"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today; unsettled Friday; light south, shifting to west, winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,977. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

MEXICO CITY PREY TO HUNGRY MOBS, ENVOY REPORTS

Advices from Brazilian Minister Sent by Courier to Vera Cruz Tell of Terrible Conditions.

FOOD SEIZED ANYWHERE

Rioting and Looting Go On While Zapata Troops Fight Desperately to Hold the City.

REPORTS SENT TO WILSON

No Attacks on Foreigners Up to Last Friday—Fears for Isolated City Growing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Frightful conditions in Mexico City were reported in two messages which reached the State Department tonight from Senhor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister, who is in charge of American interests in the capital. It was the first news that has been received from Senhor Cardoso since June 18, and only told of conditions on Friday, June 25, when the courier by whom the dispatches were sent left the Mexican capital for Vera Cruz, where he arrived today and turned the communications over to Consul Canada, who cabled them to the United States Government.

The text of the messages was not made public, but it was ascertained that they pictured a horrible state of affairs in the Mexican capital, with rioting and looting by mobs, business halted, and food supplies almost exhausted.

The State Department is still unable to communicate with Mexico City. The Zapatistas have cut a link of nearly two miles out of the cable, rendering it impossible for diplomats in Mexico City to communicate with the outside world except by courier.

When the courier started practically the entire garrison had been withdrawn to join the Zapata army on the outskirts of the city opposing the attacking Carranza force under General Pablo Gonzales. Gonzales had been driven back with considerable loss, and was waiting for reinforcements coming up from Vera Cruz before renewing the assault.

No mention was made of attacks upon foreigners, so officials assumed that they were safe. Many stores had been looted, the dispatches said, and great mobs were rioting and seizing food wherever it was to be found.

The dispatches were forwarded immediately to President Wilson at Cornish, N. H., and the situation will be laid before Secretary Lansing when he returns tomorrow from Amherst, Mass.

The Mexican capital has been cut off from communication with the outside world by wire and rail for twelve days. The last previous word from there was come Monday night night in dispatches from the British Charge sent by courier, who left the city June 23, two days before the departure of the messenger who brought the reports received tonight. At that time conditions were only only less serious than the latest dispatches describe them.

The Zapatistas are said to have nearly 25,000 men and although poorly equipped for battle against the forces of Gonzales, which are well armed and plentifully supplied with ammunition, are preparing to fight desperately before leaving the capital to Carranza.

The Mexican capital is virtually isolated as was Peking during the Boxer rebellion. The dispatches from Senhor Cardozo tonight served to confirm the worst fears of officials, based on information that had been coming from other agents of the Government who felt that the isolation of Mexico City was accompanied by looting and rioting.

Other reports to the State Department from Vera Cruz tonight said three trainloads of Carranza troops left there yesterday to reinforce Gonzalez. Every available man, it is understood, is being rushed to the scene.

The chief fear of officials here is that the fighting will be carried into the capital itself, endangering the lives of foreigners and creating a situation far worse than any rioting by hungry civilians. The Diplomatic Corps is being depended upon to take necessary steps to protect the foreign colony in any emergency.

Dispatches to the Carranza agency from Vera Cruz late tonight announced that a special train of eight cars loaded with foodstuffs had been sent to General Gonzalez today and would be distributed among the poor of the capital as soon as the Carranza army succeeded in entering.

GALVESTON, June 30.—Arnold V. Shanklin, American Consul General, and Charles J. O'Connor, representing the Red Cross, are expected to reach Mexico City tonight with a large quantity of medical supplies for the use of the Red Cross Hospital at the capital, according to cable information received here today from Vera Cruz by the Constitutionalist Consul. With two aids they left Vera Cruz yesterday on a special train and halted last night at Apizaco.

IMPOSSIBLE TO SEND RELIEF.

Mexican Military Leaders Ignore Needs of People.

The headquarters of the relief work for Mexico of the American Red Cross, which have been established in New York, made public last night a telegram from Brigadier General C. A. Devol, U. S. A., saying Americans arriving at Laredo, from San Luis Potosi, reported that starvation existed in that city, and that under present conditions it appeared impracticable to attempt to give the relief needed. No reply had been received, he said, from General Raoul Madero of the Villista forces to the telegram asking his permission for Red Cross relief supplies to enter the city of Saltillo.

The Mexican Red Cross Relief Committee, of which William C. Potter, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust

Continued on Page 4.

SUDDEN STORM FLOODS CELLARS AND SUBWAYS

Gas and Water Mains Burst—Wedding Party Driven from Restaurant.

The fall of 1.35 inches of rain between 9 o'clock and midnight last night caused trouble in many parts of the city.

The pavement opposite the Martinique Garage at 220 West Thirtieth Street, which was supported by wooden uprights while a new sewer was being laid, caved in and a gas main exploded, sending a column of flame into the air.

This flame scorched the front of the tenement at 225 West Thirtieth Street and bricks fell from the walls. Tenants fled in a panic, and had just got safely out of the way when the high and low pressure water mains burst. The street was torn up until, in front of 225, it became a ditch twenty feet deep, in which the gas flame played, notwithstanding the heavy streams of water pouring over it.

A water main burst and flooded the Alhambra Gardens, a restaurant, at 126th Street and Seventh Avenue, and drove out Otto Voll, a brother of Max Voll, and his wedding party. He and his bride, who was Miss Louise Kaiser of 57 Madison Street, Brooklyn, and about seventy-five friends, had the place to themselves and were driven to the upper floors of the building.

A sewer burst in the basement of the Punch and Judy Theatre, 155 West Forty-ninth Street, and Frank Tocci, the watchman, discovering it, asked a kind-hearted chauffeur whether he ought to break in the red special fire alarm box in the theatre to get assistance. The chauffeur said "Sure," and presently Chief Kenlon, Battalion Chief McKiernan, three engine companies, two trucks, and a fire patrol arrived. They said things to Tocci and went away, advising him to notify the Water Department.

The rain formed pools in the new subway construction and many night shifts quit work in Seventh and Lexington Avenues. The water overflowed into the Terminal Building in Times Square and into the subway station, where a force of sweepers was kept busy driving it back. Trains were not interfered with, however.

In the San Juan Hill district sewers overflowed and crossings were flooded and tenement basements filled, but the weather man said that it was not an unusual Summer storm.

ARREST 7 MIDDIES ON HAZING CHARGE

Others Likely to be Taken Into Custody as Result of Naval Academy Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 30.—Seven midshipmen were placed under arrest tonight as a result of the investigation which is being conducted in connection with the resumption of the hazing practice at the United States Naval Academy. It was learned late tonight that several other students will be placed under arrest in the morning.

The Board of Investigation, which was appointed by Superintendent Fullam, learned today that Midshipman Wynkoop of Ohio, who had been in the academy less than two weeks, was tortured by upper classmen a short time ago. It is said that the young man was required to go through a series of tortuous physical exercises until he fainted and had to be taken to the sick quarters for treatment.

Most of the middies under arrest, it is understood, have offered to resign, but their resignations will not be accepted. Until charges are filed the Academy authorities will not announce the names of those under arrest.

Five of the seven original defendants who were recommended for dismissal for gouging at the recent examinations testified today before the Court of Inquiry. Midshipman Moss, who was the first witness, completed his testimony. He was asked whether he knew anything about the sender of the envelope containing the advance copies of the examination in modern languages. He did not give any clue as to the sender, but said that the handwriting on the envelope was not the same as that on the envelopes containing the mathematical work which was sent him by Instructor W. J. King. When asked if he received a full opportunity for preparing his defense, Moss criticised his treatment before the Board of Investigation, and said he had been handicapped in making his defense.

Midshipman Wessell said that he had been in the hospital with a broken arm and other trouble for several months, and while on a visit to Bancroft Hall had been allowed to copy one paper by Moss. He had studied it to some extent, he said, not suspecting it was an advance examination paper, and had allowed Harrison, of the graduating class, to make a copy from his copy. Harison testified that he saw the papers in Moss's room and several days later took them to his own room.

BRITISH UNIONS KEEP MUNITIONS PLEDGE

Enrolling 10,000 Workers a Day—Government Makes Concessions to Them.

LONDON, June 30.—The seven days granted the trade unionists by the Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd George, in which to show that they were able to supply the munitions workers needed, without recourse to compulsion, expired tonight.

With respect to results, W. E. Morgan, who is Mr. Lloyd George's chief assistant in this department of his work, said:

"The enrollments are so highly satisfactory that I think I can say that the voluntary system has justified itself as applied to munitions workers. During the last two days the enrollment has averaged 10,000 a day."

David Lloyd George tonight announced substantial concessions to labor in the form of amendments to the Munitions bill, the concluding stages of which will be dealt with in the House of Common tomorrow.

The chief amendment limits the power of compelling arbitration of labor disputes in fields outside the actual manufacture of munitions. In accordance with the bill as amended this prerogative will be exercised by the Government only when the munitions work is affected. The coal miners particularly objected to being subject to forced arbitration, as they contended that miners had never been shirkers.

The question of the British coal output, which, owing to the restiveness of the miners, has been giving the Government anxiety, is to be dealt with at an important conference of miners' representatives to be convened by the Government in London on July 7.

The conference will be addressed by David Lloyd George, and an attempt will be made by, voluntary means to bring about an increased output.

Meanwhile, the dispute, which threatened to cause a strike of 22,000 South Wales miners and endanger the coal supply for the navy, has been settled through Government intervention, a conference at Cardiff having accepted the Government proposals for a compromise to operate for the duration of the war.

HAY'S FIVE FRUIT. A delicious, concentrated fruit punch syrup. Has many refreshing uses. Sold by Park & Tilford.—Advt.

WIFE TO TESTIFY ON THAW'S SANITY FOR THE STATE

Evelyn Nesbit Served with Subpoena to Appear in Court on July 6.

THE PRISONER IS EXCITED

Betrays Nervousness as State Reads Mother's Testimony at Murder Trial.

COURT THREATENS AGAIN

Justice Hendrick Angry at Publication of Interview with Evelyn Thaw in Camp.

Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will come to New York on July 6 to testify at the sanity trial of Harry K. Thaw before Justice Hendrick and a jury in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Thaw was served with a subpoena at Chateaugay Lake, near Malone, N. Y., yesterday.

The examination of Dr. Charles K. Mills, the last of the Thaw alienists, was concluded at 2:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and counsel for the prisoner announced that they would call no more witnesses at this time. The State's case was begun by the reading of the "case book" of Matteawan containing the complete history of Thaw's life there from the time of his commitment on Feb. 1, 1908, until his escape on Aug. 17, 1913.

In the Matteawan case book there were recounted many interviews between Thaw and the asylum Superintendents, which showed that he had frequently refused to answer questions and had referred his questioners to his counsel. One entry told of Thaw playing poke with three inmates and recounted a violent outburst on his part during the game.

By agreement of counsel it was decided after a half hour of this evidence to eliminate such parts of the record as were unnecessary, and the testimony of Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw at the second murder trial was introduced. Mrs. Thaw told of her son's early life, his eccentric actions just prior to the murder of Stanford White, and the insanity taint in the Thaw family. This testimony was given at the murder trial by Mrs. Thaw in an effort to convince the jury that her son was irrational when he committed the murder. Mrs. Thaw will not be called to the stand as a witness at the present trial. She was not in court yesterday. Her testimony was not completed when court adjourned, and it will be continued this morning.

Mother's Words Excite Thaw.

The reading of the testimony seemed to arouse Thaw's interest to a high pitch and there was a grim set to his face for the first time during the day, as he followed the words closely. He seemed nervous and was noticeably excited at times as he glanced at the copy of the testimony before him or conversed in a low tone with his counsel. He had fretted a bit, too, during the cross-examination of Dr. Mills as he heard the counsel for the State bring up time after time questions about his alleged degeneracy and delusions.

Thaw has been in court listening to these stories of his former life for many days now and before he is called to the stand the State's attorneys intend to present them again in even greater detail.

Deputy Attorney General Becker asked Dr. Mills if he had read the testimony of Mrs. Evelyn Thaw at habeas corpus proceedings concerning talks she had with Thaw about charges that he was a degenerate. The expert answered indefinitely, saying that he considered such testimony no proof, until Mr. Becker flashed out this question:

"Do you mean to say that you don't believe her testimony was the truth?"

Dr. Mills would not admit that he meant to make such a statement. He said that Thaw and Evelyn Nesbit had become reconciled after these reported conoversations, and that, as Mrs. Thaw had been shown as a woman who would not countenance acts of degeneracy, he felt that the fact of their reconciliation and marriage was proof that the charges were not true. In reply to a question by Abel I. Smith, Jr., of counsel for Thaw, Dr. Mills said:

"Mr. Thaw and I talked about the efforts of Mrs. Thaw to keep him in Matteawan. He didn't think she really had anything serious against him, but he believed she was apprehensive, or had some fear that if he got out he might deprive her of her rights, perhaps by a will or something of the kind."

"In other words," said Mr. Smith, "while Thaw was in Matteawan he couldn't make a will?"

"That was one of the things he seemed to think influenced her," said the witness. "There seemed to be very little feeling against her on his part."

Court Angered by Newspaper.

As the result of the publication in The New York Tribune yesterday of a dispatch containing an interview, said to have been obtained from Mrs. Thaw at the camp where she has been staying with her dancing partner, Jack Clifford, and several friends, Justice Hendrick held a conference with counsel just before the noon recess and then issued another warning to the newspapers that they must not try the case out of court. The Justice was obviously angered by the dispatch, which quoted Mrs. Thaw as saying that she would, if called, endeavor to impress the jury tha the sanity of her husband was not a question for a jury to pass upon, and that she would also endeavor to impress upon Justice Hendrick the great responsibility which rests upon his shoulders. Here is the statement which Justice Hendrick made to the reporters, after excusing the jurors:

"Gentlemen of the Press: I want to say once more that I think the press of New York City ought to give this court its aid in endeavoring to have a fair trial of this case in this court. An

Continued on Page 4.

France's Chant of Hate

A reply to Bissauer's now famous German "Song of Hate," translated for The New York Times by Barbara Henderson. In

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order The Sunday Times today of your newsdealer. The Times is always sold out early.

BRITISH WIN FIVE TURKISH TRENCHES

Advance Nearly a Mile at Dardanelles and Capture a Height Near Krithia.

REPORT 6,000 TURKS KILLED

French Artillery Assist in Important Operations—Turks Assert Foe is Repulsed.

LONDON, June 30.—The allied forces operating at the Dardanelles have inflicted heavy losses upon the Turks in the last few days, according to an official British statement and reports current in Paris, the latter placing the Turkish losses in killed alone at 6,000. The British official statement announces that two lines of Turkish trenches have been captured to the east of Sagnir Dere, and that three lines have been stormed to the west of that place. The full text of the statement follows:

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that the plan of operations on June 28 was to throw forward the left of his line southeast of Kritnia, pivoting on a point about one mile from the sea, and, after advancing on the extreme left for about half a mile, establish a new line facing east on the ground thus gained.

This plan entailed the capture in succession of two lines of Turkish trenches to the east of Saghir Dere and five lines of trenches to the west.

Effective French Co-operation.

The Australian corps was ordered to co-operate by making a vigorous demonstration. The action opened at 9 o'clock with a bombardment by heavy artillery. The assistance rendered by the French in this bombardment was most valuable.

At 10:20 o'clock the field artillery opened fire to cut the wire in front of the Turkish trenches. This was effectively done, and its effects on one of the enemy's trenches near the sea was great. The very accurate fire of the cruiser Talbot and the destroyers Scorpion and Wolverine succeeded in keeping down his artillery fire from that quarter.

At 10:45 A. M. a small Turkish advanced work in Saghir Dere known as the "Boomerang redoubt" was assaulted. This little fort, which was very strongly situated and protected by extra strong wire entanglements, had long been a source of trouble.

After a special bombardment by trench mortars and while the bombardment of the surrounding trenches was at its height a part of the Border Regiment, at the exact moment prescribed, leaped from their trenches as one man like a pack of hounds pouring out of cover, and raced across and took the work most brilliantly.

The artillery bombardment increased in intensity until 11 A. M., when the range was lengthened. The infantry then advanced, and an infantry attack was carried out with great dash along the whole line.

West of Saghir Dere three lines of trenches were captured with little opposition. The trenches were full of dead Turks. Many had been buried by the bombardment. One hundred prisoners were taken.

East of the ravine the Royal Scots made a fine attack, capturing two lines of trenches which had been assigned as their objective, but the remainder of the brigade on their right met with severe opposition and was unable to get forward.

At 11:30 o'clock the Royal Fusiliers led its brigade in the second phase of the attack to the west of the ravine. The brigade advanced with great steadiness and resolution through the trenches already captured and on across the open, taking two more lines of trenches, and reached the objective allotted them; the Lancashire Fusiliers inclining half to the right and forming a line to connect with our new positions east of the ravine.

Exploit of Indian Troops.

The northernmost objective had now been obtained, but the Gurkhas, pressing on under the cliffs, captured an important knoll still further forward—actually due west of Krithia. This they fortified and held during the night, making our total gain on the left precisely 1,000 yards.

During the afternoon the trenches, a small portion of which remained uncaptured, on the right were attacked; but the enemy held on stubbornly, supported by machine guns and artillery, and the attacks did not succeed.

During the night the enemy made a counter-attack on the furthest trenches gained, but was repulsed with heavy loss. A party of Turks who penetrated from the flank between the two lines of captured trenches was subjected to machine gun fire at dybreak and suffered very heavily, and the survivors surrendered.

Except for a small portion of trenches already mentioned, which still is held by the enemy, all and more than was hoped for from the operations has been gained. On the extreme left the line has been pushed forward to a specially strong point well beyond the limit of the advance originally contemplated.

All engaged did well, but certainly the chief factor in the success was the splendid attack carried out by the Twenty-ninth Division, whose conduct on this, as on previous occasions, was beyond praise.

French Report Nearly a Mile Gained.

PARIS, June 30.—The War Office tonight gave out this statement relative to the fighting at the Dardanelles:

An official communication from the Dardelles says that since our success of June 21 the French troops have not been engaged except in special actions intended to consolidate and extend the gains realized. They have occupied several new trenches and have dug saps uniting the works conquered to the lines previously held. Several counter-attacks by the enemy have been repulsed.

On June 27 the British left, supported by our artillery, won a great success. After an intense bombardment the British captured by assault four Turkish lines at certain points, and advanced nearly 1,500 meters. They also occupied on the extreme left an eminence on the heights of Krithia and made 180 prisoners.

A counter-attack by the enemy last

Continued on Page 3.

TWENTY OR MORE AMERICANS LOST WHEN GERMANS SINK THE ARMENIAN; NAVY MAY SEIZE SAYVILLE WIRELESS

PLANT UNDER SUSPICION

Officers Think German Station May Send Messages to Submarines.

PUZZLING DISPATCHES GO

Two New Towers and Powerful Apparatus Recently Installed at the Station.

EVIDENCE BEFORE CABINET

Plant Likely to be Run by Government for Owners as a Commercial Enterprise.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The United States Government is giving consideration to the matter of taking over the German-owned radio station at Sayville, L. I., and operating it under the supervision of the Federal authorities in trust for its owners, as was done in the case of the station at Tuckerton, N. J.

This matter has been the subject of several conferences lately between members of the Cabinet concerned. At one of these conferences Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State; Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Redfield, the Secretary of Commerce, and Eugene T. Chamberlain, the Commissioner of Navigation, who has charge of the issuance of licenses for the operation of wireless plants, were present. Today a further conference on this subject took place between Secretary Daniels and Secretary Redfield, and it was said afterward that no conclusion was reached on account of the absence of Secretary Lansing, who is expected back in Washington tomorrow.

The problem under consideration was brought forward by the fact that two more 500-foot towers have been erected at the station and new operating apparatus of a powerful type has been installed. The company which operates the station made application to the Government for a license to operate the new outfit, and it was this which brought the Cabinet officers concerned to give consideration to all aspects of the advisability of permitting the continued operation of the Sayville station by the Atlantic Communication Company, a private concern, even though all messages sent and received by the station are subject to the supervision of censors assigned from the commissioned personnel of the United States Navy.

There have been reports that the Government was suspicious that some of the messages sent from Sayville, although phrased in plain English or German, were in reality in a cipher code and contained military information that would be useful to European belligerents. Government officials have denied that they had made any discoveries which justified such suspicions. It was learned, however, that the interested officials of the Administration fear that the installation of the new apparatus will afford such an opportunity for quick and certain communication that the Government should take no chances of leaving temptation in the way of persons now connected with the Sayville plant to send information of an unneutral character.

As a matter of fact it has been suspected by some officials here that there has been, or might be, wireless communication between this country and German submarines operating in the Irish Sea or even nearer to this country. Many officers say that submarines could receive messages when coming to the surface, although they probably could not acknowledge receipt of them. Additional significance is given to their statements to the fact that the Government is inquiring into reports that an effort may be made to establish German submarine bases off the coast of Maine for the purpose of enabling submarines to operate against vessels engaged in carrying contraband from this country to British and French ports.

Another matter that has been under consideration by the officials concerned had to do with the employment by the company which operates the Sayville station of a German subject who was a member of the German marine reserves. While no accusation invoiving this officer has been made, it is known that some officials felt that as a person connected with the military service of Germany, his continued employment at the Sayville station might be regarded as affording the possibility of the use of that station for sending military information that might be of value in the conduct of the war.

Many messages have been exchanged between Sayville and Nauen requesting that various dispatches alleged to have been sent previously should be repeated, and in some quarters this practice has given rise to a suspicion that these exchanges, especially when taken together for days at a time, concealed the symbols of a secret cipher code. The Government, it is understood, did not make a practice until recently of keeping from day to day copies of messages submitted to the censor at Sayville for transmission to Nauen, but since this practice has been in effect the Government has had the opportu-

Continued on Page 2.

CARAHANJ, the natural Laxative water, pure—speedy, efficient, 35c., all druggists.—Advt.

Armenian Not Chartered to Great Britain; Operated by Owners, Leyland Official Asserts

W. W. Jefferies, General Passenger Superintendent of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which owns the Leyland Line, said last night:

"The Armenian was a peaceful freighter and was not chartered in any way to the British Government or to any other company. She was operated by her owners, the Leyland Line, and is not connected with the Dominion Line.

"She was one of the single-screw four-masted freight steamships of the company and carried cattle, horses and cargo from Boston, New Orleans or other ports in the United States to Liverpool. The Armenian had been to New York, but it was some years ago. Furness, Withy & Co. are the agents of the company at Newport News, who have been acting for the International Mercantile Marine Company in the loading of the ship."

Court Has Upheld Right of American Sailors to Man Trade Ships

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The law covering the case of the Americans aboard the Armenian is as follows:

In 1796 Attorney General Charles Lee laid down the rule that mariners were citizens of the world, and the Supreme Court has ruled to the same general effect in the Skinner and Taylor cases. In his opinion, which has been followed by the Supreme Court, Attorney General Lee said:

Mariners may be said to be citizens of the world, and it is usual for them of all countries to serve on board of any merchant ship that will take them into pay, and this practice, from the manner of their livelihood, seems, for obvious reasons, to be founded on convenience, and, in many instances, on necessity.

If foreign sovereigns purchase ships in the United States, and load them with provisions for the use of their fleets or armies, those ships are to be considered as commercially employed; and if they be not attached to the naval or military expeditions as part thereof in accompanying the fleet, or closely following the army from place to place for the purpose of following them with supplies, there can be no pretext for restraining American sailors from hiring on board of them for the purpose of gaining a support in their customary way of occupation.

A citizen of a neutral nation has a right to render his personal service as a sailor on board of any vessel whatever employed in mere commerce, though owned by either of the belligerent Powers or the subjects or citizens of either, and nothing hostile can be imputed to such conduct.

WILSON HEARS OF NEW DISASTER

President Refuses to Make Any Comment on the Sinking of the Armenian.

WANTS MORE INFORMATION

New Submarine Attack, However, a Surprise in View of Hope from Berlin.

CORNISH, N. H., June 30.—President Wilson was informed tonight of the sinking of the Leyland liner Armenian by a German submarine and of the fact that a number of Americans were reported lost. It was said that he would wait for full official information before deciding what course to pursue, but that a thorough investigation would be conducted.

The President displayed deep interest in the news from Washington, but refused to make any official comment. He has been told that a favorable reply from Germany to the last American note protesting against the submarine warfare was probable, and therefore the news of the sinking of the Armenian was received here with surprise.

The President adopted the same attitude maintained by him following the sinking of the Lusitania, the Nebraskan, and other ships carrying Americans—that of reserving judgment until all available information was obtained.

It was said at his residence that he had not changed his plan of remaining here over July 4, because of the news about the Armenian, but that no prediction could be made as to what he would do after full official information had been received.

RAIN CUTS WILSON'S SPORT.

After Golf in Morning, President Works Rest of Day.

CORNISH, N. H., June 30.—President Wilson was kept indoors most of the day by a drizzling rain which began shortly before noon. During the morning he played golf with Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his naval aid and physician, at Hanover, N. H., and in the afternoon he stayed in his study, working on official business and reading. He retired early.

Colonel Jesus M. Aguilar and Major Ygnico Garcia, who came here yesterday in an effort to arrange an interview between the President and General Felipe Angeles, left late today, saying they were going to Boston to call on Mrs. Angeles before going to Washington. They refused to comment on reports from Washington that General Angeles had said there that they did not represent him.

The President received an invitation today to attend a baseball game next Saturday at Claremont, N. H., but has not accepted or declined.

STOPS COTTON INDUSTRIES.

Germany to Cease Making Goods of Product Needed for War.

BERLIN, June 30, (via London.)—The military commandant of the Province of Bradenburg, in which Berlin is situated, has issued an order, effective Aug. 1, prohibiting the manufacture of fabrics wholly or chiefly cotton for nearly all ordinary purposes, such as articles of clothing, bed sheets, pillow slips and table cloths.

The presumption from this order is that Germany needs all the cotton available for use in the manufacture of explosives.

WHEN THIRSTY, a teaspoonful of Horsford's Acid Phosphate in a glass of water, sweetened to suit, makes a refreshing and healthful drink.—Advt.

BASE FOR GERMAN SUBMARINES HERE?

Alleged Plan to Utilize an Island Off Maine as a Secret Rendezvous.

TO SINK MUNITIONS SHIPS

Von Tirpitz Said to be Launching a New Campaign to Cut Off the Allies' Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Information has reached Washington that there is a strong probability of the German Admiralty launching a submarine campaign from a secret base on this side of the Atlantic in an effort to halt the procession of munition-laden ships from the United States to British and French ports. It is known that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz contemplates a more vigorous campaign against freight ships conveying ammunition and war supplies from this country to the Allies, and it is believed in some quarters that the attack on the Leyland steamer Armenian may mark a new German submarine campaign against the fleet of British and French steamers which will be carrying munitions to the Allies after July 1.

The information that has now reached Washington, and which came to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES from a very reliable source, indicates the probability of the German undersea raiders attempting to establish a secret base on one of the islands off the New England coast at a point from which German submarines might make sallies to attack munition freighters going from New York and Boston to England and France.

The establishment of such a base on the American coast would constitute a flagrant violation of neutrality; but the correspondent's informant insisted that the report had come in so definite a fashion that it could not be ignored. It is known that the possibility of such action by Germany has been brought to the attention of officials, who are giving the matter very serious consideration.

It is by no means an impossibility for the latest models of German submarines to cross the Atlantic. It is now known that the largest and newest of them have a cruising radius of not less than 5,000 miles.

Once a German submarine base had been secretly established, it would be a comparatively easy matter to provision it with fuel shipped from American ports in craft not known to be in the employment of the German Government.

The Maine coast is within easy striking distance of the Atlantic steamer lanes, which run farther north in the Summer than in the Winter. It was pointed out tonight that the ordinary maps do not clearly show the nearness of the steamer routes to that coast, and that this fact could be fully appreciated only by studying a globe and drawing great circle sailing routes from New York and Boston to England and the Channel.

FIGURES BRITISH LOSS 113,439 IN 3 MONTHS

London Newspaper Gives Compilation of Casualties During April, May and June.

LONDON, Thursday, July 1.—The Daily Telegraph gives the following compilation of the approximate total casualties of the British expeditionary force during the past three months.

April, 4,500 officers and 10,000 men.
May, 8,000 officers and 25,000 men.
June, 7,200 officers and 12,000 men.

TORPEDO MULE-LADEN SHIP

Score of American Stock-tenders Among the Twenty-nine Victims.

BLOWN UP BY THE U-38

United States Consul at Bristol Sends First News of Disaster of Last Monday.

WASHINGTON SEEKS FACTS

Directs Page to Make a Thorough Investigation and Report to Lansing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Another serious factor was injected into the diplomatic controversy between the United States and Germany today, when the State Department was officially informed that the Leyland Line steamship Armenian had been torpedoed by the German submarine U-38, off the Cornwall coast, with a loss of twenty-nine men and the injury of ten others.

Official cablegrams to the State Department from John S. Armstrong, Jr., American Consul at Bristol, indicated that there were probably twenty or more Americans among the missing.

The Consul dispatches referred to the ship as a Dominion liner, but she belonged to the Leyland Line and flew the British flag.

Unofficial advices here tonight were to the effect that the Armenian had been chartered by the Leyland Line to the Dominion Line, which is understood to have a contract for the shipment of mules for the British Government.

The loss or Americans in the destruction of the Armenian is a matter of grave concern to the United States Government, which has been insisting that human life should not be placed in jeopardy through indiscriminate attack and destruction of merchantmen without the proper warning and the exercise of the right of visit and search.

Ambassador Page has been asked by the State Department to make a thorough investigation and forward complete details, both concerning the destruction of the Armenian and the character of the charter under which the steamer was proceeding to England with a cargo of horses and mules for use by the armies of the Allies.

The first of the cablegrams from Consul Armstrong read as follows:

From Bristol, 9 A. M.
Secretary of State, Washington:

Thirtieth, Dominion Line steamship Armenian from Newport News torpedoed and sunk 8:01 P. M. twenty-eighth, 20 miles west by north Trevose Head, Cornwall, by German submarine U-38. Marcom house taken by second shot. Twenty-nine men lost, 10 injured.

Following American horse attendants missing:

E. Williamson, address unknown; J. M. Monroe, New Orleans; B. M. Granberry, 4,115 Washington Street, Montgomery, Ala.; S. R. Sutton, Cartersville, Va.; Harry Stone, New York City; Cattle Carpenter Brown, Harrisburg, Penn.; and Dr. J. S. Viso, Porto Rican; R. H. Brooks, or West, chief foreman, naturalized American, London.

Dr. Viso and three negroes reported picked up by submarine. Survivors picked up by Belgian trawler Professor Stevens, and transferred to two destroyers at noon yesterday, brought into Bristol last night.

ARMSTRONG, American Consul.

Further List of Missing.

Later the State Department received this supplemental message from Consul Armstrong:

Bristol (Undated)—Received 9.55 A. M., 30th.
Secretary of State, Washington.

Add list American negro muleteers missing from steamship Armenian, following: Julius Henry, King William, Virginia; J. Smith, Portsmouth; Wall, Foley, and Little, Newport News; Leroy, Jackson, and John Speed, Richmond; King, Small, Rickert, and Oakes, Norfolk.

ARMSTRONG, American Consul.

The third message from the American consul was somewhat cryptic. It read:

BRISTOL (Undated)—Received 8.55 A. M., June 30.
To Secretary of State, Washington.

Regarding Department's cable 30th. Charles Baer, survivor Armenian; all well.

ARMSTRONG.

Officials did not understand this message. They had sent no message on June 26 to the Consul regarding the Armenian when was not destroyed until the 28th. Baer's name had not been mentioned in previous cablegrams, but it was believed that the message was intended to convey the information that Charles Baer was an American survivor of the Armenian attack. Charles Baer, white, was an assistant foreman of hostlers on the Armenian. He lives at Singer's Glen, Va.

Sailed from Newport News.

The Armenian, which was a British steamer belonging to the Leyland Line, sailed from Newport News on June 11 with a cargo of horses and mules, and was bound for Avonmouth, England. Horses and mules are contraband of war, and it is believed here that the German Government will attempt to justify the destruction of the Armenian on the ground that she was a British vessel carrying contraband. The United States Government does not concede any such right, even in the case of a vessel flying a British flag, and has been insisting that the right to visit and search must be exercised and passengers and crews provided with a place of safety.

The Washington Government is reserving judgment until the facts can be

ascertained, but in the light of the messages that came from Consul Armstrong, checked up in the light of what was understood to be the practice followed by the British Government with respect to the shipment of horses from this country, it was believed here tonight that the destruction of the Armenian would soon loom prominently in the diplomatic controversy between the United States and Germany. It is impossible for the officials to determine what its attitude will be toward the loss of the American lives on the Armenian until all the facts are known. Additional information desired by the State Department will embrace the following:

First—Was the Armenian chartered by the British Government in such a way as to have made her a British Government vessel, or was she chartered by the Government only as a straight cargo vessel, with the operation of which the British Government had nothing to do, or was she a straight cargo vessel sailing under no Government charter?

Second—Was the Armenian armed and did she resist an attempt to visit and search her?

Third—Were the Americans named in the list of missing horsemen and muleteers, employed by the British Government during this voyage or were they employed by the shippers of the horses, of the contractors, or the Leyland line?

Horses and Mules Contraband.

The British and French Governments have shipped many horses and mules from this country to the war zone in recent months. Most of these shipments have been made from Baltimore, Newport News and New Orleans. Horses and mules are contraband and thus liable to capture by Germany when found on the high seas, or in enemy waters, and destined for the use of the British, French, Russian, or Belgian forces.

While the cablegrams from Consul Armstrong do not say that the Armenian carried other cargo, the plain inference from his allusion to "American horse attendants" and "American negro muleteers," coupled with the fact that the names of twenty-three "attendants" and "muleteers" were given in the messages, is that the Armenian had a very large cargo of horses and mules, if not an exclusive cargo of such animals. Officials here familiar with the character of the horse consignments made in recent months have little doubt that these animals were destined for the use of the British or French armies.

On the assumption that such was the case, it was at first suggested in unofficial circles that the Armenian had been chartered by the British Government as a cargo vessel for exclusive use in transporting horses, and if the steamer turned out to have been a British armed auxiliary vessel, or horse transport, a German submarine commander would be justified in sinking her. On the same assumption it was said that American horsemen and muleteers, by permitting themselves to be employed by the British Government, would have to take the consequences of the hazard of other occupations.

While officials would not permit themselves to form opinions, or comment on the status of the Armenian, it became known tonight that the State Department was not assuming that she was chartered by the British Government in such a way as to be used as a Government vessel. But if it should be ascertained that the British Government merely shipped the horses and mules as cargo freight or, while chartering the vessel, did not operate her, the loss of American lives would give the case a very grave aspect, particularly at a time when the Administration was hoping that the note to the German Government dealing with the submarine warfare might serve as a basis for a diplomatic solution of the problem.

Many Kinds of Charters.

If the Armenian sailed as an ordinary cargo ship then her status would, it is believed here, be identical in principle with that of the Lusitania, which sailed as an ordinary cargo and passenger vessel. If the vessel was chartered by the English Government, the charter may have been one of several kinds, but for the purposes of the consideration of the United States Government's attitude toward the loss of American lives with the sinking of the Armenian, it was said tonight, only two kinds of Government chartering need be considered. The first involves the question whether the British Government so chartered the steamer as to take over control of the operation of the vessel, supplanting the officers and crew of the steamer with newly engaged officers and crew, or by re-engaging the officers and crew as servants of the British Government, thus assuming responsibility for the steamer during her voyages and making her a Government ship, or transport, which would be subject to attack as a military vessel. The second kind of Government chartering would be where the British Government merely chartered the Armenian as a commercial concern would engage her, to make one or more voyages for the transportation of contraband, the Leyland Line controlling the operation of the vessel and furnishing the officers and crew.

If the Armenian was chartered by the British Government, operated by that Government, and used as a military transport, Americans serving on that vessel would be going at their own risk. They have been warned in the President's neutrality proclamations not to engage themselves for service on vessels used, or to be used, in the hostile service of belligerents.

Law of Subsidized Ships.

Rear Admiral Stockton, an authority in international and naval law, wrote as follows in this connection: "Besides the usual and regular vessels of the navy in existence at the outbreak of the war, the entire revenue marine service is incorporated by law in the navy, and the subsidized merchant lines follow the same course, when they become armed men of war or auxiliary vessels, and to these must be added such other vessels that can be purchased or acquired as are capable of use as colliers, supply vessels, machine repair vessels, transports, hospital ships, and the like. After the outbreak of war all men of war and other vessels like those just mentioned of the enemy, wherever they are met by a man-of-war of the belligerent on the high seas or within the territorial waters of either belligerent, can be at once attacked after displaying the national emblem of the attacking vessel or fleet."

In the American note to Germany following the sinking of the Lusitania, President Wilson declared that the United States Government assumed that the German Government "accept the rule that the lives of noncombatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the countries at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman, and recognize also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality, or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag."

As a British vessel carrying contraband the Armenian would be subject to capture, but in his note President Wilson pointed out the belief of this Government that "it is practically impossible for them (the officers of a submarine) to make a prize of her; and, if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her, they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board to the mercy of the sea in her small boats."

The President then informed Germany that American citizens acted within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business called them upon the high seas, and exercised those rights in "what should be the well-justified confidence" that their lives will not be endangered by acts in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations.

QUESTION CHARTERING HERE.

Officials Are Sure Armenian Was Only a Cargo Ship of the Line.

The Armenian was one of the Leyland Line fleet of steamships, and although she had accommodation for a limited number of passengers she had never been in the passenger carrying trade. Her principal business was a horse and cattle carrier, which was varied by running cotton cargoes out of Southern ports. The head office of the Leyland Line is in Boston.

The line is a subsidiary of the International Mercantile Marine Company,

The War Zone Area Showing Scene of Attack on the Armenian.

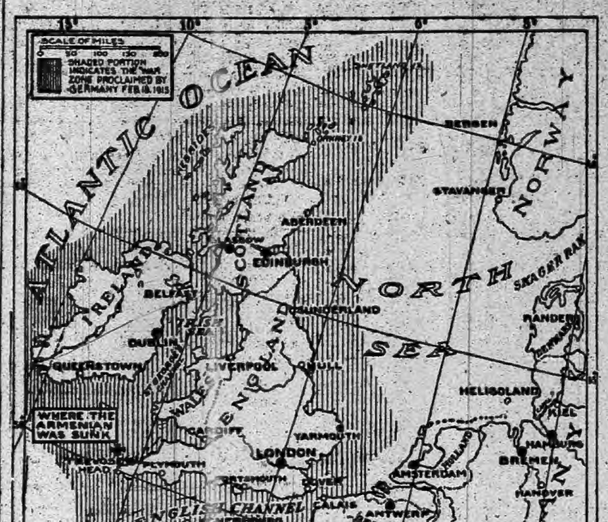

but the business of the vessel was done through the Boston office or by Furness, Withy & Co. P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the latter concern, said yesterday that he did not know whether the vessel was chartered by the British Government. In the office, however, it was asserted that the Armenian was making the voyage under the operation of the Leyland Line. This would be indicated by the published fact that the cargo of mules was consigned to Furness, Withy & Co., who have an office in Liverpool.

The method followed by the British and French Government in the shipment of live stock from this country is to contract for the animals and pay only for such part of the consignment that remains alive when the vessel reaches her destination. The mules on the Armenian are said to have come from the Middle West. They were picked up by dealers here acting under British Government contracts. The mules are assembled at some convenient point and shipped from the camp direct to the vessel that is to take them across the Atlantic. The animals are insured and the freight paid, rail and water, directly to the port of acceptance, which in the case of the Armenian was to have been Avonmouth. The hostlers are entitled to free return passage on board some steamship of the line carrying consignment abroad.

The Armenian was a steel freighter of 5,754 tons. Her hailing port was Liverpool. She was a single screw steamship, 512 feet long, 59 feet beam and drawing 35 feet of water. The vessel was built at Belfast and she was launched in 1895. Her owners were F. Leyland & Co. The Armenian ran mostly in the Boston-Liverpool trade, but in 1914, after a period of inactivity, she ran as a cotton carrier out of New Orleans. Since the war she had been running out of southern ports and carrying mostly Government consigned freight to Cardiff, Liverpool and Avonmouth.

87 AMERICANS ON BOARD.

Mules Said to Have Been Consigned to France.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 30.—The Leyland Line steamer Armenian, which was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off the English coast on Monday, left this port on June 17 for Avonmouth with a cargo of 1,422 mules, intended for the use of the French armies in Belgium and France. She had a crew of seventy-two men and carried ninety-six men as mule tenders. Of these, eighty-seven were American citizens, nearly all of them negroes. The ship's manifest, filed at the local Custom House when she cleared for Avonmouth, showed that, in addition to the 1,422 head of mules, the Armenian carried 1,771 bales of hay and a quantity of bran, oats, and other horsefeed. There were no passengers.

The Armenian was in command of J. Trickey of Liverpool. The white men aboard the ship, in addition to the officers and members of the crew, were J. S. Viso of Richmond, Va., surgeon; J. M. Monroe of New Orleans, first assistant foreman, and the following assistant foremen: F. B. McCool, New Orleans; H. H. Brenwik, Des Moines; E. Williamson, St. Louis; Bob Cox, Memphis; Louis Arnaton, New Orleans; Louis Taylor, Bayonne; S. R. Sutton, Carversville, Va.; Edward Pond, Newport News; Harry Stone, New York City; Charles Driver, Thomasville, Ga.; B. M. Granberry, Montgomery, Ala.; Charles A. Baer, Singers Glen, Va.; Jesse Osborn, Sidney, Neb.; Frank Hart, Newport News; F. B. Cline, Atlanta, and Edward P. Brown, Harrisburg, Penn.

BROWN A BALTIMORE MAN.

Ship's Carpenter Left Harrisburg Several Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 30.—Edward Brown, formerly of this city, who went to Baltimore several years ago and has not been heard of here since, may be the carpenter who was mentioned in the Armenian list.

He had been doing various kinds of work aboard transatlantic ships for some years.

BRYAN REFUSES TO COMMENT.

Has Nothing to Say About Sinking of the Armenian.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 30.—In reply to a question as to what he thought of the torpedoing of the steamer Armenian by a German submarine W. J. Bryan was non-committal.

"I know nothing of the case other than a brief notice in the papers this evening," he said, "and, under the circumstances, do not care to comment on it in any way."

GRANBERRY A WANDERER.

Young Alabaman Long a Seeker for Adventure.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 30.—B. M. Granberry, who is mentioned among the missing in the Armenian disaster, was 25 years old, and lived here with his mother and sister. Eight years ago he went to Havana, and spent considerable time on ocean-going vessels, although he had no regular trade. His relatives say he had an aggravated case of wanderlust.

He wrote two weeks ago from North Carolina to his sister, Mrs. W. W. Seidel of Montgomery, but said nothing of going to Europe. His sister believes, however, that he shipped as a horse tender out of a spirit of adventure. He was unmarried.

MONROE AN EX-CIGAR MAN.

Victim of Armenian Disaster Well Known in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 30.—John M. Monroe, who was lost on the steamship Armenian, was well known in New Orleans for many years, having operated the cigar stand in a prominent café and restaurant on Royal Street.

His wife has been dead several years, but he has a son, J. E. Monroe, who is a clerk in the offices of the Queen and Crescent Railroad.

FIVE OTHER VESSELS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

Two German Craft Chased a British Steamer Which Was Fired by Shells.

LONDON, June 30.—News of the sinking by German submarines of four vessels besides the Leyland liner Armenian reached here today. One of these was a British steamer, and the other four were Norwegian craft, including two steamships, a ship, and a bark.

The Norwegian ship Cambuskenneth, which sailed from Portland, Ore., on Feb. 9, for Liverpool or Manchester, was sunk today by gunfire of the German submarine U-39.

The Cambuskenneth was twenty miles south of Galley Head, on the Cork coast, when the submarine signaled her to halt.

It was ascertained that there were eight Germans among the ship's crew, and these had the novel experience of being rowed to the submarine and later disappearing under the sea with her, while their mates (thirteen in all) were left floating in the ships boats. The latter were landed at Galley Head this morning.

The Norwegian steamship Gjeso, of 1,094 tons gross, also was sunk by a German submarine today. The crew was landed at North Shields. The vessel was sent to the bottom by a torpedo.

The Norwegian bark Kotka was sunk today off Fastnet by the gunfire of a German submarine. Twelve men of the crew were landed at Queenstown after being in the lifeboats six hours.

The Kotka sailed from Stockton, Me., May 5, for an English port.

The British steamer Scottish Monarch, bound from New York for Manchester with a cargo of sugar, was torpedoed and sunk yesterday.

The Captain of the Scottish Monarch says that his vessel was about 40 miles south of Ballycotton when, at 2 o'clock in the morning, two submarines were sighted. The steamer fled at full speed, but was soon overhauled. The submarines began firing without warning.

The crew took to the boats and stood by until 7 o'clock when, after thirty-four shells had been fired and the Scottish Monarch was afire fore and aft, she sank.

The Norwegian steamer Marna of Mandal, bound for Leith, with a cargo of pit props, has been sunk by a submarine off Halsund, according to the Christiania correspondent of Reuter's.

The Norwegian steamship Gjeso was built at Trondhjem in 1912. She was 226 feet long, 30 feet beam and 15 feet deep.

The ship Cambuskenneth was a three-master of 1,925 gross tonnage and was built in Glasgow in 1893.

The Scottish Monarch was 400 feet long and her gross tonnage was 5,042. She was built in 1906, and was owned by the Monarch Steamship Company of Glasgow. The steamer sailed from New York for England on June 16.

The Marna was of 914 tons gross and was 210 feet long.

COMMENT ON FRYE NOTE.

The Rundschau of Berlin Says the Case Is Already Settled.

BERLIN, June 30, (via London.)—A Reuter dispatch containing a summary of the United States note asking Germany to reconsider her refusal to settle by direct diplomatic negotiations the claim arising from the sinking of the American ship, William P. Frye, is printed without comment by the Berlin newspapers with the exception of the Rundschau. This paper introduces its article by saying:

"Along with the Lusitania incident, which, it is true, is settled so far as we are concerned, but is to be looked over again for America's sake, comes an exchange of opinions concerning the sinking of the ship Frye."

The Rundschau asks what more America wants than an offer to pay damages. The paper answers its own question by saying: "It wants here to influence the German method of marine warfare in favor of England and absolutely nothing else can be said." Rejection by the United States of the proposal for prize court proceedings, the Rundschau contends, is not justified, for it maintains damages must be fixed by a prize court, and continues:

"Finally, the American standpoint that Germany has not the right to hinder the shipment of contraband on American ships simply cannot be considered by us. Germany has this right unconditionally, for it is dealing in the protection of its most urgent interests. As to the means wherewith it sees fit to put this right into execution, it does not need any instruction from the United States any more than in the Lusitania case. We offer to pay full damages and have said so. With that this case, too, is settled so far as we are concerned, at least in principle."

PRAYERS TO OFFSET "GOD PUNISH ENGLAND"

Should Be Short and Ejaculatory, Says Archbishop of Canterbury —Chain of Supplication.

LONDON, June 30.—England needs short, ejaculatory prayers as a Christian antidote to the German "Gott strafe England," (God punish England,) said the Archbishop of Canterbury at a public meeting today.

"We should like to retort to the Germans by some genuinely Christian expression," said the Archbishop. He suggested that women inaugurate a continuous chain of prayer from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M.

GERMAN ORDERS FOR WINTER

Contract for Motor Sledges Indicates Belief in a Long War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, June 30, (via Paris.)—It is learned from private sources that Germany recently issued orders for 15,000 motor sledges, in view of the possibility of another Winter campaign.

Today's Papers on Armenia's Sinking

NEW YORK.

Legally Liable to Destruction.

From The World.

In the absence of full information, the sinking of the steamship Armenian by a German submarine would seem to raise no new difficulties with Germany. The case of a vessel clearly carrying contraband of war does not rest on the same footing as that of a great passenger ship like the Lusitania. Although American lives were lost in both instances as the result of the hostile attack, the circumstances differ so widely as to require separate consideration of the two incidents. It remains to be explained, however, whether the German submarine commander had actual knowledge of the character of the ship and cargo that he destroyed or whether he sank it without warning or exercising the duty of visit and search.

Steamers serving as transports or loaded with horses, munitions or other contraband of war are no more exempt from destruction than war vessels, provided the crews are given opportunity to leave the ships. The von Tirpitz policy of naval war has wholly ignored this condition imposed by international law, and has made of the pretext of necessity an excuse to cover needless sacrifice of noncombatants' lives.

In no way could the Lusitania be classed as a vessel of war subject to instant attack and destruction. But when British ships are employed in ferrying war supplies across the Atlantic they become the rightful prey of the enemy, wherever he can reach them under the rules of war and with due regard to the principles of international law.

May Not Aggravate the Dispute.

From The Tribune.

The Armenian was a British vessel carrying a cargo of mules from Newport News to England. Some American citizens were employed to look after the animals, and if they were not on a vessel chartered by the British Government and thus acquiring the character of a transport, they were entitled to the same protection from our Government as the American passengers on the Lusitania were. Mules are contraband of war. But the Lusitania also carried contraband. That fact alone could not affect the obligation resting on the commander of the attacking submarine to observe the ordinary rules of search and to abstain from sinking the vessel until the lives of the noncombatants on board her were safeguarded.

If the Armenian was not a genuine unarmed merchant ship, but a transport in the military service of Great Britain, the principles insisted on by the United States in the Lusitania and Falaba cases would not apply. She would be subject to attack under the same conditions as any other enemy vessel in actual military use.

The case may not aggravate our present diplomatic dispute with Germany. But it emphasizes the necessity of obtaining direct and conclusive assurances from Germany respecting the rights of Americans passing through the "war zone" on merchant ships flying the flags of Germany's enemies. The sooner we obtain such assurances the better. And the ampler the preparation we make to defend our rights, if they are trampled upon, the more impregnable and self-respecting our position as a neutral will be.

"Visit and Search" Ignored.

From The Herald.

The sinking of the Armenian is another evidence of Germany's disregard of the rules of civilized warfare and contempt for the United States' contention. It is true that the Armenian was a transport for mules, chartered by the British Government, and was therefore carrying contraband of war. The Americans who were lost were mostly negroes, employed to care for the mules during the voyage. They were American citizens just the same, and according to the position firmly taken by this Government the Armenian should have been visited and searched and the crew and others on the ship should have been given time and opportunity for escape, as required by international law.

Probably Not a Transport.

From The Press.

After the Lusitania horror and the crisis brought betwen Germany and the United States, the torpedoing of any ship with the loss of American lives on board must be a cause of concern to the American Government. Flying the British flag, the Armenian, though an American ship under charter when sunk off Cornwall, was clearly out of our jurisdiction. Carrying a cargo of mules, she was just as clearly engaged in unlawful trade, as mules are contraband.

But it is not likely—it is scarcely possible—that the Armenian, though carrying mules for use in the armies of the Allies, could have come under the classification of a British military transport. As such a German submarine would have had every right under the rules of war to attack and sink her, regardless of what neutral persons were on board in any capacity whatever. But how, as such military transport, could the Armenian have been permitted to clear from an American port in regular traffic between this country and a belligerent country? This could not be possible without very culpable negligence on the part of our Government or very grave responsibility to us for trickery on the part of the British Government.

In the absence of fuller information, therefore, it must be assumed that the Armenian was technically a British merchant vessel, engaged, as so many British merchant vessels now are, in the carrying of contraband subject to the risk of capture by an enemy, and delivery, if possible, into a prize court.

There remains, then, the question, now become a very old story, of whether the submarine, if it was necessary to destroy the ship, gave the crew time to leave her, as should have been done under the rules of war and the laws of humanity or, as in the case of the Lusitania, deliberately slaughtered them without warning.

BOSTON.

"Massacre of Unarmed Men."

From The Boston Herald.

The destruction of the Armenian makes the need all the more imperative that our Government should insist to the utmost on a prompt modification of the most murderous features of German submarine warfare. Once challenged and halted, a ship like the Armenian could not possibly escape; in fifteen or twenty minutes her crew could have taken to the boats, and the German commander could then proceed with his work of destruction—gaining all possible military advantage without the odium of a massacre of unarmed men. However necessary surprise may be to the success of a submarine attack upon ships of war, it is not at all essential when the victim is an ordinary merchant steamer—as, indeed, the Germans themselves have demonstrated in a score of instances when they have given the ship's company a chance to save their lives, and have even kindly towed them a long way toward a friendly harbor.

TOLEDO.

Expects Sterner Tone to Germany.

From The Toledo Times.

With the sinkings of the Armenian and the loss of American lives, the question of safety of the seas for Americans will no doubt cause President Wilson to adopt sterner methods with Germany. The German reply, expected within the next week, will no doubt have much to do with the policy of the President regarding this latest episode.

The Armenian, being a British vessel, it is hard to say just what course will be adopted. It is to be hoped that no more complexities will be added to the sea question which is now being diplomatically arranged between this country and Germany.

SPRINGFIELD.

Armenian's Status in Doubt.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Unless this ship is shown to have been chartered by the British Government the submarine attack upon her serves to remind you that American sailors and American muleteers have all of the rights on the high seas of American citizens in general. An American who works on an ordinary unarmed merchantman for wages is entitled to as much legal protection from his own Government as an American who travels in an apartment de luxe of the fleetest passenger steamer afloat. In the discussions of the Lusitania case this fact was obscured; it may now be more generally recognized.

Opinions concerning the torpedoing of the Armenian are premature because the exact status of the ship is still unknown.

SYRACUSE.

Answers Wilson's Protest.

From The Syracuse Post-Standard.

The sinking of the Armenian is proof, if any were needed, that the Germans have no intention permanently to exempt from attack ships from American ports carrying American citizens. They abandoned this warfare during the period of the first interchange of notes, but it was only a temporary cessation of a style of warfare the success of which has endeared it to the German War Office. The sinking of the Armenian could hardly have been an accident; the claim that she was armed for offense will hardly be summoned to defend; in justification; the ship was sunk, regardless of her character and her cargo, because she was in waters through which Germany has forbidden ships to pass.

This is the answer to the note of the President, asking for a precise statement of Germany's intention with respect to peaceful ships of commerce carrying American citizens.

WILKES-BARRE.

All Depends on Ship's Status.

From The Wilkes Barre Record.

If it is found by subsequent investigation that the Armenian was under charter to the British Government, the interest of the Washington officials will be at an end. If American citizens take passage on board ships, auxiliary to a belligerent government, whether as passengers or employes, they take the risk on their own responsibility. They cannot claim the protection of their Government.

On the other hand, if the vessel was under private ownership and control, engaged in commerce, unarmed, and not resisting capture, the case is entirely different. In such event the American Government demands that the lives of its citizens shall not be sacrificed or imperilled, even though the vessel carried contraband.

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FINDS DARDANELLES FORTS VERY STRONG

Correspondent of London Paper Says the Task Before the Allies Is Enormous.

OUTNUMBERED TWO TO ONE

Ammunition Will Be the Decisive Factor Here, as In Other Fields of War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 1.—The Daily Telegraph publishes a letter from Constantinople describing the defenses of the Dardanelles, in which the writer says:

"I have traversed the coast from Fort Nagara to within half a mile of Kum Kale, and, instead of dividing it into named defenses, as Forts Medejieh, Chimilik, Kalid Bahr, Dardanus, and so forth, I am tempted to classify the whole coast as one great fortress, for such it is.

"Since March 18 every position that offered a field of fire in the least suitable has been turned into a battery. The banks of the straits bristle with guns. Artillery of large calibre, excepting the movable howitzers, is absent in these new defences; but they are armed with an uncounted number of small guns.

"This factor of preparation is one that must be kept constantly in mind when studying the situation. All Turkey is an armed camp. From the moment you cross the border at Mustafa Pasha until you reach Constantinople you are passing Turkish troops in the making. And when you go down to the Sea of Marmora and touch land on either the Gallipoli or Asiatic side you cannot ride a mile in any direction without falling on a camp.

"With this indication of what Turkey is doing to meet the crisis that threatens on land, it is evident that preparation of a similar nature is proceeding in coast defenses. The forts that guard the narrows are not in the strict sense modern; yet, tested under the severest attacks of high-power guns, the damage they have suffered is almost nil.

"Under German tutelage the crews that man the forts have arrived at a high state of efficiency. That their morale has increased a hundredfold since the fatal March 18 goes without saying. Confidence is the note of all. A certain amount of friction exists between the Turkish commanders and their German allies. This is bound to be the case under the circumstances, but it is little more than the expression of jealousy on the part of the native officers. The Germans view the pretensions of the officers of the Sultan's army with tolerance. The friction will hardly become of sufficient importance to impede military operations.

"There is no arsenal in Turkey which can turn out ammunition for fortress guns, so the forts must rely on the supply on hand, which is said to be ample.

"The waters before the guns are sown with mines. There are also hidden batteries especially placed to protect the mine fields. The strait is also protected by howitzer batteries mounted on short sections of railway track.

"The Gallipoli Peninsula today is not from a military point of view the same place it was three months ago. What must be realized is that under German guidance on the peninsula today every ravine is a field of obstacles, every ridge a fort. If the British troops have a Herculean task in Flanders, pause to imagine what is before them here.

"In the first place, they are outnumbered by two to one; and, in the second, they are operating from a most difficult base. At first glance one may say that the advantage in numbers is of little importance, as the Turkish troops during their last war were of proved inferiority. Perhaps they were a poor lot during that last Balkan war, though from the look of things at present I doubt even that; but today the Turkish common soldier is most formidable.

"From what I have written it may be contended that I look on the operations in the Dardanelles pessimistically. Such is not the case. I can see success for the Allies in time; but they must be prepared to make enormous sacrifices. Ammunition is the decisive factor in modern battle. I do not hesitate to say that in the end the fate of Constantinople will be decided by the amount of powder and shell available for the use of the contending armies."

BRITISH WIN FIVE TURKISH TRENCHES

Continued from Page 1.

night was crushed, the enemy's losses being very considerable.

A Havas Agency dispatch from Athens says the exhaustion of the Turks facing the French forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula is evident and leads to the belief that the Turkish position at Krithia will soon be taken by assault. In a recent advance made by the French, it is added, 6,000 Turks were found dead in the trenches on the front taken.

Recent fighting in the Dardanelles has resulted in an appreciable advance by the Allies the dispatch asserts, the French troops, under the inspiring leadership of General Gouraud, commander of the French expeditionary force, having particularly distinguishing themselves.

Facing the French, the Athens correspondent continues, the Turkish front does not exceed three and a quarter miles, while artillery sweeps continually. The Turks are experiencing growing difficulty in bringing up reinforcements and supplies, while the Allies have every facility for supplying their needs.

NAVY MAY SEIZE SAYVILLE WIRELESS

Continued from Page 1.

nity of comparison, and is said to have made discoveries which have aroused suspicion.

Recently an additional naval officer was sent to assist in the work of censorship. Not long before this the Government had sent a commissioned officer and a naval electrician to help the censors and electricians already at the plant.

ACCUSES BERNSTORFF.

Providence Journal Says It Gave Proof of Breaches of Neutrality.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, July 1.—The Providence Journal says this morning:

"The Sayville wireless station, since the beginning of the European war, has been nothing but an adjunct to the German spy system, and a great part of the information that has reached the War and Admiralty Departments of the German Government has been sent through it by the German Ambassador and Captain Boy-Ed, both in their own names in a secret code, but very much more irequently by the use of names of fictitious individuals signed to messages purporting to be straight commercial dispatches.

"The Providence Journal has been collecting these messages for many months, and last month handed to the Federal authorities at Washington copies of every line of wireless that had been sent from and received by Sayville. The documents prove conclusively that the Government has been persistently fooled by the German Embassy at Washington and that under the very eyes of the censors the German Ambassador has violated every obligation of neutrality.

"The station stands on land leased from Stollwerck, the chocolate manufacturer. Its nominal head is Herman Metz, former Controller of New York City, and its Secretary-Treasurer is Dr. Frank, who is a Secret Service agent of the German Government. Under the rules by which wireless stations are operated, Sayville is under obligations to send no code of any character, except for the German Embassy, and only then provided the code, with its translation, is filed with the Secretary of the Navy. An alleged translation of the code used by the Ambassador has been furnished to the Government, but the Journal is in a position to prove that it is a brick translation, and not the correct meaning.

"The code which the German Ambassador uses is composed of combinations of figures. The key furnished by him to the Government is a fraud. In addition to that, however, the Ambassador and Captain Boy-Ed Naval Attaché of the German Government, have been for months using a secret code, concealed as commercial messages and often sent and signed by certain German banking houses in New York.

"German agents in London and Paris are using the cables to America every day, giving all the details they can of the movements of the British and French Armies and Navies. These details are concealed in innocent appearing commercial messages, which appear to be orders and reports on the cotton market, and they go to Germans in New York, and the substance of their meaning is immediately telephoned to Cedarhurst, the German Ambassador's Summer residence, right under the shadow of the Sayville wireless station, and they are then retranslated into innocent commercial messages of another character and forwarded to Berlin by wireless. This has been going on daily for months.

"One of the most brazen methods of conveying secret information in the guise of innocent messages from this station has been by means of alleged service messages from Sayville to Nauen and from Nauen to Sayville. Hundreds of times these messages are asked for repeats on account of alleged bad static conditions, and in these requests have sent masses of figures that refer to no messages that have been previously sent, nor has any effort ever been made to carry the fake to its logical conclusion and to repeat the alleged messages.

"Many of the fake commercial messages contain exactly the same combinations of figures as appear in the Ambassador's supposedly open code, and these figures appear variably as pattern numbers for goods of all kinds, figures supposed to be bank balances, and market quotations that have no relation whatever to any real quotations on the staples named.

"The censors at Sayville have seen from day to day the messages that have gone through the station, but the Government did not take and record these messages for filing purposes regularly.

"The Providence Journal, however, had been patiently securing and keeping a complete file of every day's work from Sayville, and at the request of the Government forwarded copies of everything to the Navy Department, with great quantities of notations proving the continuous use of illegal code. Since that time the Government has been keeping its own record.

"One startling fact disclosed by these wireless messages is that in a great many cases where the British Government has seized cargoes of foodstuffs and contraband consigned to neutral European ports it has been fully justified. These wireless reports are filled with messages to agents in Germany of German-American shippers, asking them to see that consignments of goods on certain steamers bound for Rotterdam, Stockholm, and other ports are forwarded to destinations in Germany, and in many cases they go so far as to give the names of the fraudulent consignees in whose care the goods have been transmitted.

"A prominent Government official, speaking for his immediate superior, a Cabinet officer, said to The Journal tonight:

"'We have known right along that the Sayville station is owned by the German Government, but have never been able to get the absolute proof of ownership. There have been suspicious circumstances connected with its operation ever since the beginning of the war.

"'When the great increase in sending capacity was made some months ago every effort was put forth to conceal from us how powerful a wave could be sent under the new conditions. That effort in itself aroused our fears that some effort might be made to communicate with submarines or submarine bases in various parts of the world.

"'Have you heard,' he was asked, 'that the Germans maintain a submarine base at the Azores and that it is not considered impossible that more than one base has been established on the Maine coast?'

"'I can only say,' he replied, 'that we are figuring on all the possibilities for violation of neutrality by a station that has laid itself open to such suspicion, as Sayville.'"

TELLS WAY TO RIGHT EXCHANGE ON LONDON

Let Americans Subscribe to War Loan or Grant $500,000,000 Credit, Says Davies.

LONDON, June 30.—The weakness of the New York exchange on London continues to be much discussed. The Treasury appears willing to permit gold to flow to America in part payment of the balance created by war purchases. The exchange situation meanwhile has not been remedied.

E. F. Davies, Chairman of the committee of English and foreign bankers on exchange problems, said today: "I consider the best way for American exchange to be righted will be by Americans subscribing liberally to the new war loan, exchange being at present something like 2 per cent. in favor of America on such an operation; or by Americans granting about $500,000,000 of credit to Great Britain. The former way is much the better one, but either is in the best interest of both countries, and America thereby would pay herself for her shipments to this country. Paris dependedly on London and any payments for munitions or food must be made through London."

Don't pay for Substitute Stenographers

VACATION time. Of course it's a nuisance breaking in and paying for substitute stenographers.

Let us save you the trouble of having any substitute stenographic help this summer. We will install in your office, without expense or obligation, the necessary Dictaphone equipment to demonstrate that the Dictaphone will enable you to cut out substitute help entirely.

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(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

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At All Druggists, 25 cents and 15 cents.

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Manufacturing distributors of Card and filing systems. Unit cabinets in wood and steel.

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316 Broadway, New York

Left Wing Holds Advance of Teutons at the Gnila Lipa, East of Lemberg.

RIGHT WING AGAIN BEATEN

Stormed from Positions on the Vistula, It Abandons Town of Zawichost.

FOES TRY TO PIERCE CENTRE

Huge Army Hurled to Sever Semi-Circle and Open Way to Warsaw from Rear.

LONDON, Thursday, July 1.—A brief Austrian official communication received this afternoon indicated that the Teutons were being held up along the Gnila Lipa, but a later official statement made no such admission, although conceding that hard fighting in this sector was in progress.

On that part of the eastern front to the north and northwest of Lemberg it is said that the Russians are falling back precipitately, the Austro-Germans having occupied another Polish town, Zawichost, just over the frontier.

The present position of the Russian forces covers a great semicircle around Lemberg, the two tips of which, to the north and to the south of the capital, the Austro-Germans are attempting to roll back. In the meantime they are hurling great forces at the centre, in the vicinity of Tomaszow.

The success of this movement would so sever the Russian armies as to leave Warsaw unprotected from the rear, and the desire to checkmate this apparently explains the continued Russian retirement to the north.

Fierce Fighting on Two Rivers.

VIENNA, June 30, (via London.)—The following official statement concerning the progress of hositilities was given out here tonight:

In East Galicia, on the Gnila Lipa River, and on the Bug River below Kamionka Strzumilowa fighting is proceeding which is progressing successfully for us. Between the Bug and the Vistula Rivers the enemy is further retreating. Rear guards covering his retreat were everywhere attacked and driven back.

Our troops crossed the Tanew Plain and occupied a border height near Framrol and Zaklikow (northwest of Tarnogrod.) The Teutonic Allies' successes east of the Vistula forced the Russians to evacuate position after position on the west bank of the Vistula, and the enemy has been retreating since last night toward the Vistula from strong positions on the front Zawichost - Ozarow - Sienno (southern Russian Poland.) Zawichost has been occupied by our troops.

BERLIN, June 30, (via London).—The Russians have begun a retreat from the Vistula River and the district of Zamosc, southeast of Lublin, in Russia Poland, according to the following official statement issued today by the Army Headquarters Staff:

In the eastern theatre there is nothing to report. In the southeastern theatre our attacks on the Gnila Lipa are progressing.

East and northeast of Lemberg the situation is unchanged.

Between the Bug and the Vistula Rivers the German and Austro-Hungarian troops have reached the districts of Belz, Komanow and Zamosc and the northern border of the forest-plantations in the Tanew section. Also on a line formed by the banks of the Vistula and in the district of Zawichost, to the east of Zarow, the enemy has commenced a retreat.

An enemy aeroplane was forced to descend behind our lines. The occupants of the machine were made prisoners.

CZECH ORGAN SUPPRESSED.

Police Act Against Young Czech Party's Mouthpiece at Prague.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, June 30, (via London.) — The newspaper Narodni Listy, leading organ of the Young Czech party, has been suppressed by the police.

There have been many reports almost since the war began of disaffection among the Czech element in Hungary, and of a peace propaganda conducted by that party.

Get Your New Fourth-o'-July Straw! At a Reduced Price

BEFORE the Fourth, Straws of *our style and quality* are not procurable at reduced prices, except here.

$5, $4, $3 . . . **$1.95**
$2 . . . . . **$1.35**

Milans, Bangkoks, Leghorns and Panamas, the flower of our stock, are reduced as follows:

$6 and $5 . . . **$3.25**

All these are Straws of good taste and permanent style, and *will be in fashion next year.*

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Calls on Entire Nation to Unite in Work on Supplies for the Army.

PETROGRAD, June 30.—An Imperial rescript was issued today in connection with the formation of the Russian Board of Military Supplies. After expressing an unshakable assurance in the brilliant future of the Russian peoples Emperor Nicholas proceeds:

"A prolonged war calls ever for fresh efforts, but surmounting the growing difficulties and parrying the vicissitudes which are inevitable in war let us strengthen our hearts, resolved to carry on the struggle with the help of God to a complete triumph of Russian arms.

"The enemy must be crushed, for without that peace is impossible.

"With firm faith in the inexhaustible strength of Russia, I expect the governmental and public institutions of Russian industry and all the faithful sons of the Fatherland, without distinction of ideas or classes, will work together in harmony to satisfy the needs of our valiant army.

"This is the only and henceforth the national problem to which must be directed all thoughts of United Russia, invincible in her unity."

Asquith Declines to Discuss Peace.

LONDON, June 30.—Premier Asquith today made reply in the House of Commons to a question as to whether the Government would state the terms upon which peace would be possible.

The Premier said: "It would not be in the public interest to add anything to what I have already publicly stated on this subject."

The question was asked by David Mason, Liberal.

TOURIST TRAVEL HALVED.

Only 170,000 Americans Visited Europe During Last Fiscal Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Fewer than 170,000 American tourists visited Europe in the fiscal year ended today, during eleven months of which the war has been in progress. This is the smallest number of departures for Europe in a generation. The total departures from these shores in the 1915 fiscal year, including aliens and those called to the colors, will not exceed 540,000.

In the eleven months from July 1, 1914, to June 1, 1915, the American citizens who went abroad numbered 163,000. In the month of May, 1915, the citizens departing were 8,471. While the definite figures are not yet available, it is estimated by immigration officials that the June exodus will not exceed 7,000.

The war has frightened away the thousands of rich Americans who every Summer, to the number of 350,000, had gone to foreign countries and spent from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000. This sum, it is claimed, will be kept within the United States this year, and it is estimated that more Americans will visit the fourteen national parks of the great West tha nhave gone there during the last five years. The two California expositions will also be Meccas for Americans.

In 1914 368,797 Americans visited Europe, according to the immigration figures. This was the greatest pilgrimage in five years and the banner year of European travel. In that year the departures numbered 1,002,602, of which 633,805 were of aliens. It is estimated that more American dollars were distributed in Europe in 1914 than would be necessary to feed the American people during one month. The sum is estimated by some authorities at $400,000,000.

Since 1910 more than 340,000 Americans have gone to Europe each year. In 1910 the number was 342,000. In 1911 the travel amounted to 349,471. In the following year the departures reached 353,800, while in 1913 they were 347,702.

FLEMISH REFUGEES HERE.

Son from Duluth Will Care for Aged Farmer of Ypres.

After living all his life on the farm in old Flanders, where his forefathers had dwelt for more than 300 years, Victor van Elslande, 76 years old, arrived yesterday on the steamship Chicago from Bordeaux to end his days in Duluth, Minn., with his son, Cyrille, who met him at the pier. The old farmer was accompanied on the ship by his granddaughter, Alice, 13 years old, who had been living with him at the farm for seven years, while her parents were in Duluth.

Alice told the reporters that she and her grandfather had remained on the farm at Boesenche, three miles from Ypres, until May 24, when all the surrounding houses had been destroyed by the shells of the Germans. They had to flee into France to save their lives with what was left of their possessions.

"For many months," the young Flemish girl said, "we heard the thunder of the cannons day and night. I saw the wounded soldiers carried past the house by hundreds, and the worst of all were the poor men who had been poisoned by the gases from the trenches, two and a half miles away."

In speaking of the poison gases, the girl burst into tears. Many of the victims were young Flemish farmers from around Ypres.

Cyrille Van Elslande said he had come to this country seven years ago with his wife and started in the mill engineering business in Duluth and had become naturalized. He had a letter from the State Department authorizing the immigration authorities to permit his father to land.

Three Days' Bombardment Culminates in Gains Near Bagatelle.

REPULSED IN THE VOSGES

Attack on Metzeral Fails—Artillery Actions on the Yser and Near Arras and Verdun.

PARIS, June 30.—The German attempt to divert the attention of the French from the latter's offensive in the region north of Arras has been productive of gains in the Argonne, where a three-days' bombardment of the French trenches was followed by the capture of French positions near Bagatelle. Elsewhere, particularly on the Yser, to the north of Arras, north of Verdun and near Metzeral in Alsace, there have been artillery exchanges without notable results.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

On the banks of the Yser and to the north of Arras there have been artillery actions. The day was calm between the Oise and the Argonne.

In the Argonne, after a bombardment lasting three days, the Germans attacked our positions on the road between Binarville and Le Four de Paris, but were twice repulsed. They succeeded only in their third attack in gaining a foothold in some parts of our lines near Bagatelle, and they were everywhere else thrown back after a violent engagement.

There has been a bombardment on the front north of Verdun, in the Bois d'Ailly, as well as in the region of Metzeral.

The French afternoon statement follows:

The region to the north of Arras last night saw a violent cannonade, together with some infantry engagements. To the north of Château de Curieul we made slight progress; to the south, at the Cabaret Rouge, a German attack was repulsed.

In the Vosges, German troops endeavored, at about 2 o'clock, to deliver a fresh attack against our positions to the east of Metzeral. The movement was easily checked.

This is the official statement given out in Berlin today:

There were no enemy operations of great importance yesterday in the neighborhood of Arras.

An advance made by the enemy in the Labyrinth, north of Ecurie, was repulsed.

In the Meuse hills, west of Les Eparges, the enemy has been attempting since the evening of June 26 to recapture the positions which we have taken. Their efforts were in vain. Yesterday they undertook four fierce attacks, all of which were repulsed with heavy losses.

SWOBODA TO GO FREE.

French Authorities to Drop Charges of Espionage Against Him.

PARIS, June 30.—Charges of espionage against Raymond Swoboda, who claims to have been born in San Francisco, will be dropped, the Petit Parisien says, as no strong evidence of his guilt has been developed. The charge of being responsible for the fire aboard the steamship La Touraine already has been dropped.

Witnesses who have been heard regarding accusations of espionage have failed to give testimony considered sufficient to establish his culpability.

GERMANS EXPORT DIAMONDS

Stocks from South Africa Being Sold to Americans Vit Holland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 20.—According to The Manchester Guardian, there is one export from Germany which is quite lively and very difficult to check. That of diamonds. When the war broke out a syndicate in Berlin which buys diamonds from Southwest Africa found itself with a stock on hand worth $1,500,000. These diamonds are being cut for very low wages by craftsmen in Belgium and sold via Holland to the United States. The United States is practically the only country buying diamonds now, and the American appetite for them is described as amazing.

On the declaration of war the syndicate which takes over the De Beers and Jagersfontein products had a stock of diamonds worth $4,000,000. It already has disposed of half of this stock. The Premier Mine, which markets its own diamonds, has got rid of a third of its surplus. Almost all of these stones have gone to the United States.

Good judges anticipate a scarcity of diamonds when peace comes. Production has as good as stopped. The mines in South Africa are closed down, their engineering staffs having been disbanded and their native laborers repatriated. Only a handful of river diggers are still at work.

INFORMAL MUSICALES

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Baritone
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This Afternoon at Three in the Green Room

Admission Complimentary

An interesting program of music will illustrate the many uses for home entertainment to which may be put The Duo-Art Pianola and the wonderful new phonograph, The Aeolian-Vocalion.

No cards of admission are necessary
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Taft Organization Proposes Economic Pressure Upon Warlike Nations.

FIGHTING THE LAST RESORT.

Committees Named to Carry on a Worldwide Propaganda Against War.

The Executive Committee of the League To Enforce Peace, American Branch, at a meeting in the City Club yesterday decided to begin at once a country-wide propoganda to inform the world as to the real purposes of the league.

"The Peace Plan With a Punch," was the way members of the committee characterized their appeal. It will be made clear that it is a new plan, strengthens the old idealistic scheme with allowance for the vagaries of human natures that make up nations. It was pointed out that the cause of the failure of The Hague and of other peace projects has been the absence of force behind the good idea. The League To Enforce Peace believes in "enforcing" it. The four primary objects of its establishment are:

An International Court to try all justiciable questions.

A Council of Conciliation for the consideration of non-justiciable questions.

The use of joint economic pressure and military force against a signatory beginning hostilities contrary to the terms of the alliance.

The formulation and adoption of a code of international law.

The league was formed in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on Bunker Hill Day, June 17, with ex-President William H. Taft as President. At yesterday's meeting Mr. Taft was made Honorary Chairman of the Executive Committee, President Lowell of Harvard, who presided, was made Chairman; Theodore Marburg of Baltimore, former Minister to Belgium, and Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent, Vice Chairman; Herbert S. Houston of Doubleday, Page & Co., Treasurer, and William H. Short, Secretary.

Plans for the propaganda were put under charge of a Committee on Home Organization, of which Judge Alton B. Parker was made Chairman, and a Committee on Foreign Organization, of which Mr. Marburg was made Chairman. A Committee on Finance was appointed, with Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, as Chairman, and a Committee on Information, of which Mr. Houston was made Chairman. The officers, with the Chairmen of these working committees and Oscar S. Straus and Professor John Bates Clark of Columbia, were made a Committee on Management, to have charge of the administration and further organization of the League.

A statement issued yesterday by teh Committee on Information said:

The first step will be to let the American people know what we purpose to do. To begin with, the misapprehension that has arisen in some quarters that force is to be placed behind the decrees of the proposed World Court is to be corrected. The league's proposal is that economic pressure and military force shall be used to compel signatory powers to take their international differences to the court for adjudication, rather than to the battlefield.

This is a new form of peace movement. Instead of merely setting up ideals which most people feel are impossible of attainment at this time, the league hopes to promote peace and aid in its establishment by using economic and military force.

The League to Enforce Peace is made up of practical men who are going to work zealously to attain the great purpose in mind by practical means.

A few days after the formation of the league William Jennings Bryan attacked it because of its advocacy of force to attain peace. Ex-President Taft sent to the meeting yesterday a letter in reply to Mr. Bryan. He wrote:

I observe that Mr. Bryan has attacked our league, and has made a sharp issue upon which we ought to be willing to go before the country. Our purpose should be to create such a sentiment in favor of the simple basis that we, that the President, the Secretary of State and the diplomatic representatives of this country will feel justified in presenting such a basis to a future conference of world powers as an expression of real American public opinion.

We believe the time has arrived, or will have come when the war is over, for the nations of the world, including

HEINZ HARDENBURG CAUGHT

Witness Wanted in Stahl Affidavit Case Found in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Heinz Hardenberg, wanted as a witness before the Federal Grand Jury at New York, was arrested today by special agents of the Department of Justice while walking along the street.

He was taken to the United States Marshal's office, and Chief Deputy Counts stated that he would go with Hardenberg to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Department of Justice officials were glad to learn today of the detention in Cincinnati of Heinz Hardenburg, a former roommate of Gustave Stahl, whose affidavit regarding the presence of cannon on board the Lusitania was presented to the Department of State by the German Ambassador. Hardenburg is expected to be an important witness in the Stahl case.

Hardenburg may also be used in an effort to show that the Staol affidavits, which found their way into the possession of Count von Bernstorff, were prepared in the first place by improper methods.

Hardenburg was brought to Washington as a volunteer witness on June 13, and made an affidavit here. He was then escorted to New York. While walking on the streets of New York, accompanied by an agent of the department, he vanished. Agents had been looking for him ever since.

It was learned today that counsel for Stahl was trying to have the trial postponed until the Fall.

TO PROTECT SWEDISH TRADE

British Commission at Stockholm Will Consider War Regulations.

STOCKHOLM, June 30.—A British official commission arrived here today to try to devise measures to avoid the difficulties occasioned to Swedish trade by the British war regulations.

The commission saw the Swedish Foreign Minister. A Swedish commission will be appointed to confer with the visitors.

Offers Trieste Bells to Austria.

The Archbishop of Trieste has offered all the superfluous church bells within his jurisdiction to the Austrian Minister of War, to be turned into munitions, according to a Vienna dispatch printed in Il Giornale Italiano.

LINER RAMMED IN DOWNS.

Nieuw Amsterdam Damaged at Anchor—Many Americans Aboard.

DEAL, June 30.—The Holland-American liner Nieuw Amsterdam, with many passengers on board bound from New York for Rotterdam, was run down in a fog by an unknown steamer while anchored in the Downs today. Her port quarter was damaged, but he vessel continued to ride at anchor.

This makes the eighth collision in the Downs within three days.

Peace Communication the more I like it," he wrote. "It seems to be in every respect an admirable basis for a document which shall finally appear not only from the President's point of view but from all the peace organizations of this country."

$75,000 FIRE IN PLANT.

Explosion Causes Loss of Nearly $75,000 Worth of Shrapnel Shells.

An explosion in the plant of the Scoville Company this morning discharged forty men in one section of the fuse and powder rooms. Twenty women in the department left of their own accord. There were grave suspicions of intrigue in the department, and so many were suspected the company thought best to release the whole force and start anew.

The imperfections were discovered at Cape Cod Point, New Jersey, where they test thirty shells out of every lot of 5,000 which come from the factory. Those which stand the test are sent to the Bethlehem Steel Works for final assembling and disposition.

The English inspectors who rejected the shells refused to talk.

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VAH-FEE-AH-DEES
Most Famous Cigarette in the World
Smoked by Royalty and the Elite of Society
Made since 1870 by VAFIADIS & CO. CAIRO, EGYPT

The Largest Haberdashery Business in the United States

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Announce the Following

Special Sales

Beginning Today:

Pure Worsted Bathing Suits, $1.95

There are 1,500 of these suits—by far the best values we have ever offered—in plain black, blue, oxford and heather mixtures, and stripes.

Mercerized Madras Pajamas, $1.15

Reduced from $1.50

In white, tan, blue and lavender self stripes.

Weber and Heilbroner Straw Hats

$2 Hats reduced to $1.35 $3 Hats reduced to $1.95
$4 Hats reduced to $2.65

The remainder of our Bangkok, Panama and Leghorn Hats, formerly $5 to $15, at substantial reductions.

Outing Haberdashery

Special attention is also directed to the completeness of the Weber and Heilbroner stock of furnishings for sport wear:

Sport Shirts	$1.50 to $3.50	Sport Coats	$6.00 to $10.00
Bathing Suits	1.95 to 7.50	Auto Dusters	2.00 to 15.00
Beach Robes	2.95 to 15.00	Athletic Underwear, per garment	.35 to 3.50
Pajamas	1.15 to 5.00	Rain Coats	5.00 to 25.00
Silk Hose	.50 to 1.50	Summer Neckwear,	.50 to 1.50
Live Leather Belts	1.00		

And the Weber and Heilbroner smart, English style Flannel Trousers, special quality, at $5.50.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 840 Broadway 257 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
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STORE OPENS 9 A. M. AND CLOSES AT 6 P. M., INCLUDING SATURDAY

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

Fifteen Items Specially Priced For the MEN of Gotham

Timely Offerings for the Double Holiday

***NO. 1*—Sport Shirts in great variety at $1.00**

Fine silk stripe mercerized Oxford cloth, white or tan; "Pongee" in Palm Beach shade. White mercerized cloths, blue, black or helio stripes. Convertible collar.

***NO. 2*—Negligee Shirts at $1.05**

Mercerized cloth with woven satin stripe; also extra fine Madras cloth. A splendid and varied assortment. All sizes and sleeve lengths. **Main Floor**

***NO. 3*—Silk-and-cotton Shirts, $2**

Newest designs, including some fine satin stripe fabrics. White, blue, black, helio, green, tan or gold on white grounds. Shirts of superior merit at this special price. **Main Floor**

***NO. 4*—Pure Silk Shirts at $2.85**

Imported pongee silk and a fine assortment of heavy silks, with satin stripes. **Main Floor**

***NO. 5*—Pure Silk Shirts at $3.95**

Heavy crepe de Chine with satin stripes. White with stripes in rich variety of color; both bold and neat.

***NO. 6*—Peau de crepe & crepe de Chine Shirts at the remarkable price of $4.85**

Fabric of extraordinarily fine quality. Some Shirts of other tub-proof silks also of rare quality. A great variety of plain or woven satin stripe silks, including plain white shirts with self satin stripes. **Main Floor**

***NO. 7*—Pajamas at $1.00**

A very fine quality of crepe, trimmed with white, blue, helio, and tan. Fine mercerized cloth in plain colors, and woven Madras in stripes. **Main Floor**

***NO. 8*—Fine Leather Belts 55c**

Excellent quality seal grain leather, fitted with gold-plated buckle. This is a very UNUSUAL price for belts like these. **Main Floor**

***NO. 9*—Beach Robes at $1.95**

Tailored with shawl collar; collar and cuffs trimmed with contrasting color and two tones. All sizes; Palm Beach, gray, blue, lavender. **Fifth Floor**

***NO. 10*—Walking Sticks at 75c**

Manila, furze, bamboo, partridge, Panama, Cornell and others. Made in the Prince of Wales and opera hook styles. **Main Floor**

***NO. 11*—Men's Neckwear, Extraordinary at 29c**

Practically every good weave, including grenadines, foulards, crepes, repps, moires, twills, foulards in spots and stripes, also neat or bold figures, and brocades. Beautiful designs and rich colorings. Many are made with the famous Saks Service bands which insures easy sliding under the collar and lengthens the life of the scarf.

***NO. 12*—Athletic Underwear at 55c**

High-grade fabrics, plain white or self-striped. Sleeveless shirts; knee-length drawers. **Union Suits, same fabrics, special at $1.10.** **Main Floor**

***NO. 13*—Fine Wool Bathing Suits at $2.45**

Blue, black or Oxford with bands of contrasting color. Of excellent weight and weave; perfect fitting. **Main Floor**

***NO. 14*—Men's High & Low Shoes at $3.95**

regular stock shoes reduced from $5.00 and $6.00

HIGH SHOES in mahogany Russia, gun metal calf with tops of same or with genuine buckskin or boxcloth tops; lace models. Patent colt high shoes; lace or button.

LOW SHOES in tan, mahogany Russia or gun metal calf. Quarters of same or of genuine buckskin or boxcloth. Also patent colt Oxfords. **Fifth Floor**

***NO. 15*—Straw Hats for Men at $1.35**

Fine Split Straws Sennits Milans Fine Milans and Mackinaws
The product of one of America's best makers **Main Floor**

SOCIALIST APPEAL LEAVES ITALY COLD

Germans Will Yield Only to Force, According to the View of Press and People.

SEES HAND OF KAISER

New Yorker Herold Thinks Government Would Use Labor International to End War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 30, (via London.)—The signs of fatigue with the war shown by the German Socialists are being followed here with interest, but without hope that they will have any real influence.

The Roman press says:

There is no doubt that the Germans are disappointed at the length and monotony of the war, as they expected to dash into Paris and then overcome England, while the Austrians intended to walk into Serbia. Thus they are depressed, and perhaps would be ready to return to the ante bellum state, but the newspapers here warn Italians not to have any illusions, as there will never be a German revolution, as the Germans will fight, even when dying with hunger, but will obey, and the Austrians also will grumble but will obey.

Both nations, in the opinion of the papers, will bow to only one argument, viz., the force of arms.

Until the day comes, concludes the press, when they are brought to their knees, no diplomatic arts, no party tactics, no mediation by neutrals, no pacific intervention, clerical or civil, no agitation among a people tired and hungry, will induce the central empires to ask for peace, so the Allied nations must make up their minds to go on until their force is sufficient to make even the Germans concede they have met their masters.

SOCIALISTS' SUMMARY FROM KAISER'S AGENCY

Official News Bureau Sends Out Peace Explanations by Committee.

Under the caption, "The Government Behind the 'Reds,'" printed in large type across the front page yesterday an evening edition of the New Yorker Herold hailed as a most important indication the implication that the German Government was supporting the Social Democrats in their appeal for peace, the Berlin wireless dispatch of the day, via Sayville, publishing the substance of the manifesto of the German Social Democratic Executive Committee and asserting that it had found an echo throughout wide circles of the German people. The paper headed the report with these words: "Socialists—Government Party! Vorwärts Appears Officially!—Berlin Permits the Assumption that the German Government wishes to Use the Social Democrats as Mediators for Peace."

Herold The followed this explanatory introduction:

"The great war, which has compelled us to recognize as fact so much that was incredible, seems to have made the Social Democratic Party of Germany a Government party. The Vorwärts articles, which were sent here in great detail by wireless since the middle of last week, doubtless have the approval of Vorwärts would certainly have been suspended. It appears more clearly, according to today's wireless, that the German Government hopes through the mediation of the international to put an end to the terrible struggle, now that Germany's invincibility has been proven.

"The reports sent out by the German Overseas Service, which are destined for all the foreign press, enjoy quite a special attention on the part of the German censor. If anything is therefore reported by this news agency, the Government wishes it.

Full Text of Socialist Statement.

Then follows the text of the Overseas report:

BERLIN, June 30, (Wireless via Sayville, L. I.)—The German Overseas News Service gives out the following for the press of foreign lands:

The Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Germany made a statement today regarding the attacks that have been made upon the Vorwärts article of last week by a large part of the German press. The Executive Committee of the party directs attention to the fact that the party, through its best men at the beginning of the war, showed its readiness always to stand by the German people and the German Fatherland when it should no longer be possible to come to a peaceable understanding with the rest of the world. Starting from this standpoint, too, all moneys asked for were forthwith approved of by the Social Democratic Party, but always with the explanation that a speedy and good peace must unconditionally be the goal of the Imperial Government.

The Social Democrats have repeatedly proved that they know very well what internal unity meant in these war days, and they have acted accordingly. Especially the fate of the East Prussian border districts has proved clearly that it is necessary in these days to hold firmly together. Nevertheless, thought was always taken in Social Democratic circles of concluding a safe peace as soon as possible. In order to help bring this about, the German Social Democrats also took part at the time in The Hague Conference, which was unfortunately visited by very few of the English Socialists and by none of the French. It has been shown again and again that it is, above all, the French and the Belgian Social Democrats who opposed a peace with a victorious Germany. French Social Democrats especially did much in this respect, doubtless against the will of the great masses, to represent whom they were, as a matter of fact, called.

It was always the French who declared that Germany must be, unconditionally annihilated.

The German Social Democracy, which in the course of the war has always and fully done its duty, is, however, now as formerly, opposed to annexations and against the suppression of overpowered nations. In this view the party believe it has the support of the widest German circles, all of which wish to hear nothing of an annexation, but instead yearn for peace.

Someone must stretch out a hand for peace. Germany, which has defended itself victoriously against a large number of enemies, which has proved to the world that it can be crushed neither in economic nor military respects, and which has clearly demonstrated its superiority, should, according to the view of the Social Democracy, take the first step toward peace, in the name of humanity and civilization.

The Executive Committee of the Social Democratic party expects, however, that the comrades in foreign the Left as a unit. They should cease, he holds, to play the so-called militarism against the militia system, since the latter has proved a complete failure. The Social Democrats should quietly throw some of their theoretical overboard, and recognize that national problems are the highest. If they remain in opposition, they are forever condemned to remain without great influence in the Reichstag. The Intransigents of the party cannot join in this view of the case, and, therefore, they are trying to ruin the party.

Scheidemann's Statement in December.

In connection with the above appeal, it may be noted that as far back as December the Social Democratic spokesman in the Reichstag, Phillip Scheidemann, issued a statement explaining the desire of his party for peace. At that time he pointed out that the German Social Democrats had gone on record at the very beginning of the war as opposed to any war of conquest and countenacing only a war for the defense of the Fatherland, but were eager, above all, for a peace that should be honorable for Germany as soon as such apeace could possibly be safely concluded.

Herr Scheidemann then pointed out very bitterly, by citing excerpts from public utterances of leading foreign Socialists following each such declaration of the German Social Democratic Party, that in every such case the conciliatory attitude had been interpreted not only by reactionists, but also by Socialist comrades abroad, as betokening a weakening of the German defense; and that in each case such pacific declarations had been hailed by leading foreign Socialists as a proof that the orge of "Prussian militarism" was growing exhausted and that now more than ever the Allies must put forth every effort to beat down and destroy it utterly.

"No one has fought more steadfastly than we against militarism," said Scheidmann, "through all the years gone by. But in this case we know that in their intention to destroy 'German militarism' our foes would be destroying nothing else than the German working people in arms, our brothers and comrades in uniform in the field. And to prevent that we must hold through to the utmost."

Scheidemann added that if the third pacific declaration were misinterpreted as had been the other two, and scorned as an expression of weakness of the German people, there would be no fourth opportunity given.

Judging from the tone of the Herold's story the Vorwärts was not suppressed permanently, but only the issue containing the peace appeal was confiscated by the Government, and that perhaps only for appearance.

Dr. Dumba Not at Garden Meeting.

Alexander von Nuber, Consul-General of Austria-Hungary, said yesterday that a general and erroneous impression existed that Dr. Ronstantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, was present at the recent meeting of the American Peace Society at Madison Square Garden and that this impression had given rise to unpleasant comment. "Dr. Dumba did not attend the meeting," Mr. von Nuber said, "nor was he in the city at the time it was held."

ITALIANS ON ISONZO MAKE GENERAL ATTACK

Austrians Report Foe Repulsed—Artillery in Action Along Entire Front.

VIENNA, June 30.—Concerning the operations on the Italian front the War Office today issued the following:

After several days' interval the Italians are developing lively activity on the Isonzo front. On Monday evening our troops repulsed an attack near Plava. In the Sagrada and Monfalcone district, after several minor futile attacks, a general attack took place last night, which was repulsed. Renewed attempts by the enemy this morning near Selz and Monfalcone were also unsuccessful.

Artillery combats are proceeding along the entire southwest front, which are especially severe on the Isonzo.

CAPTURE OF SCUTARI DISPLEASES ITALIANS

Rome Government Protests Against Serbian and Montenegrin Invasion of Albania.

ROME, June 30.—The hoisting of the Montenegrin flag over the fortress of Scutari, Albania, is causing a greater feeling of discontent in the Italian capital than did the occupation of the Albanian towns of Tirana and Elbassan by Serbian forces.

The Italian Government is understood to have protested to both Serbia and Montenegro against the occupation of the Albanian territory by their respective troops. Italy also has protested to the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia, who, together with Italy, in the London Conference of 1912, brought about the creation of Albania into an independent State, and who reached an agreement after the outbreak of the present war to settle definitely the Albanian question at the next peace conference.

GERMANS TO LEAD ARABS.

Officers Reported on the Way to Aid Uprising in Tripoli.

PARIS, June 30.—It is reported from a reliable source, says the Havas correspondent at Athens, that German officers have left Jaffa, in Palestine, and also from an important port in a neutral state for Tripoli to lead the natives there against the Italians.

The Turks, the correspondent reports, are said to have gained to their cause Senussi Chief who promises a general rising of the Arabs in Tripoli.

Call to Arms Brings Absconder.

Rather than be branded a deserter from the army, following the call for mobilization, Bonaventura Corti, a bank messenger, who disappeared last August from Florence, carrying $40,000 in cash and $20,000 in letters of credit, destined for the Bank of Naples, returned to Florence on June 6 and gave himself up, says an item in Il Giornale Italiano. Corti still had the letters of credit, but what became of the $40,000 in cash is not reported.

Organize Security League Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., June 30.—Following an address tonight at the Highland Club by Major George H. Putnam, in which he urged better preparation for war, steps were taken for the organization of a branch of the National Security League in this city. Walter G. Libby, Councilman Guy Bates, who acted as temporary Secretary; William B. Miles, Frank N. Waterman, W. R. King, and Charles H. Daly were chosen as a committee of organization. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie, who said: "We have the spectacle of several hundred Americans being killed south and east of us. The country is not mad yet.

MEXICO CITY PREY TO HUNGRY MOBS, ENVOY REPORTS

Continued from Page 1.

hides to the chiefs, who ship them to the United States and obtain good prices. Many milk cows are destroyed merely for the hides of the cattle and a piece of the beef.

"Some of the soldiers who have begged for the Red Cross corn said: 'I am trying to get out of the army, but the reason I am in it is because I thought I could get something to eat, as those who do not fight down here have to starve, and the leaders tell us to take a gun and join a brigade and help fight our way to some place where we can find corn.'"

SIX NOW HELD FOR PLOT.

Huerta and Alleged Aids Before Federal Commissioner Todya.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, June 30.—Following the arrest of three more alleged Huertista plotters today, former Federal leaders have been leaving the city on every train and by automobile. General Salvador Mercado, Orozco's Chief of Staff, who was arrested at noon on a charge of being implicated in a Huerta plot, was released on a bond have been handling the purchase of $5,000 this afternoon. Isaac and Frank Alderete, who were alleged to arms and ammunition here for the Huerta party, were also released on a bond of $4,000 each.

Five men beside Huerta are now held for the alleged plot. Their hearing will be held at the same time as that of General Huerta, which is at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, before United States Commissioner G. B. Oliver. Other arrests were expected tonight, and many suspects were being closely watched.

Reports from Madera, Colonia Dublan, and Pearson, Chihuahua, say that the mountains are full of armed men, and that they are paying for everything in Mexican gold, and are taking nothing by force. The men are not uniformed and only appear in the hills at night. It is thought they are a part of the recruits sent across in anticipation of Huerta's crossing last Sunday. The wrecking of General Manuel Banda's troop train eighty-five miles below Juarez is said to be their work.

A large number of rifles and a machine gun were found in an adobe warehouse in the Mexican quarter today by the police. It is now said that the entire river front is a cache for arms and ammunition to have been used by the Huerta army.

Efforts were made by Consul Thomas D. Edwards in Juarez today to save the life of Captain Salvador Rossa, a former Huerta commander, who has been with the Villa forces since the beginning of the campaign in the central zone. On his person were found papers said to have proved that he was in the secret employ of the Huerta junta in El Paso, and had been active in spreading the Huerta propaganda in Juarez. His death was ordered at 6 o'clock tonight, following a military court-martial, but because of the protest his execution was delayed pending a rehearing of the case by Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Minister of Foreign Relations, who is now in El Paso.

REBUKE FOR HUERTA'S HOST.

Secretary Garrison Objects to Honors at Fort Bliss.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Secretary of War Garrison admitted today that he had sent a telegram to Colonel Morgan at Fort Bliss calling attention to press reports from El Paso which stated that General Huerta was the guest of Colonel Morgan at a dinner which was given in his honor by the Commander of Fort Bliss on Monday night and that today General Huerta was to review the American troops at Fort Bliss. The text of Secretary Garrison's telegram to Colonel Morgan was not made public, but its tenor was allowed to become known. In effect the Secretary of War said to Colonel Morgan: "I do not consider it within the bounds of propriety for an army officer to extend courtesies to a gentleman in the present status of General Huerta."

General Huerta has neither been indicted nor tried, but has, nevertheless, been arrested on a charge of alleged violation of a criminal statute and while one department of the Government, the Department of Justice, is engaged in handling such a case, Secretary Garrison regards it as improper for an officer of another wing of the Government to be dining General Huerta and inviting him to attend a review.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, June 30.—Colonel George H. Morgan, commandant at Fort Bliss, who was censured by the War Department for entertaining General Huerta at dinner and planning a review for him, said he invited Huerta as a private citizen and not as a former President of Mexico, and that the review was the regular monthly muster of the Fifteenth Cavalry and not a special review for General Huerta.

General Huerta declined to attend the review today for fear of embarrassing Colonel Morgan, giving as his reason indisposition due to the heat. He continued to see Federal Generals at his apartments and to receive bales of telegrams.

ARMS CARGO FOR HUERTA?

Federal Investigation of Strange Cruise of the Annie Larsen.

SEATTLE, June 30.—The schooner Annie Larsen, which has zig-zagged the North Pacific Ocean with a cargo of war munitions since she left San Diego in March, was undergoing a two-fold investigation by federal authorities tonight at Hoquiam, Wash., where she put in for food and water.

A Customs Department investigation sought to learn whether the schooner committed fraud in not going to Topolobampo, Sinaloa, Mexico, after clearing for the port, and Clay Allen, United States District Attorney for the Western District of Washington, tried to learn if the Annie Larsen was waiting all these months for the start of a new Mexican revolution. It was admitted that the arrest of General Victoriano Huerta and others at El Paso recently influenced this line of inquiry, which, if substantiated, would go far to explain the schooner's heretofore inexplicable wanderings.

Walter Page of Kansas City, supercargo of the Annie Larsen and in full charge of her movements, was ordered to stay in his cabin and was not allowed to talk to any one. Captain Paul H. Schulter, who said he knew nothing of the Annie Larsen's destination or the proposed disposition of the cargo, was allowed liberty.

The cargo consisted of 4,000 Springfield rifles, with cartridges, belts and bayonets, and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

All information thus far discovered has been transmitted to the Department of Justice at Washington.

HUERTA'S SONS COMING.

Two Sail from Cadiz on Steamer Bound for New York.

CADZ, June 30.—Two sons of General Victoriano Huerta, former Provisional President of Mexico, who at present is on the Texas border, sailed today on a [illegible]

[illegible] Governor of the Federal District during the Huerta and Carbajal régimes, [illegible] Governor of the Federal District during the Huerta and Carbajal régimes, say no peace can be made in Mexico without the consent of the United States. He also declared that Americans have valuable mining and agricultural interests in Mexico and other foreign residents during the present state of the frontier of anarchy from Europe to his countenance.

Recently he has been much in Washington conferring with United States Government officials on possible solutions of the Mexican problem.

General Iturbide made his statement in view of rumors to the effect that he sided with General Huerta, and in order to make clear his position with regard to Mexico. The statement follows:

"As General Huerta said, I have no connection whatsoever with him, nor could I have, because we follow very different roads. He believes in a dictatorial Government, imposing and sustaining itself by force of bayonets, and which would call for elections when peaceful conditions permitted. In fact, we have had his own sample of a dictator and of what he understands by elections, and I am dumfounded that he should still insist and again complicate matters at the very moment when things seemed to be shaping themselves together.

"I do not believe in dictators. They are bad, even at their best. A man with all the indispensable qualities that make a 'good' dictator comes only once in a century, and when he does he ends by refusing to turn over the Government, thus starting trouble again.

"Of course Mexico needs a strong man, or, rather, a strong Government, and plenty of bayonets, just as a cornfield needs sharp tools to kill the weeds and protect the crop; but to be really and permanently strong, it must symbolize by its components and by its acts the aspirations, not only of armed groups, but of the whole nation. It must be representative and respectful of all the legitimate social forces composing the nation, which in normal times manifest themselves through the vote.

"But as we cannot have immediate, nor much less, effective, elections under present conditions, the only practical way, if sufficient common sense and patriotism prevail, is to bring out a transitory Government, pledged to the land and other popular reforms, sufficiently representative of all the social forces to inspire confidence and obtain the frank support of all honest Mexicans within and without the factions, that is to say, of fifteen millions, instead of only one hundred thousand, Mexicans.

"And in order to obtain success, even with such a compromise Government, factional demarcations must disappear, so that all true revolutionists from every group, as well as other representative Mexicans, can again gather at a new rallying point, leaving all factional intrigues, personal compromises, and other burdens and entanglements behind.

"In other words, reorganize under the banner of reform, with a clean slate, in combination with representative Mexicans from all sides.

"I conclude by denying that I have had any secret meetings nor any connection whatsoever, with Generals and conspirators, as the press states. I have never had anything to do with the 'científicos.' I am a farmer by profession, and what little money I have—or had—I made by improving and subdividing large estates to small farmers; in other words, I am a pioneer in land subdivision. I should therefore be considered a revolutionist, since land subdivision and freedom from the privileged and oppressing class, are the two conditions.

"I stand ready to co-operate in the union of all honest Mexicans, and to fight to a finish against all bad Mexicans, be they real reactionaries or false revolutionists, and I am ready to stand the test.

"Concerning American intervention, no true Mexican wants nor would tolerate it, even if it were preceded by the most solemn assurances that the integrity of the national sovereignty and territory would be respected. Therefore this solution cannot even be taken into account."

ITURBIDE AGAINST HUERTA.

Wants a Clean Slate in Mexico and Representative Government.

General Eduardo N. Iturbide, Governor of the Federal District of Mexico during the Huerta and Carbajal régimes,

WIFE TO TESTIFY ON THAW'S SANITY

Continued from Page 1.

article appeared this morning in one of the newspapers published in this city of such a character that I cannot conceive how the editors could have allowed it to be published.

"I want to ask the aid of the press to see that we have what I said the other day, a trial, not in the newspapers, but in this court. That a statement should be published that Mrs. Thaw is coming here to tell me my duty, to tell this jury their duty, and what should be the outcome of this trial, and that a newspaper of New York will publish that and allow it to be circulated through this city, and come into the hands of the jury, whether the object is to influence their mind or not, is not aiding this court to do justice.

"I want to say further that if the papers think there is no power in this court to protect itself against the publication of such articles as tend to obstruct the administration of justice because of the statutory regulations contained in the code, they may have my opinion that I have such power, and they will have an opportunity to test that question if they persist in the publication of articles of the character to which I have called attention."

Evelyn's Coming a Surprise.

The fact that Mrs. Thaw would testify came as something of a surprise to the Thaw lawyers, it was said, as they had believed she would not care to undergo the severe cross-examination which she must have known would await her after she had told her story.

The cross-examination of Dr. Mills occupied most of the day. The expert continued to insist that Thaw is sane.

He said he had heard of a report that there had been a conspiracy between Drs. Flint, Mabon, and Macdonald to railroad Thaw to Matteawan at the time of the murder, without a trial, and that he had asked Thaw about it. Thaw had told him, he said, that he didn't put much stock in the conspiracy to railroad him, but believed the experts got together to "fix it up," and he didn't think that was the right way to do it. He had expressed the belief that the experts should have satisfied themselves with simply bringing out facts.

He didn't recall that Thaw had told him the experts were scheming to prevent news getting to the public about men like White by railroading him to Matteawan, and that if the facts he knew were published they would lead to reform.

The expert told about Thaw having said that he heard the voices of girls who were being whipped, when he was taken to the police station just after the murder. Dr. Mills said he believed Thaw did hear voices of women, which often sounded like the voices of little girls. He didn't think it showed that Thaw suffered from delusions. Thaw at the time, he said, was under a great strain and had been drinking.

Concerning Thaw's expression of regret over the killing of Stanford White, Mr. Becker asked the alienist this question:

Thinks Thaw Repeated Killing.

"Do you really think as a judge of men that Thaw showed what is known in religion as repentance?"

"Yes," said Dr. Mills, "I believe he sincerely regretted it."

Questioned again about the pencil pictures drawn by Thaw which have been submitted by the State as evidence that Thaw was a degenerate, Dr. Mills said that men who were not degenerates frequently drew such pictures if they were sitting by while such matters were under discussion.

After one of the answers Mr. Becker shouted:

"Did you ever crawl out of a smaller rat hole than that?"

"I am not in the habit of crawling out of rat holes," replied the expert with some heat. "I am not lying about anything."

Mr. Becker withdrew his words.

There was another tiff about the now famous summing up address of W. T. Jerome at the second murder trial, in which he declared Thaw sane and attacked Stanford White. Mr. Becker wanted to know if the expert considered the summing up anything more than an argument and whether it should be taken as evidence. Then he asked:

"Do you regard Mr. Jerome's beliefs as being of the slightest consequence in this trial?"

"I don't know," said Dr. Mills. "I believe he was on both sides of the case at different times."

It was said yesterday that most, if not all, of the remaining sessions this week, would be devoted to reading documentary evidence.

MRS. THAW ACCEPTS SUBPOENA

She Will Testify to Her Belief That Husband Is Insane.

Special to The New York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., June 30.—William J. Macguire, from New York, met Evelyn Nesbit Thaw at Young's Hotel, Chateaugay Lake, near her camp this morning at 11 o'clock and served a subpoena upon her in the Thaw insanity proceedings. Mrs. Thaw was accompanied at the time by Jack Clifford and her son, Russell. She accepted the subpoena, and will appear in New York on July 6.

She was extremely nervous when the officer met her, but said she was willing to go, and that she believed Harry to be insane, and that he would be a menace to society if he were released. Apparently she stands in great fear of him. She also remarked that she had been offered an engagement by a film company at a very alluring salary, but had not decided to accept it.

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Revamping prices keeps us busy these days.

Another thousand suits have come under the scrutiny of our merchandising method—results: $3 to $8 taken off former prices.

A splendid choice of dark, medium and light fancy mixture sack suits.

Reduced to

$25

U. S. STEEL RIVALS TO UNITE IN EXPORTS

Big Foreign Trade Project Is Started by Cambria Co. in a New Subsidiary.

OTHERS TO GIVE SUPPORT

Federal Aid Expected Through Modification of Sherman Law to Foster Sales Abroad.

The Cambria Steel Company has taken the lead, through the formation of an export company, in a campaign of independent steel concerns of the United States for a prominent place in the markets of the world. The American Steel Export Company, incorporated in Delaware on Tuesday with a capital of $200,000, was formed ostensibly to promote the sale abroad of the Cambria's own products, but it was learned yesterday that far more comprehensive plans than this were involved.

While progress of a cautious order is being made it was said in authoritative quarters yesterday that the new concern would be the nucleus of a combined effort on the part of leading independents to compete with the United States Steel Products Company, the export branch of the Steel Corporation, and at the same time to gain a powerful hold on the foreign markets which heretofore have been dominated by the steel producers of England, Belgium, Germany, and France.

Officers of the Cambria who were asked about the project said that nothing could be told about the American Steel Export Company at this time. President W. H. Donner was reached by THE TIMES in Philadelphia over the long-distance telephone.

"It is said in responsible quarters in New York," Mr. Donner was told, "that the Cambria intends to centre the efforts of a number of independent companies on export sales through the American Steel Exports Company. Can you confirm the report?"

I can neither confirm nor deny the story, he replied, for I am not in a position just now to discuss the affairs of the export company in any way."

To Unite With Cambria.

While plans have not gone far enough to include other independents definitely in the scheme, one concern has expressed a willingness to unite with the Cambria as soon as the new company begins to place its products abroad. This was said to be the Pittsburgh Steel Company. Others mentioned, which have been closely connected with the Cambria, are the Pennsylvania Steel Company. Mr. Donner, beside being President of the Cambria, is Chairman of the Pennsylvania. The Maryland and Pennsylvania Companies maintain a common sales office in this city.

The expansion of the American Steel Company's activities is expected to be governed largely by the findings of the Federal Trade Commission, which is considering evidence presented on foreign trade matters, gained through hearings in this city a few weeks ago. The findings of the Commission will indicate, among other things, its view of the application of the Sherman law toward the efforts of American exporters to gain a stronger foothold in foreign markets. The independents have not united before in sales abroad for fear that they might come under the ban of the anti-trust act through joint action in meeting competition in the European and Asiatic fields.

Concerning the statement of John A. Topping of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, a leading independent concern, led a movement for closer co-operation of American steel manufacturers in the export trade. The matter was gone into thoroughly and finally dropped when it was found that shuch a step might place the participants in conflict with the Department of Justice.

It is hardly expected that the new effort for co-operation can make substantial progress until Congress acts on a proposal to make the Sherman law less severe on business, which entails a complete understanding among competing manufacturers. A report of the Federal Trade Commission is looked for soon, and, acting on its recommendations, it is believed the National Foreign Trade Council will prepare an amendment to the Clayton law for presentation to Congress.

Foreign Distribution Plan.

Meantime the American Steel Export Company will be busy placing its agencies and branches in foreign countries, handling the products of the Cambria primarily. An English distributing firm has made application for the agency for Great Britain. Until the project is established firmly in other countries, it is expected the Cambria will intrust the work of distribution to agencies rather than direct branches because it will take time to build up a force of salesmen. South America will receive especial attention, as it offers an especial opportunity for the replacement of English and German producers whose business has been destroyed largely by the war.

"Prediction cannot be made yet as to the scope of the work," said a steel man who is familiar with certain of the Cambria's plans. "Ever since the Federal Trade Commission was formed and began to inquire into export conditions the independent manufacturers have felt that a great opportunity was at hand. If steel makers could lawfully unite and make their prices to suit conditions in the foreign markets, there would be not only much less expense in exporting, but greater profits on the goods sold. Domestic consumers would not suffer because the increased profits would be offsetted by the joint sales of American companies in Europe or South America."

In its early endeavors the American Steel Export Company will by no means confine itself to the sale of its own products, although the growth of a joint effort for the distribution of surplus goods of steel concerns competing with the Cambria necessarily will be slow. C. B. McElhany, Vice President of the Cambria, was quoted in Philadelphia on Tuesday as saying that the export company would embrace other American manufactures in its sales.

The formation of the American Steel Export Company is the latest of several projects to increase the sale of American products abroad through specialization in foreign distribution. The American Car and Foundry Company more than a year ago founded the American Car and Foundry Export Company, and a few days ago certain lumber dealers in Seattle were joining forces to enter the foreign trade.

TWO PESO COIN IN MEXICO.

Zapata Issues a Hybrid of Gold and Silver Mixed.

Two new two peso pieces have just been received from Mexico by Thomas L. Elder of 32 East Twenty-third Street. They were issued by Zapata, the revolutionist. These coins were struck from gold and silver seized by Zapata. They contain a considerable percentage of gold.

As Zapata could not readily separate the metals, he simply used the mass as he found it. The result is a very crude coin, slightly under the silver peso size.

The obverse of this hybrid piece bears a sun with rays and the legend "Reforma Libertad Justitia 'Ley.'" In the obverse field the proportion of gold is stamped. The reverse has the general design of the old peso with the eagle perched on a cactus plant, the legend "Republicana Mexicana, Dos Pesos," and the date 1914.

This is the only silver coin of the denomination of two pesos ever issued in Mexico. It is the third silver coin of peso size issued since the commencement of the revolutions. Villa issued the first at Parral. It bore simply the value, legend and place of issue. The second, of much finer workmanship, but of obscure origin, bore the bird of the republic, with "Muerta Huerta" added. Revolutionist one, two and fifty centavo coins have also appeared.

PREMIER BORDEN SAILS.

To Inspect Canadian Troops and Consult the British Cabinet.

Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the White Star liner Adriatic, to consult the Cabinet officers in London on the financial situation of the Dominion and to inspect the Canadian troops in France. The British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, and a number of prominent Canadians who are in business in New York, were at the pier to see him off.

The Premier said that the Chief of the General Staff at Ottawa, who had recently inspected the Edmonton regiment before it left for England told him he had never seen finer troops in all his experience in India and South Africa.

Sir Robert added that so far Canadian casualties had been about 10,000 out of the 75,000 troops that had already left the Dominion, and that another 75,000 were now being trained for active service. Canada's volunteers, he said, would number 250,000 before the war was finished. Canadian plants for manufacturing shells are working day and night, according to Sir Robert.

He will visit the Canadian troops in the trenches and be away about six weeks.

Another passenger on the Adriatic was Captain F. Conway Jenkins of the Royal British Aviation Corps, who said he had been here four months arranging for the manufacture of a number of airships which had been negotiated through the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Dr. Charles Saroleo, the Belgian Consul at Edinburgh, sailed for Liverpool after delivering forty-seven lectures in this country. He said he met with strong opposition in the cities where pro-German sentiment prevailed, and once in San Francisco the police had to be called in to quell a riot in the lecture hall.

Rains Aid Germany's Crops.

BERLIN, June 30.—(By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Abundant rains, after a long period of drought, have considerably bettered the crop conditions throughout Germany, and the outlook for a good harvest is very bright, says the Overseas News Agency.

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FOR BATHTUB TESTS BY LONDON JURY

Judge Asks Them to Experiment Before He Sums Up the Remarkable Case.

AMERICAN COURTS ASSAILED

Prisoner's Counsel Makes Reference to Wealthy American Prisoners in His Address to the Jury.

LONDON, June 30.—The trial of George Joseph Smith, who is charged with the murder of three of his wives, approached its conclusion today. Smith, it is alleged, killed his wives while they were in their baths and collected insurance money on their lives.

Addresses were made to the jury at the afternoon session by Prosecutor Bodkin and Marshall Hall, an attorney representing the prisoner. Justice Scrutton will sum up tomorrow.

Mr. Hall pleaded that no sane man and the sanity of the prisoner was not in question—could be guilty of these crimes which, if the deductions of the prosecution were correct, constituted "one of the most diabolical series of continuous crimes which ever have been recorded in any country. You must go back to the days of the Borgias for a parallel," Mr. Hall declared.

Referring to the evidence of Mrs. Spilsbury and Willcox, Mr. Hall expressed the view that "such medical evidence opens the door to the worst form of Americanism in the administration of British justice."

Suppose the prisoner had not been a pauper, as he is," Mr. Hall said, "but possessed of unlimited means like many recent American prisoners. He could have procured experts to say that the cause of death was other than the one given by the experts for the Crown."

Justice Scrutton announced that he would sum up the case tomorrow. In the meantime he asked the jury to experiment with bathtubs.

The Justice suggested that the jury might consider the possibility of a husband going into a bathroom, turning on the water and then lifting his wife into the tub. There was no evidence of this in the present case, the Justice said, but the jury might consider the possibility of it.

After the Justice had given these suggestions to the jury, court adjourned for the day.

Says Friedrichshafen Raid Failed.

STUTTGART, June 30.—(By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Württemberg Minister of War today announced that a French biplane on Sunday approached Friedrichshafen, where the Zeppelin hangars are situated, coming from Constance. The machine was bombarded by anti-aircraft guns, and it turned back after dropping three bombs between the Lake Constance shore towns of Bohnenhausen and Raggerhausen, without doing any damage. The biplane was compelled to land on Swiss territory, and the aviators were arrested.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT WILL REMAIN CLOSED FROM 5 P. M. FRIDAY, JULY 2D, UNTIL TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 6TH.

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Charming styles, of linen, voile, crepe and batiste.

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INSTRUCTION—Musical.

INTERNAL REVENUE HERE UP $13,000,000

Income Tax Alone Shows Gain of $3,000,000 in Two Districts in Manhattan.

BIG GROWTH IN BEER TAX

Final Figures from Other Districts May Further Reduce Expected Treasury Deficit.

Despite the war in Europe and the consequent uneasiness of business here, the fiscal year 1915, which ended yesterday, was prosperous in New York, according to the internal revenue collectors. Manhattan alone paid Uncle Sam more than $13,000,000 in excess of the tax payments for the preceding year.

No table of comparisons for the whole year could be made in the first New York Internal Revenue District, which embraces Brooklyn, Staten Island, and Long Island, but figures there showed that for the month of June alone the increase this year had been $333,077. In the Bronx no figures had been prepared.

John Z. Lowe, Collector for the Second District, which comprises Manhattan below Fourteenth Street, gave out last night the approximate figures for the fiscal year. While he was unwilling to make public exact figures, owing to the fact that they had been compiled in haste, he announced that the year's collections in his district amounted to $26,000,000, an increase of $6,000,000 over 1914.

Collections under the Income Tax law for the year just ended amounted to more than $14,000,000 as nearly as the Collector could estimate last night. Last year, which was the first year of the new law, the amount was between $13,000,000 and $14,000,000. During the last two days of the fiscal year there was a rush to pay the income tax, more than $4,000,000 being taken in on Tuesday, and an equal amount yesterday.

"The increase in the income tax is unusual," said the Collector, "as under the revised income tax laws a person may pay his tax either in the district in which he resides, or in that where his business is. Many have taken advantage of this and have paid their taes in the Third District, which comprises Manhattan above Fourteenth Street. Notwithstanding this falling off in the number of taxpayers the increase of $1,000,000, in my opinion, shows that the last fiscal year was prosperous.

The Collector expects to swell his receipts somewhat when all the returns from Porto Rico are in, as he is responsible for collections in the island. These cover stamp taxes for the most part. Mr. Lowe said his office had been able to keep up with the rush of the last few days to such an extent that it will be possible to mail receipts today to all paying their income taxes the first three days of this week. The Presidents of the Hanover and Gotham national banks, which are depositories under the law, had greatly aided his office, Mr. Lowe said, by sending down clerks to assist.

More than 2,000 individuals and corporations paid approximately $3,500,000 income taxes yesterday in the Third District office, at Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street. The total income taxes collected, practically all of which was received within a week, amounts to approximately $8,384,000. This represents an increase of $3,000,000 in income taxes over 1914.

There has been collected in the district $14,616,000, an increase over last year of more than $4,000,000. This and the amount collected from incomes makes $22,000,000, or $7,000,000 more than last year.

"The increase in the internal revenue is due largely to a greater output and consumption of beer," said Collector Mark Eisner. "A decrease is noticed in the manufacture and sale of cigars and cigarettes. It is very apparent that more New Yorkers drank beer last year than ever before and that the higher alcoholic drinks are not so much in favor.

"In the matter of incomes it would seem that this part of the country, at least, is maintaining its prosperity. Despite war conditions and other influences on business incomes show no material changes, while a comparison in some cases indicate increased prosperity as affecting incomes."

Among the 2,000 taxpayers yesterday were John D. Rockefeller. hTey were all attended to between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

"Special efforts will be made in the next few months to rush the tax dodgers," said Collector Eisner. "Persons who have to be hunted out and made to pay up may be fined a large amount in the discretion of the Commissioner in adition to paying an advance of 50 per cent. on the income tax."

Collector H. P. Keith of the First District announced last night that the day's collections had broken the record of his office. The total was $392,601.09, making a grand total for June of $2,380,890.24, or $333,677 more than for June, 1914.

The revenue for June was divided into corporation, excise and income tax, $334,411.26; individual income tax, $763,327.21, and the ordinary internal revenue, $1,283,151.77.

Collector Keith and Deputy Collector Miles expected a big day and made preparations in advance. The office on the second floor of the Federal Building in Brooklyn was opened before 8 o'clock and the office force was increased to thirty-five, which included four cashiers. Between 1,500 and 2,000 persons paid their taxes. Frederick Leonard, 45 years old, of 990 Bedford Avenue, was overcome by the heat while waiting in line and was taken to the hospital.

Deputy Collector Herman A. Rappo't, in charge of the Internal Revenue office at 891 East 149th Street, the Bronx, which is a part of the Fourteenth Internal Revenue District, refused to make public last night the amount of his collections. He said that one-half of the recipts had been paid direct by the taxpayers to the main office in Albany, and that any figures he might give of the collections made through his office would afford no indication of the actual receipts for the Bronx.

LAST RUSH CUTS DEFICIT.

Government Year Ends with Exact Results in Doubt.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The business year of the Federal Government came to an end tonight with Treasury officials unable to determine exactly how much of a deficit the accounts of receipts and expenditures for the last twelve months would show. Internal revenue offices throughout the country telegraphed that they would remain open until a late hour and that receipts were coming in freely.

Figures of today's receipts were not obtainable, but they will probably be large, those on the same day last year amounting to more than $32,000,000. Of that sum $26,000,000 came from the income tax alone, but it is thought that this year more general advantage will be taken of the ten days of grace and collections in the next ten days will be counted in the next year's receipts and will not reduce this year's deficit.

While the income tax has been expected to produce $80,000,000 this year, receipts up to the close of business yesterday were only $43,525,000.

The deficit of all disbursements for the year compared with all receipts will probably be about $100,000,000. But as some $30,000,000 was expended on the Panama Canal, which could be paid back into the Treasury by the sale of Panama bonds, the excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts will be under $70,000,000. Receipts in the last few days have made it probable that there will be no present need for a bond issue, looked upon as a possibility a few months ago.

The working balance in the general fund of the Treasury at the close of business yesterday was $38,026,000. This has been largely increased today. The working balance at the end of the fiscal year a year ago was almost $146,000,000.

The Post Office Department has run behind somewhere between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000. Many reasons are given for this, among them the condition of business during the first few months of the war, the closing of Stock Exchanges for a long period, and the falling off in foreign business.

Customs receipts of the Government halve apparently not been far under what was expected by officials a few months ago. Secretary McAdoo estimated that the customs would bring in about $240,000,000, and it seemed probable tonight that the total would not be below $210,000,000.

From all information available now the emergency tax law has not been such a good revenue producer as was expected. The Internal Revenue Bureau has not divided receipts from this source from those from ordinary internal revenue taxes, but it is pretty well understood that the law has not lived up to expectations. Receipts from the taxes on whisky in particular have shown a falling off.

PHILADELPHIA TOTAL UP.

Pays $16,000,000 in Taxes, $4,000,000 More Than Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—The Philadelphia district, in which is one-fortieth of the population of the United States, this year paid to the Government approximately $16,000,000 in income, war and special taxes. These figures were announced tonight by Collector of Internal Revenue, Lederer at the end of the busiest day ever witnessed at his office in the Post Office Building. More than $1,000,000 poured into the Internal Revenue Office today. About $2,000,000 had been received since Monday.

The recipts for the previous year were $12,901,916. The gain over the first year of the income tax, therefore, is about $4,000,000. This great increase is attributable largely to the war levy.

Preliminary computation of accounts reveals that the Philadelphia district collections again rank it next to New York. Chicago still holds third place. In 1912, the total tax for the local district was $10,078,808.

About 1,200 physicians, half of whom are Philadephians, face a fine of $25 each for failure to pay a fee of $1 for a yearly license prescribed by the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Act. Deputy Collector Glover, in charge of this department, says notices will be served upon the deliquents. If this appeal brings no response, then the cases will be turned over to the United States District Attorney's office for prosecution. The national act carries a maximum fine of $2,000 or imprisonment of two years. There are 7,000 physicians in the district.

READ AND WHITE TO VOTE.

Constitutional Convention Expected to Adopt Educational Qualification.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 30.—It has about been decided that the revised Constitution is to contain a clause creating an educational qualification for voteors. Gordon Knox Bell of New York and Charles H. Young of Westchester, both having proposals of such purport before the convention, got together today on a compromise measure under which no person will be in a position to qualify as a voter after Jan. 1, 1918, unless he is able to read and write the English language, provided there is no physical defect to prevent.

The question was before the Constitutional Convention of 1894. Since then Connecticut and California have adopted educational qualifications for voters.

Under the compromise proposal the rights of persons already entitled to the ballot, though not able to meet the educational test, or of aliens having made application for citizenship are not affected. With the time extended two years, would-be voters who cannot meet the requirements will have ample time, it is pointed out, to acquire the necessary knowledge of English to qualify.

Employers to Pay Militiamen.

Frank W. Smith, Vice President of the United Electric Light and Power Company, announced last night that all employes who are members of the National Guard would receive full pay for any time they might be on miltary duty under orders, this being allowed in addition to any vacations with pay to which such employes may be entitled.

BLOW TO REMAKING SENATE DISTRICTS

Chairman Root Presents Official Notification Showing Convention Lacks Time.

CITY'S DEMANDS DEBATED

Democrats Urge Elimination of Restrictions Preventing Proportionate Representation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 30.—Elihu Root, who is guiding the Constitutional Convention with a firm though gentle hand today gave a stunning surprise to the Republican stand-patters in that body who have been contending clamorously for a reapportionment of Senate districts by the convention, firmly controlled by their own party, instead of by next years' Legislature, which may have a Democratic Assembly. The advocates of reapportionment tonight admit that their plans have been seriously disarranged, and that the outlook for a reapportionment by the convention is exceedingly poor.

The surprise came near the end of today's session, when Secretary Root handed down a letter he had received from Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, with instructions to the Secretary of the convention to read it. Secretary Hugo, in the communication, declared that in order to properly promulgate the result of the Constitutional Convention, as he is required by law to do when sending out the official notice for the coming election, he should have the report of the convention not later than Aug. 16. This would make it necessary for the convention to conclude its labors and adjourn sine die on or about that date, an such an early adjournment would place an insurmountable obstacle in the way of reapportionment by the convention. Any reapportionment made must be based on the present State census, and Secretary Hugo declared to-day that he did not expect to have the figures in tabulated form much before Sept. 1.

The letter from Secretary Hugo came in response to a communication from ex-Senator Root. There are those tonight who declare that Mr. Root has executed a coup at the expense of his standpat opponents. Mr. Root and the influential men in the convention who follow his leadership have been outspoken in their opposition to the reapportionment scheme on the ground that it would tend to infuse bitter partisan politics into the convention. It is the general opinion at the Capitol tonight that the letter from Secretary Hugo was meant to be the answer of Mr. Root to the element shouting for reapportionment by the convention.

Test of Strength Due Today.

The fight over reapportionment and collateral questions pending before the convention was begun today and probably will reach its culmination at tomorrow's session with a call is expected to furnish the first actual test of strength between the reapportionist and anti-reapportionist elements. What effect the Hugo letter will have on the developments of tomorrow no one is willing to predict tonight. Ex-Senator Edgar Truman Brackett, of Saratoga, leader of the element advocating reapportionment by the convention, did not, up to a late hour this evening, show any signs of weakening.

The debate at the session today will be continued tomorrow. It was on Senator Robert F. Wagner's motion that the convention disagree with an adverse report from Mr. Brackett's Committee on Legislative Powers on a proposal presented by ex-Judge Morgan O'Brien, Democratic Vice President of the Constitutional Convention. The purpose of the O'Brien proposal was to repeal the present constitutional provision prohibiting the crossing of county lines in creating Senate districts, so fas as the City of New oYrk is concerned, and thus give the people of the city opportunity for a more equitable representation in the upper house of the Legislature. It has been estimatd that the adpotion of the O'Brien proposal would give New York City two additional representatives in the Senate.

Senator Wagner, ex-Judge O'Brien, and ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan were the three Democratic supporters of the Wagner motion to reject the adverse report from Mr. Brackett's committee. Mr. Sheehan, in a long speech, denounced the treatment New York City received at the hands of the last Constitutional Convention, when the clause preventing New York City from ever having in the Senate a representation based on its population, was inserted in the fundamental law. He declared that a continuation of that sort of treatment might bring about a situation in which the people of New York City would start a movement for the separation of the city from the rest of the State.

How New York City Is Shackled.

Mr. Sheehan pointed out that under the existing system there were and must continue to exist in New York City Senate districts with 300,000 or more population, as against 109,695 people in Mr. Brackett's Senatorial district. Queens, with a population of 284,000, can have only one Senator, while the same representation is given to each of thirty-one Senate districts outside of New York City with an average population of 140,000. New York City, with 52 per cent. of the population and paying 78 per cent. of the taxes, can have only twenty-one Senators, as compared with 31 for the rest of the State.

"Who will say that it is not an abridgement of my right to vote for a State Senator when the vote of my friend, Mr. Quigg of Columbia County, counts at least twice as much as my vote in New York City?" asked Mr. Sheehan. "Every device known to human ingenuity has been resorted to in many of the fourteen [illegible] order or make it impossible for [illegible] their disapproval of such discrimination. Repeatedly within a week the United States Supreme Court has condemned legislation by Southern States to circumvent the suffrage provisions of the United States Constitution.

"This distinguished presiding officer of this convention knows from his experience these efforts that have been made to secure equality of suffrage in Southern States. He knows and we know of the insistent demand from many quarters that if the negroes continue to be deprived of their suffrage rights the Congressional representation of those States be cut down. The day may not be far distant when a demand will be pressed in the halls of Congress that the large representation to which our population now entitles us in the House of Representatives shall be curtailed for abridging the rights of the male citizens of this State who are entitled to at least as much protection under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution as are the negroes of the South.

"It has been said that the Convention of 1894 was greatly influenced to write this prohibition in the Constitution because the Democratic Legislature of 1892 had made an unjust and indefensible apportionment. If that had been true the correct remedy would have been to ask the people to refuse to continue in power the party responsible for the wrong. A legislative wrong is bad enough, but a wrong committed by a constitutional convention is much worse.

Creation of a Separate State.

"It must be conceded that on the basis of population New York City is entitled to a greater proportion of legislative representation than has been allotted to her. It must be conceded that the greater city is paying and must continue to pay a much larger percentage of State taxes than the remainder of the State. Taxation without adequate representation is unjust taxation, and unjust taxation has always led and always will lead to revolution, in one form or another.

"If this convention continues the wrong of 1894. It is inevitable that a movement will be started for a division of the commonwealth and for the creation of a separate State from that portion of it which is penalised because it is great. Personally, I hope all the territory from Lake Erie to Montauk Point will continue to remain, subject to the same sovereignty, but you cannot deny justice to a city destined to be the greatest commercial and financial centre in the world without starting a conflagration that will irreparably injure those whom you would protect. I warn this convention, composed of men worthy of our best traditions, that if this indefensible wrong is not righted, the entire work of this convention may be repudiated at the polls."

Ex-Judge O'Brien said that the provision in the Constitution which prevented New York City from having a marjority in the Senate, no matter what the size of its population, was contrary to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, the Federal Constitution and our own Bill of Rights.

"It is wrong in principal and bad in policy and could be of advantage to neither party, and for that reason it should be rejected," said ex-Judge O'Brien. "There is no particular sanctity in county lines, and, now that United States Senators are elected by direct vote, there could be no further reason for locality representation. I do not care whether New York City has one or two more Senators or Assemblymen, what I do care about is that there should be rankling in the breast of half the citizenship of this State a great sense of wrong wrought by disfranchisement of a large proportion of the people of New York City, without any political wrong having been committed to justify the imposition of such a penalty. I fear this will be the rock on which the labors of this constitutional convention may founder."

City Would Have a Majority.

"If representation in the Legislature were based upon population," said Senator Wagner, "New York City would have 28 out of 51 Senators and 83 out of 150 Assemblymen. The present representation of 21 Senators and 63 Assemblymen shows that New York City is deprived of nearly one-third of its proper representative strength in the Legislature.

"The average New York City Assembly district contains 75,665 people. Throughout the rest of the State the Assembly districts contain populations as low as 14,000. Putnam and Schuyler have 14,000, Yates 18,000, Tioga 25,000, Lewis 24,000, Schoharie 23,000."

Senator Wagner pointed out that while in the metropolis there was a Senator for every 218,000 persons, the Niagara-Orleans district elected a Senator to represent 124,000, the Livingston-Steuben district one for 12,000, and the Saratoga-Washington district one for 110,000.

"Some men," Senator Wagner continued, "may make bold enough to say that the control of the tSate should not be contred in a community which has a large foreign population. To those men, if such there be in this age of enlightenmen, I say that the days of the Know-nothing Party have gone forever from this land; that the foreign-born American contributes to our best citizenship; that he has helped to build up this country to its present industrial and commercial prominence; that he has defended this country to the utmost in the past, and that tomorrow—and may [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] with the active [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and effectively [illegible] the battles of the country of his choice."

Support by Republicans.

Edward M. Franchot, a Republican delegate from Niagara, said that what New York City needed was not more representation but more home rule.

"But home rule cannot be a proper substitute unless it comes to New York City as a Constitutional right, not as a grant of freedom to the Legislature to deal with the matter," said Mr. Franchot.

"New York City should not have the representation its spokesmen here have asked for. For the same reason that the State should not dominate the affairs of any locality, no locality should dominate the affairs of the whole State. New York is asking nothing less than that."

George Clinton, Sr., of Buffalo, another Republican, said the contention of those from New York City was not based on anything contained in the fundamental law governing representation in the Senate.

"Our institutions are not those of a pure democracy," he said. "There is nothing in the fundamental law to indicate that representation in the upper house of the Legislature should be based on population. In the Senate there should be loyalty, representation. Localities need protection from the tyranny of unrestrained democracy, and that vindicated thought is the Genesis of our upper house.

"It seems to me that the only question involved is this: Does this constitutional clause prevent New York City from protecting its rights in the Senate? I think the answer must be that its large representation insures the fullest protection. If you can convince all the New York Senators, regardless of party, of the justice of any proposition affecting New York City, then all you have to do to prevail is to get the concurrence of one or two Senators from outside New York. And if you cannot convince these that you are right you may as well make up your minds that you are wrong."

Seth Low of New York City said the convention, before its finished its labors, should do something to allay the feeling of antagonism between New York City and other portions of the State, and suggested that proportional representation might hold the solution of the very problem under debate.

The debate had been in progress more than three hours when George W. Wickersham moved an adjournment to permit the committees to perform their scheduled duties for the day. eHl announced that the debate would be continued tomorrow, and he urged a full representation, as a vote would be taken when the debate closed.

1,340-PAGE CITY SURVEY.

Two Months' Work of 72 Men Goes to Convention at Albany.

A comprehensive survey of the government of the City of New York has just been completed by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, working with the Bureau of Municipal Research, and was submitted yesterday to the Mayor. It will be placed immediately at the disposal of the Constitutional Convention. The survey is the result of two months' labor on the part of thirty-two members of the staff of the Commissioner of Accounts office, assisted by twenty-nine men from the Municipal Research Bureau, seven from the Board of Estimate, two from the Water Department, and two from the Finance Department.

The survey makes a volume of 1,340 pages on the organization and function of every office in the entire city, including not only the city departments and the counties, but the five boroughs. It presents in schedules, charts, and accompanying text a description of the organization of the 145 municipal divisions, boards, commissions, and institutions constituting the city government, their functions, activities, number of employes, and the total allotment for payroll and personal service for each division respectively.

Judge William H. Wadhams, President of the New York State Direct Primaries Association, sent a letter yesterday to William N. Cullinhan, Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage of the Constitutional Convention, protesting against any constitutional provision which would require nomination by convention or prohibit nomination by direct primary.

"Such reactionary provision," wrote Judge Wadhams, "would raise a serious and organized opposition to the adoption of the proposed constitution." After explaining the various direct primary bills, he said:

"The defects in the present law are not due to direct primaries, but are due to abuse of the present system through the enactment of ill-advised legislation. The remedy is not constitutional prohibition, curtailing the powers of the people, but by statutory amendment providing a reasonable and adequate plan. Such a step was carefully worked out under the Hughes administration and can readily be adopted at any time."

CURTIN GIVES BUDGET IDEA.

Opposes Taft's Executive Plan at Constitutional Convention Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 30.—On invitation, ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn, today addressed the Committee on State Finances of the Constitutional Convention, on topics of State finance. He took issue with ex-President Taft and other authorities and opposed the "executive budget."

"What does the man who comes new into the Governor's office know about the needs of the State Department?" he said. "To offset this ignorance you are thinking of providing for a bureau of experts to enlighten him. That system would build up a little clique which in time would control the finances of the State."

Mr. Glynn said he would have department heads make statements under oath as to the needs of their departments thirty days before the Legislature convened. He would have them divide their demands into necessities, desirable items, and contingencies. The Legislature would treat the three separately. He would give the Governor power to summon before him department heads and cross-examine them under oath as to the purposes for which the funds asked for were needed. The Governor in his initial message to the Legislature would be required to deal with the demands and recommend what items should be allowed.

Mr. Glynn would require every leislator to file with the State Controller and the Governor a copy of special bills introduced by him and carrying an appropriation for local purposes, with full explanatory data. He would require the finance committees of the two houses to refrain from reporting any special bills until after the general appropriation bills had been reported.

The ex-Governor recommended a constitutional requirement of a two-thirds vote for all special appropriation bills. He would give the Governor power to reduce items in the appropriation bills and send such items back to the Legislature with a statement giving reasons for urging the reduction. The Legislature would have power to either concur or restore the amount, when the bill would go back to the Governor to permit him to exercise his veto power.

"Under the present plan," said Mr. Glynn, "the Governor is very much in the dark regarding the purpose of many appropriations. I know where money has been appropriated ostensibly for office expenses which has gone for the purchase of automobiles, used partly on the State's errands and partly for joy rides. I know where money appropriated for the payment of salaries at an institution has been spent to hirep rivate servants for the head of the institution or to put wine into his cellar for social service. And I know where appropriations for the purchase of canal land have been used to put hordes of men at work. Both parties have been equally responsible for such derelictions."

Mr. Glynn said that in his opinion the huge surplus in the sinking funds should be made available for the immediate relief of the taxpayers of today, who had helped to pile them up.

ARGUE FOR FOOD STANDARD.

Osborn and Dillon Want State to Protect the Housewife.

ALBANY, June 30.—Pleas for amendment of the Constitution so as to permit the Legislature to establish a bureau for the standardization of food products were made today before the Industrial Relations Committee of the Constitutional Convention by William Church Osborn, J. J. Dillon of New York, and others. The Franchot proposal, to which they were speaking, would permit the appointment of inspectors when it seems necessary or desirable.

"The middleman fixes the prices of food products by fixing grades," Mr. Osborn said. "To understand the method of grading, one must make a life study of them. The producer is forced to ship to the middleman blindly and accept pay for whatever grade of produce the buyer desires to grant him. The State now is powerless to establish a court of appeal between the producer and the middleman. This is the condition we wish to eradicate."

Mr. Dillon, who is State Commissioner of Markets, said that if standard grades were established the housewife could not be cheated by unscrupulous dealers who argue "high grades" to her.

HEARING ON TAX EXEMPTION

Dr. Butler Opposes Withdrawing Present Benefits from Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 30.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, appeared at a hearing today before the Committee on Taxation of the Constitutional Convention as the chief opponent of proposals presented by Delegates James L. Nixon of Buffalo and Herman J. Westwood of Fredonia, which would sweep away the present tax exemptions in favor of churches and educational, charitable, and philanthropic institutions. Dr. Butler took the ground that such institutions performed a public service which entitled them to exceptional treatment.

The principal support of the proposals outside of the convention is supplied by that element in Western New York and the southern tier which in the last Gubernatorial campaign opposed Governor Glynn on the ground that he was a Roman Catholic. The Catholic enterprises are large beneficiaries from the existing tax exemption. There were many advocates of the proposal from Buffalo, Rochester, Elmira, Schenectady, and Albany. One of the Elmira supporters, Harrison Chapman, argued that the present tax exemption compelled non-believers to indirectly share in the support of the churches and that this was un-American.

O. J. Kane of Rochester said that in his city men who followed all sorts of vocations, but who at one time had been ministers, still enjoyed exemption from taxation under the clause of the present Constitution which exempts the property of clergymen up to a certaine amount.

"That is a fraud to which you should call the attention of the Public Prosecutor in your county, but not a ground for changing the fundamental law," said Dr. Butler.

William D. Guthrie opposed the proposal on behalf of the Catholic churches, Dr. Walter Laidlaw as the representative of the New York State Federation of Churches, and George Zabriskie as representing the New York Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The committee, it is known, will not recommend any specific abridgment of the present exemption. It will leave that to the Legislature. The committee, however, will declare against the creation of any new exemptions.

CURB ON PRIVATE BANKERS.

Proposed to Make State Regulation a Constitutional Function.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 30.—The supervision of private bankers by the State will be a Constitutional function if a recomdendation made to the Committee on Banking and Insurance of the Constitutional Convention is adopted. The recommendation emanated from a sub-committee of which the State Superintendent of Banks, Eugene Lamb Richards, is Chairman.

The proposed amendment would apply to all unincorporated banking concerns which activel ysolicit deposits. There are many such concerns in rural communities, at present subject to no supervision. Last year, when private bankers generally were subjected to more rigid statutory supervision, up-State Republican influence availed to create an exemption for the rural bankers.

The Committee on Insurance and Banking will give a hearing on this proposal on July 14 at 2 P. M.

CHIEF MARTIN HURT AT FIRE.

Explosion of Gas Meter Burns the Battalion Leader.

A gas meter exploded in the face of Battalion Chief Michael J. Martin at a fire yesterday in a five-story tenement at 147 and 149 Clinton Street. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital suffering from burns on the forehead, cheeks, chin, neck, and arms.

It was after flames that caused $3,000 damage were extinguished that Battalion Chief Martin went to the flat of Samuel Kraft and began to tear down the smoldering ceiling. Without warning the explosion occurred and Martin was thrown backward. He was picked up by firemen and carried downstairs.

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Mortgage interest paid the day when it is due.
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—designed in our studios and fashioned by hand in our own shops. It is widely different from any other furniture made in America.
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If you will form the pleasant habit of sipping a glass or two of delicious Man-a-cea Water with each meal and occasionally during the day, you will find the uric acid rapidly being eliminated. Often pronounced relief is felt in a few days. Man-a-cea Water is a natural mineral water, powerful in its action, but non-laxative and with no medicinal taste, so that it can be used freely as a table water until the desired result is attained. Sold by all druggists and first-class grocers, and served at the best clubs, hotels, and cafes.

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SMART STYLES ARE SHOWN IN
Separate Skirts
of taffetas, corduroys, satins, gabardine, men's-wear serges, silk crepes and worsted checks, for the various occasions of Summer wear.
There is now in readiness, in this Department,
The New Bretelle Skirt
(introduced in New York by B. Altman & Co.)
An Extraordinary Offering of Women's Separate Skirts
for to-day and Friday, will include
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at $6.75
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of black or navy blue serge and striped or checked materials . . . at $3.75
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GIMBELS
2% Fur Storage Rate
Today—Annual Holiday Sale
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$5 and $5.50 Silk Bathing Suits
At $3.95 Each
1,500 Suits of Black Satin and Taffeta
The new Smock Suit in Taffeta—scalloped instead of finished with a hem; silk cord girdle.
Smocks, Princess Dresses and Suits with the natural waistline—in Black Satin and trimmed with silks in beautiful colors.
Princess Suits of Mohair, $2.95
Combination Tights Included.
Copied from one of our most favored peau de cygne models at $5.95. Collar, revers and skirt bandings of the new domino checked material.
The New Daisy Cap in Sateen, 75c
Copied from a $2.95 Satin Cap.
In white, blue, red, black and black-and-white, trimmed with white or black. Illustrated.
Every Suit in This Sale Is Guaranteed by GIMBELS!
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You may invest $100 and upwards. Interest checks mailed every six months.

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TO FIRE FORT'S BIG GUNS.

Col. Austin's Coast Defense Command Going to Fishers Island.

The Eighth Coast Defense Command of the National Guard will assemble in the armory at Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, at 8 o'clock next Sunday morning, to depart for a two weeks' tour of duty at Fort H. G. Wright on Fishers Island. Colonel Elmore F. Austin expects to take 700 officers and men. The command will be transported to Fishers Island on an old freight steamer from the foot of East Ninety-sixth Street.

The baggage allowance has been cut down to a bedding roll, a clothing roll, and a small locker, for each officer, and not even an additional dress suit may be taken. The War Department found that many National Guard officers heretofore have carried a large amount of unnecessary baggage, which made transportation more difficult.

Captains Henry B. Clark, Harry J. Watson, and Jay P. Hopkins, of the Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., will direct the instruction in camp.

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FRIDAY and SATURDAY ONE EXTRA 10c CAN OF STERNO Canned Heat WITH EVERY

Sterno Stove

Outfit consisting of heavily nickel-plated, genuine brass saucepan, with folding stand and can of Sterno Canned Heat at 50c

Owing to the great advance in the price of metal this offer will probably never be made again.

RIKER HEGEMAN

Reliable Drug Store Service

In October, 1907, a campaign was started by THE DELINEATOR to find homes for homeless children. The active work was stopped in January, 1911.

During that period three thousand children were placed directly by THE DELINEATOR. In addition, five thousand children gained homes through opportunities which the campaign disclosed.

In 1914, three years after the active work ceased, THE DELINEATOR received 451 applications for children to be placed in homes.

Consider for a moment what THE DELINEATOR must mean in these eight thousand homes. Consider also the confidence in THE DELINEATOR this remarkable campaign reveals.

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Cigar sales now largest in its forty years of continuous growth.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

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Cooling Summer Beverages

BACARDI RICKEY COCKTAIL HIGHBALL

STRAUS GIVES YACHT TO ZIONIST CAUSE

Philanthropist Contributes a Costly Vessel to Aid Work for Relief of Jews in Palestine.

BIG CONVENTION CLOSES

Acclaimed Most Potential Meeting of Jews Ever Held—Dr. Friedenwalder Elected President.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 30.—After electing officers for the national organization, the Federation of American Zionists closed tonight what is on all sides acclaimed as the most potential convention of Jews ever held. Dr. Harry Friedenwald of Baltimore was elected President, and the other officers are: Chairman of Executive Committee, Louis Lipsky of New York; Honorary Secretary, Bernard A. Rosenblatt of New York, and Treasurer, Louis Robison of New York. In view of a deficit of 13$,000 in the treasury of the federation, i twas voted that the per capita ta xbe increased to 75 cents.

The delegates to the convntion received a pleasant surprise at the closing session when it was announced that Nathan Straus of New York had decided to turn over his private yacht for the use of the movement to aid the Jews in Palestine. The yacht is said to be worth between $35,000 and $50,000.

The following letter from Mr. Straus to Mr. Brandeis was read to the convention delegates:

Hotel Somerset, Boston, June 30, 1915.

Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, Chairman Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs.

Dear Mr. Brandeis:

In these dark days for all humanity and for our brethren in particular, the importance of taking steps to relieve the general distress prevailing, especially in the Holy land, has become a matter of paramount importance. It has also become the pressing duty of every one to make sacrifices, or at least to dispense with some luxuries in order to furnish relief where it may be needed.

"The world is my country; to do good is my religion." I have, therefore, resolved to make a gift to the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs of my steam yacht, the Sisilina, a description of which is herewith enclosed. This yacht I have now placed in the hands of brokers to be sold at a sacrifice, so that the cash may be realized as quickly as possible to relieve the needs that are pressing. The proceeds are to be expended under your personal direction in the way that you will find most effective.

I have been deeply impressed by the manner in which you have always stood forth in behalf of right and justice, and I therefore take the liberty of asking you to distribute these funds, for I am sure that with your knowledge of the conditions prevailing, you will know best how to apply them. Faithfully yours,

NATHAN STRAUS.

A declaration by the federation was given to the press after tonight's adjournment, pointing out that the Jews have most at stake because of the war. The Jewish problem, it is said, has been aggravated since the war's beginning.

"All the warring nations," says the declaration, "declared themselves to have gone into the war in defense of the equal right of the small and the weak nationalities with the great and the strong to realize most completely the potentialities of their national life. The Zionist organization solemnly points out that the Jewish people is also one of the small and the weak nationalities, whose international rights and national ideals are in issue.

"It demands for Jews the same freedom and civil status in all lands as is accorded to other peoples. It demands particularly the same freedom for the Jewish people to realize its national individuality as a people that is demanded by all European peoples for themselves. Such freedom will open a way to remove permanently the condition designated as the 'Jewish problem.'

"To the attainment of this freedom and the perfection of this service the Zionist organization is dedicated. It seeks to obtain for the Jewish people a publicly recognized and legally secured nome in Palestine. It seeks to develop in the Jewish land the national life of the Jewish people, to renew its historic language and literature; to conserve and carry forward its historic ideals in all appropriate forms of social and spiritual organization.

"In the present great world crisis the Zionist organization calls upon the Jews of their respective countries; upon their loyalty not only to their own people, but to the whole of civilization for material and moral co-operation. It asks the support of the enlightened public opinion of this great Republic and of the entire world in the realization of its humane and democratic ideal of national freedom for the Jewish people."

The Federation paid a high compliment to Chelsea, the most Jewish city in the United States, by holding its afternoon session there. The entire city apparently took part in the reception to the delegates, and was decorated for the occasion. The receiving party was headed by Mayor James H. Malone, who later made the welcoming address in the big assembly hall of the Williams School. Fifteen hundred school children took part in a street parade in honor of the city's guests, and sang patriotic songs. Mr. Brandeis in behalf of the delegates, answered the Mayor's address.

At its forenoon session, the convention discussed a resolution by the terms of which the Federation is to confer with the Hebrew Teachers' Association of the United States and Canada for the purpose of devising methods which will enable the Federation to participate more actively in the education of Jewish children. Most of the speakers asserted that the American children should receive a Hebrew education. The resolution was adopted.

A paper on "The Zion Commonwealth" was read by Bernard A. Rosenblatt, President of the organization. S. Frankel read a paper on "The Work of the Achoosa in Palestine."

The opening session of Young Judaea Congress was held this morning. The organization now has ninety-eight affiliated clubs, with a large and growing membership. The session was opened by Sundel J. Doniger, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the speakers were Professor Richard Gothell of Columbia College, Rabbi David De Sola Pool and Joseph Barondess.

The insurance commissioner of Massachusetts has today issued a license to the Sons of Zion Order to do business in this commonwealth. The order is incorporated in New York State and is a fraternal branch of the Zionist movement, holding its session here with the other branches. It is the first license issued to a foreign insurance society since 1901. The license was delivered to Joseph Barondess, Grand Master of the order, by Adolph Hubbard of Boston, who was instrumental in obtaining it.

This afternoon's session of Hadassah, the woman's organization of the Zionist movement, was taken up with the discussion of various resolutions affecting the educational and other activities of the organization. A resolutions was adopted calling for the organization to do educational work in the training of Zionist workers in all fields. Among other resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, To request Miss Sampler to maintain a school for Zionism under the auspices of Hadassah, and that she enable the Hadassah to send needful material and directions to its chapters, and also to co-operate with any committee appointed by the Federation of American Zionists or by Young Judaea, for the purpose of establishing systems of such schools by other agencies than Haddash.

These schools are organized for the purpose of training young men and young women to be leaders and teachers of boys' and girls' clubs.

The officers elected for the coming year are: Miss Henrietta Szold, Chairman; Miss Sophia Berger, Treasurer; Miss Lotta Levensohn, Recording Secretary; Miss Rose A. Herzog, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Richard Gottheil, Mrs. B. A. Rosenblatt, and Miss Alice L. Seligsberg.

WELCOME TO MISS ADDAMS.

Women's Committee Will Greet Her on Arrival Here.

Mrs. Henry Villard was appointed Honorary Chairman of a committee to welcome Miss Jane Addams, President of the National Woman's Peace Party, on her return from The Hague Peace Congress. The arrangements were made at the headquarters of the New York branch of the Peace Party yesterday afternoon. Miss Addams is expected to arrive here on the St. Louis on Sunday. A mass meeting is to be held in her honor.

On the Committee of Arrangements are Miss A. Evelyn Newman, of the Studio Club of New York, and one of the delegates to the International Conference of Women at The Hague, Chairman; Miss Hester B. Jenkins, Secretary; Mrs. Frank Cothren, Miss Alice Carpenter, Miss Nellie M. Smith, Dr. Marguerita Stewart, Miss Elizabeth Watson, Miss Ruth Robinson, Miss Jessie Ashley, Miss Mary Chamberlain, Miss Elima Maris, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Miss Katherine Huntington, the Rev. Mabel Erwin, Miss Mabel Kittredge, Miss Ida Proper, Miss Carrie Wise, Miss Constance Drexel, Miss Emma J. Carr, Mrs. Lois Pierce Hughes, Mrs. Amalia E. DuBois.

LIQUOR MEN URGE REFORMS.

Producers Would Aid Authorities in Regulating Saloons.

The formulation by a national committee representing the brewing, distilling, wine-growing, and saloon interests of a constructive plan to give the licensing and police authorities the practical co-operation of the liquor trade in the enforcement of laws and regulations which govern saloons, was announced here yesterday by the United States Brewers' Association.

A resolution adopted by the committee urged that the trade should advocate regulations providing for the elimination of objectionable practices; complete cleanliness and sanitation; elimination of treating by proprietors; refusal of service to habitual drunkards and to persons apparently intoxicated; the reasonable restriction of free lunches and the bucket trade, and the absolute suppression of any licensed premises connected directly or indirectly with any disorderly or gambling resort.

The resolution also urged that licenses should be granted only to American citizens of good character; that the trade should refuse to sell to illicit vendors of any kind, and that screens and other obstructions to the view of saloon interiors from the outside should be done away with during prohibited hours.

ALTMAN GIRLS WIN SCHOOL DIPLOMAS

Fifteen Graduated in Classes Conducted by Fifth Avenue Department Store.

PRAISES FOR M. FRIEDSAM

T. W. Churchill Says He Will Put Education Board in Business and Business in the Board.

Fifteen attractive young girls were graduated yesterday afternoon from the school which is held daily for the younger employes of the firm of B. Altman & Co. on the twelfth floor of the annex to the firm's building, on Fifth Avenue. All the girls, and there were forty in the school, wore white frocks and each carried a long-stemmed American Beauty rose. There was a diploma for each graduate and a special prize for the four honor pupils.

The school is conducted by the Board of Education, and is intended to carry girls who have not completed the regular grammar course through the city curriculum.

President of the Board of Education Thomas W. Churchill was the chief speaker of the afternoon. He told of his acquaintance with Michael Friedsam, the head of the firm, for many years and dubbed him D. C. S., Doctor of Common Sense.

Mr. Friedsam was the recipient of most of the compliments of the afternoon. The girls in the class were seated in lines to form his initials, and the entire school standing gave for one of the exercises of the afternoon what it called "Quotation."

The girls took Mr. Friedsam's name, and letter by letter called off a virtue, beginning with the initials and ending by spelling the name M-I-C-H-A-E-L F-R-I-E-D-S-A-M in full in chorus.

Mr. Churchill told the girls he was born in New York and educated in the public schools, and that the late Benjamin Altman of the firm had also been a public school boy.

"Before I leave office," said Mr. Churchill, "I am going to find the school where he was graduated and I am going to call that school by his name."

Speaking of the affiliation between the commercial work and the educational system of the city he said:

"I am going to put the Board of Education into business and business into the Board of Education."

Mrs. Anna H. Wilcox, Supervisor of Schools, gave the girls two pieces of advice.

"Be thorough in whatever you do," she said. "Don't let anything be good enough unless it is the best that it can be. And girls," she continued, "I want you to promise me one thing, that you won't speak of your work as a 'job.' I want you to dignify it as a profession. You won't say 'job,' will you?"

"No," answered the girls together.

Dr. John A. Haaren, Associate Supervisor of Schools, said this work of schools in the big stores was an important experiment for which President Churchill was responsible.

Mr. Friedsam made the closing remarks. He congratulated the girls, and said that from their ranks the store would make heads of departments and buyers. Referring to remarks the other speakers had made in reference to their being stolen away by other business houses, he said:

"We want you, we are going to keep you, and no one else can have you."

To President Churchill, as representing the Board of Education, he said:

"You should teach reading, writing, and figuring, and we will make merchants of them. We are going to increase the work in the Fall. We will have classes for boys and girls and for new employes."

The girls, forming in line, marched once around the circle in which they had been sitting and then in pairs passed to the elevators to the floor above, where a luncheon had been prepared for them. The big room was crowded with as many of the 4,000 employes of the store as could get into it.

Dorothy Leon of Class 2 was the salutatarian and Estelle Marion of Class 1 gave the valedictory. The other honor pupils were Carolyn Powley, Class 1, and Helen Tackney, Class 2. The teachers of the school were Mrs. Francis Daly and Mrs. Anna P. Davidson, and the Directress Miss L. C. Harrington of Altman's.

Commencement in Store School.

The Continuation School for Vocational Training, which is conducted at Bloomingdale's store for the benefit of girls employed by that house, and which is the first one of its kind in Manhattan under the auspices of the Department of Education, held its commencement day exercises yesterday morning. The girls indulged in dancing and other amusements, finishing with cake and ice cream.

KOENIG TRIES FIRST CASE.

New Magistrate Turns to Wife and Sister for Conference.

Magistrate Morris Koenig, who was appointed on Monday by Mayor Mitchel, took up his duties on a flower-laden bench in the Tombs Court yesterday morning, and picked up a gold-mounted ivory gavel, the gift of his former associates in the District Attorney's office. "Case of Te-rob-is Ey-rac-is-is-is," the court crier called. An elderly woman dressed in black stepped forward.

"Who is the complainant?" Magistrate Koenig asked. A comely young woman stood up.

"I am Mrs. Jeanne Morris, an actress in the Jewish Theatre," she explained. "This morning I was riding downtown on the Third Avenue elevated with my husband. We were married three weeks ago. This woman here was sitting opposite. All of a sudden she got up and came over to me.

"'Arrange your dress,' she said. 'Your skirt is way up over your ankles, and all the men in the car are staring at you.'

"I didn't pay any attention to her at all, but she kept on talking about me all the way downtown. We got off at the Brooklyn Bridge, and this woman caught up with me on the promenade. She told me that she was a 'Mexican Indian Princess,' and said that I was a disgrace to America. A big crowd gathered around us, and I pulled out a police whistle and blew it. A policeman came, and he told my husband to arrest the woman himself if he wanted to."

The defendant said she was a janitress of 305 East Fifty-fifth Street. After he had heard her story Magistrate Koenig turned to his wife and his sister, who were on the bench with him, and conferred with them. Then he said:

"This garrulous old woman sees things differently from those of the younger generation. I think she has been punished enough by being brought here, so I will let her go with a warning not to let other people's attire work on her feelings."

FAMILY OF SIX DESTITUTE.

Homeless and Jobless, Knorr Takes Wife and Babies to Police.

Homeless, out of work, and with only $2 left on which to support his family, Frank Knorr, a driver, took his wife, Adelaide, 35, and children, Eugene, 3; Tilly, 8; Robert, 4, and Clara, 2 years old, to the East 104th Street Police Station late yesterday afternoon, and asked Police Lieut. Ayres to take charge of all six.

Knorr said he lived in a two-room flat, 1,891 First Avenue, near 102d Street, until he was evicted yesterday. Four weeks ago, he said, he was a driver for the East River Lumber Company, but he hurt his arm and had to lay off. When he returned to work two weeks later he said his job was filled. He tried without success to get employment, and said he was at a loss how to take care of his wife and children.

Lieutenant Ayres communicated with the Children's Society, to which the four children were sent, and with the Salvation Army Relief Society, which took the mother and father to its home at 523 West Forty-eighth Street. Knorr said he was willing to do any kind of work.

KOHLER FUND PAYS $35,000.

Semi-Annual Memorial Distribution to Employes Tomorrow.

The fourth semi-annual payment of the Charles Kohler Memorial Fund will be made tomorrow. Checks will be mailed to the home of every employe of the Kohler industries. These checks will be presented by the employes at the pay windows when receiving their weekly salary, and they will receive money credited them under the provisions of the Charles Kohler Memorial Fund. About $35,000 will be disbursed.

The Charles Kohler Memorial Fund was created by the executives of the Kohler industries in 1914, in memory of their founder, who died June 4 that year. First-year employes are credited each month with 2 per cent. of their monthly wage, second year men with 3 per cent., and third-year men with 4 per cent.

SCORED HUSBAND IN WILL.

Wife Desired That He Should Not See Her Body After Death.

In her will filed yesterday, Mrs. Josephine Freeman, who lived at 236 East Eighty-first Street, leaves all her estate, the amount of which is not given, to her friend and attorney, I. G. Frauenthal, of 1,496 Broadway, "for taking care of my affairs." Referring to her husband, George Freeman, the will reads:

"The reason I am not leaving my husband anything is on account of his cruel and inhuman treatment to me. I do not desire him to attend my funeral or see me after my death."

NEW BANKERS' CLUB IS WORLD'S BIGGEST

Men Representing $2,000,000,000 Open Home on Top Floors of Equitable Building.

STARTS WITH WAITING LIST

Grand Panorama for Diners—Art Outdone in Furnishings and Decorations.

Diners in the new Bankers Club, which opens today in the Equitable building, may lok upon a panorama including the North and East Rivers, the bay and the greater city, without leaving their tables. The new club, the greatest in the world, in point of floor space, has three upper flors of the biulding.

On its first day of existence will see its resident membership limit of 1,500 full with a long waiting list.

The keynote of the club is bigness, and its members represent bigness in a business way. Ninety per cent. of its members are bankers, although it has not been the purpose of the Board of Governors to restrict the roster to that profession. The five dining rooms, the great lounging room, the reception rooms, including one for ladies, have 100,000 feet of floor space, while the open-air rooms of the topmost floor add 30,000 feet more. The Board of Governors, including fifty-two of the best-known men of the city in banking, business and legal circles, are trustees for more than $2,000,000,000.

The architectural lines and decorative features of the club are of so impressive a quality that one of the governors, whose nature is artistic, was driven yesterday, at his first visit, to take pen in hand and describe what he had seen in this way:

The club is a series of pictures. Each room is a poem in color. Mr. Henry J. Davidson, who is accredited as the leading colorist of this country has outdone himself. Each room is a symphony of some one color. Symphonic trettment is the most difficult form of decoration.

The lounging room, done in the boldest kind of Georgian architecture, is treated in wonderful tones of dark crimsons, leading to purple on the one hand, and almost tuching, in occasional spots, the orange on the other hand.

The Italian Rennaissance dining room is done in natural oak, and is a peculiarly harmonious room. The judicious use of gold panels upon the wood, and the gamut of browns which have been run with great subtlety, give a particular charm and restfulness to the room.

The Grecian or classic dining room is the largest of the dining rooms, and is a bold but effective rendering of green blues.

The grill room is treated very freely and suggests no particular period, but is a harmonious rendering of very dark blues, dark browns and dark reds. The room has all the cosiness of a grill room, and while it has the suggestion of yet together, as a composition it is of alluring beauty.

The ladies' rooms are too dainty to describe. Their charm is as effervescent as the perfume of a flower, and suggests the most graceful forms of colonialism. The colonialism of New York drew its inspiration from France and England, as well as Holland. The colonialism of New England was essentially English; that of Albany was essentially Dutch. New York colonialism might be termed Washington Square colonialism. People of New York in those days were of catholic tastes and broadly traveled.

The equipment of the club rooms was financed by the Equitable Building Corporation, but the expense will be rapidly liuidated by the club. The total cost of the furnishings and equipment was $750,000. This will be largely paid off in the first few months of the club's existence from the initiation fees and dues of members, which will amount to nearly $400,000. In addition to the authorized local membership of 1,500, several hundred nonresident members have been admitted.

A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank, has been elected President. The Vice Presidents are T. Coleman du Pont and George T. Wilson. Charles A. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, is Treasurer, and Franklin A. Plummer, a member of the Stock Exchange, is Secretary.

Suffrage Appeal to be Read.

The women's Appeal for Liberty is to be read to as many people in the State this year as will listen to the Declaration of Independence. Suffragists in every city, town, village, and hamlet are to arrange for patriotic suffrage demonstrations and to read the appeal. Where it is possible there will be street meetings. The appeal also will be posted in conspicuous places in country districts.

MUST REINVEST TRUST FUND

Widow of Henry Batterman Wants Sure Income from Her $900,000.

Surrogate Herbert T. Ketcham of Kings County decided yesterday that the trust fund of $900,000 left by Henry Batterman, the Brooklyn merchant, to his widow, Sarah E. Batterman, must be reinvested in stocks and bonds authorized by law for such funds. More than $400,000 of the fund is invested in the Barwin Realty Company, which controls the realty holdings of the Batterman estate, and has been continued for three years by Mrs. Batterman's son, Henry L. Batterman, who is Trustee of his father's estate.

Mrs. Batterman objected to the investment of the money of the trust fund in the Barwin Realty Company on the ground that the investment might prove unstable and if continued her trust fund might be materially impaired by a bad market. She contended that she was willing to accept a smaller income, but wished her fund invested in stocks and bonds from which she would be assured of a fixed income.

BURN $11,000,000 BONDS.

Officials of Tennessee Watch Destruction of Unsold Issue.

With but little ceremony, $11,000,000 worth of bonds of the State of Tennessee were consumed at the incinerating plant of the American Bank Note Company at Garrison Avenue and Tiffany Street, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon. R. R. Sneed, Secretary of State, and John B. Thomason, Controller of the State of Tennessee, were present, as were several employees of the Bank Note Company. Governor Frye of Tennessee, his son Paul, and other Tennessee officials who were expected to be present, did not attend.

The bonds were issued in 1913, but there was no sale, and Governor Frye subsequently made negotiations with the National Park Bank of this city which necessitated the destruction of the first issuance.

$1,000,000

10-20 YEAR MORTGAGE-BONDS

Netting about 5½%

The mortgages deposited to secure these Bonds average less than 40% of the value of the real estate securing them.

Payment guaranteed by

THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK

GEORGE A. HURD, President

Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000

55 Liberty Street

SAN FRANCISCO

Geary at Taylor

Bellevue Hotel

10 minutes to Exposition without transfer. Built of concrete and steel. Private bath to every room. First class in every detail. Rates from $2.00 up.

H. W. WILLIS, Manager.

(Member of Official Exposition Hotel Bureau.)

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

ALWAYS FRESH

PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

To-day's the Day.

Brill Brothers

Half (½) Off Sale

Of the Entire Stock of

Smith Gray & Co.

Men's Clothing

One of the Greatest Sales New York Has Seen in Years

Commences This Morning at 8 o'Clock

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, near Chambers Street

Union Square, 14th Street, near Broadway

47 Cortlandt Street, near Greenwich Street

125th St., Corner Third Avenue—Open Evenings

THE LINE with SERVICE plus SCENERY to CHICAGO

The most beautiful of all moving pictures of Mountains and Rivers, in the most historic section of America, are those viewed from the splendid trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

All through trains are of steel construction, the latest products of modern ingenuity.

THE "CHICAGO LIMITED" leaving New York, foot 23d Street 7.50 A. M. and foot Liberty Street 8.00 A. M., arrives Chicago 9.00 next morning, with Drawing-room, Sleeping Cars and Observation Parlor Car. It traverses the eastern mountain section to Pittsburgh in daylight.

THE "INTERSTATE SPECIAL" leaving New York, foot 23d Street 1.50 P. M. and foot Liberty Street 2.00 P. M., arrives Chicago 4.40 next afternoon, with Drawing-room and Compartment Sleeping Cars and Lounging Observation Car. It traverses the great steel manufacturing district of Ohio and Indiana in daylight.

CHICAGO EXPRESS, leaves West 23rd St. 5.50 P. M., Liberty St. 6.00 P.M. Arrives Chicago 8.55 P.M. next evening. Through Drawing-room Sleeping Cars.

THE MIDNIGHT EXPRESS, leaves Liberty St. 1.30 A. M., arrives Chicago 8.30 A. M. next morning; Drawing-room Sleeping Car. (Last boat leaves 23rd St. for this train at 11.50 P. M.)

Secure a copy of "See America" from Ticket Offices—1276 and 379 Broadway, 7 Cortlandt St., 245, 398, 1328, 1354, 2174, 2081 Broadway, 225 Fifth Avenue, 4 West 125th St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, and stations foot Liberty St. and foot West 23d St.

J. B. Scott, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 1276 Broadway, N. Y.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

The Musical Bungalow

is where the fun centers and the "jolly fellows" gather.

There are no dull moments where the music of a good player piano is available. Love songs in the moonlight—afternoon dances on the porch—lively entertainment for stormy mornings. Think of its fascinating possibilities, and double the joy of your vacation by having a Kranich & Bach Jubilee Player.

The "Bungaloafer" who selects a Kranich & Bach will never regret his choice. In addition to the simple beauty of its case, and its exquisite tone, it is made to stand the hard usage of vacation life.

This is the only High-grade Player Piano that is built complete from start to finish under one roof.

"Kranich & Bach" on a piano or player piano means Ultra-Quality—all through—you can depend upon it.

This instrument will solve your Summer musical problem for a generation to come.

Dividing the cost by the years of usage, your season's pleasure costs you very little.

And, better still, you can pay for it practically at your own convenience.

Price, $700

A pleasing and useful gift souvenir of gilt-metal was distributed during our Golden Anniversary Year. Four cents in stamps will bring one to you if we receive your request before the supply remaining is exhausted.

KRANICH & BACH Jubilee PLAYER

237 East 23d Street, New York City

Harlem Warerooms, 16 West 125th Street

what is the LILY cup?

a round rigid & speckless paper glass, stiffened by little pleats, sterilized and waterproofed by an outer coat of pure white wax. it is the nicest "individual."

public service cup co. the bush terminal, brooklyn

The Coward Shoe

During July and August the Coward Shoe Store will close at

1 O'CLOCK SATURDAYS

James S. Coward

264-274 Greenwich Street, New York

GREENHUT DEFENDS PLAN TO REORGANIZE

Head of Bankrupt Store Answers Criticisms of Minority Creditors.

H. W. TAFT ADDS STATEMENT

Most Valuable Asset Is the Good-Will of the Business—Greenhut Family the Heaviest Loser.

Captain J. H. Greenhut, who had declined to talk for the public since the beginning of the discussion among the creditors of the bankrupt J. H. Greenhut Company concerning reorganization of the store and immediate liquidation, yesterday gave out, through his lawyer, Benjamin G. Paskus, a statement defending himself against the criticisms of the Independent Creditors' Committee and giving his reasons for favoring the proposed reorganization of his store. At the same time a statement was issued by Henry W. Taft, counsel for the Monmouth Securities Company, which is owned by the members of Captain Greenhut's family and owns stocks, bonds, and notes of the store.

Frank I. Worrall, Chairman of the Independent Creditors' Committee, announced that he had received 700 communications from creditors opposed to the reorganization plan favored by the Greenhut interests and the Creditors' Protective Committee. A number of these creditors representing more than $400,000 in claims against the bankrupt, he said, expressed their attitude in the proceedings for the first time.

Richard E. Dwight of counsel for the Protective Committee, which submitted the reorganization plan to the creditors, announced that he had received replies from about 600 creditors, 5 per cent. of whom were opposed to the plan.

"A substantial number," Mr. Dwight said, "wrote seeking further information concerning the plan, and the remainder indorsed it."

It was persistently rumored among the creditors yesterday that definite developments in the situation would occur today and do much to clear away the confusion of the last few weeks and perhaps indicate the ultimate solution of the bankruptcy tangle.

Captain Greenhut's Statement.

Captain Greenhut's statement follows:

The Creditors' Protective Committee, which represents a very large mapority, both in number and amount, of all claims against the J. B. Greenhut Company that have been filed, has agreed upon a plan of reorganiation involving the continuance of the business with my co-operation. This committee is composed of some of the leading merchants of this city. They and their counsel, before reaching conclusions as to the wisest course for the creditors to pursue, investigated both the legal and business aspects of the situation in the most careful manner, and the plan and the circular which accompanied it represent what the members of the committee were willing to approve.

The Independent Creditors' Committee represents a minority of the creditors of J. B. Greenhut Company. It has endeavored, by the circulation of literature and the use of the newspapers for the dissemination of a variety of charges and claims, to embarrass the careful, painstaking, and conservative treatment of the subject by the Protective Committee. Its action has perhaps led to undue weight being given to the possibility that the creditors might, after years of expensive and doubtful litigation, obtain greater dividends than they would receive under the proposed plan.

This committee has apparently been led to forget that the most valuable asset the creditors have is the goodwill of the business; for it has persistently attempted, by asserting numerous legal claims against me and my family, to create an atmosphere of doubt and suspicion which can have no result but to destroy the goodwill. The character of their campaign will, if the present plan is not adopted, go far to make impossible any reorganization at all.

A Constructive Policy.

I am advised that the Protective Committee, of course, gave careful consideration to all of the legal claims now asserted by the Independent Committee; but concluded that the advantages offered by this plan, and particularly the preservation of the going business, were far greater than the doubtful alternative of paying dividends years hence out of what might be collected in a multitude of doubtful lawsuits.

In short, the Independent Committee proposes to substitute a destructive campaign of litigation in place of a constructive policy of preserving the business.

One of its claims is that a loss may be sustained in connection with certain assets which the corporation took over from the private bank conducted at the store, for which the partners in the bank may be made liable. The bank was conducted on the store premises. The claim is made in connection with the liquidation of the bank and the payment of its depositors.

The bank had been in existence for eighteen years, and during that entire period was conducted solely for the benefit of the corporation, none of the members of the banking firm having ever profited directly or indirectly in any way from its business. All profits earned by the bank were turned into the corporation, and in addition, the corporation got the benefit of the custom of the sixty thousand or more depositors of the bank. The business was conducted under agreements which have existed during all of this period, by which the corporation assumed all liability for losses that might be incurred.

By reason of occurrences in the neighborhood in the early part of the year 1914, there was a run on this bank, and it became necessary to convert the assets of the bank into cash for the payment of the depositors. In one year 60,000 depositors, with deposits aggregating $4,500,000, were paid in full. Even if there was not a legal, there certainly was a moral obligation on the part of the J. B. Greenhut Company to pay those depositors, who placed their money in the bank, relying upon the financial strength of the store. If they had not been paid on demand, the corporation would have been compelled to at once go out of business. As there was no suspicion then that it was not entirely solvent, it considered itself fully justified in doing what it did to prevent the bank from going in liquidation, and thus causing a loss to thousands of small depositors.

The Monmouth Company.

As to the claim with reference to alleged preferential payments to the Monmouth Securities Company, it is to be noted that at the time these alleged preferential payments are claimed to have been made, I was personally indorsing the paper of the corporation, discounted at the various banks, as I had continuously before done. Furthermore, the record shows that during the few days previous to the appointment of the receivers, I personally indorsed and offered my indorsement on $550,000 of the corporation's paper, and that the receivership was brought about by reason of the refusal of the banks to renew existing notes, even with such indorsements.

Since the receivership I have done all I could to assist the receivers and the Trustees in the proper administration of the estate. I have given them all the information in my powery and have endeavored to preserve the goodwill of the business in every way possible, and I am ready and willing to give my services, as set forth in the plan of reorganization, to the new company without recompense.

It may be further said, in view of the atmosphere which the Independent Committee has sought to create, that neither I nor my family have never sold a single bond or a share of stock of the company, and that on the other hand, we have, since the bonds were issued, in addition to the original investment the stock and bonds of the company, purchased from third persons for cash $200,000 of these bonds at 95, and also over $400,000 of the stock of the corporation at par, showing our confidence in the enterprise and in the value of the real estate by which the bonds were secured.

Statement by Henry W. Taft.

Here is the statement given out by Mr. Taft:

I have personally attended at the hearings before the referee in bankruptcy in this matter at which the testimony has been taken on the examination into the affairs of the Greenhut Company, and I have read Captain Greenhut's statement.

In connection with the claims of the Independent Creditors' Committee preferential payments were made, it is a significant fact that Captain Greenhut, in his effort at the last moment to prevent the Greenhut Company from getting into bankruptcy, either indorsed or offered to indorse the Greenhut Company's paper to the extent of $550,000, and that all of the outstanding paper of the Greenhut Company at the time of the receivership bore Captain Greenhut's personal indorsement. The so-called preferential payments were made four or five months before the receivership, and at a time when Captain Greenhut was personally indorsing the company's paper to an extent largely in excess of the aggregate amount of ly the alleged preferences, and was thereby placing his personal credit. Under such circumstance it is difficult to see how an intention to secure a preference can be imputed to him.

With regard to the situation of the bank which was conducted at the store, no one can question the moral obligation to pay the 60,000 depositors whose deposits aggregated $4,500,000, and that was done within one year. The corporation seems for many years to have gotten the benefit of the operation of the bank, both by way of profits and the patronage of its customers, and there does not appear to be any evidence, nor, so far as I have seen, any charge, that the members of the banking firm ever directly or indirectly profited from the operations of the bank.

Greenhuts, Heaviest Losers.

Whether, as a matter of law, the agreements by which the corporation indemnified the bank were valid, it is a fact that they had been in force for nearly twenty years and had not been questioned. If they had been canceled the members of the banking firm would probably long before have refused to continue the bank and all its advantages to the store. The recognition of the indemnity in the last year was nothing new. It seems to have been a fair transaction.

The Greenhut family is the heaviest loser in the Greenhut Company, as it owned about $4,000,000 of the stock and about $3,500,000 of the bonds of that company. They are, moreover, unsecured creditors for over $400,000.

I believe that the plan proposed by the rPotective Committee will realize more to the creditors than any plan which contemplates the collection of assets through litigation.

When these statements were shown to members of the Independent Creditors' Committee they said that the views of the Independents on most of the points in them had been expressed and that they did not care to take up the statements in detail without further consideration.

ACROSS CONTINENT BY AUTO

Craig Ferguson and L. D. Andrus Start on Long Tour.

Craig Ferguson, brother of Armour Ferguson, the racing car driver, and L. D. Andrus, both of Huntington, L. I., left New York yesterday afternoon on a four-months' tour that will take them into Alaska for elk and bear, to the two California expositions, and back to New York through the Panama Canal. They will be accompanied as far as Chicago by Thorne Donnelly of that city.

In a big touring car fitted out with cooking and sleeping accommodations, the party will go to Seattle by way of Pittsburgh and Chicago, Denver, and the Yellowstone Park. At Seattle they will leave their car and go by boat for a month's hunt in Alaska. Upon their return to Seattle they plan to drive down the Coast to the Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, and then to San Diego. About the middle of October, if their plans do not miscarry, they will sail for New York by way of the Panama Canal.

Mr. Andrus said yesterday that no attempt at speed records will be made, but that he and Mr. Ferguson had planned to see in the most agreeable way some of the wonders of America.

LOWER PHONE RATES TAKE EFFECT TODAY

New Schedule a Saving to the Public of Approximately $2,636,000 a Year.

LOCAL SERVICE EXTENDED

Few Toll Charges Between Points in the City Remain, and Maximum Is 10 Cents.

Reduced telephone rates for New York City becomes effective today. The Special Legislative Committee on Telephones, of which Senator James A. Foley is Chairman, and Robert L. Luce is counsel, issued yesterday an analysis of the reductions prepared by Professor E. W. Bemis.

The total direct reduction in telephone rates involved under the schedule now coming into force is approximately $2,638,000. This is in addition to the 10 per cent. ad interim reduction made by the Telephone Company in January, 1914, amounting to $2,200,000. The Telephone Company also claims to have made indirect reductions of $307,000, or a total of $2,943,000.

In Manhattan, Lower Bronx, and Brooklyn a minimum individual service of 800 messages for $40 is provided for as against the superseded rtae of 600 mesages for $42.20, (i. e. $48 less 10 per cent. discount.) The rates for additional mesages are also much more favorable. In Upper Bronx, Queens, and Richmond a minimum individual service of 720 mesages for $36 with correspondingly favorable advance rates has been established in place of the superseded minimum of 600 messages for $48.20. Throughout these zones and in Brooklyn subscribers under the unlimited service will have the option of retaining their present service or coming under the measured rate schedules outlined above. Two-party service is provided with a minimum of 720 messages for $36, and four-party service with a minimum of 600 messages for $30, which supersedes rates of $37.80 and $32.40 respectively. The five-cent message rtae has thus been established.

The minimum private branch exchange service in all zones except Staten Island is now to be provided at a rate of $132.00 for cord board, and $126.00 for monitor board together with 2,400 local messages. Extension stations are charged for at the rtae of $6.00 each for the first ten, $4.80 for the second ten, and $3.60 for all over twenty, as against a fita rtae of $5.40 for all extensions. The rtaes superseded provided a minimum service of 3,000 local messages together with switchboard and equipment for $204.00, or $183.60 net.

On Staten Island the new minimum is established at $120.00 and $126.00 for monitor or cord boards respectively with 2,400 local messages, as against a superseded minimum of $118.80 for 1,200 messages. Under the new schedules a charge of $1.20 is made for each working drop over the first thirty. Considerable reductions have been made in respect of additional messages.

In addition to the more favorable rates detailed above considerable extensions in the scope of local service will prevail under the new schedules. The most notable changes lie in the abolition of the toll barriers between Manhattan and Brooklyn, and Lower Manhattan and Upper Bronx. The toll charges between Brooklyn to points in Queens have been largely eliminated. In no case does the maximum toll charge wthin the city exceed 10 cents, and conversation from Lower Manhattan can be had to any point within the city with the exception of Southern Staten Island at a maximum toll charge of 5 cents.

The following is an approximate distribution of the reductions made:

Individual and Party Schedules..Private Branch Exchange Schedules	$ 880,000.00 406,000.00
Toll Charges	1,370,000.00
Other items arising from these reductions possibly	307,000.00
Total	$2,943,000.00

The long fight which led to the reduction in telephone rates was largely due to concerted action of taxpayers associations oraganized for the movement under the direction of Max H. Winkler, a lawyer, of 90 Wall Street.

INDICT ATLANTA MOTORS.

Disturbers in Front of Pastor's Home May Get a Year in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, June 30.—After an emphatic charge by Judge Hill the Fulton County Grand Jury today indicted for riot the twenty-six men who were arrested by the militia last Friday night near the home of ex-Governor Slaton. The penalty on conviction is a year imprisonment or $1,000 fine or both. Bond for the men who are in jail was fixed at $500 each.

"I have called you together," said Judge Hill to the Grand Jury, "in the discharge of my official duty, to charge you in reference to a most deplorable situation that took place in our county during the past week. I am informed that a large body of citizens assembled as a mob, not to criticise but to assault and perform acts of violence against the Governor or his property."

Judge Hill then stated that an official could be impeached if he acted corruptly, "whether he is in or out of office," pointing out that impeachment would bar an official from holding office again.

"Mob violence," he continued, "sounds the retreat of free government and constitutional rights. I speak strongly because I feel strongly. It is a bad day for the history of Georgia if mob law exists. It is sadder if it goes unpunished.

"The people of this county have had much to bear during the past two years; much to arouse their indignation and resentment. Fake and mouthbank detectives have been imported and efforts made to impeach the verdict by perjury. The newspapers outside the State courts have been caricatured. In Georgia very few journals have raised their voice in defense of the courts. With the exception of one or two notable instances, the press of the State has been silent.

"But nothing justifies mob violence."

Women Push Plea to Save Her from Electric Chair.

Women working for "justice" for Mrs. Madalina Ferola, who is sentenced to be put to death at Sing Sing on Aug. 2 for the murder of Carmelo Carnestrale, met at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday and appointed a committee, comprising Mrs. William Einstein of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, Miss Katherine Leckie, Mrs. Clarence Burns of the Little Mothers' Aid Association, Mrs. Frank Cothren, and Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley. Mrs. Cothren and Mrs. Greeley are lawyers.

The petition to be presented to Governor Whitman asking for commutation of sentence will say that Mrs. Ferola was deprived of her constitutional rights at her trial, and that she is undoubtedly innocent. Mrs. Eugene Grant, President of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, spoke in the interest of Mrs. Ferola. Maida Craigen, President of the Professional Women's League; Helene Richter, Miss Leckie, Miss Elizabeth Watson, and Mrs. Burns were other speakers. Miss Grace Phelps told of her visit to Mrs. Ferola and her conviction of the woman's innocence.

Dittorio Racca, an Italian, said his country people often were treated unjustly in the courts because of their ignorance of the English language and the methods of the courts.

"There are 1,500 dialects in Italy," he said. "The interpreters frequently do not understand the prisoners, and the prisoners feel that they are obliged to answer 'Yes' to all questions asked them."

Miss Alice Carpenter presided at the meeting. She and Mrs. Cothren are to go to Albany to arrange for a hearing with the Governor when the petition will be presented. The petition is to be discussed at the Biltmore on Tuesday at 4:30 P. M.

SEES PLOT IN PAJAMA THEFT

Candidate for Surrogate Expects Garments to Figure in Scandal.

A plot of some of his political opponents to ruin him is suspected by Selah B. Strong, candidate for Surrogate of Suffolk County, who said yesterday that a safe in his law office, 50 Court Street, Brooklyn, was rifled a week ago of papers useless to anyone else, and that a handbag, containing a pair of pajamas, bathing suit, night shirt, collar, and two pair of socks, also was stolen. He anticipates that they will be found perhaps under embarrassing conditions in the room of a hotel. Signs that Mr. Strong's desk was jimmied were found, but he scouted the idea of burglary, because articles of value were not taken.

BANK LOST $278,171 UNDER GROUT RULE

E. L. Dodge, State Official, Also Says Surplus and Undivided Profits Shrank $1,041,000.

PROSECUTION RESTS CASE

Motion by the Defendant's Counsel to Strike Out Certain Evidence Overruled by Court.

The trial of Edward M. Grout, former City Controller, before Judge Harry E. Lewis and a jury in the County Court, Brooklyn, on an indictment accusing him of swearing to a false report of the financial condition of the Union Bank as President of the institution, was half finished yesterday afternoon when District Attorney James C. Cropsey closed the State's case against the defendant.

Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel for Grout, occupied the rest of the afternoon session in making various motions to strike out the testimony of different witnesses and other evidence which the prosecution plied up against the defendant. The counsel for the defendant intimated that he would consume the entire morning session of the hearing today with other motions asking the Court to rule out of the records of the trial certain testimony.

Judge Lewis disagreed with the arguments offered by Mr. Baldwin yesterday and denied his motions.

The counsel for the defendant asked the Court to exclude from the trial records the alleged false bank report signed by Mr. Grout as President of the Union Bank, to which he is accused of swearing as a truthful statement of the financial condition of the Bank. Mr. Baldwin argued that the defendant did not commit perjury in swearing to this report because he believed at the time that it was a true statement of the bank's affairs.

Wants Bank Books Excluded.

He also asked the Court to exclude as evidence the books of the bank on the ground that the District Attorney had failed to show that the defendant had any direct knowledge of the books. The attorney for the defendant insisted there was no connection shown between the bank books and the charges in the indictment.

Judge Lewis denied the motion to strike out testimony given by Baldwin and Walter Kelly. Mr. Baldwin also asked the court to strike out the testimony of Edwin J. Stalker, Vice President of the Union Bank under the Grout administration. Mr. Stalker testified about the efforts of Grout to obtain a $60,000 loan a few days before the bank closed. Stalker was at a meeting which Grout attended and objected to this loan. He declared then, as well as on previous occasions, that he disagreed with the efforts of Grout to keep the bank running when he said the institution should be closed. Stalker testified that his work in the administration of the bank was to look after new business, while all matters of loans and notes of the bank assumed from the previous administration of David A. Sullivan were to be attended to by Mr. Grout and Cashier Ashley.

The last witness called yesterday by District Attorney Cropsey for the prosecution was Edward Lane Dodge, Deputy State Banking Superintendent, who until recently was in charge of the liquidation of the Union Bank after it closed its doors a second time, in April, 1910.

Banking Department Disclosures.

Figures in a statement used by the District tAttorney in his examination of the witness showed that the Union Bank was running at a loss for several months previous to the last closing, and that the actual loss to the bank during the Presidency of Mr. Grout amounted to $278,171.91.

Mr. Dodge testified that on Aug. 17, 1908, the surplus and undivided profits of the bank amounted to $1,538,424.50, and that on March 25, 1910, a few days before the bank closed, this item had dwindled to $491,699.51. Most of the difference, or gross decrease, amounting to $1,041,724.99, was due to "charge offs" made by the bank on account of bad loans and worthless paper carried from hte previous administration of Sullivan, and other "charge offs" ordered by the State Banking Department because of excessive realty valuations of Union Bank assets contained in the bank reports sent during the Presidency of Mr. Grout.

After Mr. Baldwin finishes the formality of making various motions to strike out evidence today, he will open the case of the defense. He expects to outline the defense this afternoon. There is a prospect of the defense lasting the greater part of July.

When the District Attorney rested his case yesterday afternoon he had taken twenty-six and a half days, including the first day occupied in selecting the jury for the prosecution. He called ninety-seven witnesses for the State. Many of these witnesses were recalled during the trial. William R. Pearce, President of the Shetland Company, a subsidiary of the Union Bank, testified seventeen times. There were 920 exhibits for the prosecution and there are sixty to be used for the defense. The number of pages of testimony taken so far is about 3,400.

STREET DANCING ON THE 4TH

Vacation Committee Plans Novel Celebration for Monday Evening.

The Vacation Committee will offer a program of unusual interest on Monday, July 6, and extends an invitation to the public to attend the American entertainment to be given at Vacation Headquarters in celebration of Independence Day.

Mayor Mitchel has been invited to make an address at 7 o'clock, and for the first time in this city there will be street dancing, which has been a favorite pastime in Paris.

The right o close the block from Fifth Avenue to Sixth Avenue, in Thirty-ninth Street, has been given by the city, and through the courtesy of the Engineers' Society there will be erected a bandstand on the sidewalk opposite the Vacation clubhouse. An immense screen will be put up on the Engineers' Building for the moving pictures.

Arthur Williams of the Edison Company, member of the Advisory Board of the Vacation Committee, has arranged for the illumination of the street, and has given assurance that it will be worth seeing.

WHAT DOES IT COST?

HOW much does a title policy cost?

Not as much as you think perhaps. Our rate for some titles is as low as $20.

It depends on the location of the property, the amount of the purchase price and whether or not we have examined it before.

It costs you nothing to inquire from us in each individual case. The rates are fixed and not subject to any variation or uncertainty.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Bklyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Stern Brothers
32nd and 33rd Streets West of Fifth Avenue

The Men's Custom Tailoring Sections on the Third Floor,

Will accept orders until Saturday noon, for

Men's Sack Suits
Made-to-measure at the very unusual price of
$25.00
Regularly $35.00 to 40.00

Tailored from the most fashionable Foreign or American Suitings, in extremely light or medium weights; quarter, half or full lined.

An extra charge of 10% for sizes over 44 chest.

STORE HOURS 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Closed Saturday

FOUNDED 1826 — GREELEY 1900

Barber Shop
Usual prices and unusual service.
Mezzanine Basement

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Finals in Men's Summer Suits
465 of Them—Smartly Hand-Tailored
That Were $25.00, $27.50, $30.00
Today, $21.50

Most of the men who get their clothes here used to pay their tailors from fifty to sixty dollars a suit. The success of the *Lord & Taylor* clothing business has grown from our ability to please men of this type.

So these 465 suits will go ***fast.***

Early comers will find great variety in fabric and pattern as well as in models—for every line of our finest stocks goes in this sale.

Serges, English Homespuns, Tweeds, Worsteds, Novelty Weaves, Cheviots

in checks, brown, blue, plain and striped Oxford gray, plaids, pencil stripes and solid colors.

Sizes 33 to 44. Stouts and Shorts.

A stop on your way downtown will be worth money to you.

Fourth Floor.

Men's $7-$8 Oxfords and High Shoes are now $4.65

A big collection to look over and pick from—tan, black, patent leather. Bench workmanship and smart styles made these shoes good values at their original prices.

Ground Floor.

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes 5 P. M. — Closed All Day Saturday.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street — *Extraordinary Sale* — *5th Avenue*

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
TO-DAY AND FRIDAY

"McCreery Shirts" regularly 1.50 & 2.00 — 95c
Negligee Shirts in various models and materials. Outing Shirts of Mercerized Cheviot.

"McCreery Silk Shirts" regularly 4.00 — 2.65
Made of Tub Silk with neat and novel stripes, choice colors, French cuffs.

"McCreery Silk Shirts" regularly 6.00 to 7.50 — 4.45
Fine Imported Crepe and Extra Heavy Habutai Silk; beautiful colorings.

"McCreery Shirts" regularly 2.50 and 3.00 — 1.45
Made of Madras and Mercerized Materials, in various models.

Scarfs and Bow Ties regularly 75c and 1.00 — 45c
Fancy Silks, Crepes, Foulards and Washable Silk Mixtures.

Pajamas regularly 1.50 — 95c
Made of Plain or Fancy Mercerized Fabrics.

To Close Out STRAW HATS — 1.35
regularly 2.50 and 3.00
American make; large variety of models, including the new self-conforming crown.

Tennis Trousers regularly 5.00 — 3.65
White Flannel,—plain or with neat stripes.

Athletic Underwear regularly 65c per garment 38c
Made of White Shirting Madras.

Silk Half Hose regularly 35c and 50c pair 25c
Plain or Fancy; large assortment of colors.

SPORTING GOODS
5th Floor
Golf Clubs, Bags and Balls; Tennis Balls and Racquets
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Golf Clubs
Drivers and Brassies..... 2.00 regularly 2.75
Golf Irons..... regularly 2.25, 1.75

Caddy Bags
White or Brown Canvas,—five inches in diameter; solid leather trimmings; sling strap and large ball pocket. regularly 3.00, 2.50
Heavy White or Brown Canvas,—six inches in diameter; heavy leather bottom; solid leather trimmings; sling strap and large ball pocket. regularly 5.50, 4.50
Tan Cowhide Leather, solid leather strap; large ball pocket. regularly 6.75, 6.00
Other styles from 1.00 to 15.00

Tennis Racquets
Wright & Ditson
"Pim"..... regularly 7.50, 7.00
"Challenge"..... regularly 6.00, 5.65
"Sears"..... regularly 5.00, 4.65
"St. George"..... regularly 4.00, 3.65
"Champion"..... regularly 4.00, 3.65
"Columbia"..... regularly 3.00, 2.65

Spalding Racquets
"International"..... regularly 8.00, 7.50
"Gold Medal"..... regularly 8.00, 7.50
"Model DH"..... regularly 5.00, 4.65
"The Sloçum"..... regularly 3.50, 3.15
"The Nassau"..... regularly 3.00, 2.65
"The Oval"..... regularly 2.50, 2.25

Slazenger Racquets
"Stadium"..... regularly 9.00, 8.50
"Brooks"..... regularly 7.00, 6.50
"Doherty"..... regularly 8.00, 7.50

Tennis Balls, Etc.
Spalding Championship, doz. 3.50 regularly 4.00
Practice Balls..... doz. 2.75 regularly 3.00
Racquet Covers, —waterproof; with ball pocket; regularly 85c, 65c
Presses..... 85c regularly 1.00
Tennis Nets..... 1.00 to 4.50

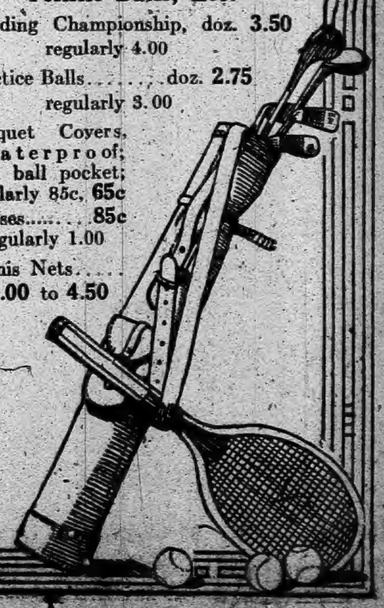

GIANTS GET ONLY TWO HITS AND NO RUNS IN BROOKLYN GAME; PANKEYS WIN IN TURN

GIANTS BLANKED BY PFEFFER'S PITCHING

Brooklyn Hammers Marquard in Eighth Inning and Wins Game, 7 to 0.

The Giants's visit to Brooklyn yesterday was painful, but brief. It was just like going to the dentist to get a jumping tooth drawn, something awful while it was being done, but it was over quickly. It was one of the quickest games of the season. Brooklyn got seven runs and the Giants got nooted by the crowd. The crowd at Ebbets Field was small, but in splendid voice and remarkably frank and outspoken about what they thought of the Giants.

All that these Dodgers would have to do to win the pennant and then the World Series would be to play as they did yesterday and let big Ed Pfeffer pitch all the games.

Pfeffer gave the Giants two hits. Snodgrass, the first man up in the first inning, got a scratch single and Eddie Grant, the first man up in the ninth inning, got a single. The intervening innings were as barren of hits as Sahara is of grass.

Pfeffer had a blinding fast ball, a tantalizing slow ball and curves which wiggled flippantly about the Giants's bats. He had as much control as Bird Millman on the high wire. The Giants all acted as if they were wearing blinders. They swung on the ball like a girl playing her first game of golf.

For seven innings, Rube Marquard pitched almost as well as Pfeffer, but in the eighth inning the Dodgers landed on him as gently as a safe falling from a tenth story window. Hits splashed from the Brooklyn bats like fiery sparks from a Roman candle. Rube went from the sublime to the ridiculous. The promising pitching battle became a joke, with Brooklyn doing all the laughing.

Fred Snodgrass was with the Giants, but he acted as if he was on a vacation instead of on duty. Several balls were streaked into centre field, to which Snodgrass absolutely refused to give even a nod of recognition. The only thing he needed out there to make him comfortable was a Morris chair.

Zack Wheat came to the bat in the eighth inning, with two Dodgers on the corners, and whacked a screamer to centre field, which carried enough buzz to wake up a sleeping man. Snodgrass must have thought that the ball was made of hot lead or something because after sticking out his hands in the direction of the ball, he suddenly withdrew them from the immediate vicinity.

Then Snodgrass stood as if posing for a photograph, while the ball rolled to centre field for a home run. Snodgrass did not even chase the ball. He took a rest while Davy Robertson went after it. This is the first time Davy ever covered right and centre fields at the same time. Usually he has about all he can do to cover one field.

Behind Pfeffer, the Dodgers contributed lavish support. The nimble O'Mara at short made smart stops and nifty legs to first base, while at first Daubert reached out yards in all directions to grab balls from the clouds and dig them out of the dust. Myers, in centre field for Brooklyn, played as Snodgrass should have played.

The only chance that New York had to score was in the first inning. Snodgrass hit a hard ball through third base, which Getz knocked down. Snod'' stole second and went to third on Burn's out at 1st. Doyle hit a lightning fast hopper at O'Mara, who made a beautiful stop and threw the ball home to head off Snodgrass. The runner was chased between third base and home until Getz hit him on the back with the ball and Snodgrass got safely back to third.

In the second inning, Merkle hit a bounder at Pfeffer which almost knocked him oer. He held the ball, however, and although his hands hurt, he got the ball over to first in time for an out.

The scoreless monotony of the game was broken in the fifth inning by Brooklyn on a base hit by Myers. Zimmerman snapped a roller wide of first base, which Merkle went after and trapped. Marquard romped over and covered the bag, but Merkle's short toss went high over his head and Zimmerman went on to second. Getz's sacrifice chased him to third, and he went home on McCarthy's long fly to center.

Brooklyn's joyous inning was the eighth. Getz hoisted a fly to short centre. Snodgrass raced in for it, but it got away and Robertson recovered, but not until Getz was at second. McCarthy filed out, and Pfeffer singled to right. Getz was out trying to steal third. Myers singled to center, but Snodgrass fumbled the ball, and the slow-moving Pfeffer got around to third. O'Mara singled, scoring Pfeffer. Daubert singled and Myers counted.

Wheat pushed a bounder past Snodgrass for a home run, and two runs preceded him to the plate. Hill then came. Cutshaw singled, and Zimmerman's hit sent him to third. They tried a double steal, and when Chief Meyers threw the ball far into centre field Cutshaw counted. In the ninth, Eddie Grant, pinch-hitting for Marquard, singled. He went to second and then to third, as nobody as much as tried to stop him. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
O'Mara, ss.	4	1	1	5	5
Daub'y, 1b.	4	2	1	11	0
Wheat, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Cut'w, 2b.	4	1	1	2	2
Zim'n, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Getz, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2
McC'y, c.	3	0	0	4	2
Pfeff'r, p.	3	1	1	0	2
Total.	32	7	10	27	13

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Snod's, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Burns, lf.	4	0	0	4	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	0	5
Dooin, c.	3	0	0	2	4
Rob'n, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Merkle, 1b.	3	0	0	11	1
Lobert, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2
Meyers, c.	2	0	1	4	2
Marq'd, p.	2	0	0	1	3
*Grant	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	0	2	24	13

*Batted for Marquard in ninth inning.
Errors—Doyle, Getz.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	..—7

Two-base hit—Getz. Home run—Wheat. Stolen bases—Snodgrass, Grant, (2.) Earned runs—Brooklyn, 6. Sacrifice hit—Getz. Sacrifice fly—McCarthy. Left on bases—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 3. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By Marquard, 1; by Pfeffer, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Grant. Time of game—One hour and eighteen minutes.

Connolly Hurt; Evers Out Again.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 30.—Boston put up a fine-up hill battle here today, but lost to the home team, 8 to 5. A drive off Cravath's bat took an ugly sound and struck Left Fielder Connolly of Boston on the jaw. Connolly was rendered unconscious and his lower lip was split. Cravath got three bases before the ball could be returned to the infield. Evars left the game in the sixth inning because of a lame ankle. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	5	1	1	2	2
Bancroft, ss.	3	0	1	1	3
Whit'd, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Crav'h, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Byler, lf.	4	1	2	0	0
Kleb'f, 2b.	2	0	0	1	1
Rud's, 1b.	3	2	1	10	1
Killifer, c.	2	2	1	8	2
Alex'r, p.	3	1	0	1	4
Total.	30	8	9	27	13

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilb't, rf.	3	1	2	0	0
Evers, 2b.	3	0	1	2	1
F'z'k, 2b.	2	0	1	0	3
Con'ly, lf.	2	1	0	0	0
Shan'n, lf.	1	0	0	1	0
Smith, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
Sch'dt, 1b.	3	1	0	12	0
Magee, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
M'nv'e, ss.	4	1	1	3	3
Gowdy, c.	4	0	0	8	1
Davis, p.	3	1	1	0	1
*Morgan	0	0	0	0	0
†Cather	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	5	9	29	13

*Batted for Davis in ninth inning.
†Batted for Shannon in ninth inning.
Errors—Schmidt, Magee, Marmville, Niehoff (3).

Boston	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0—5
Philadelphia	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	0—8

Two-base hits—Gilbert, 2; Smith, Becker. Three-base hit—Cravath. Home runs—Magee, Luderus. Earned runs—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 6. Sacrifice hits—Bancroft, Niehoff. Sacrifice fly—Wasson. Double plays—Niehoff, Bancroft and Luderus; Killifer and Byrne. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on balls—Off Davis, 4; off Alexander, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Davis (Niehoff); by Alexander (Morgan). Struck out—By Davis, 3; by Alexander, 5. Wild pitch—Davis. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

Cardinals and Pirates Split Even.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 30.—Willie Doak pitched his first shut-out game of the season here today, winning the first game of a double header from Pittsburgh for St. Louis, 2 to 0. Sallee made things easier for the visitors in the second game and they found him for a twelve-hit, 4 to 2 victory. Art Butler brought in both of St. Louis's runs in the first game. He singled and stole second and came home on a sacrifice fly in the first inning; singled, stole second again and scored on Miller's long drive in the sixth.

Collins opened the way for Pittsburgh's victory in the second game. His single brought Baker in with the tying run in the seventh inning and his single launched a batting rally in the tenth during which he and Hinchma scored. Manager Huggins entered the local line-up today for the first time in several weeks. The score:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'tler, ss.	3	2	2	1	5
B'cher, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Miller, 2b.	3	0	1	3	3
Hyatt, 1b.	3	0	0	14	1
Betzel, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1
Snyder, c.	3	0	0	7	0
Doak, p.	3	0	0	1	6
Total.	26	2	4	27	17

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	3	0	1	5	1
C'lins, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Baird, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1
H'man, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Wag'r, ss.	2	0	0	1	3
McC'y, 2b.	3	0	0	0	5
J'xon, 1b.	4	0	0	13	0
Gibson, c.	4	0	1	2	1
Adams, p.	3	0	0	0	1
*Costello	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	32	0	5	24	14

*Batted for McCarthy in ninth inning.
Errors—Butler, Doak.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	..—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Carey, Gibson. Three-base hit—Miller. Stolen bases—Butler, 2. Sacrifice fly—Miller. Double play—Doak to Butler to Hyatt. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; St. Louis, 1. First base on errors—Pittsburgh 2. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Doak, (Wagner.) Struck out—By Adams, 3; by Doak, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Orth. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	5	0	2	1	0
C'lins, cf.	4	1	3	2	0
Baird, 3b.	3	0	0	1	4
H'man, rf.	5	1	2	2	0
Wag'r, ss.	5	1	2	2	4
McC'y, 2b.	4	0	1	1	1
J'ston, 1b.	4	0	1	15	0
Schang, c.	3	1	1	6	1
McQ'n, p.	4	0	1	0	3
Total.	37	4	12	30	14

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g's, 2b.	5	1	1	3	4
B'cher, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Miller, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
W'son, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Long, rf.	4	0	2	2	0
Hyatt, 1b.	4	0	0	11	1
Betzel, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1
Gon's, c.	4	1	2	5	1
Sallee, p.	4	0	0	0	3
Total.	37	2	8	30	12

Errors—McQuillan, Huggins.

Pittsburgh	0,	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—4
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Wagner, Schang. Three-base hits—McCarthy, Gonzales, Hinchman. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 1. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, McQuillan, Wilson, Baird. Double play—Hyatt to Gonzales. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 11; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off McQuillan, 2; off Sallee, 5. Struck out—By McQuillan, 4; by Sallee, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Quigley. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-eight minutes.

Shutout Each for Cubs and Reds.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Cincinnati and Chicago divided honors here today in a double-header, Cincinnati shutting out the visitors, 1 to 0, in the first contest, and Chicago duplicating the trick in the second, 2 to 0. In the first game the only tally made resulted from Killifer being hit by a pitched ball, Groh's sacrifice, McLarry's fumble of Wingo's drive, and a wild pitch. Excepting this slip-up Lavender pitched good ball, allowing Cincinnati only two hits, while Chicago only obtained three off Dale. In the second game, Cheney was always master of the situation, while Schneider was hit hard four successive singles in the third inning netting the visitors their only scores. Zimmerman was put out of the game for disputing a decision. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Fisher, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Schulte, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Zim'n, 2b.	1	0	0	1	0
McL'y, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1
Saier, 1b.	2	0	0	12	3
Will's, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Phelan, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Archer, c.	3	0	1	12	1
Lav'r, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Pierce, p.	0	0	0	1	0
*Kinseley	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	20	0	3	24	15

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Moll'z, 1b.	3	0	1	4	0
Herzog, ss.	3	0	0	6	1
Killif'r, lf.	2	1	0	3	0
Groh, 3b.	3	0	0	0	3
Wingo, c.	3	0	0	6	2
Griff'h, rf.	2	0	0	5	0
Olson, 2b.	3	0	0	0	2
Dale, p.	3	0	1	0	1
Total.	24	1	2	27	6

*Batter for Lavender in eighth inning.
Errors—Fisher, McLarry, Olson.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	x—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Lavender. Sacrifice hit—Groh. Double plays—McLarry to Saier; Lavender, Saier to Phelan; Wingo to Herzog. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Base on balls—Off Lavender, 1; off Dale, 2. Hits—Off Lavender, 2 in 7 innings; off Pierce, 0 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Lavender (Killifer). Struck out—By Lavender, 2; by Dale, 4. Wild pitches—Lavender, 1; Dale. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	5	0	2	1	0
Fisher, ss.	4	1	2	2	0
Sch'lte, lf.	4	0	2	5	0
M'L'y, 2b.	3	0	1	3	1
Saier, 1b.	4	0	1	8	0
Will's, cf.	4	0	0	0	0
Phel'n, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1
Bresn'n, c.	4	0	1	6	2
Cheney, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	38	2	11	27	8

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
McClan, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
M'lw'z, 1b.	3	0	0	12	0
H'zog, ss.	4	0	1	2	5
Killif'r, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Groh, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
Wingo, c.	4	0	0	11	1
Griff'h, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Olson, 2b.	3	0	0	0	4
Sch'der, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Tw'by, cf.	1	0	0	1	0
Lear, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	0	4	27	13

Errors—Olson, Lear.
*Batted for Leach in eighth inning.

Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Sacrifice hits—McLarry. Double plays—Olson, Herzog to Mollwitz. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 3; off Schneider, 2. Hit—Off Schneider, 10 in 3 innings; off Lear, 1 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Cheney, 4; by Schneider, 5; by Lear, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes.

Bush Does Some Fancy Fielding.

DETROIT, Mich., June 30.—Steen pitched a fine game against his former Cleveland teammates today, and Detroit, hitting Mitchell hard in the first and seventh innings, won, 7 to 2. Bush and Chapman did some wonderful fielding. Twice Bush stopped a hard-hit grounder back of second base, and while on the run threw back banded to Kavanagh, retiring a runner. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, ss.	5	2	2	1	1
Kav'h, 2b.	2	1	1	3	3
Cobb, cf.	3	1	0	4	0
C'wf'd, rf.	4	1	3	2	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Burns, 1b.	4	1	1	11	1
Bush, ss.	3	0	0	1	6
Stan'ge, c.	4	1	1	2	1
Steen, p.	3	0	0	1	4
Total.	32	7	9	27	14

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leib'd, cf.	5	0	0	2	0
Ham'd, 2b.	4	1	1	1	4
Chap'n, ss.	3	1	3	3	6
J'kson, 1b.	4	0	1	10	1
Graney, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
S'th'n, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
W'sg's, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0
O'Neill, c.	4	0	1	5	1
M'chell, p.	2	0	0	1	2
Hars'd, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Smith	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	35	2	10	24	15

*Batted for Harstad in ninth inning.
Errors—Jackson, Wambsganss, Horstadt, Cobb.

Detroit	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	..—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Jackson, Crawford. Three-base hits—Chapman, Crawford, Vitt, (2.) Stolen bases—Steen, Burns. Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 5. Sacrifice hits—Steen, Bush. Sacrifice fly—Cobb. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Detroit, 6. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Steen, 2; off Mitchell, 2. Hits—Off Mitchell, 8 in 7 innings; off Harstadt, 1 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Steen, 2; by Mitchell, 1; by Harstadt, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes.

American Association.

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 5; Milwaukee, 2.
At Columbus—Cleveland, 10; Columbus, 7.
At Indianapolis — Louisville, 6; Indianapolis, 1.
At Minneapolis — Minneapolis, 5; Kansas City, 4 (eleven innings.) Minneapolis, 8; Kansas City, 6.

Colonial League.

At Hartford—Hartford, 3; Taunton, 2.
At Pawtucket—Pawtucket, 7; Fall River, 5.
At Brockton—Brockton, 2; New Bedford, 0.
New Haven at Springfield, postponed; rain.

Southern Association.

At Birmingham — Atlanta, 4; Birmingham, 3.
At Chattanooga — Chattanooga, 8; Memphis, 6.
At Mobile—New Orleans, 8; Mobile, 1. Mobile, 5; New Orleans, 0.
At Little Rock—Nashville, 2; Little Rock, 0.

YANKS, HOME AGAIN, DEFEAT SENATORS

Donovanites Have No Difficulty in Taking Game from Washington by Score of 4 to 1.

It isn't very often that one runs across a ball game that don't give even one little incentive to shout either approval or disapproval, and when one comes away wondering what is the matter. It was just that sort of a game at the Polo Grounds yesterday when the Yanks came home to play the Senators. Wild Bill's men won and that was a source of gratification, but it was done in such a coldly mechanical way that there was hardly a murmur from the spectators. There were no plays that made one feel like putting a muzzle on his feelings, so that his yell wouldn't disturb some one over in Brooklyn. The Yankees won by a score of 4 to 1 and that looks on the face of it like a great game, but there was the lack of excitement in the victory. It seemed as if the taming of the Washington men was a certainty from the very start, and even a home run drive to centre field in the sixth inning by Roy Hartzel, that drove Doc Cook in ahead of him, failed to send a real thrill to play tag with one's brain.

The only error that the Yankees made came in the first inning when Maisel failed to gather in Shanks' sharp drive, and there might be those who would have called that a hit. When Milan a moment later chopped one of Warhop's shoots to right field for a base it looked as if the Senators would pull in a run even though two men had been turned back. The runners, however, didn't trust Gandil, and tried to put over the Ty Cobb sort of thing when a double steal was attempted with Shanks dashing for the plate. It worked about as well as a rusty engine, for Shanks was run down between the bases with the whole Yankee team hovering along the line like flies.

The visitors did better, however, in the fourth inning, and some pessimist was heard to say "here goes the game." Milan sent the ball to centre like an express passing a local station. He trotted around to the third sack before the sphere was brought back into the arena. Gandil popped up but this was easy for Hartzell, but Neff stung a single past Pipp and Milan crossed the plate with the only Washington tally. Neff was doing patrol duty at second base for the Senators because Morgan got mixed up in an automobile accident and for some reason it placed him on the suspended list.

Aside from that one time Warhop threaded the ball down with a twist that made the Senator's bats almost as useless as toothpicks, the Yanks added goe seven hits for their total, but the fourth was the only innings in which they were gathered in a greater quantity than one. It was Shaw who opposed the Yankee pitcher, the same Shaw who last year piled up about fifteen strike-outs against the Yanks. He started with the same idea in mind yesterday, but it was quickly dispelled. In two innings he made three men fan, and after that the strike-out idea took an awful slump.

In the third inning the Donovan players made the Washingtons stand treat to a pair of runs. Warhop went out on a grounder to Gandil. Then Hugh hit one that struck in front of Shaw and bounded over his head so that he could just touch it with the tips of his fingers. Peckinpaughfiled out to right, but Maisel was passed. Pipp was the next up, and Pipp supplied the unexpected when he bounced the ball away to the left field for a double that brought Hugh and Maisel hurrying across the plate. A calf settled down until the sixth, when Hartzell supplied the home run that proved unnecessary. After Pipp had struck out Doc Cook returned to his old-time form when he beat out a hit that went to McBride. Hartzell brought him leisurely home by rolling one almost down to the tangle foot sign in centrefield, and himself managed to get to the plate without great difficulty.

Shaw was allowed to remain in the box for the rest of the inning, and then Hopper, who first broke into fame becauseof a story about a bird dog and a trash can, came to the mound for the balance of the game. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf.	3	1	2	2	0
P'p'gh, ss.	4	0	0	1	3
M'sel, 3b.	3	1	1	1	2
Pipp, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
Cook, rf.	4	1	1	3	0
H'tz'l, lf.	4	1	1	5	0
Boone, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0
Sw'ney, c.	2	0	0	2	1
W'hop, p.	4	0	1	0	3
Total.	30	4	7	27	10

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Con'ly, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Foster, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
Shanks, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Milan, cf.	4	1	2	1	0
G'dil, 1b.	4	0	1	11	1
Neff, 2b.	4	0	1	0	2
Henry, c.	3	0	1	6	0
Mc'e, ss.	3	0	0	1	2
Shaw, p.	1	0	1	0	2
*Moeller	1	0	0	0	0
Hopper, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Williams	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	1	7	24	8

*Batted for Shaw in seventh inning.
†Batted for Hopper in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Opper in ninth inning.
Error—Maisel.

New York	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	..—4
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Shaw, Pipp. Three-base hit—Milan. Home run—Hartzell. Earned runs—New York, 4; Washington, 1. Double plays—Peckinspaugh and Pipp; Gandil, McBride and Gandil. Left on bases—New York, 10; Washington, 8. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 4; off Hopper, 4; off Warhop, 3. Hits—Off Shaw, 6 in 6 innings; off Hopper, 1 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Warhop, 2; by Shaw, 5; by Hopper, 1. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

Two Games for Red Sox.

BOSTON, June 30.—Boston won twice from Philadelphia, 10 to 5, and 10 to 7. Each game was marked by free hitting and pitching, after Pitcher was driven from the box. Scores:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	4	0	2	6	0
Wag'r, 2b.	5	1	2	2	0
R'gers, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Sp'ker, cf.	3	2	2	3	0
H'ksen, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Gainer, lb.	4	1	3	3	0
J'vrin, ss.	4	0	1	0	2
Lewis, lf.	5	1	1	5	0
G'd'r, 3b.	2	2	1	2	0
G'an, c.	4	1	1	5	0
Thomas, c.	1	1	1	0	0
Foster, p.	0	1	0	1	1
C'lins, p.	1	0	1	0	0
*H'iltzel	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	10	14	27	4

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	5	0	1	3	0
Str'k, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Walsh, lf.	5	1	2	4	0
Sch'g, 3b.	5	1	2	0	3
Lajoie, 2b.	5	0	1	2	3
McI'n, ss.	3	0	2	2	3
Lapp, c.	3	1	1	3	1
H'ner, c.	1	0	0	0	1
Copp, ss.	4	0	1	3	1
Haas, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Bush, p.	2	0	1	0	1
W. D's, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Malone	1	0	1	0	0
‡H. Davis	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	40	4	12	24	12

*Batted for Foster in fourth inning.
†Batted for Lapp in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Bush in eighth inning.
Errors—Wagner, Rodgers, Speaker, Carrigan.

Philadelphia	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0—5
Boston	0	4	0	0	1	0	5	0	..—10

Two-base hits—Lapp, McInnis. Three-base hits—Schang, Gainer. Home run—Gardner. Stolen bases—Schang, Wood, Speaker, Gainer. Sacrifice hit—Speaker. Sacrifice flies—McInnis, H. Davis, Gainer, Janvrin. Double play—Kouf, Lajoie, and McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 11; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Haas, 4; off Bush, 4; off Foster, 1. Hits—Off Haas, 2 in 1 1-3 innings; off Bush, 10 in 5 2-3 innings; off W. Davis, 3 in 1 inning; off Foster, 6 in 4 innings; off Collins, 6 in 5 innings. Struck out—By Bush, 2; by Haas, 1; by Foster, 5. Wild pitches—Haas, Bush. Passed ball—Lapp. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	5	2	1	3	0
Wag'r, 2b.	3	2	1	3	1
Sp'ker, cf.	3	2	2	1	0
G'ner, 1b.	0	0	0	0	0
H'lit'l, 1b.	4	2	2	14	0
J'vrin, ss.	5	0	0	1	3
Lewis, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
G'dner, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
Cady, c.	3	1	2	2	2
Pen'k, p.	0	1	1	0	0
Foster, p.	2	1	1	0	2
Wood, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	34	10	14	27	12

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	2	1	1	0
Str'k, cf.	4	1

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CARTER WINS THIRD JUNIOR GOLF TITLE

Fine Record for Nassau Boy, Who Will Advance to Senior Class.

Philip Van Gelder Carter of Nassau achieved an enviable record and one that ought to stand for many years when he won his third consecutive junior Metropolitan golf championship yesterday on the course of the Garden City Golf Club. The youngster brought his junior career to a triumphant close by defeating Reginald M. Lewis of Wykagyl in the final round in a close see-saw match that was not decided until they had played nineteen holes. Carter will be 20 years old in a few months, which will put him in the senior class. He belongs there.

There was no stopping him in the morning when he faced Archie McIlwaine, the Yale freshman, in the semi-final round. The young collegian had beaten him at medal play in the first round, so just to show that that was an accident Carter played the first nine holes at par with the exception of the fourth, which is a par 5. Carter did it in four. He had McIlwaine 4 down at the turn, and by halving the tenth and twelfth holes and winning the eleventh and thirteenth captured the match at 6 up and 5 to play. McIlwaine was fairly carried off his feet and never had a chance.

Carter played his best golf in this round. His 37 for the first nine holes was one under par and he kept on playing after the match was won in the hope of equaling the par of 74 for the full course. When he reached the eighteenth tee he had two strokes to do it. His drive over the pond dropped on the green, but not within striking distance of the hole, so Carter gave it up.

Lewis had almost as easy a time disposing of Howard Maxwell, Jr., Nassau, in the semi-final round by 5 up and 4 to play, and he and Carter seemed primed for the battle of their lives when they teed up in the afternoon.

After halving the first at four, the young Wykagyl crack jumped into an early lead by taking a three on the short second. Carter's drive was over the green into the sand pit, which cost him two strokes before holing out in five. Carter lost a chance to even matters on the next by missing a six-foot putt, and they halved it at five. Then Lewis dropped two shots trying to get out of the road in the fourth, taking seven for the hole to Carter's five. That squared the account and the champion made it two up by taking the fifth and sixth. In the latter, Lewis pulled his tee shot and sent the ball into the bunker to the left of the green, but a beautiful mashie put him on the green with a chance to break even for a four. His second putt, however, rolled past the cup.

Carter could not stay in the fair green on the seventh, and this combined with wretched putting gave him a six for the hole, which his opponent took at 4. A topped drive and a dazed second shot made Carter a poor four on the green in the eighth, so that Lewis took this easily with another four. That squared the score, and they reached the turn even up, breaking even with fours on the ninth.

Both youngsters were playing for all they were worth, though they tried hard to conceal it. It was "Good shot, Reg" and "Good shot, Phil" every time a ball was hit, much to the amusement of Chairman George Barnes of the Tournament Committee, who thought it would be a good deal more interesting if Carter and Lewis would let the gallery know what they were really thinking.

On the tenth, Carter made it one up by a beautiful short approach out of the tall grass which rolled into the hole for a 3. Lewis came near doing the same trick on the next, but had to be satisfied with a 4, which was sufficient to win. He seemed in a fair way to make it 1 up on the next, as he reached the green in 2 to Carter's 3. The champion, however, holed out in 1, and they took 4 apiece.

Fortune again favored Carter on the long 513-yard thirteenth hole. After a miserable topped drive and a weak second shot, the champion got off a long brassie and reached the green in 4 on a long mashie approach. Lewis's third shot was over the green, and in the ditch so that he could do no better than break even with six. He had his chance at last on the next, however, when Carter missed a two-foot putt, which made Lewis 1 up, but on the fifteenth Lewis did the same thing and again the champion drew up on even terms.

Lewis's desire got the better of him on the next and he swung so hard in his second shot that the head of his brassie flew off. The ball, however, landed on the green, and they halved the hole with fours. The seventeenth went to Carter rather easily, Lewis driving wildly and missing a short putt.

With only one more hole to go, the championship was within Carter's grasp when Lewis holed out a fifteen-foot putt for a 3 on the eighteenth, Carter taking four. This tied the score once more, and the match was continued on the first hole. Lewis sliced a long drive here into the sand pit, while Carter topped his into the bunker, but the ball rolled to one side and enabled him to make the green on a long approach. Lewis also got out of trouble with a high shot from the pit which landed on the green. It looked like an easy four for both, but Lewis misjudged a short putt and took five, which gave Carter the match. The card:

Par out	4	3	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—38
Carter out	4	5	5	5	4	4	6	6	4—43
Lewis out	4	3	5	7	5	5	4	4	4—41
Par in	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	3—36—74
Carter in	3	5	4	6	5	4	4	4	4—39—82
Lewis in	4	4	4	6	4	5	4	6	3—40—81

Extra Hole—Carter 4; Lewis, 5.

The prize in the second eight went to A. L. Peirson, Jr., of Montclair, who defeated Alden Blanchard, Brooklawn, 3 up and 1 to play. Alan Eggers, Baltusrol, and Louis Werner, Jr., Fairview, were the winners in the third and fourth eights respectively. The 18-hole handicap event was won by 14-year-old Joseph McMahon, Sleepy Hollow, the youngest player in the tourney, with 98, 21—77. The summary:

Championship Division.—Semi-Final Round—Reginald M. Lewis, Wykagyl, beat Howard W. Maxwell, Jr., Nassau, 5 and 4; Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat Archie McIlwaine, National, 6 and 5.
Final Round—Carter beat Lewis, 1 up, (19 holes.)
Second Eight.—Semi-Final Round—Alden Blanchard, Brooklawn, beat Harold Downey, Canoe Brook, 1 up; A. L. Peirson, Jr., Montclair, beat Devereux Emmet, Jr., National, 4 and 3.
Final Round—Peirson beat Blanchard, 2 and 1.
Third Eight.—Semi-Final Round—Alan Eggers, Baltusrol, beat Ensign Conklin, Scarsdale, 3 and 2; F. W. Arnold, Jr., Montclair, beat Joan D. Beals, Jr., Wykagyl, 6 and 5.
Final Round—Eggers beat Arnold, 3 and 1.
Fourth Eight.—Semi-Final Round—Louis Werner, Jr., Fairview, beat Martin Schreiber, unattached, 1 up, (19 holes;) Edward L. Rohdenberg, unattached, beat Benjamin Siegel, Woodmere, 8 and 7.
Final Round—Werner beat Rohdenberg, 3 and 2.
Handicap Event.—Won by Joseph G. McMahon, Sleepy Hollow, 98, 21—77; tie for second between Ensign Conklin, Scarsdale, 95, 16—79, and Eugene C. Stevens, St. Andrew's, 90, 11—79.

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Advertisers Golf at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 30.—Seventy-seven golfers were on the links by 10 o'clock this morning to play in the first match round for men and women of the annual tournament of the American Golf Association of Advertising Interests. Showers fell intermittently, but the round was finished by 1 o'clock, and the afternoon was free for friendly games. The summary:

First Sixteen.—Don M. Parker, Garden City, beat Z. T. Miller, Apawamis, 2 and 1; A. C. G. Hammesfahr, Bronxville, beat F. H. Sisson, Dunwoodie, 3 and 2; Lee Marswell, New York, beat R. R. Mamlok, Fox Hills, 2 up; A. H. Johnson, New York, beat W. C. McMillan, Scarsdale, 3 and 2; L. A. Hamilton, New York, beat J. Watson, Dunwoodie, 3 and 1; W. P. Wood, Virginia Country Club, beat H. P. Lewis, Merrimack Valley, 1 up; A. K. Oliver, Allegheny, beat E. M. Hoopes, Wilmington Country Club, 3 and 2.
Second Sixteen.—R. L. Whitton, Beverly Country Club, beat D. F. Sawin, 3 and 2; H. E. Spaulding, Dunwoodie, beat H. R. Mallison, New York, 1 up; L. Young, Jr., Des Moines Golf Club, beat W. D. Lashar, Brooklawn Country Club, 4 and 3; B. D. Butler, Exmoor Country Club, beat H. Treadwell, Dunwoodie, 1 up; A. Sperry, Westward, beat G. D. Jones, Hinsdale, 2 up; J. C. Martin, Huntingdon Valley, beat T. E. Conklin, 1 up; A. L. Alden, Wannamoisett, beat A. R. Gardner, Dunwoodie, 1 up; H. C. Milholland, Oakmont, beat F. W. Nye, Dunwoodie, 2 up, (17 holes.)
Third Sixteen.—F. S. Smith, Westward, beat A. S. Moore, North Fork, 1 up; W. S. Foster, Youngstown, beat S. R. McKelvie, Lincoln Country, 2 and 1; F. L. Rogan beat R. Trier, Fox Hills, 5 and 3; F. E. Mann, Chicago, beat W. Campbell, 5 and 3; C. S. Collette, Midlothian, beat J. Barber, New York, 4 and 3; George A. Schofield, Chicago, beat G. H. Ault, Stoke Poges, 1 up; E. F. Meyer, Whetley Hills, beat R. R. Whitman, Highland Park, 1 up, (19 holes.)
Fourth Sixteen.—Edward Rode, Dunwoodie, beat H. B. Green, 5 and 4; G. N. Olivet, beat J. F. Matteson, 3 and 1; G. Sullivan, Westmoreland, beat J. P. Wallace, Des Moines, 4 and 3; C. R. Sutphen, Oakmont, beat E. T. Meredith, Des Moines, 3 and 1; D. S. Flood, Chicago, beat I. H. Klein, New York, 2 up; J. M. Thorset, New York, beat W. C. Izor, New York, 5 and 4; H. R. Reed, Englewood, beat G. S. Osborne, Chicago, 4 and 3; A. G. Carter, Fort Worth, beat W. S. Bird, Scarsdale, 1 up.
Thirteen players took part in the first round of match play for women, three of whom won by default.

Racing Automobilists at Brighton.

Three more drivers who are to participate in the auto races at the Brighton Beach race track Monday afternoon and evening arrived in the city yesterday, making twelve speed motorists in all ready for the various events. All the drivers must be on hand by Saturday night to receive their numbers and positions in the contests. All of the fifteen events scheduled are filled. As every car and driver entered wishes to start in the big 100-mile sweepstakes, worth $5,000, the management has decided to allow the twelve fastest cars to go in this classic, which means that all the drivers will have to take part in the elimination trials.

White Uses Up Sparring Partners.

Charlie White has issued a call for fresh sparring partners. The four lightweights who joined his quarters to prepare him for his bout on Saturday night against Freddie Welsh at the Brighton Beach race track, are laid up for repairs, and White's manager now wants welterweights, as the boys in his own class cannot stand the terrific hitting of the Chicago lightweight.

MASSACHUSETTS OPEN GOLF

M. J. Brady of Wollaston Leader in First Day's Play with 144.

BROOKLINE, Mass., June 30.—With half of the seventy-two holes play of the Massachusetts open golf championship tournament completed today, M. J. Brady of Wollaston led the field with a score of 144, two strokes better than his nearest competitor, Walter C. Hagen of Rochester, former United States open champion. Gilbert Nicholls of Wilmington, Del., was third with 149, and J. M. Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley, fourth with 150, while Francis Ouimet, amateur champion, and Thomas L. McNamara of Boston, who led all the professionals in the United States open competition at Baltusrol, were tied for fifth place with 151.

Brady's score of 71 in the second round was the best record for eighteen holes during the day of the sixty golfers, amateur and professional, who entered the competition. The following had scores under 161 for the two rounds, amateurs being indicated by an (*):

M. J. Brady, Wollaston, 72, 71—144; Walter C. Hagen, Rochester, 75, 74—149; Gilbert Nicholls, Wilmington, Del., 77, 72—149; J. M. Barnes, Whitemarsh Valley, 79, 71—150; *Francis Ouimet, Woodland, 74, 77—151; Thomas L. McNamara, Boston, 78, 73—151; Tom Kerrigan, Dedham, 77, 76—153; Louis Tellier, Canoe Brook, 78, 75—153; George Bowden, Tedesco, 75, 78—153; A. E. Reid, Upper Montclair, 79, 76—155; Tom Anderson, Montclair, 75, 80—155; T. J. Doyle, Myopia, 76, 81—157; Fred McLeod, Columbia, 78, 79—157; Wilfred Reid, Seaview, 80, 78—158; *P. W. Whittmore, the Country Club, 79, 80—159; Orren A. Terry, Belmont, 80, 79—159; T. R. Fuller, Hatherly, 82, 78—160; C. H. Hoffener, Woodbury, 79, 81—160; C. K. Stern, Tamuck, 80, 80—160; Alex Campbell, Baltimore, 85, 75—160.

Scores of some of the other well-known professionals were: Matt Campbell, the Country Club, 165; A. J. Sanderson, Boulogne, France, 162; Alex Ross, former national champion, 164, and E. K. McCarthy, Florida, 165. Jesse H. Guilford, the Bellevue amateur, had a card of 163.

*Amateurs.

Tennis Doubles on Riverside Courts.

Mrs. Rosenthal and Mrs. Strauss won the round-robin tennis tournament played on the courts of the Riverside Tennis Club yesterday by defeating in the final round Mrs. H. Haas and Miss Harris by the score of 6—2, 6—1. Several interesting matches were played during the tournament, several of which required extra sets to reac ha decision.

Malba F. C. Golf and Tennis.

An interesting schedule of golf and tennis tournaments has been arranged for the season by the Malba Field Club of Malba, L. I. The June handicap tournament for the lowest net golf score will be played off July 5 for the cup donated by Robert M. McMullen, Chairman of the Greens Committee.

The club has donated two cups for the Scotch foursome to be played on July 5 and the Board of Governors will give a cup for the low golf score of the season. Gardner White, who has been elected an honorary member of the club, will represent the club in all golf tournaments. I. J. Merritt, President, has donated four cups, two for women and two for men, for golf and tennis tournaments respectively. The handicaps for the golf competition for the President's Cup will be based on the scores turned in for the June handicap. The final match will be played off Labor Day. The preliminary tennis tournament to establish the handicaps for the President's Cups will be played July 3 and 5 with elimination matches every Saturday and the finals on Labor Day. All four cups remain in the custody of the club, each with the annual winner's name engraved thereon, until it has been won three times by the same member, when it becomes his property.

Smith and Weinert Confident.

The heavyweight boxing show which Manager John Weismantel will present tonight at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, has aroused fully as much interest in local sporting circles as if a championship bout was to be decided. Gunboat Smith and Charley Weinert will be the principals in the main event. Both men have trained faithfully and are fit and ready for the bout. Weinert is extremely confident that he will outpoint his heavy-fisted rival, and the "Gooner" is of the opinion that he will score a victory by the K O route. The first bout will be staged promptly at 8:30 P. M.

Asks Tener to Punish Evers.

Steve Herschberger of 565 Broadway has addressed a letter of protest to President John K. Tener of the National League, asking for an official investigation of the affair at the Polo Grounds on Monday, when Johnny Evers became involved in a wordy combat with several men sitting in a box behind the Boston players' bench. Herschberger calls on Mr. Tener for redress for the vile remarks alleged to have been used, and says: "The game is certainly suffering from enough angles without driving away from the grounds business men who daily go because they still have a love for the game."

PELL AND BEHR WIN TENNIS TITLE

Middle States Championship Goes to Title Holders Three Sets to One.

The Middle States lawn tennis championship tournament was brought to a close yesterday on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain, N. J., when Theodore R. Pell and Karl H. Behr defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., and C. Frederick Watson in the challenge round for the men's doubles title three sets to one by the score of 6—2, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4. The match was replete with deuce games which were required to bring about a decision, and it was only by the superior court generalship of the winning combination that accomplished the defeat of Bull and Watson.

The title-holders started off in the first set with a run of five straight games when their opponents rallied and captured the next two on the service of Pell, but fell down on the eighth game and scored but two aces. The second set varied very little from the first, and the champions apparently held their opponents safe. They did not force the issue until the fourth game when Bull and Watson succeeded in breaking the run. The rally brought them success in the fifth session and they carried through their excellent combination work for a second victory.

The third set found the Crescent Athletic Club man at his best. His lobs seemed to worry Pell and Behr, and by the net work of his partner, they captured the set 6—2.

For a time it appeared as if the challengers would win the third game. They carried their opponents to deuce, score four-all, when Pell and Behr rallied and captured the set and match. The summary:

FIRST SET.

Pell and Behr	4	6	4	5	4	5	2	4	—34—6
Bull and Watson	1	4	0	3	0	7	4	2	—21—2

SECOND SET.

Pell and Behr	4	4	8	7	4	7	4	2	—44—6
Bull and Watson	1	2	6	9	0	9	0	4	1—32—2

THIRD SET.

Pell and Behr	6	4	6	1	4	3	1	7	—32—2
Bull and Watson	4	2	8	4	1	5	4	9	—41—6

FOURTH SET.

Pell and Behr	2	4	1	5	2	6	6	4	2	4	—36—6
Bull and Watson	4	1	4	3	4	4	4	2	4	1	—31—4

Totals—Pell and Behr, 13 sets, 20 games, 146 aces; Watson and Bull, 1 set, 15 games, 125 aces.

LONG ISLAND TENNIS.

Two Players Reach Semi-final Round for the Singles Championship

With the defeat of Frederick G. Anderson, the playing through title-holder, competition in the Long Island tennis championship assumed an open aspect yesterday. Two players reached the semi-final round on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club of Brooklyn while the play in the lower half of the draw leaves the tournament in an uncertain stage.

Ralph Bagga was at his best when he defeated Allen Behr in straight sets at 6—2, 6—3, and S. Howard Voshell was not extended to win from W. C. Holt at 6—2, 6—2. This pair will face each other in the upper half of the draw while in the lower, Louis Grave and G. A. L. Dionne will be opponents in the first of the semi-finals, and M. Goldman and Charles Chambers will be the opponents in the second section of the draw.

Goldman came through in his round with an easy victory over Ogilvie in straight sets, while Chambers played in surprising form and eliminated Benjamin M. Phillips, the New York Tennis Club veteran at 6—4, 6—2. The victory of Chambers displayed some of the best tennis of the day. The chop shots of the Kings County veteran proved the undoing of his opponent and his victory was the result of clever placement shots and excellent judgment.

In the doubles, which were started yesterday, Frederick G. Anderson and his son, Frederick C. Anderson, won an interesting match from R. V. Lake and F. G. Ogilvie in straight sets at 6—2, 8—6. The summary:

Long Island Championship Singles.—Fourth Round—W. T. Holt defeated Dr. W. H. Ross, 5—7, 6—4, 7—5; M. Goldman defeated F. B. Ogilvie, 6—2, 6—2; Charles Chambers defeated B. M. Phillips, 6—4, 6—2.
Fifth Round—Ralph Bagga defeated Allen Behr, 6—2, 6—3; S. Howard Voshell defeated W. T. Holt, 6—2, 6—2.
Men's Doubles.—First Round—H. S. Henry and R. S. Babcomb defeated W. Young and Gallon, 6—4, 6—2; W. L. Colwell and F. Chapman defeated A. E. Ranney and Dr. W. H. Ross, 6—4, 6—2; Frederick G. Anderson and Frederick C. Anderson defeated R. V. Lake and F. G. Ogilvie, 6—2, 8—6.

SCHOOLBOYS REACH FINALS.

Treanor and Gildersleeve to Decide Staten Island Tennis Title.

Paul Treanor and Gordon Gildersleeve qualified for the final round of the junior tennis championship of Staten Island yesterday on the courts of the Clifton Tennis Club at Arochan. Treanor, who is the interscholastic champion of West Virginia, defeated Walter Hanlon, Curtis High School, in the semi-final round, 4—6, 7—5, 6—1, and Gildersleeve won from George Zabriskie at 6—3, 3—6, 15—13.

Both matches in the semi-final round required an extra set to reach a decision, but the Gildersleeve-Zabriskie contest brought out the best tennis of the tournament. Gildersleeve started an aggressive attack on his opponent and captured the first set, 6—3. Zabriskie made a number of clever placement shots in the second set and equaled the score. After he third set reached 5 all the youngsters played an even game, each winning his own service until the twenty-seventh game, when Gildersleeve broke through after a long rally and captured the match.

In the contest between Treanor and Hanlon the contestants played a back court game, but the former outgeneraled his opponent, and after losing the first set rallied and qualified for the finals. The summary:

Sisten Island Junior Championship Singles.—Fourth Round—Walter Hanlon defeated Gilbert Parmels, 6—0, 9—7; Gordon Gildersleeve defeated Augustine Healy, 10—8, 8—6.
Semi-final Round—Paul Treanor defeated Walter Hanlon, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4; Gordon Gildersleeve defeated George Zabriskie, 6—3, 3—6, 15—13.
Consolation.—Third Round—Peter Vischer defeated Ned Rawson, 6—0, 2—3, 7—5; Austin Doyle defeated Shamus Kelly, 6—0, 6—0; Gerald Donaldson defeated Douglas Lynch, 6—0, 6—0.
Semi-final Round—Peter Vischer defeated Austin Doyle, 6—3, 6—3; Gerald Donaldson defeated Cecil Donaldson, 7—5, 6—1.

Rain Stops Clay Court Tennis.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 30.—An all-night downpour of rain, which continued today, put the clay courts of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association out of condition, so that the national clay court championship tournament was temporarily checked, no matches being played. Late in the day, however, the rain ceased, the sun appeared, and the indications were favorable for a resumption of play tomorrow. George M. Church of Princeton, the intercollegiate champion, and N. W. Niles of Boston have fought their way to the semi-finals in singles, while R. Norris Williams, Harvard, and Dean Mathey, West Side, teammates, will contest with each other to decide who shall join Church and Niles. The other players for the semi-finals will depend on the match between J. C. Castle, Pittsburgh, and F. C. Inman, West Side, in the fifth round, and the winner of that match and W. M. Washburn, West Side, in the sixth round.

The Castle-Inman match in the fifth round of the men's singles was put on tonight, after the officials had called off all play for the day, and Castle defeated the West Side player, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

Courtney's Condition Unchanged.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 30.—Coach Charles E. Courtney, confined in a local hospital with a fractured skull, spent a restful night, but his condition remained unchanged today.

M'LOUGHLIN SAYS 'DON'T IMITATE ME'

Star of the Davis Cup Tennis Matches Writes a Book About His Game.

"Don't try to be a second McLoughlin," is the substance of Maurice E. McLoughlin's advice to beginners in his book, "Tennis as I Play It," published by the George H. Doran Company. This is McLoughlin's first book, but, unlike those of former champions, it lays down few hard and fast rules for those who would be experts. As R. Norris Williams 2d, national singles champion, remarks in the preface, "It is really like having a friendly conversation with him after a match."

McLoughlin's view is that there are right ways to play tennis and wrong ways to play tennis. That his style has made him a great player is not used as an argument for others to play the McLoughlin way. "Tennis ability is natural, not artificial," he writes. "When one has mastered the essentials of the game he should then fall easily and gracefully into the style that comes to him naturally. Many a beginner has been spoiled by a desire to pursue methods that certain authorities have advised rather than those in which he personally would be likely to become more proficient.

"To the youngster taking up the game," he says, "imitation of the proper method is important to his development. A boy is imitative. In everything he does he is unconsciously trying to emulate an older person. This is particularly true in sports. "I can remember being vividly impressed by the beauty of the expert tennis exemplified by certain top-notchers. I was ambitious to learn the proficiency of their strokes and I endeavored to imitate them." The more successful you are at imitation, McLoughlin writes, the more your own individuality will enter into your playing. And individuality is the thing that counts most in tennis, he believes.

McLoughlin devotes much space to discussion of his cannon ball serving. He calls it the American twist service, and points out that it has helped to revolutionize the game by making the service an offensive stroke instead of a way of getting the ball into play. Speed has consequently become the chief factor in tennis.

McLoughlin has a word of warning for imitators, however. The cannon ball service requires tremendous physical exertion, and should not be attempted unless the player can stand the strain. One of the most important things to consider is control of your service.

Norman E. Brooks and William A. Larned are cited as great servers because they had absolute control of the ball and could place it wherever they wanted with whatever speed they desired. McLoughlin confesses that after he had mastered his serve, he had to modify it to acquire more forward speed and less of the break of the American twist. The backhand is another stroke that has become an offensive play through American methods, says McLoughlin. He praises T. R. Pell for developing this stroke, and calls him the greatest back-hander in the game.

Never play when you are not in the humor for it, or when you feel stale and exhausted, is his advice. "If a player would only form the habit of always stopping when there is still a desire left for more, it would aid him beyond anything else I can imagine," he says. McLoughlin advocates no system of training for tournaments. He advises eating simple food and believes a person must decide for himself what diet and hours of sleep are best. He himself neither smokes nor drinks. He believes this abstinence makes conditioning easier.

McLoughlin thinks that American women ought to play better tennis. One reason why California women excel is because they take the courts against men. That is the best thing they can do to improve their games. But the chief trouble with American women, McLoughlin believes, is that they play less for the sake of the game and more for effect. In England women attain the highest tennis standard. There it is "a matter of greater concern to the average girl to acquire a forehand like that of Mrs. Chambers than is the question whether a blue or a pink silk sweater sets her off more becomingly on the court."

STANFORD SHELL STRANDED

Poughkeepsie Citizens Raise Fund to Send Boat Home.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 30.—When Leland Stanford Junior University's crew, which finished second to Cornell in the 'Varsity four-mile race and made history here Monday, left Highland for a sightseeing trip in the East before returning to the Pacific Coast, the shell was stowed away in the Columbia University boathouse. The shell, it was expected, would remain there until Stanford University raised money sufficient to pay its shipping expenses back to the Pacific Coast.

Tonight a committee headed by Mayor D. W. Wilbur was formed and work has already been started in raising the necessary money to insure the boat's shipment to the coast.

On the committee with the Mayor are ex-Mayor William H. Frank, the Hon. Peter H. Troy, the Hon. G. V. L. Spratt, John J. King, former Assemblyman John A. Kelly, A. Stewart Garland, Charles Van Schaick, and Thomas E. Allen.

Although the athletic association of

Breeding Bureau Offers Prizes.

In no portion of the State of New York is more attention paid to the breeding of fine horses than in the famous Genesee Valley. The breeding Bureau of the Jockey Club, which has had stallions in the Genesee country for many years, announced on Saturday that four additional horses had been secured for the region and would stand at the home of Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Ashantee, Avon, Livingston County.

That there will be no cessation in the prosecution of the work of the breeding bureau is shown by the policy outlined by the committee, of which F. K. Sturgis is Chairman, which announced the following special prizes on Saturday last:

"The Breeding Bureau of the Jockey Club offers special premiums of $50 for the best foals of 1915, as sired by its Breeding Bureau stallions. Such prizes are offered through the agricultural societies or horse shows of the counties in which these stallions are doing stud duty. These prizes are divided $25 to first, $15 to second, and $10 to third.

"The Breeding Bureau of the Jockey Club will also offer a special Futurity prize of $400—$250 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third—for the best yearlings as shown at the New York State Fair, Syracuse, in 1916."

Face Summer In "Fine Fettle" With B.V.D.
SUMMER without B.V.D. is almost as *unthinkable*, as trees without leaves. B.V.D. has taken the "*temper*" out of temperature and the "*suffer*" out of suffering.
One suit of B.V.D. on your back is worth two in your mind. Don't be "going to"—*Go get it!*
Firmly insist upon seeing the B.V.D. Red Woven Label, and firmly refuse to take any Athletic Underwear without it. Then you'll get properly cut, correctly made, long-service underwear.
On every B.V.D. Undergarment is sewed This Red Woven Label
B.V.D. Closed Crotch Union Suits (Pat. U. S. A. 4-30-07—9-15-14) and upward the Suit. $1.00
MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE
B.V.D. Cost Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c and upward the Garment.
(Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries)
The B.V.D. Company, New York.

Big Trees of California
FOUR HUNDRED feet from ground to crown and over a hundred feet in girth, an automobile can drive through their hollowed trunks and a troop of cavalry find place on one of these prostrate giants. For over six thousand years, before the Siege of Troy or the Babylonian Captivity, these forest hercules have remained, *the oldest living thing in all the world.* They were old when Rome was young. For rich beauty of coloring, impressive stateliness, and awe-inspiring grandeur they have no equal. They are one of the many wonders on
The Road Of A Thousand Wonders
TO GO west without seeing the big trees would be like going to Switzerland without seeing the Matterhorn. Every American should see these "forest masterpieces" as a necessary part of his western tour. Remember, this is "See America" year and also plan to stop-over in New Orleans, "The City Care Forgot," the quaintest city in America. Whichever way you go to the
California Expositions
be sure your return ticket reads by the
Southern Pacific-Sunset Route
"The Exposition Line"
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1158 Broadway At 27th St. | 366 Broadway At Franklin St. | 39 Broadway Near Wall St.
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MACK WORM DRIVE models have been adopted by Conservative Buyers because they represent the nearest approach to motor truck perfection.
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—Springs have graphite and bronze bushings—insuring continuous and even lubrication.
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—Radiator has spring suspension.
MACK trucks have many other superior mechanical features which wise truck buyers everywhere have been quick to recognize.
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Capacities 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6½, 7½ tons. Also 5 to 15-ton Tractor Trailers.
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1915.

SUBMARINE WARFARE CONTINUES.

It is most devoutly to be hoped that the Imperial Government is in a position to assure our Government without delay that the act of the German submarine U-38 in torpedoing the British steamer Armenian with Americans on board was without orders or sanction from responsible authority and that it is not to be considered as a part of the present war policy of the German Government. The destruction of the lives of American citizens in this manner is an act most ill-timed and deplorable, coming as it does a few days before the expected delivery of the German reply to our latest firm protest against these lawless methods of warfare.

If the commander of the submarine U-38 acted under orders and with the authority of his Government we could view the deed in no other light than as a defiance of the United States and as notice in advance that Germany was resolved to pay no heed to our repeated protests and that she flouted our warning that we should hold her to strict accountability for acts which have now been so many times repeated that in default of a prompt and adequate disclaimer we should be compelled to regard them as evidence of a continuing policy not to be abandoned or modified because of anything we have said or may do. Inasmuch as we have notified Germany that it cannot expect us to omit any word or act necessary for the maintenance of our rights and the protection of our citizens, persistence in the inhuman methods we have complained of would be plain notice to us that the dispatch of further notes upon the subject would be futile and that the time had come for a consideration of other measures.

We have the firmest confidence that no such construction is to be placed upon this latest act of Germany's submarine warfare. It would be out of all keeping with our well-founded belief that the awaited reply to our note of June 9 will be altogether friendly in tone and will express the earnest wish of the German Government to meet our demands in a spirit of reasonable compliance. The recent marked change in German press discussions of the position of the American Government and of the American people, the assurances from sources deserving credit that the Imperial Government itself is sincerely desirous of continued friendly relations with us and the avoidance during the many weeks that have elapsed since the destruction of the Lusitania of attacks upon vessels carrying American passengers, all these and other noteworthy evidences of a friendly disposition at Berlin would go for naught. We cannot believe that the commander of submarine U-38 was acting in pursuance of orders, at least of orders that represent the intention of the Imperial Government. There is, of course, the possibility that such orders may have issued from high naval authority, for there have been many rumors of a conflict of opinion between the civil authorities of the Government and the head of the navy. But whatever may be the explanation, we believe the dstruction of the Armenian will be disclaimed with expressions of condemnation and regret that will be in harmony with the friendly tone which we fully expect will characterize the forthcoming note.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The Federal Reserve Board, through Mr. HARDING, calls attention to the fact that the gold we sent to Canada has already been returned, and with it enough more, received and in sight, to make a total of $150,000,000 before September. It is singular that domestic exchange has been almost as unfavorable to New York as that of Canada. Since the first of the year the local banks have gained from the interior $120,280,000, against last year's $33,867,000. The difference is a rough approximation of loss on the domestic exchange equal to the gain on the gold import movement.

This is all the more surprising because in times of superabundant funds there is a tendency to congestion in the centres. It would seem that this year the funds have been kept in the interior more than is customary. It is certain that they have been loaned at home freely, and at lower rates than is usual. That is what the Federal Reserve system was designed to accomplish, and it may have been assisted in accomplishing it by the conditions of the war, which upset all calculations based on ordinary conditions. Who can say whether the gold imports kept money in the interior, and whether if there had been no war there would have been the usual flow of funds to New York?

MENDACIOUS PROPAGANDA.

Writing from the army headquarters of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, the correspondent of THE TIMES says:

> The surgeons had a very special grievance, alleging that the French were using poisonous American shells and that in many cases even slight wounds resulted in terrible infection, causing quick death. * * * The surgeons had all read the sensational advertisement of alleged poisonous shells by the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company, which was published in an American trade paper and made the rounds of the entire German press.

So that is the final consumption of pro-German propaganda conducted in the United States! If it were not pathetic it would be diabolical. In The American Machinist on May 6 last, the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company advertised a machine for producing high explosive shells. The first third of the advertising matter was technical. Beginning then in a new style, it continued:

> We are going to say a little more—something which might be interesting. The following is a description of the thirteen and eighteen pound high explosive shells which are now being used so extensively in the war to replace common shrapnel.
>
> The material is high in tensile strength and VERY SPECIAL and has a tendency to fracture into small pieces upon the explosion of the shell. The timing of the fuse for this shell is similar to the shrapnel shell, but it differs, in that two explosive acids are used to explode the shell in the large cavity. The combination of these two acids causes terrific explosion, having more power than anything of its kind yet used. Fragments become coated with these acids in exploding, and wounds caused by means of them mean death in terrible agony within four hours, if not attended to immediately.
>
> You will note first that all this refers not to a shell produced or possible to be produced by a Cleveland Automatic Machine Company tool; it "is a "description of the thirteen and "eighteen pound high explosive shells "which are now being used so ex-"tensively to replace common shrap-"nel." There is no direct statement as to where, if anywhere at all, such shells are produced. There is only the association of ideas. The advertisement attracted a great deal of attention at once. The publishers of The American Machinist said they had received the copy through an agent, who confirmed its authenticity; they added that while the paper was still in press the representative of a well-known German propagandist appeared in their office requesting to know for sure whether such an advertisement was going to be printed. He had a copy of it in his possession. The Cleveland Automatic Machine Company has said that the matter about poisonous shells was included in their advertising copy by a misunderstanding.
>
> The thing was a hoax, diabolically planned for purposes of propaganda, that is to say, with intent beforehand to create the impression among the prejudiced and unintelligent, here and in Germany, that American toolmakers were advertising in the trade papers to sell war munitions makers automatic machines for producing an utterly abominable shell. And having procured such an advertisement to be printed, knowing its implications to be preposterous and hideously false, those propagandists first reproduced it in anonymous letters distributed broadcast in this country (several were received by THE TIMES), and then in the press of Germany.

That German surgeons, having read the reprint from the advertising columns of The American Machinist, began to recognize the pathological effects of bacteria or toxic compounds imagined by some miracle to have survived the intense heat of a high explosive is not amazing, for two reasons, one of which is that the German mind has infinite resources for deceiving itself; but that the intelligence of official and scientific Germany should allow dangerous prejudice to be created by sheer invention is at least discouraging. Germany boasts of her proficiency in chemical science. Well, there is not a chemist in the German Empire who does not know scientifically that the kind of shell described in The Cleveland Automatic Machine Company's advertisement is physically and chemically impossible, unless the Germans themselves and alone have discovered a new abomination. Therefore the propagandists who invented this piece of subtle mendacity and gave it a start which the truth may be unable to overcome knew the immoral nature of their own work. It gives us a better understanding of German propaganda at all. That is something gained. But in the meantime whose business shall it be to assert the truth in Germany?

THE SHIPPING BOOMERANG.

During the debate upon the La Follette Seamen's bill Senator WILLIAMS favored the bill because it legislated equality upon the ocean, foreign nations being compelled to adopt the new American standards. The Senator will hardly claim credit for this as an original thought at this time. No doubt he will waive priority in favor of the promoters of the bill. Their contention was that equality could be enforced in American ports and then by natural evolution in all ports. All seamen who entered American ports were to be free to repudiate agreements in other ports, and thus agreements in American ports would be the world's standard. In this manner the strangle hold of foreign shipowners was to be released, and Japan in particular would be driven from its increasing domination of the trade of the Pacific.

These are the ideas of Mr. FURUSETH, not of Senator WILLIAMS, and experience has shown them to be the opposite of truth, both in law and in fact. In terms the law is binding only upon American shipping. For it there is no escape. If it is unable to comply with the law it must surrender the seas to those able to live under the conditions of open competition. But there are avenues of escape for foreign shipping. The Seamen's law does not repeal existing statutes, and one of them exempts from inspection in certain respects shipping of nations whose laws "approximate" our own. All leading nations approximate our requirements. Italy, Russia, Spain, and Greece are the principal exceptions and are the only nations that will be required to raise their standards to the American, according to the law officers of the Department of Commerce. Other nations too numerous to specify will be exempt even from inspection. It is with the shipping of exempt nations that American shipping must compete.

Equally opposite to intention is the operation of the statute as matter of fact. Within a month four Japanese freighters have arrived in this port. Never before have the ships of this nation been seen here, and they come now for the same reason—or the converse of the reason—that the American lines are arranging to discontinue their crossing of the Pacific. The last arrival here is a fine boat, 9,000 tons, and turbine engines. The incident is illustrative, not exceptional. For example, the Panama Canal Record announces that the Peruvian Line will divert the Mantaro from the Peruvian coasting service to the route between Callao and Baltimore. She brings nitrates and is looking for a return cargo. If it is forthcoming the service is likely to be permanent and to increase according to the demand. In connection with the withdrawal of the Dollar Line there is an announcement worth attention. It is not only the vessels which are withdrawn, the company's headquarters are transferred to Vancouver and the business becomes Canadian.

It is another law which requires the trunk railways to dispose of their sixty-three steamships on the lakes, 180,000 tons, leaving about 100,000 tons to do the business. Some of these ships will go into the coasting trade, and some will go foreign, under other flags perhaps.

The facts surpass any comment regarding the manner in which our statutes aid our ocean commerce. The Journal of Commerce prints a series of illuminating interviews, from which one may be quoted. The sinking of the William P. Frye leaves only three ships of the great fleet which once belonged to the firm of A. & E. SEWALL of Bath, Me. SAMUEL SEWALL says that the family is through with American shipping. "There's no money in it, and we've "better use to make of what money "we have than to run ships for the "benefit of the labor unions and the "politicians."

BOND MARKET POINTERS.

At the city's bond sale the serials, with a maturity of fifteen years, sold higher than the fifty-year bonds. That was contrary to expectation. The difference was only that between .253 and .306 per cent., a mere fraction of 1 per cent., but it was established by the most expert opinion of the preferences of those to whom the bonds must be sold. Ordinary buyers do not calculate so closely in percentages, but they are firm in their preference for a near maturity. That is a characteristic of the recent bond markets in several countries. In England the war loan just floated has a comparatively near maturity, consols being altogether without due date. The French war loan also is repayable, contrary to the established French custom. The American way is to buy principal. The French way was to buy income. But recent sad experience has been that principal wasted faster than income was received. It would have been possible for several years to sell consols, or rentes, and live on the price received with a saving over not selling and living on the interest. Accordingly in both countries, and now it seems in the other supposedly notable example of the new system's wonderful efficacy in developing good qualities in bad men. But the merits of a system, and especially of such a system as that introduced—not invented, remember—by Warden OSBORNE, cannot fairly be denied because of its failure to be invariably successful. No theology and no philosophy makes and keeps either virtuous or wise all who are subjected to its influences.

Mr. OSBORNE is testing his theories in conditions particularly difficult. Not only is the prison he rules a congeries of structures adapted for carrying out only the old purpose of making convicts physically and mentally miserable as punishment for their crimes, but he is getting sympathy and encouragement from only a small part of the public he is trying to serve, while the politicians whom his reforms have annoyed and inconvenienced stand constantly ready to exaggerate every mishap and blunder in the prison into conclusive proof that the Warden's whole plan is wrong.

The notion that he is "coddling" his charges—making them more comfortable and happy than is many an honest man outside—lends itself with fatal facility to exploitation by reckless humorists, and too often turns the constitutional conservative, always antagonistic to change of any kind, on general principles, into a lugubrious prophet of impending disaster. Really, the Warden is on trial, rather than the plan, for that has been working well for years in several other prisons. Both, however, will be vindicated if they have a measurably reformative effect on a considerable number of the prisoners, for nothing like that was ever accomplished in the old way.

And who, by the way, can severely blame the man who escapes from prison when he sees a chance to do it? Often a most foolish act, it is always a very "human" one.

Modern Novels Defended.

To what books, by whom written, have those correspondents of ours confined their reading who find in the fiction of these days evidences only of weakness and feminization? Surely not all the living authors prefer, as one critic charges, "to mince along through nurseries and boudoirs, through lanes of sickly sentiment, false optimisms, pleasant illusions, and impossible incidents." Whoever sticks to the "best sellers" might, indeed, get the impression that our romancers were uninterested in the realities and essentialities of human life, yet that is no more true now than all through the past of successes as ephemeral as they are noisy and glittering.

There are other books, and not a few, by both women and men. KIPLING'S works are still in print, and, whatever else may be said about them, they do not "mince." One JOSEPH CONRAD, too, is still turning out stories long and short, and the scene of "Victory" would hardly be called a "boudoir." Then there is W. B. MAXWELL. Just at present he is hinting his lack of ladylike qualities by standing in a Flanders trench, but even stronger proof of his freedom from "sickly sentimentality" is to be found in "The Devil's Garden," "Mrs. Thompson," "In Cotton Wool," "The Guarded Flame," and another masterpiece or two—or three—or four—of his.

Purchasable still in bookshops, and even in department stores, are the works of Messrs. WELLS and BENNETT, of MAY SINCLAIR and EDITH WHARTON, of GERALDINE BONNER and SUSAN GLASPELL, of—but there! the list would be too long and this is no place for advertising all the books that ought to be best sellers and are only good ones. They are books that have not been "feminized," if that means devoted to illusions and impossibilities, and they certainly are "masculine" enough for anybody, if that means the making of an honest attempt to see life as it is and to describe it fully and truthfully.

Literary giants do not abound nowadays, perhaps, but it is not for us to decide the stature of contemporary writers. We can see, however, if we will only look, that quite a large number of them are both tall and sturdy. Probably they would be more impressive if there weren't so many.

What Germany Drinks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been written of late regarding England's consumption of intoxicating beverages. Statistics show Germany's consumption, per capita, of distilled spirits (gin, corn brandy, &c.) to be greater than England's, and Germany's consumption of fermented liquors (beer, &c.) less, per capita, than England's.

MILTON J. FECH.

New York, June 29, 1915.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Threatening School Vacations.

Only those of us who never were children, or who, if we did pass through that, on the whole, unhappy stage of existence, have forgotten it, will give instant and full approval to the current proposals largely to cut down, or even to cut out entirely, the well-established suspension of school activities in Summer. Others will be inclined, on first thought certainly, and on second probably, to recall vacation joys and the real or imagined benefits thereof, and to declare the suggested innovation both unwise and cruel.

With that condemnation every normal child will enthusiastically agree, and the number of sincerely dissenting teachers will not be large. Yet it is true that all of the more thoughtful students of educational problems have come to look at vacations, especially long vacations, with eyes either hostile or dubious, and the recognized authorities in this domain firmly assert that periods of idleness, instead of being good for children, are distinctly harmful, and that if schools were properly conducted the pupils would have no slightest need for what is wrongly called "rest."

Unquestionably the school plant and machinery that cost so much are used to so far from their full capacity as to enrage, if not appall, every economist and efficientist. Never "run" for more than a few hours a day, they are allowed to stand motionless for whole months in every year, and yet hardly a city in the land feels able to build schoolhouses as fast as it thinks they are needed, and almost everywhere the multitude of "part time" pupils is held to be a municipal reproach and humiliation.

If there must be school vacations, why should they be taken by all the teachers and all the children at the same time? That is not business, and it is not the custom in other producing establishments. A closer approach to continuous operation seems to be desirable.

Is "Honor" Again a Failure?

With something less than reason, perhaps, but certainly with something more than excuse, the fact that a second prisoner has violated by secret flight from Sing Sing the confidence which, in more than ordinary measure, had been placed in him, will be used as confirmation of both fears and hopes that prison management based on the "honor" of convicts is sure to fail.

It can be said, truthfully enough, to

A Definition of Its Independent Meaning and Moral Qualifications.

New York, June 28, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to have become a fashion among certain militarists to conclude no prophecy of our impending national doom without adding that Columbia University, through the vile influence of its students, will be responsible for it in the main. Excepting "A Connecticut Yankee," who briefly dismissed Columbia students with the label "milksop," these persons have not as yet aired their opinions through the columns of your excellent paper, but its international reputation and wide circulation among thinking people urges me to seek it as a medium for expressing another view of Columbia and Columbia men with respect to this question.

The most recent of such outbursts as I have indicated above comes from Richard Harding Davis, who, in an article published in a current issue of a popular magazine, refers to "the Columbia College infants, whose mothers did not train their boys to play with soldiers or to play football either."

That reference to football is unworthy, a cheap striving for effect. Any one desiring to be accurate could have learned that for the past ten years the students and younger alumni of Columbia have been leading the fight to have football replaced on their university's athletic calendar, and that last Winter this fight was won largely through the enthusiastic efforts of the present undergraduates—those rumored milksops and badly trained infants.

As for the anti-militaristic movement on the Columbia campus last Winter, while in no way connected with it, I believe I am sufficiently conversant with its origin and growth to discuss the accusations liberally flung at the heads of any and all Columbia men. The largest and probably the most cosmopolitan of our universities, it is natural that Columbia should have groups of students supporting every practice, prejudice, or propaganda current today in this country. That a considerable portion of its students expressed themselves as opposed to militarism for the United States is not surprising. A considerable portion of the American public is likewise opposed to militarism; thousands of these immigrated to this country to be rid of it.

I hold no brief for a turning of the other cheek; nor do I mean to belittle the dangers of unpreparedness. My private opinion of such grave questions is even less important than the all-too-public convictions of these authors of jingo lamentations and fictional invasions, writings infinitely more destructive to the cause of preparedness than all the petty connivings of incompetent Congressional committees reviled by Mr. Davis. I am writing in the interest of a great university unjustly maligned merely because the activities of certain of its students disagree with the copyrighted opinions of some military experts. I am writing to protest against a childish calling of names, a vilifying of those who do not happen to believe as you do. If the social and political sensitiveness of the students now at Columbia prompts them to take sides publicly on vital public questions, that is creditable to their university as an educational institution. It would seem to prove most conclusively that these students are not infants, nor a flock of human sheep—not a crowd of "rah-rah boys" to be swayed en masse by any cheer leader, however experienced in the arts of war or the cunning that eludes supposedly efficient and discriminating German firing squads. If through the symbolism of war-like toys Mr. Davis implied that any of the students at Columbia have been trained to be cowards, instructed in the fine points of treason, and have subscribed of their own volition to the principle of "peace at any price," his implication is not worth the denying.

But I venture to predict for the benefit of Mr. Davis and others that should our country be plunged into war the anti-militarists of Columbia will pocket their convictions no less willingly or unassumingly than did the brave young Socialists of France and Germany. I believe they will enlist for our national defense as quickly as any of their classmates, as quickly as the students of any other university. However, I may be wrong. Perhaps some of them may have so applied themselves to their toy soldiers or so methodically studied the bold puppets of our war novelists' fancy that they will readily obtain safe and sane places among the "observers" at so much per observation.

RICHARD W. ROWAN.

Diplomats Not Present.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a letter printed on the editorial page of THE TIMES this morning under the caption: "Bad Diplomatic Manners." As the remarks of the author of this communication were prompted by an erroneous statement printed in THE TIMES of Friday morning, I respectfully request you to publish this letter in an equally prominent place.

Neither I nor any of the gentlemen named in the communication were present at the mass meeting in Madison Square Garden. Moreover, while THE TIMES stated that the members of the diplomatic corps mentioned by name were in boxes in front of the platform, Mr. Taylor transfers them to the platform.

The following letter was sent to the editor of THE TIMES on Saturday noon by special delivery:

> Dear Sir: THE TIMES of yesterday morning contained a statement to the effect that Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the Turkish Consul, Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché, and Captain von Papen, the German Military Attaché, were present at the mass meeting in Madison Square Garden last Thursday.
>
> While it is undoubtedly the privilege of the members of foreign embassies to attend public meetings as spectators, and it may be considered within the range of their duties to gather information at first hand, I am in position to state positively from personal knowledge that neither of the gentlemen named attended the meeting.
>
> I have no doubt that you will correct the statement which you were led to make through erroneous information.
>
> GEORGE VON SKAL,
> Chairman Press Committee "The Friends of Peace."
>
> CAPTAIN F. VON PAPEN,
> Imperial German Military Attaché.

New York, June 29, 1915.

On Sunday, June 27, the following statement was printed in the news columns of THE TIMES:

> George von Skal, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Friends of Peace, has written a letter to THE TIMES saying that he has personal knowledge that Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador; Captain Boy-Ed, the German Military Attaché; Alexander Nuber, the Austrian Consul General, and Dejjal Bey, the Turkish Consul, did not attend the meeting addressed by William J. Bryan at Madison Square Garden on Thursday night. These names were given to reporters for English newspapers by representatives of the German press of this city, and some of the German papers printed the names of all in the list except Ambassador Dumba, who had been described at the meeting as "unofficially present."

Criticism of the Gary System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being very anxious to learn about the Gary system from those who know most about it, I attended the so-called mass meeting at Public School 4, the Bronx, on Monday evening. Although the meeting was much advertised in papers by invitation and by circularizing, the attendance was not large. There were, perhaps, 200 present, half of whom were teachers who did not seem to be very much impressed by what was said.

The good points were dwelt upon, but nothing was said of the weak points. The report is current that truancy has increased greatly since the installation of the Gary system at Public School 45. Then, too, pupils cut periods. When they become tired of school they go home before the last period, thus forming habits of dishonesty and neglect. The teachers in schools where the Gary system is used, although discontented, are afraid to speak of it to their superiors. There seems to be a spirit of intimidation and coercion.

M. A. CARY.

New York, June 28, 1915.

JULY.

Sweet June has gone with all her flowery train;
Her roses in the gardens droop and die,
And faint an echo comes—a parting strain
Of music sweet that tells where she passed by.

And lo! across the fields of ripening wheat,
And o'er the hills with fragrant clover red,
Where hum of bees comes drowsily and sweet,
Sun-crowned July comes slow with silent tread!

The sovereign sun in splendor now looks down,
Upon the ripening fullness of the year,
With glowing beams of light and heat that crown
The earth's fruition with their plenteous cheer.

The city swelters; on its pavements hot
Glows down the sun with fierce, unpitying rays;
In vain its many millions, polyglot,
Sigh for the coolness of dim, leafy ways!

On mountain, or on shore of sandy beach,
Or on the sea, with sails of winged yacht,
The pleasure-seekers throng and strive to reach
Surcease of heat and care by Summer brought.

But far in depths of inland country green,
The wild rose nods upon its drooping stem;
The heavy boughs of fruited orchards lean
And cooling dews at morn the meadows gem.

Forth to his labors goes the farmer blithe,
For ripened harvests wait the reaper's whirr,
And slow before the mower's whetted scythe
The long grass falls in swaths with soothing skirr.

At noon beneath the shade of leafy elm
The farmer rests in grateful, well-earned ease;
For king is he of all the fruitful realm
Which far and wide in ripened wealth he sees.

For July's sun, which to the city brings
Discomfort on the busy, shadeless street,
O'er the green country its effulgence flings
And turns to gold the ripening fields of wheat.

And so, O Royal Month, from Julius named,
A sovereign largess to the earth you bring
As when of old on Ceres' altar flamed
Thy richest gifts to the All-Nourishing!

H. T. SUDDUTH.

A Self-Conscious People, Emerging From a Long Childhood, Uncertain of Their Opinions and Asserting Them All the More.

BY A TRAVELED GERMAN.

New York, June 26, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on "The Standard Bearer of the Hyphen" in yesterday's TIMES was most interesting. You have in the past referred several times to the "peculiar twist of the German mind to see everything upside down" on occasions when the doings and sayings of our friends across the sea were incomprehensible. I have generally found myself in agreement with what you said, and do not disagree with you now, but I doubt whether you know the true explanation.

It seems to me that most of the mental "aberrations," let us say, of the Germans as a nation are due to the youth of German nationality. While the theory no longer prevails that an organization behaves like an organism, there are nevertheless certain parallels between the actions of the two, notably in regard to both being self-conscious, during their youth, especially when childhood has been long and uneventful. Watch a young man of 18 or 20 who has been at home most of the time (you find plenty of them in Europe, although few in America) and you will instantly see how awkward he is, how he craves assent to what he says, how he will stretch a point to find an agreement where none exists, and in other ways manifest his immaturity. The general impression he makes is that of a self-conscious grown-up boy. Another type may try to hide that self-consciousness under the guise of bluster and bravado. Each type is, however, keenly sensitive to criticism; but while the former type suffers, the latter type fights. An honest difference of opinion is deemed impossible; it is looked upon as an affront.

Applying this analogy to the German nation, we find first of all a long childhood, comparatively uneventful. Back to the time of Barbarossa, Germany as now constituted existed only in part, and ever since has been in other parts, notably Prussia, still in the making. Charles the Fifth, it is true, was Emperor of Germany, but he was also King of Spain and many other things, with no particular consciousness as a German. During the four centuries from 1450 to 1850 Germany was on the map of the world, but not of it. There were the inevitable family quarrels and bickerings between the different princes, there were even some wars, but none of magnitude, excepting not even the Thirty Years' War.

It was during this period that Spain and Portugal were prominent in oversea conquests, that Holland, France, Spain, and England fought for world supremacy, and that other important events took place which settled oversea possessions. These nations fought, and won and lost; just how is a matter of history. But they all gained national consciousness, and learned to take their nationality for granted. Only about the beginning of the nineteenth century did the Germans feel some sort of national coherence owing to the Napoleonic wars. In 1848 the attempt to make this aspiration a reality was effectively crushed by Prussia, because her leaders wanted a Prussian, not a German Germany. This aim was realized during the Franco-Prussian War. Germany has become a nation, but is still self-conscious of her youth.

The Prussian is blustering and is ready to fight when his opinion is not accepted; any deviation from his way of looking at things becomes at once a personal insult which must be avenged. The Bavarians follow this lead.

The Hessians, Hanoverians, and Saxons, on the other hand, feel hurt that Germany is so isolated among the nations of today, and from them has come the proposal that Germany should shut itself up within its own four walls just like a sensitive young man who avoids people of differing opinions. Balance, maturity, inclusiveness of the people's point of view are lacking everywhere.

There is a craving for the support of one's own opinion, and a royal welcome for those who give it, even though temporarily and half-heartedly. It has been a source of much amusement to me during the last ten months to find the Clan-na-Gael type of Irishmen on the same platform with the Germans in New York. And particularly so when I recalled the innumerable and multi-colored epithets heaped by the Germans on their new friends. An Irishman would be about the last man on earth whose opinion a defender of the Fatherland would value and solicit. Yet the impossible has happened. Why? Because the German is not self-contained, not balanced; his whole mental make-up is based on authority. Note the devotion to obedience in the army, to the authority of others' opinion on the part of the scholars. How nicely the footnotes pad an otherwise slender volume and bolster up their own opinions formed from the reading of those very books which are quoted to support it. The Kaiser is reported as having studied the campaigns of Frederick the Great and Napoleon very closely. He must have an authority. The German scientists were for some time held in contempt by the philosophers and classicists, because they had no authorities behind them. Charles Darwin created authority and science took hold in the Fatherland.

And now comes the incomparable Bryan! He has little respect for Germany and its military ambitions. But he seems to be willing to admit extenuating circumstances for some things the Prussians have done. At once he becomes an ally to the German cause, and is hailed as the one man who lends some quotable authority to German newspapers. Dependence on authority, lack of self-reliance, and enthusiasm for the man who bolsters up his opinion are characteristics of the Germans.

A TRAVELED GERMAN.

DOSTOEVSKY ON GERMANY.

Striking Excerpts from the Great Russian Novelist's Letters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading over Fyodor Dostoevsky's letters, I am again struck by certain comments made by him concerning Germany's great professor class—as arrogant then, it would seem, as now—and his predictions as to the future. These letters were written at Dresden, during the Franco-Prussian war. Much as Dostoevsky hated Germany, he agreed with some of her writers that war ennobles and purifies a people; but between the high, soaring thoughts of an erratic genius who only sees in war a chance for nations to be purged of selfishness and sensuality, and the realities, the hideous crimes against civilization and humanity that unfortunately we know only too well, lies a space, too broad, too deep, to be ever measured. But to return to his letters—this one is to his niece:

> With your views on war I can't possibly agree. Without war, people grow torpid in riches and comfort, and lose the power of thinking and feeling nobly; they get brutal, and fall back into barbarism. I am not speaking of individuals, but of whole races. Without pain, one comprehends not joy. Ideals are purified by suffering, as gold is by fire. Mankind must strive for his heaven. France has of late become brutalized and degraded. A passing trial will do her no harm; France will be able to endure it, and then will awake to a new life and new ideas. But hitherto France has been dominated on the one hand by old formulas, and on the other by craven-heartedness and pleasure-seeking.

The Napoleonic dynasty will be impossible henceforth. New life and reformation of the country are so important that even the bitterest trials are nothing by comparison. Do you not recognize God's hand in it?

Also our politics of the last seventy years—I mean Russian, European, and German politics—must inevitably alter. The Germans will at last show us their real faces. Everywhere in Europe great changes must inevitably come—and of their own accord. What new life will be called forth everywhere by this mighty shock! For want of great conceptions, even science has sunk into arid materialism; what does a passing blow signify in face of that?

And again to a friend:

> By far the greatest excitement and pride exists among the professors, doctors, and students; the crowd are but little interested. Indeed, they are very quiet. But the professors are extraordinarily arrogant. I encounter them every evening in the public library. A very influential scholar with silver-white hair loudly exclaimed, the day before yesterday, "Paris must be bombarded!" So that's the outcome of all their learning. If not of their learning, then of their stupidity. They may be very scholarly, but they're frightfully limited! Yet another observation: All the populace here can read and write, but every one of them is terribly unintelligent, obtuse, stubborn, and devoid of any high ideals.

A. F. G.

New York, June 26, 1915.

An Attitude Personal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 27th there appears a letter from his Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, stating his attitude regarding woman suffrage. Will you grant me space in your columns to point out that the opinion of Cardinal Gibbons is purely personal, and does not express the attitude of the Catholic Church? It has always been clearly understood that his Eminence has never favored the enfranchisement of women, but the opposition of the Cardinal is often misconstrued to reflect the official opinion of the Church.

In answer to an inquiry regarding the Church's attitude I received the following reply from the Cardinal:

> Cardinal's Residence,
> 408 N. Charles Street,
> Baltimore, March 27, 1914.
>
> My Dear Mrs. Rorke:
>
> His Eminence the Cardinal directs me to write and state that, in answer to your letter regarding the Church's attitude concerning woman suffrage, the Church has taken no official attitude on the subject, but leaves the matter to the good judgment of her children as to what they think best.

The statement that our Church is opposed to the enfranchisement of women is incorrect. Faithfully yours,

EUGENE J. CONNELLY,
Assistant Secretary.

Mrs. WILLIAM H. RORKE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 27, 1915.

EARS FOR SUBMARINES.

A Device by Which They Could Locate Ships Without Rising.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hudson Maxim, in his account of his recent invention of an implement called the "Submarine Pilot," which enables underwater craft to find their position without the necessity of going to the surface and thus revealing their presence to the enemy, has this to say about another phase of the subject: "As to a device to enable a submarine to locate another vessel without coming to the surface, there is no one, so far as I know, who has come anywhere near solving this problem."

With all the technical aids for navigating the seas man uses only two of his fine primary senses, and these are sight and sound. To realize this statement, imagine an experienced mariner with his instruments miraculously set down in midocean in the semi-darkness of cloud or night; with all his science he could not determine his latitude nor longitude. The surface mariner uses both sight and sound, while the subsurface mariner uses only sight. What is the remedy?

The sub-aqueous signal system, quite largely used in our coastwise commerce, has its receiver in the pilot house and its stationary transmitter near the object to be avoided. It will indicate a lighthouse, dangerous shoals or reefs, the presence of another vessel in a fog, the direction of these things, and, pretty accurately in its crudity, the distance of these objects. Why is this?

Some twenty years before this scheme came into vogue the writer worked out the entire system. It was founded on the fact that water is nearly fourteen times a better conductor of sound waves than air, and by that ratio of efficiency the reach and penetration of sound in water is not only greater than in air—as 1,000 yards is to 14,000 yards, or nearly eight miles—but its direction line is much more acute. We can easily foresee its accuracy equaling the sight line resulting not only in the undersea location of an enemy but a subsurface range finder as well. This is not at all difficult with proper utensils when the distance is not great, and it is easily believable that its range or action may extend beyond the limitation of vision for important purposes. And, furthermore, a belligerent in blockade waters by secret signal code may identify his victim, be it submarine or surface craft, from beneath the sea. Along these lines the science of naval warfare will take on its modern phase. The present trend of events indicate there will come a time when a sound signal code beneath the water is more important than a sight signal code above the water for the self-preservation of warships.

Modern vessels of commerce or war all make sounds in motion, and, when standing motionless ready for movement, are not noiseless. The sight-line range finder invented by Rear Admiral Fiske of our navy is an ingenious system of triangulation from a base line. At the ends of the base line are the telescopes for the angle, and the combination may be portable or otherwise. It is calibrated so that the range in yards may be read the instant the line of sight through the telescope gets the objective in the centre line of vision. With proper sound-direction receivers on a submarine for a base line, the position, the location, and the range may be ascertained in the ocean depths. It is a matter of adaptation plus constructive skill.

S. D. MOTT.

Passaic, N. J., June 24, 1915.

Mr. Courtney's Qualities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why do New York papers persist year after year in printing a fiction that does injustice to the name and fame of Charles E. Courtney, the Cornell University rowing coach? I quote from this morning's account in THE TIMES of yesterday's 'Varsity race at Poughkeepsie:

> "He [Mr. Courtney] didn't see the race. As a matter of fact, he never did see one of those historic rowing struggles in which one or the other of his many famous crews has come in first."

He did not see Monday's race. He was ill and had to be hurried home directly after the contest.

Justice to Mr. Courtney demands that one thing more should be known and published far and wide. He does not believe in young men going to college for the sake of athletics, and absolutely will not have a man of poor scholarship on any of his crews.

FRANKLIN MATTHEWS.

New York, June 29, 1915.

5,000 SEE CLARK MISSOURI WEDDING

Speaker's Daughter Marries Editor Jas. M. Thomson on Lawn at Honey Shuck.

BOWLING GREEN REJOICES

Men of Note Mingle with Farmers—$100,000 Wedding Gifts Include Congress' Diamond Necklace.

Special to The New York Times.

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., June 30.—While an orchestra, screened in a clump of gorgeous red and pink hollyhocks, played "Sweet Genevieve," on the lawn of Honey Shuck this afternoon Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of Speaker Champ Clark of the national House of Representatives, was married to James Mellhenny Thomson of New Orleans in the presence of five thousand persons. In the crowd were women from the large cities of the country, wearing fashionable afternoon gowns, and girls and women of the Missouri country districts, dressed in simple frocks, with not a few calico garments among them, while men of national note rubbed elbows with farmers and inhabitants of small Missouri towns.

The crowd began seizing points of vantage as early as noon, and on account of an overcast sky there was considerable fear of rain, which was dissipated shortly before 4 o'clock, when the sun shone out.

In a grove of locust honey trees, whence the home derives its name, a beautiful white reproduction of a pillared Gothic temple had been erected and the altar was placed in this. A double row of white pillars, wreathed with flowers, led from the veranda to the temple, and through this the wedding party advanced to the altar. The Lohengrin Wedding March was played and the ushers advanced in pairs, followed by the eight bridesmaids, who wore Watteau gowns in pale lavendar, pale green, yellow, and pink.

The Bridesmaids.

The bridesmaids were Misses Sue and Ann Bennett of Kansas City, Helen Robnett of Columbia, Mo.; Gretchen Bigelow of Virginia, Dorothy and Imogene Thomson of Virginia, sisters of the bridegroom; Jane Wilson of Washington, daughter of the Secretary of Labor, and Vera Holcomb of Washington. Miss Jean Roberts, the maid of honor, a schoolmate of the bride, followed, gowned in pink fluffy tulle. Then came the bride, leaning on her father's arm. The bride's dress was of white satin, with sleeves of tulle. The skirt was cut wide, flaring, and was bordered by four bands of tulle. There was no lace on it, but it was caught up with clusters of orange flowers and a wreath of these blossoms held the bridal veil of tulle on the bride's head. The court train was edged with tulle and clusters of orange blossoms.

The wedding gown was made in New York, and most of the remainder of the trousseau was made by the women of the Neighborhood House of Washington, D. C., of which the bride is a Director.

The bridegroom and his brother reached the altar from a side entrance. The Episcopal ceremony was said by the Rev. Robert S. Boyd of Kentucky, the husband of Mrs. Clark's niece.

Immediately the ceremony was said the parents of the bride, the bridesmaids and many women guests showered her with kisses. Then, practically every one of the guests shook hands with the bride an bridegroom, extende their congratulations and best wishes and the reception in the temple lasted for an hour or more.

Cakes Baked by Housewives.

A wedding supper consisting of salads, fried chicken, ices and cake was served at the tables in the dining room, on the verandas and on the lawn in front of the house. The cakes had been baked by the housewives of Bowling Green and the surrounding country.

Soon after the supper, although many remained over night.

It was the most important day in the history of the town. Every one took a personal interest in the wedding and every residence in town kept open house for the guests. Bunting and flags were displayed everywhere.

A full carload of wedding presents, delayed by the derailment of a train last night, did not arrive until just before the ceremony.

Thousands of telegrams poured in all day from all sections of the country.

Tonight the bridal party left for a visit to Northern resorts, and then will go to their home in New Orleans, where Mr. Thomson is the publisher of The New Orleans Item.

Miss Clark and Mr. Thomson first met at the Baltimore Democratic Convention three years ago, where Thofson was a strong partisan for the nomination of Speaker Clark. Since then he has visited frequently at the Clark home in Washington and was a graduate of the Johns Hopkins University. His bride is seventeen years his junior.

President Wilson's Gift.

A conservative estimate of the value of the wedding presents is $100,000. Among the presents on display were the diamond necklace from Congress, the silver compotes from President Wilson, silver flower basket from the Missouri Congressional delegate, a chest of silver from citizens of Louisiana, Mo., a silver plate from the citizens of Bowling Green and Elsberry, Mo., a silver plate from Mrs. Thomas B. Dunn of New York, a silver salad set from Mrs. James McDonald, New York; silver pitcher from Henry Watterson, chest of table linen and towels from Colonel and Mrs. George M. Harvey, two silver dishes from Mr. and Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, and other articles in silver and glass from Government officials and friends of the family.

This town of 2,000 inhabitants celebrated the event as though it were a royal occasion. From every window a flag was flying, the streets were gay with bunting, and the townspeople vied with each other in making the wedding guests feel welcome.

Among the guests were Colonel George M. Harvey, the magazine publisher, and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watterson, James A. Mann, Republican House leader, and Mrs. Mann.

Miss Ruth Haskins Engaged.

Mrs. Charles Waldo Haskins of 56 East Seventy-second Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ruth Haskins, to Cyril Richard Tobin of San Francisco. Miss Haskins has been popular in the younger set since her début. Her mother was Miss Henrietta S. Havemeyer. Mr. Tobin is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Law School. The wedding will take place in the Fall.

Miss Minnie Gersten to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gersten have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Minnie Gersten, to Benjamin Elgart of Colchester, Conn. Mr. Elgart is a graduate of Michigan University, and is in business in this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Matthews—Searle Engagement.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Dorothy Matthews, daughter of the late William M. Matthews of Brooklyn, to Alexander Holley Searle, son of the late William S. Searle of Brooklyn and a brother of Miss Alice Searle, miniature painter. No date has been set for the wedding.

Passengers from Bordeaux.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Chicago from Bordeaux were:

Bailly Blanchard, Lorenzo Beckwith, Calvert Brewer, Henry Brodhead, Charles Cadmus, H. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. William Mougey, L. J. Richard, William Singleton, Antonio Rinaldi, Mr. and Mrs. G. Brunell and G. Lonsdale.

BRIDE OF ARMY CAPTAIN.

Miss Eleanor C. Reyburn Marries Francis C. Harrington.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 30.—The first military wedding ever solemnized in Pequot colony chapel took place this afternoon when Miss Eleanor Crozier Reyburn became the bride of Captain Francis Clark Harrington, U. S. A.

The bride is a daughter of Mrs. John E. Reyburn and the late Mayor of Philadelphia and niece of General William A. Crozier, Chief of Ornance of the United States Army.

Captain Harrington is instructor in mathematics at West Point and was a military attaché at the White House in the closing days of President Taft's Administration.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith of St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., assisted by the Rev. Phillip M. Kerridge of St. James's Church of this city. The bride wore a gown of white satin veiled in tulle, trimmed with beautiful old lace, a family heirloom once worn by her grandmother.

The matron of honor was Mrs. William S. Reyburn of Washington, sister-in-law of the bride. The bridesmaids were bedecked in attired in lavender. They were Miss Victoria Baker of Bristol, Va.; Miss Adelaide Heath, Miss Caroline Ogden Jones, Miss Katherine McClintock, Miss Eleanor Morgan, Miss Julia Whiting, and Miss Rebecca Wilner, all of Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Wentworth G. Ross, U. S. A., was the best man, and the ushers were Captain James Alexander, Captain James L. Walsh, Lieutenant Raymond Walsh, Lieutenant Phillip Matthews, Lieutenant Edwin St. J. Grable, Jr., Lieutenant Frederick E. Uhl, and Lieutenant S. Bradford. They and other military guests were in full dress uniform.

Following the ceremony a reception and wedding breakfast were held at the Reyburn residence in Glenwood Avenue, these taking place on the lawn and being designated as a Shakespearean affair. Captain and Mrs. Harrington received many valuable gifts.

WED IN ST. THOMAS'S CHAPEL.

C. B. Woodford Marries Miss Lilian Evans—Will Live in Korea.

The marriage of Clair Byrum Woodford, a son of the late James H. Woodford of Hudson, Ind., and Miss Lilian May Evans, a daughter of the late William S. Evans of London, England, took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, President of the Board of Missions, performed the ceremony, and the altar was decorated with white lilies and ferns.

The bride walked with John Wilson Wood, who gave her in marriage.

She wore a short frock of white charmeuse, with a full gathered skirt confined closely about the hips, and corsage with a corded V neck and long corded net sleeves. It had a full tulle train, and the veil, also of tulle, was held by a chaplet of orange blossoms. She carried lilies-of-the-valley.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Amy O'Grady and Jean Underhill of New York. They were in white silk frocks with pointed triples over tunics of white net, the corsages cut out slightly at the neck and finished with cords, as were the elbow sleeves, and loops of white satin ribbon finished by pink roses decorated them. Their legHorn hats were trimmed with pink velvet ribbon, and each had a single large pink rose with autumnal foliage. They carried clusters of pink roses.

The Rev. Clyde Dole of Pleasant Lake, Ind., was the best man, and the ushers were Kenneth A. Angus of Toronto, Canada, and Waverell Hamilton of New York. A reception was held in the white and gold room of the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. and Mrs. Woodford have gone to Indiana to visit the bridegroom's relatives, and in the Autumn will go to Korea to live, as Mr. Woodford has been in the mining business there for the last twelve years.

Mrs. Woodford met Mr. Woodford first in England and has been living in New York for some time with Miss Alma Matthews.

George Enser Weds Miss Ehlers.

Miss Aline M. Ehlers, daughter of Mrs. Rebecca H. Ehlers, was married to George Enser at the Wallace, in West 149th Street, at 8:30 o'clock last evening. The Rev. Dr. F. Knubel of the Lutheran Church of Atonement officiated.

The bride, whose uncle, Henry Grieme, gave her in mariage, was attended by her sister, Mrs. Frederick Marquard, Jr., as matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Lillian Enser, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Jennie D. Ehlers, sister of the bride. Little Miss Dorothy Senger was the flower girl.

David Tulloch acted as best man, and the ushers were Frederick Marquard, Jr., and G. Herman Kroll. The ceremony was followed by a large reception. Mr. and Mrs. Enser will spend their honeymoon in Canada.

Reynolds-Hunsdon Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Diana Hunsdon, daughter of Mrs. William J. Hunsdon of 170 West 123d Street, to David Raymond Reynolds of this city took place at 8:30 o'clock last night in St. Bartholomew's Church. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks performed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate relatives and friends. There was no reception.

Miss Elsie G. Hunsdon, sister of the bride, was the only attendant. Dr. Harry H. Reynolds was his brother's best man. J. LeRoy Williams and Frederick Warburton Joy were the ushers. After a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds will make their home in this city.

Married by Bishop Cusack.

Miss Mary McDermitt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McDermitt, and John M. Lewis, chief clerk in the Paymaster's Office of Borough President Marks, were married yesterday morning at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church by Bishop Cusack. The maid of honor was Miss Winifred McDermitt, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were the Misses May Macguire and Annie Carr. Raymond J. White was best man, and the ushers were Robert Broderick, Hugh Courtney, John Lange, Joseph Sharkey, John McDermitt, Peter McDermitt, Frank McGoldrick, and John Nicholson. A wedding luncheon followed at the McAlpin. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis left last night for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco.

Schwed-Lang Wedding.

Miss Milly H. Lang, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ludwig Lang of 255 West 108th Street, and Dr. Laurence I. Schwed, were married last evening at 6 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Samuel Levenson officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and tulle trimmed with point appliqué lace, and a court train of tulle. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Irene Lippman was maid of honor, and wore a nile green taffeta frock veiled in tulle. She carried pink sweet peas and moss roses.

A small reception and supper followed the ceremony.

FARRINGTON—JOHNSON.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 30.—The engagement of George W. Johnson, elder son of ex-First Assistant Postmaster General William M. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson of Hackensack, and Miss Blanche V. Farrington, a daughter of Wilson Kip Farrington of New Rochelle, is announced. The grandfather of Miss Farrington was the first rector of Christ Episcopal Church of Hackensack.

HAYES—MURTHA.

Miss Helen Maria Murtha, daughter of Mrs. Ellen T. Murtha of Brooklyn, and Charles Patrick Hayes, son of Warden Patrick Hayes of Blackwell's Island, were married yesterday morning in St. Francis Xavier's Church in Brooklyn. The Rev. Thomas McKenna, assisted by the Rev. Buckley, officiated. A reception followed at the Hotel Bossert. The couple have gone to the Pacific Coast on their honeymoon.

WILL TRAIN CHINA IN FANCY DANCES

G. Geo, Its Envoy, to Send Tango Teachers to Spread the New American Steps.

HE SEES GLORY AND PROFIT

Thinks Women of His Country with Their Feet Unbound Will Take Readily to the Amusement.

Exhibition dancers and dancing teachers who are finding the press of competition in New York trying have a golden opportunity to break into an entirely new field. G. Geo, who has been attached to the Chinese Industrial Commission which has been touring the United States, says there is a splendid opening in China for the introduction of the modern dances, and he wants to be instrumental in getting the Chinese youth instructed in the maxixe, the tango, and the fox trot.

Most of the Chinese delegation is heading toward the Pacific Coast with the intention of sailing for China from San Francisco on July 31. James H. Lee, head of Lee Brothers & Co., exporters and importers of Shanghai, and Mr. Geo, who is also a Shanghai business man, are the last left here, and they told yesterday of the various things which China needs from America. Mr. Geo is in the automobile business, but he is interested in restaurants and amusement enterprises as a side line, and he said yesterday that he had been greatly impressed by the grace and beauty of American dances.

"There is a fine opening for the installation of dancing classes, dancing clubs and dancing restaurants and roof gardens in China," said Mr. Geo at the Hotel Astor yesterday. "I shall be here at my hotel for two days more, and if any ladies or gentlemen are interested in the proposition of going to China to introduce American dances I shall be very glad to see them and talk over the proposition with them. We have many roof gardens and other restaurants which could be adapted for dancing with very little difficulty and at considerable profit. Particularly in Shanghai and Pekin would there be an excellent opportunity for the development of this excellent custom.

"In the olden times it might have been difficult, but the revolution has liberalized China. Women can go about more freely now that modern ideas have been introduced, and Chinese women could patronize the dance halls as freely as their American sisters. Feet are now unbound, and there would be no obstacle to our women learning the dances freely and with ease."

"China is a young country industrially," said Mr. Lee, "and we need electrical supplies badly. Any merchants who wish to sell to us should consider the specific needs of China. I shall try to give all the information possible to factories which wish to deal with us and to tell them in detail, so far as I can, the various sizes and kinds of materials needed, so they can manufacture for the especial needs of our market. After I leave information can be obtained from the Billinghaimer Sales and Export Company of 42 Whitehall Street.

"Furniture is another thing badly needed. Before the war broke out in Europe China imported about $400,000 worth of furniture a year from America and about ten times that much from European countries. This trade, or at least a large part of it, is at the command of American merchants if they will go after it. Hospital furniture is one thing that is especially needed."

BALL AT GREENWICH CLUB.

Colonel R. B. Baker and E. C. Jones Are Hosts Also at Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 30.—A dinner and ball was given tonight at the Greenwich Country Club by Colonel Robert B. Baker and E. Clarence Jones, which practically inaugurated the season for the fashionable colonies along the Sound.

There were about 200 dinner guests and others arrived later for dancing, which was followed by a buffet supper. An orchestra rendered a musical program during the dinner and also furnished the music for dancing.

The dinner was served on the broad verandas of the clubhouse. The columns and ceilings were decorated with crimson roses, and the same color scheme was carried out in the table decorations.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Converse, the Duchess de Chaulnes, Miss Theodora Shonts, Mr. and Mrs. Howard P. Renshaw, Mr. and Mrs. William Zeigler, Mr. and Mrs. Angier B. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Russell G. Colt, Mr. and Mrs. James Vail Converse, Mr. and Mrs. Stanwood S. Menken, Mr. and Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Webb, the Misses Florence Gilbert, Helen Holbrook, Ruth Wells, and Josephine and Elsie Quinn. Also Hamilton Fish, Jr., Jules J. Vatable, Lyttleton Fox, Jules Glaenzer, Frederick H. Fleitman, Rossiter H. Worthington, Hunter Wykes, and Charles S. Thorne.

MAHARAJAH'S SONS COMING.

Six Are on Their Way from India to the Panama Exposition.

The six sons of the Maharajah of Kolhapur, India, are on their way to New York and will arrive here from Europe early this month. They will be accompanied by a large suite of servants and plan to spend some time in New York before visiting the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.

They are makin ga tour of the world and are being fêted en route. They will probably be entertained by society while in this city.

Kolhapur is one of the wealthy native States of India, about 200 miles south of Bombay.

SOUSA FOR THE HIPPODROME

His Band of 65 to Replace Orchestra in Dillingham Regime.

The announcement yesterday of the engagement of John Philip Sousa as musical director of the Hippodrome was the first suggestion of the changes to be wrought at the big institution by Charles Dillingham, who has taken over the management. Mr. Sousa's band of sixty-five pieces will replace the orchestra, and in addition to the music incidental to the performance, will play a half-hour concert before each performance. Sundays special concerts with operatic soloists will be given.

The use of a band instead of an orchestra will be only one of a number of innovation Mr. Dillingham will make. Mr. Sousa will write a new march to signalize the opening of the new regime and will contribute other new compositions from time to time. R. H. Burnside, general stage director, is assembling the principals and the chorus and ballet of 500 who will take part in the entertainment, which to date has only been described as a "big modern show." Rehearsals will be begun a week from Monday.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Duncan Harris, Harry G. Bates, Winifred Harris, and Emery Lenhart have been added to the cast that will be seen in A. H. Woods's production of Zelda Sears's new play, "The Heart of a Thief."

Alfred Head has succeeded J. C. Flinn in the dramatic department of The Herald. Mr. Flinn recently resigned to take charge of the press department of the Lasky Feature Film Company. Charles L. Hertzman will follow Mr. Head as general press representative for H. H. Frazee.

Fifty Western representatives of the Fox Film Corporation will see tomorrow night's performance of Ziegfeld's "Follies" in the New Amsterdam Theatre.

Edward Maeder has been added to the cast engaged for Hot Cooper Megrue's play, "Under Fire," which Selwyn & Co. will present in the Hudson Theatre in August.

ROSE TILLOTSON A BRIDE.

Editor Weds R. S. Van Rensselaer, Deputy Assistant District Attorney.

The wedding of Miss Rose Carolina Tillotson, daughter of Mrs. James Knox Tillotson of 559 West 111th Street, and Bernard Sanders Van Rensselaer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Maunsell Van Rensselaer of Seven Acres, New London, Conn., took place yesterday at 12:30 o'clock in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks officated.

The bride walked up the nave alone, having no atendants. Her mother gave her in marriage. She wore a short length gown of white tulle, the overdress being edged with white satin, and the corsage having a wide satin girdle. She seemed enveloped in a cloud of tulle. Her veil of tulle was caught at the back of the coiffure by a circlet of orange blossoms. Depending from the shoulders was a motif of tulle fashioned like a Watteau plait. She carried a bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley.

Henry L. Cammann acted as best man, and the ushers were Alexander T. M. Van Rensselaer and Robert Ogden Du Bois. There was no reception. Later the couple left on their honeymoon which they plan to spend in Nova Scotia.

The bride is the editor of the women's page of the Evening Telegram.

Mr. Van Rensselaer is a Deputy Assistant District Atorney of New York County. He is a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1910, and of the Pennsylvania Law School. He belongs to the Harvard Club and Phi Upsilon Fraternity. He is a grandson of the Rev. Maunsell Van Rensselaer of Albany, N. Y., formerly President of Hobart College.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Maunsell Van Rensselaer, Miss Maud W. Van Rensselaer, Killaen Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Taylor Mason, the Misses Maud and Anita Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Gray Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Topping, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bloodgood Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Morgan, Mrs. Ralph H. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Dietérich, Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Frazier, Mr. and Mrs. James Shewan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. Kaufman, Frank Munsey, George Brokaw, Neville Higham, and Edwin Shewan.

THEIR HONEYMOON IN AUTO.

Dexter White Marries Miss Edythe Smith at Hotel Savoy.

Dexter White, a son of L. S. White of 110 Riverside Drive, and Miss Edythe F. Smith, a daughter of the late George A. Smith and a granddaughter of Mrs. Rose G. Brennan of 256 West Twenty-second Street, with whom she has made her home, were married at 7 o'clock last evening at the Hotel Savoy in the salon, which was decorated with roses and peonies. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Emmet Rogers of St. Columba's Church.

The bride wore a flounced white frock of tulle over chiffon and satin, the neck slightly low, and the long sleeves of chiffon. Instead of a veil the bride wore a white lace picture hat trimmed with white orchids and carried white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Emily A. White of Brooklyn, a classmate at Mount St. Vincent College of the bride, was her only attendant and was in a short, full frock of orchid-colored tulle over taffeta topped by a tulle hat to match with purple orchids and carried shaded sweet peas and lavender orchids.

Mr. White's best man was Howard A. Smith, a brother of the bride and classmate at Rutgers College of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Budd Smith, another brother of the bride, and Herbert Bergamini. The wedding was followed by a small reception. Mr. and Mrs. White will make an automobile tour through New England and on their return will live in New York.

MISS M. B. SMITHERS WEDS.

The Bride of E. H. Benson—Wedding Breakfast at Great Neck.

The wedding Edmond H. Benson, of New York, and Miss Mabel B. Smithers, a daughter of Mrs. Charles A. Smithers, of Great Neck, L. I., was solemnized at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the parlors of the Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, by the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, pastor of the church.

The bride wore a sponge colored traveling costume topped by a white hat with wings, and had no attendants. There were no ushers as none except the immediate families were present, and Mr. Benson's brother-in-law, E. A. Mathewson was his best man. The bridal party went to Great Neck for the wedding breakfast which was served at the home of the bride's mother. Mr. and Mrs. Benson will be at the Hotel Lucerne, West Seventy-ninth Street, after Dec. 1.

Henry Fletcher Davidson Marries.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 30.—Miss Helen Gladys Scannevin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Scannevin of Newport and Henry Fletcher Davidson, Registrar of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, were married in Channing Memorial Church tonight by the Rev. William Safford Jones. Miss Marion Olson of New York, was bridesmaid, William J. Weaver of Providence, was the best man and Miss Norma Scannevin, a sister of the bride, flower girl. Lieutenant Paul E. Speicher, U. S. N., of the Boston Navy Yard, and Henry G. Riley of Newport were ushers. Late tonight the couple started on their honey moon after which they will reside in New York.

Ex-Judge Gray's Funeral Today.

The funeral of John Clinton Gray, former Judge of the Court of Appeals and for years a prominent jurist, who died in Newport, R. I., on Monday, will take place this morning at 10 o'clock at St. Bartholomew's Church, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Besides the immediate family and friends there will be delegations from the New York State Bar Association and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's. The honorary pall bearers will be Alton B. Parker, Edgar M. Cullen, Willard Bartlett, Morgan J. O'Brien, F. K. Sturgis, Scott Foster, William H. Willis, Henry A. C. Taylor, Stuyvesant Fish, and George Zabriskie.

John J. Gordon.

John J. Gordon, a newspaper man, and the Rockaway correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died on Tuesday in the Rockaway Beach Hospital. He had been in ill-health for some time, but remained active in his work until last Monday night, when he was taken to the hospital. Mr. Gordon was born in Scranton, Penn., and was 39 years old. He had been a newspaper reporter since his fifteenth year. Mr. Gordon had been correspondent for many Brooklyn and Manhattan newspapers, and at one time was employed on The Brooklyn Eagle. Until two weeks ago he was editor of The Argus, published at Rockaway Beach, L. I. He is survived by his widow, a son and daughter.

Col. Edwin H. Mathewson.

NORWALK, Conn., June 30.—Colonel Edwin H. Mathewson, head of the shoe manufacturing concern of Lounsbury, Mathewson & Co. of this city, and a Director of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, died at his home in South Norwalk today of ptomaine poisoning. He was President of the City National Bank of South Norwalk, and was in 1887-89 a member of the staff of Governor Lounsbury. Colonel Mathewson was 67 years old.

ASTORS AT NEWPORT.

They Arrive on the Yacht Nourmahal—Governor Beeckman Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor arrived on the steam yacht Nama this morning to look over their residence, Beechwood. They will come for the Summer in a few weeks. They were accompanied by Richard Peters.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perin motored from New York today to their Summer home.

The Rev. and Mrs. George Greenville Merrill of Stockbridge, Mass., are visiting Mrs. John Nicholas Brown.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont arrived at Marble House tonight.

Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Alfred G. Howe entertained a dinner company tonight at the Torpedo Station for Lieutenant and Mrs. Harold V. McKittrick, who take their leave for Philadelphia tomorrow.

Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, reviewed the battalion of naval apprentices at the Training Station this afternoon, under command of Lieutenant Ernest Dur. Before the review Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Frank Taylor Evans entertained with a luncheon in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Fletcher, having Mrs. Robley D. Evans, Chaplain Mather W. Fleeson, Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick, Captain and Mrs. Roger Welles as guests. After the drill, Captain and Mrs. Welles entertained for Admiral and Mrs. Fletcher.

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman returned from Providence this afternoon on the speed boat Shark, the fastest craft on Narragansett Bay, making the thirty-eight miles in a few seconds less than an hour.

Mrs. Frederick Eller of New York has been in Newoptr arranging a conference at the residence of Mrs. J. J. Mason for Aug. 3 for the benefit of the Russian Red Cross. The aptronesses, who are headed by Mme. Bakhmeteff, are Mmes. George L. Rives, Frederick Neilson, Stuart Duncan, Charles M. Delrichs, James L. Kernochan, R. Livingston Beeckman, John Ellicott, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, J. J. Mason, J. J. Wysong, and Miss Alice Preston.

Accompanied by the widow and relatives the body of Judge John Clinton Gray was taken to New York this morning on a special car. The coffin was banked with floral tributes.

Count Fontenilliat of Paris arrived tonight to be the guest of Mrs. Horatio N. Slater and her daughter, Miss Draper, at the Muenchinger King.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is at Chasteleux.

Professor Charles Noble Gregory of Washington, D. C., arrived tonight accompanied by his sister, Miss Gregory, who is ill. They have the Desfossez cottage.

SOCIAL LIFE IN BERKSHIRES.

D. P. Hillson Is Host at Dinner—Mrs. Spencer Drives Tandem.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, June 30.—David P. Hillson of Brooklyn gave a dinner at Heaton Hall tonight followed by a treatre party in Pittsfield. In the theatre party were Mrs. A. Ringler, Miss Jane Gensler, Miss Edith Gensler, Miss Mabel Spence, Louis Gensler, Howard M. Peck, Morton McCutcheon, Sidney Piers, and Heaton Treadway.

Misses E. H. and M. M. Daland, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. McDonald, Dr. and Mrs. M. C. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Whittley, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Whittley, Jr., of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Frents of New Rochelle, Mrs. John Van Wie, Miss Van Wie of Orange, N. J., arrived today at Hotel Aspinwall.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Theo Schwan of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Humstone, Miss Mary Humstone of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Théo E. Leeds, Miss Marion L. Parkin, Miss Meyers of New York, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Fairbanks of Boston, and Mrs. M. D. Valentine of Woodbridge, N. J., arrived tonight at the Maplewood in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Roscoe Bonsal entertained friends at luncheon at the Lenox Club this afternoon.

Dr. and Mme. Constantin T. Dumba have invited friends for dinner at the Poplars tomorrow night. This will be their first entertainment since the Austro-Hungary Embassy was settled in Lenox. After dinner the guests will go by automobile to the Hotel Aspinwall for dancing. Dr. Dumba was on the Lenox golf course today and played over the course with Prince Hohenlohe and Harry Hampton.

Invitations have been issued for dinner parties to be given by Mrs. John E. Alexander at Spring Lawn on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings and by Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris Saturday evening, when they will entertain at Brookhurst for Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bell, Miss Harriet K. Welles, and Miss Margaret A. Mackay.

Mrs. Edwards Spencer has revived tandem driving in Lenox this season.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Skiddy von Stade, who are at Mepal Farm, New Marlboro, motored over the Mohawk Trail today, returning by the way of the Connecticut River and Jacob's Ladder.

Giraud Foster will send to Newport for exhibition at the Flower Show, July 7, a new variety of sweet peas, Flora Dale Fairy, which is expected to be the sensation of the show. The spikes are eighteen inches long and have five flowers, each two and one-half inches. The flower was developed in California and has never been exhibited.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson are departing tomorrow for Sag Harbor by the way of New London, where they will visit with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fahys for the early part of July.

The Rev. and Mrs. William Merriam Crane will entertain the countryside at Richmond on Monday evening with a display of fireworks.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Crane have as their guests at Bucksteep Manor in Washington Mrs. Crane's sister, Mrs. Charles Lewis, and Miss Adelaide Lewis and William Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graves are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graves, Jr., in Pittsfield.

Mrs. Oscar Iasigi and Miss Grace Sparker have returned to Stockbridge from an automobile trip to Lake George.

Cortlandt F. Bishop started today for an automobile trip in Central New York.

Miss Kitty E. Lawrence motored into Lenox Village today from Allen Winden. Miss Lawrence has fully recovered from her injuries she suffered in a riding accident in New York early in the season.

Mrs. John Dodge Peters, Mrs. Charles L. Wetherbee, Mr. and Mrs. John Shepard, and Mrs. H. C. B. Danan rave presented privileges to the Wyantenuck Country Club in Great Barington for sporting events in the season.

Miss Elizabeth A. Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schleussler, Miss Schleusser of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Hamilton of St. Louis arrived today at Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Chapman of Morristown, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lubeck, Miss Devoe, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Hale, Mrs. Van Low, and Mrs. P. E. Bassett of New York are at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Miss Early to Wed Lieut. E. B. Hyde.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Early of 32 Locust Street, Flushing, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Ethel Early, to Lieutenant Edward Bolton Hyde, Jr., U. S. A. Lieutenant Hyde, who was a member of this year's graduating class of West Point, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Hyde of 132 Fourteenth Street, Flushing. The young arm yofficer and his bride-to-be were members of the graduating class of 1911 of the Flushing High School. The wedding will take place in the Fall.

To Women Who Manage Their Affairs—

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Women's Department

Specializing in highgrade securities which combine safety with good income yield, we solicit correspondence from women who desire such investments as well as from those in need of conservative advice concerning securities already held.

Send for Pamphlet 1A—the first of a series to be issued by this department.

Alice Carpenter
Director Women's Department

SCHOOL GIRL DRINKS ACID.

Backward in Studies She Fears Being a "Laughing Stock."

In despair because she had failed of promotion, Lina Schlorsman, 17 years old, of 37 Beekman Avenue, the Bronx, tried to commit suicide in the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and Sixteenth Street, yesterday. While her classmates were receiving announcements of their promotion, she retired to the cooking class room on the fourth floor, where she swallowed oxalic acid.

Her moans were heard by several students. They found her on the floor in agony. Dr. Anna Tjomsland of Bellevue attended the girl and had her removed to the hospital. When Miss Schlorsman was asked at the hospital why she had tried to take her life, she said:

"I want to die. I have been left back three times. I don't want to be the laughing stock of the school any longer."

Her recovery is expected.

$5,000 SHORTAGE CHARGED.

G. W. Hutchings, National Cash Register Cashier, Arrested.

Glenn W. Hutchings, for many years cashier at the Brooklyn office of the National Cash Register Company, at Livingston and Court Streets, was arrested at his home at 685 Sterling Place, yesterday, and arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court, before Magistrate Nash, on a charge of grand larceny. He was held in $2,500 bail for examination to-morrow.

In an affidavit submitted by William Cummings, manager of the office, it is alleged that Hutchings told him he had taken altogether more than $5,000 of the company's money. The specific charge is that Hutchings took $903 in cash in three days, in addition to a number of checks that have not been accounted for. Hutchings is about 40 years old, and has been employed by the company for nineteen years. He is married and has no children. He refused to make any statement.

DR. J. F. MESICK DIES AT 102.

Oldest College Graduate Was Valedictorian of Rutgers, 1834.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 30.—Dr. John F. Mosick, who died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Gross, in York, Penn., today, was the oldest college graduate in this county. He died at the age of 102 years and was valedictorian of his class in 1834 at Rutgers College here.

Dr. Mesick was born in Albany, N. Y. Following his graduation at Rutgers, he entered the Theological Seminary here, graduating in 1837. He was licensed to preach by the Classis of Greene and was ordained as pastor of the Church of Accord, Ulster County, N. Y., in the Fall of 1837. At the time of his death he had been in the Christian Ministry seventy-eight years.

For twenty-seven years he was pastor of the Second Reformed Church in Somerville. This, his last pastorate, terminated in 1882. Since that time he had been living in York. Franklin Marshall College at Lancaster, Penn., conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him in 1911. Two years later Rutgers College gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws in absentia.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY BELLE LIEBENAU, widow of Gen. Joseph Henry Liebenau, who was Colonel of the Seventh New York Regiment in 1861 and high up in National Guard circles, died yesterday at her home, 131 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-second year.

ROBERT GANDER, 38 years old, prominent in Masonic circles and a member of Court Crest, No. 1,000, and A. M., Ten Eyck Benevolent Society and the Daniel Bahr Relief Circle, died on Tuesday at his home, 130 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving a wife and son.

Mrs. MINNIE AGNES CHASE, wife of George A. Chase, who is with the Consolidated Stock Exchange Company, died on Tuesday at her home, 255 Linden Avenue, Flatbush. Mrs. Chase was 57 years of age and was twice married, her first husband being Silas M. Dickey. Besides her husband, she is survived by a son, William Ward Dickey, Vice President of the Commonwe

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, June 30.—A shallow depression is central tonight over Western Pennsylvania, and pressure is generally low from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic. Light rains have fallen in Atlantic Coast districts, along the Gulf Coast, and in the Missouri Valley. Temperatures are high over the Pacific Coast States, the plateau region and the South.

Unsettled, showery weather will prevail in the Atlantic Coast States Thursday, and probably will continue in New England on Friday. In the interior valleys unsettled weather, probably without rain, will prevail for the next few days. No decided change in temperature is anticipated.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest to south; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, light south to southwest.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Thursday. Friday, unsettled.

Southern New England—Showers Thursday. Friday, partly cloudy.

Western New York—Fair in west portion; showers east Thursday. Friday, fair.

Northern New England—Showers Thursday and probably Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	60	66	4 P. M.	73	72
9 A. M.	60°	65	6 P. M.	74	68
10 A. M.	63	71	9 P. M.	71	66
12 M.	66	72	11 P. M.	70	

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70, for the corresponding date last year it was 67; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 74 degrees at 12:20 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees at 1:40 A. M. Humidity, 83 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.88 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:12	438 E. 11 St.; George Monte- fort	Slight
1:20	34 W. 114 St.; not given	Slight
3:45	2,922-2,926 8 Av.; Henry Polle and others	Not given
5:50	208 W. 48 St.; not given	Slight
10:10	234 E. 78 St.; Jacob Globerman	Slight
10:40	347 E. 173 St.; Max Cohen	Slight
11:05	147-149 Clinton St.; Mrs. Kraft and others	$8,000
P. M.		
2:50	1 E. 101 St.; William Solkin	Slight
2:50	726 E. 214 St.; Peter Raban	Slight
3:45	88 E. 130 St.; Barney Fernby	Slight
4:25	158 Rivington St.; Clinton Both	Slight
5:00	244 5 Av.; David Lichtman	Slight
5:40	206 E. 14 St.; Eugene Herbert	Slight
6:45	19 West St.; Gabel Bros.	Slight
7:10	4,278 3 Av.; Samuel Nathanson	Slight
7:20	2,631 3 Av.; Richard Goldberg	Slight
7:20	211 E. 57 St.; Max Wiskow	Slight

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY.

NEW YORK, June 14, 1915.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 19, 1915.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1915.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th St.

New York, June 7, 1915.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21st.

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1915, will draw interest from July 1st, 1915.

ALFRED ROELKER, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

July 1, 1915, dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(Incorporated 1833.)

S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St., New York.

TWO-AND-ONE-HALF PER CENT. INTEREST DIVIDEND FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.

On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after July 19, 1915.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1915.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

Dry Dock Savings Institution

341 & 343 BOWERY, Cor. 3d St., New York

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1915, on all deposits from FIVE to THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS entitled thereto under the By-Laws, at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum, payable on and after July 19, 1915.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1915.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
WM. F. PATTERSON, V.-Pres. & Treas.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK

Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street.

The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of three and one-half per cent. per annum, which will be credited on all accounts entitled thereto on June 30, 1915.

Money deposited on or before July 13th will draw interest from July 1st, 1915.

Open Mondays, 6 to 8 P. M.

Clarence O. Bigelow, Pres.
William V. Hudson, Sec'y and Treas.

ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

280 Fourth Avenue, June 15, 1915.

102ND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending June 30, 1915, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after July 20th, 1915. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal July 1st, 1915. Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1915, will draw interest from July 1st, 1915.

WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JAMES KNOWLES, Comptroller.

Dollar Savings Bank

2808 Third Avenue.

Interest credited July 1st, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum, on accounts from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th draw interest from July 1st.

GEORGE E. EDWARDS, President.
WM. M. KERN, Treasurer.

BUSINESS.

Current financial news presented each week by The Annalist for the business man, broker, banker, and investor. On all news stands, 10c a copy; $4.00 a year. Send postal for free sample. Cloth-covered Annalist Binder, holding 26 issues, delivered to your address for $1.25.—Advt.

STRIKE CLOSES LEAD MINES.

Operators Decide to Suspend Pending Adjustment of Labor Dispute.

JOPLIN, Mo., June 30.—Mine operators controlling 50 per cent. of the lead and zinc mines in the Webb City, Carterville, and Joplin districts, announced today that they will suspend operations of their mines for two weeks pending an adjustment of the strike inaugurated Monday and which today saw 2,500 American miners out of work.

For three days a body of miners, starting from Webb City, has been marching through the various camps, persuading fellow workers to join the strike. Almost one hundred of the largest mines have been visited. There has been no violence.

Saloons in Webb City and Carterville have been closed indefinitely and the Mayor of Joplin closed the saloons in this city tonight. The marchers from Webb City reached here this afternoon and induced the workers to quit. The production of zinc ore will be curtailed 50 per cent. this week and next. The weekly production is near the million dollar mark.

The miners are organizing an independent union, to be known as the American Metal Workers' Union. Attempts of Western Federation leaders to organize the men failed. Two chapters of the new union have been installed, and two additional chapters, embracing Webb City, Carterville, Joplin, and Oronogo, were organized tonight.

BAILEY GOT NO LOAN.

Acted as Attorney When He Deposited $1,500,000 Terminal Stock.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—The statement made in St. Louis two days ago, in the hearing of a suit before the Circuit Court, that the National Bank of Commerce contended that J. W. Bailey, ex-Senator from Texas, had pledged $1,500,000 worth of stock of the Nashville Terminal Company as security for a loan is an error. It now appears that the bank in its suit does not contend that Mr. Bailey pledged this stock for a loan.

Mr. Bailey never borrowed anything from the Bank of Commerce on this stock. His only connection with the Nashville Terminal Company was as attorney for the Tennessee Construction Company. Mr. Bailey, it appears, deposited certain stock under option with a New York trust company. The option never was exercised and the securities deposited under it have reverted to their proper owners. The bank began suit June 28 to recover the stock in question.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ASMUS, PHILLIPHINE, (Nov. 23, 1913;) net estate, $8,752; Julius Asmus, husband, and three children beneficiaries. Assets: 529 E. 148 St., Bronx, $6,000; mortgages, $3,080.

BABCOCK, Mrs. LOUISE K. (April 3, 1914;) net estate, $7,540; William Stuart Babcock, husband, and two sons beneficiaries. Assets: House and plot at East Neck, L. I., $7,500; jewelry and wearing apparel, $490.

BEATTIE, Mrs. ELIZABETH, (Nov. 11, 1914;) net estate, $16,157; Emma Pearl Beattie Mitchell, daughter of decedent, given $13,165; Mary Elizabeth Kehrl, daughter, $3,992, and $1,000 was bequeathed to the M. E. Church, Amsterdam Av. and 92 St. Assets: Deposits, $8,360; personalty, $25; stocks and bonds, $10,272.

BETJEMANN, JOHN, (March 30, 1914;) leasehold of 230 Third Av., appraised at $5,800, net $4,528; Mrs. Anna Betjemann, widow, and Henry C. Betjemann, son, beneficiaries.

BROOKS, JAMES, (Feb. 1, 1915;) net estate, $12,475; Mrs. Kathryn E. Brooks, widow, and two daughters beneficiaries. Assets: Thirteen unimproved lots at Cortlandt Westchester County, $3,750; deposits, $1,206; household goods, $486; notes and claims due, $2,218; stocks, $3,790; insurance, $2,576.

CARTER, MARY, (Dec. 7, 1914;) supplemental report.

CASSOLLIUS, Mrs. SOPHIE, (Feb. 4, 1915;) net estate, $7,855; Gerhardt Wilhelm Heinrich Cassellius beneficiary. Assets: Two unimproved lots, location not shown in the report, $1,875; deposits, $1,536; notes and mortgages, $5,765.

FAY, Mrs. EMILY L. B., of Stamford, Conn., (May 16, 1913;) entire estate not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York, one-half interest in 516, 518, and 520 W. 157 St., $15,000; no deductions. Charles Edey Fay, son, received New York assets.

FRANK, ELIZA, (Feb. 11, 1910;) deposits and loans, $1,900; net, $1,000; relatives beneficiaries.

FRANK, ISAAC, conducted a retail butcher business at 687 10th Av., (Nov. 21, 1914;) net estate, $107,400. Mrs. Lucia Frank, widow, given $35,816; Marian Frank, daughter, $35,816; rest of estate passed to David, Max, Leo, Bernard Frank, Clara Berg, and Pauline Maier, the brothers and sisters of decedent, in equal shares. Assets: Deposits, $30,749; mortgage, $56,487; life insurance, $7,950; claims due, $633; jewelry, $100; stocks and bonds, $4,333; retail butcher business sold for $555.

HAWLEY, JOHN S., of San Diego, Cal., (Dec. 29, 1913;) value of decedent's entire estate is not disclosed; New York assets were appraised at a net value of $577,695; Mrs. Margaretha V. Hawley, widow, temporary life estate in $231,063; Adelaide H. Gignoux, John Savage Hawley, and H. Rood Hawley, children, each given $115,531; amounts given to indicate the shares of beneficiaries in the New York estate only. New York assets were: 557,559 Broadway and 128-130 Mercer St., appraised at $222,000; 90 Prince St., $103,000; three-fifths interest in 280-282 Lafayette St., $48,870; three-fifths interest in 284-290 Lafayette St., $71,280; three-fifths interest in 285-291 Lafayette St., $121,000; three-fifths interest in 53-55 Prince St., $28,668. Decedent was once interested in candy manufacturing firm of Hawley & Hoope, but this interest is not appraised in the report.

HINMAN, FANNY B., (Oct. 31, 1912;) net estate, $28,431; bulk of estate passed to six grandchildren; Catherine Hayden, not related, given $2,000. Assets: Interest in estate of William K. Hinman, deceased, husband of the decedent, $80,500, and personal effects, jewelry, and clothing, $3,572.

JANSEN, JOHN N., resident of New Jersey, (Jan. 14;) supplemental report finds that none of the assets of the estate were taxable in New York State.

KACOR, ANNA, (July 30, 1911;) deposits, $5,491; net, $4,929; Emil Kacor, son, and Frank Turek, brother, beneficiaries.

O'ROURKE, MICHAEL E., (July 1, 1914;) net estate, $9,863; Mrs. Emilie O'Rourke, widow, given $8,863; John O'Rourke, nephew, $1,000. Assets: Eight lots at Port Jefferson, L. I., $200; deposits, $11,679; stocks, $2,800.

ROTHENBERG, LEON, (Oct. 9, 1913;) net estate, $2,416; ten nephews and nieces beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $1,890; bonds, $570; jewelry, $322.

SAMPSON, Mrs. EMMA, (Dec. 17, 1914;) net estate, $3,308; George H. Sampson, husband, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $489; stocks, $4,705.

STARR, PHILIP, (July 11, 1914;) net estate, $13,328; Mrs. Libbie Starr, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Equity, $12,500, in 1 and 3 Attorney St., appraised at $75,000; equity, $5,000, in 198 Madison St., appraised at $27,000.

THOMSON, ELLEN KERR, (Jan. 25, 1911;) net estate, $3,889; eight relatives beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $4,512; personalty, $100.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BARNES, ALICE W., (March 13;) personalty, under $5,000; all to widower, Edward F.

BENDIT, GRACE F., (June 23;) personalty, over $1,000; all to brothers and sisters.

CALMAN, EMMA, (June 23;) personalty, over $50,000; son, Albert, and daughter, Emmie C. Lowengood, $10,000 and one-fifth residue each; one-fifth residue each to children, Dellie C. Rosenblatt, Annie C. Asprey and Henry L. Calman; $1,000 to niece, Dorothy Calman; $2,500 to Mount Sinai Hospital; $1,000 each to Montefiore Home and Beth Israel Hospital; $750 to the Children's Aid Society and $500 to the United Hebrew Charities; minor bequests to servants.

DORR, ADELINE G., (April 4;) personalty, $2,000; all to relatives.

DWYER, JOHN J., (June 21;) personalty, $800; all to relatives and institutions.

FREEMAN, JOSEPHINE. (Details elsewhere.)

GARDNER, MARY R., (June 16;) personalty, $10,000; all to brother, Henry Birge.

GOETTING, GEORGE, (June 12;) personalty, about $5,000; realty, $12,000; all to children and grandchildren.

HOPPING, HOWARD, (June 19;) personalty, $5,000; all to relatives.

LOWE, JOHN, (May 9;) personalty, $250; all to widow.

UNDERHILL, JAMES S., (May 14;) personalty, $2,100; realty, $300; daughter, Mamie E. Green, gets $800; several other beneficiaries.

WILSON-BEETS, CAROLINE, (June 10;) personalty, over $5,000; realty, under $5,000; all to relatives and friends.

PASSING EVENTS PICTURED.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, printed by rotogravure process, presents a perfect pictorial representation of leading events. Illustrations of war actualities. 10c a copy by mail. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Orders of June 17 relating to First Lt. K. S. Harmon, Ord. Dept. and orders of June 23, relating to that officer, are revoked. He is relieved from duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., July 10, then to Watervown Arsenal, Mass., for duty.

Orders of June 17 relating to First Lt. R. J. W. Ragsdale, Ord. Dept., amended to relieve him from duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., July 14, then to this city.

Capt. T. Ross, 1d. Inty., from duty in Judge Advocate General's Office, June 30 and on expiration of leave, to his regiment.

Orders of June 17 relating to Capt. L. R. Dunbar, Med. Corps, revoked. First Lt. L. L. Barrett, Ord. Dept., to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., on July 1 for duty. He will stand relieved from duty there on Aug. 15, then to Augusta Arsenal, Ga., for duty.

Leaves: Second Lt. H. D. Chamberlin, 5th Cav., one month; First Lt. F. A. Cook, 2d Infy., four months; Maj. Henry Quartermaster Corps, 2 months; Capt. H. C. Price, 13th Infy., one month's extension; and First Lt. A. W. Schoenleber, Medical Corps, 2 months. He will sail for the Philippines about Nov. 1, instead of Sept. 6.

Navy.

Lt. Cmdr. E. H. Dodd, Mare Island Yard, to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, as Pacific Coast Supt. of Radio.

Lieuts.: E. R. Shipp, the Milwaukee, to the Annapolis, as Executive officer; B. L. Canaga, the Maryland, to the New Orleans, as Executive officer; A. C. Kail, the New Orleans, to command the Milwaukee; M. S. Devis, the Maryland, to the South Dakota; W. A. Smead, the Annapolis, to the St. Louis, and J. J. Manning, the South Dakota, to the Maryland, as engineer officer.

Jr. Grade Lt. H. M. Bemis Naval Academy, to the Columbia.

Ensign H. J. Shields, Atlantic Reserve Fleet, to the Minnesota.

A. Surgeon A. L. Bass, M. R. C., resigned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived.—Drayton at Tompkinsville; McCall, at Whitestone Landing; Wasp, at North River, N. Y. City; Denver at Mazatlan; South Carolina, Jupiter, Paulding, Cummings, and Sonoma at Newport; Ranger at Cristobal; Arethusa at Guantanamo; South Dakota and Milwaukee at San Francisco.

Sailed.—Lebanon, Norfolk for Indian Head, and the Vulcan, Phila. for Newport.

The Jason, now at Hampton Roads, has been ordered to proceed to Galveston, Tex., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and return to Hampton Roads.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following certification has been made for the school farm attendants, male, in the Department of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond, at $3 a day for a period not to exceed four months:

Cyril J. Solan, 83.60; Joseph P. Routh, 82.20; Frank W. Higgins, 79.60.

The names in the above list at the present time for temporary appointment.

United States.

The commission announces for July 13 an examination for associate chemist, male, qualified in chemistry of metals, at salary ranging from $2,000 to $2,500 a year, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Applicants must have reached their 25th but not their 45th birthday on the date of the examinations.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

The 147th Precinct Station-house will be located at 1,830 Brooklyn Av., to take effect 12:01 A. M., July 1.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., June 30: Patrol. J. Breen, driver of patrol wagon, 29 to 40; E. Mahoney, driver of patrol wagon, 36 to 40. Assignments as drivers of patrol wagons discontinued: T. McGovern, 29 to 31; T. Dooley, 31 to 35; J. H. Crosby, 36 to 40; A. Hogan and J. B. Conway, 43 to 63; D. Cavanagh, 31.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. W. J. Kennedy, 4 to 4 1. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 3; F. J. McCarthy, 143; D. P. Ryan, 144, and C. J. Dwyer, 174, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Warrant Squad, 15 days, 8 A. M., July 2; J. P. Harron, 151, and E. Ghiggeri, 169 to 16 Ins. D., 30 days, 9 A. M., July 3; J. J. Ryan, 1565, to C. O. duty in Bur. of Discipl. Records, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 6; W. F. Kirwan, 159, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 3; 30 days, 8 A. M., July 2; W. T. Goodburn, 165, to C. O., duty in Stock and Bond Div., Controller's Office, 14 days, 12:01 A. M., July 2; F. Kane, 276, to office of Chief Surgeon, 30 days, 9 A. M., July 3.

Leaves of Absence (without pay): Patrol. I. Lazarus, 2, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 3; W. F. Kenny, 26, 2 days, 8 A. M. July 4; G. T. Magee, 29, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. June 30; H. F. Miller, 31, 1 day, 10 P. M. June 29; P. Simonetti, 143, 2 days, 8 A. M. July 4; D. J. Kennedy, 149, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 3; H. Wejsada, 149, 1 day, 12 P. M. July 17; H. O'Connell, 151, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. June 30; W. P. Dorgan, 152, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. July 1; Z. Bates, 152, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. July 18; C. W. Robrlack, 1 day, noon, July 1; F. Farrell, 158, 1 day, 4 P. M. July 5; F. G. Reiff and F. Reiff, 159, 1 day, noon, July 1; F. C. Fell, 163, 1 day, 8 A. M. June 30; C. Schriefer, 163, 2 days, 8 P. M. June 29; T. P. Dinnean, 168, 1 day, 4 P. M. July 4; A. Harrison, 169, noon, July 4; T. J. Lockyer, 174, 1 day, 4 P. M. July 5; A. Johnson, 174, 1 day, 8 A. M. June 29; J. H. Feeley, 279, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. June 27; L. Spamer, 283, 2 days, 4 A. M. July 4; W. T. Shaughnessy, 285, 2 days, 8 A. M. July 4; J. Green, 285, 1 day, 4 P. M. July 18.

Reprimanded: Patrol. B. J. Judge, absent from post; P. C. Manning, same; J. T. A. Reilly, failed to turn in summons at end of his tour; R. F. Griffin, absent from post; B. J. King, same; M. R. Malipy, absent from post without being properly relieved; W. J. O'Keefe, same; R. Busch, same; J. G. Loughran, same; J. S. Grant, failed to promptly signal; H. McCann, absent from post without being properly relieved; J. A. Gibbons, same; F. J. A. Meade, same; T. J. D. Reilly, absent from fixed post; T. F. Bannon, absent from post; L. Pettigrew, absent without leave; M. A. Walsh, failed to signal.

Charges dismissed: Patrol. W. J. Blanch, 1, (failed to signal; improper patrol); D. Spitzer, 16, (absent from post;); J. J. E. Appel, (improper patrol;) J. J. Clancy, 26, (absent from post, riding on surface car;) P. F. Smyth, 258, (charges preferred while attached to 35,) (same;) W. Schmidt, 32, (absent from post without being properly relieved;) M. Maltz, 33, (absent from post in liquor saloon;) L. T. Sexton, 45, (absent from school crossing;) J. J. Maher, 48, (absent from post.)

Relieved from suspension and restored to duty: Patrol. W. J. Fitzgerald, 22, 5:11 P. M., June 29.

Appointed a special patrol: T. S. Prior, with the Dept. of Finance, June 28.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	101½	101½	2.90
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	5.35
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	5.75
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	98⅝	98⅝	6.35
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99½	5.20
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	97⅝	98⅛	7.35
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	96¾	97⅛	10.00
Norw'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norw'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅞	100	6.00
Swed'n Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	98¾	100	6.00
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅜	99⅝	5.80
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1918	96⅝	96⅞	6.30
Switz. Gov't.	5	May, 1920	96¼	97	5.73

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101	4.00
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	101	3.70
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.55
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99¾	99¾	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98¼	98½	4.95
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅛	100¼	4.95
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	101¼	102⅛	5.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	91⅞	91¾	7.45
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100⅛	2.75
Chi. St. Pgs.	5	July, 1916	94	98	9.25
Con. Gas, B.	5	May, 1917	100	100	4.95
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. Power.	6	May1,1917	97¼	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99¾	99¾	5.15
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	5.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99	99¾	5.90
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	97¾	98	5.95
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sept., 1916	98½	99½	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	May, 1915	100⅜	100⅝	2.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15, '18	99⅝	99⅞	4.95
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	98	98½	7.20
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅝	1.25
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	101	2.60
Lou. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	97	98½	6.55
Mont. T. & P.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.65
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98¼	100	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	99¼	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	87	87	7.40
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep. 15, '15	100⅜	100⅝	1.75
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1915	100½	100⅝	2.00
N.Y.,N.H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100½	100¾	4.00
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	2.15
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.65
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1919	99⅜	100¼	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99¾	100¼	4.60
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98½	6.10
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100	100¼	5.50
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96½	97½	6.00
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15, '18	94¾	95¼	14.40
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101½	101¾	5.00
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	98¾	98¾	5.35
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98½	6.75
West. Power.	5	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.40
Western Pow.	6	July, 1915	100	100¼	3.00

Prices Weak on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 30.—Prices were weak on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 70 francs 45 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 22½ centimes.

THE WAR ILLUSTRATED.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial pictures the world's greatest conflict. 10 cents a copy by mail. The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

STEEL TRADE IMPROVING.

Increased Output Throughout the Country Now at Hand.

Improving business in the steel trade is indicated by efforts to increase the output of pig iron by the Steel Corporation. Forecasts for the coming half of 1915 are generally indicative of an increased output throughout the country. The Iron Age says:

The steel trade enters upon the second half of the year with production about 40 per cent. greater than on Jan. 1 and with the increase in production and consumption which has been more marked in the past two months still in progress. There is a general disposition to look for further expansion in the remainder of the year in spite of some irregularity in prices and of the failure of pig iron prices to reflect the improvement in finished material.

Products in which demand figures but little show spots of weakness. Plates and shapes are examples. The argument for an advancing finished steel market based on possible labor scarcity and some indications of short supply of open-hearth billets and sheet bars is met by sales here and there of 1.10 cent plates and by concessions in structural shapes. Yet some large producers are holding for 1.30 cents on last quarter deliveries on both bars and shapes. Eastern shipyards are coming into the market for large plate requirements for the first half of 1916.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Heavy shipments by steel makers now represent the predominant feature of the situation. The tonnage moving into consumption in June has been the largest in more than two years, with some of the more important producers. Mill operations are more generally around 70 to 80 per cent. on the average, with the Steel Corporation mills running at about 85 per cent. The demand for some products, notably for large steel rounds used in the manufacture of shells, is so heavy that deliveries are becoming congested. One of the largest makers now is booked four and five months ahead on these sizes. Domestic trade in no wise related to war business appears to be reviving more swiftly. The logical result of these conditions is talk of further price advances in the heavier lines and the rise of $1 a ton on plates, shapes and bars to $1.20, Pittsburgh, is foreshadowed for the near future.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of June show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Twelve roads	$2,987,472	+$180,668
Fifteen roads	7,310,053	—1,102,219
Total (27 roads)	10,297,525	— 921,551

DETROIT & MACKINAC for May—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$83,929	$97,453	$13,524
Net aft. taxes.	7,660	16,227	8,567

*MAINE CENTRAL for May—

Gross	888,379	935,440	47,061
Net aft. tax.	169,992	207,328	37,336
11 mos. gross.	10,322,800	10,786,169	462,369
Net aft. tax.	2,308,478	2,289,308	*19,169

*Increase.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for May—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	885,626	1,014,190	972,658
Net aft. tax.	144,755	170,016	252,873
11 mos. gross.	10,099,200	11,805,680	12,778,333
Net aft. tax.	1,369,715	2,119,101	2,362,279

WESTERN MARYLAND for May—

Gross	338,251	669,382	*$31,815
Net aft. taxes.	261,168	*118,272	179,276
11 mos. gross.	7,838,977	7,556,588	6,356,028
Net aft. taxes.	1,850,851	210,556	1,675,250

*Deficit.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for May—

Av. No. of miles op.	4,511.70		*32.22
Revenues:			
Freight	11,099,776		*262,113
Passenger	3,132,877		141,382
Mail	290,843		3,100
Express	341,494		38,573
All other transportation.	315,626		70,745
Incidental	475,344		*42,148
Joint facility, Cr.	343		907
Joint facility, Dr.	17,229		2,260
Railway op. revenues.	15,539,078		*52,028
Expenses:			
Maint. of way and struc.	2,004,421		*384
Maint. of equipment.	3,084,639		*89,642
Traffic	181,731		8,816
Transportation	6,547,809		156,081
Miscellaneous operations.	215,257		*17,195
General	403,013		*16,341
Railway op. expenses.	11,136,922		453,921
Net. rev. from ry. op.	4,402,155		*535,949
Railway tax accruals.	639,027		*4,656
Uncoll. railway revs.	714		*714
Railway op. income.	3,762,412		*530,278
From Jan. 1:			
Av. No. miles operated.	4,511.70		*32.22
Revenues:			
Freight	50,891,017		3,012,294
Passenger	14,257,516		794,557
Mail	1,411,347		15,354
Express	1,540,244		335,187
All other transportation.	1,464,155		305,745
Incidental	2,303,432		*240,288
Joint facility, Cr.	1,815		4,000
Joint facility, Dr.	88,252		*5,729
Railway op. revenues.	71,737,437		4,223,777
Expenses:			
Maint. of way and struc.	9,914,426		630,978
Maint. of equipment.	15,700,484		51,538
Traffic	1,047,137		*88,063
Transportation	27,247,043		3,941,547
Miscellaneous operations.	1,059,037		13,982
General	2,118,322		*7,481
Railway op. expenses.	57,086,452		4,542,503
Net rev. from ry. op.	14,650,985		*318,726
Railway tax accruals.	3,182,819		*40,156
Uncoll. railway revenues	710,572		*10,577
Railway op. income.	11,457,591		*267,995

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY for May—

Av. No. miles operated.	1,757.47		*7.86
Revenues:			
Freight	3,437,617		*87,182
Passenger	765,913		31,060
Mail	97,553		*100
Express	126,570		*19,509
All other transportation.	149,475		47,802
Incidental	114,023		1,812
Joint facility—Cr.	2,181		*738
Joint facility—Dr.			6,616
Railway operating revs.	4,693,335		*34,594
Expenses:		

PORT TRADE PASSES TWO-BILLION MARK

Exports, Including War Supplies, Reach Unprecedented Sum of $1,153,185,764.

$308,690,975 OVER 1914

Imports Show Decrease of $119,783,599—Revenue Drops from $5,281,535 to $1,972,318.

The effect of the war on the foreign commerce of the Port of New York is emphasized in statistics for the Government's fiscal year ended yesterday and made public by Collector Dudley Field Malone. The year witnessed the most extraordinary exports in the history of the port, and also a big shrinkage in imports. Exclusive of gold and silver movements, the combined outward and inward foreign commerce of the port reached the enormous total of $2,107,198,548.

The export movement for the year, owing to enormous buying of war munitions and supplies by the Allies, and liberal purchases by neutral countries, reached the unprecedented value of $1,153,185,764, an excess over 1914 of $308,600,975. Last year, when peace prevailed, the outward shipments from this port were valued at only $844,584,789.

The upset caused by the war abroad in European commerce and industry resulted in a notable falling off in imports, not only from Europe, but from all parts of the globe, owing to the restrictions placed on shipping, particularly during the opening months of the struggle. The year's loss in imports totaled $119,783,599, compared with the fiscal year of 1914. In the year just closed, the foreign merchandise entries here had a value of only $920,582,159, against $1,040,365,758 in the preceding twelve months. With lessened imports, duties collected fell off correspondingly, so that the Government's revenue from the country's chief port was lower than in many years. Compared with 1914, the decrease in revenue amounted to $52,141,165.40, the total collections from imports being $144,891,278.01. In the year ended June 30, 1914, the duty collections aggregated $197,032,443.41. There also was a big drop in miscellaneous receipts in the year now ended. These receipts include head taxes on immigrants, tonnage dues, and other items. They totaled $1,972,318.70 in the fiscal year of 1915, compared with $5,281,535.66 the preceding year.

The report shows that merchandise withdrawn from bonded warehouses in this customs district during the year had a value of $118,466,822, while in 1914 withdrawals amounted to $137,300,-724. In the latter year, the entries for warehouses were unusually heavy in anticipation of the lower duty rates carried in the new tariff effective Oct. 4, 1913. After the law was enacted, this merchandise was rapidly put into consumption.

The movements of merchandise, both outward and inward, as well as the year's transactions in gold and silver and other details of the port's commerce, are summarized in the following tables prepared by the Collector's office:

Gold and Silver.

IMPORTS.	1913.	1914.
July	$4,102,236.00	$1,225,196.00
August	4,338,224.00	2,229,148.00
September	3,383,180.00	1,759,351.00
October	4,147,367.00	2,303,900.00
November	6,437,357.00	3,732,542.00
December	4,005,179.00	2,582,978.00
	1914.	1915.
January	2,447,467.00	2,478,757.00
February	1,438,869.00	2,941,089.00
March	2,702,530.00	4,647,012.00
April	1,621,825.00	4,425,148.00
May	1,512,590.00	13,403,935.00
June	1,575,845.00	*2,600,000.00
	$37,914,458.00	$44,365,976.00

EXPORTS, DOMESTIC.	1913.	1914.
July	$12,129,894.00	$35,458,754.00
August	3,879,267.00	3,476,937.00
September	4,246,749.00	5,467,668.00
October	4,154,301.00	3,346,725.00
November	3,674,527.00	2,918,950.00
December	4,629,067.00	4,556,232.00
	1914.	1915.
January	9,856,640.00	4,690,506.00
February	13,556,732.00	3,837,142.00
March	5,754,837.00	3,270,197.00
April	3,563,941.00	2,902,044.00
May	4,107,181.00	20,435,624.00
June	50,449,120.00	*3,500,000.00
	$134,209,705.00	$77,881,446.00

EXPORTS, FOREIGN.	1913.	1914.
July	$18,039.00	$482,938.00
August	102,515.00	795,345.00
September	253,510.00	200,100.00
October	166,275900	553,765.00
November	1,463.00	403,737.00
December	176,551.00	396,925.00
	1914.	1915.
January	270,480.00	20,360.00
February	562,730.00	31,885.00
March	572,919.00	323,454.00
April	99,618.00	1,429,286.00
May	20,959.00	1,150,311.00
June	1,080,210.00	*500,000.00
	$3,324,967.00	$6,547,384.00

Merchandise.

IMPORTS.	1913.	1914.
July	$79,272,342.00	$34,298,568.00
August	78,814,079.00	61,698,291.00
September	96,127,825.00	76,070,091.00
October	71,691,438.00	71,193,665.00
November	79,264,010.00	73,777,970.00
December	103,287,321.00	66,241,361.00
	1914.	1915.
January	82,677,140.00	71,107,494.00
February	83,307,999.00	71,016,198.00
March	102,200,786.00	90,433,121.00
April	94,238,800.00	92,013,419.00
May	87,978,675.00	76,331,384.00
June	81,395,277.00	*77,500,000.00
	$1,040,365,758.00	$920,582,159.00

EXPORTS—DOMESTIC.	1913.	1914.
July	$86,365,921.00	$58,214,378.00
August	76,188,975.00	32,841,243.00
September	76,274,514.00	60,327,600.00
October	82,623,762.00	69,096,309.00
November	71,153,186.00	82,876,122.00
December	80,426,235.00	94,326,218.00
	1914.	1915.
January	71,769,264.00	100,841,418.00
February	63,615,842.00	110,548,043.00
March	70,775,236.00	125,086,034.00
April	64,470,519.00	133,424,333.00
May	63,627,514.00	132,613,076.00
June	60,208,921.00	*134,000,000.00
	$944,514,789.00	$1,153,185,764.00

EXPORTS—FOREIGN.	1913.	1914.
July	1,408,036.00	1,008,739.00
August	1,442,523.00	712,065.00
September	1,261,276.00	1,405,400.00
October	1,765,750.00	2,124,713.00
November	1,185,234.00	4,041,030.00
December	1,634,210.00	3,527,825.00
	1914.	1915.
January	1,847,771.00	3,162,015.00
February	1,321,067.00	3,711,225.00
March	2,028,475.00	2,941,157.00
April	1,854,571.00	4,285,002.00
May	2,465,027.00	3,010,523.00
June	1,543,780.00	*3,500,000.00
	$19,202,272.00	$33,430,625.00

Merchandise Withdrawn from Warehouse.

	1913.	1914.
July	$12,385,356.00	$9,825,297.00
August	12,426,600.00	13,747,990.00
September	14,453,983.00	11,875,047.00
October	10,732,911.00	8,963,231.00
November	9,483,272.00	11,563,831.00
December	10,792,204.00	9,067,032.00
	1914.	1915.
January	12,276,021.00	8,563,589.00
February	7,499,911.00	8,820,782.00
March	11,536,983.00	10,537,940.00
April	8,871,513.00	8,296,862.00
May	8,404,816.00	8,014,501.00
June	8,463,624.00	*8,400,000.00
Total	$137,900,724.00	$118,466,822.00

Duties Collected.

	1913.	1914.
July	$18,506,704.61	$15,803,840.59
August	19,964,106.02	12,773,034.83
September	18,365,384.62	12,118,530.37
October	20,270,021.33	11,522,653.87
November	14,751,256.20	12,385,172.59
December	14,863,066.78	10,010,711.41
	1914.	1915.
January	16,643,012.90	11,997,085.66
February	13,023,068.20	10,862,241.39
March	17,904,690.18	13,753,738.45
April	14,713,576.31	10,757,853.19
May	13,224,011.70	11,240,035.58
June	14,843,632.99	*10,700,000.00
Total	$197,032,443.41	$144,891,278.01

Miscellaneous Receipts.

	1913.	1914.
July	$568,522.41	$292,628.18
August	452,375.97	215,864.12
September	497,868.69	152,123.88
October	454,458.14	160,340.55
November	402,358.07	143,000.90
December	434,440.77	143,204.43
	1914.	1915.
January	267,460.83	113,913.55
February	208,743.29	107,908.06
March	411,225.50	142,953.56
April	713,863.19	174,445.28
May	487,035.31	164,421.17
June	384,683.49	*160,000.00
Total	$5,281,535.66	$1,972,318.70

Total Receipts.

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30. 1914.	1915.
Duties collected	$197,032,443.41	$144,891,278.01
Miscel'ous rects.	5,281,535.66	1,972,318.70
Total	$202,313,979.07	$146,863,596.71

*Estimated.

Exports of foreign merchandise passing through this port nearly doubled. Most of this traffic represented supplies for the British Army originating in Canada.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The prolonged period of wet weather over a large part of the Winter wheat belt has resulted in a delayed harvest, and Southwestern shippers have shown a disposition to limit sales until the wheat begins to arrive at terminals in larger volume than has yet taken place. Most of the advance occurred early in the day and late in the session the volume of business was small, but while prices lost part of the gain under profit taking, the close was steady at ¾c to 1¼c net advance. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.32½ and No. 2 hard at $1.38½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, export; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.37½ and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.38½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	....	....	1.14⅞	1.12⅝	87½
September	....	....	1.09⅝	1.08¾	86⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

July	1.06⅞	1.04½	1.06⅝	1.05½	78¼
September	1.02⅝	1.01¼	1.02⅞	1.01⅜	77⅜
December	1.05⅞	1.04⅜	1.05⅝	1.04⅜	80⅝

CORN.

The corn market was firmer, largely in sympathy with wheat, and closing quotations were ⅝c to ¾c net higher. The Argentine market was ½c lower, but there seemed to be no especial pressure of Argentine offerings in the local market. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	73¾	72¾	73½	73¼	68¾
September	72¾	71½	72⅝	71⅞	65⅞
December	64⅞	63⅜	63⅞	63½	55⅛

OATS.

Prices in the oats market were firmer, in sympathy with wheat and corn and on export sales of about 500,000 bushels, closing ½c to 1c net higher. The local cash market was firm. Standard quoted at 53c; No. 2 white, 53½c; No. 3 white, 54¼c; No. 4 white, 54c; fancy clipped white, 55½c to 57c; ordinary clipped white, 54½ to 55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	44½	43¾	44⅝	43⅝	30⅝
September	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛	35⅝
December	39¼	38⅝	39⅛	38⅞	37⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was only moderately active, but prices were firmer, with comparatively small offerings, and buying was credited to packing interests. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 24,000; estimated for Thursday, 18,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 11,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	9.42	9.25	9.42	9.22	10.00
September	9.67	9.50	9.67	9.47	10.15
Ribs—					
July	10.42	10.35	10.40	10.32	11.60
September	10.70	10.65	10.67	10.62	11.56
Pork—					
July	16.80	16.65	16.80	16.63	21.05
September	17.25	17.17	17.25	17.12	20.17

COTTONSEED OIL.

An active covering movement took place in the market for cottonseed oil, and prices were firmer, closing net unchanged to 8 points higher.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.15@6.30	6.10
July	....	....	6.20@6.25	6.10
August	6.43	6.40	6.42@6.43	6.38
September	6.62	6.58	6.58@6.60	6.53
October	6.65	6.62	6.64@6.65	6.61
November	....	....	6.55@6.57	6.52
December	6.60	6.59	6.58@6.60	6.56
January	6.60	6.58	6.60@6.67	6.58
February	....	....	6.60@6.74	6.60

COFFEE.

The coffee market was still in a waiting position and the volume of business was small, consisting of sales of 9,230 bags. Prices were steady; however, and at the close of the day showed net gains of 3 to 5 points. The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¼c. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.01	7.00	7.01@7.02	6.98
August	....	....	6.87@6.89	6.84
September	6.81	6.81	6.82@6.84	6.77
October	....	....	6.88@6.90	6.82
November	....	....	6.86@6.90	6.83
December	6.88	6.88	6.88@6.89	6.83
January	....	....	6.91@6.92	6.86
February	....	....	6.94@6.95	6.90
March	6.96	6.96	6.97@6.98	6.93
April	7.03	7.03	7.02@7.03	6.98
May	7.08	7.08	7.08@7.10	7.03
June	....	....	7.13@7.15	....

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was firm and higher early in the day owing to aggressive buying prompted by reports that Great Britain had purchased about 55,000 tons of refined sugar in the domestic market. The demand was principally for September and was thought to represent covering. Late in the day there was a partial setback under profit taking, but the close was steady, with prices ranging from 1 point decline to 8 points net advance.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	3.90	3.88	3.87@3.88	3.83
August	4.00	4.00	3.98@4.00	3.97
September	4.09	4.05	4.04@4.05	4.01
October	4.10	4.05	4.05@4.06	4.03
November	4.08	4.08	4.05@4.06	4.01
December	3.80	3.80	3.78@3.80	3.79
January	3.50	3.50	3.49@3.50	3.48
February	....	....	3.40@3.42	3.38
March	....	....	3.40@3.42	3.38
April	....	....	3.40@3.42	3.38
May	3.50	3.50	3.50@3.51	3.42

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 13,697 packages. A generally steady bolding of the highest grades of fresh creamery, but trade only moderate. The secondary qualities are very plentiful, and selling at somewhat reduced figures, the lower prices named attracting some out-of-town demand. Renovated drags, and there is a slow market for ladies. Packing stock steady. Creamery, extras, 31¼c; higher scores, 31½c; fancy scoring, 28½@29c; firsts, 26@27½c; seconds, 24@25½c; thirds, 23@23½c; State Dairy finest, 27@27½c; good to prime, 25@26½c; common to fair, 22@24½c; renovated, extras, 25½@26c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22¼@23c; ladies, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19@20½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18½@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 19,912 cases. Continued liberal arrivals. There is a burdensome supply of average prime and ordinary qualities, and the egg market is in a somewhat demoralized condition under strong pressure to sell and a disposition to accept any reasonable offer. Qualities are running poorer than last week, many of the usually best marks showing deterioration. Strictly fine goods are generally held unchanged, but many marks have to be sold lower in the range of quotations than heretofore. The bulk of the business in Western eggs is in range of 17@18c. Near-by whites steady for strictly fancy goods; trade moderate, and defective qualities drag at comparatively easy figures. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22@25c; extra firsts, 20@21c; firsts, 18½@19½c; seconds, 17@18c; thirds and poorer, 14½@16½c; dirties, No. 1, 16@16½c; No. 2 and poorer, 14@15½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15@15½c; culls and inferior, 12@14½c; State, Pennsylvania; and near-by henery whites, fine to fancy, 24@26c; ordinary to good, 21@23c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21@23c; Western, gathered whites, 20½@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by bennery browns, 22½@24c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 17½@22c; duck eggs, State and near-by Indian Runner, 22@25c.

BALANCE OF TRADE EXCEEDS A BILLION

End of Fiscal Year Shows Excess Export Record Broken by Nearly $400,000,000.

HEAVY INFLOW OF GOLD

Continued in May at an Accelerated Rate—Secretary Redfield Reviews the Year's Foreign Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Figures made public today by Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce show that the balance of trade in favor of the United States for the fiscal year which ends today will run well over the billion-dollar mark. At the close of business on May 31 the balance was $983,117,479. With the weekly returns from the thirteen principal ports for June showing a balance for the month of at least $60,000,000, it is plain that the billion-dollar mark is to be passed by upward of $45,600,000.

The returns from the thirteen principal ports for the last week showed a balance of $9,049,565, the lowest in any week since the war began. It was $19,-115,000 the week before. Exports last week were $40,944,204 and imports $31,-894,639. The duties collected were $3,-591,838, of which $2,700,526 was collected at New York. Imports at New York were $20,841,116 and exports $16,763,083. Cotton shipments amounted to 43,647 bales, making the total since the first of last August, the approximate date of the outbreak of hostilities, 8,251,888 bales.

Secretary Redfield gave out this statement today:

"The excess of exports over imports has exceeded $1,000,000,000, surpassing by nearly $400,000,000 the highest record heretofore made.

"The inward flow of gold which became pronounced about the commencement of the current year continued in May at an accelerated rate, imports amounting to $1,136,311, against $1,972,-411 in May, 1914. Gold exports totaled $1,277,554, compared with $16,835,202 in May, 1914. In the eleven months ending May 31, 1915, gold imports totaled $199,227,015, an increase of $56,505,468; while gold exports aggregated $143,402,-160, an increase of $79,470,695 over a like period one year ago.

"Figures made public by the Department of Commerce today show that in May, 1915, imports totaled $142,284,-851, against $164,281,515 in May last year and $133,728,713 in May, 1913. May exports exceeded by $79,100,671 the largest May record previously made, being $273,708,083, against $194,607,422 in May, 1913, and $161,752,619 in May last year. Of the May, 1915, imports, 60.2 per cent. entered free of duty, compared with 62.8 per cent. in May, 1914, and 51.6 per cent. in May, 1913.

"In the eleven months ending with May, 1915, imports aggregated $1,516,-474,600 and exports $2,499,592,079, the figures representing in the case of imports a decrease of $219,921,007, or 12.7 per cent., and in the case of exports an increase of $292,084,975, or 13.2 per cent. when compared with a like period a year earlier."

TRYING TO GET SEALS.

They Are Intended for Merchandise Shipped Under Bond.

A special Treasury commission, headed by Special Agent Chance of the Philadelphia agents' office, held a meeting yesterday at the Custom House to investigate and report in the matter of sealing devices for cars and compartments of vessels containing merchandise shipped in customs custody under bond, and for securing packages of ordinary merchandise shipped in less than carload lots.

The commission was appointed particularly to investigate and report as to the advisability of adopting two or more seals of the self-locking type for securing merchandise. If practicable, the old manner of attesting bonded goods by cord and seal will be done away with. Yesterday's meeting was devoted to conferring with manufacturers of seals with a view to ascertaining what devices are on the market and available for the Government's use.

The manufacturers explained the working of their respective samples. Representatives of the transportation companies have been asked to appear before the committee tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock to give the commission their views as to the devices offered by the manufacturers. After this testimony is in, the commission will make its recommendations to Secretary McAdoo.

RAILS FOR ROCK ISLAND.

Court Orders Receivers to Buy 20,000 Tons—Amster Petition Denied.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Judge Carpenter in the United States District Court today directed the receivers of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company to purchase 20,000 tons of steel rails at the lowest possible price and to pay for them out of earnings.

The court denied a petition of the Amster Committee, representing minority stockholders, in which the court was requested to authorize the payment of $500,000 interest on the Rock Island's debentures out of the proceeds of the sale of $2,500,000 of receivers' certificates, authorized two days ago. This interest falls due July 15, but a default cannot be entered until sixty days thereafter. The receivers hope to pay this interest out of earnings before Sept. 15.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

EDWARD G. SOLTMANN.—A petition in bankruptdy has been filed against Edward G. Soltmann, dealer in drawing materials and architects' and engineers' supplies, at 224 to 140 West Twenty-ninth Street.

FELDMARK & MEADOW.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sender Feldmark and Jacob Meadow, who compose the firm of Feldmark & Meadow, dealers in dry goods, at 901 East 163d Street.

JULIUS STERN of 377 Broadway, formerly of Julius Stern & Co., and formerly a curb stock broker, has received a discharge from bankruptcy from Judge Hand. Liabilities were $18,551. No actual assets.

FRANK B. MALONEY COMPANY, INC., dealer in ice cream, soda and candies, at 41 Pine Street, has assigned to Charles W. Hastings.

JOSEPH FRANK & SONS, INC., lithographers, at 22 Thames Street, have assigned to James C. McEachen.

DAVID L. SCHNEER, doing business as the David L. Schneer Company, silk jobbers, at 106 East Nineteenth Street, has assigned to Samuel Samowitz.

ROBERT S. RICHTER, stationer and engraver, at a 256 Broadway, has assigned to Gordon Cameron.

JACOB VOGEL, an advertising agent, of 220 Fifth Avenue, has assigned to Louis M. Turner.

BERTHA COHEN, doing business as the Lenox Millinery Supply, at 2,212 Seventh Avenue, has assigned to Abram Lipfeld.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Standard Writing Ink Co. Involuntary petition, filed in behalf of Innis, Speiden & Co. of N. Y. Liabilities and assets not given.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Aguson, John—City of New York, $258.71.
Abrams, C. E.—Same, $118.04.
Bond, Louis—Same, $114.43.
Becher, Max—Same, $369.47.
Dreyfuss, S.—Same, $258.71.
Droge, Harmon C.—Same, $427.05.
Fiedler, Rosa—Same, $258.71.
Gray, James A.—Same, $258.71.
Hogan, John J.—Same, $248.71.
Howlett, Norris E.—Same, $258.71.
Konigsberg, Milton—Same, $258.71
Leahy, David P.—Same, $619.42.
Stebbins & Co.—Same, $172.96.
Spang, Henry C.—Same, $258.71.
Tempany, Hobet Co.—Same, $127.06.
Tucker Granite Co.—Same, $114.94.
Terminal Coal Co.—Same, $187.47.
Thacker, William—Same, $488.76.
Tuttle, Elber V.—Same, $258.71.
Wach, Isaac—Same, $163.20.
Allen, Charles S.—C. Weinberg & Co., $181.15.
Ackerman, Carl F.—G. Y. Bauchle, $246.58.
Abramowitz, Isaac—Ravenswood Paper Mill Co., $329.75.
Adams, Edna M.—D. G. Leggett, $112.05.
Barnard, William H.—J. E. Ware, $396.61.
Byrnes, Horace D.—Illinois Surety Co., $306.91.
Blumenthal, Herman—Marbrick Realty Corp., $328.37.
Braden, Maretta J.—C. A. Whitney, $274.85.
Butters, Fred M., Leo M. Bishop, William A. Jensen, and John Noval—Gotham National Bank of New York, $2,103.96.
Boross, John, administrator—New York Consolidated R. R. Co., costs, $117.52.
Clark, J. Malcolm—H. Morris, $128.42.
Celia, Nicholas—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $112.65.
City of New York—Northern Bank of New York, $5,000.
Same—H. E. Thorn et al., $645.60.
Clietti, Samuel—Leon Hirsch, Inc., $268.88.
Corti, Antonio—J. M. Boyle, $207.47.
Doane, Leroy G.—F. Taylor, $285.87.
Davidson, Gilbert C.—C. J. Buchanan, costs, $227.16.
Same—A. F. Davidson, costs, $107.60.
Daniels, Bessie—M. Mittenthal et al., $103.70.
D'Anci, Frank, and Nicola Fauzzi—P. S. Saitta, $6,446.74.
Dougherty, J. Hampden—City of New York, $337.54.
Davis, Alexander J., and Ernest O. Jacobson—J. Cohen, $1,961.
Edgemere Building Corp.—M. Diamond, $175.82.
Exclusive Features, Inc.—J. F. Rainier, $729.69.
Eisler, Ida L.—N. T. Swezey's Son & Co., $271.10.
Fisher, James G.—J. P. Storm, $884.44.
Flannery, Viola M.—C. L. Aptel et al., $101.01.
Fruit Auction Co.—S. Amoroso, $104.55.
Fressielle, Pasqualina—G. W. Linch, costs, $100.13.
Fressiello, Luigi—G. W. Linch, costs, $108.12.
Fecci, Anthony—E. Mayer et al., $303.45.
Frost, Isaac T., and Frederick H. Douglas—C. Eichler, $3,595.82.
Flanagan, John J.—H. Lutz, $110.72.
Goetz, Isador—P. C. Traver, $280.41.
Green, Louis—M. Cohen et al., $256.26.
Garone, Martin—Metropolitan Savings Bank, $2,385.29.
Garone, Fred—N. C. Kern, $113.35.
Gluck, Anna—L. M. Prince et al., $670.46.
Greenfield, Samuel—H. Farler, $343.31.
Howley, John J.—J. A. Henderson, $100.
Harris, Jacob T.—W. G. Cann, $117.22.
Healy, Joseph—United Electric Light and Power Co., costs, $109.12.
Hamilton, Benjamin F.—Butler & McLaren, Inc., $334.16.
Hartley, Annie—A. Janssen, $1,155.11.
Irvin, George C., and Samuel S. Vondersmith—R. C. Turnbull, $200.88.
James, John W., Jr.—N. Y. Tel. Co., $101.66.
Jaffem, Barnet—E. L. Richards, $286.51.
Kelling, Henry—A. S. Boyd, $193.71.
Kaempfer, Henry—Gorton & Lidgerwood, $107.82.
Kornhauser, Joseph—D. Beials et al., $187.47.
Kahn, Julius—M. B. Cushner, $196.51.
Keller, Frank—I. H. Peckham, $102.77.
Kwestel, Abraham—Abraham Seidenstock and Samuel Weinber—I. J. Silverstein, $196.15.
Kubersky, Max—American Hide and Leather Co., $118.37.
Lumiere North American Co., Ltd., and Union Photographique Industrielle—A. Scott, $5,372.2.
Lowe, Theo.—B. McClurg, $236.81.
Lyons, Robert T.—R. Pillot, $876.32.
Lerner, Eva—Brooklyn Heights R. T. Co., costs, $108.38.
Leane, Leroy G.—F. Taylor, $235.87.
Linch, George W., receiver—M. McQuade, $200.
Leaper, James J.—Simon Strauss, Inc., $107.85.
Langwell, Samuel, President—Appeal Printing Co., $184.10.
Levy, Charles E.—W. O. Allison et al., costs, $363.72.
Morris, Simon—M. L. Lippman, $249.20.
Mackay, George D.—Pine Street Co., $417.41.
Margulies, Isaac L.—Cullo Marble and Tile Works, Inc., $238.01.
Morse, Robert—Listers Agricultural Chemical Works, $147.93.
McClure, Walter P.—A. Frederick, $1,305.40.
Mylonas, Evangelis—National Meat Market, Inc., $1,474.89.
McManus, Frances J.—George Ringler & Co., $1,182.11.
Mulcahy, William F. and William J., and Henry M. Weill—Joseph Beck & Sons, $227.16.
Okstein, Samuel—Eichler Publishing Co., $107.95.
Patten, Walter R.—W. Holzman, $3,176.29.
Presioso, Bartolomio—L. Fellie, $144.36.
Ph. Levy Contracting Co. and Louis Marx & Son, Inc.—Hoban Hunter Feltner Co., $231.77.
Peralman, Harry W., and Benjamin Rosenblatt—Illinois Surety Co., $159.41.
Pussatiere, Frank—E. C. Samuels et al., $225.37.
Pouiallion, Claudius—E. A. Scott, $5,819.27.
Rifkin, Abraham—L. Bralower et al., $516.21.
Rosenbaum, Jacob—Trow Directory and Printing and Bookbinding Co., $188.18.
Ranger, John E.—Illinois Surety Co., $295.55.
Ruland, Irving—Vodka Froelsch and Sidlo, Inc., $2,967.71.
Rasmussen, Robert T.—E. Freudenfels, $267.04.
Randall, Frederick G.—W. Couch et al., 469.72.
Runkle, Harry G.—I. Morris, $1,690.08.
Stein, Joseph A.—Mandalson Jaffe Kats, Inc., $210.06.
Samuel H. Richmond Co., Inc.—Royal Kimono Co., Inc., $119.17.
Scheuerl, Chris—F. N. Harris, $114.41.
Sampter, Martin H.—L. D. Greenfield, $332.02.
Seymour, Norman—D. Seymour, $2,820.83.
Sislowitz, Hyman—A. L. Kass, $110.65.
Stein, Paulius—M. Horinek, $382.15.
Simpson, Clarence D.—Maurice Co., $546.58.
Stennes, Henry G.—A. C. Shields, $1,08.54.
Silvestri, Pasquale—L. Fiorini, $113.11.
Subitsky, Michael—A. S. Hoyd, $116.51.
Schiff, Morris—S. Silverstein, $324.41.
Slattery, John M., and John M. Slattery Building and Construction Co.—R. Fixel, $1,538.84.
Solomon, Ellis—P. A. Weinberg et al., $262.70.
Sponzielio, Rosina, by guardian—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs, $108.38.
Simmons, Mary E.—David Mayer Brewing Co., $102.01.
Victor Ventilating and Engineering Co.—F. N. DuBois et al., $297.09.
Vernon, Frank—C. Wiet, $285.45.
Terminal Elsseppe—Mechanics and Metals National Bank, $1,642.63.
Wright, Henry J.—Procter & Gamble Distributing Co., $110.80.
William H. Sawkins, Inc.—American Brass and Copper Co., $134.63.
Weinstein, Nathan—B. Silverman, $119.41.
Wurtze, Benjamin—B. Spitzer, $615.02.

In Bronx County.

Aulbach, Christian—A. Florio, $191.91.
Block, Samuel — Casualty Co. of America, $27.72.
Biajian, Kirkor; Adey Naturianana, and Gaston Manuelian—State of N. Y., $115.
City of N. Y.—J. Moore, Jr., $4,437.16.
Dinan, John—C. C. Eckles, $309.64.
Friedman, Isaac—J. Zelenko et al., $84.12.
Kehlenbeck, Ernst—C. Wolff, $64.72.
Magnesson, John—H. Belmont, $64.15.
Mink, Margaretha—A. Hoeft, $125.72.
Page, Raymond—C. Fetyk. $640.99.
Panesh, Benjamin—A. Mertin, $114.91.
Rosen, Samuel—Wood & Selick, $267.29.
Schapiro, Benjamin—J. Carton, $125.
Vandervort, Frederick R.—A. Guest, $150.
Weinman, Simon—A. Lustgarten, $175.72.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Globe Indemnity Co.—C. L. Millett, May 27, 1915, $1,808.26.
Kalashitz, Anton—C. F. Rafsky, June 28, 1915, $347.14.
Lignitz, Angelo, and Pasquale D'Aciemo—People, &c., Jan. 18, 1915, $1,500.
Haug, Charles H.—Sulzberger & Sons Co., July 19, 1912, $418.19.
H. Sumner Sternberg Co.—Star Co., June 22, 1915, $899.06.
Illinois Surety Co.—G. Sciaballa et al., April 2, 1915, $141.25.
Same—I. Cohen, April 2, 1915, $121.15.
Sheldon, Fred C.—J. J. Hobbs, May 22, 1907, $207.31.
Salvin, Tillie—R. Simons, May 21, 1915, $450.
Murray, Edward G.—J. E. Bennett et al., April 22, 1915, $297.31.
Mason Seamen Transportation Co.—A. W. Bascomb, May 6, 1915, $350.
Same—J. A. Bascomb, May 6, 1915, $1,891.50.
L'Araldo Italiano Publishing Co.—A. Cinque, Nov. 7, 1914, (vacated,) $1,940.30.
Degnon Contracting Co.—J. Sankos, June 3, 1915, $250.
De Marco, Celestino—E. J. Newman, Jan. 19, 1912, $191.66.
Danner, James—Equitable Life Ass'n Society of the United States, June 4, 1915, $124.88.
Fennell, Robert W.—W. S. Bainbridge, May 17, 1915, $629.11.
Marco, Sellstino—W. McCauley, Dec. 19, 1911, $150.99.
National Nassau Bank of New York—W. H. McIntyre, June 1, 1915, $118.35.
Kimmel, Herman H.—Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., Aug. 29, 1913, $872.87.
Bell, Robert R., and Herman H. Kimmel—Same, Aug. 29, 1913, $261.60.
Hayward, Edward T. and Grace E.—L. L. Davidson, May 1, 1908, (vacated,) $1,034.87.

In Bronx County.

Cooper, Amelia—W. J. Molinari, April 23, 1915, $30.72.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER looking at snappy Fall dresses of the better grade. Call, 1 to 4, 60 West 33d, Room 511.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Fall coats; call all week. 38-44 W. 20th St., 3d floor.

JOBBER looking on silk and cloth dresses. 135 West 27th, 10th floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Fall dresses; orders given. 32 W. 27th, 8th floor.

CATALOGUE house looking at knit petticoats, flannelettes and muslin underwear. Federal Stores, 109 West 26th St.

WILL place orders on snappy styles, Fall dresses. 122 West 26th, seventh floor.

LOOKING AT FALL DRESSES IN SILKS AND SERGES. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

LOOKING AT silk and cloth dresses. 11th floor, 18 West 27th St.

CONTRACTORS CALL with own samples of silk, serge and poplin dresses. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 W. 30th St.

CONTRACTORS on machine knit goods for infants' sacques and caps. M 92 Times.

WE HAVE 500 COTTON DRESSES TO CLOSE OUT AT A SACRIFICE. DICKER & GENSBERG, 142 WEST 25TH ST.

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REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.,

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $1,856,555.02); market value.		$1,887,610.07
Private securities (book value, $9,728,457.94); market value.		9,713,848.51
Real estate owned		3,227,580.69
Mortgages owned		1,158,106.97
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		1,108,097.43
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		31,884,198.19
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		24,712,612.03
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,767.87
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets $4,000,000.00		
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	3,118,042.94	
		7,118,042.94
Specie		16,962,745.16
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		2,502,790.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings..$7,977,921.55		
Other cash items.. 1,170,608.58		
		9,148,530.13
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra,)		849,553.84
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		215,445.89
Total		$110,479,016.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,500,000.00
Surplus on market values; Surplus fund		6,729,658.24
Surplus on book value		$6,870,705.44
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$7,498,785.02	
Due New York State savings and loan associations, credit unions, and land bank	118,813.17	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	167,332.96	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	52,214.27	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	74,920,685.25	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	303,611.21	
Demand certificates of deposit	474,348.78	
Deposit withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books	884,342.26	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	1,831,176.77	
Certified checks	4,549,355.83	
Unpaid dividends	532.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	8,631,345.45	
		98,859,583.61
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		849,553.84
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	13,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	142,313.84	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	84,022.01	
Estimated unearned discounts	277,876.00	
		490,213.85
Total		$110,479,016.84

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE 4% BONDS DUE JUNE 1, 1990, OF MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY:

Your attention is called to the WARRANT attached to each SECOND MORTGAGE 4% BOND of this Company, due June 1, 1990, calling for the delivery, ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1st 1915, at its office in the City of New York, of sheets of FIFTY COUPONS, for interest to become payable semi-annually thereafter to and including June 1, 1990.

Coupon sheets will be delivered to bondholders upon presentation of their bonds at the office of the Company, 71 Broadway, New York City, ON AND AFTER THE DATE NAMED, with the warrant attached. The sheets of coupons will be attached to the bonds, in accordance with the recommendation of the New York Stock Exchange, and delivery made to the owners thereof with as little delay as possible.

J. B. BARNES, Assistant Treasurer.
May 15, 1915.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS DUE AUGUST 1, 1990, OF THE KANSAS CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY:

Your attention is called to the INDORSEMENT on each FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BOND of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company, due August 1, 1990, calling for the delivery, ON OR AFTER THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1915, at its office in the City of New York, of a sheet of FIFTY COUPONS, for interest to become payable semi-annually thereafter to and including August 1, 1940.

The coupon sheet will be delivered to bondholders upon presentation of their bonds at the office of Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, 71 Broadway, New York City, ON AND AFTER THE DATE NAMED. The sheet of coupons will be attached to the bonds, in accordance with the recommendation of the New York Stock Exchange, and delivery made to the owners thereof with as little delay as possible.

J. B. BARNES, Assistant Treasurer.
May 15, 1915.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Wednesday, July 7, 1915, for Contract 149, for furnishing, delivering, and installing racks, shutters, screens, filters, and other apparatus in gate chambers at Ashokan, Kensico, and Hill View reservoirs, in the town of Olive, Ulster County, and town of Mt. Pleasant and City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent, for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Wednesday, July 7, 1915, for Contract 140, for furnishing, delivering, and erecting at Shafts 11 and 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct, in the City of New York, drainage equipment for unwatering the tunnel and its shafts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10), in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing forage and straw required in Eastern Department during nine months commencing Oct. 1, 1915, will be received here until 11 A. M., Aug. 2, 1915. Information furnished on application to Department Quartermaster.

FOR GUIDANCE OF INVESTORS.

The Annalist, published every Monday, directs investors into the right channels. Best information on financial and economic developments throughout the world. Price 10 cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

ESTABLISHED 1784.

[No. 1393.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 23, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)	$29,952,693.31	
Overdrafts, secured, none; unsecured, $259.01	259.01	
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	500,000.00	
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$110,000.00	
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	999,295.12	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	4,421,200.76	
Total bonds, securities, etc.	5,530,495.88	
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$300,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	150,000.00	
	$150,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	5.00	
		150,005.00
Banking house		250,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		2,267,272.23
Due from banks and bankers		606,216.11
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,417,670.52
Outside checks and other cash items, $81,663.03; fractional currency, nickels, and cents, $403.90		82,066.93
Notes of other national banks		4,005.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Total coin and certificates		2,736,573.70
Legal-tender notes		742,198.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		40,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		8,000.00
Total		$48,686,458.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,757,488.18	
Reserved for taxes	46,187.81	
	$1,803,580.99	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	129,097.69	
		1,674,388.30
Circulating notes	$500,000.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	292.50	
		799,747.50
Due to banks and bankers		11,580,767.00
Dividends unpaid		160,891.00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	$16,682,463.00	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	950,132.28	
Certified checks	4,464,765.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,402,513.79	
United States deposits	106,000.00	
Postal savings deposits	960,510.90	
		24,466,885.17
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	$350,000.00	
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	1,085,477.20	
		1,435,477.20
Letters of credit		2,022,525.00
Acceptances		1,200,500.62
Total		$48,686,458.99

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1915.

HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES BROWN,
S. T. HUBBARD,
CHAS. OLNEY,
Directors.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Public securities, (book value, $185,455.97,) market value		$185,455.97
Private securities, (book value, $284,821.71,) market value		284,821.71
Real estate owned		100,000.00
Mortgages owned		2,758.87
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		11,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		4,190,090.59
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		5,772,088.70
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$375,549.19	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	819,664.73	
		1,195,213.92
Specie		1,757,272.22
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		436,000.00
Federal reserve notes		30,000.00
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$445,008.96	
Other cash items	67,045.35	
		512,054.31
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		8,000.00
Total		$14,498,761.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$500,000.00	
Undivided profits	678,760.15	
		1,178,760.15
Surplus on book value, $1,190,260.15		
Deposits—Preferred:		
Due New York State savings banks	$718,926.49	
Deposits by the State of New York	180,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	177,204.53	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	13,862.50	
Not preferred:		
Deposits subject to check	9,721,985.09	
Time deposits and certificates, payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	50,162.11	
Demand certificates of deposit	14,488.71	
Cashiers' checks outstanding	14,005.88	
Certified checks	94,089.16	
Due trust companies and banks	1,787,290.70	
		12,771,905.82
Reserves for taxes	$11,098.97	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	3,496.35	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	5,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	25,000.00	
		43,095.32
Total		$14,498,761.29

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

MANHATTAN COMPANY

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $2,691,000.00,) market value		$2,736,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $3,766,557.33,) market value		3,785,434.00
Real estate owned		900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		16,170,861.99
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased, not secured by collateral		11,029,026.94
Specie		10,639,261.85
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		4,161,400.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$13,600,835.43	
Other cash items	548,845.81	
		19,149,181.24
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		100,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at the close of business on above date		112,200.00
Total		$74,487,478.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$2,050,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$4,100,000.00	
Undivided profits	700,957.79	
		4,800,957.79
Surplus on book values, $4,760,628.07.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$4,840,859.16	
Deposits by the State of New York	1,665,537.00	
Deposits by the Supt. of Banks of State of New York	20,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	25,401,687.83	
Demand certificates of deposit	50,500.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	4,238,248.92	
Certified checks	11,694,576.33	
Unpaid dividends	151,037.37	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	19,859,019.15	
		67,251,456.30
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		100,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes	$46,258.39	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	52,064.65	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	65,502.95	
Estimated unearned discounts	71,244.00	
		235,044.99
Total		$74,487,478.98

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1390.]

REPORT of the condition of

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 23, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)	$72,145,676.31	
Customers' liability under letters of credit and acceptances	1,671,489.87	
Total loans		$73,817,166.68
Overdrafts, unsecured		416.79
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$5,000,000.00	
U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits, (par value,) $50,000	40,500.00	
U. S. bonds loaned	25,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds		5,074,500.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$1,396,214.86	
Bonds, securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits or bills payable, (postal excluded)	2,885,983.91	
Other bonds loaned	456,180.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds, (not including stocks,) owned unpledged	7,360,095.16	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		11,548,423.92
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank ..$730,000.00		
Less amount unpaid 240,000.00	$490,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	147,567.05	
		637,567.05
Banking house		3,068,123.48
Other real estate owned		1,470,149.60
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		3,341,933.65
Due from banks and bankers		1,851,730.03
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		70,401.82
Exchanges for Clearing House		14,852,141.53
Outside checks and other cash items	$151,508.48	
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	3,646.28	
		155,149.76
Notes of other national banks		100,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		60,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Total coin and certificates	25,595,778.00	
Legal-tender notes	550,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (not more than 5 per cent on circulation)	250,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	150,000.00	
Total		$146,773,462.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$6,000,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$3,950,366.58	
Reserved for taxes	60,453.45	
Reserved for interest	71,782.01	
	$3,461,601.04	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	249,887.02	
		3,263,314.02
Circulating notes		5,000,000.00
Due to banks and bankers		2,555.75
Dividends unpaid		$57,885,668.51
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	48,215,102.00	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	1,025,957.72	
Certified checks	10,902,408.04	
Cashier's checks outstanding	408,108.15	
Postal savings deposits	1,273,094.51	
State, county or other municipal deposits secured by item 4d of "Resources"	469,052.00	
Deposits requiring notice of less than 30 days	450,000.00	
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	1,820,000.00	
State, county or other municipal deposits secured by item 4d of "Resources"	1,578,429.16	
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	1,245,562.26	
		124,066,425.49
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		100,000.00
Letters of credit and time acceptances, (Foreign Dept.)		1,674,782.00
Total		$146,773,462.11

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, G. W. McGARRAH, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. McGARRAH, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1915.

HENRY AUMANN, Jr.,
Notary Public, Westchester Co. Certificate filed in N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN D. RYAN,
CLARENCE H. KELSEY,
N. F. PALMER,
Directors.

[No. 1390.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Citizens Central National Bank of New York

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 23, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)	$22,963,010.19	
Customers' liability under letters of credit	396,380.36	
Total loans		$23,359,390.47
Overdrafts, unsecured		1,146.02
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$1,655,100.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	297,830.19	
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank ..$248,000		
Less amount unpaid .. 121,500	121,500.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	23,500.00	
		2,097,830.19
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		1,930,571.11
Due from banks and bankers		1,749,877.28
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		182,776.80
Exchanges for Clearing House		987,277.17
Outside checks and other cash items	$140,892.71	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	8,008.82	
		148,901.53
Notes of other national banks		82,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Total coin and certificates		3,374,329.00
Legal-tender notes		108,926.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		82,755.00
Total		$33,955,875.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,550,000.00
Surplus fund		1,500,000.00
Undivided profits	$871,894.58	
Reserved for taxes	22,961.40	
Reserved for interest unearned on bills discounted	200,000.00	
Reserved for depreciation in securities	100,000.00	
	$1,194,855.98	
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	156,091.30	
		1,038,764.68
Circulating notes	$1,655,100.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	4,632.50	
		1,650,477.50
Due to banks and bankers	$6,689,978.16	
Dividends unpaid	56.00	
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	17,650,281.97	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	128,441.00	
Certified checks	190,609.24	
Cashier's checks outstanding	382,230.28	
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	94,300.00	
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	1,185,041.10	
		26,801,152.70
Letters of credit and foreign accounts		825,285.28
Total		$33,955,875.07

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1915.

WM. V. A. POE, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
AMBROSE R. ADAMS,
CHARLES L. BERNHEIMER,
EDWIN S. SCHENCK,
Directors.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE MUTUAL BANK

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value $1,000,) market value		$957.50
Private securities, (book value $6,500,) market value		6,500.00
Real estate owned		507,847.82
Mortgages owned		450.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		243,095.17
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		1,537,998.29
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,280,900.80
Overdrafts		161.61
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,677,956.49	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	53,775.11	
		1,731,731.60
Specie		852,451.51
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		110,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		5,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$236,691.49	
Other cash items	16,240.63	
		252,932.12
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close or business on above date	$2,200.08	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date, estimated	14,500.00	
		16,700.08
Total		$7,498,826.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market value:		
Surplus fund	$200,000.00	
Undivided profits	277,169.97	
		477,169.97
Surplus on book value, $277,202.04.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$220,004.41	
Due New York State savings and loan associations, credit unions and land bank	514.43	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	1,086.12	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	5,776,971.87	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	33,257.80	
Demand certificates of deposit	31,000.00	
Other certificates of deposit	59,847.34	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	25,676.55	
Certified checks	46,784.13	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	81,870.43	
		6,672,922.34
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$190,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	7,151.50	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	2,777.81	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date, estimated	26,750.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	20,030.00	
		246,709.31
Income tax withheld		24.86
Total		$7,498,826.50

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra is a magnificent record of the incidents in the European conflict in picture. Vivid illustrations of war scenes, beautifully printed on fine paper by rotogravure. 10c everywhere. $1.25 for three months; $5.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,461.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK

of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 23, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$196,359,706.31
Customers' liability under letters of credit		8,418,366.31
Overdrafts, secured, and unsecured		74.06
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		3,362,750.00
U. S. and other bonds loaned		2,985,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand		56,499.14
Bonds, securities, &c.		36,899,751.93
Capital set aside for South American branches		2,000,000.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		1,500,000.00
Securities purchased with agreement to resell		115,000.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		5,000,000.00
Due from banks and bankers		17,178,849.65
Country checks, other cash items, and fractional currency		157,001.68
Exchanges for Clearing House		22,119,769.65
Checks on other banks in this city		992,033.17
Notes of other national banks		320,200.00
Federal Reserve notes		804,500.00
Lawful reserve, viz.:		
Specie in vault $102,580,266.30		
Legal-tender notes in vault 3,194,250.00		
Deposit in Federal Reserve Bank 32,923,433.12		
		138,699,949.42
Gold bullion		3,840,873.10
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		168,187.50
Due from U. S. Treasurer		17,000.00
Total		$441,095,406.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund		25,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		11,961,884.80
National bank notes outstanding		3,362,750.00
Due to banks and bankers	$173,306,360.75	
Dividends unpaid	1,310.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	174,280,806.70	
Demand certificates of deposit	875,479.61	
Certified checks	5,495,629.77	
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,863,826.40	
Time deposits	551,132.78	
Time certificates of deposit	513,667.85	
		359,171,823.86
U. S. and other bonds borrowed		5,502,150.00
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed		1,864,844.51
Acceptances based on imports and exports		1,837,652.69
Letters of credit		6,360,755.11
Other liabilities		872,360.24
Total		$441,095,406.81

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, G. EDWIN GREGORY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. E. GREGORY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1915.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
E. P. SWENSON,
MOSES TAYLOR,
J. P. GRACE,
Directors.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $99,972.50,) market value		$101,215.00
Private securities, (book value, $5,600,) market value		5,600.00
Real estate owned		552,066.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		111,980.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		8,840,098.47
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		4,447,862.31
Overdrafts		4,844.66
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item		467,436.02
Specie		2,976,125.80
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		852,915.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$329,634.60	
Other cash items	221,954.04	
		551,588.64
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date (estimated)		33,257.80
N. Y. City notes and bonds (book value $258,000,) market value		291,255.02
Total		$18,536,305.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$100,000.00
Surplus on market value:		
Surplus fund	$100,000.00	
Undivided profits	2,248,419.45	
		2,348,419.45
Surplus on book value, $2,236,921.33.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$49,477.35	
Due New York State savings and loan associations, credit unions and Land Bank	16,242.89	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	15,220,615.28	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,890.97	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	193,567.80	
Certified checks	194,090.18	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	35,787.16	
		15,704,171.06
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes and contingencies	$335,470.52	
Estimated unearned discounts	50,244.76	
		385,715.28
Total		$18,536,305.81

[No. 783.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 23, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$147,484,593.60	
Customers' liability under letters of credit and acceptances	7,068,288.23	
Total loans		$154,572,881.83
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		3,945,000.00
Bonds, securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits or bills payable	$475,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds owned unpledged	16,062,648.50	
		16,537,648.50
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$2,100,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	1,050,000.00	
		1,050,000.00
Banking house		2,000,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		12,917,168.94
Due from banks and bankers		886,053.14
Checks on banks in the same city as reporting bank		465,732.85
Exchanges for Clearing House		12,027,277.44
Outside checks and other cash items	$15,513.34	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	257.15	
		15,770.49
Notes of other national banks		674,750.00
Federal Reserve notes		314,150.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Total coin and certificates		24,724,406.50
Legal-tender notes		3,873,625.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	$197,250.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	72,000.00	
		269,250.00
Interest accrued		870,820.56
Customers' obligations account bank's contingent liability		800,000.00
Total		$285,419,206.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$7,636,497.91	
Reserved for taxes	618,409.04	
Reserved for interest	50,479.21	
	$8,305,386.76	
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	162,204.76	
		7,143,182.00
Circulating notes	$3,945,000.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	57,000.00	
		3,888,000.00
Due to banks and bankers	$94,339,489.02	
Dividends unpaid	18,389.50	
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	77,874,822.42	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	977,191.78	
Certified checks	8,569,388.97	
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,630,304.59	
Time deposits:		
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	125,000.90	
		180,079,296.68
Letters of credit		3,467,587.35
Acceptances based on imports and exports		2,688,228.13
Unearned discount		702,941.67
Liabilities other than those above stated		800,000.00
Total		$285,419,206.15

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this thirtieth day of June, 1915.

E. H. CALLAHAN,
Notary Public, Kings County.

Certificate filed in New York County, No. 47.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES N. JARVIE,
H. W. de FOREST,
H. B. THAYER,
Directors.

THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

139 BROADWAY

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$30,220,818.31	
U.S. Bonds to secure Circulation	500,000.00	
U.S. Bonds and other Securities to secure U.S. Deposits	469,972.86	
Bonds, Securities, Etc.	6,243,342.31	
Due from Banks	329,222.90	
Exchanges for Clearing House	4,330,347.84	
Cash	5,484,304.76	
Customers Liability For Account Drafts Accepted	1,000,000.00	
	$49,578,008.96	

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus Fund	2,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,048,927.41
Reserve for Taxes, Etc.	18,319.37
Circulation	500,000.00
Deposits	44,010,762.20
Acceptances based upon Imports and Exports	1,000,000.00
	$49,578,008.96

DIRECTORS

UNION N. BETHELL, President New York Telephone Co.
NEWCOMB CARLTON, Pres. Western Union Telegraph Co.
THOMAS COCHRAN, President
EDMUND C. CONVERSE, New York
OTIS H. CUTLER, Pres. American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co.
HENRY P. DAVISON, J. P. Morgan & Co.
ZOHETH S. FREEMAN, Vice-President
SAMUEL L. FULLER, Kissel, Kinnicut & Co.
HARVEY D.

Lackawanna Steel Co

First Consolidated 5s

pay 7%

These bonds have been outstanding five years, and have sold about fifteen points higher when their security was less.

Since 1906 the earnings of the company have averaged an amount six times the annual interest requirements of these bonds.

Special Circular on Request.

Plympton, Gardiner&Co

Investment Securities

26 EXCHANGE PLACE. NEW YORK.

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

5% State Bonds

Denominations

$100, $500, $1,000

Acceptable as security for Postal Savings Deposits

To Yield 4.60%

Circular AG-58 on request

N.W. Halsey&Co

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Boston | Chicago Baltimore | San Francisco St. Louis

Assurances of A Steady Income

are more conducive to peace of mind than the uncertain possibilities of speculative profits. We have a very carefully prepared list of sound, dependable investments which we recommend for those who wish to receive a substantial and assured income.

Send for this List No. A-50

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co

Incorporated

Investment Securities

14 Wall St., New York

July Investments

Prevailing conditions present an opportunity for the investor to obtain an unusually high return upon the safest form of investment.

Municipal Bonds

Over fifty issues, yielding 4.10% to 6% are listed in our July Circular which will be sent on request.

Spitzer, Rorick & Co

Successors to SPITZER & CO.

Established 1871

5 Nassau Street, New York

Toledo Chicago

General Rubber Co.

5% Debenture Bonds

Due December 1, 1918

To Yield 5.65%

Curtis & Sanger

Members New York, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

49 WALL STREET

Boston New York Chicago

Thrift Means Independence

By Partial Payment Savings you can acquire on a convenient basis our payments the highest grade of securities in amounts from one share up.

Your money is earning for you while you save it.

This method is clearly explained in our Booklet No. 28.

Write, phone or call.

HARRIS, WINTHROP & Co

Members New York Stock Exchange.

THE ROOKERY, CHICAGO | 15 WALL ST., NEW YORK

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Quiet—More Foreign Selling of Bonds—Our Billion-Dollar Credit Balance.

The bond market yesterday was still under the influence of the liquidation from abroad, but the stock market was less controlled than it had been during the previous session by considerations based on the rise in the cost of capital, which was reflected in the rate which New York City had to pay for its money and which is back of the foreign selling of American bonds, which has been the noteworthy feature of the bond market during recent days. In the first hour of trading on the Stock Exchange a fair amount of business was transacted, but thereafter the dealings were on a very small scale. The total for the session was below even the recent relatively low average and a considerably small number of issues figured in the business done. Here and there strength prevailed and here and there weakness, but for the most part, as was natural, the market, in which much diminished dealings represented a loss in market initiative prices, changed very little. The fact that we are approaching a holiday and also that we are close to the time when the German reply to our note will be received again influenced traders and did much for the slowing down of the market.

New low records in exchange rates emphasized the likelihood of additional financing for European account, but there was nothing to indicate that any arrangement for financing here had yet been closed. It is natural, however, to look for some step of that kind, for the recent course of exchange has made it plainer than ever that the necessity of making payment here for supplies purchased on a huge scale requires some step out of the ordinary course of the exchange market. At the same time we are apt to lay more stress here on the loss in exchange than are the European Governments which are buying here. This loss appears large, but it is after all a very small item when considered as a part of expenditures which are mounting into the billions.

Wall Street was interested yesterday in the news from Washington that a former member of Congress had laid information before the Federal Reserve Board that the resources of the Federal Reserve Banks were being employed to finance the purchases of war munitions in this country and that the notes of the Federal Reserve Banks were being issued to help float the obligations of belligerent nations in this market. Wall Street was at a loss to see how such loans could be floated by the process of issuing Federal Reserve notes and also at a loss to understand why it is if notes were being issued against such loans the weekly statements of the Federal Reserve Banks should show as they do that the great bulk of all the Federal Reserve notes so far issued are secured not by paper of any kind, but by actual cash. So far as Wall Street knows, barring the $25,000,000 of Russian bills lately accepted by banks here, no bills the proceeds of which have been used in connection with war purchases have been accepted by banks here. Up to this time those purchases seem to have been paid for in actual cash and it it well known of course that none of the Russian acceptances were purchased by the Federal Reserve Banks. That would not as a matter of fact fall within the classes of acceptances which the Reserve Banks can buy under the rules formulated by the Federal Reserve Board.

Returns of our foreign trade for the month of May show a credit trade balance for that month of about $131,500,000, which is much larger than the balances indicated by the preliminary weekly figures. This brings the excess of exports over imports for the eleven months up to more than $983,000,000, and if to this we add the estimated excess of exports for June on the partial returns so far at hand we have a credit trade balance for the fiscal year of $1,043,000,000. If recent experiences are repeated the final figures for June will bring this total to a still larger figure. It is not surprising that the foreign exchanges are overwhelmingly in our favor.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	6
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅜
Ninety days	2⅜@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜
90 days	2⅜@2½
4 mos	2½@3

5 mos	3
6 mos	3
7 mos	3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3	6 months	3¼@3¾
60 to 90 days	2		

Other Names.

4 months	3½	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76¼	$4.75¾	$4.76¼
Cables	4.77⅛	4.76⅝	4.77⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	$4.76⅛	$4.77⅛
Paris	5.70	5.69
Berlin	.81⅞	.81⅛
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia	37.50	37.50
Switzerland	5.45	5.44
Scandanavia	26.20	26.25
China—		
Hongkong	48.00	48.15
Shanghai	55.50	55.75
Singapore	37.50	--
Greece	5.26	5.25
Holland	.39⅞	.39⅜
India—		
Bombay	33.00	--
Calcutta	38.00	--
Italy	6.18	6.17
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.90	42.00
Rio	25.80	25.95
Spain	18.75	18.85

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
	$4.71⅝	$4.70	$4.71⅛	$4.69¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $298,020,531; balance, $16,780,254; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,714,288.

The local banks have lost $2,750,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c. discount; St. Louis, 5c. premium; San Francisco, 40c. premium; Montreal, 8.12½c. premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 27¼d, unchanged; New York, 48c, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1915.

Stocks, Shares.

Total sales	224,077
Same day last year	129,717
Year to date	62,359,655
Same period last year	38,098,559
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.41 + .05
Same day last year	65.00 — .18

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	37⅜	37⅝	300	Alaska Gold Mines	38⅛	38⅛	37⅝	37⅜	---
	16⅞	17⅛	50	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	---
	52	54	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	53	53	53	53	---
	74⅜	75	3,200	Amalgamated Cop	74½	75¾	74½	75	+ ⅛
	51	52	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	51⅝	51⅞	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
	48¾	49½	300	Am. Beet Sugar	49	49¼	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
	103	104	300	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	103¼	105¼	104	104	-1
	45¾	45⅞	22,600	Am. Can	46⅛	46⅝	45¼	45⅞	— ⅛
	100¼	101¼	10	Am. Can pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	---
	94	94⅞	1,200	Am. Car & Fdry	94	94⅝	93½	94½	+ ⅜
	112	114	100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	— ½
	11 3/4	11 4/4	1,484	Am. Coal Products	11 3/8	11 4/8	11 3/4	11 3/4	+ ⅜
	6⅞	7	800	Am. H. & Leather	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
	34⅜	35	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34⅜	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	+ ⅛
	29	30	400	Am. Ice Securities	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
	49⅛	50½	800	Am. Locomotive	50	50	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
	80	80¼	4,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79⅝	81	79⅝	80	+1
	79	81	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf. B	80	80	80	80	-1
	37	38	200	Am. Steel Foundries	38⅛	38½	38	38	— ⅛
	60	65	25	Am. Tel. & Cable	61⅝	61⅝	61⅜	61⅜	---
	120¾	121¼	400	Am. Tel. & Tel x d	121⅝	121⅝	121¾	121⅛	— ⅜
	5⅞	6¼	500	Am. Writing P. pf	7	7	6	6	—1½
	36	36½	2,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
	100⅝	100½	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	---
	97⅞	98	800	A., T. & S. F. pf. x d	98	98	98	98	— ⅛
	104	106	100	Atlantic Coast Line	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	— ⅛
	64¾	65	6,100	Baldwin Loco	65¼	66	64½	64⅝	— ⅛
	76½	76⅝	680	Baltimore & Ohio	76¼	76⅝	76¼	76½	+ ⅛
	70⅞	71⅜	200	Baltimore & O. pf	71	71	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅜
	163½	170	2,300	Bethlehem Steel	169¾	171	163¾	163¾	+ ⅛
	116	119	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	116	116	116	116	— ⅛
	91	97	50	Brown Shoe pf	60	60	60	60	---
	71	71¾	600	Butte & Superior	70¾	71	70½	70⅝	+ ⅛
	143½	143⅝	9,900	Canadian Pacific	142¾	143⅞	142¼	142⅞	+ ⅛
	40¼	40¾	1,560	Central Leather Co	40⅝	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
	33⅝	33½	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
	...	9	16	Chicago & Alton	9	9	9	9	---
	11⅞	12⅛	100	Chi. Great Western	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
	90¼	90⅝	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ⅛
	125	127	300	Chi. & Northwest	125	125	125	125	— ⅛
	15⅞	16	2,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
	45⅞	45¾	1,200	Chino Copper	45⅜	45¾	45⅛	45⅞	+ ⅛
	58	60	500	Clev., C., C. & St. L	59	60	59	60	+ ⅛
	31	31½	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	31¼	31¾	31⅛	31½	+ ⅛
	13	14	900	Comstock Tunnel	*13	14	13	14	---
	123¼	126¼	100	Consolidated Gas	126½	126½	126½	126½	— ⅛
	14⅞	14⅝	400	Corn Products Ref	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
	78¾	79⅛	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
	32⅜	32½	27,600	Crucible Steel	31½	32⅝	30¾	32⅜	+1⅝
	87	88½	700	Cuban-Am. Sugar	86¾	88	86½	87	---
	25⅞	26	4,200	Distillers' Secur	26⅛	26⅛	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
	18⅜	18⅝	1,500	Dome Mines	18½	19¼	18½	18⅝	---
	26⅜	26⅝	900	Erie	26½	26⅝	26½	26½	— ¼
	210	222½	310	General Chemical	216	220	216	220	+5
	107	110½	40	Gen. Chemical pf	108½	110½	108½	110½	---
	166¾	170¼	2,000	General Electric	169¼	171¼	169¼	170	— ¾
	153⅜	156	1,100	General Motors	156⅝	157½	156	156	---
	102¼	102⅝	50	General Motors pf	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	---
	53⅜	54	7,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	54⅛	54⅝	53	53⅛	— ⅜
	101¼	102¾	100	Goodrich pf	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101¼	— ⅛
	118	118¼	1,700	Great Northern pf	118⅝	118⅝	118	118⅛	— ⅛
	35⅛	36	500	Gt. Northern Ore	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅛
	63¼	63½	300	Guggenheim Explor	63¾	63¾	61	63⅛	+ ⅜
	31¼	31½	800	Inspiration Copper	31⅛	31½	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
	22	22¼	500	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	22¼	22½	22¼	22⅜	---
	75¼	77½	100	Inter.-Met. pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	---
	23	25	300	Int. Agricultural pf	22	25	23	25	—3
	100½	102	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	100	100	100	100	— ¾
	9¼	10	100	Int. Paper	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
	24¾	25¼	100	Kansas City South	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
	124	125	6	Kings Co. El L. & P.	124	124	124	124	---
	142	148	400	Lehigh Valley	142¾	142¾	142¼	142¼	— ¼
	225	227	200	Liggett & Myers	225	227	225	227	+2
	116	117½	11	Lorll., (P.,) Co. pf	116	116	116	116	---
	40	41	600	Maxwell Motors	41	41	40	40¾	---
	76½	76¾	8,700	Mexican Petroleum	74	76½	74	76½	+2½
	28	29¼	400	Miami Copper	28	28½	28	28	---
	115	117	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	115⅞	115⅞	115¼	115¼	— ¾
	124	126	160	M., St. P. & S. S.M. pf	123	123	123	123	---
	8⅞	9	5,010	s. 1 f.	9¼	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	—1
	23	28	2,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	25	28	24	25	—2½
	6¾	7	6,750	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
	102	103	200	Missouri Pacific	102½	102½	102	102	---
	17½	17¾	200	Montana Power pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
	63	64	100	Nat. Enn. & S. Co	64	64	64	64	— ⅛
	14¾	14⅞	100	Nat. Lead Co	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
	90	93	100	Nevada Con. Cop	14¾	14¾	90	90	+1½
	88½	88⅞	1,650	N. Y. Air Brake	90	90	87⅞	89	+1½
	64⅞	65¼	100	N. Y. Central	87⅞	89¼	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅛
	20	20½	300	N. Y., N. H. & H	64⅝	64⅝	28	28	+1
	103	104	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	28	28	103	103	— ⅛
	106⅞	107¼	600	Norfolk & Western	103	103	107	107	---
	32½	33½	500	Northern Pacific	107	107¼	33	32⅜	— ¼
	105⅞	106⅜	1,500	Pacific Mail	33	33	105⅝	105⅝	---
	105⅞	106⅜	42	Penn. R. R	106⅛	106⅜	105⅝	105⅝	---
	35¼	37	300	do., odd lot	105⅞	105⅞	35¼	35¼	—4⅝
	37	37	70	Pettibone, M. & Co	35½	35½	34¾	34¾	---
	47⅞	48½	200	do., odd lot	34¾	34¾	47⅞	47⅞	---
	2	2¾	200	Pressed Steel Car	47⅞	47⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅜
	23¾	24	500	Quicksilver pf	2⅝	2⅝	23¾	23¾	+ ⅜
	147⅞	148	13,100	Ray Con. Copper	24	24	148	148	+ ⅜
	4¼	4½	310	Reading	148	148⅝	147¼	148	+ ⅛
	6⅜	6⅝	700	Rumely, (M.,) Co	4½	4½	4½	4½	---
	7¼	7½	300	St. Louis & San F.	6	6¼	6	6½	+ ¼
	35	35½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
	33	33½	60	Seaboard Air Line	33¾	33¾	35½	35½	+ ⅛
	139	139½	200	do., odd lot	35⅝	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	---
	87⅝	87⅞	2,100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	139	139	139	139	+1
	...	...	100	Southern Pacific	87⅝	88⅛	87⅛	87⅝	—1⅝
	15⅜	16	700	So. Pacific r. r	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	---
	51½	52⅛	200	Southern Railway	16	16	15⅝	16	---
	54½	55½	200	So. Railway pf	52¼	52¼	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
	70	70½	200	Standard Milling	55	55	55	55	+1
	77⅞	78	700	Standard Mill. pf	70	70	70	70	— ⅛
	99½	100¼	100	Studebaker Co.	77½	78	77½	77⅝	— ¼
	87	87½	1,300	Studebaker Co. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅜
	128	129	300	Tennessee Copper	36¾	37⅛	36½	37	---
	126	124½	100	Texas Co	128	128	128	128	+1⅛
	52½	53	400	Tex. Co. sub.cfs.,1 p	123	123	123	123	---
	98	99	100	Third Avenue	53	53	52¾	52¾	— ½
	6	8	300	Tobacco Prod. pf	99½	99½	98½	98½	---
	5½	6	300	Union B. & P. Co	5½	5½	5½	5½	---
	127⅝	127⅞	4,300	Union Pacific	127¼	127⅝	127¼	127⅜	+ ⅛
	80½	80⅝	200	Union Pacific pf	80⅜	80⅝	80⅜	80⅞	+ ⅜
	43	48	100	United Cigar Mfrs	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+1⅜
	101	104½	100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	+1
	32½	34	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	32½	32⅝	32½	32½	+ ⅛
	13⅛	15	100	U. S. C. P. & F.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
	37	39	100	U.S.C.I.P. & F. pf	37	37	37	37	—3
	94	95	50	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	95	95	95	95	---
	33	35	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	35	35	35	35	—3
	1¾	2½	200	U. S. Red. & Ref	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
	51⅜	51½	12,405	U. S. Rubber	50	52	50	51¼	+1½
	103	106	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103½	103½	103½	103⅝	—1⅛
	105	108	12	do., odd lot	105	105	105	105	---
	69	69¼	18,900	U. S. Steel	69¼	69⅝	69	69⅛	---
	109¼	109¼	530	U. S. Steel pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	— ⅛
	67⅜	67⅝	3,300	Utah Copper	67⅜	68⅛	67½	67⅝	---
	96	98	100	Va.-Car. C. pf. x. d.	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ½
	½	¾	100	Wabash	½	¾	½	¾	---
	⅞	1	200	Wabash pf	¾	¾	¾	⅞	---
	94	98	100	Wells Fargo Exp	97	97	97	97	—2⅜
	66	67	406	Western Union Tel	66⅜	66⅝	66⅛	66½	+ ⅛
	98½	98¾	7,300	West. E. & M., x d.	98½	99¼	98⅜	98⅝	+ ½
	120	121½	100	Woolworth pf	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅝	+ ¼
	120	121½	40	do., odd lot	120	120	120	120	---

*Cents per share.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices for stocks held well on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. In a number of instances decided improvements over Tuesday's closing figures were recorded. The metal stocks were again strong, with an increasing inquiry reported for copper. The approach of the 4th of July holiday was evidently having some effect, tending to make traders disinclined to enter into new commitments on any large scale.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	37⅞	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞
1,150	Amal. Copper	74½	75½	74½	75
40	Am. B. Sugar	49	49¼	49	49¼
2,510	Am. Can	46¼	46¼	45½	45⅞
40	Am. Car & Fy	54	54	53⅝	53⅝
20	Am. Ice Sec	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29¼
130	Am. Locomo	50¼	50¼	49¾	49¾
1,340	Am. Smelter'g	81	79⅝	78¾	79⅛
30	Anaconda Cop	36	36	36	36
50	At., T. & S. F.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
160	Bald. Loco	65⅛	65⅞	64⅝	64⅝
20	Balt. & Ohio	76½	76½	76½	76½
70	Beth. Steel	86½	86½	86½	86½
10	California Pet.	14	14	14	14
690	Can. Pacific	142⅜	143⅝	142¼	143⅛
80	Cent. Leather	40⅝	40⅝	40¼	40⅜
80	C., P. J. & F.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
50	Chino Copper	45⅝	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛
20	Col. Fuel & I.	32	32	31½	31½
1,260	Crucible Steel	31⅜	32⅜	31	32⅛
160	Dist. Securities	25⅝	25⅝	24	25
20	Erie	26¼	26¼	26¼	26⅜
750	Goodrich Co	54⅝	54⅝	53¼	54⅛
10	Gt. North. pf	118	118	118	118
10	Guggen'm Ex.	63½	63½	63½	63½
30	Inspiration	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
160	Inter. Met.	22	22½	22	22
10	Inter. Met. pf.	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
190	Mex. Petrol.	74⅞	76⅝	74⅞	76⅝
70	Mo. K. & T.	9¾	9¾	8¾	8¾
650	Mo. Pacific	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
20	Nat. Enamel'g	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
20	Nat. Lead	64	64	64	64
250	N. Y. Central	88¼	89⅛	88¼	88¼
60	Nor. Pacific	107	107	107	107
30	Pacific Mail	32½	32½	32¼	32¼
40	Pennsylvania	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
30	Pressed S. Car	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
50	Ray Copper	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
5,000	Reading	147⅞	148⅝	147⅝	148
10	South. Pac	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
10	Southern Ry	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
40	Studebaker Co.	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
40	Tenn. Copper	37	37	36⅞	37
50	Third Av	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
960	Union Pac	127½	128⅛	127⅜	127⅞
450	U. S. Rubber	50⅜	51⅞	50⅜	51⅜
5,550	U. S. Steel	69⅝	69⅝	69⅜	69⅜
80	Utah Copper	67⅜	67⅜	67⅛	67⅛
30	West. Un. Tel.	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼
660	Westingh. El	96⅛	96¼	95¾	95¾

27,250

BONDS.

$1,000	Cent. Pac. 4s	86⅜	86⅜	86⅛	86⅜

MINING STOCKS.

200	Atlanta	.30	.31⅛	.30	.31⅛
400	Goldf'd Merg.	.23	.25	.23	.25
800	Jim Butler	.07	.09	.07	.09
900	Mexican	.35	.38	.35	.36
500	Mona'h Pitts.	.11	.11	.11	.11

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Portland	1.42½	1.42½	1.42½	1.42½
1,000	Silver Pick	.10	.10	.10	.10
200	Ton. Belmont	4.12¾	4.12¾	4.12¼	4.12¾
400	Tonopah Ext.	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
400	Tono. Merger	.40	.40	.40	.40
300	West End	.81	.81	.81	.81

5,300

BOND AVERAGES.

June, 1915.

	Aver.	Ch'ge.		Aver.	Ch'ge.
June 1	83.59	— .10	June 16	83.43	— .07
June 2	82.65	+ .06	June 17	83.54	+ .11
June 3	82.72	+ .07	June 18	83.53	— .01
June 4	83.02	+ .30	June 19	83.65	+ .12
June 5	82.96	— .06	June 21	83.69	+ .04
June 7	83.05	+ .09	June 22	83.63	— .06
June 8	83.08	+ .02	June 23	83.58	— .05
June 9	83.04	+ .01	June 24	83.35	— .23
June 10	83.20	+ .25	June 25	83.13	— .22
June 11	83.39	+ .19	June 26	83.10	— .03
June 14	83.46	+ .07	June 28	82.97	— .13
June 14	83.49	+ .03	June 29	82.85	— .12
June 15	83.50	+ .01	June 30	82.60	— .05

RANGE IN JUNE.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1915	83.69	June 21	83.59	June 1	82.60
1914	87.59	June 10	81.56	June 30	84.56
1913	87.85	June 3	83.78	June 11	81.85

YEAR'S RANGE.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1915	84.48	April 20	81.51	Jan. 2	82.60
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.04

*To date.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.60	4.45
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.45
Buff. Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Owing to the death of Leonard E. Ware, the partnership heretofore existing under the name of MANN, BILL & WARE, is this day dissolved.

The undersigned as copartners, from and after July 1st, 1915, will continue the business of brokers in collateral loans, and dealers in corporation notes, investments, bankers' acceptances, and bank stocks, at No. 7 Wall Street, under the firm name of

MANN, BILL & COMPANY.
S. VERNON MANN, JR.,
CHARLES ALFRED BILL,
JAMES DUANE PELL,
WILLIAM W. PEARCE,
WALDEN PELL.

Dated New York, June 30, 1915.

COTTON IRREGULAR IN NARROW RANGE

Traders Mark Time Awaiting the Government Crop Report to Be Issued Today.

BEARISH FEELING PREVAILS

Statements of Private Investigators, However, Indicate Some Damage to Growing Plants.

Cotton continued to show irregularity and lack of tendency yesterday. This was not unusual in view of the fact that the trade generally showed a disposition to mark time awaiting the publication of the Government report on acreage and condition which will be issued at noon today. Consequently the private reports issued yesterday, while somewhat bullish in character, failed to have much effect upon the market. The Journal of Commerce reported a decline of 7-10 of 1 per cent. in the condition of the crop, which was placed at 79.7. Every State, with the exception of Texas and Louisiana, showed a decline in condition.

Miss Giles in her report estimated the condition of the crop at 79.5 against 82.8 one month ago. She estimated the acreage reduction at 15.1 per cent. In her report Miss Giles said: "The principal reasons for this deterioration of 3.3 per cent. during the month have been wet weather, retarded cultivation, small late growth, and boll weevils. While weather conditions were favorable in most sections over a period of ten days before the average date of returns, still the plant has not recovered from rains and low temperatures during the first week in June. Much unfertilized cotton is small. Boll weevils are more numerous and active than last year on a like date."

Germany's need of cotton was strikingly emphasized by a cable dispatch received yesterday stating that the Military Commandant of the Province of Brandenburg, in which Berlin is situated, had issued an order effective Aug. 1, prohibiting the manufacture of fabrics wholly or chiefly made out of cotton. This prohibition applies to goods for cloth for all ordinary purposes such as articles of clothing, bed linen, and table cloths. It is assumed that this step has been taken in order to conserve all cotton supplies as much as possible for the manufacture of propulsive ammunition. There are some authorities on powder manufacture who believe that Germany may be reduced to the practice of shredding cotton cloth and rags to make the pulp used in the manufacture of smokeless powder.

In spite of the bearish feeling prevailing in cotton circles there is a well-sustained optimism in textile circles. Mills are well engaged and many of them are sixty to ninety days behind in their deliveries. A good business is passing with South America on fabrics suited to that market.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. Norfolk six points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, 9.60 for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows (closed steady):

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.38	9.34	9.34@ 9.35	9.32@ 9.33
Oct.	9.82	9.75	9.78@ 9.79	9.74@ 9.75
Dec.	10.07	10.01	10.01@10.02	9.99@10.00
Jan.	10.13	10.08	10.08@10.09	10.05@10.06
March	10.34	10.32	10.32@10.34	10.29@10.31
May	10.55	10.53	10.53@10.55	10.50@10.52

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Today.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	910	900	1,531
New Orleans	2,766	84	113
Mobile		56	98
Savannah	535	162	254
Charleston	56	72	...
Wilmington	18	120	...
Norfolk	286	497	116

Total port receipts 4,571 bales, against 2,150 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	159	275	132
Memphis	1,304	322	46
St. Louis	1,411	365	1,249
Houston	1,420	1,020	655

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	1,500 to 2,000	1,892	1,267
New Orleans	500 to 800	832	329

Total exports so far this season 8,109,042 bales, against 8,902,125 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price, Middling.	Stocks, 1915.	Stocks, 1914.
520	New Orleans	9.00	161,571	90,183
75	Mobile	8.63	15,334	6,494
67	Savannah	8½	69,845	19,424
765	Galveston	9.00	161,571	89,997
—	Wilmington	—	38,581	11,215
839	Norfolk	8.69	53,687	19,158
354	Augusta	8.88	35,239	15,228
450	Memphis	8.75	95,963	22,099
41	St. Louis	9.00	22,730	18,024
582	Houston	8.95	68,865	48,084

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling at 5.22d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 38,000 bales, including 27,000 American. Closed quiet.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
American Light & Traction	322	326
American Light & Traction pf.	109	111
Adirondack Electric Power	14½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	91	94
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	49
American Power & Light	81	84
American Power & Light pf.	79	82
American Public Utilities	33	37
American Public Utilities pf.	62	65
American W. W. & Electric	6	8
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	16	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	62
Cities Service	47	49
Cities Service pf.	54	56
Colorado Power	18	19½
Colorado Power pf.	91	92½
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	50	54
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	79	82
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	31	36
Dayton Power & Light pf.	81	86
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	62	66
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	101
Empire District Electric 5s	72	76
Empire District Electric pf.	69	70
Federal Light & Traction	13	16
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	23	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	47	52
Northern States Power	28	29½
Northern States Power pf.	84	85½
Ozark Power & Water	13	18
Pacific Gas & Electric	43½	44
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	84	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	13	18
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	60	65
Southern California Edison	71½	74
Southern California Edison pf.	91	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	5½	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	23½	25
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5½	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	26	29
United Light & Rys.	40	45
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	65	69
Utah Securities	14	16
Western Power	13½	15
Western Power pf.	54	58

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.75		5.75	
Tin	39.50	40.00	39.75	40.25
Iron No. 2X fdy.	13.75	14.25	13.75	14.25
Antimony	36.00	37.00	36.00	37.00
Spelter (spot)	*22.50		*22.00	
Quicksilver	$90.00	$95.00	$90.00	$95.00
Aluminum	†30.00	31.00	†29.00	30.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 20¼@20⅝c a pound, unchanged in the open market yesterday. London market quotations were:

	Wednesday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	81	15	0	82	2	6
Copper, futures	83	2	6	82	7	6
Tin, spot	172	6	0	171	15	0
Tin, futures	168	5	0	168	10	0
Lead	26	5	0	25	11	3
Spelter	100	0	0	100	0	0

Regular weekly cable to the local Metal Exchange quoted antimony in London as follows: Hallett's, £125; ordinary brands, £124.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Receipts and expenditures:

	June 29.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$628,934	$17,131,507	$208,407,870
Int. rev., ord.	1,961,488	29,830,653	322,358,795
Cor. & in. tax	5,260,707	26,864,120	43,525,149
Miscellaneous	50,097	7,005,754	70,856,220
Total:	rcts. $7,867,277	$80,832,040	$650,948,036
Expenditures	2,967,234	54,758,559	730,777,614
Surplus	4,899,743	26,073,481	†79,829,578

*Deficit.

HARTFORD GAS CO. SOLD.

Two New England Firms Get Control in $2,000,000 Deal.

A deal was consummated yesterday whereby 71 per cent. of the common stock of the Hartford City Gas Light Company passed from the United Gas & Electric Light Corporation of New Jersey to Bodell & Co. of Providence, R. I., and Richter & Co. of Hartford, Conn., the two firms acting together in the purchase.

The shares transferred amounted to 35,680, and the deal, it was said, involved approximately $2,000,000. It is expected that the new owners will get representation on the Board of Directors.

TRADING IN LONDON.

Dealings in Old War Loan Still Overshadow Other Sections.

LONDON, June 30.—Money was quiet today. Discount rates were barely steady despite the weakness of American exchange. American eagles amounting to £1,250,000 were received from Brazil and sold to America today. The gold, it is believed, will be transferred from Ottawa to New York.

Active dealings in the old war loan overshadowed the other sections of the stock market, but copper shares were offered and they closed weak.

With the exception of selling Canadian Pacific to a lower level business in the American section was confined to further sales of gold bonds at easier prices.

Emergency Currency Law Dies.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency law, under which nearly $400,000,000 was put into circulation during the first days of stress of the European war, died at midnight by its own limitation. Practically all the currency issued has been retired and every remaining dollar is expected to be redeemed in the next few days.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	101¼	101½	2.90
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	5.85
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	5.75
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	98⅝	98⅝	6.35
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99¼	6.20
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	97⅝	98¼	7.35
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	96¼	97⅝	10.00
Norw'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norw'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swed'h Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	98¾	100	6.00
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	99¾	5.30
Switz. Gov't.	6	Mar., 1918	96¼	96¾	6.30
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	96¼	97	5.73

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101	4.00
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	101	3.70
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100⅝	4.05
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99¾	99¾	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98½	98¾	4.95
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99¾	100¼	4.95
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	101¼	102¼	5.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	91⅝	91¾	7.45
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1916	100	100⅛	2.75
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	96	9.25
Con. Gas, B.	5	May, 1917	100	100	4.98
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. Power	6	May1,1917	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99¾	99¾	5.18
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99	99⅜	5.90
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	97⅝	98	5.65
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sept., 1916	98½	99¼	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅛	101¼	2.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	98	98¼	7.20
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.25
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	101	2.60
Lou. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1917	97	98¼	6.35
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	97	98	6.65
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98¾	100	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	99¼	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	96¼	97	7.40
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100⅝	100⅝	1.75
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1915	100½	100⅝	2.00
N.Y.,N.H. &H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅝	4.00
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	2.15
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.65
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.60
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98½	6.10
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100	100⅛	5.50
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	95¼	97⅛	6.00
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	54½	55¼	14.40
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅝	5.00
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	88¾	89⅛	5.35
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
Western Pow.	6	July, 1915	100	100¼	8.00

STEEL TRADE IMPROVING.

Increased Output Throughout the Country Now at Hand.

Improving business in the steel trade is indicated by efforts to increase the output of pig iron by the Steel Corporation. Forecasts for the coming half of 1915 are generally indicative of an increased output throughout the country. The Iron Age says:

The steel trade enters upon the second half of the year with production about 50 per cent. greater than on Jan. 1 and with the increase in production and consumption which has been more marked in the past two months still in progress. There is a general disposition to look for further expansion in the remainder of the year, in spite of some irregularity in prices and of the failure of pig iron prices to reflect the improvement in finished material.

Products in which demand figures but little show spots of weakness. Plates and shapes are examples. The argument for an advancing finished steel market based on possible labor scarcity and some indications of short supply of open-hearth billets and sheet bars is met by sales here and there of 1.15 cent plates and by concessions in structural shapes. Yet some large producers are holding for 1.30 cents on last quarter deliveries on both bars and shapes. Eastern shipyards are coming into the market for large plate requirements for the first half of 1916.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Heavy shipments by steel makers now represent the predominant feature of the situation. The tonnage moving into consumption in June has been the largest in more than two years, with some of the more important producers. Mill operations are more generally around 70 to 80 per cent. on the average, with the Steel Corporation mills running at about 85 per cent. The demand for some products, notably for large steel rounds used in the manufacture of shells, is so heavy that deliveries are becoming congested. One of the largest makers now is booked four and five months ahead on these sizes. Domestic trade in no wise related to war business appears to be reviving more swiftly. The logical result of these conditions is talk of further price advances in the heavier lines and the rise of $1 a ton on plates, shapes and bars to $1.30, Pittsburgh, is foreshadowed for the near future.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	Mexican	.33
Belcher	.30	Occidental Con.	.70
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.24	Overman	.01
Challenge Con.	.05	Savage	.01
Confidence	.07	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.06	Sierra Nevada	.04
Crown Point	.20	Union Con.	.18
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.04	Yellow Jacket	.32
Kentucky Con.	.01	Silver bars	.62

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	Comb. Fraction	.03
Jim Butler	.98	D'field Daisy	.04
McNamara	.02	D'field B. B.	.03
Midway	.15	Florence	.51
Mispah Exten.	.20	G'field Con. M.	1.45
Montana	.25	G'field Merger	.22
North Star	.15	Jumbo Extension	1.55
Rescue Eula	.08	Lone Star	.05
Tonopah Exten.	2.85	Silver Pick	.11
Tonopah Merger	.40	Vernal	.02
Victor	.32	Nevada Hills	.11
West End	.81	Round Mountain	.51

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.30	Man. Big Four	.05
Booth	.48		

The Mining Exchange adjourned today until Wednesday, July 7.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10⅞	11	Gold Sov.	4	5
Elkton	39½	40	Isabella	16½	18½
El Paso	94	100	Jackpot	6⅜	
Findlay	4⅜	4⅞	McKinney	36	38½
Golden C.	176½	178½	Portland	144⅜	146
Gold Dol.	2	5	Vindicator	170	173½

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Stockholders' Committee which will draw up a plan for reorganizing the American Writing Paper Company consists of W. H. Remick, J. W. Ogden, George H. Vaillant, and Samuel F. Streit. Edwin F. Maynard and Joseph A. Skinner have been added to the Bondholders' Committee, which will consider the reorganization plan.

J. & W. Seligman & Co. are offering to investors $8,000,000 New York City 4½ per cent. fifteen-year serial bonds at prices to yield from 3½ to 4¼ per cent., according to maturity.

The National City Bank and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. announce that all of the $4,076,000 City of Chicago 4 per cent. serial bonds recently purchased by them have been sold.

The time for depositing the first general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company has been extended to July 31. It was announced yesterday that a majority of the bonds had been deposited.

The Miami Copper Company yesterday declared a dividend of 75 cents a share for the quarter ended June 30, payable Aug. 16 to stockholders of record of Aug. 2.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4	Citizens Bank.	42½	42½	42½	42½
15	Cons. Coal.	95	95	95	95
15	Cons. Power.	106½	106½	106½	106½
5	Fair. Gas pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½
2	Fid. & Dep.	135	135	135	135
40	Hous. Oil pf.	59	59	59	59
25	Penn. W. & P.	94	94	94	94
250	Un. Rys. & El.	22½	23¼	22½	23¼
1	Elkhorn Fuel.	20½	20½	20½	20½

BONDS.

$1,000	Balt. El. 5s.	99	99	99	99
1,000	C. Bal. 4s, '61, J. F.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	Ga. S. & F. 5s.	102	102	102	102
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
2,000	Mt.V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s.	35½	35½	35½	35¼
6,000	U.R.&E.1st 4s.	81¼	81¼	•81	81
000	U.R.& E.fdg.5s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
260	Alaska	38	38	37½	37¾
250	Algomah	2½	2½	2⅝	2⅝
54	Allouez	56	56	56	56
631	Amalgamated.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
4,710	Am. Zinc	54½	54⅝	53¾	54⅛
210	Arizona Com'l.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Butte & Bal.	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¼
794	Butte & Sup.	70	71	70	70⅝
246	Calumet & A.	64¼	64½	64	64
5	Calumet & H.	585	585	585	585
400	Copper Range.	54	54½	53¾	53⅝
80	Franklin	10	10	10	10
100	Granby	88¼	88¼	88	88
140	Greene-Can.	39½	39½	38¾	39½
250	Hancock	17½	17½	17	17
50	Indiana	6	6	6	6
25	Island Creek.	48	48	48	48
130	Isle Royle.	28½	28½	28¼	28½
30	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4⅜	4½
160	Keweenaw	3	3	3	3
50	Lake	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
1	Mass. Consol.	12½	12½	12½	12½
50	Mayflower	4½	4½	4½	4½
260	Michigan	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
210	Mohawk	79	79½	79	79½
163	New Arcadian.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11⅝
67	*Nipissing	6	6	6	6
560	North Butte.	32	32	31¾	32
5	North Lake.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Old Colony	4	4	4	4
160	Osceola	90	90	89	89
290	Pond Creek.	16	16½	16	16½
10	Quincy	86½	86½	86½	86¾
10	Ray Consol.	24	24	24	24
260	Santa Fe	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
110	Shannon	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
28	Shattuck	27¼	27½	27	27
60	South Lake	6½c	6½c	6½c	6½c
50	St. Mary's L.	57	57	57	57
103	Superior & B.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
70	Superior Cop.	28	28	27¾	28
130	Trinity	5	5	4¾	4¾
1,107	U. S. Smelting	44¼	44½	43¾	43⅞
150	U. S. Sm. pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
110	Utah Apex	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
15	Utah Consol.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
20	Utah Copper.	68	68	68	68
170	Winona	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
10	Wolverine	63	63	63	63
300	Wyandotte	1	1⅛	1	1⅛

RAILROADS.

5	Bost. & Alb.	177	177	177	177
5	Boston Elev.	73½	73½	73½	73½
130	Bost. & Maine.	30	30	30	30
4	Bost. & Prov.	235	235	235	235
5	Con. & P. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½
15	Maine Cent.	99	99	99	99
40	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	64½	64½	64½	64½
4	Old Colony.	142½	142½	142½	142½
10	Union Pacific.	127⅜	127¾	127¾	127⅜
10	W. E. St. Ry.	62½	62½	62½	62½

MISCELLANEOUS.

30	Am. Agr. C. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
10	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115	115	115
40	Am. Tel. & T.	121½	121½	121½	121½
150	Am. Woolen pf.	87	87	86¼	86¾
1,160	Atl. Gulf & W. I. pf.	27¼	27¾	27	27¼
10	Cumb. Pc. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½
21	Edison A.	238	239	238	239
63	General Elec.	170	170¼	170	170¼
80	Mass. Gas.	88¾	90	88¾	90
25	Mass. Gas pf.	89	89	89	89
15	McElwain pf.	102	102	101¾	101¾
26	Pullman	160	160	160	160
10	Swift & Co.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
240	Torrington	33¼	33½	33¼	33½
20	United Fruit.	136	136	136	136
20	United S. M.	51½	51½	51¼	51¼
6	U. S. M. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½
190	U. S. Steel.	60	60½	60	60¼
10	U. S. Steel pf.	109½	109½	109½	109½
91	Western Union.	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼

BONDS.

$8,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
3,000	A.,G.& W.I. 5s	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
1,000	C.,B.& Q. jt 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
1,000	M. G. 4½s, '29.	96	96	96	96
1,000	N.E. T. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Ship. com.	37	37	37	37
50	Am. Ship. pf.	70	70	70	70
10	Chi. Pneu. Tool	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
3	Diam'd Match.	95	95	95	95
50	Illinois Brick.	65½	65½	65½	65½
35	Montgom'y pf.	112	112	111¾	111¾
39	People's Gas.	115	115	115	115
20	Public Serv. pf.	95	95	95	95
100	Sears-R. com.	135¾	136¼	135¾	136½
205	Stewart Warner.	67	67¼	67	67
64	Swift & Co.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
5	Union Carbide.	151	151	151	151
542	Un. Carbide rts.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞

BOND.

$5,000	Swift & Co. 5s.	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Am. Gas, N. J.	101	101	101	101
100	Am. Car & F.	54½	54½	54½	54½
120	American Can.	46	46	45¾	45¾
100	Anaconda	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
585	Baldwin Loco.	65¼	65¾	64¾	64¾
47	Cambria Steel.	48½	48½	48¾	48½
969	Elec. Storage.	52	52¾	52	52¾
110	Gen. Asphalt.	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼
1	Ins Co. N. A.	22½	22½	22½	22½
1,750	Lake Superior.	7	7	7	7
102	Lehigh Nav.	75	75½	74

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Only Moderately Active, with Prices Little Changed—Bonds Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 160,184 shares of stock and $950,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 25,045; railroads, 100; oils, 3,434, and mining, 131,605. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,200	Am. Zinc.....	53⅞	54⅝	53⅜	54⅛
1,435	C. N. G. Corp..	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	2
2,500	*Car., Lt. & P.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
450	*Cramp Ship..	59	60	59	59
65	Cush. Bak. pf.	97¼	97½	97¼	97½
250	*Electric Boat.	121	121	118	118
100	*Elec. Boat pf.	118	118	117	117
1,000	Emer. Phono..	14¼	14½	14¼	14⅛
1,000	*Int. Mer. Ma..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,400	*In. M. M. pf.	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
10	Lack. Coal...	291	291	291	291
55	Kelly Sp'f'd T.	163	163	161½	162
2,200	Man. Transit..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Marconi of Am.	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3
175	*Fyr. Mfg. Co.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	Cor. of R. & H.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
5,000	*Stand. Motors	7	7	6½	6½
200	Sterling Gum..	3	3	3	3
1,900	*St. Jo. Lead..	12	12¼	11⅞	12¼
3,900	U. C. S., new.	10	10¼	9⅞	9⅞
1,500	Un. Fr. Shar..	2⅛	3	2⅛	2⅛
200	*World Film..	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5	Buckeye P. L.	103	103	103	+ 2
5	Galena S. Oil.	148	148	148	..
250	Ill. Pipe Line.	139	134	139	+ 6
50	Ind. Pipe Line.	98	97	97	+ 1
800	*Int. Petrol.	8¼	8⅛	8¼	..
60	Nat. Transit.	30	30	30	..
10	Nor. Pipe L.	93	93	93	..
40	Ohio Oil	134	134	134	..
750	Pierce Oil	10½	10	10	— ⅛
925	Prairie P. L.	166	156	163	+ 9
10	Prairie O. & G.	310	310	310	..
78	So. Penn Oil.	281	273	281	+ 8
129	S. O. of Cal.	278	276	277	+ 1
2	S. O. of Ind.	410	410	410	+ 1
235	S. O. of N. J.	400	391	397	+ 3
75	S. O. of N. Y.	185	183	185	+ 4
25	Un. Tank Line	80	80	80	..
15	Vacuum Oil	199	199	199	+ 1

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	*Wab. Pf. (a).	45	45	45	45

MINING STOCKS.

2,160	*Alaska Juneau	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝
1,800	*Alta Cons. Mining Co.	70	70	65	68
3,500	*Atlanta	31	32	31	31½
2,000	*Big Cot'w'd	6	6	5½	6
1,400	Big L. Dev. Co.	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
8,700	*Booth	51	51	48	48
2,500	Braden-Copper	7⅛	17¾	7	7⅛
600	*Canadian Cop.	1½	1½	1½	1½
3,000	†Cashboy	7	7	7	7
700	*Chile Copper.	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20½
2,500	Con. Aris. Sm.	1	1	1	1
1,000	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,250	Dia. Bl. Butte.	3	4	3	3
1,000	Eagle & Bl. B.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	†Florence	51	52	51	51
250	*Genesee Cop.	43	44	43	43
400	Goldf'd Cons.	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
4,700	*Gold'n Mer.	22½	22½	21½	21½
25	Greene-Can.	39½	39½	39½	39½
200	Howe Sound	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
11,700	Iron Blossom.	85	86	85	85
5,700	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	*Kewanas	15	15	14	14
15,260	*Kennec't Cop.	33⅛	33½	32⅝	32⅞
15	Lake Sup. Corp.	8	8	8	8
700	†McK.-Darragh	23	23	21	22
6,000	†Majestic M.	98	1⅛	98	1⅛
500	Nevada Hills.	21	21	21	21
200	New Utah S.	3⅝	3⅝	2⅝	3⅞
400	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
4,300	*Oro	9	10	9	9
1,000	*Sells	25	25	25	25
1,750	*Silver Pick.	12	12	11	11
100	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9,500	Stewart	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
17,000	*Success Min.	89	90	87	89
3,700	†Super. Min. Co.	24	24½	24	24½
100	Tono. Belmont.	4	4	4	4
775	Tonopah Ext.	3	3	2¾	2¾
5,600	†Tono. Jim B.	99	1.03	99	99
1,500	†Tono. Merger.	41	41	40	40
8,300	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	½	½
1,600	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	*Wasatch	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	†West E. Con.	83	84	83	83

BONDS.

$25,000	*Ken. Cop. 6s.	118⅞	119	118½	118½
800,000	N. Y. City 4½s '65, w. i.	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
125,000	*West. Elec. conv. 5s.	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	June 30. Bid.	Asked.	June 29. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Br.-Am. T. Co., Ord.	15¾	16⅛	15¾	16⅛
B.-Am. T. Co., O. B.	15½	16½	15½	16½
Inter. Motors	12	13	12	13
Inter. Motors pf.	34	36	34	36
Inter. Nickel	150	155	150	155
Inter. Nickel pf.	103	106	103	106
Inter. Rubber	8	9	8	9
Inter. Steam Pump	7	8	7	8
Int. Steam Pump pf.	14	18	14	18
Kelly-Sp. Tire, new, 1st pf.	85	87	85	87
Kelly-Sp. Tire, new, 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
L. V. Coal Sales Co.	160	165	160	165
Manhat. Transit	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Mut. Profit Sharing.	6¾	7	6¾	7
N. Y. Transportation	14½	15	14½	15½
Riker & Heg., new	5¾	6	5¾	6
Un. Cig. St., new, pf.	11¾	12	11⅞	12
Un. Cig. St. of Am.	102	104	102	104
Wayland Oil & Gas.	2¼	2¾	2½	2¾

RAILROADS.

Wabash, w. i.	11	13	..	..
Wabash pf., (b)	21¾	22	..	..

MINING STOCKS.

Emma Copper	22	25	24	26
Kerr Lake	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
Tonopah Mining	7⅛	7⅛	⅞	⅞
Tuolumne Copper	⅞	⅞	82	83

BOND.

Calaveras 6s.	180	200	180	200

Stock Exchange Open Saturday.

The petition of the Stock Exchange brokers for an extra holiday on Saturday, July 3, was voted down yesterday by the Board of Governors of the Exchange. The petition had been signed by 500 out of the 650 active members on the Board. The Governors held that the Exchange should not be closed while the banks remained open.

An Investment Safeguard

Complete information about your securities is always a safeguard against loss.

Our latest special circular No. 750 will aid you in keeping posted. It gives you valuable facts about

Chile Copper | Car Lighting & Power
Cramp Shipbuilding | Standard Motor
St. Joseph Lead

and many other active issues. It also discusses in an interesting manner the COPPER, SPELTER and LEAD Markets.

Sent upon request

Harvey A. Willis & Co.
(Established 1901)
32 B'way, N. Y. Phones 127-8-9 Broad.

Modern Trust Company Service
Metropolitan Trust Co
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President
49 WALL STREET

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

General Utilities Corporation,
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of General Utilities Corporation for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as shall be legally brought before it will be held at the office of the Company, at the office of David G. McIntosh, Jr., in the Town of Towson, Baltimore County, State of Maryland, on Tuesday, July 13th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

WM. M. BLAIN, Secretary.

Dated July 1st, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of WOOL EXCHANGE REALTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 260 West Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, the 13th day of July, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

J. G. WYLIE, Secretary.

Can Your Investments Be Further Safeguarded?

Diversity of investment materially increases the factor of safety.

Diversity should be sought not only in respect to the kinds of business done by the issuing companies and their geographical locations, but also in respect to the nature of the specific security guarding the issues and their maturity.

We have prepared a list of securities especially selected to afford such diversity and shall be glad to send a copy to you upon request.

Ask for Circular H-669.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway

Fifth Avenue Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St. | London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.

Capital and Surplus - - - $30,000,000

Savings and Profits

You owe it to yourself and to those dependent upon you to make a wise choice in investing your savings and accumulated profits.

The conservative man is the careful investor, and it is to him that First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds, secured by the highest class of income-producing Chicago real estate, make a particularly strong appeal.

We have to offer a selected list of choice First Mortgage Bonds, maturing in one to ten years, and yielding a return of 6%.

We have sold such securities for the past thirty-three years without the loss of a dollar of principal or interest to any of our clients.

Call or write for *Circular No. 366.*

S. W. STRAUS & Co.
INCORPORATED
MORTGAGE AND BOND BANKERS
ESTABLISHED 1882
STRAUS BUILDING CHICAGO | TELEPHONE RECTOR 4685 | ONE WALL STREET NEW YORK

New Serial Issue
$1,000,000
New York City
Serial 4½% Gold Bonds
Maturing annually from June 1, 1916 to June 1, 1930, inclusive
Interest payable June 1 and December 1

Exempt from Federal Income Tax and from all taxation in the State of New York, except for State purposes.

An investment in these bonds, divided into equal amounts of all maturities, would have an average life of slightly less than eight years.

We offer these bonds in accordance with the market

Yielding over 4.20%

for combined purchases of equal amounts in all maturities.

William Salomon & Co
25 Broad Street NEW YORK | 105 South La Salle Street CHICAGO

WE OWN AND OFFER
$1,500,000
NEW YORK CITY 4½% (1-15 yrs.) SERIALS
Maturing Annually $100,000 each year from June 1, 1916 to June 1, 1930
on about a 4.20 basis
(For equal amounts of each maturity)
EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX
Legal Investment for Estates and Trust Funds.
SALOMON BROS. & HUTZLER
SPECIALISTS IN SHORT TERM SECURITIES
Members of New York Stock Exchange
TEL. 9150 RECTOR 20 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

To holders of
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.
Convertible 6% Bonds

A comparison of this security with New York Central Railroad Convertible 6% bonds reveals a number of interesting points. This subject has been treated by our Statistical Department in circular "No. H 79," copies of which will be furnished upon request.

Rhoades & Company
Members New York Stock Exchange
New York 37 Wall Street | Hartford 36 Pearl Street

Lamarche & Coady
announce their
Removal
to the
Bankers' Trust Building
14 Wall Street

DIVIDENDS.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, June 18th, 1915.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1st, 1915. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

United Traction Co. of Pittsburgh.
Coupons due July 1, 1915, from the General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after maturity, at the office of Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York.
C. J. BRAUN, JR., Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, June 18th, 1915.
The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1915. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

New York, June 22, 1915.
CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Bonds of this Company, due July 1st, 1915, will be paid at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York City, on and after July 1st, 1915.
PHILIP J. SCHNEIDER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons Maturing July, 1915, Payable at the Offices of

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William, New York

Also Payable at the Office of our

Chicago Correspondent
Harris Trust & Savings Bank

Boston Correspondent
N. W. Harris & Co., Inc.

First

Albert Lea, Minn., Permanent Improvement
Albert Lea, Minn., Refunding
Albuquerque, New Mex., Board of Education, School Building 4½s
Albuquerque, New Mex., Funding
Albuquerque, New Mex., General Street Improvement
Arlington Heights, Ill., School Building 5s
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Co. Equipment 5s
Berryville, Va., Water Works 5s
Big Rapids, Mich., Refunding 4s
Billings, Mont., School District No. 2 4½s
Boulder, Colo., Water Works
Bozeman, Mont., Funding, School Series
Broadwater County, Mont., Fdg.
Buffalo & Susquehanna Ry. Co., Gold Equipment Series "A" 5s
Carbon County, Mont., 6s
Cascade County, Mont., Crt. Hse.
Cascade County, Mont., Funding
Cass County, Iowa
Centerville, Iowa, Refunding 4s
Centerville, Iowa, Refunding 5s
Chippewa Valley Railway, Light & Power Co., Eau Claire, Wis., First Mortgage Gold
Clifton Forge, Va., Bridge
Colorado Springs, Colo., School District No. 11, Refunding (El Paso County)
Consumers Power Co. First Lien & Refunding Gold 5s
Cook County, Ill., School District No. 99 (Morton Park)
Cook County, Ill., School District No. 170 (Chicago Heights)
Coos County, New Hampshire, Court House
Council Bluffs, Iowa, Independent School District
Cuthbert, Ga., Electric Light
Cuthbert, Ga., Water Works
Danville Street Railway & Lt. Co.
Danville, Ill., Rfdg. Mtge. Gold
Denison & Sherman (Texas Ry. Co.) First Mortgage Gold
Derry, New Hampshire, Water
Dexter, Mo., School District, School Building.
Dickey County, N. D., 4½s
Edison Electric Co., New Orleans, La., 5s
Eminence, Ky., 5s
Eugene, Ore., School District No. 4 (Lane County)
Florence, S. C., Sewerage
Ford County, Ill. (Melvin), School District No. 58
Freeport Water Co., Ill.
Gallatin County, Mont., High School Building
Gallatin County, Mont., Refunding
Genesee, Ida., Water Works
Geneseo Township, Ill., High School District 4½s
Georgetown, Ill., School District No. 177
Glencoe, Ill., Improvement
Gorham, N. H., Water Works
Great Falls, Mont., Sewer
Great Falls, Mont., Water Works
Green Bay, Wis., Refunding 4s
Green Bay, Wis., Sewer 4s
Greenville, Ill., Refunding
Griffin, Ga., Electric Light
Helena, Mont., Judgment Funding
Helena, Mont., Water Works 5s
Huntington, W. Va., 6s
Hyattsville, Md., Sewerage
Idaho Falls, Idaho
Interurban Railway Co., Debenture (Des Moines, Ia.)
Iowa Falls, Iowa, Refunding
Knoxville, Iowa, Judgment Funding 4½s
Knoxville, Tenn., Street Impvt.
Kossuth County, Iowa, 4½s
Lincoln County Funding 5½s
La Salle, Ill., Board of Education, School Dist. No. 2, School Bldg.
Louisville Gas & Electric Co. 6s
Manson, Iowa, Water Works
Marshalltown, Iowa, Refunding
Monmouth, Ill., Water Works
Montreal Tramways Co. First & Refunding 5s
Morristown, Tenn., Water Works Improvement
Mount Airy, N. C., Water Supply, Electric Light & Power Plant
Moweaqua, Ill., School Building
Muskegon, Mich., Gen. St. Impvt.
Muskegon, Mich., Refunding 4½s
Muskegon, Mich., Lake Michigan Water Works 4s
Oklahoma Ry. First Mortgage 5s
Olympia, Wash., Water Works
Owosso, Mich., Water Works
Pendleton, Ore., Water Works
Plum Bayou, Ark., Levee District
Pontiac Township, Ill., School District, High School Building
Portland Gen. Electric Co., Portland, Ore., First Mortgage Gold
Princeton, Mo., Refunding
Redwood Falls, Minn., Refunding
Riverside, Ill., School Dist. No. 3
Riverside, Ill., Water Works
Rochester, N. H., City Hall
Rosebud County, Mont., Bridge
St. Joseph, Mich., Bridge
Scranton Elec. Co., Scranton, Pa., First & Refdg., Mtge. Gold
Sedalia, Mo., School District, School Building
Spalding County, Ga., Public Improvement
Sparta, Ga., School Building
Spartansburg County, S. C., County Refunding
Sumter, S. C., Sewerage
Tacoma Eastern Railroad Co. (Wash.) First Mortgage Gold
Tipton County, Tenn.
Tullahoma, Tenn., Electric Light
Tullahoma, Tenn., Water & Light
Tullahoma, Tenn., Water Works
Valley County, Mont., 4½s
Watchemocket, R. I., Fire Dept.
Welden, N. C., Water & Sewer 6s
West Hoboken, N. J., Funding
West Hoboken, N. J., School 4½s
White Plains, N. Y., School District No. 1
Winnetka, Ill., Park District

Second

Armour, South Dak., Independent School District, School Building
Florence, Col., Water Works Refunding
Garrard County, Ky., Turnpike Rd.
Kalispell, Mont., Refunding
Poplar Bluff, Mo., School District, School Building
Temple, Tex., Public Independent School Series No. 4

Fifteenth

Hartford, Wis., Water Works
Jackson, Mich.
Mount Pleasant, Mich., Water Refunding
Redfield, South Dak., Independent School District No. 20, School Building
Sedalia, Mo., School Dist. Funding

July Investments

We own and offer over 200 different issues of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public service corporation bonds which we recommend for conservative investment at prices to yield

4% to 6%

Write for Circular Offerings "TS" for investors

IRVING NATIONAL BANK
NEW YORK
Coupons Payable at This Bank July 1, 1915.

Albany, Ga., (City of) Water & Light 5s
Austin, Texas, (City) Ref. Sch. St. Imp., Sewer, Hosp. & Cemetery 4s & 5s
Fort Mills, S. C., (Town of) Sch. Dist. 28, 6s
Home Tel. & Tel. Co., (Santa B'rb'ra, Cal.) 5s
Huntington, Ind., (County of) 3½s
Laurens, S. C. School, 5s
Lehigh & Hudson River Ry. Co., 5s
Lincoln, Idaho (County of) Ref. 4½s
Madison, Mont. (County) 4½s
Portland Terminal Co., (Portland, Me.), 4s
So. San Joaquin Irr. Dist., Stockton, Cal. 5s
Waterloo L. & T. Co., Savings, Waterloo, Iowa.
Webb City, Mo., Sewer, 5s.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK NEW YORK

COUPONS DUE AT THE OFFICE OF THE
Seaboard National Bank
18 Broadway, 5 Beaver Street
JULY 1st, 1915

Asheboro (N. C.) Electric and Water.
Bartlesville (Okla.) School Building.
Camilla (Ga.) various.
Cincinnati, Dayton & Toledo Tract.
Clarksville (Texas) Sewer.
Cleburne (Texas) Water Works.
Clinton (N. C.) Water and Sewerage.
Coshocton Gas Co.
Denison (Texas), City of, Water Works.
Great Falls (Mont.) Refunding.
Gulfport (Fla.), Town of.
Highland Park School District, County of Henrico.
Hotchkiss (Colo.) Water Works.
Hubbard (Texas) various.
Itasca (Texas) School.
Jacksonville (Texas) School.
Jefferson (Texas) Consolidated Debt and Water Works.
D. S. B. Johnston Land Co.
Kittitas Co., Wash., Reclamation District.
Lafayette (Ga.), City of, Water and Electric.
Lenois N. C.) Street Improvement, Water and Sewer.
Lincolnton (N. C.) Water and Sewer.
Meridian (Miss.) various.
Millen (Ga.) Public Improvement.
Morganton (N. C.) School.
Morgantown (W. Va.) School.
Morgantown & Wheeling R. R. Co.
Monroe County (Miss.) Road District No. 6
New Albion (N. Y.) Highway and Bridge.
Newton (N. C.) Improvement.
Ocala (Fla.), City of.
Plummer (Idaho) Highway District.
Roanoke (Va.) Refunding.
Robertson County (Texas), Precinct No. 1.
San Angelo (Texas) Central Fire Station & Ward School.
St. Petersburg (Fla.) Public Improvement.
Shelby County (Tenn.) various.
Shreveport (La.) Fire Depart. Improvement.
Sioux Falls (S. D.) Water Works.
Sistersville (W. Va.) Improvement.
Springville (N. Y.) Water and Electric.
Stafford County (Va.) Road.
Texarkana (Texas) Ward School.
Tonawanda (N. Y.) Sewer.
Vale (Oregon) Water Works.
Waupaca Water Works.
West Palm Beach (Fla.) Street, Sewer and Riparian Improvement.
Willis Point (Texas) Water Works.
Winona Gas, Light & Coke Co.
Yalobusha County (Miss.) various.

218th DIVIDEND
CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, June 23, 1915.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 26th, 1915. Transfer books will remain closed until July 1st, 1915.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

MIAMI COPPER COMPANY
61 Broadway, N. Y.
DIVIDEND NO. 12.
June 30th, 1915.
The Board of Directors of Miami Copper Company have this day declared a dividend of 75c. per share for the quarter year ending June 30th, 1915, on the capital stock of the Company, payable August 16th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 2nd, 1915. Books will not close.
Sam A. Lewisohn, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY
The following coupons will be due and payable at the Main Office of this Company,
55 CEDAR STREET
On and After July 1st, 1915

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. Deb. (July 10) 6s
Alexandria, La., Public Improvement 5s
Amherst County, Va., Refd. 4½s, Road Imp. 5s
Asheville, N. C., School 5s
Asheville, N. C., Crematory 5s
Associated Simmons Hardware Cos. 5s
Baton Rouge, La., Permanent Imp. 4s & Pub. Imp. 4½s
Bergen Co., N.J., Bridge & Rd. Imp. 4½s
Billings, Mont., Fdg. 6s & City Hall 4½s
Binghamton, Tenn., St. Imp. 5½s
Bloomfield, N. J., Fire Department 4s
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co. 1st Rfdg. 5s
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co. 2nd 5s
Cairo, Ga., W.W. & Elec. L. & T. H. 5s
Camden County, N. J., Bldg. (July 2) 4s
Canandaigua, N.Y., U.F. School Dist. No. 1 4s
Cedartown, Ga., School Improvement 6s
Cohoes, N. Y., Pub. Imp. Fire Dept. & Water 3½s 4s and 4½s
Consolidation Coal Co. 4½s
Daytona, Fla. 5s
Det., Monroe & Toledo Short Line Ry. 5s
Dolgeville, N. Y., Sewer 3.90s
Dunn, N. C. 6s
Durham, N. C., Funding & School 4½s & 5s, Sewer 4½s
Easton, Palmer & Bethlehem Street Ry. Co. 5s
Elberton, Ga., Pav., Elec. Light & Sch. Bldg. 4½s & 5s
Elyria, Ohio, Water Works 4½s
Essex County, N. J., Plank Road 4s
Fairmont Coal Co. 5s
Fairview, N. J., Funding 5s
Fort Pierce, Fla., Public Utility 5s
Fresno City Water Company 5s
Glassport, Pa., School District 4½s
Glassport, Pa., Boro 5s
Greensboro, N. C., St., S. & W. Wks. 4s
Greenwich, Conn., Refdg. 4½s, Sch. 4½s
Greenwood Co., S. C.
Griffin, Ga., Sewer, Water & Light 5s
Hawaii Territory Improvement 3½s
Hillsborough Co., Fla., Sch. District 6s
Idaho Falls, Idaho, Municipal 5s
Jennings, La., School 5s
Key West, Fla., C.H. Refd. 5s & Refd. 5s
Lawrence, N. Y., Street Impt. 4.60s
Lynchburg, Va., Public Impr. 4½s
Marquette & Bessemer Dock & Nav. Co. Deb. 5s
Monterey & Pacific Grove Ry. Co. 6s
Montgomery, N. Y., Water 4s
Monticello, Ga., Sch., Lt., W. & Sewer 5s
Muncie Island Co. 1st 6s
Mutual Life Ins. Co. 5s
Mutual Term. Co. of Buffalo, N. Y. 1st 4s
North Spring Lake, N. J., Water 5s
Northern Ind. Railway Co. Cons. 1st 5s
Norwalk, Conn., Refd. S. & W. 4s, Pav. 4½s
Oskaloosa Traction & Light Co. 5s
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. (July 2nd) 5s
Pelham, Ga., School 5s
Pelham, Ga., Water, Lt. & Pub. Impr. 5s
Pensacola, Fla., Improvement 4½s
Pensacola, Fla., Spec. Impr., Issue 1912-13 6s
Pensacola, Fla., Spec. Impr., Issue 1909-10 6s
Portland Gas & Coke Co. Refunding 5s
Port Vue, Pa., Funding 4½s
Richland, Ga., W. W. & Elec. Light 5s
Richmond, Va., Var. Ser. & Pub. Imp. 4s & 4½s
St. Joseph & Grand Island Ry. Co. 4s
So. Orange, N. J., S., P., W. & F. & Playground 4s & 4½s
So. Orange, N. J., Funding & St. Imp. 5s
So. Porto Rico Sugar Co. (July 31st) 6s
Squaw Creek Drainage Dist. No. 1, Holt Co., Mo.
Statesville, N. C., R. R. Aid 6s
Stonington, Conn., Sch. Dist. No. 16 4s
Sullivan Water Co. 1st 6s
Syracuse, N. Y., Sch. 3½s-4½s, Bridge 4½s
Tampa, Fla., Refunding 5s
Telfair County, Ga., Court House 5s
Toledo, Ohio, Refdg. (& var. others) 4½s
Toledo, Ohio, Education (July 2nd) 4s
Toronto, Canada, Local Improvement 4s
United States Mortgage & Trust Co. Series "K" 4s
United States Mortgage & Trust Co. Series "L" 4s
United States Publicity Company 5s
W., Lt. & Pow. Co. of Hot Springs, S.D. 5s
Water Works Co. (San Antonio) 6s
Waynesboro, Ga., Water Works 5s
Westchester Co., N. Y., 1st Fire Dist. 6s
Westerly, R. I., Refunding 4s
West Indianapolis Fund'g (July 6th) 6s
West Orange, N. J., Educational 4s
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., City Improvement 4s
Wilmington, N. C., Refunding 4s
Yellowstone Co., Mont., S. D. No 2. 4½s
Yosemite Valley R. R. Co. 5s

BRANCHES
Broadway at 73d St. 125th St. at Eighth Ave.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
26 BROAD STREET
COUPONS DUE JULY, 1915, PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE

DUE JULY 1.

Ashland Waterworks Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Athens Terminal Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Auburn Gas Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fd. 5s
Bronx Gas & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
City of Oregon, Mo., W.W. & Elec. Lt. 5s
City of Rome, Ga., Ren. or Ref. Mtg. 4½s
City of Sedalia, Mo., Refunding 4½s
Central Market St. Ry. Co. 1st S. F. 5s
Citizens Gas & El. Co. of Council Bluffs 1st Mtge. 5s
Citizens Gas & Fuel Co. of Terre Haute, Ind., 1st Refdg. 50-year 5s
Clinchfield Coal Co. 1st 5s
Denver Union Water Co. 1st Mtg. 5s
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
East Hampton Electric Light Co. 6s
East Ohio Gas Co. 1st Mtge. S. F. 5s
Edison Elec. Lgt. & Power Co. of Erie, Pa., 1st 6s
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Co. of Phila. 1st Mtge. 5s
Erie County Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 4s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. Gen. Refunding 4s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. 1st Cons. Refunding 4½s
Greenwich

NEW CITY BONDS AT 102.

Bankers Offer the Serials on a Sliding Income Basis.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., William A. Read & Co. and Kidder, Peabody & Co., the banking houses which received the bulk of the city bonds at Tuesday's sale, established an offering price of 102 for the fifty-year bonds yesterday and prices for the serials varying from a 3.50 per cent. income basis for the one-year bonds to a 4.30 basis for those maturing in fifteen years. The bankers said at the close of business that applications had been satisfactory, and that a heavier participation was expected today.

Action of the firms in fixing the offering price of the long-term bonds at 102 worked to bring about a recovery of the securities on the Curb. In the open-air market they sold at the opening at 101⅝, but gradually hardened and at the close were quoted at 101⅞. About $800,000 sold on the Curb on a "when issued" basis.

WANT BETTER WATERWAY.

St. Louis Hopes to Utilize Mississippi with Panama Canal.

Mayor Henry W. Kiel of St. Louis, whose grandfather came from Germany long ago, arrived at the McAlpin yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Kiel and by his daughter, Miss Edna.

Mayor Kiel came East with a commission of Aldermen who have been investigating municipal ownership of electric lighting at Cleveland and Toronto, and the power plant at Niagara Falls.

In St. Louis, just now, according to the Mayor, everybody is talking water transportation down the Mississippi to the Gulf.

"People out our way realize that the Panama Canal will not do St. Louis or any part of the Mississippi Valley any good unless we utilize the river," said Mayor Kiel. "As matters stand, it will be cheaper to send freight from New York to the Pacific Coast by the Canal than from St. Louis. We have not been utilizing the river to any great extent for freight, and the plan is now to use self-propelling barges. Then we are planning to improve our water terminals with docks. The Illinois Valley as well as the Mississippi is keenly interested in using the river to New Orleans.

"St. Louis is now under a new charter, adopted last August, a modification of the commission plan. Only the Mayor, the Controller, and the Board of Aldermen are elected. The Mayor has hardly more than fifteen appointees. The plan works well."

Mayor Kiel will leave this afternoon for Boston.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 30.—Thirty-nine corporations having aggregate capital stocks of $1,314,700 were chartered today. They include:

M. E. S. Corpn, realty, builders, contractors, real estate agency, brokerage, $180,000; W. M. Wechsler, F. A. Zott, G. Goldson, 1,018 East 163d St.

Clifton Audit Co, auditing, accounting, $150,000; F. B. Keech, W. F. Wainwright, C. N. Edge, 402 Madison Av.

J. A. Stevenson & Co., clothing, dry goods, millinery, specialties, $100,000; A. F. Bargmann, Jr., A. Stephenson, Jr., E. E. Wigg, 32 Nassau St.

Pan-American Silk Co., Buffalo, textiles, wearing apparel, $150,000; E. L. Thomas, E. R. Griffin, Jr.; F. L. Kromer, St. Catherines, Ont., Canada.

J. P. Arango & Co., commission, selling agents, coffee, hides, horns, minerals precious stones, Spanish manufactures, $100,000; W. H. Clark, E. F. Von Behrens, J. P. Arango, 10 Bridge St.

Adams-Williams Mfg. Corpn. trading, vehicle tops, auto parts, supplies, $100,000; F. C. Schwab, K. G. Osborn, Vincent J. Stahl, 317 Riverdale Av.

Cortwright Co., distillers, liquor dealers, $100,000; A. Dryfoods, Eugene Bascho, E. Blum, 42 West Broadway.

A. D. Burgesser & Co., Esopus, millinery, wearing apparel, $100,000; H. Cohen, E. Adler, W. C. Foster, 942 Greene Av.

Harrison-Warren Realty Co., Syracuse, construction, realty, $50,000; W. A. Schuyler, T. W. Dixson, R. A. Truax, Syracuse.

Photo Player Co., of New York, pianos, player pianos, musical instruments, $50,000; M. A. Ritter, L. T. Noonan, J. Robert Rubin, 319 West 99th St.

Ontario Canning Co., Rushville, fruits, vegetables, agriculture products, boxes, $40,000; F Holbrook and F. M. Calder, Ar. R. Hatfield, New Hartford.

The Sheffield-Fisher Co., Rochester, printing, art work, engraving, $25,000; J. H. Welch, H. W. Fisher, A. C. Sheffield, 99 Lehnuman Crescent, Rochester.

Metal Toy Mfg. Co., metal novelties, $25,000; L. Schlaeppi, E. Ropaschmiskt, L. Schumacher, 41 First St.

Plaza Waist Co., ladies' apparel, $15,000; L. Greenfield, R. Zipper, F. Rosenwasser, 150 Bay 26th St., Brooklyn.

Justice Construction and Supply Co., Corona, contracting, operate factories, quarries, brick yards, rolling mills, furnaces, $20,000; J. L. Castro, M. V. Scuderi, 125 Radcliff St., Corona.

The Rosemary Waist and Brassiere Co., garments, dry goods, merchandise, $15,000; W. Bankes, W. H. C. Clarke, S. Lipton, 239 Thirteenth St., Brooklyn.

Scandinavian Film Corpn., theatres, vaudeville, moving pictures, $10,000; C. E. Small, W. B. Yeomans, C. G. Voigh, 13 Park Row.

The Model Photo Play Co., Brooklyn, theatrical, vaudeville, moving pictures, saloons, garages, liveries, $40,000; W. Miller, A. and E. Eisenberg, 1,265 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

G. and E. Realty Co., $10,000; H. J. McChane, J. J. Purcell, C. W. Stafford, 650 First Av.

H. M. C. Chemical Products Co., construction materials, machines, telephone, electric contrivances, paints, cements, $5,000; W. L. Hatch, A. M. Mitchell, W. T. Chapin, 11 Union Square.

Gillis & Co., women's clothing specialties, $5,000; G. A. Jantzeu, A. E. Hill, M. Zivek, 21 West 115th St.

Bigenuf Bungalows, realty, trading; $5,000; W. L. Sayers, H. Roberts, H. Schieffelin Sayers, 24 Nassau St.

Goodwin Motor Sales Co., Rockville Centre, auto accessories, supplies, bicycles, motor cycles; $5,000. A. T. Frank, J. A. B. Goodwin, Rockville Centre.

E. R. Barr Co., Buffalo, groceries, meats, inventions, patterns, tools; $5,000. W. R. McConnell, C. T. Hackett, H. B. Hobbs, Buffalo.

Philip Funck Corporation, Rochester, machine shop, manufactured articles, inventions; $5,000. E. A. Marsh, J. and J. Funck, 115 Laburnam Crescent, Rochester.

David Mack Co., ladies' neckwear, dress accessories; $5,000. S. Katz, F. Taussig, D. Mack, 21 East 20th St.

Our Own Building Co., construction, contracting; $5,000. — Thorndike, E. O. Philips, G. Richman, 1,553 East 14th St.

Capital increases: J. C. Francesconi, New York, $10,000 to $50,000; Lucas & Drake Co., Rochester, $15,000 to $20,000.

Capital reduction: Price & Rosenbaum, New York, $300,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Alpicamisa & Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 30.—Charters filed here:

Lapas Sugar Corporation, $500,000, to cultivate sugar cane, sugar beets, and other tropical fruits and vegetables; Serafin Arzay Carreno, Cadenas, Cuba; Virgilio Santusle Martenez, Perico, Cuba; Juan E. Pedimonte y Rossele, Havana, Cuba; John F. Myer, Montclair, N. J.; Walter Keys, Port Richmond, N. Y.

United States and Ecuador Steamship Company, $3,000,000, to own, operate, construct, and maintain all kinds of sailing vessels, barges, &c.; G. H. Righter, J. A. R. Anderson, A. C. Hidalgo, Philadelphia; J. M. Frere, Wilmington, Del.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

The Catskill Mountains

a region of
ROMANTIC SCENERY
ALTITUDE 1000 TO 4000 FEET
ATTRACTIVE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES
MANY TROUT STREAMS
POPULAR WALKS AND DRIVES
MOUNTAIN CLIMBING — CAMPING
A WONDERFUL COUNTRY
OF WILDWOOD CHARMS

The Ulster & Delaware R. R.

in connection with West Shore R. R., operates through trains, including Pullman service. The RIP VAN WINKLE EXPRESS leaves New York, Cortlandt Street, 12:40 noon, West 42d Street 1 o'clock P. M. daily except Sunday.

Steamers of the Hudson River Day Line make direct connection at Kingston Point with afternoon trains for all points in the mountains.

The Summer schedule for season of 1915 is now in effect.

The annual illustrated book with revised map of the Catskill Mountain section, and corrected list of over 1,000 hotels and boarding houses, will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.

N. A. SIMS, General Passenger Agent, Kingston, N. Y.

$11 OVER FOURTH OF JULY
Sat. Dinner to Tues. After Brkfst.
ROOM & MEALS
Two persons in one room, $20.
At Brighton Beach, N. Y. Ocean Parkway
HOTEL SHELBURNE
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
30 minutes from the heart of New York. 200 rooms, 75 private baths. Every comfort and convenience. Running water in rooms. Frequent social diversions. Dancing. Surf Bathing.
$35 Per Week for 2 Persons Room and Meals
SPECIAL WEEK-END RATE.
Write for Booklet.
Special Shore Dinner Noon to 10 P. M. $2

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

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FOREST HILLS, L. I.
New Fireproof Hotel, nine miles from Herald Square, 15 minutes via L. I. electric trains (74 per day) or 25 minutes from Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn.
Charming environment, attractive, convenient, superb tennis courts, tea garden and Country Club.
References absolutely required. Request management for Booklet T, Room 716, 47 West 34th Street, New York.

LONG ISLAND'S
Seashore, Bays, Lakes, Woods and Hills
are pictures and described in the book, "Long Island and Real Life." FREE at ticket offices, 170 B'way and Fifth Ave. Bldg. Arcade, or mailed upon receipt of ten cents by the Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Long Island R. R., Room 303, Pennsylvania Station, N. Y.

Gedney Farm Hotel
400 Acres of Chateau, Cottages and Country Club
LEAFY lanes and shady paths on a horse that thrills under knee and rein.
OPEN, ALL YEAR. Private Motor-Bus Service without charge. Table d'hote or a la carte. Under same management as the Allenhurst Club, Allenhurst, N. J., which is now open.
GEDNEY FARM HOTEL, White Plains, N. Y.
EDWARD H. CRANDALL

Hotel Marion
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
ATTRACTIONS:
The Summer playground of the cultured and refined. Fine motoring roads; delightful air; the regatta and water sports; golf; ninety per cent young people. Trip by automobile or train is easy enjoyable and inexpensive; illustrated booklet; itinerary of trip, giving approximate cost, sent free.
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MORLEY'S—LAKE PLEASANT, N. Y.
R. P. CORNELL, Prop.
Modern hotel in Adirondacks, accommodating 250. All amusements. New management. Booklet.

Adirondack Inn, Elevation 1500 ft.; capacity 200; all modern conveniences and amusements; Sacandaga, N. Y. boating, golf; no flies or mosquitos. Write for booklet. C. T. Chamberlin, Mgr.

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LELAND W. BLANKENSHIP, Lessee.

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Cottages, Bungalows, Always Cool.
Fisher's Island, N. Y.
Wm. F. Ingold, Mgr., 18 W. 25th St., N. Y.

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SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Directly on the ocean. Now Open.
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White Peacock Inn, Jefferson Valley, on Lake Osceola, one hour from Peekskill; excellent cuisine; garden vegetables; boating, bathing, fishing; $3 per week and up.
Red Swan Inn, Warwick, N. Y. Booklet.
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Hotel St. Regis, Fleischmann, N. Y. City office, Hotel Bon-Ray, 924 St.-Mad. Av.

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Suites & single rooms at the Stamford Inn, N. Y. & H. Daily Exp.

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Grand Opening Ball, Saturday, July 3. Prizes Awarded; Also Exhibition Dancing During the Ball.

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All Rooms Facing Ocean.
Private Bath—En Suite or Single.
Service and Cuisine Unexcelled.
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The 37th successful season. All modern improvements and homelike. Table bountifully supplied from our own farm. Catering to automobile parties a specialty. Reached by the Long Island Railroad or the N. Y. & New London Boat.
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NOW OPEN. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing, Garage. Delightful Climate. Country and shore combined. Booklet B. Special July 4th Week End. Ideal Motor Trip.

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AND
THE FAIR VIEW
SEA CLIFF, L. I.
Commuting distance. Elevation, 200 feet above Sound, overlooking water. Running water, electric lights. No mosquitoes. Booklet.

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Stamford-in-the-Catskills
NOW OPEN. Finest Hotel in the Catskills. Golf, Tennis, Boating; New Swimming Pool; Garage; 100 Rooms; 40 Bathroom Suites. Booklet on application. C. W. PECK, Prop.

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Asbury Park, N. J. Whole Square on the Ocean. European and American Plan. Open all year. Capacity 350. Also
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M. TEN BROECK DUANE
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SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Thoroughly Renovated and Renewed
For the Season of 1915 under the management of
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MONMOUTH BEACH INN
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
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SPECIAL RATES FOR JULY 4TH
Holiday
French Cuisine of Highest Order.
Modern hotel; suites with private bath, hot and cold water, and long distance telephone in all rooms. Famous Swimming Baths.
Thes Dansants Concerts
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Tennis Golf Boating
Also non-housekeeping Cottages. Service and Meals from Hotel. Rates, booklet and full particulars furnished upon request.

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On Lake Hopatcong, Mt. Arlington, N. J.
The ideal hotel at which to enjoy the Summer or the week-end. Elevation 1,400 feet. No malaria; no mosquitoes. Only one hour from New York, via D., L. & W. R. R., enables the business man to commute at $12 a month and get the benefit of the same cool, bracing mountain air which usually requires a day's travel. 200 rooms, with hot and cold running water; 100 private bath suites. Motor boating, canoeing, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, saddle horses. Excellent motoring. Orchestra, dances, cafe, grill. Booklet with auto maps and special July and family rates mailed. Phone No. 1—Hopatcong.
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An Unexcelled Hotel on the Ocean Front With Every Attraction for the Summer Visitor.
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N. Y. Ave. 50 yards from Boardwalk. Overlooking lawn and ocean. Capacity 400. Elevator, private baths, running water. Special free features, lawn tennis court and dance floor. Bathing from hotel; shower baths. EARLY SEASON RATES—$2 TO $15 WEEKLY, $2 UP DAILY. American Plan. Write for free booklet and points of interest in Atlantic City. AUG. RUHWADEL.

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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths, running water in rooms. Orchestra.
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Free salt water baths. MRS. GERSON L. KAHN.

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ON MOOSEHEAD LAKE, MAINE
A vacation of delightful and novel pleasures.
A luxurious hotel on this famous inland sea in the midst of the
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Endless diversity of summer entertainment—finest game fishing in America, wonderful canoe trips, mountain climbing, motor boat regattas, golf and tennis tournaments, riding, bathing, archery.
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1000 feet above sea level. Air fragrant with spruce and pine. Especial care and sports for children. Through express trains from New York.
Season June 26—September 27

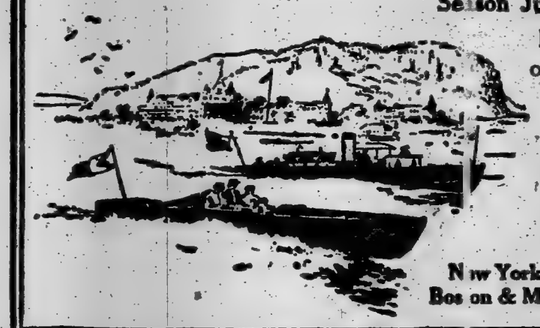

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A Bold Original Creation with the Local Color of Atlantic City
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SURROUNDED by pines, forests and beautiful springs. Elevation 1,300 feet; bathing, rowing, fishing, driving, ideal walks, electric lights, running water. Rooms with private bath obtainable. Excellent cuisine. All dairy products and vegetables from our own farm. Inquire for particulars. RICHARD HAAS, Milford, Pike Co., Pa.

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN, where you CAN catch Trout. Rooms en suite with bath. Electric Lights, Steam Heat, Garage, Golf, Saddle Horses. All Amusements. Booklet. Cresco Station, Lackawanna R. R., W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa., in the Poconos.

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Illustrated Booklet. Philip F. Fulmer, Prop'r.

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NEW ENGLAND.
The Edgewood
"New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel"
AT GREENWICH, CONN.
NOW OPEN
Place auto run of 28 miles from Town. 50-minute electric train service. Golf links, tennis courts, club house.
The ALFRED S. AMER CO., Owners & Props.

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Three golf courses, saddle horses, tennis, dancing, motoring, fine drives, etc. Accommodates 500. Write for circular. W. W. BROWN, Also GRANLIDEN HOTEL, Lake Sunapee, N. H.

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An Exclusive Home Club
On Salt Water at Stamford, Conn. 53 mins. by Electric Express. Tennis, Golf, Yachting. Private Bathing Beach. Suites, Private Baths. Membership and rates upon application.

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ON LAKE MOREHEN,
Castleton, Vt. Music. Fresh Vegetables. Electric lights. Rooms, with or without bath. Bathing and boating. Send for circular. H. B. ELLIS, Prop.

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Leading Summer hotel on Cape Cod. Rooms with or without bath; golf, tennis, &c. bathing unexcelled; sailing, fishing; fireproof garage. Write for booklet.
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Opens June 25; an ideal place for your Summer vacation; fresh fruit, milk and vegetables; near country club, golf and tennis; same management as Wykeham Inn; booklet. GEO. T. SANGER, Manager.

WYKEHAM INN,
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Will open June 25th. Finest location in the Berkshire Foothills. Pure air. Sparkling water. Broad verandas. Golf, tennis. Send for booklet. GEO. T. SANGER, Mgr.

Cape Cod
Here you'll find the summer life that you've longed for—a rare combination of
Vacation Joys
Every shore and country sport—perfect bathing, fresh and salt water fishing, cruising about the bays—golf, motoring and tennis.
Every Breeze an Ocean Breeze.
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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c). This character means agreed or contest.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Anderson, J.—Room 9, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Elec Supply &c Co< New & R Arcade, At 2 P. M.: Lauers<Robertson & S. Benedict<CNY.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 837, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Miller<Seitz—Brus. Pomanski<NY., N H & H R R. Clarke<NY., NH & H R. Loughery<Borden's C. M Co. Shapiro<Wells, Farso Co. D'Amato<Pitts Con Co. Smolik<P & R Coal & Iron Co. Beath<Silverstein, Food Products Co. Wagner<Perlmutter, Schauring<No Am Bk Gallagher<R Horton. Paul<Bastori. Halsey<Kass (2). Uhr<Coulter. Flonk<Barry. Bernhardt<Richards. Marquis<Marquiz. Re Misses (Pacific Const Cas Co). Re Lachmann. Conway<Cary Mfg. Sebel<Newson. Merchants Nat Bk< Collara (3). Bitterfeld< Uschengran. Bradley<Bradley. Siegel<Mills. Dubin<Dubin. Skoniecany<Donato. Re Wyman. Re Donohue (E 283d St). Painter<Fletcher. Mutual Life<McNall. Driscoll<Hecht. Wiech<Rudiger. Kones<Freed. Re Hess (Sternfeld). Cooper<Norgue. (2.)

PART I.—Lehman, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART II.—Sheard, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10.15 A. M.
Motions:
Martin<Martin.
Mark<Daily.
Korsch<Korsch.
Dickinson<Dickinson. Preferred causes:
Moller<Moller.
Warrin<Warrin.

PART IV.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kupic<State Bank. Case on.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part X., Room.
Armstrong<Mulcan, Gibson. Shea<same. Herrmann<Hess. J Gives<Trifa Hippodrome Amuse Co. A Givens<same.
Anderson<Anderson. General calendar: Shalek<Jetter Brew Co. Undefended divorce: Lyon. Case on. Undefended<Dickinson.
& Margolin<Eris R R. Maier<Schreiner. Gershufsky<Schedlinsky. McGoldrick<Hilliard Hotel (2). Clear.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., and X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ott<Hensle Const Co. Case on.

PARTS XII., XIII., and XIV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Rose<McKeon. Colsamenno<Sun Con. Eugatnom Rty, &c. Ce<Alfinito. Case on.

PART XVI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Furst<Moskowitz. Richter<Mangels. Van Nest<Conron Bros Co. Del Mar<Del Mar.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—May term continued.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.
Bullwinkel<Olsen.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—
Estate of:
Jacob J. Haffer.
Wills for Probate:
Catharine J. Perry.
Vennett E. Prentice.
Magdalena Reidenbuch
Henry Cogill.
Kate C. Ryan.
Leffman Tannenbaum.
Isabel M. Bean.
Benj. M. Rosenwood.
Alice V. Ford.
Hounet Sorge.
Ellery S. Allen.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY SIMON, trading as WEST MICHIGAN FURNITURE CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—Order of Publication.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of JULIUS H. REITER, verified the 26th day of June, 1915, that a petition was duly filed in this court on the 28th day of April, 1915, praying that the above-named Harry Simon, trading as West Michigan Furniture Co., be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal of this district, and that the said Marshal after due and diligent search made by him has returned the subpoena issued herein and has filed and marked on said subpoena a notation, "Not found," and has therefore been unable to serve the same, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, but that service of said subpoena cannot be procured, it is

Now on motion of Julius H. Reiter, Esq., attorney for the petitioning creditors,

Ordered that Harry Simon, trading as West Michigan Furniture Company, the above-named alleged bankrupt, plead, answer or demur on or before the 19th day of July, 1915, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 28th day of April, 1915, and in case of his failure to plead, answer or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

Ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 1st day of July, 1915, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last known place of business, No. 706 5th Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated N. Y., June 28, 1915.
AUGUSTUS N. HAND,
U. S. D. J.

NO. 21816.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD W. SHAW, Bankrupt.

Richard W. Shaw was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 16th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 220 Broadway, City of New York, on July 16th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 29, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist of N. Y.—No. 21855.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS S. NELSON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Morris S. Nelson are hereby given notice that on June 21st, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 16th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, June 30th, 1915.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Naturalizations, at 9:30 A. M.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar, at 10:30 A. M.
Re Ida Volk.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar, at 11:30 A. M.
US<Palumbo & Messina.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Meyer<Newgrass. Belanger<Cowan. Schwartz<Schwartz. Belmont<N Y Press. Stevenson<Gilbert. Hyde<US C & N Y. Wagner<Perlmutter. Gallagher<R Horton. Paul<Bastori. Halsey<Kass (2). Uhr<Coulter. Flonk<Barry. Bernhardt<Richards. Marquis<Marquiz. Re Misses (Pacific Const Cas Co). Re Lachmann. Conway<Cary Mfg. Sebel<Newson. Merchants Nat Bk< Collara (3). Bitterfeld< Uschengran. Bradley<Bradley. Siegel<Mills. Dubin<Dubin. Skoniecany<Donato. Re Wyman. Re Donohue (E 283d St). Painter<Fletcher. Mutual Life<McNall. Driscoll<Hecht. Wiech<Rudiger. Kones<Freed. Re Hess (Sternfeld). Cooper<Norgue. (2.)
Schafer<Schafer. Eckhardt<Eckhardt. Re Cohen (Tobias). Mistretta<Familiar An of Mu Ben. Wheeler<... Re Cosman Feat Film. Nat Ry Gen Co< Bright. Crystal Glass & Syphon Mfg Co< Feigl. Driscoll<Hammill. Lebost<Abraham. Kessler<Wilner. McGee<Fausner. Lask<Child's D Hall. Israel<A Realty Co. Hardman T & R Co< Stand Vul Pen Co. Howard<Nodell. Re Reich. Mutual Life<Fisher. Hallenborg<Greene. Levengston<Farmer. Lehman<Spies. Gotham Silk Hosiery Co<Landay Bros. Gerber<Parrish. Jacobson<Jacobson. Bramer<Zodlkow. Lindemann<Richter. B Boro Realty Co< Stevenson. Ford<Heaney. Re Mannattan Ry Co<Beer. Rosenthal<Siegel. Re Sullivan.

PART II.—Shearn, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10.15 A. M.
Motions:
Martin<Martin.
Mark<Daily.
Korsch<Korsch.
Dickinson<Dickinson. Preferred causes:
Moller<Moller.
Warrin<Warrin.

PART IV.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kupic<State Bank. Case on.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part X., Room.
Armstrong<Mulcan, Gibson. Shea<same. Herrmann<Hess. J Gives<Trifa Hippodrome Amuse Co. A Givens<same.
& Margolin<Eris R R. Maier<Schreiner. Gershufsky<Schedlinsky. McGoldrick<Hilliard Hotel (2). Clear.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., and X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ott<Hensle Const Co. Case on.

PARTS XII., XIII., and XIV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Rose<McKeon. Colsamenno<Sun Con. Eugatnom Rty, &c. Ce<Alfinito. Case on.

PART XVI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Furst<Moskowitz. Richter<Mangels. Van Nest<Conron Bros Co. Del Mar<Del Mar.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—May term continued.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.
Bullwinkel<Olsen.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—
Estate of:
Jacob J. Haffer.
Wills for Probate:
Catharine J. Perry.
Vennett E. Prentice.
Magdalena Reidenbuch
Henry Cogill.
Kate C. Ryan.
Leffman Tannenbaum.
Isabel M. Bean.
Benj. M. Rosenwood.
Alice V. Ford.
Hounet Sorge.
Ellery S. Allen.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY SIMON, trading as WEST MICHIGAN FURNITURE CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—Order of Publication.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of JULIUS H. REITER, verified the 26th day of June, 1915, that a petition was duly filed in this court on the 28th day of April, 1915, praying that the above-named Harry Simon, trading as West Michigan Furniture Co., be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal of this district, and that the said Marshal after due and diligent search made by him has returned the subpoena issued herein and has filed and marked on said subpoena a notation, "Not found," and has therefore been unable to serve the same, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, but that service of said subpoena cannot be procured, it is

Now on motion of Julius H. Reiter, Esq., attorney for the petitioning creditors,

Ordered that Harry Simon, trading as West Michigan Furniture Company, the above-named alleged bankrupt, plead, answer or demur on or before the 19th day of July, 1915, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 28th day of April, 1915, and in case of his failure to plead, answer or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

Ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 1st day of July, 1915, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last known place of business, No. 706 5th Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated N. Y., June 28, 1915.
AUGUSTUS N. HAND,
U. S. D. J.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M. Estate of:
Elizabeth E. Robinson.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
No day calendar.
Contested wills:
Mary Sweeny, Catherine A Plimley, Frank Fuller, Silvin C Milligan, Kate Sullivan.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Sheffield F & D Co< Ward. Gidden<Zucca. Naddelman<Ward. Stettiner Bros Chicago< Bureau of Patents. Griffin<King. Cohen<Cohn. Nicholas Power Co<H. Robertson & Co. Sheffield F & D Co< Ward. Gerken<Hilson. Udall & Barlow<Cooley
Mayer<Kloss. Sickles<Coleman. Decker & Son<Shapiro Elliott<Townsend. Drucker<Cornini. Levin, Kronenberg & Co<Diaz Bldg Co. Chambers<Eskins. Smith<Pittsburgh Con. Herrman<Loland. Perrine<Yorkville Pickle Works. Briskman<Collins.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Cinzio<Schaik. Wechsler<NY Rys. Brunzel<Whyte. Goldat<NYU Int Ry. Bulkley<Com Indiv Co. Weinstein<Denbesky.
Bloom<Real Life Picture Co, Inc. Bandler<Newark-Ohio Furn Co. Miller<Lax (2.) Norita<Wolansky. Sickels<Coleman.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Guyra<Jacobson. Beck<M Bonnett & Co. O'Brien<Koch. Apfelbaum<Kohn.
Bederick Waist Co< Eden Mfg Co. Evans<Hickson. Case on.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Lynch, J.—Brownstone Building (Chambers St.).—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Farandel Mfg Co< Walls. Alter<Gothagan. Hayward<MacDonald Const Co. Michelson<Waldsworth.
Hirsh<Charlop. Canal Equip Co<J Stewart & Co. Quasha<Russell. Elias<Bartelstone. Case on.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Koch<Degelman—Frank Mors. Johnston<Crown Oper Co.—J. Robert Rubin. Mossman<Pasinsky —J. Campbell Thompson. Re Sloan—Francis W. Pollock. Re Zalkin—Eugene Frayer.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Treeger<Minceshelmer—Isadore N. Levy.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—N. Y. Trust Co.<Brandt—Henry W. Showers.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Halsey<Kass (2).—Henry de Forest—Baldwin. Bowers< Smith—Wilbur L. Larrencore.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Pinkus Nathan<Morris Marsan—Chas. S. Campbell. Irving Rosenfeld<Louis Schwartz—Chas. S. Campbell.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Julius Oppenheimer<Monterey Property Co.—James A. Farrell. Annie Hayes<Louis M. Sole—Edwin W. Sohmer. Anna M. Terwilliger< Margaret E. Weill—Henry Fiugelman. Stephen O. Lockwood<Angelo Di Benedetto—James A.>Donegan. Rector Calvary Church <James Powers—Abraham G. Meyer. Addie B. Seligman<Louis Brenner—Maurice J. McCarthy. Citizens' Sav. Bk.<Edward Greenberg—Dennis G. Cohalan. Addie De Witt Seligman<Giza Schwartz—Fred'k R. Rich. Lawyers Mtg. Co.<Abraham D. Levy —Henry W. Pollock. Same<Clara Klingenstein—McDonald De Witt. John Cullen< Elisabetta Pandalfino—John H. Rogan. Domestic and Foreign Missionary So. P. E. Ch.<Chas. L. Stickney—Morton C. Coon. B'klyn Sav. Bk.<Paterno Bros.—Montgomery Hare. Empire City Sav. Bank<Fannie Hamlin—Phoenix Ingraham.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Jones<Jones. Yanofsky<Yanofsky. Re Animal Relief Soc.
Fink Bread Co< Machanski.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. O'Brien<Bronx Gas & Electric Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Bradley< Murtha—C Arthur Armstein.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions.
Duryea<Cooper. East B'klyn Sav B'k< Gompert et al. Re Joralemon St. (Valentine.) Farrell<Robins Dry D & Repair Co. Horstmann et al< Wyckoff et al. Waitword<Waitword. B'klyn Sav Bank< Freese et al.
Grady<Emery Constr Co et al. Mureski<Goodman Collar Co. Ketcham<Deutsch et al. Field<Astor Sanit, Inc Re Union Bank (Minck.) Re same, (Brodie Mfg Co.) Grant<Smith. Rich Assets Collecting Co<Bache et al.

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the Summer.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the Summer.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Willis of:
Mary Stoolhoff.
Anton Wilen.
Elizabeth Bahr.
Estates of:
Harry Herrman.
Peter Duffy.
Accountings of:
John Murphy.
Eliza Mulry.
Julia Kennedy.
Mary E. Bulmer.
David F. Daly.
E. Buttenfield.
Henry Marks.
Max Berger.
Otto Wiemann.
Matilda Webb.
Thomas Wall.
Guam Infants.

County Court.

PART IV., Hylan, J.; Part V., Fawcett, J.—Calendar called in Part V., Room 10.
Hereth<Rustin. Knief<Morson. Levy<Block. Smith<N Y Cons RR.
Dlithey<Manns. Van Daulen<Remus. Magdor<B R R R. Padavano<Shultz Co.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JOSEPH FORDON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Fordon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 8th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 4th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 30th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ABRAHAM ROTHSTEIN, JOSEPH WOLF, and WILLIAM WOLF, individually, and co-partners doing business as ROTHSTEIN & WOLF, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Rothstein, Joseph Wolf, and William Wolf, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 28th, 1915, praying for a discharge from their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 4th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 30th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—CHARLES HERBERT HALCOMB, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Herbert Halcomb, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 29th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 4th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 30th, 1915.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS FREEDMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 1st, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 889 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fine jewelry, safe, fixtures, etc.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Trustee.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee.
Woolworth Bldg., N. Y. C.
WILLIAM HENKEL, JR., Attorney for Trustee, 94 William St., New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:31|Sun sets..7:35|Moon rises..10:39

THE TIDE.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:07	11:31	4:57	5:16
Governors Island	11:45	11:55	5:30	5:50
Hell Gate	1:35	1:48	7:16	7:39

Arrived—Wednesday, June 30.

SS Chicago, Bordeaux, June 20.
SS Iroquois, London, June 17.
SS Ancona, Cristobal, June 22.
SS Dagland, Macoris, June 23.
SS Guiana, St. Thomas, June 23.
SS Saratoga, Havana, June 27.
SS Iroquois, Puerto Plata, June 24.
SS City of Savannah, Havre, June 19.
SS Falk, Macoris, June 22.
SS Evelyn, San Juan, June 22.
SS El Valle, Galveston, June 24.
SS Sabine, Tampa, June 25.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, June 27.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, June 29.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Bolton Castle	Colon	June 20
Leeds City	Leghorn	June 13
Tronto	Lofdon	June 16
Knutsford	Havre	June 15
Tacomina	Naples	June 17
G. de Lantsheer	La Pallice	June 17
Chicago City	Swansea	June 17
Santa Marta	Kingston	June 28
Comanche	Jacksonville	June 28
Antilles	New Orleans	June 28

DUE TOMORROW.

Lapland	Liverpool	June 28
Oranje Nassau	Curacao	June 19
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	June 26
Comal	Galveston	June 28
E. Sud	Galveston	June 24

DUE SATURDAY.

Eastern Prince	Bahia	June 19
Athenstone	Havre	June 19
Langton	Cuba	June 17
Kroonland	San Francisco	June 13
Ponistone	St. Nazaire	June 18
Advance	Cristobal	June 30
Lenape	Jacksonville	June 30

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	June 26
Neches	Rotterdam	June 18
Lancastrian	Cardiff	June 19
Veronia	Naples	June 18
Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	June 16
Philadelphian	London	June 26
Sjos	Liverpool	June 24
El Dia	Galveston	June 28
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 1

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Barbados	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sigio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Uller, Barbados	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kristiania Fjord, Bergen	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jethou, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Yaguez, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Ardgorm, London	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Czartiza, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JUNE 30.

SS Lapland, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due July 2, afternoon. White Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz to New York, was 27 miles N. of Nassau at noon.

SS Antilla, Progreso to New York, was 241 miles S. at noon.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 241 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 324 miles S. at noon.

SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 29 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 313 miles N. of Key West at noon.

SS Millinocket, Philadelphia to New York, passed Overfalls at 8 P. M.

SS Nelson, Matanzas to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 7:30 P. M.

SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 385 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 3, SS Philadelphia.

France—Close at 11 A. M. July 3, SS Chicago.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 12 M. July 5, SS Athinai.

Liberia—Close at 12 M. July 30, SS Tamele.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS Rotterdam.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 30, SS Frederik VIII.

Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 8, SS Kristianiafjord.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 6, SS Tacomina.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...July 1

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Manoa ....July 1

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..July 1

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (specially addressed) (via Vancouver)—Miura ....July 2

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....July 4

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia .....July 3

Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonia.....July 5

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY, in the matter of the General Assignment of CESARE CONTI to JOSEPH M. CONKLIN, for the benefit of creditors.

Please take notice that Joseph M. Conklin, as assignee, offers for sale at auction by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, July 1st, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock, at Riverside Drive, between 80th and 86th Streets, New York City, just south of the Columbia Yacht Club, the steam yacht "Gleam," the general description of which is as follows:

Length 68 feet 6 inches.
Breadth 12 feet.
Depth 5.4 feet.
Capacity under tonnage deck 20.92 tons, Gross tonnage 31 tons,
Net tonnage 18 tons.

The yacht is in good condition and fully equipped. The same is now on exhibit at the place of sale.

For further particulars, inquiry may be made of the undersigned or his attorneys.

Dated June 19th, 1915.
JOSEPH M. CONKLIN, Assignee, 50 Church Street, New York City.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX WALDMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 20,767.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Israel Ben Scheiber, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 1st day of July, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 589 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Furs, skins, and fixtures.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on June 28th and 29th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, June 14th, 1915.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SAMUEL KAHAN, Attorney for Trustee, 61 Park Row, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 21618.—In the matter of JOHN F. QUINN and JOHN F. O'HARA, individually and copartners, trading under the firm name of QUINN & O'HARA Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold at public auction under the direction of Frank J. Waldeyer, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 1st day of July, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at Interborough Moving Company, 167th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Liquor, whiskey, wine, case goods and soft stuff.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on June 28th and 29th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, June 14th, 1915.
Yankauer & Davidson, Attorneys for Trustee, 261 Broadway, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—CHARLES GOODWIN EMERY, DECEASED.

In pursuance of an order of Joseph Atwell, Surrogate of the County of Jefferson, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Charles Goodwin Emery, late of the Town of Clayton, in said County of Jefferson, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, &c., of said deceased, at their place of transacting business at the office of James T. Kilbreth and Henry G. Schacino, No. 66 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.

Dated the 26th day of January, 1915.
FRANK WHITNEY EMERY,
LUCIEN OUDIN,
Executors.
JAMES T. KILBRETH, HENRY G. SCHACINO, Attorneys for Executors, 49 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Roma, at Barcelona, June 26.
SS Ros, at Stockholm, June 20.
SS Patris, at Palermo, June 23.
SS Indus, at Hongkong, June 26.
SS Cliftonian, at Cherbourg, June 26.
SS Pisa, at Mollendo, June 20.

Sailed.

SS Baltic, from Liverpool, June 30.
SS Lindenhall, from Marseilles, June 25.
SS St. Joseph, from Barcelona, June 26.
SS Greystoke, from Manila, June 20.
SS Inverlo, from Port Sudan, June 20.
SS Leelanaw, from Kirkwall, June 30.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, June 4; Kobe, June 10, and Yokohama, June 11—which arrived per steamer Shidzuoka, were dispatched east from Seattle on June 28, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, May 29; Hongkong, June 1; Shanghai, June 5; Yokohama, June 13, and Honolulu, June 23—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Siberia, were dispatched east on June 29, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, July 3.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, May 29; Hongkong, May 31; Shanghai, June 7, and Yokohama, June 12—which arrived per steamer Titian, were dispatched east from Seattle on June 28, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, July 3.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

2D AV, 9.29½; Adla De W. Seligman et al. against Giza Schwartz et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Hurley.

LENOX AV, s e cor 7th Av, 25.6x99.11; Citizens' Savings Bank against Edward Greenberg et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Bell.

103D ST, 218 East; Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of St. Mary Church of the City of New York against James Powers et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. M. Bellinger, Jr.

69TH ST, s e, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Walther Luttgen against Rose Seiniger et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. S. Davison.

WEST BROADWAY, 135; Henry H. Goodwin against Cecelia Bishop et al., (amended partition;) attorney, T. J. Curran.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 864; Charles G. Kose against Nellis Sandy et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. F. Warren, Jr.

99TH ST, n s, 381 ft w of Central Park West, 17x100.8; Julius Oppenheimer against Monterey Property Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Frank.

114TH ST, 416 East; Annie Hayes against Louis Mazzola et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gettner, Simon & Asher.

Bronx.

3D AV, 4,072; Regina Hyman against Field Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Silbourne

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

$147,000 Obtained at Auction for 579 Clason Point Lots —Two Heights Deals Involving Apartment House Block Fronts—Forty-sixth Street Flat Resold—$1,350,000 Mortgage on Murray Hill Hotel.

In addition to the close of the two-day auction sale of Bronx property in the Clason Point section yesterday at the Vesey Street salesroom, there were several other features of noteworthy activity in the realty market. Upper Manhattan furnished some transactions of more than ordinary importance, including the sale of two block fronts of apartment houses, one being on Broadway and the other on Fort Washington Avenue. On the whole, as Messrs. Day and Davies remarked after their auction sale, it looked as though real estate was holding its own very firmly at the present time.

When Joseph P. Day began the final session of the Bradish Johnson estate holdings in the Clason Point district of the Bronx, in the morning, there was a good attendance, many new bidders being noticeable, attracted no doubt from the low prices on the preceding day. Of the total of 579 lots, 254 remained to be sold, and they brought $71,725. On the former day 325 lots were sold for $75,275, making a total for the 579 lots of $147,000, an average per lot of about $254.

Michele Barone, one of the leading buyers on the first day, was an active bidder, and in the two days he bought over thirty lots, being the largest individual buyer. W. Parsons Todd, who has been a buyer in all the recent sales held by Day & Davies, took ten plots. John Kotzek, an operator, bought three lots at the northeast corner of Commonwealth and Story Avenues for $850. Levine & Posner bought the northeast corner of Rosedale and Ludlow Avenues, 50 by 100, for $1,025. G. Suily took the adjoining two lots on Ludlow Avenue for $475 each. The northwest corner went for $1,175. A. Prokpowicz paid $1,400 for four lots on the east side of Rosedale Avenue north of Ludlow Avenue, and six lots, adjoining, were knocked down at from $350 to $300 to Emily Black, Samuel Horowitz, and I. Levy.

Lots on Beach Avenue, between Story and Ludlow Avenues, brought from $125 to $375, a small gore lot selling for $75. On Taylor Avenue, between the same thoroughfares, they brought from $75 to $175.

In the block bounded by Commonwealth, Lawrence, Story, and Ludlow Avenues, corners brought $400, $425, $450, and $475, and inside lots from $150 to $275.

Mr. Day said that he regarded the sale as a distinct success, showing that it was possible at the present condition of the financial and realty market to sell 573 lots and find active bidders for them. At the low prices for which they were obtained, he predicted profits within a short time.

Two Block Front Apartment Deals on Heights.

The Upper Washington Heights section contributed the largest share of activity in the Manhattan realty market, furnishing two block front apartment house deals and others of smaller volume. Of the two leading transactions one involved the two six-story houses on the easterly Broadway block front, 200 feet, between 163d and 164th Streets. The property was sold by the Hall-Berwin Corporation. The northeast corner of Broadway and 163d Street, occupied by the Medford South apartment, was sold for the Medford Realty Company, and the adjoining southeast corner of 164th Street, with the Barry Home apartment, was sold for the estate of Elizabeth N. Barry. Each covers a plot 100 by 100. The buyer was an investor.

A few blocks to the north the two six-story apartments on the easterly Fort Washington Avenue block front, between 171st and 172d Streets, 200 by 122, were sold by the Tillman Construction Company to the Hudson Trust Company. The property was held at $500,000. In part payment the buyers gave the three-story house at 558 West 161st Street, 16 by 90.11, nineteen lots at Morris Park, three two-family houses at 2,817 to 2,821 Creston Avenue, each 25 by 100, and twenty lots at Riveredge, N. J., figuring at a $200,000 valuation. Calder, Nassoit & Lanning were the brokers.

Operators and Builders Buy Upper Manhattan Parcels.

A plot of six lots, 150 by 100, on the north side of 191st Street, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, have been purchased by Lewine & Kempner from the Jacob estate. It will be offered for sale to builders. Joseph Silverson was the broker.

The vacant plot on the southeast corner of Haven Avenue and 171st Street, 51.8 by 108.11, has been sold by Starke P. Webber to a building syndicate for improvement with an apartment house.

The two frame buildings at 515 and 517 West 156th Street, 50 by 100, have been purchased by Ennis & Sinnott from the Crowley estate. It will be resold to builders. Arnold, Byrne & Baumann were the brokers.

The Lansdowne Resold.

The Lansdowne, a six-story apartment house at 352 to 356 West Forty-sixth Street, has been resold by the D. H. Jackson Company to an out-of-town investor.

In part payment the buyer gives 448 Broome Street, a six-story loft building, 25 by 50, adjoining the corner of Broadway, and leased to Spaulding & Son; also the dwelling 22 West 120th Street, facing Morris Park, on lot 18 by 115. John F. Finneran and F. J. Ryan negotiated the trade. Mr. Jackson purchased the Lansdowne several weeks ago from John W. Condit.

Buys East Side Dwelling.

John J. Kavanagh has sold for Jacob W. Rubin to Stephen Duncan Marshall 150 East Eighty-first Street, three-story and basement high stoop brownstone front dwelling, on lot 19.6 by 104.4.

Tenement Sales.

An investing client of the Charles R. L. Huston Company has purchased from the Lawyers Mortgage Company 532 West 125th Street, a five-story triple flat with stores, on plot 26 by 100.1.

$1,350,000 Mortgage on Murray Hill Hotel.

A mortgage of $1,350,000 has been placed by Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company on the Murray Hill Hotel, covering the block front of the west side of Park Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first Streets, being 197 feet 6 inches on Park Avenue by 130 feet on Forty-first Street by 230 feet on Fortieth Street, and also including the small building on Forty-first Street adjoining the hotel, being 16 feet 8 inches by 98 feet 9 inches.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company made the loan.

Riverdale Estate Sale.

Cammann, Vorhees & Floyd have sold a portion of the estate of Miss Julia Livingston Delafield at Riverdale, to the Stadacona Company. The property contains 116,580 square feet, fronting on both sides of Palisade Avenue and extending to the tracks of the New York Central Railroad, with 64,751 square feet under water west of the tracks.

Bronx Sales.

Louis E. Kleban has purchased from the Thomas Realty Company, Levis W. Minford, President, a plot on the easterly side of Crotona Park East, 450 feet north of the corner of 173d Street; 62.6 front by 130 in depth and 95.6 in the rear.

This is the first plot sold from what was originally the Minford Homestead, and has been in the family for over fifty years.

The plot is directly in the rear of the 174th Street Subway Station, and will be improved with a high-class apartment house by the purchased. William J. Gabel was the broker in the transaction.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for Frazer & Berau, Inc., a vacant plot of land 50 by 100, located on the northerly side of Hornaday Avenue, formerly West Street, between Crotona Parkway and Mohegan Avenue.

$74,905 for Flatbush Lots.

In the Brooklyn Exchange salesroom yesterday the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company sold 121 lots in various sections of Flatbush for the William Protzmann Estate for a total of $74,905. Lots on Gravesend Avenue, between Cortelyou Road and Ditmas Avenue, brought $1,025 to $2,000. Lots on Cortelyou Road, between East Second Street and Gravesend Avenue, brought $1,250 to $1,275, and on East Second Street, south of Cortelyou Road, from $875 to $975. Lots on Avenue Q and East Second Street went from $400 to $750; on Avenue S and West Third Street, from $300 to $325, and on Avenue M, between Ocean Parkway and Coney Island Avenue, from $500 to $700.

Among the buyers were Patrick B. Lynch, Paul C. Weiner, John T. Laselle, Charles M. Burdaker, James J. Lahey, M. V. White, Herzfeld, Sweedler & Siegmeister, W. Redmond, Charles Thiele, and A. H. Selinger.

Builder Buys L. I. City Flat Sites.

The Seidel Realty Company has sold for William Wiencke a parcel of land on the west side of Eleventh Avenue, about 400 feet north of Broadway, in Long Island City. The purchaser will erect a four-story modern apartment for eight families.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold for the Charles H. Downing estate a modern cottage at 15 Madison Avenue, Arrochar, Staten Island, on a plot 54 by 126 feet, to L. Laimo.

Commercial Leases.

The Durosa Company has leased the store and basement at 109 Reade Street to Topper & Berger, wholesale shoe dealers; also the store at 49 Church Street for the Schulte Realty Company to John Karagianis and Harry Carabilanias, and the store and basement at 63 Beach Street and 394 Greenwich Street for the Empire State Surety Company to Sirrotta & Lieb.

William A. White & Sons have rented through M. Bernstein the store and basement at 110 Bleecker Street to S. Weisman & Brothers.

Samuel H. Martin has leased the store and basement at 803 Ninth Avenue to Nicolo Marzulli.

Real Estate Notes.

A syndicate headed by Leslie R. Palmer is reported to be negotiating for a lease of the Sloan estate property at 7 East Thirty-eighth Street and 10 and 12 East Thirty-ninth Street. Plans for a twelve-story building for the site have been prepared by Herman Lee Meader.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,744 to 1,748, s e corner of 58th St, 131.9x122.7x120.2x88.7, seven-story Rockingham apartment house; adjourned to July 14.

By Henry Brady.

130th St, 1st East, n s, 214 ft e of 5th Av, 16x99.11, three-story dwelling; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against James H. Troy et al.; Frederick L. Allen, attorney; James A. Lynch, referee; due, $7,706.62; taxes, &c., $51.42; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By Samuel Marx.

137th St, 241 West, n s, 451 ft w of 7th Av, 19x99.11, five-story dwelling; William Rankin against Colman Faludy et al.; William R. Adams, attorney; Alexander A. Tausky, referee; due, $10,716; taxes, &c., $576; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, 2 five-story brick tenements and stores; also

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; adjourned to July 7.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Nelson Av, 1,080, e s, 205.9 ft n of 165th St, two-story dwelling; Louise Schroeder against Jasper Bayne Co. et al.; Henry Wendt, attorney; C. O. O'Neill, referee; due, $3,816.78; taxes, &c., $200; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

Nelson Av, 1,080, e s, 205.9 ft n of 165th St, 15.10x63.1x15.10x63.1, two story dwelling; Louise Schroeder against August Brandes et al.; Henry Wendt, attorney; C. O. O'Neill, referee; due, $3,879.96; taxes, &c., $200; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

Walton Av, n w corner of 172d St, 14.11x159.10x25x100x25x42.4 to 172d St, 13.11x20x15 to 172d St x20.1; Action 3; vacant; A. R. Crossin against James A. Woolf et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; George E. Weller, referee; due, $13,446.22; taxes, &c., $205; to the plaintiff for $100.

172d St, East, n s, 20.1 ft w of Walton Av, 17.7x20x15, gore, vacant; same against same; Action 7; same attorney and referee; due, $207.27; to the plaintiff for $100.

Parcel beginning at a point 42.4 ft n of 172d St, 25x50, vacant; same against same; Action 6; same attorney and referee; due, $570.65; taxes, &c., $30; to the plaintiff for $100.

Belmont St, s, 148.3 ft w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 56.5x23.11x45.10, vacant gore; Anna R. Crossin against Verona Schmitz et al.; Harold Swain, attorney, Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $903.23; taxes, &c., $140; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

East 126th St, 14, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x26.11, three-story dwelling; John A. Brown, Jr., against Jacob Schatiman et al.; Frederick H. Comstock, attorney; Matthew P. Breen, Jr., referee; due, $10,258.03; taxes, &c., $340.87.

By Samuel Marx.

Sherman Av, s w corner of 204th St, 100x110; vacant; J. Allen Townsend against Lawrence Mulligan et al.; Paul M. Goodrich, attorney; David E. Goldfarb, referee; due, $21,926.41; taxes, &c., $1,298.15.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Main St, or City Island Av, 260, e s, 109.7 ft s of Fordham Av, 25x87.1x25x86.11, vacant; John B. Livingston against Mary L. Roeder et al.; Charles P. Hallock, attorney; W Stebbins Smith, referee; due, $3,390; taxes, &c., $178.

Main St, or City Island Av, 287, w s, 61.ft n of Prospect Av, 49x64.4x49x64, vacant; Jennie Y. Hallock against Mary L. Roeder et al.; Charles Hallock, attorney; W. Stebbins Smith, referee; due, $1,256; taxes, &c., $8,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bush St, 211, n s, 100 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 43.11x80x20.6x86.6, two story dwelling; William D. Lent against Frank A. Schorer et al.; Jacob H. Shaffer, attorney; Samuel S. Koenig, referee; due, $7,399.62; taxes, &c., $523.

By James Donovan.

Edgewater Road, 4,501, w s, 647.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; Bertha Beringer against Amalie I. Milholland et al.; Lee & Fleischmann, attorneys; William W. Penfield, referee; due, $5,511.33; taxes, &c., $233.

Gleason Av, 1,807, n s, 50 ft e of 173d St, 2x100, vacant; Bernardina F. E. Hake et al; Freer & McEvoy, attorneys; Ellsworth J. Healy, referee; due, $5,135.97; taxes, &c., $375.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

West End Av, n w corner of 75th St, for a twelve-story apartment house, 105x151.6; Charmion Construction Co., (Henry Mayer, President,) 2,309 Broadway, owner; Neville & Bagge, 105 West 40th St, architects; cost, $900,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Bowery, 222 and 234, to a five-story clubhouse; Young Men's Christian Association, 215 West 23d St, owner; Parish & Schroeder, 12 West 31st St, architects; cost, $35,000.

63d St, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, to a five-story dwelling; J. Huber, 111 East 54th St, owner; J. J. Petit, 108 Park Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

5th Av, 512, to a four-story dwelling; C. L. M. McMurtry, premises; owner; S. A. Gage, 28 East 49th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Broadway, s e corner of 56th St, to a six-story apartment; A. J. Shipman and E. L. Mooney, 37 Wall St, owners; R. J. Reilley, 477 5th Av, architect; cost, $18,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,384 and 2,386, w s, 25 ft s of 178th St, 80.8x100; Max Marx to Convent Court Corporation, 128 Broadway, (mtg $66,000,) June 28; attorney, M. Marx, 128 Broadway $1

ARDEN ST, e s, 161 ft n of Nagle Av, 27x110; Maria C. Ott to Charles Heusle Realty Co, 330 West 207th St, (mtg $22,000,) June 30; attorney, Lewis S. Marx, 128 Broadway $100

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 183d St, 104.11x25; Bertha Dodt to John D. Grotheer, 1,933 Webster Av, (mtg $33,000,) June 29; attorney, Gustave Frey, 3,429 3d Av. $100

BLEECKER ST, 375, e s, 86.9 ft n of Charles St, 18.8x81.10x irregular; Mary G. Becker to Manville E. Titus, 533 West 152d St, Sept. 8, 1914 .....Gift

CANAL ST, 368, s s, 25.10x84.10x25x90.3, w s; Mary E. Mack, Livingston, N. Y., to Arthur C. Mack of Edgewater, N. J., all liens, June 29; attorney, E. McK. Whiting, 56 Pine St $1

CONVENT AV, s w corner of 149th St, 99.11x100; Max Marx to Convent Court Corporation, 128 Broadway, (mtg $140,000,) June 28; attorney, M. Marx, 128 Broadway $1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 38, n e corner of 160th St, 102.2x102.8; Maximus A. Lesser, referee, to Anna Werner, 1,880 Crotona Parkway, (mtgs $195,000,) June 29; attorneys, Lese & C, 35 Nassau St $200

INTERIOR LOT, begins at centre line between 40th and 41st Sts and 100 ft w of 3d Av runs s 33.11 x n w — x e — to beginning; Harold Graham to Samuel M. Cohen, 507 West 113th St, s s, quitclaim, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Douglas Graham to same, s t, quitclaim, June 28; attorney, same $1

JAMES ST, 45, w s, 25 ft s of Madison St, 25.1x80.2x25.3x59.8, (foreclosure June 29;) John H. Rogan, referee, to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square, June 30; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St $12,000

JUMEL PLACE, 5, 213.8 ft s of Edgecombe Av, 25x100; John A. Murray to William D. Kilpatrick, 71 East 95th St, (mtg $2,750,) June 28; attorneys, Bowers & Sill, 46 Cedar St $200

MANHATTAN AV, 517, w s, 84.11 ft n of 121st St, 16x90, (foreclosure June 25;) John H. Judge, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 28; attorneys, Cary & C, 59 Wall St $9,000

MANHATTAN AV, 519, w s, 84.11 ft s of 122d St, 16x90, (foreclosure June 25;) same to same, June 28 .....$9,000

SOUTH ST, 13, n w s, 16.6x75.5; Louise Schernerhorn and Ella C. Schernerhorn, another daughter, 1,219 Madison Av, B. and S., all liens, June 28; attorneys, De Witt, L. & De W., 88 Nassau St .....Gift

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 59 ft n of 178th St, 18x80; Deane Realty Co. to Lamont McLoughlin, 415 Fort Washington Av, quitclaim, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

WATER ST, 592, w s, 45.9 ft w of Montgomery St, 22.2x56.3, (foreclosure, June 25;) Jacob M. Guedalia, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 29; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St $4,400

WAVERLY PLACE, 156, s s, 287.6 ft e of 6th Av, 22.2x90; Mary G. Becker to Manville B. Titus, 533 West 152d St, Sept. 8, 1914 .....Gift

3D AV, s w corner 113th St, 25.2x100; Max Tannenbaum to Anel Realty Co., Inc., all liens, June 28; attorney, E. W. Tannenbaum, 165 Broadway $100

5TH AV, 1,080, n e corner of 89th St, 25.2x102.2; 1,080 5th Av Corporation to Jennie C. Whitman, Burlingame, Cal., (mtg $150,000,) all liens, June 19; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St $100

8TH ST, s s, 412.3 ft e of Avenue B, 21.9x97.6; Sarah Ehrenfeich to Jacob Beisberg, 122 Penn St, Brooklyn, (mtg $16,250,) June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

10TH ST 384 East, s s, 158 ft w of Avenue C, 25x92.3; Jacob Rosenthal to David Glaubinger, 885 Beck St, ½ part, (mtg $30,000,) June 28; attorney, M. Goodman, 287 Broadway $1

19TH ST, 49 West, n s, 225.4 ft e of 6th Av, 18.11x92.5, with all right, title, and interest to strip on w 0.4x92x on e 0.2½x92, (foreclosure;) Thomas W. Churchill, referee, Emanu-El Congregation of N. Y., 43d St and 5th Av, June 25; attorneys, Guggenheimer, N. & M., 37 Wall St $30,000

82D ST, n s, 588 ft w of 5th Av, 50x98.9; Grunert Realty Corporation to D. A. Lehman Realty Corporation, 192 9th Av, (mtg $360,000,) also assumption of bills, &c, for $25,000 and issuance of 2d mtg bond for $115,000, May 29; attorneys, Kidder, A. & Riggs, 27 William St $300,000

33D ST, 317 East, n s, 211 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; Francis E. O'Callaghan, Mamaroneck, N. Y., to Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary for Italians, 317 East 33d St, all liens, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

34TH ST, 123 East, n s, 111.5 ft w of Lexington Av, 22.9x98.9; Harry Bijur, referee, to Louise D. Bergh, 109 West 75th St, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $38,000

39TH ST, 316 East, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x75; Charles Buerhmann Realty Co. to Harris Realty Co., 507 Grand St, all liens, April 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

66TH ST, 425 East, n s, 260 ft w of Avenue A, 40x9½ block; Samuel Jacobs to Herman S. Jacobs, 54 St. Mark's Place, (mtg $41,500,) May 8; attorney, Solomon H. Eisler, 269 Broadway $100

69TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Amos Riehl to Thomas F. Devine, 327 West 69th St, (mtg $50,000,) Dec. 13, 1914; address, 79 West End Av $1

75TH ST, s s, 153.2 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 21.10x102.2; 75th St s s, 85 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; William A. Hawes to Isabella E. Schloss, 156 West 75th St, b. & s., c. s. f. all liens, May 18; attorney, N. Y. T. I. Co., 135 Broadway $1

87TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.8x100.8; Joseph Treat to Valentine Treat, 153 West 87th St, party of the first part reserves life interest, June 30; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St $1

87TH ST, 60 West, s s, 118 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.8; Frank C., wife of J. Frederick Talcott, Bridgeport, Conn., to himself, b. and s., Feb. 5; attorneys, Dexter, O. & F., 71 Broadway $1

87TH ST, n s, 154.8 ft e of 3d Av, runs n 98.9 to w s of 20-ft lane x n w 2x w — x s 100.8 to e t x e 19.8 to beginning, with all title to lane; John W. Bohlman et al, executors, &c, of Hugo Gorsch, to Gertrude Isaacs, 213 East 87th St, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $6,750

101ST ST, n s, 80 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.11; St. John's Park Realty Co. to John A. Murray, 3,920 Broadway, (mtg $11,000,) June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

102D ST, n s, 75 ft w of 3d Av, runs n 98.9 to e 25x n 58.2x e 25x s 100.11 to street x w 50 to beginning; Milton Rosenthal to Joseph Mescor, Yonkers, N. Y., undivided right, title, and interest, (mtg $24,000,) June 28; attorneys, Fluegelman & T., 299 Broadway $1

136TH ST, 243 West, n s, 435 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Marion C. Moffett, Clinton, N. J., to Louis M. Bailey, 113 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, b. & s., all liens, June 28; attorney, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway $1

137TH ST, 241 West, n s, 451 ft w of 7th Av, 19x99.11, 9 (foreclosure, June 30;) Alexander A. Tansky, referee, to William Rankin, 110 West 77th St, June 30; attorney, William R. Adams, 25 Broad St $2,000

172D ST, s s, 84.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40.8x95; The Gerbereux Co., Yonkers, N. Y., to Fifth Avenue Bond and Mortgage Co., 334 5th Av, (mtg $34,500,) June 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

Bronx.

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 75 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; William E. Smith (referee) to Hermann C. Schrader, 850 Tinton Av, June 28; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av. $1,600

EVELYN PLACE, s s, 150 ft w of Jerome Av, 25x100; William J. Harnisch to Mary Harnisch, 23 Watson Av, East Orange, N. J., June 29; attorney, George S. Husch, 160 Broadway $1

FOX ST, w s, 167.4 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x100; John J. Hynes, referee, to Charles H. Clark and another, executors, Sound Beach, Conn., June 29; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row $1,000

FOX ST, w s, 200 ft n of Longwood Av, 66.8 x100; Charles Volkle to Realty and Commercial Co., 30 Church St, (mtg $59,000,) June 29; attorneys, Hilliquit & ... 30 Church St $100

GREEN LANE, w s, 200 ft n of Lyons Av, 25x100; Dolphin Allard to John N. Wayland, 1,840 Harrison Av, May 22; attorney, William Peters & Co., 1,040 East Tremont Av $100

HEWITT PLACE, 760, e s, 26.11x45.7; Lawrence F. Decker to Jacob Klein, 1,020 Avenue St. John, (mtg $4,500,) June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

INTERVALE AV, 1,116, e s, 100.8 ft s w of Kelly St, 20x irregular; Raffaele Ferriding, 1,126 Intervale Av, (mtg $5,000,) Oct. 31, 1914; attorney, A. H. Vitale, 1,044 East Tremont Av $100

MARONAH AV, s w corner of 237th St, 25x95; N. Taylor Phillips to Mary E. Lowry, 1,906 Emerson St, June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

LOT 496, map of Van Nest Park, 23x100; John A. McEvoety (referee) to William Dettner, 790 East 100th St, June 22; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av $8,000

LOTS 689 to 692, map of Van Cortlandt Estate; Rocco E. Reich to Kath. K. Hinsey, Cumpsock, N. C., (mtg $8,100,) March 24; attorney, S. A. Heasley, P. O. Box 1,277, N. Y. $1

LOTS 218 and 219, map of Seton Homestead; Henry Stellman, trustee, to Gotham Investors Co., 2,426 Westchester Av, June 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $200

MARION AV, 915, s e corner of Belmore Place, 100x25; Steinmetz Construction Co. to John J. Brennan, 239 East 95th St, (mtg $28,000,) June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MONTGOMERY AV, n w corner of Popham Av, 61.1x125.1; Sarah E. Henderson to Mellwin Realty and Construction Co., 1,694 Clay Av, (mtg $5,249,) June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MONTICELLO AV, e s, 157.4 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 75x100; John J. Hynes, referee, to Charles H. Clark and another, executors, Sound Beach, Conn., June 29; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row $1,500

OLD MIDDLETOWN ROAD, n s, 281.10 ft w of Eastern Boulevard, 57x158.11; Charles R. Baxter Construction Co. to Marie E. Baxter, 3,077 Middletown Road, (correction deed,) June 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

RAILROAD AV, e s, 100 ft s w of 173d St, 50x100; Dressel Railway Lamp Works to Mabel M. Glassey, 536 East 169th St, Brooklyn, June 28; attorneys, Sproull, H. & S., 1 Madison Av $100

STEBBINS AV, 663, w s, 449.1 ft s of Westchester Av, 40x100; Sandow Realty Co. to Moses Hess, 545 West End Av, (mtg $20,000,) June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 121.3 ft s of 174th St, 58x41.9; Annie C. Olsen and another to Lawrence Nelson, 127 Smith St, Newark, N. J., Jan. 8; attorney, A. H. Olsen, 2,706 Heath Av $1

WASHINGTON AV, 1,762-54, e s, 85.10x109.7; Sarah Ensler to Adeline A. Sass, 17 Livingston Place, (mtg $33,667,) June 29; attorney, Saul Bernstein, 149 Broadway $100

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 272.5 ft e of Tinton Av, 23.5x111; William Oppenheim to I. & S. Co., Inc., 446 Westchester Av, and another, (mtg $24,000,) June 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

1ST ST, s s, 174.3 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Eilner-Richard Realty to Charlotte D. Eilner, 777 Hewitt Place, June 28; attorney, Charlotte D. Eilner, 777 Hewitt Place $1

183D ST, 357 East, n s, 25x99.9; John J. Brennan to Steinmetz Construction Co., 1,416 Glover St, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

184TH ST, 463 East, n s, 16.8x100; Anna Bade to Andrew Bade, 465 East 184th St, (mtg $4,500,) June 29; attorney, Andrew Bade, 465 East 184th St $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ARDEN ST, e s, 161 ft n of Nagle Av, 27x110; Charles Hensle Realty Co. to Marie C. Ott, 17 Arden St, prior mtg $22,000, due July 1, 1918, 6 p. c., June 30; attorney, J. J. Michael, 111 Broadway $3,500

AUDUBON AV, s w corner 183d St, 104.11x25; John D. Grotheer to Bertha Dodt, 350 Audubon Av, June 29, prior mtg $33,000, due as per bond; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av. $5,000

BEEKMAN PLACE, e s, 20.5 ft s of 50th St, 20x100; Mary L. Schmid to Rudolph J. Schaefer and another, executors of Maximilian Schaefer, at Larchmont N. Y., June 29, due April 30, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Hirsh & E., 15 William St $2,000

BRADHURST AV, s s, 79.10 ft e of 155d St, 39.11x100; Loyal Building Co., Inc., to Abr. Davis and another, 241 West 113th St, June 30, prior mtg $33,000, due as per bond; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 63 Park Row $5,500

MADISON AV, w s, 92.5 ft n of 60th St, 16x95; Susan H. Cyrille, Jr., et al., executors, to Woodlawn Cemetery, 20 East 23d St, 5 years, 4½ p. c., June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $25,000

MORNINGSIDE AV, n w corner of 114th St, 104.1x191.1; Novitiate of the Fathers of Mercy to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, June 29, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100,000

3D AV, n e corner 95th St, 25.8x100; Pesse Satzman to Jacob Sheeski, 935 East 163d St, June 30, prior mtg $33,500, due July 10, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St $1,500

11TH AV, s w corner 57th St, 25.5x100; John Mullen and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, June 30, due July 1, 1920; attorney, Edward J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St $30,000

20TH ST, s s, 253.8 ft w of 6th Av, 25x92, prior mtg $55,000; Charles Connor to Daniel Buckley, 58 West 72d St, June 3, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10,000

24TH ST, 123 East, n s, 111.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 22.9x98.9; Louise D. Bergh to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, June 29, 3 years; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place $20,000

50TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Bernard Tonjann to Anthony Kuhn, 447 West 50th St, June 15, prior mtg $12,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

75TH ST, s s, 153.2 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 21.10x102.2; 79th St, s s, 85 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Isabella R. Schloss to Greenwich Bank, 402 Hudson St, prior mtg $28,000, due as per notes, June 30; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $13,928.14

79TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Isabella R. Schloss to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, June 30, 3 years $10,000

87TH ST, n s, 154.8 ft e of 3d Av, runs n 98.9x s w 2x w — x s 100.8 x e 19.8; Gertrude Isaacs to Bertha Abrahams, 873 Monroe St, Brooklyn, June 14, due June 30, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

100TH ST, 125 East, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 75x100.11; Robert E. Tod to United States Trust Co. of New York, 45 Wall St, June 30, due July 1, 1918; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St $170,000

120TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 150x—; Newton Holding Co. to Mae R. Sayre, 143 West 73d St, prior mtg $83,000, due as per bond, Dec. 3, 1914; attorney, M. R. Sayre, 8 West 37th St $3,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $59,500, June 2, due as per bond; attorney same $3,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $55,500, May 15, due as per bond; attorney same $4,000

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,195, w s, 40x96.5; Newton Holding Co. to Mary R. Sayre, 221 West 137th St, prior mtg $54,000, Oct. 3, 1912, due as per bond; attorney, M. R. Sayre, 8 West 37th St $4,000

CAULDWELL AV, e s, corner of 160th St, 33.2x101.6; Ebling Co. to Jacob A. Geissenhainer and another, trustees, Freehold, N. J., June 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway .....

COLLEGE AV, s e s, 50 ft s w of 183d St, 50x190; Hermann Apmann to Annie Ropke, 381 East 189th St, prior mtg $7,000, June 24, 1 year; attorney, F. M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row $4,000

ELTON AV, 673, w s, 26x100; Frank J. Kensler to F. William Heide, 68 West 94th St, June 30, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Amend & A., 149 Nassau St $1,150

FOX ST, 635, w s, 16.4x100; James Powers to Esther L. Stone, 2,751 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $17,000, June 28, due June 17, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Esther L. Stone, 2,751 Bedford Av, Brooklyn $3,000

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, e s, 222.9 ft s e of Fordham Road, 50.2x145.9; Harriet A. Briggs to William R. Cantrell, 14 Loring Place, June 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,000

HEWITT PLACE, 760, e s, 36.5x45.7; Jacob Klem to Lawrence F. Decker, 760 Hewitt Place, prior mtg $3,000, Junes 29, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

MAGENTA AV, s w corner of Cedar Av; Emelie Oehsner to Mary M. Argersmyer, 145 West 121st St, June 30, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,000

MONTGOMERY AV, n w corner of Popham Av, 82.2x118.9; Mellwin Realty and Construction Co. to Van Dyck Estate, 331 Madison Av, June 29, due Jan. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $40,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Sarah E. Henderson, 969 Hoe Av, prior mtg $40,000, June 29, due as per bond; same attorney $5,000

NEW YORK AND ALBANY POST ROAD, n w s, being Lot 1, map of Charles W. Simmons; also Lot 7, same map; Newton Land Association to Mary R. Sayre, 141 West 21st St, July 23, due as per bond; attorney, M. R. Sayre, 8 West 37th St $4,000

OLD MIDDLETOWN ROAD, n s, 281.10 ft w of Eastern Boulevard, 57x158.11; Marie E. Baxter to Yette Reiss, 811 E. 165th St, June 28, due as per bond; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $2,500

POPHAM AV, n s, 15.1 ft w of Montgomery Av, 43x100; Mellwin Realty and Construction Co. to Van Dy

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Residence for sale, rent or exchange; immediate possession could be had; absolutely modern in equipment and recently renovated. Apply Libman, 352 West 161st St.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
66 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES.
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

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Party in need of some ready cash will sell his two lots in Jamaica for $135 each; two blocks from trolley and station. This is a bargain. Title guaranteed. Bryan, Box 169 Times Downtown.

Will sell to party who can pay $18 monthly, easy 7-room cottage; all improvements; ground for chickens and garden. Cottage, 174 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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House for Rent.—West 103d St.; 12 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; parquet floors; moderate rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, N. Y. (103d St.)

To Let For Business Purposes

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ROLL-TOP DESK, $8.50. ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN. TELEPHONE, TOWEL SERVICE. NO LEASE REQUIRED. 388 BROADWAY. SUITE 907.

Loft in fireproof Metz Building, 134 Sixth St., near Grand St., 75x80; excellent light; steady steam power, heat, elevator; suitable machinist, light manufacture; immediate possession. Owner, 87 Elizabeth St.

To Rent.—Office facilities in large, high-class office; mahogany furniture; just telephone; stenographers and general service. Apply 29 Liberty St., Room 310-318.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. Phone 5786-5787 Bryant.

LOFT—SHOWROOM—OFFICE.
Near Grand Central; very low rent; concessions desirable tenant. Inquire Henry Hot, 567 3d Av.

Sublet attractively furnished outside office; telephone and stenographer. Room 1,208, 110 West 40th.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Loft, light 4 sides. 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

1st Av., 318.—Large store, double show window; suitable for dry goods, stationery; $50.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

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Private office to rent; desk room; office conveniences. Reed, 16 East 33d St.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

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RYE—45 minutes from Grand Central Station, on New Haven Railroad; frame cottage, 9 rooms and bath; plot 100x190; large stable; a bargain at $7,000. Lewis B. Preston, 165 Broadway, N. Y.

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FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmor Av.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my handsome seven-room cottage and plot at Jamaica; all improvements; city water, sidewalks, &c.; near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and two blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted; this is a big bargain for right party; only $150 cash, balance easy; perfect title. Jamaica, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite L. I. R. R. depot.

Beautiful shore front gentleman's residence; magnificent views; deep water, sheltered anchorage; garage; fine plot, with large modern 14-room house in perfect order; 30 minutes from Broadway; price $45,000. Herbert E. Williams, 318 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 2387 Greenpoint for holiday inspection.

Will sell my fine little farm, consisting of 4 small houses, barn, 5 chicken houses, pigpen, and rabbit house; large plot of good soil cultivated, ready for farming; complete for $1,475; only $100 down, balance $10 monthly; free tickets to investigate; hour out. J. C. Treise, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Douglas Manor, shore front rights; rare marine and landscape views; high elevation; modern house; 5-cent fare zone; beautiful surroundings; reduction of $2,000 to settle estate. Telephone 2387 Greenpoint for advance appointment. Herbert E. Williams, Executor, 318 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Small farm of 2 acres; good rich soil and shade trees; adjoining 3 of the largest L. I. towns; ful price $775; will let responsible party have it for $7 a month; title guaranteed. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. L. I. R. R. Depot.

Have a little bungalow on a large plot near station and water; needs some repairs, and will sell cheap on terms of $75 down and $14 monthly; beautiful, healthy location. C. Barshad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. L. I. R. R. Depot.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO PAY for a beautiful Colonial brick home in Jamaica.—15 minutes from N. Y. hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 320 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

GREAT BUNGALOW BARGAIN.
Needs repairs; few minutes from station, about 20 minutes' walk to the water; boating, bathing and fishing; 50 minutes from city; price $2,900; will take $200 cash, balance $14 per month. A Bargain, 243 West 34th St.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Fine seven-room house; 35 minutes out; improvements; parquet floors; easy terms. Hellberg, Willes Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Bungalow Lots.—Bargain; easy terms; boating, fishing, tennis, electricity; 25 minutes from Penn. station. J. C., 2,483 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x250; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

For sale, 140 acres, Farhills, N. J.; gentleman's country home and going farm in splendid condition. A. S. Lanphear, 25 Pine St.

Westfield and Fanwood houses and lots for sale on very easy terms; low prices for attractive cottages; send for particulars and photographs. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Bungalow, stucco, modern in every appointment; 7 rooms, large living room; plot 60x170; five minutes' walk from station; $4,900; easy terms. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 miles railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Picturesque mountainside bungalow, overlooking river; glorious woodland; large rustic porches; fireplace; $675; commutation, 13c. Lane, 324 World Building.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

One of the few remaining acreage tracts on the Hudson River, commanding a twenty-mile unobstructed view; within five minutes' walk of station; near country club; 12 acres; owner will divide in acre plots. For additional information address Z 283 Times Annex.

St. Lawrence River cottage for sale; $3,500 buys Stanwix Lodge at Pine View, near Clayton, in 1,000 Islands; bargain, with easy terms. W. A. Douglas, Arcade, Utica, N. Y.

FARM FORECLOSED! Colonial house, 10 rooms, bath, heat; 40-mile view; charming shade; excellent spring; 185 acres. A rare chance. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Tents, bungalows, hotel; finest mountains; refined, simple; 3½ hours. C. Miller, Woodland, N. Y.

Real Estate—Out of City.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch; handsome bathroom, with enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling, dining room with elegant electric dome, parlor open fireplace; on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance $18 monthly. Pates, Box 156 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches and stores, $850 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. C., Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite L. I. R. R. depot.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Income and lots exchanged for income property or acreage. 12a income investments. Piquet, 364 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS
A handsomely furnished, cool apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath. Best location and service in New York. Price very reasonable.
THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED APARTMENT; non-housekeeping; two rooms, bath; service included. Apply Superintendent, 77 Irving Place.

19 East 48th.—Large studio, bedroom, dining room, kitchen, bath, elevator. Holley. (daily.)

Apartment, ground floor and studio; two grand pianos. Christensen, 121 E. 40th.

321b ST., 7 East (The Durham,)—2 furnished rooms and bath; high class elevator house.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. | 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE with private bath and kitchenette; some 3-4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3070. Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1201.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 99th St., 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette, $40-$45 up; near Broadway. 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L" 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 99th St., 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette, $40-$45 up; near Broadway. 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L" 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L" subway, Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 305 West 98th, near Riverside.—Why live in hotels when you can get two to five roomed apartments and housekeep? Strictly high class, coolly furnished; maid service, linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Completely furnished 5-room apartment; southern exposure; summer months or longer; linen, silver, electric lights, tiled baths, and hardwood floors. 2 Earl D. Wright, phone 4020 Audubon. 550 West 157th St.

Sublet attractive four-room apartment; complete, modern; immediate possession; moderate; Riverside. Inquire after Wednesday, Goff, 610 West 141st.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED,
FOR RENT AT
$80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

115th St., 604 West.—8-room elevator apt.; specially cool; best location in city for Summer; park, subway; lowest terms. Phone 6740 Morning. Allen.

Attractively, completely furnished, six rooms, southern exposure, from July 1 to Oct. 1; reasonable rent to desirable party. 519 West 143d St. Phone 2061 Audubon.

Sublet to responsible party for $45, nicely furnished five-room apartment, complete in every detail; near subway. M. Rosenblatt, 519 West 160th St.

SUBLET FIFTEEN MONTHS.
High-class, seven-room furnished apartment West 57th; 3 months considered. L 162 Times.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 80 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Artist's studio, large, delightfully cool, north light; private phone and bath; kitchenette; small suite optional. 2627 Plaza.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 5 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

Five outside large, light, cool rooms; elevator; $65 month, now to Sept. 15. Apartment 52, 200 West 86th.

44th, 210 West—Bachelor chambers; complete service; old English garden; ideal city Summer residence; telephone Bryant 5860.

29 Convent Av.—Handsomely furnished, 4 rooms, front, $35. Tel. 8420 Morningside.

Riverside Drive, 400, (Apt. 6-B.)—Six rooms, best class; faces Hudson; reasonable.

Handsome corner 7-room apartment; reasonable; sacrifice. Blackley, 393 West End Av.

51st St., 70 West.—Two rooms, nicely furnished; 2d flight; $7-$8 weekly.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartments; $40-$50; one unfurnished, $30; references.

5 rooms, bath; well furnished; $50; references; subway 96th. 336 West 95th.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

WISH TO FIND FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED APARTMENT TO SUBLET FROM OCTOBER 1ST TO JUNE 1ST, 5 OR 6 TO 7 ROOMS AND BATH. MUST HAVE OPEN FIREPLACES AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS, AND BE ON OR NEAR WASHINGTON SQUARE. S 39 TIMES.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (one with kitchenette,) 19 EAST 32D ST., connected with THE FERNERY restaurant, Miss S. M. Tucker, 22 East 33d St; rentals $45 to $75, with service. Apply to THE FERNERY, phone Murray Hill 2297, or WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St., John 5700.

103 EAST 19TH ST.
near 3d Av., 12 rooms and 3 baths; suitable for furnished rooms or doctor's office; rent $1,000. Apply to caretaker on premises.

Attractive apartments, two rooms, bath, $35; modern improvements. Janitor, 126 Lexington Av.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM,
72d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or phone Col. 4020.

203 WEST 107TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7832.

179th St., 714 West.—Four and five large, light rooms; electric light and telephone; all modern improvements; $28 to $38; near 181st St. Broadway subway.

169th, 518 West.—Four and five large, light rooms; electric lights and telephone; all modern improvements; $28-$32; near 168th St. Broadway subway.

67th St., 129-31-35 West, (near Broadway.) —5 and 6 large, light rooms and bath, hot water, &c.; rent $25-$30.

178th, 599 West.—Corner apartments, four, five, seven rooms; electric light and telephone; all modern improvements; $25-$46.

175th St., 516 West.—5 rooms; steam, hot water; one flight; $23, $25; concessions. Barnett, 21 East 125th St.

12th St., 182 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; improvements; $45. See janitor.

113th, 507 West.—4-5-6 rooms; elevator; every improvement; $540-$900.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z, Box T 25 Times.

183 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

888-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.

Bronx.

1,911 Anthony Av. and 263 East Tremont Av., (adjoining.)—All modern improvements; 5 and 6 rooms; $31-$35; concessions.

140th St., 305 East, (Near Brook Av.)—7 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $30-$33; concessions.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

ENGLISH family offer to gentleman or married couple every comfort in their modern, artistic home; lovely, large garden; beautiful surroundings; private setting room if desired; 40 minutes South Ferry. F 350 Times Downtown.

BOYS FIND good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies in country parsonage. M 54 Times.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av.—Spitz cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 87.

Long Island.

HIGH-CLASS HOUSE on ocean; capacity 125 guests; coolest spot within 800 miles; 80 minutes from Broadway, Penn. Station,) 25 minutes Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) frequent trains; monthly commutation, $7.50; finest, cleanest, safest beach; superb bathing, fishing; mile long ocean boardwalk; tennis, music, dancing; charming young society; bountiful table; delicious cooking; dainty service; room and board, $14-$21 each; two in room, $25-$50; special advertising get-acquainted " rate for July 4, limited to first 90 persons applying, mail or phone; room and board, two days, $5; Saturday dinner to Monday lunch, includes large room two nights, six square meals, ticket to Arverne and return, and ocean bath; three days, Saturday lunch to Tuesday after breakfast, railroad ticket, ocean bath, $8.
THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
Gaston Av. Phone 415 Hammels.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Av. and Bay, (Beach 130.)
High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL.
Far Rockaway, L. I. Phone 401-402.
Special over the Fourth, from Saturday to Tuesday morning, $10.

Howell House, Quogue, N. Y.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; 80 miles; 3 acres; tennis, golf, sailing, bathing; fresh vegetables; large rooms; private baths.

SEA GATE, N. Y. HARBOR.
Exclusive private cottage; near boat landing; moderate rates; 3 houses west of Sea Gate Av.

Beautifully equipped room for one or two, including all conveniences, to rent; reasonable; two minutes from ocean. Schwartsberg, 10 South Park Av., Arverne, L. I.

ROCKAWAY PARK, N. Y.—Furnished rooms in private house, overlooking ocean; modern in every respect. Hammels 557J. J. O'Connor, 43 Beach 112th St.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL.
Far Rockaway, L. I. Phone 401-402.
Special over the Fourth, from Saturday to Tuesday morning, $10.

SEA GATE, L. I.
The RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av.; $10 weekly. Coney 1802.

SEA GATE, L. I.
THE RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av., formerly 229 Madison Av. Coney 1808.

Seagate.—Private family accommodate few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

Northport.—Bay View Cottage, at water's edge; boating, bathing, fishing; home cooking.

New York State.

LADY, widow, graduate of medicine, owning beautiful home, can accommodate a few guests; special diet and care given to middle-aged or convalescent guests. Address Ideal Home, general delivery, Middletown, N. Y., or phone 4498 Audubon.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; excellent table; $10-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

ULSTER COUNTY fruit farm; good board. White, 309 West 46th. Phone Bryant 84.

New Jersey.

Montclair Manor, 27 Hillside Av.—Select, refined house, centrally located; screen piazza; hot and cold water in rooms; excellent cuisine; 55 minutes N. Y. Montclair 2977.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Hollywood Lodge, (Mrs. Younes, Manager.)—Delightfully located, marine and country view; cuisine and service a specialty.

Attractive rooms and board; excellent location; at Horseshoe Lodge; $8.50 up; one hour city on D., L. & W. Tabor, N. J.

Beach Hotel, Sea Girt, N. J., offers you special 4th of July rates; Sat. dinner to Mon.; dinner $4; directly on surf.

BOARDERS wanted at Horseshoe Lodge; Tabor, N. J.

Pennsylvania.

A beautiful farm, charming section of Poconos, near lake house; newly furnished, bath; excellent table; $9, $10. G. H. Eberhardt, R. D. 1, Stroudsberg, Penn.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Vermont.

Gentlewoman, having charming home directly on Lake Champlain, offers few rooms to people of culture seeking homelike conditions. Owner, 38 West 50th, Plaza 5442, or Del Khos, Grand Isle, Vt.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

TO LET.
Newmarket, N. H.—Magnificent 6-acre estate bordered by dammed trout stream. Modern 12-room colonial house, beautifully furnished, with pool room; fruits, garden, etc.; garage; 5 minutes to Great Bay (salt water.) Rent for season, $750.
Also several estates in Jaffrey, Peterboro, and Dublin, N. H. Also beautiful estate, Reading, Mass., 12 miles from Boston, $600. Also largest list of farms, estates for sale throughout New England. Chamberlain & Burnham, Inc., 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

AT TWIN LAKES, CONN.,
Foothills of the Berkshires.
Furnished bungalow with six bedrooms. Private dock and boats; accommodation for car. Fine bathing, boating, fishing, walks and drives. Convenient to station, post office, store, telegraph, telephone. Rent August and September very reasonable. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
in connection with
STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN.
Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, etc.

Beautiful furnished seven-room cottage, bath, electric light, every convenience; garage; wide verandas; salt water three sides; private dock; bathing beach; boating, fishing, crabbing; between New London and Watch Hill. Address Box 115, Stonington, Conn.

To let, July 1 until October, furnished house, Summit, N. J.; nine rooms and bath; all improvements; short walk to station; garage; price $200 for three months; references. F 348 Times Downtown.

Country house, Westchester County, 35 minutes, for rent furnished for Summer; two servants, large porches and grounds, three baths, garage, &c.; references. F 346 Times Downtown.

LONG BRANCH.—Cottage, 12 rooms, 3 baths, on Ocean Boulevard, 3 minutes East Long Branch Station; spacious grounds, garage; completely furnished; $400. James A. Knowles, 406 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Handsomely furnished house, 16 rooms, bath; facing lake in New Hampshire; seven fireplaces; magnificent trees, large grounds, wonderful country; garage, stable, boats; $350. S 19 Times.

Attractive home, Huntington; 7 rooms, bath; very well furnished; garage, garden, beautiful grounds; season, $300; exceptional value. D. M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.,) N.Y.C.

ON BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—Rent, fully furnished, farmhouse, 10 rooms, bath; motor boat, ice, fuel; famous fishing, boating, golf. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Ocean Grove, Asbury Park.—Six rooms, $135 season. Particulars, phone 4194 Riverside.

Sea Gate.—Well-furnished, eleven-room house, two baths; private park; near ocean. Enos Booth, 165 Broadway. Cort. 5156.

Exquisitely furnished house, twelve rooms; improvements; private water front; low rental. M 90 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

West Side.

50TH ST., 72 WEST.—Rooms, newly decorated; board two, $14; single, $7 upward; Southerners.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; reference.

57TH; 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, with board; references.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

54 AND 56 WEST 68TH.
Electricity, private baths; also smaller rooms.

68TH, 62 WEST.—Large, cool parlor, private bath, alcove; also small room.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms; superior table; $10 up.

72D, 122 AND 131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms; superior table; $10 up.

72D, 267, 308 WEST.—Desirable, cool, double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners.

73D ST., 113 WEST.—Exceptionally cool rooms; Summer visitors or transients; private bath; excellent table; subway, L, surface cars.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool front room; also smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Elegant double, single rooms; private baths; unsurpassed table; electricity.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH ST., 166-10a-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; cool, comfortable, convenient; advantageous terms now; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms, private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

80TH, 134 WEST, (Ideal Location. — Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good home cooking.

82D, 124 West.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Large, cool, beautifully furnished rooms; single, double; American family; moderate.

86TH, 137 West.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy rooms; excellent table; refined home; convenient location; moderate; references.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable room, all home comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private boarding house; home cooking; Summer rates.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated, cool, quiet rooms; table guests; Summer rates.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Rooms, overlooking Hudson; closets; water; good meals; telephone; reference.

157TH SUBWAY, WEST. (25 Fort Washington Av.)—Cool, quiet room. Apartment 4.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8567.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Attractive, cool rooms; electric light; in finest Summer location; references; table guests.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentleman, tired hotel or club life, may find cool, comfortable room; with, without bath; references; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite, room with piano, single room; references; telephone.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Cheap during Summer; large, handsome rooms; call and make offers.

82D ST., 130 EAST, (2 blocks from Park.)—Middle-aged widow wishes quiet, permanent person; cool room suitable 2; French cooking if desired; private. Mrs. Ackermann.

86TH, 154 EAST.—Elegant rooms, suitable one or two; telephone; private house.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

71 IRVING PLACE.
Beautiful large, small rooms; private bath.

West Side.

12TH, 58 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; telephone, references.

32D ST., (Off Broadway,) New Hotel Strand. —Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D ST., (Between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Exclusive parlor suite; smaller rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

66 WEST 49TH ST.
Large rooms; Summer rates; all conveniences.

50TH ST, 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric lights; telephone; references.

53D, 32 WEST.—Attractive double room, private bath; also desirable single room; reasonable.

55TH ST., 63 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; $8 week Summer months; gentlemen; reference.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive front room; southern exposure; small rooms; Summer rates.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms, $8-$9-$10; electricity, bath; select house; reasonable.

64TH, 132 WEST.—Beautiful parlor, kitchenette; private bath; telephone; $9; other rooms.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

65TH, 59 WEST.—Large, small, outside rooms; running water; elevator, electricity, telephone. Dunn.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Handsome, large, small; shower, electricity, subway. $5 upward. Stoel.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms; single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

71ST ST., 232 WEST. — Large, small rooms; corner house; hot, cold water; references.

72D, 152 WEST.—Two large, connecting south rooms; private bathroom; reasonable; references.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

73D ST. WEST.
Exceptional room, floor; private house; gentlemen.

Z 227 TIMES ANNEX.

73D, 153 West. — Attractively furnished rooms; also room with bath; telephone; Summer rates.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Second story; private baths; single rooms; Summer prices; references.

74TH ST., 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive single, double rooms; private bath; delightful Summer location; subway; "L"; transients accommodated; moderate prices.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 104 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; also small room; gentlemen, couple; private house.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; home comforts; all conveniences; Summar rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy, single front room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house, suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Front, back parlors; private bath; single, basement; modern improvements.

79TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HUPMOBILES, 1915, 1914, 1913 MODELS.

All are excellent in both condition and appearance and guaranteed the same as new. They have every equipment and many extras. No reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Beautiful 1914 Valle, Oakland, King, touring and runabouts; electric equipment; greatest bargains ever offered; installment plan or cash; your own expert permitted to thoroughly examine any car; wonderful value for discriminating buyers; don't purchase before examining these cars. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Cadillac 1914, like new, $900; $8,000 75 H. P. Fiat roadster, perfect shape, $800; 1913 Oakland 6 cylinder, 7 passenger, electrically equipped, $750.
TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO.,
World's Largest Dealers,
S. W. Corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Packard (1916) Touring; 38 H. P. Mercer (1915) Touring, six weeks old. Lancier (1914) Runabout, 25 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 8247 Bryant.

S. G. V. BROUGHAM, limousine, Westinghouse shock absorber, wire wheels, electric system, curved roof; like new. Roskam-Scott, 1,896 Broadway.

Cadillac touring car, 1912; full equipment; electric starter and lights, &c.; A1 condition; will sacrifice; $525. Chas. H. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1913 roadster; A1 condition; $400. Chas. H. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Cadillac 1914 seven-passenger car, like new, $975. Phone 127 Melrose.

STUTZ ROADSTER, foredoor, 1912, perfect. Roskam-Scott, 1,896 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults, by Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contract. Phone 774 Circle. 126 West 52d St.

Beautiful Garford six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Beautiful Garford six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

To rent, monthly, day, or hour, latest model touring car, with competent chauffeur. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. Prospect 7846.

FIAT touring car to rent, with chauffeur, hourly, daily, or monthly. Al. Cella, 890 6th Av. Plaza 470.

Practically new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9589 Col.

Large five-passenger touring car for hire reasonable. Telephone 429 Madison.

Seven-passenger Packard for hire, $3.50 hourly. Telephone Borgman, 1,941 Circle.

Packard touring car for hire; satisfaction guaranteed; day, month. Gifford, 9021 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School: Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; private baths; modern conveniences; Summer rates.

81ST, 251 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractive room; high-class apartment; gentlemen. Holton.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome large; single rooms, adjoining bath; $4, $5, $6; references.

83D, 66 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms; private baths; electricity; reasonable; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Small family; rent large, small front room; newly furnished.

86TH, 341 WEST.—A large furnished room, with a private bath, exclusive neighborhood.

86TH, 306 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Pleasant, cool room; reasonable; subway; references; telephone.

87TH ST., 138 WEST.—Three attractive connecting rooms; beautiful back parlor; private baths; electricity; refined house; Summer rates. Schuyler 8333.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; near Riverside Drive. Subway, L. Bruns.

93D, 122 W

MRS. BECKER PLEADS WITH ROSE FOR HELP

Surprises Him by Appearing in Schepps's Shop, to Which Another Calls Him.

THEIR STORIES IN CONFLICT

Condemned Man's Wife Asserts ex-Gambler Admitted He Lied, but He Denies It.

Jack Rose, whose testimony in the Rosenthal murder case was chiefly responsible for the conviction of ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, told last night of a meeting with Mrs. Becker in this city on Sunday, at which, he said, she implored him to help save her husband, who has been sentenced to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing in the week beginning July 12.

The meeting was at Sam Schepps's jewelry store, 702 Seventh Avenue, Rose declared, and was arranged without his knowledge. He said he told Mrs. Becker that, although he was very sorry for Becker, he could do nothing for her, for he had told the truth when he said Becker plotted the gambler's murder. Mrs. Becker tried to arrange another meeting with him at her home in the Bronx, Rose asserted, but he sent word that he would not see her.

Mrs. Becker had a different version to tell of her meeting with Rose, though her story agreed with his as to the manner of their meeting.

"Last Monday, when I heard that Jack Rose was in town and could be found in Sam Schepps jewelry store," she said, "I went to see him to have him tell the truth and try to save my husband from going to his death. He was astonished when I confronted him, and I thought he was greatly shocked at the sight of me. I said to him: 'I'm sorry that I have taken you so by surprise, but you know that you ought to tell the truth.'

Says He Admitted Lying.

"We then went aside and held a confidential talk. Jack Rose told me that he had testified falsely at both trials in order to save himself. I asked him if he wouldn't be man enough to tell the truth openly. He said he had had some of the best legal advice obtainable and had been told that it would be suicidal for him to retract his statements. He told me, though, that he would go to Governor Whitman and try to save my husband.

"We parted pleasantly after he promised to telephone me Tuesday evening and arrange another consultation after he had consulted his lawyer again. On Tuesday evening I received a telephone message at my home from some man who said he represented Jack Rose, and I had my suspicions who this was. He told me, 'It is impossible for that party to keep that engagement with you.' There was nothing else said."

Mrs. Becker was certain that it was Rose who had suggested going to the Governor, and that she had not asked him to do anything except "tell the truth openly." She was equally sure that he had admitted perjuring himself, though none but herself heard the confession.

Rose was found last night at the home of Reginald Wright Kauffman, the author, at 119 East Thirty-first Street. The meeting was arranged by Bernard H. Sandler, his attorney, as the result of a story that Rose had consented to see Governor Whitman in an effort to save Becker.

"That story is untrue," Rose said. "I am going to tell you exactly what happened. In the first place the story said that I called Mrs. Becker on the telephone last week and arranged a meeting which took place later in the week. I was not in New York last week and my visit here this week is entirely a business trip.

Called by Sam Schepps

"I came here on Sunday to see about a suit in connection with moving picture interests with which I am associated. Mr. Sandler is my counsel. When I arrived at the Maryland Hotel I got a telephone message from Sam Schepps to meet him at his store, Seventh Avenue and Forty-seventh Street. Now, when I come to New York from Medford, Mass., where I am now in business, I often stop in to see Schepps, so I was not surprised to get the message.

"It was about 11 o'clock in the morning when I went there. The store is usually closed on Sundays, but it was open that day, and when I went in I found Schepps and another man, whose name I will not disclose unless the District Attorney or some one in authority wants me to. We talked there for some time, and several times I started to leave, but the others asked me to stay awhile. Then a shower came up, and I had to stay.

"It must have been 12:30 when I saw the door open and a lady walked in. I recognized her immediately as Mrs. Becker. I was greatly surprised. I had not seen her since the trial. Mrs. Becker walked right up to me and said:

"'Mr. Rose, I have been wanting to see you very much.'

"'What do you want to see me for?' I asked.

"'I have a message for you from Charlie,' she replied in a very low voice.

"She burst out crying. I felt very sorry for her, for I have always admired her loyalty and love which she has shown toward her husband. 'I want you to help us,' she said.

"I told her that there was nothing I could do. I am very sorry for Becker, as I am for every man in the death house. When I finished my testimony at Becker's trials I had done everything that I was to do in the case. But I told the truth when I testified, and there is nothing that I could say to help Becker.

"'Don't you know that my husband is innocent?' she said then.

"Your Husband Is Guilty."

"I didn't know what to reply. I didn't want to say anything to hurt her. Finally I said:

"'Mrs. Becker, you arranged this meeting, not I. I knew nothing about it. But you are asking me now whether the testimony which I gave at your husband's trials was not false. I can only say that your husband is guilty—a guilty as hell.'

"When I said that, Mrs. Becker said something to the effect that there must be a dictograph concealed in the store. I told her that if there was any dictograph it had been placed there by those who arranged the meeting, not by me. Then I started to leave. She stopped me.

"'Won't you let me see you again some time?' she asked. 'Can't you come to see me at my house in the Bronx?'

"I thought a moment and replied: 'I will not see you at your house. Perhaps I will see you at some place outside, however. I will let you know.' She gave me her telephone number in the Bronx. Here it is—Fordham 1029.

"Yesterday I sent a friend of mine, the Secretary of the company with which I was associated, to call her up. 'Mr. Rose will not come to see you,' I told him to tell her. He reported that he had called up the number and that a lady's voice answered. He gave her the message and she asked him to repeat it, which he did.

"There is nothing I can do for Becker. I am sorry for him, but I will see no one connected with the case—the Governor or the District Attorney, or any one else. If the Governor or the District Attorney sends for me I will tell them what I have told you and also the name of the man who was present besides Schepps."

"Was the other man a relative of Becker's?" Rose was asked.

Pleas by Becker's Agents.

"I will not say anything whatever about him to you," he replied. "I want to say further that that was not the first time since Becker's second trial that agents of his have been to see me."

"Have you ever seen Martin T. Manton or John B. Johnston, Becker's lawyers?"

"Not since the trial."

"Of course," Rose continued, "what has been intimated is that there was a frame-up. That is not true. In the underworld's code of ethics there is one rule stronger than any other—'Thou shalt not squeal.' When I was arrested after Rosenthal's murder I had no idea of squealing. I was going to shield Becker. I made a statement for one of his lawyers in which I said I did not know Becker and that he had nothing to do with the killing. I made a similar statement to the District Attorney and repeated it several times later.

"Becker knows that when his agent, Plitt, came to see me I sent word back that I would stick. My decision to tell the truth did not come until I heard that Webber and the others were about to tell what they knew. Those circumstances show that there was no frame-up."

"Was there any truth in the report, published last week, that you told Deputy Sheriff Edward Levy, of Danbury, that Becker did not say to kill Rosenthal, but to 'queer' him?" Rose was asked.

"No," Rose replied. "I have talked with many persons all over the country about the Rosenthal murder, but I never said that. I have told you that the truth was as I testified."

Rose said he would remain in New York for several days to consult with Mr. Sandler in regard to the legal matters which called him here. After that he would return to Medford.

Schepps Won't Discuss It.

When Sam Schepps was found at his jewelry store last night he refused to give any information about the meeting of which Rose told, and referred a TIMES reporter to Governor Whitman.

Mr. Manton will go to Albany today to confer with Governor Whitman about Becker's plea for clemency. He will present documents, the nature of which he has refused to discuss, in support of a request that Governor Whitman hold a hearing in Becker's case. The meeting will be in the nature of a preliminary conference.

DU PONT ON MUTUALIZATION

Announces Equitable Plans to Insurance Supt. Hasbrouck.

General T. Coleman du Pont has written State Insurance Superintendent Frank Hasbrouck that, as holder of the majority of stock or the Equitable Life Assurance Society, he is ready to cooperate in all ways possible with the management in working out a method of mutualizing the society. If mutualization is found not to be practicable, he says, he will assist in working out a plan which will make clear to the public exactly what the future management is to be. The letter supplies the first information from General du Pont himself as to his attitude toward mutualization, although his position has been made known before through his representatives.

The letter replies to one written to General du Pont by Mr. Hasbrouck inquiring about the plans of the majority stockholder. At a recent meeting in this city of the Executive Committee of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners Mr. Hasbrouck was asked to write General du Pont to this effect as a matter of public interest. General du Pont's reply, dated June 28, was given out by Mr. Hasbrouck yesterday.

"My desire is that mutualization of the society be brought about," he says, "in order to give assurance that its affairs will always be managed in the interest of the policy holders, fears relating to stock control being forever ended. For I believe that such assurance is necessary, if the society is to be brought to the larger success which seems to be within its reach.

"I understand that the management has been for some time trying to find a way to mutualization. I wish to cooperate with them, and to this end have already been in conference with the Mutualization Committee.

"If such mutualization as is practicable is not satisfactory, I am ready to co-operate in seeking some other way to accomplish the purpose above stated, that is, giving assurance as to future management.

"Whatever plan may be agreed upon must, of course, have the approval of the Superintendent of Insurance, and I assume that we shall have his cordial co-operation in the work of finding such a plan, and, thereafter, in carrying it out.

"Since the problem is a new one to me and is one which has puzzled abler men and men of larger experience in such matters, I cannot, of course, be expected to suggest a plan at once; but with the Insurance Department, the management of the society and myself working with the same purpose, I feel justified in expecting that the problem will be solved before long.

"As to distribution of earnings and savings through policy holders, dividends and safeguarding the company's investments, I have now neither opinion nor intention. I presume such matters are controlled for the most part by the law and the Insurance Department. The majority of the present Board of Directors represent the policy holders, and all of the Directors are men of the highest character, who may be expected to use their best efforts to conserve the assets of the society, safeguard its interests and increase its power for good in the community.

"While we are trying to devise a plan for the purpose stated above, it is my intention, by continuance of the present voting trust or otherwise, to secure that the stock which I own shall be voted by gentlemen of high character and standing in the interest of the policy holders according to their judgment."

BAILEY GOT NO LOAN.

Acted as Attorney When He Deposited $1,500,000 Terminal Stock.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—The statement made in St. Louis two days ago, in the hearing of a suit before the Circuit Court, that the National Bank of Commerce contended that J. W. Bailey, ex-Senator from Texas, had pledged $1,500,000 worth of stock of the Nashville Terminal Company as security for a loan is an error. It now appears that the bank in its suit does not contend that Mr. Bailey pledged this stock for a loan.

Mr. Bailey never borrowed anything from the Bank of Commerce on this stock. His only connection with the Nashville Terminal Company was as attorney for the Tennessee Construction Company. Mr. Bailey, it appears, deposited certain stock under option with a New York trust company. The option never was exercised and the securities deposited under it have reverted to their proper owners. The bank began suit June 28 to recover the stock in question.

STANDISH a New ARROW COLLAR
2 for 25c. Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Makers

O. OSBORNE FLIRTED FROM OVER THE WAY

Miss Ungar Says She Saw Him Across Street and Repulsed Missing Man's Advances.

HIS COLLAR IS IDENTIFIED

Landlady Recognizes It by Betting Memorandum Inside—How Slades Met Safford.

The Government produced another witness to swear that the elusive Oliver Osborne was a very real person and not a myth when the conspiracy trial of David and Maxwell Slade and their private detective, Albert J. McCullough, was resumed yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court. This witness was Miss Blanche Ungar, a stenographer in Bloomingdales' department store, who said that from her desk in the office of the store she could look directly in the window of Oliver's room at 161 East Sixtieth Street, and that he had flirted with her and with other girls in the store. She also produced two notes which she said he wrote to her.

James W. Osborne, who was the defendant in Rae Tanzer's original $50,000 breach of promise suit, from which the present suit sprang, was not in court yesterday.

Miss Ungar described Oliver about as other witnesses had described him and said that he often went to his window and nodded at her and other girls in the store. He also waved his hand at them, she said. It was in September that she first noticed him. One day Oliver waved a note at her, Miss Ungar said, and shortly thereafter she saw him enter the office in which she worked with other girls and nod to her. He had two notes in his hand and she went to the railing to see what he wanted. Oliver handed her the notes and tried to make an appointment to take her to dinner, but she declined.

More "Oliver" Notes.

One of the notes was addressed "To the girl over the way." They were read in evidence and in both of them he called her "My dear friend." He explained that one of the notes was written a week before the other, but that he had had no opportunity of getting it to her, and spoke of one note he had sent to her going to the wrong lady." In both notes he urged her to take dinner with him and afterward "go to a show," but Miss Ungar said she did not accept the invitation. One of the notes was signed "O. H. O." This was the first record that Oliver had ever used a middle initial.

In February of this year, the witness said, Oliver again appeared in the store and she found him talking with another girl, who introduced him as "Mr. Osborne."

Mrs. Stewart N. Dunham, who ran the house at 161 East Sixteenth Street in which it is said Oliver lived from July, 1914, to March, 1915, was recalled to the stand for cross-examination by Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defense. She explained that she delivered letters addressed to "Oliver Osborne" to her boarder, who had given her the name of "C. Bacon," because several girls had called at the house and inquired for him and because he had received notes from them addressed to Oliver Osborne. Mrs. Dunham identified tentatively a certain collar that she said Oliver has had in his room. This identification was possible because there was written in ink inside the collar the following notations: "Won $50 on Army-Navy. Won $100 on Harvard."

Mrs. Dunham said the collar had hung on her boarder's bureau for a long time.

How Safford Was Found.

William M. Darling, a printer of Bound Brook, N. J., who was an acquaintance of Franklin D. Safford, the witness at the preliminary hearing in the Tanzer-Osborne case, who has been convicted of perjury, testified that Safford had sent a letter to the Slades by him just before he (Safford) resigned as clerk at the Hotel Kensington, in Plainfield, N. J., where it was alleged that Rae Tanzer was accompanied by Oliver Osborne. The Slades said they wanted to see Safford, according to Darling, and he told them Safford was in Paterson. They went for him in an automobile and finally found Safford at the Mountain Lake House, Greenwood Lake, N. J. Here, the witness said, Safford told them he had only twenty-one or twenty-two cents and they gave him $10 for expenses and took him to New York to look at a photograph of James W. Osborne and say whether James W. was Oliver. On seeing the photograph, Darling asserted, Safford said that it looked like the man "as far as the neck," but that he could not identify the profile.

The production of Darling brought the Government's case to the point against the Slades involving "tampering with witnesses." At the request of Roger B. Wood, Assistant District Attorney, in charge of the prosecution, Judge Russell agreed to hold the hearing today in Commissioner Houghton's court, a floor below the room in which the case has been tried. It was there that the prosecution charges, James W. Osborne was pointed out to Safford by McCullough, the detective, as he entered the room and before he had been called on to identify Osborne. The object of transferring the hearing is to give the jury an opportunity to see the actual place in which each person concerned stood.

Judge Russell announced yesterday that court would convene at 10 o'clock this morning and that it would hold a session on Saturday to prevent losing three days during the celebration of the Fourth of July.

A rumor that the Federal authorities had been notified that Oliver Osborne was in the city was denied by Assistant District Attorney Hershenstein.

MURDER PLOT ARREST.

Prisoner Admits He Is "Bill" Named in Forney's Promissory Note.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—William McKinley Bowers, 19 years old, an electrician, was arrested at his home here today on the charge of being implicated in a conspiracy to murder T. Franklin Schneider, the Washington capitalist, who was assaulted in a Pittsburgh hotel last Thursday and whose son-in-law, Thomas G. Forney, a Washington lawyer, has confessed to having plotted to kill him. Bowers readily admitted to detectives that he was the "Bill" mentioned in a promissory note which Forney is alleged to have given to George McHenry, a Washington waiter, to secure the payment to McHenry and "Bill" of $4,000 for murdering Mr. Schneider.

The promissory note was found in McHenry's room here. It read as follows:

"I agree to pay Bill and George $4,000 for putting this man out of the way.

T. G. FORNEY."

Bowers said he knew his name was mentioned in the promissory note because Forney had told him so. He had protested against this use of his name.

KIAO-CHAU REFUGEES SAIL.

Safe Conduct Given by Britain to 77 Germans, Including Officers.

The seventy-seven German refugees who arrived in New York last Saturday from the Province of Kiao-Chau via San Francisco sailed at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. They were brought to the pier in Hoboken from the Hamburg-American steamship President Lincoln, lying in South Brooklyn, where they slept Tuesday night, in a special tug. Mrs. Meyer Waldeck, wife of the former Governor of Kiao-Chau, who is held a prisoner by the Japanese, and Mrs. von Pappenheim, wife of the German Attaché to Peking, declined to make any comments before they sailed. The safe conduct of the entire party of seventy-seven persons, including thirty non-commissioned officers from legation and official residences in Peking and Kiao-Chau, has been guarantee by the British Government.

THREATENS WHITE HOUSE.

Austrian Arrested Here by Secret Service Men.

Rudolph Mallick, an Austrian, was locked up late last night in the Greenwich Street Police Station by Agents Schlamm and Rich of the Federal Secret Service, who, under the direction of Chief William J. Flynn, had been on his trail for some time. It was said he was charged with sending a threatening letter to the White House in Washington, and Chief Flynn intimated last night that he had confessed.

Mallick is 43 years old and a salesman, and, according to information obtained by the Secret Service officials, has been in this country only a year.

CAPTAIN SWEENEY HONORED

Organizer of Junior Police Wins Two Tributes in a Day.

A large delegation from the east side gathered in Police Commissioner Woods's office yesterday to praise Captain John F. Sweeney of the Fifth Street Station, organizer of the junior police of the neighborhood. Speeches were made by ex-Assemblyman Meyer Greenberg, Dr. John Broder, Dr. L. J. Ronker, Henry Freeberger, and Nathan Philipson extolling the Captain for his work with the junior police and the general improvement in his precinct. A set of engrossed resolutions was presented to Captain Sweeney, and a check for $35 to the Honor Roll Relief Fund.

APACHE TOWED IN DISABLED

Clyde Liner's Steering Gear Breaks Down Off Scotland Lightship.

The Clyde Line steamship Apache, which left Jacksonville with passengers for New York on June 27, arrived at midnight in tow of the tug Dalzell.

Her steering gear was disabled as the vessel was nearing the Scotland Lightship yesterday, the Captain said.

SUBSIDIARY OUSTS LACKAWANNA MEN

Morris & Essex's Stockholders Win Proxy Fight Lasting for Nine Hours.

TRUESDALE PUT OFF BOARD

Victors Hope to Enforce Provisions of Lease Strictly—8 Per Cent. Dividend at Issue.

The stockholders of the Morris & Essex Railroad, a leased line of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, rebelled against the Lackawanna at their annual meeting yesterday, and by a decisive vote threw out of office their President, William H. Truesdale, also President of the Lackawanna, and defeated for election as Directors all twelve of Mr. Truesdale's selected nominees. The vote marked the end of a bitter proxy fight against the Lackawanna-Morris & Essex interlocking directorate. An entirely new directorate, opposed to the strong forces of the Lackawanna, was placed in office.

A special committee of Morris & Essex stockholders, headed by George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President of the Metropolitan Trust Company, led the fight against the Lackawanna. The Lackawanna officials, led by Mr. Truesdale, fought hard for the continued control of the Morris & Essex. The meeting, which was held in the Lackawanna Terminal in Hoboken, started at 10 o'clock in the morning, and it was 7 o'clock at night before all of the votes had been counted.

Out of 300,000 shares of stock of the Morris & Essex Railroad outstanding, 218,784 were voted. The Van Tuyl Proxy Committee voted 127,554 and the Lackawanna 91,230. The insurgent faction, therefore, had a majority of 36,324.

Members of New Board.

The new board of the Morris & Essex will consist of Philemon L. Hoadley of Newark, N. J., President of the American Insurance Company; Edward Milligan, Harttord, Conn., President of the Phoenix Insurance Company; A. N. Williams, Hartford, Vice President of the Aetna Insurance Company; George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., Dunlevy Milbank, representing the estate of Joseph Milbank; William Clark of Bernardsville, N. J., President of the Clark Thread Company of Newark; Samuel S. Dennis, Morristown, N. J., President of the Howard Savings Institution of Newark; Wynant D. Vanderpool, Morristown, representing the Vanderpool family and estate; William E. Stewart, Director of the American Insurance Company, and John O. H. Pitney, Morristown; John R. Hardin, Newark; Adrian R. Larkin and Henry V. Poor, all attorneys for the Van Tuyl Proxy Committee.

These thirteen new Directors represent more than 12,000 shares of stock. The retiring Directors, it is asserted, represented only about 150 shares in their own names.

With Mr. Truesdale on the defeated slate were Moses Taylor Pyne, Charles S. Colton, E. E. Loomis, Arthur D. Chambers, Frederick H. Gibbens, Samuel Sloan, Dudley Olcott 2nd, John Sanford, Charles B. Rogers, Frank Sturgis, Howard C. Brokaw and William H. Badley.

No organization meeting has been called by the new Board of Directors, but it is expected that Mr. Hardin, Mr. Larkin, and Mr. Poor will retire and make way for other stockholders. The three lawyers were included in the list at the last minute to make it complete. Probably one of the places will be offered to Mr. Truesdale or to some other Lackawanna official. Others who have been named for places are Frank Dunlap Pavey, attorney for Madeline Dinsmore, holder of 1,200 shares of Morris & Essex stock, and Archibold A. Gulick, attorney representing the Mrs. Mary Bell estate, which holds 1,600 shares.

To Enforce Lease Provisions.

"This is an important victory for the stockholders of the Morris & Essex Railroad," said Mr. Van Tuyl last night. "The Lackawanna has been controlling the Morris & Essex not only through its perpetual lease, but through the interlocking Directorate. The stockholders had no voice at all. The new Directorate will, of course, not attempt to operate the Morris & Essex. The Lackawanna, under its lease, will continue the operation. But we aim to see that the property is operated in accordance with the lease and not in disregard to the best interests of the stockholders."

The success of the insurgents has a direct bearing on the suit filed by minority stockholders of the Morris & Essex against the Lackawanna and its officials on April 24. This suit is now pending in the Chancery Court of New Jersey. It is asserted that the Lackawanna should pay 8 per cent. on the $15,000,000 stock of the Morris & Essex instead of 7 per cent. The lease of the Morris & Essex, signed in 1868, provides for a 7 per cent. dividend, but calls for 8 per cent. when 30 per cent. of the gross earnings of the Morris & Essex are sufficient to pay all the interest on its bonded indebtedness and 10 per cent. on its capital stock. That condition, it is contended in the suit, has existed for at least ten years. It is alleged also that the interlocking Directorate hid the real earnings, authorized illegal bond issues, and charged millions in expenses to the road which should have been charged to the Lackawanna proper. An accounting is demanded.

Mr. Truesdale in a recent interview denied all the allegations against the Lackawanna.

8 Per Cent. Dividend Claimed.

It was recalled yesterday that the claim for an 8 per cent. dividend often had been made, but that the Lackawanna always had been in a position to head off any legal fight. The suit, with the backing of many large insurance companies and trust companies, would now be pushed hard, it was announced. If the insurgents win the action the new board may call for the repayment by the Lackawanna of $1,500,000 back dividends and place the Morris & Essex on a regular 8 per cent. basis.

The result of yesterday's contest was a surprise. When Mr. Van Tuyl, at the opening of the meeting, thumped on the Directors' table and laid down a pile of proxies several feet high it caused astonishment in the room. The attorneys for the Lackawanna vised every proxy. Many stockholders, it appeared, had given their proxies to both committees. In the weeding-out process several thousand were lost.

There are about 2,500 shareholders in the Morris & Essex, and each side represented about half of the number. The Van Tuyl faction claimed support largely from banks, trust companies, and individual holders in Connecticut and Rhode Island. The Lackawanna support, it was said, came mainly from Lackawanna stockholders who held Morris & Essex stock also.

FLEMISH REFUGEES HERE.

Son from Duluth Will Care for Aged Farmer of Ypres.

After living all his life on the farm in old Flanders, where his forefathers had dwelt for more than 300 years, Victor van Elslande, 76 years old, arrived yesterday on the steamship Chicago from Bordeaux to end his days in Duluth, Minn., with his son, Cyrille, who met him at the pier. The old farmer was accompanied on the ship by his granddaughter, Alice, 13 years old, who had been living with him at the farm for seven years, while her parents were in Duluth.

Alice told the reporters that she and her grandfather had remained on the farm at Boesenche, three miles from Ypres, until May 24, when all the surrounding houses had been destroyed by the shells of the Germans. They had to flee into France to save their lives with what was left of their possessions.

"For many months," the young Flemish girl said, "we heard the thunder of the cannons day and night. I saw the wounded soldiers carried past the house by hundreds, and the worst of all were the poor men who had been poisoned by the gases from the trenches, two and a half miles away."

In speaking of the poison gases, the girl burst into tears. Many of the victims were young Flemish farmers from around Ypres.

Cyrille Van Elslande said he had come to this country seven years ago with his wife and started in the mill engineering business in Duluth and had become naturalized. He had a letter from the State Department authorizing the immigration authorities to permit his father to land.

Five New Fire Captains.

Fire Commissioner Adamson yesterday promoted five Lieutenants to the rank of Captain as follows: Washington S. Howe of Engine 33, Peter Farley, Hook and Ladder 110; William S. Ferry, Engine 16; Charles M. Lauth, Hook and Ladder 15, and Hugh T. Dunn, Hook and Ladder 29. The promotions are all to take effect at 8 o'clock this morning.

RIPWOOD
E&W RED-MAN COLLARS 2 for 25cts.
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

G. F. TOUCHARD, JR., ARRESTED AS THIEF

Tennis Champion Accused of Stealing Golf Balls from His Employers.

FOLLOWED BY DETECTIVES

Young Athlete Alleged to Have Disposed of Booty—Other Peculations Talked Of.

Gustave Fitzhugh Touchard, Jr., the champion tennis player and son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Jabish Holmes of 108 East Seventy-eighth Street, was locked up in Police Headquarters last night charged with the theft of forty-eight dozen golf balls, worth $288, from Abercrombie & Fitch, 53 West Thirty-sixth Street, for whom he had been head of the sporting department for the last three months. It was said by the police that Touchard's peculations from the firm would prove to be greatly in excess of $288, since they had been going on for weeks.

Frederick E. Hill, Treasurer of the firm, declined to tell when the thefts had been discovered or how much in all his firm had lost. Touchard was arrested on his charge, and Mr. Hill will appear against him in the Centre Street Police Court this morning.

Touchard had nothing to say for himself when he was arraigned in Police Headquarters, and answered only questions as to his name and address, saying that he lived at 24 East Forty-eighth Street, was 26 years old, and was a widower. His wife, the former Miss Emeline Williams Holmes, died on May 30 of last year, a week after a son was born to her. She was only 21 years old, not yet having made her debut when she was married to Mr. Touchard in the South Church, Park Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, on Oct. 11, 1911.

Miss Holmes met Touchard in the tennis set at Newport, and their engagement followed his victory, with Raymond D. Little, in the national doubles championship over Hackett and Alexander in 1910. Miss Holmes had been one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of Vivien Gould and Lord Decies and was the third of these girls to marry within a year after that wedding.

The arrest late yesterday afternoon followed the discovery, some time ago, that Touchard's employers were being robbed systematically. Private detectives were employed and suspicion fastened on Touchard. According to Detective McGann of Headquarters, he and Detective Devanney followed Touchard yesterday when the latter left the store carrying a suit case to another sporting goods store in Forty-third Street near Fifth Avenue. There, they say, he disposed of the golf balls, which were recovered later.

Touchard was in financial difficulties in 1912 when, on March 12, he filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities as $3,033 and his assets as $15. At that time he lived with his wife at the home of her parents. He contended that creditors whom he named held gambling debts over him and it was said then by his friends that his passion for gambling had been a source of worry to them at many times.

Touchard was bailed out just before midnight by a surety company providing a bond of $1,000, which Magistrate Deuel accepted.

Bomb in Tenement Basement.

The explosion of a bomb at 11 o'clock last night drove thirty families in terror from the tenement house at 17 Stanton Street. The bomb was placed in the basement occupied by Frank Alleo, a dealer in spaghetti. It wrecked the basement and the force of the explosion blew in the door of the Alleo apartment and shattered the plate-glass window in front of the store. Alleo lives behind the shop with his wife and three children. None was injured. The damage was $200. Alleo told the police that he had received no threatening letters.

LION-ROLL 3 IN.
THE NEWEST LION CREATION
A SUMMER ROLL COLLAR
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

Escape the Heat
of mid-day by lunching at Shanley's. A remarkable appetizing luncheon in a delightfully pleasant place.
Cabaret throughout the evening—seven to one.
Ideal for the luncheon—Seven courses—75c. (Music)
SHANLEY'S
Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant
BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 TO $3.00 PER DAY.
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good."
An Extract from the New York Eve. Sun of May 25:
"The Hotel Wallick, on the corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street, was known for years as the Cadillac. It was taken over some time ago by Louis C. Wallick, modernized throughout, so that it is practically a new hotel, and under its new management is one of the most popular hostelries in town."

These theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Presented. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Added Feature:—Nora Bayes.
GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. MONDAY, JULY 5TH. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE. JUST LAUGHS
BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY. Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
HARRIS W. 42d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Xtra Holiday Mat. Mon., July 5. TWIN BEDS
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Saturday 2:15. Extra Holiday Mat. Monday, July 5th. MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN
ASTOR B'WAY, 45th St. Daily 2:30 & 8:30. Mts. 25-50c. Nights & Sat. Mts. 25-50-75c. NOW A COMPLETE PHOTO TRIUMPH. GEO. BEBAN in THE ALIEN
LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.), Sat. & Monday. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.
CANDLER West 42d Street. Last 4 Times. 500 GOOD SEATS IN FIRST BALC. 50c, 75c & $1.00. LAST MATINEE SAT. 2.30. ON TRIAL
NORTH BEACH Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge. FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. MAT. TODAY. LEW KELLY IN BEHMAN SHOW. Added Feature. Morton & Moore in "Alexander's Rag Time Band."
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way. 47th St. EVA TANGUAY, Wm. COURTLEIGH, Sam & Kitty Morton, Alan Brooks & Co., Herman Wasserman, others. Daily Mats. 25c to 75c. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.
Steeplechase. Coney's Only Funny Place. Fozzy Grandpa Gives Free Toys. Dancing Contests Start Friday, July 2.
LUNA Free Dancing, Free TOYS. Free Concerts, Free Circus. Free Vaudeville, Free Playgrounds.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Ev'y Ev. at 8:15. 6 PEACHES AND A PAIR (Musical Comedy) & 10 other acts. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.
VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. Loraine Madonna. The Goddess. Beg. Sun., Frank Daniels in Grocky.
Strand B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10 to 50c. Victor Moore in "Chimmie Fadden" Strand Orchestra and Soloists.
NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Orville Harrold, Edward Abeles & Co., "Woman Proposes," Ben Welch, Willie Hoff, Wakefield, Ott.
EDEN WORLD IN WAX. European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE. OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

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HOFBRAU HAUS B'WAY & 30TH ST.
BUSINESS MEN'S AND LADIES' LUNCHEON
Famous for our Wonderful Steaks and Chops; and Delicious Milk-Fed Chickens, Fresh Daily from Our Long Island Farm.
FINEST COFFEE VARIETY OF EXCELLENT PASTRY

REISENWEBER'S Columbia Circle and 58th Street. Phone, 9640—Columbus.
CABARET—DANCING
Special Southern Dinner, Served in Grill, $1.25
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.00
Served from Five to Ten and Sundays Noon to Ten.
Dance Between Courses. A la Carte Portions.
Banquet Halls. Beefsteak Garret. Estimates Submitted.

For Summer Comfort, 1,400 Outside Rooms, 17 Floors. Hotel Ansonia BROADWAY, 73d & 74th Sts.

RESTAURANT-GRILL POPULAR PRICES. 20 EAST 42D STREET. Daly's "TRY OUR QUALITY LUNCHEON." Near Fifth Avenue.

TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST.
Southern Cooking. Hot Breads. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

Visit Broadway's Latest and Most Magnificent French Restaurant. Winter Garden Bldg. THE MONACO B'way & 50th St. Phone Circle 2230. Parisian Dinner $1. Also a la Carte. Dancing—9 P.M. to closing time—Beautiful Souvenirs for ladies. ANTHONY SCAZZINI (late of Bustanoby's Domino Room), Mgr.
Cuchow's 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.
MODERN DANCES. Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances, Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg. Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6321. Write for information Teachers' Normal Course. TERMS REASONABLE.
MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 66 W. 84TH ST. Murray Hill 427. Modern Dances. Special Attention to Beginners.
A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING. Broadway, 58th & 7th Ave. All Modern Dances Taught. Summer Rates.
MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 42th St. Now Studio.

Hotel Bretton Hall BROADWAY, 85 to 86 Sts.

Latest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less prices. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.
Fourteen East Sixtieth St. A quiet, luxurious Hotel, Residential Hotel, affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.
Mansfield Studios, 33 West 46th.—All dances taught, absolute privacy; Summer prices.

84th Remnant Sale Starts Today—Suit, $18
Opportunity is again knocking. Piece ends—short lengths—$25 to $50 materials—are ready to be made to your measure. There is a big assortment.
Broadway & 9th St. Store Closes Saturday at 1 P. M. Arnheim

The entire Sample Line of Blum & Koch Straw Hats (about 4000 of them)
Yours to choose from at $1.95
THERE are some few things in the world that stand so far in the lead that the mention of the name alone tells the whole story—
In Straw Hats the name that counts most is Blum & Koch—incidentally they make no hats that sell for less than $3—from that on up to $10.
Sennits, Splits, Milans, Leghorns, Bankoks, included.
Wallach Bros.
Two Broadway Stores: Broadway, corner 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Ave., cor. 122d St. 846-848 West 125th St. 647 Eighth Ave. } Open Evenings.
The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today and tomorrow; not much change in temperature; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,978. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ASTOR GIFT TO SON $7,000,000 REALTY

William Waldorf Presents Three Pieces of Property Here to Capt. John Jacob.

HE WAS WOUNDED IN FRANCE

Part of Astor House, Exchange Court Building, and 10 Wall Street Transferred.

AVOIDS AN INHERITANCE TAX

Big Gift Is Unconditional While One to Donor's Heir Some Time Ago Put Waldorf Hotel in Trust.

Property assessed by the New York City Tax Commissioners at more than $7,000,000 has been given by William Waldorf Astor of England to his youngest son, Captain John Jacob Astor. Knowledge of the gift became public yesterday when the lawyers for Mr. Astor's interests in this country, Montgomery & Peabody of 2 Wall Street, had deeds filed in the Register's Office recording the gift. The papers indicated that they were signed in England at Mr. Astor's London home, 18 Carlton House Terrace, on May 31.

The property is in three parcels and includes the northern portion of the old Astor House at Broadway and Barclay Street, with adjacent property on Barclay Street, and a 75-foot plot on Vesey Street; the twelve-story Exchange Court office building on the southeast corner of Broadway and Exchange Place, running through to New Street, and the eight-story office building at 10 Wall Street, extending through to Pine Street.

In addition to the main Astor House plot, Captain John Jacob Astor gets the old buildings adjoining at 6 to 10 Barclay Street, giving him a frontage on that street of 240 feet, 100.7 feet on Broadway, and 75 feet on Vesey Street, from 12 to 16, immediately in the rear of the lower portion of the building owned by Vincent Astor and torn down two years ago for the construction of the Broadway subway. This entire parcel in 1914 was assessed at $2,617,000, of which $2,505,000 was land value.

Well-Known Office Building.

The Exchange Court Building has a frontage of 135 feet on the south side of Exchange Place, occupying the entire block front between Broadway and New Street, with frontage on the former of about 125 feet and 130 feet on New Street. Its assessed valuation is $2,750,000, of which more than $2,000,000 represents land value. Although one of the oldest it is one of the best constructed office buildings in the lower part of the city, and with its statues of famous personages, including one of Governor Peter Stuyvesant, on the Broadway façade, presents an artistic appearance. Years ago this plot was covered by a row of dingy storage warehouses which were sold at auction in 1868 for $430,000. In 1886 it was bought by John Jacob Astor, father of William Waldorf Astor, for $1,000,000, and a few years later the Exchange Court Building was erected.

The smaller office building at 10 Wall Street, including the numbers from 8 to 12, fronting 66 feet and running through to 7 and 9 Pine Street, with a depth of 195 feet, is assessed at $1,800,000, of which $1,730,000 represents land value. The building is an old one, erected somewhat earlier than the Exchange Court edifice, but it has always been kept in modern condition and is a popular office structure.

The total land valuation of these properties is $6,285,000, and with the improvements the taxable value is $7,200,000.

Largest Realty Gift Here.

In the opinion of realty men this is by far the largest gift of real estate, other than by bequest, ever recorded in New York City.

Captain John Jacob Astor, who now becomes one of the large real estate holders on Manhattan Island, is the fifth of that name from the original John Jacob, founder of the Astor fortune. The posthumous son of the late Colonel John Jacob Astor, cousin of William Waldorf Astor, is the sixth member of the family to bear the ancestral name. This youngest member of the Astor family was born in the Fifth Avenue Astor mansion on Aug. 14, 1912, and will soon be 3 years old.

Captain John Jacob Astor has not been as prominently identified with English political life as his elder brother, Waldorf Astor, who has been a member of Parliament. He joined the English Army in 1906 and went to the front with the English troops early in the war as Captain of the First Life Guards, and was reported as being slightly wounded in a battle in France last October. He is 30 years old. His sister, Pauline, is six years older, and Waldorf Astor, the oldest son, is 37 years old.

Astor's Second Big Gift.

The gift of William Waldorf Astor is the second large transfer of his New York City holdings made within a few years. In June, 1911, he deeded to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in trust for the eldest son, Waldorf, the Waldorf section of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, being the Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street half of the big hostelry. In addition there were included the Astor Court Building and the old structures at 23 to 27 West Thirty-third Street. Their assessed valuation is now more than $6,000,000. The present transaction differs from this earlier one in that it is an outright gift, while Waldorf Astor's property is held in trust for his use.

It was stated at that time that one reason for Mr. Astor's transfer of his ownership in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel was his desire to escape a heavy State inheritance tax law, which is 5 per cent. on bequests over $1,000,000. That statement was never denied by Mr. Astor's lawyers, and it seems likely that Mr. Astor may have adopted the same principle in the present case, although it was impossible to reach the lawyers for the estate last night to confirm the supposition.

These parcels, however, are relatively a small part of William Waldorf Astor's real estate holdings in Manhattan Island, which include the Hotel Astor, the Hotel Netherland, and the row of three private residences on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street adjoining the Huntington mansion.

It would surprise you how much cooler you would feel these hot days in an OLUS shirt.—Advt.

GERMANS STOP TRAFFIC WITH SWITZERLAND

Great Movement of Troops from East to West Believed to be in Progress.

GENEVA, July 1.—The Swiss people are wondering what is happening on the other side of the Rhine. No German trains are arriving at Constance, and the Swiss railway, as a consequence, has been obliged to suspend its international service in this section. The Germans have suspended the steamer service on Lake Constance.

Swiss, as well as other neutrals, including Americans, have been unable to enter Switzerland, all being stopped at the frontier.

It is believed here that the Germans are sending large reinforcements through southern Germany from the Russian to the French front, and for this reason have put the usual restrictions on travel.

PARIS, July 1.—The German frontier along the Swiss-Baden line has been closed since Sunday. The Württemberg border was closed today. Travelers who proceeded by boat from Switzerland to Friedrichshafen were reduced to the alternative of returning immediately or remaining in Germany for several days, possibly several weeks.

BRITISH DESTROYER DAMAGED BUT SAVED

The Lightning May Have Been Torpedoed—Fourteen of Crew Missing.

LONDON, July 1.—The torpedo boat destroyer Lightning was damaged last night off the east coast by a mine or torpedo explosion. She is now in harbor. Fourteen members of the crew are reported as missing.

Announcement that the Lightning had been damaged was contained in an official communication issued by the British Admiralty tonight.

The Lightning was a boat of 320 tons, carried 50 officers and men, and was armed with one 12-pounder and five 6-pounders. She was built in 1895.

GERMAN SQUADRON REPULSED AT WINDAU

Torpedo Boat Blown Up by Mine in Daring Attack on Russian Port.

PETROGRAD, July 1.—An attempt by German warships to bombard the port of Windau, Courland, and land troops were repulsed by the Russians, according to an official statement issued last night at headquarters of the General Staff. The communication follows.

A squadron of German ships consisting of one patrolling cruiser, four light cruisers, and many torpedo boats bombarded Windau and attempted to make a landing on the coast, but was repulsed. One of the hostile torpedo boats was blown up by a mine. Our torpedo boats engaged the enemy's cruisers. Other Russian torpedo boats, protecting these operations from the north, compelled the enemy to retire.

WOMEN TO MARCH IN LONDON AGAIN

Mrs. Pankhurst to Lead Demonstration for Women Workers in War Industries.

LONDON, July 1.—The first woman's street parade since the outbreak of the war will be held on the afternoon of July 17 under the direction of the Women's Social and Political Union, of which Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst is the leader. This parade will be held in celebration of the promise of David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, to receive a delegation of women anxious to serve the country as shellmakers and in other capacities.

Mrs. Pankhurst explained at a mass meeting held today that the parade was planned to impress the Government and the nation with the desire of women to be of service, and she urged all women, whether suffragists or not, particularly the leisure and nonproducing classes, to participate.

"We want the vote first," cried several women in the back of the hall in the course of Mrs. Pankhurst's speech, to which she replied: "I am glad that those ladies are in the very small minority."

HOLLAND TO LEARN LIMIT FOR IMPORTS

Agreement with England Aims to Prevent Re-export to Germany.

LONDON, July 1.—A representative of the Netherlands Overseas trust is here for the purpose of negotiating an agreement with the British Government providing for the limiting of imports by Holland to an amount necessary for the normal consumption. The agreement contemplates regulations which will prevent accumulations that might tempt the ultimate consignees of the goods to reexport them to Germany.

The British Government is in possession of evidence that importers wish to bring into Holland large stocks of goods, some of them in contemplation of the advantage of having the goods there when peace is declared, while others apparently are desirous of running the blockade into Germany.

Since a virtual blockade of American exports to Holland already exists, the only effect the proposed new measure will have on American exporters will be to give them more definite information relating to the amounts they can ship.

Continued on Page 5.

GRANTS BECKER SHORT REPRIEVE

Refusing Commutation, Gov. Whitman Allows Time for Appeal to U. S. Supreme Court.

TWO WEEKS' LEASE OF LIFE

Execution in Week of July 26, Instead of July 12—Won't Hear Becker's Graft Revelations.

FURTHER STAY POSSIBLE

Will Depend Upon Federal Court's Action—Manton to Yield to Other Counsel, Possibly Cockran.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 1.—Unmoved by an offer made on behalf of Charles Becker of disclosures of police graft in New York City, Governor Whitman today refused to commute to life imprisonment the sentence under which the former Police Lieutenant is awaiting execution for the murder of Herman Rosenthal. The Governor, however, granted Becker a reprieve of two weeks—until the week beginning July 26.

Under the sentence imposed Becker was to be put to death in the week beginning July 12. The reprieve was granted for the purpose of giving counsel for Becker ample time to prepare papers in connection with an application to be made to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of error under which the case of the condemned man could be reviewed by the highest tribunal in the land.

Although Becker offered to make revelations in connection with graft in New York police circles, the Governor refused to consider this phase of the case. The only issue before him, the Executive held, was the actual killing of Rosenthal. Save for the statement that Becker had not confessed the killing of Rosenthal, or offered to implicate others in the killing, the Governor would say nothing regarding offers of revelations by the convicted man.

The following statement was issued by Governor Whitman from the Executive Chamber after an hour's conference behind closed doors between the Governor and Martin T. Manton of Becker's counsel:

I deem it my duty to decline to appoint a commission to further examine into the Becker case, and I feel that I must deny the application for commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life.

Mr. Manton is of the opinion that he has done all in his power for his client and has asked for a reprieve in order that other counsel may have ample time for preparation in the effort to take the case into the Federal court.

Owing to my absence during the last week from the Capitol and the incident delay, I think it is fair that the extra time should be given, and I have granted a reprieve postponing the execution of the sentence to the week beginning July 26.

Mr. Manton reached the Capitol promptly at noon, the hour arranged for the conference. Before he was ushered into the Governor's private office he denied a report that Mrs. Becker was preparing to make a personal appeal to the Governor to commute her husband's sentence. Mr. Manton said an application undoubtedly would be made to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of error. The court is not now in session, but the application can be made to any one of the Justices. Mr. Manton left it to be inferred that he would not himself make the application, and the general belief at the Capitol is that W. Bourke Cockran will be Becker's counsel in the future proceedings. Mr. Cockran is Mr. Manton's law partner and already has taken some part in the efforts made in Becker's behalf.

When Mr. Manton was through talking with the Governor he escaped interviewers by making his exit through a private door seldom used. The Governor left the Capitol by the same exit shortly afterward. The official statement was not forthcoming until two hours later. Governor Whitman said tonight that he had nothing to add to it. He declined to discuss the report that Becker had offered to make a "confession," but there is authority for the assertion that such an offer was formally made.

After Governor Whitman had declined to commute Becker's sentence and had told Mr. Manton that his familiarity with the case had convinced him of the condemned man's guilt, Mr. Manton urged the Governor to appoint a commission composed of retired Judges of high standing to review the case and make a report, with recommendations for a line of action, to the chief executive. The Governor refused, declaring that the responsibility must rest with him and that he had no desire to shirk it or to shift to other shoulders any part of it.

Prominent lawyers who are at the Capitol as members of the Constitutional Convention expressed the opinion tonight that the Governor's refusal to intervene had sounded the death knell to any hope of escaping the electric chair which Becker may have entertained. An application to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of error, in their opinion, must be made on the ground that fateful circumstances had made Becker's erstwhile prosecutor his last resort in a petition for mercy, and that thus he might be assumed to have been deprived of the constitutional right of having his application for clemency considered by an unbiased arbiter.

Lawyers here are divided in opinion as to whether an application for a writ of error would carry with it a stay of execution. Louis Marshall said that a stay could be had only through an explicit order by the Court or the Justice to whom the application was made.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—According to precedents of practice available here, the Becker case could come before the Supreme Court of the United States only by way of the Federal Courts in New York, where a constitutional question would first have to be raised. Then, either the Federal Court in New York or Justice Hughes, who has charge of that circuit, might certify that there was ground for review of a constitutional question in the Supreme Court.

Continued on Page 1.

Sir John French May Be Retired

The feud between Lord Kitchener and the Chief of the British forces at the front has started unpleasant gossip about the latter that may cause his recall.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

MEXICO CITY RAISES INTERVENTION ISSUE

Conditions Reported Worse Than When President Gave His Warning a Month Ago.

PEOPLE INCITED TO RIOT

Stores Barricaded and Diplomats in Daily Conference—Carranza Force Nearer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Conditions in Mexico City have reached such a critical phase, with attendant danger to Americans and other foreigners, that Government officials feel that it may be necessary for the United States to undertake armed intervention. President Wilson and his advisers decided recently that they would do everything possible to avoid such serious action, but it was admitted today that matters had taken such a turn that intervention might be required as an act of humanity. It was gathered, from what was learned, that this serious problem is under consideration.

It will be just a month tomorrow since President Wilson issued his public warning to the Mexican factions to compose their differences. The President told the leaders of the several military movements that unless they arranged a peace "within a very short time" this Government would be compelled to take action. There seems to be no prospect that the President's warning is to be heeded, and it is apparent that the patience of high officers of the Administration is rapidly becoming exhausted.

Official communications to the State Department from its agents in various parts of Mexico have demonstrated undeniably that conditions are worst today than on June 2 when the President issued his warning. The failure of Carranza to consider overtures from the Villistas and Zapatistas for unification, the famine conditions in various sections of Mexico, the inability of Carranza to make good his promise to occupy Mexico City within a week, the Huertista complications, to say nothing of Yaqui disorders and unrest in Yucatan, and the military see-saw between the warring factions—all of these, capped by the alarming news just received as to conditions in Mexico City, are matters of gravest concern to the Washington Government.

At present the Mexico City situation is uppermost in the thoughts of officials and diplomats, and the fear of great disaster there is growing. The Mexican capital is unable to communicate with the outside world except by courier. Even the diplomatic representatives of great foreign governments have been incommunicado except in two instances. The British Chargé d'Affaires, Thomas B. Hohler, succeeded in sending out a courier with a message to Vera Cruz on June 23. The Brazilian Minister, Senhor Cardoso, who for more than a year has been the diplomatic mainstay for the United States in the Mexican capital, also managed to send out a courier who left on the night of June 25, and the news he brought was of the most alarming character.

This courier arrived at Vera Cruz yesterday after a journey of five days overland under hard conditions. He carried two messages from Senhor Cardoso to the State Department. One of these messages bore date of June 22, but the courier was unable to depart until the 25th, and in view of more serious events on the latter date, the Brazilian Minister handed to the courier a second dispatch dated the evening of that day. The messages were delivered to American Consul General Canada at Vera Cruz, by whom they were cabled to Washington.

Official Reports Secret.

The messages were sent to Washington in cipher, and contained about 1,000 words, but much of the information was of a character that the Washington Government has not cared to disclose. No part of the long message of June 22, thus received, had been given out by officials of the department.

All that was disclosed as to the contents of the later message of June 25, sent by this courier, was as follows:

First—Conditions in Mexico City are desperate and alarming.

Second—Although the cable had not been cut on the evening of June 25, the manager of the cable company in Mexico City had informed Señor Cardoso that the Carranzista authorities were refusing to permit messages to be sent to Vera Cruz over that line.

Since June 25 the Carranzistas have claimed that the Zapatistas had cut out a section of this cable line about two kilometers (a little over a mile) in length.

Third—The Zapatista convention forces, defending Mexico City against the army of General Pablo Gonzales, were claiming in Mexico City on the night of June 25 that they had that morning repulsed the Carranzista forces in the northern suburbs of the city.

Fourth—Señor Cordoso reported that on June 25 the general situation in Mexico City was growing worse because of the inability to relieve the hungry populace and that grocery stores had been sacked and looted in the city the morning of June 25, though there is understood to have been nothing in the message showing that any attacks had been made on Americans or foreigners, numbering nearly 25,000 persons in Mexico City.

Fifth—The situation in the city had been made more acute because several of the Zapatista Generals, disregarding orders given by Provisional President Lagos Chazaro, had incited the people to disorders.

Sixth—The Brazilian Minister expressed the opinion that the only possible relief for the city could come through the opening of railway communication with Vera Cruz to enable supplies to be brought into the city to relieve the hunger of the populace.

Seventh—That the Carranzistas forces had been unable to enter the city or reopen rail communication.

Carranza Troops Nearer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 1.—Private Secretary of General Carranza states that Cerro Gordo, dominating the northeast entrances of Mexico City, fortified by ex-Federals, was taken by assault by the Constitutionalists under Gonzales this afternoon. They captured many prisoners. The troops advanced to Villa de Guadalupe, dominating the northern portion of the Valley of Mexico.

A special train has been sent to Pachuca, carrying 15,000 bushels of corn

Continued on Page 4.

Shorty McCabe, national fun-maker, has moved into EVERY WEEK. Spend 3c and read "Shorty" story this issue.—Advt.

RUSH OF REVENUE ENDS FISCAL YEAR

Last Day's Collections Total $44,715,154, Reducing the Deficit to $35,864,000.

BIG INCOME TAX PAYMENTS

Total Receipts from This Source $79,828,675—Government's Total Receipts $696,596,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Receipts of revenue yesterday, the last day of the fiscal year, passed all expectations, totaling $44,715,154, and started the Government on the new fiscal year with a net working balance in the general fund of $82,025,000. The excess of ordinary expenditures over ordinary receipts for the year is $35,864,000, far less than was anticipated, and expenditures for the Panama Canal bring the deficit to only $64,165,000.

Friends of the Administration are pleased at the way the income tax has come up to expectations. It was estimated that this tax would produce $80,000,000, and it actually did produce $79,828,675, as against something over $71,000,000 last year. Yesterday's receipts alone from the income tax amounted to over $36,000,000; customs, $860,000; internal revenue, including the special war tax, $7,469,000; and miscellaneous receipts, $81,000.

The Treasury Department's figures for the year ordinarily do not include the accounts of the Post Office Department, which devotes its own revenues to its own expenditures. But the figures this year do include an item of about $6,500,000 supplied to the Post Office Department for its deficit. The Post Office Department estimates its deficit for the year at about $18,000,000, but, with the exception of the $6,500,000, most of this will be accounted for in the books of the new year.

The total receipts of the Government for the year were $696,596,000, as against an estimate of $728,000,000. Internal revenue for the year, including the special war tax, amounted to $383,828,877, as against an estimate of $359,000,000 and receipts a year ago of $380,613,000. Customs for the year totaled $209,268,000, as against an estimate of $220,000,000 and receipts a year ago of $292,028,000.

The total ordinary expenditures of the year were $731,527,000.

With an actual net balance of $82,025,716 on hand and every prospect that it will be increased possibly by $10,000,000 in the next ten days, it is evident that there will be no issue of Panama Canal or other Government bonds to replenish the coffers for many months to come, if at all.

With the end of the war apparently remote many Treasury officials are convinced that it will be necessary for Congress to restore the old duty on sugar at the next session. Sugar becomes free next year, whereas in the days when it paid duty it brought in about $60,000,000 a year.

There remain ten days of grace in which income tax may lawfully be paid. Officials are confident that during this period there will be received in income tax payments at least $6,000,000. The personal income tax proved a surprise this year. Last year it brought in only about $28,000,000, but up to date this year it has produced more than $41,000,000, and that probably will be augmented by several millions. This increase is not to be accounted for in any large increase in the number of taxables, in fact, it is understood that the number remains practically what it was in 1914. A closer examination of returns and the evident intention of officials to prosecute tax dodgers probably helped to swell the total received. The corporation income tax apparently will be about the same as that received last year.

Contrary to current reports, the emergency tax law proved a better producer than was expected. Despite this, however, internal revenue receipts for the year, $383,828,377, were only about $27,000,000 in excess of last year's. One contributing fact is that whisky is not paying the revenue it used to produce by somewhere between $16,000,000 and $20,000,000 a year.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—For the fiscal year ended yesterday internal revenue collections for the eastern district of Missouri totaled $11,826,781. The collections overtopped those of the preceding year by half a million dollars. The increase was due largely to the emergency war tax.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 1.—More than $2,000,000 was collected by the four Internal Revenue offices in this district during June, a larger sum than for any previous month on record. The total collections for the fiscal year were $6,250,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 1.—The receipt of income taxes for June totaled $4,000,000, a substantial increase over June, 1914.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The total Federal tax receipts in the Philadelphia district for the year ending yesterday were $16,346,044.68. The individual income tax returns are within about $100,000 of the assessment levied by the local officials and the deficit probably will be wiped out by the receipt of belated checks.

The total receipts from income taxes for the year were $2,964,783.70. The assessment was $2,750,000. The receipts again place Philadelphia second on the list, New York leading and Chicago following in third place by a small margin. The total gain in tax receipts over last year is $8,444,147.93.

A SUMMER FRUIT PUNCH SYRUP. Hay's Five Fruit. Deliciously refreshing. Sold by Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.—Advt.

ARMENIAN CAPTAIN TELLS OF CHASE; 13 KILLED AS HE TRIED TO ESCAPE; GERMANS RESCUED SOME OF THE CREW

Kaiser Studies Draft of Reply to Our Note; War Party Still Opposing Concessions

BERLIN, July 1, (via London.)—The German reply to the American note is now in the hands of Emperor William at Army Headquarters. The Emperor's decision is expected in time so that the note can be presented to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, probably on July 5 or 6.

High officials are endeavoring to bring about a friendly settlement of the questions with America, and there is every reason to believe that they are anxious to make the proposals as conciliatory and acceptable as possible. These officials, however, have to reckon with the force of strong public opinion, which undoubtedly will oppose anything savoring of complete acquiescence in the American proposals. This force is being skillfully exploited by those who are opposed to all concessions.

Friends of a settlement are working under these circumstances with considerable difficulty, and the note probably will represent a compromise not in accordance with their desires.

2,000,000 TEUTONS IN POLAND DRIVE

Rapid Advance of Mighty Host Northward from Galicia, Puzzles England.

ZAMOSC FORTRESS TAKEN

Great Stronghold of Ivangorod Believed to be First Objective of Invaders.

LONDON, Friday, July 2.—The northward drive of the Austro-German armies from Galicia into Poland is daily becoming more formidable, and England is puzzled as to whether they purpose to make their main effort in this direction, instead of maintaining a concentrated offensive to the eastward, to force the Russians out of the southeast tip of Galicia.

Whatever the ultimate object is, the fighting along the Gnila Lipa has not abated, and the latest Berlin official communication not only records progress in this sector, but further north, in the arc around Lemberg, as well as along what has now become the northern front, between the Vistula and Bug Rivers.

The Austro-German forces on this front are estimated at 2,000,000 men, and their progress has been rapid. They have crossed the forest fringing the Tanew River and have taken the fortress of Zamosc, twenty-five miles north of the Galician frontier.

Only 100 miles to the north is the great Russian base, Brest Litovsk, linked with Warsaw by important railways and lying almost due east of the Polish capital.

An Unexpected Situation.

The development of the Galician campaign has created a situation entirely unexpected by the Allies. A few months ago the Russians were at the Carpathian passes, and during the Spring months there were confident predictions both in England and France that Hungary would soon be overrun. The British press has been optimistic for weeks that the Russians would turn and make a stand, but it now frankly concedes that the new invasion of Russia is serious.

The papers, however, place faith in Russia's munitions campaign, much the same as the British public is relying upon David Lloyd George's plan to so equip the British Army in France as ultimately to match the Germans in explosives and munitions, especially machine guns.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"Field Marshal von Mackensen's German army, on its northern adventure from Galicia, is flanked by Austrian forces under Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and General von Boehm-Ermolli. Everywhere in Galicia German and Austrian troops were sandwiched together, the Austrians within easy reach of German support.

"The first objective of the Teutonic advance between the Vistula and the Bug is Ivangorod by way of Lublin and Brest-Litovsk. A turning movement also is expected east of Brest-Litovsk by way of Kovel."

Ivangorod is at the confluence of the Vistula and the Wieprz. With Nowo Gorgievsk and Brest-Litovsk it forms an important triangle of the Russian fortresses in Poland.

Roll Russians Back Everywhere.

BERLIN, July 1, (via London.)—The following report was issued today on the operation on the Russian front:

Eastern theatre of war: Our positions here are unchanged. The booty taken during June amounts to two flags and 25,686 prisoners, of whom 120 were officers; seven cannon, six mine throwers, fifty-two machine guns, and one aeroplane, besides much material of war.

Southeastern theatre of war: After bitter fighting the troops under General von Linsingen yesterday stormed the Russian positions east of the Gnila Lipa River near Kunlioze and Lucsynce and to the north of Rohatyn. Three officers and 2,328 men were made prisoners and five machine guns were captured.

East of Lemberg the Austro-Hungarian troops have pressed forward into the enemy positions. The army under Field Marshal von Mackensen is continuing to press forward between the Bug and Vistula Rivers. West of the Vistula, after stubborn fighting by the Russians, the Teutonic allies are advancing on both sides of the Kamenna in pursuit.

The total amount of captures during June made by the Teutonic allied troops under General von Linsingen, Field Marshal von Mackensen, and

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BOSCA SEC—Light, Rich, Soft. A Favorite Among the Ladies.—Advt.

PEACE ADVOCATE REBUKES BRYAN

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant Defends This War on Prussian Militarism.

NO PEACE POSSIBLE NOW

Would Give Germany Time to Prepare Another Blow—Our Silence on Belgium a Surprise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 1.—The Temps publishes the following open letter by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant to William J. Bryan:

Paris, June 17, 1915.

Dear Mr. Bryan: I am sure you will allow me, now that you have resumed your freedom of action, to write you with full freedom of expression. This is a duty I feel bound to discharge, for the information of many of our mutual friends, who have heard us both advocating the cause of peace. We both owe it to them to explain clearly why we now stand apart from each other, and why you are for peace and I am for war.

I have not changed. I am more than ever attached to peace, for which I have worked all my life; but peace has been violated in spite of us and in spite of the numerous forms of progress we have accomplished, step by step, for the benefit of international justice. We cannot admit this premeditated and barbarous violation without abandoning all our principles and, consequently, making future treaties and peace impossible.

I have not hesitated to remain faithful to our cause by opposing German militarism. I have opposed it, not only in the interest of my own country, but in that of every country, and especially in that of the weakest. If German militarism had triumphed without encountering an obstacle, and if the Belgian and French ports were now in the hands of Germany, what would have become of England, Holland, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian States, and even of the United States and of all the young republics of the New World in the full flower of their early manhood? We would have delivered them without mercy to the yoke of a power whose blind and ferocious savagery is now known. We would have delivered our children, and the children of the civilized world, over to domination that we would never accept for ourselves. Is this what we were trying to obtain for them?

You and I have done all in our power to avert this war. In many European States and the leading cities of your country, you have advocated recourse to the new institutions of justice and international conciliation. I have done likewise. I have not confined myself to pleading our cause in France and England, at the Hague, in the United States and most of the countries in the world. I went to Germany, to offer Germany her Emperor, her ministers, her Parliaments, her manufacturers, her workmen, her universities, her young men and women—all Germany in fact—an honorable and lasting peace, founded on the settlement of the Alsace-Lorraine question by mutual concessions. I was not alone in making these offers. I was accompanied by many of my friends, representing the majority of the French people in Parliament. The same majority existed in England, and—whatever may be said of governmental designs—it is well known today that neither France, Russia nor England was prepared to disregard the wishes of the people and make war. How were our conciliatory attempts eventually received by the German Government? By the most cowardly attack that could possibly be imagined; by an attack carefully prepared beforehand, like a crime; by slaughtering, imprisoning or torturing innocent people, sacking the library of Louvain University, bombarding Rheims Cathedral, and sinking the Lusitania.

I fully understand that it is repugnant to you to see the United States join the belligerents and give the lives of your sons on the same side as ours, but it is much more repugnant to encourage crime by making it certain of impunity. Moreover, no one, and least of all, is asking the United States to declare war on Germany. What would be the good of it? You have neither army nor navy available for a great war beyond the seas, and your history proves that, if Germany committed a final folly and attacked you, you would repulse her with no more difficulty than your ancestors had in throwing the English into the sea at the battle of New Orleans.

All that the world asks of the United States is not to be mere lookers-on when the cause of Right is being violated. Your voice should be raised in defense of a cause which is yours just as much as ours is. Every one in Europe, and especially in Belgium and France, acknowledges the generosity of American private initiative. Thousands of American men and women have helped to relieve the victims of the war, but the charity of a nation does not relieve its Government from the obligation of taking up a position.

The silence of the United States Government in regard to the invasion of Belgium has surprised all your friends. It has been imitated by European neutrals, who are weaker and more exposed than your country to German reprisals. The German people themselves would have been grateful to you for opening their eyes to the truth, which their own Government has concealed from them. They would certainly have been impressed by the infamy and the enor-

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IGNORED WARNING SHOTS

Mule Ship Then Riddled by Shells and Ablaze Before She Stopped.

OUTRACED BY SUBMARINE

New and Powerful Craft Appeared with Flags Flying and Made Amazing Speed.

STIRS SENSATION IN LONDON

Ambassador Page Reports the Armenian Was Engaged in Admiralty Business.

ANOTHER STEAMER WARNED

Shots Fired Across the Bow to Halt the Lomas—Armenian Survivors Returning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—Captain Trickey of the Leyland liner Armenian, in describing the sinking of his vessel by a German submarine, through which several Americans lost their lives, said today that he made every effort to escape. The submarine, he said, fired two warning shots, and when he turned away from her and put on all speed, her guns opened on him with shrapnel, fairly riddling the steamer.

The Armenian was afire in three places and thirteen men lay dead on her decks before he signaled that he would surrender. Some of her lifeboats had been hit by shells and several of the men had fallen into the sea. Some of these, he said, the Germans rescued. The Captain also said the Germans acted fairly toward him after the surrender, giving ample time for all on board to leave the ship.

"We sighted the submarine about 6:48 o'clock Monday night, June 28, when we were about twenty miles west of Trevose Head, on the northwest coast of Cornwall," said Captain Trickey. "We were then about four miles away. She drew closer. She fired two shots across our bows. I then turned my stern to her and ran for all I was worth. The submarine shelled us all the time, killing several of the crew and cutting away several of our boats. The boats had already been swung out, and some of the men had taken up positions in them ready for the order to lower away. In some cases the falls were cut by shrapnel, and several of the men fell into the sea.

"A stern chase ensued, lasting for about an hour, the German shelling us unceasingly. My steering gear was cut and knocked out of order. One shell came through the engine room skylight, and another knocked the Marconi house away. Still another shell went down the funnel, disabling the stokehole and making it impossible to keep up a full head of steam. Thirteen of my crew were lying dead on the deck, and the ship was on fire in three places. Then I decided to surrender. It was the only thing I could do. By this time the submarine had decreased the distance between us to about a mile.

"From the moment we surrendered the Germans acted fairly toward us and gave us ample time to get out of the ship. They even rescued some of the men—three, I think—who had previously fallen from the boats and were still afloat aided by their lifebelts. When we had got away from the ship the submarine fired two torpedoes into her and she sank at 8:07 o'clock. We remained in the boats all night and were picked up the next morning by the Belgian steam trawler President Stevens. The skipper and crew of the trawler treated us with the greatest kindness. Later on we were transferred to two British vessels and taken to port.

"Among the lost is my fourth engineer, Mr. Achison, a Liverpool man. He was clinging to some wreckage with the chief and second stewards. He was unable to hold fast and loosened his grip and sank from view. A few minutes later one of our boats came up and rescued the other two men."

Captain Trickey has been with the Leyland Line for many years. He was recently transferred to the Armenian from another ship. The Captain's story was supplemented by a vivid account given by one of his officers.

"The submarine," this officer said, "was a new one of the very latest type. We could see her quite clearly as she came up with her number, U-38, clearly marked, and all flags flying. She was coming up at great speed, and as she drew near we could see her commander leaning against the conning tower. He was wearing brown overalls. We did not stop when she fired her warning shot, and then a storm of shrapnel burst from her guns. All the time she kept up a furious fusillade, and the shrapnel fell around us like hail. The ship suffered heavy damage, and there was considerable loss of life. The first shell, too, found its mark. It burst on our starboard quarter and killed ten men outright. Another smashed the Marconi cabin, but the operator stuck to his post till the last, sending the S O S signal until the apparatus was smashed. Then the steering gear was damaged and another shell shattered the funnel and caused havoc in the stokehold.

"The submarine was comparatively close up and there was nothing for us to do then but to surrender, so we signalled to that effect. The whistle was sounded three times and the vessel hauled to. Then the wounded were lifted into the boats and the rest of us

Continued on Page 2.

lumbered in. We rowed away into the night. Some of the poor injured chaps were suffering terribly, and four of them died before daylight. They were buried at sea. The next morning we were picked up by a trawler and eventually reached port."

CABIN BOY'S STORY.

Lad from the Armenian Swam for an Hour Before Rescue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CARDIFF, July 1.—Albert Talbot, a cabin boy, gave a vivid account of the sinking of the Armenian. He said: "It was about 5:30 o'clock Monday night when we sighted the German submarine. Immediately the Captain gave a signal for full speed ahead, but the submarine chased us until 7:30 o'clock, all the time firing shells. I think the submarine fired about twenty in all and several of them struck the ship.

"One of the boats, which had thirty-eight men in her, including myself, was just being lowered into the water when a shell cut the ropes and we were all thrown into the water, where we swam about for an hour until we were rescued by the men in another boat. We pulled away and were in the boats all that night.

"The Germans kept firing and we thought the flashes were from the Lundy Lighthouse. We made in their direction, but quickly found out our mistake. Eventually we were picked up by a Belgian trawler. One of our crew, a Belgian, rescued twenty-eight ment out of the water, one of whom was the chief officer. Four of the crew died in one boat. The Captain was the last man to leave the ship, and he acted with wonderful bravery. The U-38, which attacked the ship, took on board the ship's doctor, who was an American."

The boy's own life was saved by the quick action of a negro named Johnson, who knocked him down and out of the path of a shell which killed four men.

"We were told before leaving Newport News," said the boy, "that we would have had luck because we had four cats on board."

Another of the survivors said he was at the wheel when he sighted the submarine, and called out to one of the officers, who called the Captain on deck.

Captain Trickey immediately left the cabin," said he, "and gave orders to put on full steam. This was done, but the submarine came up fast and opened fire. Every effort was made to keep the stern of the steamer to the submarine, but a well-directed shot fell through the skylight into the engine-room and compelled the steamer to give up.

"One of the first shots cut away the falls of No. 3 boat leaving the boat hanging on one davit. The order was given to lower all the other boats and the officers, crew, and cattlemen got into them as fast as they could. One boat load capsized while she was being lowered, all the men being thrown into the sea. A shell killed four men who were on deck. Meanwhile the wireless message had been sent out for help, but we had no time to wait for anything. We scrambled into the boats and were glad to get away without anything except what we were wearing.

"As we were pulling away another boat capsized, and we picked up the carpenter and a few other men out of the water. The submarine ran close to the capsized boats, but did not attempt to rescue any of the men. Five of our boatloads kept together and we rowed about until nearly 7 o'clock the following morning, when the Belgian trawler came up. Previous to that four men had died in the Captain's boat and their bodies had been thrown overboard. Approximately, there were sixteen ship's officers on board, with two Marconi operators. The crew numbered about fifty, and I believe about thirty were killed either by shell fire or by drowning."

Six men landed at Cardiff, including two Americans. All have since resigned and sailed except two Norwegians, who are still at Cardiff. Another survivor said the crew were mostly English, but there were a number of Norwegians and men of other nationalities. Most of the stockenders were negroes.

Among the survivors from the Armenian were two Americans named A. Beaman and A. Fleming. Both men hailed from Virginia and signed on the Armenian. Forty other members of the crew, including many Americans, arrived from Avonmouth, but during the day they signed on other vessels and left port.

CAUSES SENSATION IN LONDON.

Loss of Americans on Armenian Arouses Much Speculation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 1.—The news of the sinking of the Leyland liner Armenian created a sensation here, more because of the bearing that the contingent loss of American lives might have on the developments of the Lusitania discussion between the United States and Germany, than as an incident in the submarine warfare against British ships.

From this latter point of view, only the special circumstances of the affair, particularly the shelling of the vessel without an examination, which might have justified the German Commander in sinking her with her cargo, are creating any excitement. Opinion on this aspect of the affair shows considerable divergence. With regard to the effect which the killing of American citizens will have upon American popular feeling and the American Government, speculation is very keen. The general view here is that no fresh element has been interjected into the controversy between Berlin and Washington as to Germany's methods of submarine warfare, but that the President's position will be fortified by this further German disregard of his contention that lives of noncombatants cannot be lawfully or rightfully put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman. It is, however, recognized that there are special circumstances in this case on which Germany will lay stress.

Publication of the news of the sinking of the Armenian was not permitted in England until this afternoon, although the essential details of the event had been known in the newspaper offices for more than forty-eight hours.

The American Consul in Bristol corroborates the story telegraphed from Washington that he informed his Government of the loss of twenty American lives on board the Armenian. A party of sixty of the survivors were landed at Avonmouth on Tuesday night.

After they were landed motorbuses were requisitioned to convey the party, some of whom were wounded, to Bristol, where the injured were admitted to the military hospital. It is reported that one of the engineers was disemboweled by shell fire while the boats were being lowered from the ship. Survivors say the Captain saved many lives by cutting away the boats when they were hanging from the davits, and it is asserted that the boats were not cut by shells from the submarine.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

Newspapers Discuss Our Rights in the Armenian Incident.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 2.—The Daily Chronicle says of the sinking of the Armenian:

"Americans will take what view they like of the sinking of the Armenian and the loss of American lives, but it is worth while for us at least to be clear about the exact bearing of what was done. When the submarine was first encountered it was on the surface, and fired shots across the Armenian's bow, as a cruiser might, for a signal to her to stop. When a cruiser signals thus it is the business of a merchantman to lie to, and if she does not, the cruiser may lawfully fire at her until she does.

"The Armenian did not stop. The submarine fired at her and those killed apparently were killed by shells.

"Had the submarine been a cruiser or had the German submarines been in the habit of following international law and only sinking ships whose crews and passengers had been taken off in safety, no blame would have been attached to the enemy. But this was not so.

"The commander of the Armenian disregarded the signal because he knew if he stopped, his ship and crew would not be treated according to international law. He knew his ship would be illegally sunk, as it eventually was, and his crew cast adrift in open boats over fifty miles from land as they eventually were.

"He therefore was justified in running away and the responsibility for the deaths which resulted cannot be laid at his door.

"The dead Americans are just as much victims of German's illegal submarine method as if they had been drowned after the ship was torpedoed, and one would need to be very anxious to shirk the issue which their deaths raise if one accepted any other conclusion."

The Daily News says:

"The right of American sailors to earn their livelihood on board British or any other foreign merchant ships cannot be questioned. The sinking of merchant ships, whatever cargo they may be carrying, and to whatever nation they may belong, without giving the unarmed and helpless crew time to escape, is an outrage against all rules of honorable warfare and a monstrous offense against the elementary sentiments of humanity.

"The incident brings into clearer relief the justice of President Wilson's contention that submarine warfare as the Germans practice it is inconsistent with the observance of the rights of neutrals. If the Germans did not advance the utterly inadmissible claim to the right to sink merchant ships at sight without examination of their cargo, the conduct of the challenged merchantmen themselves would be very different. They would not lightly incur the risks of hopeless flight or the still more dangerous counter-attack on their armed opponent. On the other hand, these very actions are held up by German as justification for sinking merchant ships at sight. It is a vicious circle from which there is no escape."

The Daily Express says:

"American citizens have been murdered by orders of the War Lord, and the murderers have received the highest mark of his favor. President Wilson inquires and protests, Berlin replies and argues, notes and counter-notes are written and received, until the whole question is stale and half forgotten, and there is an end of it. This happened with the Lusitania, and will happen again with the Armenian.

"Meanwhile the British Government does not help its case with the American by withholding the news of the tragedy which occurred on Monday, but which the American public, by favor of our censorship, was not permitted to know until yesterday. That is what may be called a bull point for the pro-Germans in America, who will make much of the exasperating British interference with American cables.

"Doubtless German apologists in America will find ample excuse for the sinking of the Armenian in the fact that she endeavored to escape and that her captain refused to stop until she had been shelled and many of her crew killed or wounded. It is not for us to criticise the policy of the Washington Cabinet.

"The President and his Ministers are responsible to the citizens of the United States and not to us. We realize the many difficulties the President has to face. Nevertheless, it is quite certain that the United States is the one great power in the world that would have refrained from regarding the cold-blooded slaughter of the Lusitania as a cause for war. We agree that, compared to the Lusitania the Armenian is very small. There have been no babies killed and Wilhelm Herod will certainly not reward the Captain and crew of the U-38 with tiny iron crosses. A majority of the American people, whose sympathies are already ours, will pray the more fervently for Germany's defeat, but Washington will do nothing."

WASHINGTON AWAITS FACTS.

Wants Full Report of Status and Conduct of the Armenian.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Not until a full report has been received from Ambassador Page at London giving detailed facts regarding the manner in which the Leyland Line steamer Armenian was sunk by the German fleet submarine U-38, off Trevose Head, Cornwall, on Monday night, will Secretary Lansing be able to form a competent judgment as to the attitude of the United States in the matter.

Press dispatches from Avonmouth, England, the port to which the Armenian was bound from Newport News with a large cargo of mules for the French armies, saying that the Armenian was attacked by shell fire from the submarine while the freighter was attempting to escape, and that she was sunk by torpedoes after she had been halted and "surrendered," placed the Armenian case in a wholly different status from what it appeared in yesterday's official dispatches from American Consul John S. Armstrong, Jr., reporting from Bristol, England.

A cable dispatch today quoted Captain Trickey of the Armenian as saying that the submarine fired two shots across the steamer's bows as a signal for her to stop, and that when he put on all steam and attempted to escape the German craft began pelting his ship with shrapnel.

Neither in Consul Armstrong's message nor in a brief message received from Ambassador Page today, confirming the information previously sent by the Consul, was there any statement that the Armenian had been attacked while endeavoring to elude capture. As the matter stood last night, the pivotal international law issue involved in the case appeared to be whether the Armenian, admittedly carrying contraband, had been chartered by the British Government in such fashion as to place upon that Government the responsibility for the navigation and control of the vessel, thus giving her the status of a military auxiliary vessel, or whether the vessel was carrying the contraband as an ordinary freight cargo.

Must Stop on Challenge.

While this is still an important element in the consideration of the responsibility of the German Government for the destruction of the Armenian and the loss of several Americans, the gravity of the issue may be somewhat lessened if official reports from Ambassador Page confirm the newspaper accounts of the attempt of the Armenian to elude capture. It is a fundamental principle in law that every merchantman, when challenged by a regularly commissioned armed vessel of a belligerent, on the high seas, in the exercise by the latter of the immemorially recognized right of visit and search, must stop or proceed at her peril. It is admitted here that if the Armenian refused to halt the commander of the German submarine acted fully within his rights in firing the necessary shots to compel the vessel to halt and surrender; but the mere fact that the Armenian had refused to halt and had to be brought to by warning shots, or even by salvos of solid shot, would not, under recognized principles of international law, justify the commander of the submarine in torpedoing the vessel without first affording the officers and crew an opportunity to escape. Nor would it justify him in firing shells into the Armenian and thus placing in peril those on board the steamer after the vessel had once halted and surrendered, unless the steamer, after halting, showed resistance.

Ambassador Page has been instructed to report fully all the particulars regarding the status of the Armenian, the character of her cargo and charter, and also to investigate fully with the view of ascertaining the detailed particulars of the alleged attempt of the Armenian to escape; for this purpose of ascertaining how and when the various shots—gun and torpedo—were fired, and whether any lives were lost by gun or torpedo firing, as a direct result of such firing, after the vessel is understood to have surrendered.

Secretary Lansing today refused to comment in any way on the Armenian affair. He said until Ambassador Page had submitted detailed reports the United States Government would reserve judgment and take no action.

May Mean New Policy.

While it is plainly stated here by officials that no competent judgment of the gravity of the Armenian case can be formed until the facts are obtained as to the circumstances under which shots from the gun or torpedo tube were fired at that vessel, the latest unofficial information suggests, oddly enough, that the Armenian incident may furnish the basis for clearing away the differences that have threatened the continuance of friendly relations between Germany and the United States. Granting that the Armenian was sunk while she was engaged in attempting to escape after the submarine had fired warning shots and called on her to halt, and that she was not fired on after her surrender, this Government would have no cause for complaint. But beyond that the evidence that the submarine commander endeavored to halt the Armenian indicates that the German Admiralty has decided to concede in most essentials the main point on which President Wilson has insisted in the diplomatic communications to the German Government, that is, that unarmed merchant vessels must not be sunk without warning or an allowance of time for their crews and passengers to reach places of safety.

There is nothing yet to show that the submarine commander intended to exercise the right of visit and search, upon which President Wilson has insisted, but his action in calling on the Armenian to halt and subsequent course in rescuing some of the crew of the Armenian indicate that an attack without warning, such as was practiced in the case of the Lusitania, was not to be followed.

In view of all the circumstances there would seem to be reason to expect that Germany was prepared to concede what President Wilson has emphatically called for in the conduct of Germany's submarine warfare. That Germany will be willing to modify the manner of conducting this warfare is all the more to be credited, in the opinion of observers here, because if she should adhere to her previous position this Government would be able to make the strong argument that in the case of the Armenian she observed the rules of the game as laid down in international law and practice and affirmed by the United States and was able through this very observance to prosecute her submarine warfare successfully.

Injury to a Lifeboat.

It is evident from various press dispatches that one of the Armenian's lifeboats was damaged, and if it develops that a shell was fired while the boats were being lowered after the vessel had surrendered, or halted, or ceased to show flight, or resistance, it would be a very serious matter, for it has been the contention of this Government that the force used to compel the steamer to stop for visit and search must be exercised in accordance with the rules of international law, with due regard to the code of humanity requiring opportunity to be given for officers and crew to escape after the steamer has halted.

If such was the situation, the case of the Armenian, as regards the firing of shots after the steamer had halted, would be somewhat similar to that of the British steamer Falaba, which figured in the controversy between this country and Germany. The Falaba was torpedoed, according to the official German version, while she was endeavoring to escape. The latest German version of the Falaba case, involving the loss of Leon C. Thresher, an American citizen, as set forth in the German note of May 28 is:

"In the case of the sinking of the English steamer Falaba, the commander of the German submarine had the intention of allowing the passengers and crew ample opportunity to save themselves. It was not until the Captain disregarded the order to lay to and took to flight, sending up rocket signals for help, that the German commander ordered the crew and passengers by signals and megaphone to leave the ship within ten minutes. As a matter of fact, he allowed them twenty-three minutes, and did not fire the torpedo until suspicious steamers were hurrying to the aid of the Falaba."

In the American note of June 9, to which the German Government has not yet replied, the United States set forth its views regarding the treatment of vessels attempting to escape capture as follows:

With regard to the sinking of the steamer Falaba, by which an American citizen lost his life, the Government of the United States is surprised to find the Imperial German Government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman, although the vessel had ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed. These are not new circumstances. They have been on the principle of statemen and of international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare, and the Government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman, has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew. The Government of the United States, therefore, does not understand that the Imperial German Government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried in the course which he took.

Status of the Vessel.

This extract from the American note affords the surest clue to the probable attitude of the American Government toward the Armenian case. Unless it can be shown that the Armenian had forfeited her rights as a commercial vessel by being taken over and operated by the British Government as a military auxiliary or transport it would appear that the Armenian case would fall within the rules enunciated by the United States in stating its attitude toward the Falaba case.

It will undoubtedly be contended by the German Government that the Armenian was loaded with munitions and that the firing of shells with destructive effect before officers and crew took to the sea in open boats was justified by the efforts of the merchantman to escape capture. But this contention will not meet the case unless it can be shown that the effort to escape amounted to continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop and that no shots were fired, if the Armenian stopped, until after the rule of humanity had been invoked and the officers and crew had an opportunity to escape.

The Law of Stopping Ship.

In 1860 Attorney General Jeremiah S. Black, in an official decision, gave this interesting opinion:

A cruiser of one nation has a right to know the national character of any strange ship he may meet at sea, but this right is not a perfect one, and the violation of it cannot be punished by capture and condemnation, or even by detention. The party making the inquiry must put up his own colors, or in some other way make himself fully known, before he can lawfully demand such knowledge from the other vessel. If this be refused, the inquiring vessel may fire a blank shot, and, in case of further delay a shotted gun may be fired across the bows of the delinquent, by way of positive summons. Any measure beyond the summoning shot, which the commander of an armed ship may take for the purpose of ascertaining the nationality of another vessel, must be at his peril; for the right of a ship to pass unmolested depends upon her actual character, and not upon that which was erroneously attributed to her, even though her conduct may have caused the mistake. The latter may affect the amount of reparation, but not the lawfulness of the act.

In the famous case of the Anna Maria, the United States Supreme Court ruled: "As a belligerent right it (the right of visit and search) can not be questioned, but it must be conducted with as much regard to the rights and safety of the vessel detained as is consistent with a thorough examination of the character and voyage."

While it is admitted that the commander of the U-38 had a perfect right to fire as many shots as were necessary to bring the Armenian to a halt to compel the exercise of the right of visit and search, the position of the United States Government as outlined by President Wilson in the note of June 9 is that an effort on the part of the merchantman to escape does not alter the obligation of the submarine officer to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives on board the merchantman when the vessel has ceased her attempt to escape.

The Charter Question.

In his dispatch to the State Department today Ambassador Page reported that the Armenian was engaged in "Admiralty business," but the question as to how far, if at all, the vessel was under the control of the British Government by charter or otherwise was not stated by the Ambassador, and, while in a way this aspect of the case has been overshadowed tonight by the reported resistance to capture, the charter question has not lost its importance, in view of the undoubted expectation that the German Government will probably also seek to justify the attack on the ground that the vessel carried contraband as a Government ship. If the Armenian had the real status of a transport or Admiralty auxiliary, navigated by officers and crew furnished by the Admiralty, she could then have been torpedoed without visit and search, and the status of the Americans on board would be that of persons employed in the Admiralty service.

The charter question, first raised in this war in the Armenian case, is expected to become important in other submarine attacks, in view of the expectation that the Germans are now embarking on a new phase of the submarine campaign. This new phase is expected to be a concentrated attack on so-called munition freight ships crossing from this country to England or France, and it undoubtedly will be charged that some of the ships have been chartered by these countries.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today obtained citations from decisions by the United States Supreme Court on the status of chartered ships. In the office of the International Mercantile Marine in New York City yesterday it was denied that the Armenian was chartered by the British Government so as to involve its operation by that Government, but that the vessel was making the voyage under the operation of the Leyland Line. In this event she could not be attacked as a military vessel, but would have to be subjected to visit and search as a merchantman before she could be sunk.

The ruling Supreme Court case is that of the United States Government against Shea, decided on March 5, 1894. Justice David J. Brewer delivered the opinion. The question turned upon the construction to be given to the contract of May 28, 1896, taken in connection with the action of the parties. The question for the court was whether it was a contract "of hiring or for service?" Justice Brewer, in giving the court's opinion, quoted as follows from the previous decision of the Supreme Court in the Reed case, in which Justice Clifford, speaking for the court, said:

> Affreightment contracts are of two kinds, and they differ from each other very widely in their nature as well as in their terms and legal effect. Charterers or freighters may become the owners for the voyage without any sale or purchase of the ship, as in case where they hire the ship and have by the terms of the contract, and assume in fact, the exclusive possession, command and navigation of the vessel for the stipulated voyage. But where the general owner retains the possession, command and navigation of the ship, and contracts to carry a cargo of freight for the voyage, the charter party is considered as a mere affreightment sounding in covenant, and the freighter is not clothed with the character or legal responsibility of owner.

Courts of justice are not inclined to regard the contract as a mere demise of the ship if the end in view can conveniently be accomplished without the transfer of the vessel to the charterer, but where the vessel herself is demised or let to hire, and the general owner parts with the possession, command, and the navigation of the ship, the hirer becomes the owner during the term of the contract, and if need be he may appoint the master and ship the mariners, and he becomes responsible for their acts.

Still Another Ruling.

These are aspects of the charter status of the ship that will be considered by the State Department in handling the case. In the same basic opinion Justice Brewer quoted what Justice Field, another famous member of the Supreme Court, said in the case of Leary against the United States, as follows:

> If the charter party let the entire vessel to the charterer with a transfer to him of its command and possession and subsequent control over its navigation, he will generally be considered as owner for the voyage or service stipulated. But, on the other hand, if the charter party lets only the use of the vessel, the owner at the same time retaining its command and possession, and control over its navigation, the charterer is regarded as a mere contractor for a designated service, and the duties and responsibilities of the owner are not changed. In the first case, the charter party is a contract for the lease of the vessel; in the other it is a contract for a special service to be rendered by the owner of the vessel. All the cases agree that entire command and possession of the vessel, and consequent control over its navigation must be surrendered to the charterer before he can be held as special owner for the voyage or service contemplated. The retention by the general owner of such command, possession, and control is incompatible with the existence at the same time of such special ownership in the charterer.

In the case of Marcardier vs. Insurance Company, Justice Story, speaking for the court, said:

> "A person may be owner for the voyage, as in a contract with the general owner, hires the ship for the voyage, and has the exclusive possession, command and navigation of the ship."

Such is understood to have been the case of Vallejo vs. Wheeler

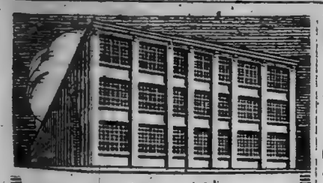

Hewitt Rubber Co., Buffalo.
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"Turner for Concrete"

As soon as you give the order, Turner starts.

The Engineering Department studies the plans; the Purchasing Department buys; the Construction Department starts. The job begins. No time is lost.

TURNER
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NO AMERICAN SHELLS USED BY THE FRENCH

Official Denial for Prince Rupprecht's Statement About Poisonous Ammunition From Here.

PARIS, July 1.—With reference to an interview published in the United States in which Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria was quoted as saying that 50 per cent. of the shells used by the French were manufactured in the United States, the Ministry of War made to the Associated Press the following official statement:

"Neither now nor at any time since the beginning of the war has the French artillery made use of any shells whatsoever manufactured in the United States."

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Flat contradiction of statements that American shells have been used to a large extent by the French, was contained in a statement issued today by the French Embassy. It follows:

"Statements have appeared in the press from time to time describing the use by the French of American shells and the killing of German soldiers by such American ammunition, said to be vastly more destructive than that made in France. It has been added of late that the mortalities thus caused have been considerably increased because the French were using 'poisonous American shells' made by a certain company in Cleveland, Ohio, in such a way that 'in many cases even slight wounds resulted in terrible infection, causing quick death.'

"One of the German Princes was asked 'what was the perceniage shot by the French,' in the great drive north of Arras, in the course of which the French captured the Labyrinth and some other important positions. His Royal Highness vouchsafed the opinion that 'it is rather difficult to estimate this accurately,' but he thought that at least 50 per cent. were American shells,' adding: 'This last French offensive would not have been possible without American ammunition.'

"In view of such frequently repeated assertions, it cannot be amiss to state once for all that France has bought no shells of any sort in the United States since the beginning of the war."

REPULSE ITALIANS IN RENEWED ATTACK

Captured Trenches on the Isonzo Retaken by Austrians in Counter Charge.

WEATHER HINDERS ADVANCE

Much Snow and Deep, Almost Impassable Streams Block Way in Trentino Mountains.

BERLIN, July 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following official statement concerning the operations on the Italian front was issued today:

Austro-Hungarian Headquarters report that the Italian general attack, renewed yesterday by several infantry divisions against the Austro-Hungarian position on the Doberdo Plateau, was everywhere repulsed, with heavy losses for the Italians.

The enemy's main charge was directed against the front comprising Sagrado and Monte Corsich, northeast of Monfalcone. The first Austro-Hungarian trenches were entered by the Italians, who, however, were driven back into the valley by a counter attack. The slopes of Monte Corsich were covered with bodies of Italian dead.

The charge against the heights east of Monfalcone and one to the northeast of Sagrado, as well as several lesser charges against the Goritz bridgehead, broke down.

After this defeat the enemy has remained quiet on the Northern Isonzo front. On the Corinthian frontier the cannonade continues.

ROME, July 1, (via Paris, July 2.)—The following official statement was issued tonight at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff:

A detachment of the enemy, preparing defenses on the positions of Monticello and Saccarant, was dispersed by our artillery fire.

In the Valley of Padola barbed wire protected intrenchments were located at Heikofel and afterward were demolished by artillery.

Vigorous night attacks against our positions in the defiles of Monte Croco and Val Piccolo, with the aid of rockets, searchlights and asphyxiating bombs were repulsed at both points. Our artillery dispersed groups of workers on the northern slopes of Freikofel and Val Grande, as well as on the route in the Bombasch Valley. The fire on Fort Hensel was resumed with good results.

At the head of the valley of Sesia an important position dominating Piezzo was solidly occupied by us.

On the Isonzo the forward march of our troops, although not interrupted, is very slow by reason of the necessity for snatching the ground inch by inch from our adversary and reinforcing each stage against a return to the offensive on the part of the enemy. Persistent rains are increasing the difficulties of progress and transforming the trenches into torrents of mud. Last night the enemy tried repeatedly but vainly to capture some points recently conquered by us.

Enemy aviators continue their misdeeds and some of their victims are among the civil population. Our aviators effectively bombarded a column of troops and wagons near Appachiasella and the San Daniel railroad station.

UDINE, Italy, July 1, (via Lugano to Paris.)—The Italian advance in Tyrol is seriously hindered by the continued bad weather, which is exceptional in midsummer. The mountaineers do not remember a season when there has been so much snow on the heights on July 1. The mountain streams, which usually are dry at the end of June, are deep and almost impassable.

The Italian troops are encountering snowstorms and thick fogs, which have interfered with long-range firing. Hailstorms were beating today in the men's faces in parts of Tyrol, where the advance upward is still in progress.

More elaborate Austrian defences are confronting the invading forces. The Austrian trenches are protected by wide ditches and wire entanglements. At other points pits have been dug and covered with branches of trees and earth, with spikes at the bottom. Into these infantry in the course of a charge are in danger of falling. The Italians, therefore, are obliged to advance slowly and with extreme caution.

One of the most effective sections of the Italian light troops is comprised of customs guards, whose duty heretofore has been concerned with mountain smugglers. These guards are now being utilized as scouts, and many of their exploits are being related along the front, some of them even being mentioned in the orders of the day.

On one occasion four of these guards crawled close to the Austrian outposts and came into possession of information of great value to the Italian commanders. All of them refused rewards for this service.

REGRETS ATTACK ON GREY.

Conybeare Says He Is Anxious to Undo Harm of His Letter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 2.—Sir Walter Raleigh has sent to The Morning Post a letter he received from F. C. Conybeare, who expressed a desire that it should receive the fullest publicity. Sir Walter wrote to Mr. Conybeare pointing out that the latter's letter in a vital issue was being widely circulated in America and that the material points of his accusation of Sir Edward Grey and Prime Minister Asquith had been answered. Mr. Conybeare in his reply says:

"During the past week I have been studying afresh the published records of the diplomatic transactions of last July. My new study of them has forced upon me the conviction that in my letter to a friend residing in America which against my wishes and injunctions was published there, apart from the deplorable tone of my allusions to Sir E. Grey and Mr. Asquith, I was quite wrong in imputing motives which I did especially to the former. It does appear to me as I read these dispatches over again that Sir Edward throughout had in view the peace of Europe and that I ought to have set down to the awful contingencies with which he was faced, many passages which I was guilty of grossly misinterpreting.

"I was too ready to forget that in the years of the Balkan wars it was after all he alone who by his patient and conciliatory treatment of the situation held in check the antagonistic forces which last July he was ultimately unable to control. I was too ready to ascribe to want of good will on his part results which harsh necessity entailed on him, and I deeply regret that I misunderstood his aims, and in my endeavor to be fair to the enemy was grossly unjust to him. I am only anxious to undo, if it be still possible, some of the harm which my hasty judgments and intemperate language has caused."

GERMANY'S NEED OF COTTON

London Press See a Plan to Stir Americans to Get It Through.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 2.—The Times says:

"In one of its recent weekly reports the very pro-German American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin gives a highly colored picture of the success with which England impeded the exportation of cotton to Germany via Scandinavian and Dutch ports. It emphatically insists that the German Army and Navy have ample supplies on account of the large seizure of stocks in Belgium, France, and Poland, but for the legitimate trads prospects are by no means rosy.

"The purport of this depressing story is shown in the following paragraph:

"'Interested circles of cotton merchants and brokers are curious whether the United States will undertake any steps to secure shipments to Germany. These circles claim that, in view of the last record crop and the bright outlook for the next, the Americans have a vital interest to sell to Germany and much more so as Germany is America's best customer.'"

The Daily Mail, commenting on the foregoing, says: "It is obviously intended to obtain American support for the unimpeded importation of cotton into Germany on the plea that this cotton will not be used for military purposes. Such a clumsy trick will deceive no one outside of Germany. The German supply of cotton has never been absolutely assured.

"It has always depended on the tolerance of inaction of Great Britain. It seems as if the German Government were becoming a little uneasy as to the maintenance by our new National Government of the remarkable policy of the late Government, which permitted cotton freely to reach German ports."

LATAPIE ON HIS INTERVIEW.

May Have Been Errors of Detail in Quoting Conversation with Pope.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 1.—The Liberté, which had printed no reference to the storm of condemnation roused by the interview of M. Lataple of its staff with the Pope, publishes today the following statement by M. Latapie under the heading, "Back from Rome":

"I told the truth. If there were some errors of detail they were inevitable in a long conversation reported from memory. I never understood I had to submit the text to previous control. Three days after the interview the Osservatore Romano, the official Vatican organ, merely made some trifling reservations.

"I wrote in a spirit of sincere respect for the Catholic faith but naturally, also, with an uncompromising love for my country. In publishing it I wished to unveil the enemies' intrigues influencing the Vatican against us. This object I attained. It is useless to prolong controversies when all energies ought to be devoted to the sacred aims of the nation."

DUEL OF BIG GUNS ON WESTERN FRONT

Fiercest North of Arras and on the Aisne—Vigorous in the Vosges.

GERMANS' LOSS IN ARGONNE

They Fail to Hold Wednesday's Gains There, but Have the Advantage Near Arras.

LONDON, July 1.—Heavy cannonading was the feature of today's engagements on the Arras and Aisne fronts, apparently without any marked effect, though Berlin claims the advantage in the Arras fighting. In the Argonne the German bombardment became violent, and the French War Office reports that the German gains yesterday were for the most part lost before Wednesday night. Two German attacks in the Vosges are also said to have been repulsed.

The following official communication was issued by the War Office in Paris tonight:

"In the north the day has been relatively calm, although to the north of Arras the cannonade has been very violent.

"Before Dompierre one of our mines demolished some of the enemy works. The cannonading has continued on the Aisne front.

"The Germans attacked on June 30 between the road from Benarville and Le Four de Paris, with great energy, with the intention of penetrating our lines of defense. They reached our first trenches only by reason of the destruction caused by projectiles of heavy calibre and by the employment of asphyxiating shells.

"The enemy was stopped, thanks to the solidarity of our second line, and immediately driven back by counter-attacks of our infantry, which established itself on a front about 200 yards distant from the destroyed works of our first line.

"The enemy's bombardment diminished today. Two new attacks were immediately arrested by our artillery.

"There was an artillery duel in the region of the Bois d'Ailly, Flirey, and Le Prêtre Forest.

"In the Vosges, after the bombardment of our front of Langenfeldskop and Eichenfirst, two attacks were delivered against us by the enemy, but were completely repulsed.

This afternoon's Paris report follows:

"Last night passed quietly in the north, the vicinity of Arras, and as far as Champagne. The German attack in the Argonne, reported yesterday, was particularly violent. It is estimated that the forces engaged amounted to two divisions. This attack, however, was checked. Furthermore, two fresh movements against our trenches at the east of the Benarville road were repulsed.

"Another violent attack delivered by the Germans in the vicinity of Metzeral has been completely checked. The Germans suffered important losses.

The following official statement was issued today from the Berlin headquarters of the German Army:

"North of Arras fighting around the trenches, until the continuous artillery fire, is proceeding favorably for us.

"In the Champagne district, southeast of Rheims, the French attacked without success.

"On the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges there were only lively artillery duels.

"Enemy airmen dropped bombs on Zeebrugge and Bruges without doing any damage of a military character."

ESCAPED IN A MAIL BAG.

French Officer Eluded German Jailers and Reached Home Again.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 1.—Disguised as a mail bag, a young French officer who escaped from Germany has just returned to Paris via Switzerland.

Having been wounded before he was captured, he was sent after his cure to a camp from which he tried to escape, but was detected and sentenced to two months' imprisonment in a fortress. When he was sent back to camp he told his comrades: "I can't stand this any more."

He managed to conceal himself in a mail bag addressed to a town near the Swiss frontier. On his arrival there he remained hidden in the bag until nightfall, then cut his way out and reached the frontier on foot. He expects to return to the front next week.

FRENCH MUNITIONS MINISTER

Thomas to Act as Such—Accumulating a Big Stock of Shells.

PARIS, July 1.—The French Cabinet today decided to add two new Under-Secretaries of State to the personnel of the Ministry of War, thus giving three under-secretaries to this department.

The President appointed Deputy Joseph Thierry and Deputy Justin Godart to fill the Under Secretaryships.

Albert Thomas, who recently was appointed Under-Secretary of War, will be virtually Minister of Munitions. The two new officials will direct the army transport and sanitary services.

The Cabinet determined upon this action so as to decentralize administration and give Alexandre Millerand, the Minister of War, added freedom from administrative details and more time to consider larger questions.

The recent action of Parliament in passing the Dalbiez law for industrial mobilization, so that the Government would be able to secure an increase in the number of skilled workmen for the production of munitions by taking men from the ranks, seems to have been in anticipation of future requirements for shells, when all arms of the artillery are likely to be in prolonged action.

It does not appear that the French Army has been short of shells at any time since last September or October, but the efforts of the Government are constant to increase the output, since it has been seen how enormously effective is the artillery arm, causing, as it does, seven-tenths of all casualties. Shell production since the beginning of last December has been about 100,000 a day in excess of ordinary consumption on the firing line.

GERMANY STILL SELLS GOODS TO AMERICA

Exports Thus Far This Year $1,153,000, as Against $14,994,000 For the First Half of 1914.

BERLIN, July 1.—During the first six months of this year there was exported to the United States and American possessions from Hamburg, Lübeck and Kiel goods to the value of $1,153,000. Statistics on this same trade for the first six months of 1914 show the export of goods valued at $14,994,000.

This information is taken from the first of the American Consular reports on trade from Germany to the United States issued this year. It was prepared by Consul General Henry H. Morgan of Hamburg.

MAKE PASSPORTS TO ORDER?

Conversation Heard at a German Consulate in Holland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 1.—The Journal des Débats on June 10 affirmed that the Germans were using a forged American seal for passports to England. Today it prints without comment the following dispatch from a correspondent in Holland:

"Having business in the German Consulate at Rotterdam, I waited in a first floor room until an employe deigned to notice me. Meanwhile another client arrived whom a superior employe greeted. The following conversation in German ensued:

"'I want a passport.'

"'Where for?'

"'England.'

"'Go to the second floor; they will make one out for you.'

"I concluded that the German Consulate fabricates passports."

FRENCH BIRTH-RATE LOWER.

Has Fallen from 1,000 to 850 Per Week Since the War Began.

PARIS, July 1.—The decline in the birth-rate of France has been particularly noticeable since the war began. The rate in 1914 averaged 1,000 births daily, but at the beginning of 1915 the figures dropped to 850, and there has been a rapid decline since then. In the week of June 6-12, which was the last week recorded, there were only 356 births in the entire country.

A tax on bachelors and the prolonging of their military service while that of the fathers of families is shortened, and a diminuation in the taxes on the heads of families are among the measures being urged to help solve the question.

MUNITIONS BILL PASSED.

House Sits Late to Amend Labor Measure.

LONDON, Friday, July 2.—The House of Commons, after suspending the 11 o'clock rising rule, sat until after midnight this morning in order to put the munitions measure through the last stages.

An amendment limiting the Government's power to settle by arbitration all labor disputes, together with other changes, was adopted.

In proposing a new clause transferring all powers possessed by the Ordnance Department of the War Office to the new Minister of Munitions, Sir Henry Dalziel declared that the management of the department had been recognized as a national scandal. Other members criticised the department and urged the Government to enlighten the House on the truth of the accusations.

David Lloyd George, in replying, said that it was more important to guarantee that mistakes made in the past should not be perpetuated. He admitted that there had been serious mistakes of judgment, and added that the questions raised would have to be investigated and responsibility placed on the right shoulders. He assured the House that the powers already given him were adequate to prevent a repetition of the mistakes.

After the Minister's assurances, Sir Henry withdrew the proposed clause, and the Munitions bill passed through the remaining stages to a third reading.

CAPTURE A ROTHSCHILD.

Germans Put Member of Paris Branch of Family to Hard Work.

BERLIN, July 1, (via London.)—A Bavarian courier reports that among the prisoners of war at Lerchenfeld, one of the quarters of Vienna,) is a member of the Paris branch of the Rothschild family, who was captured while driving an automobile.

The courier declared that efforts made through the Spanish Embassy to have special treatment accorded M. Rothschild resulted in his being compelled to go to work in the hay fields with other prisoners at 4 o'clock the next morning.

HOW ALLIES WON DARDANELLES FIGHT

French and British Rushed Atchi Baba Trenches Simultaneously on June 21.

7,000 TURKISH CASUALTIES

Enemies Praise Ottomans' Valor, Saying Each Turk Is Equal to Two Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 1.—An Alexandria dispatch to The Daily Chronicle says:

"The British and French line on the Gallipoli Peninsula from the Aegean to the Dardanelles is confronted by rising ground that culminates in the centre with the flat summit of Atchi Baba, 800 feet high. On either side the ground falls away to the sea in ravines and dry water courses called 'deres,' which the Turks have had time to make impregnable to any except those superb troops that are now fighting to pass over them.

"There is no room upon the Gallipoli Peninsula to find peak points, and we are now in the position of having to storm an immensely strong fortress, the advanced works of which, by an amazing feat of arms, we already hold and the glacis of which has to be crossed before we move forward to the assault upon the bastion of Atchi Baba and beyond to the final assault upon the very walls of that fortress.

"On June 21 it was determined to straighten the line upon the extreme right, and at 1:30 A. M. the preliminary bombardment began. All through the morning the cannonade went on. By noon the second division of the French had on the left stormed and captured all the Turkish trenches of the first two lines. Even the Haricot redoubt, with its damnable entanglements and maze of communicating trenches, was in French hands.

"On the right, however, the first division, after reaching their objective, had been counter-attacked so effectively that they had fallen back. Again they advanced, again they took the trenches, and again they were driven out. It began to look as if the victory upon the left would be fruitless, that the position would become an untenable salient, and that the Haricot redoubt would revert to the enemy.

"At this moment a message was sent to say that the trenches must be recaptured, and, when recaptured, held. There were still five hours of daylight for this battle of the longest day. The British guns and howitzers were asked for and sent at once. The bombardment was resumed at 5:30; it seemed as if every gun on earth were pouring shells on the Turkish lines. At 6 o'clock the third assault was delivered. In one trench there was a temporary shortage of ammunition, but the enemy fought even with stones, sticks, and fists. A battalion came hurrying up from the Turkish right to reinforce it. It was caught on open ground by the drumming '75s' and melted away.

"Thus 600 yards of Turkish trenches were taken, and still the bombardment was continued in order to ward off the counter-attack that was anticipated.

"In the morning we heard gladly that the enemy's counter-attacks had failed, and that our allies were indeed fairly well established.

"The Turkish casualties were at least 7,000. One trench 200 yards long and 10 feet deep was brimming over with dead. They had been valiant, those dead men. French officers who have fought in the west say that as a fighting unit one Turk is worth two Germans. In fact, with his back to the wall, the Turk is magnificent."

TOTAL BRITISH LOSSES AT DARDANELLES 38,635

Of These 7,422 Were Killed, 24,676 Wounded, 6,537 Missing.

LONDON, July 1.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the British naval and military losses in killed, wounded and missing in the operations against the Dardanelles up to May 31 aggregated 38,635 officers and men.

The figures showing the killed, wounded and missing follow:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	495	1,134	92
Men	6,927	23,542	6,445
Total	7,422	24,676	6,537

The enormous British casualties reported, not only from the Dardanelles but also from Belgium and France, may, in a measurable degree, be accounted for from the fact that British method of recording the wounded is different from that of either France or Germany, or, indeed, of any other nation. In the British list every man injured, no matter how slightly, is recorded. In the French and German lists a wounded man is only recorded if he has been placed hors de combat.

REPORTS KRITHIA TAKEN.

Unconfirmed Athens Rumor of the Turkish Stronghold's Fall.

LONDON, July 1.—A dispatch received tonight from Athens says that the Allies have taken the Turkish stronghold of Krithi, on the Gallipoli peninsula, to the western edge of which General Sir Ian Hamilton's report of yesterday carried his forces; but there is no confirmation.

Gratification over the British progress in Gallipoli is hardly more pronounced than the realization of the tremendous task which faces England and France in their attempt to clear the Turks from their natural defenses barring the way to Constantinople.

CRISIS IN DARDANELLES FIGHT.

Atchi Baba's Fall Would Doom Constantinople, British Writer Says.

LONDON, Friday, July 2.—The British press representative at the Dardanelles sends a dispatch by way of Alexandria, dated from the latter place Friday, in which he describes the battle of Atchi Baba. This began with an allied advance on June 4, and, the correspondent says, still continues.

He again emphasizes the difficulty of the allied advance against "an almost impregnable natural fortress," and pays tribute to the tenacity and bravery of the Turks.

"The force drawn up against the Allies," he says, "is the flower of the Turkish Army which, notwithstanding casualties that must already amount to 70,000, is fighting valiantly and desperately, realizing that when the bastion of Atchi Baba falls the occupation of the Kilid Bahr plateau becomes a mere question of time, and when Kilid Bahr falls the doom of Constantinople is at hand.

"In view of the difficulties which confront the Allies, a gain of twenty yards in Gallipoli may fairly be likened to a gain of 500 yards in Flanders, and the 500-yard advance on June 4 was equal in its way to the battle of Neuve Chapelle."

"MUDDLE" AT DARDANELLES

London Times Says Responsibility Should Be Fixed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 2.—The Times, referring editorially to the list of British casualties at the Dardanelles, criticises the Government for having "hopelessly mismanaged" the expedition from the outset. It adds:

"Our difficulties at the Dardanelles have arisen chiefly because the naval and military forces were not effectively combined.

"In the earliest stages the navy attacked far too soon and the troops arrived far too late. During the interval the Turks and their German masters were thoroughly warned, and they had ample time to turn Gallipoli Peninsula and the approaches into an almost impregnable position. Lack of co-operation between the Admiralty and War Office extended to the hospital arrangements.

"The prospect of great numbers of wounded, apparently, never occurred to anybody. The story of the experiences of the earlier batches of wounded from the Dardanelles represents one of the most discreditable phases of our participation in the war.

"Three ships were at first sent out to transport the wounded from Gallipoli Peninsula, and the total accommodation they were meant to provide was for less than one thousand men. They were not properly equipped, they had very few doctors and orderlies, and no nurses at all; they were crammed with wounded and sent to Alexandria, where it was found that no accomodation had been provided.

"The ships were left lying at Alexandria for three days, during which time the unhappy wounded received no attention whatever from those on the shore. They were not even washed, nor did they receive any clean clothes. The ships were then sent to Malta, where better preparations seem to have been made, though the arrangements remained inadequate."

"For some time some of the more severely wounded were left at Alexandria, and we hear distressing accounts of their treatment.

"We trust that before more decorations are scattered broadcast some attempt will be made to fix the responsibility for the grievous muddle we have described."

ROTTERDAM HELD 8 DAYS.

Detention by British Said to Have Been Due to Defective Papers.

The agents of the Holland-America Line received a cablegram yesterday informing them that the liner Rotterdam, which sailed from Rotterdam for New York on June 20 with passengers and a full cargo, had been detained at Deal and Avonmouth for eight days by the British Admiralty.

After leaving Rotterdam on the morning of June 22 the liner arrived off Deal in the afternoon and was stopped by a British cruiser. The ship's papers, including the cargo manifest and bills of lading, were taken to London for examination, and on June 25 the Rotterdam was ordered to proceed to Avonmouth, in the British Channel, where she was detained until June 30, without any reason, the agents of the company assert.

In shipping circles yesterday it was said that the Holland-America steamships had been held up by the British warships because the papers sent over to the head office of the company in Rotterdam did not clearly show that the goods in dispute had been purchased and paid for in Germany before March 1. The fact that nearly all the importers had German names increased the suspicions of the British officials that goods bought in Germany after that date might be shipped on the Dutch steamships to New York.

2,000,000 TEUTONS IN POLAND DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

General von Woyrich amounts to 409 officers and 140,630 men and 80 cannon and 268 machine guns.

A special dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Austrian headquarters summarizes the situation since the latest breach in the Russian lines, expresses the belief that the Russians now contemplate abandoning East Galicia and are preparing to take new positions beyond the frontier, where they will regroup their southeastern forces.

As this requires long preparations and time needed for bringing up reinforcements and fresh materials of war, the Russians are trying to make their retreat as slow as possible in order to gain time.

VIENNA, via London, Friday, July 2.—The following official communication was issued last night by the War Office:

Battles in Eastern Galicia continued on July 1 on the Gnila Lipa and in the region east of Lemberg. Our troops advanced in several places on the heights east of the Gnila Lipa and broke through hostile positions. The allied troops also succeeded, after stubborn fighting, in reaching the eastern bank of the Rohatyn.

On the Dniester complete calm prevails. In the region of the source of the Wieprz we occupied Zamosc, north of the Tanew all lower lands are occupied. West of the Vistula our troops pursued the flying enemy up to Tarnow.

The total booty taken during June by the allied troops during the fighting in the northeast comprises 321 officers and 194,000 men, 93 guns, 164 machine guns, 78 caisson, and 100 military railroad carriages.

Petrograd Reports Successes.

PETROGRAD, July 1.—The following official statement regarding the progress of hostilities was issued tonight by the Russian Army Headquarters:

The enemy's offensive between the Wieprz and Bug Rivers continues. Rear-guard actions of the most stubborn character occurred here on June 29 on the Tomaszow and Zamosc Road, as well as on the roads to Sokolka.

In Galicia the enemy, on June 29 and the morning of June 30, delivered persistent attacks in various sectors of the front from Kazonka to Halicz. All his attacks were repulsed. We inflicted great losses on the enemy and took about 4,000 prisoners. The enemy was unable to make headway along the front of our trenches for a distance of several hundred paces except in some sectors.

On other fronts absolute calm prevails.

An earlier bulletin read as follows:

There has been a lull in the Shavli (Baltic Province) region, on the Nieman and Narew fronts, and on the left bank of the Vistula.

The enemy offensive between the Wieprz and the Bug on the Zamostie-Sokolka front (Southern Poland) continues.

On the Western Bug and on the Gnila Lipa on the 28th and 29th we successfully repelled enemy attacks.

Noticing the enemy crossing the Dniester, near Halicz, we took the offensive and drove him back, making hundreds of prisoners.

RUSSIANS GET MUNITIONS.

Inflicting Heavy Losses with New High-Explosive Shells.

GENEVA, July 1.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Innsbruck states that the Russians have received a new supply of high explosive shells.

The Austro-Germans, the dispatch adds, have begun a general offensive southeast of Lemberg, where the Russians are retiring slowly on Tarnopol, their artillery inflicting heavy losses on the enemy with their new ammunition.

CZAR OPENS GERMANS' EYES.

Berlin Paper Warns Them Russians Don't Consider Themselves Beaten.

BERLIN, July 1, (via London.)—Commenting on the Imperial rescript issued by Emperor Nicholas in connection with the formation of the Russian Board of Military Supplies in which the determination is expressed to carry on the war until Russian arms triumph, the Tageblatt says:

"This proclamation shows how far removed the Russians still are from peace thoughts, and how undependable were the reports, originating chiefly in Scandinavian coffee-houses, which professed knowledge of a growing inclination for peace in the Russian Court and all sorts of peace negotiations."

The Tageblatt expresses the belief that the Duma also will decide that the war must be continued until victory is won and asserts that Russian ministerial changes do not denote preparations for peace but merely for a better conduct of the war. The paper adds that the Russian Army, in spite of all misfortunes, does not consider itself defeated.

SENDS ATROCITIES REPORT.

Russian Commission Wants Result of Investigation Known Here.

PETROGRAD, July 1.—Senator Krivtzoff, President of the Extraordinary Commission, which investigated the reports of German atrocities, shipped today to the Russian Ambassador at Washington 500 copies of the first edition of the report of the commission.

These copies are to be distributed by the Ambassador to President Wilson, to present and former members of Congress, to the newspapers, to Governors of the States, and to learned societies.

The commission also has taken the depositions of eleven Russian survivors of the steamship Lusitania, which will be made public in a subsequent report.

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Gray Chambray Coats, $1.50
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Black-and-White Check Linen, $2.95
Gray Mohair Coats, $5.00
Silk Pongee Coats, $7.25

Madagascar Straw Hats, $2.50 and $3.50
Silk Chiffon Veils (3 yds.), $1.50

LUNCHEON SETS, black enamel cases, with fittings, for 2 persons, $3.50 and $5.00
3 persons, $5.00
4 persons, $7.50
6 persons, $10.00

LAP ROBES
Mohair Lap Robes, $2.95
Linen Lap Robes, $2.25
Steamer Rugs, $7.50

Children's Dusters, $1.00
Goggles (tortoise zylonite), 50c
Tire Trunks, $3.50
License Pad Holders, 10c

REJECT CITY'S PLEA FOR MORE SENATORS

Removal of Restrictions Beaten by Solid Republican Vote in Constitutional Convention.

ROLL CALL IS 92 TO 32

First Taken by Present Assemblage —Talk of Greater Home Rule to Appease Defeated Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 1.—After an all-day debate the Constitutional Convention this evening, by a vote of 92 to 32, turned down a plea made on behalf of New York City for representation in the State Senate in proportion to its population. A clause inserted in the organic law by the Constitutional Convention of 1894 bars the city from what the Democratic members of the present convention declare to be its rights.

Today's was the first vote taken by roll call in the present Constitutional Convention. The Republicans presented an unbroken front in opposition to the change for which the Democratic delegates were clamoring. One Republican delegate, Richard E. Weber of Brooklyn, voted with the Democrats on the roll call, but later asked to have his vote changed. Two Democratic delegates, Andrew McLean, Brooklyn editor, and Charles Schoenhut of Buffalo, voted with the Republicans. Mr. McLean made a spirited speech in which he urged that neither side was wholly right and that some way ought to be found to settle the question at issue on a compromise basis.

All day both Republicans and Democrats had their heaviest guns on the firing line. Ex-United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham, President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell, ex-Senator Edgar Truman Brackett, ex-Congressmen Herbert Parsons, and Louis Marshall held up the heavy end of the Republican argument against equal representation for New York City. De Lancey Nicoll was perhaps the most distinguished Democratic spokesman of the day. William N. Dykman, a prominent Brooklyn lawyer, entered a vigorous protest on behalf of Kings against what he characterized as an unjustified discrimination against its people. Ex-Speaker Alfred E. Smith and Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, were Tammany's spokesmen.

Though the Democratic contention suffered overwhelming defeat, there is some talk tonight of conciliatory measures, with a view of averting peril to the proposed revised Constitution from aroused voters in New York City. An ample grant of home rule is proposed.

The debate was a continuation of yesterday's oratorical contest over the motion made by Senator Robert F. Wagner that the convention disagree with the adverse report from the Committee on Legislative Organization on the proposal presented by ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, which would have assured representation to New York City in the Senate on a basis of population. After defeating the Wagner motion, the convention voted to sustain the adverse report. The vote stood 92 to 32.

The O'Brien proposal provided for an amendment to Section 4, Article III. of the Constitution by eliminating this clause, which found its way into the Constitution during the heavily Republican Constitutional Convention of 1894:

> No county shall have four or more Senators unless it shall have a full ratio for each Senator. No county shall have more than one-third of all the Senators; and no two counties, or the territory thereof as now organized, which are adjoining counties, or which are separated only by public waters, shall have more than one-half of all the Senators.

The vital part of this clause applies to no locality in the State except the City of New York.

DeLancey Nicoll in his speech portrayed vividly the bitter partisan feeling in which the clause was conceived.

"I was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894," he said. "The clause the O'Brien proposal would repeal was an after thought, jammed through during the closing moments of that convention. Old friends parted company forever over what was said then, and the language in which delegates paid their respects to one another was anything but parliamentary.

"I think the time has come to take that objectionable clause out of the legislation. It accomplishes nothing except to arouse antagonisms that should never have been aroused. It ought to go out because it was put in as the result of bitter partisan passion and prejudice. It might well be taken out now, even from a partisan point of view, because it can serve no political necessity any longer. New York City, I regret to say, is no longer a Gibraltar of Democracy. It has gone Republican in several elections since that clause was put into the Constitution.

"There is a deeper and more fundamental reason for exorcising it. It is the very antithesis of the fundamental principle of Anglo-Saxon liberty; it opens the way to taxation without adequate representation. The objections raised in 1894 were academic. No two counties then had a majority of the population, nor did any two counties pay even one-third of the taxes. But in 1910 New York City had 52 per cent. of the population and paid 70 per cent. of the taxes, and by this time I understand taxpayers in New York City pay 73 per cent."

"There is always politics in reapportionment and kindred questions, and you cannot take politics out of them," said ex-Speaker Smith. "Witness the last attempt made by the Republicans to reapportion the Aldermanic districts in New York City. The plan was too raw even for Mayor Mitchel. We are contending for our just share of the representation because a multitude of acts by the Legislature has demonstrated that New York City needs protection here at Albany. It is being discriminated against constantly. I warn you that in jamming this through you are flaunting a red flag in the face of a bull. You will be sorry for this day's work if you continue the discrimination against New York City in the Constitution."

Andrew McLean said the Democrats were wrong in their contention that representation must be based on population.

"There is no such narrow principle in true Democratic doctrine as that bare majority rule should prevail," he said. "There is nothing to prevent a modification of that theory by consideration of territorial claims. Above all, there is no partisan question involved. This proposal ought to be sent back to the committee it came from, where I have no doubt it could be amended in a way that would lead to the elimination of the bitter feeling that has been reflected in the debate here today."

President Schurman of Cornell cited provisions in the Federal Constitution and in the Constitutions of many States to show that representation was far from being exclusively based on population and that territorial restrictions had been imposed in a great number of instances.

"Every city should have home rule, but no city should have the right to rule the State," said Dr. Schurman. He urged a solution of the difficulty a plan which would involve the election of two members of the Senate at large.

Herbert Parsons cited what had been done in the Republican State of Pennsylvania with regard to Philadelphia, the Republican stronghold of the State. Philadelphia, Mr. Parsons said, had eight Senators in the Legislature. On a population basis it was entitled to ten. Democratic Missouri had allotted sixteen representatives to St. Louis, where the Republicans had their greatest strength, while, on a basis of population, it should have twenty-eight. Baltimore had four Senators, whereas its population entitled it to eleven, and twenty-four Representatives in the lower house of the Legislature, whereas on a population basis it should have forty-three.

"In its practical operation this clause does not restrict the representation of New York City," said Mr. Parsons. "It only applies to New York and Kings. New York has reached its limit of population. Kings may not have, but it is a safe prediction that in the next twenty years the greatest increase of population in any county in New York City will occur in Queens."

Mr. Parsons said that the Presidential vote in 1912 in the entire State was 1,588,315. The vote cast for President in New York City was 683,274.

"With the State divided into 51 Senate districts," he said, "that would mean that New York City would be entitled to 21 3-10 Senate districts. The city has 22."

Ex-Senator Brackett contended that New York already had all the representation it was entitled to. He said danger lurked in giving great centres of congested population too great an influence in the affairs of a Commonwealth.

"The ability to cram human beings into crowded tenements," he said, "should not be the final test of representation in the city or in the country. It would be better for the State if New York City, as Governor Sheehan threatened, should take it into its head to secede than that it should dominate the rest of the State."

Louis Marshall said that a territorial basis for representation had been recognized in the first Constitution this State ever made, and again in the Constitutions of 1821 and 1846.

"When you talk of 'the crime of 1894,'" he said, "you are merely criticising a provision which was placed in our fundamental law to aid us in applying a proper principle ingrained in the Constitution of this and other States."

George W. Wickersham, in closing the debate, read a letter from Joseph H. Choate, who presided over the 1894 Convention. The letter was addressed to the voters and was written on the eve of the 1894 election. Mr. Choate pronounced the clause of which the New York Democrats complained to be "ideal, reasonable, just, and wholesome."

William Barnes, in explaining his adverse vote on the Wagner motion, said that as suffrage was not a right, but a privilege, no civil right could possibly be infringed by placing restrictions on the representation of New York City or any other locality.

MILLIONS STARVING IN WAR-TORN POLAND

Helpless Population Constantly Swept Back and Forth by Invading Armies.

IMMENSE AREA DEVASTATED

Russian Poland and Galicia, in Austria, Both Laid Waste—Beginnings of Pestilence Appear.

WARSAW, June 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Of all the regions suffering from the war Poland not only is the worst sufferer, but will require more time to recover. The case of the Belgians is plainly not so bad as the case of the Polanders. In comparison the Belgians had an easy time in escaping the horrors of war by flight to England and France, but with the Polanders it has been a case of facing a gun, no matter in which direction they turn. In the case of Belgium the sweep of war was swift and final, while with the Polanders it has been, and still is, a matter of being swept in one direction and then the other.

The area and population affected in Poland are more than ten times those of Belgium, considering both the kingdom of Poland in Russia and Galicia, Austrian Poland, equally devastated by the war. While at least three large committees are at work in the relief of the conditions in Poland, they have been handicapped by the fact that the war has been waged actively there ever since the European conflict began, and that it is even more fierce today.

Of the eleven provinces or governments of the kingdom of Poland only one, the province of Siedlic, has escaped invasion. The devastated territory amounts to more than 40,000 square miles, in which 200 cities and towns and 9,000 villages have been partially or entirely destroyed. Five thousand villages have been razed to the ground.

Railroad tracks for a distance of 1,000 miles have been torn up. The soil has been rendered unfit for tilling by innumerable trenches and big holes bored into it by heavy projectiles. The agricultural production of this part of Poland, representing $500,000,000 a year, has been stopped in its entirety for lack of funds, seeds, farmhands, and cattle.

An agricultural population of 7,000,000 people is starving. The people hide themselves in forests or under the ruins of their former dwellings, having as food only roots, bark, rind, and decaying carcases of horses killed on the battlefields.

The fate of cities and industrial regions is no better. Some of them suffered depopulation, some were flooded by a tremendous wave of refugees who had deserted the fighting zone. Eighty per cent. of this class of refugees are Jews. The City of Kalisz, capital of the province of the same name, which before the war had a population of nearly 30,000, numbers now 10,000 inhabitants. Warsaw, the capital of the kingdom, twice as large as Brussels, harbors over 300,000 refugees.

The city of Lodz (500,000 inhabitants), the centre of the great Polish textile industry, twice captured by the Russian and German armies, looks like a cemetery. Important industrial centres like Chenstchova, Sosnowice and the coal basin of Dombrova have shared the same fate. The industrial output of the kingdom of Poland, valued at $400,000,000 a year, has been annihilated. Three millions of people who had earned their daily bread in factories and mines are starving. The coal mines, though not in the fighting zone, have been flooded by the Germans for strategical reasons and all the costly machinery destroyed.

The total of material losses is $700,000,000. On all sides there is hunger, disease and ruin. Out of a total of 1,500,000 horses in this part of Poland 800,000 have been requisitioned by both fighting armies. Not less than 2,000,000 cattle have been confiscated for the same purpose. Milk is rare and the mortality among infants shows a terrific increase. Sanitary conditions are worse than deplorable.

The conditions in Galicia (Austrian Poland) may be still worse. Galicia has an area of 32,000 square miles and a population of over 8,000,000. All of her territory, except Cracow and its immediate vicinity has suffered. Many places were subjected to invasions as many as seven times. A hundred cities and towns and 6,000 villages suffered cruelly; 2,500 villages have virtually disappeared from sight. Eight hundred thousand horses and 1,500,000 cattle have been taken away by the armies, as well as almost all provisions like corn, potatoes and fodder.

The total agricultural production of Galicia, valued at $200,000,000 yearly, and the industrial output of some $100,000,000 per annum, have been destroyed. Cities like Tarnopol, Tarnow, Brody, Nisko, Stryj, Kolomea, Stanislavov and Przemysl, are but heaps of ruins. Over a million Galicians are actually living as refugees in various parts of Austria-Hungary and are suffering there severely.

In the counties of Przemysl, Rzeszow, and Jaroslav, people are dying from hunger by the hundreds. The counties of Cieszanov and Dovromil in Eastern Galicia and those of Lancut, Przeworsk, Nisko, Tarnobrzeg, Jaslo, and Krosno in Western Galicia are so thoroughly devastated that they look as if they had been destroyed by some terrific earthquake. Among heaps of ruins dogs are running wild with hunger and flocks of crows and ravens in search of food are digging out with their beaks the shallow graves of Russian and Teutonic soldiers.

Of the total area of Galicia only 7 per cent. has been untouched by the war, 23 per cent. has been partially and 70 per cent. totally ruined. In the mining region of Dombrova typhoid fever and hunger typhus are spreading rapidly.

The devastation of Poland is the worst between Lodz and Warsaw. Every house left intact by the Germans is being razed by the Russians "for strategical reasons."

SUIT REVEALS ORDER FOR 1,000,000 RIFLES

Westinghouse Co. Sought Factory in Which to Fill Contract for War Munitions.

GOT J. STEVENS CO. PLANT

Attachment Obtained by Agents, Who Claimed $345,000 Fee from Arms Company, Is Vacated.

The suit of Dickerson G. Baker and Edgar Park against three Directors of the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company for $345,000 in commissions, alleged to be due on the sale of 90 per cent. of the stock of the Stevens Company to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, was said yesterday by Justice Goff of the Supreme Court to be lacking in proof that the sale was due to the efforts of the plaintiffs. Pending trial of the action a temporary attachment had been obtained from Justice Donnelly against the property of the Stevens Company. On the application of the defendants Justice Goff yesterday vacated the attachment.

In his complaint Mr. Baker said that he learned that the Westinghouse Company desired to purchase a plant which could turn out 1,000,000 rifles a year, and that he notified that company that the Stevens plant could make a thousand rifles a day, and that its automobile plants could also be used in the manufacture of arms.

Mr. Baker is a mechanical engineer, and for a time was the general manager of Caroks Freres at Ghent, Belgium, manufacturers of Diesel engines. Previous to his employment abroad he was superintendent of the Ilion plant of the Remington Arms Company. After the outbreak of the war Mr. Baker left his employment abroad and came home. He said that shortly after his arrival here he met Frank H. Page, one of the directors of the Stevens Company, and learned that that company was willing to sell control of its business. There were many conferences between Mr. Page and two other Directors of the Stevens Company, Irving H. Page and Henry B. Bowman, during which the price of 90 per cent. of the stock of the Stevens Company, the plaintiffs alleged, was fixed at $2,400,000.

This price included the Stevens-Duryea automobile plants, near the rifle factories in Chicopee Falls, Mass. Finally the price of the stock was reduced to $2,343,750, but the Westinghouse Company delayed in accepting the offer until it had the contract for the sale of 1,000,000 rifles a year actually in hand.

The plaintiffs said that they discovered that the sale had been completed in April. They demanded that each one of the three Directors with whom they had discussed the matter pay them $115,000 each. The demand was refused, and the suit was brought.

The papers in the case contain no information regarding the contract for the rifles, nor of the destination of them. The assumption is that they are going to one of the Allies.

In his opinion vacating the attachment Justice Goff said:

"The substance of the claim is that plaintiffs were employed by the defendants to negotiate a sale of the stock and plant of the Stevens Arms Company; that upon such sale they were to receive certain commission, and that by their efforts the said was effected. They fail to show that the three defendants either directly or indirectly employed the plaintiffs to negotiate a sale, that whatever was done by plaintiffs in relation to a sale was done in pursuance of any employment by the plaintiffs, and that if a sale was effected plaintiffs induced, negotiated, or aided in its consummation. If there was any employment it was by the defendant Frank H. Page, and the obligations were incurred by him alone."

PUSHES BABY ASIDE, HANGING TO RUNAWAY

Fifth Avenue Parkside Throng Sees Policeman Master Horse in Mad Dash.

The park side of Fifth Avenue near 104th Street was well filled with pedestrians and mothers with babies and children on the benches beside the park wall, when the horse attached to the carriage of James Bragg of 1,657 Third Avenue, collector for a brewery, took fright at a passing automobile stage and bolted from in front of a saloon between 106th and 107th Streets, which Bragg had entered. At 105th Street, Policeman Harry Dunwoodie of the East 104th Street Station got the animal by the head, was jerked from his feet, and dragged along the pavement.

Near 103d Street the horse, dodging another stage, ran upon the sidewalk, where men, women, and children scattered in terror, one mother deserting in her fright a three-year-old son who lay in a baby carriage.

The horse was bearing down on the baby when Dunwoodie got his feet under him. Still clinging to the animal's head he reached for the baby buggy with his left hand and shoved it out of the path of the horse. It rolled along the walk and came safely to a standstill some feet away, just as one wheel of the carriage collided with a tree.

The shock halted the horse long enough for Dunwoodie to get control of it, and presently he was able to lead it back to the saloon. Meantime, however, the frightened mother had returned for her boy and had hurried home with him, so that the policeman did not learn the name of the youngster whose life he had saved.

Dunwoodie's uniform was torn and he was badly bruised, but after reporting the affair he returned to duty.

CONCERT PITCH

In economy of cost, in quality of workmanship, in speed of construction, and in all the subsidiary elements of its labors, the Thompson-Starrett organization keeps its performance at concert pitch, keyed up to the high, dynamic C of efficiency.

If we have a fault at all, it is that we have contracted the habit of occasionally improving on our promises.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

New York City Mortgages
5%
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GUARANTEED
You may invest $100 and upwards. Interest checks mailed every six months.
Write for Booklet "The Ideal Investment."
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THIS ESTABLISHMENT WILL REMAIN CLOSED FROM 5 P. M. TODAY, JULY 2D, UNTIL TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 6TH.
J. M. Gidding & Co.
464-466 and 468 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.
Last Minute Needs—
for Seashore, Mountain or Country
—*Unusual Values*—
SMART GOLF & TENNIS SKIRTS—$7, $10
$10 TO $15 SUMMER BLOUSES—$5
LINEN & SHANTUNG COATS—$15, $20, $25
$25 & $35, LINEN SUITS—$18
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$45 TO $75 SUMMER WRAPS—$18, $35
COUNTRY AND OUTING HATS
formerly $10 to $25—at $5 and $10

MEXICO CITY RAISES INTERVENTION ISSUE

Continued from Page 1.

consigned to the Red Cross. The train carried a strong guard to insure safe arrival.

Zapata Leader Killed.

GALVESTON, July 1.—General Raphael Pacheco, in command of Zapata forces in Mexico City, was killed yesterday during an eight-hour engagement with troops under Pablo Gonzales, according to a cablegram reaching Constitutionalist Consulate here this afternoon. General Gonzales reports San Pablo and Tacama, near Mexico City, have been occupied by his troops.

REPORTS FROM ISOLATED CITY.

Business Houses Barricaded—Diplomatic Corps Meets Daily.

MEXICO CITY, June 27, (by Wireless, via Steamship City of Mexico to New Orleans, July 1.)—Repeated attempts made by the Carranza Army, directed by General Pablo Gonzales, to capture Mexico City have failed so far, and the forces under General Zapata and Gonzales Garzo claim to have had the advantage in the fighting.

The Carranza Army penetrated to the city, but was driven back, and the Zapata forces say that the Constitutionalists have received a definite check.

Looting is feared by the merchants should the Constitutionalists capture the city. All business establishments have been barricaded.

The members of the diplomatic corps are meeting daily in an endeavor to protest the lives of foreigners.

The shortage of food is becoming serious. Forty thousand poor were in line in front of the International Relief offices today.

The Convention Government archives and treasury funds have been removed to Cuernavaca, forty miles south of the capital. A train is being held in readiness to take the officials of the Government to the southern town should the Constitutionalists enter the Federal district.

People Resist Carranza.

PUEBLO, June 24, (via Havana, July 1.)—Fighting for possession of Mexico City by the forces of General Carranza and General Zapata has been in progress for eight days.

Reports received in Pueblo indicate that General Pablo Gonzales at the head of the Constitutionalist army of 30,000 men, which marched on the federal capital from Pueblo, met with severe resistance by General Zapata's army and armed citizens who barricaded the approaches to the city.

The Constitutionalist forces on June 20 penetrated to Xochomilco, a suburb, hoping to gain possession of the waterworks, but they are reported to have been driven back with heavy losses.

Suffering among the poor in the capital is thought to be intense, as traffic at present is cut off entirely, and the projected Red Cross relief has been indefinitely interrupted.

According to some advices received here the people of Mexico City are said to oppose the return of the Constitutionalist forces because, they say, in the previous occupation of the capital Carranza forces they were not treated properly. The stubborn resistance of the population is reported to have greatly surprised the Constitutionalists, as they expected to march into the city without much opposition.

RICH COUNTRY IN RUINS.

Bodies Hanging from Trees and Thousands in Want.

JALAPA, Mexico, June 26, (by Mail to New Orleans.)—Bodies of men hanging from trees and telegraph poles, thousands of hungry women and children crowded into freight cars or huddled beside railway stations, destroyed bridges, wrecked trains and entire villages deserted or ruined, were found sixty miles from General Carranza's headquarters on a trip through what once was one of the richest parts of Mexico. Everywhere it now presents scenes of idleness, ruin and human misery.

Bodies dangling from trees or telegraph poles, hanged first by one faction and then by another as a warning to the enemy that no quarter was to be expected, were reported by Americans arriving from Oaxaca, and interior points.

Jalapa, capital of Vera Cruz State, has suffered less from starvation than many other parts of the Republic, because it is the centre of a fertile region, yet there has been much suffering here. The normal population of 20,000 has been swelled to 30,000 by the arrival of refugees from nearby villages.

Inquiry among the better classes of Mexicans tended to confirm reports that noncombatants are growing tired of the domination of military chiefs and would welcome an end to revolution by whatever means it might be brought about. President Wilson's recent warning to the military chiefs that they must surrender their personal ambitions to the welfare of the millions of Mexican noncombatants is gaining favor, it was said.

VILLA CLAIMS A VICTORY.

Sends Another Representative to Washington Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government in the territory controlled by General Villa, left El Paso this morning for Washington to confer with Enrique C. Llorente, confidential agent of the Villa Government, and with Manuel Bonilla, a former member of the Madero Cabinet, who is here on a special mission from General Villa. General Felipe Angeles, Villa's chief military assistant, is also in Washington. The Villa agents here have been seeking to bring all possible pressure to bear upon General Carranza to induce him to enter into negotiations for a unification of the revolutionary factions.

General Villa claims to have won a victory of first importance over General Obregon's forces yesterday at Lagos, south of Aguascallientes. According to a message from Villa's secretary at military headquarters at Aguascallientes, Villa captured the town and "routed the enemy."

HUERTA'S CASE PUT OFF.

New Revolution Movement Said to be Going Ahead.

EL PASO, July 1.—The case against Victoriano Huerta, Pascual Orozco, and four others, charged with conspiracy to violate the United States neutrality laws, was postponed today to July 12. The defendants were continued under the same bonds.

The postponement was granted on request of attorneys for the prosecution. R. E. Crawford, Assistant United States District Attorney, said that the Government had been unable to collect and arrange all its evidence or to bring important witnesses into court.

As Huerta emerged from the Federal Building he was greeted with "vivas" and handclapping by several hundred Mexicans. Long before the hour fixed for the preliminary hearing prominent Mexicans, adherents of Huerta, representatives of the Carranza and Villa factions, reached the courtroom.

General Huerta, accompanied by J. P. Gardner, his interpreter, entered the courtroom and took his seat quietly. He was followed in a few minutes by General Pascual Orozco, José Zozaya, Frank and Ike Alderete. The last defendant to arrive was General Marcelo Caraveo.

As Huerta passed from the courtroom he was presented to a number of American women spectators, prominent in the social life of El Paso. The General expressed keen pleasure at the meeting and chatted genially for a few minutes.

The court proceedings passed off without disorder.

Speculation has been rife along the border as to what effect the arrest of Huerta and his five co-defendants would have on the new revolutionary movement. Since his detention it has been intimated in some quarters that the plans contemplated that Huerta should maintain the rôle of adviser, the actual direction of field operations being left to others. Others have contended that the success of any movement in Mexico depends upon the personality of the leader and his active participation, arguing, therefore, that any movement organized around Huerta probably would fail, unless Huerta took the field. Since Huerta's detention Sunday continued activity has been noted in Cientifico circles here, and some observers express the belief that the present plan is to attempt to launch the movement even should Huerta be held over for the Federal Grand Jury.

NO MEXICAN PLANS, GEN. BLANQUET SAYS

Huerta's War Minister Denies Any Intention to Re-enter Politics—Thinks Peace Far Off.

General Aureliano Blanquet, famous in Mexico as the commander of the old Twenty-ninth Regiment and Minister of War in Huerta's Cabinet, who arrived in New York from France a few days ago, talked last night of the situation in his native land. It was the first interview given by General Blanquet since he quit Mexico, following the resignation of Huerta last year. General Blanquet was found in a Spanish boarding house not far from Columbus Circle. With him were General Manuel Mondragon, his predecessor as War Minister in the Huerta Cabinet; one of the younger men of the Mondragon family, Colonel Anthony Guzman, and several other Mexicans not so well known.

General Blanquet still lives up to his reputation of being the most martial in appearance of Mexicans, and he is still the "fashion plate" who rode at the head of the famous Twenty-ninth. He was very much surprised when a TIMES reporter called on him, and in granting an interview he explained that he was doing something he had done on very few former occasions in his long career.

Asked what had brought him to New York, General Blanquet said:

"Personal business, nothing more, and reports that I am here to take part in any conferences looking to my own and others' re-entry into the political affairs of Mexico, are entirely untrue and without excuse. For the last ten or eleven months I have lived in Madrid, very quietly, and now I have come to New York to live just as peacefully. I hope soon to bring my family to New York from Spain, and it is my intention to place my children in a school here.

"Have you seen General Huerta?"

"In Spain I lived in Madrid. Huerta lived in Barcelona. I have not communicated with him by word or in writing for more than ten months. I am ignorant of the plans of General Huerta, and know nothing about the alleged affair that has gotten him into trouble down on the border."

"Are you and General Huerta still friends?"

"I have nothing to say for or against Huerta at this time."

"What do you think of the outlook for permanent peace in Mexico?"

"Ah, that is a difficult question," General Blanquet replied, "and one that I doubt if anybody could answer just at this time. In my opinion it will prove a most difficult matter to bring Villa and Carranza together in a peace conference. Besides, that would not end the trouble, for even if Villa and Carranza came together somebody else would rise up to dispute their power with them. I do not know who that somebody would be. It might be Obregon or somebody else, nobody can say."

"What do you think of Villa, anyway?"

"Everybody knows what kind of man Villa is, and why should I express again the common opinion? Some call him a bandit. Perhaps he is."

"What do you think would be the result of intervention on the part of the United States in the affairs of Mexico?"

"I cannot believe there is any prospect of armed intervention in Mexican affairs on the part of this country. I do not believe that President Wilson has that course in mind. There may be American intervention of some sort, but not armed intervention."

"Do you contemplate returning to Mexico?"

"Some day, perhaps, when peace is restored. But for the present I have no such intentions."

"Did you participate in any conferences here in New York in which ways and means for a possible restoration of normal conditions in Mexico were discussed?"

"I did not."

General Blanquet said he had no comment to make on the efforts being made by General Robles to bring Carranza and Villa together in a peace conference. Neither did he discuss the mission that has brought General Felipe Angeles to the United States.

General Mondragon, it was stated, is here on personal business also.

300 KILLED IN WRECK.

Carranza Troop Train, with Women and Children, Goes into Canyon.

LAREDO, July 1.—Three hundred Carranza soldiers and their wives and children were killed and several hundred injured in a wreck of a military train near Monte Morelos, between Tampico and Monterey, according to an American who arrived here today from the interior. The accident took place ten days ago, he said.

The American traveler's story was the first intimation here of the wreck, but this was attributed to the censorship, which has been extraordinarily strict recently. The train was heavily loaded and proceeding at full speed when it left the track, and tumbled into a small canyon, the American said.

The train was made up of box cars. Men, women, and children were crowded inside. Others were on top, while many, as is a Mexican revolutionist custom, were slung under the box cars.

Passengers and crew fell with the train into a canyon and many were ground to death beneath the wreckage, the American declared.

Villa Would Extradite Huerta.

Special to The New York Times.

CHIHUAHUA, July 1.—Governor Avila, acting upon instructions direct from General Villa, filed a formal application today for the extradition of General Huerta from the United States to Mexico on a charge of murder in connection with the death of Francisco I. Madero and Pina Suares. The application was filed with American Consul Marion Letcher, and the request has been transmitted to the American State Department.

The Coward Shoe
During July and August the Coward Shoe Store will close at
1 O'CLOCK SATURDAYS
James S. Coward
264-274 Greenwich Street, New York

Founded 1856
If you have the inspiration to spend the double-day recreation out of town—we have the clothes to increase your comfort for visiting, lounging, golfing and motoring.
Homespun sack suits and norfolks, flannel suits, silk suits, mohair suits, linen suits, serge suits, dusters, flannel trousers, swimming suits, sport shirts, belts, straw hats, golf and motoring caps.
We close at noon tomorrow
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SUMMER
CLOSING HOURS
GEO. G. FLINT CO. — R. J. HORNER & CO.
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20-22-24-26 WEST 36TH STREET
JUNE 5TH TO SEPTEMBER 11TH INCLUSIVE: 5 P. M. DAILY
SATURDAYS: FROM JUNE 5TH TO JUNE 26TH — 12 O'CLOCK NOON
DURING JULY AND AUGUST THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY ON SATURDAYS

Brill Brothers
NEW STORE
The Seventh in the Brill Chain—The First
IN BROOKLYN
On Flatbush Avenue at Fulton Street
Will Open To-Morrow Morning
Brooklyn's newest store at Brooklyn's busiest corner—a splendid new shop, up to the minute in every respect, opened by us as a result of the constant, long continued and steadily increasing patronage from Brooklynites with which the Three Lower New York Brill Stores have been favored.
A store where Smart Clothing, Hats, Haberdashery and Big-Value Giving will be forever featured in that fashion which has made the Brill Stores in New York famous, and where courtesy, attention and perfect satisfaction are absolutely assured you.
A store opened for the benefit and convenience of Brooklynites by an organization second to none in America in its ability to clothe men correctly, satisfactorily, and above all, economically.
Our Opening Day Souvenir
$25 Summer Suits, Special at $15
We extend you a cordial invitation to visit and inspect this 7th Brill Store.
Six Other Convenient Brill Stores in New York:
279 BROADWAY, NEAR CHAMBERS STREET
Broadway at 49th Street — Broadway at 42nd Street
Union Square, 14th St., near B'way — 47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich
125TH STREET, AT THIRD AVENUE

$10,000,000 LIMIT FOR COURT HOUSE

McAneny's Committee Demands Revised Estimates from Building Board.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN PLANS

Previous Estimates of Cost Had Been $17,000,000 by McAneny and $28,262,190 by Controller.

Much to the surprise of the other members of the Board of Estimate, President George McAneny yesterday went on record as opposing the plans for the new Court House. President McAneny, Controller Prendergast, and Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn make up the committee appointed last week by the board to investigate the probable cost of the new Court House as well as the probable loss to the city should the project be abandoned.

President McAneny said that in looking over the plans of the Court House Board the committee had found "prodigality of planning and extravagance of detail," and he offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for explicit estimates from the Court House Board at the earliest possible moment as to the quality of all work and the material to go into the proposed building.

"This committee," said Mr. McAneny, "cannot go on until it gets these estimates. Our superficial examination shows certain extravagant features of detail, particularly in the libraries, Justices' chambers, and lunchrooms. While the construction of these rooms is called for in the legislative act, the details of such construction lie finally with this board, although the Justices and the Court House Board have prior opportunity to pass on them."

Mr. McAneny also said that every possible opportunity would be taken to cut down expenses so that the building would not cost more than $10,000,000. Controller Prendergast prophesied that the new Court House complete would cost $25,262,190 when he made his protest a month ago. Mr. McAneny had then estimated the cost at $17,000,000. When asked later why he had opposed the plans Mr. McAneny said the step was purely routine. In order to keep the cost of the building within $10,000,000 he said it was necessary to check up all the specifications. It was agreed, he said, that the Court House Board should call in outside experts to go over the plans and cut down expenses wherever possible.

A. T. Briggs, Secretary of the Court House Board, said it was unnecessary to make any further changes in the plans, and that it would mean an extra expense of $2,331 a day so long as this work went on, as the city's investment in the site and the carrying charges on the investment would amount to that sum. The accommodation plans, he said, were approved twice by the Board of Estimate in 1913, and the competition drawings had been under advisement and careful scrutiny by the Supreme Court Justices.

The plans before the Board of Estimate at present, he said, were merely the working drawings to be used as the basis for contract and specifications. The Board of Estimate must approve them before there is an advertisement for bids.

Tilden Adamson of the Board of Estimate Bureau will submit a report today regarding the Court House Board plans. The original plans which the board approved called for an area for each Justice's room of 600 feet, while the plans submitted last week increased this to 900 feet. It was said also that the plans for a large auditorium to be used for extra important cases and for meetings of the Judiciary and to hold hearings had been changed to provide for ten such rooms, all of which were larger than the regular court rooms.

While he was working on the plans, Mr. Adamson said Secretary Briggs of the Court House Board came to him and said he had no business going over the plans, as he, Briggs, controlled fifteen votes in the Board of Estimate and that Adamson "got off nowhere."

Vickers Held for Grand Larceny.

Ernest M. Vickers, who was mentioned by Percy E. Anderson in his suit for divorce, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Koenig yesterday for examination on a charge of grand larceny. The complainant, Peter Finnafredde of 210 East Twenty-ninth Street, testified that he gave Vickers $362 on Nov. 29 to pay some bills and that Vickers kept the money. Vickers is a real estate agent of 1,764 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

RICH DOCTOR'S WIFE DIES AMONG NEGROES

Week's Search for Mrs. John Sinclair Ends in Atlantic City's Slums.

CALLED HER A MULATTO

Colored Undertaker Sought to Bury Woman Fugitive from Philadelphia in Potter's Field.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 1.—Broken in health, her money gone, and her clothing in rags, Mrs. John Sinclair, the wife of a wealthy and socially prominent physician of Philadelphia, was found dead here today in a negro lodging house in the very heart of the resort's "black belt." Liquor the police say she drank a quart of whiskey a day—is believed to have been the cause.

Mrs. Sinclair disappeared from the Sinclair cottage in Ventnor on June 24, and although her husband and family had searched for her and had called on the Atlantic City and Philadelphia detectives to aid them, nothing was learned of her whereabouts until today. A negro undertaker applied to the city authorities for permission to bury the body of a "mulatto woman" in Potter's Field. Suspicions of the detectives were aroused and investigation brought out the fact that the woman was the missing Mrs. Sinclair, who had taken refuge in the lodging house after leaving her own home and family.

The detectives were told by the undertaker that the body had been turned over to him with a death certificate describing it as that of "Martha Conday." They went to the lodging house and discovered marks on the dead woman's throat. They jumped at the conclusion that she had met with foul play, but later it was learned the marks came from an injury previously received.

Dr. Sinclair, after learning of his wife's death, said she had several times absented herself from their home at 4103 Walnut Street, in one of Philadelphia's exclusive residential sections. He said she would be gone for days at a time, always when suffering from some mental trouble. He said it was her custom to return of her own volition or to telephone from some hotel or other place where her wanderings had led her.

SEVEN KILLED BY STORMS.

Great Damage to Crops and Property in Oklahoma—Tornado in Colorado.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., July 1.—Five persons were reported killed in a storm which last night swept through northeastern Oklahoma in the vicinity of Ottawa County. Clifford Boyd, a farmer, was killed by lightning near Miami. Two deaths at Commerce, a mining town, were attributed to the storm, while two unidentified bodies were reported buried under the ruins of a wall near Miami.

Great damage was done to crops and buildings. Wire communication with the stricken district was interrupted and it was impossible to learn details of the loss.

LAMAR, Colo., July 1.—Two persons were killed and more than a score injured by a tornado that swept a large section of Southeastern Colorado Tuesday night, according to word brought here today. Physicians returning from the stricken region said Cleta Baker, 4 years old, and Letha, her sister, 10, were killed by flying timbers from their ranch house in the Cat Creek district. Twenty-two others are said to have been badly injured. Automobiles bearing supplies left here today for the devastated district.

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

Store Open ALL DAY Saturday

Until July 10th
GIMBEL BROTHERS, *Bankers*
(Under the Supervision of the New York State Banking Department)
Will Accept Deposits in Their
INTEREST DEPARTMENT
Bearing Interest From July 1
At 4 Per Cent Per Annum
Main Floor, Rear Balcony.

It Is a Tremendous Undertaking to Move Such a Mass of Goods as That Comprised in the

Simpson-Crawford Stock

but we are getting it ready, as quickly as a large force and many automobile trucks can do it, for

The Opening of the Sale
in the GIMBEL Store, Broadway and 33d St.
On TUESDAY, JULY 6th

We shall have more to say about this great event between now and then. Watch for the news from day to day.

Ten or Fifteen Dollars More in Your Pocket—

When you start off on that trip *"over the Fourth,"* will make you glad you came to GIMBELS for these

Men's $30 and $35 Suits, reduced to

$19.50

It is an exceptional thing—right NOW—to be able to secure at such important savings, Suits that are RARE GOOD VALUES at their *regular* GIMBEL prices.

Models are shown both for the young fellows and those not so young, in all sizes from 33 to 46, in one style or another. Full, half, or quarter linings. The fabrics include all the more popular and desirable weaves and effects for Summer wear.

A Sport Coat is *de rigueur* with your flannel trousers.

$7.50 for the $10 Kind

Reminiscent of the English *"blazer,"* but more versatile in that they are just as good form on the Avenue as on the board-walk or tennis court.

Cut in Norfolk model, in navy blue, green, red, and white flannel, and in brown and grey mixtures of the new knitted fabric. All sizes from 34 to 42.

Fourth Floor

$2 Silk Collar Sport Shirts, at $1

The demand for these *"double service"* Shirts is phenomenal.

That's why some stores have not got them at all, while others ask absurdly high prices for them.

Ours are the best shirts we ever saw for a dollar!

With the collar *down*, they are in order for *ANY* kind of outdoor wear. With it *up*, they may be worn with a cravat, in town or for any semi-formal occasion.

Bodies of white mercerized pongee, collars and pocket flaps of PURE SILK in smart colored stripe effects. Short sleeves. Sizes 13½ to 17.

The Shirts are MANNISH enough to strike the women's fancy—and they are buying and wearing them freely for out-of-doors.

Main Floor

Arnold Constable & Co

TODAY ONLY

Store Closed All Day Saturday

6,285 Men's Shirts

For All Summer Wants

Woven Madras, Mercerized Madras, Jacquarded Madras, Silk-finished Shirtings, Best Plain Sateen.

95c 3 for 2.75

New Mercerized Fabrics, White Cheviot Sporting Shirts, Black and White Sporting Shirts.

Regular Prices, $1.45, $1.65 and $2.00

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—various popular summer materials, in the most desirable colorings. *Values $2.00 and $2.50* — 3 for 3.25 — **1.15**

SPORTING AND OTHER SHIRTS, including Silk Striped Flannel and Cheviot. *Value $2.00, $2.50, $3.00* — 3 for 4.00 — **1.45**

FINE SUMMER SILK SHIRTS in a large assortment of designs and colorings. *Value $5.00* — 3 for 8.00 — **2.75**

WHITE AND FANCY SILK SHIRTS with satin stripes. Unusually clever designs. *Value $6.00, $6.50* — 3 for 10.00 — **3.45**

NEW CREPE DE CHINE SILK SHIRTS—smartest designs, special weight and quality found only in finest custom shirts. *Value $7.50 and $8.00* — 3 for 14.00 — **4.95**

1,000 Men's Bathing Suits

All Wool—Most Desirable Weaves

Short sleeve two-piece Suits, plain colors or trimmed. Perfectly proportioned.

2.55 Regular value, $3.50

Professional two-piece Suits, extreme athletic cut; sleeveless two-piece Suits, regular athletic style.

Broadway & 19th Street.

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Wear Department, First Floor.

Decided Reductions have been made in the prices of

Men's Straw Hats

including Sennits, Split Straws, Milans, Mackinaws, Leghorns and Bangkoks. These Hats are now marked at the following range of unusually low prices:

$2.00, 2.50, 3.50, 5.00 & 7.00

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

R. H. Macy & Co.

The Store Will Be Open All Day Tomorrow (Saturday)

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Leave Developing and Printing Orders at Main Floor, Kodak Counter

Men's "Cool" Clothes

All the New Things Are Here At "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices

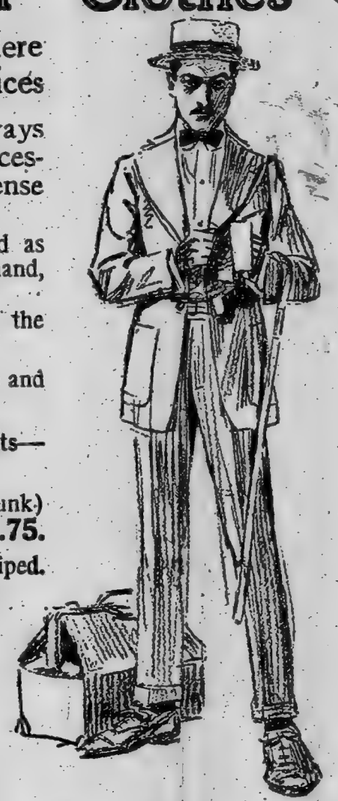

Cool clothes for men were always a luxury until Macy Price Concessions made them a common sense necessity.

You can be cool, comfortable and as stylish as the highest standards demand, without paying fancy prices.

For example, see these before the "Fourth" offerings:

Men's English Mohair Suits—stripe and plain effects, at **$12.75.**

Men's Silk Shantung Pongee Suits—made with French facing. **$9.50.**

"Palm Beach" Suits (cold water shrunk) in the new tan and gray effects. **$7.75.**

"Kool Krash" Suits—plain and striped. A Macy Innovation. **$8.75.**

Knitted Golf Coats, Norfolk models, in five different styles, at **$8.95.**

Golf Coats, Norfolk models in Shepherd Checks at **$5.50.**

White Flannel Trousers, **$3.49.**

White English Gabicard Trousers at **$6.75.**

Macy's—Men's Clothing Store, Fifth Floor.
Special Entrance 35th St., just off Broadway—Special Elevator.

MEN'S HALF-HOSE

Silk Lisle or Fibre Silk 6 Pairs, 94c

AN opportunity to enjoy wholesale advantages in your season's hosiery purchase by taking 6 pairs at once. Our immense quantity purchases make possible this exceptional offering and we turn the advantage to you—if you buy in 6 pair lots.

White, Black and Colors—All Sizes

Silk lisle half-hose, a superior quality; or fibre silk hose with toe, sole, heel and top of cotton. In black, white, tan, gray, pearl, purple, navy and "Palm Beach." Choice of colors at this price. Sizes 9½ to 11½.

On sale Today and Saturday. A very attractive offering.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Fashionable Holiday Shirts

The Men's Shop has three special Summer shirt offerings that indicate the immense savings this shop offers to careful men.

1. A very complete assortment of hard-wearing and good-looking woven Madras, Repp, and mercerized shirts, soft cuffs attached. All at a price you find only at Macy's. **77c**

2. An infinite variety of colors and styles in men's All-Silk, Satin-Striped Shirts. The most popular shirt for the man who wants coolness, durability and style. Distinctively economical at Macy's price. **$2.69**

3. Men's White Silk Shirts of **Japanese Habutai.** Specially imported and made up by us. The coolest, most comfortable and serviceable informal dress shirt obtainable. Our price for these shirts is a striking example of Macy economy. **$2.89**

We have special conveniences in the shirt shop for fitting out the tall, thin man, or the short, stout man.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street.

New STRAWS at a New Price

STRAWS like these—new, snappy and well-made, some Imported and some Domestic, will make Macy's Hat Shop a magnet for the man who knows a good thing when he sees it.

There are two good reasons for a price like this so early in the season. **One**—we purchased $2.00 hats at less than half their usual cost. **Two**—we want to keep up our reputation for lowering prices **first.**

Get a new hat at a "Clearance Price" before the "Clearance Season."

You will find just the style you like in just your size, here. **94c** At this price it's a real saving for any man to buy another hat.

Macy's—Hat Shop, Main Floor, 35th Street.

Men's Cool Summer Underwear

At Special Holiday Savings

Balbriggan Underwear at 29c

Really unusual in finish at the price—double seat, pearl buttons, suspender straps. Long or short-sleeve shirts, knee or ankle-length drawers.

98c "Porosknit" Union Suits at 69c

A trifle imperfect in weave—but perfect in wearing quality. Short sleeves, in either knee or ankle length.

Athletic Underwear Special at 59c

"Top-notch" values from our regular stock. Light-weight, attractive fabrics—colored stripes, woven Madras, white basket-cloth, mercerized striped Madras and fancy white checks. Each garment in sanitary paper wrapping.

Spring-Needle Ribbed Union Suits at 98c

Made of light-weight, elastic white cotton with comfortable *closed crotch.* Short sleeves, in knee and three-quarters length.

Macy's Main Floor, 35th Street.

Union Suits, Special at 59c

A great value—if your size is 40 to 46. Think of it! Materials, fine striped Madras or light-weight mull. Waistband, elastic. Crotch closed.

Athletic Underwear at 74c

Imported; made of fine white lisle thread; "Pull-over" sleeveless shirts; open, knee-length drawers with double gusset suspender straps.

R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co.

"Safe & Sane"

Many men think of Interwovens as "those *handsome* socks."

But *use* will prove to you that of *all* socks Interwovens alone have *no equal for wear.*

25c. up

Interwoven
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
TOE & HEEL
Socks

TO DIE FOR KILLING BRIDES IN THE BATH

Jury Quickly Finds Prisoner Guilty of the Murder of Three Wives.

JUDGE APPROVES VERDICT

Charge to Jury Interrupted by Defendant with "You Will Hang Me Before You're Done, My Lord."

LONDON, July 1.—A verdict of guilty was brought in by the jury today in the case of George Joseph Smith, who was charged with the murder of three of his wives. It had been alleged by the Crown that Smith had killed his wives while they were in their baths and had collected insurance money on their lives.

Smith was sentenced to death.

"You will hang me before you're done, my Lord," was Smith's excited outburst while Justice Scrutton was summing up the case. The prisoner quickly followed this with:

"You cannot hang me for murder; I've done no murder. This is a disgrace to a Christian country."

Justice Scrutton told the jury that while no direct evidence connecting Smith with the murder of Beatrice Mundy, one of the three wives, with the murder of whom he was specifically charged, there was seldom anything but circumstantial evidence in cases of cold-blooded, calculated murder.

The jury, continued the Court, must consider if Smith had opportunity and motive. There was no doubt that he had opportunity, and if he gained by the woman's death the jury could see the motive. Even then, continued the Justice, the jury might not be sure whether the deaths were accidental or designed, but if it were found that an accident which benefited the prisoner happened a number of times they could draw a strong inference that so many accidents benefiting him could not happen unless by design.

After Justice Scrutton concluded his summing up it took the jury just twenty-two minutes to find a verdict of guilty of murder against Smith. Asked if he had anything to say before sentance was passed, the prisoner, who seemed dazed by the verdict, took a full half minute before showing that he realized the purport of the question.

"I can only say I am not guilty," he finally said. He stared blankly at the Judge as he assumed the black cap, but he bore the ordeal of the Judge's brief address and subsequent pronouncement of sentence grimly. Before he was removed to the cells he thanked Counsel Hall for what he had done, adding: "I still have great confidence in you and I shall bear up." He then walked firmly to the cells.

Addressing the prisoner before pronouncing sentence the Judge remarked that he entirely concurred in the verdict. He did not propose, he said, to follow the practice of some judges of warning the public against the repetition of such crimes or in exhorting the prisoner to repentance.

"I don't believe there is another man in England," the Judge said, "who needs to be warned against the commission of such a crime, and to exhort you to repentance would be a waste of time."

After passing sentence on Smith the Judge remarked that perhaps the jury would be interested to know, as showing that their verdict was right, that there was evidence which had not been presented in court, to the effect that the prisoner had gone through the ceremony of marriage with two other women, both of whom he had robbed of considerable sums of money.

GOETHALS SOON TO RETIRE.

Canal Builder, with Son, Will Organize Engineering Firm Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, July 1.—General George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, who returned from a business trip to the United States yesterday, will practically give up his work here on Aug. 1, when he will go back to the States on a two months' leave of absence. He will return to Panama in October to remain just long enough to go over the estimates for appropriations, and will then retire from the army. He is to go into the general engineering and construction business in New York on Jan. 1 with his son, Captain George R. Goethals, and S. B. Williamson. C. A. McIlvaine, now Executive Secretary of the Panama Canal Zone, will also be with the organization.

Captain Goethals is an instructor at West Point. He was formerly in charge of the fortifications here. Captain Goethals is now here on leave of absence.

CHUMS TRADE SONS BORN SAME MONTH

Both Fathers Are Newspapermen and Each Will Teach the Other's Boy the Business.

PLANS MADE YEARS AGO

Youngsters Have Made Good on College Papers and Are Ready for Real Work.

Twenty years ago T. D. Taylor, now advertising manager for THE NEW YORK TIMES, was employed on the business staff of The Appeal-Avalanche of Memphis, Tenn. A good friend of his was C. S. Duell. In the same month a son was born to both of them. One day Father Taylor said to Father Duell:

"Charles, that's a fine boy of yours. When he gets through college, send him to me and I'll teach him to be a newspaper man."

"I'll do it," said Mr. Duell. "We'll just make a trade of it. Send me your boy and I'll teach him a few things."

The years went on. The Appeal-Avalanche published its last edition. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Duell left Memphis, Mr. Taylor going East and Mr. Duell, West.

Last Summer at a publishers' convention in New York, the Advertising Manager of THE TIMES clasped hands with the owner of The Springfield Leader of Springfield, Mo.

"How's that boy of yours?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"Fine. How's yours?" asked Mr. Duell.

"Well, it's about time we traded, isn't it?"

Mr. Duell's memory was jogged a little and he remembered the agreement of almost two decades before. The fathers were mutually pleased to find that their sons had followed the fathers' footsteps. W. D. Taylor was Advertising Manager of The Columbian of Columbia University, and John B. Duell was editor of The Missourian of the University of Missouri.

W. D. Taylor reached Springfield yesterday to become the apprentice of his father's chum, and young Duell is expected soon in New York to learn what Mr. Taylor can teach him of the newspaper business here.

Mr. Taylor said last night that neither father had decided just how long the trade was to last, but that it had not yet been made final.

U. S. BAR ADMITS CHINESE.

Hua-Chuen Mei, First of Race to Practice in Federal Tribunal.

Hua-Chuen Mei, a Chinese, was admitted to the Federal Bar in this district yesterday and clerks of the court said they believed he was the first Chinese to gain this privilege. He already was entitled to practice before the State courts and Mr. Hua-Chuen said last night that he would be ready to take any case, civil or criminal, for members of his own race or for anybody else.

"I shall not specialize in work among my countrymen," said he, "though doubtless I shall be able to help them, since the poor Chinese frequently fall into the hands of shyster lawyers."

Mr. Hua-Chuen is twenty-seven years old and was born in San Francisco, his father being a wealthy merchant. He spent seven years of his childhood in China and was then sent to this city where he was educated in the public schools and entered Columbia in 1908. He was graduated in 1911 and two years later was graduated from the law school. Another year at the New York University Law School finished his schooling and he went with the firm of Wherry & Maygatt of 40 Wall Street. He resigned recently and is now going on an indefinite visit to China. On his return he will take up the practice of law here.

For eight years Mr. Hua-Chuen had lived with Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bacon, now of 457 West 123d Street who were friends of his parents and it was here that he told last night of his plans. He declined to talk at first and later explained that he feared he would be suspected of trying to advertise himself.

Mr. Hua-Chuen is a Phi Beta Kappa man and Secretary of the China Society of America. He said that in 1908 he won one of the prizes offered by THE NEW YORK TIMES in its New York City History Competition for essays based on a series of articles on the city by Thomas A. Janvier.

NO SCIENTIFIC BURGLAR.

Alleged Safe Opener Proved to be an All-Around Romancer.

A self-confessed thief who used the fictitious name of William F. Smith to save his family, as he told the police when arrested here early in June and held for the Pennsylvania authorities, has been exposed as a romancer as well. He regaled his captors with boastful accounts of his exploits as a "scientific burglar." He claimed to be able to master the combination of an ordinary safe by applying the senses of touch and hearing to the lock mechanism. It appears now that he has never opened any safe, except that of Mrs. George Richards, at Media, Penn., which he says he robbed while employed there as gardener. He got into that safe because it was not locked.

"He is a faker of the cheapest kind," said a detective, who had looked up Smith's stories, yesterday. "This fellow couldn't open a tin-box safe with a lock on it unless he had the combination and plenty of time to work at it. Oh, yes, indeed, safes are still useful and needed, and there are practically no safes the most skillful burglar or cracksman could open and reach the contents without drilling or dynamiting. No cracksman I have ever met has acquired the skill to open a safe without noise."

Smith told of studies at college, mentioning the name of one he had attended, where it was proven he had never been seen even on a visit. There was no truth in his statement that he had worked for a burglar alarm company where he said he learned the secrets of wiring and how to avoid them and to prevent an alarm when engaged in a burglary. Smith also said he had opened a safe at Police Headquarters in Inspector Faurot's office.

"That fellow didn't open my safe, for the simple reason that I know he could not do it if I permitted him to try," said the Inspector. "He couldn't open any kind of a safe."

New Line Direct to Archangel.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Caribbean and Southern Steamship Company of 17 Battery Place that a new direct line from New York to Archangel will be inaugurated on July 15 by the sailing of the new Norwegian freighter Skard. It will be a subsidiary line of the Caribbean and Southern Company called the New York-Russia Direct Line, and it will fly the Norwegian flag. The Skard was built at Bergen this year and is a modern cargo boat of 2,000 gross tonage. The next sailings will be July 25 and Aug. 10.

To-day

Brill Brothers

Half (½) Off Sale

Of the Entire Stock of

Smith Gray & Co.

Men's Clothing

One of the Greatest Sales New York Has Seen in Years

On Sale at These Four Stores This Morning

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, near Chambers Street
Union Square, 14th Street, near Broadway
47 Cortlandt Street, near Greenwich Street
125th Street, Corner Third Avenue — Open Evenings

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH

Bloomingdale's

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Coat Dresses, $4.95

A special purchase of coat dresses secured at a decided concession in price has just gone on sale at Bloomingdale's at $4.95.

Coat dresses have become very popular during the past two years, and this season we have sold hundreds of similar dresses at much higher prices.

They button down the front, being open all the way, and are very comfortable and easy to get into.

They are excellently tailored and for general utility purposes will be found very desirable. Made of natural linen, ramie linen, ratines and similar appropriate materials.

At this very unusual price it is fair to suppose that the supply will soon be exhausted, and an immediate selection is urged.

Second Floor.

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS

INDEPENDENCE DAY JULY 5th
LAKE HOPATCONG
$1 ALSO SUNDAY, JULY 4th AND EVERY SUNDAY
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00;
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.

MAUCH CHUNK
$1.50 INDEPENDENCE DAY, AND SUNDAY, JULY 4th
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.20; Lv. Liberty St. 8.30;
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.

HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

Athletic Equipment

for all sports — only the best—sold courteously always.

Quality—Service

Golf, Tennis, Baseball, &c.

ALEX. TAYLOR & CO. INC.

26 E. 42d St. Ph. 7077 Mur. Hill.

CELESTINS VICHY

Relieves DYSPEPSIA and HEARTBURN

Ask your Physician

WET CELLARS MADE DRY

FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7

Write for Catalogue
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

CALIFORNIA

Lackawanna Railroad

ROUND TRIP $94.30

Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 28th St., 42d St.

PASSING EVENTS PICTURED.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, printed by rotogravure process, presents a perfect pictorial representation of leading events. Illustrations of war actualities. 10c a copy by mail. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Trustees' Sales at GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY. "THE BIG STORE" 59TH ST. SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET. Meet me at the Fountain.

(By Order of the United States District Court)

50 Z.P.H. Green Trading Stamps FREE Today, *with purchase of $1 or More Present Coupon*

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more today, Friday, July 2.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. Times, 7-2-15. J. B. Greenhut Co. 58

Phenomenal Sale Today—For Men and Women

Over 10,000 Pairs of Perfect

"Walk-Over" High and Low Shoes

A Sale That Caps the Climax of Value-giving, Surplus Stocks, Discontinued Lines, Samples and Accumulations of One of America's Best Factories—"THE WALK-OVER"

$1.95 *For Women's $3.50 to $5.00 PERFECT "WALK-OVER" HIGH AND LOW SHOES*

$2.45 *For Men's $3.50 to $5.00 PERFECT "WALK-OVER" HIGH AND LOW SHOES*

A sale that is possible at Greenhut's and nowhere else. This is a "once-a-year sale" at The Big Store. We have carefully planned in such a manner that it should take place this year before "the Fourth" so that everybody may be supplied before the festival.

"WALK-OVER" SHOES need no introduction—no "boost." So we'll get right down to facts,—merely stating that HERE ARE THE BEST SHOES MADE IN AMERICA (price considered) FOR LESS THAN YOU CAN BUY THEM ANYWHERE.

THOUSANDS OF PAIRS OF THESE WORLD-FAMOUS SHOES IN THIS GREAT SALE TODAY. EVERY PAIR PERFECT.

Judging from previous sales of this character, it will be necessary for you to come as early as you can in the day. This for your own shopping comfort and to help us in the matter of prompt and adequate service.

For Women There Are:

All the newest styles in this season's footwear in Pumps, Colonials and Oxford Ties in plain and combination effects; also high shoes in button or lace. All styles heel, all wanted leathers. All sizes and widths—2½ to 7; AA to D.

For Men There Are:

High Shoes in Patent Leather, Gunmetal Calf and Tan Russia Calf. The Oxford Ties are in Tan Russia and Gunmetal Calf; the low shoes are all made in the new and popular flat English last, with cloth inlay. All sizes and widths—6 to 11; AA to D.

MAKE NO MISTAKE—THIS IS THE BIGGEST SHOE SALE WE HAVE HAD IN A TWELVE-MONTH. We shall have extra and competent salespeople to wait on you. You will make no mistake if you will supply your season's needs in footwear at this sale. Positively you cannot go wrong, and whatever you fancy in the way of a shoe is here, offered at a price that cannot be beaten.

No Mail, Phone or Approval Orders Filled.

Store will be open all day Tomorrow, July 3

Double Z.P.H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single Z.P.H. Stamps Thereafter

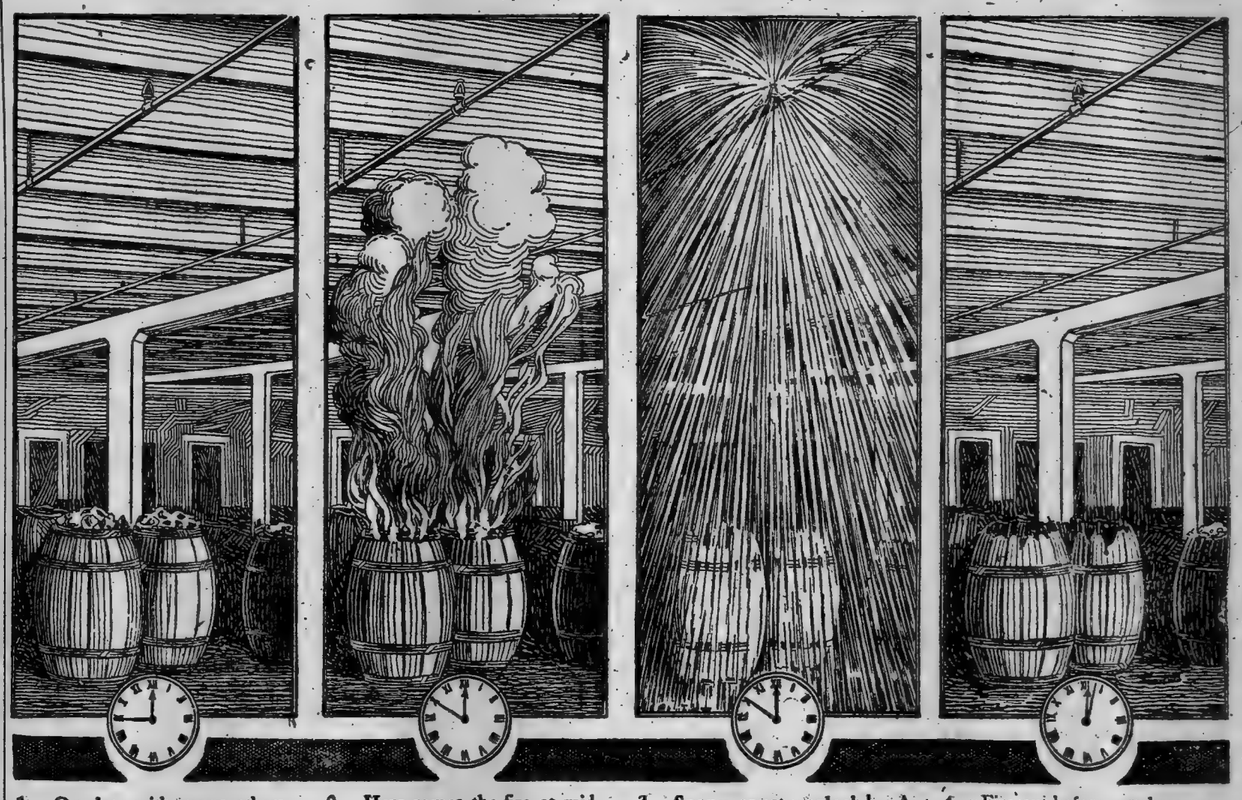

1. On duty with many others, waiting for a fire—waiting perhaps for thirty years, up in the dust and cobwebs near the ceiling.

2. Here comes the fire at midnight! The column of heat rises and at 155° the fusible strut in the nearest Grinnell softens and melts.

3. Snap—spurt—splash! A drenching downpour right on the heart of the fire and there only Alarm bell clanging in the distance.

4. Fire out before watchman arrives. Water turned off. No damage worth reporting. Next morning—business going on as usual.

Snap! — Spurt! — Splash! Here's a Grinnell in Action!

Fire *can't* start under a Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System without starting the sprinkler overhead. Just as sure as fire means ascending heat, the fusible strut in a Grinnell Sprinkler head will melt at 155° and release a drenching downpour of spray and ring the fire alarm.

And just as sure as water kills fire, a Grinnell System will extinguish or control a blaze before it gets half way started. Usually the fire is out before the watchman can get there in answer to the alarm. No wonder you can get insured for almost nothing if you have a Grinnell System overhead!

If you own and occupy your own building the saving in insurance pays for the System in from three to seven years. If you don't have Sprinklers you are paying for them anyway and not getting the protection.

The best sprinkler system is the Grinnell. Its price is a shade higher and it gets the price right along.

The Grinnell standard is higher than the Fire Underwriters require. We don't try to see how close we can skate to the line. We are not content with satisfying minimum regulations. We undertake to give infallible fire protection. We maintain the only research laboratories in the trade.

Grinnell Systems are strictly shop assembled. Field work is not good enough for sprinklers.

The Grinnell Sprinkler heads are self-tightening, with corrosion-proof annealed glass valves. Every detail is as perfect as a $6,000,000 organization can make it.

A hundred Grinnell engineers have the whole technique of sprinkler engineering at their finger tips. Grinnells, today, protect more property than all other systems put together.

Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler Head

The Sleepless Fire Watchman (In Action)

GRINNELL

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM

The Shop-assembled System

General Fire Extinguisher Co., New York Branch, No. 1 Liberty St.

UPSET!!

Try

Hercules WATER

the famous, tasteless Hungarian Water, a mild and certain purgative. At all druggists.

KISNER MENDELSON CO., AGENTS, N. Y.

TOUCHARD HELD AS THIEF.

Tennis Title Holder Said to Have Confessed Stealing Golf Balls.

According to an affidavit presented to Magistrate House in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday by Abercrombie & Fitch, 52 West Thirty-sixth Street, Gustav Fitzhugh Touchard, Jr., tennis titleholder, confessed the theft of twenty-four dozen golf balls, valued at $144, from the sporting firm, following his arrest by Headquarters detectives Wednesday afternoon. Touchard was manager of the stores golf department. The affidavit was signed for Abercrombie & Fitch by Frederick E. Hill, Treasurer of the company.

Touchard waived examination and was held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury. The bail was furnished by a surety company, and Touchard was released. He made no statement in court and refused to talk when he left the building.

It was said in court by representatives of Abercrombie & Fitch that all together more than $400 worth of golf balls had disappeared from the store. Mr. Hill refused to reveal what Touchard had told him further than was contained in the affidavit.

Detectives Devanney and McGann, who arrested Touchard, said that when he came out of his office Wednesday carrying a suit case they followed him to the sporting goods store of F. L. Slagenzer, 12 East Forty-sixth Street, where he disposed of the suit case. They said they went into the store after Touchard's departure and found the suit case contained twenty-four dozen golf balls. Touchard was arrested at his office.

Mr. Slagenzer yesterday denied he had bought the golf balls from Touchard. He said he had known Touchard for several years, first as a buyer for the sporting department of Wanamaker's, and later as a buyer for Abercrombie & Fitch. He said Touchard often visited his store on business, as he sold sporting goods to Abercrombie & Fitch. However, Mr. Slagenzer said he never sold any golf balls to Abercrombie & Fitch or bought any from them or Touchard. He said if the suit case was left in his store it was probably for an acquaintance of Touchard's.

CROCKER RELIEF SHIP READY

The Cluett Sails in Search of MacMillan on July 10.

The schooner George B. Cluett, chartered by the Crocker Land relief expedition to go in quest of Donald B. MacMillan and the members of his party in Greenland, is almost ready to set sail from North Sydney, Nova Scotia. Dr. Edmund Otis Hovey, Chairman of the Crocker Land Exploration Committee, and who has been actively interested in the work of the expedition, left yesterday for North Sydney.

"I expect to stop off at Portland," said Dr. Hovey yesterday, "and will go to see Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, at his request, and from him obtain the latest advices as to the trip to Greenland. Peary is at his home in South Harpswell, Eagle Island, Me., and has always been interested in the Crocker Land expedition. I will then proceed to Sydney, Nova Scotia, and will leave North Sydney on the George B. Cluett not later than July 10. We expect to bring back to New York in September the men of the MacMillan expedition and the collection gathered in Greenland for the American Museum of Natural History."

Donald B. MacMillan and the members of the Crocker Land expedition sailed from New York for Etah, Grenland, on the Diana on July 2, 1913. The Diana was later shipwrecked on the coast of Labrador, and the party continued its voyage northward on another ship. In the Macmillan party are Ensign Green, U. S. N.; W. Elmer Ekblaw, Dr. Harrison J. Hunt of Bowdoin College, Maine; Maurice C. Tanquary, Jerome Lee Allen, and Jonathan Small.

Troy Assistant City Counsel.

Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk appointed Andrew C. Troy yesterday Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the Bureau of Street Openings in Brooklyn to succeed Melville J. France, who resigned to become United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York. Mr. Troy, who lives at 180 Hewed Street, Brooklyn, is a graduate of Cornell University and the Columbia Law School. He is a former member of the Assembly and is an independent Democrat. The salary is $5,000 a year.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Don't Visit the California Expositions

Without a supply of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be Shaken into the Shoes, or dissolved in the foot-bath. The Standard Remedy for the feet for 25 years. It gives instant relief to tired, aching feet and prevents swollen, hot feet. One lady writes: "I enjoyed every minute of my stay at the Expositions, thanks to Allen's Foot-Ease in my shoes." Get it TO-DAY. Sold everywhere. For FREE trial package address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENT.

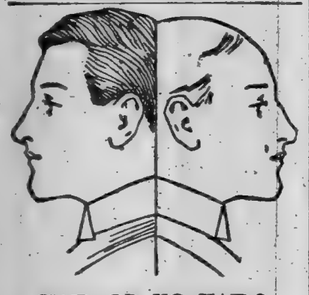

HAIR OR NO HAIR?

It is Certainly Up to You and Cuticura. Trial Free.

Hot shampoos with Cuticura Soap, followed by light dressings of Cuticura Ointment rubbed into the scalp skin tend to clear the scalp of dandruff, soothe itching and irritation and promote healthy hair-growing conditions. Nothing better, cleaner, purer, sweeter.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With full directions. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

SAYS JAS. W. DID NOT SIGN AS 'O. OSBORNE'

Handwriting Expert Scores a Point for Government in Trial of the Slades.

TANZER HEARING REHEARSED

Judge, Jury, and Audience Adjourn to Room Where Safford First Pointed Out J. W. Osborne.

As though rehearsing a movie play, the Government's witnesses in the Slade conspiracy trial yesterday demonstrated to the jury the exact movements they went through and the exact positions they stood in when events in question took place during the preliminary hearing of Rae Tanzer's $50,000 breach of promise suit against James W. Osborne.

The jury had the unusual opportunity of viewing the actual scene of the alleged crime while they listened to testimony, for, in order that the scene in which it is charged that Maxwell and David Slade, former counsel for Rae Tanzer, and Albert J. McCullough, their private detective, "tampered with witnesses" might be reproduced, the Government had Judge, jury, witnesses, and audience in the present trial transferred to the room in which Commissioner Houghton held the preliminary hearing.

Three witnesses who were in the courtroom during Commissioner Houghton's hearing and who appeared before the Grand Jury that indicted the Slades and McCullough for conspiracy to obstruct justice, were brought to the stand by the prosecution after the scene of the trial had been shifted, and during his testimony each of the witnesses left the stand and again went through the movements he went through at that hearing.

William M. Darling, the New Jersey printer and friend of Franklin D. Safford, who was convicted of perjury as a result of his testimony at the preliminary hearing, showed how he had entered the room with Safford and McCullough. That was before Safford, the clerk at the Kensington Hotel in Plainfield, N. J., where Rae Tanzer charged James W. Osborne had taken her under the assumed name of Oliver Osborne, had ever seen James W. Osborne in court.

Stand on Exact Spot.

Darling stood for a moment where he said he and his two companions had stood when they entered the room, at the right of the door, then moved up the aisle to the spot where he said they paused a moment, and then across to the other side of the aisle, where he said Safford spoke to William Kitchen, proprietor of the Kensington. Post Office Inspector Swain was called as a witness and walked into the aisle to show where he stood when, he said, he saw McCullough nudge Safford and point through the crowd toward James W. Osborne, who all testified was sitting just inside the railed-off section for counsel. Safford soon after said, on the witness stand, that he was able to identify James W. Osborne positvely as the man who had been at the Kensington with Rae Tanzer.

The contention of the defense is that it is customary for lawyers to point out a man in court or elsewhere and ask their witnesses if he is the man involved by the witness's story, and the defense holds that the burden of proof that the mental attitude of the present defendants was culpable is on the prosecution.

Darling said that after the hearing he went to the Slade office with Miss Tanzer and her sisters and heard David Slade say to Ruth Tanzer: "If this girl goes to jail it will be your fault. When you were on the stand, if you were not sure James W. Osborne was the man you should have said 'No,' and you should have said 'Yes' if he was." In this and other respects Darling proved as much a witness for the defense as the prosecution, and in cross-examining him Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defense, made him go over much ground not covered by the prosecution in its direct examination. He also testified that McCullough had said Safford was "half-stewed" at the time of the preliminary hearing, that Safford was afterward "sick," and that he registered at hotels afterward as "S. A. Ford," explaining that he had deserted his wife and didn't want her to find him.

Safford Was Not Sure.

Darling said the Slades paid him $19 and gave Safford $15 before and after the hearing. Darling also said Safford was not sure James W. was the man who registered as Oliver at the Kensington before he took the witness stand.

Post Office Inspector Mayhew was called to the stand and corroborated Swain's story to a large extent.

One witness was put on the stand before the scene of the trial shifted yesterday, and through his testimony the Government officials believed they established a vital point. He was William J. Kinsley, a handwriting expert, and on comparing a number of checks signed by James W. Osborne with the missives signed "Oliver Osborne," which have been produced in court, he declared that the handwriting was quite different. The signatures on the Kensington Hotel register were produced.

"In my opinion," said the witness, "the hand that wrote the checks signed James W. Osborne did not write the signatures on the hotel card. The handwriting is not the same."

Professor Kinsley admitted that he could not be positive that the man who wrote the Oliver Osborne love letters also signed the hotel register. He said that these letters were in a half effeminate hand, either the hand of an effeminate man or a masculine woman.

"That is, they were written by someone in the twilight zone?" inquired Mr. Littleton.

"Yes," laughed the authority on handwriting.

Mr. Littleton said he would not contend that James W. Osborne wrote the love letters sent to Rae Tanzer and a number of witnesses and signed "Oliver."

HOPE TO REORGANIZE GREENHUT AFFAIRS

Debtors and Creditors Confer in Effort to Find Common Basis for Action.

REVISED PLAN SUBMITTED

Another Meeting of Those Interested Expected Soon—Proposals Under Advisement.

Serious efforts were made yesterday by those interested to bring together the groups of creditors and debtors at odds over the question of reorganizing of the J. B. Greenhut Company. Counsel representing all factions met and discussed the situation for more than two hours in the afternoon before the three trustees of the bankrupt in the office of ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes, 32 Nassau Street, one of the trustees. The other two trustees are Alfred A. Cook and William A. Marble.

The others present were Cornelius W. Wickersham of counsel for the Monmouth Securities Company; Benjamin G. Paskus, counsel for Captain J. B. Greenhut and the J. B. Greenhut Company; Richard E. Dwight of counsel for the Creditors' Protective Committee; Saul S. Myers and Seldon Bacon, counsel for the Independent Creditors' Committee, and Frank M. Rosenberg, counsel for the trustees.

The meeting was held behind closed doors, and no announcement of its proceedings was made, but it was learned that no definite decision had been reached, although many present saw in the discussion some promise of an amicable and equitable settlement. It was understood after the meeting that Mr. Dwight, speaking for the Creditors' Protective Committee, submitted for consideration a revised reorganization plan, but that Mr. Myers and Mr. Bacon, in the name of the Independent Creditors' Committee, declined to accept the new proposal.

Mr. Myers then submitted, according to report, a plan for the distribution of the assets of the bankrupt store, which his clients were willing to accept with the members of the Creditors' Protective Committee. After this proposition had been discussed at some length, the representatives of the Protective Committee and of the Greenhut intrests announced that they would take it under advisement.

It is expected that there will be another conference within a few days, and a definite announcement may be made next Tuesday afternoon, when Referee Peter B. Olney is scheduled to preside at the further examination of Captain J. B. Greenhut. In the event that the creditors of the two committees and the Greenhut interests come to an agreement it is probable that the examination of Captain Greenhut will be brought to a sudden end, for its purpose at present is to enable counsel for the Independent Committee to prove, if they can, the justice of their claims and attacks upon the Greenhut interests.

There were many rumors about the plans discussed at the meeting yesterday afternoon, but the only fact that could be established was that the proposal of the independent creditors included a recognition by the Protective Committee and the Greenhut interests of the validity of the claims against the Greenhut family amounting to $2,408,000 which have been itemized by the independents as "uncollected assets" of the store. Whether the independents insisted upon a distribution of the assets favoring the merchandise creditors over the bondholders was not learned.

Before the conference with the trustees the Creditors' Protective Committee met for an hour in the office of its Chairman, Otto L. Dommerich of L. F. Dommerich & Co., 234 Fifth Avenue. This meeting was also secret, but it was reported that at it the plan later submitted by Mr. Dwight before the trustees was approved.

BURIED BY STEEL, DIRECTS RESCUE

Joseph Bick, an Ironworker, Escapes Unhurt After Two Tons Fall on Him.

HAD ONLY SOME RED WELTS

He Belittles the Affair and Objects to an Examination by the Amazed Physicians.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISON, N. J., July 1.—Joseph Bick, a boss ironworker, was standing by a flatcar today superintending the unloading of several tons of steel beams, each 25 feet long, for the new plant of the Crucible Steel Company here, when one of the beams became dislodged. The stakes which held the beams in the car had been removed, and the beam rolled off the side of the car, striking Bick and knocking him down.

Fifteen or twenty other beams rolled off after the first one, burying Bick under more than 4,000 pounds of steel. Telephone calls were sent at once to a hospital here and to Dr. A. A. Mulligan. Dr. Mulligan in his automobile and a hospital ambulance ran a race at high speed to the railroad yard, while all the laborers near the place of the accident were put to work lifting off the steel beams, each one weighing several hundred pounds.

After the top beams had been removed, the voice of Bick, who had been thought dead, was heard shouting up: "Easy, there! Easy, there! Now—one, two three!"

This formula he repeated two or three times, mixed with boss ironworker's English. Evidently Bick was not dead, but it was believed that many of his bones must be broken, and that he was probably raving. However, when the last beam was swung off his body, he jumped up and began spanking the dust from his overalls. The two physicians ran forward and started to examine him, but he waved them aside.

"I'm all right," he said. "It takes more than that to hurt an ironworker."

The physicians insisted on examining Bick, but could not find anything more than some temporary red welts, where the rails must have fallen in such a way as to form a sort of arch over him, so that only a small fraction of the two tons of steel was supported by his body.

Girl Killed by Motor Truck.

Lena Kravitz, 18 years old, of 26 Boerum Street, Williamsburg, died yesterday in St. Catharine's Hospital of injuries sustained Wednesday night at Boerum and Leonard Streets when she was run over by a motor delivery truck operated by Joseph Edwards of 393 Hinsdale Avenue. Edwards brought his machine to a stop, placed the child in it, and rushed her to the hospital. She had been terribly injured and did not again regain consciousness.

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GRANTS BECKER SHORT REPRIEVE

Continued from Page 1.

So far as is known, the mere application for review would not act as a stay of execution.

NEW COUNSEL NOT CHOSEN.

Becker's Family Still Conferring on Highest Court Action.

Martin T. Manton returned to this city late yesterday afternoon. He evaded reporters at the Grand Central Station and met his associate, John B. Johnston, at a hotel. Mr. Johnston said last night, when he was found at his home in Brooklyn, that Mr. Manton had gone right on to Philadelphia. His business there was not connected with the Becker case, Mr. Johnston asserted.

Mr. Johnston had no statement to make as to Becker's plans. He intimated, however, that no one had been selected as yet to make the appeal to the United States Courts. He would not affirm the report that W. Bourke Cockran, Mr. Manton's law partner, was the new counsel in the case. Mr. Cockran appeared in the Becker case at the beginning of the second trial and took a part in the proceedings brought a few weeks ago to have the Court of Appeals grant a reargument.

A friend of the Becker family said last night that no counsel had yet been selected, although Mrs. Becker and the condemned man's brothers, John and Jackson Becker, had conferred on that matter. It was said that the announcement of the new counsel might not be made for several days.

The report that Mr. Manton was to withdraw from the case was without foundation, a person who is in the confidence of Becker's lawyers said last night. He will co-operate with the new counsel in all further proceedings.

After the Court of Appeals denied Becker's application for a reargument, Mr. Manton announced that he probably would not bring the case to the United States Supreme Court, because he had failed to find any grounds upon which a plea of a violation of constitutional rights might be based. This attitude on his part was thought to be responsible for his determination to let some other person make the appeal.

Father Cashin, the Sing Sing chaplain, took to Becker the news of Governor Whitman's action, which was received at the prison shortly before 2 o'clock. Becker seemed pleased to learn that the Governor had granted him a two weeks' reprieve, but did not seem to be sure in the light of Governor Whitman's refusal to appoint a commission or to commute Becker's sentences, that the Governor's action was entirely favorable.

Mrs. Becker arrived at the prison after 5 o'clock, and remained there for more than two hours. She left Ossining at 8 o'clock, but had not returned to her home in the Bronx at 11:30 last night. She heard the news of the reprieve from her lawyers.

Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Taylor, who opposed both of Becker's appeals, did not consider Governor Whitman's action favorable to Becker, he said.

"It is just an act of kindness," he said. "It was done to give Becker a chance to prepare proceedings for the United States Courts if he wanted to do so. As far as an appeal to the United States Courts goes, there has been no suggestion whatever of any invasion of constitutional rights."

Former Assistant District Attorney Harford T. Marshall, who was Bridgie Webber's counsel before the first trial and who acted with Mr. Manton as Becker's counsel in the second trial, asserted yesterday that he would go to see Chief Justice Bartlett of the Court of Appeals about Becker's case.

"I cannot see that man die without telling what I know," he said. He intimated that there was no use in bringing the matter to the Governor's attention.

Mr. Marshall said that his intended visit to Chief Justice Bartlett waited upon Mr. Manton. The information which he will convey to the Chief Justice, it is understood, concerns things which he learned from Webber. He tried to tell the story at the second trial, but his testimony was ruled out.

OSBORNE MAKES FUTILE PLEA.

Governor Refuses to Reprieve David Dunn's Death Sentence.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 1.—Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing Prison came to Albany today to plead for the life of David Dunn, 20 years old, who is to be executed at Auburn Prison tomorrow morning. Dunn shot Hary Edwards, an express messenger, at Corning, on Feb. 22, 1914, and then when Edwards showed fight beat him to death with his revolver. The purpose of the attack was robbery, but Dunn was unable to open the safe.

The condemned is the youngest of eleven children, nearly all of whom have criminal records, it was shown when the Court of Appeals heard his appeal from conviction.

Warden Osborne wanted the Governor to reprieve Dunn until his sanity could be inquired into, and when the Governor said that he could not see his way clear to grant the request, Mr. Osborne showed great disappointment.

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A 1764	**Dixie.** (Emmett.) Peerless Quartette. Orchestra accompaniment. **Maryland, My Maryland.** (Randall.) Herbert Stuart, baritone. Orchestra accompaniment.	10-inch 65c.
A 1156	**"America"—Overture on National Airs,** Part 1. (Moses.) Prince's Band. **"America"—Overture on National Airs,** Part 2. (Moses.) Prince's Band.	10-inch 65c.
A 238	**Battle Hymn of the Republic.** (Julia Ward Howe.) George Alexander, baritone. **Old Folks at Home.** (Foster.) Henry Burr, tenor.	10-inch 65c.
A 1348	**Columbia the Gem of the Ocean.** (Shaw.) Columbia Stellar Quartette. **Medley of American War Songs.** (Arranged by Maurice Smith.) Prince's Band.	10-inch 65c.
A 1044	**We Take Our Hats Off to You, Mr. Wilson.** (Merrill.) Peerless Quartette. Orchestra accompaniment. **The A. O. E.'s of the U. S. A.** (Glogau.) Peerless Quartette. Orchestra accompaniment.	10-inch 65c.

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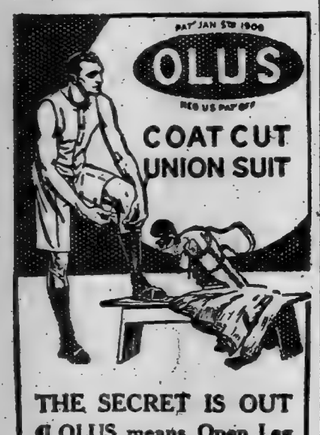

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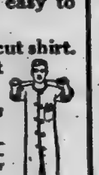

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Landing Under Fire

Great doors were cut in the sides of a ship. Then the liner, loaded with men under arms, with Maxims ready to sweep the beach, was run ashore on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Down the gangway dashed 200 Englishmen. Only a few survived to gain shelter. All the others were killed on the gangway by a tornado of Turkish rifle and Maxim fire. Disembarkation meant certain death.

The story is told by one who was there—in the June Number of

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GIANTS AND YANKEES CRUSHED IN DEFEAT—KAUFF DESERTS BROOKFEDS

DODGERS HAVE NO MERCY FOR GIANTS

They Drive the Ball All Over Ebbets's Lot and Win by Score of 9 to 2.

About the only thing that the Giants are doing in Brooklyn these days is keeping the Dodgers out of last place. As long as the New Yorks frolic as they have for the past few days, Brooklyn will never be in danger of going back into the cellar. Brooklyn garnered another game at Ebbets Field yesterday by a score of 9 to 2. The next thing Brooklyn knows, they will be ahead of those Giants in the league standing, and then there will be some shouting.

The Dodgers' rare old masterpiece Nap Rucker laughed aloud at the withering hand of age which was beckoning him into oblivion. Nap didn't have enough speed to make a dent in Otto Miller's big mitt, but he had a curve which outfaded Matty's fadeaway when it was doing the most fading. It had a bend like the little iron fence around Christy Columbus's statue up in the Circle. Yesterday Nap could have chucked that ball right around the corner of a brick building. After the game Rucker said that he didn't think it would be necessary for him to go back to his Georgia farm to plant potatoes yet awhile.

The Dodgers continued their ruthless bombardment of the Giants' pitchers, Jeff Tesreau taking his turn at being batted out of the game. In the third inning the Dodgers bruised Tesreau's pitching, so that no one could possibly recognize it after they were through. Four hits, a pass, and an error by Fletcher gave Brooklyn five runs in that round, which was more than enough to win. The Giants did manage to get a couple of runs, but that was because the Dodgers didn't press their objections very strong.

The grouch which Fred Snodgrass has been nursing for the past few days won him a hard seat on the bench in the second inning. Snodgrass loafed on his way to first base in that session, and permitted the Dodgers to make an easy double play. Just for that McGraw yanked Snodgrass out of the game. He whispered words in Snodgrass's ear, in fact, both ears, which the player could not possibly construe as a boost.

When Tesreau had been pounded out of the game, Rube Schauer and Ferdie Schupp took a chance to check the little Dodgers. When Schupp and Schauer intrude into the Giants' line-up it's almost always safe to calculate that the controversy is regarded as lost. Lew Wendell, who has the distinction of playing on the New York team even though he was born in New York City, also got into the game and made a couple of hits. If there are any other people in New York who can hit, they would look pretty sweet on the team just about now.

The Giants got a run in the first inning, and for a while they were actually in the lead. Snodgrass got a single and went to third on Doyle's safe rap to centre. Fletcher rolled to O'Mara, who tossed to second to force Doyle, but Cutshaw missed the bag and Snodgrass scored.

Up go this point the Dodgers were evidently joshing. In the third inning they quit fooling and settled down on the job. Otto Miller started the round with a single, and the Dodgers batted all the way around. Miller had a big day with his stick and hammered out a triple, a two-bagger, and a single. He scored a couple of times, and also did a little catching for Nap Rucker.

A flock of two hits and a rash double steal gave the Dodgers two more in the fifth. Old Man Rucker was feeling so kittenish yesterday that he also made a couple of hits and drove in Miller twice. Rucker is said to be a very old man, but yesterday he didn't look a day over 60. The second Giant run was scored in the eighth inning—but perhaps you are not interested in it. Anyway, Doyle singled, got second after Wheat caught Fletcher's fly, and took third on an out. He scored on Merkle's single. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	5	1	1	3	0	S'grass, cf	2	1	1	1	0
O'Mara, ss	5	1	2	3	3	M'rray, cf	3	0	0	0	0
D'bert, 1b	5	1	2	8	0	Burns, lf	5	0	2	1	0
Wheat, lf	3	1	0	4	0	Fletch'r, ss	4	0	1	2	5
C'sh'w, 2b	4	2	1	6	3	F'cher, ss	4	1	0	3	4
Stengel, rf	4	0	1	0	0	R'tson, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Getz, 3b	3	1	2	1	1	M'rkle, 1b	4	0	2	10	0
Miller, c	4	2	3	7	0	Hebert, 3b	4	0	0	2	2
Rucker, p	4	0	2	0	3	Meyers, c	2	0	1	2	1
						W'ndell, c	2	0	2	1	2
						Tesreau, p	1	0	0	1	2
						Sch'uer, p	1	0	0	0	1
						Schupp, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Snod'ss	1	0	0	0	0
						†Smith	1	0	1	0	0
Total	37	9	14	27	11	Total	37	2	12	24	16

*Batted for Schauer in seventh inning.
†Batted for Schupp in ninth inning.
Errors—Burns, Fletcher.

New York ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Brooklyn ..... 3 0 0 1 2 0 1 2 x—9

Two-base hits—Getz, Burns. Three-base hit—Miller. Stolen bases—Cutshaw, Getz. Earned runs—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 8. Sacrifice hit—Robertson. Double play—O'Mara, Cutshaw, and Daubert. Left on bases—New York, 10; Brooklyn, 7. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 1; off Schauer, 1; off Schupp, 1; off Rucker, 1. Hits—Off Tesreau, 6 in three innings; off Schauer, 6 in three innings; off Schupp, 2 in two innings. Struck out—By Schupp, 1; by Rucker, 1. Wild pitches—Rucker, Schauer. Passed ball—Meyers. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Mamaux Blanks Cubs.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Pitcher Mamaux of Pittsburgh shut out Chicago, 4 to 0, today by holding the locals to four scattered hits. Pittsburgh's long hits, daring base running, and some erratic fielding by the locals gave the visitors their runs. Mamaux pitched a great game and got good support in the pinches, especially from Wagner, Viox, and Hinchman. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	5	1	1	2	0	Good, rf	4	0	0	3	1
Coll's, cf	5	0	3	2	0	Fisher, ss	4	0	1	2	5
Baird, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	Sch'te, lf	4	0	1	2	0
H'ch'n, rf	4	1	1	2	0	Zim'n, 2b	4	0	1	2	4
Wag'r, ss	4	0	0	3	4	Saier, 1b	2	0	0	12	1
Viox, 2b	3	1	2	1	4	Will's, cf	3	0	0	0	0
John'n, 1b	3	0	1	12	1	Phel'n, 3b	3	0	0	2	2
Gib'n, c	4	1	1	4	1	Archer, c	3	0	1	4	0
Mam'x, p	4	0	0	0	3	Vaughn, p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	36	4	10	27	13	Total	29	0	4	27	14

Errors—Wagner, Viox, Fisher, Vaughn, 2.

Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hit—Hinchman. Three-base hits—Gibson, Viox. Stolen bases—Fisher, Viox, Johnston, Collins, Baird. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 2. Sacrifice hits—Vaughn, Baird, Johnston. Double plays—Fisher to Baird, Viox to Wagner to Johnston. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 3. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 1; off Vaughn, 1. Struck out—By Vaughn, 3; by Mamaux, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes.

Mayer Marries, Then Wins Game.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Erskine Mayer, who was married last night, spent the first day of his honeymoon taking the scalp of the Boston Braves for Philadelphia, 2 to 1, as a trophy for his bride, who was seated in the grandstand. Mayer had a battle with Ragan, and three times got out of trouble with the bases filled. Cravath brought the battle to a close by hitting a home run into the bleachers in the ninth inning, with no one out. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	4	1	1	1	2	Gilbert, rf	4	0	1	1	0
B'croft, ss	4	0	1	2	4	Evers, 2b	3	0	1	0	2
Whit'd, cf	3	0	1	1	0	Moran, cf	3	0	0	2	0
C'vath, rf	3	1	2	2	0	Smith, 3b	3	1	1	3	2
Becker, lf	2	0	0	2	0	Sch'dt, 1b	4	0	2	11	0
N'hoff, 2b	3	0	0	1	1	Magee, lf	3	0	0	4	0
Lud'us, 1b	3	0	1	7	0	M'ville, ss	4	0	1	3	3
Killifer, c	3	0	0	11	2	Gowdy, c	3	0	0	0	2
Mayer, p	3	0	2	0	2	Ragan, p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	28	2	8	27	11	Total	30	1	7	24	10

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hit—Cravath. Home runs—Smith, Cravath. Stolen bases—Bancroft. Earned runs—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hit—Whitted. Sacrifice fly—Cravath. Double plays—Bancroft, Niehoff, and Luderus. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 1; off Mayer, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Mayer, (Moran, Magee.) Struck out—By Mayer, 9; Ragan—Mayer. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Griner's Wildness Lost Game.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 1.—With the score tied in the ninth inning, Griner hit Killifer, who later went to second on Groh's sacrifice, took third on Clark's out, and scored on Griffith's single, Cincinnati winning the game 5 to 4. Errors in the earlier part of the game helped Cincinnati in scoring its runs. Griner pitched good ball, while Benton was hit hard. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf	2	2	1	2	0	Butler, ss	5	1	1	1	1
Tw'bly, cf	1	0	0	1	0	Bigbee, 2b	4	0	1	3	1
M'witz, lb	4	0	1	11	0	B'acher, lf	4	1	1	0	1
Herzog, ss	4	0	0	0	4	Miller, 1b	4	1	1	10	0
Killifer, lf	3	1	1	3	0	Wilson, rf	3	0	3	4	1
Groh, 3b	3	0	0	2	2	Long, cf	3	0	1	5	0
Clark, c	4	0	1	4	0	Betzel, 3b	4	0	0	1	3
G'ffith, rf	3	1	1	3	0	Snyder, c	3	1	2	2	1
Olson, 2b	3	1	2	2	2	Griner, p	4	0	1	0	2
Benton, p	2	0	0	0	4						
Tonley, p	0	0	0	0	0	Total	34	4	11	*26	12
†Wilgus	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	30	5	7	27	10						

*Two out when winning run scored.
†Batted for Benton in eighth inning.
Errors—Butler, Long, Snyder.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	—5
St. Louis	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	—4

Two-base hit—Wilson. Three-base hit—Leach. Stolen bases—Leach, Olson, Twombley. Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Sacrifice hits—Wilson, Long, Groh. Double plays—Wilson to Snyder; Benton, Clark to Groh. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Cincinnati, 3. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Base on balls—Off Griner, 2; off Benton, 2. Hits—Off Benton, eleven in 8 innings; off Toney, none in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Griner, (Killifer). Struck out—By Griner, 1; by Benton, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Orth. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes.

James's Muff of Pop Fly Costly.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 1.—Five runs scored in the third inning of today's game gave Cleveland thte first game of the series 5 to 2. O'Neill and Southworth scored when James dropped Chapman's pop fly and threw wild to Severeid. Chapman scored, as did Jackson and Graney on Smith's triple to centre. Pratt's hitting saved the locals from a shutout. His triple in the first scored Austin and his double in the eighth scored Shotton. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'hw'h, cf	3	1	1	1	0	Shot'n, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Ham'd, 2b	3	0	0	3	3	Austin, 3b	4	1	1	3	2
Chap'n, ss	4	1	0	3	4	Sisler, 1b	4	0	2	8	0
Jack'n, 1b	4	1	1	12	0	Pratt, 2b	4	0	2	0	2
Graney, lf	3	1	0	0	0	C.W'r, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Smith, rf	4	0	1	3	0	E.W'r, rf	4	0	0	2	0
W'gs, 3b	4	0	0	0	3	Lavan, ss	4	0	1	2	0
O'Neill, c	4	1	2	5	0	Seve'd, c	3	0	1	6	1
Morton, p	4	0	0	0	2	James, p	1	0	0	0	4
						†Ruel	1	0	0	0	0
						Perr'n, c	1	0	0	1	0
						Koob, p	0	0	0	0	1
						‡Leary	1	0	0	0	0
						§Schm'dt	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	5	27	14	Total	35	2	9	*26	10

*Batted for James in fifth inning.
†Batted for Perryman in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Koob in ninth inning.
§Wambsganss out, hit by batted ball.
Errors — Wambsganss, O'Neill, Austin, Pratt, James.

Cleveland	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Pratt. Three-base hits—Pratt, Smith. Stolen bases—Chapman, Jackson. Sacrifice hit—Hammond. Double play—Hammond, Chapman, and Jackson. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 2; off James, 2. Hits—Off James, 4 in 5 innings; off Perryman, none in 2 innings; off Koob, 1 in 2 inigs. Struck out—By Morte, 4; by James, 2. Wild pitch—Morton. Passed ball—Severeid. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

American Association.

At St. Paul—Milwaukee, 1; St. Paul, 0.
At Minneapolis—Kansas City, 7; Minneapolis, 1.
At Indianapolis—Louisville, 11; Indianapolis, 5.
Cleveland at Columbus, postponed; rain.

New York State League.

At Elmira—Elmira, 5; Binghamton, 0.
At Scranton—Wilkes-Barre, 4; Scranton, 3.
At Albany at Troy, postponed; rain.
Utica at Syracuse, postponed; wet grounds.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3:30 P. M.—N. Y. Americans vs. Washington. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 5; New York, 3.
Philadelphia at Boston—Rain.
Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 5; Detroit, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 9; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 1.
Pittsburgh, 4; Chicago, 0.
Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City, 6; Brooklyn, 2.
Kansas City, 6; Brooklyn, 3.
Buffalo, 4; St. Louis, 1.
St. Louis, 13; Buffalo, 0.
Chicago, 3; Newark, 2.
(Twelve innings.)
Baltimore, 6; Pittsburgh, 0.
Pittsburgh, 13; Baltimore, 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 9; Toronto, 7.
Toronto, 4; Buffalo, 3.
Rochester, 7; Montreal, 3.
Montreal, 3; Rochester, 2.
Newark, 9; Richmond, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	46	21	.687
Boston	36	23	.610
Detroit	39	27	.591
Washington	31	28	.525
New York	33	31	.516
Cleveland	23	39	.371
St. Louis	22	41	.349
Philadelphia	22	42	.344

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	38	26	.674
Philadelphia	35	27	.560
Pittsburgh	32	28	.533
St. Louis	35	32	.522
Boston	29	34	.460
New York	26	31	.456
Brooklyn	28	34	.451
Cincinnati	26	32	.448

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Kansas City	42	26	.618
St. Louis	38	26	.593
Chicago	35	30	.559
Pittsburgh	36	29	.554
Newark	33	34	.493
Brooklyn	30	38	.441
Baltimore	25	40	.385
Buffalo	25	44	.362

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	31	22	.585
Buffalo	29	22	.569
Montreal	33	27	.550
Richmond	29	29	.500
Newark	25	26	.490
Toronto	28	31	.475
Rochester	26	29	.473
Jersey City	30	35	.364

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Chicago at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Newark.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Montreal.
Buffalo at Toronto.

GALLIA'S PITCHING DEFEATS YANKEES

Fisher Unable to Hold Washington Invaders, Who Win by Score of 5 to 3.

The Yankees backed out of the first division spotlight yesterday, urged by the insistant demands of the Senators and particularly that one member of the organization who goes by the name of Bert Gallia. Bert may not on all occasions have a really justifiable claim to the title of a baseball genius, but yesterday he paced along the same trail that Walter Johnson has worn smooth for years. Yankee ambition tottered and fell before his cunning and when the second day's program between the Washingtonians and the Yankees had been finished at the Polo Grounds, Wild Bill Donovan's team had accumulated the small side of a score that was 5 to 3.

It was a hot day under Coogan's bluff and perhaps that is the reason the game was a bit sluggish at times. Neither team showed what the baseball fan would call "snappy play." Nick Altrock, aside from Gallia, was the only one who took the trouble to interest the crowd. He played the comedy stuff with his old-time proficiency and in consequence the spectators were in good humor.

The Yanks made a great rally in the ninth, but as has been the case on many other occasions, they didn't bring it along soon enough. It happened when Roy Hartzell gratified his craving for the daily home run and it just duplicated the conditions under which the hit was made in Tuesday's game. Doc Cook accepted a pass to first and then Hartzell sailed the ball into the right field grandstand for a homer. As there was no one out the prospect for another pair to tie the game was not altogether dim. However, listen to the tale of disaster! Dan Boone lifted one into Connolly's waiting glove. Birdie Cree, batting for Sweeney, lifted another to him, and Daley, batting for McHale, selected the same man to receive his weak effort and the game ended right there.

The real opportunity for the Yankees came in the second inning and all the possibilities turned on High, who fizzled by striking out. Doc Cook led off by singling to left and infield outs by Hartzell and Boone advanced him to third. Sweeney walked and stole second and Fisher also walked. Of course the stage was set for High to play the sensational act by repeating his double of the first inning. But High fanned—called out to be exact—for he never made a pass at the sphere.

Ray Fisher started pitching for the Yankees and lasted for five innings, which was just about three innings too long. Marty McHale succeeded him and if Marty had been given a chance to break into the game in the third inning the Senators might now be holding the small end of the score. Three hits were made from his delivery, as compared with eight from Fisher.

The Yankees opened the game like real champions. High cracked a double through Foster, went to third on Peckinpaugh's infield out, and scored when Maisel tapped one to Foster and was thrown out at first.

With the Senators there was the steady accumulation of runs one at a time. In the second Milan shot one past Foster that also evaded Boone, who was backing him up. Gandil dropped a Texas League hit over short that advanced Milan to third. On Neff's infield out he scored. In the third Gallia scored after he had doubled past Maisel and advanced around the circuit by Connolly's single and Foster's force out. A ball pitched against his ribs gave Gandil a base in the fourth and a sacrifice and a Texas League hit over short brought him home. The next inning found Milan again the run bearer. He was safe when the play went to get Shanks between third and home, and took second while his teammate was being run down. Gandil's double to right brought him to the plate. Milan also scored the last run in the eighth when he doubled to right, was advanced by Gandil's sacrifice, and walked leisurely in on Henry's triple to right. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Con'ly, rf	4	0	1	5	0	High, cf	4	1	2	0	0
Foster, 3b	4	0	1	1	3	Peck, ss	3	0	1	1	4
Shanks, lf	4	0	0	0	0	Maisel, 3b	4	0	1	0	3
Milan, cf	4	3	2	2	0	Pipp, 1b	4	0	0	15	0
Gandil, 1b	4	1	2	9	0	Cook, c	3	0	0	5	2
Neff, 2b	3	0	0	2	1	H'zell, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Henry, c	4	0	3	5	1	Boone, 2b	4	0	0	7	8
McB'de, ss	4	0	0	2	2	Sw'ney, c	2	0	0	1	2
Gallia, p	4	1	2	1	5	Fisher, p	0	0	0	1	4
						Cree	1	0	0	0	0
						McHale, p	1	0	0	0	3
						†Daley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	11	27	12	Total	32	3	5	27	24

*Batted for Fisher in fifth inning.
†Batted for Sweeney in ninth inning.
‡Batted for McHale in ninth inning.
Errors—Neff, Maisel.

Washington	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3

Two-base hits—High, Gallia, Gandil, Milan. Three-base hit—Henry. Home run—Hartzell. Sacrifice hits—Peckinpaugh, Neff, Gandil. Stolen bases—Sweaney, Foster, Shanks. Double play—Boone and Pipp. Earned runs—New York, 2; Washington, 3. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 3; off Gallia, 3; off McHale, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Washington, 7. Hit by pitcher—By Fisher (Gandil). Hits—Off Fisher, 3 in 5 innings; off McHale, 3 in 4 innings. Struck out—By Fisher, 1; by Gallia, 5. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Scott Outpitches Coveleskie.

DETROIT, July 1.—Scott outpitched Coveleskie today and Chicago defeated Detroit 5 to 3. In six of the nine innings the Tigers were retired one, two, three, and Cobb, who singled in the ninth with two out, was the only man left on base. Bush's error was responsible for one Chicago tally, but the White Sox batted in enough to win. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf	4	0	0	4	0	Vitt, 3b	4	1	2	1	1
Weav'r, ss	4	1	0	2	2	Kav'h, 2b	4	1	1	2	3
E. C'll's, 2b	3	1	1	1	2	Cobb, cf	3	0	1	4	1
F'rn'r, 1b	3	0	0	8	0	Crawf'd, rf	4	0	0	0	1
J. C'll's, rf	4	1	2	1	0	Veach, lf	3	0	1	2	0
Roth, lf	4	2	2	3	0	Burns, 1b	3	0	0	14	0
Schalk, c	4	0	2	7	0	Bush, ss	3	1	1	0	5
Bl'kb'n, 3b	2	0	0	1	1	Stanage, c	3	0	0	3	1
Scott, p	4	0	0	0	2	McKee, c	0	0	0	1	0
						Cov'le, p	2	0	0	0	4
						Dauss, p	1	0	0	0	2
						*Dubuc	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	5	7	27	7	Total	29	3	4	27	13

*Batted for Stanage in eighth inning.
Errors—Bush (2.)

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	—5
Detroit	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit — Roth. Three-base hits — Kavanagh, Bush. Stolen base — Felsch. Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Detroit, 3. Sacrifice hit — E. Collins. Sacrifice fly — Cobb. Double play—Weaver, Collins, and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Detroit, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 4; off Dauss, 1; off Scott, 1. Hits—Off Coveleskie, 5 in 6 innings; off Dauss, 2 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 2; by Dauss, 1; by Scott, 6. Wild pitch—Coveleskie. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpes — Messrs. Connolly and Wallace.

New England League.

All games postponed; rain.

Colonial League.

All games postponed; rain.

Southern Association.

At Birmingham—Birmingham, 5; Atlanta, 2.
At Mobile—Mobile, 7; New Orleans, 5.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 3; Nashville, 2.
Memphis at Chattanooga, postponed; rain.

BROOKFEDS LOSE TWICE.

Ward's Team Plays Indifferently and Kansas City Wins Easily.

The Brooklyn Federal League camp was all excited yesterday over the desertion of Benny Kauff, and the team dropped two games to the Kansas City Feds, the first 6 to 2 and the second 6 to 3. Brooklyn was entirely devoid of hustling spirit, and because of their listless playing the Westerners did not have to extend themselves. In the first game Henning held the Ward outfit to three hits, one of which was a homer by Griggs. Jim Bluejacket was on the firing line for Brooklyn and Kansas City touched up his delivery for nine safeties. Smith at third base covered lots of territory and pulled down six difficult chances.

In the second game the Kansas City batsmen started right after Don Marion, who was doing the pitching for Brooklyn, and in the second inning rolled up four runs, but when it seemed that Don was about to be knocked out of the box, Umpire Brennan jumped into the limelight and banished Don from the diamond for protesting decisions on strikes and balls.

Main, who pitched for Kansas City, held the Brooklyn batsmen at bay in the second game, and although he issued a pass and allowed three singles in the second inning, Magee's men could only push one tally across the plate. They added another in the ninth when Griggs doubled and scored on Smith's sacrifice fly. Kansas City did not have to try very hard, but with seven free passes and as many safe hits they scored six runs. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ch'b'e, cf	5	1	3	2	0	C'per, lf	3	2	1	1	0
Haw's, ss	4	1	1	1	1	Holt, ss	4	0	1	1	2
Stov'l, 1b	4	0	0	12	0	Lafite, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Per'g, 2b	4	0	2	5	3	Griggs, 1b	4	1	1	13	2
Shaw, lf	3	1	0	4	0	And'n, cf	3	0	0	1	0
B'd'y, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	Smith, 3b	3	0	0	1	5
Gilm'e, rf	3	2	1	2

TREANOR WINS SCHOOLBOYS' TENNIS—WEINERT DEFEATS SMITH

TWO SURPRISES IN TENNIS TITLE PLAY

Goldman Defeats Chambers and Dionne Wins from Graves in Long Island Championship.

M. Goldman and G. A. L. Dionne reached the round before the semi-final in the Long Island men's singles tennis championship tournament yesterday on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club at Brooklyn. Both victories were in the nature of reversals of form. Goldman eliminated Charles Chambers at 1—6, 9—7, 6—2, and the former captain of the West Side Tennis Club defeated Louis Graves at 7—5, 2—6, 6—3. Both matches were productive of good tennis and were watched by a big gallery.

The defeat of Chambers was the biggest upset of the tournament. The veteran won the first set, 6—4, and led in the second at 5—3, and within a point of the match, when Goldman rallied and brought the game to deuce. He won the game and carried the score to 5—all. From this point he succeeded in mastering his opponent's chop stroke, and equalized the sets with the score of 9—7. Goldman used forcing tactics in the final set, and easily captured the match, Chambers winning but two games in the set.

Opposed to one of the most scientific court generals, Louis Graves met his master. Dionne did not vary from his usual style of gradually wearing down his opponent until the latter was enticed out of position only to be passed by clever shots. The contest was marked by long rallies, principally from the back court. Graves made a number of well executed placement shots, but the unvarying steadiness of Dionne forced him to defeat.

Frederick G. Anderson, last year's champion, and his son, Frederick C. Anderson, were defeated in the third round of the doubles by J. W. Anderson and E. Oelsner, after three hard-fought sets at 4—6, 6—1, 6—4. E. H. Henderson and J. W. Mesereau, the University Heights cracks, proved easy victims for Ralph Baggs and J. Halsey Wood in the same round. The latter pair played a strong combination game, and won in straight sets. The summary:

Long Island Championship, Men's Singles.—Fifth Round—M. Goldman defeated Charles Chambers, 3d, 1—6, 9—7, 6—3; G. A. L. Dionne defeated Louis Graves, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Swain and Burr defeated Dr. Waite and partner by default; Oelsner and J. W. Anderson defeated Arthur Cragin and partner by default.

Second Round—Chambers and Reiner defeated Steinacher and partner by default; Edmonds and Price defeated Graham and partner by default; Colwell and Chapman defeated Swain and Burr, 6—1, 9—7; Boggs and Allen defeated Ostendorf and Hunter by default; Baggs and Wood defeated Goldman and Burrows, 6—3, 6—3; Henderson and Mesereau defeated Gutwillig and partner by default.

Third Round—Baggs and Wood defeated Henderson and Mesereau, 6—3, 6—3; J. W. Anderson and Oelsner defeated Frederick G. Anderson and Frederick C. Anderson, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Men's Singles, Consolation.—First Round—E. E. Thomas defeated G. B. Regram by default.

Second Round—G. C. Burrows defeated K. Thompson by default; Lieutenant W. S. Anderson defeated L. F. Baker, 6—3, 6—2, 7—5; R. E. Gatcomb defeated C. J. Ranney, 8—1, 6—4; L. P. Moore defeated W. G. Young, 6—2, 6—2; Dr. H. K. Bell defeated R. N. Beach, 6—2, 9—7; S. J. Quinn defeated Dr. W. D. Price, 6—1, 8—6; A. Copeland defeated R. H. Bogny by default; W. Swain defeated G. Donaldson by default; J. T. Allen defeated E. M. Behar, 6—1, 6—3.

Third Round—G. C. Burrows defeated Lieutenant W. S. Anderson, 6—2, 6—4; L. P. Moore defeated R. E. Gatcomb, 6—3, 6—1; J. T. Allen defeated Harold Swain, 6—2, 6—4.

TENNIS AT GLEN COVE.

Many Leading Metropolitan Players Compete in Nassau C. C. Tourney.

Many of the leading metropolitan lawn tennis players accepted the invitation of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove, and yesterday competed in the first round of the tournament, the feature of which was the match between C. C. Pell and Cedric Major. The contest was long drawn out and ended in favor of Pell by the score of 4—6, 7—5, 6—2. Major captured the first set, and appeared to hold the second with little apparent effort, when Pell rallied, and after taking the second set at deuce he added the third to his score with little apparent effort.

Fred C. Inman came on from Pittsburgh, where he competed in the Clay Court championship. He scored an easy victory over H. W. Warner, at 6—1, 6—2. Leonard Beekman, the former intercollastic champion, defeated G. C. Caner of Boston, at 8—3, 0—7, Alrick H. Man, Jr., the former Yale star, found unexpected opposition from Harry F. Parker of the West Side Club, and won a hard three-set match after losing the second set at love. Theodore R. Pell eliminated Frederick C. Baggs in straight sets. The summary:

Nassau Country Club Men's Invitation Singles.—First Round—C. C. Pell defeated Cedric Major, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2; Walter Merrill Hall defeated S. Millett, 6—1, 6—3; Hugh Tallant defeated Henry C. Martin, 6—3, 6—3; Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Harold Throckmorton by default; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen defeated Walter L. Pate by default; Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated Harry F. Parker, 3—6, 6—0, 7—5; S. Howard Voshell defeated David Duncan, 6—3, 6—1; Fred C. Inman defeated H. W. Warner, 6—1, 6—2; 6—3; Leonard Beekman defeated G. C. Caner, 6—3, 9—7; Theodore R. Pell defeated Frederick C. Baggs, 6—4, 6—1.

Winners in Night Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

RAHWAY, N. J., July 1.—Rain prevented the outdoor tennis scheduled for last night in the night tournament of the Elderan Outing Club. Tonight Copeland and Campbell defeated Brown and Meyers, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2. E. Randall and B. Throckmorton defeated Nelson and Whitney, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

Shawkey Balks at the Yankees.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 1.—Pitcher Bob Shawkey, until recently of the Philadelphia Athletics, may wear a Buffalo (Federal League) uniform in a few days. Shawkey, who has been ordered to report to the New York Americans, has refused to play with that team. He resents being shifted from team to team. Shawkey is now at his home at Sheffield, Penn. From there last night he said over the telephone that the Buffalo Club had made him a good offer, which is now under consideration. President W. H. Robertson, when questioned regarding the deal, would neither affirm nor deny the report that any such deal was under way.

Disbrow and Hearne Favorites.

Louis Disbrow and Eddie Hearne are favorites for the automobile race meet to be held at the Brighton Beach race track Monday afternoon and evening. These two are being freely picked to fight it out for the 300-mile sweepstakes to be run Monday night with ten other drivers in the race to be selected after the preliminary trials.

In order to keep up the tone of the races only the fastest cars will be allowed to participate in the finals of the big event, and for the 100-mile race no car unable to do a mile in fifty-seven seconds on a circular track will be allowed to start. This precaution will be taken to guard against accidents and also to eliminate any drones should there be any.

O'Brien Western League Umpire.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Joseph O'Brien, formerly umpire in the American Association, has been signed as umpire by the Western League, President O'Neill announced today. He will report for duty at St. Joseph tomorrow.

CLAY COURT TENNIS FINAL.

R. Norris Williams Will Play George M. Church for Title Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 1.—The officials of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association made strenuous efforts to put the courts in condition for the clay court tennis championships today, pouring benzine over the ground and then setting fire to it. This was the means of getting a couple of courts ready early in the day, and several more by noon, so that the men's singles were narrowed down to the final, which will take place tomorrow afternoon between R. Norris Williams and George M. Church.

These two players have shown good form during their last two matches and had to stretch to get through the semi-finals today. Church had for his opponent W. M. Washburn of the West Side Tennis Club, New York, and it resulted in the Princeton star coming off victorious in three straight sets, 7—5, 7—5, 6—2. Church won only one game out of the first four in the first set, but soon got into his stride and won out by scoring 41 points to Washburn's 33 in the 7—5 score. In the second set Church again started badly, but won the last five games and the set. The points in this set were 37 to 33. The third set was easier for Church, who won 6—2, scoring 33 to Washburn's 22 points.

Immediately following this match came the semi-final between N. W. Niles of Boston and R. Norris Williams. In the first set, which went to Williams, the fifth game went to a score of 11 to 9 before a decision was reached. The Harvard star won the set 6—4, with 46 points to his credit as against 41 for Niles. The other two sets also went to Williams, 6—4, 6—2, the points being respectively 45 and 31 for the winner and 41 and 21 for the loser.

In the women's singles the second round has been finished, and two matches of the four in the third were played today. Miss Buda Stephens, the Ohio girl, was expected to go to the semi-finals, but she was eliminated in the third round by Mrs. W. G. Wightman of Boston, who is playing her usually careful game, and will likely be seen in the final. Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the Norwegian girl, had it easy with two local girls in the second and third rounds. It looks like a contest between her and Mrs. Wightman for first honors in this event, although Miss Clare Cassel of New York is to be taken into account. The latter qualified for the third round today, and will be the opponent of Miss Myrtle McAteer, the former local champion, tomorrow.

Progress was made in the men's doubles, the preliminaries and first round being finished and several games of the twelve in the second round were contested. Morgan and Curtis, Johnson and Niles, Williams and Washburn and Church and Mathey, Eastern men, all qualified for the third round.

TENNIS TITLE FOR TREANOR.

West Virginia Youngster Captures First Staten Island Junior Honors.

Paul Treanor, the West Virginia interscholastic tennis champion, won the first junior championship of Staten Island yesterday on the courts of the Clifton Tennis Club at Arochar, S. I., defeating Gordon Gildersleeve three sets to one at 6—2, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4. The contest closed the tournament, which was very successful, and brought out some excellent tennis. It was the second of the local junior championships, which are designed to develop young players.

A number of the youngsters who took part in the high schools championships showed good form during the tournament, but the final match for the title was the best of the series. Although Treanor won three sets to one, the match was much closer than the score would indicate. Treanor scored 113 points, while his opponent aggregated 110. Many of the games went to deuce, and half the number played in the last set required extra games to reach a decision.

After losing two out of the first three sets Gildersleeve made a good rally in the fourth and led three games to two, and again at four to three, when Treanor settled down and played strong from the back court and ran out the game and match. The summary:

FIRST SET.

									Pts.	Gs.
Treanor	4	0	7	6	4	4	4	6	31	6
Gildersleeve	4	6	5	4	6	4	1	4	25	2

SECOND SET.

									Pts.	Gs.
Treanor	4	6	0	1	2	2	2	1	22	2
Gildersleeve	4	1	6	4	4	4	4	4	31	6

THIRD SET.

									Pts.	Gs.
Treanor	0	4	4	4	4	4	0	4	24	6
Gildersleeve	4	2	2	0	2	0	4	1	17	2

FOURTH SET.

									Pts.	Gs.
Treanor	6	4	6	0	7	5	4	0	41	6
Gildersleeve	4	1	8	4	5	7	1	4	37	4

KRAMER WINS MATCH RACE.

American Defeats Alf. Goullet in Straight Heats at Newark

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. H., July 1.—When Frank Kramer defeated Alf. Goullet of Australia, in a match bicycle race at the Newark Velodrome tonight he disposed of a contestant who approaches his class as a match race rider. The Yankee won in straight heats, and in the first he equalled the world's record for an eighth of a mile.

Kramer won the two-mile open race. Goullet was second, McNamara third, and Marcel Dupuy of France fourth. In this finish Kramer lowered the furlong record a fifth of a second.

Ellegaard of Denmark and Moretti of Italy won the tandem race in a thrilling finish, Grenda and Hill finished second and McNamara and Spears, the Australian team, was third.

The amateur scratch race was won by Hans Ohrt of the Olympic Club of San Francisco. Whitney was second and Al Krushel of Buffalo third.

Taylor, 20 yards, won the one-mile amateur handicap race with the New York A. C. pair, Kane and Whitney, second and third respectively.

Joe Reeber, 45 yards, won the one-third mile event, with Spears, 5 yards, second, and J. G. Schmidt, third.

Willie Hanley of California won the two-mile professional handicap from scratch. Magin, 45 yards, was second, and Corry, 75 yards, was third.

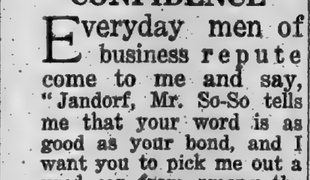

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WEINERT DEFEATS GUNBOAT SMITH

Californian's Boxing Evidence That He Has "Gone Back" in the Ring.

Gunboat Smith and his wicked right-hand punch got a setback at Ebbets Field, in Brooklyn, last night, when rugged and young Charley Weinert of Newark outpointed the Californian in a ten-round glove contest. Weinert was aggressive all the way and landed several telling punches on the Gunner which would have decided the match much sooner if they had carried more steam behind them.

Smith seemed as if he had gone back considerably, for even his choppy right-hand smash, which has always been his greatest asset, did nothing more than cut Weinert's left cheek when such a blow landed in the fifth round. On several occasions, Weinert cleverly ducked and blocked the Gunner's wild swings and upper cuts, so that none of them did any serious damage.

Weinert forcefully drove Smith back to the ropes repeatedly after the fifth round, and the Gunner took refuge in rushing into clinches to save himself. A hard right to the jaw in the sixth rocked Smith and sent him staggering on to the ropes. Smith managed to use his straight left jab at times, and this blow had the cut on Weinert's cheek bleeding continually.

Smith tried to rally in the seventh when he stuck a stiff left into Weinert's face, which sent the Jerseyman's head back. Smith started a left uppercut, which would have given his young opponent an abundance of trouble if it had connected. Weinert just threw his head aside in time and missed the haymaker by only a few inches. Gunboat tired somewhat in the seventh, for he was continually laying on Weinert in the clinches. He was willing, however, to mix it, and Weinert had Smith taking ground throughout the bout.

The Jersey boxer was aggressive again in the eighth and he smashed a solid left into Smith's face after the Gunner had missed him with a long, wide right swing. The Jersey boy was too fast on his feet to permit Smith to land any of his hard blows, for which he had to set himself to deliver.

A tattoo of left jabs and right hooks had Smith's nose and mouth bleeding in the ninth, but the Gunner kept continually poking his left into Weinert's face and following it up with the expectant right, which never landed. When these blows went wild Weinert got inside of Smith's guard and beat him back to the ropes in the fury of his attack. There was no time, however, when Weinert seemed to have power enough behind his smashes to finish the Gunner.

Smith tried hard to make up for lost ground in the final round, but his upper cuts and swings again missed the mark by a big margin.

Weinert got a big reception from the crowd of about 7,000 at the close of the bout.

Welsh's Unusual Record.

Freddy Welsh, the lightweight champion, who boxes Charley White at the Brigton Beach race track tomorrow night, has a world's boxing record. Welsh has been in twenty-two contests since he won the title from Willie Ritchie last Summer. All of Welsh's bouts have occurred since last November and two of the contests were to referee's decisions.

Welsh has engaged all comers and despite the fact that Charley White won his last six fights by knockouts, Welsh agreed to box him. This, coupled with the fact that White had Welsh reeling in their last bout.

Milwaukee Wants Willard Bout.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 1.—Bids for the Jess Willard and Jim Coffey boxing contest will not be confined to New York. The Cream City A. C. of Milwaukee has announced that a substantial bid has been submitted to Tom Jones, manager of the champion, for the match to take place in the Fall on any date the men decide on.

Heavyweights in St. Nick's Show.

Joe Jeannette and Bill Watkins will head the bill tonight at the St. Nicholas A. C., where a card of fifty-two rounds of boxing has been arranged. There will be two other heavyweight bouts beside the main event, then there will be the bantams, lightweights and welterweights in bouts.

HAGEN BEST IN OPEN GOLF.

Passes Brady in Second Day's Play for Massachusetts Title.

BROOKLINE, Mass., July 1.—Walter C. Hagen of Rochester, N. Y., former National open champion, today won the Massachusetts open golf championship tournament. His score was 298 for the seventy-two holes of title play, five strokes better than the card of M. J. Brady of Wollaston, winner of the second prize. Gilbert Nicholls of Wilmington, Del., was third, and Francis Ouimet of Woodland, the National amateur champion, was tied for fourth honors with J. M. Barnes of White Marsh Valley.

Individual honors in the afternoon went to C. H. Hoffner of Woodbury, N. J., recently risen from the ranks of the caddies at the Bala Club, Philadelphia, who made the round in 71. To the ordinary hazards of the course the added water traps, created by a torrential downpour of rain, and the young man's score was considered remarkable. He took sixth money.

Those who came within the prize list, with their scores, are as follows: Walter C. Hagen, Rochester, N. Y., 146, 152—298; M. J. Brady, Wollaston, 144, 159—303; Gilbert Nicholls, Wilmington, 149, 155—304; Francis Ouimet, Woodland, 151, 157—308; J. M. Barnes, White Marsh Valley, 150, 158—308; C. H. Heffner, Woodbury, N. J., 160, 150—310; Tom Anderson, Montclair, 155, 156—311; P. J. Doyle, Myopia, 158, 157—315; Louis Tellier, Canoe Brook, 158, 158—316; Alex Campbell, Baltimore, 160, 156—316.

Among the prominent golfers shut out of the awards were Fred McLeod of Columbia, former National open champion, with 317; Wilfred E. Reid, the Englishman, playing from Seaview, 319, and Tom McNamara of Boston, who was runner-up to Travers at Baltusrol in the recent National open tourney, with 320.

GOLF AT VAN CORTLANDT.

New York Golf Club Opens Its Tournament with Four Divisions.

Sixty-four members of the New York Golf Club qualified for their July tournament at Van Cortlandt Park, the field being divided into four flights of sixteen each. Many of the scores were high because of the storm at the time. Walter F. Purcell, the able left-handed golfer, and M. S. Brown tied for the privilege of leading the field, each with a score of 76.

For the remainder of the month match play will be in order, each contest being decided on a handicap basis. The scores:

First Sixteen.—Walter F. Purcell, 76; M. S. Brown, 76; H. E. Back, 77; D. G. McConnell, 78; Harry Scharff, 80; M. A. Bonnefond, 83; P. F. Gilmartin, 84; W. F. Banham, 84; Charles Bartell, 85; W. E. Parsons, 86; M. W. Atkinson, 86; Henry S. Tilley, 86; P. L. Thompson, 86; W. G. Mulock, 86; J. J. Campbell, 86; Harry A. Linton, 87.

Second Sixteen.—G. M. Stanton, 87; J. B. Hare, 87; Dr. T. W. Martin, 88; E. G. Dumahaut, 88; Max Lange, 88; Dr. F. B. Long, 89; M. T. O'Reilly, 89; J. M. Pringle, 90; W. C. Wolf, 91; H. Alcock, 91; L. J. Dumahaut, 91; E. H. Robinson, 92; H. W. Andrus, 92; W. P. Buckner, 92; R. O. Grover, 93; W. T. Chamberlain, 93.

Third Sixteen.—G. H. Weller, 93; E. T. Deshon, 94; J. P. Fitzpatrick, 94; W. C. Otis, 94; D. T. Stuart, 94; W. G. Ashmead, 94; P. B. Hoyt, 94; S. S. Dreux, 95; S. A. Shibley, 95; B. R. Abbott, 97; G. H. Chichester, 98; C. T. Black, 100; Theobald Grimler, 100; E. B. Clarke, 101; G. T. Lockett, 101; Thomas Bogle, 101.

Fourth Sixteen.—J. Ogden Davidson, 102; P. L. Bloodworth, 102; W. E. Cannady, 103; A. Kirschke, 102; L. T. Millikin, 103; R. C. Whitman, 104; V. L. Alkire, 104; C. Harrison, 104; J. Hess, 104; J. J. Harris, 105; L. H. Moon, 108; F. H. Hoyt, 109; Robert Ellis, 110; J. Glaser, 110; J. H. Tomlinson, 126; Alfred Suter, 129.

Walthour in Form, Again.

Bobby Walthour has again reached his best form and will strive to turn the tables on Madonna tomorrow night at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome where they race in a twenty-five-mile paced race with Georges Columbatto as the third man in the long grind. The Georgia veteran is popular with the fans and when he is in winning form it will take a Carman or a Didier to beat him. Madonna proved last Tuesday he can go the distance, but the question will be, can he beat Walthour?

Two big features on the card aside from the paced race will be a five-mile and a half-mile handicap of five heats and a final for professionals.

Freebooters Win Polo Match.

In the semi-final round of the Islip polo tournament for The Brooklyn Eagle Low Goal Trophy, played yesterday on the club's grounds at Bay Shore, L. I., the Freebooters defeated Piping Rock by the score of 21 to 5 goals. The victors started to make goals in the opening period, and scored consistently every few minutes until time was called. The Locust Valley team was outplayed at all angles of the game. The line-up:

Islip Freebooters—A. Pinkerton, A. C. Swaris, H. Havermeyer, H. T. Peters.
Piping Rock—S. D. Ripley, R. Kirlin, T. C. Eastman, F. S. Alexandre.

COLUMBIA MAY PLAY FOOTBALL IN BRONX

Old Columbia Oval at Williamsbridge Available for an Athletic Field.

With football re-established at Columbia next Fall there is much speculation as to where the Blue and White will play the intercollegiate games. The agreement between the students says that they must be played on "college grounds," and that has been interpreted as meaning that they must be confined to property owned or controlled by Columbia except in such instances as out-of-town games may be scheduled.

It is generally believed that South Field is out of the question, for it does not allow the building of stands which would be adequate to accommodate the crowds which will undoubtedly attend the football games. Then, too, there is a belief that the college authorities will not care to deface South Field with even such stands as the limitations of the field impose.

Columbia will, therefore, probably turn to that piece of property at Williamsbridge which Columbia men of the past are quite familiar with, but which has been lost sight of during the last few years owing to the adaptation of South Field to meet all of the requirements of the athletic life of the University. At present Columbia Oval, the name by which the property is known, is leased, but it is considered that satisfactory arrangements will be made whereby Columbia may use the old athletic field for a football gridiron.

The plot of ground is so large that stands to accommodate a big gathering of spectators can be erected. In fact, there is already one old stand at the oval, though its limitations are inadequate to what would be required for the football games. The main fact, however, is that it does offer possibilities which no other Columbia properties possess. Heretofore it has necessitated a long journey to reach the grounds, but the completion of the new Lexington Avenue Subway will make it so accessible that the trip from the university can be made in little more than half an hour. There would be little cost entailed in fixing the field for football other than that involved in the erection of the stands, for it is comparatively level now and years ago did have one of the best running tracks in the city. The Columbia track men used it for training during several years when South Field was in poor condition, and its inaccessibility was the only thing that counted against it. With that removed by having a subway station near Columbia would have a stadium that would be admirably located in the Bronx.

ANOTHER SWIM RECORD.

C. Browne Sets New Mark for Mile in Central A. A. A. U. Events.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 1.—C. Browne of the Hamilton Club, Chicago, broke the Central Association A. A. U. record for the one-mile swim this afternoon at Broad Ripple Pool. He swam the distance in 25:59 2-5, providing the feature performance of the final program of the 1915 tournament. The old record was 27:14 2-5, made by J. J. Handy at Chicago in 1909.

Browne's performance came near equaling that of J. H. Reilly at Rye, N. Y., in 1911, in setting the American record at 25:40 2-5.

Other events today were won as follows:

220-Yard Senior Event.—H. L. Hebner, Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago. Time—2:54 3-5.

440-Yard Women's Championship—Margaret Cunningham, Independent Turn Verein, Indianapolis. Time—9:38 3-5.

High Dive, (Decided on Form)—W. P. Hern, Chicago Athletic Association.

Fancy Dive, (Ladies)—E. Burnette, Loreley Club, St. Louis.

Illinois Athletic Club defeated Chicago Athletic Association at water polo 9 to 1.

Chicago swimmers captured all the honors in the tournament. The Illinois Athletic Club led in point credits for the entire meet, with 54. Chicago Athletic Association was second with 39, and the Hamilton Club third with 37.

DAN TIPPLE FOR YANKEES.

Sensational Indianapolis Pitcher to Come to New York Team.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 1.—A deal has practically been closed, whereby Dan Tipple, the right-handed pitcher of the Indianapolis American Association team, who won ten straight games this season before he pitched a loser, and included in the number a no-hit game, will go to the New York Americans, it was said here tonight.

Captain Tillinghast Houston, part owner of the New York club, has been here several days with Scout Joe Kelley, watching Tipple. He left for the East tonight. Before his departure he announced he and Manager Hendricks of the Indianapolis club had agreed on a deal, but that it has still to be ratified by President Jacob Ruppert of the New York club and President McGill of the Indianapolis club.

The consideration was not announced.

MILLROSE CLUB GAMES.

Wanamaker Athletes Dedicate Their New Field on Broadway.

The new field of the Millrose Athletic Association, at Eighth Street and Broadway, was dedicated yesterday with one of the best athletic meets that has ever been held by the Wanamaker organization. The older boys of the Millrose Club divided the honors of the day with the youngsters of the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute, who, in addition to furnishing some of the best competition of the meet, also supplied the music which entertained a good-sized crowd of spectators while the athletic competitions were in progress. No closer finish could have happened than that between Charley Pores, the Brooklyn-Seagate marathon winner, and Nick Glanakopulos, the veteran of more than a hundred hard-fought races, in the three-mile handicap, in which both started from the forty-yard mark. Pores was the victor in a thrilling run, but it was only inches that gave him the verdict over the sturdy Greek.

Mike Devanney, national indoor two-mile title holder, was the back marker in the three-quarter mile run, and though he exhibited the best of form he has shown in weeks, he was unable to catch T. Moore, who had an allowance of 75 yards.

Ezra Went, the Colby College cross-country star, made his first appearance under the colors of the Millrose Club, and took third to Devanney, in the three-quarters.

Gene Jennings, a former indoor high jump champion, leaped 5 feet 11 inches in winning the jump contest from scratch. There were only three contestants in the event.

In the one-mile run for senior members of the Commercial Institute, M. Sullivan, with a start of a lap, was the winner in 5:01 3-5. J. Hite, with a quarter of a lap advantage, was the runner-up, with T. Hattle, handicapped at three-quarters of a lap, third.

MONK EASTMAN SENTENCED.

Gets Two Years and Eleven Months on Grand Larceny Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 1.—James Delaney, better known as Monk Eastman, pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny, second degree, and burglary, third degree, before County Judge Addington this afternoon and was sentenced to two years and eleven months in prison. Eastman made a strong plea for a suspension of sentence, saying he would reform and never again be found in the criminal courts. He said further that he had well-to-do relatives in the West who had promised to care for him if he would reform.

Charles Murphy, who was convicted with Eastman, was sentenced to one and not more than two years.

Investigate Hempstead Official.

The Grand Jury of Nassau County, in session at Mineola, L. I., has been investigating the accounts of Thomas J. Wicks, formerly Superintendent of the Hempstead waterworks. Wicks's position was abolished at a village election last April. A week later he was removed to the Nassau Hospital at Mineola, suffering from an overdose of bichloride of mercury. He was soon discharged as cured, and left the county. An expert accountant was put to work on his books. Wicks is supposed to be in Stamford, Conn.

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A Farewell Hour with His Family.
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Four Sons to the Front.
Raiding German Consul's Residence, Milan.

With Germans on Eastern Front
Announcing Capture of Russians.
Russian Position Destroyed by Shells.
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1915.

THE CITY'S "MANDATORY" EXPENSES.

During the discussion of the budget of the city in connection with the State direct tax Mayor MITCHEL publicly said that the city had control of only $70,000,000 of its expenses, roughly about one-third, the rest being mandatory. The Mayor has now received from his Commissioner of Accounts a most detailed and accurate statement of this feature of the city's financial condition. Commissioner WALLSTEIN finds the condition less hopeless than the Mayor described it, and it may be said that it also is less hopeless than even the Commissioner reports. The debt service is "obligatory," rather than mandatory, and would be so if the law did not require its payment. The city could not go on without the payment of that $66,000,000 of "dead horse" yearly. The amount is certain to grow, but that considerable sum will supply no new necessities. Of the remaining $133,000,000 of the budget 26 per cent. was entirely mandatory, 37 per cent. was either mandatory or partly mandatory, leaving only 63 per cent. as "entirely "discretionary with the city's budget "makers." That seems to add up 126 per cent., but the 37 per cent. is inclusive of the 26 per cent., according to the detailed statement. That leaves two-thirds of the budget within the control of the budget makers, after the deduction of the obligatory item.

Already there appears to be an improvement over the conditions as described by the Mayor, although the two statements do not refer exactly to the same things, and therefore are not contradictory. But that is far from exhausting the deductions which must be made from the Mayor's statement, and other deductions may be suggested as appropriate to be made also from the Commissioner's statement in discovering how far the city can control its own expenses. To the 63 per cent. which is within the control of the makers of the budget should be added the further sums which are within the control of the city's officials. When the Legislature names a maximum sum it does not command the payment of the maximum. The fixing of the sum below the maximum is in the discretion of the official named, and the city controls the official, although it cannot control the maximum. Another example is the fixing of the rate of pay without fixing the number of persons who shall be employed. The rate is mandatory, but the expense is within the control of the city through the officials who have discretion. Over seven million dollars is appropriated for "reasonable expenses," but the mandate is not for the seven millions, but for what is reasonable. Another seven millions is appropriated under a mandatory rate, but the total is discretionary. Another seven millions is appropriated for county expenses, but running through the tables for New York County there will be found salaries fixed at the maximum.

The upshot is that the Board of Estimate is not the only authority regulating the city's expenses. There are many officials who have discretion, and whose exercise of discretion is the mandate to which the city responds. The control of the city's expenses, therefore, lies with the officials named by the Commissioner of Accounts to a considerable percentage of the total. The attention of the economizers should be directed to these officials, as well as to the Board of Estimate and the Legislature. No one of them can be exculpated from lavishness, but no one of them alone is responsible. The city will not have exercised its existing power of home rule until it shall have concentrated its attention upon the 37 per cent. of "mandatory or partly mandatory" expenses.

It is just at this point that reform and economy are accustomed to become unpopular and therefore impracticable. There is no mandate fixing the number of employés, and although there is a mandate for the maximum limit of pay, there is no requirement that the maximum always shall be paid. The statement has been published that the administration knows how to reduce expenses. There would be too much dynamite politically in action upon a report for the standardization of salaries or for the discharge of unnecessary employés. There would be harshness in the suggestion of the discharge or underpayment of efficient workers, particularly of those in the lower ranks. The discharge or demotion of political employés is another matter. To them it is the fortune of war, and to the city it is a matter of financial importance. Mr. MCANENY has said that he is familiar with the report which it was thought might have been acted upon for the budget of 1915, but that it may not be acted upon for the budget of 1916 because other members of the Board of Estimate require more time for the decision upon a matter of so much importance. The delayed report may not be worthy of adoption, but it is entitled to attentive consideration.

THE ARMENIAN.

The stories of the men who survived the attack of the German submarine that destroyed the steamer Armenian are somewhat confused and not free from elements of improbability, but they seem clearly to establish the fact that the ship was attacked while trying to escape, having refused to obey the German commander's order to stop. If that is the case our Government is free from responsibility in the matter, as it cannot be expected to extend its protection to American citizens outside the sphere of their rights, and the attempt of the Armenian to escape put them in that position. In the note of June 9 we said concerning the sinking of the Lusitania: "Only her actual "resistance to capture or refusal to "stop when ordered to do so for the "purpose of visit could have afforded "the commander of the submarine "any justification for so much as "putting the lives of those on board "the ship in jeopardy."

According to the stories of survivors the Armenian was chased by submarines for two hours and something like a hundred shells were fired at her. That puts the destruction of the ship outside the class of cases discussed in the notes interchanged between the two Governments. It appears, moreover, that the German commander did call to the Armenian's Captain to surrender or he would sink the ship. The order may have been given with a view to visit and search. This is an indication that the German Navy has changed its methods of submarine warfare, and the fact is distinctly encouraging. The Lusitania had no order to stop, no warning was given, she was torpedoed before any of her passengers or crew had an opportunity to escape.

So far as Germany is concerned the refusal of the Armenian's Captain to stop when he received the order of the submarine's commander deprives the question of the ship's status of any special interest or importance. If she was a merchant ship, even though chartered by the British Government for merchant service, it would appear that no question would be raised that would particularly concern us. If, however, she was at the time of her sailing from Newport News a Government ship under the command and the control of naval officers, our neutrality laws would seem to have been violated. That is a matter to be determined by the court records and would immediately concern the officers of the Port of Newport News. While the loss of the lives of American citizens, even though they were humbly employed aboard the ship, is to be deplored, it is fortunate that the case is not of a nature to bring fresh elements of trouble into the questions that have been raised between the United States and Germany, now believed to be in the way of a friendly adjustment.

CAPITAL IS PACIFIC.

In a stormy session of the Prussian Diet last week, the subject being the possibility of making peace, Herr KARL LIEBKNECHT, Radical, heard of for the first time since the Imperial Government suppressed him last Spring on account of his anti-war utterances, shouted: "Only the capi-"italist interests demand the con-"tinuance of the war. The masses "want peace."

It may be true that the masses want peace. It cannot be true, not even in Germany, that the capitalist interests want war. Capital is pacific. If there were such a thing in the world as a purely capitalistic state of mind, quite divorced from the human emotions of the owners of capital, it would be for peace at any moral price. That would seem to be perfectly obvious. The mere rumor of war is enough to cause a sudden shrinkage in the quoted values of capital on Stock Exchanges around the world. War itself produces panic among the holders of bonds and stocks, plunges finance into utter confusion, causes payments to be deferred, and renders international trade hazardous, or destroys it altogether for the time. It is preposterous to suppose that the destruction of property and the cessation of trade can benefit capital, or that capitalist interests should desire those consequences of war.

And yet the Liebknecht fallacy is seemingly indestructible. Those who entertain it will point you to the strength of the "war stocks" that go up in so theatrical a manner, as has happened both here and in Europe, but the enhancement in their value deducted from the total depreciation of other securities would leave a staggering figure of loss. They might point to the rise in the prevailing rate of interest, forgetting that the higher rate is for new capital or is intended to divert old capital from peaceable uses, and that all existing capital is depreciated in principal value by that event. They may point to the enormous increase in the volume of money, but that is inflation, and inflation is an affliction from which capital prays to be saved. The inflation now taking place in Europe, especially Germany, amounts indirectly to an appropriation of capital for purposes of war. And capital is helplessly exposed to the ultimate risk of being confiscated, even in its own land, on account of war.

Some may suppose that our export figures, showing excess exports of $1,000,000,000 worth of goods to Europe in a year, contain the presumption that American capitalists would have a selfish reason for wishing war to continue. It is not so. Individuals profit by this trade; capital in general would infinitely prefer a normal exchange of goods with Europe. In the last resort it may be argued that the ammunition makers, who are capitalists, are for war. Even that is debatable. The war munitions industry flourishes unnoticed in times of peace, on works of "preparedness," and when war comes profits may be regulated by the Government, as has been done in Great Britain.

Speculators do profit by war. They anticipate changes. They buy war stocks for a rise or sell British consols for a fall. They seize immediate opportunities. They live upon war as they live upon anything else that happens. They will gamble in rumors of peace. But speculators are not capitalists, they have no sentiment one way or the other, and their number is relatively few.

CONSIDER ONLY THE FACTS.

It is desirable that the taxpayers of New York should view the belated dispute over the cost of the new Court House with a clear vision and an unprejudiced understanding of the situation. The city has been paying out money for a Court House, to supplant the uncomfortable and inadequate building which incumbers the northern end of City Hall Park, for a dozen years. Within the last few years a site and a plan have been agreed upon and the site has been acquired. Now various persons, actuated by various motives, in which a genuine desire to save the people from the enforced expenditure of a large sum of money in a time of financial stress must be included, are trying to have the plan abandoned. In that case the city will still have the site. A neighborhood, such as it was, has been eliminated. Without the proposed improvements the land will not be easily salable. It might be held for many years and the interest charges would be enormous.

Meanwhile the courts would be poorly housed. A new building for the law courts must be built sooner or later. Obviously it will be in the interest of economy, when we have gone so far, to go ahead with the work, to clear the ground, make the excavations, build the foundations, by easy stages, and complete the building and the other projected improvements, thus carrying out a plan which will enormously increase the value of real estate in a large section of lower Manhattan and transform a neighborhood which has always been squalid and undesirable into one of the most attractive in the city. The money required for this purpose will not exceed $12,000,000, which may be still further curtailed, and, by a special act of Legislature, it will be appropriated in yearly installments. Eight or ten years may be required to finish GUY LOWELL'S circular building and complete the approaches, and there is no doubt whatever that within that time arrangements will be made for erection of buildings for the State and Federal Governments in the centre thus created. The land not required by the city will then be easily salable at good prices. These are the facts.

WHY NOT GET TOGETHER?

MANUEL CALERO says that he hopes this country will soon see "that there "are Mexicans able enough and pa-"triotic enough to save their own "country without the sacrifice of na-"tional dignity." Hope implies a certain measure of faith. Here is a hint of a plan at least to restore law and order in Mexico. Mr. CALERO repudiated any movement in which HUERTA may be involved. He has no faith in either the cientificos or the followers of CARRANZA, and complains that "none "of the fighting factions has shown "any capacity to understand the needs "of social justice, which are at the root "of the Mexican trouble." This must include VILLA. JOSE ISABEL ROBLES, who has also come forward as a pacificator, was for a time associated with VILLA. He seems honestly to believe that VILLA and CARRANZA may yet come to an understanding. But EDUARDO ITURBIDE, who has been spoken of more frequently than any other Mexican of late as a potential leader, has no faith in either VILLA or CARRANZA, so far as we can judge by a report of an interview with him. He repudiates HUERTA and marvels that the ex-Dictator should have precipitated himself into the Mexican question at an unpropitious moment. ITURBIDE looks to the establishment of a strong temporary Government, holding out no specious promise of an early popular election, which shall carry out the measures of land reform and enact such other laws as may be required for the betterment of the Mexican people. All three of these gentlemen are opposed to American intervention under any conditions.

American intervention, however, is not at present a vital subject. The pacification of Mexico by Mexicans is vital. We confess to great interest in the pronouncements of Messrs. ROBLES, CALERO, and ITURBIDE. But if each is talking only for himself or only for a small group, what he says is of small consequence. If all three and their followers, if they have followers, could manage to come to an amicable understanding with CARRANZA and OBREGON and VILLA, could make mutual concessions, and agree on an intelligent plan to restore order, the end of disruption in Mexico would be in sight. It seems a pity that such a multitude of good intentions should be wasted. Without co-operation of a kind which might be possible in any other country of the relative importance of Mexico, they will be unserviceable except for renewing the pavements of a certain place which must always be reasonably well paved.

A NEW INTEREST IN THE CITY.

An article in THE TIMES Sunday Magazine this week on the new Society of Native Born New Yorkers quotes JOHN D. CRIMMINS as saying that only in recent years has the city begun to be appreciated and citing as proof the fact that thirty or forty years ago hardly any one paid any attention to the destruction of old landmarks, while today if a building of some historical interest is torn down a wail of sorrow goes up from the public.

Another mark of interest is the increasing number of collectors who devote their attention to illustrations of the ancient landmarks already destroyed and also to the prints made by modern artists of the picturesque or beautiful buildings and streets still existing. Mr. CRIMMINS himself has a very important collection of such material, and the artist who thriftily chooses one of the historic squares or churches or inns of the multitudinous town is fairly certain to receive his reward in dollars and cents. It is fair to remember, however, that the artists created before the collectors acquired, and that many an artist whose work brings very little in the salesroom has left charming records of his city. HENRY FARRER is one whose silvery drawings of the downtown district are known to few connoisseurs and who chose his subjects for the sake of their direct aesthetic appeal.

That American artists are now turning to their own country for their subjects, with a wholesome interest in what they know best, is known to all students of art and exhibition visitors. The Brooklyn Bridge is becoming almost as familiar as Notre Dame in the modern exhibitions, and some one has made a quite delightful etching of Gowanus Canal. The necessity has passed for stimulating the interest of Americans in America when the cosmopolitan beauty of New York becomes a matter of general recognition. But the real thing must always precede the official announcement of its existence; therefore the precise moment has arrived for a Society of Native Born New Yorkers that shall inform the world of our new interest in the city.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

When Rossa Ran for the Senate.

One notable episode in the career of the JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN who added "Rossa" to his name because it fitted his hair, seems to have been forgotten by the writers of his obituaries. When TWEED, as a characteristic insolence, sought to enter the State Senate, though the disclosures of his crimes had already begun, he was still sufficiently powerful to make difficult the finding of a candidate to oppose him. O'DONOVAN ROSSA took the risk, made a hot campaign for the office, and though he was beaten, he at least left no doubts as to the sincerity of his efforts to defeat the vindictive boss.

In those days—and since—ROSSA won respect and liking even from men with no sympathy for his methods of "agitation," and those who knew him personally are tender with his faults and his mistakes. One of his old friends recalls a jest of the old days that ROSSA appreciated. It was the statement that his paper was called The United Irishman because no more than one Irishman could unite.

Government Action Is Needed.

Just how and why did there happen to appear in a paper like The American Machinist an advertisement which to all except unusually—even unreasonably — careful readers seemed to proclaim the ability and willingness of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company to provide machines for the making of shells that would fatally poison all victims not killed outright when hit by fragments of those missiles?

Zealous reporters at the behest of deeply interested editors have propounded this question wherever it seemed likely that information could be obtained, but everywhere either they have been rebuffed with cold professions of ignorance or else they have been asked to content themselves with explanations which anybody with even a little knowledge of how advertisements are written, printed, and paid for had to dismiss as absurd. The mystery so laboriously built up and maintained remains unsolved.

Meanwhile the advertisement has been used in the only possible, and therefore presumably intended, way. It has been sent over to Germany and there repeatedly republished and commented on as showing that Americans, for money, are willing to facilitate the destruction of the Kaiser's soldiers by supplying their enemies with devices for slaughter such as only ruthless barbarians would employ. The effect has been the natural and inevitable one of inspiring Germans with hatred of Americans, thus adding appreciably to the difficulty of preserving peace between Germany and the United States.

In the circumstances, one would expect The American Machinist and the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company eagerly to assist in ferreting out the inventors and perpetrators of this abominable trick, but—well, they have not been helpful. That being the case, why doesn't our Government utilize the large powers of its Secret Service and do what unofficial investigators have failed in doing? The spirit, if not the letter, of our neutrality laws has been most outrageously violated, and the very least deserved by those who did it is to have wide publicity given to their identities, their acts, and their motives.

Innocent Victims of Warfare.

While other commentators are ably devoting space and large type to the sinking of the steamer Armenian as a matter involving international relations and the loss of human lives, in this humbler domain there is excuse for some feeling remarks about the 1,422 mules that also perished when the ship went down, dumb and helpless victims in a quarrel for the origin of which they had no responsibility, in the outcome of which they had no interest.

The mule, it must be confessed, is not what could be called a sympathetic beast. His abilities and his utilities are widely recognized, but the recognition is always cold, and for it, naturally enough, he shows no gleam of gratitude. Never an object of affection, he never gives it. He remains to the end of his hopeless days a stolid cynic, breaking his dull endurance of inevitable toils only by a rare, but always to be apprehended, demonstration of efficiency as a kicker.

The mule, however, is as little to blame for his faults as for his ancestry. Men made him what he is, and they are therefore under a special obligation to treat him with a special gentleness. That obligation they have never met. The hardest and least honorable services have always been his, and to him have been ascribed bad qualities, like stupidity and obstinacy, out of mere prejudice, apparently, for he surpasses the horse in both intelligence and docility.

It is not carrying too far, perhaps, the anthropomorphizing tendency so strong in us all to endow the 1,422 mules on the Armenian with a sense of bitter wrong as they perished so miserably—to imagine them as thinking with hot scorn of the human beings into whose ruthless conflict they had been dragged. "Contraband of war" in the English Channel, the poor mules are torpedoed by the Germans; used as a living screen on the shore of the Dardanelles, they are shot by Turks. Always the mule suffers and nobody seems to care!

The Trees on Central Park West.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We can always rely on THE TIMES for the defense of our public parks. The thousand and one schemes of good or evil intent are usually exposed or soundly berated on your editorial page long before they have half a chance to make the havoc that would surely follow if THE TIMES were not ever on the alert for these ever ready destroyers.

Nevertheless, there has been a scheme on foot for more than a year to rob Central Park of hundreds of its finest trees, to utterly destroy a lovely avenue extending a distance of two and a half miles. The scheme is the more dangerous because there is no business or vested interest promoting the plan. On the contrary, the motive is one of civic improvement. It is proposed to cut off several feet of sidewalk throughout the entire length of Central Park West, which would involve the destruction of these trees. And, strange to say, the chief sponsor for the unnecessary and unholy idea is THE TIMES. We are therefore called upon to request THE TIMES, with all its wit, its subtlety, and its great force, to fight a plan originated and persistently maintained by THE TIMES. Just how THE TIMES is going to carry on a campaign against itself is a mighty problem. A recent letter in THE TIMES points out that the danger of leaving or entering the street cars on Central Park West is rather less than on any other street, because passengers going north take no risk at all, since they step directly from the car to the sidewalk. But even if your correspondent was mistaken there is yet another solution—simply place both tracks in the middle of the street. ERNEST COOK.

New York, June 20, 1915.

[Even if the tracks are placed in the middle of the street—and they must be—the trees outside of Central Park must go, to save human life in Central Park West. The Park sidewalk must be narrowed. The street is not wide enough, as it is, to put both tracks in its middle. THE TIMES protects the parks. It also aims to protect the inhabitants of the city. The trees this correspondent speaks of are not in the Park.—Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

Will Not Discuss Mexico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this date and under the title "Mexico Factions to Discuss Peace," it is said, among other things, that I am one of those who have been holding "important conferences" with Generals Mondragon and Blanquet, former members of the Huerta Cabinet.

I ask you to be good enough to publish my formal denial of the above statement, as I have never seen those gentlemen in New York, nor have any intention to discuss political matters with them.

MANUEL CALERO,
Former Mexican Ambassador to the United States.

New York, June 30, 1915.

A City of Roses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Millions of Dorothy Perkins roses growing in great profusion for a half mile along the New Haven Railroad cut in the City of Mount Vernon gladden the eyes of the commuters each morning and evening as they pass them while riding on the New Haven trains or on the trolley lines running beside the railroad cut. Shrubs bloom freely beside them, and one wonders if Rosemont would not be an appropriate name for this city of roses. WILLIAM A. ROWAN.

New York, June 26, 1915.

"BY ORDER OF THE KINGS."

Kaiser and Czar and Emperor have
sent their minions forth;
They hurry to the east and west, they
hasten south and north,
On countless highways, long and white,
the horse-hoofs thunder loud,
The airships climb through fog and
mist and sail above the cloud,
The dreadnoughts scour the Seven Seas
as greyhounds course the plain,
But swifter than the best of them and
fleetest of the train
Is one who speeds by day and night
with terror for his wings,
For Death is riding fast and far "By
Order of the Kings."

Through field and wood he takes his
way, and by the river-sands,
He sweeps across the oceans gray and
o'er the stricken lands,
He knocks at lonely cottage doors, he
enters palace halls,
He halts where stubborn forts are held
and under crumbling walls;
A thousand drop before his breath, ten
thousand at his word,
And millions yet shall fall before he
sheathes his dreadful sword.
For Earth and Air and Water know the
message that he brings,
And Death is riding hard upon "The
Service of the Kings."

ANNIE JOHNSON FLINT.

UNBLOODTHIRSTY MR. MAXIM

He Defends Only Good Wars and Is Scornful of Ultra-Pacifists.

New York, June 29, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the report to the newspapers of my speech at the World Peace Foundation Conference at Cornell University, on the evening of the 25th instant, some one misquoted me as saying that war is a good thing. The report has been printed in some newspapers that I said that war is always beneficial. I shall appreciate the courtesy if you will print this letter in order to give me the opportunity of telling your readers that I have been falsely reported.

I did not say anything of the sort. Why such a false report should be sent out, your readers must judge for themselves. If, however, the peace-at-any-price pacifists can make it appear that I am such a bloodthirsty militarist as to pronounce war always a good thing, then the public, knowing well that war is not always a good thing, will discount what I say about other things, and the pacifists want what I say about our needs for national defense to be discounted.

What I did say at the conference was that I was a peace advocate, and that, for the very reason that war is a bad thing, we should prepare against war with the necessary arms to prevent it.

But, I said, all wars are not bad. There are good wars as well as bad wars. Old Mars, I told them, has a dual personality—he is both a Dr. Jekyll and a Mr. Hyde; I told them that wars of aggression for conquest and plunder are bad wars, while wars for national defense against aggression and plunder are good wars; I told them that wars for freedom are good wars; that most of the freedom which this world has enjoyed has been won by such good wars; that our American Revolution was one of those good wars; that wars for freeing slaves are good wars, like our great civil war.

I presented ten thousand copies of my book, "Defenseless America," to the students graduating in the American universities this Spring. The Cornell students received five hundred copies of the work. Consequently, a good many members of the audience had read the book and were in agreement with me. More than two-thirds of the audience were stoutly with me, while about a third, who were ultra-pacifists, were in violent disagreement with me, and tried to break up the meeting.

I was allowed fifty minutes in which to speak, after which an hour was set apart for the hecklers to question me. My utter discomfiture had been expected and predicted. They had misjudged me, for I always much enjoy answering the questions of heckling pacifists.

One lean, lanky fellow concluded his questioning with the interrogatory, had I myself ever fought. I told him that, if he would put on the gloves with me after the meeting, I would give him an opportunity of finding out for himself first-hand. I said that my left hand being made of steel, and he being opposed to the mailed fist, I recommended boxing gloves. The audience roared with laughter.

An ultra-pacifist Chinaman also made some impertinent remarks, which, together with the remarks of the lean one, led the rational members of the audience to move that the meeting make an apology to me. The ultra-pacifists tried to break up the meeting by forcing through a motion to adjourn. This failed, and a rising vote was called for the apology. About two-thirds of the audience immediately rose to their feet and cheered. The ultra-pacifists rose to go, in a flurry of indigation, and as they were standing with the voters, they were also counted with those who voted, and the motion for apology was carried unanimously. The meeting then continued for another half hour in an orderly manner. The offending Chinaman came to me after the meeting and apologized for what he had said.

HUDSON MAXIM.

Safety in More Noise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What protection is insurance to me, an automobile owner, after some one has run into me, or I have run over somebody? I have the loudest possible warning signal on my car solely for my own protection. In rainy weather, with the curtains up, it is absolutely impossible to hear some of the electric buzzers which are on some cars masquerading as horns. And as for rubber bulb horns, they are an absolute farce, and even pedestrians in crossing streets now pay no attention to them, because of the laughing stock made of the "honk, honk," on every vaudeville stage.

Recently I was party to an automobile accident which cost me a considerable amount, and yet for which I was in no way responsible. When riding, other automobiles will pass you and come within a foot or less of your car, all without even sounding their warning. I might see a rut in the road and turn even the very slightest in order to prevent my wheel going into the rut. Not knowing that the other automobilist was to pass me, I would, of course, bring about an accident. He might claim that I should have put out my left hand, indicating that I was about to turn, when the real trouble was that he should have sounded his warning signal, and had a warning signal loud enough for me to hear. It is the same with half the car owners when they turn a corner or are about to pass motor cyclists or boys on bicycles. They slide up alongside without giving the boys any idea they are so near, when a good, strong blast on their warning signal, while they were yet 50 or 75 feet away, would certainly keep the boys posted as to impending danger. Half the people who are injured might have saved themselves if automobilists had only thought to have sounded a loud enough warning in time.

I am heartily in sympathy with the Society for the Prevention of Useless Noises, but I certainly protest against any laws that will hamper a man's protecting himself. What they should have is a signal that can be heard above all road noises, and then be compelled to use it.

GRIDLEY ADAMS.

New York, June 25, 1915.

U. S. of Americans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The universal acceptance of the term American as the national distinction of the people of our United States renders suggestions regarding any change in this designation superfluous. No real American wants to be called anything else.

The man of Canada is a Canadian, of Brazil a Brazilian, of Chile a Chilean, of Mexico a Mexican, and why cannot the man of the United States of America be an American? E. D. COLLYMORE.

New York, June 26, 1915.

Upton Sinclair to Prof. Nearing.

From The New York Call.

Scott Nearing, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn.:

My Dear Nearing: I am in receipt of a letter of June 17, from Mr. Morris of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, informing me that you have been turned out, and suggesting that I "telephone, telegraph or write to the provost, or to one or two of the trustees, protesting against this infringement of the right of free speech." I am not going to do it. If I were to telephone, telegraph or write to one of these august personages it would do you more harm than good. Instead, I am going to write you and send you my heartiest congratulations upon the distinction which you have earned and received. You have worked hard for it and you will be able to use it to excellent purpose. You are a live man and you do not belong in a university. You belong with us Socialists and free lances. It won't hurt you in the least to lose your job. It has helped every single radical to whom it has happened. Instead of addressing small audiences of college boys, you will be able to address large audiences of grown-up men. You will have more time to give to the writing of your very useful books and you will be free to tell what you know about the control of American universities by special privilege. UPTON SINCLAIR.

Gulfport, Miss., June 21, 1915.

REPROACH OF PLATONIC NEUTRALITY

Whether the World Be Freed or Mastered, in What Esteem Can Those Regard Themselves Who Failed to Do Their Part?

A Letter from Georges Dumesnil, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Grenoble.

Balliston Spa, N. Y., June 30, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will probably be interested in the inclosed letter from M. Georges Dumesnil, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Grenoble and one of the most distinguished scholars and editors in France. Comparatively speaking, French savants have been so reticent about expressing abroad their views on various aspects of the war that it seems to me your readers might welcome the frank opinion of one of them, even though they might not fully concur with all that it connotates.

FREDERIC D. CHEYDLEUR,
Docteur de l'Université de Grenoble,
Instructor Romance Language Williams College.

The Letter.

Grenoble, 4 Marceau St.,
June 11, 1915.

Dear Sir: I thank you for the kind thought you had in sending me the fine collection of illustrated NEW YORK TIMES. Am I wrong in concluding from it that you have received all right the number of the "Amitié de France" that I sent you? I am directing to you another of them.

We are continuing to work, but you know through what trials. Mournings are endless. The brother of our maid, she who used to open the door for you when you were so kind as to come to my house, is dead. The second eldest son of our Dean, M. Morillot, is dead. One of my farmers froze his feet last Winter in the trenches; three others of my men from the country are in the army. Our students have paid a liberal tribute to the murderous fury of Wotan. My stepson has been at the front since the beginning of hostilities.

Do you recall one evening when you were sitting in our garden? You were expressing to me your astonishment at seeing so many soldiers in Europe; you had scarcely seen any during all your life in America. And my stepdaughter Mlle. Madelein Le Cégue said to you: "The French are not afraid."

I believe that we have shown it in a terrible manner since that time. With our inferior numbers and armament it was we who broke the first dash of the wild animal. Still today after ten months of war and while recognizing openly the invaluable service that our friends, the English, are rendering us in ruling the sea, on the western front of 600 kilometers they scarcely hold sixty of it and it is we, invaded and decimated, who are bearing the principal weight of the day. The poor French soldier, often so insignificant in appearance and so peaceful in life, shows every day that in our time as formerly he is inferior to no other in the world, to say nothing more.

A great sentiment sustains us in our cruel battle. We know that we are struggling, not only for the liberty of France, but for the liberty of the world. The whole world saw us with indifference or even with applause succumb to the ambush of 1870. People were blind. Their eyes are being forced open. Who thought that the liberty of the planet was attached to the steeple of Strasburg? One sees clearly at the present moment that it is attached to the towers of Notre Dame.

I am too much of a philosopher not to face the two issues of the struggle. If we were to go down in it, we should have this sad consolation, namely, that of seeing the world ruined with us. You alone would remain standing in it, but one does not have to be an adept to be assured that it would not be for a long time. You are hated in Germany, as I ascertained more than thirty years ago the English were, without their deeming it worth their while to take the matter fully into account. Even though your just pride of an American be provoked by it, it is evident to every man of common sense and a little foresight that the Germans would suffer only the shortest possible time that the last obstacle subsisting on their worldly course should impede their march toward universal dominion; which is their avowed aim; and after having conquered the whole of Europe and the old world, they would have a good opportunity of reducing you. They would do it with enthusiasm. Like England you are going to be rapidly less and less insular. When that time comes it will be neither the fine judicial argumentation of President Wilson nor still less the unifying intentions of Mr. Bryan that will delay your downfall one second. To establish the foundations of peace between men, they must have at least a sincere desire of preserving it, and it is that of which there is no trace in the hearts of the ruling Germans. It is evident, except for those qui oculos habent et non, &c., that there will be no peaceful development of the world possible so long as German militarism will not have been exterminated, unless one counts, as they do, for a peaceful development the common servitude: pax Germana.

We are unanimously grateful to America for the beautiful humanitarian task that she has assigned to herself and for the generosity with which she is accomplishing it. But while I am in the act of conversing with you frankly, as is proper, I wish to inform you of a feeling from which the most thoughtful among us do not refrain. After the violation of all the conventions of The Hague signed by all the great powers, the violation and the disemboweling of Belgium, the violation of all strictly humane laws of war, brought back far below the level where it was 2,500 years ago, (since the Greeks regularly made truces to bury the dead,) if we understand and approve of the reserve of the small, powerless nations, it is more difficult for us to enter into the reasons of neutrals who have strength and who look on the struggle as at a play more or less exciting in which one takes sides only platonically and in idea. And in whatever way events may turn out after the end of hostilities, whether the world be freed or whether it be mastered, we ask ourselves what exact measure of esteem will those who might have been actors in the formidable drama and will have been only spectators of it be obliged to grant themselves. It is to tell you with what serious consideration we welcomed the so brave action of Italy.

GEORGES DUMESNIL.

THE PULPIT AND WAR.

A Protest Against Preaching a Doctrine of National Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see from a report in THE TIMES, that the National Security League has sent letters to the clergy of the city of New York, requesting them to preach on "national defense", next Sunday, suggesting such topics as "The Duty of Preparedness" and "Peace Through Preparedness."

The world is passing through the greatest crisis of its history. Civilization is turned upside down. Religion is overshadowed. Humanity is groping for light. My mail brings me most distressing letters from leaders in Europe who are utterly discouraged and dishayed.

All Europe is looking to America to lead the world out of the pit and speak the word of lasting peace. Is the biggest word the American pulpit has for a groping, listening world, on this Independence Day, "The Duty of Preparedness?" If there ever was a time when great nations as well as great men should be thinking of what they can do for the rest of the world, rather than of taking care of themselves, it is now. Let us hope the pulpits of New York will have some more prophetic message for the world next Sunday than self-protection—a word that does not occur in the Gospels.

It may interest the clergy of New York to know that I recently sent a letter to ten thousand of the most eminent ministers of the United States, asking them whether they sympathized with the movement to greatly increase armament, as the National Security League and Navy League are urging, or with President Wilson's recent utterance that any agitation of "America's unpreparedness for war" is unfortunate at just this time, and that twenty-nine out of every thirty answers were in sympathy with President Wilson's point of view. It is quite evident that the great majority of the clergy of this country are not being stampeded into militarism and are thinking of bigger things in these great hours than preparedness for war.

FREDERICK LYNCH,
Editor The Christian Work.

New York, June 29, 1915.

Four Families in Need.

Four families, in each of which there are small children, are known to the Charity Organization Society to be in need this Summer for such physical necessities as food, ice, rent, clothing, &c. These families are all in a single section of the city:

Mrs. B., whose husband, a Spanish war veteran, is in a sanatorium for consumptives. There are three little children. Other war veterans are paying the rent, but $10 more is necessary each month to supplement the mother's small earnings.

Mrs. W., a widow now ill, with three small children, and an aged aunt with a crippled foot, who cannot leave her room. As soon as Mrs. W. is better she will go back to work, but for the next three months at least $10 is needed for rent and $6 a week for food.

Mrs. A., whose husband is in the workhouse for non-support. James, the eldest boy, earns $5 a week, but, with five young brothers and sisters, food and shelter cannot be provided unless the mother can have $4 a week more. Every step is being taken to force the father to accept his proper responsibility, but meantime the mother and children must not suffer.

Mrs. M., a widow who has recently had a hospital operation, and whose four little children also have had to have medical care. The health of all is better now, but, though Mrs. M. earns free rent and a little extra as a janitress, the youngsters cannot be fed and clothed unless she has $4 a week from the society. The church helps a little, too.

It will take only $250 to keep these families together till Fall comes. Keeping them together means (among other things) giving the twenty-one persons in them as nearly as possible a happy, normal home life; and this is especially desirable for the children. Gifts for "the four families fund" may be sent to the Charity Organization Society at 105 East Twenty-second Street, and every penny will be used for material needs.

The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: Mr. J. F. Chalmers, $30; "J. M. F.," $5; "Anonymous," $1; E. N. E., $14; Mrs. F. E. Sturgis, $5; "G. W. C.," $10.

THE CUSTOM OF CONQUEST.

Examples That Might Be Cited by a Victorious Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every neutral who preserves, or who tries to preserve, a friendly feeling toward all the nations now at war must sympathize with the German protests against German jingoism, recorded in today's TIMES, and be glad to see similar expressions of calm reasonableness proceed from Russia, France, England, and the United States of America.

I venture, however, to take exception to the remark in your editorial that "Germany went to war for the execution of her plans of conquest." A careful study of the columns of THE TIMES at the beginning of the war left me with the conviction that the one thought of the German people and Government alike was to defend themselves against attack and ruin, and that the aggressive intention lay with the Allies, whose program, briefly defined by the English Government as the crushing of German militarism, meant the dismemberment of the German Empire, and possib

STOCKBRIDGE GIVES A FLORAL EXHIBIT

Miss Kobbe Wins First Award for Arrangement and Mrs. De Gersdorff the Second.

J. H. CHOATE'S ROSES BEST

Miss Weyburn Takes First Prize for Delphinium—Contestants in Lake Mahkeenac Sports.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 1.—The cottagers of Stockbridge gave the first of a series of specialized flower shows in the Casino today. Miss Emily Tuckerman was Chairman of the committee in charge and was assisted by Mrs. Thomas S. Southworth, Mrs. Walter Prichard Eaton, Miss Marion Hague, Mrs. Bernard Hoffman. The exhibits were roses, delphinium, and strawberries. In arranging the exhibits the committee placed the delphinium on the stage in the hall and banked the sides of the hall with the rose exhibits. At one end was a carefully arranged setting of Canterbury bells and delphinium. On the centre tables were the displays of floral centrepieces arranged for effect.

Those who judged the exhibition were Mrs. Frederick Crowninshield, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, and Miss Louise Farnum.

For the best arrangement of flowers the first award went to Miss Marie Kobbe for a wicker basket of meadow rue, delphinium, and yellow loosestrife. The second award was to Mrs. Carl A. De Gersdorff for a bowl of yellow, pink, and lavender columbine. Also the judges gave to Mrs. De Gersdorff an award for originality in decorative arrangement of flowers and one basket of fruits.

Also the judges awarded honorable mention for the arrangement of flowers for effect to Mrs. Walter Prichard Eaton for blue and white peach bells and fox glove in a Japanese bowl; to Mrs. Bernard Hoffman for hybrid tea roses in a copper jar; to Mrs. W. Gilman Thompson for orange colored azaleas in a basket; to Miss Edith Tracy for an arrangement of fox glove and spirea.

In consideration of the strawberries the judges passed only on size and appearance. The awards were: First, Frederick Crowninshield; second, Mrs. W. G. Thompson, honorable mention, Miss Helen C. Butler.

Joseph H. Choate won the first award for the best twenty varieties of roses from Naumkeag Gardens. The winning award was hard pressed by second award to Mrs. Wood ward Haven. Both exhibitions were of high merit. The first award for the greatest collection of roses was won by Mrs. Bernard Hoffman. Honorable mention was given in various classes of roses to Mrs. Austin Fox Riggs, Mrs. S. W. Woodward, Miss Emily Tuckerman, and Mrs. Helen Parsons.

Miss Mary Weyman won the first award for delphinium, showing a mixed vase of various shades: Miss Edith Tracy was second; Mrs. Charles Evans and Mrs. W. G. Thompson had honorable mention. Mrs. Bernard Hoffman, Mrs. Henry P. Parsons, Mrs. James C. Parsons, and Mrs. S. W. Woodward also exhibited.

Besides these exhibits were handsome showings of Canterbury bells by Mrs. Bernard Hoffman and of sweet peas by Mrs. S. W. Woodward.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. S. Griswold gave a picnic party and dance at Mahkeenac Boating Club tonight, entertaining there a large party of young people.

Ambassador and Mme. Constantin T. Dumba gave a dinner at the Poplars tonight. Following the dinner some of the guests went to the Hotel Aspinwall for dancing.

Miss Marguerite Janeway is a guest of Miss Beatrice Sorohan in Stockbridge.

Miss Symphrosa Bristed, who will direct the water sports at the Casino Saturday, posted the entries for the eight events this afternoon. The mixed canoe race will be the big event of the program and will have twenty pairs. This race will be rowed in heats. The entries for the mixed canoe races include: Miss Alma De Gersdorff and Charles L. Shaw, Jr.; Miss Helen Frothingham and Theodore Evans, Miss Ethel Satterlee and Henry R. Guilds, Miss Alrica Dahlgren and Murray Hoffman, Miss Edith Bonsal and Edward M. Guilds, Mrs. Allen B. Fenno and F. Skiddy Marsden, Miss Grace Bristed and Ashwell Dulliver, Miss Beatrice Sorohan and Richard T. Emmet, Miss Helen Rice and Richard T. Taylor, Miss Katherine Dahlgren and Sherman R. Smith, Miss Anna R. Alexandre and Dwight Partridge, Miss Madeline Dahlgren and Samuel Frothingham, Jr.; Miss Josephine Degersdorff and Charles L. Reynolds, Miss M. Scull and John Welles, Miss Christine Sedgwick and Wirt D. Walker.

Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears of Boston has arrived to visit with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed are entertaining Miss Susan Hoyt, Miss Flora Bewick, Charles D. Shaw, Jr., Richard Emmet, Howard Bourne, Dwight Partridge, Francis T. Henderson, and John F. Hubbard of New York for over the Fourth. Mr. and Mrs. Bristed will give a dance at Lakeside tomorrow night for their daughter, Miss Grace Bristed.

Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren has issued invitations for a dinner for twenty-five guests at the Lenox Club tomorrow night. After dinner Mrs. Dahlgren and her guests will go to Lakeside for the dance.

Colonel and Mrs. Henry W. Kearney of Lakewood, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Doelger and the Misses Doelger, E. Clarence Jones, William McMaster Mills, and Mr. and Mrs. D. G. French of New York and H. L. Rutherford of Philadelphia registered at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mrs. Edward A. Goodrich of Flushing, Mrs. G. W. Kemp, Miss Keep, Mrs. F. S. Angle, Miss Angle of New York, John S. Sills of New York, and Mrs. H. A. Hand of Fort Jefferson, N. Y., arrived at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Atwood and Mrs. John P. Duncan of New York, who have been at the Curtis Hotel, went to the White Mountains by automobile.

Nicholas Murray Butler and Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler of New York, Miss Marguerite Barton of Boston, and Sussex D. Davis of Philadelphia arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Inslie of New York, Samuel Howell, Mrs. S. A. Reiff, and Mrs. L. H. Rogers of Philadelphia arrived at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

Pope-Thompson Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot P. Thompson of Goshen, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Anna Thompson, to Christopher H. Pope. The wedding of the couple will take place in October, and after an extended wedding trip they will live in Washington, where Mr. Pope is the Vice President of the Munsey Trust Company.

A Son to Dr. Leo Buerger's Home.

Dr. and Mrs. Leo Buerger of the Ansonia, who are occupying their summer home at 10 Frank Avenue, Edgemere, L. I., announce the birth of a son, Gerald Henry Buerger, on Sunday, June 27. Mrs. Buerger was formerly Germaine Schnitzer, the pianist.

INSTRUCTION.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, Spanish and Stenotype Departments. Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue. 1236 Street and Lenox Avenue.

THE BLAKE SUMMER SCHOOL, Tarrytown, N. Y. (1868.) WHY lose a year when your conditions may be made up in a Summer? Tutors sent to any summer resort or private family. City school, 605 5th Ave., open all Summer. WILLIS G. COON, Head Master.

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NEW FIRE ALARM ASSURED.

Board of Estimate Allows Adamson $879,000 to Complete It.

The Board of Estimate yesterday allowed Fire Commissioner Adamson $879,588 in corporate stock for the completion of the new fire alarm system in the Borough of Manhattan, which has been urged by Fire Commissioners, business men, and insurance men for the past eleven years. A small and isolated section of the new system has been completed and a new central station has been built, but the station cannot be occupied until the entire new system is completed.

In his report to the board, Commissioner Adamson stated that the old system, owing to age, had become almost useless, that between May 1 and June 17 this year there were 430 interruptions of some part of the service, and that it took on an average one hour and fourteen minutes to repair each interrupted part. During the storm of March 14 and 15, when boxes were put out of commission. In his report the Commissioner said:

"It has been extremely expensive to the city to maintain and operate this dilapidated system. The saving in maintenance alone which we will be able to make when the new system is built will more than cover the interest charges on the cost of the new system, not to speak of the greatly increased protection to life and property that will be given."

It is expected that the new system can be completed within two years.

OPERATE ON F.D.ROOSEVELT

Assistant Secretary of Navy Suddenly Taken Ill with Appendicitis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was operated on for appendicitis this afternoon at the United States Naval Hospital here. It was said at the hospital tonight that the operation was successful and that Mr. Roosevelt was doing nicely.

Mr. Roosevelt's attack was sudden. He awoke early this morning suffering intense pain and telephoned for his secretary, Louis McH. Howe. Mr. Howe sent for a physician, who directed Mr. Roosevelt's removal to the hospital. The trouble was so far advanced that it was determined that an operation should be performed without delay. Mr. Roosevelt's uncle, Frederic C. Delano, Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board and former President of the Wabash Railroad, was at the hospital at the time of the operation.

Mr. Roosevelt is very popular in Washington society and throughout the naval service. Before coming to Washington to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy he represented Dutchess County in the New York State Senate and was the leader in that body of the independent Democrats who opposed Tammany Hall. He is 33 years old and was apparently in the best of condition.

MGR. QUIGLEY RALLIES.

But His Condition Is Made Acute by a Second Stroke of Paralysis.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 1.—Dr. Joseph R. Culkin of Rochester, chief physician at the bedside of Archbishop Quigley of Chicago, issued a bulletin at 10 o'clock tonight in which he stated that the Archbishop had regained consciousness shortly after 9 o'clock. He recognized Bishop Hickey of Rochester, and the members of his family and spoke a few words to them. Dr. Culkin said he believed the Archbishop would live through the night at least.

The slight improvement in the prelate's condition came at the end of a day marked by gradual failure of his strength, which became acute with another stroke of paralysis just before noon. Throughout the day he was unable to take nourishment. Dr. Culkin said earlier today that the patient's lungs gradually were filling up, so that the improvement noted tonight is not believed to alter his condition materially.

Following the stroke today, Chancellor Hoban of the Chicago Diocese wired to the administrator of the diocese, the Rev. A. J. Fitzsimmons, in Chicago, that the death of the Archbishop was imminent.

TELL OF THEIR BETROTHAL.

Miss Nichols, Sister of Bride, Mrs. E. R. Pierce, to Wed F. B. Gilbert.

At a reception which followed the wedding of Miss Jeannette Nichols, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Willis Nichols, and E. Reed Pierce at the home of the bride's parents, 247 Franklin Place, Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday evening, the bride's parents announced the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Marion Bowne Nichols, to Frederick Bore Gilbert of Binghamton, N. Y., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Gilbert of 17 Cypress Avenue, Flushing, and of Low Gables, Quintard Beach, Conn. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. Pierce is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Pierce of Otsego, N. Y., and is a member of the Faculty of the Flushing High School. He is Secretary of the Men's Club of the Dutch Reformed Church of Flushing, and is an amateur musician of note.

MISS C. T. THAYER ENGAGED.

Will Wed Douglas Gibbons, a Governor of the Yale Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B Thayer of 46 East Seventy-ninth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cecile Tesson Thayer, to Douglas Gibbons of this city.

Miss Thayer, who made her début two seasons ago, has appeared in many amateur theatricals and is popular in society. She has been active in charitable work and belongs to several charitable organizations. Miss Marie Thayer, her sister, was a débutante last season. Her mother was Miss Marie Renouard before her marriage.

Mr. Gibbons is the son of Mrs. John F. Gibbons of 341 Madison Avenue. He is a graduate of Yale, class of '06, and is one of the governors of the Yale Club. No plans have been made for the wedding, although it will likely take place in New York in the Autumn.

MISS ETHEL DENTON A BRIDE.

Married to J. Ritchie Stevenson in St. Gabriel's Church, Hollis, L. I.

The wedding of Miss Ethel S. Denton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Denton of North Wertland Avenue, Queens, L. I., to J. Ritchie Stevenson, took place on Wednesday evening in St. Gabriel's Episcopal Church at Hollis, L. I. The Rev. Richard Pope of the Church of the Advent, Westbury, performed the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of white taffeta. Her tulle veil was caught up with a novel headdress of diamonds, which were worn by her grandmother for the same purpose. Her sister, Miss Harriet De V. Denton, acted as maid of honor, and little Miss Frances Denton, a niece of the bride, was the flower girl. Dr. Hector Stevenson of Richmond Hill was the best man, and the ushers were Elbert Denton, Stevenson Hill, and C. H. Denton.

After a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson will make their home in Queens.

Rahway Minister Marries.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 1.—Miss Elizabeth Lehmer Curry, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Lehmer Curry of Warriors Point, Penn., became the bride this afternoon of the Rev. J. Edgar Washabough, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Rahway. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride by the Rev. Dr. J. Frederick Subach, Superintendent of the Elizabeth District of the Newark Conference. He was assisted by the Rev. J. C. Kilbock, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Warriors Point. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Russell M. Howard of Altoona, Penn., and the Rev. J. Donald Heckman acted as best man.

St. Peter's, Brooklyn, a Mission.

St. Peter's, in State Street near Bond, one of the oldest of the Protestant Episcopal churches of Brooklyn, has been given up as a church and is to become a mission station of the Diocese of Long Island, in charge of Bishop Frederick Burgess. This action has been taken because of changing conditions in population in the parish. St. Peter's was organized in 1848 and its property is estimated to be worth about $200,000.

MISS MORGAN PLANS STREET FETE ON 5TH

Paris Festival Will Be Copied in 39th Street by the Vacation Committee.

SUFFRAGISTS TO CELEBRATE

Two United States Senators Will Speak at Tammany—City's Exercises in Stadium.

Some of the big Fourth of July celebrations which will be open to the public on Monday are the ceremonies at the Stadium of the College of the City of New York under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee, a street fete in Thirty-ninth Street by Miss Anne Morgan's Vacation Committee, and Tammany Hall's feast of oratory. Suffragists will hold exercises on Bedlow's Island during the evening.

One of the features obtained for the program at the Stadium will be a series of dances by Maurice and Florence Walton. The dancers have been loaned to the Mayor's Committee by Miss Elisabeth Marbury, under whose management they are.

After their appearance at the Stadium, the dancers will drive down Fifth Avenue to the vacation house on Thirty-ninth Street, where they will take part in the festivities. Miss Anne Morgan has been granted the right by the city to close Thirty-ninth Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and here the Fourth of July will be celebrated in the same manner as is July 14 in Paris with a street fête. Mayor Mitchel will make an address. There will be other prominent speakers, patriotic songs, moving pictures, and dancing in the street.

Tammany is preparing an elaborate celebration. The ceremonies will be held at the hall on July 5 at 10 o'clock in the morning. Grand Sachem John R. Voorhis, who is 80 years old, will preside. The "long talks" will be delivered by United States Senator James E. Martine of New Jersey and United States Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas.

The "short talks" will be made by Congressmen James A. Hamill of New Jersey, William A. Cullop of Indiana, James C. Cantrill of Kentucky, and James A. Gallivan and Peter F. Tague of Massachusetts. Vincent Gilroy, nephew of former Mayor Gilroy, will read the Declaration of Independence. There will be patriotic songs by the Tammany Glee Club, and the Fifty-ninth Regiment Band will furnish the music. At the conclusion of the exercises refreshments will be served in the Council Chamber of the Great Wigwam. Charles F. Murphy will welcome the guests.

New York yachtsmen will have an opportunity to show their sympathy with the suffragist cause when the Tourist carries the city officials and leading suffragists to Bedloe's Island on Monday evening to celebrate the Fourth. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse has sent an invitation to yacht clubs to participate in the demonstration.

Margaret Wycherly, the actress, who is to read an appeal, said yesterday:

"No Government is just which is guilty of so absurd a discrimination as that of putting a vote in the hand of male paupers and denying that privilege to at least a third of its taxpayers; of counting the opinion of illiterate males, and denying that count to the teachers of the State. In the name of those women who, side by side with our forefathers, bore the hardships of Colonial life and planted the American ideal deep in the hearts of their children, we women of today make our appeal for liberty."

While reading the "Appeal for Liberty," Miss Wycherly will be dressed as a Goddess of Liberty. On the float from which she will stand on Riverside Drive she will have with her Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, Miss Amy Mali Hicks, Miss Lella Wittler, Miss Calista Edward O'Neill, Miss Elizabeth Frazer, Miss Kate Seaman, Mrs. John Williams, Miss Alice Read, Mrs. Margaret Owen, Miss Anita Eskell, Miss Agnes Pelton, Miss Janet Scudder, Miss Theodora Bean, and Miss Marjorie Benton Cooke.

The singing of the Star-Spangled Banner will be a feature of the suffrage demonstration at Claremont Park, and the singer who has been asked to give it as a solo is Miss Mina Carson, who won her laurels as a soprano soloist at the Opera Comique in Paris.

AUTOS KILLED MANY IN JUNE.

Great Increase in Deaths Due to Traffic in First Half of Year.

The report of the National Highways Protective Society of accidents due to traffic in June and the first six months of the year, issued yesterday, shows that in the month twenty-six children were killed in the streets of New York City. Automobiles caused the death of sixteen, trolleys three and wagons seven. The total number of persons killed in June in New York streets was forty-two.

In New York State, outside the greater city, thirty-six persons were killed in June by automobiles, seven by trolleys and three by wagons.

In New Jersey during the same period forty persons were killed by automobiles, four by trolleys and two by wagons. This is the greatest number of automobile fatalities in any one month in that State.

The report further shows that the fatalities due to automobiles in New York State, including New York City, for the first six months of this year increased from 183 in 1914 to 241. In New Jersey in the same period in 1914 automobiles killed forty-eight; this year eighty-eight.

HEADS THE FILM CENSORS.

Cranston Brenton's Election as National Board Chairman Ratified.

At a meeting of the National Board of Censorship of Motion Pictures, held yesterday, the election of Cranston Brenton to succeed Frederic C. Howe, who recently resigned as Chairman of the National Board, was ratified. Mr. Howe resigned to devote his time to his duties as Commissioner of Immigration of the Port of New York.

Mr. Brenton is a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and for ten years after graduation he was a member of the faculty of the college. He has had several years' experience as Superintendent of a manufacturing establishment in New York. He served for some time as Executive Secretary of the Social Service Commission of the Diocese of New York and last October became war relief director of the American Red Cross.

Will Sing at Suffrage Celebration.

A feature of the suffrage celebration to be held Monday night in Claremont Park will be the appearance of May Peterson, an American singer, who has sung with success in opera abroad. Miss Peterson, who is a native of Wisconsin, made her debut in the Opera Comique, Paris, in June of last year. At that time she sang in "Lakme." Miss Peterson will sing "The Star Spangled Banner" at the suffrage fete.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Hugo Reisenfeld, ex-concert master at Hammerstein's Opera House, has been engaged by S. L. Rothapfal to conduct the orchestra in the Rialto Theatre. Mr. Reisenfeld, who is a native of Vienna where he was a pupil in the Royal Conservatory, will recruit his players from the symphony orchestras of the country.

Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon have been engaged by Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler for their production of "Pollyanna," in which Patricia Collinge will be starred next season. The play will be put in rehearsal shortly and will be produced in Chicago next month.

James Kearney, Frank Kingdon and Suzanne Willis are recent additions to the cast of "Rolling Stones," which will be one of the early productions of Selwyn & Co.

The 350th performance of "It Pays to Advertise" will be given in the Cohan Theatre tomorrow night.

YOUNG ZIONISTS ORGANIZE.

New League Receives Financial Support from the Federation.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 1.—Although the convention of the Federation of American Zionists was concluded last night, a considerable number of delegates remained over for tonight's celebration of the eleventh anniversary of the death of Theodore Herzl, founder and leader of the Zionists. The Association of Greater Boston held a memorial meeting at the Blue Hill Avenue Synagogue. The speakers were Dr. Shmary W. Levin, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Friedlander of Greensboro, N. C.; Max Shulman of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. Louis Goldberg of Norfolk, Va., Nathan Kaplan, President of the Knights of Zion of Chicago; Professor Horace N. Kallen of the University of Wisconsin, and the Rev. Dr. P. Israeli of Boston.

A banquet was given in Chelsea tonight for the members of the Young Judea, following the adjournment of the business meeting of the organization. The delegates present numbered 107. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips; Honorary Vice President, Joseph Barondess, Nathan Straus, and Rabbi Meyer Berlin; Secretary, David Schneeberg; Treasurer, Maurice Wortheim. Among those elected to the Advisory Board are Louis D. Brandeis, Dr. De Sola Pool, Mrs. Richard Gotthelf, Miss Henriette Szold, Miss Sarah Kussy of Newark, Miss Jessie E. Sampter, Louis Lipsky, and Charles A. Cowen.

Chairmen were chosen as follows: Executive Committee—Reuben A. Posner, Zionist Training School, Israel Goldberg; Publication Board, Sundel Doniger, organization, Isaac Rosengarten; "The Young Judean," I. Feinberg; Physical Training, Dr. E. Hansen; celebrations, Joshua Spraysegen; social work, Miss Esther Abramson.

An important departure was taken by the formation of a senior league, to include members between the ages of 17 and 21. The various clubs pledged $500 to support the organization. Mr. Brandeis addressed the meeting. He said he considered the work of young Judea among the most important of the activities of the Zionist movement.

The Provisional Committee of the Federation today entered upon a three days' session, which is held behind closed doors.

EPISCOPALIANS GET FUND.

$250,000 Raised for Missions Wipes Out Long-Standing Deficit.

The General Mission Board of the Episcopal Church announced yesterday the success of its emergency fund to the extent of $250,000 since April. This result has been achieved in great part by inducing men and women to give the equal of a day's income. This sum practically wipes out an accumulated deficit of the board, covering several years, and amounting to $254,000. The remaining $150,000 yet to be secured is to be put aside as a loan fund, so that if future deficits occur the board can borrow from itself, and not be compelled to resort to the banks.

New York diocese led all others by giving $48,000 to the fund in addition to more than $175,000 in the regular way. Newark diocese leads the whole country in proportion to its members. Bishop Lines is Chairman of the Emergency Fund Committee.

The Episcopal Church in the whole country has 8,400 churches. Only 1,700 have had part in this special fund plan, together with organizations out of a total of 15,000, and 4,000 individuals in a membership roll exceeding 1,000,000.

PRIZE FOR CHORAL WORK.

Newark, Paterson, and Jersey City Music Festivals Offer $500.

The Newark, Paterson, and Jersey City Music Festival Associations have offered jointly a prize of $500 for the best composition by an American for mixed chorus and orchestra, with solo parts if desired, on an American subject. The winning composition will be sung at the annual festival of the organizations next Spring. It was originally intended to offer three prizes aggregating $500 in value, but it has been decided instead to give only the one prize, the second and third best compositions to be published and performed, however, and the composers to receive royalties on the sales.

The first requirement is that "compositions must not be over twenty minutes long." They must be sent in inscribed with a pseudonym, accompanied by the composer's name and address in a sealed envelope, and with return stamps. The judges, not yet named, but described as musicians of prominence, will reserve the right to withhold awards if the compositions submitted are not worthy of production. All compositions must be sent to Thornton W. Allen, 593 Broad Street, Newark, not later than Oct. 1.

In announcing the competition the associations say there is at present a great scarcity of American choral works that can be produced at large festivals such as this, even though there is a large demand for them through the country.

YOUNG ARCHITECTS TO VIE.

Friends of Artists to Hold a Third Competition for Prizes.

The Friends of the Young Artists, who have held two successful competitions already, one for young sculptors and the other for young painters, announced yesterday a third competition, this one for young architects. Of this Thomas Hastings will be in charge.

Mr. Hastings will select the theme, and will announce it on July 31. As in the other competitions, thirteen prizes will be awarded, the first of $200, the second $150, and the third $100, and ten prizes of $25 each. Four weeks will be given for the development of the work, and the exhibition will be opened to the public on Sept. 15, to continue for one month. Mr. Hastings will select a jury of twenty-five prominent architects, and will preside over it.

It is Mr. Hastings's opinion that there are many young architects out of work, and that while the leading schools and universities are closed for the vacation many students might avail themselves of a chance to compete. He had a consultation yesterday with the men associated with him and who studied at the Beaux Arts, and the consensus of opinion was that a subject should be named for the competition which should be at the same time educational and purchasable.

Upholds H. L. Batterman.

It was announced yesterday that Surrogate Ketcham of Brooklyn had not sustained the objections of Mrs. Sarah E. Batterman, widow of Henry L. Batterman, dry goods merchant, to the investment of the $900,000 trust fund left her by her husband. The action was directed against her son, Henry L. Batterman, as trustee of the fund. The Surrogate decided against her and upheld the judgment of her son in his administration of the trust fund.

Major William H. Bucke.

Major William H. Bucke, who served through the entire civil war with the Fifty-second Ohio Regiment, died yesterday at his home, 248 East Twenty-third Street, in his seventy-ninth year. He was born in Ireland and came to this country when 15 years old and settled in Dayton, Ohio. After the war he went into business in Cincinnati and in 1872 came to this city, where he became associated with the Royal Baking Powder Company with which he remained for many years. Major Bucke was a widower and is survived by a sister, Mrs. Mary C. Goldrick, with whom he lived.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

JOHN CLINTON GRAY BURIED.

Many Jurists Attend the Services in St. Bartholomew's Church.

The funeral of John Clinton Gray, Judge of the Court of Appeals for twenty-five years, who died on Monday at his home in Newport, R. I., took place yesterday morning at St. Bartholomew's Church, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, Rector of the Church, assisted by four curates and the full vested choir, led by Arthur Hyde, conducted the services.

A great number of judges, lawyers and prominent persons attended the funeral, the Court of General Sessions having adjourned for the purpose.

Members of the immediate family who attended were Mrs. John Clinton Gray, ex-Judge Gray's widow; his four sons, John Clinton Gray, Henry G. Gray, Albert Zabriskie Gray, and Austen Gray. Mrs. Albert Z. Gray and Mrs. Austen Gray, daughters-in-law of ex-Judge Gray, accompanied their husbands. His two daughters and their husbands, Mrs. Thomas F. Witherspoon and Mrs. Reynolds Hitt, also attended.

The pall bearers were Alton B. Parker and Edgar M. Cullen, both former Chief Judges of the Court of Appeals; Willard Bartlett, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals; Morgan J. O'Brien, former Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department; F. K. Sturgis, Scott Foster, William H. Willis, Henry A. C. Taylor, Stuyvesant Fish and George Zabriskie.

The wardens and vestrymen of the church were honorary pall bearers. These were Henry Lewis Morris, William H. Butterworth, Anson W. Bird, W. W. Appleton, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, James W. Lane, William Armstrong Greer, William B. Osgood Field, Alvin W. Krech, and Robert S. Brewster.

A delegation from the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, consisting of its former presidents and present officials, was present, as was also a delegation from the New York State Bar Association. Members of these delegations were Austen G. Fox, William D. Guthrie, ex-Judge Albert Haight, Eugene Hawkins, John G. Milburn, Arthur N. Masten, Francis Lynde Stetson, Henry W. Taft, Judge Irving C. Vann, and Frederick E. Wadhams.

The interment took place in Woodlawn Cemetery and was attended only by members of the family.

COLLEGE GIRLS AID POOR.

Vassar Students Give Up Vacations to Do Settlement Work.

Five society young women, who usually spend the Summer at Bar Harbor, will begin next week a six weeks' residence on New York's extreme east side. They are Vassar students, and will teach boys and girls in a Vacation Bible School of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church in Eighty-eighth Street, near First Avenue. The building was the gift of Miss Sarena Rhinelander, and the Vassar girls selected it in part on this account. The volunteers are Miss Eloesa Smith of Brooklyn, who will be the head of the vacation school; Miss Georgia Brown of Titusville, and Miss Hazel Mills of Garden City. They will be assisted by Misses Lucy and Abbie Tillotson of this city.

Many other college women and men this year are taking up vacation school teaching. Misses Dorothea Storer, Kate Krier, and Margaret Jackson, Barnard young women, have a school in Bethany Church, First Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, and they will be assisted by Leon Hendrickson of Yale to instruct boys.

Young women from the State Normal School of North Carolina are to have charge of a school at St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, and young women from Swarthmore will teach in Adams Memorial Presbyterian Church in Thirtieth Street, another east side work. Mt. Holyoke College girls will have charge of a school, "Good Will," near the New York Navy Yard. Wellesley young women will teach in Brooklyn.

REFUSES WOMAN'S BEQUEST

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond Flies Renunciation of Gift from Patient.

In her will, filed yesterday, Mary Louise Smith, who died on June 20, bequeaths her residuary estate of more than $1,500 in equal shares to her three nieces, Mary L. Paxton of Newark, N. J., and Josephine E. Sares and Delia A. Simons of Brooklyn. Dr. Graeme M. Hammond of 60 West Fifty-fifth Street, who attended the testatrix, receives under the will all moneys in banks and all bonds. The noted specialist on nervous diseases has refused to accept the bequests and accordingly has filed his renunciation.

The instrument contains this clause:

"In making the above disposition of my property I am aware that I have other relations who may consider that I have not had them in mind when I made this will. For that reason I declare that I made this will after mature consideration of all those who may have any claim upon me, through kinship or otherwise, and above is my deliberate determination as to the final disposition of my estate."

EXECUTOR DUNN IS BLAMED.

Preferred Payments from ex-Sheriff Dunn's Estate Alleged.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday appointed Henry W. Jessup as referee to take further testimony in the matter of objections presented by creditors of the estate to the accounting filed by Bartholomew Dunn, as executor of the estate of his brother, Thomas J. Dunn, who was Sheriff of New York County in 1898 and 1899.

Ex-Surrogate Ransom, who recently died, and had been referee, and reported that there was $164,572 for distribution. The report also found that Mr. Dunn, as executor, had made preferred payments to creditors on claims in which he was partly liable with the decedent. Such payments aggregated $68,457.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday held that Executor Dunn had no right to make such preferred payments. The Surrogate did not hold, with Referee Ransom, that Dunn was responsible for failure to collect $14,000 on a claim against the Bureau of Buildings, nor for payments totaling $14,000 to lawyers.

Bequeaths Parrots to Friend.

Celeste Ferrer, who died on April 11 in her will, filed for probate yesterday, bequeaths her two parrots, Coco and Lauretta, and $300 in cash to her friend, Julia Mozzi. The niece, Felicie Duprat of 40 West 128th Street, receives the residuary estate of more than $1,200.

William M. Thomas.

William M. Thomas, a partner in the real estate firm of Thomas & Eckerson, which he founded thirty-six years ago, died yesterday at his home in Belle Harbor, L. I., in his sixty-seventh year. He was born in Belvidere, Penn., and had lived in this city for forty years. Mr. Thomas, who was known as "Colonel" Thomas, had managed a number of great estates, among which was that of the late Dr. Oliver L. Jones. He was proprietor of the Mineola Garage, and before the automobile era had owned the Mineola Stables. He was a Mason, and is survived by his widow and four sons.

During the Summer, Order by Mail Our Distinctive English Importations.
(Latest issues received by the first steamer.)
Britain's Deadly Peril. Net, 50c.
Eye Witness's Narrative of the War. Net, 50c.
The Peace of the World. By H. G. Wells. Net, 25c.
What I Saw in Berlin. By Piermanini. Net, $2.00.
A Song of the English. By Kipling. Net, $2.00.
Dutton's
681 Fifth Ave., New York

MYLES STANDISH DIES AT 66.

Eighth Descendant of Pilgrim Soldier Was a Retired Lawyer.

Myles Standish, the eighth descendant in the direct line from Miles Standish, the Pilgrim soldier, whose memory is preserved in Longfellow's poem, "The Courship of Miles Standish," died on Wednesday at his home, 14 East Seventy-fourth Street, in his sixty-seventh year.

Mr. Standish traced his descent through Alexander Standish, the oldest son of Miles Standish, who married Sarah Alden, the daughter of John Alden, his father's friend, who was commissioned to arrange the marriage of Captain Miles Standish and Priscilla Mullins, which transaction ended in Alden marrying her himself. The next in the direct line was Ebenezer Standish of Plympton, Mass.; then came Zachariah Standish of the same town; following him came Ebenezer Standish, Shadrach Standish, Levi Standish, and John Avery Standish of New Bedford, Mass., who was the father of Myles Standish of this city.

Mr. Standish was born in New Bedford and was the youngest and only surviving son of his father. He was educated at the Friends' Academy in New Bedford, later being graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Standish had been a resident of this city for many years, and until recently lived in Fifth Avenue, near Washington Square. He maintained an office at 20 Nassau Street, but had been retired for years, having at one time been active as a lawyer.

Mr. Standish was a member of the Century, Metropolitan, Lawyers', City, and Garden City Golf Clubs. He was also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and the New England and American Geographical Societies. His widow survives him. She was Miss Katharine Lanier, the youngest daughter of the late James F. D. Lanier of this city.

Lanier Dunn Dies at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 1.—Lanier Dunn, well known in social circles in New York, Washington, and Richmond, died here suddenly at 12 o'clock today of apoplexy. His funeral will be held at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at Gramercy Farm, his Summer home here. The Rev. Harwood Huntington, rector of St. Luke's Church, will conduct the services, and the body will be taken to Washington for interment. Mr. Dunn left a wife who before her marriage was Miss Harriet Hildreth Heard, a son, McKee Dunn, and two daughters, Mrs. George Cole Scott and Mrs. Sidney Buford of Richmond. He also left a brother, Colonel George Dunn, who is Military Attaché at Rome.

Obituary Notes.

Miss MAUDE JONES, daughter of the Rev. Samuel H. and Emma Jones, is dead from pneumonia at the home of her parents in Franklin Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. Miss Jones was a trained nurse, and had been employed for several years in the Smith Infirmary, Staten Island.

Mrs. ELLA MAY BOYD, wife of the Rev. Rufus K. Boyd, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Jersey City, died yesterday in the parsonage. She was a daughter of the late Daniel C. Tompkins, and was a graduate of the New Jersey State Normal College.

SIMON WEISMAN, a pioneer Jewish merchant of Providence, R. I., and for the last fourteen years a member of the firm of S. Weisman & Brother, 46 Howard Street, woolen merchants, in this city, died on Wednesday in the Providence, R. I., sixty-fourth year. He was born in Warsaw, Russia, and came to this country in 1870, settling in Providence, where he engaged in the wholesale dry goods business.

JAMES C. TIMMONS, 66 years old, for years a well-to-do builder of Charleston, N. J., died there Wednesday night following an operation for appendicitis. For many years he was in mercantile pursuits in New York. Mr. Timmons was head of an organization known as "Thrifty discharged prisoners from the county jail."

HENRY C. JENKINS, 72 years old, and for sixty-seven years a resident of Boonton, N. J., is dead at his home, 329 Morris Avenue. Mr. J

LACKAWANNA COAL LEAVES RAILROAD

Directors Announce Plans to Carry Out Mandate of Supreme Court.

50 PER CENT. DIVIDEND

Loomis Resigns as President and New Men Replace Truesdale and Baker on the Board.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company was six years old yesterday, and the Directors made a special note of the occasion. In addition to the regular 2½ per cent. quarterly dividend on the $6,590,000 stock they declared an additional cash dividend of 50 per cent. The coal company has paid regular annual 10 per cent. dividends since its organization. It paid an extra dividend of 20 per cent. in 1913, an extra 10 per cent. last year, and, with the present 50 per cent. bonus has paid a total of 140 per cent. in the six years.

This is the coal company which the United States Supreme Court a few weeks ago ordered separated from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. The stock of the coal company is held almost entirely by stockholders of the Lackawanna, and there is no stock control by the railroad, consequently. It was held, however, that the contract relations between the railroad company and the coal company brought the two companies into conflict with the commodity clause of the Hepburn act, and also with the Sherman anti-trust laws.

The Directors, at yesterday's meeting, took formal cognizance of the Supreme Court decision, and announced the plans intended to bring the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company within the mandate of the Supreme Court. This is the formal announcement made by the company:

Steps were taken to comply promptly with the recent rulings of the United States Supreme Court.

The board authorized the officers of the company to execute a new contract which should conform to all matters questioned by the Supreme Court as either illegal or objectionable.

The only Directors of the coal company who are Directors of the railroad, viz.: Messrs. W. H. Truesdale and George F. Baker, Jr., resigned from the board, and Messrs. C. O. Norton and T. J. Mumford were elected in their places.

E. E. Loomis, President of the coal company, tendered to the board his resignation to be accepted as soon as his successor can be selected, and arrangements were made to procure separate office accommodations without delay.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, as explained by President Loomis, will have no physical or legal connection with the Lackawanna proper. The interlocking Directorate will disappear altogether, and the coal company will have offices in a building separated from the building occupied by the Lackawanna offices. It will no longer be possible to call the Lackawanna on the telephone and ask for connection with the coal company.

There will still be a contract between the railroad company and the coal company, but this contract will not deny the coal company the privilege of buying coal from producers other than the Lackawanna Railroad. The Lackawanna will continue to sell to the coal company all its output, excepting only what the Lackawanna must use to run its engines, but the price will be fixed. This means the elimination of the so-called 65 per cent. clause of the present contract. Under this clause the coal company paid the Lackawanna Railroad 65 per cent. of the prevailing tidewater price for all the coal it took. The price continually shifted, and it was alleged by the Government that the Lackawanna, by means of this clause, could control anthracite coal prices in New York.

In the new contract, it is understood, the price will be fixed at the mines. It is proposed to fix the prices impartially that it cannot accrue to the advantage of the railroad to hold up shipments to await favorable New York markets. It is probable that the new contract will call for a sliding scale of prices different for different months of the year. The details, however, have not yet been arranged.

It was said yesterday by Mr. Loomis that the coal company had actually changed its original contract with the Lackawanna a year ago. The first changes were made to conform to suggestions made by the agents of the Department of Justice when the coal case was tried in the lower Federal Court. The Supreme Court decision took no cognizance of the fact that the coal company had made any changes. Its decision was based on the contract which prevailed when the case went to trial in the lower court.

"The changes which remain to be made, consequently," said Mr. Loomis yesterday to a Times reporter, "are less numerous than the decision really calls for. Last year we abolished the so-called written consent clause whereby the coal company was prevented from buying coal from other producers without the written consent of the Lackawanna Railroad. Under the original contract there were also several obligations which could be carried out only at a loss to the coal company. These obligations were also canceled in the revised contract.

"In our second revision of the contract we will aim to make a perfect job. The 65 per cent. clause will, of course, be eliminated. If the lawyers suggest any other changes they also will be made. We are going to try to do just what the Supreme Court wants us to do. We have nothing to conceal and we make no objections. We are glad that we have a final decision to go by."

Mr. Loomis said the changes which will now be made might have been made earlier if the coal company had not been sustained in its course by the lower court. The best lawyers available had passed on the contract, he said, and the company believed it was doing exactly the right thing. As to controlling prices, Mr. Loomis contended that the coal company, since it brought less than 10 per cent. of the anthracite prepared-sizes coal to the New York market, could not possibly have controlled the market.

When asked about the probable effect on the earnings of the company under a contract for fixed coal prices, Mr. Loomis said that he could foresee no detrimental effect. The 50 per cent. extra dividend was not taken entirely out of this year's earnings, but it is understood that a handsome surplus will remain in the treasury after the dividend is paid out.

HALF A YEAR'S FAILURES.

They Numbered 12,740, with Liabilities of $188,587,535.

There were 12,740 commercial failures in the United States during the first half of 1915, with an aggregate indebtedness, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., of $188,587,535.

Both in number and amount these figures exceed those for any similar period in the past, and compare with 8,543 defaults, supplying $185,099,730 in the corresponding six months of 1914. The relatively moderate increase in the liabilities over the preceding year is explained by the fact that the total at that time was distorted by the Claflin suspensions, which involved upward of $40,000,000.

While the insolvency statistics make a decidedly adverse comparison with former records, of late there has been a marked trend toward improvement, and the returns for the second quarter, though showing fully 1,800 more reverses than in 1914, disclose a reduction of 1,692 failures and nearly $23,000,000 from the opening three months of the current year.

DEMANDED $300 OF WILSON.

Malik, Austrian, Indicted for Threatening Letter to President.

Rudolph Malik, the Austrian salesman who was arrested on Wednesday by Captain John Henry of the local United States Secret Service at a boarding house at 1,489 First Avenue, was indicted yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury on the charge of having, on June 28, mailed a threatening letter to President Woodrow Wilson. Malik demanded an indemnity of $300 under the threat of committing "a political crime."

The letter, written in German and mailed at Branch Post Office Station Y in this city, was directed to "Mr. Woodrow Wilson, President, U. S. A., Washington." This is a translation:

New York, June 22, 1915.

Honored Mr. President: You will surely pardon me for troubling you with this letter. I find myself in a hopeless situation, in the greatest need, but not through my own fault. I came to America in the year 1914 on account of business affairs. In the meantime the war broke out, and because I am an Austrian citizen I was not allowed to return to Europe. Meanwhile, my finances are already exhausted, and I am here without any help. The Austrian Consul will not help me, as he is in duty bound to do, because his Government had called me into horrible war. The Government of the United States, on account of its neutrality, is also guilty of my misfortune. Through the delivery of war materials to the Allies you are prolonging the war indirectly.

I, therefore, have the right to demand indemnity from your Government. This amounts to the sum of $300, which you will send to my address, within a week at the latest. Should this amount, however, not be sent within the time, I will, without further ceremony, commit a political crime, for it is absolutely impossible for me to live longer in my critical situation.

Observe once more that it is my firm resolution to give my wit, my knowledge no longer any rest. I must do something for my rescue. Should you deny me the indemnity asked for, then, pray let me be immediately arrested, whereby you can still prevent the greatest misfortune. Oh, this horrible war. I am here and my wife and three children in Austria. In this case it is also the same to me what happens further to me. Respectfully,

RUD MALIK,
1,489 First Avenue.

The prisoner explained that he came to this country to act as a salesman for a hardware concern in Austria, and after transacting his business sought to return to his wife and children, who were without funds other than what he was forwarding them.

The prisoner is 43 years old and tall and gaunt. He was arraigned before Judge Gordon Russell in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court and entered a plea of not guilty. As the Austrian was penniless, Charles A. Oberwager of 233 Broadway, at the request of Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content, was assigned to defend him. In default of $3,000 bail Malik was committed to the Tombs.

CHICAGO LOCKOUT BEGINS.

Labor War May Affect 500,000 Workers in the West.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Manufacturers and dealers in building materials today endeavored to bring to an end the strike of 6,000 union carpenters by shutting up shop. James Fryer, President of the Builders' Commercial Agency, estimated that 200,000 men employed in Chicago mills, quarries, and building material yards would be thrown out of work by the lockout. He added that 300,000 men employed in mills in Illinois outside of Chicago and in Wisconsin and Indiana plants would be affected because the outside mills dispose of a great portion of their output to Chicago contractors.

Officials of the Carpenters' Union declared tonight that 12,000 of the union's members were at work for contractors not members of the Contractors' Association. These contractors, union officials said, would not be affected by the shutting down of the supply sources. They had sufficient material to last six months, the union men declared.

The carpenters' demand an increase from 65 to 70 cents an hour. More than 100 contractors have signed this scale, according to John A. Metz, President of the Carpenters' Council.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 1.—Fifty corporations with aggregate capitalization of $1,097,800, were chartered today. They included:

American Import Export Union, commission, $180,000; J. Rotkow, W. I. Palmer, H. Kahrs, 68 Hudson St.

Rainin Luminous Metal Corporation, luminous material, ingredients, chemicals, $100,000; L. T. Smith, Robert A. Granniss, Jr., A. W. Evarts, 60 Wall St.

Trutone Co., drugs, $100,000; J. M. Nienhauser, P. Devoe Holder, R. B. Holder, 105 West 72d St.

E. Pepper & Co., tobacco manufacture, $100,000; S. D. Leaky, R. and E. Pepper, 104 West 42d St.

J. W. Wuppermann, Angostura Bitters agency, bitters, wines, liquors, aerated waters, $100,000; A. Furber, J. and A. E. Wuppermann, 627 Riverside Drive.

Society of Modern Art, magazine publisher, interior decorators, $30,000; F. Stockinger, M. Curt Weller, O. Wilhelm Weerts, 10 West 31st St.

Talbot & Co., commission, selling agents, $50,000; J. D. McGrath, R. H. Lipp, W. I. Glover, 115 Broadway.

Suburban Utilities Corporation, Nassau, realty, construction, building materials, $50,000; G. W. Sprague, A. Williams, J. R. Graves, Ivey, 65 Central Park West.

Home Planters' Supply Co., Rochester, horticultural products, supplies, $25,000; R. D. Loetchford, F. L. Pearce, M. E. Fricker, Rochester.

Dean & Bramley Co., Delhi, grain, flour, farm produce, hardware, $20,000; A. F. Robinson, W. H. Bramley, E. C. Dean, Delhi.

Coyle and Gilmore Co., stationery, engraving, lithography, printing, $25,000; C. T. Kinsley, A. A. Gilmore, J. F. Coyle Mt. Vernon.

The E. M. P. Producing Corpn., photography, motion-picture theatres, $25,000; Felix F. Feist, A. B. Brenner, R. W. Lynn, 25 Broad St.

Madame Blanpain, Inc., wearing apparel, $20,000; F. W. Schaefer, M. B. Jeltrup, E. Blanpain, 19 West 31st St.

Double Grip Garter Co., suspenders, belts, arm bands, clothing, $28,000; A. Kolbe, M. A., and D. E. Latham, 165 Broadway.

Rolling Stock Finance Corpn., locomotives, machinery, cars, $15,000; C. England, L. G. Benjamin, G. Rosenbaum, 36 Wall St.

The Kaiser Shops, men's and women's apparel, $10,000; J. Wolf, J. N. and H. B. Kaiser, 535 West 151st St.

F. G. Schmidt, Inc., optical goods, merchandise, $25,000; O. H. Cacciola, Lynna E. Warren, F. G Schmidt, 11 East 42d St.

Southampton on the Hills Development Corpn., construction, contracting, poultry, taxicabs, brokerage, stocks, bonds, $25,000; H. F. Asbury, L. Herrington, G. D. Seattle, 420 West 119th St.

Lenawy Heating and Ventilating Co., Syracuse, ventilating, sanitary power contractors, $23,000; E. F. and A. A. Lenawy, 308 Kellogg St., Syracuse.

The Dartmoor Co., men's and women's apparel, $20,000; M. Waxman, S. Phillips, F. Struss, 310 East 16th St., Brooklyn.

Callora Realty Co., Brooklyn, construction, realty, $10,000; A. Philips, Antonio Collora, C. Guido, N. Citadel, 43 Park Row.

St. Paul Garage, automobiles, motor cycle, garage, $10,000; A. F. Moons, J. J. Duffy, C. J. Brennan, 35 West 141st St.

Georgia Curlless Chemical Co., chemists, druggists' supplies, $10,000; J. M. Betts, C. P. Sands, F. A. E. Bausch, 650 Benedict Av., Woodhaven.

The Glen Island Operating Co., amusements, exhibitions bathing facilities, realty, $10,000; C. M. O'Keefe, E. A. Loucks, G. A. Parker, Pier 13, Cortlandt St. North River.

Mueller & Valentine, contractors, builders, realty, $10,000; F. Valentine, J. A. Mueller, Jacob M. Kolnsell, 708 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn.

McAfee Co., acquire and hold shares of the Addocraft Co., a California corporation, $5,000; R. Fraser, S. Marks, G. A. Huthsteiner, 60 Broadway.

Sun and 10 Cent Wall Paper Store, Schenectady, $5,000; H. E. George, W. and J. M. Cooper, Schenectady.

Essanel Ostrich Feather Co., feathers, plumes, artificial flowers, $10,000; J. Shapiro, A. Loban, W. Seligman, 666 Broadway.

Lee A. V. Realty Co., construction, realty, $10,000; P. D. Vassilief, A. Angelinoff, Mrs. Nadejou Karastoyanoff, 205 Audubon Av.

Rapid Disinfectant Chemical Co., $10,000; A. Bertram Samuels, A. W. Zanderer, A. Nobeck, 2,150 Cretona Parkway.

American Mirror Mfg. Corpn., mirrors, machinery, implements, toys, novelties, $7,000; C. S. Chaberg, S. Mayer, E. Lewis, 27 Cedar St.

Lily Holding Co., realty, $5,000; M. B. Leeb, S. B. Lillenstern, S. H. Cousens, 115 Broadway.

Supreme Waist, fabrics, realty, construction, ladies' waists, $5,000; S. Weinstein, M. De Seier, M. Schenkman, 27 Cedar St.

Felton Mercantile Co., Oglensburg, mercantile farm products, $5,000; G. W. Felton, Jr., Floyd B. Felton, 105 Elizabeth St., Ogdensburg.

Sycamore Park Co., realty, construction, $5,000; E. M. Hedges, H. N. Chesano, Mathew Doyle, 1,750 East 105th St.

The Ervin J. Smith National Detective Agency, realty, construction, research, investigation, $5,000; Louis A. Baracky, Hoey A. Hennessy, Erwin J. Smith, 350 Caldwell Ave., Bronx.

Avenue D Building Co., realty, construction, $5,000; Minnie L. and Richard von Lehn, Jr., Michael M. Nolan, 113 Kenilworth Place, Brooklyn.

Waverly Property Co., realty, construction, general contracting, $5,000; Edward J. Dowling, Frank Williams, Thomas J. McLaughlin, 1,790 Broadway.

Authorizations—Prudential Film Corporation, Richmond, Va., motion pictures, $1,750,000; repres., Harry M. Koster, 110 West 40th St., Manhattan.

National Paper Products Co., San Francisco, $500,000; repres., H. L. Samson, Carthage.

General Container Corp'n, Wilmington, Del., barrels, containers, $1,000,000; repres., L. L. Gill, 2 Sector St., Manhattan.

Capital reduction—R. S. Harry, New York, $75,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolutions—Canavan Brothers Co., Manhattan; Durst & Rubin, Manhattan; the Shubert-Anderson Co., Manhattan; W. J. Richtmyer, Inc., Hornell.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 1.—Charters were filed here at the State Department today as follows:

Mississipoi Valley Railway and Power Company; $4,500,000; construct, maintain, and operate steam and electric power motors used in all kinds of railroads, &c.; to construct railways, telephone, telegraph lines, &c.; inc., Charles E. Bishop, Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis, all of Wilmington, Del.

Matanzas American Sugar Company; $3,000,000; to acquire sugar estates, and the development of the same in the Republic of Cuba, &c.; inc., Segundo Botety Suris, Matanzas, Cuba; Albert N. Commet, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Walter L. Worrall, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market felt the influence of the delayed crop movement which has resulted from the prolonged period of wet weather over the Winter wheat belt. Old crop cash wheat has been commanding a high premium over the new crop contracts, and when it was seen that there was to wheat tendered on July contracts in Chicago yesterday there was an active covering movement which sent the July position up 2c a bushel from the opening. During the day the other months sympathized partly with July, although very favorable crop news directed a good deal of the selling into September and December, and prices at one time were ⅝c to ¾c below the final of Wednesday. In the local cash market No. 3 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.33 and No. 2 hard $1.39, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, export; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.39, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.31½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	....	....	1.14⅝	1.14½	88¾
Sept.	....	....	1.06⅝	1.06⅝	87½

CHICAGO PRICES.

July	1.06¾	1.06¼	1.07¼	1.06⅝	79¼
Sept.	1.03⅝	1.01⅝	1.03¼	1.02½	79
Dec.	1.06¾	1.05	1.05⅝	1.05⅝	81⅝

CORN.

There was only a small volume of business in the corn market, but prices were relatively firm throughout the day, closing ⅝@¾c net higher. In the local cash market, No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	74¾	73¾	74	73½	63¾
September	72⅝	72	72⅜	72⅜	65½
December	64⅞	63¾	64	63½	55⅝

The firm cash position in oats was the dominating factor, and prices throughout the day were higher, closing with net gains of ⅝@¾c. The local market was firm; standard quoted at 56c; No. 3 white, 55½c; No. 3 white, 55½c; No. 4 white, 55c; fancy clipped white, 56¼@56c; ordinary clipped white, 55¾@56c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	45¼	44¾	45¼	44¾	36¾
September	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	37¼	35¾
December	39½	39	39¼	39¼	36¾

PROVISIONS.

July deliveries of hog products in the West were large, amounting to 26,300 barrels of pork, 41,000 tierces of lard, and 1,280 pounds of ribs. This caused some selling pressure early, and prices were easy. Late in the day the market was firmer, closing near the top. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000; estimated for Friday, 28,000; Kansas City received 18,000 and Omaha 10,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	9.47	9.40	9.40	9.42	10.05
September	9.67	9.60	9.62	9.67	10.20
Ribs—					
July	10.42	10.35	10.40	10.40	11.70
September	10.72	10.65	10.67	10.67	11.70
Pork—					
July	16.62	16.12	16.30	16.30	21.85
September	17.80	17.20	17.35	17.35	20.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was easier under liquidation of the late positions, especially September, by those who bought recently. Shorts were fair buyers at the decline, but on the whole the selling was rather more aggressive than the buying, and final quotations were 3 to 8 points lower.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.15	....
July	6.14	6.14	6.17@6.25	6.20
August	6.40	6.34	6.39@6.41	6.42
September	6.55	6.47	6.53@6.54	6.58
October	6.58	6.54	6.56@6.57	6.61
November	....	....	....	6.55
December	6.55	6.55	6.54@6.56	6.58
January	6.61	6.59	6.60@6.62	6.66
February	....	....	6.58@6.68	6.66

COFFEE.

The coffee market was steadier early in the day on moderate buying by leading operators, prompted by an advance of 8-32c. in Rio exchange on London, but at best the market was a narrow one, and when a few selling orders appeared near the close, values gave way and final quotations were 2 to 4 points net lower. The local spot market was nominal and unchanged with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.08	7.03	6.98@7.01	7.01
August	....	....	6.89@6.85	6.87
September	6.85	6.78	6.78@6.79	6.82
October	....	....	6.84@6.86	6.88
November	....	....	6.84@6.86	6.88
December	6.88	6.84	6.84@6.86	6.88
January	....	....	6.87@6.88	6.91
February	....	....	6.91@6.92	6.94
March	7.00	7.00	6.95@6.97	6.97
April	....	....	7.00@7.02	7.03
May	....	....	7.05@7.07	7.06
June	....	....	7.10@7.12	7.13

SUGAR.

Futures opened at an advance of 2 points to a decline of 5 points, with no sales on the call. Later in the day prices gained a few points on buying by trade interest, and the market closed unchanged to an advance of 5 points, with sales for the day 2,950 tons.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	3.27	3.27	3.31@3.32	3.37
August	4.00	4.00	4.00@4.01	4.05
September	4.09	4.09	4.09@4.10	4.14
October	4.13	4.13	4.14@4.15	4.20
November	4.07	4.07	4.07@4.08	4.05
December	3.80	3.80	3.79@3.80	3.78
January	3.50	3.50	3.49@3.50	3.48
February	....	....	3.45@3.45	3.40
March	....	....	3.42@3.45	3.40
April	....	....	3.40@3.45	3.40
May	....	....	3.50@3.52	3.50
June	....	....	3.50@3.52	....

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 12,322 packages. Demand only moderate, and, while prices are fairly sustained on the highest grades of fresh table butter, there is an easy feeling on all other classes of stock, with some pressure to sell. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 32c; higher scoring, 32½@32¾c; firsts, 29@27½c; seconds, 24@25½c; thirds, 26@24½c; State dairy, finest, 27@27½c; good to prime, 25@26c; common to fair, 22@24½c; renovated, extras, 23¼@24½c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19@20½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20¼@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18½@19¾c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 19,834 cases. The market shows no improvement. Arrivals continue liberal, trade is quiet, most of the stock is more or less defective, and for the great bulk of the supply there is strong pressure to sell, with a disposition to accept any reasonable offers. The bulk of the business is in range of 18½@19c. Finer qualities, consisting a good to large proportion of strong-bodied fresh production, are not easily found, and values for these are fairly well sustained. Strictly fancy nearby whits in light supply and firm; average and lower grades, irregular, with a quiet trade. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 23@23c; extra firsts, 20@21c; firsts, 18@19½c; seconds, 16½@18c; ladrd and poorer, 14½@16c; dirties, No. 1, 16c; No. 2 and poorer, 14@15½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15@15½c; culls and inferior, 12@14½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@26c; ordinary to good, 21@24c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21@24c; Western, gathered whites, 20½@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 21½@22c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 21½@22c; Bluk, fine, State, and nearby, Indian Runner, 24@25c.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

GRANNIS & WARLEY CONTRACTING COMPANY, contractor and builder of Cosining, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $20,032 and assets $22,089.

J. W. H. REDMAN of Bronxville, formerly President of the Capac Paper Company of Capac, Mich., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $190,502 and no available assets.

ROBERT S. RICHTER—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Robert S. Richter, stationer and engraver, at 2,256 Broadway.

FLORENCE H. KLEIN—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Florence H. Klein, trading as F. H. Grudberg, dealer in dry goods at 788 Third Avenue. Liabilities are $3,500 and assets less than $1,500.

HALMOVITZ & ROTHMAN—Herman HALMOVITZ of 1,011 East 178th Street, and Louis Rothman of 1,973 Vyse Avenue, who composed the firm of Halmovitz & Rothman in 1913, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,900 and assets $66. $100.13.

EDWARD G. SOLTMANN—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Charles M. Bleecker receiver for Edward G. Soltmann, dealer in drawing materials at 134 to 140 West Twenty-ninth Street.

FELDMARK & MEADOW—Judge Hand has appointed Jesse Knight receiver for Feldmark & Meadow, dealers in dry goods, at 908 East 163d Street. Liabilities are $2,500 and assets $1,500.

HANIN & KUNIN—Judge Hand has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Hanin & Kunin of 1,771 Madison Avenue.

A. S. LASCELLES & CO.—Judge Hand has authorized William H. Bankier, receiver of A. S. Lascelles & Co., importers and exporters of 3 Bridge Street, to continue business for sixty days. An offer of composition of 50 cents on the dollar has been accepted by a majority of creditors.

ROSE JOVRISCH, also known as Rose Javrisch Freiman, dealer in Jewelry, at 330½ Grand Street, who has an interest in the store at 247 Bowery, has assigned to Louis J. Gold.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 1.—Henry F. Thie, saloon; voluntary petition. Liabilities, $127,096; assets, $4,788.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Arabesca Cigarette Co., Inc., and Willy Anagnesti—F. P. Randolph, $756.87.

Anderson, Alma N.—M. Stern, $561.59.

Arthur, Thomas G., jr., Henry Murray, Andrew Murray, and Frank Thompson—C. S. Cohen, $166.08.

Aron, Benjamin—Lachman & Jacobi of N. Y., Inc., $111.55.

Bullman, Fred—H. K. Wood, $553.44.

Blum, Max D.—T. B. Carroll, $1,378.66.

Burkhardt, Rudolph—F. J. Britt et al., $159.12.

Beer, Sigmund—G. R. Read, $668.45.

Bureau of Social Requirements—H. F. Gallagher, $317.15.

Cancro, Luigi—F. Cristaino et al., $175.10.

Chapman, David B. R.—Brooks Bros., $593.63.

Collins, Harry—S. Brickman et al., $1,047.74.

Cameron, William G.—H. J. Schwarz, $183.92.

Charlesworth & Mitchell Contracting Co., Inc.—N. Sanzo, $224.40.

Eastern Asphalt Paving Co.—N. Y. Inter Urban Water Co., $811.82.

Fisher, Frank and Ida—J. Bennett, $121.91.

Fisher, William P.—Mechanics and Metal National Bank of City of N. Y., costs, $124.58.

Felnstein, Carl, and Morris Marowitz—G. E. Chisholm et al., $188.59.

Fahsel, Carl D.—American Can Co., $161.16.

Fuller, Clarence T.—E. R. Dick et al., $811.65.

Fray, Matthew—Southerd, Robertson Co., $107.11.

Guercio, Francesco—J. Passero, $121.81.

Hughes, Ethel A.—Murray Hill Motor Car Co., $120.84.

Heath, Margaret J.—J. Roth, costs, $111.72.

Headley & Farmer Co.—A. Hirschfeld, $639.55.

Heuslein, Arthur M.—Brooks Bros., $123.41.

Inch, Helen M.—J. F. De Beau, $648.72.

Josephs & Werner Construction Co. and Louis Werner—Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Co., $1,722.90.

J. E. Burleson Mfgs. Co.—Eugene Munsell & Co., $2,940.68.

Joseph Frank & Sons—National Nassau Bank of New York, $4,657.84.

Knudson, Hugo—A. Ehrenreich, $535.98.

Knickerbocker Engraving Co.—Story & Flickinger, Inc., $177.06.

Kantrowitz, Darcy—C. B. Morgan, $112.61.

Knickerbocker Land Corporation, Knickerbocker Storage Warehouse, New Centre Co., John Power, and Alfred Freeman, as Marshal—Franklin Office Furniture Co., $393.05.

Leslie, James J.—E. Williamson et al., $168.02.

Lady Mackenzie Film Co., Inc.—P. Mindil, $385.01.

Lowenthal, Ella—M. Seelig, $146.30.

Lindenthal, Robert—Greutzner, $3,123.96.

Lippman, Maurice A.—J. A. Dacey, $292.52.

Lawton, Charncey A.—Armour Fertilizer Co., $116.11.

Landesleker, Morris—B. Weisbarth et al., $343.04.

MacKenzie, Grace—St. J. Lewis, $167.91.

McKeon, William J.—A. Ludwig, costs, $321.26.

McCoy, Harry J.—Brooke Bros., $168.41.

Mosbacher, Bernard L.—Vogel Realty and Holding Co., $163.66.

Nat Buckman Co.—E. Wolf et al., $161.91.

Nigro, Domenico—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc., $133.65.

Ostro, David—W. B. Wood Co., $109.81.

Pulgar, Francesco—M. D. Vigueron, $1,575.70.

Peterson, Anton S.—S. H. Rumin et al., $110.13.

Pecorano, Giovanni—L. W. Walker Co., $135.97.

Ryan, Peter J. — Lassari & Barton Co., $459.17.

Raff, L. Edson—Brooks Bros., $114.26.

Remnick, Alex—M. Hanover et al., $118.01.

Remnick, Alexander—B. Rubinowitz et al., $105.56.

Struhalis, Stephen—Lincoln Development Co., $112.16.

Stallo, Edmund K., and Met. Trust Co. of City of N. Y., adm.—Oriental Bank, $3,342.01.

Sawyer, Joseph D.—C. H. Hackett, $633.63.

Supper, William and Josephine—R. A. Schur, $136.91.

Smith, Bartlett J.—M. P. Campagna, $892.94.

Thompson, Frank T.—C. E. Hummel, $1,251.12.

Theodore Morse Music Co.—J. M. Howard, $22,213.98.

Shulman, Morris A.—J. Halperin, $515.78.

Teller, Weiss & Co.—G. Lindenmeyr, $259.75.

Wadsworth, Walter W.—L. H. Michelson, $2,068.74.

Wachstein, Herman; Eva Wachstein, Chas. Pines, and Annie Pines—R. Rosenthal, $271.

Williams, Charles—City of N. Y., $408.98.

In Bronx County.

Ahders, William—W. G. Hollrock, $342.78.

Arndtzstein, Moses—E. S. Appleby et al., $2,350.32.

Corgill Realty Co., Inc., and Gilbert Robinson—H. F. Grayer, $158.47.

Ironsmith Roofing and Waterproofing Co., $61.72.

Goldman, Morris—A. Schnitzer, $87.82.

Kovalek, Gussie—P. Shapiro et al., $58.56.

Marsillo, Jerry—S. Levy, $75.25.

Perlman, Meyer—I. Silverstein, $19.73.

R. & W. Realty Co.—C. E. Perkins, $9,995.71.

Rogoff, Solomon—R. Kamenetsky et al., $117.56.

Reister, Eugene—M. Simson, $7.81.

Saviano, Giovjano, and Giovanni Sarracino—C. A. Arnstem, $27.72.

Valentini, George—B. Valente, $78.69.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Schult, Josephine—Elfin & Barr, May 26, 1915, (vacated,) $1,026.57.

McClure, Walter P.—A. Fredericks, June 30, 1915, (cancelled,) $1,185.40.

Pass, Jacob—M. Sameth, April 7, 1915, $366.22.

Fritschy Bros. Inc.—S. Cooper, et al, June 9, 1915, $405.68.

Hilton, Joseph—B. Levy, Feb. 3, 1915, $1,025.27.

Hart, Edward—Cuty Theatres Co., June 19, 1915, $321.50.

Morgan, Edw. M.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915, $1,124.38.

Payton, Maggie P. and Gertrude Delaney—People, &c., May 17, 1915, $500.00.

Pedersen, Jacob O.—H. Gold, et al, Oct. 24, 1913, $112.50.

Schwartz, David and Philip Bronstein—M. Finkelstein, March 13, 1913, $330.40.

Wilkinson, Jean, and Emma Mooney—People, &c., $200.00.

Fusco, Guiseppe—A. Greco, April 30, 1915, $125.01.

Pizzo, Guiseppe G.—S. Di Biasi, Nov. 26, 1914, $365.08.

In Bronx County.

Sonnenschein, Solomon—Harlem Bottling Works, Dec. 10, 1914, $311.11.

Vermilyea Realty Co.—H. Weatherby, June 25, 1915, $100.00.

Wolansky Display Fixture Co., inc., United Display Fixture Co., Inc., and Royal Display Fixture Co., Inc.—S. Ostrov, May 19, 1915, $41.94.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

6 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Fall goods; call all week. 38-44 W. 20th St., 2d floor.

JOBBER looking at silk dresses, Fall styles. 25 West 34th; Room 702.

JOBBER LOOKING at cloth and plush coats. 16 West 19th St., 12th Floor.

JOBBER LOOKING at Fall dresses; orders given. 33 W. 17th, 4th floor.

LOOKING AT FALL DRESSES IN SILKS AND SERGES. 132 West 20th, 7th floor.

MANUFACTURER is open to buy black Thibet cloth for spot cash. 2 Times Annex.

WANTED—Silk remnants, good quality, staple colors, at 45c to 50c per yard. Write here Thur. M 119 Times.

WANTED, all-wool navy and white braid; cords or similar Spring cloaking. 2 Times Annex.

JOB OF FINE EMBROIDERIES, white and colored, for midsummer sale; season's latest patterns. Elite Works, 19-27 W. 21st St.

JOB DRESSES TO CLOSE OUT. COLONIAL, 16 WEST 21ST.

WE HAVE 200 COTTON DRESSES TO CLOSE OUT AT A SACRIFICE. DICKEY & GINSBERG, 142 WEST 26TH ST.

1,600 WHITE and colored voile dresses; very desirable styles, to close out. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 W. 26th St.

CONTRACTORS CALL with own samples of silk, serge and poplin dresses. Excel Mfg. Co., 105 W. 20th St.

WASH DRESS SPECIALS
White voile dresses, lace trimmed, $1; embroidered voile dress, $1.50; other good values, up to $3.75.
MAJESTIC DRESS CO.,
51-55 West 15th St.

500 COTTON DRESSES AT SACRIFICE PRICES. THE PERFECT PRODUCT OF THE YEAR; VARIETY OF STYLES. GINSBERG BROS., 5 WEST 35TH ST., N. Y.

HIGH-GRADE line of suits for jobber at popular prices. Fischer, Weisskopf & Co., 40 East 12th.

SALESMAN.—To carry side line popular priced children's wash and serge dresses for New York State and Pennsylvania; good opportunity for right man; state references and past experience; commission basis only. F 313 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—To carry side line popular priced children's wash and serge dresses for Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana; good opportunity open for right man; state references and past experience; commission basis only. F 314 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN ON COATS IN A LARGE PROGRESSIVE POPULAR-PRICED CONCERN; MUST HAVE LONG EXPERIENCE AND EXCELLENT FOLLOWING AMONG THE CITY OFFICES AND OUT-OF-TOWN TRADE; ONE WHO IS ABLE TO ACT IN THE CAPACITY OF A GENERAL HEAD SALESMAN. SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; COMMISSION.

GROUT GAINS A POINT BY RULING OF JUDGE

Court Strikes Out Nine of Forty-eight Items in Indictment for Union Bank Failure.

STATE REPORT ELIMINATED

Defense Will Open Today, and Former Controller Will Testify for Himself.

Preliminary motions made by Stephen C. Baldwin, attorney for Edward M. Grout, former City Controller and ex-bank President, on trial before Judge Harry E. Lewis and a jury in the County Court, Brooklyn, on a perjury indictment in attacking the State's case presented by District Attorney James C. Cropsey, resulted yesterday to the advantage of the defense. The Court ruled out nine items of the forty-eight contained in the indictment against the defendant.

The items are included in the Union Bank report as of March 25, 1910, sent to the State Banking Department, in which Mr. Grout is accused of swearing that it was a truthful statement of the financial condition of the bank while he was President, whereas the charge is made that he knew at the time it was a false statement.

These items are listed under loans and discounts and aggregate $700,000. Chief among the items excluded by the court are the Gilbert Elliott notes and loans aggregating $433,000. Another is the note for $30,000 made by Randolph Muisart, a carpenter, who signed the note for Elliott. Mr. Baldwin brought out that the indebtedness on this note was guaranteed during Sullivan's régime of the Union Bank and not while Mr. Grout was President.

Judge Lewis denied the motion made by Mr. Baldwin to exclude from the evidence the signed note of the late ex-Magistrate E. Gaston Higginbotham for $5,000.

Mr. Baldwin will open for the defense at this morning's session and Grout will testify in his own behalf.

CABRERA CONTRIBUTES $200

Guatemala's President Aids Our National Guard Aviation Corps.

President Emanuele Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala sent a subscription of $200 to the National Aeroplane Fund now being raised by the Aero Club of America, according to an announcement yesterday by the club. The fund is to be used to develop aviation corps for the National Guard and Naval Militia of the States. President Cabrera is a member of the Aero Club of America, is keenly interested in aeronautics, and takes active part in the club's projects. He is a member of the Committee on Aeronautical Maps and Landing Places.

Other subscriptions during the week include one from Dr. M. O. Terry of Mamaroneck, N. Y., who writes:

It really appears to me in view of our great interest in other people's affairs, of Cubans spending millions and millions spent likewise in the Philippines) that some wisdom might be inculcated into the men who represent the people at Washington—sufficient at least to cause an appropriation sufficient for an equipment which will place every department of the army and navy in a position beyond question for defence. Your work, I note, is simply intended to call to the attention of all to the importance of the work you have in hand.

This is only one of the many neglected features of our present Government of national preparedness. We have the lesson now before us of what great nations like England and Russia, with their vast wealth, have to suffer because of lack of adequate preparation and of munitions of war.

Other subscriptions of the week are as follows:

Mrs. P. W. Root	$100	T. J. Coolidge	$50
D. B. Van Emburgh	50	J. L. Lascaris	25
J. L. Seligman	50	C. D. Kingsley	25
E. H. Morris	25	N. J. Gould	10
Henry Mehl	10	H. B. Mowry	10
C. F. Uebelacker	10	E. L. Gardner	10
W. B. Sargent	10	Anonymous	10
C. C. Auchincloss	10	T. J. Murphy	5

The Aero Club is in receipt of many applications daily from men who offer their services to the National Guard and Naval Militia, to whom the offers of aeroplanes and the services of aviators also have been referred.

BELLEVUE SICK WATCH FIRE.

Flames in Medical College Nearly Alarm Patients.

Patients in Bellevue Hospital were excited by a fire in a basement of the six-story brick building at 443 First Avenue, just after 6 o'clock last night. The building is occupied by the Bellevue Medical College and is across the street from the hospital. The clanging of the bells of the fire engines brought to the windows scores of patients who watched the half hour fight before the firemen extinguished the blaze which did $2,500 damage.

There was no one in the building at the time and the origin of the fire is unknown. The blaze was discovered by Toby Schneider, a watchman, who called to Patrolman Hogan of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station to turn in an alarm. The flames and dense smoke from the burning furniture which had been stored in the basement, attracted such a crowd that the reserves of the Twenty-second Street Station were called out.

Hoseman John Birmingham of Truck 7 suffered painful injuries to his right hand when he caught it on a nail in a partition he was moving. He was attended by Dr. Rutledge of Bellevue and sent home.

OPPOSE NEUTRALITY SIGNS.

Delegates from Women's Clubs Tell Mayor They Are Misleading.

Kate Shepard Moulson, Jennette M. Cummings, and Eleanor F. Garfield, delegates from women's clubs opposed to the posters of the "Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality," called upon Mayor Mitchel yesterday to protest against allowing such posters to stay on the billboards in the city. The visitors did not see the Mayor, as he was presiding at the meeting of the Board of Estimate, but they left a petition in which they asserted that the posters calling upon the citizens to "Uphold the hands of the President in his noble efforts to preserve peace" were misleading.

Besides the delegates, the signers of the petition were Chrystal Herne, Ellen Haggin Festetics, Florence Guernsey, Helen Varick Boswell, Mary S. McNutt, Anne Abbott, Alice S. Blunt, Sara Webster Lewis, Harriet Wadhams Stevens, and Catherine W. Arrowsmith. The Mayor will ask an opinion from the Corporation Counsel as to his power in the matter.

SAVE $60,000 ON CITY BONDS

Cost of Printing New Issue Cut by Competition to $15,085.

Bids were opened yesterday afternoon in the office of David Ferguson, Supervisor of the City Board, for engraving and printing the certificates required by the $71,000,000 bond sale of June 29. The low bidder was the American Bank Note Company, its price being $15,085. The next lowest bidder was the Hamilton Bank Note Company.

If the city had paid the same price that ruled before competition was invited the cost of engraving and printing the new certificates would have been in the neighborhood of $75,000, Supervisor Ferguson said.

CHINA ADMITS WEAKNESS

And President Says He Is a Man of Little Virtue and Ability.

PEKING, May 27, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Remarkably frank confessions of China's weakness and humiliation in agreeing to the Japanese demands appear not only in the newspapers, but in high official documents. For instance, a Presidential proclamation issued immediately after the signing of the new treaties with Japan reads:

"In 1894 and 1900 China went to war with foreign powers, but, owing to lack of knowledge of our real strength, we met on both occasions with grave disasters, losing great privileges and paying hundreds of millions of dollars in indemnities. The heart of the people was then aroused, and, had we commenced reform with one accord, we would have been strong and powerful. But as soon as the trouble was over we indulged again in all kinds of pleasures, forgetting all the former humiliations.

"I, being aware of the critical situation of this country, have adopted a peaceful policy with the hope that the foundation of our nation may still be consolidated. Yet all the time violent people have started sedition and disturbance in many places, ready to make themselves tools of the enemy.

"Although there is hope for the restoration of Kiao-Chau, the loss of our rights and privileges in Southern Manchuria have suffered enormously. We are ashamed of the humiliation, but why should we blame others while we ourselves are at fault? Our own weakness has invited the insult, and I feel that I am a man of little virtue and ability. However, we have no right to stake the existence of the nation; therefore we have to work out her salvation with care.

"If we can remember our past mistakes and be warned, and resolve to leave the pernicious habit of languishing, then we can still hope for a strong China. The people should absolutely refrain from letting loose their passions and acting like madmen. Remember the mistakes of 1894 and 1900."

Another example—an appeal made to President Yuan Shu-kai by the National Censors:

"This country is passing through a most difficult and critical period, and we should not fold our hands and wait for destruction to come. We should work together with one accord and for the salvation of the nation. We offer the following suggestions:

"The military expenditure should be reduced and reforms introduced in the army. The standing army of this country is 600,000 men, with an expenditure of $150,000,000, (Mexican,) which figures are one-third of the total revenue of the Government. It is most unsatisfactory to note that when trouble arose we dared not put this army in the field against our enemy. The standing army of Japan is 500,000, with an expenditure of $80,000,000, (Mexican.) A comparison of the above will readily show that there is something wrong in our expenditure, which can be reduced.

"Troops recruited since the revolution, and the remnant of the precautionary forces in the provinces are not worthy of the name of soldiers, and should be disbanded. Governors and high military commanders of the provinces should be rebuked for amassing wealth regardless of the welfare of the nation. Strict measures should be adopted to punish irregularities and corruption on the part of the officers and insubordination and disobedience among the troops.

"The treaty with Japan has been concluded and the people feel shame and humiliation; they have been aroused as never before by a sense of nationality."

RARE SHARK PULLED ASHORE

Big Denizen of the Arctic Caught Off Long Island.

One of the rarest sharks known to ichthyologists, the basking shark, Cetorhinus maximus, was captured this week on the south shore of Long Island, at Westhampton Beach. The specimen measures fourteen feet in length and weighs about three-quarters of a ton. It became entangled on Tuesday in the bluefish net of George Johnson, a fisherman of that place. After a hard tussle he succeeded in hauling it to shore and up on the beach, where it wriggled about for some time on the sand before it died.

Dr. L. Hussakof of the American Museum of Natural History, went to see it yesterday and identified it as a basking shark. When he reached the scene the shark had already been cut up for removal from the beach, but fortunately he was in time to save the head, jaws, and some other parts for further study in the museum.

The basking shark is an arctic species, inhabiting cold waters, and very rarely comes this far South.

ESTERBROOK ASKS WAGE CUT

Won't Profit by Law Giving Him More Than Other Magistrates.

O. Grant Esterbrook, who was appointed a City Magistrate by Mayor Mitchel on Monday to fill the five-year unexpired term of the late Otto H. Kempner, Chief Magistrate of the old Second Division, Brooklyn, asked the Board of Estimate yesterday to request the Aldermen to take steps to make his salary $7,000 a year, instead of $8,000, which was the salary of Chief Magistrates of both division.

The new Minor Criminal Courts act, which passed the Legislature last Winter, abolished the Chief Magistrate of the Second Division and put all the Magistrates in one division, and under the charge of one Chief Magistrate. The law, however, did not reduce the salary of the Brooklyn Chief Magistrate.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.

CANAL PROFIT $250,000.

Waterway's Earnings for First Year Exceeded the Expenditures.

PANAMA, July 1.—Figures compiled by H. A. Smith, Canal Auditor, indicate that the Panama Canal will show an excess in earnings over expenditures for the first year of operations ending June 30, of approximately $250,000. Major Gen. George W. Goethals, who returned last night from a trip to the United States, expressed gratification when shown the auditor's figures and declared that the canal would have shown a handsome return on the investment for the first year but for the European war, which reduced the number of ships passing through the waterway.

Earnings for June were $541,231. From July 1, last year, to July 1, this year, the total earnings were $4,424,306, while the expenditures were approximately $4,200,000.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Bronx Grand Jury, which is hearing testimony on the poisoning of forty-six inmates of the Hart's Island Reformatory, last Sunday, continued its hearing yesterday.

Jacob L. Wasser, 22 years old, who tried to commit suicide on June 15 by jumping from the Williamsburg Bridge because of ill health, was discharged by Magistrate Koenig in the Tombs Court yesterday.

Magistrate Simms in Morrisania Police Court yesterday sentenced John Kovacs, 25 years old, 825 Courtlandt Avenue, the Bronx, to three months in the Workhouse for beating his mother.

Peter Pirelli, a newsboy, was fined $25 yesterday by Magistrate House for selling papers in Greeley Square too close to George Hencken, who had paid the Park Department $75 a month for the privilege.

The man who committed suicide Wednesday night by leaping from a Sandy Hook boat off Desbrosses Street was Walter P. Laidler, a tailor and artist's model, of 129 East Fifty-ninth Street, according to papers found in a valise he left on the boat.

An attempt to steal bedclothing worth $1.85, cost Arthur Williams, a negro, two broken legs, injuries to his spine and three years and six months in Sing Sing. The prison sentence was imposed yesterday by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions. He was hurt when trying to rob an apartment on Jan. 25 at 2,182 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Mary Foy of 116 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, ran into the McDougal Street police station yesterday and said she had lost her memory. Later she renewed it and her husband was sent for. He took her home.

George Sidney Webster, Secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, sailed for Panama yesterday on the Colon at the invitation of Governor W. H. Goethals, who is a vice president of the society. He goes to study the possibility of starting an institute in the Canal Zone.

William Silminsky, 240 Cherry Street, was taken to Gouveneur Hospital last night charged with attempting suicide after he had been found in his kitchen with a pair of scissors sticking in his head. He was driving the scissors with a flat iron. He died at midnight.

TRADE HINDERED BY BAD WEATHER

Conditions Improving, as Shown by Reports from Twelve Banking Districts.

BIG BOOM IN WAR ORDERS

Iron, Steel, and Rubber Industries Active—Inward Movement of Gold Continues.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Bad weather conditions, with slow banking, are the subject of comment in the reports from the twelve banking districts summarized in the monthly bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board. From several districts comes the statement that conditions are slowly improving, but the general tone of the reports is not optimistic. The one exception is in regard to special industries, which are booming in Pennsylvania and some other States—the iron and steel and rubber industries working on large war orders.

In New York City the weather has retarded trade, though a slow improvement is noted. Of conditions in New York the summary says:

"More new companies were incorporated during the month than in May last year, but the figures of new incorporations for the last five months are still far behind those of the corresponding periods of recent years. Building permits issued last month show a decline in number of over 50 per cent. Failures in the district increased sixty-six in number over May, 1914, but the liabilities decreased about 50 per cent. Trading in bonds and stock fell off considerably from the preceding month.

"Transactions through the New York Clearing House in May totaled $7,288,531,558, which is $1,396,623,951 less than a year ago. Offerings of bankers' acceptances and commercial paper were lighter. Loans to other countries amounting to $247,000,000 have been reported as negotiated here during the last five months. Nevertheless, money continues to accumulate at this centre. The movement of gold inward since the beginning of the year is reaching unparalleled proportions; $101,250,000 has thus far been received from other countries, chiefly from Canada on London account.

"The total excess reserves of the Clearing House members on June 19 was $200,400,000, a gain of $30,220,000 since May 1. The result is an easier money market, with rates generally one-eighth to one-fourth per cent. lower than they were a month ago. Prime commercial paper finds markets ranging from 3¼ to 4 per cent. acceptances 2⅛ to 2⅜ per cent."

SAW ICEBERGS IN THE DARK.

Carpathia Passenger Says Titanic's Boats Were Not Filled.

The suit of the White Star Line for limitation of liability in the Titanic disaster claims, which is being tried before Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court, will probably be adjourned after today's hearing until Aug. 16, at which time Judge Mayer will have returned from his vacation. It was the original plan to finish the hearing before Judge Mayer went away, but the case of the claimants took longer than was expected.

Captain Ruser of the Vaterland was recalled yesterday. He said he was Captain of the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria prior to the Titanic disaster and that his steamer carried 35 lifeboats which would carry 2,200 persons, or more than all the passengers and crew of the Titanic, although the ship was only 24,000 tons, against the Titanic's 46,328 tons.

Louis M. Ogden, a passenger on the Carpathia, said that at 4:10 A. M. the Carpathia picked up the first Titanic lifeboat, and at that time, although it was dark, they sighted a large iceberg about a third of a mile away. After daybreak, he said, many large icebergs were seen. The witness said there were 16 lifeboats of the Titanic not nearly filled. One had only 12 and another only 16 persons aboard, although the capacity was 65 in each case. He offered photographs in substantiation of his statement and they were admitted as evidence. The witness also made the statement that about 100 icebergs were visible at dawn, and about 30 of these, he said, were more than 200 feet in height.

C. T. Bowring, a steamship builders's agent, who was a passenger on the last trip of the Lusitania, was the first witness called by the White Star Line. He described his experiences in the Lusitania disaster.

FOUND CHAOS IN TAXES.

State System Had Broken Down, New Commission Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 1.—In an informal report of the work of the new State Tax Commission to Governor Whitman, President Martin Saxe charges that there has been a general breakdown in the administration of the tax laws during the last few years. His commission, he says, found pending appeals from equalization of Supervisors in seven counties, some dating back for years.

"Previous to the reorganization of the department," he says, "there had been absolutely no co-operation between the three divisions of the Franchise Tax Bureau, no responsible executive head for this work, no policy of procedure; everywhere were duplication, neglect, inefficiency, and waste."

Corporation reports were found scattered about the office. In the Mortgage Tax Bureau cases had been awaiting action more than a year, the total being $150,000,000, the amount of the tax thereon being $130,000, half of which will be available to the State as soon as the commission makes its final decisions.

Another charge is that the records of thirty-two counties never have been examined, and the records of the Mortgage Tax Bureau are declared to be in "indescribable condition." Attention is called to the fact that a staff of seven auditors, whose monthly salaries aggregated $1,400, with expenses additional, was busy from July 1, 1914, to April 15, 1915, making a detailed examination of the mortgage tax records in one county.

$620,000 TO TRY GARY PLAN.

Board of Education Will Equip 12 Schools in the Bronx.

The Board of Estimate yesterday allowed the Department of Education $26,500 in special revenue bonds, the proceeds to be used for alterations and equipment of certain public schools in Manhattan and Brooklyn in order to make such schools suitable for the furnishing of luncheons to school children at cost and without further expense to the city.

The board appropriated $620,000 in corporate stock to provide means to defray the cost of construction and equipment of additions and additional land incidental to installing the "Gary plan" in twelve elementary schools in the Bronx. Additional land will be purchased for Public Schools 32, 40, and 53, and additions will be built to nine other schools.

SUN TO LEAVE OLD HOME.

Luncheon in Ancient Building After Newspaper Moves.

The staff of The New York Sun, including the editorial, publishing, printing, and business departments, will give a farewell luncheon at 2 o'clock Sunday, July 11, in the old building at Frankfort and Nassau Streets and Park Row, to which the members of The Sun Alumni Association have been invited.

The editor-in-chief of The Sun, Edward P. Mitchell, will preside, and between 300 and 400 are expected to attend. Among the guests who have been invited are President Wilson, Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, and a number of the city officials.

On July 4 The Sun will move to its new home at 150 Nassau Street, where five floors and the basement have been equipped with modern presses, machinery, and equipment.

FOR NATIONAL PEACE MEET.

Henry Weissman's Committee to Invite Sympathizers to Convention.

The General Committee of the Friends of Peace, which arranged the Madison Square Garden meeting on June 24, at which William J. Bryan was the chief speaker, has decided to continue the peace propaganda by a national movement. It will call a convention of delegates from all organizations in sympathy with the peace propaganda. At a meeting of the committee last night in Maennerchor Hall in East Fifty-sixth Street the members voted unanimously not to dissolve, but to go on with the work in a nation-wide effort for universal peace and for an embargo on the export of arms and ammunition.

The National German Alliance, of which Dr. H. A. Hexamer of Philadelphia is President, the National Federation of Austro-Hungarian Societies, each of which is said to have 100,000 members in the United States, American women of German descent, Irish-American societies, the Truth Society, the Neutrality League and all others in sympathy with the objects of the committee, will be asked to send delegates to a convention to be held on or before Labor Day. These questions are to be submitted to the national societies:

"Are you in favor of peace between this country and European powers, and are you in favor of universal peace?

"Are you in favor of an embargo on arms and ammunition?"

If the convention should approve these objects it is intended to prepare an appeal to President Wilson to call a special session of Congress to consider the embargo proposition.

The committee will meet next week to decide the place and date of the convention, which will be held in Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, or Washington. Henry Weissman, President of the New York German Alliance, Chairman of the committee, said the committee had decided to ask Charles Nagel, former Secretary of the Department of Commerce, and ex-Secretary of State Philander C. Knox to speak at the convention.

TO OFFER PEACE PLAN AGAIN

Labor Leaders Propose to Make New Appeal to President.

The National Labor Peace Council voted last night to try again to get to President Wilson to allow it to lay before him its peace plans. Efforts to see the President were made by a delegation of the council a couple of weeks ago, but failed when the members neglected to make an appointment.

One of the demands is that President Wilson put an embargo on the export of arms and ammunition.

Treasurer Ernest Bohm issued a statement last night in which he said:

"A large delegation of labor leaders, headed by President Frank Buchanan of the National Labor Peace Council, will try to see the President and submit a world peace plan to him within the next ten days.

"We will ask the Administration to co-operate with the labor leaders for the purpose of calling a special session of Congress to bring about world peace."

It was announced last night that branches of the National Labor Peace Council have been formed in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Missouri, and Indiana. There are now ten branches of the council.

PLEADS FOR SERBIAN BABIES

Mme. Grouitch Says Thousands Will Die If Charity Fails Them.

"There are thousands of babies and little children in Serbia," said Mme. Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Serbian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, yesterday, "who have lost both parents and who will die unless some provision is made to care for them."

Mme. Grouitch will sail in a few days for Serbia after several months' work in this country in the interest of the Serbian relief movements. She is now busy raising funds to be used in establishing a baby infirmary for the care of the Serbian infant orphans.

In many cases children of 10 or 15, the eldest survivors of large families, are burdened with the work of burying the infant dead. Serbian girls of 12 are mothering as best they can families of little ones.

It is to care for these babies that Mme. Grouitch is making her farewell appeal to the women of America, to women's organizations and church societies. She is asking that they send to her at 11 East Thirty-second Street, this city, whatever they can in the way of baby clothing, bedding, and cash contributions.

WILSON DAY AT THE FAIR.

Big Parade in President's Honor at the Exposition Grounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Today was "Woodrow Wilson Day" at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. When the nation's Chief Executive at the "Summer White House" at Cornish, N. H., pressed a button, a transcontinental electric current unfurled an enormous American flag at the Exposition Grounds as a signal for the start of the ceremonies. The program included the firing of a Presidential salute of twenty-one guns, the rendition of an "historical symphony" by three massed bands, and a military program participated in by marines and sailors from the battleship Oregon, and several companies of infantry stationed here.

Tributes to President Wilson were spoken by United States Senator Phelan, Governor Johnson, Congressman Nolan, and Charles C. Moore, President of the Exposition.

CORNISH, N. H., July 1.—President Wilson today touched a telegraph key at Harlakenden House, which sent a flash to San Francisco and opened a "Wilson Day" celebration at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. His act unfurled some flags at the Exposition in the presence of 15,000 people. With him at this end of the wire were his daughter, Mrs. Francis Sayre, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his naval aide and physician. Soon after a message was received from Senator Phelan of California congratulating the President on the opening of the celebration and expressing the hope that he would visit San Francisco later.

POLICE HONOR FUND GIFTS.

Commissioner Reports Donations for Annual Carnival.

Police Commissioner Woods made public yesterday the following contributions received for the benefit of the Honor Relief Fund of the Police Department in connection with the Police Carnival on the grounds of the Brooklyn Jockey Club:

H. C. Frick	$2,000	W. A. Harriman	$400
L. Guggenheim	1,000	J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.	250
J. P. Morgan & Co.	1,000	Mrs. R. Sage	250
William and Percy A. Rockefeller	600	Consolidated Gas Co.	200
G. J. Gould	500	Guaranty Trust Co.	200
Vincent Astor	400	R. C. Smith	125

Citizens of the 15th Precinct in honor of Captain John F. Sweeney and his Junior Police $85

Captain Sweeney and 100 of his junior police will attend the carnival games on Saturday as guests of the department.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; moderate e. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; moderate variable winds.

La. and East. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light to moderate variable winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat., probably fair.

Okla.—Partly cloudy Fri., probably showers Fri. night. Sat., fair and cooler.

Ark.—Partly cloudy Fri. and Sat.; cooler Sat.

Tenn.—Partly cloudy Fri., probably showers in e. Sat.

Ky.—Partly cloudy Fri. and Sat.

Ind., Upper Mich., Lower Mich., and Ohio—Partly cloudy Fri. and Sat.; light to moderate variable winds.

Ill.—Partly cloudy Fri., with possibly showers; cooler in n. Sat. fair.

Mo.—Partly cloudy Fri. and Sat.; probably showers Fri.; cooler in n. Fri.

Wis.—Partly cloudy and cooler Fri. Sat. fair.

Minn.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler in e. Fri.

Iowa.—Partly cloudy and cooler Fri., possibly showers in s. Sat. fair.

N. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Neb.—Partly cloudy, with showers in s. and w. Fri., and w. Sat.; cooler in e. Fri.

Kan.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat., with probably showers; cooler Fri.

S. Dak.—Partly cloudy Fri. and Sat.

3 MORE MIDDIES ACCUSED.

Twenty-six Now Defendants in the Gouging Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 1.—Interest in the gouging inquiry which is being conducted at the Naval Academy today centred largely in the testimony of Midshipman Nelson of Peekskill, N. Y., who was on the stand for the greater part of the session. Three more midshipment were added as defendants today, bringing the total to twenty-six. These were Midshipmen Holden, Keefe, and Denny. Holden and Denny were implicated by statements which they made themselves on the stand, and Keefe through the testimony of Midshipman Moss.

Nelson was questioned about his alleged possession of keys to enter the buildings of various departments at the academy, as had been testified by Reagle. Nelson's explanation of this testimony was that he was seeking a typewriting machine for use in personal matters which, he learned, was in the room occupied by the staff which edited the class annual. He entered this room by a key he found hanging outside the door, he said, and absentmindedly slipped it into his pocket, later loaning it to Reagle, who came to him several times to borrow it, but on the last occasion failed to return it.

When the Spanish examination was held this Spring, Nelson continued, members of the first class upon realizing that their advance information was "good dope" were jubilant. It was considered a "joke," he said, "to put something over" on the Spanish department.

Asked by the Judge Advocate if he did not think it his duty to have reported the fact to the academy authorities when he found that he had seen a copy of the examination in advance, Nelson replied that he did not, "that was up to Adams, the class President."

$750,000 PAPER MISSING.

Letter of Credit Fails to Reach British General in Denver.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Colo., July 1.—General C. H. Bridge, a remount officer in the English Army, has reported to the postal authorities here the loss of a letter of credit for $750,000 which should have reached here more than a week ago. It has been either lost or stolen while in transit from Montreal.

The letter was addressed to General Bridge at the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver, and was mailed two weeks ago from the Montreal headquarters. It was drawn on the Southwest National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City. Payment was stopped immediately when the letter failed to reach Denver on time.

Asthma Sufferer a Suicide.

Frank Wesserman, 70 years old, retired jeweler of 3,924 Park Avenue, committed suicide yesterday in Claremont Park, the Bronx, by drinking some unknown poison. The body was found by school children, and Dr. Schwenck of Fordham Hospital said the man had been dead but a short time. The body was identified in the Morgue by the widow, who told the police her husband had suffered from asthma for a long time and had slept but little during the past week.

Boy's Skull Fractured by Auto.

William Ludwig, 8 years old, of 683 East 133d Street, the Bronx, was removed to the Lebanon Hospital by Dr. Krakow last night with a fractured skull, suffered when an automobile owned by C. Schirmer of 2,099 Valentine Avenue, the Bronx, operated by William Schaeffer of 490 Bronx Park Road, Yonkers, struck him at Third Avenue and 151st Street.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Capt. L. E. Goodier, Jr., Aviation Officer, Signal Corps, (1st Lt. C. S. O.,) is relieved from detail in Aviation Section, Signal Corps, effective today.

Capt. W. J. Lutz, 28th Infy., to Fort Snelling, Minn., for 10 days' duty, then revert to status of absence with leave.

Orders of June 3 relating to Capt. C. H. Lanz, 5th F. A., and Capt. D. H. Currie, Signal Corps, revoked.

Orders of June 8 relating to Capt. C. H. Lanz, 5th F. A., and Capt. D. H. Currie, revoked.

Following officers now at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, are detailed to enter next class at Army Staff College, Md.: Maj. W. A. Mitchell, Corps of Eng.; Capts. R. L. Ward, Corps of Eng., 4D; D. Dixon, 4th Cav.; H. U. K. Myers, 6th Cav.; E. H. La Cavenaugh, 10th Cav.; C. C. Winslie, 14th Cav.; C. P. Tyner, 15th Cav.; C. H. Lanz, 5th F. A.; L. C. Crawford, C. A. C.; H. Tupes, 1st Infy.; L. M. Nuttman, 4th Infy.; R. H. Hearn, 9th Infy.; G. A. Herbst, 14th Infy.; Lieut. J. Conway, 1st Inf.; W. C. Beachman, Jr., and H. C. Clement, Jr., 29th Infy., and Maj. O. W. B. Farr, Field Art.

Changes in M. R. C.—Following relieved from duty at Army Medical School, this city, July 5th, to post prescribed for duty: 1st Lts. H. D. Offutt, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; G. D. Chenn, Columbus Barracks, O.; A. B. Jones, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; 1st Lt. C. M. O'Connor, jr., from Army Medical School, this city, to Walter Reed Hospital for temporary duty; 1st Lt. F. H. Dixon, from Army Medical School, this city, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty; 1st Lt. H. G. Maul, from Army Medical School, this city, to Texas City with 2d Div. Following relieved from Army Medical School, this city, July 1, then to Texas City for duty with 2d Div.: 1st Lts. R. H. Wood, jr., Fort Strahan Allen, 40, and D. D. Hogan, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Orders of June 21 directing 2d Lt. E. B. Spiller, C. A. C., to proceed to Fort Adams; R. I., for duty, revoked. Direct him to proceed to Fort Totten, N. Y., for duty.

Orders of May 4 relating to Capt. T. J. Rogers, 11th Infy., is revoked.

First Lt. G. P. Gill, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the service.

Capt. R. E. Wood, 12th Cavalry, on his own application, is retired with rank of Major.

First Lt. J. F. Curry, 5th Infy., to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for examination for fitness to detail in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, then to his station.

Resignation of First Lt. F. W. Snow, M. R. C., accepted.

Leaves: Lt. Col. J. P. O'Neil, 20th Infy., 10 days; First Lt. L. C. Musgrave, 4th Infy., 2 months; Capt. H. C. Smither, General Staff, 2 months, and First Lt. C. A. Eaton, C. A. C., 7 days.

Navy.

Cmdr. Dewitt Blamer, Puget Sound Yard, to Naval War College, R. I., Aug. 1.

Lts. A. C. Read, Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.; E. F. Johnson, the Prairie, to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola; B. Dutton, Jr., the Kansas, to the Machias as Executive Officer.

Jr. Grade Lts.: W. A. Edwards, New York Shipbuilding Co. to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.; G. M. Ravenscroft, Naval Recruiting Station, Cleveland, Ohio, to the Prairie as Executive Officer; G. N. Reeves, the North Dakota, to the San Francisco; R. R. Paunack, the Rhode Island, to the Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola; F. P. Meyer, the Minnesota, for connection fitting out the Winslow and on board when commissioned, and W. M. Corry, Jr., the Kansas, to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola.

Ensigns: H. W. Scofield, the Jupiter, to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, and J. P. Norfleet, the New Hampshire, to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola.

Naval Constructor E. P. Schlabach, from Assistant Inspector of Hull Material, Western District, Munhall, Penn., to Portsmouth, (N. H.) Yard.

Chief Pharmacist H. Henry, retired.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Prometheus at Dutch Harbor; Drayton at Rosebank; Jouett, Parker, and the Burrows, at Newport; Orion, at Lambert Point; Dolphin at Hampton Roads; Panther, at Alexandria; Trippe, at Boston; Marietta at Vera Cruz, and the Denver at San Blas.

Sailed—Tecumseh, Washington for Norfolk; Jenkins, Fanning, Beatle, and Jarvis, Norfolk for Newport; Lamson and Preston, New York Yard for Boston; Lebanon, Indian Head for Washington; Wheeling, Vera Cruz for Tuxpam; Birmingham, Boston for Newport; Washington, Guantanamo for Cape Haitien; Chattanooga, San Francisco for Long Beach; Albany, Bremerton for Tacoma, and the Nero, Guaymas for San Diego.

The trip of the Proteus from Atlantic Coast to Philippines, via Panama Canal, has been postponed for the present, and the vessel has been ordered to proceed from Hampton Roads to Boston and return to Hampton Roads.

Coast Guard.

Captains: N. E. Cutchin, to Fleet Engineer, Eastern Division, and R. O. Crisp, to duty as Assistant Inspector of Coast Guard stations.

First Lts: J. B. Turner of Engineers, to the Mohawk, and W. L. Maxwell of Engineers, to Washington, D. C., on official business.

Carpenter G. H. Kahler, retired.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE MOUNT VERNON-WOODBERRY COTTON DUCK COMPANY,

Mt. Vernon, Woodberry, Druid, Clipper, Meadow, Park, Mt. Washington, Phoenix, Franklinville, Laurel, Columbia and Tallassee Mills.

By virtue of the decree of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, and the decree of the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama, Northern Division, passed in the cause entitled The Continental Trust Company, Trustee, et al., vs. Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company, et al., the undersigned Special Master will sell at public auction at the times and places hereinafter stated, the following property of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company.

1. MOUNT VERNON MILL NO. 1, situate on the Falls Road north of Cedar Avenue south of the village of Woodberry and Hampden, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, comprising approximately 26 acres of land with improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 26 acres, more or less, improved by main mill building, 3 story brick, floor area 123,600 sq. ft., and picker house, boiler house and store house, equipped with 16,752 spindles and 288 looms, more or less, with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

Tenements, 15 acres of land, more or less, improved by 46 stone, 35 brick and 11 frame dwellings. Superintendent's stone dwelling house and outbuildings. The tenements lie in two groups, all on one group between Cedar Avenue and the extension of Chestnut Avenue south through the mill property. The houses face on Front, Liberty, Ray and Field Streets. One group on that known as Brick Hill just east of the Falls Road and between the Falls Road and Mill No. 3.

2. MOUNT VERNON MILL NO. 3, situate on the Falls Road north and west of Cedar Avenue and among the villages of Woodberry and Hampden, adjoining Mount Vernon Mill No. 1, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, and also sometimes called Mount Vernon Mill No. 3, comprising 20 acres of land, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 20 acres, more or less, improved by mill building, 3 and 4 story brick, floor area 74,000 sq. ft., and picker house, boiler house, repair shop, machine shop, blacksmith shop, waste house, pump house, equipped with 12,960 spindles and 219 looms, more or less, with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

3. DRUID MILL, also known as Mount Vernon Mill No. 4, situate on Union Avenue east of the Jones Falls, in the village of Woodberry, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, comprising 17¼ acres of land, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 10 acres, more or less, improved by mill building, 3 and 4 story brick, floor area 47,900 sq. ft., and picker house, weaving building, weave shed, boiler house, repair building, storehouses, equipped with 14,840 spindles and 256 looms, more or less, with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

Tenements, 7½ acres, more or less, improved by 22 stone, 14 brick and 30 frame dwellings and Superintendent's house. The tenements lie around the northern Central Railroad near Woodberry Station. They face on Union Avenue east of the Druid Mill building and on Druid and Sycamore Avenues between Union and Third Avenues.

4. CLIPPER MILL, situate on the Clipper Road north and west of the Falls Road and south of the villages of Woodberry and Hampden, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, comprising 28½ acres of land, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 16½ acres, more or less, improved by main mill building, 2 and 3 story brick, floor area 85,580 sq. ft., and boiler and engine house, machine shop, waste house, store houses, offices and sample rooms, equipped with 11,016 spindles and 215 looms, more or less; with the necessary prepar

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES. | REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Semi-Annual Report

of condition at the close of business June 30, 1915

Resources

Investment Securities	$9,911,940.36
Loans and Bills Purchased	30,413,934.15
Cash on Hand and in Banks	11,874,339.38
Accrued Interest Receivable	332,964.66
Real Estate	63,826.85
	$52,597,005.40

Liabilities

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits (earned)	*6,145,049.24
Deposits	44,326,519.07
Accrued Interest Payable	47,942.09
Reserves for Taxes and Rent	77,495.00
	$52,597,005.40

*Less dividend

Three-Year Comparison of Deposits

July 1, 1913	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1915
$19,932,008	$29,383,744	$44,326,519

Metropolitan Trust Company

of the City of New York

George C. Van Tuyl Jr., President

49 Wall Street

ESTABLISHED 1887

Lawyers Title & Trust Company

Member of the New York Clearing House Association

160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Branch 188 Montague Street, Brooklyn

STATEMENT JUNE 30, 1915

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Company's Buildings 160 Broadway, N. Y., 188 Montague St., Brooklyn, and 367 Fulton St., Jamaica	$3,054,810.00	Capital Stock	$4,000,000.00
Other Real Estate	480,443.02	Surplus and Undivided Profits	5,075,903.28
Bonds and Mortgages	7,630,089.28	Deposits	15,406,342.26
Stocks and Bonds	5,517,470.06	Certified Checks	65,543.83
Loans on Collateral and Bills Purchased	4,271,010.86	Officers' Checks Outstanding	1,257,740.18
Int. Accrued Receivable	296,064.62	Taxes and Rent Accrued, Payable	108,392.19
Accounts Receivable for Search, Title Fees, etc.	130,641|68	Interest Accrued, Payable	26,563.42
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,667,513.10	Reserved for Current Expenses and Contingencies	54,488.99
Cash on Hand and in Banks	2,996,931.53	Dividend Payable, July 1, 1915	50,000.00
	$26,044,974.15		$26,044,974.15

The Mortgage-Bond Company of New York

55 Liberty Street, New York

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JULY 1, 1915

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Mortgages	$7,354,923.55	Capital	$2,000,000.00
U. S. and other Bonds	2,503.00	Surplus	400,000.00
Inter. Receivable	145,137.35	Undivided Profits	158,748.25
Cash	165,125.78	Mortgage Bonds	4,871,900.00
		Mtge. Certificates	152,443.30
		Interest Payable	84,598.12
	$7,667,689.68		$7,667,689.68

OFFICERS

GEORGE A. HURD, President

RICHARD M. HURD, JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, } Vice-Pres. GURDON M. MAYNARD, Sec'y J. HENRY WESTON, Treas.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $192,862.50,) market value		$190,450.00
Private securities, (book value, $1,610,645.35,) market value		1,573,204.28
Real estate owned		511,772.43
Mortgages owned		35,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		5,340.17
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		1,255,260.63
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,183,080.84
Overdrafts		.09
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$328,226.94	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	61,508.91	
		887,736.85
Specie		790,351.29
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		86,250.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$217,677.59	
Other cash items	88,883.83	
		306,561.42
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		38,604.45
Total		$7,863,562.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$300,000.00	
Undivided profits	193,616.46	
		993,616.46
Surplus on book values, $1,017,963.61		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$1,034,440.90	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	50,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	5,295,321.59	
Demand certificates of deposit	174,300.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	2,375.69	
Certified checks	90,269.89	
		6,646,708.16
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	7,257.83	
Estimated unearned discounts	15,980.00	
		23,237.83
Total		$7,863,562.45

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE COLONIAL BANK

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Public securities, (book value, $19,720.00,) market value		$19,720.00
Private securities, (book value, $231,108.55,) market value		231,108.55
Real estate owned		230,000.00
Mortgages owned		31,750.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		2,607,671.31
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		4,175,001.49
Overdrafts		335.28
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$732,940.84	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	69,622.80	
		802,563.64
Specie		985,791.42
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		293,160.00
Federal Reserve notes		12,000.00
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$232,717.99	
Other cash items	59,986.82	
		292,704.81
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		3,000.00
Total		$9,683,186.48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$400,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$600,000.00	
Undivided profits	186,257.60	
		786,257.60
Surplus on book value, $907,957.60.		
Due New York State savings banks	$101,358.61	
Deposits by the State of New York	60,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	106,118.73	
Not preferred:		
Deposits subject to check	7,947,104.86	
Demand certificates of deposit	63,537.52	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	82,774.84	
Certified checks	46,949.50	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	62,098.63	
	69,968.17	
Total deposits		8,457,181.02
U. S. income tax	$147.65	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	7,886.92	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	8,763.29	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	1,300.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	21,700.00	
		39,797.86
Total		$9,683,186.48

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 3,678.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 23d, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)		$103,800,287.60
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		4,722.75
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$450,000.00	
U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	50,000.00	
U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits (par value)	200,000.00	
U. S. bonds loaned	500,000.00	
U. S. bonds owned and unpledged	50,000.00	
Premium on U. S. bonds	94,290.01	
Total U. S. bonds		1,559,290.01
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$8,483,930.00	
Bonds, securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits or bills payable (postal excluded)	2,147,735.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	22,775,686.81	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		33,409,355.81
Securities sold with agreement to repurchase		1,787,000.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank, $800,000.00; less amount unpaid, $300,000.00	$300,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	354,164.38	
		654,164.38
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	$11,969,698.55	
Due from banks and bankers	1,584,436.39	
Customers' liability—letters of credit	351,717.75	
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	225,242.26	
Exchanges for Clearing House	3,487,675.57	
Outside checks and other cash items	159,158.71	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	1,068.84	
Notes of other national banks	236,750.00	
Federal Reserve notes	226,000.00	
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Total coin and certificates	25,062,172.00	
Legal-tender notes	5,023,498.00	
		84,622,447.15
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	$22,500.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	305,000.00	
		327,500.00
Customers' liability—account of loans		5,223,851.22
Customers' liability for bills accepted		2,500,000.00
Total		$197,448,160.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, $5,712,206.70; reserved for taxes, $116,335.64	$5,827,542.34	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	995,454.78	
		4,832,087.56
Circulating notes		450,000.00
Due to banks and bankers	$107,604,261.06	
Dividends unpaid	2,500.00	
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	53,336,282.89	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	53,067.36	
Certified checks	2,862,704.14	
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,000,263.64	
United States deposits	100,419.66	
Postal savings deposits	3,814,245.13	
State, county, or other municipal deposits	556,506.09	
		171,930,169.77
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	$100,000.00	
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	528,913.89	
		628,913.89
Loans for account of customers		5,383,851.23
Bills accepted		2,500,000.00
Letters of credit		566,138.53
Securities sold with agreement to repurchase		1,157,000.00
Total		$197,448,160.97

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, H. M. CONKEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. M. CONKEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of July, 1915.

EDMUND HAIGHT, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. B. HEPBURN,
FRANCIS L. HINE,
H. W. CANNON. } Directors.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,000;) market value		$1,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $1,007,194.90;) market value		1,007,194.90
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		2,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		3,253,552.14
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		5,963,007.43
Overdrafts		161.82
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	$1,112,741.58	
		1,112,741.58
Specie		2,579,134.10
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		669,540.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$296,666.55	
Other cash items	188,383.61	
		585,049.16
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$75.49	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	23,000.60	
		23,076.49
Total		$18,200,957.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,126,212.84	
		2,126,212.84
Surplus on book value	$2,181,213.84	
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State Savings banks	$1,403,962.15	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	13,195,941.17	
Demand certificates of deposit	82,774.84	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	30,502.31	
Certified checks	119,262.47	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	170,854.75	
Extend total deposits	14,962,827.49	
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$9,840.68	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	35,067.86	
Estimated unearned discounts	72,009.00	
		121,917.54
Total		$18,200,957.47

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 881.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 23rd, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)	$107,604,082.80	
Due from customers on account of acceptances	194,970.86	
Total loans		$107,499,004.24
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		18,714.76
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		3,550,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$565,500.00	
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	335,500.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	100,502.95	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		901,002.95
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$900,000	
Less amount unpaid	450,000	
	$450,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	18,469.89	
		468,469.89
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		2,654,640.82
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		8,364,165.99
Due from banks and bankers		2,827,578.06
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting Bank		289,290.21
Exchanges for Clearing House		7,512,530.39
Outside checks and other cash items	$9,280.94	
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	3,205.20	
		12,486.14
Notes of other national banks		339,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Total coin and certificates		11,980,188.75
Legal-tender notes		404,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	$179,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	177,153.00	
		356,153.00
Total		$146,662,829.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$5,550,570.84	
Reserved for taxes	87,423.60	
	$5,637,998.94	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	32,690.84	
		5,604,308.10
Circulating notes—less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit		3,580,000.00
Due to banks and bankers	$70,885,070.57	
Dividends unpaid	1,996.00	
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	47,460,160.49	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	639,240.00	
Certified checks	366,461.75	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,363,626.79	
United States deposits	550,000.03	
Postal savings deposits	323,346.20	
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	168,752.00	
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	200,000.00	
		122,823,555.53
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		50,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated: Time acceptances		124,970.88
Total		$146,662,829.80

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, M. K. EWER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. K. EWER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of July, 1915.

B. P. ROBBINS, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
THOS. F. VIETOR,
EDWIN G. MERRILL. } Directors.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,751,838.08,) market value		$1,751,838.08
Private securities, (book value, $7,967,901.43,) market value		7,974,831.51
Real estate owned		5,719,897.71
Mortgages owned		2,409,356.01
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		1,867,614.20
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		29,450,088.46
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		14,107,157.10
Overdrafts		10,733.97
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$3,089,396.47	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	1,858,758.26	
		4,948,153.73
Specie		4,075,134.80
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		838,515.00
Federal reserve notes		83,290.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$1,780,455.14	
		1,780,455.14
Other assets, viz.:		
Trust department advances	$5,709.33	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	109,729.14	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	136,695.74	
		252,144.21
Total		$81,872,058.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$2,000,000.00
Surplus on market value:		
Surplus fund	$7,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	409,317.46	
		7,409,317.46
Surplus on book value $7,855,835.97		
Deposits—Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$671,506.36	
Due New York State savings and loan associations, credit unions and Land Bank	23,901.64	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	5,857,156.25	
Deposits by the State of New York	140,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	63,703.78	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	113,819.83	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	39,063,443.06	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	15,064,002.23	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,965,892.78	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	1,901,672.94	
Certified checks	153,008.56	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	4,140,416.01	
Total deposits		71,391,111.65
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes and dividend	$258,945.57	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	230,029.81	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	107,648.28	
		571,623.66
Total		$81,872,058.87

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS. | REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 8415.]

Report of the condition of the

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business, June 23, 1915:

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)		$38,796,912.86
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$440,000.00	
U. S. bonds loaned	165,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds		605,000.00
Other bonds loaned	$158,265.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	1,071,810.13	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		1,204,475.13
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$180,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	90,000.00	
	$90,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	4,205.00	
		94,205.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		3,216,479.47
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)		267,247.42
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		$2,734.80
Exchanges for Clearing House		4,816,899.27
Outside checks and other cash items	$3,521.81	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	1,442.62	
		4,964.43
Notes of other national banks		76,575.00
Federal Reserve notes		2,250.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Total coin and certificates		4,824,300.75
Legal-tender notes		1,496,845.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	$22,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	35,000.00	
		57,000.00
Accrued interest		31,483.83
Customers' liability under letters of credit		2,547.50
Total		$43,592,513.45

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,030,067.67	
Reserved for taxes	18,000.00	
	$1,048,067.67	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	174,532.95	
		873,534.72
Circulating notes	$440,000.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	35,002.50	
		404,997.50
Due to banks and bankers	$19,490,111.27	
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	16,218,388.80	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	1,258.00	
Deposits held for acceptances	2,916,992.95	
Cashier's checks outstanding	676,204.53	
		39,210,500.58
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days		100,000.00
Income tax withheld		1,152.15
Letters of credit guaranteed		2,547.50
Total		$43,592,513.45

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1915.

CHAS. C. FISHER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
EDWARD C. BODMAN,
E. H. R. GREEN,
H. C. FOLGER. } Directors.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and 44th Street

NEW YORK

STATEMENT OF CONDITION CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 23, 1915.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$12,378,591.72	Capital Stock	$500,000.00
United States and Other Bonds	1,125,253.43	Surplus and Undivided Profits	996,540.25
Safe Deposit Vaults	50,000.00	Reserved for Taxes and Contingencies	11,861.57
Due from Banks	3,673,086.65	Circulation	99,695.00
Exchanges and Cash Items	171,934.70	Deposits	18,391,000.27
Cash Reserve	2,600,230.59		
	$19,999,097.09		$19,999,097.09

COMPARATIVE DEPOSITS AT COMPTROLLER'S CALLS

March 20th, 1911	(Date of Charter)	$4,100,000
Sept. 1st, 1911		7,200,000
April 18th, 1912		9,900,000
Nov. 26th, 1912		11,300,000
April 4th, 1913		12,100,000
Jan. 13th, 1914		13,900 000
Dec. 31st, 1914		14,300 000
March 4th, 1915		15,900 000
May 1st, 1915		17,300 000
June 23rd, 1915		18,300 000

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BRONX BOROUGH BANK,

at the close of business on the twenty-third day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $312,837.50,) market value		$301,376.25
Private securities, (book value, $189,783.70,) market value		156,106.25
Real estate owned		277,648.79
Mortgages owned		183,700.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		45,780.83
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		170,282.67
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		844,992.56
Overdrafts		286.17
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$75,967.74	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	32,298.80	
		108,266.54
Specie		48,549.44
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		74,894.00
Federal Reserve notes		5,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$5,799.55	
Other cash items	33.99	
		5,833.52
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$13,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	16,295.09	
		29,795.09
Total		$2,255,517.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$150,000.00
Surplus on market value:		
Surplus fund	$50,000.00	
Undivided profits	12,518.16	
		62,518.16
Surplus on book value, $72,442.07.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$54,421.38	
Deposits by the State of New York	150,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	25,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	1,448,446.01	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books	148,523.03	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	4,074.70	
Certified checks	54,974.97	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	17,887.81	
		1,919,828.60
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$112,100.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	5,668.25	
Estimated unearned discounts	5,404.00	
		123,170.25
Total		$2,255,517.01

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMERLY EXISTING OF Mills, Merwin & Gross is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. J. B. MILLS,
BERKLEY R. MERWIN.
JAMES S. GROSS.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm name of Merwin, Gross & Co., and will continue the business formerly conducted by Mills, Merwin & Gross at the same address, 36 Wall St.

BERKLEY R. MERWIN.
JAMES S. GROSS.
ALFRED J. ROMARY,
Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIDELITY BANK

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $950.00,) market value		$963.75
Private securities (book value, $216,206.13,) market value		217,011.13
Real estate owned		137,000.00
Mortgages owned		22,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		213,220.00
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		808,080.45
Overdrafts		20.82
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets...$216,870.73		
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	18,762.40	
		235,633.13
Specie		110,988.71
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		12,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		8,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$41,317.35	
Other cash items	1,399.91	
		42,717.76
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		5,100.00
Total		$1,814,785.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market value:		
Surplus fund	$100,000.00	
Undivided profits	82,554.42	
		182,554.42
Surplus on book value, $82,985.67		
Deposits:		
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits, subject to check	$1,120,438.80	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	200,000.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	354.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	98,804.61	
Certified checks	1,630.49	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	82,798.94	
		1,428,181.83
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$700.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	1,291.90	
Estimated unearned discounts	5,100.90	
		7,000.00
Total		$1,814,785.75

DIVIDENDS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1915.

The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (or $1.25 per share) on its preferred stock to stockholders of record, June 26, 1915; and a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (or $1.25 per share) on its common stock to stockholders of record, June 26, 1915; both payable July 10, 1915.

Checks will be mailed.

C. J. KULP, Treasurer.

REALTY ASSOCIATES.

162 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dividend No. 25.

May 24, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable July 15, 1915, out of the earnings for the first six months of the fiscal year, to stockholders of record at the close of business, 3 P. M., Tuesday, July 6, 1915.

AUGUSTUS HARPER, Treasurer.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS. | REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Statement of condition

at the close of business June 23, 1915.

ASSETS

Loans & Discounts	$59,187,845.51
United States Bonds at par	3,818,000.00
Other Bonds & Securities	13,930,600.04
Banking House	2,850,000.00
Cash Resources	39,342,747.19
	$119,129,192.74

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in	$10,000,000.00
Surplus Fund	5,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	2,774,877.00
Special Deposit of Bonds	1,200,000.00
National Bank Notes Outstanding	3,538,000.00
Reserved for Taxes	198,500.00
Deposits	96,417,815.74
	$119,129,192.74

THE NATIONAL

SHAWMUT BANK

OF BOSTON

The Second National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

FIFTH AVENUE and 28th STREET

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

June 23rd, 1915

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans, discounts and investments	$13,518,187.49	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
United States bonds and other securities to secure circulation and United States deposits	785,000.00	Surplus and undivided profits	3,158,109.70
Banking House	1,171,950.99	Reserve for Taxes	9,397.31
Due from banks	584,538.87	Circulation	855,000.00
5% redemption fund	34,250.00	Deposits	13,368,610.99
Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	1,016,643.37	United States bond account	835,000.00
Cash and Exchanges for Clearing House	2,191,846.04	Other liabilities	245,778.76
	$19,301,896.76		$19,301,896.76

DIRECTORS

John W. Aitken	Percy A. Rockefeller
Daniel A. Davis	William A. Simonson
H. Blanchard Dominick	John J. Sinclair
Frank A. Munsey	Louis M. Starr
Edward H. Peaslee	James A. Stillman
Dwight S. Richardson	Percy S. Straus

[No. 9,890.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Union Exchange National Bank of New York,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 23d, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, (notes held in bank)		$3,627.91
Overdrafts, unsecured		158.99
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		400,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$459,842.89	
Bonds, securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits or bills payable, (postal excluded)	15,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	980,861.06	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		1,454,703.95
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$102,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	51,000.00	
	$51,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	1,600.00	
		52,600.00
Furniture and fixtures		7,000.00
Other real estate owned		86,634.04
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		768,688.89
Due from banks and bankers (other than included in 5 or 9)		774,784.23
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		79,483.45
Exchanges for clearing house		504,352.54
Outside checks and other cash items	$5,287.91	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	2,343.25	
		10,611.16
Notes of other national banks		17,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Total coin and certificates		244,000.00
Legal-tender notes		235,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		20,000.00
Customers' liabilities, letters of credit		25,400.00
Total		$3,610,778.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surpl

Severe Tests

Encouraging to Bond Buyers

Our general circular for July discusses briefly the series of unfavorable incidents of the past several weeks, and the reasons for their comparatively slight effect upon the prices of good bonds; also the numerous favorable factors calculated to influence improvement in the future.

This circular also contains a well-diversified list of Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility issues available under these favorable circumstances for the investment needs of institutions, guardians, trustees and individuals.

Send for July Circular AG-59

N. W. Halsey & Co

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

Activity in War Securities

Such as ordnance and powder stocks has made many investors neglect the sound, conservative securities which are selling on such a remunerative basis. The investments we suggest considering will not suffer at the close of the war, but should on the other hand improve considerably in value. They provide assured and liberal incomes.

Send for Our List of Offerings No. 168.

William P. Bonbright & Co.

Incorporated

14 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Boston Detroit
London Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

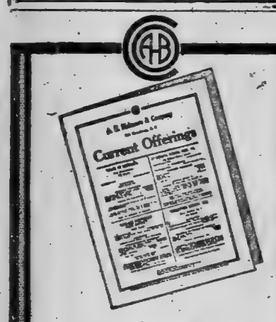

—our latest list of Current Offerings

YIELDING

4¼ to 7%

Free on request for Booklet T.

A. H. Bickmore & Co.

111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Redmond & Co.

Municipal Bonds

33 Pine St.

New York

BY investing in the Bonds of Municipalities in New York State, you avoid the payment of all State taxes as well as the Federal Income tax.

Write for offerings and further details

Estabrook & Co.

Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange

24 Broad St. New York

$850,000 City of Minneapolis Minn.

Gold 4s, 1927

Coupon or Registered

Price 96½ and Interest Yielding 4⅜ %

Remick, Hodges & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Henry Clews & Co.

11, 13, 15, 17, and 19 BROAD ST.

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Also carried on conservative terms. Deposit Accounts received subject to check at sight. Interest paid on daily balances.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES
TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT
DRAFTS ON LONDON AND PARIS

BRANCH OFFICES

500 Fifth Ave.	953 Third Ave.
1122 Broadway	96 Warren St.
50 Union Square	16 Court St., Bklyn.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull and Irregular—Good Demand for City Bonds —Foreign Liquidation.

Interest in the investment market was divided yesterday between the unexpectedly favorable response to the public offering of the new issue of New York City bonds and a continuance of the foreign liquidation of our securities. The stock market was an uninteresting affair, dull and showing few price changes of any importance save in stocks which reflect special influences rather than general market sentiment.

The subscriptions for New York City bonds which are reaching the bankers who received the bulk of the issue at the public sale suggests very clearly that New York's undoubted credit and the attractiveness of the yield on this issue is overcoming the deterrent influence exerted by the fact that the capital market is in a period of change. The day's actual selling for foreign account was probably lighter than on other recent days, but on the other hand offerings have begun to reach this market in much larger amounts than most of the offerings which have figured in recent liquidation. It is inferred in banking circles that these offers are due to a shifting on the part of English insurance companies and other financial institutions of part of their American investments into the new war loan. Some of these institutions are said to have subscribed in amounts greater than they could care for without liquidating some of their other investments, and the easiest investments to liquidate these days are investments in American securities.

Foreign liquidation on the scale which is now going on would be a matter of serious concern to this market if it had its origin in misgivings concerning our securities. It is well recognized, however, that they are being sold for no such reason; furthermore, no one doubts our ability to absorb a very large amount of our own securities under existing conditions. As a matter of fact, in a long view of the matter this liquidation is being welcomed by bankers instead of being regretted. For one thing, it is clear that we cannot expect to get payment for all that we are now selling in cash, and if we are to accept securities of any kind no form of payment more satisfactory to ourselves could very well be found than payment in our own securities.

The Chairman of the London bankers' committee which is considering the international exchange position has suggested, according to yesterday's cables, that the simplest way to deal with the existing exchange situation would be to have Americans purchase large amounts of the war loan which Great Britain is now putting out. That might be a very simple way, but it seems to be an entirely impracticable way, for there is nothing at all to show that any large demand exists here for the 4½ per cent. bonds which Great Britain is now putting out. Compare that loan subject to the English income tax with the new bonds of the City of New York bearing the same interest rate and free from all taxes in this country, and it is easy to see why there can be no great demand here for a 4½ per cent. British war bond. It is perfectly well understood in banking circles that if Great Britain is to borrow here she must borrow in some other form than the bond which she is now offering to her own subjects. Clearly some way must be found of obviating the handicap of the English income tax if a British offering here is to meet with favorable response from investors.

The news of the sinking of the Armenian was scarcely a market factor, for as much as the impression created by the first news of that happening, which was not received until after the market had closed on Tuesday, was greatly modified by the additional facts when they were made known in yesterday's papers. The prevailing belief was that this incident in no way changed the grounds for expecting a satisfactory response from Germany to our second note in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania. A favorable reply is generally looked for, but at the same time caution increases rather than decreases as the time approaches for the transmission of Germany's response. That makes for irregularity in price movements and for restriction of the volume of trading, and in both of these respects yesterday's dealings were in keeping with the tendencies, which were indicated at the beginning of the week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or 60.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅛
90 days	2¼@2⅛
4 mos	2¾@3
5 mos	3
6 mos	3@3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3	6 months	3¼@3½
60 to 90 days			3

Other Names.

4 months	3½	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Range of Sterling. High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76½	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅜
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77⅛	4.77⅛

Closing Rates:	Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	$4.76⅜	$4.77⅛
Paris	5.65	5.64
Berlin	.81⅛	.81¼
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia		58.00
Switzerland	5.46	5.44
Scandinavia	26.20	26.25
China—		
Hongkong	43.00	43.15
Shanghai	55.50	55.75
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.26	5.25
Holland	.39⅞	.40
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.15	6.14
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.80	41.90
Rio	25.80	25.95
Spain	18.65	18.70

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅜	$4.71⅛	$4.72	$4.71⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $476,089,587; balance, $44,331,417; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,588,445.

The local banks have lost $5,526,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c. discount; St. Louis, 5c. premium; San Francisco, 40c. premium; Montreal, 8.12½c. premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 15-16d, up 1-16d; New York, 45⅛c, up ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1915.

	Stocks, Shares.
Total sales	253,579
Same day last year	88,337
Year to date	62,518,234
Same period last year	38,316,613
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.14 — .27
Same day last year	68.09 + .09

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.86	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
37½	37⅝	600	Alaska Gold Mines	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
37½	37⅝	50	do, odd lot	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	...
16⅞	17⅛	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
52½	53	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	— ⅛
52½	53	70	do, odd lot	53	53	53	53	— ⅛
74½	74⅝	2,610	Amalgamated Copp	74⅛	74⅝	74⅛	74⅝	— ⅛
48½	48¾	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	48	48⅝	48	48⅝	— ⅛
46	46⅛	33,400	Am. Can	45¾	46⅝	44½	46	+ ⅛
100	102	100	Am. Can pf	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
53⅜	54½	700	Am. Car & Fdry	54½	54½	54	54	— ⅛
117	120	3,900	Am. Coal Products	118	123	118	118	+4½
45½	47⅛	300	Am. Cotton Oil	46	46⅝	46	46⅝	+1⅝
...	...	400	Am. Cotton Oil pf	91	91	91	91	...
34	34⅞	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34⅜	34⅝	34⅛	34½	— ⅛
28½	29	600	Am. Ice Securities	29¼	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
48¾	49	2,500	Am. Locomotive	49	49¼	48	48⅝	— ⅛
79½	79⅝	3,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	78¾	79⅝	78⅝	79⅝	— ⅛
106¾	107½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107	107	107	107	...
36⅞	38	500	Am. Steel Fdries	37	37	37	37	—1
120½	120⅝	700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120⅜	120⅝	120	120	—1½
220½	225	100	Am. Tobacco	222½	226⅞	222½	226½	+ ⅞
226½	228	20	do., odd lot	226⅜	226⅝	226⅜	226⅝	...
5½	6⅛	100	Am. Writing P. pf	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	36	4,125	Anaconda Cop. Co	35⅝	36	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
100	100⅛	1,110	Atch., Top. & S. F	100⅜	100⅜	100	100	— ⅛
97	98	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98	98	98	98	...
87	88	200	do., s. 30 f	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅛	...
64¼	64⅝	2,500	Baldwin Loco	64½	64⅝	64	64½	— ⅜
76½	76⅝	900	Baltimore & Ohio	76⅝	77	76⅝	77	+ ⅛
70½	71	14	Baltimore & O. pf	70¾	70¾	70½	70½	...
168½	169	400	Bethlehem Steel	168⅜	169	168¾	169	+ ⅝
87½	88¼	900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	88⅛	88⅛	88	88	...
87½	88¼	50	do., odd lot	88½	88½	88½	88½	...
71¾	72	2,600	Butte & Superior	70¾	72	70¾	71½	+ ⅛
14	14⅜	100	California Petrol	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
143¼	143⅜	3,900	Canadian Pacific	143	144⅛	142⅝	143⅜	— ⅝
40½	40⅝	2500	Central Leather Co	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅜	...
103	104	100	Central Leather pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	...
38¼	39¼	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
29½	29⅝	500	Chi. Gt. Western pf	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
90¾	91	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¼	— ⅛
125	127	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	126	126	126	126	—1
15⅝	16⅛	3,250	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
45¼	45¾	1,300	Chino Copper	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	— ⅛
100½	100⅝	700	Cluett, Peabody pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	—1⅝
30⅝	31½	800	Col. Fuel & Iron	31	31¼	30⅞	31	...
13	14	600	Comstock Tunnel	¾14	14	13	14	...
125¾	126½	1,100	Con. Can pf. s. 30 f	90	100	99	100	...
14½	15	900	Corn Products Ref	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14½	...
78	78¾	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	78⅛	79⅛	78½	78½	—1
31½	31¾	10,640	Crucible Steel	31⅞	32¼	31½	31½	— ⅞
9	10	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	9¼	9¼	9	9	...
24⅝	24⅞	2,100	Distillers' Secur	25	25	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
17½	18¼	2,900	Dome Mines	18¼	18	18	18	— ⅛
25½	26	2,900	Erie	26¼	26⅜	25⅞	26	— ⅛
40⅞	40½	500	Erie 1st pf	40¼	40½	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
31	33	1,100	Erie 2d pf	31⅛	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	—⅜
230	250	200	General Chemical	224	230	224	230	+10
230	250	50	do., odd lot	240	240	240	240	...
163⅜	171	900	General Electric	169	170¼	169	169¾	— ⅛
154½	156½	700	General Motors	154½	155	153⅞	155	—1
101⅞	102⅝	300	General Motors pf	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	+ ⅛
53½	54	6,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	52⅞	54⅜	52⅞	53¾	...
104	104½	1,230	Goodrich pf	102⅝	104	102⅜	103½	+1½
118¼	118⅝	350	Great Northern pf	118	118¼	118	118¼	+ ¼
34⅝	35	1,000	G. N. certs. ore prop	35	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
62⅝	62⅞	1,275	Guggenheim Explor	62½	62⅞	62¼	62⅜	— ⅛
30⅞	31	3,500	Inspiration Coppcr	31	31¼	30⅝	31	— ⅛
22	22½	2,200	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	22	22¼	21⅞	22	— ⅛
75⅛	75⅝	900	Inter.-Met. pf	75¼	75⅝	75¼	75⅜	— ⅛
...	...	200	Interboro Consol pf	75¼	75⅝	75¼	75⅜	— ⅛
36⅜	37	100	Int. Paper pf	37	37	37	37	—1
24¾	25	100	Kansas City South	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
130	137	30	Kresge (S. S.) Co	130	130	130	130	...
142¼	142⅝	500	Lehigh Valley	141½	142½	141½	142¼	— ⅛
223	225	300	Liggett & Myers	225	225	223	223	...
60	...	100	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	60	60	60	60	...
126	127½	100	Manhat. Elevated	126	126	126	126	...
50	57	100	Manhattan Shirt	52	52	52	52	—2
39¾	40½	200	Maxwell Motors	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
85	85½	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ¼
36½	38	200	May Dept. Stores	38	38	38	38	—1
75½	76	1,700	Mexican Petrol	75	76¼	75	75½	—1
28⅛	28¼	18,375	Miami Copper	26¾	28⅝	26½	28½	+2⅛
122	124	53	M., St.P.& S.S.M.pf	124½	124½	124¼	124¾	...
..	76	100	Minn., St. P. & S. M., leased l.s. 50 f	75	75	75	75	...
9	9¼	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9	9½	9	9¼	+ ⅛
26	27	500	Mo., Kan. & Tex.pf	25¼	26⅝	25¼	26⅝	+1⅝
6⅛	6¼	5,600	Missouri Pacific	6⅞	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
48⅝	49⅛	400	Montana Power	49¾	49¾	49	49	—1⅛
165	170	30	Morris & Essex	165	170	165	170	...
17¼	17⅜	400	Nat. Enam. & St.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
63¾	64	200	Nat. Lead Co	63	63	63	63	—1
5½	6	200	N.Rys.of Mex.2d pf	6	6	5½	5½	—1⅛
14⅞	15	100	Navada Con. Cop	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
90½	91½	100	N. Y. Air Brake	90¼	90½	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
80½	83¾	600	N. Y. Central	88¾	83¼	88½	83¾	+ ⅛
63⅝	64	508	N. Y., N. H. & H	64¼	64¼	63½	63½	+ ⅛
27⅝	28	500	N. Y. Ont. & West	28⅜	28⅜	27½	27½	—1½
103	104	100	Norfolk & West	103	103	103	103	...
106¼	106⅝	600	Northern Pacific	106¼	106⅝	106¼	106¼	...
33	33⅜	1,700	Pacific Mail	32¾	34	32¾	33	+ ⅛
105⅜	106	1,400	Pennsylvania R. R	105⅞	106	105⅞	106⅛	...
105¾	106	40	do., odd lot	105¾	105⅞	105¾	105¾	...
36	39	800	Pettibone, Mul. Co	36	36	36	36	+ ⅜
23	23¼	5,700	Pittsburgh Coal	23	23⅞	23	23¼	+ ⅛
93⅜	94	600	Pittsburgh Coal pf	93¾	94	94	94	+ ⅛
47½	48	900	Pressed Steel Car	47½	47½	47½	47½	...
2	2¾	200	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
30¼	31	700	R'way Steel Spring	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	—2
23⅞	24	800	Ray Con. Copper	23⅞	24	23⅝	23⅞	...
147⅞	147¾	6,100	Reading	147¼	148¼	147¼	147½	— ⅛
29	29½	800	Rep. Iron & Steel	29¼	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
29	29¼	50	do., odd lot	29	29	29	29	...
87	88	10	Rep. Iron & S. pf	88	88	88	88	...
2⅝	3	7,950	Rumely (M.) Co	4¼	4¼	2⅝	2⅝	—1⅛
11⅞	12	2,950	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—4⅛
6¾	7	1,000	St. Louis & San F	6⅞	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
35	36	100	Seaboard Air L. pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	...
139	139½	100	Sears, Roebuck Co	139	139	139	139	...
139	139½	10	do., odd lot	139¼	139¼	139¼	139½	...
87⅜	87⅝	800	Southern Pacific	87¾	88	87⅝	87⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	16	1,100	Southern Railway	15¾	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
49	50	700	South. Railway pf	51¼	51¼	50	50	—1⅝
55	56	100	Standard Milling	55	55	55	55	...
70½	72	100	Standard Milling pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
76¾	77½	1,800	Studebaker Co	76½	77⅝	76½	76⅝	— ⅛
100	101	200	Studebaker Co. pf	99½	100¾	99½	100¼	+ ⅛
36⅜	37	600	Tennessee Copper	36⅜	37	36⅜	36½	+ ⅛
127	129	800	Texas Co	128	128	128	128	...
82	82¾	600	Third Avenue	82	82¾	82	82	— ⅛
1	1⅛	600	Tol., St. Louis & W	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
127½	127¾	5,900	Union Pacific	127½	128	127	127⅜	— ⅛
80¾	...	700	Union Pacific pf	80⅝	80¾	80⅝	80⅞	— ⅛
44⅝	45	75	United Cigar Mfrs	44⅝	45	44⅝	45	...
93	96¼	65	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	...
2½	3½	200	U. S. Red. & R. pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
51¼	51⅜	19,400	U. S. Rubber	51¼	53⅜	50⅝	51⅞	+ ⅝
105¾	106	87	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	105¾	105⅞	105¾	106¼	...
60¼	60⅝	32,100	U. S. Steel	59⅝	60⅝	59⅝	60⅜	+ ⅛
109¼	109½	523	U. S. Steel pf	109¼	109⅝	109¼	109⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	2,700	Utah Copper	67½	67⅝	67⅜	67⅝	— ⅛
⅛	⅜	200	Wabash pf	¼	¼	¼	¼	...
98	99	100	Wells Fargo Exp	98	98	98	98	+1
23	24¾	100	Western Maryland	24	24	24	24	...
98	98½	6,100	Westinghouse E. & M	97¾	98½	97¾	98	— ⅛
⅝	1⅛	100	Wheel. & Lake E	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅝

•Cents per share.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Difficulty Experienced in Selling Except by Negotiation with Dealers.

LONDON, July 1.—Money was plentiful today. Dividend disbursements amounted to £28,000,000 and this sum together with the month end balances released, will be largely invested in the war loan. Discount rates were steady on the poor bank return.

The stock market was quiet owing to the difficulty of selling except by negotiation with dealers. The old war loan was active and home rails were steadier on dividend prospects.

The tendency was uncertain in the American section, but the closing was steady. Trading was light with Canadian Pacific and Pennsylvania receiving the most attention.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, July 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£3,572,000
Circulation increased	1,507,000
Bullion decreased	2,065,278
Other securities increased	15,521,000
Public deposits decreased	18,064,000
Other deposits increased	31,091,000
Notes reserve decreased	3,445,000
Government securities	Unchanged

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 16.16 per cent.; last week it was 18.87 per cent.

Prices Lower on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 1.—Prices were lower on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 70 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 26 francs 95 centimes.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, July 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	4,378,000
Silver in hand decreased	1,269,000
Notes in circulation increased	111,181,000
Treasury deposits increased	27,687,000
General deposits increased	90,818,000
Bills discounted increased	11,881,000
Advances decreased	360,000

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change
Railroads	71.02	70.61	70.76	— .26
Industrials	69.93	69.14	69.53	— .27

COMBINED AVERAGE.

June 24	71.43	70.24	70.51	—1.07
June 25	71.02	70.34	70.63	+ .12
June 26	71.04	70.57	70.85	+ .22
June 28	71.27	70.67	70.96	+ .11
June 29	70.97	70.12	70.36	— .60
June 30	70.73	70.12	70.41	+ .05
July 1	70.47	69.87	70.14	— .27

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
July, 1914	69.08 July 7	57.41 July 30	57.77
July, 1913	70.24 July 28	65.90 July 9	69.34
July, 1912	82.78 July 3	79.75 July 12	81.80
Year, 1915	73.86 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24	70.14
Year, 1914	78.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	69.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	68.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	•16⅛	16	16⅛
Atlantic Refining	550	555	550	560
Borne-Scrymser	263	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	103	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg	705	715	709	715
Colonial Oil	125	135	125	135
Continental Oil	225	230	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland P. L.	45	48	45	47
Eureka Pipe Line	225	228	225	228
Galena S. Oil	145	149	147	149
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Illinois P. L.	137	139	137	139
Indiana P. L.	97	99	97	99
Inter. Pet. Co. Ltd.	8⅛	8⅜	8¼	8½
National Transit	29	31	25	31
N. Y. Transit	205	210	205	210
Northern P. L.	92	92	92	94
Ohio Oil	135	137	133	135
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	57	62	57	62
Pierce Oil	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
Pierce Oil cv. 8s, 1924	73	76	74	77
Prairie O. & G.	310	315	310	315
Prairie P. L.	161	163	162	164
Solar Refining	220	230	220	230
Southern P. Line	208	212	208	212
South Penn Oil	228	232	230	234
S. W. Pennsylvania	108	112	108	112
Stand. Oil of Cal.	275	278	276	279
Stand. Oil of Ind.	408	412	410	415
Stand. Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of Ky.	245	250	245	250
Stand. Oil of Neb.	305	315	310	320
Stand. Oil of N. J.	398	400	397	398
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	183	185	184	185
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	430	425	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	108	115
Union Tank	75	80	79	80
Vacuum Oil	197	199	197	200
Washington Oil	83	85	83	85

•Ex dividend.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Funds Waiting for Borrowers.

While the demand for money for commercial purposes is very much under normal yet, bankers are growing more optimistic over the business outlook. The fact that the mills at Fall River, New Bedford, and the manufacturing centres are being speeded up to capacity, with the growing activity in the steel districts, is taken to presage an early spurt in business in other lines. "When a real borrowing demand from merchants and manufacturers comes along," said a credit man at one of the big institutions yesterday, "it will not hesitate; it will hit us over night, and we have the money ready to meet it."

Cotton Problem Up Again.

Financing the cotton crop this year promises to be an unusually hard matter, but it will be done, even if the unprecedented conditions now obtaining make necessary the adoption of unprecedented methods. More than 4,000,000 bales of last year's crop have been carried over, and with Germany shut off, mills in other industrial countries closed or running only a part of the time, and millions of persons unable to buy as much cotton goods as in normal times, the outlook for the consumption of the 1915 yield is not of the best. In some cases growers turned to other crops, but in the main the planters are just as much dependent upon cotton this year as in former times.

Lackawanna Coal Dividend.

The announcement of an extra dividend of 50 per cent. on the stock of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company yesterday afternoon caused general surprise. It also caused some confusion. Quotations of the stock were between 250 and 255 early in the week, but when the announcement was made the stock jumped to 300 on the Curb. One report of the sales showed that 30 shares sold at 295, 12 shares at 299, and 10 shares at 300. One report stated that the 50 per cent. extra dividend was a stock dividend, and this probably caused the 50-point jump. It was stated positively later in the afternoon that it was a cash dividend. A cash dividend of 50 per cent. on a stock of $50 par value naturally would not be worth as much as a 50 per cent. stock dividend. It was announced on the report of sales that all of the transactions in the coal company stock would be canceled because of a misunderstanding as to the dividend.

Morris & Essex.

The minority stockholders of the Morris & Essex, at the meeting on Wednesday, treated the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western officials exactly as the minority

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E. C. Randolph
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In this week's issue there is published a review of the Montana Power Co. Investors will find the reading of the article of value.
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COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $7,000,000

RALLY, THEN LOSS ON COTTON REPORT

Liberal Offerings Meet Rush to Buy on Strength of Acreage Reduction.

MARKET SENTIMENT BEARISH

No Account Taken of Heavy Liverpool Spot Demand and Good Trade Here.

There was no disposition on the part of the cotton trade yesterday to put a bullish interpretation on the crop report, which was published at 1 o'clock by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture. The figures both on condition and acreage were very close to the average of private estimates, and in some quarters received a bullish construction.

There was a rush to buy on the fairly heavy acreage reduction, but offerings were so liberal that prices failed to advance. October, for instance, was selling around 9.81c, when the report was issued, and the rally carried it barely to 9.86. The close around 9.74c. represented a loss of about 4 points on the day.

The condition of the crop was placed at 80.3, compared with 80 last month and 79.6 last year and a ten-year average of 79.9. The area planted in cotton was estimated at 31,535,000, compared with 37,406,000, the revised estimate of last season's acreage. This represents a reduction of 15.7. The reduction in acreage was somewhat in excess of expectations, and may lay the basis for bullish activity later in the season, provided the condition of the crop shows some deterioration.

It is impossible to give an accurate idea of the indicated crop. The largest yield per acre on record is 0.45 of a bale. A duplication of this yield would mean a crop of 14,200,000 bales. An average yield per acre would be predicated on a production of a little more than .32 of a bale per acre and would result in a crop of 12,614,000 bales.

Although the condition of the crop reported yesterday was slightly above the average, the cotton plant has not yet had its test, which is likely to be unusually severe this season, owing to the heavy decrease in the use of fertilizers. Several experienced cotton men from the eastern belt who were in the market yesterday said that the plant was somewhat undersized owing to the reduced use of fertilizer, and this feature would probably be reflected still more substantially later in the season, when the fruiting of the plant might prove to be very unsatisfactory.

Sentiment just now is strongly of a bearish average. No account is taken of the heavy increase in the spot sales at Liverpool, which were 15,000 bales yesterday. A continuance of transactions on this scale would result in a rapid reduction of stocks in the English market. Moreover, Southern shippers report a surprising number of inquiries for forward deliveries, notwithstanding the assumption that Europe already is fairly well supplied with cotton.

Textile reports in this country are extremely optimistic. B. B. & R. Knight, who are the largest manufacturers of bleached goods, report the heaviest business during the past six months in the history of the concern. The American Wool and Cotton Reporter says the cotton goods market is in a very satisfactory condition and that there has hardly been a time when a wider range of cloths was desired.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged; Houston, 0c advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged; 9.60c for middling upland.

The range of contract prices, which closed easy, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.39@9.40	9.32	9.34@9.35	9.35
Oct.	9.86	9.74	9.74@9.75	9.78@9.79
Dec.	10.08	9.97	9.97@9.99	10.01@10.02
Jan.	10.15	10.04	10.04@10.05	10.08@10.09
March	10.38	10.30	10.29@10.30	10.32@10.34
May	10.55	10.50	10.50@10.51	10.53@10.55

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	1,652	1,892	1,267
New Orleans	630	832	220
Mobile	2	152	....
Savannah	528	591	268
Charleston	26	144	10
Wilmington	....	314	....
Norfolk	209	526	107

Total port receipts 18,450 bales, against 3,647 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	373	294	130
Memphis	48	137	1,304
St. Louis	....	1,874	70
Houston	559	1,014	248

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	2,300 to 2,750	747	1,870
New Orleans	200 to 400	2,884	215

Total exports yesterday, 18,954; bales so far this season, 8,127,096, against 8,903,714 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	1915.	1914.
2,900	New Orleans	9.00	152,532	90,751
—	Mobile	8.63	15,336	6,494
225	Savannah	8¼	70,018	19,509
—	Galveston	9.00	172,804	90,345
—	Wilmington	....	34,455	10,915
242	Norfolk	8.75	50,843	18,775
650	Augusta	8.88	35,421	15,329
650	Memphis	8.75	94,956	22,819
—	St. Louis	9.00	22,313	17,667
—	Houston	9.00	67,279	45,078

The Liverpool market opened easy. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling unchanged at 5.22d. Sales, 15,000 bales. Receipts, 11,000 bales, all American. Steady.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Wall Street Employes' Relief Committee will be dissolved on July 3. There are still many applicants for positions on the committee's lists, and in order that places may be obtained for them the names will be kept on file with the library committee of the Stock Exchange, where employes needing clerks will be able to consult them.

F. H. Hornby has been appointed assistant cashier of the German American Bank.

Michael Gavin, a son-in-law of James J. Hill and a former member of the firm of Moore & Schley, has been admitted to partnership with Montgomery Clarke & Tyler.

The syndicate headed by White, Weld & Co., and Hornblower & Weeks to purchase 40,000 shares of Stewart-Warner Speedometer common stock, announces that the shares have all been placed with investors.

George F. Rand has been made chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bankers' Trust Company of Buffalo succeeding the late Seymour H. Knox.

A luncheon was held by the New York members of the Investment Bankers Association at the Lawyers' Club yesterday noon for the purpose of arousing interest in the annual convention to be held this year at Denver beginning Sept. 20.

The July 1 statement of the Metropolitan Trust Company shows deposits of more than $44,000,000, compared with $29,000,000 a year ago and $19,000,000 in 1913.

A protective committee for the Sunday Creek Company collateral trust 5% sinking fund thirty-nine-year gold bonds, consisting of James S. Alexander, Chairman, Arthur M. Anderson and Frederick H. Shipman, announces, in view of the non-payment of coupons due July 1, its formation to protect the interest of the bondholders.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅝	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅝	104⅛	104	104¼
4½s	June, 1965, w. I.	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
4½s	March, 1963	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102¼
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅝	102¼	101⅝	102¼
4½s	May, 1957	101⅝	102¼	101⅝	102¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	100¼	101¼	100⅛	101¼
4½s	May, 1917	100½	101½	100¼	101¼
4½s	March, 1964	97⅝	98⅛	97½	98¼
4½s	March, 1962	97⅝	98⅛	97½	98¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅝	98⅛	97½	98¼
4½s	March, 1930-60	97⅝	98⅛	97½	98¼
4s	May, 1959	94½	95	94½	95¼
4s	Nov., 1958	94½	95	94½	95¼
4s	May, 1957	94½	95	94½	95¼
4s	Nov., 1956	94	95	94	95
4s	Nov., 1955	94	95	94	95
4s	Nov., 1936	94½	..	94½	..
4s	May, 1917	99¼	..	99¼	..
4s	Nov., 1913	99	..	99	..
4s	May, 1919	98¾	..	98¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1956	84¾	..	84¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	84¾	..	84¾	..
3½s	May, 1954	84¾	86	84¾	86

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2	Cons. Power	107	107	107	107
20	Hous. Oil pf.	59	59	56	59
15	No. Central	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
550	Un. Rys. & E.	23¼	23¾	23	23

BONDS.

$500	C. Balt. 4s, '54	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
5,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, J. F.	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,700	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	City & S. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	95½	95½	95¼	95¼
1,000	Newport News Old Pt. 5s	96	96	96	96
2,000	Southbound 5s	103½	103½	103¼	103¼
5,000	U. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	81	81	81	81
16,000	Un. Rys & El. inc. 4s	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Ahmeek	98	98	97	97
1,375	Alaska	37½	37⅝	37⅜	37½
15	Algomah	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	*Allouez	55¾	55⅝	55¾	55¾
26	Amalgamated	74½	74⅝	74½	74⅝
4,090	Am. Zinc	53⅝	55½	53⅝	55
50	*Anaconda	35	35	35	35
95	Ariz. Com	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
10	Bonanza	35c.	35c.	35c.	35c.
2,388	Butte & Sup.	70	72¼	70	71½
600	Cal. & Ariz.	54	54	53¾	53¾
33	Cal. & Hecla	580	580	575	580
448	Copper Range	53½	53½	53	53½
210	East Butte	12¾	12¾	12½	12½
105	Franklin	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9½
82	Granby	58	58	57½	57½
160	Greene-Can	39	39	38⅝	38⅝
523	Hancock	16½	16¾	15	15
40	Island Creek	47½	48	47½	48
25	Isle Royale	28¾	28½	28½	28½
10	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
195	Keweenaw	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
155	Lake	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
130	Mason Valley	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
395	Mass. Con	12½	12¾	12	12⅛
425	Miami	27½	28½	27½	28½
10	Michigan	1½	1½	1½	1½
200	Mohawk	79	79	79	79
346	New Arcadian	11½	11½	11	11
20	Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
469	North Butte	31½	32	31½	31½
118	North Lake	2	2¼	2	2¼
100	Ojibway	2	2	2	2
20	Old Colony	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
35	*Osceola	88½	88½	86	86
400	Pond Creek	16	16¾	16	16½
35	Quincy	86	90	80	80
110	Ray Consol.	24	24	24	24
10	Shannon	8½	8½	8½	8½
25	Shattuck	27	27	27	27
35	South Lake	6½	6½	6½	6½
25	St. Mary's Land	56½	56½	50	56
175	Sup. & Boston	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
60	Sup. Copper	28	28	27½	27½
20	Trinity	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	Tuolumne	48c.	48c.	48c.	48c.
640	U. S. Smelting	43¾	43¾	43½	43½
303	U. S. Smelt. pf.	47½	47¾	47½	47½
840	Utah Apex	4¼	5¼	4¼	5¼
90	Utah Consol	14¼	14¼	14	14
115	Utah Copper	67½	67¾	67½	67½
110	Victoria	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
2	Wolverine	60¾	60½	60½	60½
225	Wyandotte	1½	1½	1½	1½

RAILROADS.

10	A., T. & S. F.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
70	Boston & Me.	29¾	30	29¾	30
6	Bost. & Mf. pf.	40	40	40	40
5	C. & M. Class 4	94	94	94	94
90	Me. Central	99	99	99	99
2	Nor. N. Hamp.	95	95	95	95
131	N. Y., N. H. & H.	64	64¼	63	63
50	Union Pacific	127	127	127	127
5	W. E. S. R. pf.	80	80	80	80

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	94½	94¾	94¼	94½
20	Am. Sugar	107	107½	107	107⅜
11	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115	114½	115
204	Am. T. & T.	121	121	120½	120½
7	Am. Wool. pf.	80	86	86	86
394	A., G. & W. I. pf.	27	27	27¼	27¼
50	E. Boston Ld.	9½	9½	9½	9½
55	McElwain pf.	101¾	101¾	101½	101½
10	N. E. C. Y. pf.	25	25	25	25
14	N. E. Tel.	129	129	129	129
10	Pullman	160¼	160¼	160¼	160½
136	Swift & Co.	110	110¼	110	110½
35	Torrington	33½	33½	33½	33½
84	United Fruit	135	136	135	135¾
114	Un. Sh. Mach.	51¼	51½	51¼	51½
35	Un. Sh. M. pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
835	U. S. Steel	59¾	60¼	59¾	60¼
10	U. S. Steel pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109½
165	West. Union	66⅜	66½	66⅜	66½

BONDS.

$8,000	A. T. & T. 4s	87½	87½	87⅜	87¼
6,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95¼	95¼
6,000	Miss. R. P. 5s	70	70	70	70
2,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 1.—The closing Boston curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	70	80	First N. Cop.	2⅜	2½
B. S. Gas.	10c	15c	Houghton	4¾	4⅞
Begole	1	1¼	Iron Blos.	82	85
Bingham	9	9¼	La Rose	50c	52c
Bohemia	2⅝	3	Majestic	90	1.00
Boston Ely	28	32	McK. Dar.	22	25
Butte & L.	22	24	Mex. Metal	25	27c.
Calaveras	1⅞	2	M. of Am.	2⅜	2½
Cham. Cop.	9	11	New Baltic	3½	3⅝
Chief Cons.	1¼	1¾	Nev. Doug.	40	45
Cortez	30c	50c	Ohio Cop.	20c	25c
N. Cornelia	7⅝	7½	Oneco	1¼	1¾
Con. Ariz.	87	1.00	So. Lake	6¼	6⅞
Con. Cop.	1½	1⅝	Stewart M.	2⅜	2½
Crown Res.	65c	75c	Utah Met.	4¾	4⅞
Davis Daly	1⅝	1½	U. V. Ext.	4½	4¾
Eagle & B.	1¼	1½	Yukon Gold	2¼	2⅜

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amer. Can	46½	46½	46½	46½
40	Amer. Shipb'g.	57½	57½	57	57
15	Amer. Sh.	70	70	70	70
10	Chi. Pn. Tool	57½	57½	57½	57½
5	Chi. Rys., S.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
34	Edison	135	135½	135	135
70	Illinois Brick	55	55	55	55
20	Montg'y-W. pf.	112½	112½	112½	112½
16	Public Service	82	82	82	82
40	Pub. Serv. pf.	95	95	95	95
5	Quak. Oats pf.	106	106	106	106
120	Sears-R'buck	139½	139½	139	139½
161	Swift & Co.	110¼	111	110¼	111
387	U. Carbide rts	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
60	Stew.-Warner	67	67¼	67	67¼

BONDS.

$4,000	So. Side 4½s	89	89	89	89
7,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
820	Baldw. Loco.	64¼	64½	64	64¼
31	Bald. Loco. pf.	102	102	102	102
10	Buf. & Sus. pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½
42	Cambria Steel	48¼	48¼	48	48
370	Elec. Storage	53¼	53¼	53¼	53½
10	Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
270	Gen. Asphalt	32	32	32	32
77	Ins. Co. N. A.	22	22¼	22	22
500	Lake Superior	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
68	Lehigh Nav.	74½	74¾	74¼	74¾
41	Lehigh Valley	71½	71½	71	71½
320	Miami Copper	27¾	28¼	27¾	28⅛
75	Mo. Pacific	6½	6½	6½	6½
481	Penna. R. R.	53½	53½	53	53
124	Pa. Salt Mfg.	88	88	88	88
252	Phila. Electric	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
10	Phi. R. T.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Ray Consol.	24	24	24	24
100	Reading	74	74	74	74
430	Ton. Belmont	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	Ton. Mining	7	7	7	7
274	Union Traction	33	33¼	33	33
1,185	U. S. Steel	59¾	60¼	59¾	60
1	Westm'd Coal	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
374	Cramp & Sons	59	60	59	60

BONDS.

$700	A. G. & E. 5s	85½	85⅝	85½	85⅝
2,000	Bald. Loco. 5s	102	102	102	102
1,000	City 4s, 1940	101½	101½	101½	101½
200	City 4s, 1940	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
500	E. & P. 4s, ctfs.	78	78	78	78
1,000	Har. Elec. 6s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
5,000	L. N. con. 4½s	99	99	99	99
11,000	Leh. Val. gen. con. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	L. V. Coal 6s	104	104	104	104
1,000	L. V. con. 6s, registered	110	110	110	110
12,000	Pa. R. R. 4½s, 1960, ctfs.	103	103	102⅞	102⅞
23,000	Pa. R. R. gen. 4½s, 1965	97⅞	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜
7,000	Pa. R. R. con. 4s, 1948	97½	97½	97½	97½
9,000	Phila. Elec. 5s	101	101	100⅝	100⅝
700	Phila. Elec. 5s	101	101	101	101
11,000	Read. gen. 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½
50,000	Read. impt. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½
3,000	U. Rys. 4s, t.c.	74½	74½	74½	74½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Am. Sewer P.	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
10	Am. W. G. M. pf.	80	80	80	80
425	Col. Gas & E.	12¼	12¾	12⅜	12½
20	Elk. C. & G.	115	115½	115	115½
120	Ind. Brewing	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¼
20	Ind. Brew. pf.	15	15	15	15
75	Nat. Firepf'g.	5½	5½	5¼	5½
155	Ohio Fuel Sup.	42¼	42¼	42	42
70	Pitts. Brew	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
50	Pitts. Coal	23	23½	—	23½
111	Pitts. Pl. Gl.	103½	103½	105	105
201	Pure Oil	14½	14½	14½	14½
3,600	San Toy Mg.	14c	14c	14c	14c
27	Un. Sew. & Sig.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
45	Westhse. Elec.	48¾	49¼	48¾	48¾

BONDS.

1,000	West. E. c. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	110	106	109
American Cigar pf.	99	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry.	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf.	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F.	170	178	170	178
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	100	99½	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	180	190	180	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	330	340	330	340
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	118	120	118	120

WE CAN LET EUROPE HAVE $1,000,000,000

National City Bank Says America Is Menaced by Its Tremendous Hoard of Gold.

DARE NOT USE IT OURSELVES

Can Save the Situation by Lending a Billion of Idle Money on Our Securities Held Abroad.

The July letter of the National City Bank, out today, contains comments on the change in the financial position of the United States, due to the war. The letter says, in part:

"The abnormal state of the foreign exchanges is the most notable feature of the financial situation. The merchandise balances in favor of the United States have averaged approximately $140,000,000 per month over a period of seven months, and as this one-sided trade continues it becomes increasingly difficult to find the means of payment. Our current indebtedness in London, which in ordinary times is large, owing to the great facilities of that money market, has been wiped out. The speculative holdings of American securities have been mainly liquidated, and there has been constant selling of our securities held for investment, but, notwithstanding these offsets, about $120,000,000 in gold has come to this country since Jan. 1 last.

"After gold shipments and the return of our securities the alternative is the placing of loans in this country, and the most promising suggestion as to these is a scheme for borrowing American securities owned in Great Britain and France and pledging them here as the basis of an issue of notes. This is being done in France, and if the securities can be obtained the policy may be largely extended. That loans of this character can be placed in the United States, the proceeds to be expended for our products, admits of no doubt. There is so much idle money in this country that it does not seem improbable to say that a billion dollars of credits might be established if high-grade railway and municipal bonds of American issue are available for the purpose.

"Experience has shown that irredeemable paper money, if not issued in excess of the normal needs of a country for currency, will maintain a fairly stable value, but if issued in excess it will depreciate, because it can be neither retired nor exported. If the whole amount is forced into use, the purchasing power will decline to that of the amount normally required to do the work. This principle also applies to gold and bank credit based upon gold in such a situation as now seems to be in prospect in the United States.

"Ordinarily, there is a free movement of gold among the countries that use the metal as the basis of their monetary systems, and the effects of an increasing supply are spread over them all. Various influences, such as the relative development and prosperity of the countries, the currents of trade between them, and the movement of securities are effecting a constant distribution. It is a principle of political economy that these movements act and react upon each other in such manner as to maintain or quickly restore an equilibrium. If a country by reason of favoring conditions obtains an undue share of the stock of gold, a stimulus to overdevelopment will be given, prices will rise until it becomes a good country to sell goods in and a poor country to sell goods from, when the trade balance will turn over, gold flow out, and the check is administered. In recent years the large volume of securities of international standing has had much to do with stabilizing the relations between money markets.

"At this time these checks and equalizing influences are absent. Trade is subject to none of the ordinary rules. Gold is coming to this country in enormous amounts, and our sales are free from competitive conditions, because the demand is imperative, and this is the only market where the goods can be had. There is no prospect for any counter movement while the war lasts, but eventually the counter movement will come, supported by all the influences that naturally work to restore the equilibrium, and in what position will this country be to meet it? For the time we lose touch with normal world values and are subjected to conditions that have always worked mischief.

"It is a singular demonstration of the fundamental interdependence of modern society that we cannot safely use this gold until normal conditions are restored and the other nations are able to sell us something for it. We dare not use the available credit ourselves, for that can only be done by wholesale borrowing on the part of the public—borrowing far beyond the needs of our legitimate, natural, and safe development. The condition of the country under such an indebtedness, and with the inflation of nominal values which such an amount of expenditure would cause, would be most precarious, and indeed hopeless until the deflation was accomplished. With the war over and natural laws again in play, with prices and wages on a fictitious basis, the best country in the world to sell in and the poorest to sell from, with productive capacity over-developed and the export business gone, our losses would far exceed all the profits of the war period."

AMERICAN SHIPPING GROWS.

Year's Increase 744,618 Tons—Registry Act a Stimulant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Under the encouragement of the act of Congress of Aug. 18, 1914, providing for American registry of foreign-built ships and the ordinary increase by building at home, the increase of American shipping during the fiscal year just closed has been 744,618 tons in 1,373 vessels, the largest made in any year in the history of the country. The increase, however, does not measure up as satisfactorily as the figures seem to show, considering the supposed advantages of the new law.

For instance, there were built at home last year 1,226 vessels of 215,711 gross tons, a falling off of nearly 100,000 tons as compared with the previous fiscal year, when there were built in the United States 1,291 vessels of 311,578 tons. The additions to our merchant marine in consequence of the new registry law were 147 vessels of 528,907 tons, which obtained American registry in the ten months since the passage of the act last August.

The addition to the tonnage of our merchant marine in 1908 was 718,683 tons, and in 1907 it was 596,708 tons. The losses to the merchant fleet during the past year, although not all reported, were for the nine months for which the figures are available, 1,062 vessels of 195,052 tons.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Cash Position, June 30, 1915.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance June 19		$17,208,101.17
Receipts—		
Revenues	$1,728,982.70	
Miscellaneous	339,484.90	
Loans:		
Corporation stock notes	1,500,000.00	
Public sale of corp. stock, principal	56,389,100.00	
Public sale of corp. stock, premium	694,287.33	
	60,C31,804.63	
	$77,839,905.80	
Payments—		
General administration	$10,290,417.86	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Revenue bonds and bills	1,400,000.00	
Redemption of city debt	1,852,000.00	
Interest on city debt	84,241.84	
Transfer of surplus water rev., Brooklyn	801,142.55	
	14,227,802.25	
Balance June 30		$63,612,103.55
SINKING FUNDS.		
Balance uninvested June 19	$13,612,874.26	
Receipts	2,896,522.06	
	$16,509,396.32	
Payments	1,505,506.70	
Balance uninvested June 30		$15,003,889.62
Aggregate balance June 30		$78,615,993.17

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of June show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Twelve roads	$2,967,472	+ $180,668
Fifteen roads	7,310,053	—1,102,219
Total (27 roads)	10,297,525	— 921,551

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for May—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$2,596,949	$3,065,882	$3,236,585
Net after tax.	565,366	829,068	986,809
11 mos. gross	29,209,214	33,981,826	30,589,746
Net after tax.	6,630,757

Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Aetna Explosives

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Narrow and Irregular in the Curb Market—Bonds Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 171,717 shares of stock and $146,500 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 24,070; railroads, 600; oils, 877, and mining, 146,170. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	Am. Zinc	53⅝	55⅜	53⅜	55
700	Can. N.G.Cpn.	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	2
650	‡Car. L. & P..	6¼	6¼	6	6¼
590	‡Cramp Ship...	59	59	57½	58½
100	‡Electric Boat.	118	119	118	119
100	‡Elec. Boat pf.	116	117	116	117
200	Emer. Phono..	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14½
125	Fisk Rub. T...	75	75	75	76
2,600	‡Int. Mer. Mar.	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2⅛
2,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	7¼	8⅝	7⅛	8
100	Int. Steam P...	7	7	7	7
35	Kelly Sp. Tire.	161	161	161	161
750	Manhat. Tran..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Marc. of Am..	3	3⅞	3	3
200	Mut. Prof. Sh.	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜
400	N. Y. Transp.	15	15⅛	15	15⅛
370	‡Pyrene Mf.Co.	11⅝	12	11⅜	12
600	Cpn. of R.&H..	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
400	‡Stand. Motors	6⅛	6⅜	6¼	6¼
300	Sterling Gum...	2⅛	3	2⅛	3
5,000	28t. J. Lead...	12	13¼	12	12⅝
300	Un. C. S., new.	10	10	9⅝	9⅞
1,100	Un. Prof. Shar.	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3,450	‡World Film...	4⅜	4½	4¼	4⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
5	Atl. Refining...	553	553	553	..
4	Buckeye P. L..	103	101	101	—2
1	Crescent P. L.	42	42	42	..
60	Illinois P. L..	136	134	136	—3
140	National Tran.	30½	30	30½	+ ½
2	Penn. Mex. Oil.	61	61	61	..
420	Pierce Oil	10⅛	9⅝	10	..
172	Prairie P. L...	164	160	162	—1
50	Prairie O. & G.	313	310	313	+ 3
3	South Pa. Oil..	280	280	280	—1
5	S. O. of Ind...	410	410	410	..
6	S. O. of N. J..	400	400	400	+ 3
10	Union Tank L.	80	80	80	..

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	‡Wabash, w. I.	11	11	10⅞	10⅞
100	‡Wabash pf (a)	45	45	45	45
200	‡Wabash pf (b)	21⅜	21¾	21½	21½

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	‡Alaska J'eau.	13⅝	13⅞	13½	13⅞
400	‡Alta-C. M. Co.	68	68	68	68
2,700	††Atlants	31	31½	30½	30½
2,500	††Big Cot'wood	5	5½	5	5½
1,400	Big L. D. Co..	1½	1¼	1¼	1⅝
2,500	†Booth	48	49	45	48
2,800	Braden Cop....	7¼	7¼	7	7¼
100	†Caledonia M..	88	88	88	88
1,900	‡Canada Cop...	1½	1½	1	1
2,200	†Cashboy	6	7	6	7
600	‡Chile Copper..	20⅜	20⅜	20½	20½
2,000	C. Ariz-Sm....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
21,000	C. Nev.-Utah..	⅞	1	⅞	1
200	Cons. Cop. M..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Davis D. Cop..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	Dia. Black B..	3	3½	3	3
5,000	††Emma Cop....	18	22	18	22
1,600	†Florence	50	54	50	53
500	Goldf. Cons...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8,500	††Goldf. Merger	22½	22½	21	21
50	Greene-Can....	38	38½	37	38⅜
100	Howe Sound..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
550	Jumbo Ext....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7,250	††Kewanas	13	14	12½	13
16,000	†Keenne. Cop.	32⅜	32⅝	32¼	32¾
600	Kerr Lake....	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
10	Lake Sup. Cor.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
2,450	†Lone Star....	6	6¼	6	6
2,000	†McK.-Darragh.	21	24	19	21
4,000	†Majestic M...	1⅛	1⅛	98	1
100	Mines of Am...	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	Nevada Hills.	21	21	21	21
850	N. Utah Bing.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
600	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1,000	†North Star..	14½	14½	14½	14½
2,000	††Ore	9	9	9	9
600	††Sells	25	25	25	25
3,210	††Silver Pick..	10¼	10¼	9¼	10
800	St. Silv.-Lead.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	Stewart	2⅜	2½	2⅛	2½
28,000	††Success M...	88	89	87	88
3,200	†Sup. M. Co...	24	24	24	24
200	Tono.-Belmont.	4	4	4	4
4,300	†Tono. J. But.	1.00	1.03	.98	.98
1,800	†Tonopah Ext..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3,700	††Tonopah Mer.	41	41	40	40
200	†Tono. Mont..	25	25	25	25
550	Tono. of Nev.	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
1,250	Tri-Bullion ..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
175	Utah Cons....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
600	†Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,150	†W. End Cons.	83	85	83	84

BONDS.

$19,000	‡Ken. Cop. 6s.	117½	118½	117⅛	118¼
125,000	‡Westh. Elec. cv. 5s.....	106⅜	106⅜	105⅞	106⅛
2,500	Westh. El. rts	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

†Sells cents per share. *Odd lot. ‡Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in; compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 1. Bid.	Asked.	June 30. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
E.-A. Tob. Co., ord..	15½	16⅛	15⅝	16½
E.-A. Tob Co., c. b.	15½	16½	15½	16½
International Motors.	11	15	12	15
Inter. Motors pf.....	32	36	34	36
International Nickel.	150	155	150	155
Inter. Nickel pf.....	103	106	103	106
Inter. Petroleum....	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜
Inter. Rubber.....	8	9	8	9
Inter. Steam Pump..	6½	7½	7	8
Inter. Steam P. pf..	14	17	14	18
K. S. T., new, 1st pf.	85	87	85	87
K. S. T., new, 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Lehigh V. Co. S. Co.	160	165	160	165
Riker & H., new....	5¼	6	5¼	6
U. C. S., new, pf....	11¾	12	11⅝	12
U. C. S. Co. of Am..	102	104	102	104
Wayland O. & G....	2½	2¾	2½	2¾

MINING STOCKS.

Goldfield Con.....	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Iron Blossom.....	85	86	84	86
Tonopah Mining.....	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Tuolumne Copper.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s.....	180	200	180	200

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

At the start the sinking of the Armenian by a German submarine, with loss of American lives, was the dominating influence in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. It brought on a selling movement under which prices gave way for a time. Trading gradually quieted and the market took on a waiting aspect. In the late afternoon, however, some tendency toward reaction showed.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold ..	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
60	Allis-Chalmers.	17	17	17	17
1,040	Amal. Copper..	74½	75	74⅝	74⅝
10	Am. Beet Sug..	49	49	49	49
4,210	Am. Can	45¼	46⅝	44⅜	45⅞
30	Am. Car & Fdy.	54½	54½	54¼	54½
150	Am. Ice Sec...	28⅜	28⅜	28¼	28½
170	Am. Loco.....	49	49	48¼	48½
550	Am. Smelting..	79	79⅜	79	79½
70	Anaconda Cop.	35⅞	36	35⅞	36
10	At., T. & S. F.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
60	Baldwin L. Co.	64½	64½	64¼	64⅜
570	Can. Pacific..	142⅝	144¼	142⅜	143
60	Cent. Leather..	40⅜	40⅜	40¼	40¼
40	Ches. & Ohio..	88½	88⅝	88½	88⅝
20	C., M. & St. P.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜
90	C., R. I. & Pac.	16¼	16¼	16	16
20	Chino Consol..	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
40	Colorado Fuel..	31	31½	31	31½
50	Corn Products..	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
570	Crucible Steel.	32	32½	31⅝	31½
30	Dist. Secur....	25	25	24½	24½
110	Erie	26¼	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞
50	Erie 1st pf....	40⅛	40½	40⅜	40⅜
400	Goodrich Co....	53	54½	53	53⅜
50	Gt. North. pf..	85	85⅜	85	85
90	Guggenheim Ex.	62¾	62¾	62¼	62⅝
160	Inter. Met.....	22	22½	22	22
20	Inter. Met. pf.	75	75	75	75
40	Mex. Petroleum.	76	76¾	75⅜	76¼
330	Miami Cop.....	27⅜	28⅜	27½	28⅛
240	Mo. Pacific....	6⅜	6⅞	6¼	6¼
20	Nat. Enameling.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
90	N. Y. Central..	88⅜	89¼	88⅜	89
30	N.Y.,N. H. & H.	64	64	63⅜	63⅝
10	Pacific Mail ..	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
330	Pitts. Coal	24	24	23⅞	23⅞
20	Pressed S. Car.	47½	47⅝	47½	47½
120	Ray Copper....	23⅞	24	23⅞	24
2,100	Reading	147½	148¼	147½	147⅝
180	Rumely Co....	4	4	2¼	2¾
40	South. Pacific..	87⅝	87⅝	87½	87½
10	South. Ry.....	15½	15½	15½	15½
100	Studebaker	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
40	Tenn. Copper...	37	37	37	37
20	Third Avenue..	52½	52½	52½	52½
690	Union Pacific..	127¼	128	127¼	127½
1,510	U. S. Rubber..	51⅞	53⅜	50½	51⅞
4,410	U. S. Steel....	59¾	60⅜	59¾	60
250	Utah Copper...	67⅞	67⅞	67¼	67⅝
260	West'h'se Elec..	98	98½	98	98

20,210

MINING STOCKS.

800	Atlanta	.30	.30	.30	.30
400	Comstock	.12	.12	.12	.12
300	Elkton	.39	.39	.39	.39
900	Jim Butler..	1.00	1.00	.99	.99
500	Jumbo Ext..	1.57½	1.57½	1.57½	1.57½
500	Nevada Hills.	.22	.22	.22	.22
300	Portland	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
800	Silver Pick..	10½	10½	10½	10½
200	Tono. Ext...	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
800	Tono. Merg..	.40	.40	.40	.40

5,500

BOYS "WORKED" EXCHANGE.

Conduct Committee Investigates Deal Between Floor Employes.

The Business Conduct Committee of the Stock Exchange is investigating an unusual breach of the rules on the board. As the result of recent disclosures two boys employed on the floor who evolved a plan for making money have hurriedly sought employment elsewhere, according to a story heard in the Street yesterday, and the committee is looking into the matter from several angles.

According to the story, a telephone boy employed by a brokerage house to look after its telephones on the Exchange floor some time ago presented an envelope to his employers which contained a letter from a third person, supposed to be an uptown merchant, and a check for $1,000. The letter said that the check was to be used by the boy for market purposes, and as trading by employes of a firm with the firm itself is permitted by the Exchange, the recipient of the check was allowed to deal in odd-lots.

On the Exchange floor when the market is lively a broker in odd-lots frequently has a boy stick close to his shoulder throughout the session to keep a record of his purchases and sales, as business often comes too fast for accurate records by one man. At the end of the day the broker and the boy will compare notes, and the broker places much reliance on his employe's figures.

Apparently the telephone boy and the assistant to the odd-lot specialist fixed up a deal. The broker began to notice that every day or two fifty shares of Copper or Steel would be bought at the very lowest price, as the records of his helper showed, and sold at the very topmost price of the day. Sometimes the stock would be sold at the highest price and covered at the lowest. The broker thought that collusion existed somewhere between a customer and someone familiar with his records, and an inquiry brought the problem down to the $1,000 check.

The Business Conduct Committee is looking into the origin of the check. Under the constitution of the Exchange members must exercise "due diligence" in inquiring into the standing of customers before accepting accounts, and this is said to supply one phase of the inquiry.

TO ASSESS RUMELY SHARES.

Stock and Debentures in New Company for the Old Securities.

Reorganization of the M. Rumely Company will be brought about through an assessment of $9 per share on the common stock and $17 a share on the preferred, according to a plan of the Reorganization Committee, to be made public next week. In the process the $32,000,000 authorized capital stock of the concern will be scaled down substantially, and old securities will be exchanged for stocks and debenture bonds in a company which will succeed the Rumely Company.

The company at present has five plants, the most extensive being at La Porte, Ind. Three will be retained and two sold as soon as the new company is formed. The successor concern will devote all its energies to manufacturing tractors and threshing machines, for which the Rumely Company controls valuable patents, and the numerous side lines put out by the present concern will be abandoned.

The new company will have $11,000,000 preferred and $13,000,000 common stock. Holders of Rumely preferred will receive 50 per cent. of their holdings in new common stock and the balance in new 6 per cent. ten-year debenture bonds. Owners of old common stock who pay the assessment will also receive new common stock and a certain percentage of the debentures, while to holders of the outstanding $10,500,000 6 per cent. notes will go new preferred stock up to 85 per cent. of the par value of their notes and the balance in debentures.

From the proceeds of the assessment, the Reorganization Committee expects to realize enough to liquidate the company's pressing debts and have about $750,000 cash for working capital. This is said by persons familiar with the plans for the new company to be ample for the work in contemplation.

A majority of the Rumely 6 per cent. notes has been deposited with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, and extensive deposits of the stocks have been made with the New York Trust Company.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	101¼	101⅜	2.90
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	5.35
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	5.75
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	98⅜	98⅝	6.35
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	96⅛	96½	5.20
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	98⅛	99⅛	6.35
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	96¼	97⅛	10.00
N. r'w'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norw'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swed'n Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Switz. Gov't.	6	Mar., 1918	96⅜	96⅞	6.30
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	96¼	97	5.73

Company Issues.

Am. Loco....	5	July, 1916	100¼	101	4.00
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	101	3.70
Ana. Copper..	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.65
Balt. & Ohio..	4½	June, 1917	99⅝	99¾	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98½	98¾	4.95
B'klyn R. T..	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
Can. Pacific..	6	Mar. 2,'24	101¼	102	5.75
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	91	91½	7.45
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100⅜	2.75
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	96	6.25
Con. Gas, B..	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Erie R. R....	5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99⅞	6.15
Erie R. R....	6	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.00
Erie R. R....	6½	Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	5.90
Gen. Rubber..	5	Dec., 1918	97⅜	97⅝	5.65
Hav. El. Ry..	6	Sept., 1916	98½	99⅛	6.25
Hocking Val..	6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	101⅛	2.25
Int. Harv....	5	Feb.15,'18	99⅜	99⅝	5.10
Lack. Steel..	6	Mar., 1917	98	98¼	7.20
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.25
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	101	2.60
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99	99	6.65
Mich. Ry.....	6	June, 1919	98½	100	6.00
North St. P..	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	96½	97	7.40
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100⅜	100⅜	1.75
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
N.Y.,N.H. &H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.00
Pa. R. R. cr..	3½	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.15
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.45
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	98⅞	100¼	4.95
Southern Ry..	5	Feb., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.60
Southern Ry..	5	Mar., 1917	98	98½	6.10
Stds. & Sons.	6	June, 1918	100	100½	5.50
U. S. Smelt..	5	June, 1918	96¾	97¼	6.00
Union Type'w.	5	Jan.15,'16	94½	95¼	14.80
United Fruit..	6	May, 1917	101¼	101½	5.00
United Fruit..	5	May, 1918	98¾	98⅞	5.85
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	100	6.00

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction.....	322	325
American Light & Traction pf..	109	111
Adirondack Electric Power.....	14½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	53	56
*American Gas & Electric.....	91	92½
*American Gas & Electric pf....	47	48
American Power & Light.....	61	64
American Power & Light pf.....	79	82
American Public Utilities.....	33	37
American Public Utilities pf....	62	65
American Waterworks & Electric.	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	57	62
Cities Service	49	50
Cities Service pf.....	54	56
Colorado Power	17	20
Colorado Power pf.....	91	95
Columbia Gas & Electric.....	12	13
Commonwealth P., R. & L.....	53	53
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf....	79	82
Dayton Power & Light.....	31	36
Dayton Power & Light pf.....	81	86
Denver Gas & Electric gen 5s....	90	91
Electric Bond Deposit	93	96
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	98	101
Empire District Electric 5s.....	72½	76
Empire District Electric pf.....	70	75
Federal Light & Traction.....	13	16
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	56	60
Gas & Electric Securities.....	65	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	70	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	15	24
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf....	47	62
Northern States Power.....	28	29
Northern States Power pf.....	84	85
Ozark Power & Water.....	18	18
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	42	144
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	84	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	15	16
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf....	63	65
Southern California Edison.....	71½	74
Southern California Edison pf....	91	193
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	5¼	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf....	23	25
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	5½	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	26	29
United Light & Rys.....	40	45
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	67	69
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.....	65	68
Utah Securities.....	15½	15½
Western Power.....	14	15
Western Power pf.....	54	56½

*Par value $50. ‡Ex dividend.

BOYS "WORKED" EXCHANGE.

Conduct Committee Investigates Deal Between Floor Employes.

The Business Conduct Committee of the Stock Exchange is investigating an unusual breach of the rules on the board. As the result of recent disclosures two boys employed on the floor who evolved a plan for making money have hurriedly sought employment elsewhere, according to a story heard in the Street yesterday, and the committee is looking into the matter from several angles.

According to the story, a telephone boy employed by a brokerage house to look after its telephones on the Exchange floor some time ago presented an envelope to his employers which contained a letter from a third person, supposed to be an uptown merchant, and a check for $1,000. The letter said that the check was to be used by the boy for market purposes, and as trading by employes of a firm with the firm itself is permitted by the Exchange, the recipient of the check was allowed to deal in odd-lots.

On the Exchange floor when the market is lively a broker in odd-lots frequently has a boy stick close to his shoulder throughout the session to keep a record of his purchases and sales, as business often comes too fast for accurate records by one man. At the end of the day the broker and the boy will compare notes, and the broker places much reliance on his employe's figures.

Apparently the telephone boy and the assistant to the odd-lot specialist fixed up a deal. The broker began to notice that every day or two fifty shares of Copper or Steel would be bought at the very lowest price, as the records of his helper showed, and sold at the very topmost price of the day. Sometimes the stock would be sold at the highest price and covered at the lowest. The broker thought that collusion existed somewhere between a customer and someone familiar with his records, and an inquiry brought the problem down to the $1,000 check.

The Business Conduct Committee is looking into the origin of the check. Under the constitution of the Exchange members must exercise "due diligence" in inquiring into the standing of customers before accepting accounts, and this is said to supply one phase of the inquiry.

TO ASSESS RUMELY SHARES.

Stock and Debentures in New Company for the Old Securities.

Reorganization of the M. Rumely Company will be brought about through an assessment of $9 per share on the common stock and $17 a share on the preferred, according to a plan of the Reorganization Committee, to be made public next week. In the process the $32,000,000 authorized capital stock of the concern will be scaled down substantially, and old securities will be exchanged for stocks and debenture bonds in a company which will succeed the Rumely Company.

The company at present has five plants, the most extensive being at La Porte, Ind. Three will be retained and two sold as soon as the new company is formed. The successor concern will devote all its energies to manufacturing tractors and threshing machines, for which the Rumely Company controls valuable patents, and the numerous side lines put out by the present concern will be abandoned.

The new company will have $11,000,000 preferred and $13,000,000 common stock. Holders of Rumely preferred will receive 50 per cent. of their holdings in new common stock and the balance in new 6 per cent. ten-year debenture bonds. Owners of old common stock who pay the assessment will also receive new common stock and a certain percentage of the debentures, while to holders of the outstanding $10,500,000 6 per cent. notes will go new preferred stock up to 85 per cent. of the par value of their notes and the balance in debentures.

From the proceeds of the assessment, the Reorganization Committee expects to realize enough to liquidate the company's pressing debts and have about $750,000 cash for working capital. This is said by persons familiar with the plans for the new company to be ample for the work in contemplation.

A majority of the Rumely 6 per cent. notes has been deposited with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, and extensive deposits of the stocks have been made with the New York Trust Company.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	101¼	101⅜	2.90
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	5.35
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	5.75
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	98⅜	98⅝	6.35
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	96⅛	96½	5.20
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	98⅛	99⅛	6.35
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	96¼	97⅛	10.00
N. r'w'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norw'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swed'n Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Switz. Gov't.	6	Mar., 1918	96⅜	96⅞

U. S. RUBBER PASSES COMMON DIVIDEND

President Colt Says the War Makes It Prudent to Conserve Quick Capital.

NET EARNINGS KEEP UP

Stock Had Recovered 3 Points from Recent Slump on Reports Dividend Had Been Earned.

Directors of the United States Rubber Company yesterday passed the dividend for the current quarter on the $36,000,000 outstanding common stock. The company had been paying 1½ per cent. each quarter since the middle of 1913, and previously had distributed 4 per cent. in the full year of 1912 and 1 per cent. in 1911.

When the stock began to break down ten days ago from 65½ the Street heard that the dividend was in danger and a rapid decline of 17 points in a week worked to confirm this impression. Of late talk of a reduction to 1 per cent. for the quarter instead of a complete cessation of the payment had steadied the price, and yesterday the closing quotation was 51⅞, a recovery of more than 3 points above the lowest. The belief that a payment of some sort would be voted was based on reports that the dividend had been earned.

The usual first and second preferred dividends of 2 per cent. and 1½ per cent. for the quarter were ordered as usual, payable July 31 to stockholders of record July 15.

President Samuel P. Colt discussed the earnings in a letter to the Directors, which was made public after the close of the meeting.

"The net earnings of the company so far this year," he said, "are substantially the same as those of last year, and as a rule the earnings of the latter half of the year exceed those of the first half. The unexpected prolongation and extension of the European war have presented uncertainties which it may be urged make it now especially desirable to maintain an unusually strong financial position. The pendency of the war makes it prudent to carry a larger amount of crude rubber than in normal times, involving the use of a larger amount of quick capital.

"The report for 1914, dated March 4, shows that the surplus profits of the company for the year were $721,950 over dividends paid on the preferred and common stocks during the year. It further shows that $4,850,000 was expended during the year in fixed properties, including the rubber plantations in Sumatra, which sum, less surplus earnings, was taken from the quick capital of the company.

"The outstanding common stock being $36,000,000, 6 per cent. dividends amount to $2,160,000 per annum. It is undoubtedly desirable that current bank loans should be reduced in volume. The lower price of crude rubber, resulting from its cultivation in the East, opens up new lines of manufacture, in the development of which capital is especially desirable."

The annual statement for 1914 showed that the company's loans and notes payable amounted to $17,900,000, while other items of the floating debt, principally acceptances and accounts payable, brought the total up to $23,500,000. Cash on hand amounted to $10,276,000.

Colonel Colt stated that in 1911, after considerable pressure from shareholders, the common stock dividend was advanced to a 4 per cent. yearly basis, and continued at this rate until the increase to 6 per cent. took place.

"This increase," he added, "was made largely in order to effect the purchase of the Rubber Regenerating Company, which company was paid for by the issue of $6,000,000 of common stock of the United States Rubber Company."

At a meeting of the Board of Directors immediately following the outbreak of the war, the letter said, it was evident that a number of members were averse to paying the common stock dividend. Hope of an early termination of hostilities and motives of patriotism influenced their action in favor of the usual distribution then.

Killed Under Capsized Truck.

Jacob Baker, a chauffeur, of 751 East 168th Street, was crushed to death yesterday morning when a large auto delivery truck he was operating skidded on the wet pavement in Crotona Park, opposite Claremont Avenue, the Bronx, overturned, and buried him beneath it. Baker was employed by the Jandorf & Steiner Baking Company, 1,077 Intervale Avenue, the Bronx. Patrolman Mullrooney of the Tremont Station said Baker had been instantly killed.

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Anderson, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Wertheim<Ritter Bros. | Same<Lefkowits.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Clarke<NY, NH & H RR. | D'Amato<Fitts Con Co
Loughery<Borden's C M Co. | Smolik<P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Shapiro<Walls, Fargo Co. | Beath<Silverstein.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
Photo' Asm<SS Manchineal. | US<Tug E F Moran.
Marconi Co<same. | US<Tug M Moran.
Payne<Sibt Old Colony | US<Tug P J T Co 7.
Penn RR<Tug Gladeriat. | US<Tug Jornian.
US<Tug J C Moran. | US<Tug M Moran.
Dailey<Tug Baltimore.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor,—At 10 A. M. Admiralty—Case on: Re SS Titanic, (limitation.)
No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M.
US<Palumbo & Mesina. | US<Cartalano.
US<Reudon.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
London Finance Co<Rahility. | Flanagan<ONY.
Same<McCormick. | Devlin<CNY.
Same<Niven. | Re Fisberg.
Same<Spanier. | McConnell<Reich.
Same<Esselborn. | CNY<Un X-L-D Paper Bag Co.
Same<Healey. | Straus<Bertuch.
Sam<Neis. | Marshall<Emerson E.
Left<Leff. | Re Kilcrene.
Lorenz<Lorenz. | Irwin<Segelbohn.
Re Prentiss Co<Wash Tr Co. | Re Inst of Ed Travel.
Union Trust Co<same. | Re Van Cortland Op.
Curtis<same (2.) | Fitzgibbon<Fitzgibbon.
Jarvis<same. | Mussey<Shaw.
Ten Brook<same. | Lun<Woods.
Re Smith<same. | Wood<Strong (2).
Bristow<same. | City R R Co<Rowan.
Union Trust Co<same. | Parsons<Parsons.
MacDonald<Cassidy. | Stember<Stember.
Marsch<McKay. | Nelson<Nathan Harrison Realties.
Carreri<Dick Chiarello & Bros. Inc. | Yachnawitz<Levy.
Wesler<Palliser. &c. | Re McCauley, &c.
Paul<Hastorf. | Berry<Brown.
Ward<Leonard (2). | Goldstein<B & S Rty.
Thomas<Thomas & S. | Medwin<G B & S Rty.
Stone<Bresley. | Re CNY<45 East 50th.
Stewart<Ireland (2). | Bolberberg<Nat Surety Co, &c.
Ross<Moore. | Re Hano.
Neher<Neher. | Clark<David Shannon.
Reilly<Daly. | Belermeister Bros Co<Holmes.
Cooper Union, &c<Senft R. E. Co. | May Ward Co<Columbia Amuse Co.
Bucca<Pompeian Co. | Martin<Martin.
Senders<Baxt. | Gomberg<Gomberg.
Dahigren<Dahigren. | Gent<Goldenholn.
Hesser<Gimbel Bros. | Re Every Where Pub Co, &c. (Phillips.) (2)
Hochstraisser<Neudewitz. | Ventres<Zuelch.
R H Motor Sales Co<Bernheimer. | D'Anci<Selitza.
Lutrell<Van Benschoten. | Schwartz<Schwartz.
Spear<Morris. | Marquiz<Marquiz.
Clapp<Colburn. | Painter<Fletcher.
Elias<Elias. | Koves<Freed.
Bowery Sav Bk<Schierenbeck | Eckhardt<Eckhardt.
Roosevelt<McClosky. | Mutual Life<Fisher.
Central Trust Co<Fleischmann R. C. | Rosenthal<Siegel.
Central Tr Co<same. | Bi-boro Realty Co<Stevenson.
Same<Silver. | Re Cohen, (Tobias.)
Lindenmeyer<Celia. | Moncrief<Moncrieff.
PART II.—Shearn, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M. | Price<Price.
PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions. | Marsullo<Rosendorf.
Bernheimer<Solomon. | Bolderberg<Nat Surety
Mann Ry Foster Latham Realty Co<Hudson Trust Co. | Mann Ry Co<Wertheim.
Rich, Wash & Ches Ry<Northern Neck Const Co. | Same<Payne.
J H Taylor Const Co<Phillips Week Est. | Theodoru<Theodoru.
Joseph, a Corp.<Montalto. | Preferred cause: Moller<Moller.
Undefended divorces: Dreiman, Telford.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST Judicial District, County of Bronx.—In the matter of the application of the PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, acting on behalf of The City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal pursuant to Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to acquiring an estate in fee simple absolute and an estate by way of easement in and to certain several premises in and near the intersection of MOTT AVENUE AND EAST 138TH STREET, in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, required for the purpose of the construction, maintenance and operation in perpetuity of a portion of the rapid transit railroad commonly spoken of as the LEXINGTON AVENUE ROUTE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the First Separate Report of Cyrus C. Miller, Martin Geiszler, and Josiah A. Briggs, Commissioners of Appraisal, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report bears date the 8th day of June, 1915, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx on the 19th day of June, 1915.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that said First Separate Report relates to and affects Damage Parcel No. 2 in the above entitled proceedings.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that said First Separate Report will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, for the Hearing of Motions, to be held in and for the First Judicial District, at the Bronx County Court House at 161st Street and Third Avenue, in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, on the 6th day of July, 1915, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

Dated New York, June 22, 1915.
FRANK L. POLK,
Corporation Counsel, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, SS.:
WHEREAS, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 5th day of June, 1915, by Actiesselskabet Ocean, owner of the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo, her engines, etc., for a limitation of its liability in respect of any claim or claims for loss, destruction, damage, or injury arising out of the collision between the steamships Jos. J. Cuneo and Ryndam on May 28, 1915; and,
WHEREAS, the value of the petitioner's interest in the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo has been duly appraised at the sum of $85,000, and her pending freight at the sum of $155.30, with interest from May 27, 1915, and the petitioner has filed a stipulation, duly approved by the Court, to abide by and pays the moneys awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court or by the Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, to the amount of said appraised value with interest as aforesaid;
NOW, therefore, in pursuance of the monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for loss, destruction, damage, or injury occasioned by the said collision to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and also to appear before said Court at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the said 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and answer said petition; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in this suit.
Dated, New York, June 28th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—FLEMINGTON CUT GLASS COMPANY, CRYSTAL CUT GLASS COMPANY, and JOSEPH FRIEDMAN, complainants, against BAWO & DOTTER, LIMITED, defendants.—In equity 12453.

It appearing to the Court that on account of conditions prevailing in Europe and dullness in postal delivery arising therefrom, creditors may not be able to file proofs of claim against the defendant corporation within the time limited by the order entered herein dated March 26, 1915;

Now, motion of Charles C. Deming, solicitor for the receivers herein, it is hereby

Ordered nunc pro tunc as of March 26, 1915, that all of the creditors of the defendant corporation shall file with the receivers at their office, No. 20 West 33d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York, on or before the 15th day of July, 1915, their claims against said defendant; and it is

Further ordered that each and every creditor who shall fail to file his claim with the receivers within the time limited by this order shall be, and hereby is, forever barred from sharing in any distribution of the assets of the defendant; and it is

Further ordered that the receivers shall cause to be published in The New York Times and in The Daily Trade Record, both newspapers published in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, Southern District of New York, a copy of this order once in each week beginning with the week commencing May 23, 1915, and ending with the week beginning July 11, 1915.
Dated New York, May 26, 1915.
JULIUS M. MAYER, U. S. Judge.

PART IV.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XII., XIII., XIV., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.
PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on. | No day calendar.
Markowitz<Reliance Trading Co.
PART XV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on. | No day calendar.
Colasuenno<Sun Con.
PART XVI.—Recess.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:
Wm J McCormick, Albert Plant, Adelia O'N Austin, Madeline Clausen. | John Lowe, Alice W Banness, Adeline L Dorr, George Goetting, Bernhard Kolb.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:
Mary Sweeny, Catherine A Pilmley, Frank Fuller. | Silvin C Milligan, Kate Sullivan, Estate of: Domick Colaizzi.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Baum<Rosenberg, N Y Eve Post Co<Baldwin, McDermott<Quinn, Duttera & Co<Cushman, Rappaport<Vengroner, Israel<Silverman, Velvet Co<Rubin, Gimbel Bros<Cremin, Richards<Eleen, Geffen<Poldelsh, Halpern<Kantro, Feinberg<Reilly, Kohn<Kartos, Berkowits<Smith, Spinelli<Grossman Bros & Rosenbaum, Barberi<Day's Exp Co.
Werner<Kemp, (2.) Smith<Franklin Feed Stores, Dickson<Shearer, Burns Bros<Collins, Ivan & Co, Cohen<NY Rys, Jordan<Phillips, Plaza Motor Renting Co<Willard, A C Brown & Sons<Rich, Bay<Steward, Am Kalamein Works<Sire, Steinfeld<Mayper, Berger<Lipsky, Ruckgaber<Straus.
PART II.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Bandler<Newark-Ohio Furn Co, Novita<Wolansky. | Schwartz<No German Lloyd, McGetterigh<NY Rys. Clear.
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial. No day calendar.
PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.
PARTS III., V., VI., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on. No day calendar.
PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Hemowich<Moore—Warren Leslie. Baker<Reda—Warren Leslie. Re Wallach<Francis W. Pollock. Beller<Cechkanoff—Henry Smith. Howard<Nadell—Winter Russell. Mahler Co.<Mahler—William J. A. Caffrey. Re Bienstein—John S. Dyer. Laughlin<Cohen—Thomas L. Feitner.
SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Levy<Bram—John H. Logan. Arnold<Kohner—Sheridan S. Norton. Cruikshank<Barnes—Theodore Sutro. Alonzo Co.<Dunloe Co.—Robert L. Luce.
SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Kearney<Kearney—William J. Moran.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Ogden—Brower<Ludwig Zodikow—J. Power Donellan.
SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Chas. G. Koss<Nellie Sandy—Joseph P. Shea. Jos. Yeska<Concetta D. Paoli—John C. Einstein.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Re Cohen, Re Cooper, Cromwell<Fordham Realty Co. | Busing<Kunkley, Lohmann<Bousha, Yanofsky<Yanofsky.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Emilie S. Schillinger<176th St & Anthony Av.—Joseph Herzog. August Ganzenmuller<Same—Joseph Herzog.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions.
Smith<Cook. Altman<Dempsey. Schmidt<Schmitt. Re Doran, (Green.) Eisenhardt<Levinson. Schamdeke<Galleher. McGrath<McGrath. Re 64th & 65th Sts. Re Avenue Q.
Winkler<Kirsch, Kirschenbaum<Jaffe. Stoppick<Goldstein, Kirschenbaum<Jaffe. Re Hetherington. (Flanagan.) Caton Rty Co<Hardenbergh.
PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the Summer.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the Summer.

Surrogate's Court.

Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

PART IV., Hylan, J.; Part V., Fawcett, J.—Calendar called in Part V., Room 10. Actions triable by the court without a jury.
Berger<Berger. | Grossman<Wingerth.
Cassalanca<Pipitone. | Feinstein<Thomasso.
Batnick<Domroe. | Reiser<Geegold.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

The following amendments and additions to the present calendar rules for the Supreme Court in Westchester County are made and established: Rule 10, as amended, shall become effective on the 1st day of September, 1915. Rule 11, as added, shall take effect immediately. Rule 12, as added, shall become effective as therein provided.

SPECIAL CALENDAR FOR SHORT CAUSES—In an action on contract, express or implied, (other than a contract to marry,) or to recover damages for a breach of contract, either party may apply, on five days' notice of the application to the adverse party, or in any action wherein the plaintiff seeks to recover a debt or liquidated demand, upon such notice or such obligation for the payment of a specific sum of money, a bond of undertaking upon appeal, a negotiable instrument, an account stated, for wages, salary, or compensation for services; upon a policy of insurance, for rent or hire of real or personal property, for money had and received, fr money loaned; for goods sold and delivered, on a statute where the sum sought to be recovered is a sum of money other than the penalty, or on a guarantee, the plaintiff may apply on five days' notice to the defendant for an order placing the cause upon the special calendar for short causes. Such application shall be made returnable at and heard in Part No. 1 of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court on the first Monday of any term.

Upon such application if it satisfactorily appears by the affidavits submitted and the pleadings that the time of the actual trial will not occupy more than two hours, and that no good reason exists why the same should not be promptly tried, or if upon the affidavits so submitted and the affidavits of the opposing party and the pleadings the Court shall be satisfied that there is no substantial defense to the action or that the answer was not interposed in good faith, or was interposed for the purpose of delay, the Court may order the cause to be placed on the Special Calendar for Short Causes to be called in Part II. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court on the third Monday of each term of said court, and such cause shall be disposed of with other causes placed upon said calendar, in its regular order thereon.

No oral arguments will be heard upon such application. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavits, if any, must be filed with the Clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock of that day for which the application is noticed. No costs will be allowed upon such application.

Within five days after the making and entry of an order granting such application, and not less than five days before such case shall appear upon the day calendar, the party who made such application shall serve, either personally or by mail, upon all other parties to the action, written notice of the granting of such application and the making and entry of the order thereon, unless such notice is waived by stipulation of the parties or otherwise, or unless the court in the order granting the application shall otherwise direct.

All causes to be placed on such special calendar shall be so placed in the order of filing with the Clerk of said part, the order directing the cause to be so placed thereon.

If the trial of any cause which is placed upon the calendar shall occupy more than two hours, the Court may, in its discretion, send the cause to the foot of the general calendar.

Notes of issue must specify the particular nature of and the object of the action, as required by Section 977 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and the Clerk shall not file a note of issue unless it complies with this provision.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:31|Sun sets..7:34|Moon rises..11:01

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:56	12:00	5:48	6:09
Governors Island	12:29	12:00	6:25	6:50
Hell Gate	2:29	1:50	8:05	8:30

Arrived—Thursday, July 1.

SS Taormina, Naples, June 17.
SS Ardgorm, Cardiff, June 16.
SS Santa Marta, Jamaica, June 28.
SS Olinda, Gibara, June 21.
SS Stephano, St. John's, June 28.
SS Trafalgar, Caibarien, June 20.
SS Santa Rosalie, Cuba, June 25.
SS Chicago City, Swansea, June 17.
SS Tronto, London, June 16.
SS Mariteres, Huelva, June 10.
SS Frances, Macoris, June 20.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, June 26.
SS Stamboul, Buenos Aires, June 1.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Lapland	Liverpool	June 23
Oranje Nassau	Curacao	June 19
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	June 26
Comal	Galveston	June 26
E. Sud	Galveston	June 26

DUE TOMORROW.

Eastern Prince	Bahia	June 19
Atherstono	Havre	June 19
Langton	Oran	June 17
Kroonland	San Francisco	June 13
Feniston	St. Nazaire	June 18
Advance	Cristobal	June 26
Lenape	Jacksonville	June 30

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	June 26
Neches	Rotterdam	June 18
Lancastrian	Cardiff	June 19
Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	June 16
Philadelphian	London	June 26
Sjoa	Liverpool	June 24
El Dia	Galveston	June 26
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July
Morro Castle	Havana	June 29

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Uller, Barbados	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool		10:00 A.M.
Yaguez, San Juan		12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana		12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

*Kristianiafjord, Bergen		6:00 A.M.
Ardgorm, London		12:00 M.

*Mails on the Kristianiafjord close at 11 P. M. Saturday.

SAIL MONDAY.

Czartiza, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 1.

SS Lapland, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 2d, afternoon. White Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Lewis Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 1,050 miles S, at 8 P. M., June 30.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 145 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 123 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 474 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 221 miles S. at noon.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 195 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Maracaibo, La Luayra to New York, was 235 miles S. at noon.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 148 miles S. at noon.
SS Nelson, Matanzas to New York, was 80 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 26 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Cacigal, at Pauillac, June 27.
SS Alfred Nobel, at Havre, June 29.
SS Clifonian, at Havre, June 29.
SS Jersey City, at Havre, June 30.
SS Largo Law, at London, June 30.
SS Saistan, at London, June 30.
SS Liddewyk van Nassau, at Las Palmas, June 28.
SS Halizons, at Cape Town, June 28.

Sailed.

SS Rotterdam, from Avonmouth, June 30.
SS Rio Colorado, from Rio Janeiro, June 30.
SS Constantinos XII., from Buenos Aires, June 29.
SS Portland, from Blyth, June 28.
SS Montevideo, from Cadiz, June 30.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 3, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 3, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. July 5, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. July 20, SS Tamele.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS Rotterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 30, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 8, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 6, SS Taormina.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (specially addressed) (via Vancouver)—Makura.....July 2
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....July 4
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia.....July 5
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Illonia.....July 5
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru.....July 11
Tahiti, Marguesos, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) via San Francisco)—Marama.....July 16

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, May 29; Hongkong, June 1; Shanghai, June 5; Yokohama, June 13, and Honolulu, June 23—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Siberia, were dispatched east on June 29, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, July 3.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, May 25; Hongkong, May 31; Shanghai, June 7, and Yokohama, June 12—which arrived per steamer Tiltan, were dispatched east from Seattle on June 28, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, July 3.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following certifications have been made for one watchman to be employed in the Willard Parker Hospital, Manhattan, at $600 a year:
Albert Lelk, 88.40; James F. Hickey, 88.40; Florence J. Dunn, 88.20; James A. Doyle, 88.20; William Kral, 88.20; James J. Harrington, 88.10; Patrick Hurley, 88.10; William E. McSorley, 88; George Nichs, 88; Daniel W. Hahn, 88; Bernard Cullen, 88; George Lazarus, 88; William B. Green, 87.80; John J. Tierney, 87.80; Melbourne North, 87.80; Cornelius F. Sheehan, 87.80; Nathan Cohen, Abraham, 87.80; John W. Thompson, 87.80; William J. Donegan, 87.60; Thomas A. Naddy, 87.00.

United States.

The commission announces for July 6 an examination for mechanical draughtsman, male, in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, War Department, to fill vacancies as they may occur at salaries ranging from $900 to $1,200 a year. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

85TH ST, 224 and 226 East; Sam Silz against Amelia Building Corp., owner; John K. Emerich, contractor.....$140
110th ST, 158 East; Abraham Reisner et al. against Salvatore Iealy, owner; Michael Agento, contractor, (correction).....$21

Bronx.

3D AV, 4,413; Louis Leon against Alfreda McClinchie, owner and contractor.....$92

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 66th St; Charles A. Bruhns against Thomas Healy et al., June 30, 1915.....$97.80
72D ST, 118 West; Bernard Greenwood Co. against Edward W. Browning et al., May 22, 1915.....$34.12
72D ST, 42 West; Same against Same, May 22, 1915.....$31.20
73D ST, 126 West; Same against Same, May 22, 1915.....$34.32
104TH ST, 535 and 537 East; Northern Cornice and Roofing Co., Inc., against Edwin Shuttleworth et al., Nov. 26, 1914.....$250

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Pressure is low generally east of the Mississippi, with centres of lowest pressure over Southern New England and Lake Michigan. This condition has been attended by scattered showers and thunder storms over much of the country east of the Mississippi and in the Northwest. Heavy rains fell in New England, New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Northern New Jersey, the greatest fall in the last twenty-four hours being 4.18 inches at Boston.

Lower temperatures prevail throughout New England, the Ohio Valley, the Rocky Mountain region, and the North Plains States.

Indications are that the weather will be cloudy Friday and Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, with some probability of local showers and thunder storms. Showers are also probable in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, while in the West Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the region of the great lakes the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday. No important temperature changes are indicated for the East and South during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh south and southeast; Middle and South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, mostly west.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair north, probably cloudy south portion Friday and Saturday.

Southern New England—Cloudy Friday, probably showers on the coast. Saturday cloudy.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Local thunderstorms Friday. Saturday cloudy.

Western New York—Partly cloud Friday and Saturday.

Northern New England—Cloud Friday and aSturday; probably showers on the coast.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	64	4 P. M.	69	81
9 A. M.	67	6 P. M.	68	80
0 A. M.	73	9 P. M.	61	74
12 M.	72	11 P. M.	64	73

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature, 84 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.65 inches, and the same at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:55—927	Intervale Av.; George Troy	Slight
1.10—853	Union Av.; Charles Pennywell	$50
2:35—988	Jennings St.; Abr. Rosenstein	$150

P. M.

12:05—427	Cherry St.; Lena Weinstein	Slight
12:50—1,325	Franklin Av.; Fannie Angscrincht	Slight
1:45—51	Macdougal St.; not given	Slight
2:40—1 E.	132 St.; Florence Young	Slight
4:05—48 W.	42 St.; 3d Av. R. R. Co.	Slight
6:10—8	Howard St.; Wrought Iron Fireproof Co.	$1,500
6:15—132 St. & 12th Av., (auto.)	Richard Fitzpatrick	Slight
6:25—443	1st Av.; N. Y. University and Bellevue Medical College	Slight
6:35—961	Simpson St.; Bernard Tesperbid	Slight
8:20—154 E.	63 St.; Fred J. Sterner	Slight
8:40—435 E.	66 St.; not given	Slight
8:50—3 Av. El;	Frank Klein	Slight
9:15—1 W.	133 St.; Rose Jones	Slight

Holiday Trips July 4th and 5th

150 miles on the beautiful Hudson with lots of fun and music to make the day perfect. Picnics and amusements for those who wish to land at Beacon or Newburgh. Go by the big fast steamer

"Benj. B. Odell"

Poughkeepsie & Return $1

Leaves Franklin St., 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M., for West Point, Beacon, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. Music. Restaurant. Lunch Room. $1 Round Trip.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Independence Day
(July 5th)

Outings on Big, Swift Day Line Steamers

"Hendrick Hudson"
and
"Washington Irving"

To KINGSTON POINT and return..... $2.00

Also West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie Excursions.

Leaving Desbrosses St., 9 and 10 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9:20 and 10:20 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:40 and 10:40 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring.

Iron Steamboat Co.

A DAY OCEAN TRIP ON THE TAURUS

Deep Sea Fishing Str.

Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Weekdays, 75c. Sundays and Holidays, $1.

CONEY ISLAND

LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LVE. STEEPLECHASE, CONEY ISLAND, 11:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:55, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Trip marked * does not go to 129th St.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
STR. "GRAND REPUBLIC"

Lve. Yonkers 8:35 A.M.; W. 129th St., 9:40 A.M., *1:15 P.M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:30 A.M., 2:15 P.M.; Rockaway Beach, 12:30, 5:30 P.M.
*Transfer to Str. "Grand Republic."

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

Splendid Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R. (foot Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M., Yonkers 7:30 P. M., Daily, (except Sunday), for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville and all points in the Catskill Mountains.

Saturday Special, Fare, $1.25

Leave Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M., Yonkers 1:45 P. M.
REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN
$1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION

Tickets and information mailed on request, or can be obtained at tourist and ticket agencies in Greater New York. Phone 1087 Spring.

DANCING

S.S. "Mandalay" DAILY UP THE HUDSON

AFTERNOONS—Lve. Battery 1:15; West 131st St. 2:15.
EVENINGS—Lve. Battery 7:30; W. 131st St. 8:30. Ret. to W. 131st St. only. Tel. Pier, Morn. 4899 or Broad 179-3263

"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 143 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

To Boston

Fall River Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, 5:30 P. M. Steamers Commonwealth and Priscilla. Orchestra on each.

Providence Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Steamers Providence and Plymouth.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and Are Always Cool and Comfortable.

Other Long Island Sound Routes

NEW BEDFORD LINE
To New Bedford and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE
Lv. Pier 28, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave Pier 70, E. R., foot East 23d St., week days, 3:15 P. M., Sundays, 4:45 P. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.

NEW LONDON LINE
To New London, Watch Hill and Block Island. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 3:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 23d St., 3:00 P. M. Strs. LOWELL and CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M., Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 23d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt Street; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices, and at Piers.

The New England Steamship Co.

Hudson River Day Line

A fast boat to Albany every day but Sunday with direct rail connections to all points North, East and West. The time to go is NOW.

One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh or West Point

Leave Desbrosses St., daily except Sunday, 8:40 A

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

East Side Apartment in Deal for Fifth Avenue Plot—Sale in Fortieth Street—Brooklyn Block Front Purchase and $500,000 Lease—Active Suburban Market.

The realty market continued to show an active tone yesterday, the upper east side furnishing two good deals, one being an old residence in East Fortieth Street and the other and more important being that of the nine-story apartment house completed in the Fall of 1913 at 27 East Sixty-second Street, near the northeast corner of Madison Avenue. It covers a plot 57 by 100.5 and is fully rented. The property was sold by the Rivoli Realty Company, Judson S. Todd, President, to Isabel C. Forbes and others. It has been held at $375,000.

In part payment Mr. Todd took the six-story commercial building at 226 Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, on the west side, adjoining the new Victoria Building, which covers the Twenty-seventh Street frontage from Broadway to Fifth Avenue. The 226 Fifth Avenue parcel is assessed at $195,000.

Harris & Vaughan were the brokers in the transaction.

East Fortieth Street Sale.

The three-story dwelling at 122 East Fortieth Street, a lot 20 by 98.9, adjoining the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, has been sold by Rice & Hill for Mrs. Edith McK. Miller. It has been held at $50,000. The purchaser is an out-of-town investor, who will make extensive alterations, converting the house into bachelor apartments. The adjoining corner of Lexington Avenue and Fortieth Street, 40 by 85, was purchased some time ago by Hoggson Brothers, who demolished the buildings with a view to erecting a building for their own occupancy, but have abandoned the plan.

100-Foot East Side Apartment House Site Assembled.

The site purchased at 156 to 160 East Seventy-ninth Street several months ago by Julius Tishman & Sons for the erection of a thirteen-story apartment house has been increased by an additional forty feet. The property just bought consists of two four-story dwellings, each on a twenty-foot lot.

They are owned by the heirs of Karl M. Wallach and the sale was arranged subject to the confirmation of the court.

With this purchase the Tishmans now control a site 100 feet square, located seventy feet east of Lexington Avenue. To protect the light of the projected apartment, they also purchased in March the dwelling at 152 East Seventy-ninth Street, separated from the larger plot by a twenty-foot parcel, and being but thirty-four feet from Lexington Avenue.

Another East 81st Street Deal.

Bernard Pfeifer has increased his holdings on East Eighty-first Street by the purchase of 117, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 102.2, from Albert Arnstein.

O'Reilly & Dahn, who negotiated the sale last week, assembled the site of 109-115, adjoining, comprising four dwellings and measuring 80 by 102.2. Mr. Pfeifer, who was the owner of one of these dwellings, was said to be interested in the plan to erect a nine-story apartment on the property.

A Recent Buyer.

Mrs. Emilie Mehlich is the buyer of the taxpayer at 1,905 to 1,909 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, reported sold last week.

Bronx Sales.

Cahn & Pittman have sold to G. Vasopollo 2,304-2,306 Belmont Avenue, two one-family frame dwellings, each on a lot 25 by 100.

The Benenson Realty Company has resold to Louis E. Kleban 1,331 Franklin Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling, on a plot 50 by 208, located between 169th and 170th Streets.

A five-story apartment house will be erected on the site by the buyer. The sellers purchased the plot last month from Edward Robitzek as executor.

A Bronx-Jersey Trade.

Charles Kuntze sold for Mrs. Ernestine Sturm 1,526 Brook Avenue, near Claremont Parkway, a four-story double flat with stores, on a lot 25 by 100. The purchaser, Gerthie Halpin, gave in part payment a two-family, eleven-room house, 50 Forty-first Street, Bayonne, New Jersey.

Biggest Building Year in Bronx.

The first six months of this year shows that 1915 is destined to be the banner building year for the Bronx. Superintendent Robert J. Moorehead of the Bureau of Buildings, in his semi-annual report issued yesterday, showed that in the six months plans for 535 buildings have been filed at an estimated cost of $15,897,500. They include a school house at $255,000, and several amusement places to cost about $1,300,000. Plans for many expensive apartment houses were also filed.

In the first six months of last year plans for 435 buildings were filed at an estimated cost of $10,003,142. This year so far is about $500,000 ahead of 1913, which was the biggest previous building year for the Bronx.

Builders Buy Brooklyn Block Front.

A building syndicate has purchased from the "Phipps Houses" a block front in Brooklyn for immediate improvement with four-story flats and stores. The property includes the easterly block front on Utica Avenue between St. John's Place and Sterling Place, 240.7 feet on the avenue by 100 feet deep on each of the side thoroughfares. The buyer is the Novelty Building Company, Joseph Anaron, President. The property, with an adjoining parcel, was bought in 1908 by the "Phipps Houses" for model apartments, but the original plan was changed. The brokers in the transaction were the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, and Ghegan & Levine.

$40,000 Bay Ridge Deal.

In the Bay Ridge section Samuel Galitza & Co. sold for John H. Bahemburg to Simon Abies a plot, 107 by 128, on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.

Five three-story buildings, with stores, will be erected on the property by the buyer. The property was held at $40,000.

Brooklyn.

Friday & Lehman have sold 592 Decatur Street, a two-story-and-basement brownstone one-family dwelling, for a client to Louise Frankel for occupancy; also 459 Chauncey Street, a four-story double brick flat, for Annie Uterstaedt to a client for investment.

$500,000 Brooklyn Lease.

Contracts were signed yesterday for a long-term lease of the building at 442 and 444 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, by I. Blyn & Sons, shoe dealers.

The property is owned by the Smith estate, and the aggregate rental amounts to about $500,000. Meruk & May were the brokers.

Golf Club Buys Acreage.

Negotiations pending for several months have been completed whereby the Villa Park Association, a subsidiary company of the McKnight Realty Company, will convey to the Great Neck Golf Club ninety-five acres of land at Great Neck Estates, which for the past five years has been leased by the club for its eighteen-hole course. In addition to the ninety-five acres which the club has just decided to purchase, the links comprise twenty-seven acres more, which is held under a lease. The club will take title to the property this month.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens the New York Suburban Realty Company has sold a plot 100 by 100 feet on Oxford Place to R. Samson and a plot 40 by 100 feet on Kinsey Avenue to C. Mayble.

Buys Yonkers Corner.

James E. Barry & Co. have sold for the American Real Estate Company to Joseph Bierworth the northwest corner of Franklin and Riverdale Avenues, Yonkers, a plot 40 by 100 irregular. The buyer will erect a two-story building to be used as a market.

New Rochelle Sale.

Lillian Banks sold to a client of J. C. Gleason & Son the private dwelling at 71 Maple Avenue, New Rochelle.

Buys Choice Montclair Site.

The large plot on the northeast corner of South Fullerton Avenue and the Crescent, Montclair, has been purchased by Dr. James Spencer Brown, President of the Mountainside Hospital of Montclair, from Frank W. Gordon of Alberta, Canada. It has a frontage of 114 feet on South Fullerton Avenue and about 120 feet on the Crescent, adjoining the Montclair Club. Dr. Brown intends to erect a large residence. F. M. Crawley & Brothers were the brokers.

Commercial Leases.

J. B. English has leased for John H. Martin for a term of years to a client the store and basement 751 Seventh Avenue. The premises will be renovated and occupied as a lunch room.

Ewing, Bacon & Henry, in conjunction with Rice & Hill, have leased for a long term of years the entire sixth floor in the new twenty-story building at 8 West Fortieth Street, to the Stuyvesant Company, publishers of Town and Country.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased the bakery at 472 Columbus Avenue for W. Schedko to C. Wolf.

Alexander Selkins has leased for the Henry Morgenthau Company the store at 850 Prospect Avenue for ten years to Adolph Harms for use as a confectionery store.

Plans For New Tenements.

Plans have been completed by Gronenberg & Leuchtag for one five-story and cellar apartment house on lot 72 feet 11 inches by 85 feet, for the 114th Street & Seventh Avenue Construction Company, Max Weinstein, President, located on the southeast corner of Edgecombe Avenue and 139th Street, and for one five-story and cellar apartment house, located on the south side of Edgecombe Avenue, 18 feet, 11 inches north of West 138th Street, on a lot 90 feet by 85 feet. These buildings will accommodate sixty-two families and will cost $125,000.

Plans have also been completed for one six-story and cellar apartment house located on the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and West Eleventh Street, on a lot 35 feet by 114 feet by irregular, for the Leonard Weill Construction Company. This building will accommodate twenty-five families and cost $40,000.

Shampan & Shampan are preparing plans for a six-story apartment house to be erected on the north side of Montrose Avenue, 79 feet 8 inches west of South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, running from street to street, with a frontage of 57 feet 1 inch on Montrose Avenue, and a frontage of 79 feet on South Fifth Street, for the Montrose Avenue Company, Inc., as owners, to cost $55,000.

New Brooklyn Warehouse.

The Turner Construction Company and Prudential Building, Buffalo, has been awarded the contract for the construction of a three-story warehouse 60 by 200 feet for W. Beckers, Aniline & Chemical Works, Inc. This building will be located at East Eighty-fourth Street and Ditmars Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and will be constructed entirely of reinforced concrete.

Realty Notes.

The Cross & Brown Company was the broker in the lease recently reported for the erection of a four-story factory and distributing station for the Studebaker Corporation by the Degnon Realty & Terminal Improvement Company, at Anable Avenue and Meadow Street, Long Island City.

Justice Shearn has appointed Chester J. Lyons receiver of the tenement at 116 East Ninety-seventh Street, pending foreclosure proceedings.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

126th St, 14 East, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x—, three-story dwelling; J. Benson, Jr., against Jacob Schattman et al.; F. H. Comstock, attorney; M. P. Breen, Jr., referee; due, $10,253.03; taxes, &c., $340.87; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Sherman Av, s w corner of 204th St, 100x110; vacant; J. A. Townsend against Lawrence Mulligan et al.; P. M. Goodrich, attorney; D. E. Goldfarb, referee; due, $21,926.41; taxes, &c., $1,288.15; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bush St, 211, n s, 100 ft s of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 43.11x20x20.6x86.6, two-story dwelling; adjourned sine die.

By James J. Devonan.

Edgewater Road, 1,501, w s, 647.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; Bertha Beringer against A. I. Milholland et al.; Lee & F., attorneys; W. W. Penfield, referee; due, $5,511.35; taxes, &c., $239; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

Gleason Av, 1,807, n s, 50 ft e of 173d St, 25x100; F. E. Hake et al. against E. M. Mayhew et al.; Frees & M., attorneys; E. J. Healy, referee; due, $3,125.37; taxes, &c., $575; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Main St, 290, e s, 109.7 ft s of Fordham Av, 25x87.1x25x86.3, irr; City Island; J. B. Livingston against M. L. Roeder et al.; C. P. Hallock, attorney; W. S. Smith, referee; due, $3,330; taxes, &c., $176; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

Main St, 267, w s, 61 ft n of Prospect Av, 49x64.4x49x64, City Island; J. Y. Hallock against M. L. Roeder et al.; C. P. Hallock, attorney; W. S. Smith, referee; due, $1,256; taxes, &c., $3,500; to the plaintiff for $4,606.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

119th St, 324 East, s s, 356.3 ft w of 1st Av, 18.7x100.10, two-story dwelling; Grace F. Lesster et al. against Abraham H. Sarasohn et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $7,261.24; taxes, &c., $213.60.

119th St, 326 East, s s, 337.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18.8x100.10, two-story dwelling; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Abraham H. Sarasohn et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $7,263.22; taxes, &c., $221.99.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

7th Av, 307 and 309, e s, 78.1 ft s of 28th St, 76.4x41.5x irregular, 2 five-story tenements and stores and 2 four-story rear tenements; Charles N. Lee, executor, against Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue Realty Co. et al.; William C. Orr, attorney; Henry C. Quinby, referee; due, $63,670.28; taxes, &c., $852.56.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

6th St, 423 East, n s, 265.10 ft e of 1st Av, 21.10x90.10, four-story tenement and stores; Edmond L. Campion et al. against Zabarasser Realty Co. et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Isaac T. Flatto, referee; due, $16,120.15; taxes, &c., $384.10.

By Joseph P. Day.

2d Av, 789, w s, 24.5 ft n of 41st St, 24.8x 80, five-story tenement and stores; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Gotham Mortgage Co. et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; John J. Sullivan, referee; due, $26,732.72; taxes, &c., $783.59.

1st St, 7 East, s s, 116 ft e of Bowery, 22.4x 73.10x22.4x77.5, five-story hotel; Julius H. Sussman against Rosa Hertz et al.; Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, attorneys; John J. Sullivan, referee; due, $21,060.96; taxes, &c., $259.45.

By Samuel Marx.

1ST AV, 156, e s, 67.4 ft s of 10th St, 90x 100x irregular, six-story tenement and store; Charles Hoefler against Max Heller et al.; Davis & Davis, attorneys; Archibald E. Baxter, referee; due, $9,379.69; taxes, &c., $60.90; subject to first mortgage of $32,000.

East 131st St, 8, s s, 122.3 ft e of 5th Av, 18.2x99.11, three-story dwelling; Rudolph F. Rabe et al. against Sarah McCormack et al.; Edgar R. Mead, attorney; William Bernard, referee; due, $8,020.70; taxes, &c., $258.55; subject to tax lien of $759.08.

West 69th St, 515, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; Harry Rotman against Herman Sacks et al.; Arthur Smith, attorney; Samuel Ecker, referee; due, $618.83; taxes, &c., $187; subject to first mortgage of $16,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

East 176th St, n s, 78.2 ft w of Boston Road, 75x167, vacant; Nellie C. Richards against Sarah A. Bennett, administratrix, et al.; William H. Hamilton, attorney; Adam Wiener, referee; partition.

By James J. Donovan.

Jackson Av, 600 and 602, e s, 100 ft s of 151st St, 50x104, six-story tenement and stores; Public Bank of New York City against Brocaval Realty and Holding Co. et al.; Stroock & Stroock, attorneys; John J. Hynes, referee; due, $7,985.71; taxes, &c., $1,236.80.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

Locust Av, 280, e s, 255 ft n of 138th St, 260x325x21x364, one-story and two-story marble works; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Rocco Ruffino et al.; Frederick L. Allen, attorney; Benjamin A. Hartenstein, referee; due, $240,000; taxes, &c., $2,972.85.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Av D, w s, 25 ft s of 7th St, for a one-story garage, 84.10x93; M. Morrissey, 81 Av D, owner; Glucroft & Glucroft, 671 Broadway, Brooklyn, architects; cost, $3,000.

Hull Av, w s, 229.60 ft n of 206th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; W. A. J. Building Corporation, William Janota, 1,841 Marmion Av, President, owner; John P. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $45,000.

Hunter Av, w s, 175 ft n of Ditmar St, for a one-story frame locker house, 13x77; Harlem Yacht Club, Harold Krausemann, City Island, President, owner; cost, $500.

213th St, n s, 220 ft e of Holland Av, for a one-story brick stable, 25x10; Frank Scopelliti, 437 East 12th St, owner; Katz & Feiner, 505 5th Av, architects; cost, $250.

Morris Park Av, s w corner Mulford Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19.6x31; John Bentz Construction Co., John Bentz, 2,362 Westchester Av, President, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $3,200.

Bronxwood Av, w s, 89.22 ft n of 216th St, for 8 three-story brick store and dwelling, 22x45; Alfonso Rosati, 570 East 141st St, owner and architect; cost, $6,000.

Bailey Av, w s, 835.11½ ft n of 231st St, for a one-story garage, 25x50; James Whelan, 3,131 Bailey Av, owner; Alfred C. Weln, 188 West 101st St, architect; cost, $750.

Morris Park Av, s w corner Mulford Av, for a rear two-story frome dwelling, 19.6x31; John Bentz Construction Co., John Bents, 2,362 Westchester Av, President, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $3,200.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

17th St, 324 East, to a six-story store and loft; E. W. C. Arnold, West Islip, N. Y., owner; Rusling Co., 39 Cortlandt St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Rivington St, 125, to a five-story moving picture theatre and lodge room; I. Sutzman, premises, owner; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $5,500.

80th St, 65 East, to a four-story and basement dwelling; R. Arnold, 108 East 29th St, owner; C. Badd, 527 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JULY 1.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 94th St, 29x100, Elizabeth A. Colton to Thomas J. her husband, 320 West 88th St. (mtg $10,000,) all liens, June 30; attorney, F. P. Mendenhall, 27 Cedar St .....Gift

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 100th St, 26.3x90x irregular; Elizabeth A. Colton to Thomas J. Colton, 320 West 88th St. (mtg $10,000,) all liens, June 30; attorney, F. P. Mendenhall, 27 Cedar St .....Gift

AV A, s w corner of 81st St, 17x70; Av A, s w corner of 82d St, 26x80.5; Solomon Hecht to Selbert Realty Co., Inc., 99 Nassau St, b. and s. all liens, June 30; attorney, Isidore Hershfield, 99 Nassau St. $100

AV A, s w corner of 8th St, 24.8x70; Rebecca Hyams to Helen H. Fuchs, 4,819 14th Av, Brooklyn, all liens, one-third part, May 28; attorney, Max Perlman, 55 Liberty St. $1

BROADWAY, s w corner of Barclay St, runs w 240x s 202.9 to n s of Vesey St, at point 232.3 ft w of Broadway x e 75.1x n 10.1x e 161 ft to Broadway x n 100.7 ft to beginning; Broadway, s e corner of Exchange Place, runs s 24.1 x w 130.10 to w s of New St x n 130.1 ft to Exchange Place x w 135.2 ft to beginning; Wall St, 10, n s, 114.7 ft e of Broadway, runs n 120.8x e 20.10x n 73.10 ft to s s of Pine St, at point 146.8 ft e of Nassau St x s 45.1x w 72.6x s 41.2 x 122.10 ft to Wall St x w 66 ft to beginning; William W. Astor to John Jacob Astor, 18 Carlton House Terrace, London, Eng., b. and s., May 31; attorneys, Montgomery & Peabody, May 10, 11 to 31 inclusive $1

BROOME ST, 448, n s, 50.1 ft e of Mercer St, 25x50; Robert Weber to Windamere Real Estate Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $13,000,) all liens, June 30; attorneys, Heyn & C., 60 Wall St. $100

COOPER ST, n s, 100 ft w of 204th St, 100x 100; Charles Leasonfeld to Edith W. Lawson, 554 West 181st St, June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

DIVISION ST, 53 and 55, s s, 25x68; Leon Hirsch to Samuel Fishman, 41 Division St, (mtg $18,000,) all liens, June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

EAST END AV, e s, 51.1 ft s of 83d St, 25.4x 82; Noah Kaufman to Lewis L. Richman, 519 Neptune Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $9,000,) June 25 .....$100

GRAND ST, 69, w s, 188.6 ft s of Spring St, 37.6x100; Robert Weber to Windamere Real Estate Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $30,000,) all liens, June 30; attorneys, Heyn & C., 60 Wall St. $100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,797, e s, 46.11 ft n of 112th St, 27x73; Helen M. Chew and Grace W. MacDonald to Frederic W. MacDonald, 16 West 76th St, b. and s., c. a. g., June 4; attorney, John C. West, 200 Broadway $1

WASHINGTON ST, 700 and 702, s e corner of Horatio St, 41.11x87.10x41.10x—; Robert Weber to Windamere Real Estate Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $50,000,) all liens, June 30; attorneys, Heyn & C., 60 Wall St. $100

WEST END AV, s e corner of 100th St, 26.3x90x irregular; Elizabeth A. Colton to Thomas J. Colton, 320 West 88th St. (mtg $10,000,) all liens, June 30; attorney, F. P. Mendenhall, 27 Cedar St .....Gift

AV A, s w corner of 81st St, 17x70; Av A, s w corner of 82d St, 26x80.5; Solomon Hecht to Selbert Realty Co., Inc., 99 Nassau St, b. and s. all liens, June 30; attorney, Isidore Hershfield, 99 Nassau St. $100

AV A, s w corner of 8th St, 24.8x70; Rebecca Hyams to Helen H. Fuchs, 4,819 14th Av, Brooklyn, all liens, one-third part, May 28; attorney, Max Perlman, 55 Liberty St. $1

CYPRESS AV, n w corner of 140th St, 85.10 x 200.5; William H. Steinkamp, referee, to Edgar S. Appleby, Glen Cove, L. I., June 30; attorneys, Cannon & C., 135 Broadway $25,000

FOX ST, 51 and 53, n s, 76.10x107.6x182.1; Edw. N. Roesser to James M. Roche, 617 East 179th St, (mtg $26,700,) June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

FOX ST, w s, 300 ft n of Longwood Av, 100x 100; Esther L. Stone to James Powers, Mount Hope, N. Y., (mtg $17,000,) June 28; attorney, P. A. McGolrick, 261 Broadway $1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n e corner of 167th St, 24.10x45; Catherine Gilroy to Henry T. Hartman, 3 East 184th St, June 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,300

HORNADAY ST, n s, 71.8 ft e of Crotona Park West; Horn & Hardart Realty Co., Inc., to Dyer Holding Co., Inc., 391 East 140th St, June 28, (mtg $5,000,); attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, 4, s s, 200 ft e from Juno Pl, 100x irr, Kingsbridge Terrace Const. Co. to Thomas J. Harding $131

LIND AV, 1,265, w s, 25.6x160.7; Frank P. Briody to Julia Angelein, 1,672 2d Av, (mtg $5,000,) June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LIND AV, 1,269, w s, 25x irregular; same to Eleanor V. Dykeman, 571 West 159th St, (mtg $5,000,) June 30; same attorney..$100

LIND AV, 1,267, w s, 25.6x160.7; same to Christina Kurtz, 423 West 57th St, (mtg $5,000,) June 30; same attorney.....$100

LIND AV, 1,263, w s, 25.6x155.4; same to same and another, (mtg $5,000,) June 30; same attorney $100

LOT 1, Map of Hudson Park; Imperial Woolen Co. to Salvatore Carillo, 383 East 163th St, June 25; attorney, H. P. Rose, 7 West 45th St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Salvatore Carillo to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, June 29; same attorney $1

LOT 5, Map of Sjems Estate; Giuseppe A. Giuseppi et al. to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, June 29; same attorney $1

LOTS 95 to 99 and 104 to 108, map of Sienis estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Mattie M. Wise, 23 East 131st St, June 7; attorney, Mattie M. Wise, 23 East 131st St. $1

LOTS 44 to 47, Parcel 1, map of William B. Ogden; Elsie W. Christie and another, executors, to Frank P. Briody, 714 41st St, Brooklyn, (mtg $16,000,) June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

MAPLE AV, s e s, being Lots 101 and 102, map of W. F. Duncan, 50x100; Bessie Weinfeld, 273 East 2d St, to Mark M. Schlesinger, 248 Drake Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., June 23; attorney, Mark M. Schlesinger, 20 Broad St. $1

MORRIS AV, w s, 601.11 ft n of 196th St, 51.2x88.8; James M. Roche to Edw. N. Roeser, 129 West 126th St, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

NELSON AV, e s, 206.9 ft n of Devoe St, 15.10x93.1; Charles A. O'Neill, referee, to August Brandes and another, trustees, 148 West 47th St, June 30; attorney, Hy Wendt, 99 Nassau St. $3,500

NELSON AV, e s, 189.11 ft n of 165th St, 15.10x92.8; Charles A. O'Neill, referee, to Louise Schroeder, 53 East 182d St, June 30; attorney, Hy Wendt, 99 Nassau St. $3,500

RIDGE AV, e s corner of 138th St, 100x 200.5; William H. Steinkamp, referee, to Edgar S. Appleby, Glen Cove, L. I., June 30; attorneys, Cannon & C., 135 Broadway $100

RYER AV, e s, being lot 410 map Charles Berrian, 25x157.10; also plot begins 100 ft e of Ryer Av, being part lot 400 same map, 25x54.2x—x36; West End Co-operative B. & L. Assn. to William Gilroy, 2,426 Concourse, June 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SOUTHERN BOULBVARD, w s, 743 ft s of Westchester Av, 60x irregular; George F. Moody to Maria Morris, 12 West 33d St, and another, (mtg $42,800,) June 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry L. Morris et al. to George F. Moody, 63 West 148th St, (mtg $42,800,) June 19; same attorney..$1

TINTON AV, e s, 189.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 37.6x irregular; William G. Engelhardt to William F. Hencken, 147 West 122d St, and another, (mtg $27,000,) June 30; attorney, H. H. Glass, 51 Chambers St. $1

UNION AV, e s, 85 ft n of 167th St, 40x100; Charles H. Ayres, referee, to Charles B. Perkins, 361 Henry St, Brooklyn, June 29; attorney, H. J. Earle, 261 Nassau St. $20,000

VILLA AV, w s, 25 ft s of 206th St, 25x100; Antonetta Gingliano to Orsolino Toccilla, 3,120 Villa Av, June 26; attorneys, Benson & Co., 2,880 Webster Av $100

WARBURTON AV, Yonkers, N. Y., (mtg $4,000,) June 29; attorney, Thomas J. Harding, 131 Warburton Av, Yonkers $1

WASHINGTON AV, 1,475, w s, 87.6x140.2; Charles A. Cherwagen, referee, to Theodore Eberle, 1,011 West 179th St, June 24; attorneys, Yankauer & D., 281 Broadway. .$550

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 217.8 ft s of 4th St, 25x200; Thomas N. Cuthbert, referee, to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, July 1; attorneys, MacKellar & G., 43 Cedar St $2,000

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 154.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 24x100.3; Simmons Realty and Construction Co. to Max Siegel, 785 Tinton Av, (mtg $11,000,) June 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $15,000

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 470 ft s of Tiffany St, 17x90+; Billirite Construction Co., Inc. to Anthony Avenue Building Co., Inc., 1,476 Wall St. (mtg $167,000,) June 8; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $100

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 431 ft s of Tiffany St, 80x90; same to Dorothy Livingston, Arlington Avenue and Kappold St. (mtg $20,000,) June 22; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St $1

8TH AV, w s, being Lot 13, map of Mount Eden, 50x100; Joseph M. Roche to Edw. N. Roeser, 129 West 126th St, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

11TH ST, 302 West, s s, 260 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25.2x98.11 to n s of 9.8x irr, 100 to st, x w 89 to beginning; William Oppenheim to Rebecca Abrahams, 110 Forsyth St, all liens, ¼ part, (mtg $48,000,) June 29; attorney, I. Wockstein, 61 Park Row .$1

120TH ST, s s, 218 ft w of 5th Av, 18x109.3 to old Manhattan Road x18.7x114.3; Susan G. F., wife of Robert Weber, to Windamere Real Estate Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $12,000,) June 30; attorneys, Heyn & C., 60 Wall St. $100

139TH ST, 219 West, n s, 496.1 ft s of 8th Av, 32.4x99.11; Minna Tobias to Edward Tobias, 1,045 East 12th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $16,650,) all liens, June 7; attorney, William Langdon, 2 Rector St. $1

143D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Hermine Debrovzky to Avenue St. John and Fox Street Corporation, 320 Broadway, June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

20TH ST, 28 East, s s, 300 ft w of 4th Av, 25x82, foreclosure June 29; Laurence N. Martin, referee, to Conrad Stein, Shippen Point, Stamford, Conn., July 1; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway $45,000

21ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 25x95+; Kreuyven Realty Co. to 50 East 21st St. Corporation, 247 West End Av, (mtg $500,000,) all liens, June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway .$1

129TH ST, s s, 242.5 ft w of 7th Av, 15x78.9; Robert Weber to Windamere Real Estate Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $7,000,) June 30; attorneys, Heyn & C., 60 Wall St. $100

127TH ST, 523 West, n s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Margaretha Frey and another to the E. R. Merrill Spring Co., 530 West 28th St, June 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Ackerson et al. by Charles A. Pletz, guardian, to same, all title, June 30; same attorney $10,000

SAME PROPERTY; John W. Snyder to same, unitclaim, June 28; same attorney $1

38TH ST, 324-28 East, s s, 300.9 ft e of 2d Av, 40x98.9; James Hughes to Ede Levenson, 1,805 7th Av, et al., (mtg $32,000,) June 30; attorneys, Lachman & L., 35 Nassau St $100

46TH ST, 352 West, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 75x100.5; Caroline E. B. Condit and Olive W. Hall to Robert Weber, 22 West 120th St, (mtg $90,000,) b. and s., June 28; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

56TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 75x100.5; Harry F. Coleman to Edward Coleman, 1,695 Broadway, b. and s., July 1; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

63D ST, 17 East, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 29.6x100.5; Frances H. Park, at Longneil-Aunel, France, to Jos. Huber, 111 East 54th St, all liens, June 11; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway .$1

SAME PROPERTY; Jos. Huber to Lillian M. R. Huber, his wife, 17 East 63d St, b. and s., all liens, July 1; same attorney..$1

70TH ST, 224 East, s s, 205 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5, (foreclosure June 29;) Hal Bell, referee, to Brooklyn Trust Co., 177 Montague St, Brooklyn, July 1; attorneys, Cullen & D., 177 Montague St, Brooklyn..$16,000

76TH ST, 140 West, s s, 85.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Henry Neckgulmer, referee to E. Matilda Ziegler and another, (foreclosure May 28,) June 28; attorney, Robt. L. Moffett, 54 William St. $26,000

82D ST, 36 West, s s, 258 ft e of Columbus Av, 17x100; James M. Corbin to Agnes Shaughnessy, 56 West 82d St, (mtg $18,000,) June 7 .....$100

101ST ST, 303 East, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Katharina Bonifer, executrix of Valentine Bonifer, to Mary A. Kern, 1,018 course, (mtg $5,000,) June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

102D ST, n s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 30x100; Elizabeth A. Colton to Thomas J., her husband, 320 W. 88th St, (mtg $32,000,) June 30; attorney, F. P. Mendenhall, 27 Cedar St. .....Gift

105TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Hyman Oken, 936 Tiffany St, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

111TH ST, 302 West, s s, 260 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25.2x98.11 to n s of 9.8x n 100 to st, x w 89 to beginning; William Oppenheim to Rebecca Abrahams, 110 Forsyth St, all liens, ¼ part, (mtg $48,000,) June 29; attorney, I. Wockstein, 61 Park Row .$1

120TH ST, s s, 218 ft w of 5th Av, 18x109.3 to old Manhattan Road x18.7x114.3; Susan G. F., wife of Robert Weber, to Windamere Real Estate Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $12,000,) June 30; attorneys, Heyn & C., 60 Wall St. $100

139TH ST, 219 West, n s, 496.1 ft s of 8th Av, 32.4x99.11; Minna Tobias to Edward Tobias, 1,045 East 12th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $16,650,) all liens, June 7; attorney, William Langdon, 2 Rector St. $1

143D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Hermine Debrovzky to Avenue St. John and Fox Street Corporation, 320 Broadway, June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Avenue St. John and Fox Street Corporation to Samuel A. Singerman, 20 West 104th St, all liens, June 30; attorney same $100

186TH ST, 511 West, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x107.5; Hauptmen Realty Co. to Charles Leasenfeld, 109 Morningside Drive, (mtg $85,000,) June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; John Lawson to same, quit claim, June 30 .....$1

Bronx.

AVENUE ST. JOHN, s e corner of Fox St, 75x100; 152d St. Construction Co. to Hermine Debrovszky, 835 East 160th St, (mtg $67,000,) June 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BELMONT AV, 2,304, e s, 50x100; Moses Heas to Giancinto Vasapollo, 480 College Av, (mtg $4,000,) June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

CYPRESS AV, n w corner of 140th St, 85.10 x 200.5; William H. Steinkamp, referee, to Edgar S. Appleby, Glen Cove, L. I., June 30; attorneys, Cannon & C., 135 Broadway $100

FOX ST, 51 and 53, n s, 76.10x107.6x182.1; Edw. N. Roesser to James M. Roche, 617 East 179th St, (mtg $26,700,) June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

FOX ST, w s, 300 ft n of Longwood Av, 100x 100; Esther L. Stone to James Powers, Mount Hope, N. Y., (mtg $17,000,) June 28; attorney, P. A. McGolrick, 261 Broadway .$1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n e corner of 167th St, 24.10x45; Catherine Gilroy to Henry T. Hartman, 3 East 184th St, June 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,300

HORNADAY ST, n s, 71.8 ft e of Crot

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Pensioned, 12 M., July 1: Lieut. E. J. Blaney, 128 (on his own application,) at $1,120 a year. Appointed July 16, 1885.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., July 2: Lieuts. O. B. Treanor, 13 to 26; W. O. Wettlaufer, 20, to Marine Div.; O. C. Dunbar, Marine Div. to 89. 9 A. M., July 4: Patrol L. O. Cirman, 157 to 23.

Temporary Assignments: Lieut. C. H. Washburn, 148, to 11 In. D., 20 days, 4 P. M., July 3; Patrol. A. Cava, 15, and A. Romer, 99, to D. Bu., 20 days, noon, July 7; M. A. Miraglia, 23, and F. May, 33, to 2 In., 10 days, 8 A. M., July 3; A. J. Terra, 29, to D. Bu., 20 days, 8 P. M., July 5; P. J. Sweeney, 89, to D. Bu., 5 days, noon, June 30; E. J. Sullivan, 59, to C. O., duty at Record Room, 300 Mulberry St., 20 days, 9 A. M., June 30; J. E. Beslier and W. W. Ruegg, 158, to 11 In. Dis., 4 P. M., July 3, to 8 A. M., July 5; F. Fasullo, 184, to 17 In. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 2; W. Weissler, 156, to B. H. Squad, duty in office of Asst. Property Clerk, 60 days, 4 P. M., July 2; J. M. Simmon, 283, to D. Bu., 3 days, 4 P. M., June 29; N. M. Grotheer, Traffic Div., Sub. A, to D. Bu., 20 days, 9 P. M., July 6.

To B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, from precincts indicated, 4 days, 8 A. M., July 3: D. E. Reilly, 13; R. Walker, 144; W. M. Lewis, 165; H. J. Sherington, 143; T. W. Gray, 161; D. J. Maher, 200.

To D. Bu. from commands indicated, 10 days, 4 P. M., June 30: J. T. O'Shea, 2; J. P. O'Neil, 7; G. C. Kessler, 15; M. Murphy, 17; A. D. Smith, 15; G. MacDonald, 25; L. Lowenthal, 20; E. J. M. Buckley, 85; F. J. Murphy, 87; F. J. Beadle, 42; F. L. Hogan, 43; C. F. Armstrong, 65; A. J. Tully, 66; A. Snedecker, 156; W. S. Drum, 166; J. Godley, 292; G. C. Leavitt, T. and M.; J. J. Paton, 6; T. H. Fitzgerald, 8; J. A. Leonard, 13; J. F. McCoy, 17; G. J. Whitney, 22; J. A. Fitz Gerald, 28; T. E. Enright, 28; J. M. Evans, 36; W. C. Niemand, 40; W. V. Fitzpatrick, 42; H. Sommers, 63; F. Siepat, 69; J. E. Maher, 146; A. R. McConeghy, 164; G. H. Nuppenau, 233; J. Laveille, B. B. H. Sq.; T. Grady, B. B. H. Sq.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. W. T. Tunnel, 11, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 5; A. Saltalamacchia, 21, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 5; J. R. Parks, 23, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 4; W. F. McDermott, 25, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 5; J. L. Hayes, 26, 2 days, 8 A. M., July 4; T. F. Appal, 32, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 3; N. Neubarth, 33, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 3; C. A. Michel, 38, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 3; J. Ryan, 43, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 1; J. W. Torson, 143, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 5; J. T. Reilly, 162, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 3; B. B. Milker, 275, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 4.

Restored to duty: Patrol. J. J. Sheehy, 161, 12:30 P. M., June 28; J. Fortune, 274, 4:43 P. M., June 30.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol. J. J. Sheehy, 161, 12:40 P. M., June 28.

Fire Department.

The following Lieutenants are promoted to the rank of Captain at $2,600 a year, 8 A. M., July 1: W. R. Howe, Eng. 33; P. Farley, H. & L. 110; W. S. Perry, Eng. 16; C. M. Lauth, H. & L. 15; H. T. Dunn, H. & L. 29.

The following engineers of steamer and first grade firemen are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant at $2,100 a year, 8 A. M., July 1: Engs. of Str. J. A. Murray, Eng. 202; A. Mantovani, Eng. 4; W. E. Merrill, Eng. 281; P. Wynn, Eng. 35; A. F. Geis, Eng. 214. Firs. 1st Gr. H. H. Hawke, Eng. 84; F. P. Boltz, Eng. 25; J. J. Oates, Eng. 89; W. E. Daly, H. & L. 116; J. C. Allaire, Eng. 212; J. A. Switzer, H. & L. 46; T. J. Flanagan, Eng. 210; J. E. Stafford, H. & L. 23.

The following firemen first grade are promoted to the position of Eng. of Str. at $1,600 a year, 8 A. M., July 1: J. M. Mulrean, Eng. 254; J. Connolly 24, Eng. 3; G. F. Ritchie, Eng. 51; W. Walsh, H. & L. 23; A. F. Mathes, Eng. 246; W. F. McLiney, Eng. 73; E. Muller, Eng. 75; J. J. Potter, Eng. 58; J. P. Fink, Jr., Eng. 16; A. B. Fountain, H. & L. 157; P. L. Petersen, Eng. 18; L. Harris, Eng. 67; J. J. Tierney, Eng. 67.

Assignments, 8 A. M., July 1: Capts.—P. Farley, Eng. 230; H. T. Dunn, H. & L. 24; W. S. Ferry, Eng. 35; C. M. Lauth, Eng. 20; W. S. Howe, H. & L. 9. Lieuts.—A. F. Geis, Eng. 203; P. Wynn, Eng. 1; H. H. Hawke, Eng. 78; F. P. Boltz, Eng. 31; J. J. Oates, Eng. 16; W. E. Daly, Eng. 25; J. A. Murray, H. & L. 110; A. Mantovani, H. & L. 8; J. J. McAllister, H. & L. 118; J. A. Switzer, H. & L. 20; T. J. Flanagan, H. & L. 107; J. E. Stafford, H. & L. 23; W. E. Merrill, H. & L. 11. Engrs of Str.—J. M. Mulrean, Eng. 213; J. Connolly, No. 2, Eng. 84; G. F. Ritchie, Eng. 4; W. Walsh, Eng. 69; A. F. Mathes, Eng. 271; W. F. McLiney, Eng. 31; E. J. Tierney, Eng. 18; J. Fischer, Eng. 88; K. A. Muller, Eng. 23; J. Fink, Jr., Eng. 17; A. B. Fountain, Eng. 214; P. L. Petersen, Eng. 22; L. Harris, Eng. 55.

The following appointed ununiformed firemen for a probationary period of three months, at the rate of $1,000 a year: Assignments, 8 A. M., July 1—J. Russert, Eng. 205; J. G. Guide, Eng. 16; J. L. Klecak, Eng. 290; D. Mahoney, Eng. 17; C. Donivan, Eng. 76; J. A. Shea, Eng. 13; E. P. McCready, Eng. 212; E. Schneider, Eng. 25; W. J. Rogers, Eng. 18; H. C. Hottenroth, Eng. 216; J. F. Heins, Eng. 231; J. J. Farrell, Eng. 13; C. H. Frohne, Eng. 210; E. H. Veigel, Eng. 58; F. J. McGurty, Eng. 40; W. J. Chapin, Eng. 207; C. L. Barry, Eng. 237; G. J. Reich, H. & L. 23; D. McAlinden, H. & L. 181; M. F. Hartnett, H. & L. 48; J. A. Jennings, H. & L. 181; J. J. Fulham, H. & L. 26; R. J. Long, Eng. 44; E. P. McLoughlin, Eng. 4; A. Golipsky, Eng. 17; P. J. Baker, Eng. 27; D. D. Mahoney, Eng. 226; J. A. Gloeckner, Eng. 5; A. Fey, Eng. 22; C. Kalbfell, Eng. 82; J. J. Gerrard, Eng. 7; J. F. Farrell, Eng. 30; F. F. McKenna, Eng. 3; W. J. Hammer, Eng. 218; W. R. Burness, Eng. 217; W. H. Lutgen, Eng. 78; C. W. Holmes, H. & L. 1; J. J. Winder, H. & L. 20; J. V. Murray, H. & L. 18; B. F. Harrington, H. & L. 10; A. J. Gillespie, H. & L. 24; C. A. Baldauf, H. & L. 40; E. P. Hollister, H. & L. 11. 8 A. M., July 5—G. E. Ryan, Eng. 4; J. M. Kannar, Eng. 210; P. F. Fitzpatrick, H. & L. ——.

Transfers, 8 A. M., July 1: Capts. D. J. Curley, H. & L. 1, to Eng. 56; G. T. McAleer, Eng. 46, to H. & L. 1; P. Hill, Eng. 257, to Eng. 42; R. McGrath, H. & L. 24, to Eng. 257; F. F. Mahoney, Eng. 230 to H. & L. 108; J. W. Smith, 1st. Eng. 235, to Eng. 214; C. W. Curran, Eng. 214, to Eng. 235; J. Connolly, Eng. 99, to H. & L. 9; J. W. Lear, H. & L. 9, to Eng. 99. Lieuts. J. T. Brown, Eng. 76, to H. & L. 45; H. W. Klemle, H. & L. 24, to H. & L. 29; M. Gibney, H. & L. 20, to H. & L. 24; J. Woods, Eng. 25, to Eng. 262; J. J. McCambley, H. & L. 45, to Eng. 63; W. H. Hartman, Eng. 63, to Eng. 70; R. F. Magrino, H. & L. 8, to Eng. 243; J. P. Stothard, H. & L. 127, to H. & L. 112; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 12, to Eng. 70; J. F. Eng'rs of Str. P. Costigan, Eng. 99, to Eng. 79; P. J. Metzger, Jr., 213, to Eng. 231; J. F. Barrett, Eng. 34, to Eng. 237. (1st sec.) J. F. Price, Eng. 36, to Eng. 90; P. J. McKenzie, Eng. 21, to Eng. 213; J. Reynolds, Eng. 23, to Eng. 43. Fire'n 1st grade D. C. McMahon, Eng. 44, to Eng. 5; T. F. Schoppe, Eng. 47, to Hose 3; J. F. Kenehan, Eng. 33, to Eng. 24; W. Leavy, Eng. 5, to Eng. 33; C. R. Nagle, Eng. 1, to Eng. 54; G. Calhoun, H. & L. 8 to H. & L. 19; E. T. Meyers, Eng. 43, to H. & L. 27; A. Gelhaus, H. & L. 43, to H. & L. 146; S. Schier, Eng. 294, to Eng. 282; M. Carrig, H. & L. 39, to H. & L. 42; H. Gallagher, Eng. 289, to Eng. 221; D. J. Smith, H. & L. 14, to H. & L. 27; R. Hoffmann, H. & L. 4, to H. & L. 23; C. Gannon, H. & L. 19, to Eng. 62; J. J. Walsh, 3d, Eng. 14, to Eng. 40; R. J. McNamee, Eng. 2, to Eng. 14; J. J. Cuff, Eng. 209, to Eng. 277; J. J. Doherty, Eng. 6, to Eng. 249; T. Golden, Eng. 43, to Eng. 69; C. Juna, Eng. 69, to H. & L. 29; T. J. Losen, Eng. 285, to H. & L. 107; E. F. McGaffney, H. & L. 7, to H. & L. 112; C. J. Miller, Eng. 93, to H. & L. 128; J. J. Nelson, Eng. 224, to Eng. 210; C. Babisch, H. & L. 10, to H. & L. 135; G. Schaper, Eng. 286, to H. & L. 121; P. J. Sullivan, H. & L. 5, to H. & L. 23; D. J. Sullivan, Hose 9, to Eng. 287, (1st sec.) A. H. Conihan, Eng. 60, to Eng. 42; J. Shea, Eng. 29, to Eng. 46; H. M. Spear, Eng. 249, to Eng. 228; F. Stillwagen, Eng. 210, to H. & L. 135; G. A. Stuckey, Eng. 13, to Eng. 53; J. S. Ward, H. & L. 21, to H. & L. 12; J. V. Mulholland, Eng. 30, to Eng. 54; E. Manning, Eng. 203, to H. & L. 126; A. J. Gibbons, Eng. 257, to H. & L. 128; A. Morgenstern, H. & L. 124, to H. & L. 135; H. C. Bongardt, Eng. 294, to Eng. 277; J. McGuire, H. & L. 118, to Eng. 257; J. W. Friel, Eng. 202, to Eng. 283; J. T. Pyne, Eng. 85, to Eng. 288. Firemen 2d grade M. Straus, Eng. 44, to Eng. 8; D. W. Foley, H. & L. 17, to Eng. 29; J. Greenhagen, H. & L. 18, to Eng. 20; W. H. Jarvis, Eng. 29, to Eng. 227; W. Olson, H. & L. 15, to H. & L. 119; C. Charous, Eng. 221, to Eng. 258. Firemen 3d grade H. F. Carlson, Eng. 17, to Eng. 44; G. Friton, Hr., Eng. 34, to H. & L. 34; W. J. Cahill, Eng. 76, to Eng. 84; A. W. G. Conmy, Eng. 239, to H. & L. 143; J. S. Dolan, Eng. 214, to Eng. 206; F. F. Farrell, Eng. 216, to Eng. 269. Firemen 4th grade C. A. Antony, H. & L. 10, to H. & L. 153; M. J. Gleason, H. & L. 10, to H. & L. 5; J. M. Williams, Eng. 13, to H. & L. 15.

Mutual transfers: Lieut. J. B. Steininger, Eng. 284, to Eng. 253; Lieut. P. J. Greene, Eng. 253, to Eng. 284; Engr. of Str. T. A. Campbell, No. 1, Eng. 67, to Eng. 40; Engr. of Str. F. E. Smith, Eng. 40, to Eng. 67; Engr. of Str. J. E. Tyrrell, Eng. 153, to Eng. 73; Engr. of Str. L. J. Eccleston, Eng. 39, to Eng. 153; Fire. 1st Gr. F. J. McCosker, Eng. 245, to Eng. 249; Fire. 1st Gr. G. C. Watson, Eng. 240, to Eng. 245; Fire. 1st Gr. J. J. Collins, No. 1, Eng. 7, to Eng. 230; Fire. 1st Gr. E. F. Keane, Eng. 230, to Eng. 1; Fire. 3d Gr. A. Joseph, Eng. 234, to Eng. 210; Fire. 1st Gr. P. H. A. Nixon, Eng. 210, to Eng. 234; Fire. 2d Gr. R. R. Gann, H. & L. 101, to Eng. 278; Fire. 1st Gr. M. J. Namara, Jr., Eng. 275, to H. & L. 101; Fire. 3d Gr. W. H. Anderson, Eng. 279, to Eng. 239; Fire. 2d Gr. E. M. McGarry, Eng. 239, to Eng. 279; Fire. 3d Gr. J. Brunner, Eng. 93, to Eng. 9; Fire. 3d Gr. C. O. Diedrickson, Eng. 9, to Eng. 93; Fire. 1st Gr. O. F. Regan, H. & L. 23, to H. & L. 4; Fire. 2d Gr. J. J. Ryan, No. 2, H. & L. 4, to H. & L. 23; Fire. 1st Gr. J. J. Fitzgerald, Eng. 159, to Eng. 157; Fire. 1st Gr. W. J. Taylor, Eng. 157, to Eng. 159; Fire. 1st Gr. C. J. McPartland, Eng. 57, to Eng. 223; Fire. 1st Gr. A. Braconnier, Eng. 223, to Eng. 57.

The Division of Fire Marshals of Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond, and the Division of Fire Marshals of Brooklyn and Queens are detached from the Bureau of Fire Prevention and consolidated into a new bureau, to be known as the Bureau of Fire Investigation. Fire Marshal Thomas F. Brophy is designated as Acting Chief of the new bureau and Fire Marshal John P. Prial is designated as Acting Deputy Chief of the bureau.

Retired: Engr. of Str. T. J. McDonald, Eng. 31, (on his own application,) retired on annual pension of $800, 8 A. M., July 1.

Leaves of absence, with pay: 8 A. M., July 1 to 31, to Capt. D. F. Burke, H. & L. 107; 8 A. M., July 1 to 31 to Capt. J. Bridges, H. & L. 113; 8 A. M., July 1 to 31, to Capt. A. McDonald, Eng. 157.

Special leaves, without pay: Fire. 1st Gr. J. J. Harvey, Eng. 96, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 1; Fire. 1st Gr. W. F. Rens, H. & L. 29, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 2.

EDUCATION NOTES.

President Churchill of the Board of Education has written a letter, which will be read to the boys and girls of public school playgrounds at the safe and sane "July 4 exercises. In it he says:

"This year when so many of the countries of the Old World are engaged in the cruel war, we should rejoice in the blessings of peace. Let us hope that soon all nations now at war may settle their differences, and that peace and friendship may reign over the whole world."

Twenty-two public schools in which opportunity classes are to be held this Summer were open yesterday for the registration of pupils. They will be open today for the same purpose. On next Tuesday regular sessions will be begun, and will be continued five mornings a week for six weeks.

Edward C. Zabriskie, Principal of the Washington Irving High School, has received a present from F. S. 27, Manhattan, of which he was Principal prior to his obtaining his present position.

Contracts have been awarded for the rental of pianos for use in the vacation playgrounds in the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Richmond.

The sum of $50 has been appropriated to pay the bill of the Superintendent of State Prisons for furnishing tan waste paper cans.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to appropriate $1,198.69, representing the proceeds derived from the sale of products of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, to the Special Trade School Fund 1915.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

FERRER, CELESTE, (details elsewhere.)

JEWETT, JOSEPH, (June 28;) personalty, over $10,000; New York Church of the New Jerusalem gets $5,000; residue in trust for life to sister, Mary L. Jewett; then to relatives.

KOLB, BERNHARD, (May 18;) personalty, over $1,000; realty, over $1,000; all to children.

SCHOENEBERGER, NICOLAS, (June 18;) personalty, $7,000; all to Martha Hildebrand, a "good friend," of 242 E. 19 St.

SMITH, MARY L., (details elsewhere.)

ESTATES APPRAISED.

HORNE, WILLIAM, (April 23, 1905;) net estate, $18,444; Peter, Barbara, Anna M., Margaret H. Davison, and Agnes Campbell, children, each received one-fifth of estate; assets, $7 112 St., appraised at $11,000; deposits, $6,013; personalty, $100; claim against James Gerard Wagner, $2,071.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y. 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Residence for sale, rent, or exchange; immediate possession could be had; absolutely modern in equipment and recently renovated. Apply Libman, 552 West 181st St.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Party in need of some ready cash will sell his two lots in Jamaica for $135 each; two blocks from trolley and station. This is a bargain. Title guaranteed. Bryan, Box 169 Times Downtown.

Will sell to party who can pay $16 monthly, cozy 7-room cottage; all improvements; ground for chickens and garden. Cottage, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my handsome seven-room cottage and plot at Jamaica; all improvements; city water, sidewalks, &c.; near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and two blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted; this is a big bargain for right party; only $150 cash, balance easy; perfect title. Jamaica, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite L. I. R. R. depot.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch; handsome bathroom, with enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling, dining room with Rogers electric open fire, parlor open fireplace on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance $18 monthly. Paton, Box 156 Times Downtown.

Beautiful shore front gentleman's residence; magnificent views; deep water, sheltered anchorage; garage; fine plot, with large modern 14-room house in perfect order; 30 minutes from Broadway; price $45,000. Herbert E. Williams, 818 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 2387 Greenpoint for holiday inspection.

Will sell my fine little farm, consisting of small house, barn, 5 chicken houses, pigpen, and rabbit house; large plot of good soil cultivated ready for raising; complete for $1,475; only $100 down, balance $10 monthly; free tickets to investigate; hour out. C. Treiss, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Douglas Manor, shore front rights; rare marine and landscape views; high elevation; modern house; 5-cent fare zone; beautiful surroundings; reduction of $2,000 to settle estate. Telephone 2387 Greenpoint for advance appointment. Herbert E. Williams, Executor, 818 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 13 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Small farm of 2 acres; good rich soil and shade trees; adjoining 3 of the largest L. I. towns; full price $775; will let responsible party have it for $7 a month; terms guaranteed. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. L. I. R. R. Depot.

Have a little bungalow on a large plot near station and water; needs some repairs, so will sell cheap on terms of $75 down and $14 monthly; beautiful, healthy location. C. Ford, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. L. I. R. R. Depot.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches and stores, $850 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. C., Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite L. I. R. R. depot.

Fine seven-room house; 35 minutes out; improvements; parquet floors; easy terms. Hollberg, Wilies Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ROLL-TOP DESK, $3.50. ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. GOOD LIGHT, CLEAN, TELEPHONE, TOWEL SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

LOFT—SHOWROOM—OFFICE.
Near Grand Central; very low rent; concessions desirable tenant. Inquire Henry Hof, 567 3d Av.

Factory lofts, 68x75, with power; light on all sides; freight elevator, heavy carrying capacity; accessible location. 512-516 West 41st St.

Sublet attractively furnished outside office; telephone and stenographer. Room 1,208, 110 West 40th.

1st Av., 318.—Large store, double show window; suitable for dry goods, stationery; $50.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Architectural gem at Hartsdale, built by an architect for his own home; very attractive and comfortable; beautifully located corner plot; 10 rooms, 3 baths, 4 lavatories; will sacrifice. Telephone 2387 Greenpoint for holiday inspection appointment. Herbert E. Williams, 818 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Desirable three-story dwelling; bathroom extension. 114 West 91st St.; caretaker. Particulars Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

Bay window front dwelling; 816 W. 88th St.; twenty feet wide; four stories; caretaker. Particulars, G. E. Fountain.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 22d.

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Thirty cents an agate line.

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Must sell my handsome seven-room cottage and plot at Jamaica; all improvements; city water, sidewalks, &c.; near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and two blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted; this is a big bargain for right party; only $150 cash, balance easy; perfect title. Jamaica, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite L. I. R. R. depot.

To Let Furnished.

Bungalow, stucco, modern in every appointment; 7 rooms, large living room; plot 80x170; five minutes' walk from station; $4,900; easy terms. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Tents, bungalows, hotel; finest mountains; refined, simple; 3½ hours. C. Miller, Woodland, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Only $75 cash and $13.50 monthly buys beautiful plot, 84 foot front, 90 deep, with Sound view and same restrictions, improvements, clubhouse and beach privileges as $2,500 lots in finest residence park on Connecticut shore. No objectionable nationalities or cheap annoyances. W. T. Yale, 110 West 34th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—To purchase a property within 1½ hours of New York suitable for hotel; large old mansion or hotel desired with some acreage; no liquor will be sold; applicants are of highest credit and reputation; must be bought on easy terms. B 39 Times Annex.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

19 East 48th.—Large studio, bedroom, dining room, kitchen, bath, elevator. Holley. (daily.)

32D ST., 7 East, (The Durham.)—2 furnished rooms and bath; high class elevator house.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few suites per week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970. Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1201. 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & 225-229 W. 69th St., Kitchenette, $40-$45 up; near Broadway. 11 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub.—"L" 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 305 West 98th, near Riverside.—What more can you desire when you can get two to five roomed apartments and housekeep? Strictly high class, coolly furnished; maid service, linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

Three rooms, bath, completely furnished; elegant elevator apartment; Summer; $50 month; West 81st. Inquire Morris, 226 West 82d.

A sunny five-room apartment at Washington Heights, artistically furnished and in excellent condition; good references required. Apply Jencks or Janitor, 1,583 St. Nicholas Av.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR RENT AT
$80 per month. Apply on premises, 230 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; three rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

Sublet two beautifully furnished rooms and bath in Hotel Ansonia, service included, July to October. Apply Dr. Buerger, 40 East 41st.

Seven spacious, light rooms, furnished; elevator apartment; responsible parties only; $60. Washington Heights; convenient all cars. M 112 Times.

Four-room apartment, completely furnished; two rooms overlooking Columbia campus; below unfurnished rental. Apt. 5C, Laureate Hall, 435 W. 119th St.

468 Riverside Drive, corner 119th St.—Handsomely furnished; seven rooms, two baths; to sublet Summer months; very reasonable; Apartment 2.

Apartment, furnished; housekeeping; opposite Teachers' College; immediate occupancy. 527 West 121st. Cannon.

SUBLET FIFTEEN MONTHS.
High-class, seven-room furnished apartment West 57th; 3 months considered. L 162 Times.

Wadsworth Av., 190, near 181st St. subway.—Five cool rooms; all conveniences; pianola; for Summer months; reasonable. Alladice.

Completely furnished four light, cool rooms, bath, shower, kitchen; high-class apartment; seen 2-6. Murray, 528 West 111th.

Central Park West.—Large, furnished apartment, occupied by a physician, to sublet very cheaply. Inquire 5 W. 91st.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

44th, 210 West—Bachelor chambers; complete service; old English garden; ideal city Summer residence; telephone Bryant 5860.

Artist's studio, large, delightfully cool, north light; private phone and bath; kitchenette; small suite optional; 2327 Plaza.

51st St., 70 West.—Two rooms, nicely furnished; 2d flight; $7-$8 weekly.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartments; $40-$50; one unfurnished, $30; references.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM,
72d to 73th St and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$8,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4-6 rooms and baths.....$40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

179th St., 714 West.—Four and five large, light rooms; electric light and telephone; all modern improvements; $28 to $33; near 181st St. Broadway subway.

169th, 516 West.—Four and five large, light rooms; electric lights and telephone; all modern improvements; $28-$32; near 168th St. Broadway subway.

9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
THE ROSARY; ELEVATOR. ELECTRIC LIGHT, &c.; RENT $1,500. 306 W. 99TH ST.

178th, 599 West.—Corner apartments, four, five, seven rooms; electric light and telephone; all modern improvements; $25-$45.

97th St., 308 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern, elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70.

8 ROOMS AND BATH.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT; RENT $900.
140 WEST 104TH ST.

176th St., 516 West.—6 rooms; steam, hot water; one flight; $23, $25; concessions. Barnett, 21 East 125th St.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

93d St., 43 West.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; excellent neighborhood.

113th, 507 West.—4-5-6 rooms; elevator; every improvement; $540-$900.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Athorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Broadway, 3,905 (163d.)—Cheerful 5 rooms, front; sacrifice until October; after, $45.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

ENGLISH family offer to gentleman or married couple every comfort in their modern, artistic home; lovely, large garden; beautiful surroundings; private sitting room if desired; 40 minutes South Ferry. F 350 Times Downtown.

BOYS FIND good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies in country parsonage. M 64 Times.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 3101 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert H. Copeland.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av.—Split cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 37.

Long Island.

HIGH-CLASS HOUSE on ocean; capacity 125 guests; coolest spot within 900 miles; 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station,) 25 minutes Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) frequent trains; monthly commutation, $7.50; finest, cleanest, safest beach; superb bathing, fishing; mile long ocean boardwalk; tennis, music, dancing; charming young society; bountiful table; delicious cooking; dainty service; room and board, $14-$21 each; two in room, $25-$50; special advertising; get-acquainted week over July 4, limited to first 80 persons applying, mail or phone; room and board, two days, $8; Saturday dinner to Monday lunch, includes large room two nights, six square meals, ticket to Arverne and return, and ocean bath; three days, Saturday lunch to Tuesday after breakfast, railroad ticket, ocean bath, $8.
THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
Gaston Av. Phone 415 Hammels.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.,
BAY VIEW LODGE,
Montauk Av. and Bay, (Beach 130.)
High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park station.

INWOOD, L. I.—Luxurious accommodations; high-class private home; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 35 minutes from New York; reasonable. Phone Far Rockaway 1805W, or write Damson, 656 Broadway.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL.
Far Rockaway, L. I. Phone 401-402.
Special over the Fourth, from Saturday to Tuesday morning, $10.

Howell House, Quogue, N. Y.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; 80 miles; 3 acres; tennis, golf, sailing, bathing; fresh vegetables; large rooms; private baths.

Beautifully equipped room for one or two, including all conveniences, to rent; reasonable; two minutes from ocean. Schwartsberg, 10 South Park Av., Arverne, L. I.

On Long Island Sound; modern conveniences; club life; yachting, bathing, dancing; exclusive; thirty-five minutes out from Pa. station. Phone Dr. Smith, Col. 2715.

SEA GATE, N. Y. HARBOR.
Exclusive private cottage near boat landing; moderate rates. Cypress Ave., 3 houses west of Sea Gate Ave.

VILLA ROSA.
Large, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; billiard room, dancing parlor; bathing. Phone 163 Bath Beach.

Manhattan Beach.—Refined party will find accommodations near water. Phone 1176 Coney Island.

SEA GATE, L. I.
The RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av.; $19 weekly. Coney 1808.

Seagate.—Private family accommodates few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

New York State.

LADY, widow, graduate of medicine, owning beautiful home, can accommodate a few guests; special diet and care given to middle-aged or convalescent guests. Address Ideal Home, general delivery, Middletown, N. Y., or phone 4498 Audubon.

THE MARGARD, CONGERS, N. Y.
Rockland; beautifully situated place; attractive rooms; verands, facing lake; mountains; boating, fishing; $7-$10; commuting.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; excellent table; $10-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $3 per day, $15 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Prop.

NAVAJO INN, Napanoch,

SCHIFF HEADS MOVE TO AVERT A STRIKE

Urges Cloakmakers and Employers to Submit Differences to Arbitration.

UNION ACCEPTS PROPOSAL

Manufacturers Will Give Their Answer Today—They Charge Radicals Control Employes.

Jacob H. Schiff, Oscar S. Straus, Louis Marshall, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, and J. L. Magnes yesterday sent to the Cloak, Skirt and Suit Manufacturers' Protective Association, and to the Cloakmakers' and Shirtmakers' Unions, an appeal to settle their differences and prevent a strike of 50,000 workers at a time when conditions brought on by the war would make such an industrial fight doubly calamitous to the business and to the families and dependents of the needle toilers.

On Tuesday the unions sent to the protective association an ultimatum giving the manufacturers one week to accept a proposal for the appointment of an Arbitration Board, headed by Mayor Mitchel, to settle the quarrels that have arisen since the abrogation two months ago of a protocol made five years ago. The protocol, which was effected following the bitter strike of 1910 through the work of Louis D. Brandeis and Mr. Marshall, by its terms was of indefinite duration. It guaranteed no strike on the part of the workers in return for concessions by the manufacturers. It was abrogated by the manufacturers on the ground that its terms had been broken by the workers.

Charles Heineman, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the protective association, as soon as he received the letter yesterday called a meeting of the Executive Committee for this afternoon to consider the proposal of the committee headed by Mr. Schiff. He said last night he was not willing to comment on the letter until it had come before his Executive Committee.

Union Accepts Proposal.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the most aggressive and powerful of the needle workers' organizations, sent to Mr. Schiff's committee last night a letter accepting the proposal of arbitration as outlined.

"We don't want a fight," said Schlesinger. "We want our rights. We believe we can trust the proposals and plans of the men who wrote the letter. A strike is not wanted by us in these hard times, but we will not see the union crushed, for that is what the manufacturers want."

The letter written to the manufacturers and unions follows:

"As citizens interested in the public welfare, we have followed with the keenest interest the situation which is at the present time confronting employers and employes in the important cloak and suit industry in the city.

"Under ordinary circumstances, we should hesitate greatly to approach you on this matter. But in these days of war and catastrophe, we cannot, in good conscience, be the mute witnesses to an impending struggle in your industry, a struggle which would affect some fifty thousand workers, and several thousand employers, and many thousands of others dependent upon them. Warfare will disturb the orderly progress of an industry which the community has of late been taught to look upon with pride. A conflict at the present time would mean an appalling economic and moral waste to the entire community, and will engender a bitterness that will last many years.

"We are not unmindful of the difficulties and complexities of the situation. We are well aware that you have given much time and thought to a serious study of these difficulties, and that you have endeavored in painstaking fashion to meet these complexities.

"We know of the many sacrifices that you have brought during the past five years to make effective the collective agreement with your organized workers.

"We cannot, however, bring ourselves to believe that matters have come to such a pass that serious strife and its distressing consequences are absolutely the only way out. On the contrary, we feel that a reasonable solution of the problem can and ought to be found.

"We have learned with considerable interest that the union has proposed to you that the contentions in the industry be forthwith submitted for adjustment to a committee or board of unbiased persons. We would urge you in the public interest, as well as in the true interest of employer and employe, to accept this proposal. We wish at the same time to assure you that our committee, either collectively or individually, stands ready to do anything it can to aid in bringing about a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties confronting the industry.

Employers Want Protocol.

The manufacturers have signified their willingness to enter into a new protocol, which will be a modification of the old. Instead of a protocol the unions prefer a working agreement of one or two years. They have declared for the following features of agreement:

A reasonable minimum wage scale for week workers.

A uniform basis of pay for piece workers.

Equal distribution of work.

A method for the adjustment of disputes between employers and employes, and "such other provisions as shall be found necessary to maintain proper standards and preserve peace."

On the day the unions issued their ultimatum to the manufacturers, Mr. Heineman for the manufacturers issued a statement in which he declared the unions were led by radicals who had no regard for business.

"We are dealing not with an American trades union," his statement said, "but with a radical socialistic group that treats a peace agreement merely as a means of continuing the so-called class struggle. A protocol with a union under leadership that would recognize that the day of the co-operative commonwealth has not arrived, and that the industry must be run on a business basis would undoubtedly result in progress for the workers as well as for ourselves."

WILL AID MUTUALIZATION

But Price for Equitable Stock Must Be Fair, Says Phillips.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 1.—Jesse S. Phillips, who entered upon his duties as State Superintendent of Insurance today, gave out a statement this evening relative to the acquisition of the majority of the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society by T. Coleman duPont and to Mr. duPont's desire to bring about a mutualization of the society. Mr. Phillips declared hearty sympathy with the mutualization movement and said he would co-operate in any plan of real benefit to the stockholders.

"The price to be paid for the stock," he said, "is the vital question."

The desirability of mutualization, in his opinion, would depend upon whether the stock could be retired at a reasonable price. Mr. Phillips declares his intention is to protect the policyholders, not only in the Equitable, but in all the other companies doing business in this State.

Doctor, Ill, Tries to Die.

"Fannie, I have taken enough poison to kill me sure. I want to die," Dr. Hyman Bacol, 46 years old, of 52 East 100th Street, said to his wife yesterday, after he had taken fifteen grains of bichloride of mercury. Mrs. Bacol called in a neighbor and they persuaded him to accompany them to Mount Sinai Hospital, where he was made a prisoner, charged with having attempted suicide. Mrs. Bacol said her husband recently gave up his office at 27 Seventh Street because of a nervous ailment, and that this discouraged him. The Bacols have three young children.

RICH JUNK DEALER SLAIN.

Brooklyn Police Seek Man Who Shot Him from Doorway.

Frank Monza, a prosperous junk dealer of 298 First Street, Brooklyn, was shot and killed at 1 o'clock this morning in front of 22 Garfield Place, not far from his home. His assailant, who sprang from a doorway and fired one shot from a revolver, the bullet landing over Monza's heart, escaped around the corner. The police of the Bergen Street Station are looking for a man who lives in President Street near Third Avenue and who, they say, they are sure did the shooting.

According to the police, Monza had been threatened with death by enemies in the last week. No attempt was made to blackmail him, but the police say he was in fear of his life and never left his home without his daughters, Josephine, 23 years old, and Julia, 14, thinking that no one would attack him while the children were with him.

They were with him this morning and aroused the neighborhood with their cries. Policemen came up and Dr. Kelly was called from Seney Hospital, but he found Monza dead.

Policeman Hogan arrested Pasquale Voruri of 19 Garfield Place, whom he said, he saw running away after the shooting. From the daughters he learned that the assailant had escaped in an automobile, and Voruri was held as an accomplice, the police believing he was trying to reach the automobile when it made off with the murderer.

NO SEIZURE OF RIFLES.

Arms Intended for Java Are in Hands of Owners Here.

Customs officials and Secret Service officials denied the story printed yesterday in a Brooklyn paper that a consignment of rifles and ammunition intended for shipment to Java had been seized at Pier 3 of the Bush Terminal.

The rifles and ammunition are in the hands of H. Tauscher and H. Muck of 320 Broadway, who are the representatives of the Krupp and Mauser factories in this country, and are now stored at 200 West Houston Street.

H. Muck, who is in charge of the old Springfields, refused last night to discuss the matter, but said he was willing to tell later how his firm had obtained possession of the arms. They were manufactured at the Springfield Arsenal of the United States Government and are said to bear date of 1865.

Joseph McShane and John Cupps, freight handlers, were held for trial several days ago on the charge of stealing a case of rifles and ammunition from 200 West Houston Street. Fred Lutz of West Hoboken was arrested on the charge of receiving stolen rifles, but was discharged in Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

FLIRTED ON FERRYBOAT.

Mrs. Fregie Gets Divorce—Her Sister Saw Husband Spooning.

Flirting with women on ferryboats and a habit of throwing pokers, stove lids and tableware at his wife were the charges against Anthony Fregie when Mrs. Sadie Fregie of 420 Fifth Street, Jersey City, got a divorce yesterday from Vice Chancellor Lewis. Mrs. Fregie testified that her husband began to treat her cruelly soon after their marriage on Dec. 21, 1902. He beat her when she was a bride and threw things at her. Once he threw their baby under a bed to get the infant out of his way in his attack on his wife.

Mrs. Benjamin Dates of 9 Palisade Avenue, a sister of Mrs. Fregie, testified to having seen Fregie hugging women on a ferryboat plying between New York and Jersey City. One night she remained on the boat, Mrs. Dates said, and saw Fregie with a strange woman who had her arm on Fregie's shoulder. Fregie's arm was around the woman. Mrs. Dates stayed on the boat during several trips, and when she left at 12 o'clock Fregie and the woman were still spooning. Fregie was not present or represented at the hearing.

THREAT TO KILL WITNESSES

Girls Who Testified Against Owen Madden Seek Protection.

District Attorney Perkins is investigating a story told by two girls who were witnesses at the trial of Owen Madden, gang leader, for the murder of Patsy Doyle, that since the trial of Madden they had received death threats. The girls are Frieda Horner and Marjorie Everdeane, both of whom testified that Madden told them he was across the street from a saloon at Eighth Avenue and Forty-first Street when Doyle was shot down.

Madden was convicted of manslaughter and senteneed to Sing Sing for from ten to twenty years. Since the trial Marjorie Everdeane has been living at Woodside, L. I., and Frieda Herner has been living with her mother at 214 East Seventeenth Street.

The girls told Assistant District Attorney Edwards that a number of persons who lived in the district where Madden's gang held sway had told them of plans to murder them. The District Attorney assigned detectives to the case.

SCALDED IN POWDER MILL.

Steam Pipe Bursts in du Pont Works at Haskell, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 1.—Four men were scalded, two of them probably fatally, when a steam pipe burst in the du Pont Powder Mills at Haskell today.

Martin Anderson of Pompton Lakes and John Murchill of Midvale are in the Paterson General Hospital with many burns about their faces and bodies. John Wilson and William Greely received minor burns and went home.

The men were all steam fitters and were connecting up a boiler in the engine room.

Special—
Worsted
Bathing
Suits
$1.95

Friday and Saturday only

Full fashioned two-piece suits that won't shrink. Navy, black or gray, plain or with assorted stripes.

Regularly $3—today and tomorrow—$1.95.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
647 Eighth Ave.
} Open Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

THAW'S HEAD BOWED TO ALIENISTS' GAZE

Displays No Emotion as Testimony Tending to Prove Him Insane Is Read.

EXPERTS WATCH CLOSELY

Ex-Gov. Slaton of Georgia on Bench —Evelyn Thaw to Appear Tuesday —Two Weeks More of Trial.

Reports which reached here yesterday morning from Malone, N. Y., that Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw would not testify against her husband, Harry K. Thaw, at his sanity trial before Justice Hendrick and a jury, despite the fact that she had been served with a subpoena, were set at rest later in the day, when Mrs. Thaw, at her camp near Malone, told a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that she would come here Tuesday next to take the stand. This information was verified by the State.

"The report that Evelyn Thaw refuses to go to New York to testify on account of poor health is not true," THE TIMES correspondent telegraphed. "She stated at noon today that she would go to New York on Tuesday, July 6."

The statements published yesterday morning that Mrs. Thaw would testify caused added interest in the trial, and a larger crowd than usual waited for the courtroom to open. Ex-Governor John M. Slaton of Georgia, who commuted the sentence of Leo M. Frank to life imprisonment, had a seat on the bench beside Justice Hendrick. They are old friends. Ex-Governor Slaton watched Thaw closely. Mrs. Slaton also came to court and had a seat to the right of the bench. They remained until noon.

Ex-Governor Slaton Interested.

When he was leaving the courtroom ex-Governor Slaton told reporters that he was interested in the case because he had attended one of the earlier proceedings and had seen the exhibits. Justice Hendrick had invited him to attend the trial. He denied a report that he would open a law office here. He said he would return to Atlanta, Ga., after a trip to San Francisco and would continue his law practice there.

The day was taken up by the reading of testimony from the records of other proceedings. For hours Thaw was forced to sit in court while the State, in an effort to prove that he was irrational and should not be released, used the very evidence that he had employed at his second murder trial in convincing a jury that he actually was insane when he shot Stanford White and therefore should escape punishment. For a time he followed it closely and consulted with his counsel, but he did not show much nervousness. During most of the afternoon session he sat quietly, reading "The Hussite War," by Count Lutzow. There was a map of the Province of Bohemia in the book, and he studied that in detail as he followed the thread of the story.

Alienists Observe Thaw.

Deputy Attorney General Cook completed the reading of the testimony of Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, the prisoner's mother, given at the second murder trial, in an effort to prove that her son was insane when he shot White. Drs. Austin Flint and Carlos MacDonald, alienists for the State, sat directly behind Thaw in order to study the effect of this testimony upon him, and Dr. William Hirsch, another alienist, sat in a corner where he could get a full view of Thaw's face. Thaw noticed this inspection, and, packing away some books of testimony he had been studying, sat with his head bowed and without apparent emotion during the recital.

Mrs. Thaw's testimony was followed by further excerpts from the Matteawan case book. Then followed the reading of testimony of many witnesses called by Thaw at his second murder trial. In much of this the jury seemed to take a lively interest, and the State's lawyers lost no opportunity to emphasize points which could be used best to counteract the effect of the testimony of Thaw's alienists and those who came here from New Hampshire to swear that in their opinion Thaw was rational and ready to go free without being a menace to the community.

Nervousness in London.

The testimony of Dr. Sidney Wells of London, England, who told something of Thaw's life there in 1898, 1900, and 1901, was in direct contradiction of other expert testimony which Thaw had produced. Dr. Wells, the records told, had sworn at the second murder trial that Thaw was highly nervous and came from neurotic stock. Dr. Wells thought Thaw might well be called eccentric. He testified that Thaw had wanted a corps of nurses in attendance, and had asked to have the wall of his room at the hotel removed so that he could get more air. Thaw, he also said, was subject to hysterical outbursts.

Lillie McBride of London, a nurse, swore that Thaw had asked to have the wall torn down. He had told her, she said, that he wanted her to take command of a corps of nurses and train them every day. He was incoherent at times, she swore, and highly excitable. Alice C. Fletcher of Washington, D. C., who had visited at the Thaw home in Pittsburgh, testified at the murder trial that Thaw as a boy had a vacant stare to his eyes and showed constant abstraction. Abraham R. Beck of Allentown, Penn., a teacher, had testified that Thaw was a strange boy who spoke a strange language which the teacher had to learn in order to get along with him.

The testimony of Dr. Charles F. Bingham, the Thaw family physician, was introduced to show that Thaw as a child had exhibited peculiar traits, that he suffered from insomnia, and gave other indications of not being entirely sound mentally. There was much more testimony along these lines.

When court was adjourned Mr. Becker said that the reading of documents would be completed by the noon recess today and that the State would then call the first of its witnesses to the stand. The policemen who arrested Thaw at the time of the murder will be among the early witnesses. There will be no session of court on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday. The State may not be able to complete its case until the week after next.

Thaw refused to make a statement of any kind yesterday. He referred reporters to his counsel, John B. Stanchfield, and Mr. Stanchfield in turn referred to what Justice Hendrick had said in warning the newspapers. If further efforts to question Thaw were made, said the attorney, he would ask the court to take some action.

Mr. Stanchfield said it was a matter of indifference to him whether Mrs. Thaw testified or not.

The trial will be continued this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Birthday Gift for Col. Williams.

When Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, reached his office in Clinton Street yesterday morning he was surprised to find on his desk a big silver loving cup filled with American Beauty roses. It was the twentieth anniversary of his connection with the Brooklyn transit system, and the gift was from nineteen men of the company's official staff, whose service has been co-extensive with his own.

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CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS

Lay In a Stock Now

A Notable Sale of Shirts, Scarfs & Underwear

Furnishings are perishable in a way. We can't and won't carry over from one season to another the special patterns that are the present glory of our Summer Haberdashery. And so, here goes for quick action:

MEN'S FANCY NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
soft or stiff cuffs, plain or pleated bosoms:

Regular value $1.50	Now $1.15,	3 for	$3.25
" " 2.00	" 1.35,	3 "	3.75
" " 2.50	" 1.85,	3 "	5.00
" " 3.00 & $3.50	" 2.35,	3 "	6.75

MEN'S FANCY SILK AND SILK CREPE SHIRTS.

Regular value $5.00 & $6.00	Now $3.65,	3 for	$10.50
" " 7.50	" 5.45,	3 "	16.00
" " 8.50 & 10.00	" 6.50,	3 "	19.00

SILK NECKWEAR.

Regular value 50c	Now 35c,	3 for	$1.00
" " $1.00	" 65c,	3 "	1.75
" " 1.50 & $2.00	" $1.15,	3 "	3.25

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, Athletic Union Suits of Nainsook and Madras.

Reduced from $1.00 to 65c
" " 1.50 " 95c
" " 2.00 " $1.35

MEN'S PAJAMAS.

Regular value $1.50	Now $1.15,	3 for	$3.25
" " 2.00	" 1.35,	3 "	3.75
" " 2.50 & $3.00	" 1.65,	3 "	4.50

All Children's Furnishings Greatly Reduced.

ALL STRAW HATS TO GO.

$1.25 for any of our $2 Hats.
1.85 for those that were $3, $4 & $5.
4.50 for all Panama, Bangkok & Leghorn Hats that were $6, $7 & $8.

BROWNING, KING & CO.
Broadway near 32nd Street.
Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

When the Fourth of July Comes on the Fifth

There's an extra day out of town—Have an extra Summer Suit—Today's reduced prices here make it doubly easy—doubly worth while to spruce up your summer wardrobe.

A Sale of
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Summer Suits

$20, $22.50 and $25 Summer Suits	$15.00
$25, $28, $30 and $32.50 Summer Suits	$19.50
$30, $32.50 and $35 Summer Suits	$22.00
$35 and $40 Summer Suits	$25.00
$40 and $45 Summer Suits	$30.00
$45 and $50 Summer Suits	$35.00

$3 to $10 Blum & Koch Straw Hats, $1.95

We were lucky to get the entire sample line of Blum & Koch straw hats—the best straw hats made—none retail for less than $3—from that up to $10. Get yours today—at $1.95.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway at 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
} Open Evenings

$4,000 GEMS STOLEN.

Vanderbilt Hotel Guest Wore Them in Posing for Photographs.

Miss Valerie Padelford, who lives at the Vanderbilt Hotel with a relative, Mrs. Albert Ordway, has notified the police of the loss of jewels valued at $4,000, which she missed after leaving the photograph studio of Arnold Genthe, Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, on Monday. The jewels include five sapphire and diamond rings, a diamond horseshoe pin, diamond brooch, a three-stone diamond ring and a bracelet of diamonds and sapphires. Miss Padelford, who believes the valuables were stolen and not lost, has engaged private detectives, and has advertised her loss in this way:

"LIBERAL reward and no questions asked for the return of Pocketbook containing jewels and visiting card, lost between Thorley's and the Vanderbilt Hotel, Monday afternoon, 28th. Apply room No. 416 Vanderbilt Hotel."

When ready to leave the studio, where Miss Padelford had used several changes of costumes for the photographs, she placed her purse containing the jewels in a box which held one of the gowns she had worn. This, with other boxes, was carried downstairs and placed in a taxicab. After the boxes had been taken to her rooms at the hotel, where they remained an hour before being opened, she said, she was unable to find the purse or the jewels.

STANDISH a New ARROW COLLAR

2 for 25c. Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Makers

DR. E. E. ROWELL, JR., FOUND

Missing Stamford Physician Had Been Working in Indiana Quarry.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 1.—Dr. Edward E. Rowell, Jr., who disappeared on May 24 last, has been found in North Judson, Ind., and is now en route to Stamford with his cousin, Dr. E. Everett Rowell, who went there in response to a telegram received here Saturday. A letter received today from Dr. E. Everett Rowell stated that his cousin was in a state of aphasia when he found him. He had been working in a gravel pit there and fell ill. He was unable to tell who he was, but a paper found on him gave the name and address of his cousin, George P. Rowell, a Stamford lawyer, and the latter was notified by wire.

Dr. Rowell had given him up for dead. It is said he had no trouble of any kind, but was in a highly nervous state from overwork at the time of his disappearance, and he had been arranging to take a vacation. He is a member of a prominent family here, and his wife was the daughter of the late Henry Thompson, who was a traction magnate in New York City. They have one child, a son, Henry Thompson Rowell, aged 11.

BRIGHTON BATHS
25¢ WEEK DAYS
NEW YORK'S RIVIERA
A Galaxy of Attractions and Moonlight Movies on the Beach.
TO-NIGHT:
The Sensational "WHERE COWBOY IS KING" and CHARLIE CHAPLIN.
MAX SCHMIDT'S WHITE AND GOLD BAND

ASTOR B'WAY, 45th St. Daily 2.30 & 8.30. Mts.25-50c. Nights&Sat.Mts.25-50-75c
NOW A COMPLETE PHOTO TRIUMPH.
GEO. BEBAN in THE ALIEN
LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow, Monday & Wed.
Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.
CANDLER West 42d Street. Last 3 Times.
500 GOOD SEATS IN FIRST BALC. 50c, 75c & $1.00. LAST MAT. TOMORROW 2.20. ON TRIAL

BROOKSIDE THEATRE.
OPEN AIR BEDFORD STATE ROAD, Near Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
The Treason and Death of Benedict Arnold.
A Great American Play.
July 5th, from 4:30 till 6.
If rainy, on July 10th.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St.
EVA TANGUAY, Wm. COURTLEIGH, Sam & Kitty Morton, Herman Wasserman, others.
Daily Mats. 25c to 75c. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place
Foxey Grandpa Gives Free Toys
Dancing Contests Start Friday, July 9.

LUNA Free Dancing, Free TOYS, Free Concerts, Free Circus
Free Vaudeville, Free Playgrounds.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. MAT. TODAY. Added Feature, Morton & Moore
LEW KELLY BEHMAN SHOW In "Alexander's Ragtime Band."

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach
Orville Harrold, Edward Abeles & Co., "Woman Proposes," Ben Welch, Willa Holt Wakefield, Ots.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15.
MATINEES TOMORROW & WEDNESDAY 2.15.
Greatest Musical Show Ever Presented.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
Added Feature:—Nora Bayes.
GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2.20.
EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. MONDAY, JULY 5TH
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
JUST LAUGHS
BIRTH OF A NATION
AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8.15.
TWICE DAILY. Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. $1.50-75-$1-50
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D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2.20.
EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE MONDAY, JULY 5.
TWIN BEDS

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY. LAST 2 PERFORMANCES TOMORROW.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Ev'g Ev. at 8:15.
6 PEACHES AND A PAIR (Musical Comedy) & 12 other acts. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

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10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. Lorelei Madonna. The Goddess. Reg. Sun., Frank Daniels in Crooky.

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Ernest Evans and his "Gold Dust Twins."

Why not Rector's tonight? Come and enjoy the beauty, refinement and palatial environment—where you will always find New York's most beautiful women and men of consequence. You will appreciate the excellence of the viands, the service and the entertainment.

Rector's Superior Cabaret
A Program of All-Star Features

Headed by Ernest Evans, society's favorite, assisted by his "Gold Dust Twins" and a company of clever dancers. Mr. Evans presents nightly a series of the very latest specialty and ensemble dances. The most artistic example of New York's latest entertainment fad.

Then when you have finished your demi-tasse you are invited to remain and dance in Rector's big, airy ball room, which opens at 8 o'clock. Finest dancing music in New York. An ideal floor. Cooling breezes from three sides. Four of the best dancing acts in America to entertain you between dances. Free to Rector's guests.

Cold Buffet
Nothing like it in town! Rector's Cold Buffet of tempting individual cold delicacies ready prepared for luncheon and dinner. No waiting. Help yourself, if you desire.

Broadway, 48th Street, 7th Avenue

Breezes sweep thru windows opening on three wide streets.

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Special Southern Dinner, Served in Grill, $1.25
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Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.
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39th Street (METAMORA CLUB.) Dancing prizes at lunch, tea, dine.

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CARLTON TERRACE
100TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
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Fifth Ave. and 28th Street.
One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.
500 Rooms with Bath
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HOTEL MAJESTIC
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Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites. Radical improvements; luxury without extravagance. Get new booklet and rates.

Breakfast 35c-50c
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Open all Saturdays. Closed July 4th & 5th.
The Ferncy
Miss Tucker, 23 East 38th Street
The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; Sunday fair; moderate temperatures; light to moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,979. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TO GET $100,000,000 BRITISH LOAN HERE

Morgan Group Willing to Take That Amount of the New War Issue.

RATE UPWARD OF 4½%

American Investments Likely to be Invited by Remission of British Income Tax.

MANY BUYING ORDERS HERE

Success of the Flotation Predicted —Exchange Situation Gives American Investors an Advantage.

A group of local bankers, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. the National City Bank, and the First National Bank, is negotiating with the British Treasury authorities for the flotation in this country of $100,000,000 of the new British war loan. It was learned yesterday that "conversations" to this end had been conducted by cable for several days, and that the long-expected British credit here would be established through the sale of war bonds. While $100,000,000 is the amount so far mentioned, it is learned that the offering will comprise a substantially greater total if the bonds are well received by institutions and individual investors.

Bankers who have studied investment conditions throughout the United States said yesterday that they had small doubt that the British bonds would have an excellent reception. Evidence in support of this belief was being presented, it was said, in the many inquiries about the bonds that had been received from banks and trust companies of major cities, and also in the number of buying orders that local institutions had already had from customers.

The British loan is being placed at home at par. The interest rate is 4½ per cent. In view of the fact that numerous sound issues of municipal bonds are selling here on a basis to yield buyers close to 4½ per cent., and are free of income tax, it is expected that the British securities will be issued here on a basis to yield investors something more than that return.

It may be assumed that the income basis will be higher than in Great Britain to an extent, at least, that will offset the domestic income tax that buyers will have to pay.

Intimations have been received by bankers interested in the international credit situation that within a few days the British Treasury will rule that war bonds sold outside the confines of Great Britain shall be free of the British income tax. Unless this is done, it is said, hope can hardly be held out that the issue will be popular among American investors.

May Have a Definite Maturity.

The terms under which the loan is being issued provides that the British Government may have the option of retiring any part of the bonds whenever it desires after 1925. The bonds thus have an indefinite life in so far as English buyers are concerned, and such a provision would not appeal to either banks or individuals in this country. Beside the uncertainty owners would have about the date of retirement of their holdings, bond dealers would have difficulty in properly figuring prices in the open market. To offset this handicap, it is understood, the bonds distributed in this country may have a definite maturity, probably of ten years, which will bring the date of retirment in the year before the British Government begins to exercise its option for periodic retirement of the issue.

American purchasers of the British war loan will have an advantage in making payment which does not exist when conditions of international finance are normal. As a result of the enormous trade balance piled up in favor of the United States, the English pound is in a state of depreciation as expressed in dollars. With sterling exchange selling around 4.76, the American purchaser of a bond will pay 10 cents to the pound less than he would have paid a year ago, and when tens of millions of the bonds are considered, it is seen that an additional attraction lies in the issue at this time.

In banking quarters it was said yesterday that the question of neutrality would not enter into a public offering of British war bonds. Several months ago an issue of $50,000,000 French bonds was offered by the same group of bankers that is interested in the present negotiations.

The offering, if carried through, is expected to have a material influence on the market for foreign exchange. The proceeds of the loan will be left in this country to be drawn against by the British Government in buying supplies, and to the extent to which bonds are sold, the exchange market will be relieved of pressure. When purchases are made here for foreign account and payment is made through the ordinary medium of exchange, the supply of bills in the market is increased, and sterling rates reflect the offerings.

PLAN TO REMIT INCOME TAX ON BRITISH LOAN

English Financiers Hope Thus to Attract Heavy American Investments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—I have good authority for saying that arrangements are being made by the British Treas-

Continued on Page 2.

GIGANTIC OFFENSIVE PREDICTED IN WEST

Germans and Austrians Said to be Gathering Forces for a Great Drive at Allies' Left.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, July 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—News reaches me that the Germans intend to resume the offensive in the west shortly on a gigantic scale, and are now making thorough preparations to concentrate men and guns in enormous force on a point on the Allies' left wing. From Austria and all over Germany guns are being concentrated at various points for the journey west. Enormous quantities of ammunition have been stored at Lille and at other places behind the firing line.

Guns will be massed not in tens, but in hundreds, and the fire will be concentrated at one selected point. When (if the plans succeed) the defense has been paralyzed, hordes of infantry will dash through the breach. These tactics will be repeated until the enemy achieves his object.

SUBMARINE SINKS SHIP FILLED WITH SOLDIERS

Turkish Transport Torpedoed by British Vessel in the Sea of Marmora.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3, 1:55 A. M.—A British submarine in the Sea of Marmora on June 26, sank the Turkish transport No. 42, which was full of troops, according to the Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

FRANCE TO APPEAL FOR HOARDED GOLD

Will Ask Citizens to Exchange It for Notes—Private Stock Is Over a Billion.

PARIS, July 2.—The private stock of gold in France has been unofficially estimated at from 5,000,000,000 to 7,000,000,000 francs, ($1,000,000,000 to $1,400,000,000.)

The Government has decided to invite the citizens of France to exchange their gold for notes, and to that end Finance Minister Ribot has addressed a letter to the Bank of France, suggesting that special counters be set aside in the bank in Paris and its branches throughout the country for the receiving of gold from citizens who desire in this way to render service spontaneously to the national defense.

In addition to the banknote given in exchange for this gold, each depositor will receive a certificate setting forth his service to the country.

TWO INDIAN FANATICS KILL THEIR OFFICERS

Murderers of Four Shot to Death by Their Loyal Comrades.

LONDON, July 2.—The killing of a Major, a Captain, a Lieutenant, and a bombardier and the wounding of a Captain and a Sergeant, all of the Eighth Indian Cavalry, by two fanatical Mohammedans, who subsequently were shot to death, was announced tonight by the British Official Press Bureau. The statement follows:

"A lamentable tragedy occurred in the Eighth Cavalry of the Indian Army stationed at Jhansi, (in the united Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India.) Two Mahommedan soldiers ran amuck in the lines, shooting and killing Major M. H. L. Gale and cutting down Lieutenant Courtenay, who since has died of his wounds.

"The murderers ran toward the officers' mess, and on the way met and wounded Captain Hudson. Turning toward the artillery barracks, they fired at a Sergeant and a bombardier, wounding slightly the former and killing the latter.

"The murderers were pursued and shot down by a party of men of the regiment, led by two British officers; but not before they had fired at and killed another officer, Captain Cooper.

"The two men are reported to have been of a morose and fanatical disposition. They kept aloof from their comrades. The act was an isolated one in which no one but the two murderers was involved."

WON'T VOTE SYMPATHY FOR GERMAN WORKERS

British Trade Unionists Reject the Suggestion as "Sentimental Bosh."

LONDON, July 2.—The trade unionists of Great Britain today dismissed with contumely the suggestion that a vote of sympathy be given to their German fellow trade unionists. This suggestion was made at the annual conference of the federation now in session at Derby.

"Drop such sentimental bosh," was the advice of Ben Tillett, the fighting head of a number of leading unions. "This is a scrap," he added, "and must be fought out in that spirit. Whoever heard of two prizefighters stopping in the middle of a fight to kiss each other?"

One of the other delegates said:

"British workmen whose sons are at the front are so bitter on account of German outrages that they would hardly be content with anything less than the wiping out of the German people."

Some trade union delegates who were in Germany in June, 1914, said they had found the German workers in full sympathy with the German Government; that they had openly boasted that "when the great war came Germany was going to crush France and then England.

Loud cries of "Next business!" hurled the proposal to pass a vote of sympathy with the German workmen.

A DELICIOUS ICE, quickly made with Hay's Five Fruit. Has many other refreshing uses. Sold by Charles & Co.—Advt.

BOMB EXPLODED IN THE CAPITOL

Reception Room in the Senate Wing Damaged by Mysterious Blast Near Midnight.

WRECKS PHONE BOOTHS

Blows Out Windows and Injures Walls, but Apparently Does Not Injure Structure of Building.

NO TRACE OF EXPLOSIVE

Investigation Was in Progress by Capitol Superintendent Early This Morning.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 3.—A tremendous explosion, believed to have been caused by some kind of bomb or infernal machine, wrecked the east reception room on the main floor of the Senate wing of the Capitol Building just before midnight last night. No one was injured.

Officials thought that the explosive was placed there by a crank, who desired to create a sensation. Visitors were allowed in the room during the day, and a timed machine might have been left without attracting attention.

Part of the plastering of the ceiling and side walls of the room was shaken down, a huge mirror and a crystal chandelier were shattered, and the doors were blown open. One of the doors, which led into the office of the Vice President, is said not to have been opened in forty years.

Superintendent Woods of the Capitol Building, summoned by watchmen, made a hurried investigation, then telephoned for an expert on explosives. Until he has reported no official statement concerning the incident will be made.

One of the officials said early this morning:

"If it was a bomb, it was evidently placed by some crank to create a sensation. If he really wanted to wreck the building there were many better ways of placing the bomb to do damage.

"After an investigation of the most careful character we are absolutely at a loss to explain the cause of the explosion. Nobody knows what caused it. There is nothing to indicate that it was spontaneous combustion, as there was nothing in the vicinity to explode of which we have any knowledge. The reception hall was not littered with any material, but was neat and clean before the explosion occurred.

"The explosion occurred at the north end of the east reception room on the main floor of the Senate wing, either in or near the telephone booths.

"It could not have been caused by illuminating gas. There is no illuminating gas in the building.

"The explosion caused about $600 damage to the reception room, but otherwise the room was not harmed. Fragments of glass damaged the frescoes on the sides and ceiling of the room, but to no considerable extent. There was no evidence that the electric wiring was out of kilter, for the electric lights of the mein chandelier of the reception room were still burning after the explosion."

Another official said:

"The suspicion grows that the explosion was intentional. If it was, and the purpose was to wreck the Capitol, the purposes of the person who caused the explosion failed absolutely. A most careful examination has been made in a preliminary way, and we are certain that there has been no structural damage to that part of the Capitol. The damage is superficial."

There were not lacking some persons who suggested that the explosion might have been caused by a person desiring to demonstrate his disapproval of some of the policies of the Administration.

It was apparent that there was no intent to cause loss of life, as it was generally known that the room was empty at night.

No fragments of any bomb were found, and no other fragments than those of the débris from the telephone booths and scattered glass.

A strong odor permeated the building, but none seemed able to tell just what it was.

Soon after the explosion the police were notified, but efforts were made to make it appear that it was caused by spontaneous combustion, in order to minimize the matter until a careful investigation could be made and the facts ascertained. This investigation was begun by Superintendent Woods, who directed that no person be allowed to leave or enter the building without special permission.

Those at the Capitol participating in the investigation, with Mr. Woods, were Captain H. Harrison of the Sixth Police Precinct in which the Capitol is situated, Lieutenant Dunnigan, and Sergeant Whalen, with policemen from that precinct.

Representatives of the office of the Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate and House were also present, as well as electric light company men, who were summoned and examined the wires.

All the men on duty were being closely examined with a view to ascertaining who was seen in any part of the build-

Continued on Page 2.

SUMMER WEARINESS—Horsford's Acid Phosphate quickly relieves hot weather languor, exhaustion and nervousness.—Advt.

German State Secrets Revealed

Confidential agent lifts the veil and shows Turkish, Egyptian, and Balkan intrigues. In

TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

EXPECTS BECKER TO TELL OF GRAFT

Counsel Says Condemned Man Will Probably Make a Statement if he Goes to the Chair.

NAMED GUILTY TO WHITMAN

But Governor Declined to Consider Revelations in Connection with Clemency Plea.

Martin T. Manton, counsel for Charles Becker, said yesterday that the present indication was that Governor Whitman would not make any further investigation into Becker's case. He admitted that in his talk with the Governor on Thursday he had brought up the matter of police graft, but said he would not talk about this unless Becker consented. Six men were mentioned during his talk with the Governor, he admitted, but he declined to tell who they were.

If all attempts to save Becker failed, Mr. Manton said, Becker would probably make a statement.

"Becker feels that if he is to die he wants to do something to prevent the same thing ever happening to others," Mr. Manton asserted.

Becker's final effort to escape the electric chair, which is to be an application to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of error, will be made early next week, according to Mr. Manton. W. Bourke Cockran, Mr. Manton's partner, will be in charge of all future proceedings in Becker's behalf.

Three points will be urged by Mr. Cockran in his contention that Becker's constitutional rights were invaded. They are: First, that certain newspaper stories, printed just before Becker's second trial, prejudiced the jury; secondly, that Justice Seabury denied the motion for a change of venue without a hearing and, thirdly, that, because of Governor Whitman's position, first as prosecutor and then as Governor, Becker was deprived of his constitutional right to have an impartial Executive deal finally with the case.

Becker May Make Statement.

Other moves outside of the regular legal processes will be made in Becker's behalf, it was learned yesterday. A statement by Becker himself to the general public will be one of them. Another will be Harford T. Marshall's statement to Chief Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals concerning admission which, he said, Bridgie Webber made to him as his counsel. Mr. Marshall gave a detailed account yesterday of conversations which, he asserted, he had with Webber.

The application for a writ of error will probably be made to Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes. Mr. Cockran will urge that the publication of the confession of Karl Dresner, a witness in the eleventh hour attempt to save the four gunmen who killed Rosentha., greatly influenced the jury. Dresner, in an affidavit, charged that John Becker got him to testify. The Dresner affidavit was the occasion of Mr. Cockran's appearance before Justice Seabury at the beginning of the second trial to demand that District Attorney Whitman be adjudged in contempt of court on the contention that he caused the confession to be published.

Justice Seabury's refusal to grant a change of venue because of the publication of the Dresner affidavit will be mentioned in this connection. The argument that Governor Whitman could not judge the case impartially was included in Becker's application to the Court of Appeals for a reargument. The Governor declared that he would be shirking his duty if he referred the matter to the Lieutenant Governor or to a Commissioner.

Webber's Self-Preservation.

Mr. Marshall's story of his relations with Bridgie Webber was told at Mr. Manton's request. Webber's answer to Mr. Marshall's allegations was: "The man must be crazy."

"I remember quite distinctly," Mr. Marshall told the reporters, "of the call to go to the Elizabeth Street Station to see Webber. What he told me about the movements of persons implicated in the murder convinced me that he knew what happened on the night that Rosenthal was killed.

"The first time I saw him Webber never mentioned Becker's name. Two weeks later, when I went to see him in the Tombs, he said to me: 'How bad does Whitman want Becker?' I asked him what he meant, and he replied: 'Does Whitman want Becker bad enough to let me go in order to deliver Becker?'

"'Did Becker have anything to do with the murder?' I asked Webber.

"'No,' he answered, 'but whatever I do, I've got to get out of it.'

"I told Webber then that the best thing he could do was to get another lawyer right away and let me get out of the case. As I was leaving Webber he asked me to get in touch with Max D. Steuer and have him act as counsel. I called Mr. Steuer by telephone, and he said he would see Webber.

"I could have told this on the witness stand at the time of Becker's trials had my testimony not been excluded on the ground that it concerned confidential relations between lawyer and client. I know I am putting myself in the position of being haled before the Appellate Division, but I am willing to take the chances. A man's life is at stake."

Webber, who is the head of the Garfield Paper Box Factory at Passaic, N. J., made this answer to Mr. Marshall's statement:

Webber Denies Story.

"I have not seen Marshall for three years. He was only my lawyer for about an hour. I never released him from his confidential relations with me. The man is crazy. What I said on the witness

Continued on Page 5.

SING SING IN REVOLT AT RILEY'S METHODS

Prisoner Tries Suicide When Superintendent Orders Him Sent to Auburn.

OSBORNE PLANS THWARTED

Arbitrary Drafts Make Merit Reward Impossible—Open Breach Near.

Conditions at Sing Sing, near a crisis for several weeks because of differences in policy between Warden Thomas Mott Osborne and State Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley, became acute yesterday, when seventy-nine inmates were taken to Auburn on the orders of the State Superintendent. It became known also that one of the men attempted suicide when he was told he must leave Sing Sing. It was the second draft of men taken from Sing Sing in two weeks, with another scheduled to go next week.

Prisoners in Sing Sing regard it as punishment to be taken to Auburn, and a serious situation has arisen because Superintendent Riley selects the men to be transferred, whereas Mr. Osborne thinks he should select them. Mr. Riley, according to Sing Sing critics, deals in numbers; Mr. Osborne deals in men.

The dangerous spirit of unrest and rebellion at the prison is said to threaten not only the safety of the officials but of other inmates. Mr. Osborne's Mutual Welfare League has been founded upon the reward of good behavior. The punishment of removal to the prisons up-State falls alike upon the just and the unjust, under Superintendent Riley's system, and Warden Osborne resents it, because not only does it weaken his honor system by destroying the assurances of reward, but it has caused resentment in the prisoner body toward officials of the Welfare League, who have made promises on promises the Warden gave them.

Punish Only Unruly.

Mr. Osborne contends that well-behaved men should be allowed to stay in Sing Sing if they want to, and the punishment of removal visited upon the unworthy. Mr. Riley holds that a prisoner is a prisoner, and that if there are too many in Sing Sing there is room at Auburn. Seventy-five prisoners are seventy-five prisoners in the way Mr. Riley sees it. Mr. Osborne's point of view is different.

When told on Thursday night that he must leave for Auburn a long-term prisoner attempted suicide by taking poison. At the prison hospital he told Warden Osborne that he had been in Auburn once and preferred to die rather than to spend the many months that remain of his term in the up-State prison. This man was a prominent member of the Mutual Welfare League and was known as a good prisoner. He got into a medicine chest and swallowed a mixture of poisons. After treatment at the prison hospital he was taken to Auburn. Warden Osborne last night refused to reveal the name or number of the man, but elsewhere it was learned that he was "Champ" Anse.

Last week seventy-five men were taken to Great Meadows. Next week another draft will go to Auburn. In the draft taken to Great Meadows was a member of the Executive Committee of the Welfare League and the prison landscape gardener. The draft also took away every horseshoer at Sing Sing, so that two had to be returned from the up-State prison.

The unrest at Sing Sing is said to be the most dangerous in many years. The feeling of quiet resignation that had grown up since the reform Warden took charge has been largely replaced by the old-time suspicion and trickery, while the inmates worry in the fear that they may be taken away from Mr. Osborne's care.

Warden Osborne blames the unrest and the two recent escapes on this fear and he is especially bitter against the indiscriminate selection of the drafts, which he says destroys the effect of all his theory that deserving inmates shall be rewarded and that the underserving shall be punished.

Practically Chosen by Lot.

Early this week two men came down from the Albany office of the Prison Superintendent and in the Sing Sing office looked over the index cards and picked the men to be deported. Mr. Osborne's pleas that he or the Welfare League be allowed to select those who best might be sent to Auburn or Great Meadows availed nothing. The list practically chosen by lot stood and the men so selected rode away from Sing Sing yesterday morning.

"The method of making up the drafts is all wrong," said Warden Osborne last night. "It is causing unrest because the men have no longer the great incentive they had before to be good prisoners. The men who deserve rewards should have some assurance that good behavior will result advantageously for them."

The Warden didn't wish to be quoted further, but it is known that he has objected with all his power to the restoration of an "iron hand" in the rule of Sing Sing. The "iron hand" is the one particular feature that Mr. Osborne has been trying to remove from prison life. The prisoner drafted for Auburn has no appeal. He can go to his friend, the Warden, but the Warden can do nothing. The Superintendent is superior to him.

Mr. Osborne doesn't ask of Superintendent Riley that he be allowed to name arbitrarily the men to go to the up-State prisons. He had formally requested that the lists be made up at Sing Sing and sent to Albany for confirmation. This he thinks would give him a much greater power for good influence.

In political circles there is much speculation as to what is behind the breach between the reform Warden and Supt. Riley. Mr. Osborne was appointed to the Sing Sing post by Governor Martin H. Glynn following the removal by the Governor of Warden McCormick, who had been "white washed" by Riley. Last Winter Warden Osborne asked the Legislature to spend no more money on Sing Sing, but to build a new and humanitarian prison. Supt. Riley opposed this and advocated the erection of

Continued on Page 4.

BOSCA RED—Sparkling-Ruby in color. A very favorite wine during meals.—Advt.

RUSSIANS WIN A BALTIC SEA BATTLE; GERMANS LOSE ONE SHIP, TWO DAMAGED; TEUTON ARMY SWEEPS ON IN POLAND

Germans Think Armenian Affair Helps Their Case; President Hears Berlin Will Reply on July 8

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 2.—A leading statesman told The New York Times correspondent today that Germany's answer to the American note was still in the conference stage, hence that specific information of its probable contents or the date of its delivery was impossible until the final version had been agreed on by the various departments interested.

The alleged statement of the Captain of the Armenian that he tried to escape after warning shots had been fired across his bow, it is believed here, will materially strengthen Germany's case.

CORNISH, N. H., July 2.—President Wilson today received official information from Washington that Germany's reply to the last American note on submarine warfare might be expected about July 8, and in consequence he expects to return to Washington on July 9 or 10, in order to consider the note with Secretary Lansing and other members of his Cabinet.

The President is hopeful that the German reply will be favorable, but he is maintaining strict silence on the subject, and reserving judgment until he has had an opportunity to read the note itself. Ambassador Gerard has kept him fully informed of the state of official and public opinion on the question in Germany.

NEW WAR LESSON IN ARMENIAN CASE

Attack on Mule Ship Shows the Latest Type of Submarine Can Keep International Law

AND MEET OUR DEMANDS

Washington Thinks Undersea Craft with Guns Can Visit and Search Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The lessons to be derived from the destruction of the Leyland liner Armenian off the English coast are expected to have a most important bearing upon the diplomatic controversy between Germany and the United States over the safety of human life in the submarine warfare.

It is believed here that the Armenian affair demonstrates that it is possible for German submarines of the latest types, when equipped with outside rapid fire guns, to comply with the demand of President Wilson that the belligerent right of visit and search must be complied with before merchantmen and passenger ships are torpedoed.

Ambassador Page has not yet communicated to the State Department the facts regarding the Armenian, and Washington is holding judgment until his report has been received. There is, however, a strong opinion that the report will show that the loss of life was directly attributable to the efforts made by Captain Trickey of the Armenian to escape.

Whatever the facts as to minor detail, the outstanding lesson of the affair is that a merchantman tried to escape capture and was finally forced to halt and surrender by a pursuing submarine, and the destruction of the liner by torpedo was not attempted until after those on board who survived the chase had an opportunity to take to the boats. It is evident that if the Armenian's Captain had heeded the warning shots of the submarine and halted the steamer he could have submitted to visit and search and in all probability the destruction of the Armenian could have been effected without loss of life. All international law experts agree that a vessel that refuses to halt when challenged by warning shots from a properly commissioned belligerent war vessel proceeds at her own peril.

In its broader aspects, the Armenian incident presents the most important lesson that has come out of the German undersea campaign for consideration by those engaged in the diplomatic controversy over the various acts of the German submarines—and the lesson is considered extremely vital in its bearing on the pending negotiations, because, if it is at all possible for submarines to exercise the right of visit and search and they actually proceed in accordance with that rule, the Germans may proceed with their warfare against merchantmen carrying contraband without running counter to the expectations of the United States Government. Occasional merchantmen may try to escape capture or destruction by disregarding warning shots, but that will be their affair and the responsibility for loss of life due to efforts to elude submarines, and caused during the period of continued efforts to escape, would not then rest upon the submarines.

Value of the Guns.

The effective use of rapid-fire guns mounted on submarines in bona fide efforts to halt merchant steamers for purpose of visit and search is the important factor in the situation. A submarine not so equipped would find it difficult, if not impossible, to apply the rule of visit and search. Without the outside guns such a submarine would possess no other effective weapon than the torpedo. The submarine that carried no exterior armament could not compel obedience to its mandate for the merchant Captain to stop without firing a torpedo and thus risking the destruction of life with the sinking of the steamer, and a submarine with no outside armament might run the risk, as frequently contended by the German Admiralty, of bomb attack from the rails of the merchant steamer when going alongside of such a vessel.

A submarine like the U 38, which sank the Armenian, carrying one or more outside guns, capable of discharging various kinds of shell, from blank

Continued on Page 3.

"BEST FOR SUNBURN." Lundborg's Peroxide Massage Cream. 25 cents. Take it with you.—Advt.

GERMANS STORM ARGONNE FRONT

Crown Prince's Troops Penetrate French Lines for an Eighth of a Mile.

ATTACK AIMED AT VERDUN

Berlin Reports the Capture of 1,735 Prisoners—Paris Denies Loss of Any Ground.

LONDON, July 2.—Renewing their attacks on the French lines in the Argonne with increased vigor, German troops under the direct command of the Crown Prince have made an advance of an eighth to a fifth of a mile on a three-mile front, according to official announcement from Berlin.

French military writers had predicted that the furious German attacks in that region by an entire army corps with the object of breaking through the French line in the hope of reaching Verdun would be repeated. Lieut. Col. Rousset, military critic of the Petit Parisien, asserted only yesterday that the successive checks had not discouraged the Germans and that they would continue their efforts to gain control of this hilly forest section which is called the "Thermopylae of France."

Lieut. Col. Rousset and other writers insist, however, that the French forces have made such preparations as to insure the failure of all efforts on the part of the Crown Prince's army.

Neither the day nor the night bulletin of the French War Office admits that the Germans have won success in the Argonne. The violence of the attack, which is being made in the Four de Paris-Bagatelle district, is commented on, but the French say, "We were able to hold all our positions."

Another area of stiff fighting is the Vosges. Here the Germans carried part of the French works on the third assault, but Paris asserts that all the lost ground was regained by a counter-attack this morning. The scene of this encounter was Hilgenfirst.

The Berlin official statement says:

A night attack on our positions west of Souchez was beaten off.

In the western portion of the Argonnes a part of the army, under the Crown Prince, stormed a point of support. Northwest of Le Four-de-Paris we advanced by storm over a front five kilometres long and from 200 to 300 metres wide. This was carried out by the Württemburgian troops.

Twenty-five officers and 1,710 men were made prisoners. Eighteen machine-guns, forty mine throwers, and one revolver cannon were captured. The French losses were important.

In the Vosges, on Hilgenfirst, we took an enemy work. Attempts made by the enemy to recapture it were repulsed. Three officers and 149 men into our hands.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

During Friday on the entire front, from the Yser to the Argonne, there were nothing but artillery duels, especially in the region of Quennevieres.

In the Argonne the enemy, after a very violent bombardment, attempted a new and general attack between the roads leading to Binarville and Bienveuil. After an especially stubborn fight, which at certain points developed into a hand-to-hand encounter, we were able to hold all our positions.

Yesterday evening the Germans, after most intense artillery preparation, attempted on our positions on Hilgenfirst, (in the Vosges) a series of attacks, the first two of which were repulsed. In the course of the third attack the enemy succeeded in gaining a foothold in our works. Through a counter attack we recaptured this morning all our positions, which the Germans are continuing to shell violently.

The afternoon report says:

The artillery fighting was spirited all last night at a great many points along the front, notably in the vicinity of Woesten, northwest of Ypres; in the region of Souchez, and in the neighborhood of Verneuil, to the north of the Aisne.

After a violent and continued bombardment upon our positions along the road from Ablain to Angres, to the north of the Bethune highway, German grenadiers delivered an attack at about 2 o'clock in the morning. The result was a complete failure.

Near La Boiselle, one of our mines

Continued on Page 2.

Spend 2c and read the money giving "system" of the world's richest man—John D.—in EVERY WEEK, out to-day.—Advt.

KAISER'S FLEET DRIVEN OFF

Windau Attack Fails; Two Crippled Battleships Back at Kiel.

CZAR'S ARMY FALLS BACK

Abandon Krasnik and Teutons Advance on Both Sides of the Vistula.

THEIR LINES NOT PIERCED

Fighting Rearguard Actions, Said in Petrograd to be Causing Heavy Losses to Germans.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3.—Reports of the naval engagement in the Baltic, brought on by the attempt of the Germans to land an invading force at Windau, give the Russian fleet credit for full victory. It is reported from various sources that the Germans lost one ship—variously described as a mine layer, a torpedo boat, and a cruiser—and that two battleships were damaged.

"A naval action occurred this morning off the east coast of the Island of Gothland," says the Stockholm correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company. "The German mine layer Albatross was chased by four Russian cruisers and ran ashore to escape capture. Twenty-one of the mine layer's crew were killed and twenty-seven were wounded."

The Copenhagen correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company states that a message has been received from Gothland saying gunfire was heard last night, and at 6:30 o'clock this morning a naval action was observed from Ljugarn harbor, and later warships steamed north. At 10 o'clock four cruisers were seen closely engaged near land. Later a German torpedo boat with many wounded arrived at Katthammersvik, on the east coast of Gothland.

Another Copenhagen dispatch says:

"The German battleship Wittelsbach, which is damaged, and a battleship of the Kaiser class, with many shots under the water line, from the battle in the Baltic, have returned to Kiel.

"The Politiken's Petrograd correspondent states that it is reported that not only was a German torpedo boat sunk at Windau, but a cruiser of the Magdeburg type was also lost.

"The correspondent adds that in preparation for an advance north, supported by a German fleet, eight German army corps were concentrated in the Shavli region. The attack on Windau, the correspondent believes, was an evidence that this was the object of the German military and naval authorities."

The Stockholm correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company says that the Swedish Minister to Petrograd has been instructed to protest against the violation of Swedish neutrality involved by Russian warships firing on German warships within Swedish territorial waters.

A division of Swedish torpedo boat destroyers has been sent to interne the German minelayer Albatross.

According to the Stockholm correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, the Albatross went ashore at Heereikan, near Katthammarsvik. Twenty-one members of the minelayer's crew were killed and seventy-one wounded, the survivors being landed at Khattammarsvik. The engagement occurred between Eestgarns and Farce.

When the Russians attacked the Albatross the German Baltic flotilla came almost immediately to the mine layer's assistance, and after a heavy exchange of gun firing the Russians retired slowly northward.

German Cruiser Reported Sunk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—It is reported that a cruiser of the type of the Magdeburg has been sunk near Windau, on the coast of Courland, where the German squadron failed at an attempted landing the other day.

The battleship Wittelsbach is of 11,830 tons displacement. Her complement in peace times is 650 officers and men. Her armament consists of four 9.4-inch and eighteen 6-inch guns. She was placed in service in 1902.

The battleships of the Kaiser class each have a displacement of 10,790 tons and a complement of 638 officers and men. The armament of this class consists of four 9.4-inch and fourteen 6-inch guns.

Vessels of the Madgeburg (Breslau) class have a displacement of 4,550 tons. They have a complement of 370 officers and men. They are armed with twelve 4.1-inch guns and two torpedo tubes.

TEUTONS SWEEPING NORTH IN POLAND

Great Force Continues Its Advance on Both Sides of the Vistula.

LONDON, July 2.—The Austro-German advance in Galicia and in Poland is unchecked, and the Teutons have

shown no disposition to diminish the intensity of their eastern offensive.

The Polish fortress of Zamosc has been captured and progress in other sectors of strategic importance in the east is claimed by Berlin.

BERLIN, July 2, (via London.)—The German forces have reached the Russian positions at Krasnik, in the southern district of Russian Poland, according to the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters. The statement also says that the Russian forces in the region west of Zamosc have been driven back. The official account follows:

In the Eastern Theatre: Southwest of Kalwarya, after stubborn fighting we took a mine position from the enemy and made 600 Russians prisoners.

In the Southeastern Theatre: After storming the heights southeast of Bukaszowice, north of Halicz, the Russians along the whole front from the district of Maryampol to just north of Firjilow have been obliged to retreat. Troops under General von Linsingen are pursuing the defeated enemy.

Up to yesterday we had taken 7,765 prisoners, of whom 11 are officers. We also captured eighteen machine guns.

The army of Field Marshal von Mackensen has driven back the enemy west of Zamosc, after continuous fighting over the Labunka and Por sector, and has crossed these rivers in part.

Further to the west the enemy position on the line of Turobin-Krasnik-Jozefow, the latter place on the Vistula, has been reached. Jozefow is a town on the Vistula twenty-five miles north of Sandomierz. Krasnik lies twelve miles east of Jozefow, and Turobin is twenty-five miles still further to the east.] The forward positions are at Stronza and Krasnik, and these places themselves were occupied yesterday evening.

To the west of the Vistula River the Russians under pressure of our attack evacuated their bridgehead positions near Tarlow. Both banks of the Kamienna are clear of the enemy.

Troops under General von Woyrosch have after successful fighting driven the Russians out of their positions southeast of Sienno and Iliza, where they took 700 prisoners of the Grenadier Corps.

Teutons "Attacking Everywhere."

VIENNA, July 2, (via London.)—General von Linsingen's army has driven the Russians from strong positions along the Gnila Lipa from Firjilow southward, according to an official statement given out tonight by the Austrian War Office. The statement follows:

After many days of bitter fighting General von Linsingen's army has driven the Russians from their strong positions along the Gnila Lipa southward from Firjilow. The enemy is retreating eastward and is pursued along the whole front. The enemy has suffered heavy losses, 7,065 men and 18 machine guns being captured.

Northward the fighting continues. On the Dniester, nothing of importance has occurred. In Russian Poland on the Vistula and the Bug we are combating a strong Russian force, and also on the Por and Brok and Wyznica sectors. Our armies are attacking everywhere.

Westward from the Vistula River we attacked hostile positions north of Tarlow this afternoon, subsequently progressing to within storming distance of other parts of the front, and at night entered Russian positions, the enemy fleeing. Pursuing the Russians we captured Jozefow, a town on the Vistula. The Russians were also repulsed from positions southeast of Sienno, where we captured 700 men.

PETROGRAD, July 2, (via London, July 3,)—The following Russian official war statement was given out here tonight:

On June 30, north of Przasnysz, and the following night in the Shavli and the Riadzonz regions we repulsed local German attacks. On the left bank of the Vistula the enemy on Thursday delivered barren attacks on the front, Sienno-Josefow. In the direction of Lublin the enemy is in contact with us along the Rivers Wyznica and Por.

Between the Vieprz and Bug Rivers the enemy continues to progress toward the north and the northeast.

In the region north of Zamosc on Thursday there was stubborn rear-guard fighting. A regiment of Prussian guards which had seized the village of Jourkoff was dislodged by our counter-attack.

On the Sokal-Halicz front the enemy on Wednesday and all of Thursday morning delivered numerous attacks, most of which we repulsed, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. During our counter-attacks we took over 2,000 prisoners and captured several machine guns. Nevertheless, south of Rohatyn important enemy forces succeeded on Thursday evening in establishing themselves on the left bank of the Gnila Lipa.

There is no change on the Dniester River.

RUSSIAN LINES INTACT.

Germans Said to be Losing Heavily as They Advance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Field Marshal Mackensen's main army is hurrying as rapidly as the light cavalry and artillery, picked troops and motor transports can go across the gap of broken country toward the junction of the railway at Cholm. The continued absence of rains in this district favor his project, yet the German General has before him a dangerous passage across the marshy fens in the region of Kovel.

Mackensen's enormous forces are trying their utmost to pierce the Russian line, but without success. The Russians maintain a stubborn defense and only engage in rearguard actions. Their main force has been spread wide and the Germans are suffering heavy losses.

PLAN ECONOMIC WAR IN ANSWER TO ALLIES

Austro-German Leaders Hear Entente Agreed to Make No Separate Commercial Deals.

ZURICH, July 2, (via London.)—At the conference at Vienna of the industrial leaders of Germany and Austria to discuss means for bringing about a closer economic union between the two countries, Dr. Reiser, President of the Hansa League, pointed out that the allies of the Quadruple Entente not only had entered into political treaties, but had concluded several economic arrangements.

One of the most important of these, he asserted, provided that none of them should conclude a commercial treaty with Germany or Austria without the consent of the others.

LONDON, July 2.—Commenting on the Austro-German economic conference, The Morning Post in a column editorial urges the Allies to take adequate steps to meet after the war the "menace of German economic penetration." The Post suggests a system of preferential tariffs aimed against Germany.

A wireless dispatch from Berlin yesterday said that a resolution was passed at the Vienna conference declaring for an economic alliance of the two countries to as great a degree as possible. One of the means proposed to bring this about was a preferential tariff system designed to equalize differences in the cost of production.

DUTCH SHIP HITS MINE.

Ten of the Crew Drowned in the North Sea.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3.—The Amsterdam correspondent of The Morning Post sends the following:

"Ten of the crew of twenty were drowned when the Dutch lugger "Katwyk 147" struck a mine in the North Sea."

SUBMARINES BLOW UP SEVEN CARGO SHIPS

Caucasian, Inglemoor, and Welbury, All Big British Freighters, Among the Victims.

U-39 IS ACTIVE AGAIN

Craft That Sank the Lusitania on Raid—One Submarine Disguised as a Steamer.

LONDON, July 2. — Three British steamers, the Caucasian, Inglemoor, and Welbury, the bark Sardozne, and the schooner L. C. Tower were reported today to have been sunk by German submarines in the vicinity of the Scilly Islands and off the south coast of Ireland. The Captain of the L. C. Tower reported that he saw two other sailing vessels sunk by a submarine after his own craft was destroyed.

The Caucasian met her fate southwest of Lizard Head, on the coast of Cornwall, on Thursday morning. While engaged in picking up the Caucasian's crew the Inglemoor fell a victim to the same submarine.

The Caucasian, when the submarine opened fire, put on full steam in an endeavor to escape. Not until the steamer was struck by several shots, one of which demolished the wheel, did her Captain surrender. The crew of the steamer took to the boats. The submarine hauled alongside and fired eight shells into the vessel. A dog belonging to the Captain of the Caucasian jumped overboard, and the Captain plunged from one of the boats into the rough sea and rescued his pet.

A few hours afterward the Inglemoor appeared on the scene and started picking up the Caucasian's boats. The Inglemoor had taken the occupants of the small boats on board when the submarine emerged and opened fire on her. Escape being hopeless, the crew took to the boats, and the submarine then torpedoed and sank the Inglemoor, subsequently returning to the Caucasian, which was still floating, and sending her to the bottom.

The crew of the Inglemoor and a part of the crew of the Caucasian were landed at Penzance, but one of the Caucasian's boats, with nineteen men in her, was being rowed toward France when last sighted. The Welbury's crew is safe, and that of the L. C. Tower has landed at Queenstown.

The Caucasian sailed from London June 28, bound for Jacksonville, Fla.

The steamers Inglemoor and Caucasian were sunk by the U-39. This was the craft that torpedoed and sank the steamship Lusitania.

The commander of the submarine which sank the Welbury was delighted on learning that the steamer carried a cargo of sugar. After the ship left Cuba it was discovered that some one had painted inside the vessel's forehold the words:

"You have a cargo of sugar for England, but you will never get there."

Submarine in Disguise.

The schooner L. C. Tower was sunk off Fastnet and her captain said that the submarine, after sinking two other sailing vessels, disguised herself with rigging, two dummy canvas funnels, two masts and a false bow and stern. These contrivances gave her the appearance of being a deeply laden steamer with smoke issuing from her funnels.

The Norwegian bark Kotka, which was reported to have been sunk on June 30 off Fastnet, Ireland, by the gunfire of a German submarine, was discovered this morning still afloat. The Kotka left Stockton, Maine, on May 5 for an English port. When the bark was attacked by the submarine the twelve men of the crew took to the lifeboats and were landed six hours later at Queenstown.

Steamers have been dispatched to tow the Kotka into Cork, to which port her timber cargo was consigned.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 2.—The four-masted schooner C. C. Tower sailed June 1 from Port Greville, N. S., on her maiden voyage. The schooner was laden with lumber shipped by J. Newton Pugsley, the owner. The news that Captain Tower and his crew of eight, who are Nova Scotians, had been saved and landed at Queenstown, was telegraphed to to Parrsboro.

JACKSONVILLE, July 2.—The steamer Caucasian's cargo, consigned to the Eppinger & Russell Company of this city, consisted of 1,000,000 gallons of creosote.

The Caucasian, the largest of the vessels sent to the bottom by the German submarine today, was a tank steamer of 4,686 tons gross. On her last eastward voyage across the Atlantic she left Port Arthur on May 12 and Newport on May 20 for Darthmouth. She was 365 feet long, 49 feet beam, and 28 feet deep. She was built at Sunderland in 1899, and was owned by the Petroleum Steamship Company of London.

The Inglemoor, according to the latest maritime records, left Bahia Blanca, Argentina, on March 31, bound for Naples. She was of 4,331 gross tons and was built at Blyth in 1912. She was 363 feet long 51 feet beam, and 27 feet deep. She was owned by W. Runciman & Co., of London.

The steamer Welbury left Kingston, Jamaica, on May 22, by way of Matanzas, Cuba, on June 8. The Welbury was of 3,591 tons gross and was built at West Hartlepool in 1907. She was 340 feet long, 48 feet beam, and 24 feet deep. She was owned by the Burg Shipping Company, Limited, of Hartlepool.

RUSSIANS BLAME GERMANS.

Deny Their Torpedo Boat Sank Dutch Steamer Renes.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 2.—The Russian Ambassador, George Bakhmeteff, today gave out a message which he had received from the Minister of Marine at Petrograd denying Russian responsibility for the sinking of the Dutch steamer Renes. The message follows:

"The Germans are spreading the news through the wireless from Stockholm as though the Dutch steamer Renes had been blown up by a Russian torpedo boat off Cedr-Arn Island in Olandshaffday, adding that the Russian boat did not even aid in the rescue of the crew. This statement is entirely false, as at the time the steamer was said to be sunk there was not a single Russian ship in the described region. Evidently the German purpose is to lay upon a Russian vessel a misdeed committed by themselves."

FIFTEEN LOST IN LIFEBOAT.

Lone Survivor Tells of Fate of the Scottish Monarch's Men.

ST. IVES, England, July 2.—Michael Opposin, the sole survivor of sixteen of the men who escaped in one of the lifeboats which carried the crew of thirty-six away from the British steamer Scottish Monarch, when that vessel was sunk by a German submarine last Tuesday, was landed by a trawler here this afternoon.

Opposin said that the sea was very rough when the boat was launched, rising higher as the storm increased and breaking continuously over the boat. Fourteen men were washed overboard from the boat. Chief Officer Gabrielsen died in the boat from exposure and injuries. His body also was landed by the trawler.

A previous dispatch stated that the Captain and nineteen of the crew of the Scottish Monarch were picked up and landed at Dunmore, Ireland.

The Great German Drive in the Argonne.

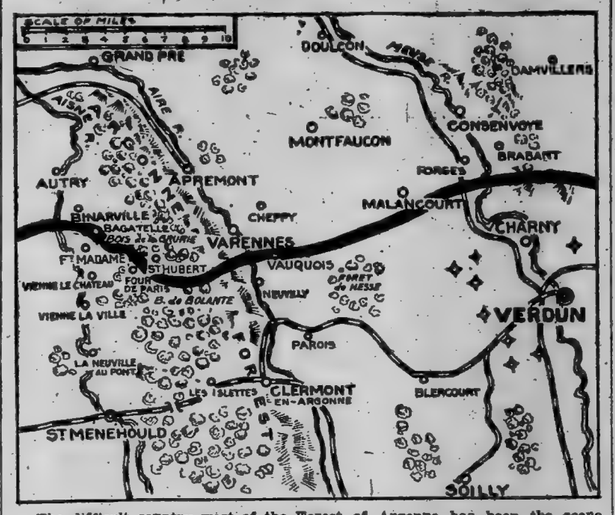

The difficult country west of the Forest of Argonne has been the scene of several terrific struggles since the war began, but the present movement is probably the strongest yet undertaken by the Germans, who, according to the Berlin official report, are under the command of the Crown Prince.

The scene of the hottest conflict is apparently on the Bagatelle-Four de Paris line. A serious break in the French defensive works in this region would enable the Kaiser's forces to come much closer to Verdun—a long desired objective.

GERMANS STORM ARGONNE FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

was successful in destroying the advance works of the Germans.

In the Argonne there was very violent fighting all last night. One of the German attacks was supported by the use of asphyxiating bombs as well as large hand bombs. It was driven back.

In the Forest of Le Prêtre there was also a forward movement on the part of the enemy which followed a violent artillery fire to prepare the way. This attack also was driven back by the fire of our infantry.

ALGERIANS ARE WITH FRANCE

Priests Attached to Fighting Regiments Voice Their Loyalty.

PARIS, July 2.—On the recommendation of the Governor of Algeria, the French Minister of War has appointed three Mohammedan priests to be attached to the Mohammedan colonial troops now fighting in France.

One of these priests is Boumezrag Mokrani, a descendant of the famous Kabyllian dictator, the Bachagha Mokrani, who headed a rebellion against France. Another, Katrandji by name, belongs to one of the most ancient Moorish families. Both are graduates of the French Musulman College at Aglers. Asked for their impression after their first visit to the co-religionist hospitals, the priests said:

"We must repeat the assurance that the hearts of all Algerian Mussulmans beat in unison for France, and all are ready to pour out their blood and surrender all their possessions to safeguard her power. No falsehoods can turn them from the way upon which they have set their feet. France has done too much for them and for Algeria that they should now forget that they became her children."

FRANCE WILL BUY CATTLE.

Deputies Adopt Measure to Obtain 100,000 on the Hoof.

PARIS, July 2.—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted a bill authorizing the Minister of War to buy in foreign countries 100,000 head of cattle on the hoof. These are in addition to the 30,000 head already bought in the United States and the 240,000 tons of refrigerator beef contracted for.

The consumption of beef has increased since the war began, it being estimated at 36,000 tons for refugees and 250,000 tons for soldiers. The high cost of living in France was discussed during the debate on the bill, the speakers urging in particular the adoption of measures against the increased price of meat.

FOUR AMERICANS MISSING.

Two Others, Serving with Canadians, Are Reported Prisoners.

OTTAWA, July 2.—The names of twenty-seven are given as killed in action, and more than one hundred are mentioned as wounded in tonight's list of casualties among the Canadian contingent issued by the Militia Department here. Five are reported as having died of wounds, Lieutenant George Coldwell of Brandon, Manitoba, and Corporal Hay Howden of Fairfield, Conn., are mentioned as prisoners in Germany. Corporal George Fraser of Detroit and Privates James Lothian of Providence, Frank Dolbenty of North Cambridge, Mass., and Thomas Freebairn of Erie, Penn., are listed among the missing. Privates Edward Martin of Portland, Maine, and John Edwards of Salt Lake City, Utah, are reported wounded.

MORE DARDANELLES GAINS FOR ALLIES

Turkish Redoubt, with Six Lines of Trenches, Captured by the French.

OTTOMANS' LOSSES HEAVY

Their Violent Counter Attacks Repulsed—British Destroyer's Effective Aid.

LONDON, July 2.—An official statement given out by the British Government this evening announces the capture of certain trenches in the Dardanelles operations which supplements the victory at that part of the Turkish line gained by the French on June 21. The full text of the statement follows:

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that on the afternoon of June 29 hostile columns moving west from Atchi Baba and south from Kilid Bahr toward the Turkish right flank indicated that the enemy was preparing for a counter attack against a position we captured on the previous day. During the evening two mine galleries in front of our right centre were blown in, after which the enemy subjected the trenches to a heavy rifle and machine gun fire for two hours. After a lull and another outburst of fire a determined attack was made against the left of our position with the bayonet. This attack was repulsed with a heavy loss to the enemy.

On the southern front the Turks made a concerted attack along the coast, where H. M. S. Wolverine, a destroyer, got searchlights and guns on to the main body and caused a heavy loss.

To the east the attack was pressed closer under a heavy artillery fire, but finally was checked about forty yards from our parapet. Bomb attacks and intermittent shelling continued, but no further general attack was made, and at 6:30 A. M. the French moved out and by 7:20 A. M. had taken a strong system of intrenchments immediately in front of the left centre of the line called by them the Quadrilateral.

A number of Turks were driven out of the trenches by the French bombardment, and much execution was done during their retreat.

PARIS, July 2.—The following report on the fighting at the Dardanelles was issued tonight by the French War Office:

In the Dardanelles, after the successes gained by the British troops on June 28, the Turks attempted several violent counter attacks against the positions taken from them. They were repulsed with heavy losses.

On June 30 we carried a Turkish redoubt in the form of a quadrilateral, including the successive lines of trenches. The ground is covered with the bodies of Turkish soldiers. We have not been counter attacked.

MERCIER THANKS ENGLAND.

Letter to Cardinal Bourne, Dated March 17, Reached London July 1.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—The Tablet publishes a letter from Cardinal Mercier to Cardinal Bourne. The letter, which is dated March 17, was received at the Cardinal Archbishop's house in Westminster only yesterday.

Cardinal Mercier expressed his thanks for British charity toward the Belgians and concluded as follows:

"Let me end by telling you that, though laboring under some constraint, our hearts cherish undaunted hope that, to apply England's proud motto, strengthened by God's help and confiding in the justice of our cause, the day will dawn when our united armies will restore peace and liberty to our land; and then, without restraint, we will be able to proclaim our heartfelt gratitude and show the world that even as Belgium preferred mutilation and endless suffering to the loss of honor so also she will ever remember her debt to England."

C. P. R. TO HANDLE MUNITIONS

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Tells of Arrangement with British Cabinet.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, returned yesterday from England on the White Star liner Lapland, after spending a month in London conferring with Lord Kitchener and members of the Cabinet on the question of war supplies from Canada.

"I hold no official position," Sir Thomas said, "and the purchase of war munitions and supplies is in the hands of David A. Thomas, who will arrive here soon.

"There was some dissatisfaction among the Canadian firms regarding the awarding of the contracts by the British Government, and I went over to see the chiefs of the War Department and talk things over. There will be no trouble from now on about Canada not getting her fair share."

"Was not the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. criticised in regard to the contracts?" he was asked.

"There could be no criticism of the manner in which Morgan & Co. handled the war supplies contracts," he replied, "because it was understood that they would award only those in the United States."

Sir Thomas went on to say that the Canadian Pacific Railway would act in Canada for the British Government in a similar manner to what J. P. Morgan & Co. were doing in the United States, being an intermediary in the accumulation and shipping of supplies.

"It is the intention of the railway officials," he said, "to reconstruct the manufacturing equipment of the company so that it can make any sort of material that may be called for by the War Office. The staff of the purchasing department will be placed at the disposition of the Government and the officials will see to the shipment of all supplies and war munitions.

"At the present time all the vessels belonging to the steamship department have been taken over by the Admiralty for carrying troops and stores, and I shall arrange to charter tonnage to handle the crops, which we expect to be 25 per cent. greater than they have ever been before."

Speaking of conditions in England, Sir Thomas said there had not been such a great shortage of ammunition as had been reported, and the outlook for the war was more hopeful than people had been led to expect.

RUSH TO INSURE BONDS.

Large Shipments Coming to United States from England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3.—The Daily Express says the feature of the marine insurance market yesterday was the abnormal rush to insure bonds against all risks on carriage to America. It is understood that this was the result of vast operations on the Stock Exchange in connection with the new war loan. The total of bonds insured was said to be "practically unlimited."

Bonds have to be carried in the finest British or American liners. The rate paid for insurance ranged from 9d. to 1s. 3d. per cent, according to the vessel and departure port.

Deny Comment on Wireless Charges

Lieutenant Francis Cogswell, U. S. N., one of the naval censors on duty at the Telfunken wireless station at Sayville, L. I., denied last night that he had stated to any newspaper reporter that statements made in various newspapers that the Sayville station had been used in an unneutral way were "not only false, but ridiculous." The Evening Mail stated yesterday that Lieutenant Cogswell, as well as Lieutenant Clark and Lieutenant Winslow, who are also on duty at Sayville, had made such a statement.

CHECK ON BELGIAN INSIGNIA.

Gen. von Bissing Says It Must Not Be Worn in "Provocative Manner."

BRUSSELS, July 2, (via London.)—General von Bissing, the German Governor General of Belgium, has issued an order forbidding, under penalty of fine or imprisonment, the wearing or exhibiting of Belgian insignia in a provocative manner, and forbidding absolutely the wearing or exhibiting of the insignia of nations warring against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

PUTS ALLIED FLEET LOSSES AT 50 SHIPS

German Press Publishes Detailed List of Warcraft Said to Have Been Destroyed.

STICKS TO BERGEN STORY

Of the Larger Vessels the Germans Name 13 Battleships, 10 Big Cruisers and 11 Small Ones.

Late issues of German newspapers received here yesterday present for the first time a summing up of the total losses in warships of the Allies, as compiled from German sources, supplementing the published official list of losses issued by the British Admiralty.

It is explained that in the German list only those losses are given that can be regarded as established, but that in some cases the ship may have been merely of the same class as the vessel named in the list, "as, for instance, in the late skirmishes in the North Sea and at Bergen." The British Admiralty has never announced a fight at Bergen, where the Germans said English ships had fired by mistake on their own vessels.

The German list is as follows:

ENGLISH LOSSES.

Name.	Tonnage.	Date and Place.
Battleships—		
Audacious	27,000	Nov. 24 Irish Coast
Bulwark	15,250	Nov. 25 Sheerness
Formidable	15,240	Jan. 1 Channel, by submarine
Irresistible	15,250	Mar. 18 Dardanelles
Ocean	13,150	Mar. 18 Dardanelles
Superb	19,000	Apr. 9 Bergen
Goliath	13,150	May 11 Dardanelles
Triumph	12,000	May 23 Dardanelles, by submarine
Majestic	15,150	May 27 Dardanelles, by submarine
Agamemnon	16,750	May 27 Dardanelles, by submarine
Large Cruisers—		
Cressy	12,200	Sep. 23 Hk. of Hol'd; submarine
Hogue	12,200	Sep. 23 Hk. of Hol'd; submarine
Aboukir	12,200	Sep. 23 Hk. of Hol'd; submarine
Good Hope	14,300	Nov. 1 Coronel
Monmouth	9,050	Nov. 1 Coronel
Tiger	29,000	Jan. 24 North Sea
Warrior	13,750	Apr. 9 Bergen
Small Cruisers—		
Amphion	3,500	Aug. 7 Thames
Pegasus	2,200	Sep. 22 East Africa
Hawke	7,820	Aug. 15 North Sea; submarine
Hermes	5,700	Oct. 31 Channel; submarine
Pathfinder	3,000	Sep. 23 F. of Forth; submarine
Arethusa	3,600	.....
Patrol	3,000	Dec. 5 North Sea; submarine
Liverpool type	4,900	June 9 San Giovanni di Medua; submarine

FRENCH LOSSES.

Battleships—			
Courbet	23,470	Mar. 18	St. of Otranto; submarine
Bouvet	12,000	Mar. 18	Dardanelles
Gaulois	11,300	Mar. 18	Dardanelles
Large Cruisers—			
Leon Gambetta	12,600	Apr. 27	Cape Maria di Leuca; submarine

RUSSIAN LOSSES.

Large Cruisers—			
Pallada	8,000	Oct. 11	Baltic; submarine
Panteleimon	12,800	May 22	Black Sea; submarine
Small Cruisers—			
Jemtshug	3,180	Oct. 30	Penang
Dones	3,250	Oct. 30	Odessa

JAPANESE LOSSES.

Small Cruiser—			
Takatshio	3,700	Oct. —	Tsing-tao

Puts Total at 50 Vessels.

In further explanation of the losses of the allied fleets, the German statement, as published in the Frankfurter Zeitung of June 13, says:

"According to this there were, all told, 13 battleships, 10 large cruisers, and 11 small cruisers lost of the enemies' fleets, of which there fell to the share of England 10 battleships, 7 large, and 8 small cruisers; to the share of France 3 battleships and 1 large cruiser; to Russia, 2 large and 2 small cruisers, and to Japan 1 small cruiser. These ships had a tonnage of 337,540 tons, of which the English alone represented 299,260 tons, and were armed with 899 guns, of which 358 were heavy.

"But therewith the naval losses are by no means exhausted, for in addition there have been destroyed gunboats, torpedo boats, and submarines, as well as auxiliary vessels in a considerable number. Thus England has lost 1 gunboat, 3 torpedo boats, 4 submarines; Italy 1 torpedo boat and 1 submarine; Russia, 4 torpedo boats, and Japan, 1 gunboat and 1 torpedo boat—in all a total of 50 war vessels, to which must be added also a number of mine seekers and mine layers and auxiliary cruisers. On the latter, moreover, many lives were lost, since they were used by England as troop transports.

"The reports give no reliable account of the losses in men. Figures of losses have become known only of a part of the ships, but not in the majority of cases. Including the troop transports that were sunk in the Channel, the English figures of losses heretofore made known exceeds 12,000 men; the losses of the French are more than 1,200, and those of the Russians 2,000, as made known. The actual figures are, naturally far greater, since no figures are given for more than half of the destroyed ships. Added to this is the fact that also the ships that have been preserved after taking part in the battles, hve suffered doubtlessly hevy losses in men, especially in the Dardanelles where so many English and French ships that escaped destruction were nevertheless heavily damaged, and certainly lost many of their men in these bombardments."

Heavy Losses in Dardanelles.

"The action in the Dardanelles has, besides, been that most fraught with fate for the hostile fleets. Of the sixteen larger ships that were at the beginning active in the Dardanelles operation, twelve English and four French, the five English battleships, Agamemnon, Triumph, Majestic, Irresistible, and Ocean, and the two French battleships, Bouvet and Gaulois, comprising all told 95,600 tons, have been destroyed; and the English ships of the line, Albion and Cornwallis, and the large cruiser Inflexible, as well as the French ships of the line Charlemagne and Cuffren, have been heavily damaged; so that only two ships havo remained in a manner spared from damage. Also the ships sent there for replacement have suffered heavily. Of these there sank the battleship Goliath and heavy damage was suffered by the small English cruisers Amethyst and Sapphire, and the French armored cruiser Jeanne d'Arc.

"There is uncertainty as concerns the fate of an English armored cruiser that was successfully torpedoed by a submarine at Tenedos on June 2, concerning which, however, it is not known with certainty whether it was destroyed completely or heavily damaged.

"If there is counted also the Russian losses in the Black Sea—the torpedoed large cruiser Panteleimon—the Dardanelles action has cost 8 battleships and one large cruiser, with a total tonnage of 121,550 tons and 828 guns, without counting the damage aboard the other ships. There are to be added as further victims 8 torpedo boats, 7 submarines, and 10 mine ships.

"The single reports already have shown how dangerous the submarines have grown against our opponents. The complete survey shows that the German and Austrian submarines have so far had as victims 5 battleships, 6 large and 5 small cruisers, 2 torpedo-boat destroyers, and 1 Italian submarine. A respectable achievement that bears testimony of the mighty effect of this weapon! Inasmuch as the submarines, by reason of the experiences that have been gained and ever greater perfection, operate with ever greater accuracy of aim, we may expect of them for the future also an equally successful activity."

The British Admiralty has never admitted the loss of the Agamemnon, and the German report cabled to this country via Amsterdam that a "ship of the Agamemnon type" had been put out of commission in the Dardanelles has never been published in England.

The "mysterious battle off Bergen," mentioned in the German account and often repeated in German newspapers, has never been admitted by the British Admiralty. The German Admiralty on May 9 reported this battle as of April 7, saying that rumors thereof had persistently come from several independent neutral sources, from ships that reported seeing the gunfire of the battle near Bergen.

Among the English losses that of the Audacious also has never been officially reported by the Admiralty, although there appears to be plenty of evidence of her destruction by a mine or torpedo. The sinking of the Superb and the Agamemmon has been officially denied. The Warrior, which was in the Mediterranean when the war began, was first reported sunk by the Goeben, and later at six different times as she proceeded to join Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty's squadron, with which she now is. Her last demise was reported from Berlin in the form of "stranding in the Bosphorus"—a point she could hardly have reached, considering the mines of the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora. No announcement has been published in any French, English, or Italian paper concerning the loss of the Arethusa, Patrol, or a light cruiser of the Liverpool type.

According to official reports, the French have lost one battleship, the Bouvet, and one large cruiser, the Leon Gambetta.

46,000 VOLUNTEERS FOR MUNITIONS WORK

Situation One of Grave Anxiety, Curzon Tells Lords Who Pass the Bill.

LONDON, July 2.—Introducing the Munitions bill in the House of Lords today Lord Curzon, Lord Privy Seal, announced that the first week of the campaign made to speed up the manufacture of arms and ammunition resulted in the enrollment of 46,000 volunteer munition workers.

He was confident, Lord Curzon added, that before the end of the year the advantages in both men and material would be decisively on the side of Great Britain and her allies.

Lord Curzon said the present situation was one of grave anxiety. It was not too much to say that the country was in great peril. Events and recent statements had removed the scales from every one's eyes.

This was not a time, he said, for a critical or a censorious attitude, but the time to pass the bill, which would enable the organization of a rapid supply of munitions, and to go ahead, make up the leeway, and win the struggle.

After a few remarks had been made by Baron Weardale, who criticised the remissness of the late Government and placed the responsibility for it upon Premier Asquith, the Munitions bill was passed in all its stages.

There are manifold indications throughout the United Kingdom that the people only now, after nearly a year, fully sense the seriousness of the war. Only a few months ago the boast was, "Business is as usual." Theatre patronage was undiminished, and the restaurant trade normal. The Cabinet Ministers now are urging the necessity of the most rigid economy by individuals, and school children are being besought to invest in the war loan. The papers daily are carrying full-page advertisements of the war loan.

The Teutonic successes in Galicia, the slowness of the Dardanelles operations, and the failure of the Allies to inaugurate the much-discussed offensive in the west are responsible for this change in public demeanor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3.—During the debate in the House of Lords on the munitions bill, Lord Grimthorpe said, according to The Times Parliamentary report, that the bill conferred unprecedented and almost revolutionary powers on the Minister for Munitions, and it would be inexcusable if the nation were not now to avail itself of the vast resources of Canada in order to obtain shells. Canada was producing 40,000 shells a day, he said, and if satisfactory arrangements were made he understood the Dominion could bring up her production of shells to 200,000 a day. Canada's efforts had been hampered by lack of official appreciation. It was essential that Great Britain should apply for assistance to Canada and the United States and to any other quarter from which she could get ammunitions.

"Reference has been made lately to the contract with Messrs. Morgan," he said, "and if we were to conduct our munition business in America through an American firm no better firm could have been chosen; but our liberty to deal with Canada or America is strictly limited by the arrangements made with Messrs. Morgan, and according to business men we have paid more for articles from America than we should have paid had there been open competition. In order to obtain sufficient munitions and to wage war with utmost efficiency we must change our policy in several respects."

Lord Curzon in reply said he could give assurance that there was no reluctance on the part of the Government to employ the resources of the dominions and to give them an opportunity to manufacture articles which were needed for the war. He begged Lord Grimthorpe to be a little more cautious before condemning in such strong language the arrangements which had been made.

When replying to Lord Devenport ten days ago on the subject of the arrangement with Messrs. Morgan, he (Lord Curzon) had overstated the terms. The commission was at the rate of 1 per cent., and not 2 per cent., as he had then stated. It was only fair that he should tell their Lordships that within the last few hours he had received testimony from the highest authority that by the arrangement with Messrs. Morgan efficiency and economy in a high degree had been assured and the arrangement had been of the greatest possible benefit to the Government and country. On the same authority he could say that some remarks which had been made in the House were prejudicial to British interests in the United States and were doing no good to the cause in which the country was engaged.

DEFENDS MORGAN CONTRACT

Earl Curzon Replies to Attacks on It in House of Lords.

LONDON, July 3.—The British Government's arrangements with the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. for financing purchases in the United States was again debated in the House of Lords today. Lord Grinthorpe, who is a banker by profession, urged that Canada should have the preference in the order for shells, and added that "one reason why more orders are not going to Canada is that the big shadow of an interloper stands between her and the Government." He continued:

"I am not saying a word against the Morgans. Not better firm could have been chosen if it were necessary to employ American bankers to conduct our business in America, but this arrangement has been very severely criticized. Although the Government declares the arrangement productive of large savings, business men state that on the contrary, we have spent millions unproductively."

Earl Curzon, Lord of the Privy Seal, replying to this speech, informed the House that he had made a mistake on a previous occasion when he said the commission of J. P. Morgan & Co., was 2 per cent. He stated that it really was only 1 per cent., and continued:

"I beg Lord Grinthorpe to be more cautious before condemning in such strong language the arrangements made in America. Within the past forty-eight hours I have seen testimony from the highest authority that the Morgan arrangement assured us the highest efficiency and economy and had been most beneficial to both the Government and the country."

Lord Grinthorpe called attention to the fact that huge supplies of spelter are lying idle in Australia because they are owned by Germans, and he urged that the Government confiscate them. Earl Curzon replied that the Government was employing the resources of the colony to the greatest possible extent.

A DAILY DELIGHT

POSLAM SOAP

Its use for Toilet and Bath is so gratifying that it becomes the lasting preference of many after one month's trial.

At All Druggists. 25 cents and 15 cents.

ITALIAN FORCES TAKE TOLMINO

Important Stronghold North of Goritz Captured, Despite Strong Resistance.

KEY OF THE ISONZO VALLEY

Austrians Massing in Hope to Regain It—Big Guns in Duel Along Whole Front.

PARIS, Saturday, July 3.—The Italians have occupied the village of Tolmino, on the Isonzo, north of Gorizia, according to a Rome dispatch to The Herald.

The Austrians still hold the neighboring fortifications and are bombarding the village.

Italian heavy artillery has been brought up and mounted for use against the forts.

Tolmino, the key to the Isonzo Valley, has been regarded by the Italians as indispensable in their operations in that district. It is protected by strong natural and artificial defenses and is said to have been garrisoned by 30,000 Austrians.

BIG GUNS DISLODGE AUSTRIANS

Italian Artillery Fire Becoming More Intense, Rome Says.

ROME, July 2.—This official statement concerning the progress of hostilities was given out tonight:

The action of the artillery is becoming more intense along the entire frontier, especially in Carnia, where fire has been opened against the defensive works of Predil Pass, an effective result being obtained in a short time.

An enemy camp of about 500 tents in the vicinity of Elder, beyond Ploeken, was demolished. The enemy also was dislodged by our fire from intrenchments in construction at Strahica and at Sella de Prasnik.

Yesterday an Alpine detachment captured an enemy intrenchment on the northern slope of Val Grande, the fire from which was hindering our occupation of Freikofel. During the night and at daybreak the enemy in two violent counter-attacks tried to dislodge our troops from the intrenchment, but were repulsed both times with heavy loss. One hundred and fifty dead were counted. Some prisoners were captured and a hundred guns were taken.

On the Isonzo River the action continues its course.

Fire from our artillery burned the village of Critnica, east of Piezzo, where a large depot of supplies was reported. A munitions depot also exploded.

Last night the enemy twice attacked a position captured on the Carnic Plateau, but they were repulsed.

VIENNA, July 2.—The following official report on operations in the Italian theatre of war was issued today:

In the Italian war theatre yesterday the Italians attacked on the Plateau Dabeado repeatedly. After preparation by heavy guns for several hours, they launched infantry attacks between Saroaussina and Vermigliano, which we repulsed with heavy loss. Feeble attacks against the bridgehead in the Gorita region and at Krn were repulsed, our troops maintaining their positions. Artillery fighting continues.

BRESCIA, Italy, July 2.—Five Italian mountaineers have succeeded in rendering inoperative the electric works supplying power and light to the Riva-Rovereto system of Austrian forts in the Trentino district. The mountaineers worked quietly, undetected by sentinels, for four nights, carrying dynamite, which they planted near the works at the Falls of Ponale and then arranged the electric connections by which the charge afterward was detonated.

The explosion destroyed most of the main conduit of the electric system.

ITALIANS' MUNITIONS PLAN.

Lombardy Committee Moves to Organize the Nation's Industries.

MILAN, July 2.—Lombardy, Italy's greatest manufacturing centre, has organized a "Preparation for Munitions" Committee, the executive committee of which, in collaboration with the military authorities, will work to organize Italian industries on a vast scale to cope with the new and unexpected national situation regarding munitions.

The duties of the committee will be to ascertain if the various factories can supply the necessary machinery to enable them to undertake army work, inform the various industries what the State requires, supply designs and patterns, regulate the prices to be charged and stimulate rapidity in construction, which is expected to be obtained through methodical work during longer hours and the alternation of fresh art

BRYAN PLEDGED WILSON TO YIELD?

Providence Journal Asserts He Agreed with Dumba on Compromise in Submarine Warfare.

BERLIN AT ONCE ACQUIESCED

But When Bernstorff Consulted Wilson on Terms He Found President Knew Nothing of Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, July 2.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"The Journal is able to publish this morning the exact facts concerning the interviews between Baron Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, and William J. Bryan.

"Mr. Bryan saw Ambassador Dumba several times after the dispatch of our note of Feb. 10 to Germany—at least three times at the State Department and twice at his own home.

"During these conversations they discussed President Wilson's note very frankly, and as a result of the discussions, at the last meeting, (the one about which there has been so much controversy,) the Austrian Ambassador took with him a document in which he embodied what he considered to be the attitude of the Administration in connection with the note, as outlined to him by Mr. Bryan.

At that meeting he presented to Mr. Bryan the following statement in typewritten form:

(1) Germany is willing to discontinue submarine attacks on vessels aboard which it is known there are United States citizens unless such vessels are known to be carrying contraband of war.

(2) That provision be made for such passenger boats.

(3) Proclamation to be issued by the President of the United States, advising United States citizens that they must not, in the future, take passage aboard vessels sailing under a belligerent flag which are carrying contraband of war, either from the United States or from any other point anywhere from any country in the world.

"Mr. Bryan then and there agreed with the Austrian Ambassador that if this proposition were put up to President Wilson in the form outlined, it would be accepted.

"The Austrian Ambassador immediately notified Count von Bernstorff of Mr. Bryan's declaration.

"Count von Bernstorff at once communicated the entire story of the conferences between Mr. Bryan and Ambassador Dumba to the Foreign Office in Berlin, and the German Ambassador was then instructed to visit the President of the United States and agree to the terms.

"Count von Bernstorff went to the President with this proposition, and it was not until he unfolded the scheme to Mr. Wilson that the latter knew anything about it.

"The above statements are correct in every particular. The memorandum agreed upon by Ambassador Dumba and Mr. Bryan, is now on file, both in the offices of the Austrian and German Ambassadors, and in the Foreign Office in Berlin.

"Mr. Bryan was proceeding on his own initiative and had no warrant whatever in any way for his definite pledges to the Austrian Ambassador."

An attempt was made last night to communicate with ex-Secretary Bryan concerning his reported negotiations with Ambassador Dumba, as related in the above dispatch, but the west-bound train carrying Mr. Bryan to the San Francisco fair had left Ogden, Utah, before a message of inquiry to him arrived there.

A similar effort to reach Ambassador Dumba, now on his Summer vacation in the Berkshires, was unsuccessful.

REFUSED $25,000,000 ORDER

Pullmans Wanted Cash on Russia's Contract for Railroad Cars.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The recent refusal of the Pullman Company to accept a huge order for railroad cars for the Russian Government was explained today by a high official of the Pullman Company, according to The Daily News.

The Russian agent who approached the Pullman Company wanted 50,000 cars, worth about $25,000,000. The Pullman Company rejected the offer for two reasons, namely, that pay was to be in Russian notes, and 40,000 of the cars were to be built in shops which the Pullman Company was asked to install in Russia. President Runnells of the Pullman Company demanded cash, as he said the company did of all customers, and declined to build a plant in Russia.

The Russian agent was without discretion in the matter. He had his instructions, could not change them, and the deal fell through.

Bryan, Through The Times, Answers French Critic; Urges Belligerents to Make Known Peace Terms

By Telegraph to the Editor of The New York Times.

OGDEN, Utah, July 2.—I have just received your telegram communicating the open letter addressed to me by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant of Paris, dated Paris, June 17. I send herewith my reply, and shall be pleased if you will communicate it to him and give it to the press of this country.

W. J. BRYAN.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Paris, France:

Esteemed Sir—Your open letter, dated June 17, recalls the many pleasant days which we have enjoyed together as co-laborers in the cause of peace. I am greatly distressed that the situation in Europe compels you and other distinguished pacificists, residing in the belligerent nations, to turn aside from the peace propaganda in order that each, true to his patriotic impulses, may support his nation in the unprecedented conflict which now convulses the Old World. You and they could not do otherwise.

If, however, peace advocates residing in the warring countries are in duty bound to support their respective Governments while the war continues, it is likewise the duty of the citizens of neutral nations to be neutral in spirit as well as in word and act. It would violate the spirit of neutrality for neutrals to declare judgment upon the acts of the belligerent nations; they have not the complete information necessary to form an unbiased judgment, even if they felt it their duty to announce such judgment during the progress of the war.

While I regret that you should deem my Government deserving of criticism, still I am not surprised. The neutral countries, if they carefully refrain from unneutral acts, must expect criticism from both sides, because each side is too intensely interested in its own success to act as an impartial judge. It is as natural that the Allies should criticise us for not doing things that would help them as it is for Germany and Austria to criticise us for not placing an embargo on arms and ammunitions. Criticism from both sides is proof that this Government has successfully maintained a neutral position.

I do not conceive it to be the duty of neutrals to decide at this time whether it is more cruel to attempt to drown noncombatants at sea than it is to endeavor to starve noncombatants on land. Neutrals can, in my opinion, serve humanity better by refusing to approve of either method of warfare.

I am sending you by mail the views which I have expressed, and I shall very much appreciate your judgment upon the propositions which, in the interests of humanity, I venture to advance. I especially call your attention to my statement entitled "The Causeless War," and beg you to give me the benefit of your opinion upon the facts presented and the conclusions drawn from them.

To my mind, the paramount question now is not "Who began the war?" or "Which side has been most cruel in its conduct of the war?" History will render a verdict on these questions when passion has subsided and when all the facts are obtainable. The most important question now is, "How can peace be restored?"

The war cannot last always; the end must come some time. Why should any belligerent nation hesitate to state the conditions upon which it will agree to peace? The war is not an international secret; it is being waged in public, and all nations are suffering. Has not the world a right to know why bloodshed continues? Is it not due the neutral nations that the participants should give not vague generalities, but definite and explicit statements as to the end sought? If the belligerents are too much absorbed in the struggle to consider the rights of neutrals, do they not owe it to their own brave soldiers and their own suffering people to answer the question, "Why do we die?"

Who knows but that peace may be possible now, not a truce, but a permanent and enduring peace? If the nations will only make known for what they are fighting they may find it possible to come to a satisfactory understanding. Recrimination as to what is being done and silence as to what is desired—these mean an indefinite prolongation of the struggle. The only possible hope of reaching an end lies in a frank statement by each nation of its position. In announcing the terms which will be acceptable, the nations will be restrained by a sense of responsibility, because upon the nation or nations which demand conditions which are unjust must rest the blame for a continuation of the indescribable woes of this unspeakable war. The conditions of peace must be announced ultimately; why not now? With assurances of great respect,

I am, sincerely your friend,

W. J. BRYAN.

"NATIONAL REGISTRY" DEAD.

British Expect Long's Labor Bill to be Quietly Buried.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—In well-informed political circles there is a growing impression that the National Registry bill introduced by Walter Long, President of the Local Government Board, will be quietly and decently interred in the course of the coming Parliamentary discussion. The proposed measure from the outset has been regarded askance by a certain section of the Liberals as introducing the thin end of the wedge for conscription.

The opposition to the bill will not, however, be waged on this ground, but on the question whether the measure can be of practical utility in the war crisis. Before all the information which the bill—which calls for the putting of questions to every man and woman in the United Kingdom between the ages of 15 and 65—is designed to collect could be classified and collated to any useful purpose, it is argued, the war will be over, even if it should last much longer than Lord Kichener's three years. The expense of making the proposed supplementary census would be great, and it is contended that the labor it would entail could be applied to much better purpose.

It is noteworthy that the chief support of the bill comes from the advocates of conscription. Many Members of Parliament who are prepared to welcome any steps to increase the national efficiency in carrying on the war are determined to oppose certain features of the bill, such as that requiring notification of a change of address, which has already been dubbed "the ticket-of-leave clause," because it is similar to the methods by which convicts released on good behavior are kept under police surveillance.

Germans Open Swedish Mail.

LONDON, July 2.—Letters have been turned over to the Foreign Office showing, it is announced, that first-class mail on board the Swedish ship Bjoern, which was seized in the North Sea and taken into a German port, had been opened by the German censor. It is expected that Sweden will protest to the German Government.

ACTORS' SUBMARINE PERIL.

Fear of Atlantic Trip Offered as Defense in a London Court.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—The torpedoing of the Lusitania and American actors' alleged fear of the Atlantic voyage since that disaster occurred were mentioned in the Chancery Division today as reasons why a play could not be produced in London before Oct. 31.

The Judge had before him a motion by John and Rocco Gatti, the proprietors of the Vaudeville Theatre, for an order directing the owner of the English rights to deliver to them the manuscript of the American play entitled "Kick In" so that copies might be made.

On the plaintiffs' behalf counsel said that the defendant had the right to produce the play in England, and that the partnership agreement said the plaintiffs should pay the defendant half the sum he paid the original owner, A. H. Woods of New York, the profits and expenses to be divided. The defendants' agreement with Mr. Woods was that he should produce the play here not later than May 1. He paid Woods $2,500 for the rights, and the time for its first production was extended to Oct. 31 on payment to Woods of $500. Of the $3,000 the plaintiffs had provided half, and the arrangement was that the play should be produced Aug. 20.

The defendant, counsel said, now refused to carry out this arrangement or let the plaintiffs make copies of the play, and the reason he gave was that the torpedoing of the Lusitania had produced such a state of alarm in the theatrical profession in America that it would not be possible to persuade American actors to cross the Atlantic by the time the play was to be produced.

"But," said the plaintiffs' counsel, "that seems to be an imputation on the courage of American actors."

Counsel for the defendant did not agree that Aug. 20 should be the date of production. However, he was prepared to offer the plaintiffs a copy of the play. This offer the plaintiffs' counsel accepted and the Judge said no order was necessary.

CROOKES, AT 85, SEES LONG BUT SURE WAR

Noted British Scientist Says Allies Only Need to Hold On to Win in the End.

"MUST DESTROY GERMANS"

Deadly Gases Now Prepared for British Troops, but He Would Avoid Use If Possible.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—The Daily Chronicle prints an interview with Sir William Crookes by Harold Begbie, wherein the eminent scientist gave his views on the war. He said:

"I think we started badly; we were certainly not as well prepared as Germany. I do not know that anybody can rightly be blamed for that state of things. We have done very well considering and I am inclined to say that as regards that part of the work in which I have been able to render the authorities some little help this country will very soon be on an equality with our foes. There is no need for anxiety, certainly no need for panic.

"It looks as if it will be a long war, but the longer it lasts the stronger will be the power of the Allies. We must simply set ourselves to wear out the Germans. To do that we have only to press steadily and quietly forward on our road. We have not got to take cities and execute wonderful marches. All we have to do is to go on with our absolute and unquestionable duty of thinning the enemy. We must stay longer, we must starve him, we must weaken him at every point, we must destroy him by inches. After that we can enter his country and do what we like with it.

"A great thing for men to convince themselves of is that this war will be won not by fury of attack and not by gallantry, but simply by hanging on. He who hangs on longest will win, and a man need not think very profoundly to assure himself that whereas we can hang on almost indefinitely the Germans can't. Every day might be called a victory for the Allies; time fights for us."

Asked his opinion on the employment of asphyxiating gas, Sir William said: "On the whole, I am against its use by the Allies. The Germans have gone to the devil to help them. I don't like to think that we with our just cause should go the same source for assistance, but I can see the justice of arguments in favor of employing gas. We in England, I believe, have now made our preparations in this respect and it rests with the authorities to decide whether our troops should be supplied with such a weapon. If it is possible, I should like to win with clean hands.

"We must destroy the Germans. There can be no other end for civilized mankind. I take it the German Empire will fall into its original parts. It will be left with no power of attack; it will never again be an organized machine for world mastery."

Mr. Begbie, referring to Sir William's wonderful vigor and intellectuality at the age of 85, says Sir William told him he was conscious in himself of no change of faculty during the last thirty or forty years. He work as well, can see as well, hear as well, bear fatigue as well, and is just as interested in life now as he was then. Indeed, he is inclined to doubt whether he was aware in himself of any physical inhibition for more years than this.

"I feel," he said, "very much as I felt when 35 years old."

Begbie adds: "We were speaking of eyesight and he showed me a miniature dictionary, the pages of which were, perhaps, the breadth of a six-pence. I could distinguish not a single letter, not even the capitals at the top of the page. I put on glasses, but the words were still a mist of minute grey. Sir William gave me a magnifying glass and I could then just spell the words, but he took this tiny book out of my hands and without glasses read aloud and quite quickly three or four words, with their definitions in much smaller type."

NEW TELEPHONE IN WAR.

British Have Taken Delange's Invention for Use on Land and Sea.

The new variety of telephone receiver invented by Pierre Delange, a Dutch engineer now in London, is being tested out by the British Admiralty with a view to installing it on battleships, and is already being used in the field by the British War Office, according to information brought here yesterday from London.

Delange's invention, which was described in a cable message to THE TIMES on June 7, is said to do away completely with rattling and buzzing sounds caused by strong vibration in telephone receivers of the type in general use, and the new receiver is so sensitive that it transmits whispers. Due to this latter quality, it is reported, Scotland Yard has decided to adopt the new receiver on a comprehensive scale.

The Delange receiver is minute in comparison with present telephone receivers, and can be readily carried in the pocket, which makes it of exceptional value for field operations. Instead of the diaphragm used in the ordinary receiver, Delange makes use of a thin platinum wire in the air chamber of the instrument. He has named the instrument the "thermophone," and it is expected to bring the telephone into more general use throughout England, where adoption of the instruments now in use has been slower than in America. The instrument is also expected to facilitate reducing wireless telephony to a practicable basis for general use.

ASSAILS BRITISH CARE OF WOUNDED

London Editor Lays High Mortality to Lack of Hospitals at Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3.—A. G. Gardener, editor of The Daily News, publishes a special article in that journal criticising the British methods of treatment of the wounded.

Analyzing the casualty figures, recently announced by Mr. Asquith, he shows that out of every 100 British soldiers wounded nearly 24 per cent. die. Mr. Gardener contrasts this with the percentages of 22 in the Crimean war and 20 in the South African war, and expresses the opinion that the high rate of mortality is due to the lack of sufficient hospitals immediately behind the fighting line.

The method now in force is to have the wounded receive preliminary dressing at receiving stations behind the front and then be sent back to base hospitals at Boulogne or England. Mr. Gardener complains that this journey involves lack of efficient treatment at the most critical period. He says:

"What is the hospital experience in this country of the condition of the wounds with which the surgeons have to deal? I am assured on expert authority that it is extremely unsatisfactory and that a clean aseptic wound is a rare occurrence. It is important to avoid exaggeration in this matter and I have no wish to play the part of an alarmist, but the evidence which I have had put before me warrants the demand that an official parliamentary request should be made to the hospitals for detailed statements of their experience on this vital point. The replies will not make pleasant reading, but it will show us where we are and it will point with a deadly finger to what is wrong. And that wrong is the lost hours between the battlefields and the base.

"The utter inadequacy of seven fixed stations for an army of half a million men, covering a front of thirty-five miles, is apparent. We do not want to carry the wounded to the doctor and the nurse. We want to carry the doctor and the nurse to the wounded."

PLEAS FOR PREPAREDNESS.

Clergymen Asked to Concentrate on the Spiritual Side.

The following open letter to the clergymen of New York City was given out yesterday through the American League to Limit Armaments:

"The request of the National Security League to the clergy of New York to aid them on July 4 with sermons on the duty of preparedness leads us to suggest to our brothers in the ministry that amid the many voices calling us to preparation, the churches may concentrate their voices on spiritual preparedness.

"Shall we not call upon our hearers in this crisis of the world's history to see to it that the unconquerable idealism of America shall not be dulled by fear or greed or cowardice, that the daring of our forefathers who were willing to try a new experiment in government shall be matched by their sons who dare to attempt an international government by law, and that in our effort to express our love of country we make clear that we mean no hatred of other countries.

"The churches of New York stand for peace, not because of the suffering of war or their fear of bodily pain, but because of the moral and spiritual degeneracy which characterizes it.

"To be soldiers of the Cross demands a spiritual exaltation which does not hesitate at personal sacrifice of ease or comfort or of life itself."

This was signed by William Pierson Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church and member of the Executive Committee of the American League to Limit Armaments; Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Church Peace Union; Henry Sloane Coffin, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church; Howard Chandler Robbins, rector of the Church of the Incarnation; James Wood, minister of the Society of Friends and President of the American Bible Society, and Junius B. Remensnyder, former President of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, and President of the Peace and Arbitration Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

WOULD TAX STAY-AT-HOMES.

French Deputy's Plan to Increase Aid to Soldiers' Families.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 2.—A monthly tax on all Frenchmen of military age not definitely incorporated in the service of the country is suggested. Pierre Rameil, Deputy for the Eastern Pyrenes, has just introduced a proposal in Parliament that all such citizens pay three francs per head monthly plus a 20 per cent. addition to their ordinary direct State taxes. The money thus collected M. Rameil would devote to increase the amounts paid to the wives and families of the men who have been mobilized. Those liable to such taxation would be all those unfit for service, unless invalided through wounds or illness during service.

Since France has no income tax, it is likely that some such measure as M. Rameil's will soon become a law.

Vorwaerts Published Again.

AMSTERDAM, July 3, (via London.)—The Berlin newspaper Vorwärts, which was suspended recently for publishing the Socialist appeal for peace, has reappeared.

WORLD IS BUYING AMERICA'S FOOD

The Exports in Eleven Months Ended May 31 Reached Record Total of $724,000,000.

GREAT SHIFT IN MEAT TRADE

Importations Are Much Heavier, but the Amounts Sent Abroad Are Swollen to Huge Figures.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The large share of the United States in feeding the world during the European war was disclosed today in statistics of the Department of Commerce. Foodstuffs valued at $724,000,000 were exported during the eleven months ended May 31. This was the principal factor in the nation's billion dollar foreign trade balance. The total exports of food for the same eleven months a year ago were $443,000,000.

Wheat formed the largest item in foodstuffs sent abroad. In all 249,576,000 bushels were exported, an increase of 164,000,000 bushels. It was valued at $319,961,000, an increase of $239,138,000 over the previous year.

Oats valued at $51,669,000 were shipped, an increase of $51,028,000.

Flour showed the next largest increase, with a value of $87,650,000, or $37,688,000 more than in the previous period of 1913-14. Almost 5,000,000 more barrels were sent this year, the total being 15,077,000.

Corn exports were valued at $34,542,000, an increase of $28,351,000. There were 43,718,000 bushels exported, an increase of about 35,000,000.

The Shifting Meat Trade.

The value of meats and dairy products exported this year will once more attain the $200,000,000 level that marked the decade prior to 1900.

Almost 305,000,000 pounds of bacon were shipped, an increase of 22,000,000 pounds. It was valued at $41,294,000, an increase of $17,028,000.

There was a big increase in beef shipments. Fresh beef exports were 121,487,004 pounds, an increase of almost 16,000,000 pounds; canned beef, 65,359,000 pounds, an increase of 51,000,000; pickled beef, 28,622,000 pounds, an increase of 7,000,000. The value of the beef exported was: Fresh beef, $15,363,000, an increase of $14,652,000; canned beef, $10,708,000, an increase of $10,284,000, and pickled beef, $3,004,000, an increase of $883,000. Ham and shoulders exported weighed 162,233,000 pounds, and were valued at $23,435,000, an increase of $1,734,000. Lard exports amounted to 441,702,000 pounds, valued at $48,987,000, a small increase.

The shifting phases of the meat trade since the passage of the Tariff act, placing meats on the free list, has caused some unexpected results. The United States is now importing large quantities of meats from Argentina and exporting unprecedented quantities to Europe.

Under the conditions of a year and a half ago, the foreign meat trade had fallen to a low point. American capital in Argentina seemed likely to transfer the trade entirely to that country, and, with the construction of large packing houses and the building up of vast cattle ranches at the same time that the large grazing areas of the United States had passed under the control of farmers supplied with irrigating facilities, American supremacy in the meat trade seemed soon to pass.

Following the putting of meats on the free list, the importation of meat assumed large proportions. During the ten months ended April 30 the United States imported from Argentina 112,000,000 pounds of fresh meat and from Canada, Uruguay, and Australia 16,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds. The total imports were three times the value of those for a like period two years ago and seven times those of the fiscal year 1905.

A statement issued by the Department of Commerce today points out, however, that the values of exports far more meats than it imports, for although there have been record-breaking arrivals in the last two years, exports have been even larger.

Huge Fresh Meat Shipments.

While the imports have consisted chiefly of beef and mutton in the primary stages of preparation, the exports have included considerable quantities of bacon, hams, lard, canned and preserved meats, and other meat products. In fresh beef there is a large movement, both into and out of the country. The large outward movement is a development of recent months. Over 25,000,000 pounds of fresh beef were exported in April. More than 100,000,000 pounds were sent abroad in the period from Aug. 1, 1914, when the European war began, to the end of April, 1915.

For the ten months ended with April 30, 1915, the imports and exports were 65,000,000 and 102,000,000 pounds, respectively, valued at 9¼ cents a pound for the imports, and 12½ cents a pound for the exports.

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IRELAND HAS SENT 120,741 MEN TO FRONT

Redmond Gives the Figures and Says 24,000 Are Enrolled National Volunteers.

LONDON, July 2.—John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, speaking at Dublin on Thursday night, said that up to June 16, 120,741 Irishmen from Ireland had joined the army, according to a report of the speech, made by The Freeman's Journal, which reached London late today. Mr. Redmond said that of those who had enlisted upward of 70,000 were Catholics, and some 24,000 were enrolled members of the Irish National Volunteers.

Mr. Redmond was quoted as saying that he still did not believe in coalition government, but that inasmuch as it existed only from day to day, as it were, it could not in any event prevent home rule from coming into operation automatically at the end of the war.

DROP CLEVELAND BOMB CASE

Government Satisfied with Manufacturers' Explanation.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Investigation by the Department of Commerce of an advertisement by a Cleveland (Ohio) manufacturing company of a machine for making acid bombs was brought to a close today, and Acting Secretary Sweet announced that no further action was contemplated by the department.

Assistant Solicitor Edward T. Quigley, who conducted the inquiry to determine whether there had been any violation of neutrality or of the laws of humanity, returned to Washington today and submitted an informal report. He found, according to Mr. Sweet, that the Cleveland company manufactured no bombs nor shells, but merely turned out machines which, not only the company, but the evidence was quite strong that no one interested in any foreign country had investigated the statements in the advertisement.

It was explained that similar advertisements would not be published hereafter.

INSISTS BRYAN IS LOYAL.

Kern Says He Will Support Wilson Heartily Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Senator John W. Kern of Indiana, Democratic leader of the Senate and a close friend of William J. Bryan, said today that there was no truth in the reports that Mr. Bryan would not support President Wilson for renomination next year.

"There will be no more enthusiastic supporter of President Wilson in the next Democratic National Convention than Mr. Bryan," said Senator Kern. "And there will be no man whose support of the President after the nomination will be more necessary than that of Mr. Bryan."

Mr. Kern's statement had particular reference to reports that as Mr. Bryan was committed to the letter of the one-term plank of the Democratic national platform of 1912, he would be obliged to oppose the renomination of the President.

PAIGNTON HOSPITAL PRAISED

American Red Cross Loses Only Three Out of 1,000 British Wounded

Only three of the first 1,000 disabled British patients cared for at the American Women's War Hospital at Paignton, England, which is under the direction of the American Red Cross, have died. Of the rest, 29 are still in a serious condition, 345 are rapidly recovering, and 623 have been discharged as entirely cured. This was the statement made yesterday by Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper of the New York Chapter of the Red Cross. Mrs. Draper's remarks about the work at Paignton were made following the receipt of a letter from Dr. Howard Beal, the American surgeon in charge of the hospital.

The American women who compose the committee in charge of the Paignton Fund of the Red Cross are Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Frederick Guest, Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Lady Randolph Churchill, Mrs. Shane Leslie, Princess Edmond de Polignac, Mrs. Cecil Higgins, Mrs. George Fox, Mrs. Urwin Laughlin, and Lady Hadfield.

"A striking fact disclosed in Dr. Beal's letter," said Mrs. Draper, "is that so few of the injured men bear any marks of hand-to-hand conflict. Fifty-two per cent. of them are suffering from gunshot wounds and 40 per cent. were struck by shrapnel. Only six-tenths of 1 per cent. received bayonet injuries. No gas bacillus infections are reported, and there have been no deaths from blood poisoning, in spite of the fact that the wounded men treated waited three days before even a primary dressing was placed on their injuries, and twenty-five more their wounds for a day or more before first aid was applied.

Joseph H. Choate has sent to Mrs. Draper a copy of a letter he recently received from Ian Malcolm. Director of the Inquiry Department for Wounded and Missing Soldiers of the British Red Cross, in which Mr. Malcolm expressed the thanks of the British society for the aid given by the American society.

During the present week the Red Cross has shipped to Germany, for the American units on duty in that country and for the German Red Cross, a consignment of hospital and other supplies valued at $96,000. To the Austrian Red Cross the American Red Cross sent this week a consignment valued at more than $16,000. The Red Cross also shipped during the week a motor ambulance to Dr. De Page, the Surgeon General of the Belgian Red Cross.

BRADDON ESTATE $340,000.

English Novelist Leaves Personal Property to Son, W. B. Maxwell.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3.—Miss M. E. Braddon (Mrs. John Maxwell), the novelist, who died in February, left an estate of a gross value of £68,132 ($340,560.)

She left all her books and manuscripts, but not copyrights, her residence, Lichfield House, and household and personal effects, to her son, William Babington Maxwell.

LEAVES A MILLION FOR ART.

Widow of Ex-Gov. Currier Bequeaths Estate for an Institution.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 2.—By the will of Mrs. Hannah M. Currier, widow of ex-Governor Moody Currier, made public today, nearly a million dollars is given to establish an art institution in this city to be known as the Currier Gallery of Art.

Mrs. Currier's bequest carries out the wishes of her husband, who desired that upon her death his estate be converted to this use.

NEW WAR LESSON IN ARMENIAN CASE

Continued from Page 1.

shots to shrapnel, represents an important evolution in the development of marine warfare. Such a craft has the equipment to enable her to visit and search a passing merchantman, and to provide for the safe removal of officers, crew or passengers from a challenged steamer, before the destruction of the vessel. It is only necessary for such a submarine to fire her torpedoes as a last resort for the destruction of the steamer. With her exterior guns a submarine like the U 38, upon meeting a merchant vessel, may fire one or more warning shots, as Captain Trickey of the Armenian says the U 38 did. The raider, he said, fired two warning shots, and when he turned away from her and put on speed, the submarine's guns opened fire on him with shrapnel.

It was asserted in a high official circle today that it was not necessary, under accepted rules of international law, for the commander of a warship to serve notice by megaphone, or word of mouth, in order to compel a passing merchantman to stop for visit and search. The warning shot fired by the war vessel is sufficient notice for the merchantman to stop. The practice is to fire first a blank shot, and, if the steamer fails to heed this notification, the warship may fire a solid shot across the bows of the steamer. The idea of these two preliminary shots is to assure the commander of the merchant vessel that the warship means business. If the merchant captain fails or refuses to heed the two preliminary shots, then the warship may aim her shots at the steamer and fire just as many as are necessary to overtake the escaping merchant ship to compel her surrender.

In the Armenian case—as represented in the narrative of Captain Trickey—this is exactly what the commander of the U-38 did. Had the Armenian halted, then the U-38, without standing in close enough to have been damaged by any shrapnel or bombs, might have given orders by signal, for the Captain of the Armenian to send an officer to the submarine with the papers of the Armenian. These could have been examined on the submarine to enable the commander of the U-38 to determine the nationality, port or origin, and destination and character of the cargo of the steamer, and whether the manifest showed she was carrying contraband or engaged in a hostile mission. If satisfied from such an examination that the Armenian was not a British vessel, but a neutral one, and not carrying contraband or engaged in any hostile mission, the U-38's Captain could have permitted the steamer to proceed. But if the papers showed that the steamer was British owned, that fact alone would entitle the submarine's Captain to capture the steamer, to arrange for the safety of officers and crew, by giving them time to take to the boats, or otherwise, or he could have ordered the mules to be thrown overboard as contraband, and after the human lives on board had been saved, the submarine Captain could have destroyed the steamer on the plea of military necessity.

Way to Settle Mistakes.

If any mistakes were made in the destruction of ship or cargo that mistake could then become the subject of diplomatic negotiations, but the human lives would have been saved. If desirable, the commander of the submarine could have called for a boat, once the Armenian had halted, and sent an officer on board the Armenian to make an extended search to wipe out all doubt as to the character of the Armenian's mission or cargo. Under such a procedure the submarine would not be in jeopardy because she could stand far enough away from the ship not to be the victim of bombs, and if the merchantman should have attempted to move away or escape while being visited, or searched, the exterior guns of the submarine could have been fired to bring the steamer to a halt.

The more the Armenian case was studied in official circles today the more some high authorities in the Government were inclined to believe that the efforts of the merchantman to escape, and the conduct of the submarine Captain carried a lesson which should be most seriously studied in connection with the efforts to adjust the issue growing out of the submarine warfare.

It affords the German Government an excellent argument for use in its response to the President's note of June 9. "Nothing," said the President in that note, "but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit and search on the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers."

On the basis of the Armenian incident the German Government might suggest that merchantmen could avoid loss of human life by halting when summoned, in which event submarines might be used to attack merchant vessels only in the enforcement of the right of visit and search. In the note of Feb. 20 last from Secretary Bryan to the American Ambassadors at London and Berlin, proposing a modus vivendi agreement between Germany and England, those Governments were asked to agree:

1. That neither would use submarines to attack merchant vessels of any nationality except to enforce the right of visit and search.

2. That each would require their respective merchant vessels not to use neutral flags for the purpose of disguise or ruse de guerre.

With respect to the second of these suggestions the German Government replied:

The German Government would undertake not to use their submarines to attack mercantile of any flag except when necessary to enforce the right of visit and search. Should the enemy nationality of the vessel or the presence of contraband be ascertained the submarine would proceed in accordance with the general rules of international law. As provided in the American note, this restriction of the use of submarines is contingent on the fact that enemy mercantile abstain from the use of the neutral flags and other neutral distinctive marks. It would appear to be a matter of course that such mercantile also abstain from arming themselves and from all resistance by force, since such procedure contrary to international law would render impossible any action of the submarines in accordance with international law.

Chance for an Agreement.

In the note of May 28 the German Government, replying preliminarily to the first Lusitania note said:

"The Imperial Government * * * believes that it should recall here that it took note with satisfaction of the proposals of good offices submitted by the American Government in Berlin and London with a view to paving the way for a modus vivendi for the conduct of maritime war between Germany and Great Britain. The Imperial Government furnished at that time ample evidence of its good will by its willingness to consider these proposals. The realization of these proposals failed, as is known, on account of their rejection by the Government of Great Britain."

In his note of June 9 President Wilson paved the way for a counter proposal from Germany, such as may now be made on the basis of the lessons derived from the attempt of the Armenian to escape from the U-38. After observing that the German note of May 28 closed with the intimation that Germany was willing to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with Great Britain by which the character and conditions of the war upon the sea might be changed, the American note of June 9 said:

The Government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It stands ready at any time to convey to either Government any intimation or suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey, and cordially invites the Imperial German Government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interest or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict.

If the German Government should agree to adhere to the rule of visit and search, and should merchant captains be advised by the allied Governments to halt when summoned by submarines, and not to indulge in forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape, such a suggestion, undoubtedly, would be submitted to the allied Governments by the United States, regardless of whether the German Government takes advantage of the Armenian incident as the basis for a suggestion of counter-proposal, it is believed here that the Armenian failure can be made the basis of a proposal for suggestion by the United States to the belligerents that in every case German submarines can follow the course pursued by the Captain of the U-38, and give lawful warning to merchant ships.

The U-38 may have been capable of greater speed, but in the chase of the Armenian her greatest speed would appear to have been about seventeen knots. Several of the submarines built at the Dantsic Dockyard have a displacement when submerged of 800 tons, with a surface speed of seventeen knots. Vessels of this type were fitted with 75 millimeter (2.95 inch) disappearing guns. When not in use the gun is stowed in the space between the upper deck and the main body of the submarine, and in which it is laid down backward. The space is closed by a cover, and there is only a slightly raised portion which offers practically no resistance to the water. When the gun is to be raised it turns on a pivot placed near the front edge of the fixed base and after the cover has been lifted there is only one bolt to be released, and the gun is automatically raised into the vertical firing position by springs. It is arrested in that position until the spring catches are released, and the gun can then be lowered to the horizontal position. The whole of the operations from opening the cover, which conceals and protects the gun when the submarine is submerged, to getting the gun in firing position and including the attachment of the finder and shoulder support only requires twenty seconds. The stowing of the gun, including the removal of the two parts just mentioned, can be done in like time.

The gun itself, together with its mechanism, is made of a practically non-rusting nickel steel, so that no harm comes to it when the vessel is running submerged.

Consul Armstrong at Bristol, England, today cabled the State Department the following information about Americans who were on the Armenian:

"The following white muleteer foremen are among the survivors: Hart, Cox, Knox, Taylor, Cline, Driver, McCool and Baer.

"In hospitals, slightly wounded: Pond and Brennick.

"Williamson, Granberry, and Stone, wounded by shells, taken in boats. The latter succumbed and was buried at sea. Brooks was killed by a shell when coming from the cabin."

ATTACK AIMED AT US?

London Standard So Construes Sinking of the Armenian.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—Of the sinking of the Armenian The London Standard says: "We can understand that this latest outrage, which may include the drowning of innocent American citizens, is distinctly disturbing to the diplomatists who have been trying to smooth down the friction caused by the Lusitania episode. The reply to President Wilson's last note has been deferred, but there apparently is a hope at the White House that it will be conciliatory enough to relieve a perplexed Chief Magistrate endeavoring to hold a balance even between a belligerent who deliberately murders women and children and a belligerent who causes a certain amount of inconvenience to shipowners and exporters.

"The circumstances of this last dastardly performance of the pirate squadron must be disconcerting. There is a peculiar insolence in this display of frightfulness while the American demand for redress is still unanswered. It is not for us to frame a policy for the United States, and we can sympathize with the desire of American statesmen to keep their country outside the radius of our unhappy European conflict. But this latest exhibition of Teutonic arrogance seems adapted, if it is not indeed cynically intended, to stretch their forbearance to the breaking point."

ARMENIAN'S CREW BRAVE.

Capt. Trickey Praises the Conduct of His Men Under Fire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—In a further interview here today Captain James Trickey of the steamer Armenian said:

"I had a crew numbering 162 men. They were of mixed nationalities, although the majority were American citizens. I wish to pay a tribute to them for the way they obeyed orders while shells were flying all tbout them. They were coo and courageous and were enthusiastic in making a dash for it. The officers, engineers, sailors, and firemen stuck to their posts to the last, especially two firemen, although they were in imminent danger all the time. No crew could have behaved more bravely. Their coolness under fire was admirable and worthy of all recognition.

"I daresay between forty and fifty shells struck the ship. Among the drowned was Dr. Vivo, the ship's doctor, who came on board at Newport News."

One of the sailors drowned was on the Lusitania when she was torpedoed. An Arab on board died of fright and another committed suicide in terror. Several men flung themselves overboard.

Among the Americans who were lost on the Armenia were S. R. Sutton of Cartersville, Va.; B. M. Grandberry of Montgomery, Ala.; Harry Stone of New York, Carpenter Brown of Harrisburg, Penn.; Edward Williamson of Memphis, Tenn., and Dick Brooks.

PARIS CALLS IT DEFIANCE.

Say Armenian Sinking Is the Real German Answer to Our Notes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 3.—The recrudescence of German submarine activity, culminating in the sinking of the Armenian, is regarded here as proof that von Tirpitz has defeated Bethmann-Hollweg. This confirms the French impression that the Germans were merely trying to gain time in the controversy with America and never intended to abandon their submarine warfare.

Le Temps says:

"The Armenian exploit is a literal challenge to America on the very eve of the proposed compromise announ

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PORFIRIO DIAZ DIES AN EXILE IN PARIS

Ruler of Mexico for 30 Years Passes Away Quietly in Modest Apartment Where He Lived.

NO FRIENDS AT BEDSIDE

Wife, Son, and Daughter-in-Law His Only Companions—Notable Career of the Former President.

PARIS, July 2.—General Porfirio Diaz, former President of Mexico, died at 7 o'clock tonight.

General Diaz's wife, Señora Carmen Romero Rubio Diaz, and their son, Porfirio Diaz, Jr., and the latter's wife were at the bedside when the end came.

General Dias began to fail rapidly about three weeks ago, and while his death was not unexpected, owing to his advanced age (he was nearly 85 years old) and his recent failing health, the crisis came suddenly this afternoon. Porfirio Diaz, Jr., and his wife were hastily summoned, and arrived at the bedside only a few moments before the end.

Colonel Diaz, in announcing the death of his father, said that he was unable to state the nature of the malady, but expressed the opinion that a complication of diseases due to advanced age was the cause.

Two tragic circumstances marked the death of the exiled ruler. Owing to the troubled state in Mexico, it has been judged impossible to send the body home with all the ceremony which would have befitted one of the greatest figures in Mexican history, and further, Colonel Porfirio Diaz, Jr., has tried in vain to inform his sisters, Señora Ignacio de la Torre and Señora Rincon Gallardo, who are now in Mexico, of the death of their father.

Alone in Last Days.

Not less tragic, perhaps, is the fact that not one of those whom General Diaz raised up to be his assistants in governing Mexico and who prospered and grew rich in the shadow of his greatness was with him when he died. José Yves Limantour, former Mexican Minister of Finance, is in London; Francisco de la Barra, former Provisional President of Mexico and holder of other important positions, including the Ambassadorship to the United States, and Guillermo Landa y Escandon, former Governor of the Federal District in Mexico, are in Biarritz. Scarcely any one outside the family knew of the seriousness of General Diaz's illness or that he was in Paris.

The end seems to have been brought about by failure of the heart, which was weakened by a severe attack of grip last year. This illness also left the aged exile almost blind. Nevertheless, he was accustomed to walk out daily during the past Spring in the Bois de Boulogne, which he loved because it resembled Chapultepec Park in Mexico City. He had been hoping to go to Biarritz shortly, but his illness prevented this.

General Diaz lived here in the greatest simplicity, occupying a modest apartment, in striking contrast to the great houses and retinue of servants maintained by some of his friends who left Mexico with him.

No decision has yet been made concerning the final disposition of the body or the date of the funeral.

Diaz Five Years Ago.

The eightieth birthday of Porfirio Diaz, which was celebrated on Sept. 15, 1910, found him, despite the discontent which was already showing itself in Mexico, one of the strongest and most respected rulers in the world. At that time he was ranked as one of the three or four greatest men of the nineteenth century, and he was credited with having rescued Mexico from anarchy and semi-barbarism and having made her one of the powerful, prosperous, and progressive nations of her time.

The last four years have seen the ruin of much that Diaz did for Mexico, and the country of which he was the President for thirty-one years is now in far worse case than she ever was before. How much of this is due to the spread of material prosperity and education which Diaz made possible and how much to the radical tendencies which he stifled is something on which Mexicans and foreign experts on Mexico cannot agree.

But if the work of Diaz the statesman has been marred, there remains Diaz the adventurer and Diaz the soldier. Born in a god family of reduced circumstances, with one-eighth of Indian blood to stiffen his Spanish ancestry, he studied for the priesthood, then became a professor of law, turned revolutionist at the age of twenty-four, when one of Mexico's succession of dictators became too threatening, then was a soldier, a romantic adventurer who escaped from prison six times, and who had the capacity for raising an army overnight and winning battles with arms captured from the enemy, and finally became a brilliant scientific general and a leader of the party of political reform. He was President of Mexico at the age of forty-six, and could have had the office eight years earlier if he had been willing openly to oppose Benito Juarez, who had saved the republic from the French.

Diaz was born in 1830 in Oaxaca, a region noted for the production of radical leaders. His father, an innkeeper, died when he was three years old, and he was educated under the patronage of the Bishop of Oaxaca, who tried without success to turn him toward the church. At the age of seventeen he enlisted for the war against the United States, but had no chance to see much fighting. Then he went back to Oaxaca and was a professor in the Law Institute there when in 1854 the radicals under Alvarez rose against Santa Ana. Diaz joined them, was proscribed, and began his career as a soldier. Santa Ana was driven out, and then the radicals started a crusade against the Church, which at that time had overwhelming power. Their leader was Benito Juarez, acclaimed the greatest of Mexicans before Diaz. In the great war of the Reform, lasting from 1855 to 1861, Diaz gained in reputation and proved himself a general of extraordinary ability, winning enormous popular favor in the southern states, and finally being made a general in 1861, after he had commanded the troops which saved the capital and the liberal Congress from capture by the clericals.

Checks the French Invaders.

But no sooner had the clerical conservatives been reduced to the status of guerilla bands than the foreign situation became acute. Spain, France and England had legitimate grievances against the Juarez government on account of the repudiation of securities, and when their joint armaments landed at Vera Cruz late in 1861 Napoleon III. saw an opportunity for extending his imperialist schemes. Spain and England withdrew, thanks to the scruples of General Prim, when it became evident that Napoleon was bent on conquest; but the French remained at Vera Cruz and Orizaba, and in the Spring of 1862 a French army advanced on Puebla. Diaz met and routed them in front of the city on the 5th of May, and for nearly a year the foreign invasion was stopped. Then General Forey came back with irresistible numbers; Diaz, still commanding in Puebla, was besieged and forced to surrender after desperate fighting, and the capture of Mexico City and the installation of the puppet Emperor Maximilian soon followed.

In this crisis Mexican liberty was carried on the shoulders of two men—President Juarez, retreating slowly, with constant fighting, toward the north, and finally establishing his capital just across the river from El Paso in the city then called Paso del Norte, which has since been given his name; and Porfirio Diaz, who refused to give a parole with his subordinate officers when Puebla surrendered, and presently escaped, and after a series of adventures made his way back to Oaxaca. Here he used his personal influence and patriotic feeling to raise an army which gave the French a great deal of trouble, and finally Marshal Bazaine went against him with a force three times as large as Diaz and captured Oaxaca in February, 1865.

Again Diaz refused to give his parole, and before long he had escaped once more, and after another succession of incredible adventures broke out into the open, raised another army, and maintained guerrilla warfare until the United States at the close of the civil war forced Napoleon to withdraw his army and leave Maximilian to depend on Austrian and Belgian volunteers and the Mexican clericals. Diaz rapidly gained in power in the south and east from that time on, as Juarez did in the north, and Maximilian was caught between the upper and nether millstones. On April 2, 1867, Diaz captured Puebla, the scene of some of the greatest of his former battles, and then he repulsed an Imperialist army advancing from Mexico City, and captured the capital on June 21, two days after Maximilian had surrendered at Queretaro.

Winning the Presidency.

After the war Diaz wanted no honors, and was with difficulty persuaded to take part in the reorganization of the army. He retired to La Noria, the estate near Oaxaca which had been given him by the people of that State, and here he lived with his young wife, while Juarez, the champion of Radicalism, became more and more conservative as he lost heart in his later years, and surrounded himself with reactionary advisers. In 1872 Diaz and Lerdo de Tejada came out as radical candidates against Juarez, who was ranked as a moderate liberal at that time; but though there was considerable disorder the death of Juarez prevented Diaz from coming out in open revolt against his old chief, and Lerdo de Tejada succeeding to the Presidency, according to the Constitution, Diaz went back to La Noria.

Lerdo's four-year term was a stormy one. By the time set for the next election in 1876 there was general discontent, and finally Diaz went to Texas and returned to the radical northern States to head the revolt. His resources were inefficient, and when the Lerdistas won victory after victory Diaz decided to make his way to his own south and try again from that quarter.

His experiences on the steamer from Tampico to Vera Cruz were among the most exciting of his whole career, including a recognition despite his disguise by former prisoners, arrest, an attempt to escape by a four-mile swim through a shark-infested bay, recapture, and finally several days of hiding in a window seat in the purser's cabin, on which the men who were out for his life used to sit while playing cards. But he got through in safety, raised an army in the south, and presently, at the great battle of Tecoac, routed the Lerdistas and became President of Mexico in November, 1876.

Diaz's first term was devoted principally to the restoration of order and the attempt to reconcile the political factions, and at its close in 1880 he retired to make way for Gonzalez. During the four-year term of the latter Diaz traveled in the United States with his second wife, who later became extremely influential in Mexican affairs. At the expiration of Gonzalez's term in 1884 he was recalled to the Presidency as the only man wo could fill the place.

From the establishment of Mexican independence to 1876 Mexico had seventy-nine executive heads—Emperors, Presidents, dictators, and chiefs of council. In the few weeks more than four years which have elapsed since Diaz's resignation there have been nine Presidents and Provisional Presidents—or ten, if Francisco Villa receives a place in the list. But from 1876 to 1911 Mexico was Diaz. During that time the growth of the country economically, the extension of railroads and telegraphs, the development of mines and plantations, the suppression of brigandage and revolution, the establishment of sound finance—all this put Mexico in the class of the A B C powers, even of Japan, as one of the coming countries. Diaz was always re-elected, that no serious opposition dared to raise itself. Diaz composed difficulties that threatened war in Central America, he was the friend of the United States, in his honor occurred the only occasion on which an American President went outside American territory—President Taft's visit to Ciudad Juarez in October, 1909. Around Diaz was a circle of able men—Francisco de la Barra, José Yves Limantour, Enrique Creel, the Terrazas family and their like; and to outsiders it seemed that they would perpetuate the benevolent rule of the best which seemed to be working such good in Mexico.

Symptoms of serious discontent began to appear, but for a long time Americans were led into the belief that the scandalous stories about Mexico were simply the work of sensation seekers. The first leader of this discontent was General Bernardo Reyes, Governor of Nuevo Leon, who was first put in jail and then sent abroad on a long mission to inspect the armies of Europe. Close after Reyes came Francisco I. Madero, a doctrinaire of the type that flourished in the days of the French Revolution, who conducted a Presidential campaign in jail, escaped after being defeated by the ordinary Diaz methods, and started a revolution from San Antonio. Diaz was growing old; he had lost much of his physical vigor, some of his mental power and hold on the people. After a revolution, which consisted mostly of widespread guerilla fighting, Diaz finally resigned May 5, 1911, and left for Europe at once.

He spent the last four years of his life in various European capitals, and he said but little about Mexican affairs or anything else. It was said that he would never return to Mexico unless the country were invaded, and while rumors not infrequently connected him with revolutionary plots, the connection was never satisfactorily established. He lived to see Mexico in worse demoralization than ever even in the days of the War of Reform, and to get what consolation he could from the fact that the idealistic revolution that had turned him out had been unable to hold together against the tendencies that he had held in check.

The Late Porfirio Diaz.

Former President of Mexico, Who Died in Paris.

HUERTA CABLES SYMPATHY.

Says Ashes of Diaz Should Be Brought to Mexico.

EL PASO, July 2.—General Victoriano Huerta, who was selected by Porfirio Diaz to command the guard that escorted him from his capital to Vera Cruz when he left Mexico, sent tonight a message of condolence to Mrs. Diaz.

"My family, those sons of Mexico who are about me, and I lament the news published in the papers today," Huerta cabled. "The death of President Diaz has removed one of the greatest men the republic has produced."

Huerta appeared deeply affected by the news of Diaz's death. He was the last man to order fired a national salute to Diaz, and the official playing of the national hymn. These orders were given by him at Vera Cruz when Diaz went aboard the steamer Ypiranga. Earlier in the day he and Diaz had embraced each other in the presence of the troops, and Diaz, while tears appeared on his cheeks, assured General Huerta that, while he could see little that was bright in the future, the hope of Mexico rested upon the national army.

"Diaz committed errors, of course," said Huerta, "but the good that he did entitles him to be classified as a great man, as a genius. All Mexicans will come to realize this. The Mexican people should bring his ashes home to rest in native soil."

COHALAN SCORES JURORS.

Justice Charges Gross Miscarriage of Justice in Sobel Case.

The jury in the suit of the Tenement House Commission to collect a fine of $1,000 against Leon Sobel on the charge that he rented apartments to disorderly women in his house at 202 Manhattan Avenue, failed to agree after considering the case for nearly twelve hours. When the jurors came before Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court yesterday morning to report complaint was made that the jury had been hung by three men. Matthew Larkin, one of the jurors, told the court:

"These three men told us that a verdict for the plaintiff would hurt the interests of hundreds of owners of flats. I learned that one of the three had an interest in a concern that represented 172 apartments."

The three obdurate jurors were Eli Baff, a buyer and a nephew of the poultry man, Bernard Baff, who was recently murdered; Benedict Theise, an agent, and Peter Karsten, who is a retired business man. Addressing Assistant Corporation Counsel John P. O'Brien, who had charge of such cases for the city, Justice Cohalan said:

"This is one of the grossest miscarriages of justice ever brought to my attention. In order that these men may hang no more juries I shall have their names stricken from the jury list."

The court took under advisement a motion that a verdict be recorded for the city.

In the charge against Sobel it was asserted that on June 17 and Sept. 19, 1913, May Conley and Marie Robinson were arrested in the Manhattan Avenue house and sent to the workhouse on the charge of maintaining disorderly resorts. The conviction of the Robinson woman being the second one made the defendant liable to the maximum fine of $1,000.

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WILL KEEP HUERTA AWAY FROM MEXICO

Force Will Be Used if Necessary to Prevent ex-Dictator from Crossing the Line.

DEPORTATION CONSIDERED

Department of Justice Representative Confers with Immigration Head—Extradition Question Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—There are abundant indications that the United States Government will do everything it can to prevent the return of General Victoriano Huerta to Mexico at a time when his presence might be a further menace to the efforts of the United States Government to aid the restoration of peace. If General Huerta should attempt to cross into Mexico while at liberty on bail in Texas, it was said today that the military forces of the United States would be used, if necessary, to prevent his crossing the line.

One way of disposing of General Huerta might be deportation of the former dictator to Spain, or an attempt to do that under the American immigration laws, and this question is being considered by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor.

Secretary Wilson had an important conference today with Assistant Attorney General Charles Warren, who represents the Department of Justice in diplomatic matters, concerning the status of General Huerta. While it is understood that the Government is determined to press to trial the charges of revolutionary conspiracy against the Mexican ex-President; it is believed that the possibility of deporting General Huerta in case the charges against him were insufficiently supported by evidence was considered. The subject of deporting aliens is within the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor.

Secretary of State Lansing said today that if any request for the extradition of General Huerta had been presented by the Villista authorities of Chihuahua it had not been brought to his personal attention. Dispatches from El Paso this morning reported that Governor Fidal Avila of Chihuahua had presented such a request for Huerta's extradition to Consul Marion Letcher, who was to forward it to Washington, and that a similar demand would be made on the State of Texas under an old treaty arrangement by which persons wanted on criminal charges in border States of Mexico or in Texas might be delivered by the border State for trial.

While it was pointed out in official circles today that the United States Government could withdraw its conspiracy charge against Huerta, if it chose, and surrender Huerta, if he were extraditable, it is hardly likely that General Huerta will ever be extradited in connection with the death of ex-President Madero. It is true that the Treaty of 1899 between Mexico and the United States permits the chief military officer of a Mexican State to make a requisition on the authorities of an American border State for a fugitive, but this applies only to offenses alleged to have been committed in the "frontier States" of the United States or Mexico and would not be applicable to an offense alleged to have been committed in Mexico City. If extradition proceedings were instituted against Huerta he would probably set up the defense that he is not extraditable, as the same extradition treaty of 1899 specifically provides that "extradition shall not take place . . . when the crime or offense charged shall be of a purely political character."

An official report from the Collector of Customs at El Paso states that the presence of General Huerta on the frontier has brought about tense local feeling, which appears to be growing. As an instance of the local feeling in Texas the report stated that there had been a fist fight between a newspaper reporter and an officer of a court over Huerta.

EL PASO, July 2.—Publication of the request for the extradition of General Victoriano Huerta, made upon Governor Ferguson of Texas by Fidel Avila, Governor of Chihuahua, caused widespread discussion in Mexican circles today. American, Federal and State officials and General Huerta were silent, however.

It was understood the execution of Abraham Gonzales, a former Governor of Chihuahua, was given as a basis for requisition, Villa officials maintaining that Huerta was responsible for ordering the execution.

BETTER NEWS FROM CAPITAL.

Travelers Say Poorer Classes Have Not Reached Actual Starvation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—A slightly hopeful announcement regarding the situation in Mexico City was issued by the State Department late this afternoon on the basis of a telegram received from Vera Cruz stating that "several persons who left Mexico City on Tuesday en route to the United States bring reassuring reports as to the situation there."

The last previous word as to Mexico City conditions was contained in the messages from Señor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister there, sent June 25, which stated that on that day stores had been sacked, and that the situation was acute, because of the inability to relieve the hunger of the populace and the action of Zapata Generals in inciting the crowds to demonstrations. The word received today was taken to Vera Cruz by couriers who arrived there on June 29, four days after the Brazilian Minister sent his courier. The announcement concerning the report taken to Vera Cruz by these new couriers said:

"They report that while there has been some sacking, it has been confined to small grocery stores by crowds of women. They state that the condition of the poorer classes has not reached the point of actual starvation. It is reported in Vera Cruz that 1,500 Villistas have left Mexico City and gone North."

The dispatch from Vera Cruz stated that in attacking the Villistas at Naolinco with 1,500 men on last Sunday, General Heriberto Jara lost 450 men and retreated in order to reorganize his forces, and obtain artillery. The Interoceanic Railway at Jalapa has been interrupted for the past few days.

Vigorous efforts are being made by the Red Cross, aided by the American Government officials at Vera Cruz and the Carranzista authorities to put Red Cross supplies into Mexico City. Secretary Lansing today received a telegram from Consul John R. Silliman at Vera Cruz stating that Arnold Shanklin, Consul General at Mexico City, and J. J. O'Connor, the special representative of the Red Cross, who are endeavoring to take Red Cross supplies from Vera Cruz into the Mexican capital, had left Pachuca on June 30 for Mexico City, taking with them light freight but leaving heavier articles in charge of Joseph W. Rowe, Consul General Shanklin's secretary.

Consul Silliman notified the State Department today from Vera Cruz that a special train with twelve cars of corn left Vera Cruz yesterday for Pachuca, following a passenger train which left Vera Cruz early yesterday morning. The train was provided with an armed escort and was accompanied by W. P. Gavin, an American citizen. Consul Silliman reported that Carranza's Secretary of War and the railroad officials at Vera Cruz gave special attention to the unloading and transportation of this shipment, giving preference over their own needs, and that everything possible was being done to facilitate the shipment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 2.—A decree has been issued which prohibits exportation of articles of first necessity, such as flour, white sugar, lentils, dried peas, and rice. All unfilled special permits are declared null and void. Exportation of bank bills is prohibited.

PEACE EFFORTS IN VAIN.

Supporters of Iturbide Unable to Reach Faction Leaders.

Manuel Calero, former Ambassador of Mexico at Washington, issued a statement yesterday in reply to the suggestion made in yesterday's TIMES that Eduardo Iturbide, José Isabel Robles, and himself, as representative Mexicans, get together for the purpose of bringing the warring elements in Mexico to a peaceful agreement.

Señor Calero says:

"THE TIMES suggests in its editorial that General Eduardo N. Iturbide, General José Isabel Robles, and myself get together and manage to come to an amicable understanding with Carranza, Obregon, and Villa, making mutual concession and agreeing on an intelligent plan to restore order. You are right, we ought to get together; in fact, I am working in perfect harmony with General Iturbide and many other Mexican citizens who have accepted Iturbide's leadership. We are willing to join efforts with General Robles, who is a sincere revolutionist and an honest man; but how to join with Carranza, Villa, and Obregon? Are they sincere revolutionists, who really strive for the intellectual and economical improvement and for the liberty of the Mexican people? Judging them by their acts, it is difficult to assume that they seek the welfare of the people. However, we would be willing to discuss matters with them if they give us a chance. These men, however,

EX-HUERTA OFFICIAL JAILED.

Roblo Accused of Violation of American Neutrality Laws.

SAN ANTONIO, July 2.—Ricardo Gomez Roblo, Attorney General of Mexico in the Huerta administration, was arrested here tonight by United States Marshals on a charge of conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws. In default of $5,000 bond fixed by United States Commissioner Edwards he was placed in jail.

Roblo was alleged to have been associated with Emilio Vasquez Gomez in a revolutionary movement a year ago. Twenty-one persons were arrested and Roblo, who was placed under $1,000 bond, left the United States. He returned to San Antonio last January, was rearrested and convicted of jumping his bond and fined $500.

Officers said tonight they have had him under surveillance for three months.

W. W. HOWLAND ACQUITTED.

Colorado Legislator Did Not Violate State Laws, Judge Decides.

DENVER, July 2.—W. W. Howland, who some time ago was expelled from office as a member of the Colorado House of Representatives, was acquitted today on the charge of perjury. Judge John Perry in the District Court upheld the contention of Howland's attorneys that alleged false statements of the defendant before a Grand Jury did not constitute perjury under the Colorado statutes.

On Feb. 9 a package of currency was handed to Howland by a messenger while the legislator was seated at his desk in the House chamber. Howland told conflicting stories before a legislative investigating committee and the Grand Jury, finally declaring that the money, which Howland said amounted to $15, was sent him by Dr. Mary Bates to be paid to a woman detective.

Mrs. L. L. Hartzell, a woman detective, then told that she had been employed by Dr. Bates to "shadow" an officer of the Denver Juvenile Court presided over by Judge Ben B. Lindsey.

A bill abolishing Judge Lindsey's court was passed by the Legislature, but vetoed by Governor Carlson.

SING SING IN REVOLT AT RILEY'S METHODS

Continued from Page 1.

a six-hundred-thousand-dollar cellhouse at Ossining. Mr. Osborne made several eloquent pleas at Albany and won. The Sing Sing cellhouse was not authorized, and a legislative committee reported in favor of a new prison on the Wingdale site. Supt. Riley is a prison manager of the old school and has never looked kindly upon what he regards as the "pink tea" methods of Mr. Osborne.

Supt. Riley is one of the few Democratic State officials who retained office after Governor Whitman was inaugurated. There is among Republican organization leaders a strong desire to control his office for patronage purposes. Owing to the recent escapes from Sing Sing, there has been more or less criticism of Warden Osborne, and it is said on good authority that Supt. Riley thinks he could run the prison department to his own satisfaction without the services of the millionaire art connoisseur and prison reformer.

Mr. Osborne's feeling that much of his work at Sing Sing has been thwarted by Supt. Riley gave rise to the report this week that he would yield to the alleged declaration from Albany that "Osborne must go," and resign. He said last night that there was no foundation for the report, and that he intended to stay at Sing Sing and do the best he could under the circumstances.

Two prisoners have lost the easy berths they had enjoyed for some months and are in the hospital under treatment for alcoholism. They slept in a barn outside the prison and indulged too freely last night, according to the prison authorities, who believe they got the money for drink by selling a calf which has been missing for two days.

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SETTLEMENT NOW IN SIGHT

50,000 Workers Were Ready to Strike—Brandeis or Mayor Mitchel May Head Board.

An imminent strike of 50,000 garment workers was averted yesterday when the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, through its Executive Committee, voted to submit to arbitration the differences between it and the Cloakmakers' and Skirtmakers' Unions. The action was taken at the end of a stormy four hours' meeting in the headquarters of the Executive Committee, 200 Fifth Avenue, on the last business day before the expiration on Tuesday of the time of the ultimatum delivered by the unions on June 28.

The meeting yesterday was called Thursday night after the receipt by the manufacturers and by the unions of an appeal from a committee of prominent Jews of the city, headed by Jacob H. Schiff, that both sides do all in their power to prevent a strike at a time when the conditions brought on by the war would make the industrial battle doubly calamitous. Mr. Schiff and his colleagues urged the submission of the differences growing out of the abrogation of a protocol two months ago by the manufacturers, be submitted to arbitration, and declared their willingness to do everything in their power to affect an amicable settlement.

Earlier in the day Benjamin Schlessinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said that if the manufacturers failed to reply to his ultimatum by Tuesday, he would call a general strike.

Many of the manufacturers went to yesterday's meeting determined not to yield from the stand taken at the abrogation of the protocol. It was said that the suggestion of Mr. Schiff was not very different from the demands in the unions' ultimatum of last Tuesday for a restoration of some tribunal to which the unions could submit their grievances. But Mr. Schiff's argument of the probable criticism of a strike which would bring suffering to 200,000 persons had great weight. It was also recalled that on the second week in July the Fall season begins, and while this brought from some a voice in favor of a settlement, others were bitter, alleging that the unions had made the issue acute at just this time.

At the adjournment of the meeting, Charles Heineman, Chairman of the Executive Committee, issued this statement:

"In their efforts to avoid a possible strike of 50,000 garment workers, the Executive Committee of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association sent the following reply to the union in response to the union's offer to conciliate and arbitrate:"

Benjamin Schlessinger, Esq., President International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Elmer Rosenberg, Esq., President Joint Board Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, New York City.

Gentlemen: We have your letter of the 28th ultimo. We are willing to go before a Council of Conciliation, to be made up of disinterested and neutral parties, and to lay our case before them, with the understanding that arbitrable questions may be left to a Board of Arbitration, to be subsequently formed, if necessary. Very truly yours,

CHAS. HEINEMAN,
Chairman Executive Board.

The association sent to Mr. Schiff the following reply to "a committee of well known New York citizens, headed by Jacob H. Schiff, who offered their services as mediators to avoid a calamitous situation in New York City:"

The letter signed by yourself, Mr. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Mr. Oscar S. Straus, Dr. J. L. Magnes, and Mr. Louis Marshall, addressed to the Executive Committee of our association, and dated June 29, 1915, was read at a meeting of the board, held today, and is gratefully appreciated by all of the members. It is, indeed, a source of gratification, to have, over your signatures, an appreciation of the sacrifices made by our organization during the past five years in the effort to maintain industrial peace in this industry and to make constructively for progress. We are in accord with you that every honorable effort should still be made to solve the problems of our industry without resort to warfare, and we assure you that we are prepared, as we always have been, to do everything in our power honorably to accomplish such a result.

When, however, you know the situation as thoroughly as we do, you will realize with us that there are certain matters of vital principle that we cannot surrender. Indeed, if we did surrender then, we are certain we should forfeit your respect for us. On the other hand, we court the fullest investigation into our conduct, not only of the whole five years past, but especially of the recent history of our relations leading up finally to the inevitable termination of relations. We are confident, when these facts are fully disclosed to you, that you will marvel at our patience and forbearance.

We send you herewith a copy of our reply to the union's proposal, from which you will see that we are quite prepared to aid in securing lasting "peace and honor."

After he had read the letter sent to the unions by the manufacturers, Schlessinger issued this statement last night:

"In voting to arbitrate the manufacturers have done the sensible thing, and they will find the unions will meet them half way. A strike at this time, at the beginning of the Fall season and while the war is in progress, would have done little good to any one and much harm to all. We are very glad of what has been done.

"The unions are very desirous that the arbitrators get to work at once and patch up the differences in two weeks, so that both workers and manufacturers may enter upon the Fall work in full understanding and good humor. This will be no less to the manufacturers' advantage than to ours.

"We shall take up the naming of the arbitrators early next week. For myself I have no objection to any of the five men, headed by Mr. Schiff, who so kindly proffered their good offices. I am sure there will be little trouble in getting the committee, and I am just as sure that we are to have no strike this year."

The action of the manufacturers is regarded by the union officials as a distinct victory, for it agrees not only to an arbitration of present differences, but for a board of arbitration to hear future disagreements. The big question now is the personnel of the arbitration. The ultimatum sent by the unions suggested Louis D. Brandeis or Mayor Mitchel as Chairman of the board. The manufacturers are said to be averse to Mr. Brandeis. It is understood they would be glad to have the board headed by Mr. Schiff.

The demands of the unions are in brief:

An explanation of the abrogation of the five-year protocol by the manufacturers on the eve of the submission to the Board of Arbitration of important disputes.

A minimum wage scale for week workers.

A uniform basis of pay for piece workers.

Equal distribution of work.

A method for adjustment of disputes between employers and employes.

The manufacturers take the stand that the protocol was abrogated because the unions did not live up to it. This is denied by the workers. The manufacturers also allege that a flat rate of pay does not promote the development of peculiar efficiency and is demoralizing to the standard of workmanship. As to the distribution of work, they say they know better than the workers how to conduct the business end of the trade.

It is probable that there will be a meeting of representatives of the manufacturers and of the workers on Tuesday inasmuch as the workers' ultimatum provided that the arbitrators reach an agreement within two weeks. The finding of the arbitrators will be made the basis of a working agreement for a time to be decided upon by an agreement between the workers and the manufacturers.

The protocol which has been abrogated was the outcome of the strike of 1910, which cost the manufacturers hundreds of thousands of dollars and caused much suffering among the workers and their families. The manufacturers are in favor of another protocol which guarantees them against strikes in return for concessions. The workers prefer a working agreement of one or two years' duration instead of an indefinite protocol.

ALDERMEN INSPECT CITY'S CHARITIES

Visit Blackwell's and Randall's Islands with Commissioner Kingsbury.

SEE REASON FOR DEFICITS

Wards Number 16,000, While the Yearly Appropriation Is Made on a Basis of 14,000.

As the guest of Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury, twenty Aldermen, representing every borough and led by Alderman Stevenson, the new Chairman of the Finance Committee, inspected the city institutions on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands yesterday. The trip was the outcome of a speech made before the Aldermen by Commissioner Kingsbury, in which he explained the reason for the yearly deficit in the Charities Department. He told the Aldermen of the needs of the city institutions, and when some of them seemed surprised because of certain demands, he invited them to "come and see for yourselves." They went yesterday, and some of them confessed they had never been on the islands before.

The party arrived on Blackwell's Island about 10:30 o'clock. The visitors were met by Dr. Charles B. Bacon and escorted by him through the City Hospital. With Commissioner Kingsbury went Deputy Commissioner Wright and Chief Inspector Dinwiddie. The Aldermen were particularly interested in the children in the hospital.

At the door of McAneny Hall, an annex of the City Home, Mrs. M. C. Hartigan, the matron, was waiting. Inside were 209 of the 1,140 old women inmates. Most of them were exceedingly active, which was shown by the way they jumped to their feet as Mrs. Hartigan led the visitors down the aisle. Later a party of women, led by the youngest, Hannah Collins, 65 years old, did a series of jigs to the tune of the piano.

"None of your modern dances for me," said Mrs. Collins. "I like the old ways best, and beside I wasn't raised to hug a young man and go through all sorts of gymnastics. The valse was a dissipation with me."

Most of the afternoon was spent visiting the group of buildings that go to make up the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools. The visitors were particularly struck by changes made by Joseph Flick, the new Superintendent, and Commissioner Kingsbury said the Aldermen were impressed by the fact that the institutions on Randall's Island had been allowed to run down. The Commissioner explained to his guests the uses to which the different buildings were devoted and the method of dealing with the feeble-minded. The Commissioner pointed out why there was a deficit of $176,000 in 1914 and why there would probably be a deficit of $253,000 this year. The city is to be asked to pay this deficit with special revenue bonds.

"The custom of exceeding the budget has been practically an annual custom in the Department of Charities," said the Commissioner. "The fact that the budget allowance has been regularly exceeded would seem to indicate that the financial authorities of the city have commonly underestimated the needs of this department, and that it has become an absolute necessity for the head of the department to ask for special revenue bonds to supplement his appropriation. To illustrate, the 1914 budget makers cut the 1914 appropriation down to meet the needs of an estimated daily population of 14,000 people. The request of the Commissioner of Charities was reduced one-third, with the result that the Commissioner had to face the problem of caring for a daily population of 16,000, and he had to exceed the budget appropriation."

The Commissioner explained to his guests that technically it might be wrong to exceed the appropriation, but humanity demanded that the money be spent.

It was nearly 6 o'clock when the visitors left the island.

MAYOR TO VISIT WAVERLEY.

Officials Will Inspect Institutions for Feeble-minded.

As the guests of the Committee on Provision for the Feeble-minded, of which Dr. Charles L. Dana is Chairman, the Mayor and other city officials will visit the Massachusetts Feeble-minded Institution at Waverley, Mass., next Thursday. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, a member of the commission, has placed her private car at the disposal of Dr. Dana for the trip. The committee is conducting a scientific investigation to find out just what the faults are in the city's system of caring for the feeble-minded and to devise a better method than now employed.

The party will leave the City Hall at 3:30 o'clock next Wednesday in automobiles and will spend the afternoon on Randall's Island inspecting the New York City Children's Hospital and schools. At 7 P. M. there will be dinner in the Nurses' Home, and the party will leave the island about 10 P. M. Mrs. Vanderbilt's private car will be waiting on Track 29 in the Grand Central Terminal, and as soon as all are on board it will be switched on to the train for Boston, which will be reached next morning, and automobiles will be waiting at the Back Bay Station to convey the party to Waverley.

Dr. Walter Fernald will conduct the visitors through the buildings at Waverley, and the visitors will return to New York at 8:45 P. M. Thursday.

Among those who will make the trip will be the Mayor, Controller Prendergast, City Chamberlain Bruere, Leo Arnstein of the Borough President's office, Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury, Mrs. William K. Draper, and J. Buck.

The committee, of which Dr. Dana is Chairman, consists of Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Vice Chairman and Secretary; Professor Stephen P. Duggan, Dr. Walter Fernald, Raymond B. Fosdick, Charles Dana Gibson, Justice Franklin C. Hoyt, Franklin Kirkbride, Dr. William L. Russell, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, and Professor Robert S. Woodworth.

SALE OF GIRL FOR $1 IS FILED FOR RECORD

Adoption of Child by Foster Parents Made Out in Form of a Bill of Sale.

MOLLY LIKES NEW HOME

Widower with Five Boys Turns the Little Girl Over to Childless Couple.

A bill of sale, the first one recording the sale and purchase of a free-born white child on the Island of Manhattan, was placed on record in the Register's office yesterday. The unusual document recites in formal language that Samuel Gaines has, for the consideration of $1, transferred "the good will, right, title and interest in and to my child Molly, who was born in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York."

The document also records, in the ancient form that has come to our courts from the English law, that Samuel Gaines is the party of the first part and that Moritz and Becky Green of 143 Forsyth Street are the parties of the second part, and that "the said Gaines renounces all his rights to the said Molly from this day until the expiration of his natural life."

The document is dated and witnessed and sworn to before William Herrmann, notary, of 111 Rivington Street, on June 26, 1915. The bill of sale also includes "that said Molly is to remain the sole child of the said parties of the second part."

Mr. Herrmann said that Mr. Gaines had signed an affidavit to the effect that he would not approach the little girl until requested by the Greens. Mr. Herrmann, when reminded that the legal procedure for such a matter was to have the girl brought before the Surrogate and formally adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Green, with the father's consent, replied that the "law is all a humbug, and besides, that would cost a lot of money."

The notary then, with a shrug of his shoulders, launched into the "foolishness" of having a lawyer draw up a lot of papers and getting a fee for legal services. He was quite insistent that he had discovered a short and inexpensive way of effecting the result which, if a lawyer were hired, would require a lot of formalities in the court, in addition to added expense. He was quite proud of his method.

Mr. Herrmann then said that he twice before made out similar bills, but had not recorded them. He said that eighteen years ago, at 158 Suffolk Street, he had filled in the blank bill of sale for a girl three years old, in similar fashion, that the girl is now married and has always been happy.

Mr. Herrmann accompanied the reporter to the home in Forsyth Street, on the way explaining that the little girl's natural mother had died in February and left the father with five small boys and Molly to care for. A cousin of Mrs. Green worked in the tailoring shop with Gaines and learned that the father was willing to have his little daughter cared for by some Jewish family that might want her.

Mr. Herrmann said that Mrs. Green, 32 years old, has been childless for twelve years, and that she has longed for a little girl upon whom she might bestow her affection. Then Molly's father was so informed and he investigated for two weeks, before he consented to the transfer of the little one.

Molly was found asleep yesterday when the reporter called at the Forsyth Street home. Beside her crib bed Mrs. Green was sewing, and Tootsie, a King Charles spaniel, kept a strict watch on the little girl as she slumbered coally.

Mrs. Green said that Molly gets a ride in the street cars daily, and that she is going to Coney Island on July 4 to see the waves, the carrousel, and all the wonderful things that children enjoy.

NEW BOAT LINE TO JERSEY.

Ten-Cent Ferry from Here to Atlantic Highlands Begins Sunday.

A new steamboat service between Manhattan and the Atlantic Highlands, competing with the boats of the Sandy Hook route of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, will be opened tomorrow under the name of the Atlantic Highlands Ferry Company, according to an announcement made yesterday.

The company has rebuilt the pier at the west of the Sandy Hook route pier at the Highlands, where it will land passengers, and at the Manhattan end permission has been obtained from the Dock Department for landings at the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry slip, at the foot of Whitehall Street, and at South Ferry.

A representative of the new company said it was proposed to carry passengers one way over the twenty miles for 10 cents. The fare one way on the railroad boats is 60 cents. The round trip costs $1. The new line will make a specialty of carrying automobiles, for which the rate will be 25 cents a foot on the wheel base. Only in the carrying of passengers will competition exist between it and the old line, as the Sandy Hook boats do not carry freight or automobiles.

The former municipal ferryboat Castleton, which operated between the Battery and St. George, Staten Island, has been purchased from the city by the Atlantic Highlands Ferry Company. It will make the first trip at 9 A. M. on Sunday, starting from the ferry slip at South Ferry.

Close Simpson-Crawford Store.

The work of removing the merchandise from the Simpson-Crawford Store, at Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, was completed yesterday afternoon and marked the passing of a business landmark established in 1865. A hundred trucks had been busy on the job for ten days. The Simpson-Crawford Store was placed in the hands of receivers with other Siegel enterprises in December, 1913, but the Simpson-Crawford Store was reorganized by creditors and run for some time. The entire stock, valued at retail at $680,000, was bought in one lot by Gimbel Brothers.

Monkey House Annoyers Sentenced.

Baldo Mero Lopes, a tobacco dealer of 205 East 104th Street, and Joseph Tartaglino of 339 West Thirty-eighth Street, were each sentenced to serve six months in the Workhouse by Magistrate House in Yorkville Court yesterday for annoying women in the monkey house in Central Park last Sunday. In sentencing them the Magistrate said he would aid the police in their crusade against annoyers of women in the monkey house by imposing on them the extreme penalty of the law. Thirty-seven men have been convicted of annoying women in the Central Park menagerie since the campaign against this nuisance was begun several weeks ago.

EXPECTS BECKER TO TELL OF GRAFT

Continued from Page 1.

stand at the trials is the truth. I am through with the Becker case. I am not seeking notoriety like Jack Rose and Sam Schepps."

Max D. Steuer, who succeeded Mr. Marshall as Webber's counsel, said that Webber had never told him that Becker was not guilty. "I don't know what he told Mr. Marshall," Mr. Steuer said, "but I do know what he told me. I came into the case through Mr. Sullivan, Jack Rose's lawyer, two weeks after Webber was arrested.

"I heard of District Attorney Whitman's negotiations with Webber," he continued, "and I was engaged to pass upon them. I am not interested in any one's guilt or innocence. I wish I could tell with Governor Whitman's permission what I know about the case."

Sam Schepps was quoted yesterday in an evening paper as saying that he held the secret of the Becker case and that he would tell Governor Whitman if he wanted it. "I guess Governor Whitman knows more about the case than any one else at that," Schepps was quoted as saying. "Ask Bridgie Webber what he has to say. He is the next one to make a squawk."

Schepps declined to discuss the authenticity of the interview when he was found at his jewelry store, Seventh Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, last night. "I will neither affirm or deny it," he said. "If any one wants any story from me let them come around and pay me for it."

Mrs. Becker spent two hours with her attorneys yesterday afternoon. She declined to make any statement about the future plans to save her husband's life. Mr. Manton said that Mrs. Becker would not make a personal appeal to the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 2.—Governor Whitman would not comment on the assertion of Sam Schepps that he had the "secret in the Becker case," other than to say that he would consider any evidence placed before him properly. The Governor also said that the names of the persons whom Martin T. Manton mentioned as having been involved in graft he paid no heed to in the application for commutation of the condemned man's sentence for the reason that the alleged graft transactions did not enter in the murder case.

TO SPARE MRS. FEROLA.

Governor Will Commute Her Sentence—Martin Exonerated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 2.—Governor Whitman announced today his intention to commute the sentence of Mrs. Madaline Ferola from death to imprisonment for life. Mrs. Ferola was convicted of killing an admirer of hers in the Bronx. A petition from a number of prominent women in New York asking clemency for the condemned woman was filed with the Governor yesterday.

The Governor also announced today that he had dismissed the charge of malfeasance in office which was filed by William J. O'Gorman against Francis Martin, District Attorney of the Bronx. The charges grew out of the District Attorney's prosecution of Mrs. Ferola and of William De Gorge, convicted for white slavery.

It was alleged that Mrs. Ferola was removed from the Tombs and forced to make a confession by one of Mr. Martin's assistants. In the case of De Gorge, "abusive treatment of witnesses" was charged.

In a general denial of the charges Mr. Martin stated that O'Gorman was intimately connected with the defense in both cases.

The commutation of Mrs. Ferola's death sentence was in a large part due to the efforts made by the fifty women who met at the Hotel Biltmore last Wednesday. A committee was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Helen Hay Greeley, Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. William Einstein, and Mrs. Frank Cothren, a lawyer, who was sent to Albany to see Governor Whitman.

Mrs. Ferola was a widow with two children, living at 529 Morris Avenue, when she stabbed Carmelo Carnestrale to death on Dec. 29, 1913. She confessed that she had killed him because he refused to marry her. She was convicted in May, 1914, after having repudiated her confession. Mrs. Ferola was the first woman to be convicted of murder in New York City since the execution of Mrs. Martha Place of Brooklyn in 1898.

Her case was taken to the Court of Appeals, which affirmed the verdict of the lower court, although Judges Cuthen and Hogan wrote strong dissenting opinions in which they favored a new trial for the defendant.

Becker Witness to Sing Sing.

Judge Tiernan, in the Kings County Court yesterday, sentenced Morris Luban, who was a witness for the State at the first trial of ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, to serve not less than five nor more than ten years in Sing Sing Prison. Luban was convicted of forgery as a second offender. At the Becker trial Luban testified that he saw "Jack" Rose and Becker in the Lafayette baths on the morning following the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

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The news flashed across the continent in an instant. One of our own executives, even, heard it in the Middle West, before our telegram, announcing the event, could reach him.

For days we were overwhelmed with inquiries as to the date of the Sale—from our own customers, from old Simpson-Crawford patrons, from people who just scented "good bargains" when the merchandise should actually be put on sale.

Tuesday is the day appointed; and the work involved in moving the stock from the Simpson-Crawford Store to GIMBELS has been tremendous. But hundreds of enthusiastic workers, and more than a hundred GIMBEL automobile trucks have accomplished the task in time. As an example, one truck load of furniture was dispatched every **five** minutes!

The Sale beginning Tuesday will be unique, because its opportunities are **natural,** not artificial. Therefore they possess an interest, an importance of their own, impossible to duplicate.

Of this you shall be the judges yourselves when you come on Tuesday to see.

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Rip things right up the back on the Fourth! Because it's the nation's birthday, *and because* Prince Albert tobacco has *set free* men who yearned for the joys of jimmy pipe "packing" and *real* cigarette makin's—and who shied at tortured tongues and throats! Bang-away like it's freedom's frolic!

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PRINCE ALBERT
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Open up a toppy red bag of P. A. (mighty handy for rollers) or a tidy red tin, like it was a package from home, then you'll know why men *smoke* Prince Albert and *boom* Prince Albert from one land's end to the other! Get that independence spirit on the tobacco question!

So, unlimber your jimmy pipes or makin's papers—and *fire away!* Because, men, Prince Albert will put *new* ideas of tobacco goodness into your system. Just write it down in your little diary, "Today I started smoking Prince Albert." This is the joy'us time to become pals with P. A. and declare yourself for smoke happiness!

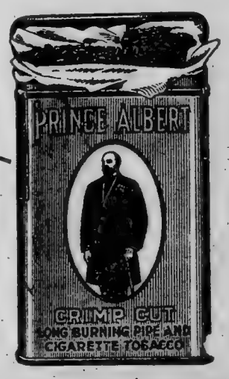

A nickel buys Prince Albert in the toppy red bag, 10c for the tidy red tin. P. A. is also sold in handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and—in that classy pound crystal-glass humidor with the sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco at the high point of perfection—always!

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1915.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

PORFIRIO DIAZ has passed away in the saddest hour of Mexico's history. He had lived nearly five years in retirement, an old and broken man, to see the country he had upbuilded and to which he had given a place among the industrial nations of the world sink into anarchy, as the result of a revolution against the autocratic but helpful rule he had established. For thirty years, largely by the force of his own genius, he had maintained in Mexico a mechanical peace for which the Madero revolutionists vainly attempted to substitute an organic peace and the actual rule of the people, with the result that they reawakened the old rebellious spirit DIAZ had so long held in check and precipitated an era of destruction.

The age of DIAZ indeed has passed. Mexico, we can well believe, will never again submit to thirty years of such rule as he gave it, but, all in all, it was by far the best the nation ever had, it was an era of sound finance, of industrial development. He gave the country railroads, water works, sanitation. He made Vera Cruz, which had been renowned as one of the pest holes of the earth, a splendid and healthy city; he beautified and extended the capital, he built opera houses, he established free schools, he gathered about him men of real ability as administrators and financiers, and, until he grew too old to attend personally to all the details of government, he avoided scandals and kept the administrative machinery in an efficient state. He encouraged the investment of foreign capital in Mexico, and it flowed in to the great benefit of the country. To be sure, there was always discontent, but it was strictly suppressed. Criminal law scarcely existed. The civil courts were corrupt and incompetent. The army, which had been the pride of DIAZ, dwindled to a skeleton force in his old age. He was tricked by men he trusted, men in whose patriotism, according to his own practical standards, he believed. So he went into exile, and from his abiding place across the Atlantic he has seen his country going to ruin, without the power to help it by word or deed.

Yet no true Mexican hated PORFIRIO DIAZ. The men of the Maderista type denounced the privileges he permitted and called some of his closest adherents traitors. Many of these acquired large fortunes, while PORFIRIO'S fortune was small. His personal honesty was never doubted. BAZAINE had occasion to prove that, when, on the eve of the downfall of MAXIMILIAN, he tried to induce DIAZ, whom he recognized as the most potent figure among the Mexican patriots, to join with him in founding a new empire. As a soldier, he will rank well in history. Especially will his marvelous success in guerrilla warfare in Oaxaca, in the war of the churchmen against the republicans, be remembered and his rapid assembling of a formidable army to help JUAREZ, after his escape from prison in Puebla in 1865.

As a statesman, his constructive ability, his foresight, and his power over men were all remarkable. He had lived almost through his eighty-fifth year. Five years ago next September he had reached, as it seemed, the very zenith of his fame. The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Father HIDALGO'S rebellion against the Spaniards was then simultaneous with the nation's celebration of its ruler's eighteenth birthday. But the threat of revolution was already in the air, and the end of the sway of the greatest, the most progressive, and the most efficient President Mexico ever had was at hand. He had disregarded the Constitution and he had not understood the signs of the times. But when the nation regains its sanity, in the years to come, the memory of PORFIRIO DIAZ will be cherished throughout Mexico and memorials to him will be erected in all the cities he helped to upbuild and make prosperous.

HUERTA NONSENSE.

We can scarcely credit the reports that the State Department is giving serious consideration to a reported demand from PANCHO VILLA for the extradition of HUERTA. VILLA has no standing whatever which the United States can recognize. To turn HUERTA over to him, or to the nominal Governor of Chihuahua, who is merely VILLA'S tool, would be to send the ex-Dictator of Mexico to certain death. That the Governor of Texas has any right whatever under our laws to heed the request of VILLA is not likely. VILLA is in no sense the ruler of Mexico. At the best estimate of him, he is the defeated leader of a counter-revolution against the leader of another revolution much nearer to success, though he has not yet begun to restore order in the country. A demand from CARRANZA for the extradition of HUERTA would be more reasonable, but it would not be complied with, of course, and the VILLA demand will be ignored.

To return HUERTA to the country he came from, Spain, as an undesirable immigrant seems a more reasonable way to solve the problem, but HUERTA is not a Spaniard and it is possible that Spain would not take him back. Perhaps the best way of all would be to permit the General to return to Forest Hills and keep on plotting with the eye of the Secret Service fixed upon him. Nine-tenths of the Mexican plotting in this country comes to naught. When guns and invading troops are not involved and the freedom of the mails is not abused it is harmless.

THE IMPROVED FOURTH.

The improvement in our manner of celebrating the Fourth of July may tend somewhat, as it becomes more common throughout the country, to lessen the patriotic ardor of the youthful male. In that case, pains should be taken to stimulate his immature patriotism in other ways than by permitting him to explode gunpowder dangerously. Our boys must not be deprived of the wholesome educational influence of the old Fourth. They must always grow up with a lively sense of the significance of Independence Day, and this is particularly true of the sons of immigrants, who must be taught, while young, that men bled and died to make this country, that the making of it was worth the blood and the life; that they are to be citizens of this country, to enjoy the benefits of its civilization, to fight and die for it if necessary, to give allegiance to no other country. But the cannon cracker and the toy pistol, though they gave temporary delight to the youngsters of old, had a sort of brutalizing influence apart from their danger as playthings. They were offensive to all and sundry except those directly employed making a noise and befouling the air with them. The effort that is needed, now that they have all but disappeared as instruments in the celebration of the Fourth, is to provide always some means by which the significance of the anniversary shall be impressed upon the youthful mind. The old Fourth, we must remember, was unlike any other holiday in its observances. The celebration, rude as it often was, vividly represented the meaning of the day to the common mind. There is a chance that the new Fourth may become too much like our other holidays if a strong and persistent effort is not made, year by year, to keep alive the glorious memories of our nation's birth.

This year in this neighborhood it seems likely that the opportunity will not be neglected. The spirit of patriotism is indeed uppermost throughout the country at this time, and the safe and sane Fourth of 1915 will likely be abundantly patriotic. There can be no serious objection to the attempt of the women who fancy they want to vote to make a special demonstration on that day, but it is desirable that the children shall be made to understand that the anniversary of our independence as a nation has no particular relation to woman suffrage or Socialism or any other by-product of complacent democracy. The beginning of a republic, a land of golden opportunities for all who are competent to seize opportunity, the foundation of a Government of the people, by the people, for the people, must be intelligibly expressed in all the pageantry, in all the oratory, in all the festivities of the day. Whenever that is done there will be no remotest cause for regret that the popular way of celebrating the Fourth has been changed for the purpose of saving numberless children from the disastrous consequences of playing with fire.

COMPLACENT AND SATISFIED AUSTRIA.

Those are interesting dispatches which the Foreign Office in Vienna sends to the Austrian Embassy in this country, describing the reverent observance throughout the empire of the anniversary of the death of the Archduke FRANZ FERDINAND, whose murder was the occasion, if not the cause, of the war. They tell, among other things, of the publication in Vienna of memorial articles which declare the death of the Archduke to have been avenged by the "justified "resistance of the House of Hapsburg with the army and navy, "whose strengthening the late Archduke regarded as his life work."

Two expressions in this announcement arrest attention. One is the word "avenged" and the other is the phrase "justified resistance." Austria, assailed by the conquering hordes of Serbians, justifiably resisted. This is of a piece with the inconceivable impudence displayed by Austria when, in 1913, she determined to bring the war on a year ahead of the time when she did actually bring it on. She decided to attack Serbia, notified her Italian ally, and invited that country's co-operation on the ground that her attack on Serbia was "defensive." GIOLITTI'S reply was that it could not be defensive, "since nobody dreams of attacking her," and Austria, thus notified that she would not have Italian assistance, postponed the war a year.

But perhaps "justified resistance" does not mean just that. Perhaps it means that Russia, in coming to Serbia's aid, assailed Austria in shameless disregard of Austria's right to wreak on Serbia what ruin she pleased, and that resistance to this was justified. That is, Austria found it advisable to invade Serbia with arms in hand; Russia interposed as Serbia's defender, and this constituted an act of aggression on Austria by Russia, which Austria was justified in resisting.

The news that the Archduke's murder has been "avenged" is still more interesting. It was on Serbia that Austria proposed to wreak this vengeance. Three times her armies have been hurled back from Serbia, and Serbian soil is now as free from the touch of the invading avenger as it was a year ago. A little country has confounded, dismayed, and defeated disgracefully a great empire. Since the last Austrian army was thrown back across the border no new invasion has been attempted. This strange vengeance is so complete that now there are rumors that Austria is trying to negotiate a separate peace with Serbia. She could not do it if she wished, which is rather a pity from one standpoint; it would complete the topsy-turviness of Austria's position by leaving her at peace with the unpunished enemy she began the war to punish, and at war with that enemy's defenders.

However, Austria's position is sufficiently suggestive of Alice in Wonderland as it is. There is in it the logic of a dream. She made war to avenge the Serajevo murder, and this war was a justifiable resistance either to the country she was trying to punish or to that country's would-be rescuer—it is not clear which. She has taken her vengeance by having her armies driven back in utter rout time and again and by seeing her enemy, at the end of a year, crowing triumphant defiance to her across the boundary, and is satisfied with her achievements; remembers with gratitude the labors of the Archduke in giving her the army which has accomplished these disasters. Her attitude is strongly reminiscent of John Phoenix's victory over his assailant. It will be remembered that John accomplished it by striking the enemy on the fist with his nose, throwing himself on his back and dragging his adversary down on top of him, inserting his nose between the enemy's teeth and twining his hair about the enemy's fingers.

HOME RULE AND TAMMANY RULE.

It is amusing to remark that "up-State" rejects for itself the sort of home rule which some New Yorkers are asking for the city. The Republicans do not want Tammany rule for the State, although some reformers from the city are so willing to accept it, or the risk of it, that they are begging for it. "Up-State" is not so partisan that it would vote to disfranchise the city if that were all the question. But there is more to it than one man one vote, in city and country alike. On that issue we prefer to believe that the ayes would have it. But memory records that "up-State" is usually Republican, and regrets its Democratic experiences. On the other hand, the city is usually Democratic and has extricated itself with much pain and cost from the results on sundry occasions.

These experiences are not on the record, but they account for the result. THE TIMES has a record of anti-Tammany achievement which prevents it from being wholly unsympathetic with the decision not to impose an average Tammany administration upon the State. THE TIMES' memory compels it to admit that on the whole a Republican administration by law in this State is safer than a Democratic administration made secure against punishment at the polls. On the straight issue of one man one vote, for Republicans or Democrats alike everywhere, THE TIMES is as pure and patriotic as the convention would have been had the straight question been put to it. But that is not the question in its entirety. If there never had been any Tammany wickedness the home-rule question, which is involved in the apportionment of representation, would have been simpler.

There is an impulse to run away from Tammany rule in the city as well as in the country, and that sentiment complicates the home-rule proposal. Tammany has been beaten more than once, and its victors are the promoters of home rule. But Tammany has a way of coming back, and once it got back under a home-rule charter it would be more difficult than ever to expel it from its fortress under the law. To be sure, it may be said that if the city voted Tammany it would deserve Tammany. There is an equality of argument on that under either home rule or charter rule. The city could get Tammany rule with equal ease under either form of charter, but it would not get rid of Tammany with equal ease under the home-rule proposal. The vote of the State Convention is reprehensible in some aspects, but it shows the way to the city in other aspects.

GERMAN EFFICIENCY.

An article to be published in THE TIMES Magazine tomorrow describes a method now obtaining in Germany for restoring the wearied troops and bringing them into proper trim for resuming their heavy tasks. This method consists in sending the tired soldiers by train for a long trip across country before calling them into the fighting lines again. The Germans for years have been solving the problems of resting tired nerves. Their various "Kurs" are founded upon their knowledge of how to relieve strain, and they are perfectly aware of the fact that no one can rest properly too near the scene of the labors that have exhausted him. Therefore they apply the logic which they use in time of peace to the exigencies of war when they send their men to an improvised rest cure.

The actual rest cures and the healing baths also are being pressed into service to relieve the condition of strain in which the officers and their families find themselves. Bad Nauheim in particular is said to be full of such cure guests. In the meantime the Allies are taking a leaf from the German book and are making new efforts toward building up health and creating a sane and sound race to fill the hideous gaps made by the war. Great Britain is using her own spas with excellent results for wounded soldiers and those suffering from rheumatism, shock, and the many other disorders due to life on the battlefield. The bath treatments are making their efficacy felt and a new system of case records has been established. There has hitherto been no worthy Institute of Hydrology in London, where research and systematic teaching could be carried on, and one is now proposed.

It will be a national mistake if we do not succeed in achieving "preparedness" of this kind if of no other. Disease is an enemy always on the firing line, and we are at liberty to make the greatest war of the world against it. As the various plans for national health resorts develop it will become apparent to every one concerned that there can be no victory without the thorough knowledge and mastery of detail characterizing the European baths. Physicians of the highest standing are needed for the generalship in order to establish public and professional confidence. It ought to be possible to procure them from a profession famous for its sacrifices in the cause of humanity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Not Larger Horns, But None.

A misunderstanding more nearly complete of the automobilist's rights and privileges as a sharer with other people of highway utilities could hardly be imagined than was the one shown by the correspondent whose letter on the subject was printed on this page yesterday. The imagined wrong for which he demanded sympathy, in the very evident expectation of getting it, was that other motor folk neglect to provide themselves, as he has done, with a device for making noise so efficient that nobody can fail to hear it and betimes get out of the way of an approaching car.

Failure to do this, he wrote quite truly, had often put his life in danger from cars approaching his own from behind, and of course the lives of pedestrians are constantly imperiled in the same way. But the deduction drawn by him from this situation—that all automobiles should be equipped with signaling implements with powers sufficient to waken all except the dead—is logical and tolerable only on the assumption that the whole duty of an automobilist is done when he has let all and sundry know that he is coming.

That assumption, as a matter of fact, is utterly false, and, as another matter of fact, it would be much more sensible, much more in accord with the fundamental decencies and proprieties of life, if, instead of making the automobilists get louder horns than many of them have now, they were deprived by law of all those they possess at present. That would put the man with a car exactly where he belongs—on an equality with everybody else—and would force him to keep constantly in mind the large truth that the obligation of pedestrians and others to give him passage is no more and no less than is his to keep out of their chosen pathways.

He has no excuse whatever for expecting a crosswalk to be cleared because he has signaled his approach, either loudly or gently, but it is very much his duty so to drive his car as to get only his fair share of road privileges. The motor horn neither creates nor increases rights, and it puts on the defensive—or the jump—nobody who is exercising only his rights.

Scientists Enter a Protest.

There is significance, and lugubrious significance, at least for sympathizers with the Allies, in the fact that eight of England's most eminent scientists, including Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY, Sir ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, and Sir ROLAND ROSS, were moved at the annual meeting of the British Science Guild, this week, to make public protest against the inappreciation, and worse, with which the Government had received the offer of their abilities and services in the conduct of the war. The men in high office showed no realisation of the possibility that these men might be of assistance, and, judging from the tone of the speeches made at the meeting, the rejection of their aid must have been something like scornful. Otherwise these men of science would hardly have departed from their accustomed calm and spoken with open bitterness of their experience.

That they could have been helpful is shown plainly enough by the efficiency—the often terrible efficiency—with which like, but certainly not more able, men have served the German armies. The English, however, though they have brilliantly demonstrated their ability to produce as many scientists of the very highest rank as any of their neighbors, have never been as ready as has been one of these neighbors in admitting that science, even what is called "pure" science, has practical value. As a result they have suffered many and serious commercial losses and have seen more than a few of their own discoveries used to their disadvantage in the markets of the world.

As Sir ARCHIBALD GEIKIE put it, "there has always been a sort of antipathy in the official mind toward science, and it continues to this day." The British Army officer, like the British manufacturer, obstinately resists suggestions from those upon whom he looks as mere laboratory workers, and he abandons with reluctance, if at all, the methods that were good enough for his father and ancestors even more remote. The Germans, politically so much younger, have fewer venerable traditions to enchain them, and their spectacled Professor, though he is apt to be somewhat more industrious than ingenious or original, is promptly, gladly, and profitably utilised for the furthering of German activities of all sorts.

Even War Has Two Sides.

Claiming to be a pacifist himself, HUDSON MAXIM takes pains to correct those who quoted him as praising war. To the correction, however, he is careful to add that he no more condemns war than praises it. Instead he does both, dividing war into good war and bad war, and applying to each the epithets it deserves.

In other words, Mr. MAXIM recognizes what one would expect to be to everybody the obvious possibility that fighting may be for a good cause or a bad one, and deserves to be commended or reprehended according to the needs it serves and the purposes it achieves. His contention is that war should be viewed, not as producing slaughter and destruction alone, but in its relations to motive and ultimate consequences.

Some of the current talk about war would be closely imitated if one were to describe what goes on in the operating theatre of a great hospital and mentioned only the slashing of flesh, the shedding of blood, and the infliction of pain. That is what the anti-vivisectionists do when they discuss laboratory research—they see the incidental act and ignore or deny the purpose and the effect.

The abstract and the absolute are dangerous domains for the debater of any subject. He is sure to go wrong as soon as he enters them, and sure to be wrong as long as he stays there. This is as true of war as of peace, and of peace not less than of war. Whether either is good or bad—depends.

Hope.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that the Century Theatre is likely to remain vacant during the coming season. Why should it not be utilized for the splendid purposes for which it was originally intended? The failure of the New Theatre was due mainly to the wrong idea that it was backed by unlimited capital, and three dollars was spent where one would have sufficed. Thus it had three directors, three stage managers, &c. If it were conducted economically, with a true sense of its real as well as ideal requirements, it could be placed on a paying basis.

Since the closing of the New Theatre, the moving picture is about the only form of theatrical entertainment that has moved forward. In the theatrical field, as in everything else, supply and demand encourage each other, and dramatic art and artists are suffering for the want of support. If Shakespeare came to New York today he would starve to death if he tried to make a living as a playwright or as an actor. Most managers would not like "As You Like It," and he would probably be told that a play like "Hamlet" is not "the thing." So his great works would be "Love's Labor Lost." And yet never before has humanity needed so much the beneficial influences of art and letters, and nowhere could they flourish better at the present time than in our country. Great good would be accomplished for our public in general, and the tottering stage in particular, by the establishment of an artistic, dramatic Mecca at the beautiful temple of amusement in Central Park West.

FRANK M. FRANKLIN.

New York, June 30, 1915.

From Mr. James M. Taylor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am informed that the widely published statement that Ambassador Dumba and other diplomats mentioned were present at the meeting addressed by Mr. Bryan, and regarded generally as an attack on the Administration, is not true. I regret that I have followed our error in basing my criticism of some diplomats on this statement. So much of my letter as was due to that alone must be withdrawn.

JAMES M. TAYLOR.

New York, July 1, 1915.

No Relation to Mr. McKim.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of yesterday states that Dr. Maloney, returning from the Dardanelles, was a son-in-law of Alexander R. McKim. Please correct this, as I am unmarried, never had a child, and never knew Dr. Maloney.

ALEXANDER R. McKIM.

Albany, N. Y., June 30, 1915.

COATS FOR THE TOURNEY.

The coat I loved was firm and fine, a splendor
Woven of myths and faiths as old as time.
I wore it as a knight
Wears shield and armor bright,
Sweeping my way where all the galleries eyed me;
Yet when I left the fight
The sun had burned its colors out, the tender
Of foemen's blades had slashed it till, beside me,
It fell in rags and dulled my sword hilt's shrine
Beating my belt's bronze buckle, foul with slime.

Time heals my hurt. I am all hale. I gather
New strength and life. Once more I love the sun.
But what shall clothe me warm?
What coat shall shut the storm
Out of my breast when all the winds are round me?
I cannot patch or form
The broken threads again. I toss them, rather,
Out where the driven tempest's furies hound me;
And yet, unclothed, I need not think to run
The wintry highway till my dreams are won.

There are new cloths and textures, strange new fashions.
They seem grotesque, and yet I long to go
On, on, with plume and lance
Tossing as I advance,
With love's fresh favor from my helmet flying.
Some tremble of romance
Must yet endure to meet my living passions.
Some web must yet be woven for the dyeing
That makes it stainless through time's pauseless flow,
Changeless, secure, whatever wild winds blow.

The coat that I shall wear!—Oh, men, my brothers,
New faiths must be. I cannot ride the lists
Unbonneted, uncased,
Joyless, my heart grown mad.
Give me your gonfalon to bait about me.
Tell me what cry you had
Deep in the heart, fearing the ears of others.
Give it my lips, and not the world shall rout me.
But dawn shall break a glory through the mists
And light my sword hilt's clustered amethysts.

LEWIS WORTHINGTON SMITH.

WOMEN IN OFFICE.

Their Temperamental Unfitness for It Discussed by Themselves.

Yonkers, N. Y., June 30, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your admirable editorial on the state of mind of the Commissioner of Correction calls attention indirectly to an important argument advanced by the more thoughtful opponents of woman suffrage. It is asserted by them that the woman's point of view is, and should be, personal, and therefore she is unfitted for those official duties which should rigidly exclude personal elements.

While the interesting case of the Commissioner of Correction does not prove anything, it does serve as an illustration of the temperamental unfitness of women for authority involving the welfare of the community which is based upon principle and not upon emotion.

Dr. Davis is a woman of more than average ability. She has had the education of long experience in administrative affairs, and her personal integrity has not been questioned. She is a good test case. As you say: "She shows an involuntary and unconscious tendency to regard whatever office she holds as a personal belonging." Her petulance and rather clamorous refusal to be subject to criticism in the Bedford Reformatory matter, as well as in the present instance, gives good ground for your sharp comment.

Since she does not lack experience, nor intelligence, nor honorable character, it is fair to conclude that her failure is due to the fact that her womanly qualities are not such as to fit her for impersonal official duties. That it is simply because she is a woman that she should not fill the office she now holds. This is said with full recognition of the fact that there are many equally important positions to be filled that cannot be well filled by men, just because they are men.

Mrs. WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your excellent editorial of June 30, headed "People Who Butt In," you speak of the involuntary and unconscious tendency on the part of the Commissioner of Correction, Katharine B. Davis, to regard whatever office she holds as a personal belonging, and any interference with it as blasphemous and seditious. This unfortunate tendency, which is characteristic of the sex, is a matter of common observation in all women who hold office or who are in any way slightly elevated in position.

Women at heart are despots. Pettiness and vanity are blemishes that mar the entire sex. They do not possess the broad vision and democratic view so common in men. It is a great pity and in one way a disgrace that a woman should have been appointed to the difficult and important position of Commissioner of Correction. An office the success of which depends upon the exercise of those qualities natural only to the male sex, no woman should even hope to fill.

After Nov. 2, when the voters of the State of New York have dealt woman suffrage a blow from which it will not recover, and the short-sighted politicians who, in the hope of gain joined the Woman Suffrage Party, come to their senses, it is to be hoped that the reaction which is bound to set in will bring about a stronger sense of the fitness of things and that men will stay where they belong and that woman will be for all time KEPT where they belong.

ETHEL BEYEA,
Secretary of the Wage Earners' Anti-Suffrage League.

New York, June 30, 1915.

"Verbotten."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly permit me to reply to the statements of "A Traveled German," contained in your issue of July 1? I doubt if the writer has traveled much in Germany. Certainly his powers of observation and of arriving at fair conclusions were not in good working order if he has ever traveled in Germany. I am not now speaking of so-called "German militarism," "Junkerthum," or the self-sufficiency of the typical Prussian soldier and statesman. I have in mind the German people among whom I have lived for over four years as an American sojourner and student.

The morality of the German people is as strong, as virile, and as sound as the morality of the American people. During my four years in Berlin and Munich I neither had occasion to see any evidence of this moral rawness nor were my personal liberties or enjoyments interfered with by Prussian militarism or autocratic rule. I regard my stay in Germany as an experience which I cannot value too highly; in fact, it was a liberal education and enabled me to see how much better the municipalities there are governed than they are in the United States; how much more economical they are in using public money; how the much criticised "verbotten" sign is in reality a guaranty of personal liberty. It is designed to limit the excesses of unthinking people so that 999 out of every 1,000 may enjoy the carpets of greensward, have seats in the tramway cars, have undisturbed slumber after unreasonable night hours, &c.

A TRAVELED AMERICAN.

New York, July 1, 1915.

The Mules.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of course, the sufferings of the wounded on the Armenian were bad enough, but how about the 1,400 mules? Surely some of your newspapers should take notice of it.

Furthermore, how about the fact that the Armenian was 52 per cent. American owned, 52 per cent. of the stock of the Leyland Line, which owned her, being held by the International Merchant Marine, an American-owned corporation, whose ships are requisitioned by a belligerent nation and are anything but neutral. Reference to Moody's Financial Manual will prove this.

If we had less foolish navigation laws, the ships of the White Star and affiliated lines would fly the flag of the country which owns them. It surely isn't pleasing to comprehend the statistics in Moody's Manual and then to realize our own ships are compelled to fly a foreign flag because legislators in Washington are so blind.

R. E. CROPLEY.

New York, June 30, 1915.

Babies' Eyes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I heartily indorse the letter of John E. Miller in your Monday issue referring to the great suffering and injury to the eyes which so many little babies are compelled to endure from lack of sufficient protection when out of doors. I have often thought that if the mothers and nurses could be made to lie and gaze up into the sky in the same way, for even a short time, they would realise what the children must suffer. Let them try it! The lining of carriage hoods or parasols should be dark, as the light through pale pink or blue covering is far too strong.

FRANCES M. OLMSTED.

Amagansett, L. I., June 28, 1915.

The Habit of Being Miserable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the subway, not during rush hours, and on almost every train, I find the centre cars packed and plenty of seats in front and rear cars. Why is it? Are New Yorkers so accustomed to hanging to straps that they are not comfortable sitting down? Or do they stand so they will be ready to make a wild dash for some other destination the instant the train stops?

L. J. W.

New York, June 29, 1915.

Refreshments in Their Place.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I add my protest to the noise and nuisance of venders of ice cream, soft drinks, &c., at the baseball games. It is very objectionable, and should be stopped. Why not have bar or refreshment stands here and there, where they will not interfere with the patrons' comforts and quiet?

JOHN D. TOSTEVEN.

New York, June 28, 1915.

Waves of Influence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Presumably some feel that so long as Britannia rules the wave then must Germany waive the rules.

C. K. N.

New York, June 28, 1915.

THE MYTH OF A POISONED SHELL.

A German Discussion of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company's Amazing Advertisement in The American Machinist.

New York, July 1, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to your editorial entitled "Mendacious Propaganda" allow me to say that you have been misinformed, and I feel certain that, while THE TIMES may have its prejudice in the matter of the war, so distinguished a paper will not close its eyes to truth when that and nothing but it must be spoken on what belongs to the Great Question. No! Americans must not be deceived. And THE TIMES will, no doubt, consider the following as very fit to print, because it will bring in an entirely new construction and meaning on your editorial, and the public will soon find out where "Mendacious Propaganda" begins and where it ends.

In the first place THE TIMES has not been informed regarding the last two paragraphs of the sensational advertisement of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company. I consider it essential that they should be mentioned:

From what we are able to learn of conditions in the trenches, it is not possible to get medical assistance to any one in time to prevent fatal results. It is necessary to immediately cauterize the wound if in the body or head, or to amputate if in the limbs, as there seems to be no antidote that will counteract the poison.

It can be seen from this that this shell is more effective than the regular shrapnel, since the wounds caused by shrapnel balls and fragments in the muscles are not as dangerous, as they have no poisonous element making prompt attention necessary.

CLEVELAND AUTOMATIC MACHINE COMPANY.

When I first learned of this advertisement I took a great deal of interest in it, and I had an extended correspondence with the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company, as well as The American Machinist. My correspondence with them amply proves that both were responsible for the advertisement, and fully aware of its contents, and that it was not inserted by "error" or through a "misunderstanding," as is stated on Page 1 of THE TIMES on June 30.

Your editorial of today leaves the impression that this advertisement was inserted by a German propagandist as a "hoax diabolically planned," and that this propagandist, knowing its implications to be preposterous and hideously false, he caused it first to be printed here and then to be circulated in Germany. The facts, as I have learned them from the direct correspondence with these two firms, are in such absolute variance with your explanation that I consider it my duty to bring them to your attention.

In a letter from the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company, dated May 28, 1915, and signed by J. F. Brophy, one of the officials of the company, there occurs the following paragraph:

The most ordinary man who reads our ad can plainly see that all we are trying to do is to impress upon those interested that this particular shell we understand is being used by all nations at war and is a deadly one, and the more the American people get this into their minds the less they will be clamoring for war. The newspapers have said a thousand times more than we ever have about the dastardly things going on in this war, and because we use a few remarks of this kind to put ginger into our advertisement, which was the idea, every Tom, Dick, and Harry in the newspaper business gets busy and writes articles about something they know nothing about.

I would specifically like to call to the attention of THE TIMES that Mr. Brophy in his letter says: "We are trying," "we understand," and that "our idea" was to put ginger into our advertisement. You, Mr. Editor, and the public will also notice that they are interested in "this particular shell."

Does this give an indication or even a trace of a German propagandist who planned and executed a diabolical hoax? Does it not on the other hand prove in the most convincing manner that the Cleveland Company knew the contents of the advertisement?

But not enough. I took this matter up with Mr. Mason Britton, manager of The American Machinist, and his letter to me, dated June 2, contains the following sentences:

Some have misconstrued this advertisement to mean that the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company were advertising poisonous shells for sale, when as a matter of fact they were only advertising machines for making shrapnel.

This advertisement of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company gives the time in which their machines will turn out two different kinds of shells, the regular shrapnel and the high-explosive shell, both kinds of which, we are reliably informed, are being used by all of the Governments.

By these lines it can plainly be seen that The American Machinist not only defended the Cleveland Company but their own course. At that time they found nothing depraving or immoral in their action. But now a month has passed, and the condemnation and righteous indignation of all decent Americans is heaped on them. What do they do and what happens? The blame is shifted and a German propagandist is made responsible for the advertisement. Why not name him? Because he does not exist! Was there ever a more diabolical attempt to pervert the truth and to create prejudice in the minds of the American public? This is not a "piece of subtle mendacity," but an abuse and a crime against the whole American nation, which without any basis of fact is once more inflamed against a friendly country!

To prove to the public that The American Machinist is not as innocent as it is colored in your editorial, and to show that they are anxious to assist all those who are willing to take part in this murder business, I am giving you the following copy of a circular letter which was recently sent to various manufacturers who are engaged in decent, peaceful business:

Suite 602, 60 Broadway,
New York, June 16, 1915.

Gentlemen:

I am authorized to place contracts for the receiver parts of one million Mauser rifles, and have been referred to you by Mr. Mason Britton of The American Machinist, as possibly being open to consider a contract of this nature. The work calls for profilers and milling machines principally, and there would be a year's steady work for at least five hundred men. Drawings and further details will be furnished, if you decide that you care to consider a whole, or a part of, such contract.

Awaiting the pleasure of your reply, I remain yours very truly,

J. BOARDMAN CANN.

Consulting Engineer, 60 Broadway, Suite 602, New York City.

This very letter refers to the same Mr. Mason Britton, the same American Machinist, who now wishes to be known as the innocent victim of a "diabolical hoax of a German propagandist." I have submitted the evidence, and will be satisfied to let the public judge. The whole correspondence was published in The Vital Issue two weeks ago, and the originals are at the disposal of any one who is interested.

At this opportunity I would like to mention that I have maintained from the beginning of the war that the manufacture of arms and other things that kill and destroy will have a most disastrous effect on the American people, both economical as well as moral. We are destroying values and properties; we are killing our customers, not only Germans, for many of whose deaths we are directly responsible; but we are indirectly killing French and English customers. This murderous and destructive trade may be of financial gain to a few individuals, even to a few thousands; but the consequences will and must be a disastrous reaction. The greatest assets of a nation are the good and strong character as well as the good morals of the people, which together make its reputation in the eyes of the whole world. I fear that character, morals, and reputation have severely suffered. Indeed, there are many indications of the depraving influence of this murder business, and the case under discussion is only one. I could cite many others.

And in closing I wish to refer to the well-meant closing sentences of your editorial. You seem to be worried whether the truth of this terrible hoax (as you saw it then) will ever be known in Germany. After you have read these lines, does not the thought occur to you that it might be well to look after the truth right here? Is not the duty of the editors of American newspapers first to the American people? That is my conception, and I am sure that it is the one of THE TIMES. I am sure THE TIMES will not knowingly help in subtle mendacity or in any work of immoral or depraving nature, and that it will be the last to stand before the public as victim of a diabolical hoax.

For these reasons, for your own sake, for the sake of truth, and in order to counteract the prejudice which your editorial is bound to have created, I trust that you will find space in your columns for the printing and circulating of the above statements.

FRANCIS J. L. DORL,
Editor The Vital Issue.

The Deadliness Irrelevant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How we German-Americans feel about the manufacture of American poisonous shells to be used against our brothers at the front I give below my letter of June 24 to the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company:

June 24, 1915.

Cleveland Automatic Machine, Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I inclose herewith a clipping from The New York Tribune, stating, as you will see, that the manufacture of poisonous shells, "which means death in terrible agony," with your machines, as per your advertisement, "Worth Knowing," in The American Machinist of May 6th, 1915, is being investigated by the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Redfield, and that the matter has been discussed at a recent Cabinet meeting.

I am inclosing also a page of The Fatherland of June 23d, which is the second article on this subject, and a double page of The Vital Issue of June 26th, with an article containing several letters regarding your machine for the manufacture of poisonous shells.

It might interest you to know that, after receiving your letter of May 23d, I turned it over, together with your advertisement, to the editor of The Vital Issue, who then communicated with you under date of May 25th. Later the papers went to other parties and finally to Governmental officials at Washington.

You will note I am doing what I can to make known what your concern and The American Machinist believe is "Worth Knowing." I regret to note in your letter of May 28th that your undertaking has done you "considerable damage throughout the country," and that The American Machinist "has suffered more or less." A wider degree of publicity, however, may counteract such damage and suffering, and to that end I shall endeavor to be of whatever assistance is possible.

I am confident that I shall have a certain degree of success in this endeavor, particularly after the war is over. Your page advertisement I shall copy in my forthcoming book, "America After the War," which is written to be read by business people. However, I do not expect to confine my field to America, as I am making arrangements for the translation and publication of my book in Germany, where the German edition of The American Machinist is published, and where you have representat

MISS LAWRANCE TO WED W. A. HARRIMAN

Romance in Match of Late Railroad Magnate's Son and C. Lanier's Granddaughter.

FIANCEE A SPORTS DEVOTEE

Just Recovered from Injury Received While Horseback Riding with the Young Financier.

Charles Lanier of 30 East Thirty-seventh Street yesterday announced the engagement of his granddaughter, Miss Kitty Lanier Lawrance, to William Averell Harriman, eldest son of the late E. H. Harriman, and Vice President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The announcement of this engagement is one of unusual interest to society, and there is a degree of romance about the match. Mr. Harriman, son of the master railroad builder, is only 24 years of age, and after graduation at Yale University two years ago he served in several modest capacities while in training for a big job on the Union Pacific. About five years ago he worked in a surveying gang on the railroad. He is the probable inheritor with his younger brother and three sisters of $75,000,000, and only about a year ago made his début in Wall Street as Director of banks and railroads.

It was last April that Miss Lawrance was horseback riding with Mr. Harriman when she was injured under her horse, which reared and fell back upon her at Ninety-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue while she and Mr. Harriman were on their way from Central Park to the bridle path on Riverside Drive. Miss Lawrance was removed to the Knickerbocker Hospital. Mr. Harriman went with her to the hospital.

The young people's engagement will not come wholly as a surprise to society, as it has been rumored from time to time. Miss Lawrance was able to get around after her accident only about a fortnight ago. She is now with her grandfather at Allen Winden, his estate at Lenox, Mass.

Lives With Her Grandfather.

She is prominent and popular in society, although she has never taken part in many of the social spectacles. She is devoted to outdoor sports, however, particularly horseback riding, and has ridden horseback since she was 10 years old. Neither of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Lawrance, is living, and she has made her home with her grandfather since girlhood. She is 22 years old, of a quiet disposition, and never so happy as when mounted on her own horse.

Mr. Harriman is also of a retiring disposition, and has a thoughtful, quiet manner. He was elected Vice President of the Union Pacific Railroad last June a year ago, and took office on July 1 of the same year. He entered financial life in the middle of his senior year at Yale University, when he was elected a Director of the Union Pacific. About a month later he became a Director of the Harriman National Bank. After his graduation the Illinois Central voted him on its board. He has also acted in many capacities for his mother, the sole executor of the Harriman fortune. He was active in crew coaching while at Yale, and was the first graduate at Yale ever trusted to coach its crews.

Fiance Fond of Farm Life.

In many respects he resembles his father, especially as regards his executive ability in railroad work and his fondness for dairy and farm work, from which his father got much recreation. He is a Director of the Arden Farms Dairy Company, and also likes good horses. Last June a year ago he was thrown while appearing as an amateur driver at a meet near Cleveland, Ohio, and escaped with a few scratches.

Mr. Harriman has two married sisters, Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, formerly Miss Mary Harriman, eldest of the Harriman children, who was married to the well-known sculptor in May, 1910, and Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry of 815 Fifth Avenue, who was Miss Cornelia Harriman. Another sister is Miss Carol Harriman, and his only brother is E. Roland Harriman, who is a student at Yale.

The Harriman town house is at 1 East Sixty-ninth Street, and their country place, Arden House, at Harriman, N. Y., is one of the largest and finest estates in the East.

Miss Lawrance's grandfather, Charles Lanier, is a prominent figure in the financial and social world. Her grandmother, the late Mrs. Lanier, was Miss Sarah E. Eglestan. Through the maternal side Miss Lawrance is descended from a French Huguenot family, the founder of the American branch being Thomas Lanier, who first came to this country in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Mr. Lanier is associated with many important corporations in New York, and commenced his Wall Street career in 1859 with the banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co. He is a Director of the National Bank of Commerce of New York, Trustee of the Central Trust Company and Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Director of the Southern and West Shore Railways, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company.

He joined the Union League Club in the year of its birth, and is also a member of the Metropolitan, Union, Knickerbocker, Riding, Tuxedo, and Century Clubs, and is Treasurer of the American Museum of Natural History and several charitable organizations.

Although no date has been set for the wedding, it is said that it will probably take place in September at Mr. Lanier's country place at Lenox.

DWIGHT C. HARRIS WEDS.

New Yorker Marries Daughter of Sir William and Lady Foster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—Dwight Carlton Harris of New York was married today to Aileen Cavendish Foster, eldest daughter of Colonel Sir William and Lady Foster, at Holy Trinity Church, Bracknell.

Miss Foster is one of the four daughters of Sir William and Lady Foster and lived in Norwich. One of her sisters, Miss Frances May Foster, was married to Hugh A. Stanton of the Royal Scots Regiment. Her brother, Lieutenant William Foster of the South Staffordshire Regiment, died in November from wounds received at Ypres.

Mr. Harris is a member of a family prominent in this city. His father was a first cousin of George J. Gould, and up to the time of his death the family owned a fine estate at Lakewood, N. J. For the last ten years Mr. Harris has lived abroad. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Fanning of 37 Fifth Avenue are his grandparents, his mother before marriage being Miss Ada L. Fanning. He is a survivor of the Lusitania disaster.

TO WED IN CHAPEL ROYAL.

Miss Page's Marriage to C. G. Loring Will Take Place at St. James's.

LONDON, July 2.—King George, it was announced today, has placed the Chapel Royal of St. James's Palace at the disposal of the American Ambassador, for the marriage of his daughter, Miss Katherine Page, to Charles G. Loring of Boston, and the ceremony will take place there in August.

The King and Queen Mary, on account of the war, will not attend the wedding, which will be a private one.

$5 for the Frank Norris Family.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $5 from Mrs. Adolf Liebman for the benefit of the Frank Norris family.

ONLY $10 FOR R. L. CUTTING.

Mother Left $250,000 Estate to His Brother, James D. W.

In her will, filed for probate yesterday, Mrs. Judith Carter Cutting left all but $10 of her estate of more than $250,000 to her son, James D. W. Cutting, of 135 East Fifty-seventh Street. The $10 went to Robert Livingston Cutting, another son, who, the petition attached to the will recited, was dead. The instrument explained the latter bequest:

"It is my earnest wish, hope, and desire that he shall not in any other way share in my estate, either directly or indirectly, because he has been undutiful, disloyal, and unfaithful to me."

In 1910 Mrs. Cutting started a suit in the Supreme Court against Robert L. Cutting, complaining that he had wrongfully converted to his own use more than $200,000 worth of securities which she had intrusted to him, as her attorney, for management, and that he had failed to account for the income and profits from the property.

Mrs. Cutting obtained from Supreme Court Justice Blanchard an attachment against her son's property and served copies of this on the Colonial Trust Company, the Hanover Safe Deposit Company, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, Henry Clews & Co., the Illinois Central Railway Company, and John Monroe & Co. to hold all securities and moneys deposited by her son. A lis pendens was filed against his property at 241 West 10th Street.

Robert Cutting married Minnie Seligman, an actress, in 1892, against the wishes of his family, and for this was cut off without a cent in his father's will. He began a contest, which was settled by giving him $300,000 and a life annuity of $4,000. His wife divorced him in 1895, and in 1897 he married Mrs. Harriet L. Hosley, a young widow. At one time Cutting tried to make a career on the stage, but failed.

D. PARISH, JR., LEFT $106,000

Bequeathed Books and Engravings to New York Historical Society.

Daniel Parish, Jr., who had been President of the American Numismatic Society, left a net estate of $106,882 when he died on Dec. 17, 1914, according to the report of Appraiser John J. Lyons, filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday.

All of the decedent's books, manuscripts, engravings, and illustrated materials were bequeathed to the New York Historical Society, of which Mr. Parish had been a member. No valuation is given to these, because they are exempt from taxation.

Susan D. and Helen Parish, sisters of the testator, each receive $26,732, and John Wood, a friend, receives the income for life from a trust fund of $30,000. There are bequests of $2,627 each to thirteen nephews and nieces, and to George Temple Bowdoin, a great-nephew.

The assets included stocks and bonds aggregating $77,091, and mortgages totaling $40,815.

$2,000,000 ESTATE TO FAMILY.

Will of Montgomery B. Cowperthwait Filed in White Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 2.—Montgomery B. Cowperthwait, who died at his home, 309 North Broadway, Yonkers, on June 25, left his estate to his family, according to the will filed here today with Surrogate William A. Sawyer. The value of the estate is not given other than to say that it exceeds $250,000, but the total is placed at $2,000,000 by those who are interested in it.

Mr. Cowperthwait was the principal owner of the George C. Flint Furniture Company and he also owned the controlling interest in the three Cowperthwait stores. The homestead and contents at 309 North Broadway, Yonkers, are left to his daughter Mrs. Lanier M. Lane, the widow in trust for a daughter, Margaret, until she is 21 years old.

To Mrs. Mabel C. Eilbeck, a daughter, of Garden City, L. I., are given all the shares of the Flint company on the condition that she assume all of the firm's liabilities. Another daughter, Mrs. Louise Lawrence of Manhattan, $3,000 annually. Mrs. Lawrence also gets the income from a $25,000 trust fund.

The residue is divided equally between Herbert M. and Morgan Cowperthwait, sons, the latter of Chappaqua.

INSURES ALL ITS EMPLOYES.

Studebaker Corporation Provides Life Insurance for 12,000 Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 2.—Through a contract, effective Friday, with the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Studebaker Corporation has provided for giving every workman in its plants life insurance, without assurance to them. Approximately 12,000 employes will be affected.

The life of each employe is protected by the plan, regardless of how long he has been connected with the corporation. No medical examination is required by the insurance company, but will accept the examination which all applicants for employment undergo before entering the factory. The policy involves several millions of insurance, providing fixed amounts for each individual.

Grosser Kurfuerst Band Will Play.

The band from the North German Lloyd steamship Grosser Kurfürst is to be the special attraction at a concert and dance which is to be given on Monday evening by the El Mora Country Club at the clubhouse in Elizabeth, N. J. The Grosser Kurfürst has been lying at the docks in Hoboken since the beginning of the European war.

W. W. Chapin, Publisher, to Marry.

SACRAMENTO, July 2.—A marriage license was issued here this afternoon to William Wallace Chapin, formerly publisher of The Seattle Post-Intelligencer and of The San Francisco Call, and one time business manager of The Chicago Herald, and Mrs. Katherine Grey Sunderland, a widow of New York. The couple stopped in Sacramento on their way to Lake Tahoe in an automobile.

MELA—REH.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand H. Mela of 217 East Sixty-first Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Lillian, to Syylvain Reh of this city.

FRISCH—COHEN.

The engagement of Miss Ruth Cohen, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Henry Cohen of Galveston, Texas, to the Rev. Ephraim Frisch of Far Rockaway, L. I., has been announced.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool.)—J. H. Andrews, W. E. Andrews, Rev. M. J. Battle, A. Black, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Brewer, Miss W. Brough, C. S. Carstair, J. B. Charlton, D. S. Cooper, Mrs. J. T. Davies, W. T. T. Dunlop, C. H. Ellison, Miss M. P. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Fowler, S. B. Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. William Gates, Mrs. G. R. Jackson, J. S. King, C. P. Lynch, Mrs. A. E. Lumsden, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Count Ignace Platter, Capt. M. Plummer, Sir Charles Ross, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Stirling, Arthur Verney, F. J. West, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wood.

KRISTIANIAFJORD, (Bergen.)—Rev. and Mrs. W. D. P. Bliss, C. A. Carleson, Otto Bucher, Mrs. L. Bruger, Mrs. D. A. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Luther, O. B. Owesen, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Spurgeon.

SAXONIA, (Liverpool.)—Malcolm Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Black, M. Boyd, Duncan Campbell, Miss E. G. Clark, R. H. Coleman, Edward Craven, J. Curtis, J. Davies, L. Gerard, Alfred Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. G. Heron, A. B. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. L. Lewis, Ernest Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Peach, C. S. Read, Mrs. L. Sargeant, Mrs. P. F. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stanwood, W. Thompson, Herbert Trigg, and the Rev. and Mrs. T. H. Williams.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Lapland from Liverpool were:

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Atkinson, Miss Genevieve Beatty, H. G. Cook, J. A. Dundas, G. W. Farrell, J. C. Holbrooke, Miss A. Leeson, Miss G. Lowry, Edgar Platt, R. B. Pollitt, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Donald Slingluff, and Burton T. Bush.

WON'T LET OFFICERS OF THE NAVY RETIRE

The President, on Secretary Daniels's Advice, Refuses to Grant 20 Recent Requests.

SAYS SERVICES ARE NEEDED

Decision Has Direct Bearing on the Rush of Army Officers to Leave for Employ of Munitions Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Acting on the recommendation of Secretary Daniels, President Wilson has declined to authorize the retirement from active service of about twenty Commanders and Lieutenant Commanders who had applied to be retired under the terms of the Naval Personnel act of March 3, 1899. The main ground for this action was that the services of naval officers were urgently needed at this time. The President's action has a significant bearing on the question whether some officers of the army, who have tendered their resignations, have a right to leave the military service in time of peace. Some of these officers have had offers from manufacturers of firearms and supplies.

It was stated at the Navy Department today that there were indications that officers on the retired list of the navy, and perhaps some of those who wished to retire, had offers to take employment with firms engaged in the manufacture of munitions. It was learned that the Navy Department would lay down the rule that no retired officer of the navy could accept such employment. The position of the department is that as retirement does not end the connection of an officer with the service, his employment by a firm engaged in supplying war munitions to a nation at war with another nation which is on friendly terms with the United States might be construed as an unneutral act.

The Personnel act of 1899 provided that there should be forty vacancies in the commissioned personnel of the navy each year. That number was obtained by permitting officers to retire on their own applications. About twenty officers have applied for retirement this year, and it is these that the President has declined to accept.

A Navy Department statement issued today said that the officers who would have been promoted if the twenty had been retired were below the ages at which they would be promoted if the department succeeded in getting enacted a bill which has to be presented to Congress in December. This bill provides for the promotion of officers at ages "that should qualify them for advancement into the higher grades." The Navy Department statement said that if the proposed bill should fail and the present voluntary retirement provision remained in force the President could authorize next year approximately double the number of voluntary retirements ordinarily made in any one year.

In spite of this explanation, it is understood that the naval administration is opposed to letting officers leave the active service at this time.

SEEK DELAY OF WABASH SALE

Bondholders File Petition to Vacate Order of Foreclosure.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 2.—A petition asking the Federal Court to vacate the order of foreclosure against the Wabash Railroad, issued last January, was filed here today on behalf of bondholders. Granting of this request would defer indefinitely the sale of the Wabash at auction, which has been set for July 21. The petition asks that if the foreclosure decree is not vacated the court grant the Wabash Railroad permission to answer further the original bill of complaint filed by the Equitable Trust Company of New York.

If this extension of time is denied, the petitioners ask that the Court consider further all questions relating to the validity of the refunding bonds issued in exchange for Wabash debentures and permit stockholders to be heard on these questions. Should any stockholders desire to be heard, the petition suggests that the sale of the road be delayed until the Court decides the validity of the refunding bonds.

RABINOFF'S AIDS ARRIVE.

His Choreographic Opera Repertoire to Include "Enchanted Garden."

Joseph Holbrooke and Adolf Schmid arrived yesterday on the Lapland to assist Max Rabinoff in his season of choreographic opera next Fall. Mr. Holbrooke, who has been associated with the Hon. James Beecham at Drury Lane, London, is the composer of the score of "The Enchanted Garden," a choreographic opera in which Anna Pavlowa, Maggie Teyte, Ippolito Lazzaro, George Baklanoff, and Gaudio Mansueto will appear.

Among the other operas with choreographic accompaniment the Pavlowa Imperial Russian Ballet will present will be "Fennela," "L'Amore te tre Re," "La Gioconda," "Carmen," "Rigoletto," and "Pagliacci." These will be presented in the largest cities of the East.

$10,000 PRIZE OPERA SUNG.

Premiere of Parker's "Fairyland" Conducted by Alfred Hertz.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 2.—Horatio Parker's $10,000 prize opera, "Fairyland," received its first performance here last night. An audience of 3,000 persons who paid $8,000 for their seats heard the opera, which proved to be pleasingly melodic, with a brilliant orchestration. Alfred Hertz, former conductor of German opera at the Metropolitan, conducted an orchestra of fifty. In the principal rôles were Kathleen Howard, who sang the part of Myriel; Marcella Craft, Wade Hinshaw, Albert Reiss, and Ralph Errolle. Albertina Rasch was the prima ballerina.

There was a fifteen-minute ovation for Mr. Parker and those associated with him at the end of the performance.

Eva Tanguay Quits at the Palace.

Eva Tanguay did not go on at the Palace Theatre at either performance yesterday, and her place was taken by Fritzi Scheff. Thursday night the management persuaded her with difficulty to fill her time on the program, but yesterday the comedienne announced that her engagement was at an end. At the Palace it was said a standing sign was kept for her, which reads as follows: "The management announces with regret that owing to the indisposition of Miss Tanguay she will not be able to appear today. In her place will be seen Miss ——."

"Chin-Chin" Ends Its Run Tonight.

Charles Dillingham has reached a sudden decision to interrupt the run of "Chin-Chin" in the Globe Theatre after tonight's performance. The interruption is to give Fred Stone and Dave Montgomery, stars of the production, and the other members of the company a brief vacation. Aug. 2 or 9 the engagement of the musical comedy will be resumed in the Globe, and after several more weeks the piece will be sent on tour. "Chin-Chin" was first performed here early last September.

Von Bernstorff Gives Scholarship.

Count Heinrich von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, has established a scholarship to be given to a pupil of German descent in the school of Dr. Frank Dossert, the composer and teacher. Mr. Dossert's school is in Carnegie Hall.

OLD MASTERS GO CHEAP.

A Lawrence Brings the Highest Price, $27,300, at Christie's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—Old masters went cheap at the second day's sale at Christie's of the collection of pictures of the late Charles T. D. Crews.

The highest price was $27,300, paid by Colnaghi, for "The Daughters of Colonel Cartaret Hardy," by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

"Off Scheveningen," by J. Van Der Cappelle, was sold to Colnaghi for $5,250. This is a view on the coast with figures disembarking from a boat in the foreground. Beyond are seen a stranded boat and figures, with a man-of-war and sailing boats on the left.

"A Winter Scene: Daylight," by A. Van Der Neer, went to Colnaghi for $5,510. This is a view down a frozen river, a snow-clad village appearing through trees on the right, with a group of figures and men playing golf in the foreground and numerous skaters and sledges in the distance.

"On the Road to Haarlem," by Ruysdael, was sold to Wallis for $1,995. Two carriages have halted on the road, and the occupants are standing by the roadside. A cart and figures are on the right and two peasants and a dog on the left.

"An Interior," by Jan Steen, was sold to Clark for $1,995. "A Brawl in a Tavern," by Steen, was sold for $2,940.

"A Portrait of a Young Girl," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, was sold for $787.50.

The "Portrait of Nathaniel Dance, R. A.," by Romney, was sold to Leggatt for $1,233.

"A Pastoral," by Boucher, went to Wodehouse for $760.

A "Portrait of a Lady," by Holbein, brought $787.50.

"A View in Lucca," by Canaletto, was sold to Agnew for $472.50. "A Street in Venice," by F. Guardi, brought $472.50. "The Courtyard of a Palace," by F. Guardi, went for $708. "A View on the Giudecca," by the same painter, was sold for $882.50.

"The Infant Christ Child," attributed to Raphael, (the Madonna in red dress looking down at the Child who lies on a bed in front,) sold for $551.50.

"St. Augustine Celebrating Mass," by Tiepolo, brought $446.

"The Portrait of Antonio Zantani," attributed to Tintoretto, went for $460.

"Moses and the Burning Bush and Gideon and the Fleece," by Dirk Bouts, brought $2,730.

"An Annunciation," of the school of Westphalia, brought $2,730.

"The Legend of the Bell," by Zurbaran, went for $1,470.

AUTOS KILL TWO BOYS.

Machines Also Severely Injure Two Others.

Two boys were killed and one boy and a child seriously injured in automobile accidents in Manhattan yesterday. The boys who were killed were George Courtney, 11 years old, of 244 West 112th Street, and Harold Cullen, 7 years old, of 342 East Ninety-second Street. The Courtney boy was struck by an automobile owned by Armand H. Serposs, Treasurer of the Fifth Avenue Shop, while crossing Eighth Avenue, near 112th Street, early last evening. He was on an errand for his uncle, and when he ran across Eighth Avenue the big touring car was too near for the chauffeur, Oscar Holub of 54 Dawson Street, the Bronx, to stop it in time. He applied the brakes, but the fact that the pavement was wet prevented a sudden stop, and the boy was knocked down.

Abraham Meyer, a stepson of Serposs, was in the car with a companion. They took the boy into the machine and hurried to Harlem Hospital, where Dr. Cohen made an examination and said that death had been instantaneous.

Young Cullen was playing in front of his home and was struck by an automobile bakery truck operated by Joseph Kettel of 1,704 First Avenue. The front wheel of the truck passed over and crushed the lad, and Dr. Jones of Reception Hospital pronounced him dead. No arrests were made in either case.

A boy about 11 years old, whom the police had been unable to identify up to a late hour, was run down by an automobile owned and driven by Frederick L. Grosslight of 600 West 114th Street, as the boy was crossing Eighth Avenue at Forty-ninth Street yesterday morning. Mr. Grosslight took the boy to Polyclinic Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from a fractured skull and internal injuries.

Walter Michensky, 3 years old, of 519 West Forty-eighth Street, climbed up on the hood of a Ward Bread Company automobile in front of 498 Tenth Avenue last evening, and, according to witnesses, a companion accidentally started the machine. The child was flung to the street, and the wheels of the truck passed over and fractured both legs. He was taken to Polyclinic Hospital.

WOMAN KILLED IN CRASH.

Hurled Out of Auto, Mrs. M. S. Kaplan Hits a Pole.

Mrs. Sarah Kaplan, 39 years old, wife of Meyer S. Kaplan of 68 Henry Street, was instantly killed yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, when an automobile in which she was riding collided with the automobile of Charles Beck of 242 Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn, at Bedford Avenue and Hayward Street, Brooklyn. She was thrown out and struck an electric light pole.

Mrs. Kaplan was returning from Coney Island in an automobile with her brother-in-law, Dr. L. Freedman, of 150 Henry Street, his wife, and another woman, when the machine broke down at the Flatbush Avenue entrance of Prospect Park. She was forced to hurry home and asked Morris Marine of 910 West Forty-sixth Street to take her back to Manhattan in his machine, which was passing. The rest of her party decided to remain with the crippled automobile.

Nine other persons in the smashed automobiles were badly shaken up and bruised. The police said that the machine driven by Beck was owned by J. Baron of 24 Second Avenue.

FIND $100 IN COAT ON PIER.

Card in Pocket Indicated It Belongs to Pittsburgh Man.

The police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station and the detectives of the Second Branch Bureau were trying last night to learn the identity of a man who left a coat containing money and other belongings on the Lehigh Valley Railroad Pier, 66 North River, yesterday. The coat was found by Arthur Mullin, who has no fixed place of residence. He did not turn the coat in until last night.

In the coat was found $100 in bills, a receipt for $3 paid as dues to the Fraternal Order of Eagles, made out to Thomas Kane, and a pawn ticket issued by Joseph La Roy & Sons to D. J. Long of Pittsburgh. There was also a baseball pool ticket made out to Thomas Kane.

Georgia Legislators Must Be Sober.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 2.—The General Assembly of Georgia adopted a standing rule today which provides that no member shall be admitted in an intoxicated condition, and the doorkeepers are charged with rigid enforcement of it. It is reported that the rule was adopted because of recent occurrences, but these reports are denied, and the supporters of the rule declare it is aimed at no particular person or persons. Statewide prohibition is the law of Georgia, and some members wanted to know how a legislator could get drunk without being a party to the violation of law.

Boy Fatally Hurt at Art Museum.

Fred Meisel, 12 years old, 222 East Eighty-first Street, died last night in Flower Hospital from injuries he suffered when a wheelbarrow fell from the roof of the Metropolitan Museum of Art yesterday afternoon and struck the lad on the head.

McCARREN DIED INSOLVENT.

Anthony N. Brady Saved the Estate from Forced Liquidation.

Although his most intimate friends had knowledge of the fact, the general public in Brooklyn was surprised yesterday to learn that Senator Patrick Henry McCarren for years the Democratic leader of Kings County, who was supposed to be a millionaire, died insolvent. This truth was revealed in an intermediate accounting by Samuel S. Whitehouse, surviving executor of the McCarren will.

When Senator McCarren died on Oct. 23, 1906, his estate was appraised at $1,121,169. Since that time it has increased to $1,314,871. A large part of this increase is attributed by Mr. Whitehouse to aid given him by Anthony N. Brady, who helped the executor to obtain the best possible prices for the securities which made up the bulk of the estate. Mr. McCarren owed J. S. Bache & Co., bankers, $793,870. To secure payment of this loan the bankers held stock of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company. When the banking firm pressed for a settlement Mr Brady obtained the transfer of the claim to the Central Trust Company. The estate was thus enabled to await a more favorable market for the liquidation of its assets.

Mr. Whitehouse's account shows that he has paid out $1,138,725. A balance of $156,146, which the executor has in hand, is not sufficient, he states, to meet the unsatisfied claims against the estate.

Senator McCarren was known as a speculator in Wall Street, and he was also a heavy bettor at the race tracks.

SULLIVAN SEES LANSING.

Minister Won't Comment on Rumors of His Resignation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—James M. Sullivan, American Minister to the Dominican Republic, who arrived in New York this week on leave from his post, had a long talk with Secretary Lansing today. Neither Mr. Lansing nor Mr. Sullivan would make any statement concerning rumors that the latter would resign from the Diplomatic Service as a result of the investigation made by Senator James D. Phelan of California into charges against the Minister. Senator Phelan's report has not been made public. It is known, however, that he found nothing that reflected in any way on the integrity of Mr. Sullivan, but expressed the opinion that he was temperamentally unfitted for diplomacy.

Considerable sympathy is felt for Mr. Sullivan in diplomatic circles. Some officials are of the opinion that if he is required to tender his resignation he will be placed in the position of having been found guilty of having committed wrongful acts, whereas the findings of Mr. Phelan, while favoring Mr. Sullivan's retirement, show that he was innocent of anything dishonorable. All the indications are, however, that Mr. Sullivan will be informed that considerable embarrassment will be spared to all concerned if he tenders his resignation.

THIEVES PESTER JUSTICE.

Riverhead, L. I., Magistrate, Robbed Many Times, Offers Reward.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 2.—Justice of the Peace George F. Stackpole has the reputation of being a good natured man, but the Judge's patience is exhausted, and in yesterday's issue of a local newspaper he offered rewards for the capture of the persons who had been despoiling him of various articles.

The advertisement recites that on Thursday morning the Judge found two units from the coil of his automobile missing. He offers $10 reward for the arrest of that thief. He will pay $5 more or the capture of the person who stole a coil from his motor launch. The other $5 may be earned by the sleuth who finds the man who stole the wheels from two bicycles owned by the Justice.

To cap the climax, some one stole two pairs of oars that Mr. Stackpole had left at the clubhouse on the town dock. In his advertisement he implores the thief to be satisfied with one pair and return the other.

WANTS RIOTERS PUNISHED.

Georgia Jury Condemns "Recent Manifestations of Mob Violence."

ATLANTA, July 2.—A special presentment condemning "the recent manifestations of mob violence" in Atlanta and Fulton County, and declaring it the duty of the courts to be "active and unrelenting against the offenders and punish them to the limit," was submitted to Judge Hill in Superior Court by the County Grand Jury which was discharged today. Judge Hill, after hearing the presentment, stated he concurred heartily in it.

No date has been set for the trial of the twenty-six men indicted several days ago on charges of rioting near the suburban home of ex-Governor Slaton.

BRYAN CROWD GUARANTEED.

He Won't Talk Peace in St. Louis to Fewer Than 50,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—If 50,000 persons will turn out on July 24 to hear him William J. Bryan will deliver an address here under the auspices of the St. Louis branch of the American Neutrality League, an organization opposing the exportation of munitions to the Allies. The event is to be called "Anti-War Day," and will be staged at one of the ball parks.

An invitation to speak was telegraphed to Mr. Bryan by an official of the league, and an audience of 50,000 was guaranteed. He wired back that he would come "if you can make good the guarantee of 50,000 people."

COPPER MINERS' PAY UP.

Further Increase Is Announced by Several Companies.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 2.—An advance of 2½ per cent. announced today as the result of increased prices for copper, brought the wages of miners and smelter men in Arizona to the highest rate ever paid in the Southwest.

Five thousand employes of the Copper Queen and Calumet and Arizona companies benefit by the increase, which amounts to about $18,000 a month.

Archbishop Quigley Improves.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 2.—Continued improvement in the condition of James Edward Quigley, Catholic Archbishop of Chicago, who is critically ill here at the home of his brother, Chief of Police Joseph Quigley, was announced today. Temperature and pulse were better and the prelate's mind was clear. Physicians in attendance make no secret of the fact that they are baffled at the change, which set in late yesterday afternoon, a few hours after the patient suffered a second stroke of paralysis, and regard it as either marking a chance for recovery or the forerunner of a sudden collapse.

Dies Five Days After His Wedding.

Morgan L. Bogart, Adjutant General of the Union Veteran Legion of the United States, died yesterday at his home in Brooklyn from heart disease. Though 73 years of age, Mr. Bogart was married on last Saturday to his dead wife's sister, the marriage taking place as the result of the request of his dying wife. He was a veteran of the civil war, and took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Bloomfield, and Cape Girardeau, Mo. Mr. Bogart was a proofreader on The Brooklyn Daily Eagle for twenty years.

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All Subjects
All Languages
BRENTANO'S
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LIEUT. KRUPP'S MOTHER DIES

Mrs. Bohlen und Halbach Was Member of a Philadelphia Family.

ESSEN, Germany, July 2.—Mrs. Bohlen und Halbach, the mother of Lieutenant Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, the head of the great German gun works here, died today. She was formerly Miss Sophie Bohlen of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 2.—Mrs. Bohlen und Halbach was a member of an old and distinguished family in this city, but had lived abroad for many years. Her sister, Alvina, is the Baroness Brantsen. Her nearest relative here is Professor Francis Bohlen of the University of Pennsylvania, a distant cousin.

Mrs. Halbach was a daughter of the late General Henry Bohlen. She married Gustave Halbach, also of this city, and who at that time was United States Minister to Baden. Her son, who married Bertha Krupp, daughter of the founder of the Krupp Gun Works, was a German citizen and was in the diplomatic service of that country.

Mrs. Janie Jacobson.

Mrs. Janie Jacobson, wife of Selly Jacobson and a Jewish settlement worker for many years, died yesterday at her home, 58 West 117th Street, in her fifty-sixth year. She was born in London, England, and had lived in this city for thirty years. Mrs. Jacobson was the founder of the Bible School of Temple Beth-El, and at one time was Secretary of the Council of Jewish Women of New York City. She was a Biblical playwright and wrote a number of children's plays which have been acted all over the United States. Mrs. Jacobson was also a musician. She was a niece of former Mayor Nathan Barnert of Paterson, N. J., and, besides her husband, is survived by a sister.

Matthew H. Shay.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 2.—Matthew H. Shay, 72, one of the most picturesque and best known railroad men in the United States, died here today. He was a veteran engineer of the Erie Railroad and for twelve years was Grand Secretary-Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, declining re-election at the recent triennial convention in this city six weeks ago because of failing health. The biggest engine in the world, which is owned by the Erie, is named the Matt H. Shay in his honor. Shay started his railroad career fifty-five years ago.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS FRANCIS POWELL, for the last twenty-two years employed by Lord & Taylor, died at his home, 158 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, aged 38 years.

Mrs. EMMA FARDAN KENT, 42 years old, wife of John Rust Kent, died on Thursday at her home, 309 West Twenty-first Street, Bayonne.

OTTO HEINIGKE, a well-known manufacturer and designer of stained glass, died on Thursday at his home, 420 Ovington Avenue, Bay Ridge, in his sixty-fifth year. Mr. Heinigke designed and manufactured all of the stained glass work in the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C., and many of the windows in Manhattan churches. He was born in Brooklyn, a son of an artist, and first entered business as a designer of carpets, later branching out for himself in the stained glass business. He was one of the oldest members of Christ Episcopal Church, Bay Ridge, and a member of the National Association of Mural Painters, the Art and Artists Club, the Brothers of the Book, and the American Federation of Arts. He is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

Mrs. CORA B. LANE, wife of Robert E. Lane, a well-known importer of cigars, and daughter of the late Thomas J. Lockwood, who was an official in the New York Customs service, died on Thursday at her home, 394 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, in her forty-seventh year. Besides her husband she left four sons and four daughters.

Mrs. FANNY S. WRIGLEY, 73 years old, is dead at her home, 474 East Second Street, Brooklyn, after an operation. She was born in Catskill, N. Y., and was twice married, her first husband being James Birmingham, a commission merchant of Manhattan. Her second husband was Benjamin F. Wrigley, a lawyer, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. ALICIA W. FITZGERALD, widow of Edward Fitzgerald, a broker of Manhattan, is dead at her home, 423 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease.

Mrs. LUCRETIA B. QUEVEDO, a daughter of the late John R. Harrington, who was the original inventor of carpet lining and other patents, died in the Baptist Home, Brooklyn, on Thursday, in her eighty-fourth year. She was born in Dayton, Ohio, and during her long residence in Brooklyn was actively interested in the Baptist Home, of which she was one of the first directors. She is survived by her husband, Joseph B. Quevedo, and two sons.

GEORGE W. MACDONALD, 35 years old, for many years with the Standard Oil Company, died on Thursday at his home, 1,335 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARIE N. CHENES, widow of Charles Chenes, formerly a broker in this city, died on Thursday at the home of her son, Gabriel C. Chenes in Grantwood, N. J. She was born in Paris, France, and formerly lived in Hoboken.

Mrs. MARY A. FASSETT, wife of E. K. Fassett, a veteran of the civil war, died on Thursday at her home, 390 Wadsworth Avenue, in her sixty-ninth year.

WILLIAM L. PARKER of Boston died on Thursday at his Summer home in Cohasset, Mass., in his sixty-eighth year. He was born in Boston and educated at Harvard University.

Miss MARY J. BLAIR, a member of the old New York family of that name and a sister of James F. Blair, died on Thursday in a hospital in Hackensack, N. J.

MICHAEL CATOGGIO, for thirty-eight years in the paper mills supply business at 3 North Moore Street, where he also made his home, died on Thursday in the New York Hospital, in his sixty-fourth year. He was born in Armento, Italy, and came to this country forty-two years ago.

WILLIAM T. SCHULTZ, twenty years ago prominent in the towboat industry in this city, died yesterday at his home in Apponogansett, Mass., in his seventy-fifth year. He was a member of one of the old Knickerbocker families of Dutchess County of this State.

Mrs. HELEN DEAN ISAACS, widow of J. Sidell Isaacs and daughter of the late Commander William L. Hudson, U. S. N., died on Thursday night at the Madison Square Hotel.

Mrs. ELINORE A. HOUGHTON, widow of Oscar R. Houghton, formerly a member of Houghton-Mifflin Company

BROOKLYN SHUTS OUT GIANTS 3 TO 0—YANKEES BLANK SENATORS—TURF

VETERAN PITCHING MASTERS CLASH

Coombs Defeats Mathewson, as He Did in Their Last Battle as Rivals in 1911.

Visions of an almost forgotten baseball classic arose before the small gathering of fans at Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon, when Christy Mathewson and Jack Coombs opposed each other. The last time the master flingers clashed was on Oct. 17, 1911, at the third game of the World's Series between the Giants and the Athletics at the Polo Grounds. Coombs beat Matty in 11 innings, 3 to 2.

The Iron Man yesterday repeated what he did on that memorable occasion. Both of the brainy, skillful boxmen pitched almost as well as they did when in their hey-day. It was, as in the World's Series duel, a hard, close pitching battle; but Matty was the first to crack. Grimly Coombs pitched Brooklyn to victory by a score of 3 to 0. The Dodgers disrupted Mathewson's service violently in the eighth inning and left no doubt about the result.

Since their last meeting Matty has pitched on and on, bearing the burden of duty of the Giants' pitching staff. Coombs, disabled in that year, has had a long rest. Baseball sharps said that his pitching days were over. But Coombs, with the Brooklyns this season, has shown that he has much of his cunning and strength left. There was no doubt about it after yesterday's game.

New York got only four hits off Coombs, and at no time did they have a chance to score. As of old, Coombs was wonderfully effective in the pinches, and several times got out of difficulties by his superb pitching. There may be something more spectacular, more flashy about the twirling of the present-day class of boxmen; but it is a relief to see seasoned veterans like these two work. There is no waste of motion, no delay in posing, no apparent effort or strain. It is the smooth, finished achievement of masters of their craft.

The tottering Giants went back on Matty in the hour of need. Their support was not the air-tight kind they had given him so often. The infield defense was shaky and unreliable. The Dodgers' first run in the first inning came through faulty support. And at other times up to the eighth they got him in trouble through pood fielding.

Matty overcame these many obstacles for a time, but in the eighth he weakened, and the Brooklyn batsmen met him squarely and decisively. They made hits close together, one of them a three-base smash by "Buck" Wheat. Then Matty's pitching duel with the Iron Man was at an end. Matty's right arm is paying the toll for the many years of hard service.

No one wanted to see Matty win this game more than Manager McGraw. He was out on the coaching lines when he could get and a collision with the umpire resulted. In the fourth inning the Giant leader was benched for his wrangle with Umpire Eason. Umpire Byron faithfully seconded Eason's verdict.

The play which caused all the trouble happened in the fourth inning when Cutshaw stole third base. Lobert had the ball in his hands at the time and was waiting for the runner to slide in. He even had him successfully blocked so that he could not possibly pass safely. It surely looked that way from the grand stand. Eason, to everybody's surprise, called Cutshaw safe and Manager McGraw hopped out onto the diamond to protest. He protested so emphatically that he was sentenced to exile. It was a dark, dismal day and umpirical eyesight needed all the light possible to judge some plays.

In the first inning, Hap Myers got a single to short and O'Mara bunted in front of the plate and got to first base before Chief Meyers could collect the ball. Daubert sacrificed both runners a station each. Wheat rolled to Merkle, who tossed home to get Myers at the plate. The throw was high and the runner was safe.

The pitching duel then began in earnest and it was a toss-up between the two veterans. In the third inning Mathewson got a pass. He went to second on a passed ball and to third on Doyle's single. Matty then was fooled by the old trick of a bluff throw to second and started to come home, but was caught on the way. In the fifth inning Matty hammered a long hit to the right field wall which looked good for extra bases. Stengel played the ball off the wall perfectly and Matty was nipped trying to stretch his hit into a double.

Mathewson's finish came in the eighth, with two out. Daubert smashed a single to right and scored when Wheat tripled to right center. Cutshaw came through with a single which scored Wheat.

The Giants' three straight defeats in Brooklyn has shoved them down next to last place, while Brooklyn is on even terms with the Boston Braves. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	4	0	1	1	0	Burns, lf	4	0	0	0	0
O'M'a, ss	4	0	1	4	4	Rob'n, rf	4	0	0	0	0
D'bert, 1b	3	1	1	11	0	Doyle, 2b	4	0	2	2	4
Wheat, lf	4	1	1	2	0	Fl'et'r, ss	4	0	0	4	4
Cut'w, 2b	4	0	1	2	3	M'kle, 1b	3	0	0	9	0
St'ng'l, rf	4	0	0	2	1	Lob't, 3b	4	0	1	0	4
Getz, 3b	2	0	0	0	3	Mur'y, c	3	0	1	3	0
Miller, c	3	0	0	2	1	Meyers, c	3	0	0	5	0
C'mbs, p	3	0	1	1	0	Math'n, p	2	0	1	0	3
Total	31	3	6	27	15	Total	31	0	4	24	15

Errors—Doyle, (2.) Merkle, Myers, O'Mara, Daubert.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hit—Wheat. Stolen bases—Cutshaw (2), Robertson, Merkle. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Getz. Double play—Doyle, Fletcher and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 2. Struck out—By Coombs, 2; by Mathewson, 4. Wild pitch—Coombs. Passed ball—Myers, 1; Miller, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

Meadows Allows Reds One Hit.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 2.—Meadows allowed Cincinnati one hit and St. Louis won, 3 to 0. St. Louis made its two runs on three successive hits and a sacrifice hit in the eighth inning. With the exception of this inning, Toney also pitched good ball, Groh spiked Betzel in the fifth inning, and the latter was forced to retire from the game. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
F'tler, ss	4	0	0	1	4	Leach, cf	3	0	0	0	0
Hug's, 2b	3	0	0	0	4	Moll'z, 1b	3	0	0	7	2
B'cher, lf	4	0	0	0	0	H'zog, ss	4	0	0	3	2
Miller, 1b	4	0	1	9	0	Kill'r, lf	3	0	0	3	0
Wil'n, rf	4	1	2	3	0	Groh, 3b	2	0	1	1	1
Hyatt, cf	4	1	1	6	0	Clarke, c	3	0	0	7	1
Betz'l, 3b	2	0	0	0	2	G'ff'h, rf	2	0	0	0	0
Beck, 3b	1	0	1	0	2	Olson, 2b	2	0	0	2	3
Snyder, c	2	0	1	7	1	Toney, p	3	0	0	1	2
Mead's, p	3	0	0	0	0	*Twomb'y	1	0	0	0	0
						†Wingo	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	6	27	10	Total	27	0	1	27	12

*Batted for Leach in ninth inning.
†Batted for Mollwitz in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Groh. Earned runs—St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hit—Snyder. Double play—Herzog to Mollwitz. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 3; off Toney, 1. Struck out—By Meadows, 6; by Toney, 6. Wild pitch—Meadows. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Quigley. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1 0 0 0 0—1	4	0
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0—0	2	0

Called on account of rain.
Batteries—Bader and Lalonge; Manning and Kocher.

AT MONTREAL.

Montreal-Rochester game postponed; rain.

AT HARRISBURG.

		R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 —3	2	1
Jersey City	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	6	1

Batteries—Crutcher and Tragresser; Schacht and Hecklinger.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1:30 P. M. New York Americans vs. Washington. Polo Grounds. Admission, 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 1; Washington, 0.
Philadelphia at Boston—Rain.
Detroit, 2; Chicago, 1.
Cleveland at St. Louis—Rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 3; New York, 0.
Boston at Philadelphia—Rain.
St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 0.
Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 7; Brooklyn, 2.
Buffalo, 8; Baltimore, 4.
Chicago at Pittsburgh—Rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Harrisburg, 3; Jersey City, 1.
Rochester at Montreal—Rain.
Toronto, 1; Buffalo, 0.
(Five innings; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	46	23	.677
Boston	36	23	.610
Detroit	40	27	.597
New York	34	31	.523
Washington	31	29	.517
Cleveland	23	39	.371
St. Louis	22	41	.349
Philadelphia	22	42	.344

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	36	26	.581
Philadelphia	33	27	.550
St. Louis	36	32	.529
Pittsburgh	32	29	.525
Boston	29	34	.460
Brooklyn	29	34	.460
New York	26	32	.448
Cincinnati	26	33	.441

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Kansas City	42	28	.618
St. Louis	38	26	.595
Chicago	38	30	.559
Pittsburgh	36	29	.554
Newark	34	34	.500
Brooklyn	30	38	.435
Baltimore	25	41	.379
Buffalo	26	44	.371

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	31	22	.585
Buffalo	29	23	.558
Montreal	33	27	.550
Richmond	29	27	.500
Harrisburg	26	26	.500
Toronto	29	31	.483
Rochester	26	29	.473
Jersey City	20	36	.357

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington at New York—2 Games.
Philadelphia at Boston—2 Games.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Chicago at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Brooklyn—Two Games.
Boston at Philadelphia—2 Games.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Newark.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Kansas City at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Harrisburg at Jersey City.
Providence at Richmond.
Toronto at Rochester.
Montreal at Buffalo.

GIANTS RELEASE MURRAY.

Speedy Outfielder Cast Adrift, and Is Now a Free Agent.

Jack Murray, the veteran right fielder of the Giants, was unconditionally released last night by the New York Club. The club asked for waivers on him some time ago, but none of the other clubs put in a claim for him. For the past few seasons, Murray has not played up to the high standard he showed with the Giants for so many seasons.

Murray played with Notre Dame University and went to the St. Louis Cardinals from college in 1906. He played there for five seasons and came to the Giants in a trade. Under Manager McGraw he became one of the fastest base runners in the National League. Murray, in 1909, led the National League base runners and made a big reputation as a long hitter. Even to the present season, Murray has been a brilliant fielder and has one of the best throwing arms among outfielders.

As Murray has been in the major leagues more than ten years, he is entitled to his unconditional release. On account of the new twenty-one-player limit, the Giants will be compelled to get rid of other of the older players to make room for the youngsters.

Cubs Nose Out Pirates in Ninth.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Chicago bunched hits today and defeated Pittsburgh, 2 to 1. Good's single, a sacrifice, and Saier's Texas leaguer gave the locals the winning run in the ninth inning. Their other run was made on singles by Saier and Williams, a sacrifice, and an infield out. The visitors' lone run was a gift, which resulted from a base on balls to Baird, his stolen base, and Zimmerman's wild throw of Wagner's grounder. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	4	1	2	1	0	Carey, lf	4	0	1	0	0
Fisher, ss	3	0	0	1	4	Collins, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Schulte, lf	3	0	0	1	0	Baird, 3b	3	1	0	0	6
Z'man, 2b	4	0	0	3	4	H'man, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Saier, 1b	3	1	2	8	0	W'ner, ss	4	0	0	2	2
W'l'g, cf	3	0	1	3	0	Viox, 2b	2	0	0	2	2
Phe'n, 3b	2	0	0	1	0	J'hs'n, 1b	3	0	1	12	1
B'n'h'n, c	3	0	0	8	2	Schang, c	3	0	0	0	2
Pierce, p	3	0	1	0	2	Har'on, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	28	2	5	27	13	Total	28	1	3*	26	15

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Zimmerman, (2.) Pierce.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Stolen bases—Baird, Carey. Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Sacrifice hits—Phelan, Johnston, Fisher. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 2; off Pierce, 6. Struck out—By Pierce, 6; by Harmon, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Columbus—Cleveland, 11; Columbus, 5.
Columbus, 2; Cleveland, 1.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 6; Milwaukee, 5.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 7; Kansas City, 1.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Utica, 1.
Syracuse, 6; Utica, 0, (seven innings, agreement.)
At Troy—Troy, 11; Albany, 2.
Other games postponed; rain.

Colonial League.

At Springfield—Taunton, 3; Springfield, 0.

Southern Association.

At Chattanooga—Nashville, 3; Chattanooga, 2.
Other games postponed; rain.

Walter Johnson is "Papa" Now.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Walter Johnson, premier pitcher of the American League, hurried home this morning from New York to see a baby boy which was born during the night. Mrs. Johnson is a daughter of Congressman E. E. Roberts of Nevada.

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Billiards Bowling
Prices and Terms to Suit.
REPAIRS BY EXPERT MECHANICS.
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 39 to 51 West 32d St., Near Broadway.

SENATORS GET TWO HITS OFF CY PIEH

One to Nothing Victory for Pitcher Who Gets in a Game Only Now and Then.

There was a lot said about Cy Pieh when baseball was just glimmering on the season's horizon, but it was nothing compared to what should be said about him after the way he pitched himself into baseball fame yesterday at the Polo Grounds. For quite a while he has been leading a hermit sort of existence, seldom coming out of the shadows, and just why such should have been the case is one of the mysteries to which only "Wild Bill" Donovan holds the key. At any rate, he has been on the bench when other Yankees were floundering and losing games, almost his only pastime having been to go in as a relief pitcher. Yesterday he showed that his ability had been woefully misjudged. The whole Yankee team was touching only the high spots in baseball, but Pieh was poised far above any of them when he turned the invading Senators away with a lonely pair of hits, so that the Donovanites scored a shut-out by a score of 1 to 0.

The ball he turned down the trail had as much jump as a grasshopper. It was a complete stranger to the Griffith team, and they never could inveigle it into becoming friendly. But Pieh's only claim to honor lay not in his pitching, for in the sixth inning it was this one of the Yankees who trotted across the plate with the run that won the game. He didn't make a resounding hit that gave him his place on the first sack. To be exact, he got there because he used good judgment. Sweeney had been passed, and Pieh, weighing the situation carefully, decided that the Yankee catcher would be an incumbrance to him, so he forced him out by hitting one to Shaw, who passed the ball along to Neff for the out at second. High did his best, and Neff his worst when he fumbled the grounder that was hit to him, and the pair of runners were safe. Peckinpaugh, who has a habit of falling when a small single would help, lived up to expectations when he struck out. Maisel, however, shot one to short right, and the bases were as full as an east side tenement. Pipp knocked down one of Shaw's giants so that it bounced over the Senators' head, and the Yankee pitcher with the funny name trotted over the plate. The play to get Maisel on a force-out at second failed, and the bases were again full, so that Doo Cooke could get everybody bubbling over with excitement and then shiver it by striking out.

Pieh got himself into one difficulty in the seventh that threatened disaster, and it was Hartzell who saved him. After Connelly had popped one to Peckinpaugh, Foster was passed, and the same thing happened to Shanks, eight pitched balls having been sufficient to make them dangerous. Milan tried to sacrifice, and succeeded beyond his expectations when he beat out the bunt and the bases were full with only one out. Gandil then sent one that was whistled out to Hartzell, and it had the stamp of a sacrifice fly. It was a fraud, however. Hardly had it touched Hartzell's glove before it was steaming back to the plate, the return journey being just as fast as the out trip and just as true. Gandil was caught easily in a double-play trap, and the tally that would tie was as far off as ever.

That double was the last of three that the Yankees flashed to the Senators. In the first inning, with one down, Foster accepted a free ticket to first and Shanks hit into a double play. The ball went from Peckinpaugh to Boone and was then whipped over to Pipp. In the fourth inning Shanks again displayed his appreciation of the Yankees' fast play by hitting into another double that went the same way, and again it was Foster who was his partner in the crime.

The Senators had a last opportunity for a run in the eighth, and High allowed everybody to get home for an early supper. He pulled down Neff's hit and Henry "died" on an infield tap. Peckinpaugh, who had been fielding perfectly, slipped up on McBride's hit and to make the error emphatic hurled the sphere far above Pipp's head, and the runner went to second. Williams, batting for Shaw, walked, and when Connolly burned one to left centre that looked for a couple of bases High made a great running catch that retired the side. Boone also made a thrilling catch in the fifth, when he pulled Gandil's liner out of the atmosphere, and Pipp made one by accident when he stopped a stinger from Milan in the ninth. The ball plunked into his glove, and there was some satisfaction for the Yanks in having a left-handed first baseman—by other kind would have lost a hand. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf	4	0	1	4	0	Con'ly, rf	3	0	0	0	0
Peck'h, ss	3	0	0	2	3	F'ster, 3b	2	0	0	1	1
Maisel, 3b	3	0	1	0	2	Sh'nks, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Pipp, 1b	4	0	1	7	0	Milan, cf	4	0	1	0	0
Cook, rf	3	0	0	0	0	Gan'l, 1b	3	0	0	9	1
Hartz'l, 2b	3	0	0	1	1	Neff, 2b	3	0	1	1	3
Boone, 2b	3	0	0	5	3	Henry, c	3	0	0	7	0
Sw'ney, c	2	0	0	5	1	M'B'e, ss	3	0	0	3	5
Pieh, p	3	1	0	0	1	Shaw, p	2	0	0	0	3
						Williams,	1	0	1	0	0
Total	28	1	3	27	10	Ayres, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	26	0	2	24	12

*Batted for Shaw in eighth inning.
Errors—Neff, (1.) Peckinpaugh.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen base—Maisel. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Boone, and Pipp, (2;) Hartzell and Sweeney. Left on bases—New York, 6; Washington, 4. First base on errors—New York, 2; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Pieh, 4; off Shaw, 3. Hits—Off Shaw, 2 in seven innings; off Ayres, 1 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Pieh, (Connolly.) Struck out—By Pieh, 5; by Shaw, 5. Passed ball—Henry. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes.

Rain Prevents Clay Court Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 2.—Bad weather again prevented any play in the clay court tennis championship today. The committee of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association will have men work on the courts all night, if the rain ceases, so that the finals of the men's singles, women's singles and men's doubles can be played tomorrow. Otherwise they will go over until next week. However, the Eastern team—Williams, Church, Washburn and Mathey—must leave for the Pacific Coast tomorrow night, so they will not be able to play in the mixed doubles tomorrow.

SPORTING EVENTS.

RACING AT AQUEDUCT TODAY.
$3,000 Great American Stakes
$2,000 Brooklyn Derby
and 4 Other Attractive Races
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
leave Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at intervals up to 2 P. M. Course also reached by Trolleys. Automobiles from New York should take Queens Boulevard to Woodhaven Av., thence to Track.
GRAND STAND, $3. LADIES, $1.50. MUSIC BY LANDER.

Sheepshead Bay Velodrome. Tel. 2164 C. I. Tonight, 8:45: Madonna, Waltbour, Columbetto, Goullet, Fogler, Grenda; other stars. Take Ocean Ave. car or Brighton L. Admission 25c.

AUTO RACES—Brighton Beach Motordrome Day and night, Monday, July 5th: Disbrow, Hearne, Endicott, Rainey, Kennedy; other noted drivers. $10,000 in prizes.

BARRY SOLD TO RED SOX.

Boston to Place Athletics' Shortstop at Second Base.

BOSTON, July 2.—Jack Barry, shortstop of the Philadelphia Athletics for several years, was sold to the Boston Americans today. He will oppose his former teammates tomorrow, when he will play second base for the Red Sox, President Lannin stated tonight.

The deal was accomplished at a cost of about $8,000 to the Boston management, it was said, although neither Manager Connie Mack of Philadelphia, nor President Lannin would announce the price officially.

Barry has been out of the game for two weeks as a result of an injury to a hand, but Manager Mack said he was ready to play at any time.

The sale of Barry is the latest of a series of dismemberments of the baseball machine which brought Philadelphia many championships of the league and of the world. Only a few of the stars of other days are left, and two of these, McInnis, first baseman, and Schang, the young catcher who is being played temporarily at third base, have been mentioned as being on the market. Manager Mack tonight would not say whether any deals were pending for these players.

"It is my intention to build another championship team and my plans are well under way," he said.

Faber Loses Third Game of Year.

DETROIT, Mich., July 2.—Urban Faber suffered his third defeat of the season today when Detroit defeated Chicago, 2 to 1. He has won thirteen games. Dubuc gave more hits than Faber, but Chicago could not bunch them. Crawford's home run drive over the bleacher screen was the feature. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	3	0	0	1	3	Felsch, cf	4	0	0	2	0
M'ty'h, 2b	3	0	0	3	0	W'ver, ss	4	0	2	0	3
Cobb, cf	3	0	1	0	0	E. C's, 2b	4	0	2	3	3
C'ford, rf	3	1	1	2	1	Fo'n'r, 1b	4	0	0	12	0
Veach, lf	3	1	1	0	0	J. C's, rf	3	0	1	5	0
Burns, 1b	2	0	1	11	0	Roth, lf	3	0	0	0	0
Bush, ss	3	0	1	3	3	Schalk, c	3	0	0	2	0
Baker, c	3	0	0	4	3	B'b'ne, 3b	2	1	1	0	2
Dubuc, p	3	0	0	0	2	Faber, p	2	0	1	0	2
Total	26	2	5	27	12	Total	29	1	8	24	14

Errors—Felsch, E. Collins.

Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Home run—Crawford. Earned run—Chicago, 1; Detroit, 1. Sacrifice hits—Faber, Bush. Double plays—Bush to Burns. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 1. Base on balls—Off Dubuc, 1. Struck out—By Faber, 1; by Dubuc, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and twenty-six minutes.

Buffeds Hit Ball Hard and Win.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—Buffalo took the opening game of the series here today, 8 to 4. Blair's hitting featured. The score:

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meyer, rf	4	1	1	2	0	M'G'l's, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Land, 3b	4	3	3	0	1	Knabe, 2b	5	0	0	1	4
Hofm'n, lb	3	1	1	6	2	Zinn, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Dalton, cf	2	1	1	1	0	Evans, rf	4	1	1	2	0
M'D'd, lf	2	0	0	2	0	Walsh, 3b	4	1	0	0	1
Watson, lf	1	0	1	0	0	S'cins, 1b	3	1	1	12	0
Ryden, 2b	3	0	0	1	0	Agler, lb	1	0	0	0	0
Engle, c	4	0	0	6	0	Dool'n, ss	2	0	2	2	6
Roach, ss	4	0	0	3	6	J'kl'ch, c	4	1	1	6	0
Blair, c	4	2	3	5	1	Quinn, p	3	0	1	0	2
Krapp, p	0	0	0	0	0	Bender, p	0	0	0	0	0
Bed'nt, p	4	1	1	0	1	*Russell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	8	11	27	13	Total	34	4	7	27	14

*Batted for Quinn in the eighth inning.
Errors—Roach, 2.

Buffalo	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	—8	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Evans, Lord. Three-base hits—Meyer, Quinn, Blair. Home run—Blair. Stolen bases—McCandless, Dalton. Earned runs—Buffalo, 6; Baltimore, 1. Sacrifice hits—Lord, Doolan, Meyer, Watson, Engle. Double play—Roach, Louden, and Hofman. Left on bases—Buffalo, 7; Baltimore, 10. First base on errors—Baltimore, 2. Bases on balls—Off Krapp, 3; off Quinn, 4; off Bedient, 3; off Bender, 1. Hits—Off Krapp, none in one-third of an inning; off Bedient, 7 in eight and two-thirds innings; off Quinn, 7 in eight innings; off Bender, 4 in one inning. Struck out—By Bedient, 4; by Quinn, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Westervelt. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

NEWS FOR THE ATHLETES.

After being ill for almost a week with an attack of grippe, Lawson Robertson, the Irish-American A. C. trainer, was able to visit Celtic Park yesterday, where his youngsters are preparing for the junior championships which will be held under the auspices of the General Electric A. A. in Schenectady, N. Y., two weeks hence.

Homer Baker, the international half-mile champion, who was injured several days ago in the Intercollegiate at Travers Island, is not showing much improvement, and his outlook for going to the national championships in San Francisco is slim. Baker was selected for the A. A. U. Eastern team, with the proviso that he must be in shape in the latter part of July.

Sparrow Robertson, track builder and starter, will be engaged to build the cinder path on which the national championships will be held in Newark, N. J., Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U., is now drawing up the plans for the field, which will be one of the best in the East, and when his work is completed the remainder of the track will be turned over to Robertson. The track will be built along the same lines as those of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which is classed with the finest.

When the entries for the safe and sane Independence Day athletic meets scheduled for all the public playgrounds and parks in the city were opened yesterday it was found that more than 25,000 youngsters had entered one or more events. This is a remarkable list, considering the fact that the committee had only two weeks in which to accomplish the big task. Thirty thousand entry blanks were issued from the office of Recreation Commissioner William J. Lee.

Norman Taber, the Oxford student who ran well in the mile race at Boston last Saturday, plans to lay of for two weeks before resuming training for the championships on the Coast. Taber was timed for a mile in 4:15 1-5, and from the easy manner in which he won it is believed that he could have beaten Jones's world's record of 4:14 2-5 had he been urged. In San Francisco Taber will have the chance to get under this mark, for the Exposition track is said to be the fastest in the country.

Duluth Plans Big Regatta.

DULUTH, Minn., July 2.—It was announced today that invitations would be sent at once to the Detroit Boat Club and the Peoria Rowing Club, the Grand Rapids Boat Club, the Lincoln Park Boat Club of Chicago and several others, asking them to send crews here for the Northwestern International Rowing Association regatta to be held here July 23 and 24. From an official source it was said that if several outside crews accept the invitation an attempt would be made to expand the association to include Detroit, Grand Rapids, Peoria, Chicago, and a number of other boat clubs.

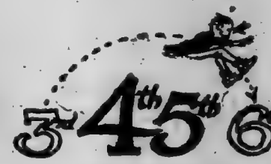

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KAUFF SUSPENDED 10 DAYS, FINED $100

Deserter Must Play with Brookfeds or Nowhere, Says President Ward.

The troubles of Benny Kauff, the temperamental player of the Brooklyn Feds, continued yesterday. He was fined $100 and suspended for ten days by President Gilmoré for quitting the Brooklyn Club so unceremoniously. Benny attended the Giants-Brooklyn game at Ebbets Field yesterday. He wore his latest suit and all his jewelry, and said he wasn't worrying.

Kauff stated that he would not play with the Brookfeds again until the club paid him the $500 which was deducted from his salary on July 1. He asserts that the Brooklyn Club had no right to withhold this money, which dates back to an advance he got from the Indianapolis Club a year ago. Business Manager Dick Carroll is just as emphatic in saying that it is recorded in Kauff's contrct that he should repay the $1,500 in three annual installments of $500 each.

"I am not playing baseball for fame and glory," said Kauff at Ebbets Field yesterday, "and I want the money which is due me."

Kauff yesterday shook hands with Manager McGraw of the Giants, but nothing was said about joining the New York Club. Manager McGraw said that the National Commission had decided that Kauff could not play with Organized Ball, and that's all there was to it.

Yesterday President Tener of the National League said that the case was closed as far as the League was concerned and that he did not care to have anything more to do with it.

Kauff last night had a conference with his counsel, Attorney John M. Ward, relative to the suits he is preparing to bring against the Giants to recover the bonus which he alleges was promised him for signing a New York contract.

It was announced last night that President Weeghman of the Chicago Federal League club had made an offer to Brooklyn for Kauff's services. He stated that he believed the player could get along under Tinker's direction, and he thought that the Wards would let him go. President Robert B. Ward of the Brookfeds said yesterday, however, that Kauff would not be traded or permitted to play with any other club than the Brookfeds.

BROOKFEDS LOSE AGAIN.

Return of Magee and Myers Does Not Break Losing Streak at Newark

NEW

RAIN STOPS TENNIS—YACHTING

RAIN STOPS PLAY IN TENNIS TOURNEY

Voshell and Dionne Qualify for Long Island Title Before Storm Floods Courts.

Just as G. A. L. Dionne and M. Goldman finished their match in the semi-final round of the Long Island lawn tennis championship tournament yesterday on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club at Brooklyn, the storm which had been threatening all afternoon broke, and within a few minutes flooded the courts, preventing further play. The former captain of the West Side Club qualified in the lower half for the final round in straight sets at 6—0, 6—1, while S. Howard Voshell came through in the upper half by a clever victory over Ralph Baggs at 6—1, 8—6.

The victory of Dionne was not unexpected, but in view of Goldman's defeat of Charles Chambers in the preceding round the score was expected to be very close. Dionne rather forced the pace in order to complete the match before the rain fell, and as a result of the abandonment of his usual deliberate methods Goldman was caught unawares. Not once did Dionne lose his service, and the only point made by his opponent came as the result of a long-drawn-out deuce game. Dionne kept his shots close to the top of the net and used good judgment in placement. Frequently he enticed his opponent out of position and then passed him with little apparent trouble.

In three of the first six games played Dionne served only thirteen balls, taking the games at love, while the odd ball was a service fault. He was deadly in his accuracy in sending the balls to the side and back lines and easily outclassed his opponent. The latter captured the second game of the second set, but with this exception failed to score against the winner.

In order to play in the Nassau Country Club invitation tournament S. Howard Voshell and Ralph Baggs played in the morning. The match found Voshell at his best. He set a fast pace at the start and maintained it throughout the match. He established a 6—1 lead in the first set and appeared to hold an easy winning hand in the second, when Baggs rallied and carried the score to 5-all. In the extra deuce games Voshell got back into his swing and won handily.

Two doubles matches were played, both of which were in the third round. Chambers and Reimer defeated Edmonds and Price in love sets and Henry and Gatcomb triumphed over Colwell and Chapman. The summary:

Long Island Men's Singles Championship.—Semi-final Round—S. Howard Voshell defeated Ralph Baggs, 6—1, 8—6; G. A. L. Dionne defeated M. Goldman, 6—0, 6—1.

Men's Doubles.—Third Round—Chambers and Reimer defeated Edmonds and Price, 6—0, 6—0.

CLOTHIER BEATS WATROUS.

Former Tennis Champion Wins in Nassau C. C. Tournament.

William J. Clothier, former national champion, was in splendid form yesterday when he defeated Frederick M. Watrous in straight sets in the first round of the men's invitation singles tennis tournament of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove, L. I. Clothier showed much of his old-time form and made a number of clever gets, his unusually long reach enabling him to reach shots which would be impossible for other players.

Two players qualified for the third round before rain stopped the play. Charles M. Bull, Jr., the Crescent A. C. star, won from Frederick T. Freilinghuysen and Theodore R. Pell eliminated Leonard Beekman, the former interscholastic champion, two sets to one at 6—4, 2—6, 6—4. Beekman, who is playing in improved form this year, made a plucky fight against his more experienced opponent, but was not quite equal to the task of winning.

In order to complete the tournament according to schedule the doubles will be started this morning and the singles will be hurried along so as not to conflict with the doubles. The summary:

Nassau Country Club Men's Invitation Singles.—First Round—William J. Clothier defeated Frederick M. Watrous, 6—0, 6—1; Karl H. Behr defeated M. E. Verdi by default; A. S. Dabney defeated Fennimore Cady, 3—0, 6—1, 6—3.

Second Round—Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Frederick T. Freilinghuysen, 6—4, 6—4; Theodore R. Pell defeated Leonard Beekman, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

Lake Erie Intercity Tennis.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 2.—Toledo was beaten four matches to one with another contest unfinished here today in the first day of the Lake Erie Intercity Tennis League championships. Cleveland, Toledo, Buffalo and Detroit are represented with six men each in the tournament, which ends tomorrow. The Detroit-Buffalo contest was unfinished because of the late start.

NOTES FOR TENNIS PLAYERS.

The fifth annual open lawn tennis tournament of the University Heights Tennis Club for the championship of the north side will begin this afternoon with singles and doubles to be decided. The club has an excellent set of clay courts on University Avenue, just south of Fordham Road. Entries closed yesterday, and the list shows a big increase over that of last year.

The tennis tournaments of the Metropolitan League of the Young Men's Hebrew Association will be played Sunday, July 18. In the first series Mt. Vernon is scheduled at Terrace, Williamsburgh will play at Bath Beach, Bronx at Manhattan, and South Brooklyn at Borough Park. The second series, which will be played one week later, will be between the four winning teams. The courts will be announced later.

A tournament for newspaper men has been announced by the Brighton Beach tennis courts. The matches will be arranged to suit the convenience of the players after the draw is made. Entries close with Lee Woodruff at Brighton Beach Tennis Club.

Many metropolitan tennis players are entered in the tournament for the championship of Point Pleasant, N. J., which will be started today on the courts of the Point Pleasant Lawn Tennis Association. The events to be decided are women's singles, men's singles, and men's doubles. The tournament will continue tomorrow and Tuesday.

Play for the Woodmere Challenge Cup will begin on the courts of the Woodmere Club, Woodmere, Monday afternoon, July 12. The trophy will become the property of the player winning it three times. G. M. L. Dionne has won it twice and M. J. Galvao and Charles Chambers each once. The holder is required to play through the tournament. Entries close on Sunday, July 11, with L. M. Scheuer, Secretary, Woodmere Club.

SOUTHAMPTON DOG SHOW.

Nearly 700 Dogs Have Been Entered —Pekes Leading Breed.

Nearly 700 dogs have been nominated for the Southampton Kennel Club Dog Show, to be held at the Meadow Club on next Saturday. This is in excess of last year's show, and means an entry of 1,200 in the different classes. There was an attendance of 2,800 last year, and the expectation is that there will be a still larger throng on the grounds this year.

Pekingese are the leading breed, with an entry that surpasses the Charity and Westminster shows, the Winter fixtures that have held the records for the Chinese toy dogs. Sealyhams, pointers, setters, sporting spaniels, Chow Chows, and fox terriers come next in the volume of nominations. Fox hounds will be represented by the Suffolk County Hunt, and a pack from the Washington (D. C.) Hunt and Riding Club. The Belray Beagles, of which Raymond Belmont is master, leads in the little hounds, but there is a representative entry in every breed.

A "dog show" special train will leave from New York, Brooklyn, and Jamaica on the morning of the show and return at its close. There will be a reduced rate of fare and baggage cars attached for dogs. Tickets for this train must be bought on the cars from the representative of the Superintendent, Frank F. Dole. There will also be transportation provided free between the Southampton station and the Meadow Club, both ways, for the train passengers and dogs.

Judging will begin after the arrival of the special train. Henry G. Trevor, President of the Southampton Kennel Club, will entertain the judges at luncheon and luncheons for the general visitors will also be served in the Meadow Club annexes. In case of rain the judging and benching will be under canvas, but otherwise in the open air on the lawn. There will be an exhibition by police dogs in front of the Meadow Club.

BAY SHORE HORSE SHOW.

Polo Ponies and Hunters Classes to be Features on July 17.

The annual Bay Shore Horse Show will be held this year under the auspices of the Islip Polo Club on the club's grounds, Oakwood Park, between Bay Shore and Islip, L. I., on Saturday, July 17. It is expected that the number of entries in the polo ponies and hunters events will be larger this year than ever before, due to the fact that during the past twelve months most of the Long Island stables have added more and better polo ponies and hunters. From these a large number will be selected to compete for prizes.

The rivalry among the owners, who will be represented in these classes, promises to be very keen, and already much interest is being shown in the coming show. There will be seventeen events, including a quarter-mile dash for polo ponies, amateur riders up. A cup will be awarded to the winner. The first prizes will be cups, and the usual ribbons will be awarded to the first, second, third, and fourth in each class. The events follow:

No. 1—Saddle horses under 15 hands.
No. 2—Saddle horses over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands.
No. 3—Saddle horses over 15.2 hands.
No. 4—Ladies' saddle horses, ladies to ride.
No. 5—Novice saddle horses not exceeding 15 hands.
No. 6—Novice saddle horses over 15 hands.
No. 7—Combination horses, any height.
No. 8—Road pony or polo pony hacks.
No. 9—Heavyweight polo ponies.
No. 10—Lightweight polo ponies.
No. 11—Teams of three polo ponies.
No. 12—Children's harness ponies, to be driven by child not over 14 years.
No. 13—Children's saddle ponies, to be ridden by child not over 14 years.
No. 14—Heavyweight hunters.
No. 15—Lightweight hunters.
No. 16—Pony jumpers, not exceeding 15 hands.
No. 17—Quarter-mile dash for polo ponies, amateur riders, to carry 160 pounds.

W. S. Blitz of 35 Nassau Street, Manhattan, is receiving entries, and he states that the number already received warrants his prediction that the coming show will far eclipse any previous events. The Bay Shore Horse Show is one of the society events of the Summer season on Long Island and a large attendance is assured.

The committee consists of Edward C. Blum, Chairman; August Belmont, Jr., Jay F. Carlisle, Juan Caballos, William K. Dick, George A. Ellis, Jr., Horace Havemeyer, Charles F. Hubbs, Harry T. Peters, Allan Pinkerton, and Simon F. Rothschild.

Montclair Horse Show Sept. 25.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 2.—Montclair's annual horse show is to be held earlier than usual this year. At a meeting of the Montclair Horse Show Association Directors today it was decided to have this year's show on Saturday, Sept. 25. Heretofore the show has been held on a Saturday of the first or second week of October. Last year it was held on Oct. 3. This is the ninth annual show to be conducted by the Montclair Association. Each year the exhibition assumes greater importance to the horse lovers of the metropolitan district because of the improved quality of the entries. J. M. Greenfield is President of the Montclair Horse Show Association and Vincent S. Mulford Vice President. The Secretary is W. S. Blitz, who has an office at 35 Nassau Street, New York. The Directors are George Battenn, Union Noble Bethell, Louis F. Dodd, F. G. H. Fayen, H. F. Wierum, Hosea Webster, John J. Blondel, William A. Bryant, Dallas Flannagan, William O. Frost, O. Ivey, Andrew Morrison, I. Newton Rudgers, Carl Thalheim, Charles Edmund Van Vleck, and Tom Taylor Waller.

BURGLARS SPURN MONEY.

Leave 50 Pennies Found in a Safe, with Flippant Note.

Burglars broke into the Tremont Carpet Cleaning Works, 4,339 Park Avenue, the Bronx, last evening, moved the safe from the front office to a rear room and blew it open. It was the second robbery in seven months. The burglars got $500 the last time, so Andrew S. Wright, the proprietor, since then has never left much money in the safe. Last night there were fifty pennies in a bag and no more. The burglars left this bag as a weight to keep in place on top of the damaged safe with this note:

"Sorry, but we can't take this money. It would surely trouble our conscience."

The safe-blowing was discovered when an employe of the place passed there late in the evening and saw that the safe was not in the front office.

OLD CROW
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
RYE
America's Finest Rye
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.

CUP YACHTS START NEW TRIAL RACES

Resolute and Vanitie to Sail in First of New Series on Sound Today.

The America's Cup candidates Vanitie and Resolute will open their second season of trial tests today with a thirty-mile race on Long Island Sound. The start will be made at 1 P. M. from a new buoy one mile southwest of Great Captain Island, off Greenwich, Conn. This is the first of a series of twenty-odd races that will determine finally which of the big seventy-footers shall defend the cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's fourth Shamrock challenger.

While Resolute will be handled by the same group of amateurs, headed by Charles Francis Adams and Robert W. Emmons, 2d, Vanitie will be in new hands. W. Butler Duncan, former chairman of the New York Yacht Club's America's Cup Committee, will be at the helm, and her sailing master will be Captain Chris Christensen, formerly of the Resolute. With an amateur in charge Vanitie's work will be closely watched by those who contend that her professional skippers last season never succeeded in getting the best out of her.

When the European war called off the trial tests last August there had been just twenty races. In these Resolute had made eighteen starts and won fifteen, and Vanitie had started in every race and won five. While the showing of the yachts last year will be taken into final accounting, most of the races were so unsatisfactory that the two contenders meet today on virtually an even footing. Alexander Smith Cochran, owner of Vanitie, has turned the boat over to Mr. Duncan and Cornelius Vanderbilt, who will manage her this season.

KING'S YACHT PRIZE.

Gold Trophy Two Feet High for Panama-Pacific Regatta.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—A gold vase standing more than two feet high, the gift of King George V. to the yachtsmen of America, was received at the British Embassy here today from London and forwarded to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, where it is to be one of the prizes in the aquatic contests. It is inscribed:

"Presented by King George V. Panama-Pacific International Exposition Regatta, 1915."

KNOCKOUT SMITH WINS.

Nearly Starts Another Fight When He Strikes Lewis Foul Blow.

Knockout Smith of the east side defeated Johnny Lewis of Harlem in the main bout last night at the New Polo A. A. It was a hurricane affair from start to finish, with the east sider having the better of the majority of the ten rounds.

A hard right to the stomach, followed by a left to the jaw, sent Lewis down in the fourth. Smith, in his anxiety to finish his opponent, hit him while he was still on his knees. The former's seconds immediately jumped into the ring, one flourishing a water bottle, and ran over to Smith's corner, but he was stopped before any damage was done. Smith apologized and the bout continued.

Lewis again took the count in the eighth, when he was sent down twice from blows in the stomach. Smith tried hard to put him out in the ninth, but by repeated clinching he managed to stay the three minutes. The east sider worked for a knockout in the tenth, and four times Lewis went to the mat, but each time he was able to get up before being counted out.

Lewis showed wonderful gameness and managed to last out the ten rounds, although he was outboxed and took a severe drubbing.

Jeannette Outpoints Watkins.

Joe Jeannette had no difficulty in outpointing Bill Watkins in a ten-round bout at the St. Nicholas A. C. last night. Watkins did not land a half dozen clean blows, his main endeavor being to see how often he could run into a clinch, and each time he held on like a leech. Jeannette was willing to box, but Watkins thought he was in the ring for a wrestling match, and that less made the bout a farce from start to finish. Jeannette did not force matters until after the fifth round, and thereafter he did manage to get in a few clean punches, but they were all with his left hand. He seemed to think that his right was back home on the piano. In point of interest the bout did not compare with some of the others between the lesser of the black boxers. They lacked science to such a marked degree that it was a laughable spectacle, which was more than could be said for the main attraction.

Corbett Here with English Boxer.

Accompanied by Tom Cowler of Cumberland, Eng., an aspirant for Jess Willard's crown, Jim Corbett, ex-champion heavyweight, yesterday returned from Australia. Among those who greeted Corbett at the station were Jim Coffey, now one of Willard's foremost rivals, and his manager, Billy Gibson, who were prepared to talk about a match with Cowler. Arrangements were concluded whereby Corbett and Gibson will confer in a day or two about a match. Cowler looks like a real athlete. He is more than six feet high and weighs about 200 pounds. In Australia he had three bouts and won them all with knockouts. Corbett is willing to match him against any heavyweight in the world, with the exception of Willard, and with Coffey preferred.

Jacobs Wins at Long Acre A. A.

Teddy Jacobs of the east side last night earned the honors over Barry Hill, a west side featherweight, in the feature bout of ten rounds at the Long Acre A. A. on the Bowery. Jacobs used a left hand jab, with an occasional right hand uppercut, effectively throughout the bout, and rolled up the majority of his points at infighting, at which style he excelled his opponent. Hill, although aggressive at all times, could not overcome the lead piled up by his opponent in the early rounds of the bout, and the final bell found Jacobs the winner by a shade.

In the semi-final ten-round contest Young Fulton and Paul Edwards, both east side boxers, were the contestants, and the former was entitled to the honors at the finish. The first bout, scheduled to go ten rounds, ended in the first round, when Frankie Notter knocked out Young Wilson.

Stone Outpoints Alberts.

Harry Stone, the recognized welterweight champion of Australia, last night easily outpointed Johnny "Kid" Alberts of Elisabeth, N. J., in the main ten-round bout at Brown's Far Rockaway A. A. The contest was uninteresting, for neither boxer exerted himself often, but in the closing two sessions Stone cut loose and landed some effective blows on the face and body.

The semi-final ten-round bout was the best. The principals were Jack Toland, a Philadelphia middleweight, and Knockout Sweeney of this city. They boxed on even terms the entire ten rounds, each assuming the aggressive alternately, and a draw was the result.

CLUB IN NEW COURT HOUSE.

Mayor Finds Many Alterations in Original Plans.

Tilden Adamson of the Bureau of Contract Supervision of the Board of Estimate submitted to Mayor Mitchel yesterday a report on changes made in the plans for the new Court House. The Mayor said he would not make the report public yet. He may make a thorough investigation.

The new designs, it was said, among other things include provision for a luxurious lawyers club not in the original plans, as well as provision for a number of dining rooms. These extra rooms, if built, will add materially to the cost of the Court House.

HALT SLADE CASE; JUDGE ILL

Reporters Tell Incidents of Preliminary Examination.

The trial of David and Maxwell Slade, who represented Rae Tanzer in her suit against James W. Osborne and of Detective Albert J. McCoullough on a charge of attempting to obstruct justice, was postponed yesterday until Tuesday because of the sudden illness of Judge Gordon Russell. The Judge had had a chill in the morning and a physician ordered him home. It is not believed that Judge Russell's illness, which was due to a slight attack of malaria, will be serious.

At the morning session the Government finished its evidence regarding happenings at the preliminary hearing of the Tanzer case before Commissioner Houghton, when, it is alleged, the Slades attempted to "camper with witnesses." George Morris, a reporter, said he watched Miss Tanzer as James W. Osborne entered and she looked at Mr. Osborne without interest. When David Slade leaned over and whispered to her she eyed Mr. Osborne and seemed "agitated."

Another witness who told of remarks made by David Slade was A. E. Evans, another reporter. Milton Hertz, a lawyer, who came into the room at the Tanzer hearing to speak to David Slade, testified that when Mr. Osborne entered he heard Slade whisper to the girl: "Here he comes."

Post Office Inspector Swain, recalled to tell of the express company's checks for "Oliver Osborne's" baggage when it was transferred from the house in East Sixtieth Street to the Grand Central Station and back, said the checks had been destroyed.

The jury was sent out during discussion of a question brought up while John J. Hannan was on the stand. Hannan runs the detective agency from which the Slades procured Albert J. McCoullough. Mr. Littleton fought to have admitted as evidence the daily reports of McCoullough which Hannan kept at his office. He declared that these would have great weight toward proving that the Slades had acted in good faith and would show that, when Mr. Osborne denied that he had known Rae Tanzer, they set about having the matter investigated before bringing their action.

The Government, it is expected, will rest on Wednesday or Thursday. Mr. Littleton said the defense probably would want three or four days to present its side.

EXTORTION PLOT CHARGED.

Arrest Made After Wealthy Man Tells of a "Badger Game."

On the complaint of Robert Plaut, a wealthy wholesale butcher at 325 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, who said he was the victim of a "badger game," Joseph Levine of the New York Fire Detective Bureau, who lives at 1,824 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, was held in $5,000 bail on a charge of extortion by Magistrate Geisman in the Manhattan Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

In his complaint, Mr. Plaut, who was represented by Ira Leo Bamberger, said that he owned considerable real estate in Bay Ridge, and made his home in Arverne, L. I. He said that in April he was called on the telephone by Mrs. Rachel Gutkowitz, of 1,210 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, and told that she had a prospective purchaser for a parcel of real estate. In response he went to Mrs. Gutkowitz's home in his automobile to talk over the sale, and when he was there two men rushed in. Mr. Plaut several days later was served with papers in a $10,000 suit brought by Mrs. Gutkowitz's husband.

Several days ago Mr. Plaut went to Police Commissioner Woods and told him that Levine had threatened to have a story affecting him and Mrs. Gutkowitz published unless he paid $250. The police say it was arranged for Levine to meet Mr. Plaut in the latter's office. Detectives Biene and McQuade secreted themselves in the office and said they saw Mr. Plaut pass Levine $60. They asserted the $60 in marked money was taken from Levine, and he was locked up in the Stagg Street Police Station.

MISS ADDAMS ASKS DELAY.

Reception for Her to be Held in Carnegie Hall July 13.

According to a wireless message sent yesterday to the headquarters of the Women's Peace Party, 553 Fifth Avenue, Jane Addams, its Chairman, is on board the American liner St. Louis and will arrive here tomorrow afternoon. It was the intention of the society to organize a joint committee to meet her at the pier. This demonstration has been postponed until Tuesday night, July 13, at the request of Miss Addams.

The meeting on July 13 will be held in Carnegie Hall, and both men and women of national prominence have been invited by the committee to speak. Miss Addams also will speak. It is understood that Mayor Mitchel and the other city officials will be invited to attend. A small committee, headed by Miss Lillian D. Wald, will go down the bay on the revenue cutter tomorrow to meet the St. Louis at Quarantine.

According to her message Miss Addams will go to Washington or Cornish on Monday to see President Wilson regarding her trip through the belligerent countries in Europe, and Mrs. Amos Pinchot and Hamilton Holt have been making arrangements for the interview.

10,000 IN ROGUES' GALLERY.

Police Finish Work of Classifying Photographs by Criminals.

After devoting several months to rearranging and systematizing the photographs and records in the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters, Inspector Faurot announced yesterday that the task was complete. He was assisted in the work by Lieutenant James Allen.

The 10,000 photographs of criminals now out of jail have been grouped together and subdivided into special classes. In the pickpockets' class are 200 women and 1,200 men. The burglars are classed according to their style—the loft thieves being placed in one group, safe crackers in another, and second-story men in a third. There are 2,500 photographs and descriptions of sneak thieves, forgers, confidence men and gangsters.

Deputy Commissioner Lord has sent communications to prison wardens in all parts of the country requesting them to forward finger prints and photographs of criminals who have left their institutions, to augment the list in the Rogues' Gallery here.

NOT A "RIPPER" ATTACK.

Ill-Treatment of a Little Girl Starts Unfounded Rumor.

Tree-year-old Bessie Helfand of 315 East 100th Street was enticed into the cellar of her home yesterday by a youth who offered the little one a penny. Later the child was found by her mother in a semi-conscious condition. She was carried to Mount Sinai Hospital, where it was said she would recover.

The occurrence started a story in the neighborhood that a "Jack-the-Ripper" had appeared there, but the police, after an investigation, declared that no attack with a knife had been made on the child.

From the little girl the meagre description was obtained that the man was young and wore a cap, but that was all the police could get to help them in a search for him.

Ex-Keeper Sent to Prison.

Martin Curry, formerly a keeper there, was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months yesterday in Special Sessions after he had pleaded guilty to the charge of carrying a package of morphine to William Lasky, a prisoner. Curry is 58 years old, and lives at Greenpoint, L. I. He made a full confession, giving the details of drug traffic on Blackwell's Island.

Picks New Jury Commissioner.

Under authority of a so-called "ripper" bill passed by the Republican Legislature, the appointing board of county officers of Kings County yesterday deposed T. R. Farrell, Democrat, Commissioner of Jurors. The board, by a vote of six to two, appointed ex-Judge Jacob Brenner, a Republican, as his successor. The appointment is for five years, at a salary of $6,000.

BLAMES TITANIC'S OWNERS.

Admiral Watt Testifies They Limited Safety Devices.

Rear Admiral Richard M. Watt, former Chief Constructor in the United States Navy, was the most important witness yesterday in the trial of the suit of the White Star Line Company to limit the liabilities growing out of the Titanic disaster, which is being heard by Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court. Admiral Watt testified that "side rips," such as caused the Titanic to sink, were unknown in the United States Navy.

"Our experience with navy ships," said the witness, "is that they sometimes suffer bottom rips, due to grounding or striking a submerged reef, but we have had no experience of side rips."

The witness said that if the Titanic had had a water tight deck extending to the top of her bulkheads she would be afloat today. Longitudinal bulkheads, he said, would have increased her buoyancy. The owners of the Titanic, he said, were at fault, because they did not give the constructors a free hand in the installation of safety devices.

On cross-examination the witness said the Lusitania might have met the same fate as the Titanic if she had struck an iceberg, but he later admitted that he was not conversant with the Lusitan'a's construction in some particulars. He also admitted that the Kronprinsess Cecilia would have met the same fate under like conditions, but added that little was known about the construction of German ships. Regarding water-tight doors, the witness said they were easily disarranged, that even a small piece of coal or other obstruction might nullify their usefulness.

Ernest R. Rigg, Chief Naval Architect of the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, was called by the White Star Line attorneys as an expert. He said the Titanic was built according to the established practices of the time.

REALTY OWNERS SUE STATE.

Seek to Enjoin Controller from Redeeming $6,000,000 Notes.

The United Real Estate Owners' Association of New York has filed in the Supreme Court in New York County a complaint asking for an injunction restraining State Controller Eugene M. Travis from redeeming $6,000,000 short term State bonds sold to New York banks to raise money to meet State obligations until 1915 taxes are available in the Fall.

The injunction sought would also restrain the United States Trust Company of New York, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the New York Trust Company, the Bank of the Manhattan Company, the Bankers' Trust Company, and the Central Trust Company, purchasers of the six $1,000,000 notes, from receiving or accepting money in redemption of the bonds or short term notes, as such certificates of indebtedness are generally known.

The complaint alleges that the Controller has no right under the Constitution to incur more than $1,000,000 State indebtedness without a special act of the Legislature, and that the sale of the bonds constitutes a violation of Section 2, Article VII. of the Constitution. The complaint sets forth that the complainant is composed of realty owners controlling $300,000,000 in property and that upon them would fall a great part of the burden of paying the $6,000,000. The complaint is signed by Stewart Browne for the Association.

The $6,000,000 has been received by the State and a part of it expended. The bonds are payable Oct. 15, 1915.

WIFE SUES W. T. MILLS.

Says He Ejected Her from Their Home in Night Attire.

Accusing her husband of putting her out of their home in September, 1911, when she was clothed only in her night-dress, and other acts of cruelty, Mrs. Edna Maud Mills sued William T. Mills in the Supreme Court yesterday for a separation. The defendant gets a salary of $6,000 a year with the dry goods commission house of Lawrence & Co., at 24 Thomas Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Mills were married on Feb. 20, 1895. They have four children, ranging in age from 19 years to 12. Mrs. Mills says her husband once struck her with a baseball bat, and that he is addicted to drinking.

To Enlarge Pratt Library Park.

The Directors of Pratt Institute in Brooklyn have decided to extend the park surrounding the Pratt Library in Ryerson Street to De Kalb Avenue, giving the grounds a frontage of 200 feet on the avenue. A row of dwellings on De Kalb Avenue, owned by the Institute, is to be razed to make way for the extension to the library park. On the avenue side of the park an ornamental entrance is to be built.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST Judicial District, County of Bronx.—In the matter of the application of the PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, acting on behalf of The City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal pursuant to Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to acquiring an estate in fee simple absolute and an estate by way of easement in and to certain several premises at and near the intersection of MOTT AVENUE AND EAST 138TH STREET, in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, required for the purpose of the construction, maintenance and operation in perpetuity of a portion of the rapid transit railroad commonly spoken of as the LEXINGTON AVENUE ROUTE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the First Separate Report of Cyrus C. Miller, Martin Gelazier, and Josiah A. Briggs, Commissioners of Appraisal, appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report bears date the 8th day of June, 1915, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx on the 10th day of June, 1915.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that said First Separate Report relates to and affects Damage Parcel No. 2 in the above entitled proceedings.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that said First Separate Report will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, for the Hearing of Motions, to be held in and for the First Judicial District, at the Bronx County Court House at 161st Street and Third Avenue, in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, on the 6th day of July, 1915, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

Dated New York, June 22, 1915.
FRANK L. POLK,
Corporation Counsel, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, SS.:
WHEREAS, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 5th day of June, 1915, by Antonio Cuneo, owner of the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo, her engines, etc., for a limitation of its liability in respect of any claim or claims for loss, destruction, damage, or injury arising out of the collision between the steamships Jos. J. Cuneo and Ryndam on May 26, 1915; and,
WHEREAS, the value of the petitioner's interest in the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo has been duly appraised at the sum of $45,000, and her pending freight at the sum of $155.30, with interest from May 27, 1915, and the petitioner has filed a stipulation, duly approved by the Court, to abide by and pays the moneys awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court or by the Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, to the amount of said appraised value with interest as aforesaid;
NOW, therefore, in pursuance of the monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for loss, destruction, damage, or injury occasioned by the said collision to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and also to appear before said Court at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan City of New York, on the said 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and answer said petition; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in this suit.
Dated, New York, June 28th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

RESORTS. NEW YORK.

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Special attention will be given to the cuisine and service, and many new and attractive features adopted for the comfort and pleasure of the guests.
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ATTRACTIVE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES
MANY TROUT STREAMS
POPULAR WALKS AND DRIVES
MOUNTAIN CLIMBING — CAMPING
A WONDERFUL COUNTRY
OF WILDWOOD CHARMS
The Ulster & Delaware R. R.
in connection with West Shore R. R., operates through trains, including Pullman service. The BIP VAN WINKLE EXPRESS leaves New York, Cortlandt Street, 12:40 noon, West 42d Street 1 o'clock P. M. daily except Sunday.
Steamers of the Hudson River Day Line make direct connection at Kingston Point with afternoon trains for all points in the mountains.
The Summer schedule for season of 1915 is now in effect.
The annual illustrated book with revised map of the Catskill Mountain section, and corrected list of over 1,000 hotels and boarding houses, will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.
N. A. SIMS, General Passenger Agent, Kingston, N. Y.

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Briarcliff Lodge,
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30 Miles up the Albany Post Road.
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THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
10th season; 45 min. by 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; capacity 200; own dairy; vegetable garden; music, dancing, tennis; rates $3 up; outside sleeping porches; garage; furnished cottages; booklet.

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Commuting distance. Elevation, 200 feet above Sound, overlooking water. Running water, electric lights. No mosquitoes. Booklet.

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White Peacock Inn, Jefferson Valley, on Lake Osceola, one hour from Peekskill; excellent cuisine; garden vegetables; boating, bathing, fishing; $8 per week and up.
ELEGANT furnished rooms; airy; facing the ocean; by week or season; very reasonable rates. University Hotel, Ocean Av., near Centre St., Seaside, Rockaway Beach.
LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK FREE at ticket offices, or send 10 cents to G. P. A., L. I. R. R., Pennsylvania Station, N. Y.
The Chelsea, Broadway, Far Rockaway.—New management; near beach; excellent table; reasonable rates; beautiful grounds. Miss O'Leary.
STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS. Folder & infor. at 1180 B'way, N.Y. F.H.Duffy, Res.
MAJESTIC HOTEL, ARVERNE, N. Y. Moderate terms; special rates 4th July. 107 Hammels. Renard.

PENNSYLVANIA.
The Finest Resort Hotel In Northeastern Pennsylvania.
Mount Pleasant House
Mount Pocono, Penna.
Rebuilt—enlarged—modernized. 105 rooms, 24 en suite, with private bath and running water in rooms. Bell service, gas, orchestra, dancing, and all outdoor sports.
FREE GARAGE—accommodations for 40 cars. Charming walks, good roads, magnificent views. Unique in quality of food, cooking and service. OPEN ALL YEAR. For illustrated literature, room plan, auto map and rates address
W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

GALEN HALL
in the Mountains
—Wernersville, Pa.—
Delightful Spring Resort. Dry Air. Outlook of 35 Miles. Curative and Tonic Baths. Superior Cuisine. Good Roads. Resident Physician. N. Y. Office, 243 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Madison Square 9230.
HOWARD M. WING, Manager
GALEN MOUNTAIN CO.
F. L. YOUNG, Gen'l Mgr.

FOREST PARK HOTEL
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
ON FOREST LAKE
Three hours from N. Y. on D., L. & W. Finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and baseball. Dancing and concerts daily. Cafe. Rooms with or without private bath. Bachelor's rates. Altitude 1,600 feet. Capacity 350.
Arthur Lederer, Owner, Forest Park, Pa. Or 170 Fifth Av., Tuesday Eleven to One. Phone Gramercy 4147.

FOREST HILLS INN
FOREST HILLS, L. I.
New Fireproof Hotel, nine miles from Herald Square, 15 minutes via L. I. electric trains (74 per day) or 25 minutes from Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn.
Charming environment, attractive, convenient, superb tennis courts, tea garden and Country Club.
References absolutely required. Request management for Booklet T. Room 716, 47 West 34th Street, New York.
Hotel St. Regis, Fleischmann, N. Y. City office, Hotel Bon-Ray, 32d St.-Madison Av.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Absolutely Fireproof
BUCKWOOD INN
SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, PENN.
Home of the famous
GOLF COURSE
of the Shawnee Country Club.
T. Edmund Krumbholz, Mgr.
Winter—The Kirkwood, Camden, S. C.
18-Hole Golf Course.

MOUNTAIN PARADISE.
CATARACT HO

'A ROUTINE REPORT' IS GROUT'S DEFENSE

Counsel Declares Banker Had No Personal Knowledge of Data in Statement.

PREPARED BY ACCOUNTANTS

Signed Document Merely as Responsible Head of Bank—Will Take Witness Stand.

In his opening address Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel for Edward M. Grout, on trial in the Kings County Court in Brooklyn charged with making a false statement of the assets of the defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn, declared yesterday that while Mr. Grout may have committed errors of judgment, he never signed the report of the condition of the bank knowing it to be false. Before his address Mr. Baldwin put several witnesses on the stand to testify as to Mr. Grout's character, and after his address several witnesses as to fact were examined. After a session lasting less than two hours Mr. Baldwin asked for an adjournment and the case went over until next Tuesday.

Mr. Baldwin in his address outlined the history of the Union Bank and the connection of Edward M. Grout and Paul Grout, his brother, with it. He dwelt on the career of Edward M. Grout and laid stress on his service to the city as the first Borough President of Brooklyn, and as Controller of the Greater City for two terms. Continuing, he said:

"The reports signed by Mr. Grout every quarter were not prepared by him. They were prepared by men experienced in the profession of banking, by men having a knowledge of the assets and liabilities of this very bank. Those reports were mere trial balances and showed only totals. Those totals were made up of thousands of items. No man, certainly not Mr. Grout, could know what they were. He understood that the report showed the resources and liabilities as recorded in the books of the bank, recorded by experienced accountants, who knew that they should be recorded, who knew under what headings to record them, books at all times subject to the examination and scrutiny of the experts of the Banking Department. He received the assurances that the reports were correct, and he so certified under oath to the best of his knowledge and belief.

"What was done by Edward M. Grout and all that was done by Edward M. Grout was frankly stated as it was being done to the bank examiners, and no exception was taken by them at any time. The bank was under the direct and constant supervision of the Banking Department and their experienced officials, and Mr. Grout relied on their advice in all matters. They were familiar with such matters and he was not. They were familiar with the affairs and condition of this bank, whereas all that he knew about the bank was what was reported to him by them and others.

"Edward M. Grout will be a witness in this case. He is the principal witness for the defense. He will go over the grounds stated in the indictment. These grounds involve charges of criminal intent, and he will be ready to answer any lawful question put to him by you or by the District Attorney, and, while he may, because of the limitations which beset all frail atoms in the human field, have committed errors of judgment and made mistakes, it will be shown that never did he sign the report of the condition of the Union Bank, as of the 5th of March, 1910, knowing it to be false."

General Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy during the administration of President Harrison, and Dr. James M. Farrar, pastor of the First Reformed Church, Brooklyn, testified that they had known Mr. Grout for twenty-five years and always considered him truthful and honest.

James F. McKinney, a member of the law firm of Edward M. and Paul Grout, testified that he advised Mr. Grout not to take the Presidency of the Union Bank, but that Mr. Grout told him that while he knew it meant a financial loss he considered it his duty.

Former Senator Barth S. Cronin testified that he was one of those who urged Mr. Grout to take the Presidency of the bank. Dr. A. M. Goodrich, the Grout family physician, told of Mr. Grout going to business in spite of his orders, and declared that his attention to the affairs of the bank caused him to become seriously ill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is so much testimony in the Grout case that I would like to make plain to your readers that the court yesterday of its own motion ordered stricken from consideration the loans made to companies with which I was connected on the ground that these loans were secured, and District Attorney Cropsey stated that he had never claimed that the loans were not secured, but that they should have been carried as investments made for the bank by the companies and not as loans.

GILBERT ELLIOTT.

Brooklyn, July 2, 1915.

THINK POLE IS DERANGED.

Chrostowski, Who Sent Letters to the President, Held for Observation.

Alphonse Chrostowski, contributing editor of the Polish paper Julrzenka, known in English as The Morning Star, was arraigned before Chief Magistrate McAdoo yesterday afternoon on a warrant charging him with being deranged, and sent to Bellevue for observation. He was arrested Thursday night at his home, 128 West 109th Street. Secret Service Agent Peter Rubano appeared as the complainant.

The latter testified that Chrostowski had written a number of long letters to President Wilson and to members of his Cabinet, in which he complained that the Secret Service agents were pursuing and persecuting him under direction of Chief William Flynn, and that they were tampering with his mail. The first of the letters were received by the President in December, 1913, and others were sent on April 27, May 14, and June 23 of this year.

"Are you married?" asked the Magistrate.

"No," answered the prisoner. "I wish I were, as then all my troubles would cease."

He expressed surprise that the President objected to his writing, and declared that he would not write to him again. The Secret Service agent said that he had told him to stop writing to public officials some time ago.

"When Mayor Gaynor was elected," said the prisoner, turning to the Magistrate, "I wrote him, asking him to make you Police Commissioner, as I considered that you were a competent and able man, and that I esteemed you highly."

CHILDREN TO GUIDE BLIND.

150 Volunteers to Conduct Them to Roof Garden for Sightless.

Though much has been done for the blind in this city, no systematic effort had been made until recently to provide, for the sightless, guides to take them from place to place, with the result that many of the blind have been confined to their homes.

The Hebrew Association for the Blind, which has a roof garden on top of the Bank of United States Building, 77 Delancey Street, donated by Joseph S. Marcus, President of the bank, found that the roof garden could not be successful unless some means were discovered of bringing the blind to it and guiding them to their homes. Accordingly it has undertaken to solve the problem, and with the co-operation of some of the east side public schools it has organized the "Light Bringers," a group of boys and girls who will act as guides for the blind. About 150 children have volunteered.

The association's office is at 77 Delancey Street.

$5,000 LOOT FROM EDITOR.

Negro Houseman Arrested and Police Seek Two Others.

Magistrate Corrigan in the West Side Court yesterday held William Mosely, a negro, 23 years old, of 1,839 Third Avenue, in $1,000 bail to await examination Tuesday on the charge of robbing the apartment of Robert H. Lyman, one of the editors of The World, at 204 West Seventieth Street, on June 16. Two other men are being sought. Mr. Lyman reported that jewelry valued at $5,000 was stolen.

Mosely was employed at the house and disappeared after the robbery. Yesterday he telephoned for wages due him and was told to come and get it. Detective McCormack arrested him.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DOVE, HARRIS, WOODWORTH CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, July 9th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 304 E. 23d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of (1) two color press, Babcock press, automatic feeders, motor, Wesel blocks, cutter, inks, office fixtures, &c.

FRANK J. WALDEYER, Receiver.
FREDERIC C. LEUBUSCHER, Attorney for Receiver, 258 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS E. LANDON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, July 8th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at Excelsior Stables, 166-172 E. 124th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 2 black horses, 1 team truck, 2 delivery wagons, and harness.

ARTHUR F. COSBY, Receiver.
WEIL & PURVIN, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. ALHAMBRA MOTION PICTURE COMPANY, Complainant, vs. KRITERION FILM CORPORATION, Defendant.

Samuel Strasbourger, temporary receiver in equity, of the assets, property and effects of the above named defendant Kriterion Film Corporation, will receive sealed bids for all the property, assets and effects, consisting of furniture, negative films, positive films, test proofs, both released and unreleased, also office fixtures, safes, &c., all located at premises of the above named defendant, No. 1600 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or at the vaults of Gaumont & Co., Flushing, L. I., on the 9th day of July, 1915, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 1 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Each bid must be accompanied by certified check or cash of at least 10 per cent. of the amount of said bid.

Property located at 1600 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, is open for inspection between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

Property located in the vaults of Gaumont & Co., Flushing, L. I., is open for inspection between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. daily.

For further particulars inquire at the office of the attorneys for the receiver.

Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids that may be submitted.

SAMUEL STRASBOURGER, Receiver.
MORRIS AND SAMUEL MEYERS, Attorneys for receiver, 220 Broadway, New York City.

GAS LAMP BIDDER APPEALS TO MAYOR

Rival Says Welsbach Co. Has Been Favored by Commissioner Williams.

ASKS AN INVESTIGATION

Corporation Counsel's Opinion Has Sustained Rejection of Bids and New Advertisement.

Frank Reese Greene, a lawyer of 233 Broadway, representing the Public Lighting Service Corporation of this city, has written a letter to Mayor Mitchel requesting him to investigate the action of Commissioner William Williams of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity in twice rejecting and threatening a third time to reject the lowest bid which was offered by his company for the contract to furnish gas lamps and equipment to Manhattan during the present year. The letter to the Mayor is accompanied by correspondence with Commissioner Williams.

For the past sixteen years these contracts have been obtained by the Welsbach Street Lighting Company of America.

Mr. Greene alleges that Commissioner Williams has attempted in various ways to discourage the Public Lighting Service Corporation and induce it to withdraw from competition with the Welsbach Company.

Mr. Greene said yesterday that there had been enormous profit in the city's gas lamp contracts, and that his company, while offering a lower rate and installing $50,000 or $60,000 worth of new material, expected that it would be able to break even the first year and to make large profits in the ensuing years, if it continued to obtain the contracts.

The first bids called for this year were for Manhattan, 10,500 lamps with equipment. The bid of the Welsbach Company was $1 a month a lamp, or $126,000, and it has had the contract at this figure for several years past. Mr. Greene said the profit of the Welsbach Company on this contract was between $60,000 and $70,000 a year. The actual outlay per lamp, he said, was $5 or $6 per year. According to Mr. Greene, the Welsbach Company has in the last fifteen years made a profit of 100 per cent. a year on its original investment in equipment.

The financial statement given by the corporation and finally accepted by Commissioner Williams showed cash on hand $8,000; bills receivable, $25,000; accounts, $600; stock on hand, $7,000; treasury stock, $45,000, and no liabilities.

In his letter to Mayor Mitchel Mr. Greene says:

"Whether from mere ignorance, or from petty malice, or from a corrupt subservience to the interests and wishes of the present contractor, Commissioner Williams has steadily pursued a course of conduct in relation to the letting of this contract which has already caused the loss of thousands of dollars to the City of New York and has made a farce of public bidding on this important work."

The formal statement of Commissioner Williams in reply said:

"The first two bids of the Public Lighting Service Corporation were rejected because it declined to give the Department the information necessary to enable it to determine whether or not it was financially responsible. It had no mercantile rating. All of this is set forth in Commissioner Williams's letter of April 6 to the Board of Estimate.

"Last May, at the instance of a representative of the Board of Estimate, it finally furnished this information and the department was thereupon prepared to award the contract to it as the low bidder, but in the meantime conditions had undergone a great change. For the relatively inefficient gas lamp electric lamps are being widely substituted all over Manhattan. In place of 10,000 gas lamps, the number at the beginning of 1915, it is estimated that by the end of the year there will be fewer than 3,000. Under date of June 28 the Corporation Counsel advised the department that in view of this changed condition it would be improper to award the contract to either of the bidders."

ACCUSES O. C. HEINZE & CO.

Creditors' Trustee Charges Attempt to Withhold Assets.

An answer to the suit of Henry P. and Arthur M. Hatch against the members of the bankrupt firm of Otto C. Heinze & Co. was filed yesterday with County Clerk Schneider by Henry B. Singer, who was named by the Heinze creditors as their trustee and who was made a co-defendant in the action. Realty being involved in the suit, the wives of Otto Heinze and of his partners, Arthur P. Heinze and Max H. Schultze, were also made defendants. Among the other defendants were the many companies organized by the Heinze concern prior to its failure.

The suit charged fraud against the members of the firm and was for the purpose of having all of the transfers made by the firm set aside and for an accounting. Mr. Singer, in his answer, makes the same charges as those contained in the complaint.

The Heinze firm filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in December, 1913. The complaint says that prior to the failure its assets were transferred to other corporations organized by the firm for that purpose. The first of these corporations, the complaint said, was the Western Development Company, with a capital of $16,000,000. It was charged that the cost of organizing this company was paid for out of the assets of the Heinze concern, that the officers and Directors were dummies controlled by the Heinze firm, and that all of the latter's assets were transferred to the new corporation.

Later, the complaint charged, several other companies were organized and the assets divided among them.

DIES WHILE GUIDING AUTO.

Son, in Adjoining Seat, Sees Father Collapse Upon Wheel.

Charles Samuels, 55 years old, owner of an automobile garage at 57 East 96th Street, died of apoplexy at the steering wheel of his car yesterday at Grand Concourse and 182d Street the Bronx. He was on the way with his family to spend the holiday week-end in Connecticut.

Mr. Samuels was driving, and next to him sat his son, Seabrooke, 28 years old. Mrs. Samuels was in the rear seat. Seabrooke turned to speak to his mother, and as he did so he felt the car leap forward. Then he saw that his father had collapsed over the steering wheel.

With the aid of Patrolman Morris he moved his father's body to the Elks Club, at Tremont Avenue and Grand Concourse.

DU PONTS WIN BIG SUIT.

Court of Appeals Affirms Anti-Trust Decision in Its Favor.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today affirmed the verdict rendered in the Federal District Court in the case of the Buckeye Powder Company against the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Eastern Dynamite Company, and the International Smokeless Powder Company, the action against the du Pont concerns being to recover $4,000,000 for alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

It was charged that the defendants stifled competition in the manufacture and sale of black blasting powder. A jury in the lower court had found for the defendants, deciding that the evidence produced did not sustain the charges.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:32|Sun sets..7:34|Moon rises..11:23

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:09	12:40	6:35	7:03
Governors Island	12:47	1:22	7:14	7:45
Hell Gate	2:37	3:22	8:54	9:25

Arrived—Friday, July 2.

SS Lapland, Liverpool, June 23.
SS Bolton Castle, Boston, June 30.
SS Clothilde Guineo, Baracoa, June 28.
SS Miner, Gibara, June 25.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan, June 26.
SS Maim, Mobile, June 25.
SS Keelung, Manchester, June 29.
SS Nordland, Guantanamo, June 26.
SS Nelson, Matanzas, June 27.
SS Fred Luckenbach, Colon, June 17.
SS Ratlow, Liverpool, June 17.
SS Morene, Tunis, June 12.
SS El Sud, Galveston, June 26.
SS Chippewa, Jacksonville, June 29.
SS Alderney, Montevideo, June 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Oranje Nassau	Curacao	June 19
Eastern Prince	Bahia	June 19
Atherstone	Havre	June 19
Langton	Oran	June 17
Krooniand	San Francisco	June 13
Ponistone	St. Nazaire	June 18
Advance	Cristobal	June 26
Lenape	Jacksonville	June 30

DUE TOMORROW.

St. Louis	Liverpool	June 26
Neches	Rotterdam	June 18
Lancastrian	Cardiff	June 19
Reunion	Marseilles	June 19
Philadelphian	London	June 26
Sjoa	Liverpool	June 24
El Dia	Galveston	June 28
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 1
Morro Castle	Havana	June 29

DUE MONDAY.

Athinai	Palermo	June 20
Espagne	Bordeaux	June 27
Rossano	Cardiff	June 19
Celia	Balboa	June 27
Francesco	Hull	June 20
Kirkoswald	Marseilles	June 19
Metapan	Cristobal	June 23
Bayamon	San Juan	June 25
Coamo	San Juan	June 30
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 3
Evanger	Antilles	July 4
Proteus	New Orleans	June 30
El Mundo	Galveston	June 29

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Richard, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Yaruss, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Czaritza, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 2.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool to New York, was 830 miles E. at 4 P. M.; due 4th, afternoon. American Line.

SS United States, Copenhagen to New York, was 1,377 miles E. at noon; due 6th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 69 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 82 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 110 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Krooniand, Balboa to New York, was 877 miles N. of Colon at noon.

SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz to New York, was 636 miles S. at noon.

SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 171 miles S. at noon.

SS Oranje Nassau, Port Depaix to New York, was 200 miles S. at noon.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 36 miles W. of Key West at noon.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 475 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 112 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 244 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.

SS Lewis Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 563 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Rotterdam, July 1.
SS Bovic, at Liverpool, July 2.
SS Finn, at Arica, July 1.
SS Asiatic Prince, at Santos, June 30.
SS Perugia, at Gibraltar, July 2.
SS St. Fillans, at Havre, June 28.
SS Idaho, at Hull, July 1.

Sailed.

SS Tuscan Prince, from Sabang, June 27.
SS Herminius, from Barbados, June 30.

Passed.

SS Maartinsdyk, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.
SS Vasco de Gama, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Ryndam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 3, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 3, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. July 5, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. July 20, SS Tamele.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 3, SS Richard.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 8, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 6, SS Taormina.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....July 4
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia.....July 5
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonia.....July 5
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru.....July 11
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) via San Francisco)—Marama.....July 10

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, May 29; Hongkong, June 1; Shanghai, June 5; Yokohama, June 13, and Honolulu, June 23—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Siberia, were dispatched east on June 29, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, May 25; Hongkong, May 31; Shanghai, June 7, and Yokohama, June 12—which arrived per steamer Titian, were dispatched east from Seattle on June 28, and are due in New York today.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The vacation playground in Public School 16, Queens, will open on July 5, under the direction of Miss Helen G. McArdle.

Nine classes for anaemic children will be established in September. There will be one class in each of the following schools: 14, 20, 22, 64, 75, 88, 91, 177, and 188, Manhattan.

The Board of Education has rescinded the resolution adopted on Feb. 25 requesting the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to approve of the leasing of a certain parcel of land on Washington Street, south of Astoria Road, East Elmhurst, Queens, as the owner has refused to execute the lease at the rental fixed by the Committee on Buildings.

Contracts have been awarded for furnishing and delivering coal for use in the schools in Richmond Borough.

Contracts have been awarded, amounting to $8,327.10, for furniture for various schools and offices in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

Contracts for $4,811 have been awarded for sanitary alterations for Public Schools 10, 14, 20, 31, 36 Annex, and the Morris High School.

The Teachers' Council has submitted to the Board of Education a report relative to extending the term of evening elementary schools.

BUSINESS.

Current financial news presented each week by The Annalist for the business man, broker, banker, and investor. On all news stands, 10c a copy; $4.00 a year. Send postal for free sample. Cloth-covered Annalist Binder, holding 26 issues, delivered to your address for $1.25.—Advt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—First Lt. H. A. Smith, M. R. C., is ordered to active duty, July 13, then to Fort Porter, N. Y., for duty until July 24, when he will stand relieved from active duty in the M. R. C.

First Lt. W. A. Smith, M. R. C., is ordered to active duty on each of following-named dates, and will report on those dates to Commanding Officer, Fort Moultrie, S. C., for duty July 5, 19, and Aug. 4. He will stand relieved from duty at Fort Moultrie on each of the dates specified, and will then stand relieved from active duty in the M. R. C. July 14, 29, and Aug. 13.

Resignation of 2d Lt. R. H. Williams, 7th Infy., accepted.

Following First Lieutenants will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Eastern Department, for duty as instructors at a camp of instruction for infantry officers of the Florida militia at Youkon, Fla., July 19 to 25, Infy.—G. C. Bowen, 20th; J. M. Cummins, 18th, O. O. Ellis, and J. Gaston, Infy. On completion of this duty they will return to their proper stations.

First Lt. J. R. Bradley, M. R. C., is relieved from duty at Fort Barry, Cal., about Aug. 25, then to his home and report to Adjutant General by telegraph. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C. on expiration of leave.

First Lt. J. C. Ashburn, 19th Infy., is detailed for general recruiting service at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, vice First Lt. R. L. Meador, Infy., relieved from further duty on recruiting service.

Following officers are assigned to regiment indicated, July 1: First Lt. H. E. Marr to 5th F. A., and 2d Lt. B. R. Peyton to 4th F. A.

Leaves: Major C. F. Hartmann, Signal Corps, 5 days; First Lt. F. S. Besson, Corps of Engineers, 4 months; Capt. W. M. Fassett, Signal Corps, 2 months; Lt. Col. M. G. Peale is relieved from duty as member of Board of Examiners, Quartermaster Corps, 1 month's extension, and First Lt. J. R. Bradley, M. R. C., 4 months.

Navy.

Admiral W. C. Cowles transferred to retired list from July 11; detached Commander in Chief Asiatic Fleet, to home.

Lt. Commanders F. L. Sheffield to the Florida as Senior Engineer Officer, and G. B. Landenberger, the Minnesota, to the Louisiana as Navigator.

Lts. W. H. Tease, the Florida, to the Minnesota as 1st Lt., and A. W. Sears, the Machias, to the Kansas.

Civil Engineer E. H. Brownell, Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., to three months' sick leave.

Cable from Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, dated Shanghai, China, July 1: Junior Grade Lts. G. L. Woodruff, the Saratoga, to the Cincinnati, and G. K. Stoddard, the Galveston, to the Saratoga.

Ensigns W. Trammell and H. K. Lewis, the Cincinnati, to the Saratoga; H. O. Roesch, the Helena, to the Saratoga; R. Pfaff, the Saratoga, to the Cincinnati; R. Hannon, the Saratoga, to the Galveston; W. Perkins, to the Monadnock; A. Marcus, the Saratoga, to the Helena; J. M. Kates, the Saratoga, to the Helena; J. M. Kates, the Saratoga, to the Samar; F. K. O'Brien, to the Chauncey, and H. W. Pillsbury, the Chauncey, to the Palos.

P. A. Surgeons E. A. Vickery, Naval Hospital Canacao, to the Cincinnati; F. P. W. Hough, from treatment Yokohama Naval Hospital to Naval Hospital, Canacao, and F. A. Porter, the Cincinnati, to home and wait orders.

A. Surgeons G. W. Calver to Naval Station, Castille; N. R. Sullivan, Canacao Hospital, to the Saratoga, and H. V. Cornett, the Saratoga, to the Samar.

Marine Corps.

Major H. C. Davis, Headquarters Marine Corps, to Naval War College, Newport.

Capt. E. B. Miller, to San Diego Barracks on arrival in United States.

1st Lt. H. Dixon, Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking, to the United States.

Second Lts. T. C. Burgy, First Brigade, Phila. Yard to 34th Co., Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking, China, and S. L. Howard, Norfolk Barracks, to 32nd Co., San Francisco Barracks.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Lebanon, at Washington; Jenkins, Birmingham, Beale, Fanning, Jarvis, Vulcan, and the McDougal, at Newport; Tecumseh, at Norfolk; Flusser, at President Roads; Washington, at Cape Haitien; Yorktown, at Mare Island; Neptune, at Guantanamo; Wheeling, at Tuxpam; Cheyenne, H-1, and H-2, at San Francisco; Reid, at Boston Yard; Gwin, at Bridgeport, and the H-3, at Mare Island.

Sailed—Michigan, Newport for Bristol, R. I.; Nebraska, Newport for Eastport, Me.; Wyoming and Balch, New York Yard for Newport; Patterson and Vestal, Boston for Newport; Panther, Charleston for Newport; Jason, Hampton Roads for Galveston; Walke, New York Yard for South Amboy; Kearsarge, Philadelphia for Hampton Roads; Denver, San Blas for Manzanillo; Proteus, Norfolk for Boston; Albany, Seattle for Port Angeles; Eagle, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Warrington, New York Yard for engine trials; Hull and Whipple, San Diego for San Pedro; Hopkins and Lawrence, San Diego for Santa Barbara.

The North Dakota was placed in reserve and joined the reserve fleet at Philadelphia, July 1.

The Justin was placed in full service at Mare Island July 1.

The World's Pleasure Grounds

GLEN ISLANDS NOW OPEN

Commodious Steamer Greenport or Frank Jones will leave 132d St., North River, 9 A. M.; Battery, 10:00 A. M. Round trip tickets, 50c., good only on these boats leaving Glen Islands at 2:30 P. M.; other steamers leave Battery 10:15, 11:00 A. M., and 2:30, 3:30 P.M. East 24th St. half hour later. Last Boat leaves Glen Islands 8 P. M.

BLOCK ISLAND R. I. $1.50
EVERY SUNDAY AND JULY 6TH
Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., N. Y., 8:30; B'klyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44, and East N. Y., 8:48 A. M., for Montauk, thence by steamer "SHINNECOCK."
Lve. Block Island, returning, 4 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Saturday of each week, at 170 Broadway, 5th Ave. Bldg., (5th Ave. and 23d St.), and Long Island R. R. stations, foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.; Long Island City, and Brooklyn. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Restaurant, Lunch Counter and Cafe service on steamer.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water
BOSTON Metropolitan Line Steamships
MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL Lve. Pier 14, N. R., foot Murray St., every day 5 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Same service returning. Unsurpassed facilities for expeditious handling of Automobiles, Horses, and Freight—Express Service.
Portland Maine Steamship Line Steamships
NORTH LAND and NORTH STAR. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., Tues., Thurs., and Sats., 5 P. M.; also Mons., 10:30 A. M.
Tkts. and information at Piers, also at all Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN TAURUS
Deep Sea Fishing $1tr.
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Weekdays, 75c. Sundays and Holidays, $1.
CONEY ISLAND
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET
9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:15, 9:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER
9:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE, Coney Island.
10:05 A. M.; 12:25, 1:05, 1:55, 2:30, 3:20, 3:55, *4:35, 5:25, *6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
STR. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lve. Yonkers 8:35 A.M.; W. 129th St., 9:40 A.M., 2:15 P.M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A.M., 2:15 P.M.; Rockaway Beach, 12:30, 5:30 P.M.
*Transfer to Str. "Grand Republic."
Full Time Tables are on inside of front or back cover of Tel. Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, 4:00 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line, Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M. Pier 70, N. R., ft. 23d St., 6:00 P.M.
New Bedford Lines Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY TRIPS
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL
SUNDAY, JULY 4
TO BRIDGEPORT
Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M. Due Bridgeport 2:15 P. M. Ret. leave Bridgeport 5:00 P. M.; due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Tickets $1.00; children, 50 cents.
MONDAY, JULY 5
OUT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND
Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M.; Ret., due N. Y. 5:15 P. M. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.
STEAMER RICHARD PECK
SUNDAY, JULY 4, AND MONDAY, JULY 5
TO NEW HAVEN
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.; ft. East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven, 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets on Sunday, $1.00; on July 5, $1.50. Children, half fare.
A DELIGHTFUL SAIL ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.
MUSIC. RESTAURANT.
The New England Steamship Co.

NEW FERRY SERVICE
Between NEW YORK and ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
PASSENGERS—AUTOMOBILES
Commencing July 4th, Daily and Sunday
FARE 10 CENTS EACH WAY
Leaves 39th St. Ferry Slip, Foot Whitehall St.
9 A.M. 1 P.M. 5 P.M.
Leaves Atlantic Highlands
SCHEDULE 11 A.M. 3 P.M. 7:45 P.M.
Telephones, Broad 179—3263

TO THE HUDSON By Daylight
NEW YORK to ALBANY
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North.
Leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., for Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, or West Point.
Afternoon Boat
For West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, on Sunday, July 3rd, also to Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring. N. Y.

Hudson River Day Line
Comfortable, Speedy, Elegant Way to
NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Atlantic Highlands, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Belmar, Point Pleasant, etc., is via the Twin Screw Flyers of the
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
An Ideal way to see New York Harbor
Lv. N.Y., Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42d St., week days, 8.50, 9.35, 10.30 a.m.; 12.30, 1.30, 3.15, *4.15 *5.35, 7.45, p.m. Sunday 9.00, 10.00 a.m.; 1.00, 3.30, 7.15 p.m. (10.40 p.m. Ex. Long Br. only.)
Lv. N.Y., Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar St., week days, 9.15, 10.00, 11.00 a.m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, *4.45 *5.45, 8.10 p.m. Sunday 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 1.30, 4.00, 7.35 p.m. (11.00 p.m. Ex. Long Br. only.)
*Except July 6th and Sept. 6th.
First-class Meals at popular prices.
Round Trip, New York to Atlantic Highlands, $1.00. Round trip can be made except on Steamers leaving W. 42d St., week days 8.50, 7.45 p.m.; Sun. 10.40 p.m. Cedar St. week days, 8.45, 8.10 p.m.; Sun. 1.10 p.m.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Splendid Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R. (foot Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M., Yonkers 7:30 P. M., Daily, (except Sunday), for Catskill, Hudson, Co

FOURTH FESTIVITIES EXTEND OVER 3 DAYS

20,000 Naturalized Citizens Will Celebrate in City College Stadium Monday.

GREETINGS FROM WILSON

Thousands of Children Will Compete in Parks for Prizes—Vacation Committee's Street Fete.

Celebration of the Fourth of July will extend through three days because Independence Day this year falls on Sunday. Twoscore patriotic meetings and entertainments, some beginning this evening, will be held throughout the greater city. Extensive preparations have been made for all these celebrations, and particularly for the two big public meetings arranged by the Mayor's Fourth of July Committee, the first at the City Hall Monday morning, and the second in the Stadium of the City College in the evening. The safest and sanest Fourth on record is promised.

Mayor Mitchel will preside at the patriotic exercises at the City Hall, beginning at 10:30 o'clock Monday morning, when noted speakers will make addresses. There will be also a musical program. The Stadium of the City College will be especially illuminated for the celebration there Monday evening at 8 o'clock, when a crowd of 20,000 is expected. The exercises will begin with a great song rally and band concert, followed by speeches. There will be an exhibition of modern dances and a demonstration of Edison's new searchlight.

Exercises for New Citizens.

Special exercises will be held to impress the duties of citizenship on the 20,000 foreign born who were naturalized in the courts of New York during the past year, and the half million other aliens who have not become citizens. The new electors will be greeted by State and Federal representatives.

President Wilson, who was asked to send a message of greeting to the foreign born, has written this letter to Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the National Americanization Day Committee:

Cornish, N. H., June 30, 1915.

My dear Mr. Trumbull: I have read with care your letter of June 28 in regard to Americanization Day and am greatly interested in this nation-wide movement. I wish that my time would permit me to send you a message such as you request, but I can only ask you to be good enough to convey my warmest greetings to all assembled on that day and my best wishes for their prosperity and welfare as citizens of our beloved country.

May I not congratulate you upon the prospect of a most successful movement?

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

George Gordon Battle is Chairman of the Mayor's Fourth of July Committee. The athletic program is the greatest in the history of the city, according to W. J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation of the Department of Parks, appointed Chairman of the Park and Playgrounds' Committee, with Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association, Amateur Athletic Union, Vice Chairman; John J. Downing, Secretary, and Miss Mary E. McKenna, Secretary of the Girls' Branch, assisting him.

In the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx there will be six baseball games in which the teams will compete for silver cups. In Manhattan games will be played at Bennett Field, Jasper Oval, Reservoir, Riverside Oval, Astor Field, and Forty-fourth Street and Twelfth Avenue.

Children's Athletic Events.

Swimming events will be held at the public baths at 262 West Sixtieth Street, Twenty-third Street and East River, and 407 West Twenty-eighth Street. At nearly 100 other centres there will be track events, and silver and bronze medals will go to the winners.

In connection with these games and athletic meets the various Park Commissioners have promised to furnish as many band concerts as their funds will permit, and the Board of Aldermen has made provisions to supplement their offer. Mayor Mitchel has been elected Honorary Referee of all the contests, Park Commissioner Cabot Ward Honorary Judge, and George Gordon Battle Honorary Chairman.

Two performances will be given at the Neighborhood Playhouse, 466 Grand Street, the first tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, when motion pictures relating to the early days of American independence will be part of a program, including musical selections and an address by Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Henry Street Settlement, who will read President Wilson's address to new citizens.

A second performance will be given at 8:30 o'clock in the evening. On Monday evening, the Henry Street Settlement, which yearly has invited the men and women of the neighborhood to celebrate Independence Day, will hold its annual street dance in Henry Street between Scammel and Grand Streets. For this occasion the street will be festooned and illuminated, and tenement and settlement houses will be decorated.

Three celebrations Monday morning have been arranged by the Broadway Association, having a membership of property owners and business men on Broadway. The two principal celebrations will be held at 10 o'clock, one in Greeley Square at Thirty-second Street, and the other at the Maine Monument in Columbus Circle. At the close of these two celebrations the speakers and delegates from various military schools, State and civic organizations will march to Times Square, where the largest American flag ever made will be unfurled by Borough President Marcus M. Marks at the Times Building. The flag exercises will begin at 12:30 o'clock.

Miss Morgan's Street Fete.

The Mayor's Fourth of July Committee has made arrangements for illuminations and patriotic addresses at the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Drive, and at Grant's Tomb, Riverside Drive and 121st Street, Monday evening. At the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Henry Clews will tell about his "Personal Recollections of President Lincoln and General Sherman."

Miss Anne Morgan has obtained permission from the city to close Thirty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, so that a street fête may be held there under the auspices of the Vacation Committee, of which she is Chairman. Maurice and Florence Walton, who will dance at the Stadium by permission of Miss Elizabeth Marbury, under whose auspices they appear, will then go to Thirty-ninth Street to take part in the festivities.

On Monday morning at 10 o'clock Tammany Hall will hold a celebration at which Grand Sachem John R. Voorhis, who is 86 years old, will preside.

Invitations have been sent to yacht clubs to participate in a Fourth of July celebration to be held on Bedloe's Island Monday evening, when leading suffragists and city officials will make addresses.

The Block House Society will hold its annual ceremonies in Central Park at 110th Street, beginning at 5:30 o'clock Monday morning, with a reading of the Declaration of Independence and the raising of an American flag.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s,	Sept.,	1915	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6s,	Sept.,	1916	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6s,	Sept.,	1917	104	104	103⅞	104⅛
4½s,	June,	'65, 1917	101⅛	101⅞	101⅛	101⅞
4½s,	March,	1963	101⅛	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4½s,	Nov.,	1957	101⅛	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4½s,	Nov.,	1957	100⅛	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛
4½s,	May	1917	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	101⅛
4½s,	March,	1963	97⅝	98⅜	97⅝	98⅛
4½s,	March,	1962	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
4½s,	Sept.,	1960	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
4½s,	March,	1960-90	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
4s,	May,	1959	94¾	95¼	94⅝	95
4s,	Nov.,	1958	94¾	95¼	94⅝	95
4s,	May,	1957	94¾	95¼	94⅝	95
4s,	Nov.,	1956	94	95	94	95
4s,	Nov.,	1955	94	95	94	95
4s,	Nov.,	1936	94¼	..	94¼	..
4s,	May,	1917	99¼	..	99¼	..
4s,	Nov.,	1918	99	..	99	..
4s,	May,	1919	98¾	..	98¾	..
3½s,	Nov.,	1956	84½	..	84½	..
3½s,	May,	1954	84½	86	84½	86
3½s,	May,	1954	84½	86	84½	86

IMPORTS OF A WEEK.

Little Change in Total, but Those of Dry Goods Increase.

General imports of the week ended June 26, exceeded those of the week before by about $10,000, while dry goods entries ran ahead of the previous week $252,171, according to the Custom House statement made public yesterday. The imports of general merchandise totaled $17,651,350, compared with $17,641,309 in the week before, and $15,945,663 in the week before that.

Indigo entries, natural and anythetic, had a value for the week of $54,856, while aniline colors were down to $3,018. Dyewood extract was appraised at $41,807, and dyewood at $75,290. Fustic was valued at $3,252, and cutch at $1,658. Argol imports reached $63,504. There were no entries of alizarine colors. Jewelry, precious stones and watches totaled $322,564.

India rubber, manufactures and waste were valued at $2,693,710, while leather, hides and findings were imported to the value of $1,254,927. Sugar entries included 435,837 bags, worth $2,972,290, while coffee had a value of $1,935,943. Raw Cocoa imports were appraised at $405,925, and wool at $89,588, representing 630 bales. Copper imports totaled 4,708,699 pounds, valued at $621,651.

Dry goods entered for consumption totaled $2,015,503, silk entries being appraised at $784,196. In the preceding week, dry goods entries were set down at $1,763,332, and silk merchandise at $757,337. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses last week aggregated $503,372, while dry goods warehoused totaled $546,779. In the corresponding week a year ago the values were, respectively, $457,949, and $768,196.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Outlook for Second Half of Year Much More Encouraging.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Prospects at the opening of the second half of the year afford a striking contrast to those of six months ago. Then, new problems were presented that made the outlook extremely uncertain, whereas business has since become more fully adjusted to the unusual conditions created by the war, and the future is now viewed with equanimity rather than concern. The record of the first half of 1915 is largely one of difficulties encountered and obstacles surmounted, and the fundamental soundness of the economic structure is demonstrated by the steady recuperation from effects of the previous strain. Acute depression in many lines has been succeeded by gradually reviving activity, and in some instances by rapid recovery, and in its broader aspects the general situation is better now than was the case even before the outbreak of the war.

Clearings through the banks this week at the leading cities in the United States make the most indifferent exhibit for a considerable period, the total aggregating only $2,900,837,025, a decrease of 13.3 per cent. as compared with the same week last year, and of 11.2 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding week in 1913. A large proportion of this loss is due to the sharp contraction at New York City, in the total for that centre amounting to only $1,899,775,918, whereas last year the aggregate reached $2,226,782,875, and two years ago $2,130,849,692, so that losses are shown of 14.2 and 10.8 per cent., respectively.

Bradstreet's says:

Further improvement, notwithstanding vagaries of the weather and slow movements at some points, is the outstanding feature of this week's reports. Where the weather has been favorable, seasonable goods have moved from the counters of retail dealers on larger volume, and enough clearance sales have been a stimulus to this line, faith in the future is marked. Crops, collectively considered, are promising, some of them more so than ever before. War orders are of enormous proportions; brass mills in New England, sold far ahead, are intensely active; machine tool plants are overflowing with orders, subletting of contracts being a feature; steel mills are doing more specifications, for finished steel are larger; the melt of pig iron is increasing, and idleness continues to decrease.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 2.—Charters were filed here at the State Department today as follows:

Bell Securities Company, New York, $1,000,000, to carry on a general brokerage business, advertising, &c.; M. M. Hirons, L. E. Phillips, local Dover parties.

The Weston Corporation, New York, $1,000,000, to acquire by purchase real estate for the construction of hotels, restaurants, casinos, &c.; W. M. Pyle, George G. Stengler, Lawrence W. E. McCarthey, all of Wilmington, Del.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of June show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Thirteen roads	$3,260,670	+$205,594
Fifteen roads	7,310,053	—1,102,219
Total (28 roads)	10,570,723	— 896,525

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL SYSTEM for May—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$7,244,196	$7,112,639	$7,338,031
Net aft. taxes	1,694,498	1,830,577	1,896,598
11 mo. gross	83,624,506	85,759,058	86,452,139
Net aft. taxes	21,894,215	24,360,465	25,489,062

HOCKING VALLEY for May—

Gross	518,576	442,016	*$5,451
Net	197,789	145,873	286,182
Sur. aft. chgs.	36,374	16,929	175,050
11 mos. gross	5,668,071	6,544,209	7,094,145
Net	1,616,042	2,062,095	2,515,726
Sur. aft. chgs.	433,065	894,352	1,706,848

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD for May—

	1915.	1914.	
Mileage of road oper	2,002.90	2,007.14	
Railway operating rev	5,754,808	5,637,704	
Op. exp., uncol. ry. rev. and taxes	4,016,580	4,376,808	
Railway operating inc	1,738,228	1,260,900	
Non-operating income	190,230	200,775	
Gross income	1,928,502	1,461,676	
Deduct's—int., rent, &c.	1,695,472	1,650,771	
Net corporate income	333,030	*189,094	
*Deficit.			
Eleven months to May 31:			
Mileage of road op	2,003.04	2,050.04	
Railway operating rev	59,051,276	61,607,224	
Op. exp., uncol. rwy. rev. and taxes	43,200,625	48,281,272	
Railway operating inc	15,850,650	13,325,952	
Non-operating income	2,501,122	2,000,833	
Gross income	18,351,772	15,416,785	
Deduct's—int., rent, &c.	16,804,518	16,714,689	
Net corporate income	1,547,254	*1,297,903	

NORTHERN PACIFIC for May—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	4,650,062	5,206,904	5,766,417
Net aft. taxes	1,340,773	1,381,971	1,299,038
11 mos. gross	57,385,879	64,639,391	66,351,916
Net aft. tax	19,446,019	20,026,978	22,870,020

ROCK ISLAND for May—

Gross	5,336,704	4,974,841	5,594,101
Net aft. tax	804,453	450,650	972,165
11 mos. gross	65,288,216	62,471,960	54,410,218
Net aft. tax	12,985,700	12,083,194	11,922,182

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for May—

Gross	770,560	876,339	1,030,261
Net	142,154	219,573	181,199
Other income	100,360	83,888	104,941
Total income	242,515	103,737	286,140
Def. aft. chgs.	25,314	158,528	*55,339
11 mos. gross	9,814,198	11,930,017	12,336,900
Net	1,626,534	2,226,797	3,453,151
Other income	1,144,188	978,216	928,031
Total income	2,670,666	3,209,010	4,381,189
Surp. af. chgs.	2,026,707	2,821,970	1,855,609
*Surplus.			

WABASH for May—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	2,363,452	2,304,225	59,226
Net	2,068,571	2,026,366	17,221

Miscellaneous Earnings.

HUDSON & MANHATTAN for May—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$462,256	$478,462	$16,206
Net	267,915	278,700	10,785
Res. for amort	13,490	13,490	.....
Balance	246,425	265,210	10,785
Sur. aft. chgs.			
Avail. for inc. bonds	56,138	89,731	13,593
5 mos. gross	2,324,166	2,384,930	60,767
Net aft. taxes	1,352,422	1,402,320	49,898
Res. for amort	67,450	67,450	.....
Balance	1,284,972	1,334,870	49,898
Sur. aft. chgs.			
Avail. for inc. bonds	295,798	362,152	66,359

PACIFIC LIGHT & POWER for May—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	227,156	210,865	16,291
Net aft. taxes	152,324	131,385	20,939
Total income	163,353	142,907	21,045
Surp. aft. chgs	54,737	23,650	31,087
5 mos. gross	1,136,916	1,053,882	85,034
Net aft. taxes	744,306	605,754	138,552
Total income	792,076	679,456	112,620
Surp. aft. chgs	259,273	176,856	82,617

SOUTHWESTERN POWER & LIGHT (American Power & Light subsidiary) for May—

Gross	242,822	234,735	7,087
Exp. & taxes	133,519	134,784	*1,265
Net earnings	109,312	100,001	9,311
12 mos. gross	3,137,468	2,702,677	434,791
Exp. & taxes	1,630,946	1,497,588	133,358
Net earnings	1,506,522	1,205,089	301,433

*Decrease.

Will Not Deal In Trifles.

A man in the woolen market, who has had quite some experience in dealing with foreign markets, states that the chief reason for the small progress made by the domestic manufacturers in obtaining this sort of business is their distaste for starting it in a small way. There is every chance, he believes, for the American manufacturer to create a profitable export trade, if he will only take care of the small details. "If a mill, however, is asked to make a slight change in any one of its fabrics," he said, "the mill executive would rather lose an order than make the necessary change. This unpromising attitude will have to be lost before we can expect to build up our export trade."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 2.—Forty-one corporations chartered today had aggregate capital stocks of $1,586,500. They included:

Atkins Filter Press Corporation, machinery, implements, metal wares, merchandise, $500,000; A. H. Bissell, S. Peacock, W. B. Shelton, 55 Liberty St.

Philo E. Remington, Inc., autos, motors, engines, supplies, accessories, realty, construction, $500,000; T. P. Wadleigh, N. M. Kaplan, F. E. Remington, 1,790 B'way.

The American Magnet Power Co., patent electric appliances, $200,000; C. Wintrowd, W. F. Liberenz, T. J. Scherer, E. R. Thomas, Rector St.

Mason's "Best Yet" Laundry Co., Greece, $50,000; H. Archibald, C. H. Mason, F. E. Mason, 1,440 Highland Av., Rochester.

J. J. Snyder & Son, Brooklyn, hardware, garage supplies, realty construction, $50,000; P. A., L. R. and J. J. Snyder, 346 East 18th St., Brooklyn.

Undertakers' Fluid Co., Syracuse, embalming fluid, undertakers' supplies, $40,000; C. Metz, N. B. Hacker, C. C. Carroll, 1,217 Milton Av., Syracuse.

Sanit-Air Co., toilet articles, appliances, devices, $10,000; L. F. Pelletier, E. F. Ciglia, E. H. Fickinger, 154 11th Av.

Netherlands Hotel Co., hotels, apartment houses, restaurants, cafes, $25,000; K. R. Morton, J. Randolph Appleby, Jr., A. P. Anderson, 84 Nassau St.

Cardona Chemical Co., Milbrook, peroxide of hydrogen, other chemicals, $12,500; M. and R. de Mattia, F. D. Al Cardona, 245 4th Av.

Perkins Foundry Co., Amsterdam, hardware, engines, boilers, $20,000; W. E. and E. Walker, D. R. Perkins, Amsterdam.

Broadway Central Operating Co., hotel, restaurant, caterers, provisions, $20,000; S. Dumont, J. G. Wilbraham, J. J. Smith, 142 West 49th St.

Newark Mat Co., rubber and metal matting, mechanical engineering, $15,000; C. R. Dollman, S. A. Williams, C. B. Jordan, 140 Claremont Av.

Wayne Williams-Kinney Co., Oneida, ales, wines, liquors, $12,000; J. E. Kinney, C. L. and W. R. Williams, Utica.

All Language Advertising Service, advertising, devices, novelties, $10,000; W. Wirt Mills, A. B. Landau, H. Green, 25 Broad St.

American Piano Hammer Co., Dolgeville, piano hammers, accessories, $10,000; E., L. and J. Snell, Dolgeville.

The Power Generating Co., mechanical contrivances for generating power, $10,000; C. A. Brodek, W. H. Kimmel, F. Krause, 22 West 19th St.

Hygrian Printing Co., Brooklyn, printing, publishing, advertising, $10,000; E. W. and A. B. Winans, A. D. Ver Nooy, 11 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn.

Imsann Realty Co., realty, construction, $10,000; M. and M. Fannie Mannheimer, 204 West 129th St.

E. H. Smith Co., Bronx, talking machines, automatic musical instruments, sporting goods, $100,000; F. Nanheimer, E. H. and E. Smith, 1,028 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Edelman & Grosoff, hats, caps, headgear, $10,000; P. A. and A. Edelman, S. Grosoff, 16 East 106th St.

Ho Ho Kus Flour Mills Co., flour, feed, bakery, $10,000; H. H. Shook, F. E. Stonevenel, S. Schener, 1,095 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Coastwise Warehouses, cold storage, trucking, contracting, stevedore, warehousing, $5,000; E. A. Barlow, E. B. Johnson, E. R. Whitney, 162 Howard Av., Brooklyn.

J. Berg & Co., cloaks, suits, $5,000; G. and S. Korn, Becky Zolan, 1,103 Washington Av.

The Thompson Novelty and Button Works, jewelry, novelties, button, $5,000; J. Roth, S. Green, S. Spitzer, 688 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.

The Rosoff Corporation, hotel, cafe, restaurant, apartment house, motion pictures, brokerage, $5,000; Leon Leton, Lubin, I. Rosoff, 36 Graham Av., Brooklyn.

Ravitch Bros. Construction Co., realty, construction, $5,000; S. Heiman, D. and J. Ravitch, 1,385 Madison Av.

The Golden Rule Wearing apparel, mail order, $5,000; H. H. Waller, S. S. and M. Wieder, 931 Fox St., Bronx.

Warren F. Keck & Co., paints, oils, autos, boats, $5,000; M. and E. J. Tatlow, Warren P. Keck, 267 89th St.

Keesal Engineering Works, Brooklyn; machinery, specialties, appliances, motors, boilers, $5,000; T. Keenan, A. and G. Sahlmann, 74 Middleton Av., Brooklyn.

Manhattan Turkish Baths, Brooklyn, hotels, restaurants, bathing pavilions, $5,000; L. Friedberg, H. and E. Johnson, West 32d St. and Sea Place, Brooklyn.

Capital Incresses...Adam Ink Works, Buffalo, $30,000 to $100,000; the Electric City Novelty and Mfg. Co., Schenectady, $6,000 to $11,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions.—Phoenix Fire Appliance Co., Manhattan; Syracuse Improvement Realty Corporation, Syracuse; Bushwick Glass Co., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 2.—The following incorporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State yesterday:

Jacob F. Brown Co., Paterson; to wind, warp, quill, beam and bind silk; $10,000; Jacob F. Brown, Charles P. Weiss, Joseph Senz, all of Paterson.

Knight Construction Co., Morristown; to build and construct; $50,000; D. J. Knight, E. A. Carpenter, L. W. Ward, all of Morristown.

E. V. Magee & Son, Inc., Hoboken; to act as agent for brokers of all kinds of insurance; $50,000; E. V. Magee, M. H. Magee, C. A. Kingsland, all of Hoboken.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Fall coats; call all week. 38-44 W. 26th St., 3d floor.

HIGH-GRADE line of suits for jobber at popular prices. Fischer, Weiskopf & Co., 40 East 12th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .3¼@3% per cent for the best names
Thursday .3¼@3% " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Dress Goods Demand Holding Off.

The unsettled conditions in the coat and suit trade due to threatened strike is having the effect of holding up orders for dress goods. The manufacturers are desirous of seeing what the outcome of their break with the union will be before providing for their needs. Because of this fact, sellers in the dress goods market are inclined to believe that the demand will not become heavy until the labor trouble is settled one way or the other. The willingness of the union to arbitrate the matters at issue between its members and the manufacturers is regarded as a promising sign.

Building Up a Trade.

Starting out with the idea that a store to be successful must always add to the number of its customers while holding its usual patrons, a retailer in this city has incorporated in his publicity campaign items of appeal to the younger generation. Not satisfied with providing a room where the children of customers may recreate in various ways while the parent is making her purchases, this retailer also gives as premiums something that the children will appreciate. In this way the children are won over and their influence in the home is something to be counted upon as worth while.

Piece Goods Export Business.

The report from England, which told of that Government going back to the old bid system in giving out army work and releasing the mills, is taken as a sign on the piece goods market that from now on the chances are small of doing an export trade for supplying the civilian trade abroad. The mills in Great Britain have been released, according to this report, from the order that restricted their output to Government purposes, and, consequently, they are now in a position to supply the civilian demand. While the export business which the domestic mills were doing was not of very large proportions, it showed signs of growing, so that some houses are rather disappointed over the way the situation has changed.

About Colored Cottons.

The gingham situation has been the point of interest in the cotton goods trade in the last few days, so far as colored merchandise is concerned. Both Eastern and Southern staple and crash ginghams have been offered in a quiet way for the benefit of the cutters-up, and the latter are said to have taken liberal amounts of goods in cases where they could pin the selling agents down to definite prices. Little else in the quote such prices will be in evidence, however, until the leading factor in the field makes known its position. The belief is quite general, however, that higher prices are inevitable in view of the dyestuffs shortage and the present position of cotton. The situation has not changed greatly of late on such goods as denims, chambrays, prints, percales, &c.

Markets for Pumps.

Commercial Agent Porter, in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, announced yesterday that the office has just received a series of extremely interesting special reports from all parts of the world covering the market conditions and the opportunities for American pumps and pumping machinery in various countries. These reports not only cover the general market conditions and the possible markets, but are accompanied by catalogues and illustrations showing the type of goods which have been found to be in foreign countries. Mr. Porter said that there is at the present time a favorable opportunity for the development of foreign markets for these products. The reports will be on file for one week, and manufacturers and exporters interested are invited to consult them in Room 409, Custom House.

Summer Dresses Still Selling.

The coming of seasonable weather, coupled with the lateness with which many buyers began their operations this season, is resulting in continuous business in Summer dresses in spite of the fact that the buyers are due in this market shortly to look over the Fall lines. Both silk and cotton dresses are being taken, the latter in the fancier goods, and some business on linens is also being done. In the silks the leaning is toward taffetas, crepe de chine, and crepe Georgette, while in the cottons ginghams and voiles are also favored. White dresses are in demand generally, leading the call for the other shades, it is said, by a comfortable margin. The black and white vogue is still effective, and black and white striped and checked dresses continue active. Pink and white, blue and white and green and white striped cotton dresses are also good.

Gray Goods Closed Quiet.

With a number of executives in the local gray goods market closing their desks early yesterday, it cannot be supposed that a great deal of business was done. Early in the day there was a fair inquiry for sheetings, but it was said that not a great deal of it developed into orders. Drills were not wanted, apparently, and the call for printcloths was limited. Some orders were placed, notably on 38½-inch 64-60s, at 3 13-16 cents and 60-48s at 3 15-16 cents for July delivery, and, while limited orders were also placed on other constructions that have been asked for in the last week, the volume of goods moved was not large. Prices, which were largely nominal, follow:

39 -inch, 80-80s, 6c; 38½-inch, 64-56s, 4½c; 39 -inch, 72-72s, 5¼c; 38½-inch, 60-52s, 3¾c; 39 -inch, 68-72s, 4½c; 38½-inch, 60-48s, 3½c; 38½-inch, 64-64s, 4c; 37 -inch, 64-60s, 2½c; 38½-inch, 64-60s, 3½c; 37 -inch, 56-52s, 3½c.

The Glovemakers' Troubles.

Leaving the possibilities of Fall business out of the question, there are a number of things to make the glove manufacturers worry. While imports of foreign gloves will be smaller this year than for a long, long time, the same apparently holds true of glove leather. This is the first of the manufacturers' troubles, and the others are said to range straight down to the clasps they use. Metal clasps are reported to have gone up in price, while the supply of pearl ones is practically exhausted and has little chance of being replenished for some time. In the silk end of the glove industry a generally good Spring season has been had. A better business has been done on short gloves than was looked for, it is said, and somewhat less on long ones than had been expected. This condition is charged to the popularity of long-sleeved dresses for street wear, but it is expected to change when the weather gets really hot and short-sleeved garments make their appearance more freely.

Fall Millinery Outlook.

Reports from the millinery trade tell of a wide variety of merchandise that will be offered to the retailers for Fall. This applies not only to shapes, but to trimmings. Among the leading shapes that will be shown are included wide and flat-brimmed sailors, turbans and tricornes. A large number of felt shapes are to be offered, it is said, and a new hatters' plush will be shown in addition to a variety of velvet and silk shapes. In the trimmings there will be a profusion of feathers, in which ostrich, in various shapes, will play no small part. Several new and unique ways of making use of coque will be shown. Other trimmings will include floral effects, beads and tinsel. Velvet and gros-grained ribbons are to be used to more or less extent, with narrow ribbons best in the early part of the season and wide ones later on. In many of the novelty trimmings there is a distinct leaning toward the military idea. A large number of buyers is expected here shortly after the holiday to cover their trimmed hat needs, after which they will turn their attention to the supply houses.

Veiling Outlook Good.

The veiling makers are luckier than usual this season, for just as they were about to make ready for the time-honored between-seasons dullness a nice demand sprang up for the kind of veils that women have lately found to go very well with automobile trips and other outings. In other words, such types of goods as chiffons and Shetlands have been in demand actively enough more than to keep the wolf from the door during the usual off season. The Fall outlook is considered good, the types of Fall hat shapes for women promising to keep the demand as diversified and active as was the case this Spring with the leading houses. Loose veils are expected to continue popular with the woman who looks best in a large hat, especially the droopy-brimmed effects that cannot be worn effectively with a veil that is drawn in tightly. On the other hand, the little hats that are forecasted are expected to take care of the veils that are worn drawn in at the nose or the chin. Taken all in, there is little cause for pessimism in this branch of business.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Hair Nets, Trimmings, and Crash Figured in the Decisions.

Testimony placed before the Board of General Appraisers by E. Mittelstaedt resulted yesterday in sustaining claims for lower duty on silk hair nets and silk nettings imported under the Tariff act of 1909. The goods were returned for duty at 70 per cent. ad valorem as fabrics made on the Gothrough or Leyer machines. The importer contended the board that the goods were made on other kinds of machines and that the proper duty was 60 per cent.

It was decided that merchandise imported by Strouse, Adler & Co., at Bridgeport, Conn., and invoiced as cotton and gum elastic bands, were property assessed for duty under the tariff at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of cotton.

Finch, Van Slyck & McConville, St. Louis, were sustained in contentions relating to flax crash having a colored border. Duty was levied at 35 per cent. ad valorem as a manufacture of flax.

A. M. Fiedler & Sons and others, Chicago, imported trimmings, ornaments, galloons, flounces, and other articles, which were returned by the Appraiser as being composed in chief value of beads or spangles, and in part of netting. The Collector accordingly took duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem on trimmings. The importers claimed that as the goods were in principal value of beads, the duty should be 50 per cent. The board upheld the claim.

The Stone & Downer Company lost because of making a wrong protest. The merchandise was invoiced as flax shipped from Russia. The Collector assessed duty at $20 per ton under the act of 1909, as tow of flax. It was claimed free of duty as waste used chiefly for paper making. The examiner stated at the trial that he should have returned the merchandise at 10 per cent. ad valorem as waste not specially provided for. As that claim was not made in the protest the board overruled the claim without affirming the correctness of the Collector.

The board reversed the action of the Collector in assessing a 40 per cent. duty on Turkish towels made of cotton and classified as articles made from pile fabrics. The importers claimed a rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem as towels made from cotton. The board held that the provision under which claim was made was more specific. The protestants included George Borgfeldt & Co., B. Altman & Co., and the H. B. Claflin Corporation.

Wool Demand Strong.

LONDON, July 2.—The wool auction sales were continued today with offerings of 8,400 bales. The feature was the persistent demand for scoured combings for Russia and Yorkshire at 15 and 20 per cent. advance and occasionally more. Queenslands realized 2s 8½d, Victorians 2s 8d, and New South Wales, 2s 5½d. Other grades of scoureds were from 5 to 10 per cent. dearer. Crossbreds were strong.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

DRY GOODS TRADE ACTIVE.

Shipments Much Heavier Than Same Week Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"The prices we named early in the week on certain well-known lines of domestic cotton cloths have received the hearty approval of the trade.

"Current wholesale shipments of dry goods have been heavier than during the corresponding week a year ago, and collections are good.

"A larger number of buyers were in the market than for the same period last year."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A committee consisting of James S. Alexander, Arthur M. Anderson and Frederick H. Shipman has been formed to look after the interests of holders of the collateral trust 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Sunday Creek Company coupons due July 1, which were not paid.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company declared on June 30 a stock dividend of 6 per cent., half to be paid July 15 and half Dec. 15, to stockholders of record June 30.

N. W. Halsey & Co. and E. H. Rollins & Sons are offering $800,000 City of Youngstown (Ohio) 4½ per cent. bonds on a 4.30 per cent. basis.

FINANCIAL.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of Secretary and Treasurer.
Erie, Penna., July 1, 1915.

BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

Bids for Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company's General Mortgage 5% Per Cent. Bonds, to the amount of $40,139, will be received at the agency of the Company, the Union Trust Company, 80 Broadway, New York, on July 20, 1915, for purchase on July 26th; proposals to be in the hands of the Union Trust Company before three o'clock P. M., and Bonds must be delivered July 26th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days, under the provisions of the Mortgage covering the same.

J. P. SMART, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK Of the City of New York.

July 2, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Shareholders of this bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 257 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1915, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a resolution to change the corporate name of this bank from "THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK" to "ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK"; also to change the number of shares of the capital stock, now consisting of 20,000 shares of the par value of $50 each, to 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.

Tampa & Jacksonville Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tampa & Jacksonville Railway Company will be held in the City of Gainesville, Fla., at the offices of the Company, on the thirteenth day of July, nineteen hundred and fifteen, at Eleven A. M., at an adjournment of the said meeting can convene, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the said Company and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Dated at Gainesville, Fla., this 2nd day of July, A. D. nineteen hundred and fifteen.

Q. F. ALLEN, Asst. Secretary.
A de SOLA MENDES, Vice President.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.

In conformity with notice heretofore published, the Board of Directors of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company met at 3:30 P. M., June 30, 1915, and declared a Stock Dividend of six per cent. on its outstanding common stock, payable with stock certificates for whole shares of its new common stock and stock dividend warrants for fractional parts of such shares, in two installments, three per cent. on July 15, 1915, and three per cent. on December 15, 1915, to holders of its common stock of record at close of business June 30, 1915.

The stock certificates and warrants representing the above d

New Secured Debts Tax Law

The text of the New York law and a summary of the essential details of the tax and tax exemption statutes, which directly affect bonds and similar securities owned by residents of New York State, will be furnished on request.

Send for Booklet 60

Harris, Forbes & Co

Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

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Guantanamo Sugar
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Established 1853
Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn Offices: 166 Montague Street, 569 Fulton Street

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank
128 AND 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, June 14, 1915.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 19, 1915.
Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1915.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION
644-646 Broadway, cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.
128TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
June 8, 1915.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared Interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on or after July 19th, 1915.
Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1915, draw interest from July 1, 1915.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Secretary.
ARTHUR STILES, Ass't Secretary.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute).
CHARTERED 1850.
124th DIVIDEND
New York, June 8, 1915.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING June 30, 1915, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 21, 1915.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
E. SHERER, Sec'y. R. D. ANDREWS, Asst. Sec'y.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th St.
New York, June 7, 1915.
Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws, not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21st.
Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1915, will draw interest from July 1, 1915.
ALFRED ROELKER, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.
July 1, 1915, dividend at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER B. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.

Dollar Savings Bank
2808 Third Avenue.
Interest credited July 1st, at the rate of
Three and One-Half Per Cent.
per annum, on accounts from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th draw interest from July 1st.
GEORGE E. EDWARDS, President.
WM. M. KERN, Treasurer

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK
125TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.
The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of
3½ Per Cent. Per Annum
on all deposits entitled thereto according to the by-laws, from $5 up to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 19th, 1915. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1915, will draw interest from July 1st, 1915.
WILLIAM E. TROTTER, President.
THOMAS B. EBERT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Violent Breaks in St. Paul and Rubber—Effect on General Market Sentiment.

Two movements stood out so prominently in yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange that they overshadowed practically all else that occurred in the market. Both of them took the form of violent declines. One of these, in United States Rubber, was a foregone conclusion after the announcement made Thursday afternoon of the passing of the dividend which for two years had been paid at the rate of 6 per cent. The other, a break of more than six points in Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, came as a complete surprise. It was variously attributed to rumors that the dividend on this stock would be reduced and to large selling for European account.

There was still another explanation offered for the break in St. Paul, but that appeared to some extent to beg the question. It was to the effect that large traders had assumed a bear position in the market and picked out St. Paul as a medium through which to depress prices generally. It is true that the manner in which the stock was pressed for sale lent some color to the suggestion of a deliberate attempt to make the issue play the rôle of a leader on the bear side, but if that was all the explanation there was for the decline it was strange that the stock did not receive more effective support.

The fall of Rubber also affected sentiment unfavorably, but for a somewhat different reason. It was perfectly plain in that case why the stock receded, but the financial district did not feel that it was equally plain why a company which felt justified for the last two years in paying 6 per cent. on its common stock should, without any decline in its earnings sufficient to force such a step, come to the conclusion that the dividend should be passed altogether. With unusual unanimity the Street expressed the view that the dividend ought never to have been raised to 6 per cent., and it was also very widely agreed that the wise thing to do was to reduce the company's floating debt. The wisdom of devoting surplus earnings to that purpose was not questioned. What was questioned, rather, was the wisdom of having for two years paid dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. under conditions which led to passing the dividend entirely.

One also heard yesterday in more quarters than it is usual to hear such talk that the Stock Exchange had a duty to perform in respect to the dealings in this stock. It is argued that the episode was one which was likely to bring fresh blame upon the Stock Exchange, and that, for its own protection, if for no other purpose, it should look into the dealings which preceded the passing of the dividend with the object of determining whether advance information was used to the disadvantage of outside stockholders. The Stock Exchange seems to regard itself impotent to deal with such questions, but its power to deal with them is by no means as small as the Exchange chooses to assume.

The rest of the market gave what may under the circumstances well be regarded as a good account of itself. There were a number of declines, but, on the other hand, many issues showed net gains for the day, notwithstanding the price recessions in the list as a whole, which were prompted by a violent decline in a stock as prominent as St. Paul is among the country's railroad securities.

Foreign selling of bonds continues on a scale to make this the outstanding feature of the investment market, but the influence of this selling upon prices would not be so great were it not for the competitive offering of our securities by European holders. Our ability to absorb our own securities is large, but at the moment European selling seems to be reflecting enough urgency to induce buyers here to make the best of their opportunity.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1915.

	Stocks, Shares.
Total sales	336,601
Same day last year	151,670
Year to date	62,849,835
Same period last year	38,468,283
Average price and change 50 stocks	69.91 — .28
Same day last year	68.60 + .51

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	37½	37⅝	2,300	Alaska Gold Mines	37⅜	38	37¼	37½	...
	17	17⅛	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	17	17⅛	17	17	...
	52⅜	54	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	53	53½	53	53¼	+ ⅝
	74½	75	3,000	Amalgamated Cop.	74⅞	75¼	74¼	74¼	— ⅝
	51	51½	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ¼
	49	49½	700	Am. Beet Sugar	48¾	49½	48¾	49	+ ¼
	104	104½	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	104	104	104	104	...
	46½	46⅝	46,200	Am. Can	46⅜	47⅛	46¼	46⅝	+ ⅝
	101½	102½	200	Am. Can pf.	102	102½	102	102½	+ 1½
	54½	55⅞	500	Am. Car & Fdry.	54½	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	+ ⅜
	112⅞	114	100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	+ ½
	112⅞	114	50	do, odd lot	114	114	114	114	...
	123½	125	8,900	Am. Coal Products	120	127	120	123½	+ 3½
	46¼	47⅛	200	Am. Cotton Oil	46	46¾	46	46¾	— ⅞
	34½	34⅝	100	Am. Hi. & Leath. pf.	34¼	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅜
	28	29	200	Am. Ice Securities	29	29	29	29	+ ⅝
	28	29½	100	Am. Linseed pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
	49	49¾	1,100	Am. Locomotive	49¾	49¾	48⅞	49¾	+1
	98¾	98⅞	400	Am. Locomotive pf.	98⅛	98⅝	98⅛	98⅝	+ ⅛
	79½	79⅝	3,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	79	80⅛	79	79¼	— ⅝
	79	80	50	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	80	80	80	80	...
	108	109	1,100	Am. Sugar Ref.	109	109⅝	109	109½	+2
	120½	121	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	+ ⅛
	226	227½	100	Am. Tobacco	226⅞	226⅞	226⅞	226⅞	...
	35¼	35⅝	2,800	Anaconda Cop. x d.	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	...
	100	100⅛	1,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅛	100⅝	100	100	...
	97⅛	97⅝	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97⅜	97¾	97⅛	97½	— ⅛
	66⅞	67	15,950	Baldwin Loco	64½	68	64½	66⅞	+2⅜
	76⅝	77	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	76¼	77⅝	76½	76½	— ⅜
	70½	71	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅜
	...	...	15	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	...
	1¼	1⅜	200	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
	167½	168½	900	Bethlehem Steel	169¼	170½	167¾	167¾	— 1¾
	87¼	88	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	87⅞	87⅞	87¼	87½	— ⅛
	71¼	72⅛	2,500	Butte & Superior	72	73	71⅞	72	+ ½
	14	15	100	California Petrol.	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
	35½	38	100	California Pet. pf.	36	36	36	36	+ ½
	142½	142⅞	12,060	Canadian Pacific	143¾	144¼	142	142⅞	— ¼
	40¾	40⅞	4,015	Central Leather	40¼	41¼	40¼	40⅞	+ ⅛
	38¾	39	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	39½	39⅝	38½	38½	+ ⅛
	...	9¼	100	Chicago & Alton	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
	20¼	20½	1,200	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	29	29½	29	29½	— ⅛
	84½	85	16,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	91	91	83¾	84¼	—6
	124	125	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	125	125	125	125	—1
	125	127	100	Chi. & Northwest.	125	125	125	125	...
	16⅛	16½	2,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16⅜	+ ⅜
	44⅞	47½	2,800	Chino Copper	45⅜	45½	44⅞	45	— ⅜
	31	31⅜	700	Col. Fuel & Iron	31	31⅜	31	31⅜	+ ⅛
	13	14	400	Comstock Tunnel	*14	14	14	14	...
	65	67	100	Continental Can	67	67	67	67	...
	99	101	400	Con. Can pf. s. 30 f.	99½	99½	99½	99½	...
	14¼	14⅜	400	Corn Products Ref.	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	...
	30¾	31	12,500	Crucible Steel	31⅝	32	30⅝	31	— ⅛
	88⅞	88½	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	88	88¼	88	88¼	+1¼
	422	425	100	Del. Lack & West.	422	422	422	422	+1
	24½	24⅞	2,900	Distillers' Secur.	24⅝	25	24¼	24½	— ⅛
	17½	17⅞	600	Dome Mines	18¾	18¼	17⅞	17½	— ½
	26⅞	26¾	3,750	Erie	26⅛	26⅝	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
	40¾	40⅞	200	Erie 1st pf.	40⅞	41	40⅝	41	+ ¼
	40¾	40⅞	35	do, odd lot	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	...
	245	250	100	General Chemical	240	240	240	240	+10
	245	250	50	do, odd lot	249	249	249	249	...
	168½	169½	1,400	General Electric	169¼	170⅝	169	169	— ⅝
	156	158	1,200	General Motors	156½	158	156	156	+1
	101⅛	103¼	600	General Motors pf.	102¾	103⅜	102½	103	+ ¾
	53½	54	8,760	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	53⅞	55	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
	104	104½	100	Goodrich pf.	104	104	104	104	+ ½
	117⅞	118½	1,400	Great Northern pf.	118½	119½	117⅝	118	+ ½
	35	35⅞	1,500	G. N. certs. ore prop.	34⅞	35⅜	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅜
	63	63½	1,700	Guggenheim Explor.	63	63⅝	63	63¼	+ ⅜
	118	120	10	Homestake Mining	120	120	120	120	...
	30⅞	31	900	Inspiration Copper	31⅜	31⅝	31	31	...
	22	22¼	2,400	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	21⅞	22¼	21⅞	22	...
	75	75½	300	Inter.-Met. pf.	75½	76¼	75½	75½	— ⅛
	73½	74	300	Interb. Con. pf. x d.	74½	74½	73½	73½	— ⅛
	58	59	100	Kan. City South. pf.	59⅛	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝	+ ⅛
	44	47½	200	Lackawanna Steel	44	44	44	44	—1½
	142⅝	143	1,000	Lehigh Valley	143	143	142	142¼	+ ⅛
	115	116½	500	Louis. & Nash.	117½	117½	115	115	—2½
	37¼	37⅝	2,200	Maxwell Motors	40⅛	40⅝	37	37½	—2½
	83½	84¼	400	Max. Motors 1st pf.	85	85	83	83	—1¾
	33½	34¼	900	Max. Motors 2d pf.	35½	35⅝	34	34	—1⅝
	74½	75	2,000	Mexican Petroleum	75½	76¾	74½	74½	—1
	22	23⅛	8,486	Miami Copper	23⅛	23⅝	22⅞	22	+ ¼
	14¾	16	10	Minn. & St. Louis	15⅜	15⅜	15¾	15⅝	...
	110	112	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	113½	113⅞	112	112	—3¼
	120	122	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf. s. 15 f.	...	...	...	...	...
	9	9½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9	9	9	9	— ½
	6	6¼	8,550	Missouri Pacific	6¼	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅛
	102	103	200	Montana Power pf.	103	103	103	103	+1
	17	18	100	Nat. Enam. & Stg. Co.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
	62⅜	64	400	Nat. Lead Co.	63½	63½	62⅞	62⅞	— ⅛
	14⅞	14⅞	500	Nevada Con. Cop.	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	...
	92½	92⅞	1,800	N. Y. Air Brake	92	94⅜	92	92½	+2¾
	88⅝	88⅞	2,600	N. Y. Central	89	89¼	88⅝	88⅝	— ⅜
	63½	64	500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	64	64½	63⅝	63⅝	+ ⅛
	27	28	300	N. Y. Ont. & West.	27⅛	28	27½	27½	...
	103	104	100	Norfolk & Western	103	103	103	103	...
	105	105¼	4,500	Northern Pacific	106⅝	107	105	105	—1½
	100	100⅜	2,400	Pacific Mail	32½	33⅝	32½	33½	+ ½
	30	33	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	30¼	30¼	30½	30½	—2½
	106	106¾	2,400	Penn. R. R.	105⅞	106⅞	105⅞	106¾	+ ⅝
	38	40½	300	Pettibone, M. & Co.	40	40¾	40	40½	+4¼
	38	40¾	20	do., odd lot	37	37	37	37	...
	23	23½	600	Pittsburgh Coal	23⅛	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
	94	94½	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
	48	48½	800	Pressed Steel Car	47⅞	48⅝	47⅝	48	+ ½
	156	161	100	Pullman Co.	157½	157½	157½	157½	—2½
	23⅝	23⅞	1,500	Ray Con. Copper	23⅝	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
	147½	147¾	9,800	Reading	147⅝	148⅞	147⅛	147⅜	— ⅝
	29½	30	300	Rep. Iron & Steel	29½	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	...
	87	88	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝	+ ⅛
	¾	⅞	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	...	...	...	...	+ ⅛
	2⅝	2⅞	3,800	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	2⅝	2⅝	1⅞	2⅛	— ⅛
	6	7¼	1,400	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	6⅞	7⅜	5¼	7¼	— ¼
	6¾	6⅞	600	St. Louis & San F.	6¾	7	6¾	7	...
	7	7⅜	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
	14	14¼	300	Seaboard Air Line.	14½	14¾	14	14	— ½
	34	34½	400	Seab. Air Line pf.	35⅝	35⅝	34½	34½	—1
	140	141	2,700	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	139½	139½	139½	140	+1
	87	87¼	2,900	Southern Pacific	88	88⅛	87	87	— ⅝
	15⅝	15⅞	100	Southern Railway	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	...
	49½	52½	1,100	So. Railway pf.	49	50¼	49	50	...
	55¼	56	100	Standard Milling	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅝
	70¾	72¼	100	Stand. M. pf., s. 30 f.	71	71	71	71	...
	76½	77½	900	Studebaker Co.	77	77¼	76⅞	77	+ ¼
	100	101	200	Studebaker Co. pf.	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100¼	...
	36¾	37	500	Tennessee Copper	37	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
	15⅝	15⅞	100	Third Avenue	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	...
	49½	52½	1,100	So. Railway pf.	49	50¼	49	50	...
	55¼	56	100	Standard Milling	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅝
	70¾	72¼	100	Stand. M. pf., s. 30 f.	71	71	71	71	...
	76½	77½	900	Studebaker Co.	77	77¼	76⅞	77	+ ¼
	100	101	200	Studebaker Co. pf.	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100¼	...
	36¾	37	500	Tennessee Copper	37	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
	15⅝	15⅞	100	Third Avenue	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	...
	126⅞	127⅜	5,700	Union Pacific	127¼	128⅛	127¼	127⅜	+ ⅜
	80	80½	900	Union Pacific pf.	80⅞	80⅞	80¼	80¼	— ⅝
	45	46	100	United Cigar Mfrs.	45	45	45	45	+ ⅝
	57	57½	100	U. S. Indus. Alco.	57	57	57	57	+ ¼
	45	47	36,750	U. S. Rubber	45	47	44¼	46⅜	—5½
	106	106¼	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	106	106	106	106	+ ⅛
	60¼	60⅝	21,300	U. S. Steel	60¼	60⅞	60¼	60¼	+ ⅛
	109½	109⅝	400	U. S. Steel pf.	109½	109⅝	109½	109½	+ ⅛
	67½	68	1,500	Utah Copper	67½	68	67½	67½	+ ⅜
	⅞	1	1,300	Wabash	⅞	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
	⅞	1	200	Wabash pf.	⅞	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
	99¾	99⅞	200	Wells Fargo Exp.	99¾	99⅞	99	99	+1
	66¼	66⅝	100	Western Union Tel.	66¼	66⅝	66¼	66⅜	+ ⅛
	98¼	98¾	20,550	Westingh. El. & M.	98¼	100¾	98¼	99¾	+1⅝
	1	1	300	Wheeling & L. E.	1	1	1	1	— ½
	4	4	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	4	4	4	4	...
	1	1	100	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1	1	1	1	— ½
	126	126½	400	Willys-Overland	127½	127½	127	127	—1½
	30	31½	100	Wisconsin Central	31	31	31	31	— ½
	104¼	105	50	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	104	104	104	104	...

*Cents per share.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE, BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2⅜	
Ninety days	2½@2⅜	
60 to 90 days	2½@2⅜	
4 months	2⅝	

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1½	1½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3	6 months	3¼@3⅜
60 to 90 days			3

Other Names.

4 months	3¾	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.76⅞	4.76¼	4.76½
Cables	4.77⅝	4.77⅛	4.77⅜

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	4.76¾	4.77¼
Paris	5.05	5.04
Berlin	81¾	81⅞
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia	...	38.00
Switzerland	5.40	5.39
Scandinavia	26.20	26.25
China—		
Hongkong	48.00	48.15
Shanghai	55.50	55.75
Singapore	57.50	...
Greece	5.26	5.25
Holland	.39⅞	.40
India—		
Bombay	33.00	...
Calcutta	33.00	...
Italy	5.12	5.11
Japan—		
Kobe	49.87	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.80	41.90
Rio	25.80	25.96
Spain	18.65	18.70

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅜	$4.71⅛	$4.72⅛	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $630,081,610; balance, $53,994,586; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $9,436,664.

The local banks lost $12,097,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c. discount; St. Louis, 5c. premium; San Francisco, 40c. premium; Montreal, 8.12½c. premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 15-16d, unchanged; New York, 48¼c., unchanged.

Prices Weak on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 2.—Prices were weak on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 70 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs, 15 centimes.

ADJUST RUBBER QUOTATIONS

Confusion at Opening of Exchange Straightened by Committee.

So much confusion attended the opening transactions in United States Rubber common stock at the Exchange yesterday that the Committee on Arrangements had to be called upon to straighten matters out. The passing of the dividend the previous afternoon, after the stock market had closed, brought in a heavy volume of selling orders overnight, and in consequence three-quarters of the members on the floor were gathered around the Rubber post when business started up.

Immediately upon the ringing of the gong Rubber sold at 43 and 44 in one part of the crowd at the same time that 45 was being quoted in another. At 43 the price represented a break of 8⅞ points from the final quotations on Thursday. Before any quotations were sent out over the ticker the committee inquired into the transactions and decided that the trades at 43 and 44 should not be allowed. There were sufficient bids at 45, said the committee, to absorb all offerings at the opening. The first transaction on the ticker was 5,000 Rubber at 45, and thereafter the price grew firmer. The net decline for the day was 5½ points.

LONDON MARKET IMPROVES.

War Loan, However, Continues to be Most Active Issue.

LONDON, July 2.—Money was in good supply today. Discount rates were steady on the prospects of dearer conditions with applications for the war loan taking funds off the market.

The stock market had a better tone. The war loan continued the most active issue, but oil shares were prominent again and home rails maintained their recent firmness. Brazilian stocks closed weak.

Most of the business in the American section was in United States Steel and Canadian Pacific at steady prices. Gold bonds were again frequently marked. Insurance rates on the latter have advanced to 20 shillings per cent. owing to the quantity being exported.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	71.19	70.17	70.29	— .47
Industrials	70.05	69.21	69.53	...

COMBINED AVERAGE.

June 24	71.43	70.24	70.51	—1.07
June 25	71.02	70.54	70.91	+ .12
June 26	71.04	70.57	70.95	+ .22
June 28	71.27	70.67	70.96	+ .11
June 29	70.97	70.42	70.78	— .60
June 30	70.73	70.12	70.41	+ .05
July 1	70.47	69.87	70.14	— .27
July 2	70.62	69.98	70.01	— .28

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
July, 1914	69.08 July 7	57.41 July 30	57.77
July, 1913	79.26 Jan. 31	63.80 July 9	69.34
July 1912	82.76 July 3	73.75 July 12	81.80
Yr. to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24	69.91
Year, 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	...	5.73	5.75	5.75
Tin	38.75	39.25	39.00	39.50
Spelter, (spot)	*22.00	...	*22.00	...
Antimony	36.00	37.00	36.00	37.00
Quicksilver	$90.00	$95.00	$90.00	$95.00
Aluminum	†31.00	33.00	†31.00	33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 20⅝@20½c a pound unchanged, in the open market yesterday. London market quotations were:

	Friday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	79	2	6	80	5	..
Copper, futures	80	7	6	81	10	..
Tin, spot	170	10	..	170	10	..
Tin, futures	166	..	..	167	10	..
Lead	24	17	6	25	15	..
Spelter	100	..	..	100	..	..

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 1.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.

COTTON IS STEADY AS MARKET CLOSES

Futures Gain 12 Points from Low Opening and Close Only 1 to 6 Off.

BRITISH SPINNERS BUYING

12,000 Bales of Spot Product Sold in Liverpool at a Reduction of 2 Points.

Cotton showed considerable irregularity yesterday and at times the tone was rather weak. Liverpool was lower than due, although spot sales again reached the large total of 12,000 bales, thus indicating that spinners themselves are not very well supplied. From the low level of the first half hour there was a rally of ten to twelve points, but renewed selling in the afternoon caused a loss of part of this gain, and the close was steady, with prices one to six points net lower.

One incentive for the rally was furnished by reports of very heavy rains in Georgia, although this feature was not taken very seriously, as dry weather is more to be feared than excessive moisture. The forecast for the Western belt called for unsettled weather, with showers, thus disposing of any fear of drouth in that section for the time being.

There was very little discussion of the Government report of Thursday. The mere fact that it failed to bring about an advance was regarded as supplying good reasons for its being bearish. The only crop feature which could furnish a bullish influence just now would be a scare as a result of dry weather, and this is not likely to come until the latter part of July or the first of August.

On the other hand, a modification of the British blockade would change the supply and demand situation substantially. It is not at all unlikely that Great Britain's policy may be still further relaxed. The South shows no disposition to abandon the pressure on the Administration to induce England to accord more liberal treatment for its cotton exports. As a case in point, The Montgomery Advertiser ends a long editorial protest as follows:

"The South is asking nothing not guaranteed by international law. It is asking only that its non-contraband cotton be permitted to pass to the markets of the world. Except for sentiment and sympathy, it is not directly important which side shall win in the war. For the South it is a matter of importance to have free use of the seas, or having the war end, so that it may not be overtaken by disaster."

The new plan for the Cotton Clearing Association went into effect yesterday with a membership of sixty-nine firms and individuals. At the close of business yesterday the contracts entered into on the Cotton Exchange were passed over to the association. It is said that only about three or four firms have refused to join the organization.

The "intosight" for the week was 58,901 bales, against 33,080 last year. The total for the season was 14,846,000, against 14,776,000 last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was unchanged at 9.60 for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.24	9.20	9.23@9.30	9.29@ 9.32
Oct.	9.76	9.64	9.70@9.71	9.74@ 9.75
Dec.	9.98	9.87	9.93@ 9.94	9.97@ 9.99
Jan.	10.03	9.94	9.99@10.00	10.03@10.05
March	10.25	10.18	10.23@10.25	10.29@10.30
May	10.41	10.40	10.44@10.46	10.50@10.51

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	2,834	747	1,670
New Orleans	308	2,084	215
Mobile	34	2	508
Savannah	203	976	98
Charleston	64	158	8
Wilmington	34	176	2
Norfolk	424	322	18

Total ports receipts 4,047 bales, against 8,017 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	159	195	288
Memphis	48	574	289
St. Louis	80	184	685
Houston	1,088	16,728	605

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	500 to- 800	2,164	1,690
New Orleans	800 to 1,200	652	423

Total exports, 8,140,246 bales so far this season, against 8,506,524 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	—Stocks.— 1915.	1914.
450	New Orleans	9.00	172,256	88,096
125	Mobile	8.63	15,344	7,002
600	Savannah	8½	67,744	17,647
100	Galveston	9.00	155,368	92,215
—	Wilmington	—	34,489	10,715
114	Norfolk	8.75	50,810	17,977
810	Augusta	8.88	84,574	14,627
125	Memphis	8.75	94,278	21,690
—	St. Louis	9.00	22,283	17,432
883	Houston	9.00	97,031	44,098

The Liverpool market closed steady. There was some business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points off to 5.20d. Sales were 1,200 bales.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

St. Paul's sharp break in price stood out as the feature of the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the afternoon. The general list reacted under the influence of the St. Paul decline, but the recessions, as a rule, were moderate. In the early dealings the market had improved and the bulls on the floor made much of the apparent tendency of business to enlarge in volume on the advances. The early betterment was in the face of a very sharp decline recorded by United States Rubber on the overnight news of the passing of the common dividend.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska Gold	38	38	38	38
20	Allis-Chalmers	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
550	Amal. Copper	74½	75¼	74⅜	74½
50	Am. Beet Sug	49½	49½	49	49
170	Am. Can	46⅝	47¾	46½	46⅞
70	Am. Locomo	49¾	49¾	49½	49½
960	Am. Smelting	79⅝	80½	79⅜	79⅝
90	Anaconda Cop	33⅜	33⅝	32⅞	33⅜
20	A. T. & S. Fe	100¾	100¾	99⅞	99⅞
980	Baldwin Loco	65⅝	67⅞	65	67¼
10	B'klyn R. T	87½	87½	87½	87½
840	Can. Pacific	143⅜	143⅜	141⅞	143½
180	Cent. Leather	40⅝	41¾	40½	40⅝
4,680	C., M. & St. P.	94⅛	95¼	94½	95
40	C., R. I. & P.	16⅜	16⅜	16	16¼
70	Chino Copper	45⅝	45⅝	45	45⅛
50	Col. Fuel & I.	31	31¼	31	31¼
600	Crucible Steel	51⅜	52	50⅝	51
190	Dist. Secur	24⅛	25	24⅛	24½
240	Erie	26⅛	26½	26⅛	26⅛
1,080	Goodrich Co	54⅝	55	53⅞	54⅜
20	Gt. North. Ore	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
20	Guggenhim Ex	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
10	Inter.-Met	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
730	Miami Copper	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛
960	Mo. Pacific	6⅛	6⅞	5⅞	6¼
470	N. Y. Central	89¼	89¼	88⅛	88½
50	N.Y., N.H. & H.	64¾	64¾	63⅜	63⅜
120	Northern Pac	105⅜	105⅜	105	105⅜
400	Pacific Mail	34⅜	35⅜	33⅝	35⅛
20	Pennsylvania	106	106	106	106
10	Pittsburgh Coal	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
40	P. Steel Car	48½	48½	48½	48½
9,180	Reading	147¼	148¾	147¼	147¼
30	Rumely Co	2¼	2¼	2	2
260	Southern Pac	87⅜	87⅞	87⅛	87⅜
30	Southern Ry	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜
30	Studebaker Co	77⅛	77⅞	77	77
50	Tenn. Copper	36⅞	37	36⅞	37
10	Third Av	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
980	Union Pacific	127⅜	128½	127	127½
2,190	U. S. Rubber	46	48	44⅞	48
7,880	U. S. Steel	60	60⅝	60	60¼
40	Utah Copper	67⅞	67⅞	67⅜	67⅜
1,580	Westingh. Elec	99	100¾	99	99½
38,089					

BONDS.

$2,000	Int. M.Mar.4½s	55⅞	57½	55⅞	57½

MINING STOCKS.

300	Booth	.49	.49	.49	.49
200	Con.Cal.& Va.	.06	.06	.05	.06
300	Great Bend	.10	.10	.10	.10
600	Jim Butler	.98	.98	.98	.98
200	Jumbo Ext	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
300	Ophir	.13	.13	.13	.13
100	Portland	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
500	Silver Pick	.11	.11	.11	.11
800	West End	.83	.83	.81	.83
3,498					

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
125	Con. Power	106½	107	106½	107
5	Drov. & M.Bk.	218	218	218	218
10	Exchange Bk.	146¼	146¼	146¼	146¼
10	Fidelity & D.	135	135	135	135
10	North Cent.	83½	83½	83½	83½
170	Un. Rys. & El.	23	23	22½	22⅝
16	Western Bk.	36¼	36¼	36½	36½

BONDS.

$2,000	Balt. Co., W. & E. 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,600	City Balt. 4s, '61, J. F.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2,000	C. & L. Ry. 5s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
6,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	86⅛	86⅝	86⅛	86⅝
1,500	Con. Pow. nts.	100	100	100	100
4,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	95	95	95	95
4,000	Ga. S. & F. 5s	101	101	101	101
1,000	Knox. Tr. 5s	101	101	101	101
1,000	M. & S.P.3t.5s	101	101	101	101
2,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	81	81	81	81
6,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s	56¾	56¾	56¼	56⅝
1,000	Un. Rys. & E. fdg 5s, small	80¾	81	80¾	81
100	Un. Rys. & E. notes	100	100	100	100

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Adventure	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,785	Alaska	37⅛	38	37⅛	37⅜
30	Algomah	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	Allouez	55	55	54½	54½
10	Amalgamated	75	75	75	75
13,380	Am. Zinc	55¾	57	55¼	56¾
100	Ariz. Com'l	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Butte & Bal.	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
3,403	Butte & Super.	72	73⅛	72	72½
180	Calumet & Ariz.	64	64	63	63⅜
7	Calumet & Hec.	579	579	575	575
300	Copper Range	53⅜	54¼	53½	53⅛
110	Daly West	3½	3½	3½	3½
250	East Butte	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
50	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
147	Granby	87½	87½	87	87½
150	Greene-Can	38½	38½	38¼	38¼
171	Hancock	16½	17⅜	16½	16½
100	Indiana	8⅜	8	8	8
33	Island Creek	49¼	49	48¾	48¾
25	Isl'd Creek pf.	88¼	88½	88¼	88½
100	Isle Royale	27	27	27	27
100	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	Mass. Consol.	12	12	12	12
33	Mayflower	4½	4½	4½	4½
105	Miami	28⅜	28⅜	28	28
450	Michigan	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
142	Mohawk	78⅝	79	78⅝	79
20	New Arcadian	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
115	Nipissing	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
540	North Butte	21⅝	21⅞	21¼	21⅞
127	North Lake	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
35	Ojibway	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Old Dominion	53	53	50	50
20	Osceola	86	90	86	86
250	Pond Creek	16½	16¾	16½	16½
30	Quincy	86	87¼	86	87¼
50	Ray Consol	23½	23⅝	23½	23½
600	Santa Fe	3	3¼	3	3⅛
10	Shannon	9	9	8⅝	8⅝
101	South Lake	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
35	St. Mary's Ld.	57	57	57	57
235	Super. & Bost.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
22	Superior Cop	28	28	28	28
60	Tamarack	36½	36½	36½	36½
23	Trinity	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,013	U. S. Smelting	43½	44	43	43⅝
92	U.S. Smelt.pf.	47⅝	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛
810	Utah Apex	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
85	Utah Consol	14¼	14¼	14	14¼
100	Victoria	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Winona	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼

RAILROADS.

33	Boston Elev	73⅜	73⅜	73	73
2	Bos. & Lowell	125	125	125	125
5	Boston & Me.	30	30	30	30
25	Bos. & W. pf.	45¼	45½	45¼	45½
65	N.Y., N.H. & H.	64¾	64¾	64	64
15	W. E. S. Ry.pf.	80	80	80	80

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Ch.	52	52	52	52
150	Am. Ag. Ch.pf.	94½	94½	93½	93½
100	Amoskeag	65	65	65	65
60	Am. P. Ser. pf.	16½	17	16½	17
148	Am. Sugar	109	109¾	109	109
20	Am. Sugar pf.	114¼	114¾	114¼	114¾
318	Am. Tel. & T.	120¾	121	120¾	120¾
3	Am. Woolen	86½	86½	86½	86½
58	A.G. & W.I.pf.	27	27½	27	27½
52	Edison	239	239	239	239
10	Gen. Electric	169½	169½	168½	169½
108	Mass. Gas	88⅜	89⅜	88½	88½
39	Mass. Gas pf.	90	90	89	90
165	Mass. Electric.	5¼	5¼	5	5
160	Mass. Elec. pf.	36	36	35½	35½
10	McElwain pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
14	Pullman	158	158	158	158
90	Reece Button.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
118	Swift & Co.	110½	111⅜	110½	111⅜
10	Torrington	33	33	33	33
5	Torrington pf.	29	29	29	29
352	United Fruit	136	136½	135⅝	136
87	U. Shoe Mach.	51¼	51¼	51	51
460	U. Shoe M. pf.	28⅞	28⅞	28¼	28½
385	U. S. Steel	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
15	U. S. Steel pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
50	West. Union	86½	86½	86½	86½
200	Wollaston	85⅝	86	85⅝	87⅛

BONDS.

$2,000	A. T. & T. 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼	87½
1,000	A.G. & W.I.5s	71	71	71	71
200	C. Vt. 4s, reg.	67	67	67	67
3,000	C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¼
1,000	M. R. Pow. 5s	71	71	71	71
3,000	Swift & Co.	96	96	96	96
1,000	West.T. & T.5s	96	96	96	96
4,000	Whouse E. 5s	104¼	104½	104¼	104½

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 2.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	First N C.	2½	2⅝
Bay S Gas	.10	.11	Houghton.	1⅛	1⅜
Begole	1	1¼	Iron Blos.	.98	1
Bingham	9	9¼	La. Rose	.50	.55
Bohemia	2⅝	3	Majestic	.93	1
Boston Ely	.27	.32	Mex-Dar	.22	.23
Butte & L.	.21	.24	Mex Met	.24	.26
Calaveras	1⅞	2	Mines of A	2⅛	2½
Champ Cop	.08	.09	New Baltic	3½	3⅝
Chief Con	1⅛	1⅛	New Doug.	.40	.45
Cortez	.30	.50	Ohio Cop.	.20	.24
N Cornelia	7	7⅝	Onseo	1	1¼
Con Ariz	.85	.95	So Lake	6¼	6⅝
Con Cop	1⅝	2	Stew Min.	2½	2¾
Crown Res	.65	.75	Utah Met.	4⅜	4⅝
Davis-Da	1⅜	1⅝	Un V Ext.	4¼	4½
E & B.	1⅜	1½	Yukon G'd.	2⅛	2⅜

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Chi. Pn. Tool	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
10	Chi. Rys. S 1	85	85	84	84
50	Chi. Rys. S 2	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
5	Chi. Rys. S 4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
24	Chi. Title & T.	210	210	210	210
190	Comwlth. Edis.	135⅛	135⅛	135	135⅛
7	H., S. & M. pf.	110	110	110	110
20	People's Gas.	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
15	Public Service.	82	82	82	82
20	Pub. Serv. pf.	95	95	95	95
35	Quaker Oats	260	262	260	262
900	Sears, Roeb.	139⅜	142⅜	139⅜	141
2,148	Stewart Warn.	67⅜	68⅛	67	67⅛
94	Swift & Co.	111	111⅜	111	111⅜
100	Un. Carb.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝

BONDS.

$7,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Amer. Can	47⅝	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜
200	Amer. Milling	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1,635	Baldwin Loco.	65	68	65	67⅞
53	Baldw. Loc. pf.	102	102	102	102
45	Elec. St. Bat.	53⅛	53⅛	53½	53½
100	Erie	26⅞	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝
5	Gen. Asphalt	69⅛	69½	69⅛	69⅛
265	Lake Superior	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼
187	Lehigh Navga.	74⅛	74⅝	74⅛	74⅜
10	Missouri Pac.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	Miami	28⅛	28⅝	28	28
100	Penna. R. R.	53⅛	53⅜	53	53⅜
415	Phila. Electric	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
150	Phila. R. Tran stock	9	9¼	9	9¼
330	Phila. R. Tran tr. ctfs.	9	9	9	9
21	Phila. Trac.	75	75	75	75
246	Reading	73⅛	74⅝	73⅜	73⅝
550	Ton. Belmont	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
6	Utah Copper	68½	68¾	68½	68⅝
321	Union Traction	33	34	33	33½
71	Un. Gas Imp.	84½	84½	84½	84½
200	U. S. Steel	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅜
290	U. S. Rubber	45	45	45	45
65	W. Jer. & Sea.	48¼	48¼	48	48
610	Wm. Cramp & Sons	59½	62	59½	61½

BONDS.

$500	Am. G & E. 5s	86½	86½	86½	86½
3,000	Baldw. Locom. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
100	City 4s, reg.	37.101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
2,000	Harw'd El. 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Interst.Rys. 4s	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,000	L.Nav. con.4½s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
5,000	Pa. R. R. gen. 4½s, t. c.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛
1,000	Pa. R. R. con. 4½s, w. i.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
9,000	Pa.& Md.St.6s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
500	Phila. Elec. 4s.	79	79	79	79
1,000	Phila. Elec. 5s.	101	101	101	101
500	Phila. Elec. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
25,000	Read'g imp. 4s.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
230	Col. G. & Elec.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
155	Cruc. St. pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90¼	90¼
55	Elk Co. N. G.	115	115⅝	115	115⅝
50	Harb.-Wal. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½
70	La. B. L. pf.	108	108	108	108
35	Nat. Fire. pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½
20	Ohio F. O.	13	13	13	13
10	Pitts. P. G.	105	105	105	105
29,000	San Toy	15c	15c	14c	15c
25	U. S. Steel	61	61	61	61
15	West. A. B.	130½	130½	130½	135½
10	West. Elec	49⅝	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	Pitts. C. deb.5s	95½	95½	95½	95½
15,000	West. El. 5s.	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10¾	11¼	Gold Sov.	4½	4¾
Elkton	.39	.40	Isabella	.18	.18½
El Paso	.92	.99	Jackpot	.61	.65
Findlay	4	5	McKinney	.36½	.40
Golden Cy.	1.77	1.82	Portland	14.45	14.60
Gold Dol.	5	6	Vindicator	.165	.175

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

With a Few Exceptions, the Curb Stocks Close Higher—Activity in Bonds.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 130,624 shares of stock and $208,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 27,123; railroads, 250; oils, 1,401, and mining, 101,850. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
125	Alliance Film.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,000	Amer. Zinc	53¾	57	55⅝	57
20	Am. Wr. Paper	½	½	½	½
1,395	Can. N. G. Cor	2	2½	1⅞	2
325	*Car. L. & P.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,120	*Cramp Shipb.	59½	62¾	59½	61½
95	*Elec. Boat	116	117	115	117
150	*Elec. Boat pf.	117	118	117	118
208	Emer. Phonog.	14½	14½	14¼	14⅜
1,750	Hendee Mfg.	41½	43⅝	41	41
1,500	*Int. M. Mar.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
2,000	*Int. M. M. pf.	8¾	8¾	8	8
75	Kelly Sp. Tire	161	161	160	160
80	Kelly Sp. Tire 1st pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½
2,750	Manh. Transit.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
750	Marc. of Am.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
150	N. Y. Transp.	15	15	15	15
130	*Pyrene Mfg.	12	12	12	12
650	Corp. R. & H.	12⅜	6¾	6¼	6½
2,500	*Stand. Motors	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6½
2,000	*St. Jos. Lead	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅞
300	U. Cig. S., new	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	*U.Cig. S. Am.	102	102	102	102
1,500	Un. Profit-Sh.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2,000	*World Film.	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
10	G.-S. O. pf.	135	138	138	— 1
10	Illinois P. L.	134	134	134	— 2
900	*Inter. Petrol.	8¾	8¾	8¼	+ ⅛
10	Nat. Transit.	30¾	30¾	30½	— ¼
10	Ohio Oil.	135	135	135	+ 1
200	Pierce Oil.	10	10	10	..
170	Prairie P. L.	163	160	160	— 2
55	Prairie O. & G.	318	314	316	+ 2
28	South. P. L.	111	108	106	— 3
8	S. O. of N. J.	400	400	400	..

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Mo. Pac., w. i.	20	20	20	20
100	M. P. w. i. pf.	50	50	50	50
50	*Wabash, w. i.	12	12	12	12

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	*Alaska Juneau	13¼	13⅝	13½	13⅝
1,000	*Alta-C. Min.	63	63	63	63
1,700	*Atlanta.	31	31	30½	30⅝
2,500	*Big Co'w'd	5½	6	5½	6
1,300	Big L. D. Co.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
4,500	†Booth	48	50	48	49
1,400	Braden Copper	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛
100	†Caribou Cob.	82	82	82	82
4,300	†Cashboy	6	7	6	7
2,000	Cons. Ar. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,800	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Cons. Cop. M.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Crown Reserve	11	11	11	11
1,000	†Diam'df'd D.	4	4	4	4
1,000	*†Emma Cop'r.	20	20	20	20
3,500	*†Goldf'd Mer.	22	22	22	22
100	Howe Sound.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,000	†Iron Blossom.	85	86	83	86
300	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	*†Kewanas	12	15	13	13
23,000	*Ken'ct Cop'r	32¼	32⅞	32	32¼
900	Ker Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1,300	†Lone Star	6	6	5½	5½
2,000	*MacNamara	3	3	3	3
3,000	*McK.-Dar.	21	21	21	23
2,100	*Majestic	90	1	90	1
300	Nevada Hills.	22	22	22	22
550	New U. Bingh.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1,000	Nip. Mines.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6
300	†North Star	16	16	16	16
1,000	*Sells	25	25	25	25
3,000	*Silver Pick.	11	11	11	11
2,000	Stewart	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
13,700	*†Suc. Mining.	88	93	85	90
4,300	†Sup. M. Co.	24	24½	24	24½
1,000	†Ton. Cash B.	6	6	6	6
500	Tonopah Ext.	2½	2½	2½	2½
800	†Ton. Jim B.	98	98	96	96
5,700	†Ton. Merger.	40½	41½	40½	41
3,000	†Ton. Midway.	16	16	16	16

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II,—Shearn, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Greenwich Sav Bk<Runyon—Wm. A. McQuaid.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Newburger & Morris Co<Talcott—Wilbur Larremore.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Weisi<Herald Realty Co—Max Altmayer. Young<Braun—Bainbridge Colby. Davis<Davis—Henry W. Pollock.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Re Rothstein—James A. Farrell. Re Schlesinger—Charles A. Oberwager. Kraitsch<Adler—Karl R. Miner. Nelson<Harrison Realties—Eugene Kuhne. Gucker<Knopp—Phoenix, Ingraham, City R E Co<Rowan—Warren Leslie. Lindenmeyer<Celia—J. Campbell Thompson. Van Boskerck<Horner—James T. Curnen. Re Bleustein—John G. Dyer.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—N Y Life Ins Co<Fort Amsterdam Realty Co—Phoenix Ingraham, Jonas Weil<Lebowitz Realty Co (2)—Jacob Klein. Am Mtg Co<Elhas J. Marsh—Thomas Walker.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—James McCreery Realty Co<Associated Merchants Co—Paul H. Fairchild.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Chas. Gerst<Mathias Goldensohn—Chas. S. Campbell.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS.—Brady, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Schols, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS.—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Edward Bachteldt<John Werle—David L. Woodall. Bertrice L. B. Ziegel<Allen Const. Co.—James J. Donovan.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner 179th St, 25x100; Rexton Realty Co. loans Aldus Construction Co., Inc., to erect a six-story flat, (11 payments) $43,000

MARMION AV, e s, 50 ft n of 176th St, 50x118.3; Rockland Realty Co. loans Kirwan Building Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment, (18 payments) $32,000

173D ST, s w corner Weeks Av, 84x95; Sherman Co. loans Adavine Construction Corporation to erect one five-story apartment, (12 payments) $72,500

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

PARK AV, n e corner of 49th St; Geo. F. Root Co. against N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. et al., March 27, 1914 ..... $2,019.04

Bronx.

WOODYCREST AV, 990; James A. Byrnes against Arthur Kirkpatrick et al., Sept. 28, 1914 ..... $476.61

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Silver Students.

PASTOR RUSSELL AT CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—"Baptism."
3:00 P. M.—The Bible in Motion Pictures.
8:00 P. M.—"Celebrating Liberty—Are We Not Slaves?"

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.
12-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—"The Christian's Preparedness." SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av., Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Charles L. White, Ft. 8.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. Rev. Alfred Alton, Acting Pastor.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV. COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR,
will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. 11 A. M., Rev. ERNEST EATON preaches.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West and 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St. Sixth Church, 1,321 Washington Av., Bronx.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. Chas. R. Brown, D. D., Dean of Yale School of Religion, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST. 11 A. M., Rev. M. J. BRADSHAW will preach. Cordial welcome to strangers.

Lutheran.

CHURCH Broadway at 83d St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

UNION M. E. CHURCH,
48th St., west of Broadway.
Services every Sunday during the month of July at 11 A. M.

MADISON AV.,
MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST.
Rev. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., Pastor. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., by the Rev. Ralph W. Sockman. Song Service on church steps at 7:30 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St. 11 A. M., Communion; 8 P. M., Mr. Marshall's sermon, "The Alabaster Box." Motion pictures of the Passion Week. St. Andrew's Quartet.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

New Thought.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 WEST 79TH ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Sundays 11, all Summer. F. W. Sears.

FIRST CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, 116 West 76th St. Service 11 A. M. Subject, "The Law of Compensation."

MRS. CHAPIN, PRESIDENT METAPHYSical Club, Boston, Hotel Biltmore, Sunday, 11:30. Patriotic service July 4; subject, OUR NEW AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. Newboys will sing patriotic songs. Flowers will be distributed. Come and celebrate with us.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

NEW THOUGHT MASS MEETING.
Auspices International New Thought Alliance.
Harry Gaze, Speaker.
Villa Faulkner Page, Chairman.
Irene Cummings, Soloist.
Masonic Temple, Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Clermont and Lafayette Ave. All welcome.

UNITY SOCIETY,
305 Madison Avenue.
Sunday morning, 11—Speakers, Mrs. Van Marter, Mr. Henry Gage. No Sunday night or Monday afternoon meeting.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D, Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

"COME AND SEE."
SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West.
ROBERT WATSON, Minister.
preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
REV. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE, D. D., will preach at both services.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.

FORT WASHINGTON
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
174th St., near Broadway.
Rev. DANIEL H. MARTIN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—S. FAY MILLS.
8 P. M.—DR. MARTIN.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
Rev. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Rev. P. Elwood Erickson, 11, Patriotic service, 7:30. Twilight service on church steps.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Mr. Harold C. Jagrith, S, service on church lawn.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
8th Av. and 37th St.
Ministers: WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL
FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY.
DR. CLELAND B. McAFEE of McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, will preach at 11 o'clock.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Monday, July 5, and Saturday,) 12:30-12:50.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Cor. 10th Street.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Evening Service omitted.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, corner 105th. 11 and 8—Rev. GEORGE REID ANDREWS.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson F. Atterbury, D. D.,
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. WILLIAM CARTER, D. D., at 11 A. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. W. H. Cambridge.
Daily Service, 7:30 A. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., the Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. —Services, 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 130 West 46th St. Low masses, 7:30, 9. High mass and sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. at 20th St.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Gerald A. Cornell.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St., the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Litany, Holy Communion, sermon by Rev. Francis C. Campbell. 4—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D.C.L., Rector.
Services:
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon.
Preacher, Rev. STANLEY MATTHEWS CLEVELAND.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT,
45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. 8 and 11 (Bishop Williams of Michigan). 8 (Rev. John Mansfield Groton).

SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES,
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock.
Full Choir will be present. Seats free.
Preacher, July 4th,
The RT. REV. JOHN N. McCORMICK, D. D., Bishop of Western Michigan.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th St., east of 3d Av.
All Seats Free.
REV. STUART L. TYSON
preaches 11 A. M.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 and 11 A. M., Rev. W. L. Caswell.

THE ASCENSION, 57th AV. & 10TH ST.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11—Rev. William Wilkinson, Preacher.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. COMMUNIONS, 7, 8 A. M. At 10:30 SERMON and WOODWARD'S MASS. EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with PROCESSIONAL.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Harold W. Schenck
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister.
Rev. Jas. Mitchell Green, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M.
Subject: "The Days We Celebrate."
At 8 P. M., Patriotic Temperance Service. Addresses by Hon. George A. Carlson, Governor of Colorado.
Subject: "Why Colorado Went Dry."
and Rev. Howard H. Russell, D. D., Founder of Anti-Saloon League and Lincoln Lee League.
Subject: "What Would Lincoln Do?"
Music by the University Quartette.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Church closed during month of July.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. W. I. Chamberlain, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.) Meetings for worship, 11; 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

SPIRITUALIST MEETING, Psychological Research Society, Inc., Tuxedo Bldg., 59th, cor. Madison Av., Sunday, 3-8; Monday, Thursday, 8; Wednesday 3 P. M. Christensen, Psychic. Questions answered.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—Union Service at 11 A. M., Rev. LEON A. HARVEY. Subject: "AMERICAN LIBERTY AND THE GREAT WAR." The Public cordially invited.

Other Services.

ARCHIE D. BALL, D. D., 11 and 8.—Harlem-New York, 122d St. and Mount Morris West. Coming: Daniel Russell, D. D., July 11 and 18; Frederick J. Stanley, D. D., July 25, Aug. 15, 22; James S. Kittell, D. D., Aug. 1 and 8; John Balcom Shaw, D. D., Aug. 29 and Sept. 5.

BIG UNION TENT EVANGEL, W. 124th St., bet. Ams. and Morningside. Rev. E. Fay Mills, Sunday, at 3:30 and 8 P. M.; Mrs. Mabel Q. Stevens of Florida, July 7, nightly to July 14; noted evangelist. July 5 and 6 at 8 P. M.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. 10:30 A. M. to 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. H. Raud.

Special Lecture. "The San Francisco Exposition, the Trip, and Metaphysics in the West," free, by W. Frederick Keeler, (who the West," by W. Frederic Keeler, (who will have returned,) 1918 Broadway, corner 64th, Friday, 9th, 8 P. M. Services at Baldwin, L. I., 4 P. M. Sundays.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA
will give lectures, private lessons, and class instructions during Summer months at the "Vedanta Ashrama," in West Cornwall, Conn. Write for circulars.

TENT CATHEDRAL,
Amsterdam Av., at 112th St.

The Gospel preached in a great tent on the Cathedral grounds by prominent preachers. Every night except Saturday, beginning July 5. Preacher July 6, Bishop Courtney. QUESTION BOX.—All written questions regarding religion will be answered publicly. Send questions now.
Church people from all parts of the city are urged to attend, to bring non-church people, and to have them ask questions.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

Vedanta Society, 236 C. P. W., near 54th St.—Swami Bodhananda, "Our God," 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Orange St., between Henry and Hicks Sts. Patriotic service, in which Plymouth and Mayflower Bible Schools unite. Address by Dr. William L. Tenney, "Right Makes Might."

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Washington Heights Apartment House Plot in a Quick and Profitable Resale — Investors Buy Bronx Flat Houses—Big Dutchess County Farm Purchased by Louis Gordon Hamersley.

A quick and profitable resale of a valuable plot in the heart of the Washington Heights apartment house district, to builders, was the feature of what little trading avtivity there was in the Manhattan realty market yesterday.

In the Bronx conditions were somewhat better, and several sales of flat houses and vacant property to investors and builders were reported. A block front deal in the Tremont section also was reported pending, the prospective buyer being a west side builder.

The Washington Heights sale involved the two old frame dwellings, 515 and 517 West 156th Street, occupying a plot 50 by 100, sold by Ennis & Sinnott, operators, to the Hargood Realty and Construction Company, of which Henry Goodstein is President. It is located 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, and was acquired from the Crowley estate by the sellers last Tuesday.

Investors Buying Tenements.

Valentine A. Schults sold to an investor, for the George Fennell estate, the five-story tenement 211 East Fourth Street.

J. Jacobs and K. Schifter have sold for Rosa Mintz, to Morris Graf, 126 Rivington Street, a three-story tenement, on lot 20 by 75, between Essex and Norfolk Streets.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

Morris Cukor, acting for Mrs. Hermine Debrovsky, has exchanged the six-story tenement property, 256 West 143d Street, 25 by 99.11, for the newly built apartment house, 600 Fox Street, Bronx, 75 by 100, owned by the 152d Street Construction Company.

Bronx Sales.

M. S. Auerbach sold to Frank Banister a plot 75 by 100 on the east side of Jessup Avenue, between Featherbed Lane and 172d Street, being lots 143, 144, and 145 of the Upland Realty Company sale.

H. H. Cohen sold for the Criscuolo Realty Company, Pietro Criscuolo, President, 509-11 Union Avenue, a six-story new-law flat, with stores, on plot 39.3 by 100, about 64 feet north of 147th Street. The property was held at $45,000.

The Lewis H. May Company has sold for the National Bank of Far Rockaway the property, 2,954 Park Avenue, on a plot 50 by 130. This property was recently purchased at foreclosure by the bank and was sold to the adjoining owner, M. Martinilione, who will improve with a five-story building to conform with his present holdings.

Charles A. Weber sold 384 East 153d Street, a four-story triple flat, on a lot about 25 by 100 feet, for William Rohrbach, to a cash investor.

Frederic E. Klein has purchased from Henry Greenspan, 993 and 995 Intervale Avenue, a five-story new-law flat, on plot 50 by 100, located just west of Westchester Avenue. The buyer gave in part payment the six-story tenement, 528 East Thirteenth Street, on lot 25 by 103.3, near Avenue A. Grossman & Phillips, who negotiated the trade, also sold for Grossman Brothers & Rosenbaum, to Harry Greenspan, 909 Stebbins Avenue, a six-story apartment on a plot 47 by 115, near 163d Street.

Eugene J. Busher has resold for cash for the Daly Realty Company, 655 East 164th Street, a three-story private residence on lot 25 by 100, to Fritz Koch.

Brooklyn.

The Samuel Galitzka Company has sold for the Floria Realty Company to Louis Rosenheim the two-story-and-cellar brick one-family house, 548 Seventy-seventh Street, on a plot 20 by 100, for occupancy, and for John H. Behrenburg to an investor the two-story-and-attic Queen Anne cottage, on a plot 30 by 100, known as 477 Seventy-seventh Street.

Saul C. Lavine has purchased five one-family houses, 1,113, 1,125, 1,133, and 1,137 East Fifteenth Street, 100 feet south of Avenue K, from the Penn Holding Company.

Long Island.

John Schmelzel has sold through the J. Albert Johntra Company the property at 83 Broadway, Flushing, to O. B. Lennard of Astoria, who buys for investment.

The building on the plot was formerly the Town Hall of the old Town of Flushing and stood at Broadway and Main Street.

J. W. Doolittle sold for the Douglaston Realty Company to Martin M. Curry a plot, 60 by 100, on Dartmouth Road, near the Boulevard. Mr. Curry is having plans drawn for a dwelling for his own occupancy.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold 119 Cleveland Street, Orange, N. J., a modern residence, and about half an acre for Frederick W. Butterfield, to an investor.

Dutchess County Sale.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Frank S. Ormsbee his residence and farm containing 106 acres, situated in Madalin, Town of Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y. The property adjoining to the north is now owned by the Redmonds, and was formerly owned by Johnston Livingston. The purchaser is Louis Gordon Hamersley, who recently purchased, through the same brokers, adjoining properties, which now gives him an estate of about 891 acres.

Commercial Leases.

Amos & Co. have leased the store 128 West Thirty-fourth Street to Michael Newman; also the store 130 West Thirty-fourth Street to Leonard J. Cohen, and the store 132 West Thirty-fourth Street to Golden & Sugerman.

H. B. Kaiser, Inc., dealers in men's and women's apparel, has leased store No. 4 in the Standard Arcade. The space taken is 24 by 30 feet, ceiling 25 feet in height. The lease is for a long term. Tucker-Speyers & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

2d Av, 769, w s, 24.8 ft n of 41st St, 24.8x80, five-story tenement and stores; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Gotham Mortgage Co. et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; John J. Sullivan, referee; due, $25,732.72; taxes, &c., $763.59; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

1st St, 7 East, s s, 116 ft e of Bowery, 22.4x73.10x22.4x77.6, five-story hotel; Julius H. Susmann against Rosa Berns et al.; Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, attorneys; John J. Sullivan, referee; due, $21,060.66; taxes, &c., $259.45; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

7th Av, 307 and 309, e s, 78.1 ft s of 28th St, 76.4x41.5x irregular, 2 five-story tenements and stores and 2 four-story rear tenements; Charles N. Lee, executor, against Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue Realty Co. et al.; William C. Orr, attorney; Henry C. Quinby, referee; due, $63,670.28; taxes, &c., $852.56; adjourned to July 12.

By Henry Brady.

119th St, 324 East, s s, 356.3 ft w of 1st Av, 18.7x100.10, two-story dwelling; Grace F. Lesster et al. against Abrahan H. Sarasohn et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $7,261.24; taxes, &c., $212.60; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

119th St, 328 East, s s, 337.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18.8x100.10, two-story dwelling; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Abraham H. Sarasohn et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $7,263.23; taxes, &c., $221.90; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

6th St, 423 East, n s, 265.10 ft e of 1st Av, 21.10x90.10, four-story tenement and stores; Edmond L. Campion et al. against Zabarasset Realty Co. et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Isaac T. Flatto, referee; due, $16,120.15; taxes, &c., $334.10; to the Lawyers Mortgage Co., a party in interest, for $16,000.

By Samuel Marx.

131st St, 3 East, s s, 128.3 ft e of 5th Av, 18.2x99.11, three-story dwelling; Rudolph F. Rabe et al. against Sarah McCormack et al.; Edgar R. Mead, attorney; William Bernard, referee; due, $5,020.70; taxes, &c., $258.85; subject to tax lien of $750.06; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

1st Av, 156, e s, 87.4 ft s of 10th St, 25x 100x irregular, six-story tenement and store; Charles Hoerter against Max Heller et al.; Davis & Davis, attorneys; Archibald E. Baxter, referee; due, $9,379.60; taxes, &c., $60.90; subject to a first mortgage of $33,000; to the plaintiff for $33,453.

59th St, 515 West, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; Harry Rotman against Herman Sacks et al.; Arthur Smith, attorney; Samuel Ecker, referee; due, $313.83; taxes, &c., $187; subject to a first mortgage of $15,000; to the plaintiff for $15,676.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

176th St, East, n s, 73.2 ft w of Boston Road, 75x167, vacant; Nellie G. Richards against Sarah A. Bennett, administratrix, et al.; William H. Hamilton, attorney; Adam Wiesenthal, referee; due, $243.83; taxes, &c., $187; subject to the Benenson Realty Co. for $6,500.

By James J. Donovan.

Jackson Av, 600 and 602, e s, 100 ft s of 151st St, 50x104, six-story tenement and stores; Public Bank of New York City against Broadval Realty and Holding Co. et al.; Stroock & Stroock, attorneys; John J. Hynes, referee; due, $7,985.71; taxes, &c., $1,236.80; subject to a prior mortgage of $41,000; to the plaintiff for $42,000.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

Locust Av, 230, e s, 255 ft n of 138th St, 200x325x21x364, one-story and two-story marble works; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Elsie Fisher et al.; Joseph Frederick L. Allen, attorney; Benjamin A. Hartstein, referee; due, $240,000; taxes, &c., $2,972.85; adjourned sine die.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

132d St, n s, 206.7 ft e of Locust Av, for a one-story brick tunnel shafthead house, 45.8 x40.2; Consolidated Gas Co., 130 East 15th St, owner and architect; cost.....$3,000

221st St, n s, 200 ft w of White Plains Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 17.6x30; Joseph Ruppel, 362 East 145th St, owner; Ebbinghaus & Irving, 753 East 220th St, architects; cost.....$1,500

Pugsley Av, s e corner of McGraw Av, for five two-story frame dwellings, 18x35.6, 16.6x34; Chris Nally, 710 Columbus Av, owner; Franz Wolfgang, 535 East 177th St, architect; cost.....$15,000

106th St, n s, 413 ft e of 1st Av, for a one-story storage, 50x100.11; S. Imperato and L. Cambra, 2,107 1st Av, owners; M. L. Del Gaudio, 401 East Tremont Av, architect; cost.....$5,000

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

3d Av, s w corner of 98th St, to a four-story sub-station; Manhattan Elelevated Railway Co, 24 Broad St, owner; G. H. Pegrim, 103 Broadway, architect; cost.....$25,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 2.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 179th St, 25x 100; Rexton Realty Co. to Aldus Construction Co., (mtg $18,000,) July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

CANAL ST, s w corner of Orchard St, 65.5x irr; First of S. Jarmulowsky to estate of Sender Jarmulowsky, June 29, (mtg $200,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; estate of Sender Jarmulowsky to Rehsor Realty Corporation, 135 Broadway, June 29, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway..$40,000

HOUSTON ST, 398 and 400 East, n s, 40.7 to s s of 2d St, 40.4x85.8, w s; Louise Kaufold to Kaufold Realty Corporation, 350 Throop Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $50,750;) June 19; attorney, Albert Prigohzy, 275 Montague St., Brooklyn $1

INTERIOR LOTS, begins at centre line of block between 40th and 41st Sts and 100 ft w of 3d Av, runs s 33.11x n w 4 x e — to beginning; Hy H. Craigie to Samuel M. Cohen, 807 East 5th St, all title, quitclaim, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Cath. C. Craigie to same $1

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel J. Peck to same $1

SAME PROPERTY; Cath. S. Seabury and another to same $1

INTERIOR lot, begins 93.8 ft s of 19th St and 204 ft e of 8th Av, runs e 42.3 to centre line of old Fitzroy road x s 21.4x w 43.11x n 24.4 to beginning; Florence Eisenacher, Rutherford, N. J., to Rehcansie Realty Co., 245 West 18th St, correction deed, July 1; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 176 Broadway $1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 68.2 ft s of 75th St, 34x55; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Charles W. Hotze, 317 West 58th St, (mtg $28,000,) July 1; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 125 Broadway $100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,238, w s, 76 ft n of 108th St, 24.10x100; Edward C. Prescott to Lina O. C., his wife, 203 West 122d St, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 57th St, 40x90; Hy. Morgenthau Co. to Utility Realty Co., 50 East 42d St, (mtg $45,000,) July 1; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St $1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 40.5 ft s of 59th St, 20x75; Leo L. Schwab to A. Marie Schwab, 35 West 96th St, June 8; attorneys, M. B. & D. W. Blumenthal, 35 Nassau St.....$1

MADISON ST, 314, s s, 25.11x112.5x21x113.6; Samuel Kaufman to Samuel Cohen, 305 Madison St, (mtg $25,000,) July 1; attorney, John Manheim, 302 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, w s, 51 ft s of 104th St, 25x 95; Edw. C. Prescott to Lina O. C. Prescott, 203 West 122d St, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

NICHOLS PLACE, n w s, begins at n e s of Lot 508, runs along Place, 188.2 to s e corner of Lot 510, Map 725, Dyckman estate x n 86.10x n 5 50x s e 165.1 to beginning; Catherine M. Tesse to Thomas Biggin, at Prescott Av and Nichols Place, West 228th St, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SHERIFF ST, 66 and 68, e s, 60 ft s of Rivington St, 40x75, foreclosure June 28; Maurice Marks, referee, to Joseph Kaplan, 626 Willoughby Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $34,000,) July 1 .....$1

SPRING ST, n s, Lot 1,220, Bayard east farm, 25x117, e s, 25x118, w s; Brentmore Realty Co. to William J. Fallon, 116 East 54th St, (mtg $35,000,) June 30; attorneys, Bandler & Haas, 42 Broadway $1

STANTON ST, 18, n s, 25x100; Abr. Hochman to Beatrice Hochman, 156 East 70th St, (mtg $27,000,) June 30; attorney, Isadore Lowenbraun, 116 Nassau St.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner 157th St, 103.7x172.3x99.11x144.2; James H. Martin, Wolfboro, N. H., and another, executors, S. J. Higgins, to Lehigh Building Corporation, 1 East 42d St, (mtg $55,000,) all liens, June 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, 141st St, 126.7x91.10x124.11x114.9, Trustees of the Presbytery of New York to St. Nicholas Avenue Presbyterian Church, n w corner 141st St and St. Nicholas Av, C. A. G., May 14; attorney, Hy W. Jessup, 55 Liberty St. $1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 724, e s, 299.4 ft w 145th St, 19.6x100; Lizzie J. Waugh to Harry B. Davis and another, Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., all liens, June 1; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway $100

1ST AV, e s, 75 ft n of 81st St, 25x95; Maybelle Realty Co. to Lunigiani Realty Co., 1,155 1st Av, (mtg $14,000,) all liens, June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

4TH AV, s e corner of 90th St, 19.9x60; Leo L. Schwab to A. Marie Schwab, 35 West 96th St, June 3, 1-3 part; attorneys, M. B. & D. W. Blumenthal, 35 Nassau St.....$1

4TH ST, n e s, 150.10 ft s e of Avenue C, 42.10x96; Dora Stecher to Julia Stecher, 354 East 88th St, (mtg $48,000,) July 2; attorney, Charles Tollers, 132 Nassau St..

.....$8,000

5TH AV, w s, 112.8 ft n of 26th St, 22.6x 100; Mabel S. Forbes et al. to Rivoli Realty Co., 18 East 41st St, all title, 2-3 part, April 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Frazier-Coleman Realty Co., Inc., to same, 1-3 part, all right, title, and interest of Alice C. Frazier, b. and s., June 9.....$1

11TH ST, 627 and 629 East, n s, 270.6 ft w of Avenue C, 37.6x103.3; Julius B. Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, 300 Central Park West, all liens, June 9; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$100

11TH ST, 631 East, n s, 233 ft w of Avenue C, 37.6x103.3; same to same, all liens, June 9.....$100

19TH ST, 224 East, s w s, 307 ft n w of 2d Av, 21x92; James R. Waters to Julia A. Waters, 224 East 19th St, ¼ part, (mtg $7,400,) July 1; attorneys, Rosendale & Dodd, 32 Broadway.....$1

20TH ST, n s, 620 ft w of 5th Av, 106.9x 92x106x92; Ann C. Ewing, Yonkers, N. Y., to 1,126 Park Avenue Co., 60 Wall St, b and s, c. a. s., June 23; attorney, Leo Oppenheimer, 60 Wall St.....$1

25TH ST, s s, 338.7 ft w of 3d Av, 20.4x 98.9; Michel Parzini to Rochette & Parsini Corporation, 218 East 25th St, July 1, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, Percy Jackson, 47 Cedar St $1

28TH ST, 441 West, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; 28th St, 448 West, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Norah Russell to Chelsea Homes Corporation, 456 West 27th St, (mtg $21,000,) July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

30TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 12.10x 98.9; Anna Egan to John J. Egan, 323 East 21st St, all liens, Dec. 1, 1914 .....$1

34TH ST, e s, 187.10 ft e of 3d Av, 12.5x 98.9, same to same, all liens, Dec. 31, 1914 .....$1

42ND ST, 520-24 West, s s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 75x100.5; Oscar A. Kindler and ano to the Louise Realty Co., Inc., June 18; attorney, Philip J. Dunn, 15 Broad St $100

54TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100; Margaret E. Weill to H. M. Weill Co., 264 West 34th St, quitclaim, June 5.....$1

63D ST, 27 to 33 East, n s, 660 Madison Av, 57x100.5; Rivoli Realty Co. to Frazier-Coleman Realty Co., 206 Broadway, 1-3 part, (mtg $200,000,) all liens, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Isabel C. Forbes, 114 Commonwealth Av, Boston, and another, (mtg $200,000,) 2-3 part, all liens, July 1; C. A. G.; attorney, Title Guar

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The disturbance that was over Lake Michigan Thursday night passed to the Middle Atlantic Coast, attended by showers and thunder storms in the Northern States from the upper Mississippi Valley to New England. The usual Summer thunder showers for this season again occurred in the Gulf and South Atlantic States. Temperatures have fallen considerably in the Southern Plain States, the Mississippi Valley and the upper Lake region, while warmer weather prevails in the North Pacific States. Temperatures are now near or below the seasonal average generally east of the Rocky Mountains, and the general pressure distribution is such as to indicate that there will be no unseasonably warm weather over the eastern half of the country during the next several days. Except for scattered showers in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday in the region east of the Mississippi River, although there will probably be showers in New England.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, becoming west; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Saturday; Sunday, fair.

New England—Local showers Saturday; Sunday, probably fair.

Western New York—Fair Saturday, and probably Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.....62	69	4 P. M.....72	71
6 A. M.....59	66	6 P. M.....70	65
9 A. M.....71	69	9 P. M.....71	65
12 M.....76	71	11 P. M.....65	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67; at 8 P. M. it was 65. Maximum temperature, 74 degrees at 11:50 A. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 5:30 P. M. Humidity, 87 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 93 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.75 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.78 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
6:30—731 Amsterdam Av.; Henry O. Hare..	Slight
10:10—41 Rutgers St.; M. Davidson.....	None
10:45—804 W. 175 St.; John O'Neill...	Slight
P. M.	
12:30—40 E. 12 St.; Sham Bros.....	Slight
12:45—5-7 Canal Place; M. P. Kuahr....	None
1:10—1,275 Hoe Av.; John S. Meizer...	Slight
P. M.	
3:50—316 W. 134 St.; not known....	Slight
4:15—1 E. 132 St.; James Hastings..	Slight
4:30—1,043 Morris Av; Morris Rosenfeld	Slight
6:00—1,400 2 Av.; Benjamin Weinberg..	Slight
8:30—966 Trinity Av.; Charles Shurry..	None
6:35—1,301 Elder Av.; not given...	Slight
7:50—616 E. 11 St.; Jacob Kauffman..	Slight
7:55—46 Manhattan Av.; Elnore Halit..	None
9:00—119 Broome St.; Isaac Cuminsky..	Slight
9:00—416 E. 89 St.; Oscar Godler.....	Slight
9:45—227 3 St.; Harry Asberman.....	Slight
11:40—438 E. 11 St.; A. Monteford.....	$150

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments: 8 A. M., July 4: Sergts. H. E. Boyle, 158, to 167; L. Sterling, 167 to 156. Mtd. Patrol, with horses and equip., A. A. Walsh, 168 to 167; W. A. J. Hartery, 167 to 168. Patrol, 8 A. M., July 3: 168 to 172: W. Myer, 97; Mort. J. Gallagher, J. Manley, J. Mulyer, John S. Perfora. 8 A. M., July 4: C. Brueggema m, 253 to Marine Dev., Subdi. A. From precincts indicated to 167th precinct: J. P. Donohue, 148; A. Stricker, 149; J. P. Crawford, 30; W. E. Rininland, 172; J. A. O'Keefe, 149; J. Ancker, 149. P. Stanton, 153. From 167 to precincts indicated: A. H. Quillan, 145; F. Murphy, 149; J. O'Dea, 150; F. P. Brown, 172; T. O'Connor, 149; T. Troy, 149; J. T. Delaney, 153. (Mutual) 8 A. M., July 4: Patrol. E. F. Kemmeter, 22 to 283; E. L. Warner, 283 to 22.

Temporary assignments: Borough Inspector J. E. Dillon, Brooklyn and Queens, as Acting Chief Inspector, 9 A. M., July 6 to 8 A. M. July 13. Inspector J. Daly, 8 I. D., to assume the duties of the Borough Inspector, Brooklyn and Queens, in addition to his own, 9 A. M. July 6 to 8 A. M. July 13; S. A. McElroy, 16 I. D., in command 11 I. D., in addition to his own, 4 days, 9 A. M., July 14. Surgeon P. J. Murray, 10, S. D., in charge 21 S. D., in addition to his own, 15 days, 6 A. M. July 2. Lieut. J. O'Hara, Traf. Div., Subdiv. A, in command, 12:01 A. M. July 1 to 8 A. M. July 4. Sergts. R. V. McCauley to 2 to Commr.'s Office, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 4; D. Glenn, 35, to C. O., duty in office of Property Clerk, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 2; C. Kensler, 79; J. S. Minogue, 80, and P. E. Hanlon, 278, to 78 St., 10 days, 8 A. M. July 6. Patrol. J. Horn, 7, and J. Hetrigel, 154, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 10 days, 8 A. M. July 5; G. N. Faust, 15, and P. Fleming, 26, to 4 Insp. Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M. July 5; T. Bohland and R. J. Hoers, 16, to duty in plain clothes, 15 days, 4 P. M. July 4; J. Imperial, 28, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M. July 4. A. W. Wallander, 39, to T. S., as Physical Inst., 30 days, 9 A. M. July 6. E. M. Burns, 40, to Det. Bu., 30 days, 6 P. M. July 1; C. P. O'Connell and T. J. Lenihan, 61; N. P. Pehrsson, 62, and H. Roedel, 63, to 7 I. D., 4 P. M. July 6 to 8 A. M. July 6; G. Downey, 68, to Commr.'s Office, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 4; A. E. Stanley, 69; A. Rossner, Traf. Div., Subdiv. A, and B. Gulager, Traf. Div., Subdiv. C, to 42, motor cycle duty, 10 days, 8 A. M. July 6; J. Smith and A. E. Kehoe, 168; G. C. Schlessinger and J. J. Crowley, 170, to 15 I. D., 2 day, 2 P. M. July 4; J. T. McGann, 169; S. E. Thompson, 171, and J. E. Cassidy, 174, to 15 Insp. Dist., 4 P. M. July 3 to 8 A. M. July 6.

To 12 I. D. from precincts indicated, 4 P. M., July 3 to 8 A. M., July 6: T. M. Webster, 279; P. Schappert, 253; T. V. Duffy, 285; T. L. Connors, 281; E. Schmitzler, 283; H. Wilters, 284.

To Bur. of Tech. from precincts indicated, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 3: F. J. Hedden, 1; F. J. Brickley, 104; C. E. Pearce, 274; J. J. O'Brien, 37; J. M. Sheehan, 169; G. F. Ring, 275.

To T. S. from precincts indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 6: H. F. Bresnan, 42; W. F. J. Sullivan, 42; J. F. Farrington, 278; T. F. Fitzgerald, 278; T. J. Foster, 42; H. A. McAvoy, 278; C. W. Morgan, 278.

To 278 from commands indicated, motor cycle duty, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 6: G. Bloss, Jr., 36; P. E. Burns, Traffic C; W. J. McGowan, 43; D. McCarthy, Traffic C; Matron Maria A. H. Young, 155, to D. B., 5 days, 8 A. M., July 1.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. G. C. Cole, 35th, to C. O., duty in office of Property Clerk, 8 A. M., July 2; W. F. Durning, 66, and E. S. Franklin, 149, to Commr.'s office, 8 A. M., July 2.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Chief Inspector M. F. Schmittberger, 6 days, 8 A. M., July 7, to be deducted from vacation; Inspector H. Cohen, 11 I. D., 4 days, 9 A. M., July 14, to be deducted from vacation; Surgeon H. F. Fiske, 21 S. D., 15 days, 6 A. M., July 2, balance of vacation. Without pay: Patrol. J. A. Nelson, 4, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 10; J. J. Lannin, 17, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 5; W. W. Corbett, 21, 1 day, 12 P. M., July 4; J. A. Whitmore, 45, 15 days, 8 A. M., July 1; W. R. Byrnes, 65, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 4; P. Reilly, 65, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 7; F. E. McGreevy, 144, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 3; E. H. Gerstenfeld, 144, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 8; G. D. Lang, 153, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 5.

Sick leave: Patrol. A. Kerrigan, 12, 14 days, 8 A. M., July 5.

Full pay while on sick report: Capt. W. F. Fennelly, 151, 11:00 A. M., May 31, to noon, June 24. Acting Det. Sergt. Second Grade, D. C. Devoti, D. B., noon, June 12, to noon, June 19. Patrol. L. Schubert, 79, 9 A. M., June 29, during disability.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. P. F. Fitzpatrick, 26, 12 P. M., July 1.

Fine remitted: The fine of thirty days' pay imposed upon Sergt. A. F. Muldoon, 158, under Special Order 57, Series 1913, is remitted.

Fire Department.

Revocation of temporary detail, 8 A. M., July 1: Fire. 1st Gr.—F. L. Petersen, Eng. 75, to the School of Instruction, while on sick report.

Retired: Fire. 2d Gr.—F. A. Swift, Eng. 157, Richmond, (physically disqualified,) on an annual pension, of $400, 8 A. M., July 2.

Special leave of absence, without pay: Stokers J. McCarthy, Eng. 86, for two tours of duty, (total of 16 hours,) on July 3 and 4, to undergo an operation.

The following will report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry, at Repair Shops, 56th St. and 12th Av., at 9 A. M., Tuesday, July 6, for practical instruction in operating department motor apparatus: C. E. Schmidt, H. & L. 142; J. J. Merrigan, Eng. 54; A. A. Pinham, Eng. 86; F. J. Costello, H. & L. 12; B. Quigley, H. & L. 25; W. Blair, H. & L. 120; A. V. Buckman, Eng. 93; E. L. Linehan, Eng. 2; W. J. Luse, Eng. 72; C. P. Regan, H. & L. 1; Walace, H. & L. 108; J. C. Keller, Eng. 276; H. W. Smith, Eng. 16; George Grattenthaler, H. & L. 119; D. J. Cucurullo, Eng. 14; J. F. Bedell, Eng. 207; H. L. Koecher, Eng. 155; J. Kaufman, H. & L. 93; C. Lamb, H. & L. 26; R. Grant, Eng. 23; F. Parks, H. & L. 21; J. P. Ryan, H. & L. 122; L. B. Large, Eng. 65; H. M. Kell, H. & L. 123; G. Fricke, Eng. 5; J. Goertz, 11; E. J. O'Brien, Eng. 84; John T. Meaney, H. & L. 76.

The following named will report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry, at Repair Shops, 56th St. and 12th Av., at 9 A. M., Tuesday, July 6, to complete their course in the Automobile School: F. A. Lennon, Eng. 73; E. E. Gilmartin, Eng. 56; S. J. Winters, Eng. 238; J. E. McDonnell, H. & L. 13; C. J. Lazarro, H. L. 22; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. W. McMahon, H. & L. 40; W. Nikl, Eng. 221.

The following Fire Prev. Fire, will be directed to report at School of Instruction, Wed., July 7, at the time specified, for a period of 30 days, for test as prescribed by rules: 9 A. M.: H. E. Griffard, Eng. 7; J. A. Shea, Eng. 18; A. Golipsky, Eng. 17; E. Schneider, Eng. 25; D. Maloney, Eng. 27; F. J. Farrell, Eng. 30; C. Kalbfell, Eng. 39; E. H. Veigel, Eng. 53; C. Donivan, Eng. 76; J. Russert, Eng. 206; J. M. F. Hannar, Eng. 210; G. E. Ryan, Eng. 226; W. R. Burness, Eng. 217; C. L. Barry, Eng. 227; J. F. F. Heinz, Eng. 251; F. P. Fitzpatrick, H. & L. 4; B. L. Harrington, H. & L. 10; E. P. Hollister, H. & L. 11; W. J. Winder, H. & L. 20; G. I. Reich, H. & L. 23; A. J. Gillespie, H. & L. 24; M. M. Hartnett, H. & L. 43; J. A. Jennings, H. & L. 131. P. M.: P. F. McKenna, Eng. 3; E. P. McLoughlin, Eng. 6; J. A. Gloeckner, Eng. 5; J. J. Farrell, Eng. 13; J. G. Guide, Eng. 16; W. J. Rogers, Eng. 18; A. Fey, Eng. 22; P. J. Baker, Eng. 27; F. J. McGurty, Eng. 40; R. J. Long, Eng. 44; W. H. Lutgen, Eng. 76; W. J. Chapin, Eng. 207; C. T. Frohne, Eng. 210; F. P. McCready, Eng. 212; H. C. Hottenroth, Eng. 216; W. J. Hammer, Eng. 218; D. D. Mahoney, Eng. 226; J. L. Klecag, Eng. 230; C. W. Holmes, H. & L. 10; J. V. Murray, H. & L. 18; J. J. Fullam, H. & L. 26; C. A. Baldauf, H. & L. 40; D. McAlinden, H. & L. 131.

Charge dismissed: Fire. 1st Gr. F. W. Burns, En. 41, reckless driving of auto hose wagon.

Penalties: Fire. 2d Gr. Jos. Roig, Eng. 27, (absence without leave,) six leaves withheld; Fire. 1st Gr. J. J. Tierney, En. 86, (same,) seven leaves withheld.

Fined: Fire. 2d Gr. A. Sweeney, H. & L. 45, $5 for loss of coat badge.

Leaves of absence, with pay, are granted to the following, to attend the 12th annual encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans at Utica, N. Y. Credentials certifying their attendance will be submitted to the Office Chief of Department: Capt. L. Flanagan, Eng. 33, 3 days, 8 A. M. July 6; Lieut. W. McGough, Eng. 30, 4 days, 8 A. M. July 5; Eng. of Str. A. A. Paulus, Eng. 86, 4 days, 8 A. M. July 5; Eng. of Str. G. J. Sammons, Eng. 13, for 4 days, 8 A. M. July 5; Fire. 1st Gr. J. F. Thornton, Eng. 57, 4 days, 8 A. M. July 5; Fire. 1st Gr. J. J. Tierney, Eng. 86, 4 days, 8 A. M. July 5; Fire. 1st Gr. W. E. Roche, Jr., H. & L. 14, 4 days, 8 A. M. July 5; Fire. 1st Gr. T. F. P. Sampson, H. & L. 26, 4 days, 8 A. M. July 5; Fire. 1st Gr. E. Bracken, Eng. 226, 4 days, 8 A. M. July 5.

The members of the Department Band will be directed to report to Fire. 1st Gr. A. J. Muir at the bandstand in the Mall, Central Park, at 4 P. M., and at the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, Riverside Drive and 89th St., at 8 P. M., July 5. The members of the band so reporting, who happen to be on regular 36-hour leave of absence, will be granted the 12-hour leave on the night of the 4th and the 24-hour leave on Tues., the 6th, in lieu of the 5th; they will also be excused after the performance from reporting at quarters until the expiration of their leave on the 6th instant.

Special leaves of absence without pay: Fire. 1st Gr. J. D. Halloran, Eng. 289, 12 hours, 12 noon, July 3; Capt. J. O'Connor 1st, Eng. 50, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 7.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for inspector of weights and measures. The usual salary is $1,200 a year. The age limits are from 21 to 50 years. Subjects and weights are as follows: Duties, 4; practical test, 3; experience, 3. Candidates will be given a practical examination as to their knowledge of the mechanism of the various machines and devices employed in weighing and measuring.

United States.

The commission announces for July 27 an examination for wheelwright at $720 a year to fill a vacancy in the Indian service at Fort Apache Agency. The appointee must be without dependents. The subjects of the examination are physical ability, training and experience. Applicants must have reached their 20th, but not their 50th, birthday on the date of the examination.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CONKLIN, WILLIAM B., (Nov. 26, 1914;) net estate, $43,367; Mrs. Helen R. Conklin, widow, given $43,112; assets, lot at Ardsley, Westchester County, $500; lot at Great Neck, L. I., $2,800; deposits, $6,945; salary due from Orange County Milk Association, $300; notes and personalty, $6,222; stocks, $28,563.

HARKNESS, LIZZIE R., of Oceanic, N. J., (July 2, 1911;) entire estate not disclosed; assets taxable in New York, stocks, $18,100; net value, $13,253; sister and two nephews beneficiaries.

LUDLOW, EDWARD P. LIVINGSTON, (Feb. 11, 1915;) net estate, $309,821; Mrs. Margaret T. Ludlow, widow, given $285,927; Marie Hortense Shaw, friend, life estate in $25,000; Hugo Forsman, an employe, $1,000; James Hampton, an employe, $2,000; annuity of $500 provided for W. Richmond Clarkson, a friend; assets, 226 Central Park West, $88,000; net, $80,868; deposits, $2,728; personalty, $553; stocks and bonds, $322,700; larger holdings included 200 shares National City Bank, appraised at $71,300; 35 shares U. S. Trust Co., $28,250; 400 shares Penn. R. R., $21,200; 25 shres N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co., $24,000; 100 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Co., $12,075.

PARISH, JR., DANIEL, (details elsewhere.)

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ASPINWALL, BESSIE, (May 3;) personalty, $1,000; daughter, Anna A. Chapin, gets all jewelry and other personal effects; residue in trust for life to sister, Jeannie M. Reed, then to brothers and sisters.

BROOKHEIM, EMMA, (June 17;) personalty, about $4,000; all to children and grandchildren.

CUTTING, JUDITH C. (Details elsewhere.)

HORNBY, ROBERT, (April 9;) $1,000 to daughter, Annie J. Hornby; residue to widow, Elizabeth C.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

SELECT SACRIFICE BARGAINS.
Beautiful up-to-date, det. 6-room Flatbush cottage.....$3,700
Another detached, 6 rooms.....$2,900
Semi-detached, 7 rooms.....$3,400
2-family detached, 11 rooms.....$5,300
Some of these worth $2,000 more under normal conditions. UNITED REALTY ALLIANCE, 4616 Av. L, Flatbush Av. car to Flatlands Av., walk east 4 blocks; phone 6546 Main.

Brick, one-family, $4,700; two-family, $6,200; easy terms. Write or call, Fleer Bros., 854 Fairfield St., (Eldert's Lane,) Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Must sacrifice fifteen-room, two-family house, five lots, to meet mortgage interest and save foreclosure; cost me $7,500; title company mortgage $3,000; deed for $1,250 cash; Queens; thirty minutes from Wall St.; write today. A 377 Times Downtown.

Party in need of some ready cash will sell his two lots in Jamaica for $135 each; two blocks from trolley and station. This is a bargain. Title guaranteed. Bryan, Box 169 Times Downtown.

Will sell to party who can pay $18 monthly, cozy 7-room cottage; all improvements; ground for chickens and garden. Cottage, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

In Westfield, N. J., 230 Kimball Av.—House, nine rooms and bath, in fine condition; first-class neighborhood. Apply to owner, 304 East Dudley Av.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ROLL-TOP DESK, $8.50. ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GOOD LIGHT, CLEAN, TELEPHONE, TOWEL SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Loft in fireproof Mietz Building, 134 Mott St., near Grand St., 75x80; excellent light; steady steam power, heat, elevator; suitable machinist, light manufacture; immediate possession. Owner, 87 Elizabeth St.

1st Av., 818.—Large store, double show window; suitable for dry goods, stationery; $50.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Manasquan Park.—Bungalows for sale, with plots, $900, $800, to $8,000; lots from $100; wooded acreage from $250 per acre; convenient to Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Lakewood, &c.; over 100 trains daily, New York and Philadelphia; 200 acres, combining features of shore and forest life and recreation; half-mile water front appeals especially to persons of artistic and refined tastes; clubhouse, dock, tennis courts for park residents; easy payments; safe investment. A. P. Fitt Box 600, Manasquan, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Cranford houses, bungalows; plot, 100x200; rent, $25 up; near station; steam heat, hardwood floor, open fireplace, sleeping porch; sewer, gas, electric; sell cheap; commutation, 10½c. Shaheen, 384 Lincoln Av., Cranford, N. J.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x300; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Bungalow, stucco, modern in every appointment; 7 rooms, large living room; plot 60x170; five minutes' walk from station; $4,900; easy terms. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250, each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

For sale, 140 acres, Farhills, N. J.; gentleman's country home and going farm in splendid condition: A. S. Lanphear, 25 Pine St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

The Earl's Court and the Norfolk, 306-308 West 94th St., close to Riverside; splendid 8-room, 2 baths; top floor; extra light; and 6 rooms, 1 bath; $1,020-$1,500.

179th St., 714 West.—Four and five large light rooms; electric light and telephone; all modern improvements; $28 to $38; near 181st St. Broadway subway.

169th, 518 West.—Four and five large, light rooms; electric lights and telephone; all modern improvements; $28-$32; near 168th St. Broadway subway.

To sublet; bargain; 5-room elevator apartment; all outside rooms; exceptionally attractive. Inquire superintendent, 659 West 150th St.

178th, 599 West.—Corner apartments, four, five, seven rooms; electric light and telephone; all modern improvements; $25-$45.

175th St., 516 West.—5 rooms; steam, hot water; one flight; $23, $25; concessions. Barnett, 21 East 125th St.

93d St., 43 West.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; excellent neighborhood.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Two months from July 12; upper west side, convenient Columbia; three light, airy sleeping rooms, kitchen, all completely equipped for housekeeping; state lowest terms for advance payment by responsible party; no smoking; Gentile. Address M 141 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

To Sublet.—6-room apartment, unfurnished; fine location; 30-mile view; near subway and "L"; $50; sacrifice; regular lease after Oct. 1; references required. 70 Morningside Drive. Apartment 63.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

The Earl's Court and the Norfolk, 306-308 West 94th St., close to Riverside; splendid 8 rooms, 2 baths; top floor; extra light; and 6 rooms, 1 bath; $1,020-$1,500.

179th St., 714 West.—Four and five large, light rooms; electric light and telephone; all modern improvements; $28 to $38; near 181st St. Broadway subway.

169th, 518 West.—Four and five large, light rooms; electric lights and telephone; all modern improvements; $28-$32; near 168th St. Broadway subway.

To sublet; bargain; 5-room elevator apartment; all outside rooms; exceptionally attractive. Inquire superintendent, 659 West 150th St.

178th, 599 West.—Corner apartments, four, five, seven rooms; electric light and telephone; all modern improvements; $25-$45.

175th St., 516 West.—5 rooms; steam, hot water; one flight; $23, $25; concessions. Barnett, 21 East 125th St.

93d St., 43 West.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; excellent neighborhood.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; telephone; extra hot water boiler.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant, cool, large and small rooms; reasonable.

43D, 16 EAST.—Very desirable, well-furnished small; also one double room; private bath; continuous hot water; references; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite, room with piano, single room; references; telephone.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Moderate-priced room for gentleman in private house; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, small rooms, single and connecting; private bath; telephone.

89TH, 154 EAST.—Elegant rooms, suitable one or two; telephone; private house.

129TH, 7 EAST.—Large front room; suitable for two; all conveniences; telephone.

129TH, 10 EAST.—Large and small rooms; newly decorated; all conveniences; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

62D, 16 EAST.—Desirable rooms; entire state bath; excellent board optional; block park.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel; $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 6068.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

53RD, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; moderate; references.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; reference.

57TH, 849 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, with board; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14; Southerners; Summer prices.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electric light; also smaller rooms.

73D, 256 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private bath; unsurpassed table; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

72D, 267-308 WEST.—Cool rooms, double, single; private baths; table guests.

72D, 122 AND 131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; excellent board; table guests.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.

Established 21 years; large rooms with private bath; also small rooms; parlor dining room; permanent, transient; Summer rates.

74TH, 153 WEST.—Exclusive Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; moderate; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool front room; also smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected, adjoining bath; table board; Summer rates.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; cool, comfortable, convenient; advantageous terms now; references.

80TH, 124 WEST, (Ideal Location. — Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good home cooking.

82D, 124 West.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

84TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, transients or permanent table guests; telephone; references.

84TH, 87 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable 1-2; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 137 West.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy rooms, refined home, excellent table, convenient location; moderate; references.

90TH, 4 WEST.—Exceptional rooms; back parlor; private bath; facing Park; excellent cuisine.

92D, 52-54 WEST. — Attractive, large and small rooms; table guests accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

115TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private boarding house; home cooking; Summer rates.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST. — Delightfully situated, cool, quiet rooms; table guests; Summer rates.

A.—A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant room, adjoining bath, shower; superior board; piano, books; exceptional home; $12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

BROADWAY, (corner, 245 West 104th.)—Attractive rooms; running water; excellent table. Jantzen.

TWO BEAUTIFUL ROOMS with bath; one flight up; ample closet room; running water; well served meals; private house. 140 West 94th.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

32D ST., (Off Broadway,) New Hotel Strand,—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D ST., (Between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

37TH ST., 111½ WEST.—Attractive single rooms, with bath; references required.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Exclusive parlor suite; smaller rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

49TH, 45 WEST. — Attractive suite; other rooms; private home; bachelors, couples; transients accommodated.

68 WEST 49TH ST.
Large rooms; Summer rates; all conveniences.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Trained Nurse, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices, $10 to $15 per week. Address Y 341 Times Annex.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

The Belmont, 228-230 Tompkins Av., New Brighton, S. I., 40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious grounds, private automobile entrance; tennis court, electric lights, shower baths, beautiful view; substantial table; 5 minutes ferry. Phone 2046 Tompkinsville.

BOYS FIND good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies in country parsonage. M 54 Times.

Westchester.

"YONKERS," 90 LOCUST HILL AV.
Delightful house; large, airy rooms; excellent table; broad piazzas; lawn and shade trees; half hour Grand Central; all conveniences; 2 minutes trolley. 2686 Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, Chester Hill.—Airy rooms, wide verandas; easy commutation. 165 North Fulton St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Park View.—Quiet surroundings; commuting distance; excellent table; double and single rooms. White Plains, N. Y. Phone 448J.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av.—Spitz cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 87.

Long Island.

Long Island Sound.—Modern conveniences; club life, yachting, bathing, dancing; exclusive; 25 minutes out from Pa station; (accommodations week-end.) Smith, Beachhurst, Whitestone Landing. Phone Flushing 1329 or Columbia 2715.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.,
BAY VIEW LODGE,
Montauk Av. and Bay, (Beach 130.)
High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

WILSON HOUSE, ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Three minutes from Holland Station, one minute from surf; bath houses on premises; reasonable; season or week-end. 40 Beach 94th St. Telephone Hammels 505.

ROCKVILLE CENTER.—Private family can accommodate two adults; large front room; all conveniences; commuting distance; excellent table; references. Owner, 60 Maine Av.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL,
Far Rockaway, L. I. Phone 401-402.
Special over the Fourth, from Saturday to Tuesday morning, $10.

Howell House, Quogue, N. Y.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; 80 miles; 3 acres; tennis, golf, sailing, bathing; fresh vegetables; large rooms; private baths.

Beautifully equipped room for one or two, including all conveniences, to rent; reasonable; two minutes from ocean. Schwartzberg, 10 South Park Av., Arverne, L. I.

SEA GATE, N. Y. HARBOR.
Exclusive private cottage near boat landing; moderate rates. Cypress Ave., 2 houses west of Sea Gate Ave.

VILLA ROSA.
Large, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; billiard room, dancing parlor; bathing. Phone 163 Bath Beach.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH 113TH ST.
Cool front room, balcony, facing ocean; excellent board; reasonable; select families welcomed.

With private family, cheerful room; 80 minutes from city; private beach; moderate. Angus, 14 30th St., Beechhurst, L. I.

SEA GATE, L. I.
The RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av.; table guests, $10 weekly. Coney 1808.

Manhattan Beach.—Refined party will find accommodations near water. Phone 1176 Coney Island.

Seagate.—Private family accommodate few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

Seagate.—Can accommodate few guests; exclusive private home. Bryan, Nautilus Av.

Far Rockaway, Lee Cottage.—On beach; South St.; phone; to October.

Will take adult family for season; in the Rockaways; restricted. M 145 Times.

New York State.

Very attractive country place in Dutchess County; six well-furnished rooms; good cooking; eggs, milk, and fresh vegetables. Particulars address Mrs. Frank Howell, Poughkeepsie.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $8 per day, $15 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Propr.

NAVAJO INN, Napanoch, Ulster Co., N. Y. —Open, new, $10 week; chickens, vegetables from Navajo Farms. Correspondence invited.

ULSTER COUNTY fruit farm; good board. White, 309 West 46th. Phone Bryant 34.

New Jersey.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
11 North Walnut St.
Large, airy house; refined surroundings; home table; located 5 minutes from Lackawanna station. Phone 3471 Orange.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Family hotel; 16 miles on the D., L. & W. R. R.; 600 feet elevation; rates from $12 up. Apply to manager. Also furnished c

GUARD CALLS THAW DANGEROUSLY MAD

Testimony of Two Canadian Officials Takes Prisoner by Surprise.

IN RAGE WHEN DEPORTED

Broke Window with Beer Bottle, Shouted "They're Kidnapping Me," and Scared Custodians.

The State had a surprise for Harry K. Thaw yesterday at the jury trial of his sanity before Justice Hendrick when counsel called as witnesses two Canadian officials who had charge of Thaw while he was a prisoner at Sherbrooke and Coaticook after his escape from Matteawan on Aug. 17, 1913. They testified that he had impressed them as irrational.

One witness said he had considered the prisoner "dangerously mad." On cross-examination, however, he admitted that the circumstances under which Thaw was taken out of the country, without being permitted to consult counsel or get his breakfast, might have had something to do with the outburst of temper he showed.

Much of the day was taken up with the reading of more testimony given at former proceedings, including that of Mrs. Susan Merrill. Just before Mrs. Merrill's evidence was read Justice Hendrick announced that much of it might prove objectionable to the spectators and asked all those in the courtroom who were not ready to "listen to anything" to leave. There were sixteen women in the room and twelve of them withdrew.

Next Session Is Tuesday.

At the close of the afternoon session adjournment was taken until Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. A short time will be taken up then in reading other documentary evidence before more witnesses are sworn. It is expected that Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will be in court on Tuesday and take the stand either Tuesday or Wednesday. Thaw will not be called before the end of next week or the beginning of the following week. The State has carefully guarded the identity of the witnesses who will be called aside from Thaw, his wife, and the alienists.

Patrolman Barrett, who stood on the steps of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station when Thaw was brought there after killing White at the Madison Square Roof Garden on the night of June 25, 1906, was the first witness yesterday. He said Thaw had his head thrown back and that there was a peculiar staring expression of his eyes. Shortly after Thaw was locked up, he said, half a dozen women arrested earlier in the evening began to scream.

"'What are those little girls screaming?' Thaw asked," said the witness. "I told him they were not little girls, but women. 'Oh, no, they are not, they are little girls,' he replied. 'I hear them screaming.'

"As a matter of fact whether they were little girls or big girls, or old girls or young girls, they were making a lot of noise, were they not?" asked John B. Stanchfield on cross-examination.

"Yes," said the witness.

Detective Thomas F. Rich, who relieved Barrett at 8 o'clock in the morning, said Thaw had told him he had heard little girls screaming during the night.

"I told him," said Rich, "that they were not little girls, and he replied they sounded to him like little girls 10, 12, or 14 years old."

Broke Window in a Rage.

The Canadian witnesses were Frank McFadden, agent of the Canadian Immigration Department, and H. Giroux, an inspector of the Dominion police. They had charge of Thaw after the Immigration Department took up his case. When Thaw thought himself safe from deportation they went to his room early one morning, awakened him, dragged him out half dressed, and hurried him off in an automobile to the Vermont border.

McFadden testified that when he went to Thaw's rooms in Coaticook with the papers ordering him deported, signed by the Acting Minister of the Interior, Thaw threw a beer bottle through the window, smashed the glass with a cigar box, and yelled to a few people collected outside: "They are kidnapping me."

"He flared up in an awful rage, but he came down just as quickly," said the witness.

"Did his actions and conduct impress you as rational or irrational?" he was asked.

"I would say irrational."

On cross-examination Mr. Stanchfield asked McFadden why he characterizes Thaw's conduct as irrational, and he replied: "Because it was a rash act."

"I don't think a rational man would act as he did when he had nothing to gain by it," he said.

"You entered Thaw's cell with an order to deport him to Vermont without notifying his lawyers or giving him a chance to see his lawyers, did you not?" asked Mr. Stanchfield. "Did you give Mr. Thaw time to have his breakfast?"

"No, Sir."

The witness admitted that Thaw was a pretty well informed man and that the only rash act he had seen him commit was when he threw the bottle through the window. He said that Thaw looked in much better condition than when he saw him in Canada.

Thaw seemed to enjoy the testimony and laughed as he reached his exciting experience. He referred to the witness as "a fine man" and shook hands with him when he left the stand.

Thought Him "Dangerously Mad."

Inspector Giroux corroborated McFadden's testimony.

"I would say that he was dangerously mad," he said in referring to his impression of Thaw at that time.

"It was an act which inspired you with fear, was it not?"

"Yes."

"Did it impress you as being rational or irrational?"

"Truly irrational."

The witness said that when Thaw was taken from the jail he shouted, excitedly: "Take that man away." He believed Thaw referred to Captain John Lanyon, a detective in the employ of New York State, but he said he didn't see anybody around.

"Is it not a fact that the population up there was more excited than Thaw?" asked Mr. Stanchfield on cross-examination.

"Oh, every one was excited up there then," replied Giroux.

Mrs. Susan Merrill's testimony given at the last habeas corpus proceedings to test Thaw's sanity was read. By it the State sought to establish that Thaw had rented rooms at a house run by Mrs. Merrill, in West Fifty-eighth Street, and that under the names of Professor Reid and Mr. Munroe he had lured young girls there and had whipped them.

The testimony was to the effect that she had seen Thaw in a room with girls on two occasions. The girls were screaming because of the punishment Thaw had inflicted on them. Thaw, she said, had two whips, one described as "like a riding stock," and the other a dog whip. Thaw, according to her testimony, had offered the explanation that the girls were stupid and that he could not train them for the stage unless he whipped them.

The State tried to get Mrs. Merrill to come here to testify, but she refused. It is said she is in Boston. Mr. Stanchfield, for Thaw, read the cross-examination by which it had been sought to discredit her. An effort was made also to get before the jury the opinion expressed by the Appellate Division concerning the woman's testimony, but this was ruled out by the court.

Thaw's Will and Letters.

The will and codicil made by Thaw, in which he left $50,000 in trust for his wife, and set aside $7,500 to be used in obtaining evidence against and prosecuting Stanford White and Henry W. Poor, and several of the so-called Longfellow letters and other exhibits were introduced in evidence. One of these exhibits was a letter Thaw wrote to Anthony Comstock, in which he described the mirrored room with its velvet swing, where, he said, young girls were lured to their ruin. In this letter he mentioned houses in East Twenty-fourth and East Twenty-second Streets.

The session was closed by the reading of the testimony of John S. Brunges, a hospital orderly, who observed Thaw at the Tombs after the murder, and the testimony of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, an alienist, on one time a Thaw witness, but who testified at the habeas corpus proceedings before Justice Keogh that he believed Thaw a paranoiac.

Thaw showed little evidence of nervousness yesterday and spent much of the time reading. At the afternoon session the crowd gradually dwindled away, and there were many empty chairs. Thaw seemed cheerful, optimistic and unruffled by the testimony produced.

He exhibited some interest in a man who was seated not far from the jury box. The man followed the case closely, and Thaw with a laugh expressed the belief that he might be a witness for the State.

W. K. BRICE TO WED ACTRESS

Lawyer and Union Club Member to Marry Olive Wyndham.

The engagement of Olive Wyndham, the actress, and W. Kirkpatrick Brice, son of the late United States Senator Calvin S. Brice of Ohio, was announced yesterday. Although confirming the report of his engagement Mr. Brice refused to say what were the plans for his wedding and would not say when it would take place.

Miss Wyndham, who is the sister of Janet Beecher, the actress, made her début in 1902 in "Mice and Men." Since that time she has appeared in more than a score of plays, one of the most recent of which was "What Happened to Mary," in which she took the title rôle.

Mr. Price is a lawyer with offices at 60 Wall Street and makes his home at 693 Fifth Avenue. He is a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1895 and is a member of a number of clubs, among which are the Union, University, City, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs. His sister, Miss Helen Brice, is prominent in society, and the family have a summer home in Newport. His brother is John F. Brice, with whom Mr. Brice lives.

It is understood that Miss Wyndham will retire from the stage after her marriage. She is staying with friends out of town.

TO UNITE DUCAL FAMILIES.

Marquis of Titchfield and the Hon. Ivy Gordon Lennox to Marry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—The engagement is announced of the Marquis of Titchfield and the Honorable Ivy Gordon-Lennox, daughter of Lord Algernon Charles Gordon-Lennox. The marriage will unite two of the most famous ducal families in Great Britain, Titchfield being the son and heir of the Duke of Portland, and his fiancée the niece of the Duke of Richmond. She is one of the most celebrated sportswomen in the country, while Titchfield is one of the wealthiest and perhaps the most sought-after young man in England. He is an officer in the Horse Guards and is at present attached to the Headquarters Staff in France. He is heir to 134,000 acres and the future owner of Welbeck Abbey.

WILSON ON NEGROES' WORK.

Issues Proclamation Urging Support of the Coming Exposition.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—President Wilson's proclamation, bespeaking national interest in the exposition to commemorate the achievements of the negro race, was issued from the White House today. It is as follows:

"A national exposition in commemoration of the achievements of the negro race during the last fifty years will be held in Richmond, Va., July 5 to 25, 1915. The occasion has been recognized as of national importance by Congress through an appropriation of $55,000 to aid in its promotion and consummation. This sum is being expended, by the terms of the appropriation, under the direction of the Governor of Virginia. The exposition is under the auspices of the Negro Historical and Industrial Association. The action of Congress in this matter indicates very happily the desire of the nation as well as of the people of Virginia to encourage the negro in his efforts to solve his industrial problem.

"The National Negro Exposition is designed to demonstrate his progress in the last fifty years and to emphasize his opportunities. As President of the United States, I bespeak the active interest of the nation in the exposition and trust that every facility will be extended to the leaders whose earnest work has made the undertaking possible."

GREATEST BIRD YEAR IN ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Good Weather Has Brought Native Visitors to Add to Collection's Charm.

FILLS WANT MADE BY WAR

Importation from Germany Cut Off, Foreign Cages Show Lack of Species.

Never before have there been at this season of the year so many young birds or so many birds in the Zoological Park in the Bronx, according to Dr. William T. Hornaday, the director. This, he said yesterday, holds true not only with the hundreds of birds in the collection, but also among the feathered visitors to the park. Indeed, he said, there is at present an abundance of bird life throughout all of Southern New York. This condition of affairs is especially pleasing to C. William Beebe, Curator of Birds, for as Germany, the principal bird mart of the world, is practically closed to commerce, there had been a diminution of birds in the collection.

"I do not know the reason for this quickening of bird life," said Dr. Hornaday. "I suppose there are several contributing causes, and one of these is the remarkably fine weather we have been having for this season of the year. The sun has had no chance to burn up the foliage and the trees are full leaved and the grass and undergrowth is luxurious. This is conducive to an increase in bird life. In the park, where protection is offered to the birds, it is natural it should become the refuge of innumerable species. I think this year, however, there are more here than on previous years.

"We have robins, of course, and we have nearly every other kind of bird that visits this part of the country nesting in various parts of the park properties. We watch them come and go each season, but this year they are in greater abundance. One colony is especially interesting, and that is the group of swallows that have taken up their home in the elk house. For several seasons we have wanted to have established here a swallow colony, but these birds have passed us by. This year they have stopped with us. They are a decided attraction."

The star of the bird collection just now is a baby emu, the first of its kind to be hatched in the park, and one of the first to be hatched by birds in captivity in this country. The new emu is a lusty youngster, with length and strength of legs and an appetite which Mr. Beebe says assures it length of life. Little Emil, as the head bird keeper Sallie Stacey has named it, is giving much attention to the coming of a dull brown, black striped clothing of feathers. There were four eggs in the nest when the season started, but through accidents only one survived to the hatching point.

New arrivals also include two pelicans. These youngsters are occupying quarters in the yak house. They are the pets of Keeper Stacey, who vows that they are about the cutest pair of birds he has ever cared for.

At night, long after the more respectable birds have tucked their heads under their wing, the noise in the owl house begins. Much of this noise is contributed by a whole nest full of young owls. These now fill their quarters to overflow, and they have just gained a size where they can put their eyes above the edge of their box and add their "hooo-boooo" to the general chorus. In the day time this is a very well behaved family. Another interesting family is that of the laughing gulls. The mother gull is now sitting on half a dozen small eggs, and Stacey expects any day now there will be an increase in the family of Mr. Laughing Gull.

Other birds that are nesting at present are pheasants, the sora railbirds, the guinea fowls, saffron finches, peacocks, and mandarin ducks. There are many other birds getting ready for nesting, and just at present the bird department is a very interesting place. A walk through it under the guidance of the genial Stacey is well worth any visitor's time. For one thing, there is "battling row," where some of the most pugnacious of the Curator's charges are kept. The casual visitor would pass the row without notice, except to comment upon the brilliant colors of some of the feathered prizefighters. The row consists of fourteen small individual cages placed on each side of the passage from parrot hall to the glass court. Mr. Beebe is enthusiastic over the row, for by its use the Zoological Society has been enabled to exhibit many delicate as well as quarrelsome birds which otherwise it would not have kept.

Another place of interest is the yak house and there besides the penguins and their young are the flock of six emus and the ostriches. The latter were raised on an Arizona farm.

One of the interesting arrivals is a kagu. This bird is a native of New Caledonia, one of the small French islands lying east of Australia. It was part of the last shipment received in this country from Germany and was purchased just before war began. The kagu is one of the sub-orders of the cranes, and is allied to the sun bitterns, trumpeters, and seremas. In a nearby cage is shown a yellow-tufted honey eater, a handsome little bird, with a tuft of stiff yellow feathers extending behind each ear. Another bird attraction is a bevy of red spur fowl, curious little bantam-like partridges, the male of which is armed with two or three spurs on each leg.

The flock of jackass penguins has had considerable care from the bird men, and for a time it was thought the entire collection would be wiped out. Shortly after their arrival several of the birds were attacked by fungus growths on the head, but under treatment they recovered, and all are now reported to be in the best of health.

The society has never before had an exhibit of blue geese to equal the present one. Since 1912 by a series of experiments, gifts, and exchanges, a flock of eight of these rare birds have been obtained. They now form one of the most striking features of the wild fowl pond. Another recent addition in the duck family is a ringed teal, one of the handsomest looking fowl on the pond. Another rarity is the Cape gannet.

MIDDY EXAMINES TUTOR.

Brings Out Important Point in His Own Behalf at Naval Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, July 2.—Commander F. A. Traut, head of the Department of Modern Languages at the Naval Academy, was called to the stand today and examined by Midshipman Nunnally, one of the defendants before the Court of Inquiry which is investigating the irregularities in the recent examinations. Nunnally was made a defendant after Commander Traut had testified to the finding of certain notes relating to the examination in the handwriting of the midshipman outside the room on examination day. In answer to a question from the midshipman, Commander Traut stated that the notes and the answers, as written by the questioner, differed to such an extent as to cause no suspicion that the notes were used in the room. Commander Traut said that he had no proof of any improper conduct on the part of any of the defendants.

Midshipman Hough, who testified today, gave his side of the visits to the engineering building, of which other witnesses have told. He said that he had been unsatisfactory in mechanics during the first term of the year just closed, and appealed to Midshipman Nelson for help. He said that he had gone with Nelson to the engineering building to find out his mark and in this way to trying to improve it. On this occasion and one or two others, he said, he had taken sheets containing problems which covered the work of the whole class. These sheets, he explained, contained no solutions, and were used merely as a guide to study. During his testimony Hough said that he had learned more from Nelson in some subjects than he had ever learned in the class rooms.

Eight midshipmen implicated in the hazing inquiry which has been started at the Naval Academy, together with about twenty who are witnesses, were brought ashore from the practice squadron this morning. Those under charges were quartered on the Reina Mercedes and the witnesses in Bancroft Hall.

The investigation will not be allowed to delay the start of the practice squadron, Admiral Fullam stated today that the midshipmen from the ships were charged with hazing of a lighter nature, such as ordering plebes to "brace" and ordering them from Lovers' Lane, from which they have been barred by traditional regulations. Those quartered in Bancroft Hall are under more serious charges, and will undoubtedly be dismissed if convicted.

CHOSEN IN McCREERY SUIT.

P. M. Fairchild to Receive Rents of Old Store.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum appointed Paul M. Fairchild yesterday as temporary receiver of the rents for the Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue property formerly conducted by the James McCreery Company as a department store, in a suit filed by the James McCreery Realty Corporation against the Associated Merchants Company, M. S. Vandervater, and the Lorica Realty Company, to determine the interest of the McCreery Realty Company in the property.

Mr. Fairchild was directed by the same court order to file a $5,000 bond in the matter.

USING THE POLICE AS HEALTH OFFICERS

Dr. Goldwater Says New Plan Has Worked Well on the Lower East Side.

TO TRY BROWNSVILLE NEXT

The Man on Post Has Become a Friendly Neighborhood Adviser as Well as Law Officer.

The Health Department, which has been experimenting in the use of policemen as Deputy Health Officers, believes the plan has been successful, and Commissioner Goldwater said yesterday that the system will now be tried in the populous Brownsville section of Brooklyn.

"Of all the city employes, the policeman, from the very nature of his duties and the circumstances under which he works, comes into the closest personal relation with the people," said Dr. Goldwater. "He should be the first to notice unsanitary conditions and to do his part toward their betterment, either by personal effort or by reports to other city departments charged with the control of such matters. Already the moral guardian of the community, he should keep an eye on its health and surroundings.

"It is because of his position that we have sought to enlist the services of the members of the Police Department. For the last two years suggestions for widening the scope of work of the policeman have been advanced by various authorities on municipal matters. The plan for the co-operation of the police was submitted to Commissioner Woods, by whom it was favorably received.

The Health Department selected as the first scene of this co-operative effort the new Health District No. 1, which has been established by the Commissioner on the lower east side. In this district all the functions elsewhere performed by various bureaus of the Department of Health, have successfully been unified with a saving of effort and expense.

The policemen began their work there in the latter part of May, and the officials report that from the very start affairs have moved smoothly. The Commissioner reports that the policemen took an interest in the work. Dr. Goldwater has told Commissioner Woods that the results obtained have been better than under the old way and the Health Department has been greatly assisted by the police co-operation.

After much study, the work of obtaining this co-operation has been reduced to a minimum of labor, and it is reported that in no case has health work clashed with police work. Every complaint and request for assistance of various kinds submitted by the physicians, field nurses, and food and sanitary inspectors of the district are turned over by the physician in charge of the district to the police. They are assigned to the policemen personally by the physician in charge when each outgoing squad is lined up before the desk before going out on patrol. The assignments are in the simplest language, and only call for an "O. K." or "Not O. K." by the policeman. By this method clerical work is eliminated.

The policeman thus becomes an observer and investigator of the city's health. He must see that the instructions of the Health Department are carried out, guide persons to the source of relief, see that quarantine is observed, that stables are kept clean, that tenements are not overcrowded, and in a hundred ways do his share toward bettering conditions along the beat which he patrols.

Commissioner Goldwater has urged the men do all this so that each policeman can obtain added prestige as a friendly neighborhood adviser, rather than as the stern impersonation of the law. None of them take him from his post. The policemen are also instructed as to sanitary nuisances of various kinds and the action to take. It requires not more than ten minutes each day for the physician in charge to give assignments and instruction.

To supplement the instruction of the policemen, arrangements are under way to include in the regular curriculum of the training school for new policemen a course of lectures and instructions in health matters.

SUED FOR COFFEE MARGINS.

Heads of Bankrupt Concern Alleged to Have Misused Funds.

Stonewall Jackson, August C. Wuerpel, and James P. Butler, Jr., trustees in bankruptcy of the Smith Brothers Company, Limited, of New Orleans, brought suit in the Federal Court yesterday to recover $100,435 from Joseph D. Picksley and Walter F. Blake, surviving partners of the brokerage firm of Williams, Russell & Co., of 101 Front Street.

The action grows out of marginal transactions in coffee futures, carried out by the defendants in the years 1912 and 1913, for James B. Sinnott, Sr., Charles J. Sinnott, Walter L. Saxon, and Paul C. Richard, officers, Directors, and stockholders of the Smith Brothers Company, Limited, and paid for out of the bankrupt company's funds. The complaint alleges that the payments were unauthorized by the company, and that the defendants knew that they were illegal and fraudulent.

MILES BARS J. L. SULLIVAN.

Won't Preside If Ex-Pugilist Addresses Anti-Saloon League.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 2.—General Nelson A. Miles, who has been chosen to preside over the convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America here next week, has refused to appear if John L. Sullivan, the ex-prizefighter, is to have any part in the program. That was the message conveyed to the gathering chieftains of the league here today by William E. Johnson, editor of The New Republic, the official weekly of the cause.

Sullivan was to address the convention on Friday. His acceptance has not been definitely given, leaders said tonight. A decision rests with the Board of Directors, which convenes at the Hotel Chalfonte on Monday.

Invite Slaton to California.

LOS ANGELES, July 2.—Ex-Senator Flint, representing a committee which petitioned for the commutation of Leo M. Frank's death sentence, today invited ex-Governor Slaton of Georgia to visit Southern California. "We want to honor Slaton for the manly thing he did in giving Frank the benefit of the doubt and saving his life," said Mr. Flint.

LION-ROLL
3 IN.
THE NEWEST LION CREATION
A SUMMER ROLL COLLAR
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

ARRESTED AS BRIBE TAKER.

Samuel Lefkowitz of State's Automobile Bureau Accused.

Detectives Quinn and Stepat of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau accompanied State Senator R. L. Lawson of Brooklyn and Paul Laser, a chauffeur, of 1,000 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, to the Secretary of State's Automobile Bureau, 227 West Seventy-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon. Laser had told Lawson, who escorted him to the police, that when he had failed in a test for a license on Thursday, Samuel Lefkowitz of 96 Goerck Street, an employe in the bureau, had offered to "fix it" for him for $5.

Laser carried two marked $2 bills and a marked $1 bill on the advice of the detectives, and they stayed in the hall until they heard Laser call. Then they entered and arrested Lefkowitz, in whose possession, they say, they found the marked bills.

The chauffeur said Lefkowitz had approached him, asking if he wanted "to fix up that matter," and had accepted the bills when Laser told him he was ready to go ahead.

Lefkowitz denied that he had made such an offer to the chauffeur, or that he had accepted the money in payment for assisting Laser to get a license. Nevertheless he was locked up in Police Headquarters, charged with bribery.

STAHL WITNESS IS HELD.

Herdenberg Has Denied Story of Guns on Lusitania.

Heinz Herdenberg, who was arrested as a material witness in the case of Gustav Stahl, the German reservist awaiting trial on the charge of perjury, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Russell in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court and held under $2,500 bail. In default of surety Herdenberg was turned over to the custody of Marshal McCarthy. Stahl, according to the indictment, committed perjury when he testified before the Grand Jury that he saw four guns mounted on the Lusitania while aboard the vessel on April 30 last.

Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood said yesterday that Herdenberg had denied Stahl's story and had said that Stahl was in his company elsewhere at the time he swore he was aboard the Lusitania. Herdenberg was brought here from Cincinnati under arrest.

DUNN DIES IN THE CHAIR.

Murderer for Whom Osborne Appealed Executed at Sing Sing.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 2.—David Dunn, the 20-year-old Corning murderer, died in the electric chair early today for the murder of Harry T. Edwards, a Wells Fargo agent, at Corning, in February, 1914. Warden Osborne appealed to Governor Whitman yesterday to obtain a respite because he believed Dunn was insane.

Dunn was fully reconciled and bade farewell to his mother and brother in the condemned row late last night, going to bed soon afterward and being ready this morning. He spent his final hours in prayer, and as he took his seat paused a moment to say good bye to Father Crowley, the attending priest.

His crime was unusually brutal, and his arrest came as the result of knocking down a telephone receiver. He had gained access to the express office, and, after shooting Edwards in an effort to get money, he knocked down the receiver. The telephone girl, in her effort to learn why the receiver was down, learned of the murder, and Dunn was apprehended in bed in his home, not far from the scene.

PLANS FOR HUSS MEMORIAL.

Bohemians Will Observe 500th Anniversary of Martyr's Death.

New York Bohemians are making plans for an extensive celebration of the 500th anniversary of the martyrdom of John Huss, the famous Bohemian reformer who was burned at the stake as a heretic in 1415. The celebration will begin tomorrow, when a $40,000 neighborhood house will be dedicated as part of the Huss Memorial Church, in East Seventy-fourth Street near First Avenue. In this vicinity there are about 40,000 Bohemians. Addresses will be made by Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin and Rev. Dr. William Adams Brown, representing the Presbyterian Church.

On Monday there will be a pageant in the Bohemian section, in which floats will depict parts of the tragic life of the martyr. On Tuesday, the exact date of a double anniversary, for he was burned on the forty-fourth anniversary of his birth, there will be two services in the Huss Memorial Church, and a Huss memorial bell, presented by Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, will be rung for the first time.

A public meeting in Carnegie Hall for tonight has been arranged by the Bohemian societies of New York.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10
MATINEES TODAY & WEDNESDAY 2:10.
Greatest Musical Show Ever Presented.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
Added Feature:—Nora Bayes.

GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 42d St. M. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. MONDAY, JULY 5TH
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | JUST LAUGHS

THE BIRTH OF A NATION
AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE DAILY, Incl. Sundays, Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2
Other Mats. 25-50-$1
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS W. 42d St. Mats. Today & Wed. Xtra Holiday Mat. Mon., July 5.
TWIN BEDS

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY. LAST 2 PERFORMANCES.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

NORTH BEACH
Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts.
Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge.
FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. MAT. TODAY.
LEW KELLY BEHMAN SHOW
Added Feature, Morton & Moore in "Alexander's Rag Time Band."

Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place
Foxey Grandpa Gives Free Toys
Dancing Contests Start Friday, July 9.

LUNA Free Dancing, Free TOYS Free Concerts, Free Circus
Free Vaudeville. Free Playgrounds.

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach
Orville Harrold, Edward Abeles & Co., "Woman Proposes," Ben Welch, Willa Holt Wakefield, Ora.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

ASTOR B'WAY, 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 25-50c. Nights & Sat. Mats. 25-50-75c
NOW A COMPLETE PHOTO TRIUMPH.
GEO. BEBAN in THE ALIEN

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY. Monday & Wed.
Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Frederic Jackson.

CANDLER West 42d Street. Last 2 Times. LAST MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
500 GOOD SEATS IN FIRST BALC. 50c, 75c & $1.00.
ON TRIAL

BROOKSIDE THEATRE.
OPEN AIR BEDFORD STATE ROAD, Near Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
The Treason and Death of Benedict Arnold.
A Great American Play.
July 6th, from 4:30 till 0.
If rainy, on July 15th.

PALACE B'way. 47th St. B. F. KEITH'S
TRIXIE FRIGANZA. WM. COURTLEIGH. SAM & KITTY MORTAN.
Daily Mats. 25c to 75c. Herman Wasserman. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. 6 PEACHES AND A PAIR Evs. at 8:15. ALL SEATS RESERVED (Musical Comedy) & 10 other acts. 25c, 35c, 50c.

Strand B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10 to 50c. Victor Moore in "Chimmie Fadden" Strand Orchestra and Soloists.

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. 10c, 15c. Lorelei Madonna. The Goddess. 25c, 50c. Beg. Sun., Frank Daniels in Crooks.

PALISADES Amusement Park Opp. W. 130th St. Ferry. SURF BATHING in World's Largest Pool.

To Spend a pleasant Fourth of July, visit North Beach. There are ever so many attractions that they are bound to interest any who are fortunate enough to visit North Beach. The greatest free attraction is Gala Park, where the famous chutes are located; not forgetting Jungleland, with its famous waltzing mice and the mysterious snakes, with their alluring charmers. Here also is presented twice daily a free open-air circus. At the Terminal Music Hall such performers as Al. Edwards, comedian; Bland & Dixon, character change artists; Merkle Sisters, singers and dancers; All-Star Trio, rag entertainers, may be seen in the high-class vaudeville performance.

Then, again, dancing, cabaret, photo-plays and pictures are now in vogue at North Beach, and many pleasant moments may be enjoyed at these popular auditoriums. Free fireworks, as usual, will be displayed every Tuesday and Thursday with marvelous and sensational set pieces and aerial creations. Boats from 99th and East 134th Sts., as well as cars frequently from Queensboro Bridge at 59th St. and 2d Ave., N. Y. City.

It's Cool at Shanley's

The warmer the evening the more inviting is Shanley's—always refreshingly cool and airy.

A collection of twenty excellent acts every evening—seven to one.

An unusually attractive luncheon—seven courses—75c. (Music)

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone, 9040—Columbus.
CABARET—DANCING
Special Southern Dinner, Served in Grill, $1.25
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.00
Served from Five to Ten and Sundays Noon to Ten.
Dance Between Courses. A la Carte Portions.
Banquet Halls. Beefsteak Garret. Estimates Submitted.

Wallick's Hotel and Restaurant
BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.
"The Wallick" Is Popular Because It Is Good

HOTEL MAJESTIC
GARDENS IN THE AIR
Central Park West at 72nd St.
Open Nightly 6:30 to Closing.
Dancing Under the Direction of MR. AND MRS. ROWLEY DOWNES.
Dancing and Dining Under the Open Sky. Come and Cool Off Above the Sky Line.

MODERN DANCES
Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances, Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg. Northwest Cor. 40th St. Tel. Bryant 6321. Write for information Teachers' Normal Course. TERMS REASONABLE.

A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING. Broadway, 85th-87th Sts. All Modern Dances Taught. Summer Rates.
MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 37th St. 2388 (Greeley).
Mansfield Studios, 33 West 44th.—All dances taught, absolute privacy; Summer prices.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.

Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, light rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's best hotels at one-third less price. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

RIPWOOD
E&W RED-MAN COLLARS
2 for 25 cts.
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

A Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits

The way to judge the values offered is to see the clothes themselves. See these suits today—All the late fabrics in Hart Schaffner & Marx smartest and best suit model—Varsity Fifty-Five—included.

$20, $22.50 and $25 Summer Suits	$15.00
$25, $28, $30 and $32.50 Summer Suits	$19.50
$30, $32.50 and $35 Summer Suits	$22.00
$35 and $40 Summer Suits	$25.00
$40 and $45 Summer Suits	$30.00
$45 and $50 Summer Suits	$35.00

Broadway Stores open till 6. Harlem Stores open till 11.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St.

MURAD
THE Turkish Cigarette
That Murads are
Better than many 25 cent cigarettes
is NOT a mère claim.
Murads ARE better—because better, higher-priced tobacco goes into Murads.
Much of the tobacco used in many 25 CENT cigarettes could never get into the Murad brand. These facts are perfectly well known among cigarette manufacturers.
We Challenge Contradiction.
Don't pay 25 Cents for a cigarette whose price is the only expensive thing about it. A half dozen puffs will show how much better Murads are.
Anargyros
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

Everywhere—Why?

The New York Times

EX-GOVERNOR JOHN M. SLATON OF GEORGIA, ACCOMPANIED BY GOVERNOR NAT. E. HARRIS AND SURROUNDED BY A STRONG BODYGUARD OF PERSONAL FRIENDS, DEPUTY SHERIFFS, AND TROOPS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF GEORGIA, LEAVING THE STATE CAPITAL, ATLANTA, AFTER GOV. HARRIS'S INAUGURATION.

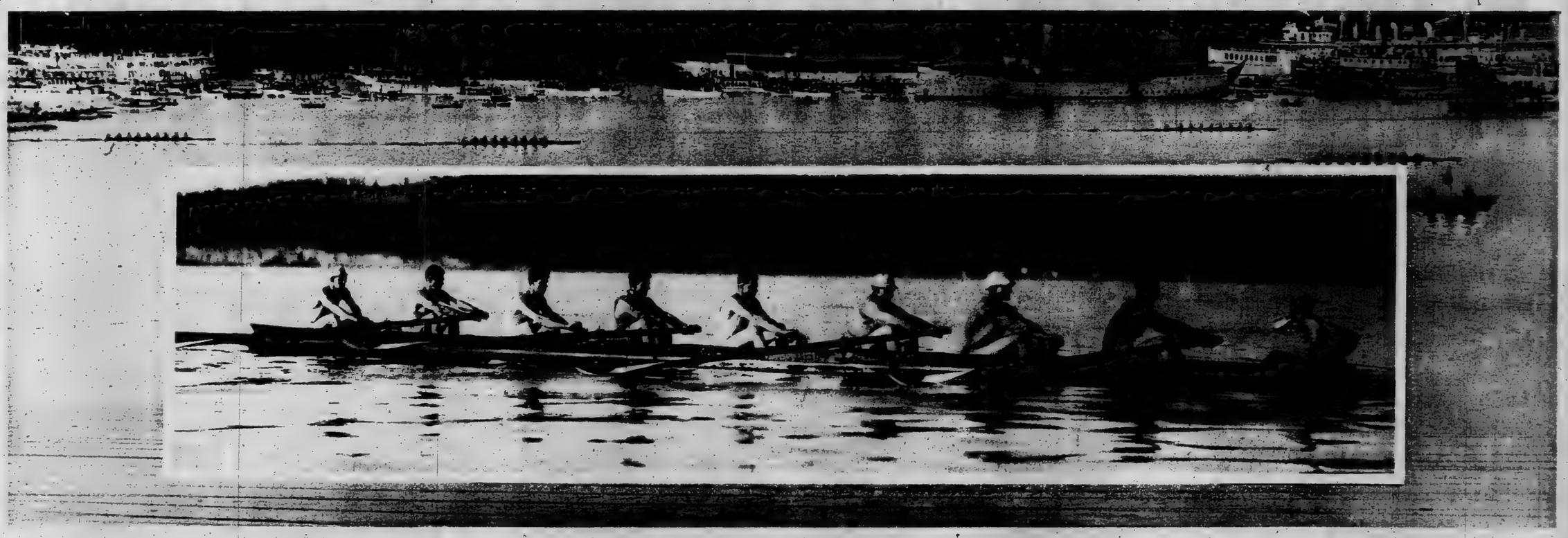

CORNELL CROSSING THE FINISH LINE, WINNING THE INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA ON THE HUDSON, WITH LELAND STANFORD SECOND, SYRACUSE THIRD, AND COLUMBIA FOURTH.
Insert: Cornell's Victors at Close Range, With K. H. Fernow, Bow, R. G. Bird, Second; C. E. Lund, Third; C. Andrus, Fourth; G. A. Worn, Fifth; A. A. Cushing, Sixth; J. E. O'Brien, Seventh; J. O. Collyer, Stroke, and B. C. Janes, Coxswain.
(Photo by American Press Assn.)

CROWDS SEE THE INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA FROM OBSERVATION TRAINS STRETCHED ALONG THE WEST SHORE OF THE HUDSON.
(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

YALE 'VARSITY WINNING, WITH HARVARD "NOWHERE," IN THE FORTY-NINTH YALE-HARVARD REGATTA ON THE THAMES.
(Photos © by Edwin Levick.)

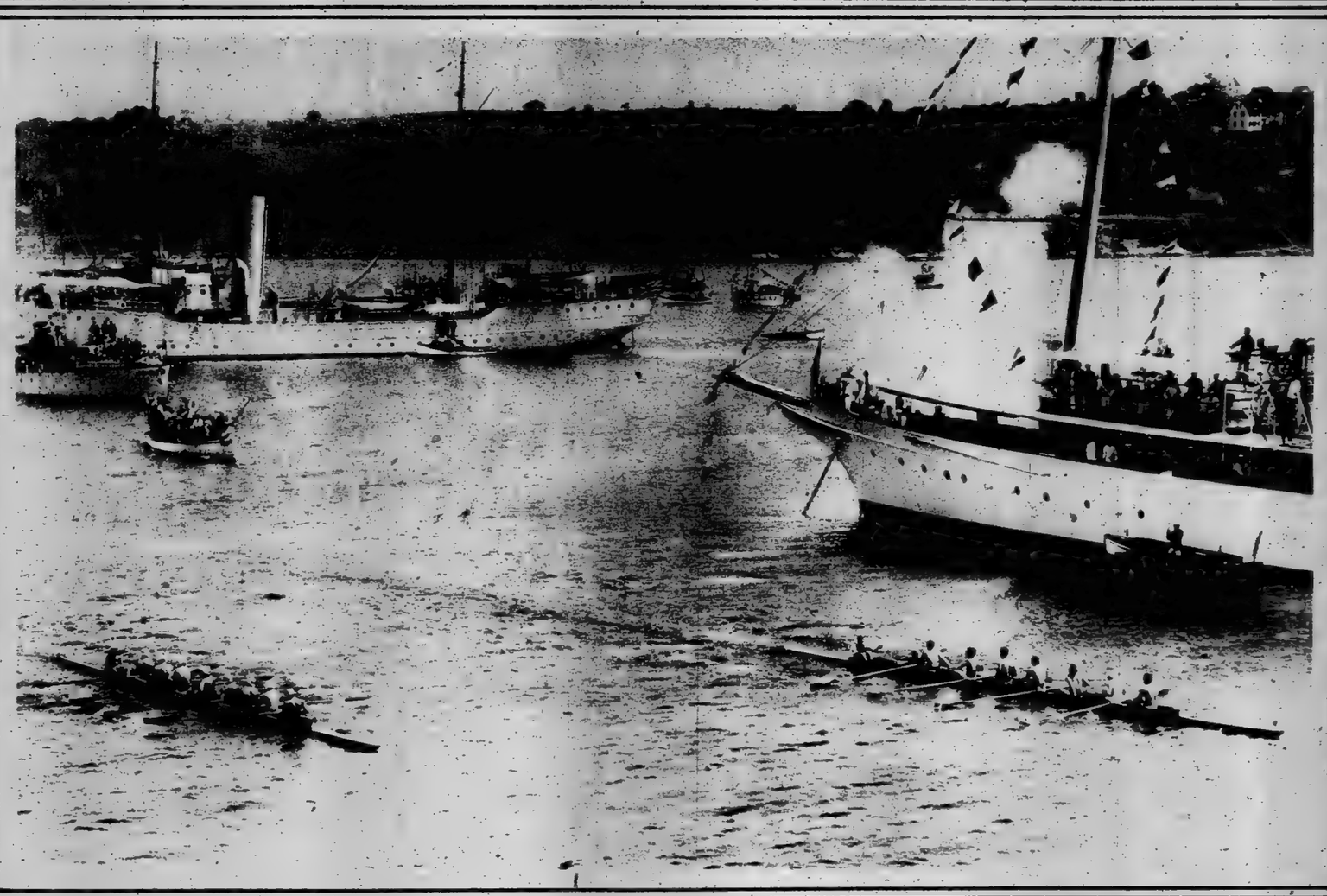

J. PIERPONT MORGAN AND PARTY AT THE YALE-HARVARD REGATTA.
(Photo © by American Press Assn.)

YALE SECOND 'VARSITY WINNING IN A ONE-THIRD LENGTH, HEART-BREAKING FINISH FROM SECOND HARVARD.
This Photograph Was Taken the Instant the Finish Gun Was Fired on the Judges' Yacht, Morton F. Plant's Kanawha.

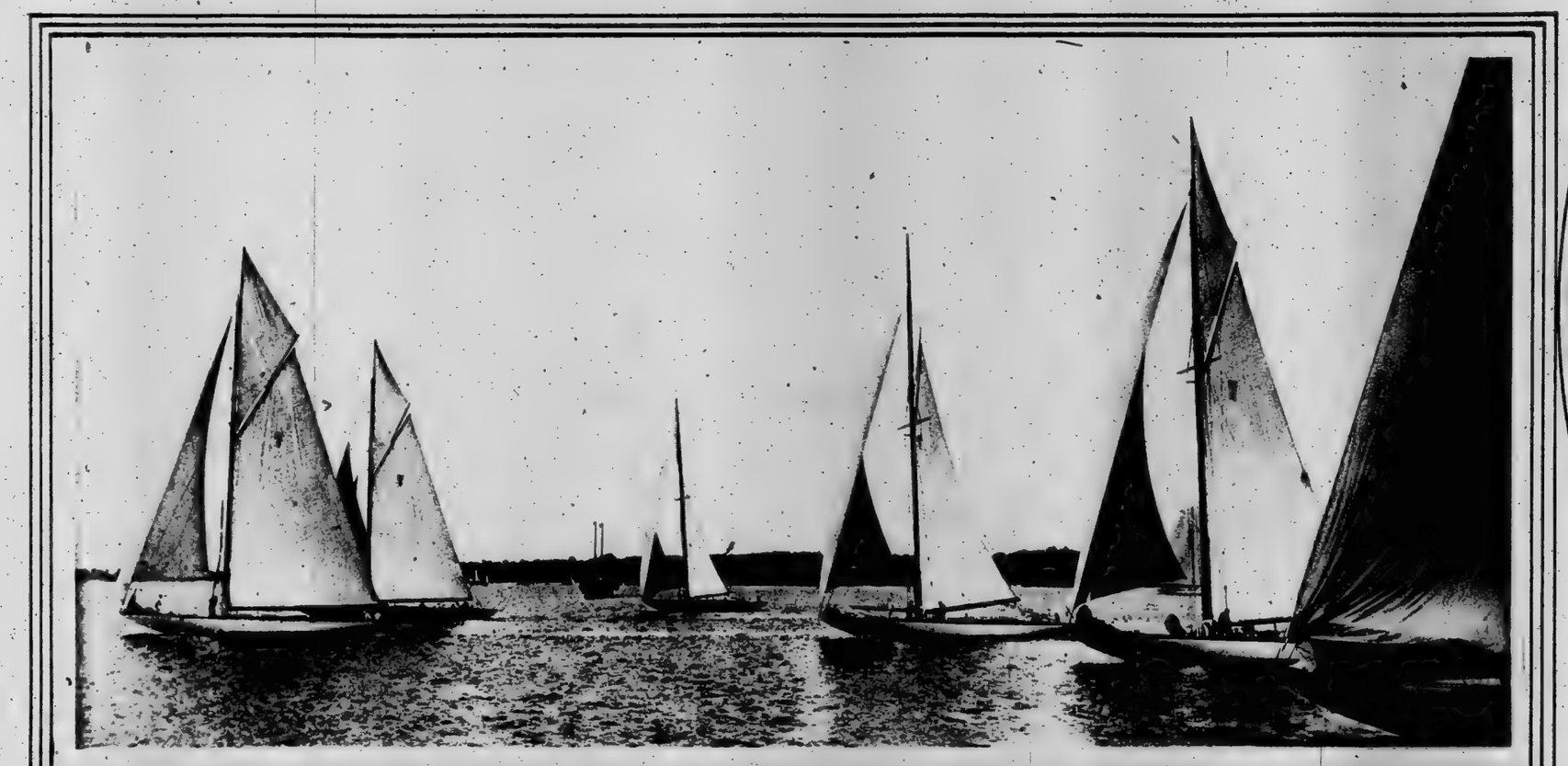

START OF THE "FIFTIES" OFF GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND, IN THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA, WON BY RALPH N. ELLIS'S IROQUOIS II., SECOND ON THE RIGHT.

MRS. ROBERT LANSING,
Wife of the New Secretary of State.
From Her Latest Photograph.
(Photo © by Clinedinst.)

Mrs. Gurnee Munn, Formerly Miss Marie Louise Wanamaker, and Bridal Party, including Misses Gretchen Clay, Frances Moore, Katherine Herman Kramer, Mrs. Arturo de Heeren, Misses Mary Browne Warburton, and Margaret Derwind, and Little Pauline Munn and Rodman Arturo de Heeren, Flower Bearers.
(Photo © Reilly & Way, from International News Service.)

MRS. F. SKIDDY von STADE, Formerly Miss Kathryn Steele, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)

Darwin P. Kingsley Getting Out of a Trap in the Father and Son Tournament on the Sleepy Hollow Links While His Son Walton Looks on.

(Photos by Edwin Levick.)

MRS. FRANCIS W. HUNTER,
Formerly Miss Elizabeth Elkins Oliphant, Daughter of Mrs. Alexander Coulter Oliphant, in Her Wedding Gown.
(Photos by Campbell Studio.)

MRS. CHARLES DE L. OELRICHS AND DAUGHTER,
Early Newport Arrivals.

Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Jr., Leaving the Church After the Wedding of Mrs. von Stade.
(Photo © by International News Service.)

Fig. 1. The Famous Bust Reducing Brassiere. Also reduces under the bust. Price, $6.00.

Reduce your flesh

THERE'S no necessity for being too fat when, by simply wearing one of my famous

Dr. Jeanne Walter's Famous Medicated Rubber Garments For Men and Women

for a few hours each day or at night you can remove accumulations of fat from any part of the body.

Write to me personally in confidence, tell me where you are too fat, and I will advise you what to do.

My garments are made to order and are guaranteed to be the only rubber garments of their kind.

Don't think these garments are uncomfortable—they are not. They reduce by perspiration—making you feel cool and comfortable.

Dr. Jeanne A. B. Walter (Inventor and Patentee), 45 West 34th St., New York.

Fig. 2. Corsage and Chin Reducer.

Fig. 3. Abdominal Reducer.

Fig. 4. Eton Jacket for reducing back, bust in waist line.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co.

34th Street—New York

An Attractive

Women's Sport Dress

No. 660—Dress of superior Crepe de Chine; a coat effect in solid color; pleated skirt of same color with white stripes; colors are

Watermelon Pink, Seaweed Green, Navy, Gold, Helio, Light Blue and Black.

Sash, Revers and Cuffs of White Crepe.

Exceptional Value

29.75

French Felt Hat in White, Rose, Old Blue and Green, trimmed with ribbon.

Special **5.00**

Buckskin Pumps... 6.00

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE
37th and 38th Sts., New York

Men's Summer Apparel

At Special Prices

MEN'S FURNISHING SHOP—16 West 38th St.

Men's Silk Shirts of heavy tub silk, in a large variety of combinations, stripes and colorings. 13½ to 17 neck measure. ***Regular Price $5.00*** **3.50**

Men's Soft Collars of imported pique, sizes 13½ to 17. **.50**

Batwing Tie, of silk faille crepe, in blue, tan, green or purple. (State size of collar when ordering). **.50**

Men's White Calfskin Belt, with gilt buckle. Sizes 30 to 44. **1.00**

MEN'S CLOTHING SHOP—8 West 38th St.

White Flannel Trousers, of white English tennis flannel, with belt straps and cuffs; 27 to 42 waist; all lengths. ***Regular Price $5.75*** **3.75**

MEN'S SHOE SHOP—4 West 38th St.

White Buckskin Oxford Ties, with black dull finished, calf tip, lace stay and heel foxing, leather soles. **6.50**

Mail and 'Phone Orders Promptly Filled.

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WITH ITS PERMANENT, SMOOTH SAPPHIRE BALL

PLAYS ALL DISC RECORDS PERFECTLY with all the TONE, TECHNIQUE and SHADING of the ARTIST.

THE PATHEPHONE $200

A few addresses where this wonderful instrument may be heard:

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Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Jacob Doll & Sons, 110 W. 42d St., N. Y.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St., N.Y.
Fred. Kraft, 38 Cortlandt St., N. Y.
Bon H. Jannsen Piano Co., 82-88 Brown Pl., N. Y.
Henry B. Fye & Co., 2918 Third Ave., N. Y.
James Mather Music House, 4181 B'way, N. Y.
Geo. Fennell & Co., 2309 Third Ave., N. Y.
O. W. Wuerts Co., 1518 Third Ave., N. Y.
O. W. Wuerts Co., 883 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.
B. G. Warner, 1228 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.
Ryder Sound Regulator Co., 71-73 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn.
Manhattan Carpet & Furniture Co., 1923 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, S. I.
Frank Steadman, 41-43 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
Jacob Doll & Sons, 146 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Jacob Doll & Sons, 607 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Pathephone Shop of New Jersey, 8 Park Ave., Paterson, N. J.

NO STEEL NEEDLES TO CHANGE.

Pathephones range from $15 to $200.

Pathe Discs—all double-faced—75c. to $2.50.

"PATHEPHONE means REAL MUSIC."

PATHÉ FRÈRES PHONOGRAPH CO.

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Period Furniture

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE Direct from Factory.

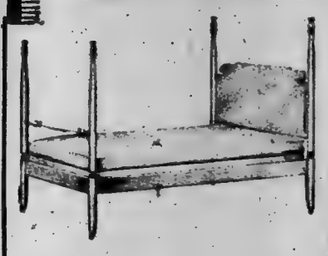

Very Artistic New England

4 Post Colonial Beds

ALL SIZES Special at $12.50

REGULARLY $21.50.

Finished in OLD IVORY ENAMEL

Making this one of the most attractive pieces of bedroom furniture ever offered. The value is there at the regular price, while at $12.50 it is a most unusual bargain.

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Same style in Dull Imitation Mahogany.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF 4 POST COLONIAL BEDS.

DISCONTINUED PATTERNS at 50% of Regular Prices.

Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc., Dining-room Suites, 10 pieces, $100 up; regularly $200 up. Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc., Bedroom Suites, Mahogany and Walnut, $75 up; regularly $150 up.

ODD PERIOD PIECES in wide variety, Chairs, Desks, Tables, etc., **$4** up.

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Set of Photographic Reproductions MAILED FREE.

Manufacturers, **MANGES BROS.** *Established 1852.*

Main Entrance 115 & 117 WEST 23D ST. and 108 & 110 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y.

Thousands of

children's feet are developing properly in Blyn Plan Shoes.

Business in eleven Big Blyn Stores is developing in consequence.

Blyn Plan Nature Shoe

Patent Colt and Gun Metal For Children

Sizes	
5 to 8	1.75
8½ to 11	2.00
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Button Blucher and Oxfords

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Sizes	
5 to 11	2.00
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10c. extra by mail anywhere in the United States.

Red Cross Shoe

Beauty of finish and individuality of style are combined with superlative comfort in the new Summer **RED CROSS SHOES** for women.

No rubbing—no chafing—no binding—**RED CROSS** flexibility of sole eliminates every discomfort.

In New York, Brooklyn and Newark at Blyn Stores only.

Newark Store	**689 Broad Street** Opposite Military Park.

J. Blyn & Sons GUARANTEED SHOE CO.

Mail Order Dept. 2240 3d Av.

West Side Stores:	East Side Stores:
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6th Av. & 27th St.	3d Av., nr. 86th St.
8th Av., near 39th St.	3d Av., 150 & 151 Sts.
	102 Bowery, nr. Broome

Brooklyn Stores: B'way, bet. Park & Ellery Sts. 485 Fulton St., opp. A. & S. Broadway, near Greene Ave.

Factory: 511-519 East 73d St.

SPECIAL SILK STOCKINGS FOR BATHING

made so that sea water will not rot them, and with the added feature of being sheer and beautiful.

COLORS TO MATCH ANY BATHING SUIT

Four Qualities

$1.00—$1.35—$1.85—$2.50

Absolutely Guaranteed

Will not run or drop stitch.

An assortment of plain and fancy Stockings, for Men, Women and Children, gladly sent on request. Any or all may be returned at our expense.

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500 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK

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A Study in White.

A Reproduction of a Masterpiece.

Value Extraordinaire

$5.95

Dainty, Crisp and Summerlike.

The material is exceedingly beautiful, "Imported Snow-Flake Voile," Chic Jacket effect, net lined. Puritan collar and cuffs of very fine filmy hemstitched organdie. The guimpe is also of tucked organdie. Skirt of generous fullness and falls in graceful lines.

White Only.

Women's and Misses' Sizes. 14 years to size 46.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

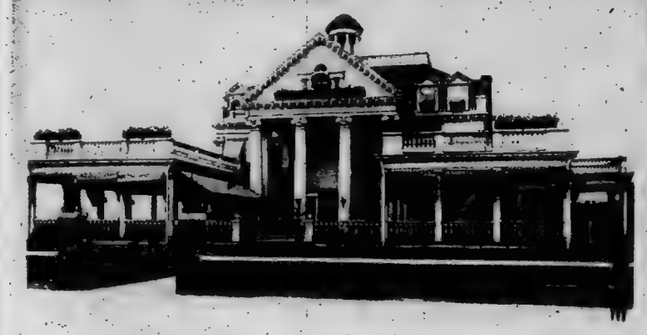

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and Mrs. A. A. CATER
Cordially invite you to visit the

WEST END SHORE CLUB

On OCEAN AVE., at WEST END, New Jersey

A Superior a la Carte Service at All Hours.
Two Orchestras—Supper Dance—Exhibition Dancing—Singing.

Every convenience for the Motorist.

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Bossert Redibilt Garage recently completed for large estate on the Hudson; chauffeur's quarters built on in rear.

THE QUALITY GARAGE

Portable in Structure—Permanent in Use.

Bossert Redibilt Garages

"Not Even a Nail to Buy"

are made in standard 8-foot sections—each section having air chambers—not cut lumber. Come ready painted in two colors, your selection—two coats. Fitted with fine hardware. All you need in erecting is a monkey wrench—can be put up in a day. Equally good for rented or owned place. May be erected in New York City under fire ruling where frame buildings are permitted.

Prices range from $170 up, according to size.

Send for illustrated catalog which also contains description of complete line of Bossert Redibilt Homes.

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Builders of Bungalows for 25 years.

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CLEANSING CREAM

Incomparable for ridding the pores of all impurities.

GREASELESS CREAM

Protects your skin from dust, wind and sun burn.

Do not grow hair.

These two essential creams are scientifically prepared to be used in conjunction with each other, and will produce results obtainable in no other way.

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Smart New Modes in Hairdressing

THE earliest indications of style tendency find their first expression in our smart new modes.

Our **Featherweight Transformations** supply the needed hair to lengthen the years of your youth. They are skilfully made, on a fine net, of *Superior, Soft and Wavy French Hair,* and can be dressed in any fashion.

Illustrated Booklet "T" on request.

Messaging Hairdressing Hair Dyeing
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Write, phone or call for appointments.

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Telephone Greeley 4191-4192.

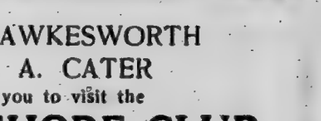

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Occupies no more space than an upright.

Caruso says, "Its tone is wonderful."

$650

Easy Terms if desired

HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY—*Founded 1842*

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AN EXCELLENT TONIC FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIR

BALDPATE

Registered in U. S. and Canada

HAIR TONIC

NEVER FAILS

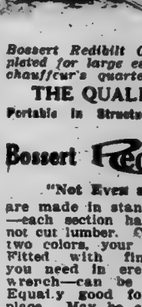

Nourishes and strengthens the follicles and thus promotes the growth of the hair. Relieves the scalp of unhealthy accumulations and secretions. Gives a rich gloss, is highly perfumed and free from oil, makes the hair light and fluffy. Trial will convince you.

Price $1.00

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Sold by all druggists, or sent for $1.00.

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You Can Afford Dale Lighting Fixtures

It costs less to buy high grade lighting fixtures direct from our factory than ordinary fixtures at retail.

Here you have the greatest range of selection, the pick of our original creations—and experienced lighting engineers to assist you.

Write for booklet "Lighting the Home"

or, better still, call at our showrooms.

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Striking "Eight Bells" same as "Aboard Ship." Day with Jewelled Movement. **$13.50** Delivered Prepaid. Write for Catalogue.

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Syncopated Walk
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Smart style, rare beauty, perfect comfort, all combined in this original Glassberg model. Made in all leathers, all sizes, high or low cut; French or Cuban heels. Latest Novelties.

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Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

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The only corset of this kind made for its own purpose—can be worn at any time, allows one to dress as usual and preserve a normal appearance.

Call at my salons or write for **BOOKLET NO. 21.** Sent free under plain envelope. Mail orders filled with complete satisfaction.

Similar corsets for ordinary wear for young girls, stout women and for invalids.

Berthe May 10 E. 46th St. New York
(Opposite the Ritz-Carlton.)

PARKER'S METHOD OF HAIR TREATMENT

is insurance against thin and impoverished hair. Itching, oily and scaly conditions cause falling hair; incipient grayness and baldness successfully treated. Results simply phenomenal.

Send today for free booklet "T," "Healthy Hair—How to Get and Keep It."

JANE COWL says:
Dear Mr. Parker:—
Let me thank you for the most beneficial treatments my hair has ever had. All good wishes to you.

You Can Have Luxuriant Hair!

By Proper Stimulation and Nourishment to the scalp and especially the hair. HERBEX accomplishes this; it has done it for 30 years. Send description of your hair trouble. I will advise what tonic to use, and how.

FRANK-PARKER
Hair and Scalp SPECIALIST.
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The Standard Everywhere for the Woman of Fashion

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SPÉCIALITÉS DE BEAUTÉ
of distinctive excellence
PARFUMERIE RIVIERA
480 FIFTH AVENUE

The New York Times

Mounted Policemen Giving An Exhibition of Cossack Riding at the Police Carnival.

(Photos by Paul Thompson.)

FINISH OF THE HALF-MILE RACE AT THE POLICE ATHLETIC CARNIVAL, BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB TRACK, WON BY MOUNTED POLICEMAN JOHN BRIDEGROOM.

Mayor Thompson of Chicago Congratulating Earl Cooper on Breaking the World's Record for 100 Miles at the Chicago Speedway Race.

(Photo by International News Service.)

Sir Hiram Maxim at 75 Engaged in Completing an Invention Designed to Combat Poisonous Gases Used in the War by Forcing Them Over the Heads of the Soldiers.

(Photo © International News Service.)

COLUMBIA STUDENTS, ORGANIZED BY PROF. PUPIN AS THE "COMMITTEE OF MERCY," SAILING AWAY TO AID THE WAR-STRICKEN SERBIANS.

(Photo © International News Service.)

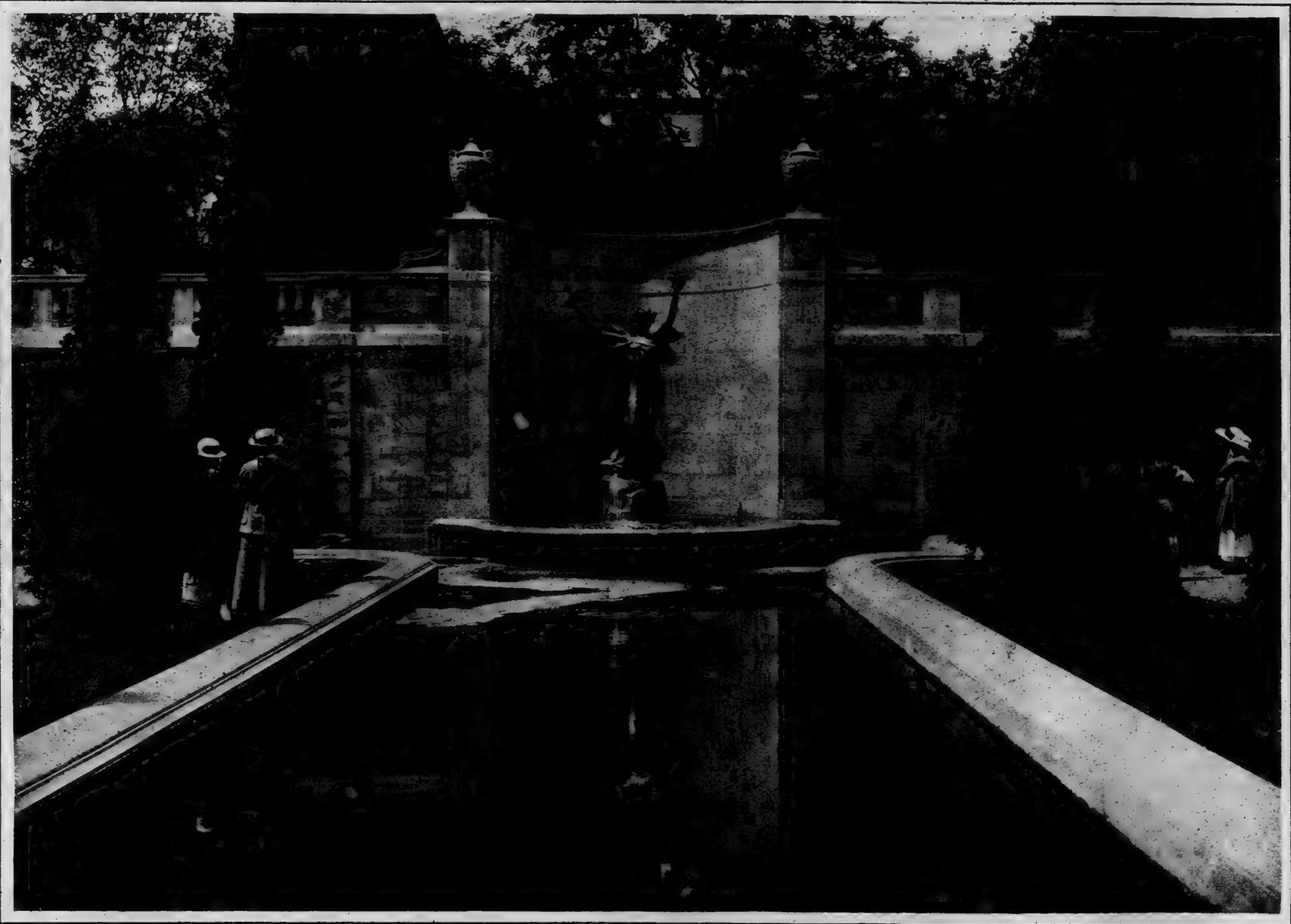

BRONZE FIGURE SYMBOLIC OF "THE SPIRIT OF LIFE," DESIGNED BY DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH
For the Spencer Trask Memorial at Saratoga Springs, and Unveiled a Week Ago.

Katrina Van Dyke, Little Daughter of Dr. Henry Van Dyke, American Minister to the Netherlands, Who Unveiled the Statue.

SIR EDWARD CARSON, THE NEW BRITISH ATTORNEY GENERAL, EXAMINING CAPT. WILLIAM T. TURNER ON THE SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA AT THE BRITISH OFFICIAL INQUIRY, PRESIDED OVER BY LORD MERSEY.
(Photo from American Press Assn.)

GROUP OF PROMINENT PERSONS ATTENDING THE TRASK MEMORIAL EXERCISES.
In the First Row, Left to Right, Are: Ex-Mayor Seth Low, Daniel Chester French, the Sculptor, and George Foster Peabody.

(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)
Mayor Mitchel Receiving from the Hands of the Netherlands Consul General, M. A. Van de Sande Bakhuyzen, the New City Flag Presented by the City of Amsterdam on the 250th Anniversary of Manhattan as a Municipality.

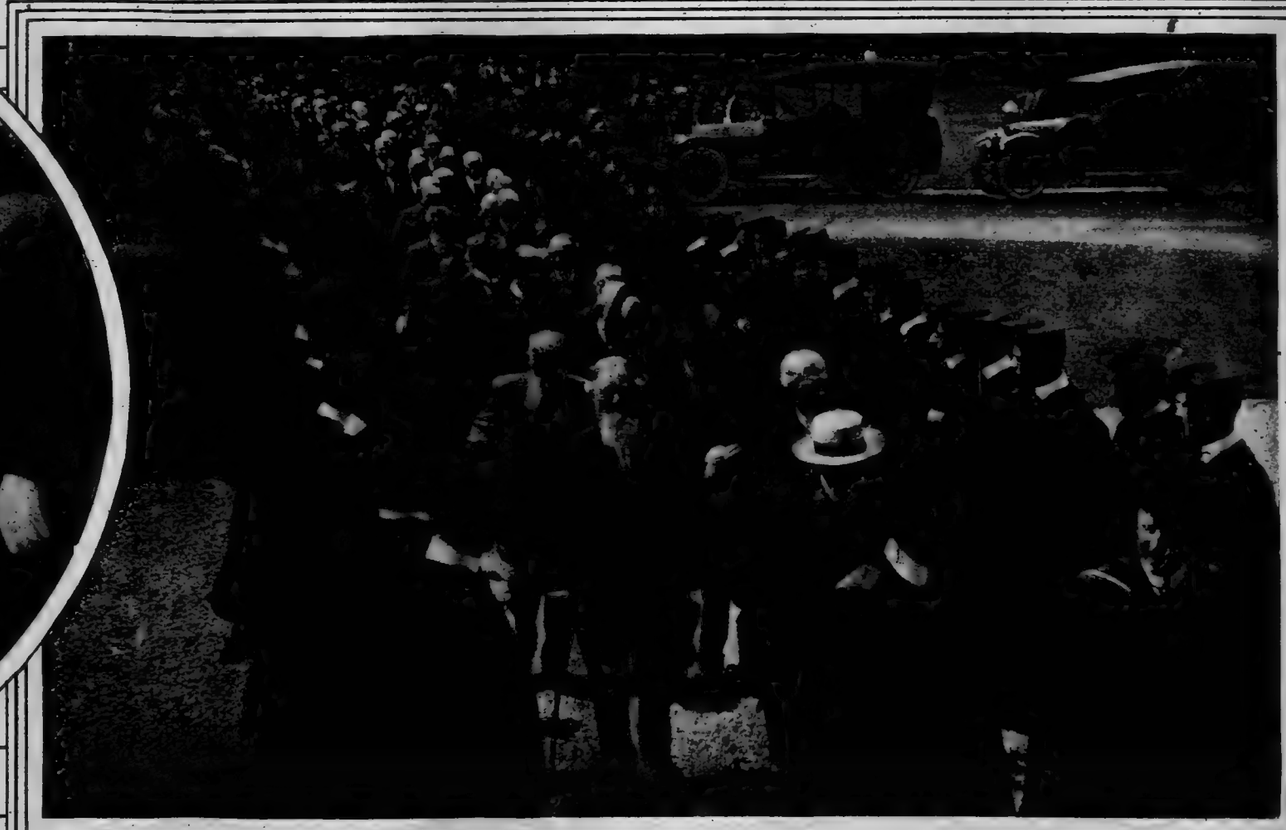

OLDEST LIVING GRADUATES OF WILLIAMS COLLEGE HONORED BY THE CLASS OF 1915 AT THE COMMENCEMENT.

THE ACADEMIC PROCESSION AT THE YALE COMMENCEMENT.
(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

SONS OF YALE GRADUATES OF 1900 LEADING THE CLASS AROUND THE YALE BOWL. *(Photo by N. S. Jacobs.)*

ASSOCIATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE CHARLES E. HUGHES, as a Yale Doctor of Laws.
(Photo © by American Press Assn.)

The Rev. L. C. Blower, of Crawley, an English Clergyman Who Has Permitted His Coachman to Enlist.

Former President Timothy Dwight, Now in His 87th Year, and President Arthur Twining Hadley, Who Led the Yale Academic Procession, at Close Range.

KING ALPHONSO XIII. OF SPAIN AND COUNT DE MARCEDA "HELD UP" BY GIRLS OF MADRID SOCIETY, WHO WISHED TO SELL THE KING FLOWERS FOR A CHARITY.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

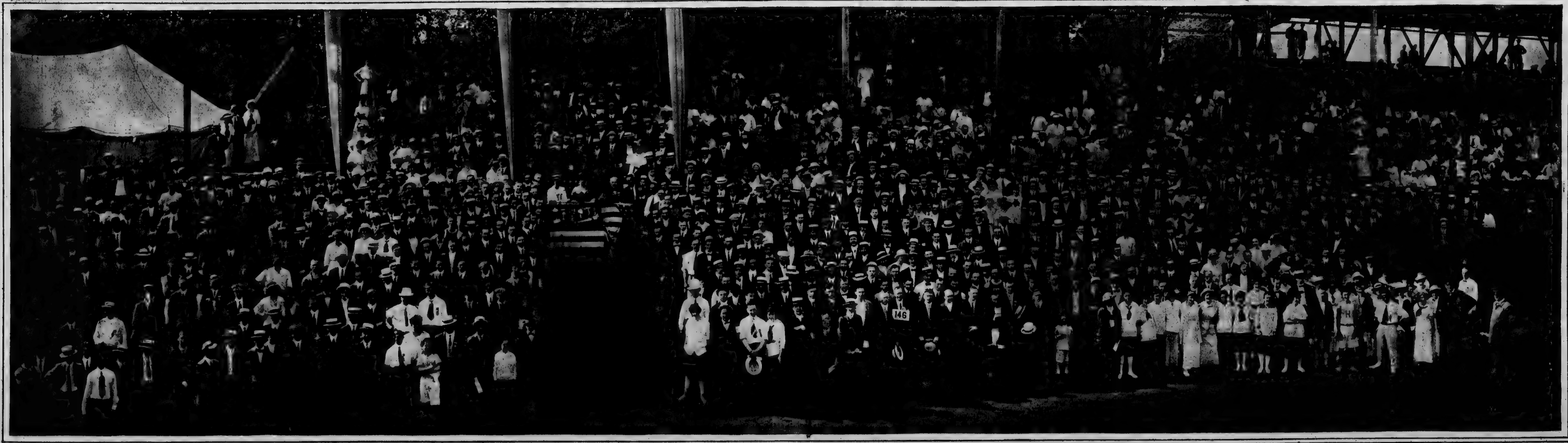

MR. AND MRS. THOMAS EDISON AND THE EMPLOYES OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES ASSEMBLED IN OLYMPIC PARK FOR THEIR FOURTH ANNUAL FIELD DAY, IN THE TRACK EVENTS OF WHICH MANY OF THE GIRL EMPLOYES TOOK PROMINENT PART. *(Photos by Pictorial News Co.)*

MRS. JAMES M. THOMSON, FORMERLY MISS GENEVIEVE CLARK. DAUGHTER OF SPEAKER CHAMP CLARK, IN HER WEDDING GOWN.
(Photo © by International News Service.)

"CANTERBURY BELLS," First Prize Winner at the Newport Flower Show, Mrs. Henry Mortimer Brooks Exhibitor.

FRENCH RAPID FIRE GUNS IN ACTION FROM BEHIND LOW EARTHWORKS.
(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)

SCENE FROM THE ELABORATE HISTORICAL PAGEANT MARKING THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF ALLEGHANY COLLEGE, MEADVILLE, PENN., AND THE GIFT OF $50,000 FROM ANDREW CARNEGIE FOR A NEW HALL OF CHEMISTRY. Starting With the Arrival of Col. George Washington and His Guide Gist at Meadville, the Pageant Presented the History of That Section of Pennsylvania from Colonial Times Down to the Present, with National Personages Represented by Professors or Students of the College.

CAPT. LIEUT. VON MUECKE OF THE GERMAN CRUISER EMDEN AND MEMBERS OF THE CREW WHO LANDED ON COCOS ISLAND ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Capt. Lieut. von Muecke Wearing His Iron Cross and Carrying a Bouquet Given Him by Admiring Turks.
(Photo by Press Illustrating Co.)

Crowds Greeting Queen Mary on Her Arrival at Southend, England, to Visit Those in the Hospitals Injured in Zeppelin Raids.
(Photo © International News Service.)

ITALIAN GIRL SCOUTS DECORATING AN ITALIAN SOLDIER WITH THE TRICOLOR.
(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)

GERMAN TROOPS CHARGING ACROSS AN OPEN FIELD UNDER FIRE FROM THE RUSSIANS.
From a Photograph Taken by William Durborough, a Newspaper Photographer of Chicago.
(Photo ©, 1915, by N. E. A., from Press Illustrating Co.).

REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SINKING OF THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP MAJESTIC BY THE GERMAN SUBMARINE U-51 IN THE DARDANELLES.
The Supports of the Majestic's Torpedo Nets May Be Plainly Seen, As Well As Her Men Swarming Over Her Sides or Else Leaving in Boats. (Photo © International News Service.)

MONUMENT RAISED BY TURKS IN FORT SEDD-EL-BAHR, DARDANELLES, BEFORE ITS CAPTURE.

Capped by an Unexploded Shell From the Allied Fleet, It Alone Escaped Destruction From the Subsequent Bombardment.
(Photo by Medem Photo Service.)

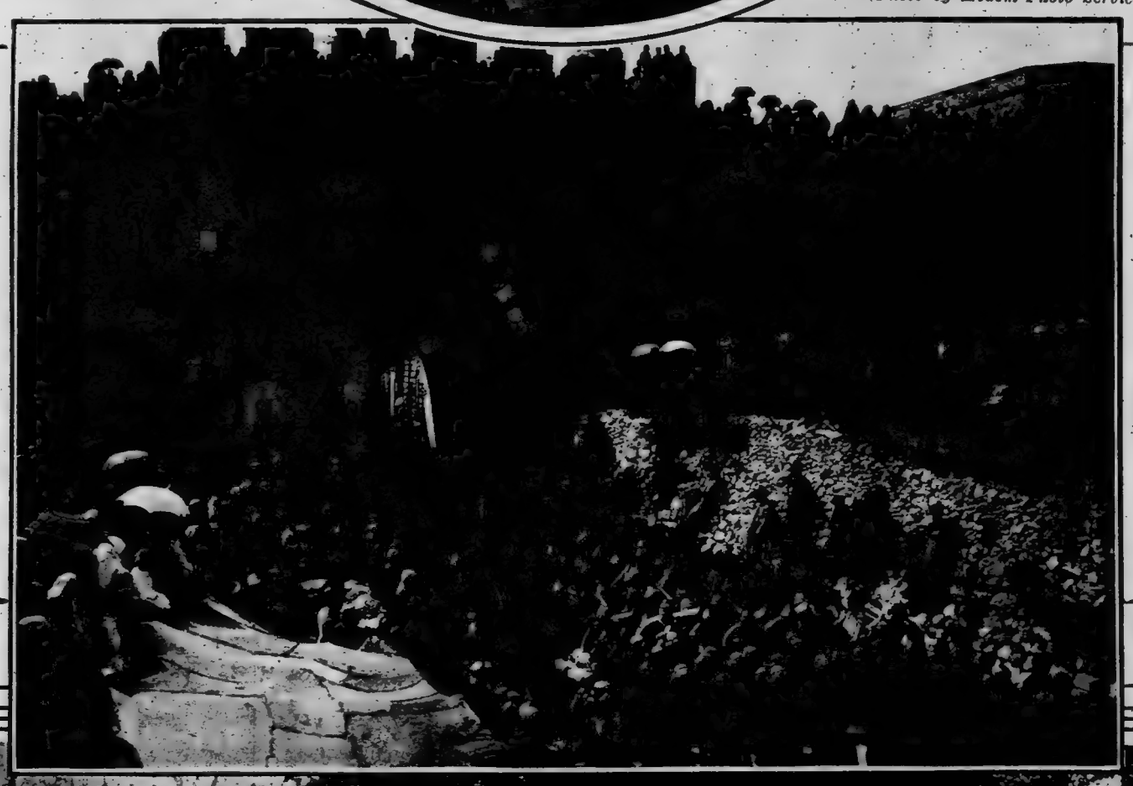

Turkish Reinforcements Leaving Constantinople for the Gallipoli Peninsula.
(Photos by Underwood & Underwood.)

Great Throng of Turks in Front of the Mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople, Awaiting News From the Dardanelles Fighting.

GENERAL VON EMMICH, WHO CONDUCTED THE SIEGE OF LIEGE, EXPLAINING TO THE GERMAN EMPEROR THE WAR SITUATION ON THE SAN RIVER.
The Kaiser's Hair and Mustache Appear Nearly White in This Photograph.
(Photo by R. Sennecke, from Paul Thompson.)

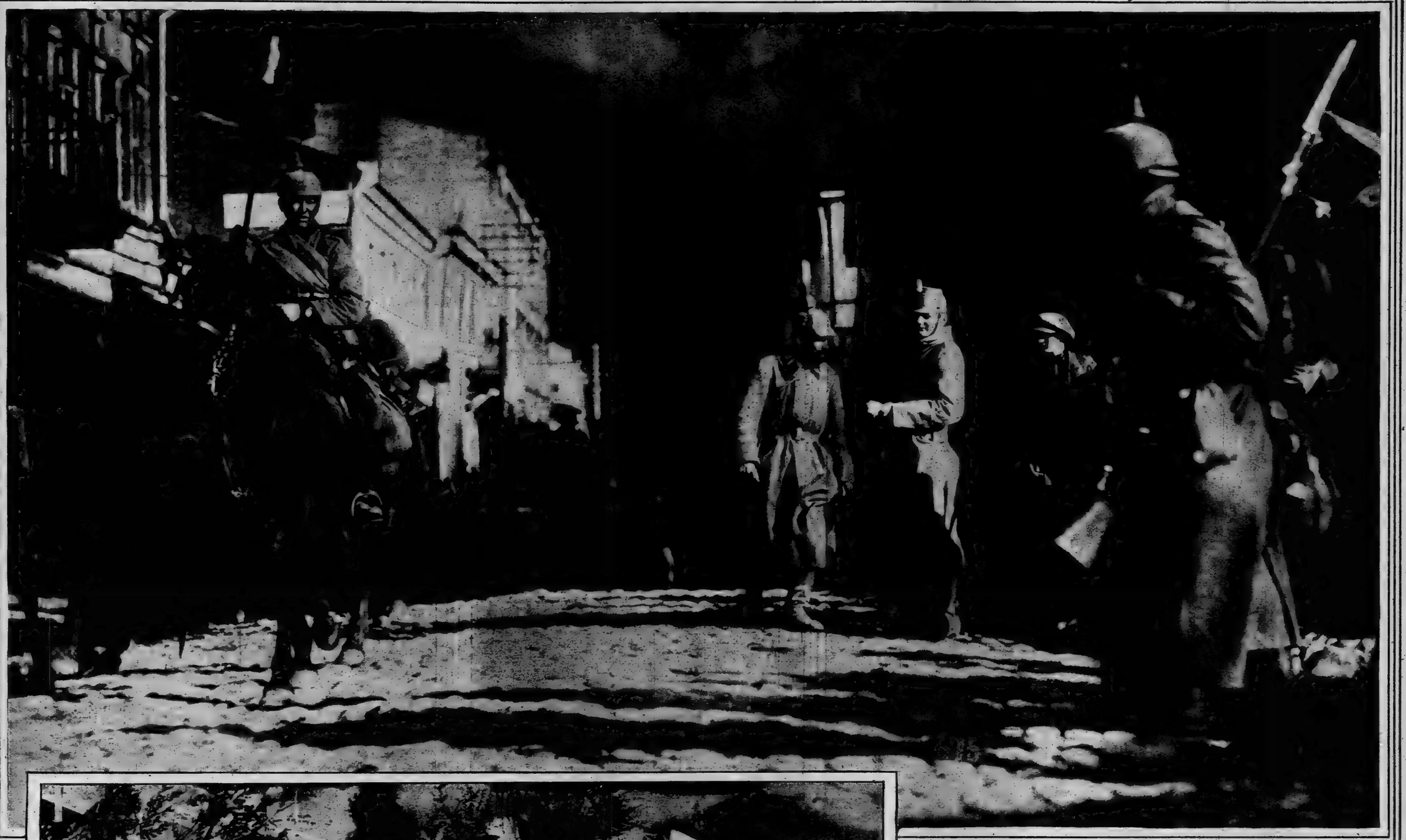

GERMAN SOLDIERS RIDING THROUGH THE BURNING RUSSIAN TOWN OF SZAWLE AFTER THE RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD FLED.

Austrian Armored Train Decorated With Flowers and Shrubs. Partly for the Purpose of Hiding It From the Enemy and Partly as an Expression of Jubilation Over the Retreat of the Russians in Galicia.

(Photo © International News Service.)

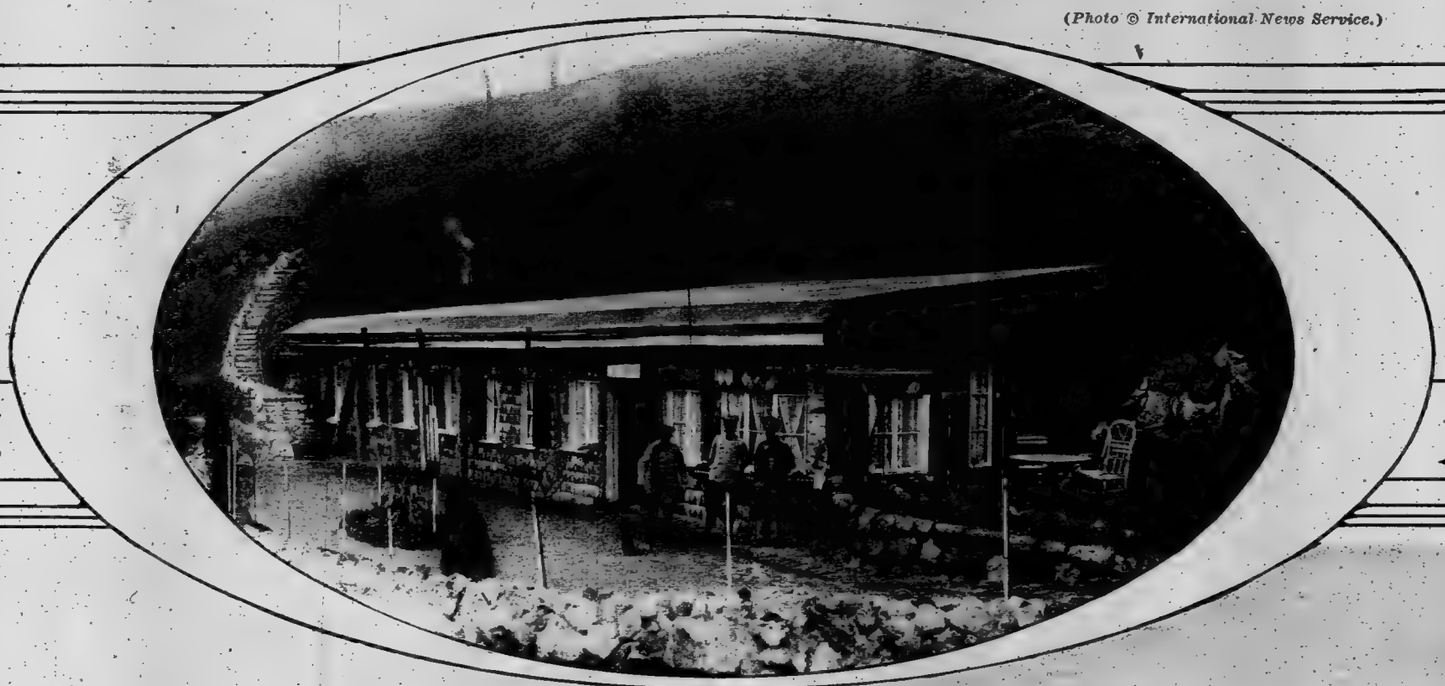

(Photo by A. Grohs.)

Little House Erected by German Soldiers Behind Their Trenches in Northern France, Stone Steps and a Tunnel Leading to the Fighting Line.

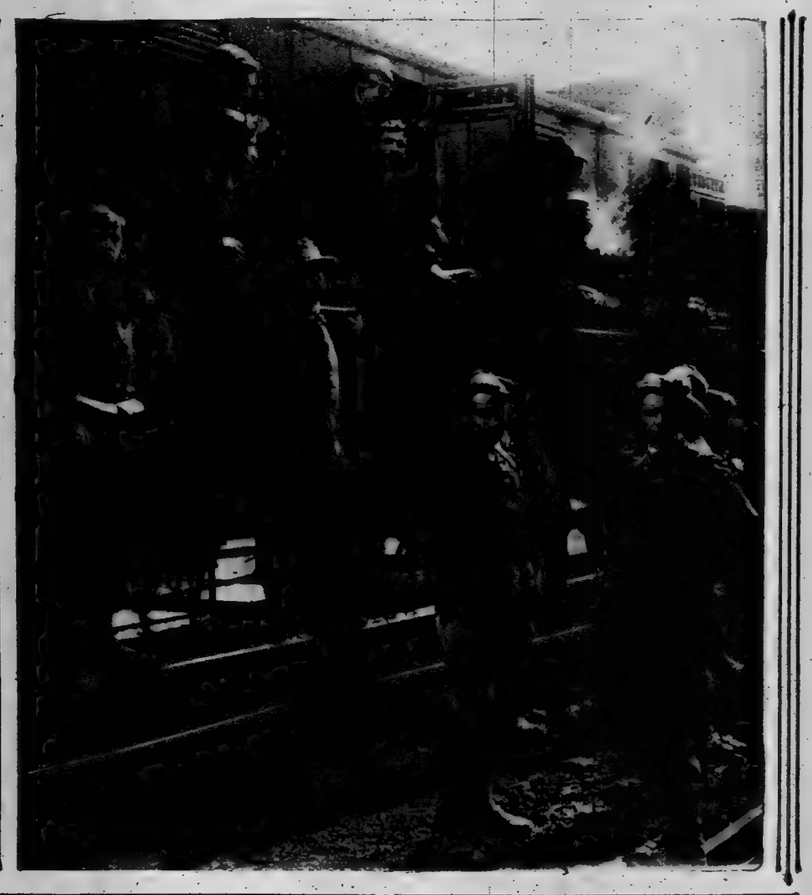

The Italian Bersaglieri Reinforcements Entrained and Ready to Start for the Trentino Front.

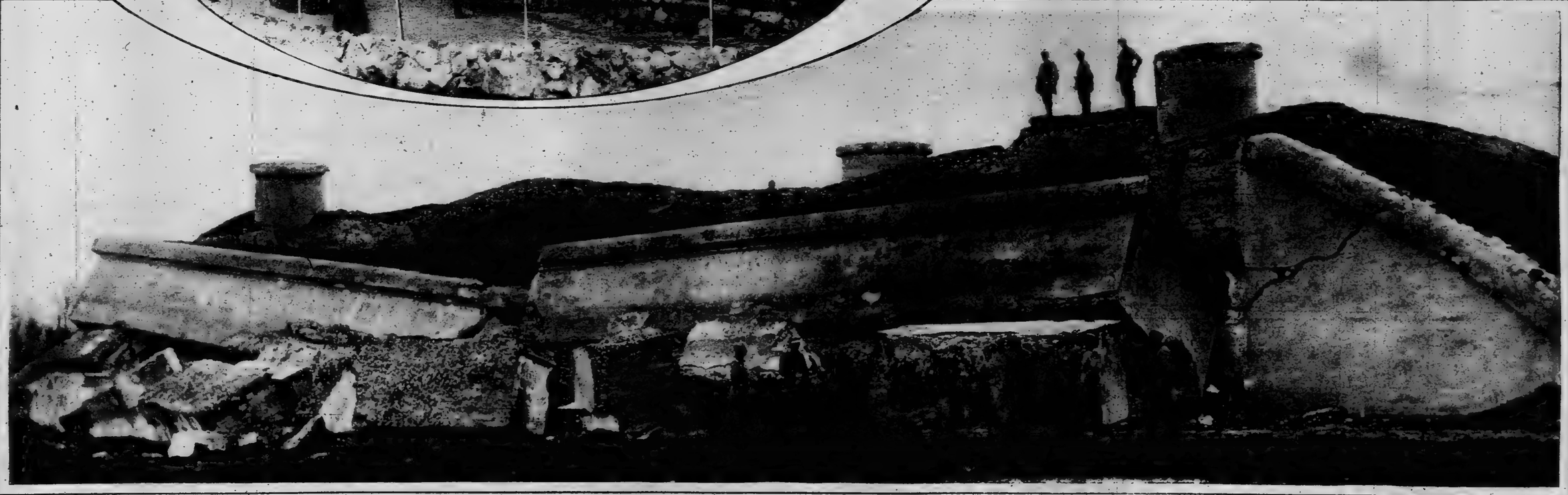

FORTIFICATIONS OF THE RUSSIAN CITY OF LIBAU, ON THE BALTIC, BLOWN UP BY RUSSIANS BEFORE THEIR EVACUATION.

(Photos by Paul Thompson.)

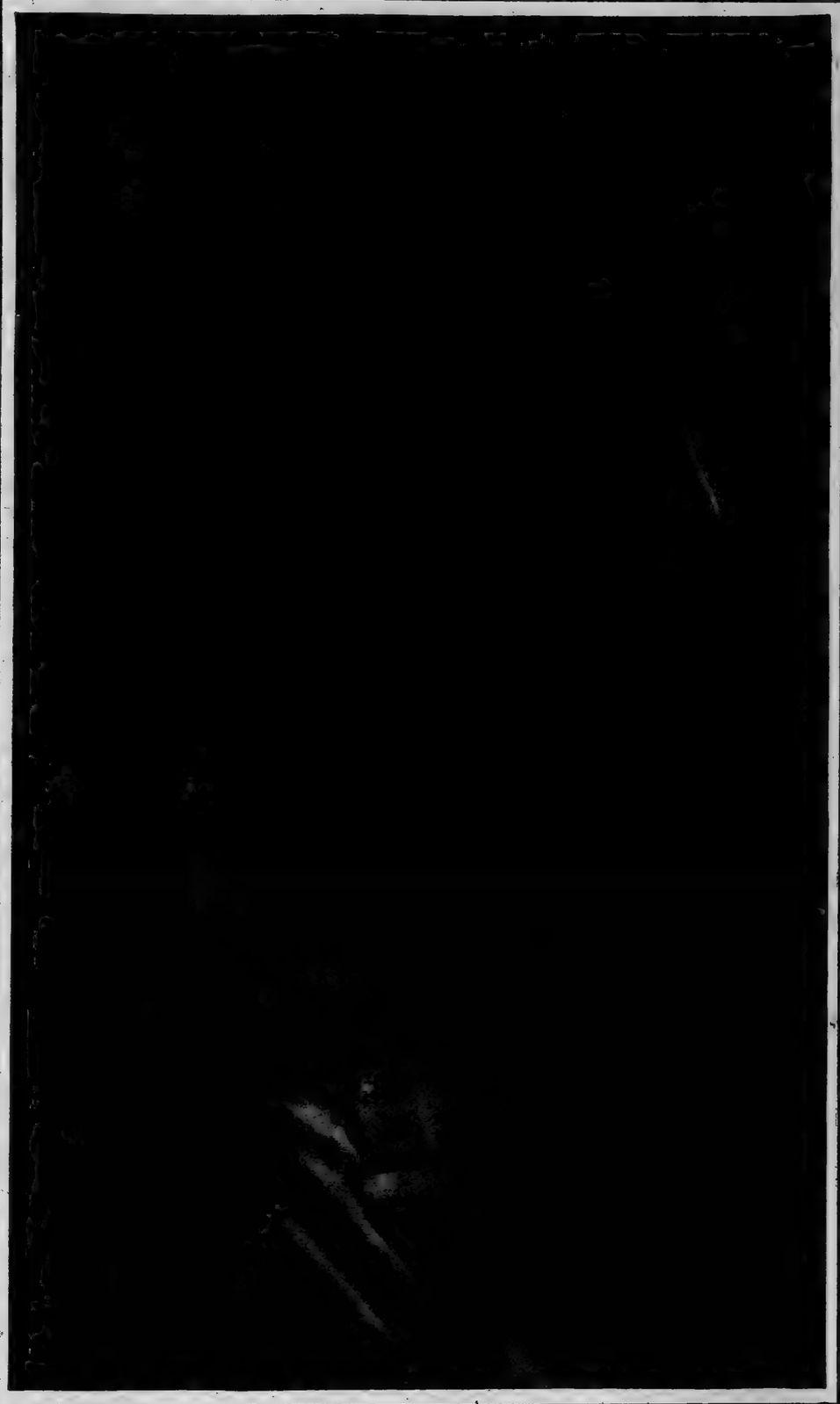

INA CLAIRE, WITH THE "ZIEGFELD FOLLIES OF 1915," at the New Amsterdam Theatre.
(Photo © Ira L. Hill Studio.)

GROUP OF CONTESTANTS FOR THE GODDESS OF PROSPERITY PRIZE IN THE BILTMORE HOTEL COURT WHERE THE ARTIST JUDGES SAT.
They Are, Left to Right: Misses Anna T. Nilsson, Beatrice Tremaine, Dolly Doepel, Grayce Blaggs, Frances Pritchard, and Gladys Benedict.

Lionel de Jersey Harvard, of London, a Descendant of Thomas Harvard, Cousin of John Harvard, Founder of Harvard College, Talking With A. Lawrence Lowell, President of the University. Mr. Harvard Has Just Graduated From Harvard Where He Was the Class Poet.
(Photo © International News Service.)

MISS FLORENCE CASSASSA, WHO IS TO BE THE "GODDESS OF ELECTRICITY AND PROSPERITY."
Miss Cassassa, a Brooklyn Girl, the Winner in the Beauty Contest Conducted by the Society for Electrical Development, Was Selected by Eleven Artists From Among Hundreds of Competitors. *(Photos © U. & U.)*

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for a limited time, of
Bohn Sanitor Refrigerators

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32	$30.00	24" x17½"x54"	75 lbs.	24.85
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13	$40.00	36" x20" x49"	125 lbs.	31.56
13¾	$42.50	34" x19" x56"	125 lbs.	33.00
33	$51.00	32" x25" x70"	175 lbs.	40.00
13½	$55.00	36" x20" x66¾"	175 lbs.	42.50
14	$55.00	44" x23" x56¾"	200 lbs.	42.50
15	$68.00	45" x25" x66¾"	250 lbs.	55.00

Made in the same factory with the world-famous Bohn Syphon Refrigerator, the Bohn SANITOR rivals the latter in materials and construction. The selected oak exterior cases, the genuine fused porcelain lining (not paint) throughout the food compartments and the remarkable heat-resisting qualities (low ice consumption) are especial points of excellence of the Bohn SANITOR.

FOR YOUR FALL HOMECOMING—Select now, before these special low prices are withdrawn. On a small deposit we will hold your Refrigerator for fall delivery. If you cannot call, write for our illustrated catalog.

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STRAIGHT HAIR MADE WAVY
My new Electrical Method will make the straightest hair permanently wavy. It is the only known device that imparts a smooth wave to the hair **without injuring it.**
Guaranteed to remain unaffected by washing or dampness for at least six months or money refunded.
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Opp. Altman's. Phone 959 Murray Hill.

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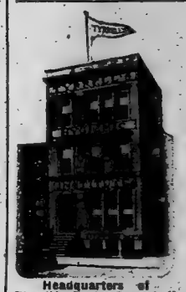

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Are Best Given by the
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which is the scientific invention of Chas. A. Tyrrell, M. D., the eminent specialist of New York City. Dr. Tyrrell has specialized on Internal Bathing for 25 years, and the Cascade is the perfected result of his research and experience. It permanently relieves Constipation, and absolutely prevents Auto-Intoxication. Cut this out while you think of it, and call or write for free book, "The What, The Why, The Way, of Internal Bathing." Dept. 175.
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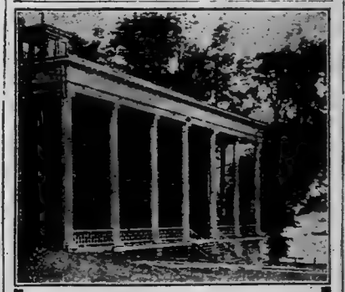

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Glen Cove, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private Beach. No mosquitos. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely Fireproof Wing. Private Baths.
Now Open. References.
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Detachable
"Wisconsin"
Row Boat Motors
$50 to $80
Yacht tenders
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Kayser Silk Gloves

More sold than all other silk gloves combined
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NAIL ENAMEL
Imparts a lasting satin finish and brilliant lustre. Delicately fragrant. Prevents nails from becoming brittle. Pkge. of white cake, pink cake, and flexible Buffer, 25c. (At all good stores.) Generous sample 4c. stamps—Write us.
"CUTICOFF" TRIAL SET, 25c.

Complete for trial of the Miller Non-Cutting System of Scientific Manicuring.
Mignon Pocket Set. $1
In handsome Leather Case. (Miller Manicure Sets mailed postpaid. Remit to us.)
THEO. MILLER MFG. CO.
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It

To Perspire freely is healthy and necessary.
"It" does not check perspiration, but effectively and completely destroys all offensive odors arising from perspiration or other bodily causes.
"It" is delicate, refreshing, antiseptic, and absolutely harmless, will not irritate the most sensitive skin.
Cream or Powder—25c.
At all Good Stores.
De Meridor Company, *Selling Agents.*
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Call, write or 'phone for free catalogue, the BLUE BOOK of diamonds, jewelry, silverware, watches, cut glass, ivory, novelties. AT WHOLESALE PRICES you save one-third.
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170 B'way, Cor. Maiden Lane, N. Y. 2d floor

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JACK'S IMPROVED PEDIC-ARCH SHOES LEAD IN FASHION. Give Complete Relief From Foot Troubles.
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Estab. 1880.
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All your last season's frocks can be successfully rebuilt after the fashions of to-day.
REBUILDING OF GOWNS as carried out by me means a creation from something you may have thought worthless. Prices reasonable.
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POSITIVELY 70 DIFFERENT STYLES OF ELECTRIC AND HAND POWER CLEANERS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
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Send for complete price list No. 19.
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A new preparation for the tiny lines around the eyes and the soft, relaxed muscles of the throat. Sent on receipt of price, $1.50. Made and sold only by
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546 FIFTH AVENUE.
In Alice Maynard's Store.
Scientific French Treatments, $2.00. Booklet.

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Non-Elastic Laced Stocking
VARICOSE VEINS, Weak Ankles or any Limb Troubles.
SANITARY, as they may be washed or boiled.
COMFORTABLE, made to measure. No elastic; adjustable; laces like a legging.
COOL, light, NO RUBBER.
Price, $2.00 each, or two for same limb, $3.50. Call or write for self-measurement Blank No. 4.
Limb troubles helped by our original methods.
SPECIAL PRICES ON ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.
N. Y. Corliss Limb Spec. Co., Inc., 140 West 42d St., New York. Phone Bryant 2131

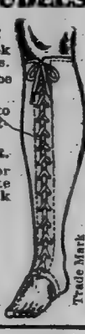

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The original mending and remodeling Shop
Trade Mark
Gowns, Suits and Dresses REMODELED.

Shop Waists and Gowns refitted. Suits cleaned, pressed and made into latest styles. First-class dry cleaning.
MISS H. REDDING COUGHLIN.
NEW ADDRESS: 17 East 48th St.
Phone: Murray Hill 5062.
(formerly 20 W. 31st St.)
We Have No Branches.

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IF YOU ARE HARD TO FIT
Call and be convinced that we can fit you from our complete stock up to 56 bust measure of Smart Apparel for
STOUT FIGURES
DRESSES SUITS WAISTS SKIRTS UNDERWEAR
MANUFACTURERS PRICES
"Midsummer Fashions" sent free upon request.
Address Dept. L-27 **Lane Bryant** 39th to 40th Sts. New York

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Conspicuous Nose Pores
—how to reduce them

The 12-page wrapper around every cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap gives a specific treatment for reducing enlarged pores. Get a cake at your dealer's and start this beneficial treatment today.
For sale by dealers everywhere

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Furniture of Distinction
Hall or Reception Chair $7.25

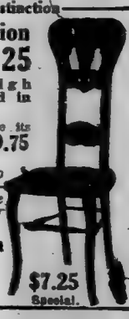

Beautifully carved high back chair. Finished in antique mahogany.
You will surely appreciate its distinctiveness. **Armchair to match, $9.75**
We would be pleased to have you view the display of truly distinctive furniture shown on our six floors.
Geiger & Braverman Furniture Company
49-51 W. 23d St. $7.25 Special.

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THE TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTE
"Distinctively Individual"
20 for 15¢

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Hand carved handles. Size 8x18. 9½ inches high.
$4.50
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Fine Davenport,

best upholstery, in Denim, **$62,** reduced from $95.
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in all its perfected details; porcelain work a specialty. Restoration of shade, shape and general appearance of natural tooth accomplished. Modern scientific methods used.
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'Phone—Bryant 572.

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Take Wincarnis Regularly

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Pleasant, Palatable. Easily Digested.

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By keeping the scalp clean and healthy, the hair roots remain vigorous, growth of hair is promoted, dandruff is eliminated, itching is prevented, and the natural beauty of the hair preserved. Cathoscalp does this. Use it and be convinced.
Send 50c or $1.00 for small or large bottle. Trial size 10c. Interesting circular.
CATHOSCALP COMPANY
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The Whitcomb Metallic Bedstead Co.
Brass and Enamel Beds and Cribs, Bedding—
Mattresses remade.
34th & Madison Ave.

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AYVAD'S WATER-WINGS
Learn to Swim by One Trial
For Sale Everywhere
Plain, 25c. Fancy, 35c.

AYVAD MAN'F'G CO., Hoboken, N. J.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Preserve Your Baby's First Shoes
Cast them in KATHODION BRONZE
Our process makes them indestructible and imperishable. We cast them in either genuine silver, plate, Etruscan gold finish or statuary bronze for **$5.00** The Pair
Send for illustrated leaflet T.
Address Baby Shoe Dept.,
Kathodion Bronze Works
501 Fifth Av., New York.

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Frederic's New Scientific PEARLS
withstand the most severe wear, can be washed and cleaned without the slightest fear of injury

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Highest Prices Paid
For Ladies' & Gentlemen's Discarded Clothing, Furs, Fine Evening and Street Costumes.
Diamonds, Jewelry, and Silverware.
Call or address
M. NAFTAL Tel. Bryant 670. 69 West 45th.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEEP DRY DRESS SHIELDS

For sale by all LEADING DEPARTMENT STORES
Every Pair Guaranteed
Send 25c. for sample pair.
Manufactured by
J. J. GEYERLE MFG. CO.,
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THE EAGER INTERNAL BATH APPLIANCE Is Neglectful Mankind's Safe Reliance; Auto-Poisons Create Disease Within. Because you do not keep your Colon Clean. Your Large Intestine is the offender. To clean it, you need th' Eager Colon Cleanser. Price $6. Combination fits all standard rubber bags, $3.50. Send 2c. stamp to Dept. T for illustrated booklet. Eager Colon Cleanser Co., 737 Washington Ave., B'klyn, N. Y. Tel. Prospect 6109.

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The Powder of Royalty
Ambre Royal

Incomparable French Face Powder. $1.75 the box. 6 delicate tints. Send 25c. for Acquaintance Box of 5 Violet products.
Frank M. Prindle Co.,
71 W. 35 St., N.Y.

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WELLESLEY
In Patent Leather and Grey Buckskin Combinations, and other adaptations to suit fastidious taste.

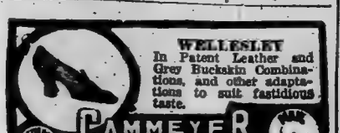

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WINDOW BOXES
Installed Complete
LANDSCAPE AND GARDEN WORK
Advice given without cost. Write or 'phone.
Plant Craftsman
16 EAST 33rd STREET
'Phone 123 Murray Hill
Out of Town Orders Solicited.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIERRE MACDONALD
Photographer of Men.
576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47TH ST.

Studio closed July 3rd until Sept. 13th.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, probably thunder showers Sunday and Monday; slight temperature changes; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 68.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,980. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1915.—86 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

J. P. MORGAN SHOT BY MAN WHO SET THE CAPITOL BOMB; HIT BY TWO BULLETS BEFORE WIFE DISARMS ASSAILANT; HE IS FRANK HOLT, EX-TEACHER OF GERMAN AT CORNELL; PHYSICIANS SAY THE BULLETS TOUCHED NO VITAL SPOT

SET AN INFERNAL MACHINE

Waited Until He Heard Explosion, Then Rushed Off "To Kill Morgan."

CRIME CAREFULLY PLANNED

Smuggled Bomb Into Senate Reception Room at 4 o'Clock —It Went Off at 11:23.

MAILED LETTERS THAT NIGHT

Explosion a Protest Against Shipments of War Munitions, He Told Newspapers.

DISCUSSES DEED CALMLY

Studied Sulphuric Acid and Knew It Would Eat Out Cork and Explode Dynamite.

By his own confession, Frank Holt, the former Cornell instructor in German, who shot J. P. Morgan yesterday, was the man who set the bomb that wrecked the Senate reception room in the Capitol at Washington Friday night. Waiting in Washington until he heard the explosion of his infernal machine, Holt caught a Pennsylvania Railroad train, reaching New York just in time to get a train to Mr. Morgan's home at Glen Cove.

This man, until two weeks ago an educator with a reputation among his associates as an easy-going man, one elevated to high position in his profession because of his close attention to study, sat in a cell in Mineola jail last night and told Justice of the Peace Luyster and Police Captain Thomas Tunney, head of the Bomb and Anarchist Squad of the New York City Detective Bureau, how he had practised for months the making of a bomb to blow up the Capitol, and how after the explosion he raced back to New York and on to Glen Cove to kill the banker whom he accused of aiding the Allies.

He pictured in detail his fashioning of the missile of terror, the like of which has seldom come to the attention of the police. The method of exploding dynamite used by Holt, the police say, was one so seldom employed and so ingenious that they believe Holt had deep knowledge of more scientific secrets than he displayed in Cornell class rooms. Detectives worked last night trying to connect him with the placing of a bomb in front of the home of Andrew Carnegie two weeks ago.

Wrote Letter to President.

Holt told detectives last night that after he set the bomb in the Capitol he wrote President Wilson a letter explaining he had done it to call attention to "the murders being done in Europe by American ammunition."

It was established that Holt left Washington yesterday morning on the 12:10 Pennsylvania train, getting into the Pennsylvania Station at 6 o'clock. He took the 7:30 Long Island Railroad train, arriving at Glen Cove at 8:50 o'clock.

Police Commissioner Woods said that, according to the version of Holt's confession he received, Holt, after setting the bomb in the Capitol, went to a rooming house, where he had been staying, packed up and went to the Union Station, where he took a berth on the 12:10 Pennsylvania train for New York. He went into his car at 10 o'clock and was lying in the berth when he heard the explosion of his bomb in the Capitol.

It was announced at Police Headquarters late last night that detectives had found that one of the two revolvers Holt had with him at the Morgan home, a .38 calibre weapon, was bought on July 1 from Meyer, 352 Grove Street, Jersey City, by a man who gave the name of C. Hendrick. At the same time one dozen cartridges were purchased. For the outfit the man paid $2.25.

Similarity of Language.

Early in the day the similarity of language used in the notes sent to Washington newspapers concerning the bomb in the Capitol and the written confession of shooting Mr. Morgan made by Holt, were noted. In the letters mailed in Washington and signed "R. Pearce," the writer said: "We would, of course, not sell to the Germans if they could buy here." In his confession, Holt wrote: "If Germany should be able to buy munitions here we would, of course, positively refuse to sell to her."

There were other points of similarity in language and ideas.

It was after Major Raymond Pullman, Superintendent of Police in Washington, had advanced the theory that the man who shot Mr. Morgan was the man who set the bomb in the Capitol that Holt made his confession.

"I made the bomb and set it in the Capitol," Holt confessed. "I made it out of three sticks of dynamite, some match heads, and a bottle of sulphuric acid."

"Pretty clever," commented Captain Tunney, encouragingly. "I don't see how you did it."

"Well, you see," Holt continued, his eyes glistening with enthusiasm, "I had experimented, not once, but many times. I knew just what I was doing, and how to do it. I really didn't take any chances, for all my observations had been checked up, and I knew when the bomb would go off almost to the minute. In fact, I waited in Washington until I heard it go off. Then I hurried away as fast as I could, and caught the train for New York. I didn't have much time, so I had to hurry."

"How did you make the bomb?" Captain Tunney asked.

Construction of the Bomb.

"Well," he answered, "I took three sticks of dynamite and bound them together. Then I took my knife and hollowed out a place in one of the sticks. When I had cleaned it out deep enough I put some match heads into the hole—three or four, I don't know exactly how many. When the match heads had been put in the hole, I took a little bottle of sulphuric acid out of my pocket and put a regular cork in the neck. I turned the bottle upside down and fastened the cork to the hole in the dynamite just above the match heads. You see I had timed the sulphuric acid in my tests before and I knew just how long it would take to eat through the cork and get to the match heads.

"When the acid reached the match heads it set them on fire and caused the explosion. There wasn't any guesswork about it. I knew how much time I had. So I hung around while the acid was eating its way through the cork. I pulled out my watch and said to myself that it ought to be going off pretty soon. And, sure enough, it did go off pretty soon. Then I hurried to catch the train to New York."

Holt's confession of the Capitol explosion came close on the heels of his denial of the charge to newspaper men and detectives. Reporters told him the story from Washington, calling his attention to the marked similarity in the language used by him in his confession of shooting Mr. Morgan and the letters written to the Washington newspapers.

"Don't you know anything about this?" he was asked.

"No, I don't," he asserted. "I wasn't in Washington yesterday at all. I was in New York. I had my breakfast and my luncheon at the Mills Hotel, at Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue. So you see I couldn't have been in Washington."

"What were you doing all day?" he was asked.

"I was walking around the streets in New York trying to make up my mind to come out here today and do my duty. That was all. I was thinking it over."

Holt was told that the Mills Hotel clerks couldn't recall his being there Friday, but he stuck to his story.

"It does seem strange," he said, after reading the Washington story for the second time. "It does seem strange that the man who did that thought about as I did. It was rather odd that he used almost the same words I did. I can't explain it."

When Captain Tunney and Justice Luyster came out from their two-hour talk with Holt, the policeman intimated that something approaching the third degree had been resorted to.

"We had to go after him good and strong before he told what he knew," said the Justice.

Placed the Bomb at 4 P. M.

According to Holt's confession, he went to Washington from New York Friday, arriving in the capital about noon. He went to the Capitol, he said, in the afternoon and set the bomb about 4 o'clock, timing it to go off about midnight. He strolled about Washington several hours. In that time he mailed the letters he had previously written,

Continued on Page 3.

CARABANA Laxative Water, 25c., all druggists. Good in small doses, harmless in large.—Advt.

More Guards for President; He Rejoices Morgan Escaped

CORNISH, N. H., July 3.—Extra precautions were taken by Secret Service men today to guard the President. The attack upon Mr. Morgan and the explosion in Washington served to make the President's guards particularly alert. Eight Secret Service men are now on duty here, and another is on his way to join them.

While no particular fear is felt that an attack on the President might be attempted, it was thought best to take every possible precaution until all circumstances of the attack on Mr. Morgan and the bomb incident were known. The news that both were the work of one man relieved the tension among the President's guards tonight.

President Wilson expressed pleasure tonight when told that the attending physicians had said that Mr. Morgan's wounds were not expected to prove serious.

The shooting of Mr. Morgan and the explosion in the Capitol were the chief topics of discussion about Harlakenden House tonight. The President was informed early of the confession of the man who had shot Mr. Morgan that he had also placed the bomb in the Capitol.

Late in the day Mr. Wilson took an automobile ride.

HIS LETTERS EXPOSE HOLT

Washington Officials Get Early Proof He Caused Capitol Explosion.

SCREEDS NEARLY IDENTICAL

Four, Sent to the Newspapers, Told of Protest Against Munitions Export.

MAILED JUST BEFORE BLAST

"Don't Put This on Germans or Bryan; I am an Old-Fashioned American."

"R. PEARCE" THE SIGNATURE

Two Missives Are Originals and Two Duplicates, as He Had Only One Carbon Sheet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Frank Holt's confession, following his attack upon J. P. Morgan at the latter's home near Glen Cove, L. I., this morning, that he planted the bomb which was exploded in the public reception room of the United States Senate last night, came as no surprise to the Washington police. They were satisfied after an investigation this morning of the circumstances that the explosion was caused by a high-explosive bomb placed near the public telephone booths in the reception hall, adjoining Vice President Marshall's private office at the Capitol. Subsequent developments indicated that the man who placed the explosive and the man who shot Mr. Morgan were one and the same.

The behavior of the explosive convinced Dr. Charles E. Munroe, Consulting Expert of the United States Bureau of Mines, one of the leading American authorities on high explosives, who spent the day making an expert examination of the wrecked reception room and its debris, that the spontaneous combustion theory should be discarded. All indications were that a time bomb had been exploded. It had been filled probably with a very powerful form of dynamite.

The morning mails brought to the offices of all four of the Washington newspapers typewritten letters, evidently written by the person who placed the bomb in the Senate wing, indicating that the idea was that such an explosion would attract international notice. "R. Pearce" was the name signed to all four communications.

As soon as the text of Holt's statement to Justice of the Peace Luyster at Glen Cove was received in Washington and compared with the letters signed "R. Pearce," Captain Robert Boardman, Chief of Detectives of Washington, sent telegrams to New York City and Glen Cove, seeking to ascertain whether the man under arrest at Glen Cove could be identified with the bomb explosion at the Capitol. Five hours later Captain Boardman received long distance telephone information from New York that Holt had confessed that he had committed the crime at the Capitol.

Letters Postmarked 10 P. M.

The similarity of the four letters written over the signature "R. Pearce" to the Washington newspapers, to the general tenor and certain specific portions of the prepared statement issued by Holt at Glen Cove, led the Washington police, in co-operation with the New York City and Glen Cove authorities, to bend every effort toward connecting the man with the Capitol explosion.

Holt's letters to the Washington papers were postmarked "Washington, July 2, 1915, 10 P. M." The explosion occurred at 11:23 P. M. The postal stamping machine through which the letters were run indicated that the letters had been collected from mail boxes somewhere in Washington and had not been mailed at the City Post Office. It was apparent also that the letters must have been mailed not later than 9 o'clock last night.

Holt, it was found upon examination of the train schedules, could have left Washington on a train that would place him in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in New York City early enough to connect with a train over the Long Island Railroad due at Glen Cove before the time of the assault on Mr. Morgan.

How the Police Worked.

Acting on the theory that Holt was the man who placed the bomb, Chief Boardman, as early as 2 o'clock this afternoon, sent this message to Major Raymond W. Pullman, the Chief of the Washington police force, who happened to be in New York City:

"Ascertain from F. Holt, in custody at Glen Cove, N. Y., for shooting J. P. Morgan, his whereabouts Thursday and Friday, as he may have placed the bomb in the Capitol here Friday night."

This telegram was sent in care of Inspector Faurot, of the New York Police Department. Major Pullman placed himself in touch with Inspector Wood, of the New York police, who communicated with the detectives engaged in the Glen Cove investigation. A little over three hours later this telegram was received from Chief McCahill, of Glen Cove:

"F. Holt was in Glen Cove, Thursday, July 1, P. M."

At 6 o'clock a second message from Chief McCahill read:

"F. Holt was in Washington Friday A. M. and P. M. Will wire more particulars later."

Detectives were sent to various places in the city in an effort to trace the movements of Holt yesterday. At 7 o'clock Captain Boardman obtained his first newspaper flash bulletins that Holt had confessed to having planted the bomb, and these were soon verified, without details, in a long distance telephone message officially received from New York. Major Pullman, as soon as he learned of the confession, notified his assistants in Washington that he was starting for Glen Cove to obtain a detailed confession, if possible, from Holt.

Captain Boardman at 8:45 o'clock received this telegram from Chief McCahill:

"Frank Holt placed dynamite bomb in Capitol building at 4 P. M. yesterday. Left Washington on midnight train for New York. Confession 5:30 P. M. this evening."

This telegram confirmed the theory of Dr. Munroe, who told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent early in the afternoon that there was every indication that the explosion was that of a bomb, probably containing dynamite, and that it might have been placed in the Capitol any time during the day.

Letters Practically Identical.

The letters signed "R. Pearce," received by The Washington Post, Star, Times, and Herald, with a few slight changes in phraseology, were identical. Two were originals, the other two carbon copies. One of the originals was sent to The Washington Star. A carbon copy of this letter was sent to The Washington Post. The second original was sent to The Washington Herald. A carbon copy of this second original was sent to The Washington Times. Scrutiny of the four letters at Police Headquarters tonight led to the belief that Holt wrote two originals merely because he

Continued on Page 2.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
To Florida, Cuba, Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham. Best service South. Inq. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

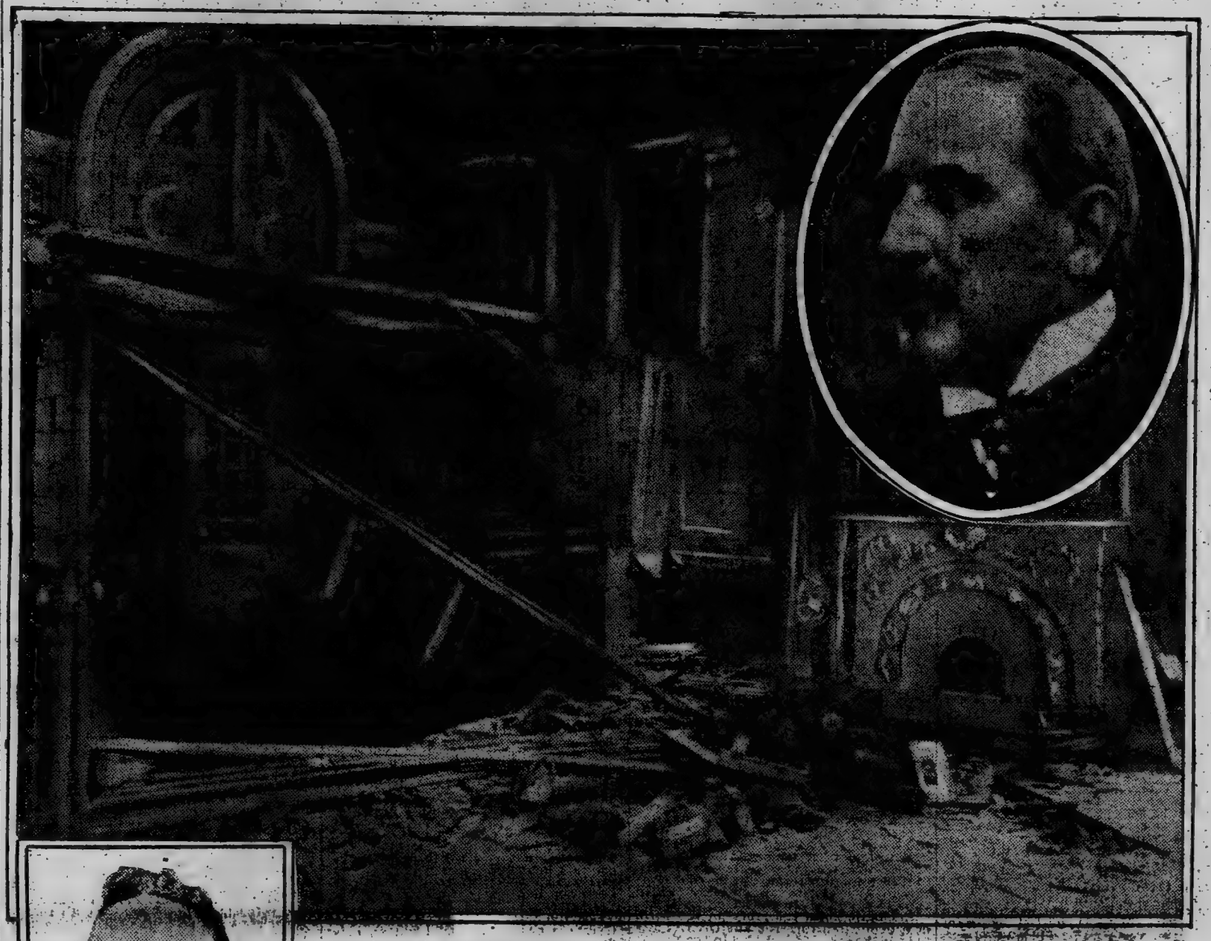

(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)

J. P. Morgan, the Wrecked Room in the Capitol, and Frank Holt, Who Shot Mr. Morgan and Set the Bomb in Washington.

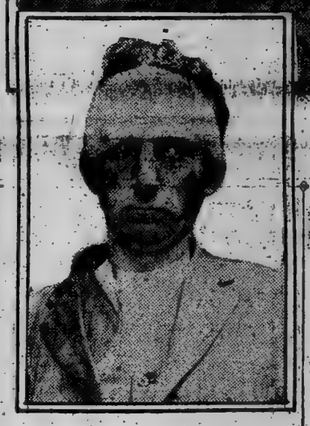

(Photo © American Press Assn.)

FRANK HOLT.

MORGAN ESTATE AN ARMED CAMP

Son and Bride Learn of Shooting Upon Arriving to Attend a Honeymoon Party.

RELATIVES AT THE BEDSIDE

Banker's Mother and Wife Near Collapse—Business Associates Call.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, N. Y., July 3.—The Morgan estate is an armed camp tonight and at the lodgehouse on the bridge, by which all visitors must pass, those who sought admission were met by Charles Price, the keeper, armed with a repeating rifle.

"I wouldn't let you enter even if it were not against orders," he said, "for they might take a pot shot at you. There are a score of men with shotguns up there on the grounds. They are men who are not taking any chances, since Mr. Morgan was shot.

But there was much information about what was going on at the Morgan home which was obtained here tonight and one thing which aroused unusual interest was that Junius Spencer Morgan and his bride arrived here late in the afternoon and that they didn't know anything about the attempted assassination of Mr. Morgan until they arrived in their motor car at the lodgehouse on the bridge. They came home to attend a house party in their honor, at which thirteen guests were to be present. They were told that all plans had been abandoned and that Mr. Morgan had been injured. Nobody wanted to be first to tell the truth to the young couple.

Learn of the Shooting.

At the house, after they had passed the lodgekeeper and his repeating rifle, Mr. and Mrs. Junius Morgan learned just what had occurred, and were told that the guests who had been invited to greet them upon their return had been sent away on one of Mr. Morgan's yachts. There was some talk among the employes of the estate, it was said, over the fact that the number of guests, thirteen, had been a bad omen.

The young couple hurried to Mr. Morgan's room, and the young man greeted his father affectionately.

The names of the guests who had made up the house party were withheld tonight. It was said, however, that Mr. Morgan's yacht had been making regular trips back and forth from New York, taking back some of those who arrived before the shooting. Others who were to be met at the pier in New York and who had not learned of the shooting were told that the house party had been abandoned.

It was learned tonight that Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, the mother of the wounded man, who reached here this evening, was in a serious nervous condition as a result of the shooting, and that Mr. Morgan's wife was also bordering on collapse. Other members of the family who came there were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Miss Anne Morgan, and Henry Sturgis Morgan, Mr. Morgan's son. Others at the estate were Charles A. Steele, William Pierson Hamilton, Dwight W. Morrow, Mortimer L. Schiff, Willard D. Straight, Clarence H. Mackay, and George F. Baker, Jr.

No News but the Bulletins.

Mr. Morgan's son was asked by newspaper men to make a statement. It was pointed out to him that more than twelve hours had elapsed since his father had been shot, and that rumors of serious import and conflicting nature had been published in the meantime, and that the exact location of Mr. Morgan's wounds remained yet a matter that only the physicians and the members of the family knew. One of the rumors, young Mr. Morgan was told, was that Mr. Morgan had been shot in the stomach, and that the bullet had penetrated the abdomen.

"I'll see what the doctors say," he replied. He returned a few minutes later and read the bulletin, issued at 6:15, which said that the bullets "did not involve any vital organ," and that Mr. Morgan's condition continued excellent. "This is all that the doctors care to say at the present," Mr. Morgan asserted.

"An earlier bulletin stated that Mr. Morgan was shot in the region of the hip," young Mr. Morgan was told. "It might be inferred from that bulletin that the shot entered the abdomen. Do the doctors care to set that question at rest?"

Mr. Morgan replied that the doctors did not care to say anything more than the contents of the latest bulletin. No more bulletins, he added, would be issued tonight.

Telephone Order Canceled.

It developed tonight, and this was taken to be a good sign, that plans to install another private telephone in the Morgan home had been suddenly abandoned tonight. One comment was that it looked like a good sign, as earlier in the day the order to have the telephone put in was taken as evidence that Mr. Morgan's condition was serious.

Another physician, Dr. Culver, arrived at the Morgan home late today and consulted with the other physicians. It was said that other physicians aside from those announced earlier in the day had been called, but no official announcement was made here. Early in the afternoon three trained nurses were brought from New York and detailed in eight-hour shifts to watch Mr. Morgan and attend to his wants.

House Robbed Three Times.

The shooting today also brought out that the Morgan home has been robbed three times within a few months, and that in each instance Mr. Morgan had refused to make very serious efforts to trail the thief. Some said he was too kind-hearted, and recalled that recently he refused to appear in court against a man who had been employed at the house and who had robbed him.

The stolen articles were recovered at a pawn shop in New York, it was said, and Mr. Morgan dropped the case. Some thought that in such an attitude Mr. Morgan did not take the proper precaution to guard himself. But tonight the guard at the home was strong enough. Sheriff Pettit detailed twelve county detectives and there were several Glen Cove officers with shotguns and revolvers. Late in the afternoon three Central Office detectives came from New York and mene were detailed to guard all of the entrances to the house, while others were scattered through the grounds.

It was said tonight that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, who had been one of the visitors at the Morgan home for the week-end, had been taken back to New York on the Mermaid.

HOLT TELLS WHY HE SHOT MORGAN

Says He Sought Influence of the Banker to Put Embargo on Ammunition Exports.

DID NOT MEAN TO HURT HIM

Still Hopes His Victim Will Listen to His Plea, and He Is Confident of God's Help.

When he was taken before Justice of the Peace William E. Luyster yesterday and questioned at length, Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan, agreed to make a signed statement. He was supplied with pen and paper and rapidly wrote the following:

"I, F. Holt of Ithaca, N. Y., formerly professor of French [he was an instructor in German] of Cornell University, make the following statement:

"I have been in New York ten days, and made a previous trip to Mr. Morgan's a few days ago. My motive was to try to influence Mr. Morgan to use his influence in the manufacture of ammunition in the United States and among millionaires who are financing the war loans, to have an embargo put on shipments of ammunition so as to relieve the American people from complicity in the deaths of the thousands of our European brothers.

"If Germany should be able to buy munitions here we would positively refuse to sell them to her, for the reason that the American people have not put an embargo upon them. We are getting rich in the selling of ammunition, but do we not get enough prosperity out of the shipment of noncontraband, and would it not be better for us to make what money we can without causing the slaughter of thousands in Europe?

"I am very sorry I have caused the Morgan family this unpleasantness, but I believe that if Mr. Morgan would put his shoulder to the wheel he could accomplish what I had intended to do. I hope he will do so anyway. I did not mean to injure him, but I wanted him to do the work I could not do myself, and hope that with the help of God he will do this, as we must stop our part in the killing of Europeans.

"F. HOLT."

LAMONT HURRYING HOME.

Member of Morgan Firm Takes Special Train from Oregon Camp.

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., July 3.—Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. telephoned today from Pelican Lodge, the country place of the late E. H. Harriman, for a special train to take him to Weed, Cal., in time to catch a fast train for San Francisco and the East.

INTRUDER HAS DYNAMITE

Forces His Way Into Banker's House at East Island, L. I.

MRS. MORGAN RISKS LIFE

Leaps in Front of Husband, Who Thrusts Her Aside and Knocks Holt Down.

WIFE SEIZES HIS REVOLVER

As Financier Struggles on Floor She Aids Him Until the Servants Arrive.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR NEAR

Sir Cecil Spring Rice a Guest at Breakfast Party Which the Shooting Interrupts.

Latest Bulletin on Mr. Morgan's Condition

This bulletin on the condition of J. P. Morgan was issued by the attending surgeons at 7 o'clock last night:

A further examination of Mr. Morgan's wounds shows that the bullets did not involve any vital organ. The condition of the patient continues excellent.

J. W. MARKOE,
H. H. M. LYLE.

J. P. Morgan was shot twice at his country estate on East Island, near Glen Cove, L. I., shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning by Frank Holt, a former instructor in German at Cornell University, who, fresh from setting off a bomb in the Senate reception room of the Capitol Building in Washington, said that he went to the Morgan home to induce the banker to use his influence to stop the exporting of munitions of war. The firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. is the fiscal agent of the Allies in the United States.

One of the bullets entered Mr. Morgan's groin, and lodged near the base of the spinal column. It was extracted. The other bullet struck the groin close to the right thigh, and went out at the rear of the thigh. Drs. J. W. Markoe and H. H. M. Lyle, who were in attendance, said in bulletins issued at night that no vital organs were affected, and that the condition of the patient was excellent.

At 11 o'clock at night it was definitely established that both bullets fired at Mr. Morgan had penetrated his hip and that neither had pierced the abdomen. The first shot struck the right hip and went through on a line almost horizontal, deflecting and slightly downward. The second shot struck nearer the groin and was deflected much more sharply downward. This shot passed out of the upper leg.

Holt was arrested and taken to the Glen Cove Jail, from which he was removed to the jail in Mineola, L. I. He is an American, 40 years old. He said that both of his parents were Americans, and that his remote ancestors were French and German.

Has Revolvers and Dynamite.

When he attacked Mr. Morgan, Holt carried two revolvers and a stick of dynamite in a coat pocket. In his suitcase in an automobile outside of the house were two sticks of dynamite and a large number of newspapers and newspaper clippings. He said that he had carried these to convince Mr. Morgan the exporting of ammunition should be stopped and that he had the weapons in case of trouble. He declared repeatedly that he fired only to frighten Mr. Morgan and that the financier was wounded because he had thrown himself forward violently in the way of the bullets instead of waiting to listen to what Holt had to say.

Before Holt arrived Mr. Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador; Lady Spring-Rice, and other guests were at breakfast in the breakfast room at the eastern end of the three-story brick mansion, which faces to the north, looking out over the Long Island Sound from the sixty-acre island which forms Mr. Morgan's estate.

Holt had hired an automobile at Glen Cove, which is about three miles away, and had driven to the front of the mansion. He went to the front door and

Morgan's Assailant Insists He Sought Only to Stop Munitions Exports

rang the bell, the butler, Henry Physick, answering.

Forces Way Past Butler.

"I want to see Mr. Morgan," he said, handing a card to the butler.

"What is your business with him?" asked Physick.

"I can't discuss that with you," replied Holt. "I am an old friend of Mr. Morgan. He will see me."

"You must tell me the business you have with him," Physick insisted.

Holt, who had his hands in two coat pockets, drew them out with a revolver in each and plunged against the butler, who stood with one hand on the door-knob. Forcing his way into the room, he exclaimed:

"Don't dare try to stop me."

The butler said in his statement to the Justice of the Peace Luyster that he pretended to be stunned and held Holt's attention for a minute. Then he led the intruder into the hall and said:

"You will find Mr. Morgan in the library."

Physick walked with Holt toward the library, which is at the west end of the house, the most distant room on the ground floor from that in which the Morgans and their guests were. As Holt entered the library, Physick ran down the hall in the direction of the breakfast room and shouted:

"Upstairs, Mr. Morgan! Upstairs, Mr. Morgan!"

Ruse Used by Servant.

The butler's intention, as he explained later, was to get Mr. Morgan and his family up to the second floor while he was arming himself and summoning other servants to help in subduing the invader. Lest he betray the whereabouts of his employer, he did not go near the breakfast room to explain the danger, and immediately after shouting he ran down to the basement and called for the other servants.

When they heard the shout, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and some of the guests ran up to the second floor by a staircase in the rear of the house close to the breakfast room and out of sight of that part of the hallway on which the library door opens.

Once upstairs, Mr. Morgan, his wife and the others went from room to room to see what had happened. The first person they encountered on the second floor was Miss Rosalie McCabe, a nurse. She stepped out of one of the rooms when she heard Mr. Morgan raising his voice to inquire why he had been called up to the second floor.

"What has gone wrong up here? What do you want me for?" he asked Miss McCabe.

"Nothing has happened up here that I know of," she replied. "Everything has been quiet."

Mrs. Morgan's Heroism.

The party was searching rooms on the second floor, when, a second later, Miss McCabe, who was nearest to another staircase which rose from the hall near the library, shouted that a man was coming upstairs.

Mrs. Morgan and her husband rushed to the head of the stairs. As soon as Mr. Morgan appeared, Holt, who had a revolver in each hand, shouted at him. Later, Mrs. Morgan said that she could not make out his words, but the nurse declared that they were:

"Now, Mr. Morgan, I have got you."

As soon as she perceived that her husband was in danger, Mrs. Morgan sprang forward and threw herself upon Holt. Mr. Morgan pushed her aside and rushed for the man who had reached the second floor landing.

A second later the two shots had been fired and the man was continuing to pull the trigger, which snapped twice without discharging a cartridge. Mr. Morgan, who is large and weighs probably 220 pounds, plunged against Holt, who is tall and thin, and knocked him down. He fell with his feet toward Mr. Morgan and the revolver he had fired in his right hand. The banker threw himself forward upon his assailant. He landed with his shoulders on the man's knees, but instantly sprang forward so that his body cover Holt's.

Mr. Morgan caught the wrist which held the revolver and there was a struggle for the possession of it. In a second the banker wrung it out of Holt's hands.

All the while Holt held in his left hand a revolver which he had not attempted to fire. During the struggle for the first revolver, he tried to wrench out the second revolver which was pinned under Mr. Morgan's body. Before he could free the second weapon for action, Mrs. Morgan and Miss McCabe were upon him. Together they wrenched away the second weapon.

The revolver which had been fired was of .32 calibre and the other of .38 calibre.

Stunned with Lump of Coal.

The fight at the head of the stairs lasted only a few moments. Other persons on the second floor hastened at once to the help of Mr. Morgan, his wife, and the maid, and meantime the butler, followed by other servants, ran up the stairs.

The butler carried a heavy lump of coal. He put an end to the man's attempts to break loose by bringing it down heavily upon Holt's right temple.

After Mr. Morgan had regained his feet the servants obtained rope and bound Holt securely hand and foot. The banker watched this and then went to the telephone. He called up Dr. W. H. Zabriskie, who lives on Hyland Road, about three miles from East Island, and asked him to come at once to attend to his injuries.

It was not until after he had left the telephone that any one else in the house knew any of the bullets had struck Mr. Morgan. He assured his wife and others that he was not in pain, and that his injuries were slight. When he was examined, however, it was seen that the wound in the abdomen might be serious, and calls were sent in for several physicians in New York.

After he had been put to bed Mr. Morgan asked for the telephone. He called up Utica, N. Y., and got his mother on the wire. He told her she would hear reports that he had been shot, and that he wanted to talk with her himself so as to assure her that his wounds were slight, and that there was no reason to worry.

Soon after the shooting the Glen Cove authorities were notified. Justice of the Peace Luyster, County Detective Frank E. McCahill, and others arrived, and took the prisoner and the suitcase which he had left in the automobile to the Glen Cove jail.

Dropped Dynamite on Lawn.

In the suitcase were found two boxes of cartridges, and the two sticks of dynamite. Later one of the Morgan employes found on the lawn in front of the house a third stick of dynamite, which Holt evidently had dropped from his pocket.

The dynamite sticks were about a foot long and had been manufactured by the Keystone Powder Company at Emporium, Penn. The company's plant was bought several months ago by the Aetna Explosives Company to turn out munitions of war for the Allies.

At the Glen Cove jail Holt, who was suffering from bruises and lacerations and a deep gash inflicted by the lump of coal, at first refused to tell anything. Later he talked to the Justice of the Peace, and then he saw several reporters. He was first asked to tell who he was. He said:

"I was born in Dallas, Texas. I have a wife and two children living there. I am 40 years old. I was born in this country, and so were my father and mother. My ancestors were both French and German.

"I was for several weeks an instructor in the Vanderbilt University. A year ago I became an instructor at Cornell University in French."

It was learned at Cornell that Holt had been an instructor there in German.

"I left Ithaca two weeks ago and went to the Milda Hotel in New York at Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue," he continued.

Here Holt was asked whether he had been incited to commit the attack by any German or sympathizers with Germany.

"No," he replied. "I had talked to nobody about it and had not been asked by anybody to do it. I had no intention of hurting Mr. Morgan. When I came here I wished to argue with him to induce him to use his influence to induce manufacturers of arms and ammunition to refrain from exporting them abroad."

I Shot to Frighten Him.

"Why did you shoot, if you had no intention of hurting Mr. Morgan?"

"I shot to frighten him. You see, I wanted to talk to him. He came running angrily toward me as soon as I saw him and I shot to frighten him so that it would be possible to avoid a mix-up and so that I could place my arguments before him."

"How did you come to hit him, if you did not shoot at him?" was asked.

"If I shot into the air to frighten him, but instead of that, he came running at me and the bullets which I had intended to go wild struck him. That is, I am told he was hit. I am very sorry since that is the case. But it was not my intention to shoot him, and he would not have been shot if he had not been violent."

"Did the attitude of Mr. Bryan influence you?"

Approves of Wilson Notes.

"No, Mr. Bryan had nothing to do with it. You seem to think that my sympathies are pro-German. That is not the case. I am merely against wholesale slaughter.

"Now, I think that the notes of President Wilson to Germany have been fine. But I must add that Mr. Wilson has done nothing to stop the slaughter going on in Europe."

Holt was asked if he had taken any other steps to carry out his views before his visit to the Morgan house.

"I have done what I can," he responded. "I have argued with people to keep them neutral. I have written to the press. I wrote several letters in favor of preserving strict neutrality to The Ithaca Journal and they were printed. I have a well-trained mind and I studied for a long time as to what would be the proper course for me to pursue before I decided to take the matter up with Mr. Morgan personally."

The man refused to tell where he had obtained the dynamite or the revolvers. He paused for a minute to ask in what capacity his questioners came to see him. When he was informed they were newspaper men he refused for a moment or two to say anything more, but then changed his mind and went over the story of what had occurred at the Morgan home, telling substantially the story that the officials obtained from members of the household.

"When I arrived at the head of the stairs I saw Mr. Morgan and his wife," he said. "His wife was in front of him, but he put her aside and grappled with me. I was going to tell him that something must be done to stop the slaughter in Europe, but he flew at me without giving me a chance.

"I admire Mr. Morgan's courage. If he would display a quality of moral courage equaling the physical courage which he showed toward me he would go down in history as a very great man."

Holt Telegraphs to Wife.

Holt said that he would like to send a telegram to his wife. Paper was given to him and he wrote:

Mrs. Frank Holt, 101 South Marseilles Street, Dallas, Texas:

Man proposes, God disposes. Don't come here till you get letters. Be strong.
FRANK.

In the afternoon Holt was arraigned before Justice of the Peace Luyster in the Glen Cove Court House. As he walked into the courtroom supported by a constable, he staggered and clutched his escort to keep from falling. His blood-stained garments had been taken off and he was dressed in a blue serge coat which had been loaned him and which fitted him like an overcoat. Justice Luyster read him the complaint, which was as follows:

"Frank E. McCahill, being duly sworn, says that he is informed and so believes that on the 3rd day of July, 1915, in the township of Oyster Bay, Nassau County, State of New York, Frank Holt, late of Ithaca, did commit the crime of assault in the first degree, and that in the time and place aforesaid, he did willfully, maliciously, and feloniously go to the home of J. P. Morgan at East Island, and with intent to do bodily harm to the said J. P. Morgan, and to kill him, did fire two shots at the said J. P. Morgan with a revolver with leaden ball cartridges, and did inflict grievous bodily harm upon the said J. P. Morgan."

When the Justice read "with intent to do bodily harm to the said J. P. Morgan and to kill him," the prisoner raised his long right arm with his index finger outstretched and started to protest but restrained. Justice Luyster began to speak to the defendant at the end of the reading, but he noticed that the crowd in the courtroom had surged to the rail between the prisoner and the lenses of two moving picture cameras, whose operators were pleading for a clear line of vision.

"I wish you gentlemen in front would all be seated," the Justice said. "There are some moving picture men here trying to take pictures, and let us let them have them."

After that he asked the defendant how he pleaded.

"Have that part about doing it willfully and intending to kill taken out," said Holt. "You know that that is not true."

"This is the language of the code," the Justice replied.

The defendant again asked to have the accusation of willfulness eliminated. When this was denied a second time he pleaded "Not guilty." Justice Lytser adjourned the hearing until next Thursday.

In Holt's clothes, of which the Justice took possession, were three ten-dollar bills and an express company's receipt for a package sent by Holt from Ithaca on June 11 to D. F. Sinsabaugh of 101 South Marseilles Street, Dallas, Texas, who is his father-in-law, according to the prisoner.

Family's Names in Pocket.

But the most interesting article found on Holt was a piece of paper, on which was written:

"Junius Spencer Morgan—Camp Uncas—Jane Norton Grew—Francis Tracey—Henry Sturgis."

Junius Spencer Morgan is the son of J. P. Morgan. Jane Norton Grew is the maiden name of Mrs. J. P. Morgan. J. P. Morgan's mother was Miss Frances Louise Tracey, and one of his daughters is Miss Frances Tracey Morgan. One of his sons is Henry Sturgis Morgan.

The prisoner refused to say why he had jotted down this information. Justice Luyster talked with him at length after reading the piece of paper, and said afterward:

"The prisoner has made himself familiar with Mr. Morgan's family and with the first and last names of practically every employe on the Morgan estate. He has admitted that this is not his first visit to Glen Cove."

Later it was discovered that Holt had visited East Island on Thursday. He arrived there from New York on an afternoon train at about 3 o'clock and hired an automobile, which was driven by Matthew Kramer. He ordered the machine driven slowly toward the Morgan house. He sat by the driver and asked him questions about the names of the estates and their owners on the way.

There is a low bridge several hundred feet long across the narrow stretch of water which cuts off East Island from the shore. This bridge never has been barred and visitors have been free to drive over upon the Morgan estate. On the first occasion Holt did not have the car driven to the front of the house, as he did yesterday, but stopped it near the service gate. He did not get out, but looked the Morgan home over for a while before ordering the chauffeur to drive back.

Previous Visit to Estate.

On the way back he asked if Kramer knew "Campbell," an automobile driver for Mr. Morgan. Kramer said that he did, but Holt did not pursue the subject further. The authorities believed that Holt had visited Glen Cove on a previous occasion to acquaint himself with the names of employes on the estate, but no others who had seen him previously were found yesterday.

The authorities went hastily through the newspapers and clippings in Holt's suitcase, but these were too voluminous to examine in detail. The only clipping found in his pockets was a cartoon which had appeared in The Philadelphia Public Ledger. It pictures Columbia addressing Uncle Sam and pointing to a box of fireworks representing the European war, with the admonition that they are "dangerous fireworks." Justice Luyster and Assistant District Attorney Charles R. Weeks of Nassau County, who questioned the prisoner, excused themselves from passing judgment on his mental condition on the ground that they were not alienists. That side of the case was not taken up officially, and no insanity experts talked with the prisoner.

Holt was asked by one of the officials if he was an anarchist. He shook his head. Asked if he was a Socialist, he said, "Not yet."

Assistant District Attorney Weeks and other officials went to the Morgan home in the afternoon and conducted an inquiry in the office of Superintendent McGregor of the Morgan estate. Bernard Stewart, Mr. Morgan's valet, in his deposition, said that, after Holt had been subdued, he exclaimed:

"Kill me! Kill me, now! I don't want to live any more. I have been in a perfect hell for the last six months on account of the European war."

Miss McCabe, the nurse, told of the struggle on the second floor and how she had assisted Mrs. Morgan in getting the second revolver away from Holt.

Myron F. Ford, the driver of the automobile which had carried Holt to the Morgan estate, said that his passenger's conduct did not attract his notice until after the machine had been stopped in front of the house. Holt then remarked:

"Oh, I forgot. I have to get my card."

Ford saw him open the suitcase, and had a suspicion that the man took out a revolver. Holt walked very rapidly to the house. Ford saw him rush past the butler, and then realized that his passenger was a dangerous man. He ran to the garage of the estate and summoned the employes, who arrived in time to take part in capturing Holt.

The butler told his story in the form of a deposition to Assistant District Attorney Weeks. No one else in the household was questioned. Mr. Morgan was not asked to say anything. Mr. Morgan's account of what had taken place was obtained from a friend of the family, who had called at the house.

None of the witnesses to the shooting was positive whether the shots had been fired before Mr. Morgan sprang on Holt or when they were grappling. They said that they had seen Holt continue to tug at the trigger, but were not sure that he had caused the hammer to fall after the first two shots had been fired.

Saved by Defect in Weapon.

The fact that Mr. Morgan's life had been saved probably by a defect in the revolver or the cartridges was revealed positively when Captain of Detectives Tunney of the New York Police Headquarters arrived at Glen Cove in the afternoon and began an investigation. He found a deep dent in the cap on the first cartridge following the two which had been fired and a slight dent in the next one.

It was announced that all information concerning the condition of Mr. Morgan would be announced in bulletins at his New York office.

Through a friend of the Morgans who visited the estate it was established that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was one of the guests at the house when the shooting occurred. The Ambassador is an old and intimate friend of Mr. Morgan and frequently has visited him. Up to a late hour in the afternoon he had not left the Morgan residence.

Holt was asked if he knew that the Ambassador was a guest at the house. He said that he did not.

"That would not affect me, anyway," he said. "I am not against England. I am seeking to be neutral."

None of the bulletins given out contained precise information about the course of the bullets. According to officials, who talked with physicians, the bullet which penetrated the groin near the thigh and passed out the back of the leg traveled through muscular tissue only and was not likely to have any dangerous consequences.

Dr. W. H. Zabriskie, who first attended Mr. Morgan, was asked whether the bullet which had entered the abdomen had penetrated the intestines or had followed the muscular walls. He said:

"I have been requested not to give out information concerning this case. I am willing to say, however, that I do not consider that the wounds of Mr. Morgan now appear to be serious."

The examination made by Captain Tunney showed that the cartridges in Holt's possession were new and clean, a fact which greatly lessened the danger of infection. Neither of the revolvers appeared to be newly purchased, but both were highly polished and bore no marks of handling.

Captain Tunney telephoned to New York a complete description of the two weapons, so that the hunt for the place where they were sold could begin without delay. Another exhibit which he is investigating is the card which Holt handed to the butler when he first sought entrance to the house. It reads:

"SUMMER SOCIETY DIRECTORY,
"Thomas C. Lester, representing."

Holt refused to explain where he had obtained the card or whether he had ever before represented himself to be Lester.

No effort was made to hold a prolonged examination of Holt because of his suffering from the blow on the temple. A report that he was wildly irrational was started because of the language which he used before he had recovered from the effects of the beating. When Dr. Zabriskie was treating him for his injuries Holt was asked who he was. He replied:

"Christian gentleman."

Detective Seaman, after talking to Ford, the driver of the automobile, said that he thought that Holt probably took the dynamite with him to throw in case he met Mr. Morgan passing in an automobile. Holt has asked Ford what kind of a car Mr. Morgan drove in and had instructed him to give notice of the fact if he saw the auto coming along the road. After asking this question, Holt opened his suitcase and took something out of it. There were no fulminate of mercury caps or other device to insure the explosion of the dynamite.

Immediately after the interview of the officials with Holt, he was taken in an automobile from the jail at Glen Cove to the County jail at Mineola, where he arrived at 6:30 o'clock. On the trip to Mineola Holt was in the custody of Constables Cahill and William B. Wells and Deputy Sheriffs Thomas Campbell and Phineas C. Seaman.

Poses for Movie Cameras.

Outside the jail the prisoner posed for the moving picture men, who endeavored to have him remove a straw hat that was crushed down over the bandaged wounds on his head, but he refused to have the hat removed.

His demeanor, when he arrived at Mineola, was quiet and reserved. In Mineola Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn examined Holt's injuries and said that there were two moderately severe scalp wounds that ought not to prove serious in any way.

There were rumors at Glen Cove and Mineola that the prisoner had said he had three objects toward which his efforts were bent—the blowing up of the Capitol at Washington, the killing of Mr. Morgan, and a third, the nature of which he had refused to state. These reports could not be verified.

Holt asked for pencil and paper last night and wrote a short letter to his wife, which was read by the authorities before it was sent. In it he said that he was all right except that he had lost a great deal of blood. He said that he was being well treated and asked his wife to write to him about their children. He did not refer to the shooting. The entire letter was only a few lines.

NOT A PUZZLE TO SURGEONS.

Wounds Such as Mr. Morgan's No Longer Looked Upon as Mortal.

So great has been the progress in antiseptic surgery within the past few years that even had the bullet fired by the assailant penetrated the intestines of Mr. Morgan, his chances of recovery would be good, provided none of the vital organs was injured. Discussing the possible nature of Mr. Morgan's more serious wound last night a New York surgeon called attention to the advance that has been made in surgery since the assassination of President James A. Garfield thirty-four years ago last Friday, and of President McKinley at Buffalo Sept. 6, 1901.

"The shooting of Mr. Morgan and the great strides made in antiseptic surgery, the benefits of which it is his good fortune to have recourse to," said the surgeon, "furnishes a most interesting contrast between the surgery of Garfield's time and the present day. In other words, the progress in antiseptic surgery has been so great that abdominal wounds no longer offer the serious problems that they formerly did. With modern antiseptics and the aid of a perfected X-ray apparatus, abdominal wounds can be successfully treated, unless some vital organ has been injured. If the wound is in the lower abdominal cavity there is danger of injury to the bladder, kidneys, or other vital organs, and in that event any wound would of course be a very serious one and the recovery of the patient doubtful."

The surgeon pointed out that in a recent case in which a man was wounded in the abdomen the intestines suffered fourteen perforations. Yet the surgeons closed the wounds and the man recovered.

"It should also be remembered," the surgeon added, "that in the case of abdominal wounds, especially in cases where the victim is fully dressed when wounded, there is the chance of shreds of cloth being carried into the wound. In such an event the success of the treatment might depend upon the prompt recovery of the foreign matter in the wound, and the absolute cleaning of the injured area. These also the situation would be rendered a great deal more serious if the assassin fired a poisoned bullet."

Sixteen years after the assassination of President Lincoln, and within a few months of the assassination of the Czar of Russia, President Garfield was shot down in the Union Station at Washington by Charles J. Guiteau, who gave as an excuse for his fiendish act that he "wanted to unite the Republican Party and save the Republic."

President Garfield was walking through the ladies' waiting room of the station at the time. His arm was linked into that of James G. Blaine, his Secretary of State. Guiteau fired two shots, one of which made a trivial wound, while the second and, as it proved to be, the fatal shot entered the back just above the third rib. The President was hurried back to the White House. Antiseptic surgery was then in its infancy and the X-ray was unknown. The most noted surgeons in the country attended the President during the subsequent two and one-half months that he lingered. Mr. Garfield died at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19, 1881. The bullet that tore into President Garfield's body was not found until the autopsy was performed. The autopsy showed that the bullet had taken an entirely different course to that which the attending surgeons had supposed it had taken.

President McKinley was attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo when he was shot by Leon Czolgosz, an American-born Pole, on Sept. 6, 1901. Czolgosz, a hulking Gulf coaster, fired two shots. The first shot made a slight wound, but the second entered President McKinley's body five inches below the left nipple. President McKinley lingered one week, and although the X-ray, which was then imperfected, was used, the surgeons were unable to locate the bullet. Subsequently the autopsy also failed to locate the bullet. The autopsy showed that the bullet passed through both walls of the stomach, near its lower border, and that in its course it struck and tore the upper end of the kidney. President McKinley died at 2:15 A. M. Sept. 14, 1901.

On Oct. 14, 1912, Theodore Roosevelt, then campaigning as the candidate of the Progressive Party for President, was the victim of an assailant in Milwaukee. John Schraft, a Bavarian, who was obsessed with the idea that he had a mission to do away with Colonel Roosevelt, shot him in the right breast. Colonel Roosevelt was removed to Chicago, where he received all the benefits of the improved surgical and antiseptic treatments which had been denied to Mr. Garfield and Mr. McKinley.

CALM AT BANKER'S OFFICES.

Anxious Inquirers at J. P. Morgan & Co.'s Get Reassuring News.

The usual Saturday calm prevailed in the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. at Broad and Wall Streets yesterday, although the partners and employes knew soon after the shooting that Mr. Morgan had been wounded severely. A telephone message to the firm from Glen Cove at 9:10 o'clock conveyed the news of the assault. At that time William H. Porter, a partner, was at his desk. Dwight W. Morrow arrived a few minutes later. The other partners, except H. P. Davison, who is abroad, are not in the habit of going to the banking house on Saturdays, but they were informed of the shooting by telephone as soon as they could be found. They are Charles Steele, William P. Hamilton, and Thomas W. Lamont.

After consulting with Mr. Porter, Mr. Morrow left for Glen Cove in his automobile. Before he started reassuring messages had been received from Mr. Morgan's bedside, and this statement was issued:

Two shots were fired at Mr. Morgan, both of which took effect. Details regarding the wounds have not yet been received at the office of the firm. A statement by the doctors will be given out in about an hour.

The first news of the shooting reached the Street at 9.45 o'clock. The news ticker agencies sent out brief dispatches received from Glen Cove, and within a few minutes hurried callers with anxious faces began to pass through the big bronze doors of the banking house. Leading bankers and business men were among them. To all the same reply was made by George Miles, the doorman, that Mr. Morgan was resting easily and that the surgeons did not expect to find the wounds dangerous.

The calm of the Morgan offices was by no means reflected in the street in front when newsboys began to cry their extras about the shooting. Passers-by hastily snatched papers from the boys, paying them the first coins that their fingers touched, and within a few minutes after the first newspapers appeared Wall Street for half a block was filled with people reading the sheets.

Mr. Porter continued at work in his rooms on the second floor until the afternoon. He declined to comment on the attack on Mr. Morgan, but sent word to the visitors gathered in the downstairs waiting room at 1:30 o'clock that Mr. Morgan himself had just finished talking with him over the telephone and had sent assurances that the wounds were not serious.

Among those who called to inquire after Mr. Morgan in the afternoon were A. Barton Hepburn, of the Chase National Bank; Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, and Jerome J. Hanauer of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. All day long telephoned inquiries were being answered by employes assigned to the task.

At 6:45 o'clock last night this bulletin, signed by Drs. J. W. Markoe and H. H. M. Lyle, the attending physicians, was issued from the Morgan offices:

"A further examination of Mr. Morgan's wounds shows that the bullets did not involve any vital organ. The condition of the patient continues excellent."

It was announced that no other bulletins would be issued in the night.

SEES AMERICAN RISING AGAINST ARMS EXPORT

Woman Head of "Neutrality" Propaganda Says Holt Exemplifies Resentment.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 3.—"No persons can sympathize with such a man for taking such extreme action as he did," said Miss Nellie Miller, President of the organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality, tonight commenting on the deed of Holt, in shooting Mr. Morgan, and attempting to blow up a room in the Capitol.

Miss Miller was emphatic in her statement that while there was such a thing as being firm in the belief that the export of arms to foreign nations was a violation of the neutrality of this country, there was no need to bring the matter to such a fanatical conclusion. She said that there were persons in every cause who were always extreme and ready to plunge in and do horrible things for the sake of their convictions, but she thought no sympathy could be extended the man who deliberately committed a crime such as Holt's.

"The deed, in a manner, illustrates very well," said Miss Miller, "the growing resentment among the American people against the export of arms and ammunition. The laboring classes and the rank and file of the people all over the country are beginning to be angered at those who, for the sake of greed, are willing to risk the welfare of their country.

"If the country does not put an embargo on munitions, I can foresee nothing but trouble in store for us. While I have not had a chance to read about the crime of this man, I consider it a regrettable occurrence, but it only shows what a high pitch the resentment of the people has reached. We maintain that this country should have no part in the war, and we think that the way to keep it out is to put an embargo on arms, and, moreover, from communications which I have received during the past few weeks, I am convinced that popular feeling is with us."

The assault of the stand taken by the Government, the resentment has steadily grown, and has perhaps had a hand in this latest deed, which we all deprecate. Yet the fact remains that there are some people who will stop at nothing when once their resentment has gotten the best of them."

Facsimile of Holt's Letter to the Washington Times

Mailed before 10 P. M. Friday, an hour and a half before the explosion at the Capitol.

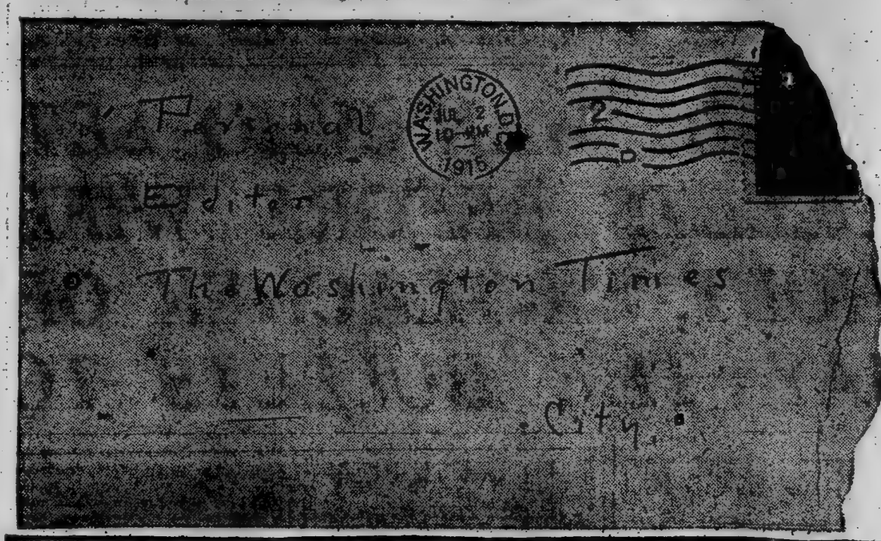

Unusual times and circumstances call for unusual means.
In connection with the Senate affair, would it not be well to stop and consider what we are doing?
We stand for PEACE AND GOOD WILL to all men, and yet, while our European brethren are madly setting out to kill one another we edge them on and furnish them more effective means of murder. Is it right?
We get rich by exportation of explosives, but ought we to enrich ourselves when it means the untold suffering and death of millions of our brethren and their widows and orphans?
(By the way, don't put this on the Germans or on Bryan. I am an old-fashioned American with a conscience, if it is not a sin to have a conscience.)
We are within the international law when we make this blood-money, but are we also within the moral law, the law of Peace, or of Love, or of Christ, or whatever else a Christian nation may call it?
Are we reasonable? Our children have to live after us! Europe helped and encouraged the Balkans in their bestial war and she reaped the whirlwind. Can't we learn wisdom?
Is it right to supply an insane asylum with explosives? or give them to children? We even prevent our own children from killing and maiming themselves at the rate of 200 dead and 5,000 maimed on the glorious Fourth. How much more should we not hesitate to furnish strangers, and they mad? Will our explosives not become boomerangs?
If we are willing to disregard our ideals for a dollar, will they hesitate some day when they get the chance?
A prostitute sells out for a dollar. Fie! Columbia too?
Wilson said in his Decoration Day speech that the war developed national spirit. Good! Now let peace make for national spirit. Let all real Americans say: "We will not be a party to this priceless murder!" Would not that be national spirit? Better than one based on the murder of our fellow-man.
We want prosperity. Yes. But Europe needs enough non-contraband materials to give us prosperity. Let us not sell her explosives. Let each nation make her own man-killing machines!
Sorry I, too, had to use explosives. (For the last time, I trust.) It is the export kind and ought to make enough noise to be heard above the voices that clamor for war and blood-money. This explosion is the exclamation point to my appeal for peace!
One editor said: There are times when one Government may be expected to speak on behalf of other countries and of humanity in general. God bless you, Mr. Editor, that was a timely word in this blood-money madhouse. Let us stop this colossal American crime!
Let us have a vote on it by mail. We can trust the President. Let every man and woman in favor of not being party to further murder write to Mr. Wilson at once. This is necessary. The people financially interested in explosives have done all the talking so far (that includes many a newspaper). For once let the rest of us have a chance! Write at once and send petitions.
R. PEARCE.
Dated June 1.

We would, of course, not sell to the Germans either if they could buy here!

"Senate" in Blank Space.

It will be noticed that there is a blank space in the second paragraph of this letter, left for the insertion of a missing word. In the letters to The Washington Times and The Washington Herald this missing word was inserted. It was the word "Senate," so as to make the sentence read: "In connection with the Senate affair, would it not be well to stop and consider what we are doing?"

Although the missing word "Senate" did not appear in the Star and Post letters, the word "Senate" did appear on the back of the envelopes which carried the letters to The Star and Post, apparently written there in pencil as an afterthought.

While the letters were typewritten, there appeared at the bottom of each in pencil writing a postcript. As it appeared on the Washington Times and Herald copy this postscript read:

"We would, of course, not sell to the Germans if they could buy here, and since, so far, we sold only to the Allies, neither side should object if we stoped."

The pencil postscripts written at the bottom of the letters to The Washington Star and Post were shortened into the following:

"We would, of course, not sell to the Germans either if they could buy here."

All four of the letters to the Washington newspapers contain this expression:

"We want prosperity. Yes. But Europe needs enough non-contraband material to give us prosperity. Let us not sell her explosives."

This is the way Holt wove this same thought into the statement he prepared and addressed to Justice Luyster:

"But do we not get enough prosperity out of non-contraband shipments, and would it not be better for us to make what money we can without causing the slaughter of thousands of Europeans?"

On their face it would appear that the letters were written a month ago, but it was suggested that perhaps Holt wrote "June 1." for "July 1."

Nothing had been developed up to a late hour tonight by the Washington police to show the movements of Holt while in Washington yesterday. The fact that he left blank spaces in which the word "Senate" was inserted in pencil in the "R. Pearce" letters was interpreted by the authorities here as indicating that Holt was not certain, at the time he wrote the letters, where the explosion would be staged. One theory is that he had in his mind different public buildings in Washington.

Building Closed at 4:30.

At this period, when Congress is not in session, the Capitol Building is open to visitors from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4:30 o'clock each weekday. If the dynamite was placed there at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Holt had half an hour in which to depart. It is not surprising that Holt was able to make his plant without detection. He placed the bomb in a far corner of the public reception room on the main floor of the Senate in the northeast portion of the building; but in the northwest corner of the reception hall. This hall looks out through two large windows toward the north. These windows have large alcoves on account of the extreme thickness of the marble walls of the Senate wing of the Capitol. This window space was large enough for a small telephone desk exchange to be inserted.

On the west side of the reception hall were the large telephone booths. These are used by Senators mainly during sessions of Congress for long distance messages. The outside connections for these booths were made through the small telephone desk exchange. In each corner of the window were stacks of telephone books for New York, Chicago, and other cities likely to be consulted by the operator. But this branch exchange was not in use yesterday and had not been used since the adjournment of Congress on March 4. The operator's desk had been covered with a canvas slip.

The dynamite was placed against the wall below the window and between the two stacks of telephone books. The force of the explosion was terrific. It blew the operator's desk into fragments and doubled up a wire waste basket. The pressure tore the telephone books into strips, and portions of the operator's desk, as well as the operator's chair, were driven through the end of No. 4

TOLD OF BOMB IN FOUR LETTERS

Continued from Page 1.

possessed only a single sheet of carbon paper at the time he wrote them.

Holt's Letter to The Star.

The letter received by The Washington Star follows:

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Glass Wall Cracked.

The window was incased in cast-iron paneling. This was torn to pieces with such force that the brick inner lining of the marble walls under the window was damaged so as to leave a hole a foot in diameter and three inches deep at the centre. The marble wall outside the point where the explosion occurred was cracked four feet by the explosion.

Tops were torn off the telephone booths. A marble clock on the mantel of the hall was blown to pieces. Its works had stopped at 11:23, as the hands showed. The heavy plate glass mirror over the mantel was wrecked, and the force of the explosion was so great that the locked door at the side of the hall, diagonally across the room from the point of explosion, a distance of twenty-five feet, was blown open. This door led into the room of the Committee on the District of Columbia. Inside this room prisms were blown off chandeliers. A panel on the north side of the hall was blown squarely out of a heavy visitors' bench. A heavy mahogany panel was blown out of a section of the door leading into the Sergeant-at-Arms's office on the east side of the room.

Leading from the reception hall, through an open door, toward the lobby behind the Senate Chamber, is a square passageway. Plate glass in the lobby partition facing this passageway was broken into bits. This same passageway leads into the V

Relatives of J. P. Morgan Named in List Found in Holt's Pocket

HOLT AN AMERICAN OF GERMAN DESCENT

Friends at Cornell, Where He Took Degree in June, Did Not Think Him a Fanatic.

AN INSTRUCTOR IN GERMAN

Was to Occupy Chair in New University—Intimates Agree He Must Have Been Mad.

Frank Holt, the man who shot J. P. Morgan, was, up to the close of the last session, an instructor in the German department of Cornell University at Ithaca. He is of German descent and a native of this country. He was known among his associates in the Faulty as a German sympathizer, although he took little part in discussions of the war.

Holt went to Cornell two years ago and had been both an instructor and a student. He received the degree of Ph. D. at the commencement in June. In the session of 1909-1910 he was Assistant Professor of German in Oklahoma University. He left there at the close of the term to go to Vanderbilt University, where he taught French during the college year of 1910-1911. The next year he went to Emory and Henry College in Virginia, where he taught French and German during the sessions of 1911-1912 and 1912-1913. The following session he went to Cornell.

At Cornell, Holt proved to be a brilliant student and soon distinguished himself. His proficiency in modern languages earned for him recommendation for on instructorship by members of the German department. For the remainder of his first session at Cornell he taught in the elementary classes and at the same time pursued his studies for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which was awarded at the commencement a little more than two weeks ago. In addition to his work in the university, Holt tutored in private schools in Ithaca which prepare for entrance at Cornell.

Mind Upset by Overwork.

His associates in the Cornell Faculty said last night in dispatches to THE TIMES that they believed overwork had upset Holt's mind. His thesis was finished three months before the end of the term, and he had not been burdened with university work between that time and the close of the session. His associates said that Holt was not only well versed in German, but thoroughly familiar with French and Spanish, and spoke all three fluently. He became interested in Spanish some years ago when he made a gold prospecting trip to Mexico.

It was learned also that he had spent much time in Germany. He was free to tell his associates in Ithaca that he condemned the export of arms from the United States to the warring nations of Europe, because Germany didn't get a square deal. It was said, however, that he never became excited in his discussions of the war and was known as a most temperate man. In fact, he was considered a rather reticent person.

Following the news of his act yesterday, teachers at Cornell recalled that he had left Ithaca last month without turning into the office the marks of his students. This was remarked upon because he had been considered a most methodical and orderly man.

His work at Cornell was eminently satisfactory, but at the close of the term he notified President Schurman that he wished to resign to accept the professorship of French in the Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, which opens for its first session in September.

Before the close of the term he sent his wife and children to Dallas. When he left the university he told his associates he intended to stop in New York City a few days, and then to go on to Texas. That was the last they heard of him until yesterday.

Face of a Tired Student.

Holt's appearance would scarcely attract a second glance from a Broadway crowd. He is tall and sparely built, with dark hair and features larger than ordinary. He is about 40 years old, and has the face of a tired student.

Holt yesterday gave his home as Dallas, Texas. He said he was born in America, and that his ancestors were French and German. He is the son-in-law of the Rev. O. F. Sensabaugh, Presiding Elder in the Dallas District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. A dispatch from Dallas last night said that Mrs. Holt was with her parents, and had expected Holt next week. The dispatch said that Holt had signed the contract to teach at the new Methodist College, so that he could be near his relatives. Mrs. Holt went to Dallas following the Cornell commencement, leaving her husband in New York. She received a letter from Holt yesterday morning, in which he gave his address as the Mills Hotel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. The dispatch said the letter contained nothing to indicate, that Holt had any designs on Mr. Morgan or nursed a desire to avenge Germany upon any one.

When first told of the shooting of Mr. Morgan by Frank Holt, Dr. Sensabaugh admitted at once that he had a son-in-law named Frank Holt, but refused to believe it was he who had done the shooting. He refused to talk of the case until he had received assurances that it was the Frank Holt he knew. He sent to the Mineola Jail last night a telegram asking for confirmation. Early in the afternoon Holt had sent to his wife at 101 Marseilles Street, Dallas, the following telegram:

"Man proposes God disposes. Don't come here until you get my letters. Be strong. FRANK."

Always Well Behaved.

Dr. Sensabaugh, according to THE TIMES dispatch, said his daughter had come to Dallas from New York several weeks ago. He said she was prostrated by the news of what her husband had done. He refused to allow reporters to talk to her. Mr. and Mrs. Holt have two children, a boy and a girl, the elder about 3 years old. He married Miss Sensabaugh about ten years ago in Dallas, while he was a student at the University of Oklahoma.

Dr. Sensabaugh said he could not remember in what State Holt had been born.

"He has been a perfect gentleman in the ten years he has been married to my daughter," said the clergyman. "And if he really did such a thing there can be only one reason. He must be—" Here he paused.

"It must be a mental aberration," was suggested.

"It could be nothing else," said Dr. Sensabaugh.

Dr. Sensabaugh, said THE TIMES dispatch, refused to give details as to his son-in-law's life. Asked what Mrs. Holt had to say, he replied: "I can't discuss my daughter now."

Professor Clark E. Northrup of Cornell was an intimate associate and a warm friend of Holt. Professor Northrup, who teaches English at Cornell, is one of the visiting professors in English at the Summer School of Columbia University. He was dumfounded when he heard of what his friend had done, and for a long time he refused to believe the Frank Holt who shot Mr. Morgan was the Frank Holt he knew. When he was convinced he said:

"I can scarcely believe it possible that my associate, Frank Holt, could do such a thing. And yet it must be he. I have known Mr. Holt intimately for two years. During that time he has been teaching and studying at Cornell. He received his degree of Ph. D. this year, his treatise being on 'The Effect of the Works of Shakespeare on German and French Literature,' I believe.

"At the close of the last school year, two weeks ago, Mr. Holt resigned, to take the Chair of Romance Languages in the New Methodist University, which is to open this Fall in Dallas. I think he is related by marriage to the President of the new institution. At least he was influential with those in charge, for he offered me the Chair of English, and I seriously considered accepting the offer until the question of religion made it seem inadvisable, I being a Unitarian.

Decidedly Pro-German.

"Mr. Holt was from the South and took his undergraduate work in a small Western college. I think he is of German extraction. At least, like all the other members of the Cornell German department, save one, he was decidedly pro-German. I do not recall that Holt engaged in any active eGrman propaganda beyond belonging to a society that used to meet to discuss the war. The Deutscher Verein of the university was forbidden to discuss the war, and a new society was formed by German sympathizers of the school and town for that purpose. Professor Holt was interested in it.

"I used to see Holt two or three times a week. He often came into my office to talk. He told me once that he had planned staying in Ithaca this Summer to do some research work.

"Holt always impressed me as a particularly sane, intelligent man. His scholarship was well founded and he was considered an able teacher who might have held his position indefinitely. In my association with him I never detected any quirk that would give the slightest indication that he might do anything fanatical. If he really shot Mr. Morgan he was plainly mad when he did it."

Dispatches to THE TIMES from Nashville, Tenn., the seat of Vanderbilt University, said that associates of Holt when he was a teacher there recalled that he had several times exhibited peculiar and irrational tendencies.

Holt on His Way to the Jail in Mineola.

HOLT LOOKS LIKE FUGITIVE MUENTER

Cambridge Police Discover Resemblance to Harvard Instructor Whose Wife Was Poisoned.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 3.—The Cambridge police are inclined to believe that Frank Holt may be the missing Erich Muenter, the Harvard instructor whom the Cambridge police have been seeking since the Spring of 1906 on a charge of murdering his wife, Leone M. Muenter, who died in 1906.

A description of Holt received in Cambridge tonight by Captain Patrick F. Hurley of the Cambridge detective force, tallies closely with that of the missing instructor, who disappeared when the police began an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding his wife's death. At one time a long printed folder, describing in a sarcastic vein the death of Mrs. Muenter and the newspaper reports, was sent to Harvard faculty members.

Mrs. Muenter died, according to the report of Professor Whitney, of the Harvard Medical School, from slow arsenical poisoning. At the time of her death the suspicious circumstances justified an autopsy, and, although the autopsy brought to light suspicious conditions, the Cambridge police allowed Muenter to flee the city, accompanied by his children and nurse, taking the body to Chicago with him for burial. The funeral and cremation took place the day after his arrival there, April 18. Muenter immediately disappeared.

Cambridge description of Meunter in 1906: Age 35 years; height 5 feet 9 or 10 inches; weight 150 pounds; florid complexion, dark brown eyes, dark hair, long face, slanting forehead; loose-jointed walker.

New York description of Holt in 1915: About 40 years; height 5 feet 11 inches; weight 150 pounds; dark brown hair; long, thin face; high forehead; loose-jointed walker.

A picture of Holt taken yesterday in Glen Cove was shown to Captain Hurley last night. The Inspector was impressed with the remarkable similarity to the pictures of Muenter.

Captain Hurley tonight sent records in the Muenter case to New York and prepared to summon witnesses who knew Muenter to make the trip to New York to view Holt.

It was in the Spring of 1906 that Mrs. Muenter died of slow poison, which she had taken with beef tea during the confinement attending the birth of one of her two children. Her husband, who had been an instructor in German at Harvard for two years, fled before the authorities could question him.

Acquaintances of Muenter told the police at the time that he was born in Germany, that a sister, Bertha C. Muenter, was a public school teacher in Chicago, and that he had come to Harvard from the University of Kansas.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Miss Bertha C. Muenter, a teacher living here, said tonight she had never heard from her brother, Professor Eric Muenter, since his disappearance after the death of his wife in 1906. Miss Muenter said she did not believe it possible that Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan, could be her missing brother.

HOLT ADMITS HE PUT BOMB IN CAPITOL

Continued from Page 1.

explaining why he wished to blow up the Capitol. He had written the letters before he went to Washington, and in each there had been left a blank space in the typewritten lines for the insertion of the word "Senate." The police believe this indicated that he had been undecided what building to blow up, and they think that he might have considered dynamiting the White House. Holt caught the midnight train back to New York, which gave him just time to catch a Long Island train from the same station out to Mr. Morgan's home.

"I had two or three sticks of dynamite left over that I didn't need in Washington," he explained, "so I brought them along to Glen Cove. I intended to use them there if I had to."

"Why did you try to blow up the Capitol?" Captain Tunney asked.

"Well," was the reply, "I thought that was a good way to bring the attention of the American people to the terrible murders being committed in Europe. But what do you want to ask me that for? I explained the whole thing in my letter to The Washington Times. I understand my letter was printed today. Well, my reasons are all in that letter."

Before the confession Captain Tunney had been skeptical of Holt's connection with the Washington explosion, because he had regarded the former Cornell teacher as a man who knew little of explosives. He had remarked that no percussion caps had been found with the dynamite in Holt's suitcase, and had about concluded that the man had the dynamite, but didn't know what to do with it. Dynamiters almost invariably use a percussion cap to cause an explosion.

Captain Tunney and Justice Luyster said that in his talk to them Holt seemed to have abandoned his earlier declaration that he had not meant to do bodily harm to Mr. Morgan, and had said in reference to his hurry to catch a train back to New York that he had to return "to kill Mr. Morgan." District Attorney Weeks of Nassau County also heard the confession, which was made between the hours of five and seven in more or less piecemeal fashion.

Detectives Use Third Degree.

Holt told his story in his cell in the jail. He had discarded his shirt. He had bound across his forehead a white cloth that concealed his wound. The strain had told upon him and he had lost his self-reliance. When night and the rapid-fire questions of Captain Tunney and his detectives came Holt was a wreck. He huddled back in a corner and answered only about half of the questions hurled at him from three sides.

The detectives refused to let the weary man rest. They dragged him out to the corridor with a man on each side to support him and walked him back and forth. Time after time his stumbling feet dragged listlessly over the stone flagging. Then they would sit him down and ask more questions, despite his declaration that he had told all. They would let him rest a few moments and if he would answer no more would pull him out and up and down the corridor again. Then more questions, while his half audible answers were bitten off by the next question.

From the scores of questions put to Holt after his first confession it was learned that he left Jersey City Friday morning, arrived in Washington at noon and went to a house at Delaware Avenue and C Street where he rented a room. Before taking the ferry from New York to Jersey City he purchased a box of trick matches at a Sixth Avenue store. These matches, Holt explained, were of the kind that exploded or "popped" after they were lighted. The popping of the matches, he explained, furnished the concussion to explode the dynamite.

Didn't Want to Hurt Anyone.

Holt said he left the house where he rented a room, taking the dynamite with him, and walked across the Capitol grounds, up the steps leading to the main entrance of the Capitol and strolled around the corridors without meeting a guard or a policeman. He spent about half an hour in the building, he said, looking for a spot to place his bomb where the explosion would not injure any one, or cause great damage to the building.

"I didn't want to hurt any one," he declared. "I just wanted to call the attention of the nation to the terrible murders being committed in Europe. And I didn't want to damage the Capitol any more than was necessary."

After placing the bomb Holt said he walked slowly away, back to his room, and then to the Union Station. Then, he said, he wrote to the newspapers and to the President why he had set the bomb.

"Didn't you have an accomplice?" the detectives asked.

"No," Holt replied wearily, "none whatever. I did the whole thing myself. I planned it. I executed it. Nobody knew anything about it but myself."

"Didn't you have an accomplice at Glen Cove?"

"I tell you, no."

"Where did you buy the dynamite?"

There was no answer. When he failed for the third time to answer detectives dragged Holt out to the corridor for another walk. They said they were prepared to question him all night to find out all he knew.

"Do you think you are crazy?" he was asked by the detectives.

Thinks He May Be Crazy.

"I don't know," he replied. "Sometimes I do; sometimes I don't. I have been trying for six months to convince myself of one of two things—either that I am crazy or that I am not. I haven't been able to settle that question yet."

Chief of Police Pullman of Washington was present at Holt's examination. He said he had found he rode from Washington to New York on the same train with Holt.

"It's an odd thing," he said "that Holt occupied lower berth 6 in car 27, and I occupied lower berth 4 in car 26. I was in the car at the time of the explosion, but did not notice it."

Holt became so weak toward midnight that it was decided to let him rest until this morning, when the examination will be resumed. He refused to the last to tell where he had bought the dynamite.

The man since lived in Milwaukee, he told the police.

Members of the Morgan household told the police that when Holt recovered consciousness after being knocked down with the coal hod, he said:

"Kill me now, please. You might as well do it and end my suffering. For six months I have lived in hell. I could not rest because of the frightful murders in Europe."

Two Weeks at Mills Hotel.

At the Mills Hotel No. 3, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, it was said yesterday afternoon that Holt registered there about two weeks ago and was assigned to a 30-cent room, for which he paid in advance, as the rules require. A guest is a number rather than a personage at the Mills Hotels and so the clerks couldn't say much about Holt's movements. He is supposed to have stayed there intermittently most of the last two weeks. It was said that he was not at the hotel Friday.

Early this week he called at the hotel desk for his mail and received several letters and packages from Philadelphia. From this the police are working on the theory that Holt got the dynamite from Philadelphia. Marks on it showed the explosive had been manufactured in Philadelphia. It is believed that Holt carried on his experiments in bomb-making at the Mills Hotel, but a search of the room Holt occupied showed no trace of any experiment.

Clerks at the hotel said an average of 1,500 men stopped there every night. They recalled Holt only because of the large amount of mail he received. Two men in the lobby yesterday afternoon recalled to Mr. Holt and said that he had become involved in an altercation in front of a newspaper war bulletin. The crowd was quieted by the police.

Staying at Mills Hotel No. 3 is a large party of Germans, said to be reservists, who arrived there about two weeks after the war started and who have been there ever since. Employes of the hotel said most of them appeared to be doing nothing in particular and that they were to be seen about the lobby at all hours. Their daily bills they paid in advance.

From Washington Wednesday Night.

J. L. Riland, conductor, and James N. Purcell, head brakeman in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad and on the New York-Washington run, identified a picture of Holt as that of a man who came to New York from Washington on their train on Wednesday. Both said the man left Washington at 12:30 P. M. Wednesday and got into New York at 5:56 o'clock Thursday morning.

"I remember the man perfectly," said Purcell, while Riland nodded his head in confirmation. "He occupied a seat in the 'cubby-hole' by the washstand in the smoking car. It was impressed upon my mind because I wondered why a traveler should select such a seat and ride backward when there were plenty of other seats at his disposal.

"Our passenger appeared to have a grouch. He did not speak a word, and when Mr. Riland came to collect the tickets the fellow handed his out without a word. Just as silently the conductor took the ticket and after he had inspected it, it stepped forward and placed an identification ticket in the band of his straw hat.

"The man was sprawled out on the seat, and I could see that he was tall and thin. His hat lay on the seat beside him. All the way to New York he sat by himself and appeared to be half asleep."

Mr. Riland added that the man seemed to want to avoid conversation. He did not smoke, although he rode in the smoking car.

The brakeman said the passenger wore a cheap suit of light material with a stripe running through it. He wore an ordinary stiff-brim straw hat. Holt wore such a suit yesterday.

The two trainmen were asked whether Holt had traveled with them on any other trip. They said he might have, but they did not remember any such occasion.

The police said last night that Holt's methodical mind probably led him to the capital to make plans before the execution of his plot.

TOO MUCH FREEDOM FOR CRACKED BRAINS

Editors Point to the Many Others Who Share the Danger of Mr. Morgan.

TIME FOR DRASTIC ACTION

Pro-German Propagandists Blamed for Turning the Heads of Weaklings.

Editorial comment on the shooting of J. P. Morgan yesterday in his home at Glen Cove, L. I., differ as to the motives which actuated Frank Holt, but they agree that Mr. Morgan's rats reveals a condition from which many prominent men in America are not safe. Fault is found with a system of public protection under which a murderously inclined man or a lunatic may lay the elaborate plans which characterised yesterday's outrage.

The Attempt at Glen Cove.

From The Sun.

Mr. Morgan's assailant appears to have been inflamed against his victim by the exaggerated statements of American responsibility for the continuance of the war in Europe that have been indulged in generally since the receipt of orders in this country for arms and ammunition.

Against attacks by such demented creatures no man can be effectively guarded, although precautions which Mr. Morgan did not take are possible. To them all men are exposed.

The excited volubility of this would-be assisin appears to stamp him as a man of unbalanced intellect, whose malignant purpose was inspired by the recent activities of Mr. Morgan in the prosecution of his large business. The remarkable progress that Mr. Morgan has made in public confidence here and abroad since the administration of the affairs of his great business devolved upon him is measured and expressed in the general hope that the favorable prognosis of his physicians may be justified by a quick recovery.

The Shooting of Mr. Morgan.

From The World.

The man who shot J. P. Morgan made his preparations carefully. Besides the revolver that he used he carried a quantity of high explosives and extra ammunition. Every step was premeditated. Coming at this time, and in view of the circumstances, the attempt to kill Mr. Morgan must add to the general feeling of alarm and suspicion. It happens just at the time of a mysterious bomb explosion in the Capitol at Washington.

To dismiss such crimes as the work of cranks and lunatics is the easy way. But the question is forced upon public attention whether conditions do not call for greater precautions on the part of the public authorities against the class of dangerous cranks to whom the revolver and dynamite are convenient weapons.

What happened at the Morgan country home on Long Island might be repeated almost anywhere under similar circumstances for all the safeguards that are usually taken.

Work of a Crank.

From The Press.

There is no possibility that anybody but a crank could undertake to blow up the National Capitol, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is a crank who makes such an attempt as was made yesterday morning against the life of J. P. Morgan, the banker.

And there never was a time when the course of events in the world was more liable to upset weak brains and prompt them to deeds of violence and horror. There never was a time, therefore, when there was need of stricter precautions against the homicidal and generally destructive maniac.

Our public buildings should be carefully guarded and bridges closely inspected. Ships about to cross the ocean ought to be surrounded almost with an impenetrable wall, through which nobody shall be allowed to pass unless there is no question about his proper business and right to be there.

The maniac under the law is not a criminal, but every one responsible for life and property in these days of world influences that breed lunacy is criminal if he does not take full and successful precautions against the possible acts of the lunatic.

The Work of Our Anti-Americans.

From The Herald.

The attempt to assassinate J. Pierpont Morgan and the explosion of a bomb in the Capitol at Washington, coming within a few hours of each other, may well bring home to the American people the seriousness of a situation which is as deplorable as it is alarming.

A letter published in The Washington Times, which is evidently authentic, shows that the bomb at the Capitol was placed there by a crank as a protest against the shipment of arms to Europe. The man who shot Mr. Morgan was a well-equipped crank who felt that he must remove the great financier because of his business connection with the Allies.

It all comes from the preaching of the Dernburgs, the Ridders—yes, the Bryans, and other mouthpieces of the pro-German propaganda. If Germany had the control of the seas the shipment of arms would be all right, according to the creed of these American-Germans. But Germany having lost control of the seas, it is all wrong.

Crush Out German Terrorism.

From The Tribune.

The man who shot J. Pierpont Morgan and who set off a bomb in the Capitol at Washington acted in both cases under the same incitement. He was in both instances the agent of the same propaganda, of the same spirit of truculence and violence which the world has come to associate with German military policy.

Here is another flawless demonstration of the lawlessness and ferocity which have characterized Germany's attitude toward other nations and toward individuals who have stood in her way since the day she tore to pieces the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium. Everything must yield to the alleged necessities of her military program.

Belgium was invaded and ravaged. Louvain was burned, savage outrages were committed on Belgian noncombatants, Rheims Cathedral was shelled, undefended cities were attacked, and women and children were killed by gunfire and Zeppelin bombs, poisonous gases were used in trench warfare, the inhuman submarine system of warfare on unarmed merchantmen was instituted and the Lusitania, with its heavy complement of neutral passengers, was sunk—all in pursuance of the same policy of ruthless indifference to treaty obligations, to the restraints of international law, to the promptings of conscience or to the dictates of humanity.

Now the example has spread. German partisans in this country are beginning to take their cue from the barbarity and lawlessness of the German Government.

NO GUARD FOR BERNSTORFF.

Little Attention Paid to Threats, Ambassador's Councilor Says.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has received threats of death from cranks, Haniel von Haimhausen, Councilor of the German Embassy, announced at the embassy's Summer headquarters in Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday.

"He has received many threats of death since the war began, but none since the embassy was removed to Cedarhurst," said the Councilor.

He declared that little attention had been paid to the threats, and that the embassy was not under guard.

Mr. von Haimhausen denied that Count von Bernstorff had broken down in health and had gone away to recuperate.

"The Ambassador is enjoying the best of health, and has simply gone away to spend the holiday with friends in the country," he asserted, but he declined to reveal the Ambassador's destination.

The attachés of the embassy are occupying the White cottage, on White's lane. Councilor von Haimhausen said that the embassy at Washington would not be entirely closed for the Summer, but that a force is being maintained there to transact business.

Prince von Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg, second in charge of the embassy, at Cedarhurst, was also said to be spending the holidays with friends elsewhere.

VIEWS OF GERMAN EDITORS.

The Confusion of Souls.

From The Staats Zietung.

The most dreadful thing about this terrible war is the confusion of souls which it causes. The smell of blood rises from the fields of battle over the whole earth and goes to the head. The poison which agitation and calumny engender trickles into the brain. The rage for destruction, which demands hundreds of thousands of human lives as a sacrifice, which turns itself against the name and fame of whole peoples and ventures as far as the conquests of centuries, festers itself also in heroic convulsions.

The attempt against the life of John Pierpont Morgan and that against the Capitol in Washington were planned out of the confusion of souls and brought to execution out of distraction of mind. In condemnation the American people will find itself one with the entire world. And for the judgment of the deed and the motive for the act any question as to the race and the origin of the doer will have no weight.

For only an unlawful lack of principle could construe out of the deed of one surely confused in spirit a "conspiracy." To torture on the Procrustean bed gratuitous meanings out of the motives would be the greatest crime.

In considering the deed, any business relation with the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. is to be set aside. Congratulations that the chief of the house has escaped such pressing danger comparatively easily come with sincerity and sympathy from all.

But still the guilt for these deeds of a distracted mind lies before the doors of those who have produced the confusion of souls.

Sees Disturbed Conscience.

From The Cincinnati Volksblatt.

The deed of Holt was the outcome of a deranged mind, but while Holt went beyond the bounds of reason we are satisfied that a daily growing number of American citizens feel disturbed in their conscience over the sale of arms to the belligerent countries. They have a feeling that the American nation is not living up to its high standard of civilization in furnishing the means to produce and protract human slaughter, and that the national conscience ought to prevail over technical laws of neutrality.

Pray for Safe and Sane Press.

From The Denver Herold.

The attack on Morgan was uncalled for, cowardly, and probably the work of one whose mind has been deranged on account of the war. The work of the assassin is to be deplored at all times. Whatever may have been the object of the person who exploded a bomb in the White House, it must be taken for granted that he also was out of his head. There is too much luridness in our yellows, which reacts on the simple-minded and on those of erratic temperament whose mentality is not well poised. On this anniversary of the day of Independence we should also pray for a safe and sane press.

Grateful He's an American.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Waechter and Anzeiger.

Holt's act shows that the effects of the war on the brain are not confined to the men on the battlefields and in the trenches. Since he is an American, born of American stock, his deed cannot possibly be used to stir up more antagonism between the different components of our nation. We may be grateful at least for that.

FITTED BY TRAINING TO BE ALLIES' AGENT

Morgan Sent by Father to London to Begin Career as an International Banker.

Since the appointment of his firm as the fiscal agent for the Allies in the United States, J. P. Morgan has been the most prominent figure in the financial district. The costly new home which rose on the site of the old Drexel building at Wall and Broad Streets, was completed and occupied just in time to take in the biggest increase in business which any private banking house ever assumed over night. Almost the entire third floor of the new building was at once fitted up as the New York office of the nations of Great Britain, Russia and France for the handling of one of the most important problems of the war—the providing of arms, ammunition and foodstuffs for the millions of men in the field.

Mr. Morgan was peculiarly fitted for the task undertaken by his firm, for his business training abroad, which familiarized him with St. Petersburg and Paris as well as London, where he was stationed for several years, had made him favorably known to the men who are now conducting the Allies' operations. He went to London to serve an apprenticeship in the house of Morgan, Grenfell & Co., soon after his graduation from Harvard in 1889. J. P. Morgan, the elder, had received his early business training in London, and he wanted his successor in the firm to have the same start. So the younger Morgan began at a desk with the other clerks, and after a few years, was taken into the New York office to complete his banking education.

Most sons of great fathers are tolerated in their positions because of their parentage; the present J. P. Morgan quickly demonstrated that he stood on his own feet. Within a few years after his return to this country he became in fact the head of the firm for more than six months in each year. More and more the elder Morgan shifted his work to the son in order that he might gratify his passion for collecting and travel. So well was this fact established that the sudden death of the senior Morgan in Rome on March 31, 1913, caused no break in the routine of the firm. For several years previous the elder Morgan's desk had been closed most of the time, and the important questions that arose were settled by consultation with the present head of the house.

Big, Breezy, Good Natured.

Mr. Morgan is big, breezy, and good natured. There hangs in a corridor of the firm's office two portraits of father and son, both made at the same age. The profile view is shown, and the men wore the same style in mustaches and clothes. Looking at the two, it is difficult to tell which is father and which son. The same massive head, the same small eyes and resolute expression is shown in both pictures. At 40 years of age there was not a difference of an inch in their height nor hardly more than a pound in their weight.

It had been feared by some of his associates that the firm's connection with the purchases of the Allies would bring an attack upon Mr. Morgan and upon the office. For that reason a plainclothes detective was engaged months ago and placed inside the offices to keep watch on strangers. Mr. Morgan was always open to attack, for he was usually in sight in his room in the rear of the offices, and he walked freely about the financial district when he went from one meeting to another. He held himself aloof much less than his father, and was constantly jumping to his feet to extend cheery greetings to acquaintances as they entered the building.

A more attractive personality is not to be found in Wall Street. Clean living, much time in the open air, and plenty of exercise, have given him a fine color and good digestion. His conversation is punctuated with sallies of humor, and his infectious laugh frequently interrupts his conversation. He is a good mixer, in the better use of that term, and although he has been sobered by his father's death and the new responsibilities which he has undertaken in the conduct of the war he is still "Jack" to the other members of the firm and to a host of friends.

Devoted to Father's Memory.

Mr. Morgan is devoted above all else in his father's memory and to the Corsair, his father's yacht, which he has fitted out for the cruises of the summer months. When a report was taken to him a few months ago that a story was going around that his son, Junius Spencer Morgan, was soon to be taken into the firm, his face broke into an affectionate smile. He said:

"What, that youngster? Why, he is opening letters and sharpening pencils for Kidder, Peabody, up in Boston. We'll let him get some business experience before we talk of making him a partner."

The younger Morgan was married two weeks ago, and was on his honeymoon when his father was shot.

The head of the Morgan firm is powerfully built, but although he weighs more than 200 pounds he is active on his feet. He works hard, but takes a lot of fun between times. He returned from London a few weeks ago, where he had gone presumably to discuss the matter of British credit here. Shortly after his return Harry P. Davison, his right-hand aid, went to England, where he is now conducting the foreign end of the negotiations. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador to the United States, was at the Morgan offices all day Friday in connection with that matter, and went to Glen Cove on the Corsair with Mr. Morgan at the end of the day.

The Corsair and the sailing sloop Elena are Mr. Morgan's hobbies. He inherited the Corsair from his father, and has made use of it whenever opportunity offered. He has followed the rowing fortunes of Harvard closely, and never misses the New London races when he is in this country. He recently returned from his camp in the Adirondacks, and, but for the shooting, would have left in a month for the Pacific Coast.

At one time Mr. Morgan was an active member of the directorate of all the New York Central and New Haven companies, the Steel Corporation, and several large banks. He has been relinquishing these positions in the past two years, and now devotes little time to any companies other than the Steel Corporation. His work inside the firm has increased so rapidly since the outbreak of the war that he has not had time for outside interests.

Mr. Morgan's clubs here are the Union, Metropolitan, Century, University, Racquet, Harvard, and the New York Yacht. In London he belongs to White's, the St. James, Devonshire, and Bath. He married Jane Norton Grew of Boston in 1890. They have two daughters and two sons.

THINKS HOLT "OVERWORKED."

Father-in-Law Lays His Deed to Temporary Insanity.

DALLAS, Texas, July 3.—Frank Holt of Dallas now is believed by his wife and her family here to be the man held in Glen Cove, L. I., for shooting J. P. Morgan. He was described here tonight by his father-in-law, the Rev. O. F. Sensabaugh, Presiding Elder of the Dallas District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as a man who had "thought deeply on the European war," and who was "opposed to all war and all strife."

Told that New York police said Holt confessed to setting the bomb which wrecked a room in the National Capitol last night, Mr. Sensabaugh exclaimed: "Oh, that can't be true, but I thank you for telling me!"

"I begged him not to go to New York this Summer," he added. "He has just overworked himself. Temporary insanity must have caused the deeds."

Mrs. Holt late today received the telegram from Glen Cove which press dispatches said Holt had sent her.

"Frank never advocated violence," said Mr. Sensabaugh. "He was born in Wisconsin, but I can't remember the name of the town. He was of German descent and was closely associated with the German element at Cornell, and naturally his sympathies were with Germany, but above all he desired peace."

Mr. Holt was to become head of the Romance Department at the new Southern Methodist University here, which is to open next Fall.

None of Holt's family in Dallas would receive newspaper men except Mr. Sensabaugh. Mrs. Holt and her two children, one two years and the other eight months, spent the afternoon in Mr. Sensabaugh's home. Mr. Sensabaugh tonight still hoped that it might not be his son-in-law who shot Morgan.

"Frank has not answered any of my telegrams," he said, adding that the telegram to Mrs. Holt "might be the work of some one else."

Holt is widely known in educational circles in the Southwest. He was graduated from Polytechnic College, Fort Worth, Texas in 1906 and 1907 he conducted private classes in German in Guthrie, Okla. He was a member of the Faculty of the University of Oklahoma in 1909 and 1910, going from there to Vanderbilt University, Nashville.

SHE DEFIED SCHOOL BOARD.

Woman Teacher Refused to Attend Commencement Exercises.

Special to The New York Times.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., July 3.—Because Mrs. Maude N. Gardiner, preceptress of the High School, failed to appear at the commencement exercises Monday evening, and, instead, is said to have chaperoned four of her pupils at a house party at Gilgo Beach, she was called before the Board of Education last night to answer some questions regarding the matter. She declined to do so without advice of an attorney.

The trouble originated through the refusal of the only Catholic member of the graduating class to attend commencement exercises in the South M. E. Church. The Board of Education sustained the dissenting student, and ordered the exercises held in the Avon Theatre. The other nine members of the class refused to appear at the exercises in the theatre. Four of the girl graduates went to a house party at Gilgo Beach, and, it is charged, Mrs. Gardiner went along as chaperon.

According to Mrs. Gardiner, the issue is whether or not attending the commencement exercises is a part of the school work. She holds it is not.

Won't Tell If Gems Are Found.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 3.—Sherwood Aldrich, from whose home a costly pearl necklace was stolen on June 21, and for which a reward of $10,000 was offered, refused today to discuss a report that the missing jewels had been recovered. He said he would have nothing further to say about the affair. When the time arrives for making a statement he said he would not withhold it.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LIQUOR FIGHT IN CONGRESS.

Leaders Say Struggle Will Be Deferred Until the Next Election.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 3.—President Wilson will not in anyway be opposed by the Anti-Saloon League of America unless he deliberately opposes its propaganda, was the opinion of the national leaders gathered here for the sixteenth national convention, which will open Tuesday.

"Our fight is with Congress, not with President Wilson," declared the Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, National Legislative Director of the anti-saloon forces. A tentative suggestion from him in the workers' conference today, that it might be wise to defer the next battle in the open with the forces of John Barleycorn until a new Congress was elected, was welcomed by State and national workers.

"Unless Congress this Winter does the wise thing by passing our resolution, which, after all, merely provides for a referendum by the people upon a question which belongs to the people," he continued, "the hundreds of thousands of anti-saloon workers will be forced into the Congressional contests a year hence all over the country. We do not want to take any hand in a great Presidential fight, but it may be forced upon us."

Uncertainty as to the attitude of the Anti-Saloon League leaders respecting his protest against sharing honors with John L. Sullivan in next week's convention will not keep General Nelson A. Miles away from the meeting, it was said.

Much interest was evinced today in the fact that the Catholic Prohibition League of America will meet here next week.

AUTO TRUCK DERAILS CARS.

Two Men Wedged in Debris Extricated by Firemen.

A large automobile truck of the R. F. Stevens Company, dairy, Third Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn, while attempting to pass a northbound trolley car on Fifth Avenue at Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock last night, was in collision with a southbound Fifth Avenue surface car, which jammed the truck against the forward part of the northbound car. The cars were derailed.

Theodore Miller, 22 years old, the driver, 1,131 Canal Street, Woodhaven, L. I., was caught in the wreckage, from which he was extricated nearly a half hour later by the Fire Department.

His assistant, John Irvine, 28 years old, 5,410 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, was thrown from the truck. Both were removed to the Norwegian Hospital. Miller suffered from a compound fracture of the right leg and contusions of the left foot, and Irvine from lacerations of the scalp and contusions of the body. The surface line was blocked for nearly an hour, while the tracks were cleared of the wreckage of the automobile, milk cans and bottles.

TRAIN ROMANCE—WEDDING.

Conductor Warren Marries Miss Washer, Daily Passenger.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, N. J., July 3.—Every schoolday for two years until yesterday Conductor Paul R. Warren assisted Miss May Washer, a primary teacher in the local public school, from the 7:38 westbound Lackawanna train. Miss Washer was not on the train yesterday, and a passenger recalling this as the 7:38 was pulling out this morning called the conductor.

"I noticed that the teacher was not on the train yesterday," began the passenger. "Have you heard whether she is ill?"

Warren blushed a little, then he replied, "Why, Miss Washer has given up the teaching. She is now Mrs. Warren."

The conductor went on to tell how he and the teacher went to the parsonage of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Hoboken on Thursday, where the Rev. Warren R. Neff married them. They are going on a trip on Tuesday. Mr. Warren not being able to get away earlier on account of the holiday traffic. They will live in Hoboken, where the bridegroom's home has been.

FIREWORKS AT FERNCLIFF.

Countryside Enjoys Display at Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor's Party.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 3.—The residents of Rhinebeck and the countryside received a rare treat tonight when they witnessed a big display of fireworks which was given at Ferncliff when Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor gave a week-end party to more than a hundred guests. The fireworks were set off shortly after 8 o'clock, after dinner was served.

Following the fireworks the guests danced on the broad veranda overlooking the river. The party was the largest of the kind held at Ferncliff since the death of Colonel Astor.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 86 Pages,

as follows:

I. Rotogravure and Picture Section.

II. General News.

III. Sports.

IV. Magazine Section.

FRANCE'S HYMN O

Orozco in New Revolt; Huerta Locked Up

OROZCO ESCAPES TO HEAD REVOLT; HUERTA IN JAIL

Mexican Revolutionist Reported Across the Border with a Band of 300 Men.

NEW UPRISING STARTED

Attack on Juarez or Desertion of Garrison to Huerta Faction Is Now Predicted.

NEW CASE AGAINST HUERTA

Lodged in El Paso Jail—Says He Would Have Killed a U. S. Marshal if Not Restrained.

EL PASO, July 3.—The escape of General Pascual Orozco from six soldiers and United States agents who were guarding his home, and the arrest and detention in the county jail of General Victoriano Huerta and five others on new charges of violating American neutrality were the striking incidents of the Mexican border situation today.

Orozco, who, with General Huerta, had been under surveillance of the United States authorities, disappeared during the night.

General Orozco was reported late tonight to be on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, fifty miles below Juarez, with 300 men who had joined him since he crossed. He is said to have been in hiding at a road house on the American side and to have crossed after dusk. The Juarez officials also have the report and are sending out patrols in the direction of Guadalaupe, thirty miles below Juarez.

Fear was expressed in Mexican circles that before many hours the Villa garrison at Juarez might place itself under the command of Orozco. It was reported last night that an armed force was marching toward Juarez from the west, and among the rumors in circulation was one that Orozco had planned to move toward Juarez with this organization.

For some time there has been reason to believe that disaffection in the Juarez garrison has gained such headway that it would not be difficult for any of Mexico's recognized factional leaders to take it over.

The escape of Orozco was accomplished in spite of a guard of six men—three soldiers and three agents of the United States Department of Justice. The orders of the guards were explicit and warranted their taking drastic action in case of an attempted flight.

The house in which Orozco lived is so constructed and located that guarding its occupants appears simple, but ten yards away there is a growth of shrubbery that would make comparatively easy the disappearance of a person after the intervening space had been covered.

Authorities were of the opinion that Orozco left the building through a window, gained the shrubbery, and made his way to an automobile waiting several blocks from the scene.

General Tomas Ornelas, in charge of the garrison at Juarez, when informed of the developments, said his border patrols had reported no unusual occurrences along the boundary.

Federal officials, civil and military, held a lengthy conference at which they discussed the situation arising from Orozco's escape. Orozco's bondsmen have not been called on to forfeit the money deposited, and it is improbable that they will be. The local legal department of the Government may not regard them in any way responsible until after July 12, the day set for Orozco's trial. Legally, it is contended, Orozco had a right to go and come as he pleased up to that time.

Orozco was arrested last Sunday with General Huerta on charges of conspiracy to violate the United States neutrality laws. He was placed under a bond of $7,500. Notwithstanding his bond, Federal authorities kept his residence under close watch.

Huerta Lodged in Jail.

General Huerta was rearrested on a Federal warrant issued at San Antonio charging conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws of the United States by attempting to launch a revolutionary movement in Mexico. Five others, charged with aiding in the revolutionary plot, were arrested at the same time. All failed to obtain bonds and shortly after 5 o'clock they were taken to the county jail. A military guard probably will be stationed around the building.

In the Federal Court General Huerta declared he would have shot a deputy marshal guarding him if he had not been restrained. Huerta sent a long message of protest to Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court protesting against his treatment here. He has telegraphed to his agents in New York to wire $15,000 for his bond.

It was said tonight that when the United States Deputy Marshals went to Huerta's house to arrest him on the San Antonio charge he openly resisted arrest and the charge of resisting a United States officer may be filed against him. His aides are said to have attempted to take charge of the automobile in which they were being taken to the Federal Building and to make a dash for Mexico.

Huerta's message to Chief Justice White said:

I have the honor to inform you on the following affairs: That the representatives of the Judicial Department of the Government in this city, have, without just reason, molested me and my family here. I am already under arrest here under certain charges and have furnished bond with the local authorities. Now I have been rearrested.

I respectfully ask an order from your court that your representatives here be instructed to tell me of the duties I am to perform and the conduct I must pursue in order that henceforth they may leave me and my family unmolested.

Huerta reiterated and added to this protest when he appeared before Commissioner Oliver. Attorney Crawford had just asked that Huerta's bond be fixed at $100,000 when Huerta asked to be heard.

"While I respect the laws of this country," said he, "I must protest against the methods that have been used here since I was arrested. I gave the bond demanded. Then I was guarded like a prisoner who had not given bond."

Huerta's eye flashed as he turned toward Edward Bryant, a Deputy United States Marshal, and personally directed to him an accusation of failure to treat Huerta's family with respect.

"Having held high position," continued Huerta, "it is natural that I should have enemies, and these are the ones who are making the trouble. I came here to visit my daughter and then go to San Francisco. But no, I am a revolutionist; I am a trouble maker; I must be arrested and my home turned into a prison. I cannot eat, cannot sleep, and cannot talk without espionage. I am mortified and my family is shamed."

Huerta criticised Bryant for "undue vigilance." "Had I not been placed in the circumstances in which I was," said Huerta, "I would have shot him." In his speech Huerta did not disclose the cause of this declaration. Later in conversation Huerta said that his anger was aroused when Bryant pushed the General's little grandson from the running board of an automobile as they started for the Court House. Huerta's voice shook as he added:

"That is the first time I have permitted my temper to run away with me."

The five in jail with Huerta are J. B. Ratner, his interpreter; General Ignacio Bravo, General Eduardo Caus, General José Delgado, and Enrique Gerostieta, all charged with conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws.

Huerta was confined in a narrow cell, him. When he reached the searching room of the jail, he did not wait for the jailer to search him, but gave his purse to the Provost Marshal, Lieutenant Martin Shallenberger, with the request that the $30 in gold in his purse be given to the poor. General Huerta was permitted to keep his Masonic charm, which was attached to his watch, and permitted to send his other jewelry and personal belongings to his daughter, Mrs. Fuentes, at his apartment.

"This is indeed an honor," said the General sarcastically.

"If any one had told me that a man could have been arrested on American soil and sent to jail without a hearing I would have told him he lied," said General Bravo as he was being searched.

"We will be out of here soon," replied Huerta.

A total of $1,000 was taken from the prisoners, the largest amount being taken from J. G. Ratner, who had $715.

$20,000 Sent to Huerta.

At General Huerta's home, at Forest Hills, L. I., it was said last night that no word had been received of his rearrest and commitment to jail.

Early yesterday, however, his wife received a telegram from him asking that $20,000 be wired to him at El Paso immediately, which request, it was said, was complied with. Members of his family and A. E. Ratner, his confidential business associate here, said that they did not know the reason for General Huerta's request for money.

MEAN TO HOLD HUERTA.

Washington Officials May Move Him from El Paso.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—General Victoriano Huerta was rearrested today at El Paso by agents of the Department of Justice, it became known tonight, to prevent the possibility that he might follow the footsteps of Pascual Orozco, who apparently has forfeited his bond in escaping the espionage of Federal agents.

The War Department had authorized General Funston to imprison General Huerta at Fort Bliss if the former dictator were rearrested today, and in view of the sympathetic feeling displayed in El Paso toward Huerta, the possibility of his removal to some city distant from the border was under consideration tonight.

Officials here were much disappointed when Huerta was promptly released on bond when first arrested. The belief prevailed tonight, although officials at the Department of Justice would not admit it, that the new bond had been made so high as to be practically prohibitive.

General Carranza, through Eliseo Arredondo, his representative here, has asked for the extradition of General Huerta and other prominent Mexicans, but it was indicated tonight in official quarters that no action would be taken on this application or on the one received from the Villa Governor of the State of Chihuahua. Irrespective of the possible misconstruction of the American Government's action as political recognition, should it surrender Huerta to either one of the Mexican factions, the possibility that his return to Mexico might lead to his execution has influenced officials here to abandon the idea of granting requisitions.

WANT A GUILLOTINE IN MEXICO CITY NOW

"Committee of Public Safety" Would Execute "Enemies of the Revolution."

MEXICO CITY, June 30, (by Courier to Vera Cruz, July 2.)—Confiscation of private property, and in some instances foreign property, is being carried on in wholesale manner, although rioting now seems to have disappeared. The International Relief Committee is supplying the poorest families with ground corn and has sufficient supplies to distribute a quarter million of rations.

Much apprehension for the residents of the city arose as a result of a socialistic meeting last Sunday. A "Committee of Public Safety" was organized, with Sotoy Gama as President, which was to begin work today. Summary punishment and the guillotine were advocated for "the enemies of the revolution." Apparently there are no prospects for the immediate re-establishment of telegraphic service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Mexico City situation does not improve. Telegraphic communication with the outside world has been severed and the United States Government is insisting to General Carranza that he permit diplomatic messages to pass over the portion of the telegraphic line controlled by his forces. The Zapata-Villa authorities in Mexico City have agreed that the portion of the line which they control may be used for this purpose.

Efforts are also being made to get in communication with Mexico City by wireless, and the Brazilian Minister there is to be asked if a communication can be sent to him that he arrange to use the wireless station of the German Legation. An attempt is being made to establish radio communication between the German Legation and the United States gunboat Sacramento, now at Vera Cruz.

The present efforts of the Washington Government are being directed mainly to getting food to Mexico City. So far nothing has appeared to show that the Government has decided to resort to forcible measures to open up communication with the Mexican capital, but officials indicate it may be necessary to take drastic action soon.

Officials of the American Red Cross admitted today that it seemed useless for them to continue their efforts to raise funds to purchase food supplies for the starving people in Mexico City in view of the inability to get these supplies to that place. The appeals for funds will not be renewed until present conditions change. The Red Cross, however, will continue to send supplies to Monclova and other places that can be reached. The State Department was notified today that twelve carloads of corn had arrived at Pachuca for distribution there.

A dispatch to the State Department from the American Consular agent at Puebla said that all was quiet in Mexico City at 6 o'clock on the evening of June 30.

$20,000,000 SECURITIES SAFE.

Bonds Deposited by Foreigners Checked in Vera Cruz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 3.—Securities worth $1,000,000, owned by the New York Life Insurance Company, which were deposited in Mexico City as required by Mexican law, and said to have been stolen by Constitutionalists upon their entrance in Mexico City, have been checked and found correct. They have been placed in a safe sealed by the Government officials and representatives of the company. They will be deposited in the Bank of London here until a transfer to Mexico City.

All special bonds deposited by foreign companies as required are intact, and they amount to nearly $20,000,000. Agents of foreign companies who deposited the bonds are pleased with the action of the Government, and it was rumored insistently that the bonds had been sold.

Judge Douglas and Mr. Metcalf arrived this morning.

WILSON PLANS MEXICO STEP.

Next Move to be Announced Soon After Return to Capital.

CORNISH, N. H., July 3.—The next step in President Wilson's new Mexican policy is being formulated by him here and will be announced soon after his return to Washington, according to information obtained today. He received several messages on the subject from Washington during the day. The dispatches painted conditions in Mexico in gloomy colors.

The President is still anxious to have the different factions combine to form a stable government, but he has received no definite information that such a solution is probable. Reports that General Carranza might consent to General Villa's proposal to attempt to reach an agreement are believed not to have been confirmed in the word reaching the President.

The selection of a former Madero adherent, probably Maquez Tagle, as Provisional President of Mexico, and his recognition as such by the United States, is understood here to be among the possibilities. Hopes are held that once such a man is recognized all the better elements in Mexico will rally to his support.

The President is known to be determined to do everything possible to end the present unsatisfactory conditions in Mexico. While desiring to avoid, as far as possible, direct interference in Mexico's political affairs, he has decided that the Mexicans must be helped to help themselves.

POPE'S NEUTRALITY NOT INDIFFERENCE

He Still Loves France, Paris Journalist Says Benedict XV. Told Him.

PARIS, July 3.—An account of a visit paid to Pope Benedict XV, last Monday by Fernand Laudet, Director of the Revue Hebdomadaire, who formerly was Secretary of the French Embassy to the Vatican, is published by the Figaro. While M. Laudet does not pretend that the report of his reception at the Vatican is an interview, he quotes the words said to have been used by the Pontiff after being told by the journalist of the impression caused in France by Louis Lataple's interview with the Pope, as printed by La Liberté.

When he mentioned neutrality, M. Laudet says, he was interrupted by the Pope with the exclamation, "Oh, that France would understand well that this neutrality is not indifference. I love France as I did fifteen years ago, and I have remained the same."

The Pope referred to his efforts in behalf of a French mother who wrote him regarding her son who was a prisoner in Germany, and told of sending a modest sum to France for charity.

"I have prayed for peace," the Pontiff is quoted as saying, "having no other concern than to implore the Lord to restore tranquility to a world thrown into disorder. You speak to me of the Cathedral at Rheims which the Germans continue to attack. But from the beginning I directed the Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne to express my complaints to the Emperor and to ask him to spare religious edifices in future. The reply has been that the best would be done. If this promise has not been kept what can I do about it? I have done all I have been able to do in this and many other things which France ignores.

"You ask me if I condemn in principle the atrocities committed. 'In principle,' is not sufficient. I condemn them concretely. Everybody knows Germany has committed some atrocities, but I cannot specify reprobations as some would have it, because I have not the necessary elements."

At the sound of the Angelus, Pope Benedict withdrew, M. Laudet asserts, with the words:

"In any case, I condemn highly the martyrdom of poor Belgian priests and so many other horrors on which the light has been thrown. I await only the occasion to convince France of my sympathy."

MECHANICS MADE IN 3 DAYS.

Students on Vacation Solve Labor Problem in Pennsylvania Shop.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., July 3.—Just returned from Europe, Samuel W. Traylor, head of the Traylor Engineering Company of this city, has started to solve the labor problem that confronts many manufacturers who have contracted to fill large foreign orders.

The Traylor Engineering Company makes heavy machinery used in mining and crushing, and smelters and furnaces for the more valuable metals. Its contracts for work of this kind from one of the European Governments amount to more than $20,000,000.

On account of the many orders placed in this country for munitions of war, mechanics are in demand and labor of the required kind scarce. Needing a thousand men, Mr. Traylor obtained a number of college students on vacation, and by personal instruction taught them in three days to turn out the piece work desired. The students are making from $5 to $8 a day each.

The experiment has proven so successful that a school of instruction has been organized at the plant, where all who apply will be taught. The word has gone out among students who work during vacation that this employment is far more remunerative than harvesting, and the Western wheat growers will have to look elsewhere for help.

Skilled mechanics are able to earn as much as $10 a day for the same kind of piece work.

ARRESTED FOR 156TH TIME.

"Rattlesnake Bill" Escapes Jail on Promise to Leave the County.

STANHOPE, N. J., July 3.—William Van Horn, better known as "Rattlesnake Bill," was locked up in the Stanhope Jail yesterday by Recorder Isaac Kinnicutt and then let out again. This makes the 156th arrest of Van Horn. He said he just came from the Stroudsburg, (Penn.) jail, where he spent ten days for carrying two rattlesnakes through the town. He was on his way to see Governor Fielder, he declared, to convince the Governor if was unconstitutional for the Sussex and Warren County authorities to exile him.

Both counties having forbidden him to enter the counties on penalty of being sent to state prison, Recorder Kennicutt said he would sentence Bill to work ninety days on the public road with the State convicts. The word "work" not being in Bill's vocabulary, he fell on his knees and begged one more chance to travel. He promised never to enter Stanhope again.

MEXICO CITY COLD TO NEW 'PRESIDENT'

Change of Officials Causes No Interest—Threatened Shooting Mars Ceremony.

AN EMOTIONAL EXECUTIVE

Chazaro So Describes Himself in His Inaugural—Zapata Refuses Comment on U. S. Warning.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 11.—The succession of Francisco Lagos Chazaro to the very rickety executive chair of Roque Gonzalez Garza has not caused here a ripple of interest, much less excitement. In this, as in many other incidents, is seen the indifference of the people toward revolutionary politics. Their only real sentiment is one of profound disgust for all the revolutionary factions.

The speeches made by Gonzalez Garza and Lagos Chazaro, on the occasion of the formal delivery of power by the former to the latter, were marked by the commonplaces customary at such ceremonies in Latin-American countries.

The really interesting feature of the occasion was not mentioned in the local press. When Gonzalez Garza had completed the transfer, some of the northern delegates to the convention approached to shake hands with him and assure him of their continued loyalty. Among them was José Quevedo, Vice President of the convention. But before Quevedo had time to extend his hand, Captain José Meras of Gonzalez Garza's staff, interposed and said in an audible voice to the retiring President: "Don't shake hands with that traitor and canaille!" Gonzalez Garza muttered something to the effect that he was of the same mind, and withdrew his hand. Meraz, evidently expecting an aggression from Quevedo, was in the act of drawing a pistol; and THE TIMES correspondent thought of seeking a place of safety. But Gonzalez Garza rebuked his aide and declared if he fired in such a place (the ceremony occurred in the Department of Foreign Relations) he would have him shot. Meraz put back his half-drawn pistol, swearing he would have it out with Quevedo in the street.

The resentment of the northern group against Quevedo arises from the fact that, in the first place, he is the representative of Aguirre Benavides, who accompanied Eulalio Gutierrez, in his hegira from the capital last January, and that, though logically belonging to the north, he has consistently worked with the Zapatistas, especially in their campaign to unseat Gonsales Garza, whom Quevedo, it is said, figured on succeeding.

Lagos Chazaro is a native of the State of Vera Cruz, and, as he himself acknowledged in his inaugural speech, is of a wholly emotional temperament, hardly suited to present conditions.

Several days ago THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent telegraphed to Emiliano Zapata for a statement in regard to President Wilson's declaration of Mexican policy. Zapata took his time about answering, probably because he has been moving about a good deal of late. It was only yesterday that the southern generalissimo sent a reply from Amecameca, couched in the following terms:

NEW YORK TIMES Correspondent, Mexico:

Answering your recent message, for the present I cannot give an opinion in regard to the declarations of President Wilson. When opportune, I will say what I deem suitable.

General EMILIANO ZAPATA.

Some of the local newspapers treated humorously the elaborate arrangements for the exodus of foreigners organized by Chargé Hohler of the British Legation. La Verdad, a Zapatista paper, said:

"Mr. Hohler graciously offers to the esteemed and courageous travelers the following advantages: To take along two groups of clergymen, one Catholic and the other Protestant, to be on hand to impart the last consolations to the dying; to take along also a section of the Red Cross, whose physicians shall also be empowered to make out death certificates, as necessary; a notary public to draw up the last will and testament of the persons who, owing to their hurry, were unable to go through that formality before starting, and, finally, a traveling undertaker's agency, with a suitable supply of coffins, candles, mortuary notices, sextons, mules, &c. Thus the party can travel with minds at ease, and we charge them to present our cordial regards to Mr. Wilson. As to the friends they have left behind in this city, perhaps two or three months hence they may hear that the party arrived safely at Tizayuca, but with not a stitch of clothing on their backs."

TWO DIE IN MOTOR CRASHES.

Boy Killed by Auto and Cyclist Dashes Into a Train.

Automobile and motorcycle accidents in and around New York City resulted in two deaths and two probably fatal injuries yesterday. John Wahlers, 7 years old, a schoolboy of 56 West 129th Street, was playing with several other boys at Seventh Avenue and 130th Street when he was struck by an automobile owned by Thomas C. Arnow of Williamsbridge Road, the Bronx, and driven by his brother, Matison Arnow. The driver and his brother picked up the unconscious lad and hurried him to Harlem Hospital, where he died five minutes after Dr. Cohen started to give him medical treatment for a fractured skull and other injuries.

Joseph Gallou, a foreman carpenter, of Mt. Kisco, while riding a motor cycle apparently did not see a train approaching a railroad crossing in that place, and ran into the train. He was killed in plain view of many persons waiting for a firemen's parade.

Genevieve Murphy, 4 years old, of 127 Edgecomb Avenue, was struck at 141st Street and Edgecomb Avenue by an automobile, owned by John Cook of 153 East Fifty-third Street, and driven by Meyer Griffin of 833 Ninth Avenue. She was removed to Harlem Hospital, suffering from a possible fracture of the skull and internal injuries. Her condition is serious.

Mrs. Evelyn Gibben, 66 years old, of 356 East 142d Street, suffered a possible fracture of the skull when she was struck by a motor cycle at Melrose Avenue and 154th Street. The cyclist disappeared.

MAY REPEAL SHIP ACT.

Government Finds Various Lines Giving Up American Registry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Complaints from shipping interests all over the country, with reports that various lines are surrendering their American registry because of the La Follette act are attracting the serious attention of the Administration. President Wilson has asked the Attorney General for a construction of Section 4 of the act, which empowers any seaman on an American ship in any port and any seaman on any ship in an American port to demand half the pay then due him.

Most of the provisions of the act run counter to express treaty provisions with many of the great maritime countries of the world. Congress in enacting the law took cognisance of this in a provision directing the President to denounce all such treaties according to the provisions in the treaty for their termination. Notice of intention to denounce was sent out to over twenty countries early in June, and grave international complications are expected.

Some time ago the President caused Section 14 to be referred to the Attorney General. That section imposed sweeping duties upon all ship owners regarding life-saving apparatus, and these duties were imposed upon all foreign ships leaving American ports.

The President's study of the act may cause him to ask Congress for its repeal or at least for amendments eliminating some of the burdens it imposes upon shipping.

MANY AMERICANS REMAIN IN BERLIN

Adlon Colony Includes the Rockefeller Commission and Two Diplomats.

From a Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN, June 7.—The American season is still at its height at the Adlon; at almost any hour of the day and night you can hear the voices of Americans abroad.

Among recent neutrals who have been making heavy inroads into the Kaiser's food supply three times a day have been the members of the Rockefeller Relief Commission, consisting of R. P. Bicknell, Colin Herrie, Elliot Wadsworth, Charles Jenkinson, and W. Trumbull, and Miss Henriette Ely. Other Americans at the Adlon are Barclay S. Hiyes, Attaché of the Berlin Embassy; Edward Gordon of New York, Dr. Dyrenforth, a lawyer of Chicago; Robert E. Humphreys, a chemist from Indiana, and Thomas Smith of the American Embassy in London.

George Ehrst, who had been staying at the Adlon for the last six months with his daughter, Baroness von Zedlitz-Leipe, whose husband is at the front, and his niece, Miss Burghard, has left for Bad Pyrmont to take the cure.

A conspicuous figure about the lobby of the Adlon is Dr. Louis H. Marks, an American physician and former assistant of Professor Ehrlich. Dr. Marks, who is the Director of a scientific research institute in Frankfort, has already lost in battle several of his ablest German assistants, who abandoned science at the call of the Kaiser. Mrs. Marks, who was a Miss Strauss of New York, will leave Berlin this week for a visit in Frankfort.

The Adlon has now become the undoubted news centre of the German Empire, for the dwindling band of American journalists has almost without exception sought refuge under its roof. The old guard, in addition to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, consists of two representatives of The Associated Press, a special correspondent of The New York World, and the correspondent of The Chicago Daily News. There are also three photographers from Chicago.

But this by no means exhausts the social possibilities of the famous international oasis, for the Adlon has recently become a Turkish headquarters. Here are to be seen daily his Excellency Halil Bey, the famous Young Turk leader and President of the Turkish Chamber; his Excellency Osman Nisami Pasha, former Turkish Ambassador to Berlin; his Excellency Djavid Bey, the former Minister of Finance; the Emir Afi Pasha, Deputy for Damascus and Vice President of the Turkish Chamber; and there is also a son of the late famous Abdelkader. These distinguished Turks are well worth watching, for they are automatic bulletin boards. They always look well fed and optimistic. But when these cheerful Orientals wear a smile such as the Anglo-Saxon wears only when his mother-in-law goes home after a long visit, then it pays the correspondent to inquire what is the reason.

"Another British battleship sunk in the Dardanelles," my favorite Turkish notable answers each time. For these delightful Turks get dispatches from Constantinople that beat the official Wolff's Telegraph Bureau bulletins by anywhere from three to eight hours. They are also able to puncture some pet delusions of the Allies, such as that Turkey is likely to run short of ammunition and is dependent upon Germany for a precarious supply.

"We are making all of our ammunition we need, and more, in our own factories," my informant told me, and he added, with a touch of patriotic pride, that all those mines on which the allied warships had come to grief in the Dardanelles had been made in Turkey. And when he told me that the Triumph had just been torpedoed he added, with tears of joy in his eyes: "We cannot thank the Germans enough for what they have done for us—and what they are doing."

To these representative Turks, Germany is the savior of European Turkey; they not only intensely admire the Germans, but are proud to be fighting with them. They are confident that, thanks to their German tutors and allies, Turkey has "come back," and is on the threshold of new glories. There is no talk about the "Sick Man of Europe" here.

The removal of the German Embassy in Rome to more quarters still further added to the stock of personages at the Adlon. Prince and Princess von Bülow have reoccupied their old suite on the first floor. With them came the first counselor of the German Embassy in Rome, Baron von Hindenburg, with his wife, the latter a born American; also Baron von Stockhammern of the Bavarian Embassy in Rome.

Others who are helping the American correspondents add tone to the war season are the leader of the German colony in Antwerp, Consul General von Bary and his wife, the latter also an American; the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, Prince Solms-Braunfels, whose wife is an Italian Princess; Count Guido Henckel von Donnersmarck, the richest heir in Germany; the Dowager Grand Duchess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Charles Edwards of Milwaukee. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin come frequently to the Adlon for a few days to see their friend, the Princess Henry XVIII. of Reuss, a Duchess of Mecklenburg. You would never suspect that a state of war existed if it were not for the unavoidable absence of the customary flock of American millionaires.

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Redingote and Princess Silk Gowns

Early Fall Models Suitable for Immediate Wear

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

The very newest in Fashion—Redingote or Princess Gowns of French satin, gros de Londres, faille or taffeta silk, also serge combined with satin, showing the new straight lines, front, and back with belted-in sides and the full length Redingote tunic.

24.50 29.50 39.50

FOR TUESDAY, JULY 6th

Women's Summer Dresses

at Greatly Reduced Prices

Novelty Voile Dresses
Of pompadour, striped or checked novelty voile. Also linen dresses. Heretofore $9.75 to $14.50 — 7.50

Crepe or Voile Dresses
Of white cotton crepe or French voile, embroidered in white or colors. Heretofore $14.50 to $18.50 — 9.75

Women's Silk Gowns
Afternoon gowns of taffeta or crepe de Chine, also striped silks. Heretofore $29.50 — 18.50

Dressy Net Gowns
Of plain or embroidered white net for afternoon or semi-evening wear. Heretofore $29.50 — 19.75

White Summer Coats

New Models for Women and Misses

White Worumbo Chinchilla Coats
Detachable belted model, convertible collar, patch pockets. *Special* — 12.75

White Worumbo Chinchilla Coats
New military model, collar of rose, Belgian blue or black velvet. *Special* — 14.50

Summer Corduroy Coats
Of English corduroy, in white, Delft blue or rose, raglan sleeves, convertible collar, silk lined. *Special* — 18.50

White Gabardine Coats
Seven-eighth length raglan model, silk lined, convertible collar. *Special* — 19.75

Women's Summer Skirts

For Golf, Tennis and General Wear

White Pique Cord Skirts
Buttoned front with large pearl buttons, slash pockets, with embroidered crotax, detachable belt. *Special* — 3.95

White Gabardine Skirts
Of cotton gabardine, ball crochet button front, double pockets, gathered back, wide belt. *Special* — 5.00

Blazer Striped Linen Skirts
Of Cossack linen, cream ground, with wide green, Copenhagen blue or black stripes. *Special* — 5.75

White Corduroy Skirts
Button front model, with pockets, wide detachable belt, washable bone buttons. *Special* — 6.95

Sale of Silk Hosiery

For Women and Misses

Plain and Paris Clox Silk Hose
Black, white and all colors to match shoes and gowns; garter top; also extra size and emb'd silk Hose. 3 pair for $2.50. *Special* — .85

Novelty Striped Silk Hose
In black, with white stripes; also white with black or colored stripes; also shoe shades with white or black stripes. 3 pair for $2.50 *Special* — .85

Superior Quality Silk Hose
Of extra quality pure thread silk in black or white; double heel, toe and Dub-L garter top. Heretofore $1.85 and $1.50. 3 pair for $2.90 — 1.00

Silk Hose, Hand Embroidered Clox
Pure thread silk in white or black, with self or contrasting color clox; also sand, fawn, champagne or gray. Heretofore $1.45. 3 pair for $3.65 — 1.25

Richelieu Ribbed Silk Hose
Pure thread silk, Richelieu ribbed, in black, white, sand, champagne or putty; lisle sole and garter top. 3 pair for $3.90. *Special* — 1.35

Hand Smocked Silk Underwear

For Women—of Silk Crepe de Chine

Hand Smocked Silk Night Gowns
Parfait model, of fine quality flesh crepe de Chine; hand smocked in pink or blue, lace edge, ribbon trimmed. *Special* — 4.95

Empire Smocked Silk Night Gowns
Of superior quality flesh silk crepe de Chine; hand smocked in pink or blue, trimmed with Val. lace and ribbon. *Special* — 7.95

Hand Smocked Silk Envelope Chemises
Parfait model, of fine quality flesh crepe de Chine; hand smocked in pink or blue, ribbon and lace trimmed. *Special* — 3.95

Smocked Silk Envelope Chemises
Empire model, of crepe de Chine in flesh or white; V front and back; hand smocked, lace and ribbon trimmed. *Special* — 5.50

Hand Smocked Silk Underbodices
Of fine quality flesh or white crepe de Chine; hand smocked in pink or blue; Val. lace and ribbon trimmed. *Special* — 2.95

Special Sales—TUESDAY, July 6th

Women's Georgette Crepe Waists
at Greatly Reduced Prices
Of white or flesh color Georgette crepe; dressy or tailored models.
4.50 *Heretofore $5.75 to $12.50*

Glove Silk Knickerbockers
For Women and Misses
In black, white, pink or blue superior quality glove silk; reinforced.
Special **1.65**

Real Japanese Kimonos
Richly Hand Embroidered Front and Back
Of superior quality cotton Japanese crepe, in pink, delft, sky, orchid or rose, Japanese sash and sleeves.
Special **2.95**

New Fashion—Linen Pumps
For Women and Misses
Of Palm Beach linen, trimmed with self buckles; also white canvas, smart, cool, hand sewed pumps, with Spanish heels.
Special **4.50**

Smocked Bathing Coat Dress
of Satin or Taffeta, for Women and Misses
A new hand smocked bathing dress, box pleated yoke Norfolk with patch pockets and loose belt.
Special **9.75**

Jersey Bathing Combinations
For Women and Misses
Low cut combination of black light weight worsted Jersey, can be used as a swimming suit.
Special **1.95**

Russian War Minister Cables The Times of Heavy German Losses in Galicia

BERLIN ADMITS LOSS OF SHIP IN BALTIC

But Says It Was the Albatross, a Mine-Layer—A Cruiser in Petrograd Account.

BATTLE ON ALL MORNING

Russians Report That German Squadron Fled and That They Suffered Very Little Damage.

LONDON, July 3.—Details of the naval battle between Russian and German cruisers in the Baltic yesterday appear in contradictory form today. The official story of the action from Petrograd says that a Russian cruiser squadron drove a German cruiser ashore, but the German Admiralty says the vessel which met disaster was the Albatross, which is a mine layer.

The official statement issued today by the Russian Admiralty under date of July 2 is as follows:

This morning, (July 2,) along the parallel of the Oestegarn Lighthouse, on the east coast of the Island of Gothland, our cruisers encountered in a fog two of the enemy's light cruisers and some torpedo boats, and engaged them in battle.

At 9 o'clock in the morning a German cruiser badly damaged lowered her flag and ran ashore. The other cruiser and the torpedo boats fled.

At 10 o'clock our squadron encountered the armored cruiser Roon, one light cruiser, and one torpedo boat, and renewed the battle.

At 10:30 o'clock the enemy began to retire toward the south. During the retreat the enemy was joined by another light cruiser. This vessel was attacked by our cruisers and fled. At 11:30 o'clock the pursuit ceased.

After the battle our squadron was unsuccessfully attacked by submarines.

The damage to our cruisers was quite insignificant.

The statement on the engagement issued in Berlin follows:

The Admiralty reports that a portion of light Baltic naval forces returning from outpost duty, steaming in extended order, met at about 6 o'clock on the morning of July 2, in somewhat hazy weather, Russian armored cruisers patrolling between Gothland and Oland (Russia). Isolated fighting developed, our weak forces attempting to draw the Russian vessels within range of the other German ships.

In the course of the fighting the war vessel Albatross was unable to regain touch with her own forces. After two hours of heavy fighting against four armored cruisers, which continued firing within Swedish territorial waters, the Albatross, owing to several hits, was compelled to run aground in a sinking condition near Hastgarns, in Sodland. Twenty men were killed and twenty-seven were wounded. The wounded were well tended by the Swedish officials and people.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, July 4.—A dispatch to The London Daily News, dated Copenhagen, Friday, says:

"According to private information from Sweden about ten cruisers and twenty torpedo boats took part in the Baltic battle, the Germans having an absolute superiority. Evidently it was the same fleet that bombarded Windau. The battle was started by Russian cruisers, which attacked the German torpedo boat flotilla. Immediately afterward several fast German cruisers appeared."

Stockholm's Version of Battle.

STOCKHOLM, Sunday, July 4, (via London,)—Dispatches regarding the naval engagement in the Baltic Friday between German and Russian war vessels state that a German cruiser squadron and the minelayer Albatross sailed north to lay mines on the Russian coast. The Albatross lost touch with the rest of the squadron during a fog and suddenly found herself among Russian warships.

A battle began between the Albatross and the Russian ships, and soon afterward a German cruiser came to the help of the Albatross, which was beset by four cruisers. The German ships were obliged to repeat toward Swedish territory. The Russians, keeping up a furious fire, pursued them so near the coast that the population of Gothland could easily see the projectiles striking the water. The Albatross was hit by twenty-five shots and ran ashore on the nearby coast. The German cruiser escaped southward.

By this time another German squadron arrived on the scene and put the Russians to flight. Owing to the fog it was impossible to tell the number of ships in this German squadron.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE ACTIVE.

Sinks Turkish Ships in Black Sea and Drives Others Ashore.

PETROGRAD, July 3.—The activity of a Russian submarine in the Black Sea is recounted in an official statement issued by the Admiralty today. The undersea boat sank two Turkish steamers and one sailing ship, with cargoes of coal and provisions, and then exchanged shots with three armored schooners off the mouth of the Bosporus, driving them ashore.

The text of the statement follows:

A Russian submarine in the Black Sea today torpedoed and sank a steamer of 2,500 tons. It then set fire to and sank a sailing ship of 1,500 tons. Subsequently a small steamer was sent to the bottom. Three vessels were in the neighborhood of Kesken and were laden with coal and provisions.

The submarine also shelled another steamer anchored in the river, and several coal-laden barges and a tug were driven ashore.

Near the mouth of the Bosporus the submarine came into action with an armored schooner. After an exchange of shots this vessel, with two others of a similar type, were run ashore.

RUSSIANS FORM NEW LINES.

Their Task Now to Prevent an Austro-German Invasion.

PETROGRAD, July 3, (via London.)—The present alignment of the tremendous forces engaged in Galicia and Southern Russia is roughly divisable into two 75-mile fronts, one running north from Halicz and the Gnila Lipa River and the other traveling east from the junction of the San and Vistula Rivers. Together the fronts form an obtuse angle at Sokal, on the River Bug, and on the Galician side of the Russian border.

Although the Germans recently gained new positions to the north of Halicz, where they fortified the left bank of the Gnila Lipa, a preponderance of the forces and the chief energy of the Austro-Germans were employed at the north end to advance into the Provinces of Lublin and Cholm along a front extending from the Vistula to the Bug River.

In this region, especially in the eastern half between the River Vistula and Wieprz River, the operations have been of the greatest importance, but the encounters in this section have not been characterized by pitched battles, but they consist chiefly of rear-guard action followed by Russian counter-attacks and orderly retirement.

Russian commentators describe the retreat from Tanew as so "artistic and secret" that there were scarcely any rear-guard battles. This retreat was caused, military experts say, by the progress of the Austro-Germans toward Lublin and Cholm and the presence of considerable forces along the Vistula. Being flanked on both sides the Russian Tanew position became untenable.

The Galician campaign is regarded by Russian officers to have come to an end. The new alignment of forces is intended as a defense of Russian territory against invasion.

$500,000,000 RUSSIA NOTES

To be Issued in Low Denominations and Pay 5 Per Cent.

PETROGRAD, July 3, (via London.)—The Official Journal today published an imperial edict authorizing the Russian Minister of Finance to make two issues of treasury obligations of $250,000,000 each. The issue is to be in the shape of 5 per cent. short term notes, free of income tax.

The issue will be in denominations of from $50 upward. This low denomination is expected to give the loan a popular aspect and to appeal to foreign as well as Russian investors. The issue is to run for six months, beginning today.

520,000 RUSSIANS TAKEN.

German Estimate for Period from May 2 to June 27.

BERLIN, July 3, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Military writers estimate that the Russians from May 2 until June 27 left in the hands of the Germans 1,620 officers and 520,000 men prisoners, and 300 field guns and 770 machine guns, besides incalculable war material.

FRENCH DARDANELLES COMMANDER WOUNDED

Gouraud Succeeded by Bailloud —Hurt by a Shell, But Not Dangerously.

PARIS, July 3.—General H. J. E. Gouraud, commander of the French expeditionary force at the Dardanelles, has been wounded and is returning to France. This announcement is made in the French official statement issued tonight, which adds that the General, who received his injuries by the explosion of a shell which fell near an ambulance, is not dangerously wounded.

The text of the communication follows:

General Gouraud, command of the French forces at the Dardanelles, has been wounded by the explosion of a shell, which fell near an ambulance where the General had gone to visit the wounded. He is returning to France, his life not being endangered.

General Bailloud (formerly commanding the French troops in Algeria) has taken General Gouraud's place provisionally.

Major General Gouraud superceded General d'Amade as commander of the French force at the Dardanelles on May 9. D'Amade was invalided to the South of France on account of an attack of typhoid fever. General Gouraud is one of Joffre's "young Generals," being only 42 years of age. Until the present war he had always served in the colonies, where he was sent as the youngest Colonel in the army. In Morocco, where he was operating last August, he earned the two stars of the Brigadier General. His work north of Arras brought him a third star, and the attention of the Generalissimo.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 2, (via German Wireless to London, July 3.)—The repulse of British assaults on the Gallipoli Peninsula is reported in an official statement issued today at the Turkish War Office. The communication follows:

Renewed attacks by the British during the past three days near Avi Burnu and Sedd-el-Bahr were beaten off with heavy enemy losses. The British were driven back into their old positions.

FLIER AMERICA IS SAFE.

Commander of Big Aircraft Denies Rumor of Her Loss.

A cablegram has been received by the Transatlantic Flight Committee of the Aero Club of America from Lieutenant John C. Porte, the pilot of the large flying boat America, saying that the report to the effect that the America had been sunk and that he had lost his life is unfounded.

The cablegram was in reply to a message sent to Commander Porte by William D. Gaak, representative of Rodman Wanamaker and a member of the Transatlantic Flight Committee, and read, in part, as follows:

Report entirely unfounded. America flying better than ever. Best regards.
PORTE.

It is believed in American aeronautical circles that the huge flying boats

Russian War Minister Cables The Times of 100 Per Cent. Loss of One German Army

By Cable to the Editor of The New York Times.

PETROGRAD, July 3.—The Austro-German losses cannot be estimated, even approximately, but they certainly exceed by far the figures for the preceding period.

One may get an idea of them from the fact that one of the German armies, composed of eight divisions, of which several had only three regiments, had to be renewed twice in a month. Its losses for the month reach 150,000 men, which is 100 per cent. of its initial effective strength.

In what concerns their plan for operations in the future, it is obviously difficult, from now on, to determine. But the Russian Army has always known how to retain its freedom of action.

POLIVANOFF, Minister of War.

GERMANY'S POLISH DRIVE CONTINUES

And Austrians Advance in Southern Poland and Eastern Galicia.

RUSSIAN ARMIES INTACT

But London Thinks Only a Powerful Diversion by the Allies Can Save Them.

LONDON, July 3.—Although the retreating Russian armies must be considered as yet to be virtually intact, the growing impetus of the Austro-German advance is such that a decisive Russian defeat seems inevitable, according to military experts, unless the Entente Powers initiate a powerful diversion on the Italian or the western front. Some of the most conservative British newspapers assert that this alone can compel Germany to withdraw men from the Eastern theatre of war, barring, perhaps, a sudden shortage in high explosives, the supply of which will flow to the front more irregularly as the railways become less and less available.

Neither to the north of Lemberg, nor to the southeast do the Russians appear to be trying to offer serious resistance; but, unless the approaches to Warsaw are to be left unprotected, military observers say, the forces of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, must soon do some stubborn fighting over the Southern Poland frontier, while his extreme left in Galicia must match this in rapid retirement if it is to avoid a critical predicament.

Today's official statements from Vienna and Berlin chronicle nothing but successes for their arms. Again reports are current that the Germans are moving fresh forces west, but these reports have been intermittently circulated ever since the fall of Przemysl, and will not bear close analysis.

The following official report on the operations on the Russian front was issued in Berlin today:

In the eastern theatre: There is nothing of importance to report.

In the southeastern theatre: North of the Dniester River our troops are advancing under continuous fighting in pursuit of the enemy and penetrating by way of the line of Mariampol, Narajoa and Miasto toward the Zlota Lipa section. They have reached the Bug at several places between Kamionka and Strasmilowa and below Krylow and are quickly advancing in a northerly direction between the Bug and the Vistula.

The lowlands of the Labunka now are in our possession, after our opponents had offered stubborn resistance at certain places.

German troops also obtained a firm foothold on the northern bank of the river in the Wysnica section, between Krasnik and the mouth of the Labunka.

Between the left bank of the Vistula and the Pilica River the situation remains generally unchanged.

A Russian counter-attack southeast of Radom was repulsed.

The following Austrian official war statement was given out in Vienna tonight:

In East Galicia the Teutonic allied troops are advancing, pursuing the enemy east of Halicz and across the Narajowka, and to the north attacking successfully on the heights east of Janozyn. On the Bug River the situation is unchanged.

Between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers the Teutonic allied troops are steadily advancing with fierce fighting. Zamosc has been stormed. West of there the Russians everywhere have been repulsed beyond the Por Plain, which is in our possession. At several places we forced a passage of the brook.

East of Krasnik, for which fighting is still proceeding, Studzianki has been captured. The village of Wysnica, west of Krasnik, also was stormed. Here and elsewhere in this sector the enemy was repulsed.

Friday on the Por and near Krasnik, 4,800 prisoners were captured, and three machine guns were taken.

West of the Vistula there were artillery duels.

RUMANIA PRO-GERMAN?

Berlin Hears It Expects Concessions from the Central Powers.

BERLIN, July 3, (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Among the news items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"Reports have been received in Berlin political circles confirming the statement that the new offers submitted by the Quadruple Alliance to the Rumanian Government were without effect because that Government expects more favorable concessions from the Central Powers."

QUEEN AIDS AT LOTTERY.

Directs the Auction of Tickets to Aid Italian Red Cross.

PARIS, July 3.—Queen Helena of Italy directed the auction in Rome today of tickets in the lottery for the benefit of the Red Cross Society, which took place in the great court of the royal stables at the Quirinal, says the Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency.

A vast crowd of the public was present, as well as members of the royal family, and a great number of tickets were sold, some of them at extraordinary prices, for the lottery which contains 40,000 prizes.

Among those present, says the dispatch, were the young Crown Prince, the Princesses Yolando and Giovanna, and other royal children. The Prince sold postcards and the little princesses passed among the people with baskets filled with bouquets, buyers emptying the baskets many times.

The Duke of Genoa, Lieutenant General of Italy during the King's absence at the front, also was present.

OUR TRIESTE CONSUL ACTIVE.

Has Protection Provided for Property of Foreigners.

GENEVA, July 3.—The Lathach (Austria) correspondent of the Geneva Tribune sends the following dispatch:

"The American Consul at Trieste is intervening energetically with the authorities to protect Italian property and that of other foreigners.

"As a consequence of the Consul's representations protection has been arranged for the private houses of wealthy Italians so as to prevent the looting of works of art and valuable furniture. Here and elsewhere in this sector the

ARMENIAN SAILED WITHOUT A CHARTER

Page Reports Ship Was Requisitioned, but This Was Canceled Before Voyage Began.

BERLIN DEFENDS SINKING

Copenhagen Hears Germany Will Suggest Joint Inspection of Ships Leaving Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A statement that may have an important bearing on the case of the Leyland liner Armenian, sunk by the German submarine U-39, with the consequent loss of several Americans, came to the State Department today in a cable message from Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador in London.

Mr. Page said he had been informed by Horace Lee Washington, the American Consul at Liverpool, that the agent of the Leyland Line there had said that, while the Armenian had been requisitioned by the British Government, the requisition had been canceled before her departure from Newport News, Va. The Ambassador said also that Consul Washington had been informed by the Leyland Line agent that all the Americans on the Armenian were in the employ of the Leyland Line, and not in the employ of the British Government.

The importance of this statement rests on whether the United States Government reaches the conclusion that the Armenian was fired on by the German submarine after she had surrendered. If this Government finds that the Americans who lost their lives were killed or drowned through the submarine's continuing to fire at the Armenian after the surrender, it will be necessary to take a more serious course than if it should be found that the fatal shots were fired while she was trying to run away.

The indications are that it will be shown that the Armenian actually was running away from the submarine when the shots hit her. It is conceded by this Government that a merchant ship that is signaled to stop by a war vessel and attempts to escape forfeits her rights under international law. The statements of the Captain and members of the crew of the Armenian all tend to show that an attempt to escape was in progress when the submarine was firing at her.

The State Department was notified today that sixty survivors of the Armenian, all American, had sailed from Bristol for the United States yesterday. Fifty-six of them are on the Leyland liner Winnifredian. The other four are on the Victorian.

The State Department is still waiting for information from James W. Gerard, the Ambassador at Berlin, as to when the German Government's answer to the American note may be expected. It is the understanding here that President Wilson will not return to Washington from Cornish, N. H., until Mr. Gerard notifies the State Department that the German response has been delivered to him.

GERMANY SEEKS RESTRICTIONS

And May Suggest Joint Inspection of Vessels Leaving America.

LONDON, July 3.—The correspondent at Copenhagen of the Exchange Telegraph Company says he learns from a diplomatic source that the German reply to the American note, which is expected to be delivered at Washington next week, will include the proposal that American citizens coming to Europe be restricted to sailing on certain specified vessels, the departure and destination of which shall be announced to the German Government.

A joint American and German inspection of these ships, to see whether they are neutral and American or British, will be suggested. If the proposal is accepted, the correspondent says, Germany will guarantee that such ships will not be molested by her submarines.

According to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Central News Agency, a semi-official statement was published today in the Wolff Bureau of Berlin concerning the sinking of the Leyland Line steamship Armenian by a German submarine, saying:

"If American citizens lost their lives the fault lies solely with the British Government. If the story told by the English Captain be true, then the submarine commander acted in accordance with the Declaration of London, which specifies that a warship may use force when a vessel does not obey orders to stop."

ON VENGEANCE MISSION.

Englishman Aboard Armenian Whose Mother Was Killed by Bomb.

ELKTON, Md., July 3.—It was learned today that Reginald Thompson, a young Englishman, who had been working here for the past two years, and started for England to join the British Army was aboard the steamer Armenian, which was sunk off the coast of England by a German submarine. It is believed he lost his life.

Thompson, about a month ago, heard that his mother had been killed by a bomb during one of the Zeppelin raids. He declared he would avenge her death and started for his native country at once.

SWISS TIGHTEN NEUTRALITY

Fine and Jail for Those Attacking the Belligerents.

PARIS, July 3.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Geneva, says:

"The Federal Council of Switzerland decrees six months in prison or a fine of 5,000 francs ($1,000) or both, for any one who publicly by speech, by writing, or by illustration exposes to hatred or contempt a foreign nation, its ruler or its Government. There are lesser, but severe penalties for any one selling or circulating abusive publications. Full power is given to local authorities to seize copies of material.

"The Federal Council and local authorities are finding great difficulty in keeping down strong expressions of sympathy with the four belligerents hemming in this country. The Government is the object of almost daily protests from diplomatic representatives of bel-

SIX BIG STEAMERS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

Five British and a Belgian Cargo Vessel the Day's Toll of German Raiders in War Zone.

CREWS REPORTED SAFE

Majority of the Cargoes on the Destroyed Vessels Were Shipped from American Ports.

LONDON, July 3.—German submarines pursued their war on English commerce with unusual vigor today, taking a toll of five big British freighters and a Belgian steamer.

The British steamships were the Larchmore, of 4,855 tons gross; the Renfrew, of 2,248 tons; the Gadsby, of 3,427 tons, the Richmond, of 3,914 tons gross and the Craigard, of 3,986 tons. The Richmond was bound from Queenstown for Boulogne laden with railway ties. She was sunk off the Scilly Islands. The crew was landed at Plymouth, England. The Gadsby's crew landed at Moiville, Ireland. She sailed from Sydney, C. B., on June 18.

The Belgian steamship which was torpedoed and sunk was the Beduegnat. The crew was landed at Falmouth.

An empty lifeboat and another boat marked "Craigard, Leith," were towed into Penzance, England, today, giving the first intimation of the vessel's fate. The crew landed at Plymouth.

The British steamship Richmond on her last eastern voyage across the Atlantic left Gulfport on June 3 for Queenstown. She was 331 feet long, 50-foot beam and 21.9 feet deep. She was built at Glasgow in 1904 and owned by the Britain Steamship Company, Ltd., of London.

The steamer Larchmore made a voyage from Baltimore to Liverpool May 15 to May 29. This vessel was 375 feet long, 52-foot beam and 25.6 feet deep. She was built at Sunderland in 1912 and owned by W. Johnston & Co., Ltd., of Liverpool.

The Renfrew, which was formerly the Meridian, and was 240 feet long, 45.5 feet beam, and 24.10 feet deep. She was built in 1898 at Sunderland and was owned by the Horsley Line, Ltd., of West Hartlepool. The steamer Gadsby was built at Stockton, England, in 1889, and was owned by H. Hopner & Co. of West Hartlepool. She was 325 feet long, 43 feet beam, and drew 21 feet of water.

The Bodugnat was last reported at Port Talbot, England, on June 12. She was owned by the Antwerp Shipping Company and was a vessel of 1,441 tons, built at Sunderland in 1900. She was 250 feet long, 38 feet beam, and 17 feet deep.

The Craigard sailed from Galveston June 5 and Newport News June 11 for Havre. She was 325 feet long, 48 feet beam and had a depth of 23 feet. She was built at Port Glasgow in 1901, and was owned by the Craig Line Steamship Company, Ltd., of Leith.

LONDON SHIPPING BREAKS ALL RECORDS

But Increased Dockage Allows Vast Inflow of Freight to be Handled Promptly.

LONDON, June 23, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—After nearly a year of almost unbelievable crowding and pressure in the Port of London, the shipping authorities have caught up with the sea traffic, and during the past week, for the first time since war began, not a single vessel had to be detained in the lower Thames waiting for a berth to be cleared in the docks.

Immense new facilities have been rushed to completion during the past two months. More than 40,000 front feet of additional shed space have been provided. The East India Import Dock, which will furnish eight new berths for large ocean-going ships, will be opened in August, and the early completion is also promised of the new refrigerated meat warehouse at the Royal Albert Dock, to contain 500,000 carcasses.

There is every indication, however, that even these enlarged facilities will be pushed to their utmost capacity as the Autumn comes on. The Autumn and Winter are normally the busiest seasons in all the ports of Northern Europe. The war situation will accentuate the position created by the ordinary increased flow of business. Moreover, several new lines are asking for berths in London.

Government purchases of Indian wheat have begun to leave India for London, and large shipments of timber are promised from Norwegian ports. It is also stated that as soon as the numerous cargoes of supplies for Russia are out of the way at Archangel, that port will begin shipping heavily to London.

More sugar is expected shortly from Mauritius to replenish the stocks kept in storage along the London waterfront.

The great rush of wool ships has ceased. Foodstuffs in store are abundant. The stocks of practically all classes of goods necessary for the support and comfort of the people are larger than they were in June, 1914. The only important exception to this statement is timber, which shows a substantial shrinkage owing to the demands of the army both at home and abroad.

In the service of food transit some unusual types of ships are being employed. One of the recent arrivals in the Nort, a small motor boat, bringing a cargo of sugar from Brazil. Another is the steamship Glenmavis, one of the Canadian lake steamers, which has found her way to the London docks, where she is discharging 1,500 tons of canned goods.

That port statistics are not always an index to the actual state of trade is evidenced by the fact that the registered tonnage of shipping entering the Port of London continues to show a marked decrease, as compared with twelve months ago. The explanation is that a ton of shipping today represents far more in cargo than it did before the war. For several years past the practice of most shipping companies has been to discharge part of their cargoes here, then send on to Antwerp and Hamburg to finish discharge and partly load there, later coming back here to finish loading. This is not possible now, the Belgian and German ports being closed. Therefore a large amount of shipping which counted as two entries before the war is now only entered once and the shipping figures suffer accordingly. Yet the cargoes manipulated and stored in London from each ship are double what they were. This is an instance of how deceptive statistics of shipping tonnage entering a port may be for purposes of comparison with other ports.

The number of men at present employed on dock work by the Port of London authority is 7,800, as against 5,000 a year ago. The figure of goods housed at the docks has risen to 280,000 tons, an increase of 68 per cent. over last year.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Two Big Steamers Leave Boston with Cargoes for England.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 3.—Two steamers, the

MAY BE KING OF POLAND.

Poles Are Enthusiastic Over the Grand Duke Nicholas.

The most popular man in Russia, and particularly in Poland, is the Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the Czar and Generalissimo of his armies—at least, this was the case before the Russian defeats in Galicia; and there are no reports as yet to indicate that his countrymen have lost confidence in his military ability.

Writing from Warsaw, before the fall of Przemysl, a correspondent of the Journal de Genève, after noting the legends current as to the Grand Duke's inflexible severity and justice in dealing with his military subordinates of whatever rank, records this tribute of a Polish landed proprietor:

"Undoubtedly the bureaucracy regrets the Grand Duke's proclamation to our people. It will do everything to prevent the restoration of our liberties, but he is determined to see his promise kept. He is a man who allows no one to doubt his word. I believe he would be capable of doing something startling if an attempt was made to cheat us. Besides, he loves the Poles; he has seen the service which we have rendered in the army. What a pity that he has no children! If he had, they might offer him the Crown of Poland, and that would be the best thing for the country."

His Polish admirers admit that Nicholas is not a Liberal, but they count upon his honesty and energy. If he should become their sovereign, he abolish the old bureaucracy of reaction and graft.

DEFENDS SUBMARINE'S ACT.

Vossische Zeitung Thinks the Armenian Was Destroyed Legally.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 3.—The evening papers contain little comment on the sinking of the Armenian. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"In the sinking of the Armenian the submarine complied with the clear rules of international law, but according to the English newspaper reports it is being made capital of by the anti-Germans in America, with what success we must wait and see, but the declaration that the Armenian was 'on Admiralty business' will take the sharp edge off all diplomatic discussions."

CREW ALIVE A WEEK IN SUNKEN SUBMARINE

Divers Make Amazing Discovery on Finding Wrecked German Craft.

AMSTERDAM, July 3.—According to the newspaper Tyjd divers who inspected the German submarine which was sunk recently off the mouth of the Ems, found the crew still alive. It was impossible for the divers to raise the craft, however, and the men had to be left to their fate.

The submarine, the newspaper adds, lies in comparatively shallow water. Ships are now at the scene trying to raise her.

The first news of the sinking of the submarine mentioned in the foregoing dispatch came in a Reuter dispatch on June 28 from Amsterdam via London. The vessel, the dispatch said, had started from Emden for the North Sea, when, off the Island of Borkum, a severe explosion had occurred which caused her to founder. The dispatch added:

"The officer in command and two members of the crew who were in the turret are thought to have been saved. The others of the crew were drowned."

Hungary Raises $224,000,000.

BUDAPEST, July 3.—The Hungarian Minister of Finance today announced that the subscriptions to the second war loan totaled 1,120,000,000 crowns, ($224,000,000.)

SUMMER BUSINESS HOURS: Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 5 P. M. Closed All Day Saturday in July, August and First Saturday in September.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Announce, Beginning TUESDAY, July 6th, Their

General Clearance Sale

Throughout Every Department in the Shop

Small Groups, Odd Pieces & Incomplete Sizes in Women's, Misses' and Girls' Apparel and Dress Accessories

Regardless of Former Prices

Women's Cloth Suits	Formerly up to 39.50	10.00
Women's Cloth Suits	Formerly up to 49.50	15.00
Women's Cloth & Silk Suits	Formerly up to 55.00	22.50
Women's Palm Beach Cloth Suits		9.50
Women's Linen Suits		15.50 22.50 35.00
Women's Cotton Dresses	Reduced to	5.00 7.50 9.50
Women's Linen Dresses	Reduced to	6.50 8.50 10.50
Women's White Crepe de Chine Dresses	Formerly 29.50	15.00
Women's Net Dresses	Formerly 39.50	23.50
Women's Odd Silk Dresses (Afternoon & Evening Models)	Formerly up to 49.50	15.00
Women's Odd Blazer Coats	Formerly up to 37.50	10.00
Women's Odd Cloth Coats	Formerly up to 22.50	10.00
Women's Covert & Gabardine Coats	Formerly up to 35.00	19.50
Women's Linen Motor Coats	Reduced to	5.00
Jersey, Crepe de Chine & Satin Smock Coats	Reduced to	20.00
Women's Black or Tan Silk Coats	Formerly up to 55.00	25.00
Women's Odd Lingerie Blouses	Reduced to	2.00
Women's Silk, Chiffon & Georgette Crepe Blouses	Reduced to	3.90
Odd Handmade French Blouses	Reduced to	5.00 7.50
Women's Odd Cloth Skirts	Reduced to	2.95
Linen, Cotton Gabardine & Ratine Skirts	Reduced to	4.50
Misses' Serge Dresses	Formerly up to 25.00	6.95
Misses' Odd Evening Frocks	Formerly up to 29.50	10.00
Misses' Odd Silk Dresses	Formerly up to 35.00	15.00
Misses' Cotton Dresses	Reduced to	5.00
Misses' Odd Sport Coats	Formerly up to 18.50	6.75
Girls' Odd Cloth Coats	Formerly up to 12.75	2.95
Girls' Wash Dresses	Formerly 1.75	1.10
Women's Jersey Silk Sport Coats	Formerly 13.50	9.75
Women's Odd Fibre Silk Sweaters	Formerly 15.00	7.50
Women's Odd Shetland Sweaters	Formerly 12.50	6.75
Women's Linen Sport Suits	Formerly 16.50	10.00
Novelty Low Shoes & Pumps	Formerly 5.00 & 6.00	2.00
Novelty Low Shoes & Pumps	Formerly 8.00 & 9.00	3.75
Women's Wool Jersey Bathing Suits (without tights)	Formerly 5.00	3.95
Women's Wool Jersey Bathing Suits (with tights)	Formerly 3.95	2.95
"Bontell" Fancy Broche Corsets	Regularly 4.00	1.95
Corsets in Odd Styles	Formerly up to 18.50	2.50 4.75 9.75
Elastic Slip-On Corsets	Formerly 5.00	3.75
Ribbon & Lace Brassieres	Formerly 1.50	1.10
Nightgowns, Chemises, Combinations (odd pieces)	Formerly up to 2.95	.85
Nightgowns, Combinations, Petticoats (odd pieces)	Formerly up to 3.95	1.55
Crepe de Chine Matinees (odd pieces)	Formerly up to 10.75	4.95 6.95
Crepe de Chine Negligees (odd pieces)	Formerly up to 16.50	8.95
Satin Negligees	Formerly 8.95	4.95
Petticoats of Jersey Silk, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine	Formerly up to 5.95	2.95 3.95
Glove Silk Combinations (odd pieces)	Reduced to	3.45

France Announces That She Can Make All the Shells Her Army Needs

SEES LLOYD GEORGE THE NEXT PREMIER

Lord Devonport Thinks Success in Munitions Post Will Insure It.

ANALYZES WAR FAILURES

Says Responsible British Officials Have Been Lacking in Knowledge of Business.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 3.—England, in the words of one of her publicists, is at last finding herself and waking up to the necessities of the situation which Lloyd George, temperamentally an optimist, admitted to be serious, and Lord Curson described as one of grave anxiety and great perils. Thursday's and Friday's debates in the House of Commons and House of Lords certainly presented the mistakes of the past in an unmistakably unpleasant light, though they by no means painted a gloomier picture than had been limned by common report in well-informed circles for some time past.

A special committee of the Cabinet was formed so long ago as last September to grapple with the problem of munitions. Though Lord Kitchener was its Chairman, the committee failed in its task because, as A. H. Nicholson says in The Contemporary Review, its efforts were strangled in the red tape of the War Office.

"The Ordnance Department experts," he says, "ruled that the manufacture of munitions should proceed through the regular armament firms, with a large extension of subcontracting, and the experts were wrong, for the system failed early in March to produce the expected results."

Then the Defense of the Realm act was passed, and a special Munitions Committee, with Lloyd George at its head, was set up. Some improvement was made, but more was needed.

"It became evident," says Mr. Nicholson, "that the clash between the Cabinet and the War Office Department should be ended. The much-abused War Office has performed some miracles in this war, but its traditions persist. It has overthrown every War Minister in recent times except Haldane and Kitchener.

"No praise is too high for the inestimable services Lord Kitchener has rendered in building up new armies; but these and other military duties would suffice for a Colossus. It was obvious that Lord Kitchener must remain at the head of the War Office, and it was therefore necessary that the office should be cut in twain and the civil administration of ammunition given to a new department."

Possibly the realization of this necessity overcame Mr. Lloyd George's objections to a coalition Government.

This week's exposure in Parliament of past mistakes has given rise to surprisingly little recrimination when all things are considered. The British public apparently does not believe that hanging a few scapegoats to the lamposts in Whitehall, as some M. P.'s have suggested, would advance matters at this juncture. It is not inclined to justify nowadays Voltaire's gibe about Admiral Byng being shot "pour encourager les autres." When the war is over there will be some surprising revelations in this respect. Meanwhile its eyes are turned to the future.

There is a certain section of the press and public which lugubriously, yet exultantly, says, "We told you so," but nobody who knows the English character would assert that this tendency to self-depreciation was anything but superficial.

Confidence in Lloyd George.

"We may now suggest to some of our own critics," says The Westminster Gazette, "that if they will turn a benevolent eye on the various fields of activity, they may begin to discover something for praise and something for encouragement in the attitude of the country in time of war."

This paper, whose sane and well balanced judgments on war questions have obtained the highest encomiums from its political adversaries as well as from its friends, intimates that Lloyd George will take supreme measures to make sure that past mistakes will not be repeated or obstructive traditions allowed still to hamper the activities of the Minister of Munitions. Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons spoke of appealing to the House in the event of anything of the kind happening. His friends say he is determined to have the fullest liberty of action, and will hesitate at nothing to obtain it, not even his resignation, which it is unthinkable that either Premier Asquith or the coalition Government would accept.

On this point Lord Devonport, who is one of England's business men upon whom the country is calling to run the business of the war, spoke illuminatingly to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. His lordship, whose recent inquiry in Parliament regarding the Morgan contract for supplying munitions was prompted, he told THE TIMES correspondent, by a desire to ascertain why ordinary common sense was thrown to the winds in running the war, said he was satisfied that there would be a vast improvement from now on. He has great hopes in David Thomas's mission to America. Incidentally, I may say that the first reports that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy had been selected to do the work for which Mr. Thomas went to New York arose from the fact that Sir Thomas was approached with reference to undertaking Government tasks in Canada, and that the proposal fell through because of fears of jealousy between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific, of which latter Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is President.

Lord Devonport predicts that Mr. Lloyd George, by winning his fight for organizing the nation's output of munitions, will be first in line for the next Premiership.

"I only hope," said Lord Davenport, "that when the darkest crisis in the war comes, as it must soon, the Government's leaders will show that they are equal to the responsibility put upon them. It is to be hoped that no upheaval will have to come at the time of the nation's severest perils. But to avert it the Government must equip its fighting forces for the supreme hour. That, it seems, they are now setting about. The Genesis of the whole mischief that aroused England is that in dealing with this war the whole responsibility, up to very recently, rested upon officials unacquainted with the business realities.

Lacked Business Training.

"The men associated with the Governmental departments on whom the load fell at the opening of the war were Army, Navy, or Civil Service officials. These men, from the very nature of things, had no knowledge of business problems. Although possessing qualities valuable in their particular spheres, they were not adaptable, and never had been trained to consider business propositions such as trained business men are accustomed to. Therefore, we had it that all these great and grave matters requiring organizing ability of the highest character were heaped on the shoulders of a class of men inherently unable to deal with them. But officialdom, like all close corporations, loves to hang on to its own problem. Why is it that it has become a colloquialism in this country in connection with war operations that we shall 'muddle through?' The true meaning of this expression is well understood in England. It is that a problem will with difficulty be handled by the unfit, and that the end will be reached through a painful process of attainment by incompetence."

CHARGES GERMANS FAKED PROPAGANDA

Press Bureau Misrepresented "Ad" of Cleveland Machine Co., Publisher Says.

SEES DERNBURG'S HAND

Manager of American Machinist Declares His Journal Is Not Interested in Helping Allies.

Mason Britton, manager of The American Machinist, explained yesterday that the advertisement of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company, which has been widely and mistakenly attacked by German propagandists as an advertisement of "poisoned shrapnel shells," and which has been investigated by Government officials, was not published as a result of an oversight, as has been reported, but that it was written by J. P. Brophy, President and General Manager of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company himself, and ordered published by Mr. Brophy after due deliberation and after the advisability of changing its language before publication had been called to his attention.

This advisability, Mr. Britton explained, had been suggested by him to Mr. Brophy after protesting representations against the advertisement had been made in the office of The American Machinist by a man who represented himself as connected with the Hamburg-American Line and as coming from Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, till recently considered the unofficial mouthpiece of the German Kaiser in this country.

"Mr. Brophy himself writes the advertising copy of his company," said Mr. Britton. "Some ten or twelve advertisements were sent by him to our office for consecutive issues of The American Machinist, each describing widely different uses to which the Cleveland automatic machine could be put. The first I knew about this particular advertisement, which was to be published on May 6, was when some German telephoned to me, some time before the advertisement was published, saying it pictured German soldiers horribly mangled, and protesting against its appearance. Thereupon I looked at the proof of the advertisement. I thought it all right, and that it was none of the man's business. Evidently advance information about the ad. had leaked out from our composing room.

Message from Dernburg.

"Shortly afterward, and still before the advertisement was published, a man who said his name was Koenig and that he was connected with the Hamburg-American Line called at our office. He said he had heard about the advertisement and that Dr. Dernburg had sent him to protest against its insertion. He admitted that he had not seen the ad, but said he had heard much about it and that Dr. Dernburg was all worked up over it.

"Thereupon I showed him a proof of the advertisement. He admitted that it made the reports that had come to him seem exaggerated, but insisted again that Dr. Dernburg did not want it to be run. I told him that I was running The American Machinist, and not Dr. Dernburg.

"Nevertheless, in view of these protests that were being made, I thought it best to write to Mr. Brophy about them, and I did so on April 23, reminding him that there were Germans in his employ, as well as in ours, and telling him I thought that in justice to him I should put the matter up to him. In that letter I said:

> I would not bring this up to you at all but for the fact that I believe that some of the German element will watch for the advertisement and make capital out of it against the Allies or against Cleveland automatics.
>
> I do not think it would be a good thing for you to have your advertisement made a football of. My first feelings were to tell them to go to — and fight it necessary, but my sober second thought says that there is already too much fighting, and if we can keep out of it honorably to do so.
>
> I believe it would be better for you if the horrors caused by these shells could be toned down somewhat, although, as I remarked, you have nerve enough to put in print what every one else is thinking. If the advertisement could be changed somewhat so as not to disturb the excited sensibilities of either side I believe it would be better.
>
> If you decide to do this will you kindly wire me on receipt of this letter, and I will hold the advertisement awaiting your instructions. The matter is entirely in your hands.

"Under date of April 26 Mr. Brophy wrote in reply:

> When I received your special delivery letter yesterday morning I was just about to go out for an auto ride, and I hurriedly phoned the wire I sent you stating that I would consider changing the advertisement in question. After looking it over, I have made up my mind that I will make no change. It is simply nonsensical to do so. What is said about the destructiveness of this kind of shell doesn't mean any particular kind of shell. The fact is I am under the impression that they all make shells similar to this, and why any German in your employ should take any exceptions is beyond my comprehension. As you say in your letter, the whole proposition all the way through is disgusting.
>
> In yesterday's Cleveland Plain Dealer there was forty times as much said about shells similar to the one we are describing, with all the destructiveness in connection with them—two whole pages of the paper contained this kind of article—and the idea of making a kick about an explanation like ours, which mentions no particular Government, is, in my estimation, overstepping what I would call good common sense. For this reason you may go right ahead and use our advertisement just as it was sent to you. I wish to thank you for so promptly calling my attention to this matter.

Says Copies Were Altered.

"Thereupon," said Mr. Britton, "I let the ad. go, and it was published in our issue of May 6. On May 5, however, Germans began to come to our office, buying up advance copies of the issue. Then at once I found a German press bureau began sending out clippings of the advertisement to every newspaper in the United States. But they did it in such a way as to give an entirely erroneous impression of the purport of the advertisement.

"For, whereas the advertisement merely advertised that the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company manufactured a machine which could be used for making shells and thereto annexed this vivid description of the horrible workings of shells such as were now being used everywhere in the war, these clippings omitted the introductory paragraph explaining this, and simply included the caption 'Worth Knowing' and the concluding paragraphs that described the havoc done by shells. Thus they made it appear that the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company was manufacturing such shells and boasting of their terrible effects."

Soon afterward there appeared in the newspapers an interview in which Mr. Brophy, manager of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company, was quoted as explaining that the objectionable passage about the shells had been published by mistake, owing to the accidental inclusion of a page of such descriptive matter in the advertising copy sent out by his firm. Upon inquiry to Mr. Brophy concerning this, however, there was received from him at the office of The American Machinist a letter in which, under date of June 30, he explained that the published interview was erroneous and that "they (The American Machinist) printed it (the advertisement) as we sent it forward, and we insisted on their doing so even after Mr. Britton wrote me that some comments were being made about it."

Germans Use the Machine.

Mr. Britton insisted that The American Machinist is not at all interested in helping the Allies, but simply in giving information to its readers, the machine trades, and with that in view, wherever it could help its advertisers who were not busy to get some work, it did so through its information bureau. In this way, he said, it had been able to place millions of dollars' worth of orders in the last few months. Inquiries, American sources where war machinery could be obtained, he said, had been received by it from England, France, Russia, Spain, and from Germany as well, and had been answered by it in each case, in order to help guide the business to its advertisers in the machine industry.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "it is interesting to note that the largest users of the Cleveland automatic machine, for instance, in all the world, are the Krupp gun works at Essen, Germany, where these machines and similar ones have been used all along."

In explaining the ethics and necessity of this policy as far as his publication is concerned, Mr. Britton showed a recent publication issued by his office dealing exclusively with "Shrapnel and Other War Material, a Reprint of Important Articles Presented in The American Machinist from January to June, 1915." In its preface was pointed out:

> "A nation depends very largely upon its machine shops for industrial prosperity in time of peace—for machinery building is the basic industry upon which all manufacturing depends. In time of war these same machine shops must produce the materials for defense, a lesson which the Canadian shops have learned to the fullest extent during the last few months.
>
> "Thus as a patriotic measure, it behooves machine shop owners and managers to become familiar with the general methods of making munitions of war, and to analyze their own capabilities along these lines if occasion to put them to use should arise. This is not predicting in the slightest degree that the occasion will arise, but advocates a business-like attitude on the part of the machinery-building industries of our country. The adoption of this attitude will eliminate serious delay if the remote possibility should ever become a fact."

POPULACE GREET MARCONI.

Inventor Enthusiastically Received on War Service Tour.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 3.—William Marconi in the uniform of a second lieutenant of engineers has been visiting electrical works in and near Milan in connection with the systematic organization of factories of all kinds for State purposes in each place he had an enthusiastic reception.

At Melzo the Mayor and other notables with a large number of people welcomed him, and children presented flowers. Mr. Marconi expressed his appreciation of the reception, saying that he was proud and glad to return to his native country to serve her.

At Sangiovanni, where he visited an electrical establishment, workmen crowded around him, shouting, "Viva Marconi," and expressed their admiration of the inventor.

GREECE ANGERS ITALY.

Her Activities in Albania Occasion Press Criticism in Rome.

ROME, July 2, (via Paris, July 3.)—Commenting upon the reported movement of Greek bands toward Berat, Albania, which is a part of the hinterland of Avlona, the Giornale d'Italia says:

"Italy cannot tolerate such a patent violation of the Conference of London in a part of Albania directly affecting Italian interests. Either an official or unofficial advance in that direction assumes, from an Italian point of view, greater gravity than the Serbian and Montenegrin occupations of Elbassan, Tirana, and Scutari."

The Italians occupied the rocky and uninhabited Isle of Sasseno, commanding the entrance to the Gulf of Avlona, on Oct. 30, 1914, and the environs of Avlona itself on Dec. 25, 1914, after Prince William of Wied and nearly all the members of the International Commission had left Albania, which fell into a state of anarchy. Avlona is thirty-three miles southwest of Berat.

OPPOSE EXPORT OF ARMS.

Pro-German Meeting in Detroit Resolves Against Such Sales.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 3.—Two hundred delegates from all parts of the country attended a meeting in the Hotel Statler today under the auspices of the Detroit Deutscher Bund for the purpose of protesting against the shipment of arms by American concerns to European countries.

A resolution against such shipments was passed, which will be sent to President Wilson.

PURSUES MUNITIONS FIGHT.

Dalziel Says He Will Drive Incompetents from Office.

LONDON, July 3.—Sir Henry Dalziel, Liberal member of Parliament and newspaper proprietor, whose arraignment of the Ordnance Department in the House of Commons last Thursday startled the British nation, today announced his determination to continue on the warpath until, in his own words, the "men directly guilty for the failures of the past year are cleared out, bag and baggage."

Sir Henry early next week will ask Premier Asquith to give the House of Commons facilities for full discussion "on the lack of guns and ammunition."

"I am determined," he says, "that the awful facts shall be dragged to the light of day. This scandal is due to two main facts—censorship and public indifference—and largely because the real state of affairs is not disclosed. The tragedy is further from being closed than the general public has yet conceived."

Sir Henry asserts that a conflict of authority already has arisen between the Ordnance Department and the Ministry of Munitions, and he declares that the only solution is to give David Lloyd George supreme authority for munition supplies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 3.—The Daily Mail refers editorially to Sir Henry Dalziel's charges against General von Donop, and utilises the occasion to make another veiled attack upon Lord Kitchener. Von Donop, it points out, is not the Minister responsible to Parliament for the conduct of the War Office.

"He is the subordinate head of one of its many branches," says The Daily Mail, "and we have yet to learn what orders he failed to carry out. He may or may not be the culprit-in-chief, but the way our governmental system works, both in theory and practice, is that for the shortcomings of a department, the supreme head of that department, and not any minor official, is primarily responsible.

"What, then, is the situation? Not a word has been spoken in the past two days in either house in defense of the War Office and its handling of the vital question of shells and machine guns. That it spurned, as Lord Grimthorpe said, with contumely the assistance and knowledge of business men, that it kept the country hopelessly in the dark, and that thousands of lives have been sacrificed by its omissions—these are points of common agreement among men of all parties."

The Daily Mail also refers to Mr. Asquith's declaration at Newcastle that there was not a word of truth in the statement that the British operations had been hampered by the failure to provide the necessary ammunition, and asks in conclusion, "who misled Mr. Asquith?"

ITALIANS CONTINUE ISONZO ADVANCE

Austrians' Resistance Is Increasing, But They Have Failed to Regain Lost Ground.

UDINE, Italy, July 3.—The advance of the Italian forces on the Isonzo front continues slowly but with some gains every day.

The defense of the Austro-Hungarians is increasing in power, and occasionally they make resolute counter attacks. Thus far, however, they have failed to retake any of the territory occupied by the Italians.

ROME, July 3.—This communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

Along the entire front the situation remains unchanged. The artillery action of an intense nature continued against the works at Malborgeth and Predil, causing serious damage and heavy explosions.

The enemy attempted yesterday afternoon a violent counter-attack against our positions on the Carnian plateau, but were repulsed, leaving in our hands about 200 prisoners.

VIENNA, July 3.—The official report on Austrian operations includes this statement:

In the Italian theatre renewed Italian attacks against the lower Isonzo River have been repulsed with heavy enemy losses.

BERLIN, July 3, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—This official bulletin was received here today from Vienna:

Yesterday the Italians suffered a new defeat on the littoral front. After unsuccessful charges near Sagrado and Polazzo the Italians attacked with at least two infantry divisions the Doberdo Plateau, Podgora, and Monte Corsich. They were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses. The enemy's attacks against the Goritz bridgehead, southwest of Monte Sabotino, likewise were repulsed.

A later bulletin read:

In the Italian theatre the enemy sustained a fresh defeat on the front in the coastal district. After fruitless attacks near Sagrado and Polazzo the enemy renewed the assault with at least two divisions along the sector of the Doberdo Plateau, from Polazzo to Monte Corsich. The attacks everywhere were repulsed, with a heavy enemy loss. Attacks against the Goritz bridgehead, southwest of Monte Sabotino, were repulsed, with equal losses.

In the last few days the fighting has progressed on the Carinthian border for Val Grande, east of Plocken Pass, the mountain finally remaining in our possession.

PROF. NORTON TELLS OF WORK UNDER FIRE

Goes Almost to Trench Edge with American Volunteer Ambulance Corps.

SHELLS ROAR ABOUT THEM

Batteries in Action Within Fifty Yards—Graphic Story of Great Battle Scene.

Statements that American volunteer ambulances are never allowed to get near the fighting lines in France are refuted by a letter received by Eliot Norton of 2 Rector Street from his brother, Professor Richard Norton, former head of the American School for Classical Studies in Rome and an archaeologist of note, who early in the war organized the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps, and is its commander. This corps is entirely separate and distinct from the ambulance corps of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, with which it has been frequently confused.

On the day the letter was written, June 7, Professor Norton and the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps were operating near Arras, just behind the trenches. The letter was penciled in the intervals of duty, partly while waiting for a car to be loaded just behind the firing line, partly while its freight was being transferred from the machine to the first line hospital. In fact, the letter itself is evidence that much of the difficult and dangerous work of getting the wounded away from the trenches is being performed by the American volunteers, who are giving their service without pay and using their own cars, or those supported by private subscriptions from Americans who have been quietly sending checks and automobiles and equipment since the early days of the war.

Much of Professor Norton's letter is personal and none of it was intended for publication, but it gives a stirring picture of the conditions under which the American volunteers work, and of the scenes just behind the trenches. It says, in part:

> "The biggest battle that I have yet seen is under way. It is now 8 o'clock and we have been here since 4. I am now writing at the dugout at the entrance to the trenches, where the wounded wait for us. Batteries are all around us and along the road we follow to the hospital. One is 50 yards from the dugout.
>
> "We have three groups of four cars each on the work today, the others doing regular evacuations (transferring wounded from one hospital to another) and reserve service.
>
> "It is a wonderfully brilliant Summer day, but a strange haze from bursting shells and tons of flying earth hangs heavily over the fields. The poor wounded men we are carrying are all amazingly patient and uncomplaining. In fact, almost the only ones that ever murmur are those who have gone out of their minds; but there are few of them.
>
> "The prisoners look a bit cast down, but otherwise bear themselves like men and are treated absolutely well.
>
> "We are under a tree surrounded by some twenty women from the village, stretcher bearers, and the doctor who manages the dugout. A couple of batteries of big guns—two 'twenties'—are booming and shells scream over our heads. It is curious to note the different sounds different shells make. These 'twenties' sound like big catherine wheels when they begin to revolve, with the same jerky whirl. If you are sufficiently near you don't notice this. One went off just as we were passing.
>
> "Taken all in all, this is the most tremendous and interesting and horrible spectacle one ever could imagine. Overhead aeroplanes, surrounded by long-lasting puffs of heavy white smoke. The horizon line, a few kilometers away, is one long string of black or white geysers of smoke, according to the sort of shell that explodes, and near by are volleying, booming, whirring batteries, ambulances, fresh and tired troops, uncomplaining, pale-sick wounded, and magnificent, cool, patient, heroic doctors.
>
> "Back again to the home camp, safe and sound. For some hours shells have been going off all around us, making us run for the dugout.
>
> "P. S.—Have just got our lists, and find we have carried just a few more than 600 today."

HINDENBURG'S NEW CARPET.

Turkish Admirers Give Him One with Map of Prussia Woven Into It.

A translation issued by the German Information Service concerns the presentation of a remarkable carpet to Field Marshal von Hindenburg. It reads:

"The City of Konia, in Asia Minor, recently presented Field Marshal von Hindenburg with a magnificent carpet. On it is woven an exact map of East Prussia, the seat of the Field Marshal's great victory. In the left corner of the carpet, surrounded by a laurel wreath, is a portrait of Hindenburg, and below an inscription in German and Turkish containing the words: 'To his Excellency General Field Marshal Paul von Benckendorff and von Hindenburg, to express thanks for the great victorious battles at the Masurian Lakes, presented by the inhabitants of Konia, in Asia Minor.'"

FRANCE CAN MAKE SHELLS SHE NEEDS

So Says Yves Guyot, Who Tells How the Nation Organized Early for Big Output.

CAN NOW HOLD HER OWN

Requires Our Steel for Munitions, but Is Otherwise Ready to Fight Till Victory Comes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 3.—"France can hold her own against Germany. She herself makes all the shells that play such havoc in the enemy's ranks, and she will keep on making all she needs."

In this confident tone spoke Yves Guyot, the French economist and former Minister of Public Works, in conversation with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at a London hotel, where he had been staying a few days while engaged here on Red Cross work.

M. Guyot is sanguine that the French forces will show even greater aggressiveness in the next few months than they have yet done. He is sure that Joffre is able to beat back any fresh German attempt to take Paris and eventually to drive the Germans from France and the region of Alsace Lorraine as the prize of war.

"The munitions problem in France is not so acute as in England," said M. Guyot. "In France as soon as the war started we began turning out the shells as fast as our factories could work. So, in a short time, they were going full blast. We have been able to supply our army with ample ammunition and to have shells enough to shake up the enemy whenever we put on spurts.

"It is vitally important that England has come to the realization of the need of equipping her own army with adequate ammunition. Up to now the English Army has been sadly handicapped, but with the energetic Lloyd George in command the munitions output in the near future is certain to bring a sudden change in the status of England in the war.

"We in France being in such immediate contact with the horrors of war had a stern sense of the necessity of fully equipping our army forced upon us at the very beginning of the conflict. The only thing we have lacked has been steel, and we have been getting some of that from our old friends, the United States. France has steel plants, and they do a tremendous amount of work, but altogether they do not turn out enough for our ammunition works. So we had to turn elsewhere for some of this product, and it was America that came to our aid.

"We have got the steel with which to make shells. Our workmen are well organized and the whole spirit prevailing among them is to help France to win the bloodiest war of her history. Everywhere in France the feeling is that the war must go on to the desperate end and that the Allies must win the victory.

"The French soldiers have shown characteristic spirit, courage and daring throughout the war. Under skilful leadership they have fought valiantly, losing but one man to the Germans' ten.

"That is the strategy of the French warfare. Our field leaders do not believe in the needless sacrifice of men.

"At Dinant and Soissons the German dead were piled up like high walls, so that when our men rushed on, they had extreme difficulty in making way because of the blockade of human bodies. That is the way the German officers throw away the lives of their men. It is a wicked, wanton, brutal waste of human life.

"The French Army has the greatest confidence also in its 75-millimeter gun, the greatest ever built, and built entirely by France. In battle these guns work terible havoc in the German lines.

"The Germans have always boasted that they are the best fighters in Europe and that their guns and shells are the most deadly. In neither respect in this war has Germany shown herself superior. In the engagements with the French Army since the time when France caught its breath, France has shown that with all of Germany's many years of preparation for war the German army is actually the inferior of the French, and the near future will show more than ever the hollowness of Germany's boast."

When asked how long he thought the war would last, M. Guyot shrugged his shoulders.

"Nobody can foresee the duration of war," he replied, "but the outcome is not in doubt. Germany may get ahead in some parts of the fighting lines for the moment and the outlook may seem dark, but eventually the enemy will be vanquished. The war will go on until that day."

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Most Extraordinary Values will be offered Tuesday, in a sale of

Women's Summer Suits and Dresses

For every occasion of dress at the seashore or mountain, at the following exceedingly low prices:

DRESSES, of Voiles, Tissues, Linens and Crepes, at $3.95, 5.00, 7.50 and 9.50

DRESSES, of Crepe de Chines, Taffetas and Serges at $13.50, 19.75, 29.50 to 35.00

DRESSES, of Embroidered Voiles, Nets and Laces, at $10.50, 12.75, 13.50 and 19.50

SUITS, of Palm Beach Cloths, Eponge and Linen, at $7.50, 11.75, 17.50 to 29.50

Also Final and Unreserved Reductions in

Women's Smart Coats and Wraps for Motoring, Traveling or Dress Wear

Women's Voile & Batiste Blouses

In the very latest semi-tailored and lace trimmed models, will be placed on sale Tuesday, at $1.50, 1.95 and 2.95

Women's Dressy Blouses

Made of Georgette and superior quality Crepe de Chine, in this season's most favored models, Very Special at $3.95

Formerly marked as high as $6.50

Women's Bathing Dresses

Made of black salt water satin in a diversified variety of effective models and trimmings, including many high cost suits, greatly reduced, offering Exceptional Value at $5.00

Also Mohair Bathing Suits

Effectively trimmed with braid and polka dot silk, at $2.95, 3.50 to 7.50

Table Cloths & Napkins

A noteworthy sale of discontinued lines and odd patterns, from the foremost linen centers of the world.

At very emphatic reductions

Satin Damask Table Cloths,

2 x 2½ yds., - at $1.75, 3.25, 4.10
Regular prices $2.50, 4.50 and 5.50 each

2 x 3 yds., - - - at $3.95 & 4.90
Regular prices $5.25 and 6.75

2¼ x 2¼ yds, $4.50 Regular price $6.00 | 2½ x 2½ yds, $5.50 Regular price $7.25

Heavy Satin Damask Napkins,

24x24 ins., Regularly $4.25 doz. at $2.75
26x26 ins., " $7.75 doz. " 4.75

Heavy Bleached Damask Table Linen, Regular price $1.25 a yard, . . at 88c

Turkish Bath Towels, large size; Regular price $3.50 doz. at $2.75

Satin Finish Bedspreads, Regular price $3.75 each, . . . at $2.25

Beginning on Wednesday, July 7th, The Semi-Annual Clearance of

Women's Low Cut Shoes

At unprecedented price concessions.

Details will appear in Tuesday's Evening Papers.

Specials : : for Tuesday

Women's Sweaters Of Fibre Silk or Wool, *Very Special* at $4.85

Milanese Silk Gloves 16 button; in black or white, *Very Special* at 65c pair

New Model Parasols in smart shapes and colorings, *Very Special* at $1.85

Women's Neckwear A manufacturer's sample line of hand embroidered and lace trimmed effects, *Very Special* at 50c to $1.00

Combination Suits for Women; Glove silk tops and lisle bodies; pink or white, *Very Special* 95c a suit

Cotton Dress Fabrics

in this season's most wanted weaves, at the following specially reduced prices:

Printed Voiles 38 inches wide, in floral, coin spot, awning stripes and novelty effects, on white and colored grounds at 18c a yard

Imported Dress Linens 45 inches wide; pure flax, in a wide range of fashionable colors and white, at 45c a yard

Also Semi-Made Skirts of Linens, Ratines, Etamines and Golf Cords, at $1.95 to 4.50

Children's Play Outfits

Comprising Cretonne Dress with detachable White Waist, Cretonne Hat and Pail; sizes 2 to 5 years, At the special price of $1.98

Bloomer Dresses, made of Anderson Gingham; sizes 2 to 5 years, . . at 89c

Imported Dresses, hand-made and hand-embroidered; high or low neck models; sizes 6 months to 2 years, at $1.50

Imported Waist Skirts, hand-made, hand-embroidered; 6 months to 4 years, 80c

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Fifth Ave., at 46th St.

ANNOUNCE

That they are constantly receiving shipments of *Seasonable Model Gowns* from Paris and have a particularly attractive display of absolutely *New Summer Dresses*, created from advanced ideas, at reasonable prices

Visitors passing through New York en route to Summer Resorts are invited to inspect the collection.

BRANCH STORES

Newport, R. I. Magnolia, Mass.
Watch Hill, R. I. York Harbor, Me.
Bar Harbor, Maine.

Heavy German Guns Shelling the Whole Allied Line From Belgium to Alsace

GERMAN ARTILLERY POUND ALLIED FRONT

Heavy Cannonading Is Begun from Belgium to the Aisne and on the Meuse.

FRENCH REGAIN HILGENFIRST

Germans Charge Them with Using Gas—The Argonne Struggle Has Almost Ceased.

LONDON, July 3.—German artillerymen are very active along the western front, according to the night bulletin of the French War Office. This is particularly true of the region from Belgium to the Aisne, on the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges.

Apparently the German attack on the Argonne front has flagged for the time being at least. Paris states that fighting continued in that section all last night, but that the day was calmer.

Berlin admits that the French position, won at Hilgenfirst in the Vosges, has been recaptured by the French.

The night bulletin, issued at Paris, says:

The day has been marked by renewed activity by the artillery of the enemy, particularly in Belgium, in the region of Neuville, Ecurie and Roclincourt and on the front from the Somme to the Aisne. We have replied against the trenches and the batteries of the enemy.

On the right bank of the Aisne, in the region of Soupir and Troyo, as well as in Champagne, on the Perthes-Beausejour front, mining operations have been carried out.

In the Argonne the day has been calmer. The enemy, after the check suffered in his latest attempts, has made no further attacks with infantry.

On the heights of the Meuse, at the Calonne trench and on the La Haye front, the cannonade continues.

In the Vosges there have been artillery actions at Fontenelle and Hartsmanns-Weilerkopf.

The day report says:

The fighting continued all last night in the Argonne with the same stubbornness. We maintained our positions and we inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy.

In the region of Metzeral two fresh attacks against our positions at Grete, situated to the east of this village, have been repulsed.

Along the remainder of the front there has been a very active cannonade, guns of all calibres taking part. Shells thrown into Arras started some fires, but the flames were placed under control.

French aviators successfully bombarded from the air the railroad stations at Challerange, Zarren, and Langemarck, in Belgium, as well as certain German batteries at Vimy and at Beauraing.

The German official statement is as follows:

The French attacked our positions northwest of Souchez during the night. The attack was repulsed.

At Les Eparges a French attack, prepared for by the enemy with incendiary grenades and bombs containing evil-smelling gases, failed.

The fortifications which we captured the day before yesterday on Hilgenfirst were lost again to the enemy yesterday.

LABYRINTH BATTLE WENT ON UNCEASING

Day and Night With Hand Grenades, Bayonets and Fists Men Fought Underground.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, July 3. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The following details, given me by a young wounded French officer, present a new view of the heroism by which the Labyrinth was captured.

"Trench warfare," he said, "is nothing to what we had to go through in those three weeks, three weeks not in the open nor in trenches, but in underground lines of communication, narrow galleries in the earth, with no light but tiny flickering oil lamps.

"Remember, we were only separated from the enemy by sacks of earth, pushed one against the other. The moment the barrier was broken at any point ferocious hand to hand fighting started. Hand grenades and bayonets were the chief weapons, but the Germans sometimes used knives and Browning revolvers. One day they attacked with burning liquid that left fearful burns.

"No one knew when a fight might take place, so one had to be always on the watch, and when it started you had to fight with anything that came to hand, fists if there was nothing else. But our men always got the upper hand.

"The corridors were appalling places. Water oozed down from everywhere, and the smell was unspeakable all the time. We could not take out the corpses, and we lived among them day and night.

"One corridor, 60 yards long, took us thirteen days of hard fighting.

"They made barricades, traps, pitfalls of every kind. Pushing along in the dark with nothing but pocket electric torches to give us spasmodic light, one never knew when the ground would give way, letting the men fall on bayonets, fixed upright, with just a little covering of earth above them.

"Then they tried mines. Luckily we heard the noise, and our sappers countermined."

LIEUT. ROCHAMBEAU KILLED.

Descendant of Yorktown Commander Dies Fighting for France.

PARIS, July 3.—Lieutenant Count Jean de Rochambeau, a great-great-great-grandson of Marshal Jean de Rochambeau, who commanded the French forces at the surrender of Yorktown, was killed on the battlefield at Hartmanns-Weiler, in Upper Alsace, on June 14. The Lieutenant, who was 23 years old, commanded a section of machine guns in front of a line of trenches on the crest of the mountain, which since January has been the scene of some of the most obstinate fighting of the war.

Young Rochambeau took part in all the engagements, winning promotion and mention in the orders of the day. As he had been a brilliant cadet at Saint Cyr and Saumur he was transferred to the staff of the General, commanding that part of the Vosges in which Hartmans-Weiler is located, but the Lieutenant, at his own request, went into the trenches again.

AIRMEN KILL CIVILIANS.

Bombs Dropped on Town Held by Italians Slay Woman and Boy.

UDINE, Italy, July 3, (via Paris.)—Two people were killed and five others were injured yesterday by bombs dropped from an Austrian aeroplane on the town of Cormons, Austria, near the Italian frontier, eight miles northwest of Goritz.

Cormons, which was formerly an Austrian customs post, is now occupied by the Italians, and Austrian aviators throw bombs every day on the little town.

One bomb dropped yesterday fell on the residence of Signora Donda, killing her and wounding five others in her household. Another bomb killed a boy, the son of Deputy Mayer Zanetti.

SEES GERMANY HELD BY MILITARY PARTY

Lord Robert Cecil Declares the People Have Lost All Power of Independent Thought.

By T. P. O'CONNOR.

(Copyright, 1915, by The Central News.)

LONDON, July 3.—I sought an interview today with Lord Robert Cecil, new Undersecretary of the Foreign Office. Not, of course, about the torpedoing of the Armenian, which would certainly have brought the reply that it would be impossible to give a full answer until all the facts were known, but with reference to the various peace movements which, under the leadership of Bryan and others, now and then emerge in American life.

The appointment of Lord Robert Cecil was one of the surprises of the coalition ministry. Not, of course, that he was marked out by his abilities for the office, but because it was generally expected that he would reach cabinet rank instead of a subordinate position.

He is now the most remarkable of the great family of Cecils, for though he has not the astonishing oratorical glow of his brother Hugh, he is a far more effective parliamentarian and much more of a man of the world, as well as much more practical than Lord Hugh.

"I am very glad," said Lord Robert, "to have the opportunity you have given me of laying before your readers in America my views of the present international situation. Every Englishman owes much to the impartiality with which the American people as a whole have judged the vital issues raised by the present war and it is a privilege to be able to contribute, however slightly, to their clearer understanding.

"But it must be remembered that I am speaking purely as a private individual and not in any degree as a representative of the Foreign Office, which has its own appropriate channels for communicating the position of this country in any international controversy.

"The first thing to be said is as hackneyed an expression as it is literally true that in this war this country is fighting for its life. We see sometimes well meaning aspirations for peace and you know as well as any one how ardently all the inhabitants of these islands desired peace last Summer.

"But we must look facts in the face. I read only this morning, quoted in the London papers, a long article by Count Reventlow in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, in which he advocates what he calls the 'Calais idea.' The Calais idea seems to me the occupation by Germany of a large part of the Atlantic Coast of France and Belgium. The reason Count Reventlow wishes to occupy that territory is because the occupation would be a 'vital danger for England.'

"He is of course, perfectly right that with Calais in the hands of Germany the very existence of the British Empire would be threatened. No one doubts this in Europe, least of all England, France, or Germany. Nor is this all. With Belgium a part of Germany, Holland would soon have to follow, and it is not possible to imagine the cession of Calais by France unless that country had been crushed to earth. It is clear, therefore, that Count Reventlow and his friends have in nowise abandoned their dream of world empire for Germany. They realize that now as ever Great Britain stands for the liberties of Europe and the world as a consequence of her determination to preserve her own freedom."

"Do you think, Lord Robert," I asked, "that it is necessary to attach so much importance to the utterances of Count Reventlow? He is after all only the spokesman of the Militarist Party of Germany and we are constantly assured that there are many Germans who are not militarists. The Social Democratic papers and politicians, from time to time, give vent to very different sentiments and repudiate all ideas of conquest, and claim that Germany is fighting in self-defense and that as soon as her security is assured she will lay down her arms. They repudiate the utterances of the King of Bavaria and his son no less than those of Count Reventlow. Why, then, may we not regard them as expressing the true mind of Germany and trust to their pacific assurances?"

"The answer to that," replied Lord Robert, "is that unfortunately the history of the last forty years shows that whenever the Militarist Party has been at issue with any other force or party in Germany, it has been the militarists who have won. Even Bismarck, who for many years was not only their leader and prophet, whose unscrupulous and relentless policy is still upheld as their model of statesmanship, and who, himself, was by birth and education a 'junker'—even Bismarck, when he ventured to oppose the developments of junkerism was disowned by his followers and dismissed by his master. Since his fall the same thing has been repeated over and over again. Not once nor twice the official rulers of Germany have assured the world that they did not contemplate some particular action or some new expenditure on the army or fleet, or that they were favorably considering some domestic reform which would have diminished the power of the junkers, and within a few months of the declaration we have seen them submitting to militarist dictation and taking the very action they had repudiated.

"May I proceed," said Lord Robert, "to explain my meaning by a literary illustration. In Robert Louis Stevenson's story of Markheim, Markheim professes that with the proceeds of his latest crime he intends to establish himself as a reformed character.

"He is asked by his interlocutor whether his past history does not show that on every occasion he has allowed the worse part of his nature to triumph. When he admits that this is so he is told that his future is irrevocably determined by his past.

"So we must think of Germany. If there be any effective pacific forces in Germany they must give some proof of their existence and their power to control the policy of the country.

"There are many observers who declare that the Germans by long training in militarism have lost all power of independent action and even of independent thought. Certainly their recent history seems to support this view. The Social Democrats, for instance, are fond of boasting that they are the largest party in Germany. That may be true as a matter of numbers, but up to now their influence on the German policy has been virtually negligible.

"As for the so-called Liberal Party, they are, and have been, the obedient servants of the Imperial Administration. So long as that state of things continues we must consider the German militarism as the only thing in Germany that counts and take our measures accordingly.

"Pray tell our friends in America," he concluded, "that the views of all of us are faithfully set forth in the words of the Prime Minister:

"'Rather than sacrifice the cause of liberty we will fight to the last farthing of money, the last ounce of strength, and the last drop of blood.'"

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20,000 Yards of this season's best styles in White and Colored Wash Dress Fabrics.

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Remnants of Best Qualities of Cotton Wash Fabrics in suitable lengths for waists, misses' and children's dresses.

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Heavy Irish Satin Damask Tablecloths.

2x2 yards.....regularly 3.20, 2.25
2x2½ yards.....regularly 3.75, 2.85
2x3 yards.....regularly 4.75, 3.65

Napkins to match.

22x22 inches.....regularly 4.00, doz. 2.90
24x24 inches.....regularly 4.75, doz. 3.65
Hemmed Huckaback Towels.....doz. 1.75, 2.25 and 2.75
regularly 2.25, 3.00 and 3.50
Hemstitched Huckaback Towels...doz. 2.75, 4.50 and 6.00
regularly 3.50, 5.50 and 8.00
Hemmed Turkish Bath Towels.....doz. 1.90, 3.00 and 5.50
regularly 2.50, 3.75 and 7.50
Hemmed Dish Towels.....doz. 1.45, 2.45 and 3.00
regularly 2.00, 3.00 and 3.75
Pure Linen Pillow Cases,—hemstitched and hand embroidered. regularly 2.75, pair 1.95
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regularly 1.50, 2.25 and 3.00

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Small Wicker Bird Cages,—daintily decorated with artificial flowers and silk ribbon and artificial bird. 95c
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White Summer Weight Blankets,—full size..pair 3.75 and 5.50
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Comfortables:

Figured Silkoline; cotton filled.....each 1.50 and 1.75
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Bed Spreads:

Full Size Crochet, hemmed.....each 1.10 and 1.35
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FURNITURE, BEDS AND BEDDING

At Savings Up to 50%

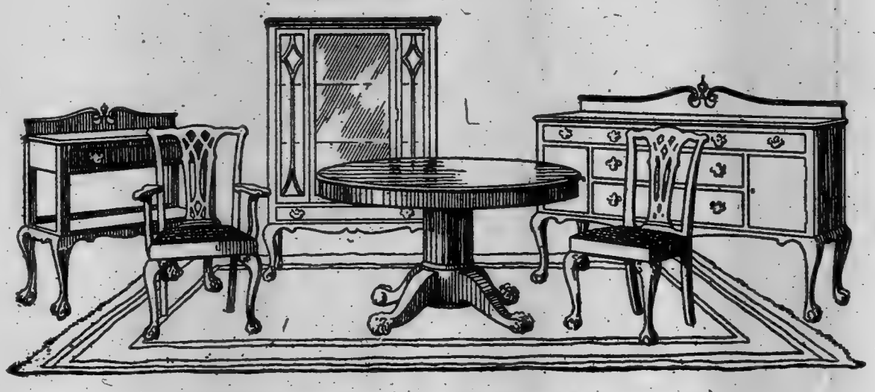

Ten-Piece Chippendale Model Suite, as Illustrated.

398.00 regularly 500.00

This suite is made exclusively for James McCreery & Co., of the finest Selected Mexican Mahogany. Suite includes Buffet, China Closet, Extension and Side Tables, Five Side Chairs and One Armchair.

Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites with 54-inch pedestal Table. 395.00
regularly 475.00

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites, including Buffet, 60 inches long, China Closet, Extension and Side Tables, five Sidechairs and one Armchair. regularly 350.00, 245.00

Ten-piece Colonial Model Suites, in Dull Mahogany. regularly 325.00, 250.00

Ten-piece Chinese Chippendale Model Suites, made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. regularly 315.00, 250.00

Ten-piece Plain Sheraton Model Suites, in Dull Mahogany. regularly 300.00, 195.00

Four Pieces, as Illustrated.

Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed.

250.00 regularly 325.00

This Suite is made of Solid Mexican Mahogany, all dustproof drawer construction and best French plate mirrors.

Chamber Furniture

Seven-piece Ivory Enamel Suites, including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table, Full Size Bed, Night Table and Two Rockers.
regularly 528.00, 475.00

Five-piece Louis XVI Model Suites, finished in Dull Mahogany. 326.00
regularly [illegible]

Four-piece Adam Model Suites, finished in Brown Mahogany, regularly 160.00, 125.00

Four-piece White Enamel Suites....75.00
regularly 100.00

Four-post Solid Mahogany Beds,—twin or full size. regularly 50.00, 25.00

Four-piece Colonial Model Suites in Dull Mahogany, regularly 275.00, 225.00

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL

First Showing of

Advance Fall Suits and Dresses

On Tuesday, July 6th

This Preliminary Autumn Display will reveal many interesting changes in style that have thus far been developed for the coming season.

Prices ranging from 29.50 to 100.00

WOMEN'S COATS & WRAPS

Special offerings in Early Fall Models of Smart Mixtures and Tweeds.

Automobile and Traveling Coats of Nobby Mixtures,—full mannish model; half lined; new cut. 19.50 and 29.50

Midsummer Clearance of the remaining stock of Summer Cloaks and Wraps, at greatly reduced prices.

Smart Coats of Stripe Silks or Blue Serge.
14.50 and 18.50

Dusters of Linen or Mohair—English cut 6.50 and 7.50

Sport and Seashore Coats of Corduroy,—mull or silk lined. 3.85

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS

An attractive stock of Bathing Suits, Hats, Caps and Shoes, in newest models, moderately priced.

Special Values

Women's Bathing Suits of Silk, smartly trimmed.
5.95 and 7.50

Women's Bathing Suits of Mohair,—pretty youthful models. 2.95 and 3.95

Misses' and Children's Bathing Suits,—newest models
2.25 and 2.75

Bathing Caps.....25c to 2.50

A number of Suits in broken sizes have been marked at about cost price.

HOUSE GOWNS & NEGLIGEES

Specially Priced

Negligees of Crepe de Chine in a variety of colors.....
7.25 and 9.50

Kimonos of Albatross,—dainty models....4.95 and 5.95

Morning Dresses in pretty models and materials...2.95

Beach or Mountain Dresses in very attractive models and materials. 3.75 and 5.50

House Dresses in neat washable materials..1.25 and 1.75

To Close Out: House Gowns, Negligees and House Dresses—various styles in broken sizes, considerably reduced.

MISSES' SUITS, DRESSES & SKIRTS

Extraordinary Clearance

Misses' Spring Suits, in various models. Size 14 to 18 years. 9.75, 14.75 and 18.50
regularly 26.50 to 35.00

Misses' Afternoon Dresses of Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Poplin, Striped, Plaid or Check Chiffon Taffeta. Size 14 to 18 years. 9.75 and 16.75
regularly 26.50 to 39.50

Misses' Linen Dresses,—size 14 to 18 years....4.75 and 9.75
regularly 8.75 to 14.75

Misses' White Dresses of Net or Voile; very smart models. Size 14 to 18 years. 6.75, 12.75 and 18.50
regularly 10.75 to 29.50

Misses' Summer Dresses,—Striped, Figured or Checked Voile; various models. Size 14 to 18 years.
regularly 8.75 to 24.75, 4.75, 8.75 and 12.75

Misses' Washable Skirts,—Repp, Pique, Linen, Gabardine, Palm Beach Cloth, Ratine or Corduroy. Size 14 to 18 years.
1.95, 3.50 and 5.75

Semi-Annual Sale

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Exceptional Values

Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; reinforced. Black, White, Gray or Bronze. regularly 1.50, pair 1.15

Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; reinforced. Black, White, Gray, Bronze and Sand. regularly 1.15, pair 85c

Thread Silk Hosiery,—lisle tops and soles; reinforced. Black or White. regularly 75c, pair 60c

Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; light weight; Black or White. regularly 2.00, pair 1.65

Mercerized Lisle Hosiery,—fine gauge; reinforced. Black or White. [illegible]

BECKER GRAFT TALE DENIED BY HIS WIFE

Despite Manton's Statement, She Says Her Husband Has No Revelations to Make.

GOV. WHITMAN IS ANNOYED

Declares He Would Not Barter with Murderer and Says His Story Can't Be Corroborated.

Ex-Police Lieut. Charles Becker has no graft story to tell, his wife declared yesterday. She described reports that Martin T. Manton, her husband's lawyer, had taken such a story to Governor Whitman as "lies—absolute lies." Governor Whitman, in a statement issued later in the day, confirmed the offer of a graft story and said that Mr. Manton had his permission to make public the names of persons mentioned as having a part in the system of police blackmail.

"I do not propose myself to bargain with a condemned murderer who simply offers to confess that he divided his plunder years ago with three or four other persons," the Governor said in his statement. He added that he was fully convinced of Becker's guilt.

Mrs. Becker disclosed her ignorance of Becker's offer to disclose graft conditions when she denied in positive terms the truth of morning newspaper accounts of Mr. Manton's offer. Mr. Manton himself made public the details.

My husband has been furious over such newspaper stories," Mrs. Becker said. "In all my visits to him, and in my conferences with his lawyers, the subject of graft statements has never been mentioned. I am going to speak to my husband about it tomorrow when I see him. I want this matter to be disposed of once and for all."

"He Has Nothing to Say."

Mrs. Becker further asserted that there was no truth in Mr. Manton's prediction that Becker might issue a statement to the general public. "He has nothing to say," she said. The explanation was made by a close friend of Becker's, however, that the subject of the statement, if he makes one, will not be police graft, but a strong denial of his guilt.

Governor Whitman issued his statement after he had read the newspapers with Mr. Manton's version of his visit to the Capitol. He said:

"I notice in the morning papers today the following statement purporting to come from Mr. Manton:

> I am convinced that Charles Becker will give to the public the information that he gave to Governor Whitman, through me, last Thursday. I wish I could publish the names myself. It ought to be done in the interest of justice; the Governor ought to do it.

"Mr. Manton gave me no information whatever relative to graft or to the murder of Rosenthal. He did state to me substantially that he believed that Becker could involve in the infamous system of police blackmail, of which he was a part, three or four other persons, mentioning their names.

"I am willing and more than willing that Mr. Manton should publish these names. He is under no obligation of confidence to me, but I do not propose myself to bargain with a condemned murderer who simply offers to confess that he divided his plunder years ago with three or four other persons. As I have said before, Mr. Manton is at perfect liberty to make public the names which he mentioned to me.

"Police blackmail is one offense, and a very serious one, of course, but murder is quite another. And while all that Becker would tell involving others in his years of graft collections is perhaps true, it is not even suggested that any of these persons was connected with him in the commission of the awful crime of which he was twice convicted, and of which I am absolutely convinced he is guilty."

Whitman Is Annoyed.

The Governor, it was said in Albany, was annoyed with the impression which had prevailed that he was aiming from the start to trade upon the Rosenthal murder case for the sole purpose of besmirching the names of men "higher up" and in the New York Police Department.

He has declared that early in the activities of the District Attorney's office against the murderers of Rosenthal he was in a position to make use of several names of men in the Police Department if his desire had been to besmirch the names of persons whose names were freely used in connection with police graft stories. The Governor maintains that his only course was to fasten the crime on its perpetrators and convict them. This he feels he accomplished, and that the guilty ones were convicted.

Of the names which Mr. Manton mentioned during his interview on Thursday there were more than one which the Governor said he suspected during the murder trial of being associated with Becker in sharing graft. In the Governor's behalf it was stated that these names were brought to the attention of Becker, and he was invited to tell what he could in relation to them. But Becker not only steadfastly refused to tell anything about them, but flatly denied any knowledge of graft in which they were concerned. The Governor now holds, in view of Becker's refusal that if the condemned man has anything to tell it is evident that he held it in reserve, anticipating the need of something as a last resort in the hope of saving his life.

No Corroboration Says Manton.

Mr. Manton, it is said, admitted to Governor Whitman that Becker's statements relative to the alleged grafters could not be corroborated, and that Becker refused to submit the information in writing. The names were simply submitted by Mr. Manton together with the verbal allegations, and the information that Becker was prepared to tell all he knows, and to tell the truth, but there was nothing submitted to him to support its truthfulness, except the assertion of Becker that it was the truth. It is not even intimated that the information was connected with the Rosenthal murder in the remotest way.

Much speculation had been made on the two weeks' respite granted Becker by the Governor. It was explained that the Governor was absent from the State when the Court of Appeals gave its final decision, and consequently matters had to await his return. His absence prevented Becker's counsel from getting an immediate decision from the Governor. Had he been in Albany it is believed that the Governor would have refused to grant any respite whatever. In order, however, not to prejudice or restrict in any way any other means which might be employed by counsel in Becker's behalf the fourteen additional days' time to the condemned were granted.

It was the intention of the Governor to make no further statement than his official order of Thursday refusing commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment and granting the reprieve, but the purported remarks of Mr. Manton, published yesterday morning, brought from him the statement of yesterday. He said that he felt it incumbent on him after reading the published statement of Mr. Manton in which it was strongly intimated that he had exacted a pledge of secrecy concerning the names mentioned by Becker to let the public know just where he stood and how he felt about the conviction of Becker.

Manton Refuses to Give Names.

Mr. Manton's refusal to make known the names of the persons involved in police graft was explained, not only by the agreement with the Governor not to do so, but also that he was bound by the ethics of his profession, and was also restrained by the possibility that some of the men might be innocent. Mr. Manton was away on a three days' motor trip last night and his associate, John B. Johnston, said that he knew nothing of the details of Mr. Manton's conference with Governor Whitman.

It is understood that the names which Mr. Manton mentioned to the Governor were furnished by Jack Rose and had been spoken of in connection with police graft for years. At least two of the men named are dead. One of those named was a man influential in politics [illegible] Police [illegible] years

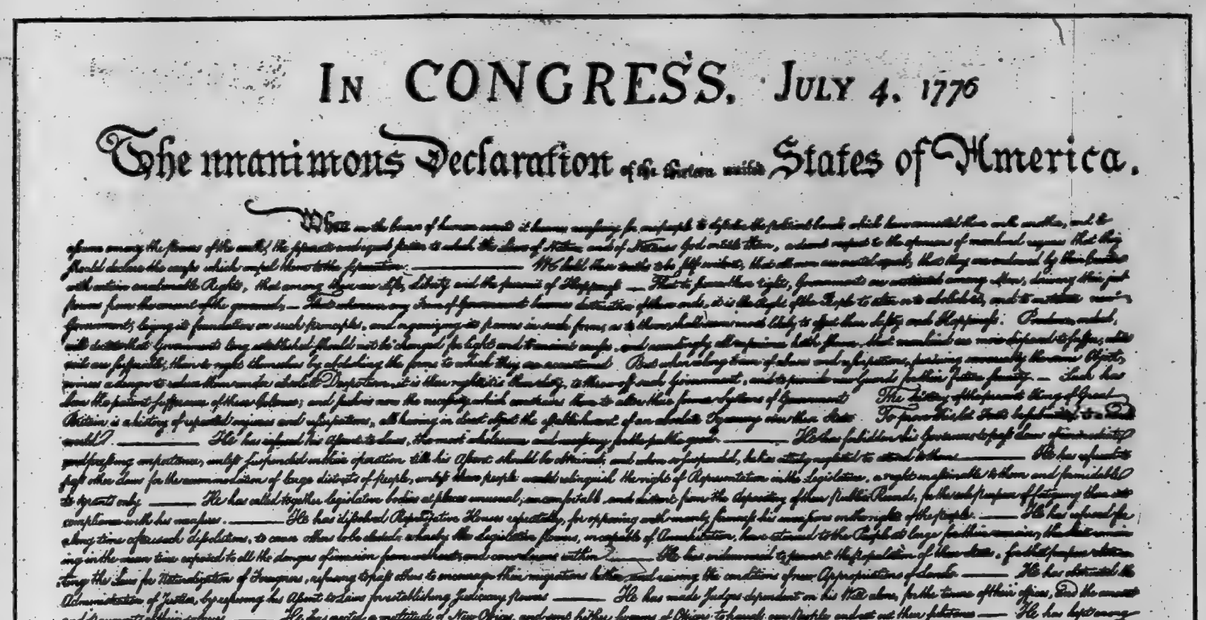

FACSIMILE OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
Signed 139 Years Ago Today.

and others connected with the Department.

While W. Bourke Cockran is making the fight for a writ of error for Becker on the ground that Becker's constitutional rights were violated, Becker's friends will continue their efforts to get one of the four informers—Rose, Webber, Vallon and Schepps—to recant the testimony which they gave at Becker's trials. The possibility of such recantation is regarded as remote.

Mr. Cockran, who is in charge of the final legal step which is to be taken in Becker's behalf, gave out this statement yesterday concerning the grounds for the Federal appeal as outlined on Friday by Mr. Manton:

> Mr. Cockran has never authorized any one to state the grounds on which he believes the judgment against Becker is in violation of his rights under the Constitution of the United States. The reasons imputed to him in the newspapers today show complete misapprehension of the grounds on which it is believed a Federal question arises. They would not in his judgment be sufficient to justify intervention by the Federal Court. The grounds for invoking the Federal jurisdiction will be disclosed for the first time to that member of the Federal judiciary who may be asked to issue a writ. Mr. Cockran is in no way responsible for the various statements concerning Becker and his case which have lately appeared in print. He knew nothing of them until they had been given to the press.

Marshall Gives Details.

Mr. Marshall added yesterday to the details of his account of his relations with Webber. He said that Webber had described minutely his movements for forty-eight hours before Rosenthal was murdered, but never said a word about telephoning to Becker after he and the other informers returned from the Sam Paul outing, as he testified on the witness stand.

"Webber could not have forgotten so important a detail," Mr. Marshall said. "The incident was a strong link in the chain of evidence which the informers placed around Becker, but it was a manufactured link. After the informers returned from the Sam Paul outing they took a taxi to Luchow's, and there discussed the gambling situation with a number of prominent politicians."

Mr. Marshall said that he would tell his story of his relations with Webber to Chief Justice Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals on Tuesday. Justice Bartlett is at his home in Brooklyn. Becker's case is in no way before the Court of Appeals at present and it is thought probable that Justice Bartlett will refer Mr. Marshall to Governor Whitman. Mr. Marshall has intimated that there would be no use in doing this.

Record of the Trial.

Mr. Marshall, in a statement issued Friday, asserted that he had retired as attorney for Webber the moment he discovered that it was Webber's plan to involve an innocent man.

It appears from the records of the second Becker trial that Mr. Whitman did not accept the same explanation for Mr. Marshall's retirement as Webber's counsel which Mr. Marshall now gives. Mr. Whitman, it appears from the record, was convinced that Mr. Marshall was forcibly dropped by Webber the moment that Webber discovered that Marshall was attorney for Becker. It appears from the record, in other words, that Marshall was Becker's attorney before he became Webber's. The following account, taken from THE TIMES of May 15, 1914, tells of an exciting scene in the courtroom during Becker's second trial, precipitated when Webber was in the witness's chair.

"Who was your counsel?" asked District Attorney Whitman.

"Harford T. Marshall," Webber replied.

"Why did you discharge Mr. Marshall and retain Max Steuer?" Mr. Whitman asked.

Martin T. Manton of Becker's counsel objected, and the objection was sustained.

"You came to the District Attorney's office and told him that you were an accomplice in this murder the day after you discharged Mr. Marshall, didn't you?" Mr. Whitman then asked Webber.

"Yes, Sir," said the witness.

"And this Mr. Marshall is now counsel for Becker?"

"I will concede that," Mr. Manton said.

"Did you know he was then?" Mr. Whitman persisted.

"Yes, Sir," said Webber.

Mr. Marshall sprang up and, commanding the court's attention, said:

"I [illegible] District Attorney of New York County."

"Wait a minute," said Justice Seabury, deprecatingly.

"It is not fair for Mr. Whitman to do that, unless I'm allowed to take the stand," Mr. Marshall continued. "Your Honor will know my lips are sealed as to what this man Webber told me."

"I have nothing to do with it," said the Justice.

"I am perfectly sure they are sealed as to what you told him and he told you," observed Mr. Whitman.

"And you don't want them unsealed, either," said Mr. Marshall.

"Are you through with the witness?" asked the Court.

Mr. Whitman said he was.

Mr. Manton asked Webber:

"Are you willing now to allow Mr. Marshall to waive privileges?"

"No," said Webber stolidly. And that closed the incident.

When court had adjourned Mr. Marshall intimated to those about him that the version of his retirement as Webber's counsel put in evidence was incorrect.

Marshall's Affidavit.

It was recalled yesterday that Mr. Marshall figured prominently when the four gunmen were about to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing about fifteen months ago. A number of persons came forward with affidavits aiming to show that there was doubt as to the gunmen's guilt.

Mr. Marshall made one of these affidavits. He swore that William Shapiro, chauffeur of the "murder" car and an important witness against Becker, had told him in the Tombs before Becker's first trial that Harry Vallon was one of the passengers in the "murder" car. This was an entirely different story from that told by Shapiro on the witness stand, intended to discredit Shapiro as a witness against the gunmen. Shapiro having testified specifically that none of the so-called informers was in the car.

Mr. Marshall made a point in his affidavit of stating that he was not violating privileges. He had gone to the Tombs to see his own client, Jack Sullivan, he said. Shapiro, he stated, was never his client. Mr. Marshall added that Shapiro wanted to retain him, but that he had refused.

CONDEMNS BEACH CONDUCT.

Father Belford Says Summer Season Is the Worst Morally.

The Rev. John L. Belford of the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn, in an article in The Mentor, his parish paper, yesterday expressed himself as deeply shocked by the looseness of morals among pleasure seekers at the beaches and in the public parks. He said the Summer season was morally the worst of the year.

"The intense heat makes them physically bad and the general relaxation makes them morally bad," says Father Belford. "Rest and change are good for every one, but when they entail dissipation and vice they become real evils. When we leave home let us bear in mind that we do not leave God. The Ten Commandments are not bounded by city limits. Propriety and decorum are guardians of virtue and nothing should induce us to set them aside.

"A visit to the beaches is quite enough to convince the most broad-minded that there prevails a degree of immorality that is absolutely inexcusable. No one will dispute the fact that a certain degree of undress is essential for bathing, but when that degree is used to spend the day or a large part of it on the sands where the sexes mingle with a degree of freedom that would not be tolerated on the street or even in a ballroom it is time to cry out in protest."

Arrested for Theft on Cunard Pier.

Just before the Cunarder Saxonia sailed yesterday morning for Liverpool William H. Watmuff of Philadelphia, 26 years old, was arrested by Detectives Clair and Brown from Police Headquarters on a charge of larceny made by William Hone of 321 Callowhill Street, Philadelphia. According to Detective Ebald, who recognized Watmuff as he was entering the Cunard pier, the Philadelphia police have been looking for him for three weeks since he is alleged to have stolen [illegible] from [illegible]

MAY ONE FLY IRISH FLAG?

Court to Decide Whether It Constitutes Disorderly Conduct.

Does it constitute disorderly conduct to hang out a large Irish flag from a window of one's home? Mrs. Margaret Matheney, who isn't Irish, thinks it does, and she therefore appeared in the Jamaica (Queens) Court yesterday against Frank Ryan, who occupies the upper part of the house in which she lives, at Union Turnpike and Grand Avenue, Jamaica.

The case was heard by Magistrate James J. Conway, who is himself an Irishman, and it was argued for the defendant by Attorney William E. Kennedy of Jamaica, who likewise admits that he is a descendant of the Emerald Isle. Counselor Kennedy was very sure it wasn't disorderly for an Irishman to hang out his country's flag, but Judge Conway wasn't so sure.

"I'll think it over," he said. "Decision reserved until July 6."

Mrs. Matheney said Ryan had hung a fifteen-foot Irish flag from his window. She told him to take it in, but he refused, and she had him summoned to court. Ryan said he was simply giving the green bunting an airing before packing it away.

RESCUES DROWNING PATIENT

Bellevue Doctor Leaps Into East River After Man Delirious of Fever.

At the risk of his life Dr. W. D. Cruikshank, a staff physician of Bellevue Hospital, dived into the East River shortly before midnight last night and saved Michael Metrick of 627 West Fifty-first Street, who in delirium jumped from a window of Ward B-1, where he was a patient being treated for typhoid fever, and then leaped into the river.

Metrick was taken to Bellevue from the Polyclinic Hospital on June 28 and was placed in a ward on the first floor. Last night, when the nurse left the ward for a few minutes, the patient jumped from the window, which was only a few feet from the ground, and ran to the river, 200 feet distant. Dr. Cruikshank and two employes of the hospital, who were walking near the river's edge, heard the splash and saw Metrick being carried away by the tide. The surgeon threw off his coat and plunged into the water.

Metrick in his delirium fought off the physician. A blow from Cruikshank took the fight out of Metrick, and the surgeon swam ashore with him.

Berchtold to Serve at the Front.

ZURICH, July 3, (via London.)—Emperor Francis Joseph gave a farewell audience today to Count Leopold von Berchtold, the former Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is going to the front as a cavalry reserve officer.

DROWNS FIGHTING RESCUER.

F. Dobbeling Nearly Drags Friend to Death with Him.

Frederick Dobbeling of 302 West Ninety-second Street, Art Director for the J. Walter Thompson Company, advertising agents of 44 East Twenty-third Street, was drowned yesterday afternoon in the Hudson River off the Hudson River Yacht Club at Eighty-eighth Street, notwithstanding heroic efforts to save him made by his friend, Charles Schum of 422 West 124th Street.

Both men were members of the club and yesterday decided to make some repairs on Schum's launch, which was anchored about 150 feet out in the river. They were in bathing suits and, after completing the work, dived overboard to take a swim. The water was cold and both were overheated from their exertions.

Dobbeling was a fine swimmer, but after they had been in the water a short time called out to Schum that he had a cramp in his leg. Before Schum reached him, Dobbeling sank, and when he came up his friend caught him under the arms. Dobbeling lost his head and fought him off.

Schum lost his grip but caught his friend as he was sinking again. Then Dobbeling gripped him by the throat, and both went under. By this time, their struggle had been seen by John Nevins, a towerman of the New York Central, who with Peter Schuldt, a boatman, put off to the rescue. When they reached the spot both men had disappeared.

A moment later Schum came to the surface, face down, and they pulled him into the boat unconscious. After waiting a few minutes to see if Dobbeling would come up, they rushed Schum to the shore.

Some one on shore had blown a police whistle, and shortly after they landed the unconscious man, Dr. Kilkourse arrived from the Knickerbocker Hospital. He immediately commenced to work over Schum, who slowly came to, and was taken to the hospital suffering from immersion and abrasions about the head and neck, where Dobbeling had struck and clutched him.

Nevins and Schuldt searched the river for nearly an hour before their drag found Dobbeling's body. Dr. Kilkourse tried to resuscitate him, but after a prolonged effort, pronounced him dead.

He was the only son of William M. Dobbeling, a retired advertising man, who recently lost his wife, brother, and sister. The dead man was well known among advertising men and received a salary of $7,500 a year, which was to have been raised to $10,000 on August 1. He was unmarried.

THE CITY PLANS A BIG CELEBRATION

Instructive Public Meetings to Displace Military Displays and Fireworks.

MANY ORATORS AT CITY HALL

To Welcome 20,000 Newly Made Citizens at City College Stadium Tomorrow Evening.

Final arrangements for the greatest, as well as the safest and sanest, Fourth of July celebration in the history of New York were completed yesterday. The celebration, extending through three days, was begun last night with a meeting of the League of Foreign-Born Citizens, 32 Second Avenue, and will end tomorrow evening, when scores of patriotic public meetings and athletic carnivals will have been held in the parks, playgrounds, and athletic fields of the greater city.

The largest meetings will be held tomorrow, the first at 10 o'clock in the morning at the City Hall, where Mayor Mitchel will preside and addresses will be made by men of national reputation. Tomorrow evening there will be a great rally in the new stadium of the City College, at which more than 20,000 foreign-born persons who have been naturalized within the past year in the courts of New York will be welcomed as citizens by Federal and State representatives.

Fire Commissioner Adamson authorized the publication yesterday of a statement that he would exert every effort to prevent any semblance tomorrow of the observance of the old-time Fourth of July. Fireworks, it was said, were being confiscated everywhere by the Fire Inspectors, who will be on the alert to prevent the building of bonfires in the streets, which heretofore have resulted in many casualties.

The Health Department announced that, in accordance with its annual custom, Medical Inspectors would administer free of charge antitoxin for the prevention of lockjaw resulting from toy pistol and firecracker wounds during the Fourth of July celebrations. Hospitals, supply stations, and Health Department branches have been provided with an ample supply of serum, which will be furnished to private physicians who may have occasion to administer it.

Celebration of Independence Day will be used as an opportunity by the National Security League to obtain greater support for the movement for greater and more adequate national defenses. The Security League has inserted an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES asking that Independence Day be celebrated in such a way as to insure the maintenance of American liberty by aiding the campaign to obtain Congressional acts for preparedness against war on scientific and economic lines or contribute to the National Security League, 31 Pine Street.

This afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, motion pictures, a musical program, and addresses will be part of a patriotic celebration at the Neighborhood Playhouse, 466 Grand Street. The performance will be repeated in the evening at 8:30.

Tommorow patriotic meetings, in addition to those already mentioned, will be held in the following places:

Blockhouse, in Central Park, opposite 110th Street, 5:30 A. M.; Fort Washington Park, 10:30 A. M.; League of Foreign-Born Citizens, 32 Second Avenue, 1 A. M.; Carl Schurz Park, 10 A. M.; Mount Morris Park, 10 A. M.; Social Centre Association, Public School 63, Fourth Street and First Avenue, 10:30 A. M.; Greeley Square, Broadway Association, 10:30 A. M.; Columbus Circle, Broadway Association, 10:30 A. M.; Public School 62, opposite Seward Park, 10 A. M.; Governors Island, 12 M., salute forty-nine guns; Times Square, unfurling largest American flag, 12:30 P. M.; Colonial Park, 295 West 150th Street, 2 P. M.; Central Park Mall, band concert, 4 P. M.; Isham Park, 4 P. M.; Grant's Tomb, Riverside Drive and 121st Street, 5:30 P. M.; Chelsea Square, 8 P. M.; Hudson Park, 8 P. M.; Children's Playground, Ninety-seventh Street and Riverside Drive, 8 P. M.; Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, Riverside Drive and Eighty-ninth Street, 8 P. M.; Seward Park, 8 P. M.; Central Park Mall, 8 P. M.; Washington Park, Greenwich Village Association, 8 P. M.; Battery Park, 8 P. M.; Corlear's Hook Park, 8 P. M.; Yorkville Playground, 105st Street, between First and Second Avenues, 8 P. M.; Morningside Park, 8 P. M.; John Jay Park, 8 P. M.; Isham Park, 8 P. M.; Hamilton Fish Park, 8 P. M.; Abingdon Square Park, 8 P. M.; Union Settlement, 237 East 104th Street, 8 P. M.; Henry Street Settlement, street dance, 8 P. M.; Columbus Park, 8 P. M.; Riverside Drive and Seventy-second Street, 8 P. M.; American Vacation League, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, street dance, 8 P. M.

FOREIGN BORN CELEBRATE.

5,000 Stand in Rain for Hours at Fourth of July Exercises.

Oratory was helpless last night before the enthusiasms for optical patriotic display that held a crowd of 5,000 for several hours in a drizzling rain in front of the headquarters of the League of Foreign Born Citizens at 32 Second Avenue, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. The occasion was the Fourth of July celebration under the auspices of the league, and the block in front of the headquarters building was packed with men, women and children of all of the nine or ten nationalities represented in the league.

A series of motion pictures vividly depicting the history of this nation, the birth of the flag and the natural resources of the country were shown on a screen stretched across the front of the building, and these stirred the enthusiasm of the crowd to such a pitch that applause and exclamations made a tumult of noise even when the speakers tried to talk patriotism. Some of them succeeded in telling the crowd something of the glories of American citizenship and of the work of the league among the potential and recently naturalized citizens, but for the most part those on the program to speak desisted after short efforts and allowed the man at the projector to continue the stirring pictures.

And the speakers themselves admitted that this was just as well. What the league wanted was a lively, enthusiastic Fourth of July celebration that should impress the nature of the occasion upon all present and yet be most modernly "safe and sane," and such a celebration it had.

The Chairman was Dr. L. J. Wronker, and Nathaniel Phillips, founder and President of the league, read the address recently delivered by President Wilson to the foreign-born citizens of Philadelphia. Among those who spoke or attempted to speak were Herman Glauber, Leo Brown, S. W. Levine, Lloyd T. Williams, William Kaufman, and Louis Miller, editor of The Jewish Leader.

There will be further exercises at the league headquarters tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, when Mayor Mitchel will be the chief speaker.

BOY BURNED BY 'SPARKLER.'

Drops Sputtering Fireworks and Clothing Takes Fire.

William Sexton, 4 years old, of 151 East Thirty-first Street, was seriously burned yesterday while setting off a "sparkler" at the home of Mrs. Anna Evans, his grandmother, 137 Seventh Avenue, Newark. He was burned about the face, arms, and legs, and was removed to the City Hospital in a critical condition. The youngster dropped the "sparkler" while it was sputtering, and his clothing caught fire.

Firecracker Sets Baby Ablaze.

The prank of some boys who put a lighted firecracker into the baby carriage in which Stanish Roccosky, 1 year old, of 36 Washington Street was lying in front of his home yesterday afternoon resulted in his being badly burned when the clothes caught fire.

LEADING CUBANS LAUD U. S.

Eulogistic Speeches at Fourth of July Luncheon in Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 3.—Havana Americans celebrated Independence Day by a luncheon today at the American Club, attended by several hundred persons.

The speakers included Secretary of Justice Cristobal de la Guardia, Secretary of Agriculture Emilio Nuñez, Speaker of the House Ferrara, and the Mayor of Havana.

All were eulogistic of the United States, giving the latter full credit for Cuba's liberty.

William E. Gonzales, the American Minister, also spoke.

FLEET PROGRAM GIVEN OUT.

Fighting Craft in the Atlantic Will Be Busy Until October.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The program of exercises and the itinerary of the Atlantic battleship fleet were announced by the Navy Department today.

The fleet will be kept busy until the end of September. The vessels composing the fleet will be engaged in various patriotic celebrations until July 6, when ship drills, torpedo practices, and landing force exercises at Newport, interspersed with lectures on naval problems at the War College there, will be begun. During this period the entire fleet will be in Narragansett Bay. From July 13 to July 31 the First Division will be at Newport, the Second Division at Provincetown, the Third Division at Rockport, and the Fourth Division at Boston. Division exercises and division tactics will be undertaken during this period.

On Aug. 1 the entire fleet will reassemble in Narragansett Bay for torpedo practice, preparation for elementary practice, subcalibre drills, War College lectures, overhauling of machinery, and coaling at sea. This work will cover two weeks, and from Aug. 15 to Aug. 28 the entire fleet will be in Block Island Sound for fleet manoeuvres, night and day. Immediately after this manoeuvring has been completed the fleet will sail for the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Virginia Capes, and will remain there to Sept. 18 for elementary and experimental target practice. At Hampton Roads the fleet will take on coal and stores and overhaul machinery, and the officers will hold conferences preliminary to a war game which will occupy the battleship squadron from Sept. 19 to 30.

The programs for the active and reserve destroyer flotilla, the submarine flotilla, the auxiliary squadron, and the cruiser squadron were announced also. The destroyer flotilla is now in Narragansett Bay and will be engaged until Aug. 14 in divisional and flotilla exercises, mine laying, mine sweeping, development of the offensive against submarines, engineering trials, game board exercises, and conferences. From Aug. 15 to 28 the destroyer flotilla will be with the fleet engaged in mine laying and mine sweeping in conjunction with the fleet manoeuvres. From Aug. 29 to Sept. 18 the flotilla will be with the fleet on the Southern Drill Grounds for elementary target practice. From Sept. 19 to Sept. 30 the flotilla will participate in the war game. The submarine flotilla will start Aug. 1 for special practice in torpedo firing and training officers and crews. It will be engaged in this work until Sept. 30.

The auxiliary squadron is now engaged in mine sweeping in various localities between Long Island and Nantucket. On Aug. 15 it will join the fleet and accompany it to the Southern Drill Grounds, where it will engage in elementary target practice and the war game until Sept. 30.

The various vessels of the cruiser squadron will be occupied during the Summer on police and patrol duty in the Caribbean Sea and the Central American, Mexican, and European waters. They will have target practice at Guantanamo, Cuba, in the Gulf of Guacanayabo, and the Southern Drill Grounds as the opportunity presents.

CAPTURE CENTRE ISLAND.

Invaders and Defenders in Sham Battle Then Stop for Tea.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 3.—Centre Island, the home of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, was lost to the United States according to the verdict given after the sham battle that had been waged there all day. It was announced that Long Island Sound had been captured by a foreign power and that it was full of the enemy's armed cruisers.

The American forces had been driven from both sides of the Sound with the exception of a small force on Center Island. The enemy attacked the home of the yachtsmen today. The enemy was represented by the U. S. S. Wasp, under Commander Poor of the State Naval Militia. A gun troop from Squadron A, under Captain H. Sheldon, defended the island and the clubhouse.

The defenders' cannon could not compare with the guns of the Wasp. After bombarding the shore and driving the cavalry troop from its position, the Wasp landed two boatloads of marines and several machine guns. They drove the defenders from the clubhouse and the island. Both the attacking and the defending parties then had tea on the veranda of the clubhouse.

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE-MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

HAVE PREPARED THE FOLLOWING FOR TUESDAY, JULY 6th

Bungalow and House Dresses

will be on sale in the Department on the Second Floor. The materials used in these Dresses are the Summery wash fabrics now so much in demand, and the prices, considering style and quality, are exceptionally low.

A Sale of Girls' Washable Dresses, Blouses and Skirts, Light-weight Worsted Coats; and Little Children's Coats

will also offer unusual price opportunities on the Second Floor.

Summer Dress Fabrics and Semi-made Cotton and Linen Skirts

will be other important sale features.

Details of these Sales will be announced in Tuesday's morning papers.

THE MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT is recommended to the notice of patrons spending the Summer out of town. All purchases, whether charged or paid for in cash, will be forwarded free of charge by mail, express or freight to any point in the United States.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

864-866 AND 868 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

This Establishment closes at 5 P. M. daily—all day Saturday.
(Closed tomorrow.)

JULY CLEARANCE SALES
which begin Tuesday

Present the Most Decided Reductions of the Half Year In Late Summer Fashions

SEE MONDAY MORNING PAPERS FOR FURTHER DETAILS

SEES MUCH GAINED BY CHINESE VISIT

Government Representatives Tell of Great Interest in the Trade Commission Here.

TRAVELED 10,740 MILES

Business That War Has Taken from Europe Can Be Turned to This Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The Chinese Trade Commission, which arrived in the United States early in May, arrived here on Friday. The commission traveled 10,740 miles and inspected nearly 200 industrial plants. The tour of the commission has just been reviewed by E. C. Porter of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who was assigned to accompany the visitors on their tour of Eastern cities. He points out that it is peculiarly significant that at a time when most of the Christian nations of the world are at war, the Chinese Republic should send to the United States eighteen representatives of its industrial, commercial, and educational interests for the purpose of studying American industrial and commercial methods.

"In general it may be fairly said that the practical benefits which can be expected as a result of the visit are dependent largely upon the personnel of the commission and the object of the visit," said Mr. Porter, "and it is the personnel and the purposes that have brought the commission to this country that make it seem probable that important trade results will be obtained.

"In the first place, the visit of the Commissioners comes at an exceptionally opportune time. The great European powers which have had such a strong hold on Chinese trade are concentrating their attention upon matters closer at home. The United States, which has always been considered by the Chinese as their friend, is therefore in a position to take over a large part of the trade which has heretofore gone to its competitors. The visit of the commission not only shows the desire of the Chinese to develop friendly relations, but also to stimulate and foster trade relationships.

"In each of the cities visited special attention was paid industrial establishments. The members have now obtained a fairly complete bird's-eye view of American business, and many relationships have been formed that should lead to practical results in the immediate as well as the more distant future. In fact, some actual business results have already been obtained, which augur well for future possibilities.

"For instance, the Chairman of the commission controls a large wine business at Chefoo. He has been accustomed to getting his wine casks from Austria. While visiting one of the Southern cities a cooperage plant was inspected, and a number of Southern oak wine casks were seen. As a result of this visit the owner of the plant is expecting to meet the commission in San Francisco, and it is probable that a transfer of a part of this business will be made to the American plant. Another of the Commissioners is interested in the sale of raw silk. While in New York this Commissioner had a number of interviews with silk merchants and silk manufacturers. It was pointed out to him that one of the chief difficulties in importing Chinese silk was the fact that China silk was not sold in stanard grade, and that, on account of the superior standardization, Japanese silk was in favor on the American market. As a result of these interviews it is expected that a permanent improvement will be made in reeling and grading of Chinese silk.

"Another of the Commissioners, who is the representative of the Chinese Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, was interested in getting information which will enable him to organize a suitable system for the registration of copyrights and trade marks in China. In New York and Washington this Commissioner was put in touch with those officials and those business men who were able to give him the necessary facts. If the visit of this commission results in the establishment of a proper system of registration of trade marks it will have done much to remove one of the difficulties which has hindered trade development in the Orient. In a similar way each one of the Commissioners has been able to obtain specific information on some subject in which he was particularly interested.

"One of the interesting illustrations of what can be done is the fact that the Wah Chang Mining and Smelting Company of Hunan has established sales offices in New York. The chief output of the Wah Chang Mining Company is antimony, and this company is one of the most important factors in the world's supply of antimony. Previously this company had been selling its product through brokers in England and Germany, who have contracted for the year's output.

"The keynote of the commission's visit has been direct trade relationship between American and Chinese merchants. The visit of this commission has brought to the attention of many an American manufacturer the immense possibilities in a great variety of American products in the Chinese market. At the same time the Chinese merchants are anxious to open up new markets for China's raw material. If American merchants and manufacturers realize the opportunity and will follow up the visit of the commission with as much energy and enterprise as the Chinese merchants have shown in sending this commission to this country, it is safe to predict that important and far-reaching results will follow.

"Aside from this outstanding fact this visit has done more to awaken among the American people an appreciation of the capabilities and sterling qualities of the Chinese race than any other event in the relationship of the two Republics. It is one thing to hear of the qualities of a race. It is another thing to see those qualities applied in the daily intercourse of human fellowship. Wherever this commission has been it has left a deep abiding impression. Americans who have come in touch with it now realize that the proverbial Chinese honesty, perseverance and business keenness are tempered by an appreciation of humor and good fellowship which makes these people as lovable as they are capable."

LOOPS THE LOOP HIGH UP.

Army Aviator Performs Remarkable Feat While 4,000 Feet in Air.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 3.—Lieutenant Byron Q. Jones, the young army aviator who recently established a record for continuous flight, while carrying a passenger, was receiving congratulations today on account of his achievement yesterday when he looped the loop four consecutive times at an altitude of 4,000 feet. He used a standard army biplane, the first time, it is said, a machine of that kind has been employed in such a performance.

The motor of the aeroplane stopped while the aviator was on his back in the fourth loop, but he succeeded in completing the circle and then volplaned down.

Mrs. Richmond Dies of Ptomaines.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., July 3.—Mrs. Agnes W. Richmond, wife of Robert G. Richmond, of 604 West 112th Street, New York, died at her Summer home on Highland Avenue here, last night, of ptomaine poisoning, the result of eating canned lobster on Wednesday. She was 60 years of age. Besides her husband, she is survived by two daughters, Misses Agnes and Lillian, who live at home, and two sons, Milner, of Arizona, and Robert G. Richmond, who is in business with his father at 30 South Street, New York. The body will be cremated at Linden Hill, N. J.

BELL READY FOR JOURNEY.

Liberty Relic of 1776 Starts Tomorrow for San Francisco Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The Liberty Bell, precious relic of the American Revolution, will start Monday on its eighth and longest journey from Philadelphia since it was first hung in the old State House of the Province of Pennsylvania in 1752. It goes to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and before it is returned to its big glass case in Independence Hall next November or December it will have traveled more than ten thousand miles and will have been seen by millions of people. Four Philadelphia policemen will guard the relic until it is again returned to its home.

At sunrise on Monday workmen will remove the bell from its case and put it on the special hanger that will support it across the country. It will be wheeled on a truck into Independence Square, where patriotic exercises will be held. At 3 P. M. the bell train, with a party of twenty-five City Councilmen, will start on the journey. The car for the bell will be at the rear. This is a specially constructed flat car, with an iron railing at the sides and ends. American flags will wave from staffs at each corner, and there will be other decorations in American colors.

Even cities traversed in the night will get a glimpse of the relic, a system of illumination having been devised that will throw a blaze of light on the bell as it passes through in the darkness.

Shock absorbers have been installed on the flat car to keep the bell from being jolted. Municipalities have been advised to build movable platforms the height of the flat car with an incline at each end so that children may go up one incline, pass the bell, touch it if they care to, and then pass down the incline at the other end of the platform.

The committee refused to make any concessions to moving picture concerns. The committee, however, purchased a special moving picture machine for its own use. Pictures will be taken and films will be furnished to public schools without expense.

The train will arrive in San Francisco Friday night, July 16, and Saturday, July 17, will be Liberty Bell Day at the exposition.

After each return of the bell there has been a movement started to prevent the relic from leaving the city again. The crack in it has been slowly extending, and there has been fear that in its journey the bell might split in two.

HASTEN GOUGING INQUIRY.

Action Taken to Start Middies on Their Practice Cruise.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, July 3.—The court of inquiry which is investigating the irregularities in the recent examinations at the Naval Academy has made such progress in the last few days that there is now little doubt that the practice squadron will be able to start on its cruise for San Francisco on Wednesday. A session was held this afternoon, after which the court adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Several of the defendants testified today, and, as their situations varied, different phases of the inquiry were presented. Midshipmen Glick and Whittaker told of a visit to the English department with Midshipman Reagle, the testimony of the latter having been responsible for their present status as defendants. Glick stated that they went to the English department to get their marks, and while there Reagle copied a paper while Whittaker was watching in the corridor. Glick stated that when he returned to Bancroft Hall Reagle gave him the paper which he had copied. Later, he said, he discovered that it was matter pertaining to the fourth-class work in English, and that he turned it over to Midshipman Whittaker, who belonged to that class.

Midshipman Harrison in his testimony refuted the testimony that the athletes received advance help from the coaches and other officers. Harrison said that he had been on the football team for four years and had also rowed on the crew and been a member of the wrestling team, but never received any assistance in his studies, though much in need of it at times.

Midshipman Reagle has written to the Secretary of the Navy asking that he be dismissed at once if this is to be the decision in his case. The Secretary answered that no action will be taken until he received the recommendation of the court of inquiry.

NEW DYE STANDS THE TEST.

Philadelphia Man's Invention Soon to be Placed on Market.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., July 3.—In the presence of representatives of a number of hosiery manufacturers, dye houses, and makers of dyeing machinery, a successful demonstration was given at the plant of the Bangor Silk Knitting Company, Bangor, this afternoon of a new dye invented by William Ames of Philadelphia.

It is claimed for the preparation that it gives a faster black than any heretofore made. It is composed entirely of vegetable and mineral ingredients, found in abundance in this country.

With Henry Behrendson, President of the Bangor Silk Knitting Company, Mr. Ames will organize a company for its manufacture in this State.

The price of the dye is cheaper, compared with present prices, than any other black dye. In normal times, however, the price of the dye will be slightly higher than other black dyes, it is announced.

The dye will be manufactured for general use, but especially for the members of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers. It can be used for silk and cotton hosiery wool, cotton goods, mercerized gowns, and piece goods.

Mr. Ames has been working on the preparation for more than a year, but since the outbreak of the war, the spurred on by the trouble experienced in getting dyes from Germany and the high prices prevailing, he redoubled his efforts, finally meeting with success.

BACKING REVOLT IN CHINA.

Partisans of Sun Yat-sen Raising Money in the Philippines.

MANILA, July 3.—Three former officials of the Chinese Republic are in this city collecting funds for the new revolution in China, which they say is to be headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the first Provisional President of the republic.

The Chinamen declare they expect to raise half a million pesos ($250,000) among their compatriots in the Philippines, and that they already have a third of that sum. They are issuing bonds redeemable three years after the proposed revolutionary government has been established.

WOMAN DIES OF RABIES.

Mrs. Henry Brinkman Bitten by Stray Dog in April.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 3.—After four days of suffering from rabies, due to a dog bite, Mrs. Henry Brinkman of Wortendyke died this morning. She was bitten by a stray dog nine weeks ago, and suffered no ill consequences until last Tuesday, when she was taken with severe pains. Her physician diagnosed the case as rabies and prescribed treatment, but it was too late to arrest the development of the malady, and the woman suffered terribly; becoming so violent that it was necessary to strap her to her bed.

Mrs. Brinkman lived on Cedar Hill Avenue, Wortendyke, and was one of two persons known to have been bitten by a stray dog late in April. The other victim, Harry Mitchell, killed the dog. He had his wound cauterized, and has not suffered from the bite. Mrs. Brinkman was 38 years old and is survived by her husband and two children.

SWITZERLAND ARMS FOR EVENTUALITIES

Appoints a General and Assigns 400,000 Men to Guard Her Frontiers.

ARMY A DEMOCRATIC ONE

Its Officers Are All Drawn from the Ranks—Rifle Shooting the National Sport.

LONDON, May 25.—Clarence Rook, writing in The Daily Chronicle about the Swiss Army, says:

"Soon after the outbreak of war, when it was uncertain how many nations would come into the conflict, Switzerland appointed a General. When Switzerland appoints a General she means business. The last time any such exalted title existed in Switzerland was in 1870, when the Republic asserted its neutrality by disarming and entertaining the army of Bourbaki, which was forced over the frontier.

"In ordinary times Switzerland has a President, whose name is almost unknown outside Berne; and its army has no General—nothing above a Colonel. Nobody outside seemed to notice that Switzerland had appointed a General. Now comes the news that the small country is placing some 400,000 men at the proper points to defend their neutrality. The Swiss tradition is being assailed. This little nation has quietly taken its place among the other little nations that have foreseen disaster if the Gospel of Force, with no spirituality behind it, shall prevail. It has been the fashion to talk of the modern Swiss as a nation of hotelkeepers. They keep very good hotels, as the English keep very good shops.

"But outside and beyond, and behind the hotel industry, the Swiss have built up an army which is the most democratic army in the world. Every Switzer is a potential soldier, and while the little nations are organizing their defenses, while Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, are desperately trying to keep out of the struggle, you should watch Switzerland. Its army is the most democratic in the world, and the cheapest, and for its size, according to the best estimates, the most efficient of the armies of the little countries.

"As to cheapness, the cost of the Swiss soldier to the Federal Government is about $35 per annum. For the Switzer by tradition spreads the cost of national defense over his lifetime. He remembers the Austrian oppression and William Tell. That apple shot from the boy's head was the second apple that made history. Both apples may be merely mythical, but the Austrian oppression certainly ground the Swiss into the beginning of its citizen army and the introduction of universal service of the individual for the nation.

In Defense of Neutrality.

"Switerland presents a remarkable contrast with its former oppressor, Austria, always on the point of splitting asunder with dissonant speeches, races, and religions. The history of Switzerland is the history of a small gathering—a gradual gathering—of peoples in a small crinkle of Europe where many peoples meet. 'Of old sat Freedom on the heights,' and it is among these men of the mountain that we find the extraordinary unification of discordances in the passionate desire for a free and independent life.

"Think of the discordances. French, German, and Italian are the languages, with a few who still speak the Romance, and that means a possible split of nationalities. Besides the racial and lingual discordances of Switzerland there are the religions, and the country has always harbored enough creeds to save the world if they were believed in. But Switzerland did not worry about speech or nationality or religion, only about its safety from foreign aggression. And the various linguists set to work to insure their freedom together. Whatever happens, that little crinkle of Europe, with the mixture of races and talks and churches, will stand firm—with the answer to all assaults upon its neutrality—the answer is in the negative.

"It is a democratic army, that of the Swiss. The whole manhood of the nation is liable to service, and there are no officers but those who have served as privates. There are no such colleges as at West Point, or Woolwich, or Sandhurst, but the man who is to become an officer must get his instruction in a few weeks' training in the schools at Thun or Basle. The Confederation has the control of the skilled mechanics, such as engineers, the sanitary corps, the commissariat. So much the democratic country has left to the Central Government. But the cantons have to look after and supply the infantry, and their duty is to see that no man able in body and mind evades his military service; but no canton may keep more than 300 men as a permanent force, which is a curious illustration of the double sovereignty in that crinkle of Europe.

"The Swiss boy learns his drill at school, and from 20 to 32 he is liable to service if he is physically capable, and thereafter to 52—on demand—either in Auszug, Landwehr, or Landsturm. Rich and poor, professional man and laborer, serve side by side in the ranks, and each canton supplies the men who have known each other and can stand shoulder to shoulder with common memories of school life spent together. There are no "fashionable" regiments. The butcher and the baker are placed, as the civil engineer is placed, in the position he can fill to the best advantage.

"Every year the recruits come up for a six weeks' training, at Lausanne, Colembier, Berne, Lucerne, Aarau, Liestal, Zurich, and St. Gall. Their arms are supplied by the Confederation; the cantons are responsible for the uniforms and equipments, for which they are afterward reimbursed by the Federal authorities. After the six weeks' training the Swiss recruit is required to go up for sixteen days' trafning every two years. And the Switzer, whether he talk Italian or French, or German or Romance, as his native tongue, goes back to spend his holiday in that training.

The National Sport.

"Moreover, you must have noticed in Switzerland the sound of gun-fire on Sundays, saints' days, and holidays. It is the national sport, this rifle-shooting, as was the bow-shooting of William Tell. Officers and privates are side by side in the Schützgarten of the Commune, spending their leisure in perfecting themselves in the use of the rifle.

"No one is paid for his service in peace time as a soldier. Only his uniform passes him freely over the railways as he goes to drill. And, unless he is specially exempted by his calling, every Swiss male who does not perform military service has to pay an annual tax, whether his residence is in Switzerland or elsewhere, of six francs at least, and a proportional rate according to his income. The Swiss officer, unless he is one of the few on the General Staff, gets no pay except when he is called up for training, and in time of war the Commander-in-Chief is entitled to $10 a day, while the private receives about 16 cents.

"So you will see why so many Swiss waiters have cast aside their napkins and gone for their rifles. Every man of them is a soldier. But the most extraordinary thing about them is that democratic combination of nationalities and languages—a little inland island in the midst of Europe, unconquered, and sworn—in many languages—to freedom."

Fomenting Revolt in Honduras.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELIZE, British Honduras, July 3, (via Panama.)—Arrivals here from Honduras say General Lee Christmas is now there fomenting a new revolution.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Closed All Day Monday

COTTON DRESS FABRICS NOW HALF PRICE

7,500 lengths of white and colored Voiles, Lawns, Dimities, Crepes, Ratines, Corduroys and Piques, also other smart summer materials for blouses, skirts, dresses, or children's wear; for clearance at one-half usual prices.

Ground Floor.

3,500 MORE SEMI-MADE TUB SKIRTS

In white pique and blue linen, flaring model, on the newest lines, with patch pockets.

On sale Tuesday-Wednesday only for

$1.68

Ground Floor.

Summer Rugs Must Go Now

Kinds most in demand for Bungalows and Country Homes and for town houses, when cool and "summery" floor coverings are wanted.

Prices have been radically reduced to move them quickly.

Japanese Rag Rugs

In soft greens, browns and other favored colorings with the most effective floral and oddly striped borders.

Sizes.	Formerly.	Now.
30x60 in.	$2.00	$1.50
3 ft. x 6 ft.	2.75	2.25
4 ft. x 7 ft.	5.25	4.50
6 ft. x 9 ft.	8.25	6.75
8 ft. x 10 ft.	12.25	9.75
9 ft. x 12 ft.	16.50	13.75

Colonial Rag Rugs

In the quaint old-fashioned "hit and miss" effects with striped borders. Woven of clean, new rags in dainty colors.

Sizes.	Formerly.	Now.
27x54 in.	90c	70c
30x60 in.	$1.10	90c
3 ft. x 6 ft.	1.50	$1.15
6 ft. x 9 ft.	5.25	3.95
8.3x10.6.	7.50	6.25
9 ft. x 12 ft.	9.75	7.25

Porch Rugs

Imported and Domestic Sharply Reduced for clearance; in various grades, colors and sizes.

Imported and Domestic Wilton Rugs

Are Scheduled for Disposal. Patterns that we shall discontinue.

Highest Grade Wiltons

Sizes.	Formerly.	Now.
6 x 9 ft.	$38.75	$29.50
8.3x10.6.	56.75	41.50
9 x12 ft.	62.50	44.50

Fine Wool Wiltons

Sizes.	Formerly.	Now.
6 x 9 ft.	$23.50	$19.50
8.3x10.6.	37.50	29.50
9 x12 ft.	39.50	31.50

Fifth Floor.

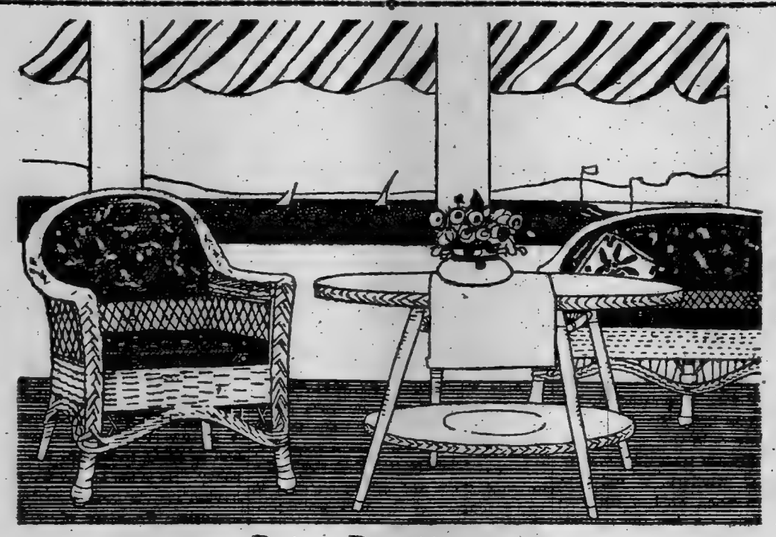

Price Revisions on Furniture *for the* Country House

Willow, Reed, Fibre and Cane Suites and separate pieces for Living-Room, Veranda and Garden at Savings of ¼ to ½ from former prices

Several hundred fine pieces, mostly novelties; rich in that decorative quality so essential in Summer Furnishings, but seldom to be found at such low prices as these:

White Enameled Reed Suite, Very Special at $63.00

Four perfectly proportioned pieces, as illustrated. Settee, Rocker and Armchair, deep seated and wide armed, with cretonne upholstered cushions in the most charming Empire patterns.

Table with wide circular top. An ideal Suite for either porch or living-room.

Baronial Brown Reed Suite, Formerly $108—Reduced to $80.00

An exceptionally attractive Suite of finest reed in a rich brown finish. Four large pieces, one a Table with quartered oak top. The long Davenport, Rocker and Armchair are spring upholstered with cushioned seats and backs in verdure cretonne.

185 Pieces of Chinese Furniture Now priced $3.85 to $27.50

Hand-woven open-cane Furniture on well-braced, springy rattan frames. Cool, comfortable, picturesquely shaped Armchairs, Lounges, Morris Chairs and small Chairs. Also several styles of Tables.

Ostermoor Mattresses, Usually $23.50, Now $15

Special Sale of these most sanitary and comfortable mattresses; extremely resilient and in the finer tickings.

Sixth Floor.

Many Bedsteads at Many Prices

Bungalow Beds 3 ft. size, were $12.50. Now $9.75

Brass Bedsteads 3 ft. size, were $20.00. Now $12.50

Brass Bedsteads Full size, were $40.00. Now $22.50

Brass Bedsteads 3 ft. size, square tubing, were $40.00. Now $25.00

$28 Brass Bedsteads Massive, handsome; of superior style and construction, usually $22.50 to $80.00. Now $14.50 to $57.50

Leather and Mission Furniture—Reduced

Luxuriously upholstered pieces. Especially appropriate for club or hotel use, though equally desirable for the home.

Red Morocco Sofa

Huge; English style upholstery, with softest cushion seats.

Was $320.00. Now $240.00

Armchair to Match

Was $172.00. Now $129.00. (As illustrated.)

Brown Spanish Leather Armchair

Was $60.00. Now $45.00.

Armchair or Rocker. Was $55.00 Now $41.25.

125 Pieces of Sturdy Mission Furniture

Suites, Settees, Tables, Desks, Bookcases, Chairs and Rockers. ¼ to ⅓ Less than Usual Prices.

Upholsteries Must Go Now

Hence these extraordinary offerings in merchandise that conforms in every particular to Lord & Taylor high quality standards.

80 pairs of "Sunfast" curtains, $1.75, 3.65 and 4.00 a pair. Formerly $3.25 to 6.75. Light weight; in plain and floral patterns, lovely colors.

30 pairs of portieres, reduced to $4.75 a pair. Were $8.00 and 8.75.

30 linen couch covers, special at $1.50. Formerly priced $2.75. Heavy natural linen with hemstitched hem and colored striped border.

10 hand-blocked couch covers (floral), now $4.50. Were $8.00, 8.75 and 9.75.

Lounging Cushions

$1.00 and 1.50. Formerly $2.00 to 4.00. The new shapes, covered in hand-blocked cretonnes, quaint prints, canvas, printed hemps and other most effective summer fabrics. Light and dark colorings. The majority are extreme novelties.

Upholstery Remnants

Lengths of ½ to 6 yards, suitable for cushions, for portieres, for table covers and to cover furniture. Fabrics include:

Damasks, Velours, Velvets, and "Sunfast" Armures

Now 25c, 50c, $1.00 to 2.50 a yard. Were $1.00 to 22.00 yard.

Lace Curtain Section

Dotted Swissses, plain Swisses, floral bordered and ruffled Swisses, scrim with filet laces, in white, cream and ecru.

100 pairs, now 50c to $2.50 a pair. Were $1.24 to 6.50 (two to four pairs of a kind).

50 pairs, now 50c to $6.50 a pair. Were $2.00 to 20.00 (only one pair of a kind).

Figured curtain nets at 24c. 1,500 yards that have been 35c, 45c, 65c a yard.

Fine scrims reduced to 10c. Were 18c to 30c a yard. Short lengths from 2 to 8 yards.

Double bordered scrims, 22c a yard. 700 yards in white and ecru, formerly 45c to 60c a yard.

Fifth Floor.

Chic Dresses at Lower Prices

Prettiest models of the season, with dainty, simply trimmed bodices and the new wide skirts, flaring, tucked, ruffled or flounced.

Dimities and Striped Voiles in white, fashionable colorings and smart combination effects. Formerly $6.50 to 14.50, exceptional values at $3.95, 5.00, 6.95 and 7.50.

Silk and Crepe-de-Chine Dresses, also combination of taffeta with filmy crepes in a diversity of smart models; in navy, Copenhagen and black. Sizes incomplete, hence the radical reductions.

Prices were $20.00 to 25.00, Now $9.50 to 12.50.

Third Floor.

CLEARING OUT TABLE LINENS

One-third to One-half Saved

Extraordinary even for Lord & Taylor—over three-quarters of a century famous for fine Linens. The present sale offers the greatest economic opportunities of the year and includes thousands of dollars' worth of the most desirable Linens.

Damask Linen Tablecloths

Perfect in weave, standard in qualities and in the choicest patterns.

Formerly $2.50 to $49.00
Now $1.75 to $24.50

Damask Linen Napkins

Formerly $3.25 to $23.00 a doz.
Now $2.25 to $11.75 a doz.

William Liddell & Co.'s "Gold Medal" Linens

Scalloped Damask Tablecloths for square and circular tables, and napkins.

At ⅓ less than former prices.

HuckabackTowels $2.75 a dozen. The $3.75 grade.

Turkish Towels $2.50 a dozen. Reduced from $3.00

Second Floor.

FASHIONABLE SUMMER SILKS

Unusually attractive values in the weaves that are most in vogue for Midsummer Frocks and Blouses.

Black Taffeta, Now $1.15 a yard

The quality that usually sells at $1.50; crisp, lustrous and of excellent texture. Width 36 inches.

Chiffon Cloth Lengths Now 98c a yard

Original prices were $1.50 to $2.00. One to three yards; in every new shade, light and dark, also black and white. Double width.

Genuine Shantung, 58c a yard

Practical, modish silks for summer dresses and traveling coats; in crisp, porous weaves and natural color. Width 33 inches.

1,200 Yards of India Silk at 68c a yard

Pure white, washable and fast black, waterproof.

For cool, dainty blouses and dresses. Width 36 inches.

Ground Floor.

Sport Coats in Smartest Styles

At the races, at the beaches, at the Country Club, Coats of chinchilla are much in evidence. Featured for this occasion are two clever new models in a light weight, white chinchilla, tailored perfectly in every detail.

A belted model, fastened with the new cylindrical buttons, boasts patch pockets; another on loose flaring lines has slashed pockets and a square convertible collar; both with the deep arm holes and set-in sleeves. Specially priced, $15.00.

Sport Suits of "Summermaid Cloth," a cool, crisp porous fabric, in neutral tones of tan and gray-green, are here in many well tailored models. Coats belted or mannish; skirts flaring and with pockets. Practical for town or country wear. Special at $9.50.

Tub Skirts this season are in high favor. Models are strictly tailored, with patch and "uniform" pockets, belts and buttons. Of white Cordeline, Pique, Repp and washable Corduroy, at $1.95, 2.50, 3.25 and 5.00.

Third Floor.

3600 PAIRS *of* WOMEN'S LOW SHOES

$5.00, $6.00, $7.00 Grades Now $2.95 a Pair

Pumps.—Gun metal with black or gray cloth quarters. Patent leather with gray, brown or black cloth quarters. Patent and gun metal, trimmed with colored kid.

Turned or light welted Soles; Louis XVI. and Cuban heels.

Smart Lasts taken from regular stock and sharply reduced because they are to be discontinued. All sizes in one style or another.

Second Floor.

Oxfords.—Gray or champagne calf, Bronze kid with brown cloth quarters. Gun metal with black or gray quarters. Patent leather with black or brown quarters.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1915.

THE ACT OF A MADMAN.

The worst enemy of Germany could hardly have done the Germans a greater disservice than by such a deed as that of the man who yesterday attempted to take the life of J. P. MORGAN. Nor could a malignant enemy have done greater injury to the men of German birth or descent who have their homes in this country and must continue to live and do business here. In this land of liberty and free speech sympathy for the cause in which Germany fights and such aid as sympathy and good wishes could render can be given only through public opinion. But the attempted assassination of so prominent an American as Mr. MORGAN or the attempt to intimidate him through threats of assassination can have no other effect than that of turning public opinion against Germany and her cause. The motive of the act was frankly avowed. It was to compel or persuade Mr. MORGAN to put a stop to the export of arms and ammunition from this country and to withhold financial credit from the Allies. By no possibility could the ends the assassin desired be accomplished by the method he chose. The inevitable effect, an effect which a man in his right mind would almost necessarily have foreseen, will be to deprive Germany even of some part of the sympathy she already has.

The man's reasoning was plainly inverted. Although the statement he makes has enough of the outward marks of sanity to give the impression that he is not insane, the nature of the deed itself is enough to create a very strong presumption of want of balance. Sane men do not attempt murder as a means of giving aid to a cause in which their interest is engaged, and no sane man could have failed to see that an attempt upon Mr. MORGAN'S life would do untold injury to the cause it was professedly intended to serve. It would be to the last degree unreasonable to impute responsibility for this murderous act upon Germany, the German people, or the German-Americans. It would be unreasonable, in the first place, because for an act so outrageous nobody can be held responsible save the person immediately concerned, and, furthermore, it would be altogether irrational to assume that any sane person of German blood would have wished to do such an injury to the men of his race. The question of responsibility hardly comes within the range of consideration because of the extreme probability that the man himself is irresponsible, that the project was hatched in his own addled brain. His senseless and futile attempt a few hours before to wreck the Capitol at Washington tends only to strengthen the presumption that he is mad.

It is in the highest degree fortunate, and from every point of view, that the assassin failed of his purpose, that he did not strike down a man of such prominence in the community, a man whose position and abilities render him capable of such great service to the country. And for the very interest which the wretch intended to promote, it is also most fortunate.

The would-be assassin and his act will be denounced with all vigor and sincerity by the German-American press, and by those whom German-Americans look upon as leaders. But in that quarter we hope that there will be no lack of emphasis upon the point to which we have made reference, that an attempt to serve the cause of Germany by the assassination of a prominent American is a monstrous wrong against those of the German race who have made their homes in the United States. To them the injury is immediate and manifest. While there can be no thought of imputing responsibility to German-American newspapers, we are decidedly of the opinion that this madman's act should impress upon them the wisdom of observing a greater sobriety in utterance and of putting some restraint upon the forms in which they give expression to the sympathies that everybody understands to be theirs by inheritance. For the German people the Americans have none but the friendliest feelings, which they have shown in many ways. It is upon the aims and policy of the German Imperial Government that they have visited their criticisms, it is against militarism and imperialism that they have exhibited their opposition. It was as natural that Americans who are the descendants of those who founded this free Government should be out of sympathy with imperialism and militarism as it is that Americans of German blood should show sympathy with their fatherland, but the German-American press, while exercising unrebuked the utmost liberty of utterance, has appeared to resent the expression of views contrary to its own. What we call the German propaganda, also, has been carried on much too strenuously, there has been too much disregard of the rights and the opinions of Americans, and in some cases, unfortunately, of the laws of the country.

The natural tendency of all this zealous work for Germany, carried on in this neutral country, is to breed mischief in such ill-balanced minds as that of the man who attacked Mr. MORGAN. More than one deplorable act of that nature in this country has been pretty directly traceable to similar abuses of privilege, to extravagances of utterance, bred of the passions of politics. A friendly counsel of temperance and restraint in manifestations of preference and sympathy will, we hope, be well received in the quarter to which we feel called upon to direct it.

In particular it would be well that there should be less insistence in the campaign against the export of munitions of war. It is a question upon which the wrong view is easily taken by those who permit perverted notions of morality to obscure their vision. The right of American manufacturers to make and sell the commodities in question is altogether beyond dispute, but the right of our Government to forbid them to continue their manufacture and sale cannot be asserted or legally defended. Nor could considerations of morality be invoked for such an unneutral act. It is evident that the weakened mind of Mr. MORGAN'S assailant had accepted topsy-turvy notions upon this question which have been widely spread abroad. That futile agitation should now be tempered by a fairer sense of right and reason, for the agitators have had warning of the evil that may result.

FOUNDERS' DAY.

The people of this nation have more than usual to think about in celebrating Independence Day this year. Their minds are weighted with thoughts pertinent to an era full of peril for other nations, not free from grave forebodings of peril for our own if we are tempted to forget our mission and to neglect the plain lessons of our history. The one hundred and thirty-ninth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence falls at a time when the foremost nations of Europe are engaged in a great conflict, the logical outcome of which must be a relaxation of the old and false ideals of monarchical government, an end of the subjection of the many to the will of the few backed by military force. The system of the exploiting of the weak by the strong which we overthrew on this continent in the foundation of the Republic has been deliberately put to the test by its adherents in Europe, for the great war is essentially based on an effort of monarchical power to perpetuate itself by frustrating the extension of free government, the government of the people by themselves for the benefit of all and not of a class. It must end with the limitation if not the total elimination of the concentrated power and the militarism which, in making the Germanic nations strong, has also made them a menace to civilization.

We have reason to be grateful, indeed, in the thought that after 139 years this nation is still true to the principles on which it was founded, that it is pre-eminently the land of free government and equal opportunity. Nor must we forget, it would, in fact, be impossible for many of us to forget, in celebrating our patriotic anniversary, that the greatness, the inherent power, the vast wealth of this country are largely due to the thrift and energy of natives of other lands, many of them born to the oppression and lack of opportunity for the poor existing in the countries of Central Europe now involved in the war, and to their children, who have grown up under our institutions and have been made by education and enlightenment as true patriots, as good citizens as any descendants of the signers of the Declaration. We owe much to our foreign-born citizens, and if among the millions who have crossed the Atlantic to join in the work of making the United States of America an enduring power for the advancement of civilization there are a few thousands infected with moral disease which impels them ever to destroy and deny, to befoul their environment and reflect unmerited shame on their fellow-immigrants, we may console ourselves with the thought that as long as the people as a whole continue the march of progress in the direction indicated by the Founders, no lasting harm can befall the Republic because some few of its inhabitants are misguided and deranged by unreasoning discontent. Education, rightly directed, and the example of upright and honest citizenship must in time prevail over error.

Our system forbids the maintenance of a supreme military power. Militarism cannot thrive in a republic. The means of defense in time of danger we should always possess, a fit nucleus for an army, a navy which other nations must respect, and all citizens should have the inevitable truth forced upon them, strongly and often, that even when a nation is strictly just and honorable in all its dealings with foreign nations it is not always safe from the threat of war. We do not want, we cannot have, a strong army permanently established, and at the same time attend properly to our peaceful pursuits. We would not endure the menace of a permanent military establishment which might interfere in more ways than one with our civic routine. But we can have large numbers of citizens who have sufficient understanding of military operations to make them good soldiers in an emergency, we can upbuild and encourage our admirable National Guard, and it will be well if the need of national defense is kept uppermost in the celebration of the anniversary, a gunpowderless celebration of a nation anxious to preserve peace.

Peace we enjoy today with all the rest of mankind, and we have goodwill for all the nations; we are happily free from dangerous foreign entanglements, and we are united in the desire to avoid them and all incitements to war so long as we can do so while preserving the national honor. This should be, indeed, a glorious Fourth. The national flag never signaled to a troubled world a more hopeful message of sympathy and promise. It will be well if all succeeding anniversaries are marked by the same measure of zealous but thoughtful patriotism which is to distinguish this year's celebration. If we are to achieve our destiny we must never forget our origin. The nation's Founders' Day must ever be its greatest festival.

THE AVERTED NEEDLEWORK STRIKE.

The employers of needleworkers in this city have written to the representatives of their employés that they are willing to submit their case to disinterested parties, "with the understanding that arbitrable questions may be left to a board of arbitration to be subsequently formed, if necessary." To understand where that leaves the question it is necessary to place that sentence beside another in a letter to the committee, "there are certain matters of vital principle that we cannot surrender." In other words, the employers have consented to justify their position before disinterested persons, and do not now stubbornly insist upon their reserved right to be judges of their own interests.

It is creditable to them that they responded to the appeal of Mr. SCHIFF'S committee, and it is a step toward bringing pressure to bear upon the other side of the controversy. If the employers submit to inquiry into the merits of their position their employés can do no less. When the community comes into possession of the merits of both sides of the controversy it also will be in position to render an opinion based upon reason. Opinion based upon sentiment must be all one way. There is and can be no opinion favorable to cruelty toward humble workers individually, or collectively if the collective action is based upon such principles of morality as control individual conduct. But if the conflict is between trade organizations preferring or compelled to try their respective strengths rather than continue as they were, the appeal to pity loses force, and those desirous to be just as well as charitable are compelled to seek the rights of the controversy.

MR. BRYAN AND DR. DUMBA.

Whatever Mr. BRYAN'S answer may be to the charge made in The Providence Journal, and published yesterday in THE TIMES, there is an inherent probability in the story. It fits the other facts. The first thing which strikes the reader is the impudence of Mr. BRYAN in accepting a proposal of the gravest sort, and binding the President to accept it, without even informing his chief that it was under consideration. But next to that one will be struck by the revelation of where Mr. BRYAN got his peace program. He got it from Austria and Germany.

The Journal's charge is that the Austrian Ambassador gave Mr. BRYAN a typewritten statement containing three proposals. Boiled down, they are that Germany would leave traveling Americans their lives if they did not travel on contraband-carrying ships, but not otherwise, and that the President was to issue a proclamation warning Americans to keep off such ships. The inference was that if they did not obey his warning he would wash his hands of any responsibility for what might happen to them. Mr. BRYAN accepted these proposals and promised their acceptance by the President. The German Ambassador, receiving this information, communicated it to Berlin, was authorized to obtain the President's approval, visited the White House for the purpose, and there learned that Mr. BRYAN had never mentioned the matter to the President, either before or after his conversation with Ambassador DUMBA.

If this story is correct, Mr. BRYAN outdid himself in the exhibition of sheer cheek and utter irresponsibility. It is, let us hope, the final revelation of the light-hearted and light-headed way in which he kept plunging through the china shop at the gravest moment in our foreign relations for many years. No one can fail to see the exact resemblance of the program to which he pledged the President without the latter's knowledge to the program he is now using in his campaign before the country.

Even if The Journal's charge should prove inaccurate in one particular, and it should turn out that Mr. BRYAN proposed the plan to Dr. DUMBA, and not Dr. DUMBA to Mr. BRYAN, his position would be in no way bettered. If The Journal is right and Dr. DUMBA made the proposal, then the ex-Secretary of State is taking a program from a foreign nation which has been officially rejected by the head of his own country, and is using it to defeat and hamper the President in his efforts to deal with the situation from the American standpoint. Technically, this is not treasonable, only unpatriotic and contemptible. But if Mr. BRYAN himself originated the idea and proposed it to Austria for transmission to Germany, he is in a slightly different but no better position. In that case he went over the President's head to formulate a policy, committed the President to it, in the hope that he would not be able to back out, and when it was rejected by the President he resigned from the Cabinet and used it to thwart and embarrass his chief and to bring to naught the American policy. He is too lightly disregarded as having merely been a foolish and incompetent Secretary of State; he was a dangerous one. No one can tell into what perils he would have brought the United States if he had continued in office and continued in his course—perhaps even into the peril of war.

MR. GLADSTONE BOUGHT NO CONFEDERATE BONDS.

The old, old story, it is now more than fifty years old, that the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE was a subscriber in a considerable amount to the bonds issued by the Confederate States, although it has been authoritatively denied, appears to be accepted as true by Professor SAMUEL P. ORTH of Cornell, who writes, in the article he contributes in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES today:

> The grandiloquent GLADSTONE, whose amazing vocabulary of Liberalism made him in later years uncommonly popular in America, and who was then Prime Minister, bought Confederate bonds, thus virtually betting on the South, and he privately said that a severed Union was an accomplished fact.

While this story has been published times without number, and has been, we suppose, very widely believed, it was denied almost as soon as it started by Mr. GLADSTONE himself, who must be accepted as the final authority as to his personal investments. In the second volume of MORLEY'S "Life of Gladstone," Page 83, the author refers to the "many calumnies" brought forward against Mr. GLADSTONE after his Newcastle speech, in which he showed his sympathy with the South, among them being the charge that he had been "a subscriber to the Confederate loan." Then follows this extract from a letter written by Mr. GLADSTONE to a correspondent on Oct. 17, 1863:

> The statement is not only untrue, but it is so entirely void of the slightest shadow of support in any imaginable incident of the case that I am hardly able to ascribe it to error, and am painfully perplexed as to the motives which could have prompted so mischievous a forgery.

During the civil war the success of the South was desired by English society and the great majority of men in official and business life. There were conspicuous exceptions, but Mr. GLADSTONE was not one of them. In his speech at Newcastle on Oct. 7, 1862, Mr. GLADSTONE said that, whatever might be the view taken in regard to slavery, JEFFERSON DAVIS had "created a nation." Mr. GLADSTONE was a member of the Ministry, and this remark was held to foreshadow the recognition by England of the Confederate States as an independent Government. Mr. GLADSTONE'S colleagues in the Ministry were much disturbed by his most indiscreet and ill-timed utterance, about which they had not been consulted, and Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, our Minister, as MORLEY remarks, began to talk about his passports. There had been an abortive effort to bring about an offer of mediation, which would have amounted practically to intervention, by England, France, and Russia. Mr. GLADSTONE in a letter to his family expressed his disappointment that the Ministry had failed to approve the plan, which had been hatched in the busy brain of NAPOLEON III. The rejection of the plan by the British Ministry made no difference, however, for it had been effectively squelched by Russia. That Power not only declined participation, but indicated its disapproval in a manner so significant that the project passed at once out of the realm of discussion.

Years afterward, when near the end of his life, Mr. GLADSTONE wrote many letters in which he expressed his regret for having misplaced his sympathies in the struggle between the States. In one of his letters in particular he characterized his Newcastle speech as a mistake, and was at some pains to show how he had made the mistake. His change of opinion was complete, his regret sincere. But we may take Mr. GLADSTONE'S word for it that he was never a subscriber to the Confederate loan.

BEHOLD THIS ROME!

In Her Eternal Place with the Cities of Truth and Light.

Address of Paul Deschanel in the French Chamber of Deputies on the occasion of Italy taking up arms for the Allies, May 26, 1915:

As throughout the past fifty-six years, Italy is with us.

The powers of life array against the powers of death. All nations menaced in their independence, in their security, in their future, rise up, one after another, against the brutal domination which pretends to rule the world.

Geography, history, ethics, here conspire to the same end. How could Rome, the mother of law, herself serve the despiser of treaties and of sworn faith? How could the heirs of Venetian grandeur suffer the Adriatic to become a German lake? How could the policy, refined, flexible, realistic, of the House of Savoy, which entered the Triple Alliance only for protection against the blows of the ancient enemy, accord with the absorption of Serbia and of the Aegean Sea by the advance guard of Germany? How could those who had arrested the Ottoman conquest and those who had delivered Lombardy and Venice aid the masters of Bosnia-Herzegovina, of Croatia, of Transylvania, of Poland, the oppressors of Trieste and of Trente, the conquerors of the Danish duchies and of Alsace-Lorraine? How could the proud nation of Manin, of Victor Emmanuel, of Cavour, of Massini, of Garibaldi, which has found its main force in Latin traditions, join the school of Nietzsche, of Treitschke, and of Bernhardi? And by what impiety could Italian Catholics combine with the fanatical destroyers of Louvain and of Rheims?

No, no! Rome, that after Athens is the source of all light; Rome, where century after century magnificently unfolds the ever new flower of the beautiful and the good, could not in these supreme hours stand with cities ruled by fraud and force; behold her here, in her true place and in her proper rank, with countries where law and humanity govern, with the eternal cities of truth and right.

Thus, while from the depths of the ocean the wail of innocent victims, the cry of children and of mothers wrung by an atrocious crime fills with sorrow and anger the whole thinking world, France, whose indomitable heroism has checked the effort of barbarism; France, who carries with unequaled glory the heaviest weight of the war; France, who spills her blood not only for her own liberty but for the liberty of others and for honor, France salutes fraternally as the token of triumphant right, the flight of the Roman eagles; she feels throbbing, from one end of the earth to the other, the heart of palpitating peoples, some to whom the propitious moment offers; others anxious, others crushed, and she witnesses the universal conscience light up in revolt against the mad pride of a nation become beasts of prey.

And now, O glorious dead of Magenta and of Solferino, arise and inflame with your magnanimous breath the two immortal sisters, reunited forever in justice—Italy and France.

War Stamps for Investment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have reason to believe that some Americans at least have been anxious to find a way not merely of contributing to the various forms of relief growing out of the war but more directly of helping to meet the enormous expenses of the Allies in defending our common civilization. Many are not able to invest in the Government securities of the Allies, which is the more obvious method, and yet wish to do what little they can.

In such cases, the purchase of unused postage stamps is to be recommended as a form of direct help, which will allow the useful combination of small sums, and also allow the original investment to be realized at some later time, probably without loss, though without income in the meantime. Such purchases should be made directly from the Post Office.

This form of help, especially in the form of overpayment of postage on mail matter, has been recommended in the papers here to those who can assist in a small way only. The French have issued a special war form of the ten-centime stamp, which sells for fifteen, five going to the Red Cross. These stamps can be used for ordinary postage as ten-centime stamps, and are to be had of the Post Office. The Russian special war stamps, of which there are several, are to be had either from the Post Office or from the Patriotic Stamps Office, 29 Catherine Canal, Petrograd. England has issued no special war stamp, but profits on the ordinary issues go directly to the Government. Besides the smaller stamps, there are issues for one, two-and-a-half, five, and ten shillings, and one pound.

GEORGE BURTON ADAMS.
11 Torrington Square, London, W. C., England, June 15, 1915.

Spare Your Horn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Relative to the article in THE TIMES by Gridley Adams, headed "Safety in More Noise," allow me to suggest to my fellow-motorist a solution of his problem, a method the writer has found most reliable in driving many thousand miles.

He seems to think that the louder he blows his horn the more safety his speed, that the fact that he blows his horn holds him blameless for any accident. The writer saw such a driver actually blow at a train and then run into it. His comment, when gathered up, was that he had blown his horn. Should all horns be forbidden within the city limits and the present penalty for killing people be rigidly enforced, thus compelling the motor driver to hold himself well in hand, there would be fewer horn-blowers out of jail. "When driving an engine of any description, depend only on yourself" is the rule to cover every case.

JOSEPH FORD.
New York, July 2, 1915.

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NOCTURNO.

(The French lyric poet, Rene Fanchois, who is widely known as an interpreter of Beethoven, has published the following poem under the title "Nocturno" in a collection of war poems.)

Sudden the mortars ceased. Under the smoke
Of the last bomb a corporal, with a sigh,
Slid dead into the trench. A maddened horse
Rears prancing. . . . A far pyre lights the sky,

Swells up and sinks; and flashing in its glare,
The steel of swords and star eyes stud the dell.
Far scattered horsemen gallop o'er the field
With shrill, mad laughter like the taunts of hell.

Then mounts the wind in all the woods around,
And wafts such heavy breezes of decay
That, perched upon their prey, the raven troops
Turn weary heads, drooping with dreams, away.

The straggling cripples to the ambulance
Limp in. Then comes black Night with silent tread;
Bowed deep with pain, she bends a mother's brow,
And, softly sobbing, watches o'er the dead.

Translation by *D. H. J.*

AS MEN SUFFER AND DIE.

They Do It Silently or Unexpectedly, but Very Seldom Dramatically.

New York, July 1, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Philip Snowden, in a recent interview, speaks pathetically of the wounded and dying German soldier who, in his last moment, murmurs "Mutter, Mutter!" In the war drama of Beulah Marie Dix, produced at the Princess Theatre, the wounded soldiers in the field hospital are picturesquely blasphemous over their officers and those who caused the war. These represent the two popular conceptions of the wounded and dying soldier.

Judging from a somewhat intimate experience, both are alike untrue. I have witnessed the unloading of the wounded at the reserve hospital until the ground was so covered that one walked warily for fear of treading on them, and the most plaintive cry was "Water, water!" The men were either cheerful or unconscious. They were cheerful because the inevitable difficulties of transportation were over. When these men had received their final dressings at the hands of the surgeons they were carried to their cots, and after having a cup of malted milk and whisky they went peacefully to sleep like tired children.

In caring for thirty of these men alone one memorable night just after being brought from the field, I rarely heard a groan and certainly never an oath. I recall one young Minnesota boy who would not go to sleep, was already boasting that "the old man" had nothing now on him. "The old man," his father, had fought in the civil war. Such was the temper of our men, and human nature is a pretty constant factor the world over.

In an old sugar shed where the wounded were brought by the Chinese litter bearers after the battle of Santa Tomas, before the wounded had any treatment but their first aid packages, one heard no expression but of great relief. Three men have died in my arms. One was unconscious and silent, another, a Captain, babbled of horse racing, although his friend, another Captain, said he did not believe the dying man had ever been at a horse race in his life. It is because he did not say the accepted things that I did not write to his family of his dying moments. The third man came the nearest to satisfying the popular demand, for in his delirium he murmured, "Oh, for a drink from the old well at home."

The truth is that wounded men do not begin to suffer as do sick men. A gun is much more lenient from that point of view than a germ. In fact I look back on a ward full of wounded men as a rather cheerful place, especially if there are plenty of cigarettes and an odd banjo or guitar, if there is somebody to strum it so that all may roar in chorus.

MARY GAY HUMPHREYS.

Short Stories Then and Now.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was most interested in the interview with Gouverneur Morris published in THE TIMES for June 20, the more because, whereas he slightingly referred to the poor quality of magazine fiction twenty-five years ago, I have long maintained that the decade from 1885 to 1895 was the golden age of short story writing in America, and that the art has steadily and very appreciably declined since then.

I was strongly moved to write of my contention to THE TIMES, but was glad I had not done so, when J. K. Bangs said—and said so well—what was in my own mind. His communication of last Sunday was alike comprehensive, convincing, and clever. To his long list of authors of the early nineties I should like to add, however, T. R. Sullivan, Henry Beers, Grace King, R. M. Johnston, Charles Egbert Craddock, "C. S. White," John Seymour Wood, Robert Chambers's thrilling ghost stories; Brander Matthews, "J. S." of Dale, Amelie Rives, and F. J. Stimson.

And may I ask Mr. Morris a question? What did he find of humor in Washington Irving's Knickerbocker History of New York? To me it is unutterably dreary and dull, and I have plodded faithfully through every one of its many pages seeking vainly for the rare wit for which I had read in textbooks it was famed. Only once before have I found a supposititious fellow-reader. The other occasion was when, at a meeting of a literary club, some one read a paper extolling the Knickerbocker History. Plaintively I cried out to the essayist: Would she indicate to me where was that brilliant and pungent style she had lauded, setting forth the author's exquisite and quaint narration? She hesitated, bit her lip, and finally exclaimed: "Well, to tell you the truth, I never read the book. Only, that's what I've always heard of it!"

Has Mr. Morris read the book? Or is his high praise "what he has always heard of it?". I have my suspicions.

Catskill, June 29, 1915. RUTH HALL.

Psychology of the Converse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The late Professor James had a theory, known as the Reflex Theory, which he described in this fashion: "A man is not running away because he is afraid, but he is afraid because he is running away; he doesn't cry because he is sorry, but he is sorry because he cries."

Now, truly, does it not seem that the nations at war are fighting each other, not because they had an actual grievance against each other, but they have a grievance because they are fighting?

The appalling pity of it—that, not only grown-up individuals, but entire, self-possessed nations themselves often behave like a lot of unthinking children. Here they are, protesting their innocence; yes, solemnly declaring that none of them wanted this war; yet, on they go with their fight, growing bitterer and bitterer against each other as they do; instead of pulling themselves together like men and trying to settle their differences on a rational basis, along historical, logical, and philosophical lines, in preference to brute force, which will settle lastingly nothing, no matter who wins.

GABRIEL WEIS.

New York, July 1, 1915.

Herr Dorl Replies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of this morning you print a cable dispatch from London referring to a letter which Dr. F. C. Conybeare sent to Sir Walter Raleigh. The correspondence between these two gentlemen refers (as the cable dispatch says) to a letter by Dr. Conybeare, which was published in The Vital Issue of April 17, 1915. The cable dispatch furthermore says that Dr. Conybeare's letter was published against his wishes and injunctions. This statement is erroneous, because Dr. Conybeare at the end of his letter distinctly mentions that the letter may be published.

As the public might think that I have taken undue advantage of Dr. Conybeare's letter and committed some indiscretion by publishing it, I would thank you to insert these lines in your columns. FRANCIS J. L. DORL,
Editor and Publisher The Vital Issue.
New York, July 2, 1915.

Germans Plagiarize Queen Bess.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Strange it seems to see the German papers of these days overflow to nausea, in prose and in verse, with Bismarck's celebrated saying: "We Germans fear God and no one else." If our German friends studied some world's history as assiduously as they do Bernhardi, Nietzsche, and Treitschke, they would know that Bismarck borrowed this saying from Queen Elizabeth, who wrote: "I am a King who feareth God and none else." They will find this celebrated phrase by perusing Motley's "History of the United Netherlands."

NEUTRAL.
Massaroneck, N. Y., June 29, 1915.

WHY WOMEN LACK GREAT ORIGINALITY.

A Biological Limitation at the Maternal Source—Historically Uninventive in Dealing With Their Own Domestic Problems.

By DR. SIMON BARUCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent issue of THE TIMES contained an interesting letter from Dr. Adolphus Knopf defending women doctors against Dr. Cabot's aspersions upon their ability. While no fair-minded colleague would deny the earnestness and conscientious devotion to duty of the average woman doctor, the statement of the gallant advocate that, considering the difference in numbers of female and male physicians, as many of the former have distinguished themselves as of the latter, must be challenged by those who are familiar with modern medical history. The list of "distinguished women doctors" cited by Dr. Knopf does not contain one name that would be so regarded by the profession. Indeed, there are only three whose names are known to me, despite the fact that I am fairly familiar with medical literature, and two of these prove Dr. Cabot's contention with regard to social welfare work being the best medical specialty for women. If one of these otherwise good physicians had published any original work, accepted or acknowledged by the profession at large here or abroad, I have not discovered it.

Now, what does medical history say during the last seventy years of woman's admission to the profession? By reason of unwarranted opposition only courageous and well-educated women entered the ranks of medicine, abroad and in this country. Two men professors in American medical colleges published in a symposium in one of your valuable Sunday issues a few years ago the fact that their women students were equal, if not superior, in mentality and assiduity; to many male students, all of which goes to show that the medical representatives of the sex were of a high type, physically, mentally, and morally. What have these fine women doctors done, seven thousand of whom have labored all these years? If Dr. Knopf's list includes the best achievements it is a poorer showing than I had any idea of. Moreover, their male colleagues, the majority of whom have certainly not been, until the past decade, so well equipped mentally by preparatory education, have contributed more to the progress of medicine and surgery than during the preceding two centuries or longer.

The reason does not lie in the superior mental endowment or hereditary medical capacity of men, but in the biological fact that in medicine originality, logic, initiative, courage, and other distinctly masculine qualities are calculated to overcome obstacles which the truly feminine temperamental qualities that spring from the biological maternal source are incapable of coping with. It is by no means a mental inferiority, as some foolish men and women assert. It is a biological law of nature that bars women from original and great epoch-making achievement. This is proved by the history of improvements in the household, where woman has, according to the feminist orators, slaved for centuries. Has any one of these slaves initiated a single great idea to emancipate her sex from the enslaving drudgery of spinning, weaving, sewing, cooking, laundrying, sweeping, &c.? No, the original masculine mind came to her rescue with the machines that have lightened her labor until the feminists claim that having nothing to do at home she must seek for "other worlds to conquer" outside of the home. In their special work of plowing, sowing, and reaping, men, on the other hand, have sought relief from hard drudgery by devising machines for that purpose. Why have women not done it? Simply because they were biologically unfitted. Men were as busy with their humble tasks in the field as were women in the house with their tasks.

Let us look at the other side of the picture—woman in her own sphere. How grand her achievements in nurturing civilization and all that makes life worth living for both man and woman—achievements grander far than all that men have attained and without which these attainments would be worthless—achievements for the perpetuation of which both men and women have labored and suffered and for the maintenance of which men have sacrificed their lives on a thousand fields. This work is heralded by no blaring trumpets, no triumphant pageants; it is the field in which true woman has accomplished and is still accomplishing her biological functions—obeying nature's commands in silent and in most satisfying measure. One great epoch-making achievement of woman attained by her unaided is the revolution in hospital management originated by the femininely fertile mind of Florence Nightingale. Hers was Genius—a womanly inspiration in a womanly field. She studied of her own accord nursing and utilized her knowledge when, impelled by her womanly instinct, she went to the rescue of the stricken soldiers of the Crimean War. When men were at their wits' ends, this womanly woman appeared unasked (at that time) upon the scene and brought order out of chaos, giving the initiative to trained nursing that has become almost an exclusive field for women and a beneficence to all human kind. Another historical instance of a great achievement by a woman was that of the Empress Maria Theresa, who, when her country's enemies were at the gate of her capital and she had failed to arouse the patriotism of her people, appeared before the astonished Hungarian Diet with her infant in her arms, appealing for aid in her desperate straits. This feminine ruse succeeded after all other appeals had failed. Exceptional instances like that of Jeanne d'Arc are so rare that they prove the rule.

Now another leaf—this from medical history—to illustrate my agreement with Dr. Cabot. In the latter forties of the last century childhood fever was sending thousands of women all over the world to untimely graves. The Vienna Maternity was not excepted, though it was administered by trained midwives under the supervision of skilled physicians and charitable women of the upper and middle classes. To not one of the hundreds of these women in constant presence of the fatal scourge did it occur that the cause might be uncleanliness—negligence in housekeeping, as it were. It remained for a young doctor named Semmelweis to conceive this idea. Acting upon it without hesitation, he placed basins of water, with soap and nailbrushes, on each side of the entrance to the wards, with orders that every one entering the ward must wash and disinfect his or her hands. This was before disease germs were known. The epidemic ceased as if stayed by a magic wand. Up to the present time the same mechanical cleansing of the hands is regarded as superior to germicides, which were then unknown. Let me say in parentheses to show that lack of opportunity does not limit originality—the same discovery had been made by our own poet Oliver Wendell Holmes, who was not an obstetrician, but a Professor of Anatomy in Harvard Medical School. His published views antedate Semmelweis several years.

On the other hand, Dr. Cabot's contention that women doctors are specially endowed for social welfare work is demonstrated by a fact I noted while looking at a pictorial illustration of the development of the Public Bath in the Academy of Medicine last May. Having been in interested search for some proof of woman's ability for all kinds of tasks claimed by the feminists, I made note of the fact that among the lantern slides was a picture of the benevolent face of a woman doctor—Gertrude Wellington of Chicago—for whom the claim was made as the moving spirit of the first Free Cleansing Bath for the working people in the world. The name of this real benefactor of the race was not mentioned among the "distinguished women doctors" by Dr. Knopf, proving again that this excellent gentleman's gallantry exceeds his knowledge of the medical history of women.

These facts go to show that, as the psychologist Dana wrote in your last Sunday's issue, the dear women are "obsessed" with their fitness for all things masculine which blinds them to a sane view of their biological limitations. That the egotism of some leaders encourages this mistaken idea and induces them to characterize all those who honestly differ from them as ignorant will doubtless be demonstrated in some of your future issues that will contain tirades and ridicule in lieu of logic.

These lines are written in no spirit of controversy, simply to point out the irrevocable law of nature as it must affect urgent issues now before the public, the recognition of which may arouse men to clearer vision and an abandonment of their present attitude of indifference or ridicule toward the blatant claims of the feminists.

DR. SIMON BARUCH.

MR. MAXIM'S AUDIENCE.

It Was Held, Not by His Arguments, but by His Good Stories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 2 you print a letter from Hudson Maxim referring to his address at the recent Conference on International Relations at Ithaca. As the author of the apology to which he refers, I beg leave to correct certain misstatements.

Mr. Maxim says that he did not state that war is "always beneficial." That is literally correct. He did, however, ask the question, "Can you name a single war which has not resulted in more good than harm?" The inference was obvious. When the Crimean, Balkan, and other wars were mentioned he changed the subject.

Mr. Maxim says the "ultra-pacifists" tried to prevent an apology and break up the meeting by forcing an adjournment. I voted for the adjournment, and I moved the resolution of apology, and I know when and in what spirit they were made. The apology followed, and did not precede, the motion for adjournment. I felt that certain young men had, in the expression of their honest convictions, (with which I entirely agreed,) been rather disrespectful to Mr. Maxim's white hairs, and that Mr. Maxim was so excited that further discussion in the same mood would be useless. In that spirit the resolution of apology was moved and carried.

Two-thirds of the audience was not in sympathy with Mr. Maxim's ideas. It was as near unanimously hostile as any audience I ever saw. Subsequent discussion was proof positive of that. Not a man supported Mr. Maxim; but more than two-thirds did fully appreciate Mr. Maxim's quick wit, his ready retorts, and his delightfully irrelevant stories. Mr. Maxim cannot argue, but he does know how to tell a story. Mr. Maxim asks, as is well known, an immediate and great increase of our army and navy as "peace insurance." When interrupted in the midst of a laudation of war by the question, "Are you defending peace or war?" Mr. Maxim replied, "I'll tell you a story about a pet hen."

LEWIS S. GANNETT.
New York, July 3, 1915.

So.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is rather amusing that when a Massachusetts woman wants to be sure of getting all the suffrage news (that's fit to print) she has to read a New York "Anti" paper.

MRS. DUNCAN BRADLEY.
Cambridge, Mass., July 1, 1915.

A CITY CHILD'S VACATION.

In Summer the School Population Is Abandoned to the Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the point of view of the parents, the proposal to curtail the school vacations will be welcomed as most important. With the beginning of July we have an army of children flung suddenly upon the streets of New York and left for ten or eleven weeks, with

MILITARY MODELS RULE PARIS STYLES

High-Collared Winter Coats and Bersagiere Hats Among the Features.

NEW MODES INEXPENSIVE

Paris Custom Is Practically Nil, and Few American Buyers Are There for the Openings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 3.—There has been considerable misunderstanding as to the date on which the fashion houses will show their Winter modes. The announcement was sent to America that it would be July 1, but President Aine of the Syndicat de Couture Parisienne now announces that all the leading houses have fixed upon Aug. 1.

The millinery houses are already showing the new styles, but very few buyers are here from foreign markets—only fifteen Americans, as against five times that number last year. Charles Kurzeman, the first to arrive, says that all the milliners are showing excellent styles, that the designers' work is better than it has been for several years, and that the styles are more practical and the shapes not so crazy. He also notes the fact that all high-priced materials, such as aigrettes and paradise plumes, have completely disappeared from the Paris market. The new modes are extremely simple and inexpensive.

Of the new designs Carolin Ribot is showing a small, high, narrow turban which Mr. Kurzeman believes will be the season's chief feature, although since Italy joined the Allies the Bersagiere hat of the crack Italian infantry has found its way to all the Parisian ateliers. As arranged for feminine wear it is constructed in black velvet, which is also the prevailing material of the season. It has an upturned brim on one side and a bronze coque pompon on the right.

Susanne Talbot also has a leading style in a metallic transparent hat for evening wear. It has a medium wide brim in gold or silver. Practically no felt hats will be worn during the coming season.

Mr. Kurzeman is the only dress buyer who has yet arrived. He says the feature of last season—short, wide skirts—will be continued. Outside coats are all military in style, with high, close-buttoned neck and buttoned down the front. A variation of the wide skirt style is a gown made like a riding habit, with a long jacket shaped to the bust and with a short, flaring skirt cut as if for riding. This is shown at Jenny's.

There is practically no such thing as Paris custom, as the majority of Parisian fashionable women are either absent or in mourning. There are very few persons in the famous restaurants that a year ago rivaled the race courses as the scene of the launching of new modes in the gayest season of recent times. In the Bois de Boulogne the Pré Catelan and the Château de Madrid are closed, and the Pavillon d'Armenonville alone takes care of all who remain. In the Champs Elysées, the Café des Ambassadeurs is open; the other famous places are either hospitals or workshops.

It has been decreed by the few fashionable persons who remain here that Evian shall be the place for the Summer season, inasmuch as it is the only resort which has no wounded to offer them. The Ritz hotels there remain open.

There will be no Fourteenth of July celebration this year.

At Deauville everything is closed except the Normandie Hotel, which is open for a brief bathing season. The Casino and the Hotel Royal are both Red Cross hospitals.

The American colony will give its usual Fourth of July banquet on Monday night at the Palais d'Orsay Hotel under the auspices of the American Chamber of Commerce. Several Cabinet Ministers will be present, but no women, and evening dress will not be worn. The usual Fourth of July memorial ceremonies will be carried out at Lafayette's statue.

COUNTRY CLUBS TO CELEBRATE

Sleepy Hollow and Ardsley Plan Entertainments for Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 3.—The Sleepy Hollow Country Club has prepared a delightful program for its members and guests on Monday. It consists of a band concert on the terrace in the afternoon, Japanese day fireworks for children from 3:30 to 5:30, and illumination of the clubhouse terrace and Italian gardens in the evening. A special quartet will play during dinner and for the dance afterward.

At the Ardsley Club there will be a band concert on the lawn and all kinds of sports. In the evening there will be many large dinner parties and a dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard will shortly close Lyndhurst and go to Roxbury in the Catskills for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Gregory and family have gone to the Berkshires for the Summer.

H. S. Brooks and family of Ardsley-on-Hudson have gone to Woodstock, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. W. Usher Parsons and family have left for their Adirondack camp.

Dr. Albert Shaw and family have gone to Pottersville, N. Y., until September.

MISS MARION DAVID ENGAGED.

Friend of Miss Margaret Wilson to Wed Ralph Kingsbury.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Marion L. David of 49 West Eighty-fifth Street to Ralph Kingsbury of Detroit, Mich.

Miss David is a friend of Miss Margaret Wilson and has often been a guest at the White House, where she received with Mrs. Wilson and her daughters at the first official dinner in 1914. She is a sister of Ross David, vocal teacher, with whom Miss Wilson studies, and is herself an accomplished pianist, having acted as accompanist for the President's daughter.

Mr. Kingsbury is the auditor of the Père Marquette Railroad Company. The wedding will take place in October.

Miss Willis to Wed C. E. Schall.

Mrs. Gordon Willis of 16 Central Park West announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Kate Gordon Willis, to Charles Edward Schall, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Schall, Jr., of this city.

Miss Willis made her début three Winters ago, when Mrs. Clarence Gray Dinsmore, her grandaunt, gave a dance for her at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mr. Schall was graduated from Harvard University last month.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Engagements.

Mrs. J. W. Roberts of Philadelphia announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Sarah Blake Roberts, to Newbury Davenport Lawton, Jr., of this city and New Rochelle.

Mr. and Mrs. John Utz of Pondfield Road, Bronxville, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Kathryn Mildred Utz, to Prescott Barker Wiske, son of C. Mortimer Wiske of Paterson, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Matthews of Langhorne, Penn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alyce Matthews, to William Cooper Hunneman, Jr., of Boston.

Mrs. Theodore S. Wilkin of Philadelphia announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marguerite Louise Wilkin, to William Hildreth Blakeman, son of the late A. Noel Blakeman of New York.

FESTIVITIES AT TUXEDO.

Many House Parties Over the Fourth —A Dance for Miss Carey.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 3.—Many socially prominent journeyed to Tuxedo today to remain over the Fourth. As usual there will be the annual sports at the club on Monday, and the colonists have arranged many house parties and other attractions. There was a dance at the clubhouse tonight, preceded by dinners.

Today was Tuxedo day at the historic racetrack at Goshen and many of the colonists and their guests went over in a special train. A special racing program was arranged by Pierre Lorillard, Jr. The six races were exciting.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster Carey gave a dinner last night at the club for their daughter, Miss Madeline Carey and Miss Marion Dinsmore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore. The dinner was followed by a dance at the villa of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster for the young people. The dinner guests were Miss Harriet McKim, Cyril Hatch, Charles Coulter, Le Grand Cannon, Miss Howard, Richard Kent, Miss Huntington, Arthur Cotton, Miss Madeline Carey, F. Crosby, Miss Lincoln, E. Burrill, Miss Davies, E. M. Post, Jr., and Miss Marion Dinsmore. There were about one hundred guests at the dance.

Miss Marjorie Clinton entertained Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Clay, Miss Alberta Brentole, Miss Caroline Rogers, E. Thorp Geer, Reginald Willis, and Gerard DeWitt over Sunday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Charles W. Clinton. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. L. Thorne of New York also had a week-end party at the club.

The first of a series of three Saturday afternoon concerts were given today on the clubhouse lawn, during which many tea parties were given. Among those seen were Mrs. Charles W. Clinton, Mrs. Ernest Adee, Mrs. C. W. Yulee, Mrs. H. M. Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Rogers, Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mrs. J. M. Mitchell, Mrs. Winthrop McKim, Mrs. Charles W. Cooper, Miss Smith, Mrs. C. H. Coster, and Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Barney.

Miss Miriam Sears of Boston spent the week here visiting Miss Dorothy Shepherd at the Vogel cottage.

Mrs. John J. McCook and the Misses McCook have moved into the Alexander cottage while the Alexander family are at the Panama Fair. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander have arrived at the Dinsmore cottage, Miss Josephine Smith at the Newbold cottage, and Mrs. William H. Young is in her cottage on Weewah Lake. Miss Leutze of Washington is visiting Mrs. Henry M. Alexander at the Kent cottage and Mr. and Mrs. John Magee are at the Club.

Other arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Field, Frederic Jewitt Dieter, Alexander Orr, Edward N. Taller, Eugene D. Hawkins, Leroy Frost, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Simmickson, Miss Brewster, Mrs. A. T. Dorsey, F. M. Goodwin, Mrs. Harold Goodwin, and the Rev. Robert S. W. Wood.

MAUDE SAILS FOR ENGLAND.

Will Return in September to Appear in "Grumpy" at the Empire.

Cyril Maude, the English actor, sailed yesterday on the Philadelphia to spend the Summer at his home in England.

Mr. Maude returned recently from California, where he spent several weeks acting for the movies at the close of his tour in "Grumpy."

"I shall return early in September," said Mr. Maude, "and will begin my third season in 'Grumpy' in the Empire Theatre. After a short engagement there I will tour again in the piece. My advices are that the theatrical outlook in London is very bad, but I shall know more about that when I get there. I will give up the Playhouse, which was closed all last season with the exception of a month. With rents what they are in London you see I have had need for all I could make in Oshkosh."

Mr. Maude said he was afraid his daughter, Miss Margery, who played with him here in Wallack's two seasons ago, was going to give up the stage, although George Tyler wanted her return to America to act under his management.

GIVE RECEPTION AT HILDEN.

Col. and Mrs. William Barbour Entertain at Their Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 3.—Colonel and Mrs. William Barbour gave a reception this afternoon at Hilden, their estate on the Rumson Road, which was largely attended by society folk who are passing the Summer in this section.

A platform for dancing was erected on the lawn near the rose garden, which is now in full bloom, and the Seventy-first Regiment Band of New York played.

Colonel Barbour's estate is named after the Barbour homestead near Belfast, Ireland.

Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Barbour of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Barrows, Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Achelis, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryle, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Riker, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Borden, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. McCarter, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. Amory Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Beck, Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Fahnestock, Robert, Warren W., and Frits K. Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund LeB. Barbour, and Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Finch.

Miss Hazel P. Mitchell a Bride.

Miss Hazel Pearl Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Mitchell of this city, formerly of Pittsburgh, Penn., and William Thomas Berle were married on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride, 306 West Thirtieth Street, the Rev. Montague Gear of St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish, officiating.

Miss Elma Pietsch, formerly of Pittsburgh, was the bride's only attendant. Dr. Harry Arrons acted as best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Berle will be at home to their friends after July 13 at 351 West Twenty-eighth Street. Mr. Berle is with Engine Company No. 1 of the New York Fire Department.

ALLAN—MORROW.

The wedding of Miss Rachel Talbot Morrow of Westfield, N. J., to John J. Allan of this city took place yesterday morning in St. Joseph's rectory, Waverley Place. The Rev. Father Humphrey performed the ceremony, which was attended by a few of the nearest relatives and friends. The bride is a cousin of John C. Morrow of Westfield, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Allan left immediately for a wedding trip, and after Sept. 1 they will make their home in this city.

S. R. Guggenheim's Garden Party.

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim entertained last night at a garden party and dance at their country home, The Towers, Elberon, N. J. The grounds were illuminated, and the floral decorations were from Mr. Guggenheim's conservatories.

A Vacation for You and "Tenement Tommy"

We know many puny children down in Allen, Cherry, and other crowded streets who are starving for fresh air. They're like plants kept in a cellar all Winter.

Three dollars will pay for a week's seashore vacation for one of them.

Won't you give at least one the same health-restoring opportunity you are going to have this Summer?

Multiply the number of days you expect to be away by forty-three cents, send us the amount and we will keep at least one of these little victims of poverty at Sea Breeze while you are away.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.
NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
105 East 22nd Street, Room 310.

LENOX JUNIORS VIE IN WATER SPORTS

Canoe-Tilting Contest on Lake Mahkeenac Won by Miss Dahlgren and H. Bourne.

TAKE SWIMMERS' PRIZES

Miss Rice and Sheldon R. Smith the Victors—Wm. A. Harriman Visits His Fiancee, Miss Lawrance.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 3.—At Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club this afternoon the third annual water sports held under the auspices of the Lenox Junior Lawn Tennis Association were carried out before a brilliant society gathering which filled the porches and made a grand stand of the stairs leading down to the boat landing. Miss Symphorosa Bristed, who had successfully managed the sports of 1914, was director of the events, assisted by a corps of timers and judges.

The events began at 3 o'clock and the sporting interest was high, more than forty young people participating in the events. The prizes for the various events were silver cups. The most spectacular of the events was the tilting, which was won by Miss Madeline Dahlgren, at the paddle of the canoe, and Howard Bourne, with the pole, who successfully pushed over the canoes of all-comers. The winners received the heartiest applause of the afternoon as they stepped upon the float after the last bout.

In the mixed canoe races the heats were all very close at the finish and held the interest of the large company.

The winners of the various events were:

Mixed Canoe Race, One-fourth of a Mile.—First Heat—Won by Miss Edith Satterlee and Henry Guild. Time—1:33.
Second Heat—Won by Mrs. Allen B. Fenno and William H. Taller. Time—1:30.
Third Heat—Won by Miss Grace Bristed and Ashwell Gulliver. Time—1:31 2-5.
Fourth Heat—Won by Miss Josephine de Gersdorff and Charles P. Reynolds. Time—1:30.
Fifth Heat—Won by Miss Anita Delafield and Harry D. Forster. Time—1:34.
Final Heat—Miss Josephine de Gersdorff and Charles P. Reynolds defeated Mrs. Allen B. Fenno and William H. Taller by one length. Time—1:29.

Others who paddled in the canoe race were Miss Alma de Gerstorff and Charles D. Shaw, Jr., Miss Helen Frothingham and Theodore Evans, Miss Ulrica Dahlgren and Murray Hoffman, Miss Beatrice Sorchan and Richard F. Emmett, Miss Katherine Dahlgren and Sheldon R. Smith, Miss Madeline Dahlgren and Samuel Frothingham, Jr., Miss Margaret Scull and John Wells, Miss Esther Bonsal and Edward R. Guild.

Tilting contest in canoes—Miss Dahlgren of the paddle and Howard Bourne with the pole were the finals in the process of elimination. Others who took part included Miss Anna R. Alexandre and Murray Hoffman, Miss Ulrica Dahlgren and H. R. Guild, Mrs. J. E. Parsons and W. Roscoe Bonsal, Jr., Miss Grace Bristed and George E. Turnure, Jr., Miss Katherine Dahlgren and William Osborne, Mrs. Allen B. Fenno and F. Skiddy Marsden, Miss Grace Bristed and Ashwell Gulliver.

Tub Race, 100 Yards.—First Heat—Won by Miss Katherine Dahlgren. Time—2:07⅘.
Second Heat—Won by George E. Turnure, Jr.: 1:08⅘.
Third Heat—Won by Samuel Frothingham, Jr., 1:06 3-5.
Fourth Heat—Won by Miss Edith Bonsal, 2:04 2-5.
Tub race awarded to Samuel Frothingham, Jr., for best time.
Girls' Swim, 100 Yards.—Won by Miss Helen Rice. Others in who were Miss Sylvia Holt, Miss Anita Delafield, Miss Celestine Goddard, Miss Edith Bonsal, Misses Katherine, Madeline, and Ulrica Dahlgren, Misses Josephine and Alma de Gerstorff, Miss Helen Frothingham, and Mrs. Allen B. Fenno.
Boys' Swim, 100 Yards.—Best Time to Win—First heat, won by Sheldon R. Smith in 1:31 2-5.
Second Heat—Won by Gustav Kissel in 1:32 1-5.
Third Heat—Won by John Wells in 1:32 3-5.
Race awarded to Sheldon R. Smith.

Others in the contest included William Rand, 3d, W. H. Taller, Richard F. Babcock, Charles P. Reynolds, Samuel and Donald Frothingham, Edward and Henry Guild, Ashwell Gulliver, Charles D. Shaw, Jr., Murray Hoffman, and Richard F. Emmett.

The children's swimming race was won by Frank Stoddard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Stoddard of New York.

Among those at the boathouse were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. F. Norton Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Ross W. Whistler, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure, Mrs. Joseph S. Auchincloss, Mrs. Edward S. Spencer, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, and the Misses Rosalie and Lillian Goodman.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, with their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell and Miss Daisy Fitz Gerald, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, with the Misses M. Civilise Alexandre, Miss Marie O. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Dr. and Mrs. Henry P. Jaques, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. David T. Dana.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster with their guest, Captain Vanness Phillip, Mr. and Mrs. W. Roscoe Bonsal, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Blagden, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stanton Blake, Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, Matthew Griswold, 3d, Morgan Griswold, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, with Mr. and Mrs. William Marshall Bullitt, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Smith, Miss Edith Schlasat, Miss Isabel D. Shotter, Mrs. William B. Bacon, Mrs. Malcolm Douglas Sloane, Prince Hohenlohe, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Rice.

Tonight the Lenox Club gave a dance, to which 150 were invited. The ballroom was decorated in roses and peonies. At midnight a supper was served.

There were many dinners in the Lenox colony tonight. Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris entertained at Brookhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Davis T. Dana at Birchwood, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham at Overlee, and Mrs. John E. Alexandre at Spring Lawn before the dance at the Lenox Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Morawetz have arrived to visit with Miss Charlotte Barnes at Cold Brook.

Captain and Mrs. Isaac Edward Emerson and Mr. and Mrs. McAdoo of Baltimore, the parents and sister and brother-in-law of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, arrived today at Shadow Brook to visit with Mrs. Vanderbilt.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Kitty Lanier Lawrance to William Averell Harriman created interest in the Lenox colony. Mr. Harriman arrived at Allen Winden last night. Today he and his fiancée went for a long automobile trip through the hills. Miss Lawrance received messages of congratulations from hundreds of friends.

Cortlandt Bishop, with Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylis, made an automobile trip to Lake Mohonk for luncheon today, returning to Lenox tonight.

Invitations were issued today for a picnic at Lake Mahkeenac tomorrow night at 6 o'clock. There will be about eighty guests, mostly of the younger set, who are members of house parties.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Frederick Burgess, the Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, is a guest of Bishop Thomas F. Davies of the Diocese of Western Massachusetts.

Miss Helen F. Lake, who has been at Curtis Hotel, has gone to Tuxedo.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Walker are guests of Miss Anna B. Shaw at the Homestead.

A Dinner for Mrs. Irving Crane.

A farewell dinner was held last night at the Hotel Astor for Mrs. Irving Crane, who is leaving for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mrs. Crane is President of the Bronx Maternity Hospital, Chairman of the Bronx Widowed Mothers' Pension Fund, and is also Chairman of the Twenty-first Senatorial District of the Women's Political Union of the Bronx.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Hundreds of Motorists Arrive at Resorts to Spend the Fourth.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 3.—A quiet Fourth in the White Mountains has attracted hundres of motorists and many week-end parties are being given at the large hotels. Brides and bridegrooms figure largely in the early arrivals, and many parties of mountain trampers with knapsacks on their backs are seen en route to the Presidential and Franconia ranges. Henry S. Schley's family of New York have opened their cottage in Maplewood Colony, and William S. Dunspaugh of Philipse Manor arrived for the opening of the Maplewood Hotel yesterday. E. J. Walsh and family have come from Greenwich, Conn., to open their cottage, and Colonel W. V. King of New York has taken Cottage Eight.

The New Profile opened today and several of the cottage colony arrived, including Mrs. Emily Hopkins, Mrs. Algernon Sidney Jarvis, with Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Atwood. Mrs. John S. Duncan and Miss Susan Duncan came from Briarcliff Manor for the opening, and will spend the entire season at the hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Henry McHarg of Stamford, Conn., opened their cottage.

Frederic Holbrook arrived from Yonkers to spend the Fourth at the Crawford House. Mrs. McDowell arrived from New York to join friends at Crawford's. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Everett Thompson of New York, who are spending the week-end at Bangor, Me., will arrive this week at the Crawford.

The Balsams is entertaining many amateur fishermen, who are permitted to catch their own trout for breakfast. The Waumbek colony will include Mrs. Nathaniel Witherell, Mrs. Karl A. Neuhoff, Mrs. Augustus Kountze, and Mrs. William Steinway of New York. The Waumbek cottages are all let for the season. Walter W. Law of Briarcliff Manor will occupy his Summer home at Jefferson. The Intervale House opened yesterday. The Mountain View House has Mrs. Harris G. Colt and Mrs. Sam Sloan of New York as early guests. Admiral Hawley opens Mizzentop for the season this week, and Congressman Samuel McCall and Congressman John S. Weeks of Massachusetts opened their respective estates at Lancaster for the Summer.

Motorists spending the Fourth at the Mount Pleasant House include Mr. and Mrs. Barnes Newberry of Detroit, whose marriage occurred at New Haven, following Mr. Newberry's graduation from Yale. His parents, former Secretary and Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, were members of the bridal party.

Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt Amory and J. D. Amory of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. R. Burnham Moffatt, Miss Elizabeth Moffatt, and Miss Moffatt of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Quackenbush of Paterson, N. J.; Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Jones of Baltimore, who await the opening of the Mount Washington Hotel; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Scharmar of Philadelphia, are spending the holiday in Bretton Woods at the Mount Pleasant.

Dr. Huntington Richards of New York and Canon J. McDonald McGrath of the Cincinnati Cathedral have arrived at the Mount Pleasant House for the Summer.

Mr. Frank Crawford, Mrs. Henry Knox, and John Knox arrived from New York at the Elm Tree Inn at Colebrook for the season. Mrs. Anna Livingston Fox has arrived there from New York.

GREENE STATUE UNVEILED.

Monument to Colonial General Who Defeated Cornwallis.

BATTLE GROUND, N. C., July 3.—One hundred and thirty-five years after he had led his command to victory over General Cornwallis's red coats at Guilford Court House, a monument was unveiled today on this famous battlefield in honor of the memory of General Nathanael Greene, who commanded the Colonial forces in the South during the latter part of the American Revolution. It was in this vicinity that the battle was fought on March 15, 1781, which resulted in such heavy losses to Cornwallis, the British leader, that he was forced to retreat to Wilmington, N. C.

Troops from the colonies of Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina took part in the battle, and today's exercises provided for the participation of representatives of these States, including several Governors. Both State and Federal troops participated, among them the Kentish Guards of Greenwich, R. I., of which General Greene was a charter member.

The monument, erected with funds appropriated by Congress in February, 1911, is in the form of an equestrian statue of General Greene, made of bronze, on a granite base. It is thirty feet high. F. H. Parker of New York was the sculptor.

BOHEMIANS HONOR HUSS.

Celebrate 500th Anniversary of Religious Reformer's Martyrdom.

A memorial meeting in honor of John Huss, the Bohemian martyr, who was burned at the stake in Constance, Germany, on July 6, 1415, was held in Carnegie Hall last night. Some 2,000 Bohemians living in New York gathered to pay tribute to his memory.

Vincent W. Woytisek, Chairman of the meeting, introduced Professor Will S. Munroe of Princeton University, who recounted the deeds of Huss and described his death. He declared that the fall of the house of Hapsburg, the reigning family of Austria, would mean the rejuvenation of Bohemia.

"I hope to see the emancipation of 10,000,000 Bohemians from the influence of the Hapsburgs," he said. "The delivery of the Bohemians from the Hapsburg influence means the rejuvenation of Bohemia."

The rest of the program consisted of selections from Bohemian operas. The orchestra was composed of members of the New York and Boston Philharmonic Clubs and the symphony orchestras of both cities under the direction of Rudolph Pruss.

PASTOR ESCAPES DISASTERS

Montclair Minister Nearly Caught in Two Catastrophes.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 3.—The Rev. Dr. Hugh Black, who is expected to reach home tomorrow from England on the St. Louis, has had two escapes from injury or death on his trip. The first was when preparing to go to England last April. He had booked passage on the Lusitania, but changed his mind and sailed on the Adriatic.

During his stay in London he made frequent trips to his former home at Rothesay Bute, Scotland, and had arranged to go to London on the night express train which was wrecked at Carlisle on its way from Scotland to England, when more than 500 soldiers and civilians were killed. At the last moment Dr. Black decided to remain with friends over night and take a morning train.

Dr. Black, who was formerly acting pastor of the First Congregational Church of Montclair, had been filling the pulpit of the Rev. Dr. F. J. Campbell at City Temple, London. He is a professor at the Union Theological Seminary.

Talks in Aid of War Relief.

At the Summer home of Mrs. Henry Phipps at Southampton, L. I., Henry J. Davison will give on Wednesday afternoon the fifth conference on "The Psychology and Philosophy of Form and Color in the Household," arranged by Mrs. Frederic Esler. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Ambulance St. Pierre, just outside of Geneva, where the Countess de la Forest Divonne has organized a small corps and is caring for soldiers who have received eye wounds.

On Thursday afternoon the sixth conference is to be held at Mrs. George L. McAlpin's country home at Easthampton, L. I. On Aug. 3 another conference is to be given at the Newport home of Mrs. John J. Mason, under the auspices of Mme. Bakmeteff, for the benefit of the convalescent soldiers in Russia.

GOV. BEECKMAN IS HOST AT NEWPORT

Entertains Army and Navy Officers and Families at a Dinner at Land's End.

FIREWORKS ON THE LAWN

Many Colonists Are Entertaining House Parties for Independence Day—Jamestown Casino Opens.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 3.—Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beckman entertained tonight army and navy officers in charge of the stations and posts here, their wives, and guests from the Summer colony with a dinner at Land's End. After dinner the guests were joined by two hundred other guests from various dinner parties to see a display of fireworks on the lawn.

The picture of George Washington, with the orchestra playing a patriotic selection, brought loud applause.

The piece "Good-Night" was pretty, and for the final number hundreds of rockets were fired.

Later the guests returned to the house for supper, while the orchestra played and dancing followed.

The dinner guests were Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the Naval War College; Miss Katherine G. Knight, Mrs. Whitman, wife of Governor Whitman of New York; Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Captain Roger Welles, U. S. N., commanding the Training Station, and Mrs. Welles, Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard, ex-Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Colonel George F. Landers, U. S. A., Commandant of Narragansett Bay Defense District, and Mrs. Landers, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; Charles A. Huhn, Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal, George M. Woolsey, W. Hude Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Lawrence Perkins, the staff of Governor Beeckman and their wives, Colonel M. J. Lynch, Colonel Andrew Anthony, Colonel William McLeod, Captain and Mrs. Davis G. Arnold, Captain and Mrs. Hubert D. Dean, and Captain and Mrs. E. P. Chaffee.

Never in the history of Newport were so many of the Summer residents in their cottages or entertaining so many house parties over Independence Day as today.

Mrs. Oelrichs, who is arranging with Mrs. Conde Nast for the presentation of Fashion's Passing Show on the terrace of Rose Cliff the afternoon and evening of July 24 for the relief of French women and children and Belgian refugees, has the Summer colony in a flurry over the identity of the society woman who has posed for the Fashions Passing Show poster.

Members of the Clambake Club gathered at their clubhouses on Easton's Point this afternoon for the first time this Summer. President William R. Hunter welcomed the large assembly.

Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis entertained a dinner company at their residence on Narragansett Avenue tonight for their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Street of New York, having among their guests the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Bristow, Charles DeL. Oelrichs, Henry F. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Robeson, and the Countess Olga de Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll and Miss Louise B. Scott also entertained dinner parties tonight.

The opening of the Jamestown Casino tonight, where a dance was given, was attended by a throng of colonists.

A luncheon was given at Gooseberry Island today by members of the Newport Fishing Club.

Miss Evelyn Burden has joined her mother, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia have arrived on the yacht Josephine for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy D. Haughton of Boston have arrived at Gould Island for the Summer.

Colonel O'Brien, Military Attaché of the British Embassy at Washington, has leased the Neilson cottage, on Price's Neck.

Mrs. Peter D. Martin, who recently returned from San Francisco, is spending the Summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs.

Miss Caroline Hulbert of Cincinnati is visiting Miss Margaret F. Andrews, and will be one of the ten bridesmaids for her marriage to Morgan Belmont.

Twenty-eight couples were entered in the first tombstone golf tournament of the season, played at the Newport Golf Club today.

The cups presented by Miss Louise B. Scott were won by Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon and her partner, F. Harrison of Philadelphia, with Mrs. Earl Dodge of Newport and C. A. Biddle of Philadelphia second.

REV. JULIUS KALETZSKY DIES

Rabbi of Adas Israel Synagogue, One of the Largest in City.

The Rev. Julius Kaletzsky, Rabbi for the last ten years of the Adas Israel Synagogue at 256 East 114th Street, one of the largest in the city, with a congregation of more than 5,000, died on Friday at his home, 1,267 Fifth Avenue, in his 68th year.

He was born in Russia, and after receiving his education there and being ordained at the age of sixteen, came to this country forty years ago. For a time he was Rabbi of a synagogue in Cincinnati, O., from where he came to this city. Rabbi Kaletzsky was known all over this country as an authority on the ancient Hebrew writings and was the author of "The History of the Jews in the Ancient East," which he wrote in the old script. He also wrote a number of Hebrew poems, which are known to all readers of that literature.

Rabbi Kaletzsky is survived by his widow, a son and two daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Louis Isaacs, whose husband is prominent in the real estate business.

Archbishop Quigley's Condition.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 3.—The following bulletin was issued from the bedside of Archbishop Quigley of Chicago at 10 o'clock tonight:

"There has been practically no change in the Archbishop's condition. The slight improvement noted yesterday has been maintained."

The Archbishop was able to take some nourishment during the day, was conscious, and spoke a few words to those at his bedside. Every precaution to conserve his strength was taken.

Physicians say now that there is a slight chance for his recovery.

San Francisco
Geary at Taylor
Bellevue Hotel

10 minutes to Exposition without transfer. Built of concrete and steel. Private bath to every room. First class in every detail.

RATES FROM $2.00 UP.
H. W. WILLS, Manager.
Member of Official Exposition Hotel Bureau.

QUIET FUNERAL FOR DIAZ.

Will Be in Keeping with the Simplicity of His Last Years.

PARIS, July 3.—Members of the family of General Porfirio Diaz have not yet determined what arrangements will be made for the funeral of the late President of Mexico, except that they will be of simple character in keeping with his quiet life in Paris. The ex-President died last night as the result of a complication of diseases due to advanced age.

General Diaz during his four years' residence in Paris made few acquaintances among the French people. He received a good many Mexicans, especially when he first came to France.

He always was absorbed in the news from Mexico, but became more and more distressed by the disorders there, as his friends, by letter and personally, gave him pessimistic accounts of the conditions and the destruction of institutions.

It does not appear that General Diaz ever regretted his resignation from the Presidency of Mexico after thirty years of rule, nor that he felt inclined to return, nor missed his loss of power. Nothing that he told his friends would indicate it.

Only once so far as known did the General endeavor directly to influence Mexican affairs. That was when he allowed two of his friends to use his name in recommending to General Victoriano Huerta, when Provisional President of the Republic, that he had better yield to the desires of President Wilson and resign.

William H. Rockfellow.

William H. Rockfellow, a retired wool merchant, died on Friday at his home, 59 North Arlington Avenue, East Orange, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year. He was born in Bound Brook, N. J., and started as a boy with the woolen house of Bowers & Beekman, 45 Broadway, later becoming a member of the firm. When the business was dissolved he became a member of the house of B. H. Smith & Co., 60 and 62 Worth Street, which was continued under the name of Rockfellow & Shepard when Mr. Smith retired. Mr. Rockfellow retired eighteen years ago. He had been a resident of East Orange for thirty years, and is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

Rossa to be Buried in Ireland.

The funeral of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish patriot, took place yesterday afternoon at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in New Brighton, S. I. The Right Rev. Mgr. Charles A. Cassidy, assisted by four other priests, celebrated the requiem mass, and many friends and members of the Irish Society attended the service.

Temporary interment took place at St. Peter's Cemetery, from which the body will be sent to Ireland after the war, where the Irish patriot will find his last resting place, in accord with the promise made him by the Irish Society.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. TERESA KEENAN, wife of Thomas Keenan, an employe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home, 838 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, from kidney disease.

FREDERICK BITTMAN, 73 years old, a civil war veteran and Past Master of Justice Lodge, F. and A. M., is dead at his home, 956 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn. He was for eighteen years employed in the machine shop of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

DAVID WASHINGTON SANDS, a letter carrier, for the last twenty-five years attached to Station T in the Wall Street district, died on Thursday at his home, 1,107 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 47 years.

Mrs. JEMINA BLOODGOOD RADCLIFFE, widow of John E. Radcliffe, contractor, died on Friday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. Blanche Peterson, 15 Suydam Place, Brooklyn, aged 70 years.

JOHN PIERRE KEOUGH, head of the firm of John P. Keough & Co., monument makers at Hisspeth, L. I., and Past Regent of Osceola Council, R. A., died on Friday at his home, 137 Russell Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Halifax, Nova

Store Closed Tomorrow, Monday

Tuesday, at GIMBELS,

Store Opens 8.30, Closes 5.30 Saturday at 1 P. M.

The Splendid Stocks of

The SIMPSON-CRAWFORD STORE

Will Be Placed on Sale at an Average of HALF PRICE!

THIS remarkable merchandise transaction, the most important chronicled in years, marks the end of a retail dry goods business which has been honorably known to New York for the better part of two generations.

The fine Scotch firm of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, founded fifty years ago, won for itself a proud name among the merchants of this city through years of upright dealing and good merchandise, fairly sold.

The friendly old store, on the site of which the present splendid building of the Simpson-Crawford Corporation, the successors, now stands (occupying the whole block-front along Sixth Ave. from 19th to 20th St.), counted its loyal patrons by the thousands.

But retail conditions having changed, it was deemed best to give the business up. Until the very closing of its doors—only lately decided upon—Simpson-Crawford stocks had been kept fully up to the requirements of fashion and home comfort. The store, which has done as high as $6,750,000 worth of business in a single year, added over $4,000,000 worth of new goods during the year just past.

Letter From a Founder

New York, June 29.

Messrs. Gimbel Brothers,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I am glad to learn that you have taken over the stocks of the business of the Simpson-Crawford Corporation; a fact which gives great satisfaction to one of its founders.

I also am delighted to know that you have taken over many of the former employees of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, many of whom have been with us for more than twenty years. Very truly yours,

(Signed) William Crawford

GIMBELS Bought The Entire Stock, Over $680,000 at Retail

And It Will Be Sold, Beginning Tuesday, July 6th, At an Average of HALF PRICE

—so very, very much below the true value of the goods were we able to buy them. Of course, some of the lines were broken in assortments. Where we found this to be the case we strengthened them with goods from other sources. The result is

A Three-fold Massing of Desirable Goods Under-priced:

(1) The splendid Simpson-Crawford stocks themselves.
(2) Many fine lots of goods, purchased at relatively great savings, from manufacturers, importers and wholesalers eager to co-operate.
(3) Exceptional clearance lots from our own nearly $6,000,000 stocks.

Hence, rather more than A MILLION IN MERCHANDISE will go on sale in New York and Philadelphia on Tuesday morning at the most sensationally low prices we have offered for goods of like quality.

New Bargain Aisles have been opened on the Main, Second, Third and Fourth Floors, to enhance our already great facilities for display and service.
Watch these tables daily—they will contain some of the most important offerings in the Sale.

Here Is the Complete List of the SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Stocks:

Women's Dresses & Suits	*Third fl.*	Men's & Boys' Hats	*Fourth fl.*	Office Furniture	*Eighth fl.*
Women's Coats	*Third fl.*	Men's Furnishings	*Main fl.*	Rugs and Carpets	*Sixth fl.*
Blouses	*Third fl.*	Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes	*Second fl.*	Linoleums & Mattings	*Sixth fl.*
Separate Skirts	*Third fl.*	Knit Underwear	*Main fl.*	Pictures	*Sixth fl.*
Furs	*Third fl.*	Hosiery	*Main fl.*	China and Lamps	*Fifth fl.*
House Dresses & Negligees	*Second fl.*	Gloves	*Main fl.*	Woolen Dress Goods	*Second fl.*
Children's Apparel	*Third fl.*	Umbrellas & Parasols	*Main fl.*	Silks and Velvets	*Second fl.*
Misses' Apparel	*Third fl.*	Trunks	*Fifth fl.*	Infants' Wear	*Second fl.*
Silk Petticoats	*Second fl.*	Leather Goods	*Main fl.*	Corsets	*Second fl.*
Linings	*Second fl.*	Books	*Main fl.*	Muslin Underwear	*Second fl.*
Men's & Boys' Clothing	*Fourth fl.*	Stationery	*Main fl.*	White Goods	*Second fl.*
		Dress Trimmings	*Main fl.*	Women's Neckwear	*Main fl.*
		Blankets & Comfortables	*Second fl.*	Laces and Embroideries	*Main fl.*
		Upholsteries	*Sixth fl.*	Veilings	*Main fl.*
		Wall Paper	*Sixth fl.*	Ribbons	*Main fl.*
		Housefurnishings	*Fifth fl.*	Handkerchiefs	*Main fl.*
		Bed Muslins	*Second fl.*	Notions	*Main fl.*
		Art Needlework	*Second fl.*	Toilet Goods and Perfumes	*Main fl.*
		Linens	*Second fl.*	Sporting Goods	*Fourth fl.*
		Cotton Dress Goods	*Second fl.*	Toys	*Fourth fl.*
		Millinery	*Third fl.*	Jewelry and Watches	*Main fl.*
		Furniture & Bedding	*Seventh fl.*	Silverware	*Main fl.*
		Pianos	*Eighth fl.*	Clocks	*Main fl.*

The Goods from This Great Simpson-Crawford Store, Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Streets, Have Been Moved to the GIMBEL Store, Broadway and 33d Street, to be Sold at About HALF PRICE.

The GIMBEL Contract Bureau

Is at the service of HOTELS, CLUBS and INSTITUTIONS, which will find much to interest them in the Sale, in Furniture, China, Linens, Silverware, Upholsteries, Carpets.

In the SUBWAY STORE Will Be Found All the Lower Priced Goods in Every One of the Above Stocks

SPECIAL NOTICE:

Two sorts of price-tickets will distinguish the goods in the Simpson-Crawford Sale.

(1) "Gimbel Price—Simpson-Crawford Price" indicates goods that came from the Simpson-Crawford Stock.

(2) "Sale Price—Value" indicates goods from other sources, as explained above.

Every Precaution Has Been Taken to Assure Quick and Helpful Service for the Christmas Attendance Expected.

A cordial welcome to old Simpson-Crawford customers, to whom we also extend a hearty invitation to make GIMBELS their store home in future, and to open a Charge Account. They will find many familiar faces among the old Simpson-Crawford employees, of whom several hundred have joined our force.

Headquarters of the Simpson-Crawford Corporation have been established on the Seventh Floor of GIMBELS, for the payment of bills by Simpson-Crawford customers, etc.

Section 3 | SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

The New York Times.

SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS | Section 3

S SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1915. S

GIANTS BREAK LOSING STREAK—CALDWELL OUTPITCHES JOHNSON—RESOLUTE WINS

GIANTS SHAKE OFF BROOKLYN HOODOO

New York Takes Second Game of Double-Header, 4 to 3—Dodgers Win First, 2 to 1.

The unexpected is bound to happen once in a while. The Giants won a game in Brooklyn yesterday. It was a double-header and they managed to take the second half of it, 4 to 3. The Dodgers won the first game, 2 to 1. Of the five games New York has played at Ebbets Field during the past week, the Dodgers have taken four. It is a long time since the Dodgers have won four games straight from the Giants. But you mustn't be surprised at anything that happens to the Giants this season.

The next move the Giants are due to make is to tie Cincinnati for last place. Stranger things have happened. For instance, the Dodgers are still tied with the Boston world's champions for fifth place.

A crowd of 20,000—the largest of the season at Ebbets Field—shrieked with delight at the first game and groaned in distress because the New York team took one out of five games. The Dodgers came pretty close to winning the second game, because, in the ninth inning they launched a rally which boosted them to three runs after two were out. A two-base smash off Tesreau by Wheat and a home run by Casey Stengel caused a rumpus which was as noisy as a Fourth of July celebration. Tesreau pulled out of the fire just in the nick of time.

The Dodgers nabbed the first game in the eighth inning when the Giants didn't know anything about it. They had to be persuaded by Umpire Byron that Brooklyn had really won.

With the score deadlocked at 1 to 1, the Dodgers breezed into the eighth inning. Myers started out with a single and O'Mara fouled to Chief Meyers. Daubert got a single, which shoved Myers to second. Then Zach Wheat rolled a grounder to Doyle, who shot the ball to Merkle and Merkle sent it back to Fletcher, expecting, of course, to make a double play. Myers in the meantime sneaked around and scored.

The Giants walked off the field, supposing that the game was finished. It seems, however, that the eagle eye of the umpire had seen Merkle's foot off the bag and Wheat wasn't out at all. The only out was Daubert at second. So Myers's run counted and won the game, while Wheat went to second base. The Giants had to go back in their positions and make the third out. Cutshaw skied to Robertson and ended the complication.

Sherrod Smith, the Dodgers's collegian southpaw, pitched the first game and did pretty well. Against him the Giants pitted Ralph Strpud. The Giants didn't get a hit until the fourth inning, when Burns singled and Robertson filed to Wheat. Doyle's safe smash sent Burns to third, and he scored on Fletcher's sacrifice fly. Brooklyn tied it in the sixth, when O'Mara tripled and went home on Daubert's single. Then came the mix-up in the eighth, when Myers scored with the winning run.

New York had Brooklyn shut out up to the ninth inning of the second game. Tesreau pitched high-class ball for eight innings, while the Giants pounded Ed Appleton out of the box in the third, after they had collected three runs off him. Wheezer Dell went in and stopped the Giants's run getting until the final inning.

With one gone in the first inning, Robinson singled and went to third on Doyle's double to left. Fletcher's sacrifice fly scored Robertson and Doyle advanced to third on Merkle's single. Lobert filed to Stengel for the final out. Snodgrass walked in the second and Meyers fanned. Tesreau doubled to right centre, scoring Snodgrass. Tesreau went to third on an infield hit by Burns and scored on Robertson's sacrifice fly to Wheat.

In the third inning, after Doyle and Fletcher had singled, Appleton was taken out and Dell edged into the fray. Merkle was safe on O'Mara's error and the bases were full with no one out. Dell pitched himself out of the hole cleverly. Lobert popped to Cutshaw, Snodgrass filed to Myers, and Doyle was doubled at the plate on a close decision.

The Giants got their fourth run in the ninth. After Meyers filed out, Tesreau got a single, and Burns and Robertson walked, filling the bases. Doyle singled to right and scored Tesreau. After Fletcher fouled to Daubert, Merkle grounded to Dell, who got Burns at the plate.

O'Mara started Brooklyn's rally in the ninth with an infield hit. Daubert filed to Robertson. Buck Wheat doubled to right centre, sending O'Mara to third. He scored on Cutshaw's out at first. Stengel hit a home run over Snodgrass's head in centre, scoring Wheat ahead of him. Getz grounded to Merkle for the final out. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	4	1	3	2	0	Burns, lf.	4	1	2	0	0
O'M'a, ss.	4	1	1	4	3	R'tson, rf.	4	0	0	4	0
D'bert, 1b.	4	0	2	9	0	Doyle, 2b.	4	0	2	2	4
Wheat, lf.	3	0	0	2	0	F'ch'r, ss.	3	0	0	2	4
C'sh'w, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3	M'K'le, 1b.	2	0	0	10	2
St'gel, rf.	3	0	1	4	0	Lob't, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1
Getz, 3b.	3	0	0	0	4	Sn'gs, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
McCarty, c.	3	0	0	7	0	Meyers, c.	3	0	0	6	0
Smith, p.	3	0	1	0	1	Stroud, p.	2	0	0	1	2
Total.	31	2	9	27	11	Total.	30	1	5	24	14

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0		—2
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		—1

Three-base hits—Burns, O'Mara. Stolen bases—Burns, Wheat. Earned runs—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Sacrifice fly—Fletcher. Double plays—Fletcher and Merkle; O'Mara and Daubert. Left on bases—New York, 7; Brooklyn, 6. Bases on balls—Off Stroud, 1; off Smith, 2. Struck out—By Stroud, 2; by Smith, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Byron. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	1	2	0	0	Myers, cf.	4	1	2	0	0
R'tson, rf.	4	0	0	4	0	O'M'a, ss.	4	1	1	4	3
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	2	2	4	D'bert, 1b.	4	0	2	9	0
F'ch'r, ss.	3	0	0	2	4	Wheat, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
M'K'le, 1b.	2	0	0	10	2	St'gel, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Lob't, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1	Getz, 3b.	3	0	0	0	4
Sn'gs, cf.	3	0	0	1	0	McCarty, c.	3	0	0	7	0
Meyers, c.	3	0	0	6	0	Smith, p.	3	0	1	0	1
Stroud, p.	2	0	0	1	2						
Total.	30	1	5	27	13	Total.	31	2	7	27	15

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		—2

Two-base hits—Lobert, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Burns, Doyle, Getz, Smith. Stolen bases—Myers, Wheat, Stengel. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 5. Bases on balls—Off Stroud, 1; off Smith, 2. Struck out—By Stroud, 1; by Smith, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Phils and Braves Get Even Break.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Philadelphia and Boston split even today before the largest crowds of the season, the former winning the first game, 4 to 1, and the visitors the second, 5 to 4. Each victory was due to the sterling work of a "southpaw," Rixey for Philadelphia in the opener and Tyler for Boston in the closing contest. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	1	0	1	1	G'bert, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
B'c'ft, ss.	4	1	1	0	6	F'pat'k, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0
W'ted, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	Cather, lf.	3	0	1	3	0
C'vath, rf.	4	0	2	1	0	Smith, 2b.	4	0	1	4	0
P'kart, lf.	4	0	3	3	0	S'midt, 1b.	3	0	1	6	0
N'hoff, 2b.	3	0	0	5	2	Magee, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
Lud's, 1b.	4	1	1	10	1	M'V'le, ss.	2	0	0	1	4
Kil'fer, c.	3	1	1	6	2	Gowdy, c.	3	0	0	6	1
Rixey, p.	2	0	1	0	2	Rud'ph, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						Davis, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						*Egan	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	4	10	27	14	Total.	27	1	5	24	8

*Batted for Rudolph in seventh inning.
Error—Schmidt.

Philadelphia	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Gilbert, Rixey. Three-base hit—Killifer. Stolen base—Paskert. Earned runs—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Sacrifice hits—Fitzpatrick, Niehoff. Sacrifice fly—Rixey. Double plays—Rudolph, Maranville, and Schmidt; Bancroft, Niehoff, and Luderus; Luderus, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 7. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Rixey, 3. Hits—Off Rudolph, 9 in 7 innings; off Davis, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Rudolph, (Killifer.) Struck out—By Rudolph, 3; by Rixey, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'bert, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	Byrne, 3b.	3	0	0	3	2
Evers, 2b.	4	1	2	3	2	B'c'ft, ss.	4	1	2	2	6
Moren, cf.	5	1	0	5	0	W'ted, cf.	3	1	1	3	0
Smith, 3b.	4	0	2	0	2	C'vath, rf.	2	1	1	0	1
S'midt, 1b.	4	1	2	6	0	P'kart, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
Magee, lf.	3	1	2	5	0	N'hoff, 2b.	4	0	0	3	2
M'v'le, ss.	3	0	1	0	3	Lud's, 1b.	3	0	0	8	1
Wh'lg, c.	4	0	0	5	0	Kil'fer, c.	4	0	0	2	2
Tyler, p.	4	1	2	1	0	Ch'm's, p.	2	0	0	0	0
						Den's, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Stock	1	0	0	0	0
						†Dugey	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Weiser	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	5	12	27	8	Total.	32	3	4	27	15

*Batted for Chalmers in seventh inning.
†Batted for Luderus in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Demaree in ninth inning.
Errors—Maranville, Luderus.

Boston	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Schmidt, Tyler, (2,) Magee, (2.) Home run—Cravath. Earned runs—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hits—Gilbert. Maranville. Stolen base—Schmidt. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 9. First base on balls—Off Tyler, 4; off Chalmers, 4. Hits—Off Chalmers, 11 in 7 innings; off Demaree, 1 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Tyler, 1. Wild pitch—Chalmers. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Cubs Win and Lose.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Chicago and Pittsburgh broke even in a double header today, the locals taking the first, 6 to 5, while they lost the second, 2 to 4. The first game contained plenty of hits by both teams, but Chicago's were more valuable because they followed bases on balls. Poor base running and poor coaching prevented the visitors from winning this game. Zabel held Pittsburgh to four scattered hits in the second game, but his numerous bases on balls cost him the game. Adams was hit hard, but got sensational support, especially in the pinches. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	5	0	1	2	1	Grey, lf.	5	2	2	2	0
Fisher, ss.	5	1	1	1	0	C'lins, cf.	5	0	2	3	1
Schulte, lf.	2	1	1	2	1	Baird, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0
Z'man, 2b.	4	0	1	4	3	H'man, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Saier, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0	Wag'r, ss.	4	0	0	1	1
W'ms, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	Viox, 2b.	4	0	2	0	0
Phan, 3b.	2	2	1	3	3	J'ston, 1b.	3	0	0	13	0
Archer, c.	4	1	1	6	0	Gibson, c.	4	1	3	3	0
H'phr's, p.	3	1	0	0	1	C'per, p.	0	0	0	0	0
St'dge, p.	1	0	0	0	0	*Gerber	1	0	0	0	0
Lav'der, p.	0	0	0	0	0	C'z'm'n, p.	2	1	1	0	3
						†Costello	1	0	1	0	0
						‡Schang	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	6	10	27	13	Total.	37	5	13	24	12

*Batted for Cooper in third inning.
†Batted for Conzelman in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Gibson in ninth inning.
Error—Williams.

Chicago	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—6
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	—5

Two-base hits—Viox, Zimmerman, Archer. Three-base hits—Phelan, Costello. Stolen base—Williams. Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 4. Sacrifice hits—Schulte, Saier. Double play—Collins to Gibson. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 6. Bases on balls—Off Cooper, 1; off Conzelman, 3. Hits—Off Cooper, 4 in two innings; off Conzelman, 6 in six innings; off Humphries, 10 in six and two-thirds innings; off Standridge, 3 in one and two-thirds innings; off Lavender, none in two-thirds inning. Hit by pitcher—By Humphries, (Johnston.) Struck out—By Humphries, 1; by Conzelman, 2; by Standridge, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	3	1	0	0	0	Good, rf.	5	0	2	2	0
Collins, cf.	5	0	1	6	0	Fisher, ss.	3	0	2	3	0
Baird, 3b.	3	1	1	4	3	Sch'lte, lf.	5	0	2	2	0
H'man, rf.	3	0	0	2	0	Zim'n, 2b.	4	1	2	3	3
W'gn'r, ss.	4	1	1	3	2	Saier, 1b.	3	1	0	6	0
Viox, 2b.	1	0	0	1	4	Will'ms, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
J'st'n, 1b.	2	0	1	8	1	Phelan, 3b.	4	0	1	3	0
Schang, c.	4	0	0	7	0	Er'kin, c.	2	0	0	5	2
Adams, p.	4	0	0	0	3	Zabel, p.	3	0	0	0	0
						*McLarry.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	4	4	27	15	Total.	32	2	9	27	9

*Batted for Zabel in ninth inning.
Errors—Johnston, Schang, Fisher.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Baird, Good, Phelan. Three-base hit—Wagner. Stolen bases—Baird, Saier, Phelan. Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Pittsburgh, 3. Sacrifice hits—Fisher, Williams, Johnston. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on error—Pittsburgh. Bases on balls—Off Zabel, 2; off Adams, 4. Struck out—By Zabel, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo-Montreal—Both games postponed, rain.

AT ROCHESTER—(FIRST GAME.)

				R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	6	0
				0	6	1
				0	0	5

Batteries—Herbert and Kocher; Hersche and Williams.

Called on account of rain.
Second game—Postponed rain.

AT RICHMOND.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	8	0
Richmond	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	5	3
									0	3	1

Batteries—Cooper and Haley; Morrissette and Schaufele.

AT HARRISBURG.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	0
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	0	0	8	11	2

Batteries—Ring, Verbout, and Reynolds; Chabek and Hackinger.

YANKS BREAK EVEN WITH WASHINGTON

Caldwell Outpitches Johnson in Second Game, but Errors by Senators Aid.

There can be no doubt about it—Walter Johnson must have a very even disposition. If it were otherwise, if he had one like that which belongs to Silk O'Loughlin, for instance, there would have been a merry powwow at the Polo Grounds yesterday. It would not have involved the Yankees or the umpires, but it could with justice have felt a bit of resentment toward some of the Washington set who were playing, apparently, with the Donovanites. Walter was just as smoky as ever, but smoke and a hop and a curve could not accomplish everything; for his own teammates were doing just the things to make a pitcher lose control of himself. Behind Johnson the Washingtonians were engaged in manufacturing errors and the plant worked so well that they turned out seven before the game ended with the score 4 to 1 in favor of the Yankees.

Ray Caldwell and Johnson were the opponents, just as it was on a day long ago in April, and the result was almost an exact duplicate of the conditions then. That game Caldwell won and allowed the Griffith players only one pair of hits. Yesterday he gave a little better measure, three being the total. It is justice to say that Caldwell was at all times the master, but it is also true that while more hits were made by the Yanks they did not get an earned run. Washington errors won the game.

That accounts for the second game, but the first of the double-header went to the visitors in an exciting finish, by a score of 8 to 7, and it extended to two hours and a half, which consumed eleven innings. For the fan who likes a real old-fashioned batting bee that first game was a treat. Pitchers made their bow and retired so often that it was hard to keep track of them. If you turned your head to call to a friend you would find a new one out there when you looked back at the diamond.

There were 18,000 people at the grounds yesterday, and every one of them looked as if he or she was having a feast of fun. There was a demonstration on nearly every play, but when the second game came along the enthusiasm was a bit deadened.

As a matter of fact, the first game was the more exciting contest. It was closer, and the unexpected was always obtruding. Just think, there were four home runs sprinkled to every corner of the lot, and two of them came at critical periods of the game.

If it hadn't have been for the short, little High's ambition to steal a base in the seventh the Yanks would have won the game. He hit a single to left, and then trotted down to second, to be caught wide. Just after he was out Peckinpaugh sent a clean single to left centre, and would probably have scored on either of the infield outs by Maisel and Pipp. That run would have tied the score, and when Peckinpaugh dropped a single into the left-field bleechers, when two were out, in the ninth, the game would have been won. However, such was not the case, but Peck's hit that made the tie did bring him a lot of applause.

The last of the homers was the one that gave the contest to Washington. Henry struck out, and, little was expected of McBride. He hits just about as infrequently as any of a half dozen weak hitters that might be mentioned. For all that Griffith can forgive him when he swings on the ball as he did yesterday in a pinch that was hurting fearfully. You see the Washington pitchers were being used up altogether too fast, and if it had kept up much longer Griffith might not have had any one of his string of ten left. So McBride took a deep breath and hit at the ball, and what a wallop it was! It just clammed it to left field and the fans, said "hello" to the fans, forever was lost, and McBride almost walked around the bases with the winning tally.

In the fourth inning the Yankees got two home runs, and they helped to spill across the plate the first three tallies that the Donovan players hung up. Maisel went over to tap to Gandil and Pipp leaned against the ball so hard that it cavorted against the upper right field stand, just fair by a shade. Doc Cooke walked, and Hartzell sent a rocket to centre field. Dan Boone was up, and Dan does hit hard when the fancy strikes. Yesterday he hit one to right centre field.

In the fifth inning the Yanks boomed along with three tallies more that started with a single by Birdie Cree, who was hitting for Brown. High was safe on an error, and Peck took a base on Foster's wide throw. Maisel forced Peckinpaugh, and Cree scored. Our friend Pipp, who was hitting like a sledge hammer, pounded a three-bagger to left that scored High and Maisel.

Washington opened the game with four runs, and Warhop retired from the argument before all of those had been scored. Three more were added in the fifth, when Brown was hit for four safeties, and that ended the scoring for the Senators until the winning tally of the eleventh.

The first two Yankee runs in the second game were scored because of Johnson's wildness and errors by Neff. In the third, one started with another pass to Pipp, who stole second and came in on Hartzell's double. The final one in the seventh opened with a double by Peckinpaugh, who scored on Gandil's wild throw to catch him at third, after Pipp had been tossed out at first base by Foster. The one Washington tally should have been a homer by Foster. It went into the stand, but bounced back to the field when it hit a fan, and Silk gave only two bases. Foster stole third, however, and Milan's single through short scored him. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mo'ler, rf.	4	1	2	0	0	High, cf.	6	1	2	2	0
Foster, 3b.	6	2	2	0	1	P'p'gh, ss.	5	1	2	1	2
Sh'ks, lf.	6	1	3	0	0	Maisel, 3b.	5	1	1	1	4
Milan, cf.	4	1	1	3	0	Pipp, 1b.	5	1	1	13	1
Gandil, 1b.	4	1	1	12	2	Cook, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Neff, 2b.	4	0	0	4	5	H'tz'l, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Henry, c.	4	0	0	10	2	Boone, 2b.	5	1	1	3	2
McB'e, ss.	4	1	1	6	3	N'm'n, c.	5	0	0	8	2
B'hl'g, p.	2	1	1	0	2	Whop, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Ayres, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Brown, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Gallia, p.	2	0	0	0	0	*Cree	1	1	1	1	0
J'son, p.	1	0	1	0	0	McH'e, p.	1	0	0	0	3
						Caldwell, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						C'trell, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						‡Bauman	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	41	8	13	33	14	Total.	46	7	10	32	20

*Batted for Cooper in third inning.
†Batted for Conzelman in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Gibson in ninth inning.
Error—Williams.

Chicago	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—6
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	—5

Two-base hits—Viox, Zimmerman, Archer. Three-base hits—Phelan, Costello. Stolen base—Williams. Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 4. Sacrifice hits—Schulte, Saier. Double play—Collins to Gibson. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 6. Bases on balls—Off Cooper, 1; off Conzelman, 3. Hits—Off Cooper, 4 in two innings; off Conzelman, 6 in six innings; off Humphries, 10 in six and two-thirds innings; off Standridge, 3 in one and two-thirds innings; off Lavender, none in two-thirds inning. Hit by pitcher—By Humphries, (Johnston.) Struck out—By Humphries, 1; by Conzelman, 2; by Standridge, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	3	1	0	0	0	Good, rf.	5	0	2	2	0
Collins, cf.	5	0	1	6	0	Fisher, ss.	3	0	2	3	0
Baird, 3b.	3	1	1	4	3	Sch'lte, lf.	5	0	2	2	0
H'man, rf.	3	0	0	2	0	Zim'n, 2b.	4	1	2	3	3
W'gn'r, ss.	4	1	1	3	2	Saier, 1b.	3	1	0	6	0
Viox, 2b.	1	0	0	1	4	Will'ms, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
J'st'n, 1b.	2	0	1	8	1	Phelan, 3b.	4	0	1	3	0
Schang, c.	4	0	0	7	0	Er'kin, c.	2	0	0	5	2
Adams, p.	4	0	0	0	3	Zabel, p.	3	0	0	0	0
						*McLarry.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	4	4	27	15	Total.	32	2	9	27	9

*Batted for Zabel in ninth inning.
Errors—Johnston, Schang, Fisher.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Baird, Good, Phelan. Three-base hit—Wagner. Stolen bases—Baird, Saier, Phelan. Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Pittsburgh, 3. Sacrifice hits—Fisher, Williams, Johnston. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on error—Pittsburgh. Bases on balls—Off Zabel, 2; off Adams, 4. Struck out—By Zabel, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo-Montreal—Both games postponed, rain.

AT ROCHESTER—(FIRST GAME.)

				R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	6	0
				0	6	1
				0	0	5

Batteries—Herbert and Kocher; Hersche and Williams.

Called on account of rain.
Second game—Postponed rain.

AT RICHMOND.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	8	0
Richmond	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	5	3
									0	3	1

Batteries—Cooper and Haley; Morrissette and Schaufele.

AT HARRISBURG.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	0
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	0	0	8	11	2

Batteries—Ring, Verbout, and Reynolds; Chabek and Hackinger.

FIRST TRIAL OF THE CUP YACHTS THIS SEASON

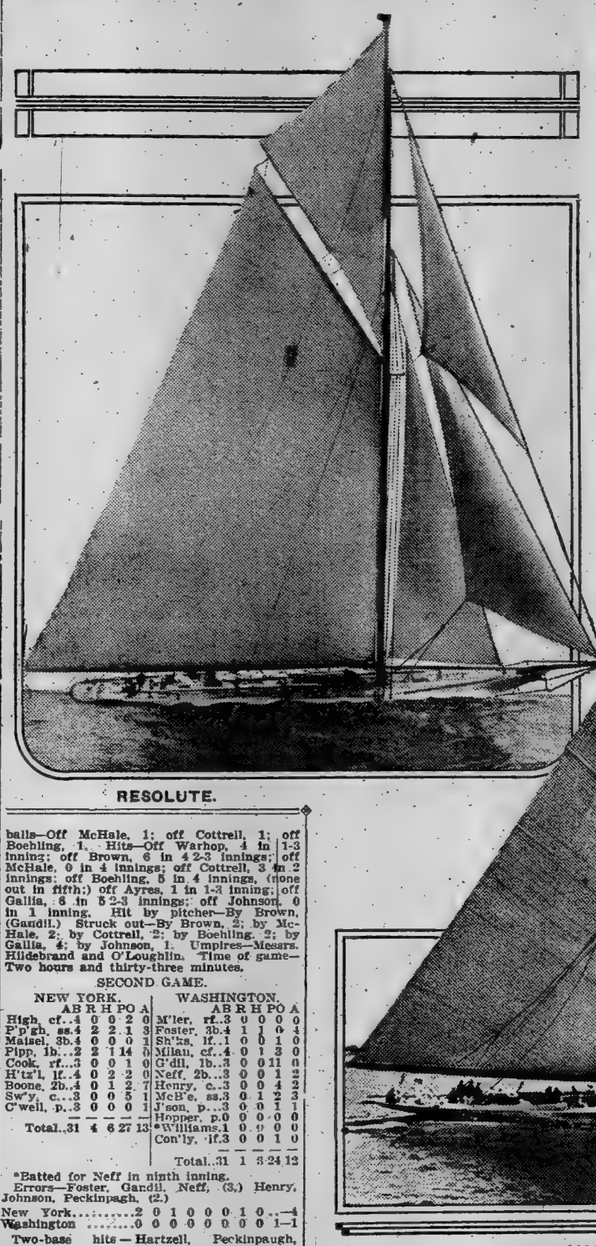

RESOLUTE.

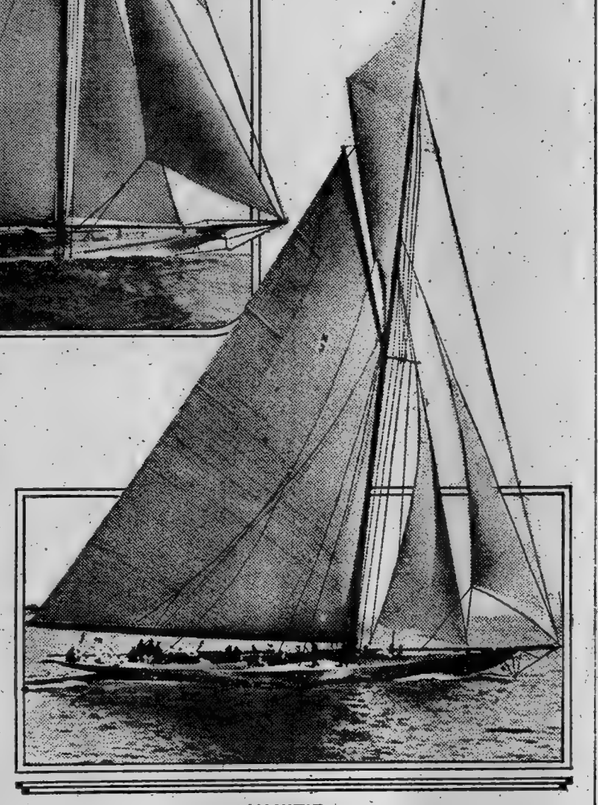

VANITIE.

NEW TRACK FOR MARDI GRAS

$500,000 Automobile Speedway to be Finished by Next February.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—An automobile speedway to cost about $500,000 will be constructed here in time for a long-distance automobile race in February, 1916, the Saturday before Mardi Gras, according to an announcement today by H. C. Moore and S. H. Lindsay of Chicago, the representatives of the promoters. It was said that an annual Mardi Gras race would be run over the track.

All plans in connection with the speedway have been perfected, it was stated, but details will be withheld pending a final report to those interested. Moore and Lindsay have obtained an option on an extensive tract of land in the outskirts of the city.

WHITE BEATS WELSH IN OPEN-AIR BOUT

Chicago Lightweight Outpoints Champion in Ten Rounds at Brighton.

Charley White, the Chicago boxer, outpointed Freddy Welsh, lightweight champion, in a ten-round bout at Brighton Beach last night. The contest was not the kind to stir the enthusiasm of the crowd and only two or three times was there any excitement.

Throughout White landed more solidly, Welsh depending on his monotonous defensive tactics to save himself. White's much-boasted right and left punches failed to reach the Englishman's jaw with any power. In fact, White's plan of action in the bout was not centred on Welsh's jaw. He played continually for the body, hoping to wear the British boxer down.

Once in the eighth round White landed a blow which looked dangerous, a solid right smash under the heart. The blow staggered Welsh, but after tottering around the champion got his bearings and kept out of the way by clever foot work until the bell rang. One of White's sharp jabs had the champion's nose bleeding in the fifth round, and toward the end of the bout Welsh's left eye showed signs of punishment.

A crowd of 4,500 people saw the bout. Many of the seats about the lawn were occupied by women. Just before the main bout began, a shower drove many of the men to the cover of the grand stand, but the women kept their seats, seeming not to mind the rain. Both boxers fulfilled the terms of their contract and weighed in under 135 pounds at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. White weighed 133 1-3 at the ringside, while Welsh tipped at 136. Billy Roche refereed.

The first round was merely light sparring practice. White landed two lefts on Welsh's body and Welsh came back with light left jabs. At no time was there much force behind Welsh's jabs. He was never anxious to take the agressive. White's best blow was a straight left jab, and he used it continually on the Britisher's body and occasionally on his face. Welsh, who is a master at slipping into a clinch to smother an opponent's attack, used this means of defense at all times.

The second, third and fourth rounds were White's. His blows to the body slowed Welsh, and up to the fifth the champion seemed sluggish. In the fifth, sixth, and seventh rounds, Welsh showed improvement. He increased his speed and danced around White so that the Ch

BROOKLYN DERBY FOR NORSE KING—SCHOOLBOYS' BIG YEAR IN ATHLETICS—BASEBALL

BARGAIN SALE COLT LANDS $2,275 EVENT

Norse King, Sold by Belmont for $375, Beats Sam McMeekin in the Brooklyn Derby.

Such racing attractions as the Great American Handicap for two-year-olds and the Brooklyn Derby for three-year-olds, with five other sprinting races, which brought out an unusually high class of entries, constituted the magnet which drew an old-fashioned racing crowd to the Aqueduct track yesterday. Among those present was an exceptionally large number of smartly gowned women and the racers received enthusiastic applause at the finish of the several events.

That F. B. Lemaire made no mistake when he bought Norse King for $375 at the clearing out sale of the Belmont stable last Fall has been proven repeatedly in the past. The colt has proven better than any which Mr. Belmont retained in his string, as have Thornhill and others. This colt, picked up for the proverbial "song," won the Brooklyn Derby yesterday and thereby inflated his owner's bank account by $2,275—a decidedly valuable stake as stakes go now-a-days, and a very comfortable return for the original investment. It must have been particularly irritating to the Chairman of The Jockey Club and his trainer, who jointly paid $15,000 for Sam McMeekin, only to see him trail in several lengths behind their cast-off, which they had not rated high enough to carry him over to his 3-year-old form.

Norse King has been running in cheap purse races so far this year. Therefore Sharpshooter, which has been running second and third in stake races, was made the favorite for the race. Norse King had raced himself into condition, but there was reluctance among the speculators to accept him as a sure enough stake horse. That was before the race. At its conclusion, in spite of the fact that he was in receipt of ten pounds from Sharpshooter, there was a general belief that only The Finn was good enough to take his measure. This valuation was not due only to the fact that he won rather handily, but that he was able to go to the front at the fall of the flag, make his own pace, and then in the stretch where the test came, stall off all opposition like a high class racer; and all with speed and strength to spare. He raced Sam McMeekin to submission in the run through the back stretch and around the back turn, stalled off Sharpshooter's challenge in the home stretch, and won well in hand without having been forced out to his best at any part of the journey. Butwell had the mount and it was his excellent judgment of pace and masterly handling that led to the unexpected result.

Of the sixty-one horses eligible for the Great American Stakes but seven were considered good enough to make a trial for the money, as Ormesdale was known to be so good that only a first-class racer would be able to take his measure. Ormesdale had a rather easy day of it in annexing the second rich stake for his owner R. T. Wilson, who won the Brooklyn Handicap with Tartar just a week ago.

The start was made in the chute, five furlongs away from the stand, and just what happened to Paddy Whack could not be seen. He got a good start with the rest of the field, but seemed to prop himself just as the barrier rose, and when Butwell got him in motion Paddy Whack was three or four lengths behind the rest of the field, a disadvantage he could not overcome, particularly as his big chestnut rival got away "flying," as the jockeys call it, and never had any interference at any part of the journey. None of the others contending was ever able to get near enough to him at any stage of the race to give his jockey any uneasiness. He practically came home alone, so that whatever of a fight there was in the race was that for the place between Bromo, from the stable of Harry Payne Whitney, and Dazmroseh of the August Belmont string. They had a battle for the second honors which lasted for three full furlongs and which finally resulted in Bromo's favor.

Favorites fared rather badly during the day, only two of them scoring. Doubtful, the mount of gentlemen jockeys, and Tinkle Bell, in the last event of the day. Ormesdale, Norse King, Helen Barbee and Success were strong second choices in the races they won, and Bayberry Candle was the only rank outsider, winning with as good as 8 to 1 against her. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-years old and up; high-weight handicap; purse $500. Six furlongs. Time—1:15 3-5.

Helen Barbee, R. J. Mackenzie's ch. m., aged, by Peep o' Day-Lady Bramble, 114 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, (Borel)...1[9]
Grumpy, C. J. Brockmiller's b. g., 3, 112, 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, (Griffin).....2½[4]
Vladimir, F. Ambrose Clark's ch. c., 3, 109, 10 to 1 and 3 to 5, (Dolan).....3½[2]
Garbage also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; high-weight handicap for gentlemen riders; selling; purse, $500, and a silver trophy for the rider of the winner. One mile. Time—1:37 2-5.

Doublet, Dudlow Kramer's b. g., 3 years, by Disguise-Fairy Slipper, 150 pounds, 7 to 10 and out, (Mr. John Tucker).....1[8]
Stars and Stripes, J. M. Zimmer's b. g., 4, 137, 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, (Mr. Fred Alpers).....2[8]
Kingsong, Deep Run Stable's br. c., 3, 140, 3 to 5 and out, (Mr. T. Wright).....3[8]
Kilcrea also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Twenty-fifth running of the Great American Stakes; for two-year-olds; value to winner, $2,400; five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5.

Ormesdale, R. T. Wilson's ch. c., by Ormondale-Madeleine, 120 pounds, 12 to 5 and 7 to 10, (McCahey).....1[4]
Verano, L. B. Thomson's b. c., 107, 9 to 2 and 3 to 2, (Trozier).....2[4]
Damrosch, August Belmont's br. c., 107, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, (coupled with Libyan Sands,) (Dugan).....3[3]
Sandcoward, Prince of Como, Libyan Sands, and Paddy Whack also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Twenty-seventh running of the Brooklyn Derby, for three-year-olds; value to the winner, $2,275; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:54.

Norse King, F. B. Lemaire's b. c., by Horse King-Nineveh, 111 pounds, 11 to 5 and 8 to 5, (Butwell).....1[1]
Sharpshooter, Schuyler L. Parson's b. c., 118, 10 to 10 and 1 to 3, (Lotuh).....2½[2]
Sam McMeekin, August Belmont's b. c., 111, 16 to 5 and 4 to 5, (Dugan).....3[3]
Runes also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; purse $750; one mile. Time—1:41.

Bayberry Candle, J. G. Greene's ch. f., 4 years, by Cunard-Tower of Candles, 111 pounds, 8 to 1 and 8 to 5, (Butwell).....1[8]
Buckhorn, R. J. Mackenzie's b. h., 6, 125, 11 to 10 and 1 to 3, (Borel).....2[9]
Spring Fairy, Capt. E. S. Cassatt's br. m., 5, 109, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, (Davies).....3[1]
Rhine Maiden also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $500; five furlongs. Time—1:02.

Success, Quincy Stable's b. c., by Waterboy-Inspiration, 107 pounds, 17 to 10 and 1 to 2, (McCahey).....1[1]
Broomvale, W. Linker's b. g., 111, 13 to 20 and 1 to 5, (Butwell).....2[2]
Moonstone, R. T. Wilson's ch. f., 99, 50 to 1 and 10 to 1, (Watson).....3[3]
High Horse, Ingot, and Helen Marie also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won more than one race since June 1, 1915; selling; purse $400; six furlongs. Time—1:15 2-5.

Tinkle Bell, James Butler's ch. g., 3 years, by Peter Pan-Lady Day, 105 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, (Turner).....1[3]
Hiker, Richard Reading's b. f., 3, 98, 18 to 1 and 13 to 10, (McKeever).....2[8]
Gilt Edge, James McManus's b. f., 6, 103, 8 to 1 and even, (McCahey).....3[1]
Bill Stream, Dryad, Ambrose, Northlight, and Canto also ran.

20 P.S.A.L. RECORDS BROKEN

Schoolboy Athletes Equal Times in Nine Other Events in 1915.

Twenty Public Schools Athletic League records were broken in competition this year—eight high school records, six evening high school records, and six elementary school records. In nine other events the schoolboys' performances during the year equaled existing records. Some of the records have withstood the attempts of many years.

Four new high school records were set in swimming. T. Cann of Commerce clipped 0:02 3-5 off the time of 1:04 4-5 for the 100-yard swim. W. O'Sullivan swam 220 yards in 2:45 3-5, two seconds faster than the old record. When L. Giebel of Stuyvesant plunged 60 feet 6 inches in a pool at the College of the City of New York, he went 4 feet 6 inches deeper than the previous record for the event. The other record was in the 800-foot relay race. George Hughes of Flushing was the only one to lower an indoor high school record. He ran the 100-yard high hurdles in 0:14, beating the former record by two-fifths of a second.

When W. Albrecht of Stuyvesant ran 440 yards in 0:52 1-5 his performance was two-fifths of a second faster than the record. The other two outdoor records lowered were the 440-yard relay and the mile relay. Four outdoor records were beaten by evening high school students. In the 220-yard dash R. Schulze of the New York Evening High School lowered the record from 0:23 3-5 to 0:23 4-5. In the 440-yard dash his time of 0:53 was three seconds faster than the previous record.

G. Trefry of the Brooklyn Evening High School went 19 feet 8 inches in the running broad jump, and in the running high jump in the indoor meet he cleared 5 feet 9½ inches, excelling his former performance by 3⅜ inches. Four elementary school records were bettered in high jumps for different classes, two indoor and two outdoor. The records for the 440-yard relay, indoor, and the indoor broad jump record were lowered. The records made during the year and the former records follow:

HIGH SCHOOLS.

100 Yards High Hurdles.—(Indoor.)—0:14, George Hughes, Flushing, H. S., Jan. 30, 1915; former record, 0:14 2-5, J. Slattery, De Witt Clinton H. S., Jan. 23, 1911.

100 Yards Swimming.—1:02 1-5, T. Cann, Commerce H. S., March 12, 1915; former record, 1:04 4-5, F. J. Frerichs, Commercial H. S., March 8, 1912, and H. Vollmer, Stuyvesant H. S., March 13, 1913.

220 Yards Swimming.—2:45 3-5, W. O'Sullivan, De Witt Clinton H. S., March 12, 1915; former record, 2:48 3-5, J. Smith, De Witt Clinton H. S., March 13, 1914.

Relay Race, 800 Feet, (Swimming.)—2:47 4-5, Commerce H. S. (A. Cahan, L. Wilson, F. Albanus, and T. Cann,) March 2, 1915; former record, 2:48 2-5, De Witt Clinton H. S., (Seymour, Brocken, Davidow, and Moore,) March 13, 1913.

Plunge for Distance, (Swimming.)—60 feet 6 inches, L. Giebel, Stuyvesant H. S., March 12, 1915; former record, 65 feet, L. Schwartz, De Witt Clinton H. S., March 13, 1913.

440-Yard Dash, (Outdoor.)—0:52 1-5, W. Albrecht, Stuyvesant H. S., May 29, 1915; former record, 0:52 3-5, A. Cozzens, Manual Training H. S., May 23, 1908.

440-Yard Relay, 100-Pound Class, (Outdoor.)—0:50, Commerce H. S., (Meyer, Gettelson, Usher, and Alpert,) May 31, 1915; former record, 0:50 4-5, Bryant H. S., (O. Thunstrom, E. Thomas, P. Dousseau, and I. Siegel,) May 22, 1913.

One-Mile Relay, Heavyweight, (Outdoor.)—3:31 4-5, Morris H. S., (H. Schulman, J. Bonaparte, E. Ballistier, J. Taub,) May 31, 1915; former record, 3:33 3-5, Manual Training H. S., (E. Stevens, F. Wheeler, F. Friman, C. Drew,) June 3, 1910.

EVENING HIGH SCHOOLS.

70-Yard Dash, 120-Pound Class, (Indoor.)—0:08, A. Pendleton, Morris Evening H. S., March 26, 1915; former record, 0:08 1-5, C. Evans, South Brooklyn Evening H. S., April 11, 1913, and H. Richardson, Harlem Evening H. S., March 21, 1914.

Running High Jump, (Indoor.)—5 feet 9½ inches, G. Trefry, Brooklyn Evening H. S., March 26, 1915; former record, 5 feet 7⅛ inches, G. Trefry Brooklyn Evening H. S., April 11, 1913.

220-Yard Dash, (Outdoor.)—0:23 4-5, R. Schulze, New York Evening H. S., May 31, 1915; former record, 0:25 3-5, I. Sommergode, Brooklyn Evening H. S., May 25, 1912.

440-Yard Run, (Outdoor.)—0:58, R. Schulze, New York Evening H. S., May 31, 1915; former record, 0:56, H. O'Brien, Long Island Evening H. S., May 29, 1906.

880-Yard Run, (Outdoor.)—2:09 4-5, A. Rolly, East Side Evening H. S., May 31, 1915; no former official record for this event.

Running Broad Jump, (Outdoor.)—19 feet 8 inches, G. Trefry, Brooklyn Evening H. S., May 31, 1915; no former official record for this event.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

440-Yard Relay, 100-Pound Class, (Indoor.)—0:55, P. S. 27, Manhattan, (W. Flanigan, L. Arminni, R. Sheappe, J. Fitzpatrick,) Dec. 19, 1914; former record, 0:55 1-5, P. S. 9, Manhattan, Dec. 28, 1912.

Standing Broad Jump, 85-Pound Class, (Indoor.)—8 feet 5⅝ inches, C. Schening, P. S. 90, Queens, Dec. 19, 1914; former record, 8 feet 4 inches, A. Solomon, P. S. 10, Manhattan, Dec. 11, 1909.

Running High Jump, 100-Pound Class, (Indoor.)—5 feet ⅝ inch, L. Johnson, P. S. 10, Manhattan, Dec. 19, 1914; former record, 4 feet 11⅞ inches, W. Reis, P. S. 27, Manhattan, Dec. 20, 1913.

Running High Jump, Unlimited Weight Class, (Indoor.)—5 feet 3½ inches, G. Corcoran, P. S. 184, Manhattan, Dec. 19, 1914; former record, 5 feet 2⅜ inches, H. Baker, P. S. 9, Brooklyn, Dec. 14, 1909.

Running High Jump, 85-Pound Class, (Outdoor.)—4 feet 11 inches, P. Kantrowits, P. S. 62, Manhattan, June 12, 1915; former record, 4 feet 9½ inches, A. Cellar, P. S. 20, Manhattan, June 14, 1914.

Running High Jump, Heavyweight Class, (Outdoor.)—5 feet 3 inches, C. Fairbanks, P. S. 93, Brooklyn, June 12, 1915; former record, 5 feet 2½ inches, J. I. Glass, P. S. 34, Manhattan, June 10, 1911.

RICKENBACHER REPEATS.

Auto Driver Captures Sioux City Sweepstakes for Second Consecutive Year.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 3.—Leading practically the entire distance, Edward Rickenbacher, winner of last year's race, finished first today in the 300 mile automobile sweepstakes on the speedway across the river in Union County, S. D. Rickenbacher covered the distance at an average of 74.77 miles an hour. Edward O'Donnell was second and Tom Alley third. When Rickenbacher flashed across the tape a winner O'Donnell was less than two laps behind.

Dario Resta who won the Chicago race last Saturday made a poor showing, giving out on the twelfth mile. It was reported that Resta was afraid of the dirt track.

Only one accident marred the contest. C. Cox, who took Rawling's place, caught the rear of Rickenbacher's wheels on the back stretch and crashed through the fence. At the hospital this evening it was said his condition was serious. His mechanician was only slightly hurt.

Freebooters Take Polo Cup.

The Islip Freebooters yesterday won the Islip Polo Cup when they defeated the Islip Wanderers in the final game of the tournament at Islip, L. I., by the score of 7¼ goals to 5½. The contest, while interesting enough, was nevertheless, far below the standard of playing that has characterized these two teams in their previous competitions. Probably the reason that the Freebooters did not play up to their usual form can be accounted for by the fact that Allan Pinkerton was taken ill at the beginning of the match, and, regardless of his condition, played up to the eighth period. Pinkerton's condition was apparent in the minds of his teammates undoubtedly, and as a result they could not bend their best efforts to the game. The Wanderers, on the other hand, displayed a decided falling off in their team work and their offensive playing.

Frank Gotch Wrestles Again.

HUMBOLDT, Iowa, July 3.—Frank Gotch, the world's retired champion wrestler, won a match with Henry Ordman of Minneapolis, Minn., here today. Gotch won in straight falls of twenty-one and eighteen seconds, respectively. The match was part of a "home-coming" celebration. Gotch retired two years ago, and Dr. Roller assumed the American championship.

NEW RECORDS IN CENTRAL A.A.U. MEET

Rival Chicago Clubs Protest Each Other's Athletes—Chicago A. A. Point Winner.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Seven new Amateur Athletic Union central records were made and two were tied in the annual senior track and field championship meet of the organization here today. The team of the Chicago Athletic Association, with 89 points, won first honors, the Illinois Athletic Club being second with 72. Sixteen institutions or clubs were represented in the meet, which was held on Stagg Field at the University of Chicago.

Several protests were filed by the rival leaders. The I. A. C. charged that C. C. Cooke and Arthur Alexander, who competed for the Cleveland A. C. at the Dayton meet last July, were not eligible to compete for the C. A. A. today because their year would not be up until tomorrow. Carroll of the C. A. A. team, a University of Michigan student, was protested as a nonresident since his home is in Lockport, N. Y. The C. A. A. filed similar objections against Alma Richards, who competed for the I. A. C., alleging that his home is in Provo, Utah. Summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Loomis, Chicago A. A.; Smith, Chicago A. A., second; Cooke, Chicago A. A., third; Casey, University of Wisconsin, fourth. Time—0:09 4-5.

Three-Mile Walk.—Won by Nipps, Danish-American A. A.; Zellars, Danish-American A. A., second; Meitens, Chicago A. A., third; Boyde, Mystic A. C., fourth. Time —23:56 1-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Campbell, University of Chicago; Meyers, Illinois A. C., second; Eby, Chicago A. A., third; Bechtel, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time—1:55.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Stiles, University of Wisconsin; Haskins, Chicago A. A., second; Ahearn, Illinois A. C., third; Van Camp, Illinois A. C., fourth. Distance —22 feet 10 inches.

Shot-Put.—Won by Mucks, University of Wisconsin; Richards, Illinois A. C., second; Kanzler, Chicago A. A., third; Bachman, University of Notre Dame, fourth. Distance—46 feet 6½ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by Knourock, Illinois A. C.; Graham, Chicago A. A., second; Landers, Chicago A. A., third; Schobinger, Chicago A. A., fourth. Height—12 feet 5⅝ inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by Loomis, Chicago A. A.; Alva Richards, Illinois A. C., second; Porter, Chicago A. A., third; James, Chicago A. A., fourth. Height—6 feet 5¼ inches.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Marcaus, Chicago A. A.; Ray, Illinois A. A., second; Myers, Illinois A. A., third; Carroll, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time—4:21 1-5.

120-Yard High Hurdles.—Won by McKeown, Chicago A. A.; Lichter, Illinois A. A., second; Burgess, Illinois A. A., third; Beidel Chicago A. A., fourth. Time—0:16.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by Diamond, University of Chicago; Osborne, Chicago A. A., second; Ray Williams, University of Wisconsin, third; Belote, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time—0:49.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Smith, Chicago A. A.; Booth, Chicago A. A., second; Cooke, Chicago A. A., third; Parker, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time—0:21 4-5.

440-Yard Hurdles.—Won by Lichter, Illinois A. C.; Smart, Chicago A. A., second; Loomis, Chicago A. A., third; R. T. Williams, Northwestern University, fourth. Time—0:56 4-5.

Five-Mile Run.—Won by Ray, Chicago A. A.; Cameron, Illinois A. C., second; Mellor, Danish-American A. C., third; French, unattached, fourth. Time—27:10 4-5.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by Mucks, University of Wisconsin; Bachman, Notre Dame, second; Richards, Illinois A. C., third; Cole, Illinois A. C., fourth. Distance, 143 feet 3¼ inches; former Central A. A. U. record, 136 feet 8 inches, by M. Giffin, Chicago A. A., in 1908.

Throwing the Javelin.—Won by Hutchinson, Illinois A. C.; Carling, Norwegian Turners, second; Richards, Illinois A. C., third; Ward, Chicago A. A., fourth; distance, 144 feet 3½ inches.

Throwing the 56-Pound Weight.—Won by Richards, Illinois A. C.; Shanahan, Illinois A. C., second; Benson, Chicago A. A., third; Hooker, ——, fourth; distance, 31 feet 8 inches.

Night Tennis Proves Popular.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., July 3.—Interest in the night tennis tournament of the Ildsran Outing Club at Rahway continues and the attendance is large each night. Tomorrow night ought to see the finish of the third round of the semi-finals, and the finals will be played off Monday night. Leslie Dunham and Harold Throckmorton, and E. Throckmorton and T. Ernst have won their way into the semi-finals. Dunham and H. Throckmorton had difficulty in disposing of their opponents, Carr and Stockton. Throckmorton seemed to lack his usual championship form. Dunham's placing was good. The summary:

Copeland and Campbell defeated W. S. Brown and L. E. Meyer, 6—3, 6—3; Benedict and Benedict defeated Peterson and Black, 6—2, 6—2; B. H. Throckmorton and H. Randall defeated Nelson and Johnson, 6—4, 6—4; S. L. Throckmorton and E. Randall defeated Lippincott and Pendleton, 1—6, 6—4, 6—2. Glenbrook and Vanderzehter defeated Pendergast and Whitney, 6—3, 6—4; Benedict and Benedict defeated Copeland and Campbell, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

Interesting Bouts at Fairmont.

Two ten-round bouts featured the card at the Fairmont Athletic Club in the Bronx last night and both were full of action and interesting from start to finish. The main encounter brought together Patsy Kline, the Harlem lightweight, and Young Drummie of Jersey, and at the final bell the boxer from across the river was entitled to the honors. In the semi-final ten-round bout Kid Herman, the east side welterweight, and Harry Condon of Brooklyn were the principals and the east side boxer won easily.

SHORT SPORTS OF INTEREST.

Charles A. Comiskey, owner of the Chicago White Sox, is willing to give a fortune in players and cash for Ray Chapman, the Cleveland shortstop, but Owner Somers of the Indians will not part with him. The White Sox would like to get Chapman for third base. The Indian is a good fielder and hitter and a fast man on the sacks. It is said that Chicago offered Blackburn, Russell, a young catcher, and another pitcher for the Cleveland player, together with $20,000 in cash.

Burlington and Keokuk, in the Central Association, played twenty-two innings to a scoreless tie last week, breaking the records of organized baseball for the longest game without a score. The longest previous game without a score was between Portland and Oakland of the Pacific Coast League, Oakland, Cal., in 1910, when Willis and Krapp pitched eighteen scoreless innings. The longest game on record was in Cleveland July 4, 1907, when the Brooklyn Athletic Club team defeated the East End All-Stars 4 to 1 in thirty innings. The Detroit American player Washington in an eighteen-inning scoreless tie in 1909. Summers, Gray, and Groome doing the pitching.

"Stallings's men are as good as ever," said Boston's Mayor, James M. Curley, to a Denver questioner. "They're only lying low in the race, waiting for the proper time to start their sprint for the pennant and the world's series money. They have a new park to pay for. They don't want to get too high in the standing and thus cut down the interest and attendance. Believe me, those Braves are better politicians than baseball men, and they are some baseball men, at that."

The suggestion that a ball player can be sued for damages to the club he deserts has been put forward by President McCaffery of the Toronto International League Club, who has brought a civil suit against Rocky Roach for $2,500. By court order attachment was obtained against any property or income Roach may have. The Toronto Club also sues Roach to recover $1,700 bonus paid him to sign a contract that he jumped to join the Buffalo Federals. The club threatens criminal action against Roach for taking a bonus and then failing to carry out his contract.

Reports that Julius and Max Fleischmann, part owners of the Cincinnati National League Club, would dispose of their interests because of differences with August Herrmann over the operation of the club and the retention of Manager Charley Herzog, were denied by Secretary Harry Stevens, representative of the Fleischmanns. He says there is no contention over the retention of Herzog and that the Fleischmanns have no intention of quitting baseball.

INDEPENDENCE DAY SPORTS.

Baseball.

Philadelphia at Yankees', (2 games.)
Giants at Philadelphia, (2 games.)
Boston at Brooklyn, (2 games.)
Newark at Brookfeds', (morning.)
Brookfeds at Newark, (afternoon.)

Horse Racing.

Summer meeting of the Queens Jockey Club, Aqueduct, L. I.

Automobile Racing.

Teaneck, N. J., (morning.)
Brighton Beach Race Track, (afternoon and evening.)

Tennis.

University Heights Tennis Club—North Side championship.
Point Pleasant Lawn Tennis Association, Point Pleasant, N. J.—Point Pleasant championship.
Malba Field Club, Malba, L. I.—President's Cups tournament.
Ridgewood Country Club, Ridgewood, N. J.—Men's doubles.
Douglaston Field Club, Douglaston, L. I.—Club tournament.
Knollwood Country Club—Greer Cup.

Yacht Racing.

Larchmont Yacht Club.
New Haven Yacht Club.
Bayside Yacht Club.
New York Yacht Club.
Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.
Atlantic Yacht Club.
Rumson Country Club.

Athletic Events.

Games—Irish-American A. C. and Affiliated Building Trades, Celtic Park.
Road Race — Letter Carriers, Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J.
Games—Safe and Sane Fourth, New Brunswick, N. J.
Games—Safe and Sane Fourth, City of New York.—Games in Seward Park, Hamilton Fish Park, De Witt Clinton Park, Chelsea Park, Yorkville Playground, Queensboro Bridge Playground, Brooklyn Athletic Field, Pelham Bay Park, Macomb's Dam Park, Astoria Field, and seventeen other parks and four public gymnasiums; swimming races in three public baths, and baseball championships in six public parks.
Road Race—East Rutherford, N. J.
Games—Atlantic Yacht Club, Sea Gate.
Games—Jersey Harriers A. A., Bayonne, N. J.

Swimming.

Race from Seabright to Asbury Park.
Rye Beach—A. A. U. championships.

Motor Cycle Racing.

Saratoga Race Track.
Brighton Beach Motordrome.

Cycling.

Sheepshead Bay Velodrome, (night.)

Polo.

Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I.
Rumson Country Club.

Rowing.

People's regatta, Philadelphia.
New England regatta, Boston.

Canoeing.

Annual races and camp of American Canoe Association, Dennings Point, west side of Hudson River, near Newburg.

Golf.

Nassau Country Club—Independence Day Handicap.
Baltusrol Golf Club—Special Medal Handicap.
Fox Hills Golf Club—Medal play.
Apawamis Club—Handicap for Lever and Govern Trophies.
Scarsdale Golf and Country Club—Driving, putting, approaching competition.
St. Andrews Golf Club—Medal play.
Richmond County Country Club—Emmons Trophy Handicap.
Yountakah Country Club—July tournament.
Wykagyl Country Club—Handicap play for Briggs Prize.
Upper Montclair Country Club—Governors', Greens Committee, and Club Trophies.
Knollwood Country Club—King Memorial medal play.
Siwanoy Country Club — Medal handicap play.
Hollywood Golf Club—Independence Day tournament.
Oakland Golf Club — Independence Day Handicap.
Rumson Country Club—Independence Day tourney.
Ridgewood Country Club — Ho-Ho-Kus Cup play.
Maiba Field Club—June handicap tournament.

Cricket.

Manhattan at Paterson.
Brooklyn Wanderers at Kings County.
Manor Field at Richmond County.
Bensonhurst Rovers at Bensonhurst.
Brooklyn at New York Veterans'.

40,000 GIRLS IN ATHLETICS.

228 New York City Schools Have Candidates in P. S. A. L. Tests.

The two perpetual trophies offered by the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League to the schools with the largest proportionate number of girl athletes have been won by Public School 18, Manhattan, and Public School 14, Bronx. These trophies are to be retained a year, and the name of the winning school is to be inscribed on the plaque.

Forty thousand five hundred and forty-eight girls tried to equal the standard tests, and of this number about 14,000 succeeded. Two hundred and twenty-eight schools had candidates in the tests. At the Manhattan School 1,040 girls registered and 80 qualified. In the Bronx School 168 registered and 83 qualified.

To qualify as an all-around athlete each girl must complete a standard record for a season's participation in swimming, walking, skating, folk dancing, basket ball, baseball, relay races and ball throwing, in addition she has to pass a proficiency test in walking, ball throwing, and swimming. The girls in the fifth to eighth grade must walk five miles and the girls in the lower grades must walk three miles. They must be able to throw a basket ball forty-five feet.

Tennis Championship for Seaver.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 3.—R. J. Seaver of Boston won the singles tennis championship of the Connecticut Valley here today, defeating J. D. E. Jones of Providence, R. I., former holder of the title, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4. Seaver established his right to play Jones in the challenge round by defeating A. J. Veysey of the Mount Royal Club of Montreal this morning in the finals of the tournament, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2. Both men played well, Jones having the advantage of net play with his longer reach, while his opponent covered the back court expertly. Jones played more consistently than the Bostonian, but the latter's repeated brilliant returns when the point was apparently Jones's earned him the title. The trophy which goes to the winner is a three-year affair, and this is the second leg for Seaver. He took it the first year by defeating Arthur Sweetser, formerly of Springfield, and lost it in the challenge round last year to Jones. The match closed one of the most evenly contested tournaments ever held on the Country Club courts in this city.

Advertisers' Golf Tournament Ends.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 3.—A general handicap event today for Classes A and B for a best gross, and a best net prize in each class wound up the tenth annual tournament of the American Golf Association of Advertising Interests in Hot Springs. Prizes were won in Class A by A. H. Johnson, New York, who captured a low gross, with a card of 83, 0—83, and by R. R. Manlock, Fox Hills, low net, with a card of 84, 8—76.

In Class B the prize for low gross was won by R. C. Hoyt, New York, whose card was 89, 22—67, and that for low net by I. A. Klein, New York, whose score was 91, 25—66. The cup given for the best selected score during the week went to A. J. Watson, Dunwoodie, who captured it with an average score of 72.

In the general handicap event for women for best net and second net prizes the winners were Mrs. Lee Maxwell, New York, whose card showed a low net of 87, and Mrs. R. T. Meredith, Des Moines, who followed with 42.

Goshen Races Attract Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., July 3.—Members of the Tuxedo Colony turned out in large numbers at the matinee races of the Goshen Driving Club here this afternoon. A special train brought 600 passengers and many others arrived in motors. Silver cups were given as prizes in each of the seven events, and John R. Townsend captured two of the trophies, winning with both Wheeler Gentry and Red Gift. County Judge Seager won with Amasis. About 5,000 persons witnessed the races.

$5,000 Stake Race for Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—A $5,000 stake event was announced today for the thirty-day running race meeting to be begun next month at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It will be contested Sept. 6, California admission day.

MANY SPILLS ON WET CYCLE TRACK

Dressing Room Beneath Velodrome Stands Turned Into Emergency Hospital.

More than a dozen of the riders who took part in the cycle races at Sheepshead Bay Velodrome last night were injured in spills caused by the slippery track, and the big dressing room under the stands resembled a hospital while the doctors bandaged the riders' wounds as they were brought in from the track.

None of them was injured seriously, but many were badly bruised and scratched. Jake Magin and Jackie Clark sustained the worst injuries. A light drizzle fell during part of the races, and put the track in bad condition. As the riders swerved to pass others in front of them their tires slipped and they went down, with other riders piling on top of them.

George Columbata of Italy, paced by Marcus Naso, had no trouble in winning the thirty-mile motor-paced professional race and defeating Bobby Walthour, the famous six-day racer, by seven laps, and Vincent Madonna of Providence by eleven laps. Walthour, paced by Mitchell, gave Columbata a hard fight for the lead during the first ten miles of the race, but the Italian's fast pace commenced to have its effect after that distance, and Walthour dropped rapidly to the rear.

Madonna's pacemaker had a lot of trouble with his motor cycle and had to change during the race. The only thrills in the race were caused by Walthour in his desperate spurts to overhaul the Italian, but they were short-lived. Columbata's time was 47:47 4-5.

Alfred Grenda of Australia, who was looked upon as the favorite in the half mile professional handicap race, went down in a spill with three other riders on the last lap of the heat and did not qualify in the final. Alf Goulet, the other scratch man, won his heat, but in the final did not start to sprint soon enough, and finished far behind the winner. Ernest Ohrt won the race in 53 4-5 seconds, with a handicap of sixty yards. Willie Coburn of Newark, with a handicap of fifty-five yards, was second, and William Hanley of San Francisco, thirty yards, third. Goulet came within two-fifth of a second of equaling the world's record in the heat he won, finishing from scratch in 51 seconds.

Eddie Kane of the New York A. C. won the three-quarter mile amateur handicap race in 1:27 1-5; Hans Ohrt, the San Francisco rider, and brother of Ernest Ohrt, who has been winning nearly every race he has entered at the bay, track, won his heat, and started from scratch in the final. The New Yorker set too fast a pace, and the Westerner, although he sprinted, could not catch the leaders. Kane's handicap was 45 yards. Tommy Grimm of Irvington, with 10 yards handicap, was second; Henry Werner of Newark, with 25 yards handicap, was third, and George Wiener of the Glencoe A. C., with 90 yards handicap, was fourth.

Frank Whitney of the New York A. C. was disqualified for foul riding in the two-mile amateur open race. He turned his wheel into the one ridden by Hans Ohrt, throwing the Westerner and causing nine riders to go down in a heap. Several bicycles were wrecked, and some of the riders were badly bruised. Whitney, after causing the spill, finished in front, but was promptly disqualified. Among the cyclists who went down in the spill were Walter White, Eddie Kane, Tom Bello, and Jerry Nunziata. Fred Taylor of Newark, who finished behind Whitney, was declared the winner. Tommy Grimm of Irvington was second, and Anthony Attardi of the Empire City Wheelmen, third. There were twenty-six starters in this race.

Out of the 85 riders in the five-mile open professional race only five finished, with Alf Goulet of Australia, a front, 1 foot ahead of Reggie McNamara. His time was 9:52 3-5. The light drizzle which had been falling for some time made the steep-banked wooden track slippery, and two spills occurred. In the first, Alf Grenda, who was thrown in the other professional race, and Ernest Jokus went down. Those who were in the second spill were Fred Hill, Jackie Clark, Bobbie Spears, Willie Hanley, and Jacob Magin. Some of the cyclists were assisted off the track, but none of them was seriously injured. A number of the other riders quit because of the slippery track.

A special program has been arranged for the holiday attraction at the Velodrome tomorrow night, consisting of fifteen events. Extra prize money will be offered the sprinters leading by the biggest number of laps in the open distance race of three miles, and the rider making the best time in the last lap in the half-mile handicap event. In which the cracks will go to the post.

The motor-paced race will be a twenty-mile grind between Madonna, Linart, and Elmer Collins of Boston. A cash prize of $100 will be offered in this event, the century bill going to the winner if he is successful in lowering the record time of Carman for the distance. It will be Collins's first trial on the new course. He has been a big winner on the Boston and Chicago tracks. Madonna will be the choice over the others on account of the big class form he has been showing of late, and in the event of his winning tomorrow night's race he will be matched with Carman and Didier next week.

POLO PONY SCORES GOAL.

C. L. A. Whitney's Mount Kicks Ball Through Posts at Runsom.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 3.—In a polo match for cups donated by Colonel William Barbour, played on Herbert Field today before a gathering of society folk looking on from the Rumson Country Club veranda and from automobiles, the Rumson team in red shirts defeated the Freebooters in white by the score of 16½ to 5.

The Rumson players started out with a rush, Howard S. Borden, L. H. Ross, and J. Behrens Waters scoring a goal each in the first period. While C. L. A. Whitney's pony scored one goal for the Freebooters, Ross added two more in the second. Borden added one in the fourth and three more goals in rapid succession in the fifth. Borden and Ross each scored one in the sixth. Ross, Borden, and Waters made one each in the seventh and eighth periods respectively. Rumson lost a half point on a foul by Ross. Line-up:

RUMSON.	FREEBOOTERS.
1—L. H. Ross.	1—Peter Hauck, Jr.
2—J. B. Waters.	2—Walter McGlure.
3—H. S. Borden.	3—C. L. A. Whitney.
Back—W. W. Barbour.	Back—G. G. Henry.

Goals—Borden, 3; Ross, 3; Waters, 3; McClure, 2; Hauck, 1; Whitney, 1; pony, 1. Referee—G. Jason Waters.

New Motor Cycle Record.

DODGE CITY, Kan., July 3.—Otto Walker of Oakland, Cal., won a three-hundred mile motor cycle race here this afternoon, clipping thirty minutes off the world's record for the distance. Walker's time was 3:55:45.

Three-Cushion Billiards.

A three-cushion billiard match of 100 points between Leon I. Magnus and Joseph Stone will be played next Tuesday and Wednesday at Thum's Billiard Academy. This contest is to decide who will represent New York City in the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard Tournament.

NEWARK LUCKY TO WIN.

"Peps" Score Three Runs After Side Should Have Been Out.

NEWARK, N. J., July 3.—A single by Roush in the third inning with the bases filled was respon

LAWN TENNIS ON LOCAL COURTS—WEEK-END GOLF ON METROPOLITAN LINKS—ROWING

WILLIAMS CHAMPION OF THE CLAY COURTS

Harvard Player Beats Church in Final Tennis Round at Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 3.—Slow progress was made today in the national clay court tennis championships on the courts of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association on account of several interruptions by rain. The main event was the final round in men's singles, which was stopped for two hours in the fourth set. The championship was won by R. Norris Williams of Harvard, who defeated George M. Church of Princeton in four sets, 7—5, 6—3, 2—8, 8—6, after a grueling battle that produced some of the best tennis playing seen in this city.

In the men's doubles Williams again appeared in the finals, having for his partner W. M. Washburne, and they were defeated by George M. Church and Dean Mathey, 6—3, 6—3.

One semi-final in the women's singles was played, Miss Molla Bjurstedt of New York defeating Miss Martha Guthrie of Pittsburgh, while the other semi-final, between Miss Clare Cassel of New York and Mrs. G. W. Wightman of Boston, was stopped by darkness, each player having won a set.

The courts were not in very good shape when the Williams-Church game began, and both men had trouble holding their feet. Williams kept Church racing all over the courts, the Harvard man placing the ball accurately in each corner. The first game went to deuce twice and was won by Williams by the score of 7 to 5. Church then braced up

R. Norris Williams II.

and played his opponent off his feet, taking the next four games easily. Williams came back strong and took the next three games, then lost one, but captured the next three, winning the set 7 to 5.

The national champion started strong in the second set and took the first three games, lost the fourth, won the fifth, then lost the next two. Church was apparently tired, and lost the set 6—3.

The third set was started in a slight drizzle, and Church, by a clever display of expert serving and net smashes, won the first four games, Williams taking the next two. The Princeton man finished strong and took the last two games and the set at 6—2.

The fourth set went to the eighth game, when the rain stopped play. After many gallons of gasoline had been burned the courts were put in shape for the finish of the match. Williams displayed good form and won the set 8—6. The total points of the four sets were: Williams, 139; Church, 124.

The preliminaries in mixed doubles were finished, with two exceptions, and several of the first round. This will be finished Monday, weather permitting. The semi-final and final of the women's singles will also be finished up on Monday. The summary:

Men's Singles, National Clay Court Championship.—Final Round—R. Norriss Williams, 2d, Harvard, defeated George M. Church, Princeton, 7—5, 6—3, 2—6, 8—6.

Men's Doubles, Championship.—Second Round.—Percy Siverd and T. C. Ward defeated Elias Runstein and P. C Mayes, 6—3, 6—1; S. J. Adams and W. B. Knox defeated Grant Siverd and C. P. Billings, 7—5, 6—4. Third Round—H. C. Johnson and N. W. Niles defeated D. D. Morgan and Laurence Curtis, 2d, 6—2, 8—0; Percy Siverd and T. C. Ward defeated R. Thompson and L. C. Hodill, 6—0, 6—1; R. N. Williams and W. B. Knox by default; Dean Mathey and G. M. Church defeated J. E. McLean and C. S. Garland by default.

Semi-Final Round—R. N. Williams and W. M. Washburne defeated H. C. Johnson and N. W. Niles, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2; G. M. Church and Dean Mathey defeated Percy Siverd and T. C. Ward, 6—3, 6—2.

Final Round—George M. Church and Dean Mathey defeated R. N. Williams and W. M. Washburne, 6—3, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Miss A. Brainerd and J. A. Jackman won from Mrs. Barger Wallach and W. W. Niles by default; Miss M. B. Snyder and W. P. Snyder won from Miss F. Croft and partner by default; Miss Frances Brainerd and W. S. Kuhn won from Miss A. Kortwright and W. W. Hackett by default; Mrs. G. W. Wightman and H. C. Johnson won from Miss M. W. Whitney and J. S. Dilworth by default; Miss Annis Hugus and T. C. Seattle won from Miss Ruth McCook and J. E. Callery by default; Miss Myrtle McAteer and G. C. Burgwin won from Miss Marie Gabel and partner by default; Miss Kyle and C. J. Sutton won from Mrs. E. A. Waddell and S. S. McClure by default; Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Warmcastle won from Mrs. Jerome Hill and C. E. Childs by default; Miss Buda Stephens and D. D. Morgan won from Miss Gertrude Wood and H. W. Burgwin by default.

First Round—Miss M. B. Snyder and W. P. Snyder, Jr., defeated Miss Frances Brainerd and W. S. Kuhn, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Myrtle McAteer and G. C. Burgwin won from Miss Annie Hugus and T. C. Seattle by default; Miss Martha Guthrie and Laurence Curtis, 2d, won from Miss Annie Turner and H. G. Lytle by default; Miss D. Wilson and F. A. Galer won from Miss A. Prentiss and H. G. Jackman by default; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and H. D. Denny, Jr., won from Miss Elizabeth Hugus and Wright Hugus by default.

Women's Singles.—Third Round—Miss Martha Guthrie, Pittsburgh, won from Mrs. Barger Wallach, Newport, by default; Miss Clare Cassel, New York, defeated Miss Myrtle McAteer, Pittsburgh, 7—5, 6—4. Semi-final Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt of New York defeated Miss Martha Guthrie of Pittsburgh, 6—1, 6—0.

Card Wins in Elmhurst Tennis.

The Fourth of July Tournament of the Elmhurst Tennis Club was started yesterday at the courts of the club at Elmhurst. C. P. Card, a winner of this tournament for several years, won his two matches. In the first round he defeated Godfrey Pitt in straight sets, but in his second match with Don Richart he was forced to go three sets to win. The summary:

Class A.—First Round—C. Edwards defeated F. Maher, 6—3, 6—2; C. Card defeated G. Pitt, 6—4, 6—2; D. Richart defeated L. Hartel, 6—0, 6—2; C. Busby defeated A. von Bunnenbein, 6—1, 6—0; F. Georke defeated Dr. Ellis by default; R. Chapman defeated A. Combs, 6—4, 1—0, 6—4.

Second Round—C. Card defeated D. Richart, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

Class B.—F. Barrett defeated R. Coughlin, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4; H. Keeler defeated J. Humphrey, 7—5, 6—1; E. Dowling defeated L. W. Gross, 6—4, 6—1; R. Marshall defeated T. Bracken, 6—0, 6—3.

FORMER CHAMPION WINS.

W. J. Clothier Captures Singles and Doubles in Nassau C. C. Tennis.

Ranking tennis players advanced in the invitation tennis tournament of the Nassau Country Club yesterday at Glen Cove. William J. Clothier, former national champion and playing through winner of last year, found an easy victim in Cedric Major, and won in straight sets. Clothier will play J. J. Armstrong, former Michigan State champion.

Walter Merrill Hall, Seventh Regiment and Theodore R. Pell qualified for the semi-final round. The former eliminated Charles M. Bull, Jr., of the Crescent Athletic Club in straight sets, and Pell won from Fred C. Inman at 6—3, 6—4. The match between S. Howard Voshell and Alrick H. Man, Jr., remains unfinished. Voshell played a doubles match with Fred C. Baggs in the morning, but motored up to Brooklyn in the afternoon, where he won the Long Island championship.

The two veterans, Clothier and Dabney, had to fight hard in the doubles to win from the two schoolboys, Leonard Beekman and Harold A. Throckmorton at 6—4, 2—6, 6—1. Experience favored the veterans and was responsible for the downfall of the youngsters.

There was one upset when Voshell and Baggs defeated J. J. Armstrong and G. C. Caner, the Harvard stars. It was a three-set match, but the superior combination play of Voshell and Baggs, who had been tennis partners for years, told in the end. The summary:

Men's Singles.—First Round—J. J. Armstrong defeated Lyle E. Mahan, 6—1, 6—4. C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated E. P. Larned, 2—6, 8—6, 6—2. A. M. Lovibond defeated Felix Doubleday by default.

Second Round—J. J. Armstrong defeated Arthur M. Lovibond, 6—2, 5—7, 6—0. William J. Clothier defeated C. C. Pell, 6—2, 3—7. Walter Merrill Hall defeated Hugh Tallant by default. Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, by default; Karl H. Behr defeated C. L. Johnston, Jr., 2—6, 8—6, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round—Walter Merrill Hall defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., 6—2, 6—4. Theodore R. Pell defeated Fred C. Inman, 6—3, 6—4.

Men's Doubles, First Round.—Leonard Beekman and Harold A. Throckmorton defeated G. Carleton and Max Stoton, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4; William J. Clothier and Arthur S. Dabney defeated Frederick T. Frelinghuysen and C. C. Pell, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3; S. Howard Voshell and Frederick C. Baggs defeated J. J. Armstrong and G. C. Caner, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; Fred C. Inman and E. P. Larned defeated Hugh Tallant and Fenimore Cady, 6—2, 5—7, 6—1; Theodore R. Pell and Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated C. L. Johnston, Jr., and Arthur M. Lovibond, 6—1, 6—1; Cedric Major and Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated Felix Doubleday and H. C. Martin, 6—1, 1—6, 6—3; Harold H. Hackett and Walter Merrill Hall defeated H. S. Parker and Mr. Porter, 6—3, 6—4; Lyle E. Mahan and C. Frederick Watson, Jr., defeated Mr. Carhart and Mr. Corey by default.

Second Round.—William J. Clothier and Arthur S. Dabney defeated Leonard Beekman and Harold S. Throckmorton, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1.

NORTH SIDE TENNIS.

One Hundred Players Compete on University Heights Courts.

One hundred contestants entered for the north side lawn tennis championship of New York City yesterday on the courts of the University Heights Tennis Club. The original entry list was considerably in excess of one hundred, but a number of club members withdrew their entries in order to prevent an unwieldy draw. Several good matches were decided, as some of the best men in the tournament were drawn in the first round.

The four courts of the club were in excellent condition and were kept busy until nightfall. Harry J. Steinkampf scored a straight set victory over Edmund J. Fixman, the New York University student, at 6—4, 6—2. J. S. O'Neale, Columbia University, and runner-up last year, made an excellent start, and won his way into the second round. M. Goldman, who lost the Kings County Club semi-final round to G. A. L. Dionne, defaulted to Edgar F. Leo, as did L. Croley, who was drawn against A. L. von Bernuth.

Eight players qualified for the third round. These were J. E. Linde, A. S. Ingersoll, S. R. McAllister, G. P. Parkes, A. D. Hammett, H. L. Carr, T. J. McKee, M. E. Fox, Jr., and E. H. Janes. All these players won their matches in straight sets. The summary:

North Side Championship, Men's Singles, First Round.—E. M. Bahar defeated Franklin P. Adams, 6—3, 6—3; L. Wulf defeated W. K. Delland, 6—1, 6—1; Harry J. Steinkampf defeated Edmund J. Fixman, 6—4, 6—2; Harold Swain defeated Dr. E. Forster by default; Edgar F. Leo defeated M. Goldman by default; W. J. Toussaint defeated E. F. Thomas, Jr., by default; Dr. E. L. Pratt defeated L. Lloyd by default; Allen Behr defeated G. Gutermuth, 6—2, 6—3; S. O'Neale defeated H. Stevens by default; A. D. Hammett defeated W. Johnson by default; A. W. Levy defeated J. Whyte, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3; A. L. Von Bernuth defeated L. Croley by default; Janson defeated R. A. Cook, 2—6, 6—1, 6—2; E. Binsen defeated C. Burrows by default; C. Wrenn defeated H. Hewetson by default; W. M. Fischer defeated A. H. Murphy, 6—4, 1—6, 7—5; Dr. F. Bahar defeated L. Hutchinson by default; H. Lindelson defeated Harold Throckmorton by default; H. L. Carr defeated A. S. Morgan, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round—J. E. Linde defeated P. Ferguson, 6—4, 6—1; A. S. Ingersoll defeated J. G. Cannon, Jr., 6—3, 6—4; S. R. McAllister defeated G. B. Pegram, 6—0, 6—2; G. P. Parkes defeated H. W. Robinson, 6—3, (default); A. D. Hammett defeated A. W. Levy, 6—1, 6—2; H. L. Carr defeated H. Lundelson, 6—1, 6—2; T. J. McKee defeated B. J. Baldwin, by default; M. E. Fox, Jr., defeated W. P. Bogart, 6—0, 6—2; E. H. Janes defeated E. H. Cartwell, 6—2, 6—0.

Golf Tournaments at Schennecossett

The annual July Ringer Tournament of the Schenecossett Golf Club at New London, Conn., began July 1, and will continue throughout the month. An annual holiday tournament is to be played July 4, 5, and 6. Play in the Schenecossett Country Club championship, open to all professionals and amateurs, will begin July 23. An eighteen-hole four-ball match for amateurs and professionals is scheduled for the first day. The thirty-six-hole championship medal play will be run off the following day.

Weeburn Golf Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 3.—The qualifying rounds for the club championship were played on the Weeburn links today. There were forty contestants. The following got in the first eight division: C. H. Seeley, 78; S. M. Pierson, 85; A. S. Pitt, 83; Chester Selleck, 83; Dr. Charlton Wallace, 84; Dr. Mac. Danold, 84. Frederick Brathwaite, Dr. Frederick Schaverr, H. Holbrook, and A. Holmes returned cards of 88 and will play off tomorrow to decide which of them will fill out the championship division.

Park Golf Club Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 3.—These cards were returned for the President's Cup at the Park Golf Club today: Walter Whitehead, 83—13—70; A. A. Cannon, 92—21—71; Royle T. Phillips, 88—15—72; H. L. Moodey, 92—20—72; Charles B. Morse, 91—17—74; R. C. Morse, 90—15—75; R. W. Carpenter, 96—18—78; W. P. Taylor, 88—9—79; R. M. Smith, 100—30—79; J. A. Wilson, 109—28—81; C. J. Hand, 101—18—82; Dr. H. K. Carroll, 93—13—82; F. I. Collins, 107—23—84.

Walker Leads Cape May Golfers.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 3.—Arthur L. Walker, Jr., son of Professor Arthur L. Walker of Columbia University, won the eighteen-hole handicap medal play tournament on the links of the Cape May Golf Club this afternoon with a gross of 75, coming within six of the best record ever made on the links. His card was:

Out .....4 5 4 4 3 4 4 4 4—36
In .....4 6 5 4 3 4 4 5 4—39

Play for Chapman Golf Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 3.—These scores were made at the Greenwich Country Club today for the cup presented by J. D. Chapman: H. J. Topping, 72—0—72; G. D. Webber, 80—10—72; G. F. Lynde, 75—3—72.

VOSHELL SUCCEEDS AFTER FIVE TRIES

Borough Park Crack Defeats G. A. L. Dionne for Long Island Tennis Championship.

After five unsuccessful attempts S. Howard Voshell of the Borough Park Tennis Club has earned the right to have his name inscribed on the challenge bowl, emblematic of the tennis championship of Long Island in men's singles. In capturing the title yesterday on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club, Brooklyn, Voshell defeated G. A. L. Dionne, former Captain of the West Side Tennis Club, in the final round three sets to one at 6—0, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

Voshell, who has been very erratic in his court work this season, came out in his best style, and it is doubtful whether he has played better tennis than in his match with Dionne. His overhead smashing carried the ball beyond the reach of his opponent. He had plenty of speed, played a clever net game, while many of his placement shots were remarkable for the accuracy of the player. His left hand service disconcerted Dionne, who was unable to use his deadly lob with effect.

As usual, Dionne played essentially a back court game, seldom coming up to the net. Occasionally he attempted lobbing, but Voshell was invariably in waiting for the ball, and a hard overhand smash followed the play. Dionne played his usual deliberate game, keeping the ball close to the top of the net. In his efforts to reach Voshell's hard drives Dionne dropped many balls outside the court or in the net.

Voshell was particularly effective in the first and fourth sets. The West Side Club player carried the first and sixth games in the first set to deuce, but in the other four games he was helpless before the aggressive attack of his opponent. Dionne opened the second set by taking the first two games, and then dropped five games in succession. He made a rally and placed two deuce games to his credit before Voshell ran out the set with a love game.

In the third set Dionne assumed the lead at the start and carried his lead through to the end of the set. Voshell tired in this set and permitted several shots to pass him without an attempt at a return. After the test Voshell came back in splendid style, allowing his opponent but six points in the first five games. The champion ran nine games in succession and followed with eleven more. Voshell again eased up near the end of the set, but always held sufficient in reserve to lead off any rally by Dionne.

Four teams are left in the doubles. These are Chambers and Reimer, who will play Henry and Gatcomb in the upper half of the semi-finals, and Oelsner and J. W. Anderson, who are drawn against Boggs and Allen in the lower section. These matches will be played some time this week and the final round is scheduled for Saturday afternoon. The point score and summary:

LONG ISLAND SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

MEN'S SINGLES—FIRST SET.

							Pts.	G.
Voshell	6	4	4	4	4	5	27	6
Dionne	4	1	2	2	2	3	14	5

SECOND SET.

Voshell	2	0	4	4	7	4	4	3	4	36	6
Dionne	4	4	1	1	0	5	0	6	5	0—26	4

THIRD SET.

Voshell	2	5	4	3	0	4	2	5	2	27	3
Dionne	4	7	0	5	4	2	4	3	4	33	6

FOURTH SET.

Voshell	4	4	4	4	4	2	1	4	27	6
Dionne	2	0	2	0	2	4	4	2	16	2

Summary: Voshell, 117 points, 21 games; 3 sets. Dionne, 89 points, 12 games, 1 set.

Long Island Championship, Men's Singles.—Final Round—S. Howard Voshell defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6—0, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

WAR CALLS ENGLISH CADDIES

Players Now Hire Girls, or Carry Their Own Golf Sticks.

An illustration of the depression in sports caused by the war is in an article published in The London Globe dealing with the disappearance of the caddie. At some of the English golf clubs girls have taken the places of the caddies, who have enlisted in the army. The English writer says:

"The war has been responsible for many changes in our every-day habits. Among those who play golf no change has been so remarkable as readiness to dispense with the services of the caddie. In normal times a player felt aggrieved if the supply of caddies was exhausted by the time he was ready to start. The idea of shouldering one's own clubs all the way round, to say nothing of the nuisance of having to tee one's own ball, was almost enough to spoil the enjoyment of a round. Now all the able-bodied youths who used to make an indifferent sort of living by club-carrying, have gone to war, and the number of "ineligibles" who remain is comparatively small.

"At some clubs the girl caddie has made her appearance on the links, and although her introduction is doubtless only a temporary expedient, there is no reason to suppose that the experiment will be less of a success than it was on the Continent. Most of the players must do without caddies, and, indeed, at Walton Heath a notice has been posted suggesting that members carry their own clubs.

"And after all that is not much of a hardship. The practice of employing a caddie is really a concession to the desires for ease and luxury. The modern caddie is nothing more than a club-carrier, and rarely do we hear, as in the old Musselburgh days, that the caddie had as much to do with a particular game as had the player himself. This fact is recognized by the introduction of girl caddies, and further confirmation of it is to be found in the case of big tournaments, where boys from neighboring districts, with no knowledge of the course and frequently little knowledge of the game, are drafted for the occasion.

"Consequently the player who had to give up his caddie is not called upon to sacrifice much. It has not taken him a long time to get accustomed to the task of shouldering his bag after he has played his shots, and the oftener he plays the less will he notice the inconvenience which had so worried him in former times.

"In the case of a great many clubs in the south there is a by-law in existance requiring that players without caddies should stand aside in order to let players with caddies go through. The present circumstances would seem to require that all such enactments should be rescinded until such time as the supply of caddies will meet the demand."

ON NEAR-BY LINKS.

A Big Turnout on the Deal Course —Other Competitions.

More than a hundred members of the Deal Golf and Country Club qualified for the president's, vice president's and treasurer's cups yesterday, sixteen becoming eligible in each instance for match play.

H. H. Parker defeated J. E. Kelley by 4 up and 2 to play in the decisive match for the June cup yesterday, while T. Frank Appleby finished 2 up over Jesse Herrmann in the second division. P. H. Moore won the handicap in Class A with a card of 89—14—75, while C. J. Lyons showed the way in the second flight with 95—18—77. The qualifying scores were as follows:

President's Cup.—J. T. Smith, 86, 9—77; G. A. Burn, 89, 10—79; H. A. Watson, 91, 12—79; L. L. Clarke, 90, 10—80; J. F. Shanley, Jr., 83, 3—80; E. A. Proal, 86, 8—81; J. E. Kelley, 92, 7—85; Alfred Nathan, 93, 8—85; A. T. Gillespie, 94, 9—85; Mackintosh Kellogg, 98, 12—86; W. H. Delehanty, 99, 12—87; G. H. Millikan, 97, 10—87; H. G. Fraser, 100, 11—89; H. H. Parker, 101, 12—89; J. J. Raasch, 93, 4—89; Paul Heller, 100, 8—92.

Vice President's Cup.—P. H. Moore, 89, 14—75; C. J. Lyons, 95, 18—77; E. L. Byrne, 92, 15—77; A. B. Rode, 94, 14—80; H. S. Smith, 98, 17—81; W. R. Hochster, 95, 13—82; W. F. Abertson, 100, 17—83; F. H. Eaton, 101, 18—83; J. M. Byrne, 98, 14—84; D. T. Leahy, 99, 13—86; J. H. Haggerty, 106, 20—86; J. B. Jackson, 104, 17—87; A. B. Wharton, 108, 18—90; D. R. Daily, 109, 19—90; J. Watson, 107, 16—91.

The rumblings of the holiday, one of the greatest for golf in the history of the game, were heard yesterday in the number of club competitions staged throughout the metropolitan district. Practically every organization of note held some sort of an event important enough to bring out the members.

At the Ardsley Club, for instance, the club championship was decided. Roswell F. Mundy winning the title for the second year in succession. He already has won two cups. Mundy defeated Merrill K. Waters in the decisive test by 1 up, although at the turn he found himself 2 down. The inward nine holes were negotiated by the winner in thirty-five strokes. The card:

Mundy, out ....4 3 4 6 6 4 5 4 4—40
Waters, out ....6 3 3 6 5 5 5 3 5—39
Mundy, in .....4 4 4 3 5 2 4 4 5—35—75
Waters, in .....5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 5—39—78

The rank and file of the members took part in the qualifying round for the July Cup, the first eight becoming eligible for match play. Following are the scores:

H. S. Green, 78, 8—70; A. D. Lawrence, 87, 15—72; A. F. Robinson, 86, 10—76; Roswell F. Mundy, 81, 4—77; F. L. Eldridge, 95, 18—77; J. S. Spraker, 100, 22—77; J. M. Taylor, 95, 16—77; D. C. Collins, 95, 18—77; M. S. Paton, 99, 21—78; J. F. Phillips, 98, 20—78; J. S. Horton, 95, 15—80; Otto E. Smith, 96, 14—72; H. L. Edgar, 101, 19—82; D. W. Hewitt, 101, 18—83; S. E. Kittridge, 103, 17—86.

An eighteen-hole medal play handicap was on the cards at Englewood yesterday, the winner being Dr. F. C. Turner, with a card of 81, 22—59. The scores follow:

Dr. F. C. Turner, 81—22—59; R. M. Coleman, 86—15—71; J. P. Kunstelner, 92—20—72; W. S. White, 95—22—73; Victor G. Bentell, 91—16—75; Oscar W. Smith, 99—22—77; G. R. Brown, 95—14—74.

Besides the qualifying round for the July prizes at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday, two eights becoming eligible for match play, there was a sweepstakes. George W. Van Vlack was the winner in Class A with 85—15—70, while in the second division a tie resulted. O. H. Cheney had 92—19—73 and Hugh White 99—20—73. The scores follow:

Class A.—George W. Van Vlack, 85—15—70; C. E. Hunt, 86—14—72; Henry Herrick, 80—7—73; F. W. Kehon, 85—12—73; A. B. Grafius, 82—8—74; Joseph Pekhard, Jr., 81—7—74.

Class B.—O. H. Cheney, 92—19—73; Hugh White, 99—20—73; T. W. Elliott, 90—16—74; F. C. Hodgson, 94—19—75.

July Prizes, First Eight.—G. W. Van Vlack, 85—15—70; C. B. Hunt, 86—14—72; Henry Herrick, 80—7—73; F. W. Kehon, 85—12—73; E. O. Holston, 97—12—75; L. S. Fuchtner, 86—10—76; A. B. Grafius, 82—8—74; Joseph Pekhard, Jr., 81—7—74.

Second Eight.—O. H. Cheney, 92—19—73; Hugh White, 99—26—73; T. W. Elliott, 90—16—74; Hodgson, 94—19—75; Henry Melville, 99—21—78; W. M. Nichols, 94—16—78; Dr. E. C. Tracy, 89—17—82; H. W. Chapman, 100—18—82.

A two-ball sweepstakes was scheduled at the Nassau Country Club yesterday, but the tennis tournament overshadowed the Saturday golf competition. John N. Stearns won with 102, 24—78, and W. F. Richards, with 92, 10—82, was second.

Selected scores for twelve holes counted in the sweepstakes at the Essex County Country Club yesterday. Three classes were provided, and the respective winners were F. H. Harris, E. T. McGoosin, and H. C. Ommerle.

John W. McMenamy and Austin P. Palmer will meet in the final match for the Vice President's Cup on the Fox Hills links next week, for in the semi-final matches yesterday these were the successful pair. McMenamy defeated E. H. Hadlock by 3 up and 2 to play, while Palmer eliminated George D. Worthley by a 4 and 3 margin. There also was a bogey handicap in two classes, W. R. Barrows finishing 2 up in Class A and winning, while William B. Jockin led Class B, finishing 1 up.

Full advantage of the ante-holiday season was taken by more than a hundred members of the Montclair Golf Club yesterday, the attraction being a sweepstakes in two classes. A. R. Allen led in the first division with 79, 9—70, while F. C. Hall showed the way in Class B with 86, 16—68. L. M. Blancke topped the list in the third flight with 90, 25—65.

After playing eighteen holes to decide the winner of the June foursomes tournament, T. P. McGlyn and O. M. Palmer found themselves tied with their opponents, Arthur Hunter and R. P. Barber, so that another eighteen holes will be necessary. Mrs. Lester Wallace won the putting competition, with Mrs. Francis E. Donohoe second. The sweepstakes scores follow:

Class A—A. R. Allen, 79, 9—70; J. Z. Baton, 82, 11—71; Dr. J. F. Brown, 82, 10—72; W. E. Marcus, Jr., 78, 5—72; R. S. Knapp, 86, 13—73; F. E. Donohue, 82, 8—74; S. S. Kerr, 85, 11—74; F. W. Dyer, 79, 4—75; C. J. Turner, 82, 6—76; H. M. Robinson, 89, 12—77; A. L. Pierson, Jr., 87, 10—77; W. B. Perley, 91, 10—81; T. W. Maley, 93, 7—86; Walter Brown, 90, 7—83; C. L. Pierson, 97, 12—85; Ralph Starrett, 100, 12—88.

Class B—F. C. Hall, 86, 18—68; James Noyes, 86, 14—69; Alec Aiken, 90, 18—72; B. T. Wilcox, 90, 18—72; W. J. Hamlet, 93, 20—73; C. Ayling, 93, 16—76; W. E. Cravath, 92, 14—78; L. W. Devausvey, 94, 16—78; John Reis, 97, 18—79; E. W. Townsend, 95, 15—80; Charles Gowing, 94 12—81; F. T. Bradley, 98, 16—82; A. R. Copper, 102, 16—84.

In addition to the second match round for the Huebner Cup at the Wykagyl Country Club yesterday, a four-ball medal play handicap was also in order. The winning team proved to be J. F. Byers and W. E. Bunnell with a card of 88, 12—76. The summary and scores follow:

Huebner Cup.—Second Round—H. W. Pratt beat W. T. Haskell, 3 up and 2 to play; A. G. Calhoun beat Birmingham, 4 up; W. E. Bunnell beat H. V. Gaines, 2 up and 1 to play; W. L. O'Brion beat B. H. Query, 7 up and 6 to play.

Four-Ball.—J. M. Byers and W. E. Bunnell, 88, 12—76; L. P. Soetting and J. M. Stoddard, 88, 11—77; C. J. Gillett and E. E. Sturges, 82, 5—77; R. D. Johnston and H. Herrick, 85, 8—77; W. L. Webster and H. D. Zimmermann, 84, 6—78.

The semi-final rounds for the Secretary's and Duffers' Cups were run off yesterday at the Baltusrol Golf Club. Incidentally, Schuyler Van Vechten qualified for the Irving K. Taylor Cup with a card of 85, 9—76. The summary follows:

Secretary's Cup.—C. J. S. Fraser beat Henry Allsopp, 2 up and 1 to play; Howard Hasbrouck beat Wharton Green, 3 up and 2 to play.

Duffers' Cup.—W. A. Phillips beat R. S. Foes, 4 up and 3 to play; H. L. Scott and R. R. Rumery, even.

At the Richmond County Country Club yesterday Cortlandt Van Clief defeated Emil de Planco by 2 up and 1 to play in the final round for the June Cup. In the meantime the other members qualified for the July Trophy, offered by John A. Morton. Herman Stutzer, with a card of 84, 15—69, led the field.

For Plainfield Club Golf Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 3.—The first round play for the Gold Championship Cup of the Plainfield Country Club was the chief attraction today. Summary:

First Sixteen.—F. G. Reinhart beat Will T. Glenney, holder, 1 up 19 holes; H. D. Hibbard beat W. M. Alling, 3 and 2; D. O. Rogers beat L. Dumont, 5 and 4; Arthur Murphy beat C. E. Lipscomb, 4 and 3; S. D. Lounsberry beat L. G. Carman, 4 and 3; O. H. Fleming beat R. E. Butler, 2 and 1; F. J. Rowland beat H. Craig, 3 and 2; W. Lester Glenny beat Charles A. Reed, 7 and 5.

Second Sixteen.—G. M. Holstein beat G. A. Bomann, 3 and 2; S. H. Patterson beat J. C. Martin, 2 up; H. S. Stockton beat S. S. Perris, 3 and 2; J. Whitney Baker beat J. R. Shoemaker, 3 and 2; H. G. Lapsley beat J. E. Erickson, 3 and 2; T. S. Wheeler beat A. M. Tweedy, 3 and 3; H. L. Conrad beat W. F. Bergman, 1 up; W. B. Gresham beat H. S. Byrne, 1 up.

ROLLER TO RETIRE FROM WRESTLING

American Champion to Hang Out His Shingle—Wants Sport Controlled.

An unusual niche in the world of professional wrestling is that occupied by Dr. Benjamin Franklin Roller, American heavyweight champion. This physician and college graduate will tell you he had two reasons for becoming a professional wrestler. First, he liked the sport; second, he saw in it the way to physical perfection. To him wrestling has always been a means to an end. In his mind during his early years on an Illinois farm was the ambition to be a physician. When years of self-denial and study had earned him a degree in medicine Dr. Roller took up wrestling as part of his broader education.

After fifteen years on the farm and another fifteen in universities Dr. Roller decided to spend five years in travel. Those years are nearly over, and he is now ready to retire from the mat to practice his profession. He has one plan—to open a sanitarium where he will be free to practice not alone as a physician, but as an adviser in athletics.

When Dr. Roller talks of wrestling he becomes enthusiastic. Nothing can compare with it as an exercise. He thinks it better than boxing, better than any method of developing a perfect physique.

"Yes, there is a stigma on wrestling," he replied to a question, "but that stigma is caused not by the evil of the sport but by the erroneous reasoning of the public mind. The public does not condemn the whole ministry for the transgressions of one member, nor does it hold the profession of the law culpable for the wrongs of one barrister. Yet, what do we have in wrestling? Because of one questionable bout the whole sport is lowered. There seems to be no inclination to distinguish the individual from the institution of wrestling, if it may be called an institution. If there is a stigma upon wrestling it is because the public has passed hasty judgment where censure should have been directed to the individual alone. One thing needed in wrestling is a controlling influence, something like the system of regulating boxing. But these two sports should never be supervised by the same commission."

Reply to a question whether education aided the wrestler, Dr. Roller said: "Education helps a wrestler, but wrestling makes education hard. The educated man has developed a certain nervous force. When he enters competition he losses energy before the actual contest on account of his high-strung sensibilities. The uneducated man is more phlegmatic, and is not aroused until the struggle begins. This puts the man of learning at a disadvantage that he must overcome by his cleverness."

Roller's Mother Helped Him.

Dr. Roller paid for his education by his own efforts. His mother encouraged him to go to college. His father, a farmer, believed that every man should make his own way, picking up his education by experience. As a boy on the farm at Newman, Ill., Roller's ambition was to become a physician. That was his only object. He went to the preparatory school of De Pauw University, after his mother, once a school teacher, had helped him to prepare for the entrance examination. There was no financial aid from home. He pulled sails in a dry goods store to get money to buy a new suit of clothes. They paid him fifteen cents an hour. He started a gymnasium class, and that began his career in athletics, first as a football player, then as a wrestler.

After his graduation from De Pauw, he went to the University of Pennsylvania to take a course in medicine. He was a six footer, weighing over 200 pounds, but at that the runt in a family of six. Being without money he soon began to play professional football. In 1898 he organized a team that won many victories for the Pittsburgh A. C. Two years later he was with the Duquesne Country and Athletic Club, and in 1901 and 1902, he played on the eleven of the Philadelphia Football Club. A number of his games were with a team known as the Athletics, managed by Connie Mack. Some of the best football players in the country were members of those teams: the Pierce brothers of Carlisle, the Poes from Princeton, Blondy Wallace, Bert Davidson, Uffenheimer, Al Bull, and Pete Overfield from Pennsylvania, Dave Fults and Cammons from Brown, and two Princeton men, Doggy Trenchard and Fred Church. Roller Captained his team and won the championship of the university during his second and fourth years, but never played on the 'Varsity because of the four-year rule. Upon his graduation he received high honors, winning several prizes in medicine. After leaving college he was assistant to Dr. Barton Cooke, a professor in the medical school, helping to write a text book.

He then decided to accept a place as professor of physiology in the University of Washington. In addition he was supervisor of athletics in the university and an adviser to the Seattle A. C. After two years he decided to open an office. He speculated in land and was piling up wealth when the panic of 1907 came.

His First Match With Gotch.

Just at this time the Vancouver A. C. opened its new clubhouse. Roller was invited to wrestle with Jack Carkeek. That bout started him on his wrestling career. He won two falls in seventeen minutes, and received $1,000. As Dr. Roller puts it, the prospect of making nearly $100 a minute was enticing. His next bout was with Frank Gotch. It was a handicap match, Gotch agreeing to throw him twice in an hour. Dr. Roller did not impress Gotch as being formidable, and the champion did not train for the match. Not only did Gotch fail to throw Roller, but he admitted that he was nearly thrown himself. Roller received $4,000 for this exhibition.

After this bout he decided to take up wrestling for five years so that he could see the world. But he never gave up his ambition for a medical career. He studied under noted men of Europe and this country, paying his expenses by wrestling.

During the last fifteen years Dr. Roller has defeated most of the noted wrestlers in this country: Farmer Burns, Fred Beell, Jess Westergard, Henry Ordeman, Gus Schoenlein (Americus), Charles "Kid" Cutler, Ed Lewis, and Joe Stecher, Gotch's pupil. He is the only man who has defeated Stecher. Gotch says Stecher will be champion of the world. A few years ago Dr. Roller brought Hackenschmidt here for a bout with Frank Gotch. The Russian snapped the tendons in his knee just before the match and was not in fit condition for the bout. However, Dr. Roller is certain that when he stepped off the boat in this country Hackenschmidt was the greatest wrestler in the world.

COURTNEY GOOD ROWER, TOO

"Old Man of Ithaca" Has a Few Aquatic Records All His Own.

Charles E. Courtney, the "Old Man of Ithaca," holds a pre-eminent place not only in the rowing history of Cornell, but of all the country. This genius of oarsmanship has established a record of victory following victory during his thirty-four years still unsurpassed by the coach of any college. He was a good amateur oarsman, a good professional rower, but in his coaching he has topped both other records. He has the gift of being able to impart his own rowing knowledge to others. That is why Cornell's crews have been successful—Courtney's knowledge is pulling every oar. Every victory has been as much Courtney's as Cornell's. Every race has been Courtney's race as well as Cornell's.

Cornell loves Courtney, with all his peculiarities and vagaries. In his coaching the "Old Man" has sometimes been a martinet. Perhaps it is because of this that he had his success. Ever since he went to Cornell his word

WOULD LET CITIES INITIATE LAWS

New Home Rule Measure Proposed to Constitution Framers as Compromise.

LEGISLATURE TO HAVE VETO

Mayor and Existing Boards Would Enact Legislation for Metropolis —Substitute for Mitchel Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 3.—Power for city authorities to initiate special legislation affecting the municipalities they represent, with the veto power vested in the Legislature—this is the salient feature of a compromise home rule plan which is being considered by the Cities Committee of the Constitutional Convention. It would involve a virtual reversal of the system now in vogue under which city legislation is initiated in the Legislature, with the Mayor exercising veto power, which can be overcome by a simple majority in each branch of the Legislature.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low and many other members of the Cities Committee are favorably disposed toward this plan, which as yet has not been worked out in detail. No proposal has been introduced in the Constitutional Convention embodying the plan. It was said here today that if a majority of the members on the Cities Committee should be won over to this home rule plan, a proposal would be drafted and presented to the convention as a committee measure.

The proponents of the plan believe that in this they have found a happy middle ground on which can meet those opposed to any serious curtailment of the Legislature's powers with reference to any of the political subdivisions of the State and those who believe that the municipalities of the State should be a power unto themselves, sovereign in their own spheres. With the Legislature exercising the veto power, it is pointed out, there would be provided the proper arbitrament to prevent one city from infringing upon the right of any other city or usurping any function properly belonging to the State.

As It Would Work in New York.

Briefly summarized, the mechanics of the plan, as applied in New York City, would be as follows: The Mayor would propose to the Board of Aldermen, the legislative body of the city, any measures which experience or arising emergency had prompted. The board would pass upon the measure, which, if adopted, would go to the Board of Estimate for its approval through the Board of Aldermen it may have been amended. With the Mayor's approval, the measure would then be sent to the Legislature under the certification of the City Clerk. Here it would be committed to the Cities Committee and considered in the ordinary way. Unless the Legislature, within sixty days, should annul the measure, it would become a law.

Many essential details of the plan remain to be worked out. For instance, no consideration has been given as yet to the question whether the power of the Legislature should be limited to annulling measures which would infringe on other local functions or invade the domain of State functions, or whether the power of the Legislature should be broad enough to include measures purely local in their application, on the ground, for instance, that among some considerable proportion of the people of a city there was vigorous and pronounced opposition to the policy involved in the measure under consideration. Nor has any definite consideration been reached on the question whether the cities should have the right to override a legislative veto, for instance, by submitting to a referendum at the next general election the plan the lawmakers reject.

The plan is not likely to meet the approval of Mayor Mitchel and the conference of Mayors, for the home rule plan they submitted to the Constitutional Convention would vest in the cities the right to make their own charters, as well as full legislative powers. Under the Mitchel plan, the Board of Aldermen, with the Mayor's approval, would have the right even to repeal special laws now on the statute books affecting New York City only, and the board, with the Mayor's approval, would provide all legislation affecting the city alone, while the Legislature, in its relation to the municipalities, would have power only to enact general legislation affecting all municipalities alike.

Mitchel Plan Unpopular.

There is not the slightest expectation that the Mitchel plan will find any considerable support in the Constitutional Convention from either Republican or Democratic members. The consensus of opinion among Republicans and Democrats alike, however, is that to the extent of safety cities should have the right to manage their own affairs. Ex-Mayor Low, who is Chairman of the Cities Committee, expressed what appeared to be the opinion of a majority of the delegates when he said the other night, after a committee of the New York Board of Aldermen had had a hearing on the various home rule proposals before the Constitutional Convention: "I think it is the disposition of the Cities Committee to recommend as full a measure of home rule for the cities as is consistent with the integrity of the State."

Ex-Mayor Low told The New York Times correspondent that under the city initiative plan the cities would lose none of their present powers and would have this additional power of initiating all the legislation affecting their own affairs. Mr. Low said that in his opinion comparatively few measures would be needed by the cities.

"The plan, if adopted," said the ex-Mayor, "would establish between the city authorities and the Legislature at Albany virtually the same relation which now exists between the Philippine Legislature and the American Congress. The Philippine Legislature can legislate at its pleasure upon all subjects of the islands, but Congress reserves the right to annul any measures passed. All acts of the Philippine Legislature are laid before Congress in due course. In all these years not one has been annulled.

"Of course, New York City is a great deal nearer to Albany than the Philippines to Washington. Under the circumstances it is likely that pressure might be brought to bear more readily on the Legislature to annul measures regarding which there had been strong differences of opinion at home. And I do not know that it would be a misfortune if under the circumstances a measure were annulled occasionally. But the probability is that 90 per cent. of the city legislation would go by unchallenged."

Ex-Mayor Low pointed out that a radical home rule amendment to the Constitution, such, for instance, as giving cities power to make their own charters and to legislate for themselves, surely would invite litigation which might prove both costly and protracted.

"Any measure initiated by the cities in this way and passed upon by the Legislature would have the force of law and could not be questioned in the courts, except as to its constitutionality," said Mr. Low.

Danger of a Twilight Zone.

Under the present Constitution it is provided "that all legislative power shall be lodged in the Senate and Assembly." There is only one clause in the Constitution which could be construed as giving any authority to the lawmaking body to grant any powers to legislation to the cities. That is the clause in which the Legislature is authorized to incorporate cities and provide for their administration. Ex-Mayor Low said that even if the present Constitutional Convention should eliminate the limitation of legislative powers in that respect, the plan nevertheless would be open to objections from the friends of home rule.

"I think objections might be raised on two grounds," said Mr. Low. "One ground would be that the amendment would not carry with it any assurance that the Legislature would take advantage of its new authority and devolve new powers on the city governments. The other ground is that even if the Legislature should give such powers the danger of the Legislature taking them away again would always remain.

"This business of giving home rule to cities unfortunately is one involving infinite detail," Mr. Low added. "There does not seem to be any clear demarcation between State and municipal functions laid down in law. Even such men as Judge Cooley and Judge Dillon—perhaps the best authorities on the subject in this country—declare that no such line can be drawn. Any grant of power to cities should be accompanied by an equally broad reservation of power to the Legislature, to protect the interests of the State. It would be a profound misadventure if, in giving home rule to cities, a twilight zone were created in which neither the city nor the Legislature could act."

WELCOMING MISS ADDAMS.

Reception Committee Chosen to Meet Her at Pier Today.

Plans for the welcome of Miss Jane Addams, who is to arrive here from Europe today on the St. Louis, were announced yesterday by the Women's Peace Party, from its headquarters at 563 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, Vice Chairman of the Women's Peace Party, was chosen Chairman of the Jane Addams Reception Committee yesterday and the meeting was attended by delegates of the various peace organizations. Fourteen of these organizations, with more than 15,000 members, will take part in the welcome. These are the Women's Peace Party; The Collegiate League of Common Sense; The Intercollegiate Anti-Militarism League, with branches in fourteen American universities; The American League to Limit Armament; The International Polity Club, with branches in forty American colleges; the Woman's Universal Peace Society; The Missouri, New York and Chicago Peace Societies; The Church Peace Union; The Cosmopolitan Club, with branches in thirty American universities; The National Woman's Trade Union League; The International Child Welfare League, and The American Peace and Arbitration League.

The welcome will be managed by a committee of fifty, who were appointed yesterday. A committee of three will go down the bay on a revenue cutter and meet the St. Louis. These are Miss Lillian Wald, Professor Leland Robinson of Columbia University, and Professor Spencer Miller of Princeton.

Miss Addams will be met at the pier at West Twenty-second Street by a committee of sixty, wearing badges inscribed "Welcome to Miss Jane Addams." Among these will be Mrs. John J. White of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Henry Villard, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Frank Cochran and Mrs. Benedict.

A mass meeting will be held at Carnegie Hall next Friday night at 8 o'clock, attended by peace organizations and friends of Miss Addams. There will be addresses by prominent peace advocates.

BLAMES ISMAY FOR WRECK.

Counsel for Claimants Assails Him in Titanic Litigation.

When the last witness had testified yesterday in the suit brought by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., (the White Star Line,) before Federal Judge Mayer, to limit the liability for the sinking of the Titanic, Roger Foster, of counsel for the claimants, made an address in which he attacked J. Bruce Ismay, Chief Director and General Manager of the line.

"The question your Honor will consider," said Mr. Foster, "is whether the company was guilty of negligence in rushing into the danger zone at high speed, and whether Mr. Ismay was the person who directed this speed. I maintain that an act of negligence has been proved in the English court of Kings Bench and upheld by the English Court of Appeals.

"The question of the company liability is to be established by ascertaining if the company had knowledge that the ship was going at a high rate of speed knowingly, having been warned repeatedly of an obstruction ahead. To answer this it must be remembered that Mr. Ismay, the chief executive of the line, by his own admissions and the testimony of others had spoken to the engineer about the speed of the ship, and had passengers during the day of the collision that two additional boilers would be opened up that day. Mr. Ismay carried in his pocket all day a Marconigram warning the Titanic of ice. This should have been sent to the chart room and placed on the chart. It has been said that the Captain is a supreme being on his ship, but this is not the case. The owner could dismiss him in midocean."

The witnesses called yesterday were M. Y. Babcock, a naval architect and consulting engineer, and Frank S. Martin, a naval surveyor and marine architect, both of this city. The claims against the White Star Line amount to approximately $18,000,000.

Judge Mayer announced that the summing up would be heard on July 27.

ORGANIZE DENTISTS' SQUAD.

Canada to Send 150 to Front to Care for Soldiers' Teeth.

That the teeth of the soldiers in the field are not to be neglected is evidenced in the fact that a company called the Canadian Dental Corps is being organized and will soon be sent to the front. The company comprises dentists from all parts of Canada who are prepared to drill for service with the different units in the Canadian expeditionary forces.

The new Dental Corps, which is being formed at Ottawa, will be enrolled as a regular military unit and the officers will have full rank. However, it will not see service as a corps, for when it reaches France it will be divided, with two dental officers going to each military unit in connection with the Army Medical Service. Some will be sent to hospitals and elsewhere.

In view of the fact that some of the soldiers have been on active service for nearly six months, with practically no opportunity to have their teeth attended to, it is believed that there will be a great deal of work for the dentists. The need of such a company has been shown recently in the large percentage of volunteers who have been rejected at the different recruiting stations in Canada during the last six months because their teeth were defective.

The corps will be made up chiefly of officers. Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Armstrong of Ottawa will be in command and there will also be about thirty Captains and as many Lieutenants, all qualified dental surgeons. Each officer will have a laboratory assistant. While some of the company have already gone abroad, many have remained to take the course of training at Ottawa, where special attention is being given to mouth and dental troubles that may be caused by bullet or other wounds. Prof. Truman Brophy of Chicago has been giving a course of lectures.

CABRERA AIDS U. S. MILITIA.

Guatemala's President Sends The Times $200 for Aviation Service.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the following letter from Manuel Estrada Cabrera, President of the Republic of Guatemala, inclosing a remittance of $200:

Guatemala, June 15, 1915.

Director of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Dear Sir: At the suggestion of Mr. Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, of your city, I take pleasure in sending you the sum of $200, which I send as a subscription in my capacity of member of said club for the purpose of supplying aviators and aeroplanes to the United States militia. Yours truly,

MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA.

Señor Cabrera became President of Guatemala in 1898, and his present term will not expire until 1917.

SUFFRAGISTS START AN ESSAY CONTEST

Ten Subjects Are Suggested and Antis Are Invited to Participate.

NEW CAMPAIGN IN JERSEY

"Torch of Truth" Will Be Taken in Auto to Buffalo by Mrs. Harriet Blatch.

Ten dollars in gold is offered by The Woman Voter, the organ of the Woman Suffrage Party, for the best statement on any one of ten different suffrage topics. Antis or suffragists may enter the contest, and at the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party, 18 East Thirty-fourth Street, leaflets and statistics may be obtained. The subjects are as follows:

The City Woman and the Ballot.
The Country Woman and the Ballot.
The Wage Earner and the Ballot.
The Professional Woman and the Ballot.
The Housekeeper and the Ballot.
Mothers and Votes.
The Twelve Free States.
Are Women People?
Woman Suffrage and Democracy.
Nov. 2 and Victory.

Only one prize is offered and any of the above subjects may be chosen. The best statement of all will be the winner. It shall be written on one side of the paper, and must not exceed 1,200 words. The contest closes July 18.

Miss Ida Craft, who has been doing suffrage work in the New Jersey campaign, has made speeches every noon for a month in the open air to factory employes, and every evening to the general public. She says it is easy to speak in New Jersey, for the women have obvious wrongs and a recital of them never fails to stir an audience.

"During this last year the real estate men had a bill passed through the Legislature," says Mrs. Craft, "abolishing the right of dower. While men and women apparently are both deprived of liens on each other's estates, in actual practice women, who as homemakers earn no money of their own, suffer more at being deprived of any interests in their husband's estates than men do in being deprived of an interest in their wives' properties. Under this arrangement it would be possible for any man to leave his wife absolutely destitute.

Mothers Lose Rights.

"Another grievance is the fact that a mother has no legal rights to her own child in the sense of being its guardian unless the father dies and she has to remain a widow to retain this power. If she marries again, the second husband becomes the child's guardian, although he is not the child's father.

"In some of the foundries of New Jersey young immigrant girls are employed at a cheap wage to push cars loaded with from twenty-five to fifty pounds of iron. The girls are obliged to work ten hours a day, and this severe labor bring on internal troubles that shorten their lives. The women of New Jersey tried to get a bill passed reducing the number of pounds the girls have to push, but this bill was defeated.

"The New Jersey women find that the scrap of suffrage that they have is exasperating. They have the right to vote for an appropriation to build a new schoolhouse, but can't vote for the Trustees to handle the money and direct the future of the school. All these things are influencing them to put up a good fight for the franchise."

The Denver policewoman, Miss Josephine Roche, who has been in New York City helping with the campaign, has returned to Colorado for data that will help the New York women in their fight for the vote. Prominent men of Colorado are to give her their indorsement of woman suffrage as they have found it in Colorado.

The Winner, peregrinating headquarters of the Women's Political Union, flying the purple, white and green colors, will leave its stand at Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue tomorrow, and peregrinate around the various recreation piers in command of Captain Anna Constable. Under her is First Officer Wenona Martin and Pilot Clothes Lines Lewis and Helmsman Walter J. Randolph. The Fourth of July crowds at the piers will have an opportunity to hear special Independence Day speeches at East Twenty-fourth Street, 1:45 P. M.; East Third Street, 2:30 P. M.; West Eighteenth Street, 3:45 P. M., and West 129th Street, 4:45 P. M.

Thence the Winner will go back to its old stand at Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue about 6 o'clock.

Trip of Suffrage Torch.

The Suffrage Torch, carrying the flame of truth over New York State, from Long Island to Buffalo, under the auspices of the Women's Political Union, has been illuminating the Amsterdam region for the past week, where it was taken by Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch's idea of a Summer vacation is to accompany the torch on the way to Buffalo via automobile, two speeches a day, and a trip back to Albany whenever it is necessary to guard the suffrage interests at the Constitutional Convention. Tuesday Mrs. Blatch will carry the torch through the Mohawk Valley to Little Falls, where she will be met by Mrs. James P. Argetsinger of Johnstown, who will take her across country in her motor. She will then be relayed in turn by Mrs. Norman Stafford of Canastota, the wife of Miss Krumbhaar of Oneonota.

At Syracuse the torch will be taken by Mrs. Frederick R. Hazard and Mrs. William Blauvelt, and on Saturday, July 17, they will go to Ithaca, where a big open-air meeting will be held. Mrs. Frank Payne of Corning will then run down through Cortland to Corning. The torch will then be carried in a car by Miss Marion Tuttle, Hornell; Miss Vesta Gibson, Salamanca; Miss Edith M. Ainge, Jamestown, and Mrs. Westwood and Mrs. George Tiffany of Fredonia. The tour will end in a big open-air meeting at Buffalo, in front of the City Bank, on Saturday, July 31. The torch will then have been across the State. Later it is to be loaned to the Senatorial districts in the order of their application.

PEER RUNS A LATHE.

Lord Norbury Goes to Work in an Aeroplane Factory.

LONDON, June 19.—The latest recruit in the ranks of the munition makers is no less a person than the Earl of Norbury, according to The Daily Chronicle. Lord Norbury has obtained a job as fitter in a factory in Surrey to be used by a big firm of armament manufacturers for the construction of aeroplanes. He will start work in the course of the next few days.

"The hours are 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., with half an hour for breakfast and an hour for dinner," Lord Norbury told a Daily Chronicle representative. "I expect I shall be given a lathe to work."

"I am not altogether strange to the work," he explained. "I have run a lathe of my own for the last thirty-five years, and have been used to turning my hand to all kinds of mechanical jobs that wanted doing. I had intended at first to offer myself for shell work, but when an advertisement appeared asking for mechanics for an aeroplane factory I applied for a job and was taken on."

Lord Norbury is 53 years of age, but has the appearance and enthusiasm of a man half his age. "Though the hours are long, they will not mean much hardship for me," he said. "I like work, and am never happier than when I'm working at something. Once when the war is over, I'm going with some friends in the backwoods of Canada, he related, he put in no less than eighteen hours in one day on some pipe-fitting work in the house.

The peer munition maker will receive exactly the same treatment as the other workmen, and will lodge in one room near the factory.

GOODWIN LEFT $30,000,000.

Estate of Morgan's Cousin Divided Among Widow and Sons.

The will of James Junius Goodwin, cousin of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, and who had been for years a member of the Morgan banking firm, was filed for probate here yesterday. The instrument directs that the entire estate, estimated at about $30,000,000, be distributed among the widow, Mrs. Josephine S. Goodwin of 11 West Fifty-fourth Street, the sons, Philip L., of the same address, and Walter L., of 1,280 Asylum Avenue, Hartford, Conn., and James L., of 71 Woodland Street, of the same city.

The widow receives all her husband's wearing apparel, jewelry, silverware, library, paintings, horses, autos, conservatory and greenhouses. She also receives outright ten one-hundredths of the residuary estate, provided she shall survive the testator for the period of one year. If Mrs. Goodwin fails in that requirement, her share goes to her son, Walter L. Mrs. Goodwin also receives the income for life from an additional thirty-six one-hundredths of the residue. Upon her death, under a codicil provision, the income from this trust fund shall be divided equally between the three sons during the period of their lifetime, and then to go to their widow and children.

There is the further provision regarding this trust fund that it shall "include the homestead now occupied by me at Asylum Avenue, Hartford, Conn.," with the land upon which it stands, all valued at $30,000, and another parcel of realty situated on Asylum Avenue, Hartford, valued at $25,000.

The sons receive eighteen one-hundredths of the residue each. The widow and sons were named in the will as executrix and executors, but a codicil provision substitutes Henry S. Robinson of 133 Woodland Street, Hartford, in the place of the son James L., because of the latter's request to be excused from the duties of executor.

The will was dated July 7, 1906, and the codicil Dec. 27, 1913. They were drawn up by the law firm of Zabriskie, Murray, Sage & Kerr of 49 Wall Street, who filed the documents.

Although Mr. Goodwin had spent much of his time in Hartford, he made his legal residence in New York City. He died in Hartford on June 23.

CRANK LETTERS TO OSBORNE

One Writer, Posing as "Oliver," Threatens to Kill Himself.

While there was a halt in the conspiracy trial of David and Maxwell Slade, the attorneys who represented Rae Tanzer in her $50,000 breach of promise action against James W. Osborne, and their private detective, Albert J. McCullough, there was apparently no let-up in interest in the search for "Oliver Osborne" yesterday. A number of "crank" letters were received both by James W. Osborne and the Federal District Attorney, and there were any number of telephone calls to inquire if the Government authorities had found Oliver.

A sample of the letters received by James W. Osborne appears below. It was addressed to his office, and was written in a sprawling hand unlike that in which the Oliver letters already in the possession of the Government were written, on the stationary of a hotel in Connecticut.

July 2, 1915.

Mr. James W. Osborne, New York:

Dear Mr. Osborne—I would be in New York today only that I am afraid of the prison—not from Miss Tanzer, have placed myself in forgeries. I am about to kill myself—she and others would see me dead. I would rather do that than face prison.

I may be dead today, but if not—soon.

Yours truly, OLIVER OSBORNE.

Assistant District Attorney Hershenstein, to whom this and other letters of a similar nature were turned over, commented that the only feature in which the letters being received show any resemblance to the original letters written by "Oliver" is in that they seem to have been written by illiterate persons. The authorities would not, however, give the names of the hotels from which letters concerning the case were written, and detectives were assigned to the task of investigating them. One of the letters was written on the stationery of a hotel in the tenderloin district of Manhattan, while a number of them were from outside of the State.

It was reported yesterday that Judge Gordon Russell, on account of whose sudden illness the Slade trial was stopped on Friday afternoon, was doing well and that he expected to be able to resume his duties on Tuesday morning.

SCIENTIST'S HEROIC DEATH.

Dr. Chailion Killed by Germans While Disinfecting a Battlefield.

LONDON, June 22.—A Paris dispatch to The Daily Chronicle says:

I have just obtained an interesting narrative concerning the heroic death of Dr. Chailion, head of the anti-rabies department of the Pasteur Institute and one of the most brilliant young scientists in France.

On April 27 last he was cited in the order of the day for "having demanded and obtained the perilous mission of disinfecting a battlefield near the enemy's trenches, where he was killed in fulfilling his service."

On April 21 Dr. Chailion motored out to the wood behind the advanced lines close to the enemy's trenches, and during the night went out alone to reconnoitre the position and estimate the difficulty of his work. Between the French and German trenches lay a mass of corrupting flesh, which had been there for many months and gave forth most poisonous and deadly vapors. To disinfect it thoroughly under the cover of darkness would take at least twelve nights.

Dr. Chailion insisted upon performing the task alone, but on the night of the 24th he was accompanied by two stretcher-bearers named Bailby and Vidon, who were to remain at some distance away in order to prepare the disinfectants.

At first the scene was very quiet, and the Germans did not fire a shot, so that encouraged by this silence and by the darkness of the night, Dr. Chailion went within seven yards of the enemy's first trench, sprinkling the dead bodies with his disinfecting powder.

Presently, however, the tin in which this was contained began to flash in the light of the moon, which had now come from behind a cloud, and gave the alarm to the German sentries. A shell burst over Dr. Chailion's head and killed a Corporal and eight men some distance behind.

Dr. Chailion himself endeavored to get to shelter and rejoined the stretcher bearer Bailby, but another shell burst close to them and buried them so deep in the earth that it took five hours to disinter them.

Dr. Chailion's death is mourned by everyone in the French medical services who recognized the brilliant talent and professional devotion of this young officer.

SEEK McKEES ROCKS MAN.

Coat Containing $160 Found on Pier May Have Been His.

A telegram from McKees Rocks, Penn., was received at the Coroner's office yesterday afternoon, asking for information relative to the finding of a coat Friday night on Pier 66 North River. The coat contained $160 in bills, a receipt for dues in the Order of Eagles, a pawn ticket for a watch made out to D. J. Long of Pittsburgh, and a baseball pool ticket. The lodge receipt and pool ticket bore the name Thomas Kane.

The message read:

Thomas Kane, missing from McKees Rocks, Penn., since last Thursday. Have news clothes were found on dock of New York harbor. He is 5 feet 6½ inches tall, weighs 45 or 50 pounds, 30 to 35 years old and has light complexion.

WALTER McGUIRE.
1,226 Chartiers Avenue, McKees Rocks, Penn.

The coat was found by Arthur Hulit, 30 years old, having no home, who reported it to the police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

SACRED BOOKS LEAD IN GINSBURG SALE

Many Rare Old Copies of the Bible to be Put Up Next Week in London.

IN VARIOUS LANGUAGES

Other Religious Works and Some Historical Treatises Features of Auction at Sotheby's.

The extensive and important library of the late Dr. C. D. Ginsburg will be sold, by order of the executors, at Sotheby's in London on July 14, 15, and 16. It includes rare and valuable editions of the Bible in various languages, chiefly English, and editions of the metrical psalms and the Book of Common Prayer.

A Latin Bible, manuscript on vellum, is of the fourteenth century, and appears to be of Anglo-Norman origin. It is written in small Gothic characters, double columns, fifty-four and fifty-five lines to a page, and has numerous ornamental capitals painted in red, blue, and green. Another Latin Bible, manuscript on vellum, is neatly written in Gothic characters, probably by a French scribe, on 614 leaves, in double columns, forty-six lines to a page, with numerous capitals painted in blue, with pen ornamentation and marginal elongations in red. It was written in the fourteenth century. In the margin of the last page is the autograph of "Edward Mollarde, vicar of Snuffnall, 1592." An "Epitoma of the Bible" is an English manuscript on vellum, with two original pen and pencil drawings, one representing Daniel's vision and the other headed "The Romane Monarchie heere beginneth," with the seven-headed beast and a coat of arms of the double eagle. It is of the sixteenth century.

There are two copies of Myles Coverdale's Bible. One is in black letter, with woodcuts, and was printed at Southwark by J. Nicolson in 1536. This is the first edition of the Scriptures printed in England. The "Whole Byble truelly translated into English by Myles Coverdale" is a quarto printed at Zurich by C. Froschover in 1550. Of Tyndale's version there are four copies. One is a first edition printed in 1537, and with a full page woodcut of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, and numerous woodcuts in the text.

Thirteen "Breeches Bibles."

Cranmer's "Great" version is represented by thirteen copies, quarto and folio. Of the Genevan, or "Breeches," Bible there are thirteen copies, and of the "Bishop's Version" eight copies. There are also polyglot, Hebrew, and Greek Bibles, and many copies of the authorized editions of the English Bible.

"Das Brittische Reich in America," quarto, Soran, 1761, contains a curious engraved frontispiece view of Quebec and two folding maps by J. G. Schreibers. "Fortalitium fidei contra fidei Christianae hostes," by Alphonsus a Spina, folio, Strassburg, 1471, is an edifio princeps and a fine copy. It has eight additional leaves not mentioned by Hain, Brunet, nor Pellechet. On the last leaf of the "Tabula" is a contemporary rubric in blue, dated 1473.

There is a collection of Hebrew books, including the Yalkut, printed on vellums. "Leuen ons heren Ihesu Christi," by Ludolphus de Saxonia, is a manuscript on vellum of the fifteenth century. It is neatly written in Gothic characters on 194 leaves, foliated by the scribe, with chapter headings in red, finely painted and pen-ornamented large capitals, and smaller initial letters painted in red and blue alternately. There are copies of the New Testament in polyglot, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Scotch, English, and German.

"Opus de Arcanis Catholicae Veritatis," by P. Galatinus, published in 1518, has an old book plate "Conventus Monacensis." An original drawing in pen and ink of Joseph, Emperor of Germany, on vellum, by J. M. Buchlern, has the hair composed of written extracts from the "Book of Wisdom." A "Book of Common Prayer," dated 1636, has an inscription on the title "The Lord Sandys his booke." It is probably in the handwriting of Henry V.—Baron Sandys.

Essay on England and Ireland.

"An Essay on the Expediency of a Union Betwixt England and Ireland," by Arthur Dobbs, is a manuscript on sixty-nine pages in the form of a letter addressed to Henry Pelham, First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, written about 1743. Beaumont and Fletcher's "Comedies and Tragedies," 1647, is a first collected edition, with portrait of Fletcher by William Marshall.

"Biblia Alphabetica," 1535, is in Roman letter, the title within a woodcut border composed of saints and Popes, rubricated, oak boards covered with stamped calf, with metal clasps. The linings and end leaves consist of leaves from a fifteenth century manuscript in Latin. "Three Sermons by the Rev. Fisbenden" is a manuscript on twenty-two leaves, with autograph signatures of the author and of Charles Kingsley. "Opuscula Varia" of Saint Chrysostom and others is a manuscript on 374 leaves written by different hands in Latin, Greek, and Italian. It contains the autograph signature "Dominici Melihni Gukomis Illi." The writing is of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. "Biographical Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters," by William Beckford, 1780, is a first edition. A manuscript on thirty-five palm leaves contains "Extracts from the Buddhistic Writings" in the Javanese language. It was written in the seventeenth century.

Included in the library is "The Massorah, Compiled from Manuscripts, Alphabetically and Textually Arranged," by Christian D. Ginsburg.

BIG A. T. & S. F. SURPLUS.

Exceeds $18,000,000 for Fiscal Year, a Gain of $4,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 3.—That the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Railroad will have a surplus of between $18,000,000 and $19,000,000 for the year ended June 30, $4,000,000 more than in the previous year, seems assured by eleven months' earnings. In that period net operating income was $23,101,127. The year's interest charges and preferred dividends may be placed at about $18,520,000, so that at the end of eleven months the surplus for the common stock, after deducting twelve months' charges and preferred dividends, was $15,580,000.

A surplus of between $18,000,000 and $19,000,000 will mean a little over 9 per cent. earned on the $200,000,000 common stock outstanding, and is in line with President Ripley's recent estimate. At this rate, after paying common dividends, the road will have $6,000,000 to devote to improvements.

McCarren Executor Settles Suit.

It became known yesterday that the three suits brought against the late Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Democratic leader of Kings County, and his estate by Mrs. Mary Dixon for the support of her child had been settled for $4,300 by the executors of the McCarren will. The fact was made known by Samuel S. Whitehouse, the surviving executor. In June, 1906, Mrs. Dixon sued Mr. McCarren for $200,000, alleging breach of promise. She brought another suit in the following year, asking $10,000 for the maintenance and education of the so-called Patrick H. McCarren, Jr. Mr. Whitehouse says that these suits were compromised by the executors in 1913 with the approval of the court. Mrs. Dixon got $2,150, the child $1,000, and the attorneys $650.

CIVIL WAR SOCIETY BUILDING

President General E. C. Smith Announces Plans for 44th St. Home.

Former Governor Edward C. Smith of Vermont, President General of the Union Society of the Civil War, announced at the last meeting of the Board of Managers that it had been decided to erect a large building in the neighborhood of the Harvard and Yale Clubs, in which an entire floor would be devoted to the society. The purpose of the society is to collect data of the civil war period, and also to serve patriotic causes.

It is not a sectional organization, having members who had ancestors in both the Union and Confederate Armies. At its annual dinner it entertains Confederate soldiers and descendants of Confederate soldiers. It was organized in 1906, but is represented in nearly every State of the Union.

The founder is Colonel Henry H. Andrew of this city, son of John A. Andrew, the famous war Governor of Massachusetts. Realizing that there was in existence much important historical material, such as letters, diaries, and pictures of the civil war times, which might go to waste unless efforts were made to collect it, he decided to form this society for that purpose. Assurances have been received that after the new building is erected much historical material will be stored in the museum which the society will establish.

Included in the society's membership are descendants of nearly all of the members of Lincoln's Administration, of the war Congress, war Governors, Mayors, war Legislatures, and the United States Sanitary Commission. President General Smith is the son of John G. Smith, war Governor of Vermont. Among the Vice Presidents General are former United States Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, former Senator Cole of California, General William Sprague, war Governor of Rhode Island; William O. Stoddard, one of Lincoln's secretaries; William Jayne, war Governor of Dakota; Truman Weed Barnes and United States Senator James W. Wadsworth of New York.

Among the honorary Vice Presidents General are Frank Fuller, war Governor of Utah; Hannibal E. Hamlin, former Attorney General of Maine and son of the war Vice President; Walter S. Morton, son of Oliver P. Morton, war Governor of Indiana; Edwin D. Morgan, son of the war Governor of New York; Henry F. Cannon, son of William Cannon, war Governor of Delaware; William W. Curtin, son of war Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania; Samuel W. Bradford, son of the war Governor of Maryland; William A. Berry, son of the war Governor of New Hampshire; George M. Crawford, son of the war Governor of Kansas; Charles H. Gibbs, son of the Governor of Oregon; John T. Oglesby and Richard Yates, sons of war Governors of Illinois.

Among the Governors General are included Colonel Albert B. Chandler, cipher operator in the War Department; Admiral George Dewey, Ogden N. Reid, Oswald G. Villard, Hiram Barney, son of the Collector of the Port of New York; Frederick W. Vanderbilt, grandson of Cornelius Vanderbilt; Colonel W. Seward Webb, Paul Dana, Vincent Astor, Richard Stockton of Trenton, N. J.; Colonel Franklin Q. Brown, and Junius Spencer Morgan.

Among the Vice Presidents members are Dr. Phineas H. Adams, William P. Agnew, Henry J. Anderson, Frank C. Avery, Hugh H. Baxter, Pourtney Bigelow, Francis W. Bird, J. Nelson Borland, the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, George L. Boody, William H. Bristow, Charles F. Brown, Mayhew W. Brunson, Charles W. Buttery, the Rev. John S. Carlile, Commissioner Charles B. Chadwick, the Rev. Percival B. Cobb, William C. Colby, Kenyon Cox, Dr. John A. Cutter, Charles H. Dixon, George R. Dyer, De Witt Clinton Falls, Stephen Fiske, Henry P. Gilson, William W. Gooch, the Rev. Charles L. Goodell, Eugene Hall, H. Henry W. Hillhouse, C. Oliver Iselin, Lincoln Isham, Walter R. Jones, Frederick W. Lincoln, Comerford McLaughlin, Gregory McLaughlin, Lasdon P. Marvin, Alan H. Miller, James C. Miller, Horace L. Morse, C. A. Nelson, Frank F. Ogoodi, Edward O. Richards, Theodore D. Robinson, George T. Strong, Alexander R. Thompson, Dudley G. Tucker, the Rev. Richard R. Upjohn, Amasa Walker, Sylvester L. H. Ward, James W. Webb, and Paul West.

Charles E. Hamlin is the Historian General. Colonel Andrew is the Secretary General.

NO PLACE FOR HONEYMOON.

A. B. Primrose Returns with Bride from Mexico.

To anybody who wishes to enjoy a honeymoon, Mrs. A. B. Primrose would probably recommend keeping away from a country that is principally engaged in the revolution business. At least that much was gathered from a conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Primrose yesterday after their arrival at the Hotel Woloott from Mexico.

Mrs. Primrose was last here in April. She was then Miss Maraida of London, and she had crossed from England on her way to be married at Puerto Mexico, Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to Mr. Primrose, manager for a large British concern owning ranches in the country back of that city. Conditions in Mexico prevented Mr. Primrose from getting away even for so important a matter as his marriage, and his bride-to-be was making the long journey with the expectation of settling down for a stay in the big hacienda about thirty miles from Puerto Mexico.

The beauty of Miss Maraida made her the object of much admiration while here, and when it was learned that she was going to Mexico to be married, those admitted to the secret devoutly hoped that the Mexicans in that particular corner of the country to which she was going would behave themselves. But they did not, Mr. and Mrs. Primrose, after five weeks of honeymooning amid stories of hold-ups of trains, frequent sounds and sights of fighting, suddenly found their house one afternoon between two bodies of irregular troops that were trying to exterminate each other, and decided that New York was less perilous. So they caught the next steamer for this city.

"Trains are still running on the Tehuantepec Railway," said Mr. Primrose yesterday, "but the freight is mostly for local points. One or two American ranchers are left in that part of the country, but most of the Americans still there are small shopkeepers, who literally cannot afford to go away. If the peso had held its old value of 2 to 1 American dollar, perhaps they might have come. But to get an American dollar now you have to pay twelve pesos. The Americans I have talked with rather blame their Government for the present state of things. There are a few Englishmen left in that section, probably between twenty and thirty. Most of them are ranchers, and some are employes of the oil refineries. The Pearson interests are being carried on about the same as before the war. Part of that country is in the State of Vera Cruz, and part in Oaxaca, and Carranzistas are in control.

"Conditions are beyond description. Fighting is going on all the time. Small bands of rebels shoot up the trains and assassinate peaceable citizens all the time.

"It's very disheartening, to say the least, when you have just unpacked your furniture and think you have settled down, to find everything outside the house in an uproar," said Mrs. Primrose. "Why, the revolutionists even stest into one's back yard and untie the horses and lead them out. If one protests, they say: 'We will bring them back when they are worn out.'

"We were under fire several times. The natives drink pulque whenever they can get it, and then they begin to shoot. There was fighting all around us. The final trial came one afternoon when two bands of Carranzistas, out for a fight, sighted each other in the neighborhood of our house. In a few minutes the house, with us in it, was between the two firing lines, and bullets were whistling through the trees. You see, each group had taken the other for an enemy.

"Of course, we would have felt reasonably safe if they had been shooting at the house, because they would never have hit it. But they were shooting at each other, and that is where the danger came in. Then hit almost everything else but their supposed foes. I am glad to be away. The five weeks seemed like ten years. We shall likely not return if conditions continue as they now are."

Mr. and Mrs. Primrose have many friends in New York and expect to remain here for some time.

GIRL, ILL, LEAPS OFF QUEENSBORO BRIDGE

Little Sister Sees Kate Pokotiloff, 17 Years Old, Seek Death in River.

PAIN IN FINGER THE CAUSE

Tug Picks Up the Sufferer, Who Has Fractured Wrist and Rite—Recovery Expected.

Because she suffered with a sore finger Kate Pokotiloff, 17 years old, jumped from the west balcony on the south roadway of the Queensboro Bridge, 165 feet, into the East River at 1:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She is said to be the first woman who ever jumped from an East River bridge. The girl was picked up by a tug, taken to Blackwell's Island and later transferred to Bellevue, where she was made a prisoner charged with attempted

READING WINS SUIT; NOT TO BE DISSOLVED

Has Not Violated Anti-Trust Act or Commodities Clause, U. S. District Court Finds.

GOVERNMENT WILL APPEAL

Good Faith of Allied Companies Upheld by Judges Who Recently Held Steel Corporation Was Legal.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania decided today that the Reading group of corporations, the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation and subsidiary and allied companies, are not leagued together in an unlawful combination and therefore do not unduly restrain commerce in the production, sale, or transportation of anthracite coal.

The Federal Government, which brought the suit nearly two years ago to dismember the alleged combination into separate units and to nullify certain agreements and leases, wins a point in that the court suggested that the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company be divorced from the Jersey Central Railroad. As the subject of this particular separation was not argued in the trial of the case, the court suggested it for the consideration of counsel when the scope of the decree comes to be determined.

The Reading ownership of the Jersey Central Railroad is not disturbed. The court called attention to certain other objections of a minor nature, which, however, did not affect the general decision.

The court decided that there was no violation by the Reading companies of the commodities clause of the Hepburn Railroad act which prohibits a railroad from transporting any commodity in which it has an interest.

This act is one of the most important the Government has brought to break up what it declares to be an illegal combination in the anthracite coal business. Three years ago the United States Supreme Court decided there was no general combination among the anthracite coal carriers and producing companies in violation of the anti-trust law. In that case the Government averred that a number of smaller combinations working together constituted a general combination. While dismissing the complaint regarding the general combination the Supreme Court took no action on the alleged smaller combinations. This left the Government free to proceed against the smaller combines, and of these the Reading, the Government alleged, was the largest and virtually dominated the hard coal trade.

The decision handed down today refused to declare that the Reading Company, a holding concern; the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, each either separately or individually, a combination in violation of the anti-trust law. The court also decided that the railway company and the coal and iron company were legally separate corporations, and that the railway did not violate the commodities clause in transporting the anthracite of the coal and iron company.

The court expressed regret at the delay in the decision of the case, giving as a reason the necessity of awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court in the Government's suit against the Lackawanna Railroad. The case was argued in June, 1914. The decision was written by Judge McPherson and concurred in by Judges Buffington and Hunt. These three Judges also sat in the United States Steel case, recently decided against the Government.

Considered in Two Groups.

The court divided the defendants into two groups, one headed by the Reading Holding Company, and the other by the Lehigh Navigation Company. The only connection between the two, the court says, is a certain agreement made in March, 1871, and the court holds that this agreement does not violate the laws of the United States and therefore that the Lehigh Navigation group need not be further considered. But the Government is allowed to proceed against this group separately if it decides to do so. The canals and the Wilmington & Northern Railroad are considered as negligible features and the bill is dismissed as to them.

After considering the extent of the unmined deposit the court took up the Reading group, declining to go into any charges before the reorganization in 1896. The subject of unlawful combination under the Anti-Trust act of 1890 is discussed with special reference to the mining and transportation of coal, and the court held that a miner must in common prudence look to the future and may, therefore, acquire surplus coal lands, even in large amounts. No evidence had been offered that large producers had been injured, and no effort was made to prove that the prices of coal had been excessive, the court said. As to the smaller producers, several charges of unfair conduct were examined and one or two were sustained, but in general the court said:

"Except as stated, no discrimination or oppression against other producers and sellers has been proved against the three Reading companies. No dealer has been prevented from going into business, and no shipper has been prevented from shipping all he produced. The coal company meets competition in all the markets it reaches. Everywhere along the Reading Railway the coal of other shippers over that route meets its own coal, while at many points, the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Lehigh Valley Railway bring the product of other mines. In more distant markets it faces the competition of all its great rivals.

Coal Prices Not Unreasonable.

"Neither is there any proof that the price of coal has been extortionate or unreasonable. Even in times of scarcity there has been no exaction of higher prices, although in such a situation some of the independent producers have taken advantage of the public need. The rates of freight have remained for years substantially as they now are, and (except in the case of certain shippers over two other roads, not defendants, to reach the anthracite field) the Interstate Commerce Commission, with full power of regulating the subject, has not interfered with these rates. Indeed, the commission heard and dismissed a complaint against the reasonableness of the rates charged by the Reading Railway and other carriers at the suit of William R. Hearst several years ago.

"Neither does the evidence support the charge of the bill that the transportation of anthracite by railroads at the rates now and for a long time past in force has been enormously profitable; and this charge is not pressed in the Government's brief. And the mining of coal from 1890 to 1913 has resulted in a profit to the Coal and Iron Company of no more than 18½ cents per ton, while its miscellaneous receipts increase its income to about 20 cents."

The principal charges are thus declared not to be sustained by the proof.

The court then considers the Central Railroad of New Jersey as the owner of nearly all the capital stock of the Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, a competitor in the mining of coal. The court holds that as the Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Wilkes-Barre Coal company are competitors, the union of control over these two companies in the Reading Holding Company is objectionable, but, as the interchange of other traffic between the Reading Railway and the Central Railroad of New Jersey is not complained of and is evidently of very great value to both systems, the court makes a suggestion that the object of the Government will be attained if the Wilkes-Barre Coal Company should be divorced from the Central Railroad; but as this particular matter was not argued it commends this subject to counsel for further consideration when the decree comes to be framed.

Commodities Clause Not Violated.

The remaining question in the suit is under the commodities clause, and the court finds that under the facts presented in the Reading case the question is not decided by the recent decision in the Lackawanna case, which rests entirely on the construction of a certain agreement that was there attacked. After reviewing the evidence upon this subject the court decides that the commodities clause has not been violated by the Reading companies.

Deciding that on the evidence the Reading Railway and the Reading Coal and Iron Company are distinct and separate corporations and do not violate the commodities clause, the Court further said:

"Where a corporation is a mere screen for an individual, or where one corporation performs a similar office for another, the device has not been allowed to stand in the way of justice and fair dealing. But we may safely say that in practically all such instances the element of fraud or bad faith is to be found and it is certainly rare to find a situation where such an element is secure from successful attack. The cases already decided by the Supreme Court make the distinction between good faith and bad faith. If, then, the Government can succeed in the present case, it must offer evidence to satisfy the rules laid down by these decisions; and this brings us to consider what facts have been proved.

"That the law has been consciously and deliberately violated we do not believe and decline to find. But, as the commodities clause does not make the carrier's state of mind an essential element in the offense, the question is still open whether the Reading Railway and the Coal and Iron Company, whatever their intention may have been, have in fact so conducted their affairs as to violate the law."

Government Will Appeal.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—It was said today at the Department of Justice that Attorney General Gregory undoubtedly would take an appeal to the Supreme Court in the suit against the Reading and the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

POLICE BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Seventeen Teams in Manhattan-Bronx and Brooklyn-Queens Contests.

New York's Police Department has organized two baseball leagues, one in the inspection districts in Manhattan and the Bronx, and the other in those of Brooklyn and Queens. There are nine teams in the Manhattan-Bronx league and eight in the Brooklyn-Queens league. Every policeman in the department has contributed something for the support of the teams. The contributions have ranged anywhere from a nickel to a dollar. These contributions have been used to equip the teams with uniforms, baseballs, gloves, and bats.

Commissioner Woods, who has encouraged the men to go in for all kinds of athletic sports, is the honorary President of the two leagues. Each team has its Board of Managers, which is made up of Inspectors, Captains, Lieutenants, and patrolmen.

The two leagues have prepared a schedule of games for the season which calls for the playing of two to three games each week. The Manhattan-Bronx League opened its season on June 23, and will play its final game on Aug. 28. The other league opened its season on June 5, and will play its final game in time in September. It is planned from time to time to have exhibition games, and at the end of the season the winning teams of the respective leagues will play a series of games for the police championship.

Last year the police baseball team was defeated by the firemen. The police took their defeat very much to heart, and the two police leagues were organized primarily for the purpose of developing a formidable team to pit against the firemen. This team will be recruited from the best ball players from the leagues.

The department does not lack ball players. Among the police are ex-professional, semi-professional, high school and college players. The promoters of the leagues assert that the national game is the best kind of exercise the police can indulge in to condition themselves for the work they have to do. Baseball, they assert, not only keeps the men in good physical condition, but teaches them to think and act quickly, two qualities which have been found to be lacking in many policemen.

"There is not a man on the force," an official said yesterday, "who is not taking the greatest interest in one of the leagues. Each inspection district in the city is represented in one of the leagues. Before the season is over I think we will develop some Ty Cobbs and Hans Wagners, and it would not surprise me to hear that a certain Mr. McGraw was regarding some of our good baseball timber with envious eyes."

One of the teams in the Manhattan-Bronx League is made up solely of detectives. The team was recruited from ball-playing detectives from the branch bureaus. Inspectors Faurot and Gray are taking a keen interest in the nine which, they say, will carry off the pennant at the close of the season.

These Inspectors have worked hard to promote the leagues: C. F. Cahalane, J. F. Dwyer, T. F. Ryan, W. J. Lahey, J. E. Dillon, Henry Cohen, and Charles A. Formosa.

The teams in the Manhattan-Bronx League represent the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Fourteenth Inspection Districts and the Detective Bureau. The teams in the Brooklyn-Queens League represent the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Inspection Districts.

The First Inspection District, which is in the lower part of Manhattan, at present leads the Manhattan-Bronx League. The Detective Bureau team and the Seventh Inspection District are tied for second place. In the other league the Eleventh Inspection District is first, and the Tenth District second. The ball games are played on the city parks' ball fields and on the various baseball gyals in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn.

Rescues Little Girl from River.

While Stacia Pitkon, 6 years old, of 125 Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, was romping on the Metropolitan Avenue recreation pier in Williamsburg yesterday, having run away from her mother's side, she tumbled into the East River, and while the strong flood tide was bearing her rapidly up the river she had presence of mind to seize a small piece of driftwood which kept her afloat until Jeremiah Dillworth of 555 Wythe Avenue jumped in and rescued her. The girl was unconscious when she was brought back to the pier.

Takes Poison by Mistake and Dies.

Mistaking a cupfull of potassium cyanide, which her husband, Anselmo, a jeweler, had mixed for use in cleaning jewelry in their home yesterday, for a cup of lithia water, which she had placed on the kitchen table a moment before, Mrs. Henrietta Busse, 48 years old, of 15 Richmond Street, East New York, drank the poison. A minute later she lay dead at her husband's feet.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass, July 3.—Following are the latest quotations of cotton stocks:

Sales.		Bid.	Asked.
—	American Linen Co.	52	56
—	Arkwright Mills	60	65
—	Barnard Mfg. Co.	...	40
—	Border City Mfg. Co.	103	107½
—	Chace Mills	100	102½
—	Davol Mills	87½	...
—	Davol Mills	90	107½
106	Davis Mills	...	...
—	Flint Mills	99	...
—	Granite Mill	...	52½
40	Hargraves Mills	40	45
—	King Philip Mills	107	...
—	Laurel Lake Mills	...	100
—	Lincoln Mfg. Co.	...	75
—	Luther Mfg. Co.	120	...
80	Mechanics Mfg. Co.	78½	82½
—	Mechanics Mills	75	...
—	Narragansett Mills	...	02½
—	Osborn Mills	...	97
—	Parker Mills	42½	...
—	Pocasset Mfg. Co.	...	90
130	Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	130	140
—	Sagamore Mfg. Co.	175	...
—	Seaconnet Mills	...	55
—	Shove Mills	70	...
—	Stafford Mills	67½	72
—	Stevens Mfg. Co.	123	...
—	Tecumseh Mills	106	...
—	Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	170	...
—	Wampanoag Mills	...	72
—	Westamoor Mills	...	80

CHIVALROUS CARMEN PRAISED IN LETTERS

Appreciative Passengers Tell Company of Many Acts of Thoughtfulness.

MANY WOMEN GRATEFUL

One Tells of Conductor Who Loaned Her Money to Pay Her Fare —A Cigar the Reward.

The conductors and motormen on New York's surface lines receive much condemnation at the hands of the public. The man who wants to get off at his hotel or home and is carried a block beyond is apt to be peeved. So is the man who stands and waits on the wrong corner, and the man whose pocket-worn quarter is rejected as counterfeit, and the woman who thinks that there ought to be a seat in the car for her.

Motormen and conductors do err, and they sometimes loose their tempers. The proof of this is offered in stacks of complaints that are sent daily to the street-car companies. Some reach the newspapers.

But some surface-car passengers, at least, see the better side of motormen and conductors. When they see a particularly commendable thing done they take a little time and let the companies know it. If they happen to take the numbers on the employes' caps the employes are commended by the company officials.

An unusual case was brought to the attention of THE NEW YORK TIMES a few days ago by two young women. They walked into the Wall Street office of THE TIMES and presented a typewritten statement. They would not give their names, but the statement, they said, would explain everything. "Please print it," said one of the women.

This statement was addressed "to mortormen of the Fourth and Madison Avenue cars." It was signed "The Grateful A. and F. G." Apparently "A. and F. G." were sisters. The statement told of their own experiences on a surface car.

"Sunday at about 4:30 P. M.," the statement read, "two young ladies seated behind the motorman of a Fourth and Madison Avenue car would have been drenched had it not been for the very extraordinary bravery of the young motorman who covered these two with his own rainproof, while he himself was exposed to the heavy showers.

"We, the two young ladies, were so overwhelmed at this act on the part of the perfect stranger that we neglected uttering the thanks that we felt. We therefore take this opportunity of thanking him most sincerely through the press.

"If he himself does not read this we beg that those who do pass this on, until the young man realizes that his unusual kindness is heartily appreciated by us and that we would like to show our appreciation by paying the debt in any way within our means."

Similar expressions of appreciation have been sent to the offices of the New York Railways, 165 Broadway, and the current issue of the New York Railways Employes Magazine contains a page of them.

Richard E. Treffiult of Tuckahoe, N. Y., who wrote one of the letters of praise, told how Conductor No. 714 on a Lexington Avenue and Broadway car, made room for women passengers. This conductor's name, according to the company's records, is F. Donnelly.

"The conductor passed a few polite hints to make room," said Mr. Treffiult, "and he had the right on taking care to see that the ladies got seats as fast as there was room for them. This is the first time that I have seen a conductor with courage enough to do his duty properly and I must say I should like to see more of his kind in your service."

Here is a case in which Conductor Longobardo, who is No. 4,117 on the Madison Avenue car line, won favorable mention:

"Shortly after the Madison Avenue car on which I was riding turned into the Bowery," wrote Mrs. Lois Pierce Hughes, a manager at the Hotel McAlpin, "a large, stout man, who I afterward discovered was quite lame, attempted to board the car after it had started. The conductor saw him, caught him in his arms, and carried him almost two blocks before the car was stopped, saving the passenger from a bad fall and possibly a serious injury."

L. W. Flaumlacher of 907 Broadway had an experience on the Broadway line which impressed him greatly. His praise was for Conductor Silverman, whose number is 582.

"I take great pleasure in commending this conductor for honesty," wrote Mr. Flaumlacher to the railway company. "As a passenger on his car I handed him a quarter, and, being in deep thought about other matters, did not realize that I did not receive the change. Some time thereafter he approached me and asked me whether I had paid my fare, and I told him that I had. He then asked whether I remembered what I had given him, and I told him I thought it was a quarter, but I said I wasn't sure. And he said: 'You haven't received your change.' He then gave me the change from the quarter and explained that he had found the quarter in his nickel pocket."

Mrs. C. A. Olcott, living at the Georgian Hotel, wrote a letter to the company for Conductor Thomas Raferty of the Fourth Avenue line. She took it for granted that Raferty might enjoy smoking a cigar.

"I want to thank you for your extreme politeness to me," she wrote. "When I lost my pocketbook you loaned me my carfare, not knowing if you would ever receive it back. I am returning it with the price of a cigar, which I trust you will enjoy, knowing you have done a kindness to an old lady. I wish you a bright and happy future and a long life to do good to others."

Conductor Maurice Fishkin, on the Fourth Avenue and Madison Avenue route, was commended in a letter by Howard Raymond, 400 West Forty-ninth Street, for kindness extended to a woman. Mr. Raymond expressed the hope that there were others like Fishkin.

"I watched with considerable interest," he wrote to the company, "how this conductor pulled down two side curtains on an open car for a woman who held a handkerchief to her cheek as if she had a toothache. The act on the part of the conductor was inspired only by kindly consideration for others and was not due to any request on the part of the woman."

Receiver for Des Moines Railway.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 3.—The Des Moines City Railway Company was placed in the hands of a receiver in the Federal Court here today. The bill of complaint was filed by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and William H. Henkle of Chicago, holders of a $2,413,000 mortgage. Emil Schmidt, President of the company, was named receiver by District Judge Wade.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

By Tompkins, J.—In re application of Joseph W. Spencer for a writ of prohibition directed to William M. Sawyer, Surrogate, and Thomas Frederick Lee and Emma Keeyon Lee.

"The Domestic Relations law, Section 112, gives the Surrogate jurisdiction of adoption proceedings, and in such case a writ of prohibition will not lie unless the Surrogate assumes to exercise an unauthorized power with respect of such a proceeding.

"The order of adoption heretofore made by the Surrogate, without notice to the child's father, has been vacated, and now the matter is before the Surrogate to be heard and determined by him de novo. This, undoubtedly, the Surrogate has power to do; that is to say, he may entertain the petition and hear the application and the opposition thereto, and determine the matter upon the merits; and this court must assume that in so doing he will act within the law and make no unauthorized or improper order. If the Surrogate shall exceed his authority or make an improper or illegal disposition of the matter, the remedy will be by an appeal from his order.

"Motion for a writ of prohibition denied."

WARDEN OSBORNE PRIMED FOR FIGHT

Announces He Will Not Retire from Sing Sing Under Fire and Defies Enemies.

PLAN A CHAIR IN PENOLOGY

Prison Reformers Meeting at Adolph Lewisohn's Ask Columbia University to Establish It.

Thomas Mott Osborne is primed for his fight to retain the wardenship of Sing Sing. In a speech yesterday afternoon at the Summer home of Adolph Lewisohn at Ardsley, N. Y., he told an audience of 300 people, among them several city and State officials, that he realized when he accepted the office at Sing Sing he would have to make a fight for his official life. He added that the fight was on.

These remarks followed a reference to the action on the part of his superior officer, Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley, in making arbitrary transfers of prisoners from Sing Sing to Auburn prison without going into any of the merits of the case. His determination to fight and not get out of his office unless removed, drew forth the applause of the audience. He stated that it was only the loyalty of the prisoners in Sing Sing and public opinion that could keep him in office in view of the influences which were working against him.

The occasion of Warden Osborne's remarks was a meeting of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, of which Mr. Lewisohn is President, on the broad veranda of Mr. Lewisohn's country home. Among the guests were Commissioner of Correction Katharine B. Davis, Borough President and Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Fire Commissioner and Mrs. Robert Adamson, and Theodore Rosseau, Secretary to Mayor Mitchel, and his wife, all of Manhattan.

Several members of the Columbia University faculty, who are members of the Committee on Prisons, were present, and a movement was launched at the meeting which, if successful, will link the university with the prison reform work. This plan calls for the establishment at Columbia of a Department of Penal Science under the Department of Political Science. In such a department opportunity would be given for lecture work and research work at local and State prisons.

To Ask Chair in Penology.

A committee was selected yesterday to push this proposition. Its members are: Warden Osborne, Chairman; Professor James C. Egbert, Director of the Summer Session and Extension Teaching Departments of Columbia University; Dean Frederick A. Goetse, of the Graduate Engineering School of Columbia University; Professor George W. Kirchwey, formerly Dean of the Columbia Law School; George Gordon Battle, formerly a Federal District Attorney in this city, and Bishop Greer, Bishop of New York.

This committee is expected to put the matter before the Columbia University authorities, arranging at the same time to raise the funds necessary to found a chair in penology. Professor Egbert said yesterday that such a department would form an interesting supplement to the education of the students in the schools of law, education, medicine, journalism, sociology, and political science.

Another outcome of the meeting, at which Mr. Lewisohn presided, was the passing of a resolution, presented by Professor Kirchwey and seconded by Warden Osborne, that a State committee be appointed which shall help in the work at Sing Sing and other prisons of the State and advise with Warden Osborne. This committee will especially assist in the effort to secure the transfer of Sing Sing Prison to the Beekman side, now owned by the State, and in the effort to obtain throughout the State an indeterminate sentence and the abolition of capital punishment. Commissioner Davis asked that this committee extend its work to New York City. Those selected for this committee were Dr. E. Stagg Whitin of Columbia University, Miss Alice Preston, and Jerome Greene.

Ex-Convict with Henry Ford.

In opening his address, Warden Osborne showed a handsome gold penknife which had been sent to him, with the following engraved on it: "From C. N. to his pal, T. B." He explained that this knife came from a man who had served two terms in Sing Sing, the second time for committing highway robbery. Warden Osborne had found he could be trusted, and made him his Sergeant at Arms in his Mutual Welfare League. He left Sing Sing a few weeks ago, and Warden Osborne secured him a job at one of Henry Ford's plants. He heard yesterday that he had been placed in charge of the stock room. He read other letters, all addressed to "Dear Tom," which showed the esteem for the warden felt by the prisoners. Warden Osborne cited many instances tending to show that the prisoners had a new feeling of responsibility and honor and freedom of thought, and that when out of prison many of them had a keen desire to "go straight." One letter declared:

"I am well cured, Tom. God bless you. Your system makes men, not animals."

The conditions at Sing Sing before he went there were described by Warden Osborne. He said the conditions were so bad that no matter what he did it would be an improvement.

"The old system was rotten from top to bottom," he said. "The keepers brought in drugs and whiskey, and they could be bought by any of the prisoners. The corruption extended from the keepers to the very top. Keepers went about the prison with bottles of whiskey over their necks and fed the whiskey to the prisoners by means of a rubber tube stuck through the bars. There was corruption all around them, and there was no possible chance of a man leaving a prison of this kind without being more corrupted than when he came in. The old grafting ring at Sing Sing still exists, in a measure, and this ring and political forces are now working to undermine me and secure my removal. We are eliminating this grafting ring, but it is taking time and patience.

Osborne Says Fight Is On.

"I know I will have to fight for my official life. I knew this when I took my job. But I am ready and the fight is on. I have not made any criticism of my superior officer in public. Of course some of this feeling referred to in the papers this morning has some truth. My criticism is that the transfers to the other prisons should not be made arbitrarily but should be left to the discretion of the Warden. Sing Sing is upset, and no one knows who will be selected for the next draft. One man, a prisoner of whom I am proud, came up to me this morning and said:

"'Never mind, Warden, I will be in the next draft, because they know I am a friend of yours. I will go, and who knows, maybe we will have a league there sometime, too.'

"This may be a challenge. I am ready. I have no intention of resigning. I am going to fight. I know I have the prisoners behind me. I want you to try and get public opinion in back of me to combat the political influences."

Mr. Lewisohn, in introducing Warden Osborne, said in part:

"We have the honor and pleasure today of having with us the former President of this committee, and now its Honorary President, Thomas Mott Osborne. We all feel that he is doing splendid work at Sing Sing, not only for those particular men that are confined there, but in furnishing a model of how best to conduct prison work. I hope the time is not far distant when the State will make the Beekman tract available, so that prisoners can be employed in the open air in farming, road building, &c., and that this work will be done under Mr. Osborne's supervision and leadership.

"There are a few fundamental principles on which we all must agree, namely, that the prisoner must not be exploited by contract labor or otherwise, and that there must be humane and sensible treatment of the prisoner with a view that when he goes back to the community he will be able to take care of himself, and become a good and useful member of society.

Mr. Lewisohn's Radical Views.

"Personally I have some views on the subject which perhaps may be considered extreme, and which everybody else may not share. I would like to see the number of prisoners greatly reduced. I would only put such people in prison as are likely to be dangerous to the community. As it is now most of the prisoners are, of course, only temporarily confined, and if they are a menace to the community putting them temporarily into prison does not solve the problem, because when they come out they are at least as dangerous as or more dangerous than before.

"We spend a tremendous amount every year all over the country on court houses, maintenance of courts, judges, attendants, criminal lawyers, District Attorneys, prisons, Wardens, keepers, and expenses connected with this work. I would not be astonished if it amounted to several hundred millions of dollars a year. I would like to cut this expense in half and use the money thus saved for the prevention of crime. I would like to give all the people good education and educational alliances, plenty of public baths, (not $62,600 worth but a larger number;) free concerts, music schools, settlements, playgrounds, parks, instruction in home gardening, good housing facilities, and many other things. I think if we do all these things we will reduce the number of prisoners greatly."

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Childs, Dr. Hastings H. Hart, Joseph H. White, Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay of Columbia University, and Miss Lindsay, Bernard H. Ridder, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Brenner, Mr. and Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, Charles Henry Davis, Collis Lovely, George Gordon Battle, E. Stagg Whitin, and Professor George W. Kirchwey.

RILEY BACKED BY GOVERNOR.

Prison Superintendent Says Warden Osborne Ignored His Letters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 3.—Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley in discussing his differences with Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing, over the transfer of convicts to other prisons, made a statement today in his own defense.

"I did not want to do anything to obstruct Warden Osborne in his plan of prison reform and the conduct of Sing Sing," said Superintendent Riley. "So early in January I asked Warden Osborne to pick out such prisoners as he thought best to transfer to other prisons. The reason for this was that Sing Sing was crowded beyond its normal capacity. He made no answer to my request. Time went on. The prison became more and more congested until there were nearly 300 more prisoners than there were cells. This meant doubling up the men, two in a cell. In the meantime, 450 cells were completed at Great Meadow Prison, at Comstock, and was unmanned at least that the crowded conditions of the old prison at Ossining should be relieved by the utilization of the new prison accommodations.

"I sent a second and a third letter to Warden Osborne for lists of the men for transfer. In not a single instance did he reply to me, even to tell me that such a course was against his policy. I then stated the matter to the Governor, who advised that I should do as my authority warranted. The power to transfer, which is vested solely in me as Superintendent, I then assumed and sent men from my office even to the convicts of the drafts which will result in reducing Sing Sing's population to normal conditions and nearly filling the cells at Great Meadow Prison."

Superintendent Riley, while he does not agree with Mr. Osborne's policy in many particulars, would not criticise it.

SUBWAY CONNECTION.

Temporary Passage from Queensborough Tunnel Terminus to Grand Central.

The efforts of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens to obtain the immediate extension of the Queensborough subway to the Grand Central Station have met with success. The Board of Estimate last week appropriated $25,000 for the special work, but the entire cost will be $75,000, toward which the City of New York, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and realty developers of Queens will each give $25,000.

The connection, which ought to be ready within a year, will do away with the present inconvenience of walking from the present terminus in Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue, to the subway under the main entrance of the Grand Central Station. This connection will be an underground walk from the station near Third Avenue to Park Avenue, where an entrance will be effected to this subway.

Country House Rentals.

John Harper Bonnell has rented the Mark C. Meagher place at East Williston, L. I. Cocks & Willets were the brokers.

Angell & Co. have rented the Thomas R. Fisher house on Inwood Avenue, Hartsdale, N. Y., to William F. Wall.

Edward C. Griffin & P. H. Collins have leased for Whitney Lyon his residence at Larchmont Manor, N. Y., to Mrs. Mary A. Brown.

Sidney S. Wetmore has rented the Hoyt Cottage at New Canaan, Conn. F. E. Green, in conjunction with Moore & Wyckoff, negotiated the rental, and the latter firm, with George Hapgood, has leased the Sewell house at Sharon, Conn., to J. K. Olyphant.

New Cafe Savarin in Equitable.

Another large tenant has been obtained for the new Equitable building, being the Equitable Building Restaurant, Inc., controlled by interests identified with the Hotel McAlpin. A lease for twenty-one years of half of the basement on the Broadway side has been taken for what will be a new Café Savarin. There will be three dining rooms and one for women entered from Cedar Street, with a seating capacity of 250.

Flushing-Whitestone Auction.

Next Saturday, July 10, Bryan L. Kennelly will sell on the premises, at 2 o'clock, two hundred lots at Flushing-Whitestone. The Flushing-Whitestone trolley line is within one block from the lots, and they are also convenient to both the Flushing and Whitestone stations of the Long Island Railroad, with electric service to the Pennsylvania station.

Apartment Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased a duplex apartment in 830 Park Avenue, corner of Seventy-sixth Street, to E. E. Meacham. Also an apartment in the new building at 899 Park Avenue, corner of Fifty-fourth Street, to Archibald S. White.

Wm. Rockefeller a Mission Worker.

William Rockefeller, 18 years old, son of William G. Rockefeller of Greenwich, Conn., who was bow oar in the victorious Yale University eight, sailed yesterday for Newfoundland on the Red Cross steamship Stephano, accompanied by William Adams, Jr., of Lawrence, L. I., who was in the second eight of Yale. The two collegians are going to spend the Summer in Labrador working with the Grenfell Mission among the fishermen.

POLICE CARNIVAL CHEERED BY 40,000

Department's Athletic Meet at the Gravesend Track Adds $40,000 to Relief Fund.

PRAISED BY GENERAL WOOD

He Says Such Spectacles Are a Public Benefit and Put a Quietus on Mollycoddling Talk.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic crowds that ever filled the old Gravesend race track saw the second annual police athletic carnival yesterday afternoon with more than 1,000 members of the uniformed force participating in the track events, athletic exhibitions, drills, sham battle, and mirth-provoking performances. The number of spectators was estimated at 40,000, exceeding by 10,000 the attendance at the first performance a week ago. The proceeds from yesterday's carnival, which are to go to the Honor Roll Relief Fund of the Police Department to aid widows and orphans of members of the force killed in the performance of their official duty, amounted to $40,000. Adding to this the receipts from the first Saturday's carnival and about $10,000 of donations, brings the total receipts to $75,000.

The total relief fund should be about $160,000, because $85,000 was raised by the Police Carnival last year. However, last year's fund included a far greater number of donations than this year's. The carnival probably will be made a permanent annual celebration by the Police Department. Persons who saw the games both years did not hesitate to say that yesterday's exhibition was far more creditable than the first, and the 40,000 spectators showed by their loud and continuous applause that they enjoyed the performances hugely.

Mayor Mitchel Impressed.

Mayor Mitchel was one of the most delighted of all the spectators. He occupied a front seat in the judge's stand with Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who watched the police performances from beginning to end and expressed his admiration, particularly of the military evolutions of the bluecoats.

In the same stand were Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, George W. Perkins, who was made one of the honorary members of the Honor Roll Relief Fund Committee; Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, Alderman Henry R. Curran, Second Deputy Police Commissioner Frank Lord, Captain Halstead Dorey, U. S. A., Aid to Major Gen. Wood, and Major Raymond W. Pullman, head of the Police Department of Washington, D. C. All of these guests stood on their feet most of the afternoon to watch the games, and their explanation was that the performances were too thrilling for a man to keep his seat for any length of time.

"The show was bully," said Mayor Mitchel, "and I enjoyed it thoroughly from start to finish. I believe I was impressed most by the mounted police and their cavalry evolutions. Then, too, the men have shown remarkable aptitude for handling army rifles, considering the short time they had to drill.

"The size of the crowd surprised me. It indicated that a good addition will be made to the Honor Roll Relief Fund. The men of the police force deserve an ample fund to protect the families of those killed in the performance of duty, and this means of raising such a fund has certainly demonstrated to me that the general efficiency of the Police Department has been greatly increased."

Police Dogs at Work.

"I wish we had a million men like them in our army," said Major Gen. Wood. "A spectacle of this kind is of great public importance. It puts a quietus on all the mollycoddling talk. This ought to prove the necessity for trained, drilled men.

"The police were perfectly drilled. Their rifle practice was excellent. In the cavalry evolutions they proved the efficiency of the new system of training in our service. These men have learned their tactics in fifteen hours, whereas under the old order it would have required weeks of hard drilling to teach them. Considering the narrow area of operations, the sham battle was very well done."

The work of police dogs trained to trail criminals called forth as much applause from the huge throng as did the daring feats of athletes and horsemen. A stage setting was furnished to the police for this part of the show by a motion-picture company, and motion-picture cameras were set up in front of the setting to record the exploits of policemen with their trained German shepherd dogs.

The stage scene was of a well-appointed dining room, with gilded chests of imaginary silver and valuable chinaware. Through an open window on the far side of the room the spectators soon saw a burglar, his cap pulled low over his face and a revolver in his hand, climb into the room. While he was packing up silverware and other valuables he was surprised by the mistress of the house, whom he attacked, but not before her screams had brought a policeman and his trained dog to her assistance. The policeman and the dog burst through the door at the same time. The dog attacked the burglar, threw him to the floor, and held him until the policeman made him a prisoner.

Runaway Scene Staged.

This performance was repeated with two burglars entering the room and attacking the woman occupant. One of them felled her with a blow, and then both men plundered the room and fled. Meantime the woman regained consciousness, and with a police whistle called a policeman and a dog. The dog trailed one of the criminals and caught him, while the policeman captured the other.

One of the most thrilling spectacles was a Roman race by three of the mounted policemen. They first rode two horses, standing astride them, and finally three horses. When time came for this race with triple teams the track was cleared of all spectators, because the nine horses running almost abreast could not be kept easily in the middle of the race course. The outside racers repeatedly swerved into the fences, endangering their riders and themselves.

The mounted police again were the heroes of the show when they demonstrated their methods of rescuing victims of runaways. The first rescue was of an equestrienne. Expert horsewomen who were invited to play the part of the heroine refused to undertake the risk, so one of the mounted policemen had to assume that role. A fancy riding habit, with a wig of luxurious red hair, answered the purpose, until the unfortunate victim of the runaway was lifted from the back of the speeding mount to the pommel of the rescuer's saddle. Then the make-up was greatly disarranged, to the amusement of the crowd, and particularly the women spectators, who seemed relieved when they learned that in reality a woman had not risked her life in the performance. This was followed by the rescue of two women and a dummy baby, as well as their driver, from a runaway team and carriage.

Lively Sham Battle.

Modern methods of warfare were demonstrated by the Veteran Battalion of the Police Department in a sham battle lasting nearly half an hour. The problem was the capture of a battery concealed behind a hedge in one end of the race course by three battalions advancing from the opposite side of the field. The defenders were equipped with two small cannon and fifty army rifles. With these they had to hold out against three hundred of the enemy, composed entirely of infantry. The field battery finally was captured, but not before about half of the enemy was theoretically killed or wounded, which gave the surgeons and ambulance corps a fine opportunity to demonstrate the part they play in real warfare.

The 100-yard fat man's race, to which policemen weighing 200 pounds or more were eligible, was won by Orville T. Wanzer of the Twenty-ninth Inspection District, whose time was twelve and four-fifths seconds. The 150-yard race, in which men competed with comic horses, was won by John J. Kiler, Olympic champion hurdler, of the 151st Inspection District. He also won the 120-yard low hurdle handicap in fifteen and four-fifths seconds. The one-mile relay race was won by the Ninth Inspection district team, four minutes, ten and four-fifths seconds.

The 100-yard dash for men who had been in the Police Department fifteen years or more, was won by John W. Finn of the Detective Bureau; time, twelve and two-fifths seconds. The 1,200-yard relay race was won by the Police Department's time, two minutes, nineteen and three-fifths seconds. Patrolman John O'Rourke, of Traffic C, won the Lorillard Spencer Horseman Trophy.

Big Sale at Edgemere Crest.

Stockholders of the Edgemere Crest Company, Inc., decided last week to dispose of a large portion of their holdings just west of the Wave Crest section of Far Rockaway, L. I.

The property was accumulated in January, 1909, by the company, and has since been fully developed, with all city improvements, including sewers, sidewalks, finished streets, &c.

The decision of the stockholders was reached owing to it being necessary that the affairs of the company be wound up. There are about four hundred lots and seven cottages in the company's holdings.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company and Fitz James E. Brown, who have been commissioned as agents and auctioneers to conduct an absolute auction sale of this property, have decided to hold a sale on the premises beginning Saturday afternoon, July 24.

Realty Note.

Harold E. Wittemann has placed five building and permanent loan mortgages aggregating $9,000, on the five stucco dwellings situated on the north side of Wadsworth Avenue, Fort Wadsworth, S. I., for Mrs. Katherine M. Barron.

LAWYER SUES THAW; WRIT SERVED IN JAIL

"Why, This Fellow Is Crazy," the Prisoner Says on Reading Attachment Notice.

WIFE NOT TO DODGE ST

CENTENARY TODAY OF STEAM WARSHIP

First Sea Trip of the Naval Frigate Fulton Made on July 4, 1815.

CARRIED 30 32-POUNDERS

Made Over 6 Miles an Hour, but Never Saw a Battle—Powder Magazine Blew Up in 1829.

One hundred years ago, on July 4, 1815, the first steam war vessel of the United States Navy had its successful trial trip in New York Harbor, running several miles out to sea beyond Sandy Hook. She was of the old-fashioned frigate type and in honor of her designer and inventor was named the Fulton, but became more popularly known as Fulton the First.

The War of 1812 gave Robert Fulton his long-awaited opportunity of demonstrating the utility of steam for naval purposes. All doubt of its success for commercial uses had vanished. In the eight years that had passed since the initial trip of the historic Clermont, nicknamed by scoffers before its run up the Hudson, "Fulton's Folly," many improvements had been made, and in 1815 several steamboats were in commission on the Hudson River.

Early in the war Fulton submitted his model of a warship or floating battery, as he called it, to Congress. Nothing was done, however, until 1814, when, aroused at the burning of Washington and the depredations of the English fleet, the citizens of New York adopted a comprehensive plan of defense, of which the most important feature was the building of the first steam war vessel. Congress appropriated funds early in the year, the total cost with the armament being about $300,000.

Birth of the Steam Navy.

The Fulton the First marked the birth of the American steam navy. The boat was built at the shipyards of Adam and Noah Brown, near Corlears Hook. She was launched on Oct. 29, 1814, but did not have her preliminary trial until June 1, 1815. Fulton was not destined to witness the success of his war craft, for, attacked by a severe cold while superintending some of his engineering work in New Jersey, he died in this city on Feb. 23, 1815.

Fulton guaranteed a speed for this first steam warship of four to four and a half miles an hour. Her length was 167 feet and beam 56 feet, and the gun deck was protected by solid oak timber about 5 feet thick. The fighting armament consisted of thirty 32-pounders. The first trial trip, in June, was a short one for the purpose of trying out her engines. The real trial run was then arranged as the chief event in the Fourt of July celebration of that year, and at that time several guns were in place on the main deck ready for action.

The result of this memorable trip beyond Sandy Hook—the first time that any steamboat ever ventured out into the ocean—received but meagre notice in the newspapers of the day. They merely mentioned the event, but with one exception it figured merely as an incident of the day in the general description of the celebration. The exception was Lang's New York Gazette, whose editor seemed to appreciate the revolutionary character of the steam frigate in the future development of the United States Navy.

Newspaper Story of the Trial.

Owing to the holiday his paper was not issued on July 5, but on July 6 he published the following account, by far the most interesting of any newspaper description:

"In the course of the forenoon the steam frigate Fulton the First, Captain Obed Smith, appeared on the Hudson opposite the Battery. The movements of this tremendous floating battery elevated the mind and afforded to every beholder a convincing proof of her capability of effectually annoying, uninjured, any probable force which an enemy might bring against her.

"Having made a display off the Battery she proceeded to Staten Island, opposite the height on which his Excellency the Governor, has taken up his Summer residence. The cannon on the Governor's hill loudly welcomed the approach of this new frigate, from which vessel the salute was returned. The Fulton the First then proceeded to Sandy Hook, went to sea, and with the afternoon tide returned to the city, having performed the two passages to sea and back in about seven hours. To use Captain Smith's remark, 'She performed all we want of her.'

"Thus, then, all the apprehensions relative to the failure of this great experiment are at an end, and in case of any future war the citizens on our seaboard may calculate on safety if such vessels as the Fulton frigate are brought in aid of our other means of defense. In addition to the unexpected velocity of this vessel, she steers like a pilot-boat, and in one minute may be laid in any position."

The Governor of the State, who fired the salute in honor of the new gunboat, was Daniel D. Tompkins.

Made 6.4 Miles an Hour.

The official statement of the Commissioners of Defense on this trip gave the running time of the Fulton as 8 1-3 hours for 53 miles, an average of 6.4 miles per hour. In September there was another trial run, when the Fulton was equipped with twenty-six guns, and she averaged 5.5 miles. Both of these trials exceeded the speed guaranteed by Fulton, and the first war vessel was regarded as little less than a marvel.

How strangely this wooden craft, with her "unexpected velocity" of about six and a half miles an hour contrasts with the latest addition to the United States Navy, launched from the Brooklyn Navy Yard last month—nearly a century later—the superdreadnought Arizona, 608 feet long, having an estimated speed of 22 knots an hour and with a fighting armament not even dreamed of when the Fulton the First ran out to Sandy Hook.

Never Saw a Battle.

The war which led to the construction of Fulton's steam frigate was ended several months before her trial trips and she never had a chance to test her capabilities in a sea fight. She was laid up in the Brooklyn Navy Yard as a receiving ship, and her engines were never again used.

Her last public appearance was in 1825 during the celebration of the opening of the Erie Canal, when she had an honorable place in the water parade, but was towed by a larger steamship. Her end was tragic, for on June 4, 1829, her powder magazine exploded from some unknown cause, killing twenty-four sailors and wounding a larger number.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible list for medical clerk, grade 2, is announced:

Henry A. Gelb, 87.00; Isidor F. Shapiro, 84.85; Max Norman, 82.85; Millicent B. Hopkins, 81.50; Charles Field, 80.95; Joseph L. Behan, 79.65; Otto R. Pozdena, 79.10; Bernard Feldstein, 78.99; Benjamin Ginsburg, 75.40; Samuel Blumenfeld, 75.30; Bernard Greenberg, 75.25; Benjamin E. Parmet, 74.95; Samuel Einterz, 74.0; William O'Connor, 74.15; Maurice Goldman, 73.60; Joseph H. Singer, 73.45; Charles Adler, 73.20; Morris H. Frantz, 72.05; Samuel A. Moss, 72.05; Henry H. Cudmore, 70.

United States.

The commission announces for July 27 an examination for instrument maker, qualified as mechanician, to fill vacancies at salaries ranging from $900 to $1,020 a year, in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. The subjects are: Physical ability, training, and experience. Age 20 years or over on the date of the examination.

WILL FOR PROBATE.

MEAD, LEMOINE C., (June 29;) personalty and realty, about $100,000; all to three sons, John, George, and William.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Pressure has not changed decidedly in any section in the last twenty-four hours, remaining high off the Atlantic Coast and over the northern Rocky Mountain region and low elsewhere. This pressure distribution has been attended by general showers east of the Mississippi River and in the Western Gulf States, the Northern Plains States, and the Northern Rocky Mountain region.

Temperatures continue below the seasonal average over much of the country, and the weather is unseasonably cool in the Northern Plains States and the Northern Rocky Mountain region. Indications are that partly overcast and showery weather will continue during the next forty-eight hours over the greater part of the country east of the Mississippi River and the West Gulf States. Temperature will not change materially over the Eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate and variable, mostly south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southeast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy, probably showers, Sunday and Monday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday; probably local showers Monday.

New England—Partly cloudy, probably local showers Sunday and Monday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Sunday, probably followed by showers Sunday night or on Monday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
6 A. M.	60	70	9 P. M.	58	75
6 A. M.	59	66	6 P. M.	58	75
9 A. M.	60	70	9 P. M.	58	75
12 M.	60	76	11 P. M.	58	73

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 61; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 3 A. M. yesterday was 67; at 8 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature, 81 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 90 per cent. at 8 A. M., 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 3 A. M. yesterday registered 29.86 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.89 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:28	226 E. 151 St.; George Wall	Slight
1:24	153 Park Av.; Robert Darr	Slight
2:30	102 Forsyth St.; Morris Berg	Slight
6:10	949 Lex. Av.; Frank Knapp	Slight
P. M.		
2:20	27 Amster. Av.; Joseph Rodan	Slight
3:35	10 West St.; Texas Oil Co.	Slight
4:55	218 W. 10 St.; Edward Amann	Slight
7:30	North end Randall's Island; city	Slight
8:05	67 Columbia St.; Max Stein	Slight
8:40	807 2 Av.; David Pollock	Slight
9:10	531 E. 171 St.; W. P. Salfer	Slight
9:10	22 Lewis St.; Max Scheinfeld	Slight
9:27	Foot Beach St., City Island, (launch;) J. H. Campbell	$200
11:06	323 E. 78th St.; William Brenner	None.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—1st Lt. F. H. Mills, M. R. C., from Jackson Barracks, La., and is assigned to duty at Fort Apache, Ariz.

Orders of April 16 relating to 2d Lt. P. F. Feymonville, C. A. C., revoked.

Capt. G. L. Qualls, Medical Corps, from present duties, and will report to the Governor of the Panama Canal for duty.

Capt. Ogden Upshur, Medical Corps, from duty with Field Hospital 5, effective on expiration of leave, then to Canal Zone.

Major P. W. Davidson, 26th Inf., is detailed as a member of the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska, and is designated as disbursing officer of the commission, Oct. 1, vice 1st Lt. L. A. Kunzig, Inf., relieved.

2d Lt. A. R. C. Pristie, Inf., is detailed in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, July 1, with rank of 1st Lt.

1st Lieut. C. E. V. Smith, 17th Inf., transferred to 6th Inf.

1st Lt. J. W. Hart, M. R. C., to active duty, July 18, at Washington Barracks, D. C., until Aug. 5; then he will stand relieved from active duty, M. R. C.

Leaves: 1st Lt. D. D. Hogan, M. R. C., 10 days; Capt. H. T. Matthews, Q. M. C., from date of his relief from present duties until Oct. 1 (he will sail for his new station about Oct. 1 instead of Aug. 5;) and 1st Lt. A. B. Jones, M. R. C., 10 days.

Navy.

Capt. B. C. Bryan, from Director of Navy Yards, Navy Dept., July 7, to Commandant, Charleston Yard, S. C.

Commanders: L. A. Kaiser, Boston Yard; Mass., to Naval War College, R. I.; T. P. Magruder, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.; N. C. Twining, from command of the Kentucky, to Naval War College; L. C. Wettengel, the Connecticut, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I., and C. M. Tozer, commissioned from Dec. 15, 1914.

Lieut. Commanders: R. Wallace, the Florida, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.; W. R. Sexton, to Naval War College; W. P. Cronan, the Navy Department, to command the Porter; L. L. M. Major, the North Carolina to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Lts.: H. D. Cooke, from command of the Henley, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I., and C. L. Hall, Atlantic reserve fleet, to command the Henley.

Junior Grade Lts.: F. G. Haas, the San Francisco, to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., and A. Barney, resignation accepted.

Ensign W. L. Wright, Naval Academy, to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.

A. Surgeon R. L. Payne, resignation accepted.

Civil Engineer J. V. Rockwell, New York Yard, July 15, to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Gunners: F. J. Petry, the Vermont, to home and wait orders; H. E. Stevens, from the Melville, to the Vermont, and T. Nyclud, receiving ship at Philadelphia, to connection fitting out the Melville and on board when commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Warrington at Rosebank, N. Y.; Waike at Tompkinsville, Lamson and Preston at Boston, Lebanon at Norfolk, Kearsarge at Hampton Roads, Chattanooga at Long Beach, Cal.; Machias at Tampico, Vicksburg at Bremerton, Dolphin at Washington, Hopkins at Santa Barbara, Wheeling at Lobos Island, Wasp at Port au Prince, Nicholson and Whipple at San Pedro, and the Vestal at Newport.

Sailed: Cassin, New York Harbor for Newport; Orion, Lambert Point for Newport; Brutus, Vera Cruz for Guantanamo via Progreso; Tippe, Boston for Addison, Me.; Virginia, Boston for Salem; Paducah, Boston for Boston; Georgia, Newport for Gloucester; Petrel, Tampico for New Orleans; Preston, Boston for Jonesport, Me.; Tennessee, Alexandria for Pensacola; New Orleans, Guaymas for La Paz; Tecumseh, Norfolk for Washington; New Hampshire, Newport for Portland, Me., and the Balch, Newport for Bridgeport, Conn.

The First Division, Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet (Stewart, Paul Jones, Perry, Truxtun, and Truxtun) will make a cruise to Alaskan waters this Summer. The division will leave Mare Island about the fifteenth instant and return about Sept. 1.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education Building will be closed on July 5.

In Secretary Palmer's office the following promotions have been made: Frances Coffey, clerk, with knowledge of typewriting, from $540 to $750; John M. Connolly, stenographer and typewriter, from $1,500 to $1,600; Katherina M. Crowe, stenographer and typewriter, from $600 to $750; Loretta F. Foley, stenographer and typewriter, from $600 to $750; Charles Hafner, clerk, from $900 to $1,050.

The Teachers' Council has submitted a finding on truancy in the ungraded classes or classes that take in only the markedly subnormal children for special instruction. The council says that those who cannot be instructed in these ungraded classes should be sent to institutions.

An amendment to the by-laws has been made enabling kindergarten teachers in excess to be transferred to the grades of the first six years of the course.

The following teachers will be transferred this Fall to the Boys' High School for Boys in P. S. 101, Brooklyn: John F. Cahill and Max Gilbert, commercial branches; Charles H. T. Douglas, first assistant English; Samuel A. Goldsmith, English; Cecile R. Quirk, French; Simon L. Lippman and Eva A. Robinson, German; Alexander Goldstein, history; Arthur L. Jones and Alice C. Grant, Latin; Walter J. Baldwin, mathematics and physical science; Franklin D. Robinson, mathematics; Guy R. Thomas, physics; Michael Rosmarin, stenography and typewriting.

A vacation playground has been established in P. S. 159, 119th Street and Second Avenue, Manhattan.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Temporary assignments: Surgeon S. M. Johnson, 1 S. D., in charge 9 S. D., in addition to his own, 2 days, 6 A. M., July 4; Patrol, to Comr's office from precincts indicated, 2 days, 9 A. M., July 3: A. Hull and Whipple at San Pedro, and the Vestal at Newport.

Sailed: Cassin, New York Harbor for Newport; Orion, Lambert Point for Newport; Brutus, Vera Cruz for Guantanamo via Progreso; Tippe, Boston for Addison, Me.; Virginia, Boston for Salem; Paducah, Boston for Boston; Georgia, Newport for Gloucester; Petrel, Tampico for New Orleans; Preston, Boston for Jonesport, Me.; Tennessee, Alexandria for Pensacola; New Orleans, Guaymas for La Paz; Tecumseh, Norfolk for Washington; New Hampshire, Newport for Portland, Me., and the Balch, Newport for Bridgeport, Conn.

The First Division, Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet (Stewart, Paul Jones, Perry, Truxtun, and Truxtun) will make a cruise to Alaskan waters this Summer. The division will leave Mare Island about the fifteenth instant and return about Sept. 1.

FOR THOROUGH TEST OF GARY PLAN HERE

$620,000 to be Spent in Reorganizing Ten Schools in the Bronx.

TO END OVERCROWDING

Supt. Wirt Intends to Double the Capacity of the Buildings Through System.

The Gary plan will receive a complete trial in eleven of the public schools in the Bronx. The sum of $170,000 was released recently by the Board of Estimate for the reorganization of P. S. 45, at 189th and Hoffman Streets and Lorillard Place, of which Angelo Patri is Principal, and $620,000 more has now been appropriated for the purchase of additional property and the erection of additions to schools in that borough.

These schools are as follows: 2, Third Avenue near 169th Street, Elizabeth R. Donovan, Principal; 4, Fulton and Third Avenues and 173d Street, Simon Hirsdansky, Principal; 5, Webster Avenue and 189th Street, Fordham, Elizabeth C. Rottger, Principal; 6, Tremont, Bryant, and Vyse Avenues, West Farms, George K. Martin, Principal; 23, Tremont and Anthony Avenues and Mount Hope Place, Lewis A. Beardsley, Principal; 82, 183d Street, Beaumont, and Cambreling Avenues, Hugh C. Laughlin, Principal; 40, Prospect Avenue, Jennings Street, and Ritter Place, William O'Flaherty, Principal; 44, Prospect Avenue and 176th Street, Plowden Stevens, Jr., Principal; 50, Bryant and Vyse Avenues, north of 172d Street, Lida B. Earhart, Principal, and 53, 168th Street, Findlay and Teller Avenues, William J. Henwood, Principal. The Gary plan is now in operation at P. S. 45.

10,000 More Pupils than Seats.

These schools have 25,331 sittings to accommodate a registry which amounted on Dec. 31 last to 35,580. Of this registry 12,764 children were on part time. The classrooms number 779, of which 480 are said to be satisfactory. In addition, there are 103 classrooms in two new buildings, Public Schools 54 and 55, and a leased building. On Jan. 1 next the total registry, according to an estimate by District Supt. Taylor, will be 40,000; in 1917 it will be 44,500, and in 1918, 50,000.

No additional accommodations can be provided by new buildings before 1918. The present schools will then be badly overcrowded. To meet this condition Supt. William Wirt of the Gary (Ind.) Schools, now also in the employ of the Board of Ed., proposes to spend $52,260 for alterations and equipment for eight schools, $539,000 for additions to other schools, and the remainder of the money for land and playgrounds. Then, by doubling the sessions and using the play space, auditoriums, and shops full time, he says he will be able to accommodate 46,000 children in 1,022 classrooms.

At the same time, he proposes to give the children in grades above the fourth year 380 minutes of schooling daily instead of 300. This time will include 220 minutes of academic work, 80 minutes of drawing, science work, manual training, and shop work; 40 minutes in the auditorium, and 40 minutes in the gymnasium and playgrounds.

The Cost Varies Greatly.

The estimates for the minor alterations range from $4,120 for Public School 5 to $14,475 for Public School 28. Additions are proposed for four schools as follows:

Public School 4, $157,000, for two swimming pools, two gymnasiums, and twelve classrooms.

Public School 40, $120,000, for an auditorium, swimming pool, gymnasium, two workshops, and a library.

Public School 32, $115,000 for a swimming pool, auditorium, five shops, and seven classrooms.

Public School 45, $147,000, for a swimming pool, four workships, two drawing rooms, two science rooms, and eight classrooms.

By dividing each school as now organized into two complete schools Mr. Wirt says it is possible by skillful use of playgrounds, auditoriums, and shops to accommodate the two schools in one building and give better educational opportunities to each school.

Supt. Wirt says his plan will do away with the building of so many new school houses at great cost to the community. Mayor Mitchel is heartily in favor of it, as is the Board of Estimate. It will be given a first-rate opportunity to prove its worth. In the Department of Education there are critics of the system, but they are not at the present time receiving much attention. They may be said to be in a state of "watchful waiting."

RAILROAD CRISIS AVERTED.

But Canada Is Expected to Take Over Many Lines This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, July 3.—The serious developments due in the railway situation in Canada have been delayed, for a while at any rate.

For some time it has been anticipated that one of the great Canadian railways will be taken over by the Government and that this will be followed by similar action regarding another railway.

However, it was stated in official circles today that the troubles which had faced these railways had been overcome, and that they would be able to carry on business for several months at least.

So far as the future can be forecasted in connection with Canadian railways it may be expected that before the year is out the Government will be compelled to take over almost the entire railway system of the country, except the portion owned by one great corporation.

That Canada will have to go into public ownership of railways on a huge scale is regarded as certain in well-informed circles.

The policy will not be adopted willingly. It will be simply the outcome of the tremendous craze for railways building in advance of population which seized the country some years ago.

The Government now owns the Intercolonial Railway, and during the last few months it has been compelled to take over the operation of the National Transcontinental, which was to have been the task of the Grand Trunk Pacific. This is a magnificently built railway, but it runs largely through an unpeopled country, and the Grand Trunk Pacific could not see any prospect of operating except at a great loss.

The next move was the leasing of the Lake Superior branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific by the Government for ninety-nine years at $600,000 a year. This branch connects the National Transcontinental Railway with Fort William at the head of lake navigation. Interchange of traffic arrangements have been made between the National Transcontinental Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific so that it will be a through transcontinental route.

Boy Kills Himself After Quarrel.

Albert Harris, 16 years old, the oldest of the six children of William Harris, a laundryman of 1,684 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, shot and killed himself yesterday afternoon on the sidewalk in front of his home. According to the police, Harris had been ordered from his home after a quarrel with his father.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 4:33 | Sun sets, 7:34 | Moon rises, 11:44

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:01	1:41	7:24	7:58
Governors Island	1:38	2:25	8:04	8:43
Hell Gate	3:28	4:15	9:44	10:23

Arrived—Saturday, July 3.

SS Lancastrian, Cardiff, June 19.
SS Zamore, Stockholm, June 28.
SS Dochra, Savona, June 13.
SS Maraval, Grenada, June 23.
SS Oranje Nassau, Curacao, June 19.
SS King George, St. Nazaire, June 19.
SS Peter Haimre, Pernambuco, June 23.
SS Virginian, Philadelphia, June 30.
SS Advance, Colon, June 26.
SS Comal, Galveston, June 26.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	June 26
Atherstone	Havre	June 19
Langton	Oran	June 17
Neches	Rotterdam	June 18
Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	June 18
Philadelphian	London	June 20
Sjoa	Liverpool	June 24
El Dia	Galveston	June 28
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 1
Morro Castle	Havana	June 29

DUE TOMORROW.

Kroonland	San Francisco	June 13
Espagne	Bordeaux	June 27
Rossano	Cardiff	June 19
Celia	Baltos	June 20
Francesco	Hull	June 20
Bayamon	San Juan	June 25
Coanoo	San Juan	June 30
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 3
Evanger	Antilles	July 1
Proteus	New Orleans	June 30
El Mundo	Galveston	June 29

DUE TUESDAY.

Athinai	Palermo	June 20
United States	Copenhagen	June 24
Stampalia	Genoa	June 22
King Howel	Dartmouth	June 22
Satsuma	Dundee	June 22
Lowther Castle	Barry	June 22
Havana	Havana	July 1
Metapan	Havana	July 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 3
Lampasas	Mobile	June 29
Chalmette	New Orleans	July 1

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Philadelphian	London	June 26
Eastern Prince	Bahia	June 19
Wico	Aarhus	June 24
Cameonia	Victoria	June 19
Colorado	Galveston	July 1
El Norte	Galveston	July 1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 4

DUE THURSDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	June 30
Kumi Maru	Plymouth	June 25
Caracas	San Juan	July 3
Creole	New Orleans	July 3
Almirante	Kingston	July 3
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	July 5

DUE FRIDAY.

Rotterdam	Avonmouth	June 30
Llama	Copenhagen	June 24
Matura	Grenada	July 2
Panama	Chicoloa	July 6
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 6
El Occidente	Galveston	July 3
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 3

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 3
Urbino	Hull	June 26
Hackensack	Hull	June 26
Daltonhall	Port Talbot	June 26
Apache	Jacksonville	July 7

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Minnehaha	London		8:00 A.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Czaritza	Archangel	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Taormina	Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Guglielmo	Naples		12:00 M.
Mohawk	Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery	Savannah		
El Valle	Galveston		3:00 P.M.
			12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Lapland	Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Buenos Aires	Cadiz	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Jethou	Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Maraval	Grenada	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian	Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta	Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda	Cardenas		12:00 M.
Comal	Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Antilles	New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Drumcliffe	Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Morro Castle	Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois	Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Advance	Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Guiana	St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Hortensius	Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hammershus	Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus	Savannah		3:00 P.M.
City of Bristol	Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Comanche	Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Sud	Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Yumuri	Santiago		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia	Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne	Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel	St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana	Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Frances	S. Domingo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cosmo	San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan	Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi	Bahia	8:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Saramacca	Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon	Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lempe	Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Verona	Naples		12:00 M.
Proteus	New Orleans		12:00 M.
Bayamon	San Juan		12:00 M.
El Mundo	Galveston		12:00 M.
Kroonland	Balboa		10:00 A.M.
Colorado	Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas	Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis	Savannah		3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 3.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool to New York, was 405 miles E. at noon; due 4th, afternoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 110 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 39 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz to New York, was 285 miles S. at noon.
SS Lewis Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 428 miles S. at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 235 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 150 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 120 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 125 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 237 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Cosmo, San Juan to New York, was 448 miles S. at noon.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 35 miles W. of Sand Key at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Arabic, at Liverpool, July 2.
SS Batjan, at Padang, June 28.
SS Westminster, at Bordeaux, June 29.
SS Eversley, at Brest, June 29.
SS Aymeric, at Calcutta, June 30.
SS Strathlern, at Havre, June 30.
SS Bovic, at Manchester, July 2.
SS Ancona, at Spezia, June 30.

Sailed.

SS Orduna, from Liverpool, July 3.
SS St. Paul, from Liverpool, July 3.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, July 3.
SS Panama, from Colon, July 3.
SS Almirante, from Kingston, July 3.
SS Caracas, from San Juan, July 3.
SS Havana, from Havana, July 3.
SS Monalmire, from Naples, June 26.
SS City of Bombay, from Colombo.
SS City of Bristol, from Shanghai, June 30.
SS St. Bede, from Manchester, July 2.
SS Norgrove, from Hull, July 2.
SS Crofton Hall, from Barbados, July 2.
SS Atahualpa, from Barbados, July 2.
SS Calabria, from Naples, June 26.
SS Principe di Udine, from Gibraltar, June 30.

Passed.

SS Eretria, New York for Piraeus, passed St. Michaels.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS St. Louis.

France—Close at 11 A. M. July 10, SS Espagne.

Germany—Not supplied.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 12 M. July 12, SS Athinai.

Italy—Close at 12 M, July 20, SS Taormina.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 15, SS Rotterdam.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 27, SS Noordam.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 15, SS United States.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 6, SS Taormina, and at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.:

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shinkoku Maru.....July 4
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia.....July 5
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Minonia.....July 5
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru.....July 11
Tahiti, Marquesas, South Seas Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Marama.....July 14

NAVY BOARD WANTS BATTLE CRUISERS

Expected to Recommend Asking Congress for Five Big, Fast Fighters.

NONE IN AMERICAN FLEET

Present War Has Shown Importance of Speed as Well as Strength in Sea Conflicts.

There is a well grounded belief among naval officers that the next Congress will be asked to authorize the construction of a complete division of battle cruisers of the greatest offensive and defensive power, as well as the highest possible speed and greatest radius of action. The general opinion is that the recommendation of the General Board of the Navy will be for five such vessels, which would provide a flagship and four units of the most powerful type of battle cruisers for the fifth, or cruiser division, of the Atlantic Fleet.

No type of naval vessel, with the exception of the submarine, has given such a good account of itself in the present war as have the great battle cruisers of the British Tiger and German Von der Tann types.

Robert Neeser, the naval historian, writing of battle cruisers and the United States' need of them to round out its fleet, points out in the July issue of The Seven Seas, the new organ of the Navy League of the United States, of which General Horace Porter is President, that had Congress followed in years past the advice of the General Board of the Navy, we would now own some of the finest vessels of this type in commission. In his article, Mr. Neeser says:

After 1904 Congress stopped the construction of armored cruisers and of fast scouts. After developing a successful type, we failed to follow up our advantage. Just about this time England designed her first battle cruiser. In 1907 the Indomitable, the Inflexible, and the Invincible were laid down. In 1909 Germany displayed with pride her Von der Tann, and sent her on a voyage to the South American republics. By this time Japan had followed the lead of the two greatest naval powers.

If the recommendations of the General Board of the Navy had been followed by Congress, it would have been possible for us likewise to build battle cruisers for our navy when the type first came out without imperiling our rank in battleship strength. But the refusal of Congress to listen to expert advice retarded the development of our fleet along the most advanced lines, until today we find ourselves in a position really critical. We do not own a capital ship that could keep up with the German cruiser Blucher, and yet the Blucher was outclassed in the recent North Sea action because she was too slow. Our fastest ship of the battleship class in the United States Navy today, built or building, is the Wyoming. Her speed is 21.22 knots. Our fastest large ships are in the armored cruiser class, the North Carolina being able to make 22.48 knots. Yet today the British Navy has the Queen Mary, carrying eight 13-inch guns, with a speed of 33.7 knots; the German Navy has the Seydlitz, carrying ten 11-inch rifles, with a speed of 29 knots, and the Japanese has the Kongo, carrying eight 14-inch rifles, and making 27 knots. The fastest American capital ship that could make a fight against the slowest of these foreign capital ships would be outclassed by a speed of about 7 knots, or about 8 statute miles per hour.

Is it not time that the American people realized the great inferiority in speed of their capital ships and compelled proper action by the Representatives in Congress?

Dealing with same subject, The Army and Navy Journal in its issue of yesterday intimates that the recommendation of the General Board of the Navy will be for six battle cruisers. Some of the members of the Board, of which Admiral Dewey is President, it is stated, believe that it might be wise policy to substitute battle cruisers for dreadnoughts, while others are of the opinion that the recommendation for next year's building program should include four battle cruisers and four dreadnoughts.

ALFRED STEAD ATTACKED.

Son of Late Journalist Victim of Assassin in Rumania.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Alfred Stead, son of the late journalist, W. T. Stead, apparently has been murderously attacked in Rumania, according to a somewhat confusing cablegram received here today by his brother-in-law, Frank R. Hussey, advertising manager of The Evening Post. The cablegram, which was sent from England July 1, was signed by Mr. Hussey's sister, Mrs. Mary Elaine Stead, and read:

"Alfred assassinated, little hope, I going Rumania."

"My brother-in-law was in the diplomatic service of Great Britain for many years," said Mr. Hussey. "He acted as Rumanian Consul in London, but six months ago went to Rumania. He was interested in oil wells there, but I believe his mission was largely diplomatic. His wife remained in England."

INDICT MAYOR BELL AGAIN.

Indianapolis Executive and Chief of Police Accused of Election Frauds.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 3.—Mayor Joseph E. Bell and Samuel Perrott, Chief of Police, were again indicted by the Marion County Grand Jury today for alleged election frauds. The Mayor and police official were indicted recently with 126 others for an alleged conspiracy in the recent election.

They are charged today with "seeking by violence and threats of criminal prosecution to influence a voter." Another indictment charges "Mickey" Ford with conspiring to vote more than once at November election in the election in Vigo County, where Terre Haute is situated. This conspiracy was formed in Marion County, it is alleged.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Showers Sun. and Mon., light to moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Showers Sun. and probably Mon., except in extreme s.; moderate e. to s. e. winds.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Connecticut shore preferred, not over 3 hours from New York, screened cottage; all conveniences; must have trees on place and be situated near good market; not over $300 for balance of season; send photos. Underwood, 25 Claremont Ave.

Wanted, in suburb of New York, to rent for New years; perhaps to buy later; large, modern house; large rooms, in perfect condition; electric lights; well laid out grounds; state number of rooms and price; owners only reply; agents not noticed. X. Y. Z., S 64 Times.

Wanted.—To purchase a property within 1½ hours of New York suitable for hotel; large old mansion or hotel desired with some acreage; no liquor will be sold; applicants are of highest credit and reputation; must be bought on easy terms. B 39 Times Annex.

Will purchase fireproof building to house 70 people, with five to ten acres, within thirty miles New York City; sanitarium. Full particulars B 210 Times Downtown.

Small country place or camp, near water; will give cash and $1,700 equity; two-family brick, near Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Russell, Tribune Building, N. Y. C.

Are you long on lots and short on money? I convert suppositions and mortgages into cash quickly; send particulars. George G. Baker, 7 East 42d.

Bungalow wanted; sea level; near New York City; unfurnished; $500. Write 3,495 Broadway, Apt. 38.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage, (second.)—$7,500 at 6 per cent., two years; residence, 54th St., between 5th and 6th Av.; reasonable bonus. S 90 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

ATTRACTIVE SEASHORE RESIDENCE.
At Low Moor, Sea Bright, N. J.; newly furnished, newly decorated; attractive Summer home, for rental for Summer season; nine large bedrooms, two bathrooms; unusually large porches; living room, dining room, library, new garage; reasonable rental to responsible party. Apply to E. C. Hinck on the premises.

TO LET FURNISHED.
12-room cottage and bath at Hinsdale BERKSHIRE HILLS.
1,000-foot elevation.
$400 for season
$50.00 per month by year.
Steam heat, open fireplaces.
E. NELSON EHRHART.

7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C. Tel. 6561 Murray Hill.

$300 gentleman's unusually attractive country home, overlooking Sound at Saybrook, Conn.; always cool; for July, August; nine acres; 10 rooms; servants' rooms; modern plumbing; hardwood floors; Oriental rugs, flower boxes all around large veranda; wicker furniture; tennis; stable; garden; bathing. Photographs, Converse, 29 Broadway.

On a gentleman's beautiful estate, 52 miles from New York on the New York Central, overlooking the Hudson, a five-room cottage with every modern improvement; very reasonable rent to an elderly couple; must be well recommended; vegetables and fruit gratis. F. 885 Times Downtown.

For Rent.—For month of August, attractive 10-room house, completely furnished, 2 baths, screened and furnished porch, awning, shade, flower and vegetable garden, in desirable section of East Orange; five minutes from Lackawanna Station. B 208 Times Downtown.

Unusual opportunity in heart of the country, to let for season, gentleman's estate; ideal and complete; large garage; flower and large vegetable garden planted; 18 rooms; hickory grove; near Boston and New York State Road. Z 266 Times Annex.

Bungalow on mountain lake; 1¾ hours on Lackawanna; 3, 4, and 5 furnished rooms for rent, week, month, or season. D. B. Miller, Bass Lake, Blairstown, N. J.

Maplewood, N. J.—New colonial residence near top of Orange Mountains, furnished, for August; Lackawanna Railroad; mountain air; splendid water, garden, and hens. 27 Mountain Av.

Completely furnished, centrally located home, thirteen rooms, five master and two double maids' rooms,) and three baths, for rent for season at Long Beach, L. I. Address M 82 Times.

LONG BRANCH.—Cottage, 12 rooms, 3 baths, on Ocean Boulevard, 3 minutes East Long Branch Station; spacious grounds, garage; completely furnished; $400. James A. Knowles, 406 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE CAMP.
Paul Smith's, Adirondacks. Fully furnished. Living rooms. Fireplaces. Fourteen bedrooms. Three bathrooms. Mitchell-Mitchell, 44 Wall, or broker.

To rent for Summer at Bass Rocks, Gloucester, Mass., three furnished cottages, modern improvements; fine situation. Inquire Frank P. Wonson, Main St., Gloucester, Mass. Tel. 98.

To Rent—In the heart of Green Mountains, furnished cottage, seven rooms and bath; hot and cold water; charming country; 1,400 feet elevation; rent $150 for season. Glen Farm, Dorset, Vt.

Bungalow, Green Pond, N. J., to rent, furnished, $90, for August; two sleeping, one living room, kitchenette; dining porch, screened; broad piazza; well water. Address M. A., 810 Broad St., Newark.

DOUGLAS MANOR.

Will rent my new Colonial house, 20 miles water view, 22 minutes Herald Square. Mrs. Withers, Douglas Manor, N. Y.

Litchfield Hills, Lake Waramaug.—Completely furnished stone and shingle cottage, five bedrooms, two bathrooms; two fireplaces; boathouse, garage, launch, and rowboat. C. T. Whittier, 78 Brinkerhoff St., Jersey City.

SHORE COTTAGES FOR RENT
by month or season in a selected colony; running water; electricity; tennis court; clubhouse; safe, sandy beach. List on request. Jas. Jay Smith Co., Inc., New London, Conn.

Rent.—Beautiful house, 8 rooms, 2 bathrooms, electricity, gas, water, sewer, open fireplace; large verandas; attractive grounds; hills Northern New Jersey, 42 minutes Manhattan; $40. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

Elizabeth, N. J., (best part,) private house; large, cool rooms; 4 master's, one servant's room, 2 baths; hardwood floors; all improv'ts; July, August, September; $75 monthly. Write Patterson, 212 Broad St., Elizabeth.

Country house, Westchester County, 35 minutes, for rent furnished for Summer; two servants, large porches and grounds, three baths, garage, &c.; references. F 846 Times Downtown.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Completely furnished 9-room cottage, twly light park, Haines Falls, splendid view; bargain for season. E. F. Colladay, 259 West 92d St., New York City.

Handsomely furnished house, 10 rooms; bath; facing lake; New Hampshire; 7 fireplaces; magnificent trees; 16 acres; wonderful country; garage, stable; $300. S 75 Times.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE
for rent at sacrifice, (furnished,) 3 minutes from ocean, 45 minutes from New York by private boat. Apply Z 310 Times Annex.

Rent for Summer beautiful country home, all improvements, five minutes to depot, ten minutes to bay, $300. A. Sessler, Glen Head, L. I.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod; completely furnished, all comforts; $225 up; booklet. Box 55, South Hartwich, Mass.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—Cottage, Columbia Av., near Broadway, 5 minutes to station, 4 bedrooms, bath, extra toilet, 2 months, $350. Phone Far Rockaway 2233.

Elberon, N. J.—Choice furnished cottage, directly on the ocean; reduced rent. Owner, Schuyler, 7,318, or local agents.

Adirondacks, Lake George, Champlain, Vermont, N. H., Maine. Adirondacks Co., 35 Nassau, Manhattan.

Green Pond, N. J., furnished cottage, rent or for sale. 268 Parker St., Newark, N. J. Telephone 4785 Branch Brook.

For Rent.—Sound Beach, Conn., furnished house, near water; $200 for season. Phone John 190.

Four-room bungalow in Berkshires; garage; short distance from Queechy Lake; reasonable. Z 318 Times Annex.

Adirondack cottage, shore Lake Pleasant, six rooms, reduced to $125, balance season. Rev. Love, 179 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Culvers Lake, N. J., cottage to rent, furnished, Summer, $80. D. Trust Co., Newton, N. J.

Bay Shore.—Large house, beautiful grounds, with shade; will rent $500 instead of $1,000, usual price. Address F. C., S. 77 Beaver St., city.

Chappaqua—Eight-room cottage; all improvements; very desirable; Cornell on premises. W. R. Coffin, 31 Gold St., New York.

Douglaston—Delightful house, furnished, unfurnished. Particulars, 32 East 78th. Phone 6618 Lenox.

To Let, Furnished.—Nine-room cottage; bath, electricity; garage; near links. Bedford Hills, N. Y. Tel. Columbus 241.

Exquisitely furnished house, twelve rooms; improvements; private water front; low rental. M 172 Times.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, LAKEVILLE, CONN. Lake frontage, furnished house, 12 rooms, improvements, $500. Moen, 32 William St.

Hackettstown, N. J.—Five-room cottage, $180 season. W. S. Harper, Greenwich, Conn.

For Rent—Attractive furnished cottages and bungalows. D. B. Merwin, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
in connection with
STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN.
Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, etc.

To Let—Unfurnished.

AT TWIN LAKES, CONN.,
Foothills of the Berkshires.
Furnished bungalow with six bedrooms. Private dock and boats; accommodation for car. Fine bathing, boating, fishing, walks and drives. Convenient to station, post office, store, telegraph, telephone. Rent August and September very reasonable. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Attractive home, Huntington; 7 rooms, bath; very well furnished; garage, garden, beautiful grounds; season, $300; exceptional value. D. M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.,) N.Y.C.

In Westfield, N. J., 230 Kimball Av.—House, nine rooms and bath, in fine condition; first-class neighborhood. Apply to owner, 304 East Dudley Av.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Sublet, furnished, three-room apartment, immaculately clean, all modern improvements; new building. Apartment 3, 146 East 49th St. Tel. 875 Murray Hill.

To sublet, furnished apartment, seven rooms and bath, two months, at $50. Call or telephone the Lancaster, 39 East 10th St., near University Place.

Two attractively furnished, cool, outside rooms and bath. Hotel Leonori, 7th floor, Madison Av., at 63d St. July 17, Oct. 1; $60 monthly.

321 ST., 7 East (The Durham.)—2 furnished rooms and bath; high class elevator house.

Furnished apartment, 375 Park Av.—Four bedrooms, two baths. Apply to Mr. Voth.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970.
Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1201.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 99th St., near Broadway, SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway, Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9785 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Riverside Drive, near 96th.—Beautifully, completely furnished apartment; all rooms facing river; 5 rooms, 2 baths; new building; immediate possession; bargain. Telephone Riverside 1278.

116th, 420 West, opposite Columbia University.—Handsomely furnished eight-room apartment, Summer, below cost; spacious, cool; a good nursery; call today, tomorrow. L. F. Janicot.

2 cool, bright rooms and bath, 10th floor, elevator apartment hotel; fine view; near subway, surface, and bus; meals optional; furnished or unfurnished. Apt. 104, 308 West 82d St.

Attractive and completely furnished apartment, six rooms, bath, southern exposure, 45 Morningside Drive, corner 115th St. West, opposite park, $150 until Sept. 20. Apply premises.

122d, 540 West.—July, August; whole or part; beautiful, elegant room, front, corner apartment; delightfully cool; furnished; phone, shower, electricity, elevator; rates. (Columbia.) Power.

84th, 135 West.—Newly furnished, two and three room housekeeping and bachelor apartments; strictly modern; something exceptionally choice for little money; investigate; bargains. Caretaker.

Apartment for rent, nicely furnished, 4 rooms and bath; $35 per month; for particulars apply Remco, Broadway and 98th St. Phone 1300 Riverside, (Monday.)

High-class apartment, 3 outside rooms and bath, partly furnished, near Riverside, exceptionally cool; July 12 to Aug. 12, $25. 635 West 160th, Apt. 4A.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED,
FOR RENT AT
$30 per month. Apply on premises, 230 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

At Riverside Drive and 84th, North Corner, 120.—Eight, ten, all-light, outside rooms, beautifully furnished, to let two or more months; reduced rent. Call, address, Stewart.

91st St., 251 West.—A business woman will share her cool, light apartment with two women; $4 and $5; references essential. Tel. 9632 Riverside. E. K. Lente.

Riverside Drive, 202, Corner 93d.—Handsome five-room apartment, high-class building, reasonable for Summer to responsible party. Call or phone Riverside 6510. McGahen.

738 WEST END AV, CORNER 96TH.
Fine, large, airy corner rooms; complete housekeeping; express subway; Riverside; moderate.

468 Riverside Drive, corner 119th St.—Handsomely furnished; seven rooms, two baths; to sublet Summer months; very reasonable; Apartment 2.

Four-room apartment, all outside? 465 West 157th St. Phone Audubon 407 or Bryant 1757. Reasonable.

57th, 264 West.—Completely furnished; modern corner apartment, adjacent Park; best transportation.

Beautifully furnished five-room modern apartment; sublet for Summer; special, $45. West 85th. Inquire Mann, 226 West 82d.

141st, (87 Hamilton Place.)—Small, exclusive elevator apartment. Summer months, under rent.

44th, 210 West—Bachelor chambers; complete service; old English garden; ideal city Summer residence; telephone Bryant 5860.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Seven large outside rooms; southwest exposure; attractive and convenient; rent $55. Sanson, 102 West 93d St.

Artist's studio, large, delightfully cool, north light; private phone and bath; kitchenette; small suite optional. 2527 Plaza.

32 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity; phone.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenettes; $12 up; references necessary.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5382.

Wadsworth Av., 190, near 181st St. subway.—Five cool rooms; all conveniences; pianola; for Summer months; reasonable. Alladice.

Sublet 2 and 3 room apartments; attractive Summer rate. Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th St. See Manager.

Riverside; Summer rates. Goff, 610 West 141st St.

115th, 605 West.—Beautiful six-room apartment; near Columbia; reasonable. Apt. 12.

5 rooms, bath; well furnished; $50; references; subway 96th. 336 West 95th.

121st, 414 West.—Four sunny rooms; elevator; near Columbia; reasonable. Apt. 56.

119th, 435 West.—High-class, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; moderate. Apt. 8H.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

11th St., 45 West.—Fine elevator house; four rooms; exceptionally cool. Elwell.

51st St., 70 West.—Two rooms, nicely furnished; 2d flight; $7-$9 weekly.

Brooklyn.

Sublet until Oct. 1 to responsible family, handsomely furnished, cool apartment; convenient location. Wiley, 1,340 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Cool corner apartment to let furnished; very moderate. Apply Apt. 11, "Florence Court," Hicks & Pierrepont Sts, Brooklyn.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

WISH TO FIND FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED APARTMENT TO SUBLET FROM OCTOBER 1ST TO JUNE 1ST, 5 TO 7 ROOMS AND BATH. MUST HAVE OPEN FIREPLACES AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS, AND BE ON OR NEAR WASHINGTON SQUARE. S 89 TIMES.

Two or three rooms, bath, and kitchen, near subway, from July to October; reference exchanged.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

1,186 MADISON AV., AT 87TH ST.
Modern seven-room corner apartment, exceptional value; large rooms; rent $1,200; electricity, elevator, hall service, &c.; others nearby; $30 and $75.
THE TOWERS.
119th St., 371;
facing beautiful Morningside Park, seven rooms, bath, all improvements; rent $45.
163 WEST 80TH ST.
7 rooms, extra large, all improvements, $45. Superintendent, on premises.
Agents, 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (one with kitchenette,) 19 EAST 32D ST., connected with THE FERNERY tea room. Miss S. M. Tucker, Apt. 25, 34 St. Rentals $45 to $75, with service. Apply to THE FERNERY, phone Murray Hill 2297, or WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St., John 5700.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $900 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

HOFFMAN ARMS,
640 Madison Av., Corner 59th St.—Apartments, 4 to 8 large rooms; reduced rents; accessible location; adjacent to Central Park.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Park Av., 813, 815, (74th.)—Four exceptionally light rooms; all improvements; $27.

West Side

257 WEST 86TH ST.
Eight-room studio apartment; studio double height; two servants' rooms; three master's bedrooms, southern exposure. Superintendent.

5th Av., corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian Churchyard.)—100 feet of lawn in front; beautiful 3-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linnekin, 221 4th Av.

To Sublet.—6-room apartment, unfurnished; fine location; 50-mile view; near subway and "L"; $50; sacrifice; regular lease after Oct. 1; references required. 70 Morningside Drive. Apartment 63.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

223 WEST 107TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7622.

$55-$65, at 91st St. Subway, 2,465-2,469 Broadway; 6-room elevator apartments, all improvements. Apply Supt. or tel. John 2469.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4-6 rooms and bath.....$40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

The Earl's Court and the Norfolk, 306-308 West 94th St., close to Riverside; splendid 8 rooms, 2 baths; top floor; extra light; and 6 rooms, 1 bath; $1,020-$1,600.

To sublet; bargain; 5-room elevator apartment; all outside rooms; exceptionally attractive. Inquire superintendent, 550 West 156th St.

Amsterdam Av., 1,105, (opposite Columbia University Grounds.)—Modern apartments, 4-5 rooms; beautiful neighborhood; $27-$38. See Superintendent.

94th, 30 West, (block from "L" station.)—Six light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, electric lighting, $42.

175th St., 513 West.—5 rooms; steam, hot water; one flight; $25, $25; concessions. Barnett, 21 East 125th St.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.

93d St., 48 West.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; excellent neighborhood.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Athorp, Broadway, 78th St.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z, Box T 25 Times.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

21st St., 328 West.—Six rooms, bath, hot water; hails heated; $25-$28.

46th St., 137 West.—Bachelor one and two rooms, bath; hotel service; reasonable.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Bronx.

Fort Independence St., 3,494.—6½ rooms; all improvements, $40; if attending furnace, $35; 2 blocks east Broadway at 238th subway station; 2 blocks south of Van Cortlandt Park.

Modern detached two-family house; each eight rooms; steam, hot water, shower, one or both. 1,041 Clay, 165th St.

Grand Boulevard and Concourse, two blocks east of Jerome Av.; five large rooms; all improvements; $38.

College Av., 170th St., Bronx.—3 and 4-room apartments; beautiful neighborhood.

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

From Oct. 1, seven or eight rooms, not above 93d St.; all adults; rent not over $1,000. Address R., N 1 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Trained Nurse, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices, $10 to $15 per week. Address Y 341 Times Annex.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS
FOR REFINED COUPLE OR FAMILY
OF TWO IN BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY
HOME OVERLOOKING THE BAY.
St. George Heights, in Staten Island.
No. 56 Hyatt Street.
Large grounds; only two rooms left.
SPECIAL RATES. EXQUISITE SURROUNDINGS. CALL TO-DAY OR WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

GRYMES HILL.
Corner Louis St. and Howard Av.; highest, coolest location near New York; delightful ocean view; private estate; shady ground; tennis; excellent cuisine; moderate. Phone Tompkinsville 2054. Silver Lake car.

The Belmont, 228-230 Tomkins Av., New Brighton, S. I.; 40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious grounds, private automobile entrance; tennis court, electric lights, shower baths, beautiful view; substantial table; 5 minutes ferry. Phone 2048 Tompkinsville.

ENGLISH family offer to gentleman or married couple every comfort in their modern, artistic home; lovely, large garden; beautiful surroundings; private sitting room if desired; 40 minutes South Ferry. F 350 Times Downtown.

NEW BRIGHTON—VILLA ALICE.
NICE, COMFORTABLE ROOM; ONE, TWO GENTLEMEN; GOOD GERMAN HOME COOKING; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; TERMS MODERATE. 363 WESTERVELT AVENUE.

THE STUYVESANT.
Beautiful, cool rooms, private baths; well known for its excellent cuisine; tennis court; rates $9-$15 weekly; 5c fare to Broadway. 136 Stuyvesant Place, St. George, Staten Island.

Cheerful room, excellent table, for gentleman in private family; near train and seashore; 35 minutes from South Ferry. 169 Fingerboard Road, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island. Telephone Tompkinsville 471R.

AQUEHOGA LODGE.—Attractive country home, open the entire year; bathing, tennis, gardens, and poultry; 35 minutes from Battery; convenient to train or trolley; references. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar, S. I.

BEECHWOOD, GRASMERE.
Attractive, large rooms; shady grounds, garden, tennis; near beach. Phone 585M Tompkinsville.

BOYS FIND good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies in country parsonage. M 54 Times.

Westchester.

Park View.—Quiet surroundings; commuting distance; excellent table; double and single rooms. White Plains, N. Y. Phone 448J.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av.—Spits cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 37.

Beautiful country house; table specialty; moderate rates. Villa Alta, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

OWNER spacious, luxurious home, large, shady grounds, adjacent New York, who has marked ability in cheering and uplifting the ailing, will care for one desiring restful, beautiful surroundings; good, nourishing food; cheerful companionship; motor car; physicians' references. Good Health, S 164 Times.

A private family with a large house will accommodate a few guests; home comforts and cooking; select neighborhood; 1 minute to Main St., 2 minutes to depot, 8 minutes to Hudson Park; bathing, fishing, and boating; reasonable rates. Apply "The Rochelle," 30 Le Count Place, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 1858M New Rochelle.

HOTEL OSBORN,
Franklin-Bay View Avs., New Rochelle.

Just opened, fireproof family hotel; telephone in each room; five minutes from station and Long Island Sound; rooms with board, single, $14 up; double, $22 up. Telephone 2099.

"KINMOUNT,"
182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides; overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central station; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers, Annie E. Lane.

Single and double rooms; very best table; large, shaded grounds; own vegetable garden and chickens; 32 minutes on train to Grand Central; single, $16 upward; double, $24 upward. Phone 2143 New Rochelle, or write Z 277 Times Annex.

Refined family will rent two large rooms to people of refinement; excellent table; terms moderate; no children; scenery unsurpassed; near cars. F. Gray, Box 189, Pleasantville, Westchester Co., N. Y.

"YONKERS," 90 LOCUST HILL AV.
Delightful house; large, airy rooms; excellent table; broad piazzas; lawn and shade trees; half hour Grand Central; all conveniences; 2 minutes trolley. 2636 Yonkers.

Chester Hill Section, Mt. Vernon.—Excellent board; front room, large windows, southern exposure; gentlemen preferred; three minutes New Haven station. 51 Elm Av. 1308 W.

EASY COMMUTING DISTANCE, overlooking Hudson; shaded grounds; large, airy rooms; good board; reasonable; special rates for July and August. Rolfe, 211 North Broadway, Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

The Whispering Pines, Chappaqua.—Select accommodations; wide porches, beautiful lawn, fine old trees, tennis and croquet; own gardens; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 37.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

White Plains—Elegant home, on high elevation; refined surroundings; ideal for commuters; 10 minutes' walk from station. 14 Leake St. Phone 2588-W.

Several adults may secure superior accommodations at Pelham Heights, near New Haven Station; golf, N. Y. A. C., bathing near by; unusual. S 77 Times.

COLONIAL HOUSE, four acres; shade, swimming and boating; furnished rooms, with and without private bath; garage. 426 Pelham Road, New Rochelle. Phone 2761.

Private family in beautiful place of five acres; 12 minutes' walk from station; large cool rooms, bath, $9-$12. Box 115, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, Chester Hill.—Airy rooms, wide verandas; easy commutation. 165 North Fulton St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Kingsley House, 19 North Broadway, White Plains. Beautiful central location; large, cool double rooms; exceptional table. Phone 2281.

Long Island.

Country Board—Large, comfortably furnished rooms in delightful location, near water, in private family for refined people; restful surroundings, ample shade, no mosquitos; elegant bathroom, all improvements; good home table; one hour from Brooklyn; $12 per week; references. M. H. R., Box 665, Glen Cove, L. I.

Long Island Sound.—Modern conveniences; club life, yachting, bathing, dancing; exclusive; 25 minutes out from Pa station; (accommodations week-end.) Smith, Beachhurst, Whitestone Landing. Phone Flushing 1329 or Columbus 2715.

MacLevy Physical Culture Farm.—Babylon, L. I.—Recreation, relaxation; surf, still-water bathing; sailing, billiards, tennis; freshest eggs, poultry, vegetables, milk; interviews, MacLevy, N. Y. Gymnasium, 852 4th Av. Madison Square 8086.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.,
BAY VIEW LODGE,
Montauk Av. and Bay, (Beach 130.)
High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

WILSON HOUSE, ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Three minutes from Holland Station, one minute from surf; bath houses on premises; reasonable; season or week-end. 40 Beach 94th St. Telephone Hammels 505.

THE WHITEHOUSE,
BEACHURST, LONG ISLAND.
Twenty minutes from city; directly on bay; superb view; excellent accommodations; bathing, fishing, tennis. Telephone Flushing 711.

ROCKVILLE CENTER.—Private family can accommodate two adults; large front room; all conveniences; commuting distance; excellent table; references. Owner, 60 Maine Av.

Howell House, Quogue, N. Y.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; 80 miles; 3 acres; tennis, golf, sailing, bathing; fresh vegetables; large rooms; private baths.

Beautifully equipped room for one or two, including all conveniences, to rent; reasonable; two minutes from ocean. Schwartzberg, 10 South Park Av., Arverne, L. I.

SEA GATE, N. Y. HARBOR.
Exclusive private cottage near boat landing; moderate rates. Cypress Ave., 8 houses west of Sea Gate Ave.

VILLA ROSA.
Large, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; billiard room, dancing parlor; bathing. Phone 163 Bath Beach.

PATCHOGUE INN, Patchogue, L. I.—Come for seashore, country vacation pleasures; sailing, bathing, fishing, tennis, dancing; $10 up; booklet.

Few large, furnished rooms for season; private family; beach front. Address Barnard Cottage, Seagirt Av., Far Rockaway.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH 118TH ST.
Cool front room, balcony, facing ocean; excellent board; reasonable; select families welcomed.

Far Rockaway, L. I., 59 South Mott Av.—Two fine, large double rooms, with excellent table, for refined guests; large shady grounds; convenient to depot and beach.

ROCKAWAY PARK, N. Y.—Furnished rooms in private house, overlooking ocean; modern in every respect. Hammels 557J. J. O'Connor, 43 Beach 112th St.

DOUGLAS MANOR, Long Island Sound.—Gentleman in private family; all improvements; bathing, boating, tennis; $15; references. B 41 Times Annex.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, near station and beach; excellent table; reasonable rates. Shanks, 30th St. and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I.

Refined, quiet, close ocean, bay, (Rockaway Park;) excellent cuisine; private house; 45 minutes Pennsylvania, Flatbush, Parisien, M 107 Times.

To rent, in private family, two nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; near Rockaway Park and ocean. Inquire W. H. O'Neil, 158½ Washington Av., Rockaway Park, L. I.

Edgemere, Long Island.—Private family will rent large, light furnished room on beach, with bath; references. Z 256 Times Annex.

Far Rockaway, Maison Louis, 80 Carlton Av.—Elegant rooms; moderate; French table board.

Flushing, L. I.—Well-appointed house, large rooms; own products; unsurpassed location; near train and trolley. 96 Whitestone Av.

With private family, cheerful room; 30 minutes from city; private beach; moderate. Angus, 14 30th St., Beechhurst, L. I.

SEA GATE, L. I.
The RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av.; table guests, $10 weekly. Coney 1808.

Chestnutcroft Farm.—On Lake Sepasco; boating, bathing; airy rooms; shady lawn; comfortable home. Jessie R. Eddy.

Manhattan Beach.—Refined party will find accommodations near water. Phone 1176 Coney Island.

Seagate.—Private family accommodate few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 150 Times.

Ocean View House, Far Rockaway, L. I.—Choice rooms, overlooking ocean; families; good, substantial table. Mrs. Martin.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

The Richardson, Sea Cliff, L. I. Hungarian cuisine. Send for booklet, photo. Open for season. A. Jacobs, proprietor.

Elmhurst—Furnished rooms, board optional; kitchenette; very reasonable. Desirable, 59 Gerry Av.

Seagate.—Can accommodate few guests; exclusive private home. Bryan, Nautilus Av.

MRS. O'CONNOR—SEA GATE.
Desirable large, cool, corner rooms, reasonable.

Far Rockaway—Private family, board; gentlemen only; tennis, garage. L 129 Times.

Far Rockaway, Lee Cottage.—On beach; South St.; phone; to October.

3 Park St., Long Beach.—Room and board, two gentlemen or couple. Manica.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its cool streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2830; write for booklet.
W. T. READE, Prop.

THE HOMESTEAD,
FANWOOD, N. J.
One hour from city; New Jersey Central R. R., and five minutes' walk from station; large, well-shaded grounds, tennis court, croquet; electric lights; Netherwood water; references.

Superior accommodations for refined couple or family, gentleman's country estate, hour New York; high elevation; superb views; luxurious, modern appointments; excellent table; 50 acres woodland, gardens; tennis; garage; cultured environments; healthful; excellent commuting; rate $17.50. L 118 Times.

Paying guests; good table; home comforts; tennis courts; spacious parklike grounds; twenty-one miles from New York; fifteen minutes' walk from D., L. & W. R. R. Station; trolley passes grounds; rates from $12 to $35 per week. Address I. M. C., 14 Bedford Road, Summit, N. J.

THE WASHINGTON,
Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J.
A delightful house for comfort and rest. Fresh vegetables and fruits from our own gardens. Less than hour from New York on Erie Railroad.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Attractive rooms, single, en suite, private baths; large porches; spacious, shady grounds; excellent table; near station; very low rates. The Colonial, 12 N. Arlington Av. Orange 2465.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Beautiful, modern house; improvements, including screened sleeping and dining piazzas; excellent, spacious, well-shaded grounds; small refined family will take a few boarders; bus from station; moderate rates. 39 N. Pleasant Av.

THE RAMBLEWOOD, Montclair.—Beautiful country home; all city conveniences; high elevation; large lawn; 2 min. trolley, 45 min. to N. Y. C. via D., L. & W.; suitable for commuters; moderate; references exchanged; adults only. H. F. von Ohlen, 2 Sunset Av.

LINWOOD LODGE, Englewood, N. J.—Private sanitarium; nervous conditions; aged people requiring special care and invalids; modern house; attentive nurses, physicians; home cooking; invalid chairs; automobile rides; large verandas; shady grounds.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER (college graduates), beautiful country home, would board and tutor children, adults, Summer; spacious grounds, tennis; fruit, vegetables, milk, eggs; reasonable. Box 379, Ridgewood, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, (Seymour Hall, 7

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

111TH, 500 WEST.—Furnished room; one or two ladies; refined family; kitchen privileges; near Columbia; reasonable. Apartment 1C.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractive, cool room; high-class apartment; private family; reasonable.

112TH ST., 536 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool front room; high-class elevator apartment. Bridges.

113TH ST., 622 WEST.—Desirable room, with private family; reference required. Apt. 43.

113TH, 526 WEST.—Large, airy front room; all conveniences. Apartment 83.

113TH, 501 and 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

114TH, 610 WEST.—KITCHENETTE; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRIC LIGHTS; OTHER LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; EVERY CONVENIENCE; SUMMER PRICES.

114TH, 503 WEST.—Cool front room facing Columbia tennis courts; also large double room; board optional. Apt. 42.

115TH, 606 WEST, (Apartment 18.)—Near Columbia University, attractive, light, airy room; quiet surroundings; private family.

115TH, 410 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor, suitable two; single room; shower; telephone. Earle.

115TH, 410 WEST. — Newly furnished rooms, modern conveniences; near Columbia. 7234 Morningside. Kistler.

116TH, 410 WEST.—Rooms, single, $2.50, $3; suite; home privileges; shower. Schmitz.

117TH, 117 WEST.—Elegant, large room, with private bath; comfort; telephone; reasonable.

118TH, 401 WEST.—East view; high-class building; single, en suite; overlooking Morningside Park; business men. Apt. 44.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Pleasant, light Summer rooms; single; elevator; shower; telephone; reasonable. No. 32.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Exceptionally airy, comfortable rooms, with exceptional care; 6th floor.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, cool rooms, single, en suite; bath, phone; subway. No. 52.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Rooms, single, double; Columbia campus; kitchen privileges; elevator. No. 61.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; elevator apartment; private family. Apt. 51.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; elevator; shower, private family. Apt. 32.

120TH, 434 WEST.—Large outside room, opposite campus, adjoining bath; lady. Apt. 5E.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Opposite Teachers' College; double room with kitchenette; single room, also; restaurant, roof garden, tennis. Yetman.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Newly furnished; opposite Columbia; elevator; clean and cool. Appleton.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Large front room; suitable one, two; kitchen privileges. Brennan.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Light, attractive room; $4.00. Apt. 61.

122D, 523 WEST.—Opposite Columbia; beautiful rooms; shower bath, electricity, elevator; $3 up. Telephone Morningside 5550. Mapes.

122D, 514 WEST.—Quiet, attractive room, near Columbia; two windows; reasonable. Owen.

122D, 540 WEST.—Breezy corner rooms; fine outlook; elevator; references. Apt. 61.

123D, 560 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable rooms, $2.50 to $5; convenient elevated, Cunha.

124TH, 95 WEST.—Floor three rooms, bath, running water; two flights; phone.

126TH, 58 WEST. —Large, small, medium rooms; instantaneous hot water; shower; reasonable.

136TH, 622 WEST, (Adjoining Riverside.)—Five rooms, beautifully furnished, entire, or two rooms; kitchen privileges; service; cheap. Shipper.

137TH, 616 WEST.—One or two ladies can have fine room, near Drive; price, $2.50 or $4; refined. Wills.

145TH, 511 WEST.—Back parlor, kitchen, housekeeping; hall room; running water. Sanders.

154TH, 651 WEST.—Hudson River; Drive; refined country life; subway; conveniences. Audubon 1487.

ACCOMMODATIONS, elegant private home; reasonable. 758 West End Av., (97th.) Apt. 62.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," FOR BACHELORS, 302 West 22d St., also 138 East 38th St. The comforts of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new 12-story building, roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

Broadway Central Hotel.
BROADWAY, AT 3D ST.

$4 week and up; better than price indicates; why not be comfortable in a 500-room hotel at less than you are paying for small room without the conveniences of a hotel?

BROADWAY, (Corner,) 248 West 105th.—Comfortable, light room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (The Ormond.)—Desirable room; high-class apartment; Summer rates. Railing.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment, overlooking Park, rent delightful room; lavatory; excellent transportation. Columbus 7915.

CLAREMONT AV., 49, (Corner 119th.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished, overlooking Columbia.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included; write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

FACING MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, (401 West 118th.)—Two attractive parlors; fine view; $4 complete; kitchen, elevator; apartment 3A.

Large, cool rooms; homelike conveniences; half block from subway express station; private baths. 9006 Col. Parker, 240 West 72d.

LIVING ROOM, bedroom, and bath in well-appointed private apartment on Broadway, $10 per week, with kitchen privileges. Z 288 Times Annex.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44, (Cathedral Court.)—Cool rooms, overlooking Park; near Columbia. Henry.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Comfortable front room; running water; adjoining bath; gentlemen. Wise.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70. — Desirable room; parlor; kitchen privileges; ladies; $3.50. Apt. 3.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214. — Beautifully furnished front suite; single room, facing river; married couple or gentleman; private family; board optional. Clark. Phone Riverside 1278.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Attractive outside room, bath; private family; excellent service. Apartment 34A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (103d St.)—Room overlooking Hudson; refined, private home. Phone 9600 River.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (Apt. 46.)—Large room, all conveniences; board optional; near subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552.—Large outside room; adjoining bath; Apt. 2F button. Morningside 7028.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Four corner, outside rooms; bath; housekeeping; references required. 3B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Single, en suite; suitable one, two, gentlemen, couple. Meek.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $4 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 758.—Beautifully furnished rooms; elevator apartment; gentlemen preferred; reasonable. Fleishman. Phone 6340 Riverside.

WEST END, 611. — Delightful front room; electricity, magnificent plumbing, mothproof closets; private family; also delightful small room; references; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 569.—Exceptionally good Summer rooms; very reasonable; references.

WEST END AV, 839.—Elegant, cool rooms, baths; high-class; moderate; references.

Bronx.

178TH, 486 EAST.—Large front room; private house; bath, phone; suitable one, two.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, swimming pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $2.00 a week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 419 Main St., Orange, N. J.

OAKDENE AV., 22, Grantwood.—Private home, overlooking Hudson; 10 minutes' walk to Fort Lee Ferry; trolley to Fort Lee and Weehawken Ferries; three furnished rooms; breakfast if desired. Tel. 118 Cliffside.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

$4th, 32 West.—Cool rooms, electricity, gas, near bath, furnished or unfurnished; $2.50.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN wants room and bath in private apartment or house for Summer; give full particulars. M 148 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

AS COMPANION, housekeeper, for semi-invalid, by trained nurse; experienced; references. M 174 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; broad experience; trial balance; reliable, trustworthy; $12. F 383 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID, waitress; refined, efficient colored; sewing; country; references. Brown, 2,109 Madison Av.

COMPANION.—Refined, Christian girl of 14, from small town, wishes to attend Wadleigh High School, and would like home where services as companion or nurse would be compensation for living expenses. S 73 Times.

COMPANION, &c.—French woman wishes position as companion, tutor, governess, or seamstress for the Summer; very capable. Mademoiselle, 434 West 20th St.

COMPANION, &c.—Educated young lady desires Summer position as companion, governess; can massage, manicure, &c. Z 315 Times Annex.

COMPANION, graduate nurse, American, (29;) good character; experience; references. F 140 Times.

COOK.—Colored; experienced; or laundress; short distance country. Hamilton, 247 West 63d St.

DRESSMAKER and TAILORESS.—First-class; by day; thorough and responsible; will go out of town. N 5 Times.

DRESSMAKER. — Experienced dressmaker, out by day, city, country. Miss Dorsey, 517 West 148th.

DRESSMAKER.—Colored; experienced; style, quick; references; $2.50. 261 West 134th St. Apt. 2B.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette. 24 West 8th St.

EMPLOYER.

ACCOUNT OF BUSINESS REASONS, DESIRES TO PLACE COMPETENT AND TRUSTWORTHY STENOGRAPHER WITH RELIABLE FIRM; SALARY, $12. TELEPHONE CHELSEA 978 TUESDAY.

GIRL, neat and conscientious, would like care of child in private family in the country; could make herself generally useful about house. F. B., Room 315, 130 East 22d St. Gram. 4818.

GIRL, American, with high school education, would like care of child in a private family; good references. F. M., Room 315, 130 East 22d St. Gram. 4818.

GOVERNESS.—Refined French young lady desires position as governess in refined family, preferably out of town. A. K., 341 Riverdale Av., Brooklyn. Tel. 80 E. N. Y.

GOVERNESS. — French - Swiss governess, speaks German fluently, with references, wants position. Apply L., 124 West 16th St., city.

GOVERNESS.—Young lady wants position, having had position as governess for three years with family; fond of children; good references. Z 289 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS. — Experienced as mother's helper; state salary; suburb preferred. M 128 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, Frenchwoman, with boy 10 years old, desires position in small family; good cook, good manager; best of references. Mrs. Henry, 131 Palisade Av., West Hoboken, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Efficient widow wants position as managing housekeeper or position of trust; excellent reference; no agents. D., N 6 Times Downtown.

LAUNDRESS, first class, wants family hamper at home; ladies', children's wear specialty; prompt delivery. 469 Amity St., Flushing.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Woman who can take charge of children and assist in home duties; farm preferred. M 177 Times.

NURSE—College student to care for children during the Summer months; willing to go to country. Write Heyman, 19 Water St., Newburgh, N. Y.

NURSE.—Hospital training, for invalid or child requiring special care; $25 month; best references. M. W. Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; age 22; four years' experience; accurate, rapid transcription; good speller, grammarian, mathematician; legible penman; good at figures; $12; references. M 142 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts; good handwriting; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss F., 30 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENO., SECRETARY.—Seven years' experience; thoroughly competent business woman, possessing initiative, business ability; capable taking full charge office; best of reference; salary, $18. M 171 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American girl; exceptionally neat, clean cut, reliable, trustworthy; high school education; good penman, speller; anxious locating permanently; $8. Ruth, A 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; high school graduate; 4 years' experience; Christian; familiar office details; references; $10. M 159 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; (19;) neat, refined, beginner; excellent penman; good school record; "no agency;" American, lives home; $7. B 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, accustomed technical; rapid dictation; capable assuming entire charge; seven years' experience; $12-$15. B 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Ida Redlessen, 37 East 58th St. Phone 2993 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; accurate, willing, good at figures; excellent references; $6. F. B., Room 315, 130 East 22d St. Gram. 4818.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean cut; good grammarian; common sense; quick comprehension; $8-$10. M 116 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' practical experience; rapid, accurate; $12. S 46 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Employer recommends stenographer employed by him for past three years; capable in every way. M 109 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' mercantile experience; $10. C. S., 749 Tinton Av., Bronx, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright girl; three years' experience; accurate; willing worker; $8. F 384 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; executive ability; accurate, reliable; $10. R. B., 1,639 Mt. Hope Av., Bronx.

WAITRESS.—Young girl, good, experienced worker, would like position as waitress in the country, preferably in a sanitarium. F. R., Room 315, 130 East 22d St. Gram. 4818.

WAITRESS.—Colored; experienced tearoom or hotel; half time. Telephone Harlem 4515.

WANTED, BY COLLEGE GRADUATE with business training, position with professional man or in large corporation where education, initiative, tact, and good judgment are required; $18. M 135 Times.

WOMAN of education and refinement, stenographer, secretarial ability, capable taking charge of correspondence, desires temporary position during Summer months or permanently; willing to go out of town or travel acting as secretary and taking care of grown child; references. B 44 Times Annex.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, capable of taking entire charge, no laundry, desires position in small family; $25 per month. Mrs. M. M. Walden, Jamesburg, N. J.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, refined, willing to do all duties for small adult family. Z 314 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 90th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl, good cook; city references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 99th. 5859 Riverside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. PHILLIS AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOK, $28; waitress, $22; houseworker, $22; chambermaid, (nurse,) $20. Domestic Exchange Agency, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting good help; have select list; all nations. Phone 7656 Chelsea. Noel's, 77 West 11th St.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 239 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER.—Prominent New York store requires services of able woman writer, with thorough knowledge of wearing apparel and sound, commonsense understanding of how to appeal to women in the matter of clothes; department store experience desirable; answer in own handwriting, stating experience and qualifications fully. Box No. M 2 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

COOK.—Capable, pleasant woman for two months, do good, plain cooking and laundry; short distance country; on Connecticut shore. Apply Tuesday afternoon, 2 to 5 o'clock, Williams, 31 West 12th St.

CRITIC, TEACHER, or PRINCIPAL to demonstrate primary reading for publisher; young woman, normal, training school, or college graduate; salary and travel expenses paid; give full details. Address S 57 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Girl for general housework. 13 Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil. Take Van Cortlandt Subway to 231st; phone 503-M Kingsbridge.

LADY TO SELL MADE-TO-ORDER CIGARETTES; ONE WITH LARGE FOLLOWING PREFERRED; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. Z 300 TIMES ANNEX.

MODELS WANTED—GOOD-LOOKING, EXPERIENCED MODELS TO TRY ON COATS AND SUITS; SIZES, 16 to 36. APPLY ALL WEEK, MOY-SES & DREYFUS, 1,110 BROADWAY.

SALESLADY for high-grade toilet article direct on commission. Address N 115 Times.

SECRETARY to busy advertising man; must be proficient stenographer, accustomed to exercise own initiative. State experience in detail and salary expected. S 78 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT; must be experienced, accurate, familiar with billing. B 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; experienced only; salary to start, $15. Apply after 3:30, Richard Weber, 120th St. and 3d Av.

TEACHER.—We still need our teacher for Summer work, or permanent. Call Room 1,014, 225 5th Av.

TYPIST.—An association requires the services of a bright young woman, typist, legible penman, exceptional memory for names, to take charge of card files and mailing department. Address in own handwriting, with full particulars as to qualifications, B 217 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—A high school graduate for typing, filing, and general office work. Full information by 9 to 5 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted with executive ability to act as private secretary in large Newark real estate concern; must understand double-entry bookkeeping and be expert stenographer and typewriter; only experienced need apply; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address Secretary, 601 Ordway Building, Newark, N. J.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BOWTELL'S BUSINESS BRAIN BUREAU,
170 Broadway.
Stenographer—Education, adaptability, and personality most essential; salary, $15-$18.
Typist—Accurate biller; salary, $10.
Other openings.

Bowtell's Business Brain Bureau,
170 Broadway.
Secretary-stenographer, some legal experience, $25.
Sales ledger bookkeeper, experienced, $12.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street.
Stenographers, several for permanent positions, $10-$14; also stenographer and bill clerk, $12.
Typist, must be rapid and accurate copyist, $12.
Dictaphone operator, permanent position, $15.
Clerk for New York City hospital; must be willing to live in hospital; prefer some one with similar experience.
Ledger clerk, accustomed to handling large number of accounts, $12.
Call Tuesday 9 to 1.

STENOGRAPHERS — Permanent positions, good salaries; no registration fee. Diehl's Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHER, dictation in French, $15; two others at $15, one at $12. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, (Agency,) Singer Building.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; Spring and Summer session; begin any time; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

FILING, all systems, and related commercial subjects. Day, evening classes. Aid to positions that pay well. The original school. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau. Park Row Bldg., Opp. Post Office.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—"NOT JUST AN ADVERTISING MAN, BUT A PRACTICAL SALES BUILDER."
A profit-earning advertising man, with 15 years' practical experience, desires a part time or a permanent JOB with one big or two small manufacturers, or an advertising agency that needs a GENUINE service man; my ability evidence and your knowledge of men will PROVE my value; I am employed, never was out of work, do not drink; age 31, married. Wages are a secondary consideration; it's the opportunity I want. M 25 Times.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigation; non-confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 142 Broadway. Tel. 2147 Cortlandt.

A.—A.—Accountant-auditor installs simplified systems that give in monthly comparative statements exact information you require to intelligently direct your business. Charges reasonable. Interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Will revise or install factory, office or cost systems. Long experience. Th. Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, well trained, wants position in certified public accountant's office, with or without nominal salary. M 138 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Quick and accurate at figures; 14 years previous employer. Wm. Atkins, 622 West 179th St. Tel. Aud. 652.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
KENNETH FAIRBANKS.
55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6070.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7583 Hanover.

ADVERTISING AND BUSINESS MANAGER N. E. daily, city of 40,000, wants position in or near N. Y. on paper or in adv. dept. of store, manufacturer, or something similar; ten years' experience managing and ad. writing, with splendid record of success; write letters that pull—adv. agents say so; best indorsements from employer who knows; a chance for paper or firm to get experienced, reliable, conscientious worker of integrity, ability, earnestness and ideas, and a stayer; not the ordinary employe, but one who will take a wholesouled interest in an employer's business; only ask fair salary and chance to demonstrate worth; 31 years old; married; absolutely temperate. Address Z 307 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING.—Writer and illustrator of terse copy wants piecework. B 229 Times Downtown.

ATTENTION!—Young man of excellent family, refined, well educated, but slightly afflicted with nervous disease, making manual labor impossible, seeks useful employment at reasonable wages; can offer employer faithfulness, backed by lifetime reputation for uprightness and furnish unlimited references; bond if necessary; no canvassing; familiar with New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey; all asked is a chance to work hard and an opportunity to make good. Z 302 Times Annex.

A1 CLERK, good bookkeeper, practical knowledge of machinery, desires position automobile house, or any suitable employment; salary $15. B 226 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
Young man, 21, alive, technically and practically thorough, wide experience, expert stenographer and typist, possesses real, not imaginary, selling ability, clean-cut personality, energy, initiative, and trustworthiness, wants position of responsibility, where these qualities will be utilized to best advantage. B 216 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; knowledge of all office details and capable of handling credits; moderate salary. F 328 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young accountant, knowledge stenography, thoroughly competent; worthy of high trust, wants position with good prospects. M 137 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert accountant, capable taking full charge any system. James, 302 West 22d St.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good accountant, manufacturing experience, desires position of trust; capable. M 150 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (36,) 20 years' experience; thoroughly competent; excellent references. E. F. D., 299 Nichols Av, Brooklyn.

CARPENTER FOREMAN wants position with reliable company on any kind of building operation; references and qualifications given at interview. F 354 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR. — Young, man, American, white, desires position with Winton owner; 5 years' experience on these models; own repairs; willing, intelligent, and useful; country preferred; moderate compensation; references. Joseph A. Delany, 4 Grand St., Newburgh, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR—Middle-aged, American, careful driver, thoroughly understands repairs, wishes to engage with private family, country preferred; ten years' experience with high-powered cars; or will engage for Summer months with own car; careful, willing, and obliging. M 122 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, highly recommended; thoroughly competent, trustworthy careful driver, temperate, understands foreign, domestic automobiles; 8 years' experience, wishes position in private family; honest, sober, willing; highest recommendations from last employer. M. J., 90 Madison Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; American; 26; married, no children; five years' driving, two years' shop experience; best of private family references; own repairs; strictly sober; reliable. Chauffeur, care of Calihan, 401 East 50th.

CHAUFFEUR; mechanic; Spanish; three years with last family; written references; go anywhere. S. N. Perez, 57 Concord St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR. — Handy, single, careful driver, shop experience, wishes position; good references. Chauffeur, care of Daly, 222 East 40th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position private family; shop experience; sober; highly recommended; five years' experience. Day, 549 Central Park West.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (Christian,) reliable, trustworthy, and temperate; city or country; moderate salary. Chauffeur, 281 Clifton Place, Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—College senior wishes position for Summer; five years' experience. George J. Krebs, 898 Summit Av., Jersey City Heights.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (28,) married, shop experience, reliable; best references, Macaluso, 1,553 Vyse Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, five years' experience, good mechanic, careful driver, wishes position; references. Show 4 East 19th St.

CHAUFFEUR; mechanic; American; single; 38; 8 years in one position; has highest reference. Tourist, M 126 Times.

COLLEGE graduate of some business experience wants position which offers advancement with a banking or real estate firm. M 160 Times.

COOK and BUTLER, colored, and all-around competent man; 3 years' reference from last employer; private or camp anywhere. Williams, 527 Lenox Av., care Sinclair.

CORRESPONDENT, (24,) competent, desires position assistant to credit man, or as bookkeeper where the opportunity is offered to get into selling end. M 127 Times.

COST.—Young man, number years' experience at factory and accounting costs, would like to connect with live wire concern; at present manager of cost department of large manufacturing concern; sound reasons for desiring change. M 162 Times.

COUPLE.—Reliable, do entire work for small family; wife good cook; man has experience in all out-door work. M 170 Times.

EDITOR.—Position as editor and manager trade paper; ten years' experience. M 144 Times.

ELLIOTT-FISHER or Remington-Wahl operator; 10 years' experience; best references. Samuel J. Uresse, 481 Miller Av., Brooklyn.

ENGINEER.—Licensed, experienced; 26; electrician, machinist; city, country. Osterlund, 404 East 65th St.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT, thorough mechanic, inventor; specially able on medium and small accurate details, tools, and labor-saving devices; wide office experience; habits correct; last position four years; first-class business references, 20 years. Address Madell, 48 Pennsylvania Av., Newark, N. J.

GARDENER and farmer as working manager wishes to engage with gentleman on country estate; thoroughly experienced in every branch of scientific farming, gardening and animal husbandry, also thoroughly experienced with automobiles. M 123 Times.

GARDENER, married, wishes position country estate; understands care lawns, flowers, vegetables, farm, stock; best references. M 166 Times.

LOOK, EMPLOYER! AGENCIES!
Stenographer, 18, A1 typist, wants steady position, city or country; reference; $8-$10. "Philip," 2 West 125th St.

MAN, married, speaking French, German, English, wishes steady job anything; references and security. E. Stubenran, 658 Brook Av.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
Cornell graduate, six years' engineering, business, and publicity experience, wants position New York City or immediate vicinity; initial salary $1,200 satisfactory with good prospects. Address M. E., 404 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

MODEL.—Young man, well-built, stylish, desires position 36 clothing model; salesman's ability; references. F 377 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Experienced male nurse; care for invalid; country preferred. E. O. Nurse, 58 East 86th.; phone 2809 Lenox.

PERHAPS THIS IS THE
VERY MAN YOU NEED.

If you are planning to reach out for your share of SOUTH AMERICAN business, NOW is the time, and THIS MAN'S EXPERIENCE will prove of immeasurable value to you.

He is a man in his early forties, of pleasing address, many years' successful selling experience, and a thorough knowledge of English, German, French, Spanish, and Portuguese.

Having lived for years in South America, he knows their ways of doing business. Who are, and who are not desirable accounts. In short, his experience will save a lot of expensive experimenting.

COMPETENT, S 65 TIMES.

PORTER, handy man; competent, reliable, or any position. Schmelzeisen, 2,170 3d Av.

PRINTING-PUBLISHING HOUSE MAN, thorough copy editor, proofreader, and practical printer wants change to house that knows ability when it sees it. B 223 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT desires position with reliable concern to act as their buyer for stationery and advertising printing; can buy supplies at their sources, thus effecting a large saving. F 337 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN desires to communicate with a reliable concern that has a staple line; at present I am traveling, but would like to make a change; have a good following; best of references, security, &c. S. Hammel, 121 East 90th St.

SALES MANAGER; progressive, clean-cut, Christian; (37;) married; extensive knowledge modern methods; at present employed; open for engagement; high-class house. N 3 Times.

SALESMAN, middle aged, good appearance educated, will sell on commission or salary low or high priced useful article; interview desired. B 228 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—For hire the brains of educated man, 31 years, good address, six years' selling experience. Address Brains, Room 31, 151 Chuch St., City.

SALES CORRESPONDENT and Advertising Man, wide mail order experience, seeks change; part time work taken. Box B 211 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (27,) evenings; inside shoe line preferred. Simovits, 1,239 Simpson St., Bronx.

SALESMAN, accustomed to presenting dignified proposition to business men. B 214 Times Downtown.

SELLING capacity of unusual character and ability to produce consistently; these are my qualifications; can develop new markets and increase your sales; broad experience and an exceptionally successful record; now located, but want to make a change with greater opportunity; young man and a real businessgetter. M 152 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young man, capable stenographer, trained secretary, eight years' advertising, literary, correspondence experience, desires position. B 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typist, available evenings, Saturday afternoons and Sundays; difficult work accurately and promptly done; reasonable rates. F 380 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; (22,) desires position, ($15;) five years' experience; excellent references. B 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Neat, reliable boy; American; excellent penman; beginner; $7. B 237 Times Downtown.

SOUTH AMERICA.
Young man, 15 years' office experience, thorough knowledge of Brazilian customs, desires position; highest New York and Brazilian references. N 4 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT of construction, large apartments and lofts; 8 years' experience; graduate engineer; salary $120.00 monthly; highest references. M 125 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

SUPERINTENDENT, building construction, 15 years' experience; represents contractor; reasonable salary; qualifications and references at interview. F 353 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, experienced, refined, desires Summer position; tutor, companion, secretary. F 371 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—College graduate with one year's teaching experience; mathematical and scientific studies preferred; also able and willing to care for automobile; at liberty July 12 to Sept. 12. Z 306 Times Annex.

TUTOR.—Harvard senior will tutor for Summer; has studied in Europe; specialty: German, Latin, history. Box 235 Manchester, Conn.

TUTOR.—University graduate desires position as tutor; ten years' experience; excellent references. Weiser, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

TUTORING by Yale graduate; 8 years' experience; all branches. X B., 3,525 B'way.

TYPIST, Bookkeeper's Assistant, 2 years' experience; Christian; $8. B 213 Times Downtown.

UNIVERSITY graduate; four years' diversified commercial experience; any temporary or evening work also acceptable; highest credentials. M 108 Times.

WILLING TO DO ANYTHING.
Energetic, ambitious, and 21; can use brain and brawn; salary, M 155 Times.

YADE MAN, (21,) wishes position as tutor; willing to travel. Box M 133 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) knowing Spanish and English, experienced with exports, also general office work, desires position. Gagero, 110 East 30th St.

YOUNG MAN, educated, desires positon on country gentleman's place; do anything; very useful; wages no object; good references. Address M 93 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) neat appearance, wishes position mercantile or manufacturing concern; good penman. Lewis Surett, 226 East 119th.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) desires position; good stenographer; selling and buying experience; highly indorsed. H. Morris, 988 Tiffany St.

YOUNG man, age 22, artistic, desires position with interior decorating concern with opportunity to learn business; references. F 376 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) energetic sales and office assistant, last employer 5 years, seeks connection with manufacturing concern. B 204 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT WINDOW TRIMMER.
WE REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF CAPABLE YOUNG MAN, WITH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE AS ASSISTANT IN OUR WINDOW TRIMMING AND DECORATING DEPARTMENT; MUST POSSESS INITIATIVE AND ORIGINALITY; UNUSUAL CHANCE.
L. BAMBERGER & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.

ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for development work on small electric motors and other appliances; must be graduate of university, experienced in above line, able to read, speak, and write German. State age, nationality, experience, former employers, salary, and earliest date can start, to Engineer, P. O. Box V, Plainfield, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent bookkeeper; must be fairly adept stenographer and typist; state age, experience, references, and salary expectations. Accounts, M 167 Times.

BOY.—Wanted, boy 17 years old; references; no others need apply. Address C. D., 150, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d.

BOY.—Wanted, strong boy, about 18, in shipping department importing house. P. O. Box 1,498, New York.

BOY, about 16 years old, wanted in real estate office Washington Heights. Address Prompt, 128 Times Harlem.

BOY, neat appearing, office and showroom work. S 68 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN, experienced and competent, for gasoline commercial vehicle construction; excellent opportunities. Address T., Box 2, Station U, N. Y. P. O., New York City.

EXPERIENCED TICKET-WRITER

REQUIRED BY OSCAR MICHAEL & CO.; ONE HAVING DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE. APPLY 1,200 SUFF BROAD; AND CEDAR STS., NEWARK, N. J.

FEEDER, experienced on cutter and creasing press, for folding box work. The S. C. S. Box Co., Inc., Willimantic, Conn.

HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN to present a selling service to merchants on a large commission basis. B 240 Times Downtown.

INSURANCE MAN wanted to manage insurance department for Newark real estate concern; only experienced need apply; highest references required. Address Insurance, 601 Ordway Bldg., Newark, N. J.

JEWISH young man wanted to act as caretaker for boys in an institution; must speak English fluently, and have some athletic ability; college graduate or upper class man preferred. Apply in writing to Superintendent, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 1,560 Amsterdam Av.

LOCAL Sales Manager.—Exclusive territory to salesman qualified to produce big results and handle retail trade and subagents; commission. Address W. J. Baker Co., Newport, Ky.

MAN wanted to handle factory department for Newark real estate concern; only those having experience need apply; highest reference required; state experience. Address Factory, 601 Ordway Bldg., Newark, N. J.

MORTGAGE MAN wanted to handle mortgage loan department for Newark real estate concern; only those having had actual experience need apply; great opportunity for right man; state experience. Address Mortgage, 601 Ordway Building, Newark, N. J.

NECKWEAR SALESMEN.
High-class ladies' neckwear concern wants experienced salesmen on strictly commission basis to travel in New England, Middle West, Pacific Coast, South, and Atlantic States; can be handled as side line; apply by letter. M 110 Times.

OFFICE BOYS wanted by large manufacturing concern; must be graduates of public school; opportunity to advance. Reply, stating age and education, M 149 Times.

SALESMEN:—We were very much dissatisfied with the class of applicants to our last advertisement for salesmen; we examined a hundred without getting one to meet the qualifications necessary. We want high-class, well-bred, well-educated men, from college preferred, who could by reason of their training present our article intelligently and attractively to the prospect and meet with logic and eloquence every chance to do business. Our field is wide, the business fascinating, and the compensation lucrative by salary and commission. Most applicants say, "I can sell anything," but we want men with qualifications above mediocrity. Send letter of application with

The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION

SECTION FOUR
TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

NEW YORK. JULY 4, 1[illegible]

FRANCE'S HYMN OF HATE

A REPLY TO LISSAUER'S GERMAN WAR SONG

by JULES *de* MARTHOLD

ENGLISH VERSION *by* BARBARA HENDERSON

Barbara Henderson

NO poem that has appeared since the war began has aroused such a storm of wrath or admiration as Ernst Lissauer's now famous "Song of Hate Against England."

Now comes a Frenchman with a reply to the German war poet, a "Chant of Hate" against Germany, which has in it some of the fiery hatred of the poem which inspired it.

It is by Jules de Marthold and has just been published by the Librairie Anglo-Francaise of Paris.

The translation of Marthold's verses printed below is by Barbara Henderson, from whose pen came the admirable translation of Lissauer's chant which was published recently in The New York Times.

HATE, hate for hate unto that devil-foe,
That forger-king we know,
The corsair's traitor-blow;
Hate, O thou God of Hell
We avenge, by shot, by shell;
We sing of arms, a chant of hate,
The holy canticle of hate!

Let us fling fierce and far our hatred to the sun,
Now we forget all mercy, all pity now have done;
Bury them deep and dark in a mighty winding-shroud,
For there's hate beneath our banners, no hate so mad, so proud;
Hate, holy word, cry in your thought most deep,
Hate, holy word, cry in your quiet sleep,
Hate, holy word, cry as you awake,
Hate, holy word, cry as your arms you take;
Hate, we will teach to every babe thy name;
Each mustard seed, like that of Bible fame
Shall wax and multiply each fragile head,
Till smothering branches over them shall spread.

We sing of arms, a chant or hate,
The holy canticle of hate!

Too strait for you the earth and sea and skies,
Ferreting out the earth, vile race of spies,
A universal robbery you scheme,
A universe sealed with your seal you dream;
Hate, holy word, forming our reason's might,
Hate, holy word, becomes the right of right,
Hate, holy word, that daily grows in power,
Hate, holy word, our armor in this hour;
Your word can pass current no more than your gold,
You know only actions of baseness untold,
An ambush may lie in each vow that is borne
And no one will trust you, forever forsworn!

We sing of arms, a chant of hate,
The holy canticle of hate!

In thy pride of a fool, thou thinkest God to cheat!
All powerful impotent, here now is thy defeat,
Thy chariot has met a hindrance on the way
And most just justice hath broken thine essay;
Hate, holy word, guides us, a beacon light,
Hate, holy word, shines clear, star of our night,
Hate, holy word, will lead us where we go,
Hate, holy word, will end our savage foe;
Great vessel of the faith, cathedral grave,
Oh! Rheims shall be reborn, yea, Rheims again shall shine,
And in a sea of fire, this sacred nave,
Which yet shall crown our Kings, shall uncrown thine.

For Alsace-Lorraine, the great
For the human race and State,
Hohenzollern, haters,
Tawny traitors,
Hear our war-cry, madmen: We call:
Germans all,
Hate! Hate!

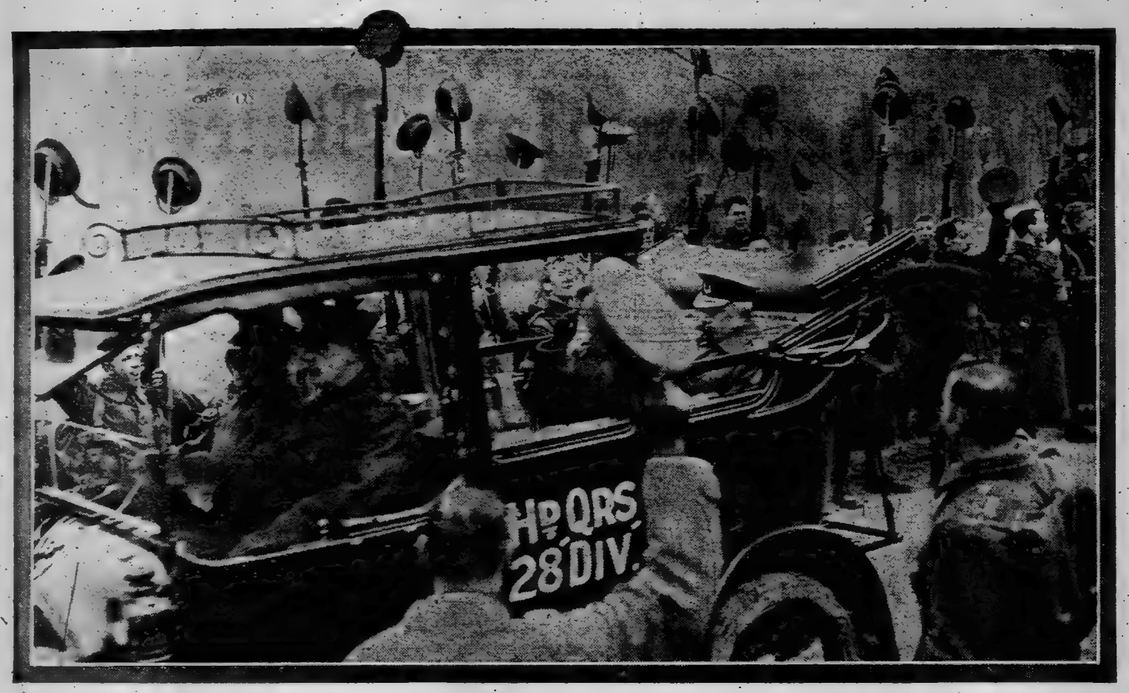

Lord Kitchener and King George Being Cheered by Troopers.

SIR JOHN FRENCH UNDER A CLOUD

Feud with Kitchener Causes Peculiar Facts About Him to be Widely Discussed in Paris and London

By A Veteran Diplomat.

MILITARY and naval feuds play havoc with discipline in times of peace. In times of war they constitute a grave peril to the State, and in the past have, on a number of occasions, spelled disaster.

If in the Crimean war the Light Brigade was almost wiped out of existence in that heroic but altogether futile cavalry charge at Balaclava which forms the theme of one of Tennyson's finest poems, it was the result of a mistake brought about by a feud between two of the English commanding officers. As stated by the bard, in his ringing verse, "some one had blundered." The blunder was due to the fact that Lord Cardigan and Lord Lucan were not on speaking terms.

Some six or seven years ago the feud between Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher and Admiral Lord Charles Beresford—a feud which had its origin in a silly feminine quarrel between their respective wives at Malta—culminated in a condition of affairs that attracted the attention of the entire civilized world, formed the theme of endless discussion in print on both sides of the Atlantic, and led the Paris Temps to comment editorially upon the matter as follows: "Indiscipline in the rank and file of a navy is a very grave danger. There is only one that is still more serious, namely, indiscipline among the officers."

British officers of every rank in the navy took sides with the rival Admirals to such an extent that most of the old-time spirit of cameraderie disappeared for the nonce. Those who had espoused the Beresford cause insisted that they were subjected in consequence thereof to relentless persecution by the Fisher clique, which was then in power at Whitehall. The newspapers were filled with bitter recriminations by the warring factions, and matters reached such a pass that Rear Admiral Sir Percy Scott actually rendered himself guilty of hoisting a signal indicating to the vessels of his squadron his contempt and derision for the directions just received from his commanding officer, Lord Charles Beresford.

Fisher, who was First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, declined to remove Scott from his command of one of the divisions of Beresford's fleet or even to permit him to be otherwise punished for this particularly gross exhibition of insubordination, turning a deaf ear to Lord Charles's protests.

This enraged Beresford so much that a few weeks later, at a Levée in St. James's Palace, he refused the proffered hand of Fisher, his superior officer, in the Throne Room, in the presence of King Edward, of the great dignitaries of the realm, and of the foreign Ambassadors, who were all witnesses of the affront.

This brought matters to a climax, and not long afterward Sir Percy Scott and Lord Charles were relieved of their commands and shelved, while Fisher quitted the Admiralty and went on the retired list, making way at Whitehall for Sir Arthur Knyvett Wilson, under whom the discipline of the British Navy was restored to its former pre-eminence, the Fisher-Beresford feud fading away into a mere disagreeable memory.

The feud of Fisher and Beresford in the navy has had its counterpart in the feud between Field Marshals Lord Kitchener and Sir John French in the army—with this difference: that all the hostility and animosity have come from French and his partisans; manifestations of ill-will which have always been treated by Kitchener with silent contempt. Indeed, he has always affected to ignore them, and has disdained to accord the slightest notice to the various intrigues and attacks.

The feud which, originating in the Boer war, and continued throughout the subsequent fourteen years of peace, has now in this present international conflagration reached such a pass, through no fault of Kitchener's, it must be admitted, as to render further co-operation between the two men, the one as Secretary of State for War and the other as Generalissimo of the British forces in France and Flanders, extremely difficult, if not impossible.

All the recent attacks upon Kitchener, in the newspapers and even in Parliament, impugning not only his services as War Secretary but also his capacity as a commander, have been definitely traced to their source at the headquarters of Sir John French in France. They have signally failed in their avowed efforts to oust him from office, and to retire him from the army, as incompetent and past use; have, on the contrary, had the effect of increasing his prestige, his power, and his hold upon the imagination and regard of his countrymen. This being the case, if one of the two men has to go—and this is inevitable—it will not be Kitchener, but French.

For some time past it has been known that all was not well at the British Headquarters in France. That there have been serious dissensions between Field Marshal French and his principal Generals is apparent from the fact that several of them, by way of expressing their disapproval and their unwillingness to serve under him any longer, have taken the extreme step of asking to be relieved of their commands, and have returned home, most notable among them all being General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, who, on the outbreak of the war, was placed at the head of one of the two army corps into which the British forces under Sir John French were divided.

Smith-Dorrien has always been regarded as being one of the ablest commanders and cleverest strategists of the British Army, and stands particularly high in the estimation of the rank and file. But he has the disadvantage in French's eyes of being one of the most intimate friends and trusted lieutenants of Kitchener, under whom he served in Egypt, in South Africa, and in India. Moreover, he was associated with Kitchener in that defeat of Cronje, in the Boer war, which was the point of departure of French's feud against the conqueror of the Soudan and the victor of Khartoum.

But the dissatisfaction with French, and with his methods, is unfortunately not restricted to the British commanders who have been serving under him in Flanders and in France. It has extended to the French military authorities, and even to the French Government, and the frequent visits which have been paid during the last three months to France by Prime Minister Asquith, by Lord Kitchener, and by Lloyd George have been for the purpose of smoothing away differences between the British Generalissimo and his French colleagues.

Field Marshal French puts forward as an excuse for his failure to advance, and for the immobility of his troops, the insufficiency of ammunition and his failure to receive proper support from the French Army. But all the reports of German prisoners and of the military experts of the principal newspapers in Germany lay stress on the phenomenal amount of ammunition used by the English, which does not indicate any deficiency therefore in that branch of war supplies; while the French very justly point out that, whereas their lines extend from the borders of Switzerland northward for considerably over 400 miles, the British lines are restricted to a bare thirty miles, to operate from which Field Marshal French has under his command the largest, best equipped, and finest army that Great Britain has ever put into the field.

It is an army which, according to the most authoritative figures, numbers over 2,000,000 men. For troops have been pouring steadily across the Channel from England into France, without a day's interruption, since the beginning of the war. The men are by common consent of a far superior class to the former British "Tommy" alike in physique and intelligence, being drawn from the educated and more or less well-to-do element of the population; men who, instead of enlisting in the army as a last resource, when they had failed in everything else, had on the contrary given up lucrative employment, abandoned money-making professions, or surrendered a life devoted to healthful sport and adventure to "do their bit" for Old England, prompted thereto by patriotism, and also, it must be admitted, by an inherent love of fighting.

Known as "Kitchener's men," they have been trained to the top-notch of efficiency and endurance. Their equipment and the wonderful organization devised by Kitchener for their being clothed and fed have aroused the admiration and amazement of military experts throughout the world, even of the Germans, and it may safely be repeated once more that never has a British General had so

fine an army under his command as Field Marshal French.

Why, then, does he hold back, refrain from taking the offensive, and be content to remain within his lines, while the French everywhere are pushing the Germans back, especially in the south? It is no use mincing matters. The fact remains that the French feel that they are not receiving the amount of military assistance from Field Marshal French's troops which they had been led to expect, and the pro-English enthusiasm which reigned among all classes in France in the early stages of the conflict has distinctly waned.

There is just as much liking and admiration on the part of the French for the individual British "Tommy," and for his officer, as ever. But not for his Commander in Chief, and not for the British Army generally. It is intimated that the British force regards its obligations as allies somewhat lightly; that it does not appreciate the importance of the task by which it is confronted, nor the strain to which the long line of French troops is subjected. The French complain that they have to bear the brunt of the fighting, with the Russians so far away and the English Army doing so little.

True, they admit that the loss of life continues heavy in the British ranks. But what they want on the part of their English allies is that there should be something to show for this wastage of human life, some offensive movement, the adoption of a more aggressive military policy. The failure of Field Marshal French to adopt this has led to a very serious strain in his relations with Generalissimo Joffre and the other French commanders.

Kitchener and Premier Asquith also are said to have pressed upon Field Marshal French the necessity of action, but thus far without avail, and the impression has gained ground that he has lost his grip, and that his removal from the chief command of the troops in France has become a matter of urgent necessity.

Little else is talked of in London and in Paris, and in spite of the very strict censorship exercised over the press on both sides of the Channel the newspapers have been alluding to the matter in a sort of guarded way. It is the universal topic of conversation, a matter of grave concern and of fears for the future, and the absence of any military censorship in the United States enables me to write more freely about this condition of affairs in THE NEW YORK TIMES than in England or France, though much must necessarily be left unsaid.

The fact of the matter is that "Jackie" French, as the British Generalissimo is known in the service, has not been altogether himself for the past three years. Son of a country parson, he developed, after the Boer war, when he had reached a General's command, that predilection for the aristocracy which is the besetting weakness of the British "bourgeoisie," and which in his case found its expression in his invariably selecting the members of his staff with a greater regard for their social rank than for their cleverness or military capacity.

Designing people were quick to catch on to this vulnerable point in his character, and to take advantage thereof in every possible way, especially when he was appointed to the Presidency of the Board of Selection for Promotion, from which, to the disgust of the army, the universally popular Duke of Connaught had been ousted with scant ceremony, by means of a discreditable intrigue, in order to make way for him.

Formerly a family man, in the best sense of the word, with domestic tastes, and with a charming and devoted wife, and particularly nice children, French became entangled about four years ago in the toils of one of the fastest crowds of titled people in London, of whom a certain Irish peeress was the bright particular star. For a time he was said to have been completely dominated by her influence, which was a matter of common gossip, and then, two years ago, he developed that much-discussed intimacy with his great American crony and friend, George Gordon Moore of Detroit, Mich., and of England, who arrived in New York a fortnight ago, on board the St. Paul, and who, during his stay at the Manhattan Hotel, was freely interviewed by representatives of the press.

According to the printed admissions of this Michigander financier and promoter, his friendship with the Field Marshal is so close that Sir John has for the past two years made his home under his, that is to say, George Gordon Moore's roof, in London, instead of with his family. On the occasion of French's periodical visits to London, since the beginning of the war, he has always stayed at Moore's house, and during the intervals Moore has been an almost constant guest of the Field Marshal at British Headquarters in France.

There Moore has been accorded privileges and prerogatives denied to all British visitors, even to members of the Government administration, and to peers of the realm, as well as to distinguished Frenchmen of official rank. In fact, he has been treated by the British Generalissimo, at his headquarters, as if he had no secrets whatsoever from him—official, military, or otherwise.

This naturally has excited all sorts of unfavorable comment and invidious criticisms; the more so as George Gordon Moore has been charged, not only in the American press but even in London newspapers, notably in The London World, with being associated with a naturalized German of the name of Loewenfeld, in a London concern known as the Investment Registry Company.

Quite naturally this association of the British Generalissimo in France with an American promoter known for his German business affiliations, and the extraordinary privileges accorded to him at British Headquarters, has given rise to much unfavorable comment and criticism in English as well as in French circles. It has served to estrange Sir John from many of his former English and French friends and admirers, who find it difficult to understand why he should select in this time of danger to the British Empire, as his principal confidant, a Michigander promoter.

As mentioned above, the feud between French and Kitchener had its origin in the Boer war and in the defeat of Cronje. It may be recalled that the latter's surrender, with all his commando, and with an immense amount of ammunition, supplies, &c., was the first crushing blow to the Boer cause in the South African campaign.

There are some who attribute the merit of this particular victory to French, who, with his cavalry force of a couple of thousand men, cut off the retreat of Cronje, who was retiring in the face of a large force of infantry under Kitchener.

Others claim that General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien was largely responsible for the victory, in having, under the direction of Kitchener, won a position with his force of Canadians and Gordon Highlanders in a night attack which enabled them on the following morning to enfilade the most important stretch of the Boer defenses. Be this as it may, Kitchener was the officer in highest command in the operations that culminated in the defeat of Cronje, and it was therefore to him that belonged the laurels of the victory. He never claimed them himself. But his adherents did so for him.

This was bitterly resented by French, who, although he received a Knighthood of the Order of the Bath and promotion to the rank of Major General, always felt that he had been in some way robbed of the credit of this smashing blow to the Boer cause by Kitchener and Smith-Dorrien.

Anyhow, from that time forth he developed a bitter enmity against Kitchener, which he made but little attempt to conceal, and which among his partisans found its expression then, as today, in endeavoring to depreciate all of Kitchener's military achievements and prowesses, notably his conquest of the Soudan in the face of almost insuperable difficulties, his smashing victories of Atbara and Omdurman, and his successful direction of all those tiresome operations in South Africa by means of which the guerrilla warfare of the Boers, after the fall of Pretoria, was brought to a close.

French virtually headed that military cabal at the War Department which resulted in the shelving of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, depriving him of the office of Commander in Chief of the military forces of the British Empire, in the most unjustifiable elimination of Field Marshal the Duke of Connaught from that army to which he had devoted his lifetime, and in the attempt to exclude Kitchener from every military office and command.

Sir John French at Extreme Left at British Headquarters in France. Premier Asquith in Civilian Clothes.

Before French could interfere, however, Kitchener had, at the close of the Boer war, accepted the office of Commander in Chief of the British forces in India, intrusted with the task of reorganizing the British army there, as well as the military defenses of England's mighty Oriental empire.

But during his seven years of hard labor in accomplishing this mission, he was continually hampered by obstructions from home, instigated by the military cabal at Whitehall of which French was the bright particular star, and which led, among other things, to Kitchener's memorable quarrel with Lord Curzon, culminating in the latter's resignation of the Viceroyalty of India.

When Kitchener completed his term of command and returned to England, via America, after having reorganized the British forces in India in such a manner as to arouse the most enthusiastic admiration of all the military experts at Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Petrograd, and Tokio, he found the French cabal at the War Office in London so strong against him that even with the warm friendship and support of Edward VII., of Queen Alexandra, and of King George, there was no prospect of any military command for him.

Accordingly, he prepared to retire permanently from military life, and had even accepted a number of railroad Directorships, by way of keeping himself occupied, when, at the instance of Lord Cromer, he was invited by the Foreign Office to become British Plenipotentiary in Egypt, in order to repair the mistakes of which the late Sir Eldon Gorst had rendered himself guilty, and so as to restore British prestige and predominance on the banks of the Nile.

Lord Kitchener remained at Cairo during the four succeeding years, in a diplomatic and administrative capacity, and when the present war broke out, in August last, was actually on his way back to Egypt to resume his post at Cairo, when stopped, as he was stepping on board the trans-Channel steamer at Dover, by a message from the Prime Minister, who had been forced by popular sentiment and by the irresistible demands of the entire nation, to intrust him with the Secretaryship of State for War.

The War Department in London has been the grave of the reputation of almost every statesman who has ever been intrusted with its control as Secretary of State. Honeycombed with inefficiency, corruption, and favoritism, with abuses of every kind, tangled up in every direction by means of miles upon miles of red tape, it has been for a hundred years past the object of every species of satire, ridicule, and reproach, and that English soldiers should in the past have been able to accomplish anything in spite of their War Department speaks volumes for their character and fighting qualities.

The barnacled officials of the department always dreaded the possible advent of Kitchener. It was their nightmare. That is why they supported Sir John French so strongly against him.

What Kitchener has accomplished since then at the War Department, in spite of the obstacles placed in his way by hostile officials, civilian as well as military, all the world knows. He found the army disorganized, discouraged, and in a state of almost open mutiny, in connection with the Ulster crisis, the troops without proper equipment, the arsenals empty of ammunition and guns, the old militia and volunteer forces, which had done such yeoman service in the Boer war, swept out of existence, and in their stead a so-called territorial force, for the most part on paper.

Literally out of nothing he has brought into existence the present huge British Army, admirably equipped, armed, and trained, which, all told, today numbers over 4,000,000 men, and which, in addition to holding the British lines in France and in Flanders, has been operating against the Turks on the banks of the Suez Canal, in Egypt, on the Peninsula of Gallipoli, in the valley of the Tigris and the Euphrates, and in Mesopotamia, and which shared with the Japanese the wresting of the colony Kiao-Chau, on the eastern shores of China, from the Germans.

At the outbreak of the present war, the Germans, Emperor William first and foremost, referred to England's military forces as "that contemptible little army." Today they regard it with the utmost respect, and candidly admit that they were mistaken.

That Great Britain was able to put all these military forces into the field, and that she has been able to hold her own against Germany and her allies, is entirely and wholly owing to Kitchener's marvelous military resourcefulness and powers of organization, as well as to the unlimited confidence which he enjoys among the vast majority of his fellow-countrymen; a confidence to which his sovereign gave striking expression when only the other day he invested him with the highest Order of Knighthood in his gift, that of the Garter, which has within the last two hundred years been accorded to only three other great commanders—to the first Duke of Marlborough, the victor of Blenheim; to the Iron Duke of Wellington, for his victory at Waterloo, and to Field Marshal Lord Roberts, the closing years of whose life were embittered by the covert and open attacks upon him by the French clique.

Kitchener's adversaries have now been compelled to admit that as an organizer he is pre-eminent. But they are endeavoring to create doubts as to his gifts of military leadership.

It is well to remember, however, in this connection that Great Britain owes to him the conquest of the huge Soudan, the preservation of Egypt from Dervish invasion, and the final suppression of the Boers and the restoration of peace in South Africa fourteen years ago.

WITH ITALY WAR IS BUSINESS ONLY

She Fights with Allies Against Central Powers Because She Thinks She Can Thus Profit Most

By George B. McClellan.
Professor of Economic History in Princeton University.

DURING the weeks which preceded her declaration of war Italy passed through a series of experiences which, from one point of view, were so contradictory, so extraordinary, and so essentially Italian that they would have been almost impossible anywhere else.

The overwhelming majority known to exist in the Chamber of Deputies in favor of the preservation of neutrality changed almost over night into a nearly unanimous vote in favor of hostilities, and the Salandra Ministry, apparently friendless one day, was enthusiastically acclaimed the next. From having been willing and anxious to keep the peace, provided that in so doing her national aspirations could be gratified, Italy has reversed herself and become an enthusiastic advocate of "La guerra per la guerra," a war for war's sake.

The great difference in method which exists between us English-speaking peoples on the one hand and the rest of the world on the other is that we always like to gild the pill of political deceit with the gloss of fine words, with what Bismarck used to call "the English phrases about humanity," while the others, the Teutons very often, and the Latins usually, seek to accomplish their purpose with neither concealment nor excuse.

The consequence is that an act which seems perfectly natural and proper to a Latin because dictated by what he considers national necessity, may seem to us to be sordid, cynical, and selfish.

It is very likely that we might have done the same thing, but instead of proclaiming it frankly as the gratification of national ambition we explain that we have acted only from the highest motives.

Thus, while France seized Morocco, Germany Belgium, and Italy Tripoli, because they required, or thought they required, the conquered territory, and boldly said so, England seized South Africa and we seized Panama in the loudly proclaimed interests of the people whom we seized.

The most remarkable feature of our method is that, while in following it we deceive no one else, we most successfully deceive ourselves, so that we really believe that we are unselfish, and view with genuine distress the selfishness of others. The truth of the matter is that when we do a mean act, we at least have the grace to be ashamed of it, and try to excuse ourselves as best we may.

In discussing Italy's recent foreign policy common fairness requires that we should do so from the Italian point of view and not from our own, and we should try to judge what has recently happened in Italy by Italian standards and not by the standards which we have set up for our own guidance, but which alas! we follow all too hesitatingly.

It must be remembered that Italy has lately felt the influence of the spirit of nationality quite as much as has any other nation. For the completion of her nationality her people have already made great sacrifices and are ready to make many more. Her national ambitions are similar to those of every other country on earth, and we should be the last to condemn in her what we hold in honor among ourselves.

She wishes to become great and powerful, and like every other State worthy of existence looks forward to the day when she will dominate the world.

But economically her strength does not equal her ambitions. A constantly increasing population requires more and ever more employment and food, and neither employment nor food has kept pace with the number of arms that are willing to work nor with the number of mouths needing to be fed.

The surplus population has had to go abroad in very large numbers, and besides these there are some six hundred thousand so-called "unredeemed" Italians living in the adjoining provinces of Austria. Under the theory of nationality every Italian living beyond the jurisdiction of the flag is a direct political and economic loss to Italy.

Italian nationality can never be complete until the neighboring Italians are covered by the flag and until white men's colonies are acquired, to which Italian emigration can be directed, for Tripoli does not seem to answer the purpose it was intended to serve.

Only when Italian nationality has been completed can colonies be acquired beyond the seas; in other words, can the work of Italian world empire building be begun. Only when the Italian Nation has been achieved and when every pair of Italian arms has been saved to Italy will the economic strength of the nation be sufficient for world conquest.

The theory, of course, contains contradictions, for only the extreme Irredentists

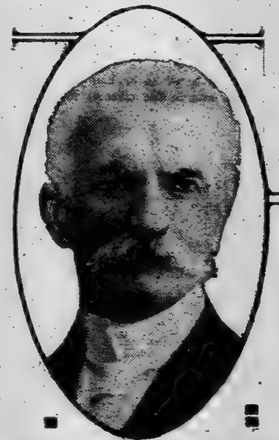

Baron Sydney Sonnino

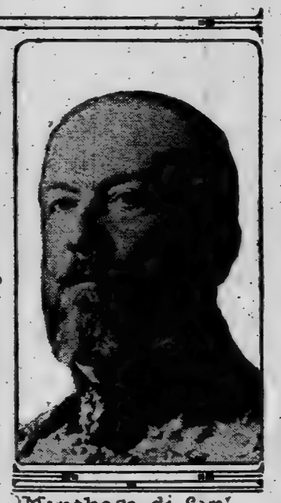

Marchese di San Giuliano

seriously believe that either Malta, Savoy, Nice, Corsica, or Ticino can ever be redeemed, nor have any Italians as yet advocated the "redemption" of their fellow-countrymen in North and South America. The doctrine of Italian redemption applies only to the Italian provinces of Austria-Hungary.

When the war broke out last August the Italian people at once realized the possibility of turning it to their advantage, and did not hesitate to announce their intention of making it serve "i nostri interessi"—"our interests"—which meant that they proposed to acquire a maximum of the spoils of war with a minimum of effort.

In this great world war of selfishness and greed, in which each country, except wretched Belgium, is fighting for its own land, Italy should not be blamed for doing what all the rest have done, nor should she be criticised for openly announcing her purpose as none of the rest have been willing to do.

Italian statesmen have never forgotten that Machiavelli was the first to preach the modern doctrine of Italian nationality. And so in making a reality of the splendid dreams of the great Florentine they have never hesitated to employ the methods which he advocated.

There is an almost childlike simplicity in the Italian character which causes Italians to be rather proud of motives which we should conceal, even though they were based on apparent necessity. And when the interests of La Patria are involved Italians frankly insist that any means and any methods are justified for their defense. In our hearts we may quite agree with the Italian idea, but we are always loath to acknowledge that we are willing to serve our country by morally equivocal means.

If Signor Sonino's methods are those of the cinque cento it is because present-day Italian politics are still largely the politics of the Renaissance. He set himself the task of making the best possible bargain for Italy by playing the belligerents against each other. As Italy was utterly unprepared for war, time was absolutely essential, and time he has gained.

Besides, Italy has received a price, and if the bargain which he has made on behalf of his country proves less profitable than he expects it will be because like many of his cinque cento prototypes he has overreached himself in being unable to look into the future.

How well the Government has employed the last nine months will only be shown when the Italian Army actually takes part in the fighting. It is certain, however, that both the central empires and the Allies have believed the services of Italy well worth bidding for. And just as the quattro and cinque centi cazdottieri, Pandolfo Malatesta, the Gonsaghi, and the rest, rode to the wars with the best paymaster for the profit of their tiny States, so modern Italy in the cause of her nationality throws her great strength to the side where the best bargain can me made.

Italy was undoubtedly justified in remaining neutral at the outbreak of the war; for the terms of the Triple Alliance only required her to fight in the event of an attack upon one of the contracting parties. It is, moreover, extremely doubtful if the Italian people would have submitted to a war on behalf of their hereditary enemy, Austria. For the moment both belligerents were, or rather had to be, satisfied, for Italy might have taken a position far less favorable to either one or the other.

As long as Marchere di San Giuliano occupied the Foreign Office, it seemed as though Italy would in good faith preserve neutrality, with the intention of playing "the honest broker" at the close of the war and of demanding compensation for her services.

When early last Winter Marchere di San Giuliano died and was succeeded by Barone Sidney Sonino, Italy's foreign policy was radically altered. Sonino, who is half an Englishman, with more or less strongly developed pro-British sympathies, at once abandoned San Giuliano's course and began an aggressive diplomatic campaign against Austria-Hungary. The history of his activity is contained in the recently published Libro Verde, or Green Book, which is one of the most illuminating existing commentaries on present-day Italian political methods and practices.

On Dec. 9, 1914, Sonino instructed the Italian Ambassador at Vienna to call the attention of Count Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to what Sonino claimed was a serious breach of the terms of Article VII. of the treaty renewing the Triple Alliance.

While the treaty of the Triple Alliance has never been published, the many references to Article VII. in the Libro Verde clearly show its purport. It is obvious that it provided that should Austria-Hungary at any time permanently occupy any territory in the Balkan States, Italy should, in return, receive territorial compensation from Austria-Hungary.

Although Italy had declared her neutrality on Aug. 8, 1914, and although Austria-Hungary had entered Serbia almost immediately after the declaration of war, it was not until four months later that the Italian Government saw fit to ask compensation for that permanent occupation of a part of Serbia which the Dual Monarchy had evidently intended from the beginning.

Sonino's dispatch of Dec. 9 is certainly admirable for its frankness. It contains no "fine phrases about humanity," but goes with brutal and cynical directness straight to the point.

The substance of it is that under Article VII. it was agreed that if Austria-Hungary wished to seize Balkan territory Italy must receive as the price of her consent to the seizure compensation in Austro-Hungarian territory. That without previous consultation with her ally, Italy, the Dual Monarchy had entered Serbia with the evident purpose of remaining permanently, and that Italy had received nothing in return. If she wished to receive a free hand in Serbia, from Italy, she must pay Italy a price.

Count Berchtold was at first not inclined even to discuss the question of the alleged breach of Article VII., but consented to do so in a half-hearted way when urged by Herr Jagow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On Dec. 16 Prince von Bülow arrived in Rome and at once began his brilliant but hopeless efforts to bring together Germany's two colleagues in the Triple Alliance. According to the Libro Verde, Prince von Bülow agreed with Barone Sonino that Article VII. had been violated and at last induced Austria-Hungary to discuss seriously the question of compensation.

Baron Burian, who succeeded Count Berchtold, at first suggested that Italy's occupation of the Dodecanese and Valona was sufficient compensation to meet the requirements of the case. Italy replied that she must veto all Austro-Hungarian military activities in the Balkans until the question of compensation had been decided, and that the compensation must be in Austro-Hungarian territory. At last Prince von Bülow told Sonino that he had advised Austria-Hungary "to give to Italy at the close of the war Italian Trentino." Sonino replied that the cession of territory must be made at once, whereupon Bülow succeeded in having the question of the time of cession postponed until after the amount of cession had been determined.

Then followed a long period of haggling, each side trying to overreach the other and to gain time, neither side being willing to come to a definite understanding. Italy was evidently unwilling to announce her irreducible minimum of demand, while Austria-Hungary was equally unwilling to announce her absolute maximum of concession.

Finally, on March 27, Baron Burian offered in return for a perfectly free hand in the Balkans to cede to Italy at the close of the war Southern Tyrol, including the City of Trento. To which, on April 8, Barone Sonino replied with a counter-proposition, which provided for the immediate cession of Trentino, as it belonged to the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy in 1811, Gradisca, and Gorizia, and six groups of islands off the Dalmatian coast; Trieste and its province, with Istria as far south as Pirano to at once become a free and independent State, Austria to recognize Italian sovereignty over Valona and its hinterland, and to give Italy a free hand in Albania.

In return for which Italy offered to give Austria-Hungary a free hand in the Balkans, to preserve strict neutrality toward both her allies, and to pay Austria-Hungary two hundred million lire in settlement of all property, debts, claims, &c., of and by the ceded provinces.

To this proposal Burian replied with another, offering a much enlarged territory to the north of Trento, including most of the Italian-speaking Tyrolese, but declining the other Italian demands. The Italian Ambassador to Vienna reported that he thought Austria might possibly consent to some modifications of the boundary between Friuli and the valley of the Isonzo and a recognition of Italian sovereignty over Valona, but nothing more.

On May 3 Sonino instructed the Italian Ambassador to denounce the treaty with Austria-Hungary, and on May 4 the Ambassador reported that he had obeyed orders. With this last dispatch the Libro Verde closes, nor from the Italian side has any other statement been made.

The history of the negotiations has, however, been carried a step further by the Imperial German Chancellor, who in his speech to the Reichstag on May 18 stated that Austria-Hungary had offered certain concessions to Italy. He mentioned no dates, but it is clear that the offer was made after Italy had denounced her treaty with the Dual Monarchy.

According to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg Austria-Hungary offered to cede to Italy Italian Tyrol and the west bank of the Isonzo, including the City of Gradisca, to make of Trieste a free city of the empire with an Italian university and freedom from military service for its inhabitants, to yield all Austrian and Hungarian interests in Albania, and to recognize Italian interests in that country and Italian sovereignty over Valona.

Germany promised to guarantee Austria-Hungary's good faith and loyalty in executing the agreement. Subsequently the Austrian Ambassador in Rome stated that the offer was for cession of territory within thirty days after ratification.

It is possible, and even probable, that if, before May 4, Austria-Hungary had agreed to immediate cession of territory war might have been averted, for it is doubtful if the Italian Government would have dared to refuse the Austrian offer, even though it did not meet all the requirements of the Italian demand. Austria's mistake was in not yielding soon enough.

Knowing the Italian disposition to bargain, she did not realize that the Italian demand of April 8 was really an ultimatum. She assumed that it was a bluff, and that by prolonging negotiations she could make better terms.

She utterly failed to understand that Italy's military preparations were now complete and that the Italian Government had nothing to gain by further delay. When Italy broke off relations with her she was honestly surprised, and then, when too late, yielded almost everything that Italy had desired.

She did not, however, yield everything, refusing enough to justify Sonino, at least in his own eyes, in the course he proceeded to follow. Although Sonino had made a quasi arrangement with England, and as the newspapers expressed it, "the national honor was involved," even then war might have been averted had Austria been willing to yield unreservedly to the Italian demands.

What Prince von Bülow's feelings must have been can be easily imagined. He came within sight of complete success, only to see the plans which his patience and great ability had been preparing through five months of heart-breaking negotiations come to nothing because of the pig-headed and shortsighted obstinacy of those in control of the Hapsburg Empire.

The Italian Government press has explained that the final Austrian offer made before relations were broken off could under no circumstances have been accepted. As Signor Giolitti has expressed it, "l'appetito cresce mangiando"—"the appetite grows in eating." The appetite of the country had grown to such an extent that nothing short of immediate cession would satisfy it.

It is insisted that a new promise to deliver at a future date would inevitably have resulted in a revolution in Italy, in which even the army might have taken part. Moreover, if the central empires had won they might have felt themselves strong enough to repudiate the bargain, while if they had lost they would not have been strong enough to carry it out.

On the other hand, Austria's refusal up to May 4 to cede an inch of territory until after the war was supported by her press on the same ground of fear of revolution, and it was urged that war with the possibility of victory was preferable to the certainty of revolution with the probable fall of the dynasty.

Some time before the deadlock became certain, in fact when von Bülow was still very hopeful of bringing Austria and Italy together, the Italian Government had begun to feel out the Allies, and finally, if the Italian press is to be believed, on April 25, at the same time that they were negotiating with the central empires, made a qualified agreement with Great Britain acting on behalf of herself, Russia, and France.

While the terms of this agreement have not been officially published, it is generally understood that it provided that if before May 25 Italy should declare war against Austria she should be given a seaport in Somaliland, a slight rectification of the boundary between Tunisia and Tripoli, a free hand in Albania, the undisputed possession of any Austro-Hungarian territory she might conquer and hold at the close of the war, and large enough loans to finance her operations.

Soon after the treaty with Austria-Hungary was denounced the quasi treaty with Great Britain was made definite and Italy was bound, as far as the Ministry could bind her, to join the Allies against the central empires.

While the agreement with the Allies was kept secret, it had hardly been made when it became perfectly evident that Italy intended to break with the Triple Alliance. The Government newspapers openly proclaimed the necessity of war, laughed at the proposed Austrian concessions as being utterly inadequate and as having been offered too late, and insisted that the honor of the country required her to fight.

The people had concluded that war was inevitable when one morning Signor Giolitti reached Rome. Giolitti is the most powerful individual, one of the most admired, most feared, and most hated in the kingdom. For fifteen years he has dominated Italian politics and absolutely controlled the Chamber of Deputies. His enemies charge him with questionable political practices, and with being a man who holds his power by machine methods.

All this is probably true, but he has only followed the system of his predecessors, Crispi and Depretis. In the eyes of his opponents his greatest sin has been his success, for the little men who rail against him have all tried unsuccessfully to copy him. Whether one likes the man and approves of his methods or not, one must concede his patriotism and great force of character.

The present Government was originally his creation, and San Giuliano was his old Foreign Minister. The advent of Sonino caused the Salandra Ministry to break with its creator, for there is no love lost between Sonino and Giolitti, and Sonino is the dominant force in the present Government.

From the very beginning of the war Giolitti has not hesitated to state his belief that Italy could obtain "parechi compensi"—"some compensation"—from Austria without fighting, and he has earnestly opposed Italy's entrance into the war except as a last resort.

Immediately after his arrival in the capital he made his position perfectly clear. He was of the opinion that the Austrian offer made after May 4 should be accepted as being all that Italy could possibly expect. That war would delay Italian progress for fifty years, that even if she were able to conquer territory inhabited by Germans and Slavs and were to keep it, she would have on her hands "a problem of inverse irredentism, worse even than has been the German problem of Alsace and Lorraine," and, most important of all, that to wage war against Germany and Austria-Hungary, for more than a quarter of a century her allies, would be on the part of Italy an act of shameless national perfidy. He has been quoted as saying, "If Italy goes to war, whatever the outcome, the results are bound to be most sad," (tristissimi.)

The Government was furious at Giolitti's interference. They had bound themselves in their secret arrangement with Great Britain, and saw their power to carry out their agreement slipping from them. They tried in vain to break Giolitti's power. The services of d'Annunzio were secured, and the poet of decadence spoke early and late in favor of war.

The Government press charged Giolitti with having sold himself to Germany for cash, and abused all who opposed the Government program with a violence and a scurrility impossible in any other country. It was hinted that the national honor required a declaration of war, and Government supporters went as far as they dared in suggesting the existence of an arrangement with England.

But, despite all their efforts, Salandra and Sonino found that the Chamber had rallied to Giolitti and that the country was rapidly following the Chamber. Had Giolitti been given two days more there would have been no war, but the Government was desperate and played its last card.

The resignations of the Ministry were handed to the King, and immediately interventionist demonstrations began all over Italy. These demonstrations were so evidently artificial that it was obvious they were organized or at least encouraged by agents either in the employment of the Government or its friends.

Any one who saw the Italian general strike last year must have been greatly impressed by the difference between it and the recent anti-peace outbursts. The crowds who created the disorders of last year were composed of grown men, who meant business and who were out for trouble. The crowds to whom d'Annunzio spoke and who paraded the streets shouting "a morte Giolitti, viva la guerra," were made up almost entirely of half-grown lads and schoolboys, hardly any of whom were of military age.

The Government treated these very good-natured and orderly mobs with the greatest seriousness, and had in Rome at one time some twenty thousand men under arms, to control crowds which five hundred New York policemen could have handled easily. A few windows were broken, the signs of a few German shopkeepers were pulled down, and the Government newspapers announced that the revolution had come.

Mob psychology is so curious that, while the crowds were in themselves harmless enough, their influence began to be felt everywhere. People who in the beginning had laughed at the whole matter, after two days of demonstrations reached the conclusion that revolution was really at hand, and many neutralisti honestly became convinced that the only alternative to revolution was war.

The King, surrounded by troops, remained shut up in his villa outside the walls, all the shops were closed, and Italy stampeded.

Meanwhile the King had made two or three half-hearted and unsuccessful attempts to form a new Government. After the Cabinet crisis had lasted two days, during which the pro-war demonstrations grew constantly more noisy, Salandra was sent for and informed that his resignation was declined. The announcement that the Salandra Ministry was to continue, with the consequent certainty of war, was received with apparently general enthusiasm, and that night all Rome demonstrated in favor of immediate hostilities.

Count Berchtold Baron von Burian Prince von Buelow

On May 20 Parliament met and adjourned after having virtually suspended the Constitution by giving the Cabinet dictatorial powers to declare war and govern the country during its continuance. On May 23 Italy declared war against Austro-Hungary, and the next day Bülow left Rome.

How united Italy is for war is for the moment impossible to say. Ten days before it was declared a majority of the people were undoubtedly for peace, but changes in public opinion come in Italy with such extraordinary suddenness that what would be impossible elsewhere is quite possible there.

So it may be that for the moment at least the Italian people are sincerely in favor of war. Of course, although a noisy minority often can succeed in forcing an unwilling majority to do its bidding, for various reasons during the last weeks of peace many Italians were converted from a neutralist to an interventionist attitude.

A great number of these converts support the war as the only refuge from revolution, others believe that the only half acknowledged agreement with Great Britain so compromised the national honor as to make war inevitable, while with many their hatred of Giolitti has blinded them to the merits or wisdom of the course the Government has adopted.

These latter frankly say that they prefer war with all its risks to a peace preserved by the Deputy from Dronero, with the certainty of its resulting in his return to power. Besides there are those who honestly believe that Austria's offer of compensation was insufficient, and nurse the delusion that the Allies, if victorious, will permit them not only to make of the Adriatic an Italian lake, but also to share in the Turkish spoils in Europe and Asia.

Of course, Signor Salandra, or rather Barone Sonino, could not be expected at the last moment to do other than follow the course he had marked out from the beginning. With Salandra at the head of affairs, German military success was the only argument that could have preserved Italian neutrality, and a succession of important German victories would doubtless have altered the situation.

Last Autumn the Italian Government evidently believed that the central empires would win, and, as San Giuliano

(Continued on Page 15.)

DIVULGES GERMAN STATE SECRETS

Confidential Agent Lifts Teutonic Veil, Showing Turkish, Egyptian, and Balkan Intrigues

EXTRAORDINARY revelations, the facts of most of which are declared by the author to be within his direct personal knowledge, about the course of German diplomacy regarding Turkey, Egypt, Russia, and the Balkan States, are contained in "The Near East from Within," a book just issued by Funk & Wagnalls Company of New York, (price, $3.) The volume is a reprint of an English edition published by Cassell & Co. of London, who vouch for the authenticity of the work.

The author is anonymous, but from the internal evidence of the book it appears that he was for years, and up to the outbreak of the war, a confidential diplomatic agent of the German Foreign Office, and on occasions of Emperor William himself, being intrusted with delicate and highly important missions not of a kind to be handled through regular diplomatic channels. This internal evidence indicates further that he is one of the peaceful Germans, strongly opposed to militarism and Pan-Germanism, and because of his disapproval of the dominance of the military party in his country he has written this book.

Among the author's disclosures are these:

In 1913 Emperor William wrote a holograph letter—the chief contents of which are set down in detail, with the negative reply—to the Czar of Russia, suggesting that Russia, Turkey, and Germany unite against England in action to neutralize the Suez Canal, under management of a European commission, in return for which Russia was to get control of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles, and become mistress of the Black Sea.

Turkey entered the war under an arrangement with Germany by which, in event of victory, Turkey is to get practically all the money she wants, as is Enver Pasha, chiefly responsible for the arrangement; Kars is to be restored to Turkey, and she is to get Algeria and some of British India, while Constantinople is to become a neutralized city; Egypt is to have a half-Turkish, half-German garrison, and, while nominally under the suzerainty of the Sultan, is to have a German administration and be practically a German colony.

The late M. Hartwig, Russian Minister to Serbia, told the author that the intrigues of Germany in the Balkans were due to a desire to obtain the Suez Canal and to march eastward, which was to be done either by the aid of Turkey and assent of the Balkan States, or by crushing them both.

In a conversation last year between the late King Carol of Rumania (a Hohenzollern and an adviser of Emperor William at different times) and the author, the King declared that the German war party was rallying to the Crown Prince, and was accusing the Kaiser of cowardice in regard to Russia in a manner which was causing the Emperor to fear he might be overthrown.

In a conversation between M. Hartwig and the author, the Russian diplomat declared that Emperor William's hand was being forced by the war party because of the popularity of the Crown Prince with the militarists, and that the friends of the Crown Prince were accusing the Kaiser of cowardice.

As a result of his pilgrimage to the Holy Land, Emperor William tried to get the Sultan of Turkey to agree to the cession to Germany of Jerusalem, including the Church of the Holy Sepulchro.

On the fall of Adrianople in the Balkan war, Emperor William telegraphed to the Sultan—the text of the message being given—that he would do everything possible to have Adrianople restored to Turkey.

Abdul Hamid, deposed Sultan of Turkey, removed vast wealth from his country, and confided an enormous amount of specie to Emperor William's keeping, which the Kaiser still had when the war began.

Probably the most remarkable portion of the book is that which contains what the author declares to be the substance of the holograph letter from the Kaiser to the Czar. The author writes:

Abdul Hamid.

When the Emperor Nicholas paid his famous visit to Berlin on the occasion of the marriage of the Kaiser's only daughter to the present Duke of Brunswick he was received there with extraordinary courtesy and enthusiasm, and the Berlin Court tried to persuade him that his presence on such a momentous occasion was far more appreciated than that of King George and his gracious consort.

When taking leave of his illustrious guest at the railway station, Emperor William shook his hand with such apparent sincerity that the Czar could really be excused if he imagined that from that day the relations between the houses of Hohenzollern and Romanoff would resume their former intimate friendliness.

When, however, the last guests had taken their departure, and the bride herself had left for her new home, the Kaiser began once more to turn his attention to foreign politics.

Though he had shown himself excessively attentive to the King and Queen of England, he had tried to avoid any serious conversation with George V., whose common sense and straightforwardness had never appealed to his cousin of Prussia. At that moment the Balkan war, or, rather, the Balkan crisis, had reached its culminating point. Austria, who, by the way, had carefully abstained from sending any official representative to the wedding festivities in Berlin, was pressing her German ally to interfere in favor of her schemes affecting Serbia and Bulgaria.

In Rumania the King, faithful to the wise line of expectant politics he had always followed with such success, was waiting for the signal from Berlin to come out, either in the character of a belligerent or of a mediator, while, in Bulgaria, Ferdinand was making no secret of his intention to obtain for himself all the advantages of a situation he had done his best to muddle.

This, then, was the situation when the episode of the imperial correspondence had its beginnings. It was not a propitious time for William II. to think of war: as yet he was unprepared. On the other hand, the presence in Berlin of his British cousins had only aggravated the feelings of deep dislike which he entertained toward them, and something in the quiet dignity of King George and the sense of security which he seemed to carry about with him had exasperated the Emperor.

Nicholas II. is habitually nervous at Court functions, and the Emperor William deceived himself when he thought so restless a temperament would also be unstable in character. Accordingly, William II. felt there would be little opposition to proposals which he had in mind—a scheme the success of which would mean the humbling of England.

When the Czar returned to Tsarskoe-Selo he expressed himself highly pleased with his visit to Berlin. He even told Count Pourtalès, at that time German Ambassador at the Russian Court, that he had enjoyed himself far more than he had expected, and that he would always think with gratitude of the kindness he had experienced during his trip, not only from the Emperor William, but also from the people of Berlin. Count Pourtalès transmitted to the Kaiser the words of his imperial cousin, and William II. then decided to act.

It was in July or August of the same year—1913, as the reader will remember—that a special messenger brought to Peterhof, where the Russian imperial family was spending its Summer holiday, a holograph letter from the German sovereign addressed to the Czar. It was written in the most friendly tone, and pointed out that if the peace of the world were to be maintained it was absolutely necessary to put an end to the constantly recurring agitation in the Balkans and to curb the ambition of all the small States of the peninsula, ambition which, in the case of Serbia and Bulgaria, was threatening to assume most dangerous proportions.

Abbas Halmi.

This letter also charged England with intrigue. That country, it said, was only waiting for the opportunity to annex Egypt, and was doing her best to entangle the Sultan in a web of difficulties, during which she would be able to wrest from him the nominal suzerainty exercised by the latter over that country.

And, referring as if incidentally to the close friendship which united the Commander of the Faithful and himself, the German Emperor went on to suggest a common action having for its object the checking of English ambition, and at the same time achieving the secretly long-cherished desires of Russia to obtain possession of the Straits of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles in exchange for her passive acquiescence in a combined action of the German and Turkish fleets against Egypt. The purport of this memorable letter was:

Russia will not have accomplished the task she has been intrusted with by Providence until she has become absolute mistress of the Black Sea. So long as England has a word to say in the question she will oppose that legitimate ambition by all means in her power or at her discretion.

England, who has always posed as the friend of Turkey, will support her only so long as she maintains an attitude of hostility toward Russia. Otherwise, England, with amazing alacrity, will leave her to the tender mercies of her enemies. England is supporting King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and encouraging him in his dreams of becoming one day Eastern Emperor, with Byzantium as his capital.

The moment this comes to pass, Russia's day is over. She will remain a second-rate power, strangled by her own immensity, and deprived of her vital southern outlet on the sea. She will find herself at the mercy of every adventurer and exposed to the greatest dangers from her neighbors.

Now, should Russia see her own interests and consent to enter into an alliance with the Sultan, co-operating with him and with Germany in an action tending to neutralize the Suez Canal, and to hand it over to a European commission, which would be intrusted with the task of preventing it from ever becoming a military base for any other than the Turkish Army, she might obtain in exchange the neutralization of the strait for all powers with the exception of herself.

When these desirable consummations were attained, continued the astonishing document, Constantinople would remain the residence of the Sultan, but be placed also under European control, while the capital of Turkey would be transferred to Brusa, on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles. Thus Russia would become the sole mistress of the Black Sea, and find herself able to control entirely the policy of the Balkan States. She might in time annex Bulgaria, and she would hold Serbia in check. At the same time, England being put out of the running, the establishment of a permanent peace in the Balkan Peninsula, which was next to impossible as things stood, would be in a fair way to become accomplished.

Before the Emperor William II. had ventured to propose that amazing scheme to the Czar, he had carefully arranged with the Sultan that the Suez Canal, while placed under a so-called European commission, would in reality be put under German management. So definite, indeed, was the agreement that plans for the refortification of the canal were already prepared by German officers, and had been submitted to the Sultan for his confirmation. In this carefully planned conspiracy everything had been foreseen; only one thing was needed—and that depended upon the honesty and the loyalty of Nicholas II.

The Russian sovereign did not reply at once to this remarkable message. When he did so, after some days had passed, his answer was a proof of the entire straightforwardness of his character. He thanked his imperial cousin for his communication, and then proceeded to explain that he was bound by an agreement which had for its aim the furtherance of good relationship between the two countries over which he and King George were ruling.

Nicholas II. continued that he felt convinced the British Government would never break the engagements it had entered upon, and that certainly he could not on his side fail to keep faith.

He added that, though Russia might wish for the possession of the strait, yet she would never desire to get it under her control at the price of any action that might be construed as treasonable.

Besides, Russia wanted peace, and if she lent herself to such a scheme as that outlined, it was going to open the door to all kinds of complications, and assuredly lead to war.

As to the value of the suggestions in regard to the benefit it was thought would accrue, he personally failed to see in what aspect the general political situation of Europe would change by England being driven out of Egypt. Turkey was not strong enough to govern that country alone, and it could hardly be handed over to any other power without leading to all sorts of quarrels and strife. The danger of war, therefore, instead of being diminished would be increased.

It would be very much better, in his opinion, to insist collectively on Turkey, as well as on Serbia and Bulgaria, laying down arms and submitting their differences to the arbitration of a conference. He expressed the certain hope that the various Ambassadors in London would be equal even to that difficult task, and would carry it through to a happy end.

The Czar concluded his reply with the remark that the program outlined by William II. was undignified for any Christian power to embark upon, and that he would consider himself dishonored by lending his hand to such an enterprise.

At several places in his book the author declares that for some time past Enver Pasha has been the dominant figure in Turkish international politics—not only the prominent figure, but the man who actually has had the power to sway the rest of the Turkish authorities to accept or reject such views as might appeal to or antagonize him.

The author declares that Turkey was laughed at in many quarters when it began to be whispered that she might be persuaded to take part in the present war. What gain, it was demanded, could Turkey expect from fighting? She had just gone through an unsuccessful war, she had not liquidated the costs of this war, and her credit stood almost as low as it could. Albania had been definitely wrested from her, and her best interests, so it was argued by many observers, lay in keeping as quiet as possible. The author continues:

When, therefore, rumor said that Turkey had suddenly developed warlike instincts and was going to seek a quarrel with her traditional enemy, Russia, friends and enemies alike agreed that madness was the only possible explanation for such conduct, unless she were actuated by reasons about which the world knew nothing.

I am going to try and explain these underlying currents to my readers, warning them at the same time that it is quite possible I shall not be quite accurate in my tale, as some of the darker shadows of the intrigue are not within my personal knowledge. But what I do know is sufficient to prove clearly what kind of influences were set in motion to persuade Turkey that a bold step in favor of the Dual Alliance—for Italy may be counted out—would bring innumerable benefits to the land of the Moslem and restore her rank as a great power.

When the second Balkan war had ended in triumph for Turkey and she recovered part of her lost territories, it would still have been possible to compel her to give up Adrianople had Europe collectively decided that it ought to remain in the possession of Serbia or of Bulgaria.

Unfortunately, Europe was not at all united on the point. The misfortune was that neither Serbia nor Bulgaria inspired sympathy. Bulgaria, by her perversity and her ruthlessness in provoking a conflict with her Slav brethren, was considered as a false and untrustworthy nation; moreover, she had incurred the complete indifference of Russia.

Enver Pasha.

On the other hand, Serbia stood on the brink of a serious antagonism in regard to Austria, and the latter power would never have consented to her retaining such an important stronghold as Adrianople.

Under these conditions the position of the various Cabinets whose task it was to bring about the conclusion of a peace urgently needed not only by the belligerents but also by the whole of Europe, for whom this everlasting Balkan question was a source of constant danger, became most difficult.

When, therefore, Germany tentatively suggested through the medium of her Ambassador in London, Prince Lichnowsky, that the best thing to do would be tacitly to accept accomplished facts and leave Adrianople in the hands of the Turk, there was a feeling of general relief all around. Turkey was told that, provided she behaved like a good child, she would be allowed to retain possession of the town which she had won back from a demoralized foe.

Turkey promised everything—and, of course, did nothing. Whether Turkey was honest of intention is another question. Certainly her statesmen were not. Enver Pasha and the other leading spirits of the Committee of Union and Progress were clever, unscrupulous, quick at seizing hold of the slightest mistake on the part of their antagonists, anything but honest in the sense we understand the term in Europe.

When things began to look black in Mid-Europe, Berlin was not slow in advising Enver Pasha of what had been done for him country. Enver Pasha knew very well that this service was far from having been a disinterested one, but he knew, too, that it was to his interest to make common cause with Germany, who alone was seeking the friendship of Turkey.

It was at this period of the crisis that large sums of money were remitted to Constantinople, not only to the credit of the Ottoman Government, but also to the account of Enver Pasha, the Sheik-ul-Islam and several influential members of the Committee of Union and Progress. It became known also that a German mission, headed by an officer of high military rank, (General Liman von Sanders,) was about to start for Turkey, to be placed at the service of the Sultan for the purpose of carrying on the thorough reorganization of the Turkish Army on German lines.

Russia objected to this mission: she felt that it was a blow directed against her, and that it was bound sooner or later to bring about a rupture of her relations with Turkey, which up to then had been quite tolerable.

The Russian Ambassador in Constantinople, M. de Giers, though not exactly a Talleyrand, was an excellent and conscientious diplomat of much experience, who knew the East very well and the Turks even better. He hastened to write to his Government that this interference of Germany in the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire was certain to bring about most unpleasant and perhaps even unexpected results.

M. Sazonoff then asked the German Ambassador in Petersburg (Count de Pourtalès) for an explanation. He was told that there was no intention on the part of the Berlin Cabinet to interfere in any way whatsoever in the administration of the Turkish Empire, and that the mission of General von Sanders was only a continuation of the one which had previously been controlled by Field Marshal von der Goltz. He was further assured that the mission was of a purely military character, and that the officers about to start for Constantinople had been ordered to resign their commissions in the German Army before offering their services to the Sultan.

He spoke in the most conciliatory terms, and even offered to restrict the activity of General von Sanders to Asia Minor, where he would command raw reerruits, and thus not be in a position to influence things at Constantinople and in European Turkey, where the greater part of the Ottoman forces were quartered.

The Russian Foreign Office accepted the explanations of Count de Pourtalès, and orders were given to the newspapers not to criticise the subject of the mission of General von Sanders any further. The Czar personally was absolutely convinced of the pacific dispositions of his imperial cousin at Berlin. The British Government, too, for some reason or other, thought it better to pass in silence the departure of so many German officers for Constantinople.

A month or two afterward, in June, the Emperor William II. invited a British squadron to visit him at Kiel, and showed himself more than usually polite toward its commanding officer, Admiral Sir George Warrender. Indeed, the Emperor William expressed the desire to be allowed, in his character of British Admiral, to review the squadron.

At the dinner which he gave in honor of the occasion the Emperor spoke in a most flattering manner of the pleasure he had experienced in being able to welcome at his table officers belonging to the glorious British fleet. Curiously enough, at the same moment another squadron of the British fleet was being entertained at St. Petersburg.

It was during the visit of the British squadron to Kiel that the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand took place at Serajevo. A few days later, just before he started for Norway, William II. caused a ciphered message to be forwarded to Enver Pasha, who in obedience thereto hastened to Berlin. He spent two days in conference with General Moltke, the chief of the German staff, but did not see the Emperor.

It was only much later that I heard anything about this incident, which had a far greater significance than one could have supposed at the time. I did not happen to be in Berlin during the brief visit of Enver Pasha; what I heard about it, therefore, did not enlighten me as to the real nature of the instructions which had been given. Later on it was reported to me that, immediately after his return to Constantinople, Enver Pasha began to make military preparations.

One significant action was that he had the old forts that guarded the entrance of the Dardanelles repaired and armed with German artillery. These proceedings did not escape the vigilant eyes of the Ambassadors of the allied powers, but it was impossible to prevent them being carried out.

While all this was going on, and the first battles in France and in East Prussia were being fought, Turkey preserved a quiet and unassuming attitude. So demure she seemed that M. de Giers reported to his Government that perhaps he might yet be mistaken in his fears that she intended to begin hostilities against Russia. The only person who saw quite clearly what was going to happen, but who also was quite powerless to stop the catastrophe, was the British Ambassador, Sir Louis Mallet, who, as his dispatches have revealed, gave proof of the greatest foresight and political sagacity.

In the meantime Marshal—no longer General—Liman von Sanders was drawing back into European Turkey the numerous regiments that had been equipped and drilled in the plains of Asia Minor, and carefully following with his spies the movements of the Russian troops in the Caucasus. When the greater number of those that were quartered in that part of the country had been withdrawn, he reported to headquarters at Berlin that he was ready for any emergency.

Was it a coincidence or a definite plot that Turkey should choose a few days after the Marshal's report as the moment to bombard from her ships several towns on the Caucasian littoral? It was before war had been declared, and Turkey made excuses for her act. It was was whispered in St. Petersburg that she had been encouraged by disaffection in the Caucasus, where the Russian Government had uncovered a vast conspiracy, but I was never able to confirm absolutely the truth of this report.

Before Turkish vessels had opened fire on Russian ships and bombarded peaceful towns such as Odessa or Batoum there had been many important conferences between Enver Pasha and the German Ambassador, Baron von Wangenheim. The Baron told Enver Pasha that Turkey could be promised no compensation or reward in the Balkans; anything in that direction would be too productive of further trouble, as Rumania, Austria, Serbia, and Bulgaria all held strong views on Balkan matters.

There remained, therefore, only Egypt, Algeria, and the Russian provinces forming part of the Caucasus. Egypt especially was the one point upon which both Germany and Enver Pasha, who, with the Committee of Union and Progress, represented the only party in the Ottoman Empire which had anything to say as to its future destinies, could agree with alacrity.

It may sound dishonorable for one in my position to say so, but the world will guess the truth ere long, that Marshal Liman von Sanders had been given special instructions regarding that part of the campaign which aimed at the Suez Canal, and a number of German staff officers had been put at his disposal for the purpose of organizing a raid on Egyptian territory at the first opportune moment.

Meanwhile it was settled that, in the case of a victorious war, the Khédive Abbas Hilmi was to accept a half-Turkish, half-German garrison, and that Egypt, though nominally still under the suzerainty of the Sultan, was to be given a German administration and to become to all purposes practically a German colony.

In exchange for this concession Turkey was to receive all the money that she, or, rather, Enver Pasha, required; he—Enver Pasha—was ultimately to become life Governor of Egypt, Abbas being retired into private life with a handsome pension. Apart from this, Kars was to be restored to Turkey, Algeria and some British provinces of India were to become Turkish colonies, and Constantinople was to be made a neutral city. Such were the broad lines of the arrangement which was concluded.

The author describes M. Hartwig as having been "one of the cleverest, ablest diplomats that Russia has ever possessed." He knew the East through and through, declares the author, and understood all the currents and cross-currents of Balkan affairs as perhaps no other diplomat of his time.

In the conversation with M. Hartwig recorded by the author two chief points appear—that one of Germany's great ambitions was to attain control of the Suez Canal, and that Emperor William's hand was being forced by the military party through the popularity of the Crown Prince. The author says:

"Germany is a vast camp," M. Hartwig told me once when I passed through Belgrade on my return from a journey to Sofia, "and most likely it is a fortified camp into the bargain. The storming will require the most tremendous sacrifices, and God knows whether even these will prove sufficient.

"One does not with impunity train a nation for forty-five years in militarism without war breaking out one day. When the fruit is ripe it is bound to drop from the tree. You believe Germany to be pacific, in which I do not blame you, because a man must have faith in his own country; but Germany is hypnotized.

"A kind of exasperation of public opinion has systematically taken place in your country, with the result that she is quite persuaded that war will be declared upon her one of these days, and so needs ever to be ready. The German people are pacific by nature, I know it well, but Germany is far from being pacific; there lies the whole difference. And this difference, you will see, will bring catastrophe."

"I cannot believe you," was my reply. "I know my country also. I am bound to understand her feelings better than you who are a foreigner, and I assure you that not one of my compatriots desires a war, especially a war with you."

"Can you guarantee me the feelings of your Emperor on that subject?" asked M. Hartwig.

I stopped for a moment, rather at the remembrance of M. Hartwig's obsession than to consider a reply, and while I was thus hesitating he remarked in that quick manner of his which was so impressive:

"No, you cannot. When you come to think about it seriously you are not at all sure that the Emperor wants to preserve peace in Europe."

"It is you who are mistaken," I replied with heat. "I have no doubt in my mind as to the desire of the Emperor to avoid a war. What made me pause a little was that I cannot help thinking that you are prejudiced."

"No, I am not prejudiced," said M. Hartwig. "I should be a very bad servant of my country if I allowed prejudice to rule my judgment. I only see clearly what others will not look upon. Germany must expand, must look about for new fields for the activity of her children. War is the necessary outlet. Her navy has now some chance of success, and the army is being prepared. The day it is ready your Emperor will put the match to the fire."

Hussein Kemal.

"Surely you exaggerate, or else you are under a bad influence this evening," I remarked. "It is idle and unjust to believe such things of a ruler whose words tell such a different tale."

"Ah, well," replied M. Hartwig with a shrug of the shoulders, "you will think one day of this conversation. Perhaps I shall be dead, but you will remember how I prophesied to you that we tremble today on the brink of great events, and how I said that Germany as she stands today is a danger not only to the peace but also to the civilization of the world."

M. Hartwig did not finish with that remark.

"You may ask me," he continued, "what makes me take such a gloomy view of the situation, but here in Belgrade, as all over the Balkan Peninsula, we see things perhaps more clearly than anywhere else. We all know that the slightest incident in these regions may bring about events of unusual magnitude, and recently the intrigues of Germany among the Slav populations of this country have assumed quite threatening proportions, as I have had the opportunity to see for myself."

"But why?" I asked.

"Because," came the immediate reply, "Germany covets the Suez Canal and wants, too, to march eastward. She can only do so either by the help of Turkey and the connivance of Balkania, or by crushing both, and this latter by the indirect means of Turkey and the Balkan States taking arms against each other. Any Balkan conflict, all Europe knows, will involve Russia; it is that for which your Emperor is waiting."

"But your suspicions cannot be correct," I said. "William II. has always done all that he could to maintain peace. There is absolutely no ground for your assertion that the Emperor has changed so utterly."

"You forget one thing," said M. Hartwig. "You forget the relations which now exist between the Emperor and the Crown Prince. Remember that and you have the key to many a riddle which will yet puzzle the world. So long as the Emperor was sole master of the situation he could still be rallied upon to a certain extent; but now that he sees that his son has won for himself a considerable amount of popularity among the military party he finds his hand forced, and inevitably he will be obliged to make war. The friends of the Crown Prince are accusing the sovereign of cowardice, and already say that he is afraid of a war."

Mohammed V.

The author states that the idea of trying to obtain the cession of Jerusalem from the Sultan of Turkey suggested itself to the mind of Emperor William when he paid reverence at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, during his pilgrimage to the Holy Land. The author writes in part:

The impracticability of such a proposal being seriously put forward was so patent to the officials in Wilhelmstrasse that the imperial suggestion was transmitted to the Sublime Porte in such language that the authorities accepted the hint and found no difficulty in returning a decided refusal couched in polite terms.

Carol I. of Rumania.

In regard to the telegram from Emperor William to the Sultan of Turkey on the fall of Adrianople, the author declares that it is a matter of public knowledge that the Kaiser sent his regrets by wire. But it is not known, says the author, except to a narrow circle of higher political agents, that the Kaiser's message contained this statement:

I do not despair that within a very short time the ancient shrine of Islam will be again in the possession of your Majesty, and your Majesty may rest assured that I shall do all that lies within my power in order that it should be so.

The author devotes considerable space to Abdul Hamid and his successor, having a poor opinion of the pluck and brains of the present Sultan. As for Abdul Hamid, the author declares that his character was a peculiar mixture of boldness and fear, but that he was extremely avaricious, and hastened, as soon as he was warned that a plot was being hatched against him, to send to places of safety as much of his vast wealth as he could manage to have transported. The author writes:

To this day is two German banks considerable sums are lying to his credit about which few of those he trusts have any idea and which his enemies have so far failed to discover. It is a curiously illuminating insight into Eastern fatalism that he never thought of providing for his own safety beyond the precautions he generally employed. Except that he never slept two consecutive nights in the same room, he changed none of his usual habits. He had been advised to fly to some place where he could be better guarded than was possible at Yildiz, but he had always refused.

Sultan Abdul Hamid was cunning. He was not unaware of the bribery and corruption which permeated official spheres, but in the secrecy of his heart he felt that on his own part he was not free from reproach in that respect. He remembered occasions when, for this or that concession, he, too, had accepted backsheesh, and a few millions had found their way into his pocket rather than into the coffers of the State.

When the fall came and he was imprisoned at Salonika, the fact that he was so rich and that it was essential to lay hold of his well-concealed wealth assuredly preserved his life; otherwise he would have been killed as soon as he was taken prisoner.

As it was, Abdul Hamid continued to snap his fingers at the revolutionaries who had robbed him of his throne. For years he kept them on tenterhooks, doling out small bribes of a few thousands at a time, and never revealing the place where he had hidden his many millions.

In addition to the two Berlin banks he confided specie to an enormous amount to the keeping of Emperor William II., who suggested the idea to him. The German Emperor holds the strings of Abdul Hamid's private purse; at any rate, he did so till the war broke out, the interest on the money intrusted to his care going regularly to the ex-Sultan, though no one has ever been able to discover the channel through which the operation is transacted.

When the Young Turks made him prisoner, he did not offer the slightest resistance, but from his prison at Salonika, in spite of the rigorous way in which he was watched, he succeeded in maintaining communication with the outside world, notably with Berlin, and he followed with the utmost interest all that went on at Constantinople.

He did not envy his successor; on the contrary, he remained upon good terms with him, as soon as he had realized that in time, if, indeed, he did not regain the throne which he had lost, he might at least be allowed to return to one of his palaces on the Bosporus, there to spend the rest of his days in the leisurely fashion so dear to Eastern hearts. He had no regret for the supreme power which he had lost.

PRESERVE U. S. FROM EUROPEANISM

We Ought Not Be Lured by the Glitter of World Influence, Says Dr. Orth of Cornell

By Samuel P. Orth,
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I.

IT is sheer self-delusion to think that this war is only going to make victims. It will also make victors, and victors are likely to be bullies when they get their second wind. We must not forget that the spirit of Europe is very different from the spirit of America. Many times I have been asked by Europeans, "When is the United States going to annex Mexico, Canada, or Brazil?" That's their spirit: annex, crowd, dominate. Europe has been the world bully ever since the days of Caesar. When she ceases to be a bully it will be because she is either dead or democratized.

It will make no difference whether this new bully is a single nation or, as is likely, a combination of nations. He will want what a bully has always wanted—power, territory, trade. Today it is particularly trade that he is after. This is a trader's war. Rake over the ashes of Louvain and Rheims and you will find his blackened coins. If Germany had consented to remain bookish, England would have remained shoppish. If Russia had not longed for seaports, her peasants would not now be in uniform. This is a world war for world trade, as has been every world war since Columbus unlocked the western portals and gave our twin continents to the enterprise of man.

One of these continents has been wrested from the commercial and political greed of Europe. No foreign power now looks to North America for aggrandizement. We are no longer to be conquered, but we are to be curbed. The southern continent, however, and the Isthmus, including Mexico, are still in the vision of the trade and land-grabbers. They only await their opportunity.

The attitude of Europe has never been overfriendly toward us. Whatever may be the language of her diplomacy, the heart of her rulers and of those who surround her rulers has never quite fully indorsed our democracy.

We may roughly divide our experience with Europe into four periods. The first embraces the Revolutionary War and its aftermath, the War of 1812. The anti-British feeling, naturally, ran very high, and every conceivable reaction against aristocracy and monarchism was popular. Whatever of friendliness was shown toward us at this time by France and Prussia was due to our enmity with England rather than to any genuine enthusiasm in those countries for our national experiment. During this period we wiped out all property qualifications for voting and holding office, and for the first time in history a large country was choosing its own rulers by universal manhood suffrage.

The second stage includes the "middle period" of our history, when Europe was busied with the revolutions of the forties, which swept the Continent from Venice to Berlin, from St. Petersburg to London, with waves of republican and proletarian protests, and when we were engaged in the vital struggle against slavery. Both continents thus employed with internal problems were not, however, unmindful of each other, for a cabal of Kings made President Monroe's message warning Europe to keep hands off from America pertinent—a pronunciamento that will play a leading part in the next epoch of our international relations. Because of the failure of all these democratic uprisings, we received at this time an influx of noble men, especially from the German countries—political exiles who became leaders in American idealism, men of whom Carl Schurz was the type.

The third period embraces our civil war and supplies us with a revelation of the heart of Europe, whose aristocratic sympathies were flagrantly with the disunionists. This was especially apparent in England. The grandiloquent Gladstone, whose amazing vocabulary of Liberalism made him in later years universally popular in America, and who was then Prime Minister, bought Confederate bonds, thus virtually betting on the South, and he privately said that a severed union was an accomplished fact. And Lord Derby, the leader of the Opposition, who made no pretension of republican devotions, declared that the one impossible result was the restoration of the Union.

In his efforts to avert an open breach President Lincoln sent over his ablest politician, Thurlow Weed, his most effective orator, Henry Ward Beecher, and his sanest diplomat, Francis Adams.

And while our hands were employed holding together our precious Union all

Dr. Samuel P. Orth.

of aristocratic Europe looked complacently on while the last and least of the Napoleons placed a crown of withered pretensions on the brow of poor Maximilian.

The fourth period ushers in the Spanish war. If Europe was surprised and a bit disappointed because the Union proved itself virile enough to survive the terrible shocks of civil war, and if she was astounded at the unparalleled revivifying power of American industry and commerce, she was amazed and startled at the short shrift which our navy made of the Spanish fleets. And when, after the treaty of peace, she looked aloft and beheld a new banner over the Philippines and West Indies, she admitted reluctantly that a new "world power" had appeared.

But it was not done in good grace. Americans who were then abroad will recall the gibes, caricatures, and coarse jests, especially in Germany and naturally in Latin countries, aimed at our soldiers, our Government, and our people. Even in England there was a deep substratum of jealousy and suspicion. The German Admiral in Manila Bay revealed the real heart of the Prussian junker toward America. And he did it at a time when Britain, having arbitrated the Venezuela question, found it opportune to be on our side.

Since the Spanish war a change has come over European opinions concerning America. This is, in some measure, due to the war and its consequent territorial annexations. It is partly due to our friendly interchange of ideas, our exchange professors, the translations of works of art and science and literature; somewhat due, perhaps, to our extensive touring of Europe, thus providing a means of livelihood to multitudes and keeping many a bankrupt ancient village on the map; and to a greater degree it is due to the remarkable development of international finance.

But, more than all these reasons combined, it is due to the widespread democratic movements in Europe; to the labor parties, the social democratic parties, the intellectual liberalistic parties, that have grown so rapidly in the last twenty years in every European country. To these missionaries of democracy the American Union is an example of democratic federation, often cited, frequently praised, and never despised. International peace will rest only on international democracy. Our amity with Europe proceeds, pari passu, with the liberalizing of her populace, not of her Princes.

II.

And now this world war is going to substitute a world balance of power for the European balance of power. We have kept, thus far, out of the war. Can we keep out of this balance

Our duty in this world balance, which is merely a soft synonym for world bullying, is perfectly plain. The sensible, average American wants none of the entanglements in which the hypocrisies and delusions of Europe's secret intrigues have, since the beginning of "diplomacy," involved every one of her countries. Every alliance is only a temptation, both to those within and without; merely the subtle opportunity of Fate, like a petty leak in a dam.

We have kept out of European imbroglios and have not allowed ourselves to be lured into them by the glitter of "world influence." And we have likewise told Europe to keep out of American affairs. This we have done for our own protection, and the reasons for increasing our vigilance are now multiplied. And they call us to a saner understanding with South America.

We cannot separate the destinies of North and South America. They are united by a Cordillera of common interests, common hopes and benevolences, loftier, deeper, and more enduring than the Sierras that link our continents. It is not to our credit that so few American statesmen has grasped the unity of Pan-American interests. Henry Clay, as Secretary of State for John Quincy Adams, could wrest only a tardy consent from Congress to send delegates to the Panama Congress. James G. Blaine could arouse only a passing interest in his Pan-American policy.

We have never really tried to understand our southern neighbors. We have not studied their resources, their aptitude for commerce and the arts, and their eagerness for national expression. We have not even seriously tried to get our share of South American trade. We have been timid of extending credit, tardy in establishing exchange, and negligent in trying to manufacture goods to meet the exact demands of these people. We have shown neither enterprise, adaptability, nor good sense in our dealings with them.

Now we are confronted by a situation that will force us to take action. Whatever the outcome of this war, a new threat hovers over the Americas, a new determination bent upon seeking an entrance into the promised land south of the Rio Grande. Or, if not so directly aggressive, bent upon imposing trade restrictions to which we cannot consent, except in shame.

It is high time that we soberly and in the most friendly and helpful manner seek a loftier understanding with these southern republics. The Mexican commission which met at Niagara last Winter is a good beginning toward the new intercontinental co-operation. The recent suggestion of Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay that we unite in formulating an all-American neutral zone, to prevent the belligerents of the present war from violating neutrality, especially in southern waters, and to devise "steps which can be taken to protect and restore Pan-American trade," is the most hopeful event in our recent history.

This conference could be made a periodical congress and become the organ of mutual co-operations. We must not merely make these neighbors our customers; we must make them our friends; we must win their good-will and respect, and prove ourselves willing to learn from them. For they have a capacity for art and social gallantry which we do not possess.

Our place in world affairs depends almost entirely upon our place in all-American affairs. We cannot escape this place. We have issued the Monroe Manifesto and amplified it; we fought the Spanish war in its vindication; we have built the Panama Canal and fortified it; we have with extreme long-suffering awaited troubled Mexico's self-realization; we have time and again championed the cause of South American States against public and private aggrandizement. All of this, and much more, have we done to provide for our national defense which forever forbids our permitting foreign dictation, dominance, or interference over any portion of these continents dedicated to the American ideal.

By one of those strange conjunctions of events, this warning is sounded also from the other side of the earth. England has played a deeper game than she knew, when she ordered her ally, Japan, to besiege Kiao-Chau. We hear, leaking through the crevices of the conference chamber, that Japan wants an entry to the balance of power. The fact that she has been a useful ally of Great Britain gives her a tremendous advantage. Count Okuma, in recommending an increased army and navy to the present Parliament, said:

> The army increase is opposed on the ground of our growing intimacy with Russia. The Ministry is doing its best to advance this intimacy. But this satisfactory diplomatic relationship is no reason for neglecting an expedient measure of national defense.

Thus this Britain of the Pacific, linking arms with the giants of Asia and Europe, looks forward to a brilliant career in world politics.

This would not need to concern us but for two all-important facts.

First, Japan needs room for expansion, and thousands of her swarthy and wiry workers are already in Peru and other South American countries, not to mention Southern California. And these countries are looking upon this Mongolian invasion with great concern, for they have no navies to match Japan's and cannot offer successful diplomatic resistance.

This will compel them to turn to the United States for protection, and the Monroe Doctrine may yet be made to face both oceans. And whatever may be the weakness of California's attitude on the alien land question, the fact remains that President Wilson considered the situation so serious that he sent his Secretary of State across the continent to compose the differences, an event without precedent in our history.

And, secondly, Japan is threatening the integrity of China and its open door—a threat which we cannot ignore.

What if Japan demands help in this expansion as her share in the Allies' peace? Or what if she merely demands hands off?

From the Near East and the Far East comes the warning of changed conditions. The Europe of Charlemagne and Napoleon has linked its hands with the Russia of Alexander and Peter and the Japan of Ito and Okuma. And the area of spoliation is Africa, the Pacific Islands, and South America.

Nor will it be prudent to omit China from our speculations. This ancient country is renewing a second youth under the aegis of the republic. Her sons possess genius and a quality in which we are quite lacking—patience. She, too, like Japan, has a country so full that she must count the grains of rice for every meal.

What if a new tribal restlessness seizes these Tartars and Mongols? With their native talents once introduced to the mechanical arts of our civilization, they will become our equals in industrial competition. Asia was the centre of learning when America was unknown, and when Europe was the breeding ground of turbulent tribes who ate with their fingers.

III.

Ah, but above the roar of the guns you hear the honeyed voice of praise! Allies and Germans seem almost as eager to have us think well of them as they are to kill each other.

Despoiled and deluded Belgium has sent a delegation of statesmen to Washington formally to protest against the unspeakable outrage committed upon her. The French Government officially decorates and lavishly praises our Ambassador. The British press, Ministry, and populace openly court our good-will, and even the Kaiser writes a formal telegram to the President to enlist his sympathies against the barbarities of the enemy!

"German-American information bureaus" fervently issue excuses, explanations, and appeals, and the ablest of German ex-Ministers comes to New York as Envoy Extraordinary of Accurate Publicity! Bernard Shaw, who formerly never let a chance go by to say something nasty about us, now prophesies: "When peace comes there must be a world conference with the President of the United States in the chair—Americans will be leaders tomorrow."

These somersaults, this sycophantic scrambling for our favor, this sudden flattery from Kings and cynics—what does it all mean? Let us not be deluded by these unctuous phrases. They are the voices of sirens luring our Republic to enter the bloody maelstrom of European deceptions and destructions.

Are we going to be as naïve as Europe thinks we are, and let this flattery turn our heads and make us their catspaw? This war is not changing the aristocratic heart of Europe, whatever it may be doing to the people's heart. And many a touching deathbed repentance has been spoiled by the unexpected recovery of the patient.

If there is to be a world conference and if we must participate in it, there is one principle, and one principle only, for which we can stand, and all other participations we must avoid—that every people with national instincts be allowed to determine its own Government.

IV.

For us the war has brought to an end the decade of claptrap sentimentalism that has permeated our society and politics. It has brought us face to face with grim realities. It has suddenly ended the pretensions of self-constituted reformers and returned our thoughts to the fundamental realism of individual and national responsibility. It has shocked us out of the illusions of repose into which we have hypnotized ourselves; out of the deceptions of security and superiority, so heightened by the comforts of our people and the ease with which we have been getting on, and brought us full face into the presence of actuality.

The principal question which this war thrusts upon us is whether America shall proceed to develop her ideals of humanity and democracy in her own way as she has heretofore attempted, or whether she is now to be driven into a world swirl of empires and thereby lose herself in the destructive orgies of international ambitions and hatreds.

We must not be cajoled by the flattery of Princes and Premiers. For we now know that the only treaties that we can be sure of are those backed by a resolute and determined populace with guns in its arsenals and cruisers in its harbors. We have no guarantee from any of the belligerents, and from the nature of mankind can have none, that the new dispensation will substitute brotherliness for suspicion and jealousy.

And we must, for this purpose, keep intact the American continents. Our northern frontier is not guarded by the guarantees of Britain. It is fortified by the self-interests and good sense of the Americans and Canadians who live on either side of it. And imagine the Rio Grande a German-American boundary, with a von Kluck at every ford or bridge!

Instead of bringing added security, this war brings added responsibility.

NEW REST CURE MADE IN GERMANY

By Edwin A. Denham,
Recently Berlin Correspondent of The London Times.

How Kaiser's Soldiers Get Relief from Trench Fighting

TRAVELING across Germany recently, from west to east, I was suddenly aroused by an outbreak of robust cheering and the hasty opening of windows all along the corridor. We had just overtaken a troop train, also going east.

The variety of articles that were produced from nowhere in the course of the next short moments and tossed across into the open doors of the freight cars was astonishing. Cigars, cigarettes, books, sandwiches, newspapers, a business-like looking flask or bottle here and there—all with a ceaseless accompaniment of cheers, greetings and good wishes.

In the wide doorways of the freight cars sat soldiers, with booted legs or thickly-stockinged feet swinging into space; further back, inside the car, more men, lying asleep on the heavy bed of straw which covered the flooring, or scrambling to their feet and hastening to join their comrades in the open doorway and to answer to our greetings. All were unshaven, unkempt, muddy, obviously worn and weary, but responding to the calls and cheers of the passing passengers with a vim and enthusiasm too hearty and spontaneous to be other than thoroughly genuine and convincing. It did not need the terse comment of the army doctor at my elbow, "just out of the trenches," to tell me that these were troops who had been, perhaps only the night before, at the actual front and who were now simply changing to another locality of fighting and death—without worrying about the matter in the least.

A half-hour later, we saw another train of the same kind—but this time we could catch only fleeting glimpses as it passed, for this second train was travelling in the wrong direction. Germany had evidently changed her mind and was now engaged in strengthening the west quite regardless of the necessities of her threatened eastern frontier.

Along in the afternoon we arrived at ——, (those marvelous and mysterious institutions, the German and British censorships, have their conveniences once in a while. When one forgets the name of a place or how to spell it, it is only necessary to write —— and let it go at that, secure in the knowledge that it will be blamed on the censor.) A troop train was standing on a siding. No guns this time, but hundreds of the same type of war-worn men in more or less shabby uniforms. I approached an officer and explained that I was a journalist thirsting for information. (It is hardly necessary to say that an inquiring foreigner who asks a German officer or soldier for information on military matters is extremely likely, if he is afterward discovered to be a journalist disguised as a respectable tourist, to get himself into trouble.) I inquired whether there was any objection to my being told why numbers of troops were being sent east at the same time that others were being hurried west.

"No objection whatever," he answered. "We are giving all these men a sorely needed rest. They are traveling for health and pleasure. It's a great scheme. Works like a charm." I had to board my train again just then and I did so with a distinct impression that I had been guilty of an indiscreet inquiry and that it had been adroitly and courteously parried.

A day or two later I came across an article in a Berlin morning paper, commenting on the good results arising from taking tired men and sending them by train across the country from one front to the other, or sending them off, at any rate, for a long trip before calling them into the fighting lines again. The idea was originally suggested, it was stated, by the discovery that men who had been transferred direct from the trenches on one front to the trenches on the other had resumed fighting in noticeably better shape than men who had been given a week or more of idleness in close proximity to their own fighting lines.

It is all very simple and logical when one comes to think of it, and my apologies are hereby tendered to my unknown and temporarily doubted informant of ——. The physical strain of fighting for days and nights in the trenches is bad, but the mental strain, the strain on the nerves, is a good deal worse and the effects thereof, on the whole, more lasting. The man who is relieved and who goes back to the rear for a rest is frequently in no condition to take things easy.

He may not be encamped within the sound of the guns, but he is not permitted to forget the fight for an instant. The wounded are being continually brought back and passed along further to the rear; new troops are going forward to take their places or to occupy other positions; activity and movement are ceaseless. Our wearied trooper is nervous, dissatisfied, restless, and often more or less openly rebellious.

On the other hand, the man who is put on a train and shipped off far away from the fighting lines has comparatively nothing to worry about. He travels through his own country; he meets and talks with people who are not weighted down by anxiety for the morrow or sobered and depressed by the constant imminence of sudden death; he is cheered and feted and made much of all along the line, and is made to feel that what he has done and is doing is appreciated.

FROM HERE AND THERE

Industries for the Igorots.

STEPS are being taken by the United States Government to furnish Igorots and other mountain peoples of the Philippines with means of obtaining a livelihood when the work upon the public improvements on which many of them have been engaged is completed.

Special efforts are being made to extend the interest of these natives in agriculture. Meetings with the headmen of the various mountain folk are being held by the Government agents, at which the problem is taken up. For some time the Bureau of Agriculture of the Philippines has been supplying selected seed rice and the blight-resisting robusta coffee to all of these people who could be induced to plant them. This practice will be continued.

In addition to these efforts to increase the agricultural productions of the mountain peoples, plans are being perfected for introducing better-bred horses, cattle, and hogs among them. To this end the Bureau of Agriculture is preparing to put the blooded stock animals of the bureau at the disposal of as many as will avail themselves of their use.

New crops are also being introduced, including mongo, a bean crop from India, which is widely used for enriching the land; corn, which already forms an auxiliary food crop to rice, and camotes, a kind of sweet potato.

Silk culture is also being introduced. At Bontoc, Kiangan, and other points in the Mountain Province the industry has been started by the use of silkworms furnished by the Bureau of Science, mulberry trees supplied by the Bureau of Agriculture, and teachers secured by the Bureau of Education.

The World's Tobacco Trade.

THE United States is the greatest exporter of tobacco in the world, the greatest importer, and the greatest consumer. It plays by far the most important part in the world's tobacco trade.

India, the second greatest producer, consumes most of its own tobacco and imports very little. It is the second greatest consumer. Russia is the third producing country, but exports only a small portion of its product, and imports very little. Austria-Hungary is the fourth producing country, but imports somewhat more than a fourth as much as it raises and exports about an eighth of its crop. The Dutch East Indies produce great quantities of tobacco for export, but the consumption of tobacco on the islands is not known. There are few imports.

Japan produces enough tobacco to supply most of its own needs and exports only about a tenth of its crop. Brasil exports about four-fifths of its crop.

The following approximate figures, contained in a recent Federal report, show the relative importance of the principal consuming nations: United States, 780,000,000 pounds; India, 481,000,000 pounds; Germany, 222,000,000 pounds; Austria-Hungary, 209,000,000 pounds; Russia, 179,000,000 pounds; Great Britain, 98,000,000 pounds; France, 86,000,000 pounds; Japan, 91,000,000 pounds; Italy, 54,000,000 pounds; Netherlands, 43,000,000 pounds.

"I Am a Country, Not a Road."

ACCORDING to L'Echo de Chine, the following is the text of a young Chinaman's summary of the events which led up to the war:

Now there is a great battle in Europe. This began because the Prince of Austria went to Serbia with his wife. One man of Serbia killed him.

Austria was angry, and so write Serbia.

Germany write a letter to Austria, "I will help you."

Russia write a letter to Serbia, "I will help you."

France did not want to fight, but they get ready their soldiers.

Germany write a letter to France, "You don't get ready, or I will fight you in nine hours."

Germany to fight them, pass Belgium.

Belgium say, "I am a Country; I am not a road." And Belgium write a letter to England about Germany, to help them.

So England help Belgium.

FORTY YEARS' WORK ON ONE BOOK

In New York's Public Library Dr. Jehuda Is Giving His Life to Complete a Hebrew Dictionary

IT took Samuel Johnson seven years to complete his famous dictionary. It was a large task for one man to accomplish, practically single-handed.

Emile Littré's life work, of course, far surpassed it. His compilation of the French tongue is admittedly the best dictionary we possess of any modern language. He was ten years in completing it, but the immense scholarship which made it possible represented a lifetime of study.

But Johnson's dictionary was of a young language and a literature only a few centuries old. The roots with which Littré had to do go back only to the well-known and well-preserved classical and post-classical periods of the Latin tongue. These lexicographers reckoned time by centuries.

Today there is working in one of the study rooms of the New York Public Library a man whose range of research covers not centuries, but millenniums. And that Dr. Eliezer Ben Jehuda must take at least forty years to complete his dictionary of the Hebrew language is not by a fraction so remarkable as the fact that he will be able to achieve so tremendous a task in so short a time.

When this period of our literary history shall be written, say a century hence, it is more than probable that its most eminent achievement of scholarship will be Dr. Ben Jehuda's "Thesaurus totius Hebraitis, et veteris et recentioris." Then, too, perhaps, will be disclosed some of the romance which has attended the building of these significant ten volumes.

It is often said of some earnest man that he has given his life to his work, but this is usually figurative; it rarely occurs in actual fact. Eliezer Ben Jehuda has literally given his life to his dictionary.

He is a frail shell of a man now; the study chair is far too large for him; he seems blown into it. The great folios spread out on the table dwarf him still more.

He is 55 years old. Yet when he lifts his head from his work one sees the gentle eyes and the smile of a child. One realizes then that all of this man's mature life—thirty-six years—has been dedicated to one task.

Hebroni, a brilliant young sculptor of Jerusalem, has executed a portrait bust of Ben Jehuda which presents, with a nice sensitiveness, this expression of unworldliness and aloofness.

Ben Jehuda was 18 when he left Russia for Paris. He intended to devote himself to medicine. Incidentally, he became interested in the fact that there was no adequate Hebrew dictionary. He came to be one of the many Jews who actively deplored the fact that Hebrew had become a dead language.

There are dictionaries of the Bible and dictionaries of the Talmud, but there is no dictionary for all the Jewish literature which has been set down in record since the time of the Bible. Moreover, there is no dictionary for everyday, modern use. The language has developed and become necessarily enriched since the Biblical and Talmudian period, but none has ever known how much and in just what directions.

Ben Jehuda, young and ambitious, conceived a plan for a dictionary which should bring the language of his people up to date. It was to be a purely practical work, a volume of a thousand pages or so.

He started to gather the material.

"I was a very young man," he explains. "I had vigor and energy, but I did not know very much. I did not realize how vast a work this would be. Had I even guessed at its immensity I should probably never have had the courage to attempt it.

"I thought it would be the labor only of a few years. But, once started, the field opened on every side; where I thought to see the end it had receded far into the distance. I have now spent thirty-six years and it is not finished."

It is difficult to understand how great is the mass of material which had to be gathered for this work. It was necessary to read all the Hebrew literature, the entire recorded output of a people during a period of more than 3,000 years. And since the time of the Bible entirely new terminologies have been developed. The language of the sciences, of the arts, and the trades, the special dialects of philosophy are all post-Biblical. To collect these thousands of words, to ascertain their origin and growth and define their meaning and to bring them up to date, was pioneer work.

In the libraries of Moscow and Petrograd, of Florence and Parma, of Vienna, Berlin, Munich, Paris, and London, Ben Jehuda has been patiently driving down

Eliezer Ben Jehuda.

the pages of the great mass of Hebrew literature. Much of it has never found its way into print; it is still in manuscript form, the figures often difficult and scarcely decipherable. His notes were made on small slips of paper; eventually in his library at Jerusalem there were gathered together more than half a million of these slips. It was a task for twenty men. Ben Jehuda met it, not exactly single-handed, but with only one assistant.

"I was to have been a chemist," says Mrs. Ben Jehuda. "I may be even yet, for today I cannot pass a laboratory without having my heart beat faster. Perhaps when my husband's work is completed I may take up my studies where I left them."

All the vast amount of secretarial work, the tremendous task of transcribing, arranging, and amplifying, has been done by Mrs. Ben Jehuda, herself a scholar of no slight attainments.

"I have given up everything to this work," she told a TIMES representative. "I have left my children, often young enough to be still in the cradle, to accompany my husband to the libraries of Europe. It was a great, great anxiety, but this work could never have been accomplished without some sacrifices."

The Zionist movement carried Ben Jehuda to Palestine at its very start. The rehabilitation of the Hebrew tongue was an important part of the return-to-Palestine movement, and it was natural that this earnest scholar should take the lead.

"The situation in Jerusalem was very distressing twenty-five years ago," he said. "There was no education, no schools, no progress. The Jews were living on the charity of their Western friends. There was no unity. Every language was spoken there—Spanish, German, French, Yiddish; there were Jews from Persia, Jews from Egypt, Jews from every part of the world, all speaking different tongues."

He threw himself into the work of making Hebrew the spoken language. He founded a paper, printed in Hebrew, which was first a weekly but is now a daily. This little publication has had a stormy existence. Once it was suppressed for a long period and Ben Jehuda himself sentenced to a year in prison because of an article written to commemorate Chenukaah, the day of the Maccabees, which the authorities construed as decidedly revolutionary.

"If you know anything at all of Turkish rule," observed Dr. Ben Jehuda quizzically, "you can imagine that life in a Turkish prison is anything but comfortable."

Eventually the material for the dictionary was completed. And then came a period of despair. To publish it would be a costly venture. Scholarship is no better paid in money than it was in the day when Samuel Johnson received fifteen hundred guineas for his work.

"My husband was thoroughly discouraged," said Mrs. Ben Jehuda. "He felt that his life work would never see the light. He did not even know if it were good; if it had been worth all the years of research.

"So I took a section of the material in a great box under my arm and set out to find the truth. I wanted to know if it were worth while to endeavor to finish.

"I went to all the scholars of the Semitic languages, the Christian professors as well as the Jewish. I went to the leading men in Budapest, Berlin, and Paris. And it was their instant encouragement which sent me back to Jerusalem to help my husband complete his work."

And in order to finish it, Ben Jehuda resigned every other interest and gave himself utterly to the task.

"We start work every morning at 5 o'clock," said Mrs. Ben Jehuda. "We stop at midnight. There is not much more time. My husband is not an old man, but he is exhausted. We hope to bring our work to an end during the next four years. No one but my husband could complete the work.

"If the war is not finished within a year, the work must be finished here in America. We shall send to Jerusalem for the material."

For when the war broke out the committee in charge of the undertaking decided that uninterrupted quiet was absolutely necessary to complete the task.

"America was the only place in the whole world to which I could come," said the little scholar, who, unfortunately, speaks no English. "I did not dare to run the risk of bringing my boxes which contain my half million notes. If they should be lost, all would be over. There is no more time. I could not do my work again.

"So I have come here and am working on the introduction to the volumes. When

Mrs. Ben Jehuda.

that is at an end, I shall go back to Jerusalem, if the war is over, as we all pray it may be.

"If not, then my material must be sent to me. The American Consul has it in his keeping and promises me that he will guarantee its safe passage. But I cannot delay too long."

Four volumes are completed. The fifth is in the hands of the Langenscheidt press in Berlin. The outbreak of the war suspended publication, although the sixth volume is ready for the printer's hands. There are to be four more volumes—one the introduction on which Dr. Ben Jehuda is now working.

They are, of course, in Hebrew. Each word is given its equivalent in the three chief languages of the modern world—English, German, French. Furthermore, it is compared in all the Semitic languages from the dead Aramaic to the living Arabic. The derivation, the various changes in every branch, are noted. Finally, it is presented in all its different shades and nuances by means of definitions and of quotations from Hebrew literature.

The value of so detailed and so thorough a work to the academic world cannot, of course, be estimated. In the field of Biblical criticisms alone, Dr. Ben Jehuda's research will probably revolutionize accepted beliefs. For there has been little or no account taken of the post-Biblical changes in the Hebrew language, and a work of exegesis based only on the early forms of a language and not on their continuation inevitably leads to misapprehension and irreducible controversies.

An eminent professor of Oriental research has compared Biblical criticisms and interpretation with the situation that might have arisen should a German scholar interpret Shakespeare only from the English language up to the seventeenth century, without taking into account its further development.

The underlying purpose of Dr. Ben Jehuda's work, however, is inspired by more than the mere zeal of scholarship. His chief purpose is the unifying of a scattered language, and thereby to aid in the unifying of a scattered people.

The effort to make Hebrew a modern language, a language for every day, is no light task. A whole new terminology must be created. There are no Hebrew words for telephone, for automobile, for moving pictures, for scores of words of today.

These words are being made. Every week there has been held in Dr. Ben Jehuda's study in Jerusalem a meeting of some half dozen of the leading teachers in the schools of the colony. They bring queries. A seamstress has no word for bias, a carpenter has no word for T-beam, a farmer has no word for steam plow. These are put before Dr. Ben Jehuda; they are discussed. The following week their equivalent in Hebrew is determined, not mechanically, but according to the probable development which would have produced that word had Hebrew persisted as a spoken language until the present day.

These made-to-order words are to be collected in a special supplement to the dictionary proper for the practical daily use of those Jews who are reviving the tongue of their fathers in their homes and in their business.

To most people, even to many learned people, a first treasury of the Hebrew language, both ancient and modern, means very little. But a hundred years from now it will probably be realized more fully how great a difference Ben Jehuda's forty years of labor have made.

WAR'S HEAVY AFTERMATH OF COST

Secretary of the Interior Lane Tells How Pensions Prevent Some Sweeping Improvements

By Edward Marshall.

IT is an inevitable tendency in a democracy, or in a near democracy, to care, at the public expense, for those who have been injured by war. We yielded to that tendency at the close of our great civil war as no great nation ever did before. Europe will be forced to yield to it, in some degree, at the close of this great conflict. If we maintain our neutrality and keep out of other fights this will give us an immense advantage after this war ends," Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, said to me the other day in Washington.

"We followed the course which we pursued because the principle of democracy has implanted in us consideration for mankind. Democracy, in the end, is a recognition of the fact that society should be an organized expression of human sentiment. Man is not mind alone, and in democracy heart must have its large part.

"In the past, when wars were waged, the king commanded his men. They were bound by an implied contract to serve when and wherever wanted.

"We insist upon the same supreme nature of the individual's obligation to serve, but our State is grateful to the man who does so.

"Therefore, while it has been possible to avoid the development of pension systems in the monarchies of the past, it is not possible to avoid it in a Government such as ours, or in one that even approaches ours in its expression of the public feeling. And all Governments are approaching the point where they must express the public feeling or fail.

"This must have an intensely important bearing upon what is to follow the great European war. A part of Europe already has learned it; the remaining part of Europe, even Russia, will soon learn it, and with speed.

"This war will be followed by a stronger realization on the part of those representing absolutism of the fact that their strength is entirely dependent upon the will of the people.

"With the end of the war certainly will have arrived the time when there can be no further long delay in the recognition of this principle.

"It is now self-evident that a nation cannot maintain schools and absolutism side by side for centuries. Finishing this war Europe will be compelled to some recognition of the services of the men who have been fighting.

"Forced by her necessities England already has done something which we never have done in granting pensions to the wives of living soldiers while war is in progress. We always have waited for their widowhood.

"So it is evident that the burden of debt piled up by this war will not consist alone of capital expended or money borrowed for the organization, equipment and maintenance of the fighting men in the field, or for the construction, organization, equipment, support and renewal of fortifications and navies during the progress of the war, but will continue to increase for half a century after the war ends and during that period will be multiplied into hundreds of billions of dollars. The dread of the burden of pensions has been an influence against war in the United States since we sensed the pension-penalty imposed upon us by the civil war.

"When we reckon the cost of the military and naval establishment of the United States we should include in it the cost of pensions, which now amount to the tremendous sum of $165,000,000 a year.

"This figure is impressive, is it not? But consider the great total. The amount spent upon pensions resulting from the civil war now aggregates over $4,000,500,000.

"The facts are staggering. The United States, the one great non-military nation in the world, now spends $147,000,000 a year upon its navy, $125,000,000 a year upon its army, and $165,000,000 a year upon pensions for ex-soldiers, ex-sailors and their dependents.

"We achieve, thus, an expenditure of $437,000,000, which is nearly one-half of all the money expended by the Government of this country, with its population of almost a hundred million people.

"Now stop and think. As nearly as now can be guessed more men have been killed during the first six months of the present war than were killed on both sides during the four years of our civil war. Must not the possibilities of the pension burden which the conflict is imposing upon Europe loom threateningly in the mind?

"And suppose the European Governments, less truly representative of their people than our own, refuse to pay such pensions. Lack of pension paying by no means will relieve the people of those countries from the support of crippled men and of the dependents of men killed in battle or by disease. Society must look after these helpless creatures, if not in one way, then in another.

"Therefore it is plain enough that this war must be a dreadful drain upon the financial resources and energy of Europe for at least two generations.

"What appeals to me as the strongest argument for peace, therefore, is not love of peace, for its own sake. There are many things more desirable than a fight, it is true, but also it is true that many things may be less desirable.

"Not yet has man been able to devise social machinery by means of which justice invariably can be effected without the use of individual force, let alone without the use of collective force.

"There are states of nerves among nations as well as among individuals; the antipathies and atmospheres of peoples must be taken into consideration. Until that happy day shall come when man will be upon a higher plane than that which he now occupies, these must sometimes culminate in fighting.

"I am of those who believe that if democracy is worth having it is worth preserving at any sacrifice. But Heaven keep us from being obsessed with a love of glory! A navy we must have, adequate to protect our shores, fast battle cruisers with a real punch and but little armor, and plenty of submarines. As for the army, this is a machine age, and machines cannot be built in a day. We should have Government-made guns and ammunition in abundance, enough trained men capable of being officers—the outline of a citizen soldiery—but not a great standing army.

FROM © PHOTO BY C. V. BUCK

"But in this new time we are trying to work out a new theory of social organization as well as of political organization. War retards us in this work and must.

"In the old days kings kept peace within their kingdoms by making their peoples forget the insolence and wrongs to which they were subjected at home through calling to their attention the insolences and brutalities which threatened them from neighboring kingdoms.

"For centuries it was a standing practice of the machiavelian doctrinaires who held the thrones to solve domestic problems by developing international conflicts.

"But now we have come to a period when we feel that we must work out such a relationship between nations as already exists between one individual and another.

"The United States might develop a great Iliad through a great war, it might find new methods of sanitation, new cures for disease, new mechanisms of vast value through the necessities of a great war. A supreme conflict might give to our national imagination an impulse which would excite all our creative faculties.

"Such things come as partial compensation for the fiendishness of combat.

"But while a nation is at war its society is bent on one thing only, the destruction of its enemies. The social mind is a single track railroad. It does not solve its international and its domestic problems at the same time. Ever it postpones consideration of the latter until its mind is freed from puzzling over the former.

"That is the reason why the most conservative of men often are in favor of war. They believe in militarism because they know that so long as governments and peoples are obsessed with the conviction of the necessity for overthrowing external enemies they will not think much about internal concerns.

"In consequence the minds of most nations are so engrossed in devising wars and means whereby to protect themselves against wars, that no mental energy or material resource is left where with to cope with those problems of organized society which we call the constructive work of civilization.

"It is especially fitting that at the present time the attention of the people of the United States of America should be directed to this fact. We can't be a warring people and a real democracy.

"Here we have a territory larger by far than any which a democratic government hitherto has attempted to handle. I think it reasonably may be considered doubtful if the United States today would have been in existence had it not been for the railroads and the telegraph. Thought and quick communication hold a people together.

"On such things we wisely have spent our money. If we had been engaged in and had drained our resources through war we could not have spread across the continent and made a nation compact, unified, co-ordinate.

"We look forward to a great United States, not in territory, but in population and in ability to support population. Two-thirds of this continent is comparatively undeveloped today, and that one-third which longest has been producing is not producing one-third of what it should and could yield. One-half of the arable land east of the Mississippi produces nothing and the other half does not produce 50 per cent. of its capacity.

"The land lying to the westward of the Mississippi River is that which gives me most concern, for it is that part of our territory which is least developed.

"The expenditure of $200,000,000 a year for ten years would protect the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys against flood, redeem these lands as fertile as those of the Nile, and, in our arid regions, bring into production millions of acres that now are inhabited only by the horned toad and the rattlesnake.

"Let us consider what might be done in the matter of irrigation. An amount equal to that which we now spend upon the army and the navy would put under cultivation at least 40,000,000 acres of new land now arid in the West and Southwest—land just as new as if, by some magic, it suddenly had been laid down upon this continent where no land had existed. It would be the silt of the rivers and the decomposed lava of the mountains, ten acres of which easily and satisfactorily would support a family.

"Make a little calculation for yourself. We are spending on army and navy over $200,000,000 a year. In ten years, let us say, two thousand millions. It costs, on the average, $50 to irrigate an acre. A million families on a million new farms!

"But, of course, we cannot use that money for that purpose. I do not for a moment dream that it can be. We cannot do without our army or our navy. But, none the less, the facts illustrate the handicap which our nation bears because of the necessities which exist for self-protection."

I asked Secretary Lane what he would do today if, as head of the United States Department of the Interior, he had at his disposition that money to expend upon constructive work in his domain.

"Many things," he answered. "With part of that sum I could take the carnotite ores of the West and reduce them to their radium content, and with that one-half the cancer in the country could be eliminated. And the roads we could

build and the schools we could have and the laboratories for mineral experiments!

"I would begin to find out what is in our mountains. All we now know is what we have stumbled upon. What stores of gold, of silver, of other treasures systematic search would certainly uncover! And methods should be developed. We are aware of mountains full of gold which cannot be extracted at a profit as things stand.

"And who knows or can guess at the amount of potash in this country? We know that it has been here, that it has washed into the ocean, and has been redeposited in kelp. I would like to spend a few stray millions in taking potash out of kelp and a few more in boring into the great interior valleys for the discovery of the potash which undoubtedly is there.

"From Alaska, last year, 40,000 pounds of tin were sent to Liverpool for smelting. How much tin is in Alaska or elsewhere in the nation? We can't guess. We have no spare cash with which to learn.

"There are Western valleys which now, because of their aridity, raise sagebush only, but beneath which we know underground rivers flow eternally, fed by the melting snows of the mountains. If we could but find and tap these rivers the arid wastes would bloom. In 50 per cent. of the wells sunk in the Arizona desert for the Indians I have found water. I would punch the desert full of holes.

"With cheap power, generated in other rivers, to lift our subterranean waters, we could make the valleys of Utah and Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico as beautiful and productive as those of Southern California.

"So is it not plain that if the world would spend upon man-making, rather than upon man-killing, wonderful things might be accomplished?

"We have been trying to get more money with which to irrigate the desert, and with which to bring into the service of the world other resources now unavailable. I have presented to Congress a program by means of which some of these resources might be developed. Make the resources of the West develop the West! It is an interlocking scheme. The creation of a revolving fund. Take the moneys from oil and coal and phosphate and water power leases and put them into reclamation of arid lands. This requires changes in our laws.

"We cannot now develop Western water powers through private capital because the law allows the issuance of only revocable permits.

"Yet developed water power means cheaply operated industries, cheap lighting for cities, cheap fuel for homes, cheap water for irrigation.

"That is a purely materialistic viewpoint of the disadvantages which come to men when they permit themselves to fight their fellows rather than to work toward overcoming the reluctances of nature. No crop comes from fighting. Blood is a bad fertilizer for the harvest field.

"And consider the great social problems. There is that of unemployment. Recently we started a bureau through which to deal with it. There can be no doubt that in the not remote future something must be done which will make it impossible for a man to be willing to work and yet be unable to find work to do. We call that a German idea. Not at all. It came from the head of a New Hampshire boy who introduced it into Germany.

"Still another problem is that of public health. The fly and the mosquito must go!

"Another is that of the round man in the square hole—the farmer in the city and the factory worker on the farm.

"Another concerns vocational training for our children. And we must have better teachers and pay them better salaries.

"There are thousands of others, all clamoring for solution before our civilization efficiently can perfect itself along lines which already are well understood. This is the real work of a democracy—to care for man.

"Consideration of them all will take money and thought. The curse of war and preparation for war is not that men die, but that they do not live to do their share toward the solution of the problems of social and commercial life.

"The mind of man has not been busy with these problems, the solution of which would bring happiness, but has been fixed upon invention of great guns and new explosives. And what an imagination our people have! There are more inventions every year in the United States than in the three largest nations of Europe put together. Last year 72,000 patents were taken out in Washington, and this year applications show that this great record will be broken.

"Such a people as ours, encouraged by a century of peace, would develop a civilization that not only materially but artistically would surpass anything which the world ever has seen."

SALT WATER FISHING NEAR HERE

Where Good Sport May Be Had Within a Radius of 150 Miles from New York City

By Hartie L. Phillips.

WITHIN 150 miles of New York City is to be obtained some of the best salt water fishing. Among the fish which can be taken, and which are considered as game as any that swim, are striped bass, channel bass, and tuna. The smaller varieties, bluefish, weakfish, bonito, and croakers, compare favorably with these for game qualities.

There are various kinds of angling—bay and inlet fishing, ocean or deep sea fishing, and surf or beach fishing. The tackle, bait, and methods employed in one kind of angling are often not adapted for another.

For bay and inlet fishing the two most popular resorts close to the city are Jamaica Bay and Princes Bay, Staten Island.

Jamaica Bay is reached by the Rockaway Beach Division of the Long Island Railroad. Four stations are located on the long trestle bridge that crosses the bay, and at each will be found a colony of fishing clubs. The stations are Goose Creek, The Raunt, Broad Channel, and Hammels. Boats can be obtained at all the stations.

The principal fish caught here are weakfish, for which a fairly light rod is used. Shedder crabs and shrimp are considered the best baits. In the past few years a club has been formed to handle this gamy fish with ordinary cotton thread, which, needless to say, requires a great deal of skill when a large one is hooked.

Blackfish are also caught, the best bait being fiddlers or soldier crabs. Fluke or plaice are taken best by drifting with the tide, the best bait for them being killies. There are also to be found nearly all varieties of salt-water fish, including bluefish, and occasionally striped bass.

Great sport is to be obtained by those who like that kind of angling in the catching of sharks, which often weigh over 200 pounds. A heavy rod and a reel capable of holding 300 yards of line are necessary to handle them, mossbunker being considered the best bait. For all fishing in Jamaica Bay the flood tide is considered the best.

At Princes Bay, on the southerly shore of Staten Island, are situated a number of stations. The principal fish caught are weakfish, which hover around the many oyster beds. The species of fish caught, tackle, bait, and best tides are the same as at Jamaica Bay. The stations are Great Kills, Eltingville, Annadale, Huguenot Park, Princes Bay, Pleasant Plains, and Richmond Valley.

Great South Bay is also a favorite fishing ground. There are thirteen stations at which the angler can obtain boats and guides—Bellmore, Massapequa, Amityville, Babylon, Brightwaters, Bay Shore, Islip, Great River, Oakdale, Sayville, Bayport, Blue Point, and Patchogue. All kinds of salt-water fish are to be got.

The most interesting fishing will probably be found at Fire Island Inlet, almost opposite Bay Shore. Here bluefish are caught by both trolling and chumming. In trolling the sailboat or motorboat moves swiftly through the water, the angler using a strong rod and line, the lure being an oblong piece of metal, with one or more strong hooks imbedded in the end. It is made of block tin and shaped somewhat like a fish, and is known as a squid. As the boat dashes along it darts hither and thither, and the bluefish make a jump for what appears to them a fish, and are thus caught. Squids are also made of bone and of cedar wood.

Chumming for bluefish is entirely dissimilar. The boat is anchored, and the Captain uses a grinder, in which mossbunkers are ground up, and as he scatters the minced fish overboard the oily effect on the surface is called a slick. This will sometimes travel a great distance with the tide before the bluefish run across it, but once they strike the slick they follow it up, eating the morsels, until they reach the source of supply.

The fisherman uses a strong rod, reel, and a line to the end of which is attached a piece of wire two to three feet long, which is fastened to the ring of a strong hook. The bait used is a piece taken out of the back of a mossbunker before it is ground up. Once the bluefish get in the slick the angler is nearly always guaranteed a good catch if a shark or tuna does not interfere and frighten the smaller fish away.

A piece of wire is used in bluefishing, because of their razorlike teeth, which would sever an ordinary fishing line in a jiffy.

An odd feature in connection with chumming is the appearance, almost invariably, as soon as the slick commences to flow, of thousands of small birds, about the size of a robin. They are jet black, with white breast, and are known as Mother Carey's chickens. They skim along the surface, chattering as they scramble for choice morsels.

There are bays on the north shore of Long Island at which good fishing can be found—Hempstead Harbor, Oyster Bay, Huntington Bay, and Gardiner's Bay.

One of the most famous fishing resorts is Block Island, situated about twenty-five miles east of Sag Harbor, L. I., a steamboat line connecting the two points. Block Island Sound is particularly noted for its tuna fishing and also for the harpooning of swordfish, to say nothing of the excellent fishing for other varieties.

Of all the fish in our waters it is doubtful if any excels for gameness the tuna, or horse mackerel, as it is called by New Jersey fishermen. The usual method of catching the tuna is by trolling, the same as for bluefish, but many anglers prefer a revolving spoon, which has a hook fastened in the centre, to a squid. It generally takes from one to four hours to land a large tuna.

Edward E. Davis and Record Striped Bass of Jersey Shore, 58 lbs. 8 oz.

A very strong rod and a reel holding 900 to 1,200 feet of twenty-one-thread line are necessary in handling them. The record tuna taken with rod and reel weighed 680 pounds, and was caught by J. K. L. Ross in Canadian waters in 1913.

The harpooning of swordfish, although not strictly angling, affords considerable interest to those who have witnessed it. A boat propelled by steam or motor power is used, and forward is built a broad bowsprit, wide enough for a man to stand on. The extreme end of this is surrounded with an iron railing, waist high, so that the man on the job can rest against it when he throws the harpoon. This is called the pulpit.

When a fish is sighted, the boat is manoeuvred to within about fifty feet of it and then the harpoon is thrown. As the barb of the shank sinks home, a strong hemp line, which has been coiled in a large tub, goes to sea at lightning speed, and as the end is reached an airtight keg to which it is attached is thrown overboard. The keg sinks out of sight for a few seconds, but soon reappears, and, as it reaches the surface it suddenly goes a few feet in the air, as the swordfish makes a dash for its supposed enemy. After a number of rushes at the keg, the fish begins to weaken, gradually gives up the fight, and with considerable difficulty is hauled aboard.

Barnegat Bay, twenty-six miles long and varying in width from one to six miles, is a wonderful breeding ground for weakfish, which are caught here in vast numbers. The favorite method of rigging is to tie to the end of the line a short leader, to which the hook is fastened, a small sinker weighing about an ounce being placed just above the leader. A float is then attached three or four feet above, and after the hook has been baited the line flows away from the boat with the tide. A bite is indicated by disappearance of the float below the surface. It requires considerable skill to land weakfish, as they have very tender mouths, and easily tear themselves loose from the hook; hence their name. The principal baits are shedder crab and shrimp.

Kingfish and small bluefish are also obtainable, and some striped bass are taken by trolling from a rowboat along the deep-water channels, bloodworms being used as bait. Captains, with their motorboats and sailboats, meet every train, and the best places to disembark are Seaside Park and Barnegat Pier.

Other good fishing bays to the southward, though less accessible than Barnegat, are Little Egg Harbor Bay, Great Egg Harbor Bay, and two inlets, Egg Harbor and Absecon Inlet, south of Atlantic City.

Probably one of the best fishing resorts for large fish is Corson's Inlet. The tide rushes very swiftly here, and if boat fishing is indulged in, great care should be taken by the inexperienced. A short trestle bridge spans the inlet just north of the railroad station, and from this can be taken blackfish, sea bass, and occasionally sheepshead. By trolling in front of this trestle, which is about a quarter of a mile long, striped bass (or rockfish, as they are called here) are often caught. Large numbers of kingfish and weakfish can be taken in the inlet, the boat being anchored and a two-ounce sinker being used. Shrimp and shedder crab are the best bait. No float is used here, the line dragging near bottom.

Out further, in the channels between the sandbars, are caught channel bass. The general baits used are shedder crab, mullet, and mossbunker. A strong rod, a reel holding 200 yards of line, and hand-forged hooks are necessary to handle these fish.

The river fishing in the immediate vicinity is not up to the standard of a generation ago, when striped bass were caught in considerable numbers and large size at Hell Gate, Fort Washington, (foot of 155th Street,) Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and the waters around Bedloe's Island. The writer caught small striped bass in that muddy stream, the Harlem River, about twenty-five years ago.

From City wharves eels are taken, and in the Fall snappers or young bluefish. In some years lafayettes are abundant, and during the late Fall, Winter and early Spring, tomcods are the principal fish caught.

Going further south, Cheesequake Creek, near Morgan, N. J., is a likely spot for striped bass and weakfish. In the early Spring and late Fall two good places for small striped bass are the Highland Bridge and Seabright Bridge on the Shrewsbury River. The westerly branch of this river affords good fishing in Summer for weakfish and bluefish.

Ocean or deep sea fishing is done by a great number of anglers, who go to the fishing banks located off of the Long Island and New Jersey coasts. These banks consist mainly of coral rock formation. There are hundreds of them, known by different names, and they are to be found from half a mile to ten or more miles to sea.

The tackle generally used consists of a short, stout rod, heavy line, wooden reel, and from a four to an eight ounce sinker, according to the tide. Two strong hooks are generally attached just above the sinker. The usual baits are skimmers, (sea clams,) mossbunker, squid, (inkfish,) soft (river) clams, and fiddler (soldier) crabs.

The fish caught on these banks are sea bass, porgies, ling, silver (or sea) eels, conger eels, bergalls, sea robins, fluke, and blackfish. A peculiar feature in regard to the last named is their intense dislike for mossbunker or fish bait. If they should be biting freely and a piece of mossbunker be put on as bait, they would immediately leave the vicinity. Their favorite food is fiddler crabs.

In the late Fall the majority of these fish depart for warmer waters, and although ling and blackfish seem to remain all the year around, the other varieties are replaced by pollock, whiting (or frost) fish, hake, haddock, and cod, and once in a while a headfish.

This latter fish, which probably a large number of anglers have never seen, is the particular bane of the codfisherman. The headfish looks like a monster toadfish, all head and very little body, often weighing over 100 pounds. The market fisherman, when hauling his trawl line, sometimes finds a headfish hooked with a codfish longer than itself. The cod, of course, is inside the headfish, and sometimes the cod is alive, as the headfish swallow these fish whole.

Surf fishing is considered by many to be the highest order of salt-water angling, as it requires casting from the beach, a feat of some difficulty. For surf fishing is used a strong split bamboo rod in two pieces, of a total length of about nine feet. A three or four ounce sinker is fastened to a three-way swivel. To one ring the sinker is tied by a piece of line about six inches long; to another ring is attached a two-foot twisted gut leader, on the end of which is the hook, which varies in size according to the fish that the angler is trying to catch; to the third ring is attached the line.

For surf fishing it is necessary to have a pair of rubber hip boots and a rod belt, which has a cuplike formation to hold the rod. To the rod belt is also attached a bait box. The lines used are made of the best linen, ranging from nine to eighteen thread, and a reel when full should contain about 600 feet. Three or four ounce sinkers are generally used.

The fascinating part of surf fishing not alone lies in the art of casting, but the uncertainty as to what you are going to hook. The next bite may be from a two-pound weakfish or a forty-pound striped channel bass. The largest fish have been taken by this method of angling.

The favorite baits used for striped bass are squid (ink-fish), and shedder crab. In the early Spring and late Fall bloodworms are considered the best bait.

There are numerous places along both the Long Island and New Jersey coasts where good fishing for striped bass can be found. Some very large ones have been taken at Montauk Point and Long Beach, and in New Jersey from Sandy Hock to Point Pleasant, though the largest are generally caught near Asbury Park.

To many anglers, on account of their bulldog tenacity, channel bass are considered from a game standpoint the superior of striped bass. Their vitality is remarkable and stories are told of some fish that have put up a fight for half an hour or more before being landed, then have been allowed to lie on the beach in the sun for an hour, and then, permitted to go free, have swam off as if nothing had happened to them.

The angler who plans surf fishing is advised to wear a long pair of oilskin trousers or slickers, which prevent water getting into boots. On account of the gently sloping beaches, it is often necessary to walk out some distance in the undertow before the cast can be made.

In the early part of September channel bass are to be taken at Barnegat Inlet and the surrounding section up to Seaside Park, ten miles further north.

In addition to the fish mentioned, in surf angling the smaller varieties are taken—kingfish, weakfish, bluefish, plaice, croakers, to say nothing of fish not prized so highly, such as shovel-nose sharks, skates, balloon fish, dogfish, and sea robins. The general baits used for all these are shedder crabs, bloodworms, and mullet in Summer and mullet and sand eels in the Fall.

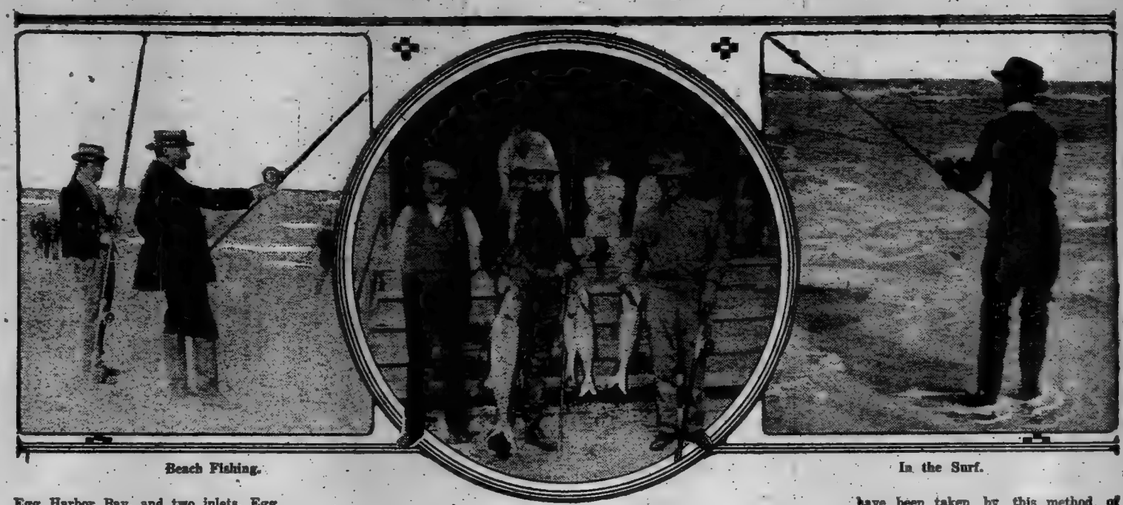

Beach Fishing. Record Bluefish, 18 lbs. In the Surf.

UNPUBLISHED BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LETTER

The letter printed herewith, from Benjamin Franklin to Humphry Marshall, West Bradford, Chester County, Penn., has never before been published. The original came into the possession of Horace Binney, the eminent jurist, and is now owned by William Binney, Jr., of Providence, R. I.

London, April 22, 1771.

SIR: I duly received your Favours of the 4th of October and the 17th of November. It gave me Pleasure to hear that tho' the Merchants had departed from their Agreement of Non-Importation, the Spirit of Industry and Frugality was likely to continue among the People. I am obliged to you for your Concern on my Account. The Letters you mention gave great Offence here; but that was not attended with the immediate ill Consequences to my Interest that seemed to have been hoped for by those that sent Copies of them hither.

"If our Country People would well consider, that all they save in refusing to purchase foreign Gewgaws, & in making their own Apparel, being apply'd to the Improvement of their Plantations, would render those more profitable, as yielding a greater Produce, I should hope they would persist resolutely in the present commendable Industry and Frugality—And there is still a farther Consideration.

The Colonies that produce Provisions grow very fast. But of the Countries that take off those Provisions, some do not increase at all, as the European Nations; and others, as the West India Colonies, not in the same proportion. So that tho' the Demand at present may be sufficient it cannot long continue so. Every Manufacturer encouraged in our Country makes part of a market for Provisions within ourselves, and saves so much Money to the Country as must otherwise be exported to pay for the Manufactures he supplies.

Here in England it is well known and understood that where ever a Manufacture is established which employs a Number of Hands, it raises the Value of Lands in the neighboring Country all around it; partly by the greater Demand near at hand for the Produce of the Land; and partly from the Plenty of Money drawn by the Manufacturers to that Part of the Country. It seems therefore the Interest of all of our Farmers and Owners of Lands to encourage young Manufacturers in preference to foreign ones imported among us from Distant Countries.

I am much obliged by your kind present of curious Seeds. They were welcome Gifts to some of my friends. I send you herewith some of the new Barley lately introduced into this country, & now highly spoken of. I wish it may be found of Use with us.

I was the more pleased to see in your Letter the Improvement of our Paper, having had a principal share in establishing that manufacture among us many Years ago, by the Encouragement I gave it.

If in anything I can Serve you here, it will be a Pleasure to

Your obliged Friend
and humble Servant,
B. Franklin.

Mr. Humphry Marshall.

FACTS FROM MANY LANDS

IN a recent article in the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union on cane sugar in the Americas it is stated that sugar cane is planted, not sown. A small piece of the cane, long enough to include two or three of the rings, or nodes, is laid lengthwise, or stuck in a slanting direction, along a furrow which runs the length of the field. In some sections the primitive fashion of planting in holes is still employed. When the trench is planted the pieces of cane are lightly covered with earth. In a few weeks they show growth above the ground, the germ buds at the rings having begun to shoot out in the form of young cane, the ring having at the same time thrown out rootlets into the soil. The parallel trenches are made far enough apart, say at least three feet, to enable the workers, when the wide-spreading canes are getting ripe, to go between the rows and remove the dying leaves which burden the ripening cane, thereby enabling the naked cane to mature faster.

Brazil is trying an experiment on a large scale with sebu cattle, which have been introduced for the purpose of cross-breeding with the native and hybrid cattle of the country. The sebu is attracting attention from animal breeders in many of the warmer parts of the world, including Texas and other southern sections of the United States, largely because of its relative immunity to the disastrous Texas fever. The sebu is a native of the Indo-Malayan region, and experts declare that it was domesticated thousands of years before the Christian era.

The Woolwich Arsenal in England covers 600 acres. Here are made guns of all sizes, every form of military wagon, shot, shell, torpedoes, cartridges, bullets, war signals, life-saving rockets, and high explosives. The arsenal is divided into three main departments—the royal gun factories, the royal carriage department, and the royal laboratory.

The official reports of the railroads of the United States show that they have an annual payroll of 1,695,483 persons, an average of 683 for each 100 miles of line.

THE RARE ART OF RAFAEL JOSEFFY

The Passing of the Famous Virtuoso Last Week Severed a Career of Triumph in Musical World

At 27 the Idol of the Musical World.

Joseffy in camp

Joseffy at 16yrs.

Saranac Lake (1892)

By James Huneker.

AS he had lived so Rafael Joseffy slipped into shadowland — without ostentation. For years his desire for privacy had grown apace. It was neither mock modesty nor yet nervousness which thus impelled him to withdraw from the musical market-place; rather an intimate communion with his art, and, doubtless, a natural revulsion from the glare and publicity of the concert hall.

A quarter of a century ago, after he had enjoyed triumphs seldom accorded to any pianoforte virtuoso, Joseffy grew restive; he felt the need of further artistic growth. Denied the creative impulse, nevertheless he was not satisfied with the career of a virtuoso, be it never so glittering. A still small voice within him urged him to monastic solitude. But he made no proclamation of his artistic faith. He simply disappeared from the musical world and worked; he refashioned the entire apparatus of his technical machine, if such a thing were possible, and a decade later emerged a sober, intellectual artist, who disdained brilliant and more superficial aspects in favor of the truly solid and satisfying.

There were critics discerning enough to applaud and encourage his endeavor and also to note with regret that, in his effort to escape the shallow virtuoso, his playing had lost something of its sensuous charm in its outlining of structural form. This was only a passing phase. The old magic had never quite vanished and to it was added a gratifying maturity of musical conception.

It is only fair to state that Rafael Joseffy, for reasons, physical as well as temperamental, was never an artist who took the kingdom of art by assault; he was no tempestuous heaven-stormer. He had neither the muscular conformation nor the overwhelming passion. His interpretation of the classics was distinguished by clarity, elevation of style, plasticity, and, on the intellectual side, by a just perception of the relation of things. He was a cerebral pianist, despite his limpid, caressing touch.

With his technical equipment and marked sensitiveness to symmetry and tonal beauty, it was a foregone conclusion that he would play the Waldstein Sonata of Beethoven better than the Appassionata Sonata, the G major concerto with more sympathy than the Emperor concerto. Nature ordains these matters and Joseffy wisely listened to her command and did not attempt to overstep his limitations.

But granting these same limitations, and absence at times of tonal depth and virility, what virtuoso since Rubinstein has so enchanted his audience? He followed the mighty Anton after a lapse of six years, and until the advent of Paderewski he was king of the pianoforte in this country. His openly expressed admiration, even enthusiasm, for the poetic Pole played no part in his scheme of leaving the concert platform. Joseffy never feared competition, and, great artist and modest man that he was, he always knew his own worth. He felt his time had arrived. He was at the parting of the ways, and Brahms was his music-maker in the years to come.

There was a complete psychologic revulsion from all that he had adored, one that can only be paralleled in the case of Karl Tausig, the master of Joseffy, and probably the most extraordinary pianist in the history of musical art.

Tausig was a Liszt pupil, as were the majority of the world's famous virtuosi; he was also the friend and sworn defender of Richard Wagner. A keen observer, Louis Ehlert, has said of Tausig that he was the artistic twin-brother of Franz Liszt; that nature had endowed him with as remarkable gifts as his master. This is asserting much. Yet in this estimate both Liszt and Wagner practically agreed with Ehlert.

A well-known pedagogue and pianist in this city, Albert Ross Parsons, studied with Tausig—in company with Joseffy, Max Pinner, Oskar Raif, Robert Freund, and Amy Fay—and told the present writer that after Tausig had conducted a concert entirely made up of the compositions of Richard Wagner, at the time the most hated musician in Germany, he was positively driven from the musical field, his name expunged from managerial lists, and he was forced temporarily to retire, thanks to popular prejudice.

The effect on his haughty nature was depressing. He never forgave, never forgot. His nature was embittered and it needed all of Liszt's persuasive powers to coax him back to artistic interests. Liszt also advised him to abandon for the time his volcanic style and his ultra-romantic programs. It should not be forgotten that Tausig was not always the Tausig of legend—impersonal, objective, glacial. He had been the fieriest of the fiery, not even Rubenstein surpassing him in force, diablerie, and passion.

Wagner relates that as a lad his fingers were so abnormally powerful—like those of Josef Hofmann today—that he could break the wires of a pianoforte by a simple contraction. And didn't Liszt salute his hands as bronze and diamonds: "Tes mains de bronze et des diamants."

We dwell upon the case of Tausig, for it was during his formative years that Joseffy studied with him, absorbed his style, patterned after his ideals.

No man, not even Liszt—and certainly not Moscheles, from whom he had lessons at the Leipsic Conservatory—left such a profound impression on the little Hungarian lad with the bright eyes and cameo-like features, who went to Tausig, then the adored, unapproachable virtuoso in Berlin.

As little Filtsch, another Hungarian boy piano genius, had played for Chopin the immortal E minor concerto, so Joseffy pleased Tausig by a superlative performance of the same work; as years after young Moriz Rosenthal went from Lemberg to Vienna to play for Joseffy this E minor concerto—"and beautifully he played it," said Joseffy, who never tired of telling the story. With a pupil of Joseffy's calibre, Tausig could do much, and Mr. Parsons recalls as if it were yesterday Joseffy's debut in Berlin at the age of eighteen (1870.)

This was several years before his Vienna first appearance, and the veteran New York teacher declares that never since did Joseffy play as on the evening when Tausig listened to him in Berlin. His touch, says Mr. Parsons in his graphic manner, was like peaches and cream; his technique of a surpassingly crystalline purity. When he reached Vienna the usual carping Dr. Hanslick praised his style and poetic delivery, but also nicknamed him a "pianissimist," because of his marvelous whispering passage work—like that of Chopin's as described by Robert Schumann. There was a tendency to unduly emphasize this trait, and an obvious joy in sheer virtuosity, what Liszt so happily called the wing flights of the youthful virtuoso.

In Holland, possibly because he played in company with Carlotta Patti, he was christened the "Patti of the Pianoforte." He was indeed an unrivaled coloratura pianist during this period.

Joseffy spent several Summers at Weimar with Liszt. He headed the second generation of young talent that sat at the feet of the Merlin of modern music, the first group being Tausig, von Bülow, Rubinstein, Raff, Bendal, Pruckner and others. For Joseffy Liszt was unique and he fought for his compositions as Tausig fought for those of Wagner. When asked by Mr. Parsons which pianist he preferred his reply was characteristic: "A man who has composed two such masterpieces as the Dante and Faust symphonies must play differently from the man who hasn't, even if he be Karl Tausig."

He recognized the creative element in Liszt's interpretations and my informant thinks that Joseffy's retirement was the outcome of his belief that the art of pianoforte playing was not on the same plane as the composing faculty. He said to me as we listened to Edward MacDowell's dazzling performance of his D minor concerto: "What's the use of being a poor piano player when MacDowell not only composes but plays as he does?"

Yet I suspect it was his lofty ideal of the virtuoso that made Joseffy speak deprecatingly of his own art. He was a worshipper to the day of his passing in the holy church of art. Nothing in life had significance for him but artistic perfection, so he was doomed to disappointments.

Heinrich Heine called Thalberg a king, Liszt a prophet, Chopin a poet, Herz an advocate, Kalkbrenner a minstrel, Mme. Pleyel a sibyl, and Doehler—a pianist. The witticism may have lost its point for us, as few are living who remember the playing of this parterre of pianists. What would Heine have said of Rafael Joseffy! Perhaps that he played as harmoniously as his harmonious name; in that melting collocation of letters there is much to tempt the fanciful and believer in the psychic association of names with their possessors. A man bearing such a distinguished name as Rafael Joseffy could not fail to play or paint or "poetize" beautifully.

But Heine's fancy would not have blinded his critical faculty; he, too, would have been charmed by the sparkling touch and individual style of the youthful singer from Hungary, for eminently lyric was the early manner of Joseffy. From Thalberg to Tausig, from Rubinstein to Rosenthal, from De Pachmann to Paderewski, one may search in vain for the personal quality that made the playing of Joseffy incomparable. Stendhal would have called him "different," and with that evasive definition we must be satisfied. The saddest part of all is that his voice is stilled forever, without any possibility of its reproduction; actors, singers and executive musicians pay the penalty for their immediate popularity by total oblivion. What do we know, beyond hearsay, of Catalini's singing, the sound of Paganini's violin, or of Liszt's supreme playing?

On the railway trajectory from Oderberg to Kaschau, there is a little town called in Hungarian, Hunfalu, or in German, Hunsdorf, the village of the Huns. There Joseffy was born in 1852. Conflicting dates in various biographical dictionaries need not confuse us, for the exact year was given us by Joseffy himself. Later his family moved to Misckolz and no doubt his biographers were misled in believing that this much more important city was the real birthplace. Pressburg, (Pozsony,) too, has been assigned to him as a cradle. But it is Hunfalu, which is of so little civic importance that it is seldom to be found on any map of Hungary, except a railroad chart.

In 1903 I went to Budapest and in Buda (Ofen), across the Danube, I met the father of Joseffy, a learned rabbi and teacher of Oriental and modern languages—he modestly confessed to speaking twenty-two! When I saw the diminutive old man, (he was past 80 years,) with his soft yet sparkling eyes and finely chiseled profile, I told him that his son Rafael was "the spit and spawn of him." The Celtic image did not puzzle him and in the English of classic diction he admitted that his son favored him, but prophetically added: "Yes, but he won't die as old as his father." He confessed that as a lad Rafael was singularly endowed with musical talent, yet he thought he would have achieved equal distinction in the world of literature. The venerable and erudite rabbi evidently favored intellectual pursuits. However, he died several years before his son.

But Joseffy was, as Hanslick said, "predestined to play," and his predestined instrument the pianoforte. His touch, or manner of attack, seemed to spiritualize its wiry timbre. The harsh, inelastic, metallic unmalleable tone, inseparable from the music made by conventional pianists, became in his hands floating, evanescent. Tones were his plastic passagework—so different from Liszt's wrought iron figuration, or the sonorous blasts of Rubinstein, ("A French horn tone," was the way Joseffy described Anton's touch,) his atmospheric pedaling and gossamer arabesques—if Joseffy played the pianoforte, you ask in desperation, what then did his contemporaries play?

From his keyboard there was evoked a delicate volume of sound that was, to employ a banal word, beautiful. He was the pianist of beauty or, as he said of Tausig, "Every piece he played was a perfect picture, perfectly hung and framed."

Extreme polish never attenuated the vitality of his playing. In his manipulation of the mechanism his touch had an airy, aristocratic quality, a detachment of tone that some believed he contrived his legato by the aid of the pedal. This is a mistake. His touch, while not as clinging or as velvety and rich as is Paderewski's, was a cunning mixture of hand-stroke and finger pressure; the pedals did play an important rôle, as they should, for they are, as Rubinstein puts it, the soul of the instrument.

A cool, silvery touch of penetrating sweetness was Joseffy's, a commingle-ment of magic and moonlight. He had the cult of the nuance, and here is where I take my stand in claiming for him originality. No pianist, with the exception of Chopin, has paralleled his mastery of the nuance. He was a master of the finer shades, gray within gray, and also a chameleon-like variety in iridescent tonal tints. Never robust, seldom dramatic, his fingers were always as ten tiny crystal bells. His readings were subtle, not morbid. Like Chopin and De Pachmann, he knew his dynamic limits, and so graded his tone that no one missed the thunders of the latter-day fortissimists. Quality of tone, discrimination of tone, not power nor yet swiftness interested him. Nevertheless, his was a style that is distinctly outmoded. It was too refined, too gracious for the New School. At his début (1879) his playing lacked weight, but it was unfailingly poetical and revealed a classic balance and tonal chastity.

His catholicity may be gauged when we recall his devotion to Brahms, to Chopin, and to Liszt. The flat major Concerto of Brahms in his hands was a view of another side of Brahms, too often the leaden diversion of pedants. Joseffy literally taught American music-lovers that Brahms is not a recondite, cryptic composer of a constipated, dour temperament, but a full-blooded man who loves life and light and beauty. As for the E minor Concerto of Chopin, that may be truly said to have belonged to Joseffy. Who can ever forget his matchless performance, the proud dignity of his bearing at the keyboard, his poetic Romance and buoyant Rondo! Even the Tausig interlocking octave runs at the close sounded euphonius. He accomplished wonders with Karl Tausig's version of the work, but I fancy that he was prompted thereto by a laudable piety to exhume the ingenious arrangement.

Moriz Rosenthal, the last of the school of pianoforte virtuosi who boasts the grand manner, plays the original version very much as Joseffy played it thirty-five years ago. "He is my best pupil," he smilingly declared when Rosenthal's name was mentioned. For De Pachmann, too, he had a warm admiration, and often called him "The Hero of Double-Thirds"; and he confessed that he believed Chopin played the mazourkas and nocturnes as does this Puck of the pianoforte. Paderewski, as a composer, interested Joseffy. The Polish fantasy and the concerto he knew by heart. Leopold Godowsky also came in for his share of commendation.

Loyalty was a dominant strain in the nature of Rafael Joseffy. His friends the world over know this. As a man he leaves us with a beautiful memory, as beautiful as his name, as beautiful as his hand, (surely the most wonderful hand of all pianists, not so poetically fragile as Chopin's, nor so intellectual and athletic as Liszt's; with his you are compelled to think of Heine's description of the marble hand of Napoleon.) He had the domestic virtues, and after the storm and stress of a youth singularly exposed to temptations of all kinds he swam into a safe harbor.

His attitude toward life was that of a gentle cynic—but beneath his playful irony and glancing wit the true man sometimes shone forth. He became a pedagogue by election, not through compulsion, and an admirable one. He was universally beloved, and if he had cared for flattery he could have been cloyed with it.

I know of few men who, at the apex of such a brilliant career, would have had the courage to renounce the glory and opportunity to gain wealth for the sake of an art ideal. Joseffy did it, and he never regretted his decision. His sly humor was infectious, yet he never spoke ill of a fellow-artist, though he delighted in puncturing a charlatan. His veiled voice was deadly in execution when uttering an epigram.

At the time of his death he was engaged in reading the proof of his new and definite edition of Chopin's works, undertaken at the instance of Rudolph Schirmer. That this edition is the last word in the voluminous literature of the Polish tone-poet need hardly be added, and to illustrate his thoroughness in editorial work, (he belongs to the group of great musical editors, Liszt, Tausig, von Bülow, and Busoni,) he not only fingered, phrased, and revised the original text, (in fifteen volumes,) but he actually copied anew this text so that no error could possibly creep in, a formidable feat for a man past threescore.

His School of Advanced Piano Playing is a continuation and a climax of Tausig's Daily Studies, though better adapted to the exigencies of modern playing. His treasures of musical mementos are rare, containing, among many letters, the Liszt piano method, the original manuscripts of Liszt's Hungarian piano rhapsodies, obviously destined to become the property of some museum or private collection—say at Budapest, or in the homes of such ardent music-lovers as Andrew Carnegie and Harry Harkness Flagler.

In a musical world largely populated by pianistic Calibans, the gracious figure of Rafael Joseffy now seems like a very Ariel.

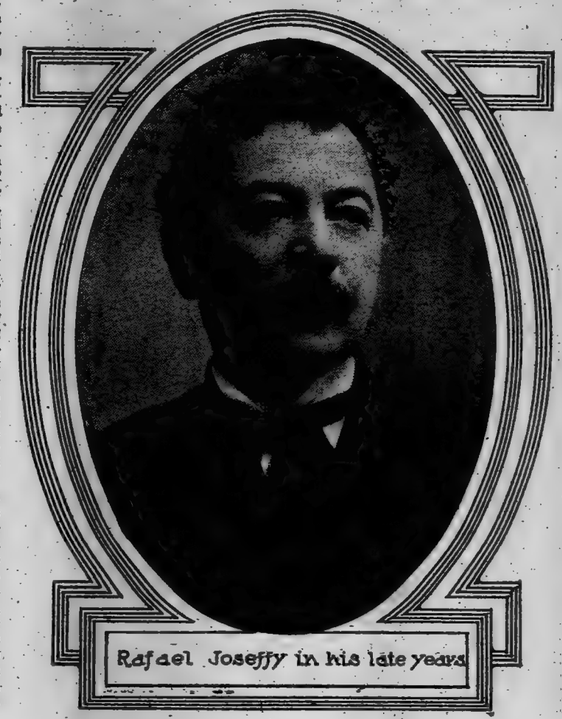

Rafael Joseffy in his late years

WITH ITALY WAR IS BUSINESS ONLY

(Continued from Page 5.)

said, "did not consider the time opportune for a discussion of the question of compensation." As the chances of great German success grew less and as it become constantly more evident that the war might end in a draw or in a German defeat, Barone Sonino felt that the time had become most opportune for such a discussion.

He believed that the chances of war had become so even that the addition of Italy's weight to one side or the other would be enough to decide the issue. The significance of Italy's action lies not so much in the fact that her opposition may defeat the central empires as it does in showing that in the judgment of as astute and practical an observer as is Barone Sonino the Allies have the best chance of success.

The Government obviously decided that the future belonged to the Allies, and for the sake of Italian interests aligned themselves with the side they believed would win. There has been absolutely no pretense of sentiment in the matter. Sonino is probably prejudiced in favor of England, but excepting him very few prominent Italians have any particular liking for their new friends. Curiously enough, while most Italians hate the Austrians, they rather like the Germans. Italian interests apart, Italy would prefer to fight as the ally of Germany, and, were it possible, against Austria, England, and France.

As a prominent Italian said not long ago: "Had we been prepared, we should and would have joined Germany and Austria last August. The war would then have ended in two months, and we should have received as our share of the spoils Corsica, Tunis, Egypt, and possibly Morocco. Now, of course, it is too late to fight beside Germany, so we must do the next best thing and fight against her."

It is this perfectly cold-blooded view of the war held by most prominent Italians that is difficult for Americans to understand. For Italian politicians the war is only a business proposition in Italy's interests. Such being the case, the course of the Italian Government during the last fortnight before war was declared seems almost incomprehensible.

Had the Government not carried on negotiations with both sides at once, with the central empires and the Allies at the same time, it would have been free to accept Austria's final offer. Without striking a blow Italy could have realized almost all her national ambitions, and at the same time would have kept faith with her allies. As it is, she has broken with her old associates and begun a war the end of which no man can see, but that cannot possibly give her more than she could have gained without fighting.

No matter who may win, Italy can never realize her great expectations. If the central empires should triumph, she will be extremely fortunate if she is permitted to remain intact, while if the Allies should win, no matter how great the victory may be, she is doomed to disappointment, for it is past belief that Great Britain and France will permit her to dismember Austria and make of the Adriatic an Italian lake.

Had she entered the war from altruistic motives the risk she is taking would have been perfectly justified, as it would be had she been attacked. But she has forced war on Germany and Austria-Hungary solely for the purpose of furthering her national interests by acquiring Austrian territory.

The nine months which preceded Italy's declaration of war were, it is true, a period of sordid bargaining and intrigue on the part of the politicians who control the Government. But it was a period lightened and relieved by the conduct of the Italian people.

Their patience through it all, their calmness and cheerfulness have been extraordinary. Times have been cruelly hard in Italy, and the poverty and real suffering have been greater than at any time in the history of the new kingdom.

For nine months they lived literally from day to day, never knowing what the next day might bring forth. Their Government at no time took them into its confidence, and they really knew less of what was going on than did any intelligent ontsider. Until the demonstrations in May were organized or accelerated there was never a hint of weariness or impartience, for all classes bore the hardships and sacrifices of the Winter with exemplary good-will and fortitude.

Now that the time of waiting is over and the day of action has arrived, they have apparently all agreed to forget past differences and to look only forward. Most of them did not want war, but all—those who wanted war and those who did not, those who thought war inevitable and those who believed that a wiser leadership might have avoided it—are united in their belief that, right or wrong, La Patria must be supported.

At first most of the people took the war in the same happy spirit in which they take a holiday. They were so convinced of the invincibility of La Patria that they believed her entrance on the side of the Allies would result in the defeat of the central empires in a few weeks, and besides they had no conception of the horrors of war, of its cost in men and misery, and anything was better than the dreadful uncertainty of not knowing when it would begin. Very soon the spirit of the people changed, so that the general mobilization saw the regiments marching to the front, not singing or cheering, but in silence, leaving behind their mothers and their wives and their sweethearts.

If since the great European war began there has been but little to admire in the conduct of the politicians in control of the Italian Government, the conduct of the Italian people has been worthy of all praise. If the war which Italy has undertaken results in her everlasting credit and glory, no thanks will be due to those who might honorably have avoided it but nevertheless brought it about, but the honor will belong to the nation itself, because of the self-sacrifice, the endurance, and the patriotism of the people.

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DON'T LEAVE YOUR JOB TO WRITE

Unless You Have an Extraordinary Fertility of Ideas, Charles Belmont Davis Advises

By Joyce Kilmer.

WOULD you like to be that hero of romance, a Neglected Genius? Do you wish to have the proud consciousness of writing stories too good to be appreciated by the public? Do you wish to produce great literature and picturesquely starve?

Well, you can't do it in the United States. Mr. Charles Belmont Davis says so. And Mr. Davis does not base this opinion on the fact that "The Lodger Overhead," "In Another Moment," and his other short stories have been well received, nor on the fact that he is Rebecca Harding Davis's son and Richard Harding Davis's brother.

He has had numerous other opportunities to learn the truth about short-story writing as a means of livelihood. For one thing, he was at one time fiction editor of Collier's Weekly and had charge of a great short-story prize contest.

"There is no more mistaken idea," he said to me recently, "than this belief of young writers that their work is not appreciated. If a man can write good fiction, he'll find a market for it. If he can't sell his stories to the leading magazines, he can sell them to the second-rate magazines. Today in the United States it is absolutely impossible to be a Neglected Genius.

"A really good short story never is lost. A really good short story never has to wait long for recognition. What surprises me about the good short stories published nowadays is the very short time it takes for them to be discovered by an enormous number of people."

This sounded so optimistic that I was surprised by Mr. Davis's answer to my next question. I asked him if he thought it advisable for young men who could write successful fiction to give up all other work and devote themselves to writing. He said:

"I think such a course decidedly unsafe. Young men who hear of the fortunes made by a few extraordinarily successful playwrights, novelists, and short-story writers are strongly tempted to give up their editorial work or other occupation and try for a share of this money. They do not consider how slowly the playwright, for example, gets his reward. Pinero is certainly a successful dramatist, yet he sometimes waits two years for a production.

"The editorial workers who give up their positions to do 'freelancing' generally regret it before long and come back into harness again. Of course, it is natural for a man who writes articles or stories on Saturday and Sunday and is successful in placing them to think that he will make much more money if he writes articles or stories every day in the week.

"But if he therefore resigns his position he will find that writing every day in the week is a very different matter from writing Saturdays and Sundays. Work breeds work. There is something in the atmosphere of an editorial office that is stimulating to a writer. When he has given up his work he misses that stimulation and finds that he can no longer write with the fluency and delight with which he used to write on Saturdays and Sundays."

"But surely," I said, "you do not think that all writers should do office work. What sort of writer may safely depend exclusively on his writing?"

"The writer who is extraordinarily prolific with ideas," said Mr. Davis. "And that does not necessarily mean the most gifted writer. A man may be able to write like an angel, but he won't be able to make a living out of writing unless he has a great supply of ideas.

"I think that there is no pleasanter way to make a living than by writing novels and short stories. And of course there are many men whom it has profited financially to give up good editorial positions. There is Irvin Cobb, for instance; he certainly has made very much more money by writing than he made from his editorial work, although that brought him a good income. But Conrad himself couldn't make a living if he didn't have ideas.

"These men, who are said to make huge sums out of fiction, are all of them men whose ideas come so fast that they scarcely can keep up with them. Think of O. Henry, how prolific he was! Take Gouverneur Morris, Robert W. Chambers, Rex Beach—all these men are distinguished for their command of ideas.

"All men like these need is a pad and a pencil. They can go to Paris, Rome,

Charles Belmont Davis. (Photo by Pach Bros.)

or Tierra del Fuego, it doesn't matter where, and do their work. And the reason for this is not merely their mastery of the art of writing, it is their great fund of ideas for stories.

"There is another and much rarer sort of writer, the writer whose work has so much charm and distinction that the plot is of secondary importance. Writers of this sort can make a living even if their minds are not prolific in ideas for plots. Mrs. Rinehart could make a living out of writing even if ideas did not come to her readily, merely because of the charm of her style. But, as a matter of fact, many of her stories, especially her detective stories, have admirable plots.

"The late Justus Miles Forman lived what seems to me an ideal life for a writer. He had an apartment in New York, where he worked six months of every year. And in that time he invariably wrote one novel and six short stories. The rest of the year he spent traveling abroad.

"But while he was enjoying his trips abroad he was collecting material and getting ideas for new stories. During all that time he was not working he was traveling in places where it would help his work for him to travel, places where he could find good material to write about.

"Justus Miles Forman was very successful in getting good prices for his stories. Abroad the serial rights on his books sold for more than the serial rights on books by any other American writer. His 'Garden of Lies' was very popular in England.

"Forman got just half as much for his work in England as he got in the United States. That is unusually high pay. As a rule, a writer gets in England only from one-eighth to one-tenth as much as he gets over here."

This mention of the prices paid Mr. Forman led me to ask Mr. Davis about the income likely to be received by a successful short-story writer. He said:

"It is a difficult thing to tell the amount of a writer's income. But I suppose that the average price for a good short story might safely be placed at $250. Now, suppose an author writes twelve short stories a year. He's not likely to write more than twelve; very few writers produce as many as that in a year. That would make his income $3,000 a year. And that presupposes, you see, that he has twelve good ideas a year.

"Of course the man who runs into a character like Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford or Shorty McCabe, about whom he can write a series, will turn out more than twelve stories a year. But these are exceptional; in general, twelve stories a year is a fair average. And $3,000 a year is therefore a fair estimate of the average income of the successful short-story writer."

The subject of the value of editorial work to young writers came up again. Mr. Davis strongly believes that the young writer should take an editorial position—if he can get it.

"Of course there aren't enough editorial positions to go around," he said. "But such a position will give him very valuable experience. When I was at Collier's, there were many young college men who came there wishing to take editorial jobs merely for the experience, without regard to salary.

"But I believe strongly in the value of newspaper experience. The newspaper man sees more than men in other lines of work. It may affect his style, this necessity of writing rapidly, but the effect is not permanent.

"I can't see," said Mr. Davis, "why so many people go wrong on this question of making a living out of writing. An author certainly has every chance to try out his work. If he wants to find out whether or not he can make a living by writing, whether or not his work has any commercial value, he need not give up his regular work. All he needs to do is to write a story outside of office hours and send it out. He'll soon find out whether or not it's a salable product.

"If he is a poet, of course it will not be wise for him to give up his position, even if he can sell his verse. Certainly verse is not paid for as well as the other sorts of writing. I suppose it is because there is no real demand for it."

In speaking of the financial rewards of short-story writing Mr. Davis called my attention to the important effect the development of the moving picture has had in this connection.

"Formerly," he said, "the great difference between the income of the novelist and that of the short-story writer came from the fact that the short story had practically no by-product. Very few volumes of short stories were published, and few of these brought their publishers much royalties. On the other hand, the novelist had his serial and the possibility of dramatization.

"Now, however, the short-story writer has the moving picture rights, a very valuable possession. The moving picture has done a great deal for authors."

"Do you think," I asked, "that the knowledge that a story may profitably be made into a moving picture influences the author to write with that desire in mind?"

"I do not think so," was the reply. "The making of a story into a moving picture is not in the author's mind when he writes the story, as a rule. There are some writers, like Rex Beach, for example, whose work adapts itself as readily to the moving pictures as it does to the stage. And writers may write directly for the moving pictures. There is one magazine in New York of which the editorial policy is largely guided by the possibility of using its stories in the moving pictures. But that is certainly an exception to the general rule."

Returning to the subject of the difficulty of making a living experienced by all authors, however talented, who are not extraordinarily gifted with ideas, Mr. Davis said:

"At Collier's we employed fifteen or twenty manuscript readers in our short-story prize contest. I was surprised by the great number of applications for positions I received from authors of standing. They were willing to go to work for pay ranging from $25 to $45 a week.

"As I said, it's only the prolific writer who can make a living. And it isn't enough for him to be prolific with words, he must be prolific with ideas. Unless he has ideas, it won't do him any good to write a thousand words a day."

Mr. Davis believes that one distinguishing characteristic of modern American writers is the fact that so many of them succeed without having received special training for a literary career.

"Do you think this lack of training has had a bad effect?" I asked. "Is the modern fiction inferior to that of a generation ago?"

"Well," said Mr. Davis, "I suppose that it was a better school. They studied the classics much more carefully, for one thing.

"But I don't know. Writing is a curious craft, in that some people are able to excel in it without special training. In this respect it's different from other crafts.

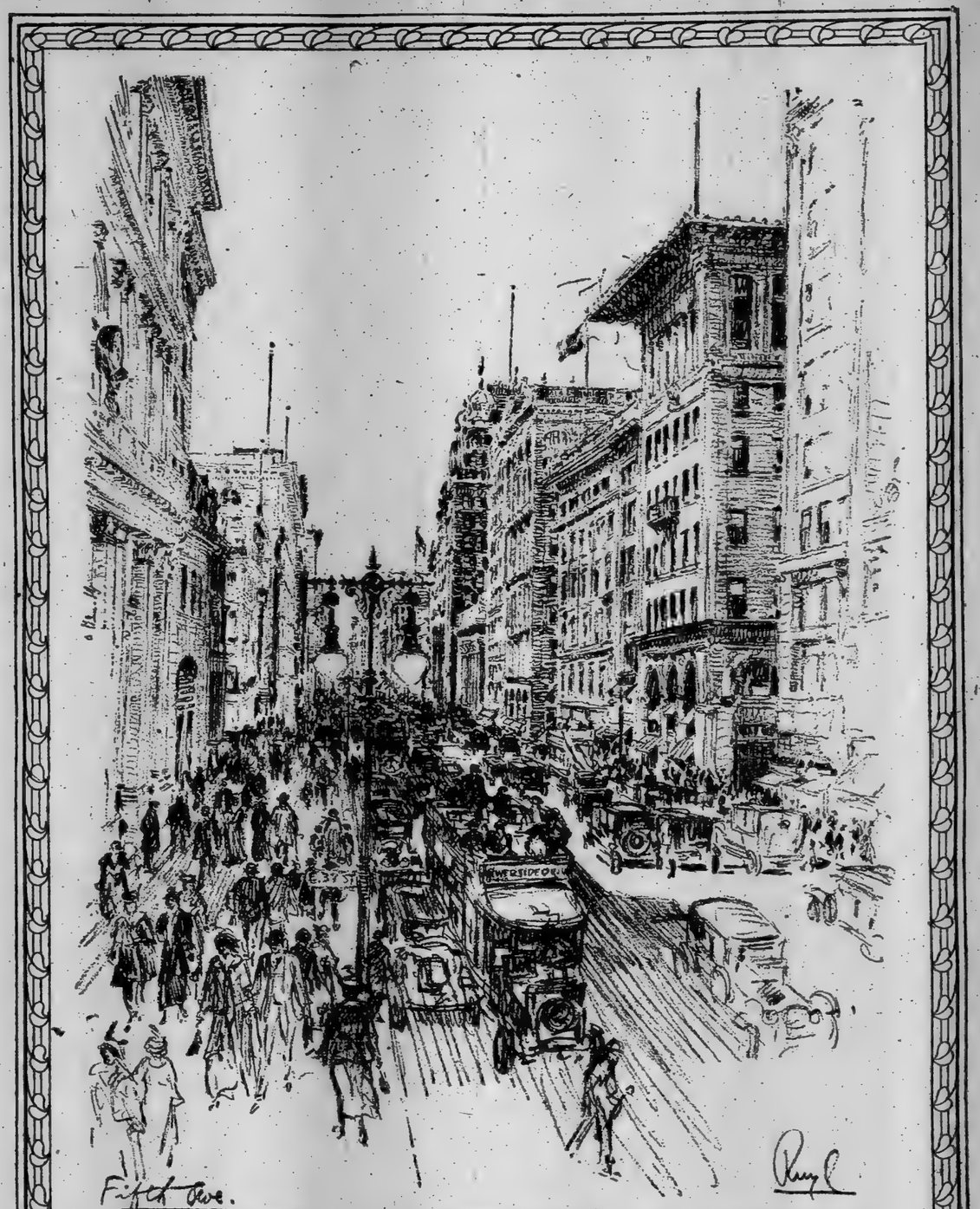

Fifth Ave.

THAT dislike of the obvious which is the chief characteristic of American humor is clearly exemplified in the names of most of New York's streets.

The dwellers in a great European city would give their proudest avenue of great shops and rich clubs some dignified and significant title, like the Rue de la Paix or the Friedrichstrasse. The Asiatics would give it a name more definitely descriptive and laudatory, like "The Street of the Thousand and One Mirrors of Delight." The New Yorkers, "laconic and Olympian," designated it by a simple numeral. They call it Fifth Avenue.

It comes partly from the national reticence, this prosaic naming of a poetic thoroughfare. It is a manifestation of that attitude of mind which makes us to call a venerated and beloved statesman merely "Old Abe," when the English would call him "the Grand Old Man" and the Italians "the Star-crowned Patriarch." Also it is a phase of our democracy. We will not seem to exalt one avenue over another by giving it a fairer name; Fifth Avenue sounds to the uninitiated no more wealthy and aristocratic than Fourth Avenue. Indeed, if there be any partiality in the awarding of names, it would seem to be exercised in favor of First Avenue or Avenue A.

It may be objected that the sponsors of Fifth Avenue did not foresee its destined splendor. But this fact does not alter the case; we continue to call it Fifth Avenue, whereas Europeans would alter its name to something more appropriate to its grandeur.

There was a pilgrim from the Five Towns who said that the part of Fifth Avenue portrayed on this page was architecturally the finest street in the world. This might pass for a guest's flattery, were it not that Mr. Arnold Bennett is of a nation which does not count gracious insincerity among its vices. New York must blushingly admit the truth of his judgment.

It is not (he said) harmonious. Its beauty is made up of units of beauty related only by position. This, too, is characteristically American. Each building must have its distinctive excellence.

To give a street of wonders an austere name, to build palaces and fill them with offices and shops—these are the acts by which Americans are known. And especially does the New Yorker delight in the whimsical, the inconsistent, the unexpected. He is like a child who likes to dig in the sand with a silver spoon and to eat porridge with a toy shovel.

And this delicate perversity has its refreshing aspect. Fifth avenue, surely, is a thing to admire in the new sense as well as the old. It sometimes suggests, perhaps, the ill-natured definition of a New Yorker as a man who, when he makes a set of chimes, puts it in a life insurance building. But it more often suggests a restatement of this definition; that is, that a New Yorker is a man who, when he makes a life insurance building, puts a set of chimes in it.

JOYCE KILMER.

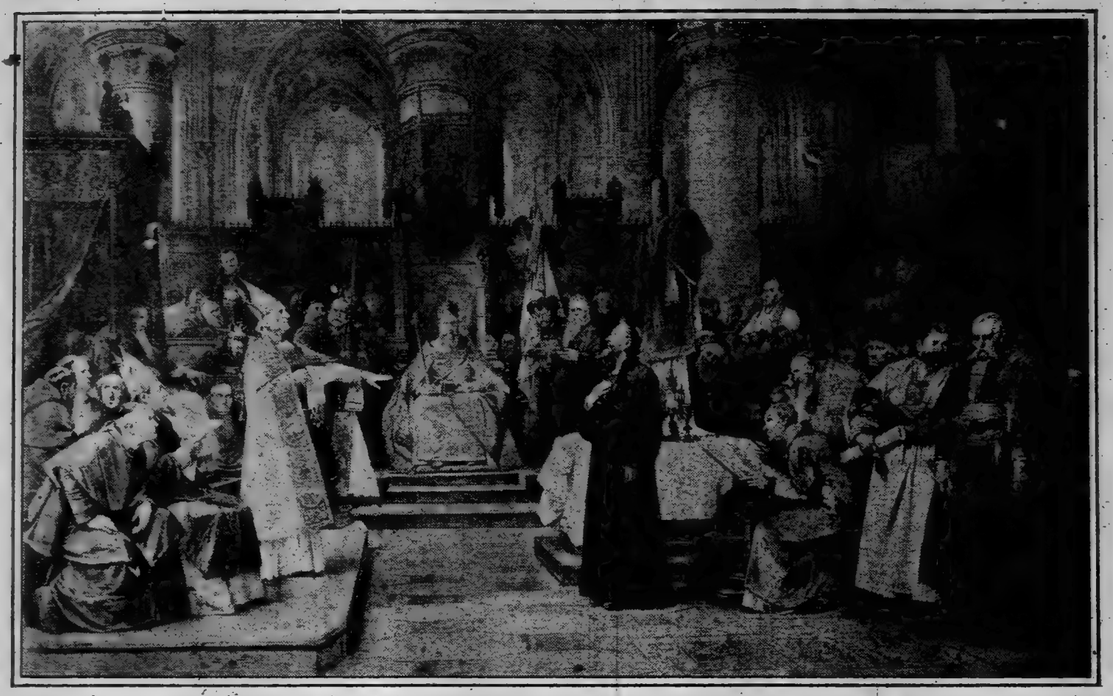

The Condemnation of Huss to Death, by the Council of Constance. (From the Painting by Brozik.)

THE WAR MAY END HUSS'S CHURCH

Five Hundredth Anniversary of Bohemian Martyr's Death Sees Moravian Church in Straits

BOHEMIANS in New York and in many other parts of the United States will celebrate today, tomorrow, and on Tuesday the 500th anniversary of the burning of John Huss at the stake in the City of Constance, July 6, 1415. To them he is a great popular leader and patriot who preserved the Bohemian national spirit from the encroachments of Rome on the one side and of the German people on the other, who laid the foundations of the Bohemian language out of a score of different dialects, and who died that Bohemians might worship God in their own tongue and according to their own beliefs.

The year that marks this anniversary of the burning of Huss may witness the end as a worldwide organization of the Church which his disciples founded. After having survived the persecutions and conflicts of five centuries this Church, the Unitas Fratrum, (Unity of the Brethren,) in America usually called Moravian, after the province of Austria-Hungary from which many of its first members came, is now threatened with dissolution by the war in Europe.

The Moravians share with the Roman Catholics the melancholy distinction of being represented upon both sides of the conflagration. They are facing their present crisis chiefly because of the human and the financial casualties which they have sustained or which they must expect to suffer.

The Roman Catholic Church, because of its strength in wealth and numbers, need fear no appreciable diminution of resources after the war, but the Unitas Fratrum, or Moravian Church, is the smallest Protestant church in the world. With barely 45,000 souls in Europe and America, exclusive of membership in the foreign field, it is finding its war losses even now almost more than it can bear.

There is unfortunately only too great a possibility that the international organization of the Unitas Fratrum may be broken, and if this happens the only Protestant church which is an organic unity throughout the world will have been dissolved.

The Unitas Fratrum has passed many worse crises successfully, but in doing so it has suffered great losses, losses which are one of the chief reasons why it faces the present situation with so few members and such limited resources.

From the time of its organization in 1457, forty-two years after the burning of Huss, its history has been one of persecution and war. The followers of the great martyr who founded the Unitas Fratrum on the estate of Lititz in Bohemia were obliged for the safety of their lives to dwell in caves and dens in the forests of that country. When, in 1517, Martin Luther began the Protestant Reformation, the Moravians had already undergone three separate periods of persecution at the hands of the Roman Catholic Church and of the National Church of Bohemia, which owed its short existence to the teachings of Huss. In spite, however, of rack and stake and sword, the Reformation found the Moravian Church with 200,000 members in Bohemia and Moravia, having its own hymnal, its own catechism, a Bohemian Bible, and an authenticated episcopacy. This flourishing Church was practically annihilated during the Thirty years' War. From this disaster it has really never recovered.

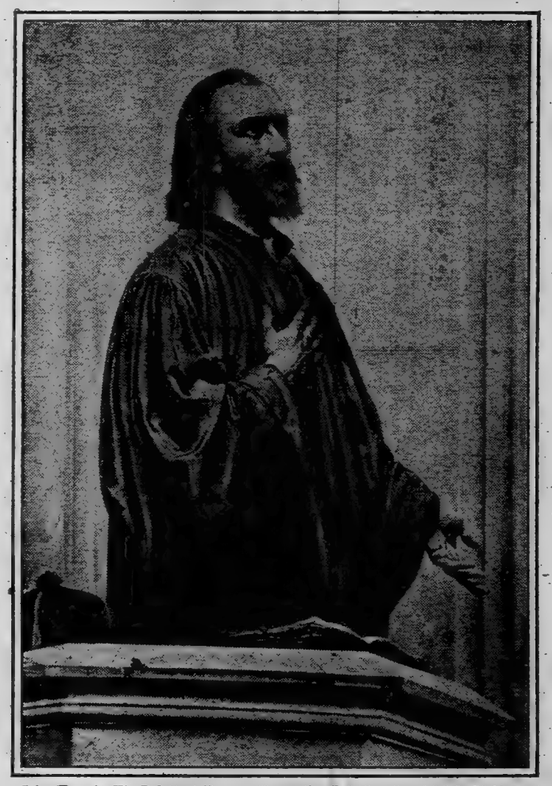

John Huss in His Pulpit at Prague (from the Painting by Adolph Liebscher.)

Thus at the opening of the present war the Unitas Fratrum had a membership of only 17,000 in England and on the Continent. There are 28,000 Moravians in the United States, ten congregations of this denomination being in New York City and its suburbs.

In Germany at the outbreak of the war one of every three male communicants of the Church over 17 years of age was called to the front. Eliminating the aged and the incapacitated, it is evident that nearly every able-bodied Moravian in Germany is in the army or navy. The same proportion of Moravians in England have volunteered. Through its home missions the Church reaches 70,000 persons in other parts of Europe. The Moravians in America have had no reports upon the number of these persons who have enlisted, but they know that many French, Russian, and Austrian Moravians are in the armies of their respective countries.

In Poland, in addition to the drains of enlistment, the Unitas Fratrum has undergone the horrors of the actual passage of the contending forces. The homes and churches of its members have been destroyed, and the loss of life and property has been great.

But it is in Canada that the lot of the Moravians has been the most unfortunate—unfortunate because so causeless. Within the last few years people from Volhynia, a province of Russia, have migrated to the Canadian provinces of Alberta and have become Canadian citizens. Having been associated with the Moravian Church in Russia, these people formed Moravian congregations in Canada. In spite of their Russian origin they speak German, that being the language of Volhynia. When the war broke out the sympathies of these Moravians were naturally with the Allies.

Because, however, these Moravians speak German, the Canadians have decided that they must be enemies and have instituted a boycott. Moravians have lost employment; it has been impossible for them to obtain work. The tradespeople among their number have had their sales cut to almost nothing. In some cases, indeed, the ostracism and boycott have been accompanied by actual damage to property, and what a year ago was a prosperous community is now threatened with poverty and destitution.

Overshadowing even these difficulties is the problem of how the Moravian Church is to maintain its missions. The Moravians are generally regarded as the pioneers among Protestant Churches in the modern foreign mission movement. Their missionary efforts date back to 1732. It is their pride that the sun never sets upon their missions and that they have always gone to the most difficult fields.

Not the least of the reasons for the smallness of the Church has been the direction of its energies in mission work among the least promising peoples of the earth. This little denoncination, in addition to its home missions, conducts nearly 250 foreign mission stations and more than 1,500 preaching places in various parts of the world, with a foreign mission membership of 107,000 souls.

These missions are among the Eskimos in Labrador, the Hottentots and Kaffirs of South Africa, the Bantu tribes of German East Africa, the Blackfellows, or Papuans, of Australia, the Tibetans of the Himalayas, the Indians and negroes of Nicaragua, the Javanese and bushmen of Surinam, and other remote peoples. Most of this work has been carried on from the headquarters of the Moravian Church in Germany, its Director being the Right Rev. John Taylor Hamilton, born a British subject, naturalized an American citizen, and now, as President of the Executive Committee, which in the intervals between General Synods supervises the affairs of the Church, a resident of Herrnhut, the quaint old Moravian community of Silesia.

The Moravian missions in North America are conducted from Bethlehem, Penn., settled by the Moravians for this purpose in 1741. The present Secretary of Missions in North America is the Rev. Dr. Paul de Schweinitz.

The intimate communications between Germany, America, and England, which the international character of the Moravian organization necessitates, is now almost impossible. From some of the remote missions in the interior of Africa no news has been received since the Fall of last year. The German missionaries in South Africa, in the Himalayas, the West Indies, and other British possessions have been interned, and although most of them have now been released on parole, the loss to the work has been very great.

Incidentally, the Moravian missionaries have, even in the prison camps, justified their reputation as linguists. One of the missionaries in Tibet, for instance, has started a class in Sanskrit among his fellow-prisoners.

The smallness of the Church has made it necessary for the missionaries in many places to engage in trade as a means of support. In this way, and in contributions from native converts, nearly 50 per cent. of the cost of maintaining such mission stations has been raised. These trading enterprises have now suffered severely because of the worldwide industrial effects of the war.

Furthermore, the financial support which has usually come from the friends of Moravian missions in England and Germany has decreased enormously. The 28,000 Moravians in America now face an additional burden in the shape of a threatening mission deficit of from $100,000 to $150,000, a fearful burden for a Church that has no wealthy members.

Accompanying the financial difficulties besetting the life of the international unity of the Moravian Church is the intense national feeling between Germany and England. The killing of English Moravians by German soldiers and the shooting of German Moravians by English soldiers cannot help but affect the cordial relations that hitherto have existed between these two branches of the Church.

Yet Moravians are hopeful even in this grave danger. They point to the manner in which the Moravians in the North and the Moravians in the South maintained their unity during the civil war, a time when larger denominations were torn asunder. They lay stress upon the close relationships which the presence of English, Germans, and Americans working in the same mission field creates.

Furthermore, Moravians are bound together by their simple faith in Christ as a personal God, as the one essential to salvation, and the Bible as the only source of Christian teaching.

Another unifying influence is the devotion to their liturgy, enriched as it is by the contributions of nearly five hundred years, the beautiful celebrations of Christmas, Easter, and other church festivals, and the wealth of the Church's musical traditions. It was by reason of this latter fact that the Moravians of Bethlehem were able a few years ago to bring about a revival of interest in the work of the great composer, John Sebastian Bach.

Because of all these helpful influences, the Moravians hope that their unique position as an international Protestant denomination may be maintained. If the Unitas Fratrum has been able to survive the vicissitudes of nearly five centuries; if it succeeded in living through the persecutions and disasters of the Thirty Years' War, and the bitterness of sectional enmity in our own civil war, ought it not to be able to come through the storm and stress of the present great conflict in Europe with its unity unimpaired?

DO MIRACLES EVER HAPPEN?

Several Leading London Writers and Scientists Gravely Discuss This Long-Debated Subject

NOT even by the scholastic philosophers of old was the question of miracles ever discussed so seriously and so thoroughly as it was in London not long ago by a group of prominent journalists, authors, and scientists. The text of the debate was recently published for private circulation, and from it the following excerpts were taken.

The men who took part in this amazing discussion of an amazing subject were Hilaire Belloc, (whose articles on the war have given him a unique position among British publicists,) Gilbert K. Chesterton, and Cecil Chesterton, on the affirmative side, and, on the negative, J. A. Hobson, (the famous economist,) Dr. Warschauer, (the Congregationalist minister,) and Joseph McCabe, (the Rationalist lecturer.)

The question was "Resolved, That miracles happen." The debate was opened by Gilbert K. Chesterton, who said in part:

I will commence, first of all, to define a miracle. Personally, I should say that a miracle is anything happening, in human experience, perceived by the senses—and therefore not disputed save by those mystics who, like all mystics, are liable to be skeptics, who dispute the senses. It is an event happening perceptibly to the senses which indicates that there is a will, or purpose, or intelligence behind the happening thing.

You can argue forever whether the beauty of the sunlight proves the goodness of God, or the strength of the mountains the power of God; but if the mountains tumble on your head and something follows that shows there is a purpose in it, you are face to face with the problem of a personal God as far as that event goes. A miracle is, then, that departure from the ordinary order that means a purpose behind the event. It is not a disorganization, but a change of plan—as a General might change his plans of battle. • • •

Then we come to the method of their analyses. How are we to discuss whether they happen or not? What is the argument of those who do not believe? It is very simple. They take all the people in whatever age and however civilized, of whatever culture, who have come to the conclusion that they believe in miracles, and they say: The testimony of these people is of no value, for they are superstitious. A simple logical process! A man of the type of Aristotle thinks, and thinks, and thinks, until his wife beats him for thinking, and he does not particularly come to the conclusion that miracles happen.

Another man, like St. Augustine, thinks and thinks, and thinks, and he had no wife to beat him; but his mother beat him a good deal, I understand, and he came to the conclusion that miracles do happen. The simple process is to put the word Saint before his name, say he was a Catholic, and that his testimony is of no value. All quite simple! No one can deny that there is an overwhelming mass of evidence—stuff written down and sworn to by all types of men—that things apparently unexplainable by ordinary physical causes do occur.

Then you have the argument that all this belief in miracles is produced by a conspiracy of priestcraft. But even supposing that a priestly class through all the ages of civilization had succeeded in imposing the idea of miracles on the ignorant, you must still answer the same thing in equally high civilizations with an agnostic philosophy, where that philosophy has been unable to destroy the belief in miracles among large numbers of men.

Lastly, remember that a miracle is difficult to discuss or prove. So is a murder. There is a general impression that murders do happen, but if it is reasonable to say that, as George Eliot said of ghosts, "If ghosts want us to believe in them, let them come where there is company and candles," it would be just as reasonable to say, "If murderers want us to believe in them, let them commit their murders on a lighted stage in front of a row of footlights"—as you see me now, murdering nothing more than my reputation.

It is the nature of a murder that it should be secret, that the man who does it, does not, to say the least, boast of it. The same is true of all extraordinary circumstances. If they occur at all, it is of their nature to occur on extraordinary occasions, that they are deliberately designed to upset the apparently healthy order of the world.

Mr. Chesterton was followed by his old antagonist, Joseph McCabe, a one-time Catholic priest and now the foremost follower of Ernst Haeckel and the Monistic school of materialism in England. Mr. McCabe said:

I understood the subject of debate to be "Do Miracles Happen?" but Mr. Chesterton has kept us the whole time considering whether miracles did occur in former days.

He says there is ample testimony among civilized and uncivilized men of all kinds that they did occur, but that some of us (I think he was aiming very largely at myself) hold as a dogma that there is no personality behind nature; that therefore miracles cannot happen; therefore miracles do not happen, and anybody who says they do is superstitious.

I am not acquainted with anybody who holds a dogma of that kind; that is a piece of bluff of the ordinary skeptic; just as the scientist of the middle of the nineteenth century, with his talk of the eternal iron laws of nature, actually bluffed the theologians out of their belief in miracles. Now the bluff has done its work, we can expose the fallacy. We do not even believe that there are laws of nature, much less that there are eternal iron laws.

Mr. Chesterton seems so convinced that we are dogmatic that he runs to the other extreme, and says miracles can happen—therefore they do. I might just as well say Bernard Shaw can drink beer, therefore he does; Mrs. Humphry Ward can burn down manor houses and put suffragette literature about—therefore she is the author of all these occurrences.

If miracles happen, where are they to be found? The story of my search for miracles, started at Leicester many years ago, has progressed through Australia—I have studied the evidence for them in out-of-the-way places like Algiers. My search has always resulted in the immediate dissipation of the miraculous on my approach.

If Mr. Chesterton should rise into the air, I should not go searching for natural causes and agencies that would bring about such a phonomenon; I should fall down and worship Mr. Chesterton at once. I have no dogma about it.

If people announced that miracles were happening in the Criterion Restaurant every night, Mr. Chesterton would, of course, retire to the country and prove that the Criterion was a centre of levity, and miracles must happen, and that he believed the evidence of the crossing sweepers who had seen them; I should simply go there and find out, and I have been going there for years and have not found them.

One dogma I have drawn from all my experience of miracles—they never happen in any city where you use arc lamps. If you go to the suburbs—where incandescent gas mantles are used—you begin to hear rumors of miracles, of haunted houses, of rappings, of pieces of coal flung down; and all the journalists rush in search of a new sensation. Go beyond the gas mantle, and go where they have only oil lamps, or go to Serbia or Bulgaria, or somewhere where they have no lamps, and the place absolutely swarms with miracles.

Mr. McCabe was followed by Hilaire Belloc, who, after a few introductory protests, said:

Can miracles conceivably happen? That is the question. Does your philosophy forbid the action of will upon non-willing matter? If it does, then in your view miracles cannot happen. That has been the attitude of many great thinkers. If you replied, "Oh, but I have a will—I choose to pick up this book," they said, "No, you are under a delusion; your action is merely the response to numerous stimuli too complex for you to follow. It was as much a natural consequence of material processes which had gone before as the falling of a stone to the earth."

If you range yourself with these men, you have a philosophy according to which miracles cannot happen; and the limit of human pliability is such that we cannot do anything against that strong philosophic creed, any more than that philosophy can do anything to us.

But the second division is very different; to admit that miracles can happen, to admit that observable sequence can be interrupted by will, as Mr. McCabe admitted, that nothing in your philosophy denies the possibility of miracles, and then say they do not happen, is simply fooling yourself. Of its nature a miracle is a rare event, and when Mr. McCabe spoke just now of places swarming with miracles, he said something which the whole of my historical reading teaches me is nonsense. A miracle is something distinctly out of the ordinary.

I am, moreover, surprised that Mr. McCabe, after some years in a monastery, does not know that the first people to be on their guard against miracles are the priests and monks of the Catholic Church. Priests know a miracle is a rare thing. It is because they are rare that they are miracles.

In the course of a short life and a few travels I have never seen a miracle, and I do not know any of my acquaintances who have, and in all my historical reading I find but a few people who have, but the evidence is of the same type as for any other event.

It is as difficult to believe that a man ever walked on the water, or that he rose from the floor without any possible means of support, as it is for a child or a young man to believe that some very rich man whom he has often heard talked of in the press as a prominent and worthy citizen is a rogue and a scoundrel. By the time he is forty he knows that many of these men are scoundrels. He has gained that habit of mind which makes him trust evidence more than the fashionable assertions of his time. And that same maturity of mind considering the evidence for miracles accepts them in spite of fashion.

And in conclusion I would say one thing. You may say that a miracle would not interfere with the rich; well, a whole philosophy including miracles would interfere with the philosophy of the rich. The philosophy of the rich is atheist, and that atheistic philosophy which denies the power of will in human affairs, a God behind the universe, is strongest, not where you have the highest culture, but where you have, as today, the beginning of the decline of plutocracy.

Mr. Belloc's emphatic statements brought Dr. Warschauer to his feet impatiently, and he proceeded to question all that had gone before, as follows:

I am going to quarrel with the dictionary definition of a miracle as "A marvelous event occurring within human experience which cannot have been brought about by human power, or by the operation of any natural agency, and must therefore be ascribed to the special intervention of the Deity or of some supernatural being."

Well, that strikes me as being the very acme of dogmatism. How can we say that any particular event cannot have been brought about by human agency? One is tired of referring to wireless telegraphy, but surely our grandfathers would have thought such a thing as letting a ship hundreds of miles away know of danger to another ship quite impossible. The more our knowledge widens, the less shall we be prepared to say that any event cannot be brought about by natural agency, and must be brought about by supernatural means. I therefore venture to define a miracle as "A departure from the observed uniformities of nature—I do not say laws—believed to be due to Divine agency."

Now, Mr. Belloc said Mr. Chesterton make great play of the fancy that disbelief in miracles is necessarily identical with disbelief in God. Here stand I, a convinced theist, a con-

winced believer in a personal, intelligent, causal, creative God—(Mr. Belloc: "Almighty?")—yes, Almighty, and yet my belief in miracles is, to say the least, a weak belief. As a theist I do not find it necessary to believe in miracles.

And, so the real question to which we come is not "Do miracles happen?" but "Have certain miracles taken place?" That is simply a question of the evidence. There is one very simple rule of evidence—the quantity and quality of evidence required to prove any event varies in inverse ratio to the probability of the event. The more probable, the less evidence is required.

If I heard of Mr. Chesterton walking along Fleet Street, I would not require any evidence to prove it, although there is an unholy legend to the effect that he prefers a cab. If I heard of Mr. Chesterton running along Fleet Street at a tremendous rate, I would require rather more evidence. If a heard of Mr. Chesterton flying over the roofs of Fleet Street, I should require a tremendous amount of evidence to convince me.

It is not at all impossible, for things that would have seemed quite as impossible have happened.

Now, what is the evidence which we have? Protestants say, The evidence of a book; Catholics, The evidence of a supernatural society which guarantees the truth of its evidence. But what is the evidence which will convince those who stand outside either Protestant or Catholic tradition; and whom, after all, it is important to convince?

Here is so orthodox a thinker and scholar as Professor Sanday of Oxford, who says in his "Outlines of the Life of Christ" that he holds that if these miraculous events had been recorded by twentieth-century trained observers the accounts we should have would have been very different.

That gives you furiously to think. It is a question of evidence pure and simple. Give me evidence enough, and I am not dogmatist enough to say that such things cannot happen—I do not say that it is very improbable that such things should have happened—but give me sufficient evidence, and I am perfectly prepared to believe every word of it.

J. A. Hobson was then given the floor to refute the possibility of miracles. It seemed to him that two principal issues had been raised, first, as to the kind of testimony that would render valid a belief in miracles, secondly, as to the nature of a miracle.

He drew attention to the fact that Mr. Belloc had laid particular stress on the rarity of miracles, while Mr. Chesterton laid his chief emphasis upon what he called the common human impression; that in this as in every other age, there had been a large amount of quite valid evidence on miracles. The other day, he said, he had been in Monte Carlo, and there saw numerous well-educated people quite wrapped up in the common impression that they had a system which would help them to defeat "chance." Yet they were all mistaken. That is the kind of value which adheres to the sort of testimony upon which Mr. Chesterton relied—the common human impression.

Mr. Belloc got out of the difficulty by saying that some miracles are accepted by faith. He said that there were two kinds of testimony upon which the belief in miracles could be held—one faith and the other evidence. There is no meaning whatever in faith for the purpose of argument—it is divorced from evidence.

Mr. Hobson's attack required a formidable answer, and to Cecil Chesterton fell the task of answering him. He said:

Mr. Hobson does not seem to understand what he means by evidence as well as what we understand what we mean by faith. Mr. Hobson's view of evidence bears a close resemblance to that of a certain Irish criminal who, when he was accused of a certain crime, and told that six witnesses would be brought who saw it committed, offered to bring twenty-four witnesses who did not see it committed.

That is literally and exactly Mr. Hobson's argument. He says: Granted that there is some evidence for miracles, there is an enormous body of experience of people who have not seen miracles, although, as Mr. Belloc has already pointed out, the whole ground for calling an event a miracle is that it is contrary to human experience. If it were not, it would not be a miracle, and therefore Mr. Hobson proves that miracles cannot happen by proving that there is a volume of testimony that if they do they are miracles.

If you believe that there is a person or personality ruling the universe, that the things that happen are the action of that person, and that that person has will and freewill, then it is overwhelmingly probable that miracles happen. In addition to this, you have the abundant and overwhelming testimony of history that they do.

Gilbert K. Chesterton then rose, and rose "as a peacemaker." His first words were:

I want to soothe this meeting. I want to apologize to everybody to whom I was rude—nearly everybody who spoke. I will very rapidly run through one or two points, and then the whole affair will end on the note of charity.

There are one or two very fundamental errors that have been made this afternoon. One by Mr. McCabe, who said, "You say people believe in the Resurrection of Christ, but they believe in barnacle geese in the same way."

Of course, but they did not get boiled for believing in barnacle geese; that sort of argument is entirely unhistorical, and entirely devoid of common sense. Of course, everybody is sometimes wrong about science and about natural history, for as far as I can make out modern scientists, people are always wrong about science and natural history, as at any given moment every doctor is wrong in his cure, and has to wait for the next generation when the true cure will be discovered, which will again be discovered not to be the sure cure, and so on.

As a doctor told me a little while ago, every doctor has to learn his business over again every six years. That is what is called progress. If it is quite obvious what a barnacle is, and what are its habits, the human race at any stage can never be quite certain it is right. I don't know what the men of science are saying about barnacles today, but by their own theory it is probably wrong.

But it is a lot of nonsense to talk about things like that in comparison with the enduring of a tremendous persecution, the waging of mighty wars, the building up of a mighty civilization, and the creation of all those things that are around us at this moment. That is what Christianity did. People believing in the Resurrection made this sort of thing, raised this sort of question; they have preserved that old Roman society, admitting it is not much to look at, that it has faults.

Then we are told there are parallel stories about a God who died, and so on. Of course there are. If the story is true, there would certainly be an enormous number of parallel stories. If the universe is made like that, of course all around the Mediterranean basin there would be gods who died, sacrificed in the same way. Which of them has risen again, which of them is actually presiding over the whole of civilization, and has gone down and up again throughout hundreds of years? Show me your Resurrection, and then I will believe in your other Mediterranean gods. Until you show me that I will tell that they were but shadows, suggestions, hints of this which I believe to be the central truth of the universe.

Lastly, it appears to me very curious that I should receive so strong an impression as I do that it is your side—if I may venture to address those who disbelieve in miracles generally—I assure you that whatever expressions may escape me or anybody else, I personally regard you with genuine sympathy and respect—it is very extraordinary that the impression produced upon my mind—and, I think, upon many other people—is that it is now you who are on the defensive; that bold certainty, that solidity, that splendid English common sense which in the middle of the nineteenth century refused to accept a miracle as it would an insult, that spirit which would extinguish a ghost as one extinguishes a lighted match lying on the floor, seems to me to have wholly passed away.

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ART AT NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Art at Home and Abroad

Art Used to Support Science at the American Museum of Natural History with Increasing Success

Decoration by Charles R. Knight, Commissioned by J. P. Morgan, Representing March of Mammoths

IT takes all kinds of art to make an art world, and that kind which is dedicated to educational uses, if not so pervasive and cajoling as that which grows naturally out of an aesthetic ideal, is certainly more salient and more obviously to be counted with in determining the course of one's activities. It is the record of visible and tangible experience by which one may fix certain ideas for the purpose of verifying them and adding to them in the future. It is not necessarily illuminated by that interior experience which may be expressed by the foolish old discarded and pertinaciously just word inspiration. It is not the art that sheds light and thus reveals, but the art that causes us to see clearly what already is revealed.

The practical and educational uses of the methods of art are quite definitely exemplified in the decorations of the American Museum of Natural History. This institution is working bravely out of the old-fashioned theory that a scientist does best at illustrating a scientific subject, a historian a historical subject, and so on, and is arriving at the once unpopular notion that only a painter can paint and only an artist can create a work of art. There are restrictions and difficulties naturally. The aesthetic appeal cannot be placed before accuracy of representation. But this is the same kind of restriction that afflicted the medieval painters who must stick closely to their sacred iconology, whatever else was thrust aside. The artists of the Middle Ages managed to conform to their imposed rules without losing their power to convey aesthetic pleasure, and the artists of the present age will do as well under the firm hand of science as soon as they have had a certain amount of practice. The walls of the Natural History Museum already bear witness to a remarkable degree of success in this direction, and it is a success that is bound to increase rather than diminish.

A very promising bit of news is that of the employment of Charles R. Knight on a series of large decorations for the Fossil Hall in the museum, where in the absence of columns a frieze may be most appropriately placed. J. P. Morgan commissioned the decoration by Mr. Knight and showed in doing it a fine discrimination. In the museum may be seen a large number of the studies in reconstruction of prehistoric animals already made by this artist, and they testify eloquently not only to his scientific accuracy but to his power to put life into dry bones and surround his remarkable expressive beasts with the moving air and light of the living world. One feels the atmosphere of reality, shifting sun and shadow, and the stir of cool waters in these backgrounds, and in the creatures imprisoned in their stone effigies the artist has seen the possibilities of muscular reactions and pulsing blood. This means, of course, that art has come adequately to the aid of science, and we may look forward with pleasure to the stately procession of the fauna of the Pleistocene period in Europe which presently will appear upon the walls of Fossil Hall, the first design with the mammoths as the motive having already been completed in its preliminary form.

The decorations in the other parts of the museum are in the same vein of purpose, supplementing and enhancing the interest of the individual exhibits, although differing greatly in technical and artistic merit.

The keynote of the general plan is struck in the Chapman series of habitat groups of North American birds. Here no attempt is made to dissociate art and reality. On the contrary, art and nature are so cleverly brought together that frequently it is difficult to see where one ends and the other begins. The problem is this: To arrange stuffed

Decoration by Will S. Taylor in American Museum of Natural History.
(Copyright Will S. Taylor.)

birds with their immediate environment of foliage, grass, stone, and so forth, in a characteristic and natural grouping and to carry the environment into an imaginary distance by means of a painted background. The artists responsible for the backgrounds have visited the localities and have made careful studies of the various phenomena of nature, so that each represents a definite place, and thus possesses a geographical as well as ornithological and artistic value, and the whole effect is of one picture with a long perspective.

To create such an illusion of reality is not the highest form of art. It corresponds, perhaps, to simple addition and subtraction in mathematics. Nevertheless, in more than one of these painted backgrounds against which stand real birds of gorgeous plumage and in front of which bend long aquatic grasses or beach weeds, the painter has so discreetly restrained the temptation to mere literalism, has so skillfully employed his powers to create the illusion of those inimitable elements, air and light, and has shown so fine a tact in his color relations that one feels one's self advanced at least as far as the algebraic stage of representative art and is convinced that only an artist with an artist's knowledge of his craft could have created the charming scenes.

The secret of this successful issue of an apparently unpromising experiment seems to be quite plain. It has not been considered that reality was helping art out but that art was helping out reality. Reality can only collect and present, art discriminates and chooses and co-ordinates. Art is never the better for imitation; imitation can be made tolerable by art. Art commands and reality serves. This relation has been kept, hence the success.

The greatly and deservedly popular Hopi group by Howard McCormick carries out the painted background idea with a more ambitious reach. The walls of the little village and the arid plain are seen in the background through the clear, dry air, painted in a high key. In the foreground are the men and women of the tribe, busy with their characteristic industries. The whole is not only an instructive reading of the habits of the people, but a beautiful and dignified composition.

The decorations by Frank Wilbur Stokes are more in the line of colored illustrations, the decorative feeling having been kept in abeyance. It would be very difficult, however, to replace them by anything so appropriate to the educational intention of the series, as no other artist has worked thus in the blaze of the polar light, gaining the authority to insist upon the daring that leads on the one hand to the long arctic day and on the other to the arctic night. The pictures representing actual events in Eskimo life bring home to the observer the facts of that strange civilization in a way impossible to the mere assemblage of weapons and utensils filling the cases in the hall. These objects of curiosity are seen and studied with interest by the uninitiated, but not until he looks to the walls does he see them as a part of life, put to actual use in an environment impossible to imagine unaided. On the north wall is the Eskimo conception of the goddess of the sun pursued by the hunter moon, and this, too, brings its hint of the legend and myth from which the mind and spirit of the race gain sustenance. From the other panels are seen the women and children and the Eskimo puppies which are their playfellows, gazing over a frozen earth and sea, men hunting walrus in the light of the flashing aurora borealis, others bringing home the walrus meat on sledges to the snow igloos that serve as home, others hunting reindeer in Summer beyond a foreground of purple flower and the crimson algae that incarnadines the arctic snow, families in their Summer home at Cape York with pleasant household occupations going on among fog-enshrouded mountains.

Will S. Taylor's decorations based on themes drawn from the life of the North Pacific Indian tribes answer the double

Hopi Group in the American Museum of Natural History, by Howard McCormick.

Decoration by Will S. Taylor in American Museum of Natural History.
(Copyright Will S. Taylor.)

purpose of truthful accounts and well-considered mural paintings appropriate to their place on a flat wall. An architectonic design is secured in most of the groups and the color, although not held in outlined patches, has the quality of flatness. The figures are boldly drawn with almost the accent of caricature in the emphasis laid upon typical features.

Mr. Alexander's Medal.

The School Art League makes the following announcement in connection with the completion of the Alexander medal:

No one of the many societies of which the late John W. Alexander was a member concerned him more closely than did the School Art League. Mr. Alexander became President of the league at its foundation in 1911 and always took the keenest interest in its welfare. Almost his last act was to establish a bronze medal for excellence in drawing to be awarded in each of the city high schools.

The design for these medals has just been completed by John Flanagan, who, to express his approval of the work the league is doing in teaching appreciation to thousands of school children, generously contributed his talent.

Mr. Flanagan is well known for the elaborate clock which he made for the Library of Congress at Washington. He is especially noted as a medalist and examples of his work are in the Luxembourg Museum in Paris, while at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York he is represented by his Hudson-Fulton medal made for the Friends of the Medallion, a medal of Tolstoy, and four others.

In the Alexander medal he shows a facile rendition of a difficult problem, dexterously swinging the long lines of the bending figure into harmonious relations with the bounding lines of the die. A slightly humorous note is sounded by the bent head of the artist repeating the line of the cast which serves as model.

This medal is to be awarded annually, in January and June, at the close of the terms, in each of the twenty-three great high schools in New York City. It goes to that pupil in the second year whose work in drawing is best for the two preceding years. The first awards were made this June. Dr. James P. Haney, Director of Art in the High Schools, believes this award one of the most helpful ever presented in the art department. He has said of it: "The aid which this medal will render is invaluable. Though Mr. Alexander is no longer with us, the inspiration of his keen interest in beautiful draughtsmanship is still conveyed through it. It is an award not to be made for some momentary effort, but is to be given for two years of the most careful work. The numbers it will affect are large. Not less than forty thousand students are contained in the classes which each year will have this award serve both as a stimulus in their work and as a reminder of a great artist whose keenest interest was always in the young and in their efforts to improve in taste and skill."

Children at the Boston Museum.

The efforts made by the Boston Museum to attract the younger population have been met with gratifying enthusiasm, according to the last Bulletin. The illustrated lectures, to which the children gayly refer as the "movies," have been last Winter and this on the subject of the Greek myths. The Bulletin writer says:

"It was an increasing surprise to see in these children—brought up in a generation fed on the "movies" and the colored Sunday supplement—the genuine interest in a statue classic in its reserve and simplicity, and to notice that a room full of Greek vases, instead of being the meaningless place it is to so many of their elders, became to them a happy hunting ground. Some of the boys have since brought in pictures cut from the newspapers or extracted from the waste basket at school illustrating the stories they had heard. To open eyes and stimulate imaginations, as well as to give an introduction to the Museum, has been part of the purpose in telling the Greek myth. Following this year's stories, a few of the children have continued to come to the Museum to learn drawing under Miss Kallen, and still more have returned each Saturday to play at drawing in the galleries (really a method of learning to see) and to travel from country to country, hearing a little of rugs and rug-making in Persia, of symbols and customs in ancient Egypt, or of how people live in Japan."

Memorial to Karl Bitter.

Art and Progress for this month is practically a memorial number dedicated to the late Karl Bitter, who died last April. Many of his works in sculpture are reproduced, and the text contains appreciations by his friends and fellow-workers. Edward Hale Brush writes chiefly of his art and the course of his province, and they are likely to be broader in their outlook than a managing committee of artists."

Our own exhibitions point in an opposite direction. Where the hand of an artist is seen in the arrangement and choice, the superiority of the exhibition leaps into prominence. Not all artists are capable of organizing industrial art interests in the most efficient manner, but at least they can be counted upon not to leave art out in a problem which calls for it, and as much as this cannot be said for Boards of Trade or any other Boards upon which artists are not represented.

In the Print Room of the Public Library

The customary annual exhibition of "recent additions" has been opened by the Prints Division of the New York Public Library, in the Stuart Gallery (room 316) of the Library building at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

In the nature of things, such an exhibition will seldom be of a special character, but will usually offer a variety of material, reflecting the different points of view and taste of different donors. The principal object, of course, is to show the public in which directions the Library's collection of prints is growing.

This year, three larger groups dominate the exhibit—a noteworthy addition to the Avery Collection, made by Mr. Sam P. Avery, the gifts and bequests of the late Mrs. Henry Draper, and the prints from the estate of the late Samuel Isham. There have been other gifts, however, smaller in extent but interesting in character. American artists, particularly, have again contributed their work. It is obviously impossible to show all the additions made to the collection. In cases where a number of works by a given artist have been acquired a few only are shown.

The Avery gift includes etchings by Guerard, Jacque, Manet, J. Foxcroft Cole, Thomas Johnson, Lopisgich, Ringel d'Illzach, Veyrassat, Buhot, Egusquiza, G. A. Hoffman, Habert-Dys, Lefort, Flameng, Koepping; drawings by Buhot, Bracquemond, Goeneutte, Dore, Pissarro, Daubigny and Seymour Haden; lithographs by Legros, Detaille, Millet ("The

The "Alexander Medal," Designed by John Flanagan for the School Art League.

tends rapidly to lose value as a practical teacher, might recover his *raison d'être*. All this officialdom might do. It has not done much of it yet, but it evinces a desire to do it without waiting until everything is made easy. This is the right spirit of progress, and it may be that, instead of agitating for a public department to look after the arts, we should do more wisely by seeking to help all existing public departments (there are several into whose sphere art enters) to interest themselves in that aspect of their work. You do not make a man more artistic by writing 'Ministry of Fine Arts' over his office, and it appears to us that the officials of the Board of Trade are likely to be as intelligent and receptive as any other. Certainly art enters largely into their Sower,") Raffaelli; Josey's mezzotint of Whistler's painting of his mother, F. S. King's engraving of the "Book-Plate of the Printer's Devil," and the portrait of Naude by Mellan.

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A SOURCE OF INNOCENT MERRIMENT

It isn't so bad to take things as they come, if you only know what to do with them.

Some people waste entirely too much time waiting for the unexpected to happen.

It's all right to rise in the world, but don't go up by the skyrocket route.

It's an easy matter to nail a lie, but you can't always keep it down.

The age of miracles may have passed, but many a man turns night into day.

Many a man's idea of economy is to save the pennies and spend the dollars.

"Goils aint wot they uster be."

For one man who is too good for his job there are a thousand whose jobs are too good for them.

Many a man who can hear Pleasure whisper a mile away can't hear Duty when it shouts in his ear through a megaphone.

No man acquires the secret of popularity unless he has learned to keep his troubles to himself.

We are always inclined to be lenient with the faults of people who are bigger than we are.

The people who want their money to go a long way generally have some difficulty in letting it go at all.

LINES FROM A JESTER'S NOTEBOOK—By John Kendrick Bangs

HISTORIC MOMENTS.

Mark Antony had just sailed off, leaving Cleopatra to mourn her loss.

"Oh, well, he's no great loss anyhow," said the Egyptian Queen. "The only first-class thing he ever did was that address of his over the dead body of Caesar, and he cribbed every line of that from Shakespeare."

Whereupon she strolled down the banks of the Nile, singing softly, "I Didn't Raise my Asp to be a Python."

***

A POSSIBLE EXPLANATION.

"Well, Sir," said Bildad, addressing the Third Deputy Assistant Chief of the Federal Thermometer, "June has gone at last, and it was a wretchedly cold, unsatisfactory month. What is the matter with this Administration that it cannot give us any warm weather?"

"Why, the fact is, Mr. Bildad," replied the official, "we had everything arranged for the regular June thing, but before he left us Mr. Bryan cornered all the hot-air the Administration had to spare, and then took it with him."

A HINT TO SPEEDERS.

"Ya-as," said the Maine Philosopher, as the touring car flashed through the town at a forty-mile clip, "ex the Poet Pifficus once said to his lady friend Amnesia, them ex hikes too rapid on the ruds of life lose a lot of rust-class briled lobster that might be et on the way."

***

PRUE AND I.

I call Prue "Opportunity,"
Because whene'er I face her
The first thing that occurs to me
Is promptly to embrace her.

SOME JOKER, HE!

How subtle was indeed the fun,
How cruel was the verbal twist
Of Language's immortal son,
Who put the FIST in Pacifist!

Almost as clever he, I ween,
As 'tother joking scion
Who, with no thought of actions mean,
First put the RYE in Bryan.

***

A SUGGESTION.

"I learned my French from a phonograph," said Billups.

"I thought as much," replied Bagley. "Your accent needs a fresh needle, I think."

FOR A SAFE AND SANE FOURTH.

Explode a few of your pet theories
Discharge your unsatisfactory cook.
Blow up your delinquent hired man.
Fire your careless chauffeur.
Call on Phyllis and pop the question.
Pretend the cost of living is a rocket and see it go up.
If you have a hyphen, put it in a gun and shoot it off.

***

FROM THE MEMOIRS OF A CRITIC:

"Good morning, Mr. Scribblepen," said I, as I entered the sanctum sanctorum of the famous author of "Nothing Worth While."

"would you mind telling the American people through my paper, The Daily Blister, how you account for the rather mortifying condition into which the literature of the day seems to have fallen?"

"Why, it is perfectly simple, my dear fellow," replied Mr. Scribblepen affably, correcting the proofs of his new novel, "The Worst Yet," with his feet. "Literature has been dead for so long a time that mortification has set in as a natural sequence to its decease."

A PYROTECHNICAL RIOT.

THE Cracker stood before the Court
And made his Annual Report,
In which he proved to every one
The old-time Fourth was dead and gone,
And in its place the Safe and Sane
Had come forevermore to reign,
Wherein from thundering Bomb to Punk
All fireworks were doomed as junk.

The Pinwheel muttered, "Well, gee, whiz!"
The Sizzers all began to sizz,
The Bomb exploded with a roar
Of wrath that shook the cellar floor.
Torpedoes by the dozen pairs
With sickening thud fell off their chairs
And by the force of their impact
Were irremediably cracked.
The Jap Balloon with accent thick
Raved like a mad balloonatic.
The smoking Punk fell off the shelf
And sat right down upon himself.
The Rockets went up in the air
To think that any one should dare
Them of their livelihood to rob
By making obsolete their job.
The Roman Candles sputtered for
Some twenty minutes, less or more,
Then, blazing forth, they one and all
Joined in one final, lurid bawl
Until to quell the din and rout
The Hose came in and put them out.

Rural War Song

By ALBERT S. CROCKETT.

TO arms! to arms! the call has come;
It's reached me at my country home.
To rise at five gives fearful wrenches,
But duty draws to garden trenches.
Grim work it is to fight and slay
The foe that's mobilized for fray!
No threat, or warning, scrap of paper
As o'er my boundaries they caper.
If I don't sally out and bat 'em,
I'll raise no vegetables, drat 'em!
Inch worms, pinch worms—"Where's that atomizer?"
Cut worms, mutt worms!—"Bellows might be wiser."
Potato bugs, tomato bugs—"Got that new hand pump?
Hurray quick! strike a lick! let's get 'em on the jump!"

Caterpillars, tent variety,
Egg one on to inebriety.
Where's the arsenate of lead?
Gosh that plant's already dead.
Run and fetch the paris green;
It's in the broken soup tureen;
You'll find on the refrigerator
The patent bug exterminator;
Think the pail of Bordeaux mixture
Hangs from the near-by lighting fixture.

Spray and squirt; it's a dirty business at best.
Go it strong; shoot along; do the thing with zest;
Kill the vermin; sure, exterminate the goldinged lot;
Else naught edible (seems incredible!) yields our Eden spot.

Dig down deep; there! did you get him?
Faster! he'll skip if you let him.
All that row of eggplants gone!
Cucumbers, melons—not a one
Left? What? breakfast now is cold?
Can't see why I wasn't told.
Hear that whistle! No time to eat.
Cross lots I, with flying feet,
Reach the station; ride again,
Breakfastless, on the 7:10!

Two in One.

Suspicious Policeman (at Entrance to Side Show)—What's that infernal racket inside?

Ticket Seller—It's only de two-headed lady disputin' wid each other.

"I shall never forget the time I drew that sword."—"Good gracious! I didn't know you were a fighting man. Where was it?"

"In a raffle."—London Mail.

From Many Sources

Ultimatum Sent.

A young man who last June received his diploma has been looking around successively for a position, for employment, and for a job. Entering an office, he asked to see the manager, and while waiting he said to the office boy:

"Do you suppose there is any opening here for a college graduate?"

"Well, dere will be," was the reply, "if de boss don't raise me salary to t'ree dollars a week by termorrer night."—Christian Register.

Breaking It Gently.

"Can you keep a secret, uncle?"

"Yes."

"Well, auntie has eloped with the chauffeur, and they've borrowed your motor."—London Mail.

Love Will Find a Way.

Master—Norah seems quite gone on that letter carrier.

Mistress—Gone! Why, she actually mails a postcard to herself every night, so he'll be sure to call at the house next morning.—Boston Transcript.

An Allurement.

"I believe," said the impatient man as he put aside the telephone, "that I'll go fishing."

"Didn't know you cared for fishing."

"I don't ordinarily. But it's the only chance I have of finding myself at the end of a line that isn't busy."—Washington Star.

A Bad Break.

"So Miss Passay is angry with her doctor. Why is that?"

"He tactlessly remarked that he would soon have her looking her old self again."—Boston Transcript.

An Enlightened Farmer.

"On what do you base your assertion that country people are brighter and more intelligent than city people, Hy?" asked the Summer boarder.

"Why, right here in my almanac," replied Farmer Hyperbole Meddera. "It says in the cities the population is a lot denser than in the rural districts."—Judge.

"A SAFE AND SANE FOURTH"

The New York Times
Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION FIVE | NEW YORK, JULY 4, 1915 | EIGHT PAGES

JOHN HUSS, BOHEMIA'S GREAT REFORMER

Five Hundredth Anniversary of His Martyrdom Observed by First English Translation of Work That Caused His Death

JOHN HUSS: HIS LIFE, TEACHINGS, AND DEATH—AFTER FIVE HUNDRED YEARS. By David S. Schaff, D. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

THE CHURCH. By John Huss. Translated, with Notes and Introduction, by David S. Schaff, D. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

FIVE HUNDRED years ago this week—at Constance, July 6, 1415—John Huss was burned at the stake for heresy. A hundred years before the Reformation this daring and lonely Bohemian reformer asserted the right of individual judgment in matters of conscience, catching up the torch that had just fallen from Wycliffe's hand in England and passing it on to Luther.

There is a certain timeliness, therefore, in the two stout volumes in which Dr. David S. Schaff, Professor of Church History in the Western Theological Seminary, tells the story of Huss's life and death, and offers the first translation ever made of the book for which Huss was condemned to be burned.

Dr. Schaff calls Huss the Protestant hero of a Catholic country, Bohemia's "one notable and permanent contribution to the progress of Western culture and religious thought." In that country his name and fame were long obscured, but since Austria granted religious liberty in 1848 he has come to be looked upon in Southern Bohemia as the chief of Bohemian patriots. Before the outbreak of the present war some of his admirers had made preparations to commemorate this anniversary by erecting a monument to him in the public square of Prague.

John Huss was born about 1373 at Husinecz, a village in Southern Bohemia. He studied at the University of Prague, one of the world's great universities at that time, and was ordained to the priesthood in 1401. He signed his name "Hus," which is the Czech word for "goose," and he made many a pun on it. He lived in the stormy epoch of the Papal schism, when two rival lines of Popes, one in Avignon and one in Rome, contended for world power; when there was much ecclesiastical corruption, and when a few brave spirits in each country were just beginning the long struggle toward modern freedom.

In 1402 Huss was appointed to the pulpit of Bethlehem Chapel, in Prague, and his sermons in the Czech language soon made him a popular leader of national reputation. Then, as now, the Slavic patriotism of the people was bound up in the Czech language, and Bethlehem Chapel was thronged every Sunday.

The eloquent young priest's messages cut into the living problems of the hour, and burned with religious zeal and human sympathy. Huss soon began attacking the corruption of the clergy, questioning certain aspects of Papal authority, and asserting the right of every man to be guided by his own conscience and the Scriptures; but the step that doomed him to the stake was his championship of Wycliffe's writings. In 1412 his enemies, appealing to the Pope, called him "a son of iniquity, a Wycliffist," using the terms as synonymous.

Three different movements combined to get Huss into trouble and produce violent dissension in Prague.

The first was the spread of Wycliffe's views. The Englishman's writings had been carried to Bohemia after his death in 1384, and made a deep impression; but what was heresy in England was heresy in Bohemia. Huss became the leader and embodiment of the new movement. The Church forbade the reading and teaching of Wycliffe's works on pain of excommunication, but Huss persisted. Archbishop Zbynek seized 200 of the offending manuscripts and made a bonfire of them in the courtyard of his palace, 1410. Still Huss defended Wycliffe from his pulpit, denied that he had been a heretic, and declared that Pope Alexander V. had been imposed upon to believe that the Bohemians held doctrines contrary to the faith:

> At this the congregation exclaimed: "They lie; they lie!"
>
> "Behold," Huss went on, "I have appealed against the Archbishop's decree and do now appeal. Will you stand by me?"
>
> The people then called out in Czech: "We will and do stand by you."
>
> Continuing, Huss declared it was his duty to preach and he would go on preaching or be expelled from the land or die in prison, because Popes could lie and had lied, but God cannot lie. He then called upon the congregation to be steadfast and not intimidated by the decree of excommunication.

A second cause of trouble was a change in the charter of the university, brought about by Huss through the King, by which the control passed from the German to the Czech element. This aroused the bitter opposition of the Germans, and two thousand students and professors left in a single day, five thousand in all. The University of Leipsic took its start from this secession, 1409. The University of Prague was reduced to five hundred students, and German hostility followed Huss to the end.

The third cause was his attack, in 1412, upon the sale of indulgences authorized by Pope John XXIII. In this issue his friends at the university deserted him, but Huss spoke out as boldly as did Luther a hundred years later.

He had already been called to Rome to answer charges of heresy and had refused to go. Now the ban of excommunication was placed upon him, and made effective by laying the whole City of Prague under an interdict forbidding all church services. To avert this calamity Huss took the friendly advice of the King, Wenzel, and withdrew to the rural districts of Bohemia, where he remained for two years, protected by powerful members of the nobility.

"To the day of his death Huss could not see that he was a heretic and a rebel. So little did he suspect his error that, after the edict of excommunication for all who retained possession of books of Wycliffe, he carried his own copies of Wycliffe to the Archbishop, asking him to point out the errors in them.

When the Ecumenical Council of 1414 was called at Constance to solve the Papal tangle, Huss and his friends thought it would give a good opportunity for a fair hearing of his case. Sigismund, the King's brother and heir, gave him a safe conduct, but soon after his arrival in Constance he was seized by the Cardinals and thrown into a foul dungeon in the Dominican convent, where he fell ill and languished for months. This old building survived until a generation ago, and the present Count Zeppelin was born in it; but in 1875 it was transformed into a picturesque modern hotel. Some of the last weeks of the doomed man's life were spent in a high tower of the Castle of Gottlieben on the Rhine.

In his trial before the council thirty-nine articles were put in evidence against Huss, twenty-six of them taken from his Latin treatise on "The Church," which Dr. Schaff has translated. One article asserted that if a Pope, a Bishop, or a prelate were in mortal sin, he was not Pope, Bishop, or prelate. When this was read, Huss added that it was true likewise of Kings, a remark not relished by his royal friend Sigismund.

Another article quoted Huss to the effect that ecclesiastical obedience is an invention of priests and outside the express authority of Scripture. In another he said that "no heretic should be handed over by the ecclesiastical power to the civil power to be punished by physical death." A few of the more abstruse charges, such as a belief in the remanence of the bread in the eucharist, were vehemently denied by Huss as misrepresentations of his teachings.

As a whole, the indictment was valid, and Huss was advised to throw himself on the council's mercy, abjure the heretical articles, swear never to teach them again, make public renunciation, and promise to preach the opposite. The King urged him to comply.

Huss answered that he could not abjure errors he had never held; that this was a matter of conscience. On the last day, when he was again brought before the council, he reiterated this point and begged for a chance to explain his views. In denying Huss's appeal and condemning him, says the author, the council lived up to the light of its time, and the same palliation can be made for its action as for Calvin's in Geneva. He adds:

> Measured by the standard of his times, judged by the canon law and by the practice of several centuries, Huss was far and away a heretic and deserving the penalty which the Middle Ages accorded to heretics—perpetual imprisonment or death. To shift the ground of accountability to the conscience was, as d'Ailly and others stated, a principle unknown to ecclesiastical procedure.

The disappointing thing, says Dr. Schaff, is that no member of the Council of Constance seems ever to have suspected that a mistake had been made.

At the close of the proceedings two sentences were pronounced on Huss, one ordering his books to be burned, the other adjudging him a heretic. He was condemned as a misleader of the people and handed over to the secular authorities for punishment. Huss fell on his knees and prayed that Christ might pardon his enemies, who had falsely accused him and suborned false witnesses. The prayer was heard with indignation and ridicule by the councilors. Being asked to recant he refused, with tears in his eyes, saying: "I fear to do this thing lest I be found a liar in the eyes of the Lord and also lest I sin against my conscience and God's truth."

When his priestly garments had been removed, the Bishops proceeded to cut the prisoner's hair so as to disfigure the tonsure. Here a characteristic discussion arose as to whether it should be cut with a razor or with scissors, and Huss remarked to the King: "See how these Bishops are not able to agree in their blasphemy."

The place of execution was outside the city walls, in a meadow, as you go toward the Castle of Gottlieben. Arrived at the spot, Huss knelt and prayed. As his head was bowed his paper hat fell off. He smiled, and the bystanders placed it on his head with the remark that its wearer should be burned up with his masters, the devils, whom he served. Huss urged the people not to credit the charges against him.

His outer garments were removed and he was bound to the stake with ropes and a rusty chain. The fagots were heaped up around him to the chin. Once more an opportunity was given him to recant, but he replied: "God is my witness that the things charged against me I never preached." Fire was set to the fagots, and when the harrowing scene was ended the ashes of John Huss were gathered up in a wheelbarrow and thrown into the Rhine.

What of Sigismund and his promise of safe conduct? That scrap of paper was forgotten the moment Huss was pronounced a heretic. Dr. Schaff thinks the King could only have meant to promise protection in case of a favorable verdict. In those days a King who opposed the Church was liable to lose his throne.

Serious readers should welcome this comprehensive and scholarly life of Huss, for it is eminently readable, just, and broadminded. Dr. Schaff's excellent translation of "The Church" is a valuable pendant to the biography, though its appeal is rather to the theologian than to the lay reader. Though Huss preached in the Czech language, nearly all his books were written in Latin, and this one, the direct cause of his martyrdom, reveals his sincerity, independence, courage, and vigor of thought. All its main assertions make straight in the direction of the rights of private judgment.

As to Huss's place in history, in a Hussite hymnbook of 1572, now in possession of the University of Prague, is a medallion representing Wycliffe striking fire with two flints, Huss starting a flame, and Luther holding aloft the burning torch. The allegory is true. As a forerunner of Protestantism, Huss is called by Dr. Schaff a "bright glimmer" of what was to come. Luther traveled further than Huss, for the time was then ripe; but he traveled along the same lines.

The greatest service of the Bohemian reformer was his firm stand for the rights of conscience. His moral heroism in the presence of a terrible death promoted the cause of liberty of opinion, and we of America are among the richest of his heirs.

MR. PHILLPOTTS IN DEFENSE OF SHRUBS

Writer of Dartmoor Romances Tells of the Joys of Gardening in a Book of Plant Biographies—Works of Practical Information for Gardeners

MY SHRUBS. By Eden Phillpotts. Illustrated. London: John Lane Company. $3.

EVERY WOMAN'S FLOWER GARDEN. By Mary S. Reeve. Illustrated. New York: Dodfield & Co.

THE GARDENETTE. By Benjamin F. Allbaugh. Illustrated. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd Company. $1.25.

OUR MOUNTAIN GARDEN. By Mrs. Theodore Thomas. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

TREES AND SHRUBS HARDY IN THE BRITISH ISLES. By W. J. Bean. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $15.

THE STANDARD CYCLOPEDIA OF HORTICULTURE. By L. H. Bailey. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6.

WHAT is the ideal gardener? Is he more artist, scientist, collector, or equal parts all three? And what should be his humor? Should he be a vigorous, trumpeting type, welcoming each morning because it brings fresh encounter with the oyster scale, each evening because it closes on the defeat of three thousand aphides? Or, rather than this, should he be an humble spirit, harboring no resentment for the long line of chills, droughts, and pests which every garden plot is heir to, admitting to his heart no hatred for the man who grows better sweet peas than he, no puffed up pride before him whose seedlings miserably perish?

The former is new to no suburbanite: it is this latter who is the true *rara avis*. That is by no means to set him up as the ideal gardener. However admirable they may be in themselves, the virtues of the beatitudes are not for the gardener; the meek never inherit anything but weeds. Mr. Eden Phillpotts admiringly quotes from a philosophic contributor to The London Times:

> The successful gardener is he who can enjoy his garden when he is alone in it as simply as though it were a spring meadow round his house. He may have done what he will with nature, but all his labors will seem like nature to him when he rests from them, and he will forget that his flowers owe their well-being to his skill.

As for other gardens, there may be many more beautiful, and he is glad of it, as a poet is glad of all the poetry in the world. But his own garden is not to be compared with them, any more than his own wife with other women. It is there to be enjoyed for itself, without any pride of possession, and as a place to rest from all labors, even from those that have made it beautiful.

This is, indeed, a nice, reflective frame of mind, placid as a twilit lake. But it is the rare mood. One would not seek to make it pre-eminently characteristic of the true gardener. As a matter of fact, there is almost inevitably an awareness to criticism, a certain spicy touchiness which always saves your gardener from declining to the status of a philosopher, and if this won't do it, then bugs and caterpillars and frosts will. Mr. Phillpotts himself gives ample proof of this in an indignant paragraph, staring the reader in the face from the very slip cover of his new and unexpected volume, "My Shrubs." Deeply he resents the implication made by some vicious critic that only the cowardly and the beaten become "shrubbers." "This was intended to signify," he reports hotly, "that, turning my back upon the delights of the herbaceous border, I had sought for peace with the half-hardy shrub. But one does not want peace in the garden—or anywhere. I have never won peace in my life or borders, and should not know what to do with it if I had. At any rate, one has plenty of hard fighting with choice shrubs."

But, however we may dispute over the business of cataloguing the gardener's requirements, his virtues and the sins he must avoid, one character must be his, otherwise is he lost. Gardening is a sheer impossibility without one have a sense of humor. That is why Mr. Phillpotts is the gardener *par excellence*, and why he has managed to make of the bare, dry, alphabetical list of the several hundred shrubs in his tiny plot a narrative which holds the interest and compels the admiration as completely as "The Three Brothers." Perhaps it is straining a point to call "My Shrubs" a narrative; better to say, a loosely strung series of character sketches, a succession of biographies. Here are recorded the life histories of the amazing number of shrubs in Mr. Phillpotts's acquaintance, a terse summary of their careers, and a merciless judgment thereon. For instance, this is the fashion in which *Lavatera* is dismissed:

> For *Lavatera* I care not. It grows enormously and struggles helplessly. Anon it becomes unsightly, and sags in the ground. It is a hysterical, excitable plant, always growing and crying for attention.

This, again, gives most graphically the troubled efforts of *Periploca*:

> *Periploca graeca*, from the Orient, is a hardy, deciduous climber, with little chocolate flowers. This old plant serves well to cover a rough corner or clothe a Summer house. Beside mine I set *Rosa lucieæ*, and now your *Periploca* waves despairing arms through the monster rose, whose gigantic growth and evergreen foliage is smothering the life out of him. But he is climbing up into a thicket beyond, and so escaping leafy death.

All brimming over with sympathy for some, Mr. Phillpotts is cruelly prejudiced against others of his shrubs. It must be a trying existence, this being a plant in the garden of a novelist—such preposterous demands are made, such unreasonable preferences to be encountered. This, for example, is the abuse which falls to the lot of *Caragana*:

> *Caragana* leaves me cold. I get tired of these pea-flowered blossoms. There are *caraganas* still skulking about in corners here; but I slight them, and occasionally, catching sight of one flaunting his insignificance, drag him up and give him away to a friend who professes to like them.

It is no slight task for a writer of tales to compile an alphabetical list of a great many shrubs. A novelist, yet he chafes under novelty; he squirms under the restrictions placed upon him, those, for example, of sticking to an alphabetical arrangement, of calling things in their proper name. This latter fairly maddens Mr. Phillpotts; he stands it for just about so long; then he explodes with: "Is it fair to call an innocent, green-flowered East Indian with white berries, *'Fluggea'?*" And *'Rhyncospermum jasminoides* brings forth the assertion that "The whole nomenclature of the world-flora is an infamy, and cries both to reason and heaven to be swept away. Could not," he asks, changing protest for petition, "an effort be made to change it all when simplified spelling falls upon us?" But we of the old brigade will miss that coming deviltry, "and if *Rhyncospermum* is planted upon our stately tombs, doubtless it must be under the present name."

One other thing especially rouses Mr. Phillpotts's ire: it is the nurseryman, a gay deceiver ever:

> What remarkable views nurserymen have, by the way, on the subject of hardiness in a shrub! These poets always know where there is one specimen doing magnificently in the open air. And we, with warmer gardens and equal energy and enterprise, picture the superb thing flourishing with us also, and emulating Sir Somebody's famous piece, that was planted in early Victorian times and never looked back.
>
> Then we pay our half guinea and get it—three inches high, with four leaves and a hectic flush, as who would say: "The dying salutes thee."
>
> Of course, nobody hears much more about it. When questioned by a jealous but tactless friend, we pass the matter off lightly, and say it was quite overestimated, or the mice ate it, or something of that sort.

For the life of him, Mr. Phillpotts cannot help digressing, as above. It's good digressing. Yes, one does not blame him for leaping over the bars. Out of a discussion of *Decisuea insignis* arises a short essay on the relativity of edibility.

> After all, "edible" is quite a relative term. A schoolboy will assimilate what the middle-aged man of letters would shudder to approach. Curiously enough, a whole-hearted service to art ruins the digestion. Ask any artist worthy of the name, and he will support me. . . . I never met the great novelist who would, save in a greedy moment, trust his system with a gooseberry, or the distinguished painter who would look at a mince pie with kindly eyes. As for musicians of real eminence—heaven knows what they can eat. They drink, however, and so preserve life.

All these exceedingly pleasant deviations are not so far from the straight and narrow path of a horticultural brochure, however. Mr. Phillpotts turns aside for such subjects as that of landscape gardening in general, and Japanese gardens in particular. For these latter he professes admiration without the desire to go and do likewise. "Emaciated masterpieces," he calls the efforts of the Japanese gardener; his grotesque trees, "those tortured things hanging to life by their eyelids."

Such flights leave my bucolic spirit bewildered and fainting. I will not heave up a mountain in a flower pot and set a blasted maple upon its dizzy crags. I will not make an allegory of a starving cupressus, or tell the whole secret of indomitable will conquering abominable bad luck in the shape of a thirsty and lopsided thuya lingering upside down against fearful and cruel odds.

No, I see the spiritual significance, and I worship the wisdom of the East that has lifted gardening to these soulful heights, but I go on trying to make my things lovely above ground and happy below, and I am quite certain that they prefer my way, because, like myself, they know no better.

The chief reason for reading garden books, however, is not to have so amazingly jolly a time as Mr. Phillpotts's volume affords, but to amass definite information about soils, borders and things. Consequently, Mary S. Reeve's "Every Woman's Flower Garden" deserves indorsement. Mr. Phillpotts would not approve it: he scoffs at the idea of any woman being a true gardener, from Eve down, but the book is not to be scoffed at. It has chapters on garden architecture, on borders, pergolas, screens, walks and arbors, on planting, on pruning, on the care of specific favorites such as roses, sweet peas, chrysanthemums, and primroses. Its instruction must, however, be translated into American climatic conditions, for it is a record of an Englishwoman's gardening experience.

For a thorough made-in-America volume, take "The Gardenette," by Benjamin F. Allbaugh, which recounts what astonishing results may be obtained from a few feet of back yard, or "Our Mountain Garden," by Mrs. Theodore Thomas, a new edition of a work which has proved invaluable to many a purchaser of an old country place for which the background of a wild garden was especially felicitous.

Of the more serious and scholarly additions to the subject of horticulture is W. J. Bean's "Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles," a costly two-volume work, and "The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture," of which the third volume is now ready.

FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE NOVEL

Miss Gregory Traces the Influence of the Great Upheaval on Contemporary English Fiction

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE ENGLISH NOVEL. By Allene Gregory. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

A HUNDRED years hence prospective Ph. D.'s will be rummaging in what remains of today's best sellers for evidence on "The Influence of the Great War on Twentieth Century Literature." It is a pity that we shan't be alive to know what they will find significant, what the mere decoration of the time. It would seem, however, that we might make a guess at the high spots; Nietzsche, for example, would appear firmly enough identified with a development in political and social ideals peculiar to the present period, to justify the belief that retrospect will find him at least historically important. Whether Nietzsche's philosophy is sound or whether it is nonsense is, of course, beside the point. The fact which counts in this connection is that the Zeitgeist, if it has not mimicked him, has spoken through him.

Now, looking back a hundred years instead of forward, we are confronted with a time as turbulent in its way and as terrible as that through which we now pass. It, too, had its outstanding expressions of the spirit that moved it. The memorable group of writers in the England of the late eighteenth century articulated no less clearly the inner change that was then sweeping the Western world than the mob which surged up to the doors of the Bastile. Some of these men—Byron, Wordsworth, Shelley—overtopped their age like huge waves and spread out along the shores of our time; others gathered, but never rose high enough to break. It is to the rescue of some of the lesser, whom a hundred years in passing have submerged, that Miss Gregory comes with "The French Revolution and the English Novel."

It is a vastly entertaining task, this bringing to the surface names as well known to their day as Arnold Bennett, Robert W. Chambers, and John Galsworthy to ours, yet strange to most of us now. How many of this generation or of the one preceding know Holcroft, Robert Bage, or Mrs. Charlotte Smith, save as vague names? Yet these were some who set the tongues of London wagging for not a few years. Miss Gregory does some vigorous delving in the subsoil of that fascinating period of the late eighteenth century, and turns up for the reader's inspection a number of these persons, not only their novels with their elaborate and theory-saturated plots, but bits, too, of their personalities. There is Thomas Holcroft, dramatist, than whom no other revolutionist knew more layers of society "from the life of a stable boy to the choicest literary circles of London, with a trial for High Treason thrown in"; there is Robert Bage, who, after fifty-three years in the paper manufacturing business, took to writing gently satirical novels; there is Mrs. Inchbald, "the piquante mixture between a lady and a milkmaid"; there is Amelia Alderson who trimmed the edges of Mrs. Inchbald's fame as the most successful coquette in London, and wrote scene novels on the side; and then there is all the host of still lesser writers, many of them anonymous, who turned out day-by-night narratives with such titles as "Slavery, or The Times," "The Vagabond; or, Whatever Is Just Is Equal, but Equality Not Always Just," "The Magic of Wealth, an Antibank Novel."

Just what connection all these have with the French Revolution save in the matter of date is not always apparent. Even in the case of the man whose work receives the most sympathetic appraisal at Miss Gregory's hands, it is admitted: "We have called Holcroft a representative revolutionist. But it will be observed how seldom in his works we find specific mention of the revolutionary philosophies." Which leads to the criticism which must be made, that the title of Miss Gregory's study is vastly misleading. The reader's expectations are further raised by an ambitious preface which denounces in quite praiseworthy fashion the date-peg or the great-man-peg method of writing history. Rather, says Miss Gregory, "the modern basis for the study of a historical period is its economic and social conditions." One would expect a somewhat searching survey of social and economic conditions in the latter half of the eighteenth century to be the first step to follow such a preface, but Chapter I. plunges direct into the life, picturesque and excellently told, it must be admitted, of Thomas Holcroft; one goes on through the book, finding bits of biography, a good deal of classification into Sentimentalists, Rousseauists, Lady Novelists, and such, tabloid plots, and only here and there scattering indications of the rich and swiftly changing background of society.

The one figure which might have served to bring all this frankly uncorrelated material together is that of William Godwin. And for some curious reason, Miss Gregory has a deep-seated grudge against Godwin. We have a suspicion that she cannot forgive him for having married Mary Wollstonecraft, who pervades every chapter of the present volume. The biographical sketch of Godwin can hardly seem unprejudiced:

> Surrounded from childhood by an atmosphere of somewhat fussy piety, schooled in metaphysical and theological hair-splitting, there is small wonder that such natural common sense and judgment as he may have had were reduced to a minimum. The traits which he recognized in himself as a child—"religion and a desire for distinction"—remained the dominant characteristics of the man.

Godwin's work comes in for a very scanty dole. She finds that the author of "Caleb Williams" was greatly overestimated; "Cloudesley" and "Delwaine" are mere potboilers; "Caleb Williams" itself has but one redeeming passage.

> Miss Gregory's measure of the worth of a novel seems to lie in its cheeriness or its gloom. "Fleetwood" is the "pleasantest" of all Godwin's tales; it has some "really likeable people in it." It needs "the light touch of a Meredith to anatomize an egoist; even then it is not a pleasant picture." Grudgingly she admits that if Hazlitt be true in this, "the impression made upon the readers is the exact measure of the author's genius," then the work of this philosopher-novelist, who more than any one other writer of his own time stirred thought, must show the tinge of greatness. She grants that his books "produce in the reader a sense of morose, oppressive intensity," which is their chief claim for any recognition at all, but adds that "there is no depth of soul-weariness like a cosmos filled with ego."

But it is beside the point to quarrel over the criteria by which Miss Gregory tests literature. The fact that she likes the novels or the novelists of the period she has selected, or does not like them, has no bearing on her thesis. The newly fledged Ph.D. of a century hence may find Neitzsche unpleasant, or absurd, or ludicrously overestimated by his time, but the fact will remain that he had many readers and many disciples. William Godwin may not have been a great thinker, despite Hazlitt's rule for the measure of genius, but his influence stands as undeniable a fact as the French Revolution itself. To minimize it is mere undergraduate capriciousness. On the whole, Miss Gregory's book is worth reading in spite of her warped discussion of a vastly interesting subject rather than because of it.

HISTORY OF NEW YORK

A revised and enlarged edition has been published of J. Hampden Dougherty's "Constitutional History of the State of New York," which originally appeared as the second volume of a work in three volumes entitled "Legal and Judicial History of New York." In its new form Mr. Dougherty's history contains an admirable account of the development of the Constitution of the Empire State, including a careful narrative of the proceedings of the Constitutional Conventions of 1777, 1801, 1821, 1846, 1867, and 1894, of the Constitutional Commission of 1872, and of the Judicial Commission of 1890; it also presents an intelligent survey of the most important measures that are under consideration by the Constitutional Convention of 1915. The history has been highly praised by eminent New York lawyers, including ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Joseph H. Choate, Judge Harrington Putnam, Judge Samuel Seabury, and Judge Alden Chester. In a letter to the author Mr. Choate says: "I think there could be no better textbook for delegates and the citizens generally than your constitutional history brought down to date." (Neale Publishing Company, $3.)

For Ocean Voyagers

Many interesting facts are presented by Capt. Alfred Carpenter and Capt. D. Wilson-Barker of the British Navy in an illustrated volume entitled "Nature Notes for Ocean Voyagers." Capt. Carpenter was one of the officers of the Challenger during the scientific cruise around the world and later commanded other vessels engaged in deep-sea observations; Capt. Wilson-Barker also has had large experience in ocean research work. The information the two men have acquired touches on practically every phase of sea-life and seafaring; they impart this information intelligently and attractively. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

For Deaf Children

In a little volume entitled "What the Mother of a Deaf Child Ought to Know" John Dutton Wright presents information of value and admirable advice based on his twenty-five years' experience as an educator of the deaf. He shows how mothers of children who have been denied the sense of hearing may train the children so that they may develop normally in spite of their afflictions. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, 75 cents.)

THE STORY OF GERMANY'S FLEET

An English Writer Describes Its Growth and Tells of the Diplomacy of Admiral von Tirpitz—The War as Reflected in Recent Books

THE GERMAN FLEET. By Archibald Hurd. New York: George H. Doran Company.

THIS pocket-sized story of "The German Fleet" is by a British author, but it has remarkably little bias, and there is no reason to doubt its presentation of facts. In his introduction Mr. Hurd quotes the plan formulated by von Edelsheim, a member of the German General Staff, for a hostile invasion of the United States. Noting that we have only 30,000 army men ready to repel invaders, the German strategist shows how a superior force can be landed on the Atlantic Coast and can conquer the large cities, and seize all important arteries of commerce, producing "so unbearable a state of affairs in the whole country that the Government will readily offer acceptable conditions in order to obtain peace." He continues:

> The task of the fleet would be to undertake a series of large landing operations, through which we are able to take several of the important and wealthy towns within a brief space of time. By interrupting their communications; by destroying all buildings serving the State commerce and the defense; by taking away all material for war and transport, and, lastly, by levying heavy contributions, we should be able to inflict damage on the United States.

The navy that cherishes such ambitions is of so recent growth that the man who built the first ship is still living. True, the German cities of the Hanseatic League had a powerful fleet before the days of Columbus, but the present German Navy dates only from the rise of Prussia, and it has become a possible power on the high seas only since 1898.

From that time to the present its animating genius has been Admiral von Tirpitz. Born in 1849, and becoming a naval cadet in 1865, Alfred Tirpitz, as he was then called, has risen through every rank to supreme command. Even in his more obscure years he forced the tactical use of torpedoes upon the German Navy. In 1898 he was made Minister of State and in 1901 received the rank of nobility and the "von" in his name. Mr. Hurd regards him as a sort of Bismarck, Roon, and Moltke all in one, "the shrewdest politician, the ablest organizer, and the most far-sighted strategist in the imperial service."

The power of von Tirpitz is due in large part to his smiling and imperturbable diplomacy. No other man since Bismarck, the author says, has shown such adroitness in the management of the press. Up to 1898 no marine minister had been able to overcome the popular opposition to a large navy, but the Boer war "generated in Germany an absolutely unprecedented hostility to Great Britain, which was afterward roused to white heat by the seizure of the mail steamers Bundesrat and other German vessels on the African coast." Admiral von Tirpitz made skillful use of the opportunity. The German naval program was suddenly doubled, and for the first time it embraced ships intended for battle on the high seas.

About this time the British Navy bought a small submarine boat from the Holland Company of the United States and began to experiment with it. German comments on it were almost derisive, but by 1906 the Britons had developed submarines that could travel 3,000 miles on the surface and 150 miles under water. In that year the first German submarine was begun, and now that type of craft has become, for the moment at least, the most conspicuous arm of the service.

At every step, says Mr. Hurd, the German Navy has been modeled on that of Great Britain. He gives a good deal of space to the revolution in armament caused by the all-big-gun equipment of the first British dreadnought, begun in 1905. The Germans were still ordering guns of mixed sizes in each ship. The new armament, putting all such vessels at a disadvantage, threw their plans into confusion; but after two years they followed suit, and since then the German naval programs have gone on increasing at a rate which the British have regarded as a threat. Germany's determination to keep nearly four-fifths of her fleet always on a war footing also has increased the financial burdens of all other naval nations.

A comparative table of British and German shipbuilding programs from the beginning of the dreadnought period to 1918 shows 43 battleships, 42 armored cruisers, and 137 destroyers for the British Navy and 26 battleships, 18 protected cruisers, and 108 destroyers for the German Navy. And there was no German Navy at all, in the offensive sense, until after the Boer war!

This is a handy and readable account of the rise of the German fleet and of the man who has done more than the Kaiser to create it.

NOTES OF AN ATTACHE

THE NOTEBOOK OF AN ATTACHE: Seven Months in the War Zone. By Eric Fisher Wood. Illustrated. The Century Co. $1.60.

WHEN the war storm broke over Europe the author of this book was studying architecture in Paris. He at once offered his services to Mr. Herrick, the American Ambassador, and as an attaché helped to care for the 30,000 unfortunate Germans and Austrians caught in France by the rush of events; he visited the battlefields of the Marne and Aisne, and later carried dispatches from Paris to Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, and London. His rapid and vivid notes make a book that is hard to lay down without reading every page.

Mr. Wood is a son of Dr. William B. Wood of New York City, and a Yale graduate in the class of 1910. It was a rare experience that came to him, and his book is proof that he is a keen observer and a spirited writer as well as an efficient executive.

The first days of the tourist panic in Paris, the mobbing of German shops, the stampede caused by daily bombs from a Taube—and the characteristic disappointment of all Paris when the German failed to appear one evening because he had been shot through the heart—these and a hundred other thronging incidents live before the reader's eye.

It was the lot of Mr. Wood to travel for miles over the great battlefield on the Marne while the dead still lay there in thousands, and his descriptions bring the human pity of the scenes very close. The faces of the dead looked so natural that the author, viewing a blond-haired German boy, or a kindly, serious, middle-aged man, caught himself thinking, "I should like to have known him."

He found a Frenchman and a German lying face to face, both dead, each transfixed by the other's bayonet. The whole panorama of ghastly sights seemed unreal, unbelievable. At a French field hospital the agonizing cries of dying men crying for bread caused the author and his friends to part with all their own provisions. Mr. Wood declares that the French gained this battle, one of the great battles of history, "because their field artillery was better, and because, man for man, they outfought the Germans." The Marne was a purely French victory, and on that field a new France was born.

The battle of the Aisne was in progress when the author's duties carried him to the front there. Near Amiens an old white-haired peasant woman suddenly threw herself in front of his automobile and was barely saved. She then tried to crawl under the car and was dragged screaming away by the villagers.

It seems that some twenty years ago this woman had been left a widow with one child, a boy. With endless labor she had brought him to manhood and given him more than an average education. When the war broke out her son was immediately called to the colors, while she remained caring for her tiny house, her chickens, and her cow. When the Germans came a battle took place in her village, her house was knocked down, her cow blown up by a shell, and finally her chickens disappeared down German throats. The poor old woman, refusing to leave the locality in which her life had been passed, had wandered about for days in the rain and mud "... and then she had come upon the body of her dead son.

Mr. Wood's railway journey to Berlin via Switzerland was attended by several disagreeable adventures. He was shadowed by German spies, and these at one point tried to seize his dispatch bag. Mr. Wood defended himself by physical force, and finally his determination and his credentials together won more reasonable treatment.

One of his most illuminating experiences was a visit to Count Apponyi in Hungary, a man whom he found an admirer. In Hungary he found British boys trainers, English tutors, and French governesses going tranquilly about their business. The populace has not molested any of these. Even Russian prisoners are treated with sympathy and kindness. Many Hungarians are still interned in France, but Hungary alone of all the warring nations has not stooped to reprisals.

A valuable appendix sums up the author's military observations. He found intelligent Germans pretty generally agreed that General Joffre is thus far the only commander produced by the war who will rank in history as a great Captain. The brilliant red uniform worn by French soldiers, however, is a deadly mistake, and has been the cause of "from three to four hundred thousand extra casualties." Mr. Wood is deeply impressed with the danger of our own unpreparedness for defense against sudden attack.

There is much more in this book than can be indicated in a review of reasonable length.

ECONOMIC CAUSES OF WAR

PEACE AND WAR IN EUROPE. By Gilbert Slater, M. A. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

PROFESSOR SLATER'S "Peace and War in Europe" is based on six historical lectures delivered at Oxford last Autumn. This sounds rather dry and scholastic, but the book proves to be very much alive. The first chapter, dealing with economic causes of wars, contains a clear statement of the part played by the Bagdad Railway in creating the present hostility between Germany and Russia.

This railway was to connect Berlin with a German Colonial empire in Asia, but it had a weak link where it traversed the country of the Southern Slavs. Hence, says the author, it has been a cardinal German policy "that Serbia as well as Turkey should be a vassal of Austria, just as Austria is a vassal of Germany." When Serbia came out of the Balkan wars, enlarged and victorious, the Bagdad Railway connection became correspondingly insecure, and Berlin was determined that Serbia should be crushed. The author sums it up thus:

> The ultimatum to Serbia after the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand was sent in the name of the Emperor Francis Joseph; but the sending of it was sanctioned, if not decreed, in Berlin, to prevent the growing hopes of a great German Empire in the Near East from being dashed to the ground.

In his lecture on "Religion and War" Professor Slater undertakes to show that "no Christian teaching has ever eliminated from Germany the influence of the ancient pagan Odinism." In another he examines the present war as a clash between national and imperial ideals. In a chapter on "Armaments," after paying his respects to the Krupps, the author attacks the British armament and ammunition manufacturers, charging that they used political influence to close the Government factories and arsenals in 1906 and 1907, sacrificing the safety of the nation to private dividends. He thinks the lack of British artillery, owing to this intrigue, caused some of the early disasters in Belgium and has helped to prolong the war.

The final chapters give detailed plans for terms of peace to be imposed on Germany. These are a little premature, perhaps, but they contain some clear and reasonable thinking. The volume has both substance and interest.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE

CHRISTIANITY AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE. By Charles Edward Jefferson, Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle. Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $1.25.

THE REV. DR. CHARLES EDWARD JEFFERSON, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, has assumed a grave responsibility in his "Christianity and International Peace." He has given no small part of his final chapter, in which he discusses what we should do to save ourselves from the horrors of war, to a denunciation of those military and naval officers who have pointed out the unpreparedness of the United States not only for aggressive but for defensive warfare. He has asserted that "we must deal with" them; he has fallen foul of the late Rear Admiral Mahan—although he does not mention him by name—for his historical studies; he has accused the retired officers who live near Washington of corrupting Congress.

If it were possible to accept Dr. Jefferson's views as to the causes of war and the way in which the existence of military forces tends to bring it on, one might be more patient with such an attitude. But it is difficult in the light of the last year. But Dr. Jefferson refuses absolutely to consider the momentous events that are happening around him. Again declining to name the man to whom he refers, he writes:

> "Look at Belgium!" says a distinguished American militarist, who might have made himself the peerless leader of the young men of America and who, alas, has thrown away the greatest opportunity which God has given to any American in our generation. To see a man endowed with extraordinary gifts turning his face toward the past is one of the most tragic sights which the world affords. Look at Belgium! he cries. Why should we look at Belgium?"

Then Dr. Jefferson airily dismisses the idea of Belgium with the remark that a paragraph pointing out the obvious differences between the United States and Belgium, and laughing at the idea that her fate has any warning for us.

With such a man it is difficult to argue. To hate war is one thing; to refuse to recognize its possibility is another. Belgium was plunged into war in a few days; England in a few weeks, and who can say that it may not be our own turn next? Then in those days will the people turn from the blind guides, who shut their eyes to the facts of life because they are unpleasant, and pour scorn and shame on the honorable men who are giving their best to their country's service.

THE FIGHT FOR PEACE. By Sidney Gulick, D. D. Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

The Rev. Dr. Gulick is associate secretary of the Commission on Peace and Arbitration and has written "The Fight for Peace," to suggest "an aggressive campaign for American Churches." He makes concrete suggestions as to the policy of the United States toward Mexico, China, and Japan and such questions as race assimilation and Asiatic immigration.

His attempt is ambitious and at the present juncture it seems rather utopian to talk of dealing with the Mexican mess, for example, by the institution of scholarships for the interchange of students across the Rio Grande. It might also be remarked in passing that even if Congress did establish them, it would need some courage for a young American to take up a year's residence in Mexico to become "familiar with its history, ideals, etiquette, and customs." Dr. Gulick is, of course, convinced that Asiatics do not receive a square deal in this country, and indeed makes out a good case against our treatment of China, in particular, but it is likely to be a very long time before the men who are brought into contact with the Japanese and Chinese immigrants share his views, and after all it is they who understand the difficulties of the association and realize what lies behind their prejudice.

So Dr. Gulick may be congratulated on having the courage to break away from the usual generalities of the pacifist school and to formulate a definite program, but his views are as yet very unlikely to receive wide acceptance.

A NONCOMBATANT'S VIEW

REFLECTIONS OF A NONCOMBATANT. By M. D. Petre. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents.

Philosophers' musings at such a time as this are liable to seem rather pale and ineffectual, and those of Mr. Petre are scarcely an exception to the rule. His book is meant to be an indictment of "the philosophy of national egotism which disregards outrages to humanity as an accidental evil in the development of its ambitions." This mental attitude he attacks in British as well as in German militarists, but he arrives at nothing very definite.

In his chapter on "War Is War" the author inclines to believe that in a purely military sense the Germans are right when they sweep aside all moral or humane scruples and say, "Our troops must win—what else matters?" But is such a policy wise, even in the most selfish sense, if it brings millions of new enemies against you? The author, like the Germans, seems to forget that aspect for the moment, though he is correct enough in holding that civilization and war are contradictory terms, as are Christianity and war.

Mr. Petre devotes a chapter to wartime prayers of the different denominations and countries, showing that the religion of war is merely a tribal religion, denying the universal fatherhood of God. He concludes that the way of true progress is to try, not to abolish war, but to change social and international conditions so as to render war impossible. One must be a philosopher to see the difference.

Making Toys

There has been added to the Which Mother Lets Us Series a book by G. Ellingwood Rich, teacher of art and manual training in the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, entitled "When Mother Lets Us Make Toys." The author shows how, out of inexpensive material and with simple tools, children may construct a great variety of interesting playthings. Lucid directions, accompanied by excellent illustrations, are given for the making of the toys. (Moffat, Yard & Co. 75 cents.)

The Short Story

An entertaining and instructive literary and technical study is presented by Prof. Ethan Allen Cross of the State Teachers College of Colorado in a volume entitled "The Short Story." The author says his book is intended primarily for those who enjoy good short stories; he believes their enjoyment may be considerably increased through giving them an understanding of the technique of the short story. (A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.)

Color Vision

J. Herbert Parsons, a distinguished British surgeon and ophthalmic specialist, has contributed to the Cambridge Psychological Library an admirable treatise entitled "An Introduction to the Study of Color Vision." The feature of his work is the absolute separation it makes of solid facts from unestablished theories. Everything that is known about color vision is intelligently set forth; the theories are discussed in the light of undisputed knowledge. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.)

Just One Laugh After Another!

Thankful's Inheritance

By Joseph C. Lincoln

Author of "Cap'n Dan's Daughter," "Kent Knowles, Quahaug," etc.

Thankful Barnes inherits a house on Cape Cod and plans to keep boarders. They come to her gradually—the people of Cape Cod whom Mr. Lincoln knows so well how to describe. And then it develops that the house is haunted—whence comes the best of Lincoln stories.

At All Bookstores
Illustrated $1.35 net

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Literary Section of The New York Times

NEW YORK, JULY 4, 1915

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AGE OF FACT AND FABLE

ARE we in danger of leaving to posterity a culture that is without books? The question is not suggested by any evidence, real or assumed, that popular interest in literature is on the wane. On the contrary, the appreciation of books has probably never been more widespread nor more discriminating than it is today—a view of things the soundness of which THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW has maintained in spite of some rather doleful estimates to the contrary that have recently appeared. But the question does arise from the reported experiences of an educator who is actively engaged in disseminating good literature for children. This authority states that of the many parents with whom he has talked few evince more than a passing interest in the subject. He writes that "they do not see the need of educational books."

> They will cheerfully pay $40 or $50 for a toy, and they will spend five times that furnishing the children's room. But when it comes to education and books, the children take what they are given at the public school, and for Christmas they get copies of "Robinson Crusoe," "Gulliver's Travels," "Swiss Family Robinson," and "The Arabian Nights."

No one need grumble at the selection of Christmas gifts. If every boy and girl could have these classics of childhood for early companionship the world, for them at least, would be greatly widened and enriched. But the disheartening point is that, according to the statement just quoted, the average parent today leaves to the public school the cultivation of the child's taste for books. And that is almost certain to mean that the child will miss the possession of those treasures that gain rather than diminish in value and that can be found only in one's personally acquired library. It is in the danger that the children of this generation will not learn by actual experience the joy and lasting profit accruing to them in this manner that the future of literature is menaced. To love books one must own them, in childhood as well as in mature age, and an educational system that loses sight of this fact of human experience endangers its superstructure by providing insecure foundations. There is difficulty, of course, in determining just the right books to place on the first shelves of a child's library. All juvenile literature is by no means worthy so high a post of honor. Yet the field of choice is wider than one is apt at first to suppose. Discoveries in child psychology show that childhood is after all the age of fact and fable. The normal child has an insatiable thirst for knowledge of the world around him. His curiosity is boundless, and turns him into an irrepressible question mark that often proves the undoing of his elders. On the other hand, he lives in a world of fable, of make-believe, that, if properly cultivated, is of lasting intellectual profit and enjoyment. Properly chosen books, more than all else, minister to and develop these two tendencies of childhood. The parents who realize this and who encourage their children in the love of books are providing the best elements of intellectual growth and strength for their future—and for the future of the race.

THE fact that Miss GREGORY in her study of "The French Revolution and the English Novel," reviewed elsewhere in this number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, treats slightingly of WILLIAM GODWIN'S influence on his literary contemporaries is not surprising when one realizes that "Political Justice," GODWIN'S chief work, is now in the moribund condition known as "out of print." But it is unsafe to argue that because "Political Justice" is practically unknown today, it was lightly esteemed in its own generation. The truth is, there are few books in the history of literature that have had a more direct influence on contemporary writers than this astonishing work, written and published during the stormiest days of the French Revolution, and affecting the entire philosophic thought of its time. For its extreme radicalism its author was threatened with imprisonment, and escaped on the consideration, said to have been advanced by PITT in the Privy Council, that it was "a learned book, addressed to educated readers and issued at the astonishing price of three guineas." It was thus believed that it "could do no harm among those who had not three shillings to spare." Nevertheless, it sold to the extent of four thousand copies, subsequent editions were brought out, and it became the most-talked-of book in its day. WORDSWORTH, COLERIDGE, and SOUTHEY caught their first enthusiasm from the Godwinian philosophy; SHELLEY, commencing with his youthful "Queen Mab," used it as the main theme for his poetry until the day of his death. GODWIN'S "Caleb Williams" was a sort of novelization of "Political Justice," and has retained something of its popularity until the present day. But why the greater work has dropped out of sight is one of those literary puzzles difficult to solve. It is simply and often eloquently written, possessing elements of popularity that easily account for its early success. Its fundamental teachings have been incorporated—unconsciously, it is true—in the Tolstoyan philosophy. A modern reprint of the second edition of "Political Justice" should commend itself to the editors of Everyman's Library.

THE graceful reply of the sixty-seven Russian writers and publicists to the greeting sent some time ago from the British Men of Letters is an interesting document in literary history. Russian literature, as we know it today, is comprised, for the most part, within the last hundred years. The writers of the present tribute state explicitly that there are six English authors for whom their country feels an especial admiration—MILTON and SWIFT, SCOTT and SHELLEY, SHAKESPEARE and BYRON. Of these six BYRON has undoubtedly exerted the widest influence. PUSHKIN, Russia's greatest name in poetry, was a late contemporary of BYRON, and his earlier muse was saturated with the Englishman's romanticism. PUSHKIN was far too great to be an imitator, however, and in his maturer years he came in contact with the Shakespearean drama and practically discarded Byronism. His successor, LERMONTOV, perhaps Russia's greatest lyric poet, also fell under the influence of BYRON, but later in life the reading of SHELLEY gave a new direction to his genius. It is gratifying to know that of the English novelists these modern Russians find that "the name of DICKENS is as familiar to us and as near to our hearts as the names of some of our own writers"—although they complain that "we pronounce the names of Copperfield and Snodgrass with a little difficulty."

THE manifold directions from which the war touches and influences literature furnishes a constant theme to the English literary journals. Just now it is the entrance of Italy among the ranks of the Allies. This means not only a revival of interest in the great Italian writers, ancient and modern, but in those English poets whose work and, in some instances, whose lives, have been identified with Italy. Hence, one finds now in the English reviews the names of BYRON, SHELLEY, KEATS, LANDOR, BROWNING, MEREDITH as poets whose work is, on account of their Italian proclivities, especially "timely." And of course such names are significant of the ancient and very real friendship existing between the two countries.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended June 30 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

THE SOVEREIGN COUNCIL OF NEW FRANCE. By Raymond Du Bois Cahall. 12mo, New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25.

A study in Canadian Constitutional history. In the Columbia University Studies in Political Science.

NELSON'S LEGACY. By Frank Danby. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A biography of "Emy Lyon," who became the wife of Sir William Hamilton.

HISTORY OF THE EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. By Luther S. Dickey. New York.

Comprises a narrative of Casey's Division at the battle of Seven Pines.

THE INDIANS OF THE FIKE'S PEAK REGION. By Irving Howbert. 12mo. New York: The Knickerbocker Press. $1.35.

Includes an account of occurrences during the war with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in 1864 and 1868.

THE REVIEW OF AMERICAN COLONIAL LEGISLATION BY THE KING IN COUNCIL. By Elmer Beecher Russell. 8vo. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

Primarily a study of the action taken upon colonial legislation by the English Government. In the Columbia University Studies in Political Science.

HISTORY OF THE SAVINGS BANKS ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. By Frederic B. Stevens. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

The period covered is from 1894 to 1914.

RECONSTRUCTION IN GEORGIA. By C. Mildred Thompson. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.

An economic, social, and political study covering the period 1865-1872. In the Columbia University Studies in Political Science.

Poetry, Drama, and Art

ROBBERY UNDER LAW: OR, THE BATTLE OF THE MILLIONAIRES. A play in three acts and three scenes. By John Armstrong Chaloner. North Carolina: Palmetto Press. 50 cents.

Contains another play, "The Hazard of the Die," treating of the conspiracy of Catiline. Mr. Chaloner is the author of "Scorpio."

SUBMERGED. By Maxim Gorki. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. 75 cents.

A new version of Gorki's drama that has appeared in English translation under the title "A Night's Lodging."

YOUTH'S PILGRIMAGE. By Roy Helton. 12mo. Boston: The Poet Lore Company. 75 cents.

A romance in verse.

SONNETS TO SIDNEY LANIER. By Clifford Anderson Lanier. Edited by Edward Hovard Griggs. 12mo. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 75 cents.

The sonnets were written to Sidney Lanier during his lifetime by his brother. There is also a collection of lyrics taken from a little volume "Apollo and Keats," published privately in 1902.

THE LIGHT FEET OF GOATS. By Shaemas O'Sheel. 12mo. New York: The Franklin Press.

A collection of lyrics on various subjects.

OUR GLEAMING DAYS. By Daniel Sargent. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.

A collection of short lyrics.

THE VALE OF SHADOWS. By Clinton Scollard. 12mo. New York: Laurence J. Gomme.

A collection of poems having the war in Europe for their theme.

Essays and Criticism

MADAME DE STAEL AND THE SPREAD OF GERMAN LITERATURE. By Emma G. Jaeck. New York: Oxford University Press.

Traces the effect of Mme. De Staël's "De l'Allemagne" on Germany, France, England, and America.

European War Books

AT THE FRONT WITH THREE ARMIES. By Granville Fortescue. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $2.

A newspaper correspondent's account of his "adventures in the great war."

THE DIPLOMACY OF THE WAR OF 1914. By Ellery C. Stowell. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $5.

An account of the beginnings of the war.

ABUSED RUSSIA. By Dr. C. C. Young. New York: The Devin-Adair Company.

Aims to correct certain false impressions of Russia and Russian civilization entertained in this country.

Fiction

L. P. M.: THE END OF THE GREAT WAR. By J. Stewart Barney. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

The story of an American millionaire scientist who perfects an invention that gives him control over the destinies of Europe.

THE BREAKING POINT. By Annie Austin Flint. 12mo. New York: Broadway Publishing Company. $1.50.

A story of dual personality.

ON DESERT ALTARS. By Norma Lorimer. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.35.

Like Miss Lorimer's former novel, "A Wife out of Egypt," much of the interest of the book lies in its portrayals of Egyptian life and scenery.

Science and Politics

THE HELPER AND AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS. By John H. Ashworth. 12mo. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 75 cents.

The result of investigations carried on by the author while a member of the Economic Seminary of Johns Hopkins University.

SANITATION IN PANAMA. By William Crawford Gorgas. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.00.

Account of the work of the author, Chief Sanitary Officer, Panama Canal, in the elimination of yellow fever and the control of other tropical diseases.

THE NEXT GENERATION. By Frederick A. Rhodes. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.50.

Discusses problems of eugenics.

Sport and Nature

FIELD BOOK OF WESTERN WILD FLOWERS. By Margaret Armstrong and J. J. Thornber. New York: G. P. Putnam's sons. $2.

Illustrated handbook of the wild flowers west of the Rocky Mountains.

HOW TO PLAY TENNIS. By James Burns. 12mo. New York: Outing Publishing Company. 70 cents.

Illustrated handbook published in the Outing Series.

Educational

PERSONAL EFFICIENCY, APPLIED SALESMANSHIP, AND SALES ADMINISTRATION. By Irving R. Allen. Chicago: La Salle Extension University.

Textbook in the La Salle Business Administration Course and Service.

YOUTH, SCHOOL, AND VOCATION. By Meyer Bloomfield. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

Intended to give practical help in the choosing of a vocation.

WRITTEN ENGLISH. By Edwin C. Woolley. 12mo. New York: D. C. Heath & Co.

"A course of lessons in the main things to know in order to write English correctly."

THE PARENT'S GUIDE. A manual of child nature and nurture. Two volumes. By the Editorial Board of the University Society. New York: University Society.

Practical information on a great variety of subjects to aid parents in the upbringing of children.

New Editions and Reprints

CARE AND TRAINING OF TROTTERS AND PACERS. Prepared by Arthur C. Thomas and others. 12mo. Chicago: Chicago Horse and Newspaper Company.

Third edition of a work the information in which is furnished by leading trainers and drivers of the day.

SPANISH SHORTHAND. By Isaac Pitman. 12mo. New York: Isaac Pitman's Sons. $1.25.

Fifth edition of this textbook in Spanish.

PRAYER OF A HORSE

New York Times Review of Books:

IN THE BOOK REVIEW for June 20 you make mention of the imaginary prayer of a horse to its master as an important factor in the action. You then proceed: "But the Russians go much further with the idea of intercession for horses, for their war litany contains this petition: 'And for these also, O Lord, the humble beasts, who with us bear the burden and heat of the day and offer their guiltless lives for the well-being of their countries, we supplicate Thy great tenderness of heart. For Thou hast promised to save both man and beast, and great is Thy loving kindness.'"

I assume that this is, in all probability, the prayer which the Archbishop of Canterbury (or was it the Bishop of London?) condemned and prohibited soon after the present European war began. At any rate, it has been called to my attention in American publications repeatedly during the Winter, and I have been questioned concerning it. My verdict has been, from the start, that it could not possibly be a Russian prayer; the whole tone and style are utterly foreign to the prayers of the Greco-Russian Church. Moreover, I knew that it was not contained in the Service Books, for I examined them, (in spite of my absolute conviction as to its spuriousness,) and that it was not a part of the "war litany," for the Russian forces and the Allies, because I possess a copy of that litany and the prayers.

When this prayer made its appearance in your columns I dispatched the clipping to the Archbishop of Aleutia and North America, the Most Rev. Evdokim, who has recently arrived from Russia, and asked him whether such a prayer does—or could—exist. His reply reached me this morning:

"As for the prayer concerning which you write, of course such a prayer does not and could not exist with us."

I trust that this pronouncement by an absolutely unimpeachable authority will put an end to the circulation of this rather absurd prayer and its false attribution to the Russians.

ISABEL F. HAPGOOD.

New York, June 26.

Period Furniture

A handsome and profusely illustrated volume entitled "The Practical Book of Period Furniture" has been prepared by Harold Donaldson Eberlein and Abbot McClure for the guidance of collectors of antique house-furnishings, dealers, and occasional investors. It deals with furniture of the principal English, French, and American periods, and from it one may readily classify any piece of period furniture on exhibition or offered for sale. One of its features is an illustrated chronological key designed to aid in the identification of period furniture. (J. B. Lippincott Company. $5.)

Modern Religion in India

A series of lectures delivered at the Hartford Theological Seminary by J. N. Farquhar are published in a volume entitled "Modern Religious Movements in India." The lectures are based on knowledge acquired by the author during a residence in India of more than twenty years. The view they present is that the ancient Indian religions have undergone important modifications through their contact with Western civilization and Western religious thought. (Macmillan Company, $2.50.)

A RUSSIAN NOVELIST'S PICTURE OF WAR

"Red Laugh," Written by Leonid Andreyev Before the Present European Conflict and Now Translated Into English, a Series of Remarkable Impressions

THE RED LAUGH. By Leonid Andreyev. Duffield & Co.

AS far as we know, "The Red Laugh" has not before been printed in this country. It appeared in an English edition some five years ago, attracted considerable attention, and then dropped, comparatively speaking, out of sight. Its reissuance at this particular moment is peculiarly to the purpose. For this novel of the disastrous campaign in Manchuria is more than the general indictment of war which it has been praised—we think over-praised—for being; it is more than a marvelous study in morbid psychology, though it is that, too. It is illuminating after a fashion the author could scarcely have meditated, for, written by a Russian about Russians and to Russians, it involuntarily depicts the reaction of the Russian soul to war, a reaction not only peculiarly Slavic, but peculiarly burdened with the defects of Slavic qualities.

More than any other human being, the Slav is conscious of himself. The American or Englishman generally feels it is scarcely decent in him to have a soul at all; early in the game he tucks it away in some obscure corner of his organism and afterward ignores it as far as he can. To discuss it gives him acute discomfort; to exhibit it to the world is practically impossible to him. But the Russian delights in his. He carries it tenderly in his hands; he caresses it, he analyzes it, and he sticks a knife into it, all with an impartial and religious fervor. As a result, not having learned that souls, like prematurely born infants, are not fitted to endure the harsh contacts of the open-air world, he is much given to the swift, if more or less temporary oblivions of suicide and strong drink.

This passion for introspection has its uses. Art blooms out of it as orchids out of a jungle—an art from whose beautiful, strange flowers a pollen has blown to fructify the music, the painting, and the literature of the world. But when it comes to action, the case is different. It is possible to will and to act almost simultaneously, but no man can will, can act, and can question the why, the whence, and the whither of it, all at the same moment. When circumstances compel him to act vigorously and continuously, and the nature of his soul lays upon him the necessity for reflection and self-justification in the midst of his action, he either sinks into the state of paralyzed will and chaotic mind so familiar to us in the characters in Russian novels, or else he goes mad outright—often he does both. This is precisely what happens in "The Red Laugh." It is a tale of thought intruding upon action, interpreting physical horror into psychical horror, ending in inevitable madness. The common soldiers go mad marching; the doctors go mad at sight of suffering they are unable to relieve; the officers see the "red laugh." * * * "It was in the sky, it was in the sun, and soon it was going to overspread the whole earth—that red laugh!"

Probably there is no more vivid piece of war realism in any language than the one where the hero tells us where he first sees the red laugh that was afterward to darken the light of day for him—of the pale young volunteer who, in the act of delivering a report, was suddenly stricken:

> I felt a draught of warm air upon my right cheek that made me sway—that is all—while before my eyes, in place of the white face, there was something short, blunt, and red, and out of it the blood was gushing as out of an uncorked bottle, such as is drawn on badly executed signboards. And that short, red, and flowing "something" still seemed to be smiling a sort of a smile, a toothless laugh, a red laugh.

Yet this, in its terse, almost scientific literalness, does not leave such an impression of haunting horror on the mind of the reader as the chapter in which the hero, pressed into service by a half-somnambulic doctor, visits a battlefield at night:

> The doctor was pale and tottering, and one could see that if he were to only lie down for an instant he would fall asleep and remain so without waking for several days running. My legs sank under me, and I am certain I fell asleep as I walked, so suddenly and unexpectedly appeared before us a row of black outlines, the engines and carriages. Near them, scarcely distinguishable in the darkness, some men were wandering about slowly and silently. * * *
>
> "What is this?" I asked, stepping back.
>
> "Why, we are going in the train. Have you forgotten? We are going in the train," muttered the doctor. * * *
>
> * * * The train was now moving slowly and cautiously, shaking slightly, as if groping its way. The student acting as hospital orderly lighted the candle in the lantern, lighting up the walls and the black aperture of the entrance and said angrily:
>
> "D—n it! Much they need us by this time. But you had better wake him before he falls into a sound sleep, for then you won't be able to do anything with him. I know by myself."
>
> We roused the doctor and he sat up, rolling his eyes vacantly. He tried to lie down again, but we did not let him. * * * The big black square of the door began to grow pink, then red—somewhere from behind the hills appeared an enormous mute flare of a conflagration; as if the sun were rising in the middle of the night. * * * I glanced at the student; his face was tinged by the same red, fantastic color of blood that had changed itself into air and light.
>
> "Are there many wounded?" asked I. He waved his hand. "A great many madmen. More so than wounded." * * *
>
> He was looking at me, and his eyes wore the same fixed, wild expression, full of cold horror, that the soldier's had who died of sunstroke.
>
> "Stop that," said I, turning away.
>
> "The doctor is mad also. Just look at him."
>
> The doctor had not heard. He was sitting cross-legged, like a Turk, swaying to and fro, soundlessly moving his lips as if finger-tips. And in his gaze was the same fixed, blunt, stricken expression.
>
> "I feel cold," said he, and smiled. * * *

As they approach the battlefield a strange universal groaning arose, as though all the earth and sky within the circle of the horizon were mournfully giving tongue.

> In its ceaselessness and strange indifference it recalled at times the noise of grasshoppers in a meadow—the ceaseless noise of grasshoppers in a meadow on a warm Summer day.

The ambulance student who had traveled with the group of rescuers on the train, overcome with the horror and the futility of it all, shoots himself. The hero reports his death to the doctor:

> The latter caught hold of his head and groaned.
>
> "D—n him! There is no room. There, that one will go and shoot himself, too, soon. And I give you my word of honor," cried he, angrily and menacingly. "I will do the same! Yes! And let no boy, you—just walk back. There is no room. You can lodge a complaint against me if you like."
>
> And he turned away, still shouting, while I went up to the other who was about to commit suicide. * * * Soon he disappeared in the reddish haze, that resembled light and yet lit nothing. And I remained alone. To the left of me a row of dim lights floated past. It was the train. I was alone—amidst the dead and dying. How many more remained? Near me all was dead and still, but further on the field was stirring, as if it were alive, or so it seemed to me in my loneliness. But the moan did not grow less. It spread along the earth—high-pitched, hopeless, like the cry of a child or the yelping of thousands of castaway puppies, starving and cold.

A hundred explanations have been given of the Russian failure in Manchuria; a hundred more might be given of their present ill-fortune before the advance of the Austro-German forces. But there will always be something back of the explanation. May not this ultimate something be the soul of the race? Not that Russians are cowardly; they will fight magnificently, and they rush in where not merely angels, but archangels, might fear to tread. If the event is brief, they whirl through it at a Cossack gallop. But if it is long drawn out, there comes the rub. They have time to think, to question, to perceive the ironies of life and death. The imagination quickens to images of horror, the analytical mind responds "Wherefore?" and at the last nothing is changed, save that some hundreds or thousands of lives have gone to fertilize a Chinese plain or a Polish valley. Russia has not suffered from war beyond other countries, yet the vividness with which Russian authors visualize its horrors might lead the history-less reader to imagine that it has been the Slavic rather than the Anglo-Saxon race who have sacrificed their bravest blood, instinctively and systematically, upon the world's frontiers.

Any one who is old enough to remember the fireside tales of the veterans of Gettysburg and Antietam knows that war is terrible, but he did not gain from those familiar narratives the sense of ghastliness and of futility which fill the pages of Tolstoy and Andreyev. At its lowest terms, the difference is that between men who think in masses and those who think as individuals. The heroes of Gettysburg and Antietam doubtless lacked imagination, but they have blood without going insane. The American of English stock will probably never write a novel of the imaginative power of "The Red Laugh." The question is, whether a nation which sees nothing in war but a red laugh will ever be able to make war without enormous waste—with real efficiency. Or will it forever see, effacing the ideal toward which all wars as well as other endeavor must aspire if it is to succeed—"a sort of smile, a toothless laugh—a red laugh"?

AMERICA IN FERMENT

AMERICA IN FERMENT. By Paul Leland Haworth. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

MR. HAWORTH has put together with much industry and facility his account of the "unrest" in the United States in several uppermost topics. Among them may be mentioned immigration, the color line, industrial peace, social justice, big business, the standard of living, our changing institutions, and defective citizenship, and so on. It is a workmanlike book, attractively written, and appeals particularly to what may be called Chautauqua culture. The overwrought temper of the discussions may be gathered from the account of the "epoch-making conference" upon conservation during President Roosevelt's administration. "Of all the great gatherings which have assembled in the United States in the last half century this was undoubtedly the most pregnant with possibilities for the good of posterity." That was more suitable when conservation seemed sweeping all before it, before the conservationists quarreled among themselves, before the Supreme Court put up the sign "no thoroughfare" across the methods of many conservationists.

Conservation is still praiseworthy when proposed and practiced in moderation, but it is no more "epoch-making" than several of the topics discussed with equal feverishness. As chapters in magazines or Sunday supplements the discussions could be praised more highly, for less is expected of them. But when material is thought worthy of preservation in book form the standard is higher, and expectation is disappointed.

It may be that there are editors capable of allowing the advertising columns to influence their views upon immigration, but there are not influential upon the course of events, and writers of books who find anything characteristic in such alleged occurrences limit their own usefulness. A similar blemish appears in the chapter on the relation between labor and capital, in which assent is given to the affirmation by Secretary of Labor Wilson that society will change titles to property if necessary to carry out reforms. It would be as rash to deny as to affirm it, but it is more likely that a check will be put to a certain sort of trade-unionism in whose interest some would make over our institutions in full belief that humanity would be benefited thereby. Confirmation of this may be found in the cool reception given to the proceedings of the Industrial Commission, to which Dr. Haworth gives much praise. It will be gathered that the book is "Progressive," and advanced. It is published a little late, for the fad is fading, but it may be recommended to the admirers of the Wisconsin idea.

SHAKESPEARE ON THE STAGE

Mr. William Winter's History of the Acting of the Great Dramatist's Plays

SHAKESPEARE ON THE STAGE. Second Series. By William Winter. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $3.

MORE than three years after his first series came from the presses, there is now published the second volume of William Winter's "Shakespeare on the Stage," wherein the veteran dramatic critic recounts the manner in which, from the beginnings to the present day, six more of the plays have been acted in the English and American theatre. These two books command a place in every theatrical library, for nothing quite like them has ever been achieved or even attempted. You turn the final page of this second volume with an increased respect for the zeal, the industry, the information, and the wisdom that have entered into this ambitious undertaking. "Shakespeare on the Stage" is essentially a book of reference so ordered as to make easy the quest of the mislaid fact and the unremembered date, but the writer has gracefully minimized the tedium of inventory, and the entire text is animate with his unflagging critical alacrity. The present result of his enormous labors may be described as a reference book that is at once ready, valuable, and entertaining.

It may be worth while recalling that the first series cared for "King Richard III," "The Merchant of Venice," "Othello," "Hamlet," "Macbeth," and "King Henry VIII." The plays covered in the present volume are "Twelfth Night," "Romeo and Juliet," "As You Like It," "King Lear," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "Julius Cæsar." The chronicles touch on matters of setting, accompaniment, costuming, arrangement, reading, and interpretation. They will begin—as with "Julius Cæsar," say—with the days of Burbage and Betterton, linger fondly with Booth, pause for the Brutus of Richard Mansfield, and wind up with the Faversham production and the noblest Roman of Tyrone Power.

Such defects as mar the volume leave it no less entertaining, and simply affect its balance as a work of reference, defects that will be of graver account, because less obvious, twenty-five or fifty years from now than they are to-day. Many of them may be readily traced to the point from which Mr. Winter is now making his observations. With all due allowance for the failing off in the stature of Shakespearean acting, with all acknowledgment of the pleasure that awaits the reader when the book echoes the music of Mary Anderson's voice or trembles with the splendid rage of Ada Rehan's radiant Katharine, it is difficult to escape the belief that there is in Mr. Winter's critical memory a rosy middle distance—the hallowed seventies and eighties—and that he subjects more recent productions not merely to a closer but to a more uncomfortable and less amiable scrutiny. At least many modern presentations of the comedies receive, for the purposes of acid comment, an attention quite out of proportion to the merit he seems willing to concede to them. And the chronicle of the modern productions, too, creates the occasional impression that he approaches some more hospitably than others.

As a sheer matter of proportion, one wonders a little at some of his extreme acerbities of characterization and at the splenetic appearance, in the midst of what aims to be a permanent reference work, of such stray notes as this, apropos of the comment caused when he once took exception to a reading elected by Julia Arthur:

> * * * thereby incurring a liberal allowance of what Disraeli happily characterized as "the hare-brained chatter of irresponsible frivolity" in the newspaper press. The mainspring of that chatter was Mr. Norman Hapgood, a clever but ill-balanced, crotchety, mischievous writer who recently has gained bad distinction by making havoc of the once respectable periodical, Harper's Weekly."

But these are just blasts from the Winter of our discontent.

Of Shakespeare in the new manner there is no account, though some glimpse of his attitude might be gained from this passage:

> A usual managerial error is here again exemplified—that in reviving a Shakespearean play novelty of treatment is imperative. That notion is as foolish as a search would be for new sunlight to illumine the marbles of Michael Angelo. The essential requirement in presenting a Shakespearean play is Dramatic Art—the capability of assuming, exhibiting, and making actual the massive and complete ideals of character in which that marvelous writer has delineated the whole of human nature. Great *Acting* is the originality that should be sought—not the paltry novelty of a restoration of needless lines or the introduction of crotchets of *stage* business.

This would at least prepare the reader for the expertly dismissive paragraph in the preface:

> No account has been attempted of the methods employed by such eccentric pretenders to originality as Herr Max Rhinehart, (sic,) Mr. Granville Barker, and Mr. Gordon Craig. Judgment as to their productions necessarily waits until they have been seen and studied. Their methods—if I can trust what I have read and heard about them—are, variously, degenerate, contemptible, and silly—in fact, an abomination.

A certain amount of enjoyment could be guaranteed for the reader of a faithful account of the feelings that possessed Mr. Winter when he witnessed—if he did witness—the recent production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the now departed Wallack's. One would have thought that a writer who had turned out so many paragraphs in hot refutation of the ancient heresy that "Shakespeare Spells Ruin" might have lent at least an attentive ear to the voices of producers who have won such long runs for the Elizabethan in the theatre of today. But no matter.

Lee's Dispatches

The Unpublished Letters of Gen. Robert E. Lee, C. S. A., to Jefferson Davis and the Confederate War Dept.

8°. *Portrait and Map.* 465 *pp.* $3.75 *net.*

One of the literary surprises of the season comes in this stout volume of "Lee's Dispatches," containing 200 letters and telegrams sent from the fighting lines by General Lee to Jefferson Davis or to the Confederate War Department in the years 1862-65. None of these dispatches has been published before, even in the voluminous "Official Records," yet their authenticity is unquestionable, as most of them are in General Lee's own handwriting. The mystery of their wanderings or of their hiding place in the intervening half a century still remains partly unsolved.

To North and South alike the years have brought only increasing esteem for the personal nobility and military powers of Robert E. Lee. While these newly found letters are concerned almost wholly with the business problems of the Southern Commander in Chief, they add still another cubit to his moral stature.

—*New York Times.*

ALL BOOKSELLERS

New York G. P. Putnam's Sons London

CAPE COD, AFRICA, AND WAR IN FICTION

Humor, Ingenuity, and Entertaining Plot in Current Novels by Joseph C. Lincoln, Norma Lorimer, Sydney Tremaine, and Others

THANKFUL'S INHERITANCE. By Joseph C. Lincoln. Illustrated by H. M. Brett. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

It is one of the many engaging qualities of Mr. Lincoln's fiction that he can at any time turn aside from the progress of his story, stop work, as it were, to let one of his characters spin a yarn without breaking the continuity of the tale or marring its harmony. Instead of producing these results, common enough among other novelists who try the experiment, the practice seems in his books merely to deepen and enrich their distinctive quality and add to their charm. For these interpolated yarns, being told by some of his Cape Cod characters, are racy with that peculiar Cape Cod flavor that invariably affords so much of the carrying quality of a Lincoln novel.

There is plenty of that flavor in this new book, as much, perhaps, and as rich and genuine and undiluted with admixture from the outside world as in any of his dozen and more novels. It is about a middle-aged widow who falls heir to a big, old, rambling Colonial house on Cape Cod and establishes therein a boarding house, which she conducts with varying financial and sentimental results through some eventful months of exciting and mysterious developments. For the house is "ha'nted." That fact is indicated in the very first chapter and Thankful understands it as well as anybody, but her courageous soul will not permit her, however her spine may be shivering, to admit for one moment the existence of ghosts or, if they exist, the likelihood that they have nothing better to do than to hang around the rooms in which they had escaped from their mortal envelopes.

Thankful, accompanied by a young and attractive girl relative, takes refuge in the first chapter, from a howling March storm and a broken carriage in a deserted house which presently proves to be her own property, whither she was bound on a visit of inspection. Alone, in a garret room, with a flickering lantern whose flame goes out at the most trying moment, while the gale and the rain shriek and patter outside, she distinctly hears the ghost sigh and groan and complainingly remark, "O Lord!" But she goes right on with her scheme, and the ghost soon proves to be one of the most important guests of her boarding house. A ghost can always produce plenty of excitement, mystery, and complication, and the ghost which "ha'nted" the room in which Laban Eldridge had died was highly efficient. Also, there developed curious complications about her title to the property, and these involved her and various other people in still more mysteries and entanglements and put snags in the course of true love.

As always in Mr. Lincoln's fiction, the story's outstanding feature is that portrayal of local character which he does so well, with its strong New England markings of speech, appearance, mannerisms, and philosophy. Thankful herself, with her characteristic New England sense of humor and her frequency in its expression by means of quaint or grotesque or absurd statement, is a constant pleasure throughout the book. A tight-fisted old money lender is another graphically portrayed character, and a managing Mrs. Malaprop spinster and her much-managed old bachelor brother are an amusing pair. The attempt of this spinster and a middle-aged widower to elope on a dark night is full of humor. The whole story is told with an exuberance of spirit and an underlying flow of humor that make it very cheerful reading.

L. P. M.

L. P. M.: THE END OF THE GREAT WAR. By J. Stewart Blixay. Frontispiece in color by Clarence F. Underwood. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

According to the novelists, it ought not to be such a difficult matter to bring to an end the vast conflagration that is devastating Europe. All that is necessary is for some wizard scientist to invent something that will, in one way or another, make the enraged Governments stop fighting. Several ways have already been pointed out by ingenious authors possessing unbridled imaginations. Mr. Barney presents still another method in this new novel, and if some peace-loving multi-millionaire would set about making a real L. P. M.—Little Peace Maker—there would at least, according to Mr. Barney, be exciting developments. For John Dalton Edestone, his multi-millionaire, gets more exciting experiences out of his Little Peace Maker than fall to the lot of most fictional heroes.

Edestone has invented a contrivance which he calls a "Deionizer," by means of which he counteracts the force of gravity. This enables him to build an enormous war airship, more than 900 feet long, of Harveyized steel six feet thick, and carrying a dozen 16-inch guns, as well as many smaller ones, and torpedo tubes and bomb droppers. Fitted out with ammunition, fuel, provisions, and a crew of 1,400 men, this Little Peace Maker weighed 40,000 tons, but floated about in the air as if she were a featherweight. She could be driven about, brought close to earth, and sent far up into the sky at a speed of 130 miles.

John Fulton Edestone felt that with his monster of death hovering over a capital he could make the ruler of that land do whatever he ordered. So, with the tacit sanction of the United States Government, he set out to make the European nations stop fighting and behave themselves. When he reached London the fun began. While he was trying to win the promise of the British Government to be good a network of German spies formed around him, determined to get possession of his Deionizer, which he carried in his breast pocket. But it was in Berlin, after Great Britain and France had finally come to terms with him, that his most interesting experiences befell. There he almost came to blows with the Kaiser, the American Embassy was stormed, and the Germans tried to rope and disable his Little Peace Maker by shooting electrically charged wires over her, and, finally, he had to destroy their fleet at Kiel, shipyards, drydocks, Krupp munition works, and other means of defense before Germany would acknowledge the superior force and consent to join his world federation.

Mr. Barney writes racily and sprinkles his galloping yarn with not a little humor of various kinds, most of it of the caricaturing sort applied to well-known people and to those characteristics of the several nations concerned which are most offensive to other nations. Behind some of his characters treated in this way are recognizable Mr. Bryan, Lord Kitchener, and a number of other notables, mostly English and German. His caricaturing humor is particularly caustic in his treatment of the Germans.

ON DESERT ALTARS

ON DESERT ALTARS. By Norma Lorimer. New York: Brentano's. $1.35.

Miss Lorimer's special gift is for the writing of descriptive narrative, and she has manifested this in several previous books of fiction and travel. She has a poetic imagination and an opulent vocabulary, and when she uses these, as she has often done, in the description of scenes in Southern Europe or Northern Africa, she can bring before the mind's eye a brilliant succession of pictures rich in color and every sensuous charm and appeal to sentiment. But in this new novel she has resolutely put to one side this faculty and devoted herself to the psychological development of her chief characters and the effect upon them of an unusual situation. The action begins and ends in Tunis and there she makes the most of her favorite North African setting, using it as a brilliant background for her lovely heroine, upon whom it has its own subtle influence. The most of the action takes place in England, part of it in the grimy North Country and the rest in London, but in both of these the background plays little part in the story.

The young English heroine, who is lovely of body, pure of heart and stanch of soul, has set before her, toward the middle of the book, a very agonizing problem of life. Her husband, a civil engineer, whose health has been undermined by African fever, can find no employment in England and finally, almost at the end of their resources, he accepts another African position and goes to Nigeria, whence presently his wife hears that he is again ill. She knows that he will die if he can not be brought home, and if he gives up his position they will have no money. A wealthy, influential man renews his suit for her favor and again offers the necessary money and a position in England for her husband as the price of her complaisance. In despair, she makes the bargain with him as the price of her husband's life. From that point the story is concerned mainly with the psychological results for her of her decision and the attitude toward her of her husband when, after a long time, he discovers what she had done.

The situations and the characters are worked out a good deal like a mathematical problem along the lines of a plot formula which the author had developed for herself beforehand. But she writes with a certain distinction of style, with dignity, with much sense of beauty and with keen discrimination and precision in her analyses of character and her use of words.

THE JEALOUS GODDESS

THE JEALOUS GODDESS. By Madge Mears. John Lane Company. $1.25 net.

"The Jealous Goddess" is Work with a capital W, and her votaries are two foolish young people, playwright and painter, who think they will be more free to serve her by secretly marrying, taking counsel of none of their elders, and setting up housekeeping on nothing a year. What happens when the inevitable baby comes, with equally inevitable misunderstandings and domestic friction, is cleverly told in Miss Mears's story, which is both original and sparkling. Its characters are particularly well portrayed, especially that of the quite adorable actress, Cicely Welwyn. By many delicate touches the author shows her intimate knowledge of human nature. She grants her young couple a happy issue out of their troubles, but it is just as well that the curtain falls when it does), for the reader, knowing well that Dementicity is a jealous goddess, too, cannot but be dubious as to the results of the final compact between the highly unpractical pair. However that may be, the story will fill some pleasant hours, and we are duly grateful that it forbears to wring our hearts.

THE INDISCREET LETTER

THE INDISCREET LETTER. By Eleanor Hallowell Abbott. New York: The Century Company. 75 cents.

Quite romantic, sentimental, and impossible enough to suit Any Hammock upon Any Summer Veranda is Miss Abbott's new novelette. It is concerned with a conversation on a train from Montreal to Boston, and its chief characters are a traveling salesman and a young woman, with a young electrician to make an occasional remark. The reader needs to be on his guard against this young electrician, by the way, because, when an author has introduced a character with a sentence like this one naturally expects that he will amount to something in the action before the story is finished: "The Young Electrician had one of those extraordinarily sweet, extraordinarily vital, strangely mysterious, utterly unexplainable masculine faces that fill your senses with an odd, impersonal disquietude, an itching unrest, like the hazy, teasing reminder of some previous existence in a prehistoric cave, or, more tormenting still, with the tingling, psychic prophecy of some amazing emotional experience yet to come."

The quotation is representative of the book's style and quality.

FIVE FRIDAYS

FIVE FRIDAYS. By Frank R. Adams. Illustrated by Frank Godwin. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

A jolly tale that doesn't mean anything in particular and hasn't a serious intention in any one of its 300 pages, "Five Fridays" offers just the sort of "light entertainment" that is much in favor for Summer reading. Its story is based on the whim of a pretty girl somewhat given to the following of fads, that an occasional fast for a week is bound to be highly beneficial. She quotes plentifully from the articles of "Lipton S. Clair" to prove her contention, and the household submits to her orders. The tale is told in the first person by her suitor, who considers himself just comfortably fat with a weight of 210 pounds. Another suitor named Bopp appears, with much talk of a good dinner he had just enjoyed, and lover No. 1 decides that he is "going to put a new verb in the dictionary, namely, 'to Bopp,' meaning to speak at length on an annoying subject." The fasting, alleviated only by much drinking of cold water, continues, and the determined maid brings under her rules various people who come to the house and are held there by storm or accident. After a while mystery develops in the disappearance of the girl's mother, and after that the story becomes much complicated with grotesque developments and absurd happenings following rapidly upon one another's heels. Mr. Adams tells his hilarious story with much sense of humor and with a happy faculty for quaint conceits and entertaining statement. It will be a very glum reader who cannot find many a smile and a frequent laugh in his pages.

BUSINESS ADVENTURES

THE BUSINESS ADVENTURES OF BILLY THOMAS. By Elmer E. Farris. With Frontispiece. The Macmillan Company. $1.35 net.

Ten lectures on salesmanship and various more or less allied subjects, heavily spiced with slang and covered with the thinnest possible veneer of fiction, constitute the very mild "Business Adventures of Billy Thomas." In the beginning Billy Thomas was a rather timid and self-distrustful young shipping clerk, but a course at the Bowden Physical Culture Institute enabled him to indulge in a "mix-up" with a "rough-neck" porter, to whom he gave a few "wallops." The results caused him to decide that no man would ever "get his goat" again. Then he started out as a traveling salesman for the Boyd & Bidwell Coffee and Spice Mills, and of course did extremely well from the very first. Later he reorganized a country store, which, thanks to its proprietor's old-fashioned methods, was fast going to ruin, married a capable young woman, prevented his friend Bob Cartwright from making a fool of himself, and bestowed good advice right and left. His son received a liberal amount of this common-sense counsel, which it is to be hoped that he followed.

Young men who intend to become traveling salesmen may find this book interesting and Billy's example instructive, but it possesses none of the charm, excellent character drawing, and what we call for lack of a better term, human interest, which made Miss Ferber's Emma McChesney stories so popular with the general public.

THE AUCTION MART

THE AUCTION MART. By Sydney Tremayne. John Lane Company. $1.35 net.

Into the mouth of Julian Cartmell, father of the bewitching Jacqueline, Mr. Tremayne puts the explanation of his title: "The world is an auction mart, and it is our business to get the highest price for our wares. * * * Never give anything; bargain." On this theory of selfishness Cartmell brings up his beautiful, illegitimate daughter, and it is the conflict between his teachings and the girl's own emotional, sweet, and generous nature which forms the theme of the story. When we are introduced to Jacqueline she is for the first time in her life one of a house party, visiting her aunt, and there she does exactly as she likes, with rather unpleasant results. Later she tries to earn her own living, beginning as private secretary, and then becoming a professional dancer.

She is an interesting heroine, and in spite of the fact that she is one of those entrancing women adored by all men who are encountered so often in novels and so seldom in life she is not unreal. The book contains some clever writing, a sense of character and a touch of philosophy. It is one of those novels which, though not particularly notable in themselves, nevertheless make one feel that their author may and probably will do some really excellent work in the future.

THE RED GERANIUM

THE RED GERANIUM. By William Carleton. Illustrated by H. C. Wall and F. R. Gruger. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.35 net.

"The Red Geranium" is one of three stories, or, rather, three experiences, contained in Mr. Carleton's new volume upon his chosen theme of the sane and simple life and how to live it. The initial tale tells of a brave woman hurled, with her three children, from wealth to poverty; and, by the cowardly suicide of her husband, left to solve her own problems and to rebuild her life. One gains from the recital a startling view of the insults and ignominy, as well as the cruel hardships, to which such a woman may be subjected. As in Mr. Carleton's former books, Mother Earth is the rescuer.

"The Case of Mathews" is a case well known to every rural community—that of the city man who moves to the country with no conception of the requirements of a farm, and who usually ends by sacrificing his land and returning to town a sadder and a much poorer man. Happily, Mathews possessed two rare virtues; he was capable of perceiving his mistake, and he was amenable to advice. Hence, he turned failure into success before it was too late.

In "My Son" Mr. Carleton is in his element; recounting the good sense and the success of his son Dick in the planning of his house, the management of his land, and especially in his production of pure milk, the perfect cleanliness of which made sterilizing needless, and which not only saved the lives of many babies but paid the producer.

All the sketches are written with Mr. Carleton's boundless faith in "Back to the land!" and with his infectious enthusiasm. One who knows the hard work, the limitations, and the many discouragements of those whose livelihood depends on the soil is likely to find all such literatures too optimistic; but, when written as Mr. Carleton writes it, it makes delightful reading, and, undoubtedly, points "the way out" to not a few of our modern cliff dwellers.

POLLYOOLY

HAPPY POLLYOOLY. By Edgar Jepson. Illustrated. Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.35 net.

Mary Bride, the "rich little poor girl" with the angel face and cloud of red hair, who was known as "Pollyooly," has, of course, the leading role in Mr. Jepson's new story. It is she who quite unconsciously prevents any attempt on the part of Mr. Reginald Butterworth, the "flongsay" of Flossie, assistant in the florist's shop at the end of the street, "to knock the stuffing" out of Hilary Vance. Moreover, she gives that large-hearted artist's studio a Spring cleaning whose thoroughness and rapidity reduce the reader to a state of wondering and very respectful admiration. But then Pollyooly is really a most efficient person. Her activities, as described in this one book, comprise the providing of a home for Millicent, that most deserving orphan; educating Prince Adalbert of Lippe-Schweidnitz, an extremely unpleasant small boy with a fondness for hair-pulling, shin-kicking, and the destruction of sand castles; acting her favorite part of the Duke's daughter, to the consternation and undoing of a heavy-faced detective and a stout lawyer, and making herself generally useful.

All those varying occupations, however, are never permitted to interfere with her care of the Lump, otherwise her little brother Roger, nor with her endeavor to raise a good strong barrier of gold between him and her old terror, the workhouse. This new record of the "angel child" will no doubt be warmly welcomed by those who read and enjoyed her early history, and they will be glad to discover in it a hint of a mystery and of a sequel.

JEAN BAPTISTE

JEAN BAPTISTE. By J. E. Le Rossignol. E. P. Dutton & Co.

In "Jean Baptiste" we have an excellent story of French Canada, full of life and movement, and fragrant with the breath of the Laurentian woods. It tells of effort, of failure, of success; of false and of true vocations, and of the call of love which is often the voice of God. It holds, too, many keen and true observations, ranging from just appraisement of the Summer tourist to the tragedy—if it be a tragedy—of life and death in the wilderness. It is a wholesome, clear-cut tale, with a refreshing absence of subtleties and sophistries.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM TIMES READERS

Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer, if the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

A. M. C.—Can you tell me something about Virginia Terhune Van de Water, the short story writer? Is she a New Yorker?

Virginia Belle Terhune Van de Water was born at Newark, N. J. She is the daughter of the Rev. Edward Payson and Mary Virginia Terhune, (Marian Harland,) and received her education from governesses and at private schools in this country, and subsequently studied in Italy and Switzerland. In 1889 she married Frederick Franklyn Van de Water. In addition to a number of novels Mrs. Van de Water has written many short stories published in The Cosmopolitan, Success, and other magazines and periodicals. She is a resident of this city.

A. B. C.—Will you kindly answer in your query column the year, the occasion, and the reason for the saying, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute"? Also what foreign country was involved at the time?

The saying is attributed to Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, an American statesman and distinguished soldier in the Revolutionary Army. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and a special envoy to France in 1796. Dr. Walsh, in his "Handy Book of Literary Curiosities," gives the following account of the episode: "When John Jay, in 1796, made his famous treaty with England, which threatened to involve the United States in a war with France, the Directory would not receive the American Ambassador, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, but intimated that the payment of a certain sum might settle the dispute. Pinckney indignantly answered with the now historic phrase: 'Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute.' It is said, however, that long afterward, when Pinckney was asked in his club whether he had ever uttered it, he replied, 'No, my answer was not a flourish like that, but simply, "Not a penny, not a penny."'"

L. BERENICE DESPREY.—Will you kindly help me, through your paper, who was the author of

He was a King in Babylon,
And she was a Christian slave,

and in what work I can find it?

The poem for which our correspondent asks is "Or Ever the Knightly Years Were Gone," by William Ernest Henley, the English poet. It is printed in full in Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse."

ANNA SOMERS.—I will be greatly obliged if you can furnish me with poem, each of stanzas ending:

"Play up, play up—play the game."

The poem about which our correspondent inquires is "Vital Lampada," by Henry Newbolt, and is printed in his book, "Admirals All, and Other Verses," published by the John Lane Company.

H. J. T.—Will you tell me where I can find the remainder of the following poem:

Oh, to be in England,
Now that April's there,
And whoever wakes in England
Sees, some morning, unaware.

This part appears in "Sebastian," written by Frank Danby.

The lines quoted by our correspondent are the opening lines of Robert Browning's poem, "Home Thoughts, From Abroad." It should be found in any good book of Browning's poems, and it is also printed in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology," in the "Oxford Book of English Verse," and in Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse."

ALONZO COLLINS.—I would like to get the poem two lines of which are:

Down the dark future, through long generations,
The echoing sounds grow fainter and then cease.

The poem from which the lines above are quoted is Longfellow's "The Arsenal at Springfield." In the Cambridge edition of Longfellow's poems it may be found on Page 78.

MILBROOK.—Will you kindly give me the name of author and poem from which these words are taken:

He could a hair divide
'Twixt north and northwest side.

The quotation is from Samuel Butler's "Hudibras," Part I., Canto I., Line 67.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

W. H. HIPPLE.—In The Book Review for June 13 "M. L. L." asks for the words of "My Ain Countrie". The author is Mary Lee Demaret. The poem may be found in "The Home Book of Verse," by Burton E. Stevenson, published by Henry Holt & Co., New York City. It was first printed in The New York Observer in 1861, and appeared later in Kate Douglas Wiggin's "Birds' Christmas Carol."

Information about this poem was also received from Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass.; M. T. Flügel, West Orange, N. J.; Miss M. D. Wilshausen, New York; Marguerite Dotter, Guttenberg, N. J.; Mary M. Davidson, Bayonne, N. J.; Charles M. Bowker, Syracuse, N. Y.; Grace M. Murdoch, Brooklyn; Mrs. Althea F. Randolph Bedle, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. J. B. Appelget, Brooklyn; Virginia A. Vail, New Market, N. J.; C. McArthur, Mount Kisco, N. Y.; Sophie Meredith Carver, Troy, N. Y.; Elinor Van Buskirk, M. D., New York; Claire A. Congdon, Wallingford, Vt.; Alice A. Russell, New York, and Sarah Prince Thomas, Charlotte, N. C.

Mrs. EDWARD AUSTEN.—In The Book Review for June 13 J. R. Bowers asks where he can obtain a copy of "Brother Antonio." This poem was published in Scribner's Monthly Magazine of December, 1879. Page 178, Volume XIX.

"H. E. H." writes to inform the querist that a poem called "Brother Antonio" was written by Mrs. Annie Chambers Ketchum, and that it is to be found in the volume of her poems entitled "Lotus Flowers," published by D. Appleton & Co. in 1877.

K. F.—The author of the poem "At end of love, at end of life," quoted by Ida Akin in your issue of June 20, is Louise Chandler Moulton, who was born at Pomfret, Conn., in 1835, and died at Boston in 1908.

EMOGENE S. PECK.—The lines quoted by M. Ryan in your issue of June 13, "Weaving into a workday life beautiful threads of gold," are from the poem "Beautiful Threads of Gold," written by Miss Anne Granniss of Plainfield, Conn., and can be found in her book of poems entitled "Speedwell; or, The Flower of Saint Veronica."

R. S. L.—The poem by Alice Meynell about which "R. S." inquired in your issue of May 30 is called "Summer in England, 1914," and it was printed in The London Times soon after the commencement of the war.

A copy of the verses has been received from H. L. Hunter, New York, and has been mailed to the querist.

APPEALS TO READERS

S. C. F.—Can your readers give me the words of the song the title of which is, I think, "We Are Going Home"? It begins:

The way is long, my darling,
The road is long and steep,
And fast across the evening sky
* * * shadows creep.

JAMES DONALDSON.—Can any of your readers tell me the author of the poem the first verse of which is:

I shine in the light of God,
His likeness stamps my brow;
Through the valley of death my feet have trod,
And I reign in Glory now.

F. E. S.—I should like to find, through The Book Review, the words and music of a song, evidently of college life in Oxford, which begins:

"Hark, the merry Christ Church bells,"

and ends, if my memory is not at fault:

Ting-a-ling-a-ling goes the little bell at nine
To call the student home,
But he does not care to leave his chair
Till he hears the mighty "Tom."

J. SANSON JOHNSTONE.—Will some reader kindly tell me who wrote the following lines, and where they can be found:

I could see persons dressed in glorious habits with garlands upon their heads. I could see them passing among the trees. I could see them lying down by the side of fountains or resting on beds of flowers. I could hear a confused harmony of singing birds, falling waters, human voices, and musical instruments.

J. H. M.—Can any of your readers give the entire poem written by J. Milton Hayes entitled "The Green Eye of the Yellow God," beginning as follows:

There's a one-eyed yellow idol to the north of Khatmandu,
There's a little marble cross below the town,
There's a broken-hearted woman tends the grave of mad Carew,
And the Yellow God forever gazes down.

W. S. CLOSE.—Will some reader tell the full name of the author of the following and give any other information about him:

St. Francis and St. Benedight,
Bless this house from wicked wight,
From the night-mare and the goblin,
That lead men's fantasy astray,
From curfew time to the next prime.

A. J.—Can any of your readers furnish the name of the author of the poem beginning:

As once toward Heaven my face was set,
I came unto a place where two ways met.
One led to Paradise and one away;
And fearful of myself lest I should stray,
I paused that I might know
Which was the way wherein I ought to go.

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BOOKS WORTH READING

THE SPELL OF FLANDERS. By Edward Neville Voss. With four plates in full color and forty-eight illustrations from special photographs. The Page Company. 1915. Price, $2.50 net.

If one were about to travel in Flanders, this little book, relating the mild adventures of a Summer party of tourists, would make an excellent traveling companion, and this, no doubt, was the author's intention at the time of getting up his facts and recording his impressions. Unfortunately, what almost immediately happened put out of every one's head the notion of taking a leisurely vacation tracing the development of Flemish architecture and painting. Now the book has another value similar to that possessed by treasurable snapshots taken last Summer of historic landmarks on the very eve of the "great war," in which many of them must be injured or destroyed. The Cloth Hall of Ypres and the brioche of Dixmude have acquired a new interest in the light of the history in process of making, and many a long-headed book buyer will acquire Mr. Voss's modest volume for purposes of future reference. The element of novelty in the itinerary followed by the four travelers consists in the chronological arrangement of their tour, their path leading them from the twelfth century to the twentieth and settling their historic sense for them.

Edward Hindle, an English biologist attached to Cambridge University, has contributed, to the Cambridge Public Health Series a volume entitled "Flies in Relation to Disease." In this work he collocates what he regards as the more important observations concerning the part taken by biting flies in the transmission of infections. His treatise is fully illustrated. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

A monograph entitled "Money and Transportation in Maryland, 1720-1765," written by Professor Clarence P. Gould of the University of Wooster, is published as one of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. This monograph is the second installment of the author's economic history of Maryland for a period of forty years, beginning with 1720. The first installment, dealing with the Colony's land system, was published a short time ago; the third installment, relating to the agricultural system, is well under way. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press.)

That very useful reference book "Tabular Views of Universal History," originally a part of "The World's Progress," which was compiled by George Palmer Putnam and published by him in 1832, has been brought up to date, under the editorial supervision of Mr. Putnam's son, George Haven Putnam. In its present form it contains a series of chronological tables, presenting in parallel columns a record of the more noteworthy events in the history of the world, from the earliest times down to the present day. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.)

A volume entitled "The Wayward Child," written by Mrs. Hannah Kent Schoff, President of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, has been added to the Childhood and Youth Series. The author pleads for intelligent and efficient care for children. Lack of such care, she demonstrates, has been the ruin of thousands of children who, properly trained, might have become useful men and women. Mrs. Schoff has studied her subject extensively and has acquired a large body of information concerning the great problem with which she deals. (Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.)

A little volume entitled "A Decade of American Government in the Philippines, 1903-1913," contains a brief survey by Dr. David P. Barrows of the course of events in the Philippine Islands up to the close of 1913 and a very good summary of what this country has done to improve the condition of the Filipino people. The author is fully convinced that the Filipinos have greatly gained through their association with America, and he holds that for the present the American Philippines policy should not be fundamentally changed. The matter presented in Dr. Barrows's book was written for use as a new chapter in the third edition of his "History of the Philippines." (World Book Company.)

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NEWS OF AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

Books of Importance in Various Fields of Literature Promised for Publication in Summer and Early Fall

A NEW book by Katrina Trask is announced for July publication by the Macmillan Company. It will be called "The Mighty and the Lowly," and is said to be devoted to social and ethical questions. A new edition of her peace play, "In the Vanguard," has recently been necessary to meet the demand for the book, which has been greater since the war began than it was before.

M. Berger is the author of "William Blake, Poet and Mystic," which the Duttons have ready for early publication. The author takes the point of view that Blake's visions, although they were real to him, were nervous phenomena resembling the hallucinations of the majority of mystics. The Duttons will soon publish also a book of essays, "On the Shelf," by Paxton Holgar, chronicling and philosophizing upon the quiet life of a little village near a deserted monastery.

A practical book by Miss Fanny Cannon on "Writing and Selling a Play" will be brought out next Fall by Henry Holt & Co. The author, who was for some time Vice President of the Actors' Society of America, warns the would-be playwright of the many things he ought not to do and, avoiding theories, gives practical directions concerning some of the things necessary to get a play produced.

The Whitaker & Ray-Wiggin Company of San Francisco have just published two plays by John Rea, entitled "The Pet Dove" and "A Captive Maiden in Damascus."

A second edition, with an introduction by Frances Maule Bjorkman, of Mary Putnam Jacobi's "'Common Sense' Applied to Woman Suffrage," is ready for immediate publication by the Putnams. The work is the expansion of an address, discussing the reasons for and against woman's enfranchisement, which Dr. Jacobi delivered before the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1894. Mrs. Bjorkman's introduction makes a summary of the work that has been done for equal suffrage during the last twenty years and of the present status of the movement in different countries.

"Our Criminal Criminal Law," is the title of a book on prison reform by Judge S. C. Denson which the Whitaker & Ray-Wiggin Company, San Francisco, have ready for publication. The author outlines a practical plan to serve as a basis for what he thinks would be a more humane and rational penal system.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish shortly a large volume containing a "History of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York," by Frederic R. Stevens, Secretary of the Association from 1910 to 1913. The book will be illustrated with many half-tone plates of men prominent in the banking world and will include lists of banks, members of the Association and other statistical and biographical matter. It will cover the years from 1894 to 1914.

B. V. Hubbard of Chicago, is the author of a volume, to be published soon by himself, entitled "Socialism, Feminism, Suffragism, the Terrible Triplets." The author endeavors to show a similar origin for all these movements and to prove that they are all alike enemies to society.

"The Butterfly Guide," by Dr. W. J. Holland, Director of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, which Doubleday, Page & Co. have ready for immediate issue, is the newest addition to their series of pocket nature guides. The volume has illustrations in natural colors of 250 varieties of butterflies, mostly of the best known forms in the Eastern and Middle United States and Canada, but showing many also from the Southern States and the Pacific Coast.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have ready also a new edition, revised and enlarged by the author, of Ernest Thompson Seton's "Birch-bark Roll," the manual used by him in organizing and directing the Woodcraft Indians.

"Field Book of Western Wild Flowers," by Margaret Armstrong, in collaboration with Professor J. J. Thornber of the University of Arizona, is ready for issue by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It aims to present an adequate field book of the flora peculiar to the country west of the Rocky Mountains. It is illustrated in color and in black and white.

Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco, announce for early publication two volumes which will be of interest to tourists to the Pacific Coast. One is "The City of Domes," by John D. Barry, and the other, "The Lure of San Francisco," by Elizabeth Gray Potter and Mabel Thayer Gray. The former is in the nature of a walk with an architect about the courts and palaces of the exposition, with discussion and description of its architecture, sculpture, mural decorations, coloring and lighting, together with a history of the exposition. It will have fifty illustrations in toned ink. The publishers will issue it also in pocket size, for the convenience of visitors to the exposition. It will contain in addition a list of points of interest that the visitor should see.

"The Lure of San Francisco" will recount wanderings among old landmarks that will interest tourists and will tell of people and doings in the old days of the Indians and the padres.

Harper & Brothers will begin the activities of the Fall season earlier this year than ever before. Their first publications will be new holiday editions of books grouped together for the first time in sets. The first of these will be out in a week or two, and will offer the Toby Tyler books—"Toby Tyler; or, Ten Weeks with a Circus," "Mr. Stubbs's Brother," and "Old Ben"—in a boxed set.

D. C. Heath & Co. have ready for issue at once "Written English," by Edwin C. Woolley of the University of Wisconsin, intended to further formal accuracy in the work of teachers of English composition.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have ready for distribution to any one who asks for it an index to the works of O. Henry similar in form to their Kipling Index. The booklet contains also a sketch of the life of O. Henry from a narrative by his friend, Richard Duffy, and other sources. There is also a bibliography of criticisms of his works.

"The Life of Henry Laurens," by D. D. Wallace, ready for issue by the Putnams, presents much new material concerning the life and history of Colonial days. The author has based his work principally upon Laurens manuscripts in Washington, Charleston, Philadelphia, and New York, and upon a study of the diplomatic and legislative history of the time of the Revolution.

The Putnams have ready also "The Decoration and Furnishing of Apartments," by B. Russell Herts, which treats the general subject of interior decoration in America as well as in detail, the special subject and problems of the decoration of apartments.

The M. P. Publishing Company, Brooklyn, have reissued George P. Dillenback's novel of life in France, "The Fascinating Sin," first published by another house a year ago. Howard Chandler Christy has furnished an illustration in colors for the paper jacket.

***

FRITZ KREISLER, whose little volume, "Four Weeks in the Trenches," has been read so widely as to make him almost as well known as an author and soldier as he is as a violinist, is spending the Summer at Seal Harbor, Me.

Francis Perry Elliott, author of "Pals First," is a Southerner who likes New England. For many years he has spent his Summers near Vineyard Sound or Narragansett Bay. "It's an ideal country to work in," he says. "Its climate and people stimulate a fellow."

A letter from Petrograd in The New Republic describing a recent performance there of Anton Chekhoff's "Cherry Orchard" says, anent the play's unconventional construction: "The very framelessness of the picture, the absence of a nicely terminated plot, gives a feeling of space, of largeness, of perspective, that is in itself corrective of petty rebellions. * * * Man no longer seems to strut a little hour upon the stage, but to play his part in the midst of centuries and in the presence of planets. By refusing to overdo the moment, Chekhoff invites eternity."

In recognition of John Muir's service to California, the trail to be constructed in the High Sierra region connecting Yosemite National Park with Mount Whitney is to be called "The John Muir Trail."

Paul Leland Haworth, author of "America in Ferment," a Spring publication, lives for nine months out of each year on his fruit farm in Indiana, spending the other three in travel or in Indianapolis.

Mrs. Elsa Barker, author of "Letters from a Living Dead Man," has just received a letter from an officer in the London Rifles written in lead pencil in the trenches in Flanders, "with the sun shining behind and the rifles cracking before," thanking her for the view of life after death given by her book.

Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady has given up, at least for a time, the duties of the ministry and has settled down in a new home called The Hemlocks in Park Hill, Yonkers, to devote himself entirely to writing.

Rex Beach is spending the Summer at Lake Hopatcong, N. J., where he divides his leisure hours between a high-power motor boat and a racing automobile.

Roland G. Usher's "Pan-Germanism" kept him on the list of "best sellers" all last year until this Spring, when his "Pan-Americanism" took its place in the same company, which it has held ever since it was published.

Ford Madox Hueffer, whose "When Blood Is Their Argument" is a recent war book, is an Englishman who has spent so many years in France and in Germany that he speaks French and German as well as he does English. He is especially familiar with Germany, having lived in every corner of it and with all sorts of people. He has lectured in German universities.

The author of "Municipal Freedom," one of the initial volumes in the "American Books" series, Oswald Ryan, is a young man only twenty-six years old, who has made a specialty of municipal problems. While an undergraduate at Harvard he was awarded the prize offered by the National Municipal League for an article on "The Commission Plan of City Government." His home is at Anderson, Ind., where he has enjoyed strenuous experiences in the endeavor to put theory into practice. During the Summer he will make a number of addresses on "Municipal Freedom" on the Pacific Coast.

Some indication of what people are wanting to read on the other side of the world is given by the orders the Houghton Mifflin Company has had from Shanghai for Dr. Cabot's "What Men Live By," from Manila for C. W. Barron's "The Audacious War," and from Tokio for Jordan's "War's Aftermath," Horace J. Bridges's "Criticisms of Life," and Woods Hutchinson's "Civilization and Health."

Ian Hay, author of several novels, of which "A Knight on Wheels" was the last, is now a Lieutenant in the Tenth Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and writes "from the stone floor of an outhouse of a particularly smelly French farm," that "it is a most interesting life, and if I come through I shall have enough copy accumulated to last me twenty years."

The author of "To My Beloved," a series of love letters recounting a romance published anonymously last Fall, is now revealed to be Mrs. Maud Churton Braly, an Englishwoman, who has written several books dealing with the institution and problems of marriage.

SKETCHES IN POLAND BEFORE THE WAR

Miss Little's Book of Travels in a Country That Has Its Dark and Bright Sides

SKETCHES IN POLAND. By Frances Delaney Little. Illustrated. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50.

THE war has brought about a good many revaluations, important or interesting. In the latter class are all the books in preparation last Summer which deal with countries, peoples, and conditions swept up a few months later into the conflict. In the ordinary course of events these would prove merely pleasant additions for a month or more to the front counters of the bookshops, and would soon sink into gentle oblivion. But the war has thrust up into prominence little things as well as big, and all the studies and stories of Alsace and Belgium, of Poland and Prussia, come to take on a fresh significance, which the authors duly note in hasty and startled prefaces.

Such a volume is Miss Little's "Sketches in Poland." It is frankly informal; the writer disavows any intention of offering a "grave political, historical, or sociological work on Poland." As far as information goes, Miss Little knows about as much of Poland as the average English or American traveler, which is very little indeed. In appreciation, however, she is considerably above the average; she has the artist's sensitiveness to "atmosphere," to the emotional content of the situation, and she has the ability to convey her impressions in a most effective and entertaining manner. The many sketches which illustrate the book are of the same quality as the verbal depictions, swift, colorful, and sympathetic to the point of enthusiasm. Combined, they afford a very intimate revelation of the sad, torn country of Poland, now the battleground of three nations.

Miss Little's desultory journey, mostly in German Poland, was made last Summer. She went with no purpose other than to see and record that of the country and its people which appealed to her. Although she has followed the footsteps of the tourist into the "quaint" places, into churches and museums and sombre castles, the most valuable impressions which she has to offer are those of Poland's home life. During her trip Miss Little was almost continuously a guest in the homes of the Polish nobility, and by reason of the generous hospitality and the simple sincerity which have always characterized this tragic people, had ample opportunity to understand the patient, restless, proud spirit that is Poland.

Everywhere she encountered the same sadness, the same hatred of Prussia and Austria, and the same tragic remembrance of the insurrection of fifty years ago. She tells, for instance, of going with her hostess, the Countess D— of Lvov, to an exhibition in commemoration of that ill-fated insurrection.

> I feel that I would rather forget what I saw, and not tell it. Even now there comes over me the sickness and anguish of spirit that filled me during that long afternoon. I see again the handsome, spacious building designed for entertainments and shows; and I see the other visitors walking down the hall, very silent, their faces perfectly white and hard.
>
> Not that the exhibition was a display of horrors, says Miss Little, but that it was so pitiful and so simple.
>
> Poor photographs, faded daguerreotypes of clerks and farmers in their Sunday clothes, proclamations that had been posted on the doors of village barns, boys' scrawled ardent letters stained with parents' tears, the convict dress of a little girl condemned to Siberia with her parents, small patient relics of men imprisoned for life; one was a little cross that seemed to be fashioned of ivory inlaid with some shining metal; it was no coarse-fingered ruffian who made it, out of bread kneaded with blood and inlaid with tiny pieces of bright straw.
>
> At dinner afterward some one remarked that the possibility of holding such an exhibition was at least proof of Austrian tolerance, but the reply was that this very tolerance was part of the policy. "The persecution of Germany and Russia only hardened national sentiment, but here we are in danger of losing it," and there followed a bitter reference to the acceptance of some high offices in Vienna by Poles.
>
> The oppressive measures adopted by Germany toward Poland have become so familiar that it requires the homely and intimate situations described in Miss Little's running comment to revivify them. The Expropriation act, which since 1907 has made it impossible for the Polish peasant to build a house on his own land, is well known to all the world, but here is the concrete instance of it which the writer encountered:
>
> The most horrid story I heard that day was of a farmer who had applied in vain for leave to build a house on his land, so he lived with his wife and children in the barn. They got on fairly well through the Summer without cooking anything, but when the colder weather came it became necessary at least to boil some eggs and cabbages, and make tea for the children. So the man got a little stove, and made a hole under the floor of the barn, where he hid it. But about ten days afterward a policeman passing by caught sight of the smoke and came in and found the stove. As this made the barn a dwelling house, he ordered the farmer to destroy it.
>
> The result was a quarrel, in which the desperate father shot the policeman, and a long term of imprisonment followed.
>
> Everywhere, of course, the traveler witnesses efforts to evade these oppressive laws, especially in the matter of the Polish language. During her stay with the Princess K— of the Grand Duchy of Posen Miss Little witnessed the young daughter of the household giving stealthy lessons in Polish to the village girls. "Apparently," she says, "this is the kind of thing that goes on all over the Duchy of Posen. I visited five or six country houses in different neighborhoods, everywhere hearing the same story." Yet in spite of it all, she finds the Polish people living on most friendly terms with the German farmers, harboring little or no hatred toward them, but only toward the Prussianism behind them.
>
> It would, however, be most unfair to intimate that Miss Little's observations are drawn from only the darker side of Polish life, or that her book is gloomy. These are but the chance comments which are of deepest interest to the reader now, but most of the sketches are bright pictures of market places, character drawings of amusing cabdrivers and shopkeepers and serving maids, amusing accounts of various sprightly adventures—the writer is arrested for sketching fortifications, she has some terrific encounters with the Polish language, she crosses the Russian frontier in a carriage, not on but in the worst road imaginable—a mad drive on a continuous oblique.
>
> In short, the book fulfills the modest purpose avowed by its author; it is only a collection of sketches "written as I painted them, with no other motive than that strange human craving we all have that others should see the things we saw and be saddened by the thing that has made us sorry."

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SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1915.

A REVIEW OF WEEK'S OPERATIONS ON FOUR FIELDS OF WAR

Russians Stubbornly Oppose Teutons, Who Seem to Be Steadily Closing In on Warsaw—New German Offensive in the Verdun Region—Italian Progress Slow But Steady Toward Trent and Trieste.

By a Military Expert.

THE past week has seen a marked advance of the Teuton allies in their project of clearing Galicia of the Russians. The progress had been slower than for six weeks previous due to the stubborn resistance of the Russian troops and to their counter-attacks, but the relentless pressure of men and guns was too strong to be withstood.

Last Sunday the Russians held the line of the Dniester River from Chotin in Bessarabia to Zaravno, due south of Lemberg. From Zaravno the line broke abruptly north, passing east of Lemberg and through Rawa Ruska, after which it turned generally westward to Kielce. The Teuton's had flung their masses against the Dniester front time after time, in no wise discouraged by their enormous losses, but the river with its marshes here and high, slippery clay banks there had proved too strong a defensive screen. In the fighting that ensued sections of the Austro-Germans were several times led into traps and each time escaped only by losing a great number of prisoners and suffering severe losses in killed and wounded.

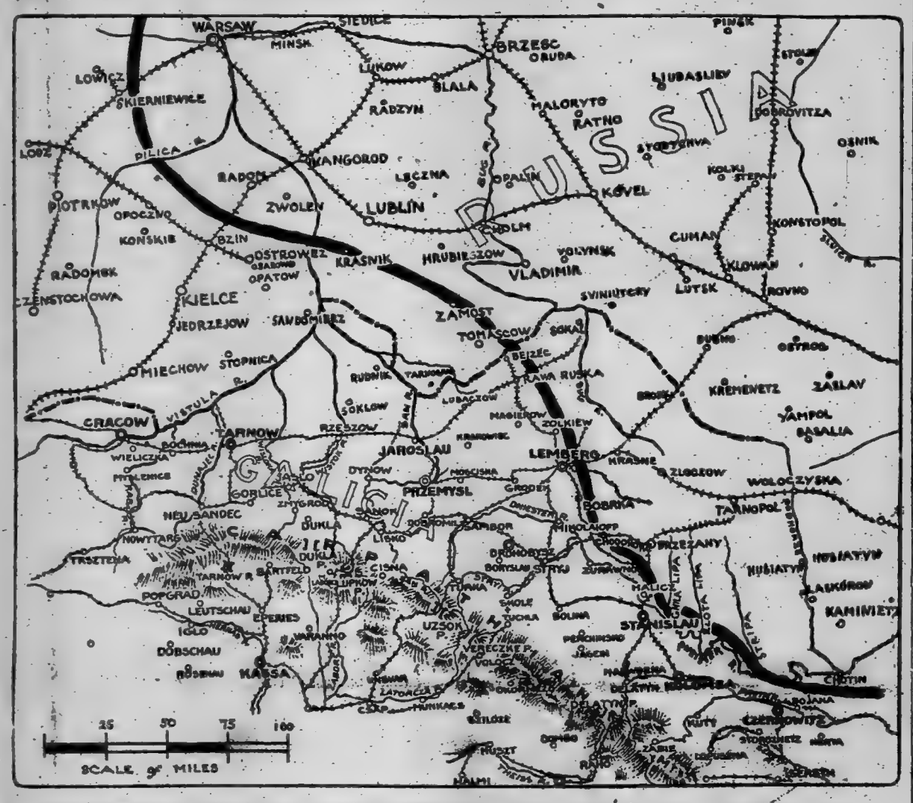

The Approximate Battle Line in Russian Poland and Galicia, Showing Position Occupied by the Teutonic Forces After Passing the Dniester River, and the Region of Advance Around Warsaw.

After the fall of Lemberg the Germans apparently sent large forces southeast to take the positions on the Dniester. These forces, before they accomplished their object, were roughly handled by the Russians who were waiting for them, and it is among them that the most serious losses have occurred.

It was evidently the intention of the German General Staff, which naturally is directing both the German and the Austrian forces, first to clear Galicia and both banks of the Dniester and then to swing north into Poland, co-operating with the forces now driving at Warsaw, which city would then be practically surrounded. The stubborn resistance of the Russians in Galicia, particularly along the Dniester, has seriously interfered with this plan and has prevented any of the troops operating against their southern line from attending to any business other than that in their immediate front.

The temporary check to their advance against the Dniester front caused a shift in the point of attack. A comparative lull in the Dniester fighting was coincident with an attack along the Stryj-Tarnopol road at Chodorof and an attempt to advance southeast from Lemberg along the Lemberg-Brzezany railroad. The former was an effort to crush in the side of the salient formed where the Russian line turned north from the Dniester, while the latter, co-operating with the attack at Chodorof, was designed to cut off the Russians defending the Dniester by severing their lines of communications and taking them in the rear while they were at the same time firmly held on their front.

It was the logical strategic move, the most logical, indeed, of which the situation was capable, and it was carried out with all the reckless disregard of casualties and with the heavy expenditure of ammunition that has marked the German advance from the Dunajec. But the defensive strength of the Russians was underestimated. The Teutons could make no headway at either point. The Teutons, however, continued to force the fighting and again launched a terrific attack on the Dniester line, particularly between Halicz and the small town of Chodorof to the west, and it was along this line that the passage of the Dniester was forced. Although the break on this front was to some extent brought about by the fighting at Chodorof and by the movement along the Lemberg-Brzezany railroad, it nevertheless illustrates quite clearly the opportunities offered the offense and the dangers to the defense of a pronounced salient in a battle line such as the German "wedge" at St. Mihiel and the larger and less pronounced salient at Soissons.

The Russians, holding the interior of the right angle, the vertex of which was at Zaravno, could not attack at any point, either at the vertex or along the sides, without great danger. For if while trying to break and throw back the Teutons at one point they should strike with equal force against the opposite side, they would endanger the Russians far more than they themselves were endangered by the Russian attack. In no event would the German lines of communications be threatened, whereas the slightest gain by the Germans against the side, the slightest indication that their own line was weakening, would constitute such a threat against the life lines of all the Rssian troops in the angle that retirement or capture would be the only alternatives. The Germans had only to send sufficient force to endanger the line from Halicz to Chodorof when of necessity the Russian line had to be straightened out.

And this is exactly what happened late on Sunday night. The fierce attack of the Germans caused the Russian line at Halicz to waver, and the threatened danger to the troops in the angle caused the withdrawal and abandonment of the Dniester between Halicz and Zaravno. This necessarily affected the line to the north, which in turn took up a new defensive position along the Gnila Lipa River, about fifteen miles to the east. By making this retreat in time while the salient was still unbroken the Russians undoubtedly saved themselves great losses in both men and artillery.

Following this retirement the Russian line east of Lemberg was also forced back to the line of the Bug River, a stream almost as great in defensive possibilities as the Dniester. It was not to be expected, however, that the Russians would stand long behind the Gnila Lipa, as its defensive strength is not to be compared with the Dniester. If they could not hold the Dniester how much less then could they hold the Gnila Lipa. As a matter of fact, the forces on the latter line were used merely as covering troops for the positions in their rear, and in only twenty-four hours they were forced from the river to the country between the Gnila Lipa and the Zlota Lipa.

The passage of this latter will cause the Germans much more serious delay than did the former. It rises in the hilly difficult country around Zloczow so close to the source of the Bug that both rivers are for defensive purposes practically one. The banks are steep and precipitous and would of themselves retard the advance even of so active and determined an enemy as the Germans.

North of Lemberg, on the line between Kielce and Rawa Ruska, the Russian line has also been driven back until for the most part it is thrust completely from Galician soil. The Russians have offered small resistance to the German advance in this quarter except around the confluence of the San and the Vistula. The fighting here has spread somewhat to the north, and on the left bank of the Vistula, in the vicinity of Ozarow, a particularly stubborn battle has been in progress for some days.

The Russian positions along the Tanew River have been apparently flanked by the gradual retirement toward the north of the forces on their right and are, therefore, in considerable danger, but at latest reports were still holding out.

The German objective in this series of movements is, of course, Warsaw, around which they are slowly drawing an iron circle. On the west Warsaw is already half surrounded by the German line from Przasnyss to Rova. On the south, from Kielce to Tomasow, the Russians are slowly giving way, but contesting fiercely every foot of ground. This is, as has been stated before, the second part of a plan, the first part of which is driving the Russians out of Galicia, and the first part must be brought to an absolutely successful conclusion before any material progress toward the second can be made. The greatest obstacle has been the Russian defense of the Dniester, and even though a part of this screen has been abandoned, enough of it is still in Russian hands to upset the German calculations.

It is impossible for the Germans to continue an advance north along the Rawa Ruska-Kielce line, while the line south of Rawa Ruska is absolutely held fast by the strong spirited defense of the Russian troops. To attempt to do so would mean to leave one of their flanks in the air, inviting an attack against which there could be but little defense. As it is now, the Teutons' battle line is growing longer and longer, stretching out from the Gulf of Riga to the Rumanian frontier. How much further it can stretch without exceeding its elastic limit and opening to Russia a chance to break through is a question. That is the gravest danger the Teutons are facing in the Eastern theatre.

Evidences of another drive on Warsaw from the west are plentiful, and such a movement is undoubtedly under way. The Rawka and Bzura Rivers have been the scene of continued fighting ever since the Spring thaws began, and during the last ten days on the Narew front, particularly in the vicinity of Przasnyss, there has been continuous bombardment of important points. Nothing of advantage, however, to one side or the other, has taken place. Indeed, it is doubtful if the German activity in this section has any meaning other than to keep the Russians too busy to enable them to send reinforcements to any other part of the line. The real drive against the Polish capital will come when no part of Galicia remains in Russian hands.

The most significant feature of the week's operations on the western front has been the change in the German temper from a negative defensive to an active offensive. For some weeks they have withstood the incessant hammering of their lines north of Arras by the French, and, although they have made numerous counter-attacks, they have made no move to initiate an attack of their own.

This may be accounted for by a shortage of men on this front, all the troops that could be spared having been sent to the east to General Mackensen to aid in his effort to put the Russians out of the running for at least several months, after which his troops would be free for use in other theatres.

Whether any additions have been made to the line on the western front or not, the operations during the past few days indicate that another German offensive is under way. Fighting of the most severe character has been going on along the Meuse heights and east of the Argonne forest. Indications are that the objective of the Germans in this section is Verdun, to cut off which Germany has already sacrificed great numbers of men and expended large stores of ammunition. A brief analysis, therefore, of the military elements that enter into such a movement may not be misplaced.

Some months ago, in analyzing the general situation on the western front, it was pointed out that two sections of the line above all others would probably be most favored by the Germans in their offensive operations. The first was the Ypres section, the second Verdun. The attack at Ypres has been made and, due to the strength of the British reserves, has failed. It is now the opportunity of the French to defend Verdun.

There are many considerations that would move the Germans to attack on this section. First, the German communications to this front are comparatively short, and the railway lines, with bases at Treves, Coblentz, Spires, Luxemburg, and Metz, are capable of sustaining very heavy traffic. Also a network of railroads running in all directions will permit Germany to reinforce quickly any point of her line. It is again a question of lateral communications.

The conformation of the German line in this section, moreover, is such that it offers peculiar advantages for a successful attack. Verdun is already half encircled by means of the wedge of this line, the operations of the next few weeks will be watched with a great deal of interest.

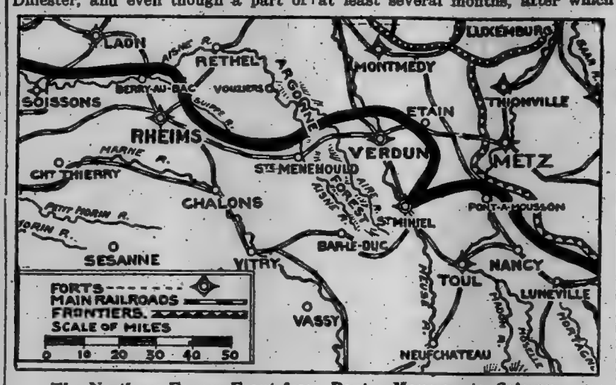

The Northern France Front from Pont-a-Mousson to Soisson, on Which the Germans Have Been Active, Having Started a Particularly Hard Drive from the North Against Verdun.

In the section north of Arras, the battle for Lens is still being waged. The French advance has, temporarily at least, been checked, and although first one side and then the other has recorded small gains, the general situation has undergone no material change. The same applies to the operations along the Fecht River in the Vosges.

In the Dardanelles, reports from several sources state that the allied troops have captured Krithia. If true, this is indeed of importance and marks the first real step forward in the Gallipoli campaign. Official confirmation of this success is, however, lacking, and as these articles are based only on the official reports from the several headquarters, comment will be reserved until next week.

In the Italian theatre, both in Trentino and along the Isonzo, the Italians have been pushing ahead slowly, their advance being retarded by the almost impossible country in which their operations are taking place and the natural defensive strength of the Austrian positions.

On the Isonzo front the most important success so far achieved is the taking of Plava, north of Goritz, which enabled the Italians to cut the railroad north of the latter place. This road is the main and most direct road to Vienna, but is, of course, no longer of any use to the Austrians. This means also that the avenues of supply to Goritz have been halved and all supplies for this place, since the road from Trieste to Goritz by way of Monfalcone is also cut, must come over the one line which runs from Trieste to Goritz direct.

Trieste is in the same situation, and can now be supplied only by the road from Larbach through St. Peter. Trieste cannot be isolated until this road is cut, but there is no immediate prospect of this being accomplished. The strong fortifications at Goritz must first be stormed and taken, and even then an advance will have to be made over forty-five miles of easily defended country.

In the Carnic Alps the Italian advance along the railroad has reached the outskirts of Malborghetto, where heavy fighting has occurred. That position must be reduced before the junction at Tarvis can be reached.

Appreciable progress has been made in Trentino, notably on the western side of Lake Garda toward Riva. Advancing up the Kota Pass the Italians first took Mount Carone, and then, moving up the Ledro valley, took the entire valley of the Ponale River, the falls of which generate the electric power for Riva. This is an advance of only about two and one-half miles beyond the border into Trentino, but it brings the Italian Army to within three miles of Riva.

In Trentino, Where Italians Have Made Progress on the West Side of Lake Garda Toward Riva (1) and in the Ledro Valley.

The real offensive effort of the Italians, however, is not directed against Trentino but against the Isonzo line. The operations against Trentino are entirely defensive in character. Any movement against Trieste would be too dangerous for consideration if the Italian forces engaged in it were not protected against an attack in rear and flank by Austrians pouring out of the passes of Trentino.

The bottle must therefore be tightly corked. Trentino must be neutralized. And this the Italians are doing by sending, not their main army, but strong columns of troops into every outlet from Trentino into Italy. Riva has not quite been reached. Trent is still a long way off, but judged solely by the accomplishment of what was first necessary to be done, the Trentino campaign must be regarded as far entirely successful.

MIDSUMMER NEWS FROM NEWPORT, LENOX, NARRAGANSETT

NEWPORT CROWDED.

High Record for Early July in Cottage Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 3.—In all its social history Newport has never recorded so many cottages opened so early in a season as this year. The entertainments for Independence Day outnumber anything ever before known, but they will not be in any sense large.

Guests from New York are many, and they will remain until Monday night, and some later.

The dinner and fireworks given tonight by Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman for army and navy officers stationed here is a forerunner of large affairs they plan to give during the Summer at Land's End.

The usual yearly meeting of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati will be held in the State House in the morning of Independence Day, with the President, Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, presiding. A public meeting will be held there in the afternoon, and there will be a banquet at night, where the thirteen original toasts will be given. All arrangements have been completed by Colonel Charles L. F. Robinson and George W. Olney.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Duncan will give a dansant on Monday from 4 to 7 at their new residence, Bonnie Crest, which will bring together many members of the Summer colony who enjoy dancing. Their house warming has been set for July 30.

Mrs. George D. Widener of Philadelphia, who is occupying her new estate on Bellevue Avenue and the Cliffs, called Miramar, is planning a housewarming for later in the season. Mrs. Widener, who has her son, George D. Widener, Jr., and her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon of Philadelphia at Miramar for the Summer, gave her first entertainment of the season, a luncheon, last Monday.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has again come to the fore in helping to relieve the Belgian refugees in France. She will give a display of handsome costumes worn by living models on the lawn of Rosecliff on the afternoon and evening of July 24. It is being arranged by Mrs. Condé Nast, assisted by Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, and Miss Maude K. Wetmore.

The day will be called Secours Day, and the Summer residents are asked not to entertain while performances in aid of the war sufferers are being held.

During the early part of the week the Art Association elected officers for the year as follows: Walter Coles Cabel, President; Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, Secretary; Mrs. Harry E. Yarnell, Treasurer. The Governors are Charles Biesel, Mrs. John W. Burgess, Miss Frederika Paine, Mrs. Livingston Hunt, and Harford Powel.

The Spanish Ambassador, Señor Riaño, came from Washington this week to join Mme. Riaño at the Pumpelly cottage, where the Embassy is established this year.

The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff have been at the Bennett cottage for some time.

During the week Governor Walsh and Lieut.-Gov. Cushing of Massachusetts were here. The former attended the address at the Naval War College last Saturday, given by Secretary Josephus Daniels, which was attended by Governor Beeckman of Rhode Island as well. Governor Walsh was the guest of Professor and Mrs. John W. Burgess.

There will be no dearth of golf matches at the Newport Golf Club this Summer through the energy of the Greens Committee, of which George I. Scott is Chairman. A tombstone tournament is set for Monday and a kicker tournament has been started, which will continue until Oct. 1, for cups given by Miss Louise B. Scott.

Orphans throughout the State will be benefited greatly from the lawn fête to be given at the residence of Mrs. William Grosvenor at Roslyn, the afternoon of July 15. Many ladies of the Summer colony will have booths and tables, and there will be other attractions to help swell the fund for St. Mary's Orphanage of Providence.

Everything points to the success of the Newport Dog Show at the Griswold estate on Bellevue Avenue, July 14. Many entries have been received from all over Newport and New England.

George Peabody Eustis gave a luncheon at the Clambake Club Tuesday in honor of the Spanish Ambassador. Mrs. George A. Huhn entertained there the previous day. The club's first bake was held this afternon.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke, Commodore and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post and Miss Henrietta Post, Miss Maria de Barrd, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, and Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thomson of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, are among the arrivals of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Ward of Washington came in for the Summer yesterday.

Mrs. Neilson Brown of Paris and New York is at the Halcyon cottage.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson will spend August either in Saratoga or at Alaska.

Mrs. Fletcher and Miss Sybil Fletcher, wife and daughter of Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher, are at the Baker cottage in Jamestown.

Mrs. Richard H. Townsend of Washington, D. C., is at the Fearing cottage on Annadale Road.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William H. Emory and Rear Admiral and Mrs. John P. Merrell of Washington are here.

Mrs. Edeson Bradley and her daughter, Mrs. Herbert Shipman of New York, are occupying the Cramo cottage, Sunnyles, opposite Marble House.

Two clever automobilists seen on the avenue during the week were Miss Marguerite Caperton, daughter of rear Admiral William B. Caperton, and Miss Doris Fletcher Ryer, daughter of Mrs. Fletcher Ryer of San Francisco, who is occupying the Thaw cottage.

Mrs. Newbold Morris of New York is expected here to visit her aunt, Mrs. W. W. Tompkins.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller will entertain a dinner company at Honeysuckle Lodge.

George L. Lorillard, Secretary of the American Embassy at Buenos Aires, has concluded a visit with his mother, Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard.

Mrs. Curtis Guild has ended a brief visit with Mrs. Horatio N. Draper.

SPORTS AT LENOX.

Berkshire Resort Busy with Tennis and Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, July 3.—For three years the Lenox Junior Lawn Tennis Association has amused the Fourth of July houseparties of Lenox and Stockbridge by a program of water sports at the Mahkenac Boating Club, the events consisting of canoe races, swimming races, tilting, tub races, and diving. This year the sports were set for this afternoon and brought up to Berkshire many friends of the contestants.

When the sports were first given, Miss Mary Turnure, now Mrs. Roger Griswold of Erie, Penn., was the Director. Last year she was succeeded by Miss Symphrosa Bristed, who was so successful that she was called upon again this year to manage the various events.

At the Lenox Golf Club this morning a large company started in a contest for prizes offered by Mrs. Newbold Morris for mixed doubles in a tombstone tournament. Annually Mrs. Morris presents trophies for such a contest. Among the women who played were Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, Mrs. David T. Dana, Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield, Mrs. Allen B. Fenno, Mrs. Gordon Bell, Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, the Misses Anna R. Alexandre, Isabel D. Shotter, Anita Delafield, Mrs. W. Roscoe Bensal. After the tournament Mr. and Mrs. Morris entertained at luncheon.

Among the prominent people who have been in Lenox this week were former Ambassador and Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, who were guests of Miss Clementina Furniss; Theodore N. Vail, traveling with Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Quimby of Boston from Lyndonville, Vt.; Mrs. W. S. Trowbridge and Miss Molly Trowbridge, who were touring; Mrs. George William Curtis, who was a guest of her sister, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow; Dr. and Mrs. George William Douglas, automobiling from Tuxedo Park; Ogden H. Hammond, who came up to visit with Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond; Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman of New York, touring to Amherst College where on Wednesday Governor Whitman was the principal speaker; Chevalier W. L. F. C. van Rappard, the Ambassador from Holland, who was a guest of Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador.

Lenox Summer residents very largely support the work of the Berkshire Industrial Farm at Canaan, N. Y., where delinquent boys are sent from the New York Juvenile Court and educational institutions for correction. The late William D. Sloane was much interested in the farm and besides liberal contributions gave a gymnasium. At the annual meeting of the farm, just past, it was announced that Mrs. Sloane had given $10,000 for building a cottage to be known as the Sloane cottage in memory of the late Mr. Sloane. Among those interested in the farm are Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. Oscar Isaigi, Miss Clementina Furniss, and Mrs. John E. Parsons.

The Lenox officials have been compelled to limit the speed of certain automobilists and one of the drivers, Miss Symphrosa Bristed, was summoned into court and paid $25 for violation of the speed laws of the town. The sport of moonlight driving over the hills has been followed by several of the younger set.

Miss Emily Tuckerman is Chairman of a committee in Stockbridge to give a series of specialised flower shows, the first of which was held Thursday. The ladies connected with the committee decided to hold displays each month rather than to crowd all the various flowers into one general exhibition. This week the exhibition was of roses and delphinium and strawberries. Also there was a class of floral centrepieces arranged for effect. Among those who exhibited roses were Miss Edith Kohlsaat, Mrs. Charles S. Mellen, Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, Miss Marion Hague, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. William Hall Walker, Mrs. Thomas S. Southworth, and Mrs. Oscar Isaigi. The committee to arrange the remaining exhibitions include Miss Marion Hague, Mrs. Walter P. Eaton, Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorf, and Miss Tuckerman.

Arriving at their country places this week were the Rev. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Mary Parsons, and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis. All of the villas of Lenox are now occupied.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University and Mrs. Butler arrived this week. Mr. Butler plays golf each morning at the Lenox Club, often with Robert W. Paterson as his opponent.

Next week Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew will arrive for the season.

Ex-United States Senator Henry Clay Hansborough of North Dakota has been on an automobile tour through the hills this week.

There have been important dances at the Lenox Club and in the villas this week. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. S. Griswold gave a dinner and a dance at Wyndhurst. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed gave a dance at Lakeside Friday night in honor of Miss Flora Bewick of Atlanta, who is their guest. Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia have been giving afternoon dances at Wheatleigh. Mr. and Mrs. Payson Hatch have arranged a dance to which were invited the members of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, who came in after a formal dinner party given by Ambassador and Mme. Constantin T. Dumba. Those who gave afternoon entertainments this week include Miss Nancy Craig Wharton, Mrs. Oscar Isaigi, Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke, Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield, and Mrs. James R. Jesup.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster will exhibit their sweet peas in the flower show at Newport and Lenox. Their gardens are now in the early bloom and include a new specimen called Flora Dale Fairy, not yet on the market, a variety sent to Lenox for trial by the originator in California. This variety is expected to create quite a sensation when placed on exhibition.

F. Augustus Schermerhorn is passing a fortnight in Lenox while his yacht, Freelance, is being put in commission for Mr. Schermerhorn's annual cruise along the Atlantic seaboard. Mr. Schermerhorn is a guest of his sister, Mrs. Ellen Auchmuty.

An interesting program has been prepared for Monday which will include the annual luncheon of the Lenox Club, the annual handicap of the Lenox Golf Club and the July meeting of the Lenox Garden Club, which meets at Stockbridge with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate.

At Great Barrington the popular Wyantenuck Country Club continues to be the chief social centre. Some of those who have given golf trophies are Mr. and Mrs. John Shepard, Mrs. I. C. B. Dana, A. H. Forbes, C. B. Fritz, J. R. Meade, Miss Grace McErney, W. E. Nesbit, Mrs. John Dodge Peters, G. H. Richmond, Miss Gladys Tefft, Mrs. C. L. Wetherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin D. Ticknor and R. P. Staats.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Yachting Season Opens with the Holidays.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 3.—Narragansett inaugurated its annual Summer season today and all indications point to a gala season for this region of Rhode Island.

Numerous dinner parties and other entertainments are already being planned by the cottagers, and the social life of the resort will soon be renewed with more zest than usual, as the Summer colony has increased in numbers since last season, and the Pier is more cosmopolitan than ever.

Recent arrivals indicate that New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and other cities will be well represented here this Summer.

The season of dancing will be resumed tonight when the first dance of the season will take place.

Many motor and yachting parties are expected here on the eve of the national holiday, which is usually quietly celebrated at the Pier. Aside from fireworks here and there along Ocean Road, one would scarcely realise that it was the Fourth of July.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan are planning to bring a yachting party to Narragansett for the holiday on board the steam yacht Surf, which is now in commission. Upon their arrival here the guests in the party will be entertained at Shore Acres on Ocean Road.

One of the events of interest here next week will be the laying of the cornerstone of Narragansett's new Federal Post Office. The ceremony will take place on Tuesday, July 6, and among those who expect to be here are Governor R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island and his staff, who will probably come from Newport, and other officials of that State.

Herbert A. Rice, State Attorney General of Rhode Island, will join the Summer colony here this season. He has rented Mrs. H. A. Tillinghast's Garden Court cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Harrison of St. David's, Penn., will occupy Twin Gables for the Summer.

Mrs. Charles Randolph Snowden of Philadelphia, a member of the polo clan at the Pier, had taken the Mrs. F. S. Ellis cottage at Kentara Green.

Mrs. Philip Connor of Philadelphia has arrived at her villa for the season.

Among other recent arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. David Stevenson, Miss M. E. Van Wyck of New York, Mrs. H. J. Kuhn and Miss Kuhn of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte of Washington, D. C., who were cottagers here last year, plan to return for the season.

Edward L. Welsh of Philadelphia, who is spending the Summer at Shadow Farm, Wakefield, R. I., has placed his motor yacht Tuna in commission in Salt Pond. Stuart Davis of New York will also sail a cruiser there this Summer.

William E. Shepherd's Sunnymead villa on Central Street has been rented to Alexander Brown of Philadelphia for the season.

M. C. Bouvier and Miss Bouvier of New York are occupying their villa Lasata for the season.

Field of Operations Along the Isonzo, Where Trieste Is the Ultimate Objective. The Most Important Progress Made by the Italians Was the Taking of Plava, North of Goritz.

SUMMERTIME PLAYS AND PLAYERS

BETWEEN SEASONS

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW has written his last play. This he says himself, not by way of a threatening announcement, but in letters to his friends on this side of the Atlantic. And the reason he gives is not weariness of the four walls of the theatre, but a deep conviction that the author of "Common Sense About the War" can never hope again to write a play which the British public will be willing to go to see. Since the appearance of that series of articles in London there has been for the most part in the dramatic columns of the English dailies and weeklies a stony silence on the subject of Mr. Shaw. Though the New York season just closed saw in all some seven of the Irish dramatist's works produced, London saw only one, the revival of "Fanny's First Play," and that was withdrawn with almost comic haste.

There remain several of his works, both early and late, which are unknown to the New York stage, and there is talk of one of them—"John Bull's Other Island"—being given here this year in the repertory of the new Irish Theatre. Indeed, New York has been quite hospitable to the Shaw plays, and with Berlin and New York open to him he need never be that incomplete and unhappy mortal—a dramatist without a public. So, though his inspiration for and interest in the theatre would seem, of late years, to have waned somewhat, his latest declaration of an intention to devote himself solely to essays in politics might be passed on with the comment he once used when he dashed off the title of one of his happiest comedies. You never can tell.

You never can tell. But you can tell this—that when in London this Fall Mr. Barker makes his next production it will not be a production of a Shaw play. Indeed, it now seems probable that he will turn his gifts as a director to the staging there of a new prose tragedy of life in the London slums. And the author is John Masefield.

A Frohman Story.

CHARLES FROHMAN is passing into the legend of the American theatre, and intimate stories of his wit and wisdom are being told by many who never laid eyes on him in all their days.

There is one that pictures him fretting over some bit of newspaper comment that did not please him. Present were an actor and a playwright.

"Ah, we must remember," said the playwright cheerfully, "that the newspapers of today are the wrapping-papers of tomorrow."

"I know," Mr. Frohman responded plaintively, "but how do you spell *rapping?*"

Nazimova's New Play.

NAZIMOVA, who has been traveling the roads of vaudeville these past few months and thereby growing richer with every passing week, is making plans to stir New York next season with her appearance here in a new poetic tragedy. The manuscript has come to her not from Channing Pollock and Rennold Wolf, nor from Percy Mackaye, nor, indeed, from any of the native scribes, for it has come "out of the mysterious East." It is the work of Rabindranath Tagore.

Although the great Bengali poet visited America some three years ago his voice—"the voice of India"—was little heard here until word came from Europe that the Nobel prize for literature had been awarded to him. And in our theatre he has been unrepresented save for the performances—and very good performances, too—of his play, "The Post Office," given by one of the settlement house clubs in the Educational Dramatic League.

The setting for Mme. Nazimova's production is being prepared by Maurice Stern, who, in the negotiations for the play, served as intermediary between the Russian actress and "the most spiritually minded of all living poets." Meanwhile, Nazimova is spending the Summer in the varieties, for "War Brides" has been the most successful of all the war playlets, and she is not only keeping her own company on tour, but has sent out a second company, headed by that exceedingly fine actress, Gilda Varesi.

Concerning Ina Claire.

INA CLAIRE shines out more clearly every night as the bright particular star of the constellation which goes to make up the "Ziegfeld Follies," that sumptuous and seductive Summer show which has taken possession of the New Amsterdam Theatre. Dainty and deft always, she has an engaging gift for mimicry, and, somehow, it seems as though the passing imitation should have its place in every real revue.

Of course it is Miss Claire who—*moderato religioso* — sings the sad story of Marie-Odile, which is quite the cleverest lyric of the musical comedy year, and now she enlivens the last half hour of the entertainment by a sudden and startling appearance as the incomparable Mrs. Castle. She was to have ventured forth with this imitation on Monday night last, but it was said that the sight of Mrs. Castle gazing intently down from a stage box gave her pause. At all events, the new number was not added until the next night, and even then, with the subject of the imitation sitting vigilantly in the front row, Miss Claire did not give full vent to her study of the famous dancer's vocal attainments. But she looked and moved like Mrs. Castle, an enchanting vision, quite unexpectedly tall and slender.

All told, Miss Claire was a most happy choice for the Follies. For such work she is one of the best. Of course, she can summon Harry Lauder and Frank Tinney and Eddie Foy before you. As who cannot? But those who saw her at the Adelphi in the Strand last Summer will remember how uncannily successful she was in that essay in the intangible—an imitation of Elsie Janis. She is no Cissie Loftus, to be sure, and there is no one on the stage today who can perform such miracles of impersonation as Fay Templeton.

But it is to be hoped that, as the Summer waxes, more and more moments of the "Follies" will be turned over to Ina Claire. And since, with the program already too long, to enlarge her share would mean some cutting, there are portions of the entertainment that would be no unbearable loss. Many could doubtless be reconciled, for instance, if Mr. Granville were to forget all about a very bad poem called "Honor," which he recites with such enthusiasm upon all occasions.

Miss Kelley is Leaving Us.

DESMOND KELLEY is preparing to shake the dust of Broadway from her feet. Those who saw her performance in the leading feminine rôle of "The Big Idea" at the Hudson Theatre last Winter, will learn with something of a shock that she has decided to forswear the stage forever more and settle in Honolulu—of all places. She will set sail for that distant island possession some time next month, and by way of preparation for the new atmosphere, it is said, she sings Berlin's "Bird of Paradise" every morning after breakfast.

"By the time I return for my first visit," says Miss Kelley, "I hope to be able to play it on the eucalyptus—or whatever that thing is they play Berlin's music on in Honolulu."

Daly As the Dane.

ARNOLD DALY can play no more in the Shaw comedies he helped to make popular in this country unless the Irish dramatist should relent and raise the ban. So now he has his eye on Shakespeare, who need not be consulted. For years he has contemplated a production of "Hamlet," and labored fondly on his own acting version of that tragedy. He has done a most profitable turn in the movies and he even emerged somewhat the richer for his farewell season in the Shaw comedies last Spring, so that there are now excellent prospects for his appearance here next season as the melancholy Dane.

It would be interesting to know whether Hilda Spong is to be a member of his company. It will be remembered that when, a few hours before the dress rehearsal for the revival of "Candida" last May, Dorothy Donnelly, who was to have played the title rôle, withdrew from the cast, Miss Spong stepped in and saved the day. None who witnessed her altogether delightful performance as Candida that first afternoon could have guessed that she had had but four rehearsals, and that four days before she had not so much as read the play. Miss Spong had just returned after more than four years in other lands, and the thought of seeing her play here again is one of the pleasant things in the prospect of the season that lies just ahead.

PHOTO © MA.L.HILL N.Y.C.

Ina Claire as "Marie-Odile" in Ziegfeld Follies. New Amsterdam.

Helen Raymond in "Twin Beds" Harris.

Leila McIntyre. New Brighton.

Marjorie Wood in "It Pays to Advertise." Cohan's.

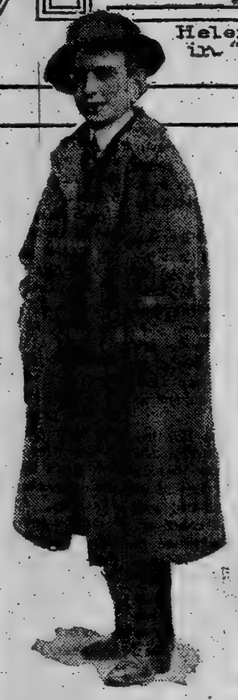

Geo. Phelps who is "very good" as Eddie in "Chin-Chin."

Nora Bayes in Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic.

HOW TO SELL A ONE-ACT PLAY

BY WALTER J. KINGSLEY

Every one has either written a one-act play or written a piece about how to write one. But how to sell a one-act play—there's the rub. With the curtain-raiser virtually a thing of the past, and with the Princess seemingly no longer a home for the one-act play, its only Broadway market is the varieties, and so it seemed reasonable to ask Mr. Kingsley, director of publicity in the realm of vaudeville, to discourse upon the problem. He insists that the dramatic response, here set forth, is no worse than the average one-act play, and that it has the special distinction of being enacted every day in the offices above the Palace Theatre.

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Office Boy.....Jack Jahrmarkt
Secretary.....Evelyn Sachs
Undergraduate.....Eli Princevard, '16
Author-Press Agent.....Walter J. Kingsley

Scene business office of the Palace Theatre, with many exits and entrances and centre door fancy. Setting very urbane.

(Enter OFFICE BOY.)

BOY—Say, boss, there's a boy author out here wants to see Mr. Keith.

A. P. A., (glibly, but with poise)—Stop your kidding.

BOY—On the level, boss. He's got a letter from a swell college introducing him to Mr. Keith.

A. P. A.—Bring me that letter.

Exit OFFICE BOY, who, after having shown letter to SECRETARY, returns with the document. A. P. A. takes letter and reads aloud as one approaching a state of coma.

Dramatic Department,
Princemouth University.
Professor Clayton Foy de Brander.

My Dear Mr. Keith: My deep interest in your theatre prompts me to write you as one whose theatres appreciate the one-act play. I am told that your Mr. Edward Foy's performance in "War Brides" was one of the most masterly interpretations seen at your theatres since Lloyd Bingham appeared in "Little Moments from Large Hits." This letter will introduce to you Mr. Eli Princevard of the class of '16, who has written a one-act drama entitled "The Arms of Hector; or, The Error of Helen." This is extremely timely as it deals with war and has a strong peace message. It does not depict the soldiers fighting in the trenches, but deals with the sufferings of the women who stay at home, and the novelty of the theme has a strong appeal. I may add that Mr. Princevard has studied under me and is an honor pupil. He is a member of Louis de Foe's fraternity. He has spoken to Walter Prichard Eaton and been commended by him. Please tell him how to sell his little play. Upliftingly yours,

CLAYTON FOY DE BRANDER.

A. P. A.—Jack, if it's still there, bring it right in.

(Enter ELI PRINCEVARD with a green bag filled with script and wearing tortoise shell cheaters.)

E. P.—How do you do, Mr. Keith?

A. P. A.—This is not Mr. Keith. I represent him, however, and will be glad to be of service to you. I understand that you want to sell a one-act play, but I fear that you are alone in your wish.

PRINCEVARD—Yes, I hope to introduce the three unities into the two-a-day.

A. P. A.—We have had the Eight Foys, but not the Three Unities. I am afraid they are not big-time stuff.

PRINCEVARD—Do you mean that you do not know them?

A. P. A.—No, and I don't want to; they are too hard to handle. Clayton Hamilton has been trying to manage them for years, and when he falls down it's no job for me.

PRINCEVARD—But how can you sell one-act plays if there are no three unities?

A. P. A.—The 1915 playlet is different. The three unities of vaudeville are COMEDY, COMEDY, COMEDY. The jest, the josh, and the laugh are mightier than the playwright's pen. Amusing personalities are our need at all times.

PRINCEVARD.—Look how Mr. Granville Barker has filled the Stadium with the three unities!

A. P. A.—Mr. Barker played five times in the history of New York. Your sketch has to play twice a day seven days a week. His audiences went away saying "Glad we saw it, but never again." We want them to say, "Let's go some more."

PRINCEVARD.—I was told by my professor that the future of the stage lay in the hands of young writers. I want to hand along the torch of great drama. I want to purge the souls of the Athenians as did Euripides.

A. P. A.—I am afraid that your purging would kill the vaudeville patient by an overdose, young fellow.

PRINCEVARD—Now you jest with me. Please tell me how I may sell my play.

A. P. A.—To get down to cases, Mr. Budding Dramatist, this is what you must do: First find your actor or actress and mold your idea to their personalities as a dentist takes an impression of your jaw to fit a tooth. Cater to them in every way, shape, and manner. Write what they want, accept all their suggestions and then, maybe, you will get a production. That is the royal road to royalties. Flatter the actor and your battle is more than half won. If you are writing for Foy, put in a touch of pathos, and if you are preparing a script for a tragedienne, give her a clown scene. They all want to go outside their specialty. Honestly, the best way of all is the personal way. Deal direct with the player. Edgar Allan Woolf writes to order only, and he puts over a score or more hits in as many months. Write entertainments; stick to comedy if you seek long life for your little playlet. The tragedies have a brief life as a rule. Vaudeville audiences want to laugh. Be the George M. Cohan of the sketch. That is to say, learn how to get your characters on and off the stage rapidly and make laughs crackle like the fire of a machine gun. Flee the high-brow drama as the very devil. Most of us regard Brieux as the name of a cheese.

PRINCEVARD.—But I don't know any actresses or actors.

A. P. A.—Call on them; write to them and set forth your idea. Waylay them. See their agents. See playbrokers who handle sketches. Call on Charles Feliky, the erudite sketch expert, in the offices of Martin Beck, whose duty it is to give first aid to authors. He really and truly helps. Advertise your sketches. Do anything and everything to get the attention of the artist. Get one interested and shape the piece to suit his or her fancy. Sometimes the artist will give you bully ideas which you must not be too proud to absorb. In fact, the average writer for vaudeville doesn't consult one-half enough with the players.

Nazimova knew that "War Brides" was the piece for her as soon as she saw the script. She stopped rehearsals on another piece and cried: "This one came from Heaven." And so it did. Most of them, however, come from the city dump. A good tip is to have Arthur Hopkins read your sketch. He's a wizard in spotting strong scripts. His latest find is young Mr. Barrell of Scribner's, whom I sent to him. Remember, too, that great drama is not wanted in vaudeville. Here is Robert T. Haines eager to play a masterpiece—Kipling's "The Man Who Was"—and no one will give him any encouragement. Belasco's production of "The Drums of Oude" was magnificent, but it was not vaudeville. If we wanted sheer drama we could find hundreds of bully one-act plays in England and on the Continent. An adaptor could turn out a tabloid a day for us from the available supply.

Write amusing, swiftly moving stories that permit the plot to be planted as soon as the curtain rises. Beware of the gruesome or the sombre, no matter how artistic. Downstairs right now William Courtleigh is giving a masterly performance in "The Man Higher Up," but, because it closes on the note of death, out-of-town managers say that the women folk in their audiences would not like it. Beware the female of the species in the vaudeville theatre. She wants everything pleasant, and will stand for more slap-stick comedy than the male. The big laughs for hokum, jasbo, and gravy, as we call broad humor, frequently come from the women patrons in the house where it is permitted. Mr. Keith cut out all suggestive lines and situations, and I hope you have none in your tabloid tragedy.

PRINCEVARD—Oh, no, Sire. It is quite pure and has been passed by our college censors. I have also submitted it to Anthony Comstock and William Jennings Bryan.

A. P. A.—Well, take my advice and interest a headliner and talk him or her into putting your play on. Listen to them with a grave face and rave of their transcendent abilities. Be a good courtier and a skillful tailor in cutting dramatic garments to fit and maybe you will some day have a one-act play produced. You can then grab from $25 to $100 a week in royalty.

The best advice of all is don't. The average reward of the men and women who write one-act plays is less than one one-thousandth of a centime per word. We have 450 war sketches in this office now that have been submitted for the use of Miss Kitty Gordon. She has read most of them and will plod through them all. She is going to send for half a dozen of the authors to talk their sketches over with her. The one that will write what she wants will get the commission. None of the sketches will do as they stand. Don't hurry, Mr. Princevard. Where are you going?

PRINCEVARD—I am going to take your advice. I'm going to see Mr. Frank Tinney and talk my little tragedy over with him. As he is a comedian, you lead me to think that he would gleefully venture upon more serious work. A lot of the Eta Beta Pi fellows have plays and I'll send them over. I shall tell my teachers how kind you have been, and I thank you so much.

SECRETARY — That's the biggest laugh I've had since that plumber brought in a Bosnian folk play for Grace La Rue. Sometimes I think that I will write a blank verse drama for Joe Jackson; it would be as reasonable as the sketches usually submitted to this office. You were right, A. P. A., when you told that young man to deal direct with the actor. Please the actor personally and let him have the rôle written to suit him and you will get a production. Otherwise, nit, not, no. Find a successful writer of vaudeville sketches and you will find a man or woman who has the psychology of the mummer down pat.

(Exit Laughingly.)
CURTAIN.

"Sumurun" in the Two-a-day.

Gertrude Hoffmann is preparing a vaudeville version of "Sumurun," and the production, which will be ambitious, is being made under the direction of Richard Ordynski.

THE DRAMA'S FATE IN FAR OFF OWOSSO

THE Owosso Theatre, after forty years devoted to the amusement of Owosso, Michigan, has closed its doors and thus runs the threne in The Dramatic Mirror:

From its stage many ambitious boys and young women went out to become players. Most of them failed. One of the recollections of the Owosso is Mme. Rhea. When she appeared in Owosso she drew such a crowd that the town was financially distressed for a month afterward. When Denman Thompson went there with the "Old Homestead," people from the country traveled miles in wagons to see him. The night Frank Keenan played "A Poor Relation" it rained. But the audience was there. Keenan scarcely raised his voice above a whisper, but the people sat on the very edge of the seats and put up their hands to their ears so that they might not miss a word. After the play, enough umbrellas were offered Keenan to start a store. The audience loved him that much. Keenan must have been an ungrateful wretch, for we are told that he never want back to Owosso again.

When "The College Widow" was put on the Owosso stage, the supers who represented the bleachers crowd in the football scene were gathered from the town. They were street urchins and many of the good little boys. Each received 50 cents for bleaching. For many years after, when the financial status of an Owossoite was discussed, the first question asked was: "Did he see the 'Widow'?" If he did, his credit was 100 per cent. in the community, whether he saw the play in front of the footlights or behind them. When any occasion called out the town, the size of the crowd was reckoned by the crowd that saw the "Widow." A number of weddings occurred on the Owosso stage, the contracting parties being members of the various companies.

The closing of the Owosso was not caused by the war. This is worthy of note. Nor was it caused by the craze for the "movies." This is worthy of two notes. The real reason was Owosso's love for motoring. Nearly everybody in Owosso has a motor car of some type, and the people preferred joy riding to the theatre. A little smile and small drops of salt water from the eyes for the shut-up of the Owosso playhouse.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Astor—"The Alien." (Film.)
Cohan's—"It Pays to Advertise."
Columbia—Summer burlesque.
Harris—"Twin Beds."
Liberty—"Birth of a Nation." (Film.)
Longacre—"A Full House."
New Amsterdam—Ziegfeld Follies.

A Double Run.

"The Birth of a Nation," the first of the $2 movies, is being shown now in various cities, but New York has two theatres devoted to the one film. The fifth month of the engagement has been reached at the Liberty, and in addition the big Kuklux Klan film is on exhibition for the shore folk at the Brighton Beach Music Hall.

SCREEN NOTES

VITAGRAPH — Frank Daniels in "Crooky."
STRAND — William Faversham in "The Right of Way."
81ST STREET—"Greater Love Hath No Man" and "The Garden of Lies."
BRIGHTON BEACH—"The Birth of a Nation."

SAM BERNARD, who recently contracted to make his debut in motion pictures with the Famous Players Film Company, is now engaged before the camera at the studios of that company, in an original comedy feature written expressly for him, entitled "Poor Schmaltz, Sam Bernard 'In Dutch.'" This subject has been so constructed as to include some of his most familiar characterizations, and before the termination of the production, Mr. Bernard appears in three different forms of make-up. "Schmaltz" is a much-harassed German wig maker who becomes the victim of a never-ending series of misfortunes. The release date of the feature, which is to appear on the Paramount Program, will be announced shortly.

Frank Daniels will be introduced as a motion picture comedian this evening when "Crooky" is presented for the first time at the Vitagraph Theatre. On the screen there in this five-part comedy Mr. Daniels will be seen in the rôle of an escaped convict who, by getting his hands on the wealth and clothing of a careless rancher, sets forth rehabilitated and is so rushed by society that in the end he hurries back to his cell as to a retreat. Anita Stewart and Earle Williams continue to reveal "The Goddess," which has now reached its ninth chapter.

William Faversham has been busy the last few weeks in the preparation of "The Right of Way," the film version of Sir Gilbert Parker's novel, which was so successful as a serial, as a book, and as a play. Jane Grey plays the leading feminine rôle, and the other parts are assigned to what the management calls an "all-Broadway" company.

There will be more of the Aylesworth big game pictures, taken in Canada, and the routine program of comedy, educational, and fresh news films. The musical part of the entertainment includes Victor Herbert's "An American Fantasie" by the Strand orchestra.

Jane Cowl, who will return to Broadway next month in the Woods production of "Common Clay," will be seen on the screen this week at the Eighty-first Street Theatre in the leading feminine rôle of "The Garden of Lies," the film version of the novel of that name by the late Justus Miles Forman. This was one of Mr. Forman's first works, and a dramatization of it, prepared by himself and Sidney Grundy, was presented in London by the then plain George Alexander. "The Garden of Lies" is the program for the latter half of the week, beginning Thursday. The first half of the week will be given over to "Greater Love Hath No Man," with Emmet Corrigan in the principal part.

Thomas Allen Rector, who turned the dance craze to good account, has now gone into the movies, and the Baltzer Amusement Producing Company announces his appearance in "A Belt from the Sky." In the announcement he is horribly described as "the social pet of two hemispheres, who has tangoed, maxixed, and hesitation-waltzed himself around the globe," and it is further stated that he "danced at the Metropolitan Opera House with Raviowa, the distinguished Russian girl."

"Common Clay" Coming.

Among the forerunners of the season are the posters for "Common Clay," the Harvard prize play by Cleves Kinkead, due here in August with John Mason and Jane Cowl in the leading rôles. The billboards already announce its advent, serving to remind the passer-by that the "between season" period is short nowadays and that the new season is not far off.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—Fred H. Bowers, with songs and monologue, as the headline attraction for the first half of the week.

PROCTOR'S 58TH STREET—"The Six Songbirds" is the headline act for this vaudeville house.

HAMMERSTEIN'S LEXINGTON—The Lexington Players presenting Eugene Walter's "Paid in Full," with Carl Brickert and Minna Gombel in the leading rôles.

EDEN MUSEE—The war in wax and kinemacolor motion pictures.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE—Amelia Bingham in a new version of "Big Moments from Big Plays"; Orville Harrold in a new program of songs; Emma Carus, assisted by Noel Stewart; Walter C. Kelly, the "Virginia Judge."

NEW BRIGHTON—Cecil Lean and Cleo Mayfield in songs and travesties; John Hyams and Leila McIntyre in "The Quakeress"; Sam and Kitty Morton in an act reminiscent of vaudeville in the early eighties; Mlle. Marguerite Destrees in a dance act called "The Cafe Futurist."

BUSHWICK—Elizabeth Brice and Charles King, the leading vocalists of "Watch Your Step"; Henry Lewis, presenting a new monologue called "A Vaudeville Cocktail"; Clifton Webb, assisted by Gloria Godwin and accompanied by a Russian orchestra, in a set of dances.

PROSPECT—An all-Irish bill, headed by Maggie Cline; Pat Rooney and Marion Bent in their old success "At the News Stand"; Ernest R. Ball, playing some of his own compositions, including for the occasion "Mother Machree" and "A Little Bit of Heaven."

AMERICAN ROOF—Jean Badini and Arthur in a travesty of "On Trial" and for the latter half of the week the Five Old Soldier Fiddlers, civil war veterans.

SEEKING THE RIGHT FILM FOR THE NEIGHBORHOOD

The Neighborhood Playhouse, in Grand Street, whose stage in the few months of its first season has been trod by such players as Ellen Terry, Ethel Barrymore, and Gertrude Kingston, has day in and day out supplied a less widely remarked motion picture entertainment for its patrons and has had something of a struggle to find films that were at once in keeping with the standards of the institution and yet not so insistently Educational with a capital E that the "neighborhood" would not come to see them. How they managed it is told here by Grace Griswold, who has been manager of the Neighborhood during its first season, just closed.

By GRACE GRISWOLD.

THE Neighborhood Playhouse closed its doors for the Summer last Sunday night with a record house of strictly neighborhood people—the little theatre filled to the doors and hundreds turned away, a crowd of eager faces most gratifying to the management, which had labored early and late for months to win them and at the same time maintain the ideals for which the Playhouse was planned and built. The program consisted of Edward Sheldon's fine play, "The Nigger," in motion pictures, and for specialty, a band of excellent singers in grand opera selections. The stage was set with the now familiar profile trees and sky of luminous blue, which has become the pride and glory of the Playhouse, its most unique feature in many of the season's productions.

The week-ends, as everybody knows, have been given over almost exclusively to drama, performed by the Neighborhood Players and visiting companies. These programs finished their season Sunday week with the last performance of "The Waldies," by the Neighborhood Players. Side by side with the week-end policy, which has drawn appreciative patrons from the general theatre-going public, has run the unheralded mid-week policy of entertainment for the neighborhood people especially. That is to say, there has been no effort to advertise these programs otherwise than by simple announcements on the bulletin boards of the Playhouse and through a limited mailing list to near-by settlements, clubs, and schools. Externally these programs have had nothing to distinguish them. They have been simply motion pictures and specialties, but internally they have been the product of infinite thought and care.

The problem was a difficult one. How to maintain our standards and yet attract and entertain a local public which was being fed on the most sensational of motion pictures, advertised in the most flamboyant manner, with every thrilling episode raised to the power? We knew, however, that many of the houses made hideous on the outside by impossible posters furnished by the motion-picture concerns to meet an imaginary taste were not nearly so bad as their outer emblazonment implied, and that many of the pictures run in them were exceptionally fine.

The manager of the small motion-picture house is at the mercy of whatever "service" he subscribes to. He must take what is sent to him. He cannot afford to do anything else, the expense of selecting in the open market being too great for his possible income if he is to have any "first runs." Many of these he could not obtain at any price, they being pledged to the regular "service." So as an independent exhibitor he could never offer a novelty except at a prohibitive figure.

This was the problem which confronted the Neighborhood Playhouse. Regular service was out of the question. We must select our own programs. We began by presenting a series of strictly educational pictures, not because it was ever the purpose of the Playhouse to be educational in any other sense than that of good taste, but because at the time this was the only line of pictures on which we were able to secure unimpeachable recommendation as a steady output.

As may be imagined, the people of this neighborhood, not unlike their prototypes uptown, "the tired business men," regarding the theatre as a place of joy and entertainment and of emotional exhilaration, were unwilling to invest even 10 cents in a frankly educational performance. It was evident that a different policy must be devised if we were going to win the public. We began with the five-reel dramatic feature film and reduced the admission fee to 5 cents, the usual price down Grand Street way, as we had found that 10 cents was too much for the man with his family, too much for the people whom we especially wished to reach.

Of course we did not take regular service, but made a canvass of the exchanges. Where they had a projection room, we saw at least a reel run off of such pictures as were available. Sometimes our own operator accompanied us, sometimes we were allowed to take the reels home for inspection. We found the motion-picture concerns sympathetic to our aims and ready to help us.

It may be asked how we could determine a picture's value from a single reel. The story and general character of a photo play can be learned from the published outline and something of the treatment by the "stills" or static photographs. In addition to these, one reel is generally sufficient to indicate the quality of the handling, the personalities of the players—a most important factor in the psychological and spiritual value of a picture—the taste and distinction of the settings, the clearness and beauty of the photography, and the condition of the reels.

Two or three important points have come out in this investigation. One is that a photo play throws the white light of reality on many a so-called classic, revealing it, when stripped of the poetic language which gave it distinction, as a tale of common passion or intrigue, quite without moral or artistic excuse.

Another is that all the value of the educational picture may be embraced in a dramatic offering, especially in the matter of scenic investiture. Herein lies the distinction and the glory of the motion picture—its one unique advantage over every other form of visualized art. For instance, we found a little comedy laid in Rochester Castle which served the double use of delighting the eye by the revelation of beautiful views in a fine example of historic architecture and at the same time affording an amusing interval. The foreign films still take the lead in beauty, simplicity, and appropriateness of investiture, and the acting in some of them is superb, but on the whole, American acting in the films is more natural and real according to our standards, and the plays selected by the American producers are nearer to life as we know it.

As a tribute to the taste of our public it is interesting to note that among the few pictures which have won actual applause from our audiences are "The Old Curiosity Shop," "Lorna Doone," and the fairy play "Rumpelstiltskin."

Besides the care that has been taken in the selection of our pictures, we have given much attention to the running of them—slowly where the feeling or psychology demanded it and more rapidly for sprightly passages. The accompanying music also has been a matter of much difficulty to adjust. To the credit of our audiences, be it said that there is no music too good for them; they appreciate the best; but the problem was to find a player with a sufficient repertoire of good music to swing instantly and sympathetically into the feeling of a scene in passing; where there were marching and dancing, to keep time to the step and to lift tragic climaxes by an accompaniment of emotional power, and also to be able to accompany specialty artists on short notice, or without any notice at all, and never to grow stale. We have been fortunate even in this.

We now come to the other feature of our mid-week program, the specially numbers, selected with the same care and the same ideals in view. These have covered one-act plays and operatic numbers, several of them produced by the house; also singers, magicians, impersonators, and dancers. There has been no program given without some such number.

So the Neighborhood Playhouse closes its first season with the gratifying assurance that it has won its public with high-class, wholesome entertainment and at a minimum outlay, but, it must also be admitted, a maximum of thought and care.

During the Summer the roof will be thrown open daily to the children as a playground and on Wednesday and Friday evenings for dancing, so it will not be idle even during the hot weather.

LONDON STAGE NOTES.

THE theatre in London has been having a hard time of it. Bad business has been the burden of much of the theatrical comment, and the dramatic notes are full of notices of withdrawal. The professional cards of well-known players swell the lists of those "at liberty" and "resting," such old favorites as Julia Neilson and Fred Terry have withdrawn after what Sir Herbert Tree would call battering their heads "against the brick wall of an unquisitive public." Sir Herbert himself has had an unhappy season at His Majesty's, and the early closing of "Marie-Odile" is reported there a few weeks after the even more speedy withdrawal of "The Right to Kill." Now he is to tour the halls in an extraction from "Trilby."

Hard times, the widespread mourning, the presence of many a faithful theatre-goer at the front, and the general feeling that this is no time for theatregoing account for the falling off in box office receipts. There has been much talk of "carrying on," as the phrase goes, the heroic determination of the manager to keep his company busy against all discouragement. An appeal to the good-will of the public has been issued by The London Telegraph, and there is a note of scorn for the subject of this anecdote, printed in that journal:

"The other day a well-known actor-manager received a letter from a lady—a familiar figure in society—asking for a box. 'I want very much to see your new piece,' she wrote, 'but, being in mourning, it would, of course, be unbecoming of me to be recognized in the stalls.' She could hardly have chosen a stranger medium for the expression of her domestic sorrow."

War plays there have been in great abundance, and, with the exception of "The Man Who Stayed at Home," (called "The White Feather" in New York,) none has prospered. The lighter pieces have found greater favor, but the only places that have known enthusiastic patronage have been the music halls. The Empire is cited as a bright example of prosperity. And what is at the Empire? Why, "Watch Your Step," by our own Mr. Irving Berlin.

Oscar Asche and Lily Brayton, who have extracted several years of prosperity out of "Kismet," both in England and Australia, and who, of late, have been touring the varieties with a one-act Knoblauch sketch called "Hajj," are now making plans for the production in the Fall of an adaptation from the Spanish called "The Spanish Main." The Telegraph observes:

"As Mr. Asche himself says, the piece has quite a Stevensonian ring about it. It contains not only a plentiful supply of thrilling incidents, but also a goodly sprinkling of comedy. The story starts in the picturesque setting of a Spanish wine shop, passing thence to the deck of a vessel of the seventeenth century adventuring type in midocean, and reaching its climax on a lonely treasure island. Miss Brayton is to play the part of a Spanish lady, and Mr. Asche that of a daring and rollicking Irishman."

In the new version of the revue at the Palace in London, Elsie Janis, who is due to return home soon, has been succeeded by Wish Wynne, the actress who, more than any one else, was responsible for the huge success of "The Great Adventure" at the Kingsway. Miss Janis, by the way, has written a poem which you might have bought had you been at the recent Arts Fund benefit at the Palladium. Copies were on sale in the auditorium, the vendor being Basil Hallam, the original "Gilbert, the Filbert."

NEW GOOD MANNERS CLUB.

Miss Hay Will Start One to Remove Stigma on New Yorkers.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, head of the Woman Suffrage Party, is going to start a Good Manners Club, to remove the stigma of rudeness which has been placed on the New York public in isolated instances.

"I was much interested in a recent letter written to THE TIMES about the city's bad manners," said Miss Hay yesterday, "and I have thought that there were women in New York who could take up this idea. I have been working with club women all my life, considering their interests, and it has seemed to me that there were a number who would like to do something, but who do not care to do active, aggressive work, who would never go into anything like suffrage to work, for instance, and I believe there is a field for them in the way of improving public manners.

"No, I don't believe the cause of bad manners in New York is because people are overworked. I don't believe they keep longer hours or work harder than they do in other places. There is nervousness, perhaps, that is not found elsewhere, from rushing all the time, but that is a habit.

"As to bad manners being a result of overwork, for instance, take shopping. I do my shopping early. I go to the shops in the morning, when the girls have been in only a short time, and there are few people in the place. But do I get good service? Not at all. The girls are all so busy telling each other about their beaux, or where they went, or what they did the night before that they have no time to give me any attention.

"Yes, of course it is bad business and very disagreeable. I think some of the head people in the shop might speak to the girls pleasantly, and that could be changed without much trouble or without its being disagreeable.

"The women whom I believe could do a great deal to change the manners of the city could help in the shops. Oh, no, I wouldn't have them organize the girls; but they could be careful of their own manners in the shops. There is fault on both sides of the counter.

"As a rule you will get what you give. Not always, but people who are agreeable are much more likely to receive agreeable treatment. Amiability makes a great difference in the whole atmosphere of the place. My stenographer, here, I have never known to be ruffled, no matter how great the pressure of work, even when we were getting up a parade—and there is nothing that is much worse than that. There is another woman here whom I have never known when she was too weary, the work too hard, or confusion too great, from the many people coming in, to make her otherwise than cheerful—ay, with a pleasant smile. An organized effort in that direction might do a great deal toward improving the city manners."

Miss Hay has taken out no incorporation papers for the new Good Manners Club. She will be very busy until Nov. 2, and any one who wishes to start the club before she is ready will not be considered to have infringed on her rights.

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Dame Fashion Dips Into the Treasure Chest of Past Years and Brings Forth Her Latest Creations.

OUR grandmothers, who were rather sticklers for the proprieties, used to say that a lady is known by her shoes and her gloves. Of course, that was just another way of emphasizing the importance of the accessories of dress.

The ensemble is made up of details, and if these are not right the whole effect will be spoiled. All parts of dress, hat, gown, shoes and stockings, gloves, &c., should be on the same scale to produce a harmonious whole. A cheap hat on top of an expensive gown fares as badly as the reverse—a creation of millinery luxury with a simple frock. Heavy walking shoes with a thin gown detract from the charm which lies in the idea of fragility it is meant to convey.

Fashions change in accessories, as in every other part of feminine attire, and thin slippers with a street gown are no longer surprising to any one, because custom has sanctioned their use. It was not so very long ago that we used to laugh at Englishwomen for wearing slippers in the street, little thinking that we should come to it ourselves.

The smartest foot dressing for the street in this season of extravagant styles in footwear consists of plain black silk stockings and still plainer patent leather slippers, which depend upon good cut and fine workmanship, and not on elaboration of trimming, for their beauty. In like manner cotton gloves used to be a sort of symbol of the reduction of personal expenses to the vanishing point until recently, when, under the names of "fabric gloves," they became too convenient to be ignored and were adopted for shopping even by women who had never stopped to consider their pennies.

We Are Progressing.

In this country we have made great strides in this matter of keeping the details of our costumes in harmony since the days when American women used to wear their diamond earrings down to breakfast. Even Rudyard Kipling commented upon this solecism among his other rather stringent criticism of some of our manners and customs. He would find us greatly changed for the better in many respects today. We learn quickly and we do not need, as a rule, to be told a thing twice.

My own opinion is that care in choosing the accessories of dress so that they will agree with each other extends further down the social scale in this country than in any other. Some innate sense of the harmonious is being developed in us in matters of formal attire, as in housefurnishing. The ordinary, every-day family home is better and more appropriately furnished in America nowadays than anywhere else.

Perhaps good taste is the reason of this, perhaps it is that certain biddableness and tellableness of the American woman of the middle class, who is, above all things, anxious to learn the best usage in such matters. At any rate there is no other land where the comforts and conveniences which used to be found only in the homes of the wealthy are extended so widely to those of the less well provided with worldly goods. Workmen's homes here have luxuries of appointment which only the rich can boast in Europe.

Furnace heating and bathrooms, for example, are commonplaces with us in circles which hardly know of the existence of such things abroad. Even in England, which led the world in the conveniences of life for years until America distanced her, I have stayed at an elaborate Georgian place in the country, which required nineteen men and maid servants to keep it in order, but which did not boast a single bathroom for all its eighteen "master's bedrooms."

To be sure, it was built before the days of plumbing and mud walls and floors of enormous thickness, but it would certainly have been impossible to find a tenant in this country for a house so ill-provided.

Fashions Spread Rapidly.

The greater fluidity of our social relationships, the rapid, not to say startling, changes in our social fabric, are perhaps responsible for the greater uniformity of customs among us. The very newness of American ideas of class distinction, which applies to many parts of this vast country, makes it natural that the differences in their modes of life should be less wide.

Certainly nowhere in the world do fashions in dress spread so rapidly, or make their influence felt in such diverse social circles, and nowhere in the world do cheap imitations of a new mode flood the market so swiftly as in our own country.

It is only of recent years in France that the wives of small shopkeepers, skilled artisans, and the less important employes of great enterprises like railroads have even possessed such a thing as a hat. Even now they shop and market without one as often as not. The wife of a man in a quite well established, flourishing business will stick to her plain black gown with a big blue apron over it in the mornings, uncovered, well-arranged hair, and serviceable shoes and stockings, and never change her mode of dress, Winter or Summer. If she is employed, as she so often is, at the caisse as bookkeeper for her husband she will usually leave off the apron; and nowadays on Sundays and fête days she usually dons a plain hat.

But she has no Summer gowns, no blouses, no lace-trimmed underwear, no silk petticoats, no imitation pearls, no slippers or silk stockings, and no white gloves. For her the accessories of dress do not exist. All the pennies which they cost her American cousin she saves toward her daughter's dot.

Different in Europe.

Every observant visitor to Europe is struck by the curious mixture of antiquity and modernity in the life she finds there. Everywhere survivals of the past crop up among the institutions of today. This limitation of the European woman of moderate means of her personal expenditure is one of them. For it would be safe to assert that such expenditure is limited, according to our ideas in the matter, in all classes of society, except the very small circle which has been nicknamed Smart, and in which the standards are much the same the world over.

To their careful ancestors even the restricted expenses of dress of these women would have seemed like rank extravagance. It was not so very long ago, as we reckon these things, that a gown or suit of clothes was expected to do duty for more than one generation of wearers.

Of what iron material must they have been constructed! It was common enough for a grown person to wear one suit for the whole of his grown-up life. Shakespeare's Pantaloon has preserved his youthful hose "a world too wide for his shrunk shanks," but he never thinks of getting a new set. The great world of the time of Elizabeth and her Stuart successors ruined themselves for clothes. Elizabeth herself was supposed to have left 100 gowns, and a gown in her day was no wisp of muslin either, but an expensive affair of hand-woven, rich materials, with embroidery and other jewels besides.

But even the Virgin Queen with all her extravagance preserved with the greatest solicitude the silk stockings from France with which one of her many admirers pleased her so inordinately. They were the first pair seen in England, and are still exhibited in a glass case at Hatfield House, along with a "lingerie hat" of hers of a sort of Madeira work, now brown with age.

The stockings are olive green openwork, with solid green tops of a sort of taffeta, and the foot is so extremely short that, if they really fitted her, she had reason to be proud of her small feet. There are certainly not many American women today who make any pretense of dressing at all who own just one pair of silk stockings.

Even the most safely guaranteed variety nowadays would soon wear through and leave her barefooted if she did. Royalties and grandees in those piping times believed firmly in preserving the distinction of rank in all possible ways, and, if they saw that a fashion which they formed for themselves was in any danger of becoming too popular they had neat methods of passing sumptuary laws against the wearing of it by any one outside the innermost social pale.

Umbrella Sign of Power.

Umbrellas and parasols are another accessory which began their career as adjuncts of the dress of the rich and great, only to become commonplace possessions of everybody, and, indeed, in the case of umbrellas, absolute necessities. Sunshades were invented first in hot and brilliant countries of the Orient, to give a grateful shade to royalties and high dignitaries when they took their walks abroad. Babylonian and Egyptian bas-reliefs still show them, stalking proudly under these outward signs of greatness, which are carried by obsequious personages, who seem to be absorbed in keeping the shadow over the regal headpiece.

Thus all through the Orient umbrellas had and still have a symbolic significance of power, since only the powerful were allowed to enjoy their services. This idea of designating by the use of an umbrella the most important person was recently received in a wedding ceremony where the maid of honor carried one over the head of the bride.

It was the old Joseph Hanway, who died in 1786, who was responsible for the modern umbrella. He began the custom thirty years before his death, and, like most pioneers, was well ridiculed for his pains, but lived to see many of his countrymen following his example. He probably thought he was introducing a novelty, but, dear me, there really is nothing new under the sun, and this proverb is never truer than when it is applied to clothes.

The description of the costume of the Cretan ladies of 1500 B. C. reads astonishingly like a modern fashion article dated 1915. Listen to this from an authority: "Frescoes and faïence statuettes from Knossos exhibit an elaborate, tight-fitting bodice, laced in front into a small waist, with short sleeves, sometimes puffed, and a very low, open neck. The waist was confined by a broad belt. Fashion favored bell-shaped skirts, the style of which is varied by plaited ruffles and straight bands, or by diagonal flounces and bands, while often the skirt is flounced from top to bottom with ruffles of varying widths and colors."

One might really imagine that instead of seeking inspiration in the fashions of 1800 A. D. the designers had gone back to those of 1500 B. C.

Parasols Alluring.

But to return to parasols, as any one who has seen the new ones designed for this Summer would be glad to do. Never, not even in their early Oriental days of stately pageantry, have they been so alluring. Another Oriental race, the Japanese, has given us one of the most charming shapes for sunshades, and this year it is reproduced for us in the prettiest materials. In a striped year many striped parasols, of course, are seen, often in black and white, which the French call Pekine.

While everything under the sun is made of cretonne, it is natural that this material should not be selected for sunshades. Some of the prettiest are in the Japanese, so-called Chin-Chin shape, of printed linen or ponges, with long camphor-wood handles. One of yellow tussore had a small Eastern design of ovals of tan and clear green. Each rib was tipped with a Chinese jade bead, and a jade ball was poised on the top of the slender handle. Another of the same flat, many-ribbed shape was of pale cream silk and all around the centre point was a cluster of yellow cherries on green silk stems of various lengths, while another bunch decorated the handle.

Besides the Oriental shape the deep tulip-shaped bell is shown as a contrast in dark, rich colors or in the season's latest fancy—white net. A dome-shaped specimen was made of finely shirred, white net, and all around the edge ran a patriotic combination of a blue moire ribbon with a line of red beads on each side of it.

With your flounced 1860 gowns you may carry an 1860 parasol, small in size, of conventional shape, with green silk fringe dripping from its edge. Or you may choose a pink taffeta affair with its points connected by a garland of pink rosebuds, or another of white shirred silk with loops of black jet beads. If you like ruffles you will find sunshades made up of rows and rows of them, sometimes of taffeta, sometimes of satin ribbon or of frills of lace on a net or silk foundation. Occasionally the shape is varied by turning back the points all around like a rolled over lip and tipping each one with a bead.

HAND-PAINTED NET IN VOGUE.

Cream colored net trimmed with bands of hand-painted net edged with pink satin.

A GROUP OF IMPORTED PARASOLS.

HINTS ON SUMMER FASHIONS

BLACK and white is more effectively used than ever before—and they form a combination that can be made far more striking than crimson and grass green, if one wishes to make it so.

Silk sports hats, with wide, shading brims, sometimes figured and sometimes plain, are featured by the smart milliners.

Over collars are worn with many of the new linen and pongee and Palm Beach cloth coat suits. These collars are made of striped linen, figured cretonne, plain and figured pique, and organdie.

Head embroidery is still used. In a new frock the whole bodice, save the sleeves, is covered with bead-embroidered daisies.

Furs for Summer wear worn in France last Summer and the Summer before, are gaining ground rapidly on this side of the Atlantic this year. And, indeed, it is difficult to see why furs should not be worn on cool Summer days in the mountains as well as on warm Winter days. White fox is especially suitable, because of its color, for Summer wear, and is so far by far the most popular.

Yoke tops on circular skirts are gaining popularity. The yoke seems to give more stability to this flaring, bias skirt.

Princess dresses are coming back into fashion, it is said, and one indication of this return is the front panel cut in one piece for waist and skirt shown on some of the new lingerie frocks. This gives a good chance for embroidery, which is so much used this Summer on net and other lingerie frocks.

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Absolute Final Sale of All Spring Hats at $3
Midsummer & Early Fall Models, $5 to $10

Crocker
Announces a Special Sale
20% Reduction
Unusual stock of Hats, Waists, Gowns, Veils and Neckwear, in black, white, and black and white only.
We make special mention of the following:—
Panama and Leghorn Dress, Shade and Outing Hats.
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875 Fifth Av., at 35th St. East.

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GREAT JULY SALES

35 Inch Black All Silk Satin
35 Inch Black All Silk Taffeta
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THESE TWO QUALITIES ARE GUARANTEED salt water proof, the most wanted and desirable qualities for bathing suits. Made especially for A. & S. They are absolutely all silk and of good firm texture. We also recommend them for dress wear. At 94c. Tuesday only.
35-Inch Black All Silk Taffeta, 79c. A very low price for an excellent quality. Salt water proof.
40-Inch Black All Silk Taffeta, 98c. Usually $1.25. An excellent value. A handsome, rich black.
40-Inch White & Colored Crepe de Chine, 98c. All silk, splendid quality.
36-Inch Princess Poplin, 69c. Usually 89c. Good selection of street and evening colors, also black; silk and cotton.
36-Inch Striped Tub Silks, 69c. Usually 79c. All silk, fast colors, various stripes on white ground.
32-Inch Imported Natural Color Shantung, 59c. A very small price for a very good quality. Light weight, for Summer wear.
Remnants of Silk at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Street floor, Livingston street, West Building.

Women's Summer Frocks, $5.75
Latest, Most Effective Models
AN ENDLESS VARIETY of styles and materials. Frocks suitable for all occasions. Dainty, fluffy voiles in dotted floral striped effects; cool white lingerie, voiles and novelty fabrics; trimmed tailored linens and ratines. Charming Summer colorings. So many designs that description is simply impossible. Wide variety, but early selection is advised.
Women's Summer Dresses at $3.75.
Cool, dainty Summer Dresses. One model of white voile, waist finished with collar and cuffs of novelty voile, circular skirt from yoke. Another model in figured voile, waist finished with white organdie collar and cuff, ruffled skirt, slotted girdle of black velvet. Another model of white cotton crepe with tier skirt.
Women's Summer Dresses at $2.98.
A wonderfully pretty lot of styles for such a low price. In all the wanted Summer cotton materials; a large assortment of types and colorings.
Second floor, Central Building.

85c. Dotted Swiss Waists, 49c
SEMI-TAILORED MODEL of good quality dotted Swiss. Also voile with embroidery front and trimmed with Val. lace.
China Silk Waists, 98c. Made of good quality China silk, a low neck model; collar and cuffs of allover cretonne crepe cloth.
$1.98 Lingerie Waists, $1.29. Sheer with white lingerie. Panel of dainty embroidery and Venise lace.
Trimmed Voile Waists, 39c. Made of white voile, lace and embroidery trimmed, in various patterns.
Second floor, Central Building.

Women's White Silk Gloves
16-Button---2,500 Pairs
39c. Pair
16-BUTTON White Silk Gloves, double finger tipped. 2,500 pairs to be sold Tuesday at 39c. This quality sold earlier in the season at 55c.
69c. 16-Button Milanese Silk Gloves, 55c. Pair. 3,000 pairs. Paris point embroidery. In white only. Street floor, Court, West Building.
$2.00 Elbow Length Black Silk Gloves, $1.00. 200 pairs. Tucked arms. Some embroidered and sewn white. Street floor, Court, West Building.

Women's Thread Silk Stockings
Usual Prices, 94c, $1.35 and $1.65
69c. Pair
IN BLACK, white and colors. Pure thread silk Stockings, full fashioned. Some have double silk garter tops, others lisle. Reinforced heels, soles and toes. Include surplus of good manufacturer's season product and some with slight irregularities of weaving.
Women's 24c. Stockings, 19c. Pair. Medium weight black cotton, plain or with unbleached split soles. Full fashioned. Double garter tops. Reinforced heels, soles and toes.
Children's Socks, 9c. Pair. White cotton with fancy colored tops. Store orders only on all items.
Women's Stockings, 12½c. Value 19c., 24c. and 33c. Samples from excellent distributor. Cotton and lisle. Seamless or full fashioned. Black and tan.
Children's Stockings, 8c. Pair. Black or white cotton, ribbed.
Street floor, Central Building.

Flowered Voiles, 24c a Yard
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in flowered and figured, fine quality, white ground Voile. All the newest in colorings and attractive patterns. Lovely for cool Summer wear. 38 inches wide.
Imported Dress Linens, 39c. Yard. Splendid quality imported Dress Linens in the favored shades for Summer wear—pink, blue, green, &c. A most serviceable fabric for outing suits; 36 inches wide.
Flowered Plisse Crepe, 12½c. a Yard. Dainty floral designs in fine quality Plisse Crepe, pretty and attractive for Summer Dresses; 27 inches wide.
Printed Percales, 9c. a Yard. Fine quality percale in neat figured effects on light and dark color grounds. Just the fabric for shirtings, house wear and boys' blouses; 36 inches wide.
Flowered Dress Chintz, 16c. a Yard. Attractive designs in this favored fabric for children's dresses and sport wear for grown up folk; 36 inches wide.
Floral Dress Crepe, 5c. a Yard. Pretty designs in flowered Crepes in large and small floral effects on white ground; 27 inches wide.
Apron Gingham, 5c. a Yard. Favored blue and white check; indigo dye; 27 inches wide.
Subway floor, West Building.

Heavy Sterling Silver Bodkin Sets
45 Per Cent. Underpriced.
$1.00 and $1.25 Values, 54c. and 69c.
THESE ARE the stock of an Eastern manufacturer who has sent them to us for quick disposal. They are remarkably heavy, polished Bodkin (ribbon runners), put up in sets of three and four pieces, all neatly cased. Some in handsome burnt leather cases.
3-piece Sets, 54c.; 4-piece Sets, 69c. Street floor, Central Building.

Stamped Pieces for Summer Work
Splendid Art Embroidery Offers
A LOT of 24 and 27 inch round stamped satin damask centrepieces, usually 69c. and 98c., at 35c. and 45c.
A lot of stamped Dresses for children in 2 and 4 year sizes; of striped dimity, with pockets and belts of pink and blue checked ginghams; others of linen, finished at bottom, neck and sleeves with dainty novelty trimming; some have been 49c., now 29c.
Another 19c. Table
For Tuesday's selling—on which we shall show a maker's sample lot of Pillow Slips, Laundry Bags, Knitting Bags, and Bureau Scarfs; all were made to sell at 29c. to 45c. each; now 19c. each. Second floor, West Bldg.

Brief Budget of TUESDAY BARGAINS.
35-Inch Black All-Silk Satin and 35-Inch Black All-Silk Taffeta, 94c. Yard.
Japanese 9½c. Crepe Waist Patterns, 39c.
Boys' $2.50 and $3.00 Washable Suits, $1.95.
Women's $24.75 to $39.75 Tailored Suits, $12.75.
Women's Smart Taffeta Coats, $5.75.
85c. Dotted Swiss Waists, 49c.
98c. All-Wool Black Taffeta, 69c. Yard.
Men's Half Hose, 9c. Pair.
25c. Fast Black Ocean Cloth, 36 Inches Wide, 15c. Yard.
$1.00 D. & J. Brassieres for 49c.
Flowered Voiles, 38 Inches wide, 24c. a Yard.
Children's, 50c. Night Gowns, 39c.
$1.25 Imported Fancy Tile Coaster Sets, 6 Coasters, 89c.
39c. to 49c. White Novelties, 25c. a Yard.
Women's Japanese Panama Hats, 59c., 79c., $1.29, and $1.95.
One-Pound Carton Priscilla Brand Tea, usually 65c., at 47c.
Famous Priscilla Flour in barrels and half-barrels—
Half barrels at $3.89
Barrels at $7.49
Heavy Sterling Silver Bodkin Sets, usually $1.00 and $1.25, at 54c. and 69c.
Blue and Pink Striped Crepe Kimonos, 85c.
Children's Satin Bathing Suits, $2.98.
$3.98 Bleached Satin Damask Table Cloths, $2.98 Each. Size 2x2½ yards.
37c. Muslin Sheets, 32c. Each. Size 2x2½ yards.
Men's 20c. and 25c. All-Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½c. Each.
Women's Soft Cambric Night Gowns, 29c. No mail, telephone or hurry box orders filled.
Women's 48c. and 75c. Ties, 25c. Wide Windsor and Middy Styles.
24 and 27 Inch Round Stamped Satin Damask Centrepieces, usually 69c. and 98c., at 35c. and 45c.
33c. to 39c. Boxes of Stationery, 20c. Eaton, Crane & Pike's High Grade paper, 24 sheets of paper or 24 correspondent cards, with 24 envelopes to match.
6c. Wash Ribbons, 3c. a yard; ½-inch wide.
Summer Blankets, $3.19 to $5.98 a Pair. Usually $4.19 to $8.50.
Women's Wash Skirts, 98c., $1.50, $1.98, and $2.85. Waistband sizes, 23 to 36 inches; lengths, 38 to 42, inclusive. Store orders only.

MARCHING TO THE BATTLE OF WESTCHESTER CREEK

Retracing the Steps of British and American Armies—How Charity Ferris Helped Save Day for the Americans—Reviewing Revolutionary History Amid Beauties of the Bronx.

By SARAH COMSTOCK.

THINK of the women who played their parts in our great war for independence! How their ghosts come trooping, fair and loyal, and gallant and liberty-loving! All the way from grimy, freckled, saucy Molly Pitcher, face to face with the enemy in the very front of Monmouth's battlefield, to the subtle, aristocratic Mrs. Lindley Murray of Murray Hill, with her suave entertainment of cake and wine, beguiling the unwary British officers—what a company they are, as varied as the mingled throngs of the American soldiers themselves!

Some of them are well known to our national tradition. But among the valiant ones whose names are less familiar in history is Charity Ferris. Her memory haunts a rare old mansion which stands today within the limits of our own Greater New York, and her story is inseparably linked with that of the battle of Westchester Creek.

The first bright afternoon which comes your way is just the afternoon for a little landmark trip—a mere triplet, but a delightful one—to the old, old village of Westchester, of which many a Manhattanite knows just about as much as he knows of an Alaskan Indian hamlet.

It is a vague region, somewhere up in the Bronx—to be sure, we have passed through it many a time—but how many of us can point out the spot where the battle centred? Who can trace the landing and advance of the confident Lord Howe? Who remembers the gallantry of Heath and Hand, our loyal officers? Oh, these memories must be taken down from the shelf, and shaken and brushed and hung in the sun, or they will ere long be moth-eaten memories indeed!

If rare good fortune should be yours you might possibly be able to visit Throgs Neck with a permit to go on the Government boat which leaves Pier 12, East River, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It sails for Fort Totten, on Long Island's north shore; not so long ago it used to cross from Fort Totten to Fort Schuyler at the tip of Throgs Neck, and there its passengers might land near where the British landed on that eventful 12th of October, 1776. But the boat now seldom visits the disused Fort Schuyler and the traveler must probably content himself with an approach by land.

Otherwise, take the Bronx Park Subway to the 177th Street Station, and there you will find a trolley which will carry you directly to the centre of Westchester Village. The entire time from downtown New York is about one hour.

If you are ready to enjoy several miles of glorious rambling over this old-time district then start betimes in the morning and give a whole Summer day to the pilgrimage. But if a "livery rig" is to be your conveyance, or if you omit the long walk to the end of the Neck, then an afternoon will be ample time to taste both the history and the snappy air of this Bronx section.

Leaving the trolley you see just beyond the old causeway. It is known to the natives as "the old bridge"; near it passes a new road, crossing Westchester Creek just above, but the original one remains for the history-lover to see.

Here General William Heath and his officers played their valorous part. Washington perceived, early in October, 1776, that the British plan was to land on the north shore of the Sound and cut off the Americans in the rear, and he chose Heath to ward off the advance in Westchester.

He had made a wise choice. Heath was from Roxbury, Mass., of sturdy New England stock. His ability had advanced him to the rank of Major General, and although he was not favored by fortune with dramatic opportunities, he did much for the liberty of his country.

In "Heath's Memoirs" we read that as early as Oct. 3, the General made an inspection of the causeway and its surroundings, with a view to checking the British. A tide-mill stood beside it; as the western end of the causeway, the side of the American army, was a range of cordwood, which was "as advantageously situated" to cover a party to defend the pass as if constructed for the very purpose.

Here, then, lay the Americans' chance to wreck the British plans. That little Westchester creek was to aid and abet them. It marked a line of defense, Providentially arranged for "impertinent rebels," as the British styled them, and these same rebels did not mean to lose the advantage.

Orders were accordingly given to Colonel Hand that he choose a subaltern officer of ability, and twenty-five picked men, and assign them this pass, "as their alarm-post at all times." If the British landed, as was expected, at Throgs Point, at the end of the peninsula, the planks of the bridge were to be torn up and, in case of absolute necessity, the mill was to be burned.

And now, if you're ready for a long and glorious tramp on one of the best roads anywhere near Manhattan, go down to the end of the Neck to meet the British upon their arrival. The Throgs Neck trolley will carry you as far as Eastern Boulevard, but beyond that point you must foot it between green, wind-swept meadows, past luxurious country estates, under giant trees which have seen history unfold under their branches. The walk out to Fort Schuyler is a treat that no pedestrian ought to miss. The old fortifications are worth the trip in themselves—huge stone walls, old guns, the lighthouse, the deserted parade ground of other years.

Near the end of the Neck stretches the great Havemeyer estate. It was here, on this very ground, that the British made their aggressive landing on the morning of Oct. 12. Howe had determined to break up the passivity of conditions, which made him restless. He had given Earl Percy command to take charge of New York, and he himself had taken eighty or ninety flatboats, loaded them with men, protected them with several ships of war, and started Soundward, sailing through Hell Gate and East River. On the way his fleet had merrily shelled a stone farmhouse which used to stand beside the water on Clason's Point. The poor little farmhouse fell, but some of its immortal stones are now built into the walls of Clason's Point Inn.

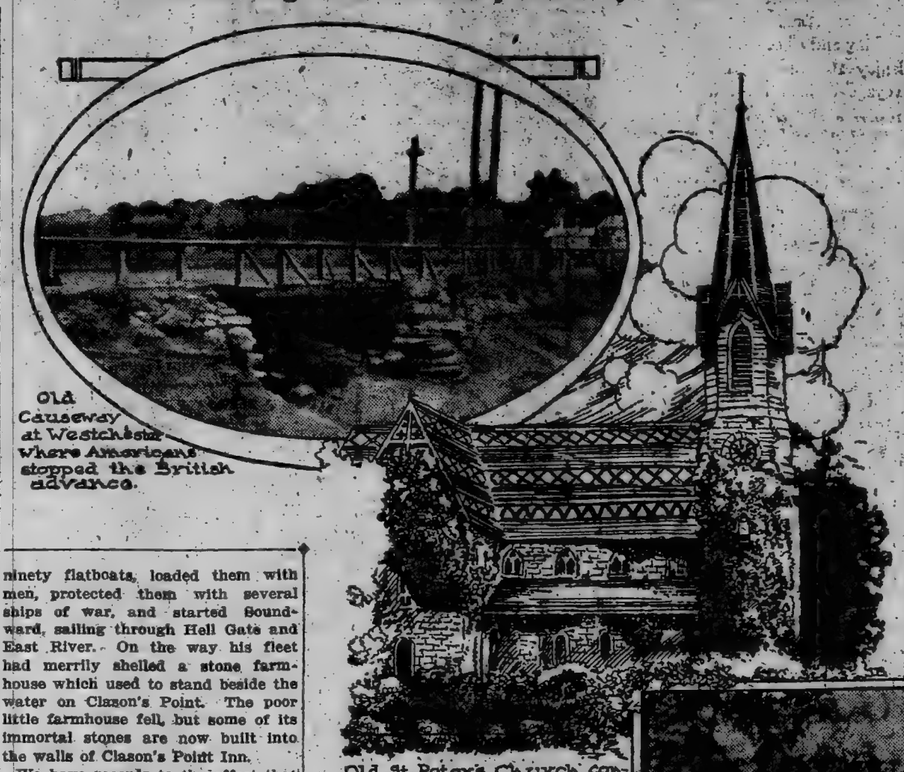

Old Causeway at Westchester Where Americans stopped the British advance.

We have records to the effect that it was about 9 in the morning when Howe arrived here and landed where you stand, on the Havemeyer property. Likewise we have records that the Ferris family, in their fine mansion near the upper end of the Neck, were breakfasting. Hence we see that they were a family of luxurious habits for that period, when "early-to-bed-early-to-rise" customs were building the substantial foundation of our nation.

This long point of land, thrusting a gaunt finger out into the blue waters of the Sound, looked to Howe, no doubt, a simple solution of his problem. All he had to do was to march with his ninety boatloads of redcoats straight up the long Neck and on into Westchester County. As easy as rolling off a log! To be sure, the rebels might pepper his troops a bit—one could hardly expect them to be sleeping—but what of a trifle like that?

That he might have a suitable headquarters while completing his occupancy of Throg's Neck, the British General set out for the house of James Ferris.

Now when you have completed your inspection of his landing place you, too, may betake yourself to this self-same mansion. The Ferris family has long since vanished from it, but the house is in excellent preservation today, one of the finest of our historic dwellings.

Old St. Peter's Church containing bell made by melting chimes given in Queen Anne's time.

It may be reached by retracing those three miles of beautiful Fort Schuyler Road to Eastern Boulevard, and continuing a bit further up the Neck, to Bradford Avenue. Turn to your right—eastward, in a general direction—and this street, continued by a crosscut through a field, will lead you to the house. It is almost obscured by the high hedge surrounding it, but a glimpse of its yellowish walls and dark green, old-time shutters identifies it. It is owned by the Ellis family, the elder Mrs. Ellis having lived here; at present it is occupied by the Rollins family, and by their name it is best known to the neighbors. It is within the grounds of the Westchester Country Club.

Look at this ample, restful old Colonial dwelling and picture the Ferris family at their breakfast that October morning. Beyond their windows stretched a broad lawn, beyond that, to the east, blue glimpses of the Sound's waters could be caught just as they are today. The same broad-limbed trees shaded the hospitable doorway, the shingled walls. In the seventeen-hundreds the house was much isolated.

They were fairly launched on the morning meal when the report of a gun in the British flagship sounded, announcing the disembarkation of the troops at the point. At once came another report; the reply was made by the British shipping which lay anchored in the waters toward City Island. On the instant excitement reigned in the quiet household.

Lord Howe and his officers arrived at the door, arrogantly demanding full occupancy. In fact, to make sure that the Americans understood what British domination was, one of the officers rode horseback directly through the length of the hall, in at the front door and out at the back. For many years the scars made by hoofs on the hall floor were distinctly visible, but repairs in the floor have at last obliterated them. Nevertheless, you can see the same hall today and follow precisely the arrogant ride of the officer, past the little white stair-railing of Colonial pattern.

Ferris House where Charity Ferris upset Lord Howe's plans.

Tradition has it that Charity Ferris saved the house from a bombardment by remaining on the veranda, walking back and forth, until the British vessels lying outside gave up their aim. The presence of mind of this remarkable woman is shown in more ways than one. During the occupancy of the house she contrived to get her daughters out of harm's way, sending a negro slave with them, to row them across the Sound in the night. A member of the Floyd family, their uncle, received them in safety.

Nor did her cleverness confine itself to her own household. She remained at home during the invasion, cooking for the British officers, and she offered them a colored boy, one of her slaves, to wait upon their table. They readily accepted this service, never dreaming that Mrs. Ferris had carefully instructed this boy to listen to every word the Englishmen uttered, to commit their words to memory, and to be ready to repeat them exactly. So faithfully did he accomplish this feat that Mrs. Ferris soon found herself in possession of important secrets.

She now told the officers that this same boy would willingly perform errands for them in the village, and he was sent back and forth to wait upon their every whim. They were easily caught in her clever net. Not a trip did the boy make to the village without turning over a message to American officers there, which messages were promptly transmitted to Washington.

Valuable secrets of the British were thus laid bare to the Americans by Charity Ferris's fearless efforts. It is said that Lord Howe could never cease wondering how Washington understood his plans so thoroughly.

Charity's husband, James Ferris, was captured later on by the enemy and was so long held in the old Sugar House Prison of New York that his health was permanently wrecked and he lived only a short time after his release.

The Ferris property covered vast tracts of land hereabout. The grandfather of this James was the first James, one of the ten promoters of Throgs Neck. He was descended from the house of Feriers, whose first member in England obtained large grants of English land from the Conqueror. Many branches of the family spread through the Westchester region, and another old house once belonging to them can be seen today.

Upon leaving the house occupied by Howe, go out through the main entrance of the Country Club grounds, leading into Country Club Avenue. This route will give you a bit of a walk and take you through some of the loveliest land anywhere to be found. Delightful homes are scattered over the flawlessly groomed land. Nature here is dressed in her best Sunday-go-to-meeting garb the whole week through.

You arrive at Middletown Road. Follow this toward the village, and close to it, on Mayflower Avenue, you will find the other Ferris house with large pillars. It is unoccupied and used only by a moving picture firm—a fine background for old-time romances.

And now to the village centre once more and the causeway. Toward it marched Lord Howe, while the picked Americans awaited him—and another group, too, at the head of the creek. At a given signal the planks of the bridge were taken up, and Howe arrived to find himself upon an island.

He raged furiously and moved toward the head of the creek, there to be abruptly checked again. The Americans opened fire upon his troops at the causeway. They were sheltered by the tide-mill, and from this point they poured forth their heavy rifle fire upon the British. Nowhere could the enemy force a way past the determined patriots.

Howe retreated and the day was won. So enraged was the British General that he summoned his guides before a board of officers and charged them with having deceived him, for he believed that they had landed him upon an island. How dared they? he demanded, striking the table with a resounding blow with his sword. Although the situation was explained to him he still raged, and he vowed he would hang every man of them unless they conducted him safely from the trap he was in. At last the British retreat was completed by boats, which carried the forces on to Pell's Point.

Before you leave the village, which, by the way, is the oldest in all Westchester County, you must glance at the old village store, just west of the causeway. Across the causeway is a hill occupied by the Presbyterian Church, the same spot where the British set up a breastwork to defend themselves in that fight of '76.

For old times' sake you may want to walk out the Pelham Road a little way, or take the Pelham Bay Park trolley in that direction, to see what remains of the famous "Spy Oak." It is a tragedy to see this monarch among trees decapitated now; its wonderful height, gained proudly for its life of centuries, has been bowed so that its old friends almost weep at the sight. It is said to measure 30 feet in girth at the ground where its roots spread.

A British spy, caught by vigilant Americans, was hanged to its branches, says tradition; and, furthermore, strange wailings of that British ghost were said to be audible after dusk.

Walking west from the village square a short distance you come to old St. Peter's Church, the fourth house of worship erected on this site. In its yard are headstones dating back as far as 1713. Upon the tombstone of Philip Honeywell, who was active during the Revolution, this inscription was placed:

Look on this stone and you will find
My journey's o'er, and yours behind;
Think, then, before you turn away,
That yours may end before this day.

This was one of the early churches upon which Queen Anne bestowed gifts. In her day its chime of bells was given it. The old bells have since been melted and made into a new one, which rings Sabbath-day pilgrims to service as of old.

Across the street stands the parish house. This building, says Dr. Clendenin, the rector, was the one used, for two weeks as the Colonial capital of the State of New York when an epidemic of fever prompted a sudden move.

A few blocks further west you come upon the picturesque rectory, standing quite alone on a green knoll. Its surrounding land was part of the "ancient glebe" given by the town in 1703. Records state that it was found necessary to lay out parsonage lands, and twenty acres were made up by taking "four acres where Edward Collier's old lott was," "the eight acre division of land in the old lott fronting to the sheep pasture," and so on.

From 1683 to 1759 Westchester was the shire town. The village was settled in 1642 by Throckmorton, (for whom Throgs Neck was named,) who arrived from Massachusetts with a group driven thence along with Roger Williams. They procured permission to make their homes at Westchester, settling thirty-five families there. The Dutch had called the spot Vredeland, meaning Land of Peace, and perhaps the name had something to do with attracting these weary worshippers.

ITINERARY.

Bronx Park Subway to 177th Street, thence Westchester trolley to Westchester Village. Time about one hour. Fare 10 cents.

See old causeway. Take Fort Schuyler trolley to end, walk from there to end of Throgs Neck (about three miles.) See Havemeyer estate and Fort Schuyler.

Return on Fort Schuyler Road to Bradford Avenue. Turn east. See Ferris house, now the home of Mr. Rollins, in Country Club grounds.

Return to village, seeing the other Ferris house at Mayflower and Middletown Avenues.

Detour to Pelham Road to see the Spy Oak.

See old village store west of causeway, St. Peter's Church, parish house, and rectory on Westchester Avenue.

Return by Westchester Avenue trolley to Subway at 149th Street.

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SOME LITERARY MEMORIES OF THE BERKSHIRE HILLS

AMID the hills of Berkshire County, in Western Massachusetts, there are homes and haunts of American poets and authors where famous works were written, important shrines to which many yet make pilgrimages, although more than half a century has passed since the region was termed "a jungle of literary lions."

It was in Pittsfield that the poet Longfellow in "the old-fashioned country seat" first saw the old clock at the head of the stairs of which he wrote in his well-known poem, "The Old Clock on the Stairs." It was in Pittsfield on ancestral acres that Oliver Wendell Holmes passed the "seven blessed Summers" which, he says in the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," stand in his memory "like the seven golden candlesticks in the beatific vision of the holy dreamer." A near neighbor and literary companion of Dr. Holmes at Pittsfield was Herman Melville, who had settled there following the success of his first novels, "Omoo" and "Typee."

In Pittsfield Dr. Holmes was not a society man. Once, by much persuasion, he was induced to attend the first evening party given by a lady connected by marriage with Longfellow's wife, but was ill at ease, and during the evening somebody said to him, "Why, you are just like a boy." "I like that," he replied. "It's the best compliment of my life."

Longfellow as he looked when he lived in Pittsfield

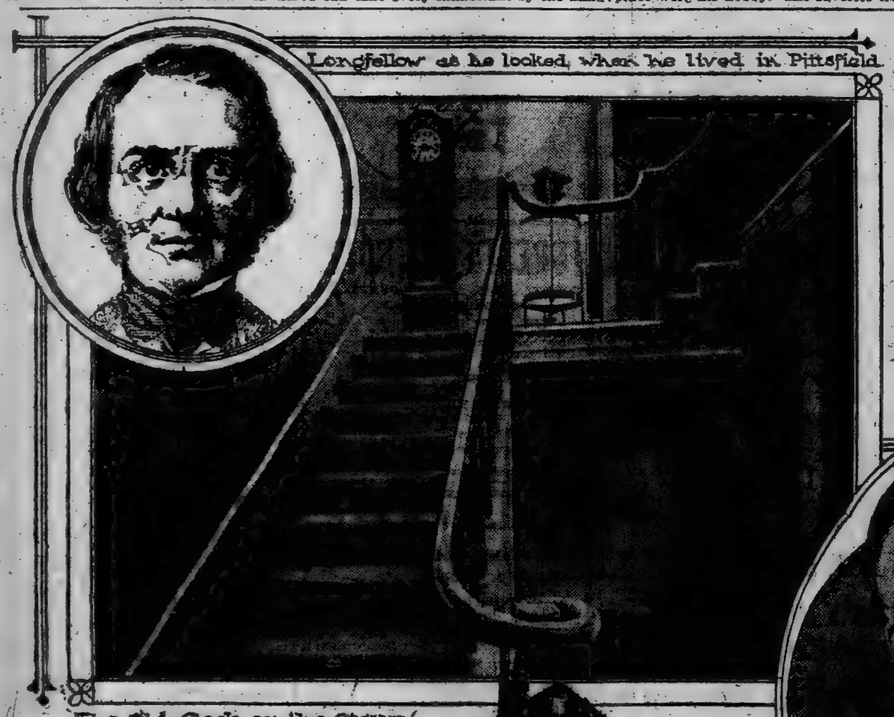

The Old Clock on the Stairs

Little Red House where Hawthorne lived in Lenox.

Oliver Wendell Holmes

In 1848 on a spot that had been the home of his ancestors for three generations before him. He told the story of his relations to Pittsfield thus:

In the year 1735 Hon. Jacob Wendell, my grandfather on the maternal line, bought a township not then laid out—the Town of Pontoosuck, now Pittsfield—and that little spot which we now hold in the relic of 24,000 acres of baronial territory. When I say this, no feeling which can be the subject of ridicule animates my bosom: I know too well that rock and hills outlast our families; I know that we fall upon the places we claim, as the leaves of the forest fall; and, as passed the soil from the original occupants into the hands of my immediate ancestor, I know it must pass from me and mine; and yet, with pleasure and pride I feel I can take every inhabitant by the hand and say that, if not a son or a grandson of this fair country, I am at least allied by an hereditary relation.

Dr. Holmes's cottage crowned a knoll on his inherited estate. It was a plain, neat structure, adapted to his purpose. In his journal, Aug. 5, 1848, Longfellow wrote:

Drove over, in the afternoon, to Dr. Holmes's house on the old Wendell farm—a snug little place, with views of the river and mountains.

From the library windows Dr. Holmes would show visitors animals and birds in the outlines of the eastern hills, and one that pleased him most he called "General Taylor mounted on his horse."

The readers of the "Autocrat" know that he loved rowing and horses and great trees. The trees on his Pittsfield place were his hobby. His favorite tree, a great pine, is still standing, and it was under it that he worked out his theme of the doctrine of dual personality which he gave in his novel "Elsie Venner."

Writing on July 24, 1894, he said: "Were I 40 years old instead of three-score and 24 I would try to buy my old place just as it was, and be once more your Summer neighbor."

Pittsfield that Longfellow wrote "The Old Clock on the Stairs." The "old-fashioned country seat" is on East Street in Pittsfield. Very early in the century the mansion became the residence of Thomas Gold, a lawyer of some note, a man of wealth as wealth was then counted in Berkshire. His daughter, Maria Theresa, became the wife of the Hon. Nathan Appleton of Boston.

After Mr. Gold's death the property and home of the widow was the Summer residence of the Appleton family. After a most romantic wooing the poet Longfellow won the heart and hand of Nathan Appleton's daughter, Frances Elizabeth," while she was passing a Summer in Pittsfield. They were married in Boston on July 13, 1843, and the last and longest of their three wedding journeys was a visit to the bride's relatives and friends in Pittsfield, where they lingered until late in August.

It was in the Appleton house that the old clock stood at the head of a broad flight of stairs leading from the spacious entrance hall. Longfellow did not, however, begin to write the poem until 1845, when he was reading a passage in the writings of Bridaine, an old French missionary, which also furnished the refrain, "Forever, never. Never, forever."—"Toujours, jamais. Jamais, toujours."

The clock was of the tall, old-fashioned kind made in Pittsfield late in the eighteenth century and early in the nineteenth century. That which Longfellow saw in "the old-fashioned country seat, somewhat back from the village street," was taken to Boston, where it stands in the hallway of the Appleton residence.

The advent of General Zachary Taylor to the Presidency in 1849 caused one Nathaniel Hawthorne, Democrat, to be removed from office in the Salem Custom House. And so it came about that in the enforced leisure caused by dismissal from office, and with only the savings of his meagre salary to live upon, "The Scarlet Letter" was written. That book narrowly escaped being written in Lenox, the Hawthornes having decided just before the ill-turn of affairs politically to take a cottage which had been offered to them in the Berkshire capital. With the completion of his first romance steps were taken to carry out a plan expressed in a letter of Hawthorne to Horace Mann, Aug. 8, 1849, "to find a cheap, pleasant, and healthy residence in the country, and so in the Spring of 1850, just after the publication of "The Scarlet Letter," the author, with his family, removed to Berkshire.

Hawthorne went to Lenox in the dawn of his literary reputation, up to that time having pronounced himself "the obscurest man in American letters," although he had, before the appearance of his first great novel, written "Twice Told Tales" and "Mosses from an Old Manse." He took a tiny house on Stockbridge Bowl, and, until the Hawthornes left Nov. 21, 1851, "the little red house" was a hive of literary industry.

Miss Sedgwick's creative energy was nearly spent then, but Fanny Kemble was in her prime. Dr. Holmes was in Pittsfield. Lowell, Whipple, and James were stopping in Stockbridge, and Herman Melville was always in evidence.

Hawthorne sometimes called his house in Lenox "La Maison Rouge," but oftener "the red house." It commanded one, of the finest views in Berkshire, so fine that at first Hawthorne could not write in its presence and didn't even try to. He idled away the first four months. Then he took up his pen.

His son has said that the Lenox period was the period of his father's greatest literary productivity. Hawthorne began "The House of the Seven Gables" in August, 1850, and finished it Jan. 26, 1851. In June he began "A Wonder Book for Boys and Girls," finishing it July 15; and toward the end of the Summer he collected another series of tales under the title of "The Snow Image," whose preface is dated "Lenox, Sep-tember 1, 1851." Meanwhile he had all the while been keeping his diary, whence came "American Notes"—and there are traces through his letters that he was at work on the plan and general treatment of the "Blithedale Romance," which he put into shape immediately after leaving Lenox.

So, after all, Zachary Taylor's kick became a boost.

Hawthorne was a rapt lover of Berkshire scenery, but an intense hater of Berkshire climate, and this was the cause of his leaving in November, 1851.

"I detest it! I detest it! I detest it!" he said of the changeable weather of the hills. He could willingly see all Berkshire laid flat."

And so he went, having given Lenox some of its most cherished memories, as the region had given him some of his greatest inspirations. The little red house remained a literary Mecca until it was burned, in 1900.

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BEAVER MULTIPLYING IN THE ADIRONDACKS

THE Conservation Commission of the State of New York takes issue with the statement made recently to the effect that "the beaver is now nearly extinct in the United States." The observations of sportsmen and game protectors at Lake Placid and in other portions of the Adirondacks bear out the contention of the Conservation Commission and go to show that in the Great North Woods at least, the favorite haunts of his ancestors, the beaver is far from becoming extinct.

Reports received by the commission indicate that there are now between 1,500 and 2,000 beaver in the Adirondacks; that, no longer persecuted by hunters and trappers, they are establishing colonies and multiplying rapidly, and that there is reason to believe that the time is not far distant when the Adirondacks may again be entitled to the name "Kohsaraga," bestowed upon the region by the Iroquois Indians, which means "the beaver-hunting country."

It was in 1905 that the restocking of the Adirondacks with beaver was begun by the State. The Legislature appropriated $300 for the purpose in 1903, but it was not until 1905 that three pairs of the little animals were released. Two pairs were set at liberty on the northeast inlet of Big Moose Lake, but they moved into Beaver River, about twenty miles to the northeast. The third pair were liberated in a small stream entering the Moose River.

That same year a dozen beaver were liberated in the preserve by Edward H. Litchfield near Big Tupper Lake. It was at this time that the then State Forest, Fish, and Game Commission learned of the existence in waters northwest of the Upper Saranac Lake of a small colony of native beaver, the last of the original stock in that section. The official estimate of beaver in the Adirondacks was then about fifty.

Encouraged by the result obtained with the first small appropriation, the commission asked for and received in 1906 an additional appropriation of $1,000 to be used in the work of restocking the Adirondacks with beaver. In 1906 seventeen beaver were obtained from Yellowstone Park. These were distributed at several advantageous points, and before the close of the year it was estimated that the number of beaver in the mountains had increased to one hundred.

Locally the increase of the industrious little animals has been noted with interest by sportsmen and others annually spending the Summer here. Years ago Lake Placid, at the highest altitude of any of the larger Adirondack lakes, was a favorite haunt of the beaver, but as the country was opened the highly prized fur-bearers were taken by the trappers and hunters until they were completely wiped out.

It was about seven years ago that the first attempt to restock Lake Placid with beaver was made. Then Hon. George A. Stevens on a return trip from Canada brought back a male beaver and released the animal on this lake. As he became more accustomed to the new surroundings he began damaging trees along the lake shore. At once he was blacklisted by the irate campers, and after a period involving the expenditure of much ammunition and more profanity he was finally shot.

Two years later Mr. Stevens liberated another beaver in Lake Placid. In the second Spring following his arrival this animal went down the Au Sable River, and, establishing a home in that stream at the village of Au Sable Forks, became for a time the pampered pet of the place. He grew exceedingly tame, and the bridge across the river would at times be thronged with townspeople watching the antics of the hard-working little fellow. At last, however, unable longer to stand the discharge from the pulp mills in the vicinity, the animal disappeared down the river, going on supposedly to Lake Champlain.

A third beaver was liberated in Lake Placid by Mr. Stevens four years ago and for a time remained about the lake, minding his own business and annoying no one. After a while, however, this beaver, illustrating the wonderful intelligence and colonizing instincts of the animals, went up Chubb River, and there found a mate that made its way over from the Raquette River via Cold River and Moose Pond. They established their home at a point about four miles from the village of Lake Placid, where they now have a colony of six or seven and have built two dams, raising the level of the water about two feet.

Near Elizabethtown, twenty-seven miles from Lake Placid, are two beaver colonies, one at Hull's Falls, on a branch of the Boquet River, and the other on Gates Brook. The former colony, which has been established for some time, has been a source of much interest to members of the Summer colony in Pleasant Valley, who last Summer used to journey by automobile and carriage to the spot to watch the beavers at their work.

The Gates Brook colony is a new one. In addition to building a dam 75 feet long and causing the stream to flood twenty-five acres of land, they have built a lodge 15 feet in diameter which accommodates from ten to twelve beavers.

On Smith Kiln Brook, in the Town of Saranac, Clinton County, a short distance from Plattsburg, a colony of beavers has been located. They have built a dam thirty feet long. The water thus set back has flooded about an acre. Another colony in that portion of the country that established itself last Spring near the mouth of the Au Sable River has moved up to a spot near the village of Au Sable Forks.

In the St. Regis River district beavers are reported as numerous around a place known as Ten Mile, and several families of the animals are established on Alder Brook.

Reports show that beavers are more numerous on the Fulton Chain of lakes and about Raquette Lake than in any other portion of the Adirondacks. Seventy-nine colonies, numbering 223 beavers, are reported from the Fulton Chain, and it is stated that the animals have erected seventy-six dams.

Some striking illustrations of their intelligence and perseverance under difficulties are given. When a dam on Eagle Creek which had flooded a highway was torn down, it was promptly rebuilt overnight by the industrious animals. When a lighted lantern was placed in one of their lodges to drive them away from a location on First Lake where they had invaded property, the beavers cleverly extended the lodge on Raquette Lake, with a total of more than 350 inhabitants.

From the vicinity of Lake Pleasant, in the Southern Adirondacks, came reports showing beavers to be very numerous. Three dams were located on the Miami River, two with colonies of about twenty beavers at each, and the third a new dam under construction. On Whitney Creek the beavers built two large dams a half mile apart, the lower one to support that above which floods the stream for a distance of one mile.

A colony of considerable size was found on Mill Brook and a small colony on Mosey Fly stream. At the outlet of Spencer Lake a colony of at least two hundred beavers was located. There the animals had built a large dam, backing the water for two miles.

On the north branch of the Sacandaga River there is a colony of thirty or forty. A new colony recently established themselves at the outlet of Samson Lake and built a dam there. From the Long Lake section a colony of at least thirty beavers is reported. A large colony is located in the Grasse River and another in Cranberry Lake. There are four colonies of good size in the town of Newcomb, one in the town of Minerva, and two in the town of North Hudson.

Quite aside from the respect and admiration the little animals command by their industry and intelligence, every true sportsman is the friend of the beaver. Especially are they of value in trout streams. Their dams afford protection against the havoc that would otherwise be wrought when the ice goes out each Spring. The ice pack that would tear down between the banks of these mountain streams, sweeping everything in its path, is held in check by the beaver dams and disappears slowly beneath the warming rays of the sun, doing damage neither to the fish nor to their favorite pools along the shores.

Also, the beaver is the friend of the trout, for his dams flood the streams and marshes concealing the pools in which the fish propagate, thus giving them an even chance with the fishermen who must exercise all their skill to catch them under the conditions created by the beaver.

Some beaver dams, if built by human beings, would be styled feats of engineering. They are by no means located haphazard. Each site is carefully selected and each dam accomplishes a purpose that seems as if reasoned out in advance.

Trees are felled with a nicety that can be duplicated only by skilled woodsmen. And the beaver does not limit his tree cutting to saplings. In the Adirondacks the animals have been known to cut down trees twenty inches and more in diameter. They prefer yellow birch and poplar though they will cut any tree that seems necessary to their purpose.

The dams are built of alder sticks, mud, and grass and are finally chinked with moss, making a solid wall that often must be dynamited to be effectually destroyed.

The cutting teeth of the beaver are very sharp and there is great power behind the little jaws. Ordinary beaver chips are about half the size of the chips made by the average woodchopper and they much resemble chips made with an axe so smoothly are they cut. When digging recently for the foundation of a building on the shore of Lake Placid, workmen came upon a "beaver stick" that had probably been buried seventy-five years or more, yet the teeth marks of one of the animals were as plain as if made but the day before.

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The Mountain Paradise.

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The leading resort hotel in the mountains of Pennsylvania. Is especially attractive during

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Golf, tennis, saddle horses, boating, bathing, fishing, trap shooting.

Cuisine unsurpassed; own vegetable gardens and dairy.

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White service in both American and a la Carte dining rooms.

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Situated in the Picturesque Hills of Pike County.

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MOUNTAIN PARADISE.

CATARACT HOUSE

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

Capacity 200; elevation 1,500 feet; leading family hotel, with moderate rates; dry, salubrious air, cool nights; 32d season; no mosquitoes or malaria.

A REGION WITH A CHARM.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

NEW FERRY OPENS PALISADES CAMPS

Hundreds of New Yorkers Rent-Free Guests of Interstate Park Commission.

TENTS DOT HUDSON SHORE

Many Work in Manhattan and Spend Nights in Cool Shelter of Towering Cliffs.

Residents of the upper west side who have noticed a low-lying fringe of white along the opposite Hudson shore were looking at New York's newest colony of commuters who pay no rent. For several years a few campers have been spending the Summer nights in tents along the Jersey shore for a mile or more on either side of the Englewood landing, but the recent improvements of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission and the opening three weeks ago of the ferry from the foot of Dyckman Street to Englewood has made the number of campers jump by leaps and bounds. Campers can catch an early boat to Manhattan, not far from the subway, instead of having to go to the Fort Lee Ferry, and can return until midnight. The new ferry, which is operated privately under the encouragement of the Palisades Park Commission, plans to put into operation soon a fifteen-minute schedule from 6 o'clock in the morning until midnight.

Up to this year there was little space at the foot of the palisades fit for camping. Erosion of centuries had worn a pretty steep slope right into the river. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent and more is being spent in land redemption so that campers may have flat spaces beside the river, with canoe beaches. The commission grants monthly permits to campers free of charge. There are few restrictions and plenty of good water is piped from springs to the camp sites. Hundreds of Manhattan's workers take the early ferry to work and return at nightfall or later to the cool of the Hudson shore. The commission supplies police who patrol the camping grounds and keep a lookout on the campers' property. Next year several new stretches will be opened for campers from New York and New Jersey. The practical effect of improvements now under way will be to make all of the lands at the southern end of the park available for recreation and camping purposes.

Land Redeemed From River.

Miles and miles of the foot of the Palisades was unfit for camping purposes before the recent improvements. North and south of Lambier's Dock the old walls were laid up and the ground graded and top dressed behind them, making available good camp sites. Just south of the old du Pont powder dock, now the property of the commission, a rough wall was built from fifteen to twenty feet out from the slope of the bank. The space behind this work was filled in with stone gathered from the river. The surface was top dressed with earth taken from the banks and an exceedingly attractive place for camping was made. In this way more than four miles of water front which had been too rough for campers has been made available.

At Englewood landing a large playground is being made by building a sort of coffer dam out into the river and filling in behind it. For this work stone taken from Manhattan subway excavations is being used. The swells from steamers have heretofore made it dangerous to allow small launches to lie alongside the Palisades docks, but a large breakwater will soon give them a snug harbor.

The camping along the Jersey shore is by no means all the camping in Palisades Park. At Car Pond, in Harriman Park, fifteen miles from Bear Mountain, the commission not only supplies fireplaces and tent bottoms, but free boats on the lake for the use of vacationists. The camps are in general use now. Last Summer more than 5,000 boys were in one of the camps conducted under the direction of Boy Scouts of Brooklyn. The boys went to camp in relays of 250. With the completion of the Bear Mountain-Southfield road, this section is much more available, and the commission expects many more campers this year than in the Summer of 1914.

By far the most interesting of all the Palisade Park camps is that at Blauvelt for working girls. Here the State owns a rifle range, which it abandoned and turned over to the park. Camp Bluefields is run under the direction of the Young Women's Christian Association, and is open to all girls regardless of nationality or religious denomination. The camp has accommodations for 300, and it is full with a long waiting list. The girls are charged $3.50 a week to cover the cost of their food. Meals are served in the big mess hall built for the National Guard, and the 1,000-yard range is the playground. The tents, located in a grove of venerable trees, are electric lighted, and mountain springs supply the best of water. The girls dress in bloomers and blouses and have a corps of college girls who act as instructors and guardians.

Have Military Schedules.

Following the military traditions of the place, it was decided to try out the military form of organization. At the head of the girls' regiment is the Major; the Director of Athletics is Colonel, and each of the four companies has a Captain in charge. The college girls, or counsellors, act as teachers, chaperones, and playmates to the campers. The counsellors hold morning councils where questions affecting the girls are considered. Each week at the Saturday night camp fire, honors are given to the company whose tents and streets made the best appearance for the week. The girls cannot leave the camp unchaperoned. The dining room and kitchen are in charge of a Pratt Institute graduate. The athletic work of the camp includes baseball, tennis, basket ball, track meets, and competitive games of all sorts. Hay rides and swimming parties to Hook Mountain are popular. Sunrise expeditions, including the cooking of breakfast in the woods, and tramps in every direction help to fill up the happy days. The girls go to the camp for two weeks at a time.

Statistics kept for 1914 showed that twelve nationalities were represented by the girl campers and an equal number of religious denominations. Of the total of 1,321 in camp, only 162 reported no church affiliation. There were 152 factory workers of an average of $1 and earning an average wage of $8 a week; 145 lived home, 145 were self-supporting, and 110 contributed to the support of others. Of the 53 dressmakers and seamstresses with an average age of 23 and a wage of $9, 15 lived at home, 46 were self-supporting and 34 contributed to the support of others. Of the 37 store girls and saleswomen with an average age of 21 and a wage of $6.75, 33 lived at home, 30 were self-supporting, and 32 contributed to the support of others. There were 230 stenographers and telephone operators, averaging 21 years and $9.25 salary; 206 lived at home, 151 were self-supporting, and 102 helped others. Of the 62 teachers and librarians, with an average age of 23, the wage was $12.50; 24 lived at home, 27 were self-supporting, and 18 contributed to the support of others. There were 42 girls who did housework, with an average age of 26, and who made $5 a week. There were 170 who worked at home and 196 who gave no occupation.

AT BAR HARBOR.

Swimming Club Concerts and Teas Begin This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 3.—Well started on its season, Bar Harbor and the other Mount Desert resorts are busy places these days. According to the social arbiters, nothing should be taken into consideration as a part of the real season till the Fourth of July, and next week will see the beginning of entertaining in earnest. However, a good many formal and informal social affairs have already been held, in spite of tradition.

The families who are here for the first time are the most numerous since the resort has been known.

Some of the prominent cottagers to arrive this week will be Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Francis L. Wellman, and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan. Mrs. Morgan, who is to have the Herbert Jaques cottage at Schooner Head, will arrive some time during the middle of the coming week. Mrs. Jaques and her uncle, Mr. Sayles, have been here for some time preparing the cottage for occupancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilkes will spend the Summer here again. Mrs. Wilkes is the daughter of Mrs. Hetty Green.

The Swimming Club, Bar Harbor's centre of social life, is to start its real festivities on July 7, when the first of the morning concerts will be given. These will be held daily from 11 to 1, with dancing, which will play a big part in the club's program this Summer. Cabaret teas every afternoon from 5 to 7 will also begin about that date. An innovation this year will be moving pictures, followed by cafeteria lunches. These will be given Monday and Thursday evenings. The supper dances, introduced last year, will again be on the club's program for Tuesday and Saturday evenings, with supper at midnight. Dancing competitions will be held on the four Saturdays in August, and Tuesday evenings in August will be designated as carnival evenings. Tennis week, with matches for the State championship, will begin on Aug. 2.

Thus far over three hundred automobiles have been registered from Bar Harbor, according to the authorities, over ninety of these by non-residents, and the season is just begun.

H. J. Whigham, President of the Metropolitan Magazine Company, has taken Rock Brook, one of the Philip Livingston cottages, for the Summer.

Mrs. William H. Force of New York is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Madeline Force Astor, at Islescote for the Summer.

George Lauder of Pittsburgh and his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Lauder, are at While-a-Way Cottage, where they will be neighbors of Andrew Carnegie, who is a personal friend of Mr. Lauder. The Pittsburgh colony here is steadily growing.

Among the prominent visitors of the Summer, newcomers to Bar Harbor, are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taft, who are at the Tripp cottage on Atlantic Avenue as the guests of Mrs. Taft's mother, Mrs. C. W. Bowers. They plan to spend the entire season here. Mr. Taft is the son of former President William Howard Taft. The cottage they are occupying has been used for several years as the headquarters of the Netherlands Legation during the Summer months.

Miss Margaret Carnegie has arrived for the season with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie.

An arrival of the week is the Viscount d'Alte, Minister from Portugal, who will spend the Summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred I. du Pont are expected in a day or two to occupy Edgemere on the Shore Path. Their servants are already here, getting the cottage in readiness for occupancy.

Judge George L. Ingraham of the New York Court of Appeals has arrived to spend the season at his attractive Summer home on High Street.

David James King of New York, with Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Loeb and Miss Loeb of New York, has arrived at their Summer home on Atlantic Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green of New York and Paris, and Mrs. A. Hieecker Banks, mother of Mrs. Green, have arrived at their Summer home, Greenlawn, on West Street.

Mrs. Albert Mansfield Patterson of New York, daughter of Mrs. J. Madison Taylor of Philadelphia, is at Briarfield, the cottage occupied for a number of years by John R. McLean. Mr. Patterson will arrive later for the Summer.

Mrs. F. Leonard Kellogg of New York has arrived to occupy Brae Burn Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg and family of New York are at their Summer home, Woodlands.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee and Miss Belle Gurnee of New York are among the week's arrivals. They will be at the Gurnee estate, Beaudesert, one of Bar Harbor's "show places."

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard of New York will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto F. Fabbri during the greater part of the Summer at their cottage at Duck Brook.

Mr. and Mrs. James Mott Hartshorne and family of New York are among recent arrivals. They are occupying Rocklyn Cottage.

Robert S. Brewster of New York will arrive Monday or Tuesday of the coming week to occupy Shore Acres Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bliss of New York have opened Devilstone Cottage, on the Shore Path.

C. C. Cushing of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri at Buonriposo.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus are among the Philadelphians of the week to arrive. They will be at their Summer home on the Shore Path as usual.

Mrs. C. Morton Smith of Philadelphia is also among the week's arrivals, and will be at her Summer home on Lower Main Street.

Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart and family have joined Mr. Stewart at the Shingle Cottage on Mount Desert Street.

Mrs. Edgar Scott and family of Philadelphia arrived last Friday and are at Chiltern, their Summer home at the head of Kennedy Cove.

Mrs. S. Megargee Wright and her sister, Miss Mae Conover, of Philadelphia, were also among the arrivals of the same day. The remainder of the Wright family will come a little later for the season.

Miss Christine W. Biddle of Philadelphia is expected about July 10 to occupy her cottage, The Birdcage, on Eagle Lake Road.

Mrs. R. W. Gaw, Miss Gaw, H. L. Gaw, and Mrs. Frazier of Philadelphia are here.

Among the Philadelphians who have opened their Summer homes at Northeast Harbor are William S. Grant, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Draper Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hoge Patterson, Mrs. Francis William Rawle, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Tunis, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll S. Tyson, and Mr. and Mrs. Charlton Yarnall.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Rosengarten and Miss Peggy Rosengarten of Philadelphia are at their Summer home at Grindstone Neck.

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Art, Designing, Dancing, Athletics, Dressmaking, and Languages Will Be Taught.

Although tomorrow will be celebrated as a legal holiday New York University will open its twenty-first annual Summer School, which continues for six weeks and closes on Friday, Aug. 13. Registration began last Friday, and indications point to an unusually large number of students. Dr. James E. Lough, Director of the Summer School, forecasts a larger enrollment than in previous years and expects more than 1,000.

An increased number and a greater variety of courses are offered, among them instruction in art and designing, which department will be under the direction of Dr. James P. Hanley, the Director of Art in the New York City High Schools; practical courses in domestic art, including dressmaking and costume designing, training in which will be given by Frances Consalus, the supervisory instructor of domestic art in the city high schools, and Louise K. Hinds of the New York public schools.

The department of pedagogy offers opportunities for teachers in the public schools. Training in the practical laboratories of vocational schools and methods of teaching in connection with courses contemplating instruction in the education of defective children, together with a special course in the Gary system of public education, are the most interesting work in this division. Instruction in the theory and plan upon which the public schools in Gary, Ind., are organized, will be offered by Dr. Joseph S. Taylor, District Superintendent of the New York City Schools and associated with him in this work will be William A. Wirt, who is the Superintendent of Schools at Gary and consulting specialist in the New York City schools. Mr. Wirt is the originator of the so-called "Gary system" and is scheduled to deliver a number of lectures upon this subject during the session.

Elementary and advanced instruction in music, harmony, and ear training will be given as well as courses in aesthetic, social and folk dancing, training for playground teachers in track and field athletics, work in the study of criminal types, and the study of several unfamiliar Semitic languages.

More than 100 instructors are to have charge of classes. Not only the regular professors and instructors of the university will give courses, but also several men and women from other institutions as well. Dr. William S. Currell from the University of South Carolina will lecture on English literature. Miss Katherine M. Kellogg, teacher of dancing in the public schools at Hempstead and at Floral Park, and Mr. Swan will have charge of the dancing. Dr. Robert H. Gault, associate professor of psychology at Northwestern University, will lecture on special problems in connection with the study of social psychology, and Dr. Harold L. Reed of Cornell will conduct courses in public finance.

The social side will also have opportunity for development, and several excursions and short trips have been arranged for week-end parties in order that many by points of interest may be visited. On July 27 and 28 Clifford Devereux and his company will give "As You Like It," "She Stoops to Conquer" and "Pathelin" on the university grounds.

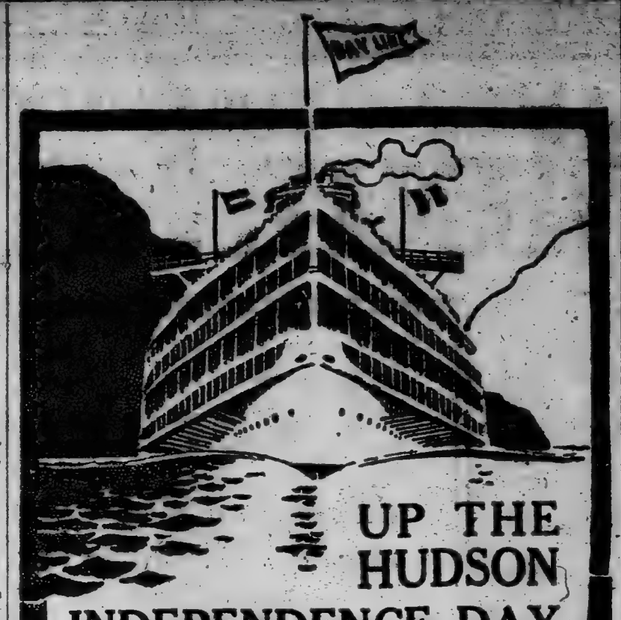

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Str. "Hendrick Hudson"	9:00 A. M.	9:20 A. M.	9:40 A. M.
Str. "Washington Irving"	10:00 A. M.	10:20 A. M.	10:40 A. M.

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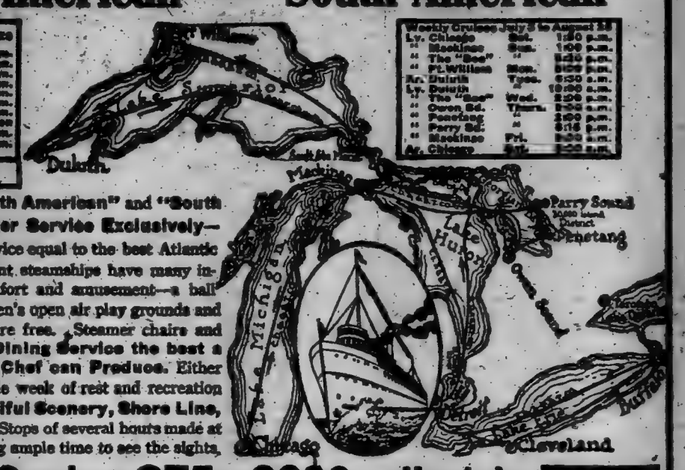

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Lv. Buffalo	Sun.	9:00	p. m.
" Detroit	Mon.	7:00	p. m.
" Owen Sd.	Tues.	4:00	p. m.
" Mackinac	Wed.	8:00	a. m.
Ar. Chicago	Thurs.	6:30	a. m.
Lv. Chicago	Thurs.	6:30	p. m.
" Mackinac	Fri.	7:30	p. m.
" Detroit	Sat.	12:00	Noon
" Cleveland	"	10:00	p. m.
Ar. Buffalo	Sun.	11:00	a. m.

Weekly Cruises July 5 to August 29

Lv. Chicago	Sat.	1:30	p. m.
" Mackinac	Mon.	1:00	p. m.
" The "Soo"	"	5:30	p. m.
" Ft. William	Tues.	5:30	p. m.
Ar. Duluth	"	6:30	a. m.
Lv. Duluth	"	10:00	a. m.
" The "Soo"	Wed.	8:30	a. m.
" Owen Sd.	Thurs.	9:00	a. m.
" Penetang	"	2:00	p. m.
" Perry Sd.	"	5:15	p. m.
" Mackinac	Fri.	9:30	a. m.
Ar. Chicago	Sat.	1:30	p. m.

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Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., Daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Due Boston 7:15 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, Daily, except Saturday, 6:06 P. M. On Sundays touches at Newport, leaving 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M.

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9:00 P. M.—daily, N. Y. to Albany & Troy. Leave W. 132d St. Pier 10:00 P. M.; leave Troy 9 P. M.; except Sunday, Albany 11:00 P. M. daily. Fare $2.00 one way. $3.50 round trip.

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For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven or Red Bank. Week days, lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:53 a. m., 2:55 p. m. Sund. & Hols., Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

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Sandy Hook Route, New Jersey Central.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. ALHAMBRA MOTION PICTURE COMPANY, Complainant, vs. KRITERION FILM CORPORATION, Defendant.

Samuel Strasbourger, temporary receiver in equity, of the assets, property and effects of the above named defendant Kriterion Film Corporation, will receive sealed bids for all the property, assets and effects, consisting of furniture, negative films, positive films, test proofs, both released and unreleased, also office fixtures, safes, &c., all located at premises of the above named defendant, No. 1600 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or at the vaults of Gaumont & Co., Flushing, L. I., on the 9th day of July, 1915, at 10 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 74 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Each bid must be accompanied by certified check or cash of at least 10 per cent. of the amount of said bid.

Property located at 1600 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, is open for inspection between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

Property located in the vaults of Gaumont & Co., Flushing, L. I., is open for inspection between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily.

For further particulars inquire at the office of the attorneys for the receiver.

Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids that may be submitted.

SAMUEL STRASBOURGER, Receiver.

MORRIS AND SAMUEL MEYERS, Attorneys for receiver, 230 Broadway, New York City.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY TRIPS

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SUNDAY, JULY 4 TO BRIDGEPORT

Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M. Due Bridgeport 2:15 P. M. Ret. leave Bridgeport 5:00 P. M.; due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Tickets $1.00; children, 50 cents.

MONDAY, JULY 5 OUT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND

Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M.; Ret., due N. Y. 5:15 P. M. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.

STEAMER RICHARD PECK

SUNDAY, JULY 4, AND MONDAY, JULY 5 TO NEW HAVEN

Leave Pier 26, E. R., 9:30 A. M., ft. East 23d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven, 3:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets on Sunday, $1.00; on July 5, $1.50. Children, half fare.

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LEAVE STEEPLECHASE, Coney Island, 11:25 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:00, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.

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W. 125TH ST.: 9:45, 10:15 & 1:15.

W. 23D ST.: 10:15, 10:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:15.

BATTERY PIER: 10:45, 11:15, 2:15, 3:15 & 4.

ROCKAWAY BEACH: 12:45, 1:15, 5, 6 & 6:30.

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Leave Brooklyn Station, the terminus of Subway, 6:05, 7:05, 8:15, 8:45 A. M., and every 15 minutes until 4:00 P. M.; 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:59, 8:18, 8:50, 9:50, 7:00, 7:20, 7:30 P. M.

Trains leave Long Island City about every hour from 7:17 A. M.

LONG BEACH.

Leave N. Y. (Pennsylvania Station), 5:54, 6:47, 7:48, 8:36, 9:20, 10:12, 10:50, 11:05 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:47, 1:40, 2:06, 2:52, 3:00, 4:02, 5:00, 5:33, 5:54, 6:04, 6:24, 7:10, 7:50, 8:10, 9:56, 10:35 P. M.

Leave Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av.,) 5:56, 6:47, 7:40, 8:35, 9:18, 10:01, 11:07, 11:09 A. M.; 12:03, 12:49, 2:08, 3:00, 4:01, 5:00, 5:32, 5:53, 6:22, 7:18, 8:14, 9:53, 10:28 P. M. Last train returning from Long Beach for New York and Brooklyn, 1:45 night.

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CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

ELECTRIC WHEEL CHAIRS SPRUNG FROM OLD TYPES

Modern Convenient Vehicle Is the Descendant of "Gentleman's Hobby Horse" and Wheelbarrow —Its Quaint Evolution.

By A. Jackson Marshall,
Secretary Electric Vehicle Association of America.

In 1882, thirty-three years ago, a clerk in the United States Patent Office at Washington wrote his chief a letter of resignation, explaining that since inventions had all been made the Patent Office must close its doors within a year, and he was leaving when he could step into another position. Had all men possessed this barren outlook, ingenuity would have been long dead and inventions never have passed the stone ax stage. To trace the evolution of a machine is to follow the growth of ingenuity and to be led back further than the existence of patent offices. Take such a simple thing as the wheel chair, for instance.

Many mutations took place before there was produced the electrically propelled wheel chair of today, but our friend of the Patent Office would have considered the doors closed on the roller chair while it was yet a wheelbarrow. Indeed, when the wheelbarrow came into general use in Europe in the middle of the thirteenth century it was described as being, among other things, "a comfortable means of transporting invalids and other persons," and we see in an early print taken from a sixteenth century manuscript what may, perhaps, be a prototype of that wheeled conveyance, man-pushed, seen on the Atlantic City boardwalk today.

Long antedating the awkward wheeled conveyance of the thirteenth century, "invalids and other persons," including the dark-eyed beauties of the Orient, traveled more or less elegantly in litters slung on poles and carried by four bearers. These litters, or palanquins, of Eastern countries were about 8 feet long and 4 feet wide and deep, heavily curtained, and often very sumptuous. Due, no doubt, to the lack of dignity in barrow riding, (since we are assured of its comfort,) the use of the hand-pushed wheeled vehicle of the sixteenth century did not become popular, and we find a reversion to the old-time palanquin in that the typical light vehicle of the eighteenth century is the sedan chair.

This chair was a portable box with side windows and a roof, which opened to allow the occupant to stand when entering. It was entered by a hinged doorway in front, between the two poles, by which a pair of chairmen carried it. These chairs were often beautifully decorated, some of the greatest French pastoralists embellishing the panels with paintings.

Sedan chairs, with the poles so arranged that the chair was not tilted, were also used to carry invalids up and down stairs from their beds to mineral baths, and in connection with various baths and health resorts the use of the wheeled bath chair resulted.

One can readily understand how being trundled around in a bath chair would fail to satisfy a craving for locomotion, for the development of the motor chair seems to have come about not solely as an expedient for moving invalids, but also from the desire for the pleasure of speed without exertion. And so, mankind having at length grown dissatisfied with palanquins, wheelbarrows, sedan, and bath chairs, we find an article in the Journal de Paris for the 27th of July, 1779, announcing the invention of the first velocipede.

This swift and fearful vehicle consisted of a wooden bar rigidly connecting two wheels placed one before the other, propelled by the rider seated astride the bar and pushing against the ground with his feet. This rare machine was called the "Gentleman's Hobby-Horse" and immediately became so popular that it was followed by a "Ladies' Hobby-Horse," which was built with a neat seat like a lunch-counter stool rising from a low bar near the ground, so that the lady might scuff the path in a seemly manner. The hobby-horse, however, was halted in his wild career by the melancholy accusation that: "This form of exercise gives rise to a disease of the legs."

Thereupon an arrangement was developed whereby the front wheel was rotated by a hand-crank, for, strange to say, a gearing for foot power was not thought of until considerably later. An odd type of an old hand-driven wheel chair appears in a German print in Feldhaus's Die Technik, which shows an enterprising gentleman evidently using all his energy to push himself along.

With the first pedal machine, called by enthusiasts "celerifer" and by tart skeptics "boneshaker," there began the direct descent of the modern bicycles. The motor chair seems to have come into existence in connection with the bicycle from the cyclist's desire to take along as a companion a lady or invalid, who could not do a share in the propulsion, for we find this pleasant pastime advocated in La Bicyclette, (1869,) wherein is described a two-wheeled wicker chair attached to a bicycle. The French text assures us that "thanks to the flexible connection shaft the balance of the cycle is in no way affected and the cyclist is only aware of the presence of the chair by the work of pedalling."

A different aspect of chair cycling appears in the December issue of London Work for 1890, which emphasizes the pleasure of the occupant of the chair rather than that of the cyclist and marks the development of the chair as an independent vehicle rather than as a mere adjunct. This magazine describes what was known as the "Coventry Chair," a spacious tricycle with wicker body, behind which a man sat on a sort of footman's seat and pedaled, steering by means of a handle running under the chair-body from the small wheel in front. This elegant vehicle, the magazine declares, "fully meets the requirements of those who move in the inner circles of society. His Grace, the Duke of Argyll, writes: 'Your Coventry Chair has been used by the Duchess. She found it most comfortable.'" One likes to imagine "His Grace" puffing and pedaling behind her most comfortable Highness.

The enthusiastic manufacturers of this chair issued a circular letter stating that: "A gentleman, by no means a strong man, was able to work one of these chairs laden with a lady weighing over nine stone and half a hundred weight of luggage, himself riding behind, and acting as motive power, at an average of 40 miles a day without any fatigue or undue exertion. From these facts powerful arguments can be drawn in favor of its adoption in towns and health resorts as a substitute for the old bath chair and as a means of conveyance certainly preferable in cases of ladies either unable or unwilling to do a share of the propulsion."

Thus we see the inception of the actual motor chair, and it is only a natural sequence that four years later there appears in the same magazine the following query in the Question Box: "Will you please give full instruction as to how to drive an invalid chair by electricity?"

This question was answered by one who was doubtless kin to our clerk of the Patent Office, for the reply is:

"To do this a motor that would develop about a quarter horse power would be required, and this would have to be driven by means of accumulators. You would, I am afraid, find that the accumulators would take up a lot of room in the chair, and if you had no means of recharging them you would require an engine and dynamo. I think that you will find the cheapest and most satisfactory way is to hire a boy to push the chair."

This is the forerunner of the present-day electric wheel chair, which, however primitive it may appear a century hence, is certainly a marvel of ingenuity beside the hobby-horses of the past, and would have seemed a piece of witchcraft in the days of the early wheelbarrow.

This unique vehicle is attracting much attention just now at the San Francisco and San Diego Panama-Pacific Expositions, where several hundred are in operation and where these are, in fact, the only conveyances permitted on the grounds. The battery-driven chair is becoming very popular at Palm Beach and other resorts, where at present it "fully meets the requirements of those who move in the inner circles of society." But not only Duchesses find this "most comfortable," for "electriquettes" are at the disposal of all visitors who enjoy gliding about in self-propelled chairs without a pushing, panting, prattling porter. The electric is an exclusive chair in that two passengers can enjoy independence and luxury together with complete privacy from a porter's listening ears.

Contrary to the unprogressive assertion in the "Question Box" of 1894, 1915 sees a chair driven by a compact storage battery out of the way under a neat wicker dash, and recharged about as simply as turning on an electric light. The machine has a normal speed of four miles an hour—just about a walking gait, but some are built with different reductions, giving speeds ranging from one to ten miles an hour with a battery capacity sufficient to run them for eight hours on good streets.

The body is of rattan, very comfortable, and roomy enough "for two stout, adult persons." This ⅝ horse power machine is becoming so much more popular than the one-man-power type that already several models are in use. Each has a frame of steel tubing such as is used in bicycle construction, and is equipped with bicycle wheels and pneumatic tires. The motor, gears, and other mechanisms are entirely hidden by the willow body of the chair. One model is provided with an attractive sunshade, giving the appearance of a trig little phaeton. Others are built with low, open bodies without the sunshade. All are two-passenger types, light little vehicles, yet by no means flimsy toys.

The chief feature of this motor chair lies in the simplicity of its operation. Any one can step into the chair and drive off without preliminary lessons. This is made possible by a peculiar construction of the mechanism. Power is controlled by two pedals: one of these releases the brake and at the same time closes the circuit, thus starting the car; the other pedal opens the circuit and simultaneously applies the brake, stopping the chair. Thus only a simple move of the foot is required to run it. Steering is by means of a long handle like a child's tricycle. Only one gentle speed is provided, so no harm can come from collision with pedestrians or other objects, although the ease of control practically eliminates collisions and other difficulties.

As an additional protection for the occupant as well as for pedestrians, however, some chairs are furnished with a guard rail in front, like the "bumper" on an automobile. When this rail comes in contact with any obstruction the current is immediately cut off and the brakes are automatically set. With the brakes set the chair cannot travel more than a few inches, and these brakes are put on when the car is stopped, remain set while standing idle, and cannot be released until the pedal is operated. The chair will not run away on grades, for no matter how steep the incline the chair's speed cannot exceed that for which it is geared, for as soon as speed is increased by an incline the motor starts to pull back.

Chairs for boardwalks, expositions, and other places where there are crowds are geared to run slowly—three or four miles an hour. Those intended for use in parks or on streets have speeds ranging to ten miles an hour. They are not, of course, intended for country roads or hill climbing.

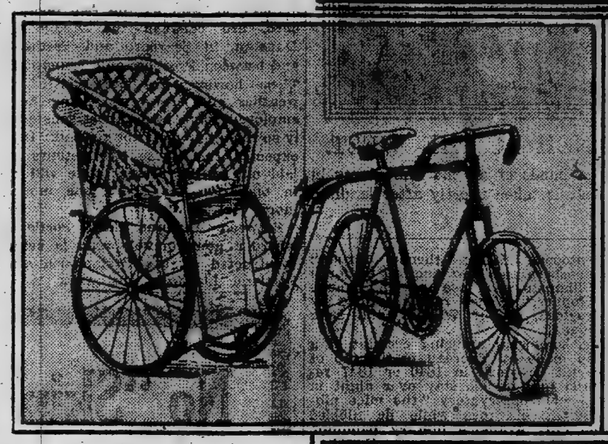

SHOWS EVOLUTION OF THE WHEEL CHAIR.

Several of the stages of the progress of the wheel chair are pictured above. At the top is an odd type of old German hand-driven chair. To the left is a French combination of bicycle and two-wheeled wicker chair, dating from about 1899. Next to it on the right is an English "Coventry Chair" of the year 1890. The picture at the bottom shows the most modern type of electrically propelled wheel chair such as is in use at the Pacific Coast expositions.

OUR ROADS FORM GOOD EXAMPLE FOR THE WEST

Splendid Condition Found by Tourists in Eastern Section Will Mean Improvement Where They Have Only Soft Surfaces Now.

Road improvement west of the Mississippi is to receive an impetus from sources not heretofore realized. This information is the result of recent experiences in the Touring Bureaus of the American Automobile Association at its Washington and New York headquarters. These clearing houses of automobile route data and information are now the ports of call of automobile tourists who register from the great farming sections of the big Middle West.

These family parties, who at home have had their touring somewhat limited by weather conditions even when they come from such sections as have excellent dragged roads, never fail to speak of the quality of touring that the Eastern roads afford.

A prominent banker from Kansas City during his call at the Touring Bureau headquarters said he had toured across New York State, through the Adirondacks, into Vermont and the White Mountains, then to Maine and along the east coast to Boston and the shore line to New York. From there he drove along the coast roads of New Jersey, and then inland to Washington. Commenting on his trip he said:

"From the time we started east from Buffalo until we arrived here we have hardly been off a hard-surfaced highway, and it is certainly a revelation to know so many miles may be traveled with such perfect comfort and such surety of road conditions as has been our experience. I am told that we are not yet through with it, as we shall continue on this through Maryland on our homeward trip. During this trip we have met many a Westerner and several friends on tour and each is enthusiastic in his praises; each is a convert to the type of road we have experienced, and all of us are going back home with two fixed resolves—one is to repeat our trips next year, but more important than that will be the propaganda of education which we shall spread as to the value of the hard-surfaced road out in our great prairie land.

"We have the wealth, but it has only been such experiences as ours that will teach the value of the highway that can be traveled regardless of weather both as automobilists on pleasure bent and as the raisers of foodstuffs that must be hauled to market regardless of weather conditions, and with regard only to market conditions. We have all become converts and boosters for the hard-surfaced road."

DRAG ROADS TO COAST.

Much Work Being Done in West After Recent Heavy Rains.

Automobile tourists who have planned their transcontinental tour will be cheered by the information that the rains which have recently been so heavy west of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers have practically ceased—with weather reports indicating that a dry spell is to continue from now on. These rains have put the roads in very bad condition, but the very many well-organized road and route associations all through those sections have started vigorously at work redragging all the roads. This saturation by rain will mean that after dragging the roads will be in the very best of condition.

The north and central routes are now coming into their share and will probably be the favored ones to carry the burden of traffic during the next three months. Practically all of these routes have had an immense amount of work done on them during the Spring and early Summer in full anticipation of travel, and no cause for complaint will probably be entered against them. Those planning to make the transcontinental trip by any of the routes may obtain data from the Touring Bureau of the American Automobile Association at its national headquarters, the Riggs Building, Washington, D. C., or 437 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Says Little Ampere:
NO DANGER of ever having things go wrong if you put your storage battery in our care.

Willard Storage Battery Company
228-230 West 58th Street

If your battery is a Willard, we'll inspect it free.

Think what an automobile top must withstand:

Sun, wind, rain, snow, folding, misuse

The top material probably gets harder service and less attention than any other part of the car.

A Genuine Pantasote

top is *built* to withstand these things—to retain its *newness* and preserve the beauty of the *car*—and to provide perfect, leakproof *shelter*.

Genuine Pantasote needs no explanation to the man who has had experience with it and other top materials.

The Pantasote Company
1751 Bowling Green Bldg., N. Y. City.

Knight Motor. Stearns' Fame. Low Price. } The Three Best Reasons for Buying

Rebuilt and Guaranteed

Stearns KNIGHT CARS

We will cheerfully demonstrate any car.

1915 Town Car
"Light 4" model, wire wheels, left-hand drive, centre control; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting.

1913 7-Pass. Touring
6-cyl., newly painted Brewster Green; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting.

1913 5-Pass. Touring
Overhauled and newly painted Brewster Green; dynamo, electric lights; wire wheels.

SPECIAL SPEEDSTER
Newly constructed body, repainted Colonial yellow—dynamo and electric lights.

We ask offers on following trade-ins: Stevens-Duryea Touring, Peerless Touring, Lozier 1914 Runabout, Buick 1913 Runabout.

F. B. Stearns Co., of N. Y.
417 West 55th St. Phone 7080 Columbus.
J. H. DRISCOLL, Mgr. Used Car Dept.

PIERCE-ARROWS

We will have ready this week several particularly desirable touring cars which we will offer at very attractive prices.

Our REBUILT Pierce-Arrows are guaranteed mechanically just as the new ones are.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
418 Central Ave., Newark. Tel. Market 6871.
Pierce-Arrow Agents for New Jersey.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

There is no shortage in the general motor car market.

But there *is* a shortage of Dodge Brothers motor cars.

It is *not* due to a small production, because the production has been large.

Twenty thousand of these cars have been distributed since January 1st.

This means a production in six months as large as is usually attained in as many years.

And yet there is a waiting list of those who want to be owners in your city.

And there is a similar waiting list in almost every city and almost every town.

You will bear witness that we have made no extravagant claims for the car.

We have merely insisted on its goodness.

And still the car continues to be singled out as one worth waiting for.

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT

The price of the car complete is $785 f. o. b. Detroit

Colt-Stratton Company, Broadway at 57th Street

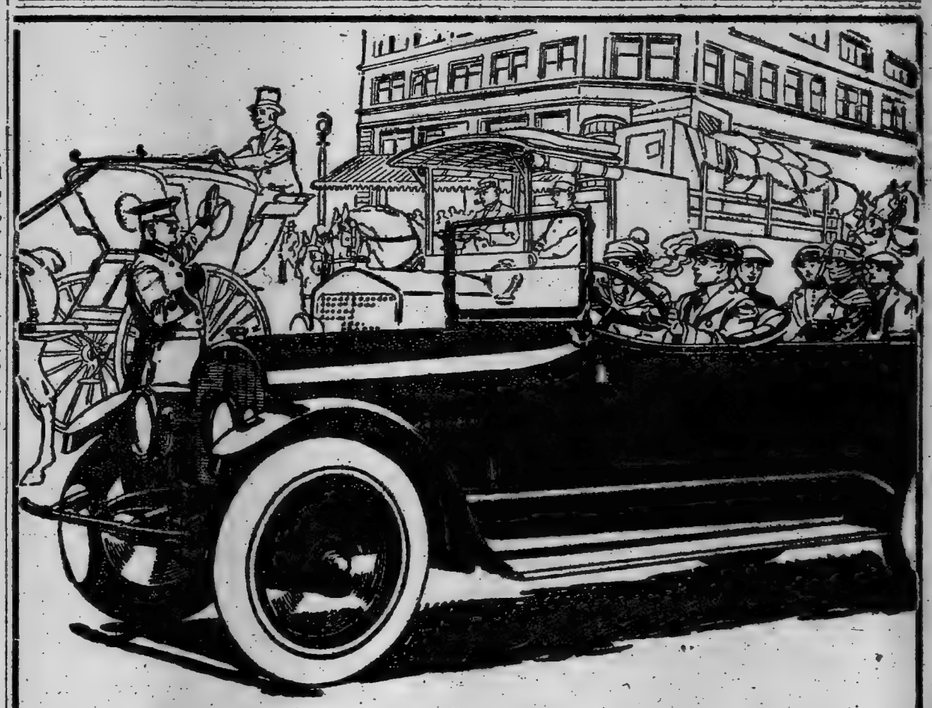

Get rid of gear shifting. Enjoy a car that will drift along on high half as fast as a man walks, and then climb to sixty miles an hour, should you desire speed.

THE STANDARDIZED COLE 8

1916 Series Twelve

Get a car that drifts up hill with as little effort as it coasts down—a car that will really open to you unbelievable new fields of motor car joy. All this and more Cole Eight will do easily.

A smooth, eight cylinder, seventy horsepower motor, less than 3500 pounds road weight, full seven passenger comfort, sumptuous finish and upholstering — and the wonderful Cole direct spring drive, with a wheelbase of 126 inches—such luxury features you have learned to expect in Cole cars. Cole Eight adds to all this, silent helical bevel gears and every new correct refinement. $1785 f. o. b. factory.

COLE MOTOR CAR COMPANY: Indianapolis, U. S. A.
Builders of the Standardized Car

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
Broadway at 57th Street

BROOKLYN
Bishop, McCormick & Bishop

NEWARK
Wallace Motor Car Co.

THINGS THAT ARE OF CONCERN TO THE MOTORIST NOWADAYS

HOW TO REACH BERKSHIRES BY THE SMOOTHEST ROADS

There Are Several Routes to This Historic Hill Region, but Construction Work Means Detours—A. C. A. Gives Running Directions.

The Berkshires are fascinating at this time of the year, for, in addition to being rich in historic lore and associations, automobile routes from the various points of the East pass through country that presents a panorama of scenery that is a never-ending delight to the tourist. Suggestions on the best routes, necessary detours and road conditions, made by the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America, follow:

Although road construction is now in progress on most of the principal trunk lines leading from New York City to the Berkshires, it is entirely feasible for the motorist to reach this section over excellent macadam roads practically all the way. The so-called "Harlem Valley" route, which is the most direct way, is unfortunately closed at a point several miles north of Pawling, and the detour which is provided is in such poor condition as to make it rather difficult to negotiate.

The Albany Post Road to Poughkeepsie also offers obstacles in the way of detours, although these are not nearly so serious, as fairly good parallel roads are available. At present the Post Road between Irvington and the point of junction of the White Plains Road with Broadway, about one mile south of the centre of Tarrytown, is completely closed. Motorists bound up the river, therefore, are advised to turn right at Dobbs Ferry and run east for about one mile to the Saw Mill River Road at Ardsley. Here take left fork and follow the Saw Mill River Road through Elmsford to the county hospital in East View; turning right at this point continue on a good State macadam road to Briarcliff.

Half a mile beyond a church in Briarcliff take right fork at a store. About three-quarters of a mile beyond turn left and again left about the same distance beyond. This brings the motorist back to the Post Road in Ossining, via Croton Avenue.

Upon reaching the Post Road turn sharply to the right at the Public Square and continue on for about one and three-quarter miles to a school; here turn sharp left, still keeping on good macadam, which continues through Harmon to Croton. At this point a stretch of about half a mile is under contract to be resurfaced with brick, and the bricks for this purpose are all on the spot ready to be laid down; so construction is likely to be started at any time. However, little difficulty should be experienced in getting over this section, even when under construction, as a shoulder has been provided which is probably wide enough for cars to pass on by careful driving. Beyond this stretch good macadam will be found through the villages of Oscawanna, Montrose, and Buchanan.

Three-quarters of a mile beyond this latter place turn left with the trolley and continue to the end of the road; here again turn left. A mile and a quarter beyond turn right into South Street and shortly left into Division Street to Main Street in Peekskill. Here another detour will be necessary because a short stretch is under construction between this place and Annsville, the next town to the north. The detour provided is over a dirt road which is fairly good.

No alternative is available, however, as there is no feasible road which can be followed from Peekskill to a point on the Albany Post Road north of Annsville. After getting through this detour, the road will be found in good condition all the way to Fishkill Village; a turn to the right is made at a cemetery in this town, and a good macadam road followed through Wappingers Falls all the way to Poughkeepsie.

Motorists who desire to avoid the detours on the Albany Post Road may follow the route outlined above through Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Ardsley, Elmsford, to Briarcliff. Instead of taking left fork at the store and rejoining the Albany Post Road at Ossining, bear to the right and follow the road through Merritt's Corners to Croton Lake. After crossing the railroad at Croton Lake Station turn right and continue on to Yorktown Heights Station; here do not cross the railroad, but take left fork and half a mile beyond bear to the right at another fork. Cross the railroad at Amawalk Station and continue to a school, where take left fork. Follow along the west side of the Amawalk Reservoir to its northern end; then turn right and follow the road which runs around the northern end of the reservoir.

A mile and a quarter beyond turn left and continue on a good road across the railroad at Lincolndale Station; shortly beyond turn right and keep straight ahead to that curiosity—the well-known elephant monument in Somers. Legend has it that this unusual monument was erected to the memory of the first elephant brought to this country by Zachariah Bailey. Whatever may be its origin, however, it affords a most excellent landmark for the motorist.

Bearing to the left of the monument, continue for about a quarter of a mile to a water trough, where take left fork. Nearly two miles beyond turn right and keep bearing to the left to the station in Brewster. Here turn right, and three-quarters of a mile beyond cross a bridge and turn left. The same distance further on take left fork at water trough and follow a good macadam road all the way to the church in Pawling.

The road some miles to the north of Pawling is impassable, and hence it is advisable to turn left at a garage leaving the State road and run west through Stone House, Poughquog, and Green Haven to Stormville. This road is all fair dirt, and is quite an attractive run in dry weather, as it passes through an unusually scenic section. At the end of the road in Stormville, eleven miles from Pawling, turn right on a State road, which is followed through East Fishkill, Wicopee, and Brinckerhoff to Fishkill Village. At a church turn right, and again right at a cemetery, following the State road through Wappingers Falls to Poughkeepsie.

Poughkeepsie is the point of divergence of one of the principal trunk lines to the Berkshires; namely, the route running northwest through Millbrook, Amenia, Millerton, Salisbury, and the Under Mountain Road to South Egremont and Great Barrington. Unfortunately, however, work is in progress on the Delavergne Hill between Lithgow and Amenia, and a detour is necessary over a rather poor dirt road from Lithgow to Wassaic, which is situated on the Harlem Valley route previously mentioned. As this detour adds only three or four miles to the total distance, however, it need not cause the motorist any undue amount of anxiety, particularly as the road conditions otherwise are very good.

From the Court House in Poughkeepsie run east on Main Street and follow an excellent macadam road through the villages of Pleasantville and Washington Hollow to South Millbrook. Turn left at a large school in this town and continue on a good road to Millbrook, where turn right across the railroad at Millbrook Station. The natural attractions of Millbrook have been supplemented by a fine golf course which has been laid out about one-quarter of a mile from the centre of the village.

Good macadam is then followed through Mabbettsville to Lithgow. This is the place previously mentioned, where a turn to the right must be made and a detour followed to Wassaic. Here turn left and follow a good macadam road to Amenia. Bear to the right at this point and continue on good macadam to a garage in Millerton, where turn right, and two miles beyond take left fork straight to the green in Lakeville.

Follow good road to Salisbury, where take left fork at monument and continue bearing to the left for thirteen miles all the way to South Egremont. Here cross a bridge; turn left and follow an excellent State macadam road into Great Barrington.

There are a number of beautiful drives in the vicinity of Great Barrington. Monument Mountain, made famous by Bryant, and now a public reservation, is near here. Mount Everett, nearby, is included in a reservation of some 700 acres. Good roads then take the motorist to Stockbridge, eight miles north of Great Barrington. Stockbridge may be reached by either of two roads—one passes over Monument Mountain and the other goes around the west side through Glendale.

From Stockbridge continue north over dirt roads for six miles to Lenox. This town has many charming walks and drives, and from the summit of Bald Head, about three miles from the Post Office, one has a glorious view; Lake Mahkeenac, across the Housatonic Valley to the east; the Catskills on the west, the Green Mountains on the north, and Mount Everett and Monument Mountain on the south. The Lenox Golf and Tennis Club and the Lake Mahkeenac Boat Club are active centres during the season.

Pittsfield, the "Heart of the Berkshires," is the next city visited. From Pittsfield the roads are now in fine condition to the north, leading past Pontoosuc Lake; thence through Lanesboro and New Ashford to South Williamstown. Close by is the famous "Hopper," a deep ravine formed by Greylock, Mount William, and Deer Ridge.

A somewhat amusing account of a trip made by Thoreau to the top of Mount Greylock in 1846 or 1847 records that on his stay over night in the rude observatory "the mice nibbled at his toes while he nibbled the only available literary pabulum, the old country newspapers that had been used to wrap the luncheon of more prosaic travelers."

Williamstown, the seat of Williams College, is five miles further north. The typical New England street, wide and shaded with beautiful old elms, runs east and west through Williamstown.

From this place, through North Adams and on to Greenfield, the "Mohawk Trail" furnishes one of the most wonderful rides that can be found in any part of this country. Formerly very steep grades existed over Hoosac Mountain, and few motorists cared to attempt the road, especially as it was not hard surfaced and a little rain made it impassable. The completion of this road, one of the most difficult in America to construct, opens a wonderful country to the sightseer. The grades have been reduced, so that there are none greater than 7 per cent.

Near Williamstown the State has set aside a reservation of 8,167 acres, in which are situated "The Heart of Greylock," "Stony Ledge," "The Camp Grounds," and "Mount Williams," all well worth visiting.

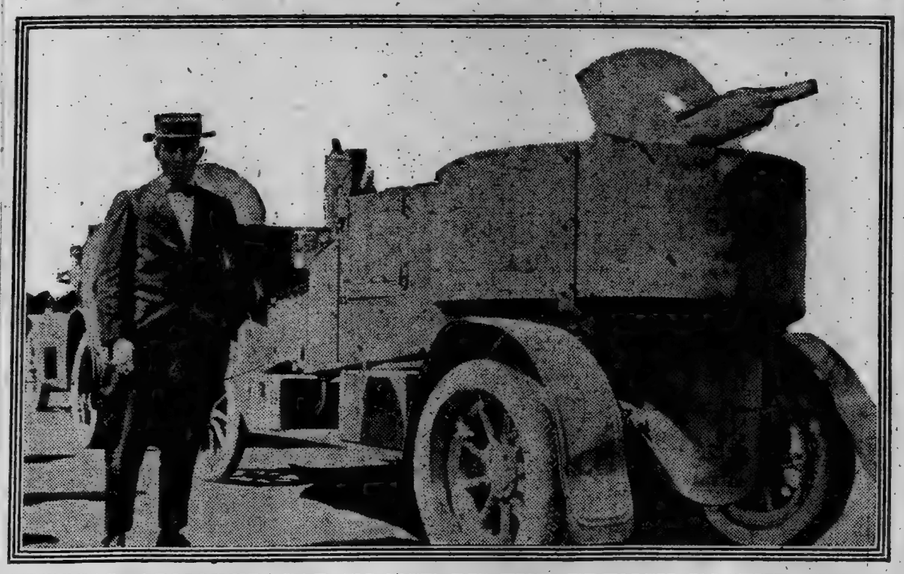

TYPICAL ARMORED CAR IN USE BY THE FRENCH IN THE WEST.

One of the types of armored cars which have proved so useful in the hands of all the combatants in the great war is here shown. The one in the picture is on a Hupmobile chassis taken shortly after landing. Note the other car with high turret in the background.

WHERE ROAD WORK IS IN PROGRESS IN MAINE

For the Most Part State Highway Work Is Nearing Completion—Detours Are Laid Out and Soon Will Be All Posted.

A summary of State highway construction in Maine has been obtained from the Maine State Highway Department by the Touring Bureau of the Maine Automobile Association for the information of the traveling public, and shows that much work is now in progress all over Maine. The work, however, is in localities where good detours are available and the stretches for the most part are comparatively short. The two longest detours, as well as the two poorest ones, are between the village of Dunstan, in Scarboro and Portland, and between Freeport and Brunswick. These, however, are both good in dry weather and crews are being kept employed upon them almost constantly so that they may not get bad. It is expected that these two detours as laid out at the present time will be in operation for about one month more.

Between Dunstan and Portland, where a new concrete road is being constructed on the Portsmouth and Portland highway, the work is in progress between the Nonesuch River, in Scarboro, and Portland. This will be completed in about one month, after which traffic will be sent out over the new highway for the several miles then finished and then detoured by a much shorter and better route into Dunstan. This detour will be maintained for the remainder of the Summer.

Between Portland and Brunswick work is progressing very favorably, and long stretches of the new highway are now open to traffic. It is expected that the whole of this twenty-five miles of bituminous macadam highway will be completed about Aug. 1. At the present time there are two detours around sections of this work, one just west of Yarmouth and the other between Freeport and Brunswick.

There is a small job going on at Bridgton, on the Portland and White Mountain highway, that of resurfacing the main street of Bridgton. The contractor has a fair start on this work and it is expected will complete it in about a month.

At Poland and at Oxford, on the Poland Spring and Bethel highway, the work is well under way on each job, surfacing having begun. It will take about two months to finish up each one of these jobs. Arrangements have been made by the Maine Automobile Association to have detours around this work properly signed. The road through Monmouth and Winthrop, on the Lewiston and Augusta highway, is nearing completion. It is not necessary to make any detours over any part of the work, and both of these jobs should be finished early this month. The work in Strong, on the Farmington and Rangeley highway, is completed, and the Farmington job will be finished soon. The Norridgewock work, on the Norridgewock and Madison highway, will run on for about another month.

In Manchester, on the Winthrop and Augusta highway, the sub-grade is well started; the culverts are nearly all in, but surfacing is not yet begun. The job will probably not be completed until the middle or end of September. The easterly half of this road, that is, between Manchester Forks and Augusta, is all that is torn up now, and there are two good detours around this work. The contractor has the culverts nearly in, on the Fairfield road, on the Waterville and Skowhegan highway, and has started sub-grading.

The work in Warren, on the Bath and Rockland highway, which was started last Fall, will probably not be completed much before the 1st of August. Immediately upon its completion a section of about a mile and a quarter in Thomaston, on the same highway, will be undertaken. Work is progressing well on the section of State highway now being built in Bath, and this should be completed by July 20. The work on the two clay hills in Prospect on the Belfast and Bangor highway, which is progressing well, should be done in about two weeks. The work of signing all of the detours around State highway construction in Maine has been undertaken by the Maine Automobile Association.

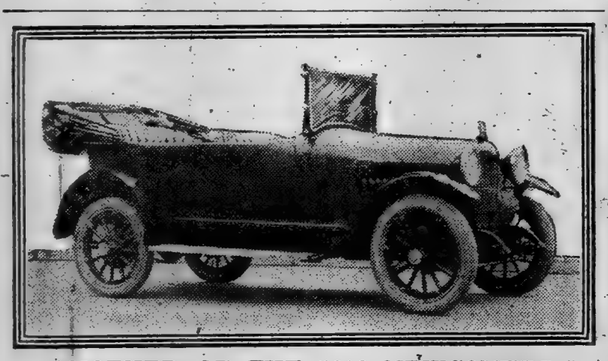

ANOTHER OF THE 1916 NEWCOMERS.

This is the new Paige-Detroit "Hollywood" six which has just arrived at the local salesrooms. The rounded lines and convex radiator are among the features of this five-passenger model.

FRANKLIN

New Series Here

New Price $1,950

See the car that makes efficiency a surety—The FRANKLIN "SIX." Take a ride in it.

FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.
Glenn A. Tisdale, President,
1,848 Broadway, at 61st St.
Telephone 7556 Columbus.
1,168 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Velie 1916

Your Choice of "Sixes"

Now Comes More Velie News

THE first 1916 Velie announcement published a few days ago was of the Model 22 Velie Six with every feature of Velie quality retained—at $1065.

We now announce that *in addition* our original Biltwel Six, with 3½ x 5 long stroke motor, 124-inch wheel base, and every refinement, will be continued at *a reduction of nearly $200.*

Model 15—5 Passenger—$1400
Model 15—6 Passenger—$1450

Powerful, roomy, luxurious—these cars are now giving remarkable service in the hands of thousands of owners. *Their worth is already proved.* In hill-climbing strength, dependability, suppleness and silence they are unsurpassed at any price. *At our new price with nothing omitted,* we do not expect these values to be matched during the coming season. Compare. Ask for catalog of models 15.

Garland Automobile Co.
1888 Broadway at 62d St. New York

This announcement completes our 1916 offering. Model 15 demonstrators are ready. A great opportunity is now offered the dealer who wishes to handle a complete line. Your territory may be open. Write or wire today

Velie Motor Vehicle Co. Moline, Illinois

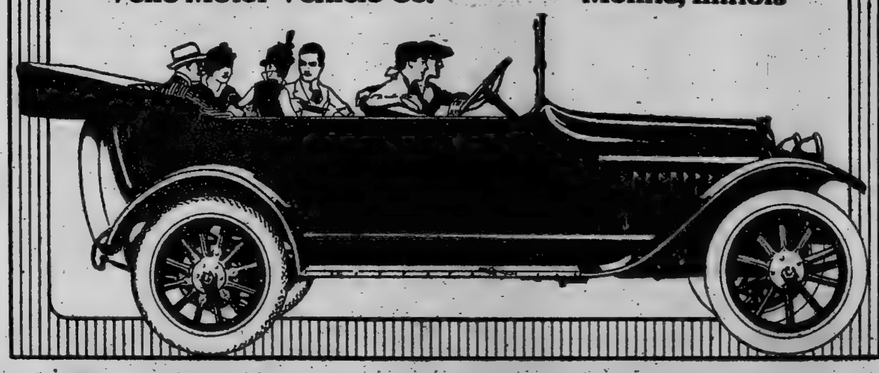

No "Skimping" Anywhere in the Chandler Light Six, $1295

CHANDLER reputation doesn't rest on the fact that this was the first light-weight six selling for less than $2000. It doesn't rest on the fact that the Chandler pioneered the light-six field when all the rest of the industry was insisting that sixes *had to be* high-priced and heavy. Chandler reputation rests primarily on the marvelous Chandler motor, Chandler comfort and economy and the fact that the Chandler has never been "skimped" either in quality of materials or character of equipment. Each part of the Chandler is as good as every other part, and the character of the whole car is reflected in its equipment. Now study this equipment. Note it carefully, item by item. Realize that *each* feature is first choice of its kind. Any two or three of the following equipment features found on the Chandler would make a "talking point" for the average car.

All of them are on the Chandler:

Bosch Magneto, admittedly the best ignition.
Gray & Davis Electric Starting Motor.
Gray & Davis Electric Generator.
Rayfield Double-jet Carburetor.
Three silent chains, enclosed and running in bath of oil, for driving motor shafts.
Cast aluminum motor base extending from frame to frame; giving rigidity to engine mounting; providing pedestals for magneto, generator and pumps; and doing away with necessity for a dirty, rattly sheet-metal drip pan.
Imported Annular Ball Bearings.
Silent Worm-bevel Rear Axle.
Genuine Mayo Mercedes Type Radiator.
Stewart Vacuum Gasoline Feed.
Firestone Demountable Rims.
Golde Patent One-Man Top, covered with genuine Neverleek. Jiffy Curtains.
Genuine Hand-buffed Leather Upholstery.
Warner Magnetic Speedometer.
Instantly Adjustable Tire-carrier at rear of tonneau, without straps.
Auxiliary seats in tonneau that, with one movement of the hand, are folded away into the back of the front seats entirely out of sight. The greatest improvement in seven-passenger construction.
All miscellaneous items of general equipment.
And above all the

Marvelous Chandler Motor

powerful, quiet, economical and beautifully finished—a motor to be proud of.

Then Think of the Price, $1295
Seven-Passenger Touring Car and Roadster

Come Now for Your Demonstration

Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, Eastern Distributors,
1890 Broadway, Between 62nd & 63rd Streets.
W. C. D. MOTOR CAR CO., 299 Central Ave., Newark.
I. M. ALLEN CO., 340 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Manufacturers, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Roadster seating three, $775.

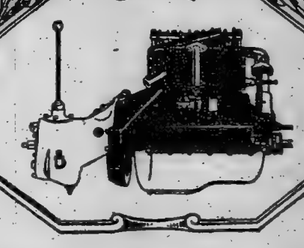

Scripps-Booth

BENEATH the sloping hood of the Scripps-Booth lies the cause of its instant and smooth response. Disregard for the moment the embodied ideals of refinement; consider it but a machine.

The motor is a Sterling—sufficient introduction for the seasoned boatsman. Further, it is a valve-in-head motor, this head being detachable. Designed to attain high speeds, bearings are large and lubrication especially adequate.

Motor proportions and compact design ring true to Scripps-Booth principles. From gray castings to lustrous body, performance and appearance coincide.

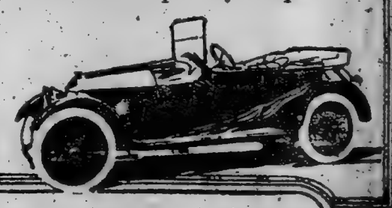

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS CO.
2 West 57th Street 'Phone Plaza 7816

HERE AND THERE IN THE REALM OF CARS AND MOTORING

DEVELOPMENT OF HONDURAS OFFERS CHANCE FOR TRUCKS

American Minister Reports That Great Natural Resources of That Country Depend on Better Means of Transportation for Use.

Honduras is at present an almost undeveloped country. The only highway in the country that can be used by automobiles is the road leading from San Lorenzo on the Pacific side of the country to Tegucigalpa. All the other means of inland communication are narrow mountainous roads or trails, most of which cannot be traversed by any kind of vehicle. Even the north coast, which is the most advanced in development of any portion of the country, has no system of highways worthy of the name. It has a number of short-line railways that extend from the different ports of entry to the banana and fruit plantations, but they are constructed by and are principally used for the operations of these fruit concerns, and all merchandise imported into this section is handled and controlled by these interests.

The Pacific port of Amapala is situated on an island, or, rather, a mountain rising thousands of feet from the sea, and has no roads or highways or streets that can be used for automobiles. While all merchandise intended for consumption in the interior of the country has to enter through this port, it must then be transferred by barges twenty-five miles or more to the mainland at San Lorenzo. From San Lorenzo to the capital and main distributing point, Tegucigalpa, there exists a fine highway of eighty to ninety-five miles, which constitutes at present the only route on which automobile trucks can be used, according to John Ewing, the American Minister, stationed at Tegucigalpa.

"San Lorenzo," he reports, "is a small village of one or two small freight warehouses and a few scattered residences, a mere landing place where travelers rarely tarry longer than is required to obtain carriage to the interior. It has a population of about 200. Comayagua is connected with Tegucigalpa by rough mountain roads that can be traversed by oxcarts and with Pimienta by mule trail.

"The Government is devoting all the money at its disposal to opening modern highways, suitable for automobiles, from Tegucigalpa to the north coast at Puerto Cortes by way of Comayagua and Pimienta, and in the other direction to Juticalpa in the Department of Olancho, the largest and richest in the country. It has opened up these highways for about twenty or twenty-five miles in either direction from this capital.

"Honduras has abundance of natural riches, but until it obtains modern means of transportation its wonderful resources will remain undeveloped. At present its principal exports are bananas and other fruits and minerals from the north coast. Its principal imports from the United States are brought in by and consumed within the sphere of operations of those interests. The remainder of the country is virtually cut off from commercial communication with the outside world, its only connection being the highway from this city to the Pacific Coast.

"A demonstration agency for trucks in Tegucigalpa would be of little benefit. The best demonstration for the people here is the introduction and successful daily operation of such trucks on the highways existing and the extension of their use on those in process of construction. As these are being constructed by the Government it is to be supposed that the Government will be largely interested in the freight transportation enterprises conducted over them. The principal efforts of agents here would have to be devoted to opening up highways of communication in cooperation with the Government, and thus creating a field for the sale and use of automobile trucks. The adoption by the Government of any style of truck would insure its future sale here, and under existing financial conditions that method of transportation will continue to prevail for many years to come in this mountainous country when once introduced and successfully operated."

Big Good Roads Convention for Fall.

The most important good roads convention ever held in the West will be Sept. 13 to 17, in San Francisco and Oakland. The Tri-State Good Roads Association, the American Highways Association, the American Road Builders Association, the International Engineering Congress, the American Society for Civil Engineers and the Pacific Coast Good Roads Congress will participate. The newly completed State highway of California from San Diego to the northern boundary of the State will be used as an object lesson at the convention.

MORE AND MORE WOMEN ARE DRIVING THEIR OWN ELECTRICS.

"I wouldn't be without my electric any more than I would be without my maid or any of my household necessities," said a woman who is active in social circles in New York and in a nearby Summer colony the other day. "My electric is a friend of which I stand in constant need for little morning spins in the park, for calling and shopping, for matinée, and for dinner and theatre, and it never fails me."

This woman's words explain quite clearly why the electric pleasure car is increasing in popularity as a woman's and family automobile. She knows that it fulfills all of the demands of her daily routine of calling, shopping, and pleasure-seeking. She knows that she likes to run it because there is a certain charm in its simplicity of operation and control—a sort of mild fascination. She knows, too, that she can step into its beautifully cushioned and brocaded interior, enjoy every minute of her ride, and arrive at her destination as fresh and spotless as when she started without so much as a curl disarranged. She also knows that she can wear her prettiest and most delicate gown with the confidence that not even as much harm would come to it as in a parlor car.

She has the car under perfect control at all times, so she loves to have the children with her—and she could run it almost the first time she stepped in it, too. This explains to some extent why there are seventy-three women in Manhattan alone who own and run electric automobiles. One of the most notable changes in electric car building has been in the batteries. Thirty miles used to be the limit on a single charge of battery, but the 1915 models can cover eighty-five miles or more on one charge of the batteries. Facilities for charging have also been improved so that the owner of an electric will find frequent and convenient charging stations within a radius of a hundred miles of New York.

The New York Electric Vehicle Association has recently published a book of information and maps, complete in every detail, regarding the charging stations in New York and vicinity. This is sent free to any one upon request. Among the women owners in Manhattan are:

Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, Elsie L. Brush, Mrs. Nannette Bryan, Amy I. Butterfield, Charlotte B. Cannon, Elizabeth J. Chapin, Elizabeth S. Coolidge, Mrs. James L. De Witt, Mary E. Drake, Susan S. Duncan, Mrs. M. A. de Arostegui, Mrs. Rose de Haven, Gertrude de la Torre, Fannie G. Ely, Dellora R. Gates, Mrs. J. R. Gregg, Corinne K. Griffin, Jeanette Hancock, Mrs. I. M. Hardesty, Alice G. Hardy, Mrs. S. V. (Anna M.) Barkness, Ottilie Hertlein, Katie A. Hilbert, Elizabeth H. Hasslacher, A. B. Jennings, Grace Jones, Mrs. C. F. Kernochan, Mrs. Eugene B. Klein, Fannie G. Link, Mrs. Y. Lascaris, Mrs. B. S. Lindemann, Mrs. John G. McCullough, Mary R. Markle, Mrs. C. A. Maurice, Louise Mercereau, Sadie M. Mintzer, Esther W. Mortimer, Dorothy S. McNamee, Margaret D. Maynard, Elizabeth Miller, Mary P. Nott, Mrs. Walter Neumuller, Maud E. Palmer, Elizabeth M. Reid, May R. Remington, Mrs. J. G. Respass, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Esther Schmall, Florence Sonn, Mrs. Lotta G. Steinmetz, Isabelle W. Stern, Juliette D. Stevens, Mary W. Stillman, Elaine Sterne, Isabella H. Taussig, Mrs. Catherine B. Thompson, Mrs. F. F. Thompson, Mrs. Alice Turner, Louise Velton, Mrs. Aldace F. Walker, Florence L. Washburn, Ruth A. Watrous, Mima C. Werner, Mrs. Laura Woodward, Mrs. Esther Wolff.

MANY TYPES OF SCENERY MARK NEW JERSEY TOUR

Ocean Front and Sand, Pine Belt and Mountain Stream Are All Found on a Fine Run Over That State's Excellent Roads.

New Jersey shares with Massachusetts the honor of being the pioneer in the good-roads movement in this country. Among the first of the States to inaugurate the system of State cooperation in the building of its highways, New Jersey is bound together by a network of roads that are a source of never-ending delight to the motor tourist.

The New Jersey tour outlined by the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America affords a variety of scenery and attractions, including the Ocean Boulevard that connects its world-famous beaches, the beautiful foothills of the Pocono, Ramapo, and Orange Mountains, and the attractive German and Muscanetcong Valleys. The route proceeds by way of Forty-second Street Ferry to Weehawken, and thence over the Hudson County Boulevard and the Newark Plank Road to Newark.

Elizabeth, the next point reached, has two good entrances, one via Astor Street and Frelinghuysen Avenue and the other via Elizabeth Avenue. From Elizabeth proceed to Rahway; to this point the roads are all uniformly good, but between Rahway and Perth Amboy the roads are badly pitted.

From Perth Amboy the road runs through quaint old South Amboy to Keyport, just beyond which the new Atlantic Highlands Boulevard is reached. Proceed over the boulevard to Atlantic Highlands and Navesink. From here the new Ocean Boulevard extends right down the coast through Seabright, Long Branch, Allenhurst, Asbury Park, Spring Lake, and Point Pleasant to Burrsville. At this place one of the largest poultry plants in existence is located, where can be seen 50,000 pure-bred white leghorn chickens on one property. From Burrsville a very short run leads one to Lakewood, the famous resort city in the pines.

From Lakewood the road now runs south through what is probably the wildest bit of nature near New York, the New Jersey Pine Belt. Toms River is soon reached, then Fork River and Waretown, Barnegat and Manahawken. From this point a side trip can be made to Beach Haven, which is charmingly located directly on the ocean. After returning to Manahawken, the road continues south through New Gretna, Fort Republic, and Absecon to Pleasantville, turning left at Atlantic City Boulevard, which is 100 feet wide and in most excellent condition. Atlantic City makes a desirable stop for an extended stay if one desires.

Motorists desiring to continue down the coast to Cape May will find the best way is straight on from Pleasantville to Somers Point, crossing a long toll bridge to Ocean City. From here the route continues through Seaville, Ocean View, Swainton, and Cape May Court House to Cape May City. Cape May has a wonderful beach, over four miles in length.

Returning from Cape May to Cape May Court House, turn west, running through Goshen, Dennisville, Eldora, Leesburg, Dorchester, and Mauricetown to Millville, the centre of the glassmaking industry of the State. From Millville proceed to Vineland, famous for its fruit and garden products, to Malaga, Franklinville, and Westville to Camden, where ferry connections may be had for Philadelphia.

From Camden proceed to Burlington, and thence to Trenton by way of Bordentown. Just outside Bordentown was the old Bonaparte estate, an object of interest to many tourists. There is a local tradition that Napoleon, after his defeat at Waterloo, planned to make his way to America and join his brother at Bordentown, but whether there is historical foundation for this tradition has always been doubtful.

From Trenton the road proceeds to Princeton. A pretty little bit of scenery in this vicinity is Carnegie Lake, which was presented to the university by the Laird of Skibo, so that Princeton might participate in aquatic sports. From Princeton the road leads through a rich farming district to Summerville and Bedminster, where the foothills are entered; from Bedminster the road then proceeds to Chester through the picturesque German Valley, then over Schooley Mountain and through the valley of the Muscanetcong to Hackettstown. From the summit of Schooley Mountain wonderful views can be obtained of the surrounding country, and the tourist who does not "loaf and invite his soul" at this point loses a wonderful treat.

After leaving Hackettstown, the road runs through the Pequest Valley to the Delaware River, which is crossed at Delaware; then north beside the river through Portland to the Delaware Water Gap, with its magnificent scenery. From this point a side trip can be made through Stroudsburg and the Pocono Mountains to Pocono Manor. This trip is particularly charming at this time of the year, for the rhododendrons, gorgeous in variety and color, are in full bloom.

Returning to Delaware Water Gap through Shawnee, where there is a fine golf course, continue along the Delaware River through Bushkill and Dingman's Ferry to Milford, a good luncheon stop. Then cross into New York State at Port Jervis, the road going through Tristate, at the junction of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey. From this point the road is a succession of pictures of striking beauty as it proceeds over the Slate Hill Road to Goshen, a section noted for its fine stock farms and one of the few places in which the typical American race horse, the trotter, still holds sway.

The road now turns south and runs through Monroe, Tuxedo, Suffern, and Pompton and skirts the Ramapo Mountains, passes the beautiful Pompton Lakes to Montclair, returning to New York by way of Newark and the Forty-second Street Ferry.

USE ARTIFICIAL LEATHER.

Satisfactory Substitute Employed in Upholstery of Many Cars.

For many years leather has been recognized as ideal car upholstery, in point of durability and rich appearance. The strides made by the automobile industry have brought about a shortage of high-grade leather and consequent increased prices, so that there has been a general demand for an upholstery material, particularly for motor cars, which shall imitate the genuine article. Science has produced such a material, which has the added advantage of its sanitary and economic value.

An idea of the way in which motor car manufacturers are coming to recognize the merits of this scientific production can be had from the fact that over 750,000 cars were trimmed with artificial leather in the past two years, comprising seventy-two different makes, one concern alone having used this material for two years past for its entire output, amounting to nearly 500,000 cars.

Reputation
Not Competition

Is the Determining Factor in
CASE CARS

FOR EVERY CASE CAR embodies the engineering and manufacturing experience of a company covering a period of 72 years. What other automobile has such a pedigree?

EVERY CASE CAR is made to add to a reputation that is world wide.

EVERY CASE CAR embodies those fundamentals that pleased your father or your grandfather—when he bought Case products.

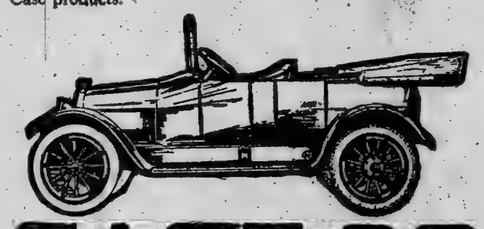

CASE 30
MODEL R

Let us tell you, item by item, of the many superiorities that make Case Cars conspicuous because of the genuineness with which they are built.

See the Case. Ride in it—and you'll know the upkeep costs—compare operating costs—and you'll know why men choose the Case. Then think how all the "extras" *not* included in the price of other cars *are* included in the Case Car. The cost of these "extras" you'll have to add to the price of any other car. In our price we include *extra tire and tube on rim with tire cover, Weed non-skid tire chains and 8-day clock.* Here is another advantage that emphasizes how the Case Car includes values found in few other cars. ONLY A FEW of these 30's remain allotted to this territory. Even they may be demanded by other territories. So to all those who have been considering Case Cars we must advise quick action. We do not want to disappoint you. Will you make at once your appointment to see and learn more about the Case 30?

DO NOT WAIT. Come in and see this car and talk it over with us. Let us refer you to many enthusiastic Case owners. Next week may be too late.

J. I. CASE T. M. COMPANY, Inc., RACINE, WIS.
Founded 1842

The Sign of Mechanical Excellence the World Over

The honor of the Case name has been built on the reliability of Case products—and accepted the world over as the standard by which others are judged. We are determined to stand by the faith that has given us this name. Our motives may be wholly selfish in thus making worthy products. It is, we believe, essential for our own preservation, but it is this spirit of self-preservation that makes us put into our cars those qualities that make them worthy of our name. By this selfishness you profit.

New York Branch—Broadway at 62nd St. Telephone Col. 8090.

SAXON "SIX"

The first "Six" under $1,000

The Saxon "Six" is the car that brought "sixes" out of the high-priced class. Today, when you read "announcements" of other cars at or near the Saxon price, remember that Saxon brought out its 1916 "Six" three months ago.

In this car the Saxon Company scored a double "beat" on the entire motor car industry. For not only was this the FIRST "SIX" under $1,000; it was the FIRST 1916 CAR in owners' hands.

Saxon "Six" is the fastest selling "Six" on the market. It is a tried and proved car. It is also a new and up-to-date car. It is as much ahead of others in design and construction as it was ahead in getting on the market.

Consider the features of this car; powerful six-cylinder, high speed motor; of Saxon design and Continental manufacture; Timken rear axle; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting system; Atwater Kent ignition; honeycomb radiator; Cantilever springs; dry plate clutch; 112-inch wheelbase; 32x3½" tires; genuine streamline body, beautifully finished and upholstered—and in all vital parts materials of the same specifications as cars selling at $2,000 or more. When you can get so much in a Saxon "Six" don't be satisfied with less. Come and see why this great car is selling so rapidly.

Saxon Motor Co., of New York,
251 W. 57th St., New York. Phone Col. 7811.
Brooklyn Agency, 1270 Bedford Ave.

MOTOR HAPPENINGS

ENGLISH METHODS AND OURS DIFFER

War Situation Opens Opportunity for Comparison of Cars Built Here and Abroad.

In a recent article in The London Times the manufacturing methods and qualities of the products of the British and American motor car industry were compared. Points to the advantage of the British car were made. The article in part was as follows:

"The English manufacturer, who by no means neglects accurate machining, follows it up with a careful testing of the assembled unit and removes slight errors by hand labor. The component is stripped, rebuilt, tested, and stripped again, until maximum efficiency is secured. The two methods produce opposite results. The American car is a mechanical product throughout. English cars, standard products though they are, possess individuality. The American manufacturer makes no claim that the cheap vehicle is equal to the average English car in its finer points. But he maintains that it is 'good enough and costs less'; it is designed to run a given number of miles at a stated cost, and if it succeeds the maker has done his work.

"If the English buyer, in the present dearth of English-built cars, prefers to save on first cost by buying an American car, will he lose on the upkeep? To take a typical example, a 'big six' complete with electric lighting and engine starting set, five-seater body, hood and screen, full lamp equipment, detachable rims, spare tube and cover, and a host of minor detail fittings, costs, inclusively, $1,605. It is doubtful if an English maker could profitably make a bare six-cylinder chassis for this sum. The most approximate English car is a well-built four-cylinder touring car with an engine rated at twenty-five horse power, costing at a fair average price $2,676. Allowing the former a useful life of four years, the allowance for depreciation at the end of three, at 25 per cent. per annum, is $1,204.

"With a life of eight years, 12½ per cent. per annum is a fair depreciation allowance for the more costly vehicle. This writes off $1,186 over the three years — approximately the same amount. But the rate of wear is not equal. It increases rapidly on the cheaper car and with it the cost of upkeep increases. Being absolutely standard products, American machines of the same make all look alike. Many people object to a car which carries its price stamped, as it were, on every spoke and panel. For comfort the English vehicle is far superior; it is also quieter and more efficient, particularly after a little use. It costs less for repairs and commands a higher price pro rata second-hand. These points should be remembered when English and American cars are compared. The question of patriotism can best be settled by the purchaser."

Imports of motor cars into England show that fewer are now being imported than a year ago, while the reverse should be true. In March, 1914, there were 1,512 complete motor cars, valued at $1,491,699, and 771 chassis, valued at $909,802, imported, while in March, 1915, there were only 778 complete cars, valued at $759,962, and 420 chassis, valued at $573,118. For the first three months of 1914 imports were 3,452 complete cars, valued at $3,700,822, and 2,501 chassis, valued at $2,891,115. In 1915 for the corresponding period 1,901 complete cars, valued at $2,101,447, and 718 chassis, valued at $964,161, were imported.

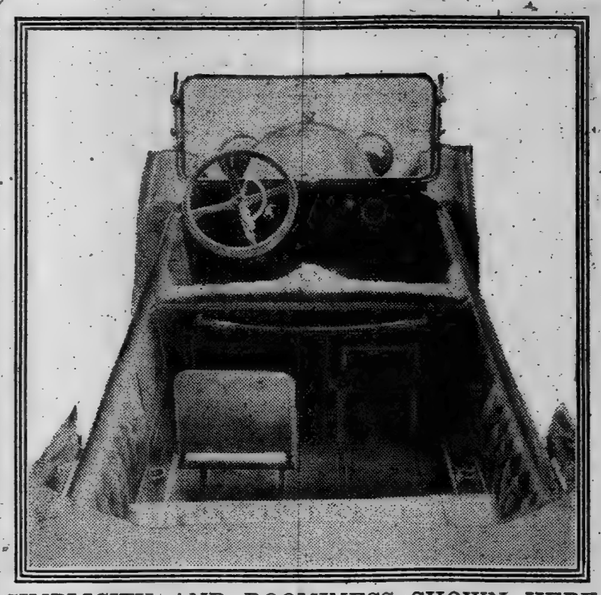

SIMPLICITY AND ROOMINESS SHOWN HERE.

This shows the interior of the tonneau with disappearing extra seats, robe rail and pockets of the 1916 Moon "Six-40." Clean lines and lack of fussiness will be noted in both compartments.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

The Ross Eight, a newcomer in the East, will be placed on display this week at the salesroom of the Auto Utilities Company at 1,700 Broadway. Its producer—the Ross Automobile Company, is a subsidiary of the Ross & Young Machine Company of Detroit. The V between the two sets of cylinders in the new car has been left clear of non-essential parts, so that the valves can easily and quickly be reached. The cylinder bore is 3 inches and the stroke 4½ inches. Lubrication is obtained by the forced feed system, with sight feed on the instrument board. The Ross Eight will sell at $1,350. Albert Roren is manager of the Auto Utilities Company.

Harry A. Lozier's new undertaking is a twelve-cylinder car with overhead valves, list price of which is to be $1,750. The name selected temporarily is the "H. A. L.," and this may or may not be adopted permanently. The weight of the new "H. A. L." when ready for a long trip, with tanks filled, full equipment, and spare tire, will not exceed 3,300 pounds. The following parts only are located between the cylinder castings, or in the V as it is commonly called: Carbureton, intake manifolds, water connections, and distributor. The wheel base is 130 inches and lubrication is force feed through drilled crank shaft, oil delivered to bearings in proportion to power developed.

A new non-blinding headlight device which has been approved by the New Jersey Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, has been brought out by the Aderente Non-Blinding Device Company of Jersey City, for which the E. J. Willis Company, 36 Chambers Street, and the Auto Owners' Supply Company of 1,773 Broadway are agents. The device does not reduce the light power and can be attached to any headlamp.

The Maxwell Company will establish and maintain an engineering laboratory at the Chicago Speedway. Its staff will go to work to systematically develop materials and details of design by the new standard. This laboratory will have at its command a chance to abuse motors to the absolute limit.

A new shock absorber is being put on the market by the Fox Pneumatic Shock Absorber Company of Philadelphia, invented and patented by A. E. Fox. The special feature is the patent rebound air check which, after the bump is taken checks naturally the quick rebound of the ordinary coil spring and cushions it above the air chamber automatically formed underneath the piston in the shock absorber, giving a soft action. Byron E. Wrigley is President of the company, and Ansely H. Fox is Secretary and Treasurer. Temporary offices have been taken at 84 West Thirty-third Street, and an equipping station is maintained in the International Motor Company's building at Sixty-fourth Street and West End Avenue.

The Studebaker Corporation of America has announced for 1916 a seven-passenger forty horse power four at $885, and a seven-passenger fifty horse power six at $1,050. Semi-elliptic springs are used in front, 38 inches long, 2 inches wide, seven-leaf type. In the rear the springs are three-quarter elliptic, nine-leaf springs, 51 inches long and 2 inches wide, fitted with shackles at both ends to take up the end play. The wheel base of the four has been increased to 112 inches. The three-passenger roadster body is to sell at $850 and the three-passenger landau roadster at $1,185. The wheel base of the six is increased to 122 inches. The three-passenger roadster is to sell at $1,000, the three-passenger landau roadster at $1,350, the four-passenger coupe at $1,550, and the seven-passenger limousine at $2,250. In addition to the pleasure cars the Studebaker Corporation will also manufacture three commercial cars.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company announces a continuance through July, August, and September of the offer to refund the entire purchase price if Goodyear S-V tires fail to prove superior to competing makes, on a basis of cost per mile.

Saturday, July 17, will be a gala day for some nine thousand employes of Dodge Brothers of Detroit. Three large excursion steamers will carry probably the largest crowd of the season to Tashmoo Park, on the St. Clair River, where a big athletic meet and amusement program will be staged. To allow every last man and woman to attend the excursion the company has announced that the factory will be closed for the day.

Under the supervision of George Stowe, Vice President and General Manager of the Chalmers Motor Company of New York, Inc., the salesmen, employes, and dealers from the metropolitan district greatly enjoyed a clam bake and outing last week at Rye, N. Y.

Sam W. Menefee, manager of the New York Detroit Electric branch, announces a record made by a standard model which made a suburban trip daily for twenty days from Detroit to a point in the country, carrying four passengers. The trips, averaging seventy-five miles each, were each made on one battery charge with the Standard Detroit lead battery, Goodrich Silvertown tires and Houk wire wheels.

The 1916 Moon Six-30, which is announced this week by the Moon Motor Car Company, sells for $1,195, or $125 lower than the lowest priced car of the line in the 1915 season. The wheel base of the new car is 120 inches. The gasoline tank is on the rear. The Stewart vacuum gasoline feed is used. Other features of the new car are Hotchkiss drive and underslung rear springs.

The Milnes-Daimler Company, London, England, has closed a contract with the International Motor Company, New York, for a large number of two-ton Mack worm-drive trucks for commercial purposes, to be delivered over a period of two years.

Twelve out of the twenty-two cars in the Indianapolis Speedway race were equipped with Moto-Meters.

A novel contest among automobile dealers is to be staged by the Saxon Motor Company on July 15. On that day dealers from all over the country will start from the factory driving new Saxon "Sixes" to their home towns. A silver loving cup will be given to the dealer making the best record on gasoline and oil consumption.

According to Harry S Houpt, Hudson distributer here, the Hudson Motor Car Company has erected a series of colossal ovens in one of the extensions of their plant, and these are capable of caring for hundreds of bodies at one time. As each coat of finish is applied it is baked on. Every coat is applied by a new process under pressure. The result of this method is a finish which defies the wear and tear of the elements better than ever before. The cost of installing this equipment was $100,000.

On July 1, R. D. Huntley took charge of the New York branch of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company.

The Serco Safety Electric Rim Signal is a new invention covered by patents and is said to be the only device which gives the driver control of his car under all conditions, and at the same time ready access to the signal without shifting the hands. There are eight push buttons on the steering wheel, one always within easy access, and it can be operated without removing the hands from the steering wheel.

The winning of the 500-mile Chicago Derby was another victory for Goodrich Silvertown cable cord tires. Resta won the $34,000 prize at an average speed of 97.6 miles an hour with his Peugeot equipped with Silvertowns. The ten cars which finished were also thus equipped.

Bosch magneto number 2,000,000 was recently shipped from the factory.

A new salesroom for the sale of Hupmobiles was opened at 20 Halsey Street, corner of Branford Place, Newark, last week by the newly-formed firm of De Cosen & Riess, which consists of Alfred De Cosen and George L. Riess. Vice President of Charles E. Riess & Co., Inc., the Metropolitan distributors of the Hupmobile.

WINTON SIX
NOTICE

¶ Last winter we announced the 33 H. P. New-Size Winton Six at $2285. Deliveries began this spring. We are now manufacturing this extremely successful model, and shall continue its manufacture until next year without change.

¶ Shortly before the next New York show we shall announce a new model of the 48 H. P. Winton Six, which now sells at $3250. There will positively be no reduction in the price of this car.

¶ From its exhaustive experience with motors of various types, the Winton Company is convinced that the world has not produced a motor superior to the rightly-built six-cylinder; hence, we shall continue to make sixes exclusively.

¶ Having for years enjoyed the confidence of the best class of motor car buyers, our patrons may be assured that we have no intention whatever of offering for sale any experimental model. And they may be equally certain that we will not cheapen the character of our product. In other words, if you buy a Winton Six today, you will not find the Winton Company discrediting your purchase and destroying your faith in us, tomorrow, or next week, or next month, or next year.

The Winton Company

Broadway at 70th Street
Newark, N. J. - - 380 Central Ave.

Chalmers
1916 Cars Here

Astounding Values-Astounding Prices

THE Chalmers Motor Company, with its new organization, even greater factory facilities, additional buildings, more men and still more capital, and with a quadrupled production is bringing out *for the season of 1916 a series of cars the equal of which have never been offered before.*

The Chalmers Company is the only leading manufacturer that is offering a new car for 1916 at a new price—in the medium-price class.

Others have either put out a new car at a higher price, the same old car at the same old price, or the same old car at a cut price.

This new Chalmers is the Six-40 shown below at the astounding price of $1275.

The Light-Six and Master-Six are continued in improved models at lower prices.

Such prices at higher quality than ever before are only made possible by cutting out middleman's profits, buying for cash on definite specifications, utilizing new methods of manufacture and administration, working on smaller profits and greater production.

The Chalmers Motor Company has also inaugurated a new Chalmers Service Plan by means of which we are able to offer gratis to every new Chalmers owner *service* in the form of an *interchangeable service coupon book*, good for a definite amount of work—at *any Chalmers dealers—anywhere.*

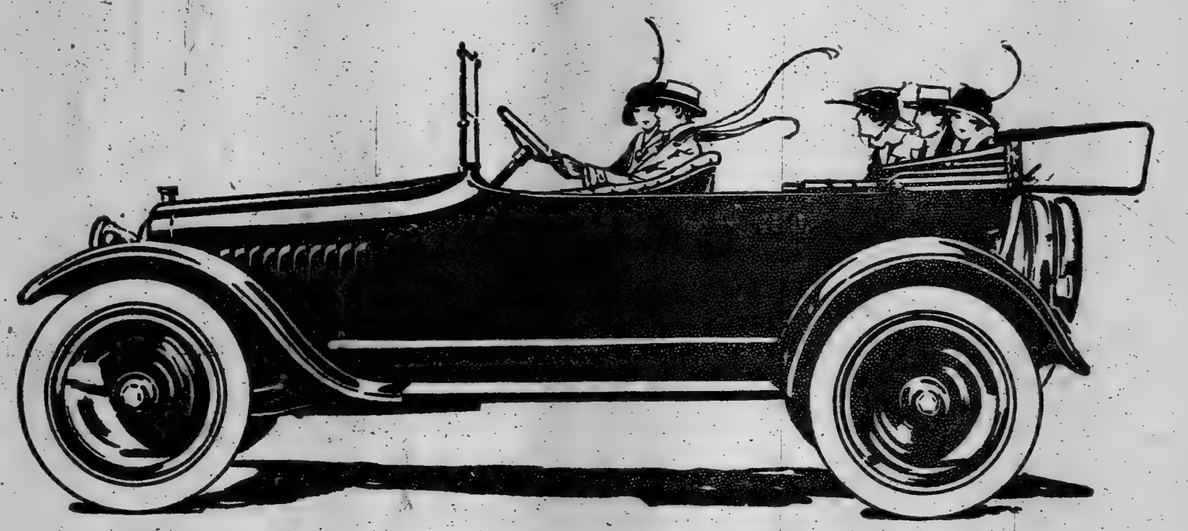

Chalmers Six-40 $1275.00

This is the most remarkable motor car that has ever been offered for $1275. It is the lowest price at which Chalmers quality has ever been sold.

It is the only American stock car with *valve-in-head overhead camshaft motor*, the type that Europe was working on when war stopped production.

It is this type of motor that broke all records for 500 miles at both Indianapolis and Chicago speedway races, going at the terrific speed of 90 miles per hour at Indianapolis and 98 miles an hour at Chicago—the most gruelling test of motor car efficiency ever known.

This motor gives the car instant get away, wonderful flexibility, great power and economy.

The car rides like a Pullman.

It is the superior of cars that three years ago sold for $3000 or over. Be sure to come in and see it.

Chalmers "Six-48" Seven-Passenger - - - - - $1550

This is the 1916 series of the popular Light-Six declared by thousands of enthusiastic owners to be the most satisfactory motor car they have ever owned. It is light where it can be, strong where it should be. It is the most economical car in America in upkeep cost and admittedly the best car made within $500 of its price.

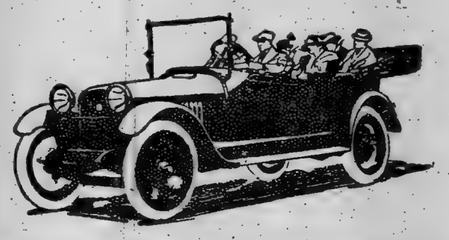

Chalmers "Master Six" in either Touring Car or Limousine Bodies at Prices Ranging from - - - $2175 $3350

These are the magnificent Master Sixes which have stood all tests of performance, appearance, quality and upkeep. People who demand the utmost in a motor car will find that the 1916 Chalmers "Master-Six" measures up to the highest standards of automobile construction and still remains within reach of the average purse.

These models are on exhibition now in our salesroom. First orders will be filled from stock.

Quality First

Chalmers Motor Co. of New York, *Inc.*

Broadway and 50th Street — ***Phone 2980 Circle***

Brooklyn—Bedford Ave. and Fulton St. — Jersey City—2527 Boulevard
Phone 3700 Bedford — ***Phone 1543 Bergen***

Paddock-Zusi Motor Car Co., Newark, N. J.

"Let Your Next Car be a Chalmers"

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XX SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1915. XX

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Six-story Commercial Structure on Fifty-seventh Street Bought by Investor.

ABOUT $300,000 INVOLVED

An Active Bronx and Suburban Market—Small Dwelling Sites in Good Demand.

An Investment purchase in the mid-town section, involving about $300,000, was reported yesterday by William B. May & Co., who sold for the Twenty-five West Fifty-seventh Street Company, of which L. Napoleon Levy is President, the six-story commercial structure at 25 West Fifty-seventh Street, occupying a lot 25 by 100.5, located 450 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

The property was held at $300,000, and has been taken by a New York City investor.

The property was acquired by the selling company last year through the same brokers from John W. Simpson in an exchange for the Biltmore-Blenheim apartments at 56 to 62 West Fifty-eighth Street, just east of Sixth Avenue.

Resale of Washington Street Loft.

John P. Finneran and P. J. Ryan have resold for the D. H. Jackson Company the northeast corner of Washington and Horatio Streets, a seven-story loft, 50 by 100, to the Hursley Realty Company.

Mrs. B. Wallach Buys Long Island Estate.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have acquired for Mrs. Barger Wallach of New York and Newport, several farms in the Brookville-Jericho section of Long Island; in all, a large acreage. The property has extensive road frontages on both the Brookville and Jericho, and the Brookville and Oyster Bay roads. It is about equally divided in open grassland and finely timbered areas. On the property are several attractive lakes.

Mrs. Wallach will at once commence building and improving this property, making it her country residence.

Bronx Sales.

Lauter-Lodes, Inc., sold for the Charles T. Streeter Construction Company the Prospect apartment house, situated at 742 East 176th Street, a five-story structure, seven families to a floor. The house, on a plot 50 by 190, has just been completed and is fully tenanted.

E. H. Peck has sold for David MacBride his three-story house, 20 by 55 by 100, at 1,064 Walton Avenue, near 166th Street, for $15,000.

F. J. Wood, in conjunction with Joseph P. Day, sold the plot, 75 by 157, on the north side of 176th Street, located about midway between Boston Road and Daly Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Bulkley & Horton Company has sold 1,320 Dean Street, a three-story and basement stone private dwelling, between New York and Brooklyn Avenues, for Van Wuert and Donald Deson to a client for occupancy.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, has sold a plot on the corner of Walworth Avenue and Greenacres Avenue, to John W. Griffin of New York City. This leaves unsold only one lot in the entire original Greenacres section of the Scarsdale Estates.

Long Island.

Leonard Davidson has sold the two-family frame house at 4,089 Fulton Street, Woodhaven, L. I., owned by Joseph Dittmar to Adolph and Francis Nuoffer of Ridgewood, for occupancy.

Fifty Flats for Queens Borough.

As a direct result of the opening of the Queensborough Subway, assuring early completion of the rapid transit developments to Queens County, the G. X. Mathews Company has filed plans with the Building Department for fifty six-family houses, to be erected at Jackson and Eighteenth Avenues, Long Island City.

The structures are to be a duplicate of the type of buildings erected by the same company in the Ridgewood section; where over 500 of them were put up during the past few years.

New Jersey.

Feist & Feist have sold for Charles C. Stevenson of New York City, the vacant plot at 989 and 991 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark, being the southwest corner of Frelinghuysen Avenue and Virginia Street. The purchaser is John Schrieber, who contemplates erecting a four-story and basement apartment house for sixteen families. The plot has a frontage of 50 feet on Frelinghuysen Avenue and a depth of 100 feet along Virginia Street.

Commercial Leases.

Van Norden & Wilson have leased a store at 517 Sixth Avenue, in the Mahler Building, southwest corner of Thirty-first Street, for the Torimac Realty Corporation, to Philip Dincin for a term of years as a restaurant. Also for Dr. W. F. Gardiner, a store in the building at 13 West Thirtieth Street, to the Kayes Manufacturing Company.

William A. White & Sons have rented the store at 113 Broad Street to the Fruit Delivery Surveyors.

TUNNEL HEARING.

Arguments for New East River Tubes to be Heard Friday.

Acting on the request of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, Mayor Mitchel has called a special meeting of the Board of Estimate for Friday morning, July 9, to act on the question of the construction of tunnels under the East River for the operation of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subway trains of the Broadway-Fifty-ninth Street line.

In February the Board of Estimate officially approved the tunnel method of bringing these trains across the East River, but the Public Service Commission has forwarded a report favoring the reconstruction of the Queensboro Bridge for this purpose.

As this subject is of vital importance to all the business interests of Queens Borough it is expected that one of the largest delegations of business men from this borough will be present at the hearing next Friday urging that the city officials proceed, according to their resolution of last February, to build tunnels in place of reconstructing the bridge, in order that the present wide vehicular roadway will not be narrowed. It is pointed out that any narrowing of this roadway will result in the greatest harm to the rapidly growing industrial and residential development of Queens Borough.

Borough President Connolly has been very active in working to have the city settle this question immediately, and favors the construction of tunnels. He believes that it will be a great mistake to retard the development of Queens by narrowing the present wide roadway of the bridge, as the traffic across this main artery between Manhattan and Queens is increasing each day at an amazing rate.

The Queens Chamber of Commerce and all the local and civic organizations of the borough are a unit in demanding that the city officials come to an immediate decision. The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests and the Citizens' Union of New York have also taken the stand that the city should build tunnels and leave the bridge alone.

C. G. M. Thomas, President of the Chamber, said yesterday:

"The greatest industrial development in New York City today is within a half-mile radius of the Queensboro Bridge. There is no doubt that the easy access from Queens to Manhattan by way of the bridge has been one of the most potent factors in bringing to Queens the manufacturers who wish to be located within easy reach of their Manhattan markets. To reduce the availability of the bridge roadway will discourage further industrial development, and I doubt if the serious effect of narrowing the bridge roadway upon not only the Borough of Queens, but the entire City of New York, is fully realized by the city officials, or they would not consider doing so for a moment."

WESTCHESTER VALUES.

Tax Receipts Increasing—No Mortgage on Rockefeller Holdings.

The increase in the mortgage tax receipts in Westchester County during the last five years is a clear indication, according to County Register Isaac H. Smith of White Plains, of the steady growth in population and the advance in land values. From July 1, 1914, to the end of May this year, the tax receipts for the county aggregated $155,095, nearly equal to the record fiscal year from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, of $158,684. Last year the total receipts were $87,862. The figures for the year 1911-1912 were $128,215.

Deeds filed in the Register's office show that during the past ten years John D. Rockefeller has purchased practically all the land in the village of Pocantico Hills, and there is not a single mortgage against the entire tract.

GIVE RIGHTS FOR SUBWAY.

Property Owners Donate Consents for Station Entrances.

The Public Service Commission has obtained from property owners without cost rights for 132 station entrances, stairway consents, and beam-right agreements in connection with the dual system subway work. Negotiations are pending for sixty additional entrances.

Wherever possible, entrances to subway stations are to be built within the building line rather than on the sidewalks. Some property owners want such entrances in their buildings because they desire show-window privileges, &c., between station or stair platforms and their premises.

Stairway consents convey the right to construct a stairway in front of buildings; beam-right agreements give the right to use a private wall in which to rest beams supporting stairways, and agreements for approaches through buildings give the right to construct entrances or approaches through the buildings.

New Bureau Formed.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson has created a new bureau in the Fire Department to be known as the Bureau of Fire Investigation. This bureau succeeds the old division of Fire Marshals, which has been a part of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. The Division of Fire Marshals is detached by the Commissioner from the Bureau of Fire Prevention and is made into a separate bureau.

WHOLESALE TRADE CENTRING ON FIFTH AVENUE, JUST BELOW CHOICE RETAIL DISTRICT

New Building for Burton Bros. & Co. at Twenty-ninth Street Destined to Exert Transforming Influence in That Section—Must Be Near the Buyers—Benefit to Realty Values.

A COMMERCIAL building on Fifth Avenue for wholesale trade, which, both in design and use will be in keeping with the best traditions of the avenue, is now under construction on the northeast corner of Twenty-ninth Street. It will be an eleven-story structure, occupying the well-known club corner, for many years the home of the Calumet, which lately moved to new quarters in the former Harry Hollins residence in Fifty-sixth Street near Fifth Avenue.

The new building is being erected by Burton Brothers & Co., one of the largest cotton goods manufacturers in the country. For many years the firm has been one of the strong downtown houses, occupying the building at 384 and 386 Broadway, between White and Walker Streets, just below Canal Street. J. H. and F. V. Burton are the heads of the firm, and they have long been prominent in the realty world for their partiality to high-class Fifth Avenue property. They own the land occupied by the Lord & Taylor store, and the architects of that building, Starrett & Van Vleck, have designed the new home for the Burton firm. It will be wholly occupied by the company and is expected to be ready for occupancy next December.

The announcement a few weeks ago of the purchase of this choice Fifth Avenue corner by the Burton firm and its decision to leave the old dry goods centre had several elements of interest apart from its main realty significance. In addition to the mere purchase of the old Calumet corner plot for an expensive commercial improvement, the selection of that part of Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, at once revived interest in those blocks.

The settlement of the Burtons in the middle of that section, with other recent wholesale movements, there seems to indicate that those blocks, just below the shopping centre and north of the overcongested manufacturing blocks below Twenty-third Street, are destined to become one of the choicest localities for the future wholesale business of the city. Already the tendency is very apparent. The Victoria Building at Twenty-seventh Street is virtually fully rented, tenanted by some of the largest wholesale interests in the country. The similar building, one block below, on Twenty-sixth Street, the site of the Café Martin, is also tenanted by wholesale firms and representatives. The Croisic Building is on the corner below.

On the north side of Madison Square are several tall commercial structures, and within a short time a sixteen-story building, designed for the best trade interests, will cover the site long occupied by the popular Albemarle and Hoffman Houses. Several big operations are under way on Broadway. To the east are Fourth and Madison Avenues, both highly improved and the homes of scores of big firms, which joined the uptown migration a few years ago.

Eleven-Story Building for Burton Brothers & Co. at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, Starrett & Van Vleck, Architects.

Fifth Avenue will, therefore, be the main artery of the new wholesale trade centre, and in the next few years will doubtless stand in much the same relation to the wholesale trade as the avenue north of Thirty-fourth Street does to the retail business. Indeed, in the opinion of some realty as well as business men, the value of property on the avenue between Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fourth Streets for wholesale business use will reach higher proportions than was the case when most highly considered for retail purposes.

Growing wise by the congested discomforts of the avenue below Twenty-third Street, this new wholesale centre will be kept free from manufacturing trades. True, in some of the side streets and to a limited extent on Madison Avenue, manufacturing trades are permitted, but it is believed that with the expansion of the best wholesale trade, resulting in a gradual stiffening of values, the manufacturing concerns will chiefly be found in the district below Twenty-third Street and lower Sixth Avenue.

To how great an extent the gradual extinction of the jobbing trade has influenced, perhaps unconsciously, the uptown movement has never been analyzed very closely, but it undoubtedly was a contributing factor. Although the old system of buying has changed, New York City, as a buying centre for the big retail houses of the country, is steadily growing in importance, and it is recognized as the greatest merchandise wholesale centre in the United States. Many buyers purchase several lines of goods, and the tendency of large out-of-town houses to establish retail buying offices in the uptown centre, near the transit terminals and hotels, has, to a large extent, made it highly beneficial if not necessary for the wholesale houses to get in more convenient touch with them.

The result is that today the modern commercial structures in the Broadway and Fifth Avenue centre, below Thirty-fourth Street, are occupied by persons who have something to sell to the retail trade as well as by representatives of retail stores out of town. For wholesale trade occupancy these new buildings also possess the advantages over the archaic downtown places of lower insurance rates, better light and air for offices and show rooms, and improved shipping facilities.

Unlike many of the loft buildings in the midtown centre the new Burton Brothers' building will not utilize the sidewalk space ostensibly set aside for pedestrians. In the rear will be a driveway from Twenty-ninth Street to an ample freight receiving department on the ground floor with large platforms and two big freight elevators. The main show and salesrooms will occupy the basement and main floor with the general offices of the firm on the mezzanine floor. The roof will be fitted up in a simple manner for rest and recreation uses. The rear of the building will overlook the historic "Little Church Around the Corner," thus insuring permanent light and air, while on the opposite northwest corner of Fifth Avenue is the Marble Collegiate Church.

The architects have designed a dignified and attractive exterior for a wholesale business building. The façade will be of brick and limestone on the lower two floors, with light gray brick and limestone trimmings for the upper stories. Its architectural design is an adaptation of the Colonial style. It will cover a plot fronting 49.5 on Fifth Avenue by 100 on Twenty-ninth Street. The property was purchased through Tucker, Speyers & Co. from the Francis A. Lawrence estate. It had been held at $600,000.

REALTY MEN FAVOR TRADE ZONES FOR CITY

The effort of New York City realty interests to secure legislation that will permit the City Government to establish business and residential zones, limit the height of buildings, and condemn as a nuisance property used for insanitary purposes was greatly advanced by a large and representative delegation which appeared before the members of the Constitutional Convention at Albany last week.

So much significance was attached to these particular principles that a joint hearing was called of both the Committee on Cities, of which Seth Low is Chairman, and the Bill of Rights Committee, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman. In addition to the amendments proposed to restrict buildings' heights and to establish zones, there was also a third amendment to the Constitution proposed which provides for the condemnation of insanitary blocks when public health demands that they be converted into public parks.

In this connection the power is also given to the city to condemn excess lands which, if not needed for the public park, shall be no more than sufficient to form suitable building sites abutting on the park. This land may be sold or leased with or without restrictions. Five amendments in all covering all these phases of real estate improvement were submitted to the Constitutional Convention. Three were introduced by William Bannister, President of the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. These amendments were drafted by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests and the Tenement House Committees of the New York Charities Organization Society and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

They specifically provide that the Legislature shall have the power to limit the height and the dimensions of buildings in cities, towns, and villages of the State, and likewise to limit the use and the character of occupancy of these buildings. According to these amendments, this power may be exercised directly by the Legislature or may be exercised by authorizing the various municipal corporations to exercise the same, in the manner that may be provided by the Legislature.

The third amendment confers upon the Legislature the power to take real property which is dangerous to public health or safety and sell or lease the same, subject to such restrictions as may be deemed to be in the public interest.

These amendments are the first public step to be taken by the Three-Family House Committee of the Advisory Council upon which the New York Charities Organization Society and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities are represented by Alfred T. White and Darwin R. James, Jr., with Paul D. Cravath ex officio.

In order to encourage the construction of small-family houses, and, if possible, to decrease the number of fifty-foot tenements and skyscraper office buildings, it was deemed expedient to impress upon the Constitutional Convention the wisdom of incorporating these amendments into the Constitution.

The general sentiment among real estate men is that restrictions upon height and zoning would do much to stabilize property values and simultaneously prevent values from shifting.

"Experience," said a member of the delegation, "has conclusively demonstrated that the erection of mammoth buildings causes adjoining property to depreciate in value, and likewise deprives smaller buildings of tenants. In many cases it is understood that the larger buildings have taken over leases of tenants in other buildings at great expense, with the result that unrestricted building has been detrimental to both small and large property owners.

"If real estate owners will not conserve their own interests by moderation, then it is necessary that in the interests of the community as a whole certain restrictions be established. At the present time the large office building is far from a paying investment, while the avidity with which favorable locations are seized upon, to the depreciation of the value of adjoining property, has been one of the elements in depressing the real estate market.

"The history of real estate development, in so far as the invasion of residential blocks by industrial and business enterprises is concerned, illustrates that the zoning principle should prove to be of considerable benefit to a healthy real estate growth.

"Probably one of the most discouraging features in the real estate world is the decline in the number of property owners. It is estimated that the actual number of owners, including corporations, is approximately 125,000. New York today has less percentage of home ownership than any other city in the country, while Boston has a 10 per cent. increase over that of New York. Chicago and Philadelphia have twice as many property owners; Cleveland, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Baltimore, and San Francisco have three times as many, while Seattle and Los Angeles have four times as many.

"It is, of course, understood that there are many families throughout the country which are well able to own their own homes, but prefer to rent apartments, and this is especially true of New York City. It has been estimated that there are in the City of New York alone 200,000 families that are financially able to own $10,000 homes but prefer to rent apartments or live at hotels. To encourage this class of people to purchase property and also to augment the property-owning class in general were among the reasons for submitting these amendments to the Constitutional Convention by the Advisory Council and the Charities Organization Society of New York and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities."

However, the sentiment for the restriction of buildings' heights and zoning of the city, likewise condemning of insanitary areas for park purposes, prevailed not merely in real estate circles. This fact was evidenced by the introduction of similar amendments by other associations. The Fifth Avenue Association, through Mr. Bayes, introduced an amendment giving to cities directly instead of to the Legislature the power to establish regulations and restrictions for height and [illegible].

The Fine Arts Federation and the Citizens' Union through Mr. Parsons, introduced an amendment purporting to effect the same results contemplated by the Bannister and Bayes amendments. In support of all these various amendments real estate interests were represented by Walter Stabler of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, F. G. Hobbs of the firm of Slawson & Hobbs, and the Secretary of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests.

The Fifth Avenue Association appeared through counsel, Bruce M. Falconer, while Albert Bard spoke for the Fine Arts Federation. The Charities Organization Society and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities were represented by Charles Coleman Miller, John C. Gebhart, and Lawrence Veiller. Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Board, discussed the legal aspects of the various amendments, reinforcing the position taken by Walter Lindner in his letter to Mr. Low. This letter to Mr. Low, read at the commencement of the hearing, was as follows:

"The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests favors strengthening and increasing these public regulatory powers which are in the nature of an extension of the police power of the State. Arguments upon the social and economic aspects of this subject will be presented to you in such detail that it is not necessary in this place to add to the discussion. One aspect, however, of this subject the Committee on Legislation of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests considers it proper to present.

"So far as the exercise of the powers now proposed to be specifically granted comes within the recognized police power of the State, it may be argued that it is not necessary to add further expression thereof to the Constitution. The question is one which will come up for decision not only in the State courts but one upon which appeal may be made to the Federal courts on the ground that rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution might be infringed by the exercise of the powers now sought to be expressed. If it is wise that the State and cities shall have this power, and it is assumed that it is wise, then the solemn declaration of the people of the State of New York contained in their Constitution that they desire to exercise these powers may have a great and even a controlling influence to sustain such action taken under them when the question is presented to the United States Supreme Court.

"It would seem, however, that in framing such constitutional provisions and the legislation to carry it out, care must be taken to remain within the limits of the promotion of the general physical and moral welfare of the people and not to overstep these bounds by seeking to preserve mere property values, as is contemplated in some of the propositions which are before your committee."

At the conclusion of the hearing a special committee, with the Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien as Chairman, was appointed by Mr. Low to confer upon these amendments with the various interests represented.

SUBWAY EXITS.

William Street Sites Discussed at a Preliminary Conference.

A preliminary conference was held in the offices of the counsel of the Public Service Commission on Thursday of last week with regard to locating subway exits and entrances along William Street. This conference was called in accordance with the suggestion of Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission with the view of obtaining the necessary easements through private property for these exits and entrances.

The real estate interests were represented by the Secretary of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests and Edward C. Cammann. Borough President Marks, who has taken a very active interest in this entire matter, was represented by E. P. Goodrich, Consulting Engineer of the Borough of Manhattan, while the Public Service Commission was represented through Edward Riegelman of the legal department.

A number of sites for the location of these exits and entrances were discussed. The liability for accidents occurring in subway exits and entrances which has heretofore always been imposed upon the owner of the property was considered as well as the cost of installing the exits and entrances, which expense has likewise been paid by the property owner.

In the recent hearing before the Public Service Commission, which was largely attended by property owners along William Street, the Chairman stated in reply to the point raised by the representative of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, that it was quite possible that the liability for accidents upon the steps of such subway exits and entrances would be transferred to the operating company.

As a number of locations were cited where benefits to be derived would be commensurate with the detriment incurred, the future conferences upon this matter will determine whether or not easements through private property can be obtained by the city for the purpose mentioned.

ADVOCATES HOME RULE.

City Legislators Should Be Elected on That Platform, Says Mr. Finck.

On the subject of home rule for New York City, regarding which there are many divergent views as to the proper extent of home rule, John Finck, a mortgage broker, said last week that, while the principle had frequently been agitated, owing to a lack of generalship little progress had been made.

"There is a rural preponderance which does not hesitate," he says, "to tax us at will, in the belief that we are incompetent to rule the destinies of a metropolis.

"We are victims of mandatory legislation, ordering excessive improvements without regard to our indebtedness or borrowing capacity. Our school system, which is peculiarly our own, is a striking illustration of the evil effects of mandatory legislation. We were ordered to equalize payment of school teachers, regardless of where the money was to come from.

"The city legislators should be elected on a distinct home rule platform, and their energies directed toward securing lasting results. A combination of city representatives should be had, independent of party or politics, who should cast their vote and influence against the dominant party and thus deprive them of legislative power or favor, except on condition that they permit us to govern ourselves in all local matters.

"The allied real estate interests and the many civic institutions abounding in New York City should unitedly concentrate their efforts to secure from the delegates to the Constitutional Convention a promise to recommend the incorporation of a clause in the new Constitution, guaranteeing to New York City a measure permitting it to regulate its own local affairs, free from all outside interference."

NEW BRONXVILLE STATION.

Track Changes Will Give Opportunity to Make Attractive Approach.

In view of the coming track changes, eliminating the dangerous grade crossing at the Bronxville station, the attention of many residents there is being directed toward obtaining the most attractive station. Several new stations of artistic design and combining a maximum of utility have recently been constructed along the Harlem Division of the New York Central, from Mount Vernon to White Plains, and, with its ample square at the present railroad station, the Bronxville dwellers are determined to get for their new station one which will combine both beauty and convenience.

J. H. Phillips, an architect who has designed several houses in and around Bronxville, has prepared an interesting design, with the station over the new track bed, below the present surface. Two vehicle and two foot approaches are provided to accommodate the two main roads converging upon the tunnel from the west. North and south along the tracks from the tunnel and station proper long, low wings are thrown out with overhanging roofs, for vehicles to drive under, and with open shelters at either end. Other plans under consideration shift the station to the south of the tunnel.

New Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce of College Point, L. I., was organized last week for the purpose of encouraging civic improvements and local welfare work; also to promote local trading and to induce industrial concerns to locate in the vicinity. H. B. Gray, M. D., was elected President, and C. Grand Pierre, Secretary.

LAND DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT

Proposed Amendment to the Torrens Land Title Registration Law.

MANY STRONG ADVOCATES

Now Before the Constitutional Convention at Albany—Petitions Indorsing the Amendment.

Provision for a "land division" of the Supreme Court is carried in an amendment to the Torrens law now before the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention now in session at Albany.

This is the amendment advocated by the Real Estate Board of New York which provides that the Supreme Court have jurisdiction over the registration of land titles and kindred matters, and every possible effort is being made to further its interests. George H. Wickersham, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Convention, has received a large number of letters and petitions indorsing the amendment, the text of which follows:

"To amend Article VI. of the Constitution, in relation to a land division of the Supreme Court.

"The delegates of the people of the State of New York, in convention assembled, do propose as follows:

"Article VI.' of the Constitution is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section, to be Section —— thereof, and to read as follows:

"'Sec. ——. There shall be a 'land division' of the Supreme Court in the First, Second, and Eighth Judicial Districts and in any other such district as may be designated by the Appellate Division of the Judicial Department in which such district is located. Said land division shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all actions and proceedings for registration of title to real estate, and of such other actions and proceedings affecting real property as may be assigned to it according to law. Justices of the Supreme Court may be elected (or appointed) specially for the land division thereof, but the Appellate Division shall have the same power to designate and transfer Justices from and to that division as it has in the case of other divisions of the Supreme Court.

"The Justices elected or assigned to the land division shall remain in said division during their terms of office, respectively, unless the Appellate Division deems a transfer therefrom necessary. Other duties may be assigned to Justices of the land division, but they shall be so arranged, if possible, as not to interfere with their duties in the land division.

"Laws may confer administrative powers on the land division and its Justices, and may give authority to them and to the Appellate Division to supervise and control surveyors and official examiners of title for registration as such, whether individual or corporate, and may further provide generally for the carrying out of the full purpose and intent of this section."

NEW WESTCHESTER JAIL.

Alfred Hopkins Architect of New $500,000 Penitentiary.

Plans have been accepted for the new Westchester County Penitentiary and Workhouse, to be constructed at Eastview. The buildings will be erected on the farm purchased by the county from Alexander Smith Cochran. The cost is estimated at $500,000. Alfred Hopkins of Manhattan is the architect.

The penitentiary and workhouse will be erected under the supervision of the Westchester County Building Commission, which includes Robert S. Brewster of Mount Kisco, George E. Merts of Port Chester, and Arthur W. Lawrence of Bronxville.

They will be of red brick with white marble and concrete trim, constructed on the unit plan so that future extensions may be made. Bids will be asked for the construction of the different sections on Aug. 1.

Queens Borough Building.

Permits issued for new buildings in the Borough of Queens indicate a continuation of the healthy growth. Building activity is being maintained in Ridgewood, where forty-seven two-story brick dwellings will be erected by Paul Stier, Inc., at a total cost of $140,000.

In Long Island City a four-story brick apartment house will be erected by Annie Hink on Tewifth Avenue, near Vandeventer, the cost to approximate $10,000. At Ridge and Court Streets a two-story brick factory building is to be erected by Vincent Carbvella, also at a cost of $10,000.

By [illegible] the largest operation, however, in Long Island City will be the erection of three four-story brick tenements, calling for the expenditure of approximately $67,500. These will be located on William Street, near Beebe Avenue, and will be owned by Julius Weiss.

At Whitestone six two-story brick dwellings will be erected by George C. Van Arden, of Brooklyn, at a cost of $24,000.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

To Be Sold at Auction,

Saturday, July 10, @15, at 4 P. M.
at the offie of HARVEY R. LINBARGER.

Beautiful suburban home, splendid grounds, 140 by 500; house contains four spacious rooms on first floor, five bedrooms and bath on second floor, and two rooms and storage on third; large balcony; best hardwood finish; large barn, garage and poultry house; lily pond and spring on grounds; finest locality. For further particulars apply to HARVEY R. LINBARGER, 197 North Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction

Wednesday, July 14,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City,

204 East 72d St.,

ADJOINING CORNER 3D AV.,
the four-story and basement brick single apartment; 7 rooms and bath to each family; steam heat; open for inspection; size of lot 20x102.2.

THIS PROPERTY IS A SHORT DISTANCE FROM NEW BROADWAY-LEXINGTON AV. SUBWAY STATION AT LEXINGTON AV. AND 68TH ST.

MEYERS & CLARKE, Attys., 51 East 42d St.
Maps, &c., from attorneys, or at auctioneer's offices, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MONDAY, JULY 12,
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE,
at 14 Vesey St., at 12 noon.
249 EAST 33D ST., 20x77.
387 EAST 3D ST., 20x102x1 R. R.
Full particulars from auctioneers.

MORGENTHAU JR. & CO.
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20-story business building, $800,000 equity, net income $75,000. Will take suburban property for development in part payment. Principals only.
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CRAFTSMAN HOMES in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250. Send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, E. 18th St. and Av. L, Brooklyn. Av. J Station, Brighton Beach Ln.

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VALUABLE STORE PROPERTIES on very easy terms, located on Southern Boulevard, adjacent to 174th Subway Sta.; 2 new-law 5-story apartment houses, with one-story taxpayer, containing six stores. Property shows net income of over $500 per month. Owners obliged to sell at a sacrifice on account of being called to Cuba. A safe and sure investment!
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BIG BARGAIN Right in N. Y. City.

$7,000 HOME $4,600

WILL BUILD TO ORDER ON EASY TERMS.

Dainty All-Year 7-Room Home

on plot 50x100 feet; high and healthy; in select neighborhood of Staten Island; most alluring real country in the city; cool in Summer; swept by ocean breezes; 45 min. to Bowling Green, N. Y. City. Unsurpassed commutation; near fine beaches; ideal boating, bathing and fishing; schools, markets, churches; all conveniences; electric light, open fireplace, steam heated ceilings, &c. Write or phone me for particulars and photo.

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20 minutes from N. Y. or B'klyn; 5c fare; excellent plot; 8,000 sq. feet; large road frontage; worth $1,400; will sell to quick buyer for $750; must have $200 cash at once; balance very easy terms. Charles, 196 Times Downtown.

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For business or apartment property.

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An attractively located and well furnished
SEASHORE COTTAGE
for small family; not over one hundred miles from Boston and accessible by automobile. Please send full particulars to Z 278 Times Annex.

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Handsome and Well Furnished Camp either in Maine, Canada, the Adirondacks, or the Thousand Islands.
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Just completed, stucco construction, 9 rooms and 2 baths; up to date in every respect; on valuable corner plot 60x100 ft. For sale at an attractive price and on convenient terms.

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Distinctive home of 9 rooms and 2 baths, now being built. Hollow tile and stucco. Finest materials and workmanship. Large living room and fireplace. Will complete to suit purchaser's ideas. On large corner plot, overlooking the water; 8 blocks from station at

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28 minutes from Penna. Station at 7th Ave. & 33rd St., N. Y. Frequent electric trains; all-year homes, $6,900 to $20,000; choice plots with water view. Reasonable prices. Convenient terms. A refined community for those who love both the water and the rolling country. Boating, bathing, golf, tennis, country club. Booklet No. 2 sent upon request.

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Beautiful New Elmhurst House ON A PLOT 50x100.

Eight rooms and tiled bath, storeroom, laundry, electric and gas light, steam heat, parquet floors; interior finished in the natural hardwood; sun parlor, 28 feet long; perfect southern exposure; room for driveway and garage; beautiful location; with parklike surroundings; all city improvements, sewers, &c.; close to all trains, trolley lines, and elevated station, all running to Manhattan; price, $8,500; easy terms. Call Sunday and all week, owner and builder, George C. Johnston, 75 Kingsland Av., near Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

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On the Sound at Mamaroneck.

Highly improved. An $80,000 clubhouse, bath houses and private beach for use of property owners. Just 20 miles from Grand Central. Boston Post Road passes property. Beautiful booklet on request.

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PELHAM HEIGHTS.—Owner will sacrifice modern frame and stone house, located on high ground, 5 minutes' walk from station; 10 sleeping rooms, 3 baths; open fireplaces; exceptionally fine closet and storage room; every modern convenience for easy housekeeping; hot water heat; garage for two cars; ground 125x135.
ONLY $21,000. FOR QUICK SALE. EASY TERMS.
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Highest ground in the village.
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Within 5-minute walk of depot and near bathing beach and boat clubs.
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on a fully improved plot of 5,000 sq. ft., with an attractive outlook. Hot water heat, fireplace, and window seats in living room; small paneled casement windows, spacious verandas, with stone columns, flower boxes, &c. Complete in every detail for comfort. An ideal home in an ideal location. New and ready for occupancy.

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Immediately at Scarsdale Station, on splendid wide macadam roadway; all improvements; sewer, water, lighting, &c.

Only a limited number of plots available for strictly residential development; plots (100x200) ½ acre or more.

Five plots sold for immediate improvement.

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8 room home, all improvements, hot water heat, open fireplaces, open plumbing, stable; will sacrifice to quick buyer, $500 down, balance long-term mortgage or monthly payments. BRYANT PARK REALTY CO.,
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Absolute sacrifice; large dwelling, barns, all necessary buildings; orchards; brook; commuting distance.
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Beautiful plots, choicest section of town; 8 minutes' walk Harlem station; water, sewers, electricity; sidewalks; low prices; send for map. David Welch, owner, Scarsdale.

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350 acres, six miles from Mt. Kisco, forty from Columbus Circle; private lake, entirely on property; excellent bass fishing, boating, swimming; artesian well, 800 feet. Modern frame house; five master's bathrooms, six master's bedrooms, billiard room, music room, two dining rooms, six servants' bedrooms and bathroom; tennis court, two garages, barns, stables; view of Sound and Palisades. Address
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A Hill-Top Estate

Overlooking a beautiful landscape and within commuting distance!

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739 feet above sea level, one of the highest points in Westchester, and believed to be the greatest altitude now available for residential purposes, is now offered for the first time. Price, $500 an acre to close an estate. Nothing comparable to be had at so low a figure. See property July 4th or 5th. Arrange appointment with CLARK; telephone 147 Chappaqua. Full particulars from George Doan Russell, Trustee, Tribune Building, New York.

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GARDEN CITY IS FAMOUS

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An all-year residence, 27 minutes from Manhattan, on ¾-acre plot, attractively landscaped, with right of way to private beach. House of unusually pleasing design; nine rooms, three baths; open fireplaces, ample servants' accommodations; every improvement, including direct connection with sewer approved by State Health Board. Price $25,500. Will sell on convenient terms or will rent. Take advantage of the holiday to see it yourself.
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Directly on the Bay; very cool. A few attractive furnished houses at reduced prices for the balance of the season.
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5 rooms; full cellar; located on hilltop; abundance of old shade trees; 1¾ acres good soil; convenient to station and trolley; boating and bathing; hour from city; $200 cash; balance $16 per month. B., owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

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8-room house with open fireplace; steam heat; all improvements; on plot 70x100 feet; near new school; sold 1 year ago for $7,800; will take $3,500 today; only $300 cash needed, and $30 per month pays balance; must be seen to be appreciated. Owner, B 231 Times Downtown.

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New stucco house, 10 rooms, three tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience. 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice.
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Modern 10-room house and garage, plot 80x326; near station; fruit and shade trees; low price; terms to suit. P. O. Box 248, Lawrence, L. I.

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SEND FOR PHOTO. and FULL DETAILS of this handsome property. High elevation, commanding view, State Road, beautiful shade, shrubbery, lawn, winding drives. New modern dwelling, 10 large rooms, 2 bathrooms, hard wood floors, every city convenience, large stable, stone cellar, carriage houses, garage, modern poultry houses and runs. 5 acres fertile land, fruited with nearly 500 full bearing peach and pear trees, now loaded with fine big frontage, everything modern, complete and up-to-date. Any one wishing a strictly high-grade property should investigate this. PRICE $9,500, part can remain on mortgage. BRAT & MACGREGOR, LARGEST REAL ESTATE BROKERS IN SOUTH JERSEY, 1077 DREXEL BLDG., PHILADELPHIA, PA., or VINELAND, N. J. Write or call for photo and details, also our handsomely illustrated catalogue.

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$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot, and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.

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New Jersey, Long Branch Division, next to Red Bank; first-class train service, convenient to ocean front; five minutes' walk to the Shrewsbury River, four minutes' walk to depot; about three acres of land, ten-room cottage with all improvements, city water. Will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Address W. E. SMOCK, Attorney, 10 East Front Street, Red Bank, N. J.

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Situated in the country, near New York, a home of the most artistic conception; every known improvement embodied; in a fully established and refined community; a distinctive home for discriminating people at the price of a commonplace house; $7,500; terms arranged.
NUTLEY REALTY COMPANY,
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Opportunity seldom offered. Owner sacrifices beautifully equipped new house, all improvements, steam, electricity, sun parlor, sleeping porch (glass and screen,) hardwood floors and trim; elegantly decorated; 10 min. trolley and R. R. Only $1,000 cash required.
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Seven rooms, bath; all improvements; convenient train and trolley; garage; $50 a month. 5 Laurel Place, Upper Montclair. (Erie to Mountain Av. Station.)

Grand Old Colonial Manor House,

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38 acres, southern exposure; 7-room house, 9 outbuildings, all new; 2 horses, cow, 7 pigs, 75 chickens, new farm wagon, spring wagon, buggy, tools, harness, crops; mile depot, 2½ town; 7,000; catalog free. Price $2,500, half cash. Talbot Farm Agency, Flemington, N. J.

Brightwaters

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Don't let these three days get by without investigating this unusual house buying opportunity. When you see these beautiful bungalows you will realize their remarkable values. A few larger cottages are included in these specials. Call, write or phone for full particulars.

The House Bargain of a Lifetime.

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$8,000; Very Easy Terms

Artistic All Year Home

Plot 100 by 200 feet. Garage.

A charming all-year home of 10 rooms and 2 tiled baths. Most picturesquely situated in fine neighborhood of country homes. Has every city convenience; huge living room with open fireplace; rafter ceiling; walls beautifully paneled in hardwood; Dutch style dining room, pantry and kitchen; laundry in cellar; electric light, steam heat, parquet floors. Only 48 minutes on Lackawanna R. R. to N. Y. City; near station, schools, churches and country club; best of boating, fishing and bathing. 1 have photos. Call, write or telephone for them.

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"The Mountain Park Town."
FOR RENT (Furnished)

	Per Year
ATTRACTIVE modern residence of 10 rooms, 2 baths; electricity; hot water heat. Fine location	$1000
NEW RESIDENCE, 10 rooms, 3 baths; thoroughly modern	$1,200
ATTRACTIVE Colonial Home, 11 rooms, 3 baths; solarium; electricity; steam; garage..	$1800

THE TRUTH about Montclair
Average elevation about 400 ft. above sea level.
57 trains daily to New York.

Our advice to strangers is to RENT one year *before* buying.
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers.
Opp. Lackawanna Terminal,
Montclair, N. J.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I am the owner and have no further use for my desirable home, and will sacrifice for quick sale. Large plot in beautiful section; very convenient; every city improvement; new house, 7 large rooms, tiled bath, and every convenience to be had in a completely equipped home. Address Owner, 64 Times.

MONTCLAIR NEW ARTISTIC RESIDENCE

Modern; good location; near N. R. and trolley. 1st floor—large living room, dining room, sun parlor, den, kitchen and pantry. 2nd floor—3 bedrooms, 2 baths, outside sleeping porch (screened and glass). 3rd floor—2 bedrooms, 2 baths, oak floors; 2 open fireplaces, beam ceiling, hardwood trim. Builder's sacrifice, $6,000.
D. W. MILLER, Opp. Lackawanna Ter.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

FOR RENT THOUSAND ISLANDS

IN the Alexandria Bay Section

handsome residence containing Living Room, Dining Room, Den, Kitchen, Pantry, 7 Bedrooms, 5 Baths; steam heat, electricity; 32 acres of beautiful land with lawns to water's edge. Boathouse, with skiffs and launch. Magnificent view; excellent fishing; near Yacht Club.

WILL Rent for Season to desirable family only. Terms low to right party. Apply to my brokers:

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Plaza Bldg., Montclair, N. J.

House to Rent on Beautiful North Shore Beach Bluff, Mass.

Situated near the sea with spacious lawn, fine old shade trees, modern furnished house, all new inside; library, living room, dining room, six master bedrooms, two maids' rooms; three baths; hardwood floors, electric lighting; new furniture, latest draperies; outdoor living piazza. Will rent low to right party. Apply to James T. Wetherald, 221 Columbus Av., Boston, Mass.

FURNISHED HOUSES AT GREATLY REDUCED RENTALS

Great Bargain—Cottage, four sleeping rooms and two baths, at Shippan Point, TO OCT. 15, $400.00.

Handsome Modern House, seven master's rooms and three baths; two maids' rooms; garage; tennis court; vegetable garden; four acres; between Stamford and Round Beach. RENTAL TO OCT. 15, $900.00.

New Shore Front Residence at Shippan Point. Five master's rooms and two baths; three maids' rooms and bath. All improvements. Garage, with chauffeur's quarters. RENTAL TO OCT. 15, $1,500.00.

A Few Others from $100.00 to $2,000.00.
Telephone 201. Stamford, Conn.
G. HARRY ABBOTT,

Small Adirondack Camp

Upper Saranac Lake.

Rental $500. House, furnished, containing living and dining room, two bedrooms, bath and kitchen, icehouse and cooler. Cabin containing one bedroom. Tent and platform tent. Dock, launch and guide boat. Full supply wood and ice.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., Trustee, 22 William St., New York.

Adirondacks—Lake Placid.

Fully furnished, high-class cottage in choice location; commands beautiful view of mountains; broad piazzas, open fire, wood, ice; suitable for family desiring quiet and retirement. Address James G. Riggs, P. O., Lake Placid Club, Essex Co., New York.

Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.

For two months from middle of July, furnished house of eight rooms, two baths, sleeping porch, garden. Seven minutes from station and tennis courts. Choice location. 57 Groton St. Tel. 6335 M Forest Hills, L. I.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Lakeside Farm

53 Acres, Stock, Crops, $3,300

Beautiful home, real moneymaking farm delightfully located close to fine large lake only one mile to railroad village, with all conveniences; fertile fields; cut 25 tons hay large pasture, good wood lot; 25 bearing fruit trees; 10-room house, 40-ft. barn, spring water; owner buying larger farm; throws in if taken now, pair horses, three Holstein cows, hogs, poultry, all tools and machinery and crops; everything goes for $3,300, easy terms; full details and traveling directions to see this and many other farms near lake and rivers and along the seashore. Page 28 "Strout's Farm Catalogue 38." Write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1094, 47 West 34th St. New York.

School or Sanitarium.

This property is most desirably located near New York, running from the main road to the water; contains 8 acres, part riparian rights.

Buildings: Main house, 4-story and basement; extension, 3-story; outbuildings, all in perfect condition; house contains 80 bedrooms, some in suites with bath; private dining rooms, billiard room, grill, etc.; bathing beach, dock, shaded lawns and old trees.

Any reasonable offer considered.

For further particulars address
SEAMAN LOWERRE & CO.,
15 EAST 40TH ST., N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE PLACE OF 20 ACRES

sale at Central Valley, N. Y., which is on Erie Road, 10 miles beyond Tuxedo. House is on a commanding hill, with excellent views on all sides; absolutely modern, with every improvement, seven bedrooms and three baths, stable, new house, cow barn, &c. property is surrounded by country estates of the highest class. Grounds, some woods pasture, fine trees, shrubs and fruits. Address EDW. C. GRIFFIN & P. H. COLLINS
Bank Bldg., Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. 382.

ADIRONDACK STAR LAKE CAMP 30 ACRES MAIN LODGE

of stone and shingles, with living room 20x40 five bedrooms, bath, laundry, fireplace, furnace, fine porches, and otherwise well appointed; stable, used also for garage; tenant house, eight rooms; open camp boats; pure water; beautiful location; fine woodland; fishing and hunting season's rent $500; for sale or would exchange for New York suburban property.
Moore & Wyckoff, Real Estate, 546 5th Av. New York.

YOUR HOUSE

is built on sand unless your title is insured. We are specialists in Rockland County and Northern New Jersey Real Estate titles, and are the only Company authorized to transact business both in New York and New Jersey. Our guaranteed mortgages are making the savings of many safe. Write for booklet A.
NORTH JERSEY TITLE INSURANCE CO.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
New York Rep., Glenn K. Carver, 61 Broadway.

YOUR FARM HOME

in this Colonial house, with its fine surroundings; the large acreage; pleasing farm buildings; with brook; orchard; crops, and near station; is exactly what you are hoping to own; price $8,000; terms 10 per cent. down; it is a big sacrifice and immediate sale desired. Rev. G. J. Newton, Claverack N. Y.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET

For Sale at Sacrifice to Settle Estate,
IDEAL COUNTRY HOME
For YACHTSMAN

Deep Water Island—4 Acres—
and Two Adjacent Islands. One Hour Out.

House of stone and frame, containing 14 rooms, 2 baths, and separate shower; all modern improvements, including town water and electric light. Also bungalow, gardener's cottage, and commodious boathouse, built of stone and frame, with large billiard room and quarters; sandy bathing beach; fine old trees, gardens; sea wall; private mahogany shore landing, with dock, float, and concrete garage. For photos and particulars apply 8-747

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

CONSULT ME NOW.

I can quote with definiteness the best purchase price or rental figure on property in GREENWICH, CT., AND VICINITY FARMS, ACREAGE, SHORE ESTATES, COUNTRY ESTATES, COTTAGES, VILLAS. Call, phone, or write for my special list.
LAURENCE TIMMONS,
Opp. R. R. Station, Greenwich, Ct. Tel. 466.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Only One Floor Left

11,100 Square Feet
Heaviest Loft Building on Manhattan
Monahan Express Company Building
216-222 West 18th Street

Large Factory

Kenilworth, Near Cranford.

55,000 ft. trackage; high ceilings; plenty power; 3½ acres. Rent or sale.
OWNER, 1,001 Chestnut, Room 804, Phila.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

B'WAY CORNER IN THE 80'S

$125,000 equity, will exchange for high class country place, free and clear, of equal value; net income guaranteed 10%.
Frank L. Fisher & Co., 148 W. 72d.

FIFTH AVENUE CORNER

20-story office building, net income $50,000; owner will take old property that can be improved.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 148 W. 72d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms with baths.
WRITE, CALL OR PHONE
Raymond W. Leach, Mgr. 'Phone, 3255—Plaza.

The Sevillia

Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.

Very desirable furnished apartment of two rooms and bath.

Efficient Management.

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street — **Telephone, Schuyler 3800**

Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.

Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,800 to $2,000.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $2,400 to $3,000.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $750 to $1,800.

265 CENTRAL PARK WEST
South Corner 87th St.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,800.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

HAZELTON COURT
3,089 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
3, 4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,600.

THE WACHUSETT
170 West 75th St.
Southeast corner Amsterdam Av.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $840.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

CHILMARK HALL
501 West 143d St.
Northwest corner Hamilton Pl.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $780.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $62.50 to $95.00.

STRATFORD-AVON
510 Riverside Drive.
North corner 92d St.
9 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $2,600 to $3,200.

VERA
9 West 68th St.
High Class Elevator Apartment,
8 Rooms; One Apartment on a Floor;
Rent $1,600.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,500.

THE STRATHALLAN
359 West 88th St.
9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $2,500 to $3,000.

THE MARQUETTE
417-421 West 120th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath,
Rents $720 to $900.

THE STETSON
263 West 83d St.
8 Large, Light Rooms.
Rent $1,400.

HAMILTON GRANGE
310 Convent Av.
Southwest corner 142d St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $500 to $1,000.

THE SHOREHAM
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 113th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

66-72 EAST 77TH ST.
Near Madison Av.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

159 WEST 80TH ST.
7 and 8 Large, Light Rooms.
New Fixtures. Electric Light.
Rents $720 to $840.

WASHINGTON IRVING
601 West 151st St.
Northwest corner Broadway.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $1,020.

WELLINGTON
561 West 148d St.
8 and 9 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $960.

HEATHCOTE HALL
600 West 114th St.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 102d St.
5 to 12 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rents $720 to $2,200.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $1,300.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.

STOCKTON
1,090 St. Nicholas Av.
Southeast corner 165th St.
4 to 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $420 to $1,000.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,200.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,200.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Southeast corner 83d St.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.

THE CHERBOURG
1 West 92d St.
North corner Central Park West.
9 and 10 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,200.

CEDARCLIFF
48 St. Nicholas Place, at 152d St.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms.
Rents $360 to $660.

In this list, including the choicest apartment houses on the West Side and Washington Heights, there are in many instances no vacancies, but in most of the properties an apartment may be inspected for rental from October 1st. A further list will cheerfully be furnished at any of our offices.

TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place.
Southeast corner 140th St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $900.

Ramona and Charlemagne
825-833 West 111th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $500 to $1,200.

VALENTINE COURT
238 Audubon Av., Corner 177th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,200.

SYLVIA HALL
580 West 144th St.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

CHATHAM HALL
476 West 141st St.
Southeast corner Amsterdam Av.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $374 to $540.

THE ALBEA
325 West 93d St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
4 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,200.

THE TERRACE
506 West 135th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $23 to $36.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 7, 8 and 10 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $3,600.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

IRVING ARMS
223 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
8 and 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,800.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner of 88th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,900.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,000.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Av., Corner 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $600.

HEARNCLIFF
880 St. Nicholas Av.
At 154th St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $780.

DALLAS COURT
Broadway, Southwest corner 144th St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $1,020.

THE CORINSECA
209 West 97th St.
Northwest corner Amsterdam Av.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,100.

THE VIOLA
100 West 76th St.
Elevator, hall service.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

KENESAW
460 St. Nicholas Av., Near 143d.
Electric light.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $20 to $36 per month.

CASTLETON
547 West 142d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $500 to $900.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
6, 8, 9 and 10 rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $2,200.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 100th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $2,000.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $600 to $2,600.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Outside Rooms, Facing Hudson.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

FLORENCE COURT
500 West 176th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $300 to $600.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Av.
158th to 159th St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,200.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
West side B'way, 140th and 141st Sts.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining corner 119th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

ADELINE COURT
605 West 142d St.
Near Riverside Drive.
Overlooking Hudson River.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $840.

The First Edition of our 1915 Booklet, containing descriptive matter and floor plans of the above and many other properties, may be secured at any of our offices.

HENDRIK HUDSON
Apartment Houses

Broadway, 110th St. and Riverside Drive
Subway Express Station at Building

THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.

Apartments from 6 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $1,000 to $2,800.

Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, and a well equipped gymnasium for adults, with needle baths, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.

Owners

American Real Estate Company

FRANK A. PETELER, Manager of the Buildings — 'Phone, 4302 Morningside

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AN APARTMENT—MOST ATTRACTIVE
At a rental materially under actual value.
14 ROOMS AND 5 BATH ROOMS

ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS MOST UNUSUAL, PERMITTING OF ALL THE LIVING ROOMS BEING THROWN TOGETHER INTO ONE BIG ROOM FOR ENTERTAINING, IF DESIRED.

Appointments of the most exclusive and up-to-date design.
An unusually well-arranged Doctor's Apartment to be sublet.
INSPECTION INVITED.

ALWYN COURT
182 WEST 58TH ST.

Chatsworth
344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.

To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.
In connection with Chatsworth is a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and valet service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.

L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

The Roxborough
251 West 92d Street, N. W. Cor. Broadway.

A modern apartment building, combining the latest advances in fireproof and sound-proof construction with every possible convenience.

Apartments of 6 to 8 Rooms, with Large Foyer, 2 Baths

Southern and Eastern Exposure.
Rentals $1600 to $2100.
Ask for illustrated booklet showing floor plans.

LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.,
165 Broadway. Telephone 7475 Cort.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Corner 93rd St.

Modern Fireproof Building of the best type.

8, 9, 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

Rents $1300 up.

Apply Manager on premises or

J. AXELROD, Owner,
200 W. 72nd St., Cor. Broadway.
Tel. Col. 3957.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

6 TO 8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS

New, modern and absolutely fireproof.

120 West 86 St.

Park Street and most convenient neighborhood.

Renting Agent on Premises.

GEO. A. BOWMAN,
121 W. 42d St. Tel. Bryant 2444.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

EVANSTON
West End Ave., at 90th St.

Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
Absolutely fireproof.
Modern in Every Detail.

DUPLEX
Apartments 9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700

MANAGER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 7793—RIVER.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
61 Broadway

MANHATTAN—West Side.

320 West 87th Str.
High Class Fireproof Apartment.
10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500 to $3,000.
Most refined and delightful Apartments. In high class private house neighborhood.

749 West End Av.
High Class Apartment House
7 rooms, Foyer, 3 baths, $1,500 to $1,900.
5 rooms, foyer, 1 bath, $1,000 to $1,300.
Light on all four sides.

176 West 81st Str.
7 rooms, bath, $780 to $840
8 rooms, bath, $840
Non-elevator apartment run like private house; parquet floors, porcelain plumbing fixtures, electric lights, enamelled woodwork, finest throughout.

128 West 11th Str.
High Class Elevator Apartm't
In the delightful Washington Square section. All rooms light and sunny.
6 rooms, bath, $600 to $780
7 rooms, bath, $840 to $960
Unusually quiet and refined surroundings.

Frank L. Fisher Co.,
148 West 72d St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Cathedral Parkway
(110th Street)
Near Broadway

4-5-6 Rooms & Baths
All facing front.
To rent from Oct. 1st.

In some cases immediate possession can be had.

Open for inspection from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

4 Rooms & Bath, $800 up
5 Rooms & Bath, $1000 up
6 Rooms & Bath, $1150 up

Modern fireproof buildings possessing every up to date improvement & appointment.

Apply to Agent on Premises.

Prince Humbert and Marc Antony
214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.)

MANHATTAN—West Side.

72d Street
No. 260 West,
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.

Surrounded by Private Dwellings.

The Wellwyn
Service & Floor Plan Unexcelled.

9 exceptionally large, light Rooms, spacious foyer, pantry and 3 baths.

Also Apartment of
5 Rooms & 2 Baths

Apply on premises, or

EARLE & CALHOUN,
S. W. Cor. B'way and 72d St.
Tel., 5116—Columbus.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEW 12-STORY
FIREPROOF BUILDING.

35 MANHATTAN SQUARE PARK
NORTH
81st St., Bet. Central Park & Columbus Av.

Southern Exposure; Overlooking Park.

MOST EXCLUSIVE AND REFINED SECTION

8 and 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

RENTS MODERATE

Under Owner's Management.

Apply to Resident Supt.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Selection of Highest Class Apartments
Moderate Rents. Excellent Service.

5	R	260	W. 72 ST., adj. W. E. Av.	$1,500
	O	315	W. 97 ST., cor. River. S. Dr.	780
	O	509	W. 110 ST., near Broadway.	900
	M	606	W. 116 ST., adj. Broadway.	900
	S	630	W. 116 ST., adj. River. S. Dr.	780
6	R	315	W. 97 ST., cor. River. S. Dr.	1,100
	O	515	W. 110 ST., nr. B'way Sub.	1,150
	O	606	W. 116 ST., adj. Broadway.	1,300
	M	15	CLAREMONT AV., near 116 St. & B'way.	1,300
	S		315 W. 97 ST., cor. River. S. Dr.	1,300
			515 W. 110 ST., nr. B'way Sub.	1,500
7	R	481	RIVERSIDE DV., cor 115 St.	1,400
	O	445	RIVERSIDE DV., nr. 116 St.	1,400
	O	606	W. 116 ST., adj. Broadway.	1,600
	M	616	W. 110 ST., near Broadway.	1,300
	S	820	W. 116 ST., adj. River. S. Dr.	1,250
		15	CLAREMONT AV., near 116 St. & B'way.	1,400
8	R	174	W. 79 ST., cor. Amsterdam Av.	1,800
	O	508	W. 110 ST., nr. Broadway.	1,600
	O	515	WEST 110 ST.	1,800
	M	131	RIVERSIDE DV., cor. 115 St.	1,600
	S	445	RIVERSIDE DV., nr. 116 St.	1,800

Also 3, 4, 9, 10, 11 & 12 Rooms, with 1 to 5 Baths.

BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

Apply to superintendents or

EARLE & CALHOUN
Broadway and 72d St.
Tel. 5116—Columbus.

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203 W. 81st St.
Bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Av.
3-4-5-6

extraordinary large, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $700 to $1,500. Every modern convenience, absolutely fireproof, near Subway and Elevated Station.

CHATILLION
94th St.
Riverside Drive.

A House of Superior Excellence.
8 extra large light rooms, elegantly decorated.
Every modern convenience; unexcelled view of the beautiful Hudson to lordly Palisades; conveniently located to 96th St. Subway Express Station and All Surface Cars.

$1,300 to $1,800
Best Kept House on the Drive.
H. W. KRUMWIEDE, JR.
2332 7th Ave. Tel. Morningside 3323.

Wellesley
N.E. Corner 87th St. and West End Ave.

Fine, light 7, 8 and 9 room Apartments. Electric lights, refrigeration and laundry fuel included in rent.

Apply Superintendent, on premises.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.

5-8-9 ROOMS	$1,800 TO $4,250
2-3 BATHS	

Two Styles of 9 Room Apartments, Simplex and Duplex.

For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on premises,
or BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

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8 & 9 Rooms and 3 Baths

Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.

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77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.

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299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
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471-472-473-474-475-476 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Corner 107th Street

8 Room Apartments, $75 Per Month.

All improvements—best services
Agent on premises
One Apartment Suitable for Doctor.

HOPKINS & BOYD, Agents,
11 West 39th St. Phone 7175 Bryant.

The Gramont
215 W. 98th St., N. E. Cor. B'way
2 Blocks from 96th Street Express Station.

Choice Apartment ready for immediate occupancy.
6 Rooms, Foyer, 2 Baths.
Servants' Quarters with Bath.
FINEST FIREPROOF HOUSE ON BROADWAY.
Apply Superintendent, On Premises.

"ST. CLOUD"
252 WEST 91ST ST.
7-8 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$900-$1,100.
HIGHEST CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSE
BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

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610 WEST 116TH ST.
2-3-5 Room Apts.

Furnished or unfurnished. Summer rates. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1100. $1500.
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE.

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65 Central Park West
North Corner 66th St.

Exceptionally fine apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
The Hudson, No. 227, Cor. 93d Street.

Modern fireproof elevator apartment, 6 & 7 rooms. Rents $900 to $1,100; very attractive. Harry B. Hayes, 30 East 42d St., or Supt.

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261 Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 96TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,900. Inquire Superintendent.

STUDIO APARTMENT
39 WEST 67TH STREET.

Duplex Studio; large north light; open fireplace; suitable for artist, architect, or any business requiring large space with extended light.

Choice Apartments
3-4-5-6-7 & 8 Rooms

All high-class buildings.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.
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THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
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Telephone, Riverside—9700-1-2.

WEST END
AV., 850, NEAR 102D ST.

High class elevator apartments, eight rooms and bath; parquet floors; rent $1,100 to $1,200.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.

Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st. 1,350 Madison Av., southwest corner 94th.

Corner Elevator Apartment

8 outside rooms, overlooking Central Park; all brilliant; every known improvement; moderate rent; remodel suit; advantageous terms made. 1,350 Madison Av., southwest corner 94th.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, JULY 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST. 20, e s, 101 ft n of Canal St, 23.8x80, with n s of n ¼ of alley adjoining 15 Allen St; Louis Reichow to Kalman Bramer, 110 Delancey St, (mtg $6,000,) July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

BROAD ST, s w corner of Exchange place, 26.1x146; Broad St, w s, 58.1 ft s of Exchange Place, 20.2x92.7; New St, e s, 159.2 ft s of Exchange Place, runs n 31.2 x e 47.3 x s 17.3 x e 15.2 x s 2.7 x w 60.1; New St, e s, 57.10 ft s of Exchange Place, 21.2x47.3; Broad St, w s, 106.5 ft s of Exchange Place, 20.2x—; John H. Johnston to Emily J. De Forest, 7 Washington Square North, ¼ part, (mtg $1,650,000,) June 24; attorneys, De Forest Brothers, 30 Broad St.....$100

BROADWAY, s e corner 96th St, 131.9x88.7x 120.3x122.3; Edw. M. L. Ehlers et al., executors, Julia L. Butterfield to Adam M. Shipman, 638 West 159th St, ¼ part, all liens, May 20; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$25,363.26

SAME PROPERTY; Adam M. Shipman to Edmund L. Mooney, 44 West 44th St, and another, 1-24 part, B. & S., all liens, July 2; attorneys, same.....$100

BROADWAY, 4,322, old e s, 25.3x123.8x25x 127.5, n s; Susan A. V. Eckhardt to Robert C. Neely, 177 Wadsworth Av, (mtg $6,500,) July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LAIGHT ST, 82, n s, 42.6 ft w of Washington Av, 20x50.4; Margaret L. Hamilton, heir of Eliza Dowling, to John J. and Eliza L. Dowling, on premises, ½ part, July 2; attorney, Patrick J. O'Beirne, 132 Nassau St.....$1

LAFAYETTE ST, n e corner of Howard St, 117.4x27.5x111.8x31; Betty M. Hawks to Alliance Realty Co., 115 Broadway, (mtg $48,000,) B. & S, July 2; attorney, R. G. Babbage, 111 Broadway.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,451, e s, 19.8 ft n of 94th St, 18x95; George M. Thompson, trustee of Mary H. Hillhouse, Bound Brook, N. J., to William H. Valiquette, Rutland, Vt., mtg $14,000,) C. A. G., June 30; attorney, Lansman Crosby, 2 Rector St.....$14,507.67

SULLIVAN ST, e s, 100 ft from Spring St, 50x100; Joseph B. Martindale and another, receivers of H. B. Claflin Co., to Mercantile Stores Corporation, 220 5th Av, June 28.....$25,000

TERRACE VIEW AV, e s, begins centre line of block between Jansen and Terrace View Avs at point 339.9 ft n e from n e corner of said avenues, measured along n w s of Jansen Av, runs w 100 to s e s of Terrace View Av x n e 42.2x e 100 to centre line of block x s w 42.2 to beginning; Frederick W. Klemm to Fritz A. Beyer, 168 East 88th St, (mtg $5,000,) all liens, July 2; attorneys, Hummel & Holbert, 1,511 3d Av.....

WEST BROADWAY, s e corner of North St, 80x375.1; Thomas St, n s, 150 ft e of West Broadway, 50x100; West Broadway, 35 and 37, —x—; Thomas St, 63 to 69, —; Joseph F. Martindale and another, receivers of H. B. Claflin Co., to Mercantile Stores Corporation, 220 5th Av, June 28.....$100,000

1ST AV, 136, e s, 67.4 ft s of 10th St; runs e 90 x s 0.1 x e 10 x s 23.1 x w 100 x n 23 to beginning, (foreclosure;) Judge Archibald E. Baxter, referee, to Charles Hoefler, 306 West 103d St, (mtg $32,000;) attorneys, Davis & D., 51 Chambers St.....$1,080

3D AV, 1,697, e s, 25.8 ft n of 98th St, 25x100; Morris Kestenbaum to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, ¼ part, (mtg $24,000,) all liens, June 25; attorney, E. Sharum, 170 Broadway.....$25

20TH ST, 342 East, s s, 160 ft w of 1st Av, 20x92; Charles W. Kirchhof et al. to Caroline W. G. Schwager, 210 West 80th St, and another, ½ part, July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....

21ST ST, 120-22 West, s s, 245 ft w of 6th Av, 40x123.6x40.10x115.5; County Holding Co. to Nola Realty Corporation, 309 Broadway, (mtg $130,000;) C. A. G., all liens, July 1; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

45TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Apolonia Roell to Jacob Fuchs, 247 East 45th St, all liens, June 28; attorney, Charles Kallmeyer, 205 East 45th St.....$100

58TH ST, 216 East, s s, 171.8 ft e of 3d Av, 18.4x107.2; Theresa Faust to Bridget J. Mangold, 216 East 78th St, (mtg $6,000,) June 30; attorneys, Schindler & L., 1,395 2d Av.....$100

86TH ST, 324 East, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 12.6x102.2; 86th St, 326 East, s s, 287.6 ft e of 2d Av, 12.6x102.2; John A. Bohiman et al., executors of Hugo Gorsch, to William F. Zwingo, 320 East 86th St, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,750

108D ST, 175 West, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x96.8; Mary Murray to Patrick Cashin, 105 West 101st St, (mtg $19,000,) Nov. 30, 1914.....$1

102D ST, 310 East, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x160.11; same to same, (mtg $19,500,) all liens, July 1.....$1

102D ST, 159 East, n s, 47.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 27x100.11x irregular; Joachim Spiro to Regina Spiro, 205 West 118th St, (mtg $21,000,) all title, all liens, May 1..$1

112TH ST, 75-77 East, n w corner Park Av, 34.10x100.11; Keats Co. to Isaac and Hyman Altschuls, 205 West 111th St, (mtg $61,000,) July 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

121ST ST, 67 East, n s, 121.3 ft w of 4th Av, 21.3x100.11; Peter Horne et al., heirs, &c., of William Horne, to Bee Realty Co., 568 Broadway, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$11,600

122D ST, n s, 137 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x 100.11; Annie C. Kelly to Hy Van Arsdale, 44 Avon Av, Newark, N. J., (mtg $10,000,) April 29; address, 51 Chambers St.....$1

126TH ST, 135 West, n s, 383.11 ft e of 7th Av, 16.6x99.11; Matilda Mackenzie, West Haven, Conn., to Lawmor Realty Co., 42 Broadway, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Lawmor Realty Co. to John Bergesen, 153 West 126th St, July 2; attorney same.....$100

144TH ST, 305 West, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Hannah Harrison, Philadelphia, Penn., to Lewis V. Hulse, 525 Garden St, Hoboken, N. J., b. and s., June 15; attorney, James M. Tully, 271 Broadway.$100

SAME PROPERTY; Lewis V. Hulse to John and Hannah Harrison, 3,435 Crescent St, Philadelphia, Penn., b. and s., June 15..$100

Bronx.

ALBANY CRESCENT, n w corner of 231st St, 52.8x48.10x33x17.3; Maggie C. Holmberg et al. to Mary O'Neil, 46 Henry St, Brooklyn, March 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

ANDREWS AV, n e corner of 179th St, 41.10x irregular; Hugh N. Camp, jr., executor, to James L. Breese, Southampton, L. I., July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

AV ST. JOHN, s e corner of Kelly St, 250 to Beck St x107.5; Avenue St. John Realty Company to Manhattan Avenue Holding Company, 122 Bowery, June 9; attorney, Jefferson Bank, 122 Bowery.....$1

BAILEY AV, 2,872, e s, 25x100.3x25x100.10; Joseph McCue to Hardy Cahn and another, 2,540 Grand Av, July 2, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, Cahn & P., 406 East 149th St.....$100

CITY ISLAND AV, 290, w s, 25x86.11x25x 87.1; W. Stebbins Smith, referee, to Charles P. Hallock, 2,24 Bronx Boulevard, July 2; attorney, Charles P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$2,500

CITY ISLAND AV, 257, w s, 49x64.4x49x94; same to same, July 2; same attorney.....$500

CLAY AV, 1,383, n w s, 25x50; Value Realty Co. to Joseph Dillon, 1,383 Clay Av, June 29, (mtg $4,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 748.4 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 45.4x126.2x39.11x120.1; Francis L. Patton, jr., referee, to Warren B. Samm's, Huntington, L. I., June 17; attorney, W. B. Sammis, 1 Liberty St.....$4,500

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, 2,864, e s, 18.9x 100; Arlington Construction Co. to Lillian A. Morris, 2,445 Walton Av, June 30, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Bdway.....$100

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, 2,866, e s, 18.9x 100; same to Patrick J. Cavanagh, 2,751 Kingsbridge Terrace, June 30, (mtg $4,000,) attorney, same.....$100

LEGGETT AV, s w corner of Kelly St, 30x 107.5; Avenue St. John Realty Co. to Manhattan Avenue Holding Co., 122 Bowery, June 9; attorney, Jefferson Bank, 122 Bowery.....$1

LOT 85, Map W. F. Duncan; Vera Hillquit to Ignazio Mell, 3,549 White Plains Road, June 30, (mtg $600;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 349 and 350, map of Pearsall estate; Sigmund L. Pinn to Rae A. Lillenstein, 501 West 110th St, July 2; attorney, S. B. Lillenstern, 115 Broadway.....$100

MAPLE AV, e s, 50 ft n of 213th St, 22x100; Anna Pizzo to Anotina Bosco, 512 2d Av, May 10; attorney, A. Cianchetti, 192 Bowery.$100

SHERIDAN AV, n e corner of 165th St, 169x 100x174.7x100.1; Isabella M. Meeks to Charles T. Streeter Construction Co., 599 Elton Av, July 2, (mtg $12,900;) attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$100

TRINITY AV, s w cor of 160th St, 46x102.1; also Trinity Av, w s, 126 ft s of 160th St, 40x102.1; also Trinity Av, w s, 166 ft s of 160th St, 40x102; Avenue St. John Realty Company to Manhattan Avenue Holding Company, 122 Bowery, June 9; attorney, Jefferson Bank, 122 Bowery.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 220.3 ft n of 181st St, 25x103.8x25x100.5; Dorrit Realty Corporation to John W. Ahern, 319 West 184th St, June 29, (mtg $4,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; John W. Ahern to Thomas Pryor, 2,150 Washington Av, June 30, (mtg $4,500;) same attorney.....$100

183D ST, s s, 225 ft e of Cypress Av, 25x100, also 182d St, s s, 200 ft e of Trinity Av, 25x100; William H. Hochreiter to Louisa H. Hochreiter, 688 East 133d St, June 16; attorney, George Price, 149th St. and 3d Av.....$100

176TH ST, s s, 170 ft w of Prospect Av, 50x 190.6x50x190.4; Charles T. Streeter, Construction Company to Isabella M. Meeks, 1,030 Southern Boulevard, July 2, (mtg $37,500;) attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Isabella M. Meeks to Harborn Realty Company, 3,210 3d Av, July 2, (mtg $44,500;) attorney, same.....$100

179TH ST, 961 East, w s, 88.2x97.1; Charles Reilly to James Duffy, 2,004 Crotona Av, July 2, (mtg $19,500;) attorney, James Duffy, 2,004 Crotona Av.....$1

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Crotona Park East, e s, 100 ft s of Crotona Park East, 75x107.8; Wey Building Co., Max S. Yarfitz, 979 East 163d St, President; owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost.....$75,000

Southern Boulevard, e s, 114.98 ft s of 187th St, one-story brick stores, 25x61; Hurley Building Co., Edward Hurley, 2,322 Andrews Av, President, owner; John E. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost.....$3,000

Digney Av, e s, 493.16 ft n of Kingsbridge Road, two-story brick dwelling, 21x37; Swiss Realty Co., Joseph Runk, 4,250 Digney Av, President, owner; James Hanson, 2,85[illegible] Briggs Av, architect; cost.....$3,000

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Washington Av, 839, five-story brick tenement, 26.2x79.3; Elizabeth A. Hays, 324 Carlton Av, Brooklyn, owner; Fred Hammond, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $15,000

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

BING & BING

110 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

993 Park Av., New Building. Cor. 84th St. — 8-10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths — $2,700 to $4,300

Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

955 Park Av., Near 83d St. — 7-9-10 Rooms, 3-4 Baths — $2,400 to $3,500

New Building. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St. — 8-9-12 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths — $2,100 to $3,900

New Building. Leases from October 1st.

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.

Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing, 110 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

THE BELNORD,

86th St., Broadway, 87th St.

Your welcome to your guest, if you live at the Belnord, is expressed in every act of every employee of the Belnord. Your guest breathes the atmosphere of hospitality as soon as he enters the building.

Vast as the Belnord is, it is not impersonal. The perfection of its service gives it an air of genuine friendliness.

7 to 11 bright, outside Rooms. 2 to 4 baths.

Rental $2,100 to $7,000.

Manager on Premises.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.

AGENTS

Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Telephone Schuyler 3800.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.

Subway Station at 72d St.

6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths

Rental $1,800 to $3,800

All improvements, including refrigeration.

Absolutely Fireproof.

Modern in Every Detail.

All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.

There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment, having a rear entrance and service Elevator.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first class service.

MANAGER ON PREMISES. 'PHONE, 3547—COLUMBUS.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY, 61 Broadway

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HIGH CLASS FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

505-507 W. 113th ST.

4-5-6 Rooms.

Rents, $540 to $900.

530 WEST 113th ST.

5 Rooms, $900.

8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,800.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

FAIRVIEW COURT, 3131 Broadway at 124th St.

3-4-5-6 Rooms.

Rents, $420 to $720.

FINLEY MANOR, 574 St. Nicholas Av., corner 139th St.

2-3-4-5 Rooms.

Rents, $360 to $780.

HIGH CLASS NON-ELEVATOR APTS.

STONY POINT, 751 West 180th St.

Corner Pinehurst Av.

Situated in Washington Heights. Most delightful residential section.

4-5 Rooms, $390 to $540

Apply Superintendent, on premises, or **M. RAYMOND** 507 WEST 113TH ST. 'Phone, Morningside—8240

ADMASTON

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.

Situated in a very desirable and convenient location.

Absolutely Fireproof.

Every Modern Convenience.

Apartments of 5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths,

Rentals $1,200 to $2,200

The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.

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MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY, 61 Broadway

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.

Absolutely fireproof.

Every Modern Convenience.

6,7,8 & 9 Rooms 2 & 3 Baths.

Rentals, $1,100-$2,400.

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Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first class service.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY, 61 Broadway

SLAWSON & HOBBS

RENTING DEPT. 162 West 72d St., near Broadway. TEL., A Selected List of West Side Apartments for Rent. 7240 COL.

Terrace Court, 202 Riverside Drive, South Corner 93d St.

High-class modern fireproof house; large rooms, overlooking Riverside Park.

9 and 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. $1,300 to $2,300.

Hamilton, 420 Riverside Drive, North Corner 114th Street.

One of the finest apartment houses in the city. One corner apartment. Every room outside, southern and western exposure.

5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 & 3 baths. $1,100 to $2,300.

La Rochelle, 57 West 75th St., N. E. Cor. Columbus Ave.

Imposing modern fireproof building; extra large rooms, convenient to 72d St. "L" Station and 72d St. Subway Station.

7 rooms and bath. $1,200 to $1,800.

Cliff Haven, 417 Riverside Drive, South Corner 114th St.

12-story fireproof apartment, located in the finest section of the Drive.

8 rooms, 3 baths, $1,900
9 " 3 " 2,400
7 " 2 " 1,500

105 West 72d St., Near Subway and "L" stations.

New fireproof building. Large rooms a feature. Southern exposure.

4 & 5 rooms and 2 baths. $1,300 to $1,900.

La Grange, 1 West 83d St., North Corner Central Park West.

Remodelled, modernized and renovated throughout. Two apartments have been made over into one having

7-8 & 9 very large rooms, 1 & 2 baths. $1,100 to $2,500.

375 Central Park West, Near 97th St.

Very desirable apartments with fine hardwood trim; all modern appointments.

7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths. $840 to $1,200.

Woodmere, 561 West 141st St., N. E. Cor. Broadway.

New ten-story fireproof building, equal to any apartment on the West Side; every room large and light; private houses on either side; two elevators, &c.

4, 5, 6 rooms and bath. $540 to $1,000.

The Oregon, 162 West 54th St., Corner 7th Ave.

New 12-story fireproof building; a few choice housekeeping corner apartments, in most convenient residential location in the city. Close to the best shopping and amusement sections.

3-4-5-6 rooms and bath. $900 to $1,700.

Georgean Court, 58 Central Park West, South Corner 66th St.

One of the handsomest apartment houses on the Park. Modern fireproof building, with all the latest improvements.

10 rooms, 3 baths. $2,600.

Halsworth, 645 West End Ave., Southwest Corner 92d St.

New 12-story fireproof apartments, centrally located, one block to Subway station and surface cars.

5 rooms, 2 baths, $1,200 & $1,400.
6 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,500 to $1,850.
7 rooms, 3 baths, $1,800 & $2,000.

The Cornwall, 255 West 90th St., N. W. Corner Broadway.

New high-class fire and sound proof apartments. Subway station at 91st St. and Broadway.

7, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths and large reception room. $1,800 to $2,800.

Pamlico, 97 Central Park West, Near 69th St.

Up-to-date fireproof building, all improvements; large rooms; very select neighborhood.

8 rooms & bath, $1,400 to $1,600
7 " " " 1,100

Stuart, 250 West 94th St., Southwest Corner Broadway.

Rooms large and light, well planned; private house block; convenient to subway express station at 96th St., or "L" station at 93d St. and Columbus Ave.

8 & 9 rooms and bath. $1,200 to $1,500

Vernon, 350 West 71st St., Near Riverside.

A modern building, with large, light rooms; convenient to 72d St. Broadway subway express station.

8 rooms and bath. $1,100.

4 and 12 West 92d St., Near Central Park West.

Convenient to "L" station, 93d St. and Columbus Ave.

7 rooms and bath. $900 to $1,100.

310 & 320 West 86th St.

(Just west of West End Avenue)

THE foyer in these apartments is really a large room, although it is not counted as one of the rooms. Even the six-room apartments have three baths.

6-room apartments $1,800 to $2,300
7-room apartments 2,100 to 2,600
8-room apartments 2,400 to 3,200

Each apartment has three baths. All rooms unusually large.

Open daily for inspection, Sundays included

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York Agent and Manager.

WARNING!--IMPORTANT!

TO THOSE WHO ARE SEEKING NEW APARTMENTS FOR FALL OCCUPANCY

The following schedule shows how few suites are left in our own buildings.

399 Park Avenue, S. E. Cor. 54th St.
New 13 story fireproof building.
80% RENTED.
Eight 10 r., 3 b'th Apts., $3,200, $4,200

383 Park Avenue, 53d to 54th St.
Modern 12 story fireproof building.
4th fl., south, 7 rooms, 3 baths..$2,500
10, 11, 12 fl., north, 7 r., 3 b'ths.$2,600
9th fl., north, 8 rooms, 3 baths..$3,000

635 Park Avenue, S. E. Cor. 66th St.
Modern 12 story fireproof building.
ALL RENTED.

640 Park Avenue, N. W. Cor. 66th St.
NEW 12 story fireproof building.
ALL RENTED.

830 Park Avenue, S. W. Cor. 76th St.
Modern 12 story fireproof building.
FOUR APARTMENTS LEFT.
4th, B, duplex, 11 r'ms, 3 b'ths..$4,000
6th, B, duplex, 11 r'ms, 3 b'ths..$4,000
4th, C, duplex, 9 r'ms, 3 baths..$3,500
7th, C, duplex, 9 r'ms, 3 b'ths..$3,500

840 Park Avenue, N. W. Cor. 76th St.
NEW 12 story fireproof building.
THREE APARTMENTS LEFT.
5th, A, duplex, 12 r'ms, 4 b'ths..$5,500
4th, B, 8 rooms and 3 baths...$2,800
9th, B, 8 rooms and 3 baths...$3,000

969 Park Avenue, N. E. Cor. 82d St.
Modern 12 story fireproof building.
THREE APARTMENTS LEFT.
2d, A, duplex, 12 r'ms, 4 baths..$3,600
10th, B, duplex, 9 r'ms, 3 b'ths..$3,100
3d, C, duplex, 11 r'ms, 3 baths..$3,000

981 Park Avenue, N. E. Cor. 83d St.
Modern 10 story fireproof building.
7th fl., cor., 9 rooms, 2 baths..$2,100
9th fl., cor., 9 rooms, 2 baths..$2,200
2d, north, 9 rooms, 2 baths..$1,650
7th, north, 9 rooms, 2 baths..$1,900
9th, north, 9 rooms, 2 baths..$2,000

1,070 Madison Av., So. West Cor. 81st
Modern 8 story fireproof building.
4th, south, 7 rooms & 2 baths..$1,900
4th, corner, 8 rooms, 2 baths...$2,300
8th floor, cor., 8 r'ms, 2 baths..$2,500

901 Lexington Av., N. E. Cor. 67th St.
Modern 10 story fireproof building.
1st, north, 9 rooms, 3 baths..$2,000
2d, north, 9 rooms, 3 baths..$2,200
4th, north, 9 rooms, 3 baths..$2,400
5th, north, 9 rooms, 3 baths..$2,500

45 East 62d St., Bet. Madison & Park Avs.
Adjoining New Colony Club.
NEW 9 story fireproof building.
THREE APARTMENTS LEFT.
2d, B, 7 rooms, 3 baths.....$2,300
3d, B, 7 rooms, 3 baths.....$2,400
4th, B, 7 rooms, 3 baths.....$2,500

178 East 70th St., East of Lex. Av.
NEW 9 story fireproof building.
TWO APARTMENTS LEFT.
4th, south, 6 rooms, 2 baths...$1,500
9th, south, 6 rooms, 2 baths...$1,700

122 East 76th St., Bet. Park & Lex. Avs.
NEW 9 story fireproof building.
45% RENTED.
8 rooms & 3 baths...$1,850 to $2,350
7 rooms & 3 baths...$1,700 to $2,200
6 rooms & 2 baths..$1,800 (only 2 left)
Ground fl., 4-5-6 rooms...$750-$1,200

122 East 82d St., Bet. Park & Lex. Avs.
Modern 9 story fireproof building.
THREE APARTMENTS LEFT.
1st, B, 5 rooms and bath.....$760
5th, D, 5 rooms and bath.....$900
9th, D, 5 rooms and bath.....$1,080

114 East 84th St., Bet. Park & Lex. Avs.
NEW 9 story fireproof building.
75% RENTED.
A, 7 r., 3 baths..$1,300 to $1,600 (3 left)
B, 7 r., 3 baths..$1,550 to $1,600 (1 left)
C, 6 r., 2 baths..$1,020 to $1,300 (3 left)
D, 6 r., 2 baths..$1,050 to $1,300 (2 left)

The above offer a very wide selection in both size and price, representing the majority of the better class of buildings on the east side. AN IMMEDIATE SELECTION IS ESSENTIAL. CALL AND SEE THEM TO MORE THOROUGHLY APPRECIATE THEIR EXCEPTIONAL VALUES.

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.

AGENTS

421 Madison Ave., AT 48TH ST. Tel. Murray Hill 5600

405 Park Avenue

NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.

3 apartments, 8 to 12 rooms, 4 baths, $3,500, $6,000.
Doctor's office, 4 rooms and bath, $2,100.

118 East 54th St.

2 apartments, 8 and 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800, $3,300.

115 East 53rd St.

1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's office, 2 rooms and bath, $1,200.

123 East 53rd St.

4 apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2-3 baths, $1,560, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,

Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue—Cor. 45th St.

121 Madison Avenue

CORNER 30TH STREET.

Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in Above Fireproof Building.
Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths.
Extra rooms for maids.

Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apartments, Furnished and Unfurnished, 3 Large Rooms and Bath, Including Room Service.

A Very Desirable Ground Floor Apartment for High Class Physician.

Also Suite of Large Living Room, Bed Chamber and Bath, with Room Service if Desired.

Good Restaurant maintained for tenants only.

Just Being Completed

The Bellguard

216 W. 89th St., S. E. Cor. B'way

Apartments of Highest Quality

Attractive residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface cars.

Suites of
3 Rooms and Bath.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths.

Rooms of exceptional size, large reception foyers and halls, abundance of spacious wardrobes, handsomely appointed and containing every modern and up-to-date improvement, and to be conducted under personal supervision of the owner.

FOR RENTAL, &c., APPLY RESIDENT MANAGER or J. AXELROD, Owner, Office, 200 W. 72nd St., Cor. Broadway.

One of the Finest on the West Side.

THE DELLA ROBBIA

740 WEST END AVE.
NORTHEAST CORNER 96TH ST.

Ready for Occupancy July 1st

4 to 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths
Attractive Rentals

CENTRAL LOCATION. EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ONLY A FEW STEPS FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.

APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
162 WEST 72D STREET

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HUDSONIA

79th St. & Riverside Drive, 315-321 West.

An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management. OFFICE ON PREMISES. Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

6 & 7 Rooms. $840 to $1,100.

Large Rooms, Reasonable Rents.

7 rooms and bath; modern improvements; rents $45-$55; hall and telephone service; choice private house block; convenient to Subway, L and surface cars. Apply to Owner, on premises, 162 AND 164 WEST 89TH STREET.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

76 WEST 86TH STREET AND 77 WEST 85TH STREET

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS OF

6-7-8-9 Rooms — One & two baths. All Large Outside Rooms.

Rentals $1000 to $1800 Yearly.

One Apartment of 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.

Suitable for Physician or Dentist. Apply to Agent on Premises.

738 West End

96TH.—Large, airy rooms and kitchen; complete housekeeping; gas, electricity included; telephone Riverside; subway; moderate.

2—4—5

Room apartments, foyer and bath; large closets; all modern improvements; excellent service—refined—homelike elevator apartments.

Rentals very moderate, $40-$75.

535 W. 113th St., near B'way.

THE HILLCREST

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

Rents $1,500 to $1,800. Parlors 18x23, Dining Rooms 19x19, Bedrooms 14x16

Immediate Possession If Desired.

Fort Tryon Apartments

561 W. 180th St., Corner St. Nicholas Ave.

4 and 6 Rooms and Bath.

Elevator, electric light. Apply on premises or J. E. Whitaker, 2103 Broadway, at 74th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Edmund Francis Court

N. E. Cor. Amsterdam Av. & 150th St.

New 10-story building having every modern convenience. Most attractive plan of

3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms.

All outside rooms.

Rents Reasonable.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY

Broadway and 109th St.

14 MORNINGSIDE AVE., Corner 115th St.

6-7-8 Large Rooms, Facing Park, $60-$75

All light rooms. Elevator and hall service.

414-416 West 118th St., Near Morningside Drive.

6 Large Rooms, $45-$60

All light rooms. Elevator and hall service.

Apply Superintendents on Premises, or G. Schwegler, 3507 B'way, at 143rd St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The ROCKFALL

Broadway at 111th St.

6 to 9 Rooms with 2 to 3 baths. Best values on the West Side. Service unexcelled.

Telephone 7317 Morningside.

Chas. E. Hames Resident Manager

HAGUE COURT

Near Columbia University

400 W. 118th St., Facing Morningside Park.

7 rooms, bath, 2 toilets..$1,000
7 large corner rooms....1,200

Beautifully decorated; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed; location and view unexcelled. Superintendent, or

W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Ave. Telephone, 2710 Murray Hill.

2, 4 & 5 Room

apartments, foyer and bath; large closets; all modern improvements; excellent service—refined, homelike elevator apartments.

Rentals very moderate, $40-$75.

535 W. 113TH ST., NEAR B'WAY.

Apartment Opportunity

Three new houses, 4, 5, 6 rooms, just completed; every known modern improvement; $30 up. Corner West 180th St. and Northern Av. Express subway.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS

Upper Manhattan's most refined neighborhood, 4 to 9 rooms, $40 upward; every improvement; high class; restricted avenue. Westwood & Cliftwood Courts, West 180th St. and Fort Washington Av.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE EDGEWOOD, 601 WEST 127TH ST. AT MANHATTAN ST. SUBWAY.

Three and four rooms; all large and light; elevator; all improvements; $32.50 to $40.

THE LAFAYETTE, 320 MANHATTAN AV.

Southeast corner 114th St.; beautiful apartment; facing Morningside Park; six and seven large rooms; elevator and all improvements; rents $55 to $75.

THE CYNTHIUS, 3,136 BROADWAY, CORNER 125TH ST.

Elevator; all improvements; six and eight large, light rooms and bath; rents $45 and $55. Apply on premises, or

SHAW & CO., 1 WEST 125TH ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE With Broadway entrance and conveniences, elevator.

All Outside, 5 to 8 Room Apartments, $50 TO $70.

3600 Broadway, S. W. Cor. 149th Street

ST. NICHOLAS AV., Southwest Cor. 178th St.

4 to 6 Large, Beautiful Rooms in Elevator Apartment, $33 to $55.

SOUTHERN EXPOSURE

7 LARGE OUTSIDE ROOMS, TWO BATHS, $59 ELEVATOR APARTMENT.

4 Rooms, $34. 5 Rooms, $42.

219 Audubon Av., S. E. Cor. 176th Street

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Desirable Apartments Offered by DUFF & CONGER Madison Avenue, Corner 86th St.

50-66 E. 96th St.	Single Flats, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$35-$45
1249 Madison Ave.	Single Flats, Steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$50-$60
127 East 86th St.	Flat wine supply.	6 rooms & bath	$30-$31
131 East 86th St.	Steam heat, hot water.	8 rooms & bath	$45-$50
120-122 E. 85th St.	Elevator, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$50.

Janitress in charge will show premises.

8 Rooms, 2 Bathrooms.

Rent $1,800 and $2,200.

NO. 39 EAST 65TH STREET, Northwest Corner Park Avenue.

Choice residential section; private house block; all large, outside rooms. Extra maid's room. Superintendent.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

WE OFFER Exceptional APARTMENTS IN THE

Schermerhorn

MADISON AVENUE, ENTIRE BLOCK 82d-83d Sts.

9 ROOMS, Foyer and 3 Baths.

APPLY TO

Mark Rafalsky & Co.,

56 WEST 45TH ST.

Telephone, Bryant—7848.

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

No. 1261 Madison Avenue

QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, cart problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published. When the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Steamship Lines.

T. N., Winnipeg.—Does the United States own any steamship lines? What are the four biggest lines and their owners?

The American Line, carrying transatlantic trade between New York and Liverpool and between Philadelphia and Liverpool, is the only steamship line to Europe whose boats come entirely within the sharply limited meaning of the term "American owned." The largest fleets plying under ordinary conditions of international trade between New York and European ports are those of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, the Cunard Line, and the White Star Line. The French Lite (Compagnie Generale Transatlantique) has a larger fleet listed than the White Star, but the latter's boats are larger, and its first-class fleet is equally large. The two first-named lines are German, and are not now operating. The Cunard, White Star, and French Line maintain a weekly service at present. The Holland-America Line, the next largest after those named above, continues to run regularly between New York and Rotterdam. The White Star Line is controlled by the International Mercantile Marine Company. Both it and the Cunard Line are British.

Wireless Ship Control.

A. H. TOLINE.—Could you please give me a brief description of the wireless device used for controlling ships—that is, for steering them in to shore, the man with the wireless being on shore and being able to bring the ship in? If the boat were being steered in the usual way, would the wireless be strong enough to overcome that?

Many experiments have been successfully conducted in the United States and in Europe in connection with the wireless control of small vessels. The wireless energy directed from shore is radiated in the usual manner, and the receiving apparatus on shipboard is so arranged as to detect the energy and in turn actuate sensitive relays which control the steering gear. Up to the present time, however, the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America informs us that it has no record of any practical device that will accomplish the results you suggest.

American Possessions.

T. N., Winnipeg.—Will you please name the American possessions—islands, &c.?

The "possessions" of the United States are as follows: Alaska, purchased from Russia in 1867, price $7,200,000, area 590,884 square miles; the Hawaiian Islands, annexed by the request of the inhabitants in 1898, area, 6,449 square miles; Porto Rico, area, 3,435 square miles; Guam, area 210 square miles, and the Philippine Islands, area 115,026 square miles, ceded by Spain in the treaties of 1898 and 1900, on payment of $20,000,000. American Samoa, area seventy-seven square miles, acquired without money payment in 1899, and the Panama Canal Zone, which is not actually owned by the United States, but to which the country, in consideration of the payment to the Republic of Panama of $10,000,000, and in addition an annual "rental" of $250,000, has acquired perpetual right of occupation, use and control; the Canal Zone is ten miles wide and its area is 436 square miles. No payment was made for the territory of Hawaii, but the United States assumed the public debt of that country to the amount of $4,000,000.

New Jersey a Foreign State.

Further suggestion as to the reason for the jesting remark that "New Jersey does not belong to the Union" comes from William Sartain, who writes as follows:

"The States had laws that no member of a foreign royal House could own land and have residence there. Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, wished to settle here. New Jersey passed a law allowing him to do so in that State, and he bought land and lived in Bordentown, N. J. It was immediately dubbed 'New Spain,' and I remember, in Philadelphia, when Jerseymen were called Spaniards, and people spoke of 'the United States and New Jersey.'"

Photographs in City Parks.

J. HENRY LUTZ.—Last Sunday, while in Central Park, I opened my Kodak to take a snapshot, and a park attendant asked me if I had a permit to take pictures. On receiving a negative reply he ordered me to close my camera, as it was against the law to take pictures in the city parks. Can you cite this law and advise where these permits may be obtained? Is there a charge for the permits?

The Query Department cannot give information about the interpretation or provisions of city ordinances, but would refer you to the Department of Parks, where these questions may be answered and needed permits obtained.

Englewood.

R. J. W.—Kindly oblige me by answering the following questions: Is Englewood, N. J., entitled to the name city? What conditions must a place fulfill in order to be called by the name of city?

Englewood, by the census of 1910, had a population of 9,024. A town, in order to be known as a "city," usually has a population of 10,000 or over. But the chief distinction made in this country is not between a "town" and a "city," in point of population—concerning which there is no hard and fast rule—but between incorporated places and those which are not incorporated. Englewood, N. J., is an incorporated place.

The Swastika.

Adding to the information on the swastika sign recently given an inquirer an interesting reference to the use of the talisman in Mongolia, Miss Helen Mansfield writes as follows:

"I was just reading 'A Wayfarer in China,' by Elizabeth Kendall. She came through Mongolia. At Urga, in North Mongolia, she stayed at the home of a rich Mongolian trader—'the great entrance gates boldly decorated with the swastika symbol,' (Page 28.)"

Folk "Songs" and Folk "Legends."

A curious misunderstanding has apparently occurred in the case of at least one reader in regard to the question and answer concerning folk songs in the United States. B. Brown asked whether the United States could be said to have neglected to compose folk songs, and what were the countries that did have folk songs. The answer was that with the exception of the Indian and negro melodies, composed in this country, indigenous folk songs, so to speak, were lacking in the United States, and that the settlers naturally inherited and harked back to the folk songs brought from their European ancestry. Although the answer contained only the somewhat ambiguous word "songs," it was published in the belief that its meaning was plain as denoting not tales, but melodies. The Query Department did not intend to convey the impression that the United States had no folk legends, folk stories, folk verses, folk lore; the statement was simply that with the exceptions noted this country lacked native folk music, and that the vast majority of all that can be called by that name comes to us with the people of those European nations that are rich in the possession of real peasant melodies. We are glad, however, to have suggestions from readers. Since at least one reader has been confused by the ambiguity of our answer, and since this reader's letter contains exceedingly interesting information, we are very glad indeed to publish it in full. It is signed Duns Browne, and is as follows:

"When replying to the interesting query of B. Brown concerning American folk songs, the sweeping statement was made that the United States cannot be said to have any folk songs, going on to say that the American Indians and American negroes have songs, Dullin that and the like. Exception to this might be taken, since the airs of the colored race were mostly imported and not made in America, the tunes came with the emigrants after the settlement of Manhattan by the Dutch. All European emigrants have brought with them their lullabies from their own countries, none of which are purely American.

"It is however these importations are allowed, those from the Netherlands, brought by the first settlers, would precede the negro folk lore and are more persistent.

"Among the latter is the tale of the monkey

'Dwiid was an aapje en beestenje,'

and that of the 'Friar and the Dame,' played with the fingers, like 'The Old Woman Spinning' or 'These Are My Mother's Knives and Forks,' or 'Two Birds Flying,' &c.

"The lullabies which all children of pure Dutch descent are still hushed to sleep in 'Trip a trop a troteren,' of 'Ter roorchen, Tar roorchen.' None of these are by any means forgotten, although they may not be known to the reporter who has also overlooked the tale of Rip Van Winkle, 'The Headless Horseman of Sleepy Hollow,' and the Night Before Christmas, that has a world-wide reputation, and is a purely folk tale of New York, having been written by Mr. Moore at his country seat, now covered by Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, and last, but by no means least, 'Yankee Doodle,' the marching song, written during the French and Indian war, when Colonel Thomas Fitch of New York, Conn., cantered up the Albany Post Road to Fort Crailo, Greenbush, New York, at the head of his company of tall Yankees to report to General Hardy. The men were mounted on small horses, and the only uniform was blue homespun hunting woolsey, shirts, soft hats with a turkey tail feather stuck under the band, that had been given to the men by Miss Esther Fitch from the barnyard of her father, Governor Fitch. On arriving at Fort Crailo these men were ridiculed by the scarlet-clad English officers, now being so unlike themselves in their trig and uncomfortable uniforms and Dr. Schuckburg wrote the lines,

'Yankee Doodle came to town,
Riding on a pony,
Stuck a feather in his cap,
And called it macaroni.'

"The last word being the cant one of the day for 'dude,' which in its turn came from our old folk song 'Duda, duda, da.' Yankee Doodle was widely adopted as a compliment to the originality of the 40stime, and the men thus nicknamed are purely American.

"It is however these importations are allowed, those from the Netherlands, brought by the first settlers, would precede the negro folk lore and are more persistent.

"Among the latter is the tale of the monkey

'Dwiid was an aapje en beestenje,'

and that of the 'Friar and the Dame,' played with the fingers, like 'The Old Woman Spinning' or 'These Are My Mother's Knives and Forks,' or 'Two Birds Flying,' &c.

"The lullabies which all children of pure Dutch descent are still hushed to sleep in 'Trip a trop a troteren,' of 'Ter roorchen, Tar roorchen.' None of these are by any means forgotten, although they may not be known to the reporter who has also overlooked the tale of Rip Van Winkle, 'The Headless Horseman of Sleepy Hollow,' and the Night Before Christmas, that has a world-wide reputation, and is a purely folk tale of New York, having been written by Mr. Moore at his country seat, now covered by Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, and last, but by no means least, 'Yankee Doodle,' the marching song, written during the French and Indian war, when Colonel Thomas Fitch of New York, Conn., cantered up the Albany Post Road to Fort Crailo, Greenbush, New York, at the head of his company of tall Yankees to report to General Hardy. The men were mounted on small horses, and the only uniform was blue homespun hunting woolsey, shirts, soft hats with a turkey tail feather stuck under the band, that had been given to the men by Miss Esther Fitch from the barnyard of her father, Governor Fitch. On arriving at Fort Crailo these men were ridiculed by the scarlet-clad English officers, now being so unlike themselves in their trig and uncomfortable uniforms and Dr. Schuckberry

TRADE INTERESTS AS SHOWN IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS

FOREIGN WAR BONDS MAY BRING 6% HERE

Bankers Expect United States Investors to be Called Upon for $1,000,000,000.

INTEREST RISING IN EUROPE

British Securities Now Yield More Than 4 Per Cent.—France Pays Higher Than 5 Per Cent.

The $30,000,000 which French bankers have borrowed privately, and the $100,000,000 which Great Britain hopes to get here from the sale of that amount of her new 4½ per cent. bonds will prove ultimately to be only a small part of the belligerents' borrowings here, if the predictions of New York bankers come true. So far the nations at war have raised about $140,000,000 in the United States, not including the British credit still under negotiation.

The longer the war lasts the greater will be the need for outsiue capital to finance the enormous expenditures being made by both sides. For that reason local bankers believe that it will not be long before high-class Government bonds of the countries at war will be offered here on a 6 per cent. basis. It is the belief of at least one international banker, who has been dealing with the British, that if the war lasts as long as now seems likely, the United States may lend $1,000,000,000 toward the expenses.

The manner in which the London money market has met the demands on it from all quarters has been a source of continual wonderment, in view of the National City Bank, for it has not only taken care of the British loans, but to some extent provided money for all its allies. At a meeting of the Finance Ministers of France, Italy, and Great Britain, held at Nice recently, it is understood that a loan of large proportions to Italy was agreed upon. In view of all these demands, and the constant enlargement of the scale of war operations, the necessity for increasing taxation, and for obtaining a more general subscription to the war loan, is fully realized by the British Government.

Bonds for Small Savers.

A special effort is being made to secure the latter result by the issuing the new loan through the Post Offices in denominations of $25, and of also issuing certificates applicable upon the bonds in denominations of five shillings. Employment is now very full in England with much overtime, and a large entrance of women into industry; moreover, war bonuses have been granted in many of the industries, but these are asserted to be necessary to offset the higher cost of living. Appeals are made for economy from every pulpit, rostrum, and newspaper, and it is urged that very great savings are possible if all the people are willing to make the sacrifices they should. It is very difficult, however, to change the habits of any class of people.

The expenditures for the war are increasing at a rate which indicates that the operations are on a very much larger scale. The French Minister of Finance, in a recent statement to the Chamber of Deputies, stated that for the first five months to December 31 the expenditures of France were at the rate of $283,000,000 per month, for the first half of 1915 they would probably average $323,000,000 per month, and for the three months to the end of September they were estimated at $385,000,000 per month. Subscriptions to the Treasury bonds, which yield about 5.6 per cent. interest, have been coming at the rate of about $200,000,000 per month, and the British Government has made a one year loan of $360,000,000 to bear the same rate that it pays on its own bonds. The deficit, amounting to about $1,100,000,000, has been advanced by the Bank of France. The bank has been authorized to lend to the Government up to a limit of $1,800,000,000.

Railway Bonds for Security.

Another loan has been arranged in the United States to be secured by the deposit of American railway bonds which have been held by French investors. It has been a policy of the French Government in the past to require foreign securities listed on the French exchanges to be made payable in francs, and this now turns out to be unfortunate, as it interferes with the sale of such issues in other markets. A canvass is now being made for American bonds of this class with a view to issuing them as collateral for a loan in New York, the terms of which have been agreed upon.

When the first British war loan was offered last Fall it was calculated that the war expenditures of that Government were at the rate of $2,250,000,000 per year; about three months ago the Prime Minister announced that, including the aid that must be granted allies, they were running at about $10,000,000 per day, and the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. McKenna, in presenting his bill for a new loan last week, announced that they were now about $15,000,000 per day and still rising.

For the last three months the British Treasury has been borrowing at fixed rates on Treasury bills, accepting all the money offered at 2¾ per cent. for three months, 3¾ for six months, and 3¾ for nine and twelve months. From April 1 to May 29 the enormous total of $770,843,000 was borrowed in this manner, the money market remaining very steady throughout, apparently supported at these rates by the Treasury offerings. Since June 1 the market has been higher and applications have fallen off, which may have influenced the Government to bring out the new permanent loan announced on the 21st inst.

Highest Rate Paid in Years.

The terms of this loan, which provides for an offering of $5,000,000,000 in all, and $1,250,000,000 for fresh money at this time, are remarkable in that they permit the refunding of all of the outstanding debt if offered in connection with subscriptions for the new bonds. These bonds are offered at par and bear 4½ per cent. interest, which is a much higher return than any British Government security has carried for many years. The loan of $1,750,000,000 issued last year bears interest at 3½ per cent., but at the issue price netted subscribers 4 per cent. These, however, have recently declined on the market to about a 4¼ per cent. basis, and this decline was accepted as a warning that the next issue would have to pay more. But if the new issue should be offered on better terms than the last, it would inevitably suggest that another issue might be on still better terms, and as there is a strong motive for buyers to hold off on a falling market, the Government evidently concluded to meet that influence at once by offering a conversion privilege. Accordingly it proposes that any holder of the old loan who will subscribe for an equal amount of the new may also exchange his old bonds for new at par. It goes still further, and proposes that any holder of consols, which draw only 2½ per cent., who will subscribe for an equal amount of the 4½ per cents. may exchange his consols for the new issue on a basis of 66 2-3 for the consols. This is equivalent to a return of 3 per cent. on consols. The offer has a double effect, first, in offering a direct inducement to the holders of the old scurities to come in on the new loan, and, second, in offering an assurance that subscribers to all Government loans will be protected against more favorable offerings later in the war.

Small Cost of Franco-Prussian War.

It is of interest in connection with the figures for expenditures upon this war to refer to the cost of the war between Germany and France, which lasted about eight months in 1870 and 1871. That was considered a great war at the time, and the combined armies included about two and one-half millions of men. The direct cost of the war to France, not including the indemnity of $1,000,000,000 paid to Germany after the war, or the value of the provinces ceded to Germany, but including all moneys raised by the central Government, all requisitions imposed by the Germans upon occupied cities and provinces, and property destroyed or carried away, was estimated by Sir Robert Giffen at $820,000,000, of which $600,000,000 was directly expended by the central Government.

The direct war loans, together with the cost of maintaining the Germany army in France until the indemnity was paid, aggregated $508,000,000.

The war loans issued by the several States of Germany aggregated about $300,000,000 and Sir Robert Giffen added $50,000,000 to cover expenses otherwise met. He also estimated the capitalized value of the war pensions on each side at $25,000,000, as the war was all fought on French territory, there was no loss of property in Germany and the indirect losses were small.

Shipments to Australia.

Manifests of vessels leaving this port for Australia show in most instances cargo capacity, and many of the goods now going out are to supplant merchandise formerly obtained from Germany. Chemicals and drugs are being shipped in good-sized and increasing quantities, while the traffic in automobiles and trucks shows a big gain compared with similar shipments a few months ago. The steamer Conargo on her last trip to Melbourne carried cartridges and firearms valued at nearly $10,000. The same ship took out domestic manifested at $17,000, while hosiery exports amounted to about $6,000. Other lines showing increased exports of late are motor cycles, lumber, hardware, toys, iron manufactures, and machinery of all kinds, especially agricultural machinery and implements.

Record in Loading Rails.

The Maintenance of Way Department of the Lehigh Valley Railroad has recently set a very high record in the loading of rail. On the Seneca Division one work train loaded in one day 149,466 feet of 90-pound relaying rail with joints complete from alongside the main tracks. This means that 14.15 track miles, or 2,001.78 tons, of rail were picked up and loaded in a single train in one day. The cost per loading a ton was only 15.6 cents. Before this feat was accomplished two work trains of the same railroad, equipped with every sort of loading device, from a locomotive crane to a ditching machine, loaded from alongside the main tracks 171,988 feet of 90-pound relaying rail with joints complete in one day, at a cost of 15.7 cents per ton.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

NATHAN SPINELL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan Spinell, woolens and silks jobber at 270 Rivington Street, by Marcus Rosenbaum, $278; Saul Solomon, $150, and Max Ferio, $150.

CHARLES DREWES.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles Drewes, retail dry goods at 35 Main Street, Yonkers, by J. Sinsheimer & Son, $138; August Menken, $700, and William F. Naegele, $100.

CLIFFORD A. SCHAUFELE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Clifford A. Schaufele, at 105 William Street, by J. E. Linde Paper Company, $39; William G. Williams, $49, and the Beckman Press, $705.

FRANK M. FOSTER of 52 Crary Avenue, Mount Vernon, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,459 and no assets.

JOHN ZEILMANN of Malden-on-the-Hudson has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $6,852 and assets of $1,987.

EDWARD W. FOX, a lawyer of 122 Sherman Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,407 and no assets.

ISADORE KURTIN.—Judge Hand has appointed Henry Metsiahn receiver for Isadore Kurtin, individually and as copartner in the firm of Kurtin & Safren.

JACOB HAIM and FRANK SCHNOLL, groceries at 1,766 Broadway, Brooklyn, has assigned to Fanny Wintfeld.

PINCUS MARGULIES, hats at 40 Delancey Street, has assigned to J. Louis Buchman.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Audubon Block Front Co.—United Electric Light and Power Co., $246.18.
Anderson, Samuel—W. Block et al., $142.79.
Brick, Louis; Arthur P. Dosby and James M. Satterfield, trustee—H. C. Fair, $6,560.81.
Berman, Mary—Floy Real Estate Co., Inc., $244.41.
Bernikow, Herman H. and Jacob J.—Italian Swiss Colony, $187.78.
Bernhardt, Frank, and Edward Wortshatter—Belding Bros. Co., $172.86.
Bergkamp, George E.—United Electric Light and Power Co., $183.30.
Brand, Ike—David Mayer Brewing Co., $217.61.
Brooks, George M.—Singer Sewing Machine Co., $280.41.
Bergkamp Realty Corporation—United Electric Light and Power Co., $211.86.
Duncan, Henry S.—C. V. Miller, $126.
Eldorado Holding Corporation—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $486.47.
Ernst, Isaac—Simmons Manufacturing Co., $144.61.
Green, Melville C.—M. J. Burnstein, $146.81.
Grace, Helen L.—Louis K. Leggett Co., $122.42.
Goldstein, Morris; Annie Goldstein, and Ben J. Levy—Bank of United States, $149.50.
Hartigan, Joseph—I. V. Horn, $125.18.
Hoetzer, Frederick J.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., $177.11.
Lichtenstein, Julius—Fox & Pier, Inc., $215.05.
Larson, Lars—P. Findel, $349.61.
Lowenstein, Henry—T. A. Keppler, $266.47.
Langrock, Bertha—L. Istel, $573.05.
Moore, Frederick R.—G. F. Bassett et al., $716.28.
Moeckel, John, and Harry Kersting—Standard Distilling Co., $200.55.
Miller, Harris, and Meyer Cohen—S. Retter, $348.91.
Mason, Lucille—M. Raport et al., $302.30.
Narr, Catherine F.—Birchwood Realty Co., $150.21.
Oest, Henry—M. I. Ritterman et al., $155.78.
O'Brien, Edw. and Wm. J.—Park & Tilford, $131.94.
Plotkin, Abraham—I. Rader, $184.72.
Price, Anderson—United Electric Light and Power Co., $114.65.
Perry, James—E. Weil, $383.59.
Pinar Del Rico Co., United Newspapers' Association, Rudolph J. Bodmer, and Edgar Bridger—N. Koop, $4,000.84.
Russell, Frederick W.—Quasha, $533.
Robinson, Benjamin—J. J. Robinson, $120.
Saitta, Philip S.—U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co., $2,945.30.
Skolnik, Clara, and Solomon Krenenberg—M. Raport et al., $223.61.
Schroeder, Mille L.—R. Hirschlaff, $488.31.
Shyban, Louis, or Louis Sheban—S. Schwartz, $145.22.
Stewart, T. Samuel—Richard Webber, $194.65.
Stone, John J.—J. Yonoff, $112.65.
Shalet, Louis—L. Gluck, $520.23.
Tsala, Nikolo—J. C. Wall, $3,070.
Thespian Amusement Co.—United Electric Light and Power Co., $237.30.
Wilson, Clara K.—A. Strunsk, $590.96.
Watson, Warren M.—Poughkeepsie Elevator Co., $967.74.
Wundrack, Berthe—M. A. Wack, $214.65.
Walton, Mary H.—R. T. Henderson, $190.15.
Weisberger, Ray, and Paul Junger—E. J. Mackey, $16,453.20.
Zagon, Isidor—I. Hochberger et al., $531.57.

In Bronx County.

Brunstine, Moses—M. Siegel, $672.66.
Bonomo, Vito, and Carmelo Amoruso—S. Amoruso, $238.01.
Bade, Anna, and John C. Witte—Fernclift Cemetery Ass'n, $297.14.
Cooper, Elizabeth—N. Y. Telephone Co., $57.69.
Douras, Bernard J.—Title Guarantee & Trust Co., $156.87.
Fuchs, Julius and Mary—G. Greenwald et al., $78.50.
Graziano, Nicholas—N. Y. Telephone Co., $54.15.
Grämercy Grand Palace, Inc., and Saul Margolies—S. Goldowitz, $147.15.
Lolis, Joseph C.—L. Pearsall, $478.45.
Same—Same, $473.45.
O'Connell, Emma, Louise, and Thomas, as exec.—F. Ramsteck et al., $1,517.95.
Provenzano, Anthony, City of N. Y., $111.60.
Polselli, Anthony—Vincent Valentine Contracting Co., $759.80.
Rosendorf, Hugo D.—H. Hencken, $158.96.
Roeder, Mary L.—J. B. Livingston, $1,274.13.
Roeder, Mary L.—J. F. Hallock, $1,178.31.
Shannon, James A.—J. J. Cuddy, $237.84.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Abelman Construction Co. and Philip Schutzer—L. Lese, June 5, 1912, $8,795.41.
Collins, Harry—S. Briskman et al., July 1, 1915, (vacated,) $1,647.74.
Gilliman, Abe—H. Gillman, July 7, 1911, $132.61.
Independent Consumers' Ice Co.—S. Nahsebon, March 27, 1915, $6,708.18.
Miller, Edward S.—M. May, June 25, 1915, $400.
Platt, Simon M.—E. G. Tiers et al., May 11, 1914, $500.
Streeter, Charles T., and Charles T. Streeter Construction Co.—F. H. Newman, June 24, 1914, $2,081.88.
Same—Same, Jan. 21, 1915, $117.98.
Schiffer, Dora—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915, $1,629.41.

In Bronx County.

Lichtenberg, Joseph, and Nathan Buckman—H. Mindling, June 9, 1914, $390.22.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of June show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Thirteen roads	$3,260,670	+$205,694
Fifteen roads	7,310,053	—1,102,219
Total (28 roads)	10,570,723	— 896,525

DELAWARE & HUDSON for May—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Mileage	880.55	880.55	.....
Freight rev.	$1,593,672	$1,579,562	$14,110
Passenger rev	190,374	214,680	*23,735
Total op. rev.	1,870,046	1,993,698	*124,272
Maint. of way	139,305	126,487	12,820
Mt. of equip.	303,622	289,803	13,819
Transp. exp.	635,589	721,367	*85,468
Total op. exp.	1,177,823	1,216,875	*39,046
Taxes	58,500	56,250	*2,250
Op. income	643,081	630,560	12,521

*Decrease.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for May—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,734,180	1,719,373	1,012,735
Net aft. taxes	592,834	500,264	408,286
Other income	76,304	68,396	96,278
Total income	669,038	568,660	504,564
Surp. aft. chgs.	79,098	33,006	*44,902
Ren. and s. fd.	20,000	20,000	20,000
Surplus	59,098	13,006	*64,902
11 mos.	19,307,463	21,765,539	22,579,875
Net aft. taxes	5,864,356	5,631,447	6,117,610
Other income	1,640,084	1,478,848	1,446,132
Total income	7,504,440	7,110,296	7,563,743
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,062,874	886,815	1,430,391
Ren. and s. fd.	253,728	248,889	247,908
Surplus	809,829	622,926	1,202,582

*Deficit.

GREAT NORTHERN for May—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Mileage	8,077	7,808	269
Freight rev	3,339,982	4,352,512	1,015,230
Passenger rev	916,841	1,067,984	151,143
Total oper. rev.	4,801,732	5,987,137	1,185,404
Maint. of way and structure	988,616	1,689,940	701,329
Maint. of equip.	857,237	1,047,986	190,686
Transp. exp.	1,983,816	1,668,088	282,271
Total op. exps.	3,195,246	4,472,746	1,277,500
Taxes	555,741	626,206	70,465
Oper. income	1,050,382	888,185	*162,196
Eleven months:			
Freight rev	43,734,296	50,631,214	6,896,927
Passenger rev	11,994,696	13,930,960	1,936,264
Total oper. rev.	61,939,679	70,750,348	8,810,668
Maint. of way and structure	7,388,265	11,174,635	3,786,370
Maint. of equip.	9,583,662	10,022,459	438,797
Transp. exp.	16,126,508	19,767,800	2,937,300
Total op. expe.	33,696,471	43,581,953	9,885,482
Taxes	4,223,542	4,350,625	127,083
Oper. income	24,016,730	22,817,769	*1,198,960

*Increase.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for March—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
T'l rets. f'm op.	$3,935,222	$3,181,573	$757,648
Express priv.	1,984,410	1,581,840	402,570
T'l trans. rev.	1,954,811	1,599,733	355,078
Non-trans. rev.	190,878	175,088	15,793
Total op. revs.	2,145,690	1,774,819	370,871
Total op. exp.	1,938,824	1,670,549	88,274
Net op. revs.	207,866	*93,729	302,596
Taxes	21,604	32,756	†11,151
Op. income	185,201	*128,486	313,687
Nine months—			
T'l rets. f'm op.	34,105,037	31,117,996	2,987,041
Express priv.	17,182,291	15,601,413	1,530,877
T'l trans. rev.	16,972,746	15,516,582	1,456,163
Non-trans. rev.	1,626,728	1,634,921	†8,193
Total op. revs.	18,599,474	17,151,504	1,447,969
Total op. exp.	18,533,553	17,480,374	1,052,979
Net op. revs.	65,920	*329,070	394,990
Taxes	297,414	278,828	18,586
Op. deficit	233,247	608,057	†374,810
Mileage at. rds.	70,161	57,664	12,497
Mile. oth. lines	2,337	2,523	†186

*Deficit. †Decrease.

WELLS FARGO COMPANY reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for March—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
To. rets. fr. op.	3,324,897	2,582,170	742,726
Express priv.	1,689,886	1,240,259	448,946
Tot. trans. rev.	1,636,000	1,291,914	344,086
Non-trans rev.	58,518	54,289	4,228
Total op. rev.	1,694,518	1,346,204	348,314
Total op. exp.	1,419,039	1,208,434	202,605
Net op. rev.	275,479	136,769	138,709
Taxes	41,085	35,000	*3,904
Op. income	243,409	101,769	141,640
Nine months:			
To. rets. fr. op.	28,149,452	23,595,057	4,554,414
Express priv.	14,404,065	11,808,009	2,596,055
Tot. trans. rev.	13,745,286	11,787,027	1,958,259
Non-trans. rev.	526,453	490,379	36,072
Total op. rev.	14,271,889	12,277,407	1,994,482
Total op. exp.	13,344,338	11,143,467	2,200,870
Net op. rev.	927,500	1,133,939	*206,438
Taxes	319,453	297,000	21,453
Op. income	600,112	835,939	*235,826
Mileage:			
Steam roads	75,548	63,527	12,018
Other lines	47,003	35,341	1,282

*Decrease.

1,000,000 Tons Less Anthracite.

The production of anthracite last month fell far below that of June a year ago. The majority of the collieries have been working only part time. Shipments of anthracite in June, 1914, amounted to 6,130,186 tons, but the probabilities are that they were over 400,000 tons less last month. According to the record of the Bureau of Anthracite Statistics, shipments for the first five months of 1915 were 536,401 tons less than shipments for the first five months of the previous year. When June is included the shipments for the first half of 1915 will probably be close to a million tons less than for the corresponding period in 1914.

Big Exports of Condensed Milk.

The heavy export business being done by firms engaged in the production of condensed milk is illustrated in the numerous demands now being made by exporters on the Government for drawback of duties paid on ingredients entering into the make-up of the product. One of these items is refined sugar made from imported raw sugar. In the ten months ended with April shipments of condensed milk abroad totaled 31,903,507 pounds, valued at $2,657,978, against only 13,564,519 pounds, worth $1,181,740, the same period of 1914. April exports were valued at $318,788, compared with $120,148 in the corresponding month last year.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Ahmeek	86	90	86	88
1,050	Alaska	37½	37¾	37¼	37¼
125	Amalgamated	70¼	70¼	69	69
8,195	Amer. Zinc	56¾	57¼	56¾	56¾
170	Ariz. Com	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
85	Butte & B	2¾	3	2¾	3
1,375	Butte & Sup	13¾	14	13¾	14
500	Calu. & Ariz	65½	65¾	63¾	63¾
120	Cop. Range	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼
80	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
25	Granby	57¼	57¾	57	57
52	Greene Can	59¾	59¾	59	59
15	Hancock	17	17	16¾	16¾
25	Island Creek	45	45¾	45¼	45¾
80	Isle Royale	27	27	27	27
100	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Lake	13¾	13¾	13¼	13½
110	Mason Valley	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Mass. Con	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
10	Miami	28	28	28	28
125	Michigan	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
250	Mohawk	78¾	79	78¾	79
890	New Arcad'n	11¾	11¾	11	11
3	Nipissing	6	6	6	6
185	North Butte	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼
25	Old Dom'ion	54	54	54	54
10	Osceola	85	85	85	85
30	Pond Creek	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
5	South Lake	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
150	South Utah	20	20	20	20
20	Sup. Mary'n	57	57	57	57
100	Sup. & Boston	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
70	Sup. Copper	27	27	27	27
20	Tamarack	36	36	36	36
30	Trinity	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Tuolumne	45	45	45	45
235	U. S. Smelt	43	43	42¾	43
40	U. S. Sm. pf	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
20	Utah Copper	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
100	Victoria	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
150	Wolverine	51	51	51	51

RAILROADS.

14	Boston & Al	179¾	179¾	179¾
44	Boston & Low	130	130	130
65	Maine Cent	89	89	89
100	Mass. Elec	5	5	5
58	Mass. El. pf	36	36	35¾
505	N.Y.,N.H.&H	64	64	63¾
6	Old Colony	142¼	142¼	142¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	A. Ag. Ch. pf	94	94	94
25	Amoskeag	98½	98½	98½
22	Amoskeag pf	98½	98½	98½
100	Am. Pn. Ser	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Am. Pn. S. pf	16¾	16¾	16¾
3	Am. Sugar	107½	107½	107½
10	Am. Sugar pf	114¾	114¾	114¾
112	Am. Tob.	120½	121	120¾
10	Am. Wool pf	86	86	86
85	A.,G.&W.I.pf	27	27	27
50	E. Boston Ld	9¾	9¾	9¾
13	Gen. Electric	167¾	167¾	167¾
9	Mass. Gas	88	88	88
33	N. E. Tel	129½	130	129½
5	Swift & Co	111	111¾	111
155	United Fruit	136	136	135¾
615	Un. Sh. Mach.	51¾	51¾	51
50	Un. Sh. Mach. pf	29¾	29¾	29¾
1,312	U. S. Steel	60¾	60¾	59½
152	U. S. Steel pf	109	109	109
15	West. Union	66¼	66¼	66¼

BONDS.

$3,000	A. T. & T. 4s	87½	87¾	87½
1,000	A.,G.&W.I.5s	71	71	71
4,000	C., M. & S. P. conv. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
18,000	Un. Fruit 4½s, 1923	96	96	96
1,000	W. T. & T. 5s	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80
Bay S Gas	.10	.12
Begole	.1	.4
Bingham	.9	.9
Bohemia	2¾	3
Boston City	.27	.32
Butte & L	.21	.24
Calaveras	1½	2
Cham Cop	.08	.09
Chief Con	1¾	1¾
Cortez	.30	.50
N Cornelia	7¼	7½
Con Ariz	.87	1
Con Cop	1¾	2
Crown Res	.65	.75
Dev Daly	1¾	1¾
Eagle & B	1¾	1¾
Ely Con	....	....
Gadsden	....	....
Gold Zone	....	....
Green Mon	....	....
Hancock Con	....	....
Hedley	....	....
Howe Sound	....	....
Indiana	....	....
Internat'l	....	....
Iron Cap	....	....
Jerome Ver	....	....
Jim Butler	....	....
Kay Copper	....	....
Kerr Lake	....	....
La Rose	....	....
Majestic	.97	1
McKin-Dar	.24	.26
Mex Mex	.24	.26
M of Am	2¾	2¾
New Baltic	3¾	3¾
Nev-Doug	.43	.45
Nipis Cop	.19	.21
Oneco	1	1½
So Lake	6¼	6¾
Stewart M	2¾	2½
Utah Met	4¼	4½
U Vein Ext	....	....
Yukon	2¾	2¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6	Chi. Ry. Ser. 4	1	1	1	1
2	Com. Edison	135½	135½	135½	135½
115	Hart. S. & M	110	111	110	111
20	People's Gas	115	116	115	116
21	Pub. Service pf	95	95	95	95
110	Sears Roebuck	141½	141½	141¼	141½
115	Stew. Warner	67¾	68	67¾	68
130	Swift & Co	111½	112	111½	112
6	Carbide, rights	4½	4½	4½	4½

BONDS.

1,600	Chi. Ry. inc. 4s	87	87	87
5,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
845	Bald. Loco	67¾	67¾	65¾	67
7	Bald. L. pf	102	102	102	102
115	Cambria Steel	48¾	48¾	48¼	48½
7	Erie	26¾	26¾	26	26
10	Gen. Asphalt	32	32	32	32
335	Lake Supr.	8¼	8¼	8	8¼
31	Lehigh Nav	74½	74½	74	74
12	Lehigh Valley	71	71	71	71
100	Miami	28	28	28	28
15	Norristown	137	137	137	137
54	Penn. R. R	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼
155	Phila. Elec	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
110	Phil. R. T. t. c.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
20	Reading	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
300	Tono. Bel	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
55	Tono. Mining	4	4	4	4
85	Union Trac	34	34	33½	33¾
33	Un. Gas Imp	84½	84½	84½	84½
4,150	U. S. Steel	60¾	60¾	59¾	59¾
3	U. S. S. pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
85	Wm. C. &	62	62	61¼	61¾

BONDS.

$300	Am. G. & E. 5s	85¾	85¾	85¾
1,000	City 4s, '40, r	102	102	102
400	City 4s, '41, r	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	El. & P. 4s, t. c.	75½	75½	75¼
500	El. & P. 4s, t. c.	78	78	78
4,000	L. N. con. 4½s	99½	99½	99¼
1,000	L. V. T. r. 5s	88½	88½	88½
300	Phila. El. 4s	80	80	80

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. W. G. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½
10	Am. W. G. M	16	16	16	16
210	Am. W. G. pf	70	70	70	70
240	Col. Gas & E	12¼	12½	12¼	12¾
20	Elk Co. Nat G	115½	115½	115½	115½
183	Ind. Brew. pf	15	15	15	15
29	La B. Iron pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
35	Mfrs. L. & F	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
10	Nat. Fireproof	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
25	Nat. Fire. pf	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
25	Ohio Fuel Sup	42	42	42	42
10	Pitts. Brew	4	4	4	4
75	Pitts. Brew. pf	15½	15½	15½	15½
35	Pure Oil	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
5,500	San Toy	15c	15c	14c	14c
10	Union S. & E	100½	100½	100½	100½
10	West. Air B	130½	130½	130½	130½
70	West. Elec	49	49¾	49	49¾

BONDS.

$4,000	W. Pa. Ry. 5s	97¾	97¾	97½

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Lake Superior District Produced 27,000,000 Pounds in June.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 8.—The estimate of copper output for June in the Lake Superior district is 27,000,000 pounds, which is at least 5 per cent. greater than was anticipated. Calumet & Hecla's White Pine property has increased to 800 tons daily, double that of last month. The copper contents are said to be increasing notably. Winona is milling 400 tons a day, and is adding to its working force.

New Arcadian's further development of the new amygdaloyd lode in the south drift on the ninth level shows as well as anywhere in the mine. Inspiration Consolidated has entered the producing rank, the first unit of the big mill having started up this week. Between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 pounds of copper should be produced by the end of 1915.

The mines of the Anaconda Company resumed operations this week after a temporary shut-down owing to trouble at the Washoe smelter. Ray Consolidated in May produced 5,707,717 pounds, against 5,333,357 pounds in April and 6,405,719 pounds in May last year. Nevada Consolidated turned out 5,271,726 pounds of copper in May. The April figures were 4,710,684, and those for May, 1914, were 4,959,509. Ore production of the Iron Cap mine is at present about 200 tons per week. It runs about 10 per cent. copper, and is shipped to the smelter at El Paso. Arizona Commercial will soon begin exploratory work in its old Eureka shaft on the eastern end of the property.

Advances and Declines in Drugs.

Important changes in original package prices as reported in Weekly Drug Markets are as follows: Advanced—Antimony needles, bergamot oil, borax, calamus root, cassia fistula, codliver oil, coumarin, epsom salt, grains

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

With the week devoted to stock taking preparatory to a holiday, the past few days in wholesale and jobbing circles have been devoid of any striking features. No one expects much activity in the selling end of the textiles until about the middle of the month, when jobbers from the outside begin to come to the city, confer on the prospects, and make their initial purchases. Still there was a fair amount of business done during the past week by belated purchasers who are now wedded to the notion of buying only for immediate needs. Many hesitate still to commit themselves too far in advance because of the possibility of foreign complications and are inclined to carry caution to an extreme. Others, however, with more foresight are preparing in time to provide people with the clothes they know will be needed, and are enabled to get lower prices than will be the vogue later on. General conditions are growing more favorable from week to week, and the buying power of the general public is becoming greater. Crop prospects continue favorable, and manufacturing in almost every line is much better than it was only a few weeks ago. Exports are well maintained, even though the great preponderance of foodstuffs shipments is growing less, and confidence in the immediate future is well-nigh universal.

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Cotton's Statistical Position.

Much interest was shown in the preliminary Government report on the cotton crop. It was known that there had been a reduction of the acreage planted to this article because of what followed the record-breaking yield of last season. How much of a reduction had occurred was uncertain. The estimates varied between 10 and 20 per cent. According to the Government's figures the reduction is almost midway between the two, or a little over 15½ per cent. The area planted is the smallest since 1905. As against this, however, is the fact that the crop is in better condition than the average of the past ten years. It has been estimated that, as things look now, there should be a 14,000,000-bale crop. Many conditions may arise before the crop is marketed which may change this very materially, but there would be nothing depressing should the estimated result be the real one. It is regarded as reasonably certain that the foreign war will end before the cotton crop of next year will be available, and it is as sure as anything can be that, when the war does end, there will be an enormous demand for cotton—enough to take care of any possible surplus. This being the case, in order to protect the planter it will only be necessary that he obtain loans sufficient to enable him to hold on until the demand springs up. This the Federal Reserve Banks are arranging to do. Fortunately, this year, with the knowledge gained from last Fall's experience, there is not likely to be a repetition of the senseless panic which took hold of so many then and prompted the suggestion of all kinds of fantastic and impracticable devices, of which the "buy-a-bale" scheme was the most idiotic.

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Dealings in Cotton Goods.

So far as the cotton goods markets are concerned there does not appear to be any belief that the raw material is to be lowered in price. Any such lowering would be speedily reflected in the prices of the fabrics. Jobbers, however, are proceeding on the assumption that cotton goods prices will be well maintained for the remainder of the year. In the fine and fancy lines and in bleached goods, the more important mills have done more business during the first half of this year than they ever did before in a similar period, and they have enough orders on hand to keep them busy for several months to come. In other constructions, although the orders are not up to the production, there are evidences of a larger demand in the future because the stocks carried are small. This has been shown in the repeat orders sent in with requests that shipments be made at once by express freight. While the export trade on cloths has not been as large as was hoped because of the financial and other difficulties in China and elsewhere, this has been compensated for somewhat by the increased outbound shipments of cotton yarns and knit goods, particularly hosiery, in which a fair trade has sprung up that promises to be lasting. For the ten months ended with April these knit goods exports totaled nearly $10,500,000, as against a little over $2,000,000 in the corresponding period the year before.

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Giving a Queer Reason.

No one, so far as known, has been able to fathom the meaning of the order said to have been issued in the Province of Brandenburg, in which Berlin is located, prohibiting the use of cotton in the making of different kinds of cloths or fabrics. The alleged reason for the order is that the material is so scarce that its use must be restricted to the making of explosives. This is strangely reminiscent of the orders issued earlier in the war preventing the making of bread wholly from wheat flour and the virtual confiscation by the German Government of the supplies of wheat. That action, intended to excite sympathy for a people who were alleged to be in danger of starvation because of the British blockade, had the effect of giving Great Britain a plausible pretext for keeping out the food supplies from her enemy, it being asserted that under the circumstances the food coming in could be considered as being for army purposes. There might be good reason under ordinary circumstances for a protest against the British Order in Council declaring cotton contraband. But, with the alleged frank avowal that the use of the article was to be restricted to military purposes, a strong case is made out in favor of the British action. It would certainly militate seriously against the success of any attempts by this Government to have Great Britain recede from the position she has assumed. Still, as Germany, while pretending to be in danger of starvation for lack of wheat imports, has still managed to get along very well, it may be that the cotton scarcity there has likewise been exaggerated. The best evidences are that large shipments of the article found their way into Germany from Italy and the Scandinavian countries, whose imports of it from the United States were vastly in excess of those they had ever had in normal times.

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Wool and Woolens.

The auction sales of wool during the week in London have merely afforded another indication of the general demand for it. Prices have hardened and the bidding was brisk, though Americans did not figure very much in it. Woolen manufacturers here have recently been devoting more attention to the purchase of the domestic product at different points in the Middle West, the Southwest, and the Pacific Coast States. Everywhere high prices have prevailed. This year, like last, the domestic wool grower has had no cause for complaint. He has been receiving higher prices under a free-wool tariff than he ever did under a protective one. Already three-quarters or more of the domestic wool clip has been sold. Meanwhile, there is a call from England for wool tops and yarns, which will be supplied from here and which will tend to keep up or advance raw wool prices. In woolen and worsted goods the demand is rather slow in materializing. The openings for next season will probably not take place until after the middle of the month, and certain fabrics will not be put before the buyers until the beginning of August. There are evidences of a good forthcoming demand for the finer fabrics because these are not likely to be supplied in quantity from Europe. The same is true of dress goods. Quite a quantity of the cheaper kinds of the latter are even being shipped to Great Britain and France. Apropos of this matter of exporting woolen fabrics, it is a curious circumstance that one manufacturer explained his unwillingness to do this on the ground that his ability to do so would be used against him in the future when he expected to argue in favor of increasing the tariff on wool manufactures. There are others, however, who do not mix business and politics, and are content to take a profit when they see it.

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Some Perverted Ingenuity.

They don't do the things nowadays which they used to do. This discovery was made the other day by an enterprising firm of plush manufacturers. These persons apparently thought that the devices resorted to under previous tariffs for increasing the amount of duties levied were still operative. The old theory was that importation was a crime and that the importer should thank his stars at being able to keep out of jail by the payment of the fine levied under the guise of duties. The only reason for his not being imprisoned, he was given to understand, was that his money was needed for the support of the Government. As the general purpose was to keep out all kinds of foreign goods that could be kept out and to force those that did come in to pay as much as possible for the privilege, it was regarded as proper and laudable to increase the exactions in whatever manner a perverted ingenuity could suggest. At times the measures resorted to consisted of the bringing of bogus protests so that an adjudication could be had putting certain goods into classifications in which the makers of the tariff did not intend to have them, but which carried higher rates of duty. This was regarded as affording a higher measure of protection to the domestic manufacturers, enabling them to charge higher prices without danger of competition from abroad. It was this kind of a scheme which the plush people mentioned had in view. They first induced the Treasury Department to raise a duty from 20 to 45 per cent. and then put in a protest before the General Appraisers against the increase. When the case came to a hearing, however, they conceded that the higher rate of duty was correct. They hoped to get a pro forma decision to that effect which would have the result of fixing a rate not warranted by the tariff act. But the General Appraisers refused to be a party to this kind of chicanery and expressed themselves vigorously in the matter. So this carefully concocted scheme came to an inglorious end. There will be others, however, with a similar purpose in view and it will take some care to avoid having the manufacturers write in the tariff by indirect means what the legislators declined to do.

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Embargo and Blockade.

It will not be long before the complaints of the cotton growers against the British blockade and embargo will be added to those of the importers of German and Austrian goods. The meat packers and the growers of breadstuffs will have just as good a cause of grievance. Exporters in general of all articles not hitherto classed as contraband have, if anything, a little more in their favor than do the importers as a class. For it is possible that quite a lot of goods hitherto and in normal times obtained from abroad may be made here or that, at least, substitutes for them can be made. This is, in fact, happening now in various kinds of textiles, dyestuffs, toys, articles made of the metals and vitreous products. A number of importers of cloths of divers kinds have virtually ceased doing business as such and are now obtaining goods from domestic mills to supply customers here and even to export the same. But it is a hardship without qualification for the cotton and foodstuffs producers to find the foreign markets for their surplus closed to them by new and unheard of kinds of blockade and by an arbitrary placing in the contraband list of articles which by no reasonable assumption belong there. This is not to say, however, that the importers have not a very strong case. There seems something childish and inept in the notion that the military strength of Germany and the Dual Monarchy may somehow be injured if the Christmas toys, laces and pottery are stopped from going out of those kingdoms. In one line of exports—those of cotton goods of divers kinds—it would seem as though it might be to the interest of the Allies to have them leave Germany, since the more cotton used for civilian purposes the less there would be for explosives. But, when war is waged not merely to injure combatants or dispose of them and the ruling notion is to hurt every one and every interest in the opposing nation, reason is put under bondage and simple cussedness has an unobstructed sway.

VALUE OF AWARDS GREATLY LESSENED

No Reproduction of Those at San Francisco Fair—Rules in Judging Exhibits.

Business firms which win medals, or coins, for the excellence of their displays in the industrial division of the Panama-Pacific Exposition will not be allowed to reproduce them in any way, either for advertising or other purposes, until a special Act of Congress removes the restrictions that now surround the reproduction of the products of the United States Mint. Nor will these winners be allowed to reproduce the diplomas, or certificates, which are given with the medals in question until Congress acts, because they are produced by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. As Congress will not meet again until December, this restriction is expected greatly to lessen the commercial value of the awards that are made previous to that time, unless some special form of dispensation can be obtained. A movement to obtain such a dispensation is expected to get under way shortly.

The above information has just been received here by C. R. Clifford, who is a publisher of trade journals and a member of the international jury which passed on the exhibits of interior decorations, including furniture, rugs, curtains, and other merchandise used for decorative purposes. It resulted from inquiries made at Washington by a representative of the exposition, who learned of a ruling to this effect by the Director of the Mint.

Mr. Clifford has been informed by Chief of Division Green that as yet no official announcement has been made of the awards in the group on which his jury passed judgment. However, he told a Times reporter yesterday that many unofficial awards had been made which were undoubtedly correct, while others were not. Quite a number of protests have been made by unsuccessful or dissatisfied exhibitors, he said, which will have to be threshed out by the Superior Jury. This jury has representatives from each of the group juries. It appears that the Superior Jury is reversing some awards made by group juries, but this, apparently, is only in cases where the same merchandise has appealed to and been judged by more than one group jury from different viewpoints, and the awards have differed. The chief duty of the Superior Jury is to pass on such cases.

In the group judged by the jury on which Mr. Clifford served there were 250 to 300 exhibits, most of which were of foreign origin. Telling how this jury, and the others as well, did their work, he said:

"When the international juries convened at San Francisco on May 3, they received their instructions from the Chief of the Division much as a jury might receive the instructions of a judge in a court of law. They were instructed to follow the evidence without prejudice and to make their awards according to it.

"This was done in the knowledge that, at the close of every great exposition, the industrial world is agitated by the criticisms of exhibitors who, in many cases, never go near the grounds, and who have no idea whatever of the meaning of the exposition or of the conditions which govern the displays.

"The operations of the juries at the Panama-Pacific Exposition are controlled by sixty-four rules of procedure, and of these rules eight cover explicitly the rating of an exhibit. To assist him in giving to his exhibit all the credit that is due it, the exhibitor is given a questionaire and is asked to fill in the answers to certain interrogations. These questions cover the age of the factory, the magnitude of the business done, the cost of the installation, the number of employes, the number and character of awards received from former expositions and similar data, all of which have to be considered by the jury. There were 60,000 exhibits on display at the exposition, and fully 10,000 exhibitors, either through indifference or neglect, failed to fill out the question papers given them.

"The members of the jury, realising the importance of the answers, called and telephoned and otherwise tried to get in touch with the delinquents. In most cases, however, the exhibitor had no representative at the exposition and there was nobody to attend to the matter. When the awards are finally made, it will be this class of exhibitors who will make the loudest complaint. Furthermore, with their ignorance of the magnificence of the exposition, many exhibitors failed to get the proper sense of proportion.

"There are some things that the jury can decide intuitively, like pictorial value or artistic design but, when there is doubt as to the rating of an award, the jury is told to give points as follows:

From 1 to 25 points on the value of the product as measured by its usefulness or its educational aspect.

From 1 to 25 points on the skill displayed in the invention or the construction.

From 1 to 10 points on the merit of the installation, its cost, and its value as an exposition attraction.

From 1 to 10 points on the magnitude represented by exhibit as measured by the gross sales.

From 1 to 10 points according to the value of the exhibit as an acquisition to the purchaser.

From 1 to 10 points for completion of installation within a required time.

From 1 to 10 points on the excellence of the maintenance of the exhibit.

From 1 to 5 points on the age of the business, indicating experiment or permanence.

From 1 to 5 points according to the record of the exhibitor in previous exhibits, the number and character of awards received.

"Proceeding on this basis, the exhibit that received a marking below 60 points would probably get Honorable Mention. Those that received 75 to 84 points would receive Silver Medals, and from there up they would receive a gold medal and medal of honor, with the Grand Prize going to the exhibit receiving the highest marking in a class. From this it will be seen that, without definite answers to the questionaire, it would be utterly impossible to give an exhibit markings that would bring it up even to an honorable mention."

Mr. Clifford then went on to tell how the jury at the beginning had been charged to preserve always the sense of proportion. A man might exhibit a dozen silver spoons, possibly the best that could be made. The jury was told that such a man couldn't expect to receive an award as high as the man with a $50,000 installation. The jury was urged to be careful that in making awards no injuries be done the exhibitor by bestowing upon him an honor that might imply deterioration. If he had been awarded, at some previous international exposition, high honors like the gold medal or the grand prize, it would convey little compliment to give him a bronze medal now. He continued:

"It is unfortunate that many exhibitors at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, feeling a sense of security in the honors accorded them at previous expositions, made little effort to maintain their status by an adequate representation at San Francisco. They could not be given similar honors, so, in many cases, they were given nothing.

"Many reputable firms went into this exposition with exhibits that cost them no more than $100 each to install, and actually expected high honors would be conferred upon them. Expert jurors from all over the world were invited in all seriousness to inspect exhibits and consider their international importance. What impression could be conveyed to such a jury by an exhibit contained in some diminutive showcase no better than you can see in any retail store? Such exhibits did not present a proper demonstration of the possibilities of the art or industries.

"A prominent silverware manufacturing company put $80,000 into their installation. What could the jury do for this company if they had already awarded high honors to some exhibitor who had a few salad spoons hung up in a frame? What could a jury do for a wood carver who had half a dozen examples of his work suspended from a multiplex fixture, when across the aisle, in the Japanese and Italian sections, thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of the finest kind of woodcarving was displayed in conspicuous comparison? To have given him even honorable mention would have necessitated by comparison that Japan should be given a couple of barrels of gold medals.

"The exposition was not a county fair, but there are many exhibitors who were sadly ignorant of its character. Twelve million dollars were invested in concessions in the amusement zone alone. What chance would a monkey and a handorgan have for attracting much attention there? And so with some of the industrial exhibits. A friendly jurist might have intruded personal interest for the exhibitor, but there was no friendly interest. Instead, there was a feeling of resentment for any display that was obviously indifferent, especially where its weakness was emphasized by the magnificence of the surrounding exhibits."

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Week Closed with Demand Slow and Buyers Indifferent.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, July 3.—Trading in the print cloth markets of New England has been quiet all week. The sales are estimated at 135,000 pieces, an increase of about 40,000 pieces over last week. Of the total sales about 50,000 pieces were spots, the rest being sold under contracts which will mature during the next three months. The demand for the week was distributed to some extent among those styles which are generally popular with converters and printers when business is normal. Wide and medium wide goods still hold the attention of what few buyers there are.

Manufacturers are not willing to trade at prices which have been named by factors, when the matter of late deliveries are considered. There was a disposition among some buyers to depress the market by purchasing below current prices, but millmen were set against such a procedure. Concessions were made in a few cases when it was found that there was a good supply of goods on hand. Buyers are purchasing only in limited quantity, there being no intention on the part of users to pile up with goods even at low prices.

Reports from cotton yarn manufacturers are to the effect that trade is rather quiet with little doing in the way of future business. The cotton market will have an important bearing on the print cloth market because mills are selling as close as possible in order to move some of the goods which have piled up when the demand amounted to little, and when the full production of cloth was being turned off. The week closed with the demand rather slow and buyers manifesting an indifferent attitude.

WEATHER AND BUSINESS.

Effect of the Former on Hardware Sales in Middle West.

The direct contrast between the weather last year and this year in the West and Central West has had a pronounced effect upon all manner of business, especially so in the hardware line. The Spring and Summer of 1914 were generally hot and dry, while this year they have been cold and wet.

The sales of bicycles, of rubber hose, and of such seasonable goods as ice cream freezers and screen doors and windows have been much curtailed. Lawn mowers, on the contrary, have moved in large volume. Grain cradles, scythes, and snaths have doubled and tripled in sales because of a wet harvest.

Baseball goods have felt not only the slump in popular enthusiasm, but the constant rains that made grounds unplayable. After a strong anticipatory demand, a sudden dullness fell upon fishing tackle because muddy streams and overflowed rivers shut out the disciples of Izaak Walton.

The sale of hammocks languished because it was too cool and wet out of doors, and tennis suffered likewise, and electric fans have not moved at all. So far as the sale of those seasonable goods that are demanded in Spring and early Summer are concerned, it is immaterial now as to what manner of weather may ensue. The demand for most of these articles seems to drop off abruptly and arbitrarily after July 1. It may be ever so hot after that and yet the consumer mostly gets along without them.

THE RETAILER MAKES GOOD.

But Consumer Pays in the Long Run, Says a Clothing Man.

The question of the manufacturer making good to the retailer, said the representative of a clothing concern, is receiving widespread attention in the trade and should be of interest to the consumer because he has to make up the loss in the end.

"A few years ago when this idea started," he said, "the complaints were not only small in number, but the wholesaler got fine advertising by making good and charging off the loss without question. However, the public today has become more critical and competition along this line more keen. What was once a small item easily charged off to prestige has now become a big expense that must be accounted for in costs.

"For instance, most any shop will gladly sell a customer a suit of clothes and pay 60 cents expressage to Buffalo, providing the customer desires delivery in that city. This is an accommodation and a small expense, considering the relatively few calls the house has from out of town, but if every customer sold demanded equal rights and insisted upon the receipt of 60 cents expressage, it would be necessary to include this item in the cost of doing business. This, of course, is an exaggerated instance, but it demonstrates very well how the money back if you want it' process works."

South American Trade.

Reports received by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank continue to reflect the improvement in trade between the United States and South America. Exports to that continent in April of the current year were 20 per cent. in excess of April of last year, and the imports from South America 47 per cent. greater than in the same month of 1914. Exports increased to Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador, while those to Bolivia, Chile, and Peru show a slight decrease. The imports show an increase in the case of every country of South America, those from Argentina increasing about 50 per cent., from Brazil 27 per cent., and from Uruguay 93 per cent. The slight drop in the exports to the West Coast is due to the general falling off in the purchasing power of that section due to the reduction of sales of their products to Europe, which is usually the largest purchaser of their exportable merchandise.

British Re-exporting Cotton.

While the British authorities, according to Consul General Robert P. Skinner in a report on British foreign trade, are preventing American cotton from being forwarded to various Continental destinations, they are consenting to a largely increased cotton exporting business from Great Britain itself, according to the official statistics, the following is the return of the number of bales of cotton imported and exported at various ports of the United Kingdom during twenty weeks ended May 20. Total imports, 1,127,152 bales, of which 2,002,203 were from the United States in 1915; same period last year, 2,136,620 and 1,587,498 bales respectively. Total re-exports were 299,604 bales, of which 148,095 bales were American for 1915, as against 197,056 and 85,630 bales respectively for 1914.

Demand for Wool Continues.

LONDON, July 3.—At the continuation of the wool auction sales today 8,300 bales were offered. There was no slackening in the demand or in the strength of the market. Greasy merinos followed scoured combings closely, often being quoted at 1d. per cent. higher in price. Sydneys realised 1s. 8d. and Queenslands 1s. 7d. Crossbreds hardened.

TURN-OVER SYSTEM WRONG IN THEORY

It Is Based on the Idea of Selling a Customer Something He Does Not Want.

"I don't think there is anything more annoying to be encountered in making a purchase," said the representative of a manufacturing concern recently, "than to have the salesman waiting on you trot out everything he has in stock, and then, not being able to satisfy you, call over another salesman, the head of the department, or the official 'turn-over man,' to take his place. The substitute comes along, goes over the same stock, employs practically the same methods, with possibly a little more persuasion, and in desperation you make your selection. The turn-over system in some of our retail stores could well be dispensed with to the satisfaction of customers. It wastes time, and is built on the wrong principle. The idea, in short, is that of selling the customer something he doesn't want."

This man's views on turn-overs received the approval of the group of men whom he was addressing. A wholesale clothing salesman, who was taking part in the discussion, gave an instance where there might be some advantage in having a customer taken in hand by a second salesman after the first had failed.

"You've often gone into a store to make a purchase," he said, "only to be waited upon by a salesman whose personality did not in the least attract you. While it was the goods he showed you that you thought did not meet your critical taste, your dissatisfaction on being examined could be easily traced to the salesman's manner. Possibly at the very outset he made the mistake of gauging you incorrectly. He might have said 'Something at $15?' when you were willing and able and had your mind made up to pay $25 for the article you sought. The salesman might have been a soberly dressed, middle-aged man. He would immediately give the impression of one who would urge something ultraconservative on you, whereas your desire ran more in the opposite direction. My contention is that it would be better in such a case to have you turned over to a salesman more to your liking."

Various suggestions were offered as to how the turn-over system, if used, might be worked in a more diplomatic way. A method whereby the turn-over might be accomplished with as little annoyance to the customer and hurt to the unsuccessful salesman as possible, would be that, it was said, which would bring about the transfer of salesmen without seeming to do it on purpose. When the head of a department saw a salesman in difficulty and unable to please a customer he might approach and explain to the customer that the salesman was wanted on the 'phone.

One of the chief executives for a large clothing house in this city has no use whatever for the turn-over system. His idea on the subject is that, if a salesman in the organization can't sell a customer, it is the fault either of the customer's frame of mind, or of the goods. If the salesman is inefficient he lasts but a short time with this company.

"The turn-over system," this man said, "is wrong in principle. In this store a customer is never taken away from the salesman who gets him originally. If there is any difficulty in making the sale the head of the department may lend a helping hand, but the sale is always made by and credited to the salesman who first receives the customer.

"Of first importance in selling is the making of a satisfied customer. We would rather have a patron leave this store without buying anything than to go out with something that he had been urged to buy against his better judgment. This policy, of course, permits no room for a turn-over system. The first thing then, is to satisfy a customer. The next is to have at all times the proper spirit in the organization itself. It can't be said that the turn over system is conducive to this. A salesman feels pretty glum when a customer is taken away from him and another man sells to him. It is a personal reflection on his ability, and there is sure to be a lack of harmony in a selling force where a system of the kind is cultivated.

"The selection of the sales force has a lot to do with the question. If a store is burdened with inefficient employes, then a turn-over system may be a necessity from the standpoint that only two or three men in a department are capable of handling customers in the right way. But such a state of affairs arises only when the salesmen employed are underpaid. In a case of this sort the store loses more than it gains in the difference between the wages paid an inefficient salesman and those paid a higher grade man. Customers are lost through tiresome delays and inadequate service."

FURS AND STEEL TRAPS.

Low Prices for the One Make Poor Sales for the Others.

The fur business is in a "parlous" state. About 50 per cent. of the annual fur catch goes abroad, and since the beginning of the European war there have practically been no exports. Consequently the market is glutted and more than three times as many raw furs as ever before are being carried over in cold storage to another season.

Prices are abnormally low, lower than for many years, and trapping was almost at a standstill last Fall and Winter. There was small incentive in trapping to the farmer boy, who is the principal trapper, when muskrat and skunk pelts, which are the chief catch, commanded only from one-third to one-half the price of the previous season. So the sale of steel traps in the Fall of 1914 was about one-quarter of that of the previous season. Nor is the outlook any more promising now, nor will matters improve much until the war ends and brings back the principal customers. And it may be then that for some time the European people will be too poor to indulge much in the luxury of furs.

Meanwhile, something may be hoped from the coming of better times in this country. Also, Americans are learning to treat and dye and finish their own furs so that they shall no longer be dependent on Europe in such matters.

Busy Week Promised.

The dress goods trade should experience a brisk demand following the holiday. The coat and suit manufacturers, who have withheld their orders because of the uncertain labor situation, will doubtless be anxious to get in their necessary supplies of material as quickly as possible now that the matters at issue between them and this union are to be submitted to arbitration. For this reason the dress goods sellers expect a rush of orders. The week being limited to four and a half business days, should see some very active trading.

Fall River Took More Cotton.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, July 3.—Official statistics have just been made public showing the number of bales of cotton which have been delivered to the mills of Fall River for the past eleven months of the current cotton year. The total number of bales received by local mills for 1914-1915 is 448,911, against 384,082 for the corresponding period a year ago, an increase of 64,829. The greatest number of bales delivered occurred last December, amounting to 58,023, against 61,931 for December, 1913, a decrease of 3,908.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rates $15 up. 149 West 36th Street.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Another Decision Under the Cotton Jacquard Provision.

The Federal Sugar Refining Company was overruled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in protests dealing with the amount of tare to be allowed on sugar bags. Collector Malone allowed a uniform schedule tare of 2½ pounds per bag, as prescribed by the Treasury regulations. The importer claimed that this was not sufficient, and that the actual tare of the bags should be allowed. The Government on its part failed to make any tests to determine actual tare. Tests were, however, made by the importer, but it was contended by counsel for the Treasury Department that as the importer's tests were not made in conformity with the regulations of the Secretary in existence at the time, they should be ignored and the conventional tare permitted to stand. Judge Somerville decided that as the regulations were not fully complied with, no relief could be granted.

The board yesterday handed down another decision involving the Jacquard cloth provisions of the tariff, and again found in favor of the importers' contention for lower duty. The merchandise consisted of towels, mitts and bath mats. They were made of figured cloth manufactured on the Jacquard loom and were returned for duty at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem as "Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton" under the last clause of Paragraph 258. Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, the importers, relied upon the claim that the merchandise was properly dutiable at 25 per cent. ad volorem under the eo nomine provisions in Paragraph 264.

The issue is identical with that passed upon by the board in the Gardner case, in which the contentions of the importers were sustained. The only points raised in the present protest that were not considered by the board in the earlier case are, first: That the words "not otherwise provided for" in Paragraph 264 would be given no effect if all the articles mentioned by name in the paragraph, which were not embroidered nor in part of lace, were held dutiable thereunder, and second, that such construction would render the provision for "Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton" inoperative. These points were raised by Thomas J. Doherty, the Government counsel. Judge Cooper, who wrote the decision in the Gardner case, held in the present protest that the Government's objections were without force and ordered the goods admitted at the lower rate claimed.

George Borgfeldt & Co. imported buttons at Detroit, which were returned by the customs officials there as porcelain buttons. They were assessed by the Collector at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem under the tariff as buttons not specially provided for. It was shown at the trial that the articles are known in the trade as agate buttons. The claim for a 15 per cent. duty was accordingly sustained, the Collector being reversed.

The Oil Goods Company protested the Collector's assessment on merchandise described on the invoice as soap stock. It was reported by the Appraiser to be pulp of olives and the settling of scum formed at the bottom of tanks containing olive oil. Duty was taken at 10 per cent. ad valorem as waste not specially provided for in the tariff. Free entry was claimed as oil not chemically compounded. Insufficient testimony resulted in the protest being overruled.

Raw Silk Markets.

The consumption of Japanese raw silks keeps up without abatement, according to cables received from Yokohama by A. P. Villa & Bros., of this city, and prices are firmly held. The visible supply of old silk there now is estimated at 3,000 bales. A better demand is reported from the Canton market, and reelers are less anxious to make offers. This refers especially to 22-26s, and an early general recovery in prices is looked for. In Shanghai tussahs and tasllees have advanced as a result of heavy buying and limited supplies. Steam filatures, however, show no change there. The Italian market continues very firm, with a good demand. It is now estimated that the coming crop will be from 20 to 25 per cent. less than that of 1914. Business continues rather active locally.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON—Mitchell & Church Co.; H. P. Church, flannels, white goods, linens, hosiery; Sherman Square.

ERIE, Pa.—Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.; H. J. Streber, laces, embroideries, neckwear, bdkfs., toilet goods; 320 Church.

NASHVILLE—L. Jones & Co.; S. Marks, fancy goods, flowers, feathers; 581 B'way.

NEW ORLEANS—Shushan Bros. & Co.; J. Shushan, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

PHILADELPHIA—W. Grant & Co.; W. S. Harrison, furniture, carpets; Empire.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. Robertson, silks, dress, wash goods; 23 E. 26th.

PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 B'way.

PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; H. E. Nye, plands; 220 5th Av., Hermitage.

ST. JOSEPH—J. S. Brittain D. G. Co.; R. W. Powell, linens, white goods, laces, ribbons; 320 B'way.

WASHINGTON—S. N. Meyer Military Shop; S. N. Meyer, military goods, regalia; Marseilles.

$25,000.00 STOCK OF MOHAWK OVERALLS, union label, in lots to suit purchasers, below cost of production. A. Schaap & Son, 894 Broadway.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists. Uneeda House, 6 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WE ARE open to buy anything you have to sell. B. R. S. CO., 32 Greene St. Spg. 358.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, looking at Fall lines suits and cloth dresses.

COMPLAINTS OF FABRICS.

Advantages of Insisting on Better Cloth for Garments.

There has been quite some dissatisfaction expressed of late with the quality of fabrics put into men's clothing. Retail buyers claim that, with the clothier putting more money into tailoring a garment and less into the cloth, the product has become less durable and satisfying to the average man. An experienced mill man, talking on this subject, said that he had invariably found more complaints regarding fabrics when times were bad than at any other time, because men must make their clothes last longer. The growing returns of merchandise on account of bad wear, he explained, have been fostered by the retailer, who steadfastly advertises "satisfaction or your money back," and in this way a good number of consumers have been spoiled, knowing they can obtain redress if they only kick hard enough.

A piece of woolens that is bought today for $1.25 a yard, he said, is intrinsically as good as the fabric bought ten years ago for the same price, providing the trade at that time had demanded the same fabrics that it does today.

"A great deal of satisfaction was had ten years ago with fabrics around this price, but these fabrics are not made any more, because they had more of a 'kersey' finish than is acceptable to the trade today. We have rapidly come into a style period, not only in the cut of clothes, but also in the fabrics, and the more we go into style in fabrics, the price remaining the same, the more treacherous is the ground we are treading on. The gray worsted cloth, that gave such satisfaction five years ago, is unsalable in a high-class garment today, because the public does not want it, but this fabric can be obtained at practically the same price as before."

In a letter received by the representative of a leading young men's clothing house of Chicago, the president of a retail house in Hartford states:

"The matter of giving the purchaser of a ready-to-wear garment something more durable than the average suit or overcoat for which he has been paying $20 to $30 of late is absolutely vital to the peace of mind and further progress of the merchant who is in the business to stay.

"Leaving the question of worsteds versus woolens out of it for the moment, the writer recalls handsome and durable woolen fabrics of a decade ago that gave the customer wonderful service. Cassimeres, cheviots, and other splendid woolens can be produced now and exquisitely tailored to retail profitably at $25 to $30. The falsity of the phenomenal value for $15 and $15, to be obtained only at 'Mr. Smith's Wonder Bargain Shop,' has hurt the reputable merchandise beyond any question.

"By all means, let us all, manufacturer and retailer, demand a more durable fabric from the mill, willingly paying a proper price. We are quite sure that a steady plugging on better and more durable woolens will establish the ready-to-wear clothing merchant on a firmer and more lasting basis."

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

A CHICAGO RESIDENT SALESMAN wants a popular-priced line of silk waists for Chicago, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Wisconsin; will be in New York the week of July 4. Reply to S. T., 17 Times.

CHELSEA WAIST CO. have for delivery heavy Milanese silk jersey sport coats, 28 inches long, in all colors, at $4.75 each. Termd 8-1/6. 132-136 West 25th St. Phone Farragut 9745.

ADVERTISING.
CIRCULAR LETTERS That "Turn the Trick." Write Bailey Scott Co., Inc., 308 5th Ave.

APRONS.
1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dean's Lockstitched, 45 East 17th St.

AEROPLANE TOYS.
FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $25. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES.
Headquarters for 5, 10 & 25c goods. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS.
Ladies' Belts and Gate Bags at Popular Prices BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

BOOKLETS. CIRCULARS, ETC.
PRINTING Booklets, Catalogs, Circulars, Office Stationery. Lowest Prices. Drawings, Cuts, Trade Marks. Hayes Bros., 381 W. 37. Greeley 885.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS.
Card Index We make a specialty of the Card Index business and all accessories. U. S. Card Index Co., Phone 5079 Rector. 112 Liberty St.

CURTAINS (Novelty.)
Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 5 West 18th St.

DRESSES.
WASH DRESSES. Wonderful values. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DYESTUFFS Sold, Bought, Exchanged. H. N. Y. ANILINE EXCHANGE. Telephone Spring 1391. 117 Spring Street.

Envelopes & Paper Bags.
Envelopes for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.

FURS.
Pelties of all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115-25 West 30th St.

GIRDLES.
Newest Novelties at Stein & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y.," 49 East 31st St.

HATS.
PANAMAS & LEGHORNS | Milton S. Sommerich.
PANAMAS & LEGHORNS | 49 W. 32d St.

MILANESE SILK SPORT COATS.
For the Coat and Sweater Depts. Use F. Sturm's Business Builders, 48 W. 35. Grly.676.

NOVELTIES.
10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

SHOW CARDS
Hand-made, printed, and lithographed show cards. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau St.

SILK SWEATERS.
ALBERTSON, BECKHARD & ALLEN, Inc., The Keetch Line, 140 Fifth Av. Chelsea 1853.

TAFFETAS
Phone 2566 Madison Sq. for The New 40" Fabric Alfred Sekland, 19 Madison Ave. DAHLIA

WAISTS.
BLOOM & MILLMAN,
Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 West 33d St.
$9.00 Waists and Middies.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 19-12 West 125th St.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 530 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 35-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1056.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2347 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 38-40 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

Gross, Frauzblau & Co., 29 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers mchny., mdse. Fixtures.

National Purchasing Co., 3 Lispenard St., F'n 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, it's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. H. B. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r, to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel. Frank. 1786.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 95 William St., Tel. John 825.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

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The Odd Lot Review
Among the articles in this week's issue you will find the following:
"The average market attitude as reflected by the trend of small investment orders."
"Prospects of the New Haven."
"Can common and Can preferred."
"Some good $1000 Bonds."
Send for current issue The Odd Lot Review.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Lower—Effect of Attack on Mr. Morgan—Big Increase in Loans.

News of the attack on Mr. Morgan played an important part in shaping prices in yesterday's Stock Exchange trading, but it brought no great decline. Some stocks were singled out for selling which forced recessions of between one and two points, but none of the active issues lost more than that. Dealings were on a larger scale than on recent days, but did not assume a volume so great as to suggest widespread liquidation. In most cases recoveries from the low figures of the session considerably reduced the loss in prices.

Even without any fresh motive prompting selling by traders yesterday's market was open to some further decline in quotations. It was the eve of a double holiday, which itself put traders under some cautions, and there had been carried over from the previous day some influences which were of depressing effect. This was true of the position of St. Paul, whose very sharp decline of Friday was carried about two points further in yesterday's early trading.

There was uncertainty, too, concerning the time of the transmission of the German reply, some reports indicating that it might be sent before the Stock Exchange reopened, while others put the probable day of its transmittal at the end of the week. The forecasts of the reply have indicated that it would be favorable, but it is felt none the less that the text of the note itself will have to be known before it can be determined whether it meets the essential points of the position which has been taken by the United States. There was also the possibility of more crop damage reports over the holiday and that was another factor influencing traders to the course which they took yesterday.

The bank statement showed the effect of the financing of the July 1 requirements and conspicuously the effect of the New York City bond sale. Not all of the city bonds went into loans, of course, but a good many did and that helped to account for the increase of $80,000,000 in loans. The receipts of the city bond sale helped at the same time to swell deposits, which showed an increase of over $69,000,000. There were, moreover, large cash demands over the first of the month and over the holiday, including demands of interior banks for currency, and the reserves held in the vaults of the Clearing House members fell no less than $21,500,000. The combined effect of these changes was a loss of $29,300,000 in the surplus reserve, which stands now at $163,942,000, a huge figure still, though about $40,000,000 under the maximum reached a fortnight ago.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Risk That Men Run.

Both ordinary and special precautions are of little avail in protecting the lives of prominent persons from cranks. Unless a Rockefeller or Morgan chooses to make himself a prisoner among his guards, as a monarch does, it is comparatively easy for an assassin to get to him. J. P. Morgan is very much the ordinary citizen in his goings and comings. If he has time he always walks to near-by meetings or to the subway, and usually he is unattended. If he meets a friend on the sidewalk he stops to talk, and his commanding figure makes him a mark for passing eyes. The same vulnerability attaches to other well-known bankers. As between having their freedom curtailed and the risk of attack, rich Americans choose their freedom. The only citizen who is systematically guarded wherever he goes is the President of the United States, and history shows that even the elaborate pains taken in his behalf are all too easily frustrated by an assassin of the commonest intelligence.

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A Tribute from Friends.

No man in Wall Street has so many first-name friends as Mr. Morgan. His personality reaches out and grips his business associates. He always has been more approachable than most men of less prominence in financial matters. Within a few minutes after news of the shooting reached the financial district yesterday a stream of visitors began to pour through the doors of his banking house, and the corridors filled with men anxious to get reassuring news at first hand.

***

The Demand for Skilled Workers.

Skilled machinists probably never have been so much in demand in this country as at present. All of the automobile plants are being worked to capacity, and the war orders which have poured in upon all classes of industrial plants able to make anything for military use have made night work the rule in a number of big plants which have run on shortened schedules for much of the time in recent years. Toolmakers are more in demand in the East than any other class of mechanics, but there is employment at high wages for any man able to do machinist's work. A report on conditions in the Connecticut Valley yesterday stated that the competition for mechanics to enable manufacturers to fill their shell orders has become so keen that different employers are bidding against one another in the labor market, with the result that wages have touched new high levels. This situation will tend to draw men away from the industries in which lower wages are the rule, and in which the margin of profit is not large enough to permit the increase which would be necessary to hold skilled workers.

***

Better Railroad Earnings.

A contrast of two big trunk lines as regards earnings for May and for the five months of the year shows some striking differences. The net earnings of the New York Central Lines for May were 72.7 per cent. greater than the earnings of May, 1914. The net earnings for the five months ended May 31, moreover, were 65.2 per cent. greater than for the corresponding period last year, showing a consistent increase for the five months. The gross earnings in May, however, increased only 6.6 per cent., and the gross earnings for the five months increased only 1 per cent.

On the Pennsylvania system, on the other hand, net earnings for May increased 12.9 per cent., and for the five months the increase was only 5.5 per cent. The gross earnings for May increased one-fifth of 1 per cent., and increased 4.6 per cent. since the beginning of the year. While the Pennsylvania's gains are much smaller than the Central's, it is comforting that there is an increase and not a continued decrease. Not since October, 1913, had the Pennsylvania system shown a monthly increase in gross business.

***

Explanations Offered.

One explanation offered for the difference in the railroad reports is that the New York Central Lines uniformly increased their earnings, whereas in the Pennsylvania system the lines east of Pittsburgh had to carry the entire burden of making a good showing. It is in the eastern division that the coal, iron, and steel districts lie, and the improvement in the steel and iron business was largely responsible for the increased earnings of the Pennsylvania. West of Pittsburgh, apparently, the war-supply activities have not yet become so marked.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1915.

	Stocks, Shares.
Total sales	189,411
Same day last year	Holiday
Year to date	63,039,248
Same period last year	38,468,283
Average price and change 50 stocks	69.62 — .29
Same day last year	*Holiday

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

*Previous price, 68.60.

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
37	37½	2,000	Alaska Gold Mines	37½	37½	37	37½	— ⅝
17	17⅝	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	17	17	17	17	....
53	53⅝	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅜
73⅞	74¼	4,400	Amalgamated Cop.	74½	74½	73¾	73¾	— ⅞
50	52	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	51	51	51	51	— ½
48½	49	300	Am. Beet Sugar	48½	48½	48½	48¾	— ⅛
45⅞	46	13,400	Am. Can	46⅝	46⅝	44⅝	46	— ⅝
53⅜	54¼	100	Am. Car & Fdry	54	54	54	54	— ⅝
124½	125⅜	1,110	Am. Coal Products	125	126	122¾	124½	+1
85	90	42	Am. Express	85	85	85	85	....
28¾	28⅞	200	Am. Ice Securities	29	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
48	49½	1,200	Am. Locomotive	48	48¼	46	46	—1½
25	27	100	Am. Malt pf	25½	25¾	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
78½	79	2,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	78⅝	79	78⅝	79	— ⅛
106½	107¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½	— ½
120¾	121⅜	210	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	120¾	121½	120¾	121½	+ ⅜
106	107	100	Am. Tobacco pf.	106⅛	106⅝	106⅛	106⅞	— ⅛
106	107	34	do., odd lot	106	106	106	106	....
4¼	5½	500	Am. Writing P. pf.	5	5	5	5	— ⅞
35¼	35¾	3,300	Anaconda Cop. Co.	35⅜	35⅝	34⅞	35⅛	— ¼
100	100½	2,000	Atch. Top. & S. F.	100½	100¾	99⅝	100	....
96	97½	100	A., T. & S.F. pf. s.30	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	....
103½	104	100	Atlantic Coast Line	104	104	104	104	—1½
66	66½	5,500	Baldwin Loco	67¼	67¾	65	66½	— ⅞
76¼	76¾	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	76¼	76¾	76	76¾	— ⅛
....	....	77	Bank of Commerce	160	160	159½	160	....
166¼	167	1,000	Bethlehem Steel	167½	167½	166	166¾	—1¼
87¼	88	300	Brklyn Rapid Tran.	87½	87½	87¼	87¾	— ¼
71	71½	900	Butte & Superior	72¾	72½	71	71¾	— ¾
14	15	100	California Petrol	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
145¼	148⅜	3,200	Canadian Pacific	142½	143⅝	142½	143¾	+ ⅜
40¼	40⅝	2,900	Central Leather Co.	40½	40⅞	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	11⅝	200	Chi. Great Western	11½	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
29	29½	150	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
83¼	83⅝	9,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	84	84	82	83⅜	— ⅞
122	126	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	124	124	124	124	—1
124½	127	200	Chi. & Northwest	125	125	124½	124⅞	— ⅛
16	16¼	1,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	16	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
45	45¼	1,000	Chino Copper	44⅞	45	44⅞	45	....
30¼	30⅜	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅝
13	14	100	Comstock Tunnel	*13	13	13	13	—1
125	126½	100	Consolidated Gas	125½	125¾	123¾	125¾	— ¼
97	98	300	Continental Can pf.	98	98	98	98	— ¼
14¼	14½	600	Corn Products Ref.	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
30¼	31	3,400	Crucible Steel	31	31	30¼	30½	— ⅜
....	....	200	Crucible Steel pf.	90	90¼	90	90¼	+ ¼
....	....	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	39	39	38	38	— ⅛
....	....	500	Distillers Securities	24½	24¾	24	24	— ⅛
17⅝	18	1,700	Dome Mines	17½	17½	16⅞	17⅛	....
23⅞	26	3,900	Erie	26¼	26¾	25½	26	— ⅝
40	40⅝	1,200	Erie 1st pf.	40¾	40¾	38⅝	39⅜	—1⅝
250	270	200	General Chemical	250	250	250	250	+10
167	169	600	General Electric	168½	168½	167¼	167⅝	—1½
156⅜	157	300	General Motors	156	156½	156	156½	+ ½
101⅜	103⅛	200	General Motors pf.	101⅝	101⅞	101¼	101⅞	—1½
53⅝	53⅞	3,900	Goodrich Rub. Co.	53½	53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	....
117⅝	118½	1,600	Great Northern pf.	118	118	117	117⅞	— ⅜
62⅜	62⅞	700	Guggenheim Explor.	63	63	62⅜	62⅝	— ⅜
31	31½	700	Inspiration Copper	31½	31½	30⅜	31	....
21⅜	21⅝	2,100	Inter-Met. v. tr.cfs.	22	22	21¾	21⅝	— ⅜
74½	74⅞	700	Inter.-Met. pf.	75	75	74¾	74⅞	— ⅛
73	74	100	Interboro Con. pf.	73	73	73	73	— ⅞
98	102	100	Int. Harvester, N. J.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	—1¾
95	99½	100	Int. Harv. Corp.	99	99	99	99	+2
24½	24⅝	450	Kansas City South.	24⅞	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
58	60	100	Kan. City South. pf.	58	58	58	58	—1½
42	47	100	Lackawanna Steel	44	45½	44	45½	+1½
142	142⅝	600	Lehigh Valley	142½	142½	141½	142⅛	....
114	115	300	Louisville & Nash.	115	115	114½	114⅝	— ⅛
64	66¾	300	Mackay Cos. pf.	66	66	66	66	—1½
35	35¼	2,800	Maxwell Motors	37	37	35	35½	— ⅜
82½	83	300	Max. Motors 1st pf.	83	83	82½	82½	— ⅞
31½	33	400	Max. Motors 2d pf.	33½	33½	31½	31½	— ⅝
73¾	74½	2,700	Mexican Petrol.	75	75	73½	73⅝	— ⅝
28	28¼	2,300	Miami Copper	28	28¼	27⅝	28	....
108	113	200	M., St. P. & S. S.M.	110¼	110¼	110	110	—2
8⅝	9	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9	9	8½	8½	— ½
22¾	26¼	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex.pf.	23¼	23¼	23½	25¼	—1½
6¼	6⅝	1,700	Missouri Pacific	6¼	6¼	6	6⅛	....
17	17⅜	900	Nat. Enam. & St.	17¾	17¾	17	17	— ⅜
62	64	100	Nat. Lead Co.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62½	— ½
14⅞	14⅞	338	Nevada Con. Cop.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ½
92½	93	600	N. Y. Air Brake	92	92	92	92	— ½
86⅝	89¾	1,800	N. Y. Central	88⅝	89¼	87⅞	88½	— ⅛
63⅞	64¼	800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	64½	64¾	63⅜	64	— ⅝
26¾	27	500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	27¼	27¾	26½	26⅝	—1⅞
104½	105	4,000	Northern Pacific	105	105¼	103⅝	105	....
32⅝	34	900	Pacific Mail	33⅜	34	33	34	— ⅛
106½	108¾	100	Pennsylvania R. R.	106½	106½	106½	106¾	— ⅛
22⅝	23¾	100	Pittsburgh Coal	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—1
89¾	90	300	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+4⅜
47¼	48	300	Pressed Steel Car	48⅛	48¼	48	48	....
156	158	100	Pullman Co.	157¼	157½	157½	157½	....
30⅛	30⅝	100	R'way Steel Spring	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
23⅝	24	400	Ray Con. Copper	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
146¾	147¼	9,100	Reading	147¾	147¾	146¾	147	— ⅛
29	29⅛	300	Rep. Iron & Steel	29⅛	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
87	87⅜	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	— ⅝
....	....	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	....
2½	2¾	1,000	Rumely (M.) Co.	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
....	....	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
6¾	7	100	St. Louis & San F.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
5½	6⅜	100	Seaboard Air L. pf.	5½	6⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
33½	34½	100	Sears, Roebuck Co.	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
142¼	142⅝	700	Shattuck Ariz. Cop.	140	142	140	142	+2
84⅜	87	4,900	Southern Pacific	86⅞	86⅞	85⅝	86⅜	— ¼
15⅝	15⅞	200	Southern Railway	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	....
76½	77	900	Studebaker Co.	77	77	76½	77	....
37	37½	400	Tennessee Copper	36⅝	38⅜	36⅝	36⅝	....
126½	127¼	100	Texas Co.	127	127	127	127	—1
52½	53	200	Third Avenue	53⅜	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅛
127	127¼	6,300	Union Pacific	127½	127½	126⅝	127	— ⅝
90	90¼	200	Union Pacific pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	—1
15½	17¼	100	United Fruit Co.	16	16	16	16	—1
31	32	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	32⅜	32½	32½	32½	....
55	58	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	55	55	55	55	—2
1¾	3½	100	U. S. Red. & Ref.	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
46	46⅞	4,000	U. S. Rubber	46½	46⅝	45½	46¼	— ⅝
105	106	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	105¼	105¼	103½	105½	— ⅜
59⅝	59⅝	38,200	U. S. Steel	60¼	60¼	59	59⅞	— ⅜
100½	101½	100	U. S. Steel pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
67	67¼	2,500	Utah Copper	67⅜	67⅝	67	67	— ⅜
....	....	500	Wabash pf.	¼	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
65⅞	66⅞	500	Western Union Tel.	66	66	65⅞	66	—1⅛
98¼	98⅜	9,000	West'house E. & M.	99⅜	99⅜	97⅝	98¼	—1½
1	2	600	Wheel. & L.E.2d pf.	1	1	1	1	....
126⅜	128	300	Willys-Overland	126¾	127	126½	127	....
30	31¼	100	Wisconsin Central	31	31	31	31	....

*Cents per share.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	70.30	69.71	70.09	— .20
Industrials	69.45	68.79	69.15	— .38

COMBINED AVERAGE.

June 26	71.04	70.57	70.85	+ .32
June 28	71.27	70.77	70.98	+ .11
June 29	70.57	70.13	70.38	— .60
June 30	70.78	70.15	70.41	+ .05
July 1	70.47	69.87	70.14	— .27
July 2	70.62	69.89	69.91	— .23
July 3	69.87	69.25	69.62	— .29

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
July, 1914	69.08	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77
July, 1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	66.34
July, 1912	82.78	July 3	79.75	July 12	81.90
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	69.62
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	322	326
American Light & Traction pf.	109	111
Adirondack Electric Power	14½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	30½	32½
*American Gas & Electric pf.	46	48
American Power & Light	61	63½
American Power & Light pf.	70½	82
American Public Utilities	33	37
American Public Utilities pf.	62	65
American Waterworks & Electric	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	19	23
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	62
Cities Service	46	48
Cities Service pf.	54	56
Colorado Power	7½	10
Colorado Power pf.	90	93½
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	50	54
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf.	79	82
Dayton Power & Light	31	36
Dayton Power & Light pf.	81	86
Denver Gas & Electric gen 5s	90	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	63	66
Electric Bond & Share	98	101
Empire District Electric 6s	75	80
Empire District Electric pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	13	16
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	20	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	47	52
Northern States Power	28	29½
Northern States Power pf.	82	83½
Ozark Power & Water	13	16
Pacific Gas & Electric	41	142
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	84	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	14	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	90	103
Southern California Edison	72½	74
Southern California Edison pf.	91	193
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	22½	23
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5½	7
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf.	28	32
United Light & Rys.	40	45
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	88	89
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	65	69
Utah Securities	14½	15
Western Power	14½	16½
Western Power pf.	56	56½

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
6s, Sept.,	1915	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6s, Sept.,	1916	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6s, Sept.,	1917	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4½s, June,	'65, w. i.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅞
4½s, March,	1963	101⅛	102⅛	101⅛	102
4½s, Nov.,	1957	101⅛	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛
4½s, May,	1957	101⅛	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛
4½s, Nov.,	1917	100½	101⅛	100½	101⅛
4½s, May,	1917	100½	101⅛	100½	101⅛
4½s, March,	1964	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
4½s, March,	1932	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
4½s, Sept.,	1960	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
4½s, March,	1930-60	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
4s, May,	1959	94½	95½	94⅝	95⅝
4s, Nov.,	1958	94½	95½	94⅝	95⅝
4s, May,	1957	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95¼
4s, Nov.,	1956	94	95	94	95
4s, Nov.,	1955	94	95	94	95
4s, Nov.,	1936	94½	....	94½	....
4s, May,	1917	99¾	....	99¾	....
4s, Nov.,	1916	98	....	99	....
4s, May,	1919	98¾	....	98¾	....
3½s, Nov.,	1955	84⅝	....	84⅝	....
3½s, May,	1954	84⅝	86	84⅝	86
3½s, May,	1954	84⅝	86	84⅝	86

FINANCIAL NOTES.

N. W. Halsey & Co. are distributing an article on "The Outlook for the Bond Market," which presents an optimistic view of the future.

The Pittsburgh Steel Company has bought and retired a substantial amount of its coupon notes of the issue of Jan. 1, 1915. The total issue was $5,000,000, bearing interest of 6 per cent.

Stranahan & Co., bankers, of Providence and Boston, have opened an office in the Equitable Building under the management of L. D. Thayer.

Bodell & Co. of Providence and Richter & Co. of Hartford are offering 35,000 shares of the Hartford City Gas Light Company common stock at a price to net more than 6 per cent. The company has been in successful operation for more than sixty-six years, and has had an unbroken dividend record since 1891.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 60,646 shares of stock and $58,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 13,788; oils, 593, and mining, 46,270. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Am. Zinc	57⅛	57⅛	56⅝	56⅞
670	*Can. N. G. C.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
400	*Car. L. & P.	6	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞
315	*Cramp Ship.	61	62	61	61¼
120	Elec. Boat	119	121	118	121
240	Elec. Boat pf.	119	120	118	120
234	Emerson Phon.	14	14¾	14	14¼
350	Hendee Mfg.	42	42	39½	39½
1,400	*Inter. M. Ma.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
600	*Int. M. M. pf.	8	8	8	8
500	Inter. S. P.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
45	Kelly Sprin. T.	160	161	160	161
500	Man. Transit	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,300	Marc. of Am.	3	3¼	3	3¼
100	Mutual P. S.	8	8	8	8
300	N. Y. Trans.	15	15¼	15	15¼
1,500	*Stan. Motors	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
200	Sterling Gum	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
900	*St. L. Lead	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
1,200	U. C. S., n	10	10	16	10
600	Un. P. Shar.	2⅛	3	2⅛	3
1,600	*Worlds Film.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last	Net Ch'ge.
2	Continental Oil	230	230	230	+ 3
25	Ill. Pipe L.	135	134½	135	+ ½
15	Ohio Oil	135	135	135	....
310	Inter. Pet.	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
30	Pierce Oil	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
150	Prairie P. L.	139	138	138	— 2
40	Prairie O. & G.	316	311	311	— 5
11	S. O. of N. Y.	185	181½	181½	— 3½
10	Union T. L.	80	80	80	....

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,200	*Alta Con. M.	65	66	65	65
3,000	*†Atlanta	31	31	30	30½
3,000	*†Big Cat Wood	5	5½	5	5½
1,000	B. Ledge Dev.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,600	Braden Copper	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
600	*Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1	1
220	Con. Cop. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Crown Reserve	1	1	1	1
1,600	Con. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	Dia. Black B.	3	3	3	3
2,000	*†Emma Cop.	20	21	20	21
100	Goldfield Con.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

SHORTAGE FEARED IN STEEL MATERIAL

Increasing Demand Causes Speculation as to Where Goods Will Come From.

SHIPPING OUR MUNITIONS

Products Started on Way and Will Continue as Rapidly as Vessels Can Be Obtained.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 3.—Experts in the production and consumption of steel and iron are speculating as to where the material is to come from if the demand continues in increasing ratio until the close of the year. Already several companies are operating at almost capacity and orders are coming in to take up their whole allotment. One of the big steel companies is figuring on purchasing a large tonnage outside. The Carnegie Steel Company has started three additional furnaces during the week.

Demand for steel bars leads. Shipments of munitions have been fairly started and from now on will proceed as rapidly as vessels can be obtained to carry the freight. Bar mills are behind several weeks on deliveries and additional orders are coming in. As a result there is talk of advancing prices from 1.25c. the present quotation, to 1.30c. for delivery over the fourth quarter.

The French Government has placed an order with a Buffalo mill for 25,000 tons of bars. Inquiries are out for 50,000 tons of round bars and 43,000 tons of 3½-inch bars for export. Chicago mills have booked 1,000 tons to Great Britain and 2,000 tons for Canada. An Eastern Pennsylvania mill will make 4,000 tons of bars for shrapnel. Agricultural implement makers have covered for their iron and steel bar requirements for six months delivery.

Tin plate is exceedingly active. An inquiry has come from abroad for 140,000 boxes. The Standard Tin Plate company at Canonsburg, Penn., has contracted to increase its plant, making it a twenty-two mill plant. The McKeesport (Penn.) Tin Plate Company is pushing its extensions of twenty-two new mills actively. Foreign shipments are bringing better prices than domestic sales. In some instances sales abroad are made as high as $3.10 to $3.25 a box. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company's mills made the largest output during June of any month since February, 1913.

Inquiries are in from ship builders for delivery of plates next year. This indicates that the shipbuilding program is expected to be more extensive next year than it has been this year. The New York Shipbuilding Company has taken an order for four tank steamers to be built at its yards in Camden, N. J. Plates are held at 1.35c. for last half delivery. Some sales are reported, however, at 1.20c.

The demand for billets and sheet bars is increasing and the Carnegie Steel Company will probably purchase a large supply from outside sources. This in spite of the fact that the Sharon, Penn., plant has been put in operation and will give the Carnegie Company 800 tons of billets and bars a day. Bessemer and open hearth billets are quoted at $19.50 to $20, Pittsburgh; sheet bars are $22, and forging billets $27 a ton.

The American Bridge Company was low bidder on the St. Louis municipal bridge, which will require 24,000 tons. McClintic Marshall Construction Company took the contract for 13,500 tons for the Polk Street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Chicago. Fully 75,000 tons of structural shapes were contracted for last week. Eastern ship yards will require a quantity of structural for increased accommodations. Some of these projects are now on the designer's boards. The base price on shapes is 1.20c to 1.25c, Pittsburgh.

Makers of steel wire are daily turning down orders for quick deliveries for barbed wire. The mills of the country are filled ahead to such an extent that it will be impossible to catch up for several months. Large shipments of wire nails are going abroad. Domestic demand is improving, although buying has been scattered. Inquiry from foreign sources for wire rods is also extensive. Large orders have had to be refused in spite of the fact that good premiums are offered. Exported wire rods have brought as high as $28 a ton. Some mills are refusing foreign and home business.

In spite of the decline in the price of spelter, galvanised sheets are maintained at former high prices. As high as 5c to 5.50c have been asked. It is believed that galvanized sheets has reached the high point and from now on will decline. Orders for black and annealed sheets are increasing and mill operations are becoming more general. In this district and vicinity mills are working to 75 per cent. of capacity.

Rail accessories are in big demand, some from foreign sources. The New York Central is in the market for 30,000 kegs of rail spikes. The Baltimore & Ohio requires 20,000 kegs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has ordered 6,800 tons of tie plates and 2,400 tons of angle bars, together with an allotment of 32,000 tons of rails. The Pennsylvania also placed the largest single order ever contracted for frogs and switches with the Pennsylvania Steel Company.

Demand for nuts, bolts, rivets, &c., are increasing. Warehouse sales are also considerably better for merchant steel. Orders for pipe were larger in June than during May. One mill here has contracted to produce sixty miles of 8 and 10-inch line pipe. Mills are operating almost to capacity.

A sale of 10,000 tons of Bessemer iron by a valley furnace has practically cleaned up all the available Bessemer pig iron. Inquiries are larger than they have been any time for more than eighteen months, and a sharp advance can be looked for. The Colonial Steel Company is expected to buy 10,000 tons of basic iron soon. Buffalo furnaces report increased interest in foundry grades and sales aggregating 12,000 tons during the week. Demands are made on the furnaces for increased shipments on iron that was not due for delivery until August and September.

Birmingham reports large sales of pig iron. One concern sold 60,000 tons in June, which was twice the output of their furnaces in one month. Foundry No. 2 is quoted $9.75 for spot, and $10 for forward delivery, freight on board, furnace, Birmingham. One furnace having 100,000 tons in stock Jan. 1, last, has sold all but 20,000 tons. More furnaces are being prepared to be put in blast as the result of increased buying. Pig iron demand is also increasing along the Atlantic seaboard, especially in New York and the New England States. Foundry requirements are heavier than they have been any time since May, 1914. A general advance of 25 cents a ton along the whole line is anticipated.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 1 and 2.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
*Customs	$[illegible]	$108,676	$108,676
Int. rev. ord.	98,131	98,131	98,131
Cor. & in tax.	16,093	16,093	16,093
*Miscellaneous	$53,123	109,057	169,957
Total rec's.	$1,683,453	$382,859	$382,859
Expenditures	8,396,838	8,396,838	8,396,838
Deficit	6,733,384	8,063,978	8,063,978

*Includes June receipts: Customs, $767,421.29; miscellaneous, $573,172.33; total, $1,[illegible].72.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, July 3, 1915.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc'ts, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$31,492,000	$2,042,000	$711,000	$1,018,000	$7,000	$2,051,000	$38,112,000	$1,512,000	$500,000
Merchants' National	25,487,000	1,140,000	214,000	1,721,000	20,000	1,758,000	24,375,000	.....	1,350,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	92,728,000	10,804,000	11,007,000	5,356,000	135,000	7,541,000	104,059,000	4,552,000	4,032,000
National City	255,958,000	93,041,000	4,088,000	2,908,000	304,000	29,333,000	317,615,000	1,347,000	3,363,000
Chemical National	30,532,000	5,787,000	451,000	1,513,000	43,000	2,313,000	29,288,000	167,000	540,000
Merchants' Exch. Nat.	10,209,000	759,000	113,000	325,000	11,000	849,000	10,198,000	27,000	442,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,923,000	70,000	44,000	80,000	10,000	131,000	1,753,000	126,000	66,000
American Exch. Nat.	17,488,000	5,838,000	1,054,000	4,058,000	92,000	6,642,000	78,452,000	2,760,000	4,490,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	178,097,000	17,349,000	2,968,000	4,528,000	270,000	13,717,000	170,798,000	123,000	3,888,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	26,919,000	1,726,000	297,000	712,000	119,000	3,121,000	28,627,000	455,000	1,135,000
Hanover National	95,132,000	20,231,000	2,784,000	2,988,000	13,000	9,415,000	111,064,000	.....	936,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	25,610,000	1,513,000	197,000	1,156,000	51,000	1,990,000	22,789,000	1,280,000	1,635,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	8,799,000	913,000	710,000	942,000	74,000	925,000	9,344,000	.....	100,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	30,548,000	1,731,000	1,009,000	570,000	244,000	2,005,000	26,961,000	.....	50,000
National Park	118,515,000	10,071,000	1,311,000	4,375,000	184,000	8,063,000	116,851,000	561,000	3,550,000
East River National	1,541,000	91,000	45,000	101,000	8,000	194,000	1,858,000	.....	50,000
Second National	15,187,000	862,000	205,000	449,000	44,000	1,030,000	12,001,000	.....	685,000
First National	142,968,000	13,525,000	634,000	2,740,000	102,000	9,941,000	135,083,000	125,000	5,077,000
Irving National	50,717,000	5,804,000	1,121,000	2,817,000	12,000	4,108,000	55,977,000	182,000	740,000
N. Y. County Nat.	9,828,000	440,000	.....	358,000	152,000	676,000	9,898,000	.....	200,000
Chase National	138,300,000	16,231,000	4,740,000	2,339,000	45,000	11,482,000	157,794,000	630,000	450,000
Lincoln National	18,524,000	2,529,000	896,000	838,000	151,000	1,358,000	18,736,000	32,000	800,000
Garfield National	8,530,000	623,000	292,000	1,087,000	89,000	745,000	8,944,000	.....	350,000
Fifth National	4,334,000	128,000	190,000	214,000	3,000	330,000	4,474,000	61,000	240,000
Seaboard National	28,759,000	2,698,000	1,671,000	1,626,000	67,000	3,335,000	34,335,000	162,000	405,000
Liberty National	37,112,000	3,239,000	260,000	4,638,000	22,000	3,249,000	41,233,000	2,358,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	7,764,000	505,000	164,000	260,000	29,000	542,000	7,678,000	.....	398,000
Union Exch. National	10,930,000	282,000	226,000	611,000	18,000	769,000	10,419,000	53,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	8,666,000	263,000	84,000	484,000	38,000	565,000	7,831,000	8,000	267,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	35,345,000	10,553,000	5,351,000	2,839,000	108,000	.....	47,940,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	31,282,000	3,769,000	2,248,000	972,000	114,000	.....	30,535,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,498,000	1,187,000	145,000	547,000	265,000	573,000	11,518,000	50,000	.....
Pacific	4,900,000	345,000	772,000	90,000	203,000	.....	4,877,000	.....	.....
People's	1,979,000	153,000	147,000	143,000	14,000	144,000	2,394,000	7,000	.....
Metropolitan	11,947,000	376,000	732,000	548,000	50,000	.....	9,787,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	75,180,000	7,675,000	2,872,000	4,523,000	1,157,000	4,000,000	85,931,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,613,000	294,000	25,000	59,000	53,000	194,000	3,240,000	.....	.....
German-American	4,448,000	474,000	177,000	85,000	13,000	200,000	4,243,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	13,676,000	1,696,000	501,000	1,031,000	6,000	.....	14,224,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,663,000	504,000	106,000	158,000	67,000	217,000	3,615,000	.....	.....
Germania	5,899,000	539,000	60,000	117,000	93,000	319,000	5,776,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	13,422,000	1,308,000	449,000	1,021,000	165,000	.....	13,222,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,650,000	396,000	179,000	140,000	25,000	128,000	4,188,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	21,206,000	2,235,000	749,000	479,000	122,000	.....	12,773,000	15,000	.....
State	15,698,000	1,045,000	522,000	522,000	522,000	1,200,000	20,305,000	27,000	.....
Security	10,288,000	623,000	83,000	317,000	164,000	580,000	9,480,000	3,229,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	30,862,000	1,740,000	173,000	190,000	127,000	1,093,000	21,862,000	7,532,000	.....
Bankers Trust	163,328,000	13,243,000	10,000	678,000	20,000	6,951,000	139,017,000	23,371,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	51,473,000	3,067,000	164,000	469,000	154,000	1,937,000	37,342,000	12,988,000	.....
Astor Trust	22,389,000	1,490,000	11,000	133,000	121,000	814,000	17,236,000	5,270,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	37,912,000	1,833,000	122,000	216,000	192,000	1,189,000	23,769,000	643,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	216,235,000	20,182,000	1,845,000	4,291,000	442,000	848,000	184,382,000	28,440,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	8,880,000	551,000	119,000	84,000	31,000	383,000	7,667,000	90,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,067,000	1,161,000	199,000	80,000	34,000	680,000	13,787,000	387,000	.....
Columbia Trust	66,614,000	3,880,000	119,000	991,000	254,000	2,428,000	48,562,000	16,170,000	.....
People's Trust	17,541,000	1,063,000	76,000	260,000	261,000	832,000	16,656,000	929,000	.....
New York Trust	47,710,000	3,254,000	311,000	126,000	17,000	1,676,000	33,234,000	5,523,000	.....
Franklin Trust	16,414,000	784,000	192,000	265,000	96,000	305,000	11,305,000	4,962,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,386,000	608,000	32,000	280,000	51,000	462,000	9,244,000	1,045,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	40,388,000	2,802,000	1,423,000	786,000	258,000	1,054,000	33,072,000	6,066,000	.....
Broadway Trust	15,115,000	1,447,000	372,000	564,000	346,000	798,000	15,960,000	29,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,489,215,000	$221,824,000	$87,481,000	$51,382,000	†$2,342,000	$127,811,000	$1,583,889,000	$10,912,000	$37,877,000
State banks	260,441,000	33,871,000	14,833,000	13,591,000	3,160,000	7,544,000	284,015,000	3,313,000	.....
Trust companies	766,521,000	57,184,000	4,905,000	9,118,000	2,394,000	22,279,000	613,676,000	118,395,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,516,177,000	$312,859,000	$87,219,000	$74,091,000	$7,896,000	$157,634,000	$2,481,580,000	$138,620,000	$37,877,000
Change	+$1,089,000	−$14,242,000	+$2,495,000	+$3,472,000	−$882,000	−$316,000	+$47,268,000	+$826,000	−$37,000

ACTUAL CONDITION.

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,516,880,000	$201,708,000	$83,868,000	$52,221,000	†$1,532,000	$127,244,000	$1,596,742,000	$17,270,000	$37,901,000
State banks	262,955,000	33,053,000	17,782,000	12,884,000	2,960,000	7,744,000	287,598,000	3,312,000	.....
Trust companies	776,523,000	58,247,000	3,871,000	4,954,000	2,408,000	29,490,000	629,648,000	116,507,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,556,358,000	$293,008,000	$105,521,000	$70,059,000	$6,920,000	$164,478,000	$2,513,988,000	$137,089,000	$37,901,000
Change	+$80,061,000	−$30,861,000	+$10,710,000	−$1,060,000	−$1,762,000	+$3,885,000	+$69,230,000	−$717,000	+$51,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Change.
			Net demand deposits	$285,100,020		
			Net time deposits	845,600		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$310,687,000	$127,811,000	Net demand and time dep.	$285,945,620	$152,552,380	−$16,301,610
State banks	65,235,000	7,544,000	Net demand deposits	51,122,700	21,676,300	+ 400,040
Trust companies	75,531,000	22,279,000	Net demand deposits	92,951,400	3,808,600	− 1,092,600
Total	$449,523,000	$157,634,000	Total net deposits	$429,119,720	$178,037,280	−$16,994,170
			Actual Figures			
			Net demand deposits	$287,413,580		
			Net time deposits	863,500		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$297,797,000	$127,244,000	Net demand and time dep.	$288,277,060	$136,763,940	−$27,575,900
State banks	66,679,000	7,744,000	Net demand deposits	51,767,640	22,655,360	+ 1,716,820
Trust companies	69,480,000	29,490,000	Net demand deposits	94,447,200	4,522,800	− 3,451,850
Total	$433,956,000	$164,478,000	Total net deposits	$434,491,900	$163,942,100	−$29,310,930

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, July 3, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bat. Pk. Nat	$2,086,000	$148,500	$80,300	$892,000	$287,700	$3,780,400
Century	8,318,100	440,600	801,200	1,381,900	256,400	10,734,900
Colonial	7,223,700	516,000	805,800	585,700	172,800	8,409,700
Columbia	6,511,000	601,000	188,000	772,000	15,000	7,582,000
Fidelity	1,243,900	59,500	45,100	122,100	.....	1,368,900
Mutual	1,984,000	783,000	94,000	1,766,000	25,000	6,692,000
New Neth.	4,204,000	203,000	97,000	336,000	387,000	4,309,000
Sherman	1,840,800	453,000	54,200	.....	494,000	2,760,000
23d Ward	1,972,800	159,700	56,200	208,800	5,500	2,347,200
Wash. Hgts.	1,684,000	134,000	69,000	220,000	.....	1,680,000
Yorkville	5,340,600	541,000	174,900	361,700	275,100	6,397,900
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	4,456,000	262,600	42,000	898,000	218,700	4,826,000
Mechanics'	14,831,100	1,380,900	567,100	1,088,300	2,254,100	21,748,400
North Side	2,785,359	231,548	139,811	774,168	86,015	3,763,818
Nat. City	4,948,000	313,000	63,000	545,000	526,000	6,808,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,666,000	288,000	286,000	2,402,000	861,000	7,584,000
Hudson Co.	3,823,589	161,901	.....	1,132,423	142,766	4,196,663
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,163,000	171,600	23,800	440,900	365,600	5,281,500
Second Nat.	3,999,251	150,502	41,705	528,728	86,892	4,530,103

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$6,461,000	$500,000	$1,775,000	$1,221,000	$7,489,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	3,832,999	235,932	952,497	2,117,100	2,636,071

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,690,500	$178,500	$59,500	$171,200	$24,600	$2,148,200
B'way Cent.	718,400	41,900	53,200	43,800	23,000	750,000
Bronx Boro.	1,711,460	36,168	91,653	78,454	46,012	1,843,597
Bryant Park	1,293,600	62,400	75,800	114,200	.....	1,231,600
Chel. Exch.	2,515,000	120,000	137,000	134,000	250,000	2,895,000
Gotham Nat.	2,336,600	355,800	83,800	.....	401,200	3,306,000
Harriman N.	13,277,600	1,174,900	187,400	.....	1,881,100	18,401,400
Inter. Bank.	2,062,000	183,600	30,700	944,000	105,800	2,445,600
Public	8,043,400	610,200	251,000	1,168,500	485,000	9,579,000
W'chester Av	841,100	42,800	35,600	51,600	33,900	879,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	564,900	40,000	60,100	45,300	.....	575,800
Bk' Fl'bush.	863,200	45,000	52,000	73,000	.....	940,000
Homestead	672,100	41,800	34,600	67,100	.....	637,900
Montauk	692,000	35,800	27,400	47,200	.....	535,500
Peoples Nat.	1,181,174	19,483	112,319	141,325	66,823	1,701,335

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$19,751,600	$1,555,800	$7,623,600	$2,797,200	$26,605,400
Central	101,544,038	10,963,852	26,174,081	21,350,729	120,750,604
Equitable	70,361,000	8,430,900	23,215,000	12,076,000	96,147,000
Farm. Loan.	95,493,100	7,919,900	35,295,400	11,843,200	135,983,300
Fulton	7,541,400	697,100	1,247,800	1,050,500	8,359,300
Hudson	3,375,700	804,900	1,482,500	312,000	4,155,800
N. Y. L. Ins.	34,966,200	3,107,000	1,517,100	2,577,000	33,924,200
Transatlantic.	3,054,400	94,900	874,800	1,738,900	3,753,400
Union	11,156,213	6,285,492	17,416,109	5,344,200	75,397,794
United States	69,287,500	4,500,000	8,112,400	16,332,900	88,303,000
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	16,499,310	1,765,629	4,273,203	1,441,300	19,725,650
Mfrs. C'sens.	9,464,800	908,106	900,200	587,800	10,937,000
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,198,000	161,000	188,220	191,000	2,146,400

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$24,537,465	Lincoln	$11,806,000
Bankers	192,150,000	Metropolitan	42,358,300
Broadway	10,440,570	New York	48,377,500
Brooklyn	31,947,000	Peoples	17,388,500
Columbia	72,162,937	Title Guarantee	81,358,700
Fidelity	10,279,000	United States Mortgage	65,950,000
Franklin	18,500,000		
Guaranty	274,247,000	Total	$876,156,172
Lawyers Title Insurance	15,647,900	Change	+23,443,751

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the Close of Business July 2.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:		
Gold settlement fund	$2,356,000.00	
Held in vault	127,044,242.50	
Total gold reserve	$129,400,242.50	
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, and subsidiary coin	16,122,699.05	
Total reserve	$145,522,941.55	
Bills discounted and bought:		
Commercial paper. $314,828.63		
Bank acceptances 4,828,446.12		5,343,274.75
Investments:		
Municipal warrants	4,269,084.86	
Federal reserve notes (net)	2,963,315.00	
All other resources	153,374.22	
Total resources	$158,255,990.33	

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$9,957,650.00
Reserve deposit (net)	135,420,763.29
Due to other Federal Reserve banks (net)	11,409,334.23
All other liabilities	1,468,242.86
Total liabilities	$158,255,990.38
Federal reserve notes outstanding	$40,500,000.00
Against which there is deposited with the Federal Reserve Agent:	
Commercial paper	180,000.00
Gold and lawful money	40,320,000.00

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,516,177,000	+$51,089,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (a)	449,523,000	− 8,095,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	127,811,000	− 1,897,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	29,823,000	+ 1,581,000
Net demand dep.	2,481,580,000	+ 47,268,000
Net time deposits.	138,620,000	+ 826,000
Circulation	37,877,000	— 37,000

(a) Of which $386,750,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $607,157,000; excess reserve, $178,037,290; decrease, $16,994,170.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS ACTUAL CONDITION.

Loans, &c.	$2,556,358,000	+$80,061,000
*Reserve in own vaults (b)	433,956,000	− 21,595,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	127,244,000	+ 4,643,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	37,234,000	+ 8,528,000
Net demand dep.	2,513,988,000	+ 69,230,000
Net time deposits.	137,089,000	− 717,000
Circulation	37,901,000	+ 51,000

(b) Of which $363,067,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $598,434,000; excess reserve, $163,942,100; decrease, $29,310,930.

SUMMARY OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK, NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$588,861,200	+$8,294,100
Specie	8,976,500	− 120,300
Legal tenders	9,457,400	+ 225,500
Total deposits	728,306,100	+12,432,300

Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City 602,374,000 + 8,070,800

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

		P.C.
Cash in vault	$11,026,400	11.42
Deposits in banks and trust companies	15,295,000	15.84
Total	$26,321,400	27.26

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault	$47,407,500	9.89
Deposits in banks and trust companies	108,814,400	22.70
Total	$156,221,000	32.59

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $182,543,300; increase, $2,710,900; percentage of legal reserve, 31.70.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and invest'ts.	$340,597,000	+$2,835,200
Gold	49,972,000	— 325,100
Currency and bank notes	29,312,000	+ 868,700
Deposits	452,110,000	+12,052,000
Reserve on deposits	110,175,800	+ 2,198,100
Percentage of reserve, 29.8.		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Loans and invmts.	$1,247,078,900	+$19,309,000
Gold	101,408,700	+ 531,300
Cur'cy & bk. bills	19,835,400	+ 302,200
Deposits	1,509,946,900	+ 39,045,900
Reserve on dep.	332,944,800	+ 554,100
Percentage of reserve, 28.8.		

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

In New York.	Total U. S.
1915.	1915.
July 3 $2,312,209,213	$3,782,527,509
June 26 1,707,426,175	3,010,137,884
June 19 1,795,515,147	3,196,458,943
June 12 1,723,706,414	3,088,624,751
1914.	1914.
July 4 1,906,693,650	3,390,398,624
June 27 1,647,638,407	2,942,757,227
June 20 1,689,244,215	3,084,538,512
June 13 1,691,828,817	3,001,225,395

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.
1915	2	1¾	1¾
1914	2½	1½	1½
1913	2½	1½	2
1912	3	2¾	2½
1911	2½	2¼	2½
1910	3½	2¼	3
1909	2	1¾	1¾
1908	1¾	1	1½
1907	16	3½	8
1906	8	2	5
1905	8	1¾	2½
1904	1½	1	1½

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the past week:

RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Periodicity.	Payable.	Books Close.
Illinois Cen.	2½	S	Sep. 1	*Aug. 9

STREET RAILWAYS.

B S St 1st pf.	50c	—	July 15	*July 3
Detroit United	1½	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Deq'sne Lt pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 2	July 1
G & C Phila.	$1.50	Q	July 7	June 30
Int. T. Buf. pf.	2	Q	July 15	July 1
Ken. Sec. pf.	1½	Q	July 15	July 1
Otm. R&L pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	June 30
Pac. Gas & El.	3	S	July 15	June 30
Pb. S. I. pf.	$1.50	Q	Aug. 2	July 16
Puget S. T. L. & P. pf.	75c	Q	July 15	*July 2
Ry. & L. Sec.	3	—	Aug. 2	July 13
Ry & L. S. pf.	3	—	Aug. 2	July 13

INDUSTRIAL MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance Real.	1½	Q	July 15	July 10
Am. Chicle	1	M	July 20	July 12
As. G. & E. pf.	1½	Q	July 15	June 30
Can. Exp.	1¾	Q	July 15	June 30
Com. Edison	2	Q	Aug. 2	July 15
Con. Ice P. pf.	1½	Q	July 10	July 10
Con. Coal	1½	Q	July 31	*July 24
D. L. & W. Cn.	2½	Q	July 15	July 1
D.L.&W. Cn. 50		Ex	July 15	July 1
Edison E. Bos.	8	Q	Aug. 2	July 15
Eureka P. L.	6	—	Aug. 2	July 15
Harrison Br. & Co. pf.	1	Q	Aug. 2	July 23
Il. No. Util. pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 2	July 20
Indiana P. L.	$2	Q

GAIN IN GOLD HELD BY RESERVE BANKS

Increase of $8,600,000 in This Classification—Other Cash Reserves Dropped $23,000,000.

GET MORE CITY WARRANTS

Gain of $881,000 in This Class of Paper—Deposits for Week Decrease $13,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement of the condition of the Federal Reserve Banks indicates a gain of $8,600,000 in the amount of gold held by the banks. A gain of $19,100,000 in gold holdings, reported by New York, is partly offset by losses aggregating $10,800,000 shown for the Chicago, Boston, Dallas, and San Francisco banks. The reserves of other cash show a decrease of over $23,000,000, New York alone reporting net withdrawals of about $21,500,000, while the Philadelphia and Chicago banks show a decrease of other cash of $700,000 each. The total reserves of the banks show a decline of about $13,900,000.

The aggregate amount of discounted paper held by the banks increased about $370,000 for the week, the holdings of the three Southern banks constituting about 70 per cent. of the total. Acceptances show a loss of $500,000, notwithstanding the larger figures for the week reported by the New York and Philadelphia banks. Of the entire amount of commercial paper held by the banks, acceptances constitute at present 27.1 per cent. About 36.8 per cent. of the paper held is thirty-day paper, as against 39.4 per cent. at the end of the previous week, while the share of sixty-day paper changed from 27.7 to 26.9 per cent. The holdings of agricultural and live stock paper maturing after ninety days exceed $5,000,000, and constitute nearly 14 per cent. of the entire amount of commercial paper held.

An increase of about $50,000 is reported in the aggregate amount of United States bonds, Cleveland being the only bank to report additional purchases for the week. Of the total amount reported, $1,700,000 were 3s per cent. bonds, held by the Cleveland and Chicago banks. As the result mainly of large purchases by the New York bank, for its own account and for account of other banks, the total amount of municipal warrants held shows a gain of $881,000. The total amount of paid-in capital reported shows an apparent decline of $72,000; due probably to changes in accounts as the result of transfers of certain banks from the Dallas to the Kansas district. Deposits show a decrease for the week of about $13,500,000, of which about $6,400,000 are reported by the New York bank.

Federal reserve agents report a total of about $84,000,000 of notes issued, 83.5 per cent. of which is secured by gold. The banks show about $8,800,000 of notes on hand and $75,800,000 of notes outstanding, an increase of about $8,300,000 for the week. The aggregate net liability of the banks on account of their outstanding circulation is given as $12,797,000.

A tabulated statement follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates:	
Settlement fund; credit balances	$31,840,000
All other	232,448,000
Total gold reserves	264,288,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	24,841,000
Total reserve	289,129,000
Bills discounted and bought:	
Maturities within thirty days	13,322,000
Maturities within sixty days	9,735,000
Maturities within ninety days	8,097,000
Maturities over ninety days	5,033,000
Total	36,187,000
Investments, United States bonds	7,652,000
Municipal warrants	12,390,000
Due from other Federal Reserve Banks, net	9,582,000
Federal Reserve notes	7,601,050
All other resources	3,860,000
Total resources	366,481,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	54,128,000
Reserve deposits, net	297,883,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	12,797,000
All other liabilities	1,673,000
Total liabilities	366,481,000
Gold reserve against net liabilities, per cent.	87.9
Cash reserve against net liabilities, per cent	96.1
Cash reserve against liabilities, after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against net amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation, per cent	98.6

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total reserves	$13,196,000
Gold	18,002,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,113,000
Reserve deposits, net	15,914,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total reserves	$145,523,000
Gold	129,400,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,343,000
Reserve deposits, net	185,421,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total reserves	$20,461,000
Gold	17,880,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,651,000
Reserve deposits, net	18,275,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total reserves	$17,746,000
Gold	16,898,000
Bills discounted and bought	385,000
Reserve deposits, net	16,699,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total reserves	$7,809,000
Gold	7,702,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,311,000
Reserve deposits, net	7,885,000
Federal reserve notes, net	5,009,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total reserves	$5,894,000
Gold	5,571,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,340,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,590,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	2,892,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total reserves	$32,776,000
Gold	30,343,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,570,000
Reserve deposits, net	47,346,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total reserves	$10,560,000
Gold	9,510,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,186,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,797,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total reserves	$8,192,000
Gold	8,188,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,311,000
Reserve deposits, net	8,825,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total reserves	$10,859,000
Gold	10,388,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,234,000
Reserve deposits, net	10,592,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	417,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total reserves	$6,877,000
Gold	6,187,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,521,000
Reserve deposits, net	6,412,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	4,479,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total reserves	$9,236,000
Gold	9,219,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,463,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,121,000

O'Ryan Thanks Surety Co.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, sent a letter yesterday to Hubert J. Hewitt, secretary of the National Surety Company of New York City, thanking that company for its action in encouraging its employes to enlist in the National Guard, by giving them the necessary leave to perform military duty, without loss of pay or vacation time.

763,082 Use Bridges in a Day.

A report from the Department of Bridges on the annual count of all persons using the East River bridges—in a period of twenty-four hours — was made public yesterday by the Public Service Commission. On Nov. 5, 1914, the total count was: Williamsburg, 327,134; Brooklyn, 293,706; Queensboro, 89,247, and Manhattan, 53,395, a total of 763,082. The 1913 figures totaled 742,992.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD.

Coming Anniversary of the Board of General Appraisers.

The Board of United States General Appraisers will on Aug. 2 be twenty-five years old, having been first provided for in the Customs Administrative act of June 10, 1890. In the quarter century of its existence it has received more than a million protests by importers against duty and value exactions by Collectors. Up to June 30, 1914, they had received 996,667 protests and decided 905,752. During the last twelve months progress has been made in clearing up the remaining 90,915, although a great number of importers' claims arising under the Tariff act of 1913 have been received.

Judge Henderson M. Somerville, appointed as a Democrat, is the only member of the original board now serving. When appointed in 1890 by President Harrison, Judge Somerville, who during the civil war was editor of The Memphis Appeal, was an Associate Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court. The other members were George C. Tichenor, George H. Sharpe, Charles H. Ham, F. N. Shurtleff, and J. F. Stackpole, Republicans, and Thaddeus S. Sharretts, J. A. Jewell, and J. B. Wilkinson, Jr., Democrats. All of the original Republican members are dead. Mr. Sharretts left the board a couple of years ago.

Although there have been four revisions of the tariff act since 1890, the principal features of the original law have all been retained in succeeding revisions, and amendments incorporated looking to the strengthening of the law. Among these amendments are one conferring on the tribunal all of the powers possessed by the Federal Circuit courts, and another providing that the members shall hold office for life unless certain charges are proved. In any event, it is mandatory on the President to grant personally a hearing to a General Appraiser accused of any irregularity.

Under the law, the board is the primary tribunal for the determination of disputes over tariff rates, appeals being provided for both importers and the Government, to the Customs Court of Appeals, and in exceptionable cases, to the Supreme Court of the United States. The board consists of nine members, no more than five of whom shall belong to a single political party. At the present time, there are five Democrats and four Republicans. J. B. Sullivan of Iowa is the present executive of the board.

JOINT DELIVERIES.

Especial Advantages to Stores in Case of Summer Resorts.

While he did not think that much was to be gained from the use of a co-operative delivery system in the metropolitan district, an executive of one of the local retail stores said yesterday that he did think such a delivery would save the stores a good deal of money annually when it came to handling goods bought by customers in suburban districts.

"You will now find several stores delivering merchandise in territories as far from the city as can be reached in a day's run by auto truck," he said. "Often these trucks go out when they are not filled to their capacity, which naturally increases the cost of delivering each package for that trip. Under the co-operative system, the trucks would be reasonably sure of going out full all the time, and, where several partly filled trucks go out now, only one or two fully loaded trucks might have to be sent under the co-operative system. This should mean a saving.

"A co-operative system would also save money for stores which maintain delivery stations in near-by Summer resorts, for by its use only one station would have to be maintained for all. Where now a number of the large hampers used to send out goods to these stations for delivery go out by express only partly filled, fewer full ones could be sent, and with less expense and trouble. After arriving, the packages they contain could be delivered by, say, two or three teams or trucks, instead of the number that is now used.

"While suburban packages can be delivered by parcel post if necessary, there are some things which make it inadvisable to ship goods that way. One of these is that there can be no guarantee of the condition the goods will be in when they arrive. Then again, if the merchandise is unsatisfactory for any reason and the customer wants to return it, you cannot send the parcel post after it. I am told that in Germany the parcel post has such facilities, the merchant only having to inform the Post Office that he would like to have a man call at the address given for merchandise to be returned to the store. Some day the American parcel post may embrace such an arrangement, but until it does it will be almost as necessary for the stores to have some facilities, either individual or co-operative, for calling for goods that are not wanted as for delivering those that are."

Palmieri May See Minutes.

Justice Brady, in the Bronx Supreme Court, has decided that Former Judge John Palmieri, under indictment in Bronx County for subornation of perjury, may see the Grand Jury minutes made when the indictment was found. Palmieri will not be permitted to inspect the Grand Jury minutes regarding the charge of conspiracy to obstruct justice for which he was also indicted. Both indictments grew out of the prosecution, on a charge of white slavery, of John J. Delane, who is now in Sing Sing and who was defended by Palmieri.

Navy League Cancels Meetings.

Meetings on national defense set for tomorrow at Southampton, Easthampton, Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Quogue, L. I., by the Navy League of the United States were canceled yesterday by the league. Difficulty was experienced in procuring some of the speakers desired, and Colonel Robert M. Thompson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, was slightly ill.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 3.—Nineteen corporations were chartered today, their aggregate capitalization was $540,000 and they include:

The Simplex Rubber Co. of America, Ossining, $300,000; A. C. Travis, E. Gynne Evans, N. A. Campbell, 31 Pine St.

Seven Seas Co., printing, distribute information, advertising, papers, magazines, $50,000; R. H. Harris, L. T. Chapman, Bond Thomas, Plainfield, N. J.

Efficient Distributors, refrigerators, steam radiators, fireless cookers, $30,000; E. H. Wilson, M. E. Baird, R. H. Shoemaker, 477 West 143d St.

Santini Realty Co., Bronx, realty, construction, $50,000; J. Barbetti, A. and A. Santini, 438 Concord Av., Bronx.

National Woodstaining Corpn, construction, painting, staining, $25,000; J. E. Duross, J. H. Press, W. Koch, 36 Vesey St.

The Green Stores Corpn, market, provisions, foodstuffs, $13,000; P. E. Greenfield, R. Jabiln, A. F. Muhlbacker, 115 West 42d St.

L. E. Ragan, Inc., Chatham, contracting, construction, bridges, street paving, $10,000; C. Bunkoff, T. B. Warriger, L. E. Ragan, Chatham.

Malson E. H. Glass, Inc., table delicacies, $10,000; A. H. Longfellow, W. H. Munson, E. H. Glass, 4 East 40th St.

Conca D. Oro, importers and exporters, foods, oils, wines, $10,000; R. and M. Fontano, A. Bevona, 150 Nassau St.

Demasi Shop, Ladies' wearing apparel, millinery, $10,000; Flenzie, H. Schekter, I. Platzman, 3,894 Park Av., Bronx.

Mhe. Peon, Inc., tailoring, millinery, underwear, hosiery, suits, $5,000; L. T. and A. M. Peacock, T. F. MacMahon, 1,400 Broadway.

Robert and Irwin Powell Co., realty, construction, $5,000; G. E. Chaillon, T. L. Feitner, M. F. Powell, 10 East 96th St.

A. N. Schpiro, Inc., women's wear, gloves, hosiery, $5,000; A. Mast, V. Perlman, R. Schpiro, 1,389 Fifth Av.

Manhattan Annex Co., Albany, navigation, transportation, freight, passenger, $3,000; E. P. Way, J. J. Zimmerman, C. Louis Duval, 151 Central Park West, Manhattan.

Edgar E. Phillips, Inc., tobacco, $10,000; W. B. Jones, S. E. and E. E. Phillips, 286 Fifth Av.

Manhattan Talking Machine Co, $5,000; A. R. and B. J. Kalmus, 560 West 156th St.

Criterion Engineering Co., Queens, contracting, building, repairing, bridges, realty, $5,000; P. S. Bolger, A. R. Holmes, P. S. L. Bolger, 61 26th St., Elmhurst.

Capital Increase: Fort Henry Telephone Co., $15,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary Dissolution: The Wright & Weet Co., Mount Vernon.

MORE RED CROSS AID FOR WAR HOSPITALS

Motor Ambulance and Supplies Shipped to French and Belgians.

BELGIAN FUND $1,046,037

Week's Gifts to Committee of Mercy —$20,000 Sent to Help Serbian Farmers.

On the steamship Chicago of the French Line, which sailed for Bordeaux yesterday, the American Red Cross shipped thirty-six cases of supplies to the American Relief Clearing House in Paris, which will supervise distribution among the military hospitals of France. The value of the consignment was about $2,200. On the same liner the Red Cross shipped a motor ambulance to Dr. Depage, the Surgeon General of the Belgian Army. Fourteen cases of surgical, medical and other supplies were also shipped to Dr. Depage.

The Red Cross fund now totals $503,657.21. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street. New subscriptions of $10 or more received last week were:

Westchester Red Cross	$170	S. S. Tenadores musical	$30
Van Cortlandt Red Cross	100	Young Woman's Club	25
Mrs. L. C. Dimock.	70	J. D. Harris	15
F. S. Smithers	60		

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Fund, 8 and 10 Bridge Street, is now $1,046,037. Subscriptions of $10 or more received last week were:

Woonsocket, R. I. For Belgian physicians	$150	Army Hosp. Corps, Porto Rico	$25
Mme. Henri Petit	95	Miss M. Spahr	10
Centreville, R. I.	85	Prov. Journal	10
R. N. White	53	A. E. Borie	10
G. M. Thomson	25	A. C. Williams	15
Maryville, Tenn.	30	Madison, Wis.	30
Mrs. H. Russell	25	N. Y. Herald, (col.)	100
John Peeters	10	Stone Van Dresser Co.	10
Clark Mills	16	Marion Eppley	12
Mrs. E. L. B. Norrie	25	Mrs. Becar	15
Wednesday Club, Spokane, Wash.	12	Anonymous	10
		Mrs. Dessar	11
		Miss Dorothy	10

Committee of Mercy Fund.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue, now totals $229,691.07. New subscriptions of the past week were:

Mme. W. W. Proctor	$10	Isabella L. Bennett	35
James E. Kelso	10	J. H. Pace	10
Sadie H. Desmond	25	Howard Huntington	10
A Friend	25	W. E. Curtis	20
Horton Letter Co.	25	Philip H. Gray	25
Thomas Turnbull	100	Emil Adams	25
John Scudden	100	W. J. Townsend	25
E. S. Harkness	1,000	R. J. F. Schwarzenbach	200
Anna G. Bard	10	W. A. Genesy	10
W. F. Roberts	10	R. V. Lewis	10
Gertrude W. Hart	10	Miss M. B. Thompson	10
Charles E. Graham	100	F. E. Hoffman	10
J. Geoghegan	10	A. J. Everest	10
C. W. Dulany	10	A. Severs	10
W. H. Cuttenden	10	John Barneson	20
E. & W. Clothing Co.	10	G. A. Riedt	10
E. E. Pearce	10	John E. Roberts	10
J. H. Ring	10	Mem. Ch., St. Paul	229
W. C. Lawson	10	Pittsburgh students	151
H. L. Rumsey	20	School of the New Jerusalem	21
C. A. Liebman	10	A. J. Hazeltine	10
L. H. Gedge	10	Henry Higgin	10
Anna Schlessinger	10	A. E. Emmons	10
Mis. Soc., 1st Pres. Church	10	J. T. Stanley Co.	20
Mrs. T. K. Leathley	25	O. W. Nicholson	25
W. W. Billson	25	Jacob D. Lit	25
Elmore Lowell	25	L. K. Baker	100
Class 1915, Smith College	42	Francis D. Pollak	100
C. A. Hegsard	15	Amelia E. Jones	100
Ralph I. Merrill	10	Dr. W. H. Nichols	100
Cameron & Co	10	J. Dives	100
C. E. Hitchcock	20	Phoebe A. Hearst	100
Norman B. Sherry	10	Miss Annie Lawe	100
James E. Bunce	25	Gifts under $10	174
William Gammell	500		

Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund in the United States, of which R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street, is Treasurer, now totals $131,348.31. New subscriptions of the past week were:

R. M. S. Wortley	$10	Dock employes of Barber & Co.	$13
N. G. Higham	10	Friends, Clark Mills, N. Y.	15
W. H. Plummer	20	Charles Fox	12
Office employes of Barber & Co.	16	British S. & U. Co.	91

Serbian Relief Fund.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, whose funds now total $113,101.13, received the following new subscriptions last week:

Serbian Sisters, Cleveland	$50	Mrs. G. Milliken	$100
Ref. Pres. S. S., Stirling, Kan.	87	Mrs. C. F. Taft	100
Flora A. Morrow	10	Mrs. W. Anderson	100
Slav. Gym. Union, Cleveland	401	C. H. Bigelow, Jr.	50
		A. E. Ernst	25
		Miscellaneous	12

During the week the Committee shipped more than $20,000 worth of supplies to Serbia.

Persian Relief Fund.

The Persian War Relief Fund, the Treasurer of which is Edwin M. Bulkley of 25 Broad Street, now amounts to $38,035.85. New subscriptions of $10 or more received the past week follow:

Mary W. Borden	$250	Mrs. and Miss Calkins	$15
"A Friend"	250	Sarah J. Cutler	11
Jeanne M. Demetre	30	Dr. R. R. Ridgway	50
Elizabeth L. Cochran	25	Katonah Pres. Ch.	30
4th Pres. Ch., Chi.	25	"Cash"	25
Woman's Soc., Fredericksburg, Ohio.	22	Mrs. H. S. Bryan	20
Mrs. W. L. Watson	20	F. E. Masland	25
		M. L. Reid	20
		Smaller gifts	51

Ambulance Hospital Fund.

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, received the following additional subscriptions the past week:

Dr. G. Bacon	$100	W. A. Taprell	$10
W. W. Cutler	10		

Vacation Fund.

The Vacation War Relief Committee's fund, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, was increased to $111,828.78 last week. New subscriptions included the following:

Emergency Relief Committee	$12	Soc. Eth. Culture	$130
		Special Rel. Com.	10

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid, subscriptions to which should be sent to Miss Gladys Hollingsworth, the French Line pier, received these new subscriptions of $10 or more last week:

Mrs. J. M. Millan	$25	Mrs. H. Thorp	$10
Mrs. A. Wich	44	Mrs. F. H. Stewart	15
Mrs. R. Baldwin	11	Miss A. Haughton	13

Polish Relief Fund.

The Polish Relief Fund, of which Mme. Marcella Sembrich is the head, and subscriptions to which should be made to the Guaranty Trust Company, has collected to date $68,460.88. New subscriptions of $10 or more received last week were:

L. Anderson	$250	C. Brainerd Fox	$20
Byron S. Adams	25	Mrs. C. G. Addison	25
Mrs. W. S. Franklin	100	Dr. L. W. Austin	15
Mrs. C. D. Warner (col.)	100	C. S. Carlsmith	275
E. McMillin	500	G. Hoadley house	25
		Mrs. S. R. Newhouse	10

For Women of France.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $54,160.29. New gifts of the past week were:

Refugees Fund	$1,300	Mrs. W. Greenough	$25
Mrs. G. Neave	25	M. Charavay	10
R. W. Moore	10	Mrs. G. P. Black	25
Marguerite Fidelle	10	A. N. Milliken	25
Louise Lobet	30	Mary F. Maguire	35
E. Disabean	10		

Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides comfort kits for French soldiers, has collected to date $74,708.91. The office of the fund is Room 122, the Vanderbilt Hotel.

TAFT'S ADVICE TO YALE MEN.

With Other Alumni He Asks Them to Teach Patriotism to Boys.

An open letter to the Yale graduates of 1915, signed by ex-President Taft, Otto T. Bannard, John O. Greenleaf, Henry Holman Ketcham, Henry Stanford Brooks, Alonzo A. Stagg and Frederick Trevor Hill, has been mailed to each of the graduates.

The writers state that it was mailed because in their opinion "every Yale man should, as soon as he leaves college, enlist himself, in one way or another, in the service of his country, and it often happens that with every willingness at serve one does not know just what to do."

One of the most important factors in determining the "future of America," the writers stated, was the guidance and training of the boys who soon would be numbered among American men.

"This is," the letter continues, "a man's job in general and the college man's job in particular. In our judgment every graduate of Yale ought to make it a part of his business to interest himself in some group of boys, and do his best to make them into efficient Americans during their most impressionable years. If you cannot find or undertake a group of boys, you can at least find one boy upon whom you can exert that 'older boy' influence which so profoundly affects character during the formative years.

"This is a direct, personal, public service and you will never be freer to perform it than during the next few years. It makes no great demand on your time and none on your purse, and will prove an agreeable recreation from your work. It is a national duty. Our country which has been called the melting pot of nations) needs all the help it can get in influencing the boys of the coming generation in patriotism, right thinking, and clean living. It looks to you as a university man to help in molding them into more thorough, more unselfish, better disciplined and loyal citizens.

WEIGHS COURT HOUSE PLANS

Mayor Finds 70,000 Square Feet is Set Aside for Law Library.

The report regarding the proposed new Court House which Tilden Adamson, of the Board of Estimate's Bureau of Contract Supervision, has submitted to Mayor Mitchel and which will be made public on Tuesday goes into considerable detail regarding the matter of floor space to be used by the law library, it was learned yesterday.

According to the plans of the Court House Board about 70,000 square feet of space has been set aside for the library, covering one entire floor. It is estimated that about 20,000 square feet of this space will be reserved for a room for stacking books and for a reading room, leaving approximately 50,000 square feet of space for the library proper. This, it is estimated, would provide space for 1,400,000 volumes, which is far in excess of the number of volumes contained in any law library in the world.

The present law library of the Supreme Court in this city contains only 15,000 volumes. The law library in the Post Office Building contains about 90,000 volumes, and that of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, one of the best law libraries in the East, contains only 40,000 volumes.

In connection with the library room, the plans call for a separate room containing 37,000 square feet of space to be used for the librarian and clerks. According to opponents of the plan this will provide room for many people, and it is feared that if the plans are carried out the opportunity will be afforded for the creation of many new jobs. The Mayor would not discuss Mr. Adamson's report yesterday. He said he was going over it carefully and would make it public on Tuesday.

APPEAL FOR TWO WIDOWS.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities Hopes to Keep Families Together.

How to make ends meet and keep her family of seven children together is the problem that is facing Mrs. N., a widow 36 years old. As her two youngest children are mere babies, 4 and 5 years old, the mother finds it impossible to do any work outside her own home. The two oldest girls are working, but their earnings are insufficient to meet the needs of the family, especially since three of the children are in delicate health. The Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, has taken hold of the case and has secured medical attention for each member of the family. When the 14-year-old boy is able to work, further assistance should be unnecessary. The bureau is trying to raise $72 to pay for the family's rent and to provide a weekly allowance. Please mark contributions for 0212.

Another sad case reported is that of Mrs. H., whose husband has deserted her and their four children, the youngest only one year old. The mother is a good and willing worker and manages to earn about $4 a week by days' work. The Bureau of Charities reports that home conditions are good and that the family should be kept together. To this end it is raising a fund of $115, which will be used for the rent and a weekly pension for the necessities of life. Please mark contributions for 0213.

Permanent Record of the World War

Have you thought of the fascinating interest that a contemporaneous record of the great events now shattering the world will possess in years to come when these events have passed into history?

The New York Times
CURRENT HISTORY

embodies a first-hand account of the various phases of the war, and is especially rich in those momentous official statements and stirring utterances of the great literary spokesmen of the nations involved or which later historians will base their narratives of this stupendous epoch in history.

Volume I., in Book Form

is now ready. This book comprises the first six numbers of the monthly magazine. Contains 1,238 pages, 6½x9½ inches, 96 full-page rotogravure portraits, 48 full-page views of the war, 28 full-page cartoons from foreign periodicals, a 9-page Analytical Index, and a complete Chronological Record. Bound in durable seal brown embossed cloth, with gold lettering.

Price $2.00, delivery charges extra.

CURRENT HISTORY
Times Square New York

WE OBSERVE AN ALL-DAY HOLIDAY TOMORROW, JULY 5.

GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

THESE SALES ARE FOR TUESDAY, JULY 6.

TRUSTEES' SALES

(By Order of the United States District Court)

Because of the Crowds in Attendance We Cannot Guarantee to Fill Mail on Telephone Orders on These Items.

These Sales Are for Tuesday

SPECIALLY NOTABLE OFFERINGS
During These Sales of
EVERYTHING NECESSARY FOR SUMMER USE AND WEAR

—everything necessary to make the hottest weather bearable and agreeable,—everything for the vacationist in the country and at the seashore.

If you are not a charge customer you can enjoy the convenience of an Account by applying to our Department of Accounts.

50 S.H. Green Trading Stamps Free *Tuesday with Purchase of $1 or More—Present Coupon*

Cut Out This Coupon
IT IS GOOD TUESDAY ONLY

This Coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) S.H. Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more, Tuesday, July 6.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
N. Y. Times, 7-4-15. J. B. GREENHUT Co.

59

Perfect "Walk-Over" High & Low Shoes

Women's $3.50 to $5.00 PERFECT "WALK-OVER" HIGH AND LOW SHOES at $1.95

Men's $3.50 to $5.00 PERFECT "WALK-OVER" HIGH AND LOW SHOES at $2.45

Samples, discontinued lines and surplus stocks from the "Walk-Over" factory.

If, for one reason or another, you could not come to the store during the first days of the sale, you have another chance Tuesday—seize it—and seize it as early in the day as you can. No Mail, Phone or Approval Orders Filled.

PERFECT "WALK-OVER" SHOES FOR WOMEN:—
All the newest styles in this season's footwear in Pumps, Colonials and Oxford Ties in plain and combination effects; also high shoes in button or lace. All style heels; all the wanted leathers. All sizes, 2½ to 7; AA to D widths.

PERFECT "WALK-OVER" SHOES FOR MEN:—
High Shoes in Patent Leather, Gun Metal Calf and Tan Russia Calf. The Oxford Ties are in Tan Russia and Gun Metal Calf; all the low shoes are made on the new and popular flat English last, with cloth inlay. All sizes, 6 to 11, AA to D widths.

Women's & Misses' Handsome $5 & $6 Summer Dresses
Sale Tuesday . . $3.95
For smartness these dresses compare favorably with high priced silk dresses after which they have been modeled.
Whether for wear in town or in country, these dresses are just what you require for all occasions.

75c Middy Blouses
Sale Tuesday .49c
Sizes 14 to 20 years. Splendid new models of WHITE GALATEA with sailor collars, patch pocket and short sleeves.
Middy Blouses of Tub Silk
Sale Tuesday . . $1.98

Girls' White Galatea Skirts
Sale Tuesday .95c
These skirts worn with middy blouses make very handsome outfits. New panel front and back model; laced at the sides. 22 to 30 inch lengths.

$2 & $2.50 Dainty White Summer Blouses
Sale Tuesday . $1.50
All the new collar styles are included, such as:—Quaker, Frill and Convertible. They are all splendidly made of white cotton voile—cool and fashionable for summer wear.

Women's Panama Cloth Suits—Tuesday	$5
Women's Genuine Palm Beach Suits—Tuesday,	$8.95, $10 & $11.50
Women's Shepherd Check Summer Suits — formerly $14.75 to $24.50—Tuesday	$7.95
$1.25 Crepe de Chine—40 inches wide; colors, also white and black; Tuesday, yd.	95c
$1.35 Black Dress Taffeta—40 inches wide; Tuesday, yd.	$1
$8.50 Traveling Bags—sale, Tuesday	$4.85
$10 "Frisco" Special Traveling Trunks—sale, Tuesday	$7.95
$7.50 Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 Pieces—sale, Tuesday	$4.95
$8.95 Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 Pieces—sale, Tuesday	$6.95
$12.95 Dinner Sets, 100 Pieces—Tuesday	$8.95
$1.25 Folding Lawn Settee—Tuesday	75c
$2 Fumed Oak Porch Swing—Complete with chains—Tuesday	95c
Men's $7.75 Genuine Panama Hot Weather Suits—Tuesday	$4.45
Mid-Summer Trimmed Millinery—formerly priced $7.50 and $10—Tuesday	$3.45
25c Silk Tie Laces—sale, Tuesday, pair	16c
25c Size Bottle "Flashwhite"—sale, Tuesday	17c
59c Net Brassieres—sale, Tuesday	43c
25c White Kid Belts for Women—sale, Tuesday	18c
65c Silk Taffeta or Messaline Shirred Girdles—sale, Tuesday	39c

Black Bathing Satins—36 inches wide; guaranteed; Tuesday, yard	$1.10 to $1.75
15c Gingham—32 inches wide—Tuesday, yd.	10c
17c Plisse Crepes—27 and 30 inches wide—Tuesday, yd.	10c
19c Fine Sheer Voiles—Tuesday, yd.	10c
39c Silk & Cotton Pongee—Tuesday, yd.	24c
49c Mohair Brilliantine—36 inches wide; Tuesday, yard	29c
65c Bedford Cord—cream; 36 inches wide; Tuesday, yard	45c
85c All-Wool Storm Serge—50 inches wide; Tuesday, yard	59c
29c and 45c Swiss and Voile Flouncings—Tuesday, yard	19c & 29c
59c to $1.00 Voile, Crepe and Swiss Flouncings—Tuesday, yd.	39c & 49c
"Victory" Drop-Head Sewing Machines—(agents' prices $35) Tuesday	$11.95
All attachments.	
$24.50 & $26.50 Seamed Axminster Rugs—size 9x12—Tuesday at	$16.50 & $18.50
80c Wooden Hose Reels—Tuesday	59c
$1.75 Steel Frame Hose Reels—Tuesday	$1.25
$2.85 to $8.30 Garden Hose—Tuesday at	$2.40 to $6.45
$11.50 Refrigerators—apartment house style—Tuesday at	$9.00
$12.75 Refrigerators—lift cover style—Tuesday	$9.45
15c & 18c Scrims—Tuesday, yd.	10c & 15c
15c & 20c Scrims—Tuesday, yd.	12c & 19c
19c & 35c Imported Scotch Madras—Tuesday, yd.	15c & 22c
$1.25 & $2.50 Pillows—covered with cretonne; Tuesday	79c & $1.50

STERLING SILVER TABLEWARE
TUESDAY'S SPECIAL OFFERINGS ARE:—

$2.50 Butter Knives, $1.35.	$5 Coffee Spoons, ½ doz., $2.95.	$12 Dessert Forks, ½ doz., $7.95.
$2.25 Sugar Tongs, $1.35.	$5 Berry Forks, ½ doz., $2.95.	$12 Dessert Spoons, ½ doz., $7.95.
$3 Salad Forks, each, $1.95.	$5 Gravy Ladles, $2.75	$12.50 Dinner Knives, ½ doz., $7.95.
$3.50 Fold Meat Forks $1.95.	$6 Oyster Forks, ½ doz., $3.50.	$14 Soup Spoons, ½ doz., $7.95.
$3.50 Lettuce Forks, $1.95.	$6.50 Orange Spoons, ½ doz., $3.50.	$15 Table Spoons, ½ doz., $7.95.
$2.95 Tea Spoons, ½ doz., $1.95.	$7 Butter Spreaders, ½ doz., $3.50.	$15 Dinner Forks, ½ doz., $7.95.
$5.00 Tea Spoons, ½ doz., $2.95.	$6.50 Tea Spoons, ½ doz., $3.95.	$14 Carving Sets, 3 pieces, $8.50.
	$11.50 Dessert Knives, ½ doz., $7.95.	

Also an attractive variety of articles formerly $1.25; choice, Tuesday 75c

Groceries Shipped to the Country

To

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers Monday; fair Tuesday; somewhat lower temperature; fresh south shifting to west winds with squalls.
For full weather report see Page 9.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,981. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMAN WEDGE MOVES ON WARSAW AT 5 MILES A DAY

At This Rate Capital's Fate Will Be Settled in a Week, British Think.

GERMANS SURE OF CAPTURE

Airmen Drop Notes in City, Saying It Will Fall by the End of July.

RUSSIANS STILL HOPEFUL

Both Wings Hold Firm and Foe's Main Force Is Getting Into Difficult Country.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—At a rate estimated at five miles a day General von Mackensen's forces are still swinging northward in Galicia and Poland in a colossal add daring endeavor to drive a wedge into the Russian centre, and dislodge the Russians from the Vistula River, and force them back over the Bug, thus splitting the Grand Duke's forces into two sections, with thousands of acres of swamp and marshland between them.

If the Austro-Germans can continue their progress another week even the British press admits the Russians will have to give up Warsaw, and with it the whole line. In the meantime the Germans are massing more troops in the Baltic provinces and the recent encounter in the Baltic seems to suggest that they contemplate co-ordinate naval action, but it is possible that the sea operations were only a feint.

In Southeast Galicia the Russians are fighting tenaciously, and have the advantage of a remarkable series of parallel rivers beyond the Gnila Lipa, and the Austro-German advance is likely to be extremely costly.

Thus, in their two extreme wings the Russians appear to be firm, and where they are retreating, it is still claimed, their retirement is orderly and accompanied by vigorous rear-guard operations. The Austro-Germans, who are advancing in the centre, are, moreover, getting deeper into a country covered with forests and streams and barren of railways, between the Middle Vistula and the Bug—natural advantages to the Russians, which military writers here repeatedly emphasize. They point out, too, the daily lengthening chain of Austro-German communications, which brings an added burden to the Teutonic allies.

British Wonder How to Aid Ally.

Some sections of the British public think the time has come for Great Britain and France to begin a general offensive in the west, and thus force a transfer of German troops from the eastern theatre, but the more conservative military writers think that the time for this is not at hand and that the best aid England can lend her eastern ally is to pour into Russia every ounce of ammunition that can be spared without curtailing the necessary supply at the western front.

One of the main aims of the German operations in the east seems to be directed to a vast turning movement behind Warsaw, embracing Brest-Litovsk, one of the strong Russian bases, and civilian residents of Warsaw, according to Petrograd dispatches, are already leaving the city because of the possibility of German occupation. Circulars dropped from German aircraft on the Polish capital predict the fall of Warsaw by the end of July. It is said that the Germans have drawn up lists of prominent Poles whom they plan to hang for their Russian sympathies.

As an explanation of the continued retirement of the Russian centre, a Petrograd dispatch says: "The Russians will refuse to accept serious battle in a country devoid of railways."

Russians Give Up More Positions.

BERLIN, July 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Following is the official report of the operations on the front in Galicia and Southern Poland:

General von Linsingen's army, in full pursuit of the enemy, is advancing toward the Zlota Lipa. Three thousand Russians were taken prisoner yesterday. Under pressure of the Germans the enemy is evacuating his positions from Narajow to Miasto, and to the north of Przemyslany from Kamionka to Krylow.

On the Bug River the situation is unchanged. Field Marshal von Mackensen's armies are advancing to attack.

Between the Vistula and the Pilica Rivers no important events occurred.

VIENNA, July 4, (via Amsterdam and London.)—The following Austrian official statement regarding the progress of hostilities on the Russian front was given out here tonight:

In the Russian theatre the enemy, who yesterday offered strong resistance in East Galicia, between Narajow and the Zlota Lipa River, and further north, were attacked by Teutonic allied troops, and after long hours of fighting were repulsed along the entire front. We captured 3,000 prisoners and took several machine guns. In the district of Przemyslany and Gliniany the enemy is retreating toward the east. On the Bug River the situation is unchanged.

In Russian Poland there has been heavy fighting in several sectors of the front, the Russians attacking strongly, but all their attempts failed, one of our corps repulsing five attacks. Fighting continues for the Brooy Wysnica. On both sides of Studzianku we penetrated the main position of the enemy on a front of several kilometres, capturing 1,000 prisoners and three guns, while the enemy suffered heavy

Continued on Page 3.

GERMANY'S ANSWER NEARLY FINISHED

Preliminary Draft of Note Prepared—President Expects It This Week.

BERLIN, July 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The preliminary draft of the German note in reply to the American note regarding the sinking of the Lusitania and Germany's submarine warfare has been prepared, says the Overseas News Agency.

The draft now must be submitted to the several German departments, after which it will be forwarded to Washington.

CORNISH, N. H., July 4.—News dispatches from Berlin saying that the preliminary draft of the forthcoming German note on submarine warfare had been completed were shown to President Wilson today. He expects the note to arrive in Washington this week. He continued tonight, however, to refuse to comment on the subject.

BERLIN DENIES CHANGE IN SUBMARINE TACTICS

Answers British Reports of Fewer Vessels Sunk and Rigid Search of Ships.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 4.—The Armenian case has caused no sensation here and aroused little interest outside diplomatic and American circles. The only press comment so far is an inspired semi-official article appearing in all papers and defending the submarine's action because the Armenian tried to escape after shots had been fired across her bow. It goes on to say:

"The Reuter agency reports excitement reigning in official Washington circles. If this be a fact it must be stated that so far as is known there is no ground for excitement. The submarine acted in accordance with the rules of international law. If American citizens lost their lives it is the fault of the English captain alone and the English Government that not only condones such conduct, which is contrary to international law, but moreover, rewards the crews of such ships as the case of the Laertes showed."

Simultaneously the following inspired notice appears in the entire press: "Reports from Copennagen say all the recent dispatches from London about the submarine war state that its whole character has been changed and that the German submarines now invariably appear on the surface for the purpose of stopping ships and sink them only after a thorough search. As we learn from an authoritative source, this news is inaccurate. It means nothing further than a transparent attempt to raise the depressed spirits of the English public and accelerate subcriptions to the new war loan."

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the news items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"The British assertion that German submarines had changed their tactics and henceforth would sink fewer vessels was officially declared by the German Government today to be 'absolutely untrue.'"

SWISS ARE WARNED BY GERMAN DYE MEN

Must Stop Exporting the Product to England or Their Supply Will Be Cut Off.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—The Morning Post's Berne correspondent says that in Swiss commercial circles considerable dismay has been caused by a circular just issued, signed by 13 leading German aniline and other dye manufacturers and evidently aimed at preventing Switzerland from doing any business in dyes on her own account with England or France. The circular says: "It has come to the knowledge of the signatories that Swiss dye works are supplying considerable quantities of dyestuffs to countries at war with us, and that, although a considerable shortage of dyestuffs prevails in Switzerland, nevertheless Swiss dye works prefer this export to supplying Swiss industry."

The circular goes on to say that if German dye manufacturers continue supplying Swiss customers they lay themselves open to reproach by enabling the Swiss dyemakers to supply Germany's enemies with dyestuffs. "Consequently," it adds, "the German dye manufacturers will refuse to supply Switzerland with any more dyestuffs unless absolutely guaranteed against any being exported directly or indirectly from Switzerland to countries fighting against Germany."

LORD FISHER HEADS INVENTIONS BOARD

Will Test Scientific Devices for Naval Warfare Against Germany.

LONDON, July 4.—The suggestion of British scientists that Great Britain organize the country's best scientific brains to combat German ingenuity in warfare found expression today in the official statement that Admiral Lord Fisher, who recently resigned as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty owing to differences with Winston Spencer Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, had been appointed Chairman of the "Inventions Board" which is being formed to assist the Admiralty in relation to naval requirements.

HAY'S FIVE FRUIT. Try it on grape fruit, cereal, fritters, and fruit salads. Sold by Park & Tilford.—Advt.

CANADA SENDS TEN SUBMARINES TO BRITISH NAVY

New Type Craft, Designed Here, Start Across Atlantic with a Cruiser as Convoy.

HAVE SPEED OF 14 KNOTS

Boats Equipped with a Device Which Enables Them to Signal Under Water.

ANOTHER FLEET UNDER WAY

Some of the Parts Made in the U. S. and the Whole Assembled in Yards Near Quebec.

Two flotillas of American-designed British submarines sailed from Quebec for England last Saturday, according to information which reached New York yesterday. Each flotilla consisted of five vessels, and an auxiliary cruiser, acting as escort, accompanied the flotilla on the voyage across the Atlantic.

George B. David, President of the George B. David Company, Inc., of 171 Madison Avenue, who was in Quebec Saturday morning, witnessed the departure of the submarines, and described it to THE TIMES. The ten submersibles were commissioned last week, and each is manned by four officers and eighteen bluejackets, who were sent from England to take over the craft and pilot them across the ocean. Never before in history have so many submarines undertaken a voyage as great. The German submarine that went from the North Sea to Constantinople made a longer journey, but that was only one boat, whereas in the present voyage ten underwater craft are concerned.

Officers Sent from England.

"I was in Quebec Thursday, Friday, and Saturday," Mr. David said yesterday, "and while there I was a guest of the Quebec Garrison Club. It was at the club that I learned of the completion of the submarines, and of the intention to start them for British waters on Saturday morning. Naturally in a time like this the club, which is the leading military social organization of the province, is always crowded with officers. Among these were about forty-five young British naval officers, most of them Junior Lieutenants and ensigns, and all attached to the submarine arm of the Royal Navy.

"They were a fine lot of young chaps, and did not make any effort to disguise the real nature of their mission to Canada. In the course of a conversation I had with one of the officers I expressed surprise at seeing so many naval officers around, when there were no naval vessels in the near-by waters. It was then that I was told of the completion of the ten submarines at a navy yard between Quebec and Montreal.

"'If you are up at 8:30 o'clock Saturday morning,' my friend told me, 'and go down to the waterfront, you will see all ten of them as they start.'

"Just as the officer had stated, the submarines got under way at the time indicated, and proceeded in column two abreast, the big auxiliary cruiser steaming in the centre of the column. Each submarine had, in addition to its commander, a navigating officer and two engineer officers, and a crew of about eighteen men. The submarines looked to be about 150 feet long, and each, I was told, mounted a single gun, the calibre of which I was not told. Neither was it disclosed how many torpedo tubes were fitted into each craft.

New Signaling Device.

"I was told that each of the new submarines was equipped with a wonderful new signaling device, which made possible communication over a great distance. The device is entirely underwater, and the vessels can signal each other, no matter whether they are proceeding on the surface or submerged. I was also told that each submarine had on board enough fuel to take it to England and half way back to Canada if necessary.

"I asked one of the young submarine officers what they would do in the event they were discovered by German vessels. He replied that, if necessary, the submarines would dive out of danger. When I asked what about the big convoy, he said that ship would have to look out for herself as best she could. However, he added, none of the officers expected any trouble in crossing the Atlantic. They expected the voyage to take more than two weeks, and figured on maintaining an average speed on the surface of about fourteen knots.

"The boats were all designed in the United States, and most of the parts were manufactured in this country, and then shipped to the naval yard between Montreal and Quebec, where a large force of skilled mechanics were employed to put the vessels together. None of the vessels had received a name when they sailed, and the name of the convoying auxiliary cruiser was hidden under a strip of canvas."

The two flotillas are believed to be the first of the submarines for European service to be completed in Canada since the outbreak of war. Others are being assembled, and in a few weeks, it is understood, another flotilla will be ready to start for England.

Mr. David also saw the Italian concentration camp at Three Rivers, where, he said, about 9,000 Italians, a great many of them from the United States, are under training as a preliminary to entering the Italian Army in Europe.

CANADIANS AT PLYMOUTH.

Dental Corps Arrives With a Fresh Body of Troops.

OTTAWA, July 4.—The steamer Mitsanable with the Twenty-ninth Battalion, one company each of the Thirty-eighth and Forty-seventh Battalions, and a Canadian Dental Corps arrived in Plymouth yesterday, according to a statement issued by the Militia Department tonight.

"BEST FOR SUNBURN" Lundborg's Perozide Massage Cream. 50c. Take it with you.—Advt.

Russians Sink a German Battleship and Possibly a Submarine off Danzig

PETROGRAD, July 4, (via London, July 5.)—An official communication issued by the War Office today says that on Friday a Russian submarine blew up a German warship of the Deutschland class which was steaming at the head of a German squadron at the entrance of Danzig Bay.

The text follows:

On Friday at the entrance of Danzig Bay a submarine, with two torpedoes, blew up a German warship of the Deutschland class, which was steaming at the head of a German squadron.

One of our destroyers rammed a German submarine which was attempting to approach our warships. The submarine failed to reappear on the surface. Our destroyer suffered slight damage in the collision.

The Deutschland class of battleships, consisting of five ships laid down in 1903-4-5, are pre-dreadnoughts of 13,200 tons displacement and carry a complement of 729 officers and men in times of peace. They are armed with four 11-inch guns, fourteen 6.7-inch guns, and twenty 24-pounders.

ROON WAS SET ON FIRE.

Russian Official Account of the Sea Fight Off Gothland.

PETROGRAD, July 4, (via London, July 5).—A detailed story of Friday's naval action in the Baltic is given in a Russian official statement issued tonight. This communication follows:

"The Russian cruisers Rurik, Makaroff, Bayan, Bogatyr, and Oleg encountered the enemy at 8 o'clock in the morning between the Island of Oeland and the Courland coast. The enemy consisted of a light cruiser of the Augsburg class, a mine layer, and three destroyers.

"The sea was shrouded in a fog so dense that the ships frequently were swallowed up in darkness, and therefore the gunfire was inaccurate. The Russians, attempting to intercept the enemy's retreat, were attacked by the torpedo boats, but were unharmed. In a half hour the Augsburg, finding the Russian fire too hot, abandoned her slower consort and fled full speed southward.

"The Albatross (the German mine layer) began to show signs of distress, and the torpedo boats endeavored to assist her escape, throwing volumes of thick, black smoke out of their funnels and rendering the fog more dense, but at 9 o'clock the foremast of the Albatross was shot away, clouds of steam arose, and the doomed ship began to list to starboard.

"Hauling down her flag, she made for the coast. As she was badly damaged and was entering neutral waters, the Russians ceased firing, and soon she was seen to go ashore behind the Oestgarn's lighthouse.

"The Russians cruised northward. At 10 o'clock they sighted a squadron of the enemy, including an armored cruiser of the Roon class, a light cruiser of the Augsburg class, and four destroyers. The Russians immediately joined battle and a half hour later the enemy began to retreat, while several submarines attacked the Russians unsuccessfully.

"The Rurik was sent at full speed after the retreating vessels, which were joined by another cruiser of the Bremen class. The Rurik soon had the satisfaction of seeing the effect of her salvos, for the enemy's fire weakened. The Roon's four 8-inch guns were silenced and fire broke out abroad. Obviously disliking further conflict the enemy disappeared rapidly in the fog.

"The Russians sustained trifling damage. No one was killed; fourteen men were wounded.

"Shortly afterward the Russians were attacked by torpedoes from submarines, but were protected by Russian torpedo boats which arrived to reinforce them. One of these torpedo boats was damaged in driving off the submarine attack."

Albatross Hit Thirty Times.

BERLIN, July 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The plucky fight of the German minelayer Albatross against four Russian cruisers of the armored class, and what is charged by German naval officers as the violation by the Russians of Swedish neutrality, claimed the attention of Berlin today.

According to Swedish and Danish reports the Albatross, while passing through a dense fog lost sight of the accompanying small cruisers and was suddenly attacked by four big ships.

The Albatross fought desperately for several hours but was slowly driven toward the Swedish coast and finally entered Swedish waters. The captain ran the ship aground near Henviker.

The Russians, it is said, continued firing long after the Albatross entered Swedish territory. The Oestegarn lighthouse was hit by Russian shells and the keeper was compelled to flee.

The Albatross was hit about thirty times. Lieutenant Löwenberg and twenty-seven men were killed and many others were wounded. One shell entered the ship hospital, killing ten wounded men and fatally wounding a doctor.

FAMILY WIPED OUT IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Robert Mayer, His Wife, and Two Children Killed When N. J. Central Train Struck Auto.

WOMAN KILLED ON 5TH AV.

Three Hit by Train in Detroit Die—One Dead in Rhode Island—Nine Hurt in Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

FARMINGDALE, N. J., July 4.—A family of four—father, mother, son, and daughter—was wiped out this afternoon when an automobile in which all were riding was struck by a railroad train at a grade crossing in the Asbury Park motor road about a mile from this place. The members of the family were Robert Mayer, 52 years old, a pottery foreman; Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Mayer, 52 years old; Ethel, 21 years old; and Herbert, 13 years old. They lived at 901 Quinton Avenue, Trenton.

In company with friends in another automobile, the Mayers left Trenton this morning for Asbury Park, where all of the party had luncheon. They started to return about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Mayer car leading, the other following several hundred feet behind.

The road crosses the tracks of the Southern Division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey east of here, and, although the crossing is at grade, it is in open country and sign posts stand at the roadside to warn motorists of the danger of approaching trains. Several of those who saw the accident said afterward that Mayer, who was driving his automobile, put on greater speed as he came to the crossing, as though he intended to dash across the tracks ahead of the train. Other witnesses told the authorities that the train approached the crossing at high speed and that its engineer sounded no warning whistle.

The engine struck the automobile in the middle and, as the engine plowed along for several hundred feet, the wreckage of the automobile became twisted and tangled around the cowcatcher and front wheels. Mayer and his son were carried on the cowcatcher for some distance and then thrown to one side. The two women were caught in the wreckage of the automobile and, after the train had been stopped, their bodies were hardly visible under the debris.

Members of the train crew and passengers hurried to the front of the engine. Some ran to the bodies of the father and his son, while others set about to free the bodies of the women. It required a great deal of chopping and cutting with axes before this could be done. It was found then that both had been instantly killed. The father had been instantly killed also, but the boy was breathing when the first person reached his side.

Herbert was rushed to the home of Dr. W. H. Havens, a short distance away, where it was found that he had suffered a fracture of the skull and internal injuries. Restoratives were applied, but the boy died without regaining consciousness.

All of the bodies were mangled, the women by being crushed between parts of the automobile and the cowcatcher, and the father and son in being knocked and rolled along the track in front of the engine. Had it not been for the friends of the family who came up in their automobile it is doubtful if any of the dead could have been identified except by cards or names on their persons.

Thomas De Long, the engineer of the train, said after the accident, that he approached the crossing at moderate speed and blew the usual cautionary whistle. The automobile, he said, came on the crossing from the side opposite the window of his cab from which he was looking. His first knowledge of the accident, he said, came when he felt a jar and saw the body of a man bouncing along the track ahead of the engine.

The Asbury Park road is popular with automobilists, particularly on Sundays

Continued on Page 4.

SING SING CONVICT SAVES TWO IN RIVER

George Saber Brings Youth and Girl Ashore When Their Boat Overturns.

WAS FIELDING IN BALL GAME

Three Drown Near New York—Policeman Who Earned Vacation for Bravery Rescues Swimmer.

Three fatalities and several sensational rescues marked the boating and bathing near New York yesterday. The dead were Henry Speicher, Jr., 22 years old, of 1,648 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, drowned in Jamaica Bay; George Levine, 30 years old, of Union Hill, N. J., drowned in the Hudson River, and Mrs. Sophie Benjamin of 134 Allen Street, killed of heart disease aggravated by swimming near Rockaway Beach.

The most thrilling rescue was made by George Saber, a third term prisoner in Sing Sing. The regular Sunday afternoon baseball game was in progress in the prison yard and Saber, who is a trusty, was stationed outside the iron rail fence to stop fly balls from going into the river. He heard screams and saw an overturned rowboat about 150 yards from shore.

A young man and a young woman were struggling in the water, and it was apparent that neither could swim. Without removing any of his clothes, Saber dived in. He swam out, and, after helping the youth to get a hold on the boat, he placed the girl on his back and struck out for shore with her. He placed her on the grass at the river's edge, saw that her condition was not serious, and dived back into the river to go after her companion. Saber carried the youth in on his back to shore in the same way.

Saber did not call for help and the ball game held the interests of players and spectators until some one happened to see the rescuer swimming in to shore. The fence between the yard and the water is an iron railing, so that those inside could see the rescue. They saw the handshake that the youth and the girl gave Saber just before they walked up from the river's edge and into Ossining.

Saber came into the yard after they had gone and remarked that he supposed he had better go to his cell and change his clothes. He did this quietly. Later several persons who had observed the rescue at a distance from the river bank told the full story. When Warden Osborne heard of it he gave his congratulations to the prisoner. The rescued ones didn't give their names to their preserver.

Henry Speicher, Jr., was drowned while swimming in Jamaica Bay off Annehurst, Hook Creek, Queens Borough. He and his wife, Anna, went out from shore in a rowboat, and Speicher, who wore a bathing suit, gave his wife the oars, saying he would go for a short swim. He dived overboard, came up, swam a few strokes, suddenly threw both hands in the air, and then sank out of sight. His body was washed ashore a mile away.

George Levine, who was a mate on the launch Blue Bell, was drowned when he fell from the boat in the Hudson River opposite Fiftieth Street. He was cleaning the engine of the launch and lost his balance when a wave made by a passing steamer made the launch roll.

A party of thirty-two men and women who had been to Forest Grove on the Blue Bell became excited when they saw the man in the water, and none of them seemed able to give assistance. Captain Wiese of the launch landed the passengers at Fiftieth Street and went out again to search for the body of the mate, who was his friend. The body had not been recovered late last night.

While bathing off the foot of Oceanus Avenue, Rockaway Beach, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Sophie Benjamin, who lived at 134 Allen Street, Manhattan, was taken ill. Dr. Victor of the Rockaway Hospital was summoned, but the woman was dead before his arrival. She had been ill for some time, and it was thought that the exertion of swimming had affected her heart.

Policeman Thomas Conkling of the Forty-first Street Precinct plunged into the water at Rockaway Beach yesterday afternoon fully dressed and rescued Michael Collins of 187 Measrole Street, Brooklyn, who had been attacked by a cramp at some distance from the beach.

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X-RAY, TAKEN OF MORGAN'S WOUNDS, SHOWS THERE IS NO PRESENT DANGER; WOULD-BE ASSASSIN MAY BE POISONER

Mr. Morgan's Condition Favorable; X-Ray Shows No Bones Damaged

Junius Spencer Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan, gave out this bulletin on his father's condition at Glen Cove at 8:30 o'clock last night:

The bullets did not enter the abdomen, and an X-ray examination shows that no bones have been damaged. Mr. Morgan's condition continues most favorable.

JAMES W. MARKOE,
H. H. M. LYLE.

No other bulletin was issued yesterday, which was taken generally as encouraging, and the feeling at Glen Cove and among Mr. Morgan's friends was decidedly optimistic.

HOLT IS MUENTER, SAY ASSOCIATES

Student Friend Tells of Fugitive Harvard Professor's Return Under New Name.

OTHERS RECOGNIZE PICTURE

New York Detectives Working on the Theory That the Two Men Are the Same.

New York detectives are trying to develop the theory that Frank Holt, the former Cornell Professor of German, who shot J. P. Morgan and tried to blow up the Capitol at Washington, is none other than Erich Muenter, the Harvard Professor of German who disappeared from Harvard in 1906 following the death of his wife from poisoning. Erich Muenter was of German birth; Frank Holt admits that he is of German descent, although claiming birth in this country. Where, he has not told.

Pictures of Erich Muenter, sent to Glen Cove from Cambridge, show a close resemblance between the former Harvard professor and Holt. Attendants who went to Holt's cell last night and looked at him, with a picture of the man wanted for the murder of his wife in 1906 in their hands, declared that with his beard shaven off Muenter might easily be Holt.

Identify Holt as Muenter.

P. W. Hillier of 107 Oxford Street, Cambridge, the house in which Mrs. Muenter died, who lived under the Muenters, while they were in Cambridge, said last night that Holt and Muenter were the same, judging from the picture of Holt shown to him.

"This picture looks as I should imagine Muenter would look without the beard. I should say it was a picture of Muenter, but of course you know pictures are sometimes deceptive."

Hillier knew Muenter well. He was in the habit of driving him about Cambridge from his livery stable. Muenter frequently went to the Hillier stable, and Mr. Hillier says that at one time Muenter called up Chicago on the phone and left a telephone toll charge of about $10 for the call that he never paid.

A. E. Long, the undertaker who prepared Mrs. Muenter's body for the funeral, when shown a picture of Holt said that it was a striking resemblance to Muenter.

A dispatch from Chicago said that two University of Chicago professors last night identified a photograph of Holt taken soon after his arrest for shooting Mr. Morgan as a likeness of Muenter, whom they had known well. When the two professors were shown the picture, one of them said: "I know it is Muenter, because I know it is Holt."

Last night a reporter showed a picture of Holt to Miss Bertha Muenter, a sister of the missing Harvard professor. "I am unable to say whether this is a picture of my brother," she said. "He was tall like that, but the features don't seem to be those of the boy I knew."

J. M. Binckley, Jr., 612 Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, who was a personal friend of Holt, denied last night that Holt was Muenter.

Dr. H. B. McIntyre of Boston, the physician who was called to attend Mrs. Muenter in 1906, and who refused to have anything to do with the case, said last night at his home when a picture of Holt was shown him that it bore a strong resemblance to Erich Muenter.

"Of course," said Dr. McIntyre, "the fact that Holt's eyes are closed and that the bandage over his head covers his forehead, makes it impossible to say positively that it is Muenter. However, there are remarkable points of resemblance. The lines on either side of the nose; the peculiar chin and the neck, as well as the carriage and build of the man, all look like Muenter."

School Chum Sure He's Muenter.

Another dispatch from Chicago last night said that an associate of Muenter during the days he was a student at the University of Chicago said he was confident Holt, the man who shot Mr. Morgan, was Muenter. He said he knew of Muenter's fleeing from Harvard and of rehabilitating himself in Mexico. Holt often told his associates at Cornell that he had learned the Spanish he knew when he was on a prospecting trip in Mexico. The informant, whose name is protected, said he knew of Muenter as Holt at Vanderbilt University and at Cornell.

"Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan," said this informant last night, "is the Erich Muenter who took his degree of A. B. at the University of Chicago in 1899 and later fled from Cambridge, Mass., following the death

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SOUGHT HOSTAGES, HOLT NOW INSISTS

Hoped to Keep Mrs. Morgan and Children Imprisoned in a Room in Their Home.

TAKES UP ROLE OF FANATIC

Dynamiter Talks Irrationally and Contradicts Some of Former Statements.

Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan on Saturday, asserted in the county jail in Mineola, L. I., yesterday, that when he invaded the Morgan residence he intended to hold Mrs. Morgan and her younger children hostages in a room and to stand guard over them with his two revolvers and stick of dynamite, keeping their lives in danger until Mr. Morgan induced manufacturers to stop the exporting of arms and ammunition.

In a letter which he wrote to his father-in-law Holt offered variations of his previous stories, all of all other published accounts of the happenings in the Morgan residence by stating that he found the Morgan children in the parlor and that they were following him upstairs to the room where they were to be held as hostages when Mr. Morgan confronted him at the head of the stairs.

As evidence that this was his purpose Holt referred to the names which were written on a slip of paper found in one of his pockets when he was arrested. On this were written: "Junius Spencer Morgan, Jane Norton Grew, Frances Tracy, and Henry Sturgis." The younger Morgan children are Henry Sturgis Morgan and Miss Frances Tracy Morgan. Jane Norton Grew is the maiden name of Mrs. Morgan, and her elder daughter is Jane Norton Morgan. The eldest of the family, Junius Spencer Morgan, was married recently.

Holt outlined his scheme for imperiling the Morgan children in an interview in the county jail with Police Commissioner Woods, Captain Tunney, the head of the Anarchist Squad, and Detective Barnetz, all of New York.

Denies Intent to Kill.

Wearied by many hours spent in answering questions, the prisoner spoke somewhat vaguely when he was asked about the practical details of this undertaking. When he was asked if he intended to kill the children if they ran, he said that he did not intend to kill anybody, and that he had expected both they and Mrs. Morgan would go with him without protest. As for the children, he insisted that they followed him without objection, and he argued that his plan would have been consummated quietly if he had not had the conflict with Mr. Morgan.

Replying to questions from Police Commissioner Woods, Holt said that when he had made hostages of Mrs. Morgan and the children he intended to cut a hole in the door of the room with his knife so that food could be handed through to them during the period which would be required for the "all-powerful Mr. Morgan," as he called him, to constrain manufacturers to stop shipping war munitions.

The dynamiter declared he had thought out the problem most thoroughly and that the war would cease when the export of arms ended. If his calculations on this point were disappointed, he said, he would make further use of his power over the lives of Mrs. Morgan and the children to send Mr. Morgan abroad, especially to England, to use his influence for peace.

Holt talked more wildly than he had done on Saturday, frequently contradicted himself, and took no pains to impress on his hearers the reasonableness of his views, as he had done on the day of the shooting. Those who interviewed him did not think he was talking for effect or pretending to be insane on subjects which he had previously discussed rationally.

Police Commissioner Woods said Holt seemed to be talking frankly and in good faith and his insanity seemed to be genuine all through. Chief William J. Flynn of the United States Secret Service, who spent a few minutes with Holt, said that the man undoubtedly was unbalanced, but that his present mental state was due to the fact that he had been subjected to such prolonged questionings.

According to his questioners, Holt had begun to convince himself gradual-

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SABONT CELEBRATED PORTRAITS $5 for 3. 366 5th Ave. (34th St.)—Advt.

OPTIMISM AT GLEN COVE

Junius Morgan and Doctors Say Patient's Condition Is Favorable.

THIRTY ON GUARD AT ESTATE

Demand for Admission by a German and Inquiry by Others Lead to Precautions.

PRAYERS IN THE CHURCHES

Pastors of All Denominations Make Supplication for Banker's Speedy Recovery.

NEARBY HOME THREATENED

Three Intruders Driven from Estate of Son of First National Bank President.

An X-ray examination made yesterday showed that the two bullets which were fired at J. P. Morgan on Saturday at his home at East Island, L. I., by Frank Holt, an instructor in German at Cornell, had made flesh wounds only. The bullet which entered below his abdomen ran a course through muscular tissue and the wound is not now considered dangerous, as it was at first. Mr. Morgan is resting easily and his condition is described by his physicians as very favorable.

In the Nassau County Jail at Mineola, Holt told those who interviewed him and also wrote in a letter to his father-in-law that his plan had been to corner Mrs. Morgan and her younger children at the Morgan home at East Island and hold them prisoners until Mr. Morgan should stop the export of arms and ammunition.

Further evidence came to light yesterday indicating that Holt may prove to be Erich Muenter, the instructor at Harvard, who disappeared in 1906 after his wife had died from arsenical poisoning supposed to have been administered by him.

The wildly irrational character of much of his conversation and writing at the Mineola jail yesterday indicated that Holt may be deliberately shamming insanity for the purpose of establishing a legal excuse for his crime.

Morgan's Son Optimistic.

While no information concerning the wounds sustained by Mr. Morgan was given out either by his son or by Drs. Markoe and Lyle, except that carried by the 8:30 o'clock bulletin, Junius S. Morgan at Glen Cove spoke most optimistically. He was asked if he would give the newspaper men an interview at his home and replied:

"We have decided not to permit any one to come to the house except members of the family. It was my father's wish, and of course I must abide by it."

"Will you give more details concerning your father's condition than those contained in the physicians' statement?" he was asked.

"No, the bulletins cover his condition fully, I think. We read some of the stories published in the newspapers this morning and were surprised at their accuracy."

"Is you father able to walk?" he was asked.

"No," replied Mr. Morgan. "He has been confined to his bed."

"Can you say when he will be able to return to his office?"

"No, that is very indefinite. It will be some time, however."

The bulletin and other statements coming from Mr. Morgan's son were received as good news and went far to put at rest a growing feeling that Mr. Morgan's condition was serious. No other bulletin had been given out at Glen Cove, and the one made public at 8:30 followed the request of the newspaper correspondents.

There was a steady stream of visitors during the day, but few were admitted beyond the lodge house on the bridge. One of those who were at the Morgan home was W. H. Porter, a member of the firm. Mr. Porter went down to the lodge house and remarked that Mr. Morgan's condition was most favorable. "I have the best of news," he said.

Wanted a Hearty Breakfast.

Dr. W. H. Zabriski of Glen Cove, who was the first physician to reach Mr. Morgan's side after he was shot, said late in the day that Mr. Morgan's condition was most favorable, and that he had been resting easy. He would give no details. At another time, when Dr. Zabriski was leaving the Morgan estate in his automobile, it was reported that he waved his hand to some friends and said that Mr. Morgan had enjoyed a smoke. Another report was that Mr. Morgan had developed a fine appetite and wanted a hearty breakfast.

Henry Morgan, Mr. Morgan's son, walked to the bridge at the entrance of the estate and added his word to the

optimistic talk. He said his father's condition was "very good."

If there was any feeling of pessimism at the Morgan house there was no evidence of it. Dr. Lyle and Dr. Markoe could not be reached, as the guards at the bridge enforced the instructions not to let any but members of the family and very close friends pass the lodge house.

While on the surface everything was quiet at the Morgan estate, there was more than one alarming report in circulation, and the armed guard was increased and half a dozen detectives, under the guidance of Supt. MacGregor of the estate, searched the grounds and the town for men who, it was suspected, were endeavoring to reach the Morgan home, despite the precautions that had been taken.

At the entrance to the bridge, on the middle of which is the lodge house, an obstruction was placed which would wreck any automobile that might attempt to cross without first submitting to inspection. On guard was the lodge keeper, Charles Price, and a revolver was displayed prominently at his hip. At 9 o'clock Price was relieved at the bridge by four deputies, each armed with a repeating rifle or a shotgun.

Estates of other rich men near the Morgan home were also patrolled by armed men, private detectives, and deputies, who were pressed into service after the reports got about town that suspicious characters had been seen. Late last night the searchlight on Mr. Morgan's big ocean-going yacht, the Corsair, was thrown here and there about the beach and over the estate, so that the guards could better do their work of watching.

German Demands Admission.

The first alarming report was started when at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, according to Constable McCahill, a man, about 30 years old, with a distinct German accent, rode on a bicycle to the bridge, the only pathway by which he could reach the Morgan house, and demanded that he be permitted to pass the guard. He said he wanted to see Mr. Morgan. He was told that he could not pass, and after waiting at the bridge for a few minutes he rode away.

Later two young men, perhaps 24 years of age, approached John Ford, a garage keeper in Glen Cove, and one of them in broken English asked Mr. Ford how much it would cost to go to the Morgan estate. He said he wanted to be taken to the estate but did not want to return in the car. Ford told him $2, and he shook his head. Then the two young men started to walk in the direction of the Morgan home. They were seen a mile along the way and then disappeared. Mr. Ford said they were Germans.

When Superintendent MacGregor heard these stories he got together three detectives and two deputies and set forth in an automobile to search for the bicyclist and the pedestrians, but he got no trace of them. MacGregor said he thought they were harmless, though probably crank, who meant no harm to Mr. Morgan, but he wasn't taking any chances. Others expressed the fear that there might be an effort to harm other members of the family or to damage the Morgan home.

Dangerously Democratic.

Lodgekeeper Price made this statement:

"One thing you may depend upon, nobody will pass this bridge again unless known to one of us until he has been subjected to the most searching examination. Mr. Morgan permitted persons to enter freely before, but he will be carefully guarded from now on. Why, Mr. Morgan was so democratic that he would even walk out into his grounds to talk to persons who had come to beg favors from him. He was universally kind to all. But unless I receive orders to the contrary nothing like that will be permitted again. From this moment on the Morgan grounds will be closed to strangers. That rule will apply night and day."

There were others who told of Mr. Morgan's democratic manners, and of his refusal to guard himself against the danger of attacks by cranks.

An early morning visit to the Morgan estate entrance yesterday gave no indication of the real conditions that prevailed. Mrs. Junius Spencer Morgan, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Henry Morgan, and two other members of the family were driven to the little Lattingtown Chapel in Locust Valley, which was built by the late J. Pierpont Morgan, and attended service, at which the Rev. Dr. John W. Gammock, rector of the Episcopal Church of Glen Cove, officiated.

During this service Dr. Gammock said the community had been threatened by a calamity of national importance and that it was fitting that a special prayer should be said for Mr. Morgan and the members of his family.

Prayers in All Churches.

Prayers were said in all of the churches of Glen Cove for Mr. Morgan. At St. Patrick's Catholic Church Father Bernard O'Reilly spoke highly of Mr. Morgan and asked all to join in a prayer for his speedy recovery.

Among those who drove to the estate to inquire about Mr. Morgan's condition were C. A. Coffin, W. H. Porter, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, accompanied by a son and a daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, William F. Sheehan, Mortimer L. Schiff, and J. B. Clews, a brother of Henry Clews, the banker.

It was learned yesterday that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was again at the Morgan home and that he would remain there over the week-end. The British Ambassador went out for an automobile ride early in the afternoon, but avoided interviewers. He sat in the front seat of the car, smoking a cigar, and his appearance did not indicate that he was greatly worried. As far as could be learned, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was the only member of the week-end party planned to greet Mr. and Mrs. Junius S. Morgan on their return from their honeymoon who will remain at the Morgan home over the Fourth of July. Others at the house last night, it was said, were members of the family. All efforts to get the British Ambassador's version of the shooting were in vain, and his automobile passed so rapidly in and out of the estate that the newspaper men could not stop him.

Nearby Estate Threatened.

Late last night it was learned that three men had endeavored at 3 o'clock in the morning to enter the home of F. Worthington Hine, owner of the Keystone Company of Pennsylvania, which manufactured the dynamite carried by Holt, who attempted to assassinate Mr. Morgan. Some looked upon it simply as a coincidence, but others detailed to guard the home of Mr. Morgan and other estates took it as further evidence that there was a number of cranks here and that there was real danger. As a result, the vigilance of the guards was redoubled. The story of the attempt to enter the Worthington home, which is scarcely a mile from the Morgan estate, is told thus:

Mr. Hine, whose father is President of the First National Bank, gave a dance, and early in the morning, as the guests were about to depart, a noise was heard on the piazza and a strange man who had apparently endeavored to climb up the porch post was seen crouching on the edge of the porch where he had fallen. Two other men were seen dashing across the lawn. The three got away, with Mr. Hine, Donald Bayne, son of S. G. Bayne, President of the Seaboard National Bank, and others in pursuit. Hine and his companions jumped into an automobile which was at the roadside. After going a short distance the machine skidded and crashed into a fence, and the chase was abandoned.

Thirty Men on Guard.

It was said last night that the force of constables, deputies, and detectives on guard at the Morgan estate had been increased to thirty. News of the letter written by Holt which was made public in Mineola and in which he said he had intended to threaten the safety of the Morgan children had reached the house. Whether this or anything to do with the added precautions no one would say, but the men at the gate, with their rifles, were doubly grim last night, and no one was permitted to go even as far as the lodge house. All were stopped at the entrance of the bridge and summarily ordered to turn back.

Autos which came to the entrance of the Morgan estate, and there were many curious ones who did so yesterday, noticed two watchful men stationed at about 500 and 1,000 yards respectively from the estate. This was another of the added precautions, and it was their duty to determine whether or not there was anything suspicious about each person who passed them. These men were armed, as were the guards at the bridge.

MAY INDICT HOLT AT CAPITAL.

Grand Jury Probably Will Take Up Senate Dynamiting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Whether the authorities here will ask for the extradition of Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan, to the District of Columbia for prosecution on a charge of attempting to destroy part of the Capitol Building has not been determined. John E. Laskey, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, said that probably the Federal Grand Jury would investigate and should an indictment be returned it probably would be the basis for an application for a bench warrant for Holt.

Mr. Laskey thought that if Holt were declared sane, the New York courts would deal so severely with him for shooting Mr. Morgan that it would be many years before he could be brought to Washington for trial on account of the Senate bomb.

If Holt should be sent to prison in New York State, said the District Attorney, the Washington police would file a copy of the District of Columbia bench warrant with the Warden of the penitentiary to which Holt would be confined. Under this warrant Holt would be arrested as soon as his New York sentence expired and held for extradition.

For the dynamiting at the Capitol Holt can be tried under a statute which reads as follows:

> Whoever places or causes to be placed in, upon, under, against, or near to any building, car, vessel, monument, statue, or structure gunpowder or any explosive substance of any kind whatsoever, with intent to destroy, throw down, or injure the whole or any part thereof, although no damage is done, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding ten years.

Authorities in charge of the investigation of the explosion, which wrecked the public reception room of the United States Senate on Friday night, thought tonight that the most important evidence in Holt's confession that he set the infernal machine was that he used the heads of "explosive" or "trick" matches in his bomb.

If Holt had insisted that he used the ordinary household matches he could not have caused the explosion because their mere ignition would not have detonated the dynamite.

A secret conference was held last night in the office of Elliott Woods, Superintendent and architect of the Capitol, by Dr. Charles E. Munroe the inventor of smokeless powder, and local authorities. Dr. Munroe told the police that, in his opinion, Holt's confession would not hang together if he had asserted that he used the ordinary variety of matchhead. By communicating over the long-distance telephone with Police Commissioner Woods of New York it was learned that "explosive" or "trick" matches were used.

Those attending the conference included Dr. Munroe, who was engaged to investigate the explosion; Superintendent Woods, Louis Brownlow, the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, having jurisdiction over the Police Department; Robert Boardman, Chief of the Washington Detective force; Sergeant-at-Arms Robert B. Gordon of the House, and Chief M. B. Lothan of the Capitol police.

Dr. Munroe said tonight to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the use of the peculiar type of matches by Holt was indicative of peculiar ingenuity in the construction of a novel and simple time bomb, without any container. Most of the sulphuric acid-dynamite types of bombs built according to the general principles followed by Holt are placed in containers. The cork in the bottle was an ingenious feature which Dr. Munroe did not recall ever having known.

More than 200 hotels and lodging houses have been searched by the Washington police in a fruitless effort to establish where Holt stopped when he came to Washington Friday. Detectives with photographs of him visited today every place in the neighborhood of the Capitol and the union station where a room might be rented without finding any one who would admit entertaining a man of the description. Particular attention was given to a large lodging house in the Northwest avenue and Street, where Holt said he had a room, and the officers are practically convinced that is the place, although the proprietor declares he does not remember seeing such a man.

In spite of the close watch kept about the Capitol, which has been closed to visitors since the explosion, an old man, who said his name was Whallen Daniels, slipped by the watchman today and later was discovered hiding in the crypt under the dome. He delivered a rambling speech about owning the building and intending to "stop the murder in Europe" as the guards took him to the Asylum Hospital for observation.

POLK IS TO PASS ON THE GERMAN POSTERS

Mayor Mitchel Awaits Corporation Counsel's Opinion—Baltimore May Follow New York.

Mayor Mitchel said last night he expected to receive early this week from Corporation Counsel Polk an opinion on his power to force the removal of the numerous big posters which have been put up in New York by the "Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality," urging an embargo on the exportation of arms. The organization erecting the posters has its headquarters in Baltimore.

On Friday Kate Shepard Moulson, Jeannette M. Cummings, and Eleanor F. Garfield, delegates from various New York City women's clubs, called on the Mayor and asked him to have the posters taken down because of the feeling of unfair prejudice they aroused. The Mayor at once referred the matter to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion.

Since the shooting of Mr. J. P. Morgan by Frank Holt, who thought Germany had a grievance because of the exportation of arms, the flaring posters calling upon citizens to "uphold the hands of the President in his noble purpose to preserve peace" have provoked added criticism, and many prominent New Yorkers have protested against them.

The Mayor said last night he was not ready to say that he favored the posters being torn down, but that if Mr. Polk's decision said he had the power to order their removal, he would take up the justice of the question at once.

"We have only heard of the posters," said the Mayor, "and I am not prepared to say what I will do until I know just what should be done in the name of fairness and just what I can do under the law."

Mr. Polk said at his Long Island home last night that he had not framed his opinion on the poster question, but that he expected to have it ready for the Mayor before the middle of the week. He refused to say what his superficial idea of the Mayor's powers in the premises was.

MAY BE GUIDED BY MITCHEL.

Baltimore Awaits Action of New York Mayor on German Posters.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 4.—While no action has been taken by the Baltimore authorities for the removal of the Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality, Acting Mayor Hubert, in the absence of Mayor Preston, said tonight:

"There has been no official move on the part of Baltimore authorities to tear down the billboards of the Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality, but if New York deems it expedient that these posters should go, there is no reason why they should be displayed in Baltimore."

Miss Nellie Miller, President of the organization, warmly denounced the method of the women's clubs in New York in opposing the organization's campaign against sending war munitions to the fighting nations. She expressed the belief that Mayor Mitchel, although besieged by petitions to tear down the Neutrality League billboards, was "too broad-minded" to interfere. Miss Miller said:

"If Mayor Mitchel, or any other city executive, thinks our cause unjust or concludes that the majority of the people in the territory over which he presides desire that we withdraw our appeal, it is perfectly agreeable to us. On the other hand, we ask the Mayor to weigh carefully the matter before deciding."

WARNS PRO-GERMANS AGAINST TERRORISM

London Daily News Says America Would Give Short Shrift to Such a Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—The Daily News in an editorial this morning says:

"There seems to be nothing to connect Holt with any German-American intrigue. So far as he has any relations with the American parties he seems to be a product of Bryan's misguided agitations. His action, unfairly, perhaps, but certainly, will discredit still further that unfortunately inspired movement, but it will also almost certainly make the position of the German-American, difficult enough of late, still more awkward. They can scarcely be in doubt as to the suspicion with which they in many quarters are regarded or as to the real danger with which, if anything occurred which suggested those suspicions were justified, they would at once be involved.

"The American people are in many respects extremely tolerant, the American civil administration is tolerant to what to European eyes appears to border on license; but no one who knows either will doubt that upon occasion both might be brought to act with most uncompromising energy. There is really no country in which propaganda by terrorism would be treated with a shorter shrift than the United States. It will be a very ill-day for German-Americans when even suspicion of complicity with such outrages as Holt's can be seriously brought home to them."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"German apologists will no doubt disclaim responsibility for Holt as a mentally overwrought individual acting entirely on his own initiative, but in spite of the evidence as to his mental condition, his act or acts cannot be so simply dismissed.

"German macchiavellianism has never shrunk from crime to advance its interests in neutral countries. The pro-German clique which riveted the German yoke upon Turkey and forced her into war has at every stage stained its pathway with the murders of some of Turkey's best patriots, from Nazim Pasha downward, and why not? By the side of the public acts which the German Army and Navy have committed in this war, and the wholesale murders and outrages which they have designedly perpetrated against noncombatants, even hired assassination is not a particularly atrocious expedient."

The Standard says editorially:

"Mr. Morgan, though a British agent, is an American citizen, and the attempt to murder him is as exclusively a matter for the American police as the attempt to destroy the Senate Building. There is, however, an aspect of the German-American conspiracy, or, more correctly, the German conspiracy in America, which justifies friendly representations from this country.

"It is becoming clear—if, indeed, it has not been clear for many months—that the German Embassy in Washington is the headquarters of a criminal organization directed against this country, and the President might reasonably be asked to refuse further hospitality to its agents.

It is certain that the Lusitania murder was largely plotted in Washington and New York. The German Embassy showed that it was privy to that crime by its warning advertisements.

The internment of German ships has been delayed and our own naval arrangements have been correspondingly embarrassed by the impudent and hardly veiled obstruction of German agents. Attempts have been made to manipulate certain American electorate elements against the United States. There has been flagrant and fraudulent misuse of passports issued by the American Government. Now there is talk, apparently serious enough to demand the attention, of a German submarine base off the American coast.

In fact, Germany has throughout the war scandalously abused the hospitality of the United States. After the attack on Mr Morgan it may perhaps occur to the President without a suggestion from without that this anarchic state of things is too dangerous to be perpetuated.

A Daily Graphic editorial says:

"The news that a German assassin attempted to murder J. P. Morgan is a further revelation of German methods of warfare. We already know that Germans poison wells, a practice that has been condemned by all nations from time immemorial. We already know that they destroy merchant vessels at sight, though all civilized nations have for three centuries at least condemned that practice is piracy. Now, we know that assassination comes within the list of things lawful to Germany for the sake of advancing the cause of Germany.

"The action of this German assassin, who also owned to the attempt on the Capitol is a clear consequence of the whole theory of the German State, which teaches that whatever is done for the advancement of Germany in a lawful act—Machiavelli and Bernhardi. This theory has been expounded for many years past by German professors."

Blames German Propaganda.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 4.—The Paris newspapers devote great attention to the attack on J. P. Morgan, which they think a direct consequence of the German propaganda in America.

The intransigeant calls the assault the culminating point of a series of "German crimes."

Gustave Herve's Guerre Sociale has a cartoon showing President Wilson walking the tightrope of neutrality over a stormy sea, from which the prow of the Lusitania projects. His position would seem to indicate that he was unlikely to maintain himself long, but the title of the cartoon was obliterated by the censor.

The Temps comments:

"This attempted murder is a logical conclusion of the German theory that might prevails over right. Since American sangfroid is not easily moved, it is unlikely that the Government will regard this as a Sarajevo assassination for which Germany is directly responsible, but American opinion must be beginning to feel a growing anger against a people who know no limits to ferocity.

"We think Germany is making one more error in trying to intimidate America by a system of terrorism. The result is likely to be different from what it expects."

Rome Public Startled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 4.—The public was startled by the news of the bomb outrage in the Capitol at Washington and the attempt on J. P. Morgan's life.

It is suggested here that if any German in America hopes to influence public opinion there by such methods he has quite failed to understand the character of people with Anglo-Saxon blood in their veins, since such criminal acts are likely to defeat their own end.

INSANE, SAYS RIDDER.

But the Agitation Against Arms Exportation Is Sane, Nevertheless.

In discussing the attempt upon Mr. Morgan's life Herman Ridder says this morning in his editorial in English in the Staats-Zeitung:

The man who murderously assaulted Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan in his Long Island home and who previously had destroyed a portion of the Capitol at Washington with dynamite is obviously insane.

Whether he be of German extraction or not matters little. The German people condone murder less perhaps than any other people of the civilised world. The abhorrence with which they look upon this crime has followed their descendants to this country and wherever else they may have gone. I can vouch, from my knowledge of the German-Americans, for the fact that no other element among us were quicker to sympathize with Mr. Morgan than they, and none more sincere in that sympathy.

The movement for the prohibition of the exportation of arms and ammunition from this country to the belligerents is based on sanity. When a man crazed to murder allies himself with the thought which underlies the movement its leaders do not stand responsible for his acts. The assassin acted solely from his own disordered brain.

SOUGHT HOSTAGES, HOLT NOW INSISTS

Continued from Page 1.

ly, in spite of facts to the contrary, that things had come to pass as he had imagined them. He was quite sure that the Morgan children had followed him upstairs as he had imagined they would. He had come to believe also that he had accomplished his purpose in part, because he thought his deed was stirring up sentiment in favor of an embargo on arms.

Holt gave no definite reason why he had failed on Saturday to explain his intention of holding hostages at the Morgan residence. In his statement then he insisted that he sought Mr. Morgan himself only to reason with him. He said yesterday that he had not talked before of exerting pressure on Mr. Morgan through his family because he had not been asked about it and when it was suggested that the later explanation was an afterthought, he referred to the paper with the names of the Morgan children to prove his original purpose.

The prisoner's letter to his father-in-law was addressed to the Rev. O. F. Sensebaugh, Box 259, Station A, Dallas, Texas. It was inclosed in an official envelope of Stephen H. Pettit, Sheriff of Nassau County, and was written on both sides of a large sheet of ruled yellow paper.

Holt began to write in fairly large letters, which after a few lines diminished in size until they would have been undecipherable, except for the fact that he wrote with a finely sharpened pencil and in a very delicate and clear hand. After the first few sentences, he fell into a trick of writing his words so that they slanted upward. In the middle and latter part of the letter his lines trailed irregularly across the page and slanted so that the last letter of a line was half an inch or more higher than the first. Instances of bad grammar occurred that seemed unaccountable in a man holding a degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Holt Writes Father-in-Law.

The text of Holt's letter follows:

Mineola, July 4.

Dear Father Sensebaugh:

I heard last night that you had telegraphed for particulars, but as I had already written and telegraphed Leone, and as the papers have gave your interview, I did not think you needed any more particulars. The papers must have had plenty of them. How terrible it all looks now and how different from my plans! What can I say can compare you and the family? It is too much all at once! My heart and brain are in such agony that words cannot express. I fear you wish to come here, but I hope you will not do that. I am well taken care of. The Gr. Jury cannot meet until September. I am held without bail on pleas that I am guilty and so I must wait though I wish death might come to end it all at once. Life under these conditions is unspeakably horrible.

Yet, I think, I did right! Only my plans did not come out as I intended. I went to the Morgan house in order to force Morgan to use his great influence to stop the shipment of explosives. That's why I took some explosives with me, in order to be able to demonstrate ad oculus what the use of machines of murder means, but of course I did not wish to hurt any one. I wanted him to be in the same danger then and he fatefully that we are imposing upon Europe. I wanted to send him out to the manufacturers and men of influence to plead with them for real Amer. neutrality, while I told his wife and his dear children as hostages in some upper room of the house. I found the three children in the parlour, and asked them to come upstairs with me. They came. No objection. I walked ahead. That was my mistake. If I had been behind them, all might have been diff. now.

When I reached the top of the stairs Mrs. M. came screaming toward me, and Mr. M. behind her. I saw, instead of stopping and giving me a chance, all went off in an explosion of excitement. No chance for explanation! Mr. Morgan jumped at me, although I held a revolver in each hand. This physical courage overruled my moral courage. We rolled on the hall floor. I tried to shoot in the air, but some one grabbed my hand and pressed it down, at least that is the only explanation of Mr. M. being hurt.

Of course, all was over in a few moments and I was unconscious for a while. Soon I was in their hands and learned to my sorrow that Mr. M. was hurt, for he was to go out and do the work I could not do. The slaughter must be stopped, and we must stop helping it on. The people must rise to a realization of their best interest and demand the embargo on arms. Let us hope that it will come soon. If not, our children will have to suffer the consequences, if not even our own generation. I have tried to do my duty. Now the rest of the country must do theirs. God bless us all. I am in His hand, so don't worry about me. With much love,

Affly, FRANK.

Denies He Had Accomplices.

Commissioner Woods and his men found the prisoner in bed, appearing very tired and weak. He was aroused with difficulty, and was disinclined to talk, but when he was pressed he sat up and replied to questions without protesting. After a few minutes he began, when some subjects were mentioned, to talk eagerly, but after a few sentences on a topic which seemed to interest him, he became languid, his voice fell away, and after muttering unintelligibly he stopped. The police from New York were chiefly interested in finding out whether he had any accomplices and whether he had been incited to violence.

Holt replied in the negative repeatedly when he was asked if he knew certain anarchists and others who were suspected of being implicated in bomb outrages. To stop this line of questioning he said finally:

"Now, I have been a school teacher most of my life. Most of my acquaintances are instructors or students. I don't know any of the sort of people that would be able to help me in a thing of this kind, and it was that which held me back this time for several weeks. I decided what my duty was a month ago, but I did not go about it at once, because I had nobody to help me and did not know how to start. I am absolutely alone in this."

Holt denied that he had talked over his plan with any one. He said that he had discussed the war with many people at Cornell University, but never had ventured opinions to them beyond abstract arguments that the war ought to be brought to an end and that an embargo on arms exports would end it.

The prisoner went further yesterday than he had done before in his denial that he had acted through sympathy with Germany and Austria-Hungary. He told Commissioner Woods that he did not care at all about the war in Europe, and was not interested in the question of which side won, but that his only anxiety was to keep the United States out of the war. This was a contradiction of the signed statement which he made on Saturday and statements in other interviews with him.

Holt did not profess to know how Mr. Morgan was getting along, but he asked for newspapers and started at once to read accounts of Mr. Morgan's condition. He was apparently not displeased with the pages and pages about his crime, and immediately after looking the papers over, he told Commissioner Woods he believed that the amount of publicity which would be given to the bomb explosion at the Capitol and to the attack on Mr. Morgan would help him to attain his object.

His Scheme of Campaign.

"I decided to do two things," he said. "The first was to arouse public attention to the crime we are committing in sending instruments of slaughter abroad, and that I sought first by exploding the bomb in the Capitol. Mr. Morgan was my next objective, because he has more power than any man in this country to stop the war. If I enlisted the all-powerful Mr. Morgan in this cause, I felt certain of eventual success. I meant to get a grip on him through his wife and children."

"Suppose you had succeeded in your plan of imprisoning Mrs. Morgan and the Morgan children and a score of armed men had been sent to rescue them, what would you have done?" he was asked.

"I had not thought of that," he replied. "It seemed to me that my plan would be perfectly easy to carry out and that Mr. Morgan would agree to do what I wanted."

Holt said that in the days he had been in this city before placing the bomb in Washington he had spent the time entirely by himself, had made no acquaintances and had spent most of the daytime wandering about the streets. At the end of the interview, Commissioner Woods said:

"The prisoner told me that he had been studying very hard and very late at night for a number of months before this plan occurred to him. That may account for his mental condition, for he is certainly unbalanced. He seemed to be giving honest answers to the questions we put to him."

The New York police officers said it appeared to be extremely unlikely that Holt had a connection with any organization favoring violence or that he was the agent of conspirators.

Holt refused to tell Chief Flynn and others where he had obtained the dynamite. He said:

"I will be ready to tell everything on Wednesday."

The prisoner would not tell his reason for waiting, but denied it was to give accomplices a chance to escape. He gave Chief Flynn a description of the house in which he had lived in Washington, but could not remember the street or number. He said that he had poured away the sulphuric acid and had left none of the materials which he had used in making the bomb.

Wrote President Wilson.

Holt admitted that on June 2 he had mailed a letter to President Wilson almost identical with those which he had sent to Washington newspapers. Chief Flynn said he had not asked if Holt planned to visit the President. He said that Secret Service men were working in this city, in Ithaca, and in Dallas to run down the facts of Holt's life, and to see if it was likely he had any fellow-conspirators. Nothing had come to light so war to show that Holt had not acted entirely by himself.

Harry W. Pullman, Superintendent of the Washington Police Department, arrived at Mineola at 3 o'clock last night and questioned Holt again about his visit to Washington. The man drew diagrams to show where his lodging house was with reference to the Union Station, and offered eagerly to go to Washington to point out the house.

Supt. Pullman questioned him in detail about the bomb explosion to eliminate all doubt that he was the man who actually manufactured and placed it. Holt wrote the addresses of the Washington newspapers to which he had sent letters. The Superintendent said there remained scarcely any doubt that Holt put the bomb in the Capitol.

Holt complained at night to the Warden that his jailers had shown him disrespect in calling him by his first name and requested that he be addressed as "Mr. Holt." In his conversation with the Warden he said that he had the bitterest feelings toward the Kaiser and the same sentiments toward the Czar of Russia and the King of England.

"It would be a good thing if they were blown up," he said. "Then the people would have some chance of getting their rights."

The newspaper accounts of the Morgan attack that he had read, he told the Warden, were accurate and "very satisfactory."

The cartoon which was found in Holt's possession showing Columbia pointing to a box of firecrackers labelled "European War," and advising Uncle Sam that they were dangerous firecrackers, was printed in The Philadelphia Record. It was credited erroneously in THE TIMES to The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn of Mineola was called yesterday morning to the jail by Warden Hults, who feared that Holt might have taken poison, because he refused to eat or to leave his bed. Dr. Cleghorn announced after examining the prisoner that he was much better than he had been the day before and could not have taken any drug. After leaving the jail the physician said:

"He is a fit subject for Matteawan."

HOLT WROTE TO KAISER.

Letter Said Emperor Would Know Dynamiter's Name Soon.

Justice of the Peace William Luyster and Constable Frank McCahill made a more careful examination at Glen Cove of Frank Holt's suitcase last night and found in a pocket between two thin sheets of leather the following typewritten letter, addressed to "His Majesty the German Kaiser," and signed with the same name that Holt affixed to his letters to Washington newspapers after placing the bomb in the Senate reception room at the Capitol. The letter follows:

My Dear Sir—I hope that you will listen to my plea in the same spirit in which it is made. Let me assure you that I represent the ideal American, i. e., the real American as he is in his heart of hearts. My name is either known to you or will be in a day or two, so don't brush this letter aside as of no importance.

We Americans have your best interests in mind and are striving to aid the unfortunate European belligerents, but in order that we may be able to work for you effectively we must find you reasonable and exhibiting the spirit of humanity and not of landgrabbing, if you will pardon the expression.

Recently when we went into Vera Cruz to help the Mexicans settle their troubles many of the representatives of your nation who were over here at the time could not understand our move except in the light of landgrabbing. We could not explain to them that we were unselfish in our motives, that we merely wished to help the unfortunate parties in Mexico settle their difficulties. We Americans, therefore, in order to sympathize with any European nation, must not get the impression that she is contemplating the seizure of land that does not belong to her by nature.

If, for instance, France should ask for the French-speaking portions of Lorraine, or Italy for her Italian population, or Austria, and Serbia for adequate seaports, that would seem reasonable to us, and we would sympathize with such demands. But when we hear of Germany contemplating to annex Belgium, or of England wishing to take German South Africa, then we get impatient. And all of these things have nothing to do with the question of who will be victor in battle.

We feel here that the gigantic struggle is not to be laid at the door of anybody in particular. It is the outcome of the natural growth of the nations and of commercial rivalry which is perfectly legitimate and healthy. That the friction caused by such rivalry was not eased off by mutual understanding, we think, was caused by the fact that the men at the head instead of applying their private Christianity to public affairs, are icebound by a long tradition of lying diplomacy, so-called.

The people, fortunately, are not responsible for such "diplomacy." The "diplomat" must be annihilated, must disappear from the Governments of the world, and in his place must come a Christian statesman who is big enough to see the needs of the other country. Why does a Christian business man get along without war? Because he is sensible enough to know that peace and generosity pay better in the end.

If, then, the American heart and mind and means are to help you, we beg of you not to allow any reports of selfish aggrandizement come to our ears. We feel that such an attitude would not lead to a real settlement, but merely lay the foundation for more war. Affectionately,

R. PEARCE.

This letter bore the date of June 5, 1915.

FIND PISTOL IN HOLT'S TRUNK.

Detective in Ithaca Learns That Assassin Talked Much on Religion.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 4.—A 38-calibre revolver and some letters, papers, and clippings belonging to Frank Holt, the former Cornell instructor, who shot J. P. Morgan yesterday, were discovered in a trunk in an attic of Sage cottage on the Cornell campus today by Detective Sergeant Bernard A. Ditsch of the New York Police Department, who arrived this morning to make an investigation of Holt's life here for the past two years. Holt occupied a room in Sage cottage after his wife and children left for Texas a month or so ago.

The letters and papers, Sergeant Ditsch said, had no bearing on the Morgan case. As a result of his investigations and conversations with men who roomed on the same floor with Holt at Sage cottage, Charles H. Hadley and Harold D. Phillipps, and with May Gibbons, an employe at the cottage, and various members of the faculty in the German department at the university, Ditsch said he thought that Holt was mentally unbalanced when he shot Mr. Morgan.

He found no evidence connecting Holt with any plot to kill Mr. Morgan, nor did he discover that Holt was the agent of any German organization or actively interested in the German propaganda in this country. According to the information furnished by men who knew him, this instructor was a rational, serious-minded, studious man, whose family life was happy and who had been a successful teacher. He earned a modest salary, $1,000 a year as instructor, and his income was about $1,500 in all.

Ditsch learned that on some subjects Holt was a crank; that he had hobbies, though he sympathized with Germany to some extent he was by no means an active partisan. He was the most earnest when he attacked the war itself. His idea was that the war ought to be stopped.

Holt was much interested in religious questions, and men who talked much with him in the last few weeks he was here said they had not heard him say much about the war, but that he had talked earnestly on religion. He was not a member of an Ithaca church, though he had a strong leaning toward Christian Science and was also interested in spiritualism.

Ditsch also learned that Holt had worked very hard for the past two years, striving for the degree which he obtained from the university and teaching in the university and in private tutoring schools. The detective said his theory was that overwork and strong feeling against the war and the export of arms had unbalanced his mind and that he was insane when he shot Mr. Morgan.

Professor Albert B. Faust, head of the German department, today furnished the following facts about Holt's record. He was graduated from Polytechnic College, Fort Worth, Texas, in 1909, taking an A.B. degree; he taught French and German at Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va., in 1910, and French at Vanderbilt, in 1912. He studied in the Cornell Summer school, in 1912, and became an instructor at Cornell, in 1913. Some time ago he announced that he would leave Cornell this school year and become professor of French in the Southern Methodist College.

HOLT IS MUENTER, SAY ASSOCIATES

Continued from Page 1.

of his wife and has since been a fugitive.

"There is no doubt about Holt and Muenter being the same man. He has kept hidden all these years through a remarkable rehabilitation under the name of Holt.

"Muenter was born in Germany, but since his rehabilitation as Holt has claimed to have been born in Texas of German parentage. For a time he taught German in the Harvard School of Chicago, a private preparatory institution. He also taught German in Radcliffe College for Women.

"His wife was a pleasant German-American woman, as I remember her. Muenter's mind ran on sex matters. With others he formed a secret organization for the study of mediaeval mysticism.

Fled to Mexico.

"His wife was about to give birth to their third child when her death occurred. Muenter ran away from Cambridge with the two children, and brought them to Chicago, where he turned them over to Mrs. Muenter's parents. Then, still undetected by the authorities, he went to Mexico.

"He worked for a while in Mexico City as a stenographer. He shaved his full beard and wore a soft hat instead of the derby he had affected as Muenter. A reward of $1,000 for his arrest has never been claimed. While a fugitive he issued a badly printed review of his case couched in sarcastic terms, and mailed it to some of his acquaintances."

In this connection a dispatch from Cambridge said that the police there received a year after Mrs. Muenter's death such a document.

"Under the name of Holt," continued the Chicago informant, "he showed up at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at College Station, Texas, passed the examinations there, and was graduated. He married a classmate at the Texas school, and has three children by her.

"He later taught German in Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn., and attended Cornell University, where he obtained his Ph. D. He was elected head of the department of German of the Southern Methodist University of Dallas, Texas, and was to have begun his work there next Fall.

"I always considered him odd, but to talk with him you would not suspect his eccentricities."

Muenter's sister, Miss Bertha Muenter, a teacher in the public schools of Chicago, who lives with her aged mother, was interviewed by a representative of THE TIMES in her Chicago home last night. She said she had not heard from her brother since his disappearance nine years ago.

Muenter's Sister Alarmed.

"I hope he has not got into trouble again," she said. "His poor mother is 84 years old and has nearly forgotten the terrible times of his disappearance in 1906. I hope he has not turned up to bring it all to the surface again."

Mrs. Muenter taught school in Chicago after her marriage to Muenter in 1902, while her husband prepared himself for higher work in the universities. He was born in Germany, Chicago acquaintances said, and came to this country twenty-five years ago.

The description sent out by the Cambridge police at the time of Muenter's disappearance in 1906 was:

"Age 35 years; height 5 feet 9 or 10 inches; weight about 150 pounds; florid complexion; dark hair; long face; slanting forehead; full dark vandyke beard; loose-jointed walker."

The description of Holt entered on police records is:

"Age 40 years; height 5 feet 11 inches; weight 150 pounds; dark-brown hair; long, thin face; high forehead; loose-jointed walker; clean-shaven face."

Mrs. Muenter died April 1, 1906. There was no one but her husband with her at the time of her death, as the Muenters did not believe in doctors. The undertaker to whom the body was sent became suspicious when he was embalming it, and called in Professor Whitney of the Harvard Medical School, who found she had died from slow arsenic poisoning. Although he made this report to the Cambridge police, Muenter was allowed to leave Cambridge with his two small children, taking the body to Chicago with him. The funeral and cremation of the body took place the day after his arrival in Chicago on April 13. Muenter immediately disappeared.

The day after a warrant for him came from the Cambridge police, but he could not be found. It was found on investigation that Mrs. Muenter had taken the arsenic in beef tea fed her while she was in confinement.

It was recalled by Muenter's associates at Harvard that he said he had been born in Germany and that he came there from the University of Kansas.

A dispatch from Dallas, Texas, said that the Rev. O. F. Sensebaugh, whose daughter married Frank Holt in 1910, after hearing that Holt was thought to be Muenter, exclaimed:

"I can't believe it. It is a unreasonable compared with anything that I know of Mr. Holt. I have never even heard or suspected anything of the sort."

Dr. Sensebaugh said that Holt had not claimed to be a native of Texas but of Wisconsin. He said his daughter was a classmate of Holt's at the Polytechnic College at Fort Worth, Texas, where Holt entered in 1908.

Holt's father-in-law said he had not received any word direct from Holt to confirm the supposition that the man under arrest for the Morgan shooting was his son-in-law. Dr. Sensabaugh said his daughter did not believe the man under arrest was her husband, although she admitted Saturday night the receipt of letters from him from the Mills Hotel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and Holt is known to have sent her a telegram following his arrest Saturday.

Checking Up Holt's Story.

Holt has accounted for himself to the New York police since 1910, during which time he has been teaching in various colleges in this country. The police yesterday obtained from him a statement of where and what he had previousto 1906. Telegrams went last night to all parts of the country in an effort to check up Holt's story. If there are discrepancies Holt will get the third degree again in an effort to make him tell if he was ever a teacher at Harvard.

Police Commissioner Wood was asked by THE TIMES yesterday to put the question squarely to Holt. After his examination of the would-be assassin of Mr. Morgan Mr. Woods was noncommittal when asked if he had put the direct question to Holt. Detectives who worked with Captain Tunney of the Bomb and Anarchist Squad and with Commissioner Woods said last night that the detectives didn't wish to question Holt closely on the Muenter theory until they had discovered possible disc

GERMAN AVIATORS AGAIN RAID HARWICH

Fort and Torpedo Boat Destroyers Attacked Near English Port, According to Berlin.

NANCY IS ALSO ATTACKED

British Aeroplanist Comes Down Burning On Dutch Frontier North of Ghent.

BERLIN, July 4.—Military airmen have been extremely active on both sides during the past twenty-four hours, according to an official report from the German headquarters. This says:

Aviators yesterday were very active. German aeroplanes bombarded a fort near Harwich, England, and a British torpedo boat destroyer flotilla, and attacked the fortified town of Nancy and the railroad station at Dombasle, (eleven miles southeast of Nancy,) thereby severing railway communication with the fort at Remiremont.

An English aeroplane came down burning at a point north of Ghent, on the Dutch frontier. A German fighting aeroplane forced a French aviator to land near Schlucht.

The enemy dropped bombs on Bruges, (capital of the Belgian Province of West Flanders,) without doing any military damage.

Harwich occupies an elevated position at the extremity of a small peninsula projecting into the estuary of the Stour and Orwell. It is one of the principal English ports for Continental traffic, and has been a point of coast defense since the time of James I.

There are a number of fortifications, the principal one being Landguard Fort, where there are important defense works and a number of great modern guns, commanding the main channel.

There are also batteries at and opposite Harwich, and there are modern works at Shotley Point, at the fork of the two estuaries.

The harbor is one of the best on the east coast of England, and in stormy weather is largely used as a shelter, there being breakwaters and a great seawall.

This is not the first time that Harwich has been raided by German airmen. On the night of June 4-5 a Zeppelin visited Harwich and the east coast, killing five persons and wounding forty. This was admitted in the London Admiralty report.

SAYS GERMANS OPENED MAIL

British Official Explanation in Reply to Swedish Complaint.

LONDON, July 4.—The British Foreign Office in an official statement issued tonight, commenting on the allegations that the Swedish mail steamers Bjoern and Torsten had been captured by the Germans, and that mail from Russia and Sweden had been opened and the contents censored, says:

"This has been established beyond doubt, and it is desirable under the circumstances that it be generally known in view of the wide publicity given to statements from German sources that the bags had been returned to the Swedish authorities unopened."

The United States Postoffice Department upon receipt of complaints from Sweden that mail had been opened by the British censor issued an order recently that no more mails to Baltic countries should be sent on vessels touching at ports of the United Kingdom.

MORE GERMAN REFUGEES.

Party of 97, with Families, from Kiao-Chau Here to Sail for Home.

The second party of German refugees from Kiao-Chau, China, including ninety-seven officials, with their families, arrived at midnight on Saturday from the Pacific Coast, and were taken to the Hamburg-American liner President Lincoln at Hoboken. They will sail for Germany on the Scandinavian-American liner United States, via Copenhagen, on July 15. Few of the refugees speak any but their own language and Chinese, though Surgeon Major Gen. von Foerster and Professor Dr. Hoffer, Chief Sanitary Inspectors on the staff at Kiao-Chau, speak English and French.

Several of the refugees attended the German Lutheran Church at Hoboken yesterday morning and went out in the afternoon to see New York, under the escort of the ship's officers. It was said at the pier yesterday that the refugees have a safe conduct pass from the Allies.

The first refugees from Kiao-Chau sailed for Copenhagen last Wednesday.

REJOICE OVER HELIGOLAND.

German Newspapers Recall That It Is 25 Years Since It Became German.

BERLIN, July 4.—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following:

"German newspapers today recall that twenty-five years ago the island of Heligoland became a German possession. Since then it has been the centre of development of German naval power and without it the building of a strong fleet would have been impossible.

"Great Britain at the time of the transfer absolutely underrated the strategical and military value of the island."

Heligoland was transferred to Germany by Great Britain during the reign of Queen Victoria, at a time when the two countries were in alliance. The island was transferred in exchange for territorial rights in Africa, Germany urging that it was a harmless watering place used almost entirely by Germans and of no importance otherwise. The island was not then fortified.

GERMAN TALE OF INDIA RIOTS

Berlin Reports Native Troops at Lahore and Madras Have Mutinied.

BERLIN, July 4, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Dispatches from Constantinople to the Overseas News Agency say that the latest mail reaching the Turkish capital from India contains exhaustive reports of fresh riots at Lahore, in the British Indian Province of Punjab. The Indian cavalry is reported to have mutinied, and after being joined by other soldiers and by street rabble, to have killed their officers and English civilians, and to have pillaged and destroyed a number of hotels and houses. Ten high Government officers are reported to have been among the victims.

Two battalions of troops ready to be transported to Europe also are said to have mutinied, and to have dispersed after shooting their officers.

Madras, a maritime city on the Bay of Bengal, evidently witnessed most serious battles between the police and mutineering troops, according to these advices.

Similar reports, the Overseas News Agency says, have been received from Cairo, where the arrival of an enormous number of wounded English and Australian soldiers has disclosed to the natives the heavy British losses.

DAILY MAIL FEARS INVASION OF BRITAIN

Wants Admiral Fisher Recalled to Insure the Efficiency of the Fleet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—The Daily Mail says editorially:

"The Daily Mail warns the public that the situation is not even as satisfactory as it was a few months ago. When Lloyd George said: 'I think the situation is too grave, much too grave, very much too grave,' and Lord Curzon stated, 'The situation is one of grave anxiety, and it is not unfair to speak of this country as being in grave peril,' they were gently hinting at facts not known to one person in a thousand in this land, and not known to the majority of the members of the House of Lords or the House of Commons.

"The story of the Dardanelles expedition, which is only one phase of the grave situation, is completely misunderstood and its importance underestimated. Members of Parliament should press for information as to certain circumstances in connection with this vast operation. The public ought to know; they should not be further chloroformed."

Referring to "certain preparations against invasion" which are being carried out The Mail asks if these preparations are sufficient, and says:

"We wonder, because now that the war is in its twelfth month, we find that, according to statements made in the House of Commons, all sorts of things are very insufficient—the supply of rifles and machine guns, for example. The Daily Mail frankly distrusts the authorities who have not yet provided the soldiers with rifles.

"Rifles could have been obtained over and over again from the United States had they been ordered. Offers of machine guns were made last Autumn and were refused. The people who muddled the equipment of the men who are marching about without weapons may be muddling the invasion question.

"Invasion is dependent upon one mistake, and one mistake only, of our fleet. That is exactly what it depends upon, neither more nor less. The same brains that muddled the Dardanelles operations may interfere with the operations of the fleet. Lord Fisher left the Admiralty as a protest against a phase of the Dardanelles war. He declines to return to it so long as certain muddlers are in any way connected with the Government. They are still the most active members of the Coalition.

"It is announced today that Admiral Fisher has been appointed Chairman of the new Board of Inventions. No doubt he can do very useful work in that capacity, and we are glad to know that he will be at hand in case of an emergency; but the nation should insist upon his return to the Admiralty. Unfortunately, the nation knows practically nothing. It is being told a little more by the new Government, but as yet not much."

FINDS PEACE SPIRIT IN MANY GERMANS

American Professor Says It Is More Widespread Than the Press Admits.

Special Cable to THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—Speaking at a Fourth of July celebration at the Browning Settlement in Walworth Road yesterday Dr. Battin, a professor at Swarthmore College, who has spent several months in Europe since the war started, said, according to The Daily News, that in Germany, among the theological and diplomatic classes and right down to the extreme left of the Social Democrats, he found that the peace movement had much more support than was admitted in the German press.

The Chancellor, he said, desired peace, but it appeared that the military element was in the ascendancy.

SELLING AMERICAN BONDS.

England Expected to Send Back Most of Our Securities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—The Daily Mail's financial editor, in advising the sale of American bonds in order to raise money for the war loan, says:

"Besides increasing subscriptions to the war loan, the selling of American securities lessens the amount of gold which has to be exported from this country to the United States, and thus tends to protect our gold reserve. The process of selling American bonds has been going on for some time now, but with increasing rapidity since the war loan prospectus was issued. It is calculated that $20,000,000 worth of bonds have been sold in the last week or so. Eventually there are likely to be very few American securities held in this country, for under the present regulations, having once been sold and delivered to the United States, they cannot come back here. What was at one time one of the most important markets of the Stock Exchange must tend to disappear with the prolongation of the war, and it will take some time to re-establish it after the war ends."

GERMAN LINE MOVES AT 5 MILES A DAY

Continued from Page 1.

losses. The heights north of Krasnik were taken after severe fighting.

Germans in North Poland Repulsed.

PETROGRAD, June 4.—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin:

In the Shavli (Baltic Province) region, west of the Niemen, there has been a recurrence of fighting. In the Edvabno region a fierce mining conflict is proceeding. Near the Village of Kutche we captured a gallery of mines, in which were 900 pounds of dynamite. We also successfully exploded mines prepared by us.

On the Bzura, near the village of Sukha, we repulsed an attempted advance by the enemy against our trenches. In the direction of Radom we took the offensive on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, and captured several trenches and several Austrian battalions.

Between the Vistula and the Bug there has been desperate engagements. The enemy's offensive on the Wysnica River was successfully stopped. The enemy concentrated his principal effort to the east of Krasnik, in the direction of Lykhav, where we repulsed the attacks, although the final result of the fighting is not yet known.

The enemy also attempted an advance toward Zamosc and Krassatav, where the fighting was desperate, especially where the Volitza flows into the Wieprz, on the line of villages including Tarjimeklir, Krasno and Grabovetz. The enemy sustained heavy losses.

Tarjimeklir, which the enemy captured Friday evening, again passed into our hands at dawn on Saturday.

After holding up the Austro-German advance on the Gnila Lipa we fell back to the Zlota Lipa.

There has been no change on the Dniester.

An earlier official bulletin read as follows:

On the day and night of July 2 the enemy delivered numerous partial attacks west of the middle Niemen along the front of the River Szeszupa, on the Bobr near Ossowetz, on the right bank of the Vistula, in the region of Starzeeba, south of the Pilica, in the direction of Radom and near Pakoslaw and Sienno. All of the attacks were repulsed. The enemy has succeeded in capturing our first line of trenches over an insignificant extent in the region of Kalwarya.

Stubborn fighting continued on July 2 on the River Por and north of Zamosc. No other changes have occurred.

RUSSIA HANGS THREE SPIES.

Accomplices of Lieut. Col. Miassoyedoff Pay for East Prussian Defeats.

PETROGRAD, July 4.—Three accomplices of Lieut. Col. Miassoyedoff, an interpreter on the staff of the Russian Tenth Army, who sometime ago was hanged as a spy, have been convicted after a trial by courtmartial and also hanged.

After the sentence of death against Lieut. Col. Miassoyedoff had been carried out early in April last it was announced officially that several persons not connected with the army had been arrested and would be tried as accomplices. In February of this year the Tenth Russian Army was defeated in the Mazurian Lake district of East Prussia, the Germans taking 50,000 men as prisoners. Five months earlier the army of General Rennenkampff had been routed with great losses in prisoners in the same province and under similar circumstances.

It was contended by Russian military officers that the German General Staff must have possessed knowledge of intended Russian movements. Suspicion led to Lieut. Col. Miassoyedoff, and he was tried by courtmartial and condemned to death.

Russian Duma to Meet July 13.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—The Russian Duma is now expected to meet on July 13, according to the Petrograd correspondent of The Morning Post. He states that leaders of the parties represented in the Duma have been meeting quasi-privately for some time and that their decisions on various matters have been presented to the Government.

GERMANS PRESSING ARGONNE ATTACKS

Announce Capture of 2,556 Prisoners—Shelled French Trenches All Night.

GAIN NEAR PONT-A-MOUSSON

Positions On 1,800-Foot Front Stormed, Berlin Says; Paris Reports Repulses.

LONDON, July 4.—The Germans last night maintained a continuous artillery and rifle fire upon the French positions in the Argonne, which today, according to French reports, gave place to engagements with torpedoes and hand grenades. Berlin announces that up to July 2 the Germans had taken 2,556 prisoners as a result of the recent fighting in that region. German attacks to the west of Pont-a-Mousson resulted, according to Berlin, in the storming of a front of 1,800 feet; but Paris asserts that these were beaten back.

Artillery engagements are reported from the neighborhood of Nieuport, in Belgium, in the sector north of Arras, on the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges.

The following is the night bulletin of the French War Office:

There have been spirited artillery actions in Belgium, in the region of Nieuport and on the Steenstraete-Het Sase front, as well as in the sector to the north of Arras.

On the right bank of the Aisne, in the neighborhood of Paissy, mining operations continue.

In the Argonne engagements with hand grenades and torpedoes occurred, but no infantry action.

On the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges there has been merely cannonading.

The French afternoon report says:

In the region to the north of Arras the enemy last night attacked in close formation our positions along the sunken road from Angres to Ablain, which is to the north of the highway running between Aix Noulette and Souchez. Our assailants were dispersed and driven back by the fire from the French barricade and from our machine guns, and they suffered heavy losses.

In the Argonne infantry fire and cannonading did not cease at all during the night. Along the road between Binarville and Vienne-le-Chateau, as far as Le Four-de-Paris, the only activity consisted in some local infantry engagements.

In the region of La Fontaine there has been no change in the lines, either German or French.

On the front at La Haye the Germans, following a very violent bombardment, endeavored to attack our trenches at about midnight.

To the north of Regnieville the fire from our barricades prevented the forces of the enemy from spreading out.

In front of Fay [five miles west of Pont-à-Mousson] a battalion of the enemy, which came as far as our wire entanglements, was compelled to retire. A second attack at this place by half a battalion of German troops was no more successful.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Berlin's account of the western war operations for the last twenty-four hours is as follows:

In the Argonne the Germans continue their offensive. Our booty has increased considerably, and amounted on July 1 and 2 to 2,556 prisoners—among them 37 officers—25 machine guns, 72 mine throwers, and one revolver gun.

On the Meuse heights the enemy, despite all failures, renewed four times his attempts to win back the positions he had lost near Les Eparges. The attacks were easily repulsed.

Northwest of Regnieville the Germans stormed French positions along a front of 1,800 feet, and took from the enemy part of the forest to the north of Fay-en-Haye.

AVERT CRISIS IN JAPAN.

Criticism of Dealings with China Results in a Compromise.

TOKIO, July 4.—A threatened ministerial crisis resulting from criticism directed by the Elder Statesmen against the policy of Baron Kato, the Japanese Foreign Minister has been absorbing the country. Marquis Inouye and Marquis Matsukata, both Elder Statesmen, voicing the financial and business interests of the empire, held that the Government diplomacy was responsible for the Chinese boycott against the Japanese and for the misunderstanding current abroad of Japan's intentions. It is reported that Katsunosuke Inouye, the Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, who is a son of the Elder Statesman, Marquis Inouye, has tendered his resignation as a result of the controversy.

It is understood that a compromise has been reached by the various political parties in the interest of the national welfare and because of the war, involving the adoption of a conciliatory program toward China, and it is believed that a crisis has been temporarily averted.

AUSTRALIANS RALLY TO AID OF BELGIANS

New South Wales Raises $500,000 in a Day — Simultaneous Toast Throughout State.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, May 22.—Nowhere else in the world, considering the size of its population, has sympathy for the Belgians been more amply demonstrated than in the Australian Commonwealth. Some months ago the Federal Parliament appropriated a large sum for the aid of these victims, but the extent of their suffering and their dire necessity did not really come home to the people of Australia until last Summer, (Winter in the northern hemisphere,) when an appeal was cabled from London to this part of the world for help.

Generosity is one of the virtues of the Australian people, and when assurances were forthcoming that if money or supplies were sent wholesale from here they would not be seized by the Germans, Australians, from one end of the continent to the other, vied with each other—as they had already done, but in a more circumscribed way—in giving to the good cause. Governmentally, owing to the enormous expense of recruiting, training, equipping, and dispatching troops, to say nothing of other heavy drains entailed by the war, the Commonwealth and the individual States could do little more than they had already done, but popularly Australia could do much—and it can and will do more.

As the bulk of Australia's population is in the capitals, fêtes and other like agencies at these centres have thus far been productive of the biggest gifts. In Melbourne "Belgian Flag Day," a month or so ago, when the city became fairly resplendent with black, yellow, and red, thousands of little banners of the gallant kingdom were sold and the streets swarmed with feminine solicitors of alms; and "Belgian Rose Day" not long after, when King Albert's birthday was celebrated, yielded in cash contributions not far from $80,000. In Adelaide and Brisbane similar means were adopted with good results, but it remained for Sydney to eclipse all the efforts thus far put forth.

"Belgian charity" in this State as in the others had been fairly well organized before "Belgium Day" in Sydney and the rest of New South Wales dawned. However, in order to have unprecedented success, the arrangements for the day—May 14—were by general consent left to Hugh J. Ward, one of the several theatrical men who took over the business of the late J. C. Williamson and compose the stage triumvirate of Australasia. Mr. Ward is an American—a native of Philadelphia—and true to his nationality he worked like a beaver. He also with native ingenuity devised several features which, so far as is known down here, are novel in Belgian relief affairs.

One of these was a simultaneous toast at 1 o'clock throughout the State. At that hour the Mayor of every municipality and the President of every shire gave this sentiment, "The restoration of Belgium; new life to our brave Allies, and long live heroic Albert!" the proposal of the toast being followed by three cheers for the Belgian monarch. In Sydney the toast was given by the State Governor, Sir Gerald Strickland, who with other notables stood on a balcony of the Town Hall. He led the cheer which was given by a dense crowd at that spot and by scores of other crowds, while whistles and sirens sounded from factories and other buildings and from steam vessels in the harbor, and guns boomed a salute to the ruler of the Belgians and his people.

Sydney—which with its suburbs numbers some 750,000 souls—resembled on the small bay above mentioned and ends in two knolls about a hundred feet high, one at each point of the bay. It was from these that the fire first opened on our troops as they landed. The bullets struck fireworks out of the stones along the beach. The men of the 4th had to be sent, but wherever they landed they simply rushed straight up the steep slopes. Meanwhile other small boats which had cast off from the warships' steam launches, which had towed them in, were digging for the beach with the oars. These occupied the attention of the Turks in the trenches, and almost before they had time to collect their senses the first boatload was well up toward the trenches. Few Turks awaited the bayonet.

"The Third Brigade went over the hills with such dash that within three-quarters of an hour of landing some had charged over three successive ridges. Each ridge was higher than the last, and each party that reached the top went over it with a wild cheer. Since that day the Turks have never attempted to face our bayonets. The subordinate leaders had been trained to act promptly on their own responsibility, and the benefit of this was enormously apparent in this attack. Companies and platoons, little crowds of 50 to 200 men, were landed wherever the boats took them. Their leaders had a general idea of where they were intended to go, and, once landed, each subordinate commander made his way there by what seemed to him the shortest road. The consequence was that the Third Brigade reached its advanced line in a medley of small fractions, inextricably mixed. Several further lines of Turkish trenches were swept through. On the further ridges the Turks did not wait for the bayonet, and when at sunrise the ships bringing the first portion of the main body arrived and steamed slowly through the battleships to unload the men, those on board could see figures on the skyline of the ridges near them and the further ridge inland. Presently a heliograph winked from near the top of the second hill. They were our men."

The Turks holding this particular portion, of the coast, numbering perhaps 500 to 1,000, retired, and during the hour's respite the Australians had firmly seized the ridges were enabled to intrench. Meantime the main body had begun to reach the beach. The Turkish battery to the southward shelled the boats as they came from the ships, but hit few of them. Some men were drowned; but, considering the fact that hundreds of boats came to that beach during the day under this fire and suffered scarcely at all, either the Turkish marksmanship was poor or else the Australasians were unusually fortunate. One boat, just as it grated on the sand, had the bottom blown out of it by a shell, but not a man was touched.

The Turks now brought up reinforcements from the other side of the peninsula, and a fierce attack began, which lasted all day. On this afternoon the Australians, and then the New Zealanders, had their first experience of shrapnel fire. The country is so rough and so adaptable to effective concealment of artillery that it was only great difficulty that the Turkish guns could be located.

That night the Australasian lines were straightened, and intrenchments were dug as well as circumstances permitted. The Turks attempted several charges on the extreme right, but all these assaults, which were preceded by arguments between Turkish officers and privates under the brow of the hill, were repulsed by counter-charges with the bayonet. Mr. Bean sums up the first day's engagement as follows:

"When all is said, a feat which will go down in history is that first Sunday's fighting, when three Australian brigades stormed in the face of fire tier after tier of cliffs and mountains apparently as impregnable as Govett's Leap (a sheer precipice in the Blue Mountains in Australia, and one of the Commonwealth's show places.) The sailors who saw the Third Brigade go up those heights and over the successive summits, their bayonets flashing in the sunrise, speak of it with tears of enthusiasm in their eyes. The New Zealanders are just as generous in their appreciation. It is hard to distinguish between the work of brigades. They all fought fiercely and suffered heavily. I believe the British at Cape Helles fought a tremendous fight. Of Australia it may be said that the Australian infantry, and especially the Third Brigade, has made a name that will never die."

Of the fighting on the following day, Monday, and the support given the Australasians by the battleship Queen Elizabeth during the morning, Mr. Bean says:

"The effect of her shells was enormous. Standing several miles out, she shelled the enemy opposite the northeast corner of our position. The effect of her shells was like a tonic for our tired men. Huge yellow clouds burst from her side. Some seconds later a crash as if the sky had fallen in was followed almost immediately by a tremendous roar somewhere on land. Looking in the direction of the Turkish position you saw a vast cloud of earth and green smoke rise skyward. The Queen Elizabeth had been provided with monstrous shrapnel sent out specially for this job. Each shell weighed nearly a ton, and on bursting it left in the air, not the woolly little puff of ordinary shrapnel, but a miniature thundercloud."

The engagement lasted all that day and far into the night, consisting of Turkish onslaughts at one point or another and counter-attacks by the Antipodeans. In several instances the hotness of the enemy's machine-gun fire drove the Australians and New Zealanders from ridges they had taken, but invariably these positions were retaken. The Turks, being well trained in German methods, issued orders, sometimes in excellent English, to the Australasians to cease firing because they would hit the British and French who were in their (the Turks') rear if they persisted, but when it was ascertained that there were no British or French within at least ten miles, this species of trickery failed of its purpose, which was to give the Turks time to pick off their foes.

On Tuesday the fighting was still heavy in places, but between Tuesday and Thursday it was at last possible for the wearied troops who had scaled the hills on Sunday and had part of the time fought without food, to be relieved and sent down to the rest camp. And now occurred what was as much as any other one thing kindled the admiration of Australasia, if not of the rest of the world. Mr. Bean describes the incident thus:

"The tired men almost all enjoyed a bath during the warm hours of the afternoon, and for a time the beach, in the midst of the fiercest battle ever fought in the Dardanelles, looked more like Manly (Sydney's Coney Island) on a public holiday. Hundreds of men were bathing, while out in the roadstead nine or ten warships were constantly firing salvos of huge guns. Along the sunny shore the men were diving, splashing, or enjoying a sun bath. Occasionally shrapnel flicked up the water, but very few men were hit. Only one, as far as I know, was killed during the whole day while bathing—an accident which had not the least effect on the bathers."

BRITISH UNIONS WORRY OVER WOMEN WORKERS

Must Not Be Used to Cut Wages, Says Secretary of Railway Men in Recent Speech.

LONDON, June 25, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The British Ministry has promised the National Union of Railway Men that at the end of hostilities the railway men serving with the armed forces will obtain jobs equal to those they gave up. At the same time, J. H. Thomas, M. P., Secretary of the union, says he is extremely uneasy over the problem of women railway workers. In a speech at a meeting of the men in Nottingham he said:

"I am profoundly convinced that you have to face the fact that female labor has come to stay. Therefore we have got to make up our minds upon one or two things. First, what grades would it be dangerous for female labor to be engaged in; second, whatever grades they work in, they must not be used as a means for reducing the prices that we have secured for particular grades by years of agitation. What we have to say is that no woman's labor is to be made the means of reducing the status of any grade in the railway service."

According to Mr. Thomas, there are certain classes of railway work which women are unable to perform, and women are not proving satisfactory in all the positions that have been opened for them.

In short, there are two courses open to the unions—either to refuse to allow the experiment of women workers altogether, as has been done in some places by the street car men, or to devote the union's energies to insisting upon the maintenance of the standard of wages. Most of the speakers favored the latter procedure, urging that, "while the trade unionist cannot, without stultifying his own principles, protest against female labor, he has every right to protest against female labor which is merely cheap labor under an alias, and it is in the interest of the country that he should so protest."

The only Government department which has made any wholesale effort to avail itself of the large amount of female labor at its disposal to take the place of men in military service is the Post Office. The department now has 3,000 new women employes in the various branches of its work throughout the country.

Of the 170,000 men employed by the Post Office before the war, 37,000 have joined the army. In the rural districts women have been employed in a limited way as letter carriers for some years past; they have now been introduced into some of the small towns and cities. Other places which are being opened to women are those of the mail sorters and messengers. Girl telegraph messengers, mounted on bicycles, are gradually taking the places of the boy messengers, and a great deal of the Post Office's telegraph work is being done by young women. Women clerks and accountants have been introced for the first time into the London General Post Office.

On the authority of a high postal official, it is stated that the reports from all quarters are to the effect that the work of the women who have been engaged to replace men has been extremely well done. They work quickly and accurately, and they are very conscientious," says one report.

Women letter carriers will be seen in the suburban districts of London within a few weeks. Candidates for these posts have already been called for from the Government labor exchanges.

Women are as common a sight in English fields now as in the Continental countries. More than 150,000 male farm laborers have enlisted in the army and caused a grave shortage. Farmers complain of the scarcity of labor and say that they have suffered from recruiting all they can bear. As the local food supply was never so important as now, they have even asked for the release of soldiers for farm work. This request has been granted by the War Office for the harvesting of the grain crops, but for that only.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LOSS

Earnings Drop from $20,000,000 in 1913 to $8,555,000 Last Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 4.—An article in the current number of Syren and Shipping says that the North German line has been as hard hit by the war as its rival, the Hamburg-American. The former's earnings from passenger and freight business in 1914 were $8,555,000, while in 1913 they had been $20,105,000. It is said that there is a deficit of over $2,500,000 to face.

The official lists, issued by the North German Lloyd show that the number of its steamers laid up in neutral ports is 77. Four steamers of its fleet were captured by the British at sea, five, aggregating 19,157 tons, were seized on entering British ports, and four, aggregating 12,584 tons, were detained in oversea British ports.

U-30 RAISED; ONLY ONE DEAD

Others of Submarine Crew Survive 36-Hour Ordeal.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, July 5, (via London.)—The German submarine U-30, which was sunk off the mouth of the Ems through an accident, has now been raised, and only one man of the crew, who for thirty-six hours were on the sea bottom, is dead, according to dispatches to the Telegraaf.

The underwater boat has been towed to Emden for repairs.

AUSTRALIANS' DEEDS AT DARDANELLES

Three Brigades Stormed Precipitous Heights on Their First Landing.

QUEEN ELIZABETH AIDED

Stood Several Miles Out and Shelled the Turkish Positions With Giant Shrapnel.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, May 22.—From Alexandria, Egypt, which is evidently at this stage his base, Charles E. W. Bean, the official correspondent with the Commonwealth forces, has sent graphic accounts of the Australians' participation in the fighting at the Dardanelles.

His Alexandria dispatch dated May 13 begins with the explanation that early on the morning of Sunday, April 25, the greater part of the Australian and New Zealand troops which had been in Egypt landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula from the Island of Lemnos, sixty miles away. Their objective was a certain position on the northern shore of the peninsula, and they landed in two bodies. The first was a covering detachment to seize the ridges around the landing place, and the second was the main force.

The night was perfect. About 3 o'clock the moon set, and the vessels carrying the covering force stole in toward the high coast line. Protecting the flanks of this composite fleet were three warships, for the British were aware that a battery on a promontory two miles southward and several other guns on the hills commanded the place where the landing was to be made. The battleships and transports took up a position in two lines, and the troops were disembarked partly by means of the warships' boats and partly by means of destroyers. These hurried inshore and retransferred the men to other boats, which then made by the shortest route for the beach.

The covering force consisted of the Third Australian Brigade, composed mostly of miners from the famous Broken Hill silver and lead fields in New South Wales and the goldfields of West Australia. Its commander is Colonel Maclagan.

"It was 4:18 o'clock on the morning on Sunday, April 25," says Mr. Bean, "when the first boat grounded. So far not a shot had been fired by the enemy. Colonel Maclagan's orders to the brigade were that, if possible, no shots were to be fired until daybreak, but that the business should be carried through with the bayonet. The men leaped into the water, and the first of them had just reached the beach when fire opened on them from trenches on the foothills, which rise immediately from the beach. The scene of the landing was a small bay about half a mile from point to point, with two much larger bays north and south."

After describing the topography of the region, with hills rising to a height of 600 feet, which cluster to the north in a summit nearly 1,000 feet high, from which long ridges, covered with low scrub, run with steep gullies between them, Mr. Bean continues:

"One ridge comes down to the sea at the small bay above mentioned and ends in two knolls about a hundred feet high, one at each point of the bay. It was from these that the fire first opened on our troops as they landed. The bullets struck fireworks out of the stones along the beach. The men of the 4th had to be sent, but wherever they landed they simply rushed straight up the steep slopes. Meanwhile other small boats which had cast off from the warships' steam launches, which had towed them in, were digging for the beach with the oars. These occupied the attention of the Turks in the trenches, and almost before they had time to collect their senses the first boatload was well up toward the trenches. Few Turks awaited the bayonet.

"The Third Brigade went over the hills with such dash that within three-quarters of an hour of landing some had charged over three successive ridges. Each ridge was higher than the last, and each party that reached the top went over it with a wild cheer. Since that day the Turks have never attempted to face our bayonets. The subordinate leaders had been trained to act promptly on their own responsibility, and the benefit of this was enormously apparent in this attack. Companies and platoons, little crowds of 50 to 200 men, were landed wherever the boats took them. Their leaders had a general idea of where they were intended to go, and, once landed, each subordinate commander made his way there by what seemed to him the shortest road. The consequence was that the Third Brigade reached its advanced line in a medley of small fractions, inextricably mixed. Several further lines of Turkish trenches were swept through. On the further ridges the Turks did not wait for the bayonet, and when at sunrise the ships bringing the first portion of the main body arrived and steamed slowly through the battleships to unload the men, those on board could see figures on the skyline of the ridges near them and the further ridge inland. Presently a heliograph winked from near the top of the second hill. They were our men."

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SAY GERMANS KILL DESERTING TURKS

Prisoners Tell a Story of Machine Guns Trained on Their Own Trenches.

TURKS' AMMUNITION LOW?

Foreign Supply Reported Cut Off, While Skilled Workmen Are Lacking at Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 4.—A Mitylene dispatch to The Daily Chronicle, dated yesterday, says:

"Operations during the past week have sensibly improved the position of the Allies in the Gallipoli Peninsula. The British advance on the left some days ago not only meant an important gain of ground, but signified progress which put our lines in a position to threaten seriously the Turkish occupation of Atchi Baba.

"In connection with this there are two important factors. The first is the scarcity of ammunition on the Turkish side. During the past month no munitions have reached them by land through the Balkan States. The productive capacity of two of the Turkish factories has fallen practically to zero, mainly owing to lack of material, but also on account of the scarcity of skilled labor.

"The second factor, which creates some hope of the Turkish collapse at an early date, is the drooping spirits of the soldiers. The prisoners taken say their comrades would willingly surrender, but the Germans take strong measures and make it difficult to do so. Machine guns under picked men are placed on commanding positions behind the trenches, and no hesitation is exercised in firing on men who show the slightest inclination to cease fighting or surrender.

"I hear inspiring accounts of the magnificent work being done by the French artillery. On one occasion, during four hours the French poured between 8,000 and 10,000 shells on a quadruple line of Turkish trenches over 430 yards long.

"I have it upon good authority that Field Marshal von der Goltz has asked the Turkish Government for an additional 300,000 men, who must be provided before he can accept full responsibility for future operations for the defense of Constantinople."

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4.—This official statement, relative to the fighting at the Dardanelles, was given out tonight:

Anatolian batteries forced the enemy to cease landing reinforcements. The enemy suffered heavy losses. The Turks are strongly pressing the enemy at Sedd-el-Bahr from a short distance.

ITALIANS PUSHING AUSTRIAN LINES BACK

Important Gains Along Upper Isonzo—Driven From Doberdo Plateau, Austrians Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, July 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The battle on the Isonzo, between Caporetto and Gradisca, has been raging for three days. Large Austrian reinforcements have been employed, and the Italian positions have been subjected to fierce attack.

Along the whole front the Italians have repulsed the enemy, and are now pushing home their success. They are advancing on the east bank, between Plava and Tolmino.

News from Austria is to the effect that Tolmino has been abandoned and that the Italians already are approaching the town.

GENEVA, July 4, (via Paris.)—The Tribune's Carnia correspondent states that since July 1 the Italians have gained nearly ten miles to the eastward. Important battles, he writes, are in progress between Caporetto and Idria. The Italians with heavy forces are pushing the Austrians back along the entire front.

Despite floods along the Isonzo the Italians have bridged it and taken an Austrian position, moving on Plava. Since the morning of July 2 they have advanced twenty-two miles from Idersko, southeast of Tolmino.

ROME, July 4.—Italian operations against the Austrian fortifications at Malborgeth and Predil Pass

BRITISH CONFIDENT IN LULL OF WARFARE

Play Cricket and Tend Flowers While Awaiting a New Offensive Move.

MAXIMUM EFFORT TO COME

Officers Have Great Faith in Russians' Ability to Make Germans Pay Dear.

By FREDERICK PALMER.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 3, (via London, July 4.)—One might have gone miles along the British front this week without hearing the sound of a gun. It seemed as if both sides were taking a holiday from war out of respect for the beautiful Summer weather, or else the silence was significant of preparation and accumulation of shells by one side or the other for some great effort.

Beyond the occasional explosion of a mine and routine shelling to harass the enemy's guns, to destroy new fortification work, or to keep the enemy from taking life too easily, there has been no action. The soldiers in reserve have been swimming in the canal, resting under shady trees, playing cricket and football, and tending their flower gardens about their quarters, which have been made to look like those one sees in front of rows of cottages at this season in England.

The flat and gently rolling country of Flanders and Northern France, which was a forbidding, gray, leafless mire under chilling Winter mists, has become a pleasant land of rich crops, dotted with groves, while long lines of motor trucks of the transport pass along stately avenues bordered by poplars.

Health Conditions Excellent.

All fears of an epidemic in the hot months for the immense army billeted in the thickly populated lowlands are groundless. Thanks to anti-typhoid inoculation, the habitual personal cleanliness of the English and the strict enforcement of sanitary precautions by the Royal Army Medical Corps in the minutest details, the health of the troops is as good as that in the barracks at home. Flies are being kept down to a minimum. There are few even around the camps of the cavalry and artillery horses. The paths, roadsides, and yards where the men are billeted are kept as clear of litter as a first-class golf course or the lawn of a fastidious suburbanite.

Tommy Atkins frequently lends a hand to the French peasants, all of whom, from boys and girls of six or seven to bent old men and women, are engaged in the harvest, and by the way Tommy uses his scythe or fork one knows whether he is city or country bred.

I have walked through the long communication trenches safely in broad daylight to the firing trenches, an approach to which in Winter, except over open ground and stumbling through mud under cover of darkness, would have cost one's life.

Siege Warfare Made Comfortable.

Siege warfare has been made comfortable. Some trenches even have become a sort of sylvan paradise, where meals and tea are taken al fresco, and where flowers have been planted on the parapets which support the trenches.

Where in Winter men stood freezing in water up to their knees, mud oozed from sand bags, and only steady pumping and bailing kept the soldiers from complete immersion, and where the walls were continually falling in, now the only complaint of the trench housekeepers is the lack of water for washing; for the spongy subsoil is as dry as a bone and as hard as cement.

The toll of casualties where there are only sniping and infrequent shelling has been much reduced owing not only to the increased adaptability of the men in self-protection—the result of experience in trench warfare—but to an immense improvement in the protective character of the works.

Though a trench may be constructed on exactly the same lines as it was in December, spade work in the Spring and Summer has completely transformed it, affording small chance for either shrapnel bullets or those fired by snipers from trees or buildings to hit the defenders.

You can move only a few feet in a straight line in this maze of human warrens. The zigzag traverses localize damage. In the stalemate part of the line there have been instances of not a single casualty for a distance of a mile in twenty-four hours. It is when the artillery fire is concentrated and an effort is made by one side or the other to get through the barbed wire and take a trench that the casualty list leaps like the mercury of a thermometer thrust from an ice box into an oven. So used have they become to trench warfare that some soldiers prefer life in an average trench on an average day to that in billets, because sniping has elements of sport and excitement.

Soldiers Subscribe to the War Loan.

The confidence and patriotism of the fighting men at the front are shown in both officers and soldiers, even if they have only a few shillings put by, in subscribing to the war loan.

The professional opinion of officers at the front is that they are not discouraged by the German offensive in the east. They say the war must be won by the killing of Germans, and that the further the Germans are drawn into the Russian quicksand the more wastage they will suffer. This period of the war for the Entente Allies is compared to that for the North in 1863 at this time of the successes of Lee and Jackson in Virginia and the Confederate advance in Pennsylvania before Gettysburg was fought.

Riding about the British front, even an expert observer is unable to guess how many troops the British have in France, so easy is the concealment of their disposition in the thickly settled country. He passes bodies of infantry changing station, or moving to the front, without being any the wiser. Only Sir John French, Commander in Chief of the British expeditionary force, and a few staff officers really know. The average officer never asks, but attends strictly to his business.

Allies Have Scored Positive Gains.

In the hard fighting in the Festubert and La Bassée region and the French offensive in the Arras region, though the changes show so little on the map, gains of a very positive tactical value for the future were made. If the opinion of a lay observer counts for anything, the British Army is far from making anything like a maximum effort yet.

The anger of officers and men at gas attacks of the Germans has not yet passed. Tommy Atkins is always seen in the trenches with a respirator in a bag slung at his side.

In the trenches these days one hears no talk of any peace which is not to be gained by forcing Germany to her knees.

PULITZER ESTATE IN COURT.

Executors of Will Ask That Their Administration Be Approved.

The will of Joseph Pulitzer provided that when his son Joseph was 30 years old he should become an executor of the Pulitzer estate in place of Frederick Newton Judson. Mr. Pulitzer reached that age on March 21 last, and immediately filed the necessary oath with the Surrogate. In order that Mr. Judson may be judicially relieved of responsibility, the Supreme Court has been asked to pass upon all of the accounts.

The plaintiffs are all the executors, and all of them ask to be similarly freed of responsibility to date. The will also provided that when the testator's son Herbert reaches the age of 21, on Nov. 20, 1917, he shall become a trustee in the place of J. Angus Shaw. At that time the court will be asked to again review the actions of all of the executors.

WELCOME TO JANE ADDAMS.

President to Hear Her Report on Situation in Europe.

Mrs. Amos Pinchot, one of the Reception Committee of the Women's Peace Party which will go to the American Line pier, at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, early today to meet Miss Jane Addams, who is returning from Europe on the St. Louis, received the following telegram yesterday from the President:

Mrs. Amos Pinchot, care Miss Lillian Wald, Nurses' Settlement, 265 Henry Street, New York:

Telegram received. Will take pleasure in trying to arrange interview with Miss Addams after my return to Washington. Thank you for information as to the time of her arrival.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

This telegram came in response to a wireless message sent by Miss Addams last Friday from the St. Louis to the headquarters of the Women's Peace Party, at 553 Fifth Avenue, requesting that a conference with the President be arranged. In her message Miss Addams stated she would not give out any statement for publication until the mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening.

Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Henry Street Settlement, L. Hollingsworth Wood of the Society of the American League to Limit Armaments, and Leland R. Robinson of Columbia University will go to Quarantine on the revenue cutter at 6:30 o'clock this morning to greet Miss Addams on board the St. Louis.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, received a request on Friday from Columbia University for 100 tickets for peace delegates to go on the cutter to meet Miss Addams at Quarantine. The request was refused, and the delegates will gather at the pier with their peace flags.

Other societies that will send delegates to the pier this morning are the New York City Peace Party, Church Peace Union, Collegiate Anti-Militarism League, Peace and Arbitration Society, Women's Peace Society, National Woman's Trade Union League, and International Child Welfare League.

After the reception at the pier Miss Addams will go to the Nurses' Settlement, 265 Henry Street, where she will meet her personal friends at luncheon.

POLICEMAN KILLS FUGITIVE.

Suffering from Stab Wounds, Govern Shoots Fleeing Prisoner.

Raimondi Geraldieri, 32 years old, an Italian laborer, who lived at 76 Skillman Street, Brooklyn, was shot to death early yesterday morning by a policeman whom he had just stabbed three times with a long blade clasp knife. The policeman, James J. Govern, 29 years old, arrested Geraldieri on a charge of disorderly conduct at Park and Kent Avenues, Brooklyn, and was taking him to the Flushing Avenue Police Station when the Italian pulled a knife from his sleeve and stabbed the policeman twice in the right shoulder and once in the abdomen.

Geraldieri broke away and commenced to flee toward Franklin Avenue, and while sinking to the pavement from his wounds the policeman whipped out his revolver and fired three shots. Two of them struck the fugitive, one passing entirely through his body from the back and the second lodging over his right lung. A police sergeant found Govern lying unconscious on the pavement and Geraldieri dead a block away.

The wounded policeman was taken to Cumberland Hospital, where, it was said last night, that while his injuries were very severe, it was thought that he would recover. He is married and lives at 251 Grand Avenue. Assistant District Attorney Wilson investigated the case yesterday and reported that it was justifiable homicide, as a result of which the policeman will not be held responsible for the Italian's death.

STOPS BOAT FOR A FIGHT.

Forty Excursionists Battled Over Deck Chairs on C. W. Morse.

The Charles W. Morse of the Hudson Navigation Company's line was steaming down the Hudson on the return trip of a Fourth of July excursion to Newburg yesterday afternoon, when Maurice G. Glinert, 524 West 134th Street, in the company of a young woman friend, and Anthony J. Weiss, 129 West 116th Street, and Miss Ella Fuchs of the same address, started together for two unoccupied deck chairs. When the boat's officers reached the scene a moment later they found no less than forty men and women in a free-for-all fight, which had been started by Glinert and his friend and Weiss and Miss Fuchs over the possession of the deck chairs.

The Captain stopped the boat and got into the mixup himself, as the result of which, it is said, Weiss and Glinert were placed under arrest and the boat's doctor took charge of Miss Fuchs, who was suffering from a lacerated lip and bruises about the body. When the Morse reached her pier at the foot of 132d Street at 4:40 o'clock Glinert was turned over to Patrolman Barthold, who took him to the West 125th Street Police Station. Weiss and Miss Fuchs preferred charges of disorderly conduct and assault against him.

Five women who were on the boat went to the police station and told Lieutenant Mehan that Weiss should have been locked up as well. Later Glinert was taken to the Night Court, where, on request of his counsel, the case was postponed until Wednesday morning, and he was released on $500 bail.

800 HORSES FOR ALLIES.

Steamer Madonna Clears Norfolk With Cargo Valued at $258,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 4.—The French steamer Madonna cleared today with a cargo of more than 800 horses for the Allies, to be landed at some unnamed French port. The manifest places the cargo's value at $258,000.

The animals were bought in the Southwest by Dodge Brothers, stock dealers of Norfolk, and brought here by the Southern Railway. The representatives of the firm declined to make any statement except to say they were sold and shipped under contract with persons in New York.

It is generally believed that they were bought for the British Government, acting for France, as Major Marshall, of the British Army, assisted by a corps of veterinary surgeons, examined the horses.

BURGLARS CAUSE EXPLOSION

Janitor's Daughter Burned When Gas Meter Was Robbed.

Burglars in the vacant apartment of the second floor of 418 East Nineteenth Street, last night robbed the quarter gas meter and caused an explosion, which wrecked the room and seriously injured eighteen-year-old Mabel Hartman, daughter of the janitor, who was investigating the leak.

With a lighted taper in her hand, she entered the flat and suddenly the explosion occurred. A fire alarm was sent in and Dr. Taylor of Bellevue Hospital was summoned. Miss Hartman's face and arms were badly burned, and nearly all her hair was burned off. After she was treated she refused to go to the hospital. The fire damage was slight. The burglars escaped.

ONCE RICH, DIES IN LODGING.

Orlando B. Potter Found Dead in His Bed in Park Row Home.

Orlando B. Potter, 62 years old, was found dead yesterday in his room in a lodging house at 194 Park Row. Potter was once a wealthy lumber man in Canada, but lost most of his money when his mills burned about fifteen years ago.

Then he came to New York and worked at his old trade of drug clerk. He lost this place, and for five years had carried sandwich signs along Park Row. Death was due to natural causes. The body was taken to the Morgue.

CHASES A ZEPPELIN ON PITCH-DARK NIGHT

British Aviator Describes a Game of Hide-and-Seek in Shell-Torn Clouds.

DODGES SEARCHLIGHT RAYS

Braves Fire of Artillery and Dirigible's Machine Guns with Hope of Landing a Bomb.

LONDON, June 21.—The Daily Mail publishes the following description of a chase in the air of a Zeppelin, written by an aeroplane observer in the field with the Royal Flying Corps:

11:15 P. M.—"A Zeppelin is reported at ——, traveling due west at 11 P. M. Height estimated, 9,000."

11:35 P. M.—"A Zeppelin passed —— at 11:10 P. M., traveling N. W. Height estimated, 9,000."

The above messages supplied me with enough preliminary data to organize the chase. In a few minutes the varying burr of different types of aeroplanes could be heard along most of the British front.

It was pitch dark, and as we got clear of the aerodrome only the faintest outline of a near by forest was discernible. There were broken clouds about at low altitudes. As we climbed through these they gave us an uncanny moistness, which bespoke gathering rain. In a few minutes there was nothing to guide us except the instruments and the time.

Going for height in these conditions is a tedious business, for there is nothing to do except to speculate more or less vaguely on one's drift and its relation to one's course. What a relief it is when one suddenly descries the lights of a town and gradually, with increasing height, other towns swim into one's ken.

A cloud in front suddenly blazes up as though by magic. It is an enemy searchlight. He has information of our quests, and casts his great streams of white light all over the upper atmosphere. The shaft disappears, but a moment later finds us with a dazzling flash. A sudden dive and a rapid turn clear us of its course. In about twenty seconds the "Archies" begin. The whole area through which we have just passed is filled with shells. They burst in groups and processions, some throwing out a syrupy stream of "dead-dog flames," some bursting like huge rockets, almost mesmerizing with their dazzling rays reflected from the background of leaky cloudlets. But the searchlight cannot follow us. He fairly scans the sky, and suddenly picks up with another machine. This time he stays on, and "Archie" gets much better data for his work.

We are still going for height, taking in large sweeps through which it would be impossible for a hostile aircraft to elude us. The searchlight has lost the other machine and plays on the base of a gathering cloud a thousand feet below us.

The Zeppelin's Ears.

On the eastern horizon there is a gleam of new light as the moon struggles up. But well below that horizon someone is flashing out a signal obviously meant for aircraft. It is the first clue of the "Zep." We are bearing toward it with all possible speed. The other machine has disappeared, probably following another clue.

Long before we are anywhere near its position the signalling ceases. We now speculate on the probable direction of the "Zep." In a few minutes it will be light enough to see, but these first few minutes are invaluable. We went higher and higher, keeping well in the shadow of a cloud. As we cleared the top of this great mass of vapor the sky presented that dull, iron-gray appearance which is the prelude of a brilliant moon. For fully five minutes we anxiously searched the sky-line. Then a distinct flash was seen far above us and seaward. It was followed by another flash after a short interval. There was nothing more. It was far, too far, away, but we were certain it was a "Zep." Up we went and steered straight for the region of the flash.

As the moon came up we got in a line beyond the area of flash and the eastern horizon, and as we cleared a bank of mist at a great height the outline of the Zeppelin showed up with unmistakable clearness. Up to this time he had not suspected attack, for his course was regular and his nose level. But we knew he would soon hear the noise of our engine, so we kept as close as possible until we had assumed sufficient height. But we underestimated the "Zep's" ears. He heard us and began to "searchlight" us—a process which gives him no qualms over his own territory. The flicks of light from the great gas bag were even more weird than the long, searching streams from the ground. They lit up huge tracts of clouds, and we saw with some discomfort that the weather was preparing for a sudden change.

Air Machine Guns.

As we crossed his stern at a fair height he got on us with the light and a perfect fusillade of machine-gun bullets came scurrying around us. As we turned outward to avoid his light and change the fire we were suddenly enveloped in a blind cloud, through which not a ray of moonlight or a trace of "visibleness" found its way. We made what we reckoned to be a due course for the "Zep." The only indication of his position was the constant clicking of his machine guns as they fired off wildly in the hope of getting us with a stray shot. But even this lasted only a few minutes. When we thought we were over him we loosed off our projectiles in a rather hopeless attempt. Their fate we shall never know. The clouds had baffled us at the last moment. It was one of the uncertainties of air warfare with which there can be no reckoning.

We continued our search until the early gleam of sunrise found us out to sea. The clouds had thinned out into scattered ribs. The enemy aircraft had disappeared. Only the occasional puff of a bursting shell accompanied us in our lonely excursion. We went home to report "somewhere in France."

DIVE KILLED BALL PLAYER.

Downing of Leland Stanford Team Meets Death on Hawaii Beach.

HONOLULU, July 4.—R. F. Downing, a member of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University baseball team, now playing in Hawaii, was fatally injured today while making a dive at Waikiki Beach.

Downing died shortly after his removal to a hospital. Physicians said his neck probably was broken.

CITY BREVITIES.

Philip Lascalzo was shot yesterday in front of his saloon, 2,383 Hoffman Street, the Bronx. He walked three blocks to Fordham Hospital and collapsed. The assault followed the receipt of black hand letters.

George Brindle of Providence, R. I., was taken to police headquarters yesterday, charged with assaulting and robbing Julius Bumbals, a farmer of Mountainview, N. J., in Park Row.

Katherine Long, 2 years old, died yesterday in Flower Hospital from a fracture of the skull, suffered when she fell from a window of her home on the third floor of 1,767 First Avenue.

Benjamin Wodiska of 181 West 122d Street, was discharged in the Tombs Court yesterday. He had been arrested for receiving drugs from two men in an auto. No drugs were found in his possession.

AMERICAN ALPINISTS' MEET

To Be Held This Year Near Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies.

New York members of the Alpine Club of Canada have just received the announcement that the club will camp this year between July 13 and 26 in Ptarmigan Lake Valley, eight miles north of Lake Louise, in the heart of the Canadian Rockies. For fourteen days the club will pitch its camp on the timber line, close by Phacelia Lake, at an altitude of 7,000 feet, in a natural amphitheatre, surrounded by towering peaks, which will try the skill of the climber. The camp will be eight miles from the nearest station on the Canadian Pacific.

From the Valley of Ptarmigan and Baker Lakes the campers can look up at the "Wall of Jericho," Merlin's Castle, the rugged rocks of which look like the battlements of a mediaeval castle, Pinnacle Lake and Fallen Mountain, Tilted Mountain, Mount Multifold, Lake Myosotis, Oyster Peak, and Wonder Valley are within short journeys of the main camp. An outlying camp is to be established in the Red Deer Valley, near Little Pipestone Pass, where the valley of Baker Lake narrows to meet the pass. This is six miles from the main camp.

Near the main camp is Mount Richardson, 10,115 feet high; Pika Peak, 10,015 feet; Ptarmigan Peak, 10,060 feet; Mount Redoubt, 9,510 feet, and Mount Fossil, 9,650. The first three will be accepted as graduating climbs.

Those who elect to go the outlying camp will find awaiting them Black Douglas, 11,015 feet high; White Douglas, 11,220 feet, one of the most difficult peaks in this part of the country; Cyclone Peak, 9,530; Mount Pipestone, 9,404 feet, and several others.

This will be the eleventh annual camp of the club and it is estimated there will be at least two hundred persons in the camps, most of them experienced mountain climbers. Swiss guides will advise the members.

There are no luxuries on the trips. The beds consist of boughs cut from the trees covered with blankets. The dining halls are tents equipped with rough tables and logs resting lengthwise on cross-sticks. The Chinese cook is the most important man in the "diggings."

FOUR DROWNED IN ONTARIO.

Four Lost in Lake St. Claire When a Motor Boat Upsets.

WALLACEBURG, Ont., July 4.—Four persons were drowned on Lake St. Claire today, when a motor boat, carrying nine people, was swamped during a storm.

A launch which went to the rescue, managed to save five persons. All those drowned lived here.

Mrs. Beatrice Fleming Gets Divorce.

Mrs. Beatrice Fleming has obtained from Supreme Court Justice Weeks an interlocutory decree of divorce from Arthur James Fleming. The latter is the son of John Fleming, Treasurer of the New York and New Jersey Produce Company. Testimony was to the effect that Mr. Fleming had gone to Philadelphia with a woman known as French Helen Wilson, and that he was living with her in an apartment. One of the witnesses, James MacManus, a member of the city Fire Department, said that he had gone to Philadelphia with a sister of Mrs. Fleming and had discovered the whereabouts of Mr. Fleming. It was on this evidence that the decree was granted.

WIFE VISITS BECKER.

Says He's Hopeful and Plans No Confession of Graft.

Mrs. Charles Becker visited her husband in the death house at Sing Sing prison yesterday afternoon and, after her return to her home at 2,291 University Avenue, the Bronx, last night, said that the condemned man was cheerful and still hopeful of saving his life. Mrs. Becker again emphatically denied that her husband was planning a confession of former police graft conditions in New York. She said that if Martin T. Manton, his lawyer, made public any statement naming heads of the "graft ring" he would have to get his information from some other source than Becker.

While Mrs. Becker was denying that any statement from her husband would be forthcoming, newspaper men were in Waterbury, Conn., looking for Mr. Manton, who was expected there on a motor trip. Mr. Manton had promised, according to report, to give out details in sensational graft revelations, but he could not be found.

LITTLE CRIPPLES' OUTING.

Two Hundred to Spend a Fortnight at Bath Beach.

More than 200 crippled children will be given a two weeks' outing in the country by the Children's Aid Society. It was announced that the children will be cared for at the Children's Summer Home in Bath Beach, and they will occupy the Haxtum and Astor Cottages. These can accommodate forty tenants at a time and are especially designed for their comfort and happiness.

"By their afflictions these children are recommended to us for special care," said C. Loring Brace, Secretary of the society. "They come to us weak and worn, they return to the city strengthened in body and mind, with renewed patience and hope. Two weeks in the country works wonders in the improvement of their health."

The work is supported by voluntary contributions. The Treasurer of the society is Edwin G. Merrill, and his address is 105 East Twenty-second Street.

PEACE ADVOCATES AT FAIR.

Women Begin International Conference at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Universal peace was the aim announced at the opening session today of the International Conference of Women Workers to Promote Permanent Peace. The conference was held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and delegates from many parts of the world attended. The session will continue four days.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Eliot, Me., who presided, announced that this conference was believed to be the first of the kind held in the United States. August Schwan of Norway, an advocate of international citizenship, and Mirs Ali Kuli Khan, Minister from Persia to the United States, made the principal addresses. Among those who attended were Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, New York; Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby, Washington; Mme. Ali Kuli Khan, wife of the Minister from Persia; Countess Dumas of France, and Mrs. Riga Helman of Germany.

Minister O'Beirne Transferred.

LONDON, July 4.—Hugh James O'Beirne, counsellor of the British Embassy at Petrograd for nine years, latterly with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, has gone to Sofia as British Minister to Bulgaria, according to the Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

KHAKI FOR BELGIAN ARMY.

King Albert's Men to be Clothed in Goods from United States.

LONDON, July 4.—The London Times' correspondent in Western Flanders, in describing the equipment of the Belgian Army says:

"The Belgian Army is going into khaki very shortly. Uniforms and caps for the men are ready and the officers, with the help of one of the leading Antwerp tailors, are giving anxious thought to their own. Their tunics will differ from ours, having stand-up collars. The khaki is of a greenish shade and comes, I think, from the United States.

"The Belgian Army is very well supplied with motor vehicles, it having gone in on a large scale lately for American lorries, whose front and back wheels steer simultaneously, an arrangement which is said to answer extremely well. Eloquent testimony is borne to the serviceability of the roads in their present condition by the mountains of worn-out tires to be seen at the motor depots and the number of cars awaiting repairs.

"There is so far as I could see no lack of medical and surgical stores. Among the innumerable gifts with which the outside world has manifested its sympathy with Belgium are stacks of bandages from the United States and Japan."

SWISS TO HAVE FOOD.

Arrangements Made for Importation of Supplies Through Italy.

ROME, Monday, July 5.—The Tribuna announces a satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations between Italy and Switzerland for provisioning the latter country. This neutral State, surrounded by belligerents, has been having great difficulty in getting food supplies.

It is stated that assurances have been given that all supplies coming from nations in the Quadruple Entente will be consumed solely in Switzerland.

RUNAWAY CLEARS AVENUE.

Jolts Driver Into Victoria and Bolts for Eleven Blocks.

Persons were thrown into a panic yesterday evening by a horse attached to an old-fashioned victoria, which ran up Fifth Avenue from Fifty-first to Sixty-second Street before it was stopped.

A bolt dropped out of the shaft, and the harness, knocking against the horse's legs, frightened him. When he bolted, the driver, Michael McDermott of 20 West Seventeenth Street, lost the reins and was thrown from his seat into the carriage. At Fifty-second Street Policemen Isadore Propper and Edward W. Weisner jumped into a taxicab and gave chase. Another policeman tried to stop the runaway at Fifty-seventh Street, and at Fifty-ninth Street the horse barely missed a crosstown car filled with passengers.

At Sixty-first Street the taxicab caught up and Propper jumped on the horse's back, while Weisner seized the harness. Both were thrown to the street, but stopped the horse after he had dragged them for a block.

JURY AT THE MOVIES

Arbiters in Murder Trial See Circumstantial Evidence Attacked.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 4.—Supreme Court Justice Van Kirk is contemplating an investigation because the jury that is trying the case of Edward Westervelt, charged with the murder of Chief of Police Finnell and Detective Gradwell of Elmira, was permitted to attend a motion picture show and see a film showing the danger of conviction on circumstantial evidence.

The drama in which one of the principal scenes was a murder trial in which the prisoner was all but convicted on circumstantial evidence which proved to be false was a direct attack upon such evidence.

HOLD WOMAN AS GAS THIEF.

Accuse Mrs. Taylor, Mother of Mrs. Conlin, Who Admitted Burglaries.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., July 4.—Mrs. Lucinda R. Taylor, mother of Mrs. Ruth Taylor Conlin, who in company with Donald Clapham committed a series of burglaries here, was arrested today on a charge that since last April she had been stealing gas from a hose attached to a main of the Sea Cliff and Glen Cove Gas Company.

Mrs. Taylor made a furious protest, but finally accompanied the policeman before Justice of the Peace Henry L. Schaefer, who held her in $2,000 bail. At first she denied the charge, but later admitted it when she was confronted with the evidence. Her father, John Campbell, furnished the bail.

Although it had been reported that Mrs. Conlin had left the village never to return, she was at the beach today in a bathing costume that was much admired.

ARRESTS HIS TWO RESCUERS

Policeman, Pulled Aboard a Car, Takes Men as Pickpockets.

Detective Patrick Ryan, of Newark Police Headquarters, had a narrow escape from being killed yesterday afternoon while racing after a trolley carrying two men whom he suspected of being professional pickpockets.

A man on his way to the bicycle races had reported the theft of a pocketbook while on a car. The detective gave chase after two suspects. He managed to grasp the rear end of the car and was being dragged along when the men whom he later put under arrest pulled him aboard, saving him from being thrown under the rear trucks.

The men were surprised when arrested by Ryan on a charge of being professional pickpockets. At Headquarters they gave their names as Harry Leonard of 116 Sheriff Street, and Harry Wagner of 74 West 106th Street, both of New York City.

FAMILY WIPED OUT IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Continued from Page 1.

and holidays, and today motor vehicles were unusually numerous along the thoroughfare. There were a score or more of automobile parties in the road within sight of the crossing when the accident occurred and members of these told conflicting stories in placing blame for the collision.

The bodies of the dead were removed to Trenton under the supervision of friends of the family.

KILLED AS AUTO UPSETS.

One Dead, Six Seriously Hurt in Crash Near Warwick, R. I.

WARWICK, R. I., July 4.—Louis Paradise of Nashua, N. H., was killed and his sister, Mrs. Victor Lavoie, also of Nashua, was seriously injured when their automobile went over a ten-foot embankment at a sharp curve in Greenwood and upset. Both were pinned beneath the car.

Five other members of the party were thrown clear of the car, but sustained serious injuries.

HURT ON WAY TO HOSPITAL.

Nine Injured as Auto Ambulance Rams Touring Car in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 4.—Nine persons were injured, four probably fatally, in a collision between an auto-ambulance and a light touring car here this evening.

The more seriously hurt are James A. Parker of Bath, 56 years old; Miss Zona Chapman, 40; her brother, Verne Chapman, 58, and Stewart Graney, all of Buffalo.

Graney had been hit on the head by a baseball while playing in an amateur contest and was being taken to a hospital. The ambulance was coming down Michigan Avenue at high speed when the touring car swung in from a side street. The ambulance demolished the automobile, jumped the curb and crashed into a telegraph pole. Graney's skull was fractured in his second accident. The ambulance driver and the interne were badly hurt, but will recover.

WOMAN DIES OF AUTO INJURY.

Miss Hetta Haynes Struck in Fifth Avenue—Score Hurt in Accidents.

One woman was killed and a score of holiday pleasure seekers were injured yesterday in motor accidents in and near New York.

Miss Hetta M. Haynes, 55 years old, living at the Martha Washington Hotel for many years, manager of the Ballard-Gowns, Inc., of 35 East Twenty-ninth Street, was returning from church shortly after one o'clock when she was struck by the automobile of S. A. Solomon of 345 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, while crossing Fifth Avenue at Twenty-ninth Street. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that her skull was fractured and she suffered other injuries, from which she died early last night. Miss Haynes was widely known among the society women of this city, and had formerly been in charge of the special order department of B. Altman & Co.

George Howe, 13 years old, of 645 Fifth Avenue, had his right foot crushed at Madison Avenue and Fifty-second Street while stealing a ride on an automobile owned by Harry Benz of 1,422 Broadway and driven by Daniel Driscoll of 336 West Forty-ninth Street. George slipped from the running board and a wheel went over his foot. He was taken to the Flower Hospital.

William Necker, an undertaker of Union Hill, N. J. was riding in his automobile, driven by his chauffeur, William Meares, with six friends, when it was struck by a Cypress Hill trolley car on Fulton Street, at the corner of Miller Avenue, Brooklyn. The force of the impact threw the automobile over on its side in the gutter and the occupants were thrown into the roadway and badly bruised. They were August Lindeman, 65 years, 795 St. Nicholas Avenue, Manhattan; Solomon Kline, 42 years, 803 Convent Avenue, Bronx; Mrs. Lena Meyer, 50 years, 418 St. Nicholas Avenue; Mrs. Emma Meyer, 55 years, 2010 Seventh Avenue; Harry Michaelson, 45 years of 332 East 119th Street, and Solomon Ronkel, 37 years, 571 West 139th Street.

William Van Kuren, 55 years old, of 207 Cooper Street, Brooklyn, and his daughter Rose, 19 years old, were crossing Eastern Parkway and Rockaway Avenue during the afternoon when they were knocked down by an automobile driven by Harry Hughes and owned by Barney Edmand of 212 West Fiftieth Street, Manhattan. They were attended at St. Mary's Hospital for slight injuries.

Traffic Policeman Washington Hegeman was knocked down by an automobile yesterday afternoon at Central and Corgaga Avenues, Far Rockaway, and was cut severely on the face and hip. The automobile was owned by William L. Strauss of 165 East Seventieth Street, Manhattan, and was driven by Archie Senate of 98 Berry Street, Brooklyn, his chauffeur. The patrolman was taken to the police station, where he was attended by a doctor and later removed to his home.

Daniel Rosenberg, 865 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, was driving his automobile along Ocean Parkway in the afternoon when he ran into a carriage driven by Howard Platt, 1,532 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn. Platt was thrown out and painfully bruised. He was taken to Coney Island Hospital and treated by Dr. Held.

Dr. J. W. Poole, 1,728 Voorhies Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, was driving his runabout on Ocean Parkway near Avenue F when he collided with a motor cycle on which were riding Anthony Arapo and Philomena Dellafone, both of 463 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. Both riders were thrown from the motor cycle. They were given first aid by Dr. Poole and taken to the Kings County Hospital and later to their home.

Crash Cuts Short an Auto Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Trimm of 721 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, started in their auto from their home during the afternoon to spend a month touring the hills of Pennsylvania. On the Cedar Lane Road, near here, the steering gear went wrong and the auto crashed into a tree. Mrs. Trimm suffered severe lacerations about the head, and was bruised about the body. Trimm was also badly bruised and cut. The auto was wrecked.

2-Year-Old Girl Killed in Elizabeth.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 4.—Mary Davis, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Davis of 242 Pine Street, died early this morning in the General Hospital of injuries she suffered when an automobile truck belonging to Ferdinand Christiansen, a local furniture dealer, struck the child and passed over her body. Walter Christiansen, 20 years old, who was driving the truck, told Judge Owen P. Mahon that when the little girl unexpectedly stepped in front of the machine from behind some vehicles that had drawn close to the curb, he could not stop his truck in time to avoid striking her. He was released in $1,000 bail.

Three Killed at Detroit Crossing.

DETROIT, July 4.—A Pere Marquette passenger train struck an automobile today at a crossing near the western city limits, killing three persons and injuring three others. The dead are Joseph Fabyszak, 54 years; his wife, Nettie, and Miss Olga Ewinski.

Woman Pinned Under Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., July 4.—An auto, driven by Max J. Coniger of Brooklyn, skidded on a stretch of newly oiled road near Bushkill today and turned over, pinning his wife beneath. She suffered a fractured jaw and there is a possibility of internal injuries, but her condition is not considered serious. Mr. Coniger was unhurt.

Two Hurt as Car Turns Over.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 4.—Two men were seriously injured and four others escaped when a light touring car owned and driven by C. E. Williams of Hartford, Conn., running fast, turned a somersault on the Somers Road in East Long Meadows early today. The injured were Grover Christeanson and John Brickeyner. Both are now at the Springfield Hospital. The accident was caused by the breaking of one of the rear wheels of the car.

Englewood Motor Cyclist Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 4.—Clarence Sheridan, 26 years old, of Englewood, near here, was thrown from his motorcycle last evening after striking a stone in the road. He sustained a fracture at the base of the brain and died during the night.

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STATE PAYS THIRD OF THE INCOME TAX

New York's Quota, Corporation and Individual, $27,628,766 —Pennsylvania Second.

BIG WALL STREET SHOWING

More Than $15,000,000 Collected There; $7,380,410 in One Residence District.

TOTAL YIELD $79,828,675

Individuals Furnish $41,011,402 and Corporations $38,817,273 —Receipts by Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The total receipts from corporations and individuals under the income tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, as reported by Internal Revenue districts to Secretary McAdoo, amounted to $79,828,675.27, as against $71,000,000 for the previous year. Of this amount the individual income tax was $41,011,402.13 and the corporation tax $38,817,273.14. These figures may be slightly increased, it was announced by the Treasury officials, upon the analysis of more complete returns.

New York paid the largest income and corporation tax, followed by Pennsylvania and Illinois. These States paid $23,804,220.98, or more than one-half of the total income tax receipts, and $18,-855,399.19 of the total corporation tax collected, which was nearly one-half of that tax. The respective taxes of these States were: Income, New York, $17,-379,767.77; Pennsylvania, $3,745,331.13; Illinois, $2,680,122.08. Corporation, New York, $10,248,998.40; Pennsylvania, $4,-622,365.21; Illinois, $2,984,035.58. New York pays $27,628,766.17 in corporation and individual income tax combined.

The Second New York district, comprising the Wall Street section, paid $7,000,594.20 in corporation taxes, and $8,206,597.34 in individual taxes. The Third New York district, wherein live most wealthy New Yorkers, paid $5,-019,646.80 in individual income taxes, and $1,360,763.86 in corporation taxes.

The First Pennsylvania district, in which Philadelphia and Montgomery County are embraced, paid $2,262,673.08 in corporation taxes, and $2,664,962.02 in individual taxes. The Pittsburgh section, the Twenty-third district, paid $1,757,702.13 in corporation, and $1,651,-601.12 in individual taxes. In the Ninth district, embracing Lancaster, Harrisburgh, and Central Pennsylvania, the corporation tax paid amounted to $266,-983.17, and the income to $187,327. In the Twelfth district, comprising Wilkes Barre, Scranton, and the northeastern section of Pennsylvania, the corporation taxes paid reached $344,916.85, and the individual income $241,540.99.

The complete return by districts follows:

District.	Corporation Income Tax.	Individual Income Tax.
Alabama, Miss....	$250,710.19	$119,222.26
Arkansas	89,149.52	38,177.09
First California, (incl. Nevada)...	976,383.04	719,838.02
Sixth California...	443,537.70	442,058.41
Colorado, (Col. and Wyo.)	397,830.19	238,984.42
Connecticut, (Conn. and R. I.).....	913,750.19	1,081,048.41
Florida	108,011.87	121,497.93
Georgia	320,617.32	119,983.63
Hawaii	198,610.97	45,211.04
First Illinois.....	2,617,382.31	2,407,581.70
Fifth Illinois.....	139,463.03	91,382.60
Eight Illinois.....	158,452.14	131,098.74
Thirteenth Illinois.	91,818.09	40,079.04
Sixth Indiana.....	521,221.75	276,805.66
Seventh Indiana..	120,925.63	69,048.40
Third Iowa.....	469,173.05	264,315.84
Kansas	460,043.69	94,975.59
Second Kentucky..	38,615.43	6,245.77
Fifth Kentucky...	340,605.90	121,257.94
Sixth Kentucky...	27,877.00	9,574.03
Seventh Kentucky.	43,945.39	21,030.77
Eighth Kentucky..	21,534.53	5,092.29
Louisiana	316,864.74	209,813.20
Maryland, (Md., Del., D. C., and Accomac and Northampton Counties of Va.).	666,050.29	1,154,546.31
Third Mass.....	1,852,430.27	2,683,711.67
First Michigan....	1,094,868.72	1,410,813.73
Fourth Michigan..	284,610.27	121,013.36
Minnesota	1,202,228.17	552,097.82
First Missouri....	732,586.79	658,175.73
Sixth Missouri....	366,797.50	275,963.29
Montana, (Mon., Idaho, and Utah)	422,088.92	120,727.71
Nebraska	232,638.07	126,735.25
New Hampshire, (N. H., Me., and Vermont)	476,913.77	361,391.93
First New Jersey..	245,050.56	268,315.86
Fifth New Jersey..	1,148,230.93	1,021,670.73
New Mexico, (N. M. and Ariz.)....	112,176.39	67,902.65
First New York....	403,402.92	919,875.04
Second New York.	7,009,594.20	8,206,597.34
Third New York..	1,360,763.86	6,019,646.80
Fourteenth N. Y..	496,135.99	1,122,794.53
Twenty-first N. Y.	313,198.23	294,681.41
Twenty-eighth N.Y.	986,908.20	816,162.92
Fourth North Car..	95,781.72	53,307.54
Fifth North Car...	162,123.06	70,166.42
N. and S. Dakota.	130,306.85	41,227.29
First Ohio	520,907.99	455,350.47
Tenth Ohio	377,563.91	157,729.36
Eleventh Ohio....	214,879.60	103,215.75
Eighteenth Ohio...	1,424,677.10	748,100.53
Oklahoma	273,203.26	133,685.56
Oregon	184,455.06	121,305.87
First Pennsylvania	2,262,673.08	2,664,962.02
Ninth Penn.	266,983.17	187,327.00
Twelfth Penn.	334,916.83	241,540.99
Twenty-third Penn.	1,757,702.13	1,651,601.12
South Carolina....	118,573.66	42,828.29
Tennessee	244,305.05	165,903.95
Third Texas	622,646.16	425,631.57
Second Virginia...	287,640.20	136,158.42
Sixth Virginia.....	140,909.57	66,731.01
Washington, (Washington, Alaska).	320,742.69	203,135.50
West Virginia	357,614.85	139,188.47
First Wisconsin....	446,903.87	227,605.19
Second Wisconsin..	155,972.52	44,870.90
Total	$38,817,273.14	$41,011,402.13

The irregular system of numbering the districts in a State, under which many numbers are omitted, is a reminder of the days when the district was a very much smaller unit than today, and each State was divided into many of them. Later, when the districts were consolidated, the larger unit that resulted in each case kept the number of the district in which the surviving district's headquarters was located.

URGES TAX EQUALIZATION.

Prendergast Reports City's Burden to Constitutional Convention.

Controller Prendergast has sent to the Constitutional Convention at Albany a report submitted to him by the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics of the Department of Finance on the methods of making assessments on real estate for taxation, with a view to obtaining a more equitable apportionment of county and State expenses.

The report shows that of the total direct taxes levied between 1898, the year of the consolidation, and 1913, when the last direct tax was levied amounting to $67,582,520, the City of New York paid $44,790,060, or more than 66 per cent., as against but $22,792,450, or less than 34 per cent., paid by all the other counties in the State. In that period the direct taxes levied varied from $748,-072 in 1902 to $12,640,228 in 1899. Of the levy of 1898 the City of New York paid nearly 81 per cent., while in 1912 its proportion exceeded 72 per cent. The last direct tax levied was in 1913, of which the city paid approximately 71 per cent.

The direct State tax authorized at the recent session of the Legislature has not yet been apportioned. In a statement the Controller said:

"It is a matter both of record and of common knowledge that, with the exception of the City of New York and perhaps one or two of the other larger cities, property throughout the State is greatly under-assessed, the valuations by local Assessors representing variously from 20 to 90 per cent. of full value. To this practice may be attributed in large measure the resulting evils of inequality in the distribution of the tax burden.

"The present Constitution of the State of New York is practically silent on the question of taxation. Doubt has nevertheless been expressed as to the constitutionality, under what is known as the home rule provision of the Constitution, of legislation conferring upon the State Tax Department or some other central authority supervisory and directive powers over the local Tax Assessors. Wisconsin has the same provision in its Constitution, taken, in fact, verbatim from the Constitution of this State. * * * The matter has been submitted to the Constitutional Convention by the Controller, so that if deemed necessary or advisable action might be taken thereon."

Trenton Counts 103,063 Noses.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 4.—According to unofficial census figures just made public by the Secretary of State, there are 103,063 persons in this city. The Federal census of 1910 showed Trenton to have 96,815. The official figures will be made known Dec. 1.

AMERICANS ARRIVE TO AID MEXICO CITY

Consul General and Red Cross Agent Reach Capital with Quantity of 'Light Supplies.'

TO OPEN A FOOD SERVICE

Motor Trucks Relied Upon to Save People from Famine While Fighting Goes On.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—American Consul General Arnold Shanklin and Charles J. O'Connor, representative of the Red Cross, have arrived in Mexico City with "light supplies," according to a message from American Consul Silliman, received today.

The arrival of the two men who are in charge of the relief measures undertaken by the Red Cross, with the assistance of the State Department, was reassuring news to the officials, who expect them to find means of keeping the population of the capital supplied with food, and thus prevent the outbreaks of violence threatened as a result of the famine.

The brief message from Consul Silliman dated today said Shanklin and O'Connor had reached Mexico City yesterday, having passed through the lines of the contending Carranza and Zapata forces, and from the fact that no mention was made of disorders or of foreigners it was assumed that such fighting as had occurred had not affected the foreign colony.

Immediate arrangements will be made for the transfer of the heavier supplies which were left at Pachuca by Shanklin and O'Connor. A few days ago they reported that the ground was too soft for motor trucks on account of heavy rains. They are nopeful that very soon a system of transportation by automobile, in lieu of the railroads which have been destroyed as a result of military operations, will be working. No mention was made of any change in authority, and it is assumed the Zapata troops are still in control of the capital.

Officials here seemed relieved today over the rearrest of General Victoriano Huerta and his incarceration without bail, for they feared that he, like General Orozco, might escape the surveillance of his guard while at liberty on bond. It is not known definitely yet that General Orozco has crossed to Mexican territory, but it is understood that General Villa has dispatched several thousand troops northward to garrison Juarez and the surrounding country, and to be on the lookout for Orozco or any of his associates who may attempt a new revolutionary movement.

The Carranza Agency here gave out a further statement tonight contradicting reports of famine in the States of Guerrero and Tlaxcala, but declaring that "deplorable conditions" existed in Sonora, which is under Villa control.

CARRANZA HOPES BLIGHTED.

Defeat at Capital Upsets Plan to Gain Recognition.

PUEBLA, Mexico, June 28, (by Mail to New Orleans, July 4.)—After more than ten days' fighting in an effort to reoccupy Mexico City, Carranza troops, under General Pablo Gonzales, are retreating, and reports are current that Carranza's hope to regain the capital has been checked for at least another month. If he takes the city at all.

The failure of Gonzales to occupy the city has had a disappointing effect upon the revolutionary leaders scattered from Puebla to Carranza's headquarters at Vera Cruz. That Zapata and the Convention Government in control at Mexico City were about to put up an effective resistance and even to take the offensive was a surprise to Carranza adherents. Ever since President Wilson's warning to the Mexican chiefs it has been the belief here that Carranza placed his hope for recognition by the United States on his ability to again assume control in the capital.

Defeat met Gonzales's every attempt to enter the city. He was driven out of the passes leading into the valley of Mexico. His success in penetrating into one of the suburbs and liberating 400 prisoners in Tacuba Jail resulted only in slaughter of his men, and finally, wounded, torn and hungry, the entire Carranza force fell back.

Gonzales has been advised that the people of Mexico City, soldiers and civilians, are opposed to the return of Carranza; that the merchants fear looting should Carranza's troops enter, and that the thousands of people who surge the streets in hunger riots would be moved to greater violence should more troops without food supplies be thrown into a city which already is on a famine basis.

HUERTA CHOSE JAIL.

Feared Arrest by Army if Out on Bail—Orozco Still in Hiding.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 4.—Rifles and belts of ammunition were found today hidden in the cactus clumps near Newman, N. M., where Huerta left the New York train, and the Government Secret Service agents believe they may form a link to connect Huerta with a military movement to invade Mexico. A checkbook belonging to Pascual Orozco was also found, and in it were a number of check stubs, one for $500 in payment of a shipment of rifles.

It is now believed that the Government will ask that Huerta's bond be increased to $50,000 or $50,000.

The reason for Huerta's consenting to go to jail on Saturday evening was revealed today by his attorneys. It was learned that the United States Army had orders to arrest and intern Huerta and all of his followers should they be released on bond. As there is no appeal of habeas corpus from this process Huerta would have been forced to remain in the guardhouse without trial and with no way of escaping or giving bond. To keep him within the jurisdiction of the civil courts it was decided that he should go to jail pending his preliminary hearing. The money for his bond has been sent from New York but it will not be given, at least for the present.

It was a sad Sunday for Huerta and his followers. Huerta made an impassioned speech to the other prisoners in the jail and told them to be better men. He explained his presence there by saying he was a victim of circumstances over which he had no control.

Soldiers with a machine gun planted in the jail yard continue to guard him, and Deputy Sheriffs are on duty night and day to prevent a jail delivery.

Orozco continues to be reported in numerous places, his latest base being Guadalupe, opposite Fabens, Texas. Many men are known to be crossing the line and joining his forces.

FLEE FROM OIL DISTRICT.

British Refugees Were Under Fire in Mexico.

Twenty-one refugees, mostly British subjects and employes of the Pierce Petroleum Company at Tuxpam, Mexico, arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Morro Castle, having lost all their property when the Villa and Carranza forces fought for the possession of the town. Many of them had thrilling experiences and had to take refuge in the cellars, where they protected their children by wrapping them in mattresses.

The contesting armies fired through the houses regardless of the occupants, who were aliens and noncombatants.

After the worst of the fighting was over in Tuxpam the women and children were sent away, while the men remained to look after the property of the company. All of them were neighbors of the Englishman named Turner and his wife, who were killed during the fighting.

MEXICAN EDITORS ARRESTED.

Two in San Antonio Charged With Revolutionary Activity.

SAN ANTONIO, July 4.—José el Guero and Rodrigo de Llano, connected with El Presente, a Spanish daily newspaper here, were arrested by Federal authorities today, charged with conspiracy to set on foot a new revolution in Mexico. Hearing was set for July 15, and the men were released on bonds of $2,500 each. El Guero formerly was editor of El Pais, a daily paper in Mexico City, and de Llano was head of the editorial department of El Imparcial. They arrived in San Antonio about six months ago.

In asserting their innocence of the charges both men insisted they were anti-Huerta.

WOULD OUST PIPES OF GAS COMPANIES

Subsurface Engineer Green Says 580 Miles of Mains in Manhattan Are Unnecessary.

TAKE UP VALUABLE GROUND

Buried Ducts Increase Cost of the Subway by $1,700 to $15,000 for Each Contract Section.

Charles N. Green, Engineer of Subsurface Structures for the Public Service Commission, has made a report to Chief Engineer Craven of the commission on the congestion existing under the surface of many streets in the city because of the duplication of pipes and the presence of disused mains. Much of it, he finds, is due to duplication of gas mains, resulting from the large number of separate companies authorized to do a gas business in the city.

Mr. Green recommends that steps be taken toward an arrangement between the Consolidated Gas Company, the city authorities, the electric and steam companies, and other owners of subsurface structures, whereby duplicate and unused mains may be removed and the space underneath the streets systematically assigned to the structures which must be continued.

In the building of the new subways the commission's engineers are continually working on this problem, for the commission has the right to displace water and gas mains to make room for the subway structure, but it is also obligated to relay all pipes so displaced in such condition that the service shall be as good as before. This obligation extends to duplicate and disused pipes as well as those which are necessary, with the result that after a large portion of the subsurface has been taken for a subway the other subsurface structures are worse congested than before.

So far as the records show, none of the companies owning mains beneath the streets has paid the city anything for the privilege. Most of the pipes were laid years ago under perpetual franchises.

Duplication, the engineer finds, is most noticeable in the case of gas mains. For block after block there are from four to twelve mains in a street belonging to some or all of the four gas companies in Manhattan. Mr. Green also states that from actual restoration and from estimates made of future restoration the excessive cost due to unnecessary mains will be from $1,700 to $15,000 per subway contract section. The most congested section underground in the city, Mr. Green finds, is between Seventeenth and Twenty-fourth Streets in Broadway. In his report he says:

"There are approximately 1,450 miles of gas mains in Manhattan on about 500 miles of streets and only about 800 miles of water mains, not including 100 miles of high pressure mains. As the requirements of the two systems are similar it would appear that there are 650 miles of unnecessary gas mains in the streets. Of this 1,450 miles of mains 200 miles are larger than 12-inch, leaving 1,250 miles of mains 12-inch and under which may be classed as service mains. Thus it appears that there are nearly three gas mains per mile of street, or two and one-half service mains per mile of street, but in this connection it should be borne in mind that there are many miles of streets in which there is only one service main. It is, therefore, probably safe to say there are 500 miles of gas mains in the streets which are unnecessary as far as the requirements of the public or the gas company are concerned, and which occupy space needed for other structures, from which the city would receive a revenue, either directly or indirectly.

"Of this 1,450 miles or less of mains about 825 miles belong to the Consolidated Gas Company, 350 miles to the New Amsterdam Gas Company, 200 miles to the Standard Gas Company, 170 miles to the Mutual Gas Company.

"Many buildings are connected to one main belonging to each of the companies occupying the street. Some years ago it was found after investigation that 60 per cent. of the street openings are for services. The average number of street openings for the years 1911-12 and 13 was 28,000."

Ex-Pugilist Killed in Fall Over Toy.

Edward Wilson, 40 years old, living at 98 Anabel Street, Laurel Hill, on the outskirts of Long Island City, and years ago prominent as a pugilist and known in the ring as "Eddie 16," was killed about 1 o'clock yesterday morning by falling over a toy wagon in front of his home and fracturing his skull. Shortly before the accident it is alleged he had a disagreement with his wife and Wilson started to leave the house in a temper. His children had a small tent erected in front of the premises, and in their play they left a toy wagon near the door. In the darkness Wilson tripped over the wagon. Ambulance Surgeon Stein from St. John's Hospital responded to a call, but when he arrived Wilson was dead.

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Final survey of the goods and their new prices astonishes even us, enthusiastic as we have been over the excellence of our purchase of this

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Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

The following Important Sales

have been arranged for

To-morrow, Tuesday

offering most exceptional price advantages:

A Sale of Women's Suits and Dresses

Of Voiles, Tissues, Linens, Crepes, Nets, Laces, Serges and Taffetas,

at $3.95 to 29.50

Also Women's Smart Coats and Wraps

For street, dress, motoring or traveling wear,

At Final Reductions for Immediate Clearance.

Voile and Batiste Blouses

In the very latest lace trimmed and semi-tailored models, priced extremely low,

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Of desirable materials, offering exceptional values,

at $2.95, 3.50, 5.00 and 7.50

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Will feature these unquestionable values:

Printed Voiles, **18c yard** | Imported Linens, **45c yard**

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Women's Sweaters Of Fibre Silk or Wool, **at $4.85**

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Combination Suits women's; silk tops; lisle body **at 95c suit**

Sale of 3,000 Pairs Women's Silk Gloves

Women's 16-Button Milanese Silk Mousquetaire Gloves, Extra quality; double finger tipped. Regular 1.00 Value } **50c**

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Dresses of Taffeta and Crepe de Chine. Regular Values to 35.00

Extraordinary Values to Close Out

Women's Tailored Serge Suits

165 Navy Blue Serge Suits in several tailored models, superior tailored and lined. Regular 35.00 Values } **15.00**

Women's White Chinchilla Coats

95 Superior quality White Chinchilla, Smart Silk Braid Bound Tailored model, with belt. Reg. 20.00 Values } **10.00**

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Women's and Misses' Low Shoes

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An accumulation of desirable styles, including *Patent Leather combined with Glace Kidskin in* Gray, Sand, Putty and Fawn. Reduced from 5.00, 6.00 and 7.00 } **2.95**

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Unusually attractive models of White Voile and Plain or Figured Organdie, trimmings of Venice Lace or Organdie Panels.

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Long Kimonos, Empire models, in plain and flowered Crepe, hand embroidered or accordion pleated, various color combinations and trimmings. Regular 2.00 Values } **1.00**

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Suitable *for House, Porch and Garden wear*, of Voile, Madras, Gingham, Crepe Cloth, Ratine and Chambray. Sizes to 46 bust measure. Regular Values to 2.95 } **1.50**

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1915.

THE PANAMA CANAL "PROFIT."

There was good reading in the Panama telegram declaring that the Panama Canal had earned a profit of $250,000 for its first year. That is, the reading was good until it appeared that the "profit" was of the sort usual in Government undertakings, that is, an excess of income over outgo. The exact figures were: "From July 1, last year, to July 1, "this year, the total earnings were "$4,424,306, while the expenditures "were approximately $4,200,000." That is the way in which the Post Office is accustomed to reckon its profits and each year ask for larger appropriations just the same. The epitome of the Treasury's operation for the same period shows an expenditure on the capital account of the Panama Canal of $35,864,381, which the Treasury statement makes a deficit of the Treasury, not of the canal. Beside the thirty-five millions the quarter million excess of income on operation seems derisory as "profit" on the basis of private undertakings which find it necessary to pay interest and amortize capital obligations.

The application of the same principles of profit accounts for much of the rancor in the railway question. Reckoning the profit of the railways in the manner of the Panama Canal the "net operating revenue" for the last reported month was $65,866,048. But the difference between the canal and the railways begins with the deductions. The railways had to pay in that month of April $11,106,950 taxes. The railways also have to pay for the capital they use, and if they fail to do so they go into bankruptcy. About two billions of railway capital is now in receivership on the difference between profit in public and private undertakings. The debts are as conspicuous in the case of the railways as the profits in the case of the canal. Too many approve public operation of public utilities on financial showings which would make it impossible to sell either bonds or shares of any private enterprise. That is why city debts increase so enormously and why money is obtainable for public undertakings when railways go into receiverships.

Governments can borrow so long as the taxpayers will stand it. Until then shortage of credit is impossible. There is that essential difference between public and private enterprises. And yet it would be better that the financing of both should be done on the principles on which private undertakings succeed or fail. Public enterprises ought not to be pressed because it is so nearly impossible to exhaust public credit. The benefit of enterprises conducted on public money at a loss is offset by the burdens of the taxes. In other words, low taxes may be as much a benefit as accommodations supplied at a loss to taxpayers. In any case taxpayers have a right to the same information that the law requires public utilities to give. It may be well that the money should be lost, as in the case of the Panama Canal, but that is no reason for not knowing what the loss is and the exact condition of the finances of whatever the taxpayers support.

COURT HOUSE FACTS.

The extravagant details in the tentative plans of the new Court House, which are now undergoing examination by order of Mayor MITCHEL, bear no relation whatever to the heated controversy over the questions whether the Court House shall be built on the site selected after many years of ample discussion, and at length secured, or whether it shall be built at all. The plans, of course, must be finally passed upon by the Board of Estimate, and the character of the men on the Board is sufficient assurance that undue extravagance will be checked. The projected clubrooms, the four several restaurants, the excessively large library, the various provisions for needless luxury in the blue-print plans would, therefore, have been eliminated even if there had been no controversy.

Nevertheless, the Court House, to accommodate all the courts, must be large, and it should be a handsome and imposing structure. It will cost a great deal of money, with all extravagance curtailed, and it must be built or we shall have no suitable home for our law courts for another quarter of a century. That the cost of the building shall be kept within the original estimates is, of course, desirable. There is no reason why there should be four restaurants and spacious private clubrooms. The rooms for the library should be large enough to accommodate the books. Probably there is as much extravagance in the published comments on the plans as there is in the plans themselves. The disposition to associate the needful scrutiny of the plans with the ill-advised movement to discontinue the work of building a Court House is unfortunate, and will tend to confuse the public mind.

IS CARRANZA THE MAN?

The announcement from the President's Summer home at Cornish, N. H., that he will take further action in the Mexican matter soon after he returns to Washington, is not official, of course, but it is probably true. Definite action of some sort cannot much longer be deferred if the United States Government is to relieve the distress of the suffering millions of Mexico and lend its aid to the restoration of law and order. To do that much is a duty of this nation, one which the other nations whose citizens have interests in Mexico look to us to perform, which many citizens of Mexico are now anxious to have us perform without delay.

Naturally there is much conjecture as to what new form President WILSON's policy may now develop. His reported intention to force the installation of Mr. VASQUEZ TAGLE as Provisional President seems unlikely. That could not be accomplished, we fear, without direct intervention. Mr. TAGLE is the choice of the Villistas, and General CARRANZA has refused to negotiate with that now thoroughly discredited body. The impression gains ground that the Provisional Government of CARRANZA will be formally recognized. That action would undoubtedly have a powerful effect. It might even stop all the warfare in the North. OROZCO, to be sure, is leading a new rebellion, but as a leader OROZCO has hitherto been a sad failure.

Recognition of CARRANZA, however, if he intends to carry out a policy of reprisals and general confiscation, and to institute a socialistic form of Government could not lead to a long peace in Mexico. It has been generally believed here that CARRANZA contemplates so radical a departure from the policies of the Maderistas which he ostensibly took up arms to enforce. American money could scarcely be obtained to help such a Government through the financial difficulties which must be overcome before the country can be placed again on a sound basis. It is incredible, therefore, that CARRANZA will receive the formal recognition of our Government unless he repudiates confiscation, and gives certain promise of his intent to re-establish the Government of Mexico under sound and fair conditions. In that case, recognition, accompanied by a strict embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition to all rebels, might assure peace. For one thing, it would tend to put an end, for the time being, to various Mexican conspiracies hatching in the United States.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

The lawsuit in Ogden, Utah, involving the question of the parentage of ALBERT GEDDES ECCLES and his right to inherit a part of the estate of DAVID ECCLES, a Mormon, is not of itself of national importance, but it will attract serious attention throughout the nation, as the testimony for the plaintiff has placed on the records the fact of a polygamous marriage in recent years after the Mormon Church had three times formally renounced polygamy. That such marriages have occurred has been common belief, but the proof of them has been hard to obtain. But when the Secretary to the President of the Mormon Church deliberately declared under oath that DAVID ECCLES told him that the mother of ALBERT was his plural wife and ALBERT was his child, and that ECCLES had at least one other plural wife, the beginning of a new case against the Mormons as lawbreakers and defiers of the authority of the United States Government is clearly in sight. The status of the plaintiff in law is obvious. He was born out of wedlock. No matter what a consideration of the peculiar conditions may make the verdict, he has no claim that would be generally recognized on the property of his mother's paramour.

The contention of the newly organized opposition to Mormonism that the Federal Constitution should be amended to forbid the practice of polygamy is not wise. The Constitution does not expressly forbid murder and other crimes. Polygamists are criminals and no amendment of the Constitution is required for their punishment. In the Eccles case there is definite testimony that polygamy is still practiced in Utah and elsewhere among the Mormons. That sect has been unusually active lately. Whether it really is so influential politically in other Far Western States as it is in Utah has yet to be proved. But the political activities of Mormons could not be easily checked so long as they obeyed the laws of the country. The laws of all the States including Utah forbid polygamy. We are inclined to believe that the Eccles case, which grew out of an attempt of some of the Mormons to get a little more money, will become historic, as the mother of ALBERT, who then called herself Mrs. GEDDES, testified during the Smoot investigation in Washington that ECCLES was not the father of her child.

THE COMPETITION OVER.

Probably there remains only a handful of American newspapers that have not been bought up by British gold, but the Germans have bought up the rest. And this is agreeable to know, because it puts an end to uncertainty. As long as there remained any newspapers which the British had not bought, there was always a feeling that they might get these newspapers, too, or that if they did not the Germans would soon get them, and one could not read his paper in comfort because he had no means of knowing whether it had been debauched over night, and if so by which party. Newspapers exist only for the purpose of selling out to foreign nations, and naturally the competition has been brisk and the question only a matter of price.

Of course, it has long been known that most of the newspapers were in the pay of England, but until now it has not been ascertained that the rest had been kept out of England's claws by German gold. The first fact we knew from the Germans; the second now comes to us weighted with all the venerable authority of Mrs. EMMELINE PANKHURST. True, she only says cautiously that "the Germans have bought up several American newspapers," and the word "several" may seem to imply that most American newspapers are still at large. But it must be remembered that there were only a few to buy. The British had bought the rest; indeed, it will surprise many German-Americans to learn that there remains a single newspaper not drawing pay from England, and it must give them gratification to find that "several" have been left in the market until recently. Now that the Germans have got them, all minds will be eased of a load.

"We women must defeat them at this game," says Mrs. PANKHURST, apparently meaning that we women must buy back the sold newspapers, but really meaning that the influence of the German hirelings in American editorial chairs must be combated by powerful batteries of thought. For this purpose she urges a meeting in London to send copies of that thunderous thinker, The Suffragette, to "all prominent persons in America," that their minds may be opened to the truth by an article in that publication. Doubtless it is a convincing and powerful article, and the prominent persons will await it with excitement, despite the fact that the cabled extracts seem of a rather simple-minded and twaddling sort. No less than 10,000 copies are to come this way as a result of Mrs. PANKHURST'S appeal, and by the time the prominent persons have read the article "we women" will surely have defeated this game.

THE ARTISTIC VIEW OF WAR.

The delight experienced by the French in anything savoring of artistic tact and delicacy of technique has not failed them in their contemplation of the war and its issues. In the Chronique of this month's Revue des Deux Mondes the chronicler comments on the entrance of Italy into the war with the same critical pleasure that he would gain from a subtlety of modeling in pigment or marble. She has chosen just the opportune moment, he says, "neither too soon for her, for she "had need to prepare, nor too late for "us, for there remains much to do. "She has acted with a superior degree "of tact, and if the expression may be "permitted, with a perfection of touch "in the execution which the true connoisseur must appreciate."

To this intellectual appreciation of the workmanship of the act this French chronicler unites an equally characteristic enthusiasm of fraternal feeling:

"The news of the coming into line of Italy has rejoiced the trenches in which for six months our soldiers have been battling with valiant tenacity. The Italian flag has seemed everywhere to spring out of the earth and crown the slopes with a joyous light; it was felt that friends, almost brothers, were at hand. We are a happily incorrigible people, nothing ever restrains us from joining sentiment to politics. Others can refrain from this, which is indeed a weakness. We always yield to it.

Few nations have this clearly Gallic ability to look into their own hearts and freely express what they find there. It is perhaps their ease in giving expression to their innermost thoughts that keeps them so fresh and so resilient through succeeding centuries of trial and disaster.

OUR GOLD SUPPLY.

So much has been said about our enormous and even excessive supply of gold that one paragraph in the official trade report just issued will be read with surprise:

The inward flow of gold, which became pronounced about the commencement of the current year, continued in May at an accelerated speed, imports amounting to $20,136,511, against $1,972,411 in May, 1914. Gold exports totaled $1,277,554, compared with $16,885,202 in May, 1914. In the eleven months ending May 31, 1915, gold imports totaled $119,227,015, an increase of $56,505,468, while gold exports aggregated $143,402,160, an increase of $79,470,695 over a like period a year ago.

If we have lost gold on balance of exports over imports it must be that our supply is smaller than last year, when conditions were normal. In the Treasury report for June the gold in the country was stated at $1,914,785,996, against last year's June $1,931,342,109. That was not then thought excessive, and even the smaller amount now is certainly sufficient to arouse the envy of those who are said to be sending us so much gold. Yet the fact remains that the receipts attract so much more attention than the losses that few appreciate that in a year our gold supply has decreased, although an increase would be normal, both by production and by import.

It also is wholesome to remember that the excessive credit capacity of the banks is not what it seems. It is not an "earned" excess. It might better be called a "paid in" excess and is rather cautionary than reassuring. It is due, as everybody knows, and yet may be none the worse for being reminded of it, to the reduction of reserve requirements owing to the superiority of the Federal Reserve system. The banks were not to be required to tie up their capital in bond investments as a basis for currency issues, and the rediscount system was to enable the banks to liquidate their current investments. The idea is sound, but the operation has produced a somewhat delusive impression of the credit capacity of the banks. Much of it would disappear if the old reserve requirements were to be reimposed, and the rest would go if domestic activity were as great as it sometimes has been and surely will be again. The Federal Reserve system is all that it has been represented and will be equal to any emergency in the opinion of best judges. Yet the country is not gaining gold, and there is need for prudence in the management of the excessive reserves. It is then that bad debts are made and assets tied up so that they are unavailable when needed both by banks and borrowers. Banking is sounder in bad times than when there seems no limit to resources.

THE PUSHCART MARKET.

After years of agitation a market for pushcart vendors is to be established under the Manhattan Bridge. The public will watch its operation, as its success should be followed by the establishment of similar markets until the pushcarts are all removed from the congested streets.

While Borough President MARKS and Controller PRENDERGAST have differed with respect to the temporary farmers' markets, we are informed that both are convinced of the need of bestowing the pushcarts in places accessible to the poor and beyond the dangers of traffic and the fire patrol. The new zone to be created around the Manhattan market, wherein street peddling will be prohibited, should afford welcome relief.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Bureaucracy Had Its Triumph.

Outside of army circles, the late Colonel CHARLES E. WOODRUFF was probably best known, both as a man and a scientist, in the office of American Medicine, for to the columns of that journal he had been for years a frequent contributor, and after his retirement from active service as a military surgeon he became one of its associate editors. Its current issue, besides outlining the dead officer's career in the army, and eulogizing his character and achievements with equal warmth and sincerity, briefly takes up the painful question of how it was that a man who had been so stalwart, physically, and of such abundant vitality, came to die in what should have been little more than the prime of life.

What others have hesitated to say, American Medicine, speaking with full knowledge of all the facts, puts in plain words. It tells how Colonel WOODRUFF returned from his first long tour of duty in the Philippines with health seriously impaired by the deleterious tropic influences which he had so well described and explained in his books. The injury was not then irremediable, however, and he was on the road to recovery when he was ordered to return to the islands. He knew it was practically a death sentence, but, good soldier that he was, he went. "Some day," declares American Medicine, "the discrimination which led to Colonel WOODRUFF being sent to the Philippines, when younger men who were logically due to go were allowed to hold the easy, attractive assignments in Washington, will become known."

As conditions in the Army Medical Department are now so much changed as no longer to be open to reproach, the writer of the article deems a fuller statement of the case unnecessary, but his conclusion is a striking one:

It was a dastardly, criminal sacrifice of one of the most capable and useful men in the Army Medical Service, for in two years he was invalided home, a broken man physically, with death lurking near forever after. Not long following his return retirement became necessary—and the nation was robbed of many years of active service of one of the greatest sanitarians of the world.

Campaigning Described by a Russian.

LEONID ANDREYEV'S "Red Laugh" has been taken, naturally enough, by many readers of the English translation as a bitter indictment of war, achieved through accurately describing the "horrors" that in other days were but lightly touched upon by either historians or novelists. Those who saw only that in the book were enabled, however, to get a larger and sounder appreciation of it if they noted the interpretation of its meaning presented in the literary section of THE TIMES yesterday.

The reviewer performed the really great service of making it clear that what ANDREYEV really pictured was not war, in Manchuria or elsewhere, but the reaction to war of a soul or temperament. The scenes and emotions set down in "The Red Laugh" would be seen and felt in this way only by a morbidly sensitive, self-conscious, and introspective observer.

That all Russians would be similarly affected by war is dubious. That many of their "intellectuals" would is indicated by the appearance in the books they produce of the essential characteristics marking this one. But these peculiarities are not exclusively Russian; they are displayed by at least two American writers—STEPHEN CRANE and W. L. COMFORT—and representatives of the type could easily be found among the writers of every nation. Their works are not infrequently of high artistic merit, but their chief value is probably for the psychologist, for they are utterly misleading if made the measure by which to judge whatever may be the subject to which they are nominally devoted.

Of war as a whole, of it as a plan in operation, of its motives and ultimate effects on national destinies, the author of "The Red Laugh" sees nothing and tells nothing. He sees only what comes under his eyes, and on his own mental adventures he concentrates so much of his attention that he has little to spare for anything else. Such books give of war a picture quite as false as did those that treated it as a thing of trumpets and banners, of picturesque cavalry charges, and of glories won by romantic valor.

The normal man is not driven mad by "horrors." His sanity is saved by his recognition, conscious or unconscious, that these are means to an end—an end which in his judgment usually justifies the means—and his nerves, as is the wont of nerves, soon cease to thrill to a familiar and persistent stimulation.

Hope and Habit at Odds.

Harmonious relations are hardly possible between two men who take of a prison such widely dissimilar views as do Warden OSBORNE and Superintendent RILEY. Therefore the friction that has arisen was probably inevitable.

The one views the convicts as more unfortunate than wicked, and not only more or less capable but more or less desirous of becoming more or less good citizens if credited with a "better nature" and treated and trained so as to give it a chance to develop. To the other the convict is a man whose offenses have been voluntary and therefore deserving of treatment punitive and deterrent, his reform being too nearly impossible to be undertaken with any seriousness.

The Warden is "new school," the Superintendent is "old school"—in other words, there is that dreadful source of trouble and conflict, incompatibility of temperament, to make them enemies.

It is unfortunate for Mr. OSBORNE, or rather for the fair testing of his experiment, that Sing Sing does not stand alone, but is part of a system with the whole of which its methods have to be, or at least will be, co-ordinated. Almost certainly he must make his prison like the others or the others like his. Disinclination confronts him on one side and lack of power on the other.

DRAWBACKS OF THE GUARD.

Some Reasons Why More Recruits Are Not Forthcoming.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not long ago there appeared in your paper an article entitled "Possibilities of the National Guard," in which business men and the labor unions were pointed to as the main drawbacks for its development. The writer of this article evidently overlooked the real hindrance in failing to mention the Government itself; by this I mean the National, State, and Municipal Governments.

The first drawback is found when a man makes application for a position through the civil service in any branch of service, and is confronted with this question: "Have you had any military service?" Which is followed by: "Do not mention service in the National Guard."

What an encouraging state of affairs this is! Is it any wonder that the Guard goes begging for recruits? The fault with our militia regiments is that they do not recruit the best of our young men, whom you cannot blame for disregarding the duty they owe to their flag, inasmuch as serving the State and learning the soldier game in spare hours after working all day is done without proper recognition from the authorities. As it is now, there is nothing to be gained, but much to be lost. Why not have this work both ways? Let the Government be fair in this respect.

Another bad feature of the National Guard of today is lack of efficient officers. This is partly due to the fact that only men of more than moderate circumstances are able to take commissions and the men of smaller means are unable to bear the expense of equipment. A man earning an average salary can never think about a commission unless he wants to buy his uniforms on the installment plan, and to do this a man would be foolish, considering his study and hard work are so little appreciated. I maintain that if a man is able to pass an examination qualifying him to be an officer in the National Guard, the least the State and Government can do in recognition of the man's ability is to relieve him of all expense of equipment.

It is not my intention to discourage young men from service in the National Guard, but merely to start a discussion and move the Government to recognize the patriotism, work, and self-denial of the Guardsmen, thereby resulting in the general improvement of the Guard.

L. MORRISS DE LACY.
New York, June 24, 1915.

NEW YORK A COSTLY PORT.

Trade That Came to Save Money Now Finds It Advantageous to Move.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You give a very interesting account of the extensive plans of Newark, N. J., to open up a deep-water port, as near the Narrows as Twenty-third Street. I note that it expects to economize greatly by elimination of transfer charges—lighterage and cartage. The mercantile world has to consider the question of costs, and none is more important than those incidental to transportation. The rentals of piers in Manhattan are considerable, applying both to the railroads and ocean lines using them, making a double cost.

In Philadelphia every large industry has a side track at the back door, thus eliminating cartage. Ocean liners dock at railway terminals free, saving much of the expense which it is not possible to avoid in New York. Among the numerous plans to extend our harbor facilities I have seen none as yet which meets the situation as to costs. The Long Island harbor improvements seem to lag, while others like Newark go ahead.

To properly foster and increase the foreign trade of the Port of New York, economy, rigid and consistent, must be steadily practiced. The heavy traffic which years ago came here now goes by other ports to save money. Newark is making a big bid for some of it, and its proposition is one that will figure largely with importers and vessel owners.

New York may easily profit by Newark's example and do likewise. The salvation of New York as a port of foreign trade is not on Manhattan but Long Island.

Brooklyn, June 27, 1915. OBSERVER.

To Hang or to Hold.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The correspondent of THE TIMES who signs himself "Strapholder" shows by this signature that he is not to the manner born. Here with us the strap is a thing wherewith to hang, not to hold.

JOHN P. DAVIN, M. D.
New York, June 30, 1915.

GERMANY'S BLUNDERS.

With All Her Soulless Efficiency She Has Failed Fundamentally.

Santa Barbara, Cal., June 29, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The average American admires efficiency, success. Now, the German Army has been greatly praised for its efficiency. Has it really been efficient, successful? Let us consider the facts.

For 100 years the Germans have made a special study of war. They knew war both theoretically and practically. They were thoroughly organized. No other nation ever has been so thoroughly organized. The entire nation was militaristic, some unconsciously, some unwillingly so. Even the Socialists were molded by their training and environment, as events have shown. They were prepared for war. They had the largest, best drilled army, the biggest guns, the greatest stores of ammunition, the most dirigibles and aeroplanes, the most complete system of intelligence. Their soldiers were ready to march at any hour, equipped "to the last button."

They had a population of 120,000,000, including Austria-Hungary, centrally located, and dividing their possible foes into two widely separated camps or fields of action. They had five strategic railways, built more for military than for commercial purposes, which added immensely to the efficiency of their armies. Their foes are scattered all over the face of the earth, not more than 120,000,000 of them being within "arm's reach" of the Teutonic allies till Italy came in.

It is plain to be seen that the Germans (including their allies) are not "the under dog" in this fight or entitled to our sympathy on this ground. Events have proved this.

Why, then, with all these advantages, have they not accomplished their purpose and achieved, to use William Hohenzollern's own words, "a Hohenzollern world rule"? It is, in my opinion, because of their diplomatic and military blunders.

But since the military power has a free hand in Germany, controlling all Governmental decisions of importance, it must be held largely responsible for Germany's diplomatic blunders, which are many and colossal. Nor are her military blunders few or unimportant. Let us mention briefly a few of her blunders, not trying to distinguish between those that may have been more or less diplomatic and those purely military.

Germany's first blunder, which led to all the rest, was in backing up Austria in the latter's unparalleled demands on Serbia. Germany thought Russia would leave Serbia to her fate, as she had done a short time before when Austria took Bosnia and Herzegovina. But Russia was determined that her "little brothers" should not be "wiped off the map" or subjugated to her Teutonic neighbor.

Germany's second blunder was in her estimate as to the quality of her possible foes. She considered France decadent and Russia semi-barbarous and inefficient. England she did not expect to enter the war. But if England should enter, Ireland, South Africa, and India would rise in revolt and the empire crumble.

But France is not decadent, Russia has given Germany hard blows, and Ireland, India, and even the Boer Republic are fighting for England.

Germany's third great blunder, due entirely to military dictation, was her attack on Belgian neutrality. Bismarck in 1870 refused to commit this blundering crime when the military machine urged him to it. When the German machine not only trampled Belgian neutrality under foot, tearing up her solemn treaty as a "scrap of paper," but also perpetrated nameless and numberless atrocities on Belgian men, women, and children for defending their homes, as every American with a spark of manhood would have done, Germany lost the sympathy of her best friends and became an object of almost universal execration.

The fourth and crowning blunder of the German machine was the wholesale murder of the noncombatant men, women and children of the Lusitania.

But the most egregious blunder of the German machine was in starting the war at all. While Russia and Austria were yet negotiating and England asking for arbitration, Germany's war lord, the Kaiser, declared war against France and Russia, and thus "lifted the lid off hell."

We, as Americans, (there are now no German-Americans,) are neutral. But we are not indifferent. The German ideal, that "might makes right," not for the individual but for the State, is at deadly enmity with the American ideal, that "right makes might," both for the individual and for the State; and the triumph of the German ideal which is embodied in the German machine would make Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence "scraps of paper" forever.

The German machine is efficient as a machine, exceedingly efficient. But it is only a machine, with no soul, no conscience, no pity. For this reason alone it will fail.

The men controlling the German machine, in the pursuit of their megalomaniac attempt at "Hohenzollern world rule," have prostituted the inventions of genius and the discoveries of science to poisoning the air, (even the ancients forbade poisoning wells,) to wholesale killing of innocent women and children. They have made Germany a hospital and a factory of death. She has lost her colonies, her commerce, her prosperity, her friends. Her most solemn treaties are only "scraps of paper." I would sympathize with Germany if she were fighting for liberty, for international justice, for humanity. But she is against all these, and against herself, her better self.

E. J. MARSH.

England Has Red Cross Seals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of June 26 John N. Lupp, the stamp expert of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, is quoted as saying: "While all the European countries engaged in the war have issued Red Cross or charity stamps except Great Britain, etc."

The probable reason why Great Britain has not issued such stamps is because the Bristol Red Cross Society itself already did this as early as the Fall of last year. They are not, of course, postage stamps, but seals. These seals are of considerable artistic merit and well worth the collector's attention and can be secured from the society in London and were also at one time for sale by Brentano and Mark Cross of New York.

The designs depict a Red Cross nurse standing against a Red Cross background, the figure of Britannia with arms raised in supplication and a nurse kneeling at the feet, Red Cross workers attending a wounded artilleryman on the battlefield, a field ambulance, a naval Red Cross man in the field, a Red Cross nurse ministering to a wounded soldier. They all have the inscription, "British Red Cross Society, 1914."

W. DE B. WHYTE.
Digby, Nova Scotia, June 30, 1915.

Economy the Wrong Way.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The site for the new Court House was discussed for many months, and finally, when the case came to a vote, Mr. Marks cast his ballot in favor of the project; and now, after the city has spent millions of dollars for the acquisition of the same, he suddenly urges the abandonment of the plan.

What more general service can be rendered to the people than an enlarged Court House to facilitate law and order? As a resident of this section, judging by observation the habits and the disorderly acts of many living in the vicinity, I think the citizens at large would derive more benefit from a larger Court House for the administration of justice than they would gain from any proposed economy for the sake of parks and bathhouses.

GEORGE S. ADRIAN.
New York, June 28, 1915.

A Woman's Opinion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES Current History Magazine is a liberal education and it is a privilege to read it. The magazine enables one to grasp the war situation without difficulty. We have learned to associate THE TIMES with truthfulness and efficiency. The matter in the magazine is well edited and it is easy for a woman to digest it.

FRANCES VAN ETTEN.
Tangle Birch, Saranac Inn, Adirondacks, June 30, 1915.

GREAT BUILDINGS IN WRONG PLACES.

The Public Library, the Post Office, the Pennsylvania Station, and Now the Proposed Round Court House at Mulberry Bend.

By FRANK KOESTER,
Author of "City Planning and Maintenance."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With much interest I read your editorial of June 27, "Mr. Marks's Obsession," regarding the Court House. I have made a thorough study of this subject, and must state that I cannot agree with the views you expressed, as will be seen by the following letter of June 2 to Mr. McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen. You are at liberty to print this letter. It expresses the view of a city planner, and the taxpayers of New York City should know something about the folly of our so-called city improvements as executed under the direction of our present City Administration:

Mr. George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Mr. McAneny: I note that Controller Prendergast has filed with the Board of Estimate a protest against the action of April 30 in taking title to additional land needed to change for the second time the site of the new Court House.

Among other things Mr. Prendergast states that the new Court House will cost $25,262,190.

I beg to call your attention to my plan of the new Court House as published in The Sun of June 26, 1914, a copy of which I sent at that time to you as well as to Mr. Prendergast and a large number of people and civic organizations interested in our municipal affairs. You probably will recall that I stated then that the new Court House "will cost at least some $20,000,000, if it does not strike the mark of $25,000,000." This, my calculation, was made in contradiction to the estimates issued by the Board of Estimate, and did not take into account the difficulties since encountered with foundations and other details which will make the cost much greater. Had the proper site and the most suitable kind of building been selected the cost would not have been so important. The wasting of such an enormous amount of money upon an unsuitable structure unsuitably placed is the important thing.

I called your attention time and again to the fact that under your direction so-called improvements have been made which from a city planner's point of view should not have been undertaken, and that the round Court House is one of the biggest blunders in the so-called city planning undertakings of Manhattan.

The fountain at the Plaza is another striking evidence of the stupidity exhibited by those responsible for the so-called civic improvements of New York. I shall endeavor in the near future in the daily press to call more attention to this monument of folly. In design and arrangement it is decidedly worse than even the National Maine Monument at Columbus Circle.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Committee on the City Plan, and the Advisory Commission on City Plan exhibit exceptional ignorance regarding the fundamental principles of city planning. One does not expect that you personally should be familiar with the subject, but as you entrust certain of these men with responsibility in the matter, surely you should take steps to obtain more competent advisers.

As I pointed out in my plan, published a year ago, and as I told you personally on several occasions, the site of the round Court House at Mulberry Bend is the most unfortunate one that could be selected. It would appear that our city officials have learned but little by the mistakes made in the location of the Public Library, the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, and the Post Office, just in the rear of the latter, as well as the Municipal Office Building.

A few years ago I pointed out that the Municipal Building would prove a white elephant, an expression since applied to it by Mayor Mitchel. Our present city officials, however, disclaim any responsibility for it, in the same manner, doubtless, as future city officials will disclaim the responsibility of the round Court House should this ever be located as planned by you. Permit me to advise you that the round Court House, if located at Mulberry Bend, will be a tenfold greater white elephant than the Municipal Building.

City planning is not a matter of opinion, it is a science and should be treated as such. Your excuse, advanced on several occasions, that in future mistakes like those of the past will not recur, is evidently not well founded, for every one familiar with the subject must realize that the erection of the round Court House in Mulberry Bend will prove one of the most wasteful uses ever made of public funds.

Very truly yours,
FRANK KOESTER.

I have taken up this subject at various times in the daily press and with Mr. McAneny, members of the City Planning Committee, &c., and it is evident that the blunders committed in the selection of the site at Mulberry Bend for the erection of the so-called civic centre are being realized, and those who have the real welfare of New York City at heart will readily admit these facts and come forward like Mr. Marks with frank statement, instead of seeking the praise of those who do not understand the situation.

From a city planner's point of view, it is obvious that several of our recently constructed public buildings are badly situated, such as the Pennsylvania Station, the Post Office in the rear of it, the Public Library at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, the Municipal Office Building. While our present city administrators disclaim any responsibility for the above blunders, it is evident that they have not learned as yet lessons which will enable them to avoid such mistakes as the location of the round Court House at Mulberry Bend. The civic centre situation can be solved without encroaching on the City Hall Park, as I have shown in various publications, and at a very much lesser expense, and with greater convenience and accommodation. In addition, such a solution would provide a civic centre in the true sense of the word. The various buildings needed for city and governmental administration could readily be located between Chambers and Duane Streets and Broadway and the present Municipal Building, eliminating Reade Street between Broadway and Centre Street and bringing the whole traffic around the Municipal Building to Duane Street, instead of passing through the Municipal Building over to Chambers Street and blocking and interrupting continually pedestrian traffic between the various buildings comprising the civic centre.

The best location of the round Court House at Mulberry Bend has not as yet been discovered by our city administrators and the City Plan Commission and other parties connected with it, and it is for the third time that changes have been proposed, for which additional sums have been requested. It is, therefore, evident that those responsible do not realize the situation.

FRANK KOESTER.
New York, June 30, 1915.

MIDDLEMEN LEFT OUT.

More and More the Manufacturer Sells His Exports Direct.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Ernest Tichauer says: "It is not the German or English manufacturer who deals directly with the customer, but the so-called 'exporter.'"

His assertion, so far as English manufacturers are concerned, would have been true a good many years ago, when they were in the hands of the merchants, because they did not understand export trade at that time; but to make this sweeping assertion as a general representation of the existing order of things in the export trade in England today, is to misrepresent the true facts.

As a matter of fact, many English manufacturers have learned by experience that the merchants do not help them at all to build up their export trade, and far from being a help in the majority of cases are a confounded nuisance and a hindrance, and, through their greed stifle the efforts of manufacturers to create a demand for their products in foreign markets, and who through their want of technical knowledge of the goods in the majority of cases send such incomplete inquiries that the manufacturer is unable to quote his price because he cannot understand what is required.

English manufacturers have been obliged therefore to go direct to the consumers, and this direct export trade is becoming more and more the generally recognized method, and many of the large buying houses abroad now insist upon buying direct from the manufacturers.

The London Times on Aug. 25, 1914, stated:

The objection to the system of export trade through merchants is that the manufacturer is not in direct touch with the consumer and does not greatly interest himself in changing conditions except at second-hand. He lacks the stimulus of correspondence from travelers abroad, does not receive at first-hand the hints and suggestions of his customers. All that goes to the merchant, and the merchant's concern is to make profit for himself and not necessarily to help British trade and industry. The merchant can easily fill his indents with British or foreign-made goods as may suit him best; he can order goods to be shipped to his customer from Hamburg just as easily as from London. It is immaterial to him whether British labor and capital are employed or German. Indeed, many merchants in London and elsewhere are actually foreigners. It is not necessary to point out how this system places the manufacturer at a disadvantage; it is obvious.

These remarks apply with equal force to American manufacturers. Merchants very often place their orders with the lowest bidder, irrespective of quality, and therefore put the manufacturer of a first-class article at a disadvantage, and in the majority of cases, for the sake of extra gain, supply the consumer only with the lowest quality goods they can find.

In every instance, in the case of the export of machinery, the exporter compels the manufacturer to remove his name from the machines and substitute a plate with the merchant's name, so that the manufacturer never becomes known abroad, and when once the merchant has obtained the trade in a particular market he substitutes the very lowest class of machines he can get. This I have known to happen not once but scores of times, and the buyers abroad have come to know these tricks and, therefore, now insist upon being served direct from the manufacturer.

American manufacturers have it in their power to create first-class export connections if they go about it the right way. Mr. Tichauer's statement that "most of the European manufacturers who were jealous of the bigger profit of the exporters tried to do it in the direct way of sending to South America a salesman with a large line of their special branch and nearly all of others or at least the majority came back to the old system after having their fingers burned," is mere nonsense, absolutely contrary to the truth.

F. De LAUDIN.
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 28, 1915.

THE CAPTAIN'S WIRELESS.

How He May Abuse His Authority at the Expense of the Passenger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The knowledge of the usual mercantile codes by all belligerents must affect many phases of international law as it existed before its introduction. A ship escaping from a pursuer would, in a great measure, proclaim its character by the message it sent for assistance. If the message were not in a mercantile code, the presumption would be that it came from a vessel of war. The continued sending of a message for help would render search difficult and d

ASQUITH'S DAUGHTER ENGAGED TO MARRY

Miss Violet to be Bride of Maurice B. Carter, Secretary of British Premier.

VISITED AMERICA IN 1912

Has Figured in Sharp Altercations and Fought Off Suffragettes Attacking Her Father.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 5.—The engagement is announced of Miss Violet Asquith, daughter of the Prime Minister, and Maurice Bonham-Carter, her father's private secretary. Mr. Bonham-Carter has acted as Mr. Asquith's principal private secretary since 1912. While he was at Winchester College he made the acquaintance of the Prime Minister's son Herbert. Since then the friendship between the two families has been continued and intimate.

The Daily News says:

"Miss Asquith made her début as a public speaker at political bazaars some six or seven years ago. It is said she does not believe in the enfranchisement of women, but takes an abiding interest in slum work, especially in North-east London, where she has helped to brighten the homes of poor children. She used to spend every Wednesday evening in Hoxton, and became exceedingly popular in the Hoxton Lads and Lassies' Club at Hoxton, known as the Archie Gordon Boys' Club, which was named after the late Hon. Archie Gordon, son of the Earl of Aberdeen, and fiancé of Miss Asquith, who was killed in a motor car accident six years ago. Miss Asquith in public speeches has shown that she has a clear, comprehensive range of political and social reforms."

Miss Violet Asquith, who has been described as being very much like her father, visited in this country during the Winter of 1912, and, after being entertained in Washington by Ambassador and Mrs. James Bryce, was a guest of Mrs. Henry Phipps. On her return to England she attended a political meeting and said she had learned in this country of the hopeless condition of political affairs in Ireland.

On Aug. 28, 1912, she was playing golf with her father when he was attacked by two suffragettes, who knocked off his hat and ended by dragging him along the ground, tearing his clothing. Miss Asquith, who was some distance away, ran to his assistance and engaged in a struggle with the suffragettes, eventually beating them off.

In March, 1914, she engaged in an altercation with the Marchioness of Londonderry in the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons. The Marchioness was audibly criticising the speech of Lloyd George and making uncomplimentary remarks about his personal appearance and that of the other Ministers. Miss Asquith remonstrated with her, and the dispute became so lively that it was thought the suffragettes had invaded the House. Eventually Miss Asquith sent a complaint to the Speaker.

A similar incident took place at a dinner in the Sirdar's palace at Khartoum, where she engaged in a discussion of the Ulster question. She remarked that she did not believe in the civil war threats, and the argument ended when the son of an Ulster peer in the civil service said: "I wish I were there. I'd be the first to hang your father to a gas lamp." The Sirdar then stopped the argument.

It was said in London that the death of the Hon. Archibald Gordon, third son of the Earl of Aberdeen, who was killed in an automobile accident, ended for Miss Asquith what promised to be a pretty romance.

PRINCE ITURBIDE TO WED.

Miss Kearney to be the Bride of the Heir of Maximilian.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—A marriage license was issued here yesterday to Prince Agustin Iturbide and Miss Mary Louise Kearney of this city. It is understood that the marriage will take place tomorrow. Prince Iturbide is 52 and his bride-to-be is 29.

The bridegroom-to-be is the son of the Emperor Agustin I. of Mexico. The Emperor Maximilian, who had no children of his own, adopted the young Prince and named him as his heir. The capture and execution of Maximilian came shortly thereafter.

In recent years Prince Iturbide has lived in a monastery near Washington.

Miss Sara L'Hommedieu to Wed.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 4.—The engagement has been announced of Miss Sara L'Hommedieu, daughter of Mrs. Ida L'Hommedieu of New York, and Floyd Trafford Gould, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Gould of 441 Park Street, Montclair.

Michealis—Levy.

Jonas H. Michealis of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Fannie G. Levy were married at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the home of the bride, 15 Claremont Avenue, by the Rev. A. S. Anspacher. Mr. and Mrs. Michealis will spend their honeymoon on the great lakes and in the Canadian Rockies, and will afterward make their home in Washington.

Engagements Announced.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Elizabeth Greenman to Charles Davies Brewer, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Brewer of Forest Hills, L. I. Miss Greenman and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Burt Greenman, are spending the Summer at their country home in Bellport, L. I.

Miss Gertrude Donovan, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Donovan, of 219 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, is engaged to William P. Harvey, a son of Mrs. Annie Harvey. Miss Donovan is a sister of Jerry Donovan, whose marriage to Miss Josephine Bohan will take place tomorrow in St. Brendan's Church.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Jessye Burr Loudon, a daughter of the late Judge Joseph A. Burr, to Hubert Dunning, the son of Mrs. Benjamin Dunning, of 27 Monroe Place, Brooklyn. Mrs. Loudon's first husband was Howard Carlisle Loudon. No date has been set for the wedding.

Daughter to Dr. and Mrs. Goldberger

Dr. I. H. Goldberger and Mrs. Goldberger of 1,066 Clay Avenue, the Broxx, report the birth of a daughter on July 3. Dr. Goldberger is the Assistant Director of Educational Hygiene in the Department of Education.

Rev. Dr. Kemp Coming to Calvary.

Announcement was made in Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Seventh Avenue, yesterday that the Rev. Dr. Joseph M. Kemp of Charlotte Chapel, Edinburgh, Scotland, had accepted a call to the pastorate, and would enter upon his work in October. Calvary's pulpit was filled for more than forty years by the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, who resigned three years ago. For one year union services were held with the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. The Rev. Dr. Kemp has been heard here. He is a prominent Baptist preacher of Scotland.

STUDENT CONFERENCE ENDS

Eight Hundred Delegates at Young Men's Meeting at Northfield.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., July 4.—The Student Conference, one of the most important of the series of the Summer Northfield conferences, closed tonight.

This year more than 800 delegates came for the Young Men's Conference alone, from more than thirty leading institutions, including the University of Pennsylvania, Yale, Columbia, Dartmouth, Amherst, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the theological seminaries. The Canadian contingent was as large this year as last and other countries were also well represented. There were present students from China, Japan, India, and Latin America. West Point was represented by ten cadets from the Military Academy.

Large place was given this year to the preparatory schools, nearly all the leading ones of the East being represented by about 200 delegates, and a new feature was a daily meeting of forty or more Masters from these schools. Principals Alfred E. Stearns of Andover, H. G. Buehler of Hotchkiss, John Dallas of Taft, Malcolm Peabody of Groton, and George C. St. John of Choate are types of the men who are training the boys.

The General Conference of Christian Workers will be held between July 30 and Aug. 15. This will be the closing conference of the Summer and many able speakers have been obtained. Among them are the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, the Rev. J. Stuart Holden, the Rev. Charles Inglis of London, the Rev. A. T. Robertson of Louisville, Ky.; Bishop Denny of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. E. M. Whittemore, and Professor G. A. Johnson Ross of New York.

SOCIETY IN NEWPORT.

Rhode Island Cincinnati Attend Services—Doings of Notable People.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 4.—The Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, escorted by the Newport Artillery Company in continental uniforms, attended a special service at Trinity Church this afternoon. The society assembled at the State House, which was once the capital of Rhode Island.

The service was read by the Rev. Stanley Carnaghan Hughes, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Daniel Goodwin, the Rev. Alva Edwin Carpenter, the Rev. Lucien Waterman Rogers, the Rev. William Brenton Greene, and the Rev. Charles Brookes Chapin, all members of the Cincinnati, and the Rev. Charles Russell Peck, assistant pastor of Trinity. The Rev. Arthur Rogers, rector of St. Marks's Church of Evanston, Ill, preached the sermon.

These guests registered at the Casino today: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reid Tiverton, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Street, Beverly Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, Henry S. Kip, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brokaw, visiting George L. Scott; Kenneth P. Budd, visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl Dodge; P. A. Carroll, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll; J. Gordon Douglas, and Dr. Valentine Mott of New York, Colonel Charles Hayden of Boston, Joseph Widener of Philadelphia, Miss Phyllis I. Rich of Boston, visiting Miss Willard; Miss Laura White, F. A. King, and Dr. Roderick Terry of Newport, W. A. Richardson and J. A. Harmon, U. S. N., and Miss Helen De Lancey Watkins, and Miss Dorothy Pell of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney entertained tonight at their cottage by showing Lady MacKenzie's hunt pictures.

Mrs. Oelrichs gave a dinner at their home tonight, after which the guests enjoyed a display of fireworks on the lawn.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan gave a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives gave a dinner at Swanhurst, and later fireworks were set off at the young folks'.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary gave a luncheon this afternoon for Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin at the Pinard cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Porter Kling gave a luncheon today at the Zabriskie House.

Many persons motored from Newport to Bristol today to attend a luncheon given by Colonel Samuel P. Colt.

Mrs. George D. Widener gave a dinner at Miramar tonight.

Mrs. Walter Norman Eldridge gave a tea today at Long Acre, where she is entertaining the Misses Dorothy Pell and Helen De Lancey Watkins.

Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, who entertained at dinner tonight, have as their guests over the Fourth Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Pratt and Mr. and Mrs. James Cushman of New York.

Henry Walters has arrived from New York on the steam yacht Narada.

Francis and Maurice Roche will return to Newport from the exposition at San Francisco to spend the Summer with their mother, Mrs. Burke Roche.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Greene of Providence and Mrs. Barrows of Worcester are among the house party Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry are entertaining.

Mrs. Barger Wallach has arrived for the Summer.

Colonel and Mrs. H. Anthony Dyer of Providence are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer.

Francis E. Shea of Boston is registered at Hill Top Inn.

Owing to the illness of their child, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke have declared coming to Newport

Fifteen new bath houses will be opened at Hazard's Beach tomorrow. All the houses have been rented, and the same report comes from Bailey's Beach.

Miss Louise B. Scott leaves Newport on Friday for Islesboro, Me., for two weeks.

Mrs. Clayton G. Dixon and son have arrived to visit the former's parents, Captain and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edward H. Gheen and the Misses Gheen have arrived from Washington.

Medical Director and Mrs. Howard E. Ames are visiting relatives in Jamestown.

Mr. and Mrs. James Q. Barcus of Albany, N. Y., are spending the Fourth with their daughter, Mrs. Joe R. Morrison.

BIDDLES AT HOT SPRINGS.

Bridal Couple Motor from White Sulphur to Spend Fourth.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 4.—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., arrived here yesterday for the Fourth from White Sulphur Springs, where they have been spending their honeymoon, motoring over for luncheon and attending the dance at the Homestead last night.

General and Mrs. Edward P. Meany and Shannon Meany of Morristown arrived this morning and will stay through the season. General and Mrs. Meany spent the afternoon driving, while Shannon Meany was out in the saddle.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd of Louisville are here for the Summer with their family. Mr. Todd, a brother of Mme. Christian Hauge, widow of a Swedish minister, has leased Barton Lodge for the season.

Thomas Prehn arrived here from Passaic yesterday by motor. Taking Mrs. Prehn, who has been spending some weeks here with him, he will return tomorrow.

Harry C. Milholland of Pittsburgh, former President of the American Golf Association of Advertising Interests, who played in the association's annual tournament here last week, will remain at the Homestead through July with Mrs. Milholland and their sons.

At the annual meeting of the Advertising Interests Association held at the end of their session, R. L. Whitton of Chicago was elected President to succeed Mr. Milholland; W. H. Lasher, Bridgeport, Conn., First Vice President; Amon G. Carter, Fort Worth, Texas, Second Vice President, and Guy S. Osborn of Chicago, Secretary and Treasurer.

Buckner L. Wallingford of Cincinnati arrived yesterday to spend the fourth with Mrs. Wallingford and their family at Vine Cottage.

Other late arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hinds Thomas and Mrs. J. K. Clinton of Philadelphia, W. C. Sproul, Chester; L. T. Cole and Charles M. Roberts, New York; R. G. Brown, Newton, Conn., and Robert H. Kelly, Boston.

BRONX ELK TO LOSE FRIENDLY ELEPHANT

Congo Has Been Admitted to the Corral Order, Keeper in the Park Says.

BIG BROTHER TO THE DEER

Pigmy Pachyderm Plays Jokes with Them and the Ducks—Must Go Back to His Old Home.

Within a short time Keepers Thuman and Richards, who have charge of the elephant house in the Zoological Park in the Bronx, will be facing another grave problem in the removal of Congo, the seven-foot pigmy elephant, from the elk range to the elephant corral. Congo, Thuman explained yesterday, has been adopted by the nine elk, the Virginia white tail deer family and the numberless ducks that wander at will within the great elk inclosure. Apparently the elk and deer and ducks are all very fond of Congo, and unless the separating is done carefully the keepers are likely to have a homesick pigmy elephant on their hands.

Congo has been in the park for several years. He is a favorite with all the keepers because of his kindly disposition and gentle ways. A year or so ago the animal began to develop rheumatism, and in time he became crippled with the disease. Careful treatment was resorted to, but Congo did not show the expected improvement. It was decided that the constant standing upon the concrete floor of the elephant house was responsible largely for the elephant's condition, and so when warm weather came he was turned out into the open. Because of the gentleness of the animal it was decided to allow him to have the freedom of the elk range, providing a roomy elk house, plenty of shade trees and a pond, where Congo could bathe at his leisure.

About a month and a half ago the experiment was tried first. It was a success, and since that time Congo has lived entirely on the range. At first the two buck elk resented the intrusion. They spent a day or two watching Congo or circling about him making demonstrations of anger just as a small boy would dare another to knock the chip off his shoulder.

Friendly with Deer.

Congo was too formidable looking for them to attack, and beside he paid not the slightest attention to the two bucks. He contentedly took his share of the food, wallowed knee-high in the pond and watched the comings and goings of the does and the six young deer with much curiosity. In time the bucks ceased to look for trouble, and the little deer found a friend in the pigmy elephant.

Now Congo has been adopted by his new friends. Keeper Richards says that the elephant has been initiated into the order of the elks, but Thuman, having less imagination, doubts the story. It was really the Virginia white-tail and her five frisky white-tails, that first accepted Congo as a member of the elk range family. Congo, before rheumatism inclined him to irritability, was very fond of children, and this fondness for the young extended to all the little fawns on the range. There are eleven of these, and they now spend much time scampering along beside their elephant friend, and occasionally attempting some prank upon him.

"It is just one happy family down on the range now," said Thuman. "It is a great sight to see Congo with several of the young deer skipping alongside for all the world like a dignified schoolmaster taking his scholars out for a walk. Sometimes Congo will play a prank or two himself. Just the other day I saw four of the young Virginia white-tails standing along the side of the lake like soldiers in a row. Congo watched them with considerable interest, and then gradually worked near enough to reach them with his head. Then he quietly butted them into the water. It was just the gentlest kind of a knock, and all seemed to enjoy the joke. In retaliation all the young deer charged Congo, but he slipped into the water and drove them away by squirting water at them. That done, he gave himself a shower bath."

"Tell about the deer that climbed on the elephant's back," said Richards.

A Joke on Old Congo.

"Old Congo was standing near a mound one day," said Thuman, "when one of the littlest of the deer climbed quietly up on the mound and then just as quietly leaped lightly upon the broad back of the elephant. It took Congo by surprise, and he gave a shake, but the little deer hung on. Many of the older deer were watching the prank, and I could almost affirm they laughed at Congo and his burden. By this time, I believe, Congo tumbled to what was going on, for he looked slowly around, cocked up one of his little eyes, and, swinging his trunk, wrapped it about the venturesome deer and lifted him gently down.

"Pete down on the range tells me that the deer treat Congo kindly. One day, said Pete, the elephant appeared to be suffering with an attack of rheumatism. The deer noted that something was wrong with their friend, and then made him comfortable in the elk shelter and pushed an extra allowance of fodder over so he could get it without moving about. Pete told me this."

Congo has other friends on the range. The ducks on the lake have become so used to him that they now swim about him unafraid, and sometimes when the sun is very hot and Congo remains motionless in water almost over his head, some of the most daring ducks will climb upon his back.

"It is certainly one grand and glorious Summer for Congo, and I have no idea how we are going to persuade him to leave his new friends and be satisfied without them in the long cold Winter months," commented Richards.

The first of its kind, and the cutest youngster ever in the park, so the keepers said, was born yesterday. When Thuman went to the house in which the Japanese ass had been quartered he found her standing guard over a tiny fluffy ball of wool, mounted on four thin brown legs. The mother is only twenty-nine inches high. She arrived at the park last week, being one of a consignment of animals sent here from London on the Minnehaha.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

An Independence Day "firecracker" dance will be added to the program of the Ziegfeld "Follies" at the New Amsterdam Theatre tonight. Lucille Cavanaugh will lead the number.

"The Weavers," by Sir Gilbert Parker, will be produced as a film play by Pathe. Pathe has obtained also the picture rights to Richard Carle's musical comedy, "Mary's Lamb." Mr. Carle will play the leading part.

Annette Kellermann is soon to appear in a new moving picture play to be produced by the Fox Film Corporation. Herbert Brenon, who directed the production of "Neptune's Daughter," will direct the new picture.

Joe Weber is preparing to send his comedy, "The Only Girl," on tour early in September. Hallie Spaulding has been engaged for the role of Margaret.

WILSON OFFERS HELP TO WRECKED AUTOISTS

President Anxious to Aid, But Finds Injured Persons Already Cared For.

CORNISH, N. H., July 4.—President Wilson, out for an automobile ride with members of his family today, offered assistance to some motorists whose machine had gone over an embankment, throwing a woman into Echo Lake.

The President's car, closely followed by another, containing Secret Service men, was running around the edge of the lake near Ludlow, Vermont, when it suddenly came upon a group of persons surrounding a small machine hanging over the side of the road. With Dr. Gary T. Grayson, his physician and naval aid, Mr. Wilson alighted and inquired whether any one had been hurt. He was told that Mrs. Bert Balch of Ludlow had been thrown into the lake and badly bruised and another woman and a man had been slightly hurt. He expressed sympathy and inquired whether Dr. Grayson could do anything, but was informed that the injured persons had just been taken to a farmhouse near by. The President then offered to have his automobile pull the wrecked machine back over the embankment, but an auto truck had already been sent for and therefore his assistance was not required. Several persons recognized him and thanked him for his offers.

On the ride with the President, besides Dr. Grayson, were Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre and Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington. They rode for eighty miles through some of the most beautiful sections of the Green Mountains.

The President did not go to church this morning, but stayed at Harlakenden House. He received word from the White House during the morning that "everything was quiet" in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Sayre attended church in Windsor, Vermont.

Independence Day will be spent by the President with his family, quietly.

TO VOTE ON SEAMEN'S LAW.

Business Bodies of the Nation Asked to Express Their Opinions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has ordered a referendum to secure an expression of opinion from the business men of the country on the Seamen's act. Six hundred Chambers of Commerce and national trade bodies in the United States, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, representing some 300,000 men in business, will have a chance to go on record.

Elliott H. Goodwin, General Secretary of the National Chamber, said that it might be a matter of weeks before the document was completed. At that time it will be sent to organization members throughout the country. They are allowed forty-five days in which to cast their votes.

In a statement issued tonight the chamber said:

"Some time ago the Attorney General was called upon to give his opinion regarding the date at which the section of the Seamen's Act, which prescribes the equipment and crew required for life saving, becomes effective. The manner in which this section of the new law is expressed has given rise to another difficulty which has been referred to the Attorney General. The regulations regarding life saving appliances, the manned in which lifeboats are to be manned, and other stipulations, are stated as a part of an amendment to a section of the revised statutes. This section is referred to in another section of the revised statutes which is not mentioned in the Seamen's Act and which in effect provided that steamships of nations which have inspection laws approximating American inspection laws will not be subject to inspection in the United States regarding life saving equipment, other than such inspection as will demonstrate that the equipment is according to the certificates of officers of the country in question.

"The Department of Commerce appears to have decided the result of these provisions of law is that vessels of some important maritime foreign countries, which enter American ports, will not have to comply with the requirements of the Seamen's Act concerning life saving equipment and the compelling of men for manning the lifeboats, etc., since their own inspection laws approximate those of the United States."

HELD ON ABDUCTION CHARGE

Simeon Rotheimer Accused of Dragging Girl Into His Room.

Simeon Rotheimer, 43 years old, a baker, of 222 East Eighty-ninth Street, was locked up in the East 104th Street police station last night on charges of abduction and assault, preferred by a girl and a man who live in the same building with him. The girl, Margaret Kalmery, who is 14 years old, told the police that as she was passing Rotheimer's door last night he stepped out, seized her by the arm and dragged her into the apartment. She screamed, she said, and finally succeeded in escaping from the man's grasp and getting under a bed.

The girl's screams were heard by Walker Bassine, the janitor of the building, who was on the first floor. He followed them to Rotheimer's rooms on the third floor and broke down the door with his fist. He entered the apartment, according to his story, just as the girl crawled under the bed, and Rotheimer at once grappled with him. The two men fought for several minutes and, the janitor and the girl said, Rotheimer struck Lassine on the arm with an empty beer bottle that broke and made a painful cut.

Policemen Fraher and Dengle of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station heard the sounds of the struggle and ran up to the Rotheimer apartment, where they placed the baker under arrest. Before they could get him out of the building a rumor spread that the man was a "ripper," and had been caught red-handed, and within a very short time an angry mob of 200 men and women had collected. It required the efforts of half a dozen policemen to get the prisoner safely from the house to the East eighty-eighth Street Station and later to the 104th Street Station.

RADIUM CANCER CURE FAILED

Sing Sing Prisoner Who Underwent Treatment Dies.

James Baillard, a Sing Sing prisoner, who was treated for cancer with radium procured for the prison by Frank A. Vanderlip, died from his disease, it was announced at the prison yesterday. According to the authorities, Baillard was dying when the radium treatment was administered to him, so the failure of the mineral to effect a cure is not regarded as meaning that it is valueless. Baillard's sentence was commuted and his release was ordered shortly before his death.

The radium used is valued at $35,000 and, when it was used in the treatment of the prisoner, a special guard was present in addition to the surgical staff so that any possible plan to steal the mineral might be frustrated.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

LEGACY BROKE UP THEIR HAPPY HOME

Wife Says Benedict Bought an Auto and Began to Neglect His Family.

"JUNIOR" LOOKS LIKE HIM

Mother, Seeking a Separation, Writes That Son Tells Every One "His Daddy's Gone."

Mrs. Jean Benedict has applied to Justice Goff in the Supreme Court for alimony pending trial of her suit for separation from her husband Harold. They were married on June 5, 1912 and have two children, Harold, Jr., nearly 2 years old, and a daughter, Dorothy, who was born last March.

In her application Mrs. Benedict said that when they were married her husband was employed by the United States Steel Corporation and earned enough to support them in comfort. Then he fell heir to some money left him by his grandmother, whereupon he surrendered his employment, bought an automobile, and began running about at all hours of the day and night with wild companions, some of whom were women.

In a replying affidavit Mr. Benedict said that he had used up the legacy in living expenses and in a bad investment in an electric sign business. He said his wife sent him letters suggesting that she would like a divorce. Mrs. Benedict replied that the letters were an appeal to him to return to her. One of the letters read in part:

I wonder on your many escapades if you ever wish for your home and babies. It is pitiful to see the way Junior romps and plays and talks to the different men he meets, and pathetic to hear him say "his daddy's gone." He misses you, and I feel more sorry for him than for Dorothy, for she will never know her father, but Junior will never forget, as he was once loved and worshipped by you. As years go on I know you will never want to see him, but whenever he asks what his daddy looked like I can tell him that, God knows, you can never deny my little boy for he will look more like you every day.

As little as he is, when I feel blue and am lying on the bed crying he will climb up and lie close to my side until I feel better. God bless him.

My husband does not care for me nor I for him. Why he doesn't get a divorce I don't know nor care. We are husband and wife in name only. If you are willing to give me the grounds I will get a divorce. Why should we both make each other unhappy all our lives? I have made up my mind to forget all about you, enjoy life, and perhaps meet some one that will appreciate my love and affection and be loving and good to me all the time.

Part of another letter written by Mrs. Benedict reads:

I could be having a wonderful time now if it wasn't for the tie between us, and could join a dandy tennis court, but what's the use of anything? Who is your husky friend now that is keeping you out all night? I don't know whether you are telling any of your male friends to follow me; but, believe me, young man, you are putting some one on a fool's chase. I am too wise for them. Drop me a card. I will send you the penny for it if you like.

After the Benedicts were married they lived for a time at the Hotel Marseilles, then moved to an apartment in West 112th Street, where they separated. Mr. Benedict going to the Hotel Empire, while his wife and their two children, went to the home of her mother at 256 Wadsworth Avenue. Justice Goff awarded to Mrs. Benedict $14 a week alimony.

OPEN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Apostolic Delegate Bonzano Dedicates One at Long Beach, L. I.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary of the Isle, at Park Street and the Monroe Boulevard in Long Beach, L. I., was dedicated yesterday by the Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. John Bonzano of Washington, D. C., in the presence of several thousand persons. The church was established by Auxiliary Bishop George W. Mundelein of Brooklyn, and he will be its pastor. There was a notable gathering of priests at the mornin, service and at the benediction in the afternoon. The new church is of brick, of Spanish mission architecture, and will seat about 600.

More than fifty priests from Long Island and Manhattan attended the dedicatory ceremonies of the new $100,000 St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church at Great Neck, L. I., yesterday. The Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell officiated at the ceremonies. About 3,000 persons were present. The church is one of the largest on Long Island. Joseph Grace presented a marble altar and altar railing in memory of his father, William R. Grace, one-time Mayor of New York, and for many years a resident of Great Neck.

IN MEMORY OF JOHN HUSS.

Bohemians Begin Celebration of His 500th Anniversary.

The 500th anniversary of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer and martyr, was celebrated yesterday at the John Huss Bohemian Presbyterian Church, 347 East Seventy-fourth Street. Huss was burned at the stake on July 6, 1415.

The church was decorated and a special musical program was given. Upon the altar were a gavel, made of wood from the desk used by Huss, and a duplicate of a sword with which seven Bohemians were slain.

The Rev. Dr. Vincent Pisek, pastor of the church, spoke on the life of Huss.

In the afternoon the John Huss Neighborhood House was dedicated, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin addressed the congregation. The Rev. Dr. William Adams Brown and Rev. William P. Schriver also spoke.

A historical pageant will take place today in the Bohemian community, in which John Huss will be represented on floats. In the afternoon a Bohemian operetta will be given. Tuesday there will be a church service, when the bell, "John Huss," will sound for the first time.

DR. JORDAN IMPROVED.

Recovers from Cold in Denver and Proceeds on Lecture Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, July 4.—The condition of Dr. David Starr Jordan, head of Leland Stanford University, is sufficiently improved to enable him to continue his journey to Boulder, where he is to lecture tomorrow night. He left his hotel at noon today.

Dr. Jordan arrived here last night from the Pacific Coast, accompanied by his private secretary. Immediately after his arrival Dr. Jordan went to his room at a hotel, leaving word that he was ill and would see no one. The house physician refused to discuss the nature of his illness, but it is understood that he contracted a severe cold, which threatened to develop into pneumonia.

It was said that it might be necessary to cancel the lecture at Boulder for tomorrow night, but Dr. Jordan went away at noon.

PROF. MEUMANN IS DEAD.

German Psychologist Had Planned to Lecture at N. Y. U.

Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University received word yesterday of the death of Professor Ernst Meumann, one of the foremost German psychologists, who occupied the Chair of Philosophy at the Colonial Institute, Hamburg.

News of the death of Professor Meumann came in the form of a postal card written by the professor's sister, Miss Mary Meumann, who announced that her brother died in April, as a result of overwork caused by his additional duties because of the war. Professor Meumann had planned before the war to lecture on the ethics of business in the School of Commerce at New York University. He was very desirous of making the trip to America, and even in the delirium of his illness talked continually of the invitation he had received from Chancellor Elmer E. Brown.

In the last letter which he wrote to Professor Jenks, shortly before his death, Professor Meumann referred to the bitter feeling that existed toward America in Germany, but at the same time expressed his intention of following out his original plan of making the trip to this country.

He was born in Merdingsen, Niederrhein, in 1862. He studied under the famous logician, Sigwart, and also was a pupil of Wundt, the psychologist.

Professor Meumann was the originator of the science of experimental pedagogy. At his laboratory in Zurich, Switzerland, were developed new methods in the science of teaching children considered the greatest single advance in this field in 2,000 years. Psychologists from all over the world flocked to his classrooms, and his lectures were widely attended. He wrote and edited many books on psychology and pedagogy. Some of his works are "Lectures," "Experimental Pedagogy," "Intelligence and Will," and "The Psychology of Learning."

DIAZ FUNERAL TOMORROW.

Will Be Held at the Church of St. Honore-d'Eylau, in Paris.

PARIS, July 4.—The funeral of General Porfirio Diaz, former President of the Mexican Republic, who died in this city on Friday night, will be held on Tuesday at 10 o'clock at the Catholic church of St. Honoré-d'Eylau.

Obituary Notes.

HERMAN F. BARTSCH, who became wealthy through printing enterprises in New York, died at his home, 340 Hackensack, on Saturday night of paralysis. He was 74 years old. He leaves a wife and children.

ABRAHAM H. KALMUS, President of the Rosenthal Brothers Company of 44 West Twenty-eighth Street, waist manufacturers, died on Saturday at his home, 320 West Eighty-seventh Street, in his sixty-third year. His widow, a son, and a daughter survive him.

ELTON W. CLARK, cashier of the Security Bank, died on Friday at his home, 195 Claremont Avenue, in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in Tenafly, N. J., and had been in business in this city all his life. Mr. Clark was a member of Harlem Lodge, F. and A. M., Sylvan Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, Constantine Commandery, Knights Templar, and the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church. His widow and a sister survive him.

JOSEPH S. LIPP, associated with his sons in the tile jobbing business at 1,802 Park Avenue, died on Saturday at his home, 78 West 127th Street, in his sixty-first year. He was born in Philadelphia and came here seven years ago. Besides his two sons, he is survived by his widow and one daughter.

JOHN M. CARTER, President of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Institute, died on Saturday at his home in Mount Washington, near Baltimore. He was Secretary of State for Maryland under Governor Thomas Swann and was one of the most prominent Masons in the country.

Mrs. MARGARET DITMARS DITMAS, wife of Andrew Ditmas, died on Saturday at her home, 60 Amersfort Place, Flatlands, Brooklyn. She was a daughter of the late Hendrick Brune, and was a member of the Daughters of the Seventeenth Century, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Kings County Historical Society, and the Flatlands Dutch Reformed Church, which was founded on her ancestors in 1634. Mrs. Ditmas was born in Bay Ridge at the present site of the Crescent Athletic Club and was 62 years old.

CHARLES TYLER DUTTON, connected with the firm of Hollister & Babcock, members of the New York Stock Exchange, died on Saturday at his home, 114 Morningside Drive, in his fifty-first year. He was a member of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, and is survived by his widow and a daughter.

Mrs. ELIZABETH F. CUMMING, widow of Clement W. Cumming, died on Saturday at her home, 60 Hudson Street, Yonkers, N. Y., in her sixty-sixth year. She was born in this city and was a daughter of the late John M. Mason, a former President of the Board of Education. A daughter survives her.

Mrs. JENNIE A. FLUSHING, wife of George Flushing, Jr., died on Saturday at her home, 183 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, in her thirty-sixth year. She was born in Brooklyn, and, besides her husband, is survived by her mother.

WILLIAM M. THOMAS died on Saturday at his home in Belle Harbor, L. I., in his eighty-seventh year. He was a Mason.

Mrs. ALICE D. COLLINS, wife of Frank Collins, died on Saturday at her home, 242 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, in her twenty-third year. She was a member of St. Ambrose's Roman Catholic Church for many years, and, besides her husband, is survived by a daughter.

JOSEPH J. CORRIGAN died on Saturday at his home, 289 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, in his forty-fifth year. He was born in Ireland and is survived by his widow and a sister.

CENTEMERI—Nothing but gloves since 1870. Forty-five years of constant improvement.

Centemeri Gloves SPECIAL

Commencing Tuesday and to continue all this week

Colored Silk Gloves
2 Clasp and 12 and 16 Button Lengths,
Qualities 75c – $1.00 – $1.25 – $1.50
HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO . . 35c

This reduction is to close out our stock of colors. No White included.

List of colors—Pink, Light Blue, Nile, Lavender, Yellow, Helio, Green, Red, Navy, Brown, Gold and Black.

Entire second floor devoted to this sale.

296 Fifth Ave. One Door Below 31st Street

POST OFFICE DEFICIT ABOUT $10,000,000

Burleson Says Exact Figures Are Not Ready, but for Nine Months It Was $8,000,000.

$14,500,000 NOT EXPENDED

Of Funds Appropriated for the Year —New System Met Emergencies of the War.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Postmaster General Burleson issued a statement today, in which he said:

"The audit of postal accounts will not be completed before September. Until then the exact amount of the deficit for the fiscal year just ended cannot be definitely ascertained. For the first three-quarters the excess of audited expenditures over audited revenues amounted to $8,008,034.68.

"Under the unprecedented conditions which have prevailed, and which could not be foreseen, a postal deficit was inevitable. But for economies of organization and operation initiated by the department and carried out by the efficient co-operation of the whole service the deficit would be much larger. In this connection I am able to report an unexpended balance of the funds appropriated for the year's expenditures which, it is estimated, exceeds $14,500,000. Had we used the full amount which we were authorized to spend by Congress, the deficit for the year would have approximated $25,000,000.

"Notwithstanding these economies, there is not a community or section of the country, to the best of my knowledge, which has just complaint of less efficient service or of curtailment of its mail facilities. On the contrary, much new service has been installed and numerous provisions adopted for enlarged or quicker means of dispatch and delivery of mails. Notwithstanding the falling off in other mails, the parcel post has continued to grow, and is now in every respect a better, as it is a larger, service, than it was a year ago.

"Fortunately, during the seventeen months of its tenure prior to the outbreak of the European war, this Administration had worked out plans for simplifying, standardizing and improving postal service and Administration. These went into operation during the last fiscal year and, by eliminating waste effort, extravagance, special favors and privileges aided very materially in adjusting expenditures to meet, as far as possible, the depletion of revenues caused by the war.

"Now that revenues are fast returning to normal, the prospects of the postal establishment for the new fiscal year are excellent. It is this fact which enabled us to carry out the will of Congress to provide for the annual automatic promotions of postal clerks and carriers and railway mail clerks, at an added cost for the new year of $2,400,000. I was delighted to find that the outlook warranted this action, and desire to say that it was made possible only by the hard work and intelligent co-operation of the postal organization during the trying period now ending."

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, the excess of postal revenue receipts over postal service, paid from postal revenues of the year, was $4,376,-463.05.

GIANTS WIN BENEFIT GAME—CYCLING—GOLF—TENNIS—ATHLETICS—TURF—ROWING

GIANTS BEAT YANKS AT BENEFIT GAME

Sunday Crowd of 10,000 Sees American Leaguers Defeated, 5 to 3, at Polo Grounds.

Wild Bill Donovan, who manages the Yankees, pitched against the Giants at the Polo Grounds yesterday at the benefit game played for the poor of the city under the auspices of The New York American. Bill pitched for five innings, when George Burns hit one into the left field bleachers for a home run. Then Bill wisely ordered himself out of the game, and permitted Cottrell, the Yankees' only southpaw, to go in and take the brunt of the trimming, which was executed by the Giants by a score of 5 to 3.

New York doesn't enjoy Sunday baseball often, but as this was a combination band concert, song recital, beauty show, and ball game, all for sweet charity's sake, the innovation was permitted. A crowd of nearly 10,000 attended, and there was much excitement over the clash of the friendly rivals. Schupp and Schauer pitched for the Giants, and gave the spectators that uncomfortable feeling that they were apt to leave the premises in a hurry at any moment.

The Yankees started out as if they intended to give a shock of disappointment to the numerous Giant admirers in the crowd. They got a run in the opening inning, when High singled and went to third on Peck's safety to centre. Maisel forced Peck at second, but Merkle didn't throw home in time to prevent High from scoring. In the third, after Peck walked, Pipp scored him on a three-base smash to right centre.

Ferdie Schupp had fanned Peck and Maisel in the fifth, when Pipp got an infield hit and went to second on a wild pitch. Cook walked and Hartzel singled, scoring Pipp.

With the score 3 to 0 against them the Giants woke up in the fifth. Wild Bill hit Snodgrass, and Wendell and Schupp fanned. Burns hit a home run into the left field bleachers, sending Snodgrass home before him. Cottrell was pinching for the Yankees in the sixth when Merkle singled and went to third on Lobert's double. A sacrifice fly by Snodgrass scored Merkle.

The Yankees' finish came in the seventh. Burns walked and Robertson got an infield hit. Fletcher's triple sent the two home with the victory. The score:

GIANTS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	YANKEES.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	3	2	1	0	0	High, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
Rob'n, rf.	4	1	2	1	0	Peck, ss.	3	1	1	0	3
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	4	2	Maisel, 2b.	3	1	1	3	3
Pipp, 1b.	5	1	1	4	0	Pipp, 1b.	5	1	2	10	0
Merkle, lb.	4	1	3	1	0	Cook, rf.	3	0	0	3	0
Lobert, 3b.	4	0	2	0	0	Hartzell, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Snod'ss, cf.	2	1	0	5	0	Boone, 2b.	3	0	0	2	5
Wend'l, ss.	4	0	0	1	4	Walker, cf.	3	0	2	5	0
Schupp, p.	2	0	0	0	1	Sw'ney, c.	2	0	0	1	0
Schau'r, p.	1	0	0	0	4	Dvan, p.	2	0	0	0	0
						*Cree	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	5	9	27	13	Cottrell, p.	1	0	0	0	0
							38	3	10	24	10

*Batted for Donovan in sixth inning.

Giants	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	—5
Yankees	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Lobert. Three-base hits—Fletcher, Pipp. Home run—Burns. Sacrifice fly—Snodgrass. Stolen bases—Merkle, Peckinpaugh, Maisel, Hartzell. Left on bases: Giants, 6; Yankees, 10. Struck out—By Schupp, 5; by Schauer, 2; by Donovan, 3; by Cottrell, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 3; off Schauer, 2; off Donovan, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Donovan, Snodgrass. Wild pitch—Schupp. Passed ball—Nunamaker. Hits—Off Schupp, 8 in 5 innings; off Schauer, 2 in 4 innings; off Donovan, 3 in 5 innings; off Cottrell, 4 in 5 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and O'Loughlin. Times of game—Two hours.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati Captures Both Games of Double-Header from St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 4.—Cincinnati nosed St. Louis out in both games of a double-header here today, winning the first 1 to 0 and the second 3 to 2. Dale's pitching and some remarkable fielding on the part of his teammates accounted for the visitors' defeat in the first game. In the second game Cincinnati hit Sallee hard, and he left the mound in the seventh, after one run had been scored, tieing the score, and two men were on base. Griner could not stop the locals, for a single by Herzog brought home the winning run. Rain then interfered and the game was called. Scores:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	1	0	1	2	0	Butler, ss.	4	0	0	1	3
Hr'g, ss.	3	0	0	3	5	Long, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Wingo, c.	3	0	0	2	2	B'k'r, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Clarke, c.	1	0	0	0	1	Miller, 2b.	3	0	0	2	4
Killifer, lf.	3	0	0	4	0	Wilson, rf.	3	0	2	2	0
Groh, 3b.	2	0	0	0	2	Snyder, c.	3	0	0	4	1
Roush, rf.	3	0	0	2	0	Sallee, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Sater, ss.	3	0	1	5	0	W'k'r, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Wilms, cf.	4	1	2	4	0	Vick, 2b.	3	1	0	2	2
Phl'n, 2b.	3	0	2	1	1	J'st'n, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0
Archer, c.	3	0	1	2	0	Gibson, c.	3	0	1	7	1
Cheney, p.	2	0	0	0	3	Doak, p.	0	0	0	0	3
Lav'n, p.	2	0	0	0	0	H'rm'n, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						Cooper, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Total.	35	1	8	27	14	Schang.	0	1	0	0	0
						†Costello.	1	0	0	0	0
							34	2	5	24	11

*Batted for McQuillan in third inning.
†Batted for Cooper in ninth inning.

Errors—Wagner, Gibson, (2,) Zimmerman, Phelan, Cheney.										
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	—3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Fisher, (2.) Stolen bases—Baird, Zimmerman, Schang. Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 2. Sacrifice hits—Collins, Archer. Double play—Fisher, Zimmerman and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off McQuillan, 2; off Cheney, 3; off Lavender, 1. Hits—Off McQuillan, 5 in 2 innings; off Cooper, 7 in 6 innings; off Cheney, 6 in 4 innings, and none out in 5th; off Lavender, 1 in 3 innings. Struck out—By McQuillan, 1; by Cheney, 5; by Cooper, 3; by Lavender, 4. Passed balls—Gibson, Archer. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 8; Chicago, 7. (10 innings.)
St. Louis, 2; Cleveland, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 8; Pittsburgh, 5.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City, 14; St. Louis, 5.
Baltimore, 3; Newark, 0.
Chicago, 5; Pittsburgh, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Harrisburg, 2; Jersey City, 1.
Jersey City, 7; Harrisburg, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	46	24	.657
Detroit	42	27	.609
Boston	37	24	.607
New York	35	32	.523
Washington	32	30	.516
Cleveland	24	41	.369
St. Louis	24	42	.364
Philadelphia	23	43	.349

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	38	27	.585
Philadelphia	34	29	.540
Pittsburgh	33	31	.516
St. Louis	36	34	.514
Boston	30	35	.462
Brooklyn	30	35	.462
Cincinnati	28	33	.459
New York	27	33	.450

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Kansas City	42	28	.600
St. Louis	39	27	.591
Chicago	40	30	.571
Pittsburgh	37	30	.552
Newark	35	35	.500
Brooklyn	30	40	.429
Baltimore	27	41	.397
Buffalo	26	45	.366

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	33	21	.611
Buffalo	29	23	.558
Montreal	33	27	.550
Harrisburg	29	27	.518
Richmond	29	30	.492
Toronto	29	31	.483
Rochester	26	29	.473
Jersey City	19	39	.328

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
(All clubs play two games.)
Philadelphia at New York.
(First game at 1:30 P. M.)
Washington at Boston.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Chicago at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
(All clubs play two games.)
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
(All clubs play two games.)
Newark at Brooklyn, (A. M.)
Brooklyn at Newark, (P. M.)
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
(All clubs play two games.)
Harrisburg at Jersey City.
Providence at Richmond.
Toronto at Rochester.
Montreal at Buffalo.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit Defeats Chicago After Exciting Ten-Inning Contest.

DETROIT, Mich., July 4.—Detroit defeated Chicago in the tenth inning today, 8 to 7, giving the locals the series, winning three out of four games. Detroit's heavy hitters knocked Scott out of the box in five innings and secured a lead of six runs. Steen, who had been pitching good ball, became wild in the eighth and his support weakened, enabling Chicago to tie the score. Coveleskie then relieved Steen, and Wolfgang, who had relieved Scott for two innings, gave way to Faber. With two out in the tenth and Cobb and Crawford on bases, Faber purposely passed Bush, filling the bases, to get at Baker. Then he walked Baker on four pitched balls, forcing in Cobb with the winning run. This is the fourth time this year that Detroit has beaten Faber. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	5	1	1	2	3	Felsch, cf.	5	1	2	0	0
Kav'h, 2b.	5	2	2	1	4	W'ver, ss.	5	0	1	3	2
Cobb, cf.	5	2	3	2	0	E.C'ns, 2b.	3	1	0	3	5
Cr'fd, rf.	5	1	1	3	0	F'ller, lb.	4	3	2	14	1
Veach, lf.	4	1	2	1	0	J.C'ns, rf.	5	1	2	3	0
Burns, lb.	5	0	0	15	0	Roth, lf.	4	0	0	1	2
Bush, ss.	4	0	0	1	5	Schalk, c.	4	0	0	4	1
Stan'ge, c.	3	1	1	4	1	B'k'ne, 3b.	4	0	1	0	3
Baker, c.	0	0	0	1	0	Scott, p.	1	0	1	0	2
Steen, p.	3	0	0	0	2	W'lf'g, p.	1	1	1	0	0
Cov'ski, p.	1	0	1	0	1	Faber, p.	1	0	0	1	1
†McKee	1	0	0	0	0	‡Quinlan	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	41	8	15	30	16	Total.	43	7	9	29	18

*Two out when winning run scored.
†Batted for Scott in sixth inning.
‡Batted for Schang in ninth inning.
Errors—Roth, Wolfgang, Vitt, Kavanagh, Bush, (2.)

Detroit	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1—8
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0—7

Two-base hits—J. Collins, Crawford, Veach. Three-base hits—Felsch, Vitt. Home run—Crawford. Stolen bases—Fournier. Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Detroit, 7. Sacrifice hits—Fournier, Roth, Veach. Double play—Vitt and Burns. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 2; off Steen, 2. Hits—Off Scott, 10 in 5 innings; off Wolfgang, 1 in 2 innings; off Faber, 4 in 2 2-3 innings; off Steen, 7 in 7 1-3 innings; off Covleskie, 2 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Scott, 1; by Faber, 3; by Steen, 1; by Covaleskie, 4. Wild pitches—Steen, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and nineteen minutes.

One Hit for Cleveland.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Lowdermilk celebrated Independence Day by shutting out Cleveland, 2 to 0, in a one-hit game in which both teams played errorless ball. Smith robbed the St. Louis pitcher of a no-hit game by a triple in the fourth after two men were out. Lowdermilk further helped his team win by doubling to right in the eighth and scoring on Shotton's double to the same locality. The other run was brought in by C. Walker, who doubled in the fourth and scored on Walsh's single. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	Sm'th, cf.	3	0	0	3	1
Austin, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2	H'm'd, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	0	1	3	C'pm'n, ss.	3	0	0	3	0
C.W'r, cf.	3	1	1	3	0	J'kson, 1b.	4	0	0	5	1
Walsh, rf.	2	0	1	2	0	Graney, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Leary, lb.	3	0	0	7	1	Smith, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Lavan, ss.	2	0	0	3	2	W'g'n'r, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Sev'old, c.	2	0	0	9	1	O'Neill, c.	3	0	0	6	5
L'milk, p.	3	1	2	0	4	Mitchell, p.	1	0	0	1	2
						Jones, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	27	2	5	27	12	*Leibold.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	27	0	1	24	11

*Batted for Mitchell in the eighth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Walker, Lowdermilk, Shotton. Three-base hit—Smith. Earned runs—St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hit—Lavan. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 2; off Lowdermilk, 5. Hits—Off Mitchell, 5 in seven innings; off Jones, 3 in one inning. Struck out—By Mitchell, 5; by Lowdermilk, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—One hour and twenty-six minutes.

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 5; Syracuse, 3.
At Albany—Troy, 4; Albany, 1.

American Association.

At Louisville—Indianapolis, 5; Louisville, 2.
At Cleveland—Columbus, 5; Columbus, 4.
Cleveland, 5; Columbus, 4.
At Milwaukee, 6; Kansas City, 2.
Milwaukee, 3; Kansas City, 2.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 4; St. Paul, 1.
Minneapolis, 4; St. Paul, 0.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Little Rock, 2; Memphis, 1.
Nashville—Nashville, 5; Chattanooga, 1.

RACING STOCK BEST CAVALRY REMOUNTS

General Scott Thinks Three-Quarters Thoroughbred Ideal Horse for Army's Use.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, believes there should be some check on the shipment of mares to the warring nations.

"I am much disturbed at the figures showing the number of horses that agents of the belligerent nations are shipping to Europe," he says. "It is alarming when you consider that a large percentage of these animals are mares. Great Britain cleaned us up on material for remount purposes during the Boer war. With this conflict raging, nobody knows what our plight will be if we do not take steps to preserve our breeding stock. I have communicated with the Secretary of War, the Quartermaster General and the Department of Agriculture to have Congress place an embargo on the shipment of mares of the type required for our purposes.

"The Department of Agriculture has charge of experimental work in horse breeding, its agent should pass upon all mares offered for shipment abroad. It is a branch of that service that belongs to the army, for we know the type best for our needs.

"A cavalry remount should be a horse of 15.2 to 16 hands with one-half to three-quarters of pure blood in his veins. He should have the feet and legs to cover any country. Horses of this type should have the courage to endure any hardship. Only the horses of the greatest courage and stamina can stand the requirements of cavalry work in a great many sections of the United States, particularly in the Southwest and South.

"Speed is another qualification. The task of producing cavalry remounts is a greater task today than it was when racing was going on, and sires of the size, bone and disposition required for the work were at our hands. With a returning market for thoroughbreds there is sure to be importations of blooded stock. I understand that Americans who have been racing abroad are trying to make arrangements for the return of their racing and breeding studs. This should give a great impetus to the breeding industry, especially since European countries must come to us for material to replenish their decimated studs."

Speaking of the complaints of breeders that they cannot produce the desirable cavalry remount horse and make a profit at the maximum of $175 the Government pays for three-year-olds, General Scott said:

"I have seen it stated that breeders in the East cannot place such a horse on the market at the figure quoted. If this is true a higher price should be paid. The bidding of a fair price for these horses should stimulate breeding all over the country.

"We need 2,000 cavalry remounts every year and a great many more in emergency. We should have breeding farms to make a study of the work as a part of a general program of preparedness."

Commenting upon the type of stallions to be used the Chief of Staff said: "I prefer the thoroughbred above all others. We have a number of these horses at Front Royal and other points at present. Now that racing is being resumed in New York, where the Jockey Club has its headquarters, there will perhaps be offers of other sires. The Government should pursue the same course as France, Germany and other foreign countries and buy stallions wherever they find individual specimens desirable. To do the work properly will take much money, but if the Government will supply the funds we will furnish the horses and establish the type."

GIANTS BEAT CUBANS.

Ritter Pitches Good Ball and Team Wins at Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 4.—The Giants defeated the Long Branch Cubans here today by the score of 3 to 2. The game developed into a pitchers' duel between Dill Ritter, and Acosta. Ritter having a slight advantage over the clever young Cuban. Acosta's support broke in the third inning, and two errors and a base on balls cost him two runs. Padron's home run drive over the left field fence in the seventh inning was the longest hit ever made in the local grounds. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Giants	0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0—3	6	0
Long Branch	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2	5	3

Batteries—Ritter and Wanamaker; Acosta and Torres.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Baltimore Shuts Out Newark When Bailey Allows but Three Hits.

Baltimore defeated the Newark Federal League team at Newark yesterday by the score of 3 to 0. Bailey, who pitched for the Terrapins, allowed but three hits, while the Baltimore batsmen rolled up a total of eleven safeties off Kaiserling. Baltimore sent a brace of runs across the plate in the second inning, and added another in the fifth. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3	11	2
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	3	1

Batteries—Bailey and Owens; Kaiserling and Rariden.

Close Game at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 4.—McConnell's hitting and pitching were leading factors in Chicago's 5-to-4 defeat of Pittsburgh today. A wet ground made fielding difficult, and many of the hits might have been outs on a dry field. The visitors pounded McConnell hard, but he was strong in most of the tight places, while Dickson was victim of a rally in the sixth which caused his retirement, and Allen sent in one run on a balk. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—4	13	0
Chicago	0 1 0 0 0 3 1 0 .—5	13	2

Batteries—Dickson, Allen, Berger and O'Connor, Berry, McConnell and Wilson.

Kanfeds Bat Ball Hard.

KANSAS CITY, July 4.—Every local batter made at least one safe hit today, and Rawlings and Shaw hit every time up in the first game of the locals' home series today. The score of 14 to 5 sent St. Louis back to second place, giving the lead to Kansas City again. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—5	9	2
Kansas City	1 3 0 0 2 2 3 .—14	18	1

Batteries—Davenport, Watson, Herbert and Hartley, Chapman, G. Johnson, Packard and Easterly.

Knights of Columbus Baseball.

Two games were played yesterday in the Knights of Columbus Baseball League. San Salvador Council made a farce of its game with the Twenty-third District through its heavy hitting, winning the game by the overwhelming score of 28 to 3. Mystic Rose Council gave Unity Council a hard fight, but was downed by a 3 to 7 count. Unity scored six runs in the seventh and eighth innings. Brownson Council forfeited to the Twenty-fourth District. The results:

	R.	H.	E.
Mystic Rose	2 2 2 0 1 0 0 0 .—7	8	2
Unity	0 0 3 0 0 0 2 3 0—8	9	2

Batteries—Dougherty and Dougherty; Kelly and Doran.

	R.	H.	E.
San Salvador	1 4 0 4 1 4 8 11 0—28	21	2
23d District	0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0—3	7	3

Batteries—McCafferty, Gallivan, and Morrow; Costello and Hamilton.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.
FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	7	1
Jersey City	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	5	0

Batteries—Ensman and Heckinger; Sherman and Tragresser.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	4	1
Jersey City	0 0 0 2 1 4 0 0 .—7	10	1

Batteries—Lee and Heckinger; Crutcher and Reynolds.

INDEPENDENCE DAY SPORTS.

Baseball.
Philadelphia at Yankees', (2 games.)
Giants at Philadelphia, (2 games.)
Boston at Brooklyn, (2 games.)
Newark at Brooklyns', (morning.)
Brooklyns at Newark, (afternoon.)

Horse Racing.
Summer meeting of the Queens Jockey Club, Aqueduct, L. I.

Automobile Racing.
Tesaneck, N. J., (morning.)
Brighton Beach Race Track, (afternoon and evening.)

Tennis.
University Heights Tennis Club—North Side championship.
Point Pleasant Lawn Tennis Association, Point Pleasant, N. J.—Point Pleasant championship.
Malba Field Club, Malba, L. I.—President's Cups tournament.
Ridgewood Country Club, Ridgewood, N. J.—Men's doubles.
Douglaston Field Club, Douglaston, L. I.—Club tournament.
Knollwood Country Club—Greer Cup.

Yacht Racing.
Larchmont Yacht Club.
New Haven Yacht Club.
Bayside Yacht Club.
New York Yacht Club.
Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.
Atlantic Yacht Club.
Rumson Country Club.

Athletic Events.
Games—Irish-American A. C. and Affiliated Building Trades, Celtic Park.
Road Race—Letter Carriers, Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J.
Games—Safe and Sane Fourth, New Brunswick, N. J.
Games—Safe and Sane Fourth, City of New York.—Games in Seward Park, Hamilton Fish Park, De Witt Clinton Park, Chelsea Park, Yorkville Playground, Queensboro Bridge Playground, Brooklyn Athletic Field, Pelham Bay Park, Macomb's Dam Park, Astoria Field, and seventeen other parks and four public gymnasiums; swimming races in three public baths, and baseball championships in six public parks.
Road Race—East Rutherford, N. J.
Games—Atlantic Yacht Club, Sea Gate.
Games—Jersey Harriers A. A., Bayonne, N. J.

Swimming.
Race from Seabright to Asbury Park.
Rye Beach—A. A. U. championships.

Motor Cycle Racing.
Saratoga Race Track.
Brighton Beach Motordrome.

Cycling.
Sheepshead Bay Velodrome, (night.)

Polo.
Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I.
Rumson Country Club.

Rowing.
People's regatta, Philadelphia.
New England regatta, Boston.

Canoeing.
Annual races and camp of American Canoe Association, Deemings Point, west side of Hudson River, near Newburg.

Golf.
Nassau Country Club—Independence Day Handicap.
Baltusrol Golf Club—Special Medal Handicap.
Fox Hills Golf Club—Medal play.
Apawamis Club—Handicap for Lever and Govern Trophies.
Scarsdale Golf and Country Club—Driving, putting, approaching competition.
St. Andrews Golf Club—Medal play.
Richmond County Country Club—Emmons Trophy Handicap.
Yountakah Country Club—July tournament.
Wykagyl Country Club—Handicap play for Briggs Prize.
Upper Montclair Country Club—Governors', Greens Committee, and Club Trophies.
Knollwood Country Club—King Memorial medal play.
Siwanoy Country Club—Medal handicap play.
Hollywood Golf Club—Independence Day tournament.
Oakland Golf Club—Independence Day Handicap.
Rumson Country Club—Independence Day tourney.
Ridgewood Country Club—Ho-Ho-Kus Cup play.
Malba Field Club—June handicap tournament.

Cricket.
Manhattan at Paterson.
Brooklyn Wanderers at Kings County.
Manor Field at Richmond County.
Bensonhurst Rovers at Bensonhurst.
Brooklyn at New York Veterans'.

CLOSE RACE IN LEAGUES.

Season Half Over, With No Marked Superiority Shown.

The baseball situation in both the National and American Leagues continues to hold an element of uncertainty. With the season drawing toward the halfway point the predictions that some one team would show a pronounced superiority are still unfulfilled. While the leadership in both leagues remains with Chicago teams, the advantage in percentage is not by any means so pronounced that it can be taken as definite proof of the final outcome. In the National League Philadelphia is close behind the Cubs. After those two teams the others are closely bunched, and a week even may cause a wide shift in position.

There must be some worry for the Boston team. It may be comforting for a time to consider that the Braves will duplicate their sensational winning streak of last year, but the continued absence of any indications of it thus far may well raise some fears in the minds of the Bostonians. They did not show strongly against the Giants; in fact took the small end of the series. It has been predicted that once Byers returned to the game the Braves would climb. He is back now, and if the champions are to pick up it will have to be soon.

After the poor showing that Brooklyn made on its western trip there was every reason for McGraw to think the Dodgers would provide stepping stones for the Giants. But Brooklyn returned with its old time ability, to at least humble the players from Manhattan. Instead of victories abounding the Giants during the period have dropped four out of five games to the Dodgers, so that now the McGraw team is occupying that position in the cellar. Nearly every game was a pitchers' battle, and the Brooklynites showed the better material. Tesreau after having been beaten in one game came back and pitched to win the last of the series from Appleton.

In the American League the Yankees are in a hard tussle with Washington for fourth place, and during the series between the clubs at the Polo Grounds last week the Yanks had a shade the best of it. The pitchers have been encountering some trouble, and it must have been a gratification to Wild Bill to have Cy Pieh display such excellent form in a game which he won from the Senators. The White Sox, leading the league, are setting a fast pace for Boston and Detroit to follow, though during the past week they did pull up a little closer to the Chicago team.

Yachts Race in Good Breeze.

The new "bug" class of yachts was featured in a special race for the Vice Commodore's Cup held by the Whitestone (L. I.) Yacht Club over a four-and-a-half-mile triangular course on the Sound yesterday. In a good breeze the Grasshopper, owned by Kenneth Cronkhite, came off the winner in the good time of 58:30, beating by thirty seconds the Hornet, the property of Henry Battin. The Whitestone Club was represented by three of the tiny craft, and the Bayside Yacht Club colors appeared on another. The Wasp, piloted by its owner, Richard Battin, was fourth in 59:45, and the Scarab, Tom Ruff's entry, had a hard time with the wind and took 1:09:12 to sail over the four and one-half miles.

Meek Has Unique Batting Record.

One of the unique records of modern baseball is that attached to the name of Dad Meek, until recently pinch hitter for the Los Angeles Pacific Coast League team. Meek played nineteen years in minor leagues, having been a member of fourteen clubs in as many leagues since his debut in 1896. Although he fitted in as either catcher or first baseman, with fairly satisfactory results his chief value lay in his ability to hit the ball out in emergencies. Meek's record with the bat shows a grand average of .330 for nineteen years of play with a high water mark of .419, made in 1897, while a member of the Fort Huron Club of the Michigan League. But for the fact that he was badly handicapped by his slowness afoot Meek's big batting would have carried him into the big leagues years ago.

BASEBALL TODAY, 2 games; first game 1:30 P. M. New York Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Adv.

FAST TENNIS FOR NORTH SIDE TITLE

Many Players Reach Fourth Round in Tourney on University Heights Courts.

With an early start good progress was made in the North Side lawn tennis championship yesterday on the clay courts of the University Heights Tennis Club. One hundred players, including many of the best players in the metropolitan district, were drawn in the men's singles on the opening day, but at the end of yesterday's play Arthur M. Lovibond had reached the round before the semi-final. Chairman J. W. Mersereau and E. H. Henderson kept the courts busy from 7 in the morning until darkness stopped further play.

Several prominent players defaulted owing to the failure to finish the tournaments at Glen Cove and other places, but they are expected to be on hand for the doubles, which will probably start tomorrow. Included in the upper half are Arthur Lovibond, Herbert L. Bowman, the interscholastic champion; H. J. Itemkampf, W. Halsey Wood, and J. S. O'Neale of Columbia University and runner up to Lovibond last year, while the lower half contains the names of G. A. L. Divinne, former Captain of the West Side Tennis Club; Julio Steinacter, F. L. Hunter of Cornell, Abraham Bassford, Jr.; H. W. Forster, one of the leading young players in interscholastic ranks.

Herbert Bowman made a lucky recovery in his match with J. E. Linde. The latter captured the first set at 6—1 and was in a fair way to take the match in straight sets when Bowman rallied, and after deuce had been called several times equalized the sets at 11—9. Once in his playing form he quickly annexed the third and deciding set at 6—3. In the next brackets P. Martin had a narrow escape with A. S. Ingersoll, but the former, after losing the first set, played up with a good volleying game and pulled out with the match.

W. Halsey Wood of the New York Tennis Club came through with two victories and a default. He disposed of Edgar F. Leo and A. B. Mason in straight sets, while Dr. E. L. Pratt declined the issue with Wood. J. S. O'Neale, who gave Arthur M. Lovibond such a hard fight for the title last year, was forced to three sets to win from Allen Behr. In the first set O'Neale allowed Behr but one game, and led in the second set at 5—0 and 40—15, when he let up, and Behr took the set at 9—7. The Columbia University student outmanoeuvred his opponent in the third set, leading at the finish at 6—3.

E. Binzin upset the predictions of the gallery by reaching the fourth round, winning his matches in the most approved style. Hunter is fast recovering his old tennis form, as scores a well-merited straight-set victory over C. H. Low in order to get into the fourth-round brackets.

It is probable that thirty or more doubles will be drawn today, as many of the players in the singles title tournament have entered in the second event, which will probably start on the latter part until the end of the week. The summary:

North Side Championship, Men's Singles.—First Round—George King defeated G. W. Mercereau, 8—6, 6—3; Roberts defeated A. Bolton, by default; H. Guernsey defeated G. Walker, by default; K. A. Sheldon defeated A. A. Colton, by default; Paul Mead defeated W. M. Granger, by default; W. Halsey Wood defeated A. B. Mason, 6—0, 6—0; H. Marschalk defeated E. Oelsner, by default; A. D. Hammett defeated W. Young, by default; F. M. Letson defeated R. A. Cook, 2—6, 6—1, 6—2; W. R. Beckthorn defeated C. Burrows, by default; George G. Grenz defeated J. Ennis, 7—5, 6—3; Steinacher defeated C. L. Robinson, 6—2, 7—5; S. H. Low defeated S. Spaeth, 9—11, 6—3, 9—7; B. Wiseltier defeated T. Keene, by default; E. H. Hender

DARDANELLES SAW ATHENS' NAVAL RUIN

Recent British Disasters Recall Destruction of the Sea Power of Ancient World.

BROKEN WITHOUT A BATTLE

Overwhelmed by Spartans While Ships Were Drawn Up on Shore and Sailors at Breakfast.

In the fighting at the Dardanelles the British have lost six battleships. They are the Ocean and Irresistible, sunk by mines in the battle of March 18; the Goliath, sunk by a Turkish destroyer in April; the Triumph and Majestic, torpedoed by a German submarine in May, and the Agamemnon, which presumbably met the same fate about the same time.

This is a larger number of ships of the line than the British Navy has lost in any action since the defeats by the Dutch in the middle of the seventeenth century, and a larger number of ironclads than any navy has ever lost, with the exception of the Russian losses in the battle of the Sea of Japan in 1905. Added to the disabling of other armored vessels by gunfire in the battle of March 18, and the loss of some smaller vessels at various times, these losses have given the British people a great shock.

It is a coincidence that these losses by the greatest of modern navies have occurred almost within sight of the spot which saw the ruin of the greatest sea power of ancient times. The Athenian navy, which was founded by Themistocles, saved Europe by its victory over the Persians at Salamis in 480 B. C., and ruled the Aegean and the Mediterranean, despite occasional defeats, until the disaster at Aigospotamoi (Goat Rivers) near the present village of Jimalikoi, in the Dardanelles, in 405 B. C.

One of the ironies of the disaster, which made Sparta the leading power among the Greek States, was the fact that it was not a naval battle, nor indeed a battle at all. The crews of the fleet were caught while eating breakfast on shore. The most effective navy of the ancient world was ruined finally when its sailors were surprised on the beach with their ships drawn up in rows on the strand, whence they could not be launched. Treachery contributed largely to the disaster, and party politics and its accompanying disloyalty had weakened the Athenians seriously before it occurred.

Warships Depended on Oars.

The standard battleship of those days was the trireme, a wooden ship with a single mast and a square sail which was of very little use in the propulsion of the vessel. The motive power was furnished by rowers, of which each ship carried 180. In the Athenian fleet these came mostly from the lower orders of citizens, though there were a considerable number of foreign mercenaries serving among them, and in the latter part of the war a few slaves. The "galley slaves" of tradition, however, were in the main a later institution. The oarsmen worked three rows of oars, and the exact arrangement of these is something over which scholars have argued in vain. No modern shipbuilder could construct a trireme except by accident. Besides the oarsmen, each vessel carried from ten to twenty heavy-armed soldiers in case of a fight at close quarters, but the accepted method of warfare was ramming with a heavy bronze or iron beak fitted to the prow of the ship.

The Athenians, who made great advances in the naval warfare of their time, developed intricate maneuvres looking to the disabling of the enemy's ships or the destruction of the tactical efficiency of his squadron, but the ram was the principal weapon by which naval battles were decided.

A feature of the trireme was its very small space for supplies. War fleets kept close to shore in those days for the excellent reason that they had to land frequently to get food and water. When there was urgent necessity a few days' food could be taken along in transports, but a voyage straight across the open sea was next to impossible for a large fleet. This made naval strategy easy, for a defending fleet had only to pick out an easy harbor on the coast line and wait, with the moral certainty that its opponent would be along in the course of time.

Athens as a Sea Power.

The Athenian fleet had been supreme in the earlier stages of the Peloponnesian War, but after the great defeat at Syracuse in 413 B. C., when more than 200 triremes and about 50,000 men were lost, their sea power was crushed for the moment, and their allies revolted and joined the enemy. Fortunately it did not take long to build a fleet in those days, but when the war was resumed on the ocean the Athenians were no longer masters of the strategic situation from Rome to the Isthmus of Suez, as they had been in the earlier part of the war, but had to fight for the control of the Aegean Sea at their very doors, and of the Hellespont and Bosporus. Then, as now, the Hellespont (Dardanelles) was of importance on account of the wheat crop of the Crimea and adjacent regions. The Athenians needed the strait free to import the grain on which their city population lived.

After several years of fighting, with the honors about even, the Athenians and Spartans both lost their best commanders. Alcibiades, the Athenian general, was overthrown by political enemies on strong suspicion of treachery, strengthened by the fact that he had once before been guilty. Lysander, the Spartan Admiral, was removed from office by his opponents, and Konon and Kallikratidas were left in command of the Athenian and Spartan fleets respectively. Kallikratidas, with a far superior force, blockaded the Athenians in the harbor of Mitylene in the year 406 B. C., whereupon a new fleet was built at Athens by desperate exertions and the blockading Spartan squadron was attacked at the islands of Arginoussai. The result was a great victory for Athens. Kallikratidas, the Spartan Admiral, was killed and seventy of his ships sunk. The Athenians lost twenty-five ships, and after the battle there was a great outcry among the families of their crews because the eight Athenian Admirals had not abandoned the pursuit of the enemy to take the sailors off the sinking ships.

Defeated Admirals Executed.

Public excitement arose to such a height that six of the Admirals were brought to trial, the other two having prudently fled to foreign parts when they heard what was in the wind, and the assembly of the Athenian people sat in judgment. The defense was that several subordinate commanders had been ordered to drop back with a division of the fleet to save the crews while the main bodies continued the pursuit, but the subordinates, being influential politicians, evaded the charge. Friends of the Admirals, who interposed constitutional objections, were told that it was an outrage that the sovereign people should not do what it pleased. The unlucky six were condemned and put to death.

This naturally discouraged naval enterprise. Although the next group of Admirals elected included the able Konon, none of them dared to take any active steps. Hence Lysander, who was now made Chief of Staff and in effect commander of the Spartan fleet, sailed past the Athenians and captured the town of Lampsakos on the Hellespont, which as Lampsaki on the Dardanelles has figured in recent dispatches. This at once not only threatened the Athenian grain supply, but cut off the revenue from the tariffs which the Athenians had exacted from ships passing through the narrows. So their fleet of 180 vessels rowed into the strait and drew up on shore at the mouth of Goat Rivers, just across the Dardanelles from the spot where the Spartans lay at anchor. Lysander had the advantage of position, with a city at his back from which he could draw supplies. The Athenians had to scatter up and down the coast every day and forage for their food.

Every morning Lysander cleared his ships for action and rowed out into the strait, which at this point is less than two miles wide. Whenever he did this the Athenians hurriedly drew up ready for action on their side of the Hellespont, but they were on the defensive, partly for psychological reasons and partly because a defeat for them meant ruin, while a defeat for the Spartans meant only that they would have to build another fleet. So every day, when Lysander withdrew to the beach and gave up his threat of attack, the Athenians did likewise and scattered to get food along the shore.

Athenians Are Trapped.

Lysander, however, kept several fast scout ships to apprise him of the exact movements of the Athenians, who were now convinced that he had been trying to surprise them and had been baiked by their vigilance. Alcibiades, their former General, who had a castle near by, came down and pointed out to the fleet commanders their dangerous position, but naturally they refused to admit that Alcibiades could tell them anything about their business. So the Athenian fleet remained in its exposed position, and after the Spartan fleet had come out, drawn up in line, and then retreated on the fifth morning, the Athenians again drew their ships up on shore and scattered along the coast. This was what Lysander had waited for.

Upon signal from a scout ship his own fleet, which had not been put out of fighting trim and was ready to return at a moment's notice, turned about and rowed back across the Dardanelles. The Athenian ships were drawn up in rows along the beach, empty of men. The arms were in the ships or scattered along the shore, and the men were everywhere except at their positions. Konon and one or two other officers, still on the alert, managed to escape with nine ships, and, prudently refusing to go back to Athens with bad news, made their escape to a neutral port and were interned. The rest of the ships were seized and their men captured without a fight. Thereupon several of the States allied to Sparta brought charges of atrocities against the Athenians, and Lysander ordered his men to cut the throats of the 3,000 Athenian citizens among the prisoners.

All that Winter Athens was besieged by land and sea, and in April the town surrendered after its people had begun to drop dead in the streets from starvation. The peace conference at which the allies deliberated on the fate of the nation which had tried to master the whole Greek world was enlivened by the demands of Thebes and Corinth, the nearest neighbors of Athens, that the State be entirely wiped out, but Sparta, the principal member of the grand alliance, being at a safe distance, decided that it would preserve the balance of power to let Athens remain as a weak State dependent on Sparta. And before long the allies were fighting among themselves over the spoils of war and the hegemony they had wrested from Athens.

MAY LOITER TO FIRST BASE.

All Right to Run in a Circle, but Player Must Touch Sack.

With the closing of colleges for the vacation, and the cessation of all athletics, incidents are recalled by reviewing the performances of the season just closed. One of the most important incidents of the college baseball season is that arising in the game between Cornell and Yale, May 22.

The contest resulted in a victory for Cornell after ten innings of sensational playing, by the score of 1 to 0. Pumpelly, the Yale pitcher, passed the first man who faced him in the tenth inning and then put another runner on base when he threw wild to first in fielding a bunt. The next two men were passed, both drawing two strikes and several fouled balls before the fourth ball was called.

Then I. Paul Steinberg of Syracuse, who officiated as umpire, established a precedent by a decision on an unusual play. With three men on the bases Pumpelly walked Whitney, the Cornell left fielder, forcing in the only run of the game. According to Reilly, third baseman of the Yale team, the Cornell player went outside the base-paths on his journey to the first station after the fourth ball had been delivered, and the Yale player immediately protested to the umpire that Whitney was out and that the run was not forced across the plate.

Umpire Steinberg, working back of the plate, had no jurisdiction, but decided that the run counted, inasmuch as Umpire Flynn of Rochester, who was officiating on the bases, declared that Whitney had touched the bag, and that there was nothing in the rules governing baseball requiring a runner to make the trip to first base in any prescribed manner.

The play was interesting because players always take liberties following free trips to first, even going to the bench to get their sweaters. There is no rule of baseball preventing a batter, who becomes a base-runner after the fourth ball is called on him, from leaving the line drawn to the first sack, before completing the journey. At the time of the above play it was thought the case would cause a revision of the rules relating to bases on balls.

CORRY BADLY HURT.

Australian Cyclist Has Skull Fractured in Collision at Newark.

Frank Corry, the Australian bicycle rider, was badly injured yesterday afternoon in a collision with Al Halstead on the Newark Velodrome track. The two riders were among the twenty or more starters in the two-mile professional handicap, and were up with the first flight just entering the stretch for the final spurt, when their wheels came together and both went down.

Halstead, who was shaken up and scraped badly, was able to rise and make his way from the track, but Corry was unconscious. Doctors English and Fisher, after examinng Corry, summoned an ambulance and he was taken to the City Hospital. His skull is fractured.

New York Players in Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., July 4.—H. B. Heweston of New York, Norman Swayne of the Plymouth Country Club, Paul W. Gibbons of the Cynwyd Club, and Percy S. Osborn of the Belfield Country Club will battle out in the semi-final stages of the men's singles at the Point Pleasant Courts tomorrow.

In the men's doubles Paul S. Osborn and Dr. E. B. Dewhurst of Philadelphia defeated Carroll Bayne and Nelson Miles of New York, 6–1, 6–3. Orman Swayne and Harby Stevens, the latter from the Kings County Club of Brooklyn, defeated J. Edward Harriman and Edward Wardell of the Point Pleasant Club, 6–0, 6–0.

In the opening stages of the women's singles today Miss Alice Church of Bay Head defeated Mrs. Paul S. Osborn, 6–2, 6–1. Miss Marie Baker of Bay Head won from Mrs. Edward P. Carlisle of Point Pleasant, 6–0, 6–1.

Doty's Son Pitches Fine Game.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4.—Clarence Doty, son of "Babe" Doty, former National League pitcher, pitched a one-hit game at Fort Clinton today. Doty did not allow a base on balls and only thirty men faced him. Doty won his game, 1 to 0.

EASY WIN FOR SPERL.

Big Handicap Helps Motor Cyclist in Brighton Beach Races.

George Sperl, with a handicap of one and one-half laps, last night won the six-mile professional handicap, the feature event of the second night's motorcycle racing at the Brighton Beach Motordrome. Billy Stubner was second, less than a lap behind, and Pete Cronin was third, a half lap behind Stubner. The winner's time for the six miles over the track, which was damp from the heavy mist, was 4:41 2-5.

Arthur Chapple, the scratch man, conceding all the riders a lap and a half, was put out of the race on the eighth lap with engine trouble. He trailed around after the field for three laps, in an effort to remedy the trouble, but was unsuccessful, coming down to the flat on the tenth lap. When the trouble occurred he was just overhauling the leaders.

Percy Charles won the two-mile amateur event for riders of stock machines after a close fight in the last half from Jack Frederick. Tony Monroe was third. Although beginners at the racing game, the trio showed good judgment and drew up well together at the finish. Charles got a big jump on Frederick, and managed to retain the lead throughout, winning by three lengths. His time for the two miles was 1:45.

A tire puncture which ripped the shoe off his rear wheel on the eighth lap put Johnny Cox out of the five mile open professional race. Herbert Ayrault and Stubner, the other two starters, fought it out; with Stubner the winner by three lengths. It was a pretty race between the pair. Neither man was able to gain as much as a length in the last mile, the pair maintaining the same distance until the end. The winner's time for the five miles was 4.08 2-5.

Georgs Sperl won the first heat of the three mile motordrome special, defeating Peter Cronin by three lengths. His time was 2:28 2-5.

KRAMER BREAKS RECORD.

Cycling Champion Wins Quarter-Mile Championship in Fast Time.

Frank Kramer broke the world's record in the quarter mile national professional championship, which he won yesterday at the Newark Velodrome. Kramer clipped three-fifths of a second off the mark of 28 seconds made by Alf Goullet of Australia, June 20. Alf Grenda finished second in the race, Goullet was third, and Raymond Eaton of Newark fourth. The champion's victory enabled him to move up from third place in the championship standing, and he is now on even terms with Grenda who held first place with a lead of two points.

Grenda won the five mile open in a blanket finish with Reggie McNamara and Goullet. McNamara defeated Marcel Dupuy of France, in the brassard match, and Goullet won the two mile handicap from scratch, Bob Spears (10 yards) was second, and Dupuy (20 yards) was third.

Fred Taylor of Newark, recently reinstated to the amateur class, won both amateur races, a one-third mile national championship and a half mile handicap. Frank Whitney of the New York A. C. was second in the championship, Willie Werner third, and Tim Sullivan of New Haven, who is leading for the title, was fourth.

Ernest Jokus of Newark won the one mile professional handicap from the 40-yard mark, Donald McDougall (70 yards) was second, and Jake Magin (30 yards) was third. Knoller won the half mile novice, with Bennie Zager second.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The centre of a disturbance of considerable intensity has moved to the region of the Great Lakes from the Northwestern Canadian Provinces and a belt of low pressure extends southward over the great centre valleys to the Gulf States This disturbance has produced general showers and thunderstorms in the region of the Great Lakes, the central valleys and Plains States. Widespread showers are also reported from the Southern States. Temperatures have fallen in the Mississippi Valleys and the Upper Lake region, and cool weather prevails in the Plains States and the Northern Rocky Mountain region, where the lowest temperatures of record for July were recorded. There were frosts in Nebraska and Wyoming.

The indications are that the weather will be overcast with showers Monday and fair Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States. Temperatures will be lower in the Upper Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States. Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic, fresh south, shifting to west with squalls South Atlantic moderate, south except east in south Florida coast.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York—Showers followed by clearing Monday; Tuesday fair, fresh to strong west winds.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Northern New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New England—Showers Monday, Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	60	70	4 P. M.	72	76
6 A. M.	61	68	6 P. M.	69	74
9 A. M.	65	75	9 P. M.	64	70
12 M.	69	83	11 P. M.	62	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 73; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 83 degrees at 12 M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 72 per cent. at 5 A. M.; 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.01 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
2:30—343 E. 149 St.; S. C. Turner	Slight
4:15—Ft. E. 18 St.; barge M. P. Smith	Slight
8:25—584 9 Av.; Isaac Krebs	Slight
10:25—22 Riverside Drive.; G. Macy	None
11:45—337 Lenox Av.; not given	Slight
P. M.	
1:10—10 E. 236 St.; Jos. Walters	Slight
3:15—194 Delancey St.; not given	Not given
3:30—222 6 Av.; Jos. Rosenberg	Slight
3:50—Mangin and Delancey Sts.; D. S. Co.	None
3:50—869 Columbus Av.; C. Gottschalk	Slight
3:55—317 W. 142 St.; H. Bescher	Slight
4:50—301 W. 114 St.; John A. Rudd	Slight
4:50—26 Rutgers Pl.; not given	Slight
5:15—34 St. and 3 Av.; S. Bernstein	Slight
5:30—839 Eagle Av.; Mary Hupfel	Slight
5:52—124 Allen St.; J. Gold	Slight
6:40—332 Monroe St.; Iceland Refrigerator Company	$1,000
7:10—235 2 St.; Pollack & Stuhler	$10,000
7:40—9 W. 136 St.; Park Dept	Slight
8:30—163 E. 108 St.; Mary Wehlgenoch	Slight
8:30—1,197 Purdy St.; Francis Marbito	Slight
8:40—353 W. 121 St.; Jno. Averon	Slight
8:45—2,142 5 Av.; Frank Kling	Slight
8:50—69 W. 108 St.; S. Klein	Slight
9:00—2 Desbrosses St.; M. Aurigauma	$10
9:05—229 E. 60 St.; not given	Slight
9:15—167 Orchard St.; Moses Lolger	Slight
10:00—165 E. 118 St.; Richard Lauderi	Slight
11:05—157 Spring St.; "L" structure	Slight
11:55—418 E. 19 St.; E. T. Bliss	$5

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS New York, at Liverpool, July 4.
SS Tuscania, at Liverpool, July 4.
SS Copenhagen, at Arica, July 3.
SS Ikbal, at Plymouth, July 3.
SS Inverlc, at Port Said, July 3.
SS Queen Amelie, at Taital, July 3.

Sailed.

SS Manhattan, from London, July 3.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 10, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. July 12, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. July 20, SS Tamele.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 15, SS Rotterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 21, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 15, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 6, SS Taormina, and at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia ..... July 5
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonia ..... July 5
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru ..... July 11
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru ..... July 12
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Titan ..... July 13
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) via San Francisco)—Marama ..... July 16

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:34|Sun sets..7:38|Moon rises..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:34	2:34	8:11	8:55
Governors Island	2:26	3:18	8:53	9:40
Hell Gate	4:26	5:08	10:34	11:20

Arrived—Sunday, July 4.

SS Verona, Palermo, June 18.
SS Lucilina, La Pallice, June 18.
SS Talisman, Manzanillo, June 17.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, June 29.
SS El Dia, Galveston, June 28.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, June 29.
SS Atheretone, Havre, June 19.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	June 26
Langton	Oran	June 17
Neches	Rotterdam	June 18
Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	June 16
Slon	Liverpool	June 24
Kroonland	San Francisco	June 19
Espagne	Bordeaux	June 27
Rossano	Cardiff	June 19
Celia	Balboa	June 27
Francesco	Hull	June 20
Bayamon	San Juan	June 25
Coamo	San Juan	June 30
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 3
Evanger	Antilles	July 1
Protulas	New Orleans	June 30
El Mundo	Galveston	June 29

DUE TOMORROW.

Athinai	Palermo	June 20
United States	Copenhagen	June 24
Stampalia	Genoa	June 22
King Howel	Dartmouth	June 22
Saturna	Dundee	June 22
Lowther Castle	Savannah	June 21
Havana	Havana	July 3
Métapan	Havana	July 3
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 3
Lampasas	Mobile	June 29
Chalmette	New Orleans	July 1

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Philadelphian	London	June 26
Eastern Prince	Bahia	June 19
Wico	Aarhuus	June 22
Camoens	Victoria	June 19
Colorado	Galveston	July 1
El Norte	Galveston	July 1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 4

DUE THURSDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	June 30
Kumi Maru	Plymouth	June 25
Caracas	San Juan	July 3
Creole	New Orleans	July 3
Almirante	Kingston	July 3
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	July 5

DUE FRIDAY.

Rotterdam	Avonmouth	June 30
Llama	Copenhagen	June 24
Matura	Grenada	July 2
Panama	Cristobal	July 3
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 3
El Occidente	Galveston	July 3
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 3

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 3
Urbino	Hull	June 26
Hackensack	Hull	June 26
Daltonhall	Port Talbot	June 26
Apache	Jacksonville	July 7

Outgoing Steamships.

S/L TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Czaritza, Archo	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Guglielmo, Naples		12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Jethou, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Maraval, Grenada	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Drumcliffe, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Hortensius, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hammershus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Yumuri, Santiago		12:00 M.
SAIL, SATURDAY.		
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Francis S. Donald	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Bahia	8:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples		12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan		12:00 M.
El Mondo, Galveston		12:00 M.
Kroonland, Balboa		10:00 A.M.
Colorado, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 4.

SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 36 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Toplis, Sabine to New York, crossed Sabine Bar at 9 A. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 152 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 221 miles S. at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 18 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Jacksonville to New York, was 121 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 58 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 145 miles S. at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 210 miles S. at noon.
SS Lavis Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 195 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 145 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS S. V. Luckenbach, Balboa to New York, was 920 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 55 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Guantanamo, Progreso to New York, was 85 miles N. E. of Havana at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 480 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 173 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.

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American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 62, N.R., Noon
St. Louis....July 10 | St. Paul....July 17

White Star Line
N. Y.—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa.
Lapland.....July 7 | Baltic.....July 14
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa.
Cretic, July 21, 10 A. M. | Canopic, Aug. 13
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9500 Rector.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ESPAGNE . July 10, 3 P.M.
ROCHAMBEAU . July 17, 3 P.M.
NIAGARA . July 24, 3 P.M.
CHICAGO . July 31, 3 P.M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N.Y. Phone Bread 4900.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbines
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Tuscania, Friday, July 23, 5 P. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

FABRE LINES TO PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
SAINT ANNA....July 22 | PATRIA (new)....Aug. 9
Via Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona & Marseilles
ROMA....Aug. 3 | ROMA....Sept. 21
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12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $80. Booklet free Red Cross Line, New York.

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Vacation Voyages
of 5 to 21 days, permitting shore visits to interesting and picturesque spots on the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf. Direct connections for the famous resorts of the Southeast, Southwest and
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Short sea trips at $32 to $80, including meals and sleeping accommodations aboard steamer. Ask for illustrated folders and full information.
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CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
Orduna.....Thurs. July 22, 10 A.M.
Tuscania.....Fri., July 23, 5 P.M.
Saxonia.....Sat., July 31, 10 A.M.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS.
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
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RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE
Only direct line to RUSSIA
S. S. Czaritza, July 5
S. S. Czar, July 16
S. S. Dwinsk, July 27
1st Class, $90; 2d, $65
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regular Fortnightly Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 37 B'way, N. Y.

SPECIAL SAILINGS of PERUVIAN STEAMSHIP CO.
Fast freight and passenger steamers
Direct to South America Through the Canal
The up-to-date steamers MANTARO, URUBAMBA, PACHITEA, will leave Baltimore, Md., beginning July 10th until July 24th, for ALL PORTS IN PERU, direct through the PANAMA CANAL. For freight and passenger rates apply to
E. HIGGINSON, New York Agent, 25 Broad Street, N. Y. Telephone 2115 Broad.

TO FRANCE BY LLOYD ITALIANO
TAORMINA, JULY 6.
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $85 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 81 B'way, N. Y.

Independence Day
(July 5th)
Outings on Big, Swift Day Line Steamers
"Hendrick Hudson"
and
"Washington Irving"
To KINGSTON POINT and return..... $2.00
Also West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie Excursions.
Leaving Desbrosses St., 9 and 10 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9:20 and 10:20 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:40 and 10:40 A. M.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring.

JULY 5th TRIPS
The New England S. S. Co.
Steamer CITY OF LOWELL
OUT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND
Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10.00 A. M.; Pier 14 N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10.15 A. M. for trip out on Long Island Sound. No landing. Returning due N. Y. 5.15 P. M. Music, Restaurant. Tickets, $1. Children 50 cents.
Steamer RICHARD PECK
TO NEW HAVEN
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9.30 A. M., foot East 22d St., 10.00 A. M., due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9.00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Restaurant. Tickets, $1.50. Children, 75 cents.
Tickets limited. On sale at Piers.

JULY 5th AT THE SEASHORE
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
L. I. Railroad trains leave N. Y. (Pennsylvania Station), 7th Av. & 33d St.: 6:28, 7:15, 7:20, 8:36, 8:40, 9:25 A. M., and half hourly until 4:00 P. M.; 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:32 P. M.
Leave Brooklyn Station, the terminus of Subway, 6:05, 7:05, 8:15, 8:45 A. M., and every half hour until 4:00 P. M.; 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 5:59, 6:18, 6:30, 6:50, 7:00, 7:20, 7:30 P. M.
Trains leave Long Island City about every hour from 7:17 A. M.
LONG BEACH.
Leave N. Y. (Pennsylvania Station), 5:56, 6:47, 7:48, 8:36, 9:20, 10:12, 10:50, 11:05 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:47, 1:40, 2:00, 2:52, 3:00, 4:02, 5:00, 5:38, 5:54, 6:04, 6:24, 7:10, 7:50, 8:10, 9:50, 10:38 P. M.
Leave Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av.,) 5:56, 6:47, 7:40, 8:38, 9:18, 10:01, 11:07, 11:09 A. M.; 12:05, 12:49, 2:08, 3:00, 4:01, 5:00, 5:32, 5:58, 6:28, 7:18, 8:14, 9:58, 10:28 P. M. Last trains returning from Long Beach for New York and Brooklyn, 1:45 night.

$1 EXCURSION JULY 5
To Newburgh & Po'keepsie
Str. "BENJ. B. ODELL"
Restaurant. Luncheon. Music.
Franklin St., 9:00; W. 129 St., 9:30 A. M.
Special Afternoon Trip, Str. W. F. ROMER leaves Franklin St. 2:30, W. 129th St. 3:00 P. M. for landings Highland Falls to Kingston. Connection at West Point for return boat. Music. Restaurant. $1.00 Round Trip.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

To Boston
Fall River Line
Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, 5:30 P. M.
Steamers Commonwealth and Priscilla. Orchestra on each.
Providence Line
Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Steamers Providence and Plymouth.
$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and Are Always Cool and Comfortable.
Other Long Island Sound Routes
NEW BEDFORD LINE
To New Bedford and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Martha Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
NEW LONDON LINE
To New London, Watch Hill and Block Island. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. LOWELL and CHAPIN.
BRIDGEPORT LINE
Lv. Pier 28, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:15 P. M., Sundays, 4:45 P. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., week days,

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Investment Bonds

We invite inquiries relative to the investment of funds, or for statistical information regarding securities

Nassau and Cedar Streets
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Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

WE have issued a special circular describing a variety of conservative investments, as follows—

Public Utility Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Railroad Bonds
Terminal Bonds
Industrial Bonds
Short Term Investments

From among the investments described in this circular you should have no difficulty in making selections to conform with your requirements and to yield a good return on your money.

Send for Circular No. 1498, "Current Bond Offerings."

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Our July List includes the highest grade Municipal and Government Bonds obtainable in Canada. They yield from

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We shall be pleased to mail a copy on request.

Wood, Gundy & Co.
C. P. R. Building
Toronto, Canada

Severe Tests
Encouraging to Bond Buyers

Our general circular for July discusses briefly the series of unfavorable incidents of the past several weeks, and the reasons for their comparatively slight effect upon the prices of good bonds; also the numerous favorable factors calculated to influence improvement in the future.

This circular also contains a well-diversified list of Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility issues available under these favorable circumstances for the investment needs of institutions, guardians, trustees and individuals.

Send for July Circular AG-59

N. W. Halsey & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York
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$550,000
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Coupon or Registered
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Yielding 4⅜%
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BLAIR & Co.
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855 E. BLDG. NEWARK

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Whether or not a large British loan will be placed in this country in the near future, bankers look for a continuance in varying volume of the selling of American securities which has been the outstanding feature of the American investment market ever since Great Britain raised her bid for war funds to 4½ per cent. Prices for many issues of high-grade American bonds have been adversely affected by this foreign liquidation. While this can be taken in good part inasmuch as the selling reflects no uncertainty concerning our securities, but the necessities of a country whose subjects hold them in very large amount, at the same time it is clearly to the advantage of the investment position generally that this selling from abroad should be done in a way to affect prices as little as possible. Or, at least as little as is consistent with the amount which this market may be called upon to take over from foreign holders. The selling is not being done in that way now.

It is a matter of comment in high banking circles that European sellers of our securities have been competing with each other for a market in a way which in some instances has caused altogether unnecessary depression in prices. Not that we have any interest in preventing the working in normal fashion of the law of supply and demand as applied to this particular movement of our securities, but we have an interest in preventing undue difficulties in the placing of securities here through excessive competition among European holders. A question which is of practical importance at this time is whether or not some means can be found to minimize the effect which continued liquidation of American securities may have upon our bond market, for it is the bond market which is bearing the brunt of European liquidation. There are some practical difficulties of no mean proportion in the way of co-operation in the shifting of these securities from European hands to the hands of American investors, but it can hardly be true that the difficulties in the way of co-operation are insurmountable. Whether or not co-operation is worth while depends, of course, upon the extent to which this foreign liquidation may run and upon the extent to which it may depress prices of our bonds below the level called for by the change which is now going on in interest rates. Our market has, of course, to adjust itself to that change, and any effort to stand in the way of a normal reflection of the rising cost of money would in all probability work a great deal more harm than good. It is well recognized, however, that when selling becomes urgent prices are controlled for the time being not by intrinsic value, but by the necessities of sellers.

If we assume that European selling of our securities will not continue for any length of time, nor in anything like the present volume, there is, of course, no need of any steps to facilitate what has already become an extraordinary international movement of securities; but is it fair to assume that? We cannot assume that all the surprises of the war are in the past, and this market would not want to be taken by surprise in case the European demand for funds should become so great and so pressing as to force still heavier and still more urgent liquidation of our securities. It may well be, therefore, that practical good would come from some scheme of co-operation by which the prime American securities which Europe is selling and which our investors are perfectly willing to buy can change hands without undue competition among sellers. From some points of view our own interests would be served by inconsiderate selling of our securities at prices far below their real worth, but selling such as that would have awkward consequences, not alone for those foreign investors who now hold our securities, but for ourselves as well.

We can afford to look at the matter dispassionately, for the experience of recent months has demonstrated beyond all doubt that European confidence in American securities, instead of growing less, has grown steadily stronger, and nothing is clearer than that the securities which Europe is now selling are being sold only to meet insistent home demands for funds with which to carry on the war. It is even being talked of in banking circles as a possibility that England will resort to measures to stimulate the sale of foreign investments, it being suggested that the machinery of the income tax might be employed to this end. In any case the war's future is uncertain, and there is no present way of telling to what lengths Europe may have to go to gather in the funds with which to conduct the most costly war that the world has ever known.

At first thought bankers, no doubt, will be inclined to the view that co-operation in the transfer of American securities from the European market to our own is hardly feasible. The difficulties in the way of it might well disappear, however, upon more careful consideration of the question. For one thing none of those differences of opinion in banking circles, which already have interfered to some extent with the flotation here of war loans, would stand in the way of united action by our bankers in the handling of European sales of our own securities. If this banking co-operation did nothing more than apply to this liquidation the principle of a clearing house for buying and selling orders across the international counter it might well serve a useful purpose. The market is familiar with the difference between placing a large block of bonds through a single channel and placing them through a dozen or twenty brokers each competing with the other for the best obtainable market. If the plan of concentration of selling works well in the flotation of new issues why could it not also be made to work well in the shifting of securities from old hands to new? It would not be desirable to take any measures which would establish artificial market conditions, nor would it be feasible to tie the hands of either buyer or seller. At the same time, some sort of banking machinery for the easiest possible transfer from Europe to the United States of so much of the large amount of American securities which Europe still holds as it may find it necessary to sell could be placed at the disposal of both buyers and sellers.

While the bond market last week was influenced more by European selling than by any other single factor it was also made notable by the sale of the largest amount of bonds which New York City has put out at any one time. The price realized by the city was closely in keeping with expectations in the best-informed banking circles, where it was realized that the city bond sale should not escape the influence of the previous large selling of American securities, including quite large sales of New York City bonds themselves. The public response to the subsequent offering of the bonds by the bankers indicated clearly a satisfactory demand at the higher level of yield to which city bonds have been brought by recent events. Incidentally, it was made plain that foreign borrowing, here, even by nations in the very highest credit, would necessarily have to be done at a rate which would take full count of the competition of favored home securities. It is not likely that any foreign Government could borrow in this country as favorably as New York City can borrow. It is believed, however, in banking circles that at an appropriate rate a goodly sum could be raised here, and negotiations are now under way looking to the sale of $100,000,000, or more, of British bonds. The condition of the exchange market supplies a constant reminder of the handicap under which European buyers of American supplies are working and furnishes an incentive for the establishment of credits here to be used in lieu of remittances from the other side. We may be on the eve of the conclusion of such negotiations but it is hardly likely, as is being suggested in some quarters in London, that enough money can be borrowed here to turn the exchanges in favor of Great Britain. At the rate at which our exports are exceeding our imports it would probably take a great deal more to do that than could possibly be borrowed here in any short period of time. In looking to this market Europe has not only to compete with our own borrowers, but also with the American securities which Europe is now selling.

The stock market last week carried a suggestion of Summer weariness. It was noted for sharp declines in two issues each prominent in its field, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and United States Rubber common. The course of prices was irregular and the volume of business transacted relatively small. The market had to contend with the uncertainty which was felt regarding the German response to our note, which is expected some time before this week is out. It had to breast the adverse influence of the sharp breaks in prices just referred to, and it had to take its course in the face of suggestions possibly more seasonable than well founded of extensive damage to the crops. It had also at the end of the week to meet the shock of the news of the murderous attack on Mr. Morgan. The fact that the week ran into a double holiday was also a restrictive influence, though that was so only from the point of view of the trader. Under such handicaps prices might well have yielded more than they did without causing surprise.

WAR LOAN THE ONE INTEREST.

With That Out of the Way, London Will Take Up Exchange Problem.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 4.—Subscriptions to the new war loan have been coming in well, particularly in the last few days, but naturally many large applicants are delaying until the last moment to save interest on their application deposits. The small applicants are very numerous, but the success of the loan depends on Lombard Street. All estimates of the total subscription are premature, and vary from four to seven hundred millions sterling.

When the lists close on July 10 no immediate announcement is looked for as to the result of the offering. On July 20 the first installment of 10 per cent. falls due, and applicants may pay in full under the 4½ per cent. discount.

Chancellor McKenna saw the city bankers on Thursday to talk over the situation that will arise when the payments are made. It is understood, however, that when the large cash turnover occurs on the 20th the Government will obviate a dislocation of credit by temporary relending. Nevertheless, higher money rates are likely here, which is important in view of our payments to the United States. With all efforts here concentrated on making the war loan successful, the American exchange problem has been temporarily ignored, but after the loan is out of the way we expect to see the exchange question taken up in earnest. The ultimate offer will be tax free British securities for American investors or the establishment of a credit in New York.

Of course, with the actual shipment of war orders from the United States setting in, the maintenance of sterling exchange at near normal rates should prove harder. Sales of American bonds and stocks continue steadily. Despite the temporary insurance difficulties, which indicate the extent of the selling, the sales should decrease at least for a time, once the war loan is floated.

The stock market ended the week steadier, with the sales to provide funds for the war loan subsiding. Leading banks have begun their dividend declarations, which so far are equal to those of a year ago, or to the slightly reduced payments made in January.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 3, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$13,645,500	$401,935,700
Same period last year	9,222,500	378,772,000

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.97	82.43	84.48	81.51
Same period last year	86.71	86.56	89.42	86.40

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	75	74½	74½	3
Albany & Sus. 3½s	85	84½	84½	32
Am. Ag. Chem. deb. 5s	93	93	93	5
Am. Ag. Chem. cv. 5s	100¾	100¼	100¾	2
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	21
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	15
Am. Hide & L. 6s	102	102	102	7
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	85	85	85	2
Am. Smelters Sec. 6s	106	105¾	105½	8½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	101½	100½	101½	280½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	88	86¾	87	31
Am. Writing Paper 5s	53	53½	53½	66
Ann Arbor 4s	56	55½	55½	7
Armour & Co. 4½s	92¾	91½	91⅝	56
A., T. & F. gen. 4s	91½	90¾	90¾	326
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	82½	82½	82½	6½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	82¾	82	82½	24½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	100¾	99½	99½	112
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1965	100¾	99¾	99¾	24
A., T. & S. F. 3s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
A., T. & S. F., E. Okla. 4s	93	98	93	2
A., T. & S. F., Tr. S. L. 4s	86½	86½	86½	1
At. Coast Line 4s	90½	90	90	18
At. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	84	83½	83½	6
Balt. & O. pr. l'n 3½s	90¾	89½	89½	77
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	87½	85¾	86	289½
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	87	85¼	85¾	130½
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	78½	78½	78½	11
B. & O. Southwest Div. 3½s	87¾	87½	87½	40
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	101	100¼	101	80
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	95½	95	95¼	200
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	97½	97½	97½	3
B. R. T. ref. cv. 4s	81	81	81	1
B. R. T. 5s. 1918	100	100	100	46
B'klyn Union El. 5s	100	99½	99¾	2
B'klyn Union Gas 5s	103¼	103	103	5
Bush Terminal 4s	84	84	84	1
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	94	93¾	94	7
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	107	107	107	3
Cent. of Ga. cn. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Cent. Leather 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	34
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	113	113	113	1
Cent. Pac. 1st 4s	87¼	85¾	85½	389
Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	86	86	86	26
Ches. & Ohio cn. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	12
Chi. & O. gen. 4½s	84	84	84	2
C. & O. cv. 4½s	73¾	72½	72¾	52
Chi. & Alton 3s	54¾	54¼	54½	12
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	96¾	95¾	95½	414
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	83¼	83¼	83½	3
C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	2
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	91¼	89¾	89¾	63
C., B. & Q., Denver Div. 4s	90½	90½	90½	1
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	96½	95¾	95¾	20
C. & E. Ill. cn. 6s	96	96	96	7
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	67¼	60	60	41
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	3
Chicago G. W. 4s	67¼	68¾	68¾	40
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	97	95	95	92
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, full paid	103¾	102	102¼	408
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Series A	89	89	89	5
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	88	87	87¼	10
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	90	89¼	89½	18
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	100¾	99¾	99½	11
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Series B	77¼	77½	77½	6
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	102¾	102½	102½	32
C., M. & St. P., Dak. & Great South. 5s	100¼	100	100¼	2
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	93¼	93	93	15
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81	80	80¼	22
Chicago Railways 5s	96	96	96	1
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	83¼	83½	83½	10
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	64½	62½	62½	139
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	42½	41½	42	74
C., S. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	101	100	100	16
Chile Copper 7s	117¾	116¾	116¾	134
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	68	68	68	6
Col. & South. 1st 4s	89½	88½	88½	16
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	82¾	82¾	82¾	5
Con. Gas deb. 6s	116¾	116½	116½	30
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, '24	93	92½	93	2
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	99¾	98¾	99¾	1
Cumberland Tel. 5s	97	96½	97	16
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100¼	100¼	100¼	9
Del. & Hud. ref 4s	92	92	92	5
Den. & Rio G. r. 5s	44	42¾	43	13
Den. & Rio G. c. 4s	73	72	72	48
Detroit Edison 5s	102¼	102¼	102¾	1
Distillers Secur. 5s	66¾	63	63	40
Du Pont Pow. 4½s	97	92	95½	430
E. T., V. & G. c. 5s	103¾	103½	103¾	3
Erie 1st con. 7s	109½	109½	109½	54
Erie 1st fund 7s	109	109	109	2
Erie 1st con. 4s	79½	79	79½	7
Erie 1st con. 4s, reg	79¾	79¾	79¾	3
Erie 1st cv. 4s, S. B.	68¾	68¼	67	23
Erie gen. 4s	67¼	66¾	66¾	16
Fla. C. & P. 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	103	101¾	102½	9
Ga., Car. & N. 1st 5s	101¼	101¼	101½	2
Granby Con. cv. 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾	7
Great Nor. ref. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	10
Gulf & Ship Isl. 5s	84	84	84	1
Henderson. Bdg. 6s	105	105	105	1
Hous. & T. gen. 4s	93½	93½	93½	1
Hud. & Man., ref. 5s	72½	72	72	39
Hud. & Man. s. n. 5s	26¼	25½	25½	49
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951	97½	96¾	96¾	4
Ill. Central 4s, 1952	82	82	82	4
I. C.-C., St L. & N. O. jt. 5s	99	99	99	10
Ill. Central ref. 4s	86½	86½	86½	2
Illinois Steel 4½s	86¾	85¾	86¾	117
Indiana Steel 5s	100¾	100¼	100¼	42
Insp. Copper 6s, 1919	129½	128	128	18
Insp. Copper 6s, 1922	131½	123½	128½	235½
Inter.-Met. 4½s	76¾	75½	75½	206
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	97½	97½	97¾	103
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	57	51	57	188
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	57	51	56¾	117
Inter. Navigation 5s	33	32	33	5
Int. Steam Pump 5s	58	58	58	5
Intcrnat. Paper 6s	100	100	100	2
Inter. Paper cv. 5s	78	78	79	1
Iowa Central ref. 4s	90½	90½	90½	1
K. & E. C. & C. 5s	90	90	90	1
Kanawha & M. 2d 5s	94	94	94	1
Kansas City So. 3s	67½	67½	67½	5
Kansas City Term. 4	89¼	89¼	89¼	36
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	99½	99½	99½	10
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101½	101¼	101¼	11
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	72½	71¾	72	107
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	91½	90¾	90¾	4
Lake Shore 3½s	82	81¾	81¾	6
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	90¼	90	90	33
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	90½	89½	89¾	17
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s	99	99	99	5
Lehigh V. of N. Y. gtd. 4½s	100	100	100	7
Lehigh Coal & N. 4½s	99	99	99	5
Liggett & Myers 5s	101	100¾	100¾	11½
Liggett & Myers 7s	123½	122	122	5
Long Dock 6s	121	121	121	1
Long Island con. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
L. I., North Shore 5s	100½	100½	100½	3
Lorillard 7s	120½	120½	120½	1
Lorillard 5s	99¾	99½	99½	7½
Lorillard 5s, reg	99	99	99	⅜
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	91¾	90½	90½	110
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	102½	102½	102½	15
Manhattan con. 4s, tax ex	88½	88½	88½	8
Mich. State Tel. 5s	98	98	98	1
Minn. & St. L. 1st ref. 4s	53½	53	53	8
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	91	91	91	25
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	76	76	76	1½
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	56	55½	55½	35
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	57	57	57	10
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	90¼	90	90	14
Missouri Pacific 4s	40	38¾	39	40
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	40	37	39	72½
Mon. Power 5s, Ser. A	91¾	90¼	91	20
Nash., C. & St. L. con. 5s	105	105	105	13
National Tube 5s	98¾	98	98½	13
N.Y. Air Brake cv. 6s	98	97¾	98	2½
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, 1st inst. paid	102¾	102¾	102¾	16
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, full paid	103½	102½	103¼	660
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	88¼	88¼	88¾	14
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	79¼	79	79	57
N. Y. Cent. ref. and imp. 4½s	86½	87½	88	24
N. Y. C.-M. C. col. 3½s	70	70	70	15
N. Y. C.-M. C. col. 3½s reg.	69	69	69	5
N. Y. C.-L. S. col. 3½s, reg.	71	71	71	1
N.Y.C. & St. L. 1st 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	2
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	82¾	82½	82¾	2
N. Y. L. E. & W., D. & I. 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	111	110¾	110¾	25
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	68	67¾	68	24
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. 5s	101	101	101	1
N. Y., O. & W. gn. 4s	76	76	76	5
N. Y., O. & W. rf. 4s	77	77	77	7
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	71¼	71	71	28
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	52½	50¾	50¾	57
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	95¾	94¾	95¾	60
Norfolk & W. con. 4s	89½	88½	88½	10
Norf. & W. dev. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	9
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	103½	102¾	103½	19
Nort. & W., Poca. C. & C. 4s	88¾	88	88	2
Northern Pacific 4s	90¾	89½	90¼	542½
Northern Pacific 5s	99¾	99¼	99¼	291
North. Pac. Term. 6s	111	111	111	3
Ont. P. 1st s. f. 5s	91¼	91¼	91¾	10
Oregon & Cal. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¾	10
Ore. R. R. & Nav. 4s	88¾	88	88	41
Ore. Short L. 1st 6s	108	108	108	6
Ore. Short L. con. 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
Ore. Short L. ref. 4s	88¾	87½	88¾	15
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	85½	85¾	85¾	16
Pacific T. & T. 5s	97¾	97½	97½	42
Penn. 4s, 1948	95	95	95	1
Penn. 4s, 1948	97½	97	97	9
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	3
Penn. cv. 3½s, 1915	100¼	100¼	100¼	54
Penn. gtd. 4s	94½	94½	94½	1
Penn. gen. 3½s, ctfs.	98¼	97¾	97¾	304
Penn. con. 4½s, ctfs. full paid	103¼	102¾	102¾	131
Peo. Gas, Chi., rf. 4s	100½	100½	100½	1
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	60¼	60¼	60¼	1
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. 3½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	7
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. 4s, Series D	92¾	92¾	92¾	10
Public Service 5s	87	87	87	1
Ray Con. Copp. cv. 6s	124½	118	118	15
Reading gen. 4s	92¾	91	91	100
Rep. I. & S 5s, 1940	93¾	93	93	13
Rio G. W. 1st 4s	69½	68½	69¼	6
St. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s	96¾	95¼	96	37
St. L., I. M. & S. unif. & ref. 4s	63	63	63	4
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	58½	59	59½	23
St. L., R. M. & P. 5s, tr. r.	82	82	82	5
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	106½	106½	106½	6
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	47	46½	47	10
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r.	46½	45	45	14
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r. stp.	42½	42½	42½	6
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	66¾	65¾	66¾	31
St. L. & W. 1st 4s	74½	73¾	73¾	21
St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	4
St. P. M. & M., M. ext. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	2
S. A. & A. P. 4s	72	72	72	4
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	65¾	65	65¾	34
S. A. L. gen. 4s, sta.	78½	78¾	78¾	1
S. A. L. ref. 4s	67¾	67¼	67¼	50
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	80	80	80	1
Southern Bell Tel. 5s	97¾	97¼	97¼	11
Southern Pac. col. 4s	82¾	82	82	16
Southern Pac. cv. 4s	91¾	90¼	90¼	206
Southern Pac. cv. 5s	99¾	98	98	327½
Southern Pac. ref. 4s	85	84½	84½	218½
So. Pac., S. F. T. 4s	80	70¾	70¾	112
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	100	99¾	99¾	151
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	64½	62	62	67
Standard Mill. 1st 5s	90½	89½	89½	4
Texas Co cv. 6s	100	99½	99¾	55
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	93	93	93	1
Third Avenue ref. 4s	80½	80	80	15
Third Avenue adj. 5s	77	73¾	73¾	2
Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s	101	99¾	99¾	2
Ulster & Del. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	95¾	94¼	94¾	179
Union Pacific con. 4s	89¾	88½	89¼	121½
Union Pacific ref. 4s	87½	86½	87	63
U. S. R. & Imp. 5s	72	72	72	2
U. S. Rs. of S. F. 4s	42¾	41	41	38
U. S. Rubber 6s	102½	102½	102½	43
U. S. Steel 5s	102	101½	101¾	498
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	102	101¾	101¾	2½
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	96¾	96¼	96¼	3
Va. Iron. C. & C. 5s	85	85	85	4
Va. Midland gen. 5s	103½	103	103	6
Va. Southwest. 1st 5s	100	100	100	2
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	90½	94¾	94¾	9
Wabash 1st 5s	100½	100	100½	54
Wabash 2d 5s	92¾	91½	91½	22
Wabash ref. 4s	21	20	21	73
Wab. ref. 4s, eq. tr. r.	20¾	20	20	6
W. ref. 4s, eq. tr. r. stp.	18½	18	18	19
Wab., P. Term. 1st 4s	5	5	5	8
W., P. Term. 1st 4s, Cent. t. r.	5	1⅞	2¼	181
W., P. Term. 1st 4s, col. tr. r.	2	2	2	11
W., P. Term. 1st 4s, col. tr. r. for C. t. r.	2	1⅜	1⅜	29
W., P. Term. 2d 4s	¾	¾	¾	5
Westchester Light 5s	102	102	102	3
Western Electric 5s	101½	101¼	101¼	13
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	102¾	102	102	11
W. N. Y. & P. gn. 4s	76	76	76	3
Western Maryland 4s	69	69	69	4
West. U. T. r. e. 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	14
West Shore 4s	89¾	89¼	89½	11
West Shore 4s, reg.	86	86	84	8½
West. E. & M. cv. 5s	104¾	103¾	104¼	445
Westh. E. & M. cv. 5s, ctfs. of deposit	104½	103¾	104	63
Westh. E. & M. 5 p. c. notes	100¾	100¾	100¾	13
Wheel. & L. E. cn. 4s	50	49	49	14
Will. & S. F. 1st 5s	105¾	102¾	105¼	2

Total sales $12,890,000

Government Bonds.

U. S. 2s, registered	96¾	96¾	96¾	50
U. S. 4s, registered	100¾	100¾	100¾	½
U. S. 4s, registered	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
Japanese 4½s	76½	76¾	76¼	7
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	74¼	73¾	74½	3
Jap. 4½s, 2d ser., G. n.	73½	73	73¾	49
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	96¾	96½	96¾	11
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1914	92¼	92	92	8
Rep. of Cuba 4½s	83	83	83	1

Total sales $130,500

State Bonds.

N. Y. State 4½s, 1965	104½	104½	104½	10
N. Y. State 4½s	100½	100	100½	21
N. Y. Canal 4½s, '65	104¾	104¼	104¾	3
N. Y. Canal 4½s	109	108¾	109	2

Total sales $90,000

Va. def. 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs.	61	58	60	54

New York City Issues.

3½s, Nov., 1954	87¾	87¾	87¾	1
4s, 1957	94¾	94¾	94½	1
4s, 1959	94	94	94½	9
4½s, 1960	98¼	98	98¼	18
4½s, 1960, reg	97¾	97¾	97¾	1
4½s, 1963	101¾	101½	101½	10
4½s, Nov., 1917	100¾	100½	100¾	3
4½s, May, 1957	102¾	102¾	102¾	5
4½s, Nov., 1957	102	102	102	1
4½s, 1965, l. r., w. i.	101¾	101¾	101¾	458

Total sales $535,000
Grand total 13,645,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 3, 1915.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alaska G. M.	37¾	38	37¾	37¾
170	Allis-Chalm.	17½	17½	16¾	17⅛
7,080	Amal. Copper	75	76¾	73	74
150	Am. Beet Sug.	50	50	48¾	49¾
16,510	Am. Can	45¾	47¾	44¾	46
150	Am. Car & Fy.	53¾	54

Eight Years of Successful Operation

During the Panic of 1907—eight years ago—when standard issues were selling at bargain counter prices,

WE INTRODUCED

what was then an entirely new and untried method of trading, which we called the

PERIODICAL PAYMENT PLAN

The success of the plan was instantaneous and soon earned for itself that sincerest of flattery—imitation. Many prominent houses followed in our wake, and to-day this plan is the

Standard Method of Trading

for the small investor.

Stocks paid for in monthly instalments.

No Margin Calls.

Send for Booklet P. P. No. 85.

Carlisle & Company

74 Broadway, New York.

Stock Exchange Securities ONLY Dealt in on This Plan.

Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Aetna Explosives

Wheatley, Matchett & Co.

Phone 9710 Rector. 120 Broadway.

HENDEE M'F'G

Has Large War Orders.

BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED

Perpall, Shaskan & Droge,

59 BROAD ST. Telephone 1630 Broad

SAVINGS BANKS.

INCORPORATED 1867

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

FIERREPONT & CLINTON STS.

New Entrance-300 Fulton St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

4 Per Cent. Per Annum

will be credited to depositors July 1, 1915, (payable on and after July 20) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President.
LAURUS H. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK

The trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws on the 4% Per Annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000 payable on and after July 19, 1915, at the rate of

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1915.

Accounts can be opened by mail.

Booklet, "Banking by Mail," sent free.

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

23 RD ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(Incorporated 1833.)

S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St., New York.

TWO-RATE INTEREST DIVIDEND

SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.

On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after July 19, 1915.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1915.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. FLETCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

CITIZENS' SAVING BANK

86 AND 88 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

110TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July 19th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1915, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1915, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable on and after July 19, 1915.

Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1, 1915.

H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the Society's

53rd Consecutive Dividend.

SECURITIES—First Mortgages in small amounts, on dwellings in New York City and vicinity, non-speculative.

Bank Department Supervision.

Even a dollar starts an account. Thousands of investors, large & small. SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before July 13 earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS,
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

4 PER CENT

COMPENSATION FUND SHOWS LARGE GAINS

State Has Surplus of $307,452 in First Six Months of Workmen's Insurance Act.

BIG CONCERNS PARTICIPATE

Estimated That First Year Will Show Saving of $500,000 to Employers.

The first year of the Workmen's Compensation act came to an end on July 1, the act having gone into effect on that date one year ago. As most of the insurance policies under the act were written to take effect July 1, 1914, the corresponding date this year marked the expiration of these policies. There is considerable interest in insurance circles as to the outcome of the struggle for the business of the second year between the State Fund and the casualty companies.

The outcome of this first annual roundup of compensation insurance is not definitely known as yet, but the State Fund has undoubtedly made substantial gains. The Standard Oil Company and the American Locomotive Company have placed their insurance with the State Fund for the coming term. These two transfers of insurance undoubtedly represent the largest single deals in the compensation field. Several other large concerns, including the General Electric Company and the Edison Company, are negotiating with the State Fund.

The financial statement of the State Fund for the first nine months ending March 31, 1915, which has just been made public, shows a total surplus accrued to policy holders of $307,452.44, amounting to 30 per cent. of the earned premiums. This surplus, which will be distributed in dividends, was earned after paying all losses to date and setting up loss reserves $477,592.47, and a catastrophe fund of $94,314.53. The loss ratio of the State Fund for the nine months was 60 per cent., and if the State Fund had collected premiums on the same rate basis as the casualty companies, the loss ratio would have been about 53 per cent.

The present rates of the State Fund average 20 per cent. lower than the rates of the stock companies. Notwithstanding its lower rates, the State Fund declared dividends averaging 20 per cent. on the first six months' business, and it is expected that the dividends for the second six months will be as large. It is estimated that employers insured in the State Fund saved $500,000 on their insurance for the first year as compared with what it would have cost them in the casualty companies.

The number of employers insured in the State Fund on June 30 was over 7,800, representing semi-annual premiums of $750,000. The fund had cash on deposit of $148,151.65 and investments of $334,381.88. The financial strength of the fund appears from the fact that it has nearly $1,000,000 in cash and investments after the payment of all losses to date.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, July 3:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
325	Alliance Film.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
19,150	Am. Zinc	57⅛	55⅝	56⅜	+ ⅛
140	Burns Bros ..	75½	75½	75½	+ 4⅝
5,935	Can. Nat. Gas	2¼	1¾	2¼	+ ⅜
10,600	Car, Lt. & P..	7⅜	5⅜	6¼	— 1
8,075	Cramp Shipb'g	62⅛	57½	61½	..
75	Del., L. & Coal.	305	291	305	..
1,295	Electric Boat.	123	115	121	— 1
865	Elec. Boat pf.	120	116	120	— 3
3,658	Emer. Phona.	14½	13¾	14⅜	+ ⅜
2,100	Hendee Mfg...	43⅜	39½	39½	..
7,500	Int. M. Mar. cfts.	2½	1⅝	2⅛	+ ⅛
6,750	I.M.Mar.pf.ctfs.	8¼	6⅝	8	+ ⅛
940	Inter. Motors.	14	13	13	— 1
3,150	Inter. Petrol.	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ⅛
195	Kelly Sp'f'd...	168	159	161	+ 1
7,450	Mar. of Am...	3½	2¾	3⅛	+ ⅛
9,600	Man. Transit.	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
200	Mu. Fr. Shar.	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ 1
900	N. Y. Transp.	15¼	14½	15⅛	+ ⅜
825	Pyr. Mfg. Co.	12	11	12	+ ⅛
2,650	R. & H. Corp.	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
17,900	Stand. Motors	7¼	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
1,600	St. Gum. w. l.	3	2½	2½	+ ⅛
16,300	St. Jo. Ld..	13½	11¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
300	U. C. S. Co. of new.....	104	102	102	— ⅜
7,700	U. C. S. new..	10½	9¼	10	— ⅜
100	U. C. S. pf.	12	12	12	..
14,000	U. P. S. Corp.	3¼	2⅜	3	— ⅛
6,500	World Film...	4¼	4	4⅛	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

11	Atlanta Refg.	555	553	553	— 2
11	Buckeye P. L.	103	101	101	..
2	Continental Oil	230	230	230	+ 5
1	Crescent P. L.	42	42	42	..
15	Galena S. Oil.	148	148	148	..
10	Gal. S. O. pf.	138	138	138	— 1
369	Ill. P. L. w. l.	139	134	134½	+ ½
50	Ind. Pipe Line	98	97	97	— 2
210	Natl. Transit.	30½	30	30½	+ ½
10	Nor. Pipe Line	93	93	93	..
62	Ohio Oil	135	133	135	..
2	Penn Mar. F.	61	61	61	— 1
1,810	Pierce Oil new	12	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
1,702	Prie P. L.	166	147	158	+12
160	Prie O. & G.	318	310	311	— 5
81	South Penn	281	273	280	+ 7
28	Swan & Finch	111	108	108	— 2
129	St. O. of Cal.	278	276	277	..
12	St. O. of Ind.	413	410	413	+ 5
292	St. O. of N. J.	402	394	400	+ 1
195	St. O. of N. Y.	185	181	181½	— 3½
50	Union Tank.	80	80	80	..
15	Vacuum Oil	199	199	199	+ 1

RAILROADS.

100	Mo. Pac. w. i.	20	20	20	..
100	M. P. pf. w. i.	50	50	50	..
250	Wabash w. i.	13	10¾	12	— ⅛
400	Wabash pf. (a)	45½	45	45	— 1
300	Wabash pf. (b)	22	21½	21½	— 1

MINING.

18,100	Atlanta	32	30½	30½	— ½
9,600	*Alta Con. M.	72	65	65	— 7
10,000	Alaska Juanita, when issued.	15	13½	13¾	— 1
14,000	*Big Cat'nw'd	6	5	5½	— ½
7,250	Bld. L. D. Co.	1½	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
9,800	Bergen Cop.	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
12,900	*Boorb	51	48	49	— 2
261	Butte-N.	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
5,500	Can. Copper	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
20,200	Cashboy	7	6	7	..
8,200	Chile Cop., w. i.	20¾	20¼	20¾	— ⅛
12,900	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
69,400	Con. N.-Utah.	⅞	⅝	⅞	+ ⅛
6,250	*D. B. B., a.p.	4	3	3	..
10,500	*Emma Cop.	25	18	21	— 6
5,300	*Florence	58	50	53	..
850	Geniess	43	43	43	+ 1
1,100	Goldfield Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
17,000	*Gold'fld Mer.	23	21	22¾	+ ⅛
345	Greene-C., new	40½	37	38⅝	— 2
225	Howe Sd., w. i.	3¾	2¾	3¼	+ ⅜
12,700	Iron Blossom.	56	54	55	..
17,970	Jumbo Ext.	1⅜	1¼	1⅛	..
2,400	Kerr Lake.	4½	4⅜	4½	..
11,450	*Kewanna	15¾	12½	13	— 2
101,500	Kennec't Cop.	33⅜	32½	32¾	— ⅛
8,750	*Lone Star	6¾	5	5½	— ½
26,700	Majestic M.	1½	*85	99	+ 4
9,600	*McKin.-Dar.	26	19	24	..
2,500	*Nev. Hills	22	21	22	+ 1
4,600	N. Utah Bing.	4	3½	3⅝	..
840	Nipissing Mines	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
10,500	*Ore	10	9	9	— 1
5,500	*Seila	26	23	26	— 1
10,190	*Silver Pick.	12	9½	11	..
5,200	Std. Sil.-Lead.	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
23,800	Stewart	2¾	2¼	2¾	+ ⅛
128,800	*Success Min.	95	87	89	— 3
19,400	*Superstitious.	24½	21	24	..
16,300	*Tono. Merger	42	40	41	+ 1
4,980	Tonopah Ext.	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
85	Tono. C. of Nev.	7¾	7¼	7¾	..
3,500	Tularosa.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
6,850	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
175	Utah Con.	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
5,400	Wasatch	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
1,020	*W. End Con.	85	78	83	+ 5
340	White Knob Copper pf	2¼	2¼	2½	+ 1

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$132,500	Knct. Cop. 6s.	119	117½	118	..
2,089,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1965..106		101⅝	101⅞	— 1
19,500	Pierce Oil 6s.	77	74	76	+ 1
437,000	W. El. cv. 5s.	107½	105⅞	106½	— ⅛
22,500	W. Elec. rts.	⅝	⅜	⅜	..

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 3, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,574,515	63,039,246
Same period last year	760,195	38,468,283

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	71.27	69.25	73.36	58.99
Same period last year	68.73	67.35	73.30	65.24

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
96	Apr. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	..	..	89	..	....
40½	Apr. 22	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M. pf.	38⅛	37	37¼	— 1¼	8,450
20	Apr. 19	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	18	16⅜	17	— 1⅜	2,750
57	Apr. 24	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	54¼	52½	53½	— 2	2,470
79½	Apr. 22	50⅝	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop.	76⅝	73¼	73⅞	— 1⅜	33,400
59⅞	May 5	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical.	52	51	51	— 1	500
96	June 4	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	..	..	94½	..	....
53⅜	June 14	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar.	50	48	48¾	— 1⅝	4,325
98¾	Mar 23	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	..	..	85	..	....
105¼	June 30	87¼	Jan. 2	Am. Brake S. & F.	105¼	105½	105½	+ 1	600
157½	June 25	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	..	..	157½	..	....
47⅞	July 2	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can.	47¼	44½	46	+ ½	146,550
103⅞	June 16	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.	102¼	100½	102¼	+ 1⅝	610
59¾	Apr. 16	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry.	56	53¾	54	— 1¾	4,500
116	Apr. 30	111¼	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	113¾	113½	113½	+ ⅝	250
90	Jan. 12	45¾	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	48½	..	....
127	July 2	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products.	127	105¼	124½	+ 19¼	14,669
113	June 12	107¼	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	..	..	109½	..	....
54⅛	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil.	46¾	45	46¾	+ ¾	800
98	Apr. 22	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	91	91	91	..	400
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	85	85	85	..	42
8	Apr. 19	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	7⅛	6⅞	7	..	2,200
42½	Apr. 19	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	35¾	34½	34½	+ ½	4,800
25	Apr. 20	20⅜	Jan. 2	Am. Ice Securities.	23½	23¼	23¼	— 1	2,200
14	Apr. 19	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	..	..	12	..	....
34¾	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼	470
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive.	52	48	48	— 3¾	8,350
100¾	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	98⅜	96	98⅜	+ ⅛	631
6	Apr. 23	3¾	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	..	..	5	..	....
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.	25¼	25¼	25½	— ⅛	100
84½	June 14	76	Jan. 4	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	81¾	79¾	79	— 1⅞	20,150
106¾	May 6	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	107	106½	106½	— ⅛	300
83⅝	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	80	80	80	— 1	150
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	..	..	150	..	....
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	106½	..	....
43½	June 22	24½	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	38⅝	37	37	— 3	700
114½	Apr. 22	89½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	109⅞	107½	109¾	+ 2⅝	1,500
115¼	June 10	108	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	..	..	114½	..	....
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable.	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	..	25
124½	June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	123⅝	120	121¼	— 2½	2,310
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	228¾	226½	226½	+ ¾	220
109	May 6	106¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new.	107	106⅜	106⅞	— ⅛	234
32¾	May 3	15½	Mar. 4	Am. Woolen	..	..	30⅝	..	....
90½	June 16	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.	..	..	89¾	..	....
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf.	7	5	5	— 2½	1,100
39	Apr. 28	24¾	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper.	36¾	34⅝	35¼	— 1⅛	25,675
9	Apr. 10	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization.	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛	185
106	Apr. 19	92¼	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	101⅝	99¾	100	— 1⅜	8,810
101⅝	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101	97½	97¼	— 1	1,900
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	108	104	104	— 1	300
69¾	June 21	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO.	68	64	66¾	— 1	40,450
105¾	June 10	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf.	102	102	102	— ⅛	300
79¾	Apr. 19	63⅜	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio.	77½	76	76½	— 1	8,000
73¾	Jan. 20	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71½	70⅝	70⅝	— 1⅜	414
2	Apr. 17	⅞	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..	600
172⅜	June 21	46¾	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel.	171	168	166½	— 4	7,150
120¾	June 12	91	Jan. 6	Bethlehem Steel pf.	116	116	116	— ½	100
93	Apr. 21	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	88⅝	87¼	87¼	— ⅛	1,050
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	127	127	127	..	100
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	..	..	24	..	....
82	Apr. 29	70	May 19	Brown Shoe pf.	66	66	66	..	50
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term.	..	..	5½	..	....
*90	Apr. 1	*85	Jan. 28	Buff., & Pitts.	*90	..	*90	..	....
23¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	..	..	28½	..	....
79¼	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior.	78	70	71¼	— 1¼	10,000
11⅝	Feb. 8	12⅜	Apr. 1	CAL. PETROLEUM	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜	600
54⅜	Feb. 8	35	June 5	Cal. Petroleum pf.	36	35½	36	— 1	200
*90	May 6	*56	Apr. 21	Canada Southern.	..	..	*56	..	....
174	Apr. 19	143¾	June 29	Canadian Pacific.	147½	141¾	143¾	— 4¾	56,850
83¼	Apr. 16	74½	June 5	Cans (J. I.) Co. pf.	..	..	74½	..	....
44¾	Apr. 19	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co.	41¼	40	40⅞	+ ⅛	20,915
104¼	May 5	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	103¼	103¼	103¾	— ⅝	170
325	Jan. 22	300	May 8	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	300	..	....
*121¾	June 24	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*121½	..	....
49⅝	Apr. 19	37⅛	June 21	Chesapeake & Ohio.	39¼	38⅜	38½	— ⅛	1,500
9⅜	Jan. 27	8½	Apr. 28	Chicago & Alton.	9¼	9¼	9½	+ ⅛	116
11⅝	Feb. 27	11½	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	11⅜	..	....
14⅝	Apr. 19	10⅜	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛	400
36⅝	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West pf.	30	29	29	— 1¼	2,050
98¼	Apr. 19	82	July 3	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	91	82	83⅝	— 7⅜	26,800
130	Jan. 22	122	Feb. 25	C., M. & St. P. pf.	126	124	124⅞	— 3	300
132	Apr. 15	121	Mar. 3	Chi. & Northwest.	125	124½	124⅞	— ⅝	500
*175	Jan. 30	*166	Feb. 10	Chi. & Northwest pf.	..	..	*170	..	....
39	Apr. 10	15	June 29	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	17	15	16	— ⅛	24,550
*114	Apr. 6	*114	Apr. 6	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	*114	..	....
49¾	Apr. 26	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper	46⅞	44¾	45	— 1	12,200
34½	Apr. 19	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	60	48	48¾	— 1⅝	4,325
65	Apr. 1	58¼	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	60	..	....
*159	Apr. 15	*150	Apr. 15	Cleve. & Pittsburgh	60	55¾	60	+ 2½	600
*85	Apr. 28	*55	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	..	..	*159	..	....
106	June 29	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	*55	..	....
36½	Apr. 19	21⅝	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	103	101¼	101¼	— 1¼	200
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern.	32	30¾	30¾	— 1⅝	3,400
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf.	..	..	50	..	....
49½	Apr. 3	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf.	..	..	51½	..	....
131⅝	Apr. 30	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas.	127	125¼	125¾	— 1	950
69½	June 22	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can.	67	67	67	— 1	200
109	June 17	88¾	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	98⅛	98	98	— 1	2,000
17	June 4	8	Jan. 5	Corn Products Ref.	15	14¼	14⅜	— ⅝	8,050
81	Apr. 19	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	79½	78¾	78¾	— 1⅛	1,000
49	May 7	43	May 7	Crex Carpet	..	..	48	..	....
34⅝	May 24	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	32¾	29¼	30¼	+ ¼	68,500
93	May 24	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf.	90	86¾	90½	— 1⅜	400
91	June 18	88	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar.	89	86½	88	..	1,600
101⅛	June 11	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	..	..	101½	..	....
90½	Apr. 30	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf.	..	..	90¾	..	....
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson.	147¾	147¾	147⅞	..	100
429¾	Apr. 10	399⅛	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	422	421	422	— 3	200
9¾	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande.	5¾	5¾	5¾	— 1⅛	200
18¼	Apr. 19	6¼	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf.	9½	8¾	9	½	800
7½	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 8	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	7¾	..	....
29½	Mar. 8	29½	Mar. 8	Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29½	..	....
115½	June 28	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	116½	115	115	— ⅛	250
61	Apr. 15	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry.	60	60	60	— 1	100
28½	June 19	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	27	23⅝	24	— 3	12,500
19	June 26	16	June 25	Dome Mines	..	..	19	..	15,523
5	Jan. 11	4	Feb. 5	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	4	4	4	..	100
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	8½	..	....
96	June 21	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	96	..	....
30	Apr. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	26⅞	25¼	26	— ⅜	15,050
69	Apr. 19	46⅝	Apr. 19	Erie 1st pf.	41½	39⅝	39⅝	— 2⅛	2,435
37	Apr. 19	27⅛	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.	31½	30¾	30¾	— 8⅝	1,100
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	34	..	....
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	..	..	49	..	....
250	July 3	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL.	250	216	250	+35	910
110	June 8	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf.	110½	110½	110½	..	40
176⅛	June 17	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	171⅜	166½	167¾	— 3¼	5,328
159	June 29	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	156	152½	156¼	+ 3½	9,825
105¾	Apr. 18	90¾	Jan. 4	General Motors pf.	103¼	101½	101¾	— 1	2,050
55⅝	June 29	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	55¾	51¼	53⅜	+ 1½	66,283
104	July	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf	104	101¼	104	+ 2	1,955
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	88	..	....
122¾	Apr. 19	112⅜	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf.	119¼	117¼	117¾	— ¼	6,715
41⅜	Apr. 13	25¾	Jan. 2	Gt. N. cfs. for ore prop	36¼	34⅝	35¼	— 1⅛	6,400
67⅛	June 12	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n	64⅝	62½	62¾	— ⅞	9,875
81⅝	May 12	80	May 13	HAV. EL. RY., L. & P.	..	..	81¼	..	....
97⅜	May 6	95	Apr. 29	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	..	..	97¼	..	....
175	Apr. 20	175	Apr. 20	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	175	..	....
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PROSPERITY REPORT BY COUNTY CLERK

All Branches of His Work Show Increase in Year Except Judgments Filed.

MORE UNHAPPY MARRIAGES

27,692 Declare Intention to be Citizens, Against 18,882 in the Preceding Year.

In preparing figures showing the business done by his office during the first six months of the current year, as compared with the corresponding period last year, County Clerk Schneider was surprised to find that in every one of the departments there had been a substantial increase. He thought that the war would have the same depressing effect on his office as it had on some lines of private enterprises, and that it would increase greatly the number of suits against delinquent debtors and decrease the receipts in those departments that show the rise and fall of business activity.

During the last six months 3,461 new business corporations have filed articles in this country, an increase of 241 over the first half of last year when the world was at peace. The notarial and certificate fees amounted to $43,859.40, a substantial increase.

One of the signs of sound business conditions attracted the attention of Mr. Schneider because it resulted in a falling off in the receipts of one department. He traced the loss to the desk, where judgments against debtors were docketed. During the first half of last year 32,241 judgments were filed here against unfortunate business men, which was 1,317 more than the number filed so far this year.

"That means," said Mr. Schneider, "that business has reached a more stable condition. If business men are not earning as much money as they did a year ago they are also not indulging in ventures that lead to judgments against them."

There have been 18,460 new actions begun this year, an increase of only forty over last year. The increase was largely in marital troubles. A large percentage of suits for separation and divorce is not contested, and many of the others are contested only in cases where the wife is seeking liberal alimony and the husband is fighting to save his money and not to keep his wife.

In the Naturalization Bureau, from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, there were 18,882 declarations of intention and 11,162 petitions for final papers, as against 27,892 declarations and 9,700 petitions in the last fiscal year.

"More persons visit this office than any other office in the United States," said Mr. Schneider, "with the exception of the Post Office. The average daily attendance is 3,500. And my office has received less help from the politicians. The only mandatory salaries are mine, my counsel's and those of the two clerks who look after the records of the old Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court, that were supplanted by the Supreme Court.

"All of the rest of the salaries are at the mercy of the Board of Estimate, to raise or lower, as the board pleases. The total amount of fixed salaries, including my own, is $72,000 out of a budget of $183,088. In Kings the fixed salaries amount to $90,808.75 out of a budget of $106,573.75. In Queens, the fixed salaries are $166,000 and the budget is $125,110, and in the Bronx the fixed salaries are $32,500 and the budget is $67,690.

"The County Clerk in New York County has the most important county office in the city, and yet he is subject to the whims and fancies of any man or men who can get into the confidence of the members of the Board of Estimate, and who might take it into their heads to show a reason for their existence by making a reduction in the salaries paid my subordinates. All of the county offices ought to be placed on the same level so far as control of them by the Estimate Board or any other set of officials is concerned."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	July		Sept.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 28	$1.05⅝	$1.03⅜	$1.03¾	$1.01⅝
June 29	1.07	1.04⅞	1.04	1.01½
June 30	1.06⅛	1.04½	1.02¾	1.01⅝
July 1	1.07⅛	1.05⅛	1.03⅝	1.01¾
July 2	1.12	1.07⅜	1.04½	1.02
July 3	1.12¼	1.08⅝	1.04⅜	1.02½
Week's range	1.12¼	1.03⅜	1.04½	1.01¼

	Dec.		Cash, 2 Red.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 28	$1.06½	$1.04⅜	..	$1.22
June 29	1.06½	1.04⅝	..	1.25
June 30	1.05⅞	1.04⅜	$1.28	1.26½
July 1	1.06¼	1.05	..	..
July 2	1.07	1.05⅝	..	..
July 3	1.07¼	1.05⅝	..	..
Week's range	1.07¼	1.04⅝	1.28	1.22

CORN.

	July		Sept.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 28	78⅝	73	72⅝	71⅜
June 29	74	72⅜	72¾	71½
June 30	73⅝	72⅜	72⅝	71½
July 1	73½	73⅛	72⅝	72
July 2	75	74	73⅝	72⅜
July 3	74⅞	74	73¼	72⅝
Week's range	75	72⅜	73⅜	71½

	Dec.		Cash No. 3	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 28	64¾	63⅜	75⅜	75
June 29	64⅜	63⅜	75¾	75
June 30	64	63¼	..	75¾
July 1	64½	63⅜	76	75⅝
July 2	64½	63⅞	77¼	77
July 3	64⅝	63⅞	76	..
Week's range	64⅝	63⅜	77¼	75

OATS.

	July		Sept.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 28	45⅜	43	38	37⅝
June 29	43⅞	43⅜	37⅞	37¼
June 30	44½	43¼	37⅝	37⅛
July 1	45¾	44⅜	37⅞	37⅝
July 2	48	45⅝	38	37⅞
July 3	47¾	46⅜	38⅜	37⅞
Week's range	47¾	43	38⅜	37⅛

	Dec.		Cash	
	High.	Low.	Standards. High.	Low.
June 28	39½	39½	48	47½
June 29	39½	38⅞	48½	48
June 30	39½	38⅝	49½	49
July 1	39½	39	50¾	50
July 2	39¾	39¾	53	51¾
July 3	39¾	39¾	52	51½
Week's range	39¾	38⅜	53	47½

Provisions.

LARD.

	July		Sept.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 28	$9.22	$9.12	$9.47	$9.40
June 29	9.29	9.12	9.50	9.40
June 30	9.42	9.25	9.67	9.60
July 1	9.47	9.40	9.67	9.60
July 2	9.55	9.32	9.55	9.52
July 3	9.25	9.25	9.50	9.45
Week's range	9.47	9.12	9.67	9.40

RIBS.

	July		Sept.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 28	$10.27	$10.17	$10.57	$10.47
June 29	10.32	10.25	10.62	10.55
June 30	10.42	10.35	10.70	10.65
July 1	10.42	10.35	10.72	10.65
July 2	10.32	10.30	10.62	10.57
July 3	10.32	10.30	10.60	10.60
Week's range	10.42	10.17	10.72	10.47

PORK.

	July		Sept.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 28	$16.97	$16.50	$17.12	$16.85
June 29	16.70	16.55	17.17	17.05
June 30	16.80	16.65	17.25	17.17
July 1	16.82	16.72	17.30	17.20
July 2	16.72	16.67	17.20	17.12
July 3	16.77	16.75	17.17	17.02
Week's range	16.82	16.50	17.30	16.95

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July		Oct.		Dec.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 28	9.30	9.21	9.76	9.64	9.98	9.91
June 29	9.40	9.32	9.85	9.75	10.11	9.99
June 30	9.35	9.34	9.82	9.75	10.07	10.01
July 1	9.59	9.55	9.86	9.74	10.08	9.97
July 2	9.34	9.26	9.76	9.64	9.98	9.87
Week's range	9.40	9.32	9.86	9.64	10.11	9.91

	Jan.		Mar.		May.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 28	10.06	9.98	10.30	10.22	10.47	10.47
June 29	10.16	10.06	10.40	10.31	..	..
June 30	10.13	10.08	10.34	10.32	10.55	10.53
July 1	10.15	10.04	10.38	10.30	10.52	10.52
July 2	10.05	9.94	10.25	10.18	10.41	10.40
Week's range	10.16	9.94	10.40	10.18	10.55	10.40

AIDS IN PARK CONCERTS.

Music League Will Furnish Artists from Its Members.

The Music League of America, of which Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and Mrs. Willard Straight are Directors, intends to make the park concerts attractive this year, even though the appropriation for park music has been cut down. The league will co-operate with the Park Commissioner and the Park and Playgrounds Committee. The first league concert will be held in Bushwick Park, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock. The soloists will be Alfred Ilma, an Arabian baritone, who recently returned after a season with the Buenos Aires Opera.

"These innovation concerts," said Miss Marie Kieckhoefer, an officer of the league, "will consist of vocal and instrumental music in the parks, given by artists who are members of our organization. Hitherto there have been only band concerts in the parks. Now New York will hear artists of note.

"This move is the result of agitation started by the Music League Committee when it was announced that the appropriation for park music had been cut from $75,000 to $25,000 this year. This economy directly affected the amusement of hundreds of thousands of people, and the league protested. The giving of this series of concerts is due as much to the co-operation of the Park Department as it is to the public spirit of the artists who are giving their time to the concerts."

The committee that protested the cut in appropriations was made up of Olive Fremstad, Margarete Matzenauer of the Metropolitan Company, Ernest Schelling, the pianist; Joseph Stransky, and others.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 3, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14½	15½
Do 6% pf	2,500,000	..	..	.....	52½	56
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E. ($50)	3,500,000	12	Q	July 1, 15	91	93
Do pf. ($50)	1,689,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	47	49
Am. C. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	May 1, 15	321	325
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 15	109	111
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jun 1, 15	61	62½
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	79½	82
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	33	36
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62	65
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7½
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum	5,000,000	..	..	.....	57	63
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'52	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s. '45	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	60	70
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Balt. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Blr. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	87	89
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	102
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	71	76
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	88½	89
Capital Tr. 1st 3s, '47	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105½	106
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas.-Con.R. G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '90	1,702,050	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99½	101
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	17½	19
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	90	92½
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	92
C. R., G. & E. pf.	861,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	..
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 15	50	53
Do pf	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	79	82
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96½	99
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & D.	88	89
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15, 15	72	74
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'39	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '20	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Dt. Eq. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	115	116
East. P. & L. 1st 5s, '48	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83	96
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
El. Bd. & S. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	61	67
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	98½	100
Emp. Distel. Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	60	75
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	72½	76½
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	87	89
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	93
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 5s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	13	17
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	56	60
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s, 1932	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98½
G.G., & E. 1st 5s, 1932	1,093,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	80
Gr. Rap. Ed. 1st 5s, '15	734,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100½
Gd. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16	3,023,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¾	100¼
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	80
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	104
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	102
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	62
Int. El. Corp. 1st ln. 6s,'33	1,391,000	5	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	96
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	75
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92½
K. C., R. & L. Dopf	9,543,080	..	..	.....	18	20
	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	38	40
Do1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	78	80
K. C. El. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	75	76
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	90
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	88
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	95	100
Do 5s of '52	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	12	24
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	..
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile El. pf.	852,500	1½	Q	May 15, 15	88	91
Mtls'n G. & E. pf	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	59	62
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	84
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	79
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P. Do pf	4,585,000	..	..	.....	5	15
N. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'29	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	45	55
N. St. Power Do pf	5,973,000	..	..	.....	28	29½
N.T.Tr.5s, '33	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	82	83½
N. Y. West'r Ld.4½s,2004	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Okl. Ry. 5s, '41	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	79½
O. & C. B. Sk. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C.B.R. & B. 1st 5s.'28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	00½
Ont. Power. Do deb.6s,'14	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96½
O.E.Ry.5s,'53	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	60	63
Ozark P.&W.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29	1,500,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Phila. Co. 1st 5s, '49	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104¾	..
Do con.5s,'38	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	94	96
P.G.El.5s,'35	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	103	104
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	15	19
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	62	66
Roch. R & L 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	630,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	86	90
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	..
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '33	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Scranton Electric 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	98¾
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Seattle Ry. '49 rcts	4,525,500	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	90	91½
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82½	85½
So. Cal. Ed. Do pf.	10,400,000	1½	Q	May 15, 15	72½	74
Do gen.5s,'39	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	91	93
S.W.P.& L.pf	12,309,000	2½	Q	J. & J.	92½	93
So. Pwr.5s,'30	1,565,000	1½	Q	Jun 1, 15	95	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Do pf. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	91	97
Sup. W., L. & P.	11,784,950	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	23½	25
Syr. Rap. Tr.	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 3, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	846,500	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5¼	7
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	26	30
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. El.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	83
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	.....	40	45
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	67	69
Do 2d pf.	2,108,700	¾	Q	July 1, 15	65	68
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	94
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	14½	15
Do 6s, '22	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	78½	79½
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	90	91½
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	83½	84
Do cn. 4s, '51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81	81½
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15	16½
Do 6% cm.pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	54	56½
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	91
Wis. Ed'n Co.	215,000	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$45	$48
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Cities Serv.	14,718,280	½	..	July 1, 14	40	48
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	54	57
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30.	1,210,000	2½	S	J. & J.	81	86
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	97½
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	128	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	98	100
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	94
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100½
N. Y. & C. 1st 5s, '34	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	98
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	½	..	Apr 13,15	40	42
Old pf.	9,621,300	1½	Q	My 15, 15	84	86
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	84	86
Plainfield G. Wat. 5s, '51	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	104
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Sag. City G. 1st 5s, '16.	857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	100
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '36	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	108
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G. ($20)	2,000,000	6	Q	May, 1915	73½	74
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	105

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	.....	128½	129½
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 25,15	83½	85½
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,738	1	..	Aug 15,14	32	37
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	July 1, 15	48	49½
Am. Brass	15,000,000	1½	Q	May, 15	170½	171½
Am. Chicle.	8,000,000	1	M	Jun 21,15	135	140
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	90	93
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Apr 29,15	59	62
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	58	60
Do. pf.	2,086,630	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	82	83
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 10,15	220	225
Bab. & Wic.	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	98	97
Bliss, EW.Co	1,500,000	12½	Q	July 1, 15	395	400
Do pf.	1,500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	135	142
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,15	109¼	110¼
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	106	108
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	7	7½
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	65
Can. C. & F.	3,976,000	..	..	.....	62	65
Can. Explos.	5,404,300	1	Q	Jan 30,15	330	335
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,15	102	108
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	138	140
Childs	3,000,000	1½	..	Dec 10,14	50	54
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 16,15	91	95
Colt's Arms.	2,500,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	453	460
C.-Tab.& Rec.	10,437,200	3	..	.....	28	31
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	24	28
Du P.Powder	29,428,708	†2	Q	Jun 15,15	670	675
Gen. Baking	3,400,000	..	..	.....	7	10
Do pf.	5,925,000	1	Q	July 1, 15	37	40
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	111½	113
Int. Nickel.	35,931,350	5	Q	Jun 1, 15	150	151
Do pf.	8,912,500	1¼	Q	May 1, 15	103½	105
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,388	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	104	108
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	.....	48	53
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	60	64
L. V.C.S($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Apr 17,15	160	165
Lima Loco C. 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

—simple facts—

the Sea Beach Subway

Opens Up the Richest Home Section of Greater New York in Brooklyn at

MAPLETON PARK

Only twenty-four minutes from the

MUNICIPAL BUILDING STATION

On the "Finest Subway Trains in the World."

Mapleton Park is nearer to City Hall than 110th St.

We have beautifully decorated and artistic Homes, all ready to move into, costing from $4,500 to $9,000, on payments—just like rent. Little cash down.

Prices and terms are much lower now than they will be 90 days hence. Our Home Buyers' and Investors' Book No. 1 (free) tells the complete story.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,
60 Liberty St., N. Y.
Phone 2582 Cort.

20TH AVENUE STATION,
Property Office.
Phone 1118-1119 Bath Beach.

Select Sacrifice Bargains

Beautiful, up-to-date, detached, 6-room Flatbush cottage.....$3,700
Another detached, 6 rooms.....$2,900
Semi-detached, 7 rooms.....$3,400
2-family detached, 11 rooms.....$3,300

Some of these worth $2,000 more under normal conditions. UNITED REALTY ALLIANCE, 4,616 Av. L, Flatbush Av. car to Flatlands Av., walk east 4 blocks. Phone 6546 Main.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250. Send for booklet. Otto Singer on premises. E. 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Av. J Station, Brighton Beach L.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Colonial Dwelling

Just completed, stucco construction, 9 rooms and 2 baths; up to date in every respect; on valuable corner plot 60x100 ft. For sale at an attractive price and on convenient terms.

15 Minutes From Herald Square
Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station
In the Beautiful Hills of Kew

Many other new houses ready for occupancy, from $8,500 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms. Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5350 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R.: Week Days—9:17, 9:00, 10:02, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon; 12:30, 12:47, (1:15 Sat. only,) 1:24, (1:52 Sat. only,) 2:06, 2:45, 3:00, 3:48, 4:02, 4:29, 5:00, 5:13, 5:33 P. M., etc. Sundays—8:25, 9:05, 9:57, 10:40, 11:17, 11:32 A. M.; 12:35, 1:08, 1:56, 2:29, 3:08, 3:30, 4:04, 4:45, 5:27 P. M., etc. Returning at frequent intervals.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ROCHELLE 15 Fairview Place.
Ideal suburban Home; garage, garden, fruit, grapes; plot 168x150; 30 min. 42d St., N. Y.; 5 min. Sound, station, schools, stores & churches; very fine neighborhood; open; $14,000; ½ m't'g, ½ terms. New 40-ft. New Rochelle 'bus. 3844—Plaza, Brooklyn, or address OWNER, Box 219 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes from Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

SMALL FARM

Fairly good house; needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating nearby; $100 cash; balance $12 per month; one hour from city. Small Farm 197 Times Downtown.

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

Must dispose of my pretty bungalow; easy commuting distance; also four water-front lots; bathing, boating, fishing, &c.; no brokers. Address H. Aufforth, 243 West 34th St., New York. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

3 Acres Good Farm Land, $750

in farming country within commuting distance to N. Y. C.; you can pay for it at the rate of $30 cash; balance $5 per month; title guaranteed. Acreage, 167 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE AT LITTLE SILVER,

New Jersey, Long Branch Division, next to Red Bank; first-class train service, convenient to ocean front, five minutes' walk to the Shrewsbury River, four minutes' walk to depot; about three acres of land, ten-room cottage with all improvements, city water. Will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Address W. SMOCK, Attorney, 10 East Front Street, Red Bank, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14TH,
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
at 14 Vesey St., at 12 noon.
N. S. of 183th St., bet. Riverside Drive and Hudson River, 142 x 231.49 x irreg.
Full particulars from auctioneers.

MORGENTHAU JR. & CO.
111 BROADWAY

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3% per month on unpaid balances; monthly installments; confidential; call in person. CHATTEL LOAN SOCIETY, (A Personal Loan Company) Under State Supervision 50 UNION SQUARE.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Sacrifice beautiful Long Branch property. Plot 50x175, with garage, 18 furnished rooms with bath and extra toilet; in fine condition, ready for occupancy. Two blocks from beach, one block from station. Address Wm. Lane & Son, Long Branch, N. J., or owner, F. V. Guteri, 95 Cooper Ave., Long Branch, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.

125 West 58th St., 5 rooms and bath; elevator building, all modern improvements; $1,200.

BROADWAY, REMCO 98TH STREET.
'Phone, 1300—Riverside.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEW 12-STORY
FIREPROOF BUILDING.

35 MANHATTAN SQUARE PARK

NORTH
81st St., Bet. Central Park & Columbus Av.

Southern Exposure;
Overlooking Park.

MOST EXCLUSIVE AND REFINED SECTION

8 and 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
RENTS MODERATE
Under Owner's Management.
Apply to Resident Supt.

33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms with baths.
WRITE, CALL OR PHONE
Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. 'Phone, 8264—Plaza.

261 Central Park West

N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.

9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

738 West End

96TH.—Large, airy rooms and kitchen; complete housekeeping; gas, electricity included; telephone Riverside; subway; moderate.

SMALL FARM

Fairly good house; needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating nearby; $100 cash; balance $12 per month; one hour from city. Small Farm 197 Times Downtown.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
49 West 76th

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

SPECIAL

Apartment of 8 Rooms and Bath, all in white, (2 toilets); entirely renovated and occupied only 2 weeks; unexpectedly called away, must give it up. Elevator house, all improvements. See Supt. 9 West 91st St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

RIVERSIDE With Broadway entrance and convenient elevator.
DRIVE
All Outside, 5 to 8 Room Apartments, $50 TO $70.
3609 Broadway, S. W. Cor. 149th Street

ST. NICHOLAS AV.,
Southwest Cor. 178th St.
4 to 6 Large, Beautiful Rooms in Elevator Apartment, $33 to $55.

SOUTHERN EXPOSURE
7 LARGE OUTSIDE ROOMS, TWO BATHS, $59
4 Rooms, $34. 5 Rooms, $42.
219 Audubon Av., S. E. Cor. 176th Street

THE HILLCREST

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
Rents Parlors.....18x23
$1,500 to $1,800 Dining Room...19x19
Bedrooms....14x16
Immediate Possession If Desired.

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Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults, by Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contract. Phone 774 Circle. 1125 West 53d St.

Beautiful Garford 6, 7 passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

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Fiat touring car to rent, with chauffeur; hourly, daily or monthly. Al Pella, 890 Sixth Av. Phone Plaza 470.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Seven-passenger Packard for hire, $3.50 hourly. Telephone Bergman, 1,941 Circle.

Automobile Instruction.

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Astonishing bargains can now be secured in private houses for sale or rent. Good, 2,705 Broadway, (at 103d St.)

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56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate.
149th St. and 3d Ave.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my handsome 7-room cottage and plot at Jamaica; all improvements; city water, side walks, &c.; near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and 2 blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted. This is a big bargain for right party; only $150 cash, balance easy; perfect title. Jamaica, Box 158 Times Downtown.

Forced to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 28 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c.; on 2 elegant lots; need $125 cash at once; balance $18 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. B. Thomas, 243 West 84th St., N. Y.

Will sell to party who can pay $16 monthly, cozy 7-room cottage; all improvements; ground for chickens and garden. Cottage, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Desirable three-story dwelling; bathroom extension. 114 West 91st St.; caretaker. Particulars Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

Bay window front dwelling; 316 W. 88th St.; twenty feet wide; four stories; caretaker. Particulars, G. E. Fountain.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Will sell my fine little farm, consisting of small house, barn, 5 chicken houses, pigpen, and rabbit house; large plot of good soil cultivated, ready for farming; complete for $1,475; only $100 down, balance $10 monthly; free tickets to investigate; hour out. C. Treise, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 200 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 52 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Have a little bungalow on a large plot near station and water; needs some repairs, so will sell cheap on terms of $75 down and $14 monthly; beautiful, healthy location. C. Barshad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches and stores, $850 for all; $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Do you want to buy my little chicken farm and 6-room house on large ground, nice shade trees, &c.? Will sell to a good party for $75 down and 12 monthly; write for further particulars. Johnson, Box 182 Times Downtown.

Small farm of 2 acres, good rich soil and shade trees, adjoining of the largest L. I. towns; full price $775; will let responsible party have it for $7 a month; title guaranteed. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Fine seven-room house; 35 minutes out; improvements; parquet floors; easy terms. Hollberg, Willes Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Manasquan Park.—Bungalows for sale, with plots, $600, $800, to $3,000; lots from $100; wooded acreage from $250 per acre; convenient to Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Lakewood, &c.; over 100 trains daily, New York and Philadelphia; 200 acres, combining features of shore and forest life and recreation; half-mile water front appeals especially to persons of artistic and refined tastes; clubhouse, dock, tennis courts for park residents; easy payments; safe investment. A. P. Fitt, Box 600, Manasquan, N. J.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Bigger Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—State Maine timber land, entire township, 26,000 acres; splendid growth; income paying; investigate. Address Owner, Box 843, Gorham, Me.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Two lots on Long Beach, 20x200, on boardwalk, in exchange for 3d Av. property. Meyer, 1,102 Lexington Av.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Cottage or bungalow wanted, with improvements; high elevation; hills Jersey or Westchester only; about hour out; responsible family; four adults; state terms. N 5 Times.

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Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Handsomely furnished house, 16 rooms; bath; facing lake; New Hampshire; 7 fireplaces; magnificent trees; 16 acres; wonderful country; garage, stable; $300. S 75 Times.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE
for rent at sacrifice, (furnished,) 3 minutes from ocean, 45 minutes from New York by private boat. Apply Z 310 Times Annex.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLL TOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE, TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 320 BROADWAY, SUITE 907.

Will sublet part of office. Apply 515 Wilson Building.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Furnished apartment, 375 Park Av.—Four bedrooms, two baths. Apply to Mr. Voth.

West Side

738 WEST END AV, CORNER 96TH.
Fine, large, airy corner rooms; complete housekeeping; express subway; Riverside; moderate.

468 Riverside Drive, corner 119th St.—Handsomely furnished; seven rooms, two baths; to sublet Summer months; very reasonable; Apartment 2.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; three rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED APARTMENT. Non-housekeeping; 2 rooms, bath; service included. Apply Superintendent, 77 Irving Place.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Attractively furnished four-room apartment; Riverside; Summer rates. Goff, 610 West 141st St.

Five-room elevator apartment for the rest of July and August; west side. B 48 Times Annex.

129D, 531 WEST.—Five rooms and bath; conveniences; front; cool; near Columbia. Apt. 52.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L". Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970. Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1201.

71st St., West.—Seven handsomely furnished rooms; 2 bathrooms; $100; location convenient to shops, theatre; also 5 sunny rooms; furnished, $55. Call 306 West 97th St. Write Tribelhorn.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED,
FOR RENT AT
$30 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

57th, 234 West.—Completely furnished; modern corner apartment, adjacent Park; best transportation.

Apartments to Let

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Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Park Av., 813, 815, (74th.)—Four exceptionally light rooms; all improvements; $27.

West Side

To Sublet.—6-room apartment, unfurnished; fine location; 50-mile view; near subway and "L"; $50; sacrifice; regular lease after Oct. 1; references required. 70 Morningside Drive. Apartment 63.

THE LANGHAM.
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4-6 rooms and bath.....$40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7832.

The Earl's Court and the Norfolk, 306-308 West 94th St., close to Riverside; splendid 3 rooms, 2 baths; top floor; extra light; and 2 rooms, 1 bath; $1,020-$1,600.

Amsterdam Av., 2,105, (opposite Columbia University Grounds.)—Modern apartments, 4-5 rooms; beautiful neighborhood; $37-$55. See Superintendent.

Attention!—Five and six rooms; large, light, airy; southern exposure bedroom; modern elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $90 to $70; reasonable. 506 West 97th Street.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

175th St., 516 West.—5 rooms; steam, hot water; one flight; $28, $25; concessions. Barnett, 11 East 125th St.

97th St., 308 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern, elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

93d St., 42 West.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; excellent neighborhood.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Lenox Avenue, 342, near 125 subway, five rooms, bath; hot water; steam heat; $22.

Bronx.

Grand Boulevard and Concourse, two blocks east of Jerome Av.; five large rooms; all improvements; $38.

College Av., 170th St., Bronx.—3 and 4-room apartments; beautiful neighborhood.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR REFINED COUPLE OR FAMILY OF TWO IN BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME OVERLOOKING THE BAY.
St. George Heights, in Staten Island.
No. 55 Hyatt Street.
Large grounds; only two rooms left. SPECIAL RATES; EXQUISITE SURROUNDINGS. CALL TO-DAY OR WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

GRYMES HILL.
Corner Louis St. and Howard Av.; highest, coolest location near New York; delightful ocean view; private estate; shady ground; tennis; excellent cuisine; moderate. 'Phone Tompkinsville 2064. Silver Lake car.

NEW BRIGHTON—VILLA ALICE.
NICE, COMFORTABLE ROOM; ONE TWO GENTLEMEN; GOOD GERMAN HOME COOKING; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; TERMS MODERATE. 363 WESTERVELT AVENUE.

THE STUYVESANT.
Beautiful, cool rooms, private baths; well known for its excellent cuisine; tennis court; rates $9-$15 weekly; 5c fare to Broadway. 136 Stuyvesant Place, St. George, Staten Island.

AQUEHOGA LODGE.—Attractive country home, open the entire year; bathing, tennis, gardens, and poultry; 35 minutes from Battery; convenient to train or trolley; references. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar, S. I.

Westchester.

Park View.—Quiet surroundings; commuting distance; excellent table; double and single rooms. White Plains, N. Y. Phone 4483.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av.—Spits cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 87.

Beautiful country house; table specialty; moderate rates. Villa Alta, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe.

A private family with a large house will accommodate a few guests; home comforts and cooking; select neighborhood; 1 minute to Main St., 2 minutes to depot, 5 minutes to Hudson Park; bathing, fishing, and boating; reasonable rates. Apply "The Rochelle," 30 Le Count Place, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 1358M New Rochelle.

"YONKERS," 90 LOCUST HILL AV.
Delightful house; large, airy rooms; excellent table; broad piazzas; lawn and shade trees; half hour Grand Central; all conveniences; 2 minutes trolley. 2636 Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 3161 Yonkers.

BRYAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

COLONIAL HOUSE, four acres; shade, swimming and boating; furnished rooms, with and without private bath; garage. 428 Pelham Road, New Rochelle. Phone 2761.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, Chester Hill.—Airy rooms, wide verandas; easy commutation. 165 North Fulton St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island.

Long Island Sound.—Modern conveniences; club life, yachting, bathing, dancing; exclusive; 25 minutes out from Pa. station; (accommodations week-end.) Smith, Beachhurst, Whitestone Landing. Phone Flushing 1329 or Columbus 2715.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.
BAY VIEW LODGE,
Montauk Av. and Bay, (Beach 130.)
High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

WILSON HOUSE, ROCKAWAY BEACH. Three minutes from Holland Station, one minute from surf; bath houses on premises; reasonable; season or week-end. 40 Beach 94th St. Telephone Hammels 505.

ROCKVILLE CENTER.—Private family can accommodate two adults; large front room; all conveniences; commuting distance; excellent table; references. Owner, 60 Maine Av.

Howell House, Quogue, N. Y.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; 80 miles; 3 acres; tennis, golf, sailing, bathing; fresh vegetables; large rooms; private baths.

Beautifully equipped room for one or two, including all conveniences, to rent; reasonable; two minutes from ocean. Schwartzberg, 10 South Park Av., Arverne, L. I.

SEA GATE, N. Y. HARBOR.
Exclusive private cottage near boat landing; moderate rates. Cypress Ave., 3 houses west of Sea Gate Ave.

VILLA ROSA.
Large, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; billiard room, dancing parlor; bathing. Phone 163 Bath Beach.

DOUGLAS MANOR, Long Island Sound.—Gentleman in private family; all improvements; bathing, boating, tennis; $25; references. B 41 Times Annex.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, near station and beach; excellent table; reasonable rates. 18sharks, 30th St. and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I.

SEA GATE, L. I.
The RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av.; table guests, $10 weekly. Coney 1368.

Seagate.—Private family accommodate few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 186 Times.

8 Park St., Long Beach.—Room and board, two gentlemen or couple. Manion.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

Superior accommodations for refined couple or family, gentleman's country estate, hour New York; high elevation, superb views; luxurious, modern appointments; excellent table; 30 acres woodland, gardens; tennis; garage; cultured environments; healthful; excellent commuting; rate $17.50. L 119 Times.

CALDWELL, N. J.—American family can accommodate six people; three large sleeping rooms; sleeping porch; large piazza; private bath; home cooking; terms reasonable. A. M. Pearson, Ravine and Westover Avs.

House highest, coolest location; magnificent view of ocean; piazzas every floor; first-class table, home comforts; bathing, golf, tennis. Tip Top Cottage, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Montclair Manor, 27 Hillside Av.—Select, refined house, centrally located; screen piazza; hot and cold water in rooms; excellent cuisine; 35 minutes N. Y. Montclair 2977.

Summer rates; business people preferred. 101 Mt. Hebron Road, Montclair Heights, N. J. Tel. Montclair 8899M.

New York State.

Very attractive country place in Dutchess County; six well-furnished rooms; good cooking; eggs, milk, and fresh vegetables. Particulars address Mrs. Frank Howell, Poughkeepsie.

Tarrytown-on-Hudson, 27 College Av.—Beautiful, historic country; four adults accommodated; two large rooms; terms $8 to $10.

MOUNT VIEW COTTAGE.
Convenient, pleasant; good management. Address Mount Pleasant, Ulster County.

Hillcrest, T. W. Smith's, Warrensburg, N. Y.—Mountain life with luxuries.

ULSTER COUNTY fruit farm; good board. White, 809 West 40th. Phone Bryant 84.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

82D ST., 130 EAST, (2 blocks from Park.)—Middle-aged widow wishes quiet, permanent person; cool room suitable 2; French cooking if desired; private. Mrs. Ackermann.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-280 WEST (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel; $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 6068.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, with board; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14; Southerners; Summer prices.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; studio; continuous hot, cold water; telephone.

72D, 122 AND 131 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH; EXCELLENT BOARD; TABLE GUESTS.

72D, 122 AND 131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 267, 308 WEST.—Desirable, cool, double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms; superior table; $10 up.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; table guests accommodated.

74TH, 162 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining rooms.

76TH, 20 WEST.—Delightful, large and small rooms; parlor dining; excellent table.

75TH ST., 18 WEST.
Large and small rooms; private bath; Jewish home cooking; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool front room; also smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected, adjoining bath; table board; Summer rates.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large and medium room; excellent cuisine; meals optional.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; meals optional; unusually reasonable rates.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS, a satisfactory home for refined people, with a standard for comfort and health, exclusively our own; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

80TH, 124 WEST, (Ideal Location.)—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good home cooking.

82D, 124 West.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

84TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, transients or permanent table guests; telephone; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy rooms, refined home, excellent table, convenient location; moderate; references.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; table guests; Summer terms.

101TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private boarding house; home cooking; Summer rates.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated, cool, quiet rooms; table guests; Summer rates.

A.—A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant room, adjoining bath, shower; superior board; piano, books; exceptional home; $12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

BROADWAY, (corner, 245 West 104th.)—Attractive rooms; running water; excellent table. Jantzen.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (one block north of 157th subway.)—Wonderful grounds.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

117TH, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; telephone; extra hot water boiler.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

43D, 16 EAST.—Very desirable, well-furnished small; also one double room; private bath; continuous hot water; reference; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite, room with piano, single room; references; telephone.

89TH, 154 EAST.—Elegant rooms, suitable one or two; telephone; private house.

120TH, 7 EAST.—Large front room; suitable for two; all conveniences; telephone.

129TH, 10 EAST.—Large and small rooms; newly decorated; all conveniences; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,026.—Cool rooms, modern apartment; single, en suite; reasonable. Apt. 6.

9TH, 33 WEST.—Large and single rooms, every convenience; telephone; $3 up.

11TH, 21 WEST.—Airy rooms; four gentlemen; refined surroundings; capable housekeeper.

37TH ST., 11½ WEST. — Attractive single rooms, with bath; references required.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Exclusive parlor suite; smaller rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

91 WEST 40TH ST.
Large rooms; Summer rates; all conveniences.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Light, cool rooms; modern improvements; subway, L; references. Hammond.

57TH, 264 WEST. — Beautiful, large corner room, adjoining bath; telephone; overlooking Park.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; electricity; bath; select house; reasonable.

58TH, 329 WEST, (Columbus Circle.)—Select rooms; modern improvements; $3 up; telephone.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

68TH, 23 WEST.—Large front basement; private bath; electricity; housekeeping; telephone; $6.

65TH, 59 WEST.—Large, small, outside rooms; running water; elevator, electricity, telephone. Dunn.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Handsome, large, small; shower, electricity, subway. $5 upward. Beal.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus $160.

73D ST.—Small private family have exceptionally attractive room; floor; gentleman. Y 290 Times Annex.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive single, double rooms; private bath; delightful Summer location; subway, "L"; transients accommodated; moderate prices.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished, private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 126 WEST. — Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 153 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Airy rooms, kitchenette, and private baths; also single; telephone; moderate.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy, single front room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

80TH, 104 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; private baths; modern conveniences; Summer rates.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome, large; single rooms, adjoining bath; $4, $5, $6; references.

82D, 152 WEST. — Reduced Summer rates; cool, comfortable rooms; all conveniences.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites; single; baths; board optional; cool, quiet; transients; references.

85TH, 168 WEST.—Superior accommodations; select, private house; single and suite; Summer rates.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Splendidly furnished suite, room and bath or room; private family; all conveniences; moderate; references. Schuyler 4145.

93D, 270 WEST.—Beautiful, cool, front room; smaller, adjoining bath; conveniences; furnished, unfurnished.

93D, 109 WEST.—Delightful cool rooms; newly decorated; baths; Southern people accommodated.

93D, 157 WEST.—Front room, running water; private family; gentleman only; references.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Gentleman would share attractive six-room apartment with two or three gentlemen; quiet, cool; references. Garrett.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large, cool room; private bath; telephone; accessible "L," subway; references.

107TH, 227 WEST. — Single room, adjoining bath, $3.50; large room, kitchen optional, $8; elevator, electricity, telephone; references. Band.

111TH, 531 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractive, cool room; high-class apartment; private family; reasonable.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; private family; references. Apt. 52.

118TH ST., 623 WEST.—Desirable room; with private family; reference required. Apt. 43.

113TH, 501 and 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

115TH, 419 WEST. — Newly furnished rooms, modern conveniences; near Columbia. 7324 Morningside. Kistler.

115TH, 410 WEST.—Rooms, single, $2.50, $3; suite; home privileges; shower. Schmits.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Pleasant, light Summer rooms; single; elevator; shower; telephone; reasonable. No. 69.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Exceptionally airy, comfortable rooms, with exceptional care; 6th floor.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, cool rooms, single, en suite; bath, phone; subway. No. 52.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Rooms, single, double; Columbia campus; kitchen privileges; elevator. No. 61.

121ST ST., 420 WEST.

JEWS MAKE THE 4TH A LIBERTY FESTIVAL

Thousands Who Have Known Horrors of Repression Are Joyous in New Freedom.

DISTRICT GAY WITH FLAGS

Miss Wald Tells Meaning of Independence—The City's Long Program for Today.

Down there east of the Bowery, where Grand Street, Gouverneur Street, East Broadway, Scammel Street, and Sheriff Street cross and criss-cross, where the signs are in Hebrew characters and the conversations nearly always in Yiddish—they are celebrating the Fourth of July. Old men and women to whom Siberia is a reality, young men and maidens just learning to be at home in their adopted land, little children who have been hurried across the ocean by parents in fear of pogroms are all celebrating the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

And the celebration is no formally arranged, extraneously imposed State ritual. It is a neighborhood festival. Houses are gay with flags hung by the people who live in the houses; three blocks of Henry Street, from Gouverneur Street east, are brilliant at night with red-white-and-blue electric lights paid for by the fathers of the children who dance and romp under them; patriotic exercises are given and attended in the Neighborhood Playhouse in Grand Street by the persons who can see it from their windows or who pass it every day. The Fourth of July is a feast of the Ghetto, which the Americans of the Ghetto have made their own.

The two-day festival began yesterday afternoon with exercises in the Neighborhood Playhouse, which were repeated last night. Today there will be impromptu jollification here, there, and everywhere, and tonight there will be a great neighborhood dance in the illuminated section of Henry Street. A part of the street has been roped off and there the children will have their hurdy-gurdy; in another part the older ones will dance on a raised platform.

The idea behind the whole feast is borrowed from Japan and was introduced into the East Side five years ago by Miss Lillian D. Wald and her associate workers of the Henry Street Settlement. Since then the Neighborhood of the Settlement has made the Fourth of July season its time for spontaneous neighborhood enjoyment and patriotic demonstration.

The program in the playhouse yesterday afternoon included an address by Miss Wald, historical motion pictures, and a series of international music numbers by the Neighborhood trio, Miss Evelyn Miller, Effim Rosanoff, and Miss Hyland. Among the pieces played were McDowell's "To a Wild Rose," Beethoven's "Theme and Variations," Haydn's "Hungarian Rondo," and Widor's "Serenade." In her address, Miss Wald said:

"This day of celebration is both solemn and joyous. The signing of the Declaration of Independence was of vast significance in 1776, and 138 years have followed since that July the Fourth and the Declaration still lives in the minds and the hearts of the pure, an inspired document. It first declared the terms on which this nation is established—this nation based on the sacred principle of the rights of men, free and equal, with no political barriers against race or creed.

"Every advance made in the conception of freedom makes America the greater land, makes Americans the prouder of their inheritance, makes our country's position among the nations of the world of more significance. Our country is freer than other nations because its people are freer to stand for the things that are right because they are right.

"We of this neighborhood are peculiarly obligated to dedicate ourselves to the ideals laid down by the master minds that created the nation because there are so many among us who have known persecution and wrong, who have made great sacrifices for ideals, who have come to America believing that here could be realized our highest ideals. Many may have to learn that liberty for all means more, rather than less, self-restraint for the individual—that an individual may not secure selfish advantage or privilege at the cost of the many.

"And it is the citizens of America who can make this promise a reality. No one else can—not any set of officials nor any powerful clique—just the all-powerful people. The people make this country great or insignificant. The American people, made up of the blood of all nations, best comprehend that there is no real hatred among them, that differences that separate are infinitesimal compared with the things held by all in common, that the real thing is not lip loyalty, but true and deep devotion to the principles of democracy, the preservation of life and liberty and unalterable opposition to war and destruction, to the insane tearing down of civilization."

A LONG AND BUSY FOURTH.

Official Celebrations to Run from Daybreak Till Midnight.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated in New York with more than four score meetings, beginning at sunrise today and continuing until nearly midnight, and a great athletic carnival of more than 20,000 school children in the public playgrounds, athletic fields, swimming pools, and parks.

The celebration began on Saturday evening and continued yesterday with public meetings, to say nothing of the activities of youngsters who made Sunday seem like an "old-time Fourth" with toy pistols and firecrackers, in spite of the warnings of the Fire and Police Departments. As a result, several serious accidents were reported.

The formal celebration will begin with a public meeting at the City Hall at 10:30 o'clock, at which Mayor Mitchel will preside. The program includes music and addresses by George W. Wickersham, Judge Peter S. Grosscup, and Controller William A. Prendergast.

The City Hall meeting will be adjourned until 8 o'clock in the evening when a rally will be held in the new City College Stadium. Federal and State representatives will welcome 20,000 immigrants, who were admitted to citizenship in New York in the last year.

Memorial exercises and a band concert will be held at the same hour at Grant's Tomb, and similar meetings will be held at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

In several parts of the city festivals will be held tonight in the streets. The Vacation Committee will hold a fete in Thirty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and there will be street dancing in Madison Square, Chelsea Park, and Washington Square.

The schools will have their celebrations at the recreation centres. Medals will be given for the best compositions on the meaning of Independence Day, and each boy and girl will receive an American Flag.

One of the most inclusive features will be the athletic carnivals throughout the greater city. In 100 athletic centres boys will compete for trophies and girls will contest for more than a thousand dolls and toys.

At 12:30 in the afternoon the largest American Flag will be unfurled at Forty-second Street and Broadway. There will be celebrations in the evening at 8 o'clock at Chelsea Square, Seward Park, Central Park Mall, Washington Square, Yorkville Playground, Lehman Park, Union Settlement, and Columbus Park.

Tammany will hold its usual celebration.

The central celebration in Brooklyn will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Borough Hall. Concerts will be given at 3 o'clock at Fort Greene, Saratoga, Cooper, Bergen Square, Red Hook, Lincoln Terrace, Bensonhurst, Carroll, and Bushwick Parks.

Celebrations will be held in each of the five wards of Queens Borough and in the villages and communities of Richmond Borough.

300,000 AT CONEY ISLAND.

Woman Autoist Milks a Cow That Impedes Traffic Over Bridge.

The biggest crowd of the year went to Coney Island yesterday. Police Captain John Linden said there were more than 300,000.

"When the sidewalks at Coney are filled," said Captain Linden, "there are about 300,000 people on the island. When they walk in the streets as they did today, there are more than 300,000."

The police estimated that fully 100,000 went in bathing from Manhattan Beach to Sea Gate, and they thought it remarkable that there was not a drowning or a rescue. The bathing house proprietors put up the price of bathing suits in some instances to $2.

The police had issued orders that no one-piece bathing suits would be allowed to be worn by either men or women. There was not one arrest on the beach.

Michael Geoska of 334 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, in front of the Culver Line station pulled out a big roll of bills to pay for a small purchase. A policeman told him to be careful with the roll, but Geoska said he could take care of himself. On second thought he tied a piece of rope about his money and shoved it deep into his trousers pocket, tying one end to his suspenders. When he had finished supper several hours later he reached for his money, to find that the end of the rope flapping against his trousers leg. He reported his loss to the police.

Policeman William Major, who is stationed at the bridge on Harway Avenue, near Bay Fifteenth Street, over Coney Island Creek, said that in the afternoon, when the automobile traffic over the bridge was at its height, a cow walked out of a neighboring field and stood placidly in the middle of the roadway leading from the bridge. She was not disturbed by the horns of half a hundred cars, and resisted all efforts to drive her away. When automobiles were halted for as far as the policeman's eye could reach on either side, a handsomely dressed woman got out of a big car, and, getting on her knees in the dust, milked the cow well, after which the animal went back to grazing in the field.

A crowded Vanderbilt Avenue car on its way to the island at Gravesend Avenue struck a buggy in which were riding Mrs. George Goralo of 102 Washington Avenue and Miss Marie Coraline of 1,049 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. Both women were thrown to the roadway and bruised. Their buggy was demolished.

The new Fourth Avenue subway line to Coney Island did a big business. The short time of from twenty-five to thirty minutes from the City Hall attracted a larger number of Manhattan residents than usual.

FLAG RAISING IN FLUSHING.

George Cohan Will Hoist the Colors and M. W. Littleton Will Speak.

Martin W. Littleton will be the principal speaker at the Independence Day celebration at Flushing, L. I., today. Marion J. Verdery, former President of the New York Southern Society and Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, will read the Declaration of Independence. Before the speechmaking on the lawn of the Shinnecock Club, which arranged the celebration, there will be a parade of soldiers attached to Fort Totten, Willets Point.

George M. Cohan, the actor who recently purchased a home at Great Neck, will raise a United States flag that was presented to the club by the Equal Franchise Association. Eighty members of the Orpheus Glee Club will sing.

1835 ACT BANS FIREWORKS.

Edward Locke, Playwright, Uses It Against a Neighbor.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKAWAY, N. J., July 4.—A case that may revolutionize the celebration of the "Fourth" in this town came up today, when Richard David of Mt. Tabor was summoned before Justice M. S. Lamberton, on complaint of Edward Locke, the playwright, who has a Summer home at Mt. Tabor.

Mr. Locke averred that Mr. Davis had exploded firecrackers near his home, thus violating an ordinance entitled "An act to prevent the vending, burning, or exploding firecrackers, squibs, turpentine balls, or fire serpents, approved the 18th day of February, A. D. 1835." This ordinance imposes a fine. However, as the defendant was not present, the case was adjourned after Mr. Locke and his wife had given testimony. Mr. Locke is the author of "The Case of Becky," "The Revolt," and "The Bubble."

CLARK ASKS LOYALTY OF NEW AMERICANS

"No Man Can Bear Allegiance to Two Countries," His Message to St. Louis Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—A message from Speaker Champ Clark of the House of Representatives and addresses by Governor Major and ex-Governor Francis were the principal events of the Americanization Day celebration here today.

"None of us," wrote Speaker Clark, "for one moment should forget that waving flags, brass bands, enthusiastic processions, patriotic oratory, soul-stirring songs do not constitute the whole duty of the American citizen. A man to be worthy of that proud name must be a good, industrious, honest, and patriotic man every day of the 365.

"Remember that no man can bear allegiance to two countries at the same time.

"On the other hand, no two Governments can at the same time claim allegiance or duty from you. When the American Government gave you your nationalization papers it gave you a new birth politically."

NEW CITIZENS CELEBRATE.

Kansas City Combines the Fourth With Americanization Day.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 4.—Two hundred and twenty new citizens sang "America" and other patriotic songs and saw motion pictures depicting scenes from the early history of the United States in the public celebration here today of "Americanization Day."

Nineteen nationalities were represented among the new citizens. A part of today's program was the distribution of a book list entitled "Helps to Citizenship," compiled by the Public Library, where the books are available in English, German, Italian, and Yiddish.

FOURTH AT VERA CRUZ.

Governor Visits Gunboat—Secretaries Who Resigned Loyal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 4.—General Aguilar, Governor of the State, and Consul Canada made a Fourth of July visit to the Captain of the gunboat Sacramento today.

Ex-Secretaries Zubaran and Ureta have made a statement declaring their loyalty to Carranza in whatever capacity they are needed.

Girl Campers Burned Out.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., July 4.—Jewelry worth $1,000, besides a quantity of wearing apparel, was burned this afternoon at a fire in Camp Topsy at Ferry Spring, occupied by seven young women, while they were rowing on the lake. They are the Misses Ellen and Catherine Boyle, Syrana Mondon, Alma Stepl, Edna Worlman, Stella Schnell, and Margaret Tutov. William O. Bixler of New York with forty guests at a nearby camp, put out the fire, but too late to save the property. The cause of the fire was not discovered.

1 KILLED, 29 INJURED IN FOURTH ACCIDENTS

Four-Year-Old Boy Dies from Burns When "Sparkler" Ignites His Clothing.

MANY ARE HIT BY BULLETS

New York Has Greatest Number Injured Since "Safe and Sane Fourth" Was Inaugurated.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Fourth fell on Sunday and the efforts to have a "safe and sane" Fourth of July, yesterday's toll of death and injuries due to the celebration was greater than at any time since Mayor Gaynor inaugurated the quiet and orderly observance of the day. One boy was killed, twenty-nine other persons, for the most part children, were shot, some of them seriously, and scores of others less seriously injured in one way or the other as a result of yesterday's celebration. The police are already investigating in the effort to find out how it was that so many revolvers and other dangerous weapons came to be in the hands of children.

The boy who was killed was William Sexton, a little 4-year-old chap, who lived at 151 East Thirty-first Street, this city. He was visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Anna Evans of 130 East Seventeenth Street, Newark, and was playing with a "sparkler" when his clothing caught fire. He was taken to the Newark City Hospital, where he died. His sister Harriet, 11 years old, was also severely burned about the face and body at the same time and from the same cause, but she will recover.

Many Hit by Bullets.

All of the accidents due to the indiscriminate firing of revolvers occurred in New York City proper. The accidents were not confined to any special locality, but were scattered all over the city. In some instances the wounds followed the discharge of blank cartridges, and in others were due to the point-blank firing of ball cartridges at the victims.

The police made many arrests and gathered in a big assortment of weapons. But all the injuries were not due to the firing of pistols. In some instances the discharge of giant firecrackers caused the damage, and others in which the injuries were only slight were due to the careless handling of smaller firecrackers.

One of those injured was Detective Henry McGeogh of Inspector Faurot's Headquarter's staff. McGeogh was walking through East Twenty-first Street last night when he saw several children playing with firecrackers and revolvers in front of the house at No. 633. The children were firing blank cartridges from the revolvers and McGeogh went among them to order the shooting stop and also to gather in the crop of pistols. In taking a revolver away from one of the children the weapon went off inflicting an ugly wound in McGeogh's left hand. McGeogh was treated at Bellevue Hospital and sent home.

Louis Cohen of 387 Chester Street and Samuel Shapiro of 561 Stone Street, Brooklyn, were walking in Lavonia Avenue, that borough, yesterday afternoon, when a small boy rushed out of a house near Christopher Street and fired two shots, one shot at each man. Cohen was hit in the left leg and Shapiro in the right thigh. The victims were removed to St. Mary's Hospital. The boy who fired the shots got away.

James Pidone, a young boy, who lives at 560 Old Broadway, walked into the West 125th Street Police Station last night with blood streaming from a wound in his cheek. The boy said that he and several of his playmates had been playing "William Tell" near his home and that he had been selected as the boy to play the part of William Tell's son. Then the lads fired and a bullet went through Pidone's cheek, which was badly lacerated. Pidone was taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital and later sent to his home.

Boy Shoots Girl.

Florence Kohl, 13 years old, of 611 East Sixteenth Street, was standing on the corner of that street and Avenue B when a boy whom she did not know ran up and fired a blank cartridge at her face. The girl was badly burned and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. About the same time Harry Meduck, the same age, of 314 East Twenty-fifth Street, was shot in the right hand by another lad. He was also taken to Bellevue.

Lasina Marsicovetz, 10 years old, of 434 East 115th Street, came near losing her eye sight when 13-year-old Nicolo di Salvio of the same address exploded a blank cartridge near her face.

Esther Hoffman, 3 years old, of 252 East Seventy-seventh Street, was badly injured when a little playmate fired a blank cartridge at her. The wad in the cartridge struck her in the face.

In the Harlem Hospital is George Marino, 10 years old, whose home is at 412 East 124th Street. Another boy fired at him with a .22-calibre pistol loaded with ball cartridges. The wounded boy said that his assailant slipped up behind him, caught him about the neck with his left arm, and then with the right fired a bullet into his side. Dr. Rosenbluth of the Harlem Hospital said the boy's condition was not serious.

Francis Deloz, 4 years old, of 711 West Sixty-fourth Street, was setting off firecrackers at West Sixty-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue in the afternoon, when a stranger boy, a little older, ran up and aimed a revolver at his head.

"You're a dead Indian!" cried the stranger as he fired a blank cartridge.

Francis threw up his left arm to protect his face and the flash burned his wrist. A policeman carried him to Roosevelt Hospital, where Dr. Weisman treated him.

Alexander Scherr, 17 years old, of 534 East Twenty-fifth Street, and Ernest de Luca, 13 years old, of 343 East Twenty-ninth Street, were both blank cartridge victims and both were wounded in the right hand. Joseph Cooney, 15 years old, of 158 East Forty-ninth Street, was taken to Bellevue suffering from a wound in his left hand due to a blank cartridge. About the same time 11-year-old George Barry of 413 East Twenty-sixth Street arrived at Bellevue with a bullet hole in his right hand. He had been shot by a playmate.

Joseph McDonough, 13 years old, of 325 East Third Street, and Joseph Beatty, the same age, of 200 Avenue C, were both wounded in the right hand. Walter Hagot, 14 years old, of 485 Seventh Street, Richard Toomey, 16 years old, of 406 East Twenty-fourth Street, and Paul Jacowitz, 12 years old, of 157 Seventh Street, were other blank cartridge victims, and in each instance the wound was in the hand.

A severe accident to 5-year-old Edith Guerino, two and a half years old, of 515 East Sixty-ninth Street. Her mother would not let her go into the backyard of the apartment house where she lives to watch the celebration, and so she took a seat on the fire escape at the back of the apartment. In the excitement she slipped through the hole in the floor and fell to the ground. Dr. Katz removed her to Polyclinic Hospital, where it was said she would recover.

Frank Josenppi, 20 years old, an electrician, of 748 East 223d Street, while standing at Bronxwood Avenue and 219th Street, was struck on the head by an exploding giant firecracker. He was badly hurt.

Florence Dieukle, a little girl, whose home is at 1,000 Elford Street, the Bronx, was taken to Bellevue last night badly burned about the head. A boy whom she did not know fired a blank cartridge from a revolver which he held close to her face.

Others who were injured and in each instance was shot in the hand were Jacob Weismann, 12 years old, of 238 East Twenty-fifth Street; William McKeever, 13 years old, of 241 the same street; John Turner, 14 years old, of 335 East Thirty-sixth Street; Arthur Foley, 10 years old, of 3 North Moore Street; William Taharino, 9 years old, of 19 Beach Street; Paul Fearse, 13 years old, of 64 Banks Street, and Hyman Glassman, 12 years old, of 504 East Twelfth Street.

Woman with Baby Hit.

While Mrs. Mary Jackson, who lives on the top floor of 201 East 109th Street, was sitting in the middle of a room at the back of the building, holding her 3-year-old son in her arms, she heard the report of a pistol and felt a stinging sensation in her right hand. Opposite her was a window, the top of which had been left open. When blood began to trickle down her hand she discovered that a bullet had passed through it, without injuring the baby.

Detectives learned that a party of boys had been celebrating the Fourth by shooting from the roof of 206 East 110th Street, directly back of Mrs. Jackson's house. None of the boys could be traced.

Mrs. Jackson was hurried to the Reception Hospital, where it was found that the wound was made by a .38-calibre bullet.

Walter Scott Archibald, 16 years old, of Brooklyn, was shot accidently by a companion while they were examining a revolver at Manhasset Park, Long Branch, N. J., yesterday afternoon. Archibald and his friend from the Freehold Military School came here yesterday to spend the weekend with their parents. The wounded boy was taken to Monmouth Memorial Hospital, where it was found that the bullet had passed entirely through his neck, entering at the right side of the throat. It was said he would probably recover.

EIGHT FATALITIES SO FAR.

Chicago Herald Also Reports Seventy-nine Hurt Celebrating Fourth.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The Chicago Herald prints a table of July 4 casualties throughout the United States, as reported up to midnight, giving the fatalities as eight, distributed among Camden, N. J.; Fairfax, Minn.; Sioux City, Iowa; Pittsfield, Mass.; Holyoke, Mass.; Omaha, Neb.; Oklahoma City, Okla., and Wheeling, W. Va.

The number of injured is given as seventy-nine, of whom forty-five owed their hurts to fireworks.

SEARCHLIGHT TRAPS ESCAPED PRISONERS

Two Disable Randall's Island Launch, Plunge Into River, and Get to Manhattan.

ALMOST KILLED IN A SEWER

Plastered With Mud, They Hide for Three Hours Until Revealed by Electric Rays from Tug.

Two youths who attempted a daring escape from the House of Refuge on Randall's Island yesterday afternoon narrowly escaped drowning, successfully hid from pursuers under a pier for three hours, crawled from a sewer just before they were overcome by gases, and finally were captured and returned to their prison. Fully 2,000 persons gathered on the pier, which extends 150 feet into the East River from 115th Street, to watch the pursuit, and numerous pleasure craft on the water stayed close behind the police and Randall's Island boats.

The youths were Frank Schwartz, 19 years old, of 968 Michigan Street, Buffalo, and Anthony Carsinitis, 17 years old, of 163 Eagle Street, Brooklyn. Each is serving a term of seventeen months for burglary. They were assigned yesterday afternoon to carry ashes from the engine room of the main building on the Island. Shortly after 5 o'clock they dumped their loads of ashes outside the engine room, and then, instead of returning for new loads, they ran to the water's edge, where the gasoline launch used by officials of the prison was moored.

The youths first wrecked the engine of the launch with a wrench, and then they stripped off their clothes and dived into the water. They had swum fifty yards before keepers on the Island noticed their heads bobbing up and down. The alarm was sounded, and a number of keepers, led by Chief Parole Officer Helbing, ran to the launch to give pursuit. There was some delay in a vain effort to make the broken engine run, and further time was required to obtain row boats after the uselessness of the engine was discovered. The result was that the escaped prisoners had almost reached the pier at 118th Street before the first boat left the Island. Before they got safely under the pier the youths were nearly drowned several times by colliding with boats on the river. Because of the holiday more than the usual number of craft were out.

Word of the escape was telephoned from the island to the Harbor B Precinct and to the Third Branch Detective Bureau. A police launch was sent out and also a boat with Detectives Conroy and Enright. The police boats and the boats from the island surrounded the pier, and the search for the youths began. The search could be seen from the shore and a great crowd collected about the pier.

The fugitives first climbed a pile to the top of the pier, but when they saw a policeman bearing down on them across the pier they dropped back into the water. Then, keeping the posts between themselves and the searchers on the water, the youths made their way into shore and to the opening of a large sewer that empties into the river. They crawled several hundred yards up the sewer main, but were almost overcome by gases and had to retreat to the open air.

The fugitives hoped still to hide, and they lay down on their backs on the shore under the pier, hoping they would not be seen. They were not found until after 8 o'clock, because not only was the darkness heavy under the pier, but, in crawling up the sewer, the fugitives had made their bodies black with mud. The police were aided in reaching them by a searchlight flashed from a tugboat.

The youths lay still when found, and it was at first thought they were dead. A few punches by policemen, however, revealed the fact that they were only shamming. When they "came to," they consented to return to the island. Because the prisoners left all of their clothes on the island the police believe that they intended to meet confederates on shore, who would provide them with apparel.

THAW WITNESSES SOUGHT.

Stanchfield Thinks Comparison of Slayer with Holt Unfair.

Harry K. Thaw spent the Fourth reading in Ludlow Street Jail, and Deputy Attorney General Becker, one of the lawyers representing the State in the hearing to determine whether Thaw is sane, left the Hotel Willard, where he was stopping, "to be gone over the Fourth." It was reported that Mr. Becker had gone in a quest for certain witnesses, and would not be back until Thursday. Deputy Attorney General Cook remained in town, but would not make known the names of any of the witnesses the State expected to call to the stand.

When asked about the probability of the State bringing Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw here to testify, John B. Stanchfield, Thaw's attorney, said:

"We don't care about that. It will make no difference whether they produce Mrs. Thaw herself or read her former testimony into the present records."

In reference to a published interview with an unnamed alienist who put Thaw and Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan "in the same class," Mr. Stanchfield said he considered it unfair to make such comparisons with Thaw while a jury was considering his sanity.

FIREMAN FALLS 3 STORIES.

Raymond Seaman Hurt in Blaze That Drives Out 18 Families.

One fireman was seriously injured and a number of other persons suffered minor injuries last evening in a fire that drove eighteen families from the five-story tenement house at 235 Second Street, near Avenue C. The fireman was Raymond Seaman of Engine Company 28, who fell from the third floor of the burning building to the ground. He suffered internal injuries and was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Another fireman injured was James Shaw of Rescue Squad 1, who was cut on the arm and body by flying glass.

The fire was discovered by Julius Lewis of 237 Second Street and David Langan of 163 Ridge Street, who turned in an alarm from Avenue C and Houston Street, and then ran back to the building to warn the tenants. They assisted many of these in getting up to and across the roof to safety. Among those aroused was John Resco, who lived on the top floor, with his sick wife and three children. He carried the children to the roof first and then his wife. Escape through the building was impossible because the fire began on the ground floor and burned the stairs away before it was discovered.

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WOMAN DERELICT MURDERED

Coroner Says Chloroform Was Used to Kill Her in a Bronx Park.

A woman derelict, unknown by name, but familiar by appearance and characteristics in the lower Bronx for the last seven years, was found dead early yesterday morning, lying on a hillside in St. Mary's Park, near Power Avenue and 143d Street. Policeman Frank Dolan at 4:30 A. M. found the body still warm. She had died, as was proved later by an autopsy, from chloroform poisoning administered on a handkerchief rammed far down her throat, so far, in fact, that Coroner Healy was positive that she could not have killed herself.

He concluded that the woman had been murdered and detectives of the Bronx Bureau were put to work on the case, although their chief, acting Captain Wines, expressed his belief that death was by suicide.

In a handbag found beside the body was an empty whisky flask. The woman had bought it full of liquor from a Willis Avenue saloon keeper on Saturday night.

According to the memory of residents of the neighborhood, she came to the lower Bronx district about seven years ago, poor and alone, but apparently well educated and self-respecting. She was then about 30 years old. In a short time she began to drink and in a few years became known as the woman drunkard of the neighborhood.

She made her home in various shabby places and, since the beginning of the warm weather, had been sleeping in St. Mary's Park. Those of the police who accept the murder theory believe that she was attacked there yesterday morning by two men seen near the park on Saturday evening.

DIED AFTER A FIGHT.

Police Say They Know Man Who Fractured Sharkey's Skull.

Edward R. Sharkey, 25 years old, was found dead in bed in his home, 312 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, by his mother yesterday. Detectives say his skull was fractured in a fight. They are hunting for his assailant.

Sharkey was in a fight near Diagonal Street, back of Jackson Avenue, about 1 A. M. He was knocked out and his friends carried him to the corner opposite the Queensboro Bridge plaza, where they laid him down. He was found by August Slitt of 358 Jackson Avenue, Sidney McGann of 34 Pierce Street, and Stephen Miller of Barn Street and Jackson Avenue. He had revived and the men who found him took him home.

The only wound Coroner Vogel could find was a small cut in the head, which marked the spot where the skull was fractured. The detectives said they have the name of the man who fought with Sharkey.

Young Wife Attempts Suicide.

Despondent, the police say, because her husband, to whom she has been married four years, was out of work, Annie Colverg, 19 years old, of 407 West Forty-ninth Street, drank iodine in her mother's home, at 142 West Sixty-second Street, last night, and is now a prisoner in the West Forty-seventh Street Station, charged with attempting to commit suicide. The young woman called to see her mother, Mrs. Augusta Finnesty, and as she had taken the poison Mrs. Finnesty forced eggs and milk down her throat and summoned Dr. Katz of the Polyclinic Hospital. He said her life had been saved by the prompt treatment.

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FRANK DANIELS in "CROOKY." "The Goddess," 8th Chapter.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th
BURLESQUE Mat. Today
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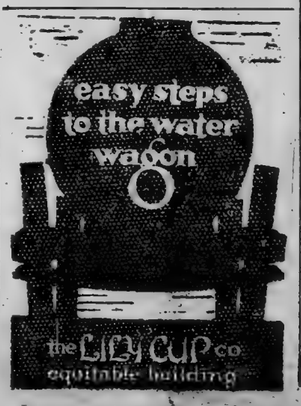

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, with moderate temperature today and tomorrow; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,982. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BOMB ROCKS POLICE HEADQUARTERS, SHATTERING THE DOORS AND OFFICES; DYNAMITE HOLT BOUGHT IS MISSING

IRON SLUGS PIERCE WALL

Lieut. McNally Blown Off His Chair, But No One Is Injured.

HOUSES NEAR BY DAMAGED

Inspector Eagan Finds Infernal Machine Is Similar to One Set in St. Patrick's.

POLICE WORK ON 3 CLUES

Outrage Committed on First Anniversary of Death of Caron In Anarchists' Rendezvous.

While Commissioner Woods and a number of officials of the Police Department were investigating the attack on the life of J. P. Morgan by a fanatic carrying a valise full of dynamite, who had previously exploded a bomb in the Capitol at Washington, a dynamite bomb loaded with slugs was set off at Police Headquarters at 8:58 last night. The explosion took place in a doorway in the basement, directly under the outer room of the Central Office of the Detective Bureau, and while no one was hurt, and the structure of the building was uninjured, much damage was done in the passage leading in from the door and almost every window in the block on Centre Street, between Grand and Broome, was shattered.

The door at which the bomb was exploded is at the foot of a flight of five or six steps leading down from Centre Street, and is, perhaps, thirty feet above the southwest corner of the building. It opens on a transverse passage, perhaps forty feet long, which connects with a longitudinal passage leading down from the main stairway of the building to the prison in the south end. The door itself was originally used to take prisoners in from the street, but of late it has been used only by servants employed about the building, who unlock it from time to time as there may be occasion for its use.

Door Blown to Pieces.

The explosion came suddenly and it blew the oaken door, three inches thick, into matchwood. The bomb was placed beside the lower hinge of the door, and the hinges and perhaps six inches of the door were left hanging precariously to the lintel. Of the rest of the door a few big splinters were left far flown the passage.

Directly inside the door, but on the opposite side of the six-foot corridor, there is a protruding angle in the wall. The whole corner of this angle, from floor to ceiling, was blown off, and large blocks of heavy fire brick, still clinging together in long pieces, were blown down into the corridor. The floor of the corridor itself was not damaged appreciably, but the walls and ceiling were peppered by the flying slugs, and in places chunks of the plaster a foot square were blown off and the lath exposed.

A hole more than a foot deep was blown in the concrete doorsteps, and the heavy glass-studded flooring of the areaway outside was cracked and bent until it sagged dangerously in the middle. The stone walls of the areaway were chipped as if by bullets from a machine gun, and big holes were drilled by the slugs in the hollow iron piping that forms the railing setting off the areaway from the street. A big outside siamese standpipe was also peppered by the slugs, but was not penetrated.

The heavy glass door and window at the farther end of the passage were completely shattered, the steel lockers across the longitudinal corridor inside were dented, though not penetrated, and large pieces of plaster were blown out of the wall beyond. The windows in the supply room next door were also blown to pieces.

Lifted Detective Off Chair.

Directly above the spot where the explosion occurred Lieutenant Edward F. McNally was seated at the desk of the Detective Bureau. He was lifted six inches out of his seat when the bomb went off, but was not hurt. Every window in the room, however, was blown to pieces, and Joseph Evans, a stenographer, who was copying a report in front of one of them, had an extremely narrow escape. A big splinter of quarter-inch plate glass flew over his shoulder, slit the piece of paper in his typewriter, and nicked the rubber of the platen roll.

Fifty feet away, across the corridor, in the office of the First Branch Detective Bureau, Lieutenant W. F. Sullivan was also typewriting, and splinters flew into the room where he was at work. Every window along that side of the building was blown to pieces and most of those on the opposite side of the block were also smashed. The windows

Continued on Page 3.

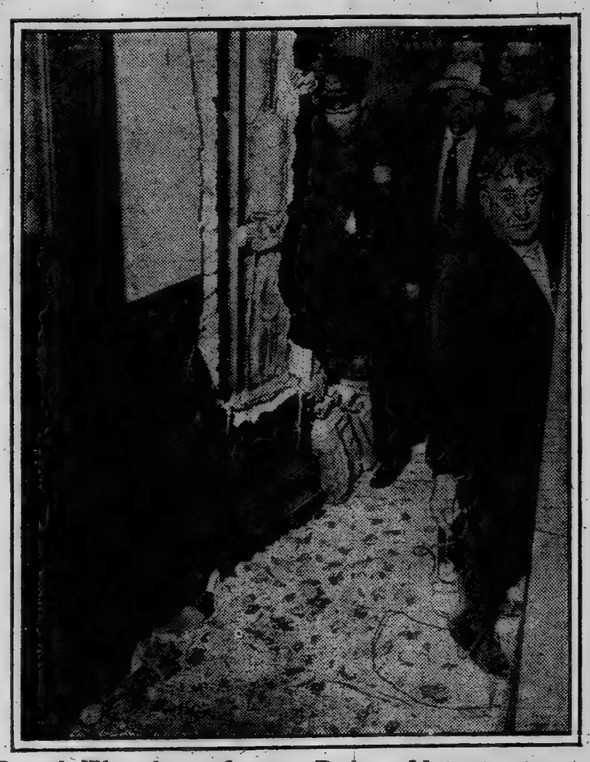

Bomb Wreckage Inside Police Headquarters

DYNAMITE BUYER HAD HOLT'S ALIAS

120 Pounds Were Delivered in Syosset, L. I., on June 20 to "C. Hendricks."

HIDDEN STORE NOW SOUGHT

Evidence Indicating Holt Is the Alleged Poisoner, Muenter, Is Accumulating.

Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan on Saturday and exploded a bomb in the Capitol at Washington on Friday, is believed by the Glen Cove, L. I., police to have received the materials for making thirty or more bombs as powerful as that which he placed in the Capitol.

Two cases of high explosives were received at Syosset, L. I., ten miles from Glen Cove, on June 28, by a man who is believed by the freight agent, George B. Carnes, to be Holt. Carnes notified the police of Glen Cove of this last night. After reading that one of the revolvers carried by Holt had been purchased in the name of C. Hendricks, he remembered that the man who received the dynamite had given the name of C. Hendricks. After seeing the pictures of Holt, Carnes said that he was convinced that Holt was Hendricks.

The two cases contained a total of 120 pounds of dynamite. They were shipped to Syosset from a branch at Long Island City of the Aetna Explosives Company. The Aetna Explosives Company several months ago purchased the Keystone Powder Company. The stick of dynamite which was carried by Holt into the Morgan residence and the two which were found in his suitcase bore the label of the Keystone Powder Company.

Got 100 Feet of Fuse.

On the day after receiving the dynamite, the same man received at Syosset a package containing 100 feet of fuse, 100 caps and 100 four foot "exploders." The same man also received a small trunk weighing forty-six pounds, the contents of which could not be learned. The trunk was shipped by J. Wolf & Sons, address not given. The fuses, caps and exploders were shipped by "Rector of Long Island City."

In receiving two of the consignments, the man signed his name C. Hendrix. On receiving the third he signed the name C. Hendricks.

What has become of these explosives is not known. Holt has denied that he has explosives stored anywhere. He insisted that the three sticks of dynamite which he took with him on his trip to Glen Cove were all that were left after he had made the bomb in Washington.

Hours have been spent by Superintendent Pullman of the Washington Police, Chief William J. Flynn of the United States Secret Service, and New York police in trying to induce Holt to tell whether he has bought dynamite to make other bombs or if he had left materials for other bombs in the hands of confederates, but he has refused them all information on those subjects. Holt has shown extreme reluctance to discuss the question whether he has dynamite for more bombs.

Impatient for Explosive.

Carnes said that the man who called himself Hendrix and Hendricks had called him up frequently on the telephone for nearly ten days and asked whether packages had arrived for him.

Continued on Page 4.

WINCARNIS WITH SELTZER and a dash of lemon makes an excellent hot weather tonic and restorative.—Advt.

MORGAN BETTER; ALL DANGER PAST

Patient Is Refreshed by Eight-Hour Sleep and Wants to Leave His Bed.

CHATS WITH HIS PARTNER

Reassured, His Son Races Yacht and His Mother Takes a Trip on the Corsair.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., July 5.—All signs point to continued improvement in the condition of J. P. Morgan during the third day of his illness following the attempt on his life. Junius Spencer Morgan tonight said his father's condition was so much better that the physicians had decided there was no further need of giving out bulletins. Drs. Markoe and Lyle are no longer staying constantly at the house, and there are now only one day nurse and one night nurse in attendance.

The notice of the physicians was confirmed tonight when Mr. Morgan received as a caller W. H. Porter, a member of his firm. He chatted with Mr. Porter for some time, and was in the best of spirits.

A further indication of Mr. Morgan's improvement was found in the fact that his son, Junius Spencer Morgan, sailed his father's yacht, the Grayling, this afternoon in the race for 50-footers in the Larchmont Regatta. The Grayling is said to be Mr. Morgan's favorite boat.

The optimistic tone which was voiced by the physicians in their bulletin early in the day was maintained throughout the day. It was said Mr. Morgan took eight hours sleep and awoke feeling refreshed. Later it was said he was feeling so much stronger that it was becoming difficult to reconcile him to lying quietly in bed.

It is understood the family let their friends know it would be better not to drive automobiles on the island. Whenever he hears a machine Mr. Morgan makes detailed inquiries about who has called and the family wishes to avoid even this disturbance of his rest.

Except William H. Porter of J. P. Morgan Co. no one outside the family and his attendants has been permitted to see the patient. There were few visitors to East Island today, and they simply left their cards at the lodge. Among them were J. Parker Kirlin, W. D. Guthrie and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, who is not a relative. Police Commissioner Arthur Woods of New York motored to the Morgan estate in the afternoon from Mineola. He stayed about ten minutes. As he was leaving Mr. Porter's car drove out and the two motors left in the direction of New York together. Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Sr., left East Island this afternoon on the Corsair. She is to return tomorrow.

Since the shooting the local telegraph office has handled about 400 telegrams and cables addressed to the Morgan home. There were ninety today. Among them was one from John D. Rockefeller. Most of the messages have been signed with first names only.

GOOD WISHES FROM PARIS.

PARIS, July 5.—The French Society of Political Economy met in Paris today and expressed its wish for the prompt and complete recovery of J. Pierpont Morgan.

The members of the society passed a resolution inviting their fellow citizens to inscribe their names at the American Chamber of Commerce as an indication of their sympathy.

Eyeglasses that fit right—look right—stay right. at SPENCER'S, 7 Maiden Lane.—Advt.

Gerard Working With Berlin to Draft a Satisfactory Answer to Our Note

Berlin Reports a Preliminary Exchange of Views Now in Progress With the United States—Kaiser's Diplomats Believe Agreement Will Be Reached in Submarine Problem.

BERLIN, July 5, (via London, Tuesday, July 6.)—It is learned that a preliminary exchange of views is now proceeding between the United States and Germany regarding the nature of the forthcoming German reply to the American note respecting submarine warfare and the Lusitania incident. This is responsible for the delay in the delivery of the German note, the transmission of which to the American Government was expected today.

The efforts of the diplomats on both sides are directed toward evolving, through an informal discussion, a formula for a note which will be acceptable both to Germany and the United States, and it is believed that the note when it is presented and published will have a reasonable chance of furnishing a basis for a satisfactory settlement of the submarine problem.

In consonance with this plan, the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, and the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, had a conference on Saturday, at which the nature of the draft of the note as elaborated in the German conferences was outlined to the Ambassador and discussed from various angles.

It is understood that Mr. Gerard has informed the State Department at Washington fully as to the tone of the note and instructions from that department are awaited before further steps are taken. The greatest reserve is being maintained by both sides in the interval.

Has Kaiser's Approval.

Officials of the German Foreign Office, who are the usual sources of news on negotiations, have for several days denied themselves to American newspaper callers, in order to prevent the nature of the deliberations from getting out, and, although the character of the German proposals as at first considered is known with fair accuracy, the nature of the proposals in the draft under consideration on Saturday, which has received the Emperor's approval, is being most carefully guarded. There is reason to believe, however, that these have in view the attainment of some means for insuring the safety of Americans traveling on passenger ships, possibly by some plan of certifying the cargoes of the vessels.

Details of the plan present greater difficulties than the principle itself, because the Germans wish to preserve as great a freedom of action as possible to interfere with shipments of war supplies to Great Britain.

It is pointed out in certain quarters that the German Government is animated by a sincere desire to go as far in providing for the safety at sea of Americans traveling on "lawful occasions" as is consistent with military necessities and the force of German public opinion. And this is a force that is certain to be taken into account.

Won't Torpedo Our Ships.

It is believed, however, that by the present plan of a preliminary interchange of views a solution may be found which will go a long way toward meeting the American wishes.

The term "passenger ships" is used advisedly, for it appears to be no longer a question of torpedoing American ships in the war zone. It is pointed out that the American desires in this direction have already been met to the fullest degree by Germany, which is animated by the most sincere desire to avoid any attacks on American craft.

It appears to be equally not a question, so far as Germany is concerned, of abandoning the submarine warfare against hostile merchantmen generally, much as this might be desired by American opinion on humanitarian grounds. The recent successes of the German submarines against vessels of big tonnage and great speed have augmented the desire of German public and press for a continuance of the campaign, the effectiveness of which is no longer questioned here. Much weight is laid, too, upon the German contention that the submarine campaign against British commerce is no longer a campaign against "helpless merchantmen."

It is further contended that so long as Great Britain does not withdraw her instructions regarding attacks upon submarines, it will be impossible for Germany to conduct her submarine campaign as considerately as might be desired.

Washington Thinks Submarine Problem Will Be Solved.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Indications in official quarters tonight are that the difficulties between the United States and Germany over submarine warfare may be solved in informal diplomatic discussions prior to the final drafting of the German reply.

The seriousness of the issue between the United States and Germany has so impressed officials in Berlin that they are undertaking to learn, informally through Ambassador Gerard exactly what modifications of the submarine campaign will satisfy the American demand for the protection of its rights without reducing the effectiveness of the submarine as a weapon against Germany's enemies.

Ambassador Gerard has had several conferences with high German officials, in which various suggestions have been made. The conference to which Berlin press dispatches referred as having taken place Saturday had not been reported by Ambassador Gerard tonight. His last dispatches intimated that the German reply would be delayed for several days, possibly a week.

Such advices as Ambassador Gerard has sent portray a favorable atmosphere in Berlin, from which he infers that the reply will be friendly and perhaps satisfactory.

In a general way it is known officially that Germany is endeavoring to avoid further attacks on passenger vessels of any nationality, but its difficulty is to frame a proposal in such a way as to prevent the allies from continuing to ship large quantities of ammunition and contraband on such ships. One suggestion discussed in Berlin official quarters recently, and of which the American Government was advised, contemplated that passenger vessels clearing from American ports be immune from attack, placing the burden on the United States to interpret just what is meant by "a vessel primarily engaged in passenger traffic."

While the United States claims under international law the right to save its citizens travel on all ships whether or not they carry contraband, Germany is hoping in some way, it is understood, to impose a moral obligation whereby Americans would be persuaded not to take passage on vessels devoted chiefly to traffic in contraband. The suggestion in press dispatches of a joint British-American or German-American inspection of passenger vessels is regarded in some official quarters here as likely to furnish a basis for a partial understanding.

Just what arrangement may be made with reference to cargo ships of enemy nationality on which Americans have been shipping as members of the crew is a matter of wide conjecture among officials.

The cases of the British liners Armenian and Anglo-Californian furnish instances in which repeated efforts were made to escape German submarines, and officials here are inclined to recognize the difficulties which ensue from the actions of the British commanders in subjecting their crews to the dangers of shell fire by ignoring submarine warnings and making continued efforts to escape. In such cases, some officials point out that the United States may be faced by a situation in which it will be compelled to inform its citizens who ship as members of the crews of foreign vessels, that under international law the protection of a neutral Government ceases the moment resistance to capture begins or on repeated efforts to escape.

As a whole, officials here believe the forthcoming note, while it may not be productive of an immediate understanding, will pave the way for further discussion in which the causes of friction between the United States and Germany may be removed.

The press comments of Germany are being closely read by officials, who are gratified at the apparent efforts of a large section of the influential class in Berlin to bring about a better understanding between the two countries.

Admiral Von Truppel Urges Peace with America.

BERLIN, July 5, (via London.)—Admiral Oscar von Truppel, at one time Governor of Kiao-chau, the German concession in China, contributes an article today to Der Tag warning his compatriots not to underestimate the danger of a breach with the United States, and asking them to weigh seriously the question whether the value of Germany's submarine warfare against British commerce was great enough to justify a continuance of its present form at the expense of a rupture with America.

The article is remarkable not only for its open statement regarding the far-reaching effects which the participation of America in the hostilities might exercise on the future course of the war—effects which Admiral von Truppel says are greatly underestimated in Germany—but also as a contribution from a naval officer.

All the naval publicists of Germany hitherto heard from have been devoting their energies to stirring up public opinion against any modification of the submarine campaign, and endeavoring to prevent or to limit concessions to American demands in the forthcoming German note to Washington.

Admiral von Truppel writes:

"A German-American war, or even a rupture of diplomatic relations, the effect of which would virtually be as great, would injure German prospects more seriously than many believe. Although America at first would be able to contribute little to the military strength of the Entente Allies, except by an acceleration of the munitions supply, it could in time co-operate with considerable land and sea forces and with first-class submarines and aeroplanes in the complete isolation of eGrmany. It also could exercise such pressure upon the few remaining neutral countries that these would probably be arrayed actively or passively in the ranks of our enemies."

Admiral von Truppel discounts the stories of earlier existing American agreements with Great Britain against Germany, explaining that this is most improbable, owing to American diplomatic traditions. "But it is undeniable," he says, "in spite of President Wilson's unquestionable desire to reach a peaceful solution of the problems, that the sympathies of a majority of Americans are on the side of England, and that only a spark might be necessary under certain conditions to kindle this feeling into a hostile outbreak."

The kernel of the problem from a German standpoint, concludes Admiral von Truppel, is contained in this question:

"Can we hope so far as we are able to foresee to force England to its knees through submarine warfare against her commerce?

"If the answer is in the negative, our submarines can find better employment against hostile warships, particularly in the hunting grounds of the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles and the Suez Canal. Submarine warfare against merchantmen in that case could be modified or abandoned to obtain a more favorable neutrality from and the friendship of America, which would be of great value to Germany after the war.

"If the answer is in the affirmative, then the law of self-preservation would justify us in the situation which England has forced upon us in using to the fullest extent our superiority in submarines, and we can calmly accept all the consequences of it."

Admiral von Truppel has had a varied career, not least important of which under present circumstances is that he has several times visited American waters on sea service, and that he commanded one of the vessels of Admiral von Diederich's squadron at Manila Bay, when a tense situation developed with Admiral Dewey.

DYSPEPTICS NEED Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Relieves and corrects sour stomach, sick headache and nausea—an excellent appetizer.—Advt.

CAPTAIN SAVES SHIP FROM SUBMARINE; DIES ON THE BRIDGE, 8 OTHERS SLAIN; HIS SON THEN BRINGS VESSEL TO PORT

French Warships Sink a German Submarine; Two French Merchant Vessels Destroyed

PARIS, July 5.—It was officially announced today by the French Ministry of Marine that the French steamer Carthage, of 5,275 tons gross, was torpedoed by a German submarine yesterday and sunk.

It also was announced that a French squadron sighted two submarines in the Channel yesterday, and that one was hit by several shells and disappeared.

The text of the statement follows:

The French steamer Carthage was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine near Cap Helles on July 4. Sixty-six members of the crew were saved. Six men are missing.

Two German submarines were sighted yesterday in the English Channel by vessels belonging to the Second Light French Squadron. Both submarines plunged, but one was hit by several shells before it disappeared.

The Spanish steamer Juan arrived at Pauillac today with the Captain and seven men of the French schooner Hirondelle. The schooner was sunk July 2 by a German submarine near Ouessant, the westernmost of the islands off the coast of Brittany. The Captain of the Hirondelle said:

"A submarine appeared 300 yards from us and fired a shot through our rigging. I lowered sail and raised our flag. Some one called to us from the submarine that we had three minutes to leave the vessel, and we got into a lifeboat and pulled away.

"The submarine then fired six shots into the Hirondelle, and in ten minutes I saw my ship sink, having heeled over with her keel in the air. At this moment the torpedo boats and the Spanish ship Juan, which took us aboard, appeared and the German submarine slowly submerged until she was out of sight."

RUSSIAN LINE TWICE PIERCED

Archduke Joseph's Army Breaks Through at Krasnik and Takes 8,029 Prisoners.

GREAT BATTLE FOR PRUTH

Losses of Muscovite Forces There Estimated by Vienna at 20,000 Men in a Few Days.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.—The Russians are making a desperate stand between the Rivers Pruth and Dniester. Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian forces, reports that the fighting in Southern Poland is of the most desperate character, while Vienna admits that the Russians are attacking in strong force. Austro-German sources, however, declare this effort to be a forlorn hope.

General von Linsingen's Teutonic army, after a fortnight of terrific struggles, is reported by both Vienna and Berlin to have reached the whole front of the Zlota Lipa River in Eastern Galicia.

Following is the Austrian official war statement that was given out last night:

In Eastern Galicia the Teutonic allied troops under General von Linsingen, after two weeks of successful battles, have reached the Zlota Lipa River, the western bank of which has been cleared of the enemy. In the sectors of Kamionka Strumilowa and Krasno battles against the Russian rearguards are continuing.

Near Krylow, (on the Bug River,) in Southern Russian Poland, near the Galician border, the enemy has evacuated the western bank of the Bug and burned the village of Krylow.

Fighting is proceeding on both banks of the Upper Wieprz.

The Teutonic allied troops drove the enemy from positions north of the small River Por and advanced to Faras and Plonka.

The western army, commanded by Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, after several days' battle, broke through the Russian front on both sides of Krasnik and drove the Russians back with heavy losses in a northerly direction. We captured twenty-nine officers and 8,000 men and took six caissons and six machine guns.

West of the Vistula River the situation is unchanged.

The Petrograd correspondent of The Times telegraphs:

"No apprehension is entertained as to the fate of Warsaw, for the city bids fair to be protected. Even if the Germans should reach Ivangorod, this would not necessarily involve the surrender of Warsaw.

"The Russian waiting game in fact has been justified. The critic of the Novoe Vremya correctly explains the withdrawal as a manoeuvre deliberately undertaken with the object of accepting battle under the best conditions for the Russians. He adds that on the Vistula front the ground which offers the Russians the greatest advantage is that with Brest Litovsk as a base, Ivangorod on the right flank and a strong army occupying the flank and rear positions in relation to the right flank of General von Boehm-Ermolli's Army."

A Struggle in Bukowina.

BERLIN, July 5, (via London.)—A dispatch from Czernowitz, Bukowina, reports that the Russians are continuing desperate but unsuccessful attacks in the region between the Pruth and Dniester Rivers and are meeting with very heavy losses. These have amounted to 20,000 men in the last few days.

Violent artillery engagements raged Saturday in northeastern Bukowina, the Russians retiring, followed by the Austro-Hungarian troops, across the frontier.

The following official account of the operations in the southeastern war theatre was issued by the War Office today:

Teutonic allied troops under General von Linsingen have reached the whole front of the Zlota Lipa and have cleaned the west bank of Russians. In almost a fortnight of fighting against strong enemy positions we

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HAY'S FIVE FRUIT. A concentrated fruit syrup for home use. Delicious, refreshing, wholesome. At Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. —Advt.

20,000 TURKS FALL IN FOUR-DAY FIGHT

Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton Reports Terrific Slaughter of the Foe at the Dardanelles.

MADE UNCEASING ATTACKS

But the Hot Fire of Allied Artillery on Land and Sea Shattered Their Ranks.

LONDON, July 5.—More than 5,000 Turks were killed and 15,000 wounded in Dardanelles operations from June 28 to July 2, according to an estimate made by General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the British forces, in a report made public tonight by the official press bureau. The report says:

"About 2 A. M. (date not given) the searchlights of the destroyer Scorpion discovered half a Turkish battalion advancing near the sea, to the northwest of Krithia. The Scorpion opened fire, and few of the enemy got away.

"Simultaneously the enemy attacked a knoll which we had captured, due west of Krithia, advancing from a nullah in close formation in several lines. The attack came under artillery and enfilading rifle fire, the enemy losing heavily. The foremost Turks got within forty yards of the parapet, but only a few returned.

"The Turks made several heavy bomb attacks during the night, our troops being twice driven back a short distance. Early in the morning we regained these trenches by a bayonet attack. They have since been strengthened. At 5:30 A. M. 2,000 Turks, moving from Krithia into a ravine, were scattered by machine gun fire.

"The operations reflect great credit on the vigilance and accurate shooting of the Scorpion. The Turkish losses in the nullah and ravine are estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 dead.

Gurkhas in Hot Charge.

"About 10 P. M. on June 30 the Turks again attacked with bombs a portion of the most northerly trench captured by us on the 28th. An officer of the Gurkhas being wounded (not dangerously, as it turned out) the men became infuriated, flung all their bombs at the enemy, and then, charging down out of the trench, used their kukris for the first time and with excellent effect.

"About dawn the Turks once more attempted to attack over the open, but nearly the whole of these attacking forces, about half a battalion, were shot down, and a final bomb attack, though commenced, failed utterly.

"Further reports from the Australian and New Zealand corps as to the enemy's attack on the 29th and 30th on our right flank state that the action was commenced with a very heavy fire, from midnight until 1:30 A. M., to which our men only replied by a series of cheers.

"The Turks then launched their attack and came right on with bayonet and bombs. Those who succeeded in getting into our saps were instantly killed. The remainder were dealt with by bomb and rifle fire from the Seventh and Eighth Light Horse. By 2 A. M. the enemy broke, and many were killed while withdrawing.

"The enemy's attack was strongest on his right. The Turks were completely taken aback by the concealed sap, constructed well ahead of our main line, and the dead are lying thickly in front of this. Some got into the sap, several across it. All these were wiped out by the fire from the main parapet further back.

"Following the defeat of this attack the enemy attacked at 3 A. M. on our left, and thirty men came over the parapets in front of the right of Quinn's post. These were duly polished off.

Enver Pasha Ordered Attack.

"Prisoners brought in state that three fresh battalions were employed in the main attack, which was made by personal order of Enver Pasha, (the Turkish War Minister,) who, as they definitely assert, was present in the trenches on June 29. This is confirmed by the statement of an intelligent Armenian prisoner captured on that date. According to him, stringent orders were recently issued

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER, 35c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles. —Advt.

SHELLS RIDDLE FREIGHTER

Anglo-Californian's Commander Killed in Flight From a Raider.

SHIP DODGES TORPEDOES

Young Mate Springs to Father's Post and Pilots Steamer Into Queenstown.

SEVERAL AMERICANS IN CREW

But Their Fate Is in Doubt—Germans Resort to Rifle Fire During the Chase.

QUEENSTOWN, July 5.—With nine dead sailors stretched on her deck, eight men lying wounded below, and her sides riddled by shot and shell, the British steamship Anglo-Californian steamed into Queenstown Harbor this morning after having withstood the attack of a German submarine for four hours. The ship's escape from destruction was accomplished with no other means of defense than the indomitable spirit of her Captain and crew, combined with masterly seamanship, which enabled her to frustrate the efforts of her assailant to torpedo her.

The story of how Captain Parslow stood on the bridge of the Anglo-Californian amid a rain of shot and calmly directed the movements of his ship until he was killed by a shell, and of how his place was taken by his son until British destroyers appeared and the submarine was compelled to flee, was told by the survivors.

The Anglo-Californian left Montreal for the British Isles on June 24. The submarine was sighted at 8 o'clock last Sunday morning. Captain Parslow ordered full steam ahead and wireless calls for aid were sent out. The submarine on the surface proved to be a far speedier craft than the steamer and rapidly overhauled her, meanwhile deluging her with shells. One shot put the wireless apparatus on the Anglo-Californian out of action. Finding that he could not escape by running for it Captain Parslow devoted his attention to manoeuvring his ship so as to prevent the submarine from using torpedoes effectively.

Captain's Son Gallant, Too.

"Our Captain was a brave man," said one of the narrators. "He kept at his post on the bridge, coolly giving orders as the submarine circled around us vainly seeking to get a position from which it could give us a death blow with a torpedo. All the while the underwater boat continued to rain shot and shell upon us, and at times was so close that she was able to employ rifle fire effectively.

"At last one shell blew the Captain off the bridge, killing him outright and terribly mutilating him. Just before that he had given orders to lauch the boats, but this was very difficult under the shell fire. Several men were struck down while working at the davits. Ultimately four boats were got overboard and were rowed away until picked up."

The son of Captain Parslow, serving as second mate, was standing by his father's side when the Captain was killed. The son was knocked down by the violence of the explosion. Springing to his feet, he seized the wheel, and, as ably as his father had done, continued dodging the submarine. Another shell burst alongside him, shattering one of the spokes of the wheel, but young Parslow retained his post.

The wireless S O S calls that had been sent out at the first alarm had reached those able to give more than passive assistance, however, and British destroyers appeared. On their approach the submarine abandoned the attack and submerged. Young Parslow was still at the wheel when the destroyers came up.

Americans in the Crew.

MONTREAL, July 5.—Fifty Americans and Canadians were among the crew of ninety-five aboard the British steamer Anglo-Californian which sailed from here on June 24 and reached Queenstown today with ten dead and eight injured by the shell fire of a German submarine.

The men were shipped at Montreal. Several Russian reservists also were aboard. Some of the Ontario men and Americans who sailed on the ship were:

R. L. Martin, Boston; George Rogers, Richmond, Va.; W. J. Feeney, Newport News, Va.; John Vaughan, Newport News, Va.; George Price, Woodstock, Vt.; G. Barkley, 1,832 St. Clair Avenue, Toronto; John Mahoney, Newport News, Va.; L. G. Carroll, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Ross, 16 Cypress Avenue, Toronto; F. Shambrook, Port McNicol, Ontario; P. J. Dunning, 12 Yonge Street, Toronto; T. Chandeler, 120 Kink

Street East, Toronto; A. Morgan, 287 King Street West, Toronto.

When the European war began the Anglo-Californian was in San Francisco and narrowly escaped capture by the German cruiser Leipzig. Since then she has made frequent trips from the United States to England. This Spring she made five trips from Newport News with horses aboard.

Remarking that he was on the firing line just as much as the soldiers at the front, Captain Parslow, on the day his ship left here, said:

"Merchant ships are a necessary link in the chain by which the British Government maintains her part in the war. Captains and seamen stick to their jobs just as men on shore do where their work is necessary."

One of Captain Parslow's sons has been killed at the front and another has been wounded, it was announced here tonight.

The Anglo-Californian is a steel-screw steamship of 7,333 gross tonnage, built by Short Brothers of Sunderland in 1912 for the Nitrate Producers' Steamship Company. She is 425 feet long, 52 feet 5 inches beam, and 38 feet 3 inches depth of hold.

AMERICANS ABOARD STEAMER

Some of Anglo-Californian Men Signed at Newport News.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 5.—Records here show that John Mahoney and John Vaughan signed on the steamship Anglo-Californian as assistant foremen on May 24, and sailed on that date for Avonmouth. The man referred to in press dispatches as W. J. Feaney is probably D. F. Feeney, an assistant foreman. All three gave home addresses as Newport News, but investigation shows that they had made their homes here only temporarily.

Mahoney is a New York man, and Vaughan is a native of Cork, Ireland. R. L. Martin, mentioned in dispatches as being from Boston, also signed here, and gave Newport News as his home address.

Captain Parslow of the Anglo-Californian was Commodore of the Anglo fleet. He lived at 14 Livesdale Road, London.

LIKE THE ARMENIAN CASE.

Washington Sees No New Phase in Anglo-Californian Affair.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Officials here pointed out today that apparently no American rights had been violated in the attack by a German submarine on the British steamer Anglo-Californian, since the officers of the vessel admitted their attempts to escape.

If any Americans were killed officials held that the case was parallel to that of the British steamer Armenian, on which several Americans lost their lives. Continued efforts of a merchantman to escape when ordered to heave to by a hostile war vessel places neutrals aboard outside the protection of their home Government, according to the rules of international law.

NORWEGIAN BARK SUNK, SIX AMERICANS ABOARD

Crew of the Fiery Cross in Open Boat 20 Hours After Submarine Attack.

LONDON, July 5.—The Norwegian bark Fiery Cross has been sunk by a German submarine seventy miles southwest of the Scilly Islands. Her crew of eighteen men, after spending twenty hours in open boats, landed at Swansea. Among the crew are six Americans.

The schooner Sunbeam of Kirkwall, Scotland, also has been sunk by a German submarine. The crew of the Sunbeam was saved.

The Norwegian steamer Pick has been sunk, the result of being torpedoed or striking a mine off Sunk lightship, near the mouth of the Thames. Her crew of fifteen landed at Harwich.

The Fiery Cross was a vessel of 1,448 tons gross, built in 1878 at Glasgow and owned by Hansen and Anderson of Larvik, Norway. The latest marine record contained nothing more recent regarding her movements than that she had passed Gibraltar on June 6 after having sailed from the Tyne on May 29 for Genoa.

DENY LOSS OF BATTLESHIP.

Germans Had 30 Killed and 33 Hurt on Mine-Layer Albatross.

BERLIN, July 5, (via London.)—The Russian report regarding the destruction of a vessel of the Deutschland (battleship) class is untrue, according to a semi-official statement issued here. It also is denied that the mine layer Albatross lowered the German flag before running ashore on Swedish territory. The Russians are said to have fired 1,500 shots at the Albatross of which only twenty-five were hits.

An eyewitness of the naval battle asserts that nearly the entire stern of one Russian warship was shot away.

BERLIN, July 5.—(By wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German sailors of the mine layer Albatross, who were killed in an engagement July 2 with a Russian cruiser squadron off the Swedish island of Gothland, were buried today with signal honors in which the Swedish authorities and civilians participated. Swedish troops came to salute as the procession wended its way from the shore, where the Albatross was beached, to the Bjoerke Cemetery.

The German flag waved over the open grave while the Captain addressed the crew who participated in the naval action, in which the naval officer glorified the German sailors who had died in the performance of their duty.

Revised estimates place the number of killed at thirty and three more men believed to be dying. Thirty other wounded sailors are now doing well.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

British Steamer Leaves Boston with Big Cargo of Foodstuffs.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 5.—The British steamer Ocean Monarch, under charter to the Allan Line, left this port for Glasgow this morning laden with a cargo including 120,000 bushels of wheat, 17,000 bushels of rye, 3,600 bags of asbestos, 1,500 boxes of cheese, 250 boxes of provisions, 21,000 feet of lumber, 1,300 pieces of sewing machine stock and 2,500 feet of flooring. The Ocean Monarch will pass through the war zone on July 17.

HARWICH AIR RAID FUTILE.

German Machines Quickly Driven Off, British Admiralty Reports.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.—The British Admiralty announces that with regard to the Berlin report of an air raid on Harwich the following are the facts of the incident, which otherwise "is hardly worth recording":

"On Saturday forenoon a German seaplane and an aeroplane appeared off Harwich, flying very high. Our aircraft immediately started in pursuit and drove them off. The hostile aircraft then dropped their bombs into the sea and made their escape, still flying at a great height."

COL. LEIPZIG A SUICIDE.

German Attaché at Constantinople Found Dead in His Apartment.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.—The Turkish authorities at Constantinople announce that the death of Colonel Leipzig, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy at Constantinople, who was found dead in his apartments recently, is attributed to suicide, according to the Athens correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

ITALIANS REPEL HEAVY ATTACKS

Fierce Fighting for Plateaus Marks Renewed Offensive in Mountains by Austrians.

INVADERS MARCH ON PLAVA

Garrison of Fort Hensel Celebrates the Falling of the Thousandth Shell Fired at It.

ROME, July 5.—The following official statement was issued tonight at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff:

The artillery fire against the Austrian defensive works at Malborgeth and Predil continues effectively.

Our offensive on the Carnic Plateau is developing successfully. In engagements yesterday 400 Austrians were taken prisoners.

Our dirigibles have successfully bombarded enemy encampments in the vicinity of Doberdo and the Dornberg-Proacina Railway line, damaging the Proacina Junction and Station. The dirigibles were fired on but were not damaged.

A previous bulletin said:

In the region of the Tyrol and Carnia there has been a continuance of artillery actions, supported by small Italian detachments pushing toward the front. The Hensel fort was reached a number of times Saturday.

Supported by continuous artillery fire, the enemy attempted to retake Saturday night trenches on the northern slope of Val Grande, occupied by our Alpine troops on July 2. This attack, like those preceding it, was repulsed.

Our adversary renewed Saturday with particular violence counter-attacks against several lines of positions conquered by us on the Carso plateau. In spite of the fire of machine guns and artillery these counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy losses. We captured 300 prisoners, two field cannon, guns, and munitions. According to prisoners, the Austrian losses, especially from our artillery fire, have been serious in the last few days.

Two Italian Divisions Repulsed.

VIENNA, July 5.—The following bulletin concerning the operations on the Italian front was issued tonight by the War Office:

In the Italian war theatre the battles on the edge of the plateau of Doberdo were renewed yesterday with great violence. In the evening an attack by two Italian divisions against the sector south of Polazzo was repulsed. Further north the battle continues. Near Woltschach and in the region of Kern the attack of the enemy again failed.

In the Carinthian and Tyrolean boundary regions there were artillery engagements only.

AUSTRIAN SOUTHWESTERN HEADQUARTERS, July 4, (via London, July 5.)—The garrison of Fort Hensel, which closes Malborgeth Pass, yesterday afternoon celebrated as an noteworthy event the falling of the thousandth Italian shell fired against the fort. Loud cheers resounded at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, after which the garrison sang "God Save the Kaiser," "The Watch on the Rhine," and a Hungarian anthem. The cost of the expended Italian ammunition is out of all proportion to the damage done to the fort. The bombardment is now continuing day and night in an effort to prevent repairs, which the garrison hitherto has been able to execute as fast as the damage was done.

The war on the Carinthian and Tyrolean frontier can now be described as consisting of actual siege operations. The Italians can advance only by carrying every mountain or height as an actual fortress.

Use Boulders as Weapons.

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 5, (via Paris, 2:10 P. M.)—Severe fighting is in progress on the plateau of Cornico and Doberdo between the Italians and the Austro-Hungarians, according to advices received here today from Innsbrück. The Austrians continue to cast down boulders, and to blow up hidden rock galleries on the advancing Italian mountaineers.

A large Italian army is reported to be marching on Plava from Western Gorita, and to be methodically driving back the Austrians despite severe resistance.

An Austrian aeroplane, carrying a pilot and an observer, fell down a precipice on to the spur of Monte Nero on Saturday and was smashed. It was many hours before the bodies of the two aviators could be reached.

ALPINO CAPTURES A SENTRY.

Pitches Down a Slope with Him to Party Waiting Below.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UDINE, July 4.—Characteristic is the way in which an Austrian sentinel was brought into camp by a small party of Alpini and Bersaglieri sent out to reconnoitre under the guidance of one of their number who is a native of this part of the country.

Stealing from tree to tree and taking advantage of every bit of cover, they were able to approach within a hundred yards of the Austrian outposts and obtain the necessary information. Just then one of them caught sight of an Austrian sentinel leaning against a tree at the top of a steep slope. The Alpino guiding the party said:

"It's a pity to return without a prisoner. Go to the foot of the slope and await me."

Creeping on the sentinel, who had no idea of his proximity, he clasped him in his arms, thus preventing him from using his rifle. In the struggle both pitched down the slope, the Alpino still clinging to the sentinel, who was in the hands of the party waiting below before he had time to realize just what had happened to him.

UDINE, July 5.—The Italian troops operating against Val Piccolo, near Monte Croce Pass, being exposed recently to fire from a hidden battery which they were entirely unable to locate, an Alpine soldier from the neighboring district of Friuli asked to be allowed to discover the battery.

Dressed in the uniform of a dead Austrian officer, he crept up the mountain at night, arriving within a few yards of the battery, which was hidden in a natural grotto, the path to which was masked by the slope of the mountain. Having taken all his observations, the Italian retired in the early morning.

His Austrian uniform was seen by a sentinel, who fired at him, supposing him to be a deserter. The Italian, however, escaped by swinging himself down the precipice. He returned to his headquarters and made his report, which enabled the Italian artillery to silence the Austrian battery that day.

KING VICTOR A FRIEND OF HIS SOLDIERS

Endears Himself to Them by His Kindly Actions and Personal Interest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRESCIA, July 5.—Little by little, from passing soldiers and from the wounded in the hospital, it is possible to realize the life the King of Italy is leading among his soldiers—a life of simplicity, sympathy, and courage.

His days are spent almost entirely in his little gray automobile, which is becoming almost legendary, it moves so rapidly from one front to another. The soldiers already are saying it brings luck, for their attacks are always specially successful when the King and his motor are near by.

Nobody can say where the King sleeps, as his hardy upbringing makes it possible for him to take the few hours' rest required wherever he finds himself—in a tent, hut, soldier's bivouac on a mattress of straw, or merely wrapped in his cloak. He has all the calm, instinctive courage for which the House of Savoy is noted. He is constantly where real fighting is going on, encouraging the men by his presence and seeing that every detail is working smoothly.

King Victor often leaves his motor and moves about familiarly among the troops. He talks little and simply, looking the men keenly in the eyes as he speaks. He knows almost every officer by name, and has the royal gift of never forgetting a face once seen. Meeting a soldier of the Alpini, he said:

"It was you who took me up," naming a peak the King had ascended in order to see all the details of an action then occurring.

The soldier answered, "Yes, your Majesty."

The King added: "That was a good day. We were pretty close to the firing."

He passed on, while the soldier related rapturously how the King took him as a guide, outdistancing the Generals and other officers accompanying him, spent a long time on the top of the mountain studying the scene, then descending, shared his simple meal of cold meat, cheese, chocolate and bread with the soldier, insisting on his having the larger share because "at 22 years one has a larger appetite." The soldier ended by saying: "There isn't one of us who wouldn't die a thousand deaths to protect him."

One day, when near the field of battle, the King saw a wounded Bersagliere, his leg almost severed from his body, who, when carried by, feebly tried to salute him, saying as he pointed to his wound: "For you, Majesty."

The King, gravely and tenderly saluting him, answered:

"No, my boy, for our Italy."

Another time, seeing a soldier sitting sadly apart, he asked him the reason of his dejection. The man replied: "When I left home my youngest child was very ill, and I have had no news."

The King said:

"I can sympathize with you, for I myself am a father, and it is a whole week since I have heard from my family. You must believe that no news is good news," but taking the man's name and address he ordered a member of his staff to telegraph at once and inquire how the child was progressing.

It is by such actions and his unfailing interest in the soldiers that makes them so passionately devoted to their King.

DROPS BOMB ON TRIESTE.

Italian Dirigible Reports Serious Damage to Barracks There.

ROME, July 5, (via Paris.)—The following Italian official statement was given out here tonight:

"One of our dirigibles bombarded and seriously damaged the barracks at Trieste last night. The airship returned undamaged."

TOOK GUN UP 7,000 FEET.

Capture of Zellenkofel Peak Made by 30 Italians.

UDINE, Italy, July 5, (via Paris.)—Details have now been received of the taking by the Italians of Zellenkofel Peak, west of Monte Croce Pass, on June 28.

This mountain is over 7,000 feet high, and is usually ascended from the Austrian side, as the Italian slope has been considered impassable. The Austrians had a fixed observation point with forty men well entrenched just below the top of the mountain, when they signalled with the heliograph to their artillery below. The Italians, finding it impossible to take the front line, which is extremely steep and was exposed to the whole weight of the enemy's fire, decided to take the route which had been considered impossible.

Thirty volunteers from the Alpine troops, headed by two Lieutenants, climbed the almost perpendicular face of the mountain, tied together by ropes. Notwithstanding the difficulties of the ascent, they carried a machine gun in pieces, which were strapped on their shoulders.

Slowly and with immense precautions they reached the top overlooking the Austrian encampment. They waited until night, and then opened fire with the machine gun, after which they charged with bayonets before the Austrians had time to recover from their surprise. Only one Austrian, the officer in command, escaped. He managed to rush down the mountainside.

When the sun rose the Italians used the heliograph which had caused so much damage to summon the Alpine soldiers below. The latter joined their comrades in numbers and made the position secure.

GERMAN COTTON COMMITTEE

War Ministry Appoints a Body to Supervise the Industry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, July 5, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—The German Ministry of War has now appointed a special committee to supervise the German cotton industry.

GERMANS CAPTURED 1,000 AT LE PRETRE

French Admit Loss of Trenches There—Heavy Shelling by Germans Continues.

REPULSED BEFORE SOUCHEZ

Night Attacks There and in the Labyrinth Are Checked by the French Guns.

LONDON, July 5.—Further official details of the Germans' success on Sunday in recapturing the trenches recently taken by the French along the forest of Le Prêtre front show that the French loss in unwounded prisoners was about 1,000. The French War Office admits the loss of ground in that region and says that the Germans today subjected the French positions there to a violent bombardment. Paris also records repulses of German attacks launched last night against the French trenches before Souchez and in the Labyrinth. Barring the activity of German artillery between the Meuse and the Moselle today's fighting was without incident.

Following is the statement of the German Army headquarters:

A British attack north of Ypres, on the road to Pilken, and a French attack against Souchez were repulsed in a sanguinary engagement.

On both sides of the Cour-des-Carmes, on the west border of the forest of Le Prêtre, our troops yesterday morning stormed a hostile position on a front of some 1,500 meters. With heavy losses, the French troops, resisting obstinately, were obliged to evacuate trench after trench. We captured about 1,000 uninjured French, among them the staff of a battalion, two field guns, four machine guns and three light and four heavy mine throwing howitzers.

A simultaneous attack on a French blockhouse position south of Norroy, on the Moselle, was successful. The blockhouse was blown up with the occupants and defenses which had been constructed therein. The place was then, according to our plan, evacuated by us.

In the aerial fighting our airmen have again proved their superiority. Northwest of Masonville two French aeroplanes were forced to descend. The day before yesterday German airmen successfully repulsed three adversaries.

During the aerial attack on Bruges (Belgium) reported yesterday, bombs were dropped on the most valuable monuments of the town.

Following is the official communication issued by the French War Office tonight:

There has been relative calm along the whole front, without infantry action. There is nothing to report except artillery activity on the part of the enemy at certain points between the Meuse and the Moselle.

The region of the forest of Le Prêtre has suffered particularly a very violent bombardment with big shells.

This is the afternoon statement of the French War Office:

In the region to the north of Arras two attempts at attack on the part of the enemy, preceded each by a violent bombardment, were checked by us at about 10 o'clock last night. One was directed particularly against our positions in front of Souchez. The Germans came out several different times from their trenches, armed with grenades and bombs. We, however, compelled them to withdraw, leaving many dead on the ground. The other took place at the Labyrinth, but it was at once stopped by our fire.

In the course of yesterday afternoon, and in the evening, the Germans assumed the offensive along a front of about three miles, stretching from Fay-en-Haye to the Moselle. To the east of Fay-en-Haye, as well as in the western section of the forest of Le Prêtre, along a front of about two-thirds of a mile, they were successful, after a very violent bombardment, in again gaining a footing in their old lines recently taken by us. But in spite of the vigor of their action they found it impossible to move beyond these lines.

Farther to the east, on a line running from La Croix-des-Carmes to the village of Riept, on the Moselle, a German attack resulted in complete failure, and the enemy suffered very heavy losses.

There is nothing of importance to report from the rest of the front.

PRINCE REVIEWS FRENCH.

Arthur of Connaught Sees Argonne Heroes Decorated.

PARIS, July 5.—Prince Arthur of Connaught, who has been at the front with the British forces in the Western theatre of war, reviewed the various French troops which had been engaged for a month in heavy fighting in the Argonne region, says a dispatch to the Temps.

General [name deleted by censor] decorated with the Legion of Honor or the Military Medal those who had especially distinguished themselves. The ceremony took place during a terrific cannonade.

BIG KRUPP GUNS MADE FROM STOLEN PLANS

Baltimorean's Design Was Stolen From Washington Patent Office—Given Now to England.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—The big guns known as "Busy Berthas," the conception of a Baltimorean, which were first made in Germany, are now being used by the British in the western theatre of war.

When the blue prints showing the design of the huge guns were filed in the Patent Office in Washington they were stolen by a German spy employed in the office. He resigned his position and hastened to the Krupp works in Germany, where the guns were manufactured before the European war began.

The Davison Chemical Company of Baltimore had filed the patent. When Colonel Wilbur Miller, President of the company, read of the havoc wrought by the "Busy Berthas," his suspicions were aroused. At the Patent Office he learned that the blue prints had been abstracted. Duplicate prints were prepared, and he went to England, handed the duplicates over the British military authorities, and the guns are now in use by the British.

ASQUITH'S TRIBUTE TO LORD HALDANE

Says British Army's Readiness for War Was Due More to Him Than to Any One Else.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.—Premier Asquith paid a remarkable tribute to Viscount Haldane, the ex-Lord High Chancellor and ex-Secretary for War, in a letter regretting his absence from the National Liberal Club, where Lord Haldane spoke last night.

After describing Lord Haldane as "the oldest personal and political friend I have in the world," the Prime Minister referred to their unbroken intimacy of thirty-five years, and his "selfless loyalty," adding:

"I should wish my countrymen to realize that it was more due to him than to any other man that our army was found in readiness.

"The territorial force, which is covering itself with fame in every theatre of the war, is his creation; the magnificent work which is being done by the staff is largely the result of his initiative and inspiration. Long years of patient, unobtrusive effort conducted under his guidance and stimulus are bearing fruit, adding every day fresh chapters to the glorious annals of the British Army."

Premier Asquith concluded by denying that Viscount Haldane, at the outbreak of the war, desired to return to the War Office, and said that from the first Lord Haldane was a strong advocate of Lord Kitchener's appointment.

In the course of his speech Lord Haldane defended Sir Stanley von Donop, Director of the Ordnance Department.

He said that in October a committee, presided over by Lord Kitchener and including Lloyd George and other Ministers, decided that it would be necessary to increase the output of munitions tenfold. Every one was consulted, including General von Donop. Labor troubles spoiled their plan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 5.—At the National Liberal Club tonight Lord Haldane, making his first public appearance since his resignation from office at the formation of the Coalition Government, had some interesting things to say concerning the war situation.

Referring to the shortage in the output of shells, Lord Haldane said: "It was plain, and nobody was so clear about it as the Ordnance Department that ordinary means could not supply anything like what was necessary, and we therefore called into consultation the great armament firms. Enormous orders were placed with them. They undertook to do everything in their power to fulfil them, and if they had fulfilled them, or nearly fulfilled them, we should have been abounding with more shells and more munitions of war than we could use today.

"But their expectations were not realized. Labor and capital in this country had not then begun to be organized. We thought the great firms could do what they said they would do, and they thought so themselves.

"What was wrong was that the nation was not stirred up to a sense of the seriousness of the situation. I say that because I think that there is at least danger of great injustice being done to a most gallant and most devoted servant."

Among other things Lord Haldane said: "The method of attrition may turn out to be the real method in the war. The French are playing their own splendid part, and the Russians are playing a part that is too little understood. The Russians may succeed in checking Von Mackensen's army or they may fail.

"Prophecy is idle at this distance, but at least one understands what is the great Russian purpose since the day when Poltava was won and the enemy defeated by being led on and on into Russia, and the tradition in Russia has been the same ever since."

Turning to the question of peace, Lord Haldane said he would not speak on terms of peace, but about the situation in which the English might find themselves when peace came. "What," he said, "will happen? Our manufacturers will find it hard to develop their industries to the old level. Let us see that we do not become a huge, discontended island in the North Sea as the result. We shall have to build up again the ramparts of wealth and prosperity."

BERLIN EDITORS DENY SPLIT OVER PEACE

Wolff and Zimmermann Attack French Press as Exaggerating the Socialist Movement.

INSIST NATION IS A UNIT

Appeal for End of War Credited to a "Universal Consciousness of Strength."

BERLIN, July 5, (via London.)—Berlin's two leading journalists, Theodor Wolff of the Tageblatt and Eugen Zimmermann of the Lokal Anzeiger, in their publications enthusiastically support the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's reply to the French press on the deductions drawn by the French newspapers from the Social Democratic peace program.

Both agree with the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung that Germany will wait, without impatience, until its opponents draw "the inevitable conclusions from Germany's favorable situation," and that the Social Democratic program was drafted in the conviction that Germany's opponents "could not longer hope for a betterment of their own military situation, and after other organizations, confident of victory, had formulated what they believed our demands for peace ought to be."

The other organizations referred to are six great business associations which have gone on record to the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, as favoring the annexation of Belgium.

Theodor Wolff declares: "We all know that this is the status of things and that the various announcements and manifestoes formulated by various camps and containing peace ideas do not originate from a feeling of weakness, but from a universal consciousness of strength.

"With what zeal the French press utilizes everything the wind blows to it, every one knows who follows its daily utterances. Out of every grape it squeezes juice to prolong the intoxication of its public."

The writer diverges to assail the six business organizations seeking the annexation of Belgium, whose proposals, he says, although now printed here, now appear in countless newspapers in the enemy and neutral countries and are being mercilessly criticised."

Every such proposal, Herr Wolff asserts, is misconstrued both in the enemy and neutral lands, as, for example, in Rumania, where, he adds, "every street gossip in pessimism mourns our agony on the deathbed, and in the evening our power and hungry insolence, that demand subjugation by the other peoples."

He concludes: "Nothing is so welcome to them who hinder peace and seek to prolong this murderous war as some word of proof from the deluding circle of German stay-at-home warriors with which they can bolster up hope or truss up hate, and they are almost disarmed if they find no possibility to deny the unimpeachable strength of the German people and, if the desired opportunity is given away from them, to picture Germany's political future into a picture of terror."

Eugen Zimmerman dubs the French interpretation of the various peace proposals as "paper shells that do not explode," and asks: "How can our opponents find occasion to construct their discontent out of spite, or whatever one may call them, from such a misconception? In Germany no two men desire to accomplish anything different; a united nation battles for the same goal. Opinions as to how the object may be gained the quickest are varied. Every man, from the chief War Lord to the last citizen, is permeated with the purest patriotic intention to make every necessary sacrifice.

"If, however, in Germany one group should fall upon another, because their methods did not fit in with the accomplishment of a common purpose, the result of the current of the enemy countries would challenge them. Just as Germany is unanimous that the submarine warfare must never be given up, so we are unanimous in all important questions.

"It would be just as wrong to criticise any one who cites international decisions at The Hague which were reached by the whole world in open deliberation. These things are known to everyone with political training here and abroad. To nullify them would be harmful Pharisaism. He who slanders honorable striving toward the same goal and thrown doubt on the determination of our will offers our opponents a semblance of justification over their demagogic agitation."

TELLS PEACE WORKERS BELGIUM COMES FIRST

Wife of British Socialist M. P. Says Nation's Wrongs Must be Righted.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Mrs. Ethel Snowden, wife of Philip Snowden, Socialist member of the British Parliament from Blackburn, told women peace workers of many nations here today that no peace advocate in Great Britain wanted peace until the wrongs of Belgium had been righted.

She spoke to the International Conference of Women Workers to Promote Permanent Peace from a rostrum hung with peace pennants and canopied by a giant white banner lettered in purple with "The Revolt Against War."

"Peace workers of Great Britain," said Mrs. Snowden, "realize that the martyred nation theory of obtaining peace is not practical politics and cannot succeed."

Mrs. Snowden decried secret foreign diplomacy and said the "wolves" of commercial interests plunged England into the war while the nation was ignorant of the policies which led to the conflict.

"There are as many war-mad women in England as there are men," she said, and later, "Mother-love will be appealed to successfully to stop war."

Women of eight other foreign countries gave brief talks.

Lieut. Gen. Hildebrandt Killed.

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 6, (via London.)—Lieut. Gen. George Hildebrandt, commander of a German infantry division, fell in battle on July 3. He had a distinguished record.

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GERMANS PREPARING AN ALSATIAN DRIVE?

This Is Said to Be the Cause of the Closing of the Swiss Frontier.

THE HAGUE, July 5, (via London.)—Swiss citizens who are trying to return home by way of Holland, England, and France, being unable to reach Switzerland directly because the Germans have closed the German-Swiss frontier, say that this stringent German order is connected with the massing of German troops at Neubreisach, Mülhausen, and Hüningen.

This massing of troops, they say, is preparatory to an attack for the purpose of driving the French from the conquered Alsatian territory, as a part of the scheme to clear German and Austrian territory of invaders.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS DIE FROM CHOLERA

Over 1,000 Victims Already in a Camp in Hungary—Many Thousands Suffering.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.—A telegram to The Morning Post from Budapest reads:

"I learn on good authority that in the prisoners' camp of Delreczen, on the northeastern extremity of the Hungarian plains, between the 7th and 18th of June, 1,414 cholera cases occurred, with 312 deaths.

"There are altogether 17,000 prisoners in this camp, all Russians, and cholera seems to have spread among them to an alarming degree.

"Since the 18th of June the cases have rapidly increased, and, although no figures are available, I learn that up to the 26th of June more than 1,000 deaths occurred in the camp, and already half the prisoners are suffering.

"Panic conditions prevail in the camp, and the guards have been strengthened. Precautions have been taken to prevent the epidemic from reaching Delreczen, yet I understand that four cases are reported in the city itself.

"Cholera, in fact, is reappearing almost everywhere in the country."

RUMANIA WATCHING EVENTS.

Not Convinced That Russia Will Not Still Be Victorious.

BERLIN, July 5, (via London.)—Rudolf Rotheit, editor of the Vossische Zeitung, who is touring the Balkans, telegraphs from Bucharest, Rumania, that although the Rumanian war party admits that their calculations regarding the defeat of the central powers by the Entente Allies have been inaccurate, the Rumanians are not yet convinced that the Russian bolt is shot, and still expect Russia's reserve men finally to turn the scale.

Herr Rotheit says that the Rumanian Government is endeavoring to avoid committing itself on either side and to keep the doors open for a later arrangement with the more opportune party. He adds that it is highly improbable that the Rumanian General Staff will permit, in the meantime, the army to march against Transylvania.

RUSSIAN LINE TWICE PIERCED

Continued from Page 1.

have forced a passage across the Dniester River and have driven the enemy from position to position.

In the Bug section the enemy last night evacuated his bridgehead at Krylow.

Between the Bug and the Vistula the Russians were repulsed near Plonka and Turobin and near Tarnawska and Krasnik.

WARSAW CRUCIAL CENTRE.

Russians to Make Their Stand in Former Great Battle Area.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 5.—(Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is now plain that Russia's allies in the west may count safely on the great bulk of Germany's force continuing to be detained on the Russian front for probably several months to come.

At present the Germans have straightened out their line and once more with renewed determination are advancing northward. The line, which is over 130 miles in length, extends from the River Bug to a day's march west of the Vistula. Taken together with the German operations in the Baltic provinces it is obvious that Germany is commencing in twelve months of war the precise operation Austria and Germany both failed to carry through in the first months, namely, to force a way into Russian territory from East Prussia and from Galicia behind the line of the Vistula.

The plan is an admirable one on paper and Germany has arrived now merely at the preliminary stage. Her accomplishment of a rapid advance during the next few weeks must, no account, be taken as a scale for measuring future progress. It was only on Friday that the Russians began offering real resistance to the Germans' forward movement northward from Galicia.

The whole area which Russia will hold as a Brodino against redoubts against the encircling waves of the Germanic forces may be said to centre on the Warsaw system of fortifications as the citadel, while the outer works are of such vast extent—in fact their diameter is not much under a hundred miles—that the Germanic forces have before them the hardest task yet met with in this war.

After Thursday next nobody will be allowed either to enter or leave Warsaw without a special pass. Similar measures of military preparation are being taken at other important points in this vast area.

It is already clear that among the next moves of the enemy will be energetic attempts on the Baltic provinces front. The renewed activity at sea is also connected with the developments in this region.

What the enemy is finding in this ambitious invasion of Russia is a land laid waste and desolate on a truly heroic scale. None of the delights of campaigning as experienced in the towns and villages of France and Belgium await the invaders.

Germans Seize Five Swedish Ships.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.—"Five Swedish vessels were seized Sunday in the Baltic Sea and taken to Swinemunde," says the Copenhagen correspondent of The Morning Post. "They are the steamers Ligurda, Waermeland, and Henirk Wicander, and the sailing vessels Orvar and Hoppet."

20,000 TURKS FALL IN FOUR-DAY FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

SAY BRITISH LOST 10,000.

German Paper's Correspondent Pictures Large Casualties.

BERLIN, July 5, (via The Hague and London.)—The Constantinople correspondent of the Zeitung am Mittag reports that the British lost 10,000 men during the last twelve days' fighting around Sedd-el Bahr on the Gallipoli Peninsula. He states that he saw thousands of wounded transported to hospital ships, while the dead were left unburied. His dispatch continues:

"The climax in this awful carnage was reached on the morning of July 1, after a three days' offensive that failed utterly. Boats traveled to and from the transports for hours with the wounded. The Turks learn that Alexandria, Cairo, and the islands occupied by the British are literally choked with wounded men.

"The Turkish losses were measurably less and lighter, as is indicated by the fact that half the injured are already back in the fight."

Turks Report Progress.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5, (via London.)—An official statement issued by General Headquarters today says:

On the northern front in the Dardanelles there has been intermittant infantry and artillery fire near Avi Burnu.

In the southern sector our troops made good progress on July 2 near Sedd-el Bahr. After a bayonet attack we penetrated their lines on July 3 and bombarded the enemy's artillery, troops, and airsheds at Sedd-el Bahr.

On the Caucasian front, near the frontier, three regiments of the enemy's cavalry made an attempt against our right wing, but, after an engagement with our cavalry were repulsed.

Turks Warned Not to Yield.

"Following is an extract from captured divisional orders:

There is nothing that causes us more sorrow, increases the courage of the enemy and encourages him to attack more freely, causing us great losses, than the losing of these trenches. Henceforth commanders who surrender these trenches, from whatever side the attacks may come, before the last man is killed, will be punished in the same way as if they had fled. Especially will the commanders of units told off to guard a certain front be punished, if, instead of thinking about their work, supporting their units and giving information to the higher command, they only take action after a regrettable incident has taken place.

I hope this will not occur again. I give notice that if it does I shall carry out the punishment. I do not desire to see a blot made on the courage of our men by those who escape from the trenches to avoid the rifle and machine gun fire of the enemy. Henceforth, I shall hold responsible all officers, who do not shoot with their revolvers all privates who try to escape from the trenches on any pretext.

COLONEL RIFAAT,
Commander of the Eleventh Division.

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for
AGE
and
QUALITY
★ ★ ★

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HIDDEN BATTERIES SAVED OSSOWETZ

Severe Bombardment Was Vain Against the Defenses of Russian Fortress.

STRATEGY SHOWN IN SIEGE

To Fight from Utmost Range of Guns Is Proper Defense, Says Russian General.

By ROBERT R. McCORMICK.

LONDON, June 23.—When Liége fell after ten days of attack and when Namur fell in two; when the French fortress of Maubeuge ended its resistance in two weeks, the Western world said that modern siege howitzers had turned fortresses into curious antiques. When we heard stories of Russian forts holding out and throwing back the invader we put them down as "Belgian victories." I remember writing something on the subject that will have to come out when I revise my notes on my trip around the war.

The story of Przemysl, which I heard from General Sullivanoff, who captured it, was not encouraging to fort builders. After Hindenburg's first defeat before Warsaw, the Austrian Army retreated to the Carpathian Mountains, leaving a garrison of 120,000 men in Przemysl. As Russia lacked heavy guns, it could not attempt to storm the forts. Instead it threw an army of 70,000 men around the fort and followed into the Carpathians.

Przemysl had been fortified in the most modern manner. In addition, elaborate field works had been made before the siege. Such labyrinths of trenches as I saw there I had never believed existed. Before and between the forts the Austrians had put up veritable jungles of barbed wire.

They must have expected vigorous attacks, and they must have expected an early Austro-German advance from Cracow, because they left twice the normal garrison of the place and at first made no attempt at economizing on food.

When they finally realized that the Russians were merely blockading them and that their relief was delayed, they made sorties, but, hemmed in by their own barbed wire and subject to shell and machine gun fire from all sides, they were unable to advance. They became demoralized, and finally surrendered with three weeks of food still left. Even their destruction of forts and bridges was not complete.

Some Advantages of Forts.

This failure increased the impression made upon me by Liége, Namur, Maubeuge, and Antwerp. When I was visiting the Guards corps I asked General Bezobrazoff one day whether the experience of this war did not show that forts had become obsolete. The veteran replied that forts have certain moral disadvantages. They tend to influence a nation to trust to stone and iron for the defense that can only come from a capable army, and they tempt generals to leave garrisons to be captured when they should take all their men with the field army.

On the other hand, they are of inestimable value as a refuge for a defeated army to rally under, as a defense to communications, as a protection to the flank of an army, as a threat on the flank or rear of an advancing foe.

He instanced how the armies retreating from East Prussia had taken refuge in Ossowetz, Grodno, and Olita; how the English had rested under the guns of La Fère; how his own corps had stopped Hindenburg at Ivangorod and gained time for the troops to arrive and defeat him at Warsaw; how Paris had been a vital factor at the Marne; how the Germans had used Königsberg against Rennenkampff.

"But when the great artillery comes up the fort becomes a liability, not an asset?" I asked.

"Certainly not, if both fort and men are good," he replied. "Go and see Ossowetz."

So, with some misgivings as to the propriety of my request, I wired the great headquarters that I wished to visit Ossowetz. In three days came back the reply that the Governor had received orders to show me the fort, but that I must be careful not to tell any military secrets.

Thus it was that I arrived at the fortress of Osowetz early one morning before bombarding time and breakfasted in a casemate which a 42-centimeter shell had struck but not penetrated; saw but could not tell the extent of the dent it made, and then with the general commanding inspected the defenses.

Ossowetz is situated on the only ridge of dry ground that crosses a forty-mile long marsh. From a nearby hilltop General Skobeleff chose its location, and the hill bears the name of Skobeleff to this day. I give no information to the besiegers when I say that the forts are built among a group of hills and that forests, some natural, some planted, conceal the batteries and casemates even from hostile air craft.

Not Complete When First Attacked.

Ossowetz was first built in 1888 and reconstruction was commenced in 1910 with the experiences of Port Arthur to go by. It was a part of the Russian scheme of army reorganization which was not complete when the war came—the fort itself was not complete when first attacked. Hostile fire was opened on Feb. 9. The defenders occupied advance trenches under protection of the fortress guns, and most of these they hold today, the fourth month of siege.

After a few days' siege a spy entered the Russian lines and, approaching the commander, offered him 500,000 rubles (more than $250,000) and a home in Germany to surrender the fort, saying that the guns which had reduced the forts of France and Belgium were now up and would smash the fortress in thirty-six hours. The spy was shot.

The bombardment which followed was the severest in history. Twenty-thousand shells of various sizes were fired into the fort, including those of 28 and 42 centimeter caliber. To this fire the concealed batteries constantly replied. During every respite the band paraded, and while the tired artillerymen replied the infantry swarmed out and repaired the damage. First the defenses were remade, then other evidence of the bombardment was obliterated.

The General explained that the appearance of a fort in siege greatly affected the morale of the troops. He ought to know, as he was on the outside of Plevna and the inside of Port Arthur. Of the trees blown down he made abattis.

"It comes from Caesar's time, and is still the best," he explained. "Besides, since the enemy cut it, courtesy requires its use."

He was an ideal old warrior, with a roar of laughter like the explosion of a shell. If he had not been a teetotaler I would compare him favorably with King Cole. He was the very man to encourage troops in the thankless task of defending a fort.

How Ossowetz Is Defended.

I learned from him that the way to defend a fort was to fight from the utmost range of your guns, continually shelling the advancing trenches, counterminining and counter-attacking. Disposal and concealment are the modern tactics. When a garrison is driven behind its parapets the enemy's fire, being more concentrated, becomes more deadly. No longer can the defender depend upon the security of a wall.

"The soldier must never get the idea that the fort is to keep him from contact with the enemy," the General said. "It is only to equalize the enemy's superiority in numbers."

Indeed, in a modern siege the man in the front trench is not necessarily the worst off. He faces bullet and bayonet and hand bomb, but he is saved the concussion of the great shells.

The Belgian forts were a little old, but the real trouble was that the army was too young. It would not stand a bayonet attack outside the fort. It would not stand the shell fire within. Belgium is now paying the price of being bellicose and unwarlike. If Liége and Namur had held like Ossowetz, there would be a different history of the war in the West.

At Ossowetz I have seen the ground dug up like a garden spaded by a giant spade, and foot-thick trees sprawling like wheat cut by a drunken Titan. I can imagine the grandeur of Ossowetz under attack.

The advance infantry is in comparative safety as the shells zigg overhead, expecting a bayonet charge of greater numbers, yet confident in its own superior physique. The reserve infantry remains in the casemates, unhurt, but never sure that one of the giant shells will not find a weak spot and throw their riven bodies high above the tree tops.

The artillery, in its concealed batteries, fires by compass and levels at an enemy as well concealed as itself. Other artillerymen also are out under fire, but without the comfort of action, their guns trained on the ground across which the hostile infantry must advance. The old General riding from point to point in his automobile and bursting into his heartening laugh as the shells break nearby.

The smoke of bursting shells has risen above the forest. The surviving observers in the treetops can no longer direct the fire of their own batteries. The time has come for the German assault. The smoke-colored battalions advance in the same formation Napoleon used at Borodino.

Now the defending General's foresight is rewarded. His artillery, ranged long before to cover the open ground, needs no instructions, but drives its shrapnel through the smoke pall. As the charging lines waver, the tired German gunners redouble their efforts and fairly pump high explosive into the wooded hills. But they do not know where their target is, and nine out of ten shells are harmless.

Confused and broken, the advantage of numbers gone, the Germans reach the advance trench. As they approach the Russian rifle fire dies away. The issue is decided by blades, and fist, and front teeth, as in centuries past. Again and again has this performance been repeated. But still the front line keeps the enemy far from the fort; still the artillery breaks the momentum of the infantry attack on the outer trenches.

Ossowetz is a much smaller fort than Liége, and Namur, and Maubeuge, and Antwerp, but it has stood much more punishment than all of these combined.

An old officer said: "You could not expect such untrained troops as the Belgians to stand modern artillery, and you know there is no instance of untrained men stopping a bayonet attack in the open."

I wonder if we should be able to hold the line of the Sierra Nevadas!

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YPRES TURRETS STILL STANDING

Three of the Four Towers of the Famous Cloth Hall Still Survive Germans' Shells.

BUT THE CITY IS DESERTED

Only Living Things Except an Occasional Soldier Are Cats Grown Wild, Says Frederick Palmer.

By FREDERICK PALMER.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, France, June 21.—"How are the turrets? Still holding out?" they ask up and down the line of any one who has come from Ypres. Everybody has a tender personal interest in the turrets of the old Cloth Hall, which deepens with each day that they survive in defiance of the German gunners above the wreckage wrought by German shells.

People are still living in Rheims and Louvain, but Ypres is absolutely a dead city, dead as Pompeii, dead as a deserted mining camp in Alaska. No face appears in any door or window that can still be called a door or window; no figures are seen moving through the shell holes in walls that are still standing.

Before the war Ypres had some 18,000 inhabitants. Now it has not a single one. No one is making any effort to make any ruin habitable. The only signs of life except occasional soldiers coming out and going to the lines are cats grown wild, which become streaks of fur disappearing among the ruins of their former homes.

The Cathedral, which stands back of the Cloth Hall, was a noble edifice, no doubt; but there are a great many cathedrals in Europe. The Cloth Hall is unique; the best of its kind. Any one who ever saw it always remembered its turrets. Different conquerors of Ypres put her women and children to the sword, but no one had even harmed the old Cloth Hall beyond taking away a few statues.

Last February perhaps four or five thousand people remained in Ypres. They were going and coming about the streets as usual, keeping their shops open and doing what business they could at the old stand. A visitor could get a meal in a restaurant or have his shoes cobbled. Only one house in the big square had been hit. Its roofs dropped over the edges of a corner section which had been torn out of the main floor.

German shells, mostly directed at the Cathedral, with some of the misses bound to hit the Cloth Hall. Restoration work, which age required, had just been finished on the Cloth Hall before the war began. The people paid for this in their civic pride, and let other civic improvements wait. For the Cloth Hall gave Ypres a civic distinction. It was the historical soul of Ypres. The old fresco on its walls told the city's early history. It meant to Ypres quite as much in its way as Westminster Abbey to London or Faneuil Hall to Boston. Every man or woman born in Ypres had been brought up to tell the time of day by the raised gilt figures of the old golden clock face.

By February the people's sense of horror was exhausted. Destruction of things sacred to them had become routine. When they heard another explosion and word was passed that the Germans had scored another hit they went around to the Grande Place to see if the turrets and the gilt clock face were still unharmed. And they said: "The Cloth Hall still can be restored!"—these stubborn Flemish, who would not let shell fire drive them away from their old town.

The next time The Associated Press correspondent went to Ypres there was not a single house left on the Grande Place that resembled a house any more than a rubber bag with the gas out of it resembles a balloon. In the second battle of Ypres, when the Germans had another try for the Channel ports, the asfixiation of their attack with asphyxiating gas overshadowed what they did with their guns. Heretofore their practice on Ypres had been comparatively teasing playfulness. This time they went at the job of destruction systematically. Jumping from one space on the checkerboard to another they smashed Ypres section by section.

As they meant to take the town, this seemed poor policy, for they would find no roofs for shelter when they moved in. But their object was confusion for British reinforcements hurrying up along roads crowded with refugees, wholesale death for men in billets in town, and destruction and delay for supplies and munitions coming through the streets. This was excellent theory, which did not work out in practice. The British were not billeting troops to any extent in Ypres, and you could count the number of army wagons hit on the fingers of one hand. One shell in the British trenches accomplished more than ten into Ypres. The main result was that the homes and offices and cafés of 18,000 people were destroyed.

The 42-centimenter (seventeen-inch mortar) had its part in the work. When a seventeen-inch shell struck a house the remains of the building not distributed on the pavement were in an enlarged cellar. Débris in the streets still remains where it fell. There is no purpose in cleaning it up in an uninhabited town. Paving stones are scattered about from the explosion of a seventeen-inch shell which struck in the centre of the Grande Place and made a crater about fifteen feet across and ten feet deep. This 2,000 pounds of steel and powder did not kill anybody, so far as could be learned. It would not take a paving gang long to make repairs. Another, which could have brought down a cathedral tower, dug a still larger crater in the soft earth of the cathedral grounds. Big shells or little shells, they do not count unless they hit. On the principle that lightning never strikes twice in the same place, probably the safest cover you could find in case of another bombardment of Ypres would be to sit in the bottom of one of these craters.

Another bombardment would seem as bootless as flailing last year's straw or kicking a dead dog. However, the Germans kept on throwing shells into the wreckage at intervals, as if they could never be satisfied that they had probably finished the job of chaos. Every standing wall was chipped with shrapnel. If there was a house which looked from the outside as if it were unhit, it would be found that it had been eviscerated by a shell through the roof.

Yet only one of the figures of that golden clock face had been bent, and three out of the four turrets hold their place untouched in relief against a genial afternoon sun of June above the desolation of that dead city.

"Well, what do you think of Ypres as a place of residence?" asked an officer who rode by.

"Pretty rotten," the visiting correspondent replied.

"I know one that is rottener," he replied, with a suggestive nod back toward the trench line beyond Ypres.

Were the turrets still holding out? The visitors could report that they were. To the German gunners they must be like the high apple on the tree that will not come down for all the small boy's stone throwing. It must have cost about $200,000 in shells to destroy Ypres by manufactured piecemeal earthquake, and it will cost several millions to restore it.

Occasionally a father of a family who had to leave the town during the bombardment is able to secure a cart and permission to return to the salvage of the remains of his house. He finds that nothing has been disturbed except by shell fire. Ypres is forbidden bad lands, where no one may go except on military business. In a sense it is policed too, in the same way as a rattlesnake's nest. The citizen who goes to glean a mattress, a bureau, and the family Bible from the débris of his roof takes time to see if the turrets and the clock face of the old Cloth Hall are still holding out.

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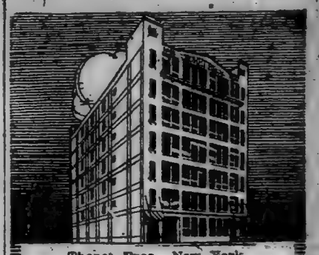

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KING GEORGE VISITED TWICE BY COL. HOUSE

President's Friend in Two Conferences With Monarch at Latter's Suggestion.

LONDON, June 25.—An interesting development of the recent stay in London of Colonel E. M. House, intimate of President Wilson, came to light this week, when it became known that Colonel House visited King George twice at Buckingham Palace. In both instances the invitation to see the King came to Colonel House from Buckingham Palace unsolicited.

The first audience with the King came a few days after Colonel House's arrival early in May from his trip on the Continent, during which he saw high officials of the German and French Governments. Colonel House had talked with these officials upon various phases of the war. In both countries he was hailed as a close friend of President Wilson, indeed as the President's most intimate counselor.

The invitations from King George, therefore, took on striking significance. On both visits it is understood that King George and Colonel House talked over phases of the war from a general viewpoint. Naturally, having had the courtesy of personal interviews with the war chiefs of Berlin, Colonel House was in no position to divulge any intimate revelations that might have been made to him. But from the broad standpoint of what he observed Colonel House was privileged to talk.

The first interview lasted nearly an hour. Two weeks afterward Colonel House was again invited to Buckingham Palace and talked with the King for about fifteen minutes. However, Colonel House did not divulge a word that passed between them during either visit. It was not known that he had seen King George until this week.

German Prisoner Escapes.

VANCOUVER, July 5.—Carl W. Kastner, regarded as a very important prisoner, escaped from the military detention barracks at Nanaimo, B. C., today, through a hole in the roof.

Kastner, a structural iron worker, was employed on the Government drydock at Prince Rupert last year, and came to Vancouver with papers alleged to have been plans for the dock.

BOMB SHAKES POLICE IN HEADQUARTERS

Continued from Page 1.

of THE NEW YORK TIMES Police Headquarters office, at the northwest corner of Grand and Centre Streets, which is directly across from the scene of the explosion, were blown almost to powder.

The report made by the bomb was followed immediately afterward by a second, according to some of those in the neighborhood. The general belief, however, is that the second explosion was only the sharp echo of the wave of sound from the buildings across the street, as there is no evidence of more than one explosion having occurred. Upon the report came the clatter of falling glass, and immediately the whole square was filled with a heavy, sulphurous, yellow smoke which clouded the entire neighborhood and made it impossible to see even across the street for several minutes. For nearly a quarter of an hour afterward smoke and dust were pouring from every window of Police Headquarters.

Man in Gray Hurried Away.

Through the smoke crowds of people poured out of the tenements in the neighborhood, and when the police reserves reached the street a moment later the streets for several blocks were crowded with people shouting excitedly as they pushed through the smoke. But none of them was able to give evidence that was of any assistance in the effort to find the perpetrator of the offense.

John O'Donnell, a fire adjuster, said that he was standing in the middle of Centre Street, not more than ten or fifteen feet from the door, when the explosion occurred, and that he had seen nothing suspicious. Two patrolmen attached to the Central Office, just going off duty, were leaving Police Headquarters by the main door, in the middle of the west front, perhaps fifty feet above the basement door where the bomb was set off, when the explosion occurred.

Through the cloud of smoke and dust they thought they saw a young man of middle height, dressed in a light suit, going toward the corner of Grand and Centre Streets in the company of three girls. He was looking anxiously over his shoulder, they said; but by the time they had run out across the street the entire party had disappeared in the smoke and was seen no longer.

Patrolman Patrick Flynn, attached to the Information Bureau, came down the steps from the main doorway a moment later and saw an automobile with three men in it coming north through the cloud of smoke on Centre Street. He jumped up on the running board and asked the occupants if they had seen any one, and they told him that a man in gray had jumped onto a Fourth and Madison Avenue car, which was just turning east into Grand Street at the Centre Street corner. Flynn ran down to the corner, overtook the car, and told the motorman to stop. By this time the crowd from the neighboring tenements had massed around the car, which was one of the open Summer kind, and several women, becoming frightened at the sight of the policemen and the noise of the crowd, jumped off and disappeared. Flynn could find no man in gray.

Passersby Questioned.

Patrolman Barrett, on duty at the doorway of the prison, heard the explosion, but as it was muffled by the intervening walls it sounded to him like one of the big firecrackers which were set off from time to time in the neighborhood all day long. However, he went out into Centre Market Place and rounded the corner, only then running into the advance guard of the crowd and finding out what had happened.

About this time John Koss, who said he was an Austrian, told the police that he had seen two men going down Centre Market Place, on the other side of the building, and talking to three others at the corner of Grand Street. Patrolman Francis Murphy of the Mulberry Street Station went out and found two men answering Koss's description; and these two, as well as Koss, were held and questioned by detectives under Inspector Joseph Faurot.

Firemen from Engine Company 55 and Hook and Ladder Company 9 had been summoned by telephone, and were by this time in charge of the doorway and the surrounding parts of the building, but there were no inflammable materials in the vicinity and no fire had started. Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles arrived a few minutes later, and police and firemen under his direction searched through the ruins and began to find pieces of the bomb. Inspector J. R. Healy of the Bureau of Fire Prevention was on the spot shortly afterward, and Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger and other police officials arrived in a short time.

"This was a dynamite bomb," said Inspector Eagan, "and it must have contained two or three sticks of the explosive. It was nothing like the powerful as the one which was exploded in the Bronx Borough Hall last Winter, but none the less was a very dangerous article."

Inspector Faurot said later that it was the same type of bomb, apparently, as those which the anarchists used last year in their attempt to blow up St. Patrick's Cathedral and St. Alphonsus's Church.

Made of Gas Pipe.

The fragments remaining, so far as Inspector Eagan and his assistants could find out, were two pieces of two-inch gas pipe, several fragments of wire, and a number of the heavy iron plugs. Fragments of a newspaper, which appeared to be a copy of the Brooklyn Standard-Union of July 3, were found on the shattered doorstep, as well as some pieces of metal which Inspector Eagan decided were the lock, clasp, and rivets of a cheap suitcase or valise. From this it was deduced that the bomb had been wrapped in the newspaper and left in the suitcase when it was set off, and that beyond question it had been operated by a time fuse. A small packet of a white powder, similar in appearance to headache powders, was also found in the wreckage and was tasted by one or two policemen without evil effects.

In addition to the men brought in on Koss's information the police picked up five other young men about the neighborhood whom they thought to have been acting suspiciously, and they were all given a severe grilling by detectives, but without any effect at all, and a little before midnight all were allowed to go. Inspector Faurot was reluctant to talk at first, but presently declared that while he could say nothing definite, the police had several lines of information on which they were working and that arrests might be expected before the night was over.

This, however, was contradicted by Commissioner Woods, who was notified by telephone at Westbury, L. I., where he has gone to rest, of the attack on J. P. Morgan, and who rushed to the scene, accompanied by his secretary, Guy H. Scull, as fast as a swift automobile could carry him. He arrived at a little before 11 o'clock, and after looking over the ground and hearing the various reports of the police officials, he admitted that there was no direct evidence as to the perpetrators of the explosion and that no arrests were to be looked for immediately.

Have Two or Three Clues.

"Naturally," said the Commissioner, "an explosion at the very heart and center of the police department is a bad thing for us, but while there is no one whom we suspect at present, we have two or three clues which I hope will result in something definite within a few days. There is no evidence at present to connect the explosion with anarchists, or with any one else in particular, but we have several suppositions on which we are working and which I am confident will produce results."

What these suppositions are was not indicated directly by the police, but the general classes into which they fall can be safely pointed out. In the first place, there is reason to believe that Frank Holt, responsible for the Capitol bomb and the attack on J. P. Morgan, had a number of confederates. While these men may have been waiting to attack other personages included in a preconceived plot, it is held that it is far from impossible that their attack on the headquarters of the New York police was in the nature of revenge for the participation of Commissioner Woods's men in the investigation of the Morgan outrage. Inspector Faurot, who declared that he was convinced that it was in the nature of a "demonstration" or protest, would not say on whose part he thought the protest might have been made, but the fact that he declared that the bomb was of the same type as those exploded in the cathedral and St. Alphonsus's is considered significant.

Anniversary of Caron Death.

It is known that the anarchist circles to which the church bombs have been generally attributed are addicted to the celebration of anniversaries, and it is pointed out that one year ago Sunday, July 4, 1914, was the date of the explosion of a bomb in the tenement on upper Lexington Avenue which killed Arthur Caron, the anarchist who is believed to have been making the bomb, as well as Charles Hanson, Carl Berg, and Mrs. Marie Chavez. Captain Tunney of the Anarchist Squad, who has been on Long Island in connection with the Morgan investigation, hurried back last night as soon as the news of the explosion was conveyed to him, but he would not say whether he connected it with his old enemies or not.

Other possibilities are held to be that the bomb was set off by sympathizers of blackhanders who have been arrested, or perhaps by friends of the white slavers who were sent to prison for long terms from the Bronx. It was to friends of these criminals that the explosions in the Bronx County Court House and Borough Hall were attributed, but there seems to be no particular reason to believe that they would have attacked the police in Manhattan.

There were five prisoners locked up in the cells at headquarters at the time, but the idea that the explosion could have been in any way connected with an attempt to rescue them was scouted by the detectives. At midnight last night the streets about headquarters were still kept clear by large forces of policemen, and the heads of the detective bureau were mapping out the campaign by which they hope to get hold of the man or men who set the bomb.

After being questioned for more than two hours, Koss was finally locked up on the charge of vagrancy. All the rest of the men under question, including those whom he had indicated, were allowed to go.

WILL CONTINUE FOOTBALL.

Every Soccer Player Will Be a Worker for British Government.

LONDON, July 5.—Whether the war is concluded or not, soccer football will be played throughout the British Isles next season. At a special meeting held today at Blackpool of the football associations of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland it was decided to carry out the usual schedule of league games. This is entirely with the approval of the Government.

Great pressure was brought to bear on the meeting by the representatives of all the league clubs for a continuance of football, for with the heavy losses of last season it was contended that a stoppage of the game would bring ruin to many. All players will be signed on at the reduced salary of from $10 to $15 a week for the season ending April 30. In previous years players got $20 a week. It has been agreed by all the clubs that every player must be a worker for the Government.

7 BOMB OUTRAGES IN A YEAR.

Three of Them Were Attempts to Destroy Public Buildings.

The attempt to blow up Police Headquarters last night, besides following close upon the dynamite explosion in the Senate Reception Room of the Capitol at Washington, was the third effort made in a little less than nine months to destroy a public building in New York City. In addition to these outrages, two efforts have been made to blow up St. Patrick's Cathedral, and an attempt was made to destroy the Fifth Avenue home of Andrew Carnegie. There was also every reason to believe that the bomb which prematurely exploded in the tenement house at 1,626 Lexington Avenue a year ago Sunday, and which destroyed the house and killed four persons, was intended for John D. Rockefeller.

The effort to destroy the new $1,000,000 Bronx County Court House was made just before 11 o'clock the night of Nov. 11, last, when a bomb, pronounced by officials of the Bureau of Combustibles the most powerful ever used in this city up to that time, exploded in the lower part of the Court House. A few seconds later a second bomb exploded in the front of City Marshal John C. Hoefling's office, just across the Brook Avenue Plaza from the Court House. Evidence indicated that the object of the attack was County Judge Louis D. Gibbs and Mr. Hoefling, both of whom had been active in the crusade against white slavers.

The great bronze doors of the Court House were wrenched from their hinges and torn and twisted, the figure of Justice, which stands above the main archway leading into the vestibule, was wrecked, and the glass in nearly every window in the building was shattered.

The effort to destroy the Bronx Borough Hall occurred on May 3 last, about 8 o'clock in the evening, the hour that Borough President Douglas Mathewson was to have held his weekly reception in his offices on the second floor. But the Borough President, as well as the guests, was late, and only six persons were in the building at the time, two men and one woman. They were knocked down, bruised, and frightened, but none was seriously injured. The southeast corner of the building was wrecked.

On the Fourth of July, last year, a large quantity of dynamite, which the police believe was being made into a bomb to be used in blowing up the Pocantico Hills home of John D. Rockefeller, near Tarrytown, exploded in one of the upper stories of the tenement house at 1,628 Lexington Avenue. The general belief was that the explosion was in the apartment of Arthur Caron, the I. W. W. agitator, on the top floor. Caron, as well as two other agitators, were in the apartment at the time, and all were killed, as was also a woman tenant in nowise connected with the I. W. W. The I. W. W. had been openly threatening to do damage to Mr. Rockefeller or his property for weeks prior to the explosion.

On Oct. 13 of last year, a few minutes past 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a dynamite bomb was exploded in the nave of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The bomb was placed at the base of one of the tall stone columns in the northwest corner of the nave. About fifty persons were in the cathedral at the time, and one of them, John Rogers, of 869 West Fiftieth Street, was struck on the head by a piece of flying debris and slightly injured.

On the morning following at 12:10 o'clock another bomb was exploded in front of the rectory adjoining the Roman Catholic Church of St. Alphonsus in West Broadway, near Canal Street. Brother Patrick, who was in the rectory at the time, was slightly injured.

On May 2 last, just as Bishop Hayes had begun to celebrate mass in St. Patrick's, the police arrested a young Italian, who was in the act of setting fire to the fuse of the bomb which he had concealed on his person when he entered the Cathedral. Shortly afterward, a second young man, also an Italian, was arrested as an accomplice.

The attempt to blow up Andrew Carnegie's home, which stands in the block on Fifth Avenue between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, was made at about 11:30 o'clock in the night of June 23 last. The bomb was crudely made, but, according to Inspector Eagan, was capable of doing a lot of damage. It was made of three sticks of dynamite, each about eight inches long. The sticks were held together with electrician's tape. The bomb had been placed on the low stone foundation of the eleven-foot iron fence which surrounds Mr. Carnegie's home. The fuse had been lighted and was sputtering when George Malone, a private watchman, discovered it and snuffed it out.

DECLARES NORTHCLIFFE IS BRITISH DICTATOR

Liberal M. P. Fights Registry Bill, But It Passes Second Reading.

LONDON, July 5.—The National Register bill encountered opposition in the House of Commons tonight, when Sir Thomas Whittaker, Liberal member for one of the Yorkshire divisions, opposed its provisions, asserting that the passage of the bill in its present form would split the country.

Sir Thomas also declared his distrust of the present Coalition Government, saying he knew that the man who had destroyed the late Government continued to dictate the policy of the present Government.

Cries of "Name!" rang through the House, and Sir Thomas said that it was Lord Northcliffe who was advocating virtually all the clauses of the Register bill.

Percy Alden, (Liberal,) on asking Premier Asquith whether he was able to assure the House that the Government did not contemplate forced labor or conscription under the bill, was told by the Prime Minister that no such change was contemplated.

Walter Runciman Long, the father of the bill, in moving its second reading, said that the Government would resist to the utmost any suggestion that it recede from its position and withdraw the bill. He said that Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for war, thought that the bill would assist him to avoid the difficulties in which he had previously been confronted, men having been recruited who should have been left in the workshops.

Sir Thomas Whittaker moved the rejection of the bill until evidence was produced that the Government's present powers were inadequate. He said he did not object to compulsion or conscription, if necessary, but, he asserted, the bill was needless and raised the greatest controversy of the day. The bill would be viewed with grave disquiet, especially as men always came forward when asked. The powers conferred by the bill, at any rate, must not be placed in the hands of the military, who were hopeless in business matters. He concluded by saying:

"It is not a register that is wanted, but wholesale dismissals in the War Office."

Conservative speakers followed and earnestly appealed to the House to support the Government's bill.

The House passed the second reading of the bill, after rejecting Sir Thomas's motion by a majority of more than 200 votes. The debate proved that the opposition to the bill came from a somewhat small minority of Radicals.

That the Government had taken precautions to avoid a mishap is found in the fact that a number of members attired in khaki, who had not been seen in the House previously this session, were present ready to vote in support of the bill, whose passage through the remaining stages may be regarded as safe.

The Labor members, Philip Snowden and Arthur Hamilton, opposed the bill, predicting that even if it were passed it would be ineffective.

William Hayes Fisher, speaking in behalf of the Government, declared that the Cabinet was absolutely unanimous on the bill, and also that the country would have a great shock if the bill was rejected.

CANADA NOT IN WAR LOAN.

Banks There May Buy Domestic Securities to Protect London Market.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 5.—It is not thought here that there will be Canadian subscriptions to the British war loan to any considerable amount. Some days ago the British Chancellor of the Exchequer is reported as intimating that financial institutions in the Dominion might more wisely employ their surplus funds in the purchase of domestic securities which might otherwise find their way to London, where the market is required for imperial and other Government issues.

It is believed by the Finance Department here that restrictions upon flotations will become more stringent as the war continues.

Conserve your estate—
choose an efficient trustee

THE labors of perhaps twenty years or more have gone into building up your personal fortune, and active vigilance has been necessary to keep it intact.

Probably you would hesitate to entrust the care of your **fortune** to an individual. Are you wise in entrusting your **estate** to the hands of an individual, however good his intentions?

His illness or death may delay the carrying out of your wishes. His lack of judgment or of experience may imperil the trust, or the demands upon his time in connection with his own personal interests may prevent his giving proper attention to the interests of your heirs.

A wise course would be to appoint the Bankers Trust Company as executor and trustee of your estate. The Company's permanence is assured; its experience in handling trust business is broad; its very existence depends upon the faithful performance of its duties; its service costs no more than that of an individual.

An officer will be glad to confer with you, if you telephone 8900 Rector or call at 16 Wall Street. Ask for pamphlet on "Wills."

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Announce Beginning Today the

Annual Sale of
Their Entire Stock
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Summer Suits

Of the Following Grades:

All $40, $35, $30, and $27.50 Suits

$24.50

These suits are all from the regular Weber and Heilbroner stock, with nothing added and nothing taken away—consisting of Glen Urquharts, stripes, checks, mixtures and blues and grays—the choice of this season's styles. At this reduction they offer opportunities seldom presented.

No Charge for Alterations

Five Clothing Stores:

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WEDNESDAYS, July 7, 21, August 4 and 18
Lv. Pennsylvania Station.....7:30 A. M.
" Hudson Terminal.....7:30 A. M.
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Tickets good only on Special Train in each direction.
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If your deafness is not complete and incurable. Call for free demonstration or write for our book giving 15 days' free trial offer and addresses of many satisfied New York users.
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Does your stenographer write 60 letters a day?

SHE may be able to, but the chances are she does not average above 35.

And that's a good average for a capable stenographer, when you consider how much of her time *you* waste giving shorthand dictation.

The average daily production of the stenographer using the Dictaphone not only can be—but should be 60 letters a day. She averages 60 letters because she spends all her time typewriting—and she can handle the dictation of more than one man, as well.

Call Worth 3272, and hear some more.

83 Chambers Street

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

DYNAMITE BUYER HAD HOLT'S ALIAS

Continued from Page 1.

He said he had had quarrels with the man because of his insistence.

Hendricks appeared on Tuesday for the last consignment at 6 P. M. Carnes told him that the station closed at 6 o'clock and that it was too late to get anything.

Carnes said that the man pleaded to be allowed to take the last shipment, apologized for having annoyed the station agent before and promised that he never would trouble him again, if he were permitted to get the last consignment which was coming to him without any further delay. Carnes said that he finally gave in and let the man have it.

Carnes added that on the various occasions on which the man had visited the station, he had ridden in a small automobile.

Glen Cove police last night were trying to find out if there is any man in the vicinity of Syosset named Hendrix or Hendricks. They believe that, if there was no such man, Holt must have a large quantity of dynamite hidden, and must have had accomplices in obtaining it and furnishing him with the automobile.

Think Holt Is Muenter.

The probability that Holt is Erich Muenter, the Harvard instructor in German, who disappeared in 1908 and was indicted for the murder of his wife by poison, was increased yesterday by developments in various places. Holt said yesterday that tomorrow afternoon he would tell the whole story of his life at the hearing before Justice Luyster in Glen Cove, L. I.

Assistant District Attorney Charles I. Wood of Nassau County, an acquaintance of Muenter, who was taking post-graduate studies in the German Department at Harvard when Muenter was there in 1905 and 1906, called on Holt at the Mineola Jail yesterday morning and after a brief visit, said:

"The prisoner is a very sick man. He was lying covered up in bed and did not wish to be disturbed. His head was bandaged and the features that did appear were battered. His right eye was black and nearly closed. Under those circumstances, it became impossible for me to make up my mind whether he is or is not Muenter. I decided to see him again tomorrow when he may be in better condition to talk.

"The man's long thin nose resembles Muenter's closely. His eyes are the same and his eyebrows are similarly shaped. He had the same receding forehead that was noticeable in Muenter. He wore a Van Dyke at Harvard, and I could tell nothing about the lower part of his face, which had been smooth-shaven until his arrest."

Resemblance to Muenter.

Holt is not being shaved, as his Van Dyke beard is to be restored in order to facilitate his identification as Muenter, if he is the man. Muenter never was arrested. No Bertillon or other detailed description of him, including identification marks on his body, is known to exist, although the characteristics of his face, body, demeanor and general appearance, as described, are similar to those of the dynamiter in the Nassau County Jail.

Thomas J. Reidy, of Clocke, Koch & Reidy, 391 East 149th Street, visited the jail at the instance of members of the Cornell Faculty, interviewed the prisoner and was retained as his counsel. Mr. Reidy said that his client denied he was Muenter and denied he ever was at Harvard.

"He said that he thought he was in Germany, studying German, in 1906, when the Muenter murder occurred," said Mr. Reidy, "but he was not absolutely sure as to that point. He was positive, however, that he was not Muenter."

His Past Still a Secret.

"Did he offer any statement about his past life to prove that he had always gone under the name of Holt and that he was known by that name in some other place while Muenter was in Harvard?" was asked.

"No," said Mr. Reidy; "I questioned him chiefly about his present life and he told me nothing about his past except regarding the last few days."

"Would you say that he talked with a German accent?"

"Yes," said Mr. Reidy. "I think his accent is German, although it is not very pronounced."

Holt has insisted that he was born in Wisconsin and that both of his parents were Americans. His wife, who was seen at Dallas, Texas, yesterday, said that her husband spoke with a slight lisp which seemed to many like a German accent, but was not. Mrs. Holt said she had known Holt only since 1906, which was two years after the disappearance of Muenter, and that he had not told her much about his past life.

The descriptions of Holt's accent agree perfectly with that given of Muenter's by many of the missing man's acquaintances. A former Harvard man, who had been a member of one of Muenter's classes, called at the Mineola Jail in the morning, but Warden Hultz denied him permission to see Holt. The Harvard man said:

"Professor Muenter's German accent was almost imperceptible in ordinary conversation, but under excitement it became very marked. The tones of his voice were naturally very low, and he rarely raised his voice except when something agitated him.

Their Features Alike.

"I was struck by the resemblance between Muenter and the pictures of Holt. There is a very marked likeness in the upper part of the faces, especially the ears, which are prominent in both men. In both men the features are clear-cut, the forehead is high and receding, and the nose long and prominent.

"In the classroom Professor Muenter was very calm and precise, but had much charm of manner. His connection with Harvard extended only over the years 1904 to 1906. He was in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. His wife was well known in Cambridge Society and was a woman of striking beauty. The facts of her death were concealed at Harvard for some time following the tragedy, and it was not until several months after Muenter disappeared that the details of her death became known."

Walter Krembs of 1,242 Argyle Street, a brother of the dead Mrs. Muenter, said:

"The pictures of Holt and Erich Muenter, my sister's husband, show much similarity. Some of the expressions used in the letters of Holt remind me of phrases used by Muenter. I have never heard from or of Professor Muenter since his disappearance. We have had numerous clues, but they never turned out to be anything more than rumors."

Members of the faculty at Cornell verified the fact that Holt had spent some time in Mexico. He has admitted to some and denied to others, since his arrest, that he was in Mexico. Muenter, according to a college mate who was interviewed in Chicago on Saturday, fled to Mexico City and worked as a stenographer after the murder of Mrs. Muenter.

The records of the German Department of Cornell University, which were looked into yesterday at the request of THE TIMES, showed nothing except that Holt had received the degree of A. B. from the Polytechnic College at Fort Worth, Texas, in 1909. All that Cornell instructors knew of his past was that he had told them he had taught at the University of Oklahoma, Vanderbilt University, and at Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va., and that he had been to Mexico and Germany. Holt is no longer in any way connected with Cornell.

A dispatch from Emory, Va., to THE TIMES said that Holt was employed there for the 1912-13 session, while a regular professor was on leave, and that little was known of him there except that his ability as an instructor and his decorum were beyond criticism during his stay.

Holt Prone to Brood.

Roy C. Gittinger, who was an instructor at the University of Oklahoma when Holt was there, said at Berkeley, Cal. that Holt was given to brooding over fancied instances of injustice to him and that he had been dropped from the University of Oklahoma because of his anger against the head of the languages department, whose position Holt thought by right ought to have been assigned to himself.

Holt was asked in the Mineola jail if he was acquainted with Dr. Kuno Francke, the German Exchange Professor at Harvard, who was a close friend of Professor Muenter. He replied that he knew Dr. Francke only by his reputation and by reading his articles. He added that he never had been in any part of New England.

It was learned at Ithaca that before Dr. Francke went to Cornell University to lecture in February of this year, Holt took occasion to go to New York City, and did not return until the day after Dr. Francke left. Dr. Francke was one of Muenter's intimate friends. At the inquest into the death of Mrs. Muenter, Dr. Francke was a witness.

The prisoner told Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn, who visited him, that he was very anxious to explain his views further to newspapermen. He asked for paper yesterday and covered several sheets with writing. One was addressed to "The People," in which he attacked an editorial in Sunday's TIMES on the shooting of Mr. Morgan. One of his sentences was "fine writing is obscuring the facts." He gave these notes to Mr. Reidy to be delivered, but Mr. Reidy said:

"I intend to keep the notes which the prisoner has given to me. Enough of his writings and statements has been printed already. My conversation with him has convinced me that he is at present insane, because of overstudy and brooding on the war. Temporary insanity may be the defense, but it is too early now to say that definitely.

"I knew Holt for two years at Ithaca, where he rented a house from me. I saw him about once a month and then he seemed to be quite rational. The breakdown of his reason has been recent, I believe. I am quite positive that he is not Muenter.

"Holt has been subjected to so many long and severe examinations that he is very weak and his condition is serious. I have asked that he shall not be examined any further by the police or the Secret Service men. They must have obtained all the facts they want from him by this time, and further ordeals might put his life in danger. I have made this request of the District Attorney and he agrees with me that Holt should not be examined any further at present.

Justice Luyster telephoned to Mineola last night that through a mistake in the commitment papers it had been made to appear that Holt had been held for the Grand Jury, but the papers should show that Holt had been held for a preliminary examination. The mistake will be corrected and the examination will be held tomorrow, if Holt's physical condition makes it possible.

Detective Victor Coy, of New York Police Headquarters, remained at the Mineola Jail until late in the afternoon when he was relieved by Detective Kelly, but neither was permitted to see the prisoner after his lawyer had been retained.

Mrs. Holt's Telegram.

Holt received the following telegram from his wife yesterday:

Dallas, Texas, July 5, 1915.
Mr. Frank Holt, Mineola, L. I.:
Everything is all right. It is your duty now to rest and let your sons and God take care of you. All your friends send love. They are so kind to us here. If you can let us know that you get this do so.
MRS. FRANK HOLT.

The telegram was addressed "Mr. Frank Holt, Motale," and the last word was a puzzle until it was explained from Dallas that Mrs. Holt had written "Mon cuere," which had been muddled in transmission.

Holt wrote an answer which was telegraphed by his lawyer. One of the letters he wrote was to his wife. In this he said that life was not worth living, that he longed to die and that he hoped his children would grow up to be God-fearing men and women. Warden Hultz said that his other writings were extremely irrational.

The lawyer for Holt spent most of his time at Mineola with Allan Pinkerton, the detective, who said that he had been engaged by the County of Nassau to aid in running down certain facts about Holt. Pinkerton interviewed Holt in the presence of Mr. Reidy. Pinkerton said that he had not been retained to try to establish that Holt was Muenter. Sheriff Pettit, who engaged the Pinkerton agency, left for California yesterday morning.

The authorities of Nassau County have received word that a detective from Cambridge, Mass., who knew Muenter and worked on the murder of Mrs. Muenter, will visit the jail today to see whether Holt and Muenter are identical.

While Holt has said that he will tell all at the examination at Glen Cove tomorrow, it is possible that his lawyer will thwart that intention. Furthermore, Dr. Cleghorn said the prisoner might not be in condition to testify. Holt was still weak from loss of blood from the wound in the forehead and he had eaten nothing or little for several days before the shooting. Since he had been in the jail he had been unable to eat solid food.

Dr. Cleghorn added that the prisoner has an intestinal disorder which frequently was associated with mental diseases. He said that he considered Holt a paranoiac.

Sheriff Grifenhagen of New York County visited the Mineola jail early yesterday and asked Holt if he was Muenter. The prisoner replied emphatically that he was not.

His Conversation Erratic.

In his conversations Holt showed a reluctance to talk except on the exportation of arms, which he discussed rapidly with gleaming eyes. His imagination soared as he dilated on his scheme for ending the war until he suddenly mumbled in the middle of sentences and collapsed from exhaustion. All topics on which he started to talk soon ran into an argument for an embargo on arms exports.

The pamphlet which Muenter printed and sent to Harvard associates, the Cambridge police, and friends in several cities, after his flight in 1906, was made public in Cambridge yesterday. In it Muenter wrote that he believed criminals and the insane should be treated as sick babies are treated—kissed and hugged until they are better. He burlesqued the death of his wife, and told in gruesome fashion how he had put into practice his theories of revenge. In the pamphlet he said the law had taught him that revenge was right.

HOLT'S PAST DARK TO WIFE.

Knows Nothing of Him Before 1908 —Says Work Broke Him Down.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 5.—Mrs. Frank Holt today gave out an authorized interview, in which she said she was hoping against hope that the man who shot J. P. Morgan was not her husband—that some great mistake had been made. Mrs. Holt, who is at the home of her father, the Rev. O. F. Sensabaugh, said that she was married to Holt in the Summer of 1910, after having known him for two years at Polytechnic College, in Fort Worth, where she was a student and Holt at first a student and later an instructor.

She said she knew nothing of Holt's life prior to his coming to Polytechnic in 1908, that he had told her his father and mother were dead, and that he had no sisters or brothers. She said he told her he was born in Wisconsin, but she did not know the town. The suspicion that Holt is in reality Erich Muenter, the missing Harvard instructor, accused of poisoning his wife, is absolutely discredited by Mrs. Holt.

Dr. Sensabaugh today employed Martin W. Littleton of New York to see Holt and report on the case, and if the man is really Dr. Sensabaugh's son-in-law, to represent him as counsel.

Mrs. Holt's interview was given out through Judge E. J. E. Cockerill of Dallas, Dr. Sensabaugh's adviser. It follows:

"I came to Dallas recently preparatory to making a home for my husband, he having been recently elected to a position in the Southern Methodist University in the Department of Romance Languages. I know that my husband has been very intense in his work at Cornell, and that he was much absorbed in preparation for his work in the new university at Dallas, all of which brought about a nervous strain and depressed state of health. But I had no suspicion that any mental trouble had resulted or would result.

No Feeling Against the Rich.

"I am sure that Frank was not acquainted with Mr. Morgan, and, of course, had no ill will against him personally. He had no class prejudice against wealth. My husband was educated at Polytechnic College, in Fort Worth. He then taught at the Oklahoma State University for two years. He next studied and taught at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. He then went as a Professor to Emory and Henry College in Virginia, and from there to Cornell.

"He has never given any evidence of Socialistic tendencies, and always has been known as a law-abiding and law-respecting man. I am, therefore, sure that the great misfortune that has come to him is due solely to a nervous breakdown.

"He was proud of his election to the Faculty of the new university in his adopted State, and was pleased at the prospect of making Dallas his home. We have two children, one two years old and the other a baby, and Mr. Holt was devoted to them both. Most of the time he was cheerful at the outlook; his trouble was overwork.

"He had gone to New York to do special research work preparatory to his duties at the Southern Methodist University. I was in constant communication with him by letters, and there was nothing to indicate any such outbreak as has apparently occurred. I have been nearly prostrated by this great shock, and can offer no explanation for the occurrences except that I know it must be due to my dear husband's nervous breakdown.

"My husband was full of his plans for his new home in Dallas, and we had purchased a little lot out near the university, where we intended to build our cottage. My husband's correspondence had many references to these plans and to old friends with whom his association would be renewed.

Had Tuberculosis of Bones.

"One thing that probably depressed him was that physicians had told him that he had tuberculosis of the bones, and, while he made no complaint, he frequently referred to his failure to gain in weight. A few years ago he suffered from frequent severe headaches, but during the last few years they had grown less severe, or, rather, by diet and careful living they had been controlled.

"You can corroborate my statement regarding my husband from his schoolmates and friends at any of the universities he attended. I know that they will say he was a man of strict integrity and high ideals, and that lawlessness was no part of his makeup. My father, who is known over the entire South-west as a high-minded man, loved and respected his son-in-law.

"There is, therefore, nothing in my husband's history, associations, or character that can offer any possible explanation for his acts except that they are the result of nervous disorders. His friends are unanimous in that conclusion. None of them for a moment considers his conduct as in any manner lawless or other than that of a temporarily irresponsible man. They, as well as our family, are entirely confident of the outcome of the trial."

When asked if Holt talked with a foreign accent, as New York police stated, Mr. Sensabaugh replied:

"Frank talks with a slight lisp, but not with a foreign accent."

Mr. Sensabaugh said that Mrs. Holt had sent a telegram to her husband from here, and that the date line "Motale" was a mistake in transmission, probably due to misreading of the words "Mon cher," a French term of endearment which she used in her message.

Federal Secret Service men visited the Sensabaugh home.

Fellow-students of Frank Holt in Fort Worth could throw no light on his movements prior to 1908, except to repeat Holt's own statement to them that he came from Mexico. T. R. James, Jr., a Fort Worth lawyer, said he was intimately acquainted with Holt, who said he left Mexico, where he was a stenographer, because of high altitude, and spent six months in Brownsville, Texas, before going to Fort Worth. Mr. James said Holt gave the impression that he was graduated from a Chicago high school, and went to Europe to the Paris World's Fair as guide and instructor for the children of a German nobleman. While in Fort Worth Holt was active in the Methodist Church, but took little part in student activities.

Tye Yates Nave of Fort Worth was Holt's roommate. He said Holt frequently was troubled with insomnia and then disappeared from college, at one time being absent four days.

Dr. H. A. Boaz, who was President of Polytechnic College when Holt was a student and later instructor there, admitted that Holt was once before the Faculty because a pistol had been found in his room. Holt explained that he never carried a pistol, but had carried it from Mexico.

"He was a model student in every respect," said Dr. Boaz.

SAYS HOLT IS MUENTER.

Pictures Recognized by Former Associate in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Professor John Maxwell Crowe, who is a teacher in the University High School, where Erich Muenter was a teacher before he became a Harvard instructor, and who lived for a year in the same building with Mr. and Mrs. Muenter, said today that the picture of Frank Holt was a pronounced likeness of Muenter and that the description of Holt tallied with that of Muenter.

Professor Crowe said that Muenter, while he lived in that house, was accused three times of blowing out the gas in his bedroom for the purpose of allowing his wife to be asphyxiated. Professor Crowe said that he had disbelieved these stories. On one of these occasions he said Muenter came running to him, asking him to help save his wife, who was unconscious from gas. Muenter said that the wind had blown out the gas. Professor Crowe said that he was sure that Muenter's anxiety on this occasion was genuine.

"In 1902," he said, "Muenter was a brilliant man, a tireless worker, and a profound student. Night after night he would sit reading, studying, and writing while his wife lay asleep in a room near by."

Dr. Crowe said that the only instance of possible irrationality he ever had seen in Holt was on an occasion when he brought out, as if it were his own discovery, a poem which he held to be an unknown masterpiece. A German literary society found it to be a poem which had been attributed to Goethe and was quite well known. The action of the society made Muenter so furious that Dr. Crowe began to suspect that his reason was affected.

"Even before I saw the pictures of Holt I was certain that the man who shot Mr. Morgan was Muenter," said Dr. Crowe. "When I read the prisoner's account of the crime, I said, before I had heard that Muenter was suspected: 'That reads like Muenter.' If it is Muenter, the fact can be easily proved. There are a number of scars on his body from operations for a chronic affliction."

Miss Bertha Muenter and Mrs. Hughes, sisters of Muenter, insist that the pictures of Holt do not resemble their brother. A number of others who knew Muenter said, when they had scrutinized the pictures of Holt, that there was a resemblance but that it was not strong enough to convince them that Holt was Muenter.

"The pictures show a remarkable resemblance between Holt and Muenter."

"To my mind there is little doubt that they are one and the same individual."

"I have made a close inspection of the pictures of Holt and Muenter," said Captain Michael P. Evans, Chief of the Bureau of Identification. "There are some extraordinary marks of similarity. They have the same shape of ears. Then scan the expression of their eyes and mouth. They have the same kind of nose. I have compared many pictures, and never have I discovered two more alike."

Lieutenant William Enright, of the Detective Bureau, also is of the opinion that the faces are of the same individual.

Mrs. Mathilde Krembs, mother of Mrs. Muenter, is said to believe there is a chance that Holt is Muenter.

HIS WRITING LIKE MUENTER'S.

Cambridge Mayor, Certain Holt Is Man Wanted, Is on Way Here.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—Mayor Timothy W. Good of Cambridge, and T. W. Hiller of Cambridge, both of whom knew Muenter personally when he lived in Cambridge, feel certain that Holt is the wanted Muenter, and have gone to New York to make the identification poctitive. They will see Holt today and if he proves to be Muenter the New York police will be called upon to surrender him to the State of Massachusetts, where he will be tried for murder.

A reproduction of copies of Holt's handwriting, since he was arrested Saturday after the shooting of J. P. Morgan at his Long Island home, compared with handwriting of Muenter when he applied for a position as instructor at the Kansas State University in '90s appears to the layman to resemble Muenter's closely. Many of the capital letters look the same, also many of the small letters.

A handwriting expert, W. E. Kingston, examined carefully specimens of Holt's and Muenter's writing and expressed the opinion that the same man could have written both. He said there were many striking similarities in the writing. Mayor Good lived in the same neighborhood with Muenter, and Hillier lived in the street floor apartment of the same house. Hillier, who was in the livery business, often drove Muenter about Cambridge.

Captain Hurley also intimated yesterday that he will send a representative of his department, a man who knew Muenter, to New York, probably today, to see if he can identify Holt.

THEIR HANDWRITING ALIKE.

Boston Expert Compares Muenter With Holt Specimens.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 5.—After a comparison tonight of four specimens of handwriting, two admitted to be Holt's and two Muenter's, W. E. Kingston, a handwriting authority, said that there were many notable similarities and no feature in any specimen inconsistent with its having been written by the author of the other three.

The Muenter specimens were written nine and eleven years ago respectively, and the Holt specimens within two weeks, one of them a pencilled letter to Holt's father-in-law, written in the Mineola jail on Sunday. The other admitted Holt specimen was written partly in print and partly in script as a brief appendage to a letter written to The Washington Times shortly before the Morgan attack.

The Muenter specimens, although written under conditions of calm and sober composure and at such a remote time, bear a number of significant similarities to the recent Holt writings. In all of the specimens the writing is small, compact and precise. The Holt letter, written after Holt's violent experience in the Morgan home, is decidedly unsteady.

Mr. Kingston brought out the similarity in the general aspects of the Holt and Muenter specimens, and then proceeded to note the many likenesses of detail. He said:

"The possibilities of error in a matter of this kind are always large and in this case they are particularly so. It is to be noted that these specimens of the two men were written ten years apart. Nevertheless, so powerful is the habit of handwriting that there is much of evidential value in a comparison of these specimens.

"There are many strikingly similar features. The capital 'S' is very similar in both, but this general form is common; the 't' is crossed alike in both, and both writings are characterized by the split 't.' The capital 'L' in both is similar, and there are many little features which indicate a common author."

FIND WHERE HOLT STAYED IN CAPITAL

Bomb Prepared in Rooming House —Admits He Carried Dynamite to Kill Morgan in Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The house in which Frank Holt stopped when in Washington last Friday was found today by Major Raymond W. Pullman, Superintendent of Police. It is a small, two-story rooming house at 107 D Street, Northeast, within three blocks of the Capitol, and about equally distant from the Union Station. The house is conducted by Guy W. McCord. Photographs of Holt were recognized by Triessa Beatrice Guyer, a young negro maid in the house. A round brown bottle which had contained the sulphuric acid bought by Holt for use in the construction of his infernal machine was found in the yard in the rear of the house, where it had been thrown.

Two barbers at the Union Station identified Holt as a man who was shaved there Friday afternoon.

Major Pullman, who talked with Holt in the Mineola (L. I.) jail, said tonight that the prisoner appeared unable to explain where he had stayed by any diagram of streets, but had drawn a pen sketch of his room, and that it was through this chart that the house was found. This house had been previously visited by detectives, but at that time no one at the house recalled having seen Holt there.

Holt said that the place at which he stayed was a double house formed by cutting communicating doors between front rooms on the first floor. He said he occupied the middle room on the second floor, which appeared to him to contain three rooms. From the window of the room he could look across the top of a one-story building at a large new office building. This office building had green blinds, and appeared to be seven or eight stories high.

This building was easily found by Major Pullman. It is the new central office building of the Southern Railway. Accompanied by several detectives Major Pullman went to the roof of this building and scanned the neighborhood for a two-story brick building, with three second-story rooms, one of them looking out over a one-story roof. It proved to be the house at 107 D Street, N. E.

Poured Out Remaining Acid.

The maid, Triessa, said Holt asked for towels, saying he wished to take a bath, and that she got the towels for him. Holt told Major Pullman that he bought the bottle of sulphuric acid in New York, and that after he had used the acid he threw the bottle out of the window on a pile of rubbish. Major Pullman found the bottle in the rubbish pile. It was empty and the label had been removed. Holt told Major Pullman that he used only part of the sulphuric acid and poured the remainder down a sink in the bathroom.

Photographs of the interior and exterior of the house and of the bottle were taken, and were mailed tonight to the authorities at Mineola, to be shown to Holt for identification. Holt told Major Pullman he was shaved at the Union Station, and this was corroborated.

The letters signed "R. Pearce," which Holt says he wrote to Washington newspapers, were dated June 1. Holt was asked whether that date was intended for July 1. He said June 1 was correct. He told Major Pullman that the space in these letters, which in certain of the letters was afterward filled out with the word "Senate," was left blank because he had not decided on June 1 what building he would dynamite. At that time Holt said he had not even decided upon the city in which to explode the bomb. He said it was two weeks ago that he decided to plant the infernal device in the Senate wing.

Said Major Pullman, who returned to Washington from New York this morning:

"Holt never has admitted where he bought the dynamite. He told me he spent some time and money going about in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, trying to buy dynamite. He said he was unable to buy it in New York. While Holt would not say so, I think he got the dynamite in Pennsylvania.

"Holt," Major Pullman continued, "is a grouchy sort of man, not a crook or an ordinary criminal, but a highly educated person with fine sensibilities. He is a Doctor of Philosophy. He spent a year at the University of Berlin and a year at the University of Paris. He is easily insulted, and questioning him had to be a matter of extreme tact.

"The third degree stories are not true. Holt was not put through any third degree, but was handled with extreme gentleness. The story that he was walked up and down in the jail all night is a mistake. Nothing like that occurred.

"There is one peculiarity about Holt that is predominant—his lack of memory, or feigned lack. He said he did not remember even where he went to school. This lack of memory may be assumed in order to allow some one to get away."

Dynamite for Morgan Auto.

Major Pullman confirmed from Holt's own admissions the suspicion that Holt planned to throw his suitcase, containing dynamite, into J. P. Morgan's automobile in case he passed it on the way to the Morgan house.

"He told his chauffeur," said Chief Pullman, "that he was a friend of Mr. Morgan's and that he was expected. 'If we meet him on the road, just signal his car to stop and throw in my suitcase,' he told the man."

The suitcase contained enough dynamite to blow the motorcar into bits.

One of the statements attributed to Holt was that on Friday night at 10 o'clock, six hours after he had placed his dynamite bomb in the Senate reception room, he went to the Union Station and got into his berth on a Pennsylvania train. F. G. Jones, the Capitol policeman who was nearest to the reception room at the time of the explosion, said today that yesterday he was informed by a young man named Woertendyke, who lives on Fourth Street Northeast, that about 10:30 Friday night Woerten-

Continued on Page 5.

AN EXPLANATION

Speed plays so prominent a part in our labors and our reputation, that it is well to remember that speed is simply a phase of efficiency.

The rapidity of our methods is not at all due to feverish haste, but to the calm, cool, collected methods we employ for saving time.

Our men don't lay bricks any faster than the next man—but we are never caught with a shortage of bricks!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

To *understand* Germany, read Frederic C. Howe's "The Background of Modern Germany" in the July Scribner

The Rulers *vs.* The People

All Newsstands

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Announce their **Removal**
in response to the trend of progressive business uptown from Fifth Avenue and Twenty-Third Street,
BEGINNING TUESDAY, JULY 6TH *at*
534 Fifth Avenue
Just North of Forty-fourth St.

LILY cups those nice "individuals" you see in the theatres are available for offices, clubs, churches + schools. the public service cup co., bush terminal, brooklyn, n.y. will gladly send you samples.

Many Boys Fail to Pass
FOR COLLEGE ENTRANCE
Not usually because they are stupid, but because of the "grade system" of their schools and a consequent lack of individual attention. If they expect to enter in September they will find that
THE GROFF SCHOOL
with its limited number of students and its unexcelled record of success, offers unusual opportunities for rapid progress at its Summer Studies.
Boarding and Day School. Unexcelled Facilities
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Eastman-Gaines Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue.
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Best investment for spare time! Learn Spanish, German French by correspondence; native teachers; unexcelled methods in teaching immigrants English; trial lessons; 95,000 graduates. National School of Languages, (Dept. L.) 1152 Milwaukee Av., Chicago, Ill. (Established 1889).

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Blair Academy for Boys 100-acre campus; lake. 8 modern buildings: gymnasium, swimming-pool. Endowed. Terms $400. JOHN G. SHARPE, A. M., D. D., Headmaster, Box U, Blairstown, N. J.

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A semi-military home school. 55th year. 1000-foot elevation. All sports; gymnasium.
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Salary $720 Per Annum
(With Maintenance.)
Candidates must be residents of State of New York and be licensed by the State Board of Pharmacy. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; Technical, 6; 75% required on Technical and 70% on Experience. A physical examination will precede the mental.
Applications will be received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, from July 6 to July 20, at 4 P. M.
The minimum age is 21 years.
Four cents in postage must accompany requests for application blanks by mail.
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Variety, quality, range of sizes and saving in prices, are represented in large volume in our men's fancy mixture sack suits.
Reduced to
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BROKAW BROTHERS
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The New "Breezeweave" Suits for Men at $10.00
Are Ideal for both sport or business wear during the hot weather. They come in sack or norfolk models, in serviceable colorings.
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Sizes from 88 to 46, including stout proportions

Simcox INC.
On account of leasing our first floor we are holding a
Clearance Sale
during the remainder of this week. This is a wonderful opportunity for women who appreciate Real Values.

Imported EVENING GOWNS	$75.00 up
Imported AFTERNOON GOWNS	35.00 up
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IMPORTED LINGERIE GOWNS	45.00 up
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DOMESTIC LINGERIE GOWNS	10.00 up
SUITS	20.00 up
AFTERNOON GOWNS	20.00 up
EVENING GOWNS	30.00 up
Balance of HATS	4.00 up

GOWNS WRAPS FURS MILLINERY
535 Fifth Avenue (Between 44th and 45th Streets) New York

AS BRITISH ENVOY SAW MORGAN SHOT

Says Banker Grappled Assailant by Arms and Beat Him Before Being Wounded.

HOLT BECAME UNCONSCIOUS

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, in First Statement, Says Pistol Was Fired with Right Hand.

Before leaving for Washington yesterday morning Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, related to friends in New York his experiences at Glen Cove on Saturday morning when J. P. Morgan was shot. His narrative brought out for the first time the fact that the banker had gripped Frank Holt's arms so tightly that the man was only able to fire the revolver in his left hand while it was pressed against Mr. Morgan's body.

"We were at breakfast in the room on the ground floor," Sir Cecil Spring-Rice said, "when the butler was heard shouting from the main entrance by the library to Mr. Morgan to go upstairs quickly. We did not know what was the matter, whether it was fire or burglars, and the whole party left the table and ran up the rear staircase, which was nearest to the door.

"When we reached the first floor the butler could be heard more distinctly calling for Mr. Morgan, and the latter, followed by Mrs. Morgan, ran into the rooms to see what was the trouble, while I went up to the floor above to look around. I found nothing unusual, and then came down to the first floor.

"In the meantime," the Ambassador continued, "Mrs. Morgan went toward the main staircase and saw the butler backing up with the assailant Holt following him with a revolver in each hand. As Mrs. Morgan went to meet him her husband came up and brushed her aside. Then he seized Holt by the arms, bent him backward and literally fell upon him with his whole weight, pinning the man to the floor.

"During the struggle that ensued between the two men Mr. Morgan pummelled Holt until the latter became unconscious. Before losing his senses he managed to fire two shots with the revolver in his right hand, which was pressed close to Mr. Morgan's side. The first bullet passed through the fleshy part of the banker's thigh. The second struck a little higher up and penetrated near the abdomen.

"Then the servants seized Holt and bound him tightly with ropes while others summoned aid for Mr. Morgan."

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice added that he believed Holt was knocked on the head by one of the servants who had become excited at seeing his employer shot.

Confirmation of the facts told above came last night in an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, giving additional details. When the butler directed the intruder away from the east room, where Mr. Morgan was at breakfast, toward the western end of the hall, Holt heard voices and went into the room where children were playing, and pointed his pistol at them, shouting: "Where is Mr. Morgan?"

On hearing the strange voice and the calls of the butler Mr. and Mrs. Morgan ran up the rear staircase to a room directly over the one occupied by the children. There they found an old Irish nurse, who said she knew nothing of what was going on. As Mr. and Mrs. Morgan came out of the room Holt came up the main staircase with revolvers in his hands. On recognising the banker he called: "Mr. Morgan, I've got you," and leveled both weapons at him.

After the two shots had been fired, during the struggle on the floor, Mrs. Morgan and a nurse, with the assistance of the Ambassador, seized Holt's hands, so that he could not fire the pistols again at the banker. One of the servants struck Holt on the head with a piece of coal, which made him let go the two revolvers, and in muffled tones, from under Mr. Morgan, he cried out:

"I have a stick of dynamite in my pocket. Take care of it." The dynamite was afterward found as he described it.

The wounded banker rose to his feet after Holt was bound, and, although bleeding profusely from the two wounds, walked the length of the corridor to the west room on the second floor and telephoned to his office in Wall Street:

"I've been shot in the stomach. Get the best doctor you can."

Then he was induced to lie down on his bed, and upon being undressed the wound in the fleshy part of the thigh was discovered, of which Mr. Morgan had been unconscious up to that moment. The physicians were soon on the scene, and after a preliminary examination of the wounds directed that a search be made for the bullets. Both were found in the hallway, thus assuring the physicians that there was no necessity for difficult and dangerous probing.

It was soon ascertained that the wound in the abdomen was superficial, the bullet having travelled clear across the stomach under the skin, but without penetrating the thick wall of protecting muscles.

"MR. MORGAN SMOKED A PIPE."

London Partners Reassured by Private Cable Dispatch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 5.—"Mr. Morgan sat up in bed last night at 7 o'clock and smoked a pipe," was the word conveyed in a cablegram received today by the partners of J. P. Morgan here in the firm of Morgan, Grenfel & Co.

The cablegram urged the partners here not to worry as Mr. Morgan's condition was not serious. One bullet inflicted only a very slight grazing wound, the cablegram explained, while the other bullet passed through the thick part of the thigh, not puncturing any vital part.

The cabled message relieved the partners, who had been startled on getting word by cable on Saturday night of the shooting of Mr. Morgan. Cablegrams received during the day yesterday told of the financier's resting easily and of surgeons saying the wounds were not fatal. But most reassuring of all was the news received today telling of Mr. Morgan's sitting up abed smoking his pipe. That looked to the financier's partners as though he must be feeling quite comfortable.

Henry P. Davison, who came here from New York two weeks ago on business of the firm with the British Government, has been in Paris the last few days, and word was cabled on to him of the shooting. Mr. Davison has been taking up with the French Government, it is understood, a new loan which the Morgan firm is to handle.

DYNAMITE BUYER HAD HOLT'S ALIAS

Continued from Page 4.

dyke and his wife were on the Senate Terrace and noticed a man walking backward and forward and gazing frequently at the windows of the reception room. Woertendyke remarked to his wife that the man was acting suspiciously.

The man went away and apparently walked around the Capitol before returning. After looking at the windows again he walked in the direction of the Senate office building and took a seat on a bench at the terminus of a street car line which enters the Capitol grounds at the Senate side, which is only a few blocks from the Union Station.

Woertendyke's story indicates that Holt hung around the Capitol in the expectation of hearing his bomb explode, and that he did not go to the station as early as he said he did.

Capitol Poorly Guarded.

An investigation is being made to ascertain how W. L. Daniels, an aged man apparently demented, managed to enter the Capitol yesterday. This incident occurred at a time when the Capitol was supposed to be guarded with extra care on account of the dynamite explosion, and on a Sunday when the building was closed to visitors.

The force of Capitol policemen was cut in half by the House of Representatives a few years ago in accordance with the policy of economy, but was later somewhat increased. The Capitol police force is political. Practically all its members owe their appointments to Senators or Representatives and the political element plays a part whenever efforts at discipline are made.

The inadequate protection of the spacious Capitol grounds at night has been a matter of comment for many years. At one time the highway robberies in these grounds became a public scandal. The Capitol police guard the grounds.

Appealed to His Chivalry.

To William J. Flynn, Chief of the United States Secret Service, Holt described the house in which he stayed in Washington. Chief Flynn, to get this information, appealed to him on the ground that there might be little children in the house who, if he had left any explosives or dangerous chemicals, might get hold of it unknowingly. This apparently induced Holt to tell about the house, but he said he had left nothing in the room.

Chief Flynn is of the opinion that Holt, being a man of refinement and education, may be induced to tell a truthful story by appealing to his finer instincts.

Holt's object in hiring the room, he told Chief Flynn, was to keep his valise there, so that the Washington police might not find it if he should be arrested while trying to place the bomb. He got his valise shortly after he had placed the bomb.

It is said that more than 5,000 crank letters are on file with the Secret Service in Washington, sent to the Presidents, members of the Cabinet or heads of departments. In this record will go the letter Holt sent to President Wilson. The missive is simply a copy of the letters sent to the Washington newspapers.

Each letter, it is said, is investigated. Whenever possible Government agents go to the relatives of the writer, and try to have him properly cared for. A general search throughout the country for information concerning Holt is being made by the Government. Important information in this regard is expected within forty-eight hours.

MUENTER INDICTMENT FOR MURDER STOLEN

Boston True Bill Will be Drawn Up Again—Officer to Try to Identify Holt Today.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—William J. Corcoran, District Attorney of Middlesex County, stepped into the Muenter-Holt case today. After looking over all the documents in his possession that referred to the case he announced a representative of his office with a person who knew Erich Muenter would start for Mineola early tomorrow.

If there is any identification of Frank Holt as Muenter, the District Attorney announced, extradition proceedings will be started without delay and he will make every effort to have the man ordered back to Cambridge to answer for the alleged murder of his wife. A charge of murder would take precedence over that on which Muenter is now held.

The District Attorney announced that the entire document covering the indictment of Eric Muenter for murder in the first degree in 1906 was missing and that no trace of it except the filed cover could be found.

District Attorney Corcoran expressed his opinion that the missing indictment had been stolen. He offered no suggestion as to who might have taken the paper, but insisted that it happened before he took office, two years ago.

"The indictment has been strangely missing for some months," Mr. Corcoran said, "and, in my opinion, it was stolen. The 'filler,' or descriptive part, was removed, and the 'baker,' or envelope, returned to its place in the files. Its disappearance would not have been revealed by a cursory examination of the files."

The loss of the indictment copy will not affect the case, as another copy will be made from the original court records, but the county officials are puzzled to know who was sufficiently interested in Muenter to abstract the record nearly nine years after the commission of the alleged crime.

It now develops that the search for Muenter was renewed actively less than a year ago on what appeared to be promising clues. Mr. Corcoran said that twice within the last eight months he had received information regarding the whereabouts of the fugitive, and on each occasion had sent detectives for him. Muenter eluded them both times.

PRO-GERMAN LETTER BY HOLT

Written in November to Ithaca Newspaper—Lucid in Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 5.—Frank Holt wrote this letter to The Ithaca Journal on Nov. 23, 1914:

"Some time ago you promised absolute neutrality on the European question, in accordance with Mr. Wilson's request, but I fear that, either through personal inclination or because of your source of information, your reports, as well as editorial remarks, have been rather one-sided, i. e., anti-German. Saturday, for instance, you brought an interesting item of 'German atrocities' in the shape of 'massacres,' 'sacks,' and 'outrages,' collected by the Belgian Commission of Inquiry and passed on by the British official bureau.

"The report reminds one very strongly of the first news of the Louvaine and Rheims 'outrages' and is probably gotten up at this time to help those of us who are undecided as to a fat contribution to the Belgian Relief Fund in opening our pocketbooks and in finding the right-size coin.

"There can be no objection to your printing this kind of an 'alleged' report, as it surely makes good reading for people who feed on sensational news, but if you do, ought you not also print something on the other side? Else where does your neutrality come in?

"If we stir up hatred against one of the contestants, if we run about like chickens this way and that way, as news items happen to drive us, I fear the contestants will not have very much confidence in our ability to settle the quarrel for them. Our mission as angels of peace will be brought to nought. Unless we learn to view the quarrel calmly and dispassionately and impartially, or at least refrain from taking sides, directly or indirectly, by public expression, Europe will lose her respect for the much-vaunted American self-control and matter-of-fact coolheadedness. If every Reuter telegram starts us rooting, our reputation for reliable judgment will hardly gain anything.

"The Russians and Japanese turned to us, because we had, in our public expressions, been able to contain ourselves sanely and neutrally, but we need not think that Europe will call on us again if we continue acting like thoughtless children. External calmness need not prevent any one from thinking, nor need we withhold our munificence from the Belgian sufferers or the German widows and orphans. On the contrary, it will be healthy exercise for the average wasteful American to curtail his personal expenses somewhat and really make a serious sacrifice for the suffering brother. America is so wealthy that she has very little conception of European economy or want. It would be well for us to enter sympathetically also into this side of the affairs of other nations.

"And now, in order to straighten out the balance for the readers of The Journal, let us look at the facts in the case of those Belgians who were lined up and shot. Unfortunately, Belgian reports have been somewhat like Russian reports, and so we cannot very well discuss this particular case without first sending an American reporter to the towns mentioned, but we know enough of the reasons why Germany had to take these extreme measures in Belgium, and since The Journal has not yet brought this information, let it be said here.

"It was because Belgian men and women who were not soldiers and who in civilized countries keep out of the war, undertook to decimate the German army by disguising as Red Cross brothers and sisters of mercy and then shooting from private houses and churches upon small bodies of troops passing through their towns, or because they invited such troops to stay over night with them and then either poisoned them or killed them while asleep or poured boiling water on them, or cut off their hands, or gouged their eyes out, &c. The same unspeakable brutalities were committed against wounded soldiers as well as against men and women connected with the Red Cross work. Germany had to protect herself.

"I am teaching in the German department, and I find some of my students loaded with one-sided information coming from your paper, therefore request you to even things up by printing the above statement; and let us hope that in the future we may all be more neutral. Very truly, FRANK HOLT.

"Ithaca, Nov. 21, 1914."

MORE ROCKEFELLER GUARDS.

Outsiders Barred from Estate—Cleveland Trip Cancelled.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 5.—John D. Rockefeller had planned to go to Cleveland tomorrow night, but since the attack on J. Pierpont Morgan he has changed his plans, and the trip has been declared off indefinitely. Mr. Rockefeller has closed his estate tight, and the same precautions are now being taken as when the I. W. W. agitators were annoying his son a year ago. Orders were issued this morning that no one but employes be allowed to enter the gates for several months.

The people of Pocantico Hills, in fact anyone known to the guards, have been allowed to walk through the estate, but now this permission has been rescinded, and the guards have been doubled. It is unlikely now that Mr. Rockefeller will go to Cleveland, for he has not the protection there that he has here.

One Risk You Need Not Run

is that of defalcation. Despite the honesty of a majority of employees, this Company alone deals with an average of eight new defaulters every day! No doubt you bond your employees, but remember that the value of your bond depends upon what real protection it will give you when a defalcation occurs.

This, the largest Surety Company in the world, has a nation-wide reputation for prompt payment of just claims.

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Branches and Agencies Everywhere.

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FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE

Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

have prepared the following Sales for to-day (Tuesday):

A Sale of Girls' Washable Dresses, Blouses and Skirts, Light-weight Worsted Coats; and Little Children's Coats

affording an unusual purchasing opportunity, will comprise garments taken from the regular stock and marked at prices that offer liberal concessions.

Included are

Dresses of Various Cotton Fabrics
(sizes 6 to 14 years)
at $1.35, $1.90, $2.25 & $2.75

And Middy Blouses and Separate Skirts
at greatly reduced prices.

These Blouses and Skirts are in incomplete sizes but range in general from 6 to 16 years.

Also the remaining assortment of

Girls' Light-weight Worsted Coats

in Summer models, sizes 6 to 10 years, at prices that should insure a speedy disposal.

Little Children's Coats
(sizes 2 to 4 years)
will be included in this Sale at
$3.50, $4.75 & $6.50

(Departments on Second Floor)

An Exceptionally Interesting Selection of Bungalow and House Dresses

will be on Special Sale in the Department on the Second Floor. The materials used in these Dresses are the attractive Summer wash fabrics now so much in demand, such as crepes, piques, linens and lawns.

They will be offered at
$1.45, $2.25, $3.00 & $3.75

Summer Dress Fabrics and Semi-made Cotton and Linen Skirts

will be other important sale features

These will consist of

15,000 yards of Summer Dress Fabrics, including imported dimities, and silk-and-cotton crepe cords in plain colors and printed effects, at the reduced price of

15c. per yard

Semi-made Skirts of fine-quality white cotton gabardine and imported linen in white, tan, Copenhagen and natural. These Skirts are made in the flare model with patch pockets and are trimmed with buttons.
Special at $2.95 each

OUTING, TRAVELING AND SPORTS SUITS

in numerous smart styles are now on sale at remarkably moderate prices.

Women's Ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor)

This Morning at GIMBELS

The SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Stock Is Ready

It Is a Great Occasion---*COME!*

Have *you* any idea how much $680,000 worth of goods amounts to? That huge sum was the value, at retail, of the Simpson-Crawford stock purchased by GIMBEL BROTHERS and placed on sale today.

It has taken days to inventory the goods and move them up to the GIMBEL Store. It is a very considerable part of the more than $4,000,000 worth of NEW merchandise bought by the Simpson-Crawford concern during the year just passed.

Simpson-Crawford's is one of the "Old Guard" of good New York stores, with a reputation, dating 'way back to the 60's and 70's, for goods that are fine and substantial.

It has been famous for its Linens, Real Laces, Silks,—all the things that the shrewd Scotch merchants who founded the firm might be expected to know most about.

Paris and London offices kept the store abreast of Fashion—Simpson-Crawford Millinery, for instance, was famous the country over.

Furniture is another stock in which the store excelled—we took over more than $131,000 worth of it with our purchase.

Every GIMBEL section shares in the Simpson-Crawford sale lots. You will find the goods distributed all over the GIMBEL Store. And the Simpson-Crawford goods will be plainly marked with these price-tickets: "Simpson-Crawford Sale—GIMBEL Price—Simpson-Crawford Price."

Here Is The Directory of the 61 Simpson-Crawford Stocks, With Their Locations in the GIMBEL Store

Main Floor
Knit Underwear
Women's Neckwear
Hosiery
Laces and Embroideries
Gloves
Veilings
Umbrellas and Parasols
Stationery
Leather Goods
Books
Dress Trimmings
Ribbons
Handkerchiefs
Notions
Toilet Goods
Perfumes
Jewelry and Watches
Silverware
Clocks
Men's Furnishings

Second Floor
House Dresses and Negligees
Silk Petticoats
Linings

Second Floor
Shoes for Men
Shoes for Women and Children
Blankets and Comfortables
Bed Muslins
Art Needlework
Linens
Cotton Dress Goods
Woolen Dress Goods
Silks and Velvets
Infants' Wear
Corsets
Muslin Underwear
White Goods

Third Floor
Women's Dresses
Women's Suits
Women's Coats
Blouses
Separate Skirts
Furs
Misses' Apparel
Children's Apparel
Millinery

Fourth Floor
Men's and Boys' Clothing
Men's and Boys' Hats
Sporting Goods
Toys

Fifth Floor
Housefurnishings
Trunks
China Lamps

Sixth Floor
Pictures
Linoleums and Mattings
Rugs and Carpets
Upholsteries

Seventh Floor
Furniture
Bedding

Eighth Floor
Pianos
Office Furniture

In the Subway Store, the Lower-Priced Goods From All These Stocks, in Their Proper Locations

Simpson-Crawford Corporation's Offices at GIMBELS

The offices of the concern have been established, for the convenience of Simpson-Crawford customers, on the Seventh Floor of the GIMBEL Store, where accounts may be paid, adjustments made, etc.

BROADWAY AND 33D STREET

Alone in a Belgian house with a wounded English spy, twenty Uhlans hammering at the door, this stranded American girl had to think fast. A war story of thrills is "TWO HANDS" by Kate Jordan, in this week's

5th among Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Progress

Material civilization is the result of two main forces—transportation and printing. Printing makes possible the distant communication of ideas.

In the development of the comforts and refinements of life the publications typified by the Butterick magazines have for half a century effectually promoted

Better Food
Better Kitchen Equipment
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In the remarkable advance in the comforts of life in America since 1863, when Butterick was established, our magazines for women have taken no small part.

BUTTERICK

Try this easy way to heal your skin with

Resinol

If you are suffering from eczema, ringworm or similar itching, red, unsightly skin affection, bathe the sore places with Resinol Soap and hot water, then gently apply a little Resinol Ointment. You will be astonished how promptly the itching stops and healing begins. In most cases the sick skin quickly becomes clear and healthy again, at very little cost.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also clear away pimples, blackheads and dandruff. Sold by all druggists.

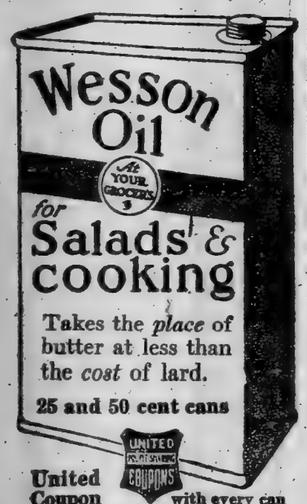

United Coupon with every can

7-20-4

Cigar sales now largest in its forty years of continuous growth.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Coates'
PLYMOUTH
Imported Dry Gin
SHAW
THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY
The Original

CARRANZA'S FORCES MOVE ON CAPITAL

Gonzales, Reinforced, Expects to Capture the City in a Few Days.

VILLA SOUNDS WASHINGTON

Agents There Hopeful of Moral Support of an Anti-Carranza Coalition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Carranza agency here tonight announced that the "general forward movement of the Constitutionalists" had begun, according to a telegram received by the agency from Vera Cruz. This is the official statement:

"The dispatch recites that General Pablo Gonzales, commander of the military operations of the Army of the Centre, has begun his campaign for the investment and capture of Mexico City. His movements have been initiated in combination with fresh forces from Puebla, Guerrero, and Tlaxcala. The capture of Mexico City is now assured, for, in addition to a superior force attacking the makeshift fortifications of the Zapatistas, General Gonzales is assured that the Zapatistas are now suffering from a shortage of ammunition. The opinion is expressed that the capture is now only a question of a few days, with the chances favoring an evacuation by the present tenants of the city."

A telegram received by the Carranza agency from El Paso tonight said it was believed in El Paso that Huerta and his associates would be taken to San Antonio, "as the District Attorney last night stated he is certain that the proofs now in the hands of the Government are sufficiently conclusive." The dispatch added that Huerta's attorneys were threatening habeas corpus proceedings if bail should be denied.

Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the northern branch of the Convention Government of Mexico, arrived here today to join Enrique C. Llorente, Washington representative of General Villa; General Felipe Angeles, and Manuel Bonilla, former Cabinet Minister under Madero.

The Villa leaders have been conferring informally with officials and have recorded their willingness to enter into peace negotiations with General Carranza, looking to the establishment of a new provisional Government, which might receive immediate recognition by the United States. They hope that if Carranza remains obdurate, this Government may give its moral support to a coalition of Constitutionalist leaders, with the First Chief out of the reckoning.

The arrest of General Huerta and the vigorous pursuit of his associates has caused much satisfaction in both Villa and Carranza quarters here, where the evident sympathy of the United States Government for the factions originally combined in the Constitutionalist movement as against the Huerta element is referred to in terms of appreciation.

Officials here are counting upon the arrival in Vera Cruz of Charles A. Douglas, legal adviser in Washington to Carranza, to influence the First Chief to a more conciliatory attitude. They are awaiting the outcome of Mr. Douglas's mission before taking the next step in the situation.

General Huerta's telegraphed protest to Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court against his incarceration by Federal officials at El Paso, in which he demanded that instructions be given for his proper treatment, was taken to the State Department today by James D. Maher, clerk of the Supreme Court. The telegram was in Spanish and it was translated for Mr. Maher in the Latin-American Bureau before being forwarded to Chief Justice White at his Summer camp in the Adirondacks.

"It's all old; there is nothing to give out. There is no news in it," was all Mr. Maher would say as he left the department. "There is nothing for the court to do; they do not meet until next October, anyway."

Department officials say the court cannot take jurisdiction of the case, and the expectation is that the telegram will be referred to the State Department and to the Department of Justice for its information.

Secretary Lansing said today that his dispatches showed no developments in Mexico.

HUERTA AWAITS HIS HEARING.

Says He Will Not Try to Obtain Release Until July 12.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 5.—General Victoriano Huerta, ex-President of Mexico and occupant of Cell 32, will be a guest of the United States Government and "Buck" Elliott, jailer, for another week at least.

In the little runway connecting his cell with the main tier this evening General Huerta, dressed in a baggy pair of trousers and an undershirt, with a pair of suspenders thrown off his shoulders, said that he was satisfied with his fare and his surroundings, and that he would remain in jail until oMnday, July 12, the date set for his preliminary hearing.

"For why should I go to the trouble of furnishing a bond only to be harassed as I was by the deputies, and to have my daughter's family again frightened, only to be rearrested and subjected to more indignities?" the old General asked, as his brown eyes snapped behind the eyeglasses, with the aid of which he was studying a second-hand First Reader in English.

"See here what I am doing," he said, with a smile. "When you come to see me again for THE NEW YORK TIMES I will give you an interview all in English, for I have learned much today. See, here also I have a dictionary, and tomorrow one of my attorneys has promised me a speller, so that I may continue my studies while I am the guest of my good friend, Mr. Elliott. It is a little close in here, so you must excuse me if I am not dressed. But I have been in close places before, and I am enjoying my novel experience of being in jail in liberty-loving America on the very day you celebrate liberty and justice and independence.

"So I am to go to San Antonio? I have always wished for a trip to that great little city, and now I can have a chance to see the Alamo and othe other places of history. I have just learned that Orozco's pistol was found at the station where I left the train. I suppose that will be used against me, but I swear I know nothing of it just as I know nothing of any plot to start a revolution. I intend carrying my case to the Supreme Court of the United States. I am sure I will finally win, for I am innocent of any conspiracy.

"I am well treated here. Señor Buck brings me ice water and cigarettes. The ice water is a little thin, and I have not had a drink for these one—two—three—four days."

AMERICAN SOLDIERS HUNT MEXICAN RAIDERS

Eighty Cavalrymen Pursuing the Murderers of Two Texas Ranchmen.

HARLINGEN, Texas, July 5.—Eighty United States cavalrymen left here today in pursuit of forty Mexicans who crossed the border some time Sunday night and looted a ranch near Lyford, Texas, thirty miles from here, killing two men.

Red Cross Supplies at Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Red Cross food supplies for destitute civilians in Vera Cruz have arrived at Carranza's capital and are being distributed by Consul Canada. Red Cross headquarters here also received word today that further shipments of food were going through to Monclova in Villa's territory. Consul General Hanna at Monterey has called for more meat and corn. Shipments of meat given by the Armour and Cudahy interests have arrived there and have been unloaded.

HALTED IN PANAMA CANAL.

Steamship Kroonland Delayed Two Days by Slides in Culebra Cut.

Captain T. G. Barman of the Panama-Pacific liner Kroonland, which arrived last night from San Francisco with 450 cabin passengers, by way of the Panama Canal, said the ship had been delayed two days at Panama by the slides in the Culebra Cut. The first occurred on June 26, through an earthquake, and the second slide, on June 28, followed a slight trembling of the earth which was felt in the City of Panama.

The Captain said the Government engineers were afraid it would block the canal for a week to big ships like the Kroonland, but they got a channel cleared so that the liner passed through Culebra Cut on June 29. The Kroonland stayed thirty-six hours in Panama and twenty-four hours at Pedro Miguel Locks.

ARRESTED FOR AUTO THEFT.

Prisoners Said They Took Car on a Dare, but Police Hold Them.

Nicholas Lanza, 21 years old, a chauffeur, of 321 West Twenty-sixth Street, and Joseph O'Connor, 24 years old, of 450 West Twenty-fourth Street, were locked up in Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon charged with the theft of an automobile. The complainant, Albert Sterns, a fish dealer of 407 Smith Street, Providence, R. I., brought a party of friends to this city on Sunday and left the machine standing in front of a restaurant at Twenty-third Street and Seventh Avenue at midnight.

After the meal the automobile was missing and the police were notified. Late yesterday afternoon Lanza and O'Connor appeared at the West Twentieth Street station with the missing machine and told a story of having recovered it from three men at Coney Island. As they were telling their story Detectives Frazer and Regan of the Second Branch Bureau entered the station and after questioning them, the police say, Lanza and O'Connor admitted taking the machine on a dare. The police say that Motorcycle Patrolman Prescott of Brooklyn served Lanza with a summons for speeding and showing dazzling headlights early yesterday morning on Ocean Parkway.

RUNAWAY HORSES HURT 3.

Team, Frightened by Fireworks, Fells Two Boys and a Woman.

Two children and a young woman were injured yesterday when a team of horses attached to a heavy wagon, frightened by the explosion of fireworks, ran away and collided with a light delivery wagon in front of 99 Willett Street.

Jacob Kurtz, 8 years old, and his brother Ralph, 10, of 97 Willett Street were knocked down by the team attached to a wagon of the Knickerbocker Ice Cream Company of 44 Jackson Street. Ralph sustained contusions of the left leg and his brother contusion of the right leg. Both were attended by Dr. Daly of Gouverneur Hospital, as well as Pauline Dubiner, 24 years old, of 85 Willett Street, who was struck by the dashboard of the wagon. Miss Dubiner's left ankle was sprained and she was taken home after being attended by Dr. Daly.

OUR NAVAL PROGRAM AWAITS WAR LESSONS

Results Abroad Yet Too Obscure to Justify Planning Types of New Vessels.

BATTLESHIP VS. SUBMARINE

Undersea Fighters Vindicated, but the Value of Floating Fortresses Has Been Unproved.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The naval program to be presented to Congress, in the light of the lessons of the European war, has not been definitely framed, notwithstanding Secretary Daniels and his advisers have had the subject under consideration continuously for months. The building plans for the coming year will not be completed until the last moment, when, probably, President Wilson will say the final word as to the number and type of ships the Navy Department will request. Meanwhile Secretary Daniels hopes for more information from the war zone, upon which the United States may build with profit and safety.

So far little information has been received to aid the naval constructors. All the belligerents are maintaining the strictest secrecy as to their plans or the lessons they have drawn from the few sea battles. American naval attachés at London, Paris, and Berlin have had little opportunity to furnish enlightening reports, and there have been no foreign observers aboard any of the war fleets at sea. It is said that the American attaché at Berlin has had opportunity to see considerable of the work going on in German yards, but if so he has been under the strictest injunctions not to reveal what he has observed, even in official reports, during the continuance of the war.

The greatest question that has come out of the war is considered by many American naval officers to be the future of the dreadnought. The value of those enormously expensive fighting machines is still as problematical as it was when England launched the first all-big-gun ship, the Dreadnought. England's newest superdreadnought, the Queen Elizabeth, has bombarded the forts at the Dardanelles; but, so far as Navy Department advices go, she is the only ship of her class to have fired a shot so far.

The reason for that, navy officers say, is the full realization of predictions made for submarines when the first undersea boat was constructed. Against those small and comparatively inexpensive weapons no adequate means of defense has been found, and the first-line ships of the fighting navies are behind mine fields or screens of torpedo boats and destroyers, leaving the active work of the war to the older pre-dreadnought battleships, the battle cruisers, and lighter and less expensive craft.

When the first manoeuvres of the American Navy in which submarines participated took place, some officers declared the day of the battleship had passed. In these every big ship which approached shore during those operations was destroyed. Events of the European war, so far as they are known, apparently bear out the assumption of the superiority of submarines, and that is proving a vexing problem in deciding what shall be the future American policy of naval construction.

Defense Against Submarines.

Navy engineers now are deeply engaged with experiments looking to the discovery of some practical defense against submarine attack. While nothing has been revealed of their experiments, it is assumed that questions are being considered of greater subdivision of hulls and stronger bulkheads, of armor to extend about the midship sections of battleships below the water line and capable of resisting the blow of a modern torpedo, and also the location of submarines at a considerable distance and their pursuit by swift, light, easily handled craft, such as destroyers. The latter defense is the only practical one which seems to have met with any success abroad, so far as is known, yet officers here point out that at best it is like searching for a needle in a haystack, and that the destroyer defense does not meet the problem in anything like an adequate way.

Location and destruction of submarines by aeroplanes also is considered impractical in any but special cases where weather, depth of water, and other conditions make it possible. Bomb-dropping from aeroplanes, even over far-reaching land fortifications and other easily visible stationary objects, has not proved so successful as to give much promise where a small, dimly visible shape beneath the surface of the water is the target.

Similarly, submarine against submarine is not considered a possible development of undersea warfare unless some new and startling device to give submarine commanders the power of underwater vision is discovered. A submarine is a blind thing once its periscope is below the surface. One of the novel exploits of the war, however, was the sinking of an Italian submarine by an Austrian underwater boat. The reports of the encounter, however, were not sufficiently complete to indicate the value of that sort of warfare.

The result of the development of the submarine with widening range of action, mounting disappearing guns for surface action, and with increasing numbers of torpedo tubes, as shown by reports from Europe, has been to create a school of navy officers here who are said to be urging the abandonment of dreadnought building in favor of a huge submarine fleet. Other officers declare the backbone of the navy must always be in first-line battleships, and they urge larger and more heavily armed dreadnoughts than ever. Somewhere between these two schools of theory, it is said, the course of the department will lie in its recommendations to Congress.

Defense, Not Invasion.

Officers who advocate the submarine navy say that it is thoroughly practicable for the United States, because the mission of the American Navy is to defend the United States from invasion, not to prepare the way for an invasion of any enemy country. That, they declare, has always been the theory of the Navy Department, and they say it accounts for the fact that no great efforts have been made to obtain appropriations for swift battle cruisers, such as those employed by the British and German Navies. Lacking a merchant marine to be protected and being a self-contained nation, fully able to support itself with the resources within its own borders, they argue that battle cruisers have not been considered a necessity to the United States Navy, and attention has been concentrated upon getting the greatest possible number of heavy battleships, floating fortresses, to defend the coasts. That theory also accounts for the lower speed of American superdreadnoughts, it is said, and the greater concentration of gun power in ships of American design compared with similar ships abroad.

With fleets of submarines stationed along both coasts and with navy yards equipped to care for them, those officers argue that even the battleships could be spared from the defense line, and that no enemy would dare approach with ships and transports a coast well mined and defended with land guns as well as submarines. The risks would be too great, the chances of overwhelming disaster too many.

It is certain that Congress will be asked to provide liberally in auxiliary ships for the present navy, particularly as to parent ships for submarine flotillas. Navy officers are obtaining all possible data on German and British submarine tenders, and may propose the construction of several of those vessels so designed as to be able to raise sunken submarines, or even to take aboard the transport for considerable distances several of the little fighting ships. Reports have reached the United States of several such ships in the European navies.

It is also probable that a number of swift scout cruisers will be recommended and that a consistent cruiser program will be proposed, designed to give the navy an ample fleet of these ships within a few years. As yet, however, there is nothing to indicate the recommendation of battle cruisers at this time. The department, it is intimated, probably will content itself with laying before Congress a full presentation of the arguments for and against that type.

STOPS JEFFERSON AT SEA.

Old Dominion Liner Disregarded Port Regulations.

Because the captain of the Old Dominion steamship Jefferson omitted to hoist the proper signal when he passed out yesterday afternoon, bound for Norfolk, the commander of the torpedo boat destroyed Drayton started in pursuit and stopped the vessel outside the Bar and ordered her back to Quarantine.

After the Jefferson had returned the commander of the Drayton went on board and informed the captain that the neutrality laws must be strictly obeyed by masters of all vessels leaving New York Harbor. At 5 o'clock the Jefferson was released.

BURDEN TO OTHERS, WOMAN ENDS LIFE

Deserted Wife Takes Gas So Her Mother Can Get Life Insurance.

SON, IN SAME ROOM, ESCAPES

He Crawls to Door, and Air Coming Through Crack Saves His Life.

Mrs. Otto Weindel, who lives at 518 De Mott Street, West Hoboken, called to her daughter, Mrs. Rose Parker, to come to breakfast yesterday morning, just as she had called nearly every morning since Mrs. Parker's husband deserted her three years ago. But yesterday Mrs. Weindel did not hear her daughter's answer, and she called a second time and a third without getting any response. Then she went to Mrs. Parker's door and found it locked. Unable to rouse her or her six-year-old son, William, by knocking, and unable to break into the room, Mrs. Weindel ran into the street and summoned a policeman.

The policeman broke the lock of the door, and a rush of gas-laden air choked him and Mrs. Weindel. Both drew back instinctively, but as they did so they saw Mrs. Parker lying on her bed apparently dead with a tube in her mouth, the other end of which was attached to a gas jet. The next instant Mrs. Weindel saw little William's unconscious body on the floor at her feet. It was evident that, smelling the escaping gas, the child had crawled from the bed and across the floor to the door, seeking air.

Sufficient air to preserve life in the boy must have come in under the door, for William was breathing when his grandmother picked him up. He was hurried to the North Hudson Hospital, where restorative measures were applied, and, after several hours, he regained consciousness. It was said at the hospital last night that he would live.

But Mrs. Parker was dead when the policeman and Mrs. Weindel reached her. Long-continued efforts to revive her failed. She had turned on the gas several hours before daylight, and had probably been dead some time when her mother called her for breakfast.

On a table by the woman's bed was a note to her mother, in which she said that she would not longer be a burden on her.

"Ever since my husband deserted me," the note ran, "you have supported me and my child, mother, and you must not continue to do so. If I die you will get my life insurance, and this will repay you in part what I have cost you. This is the only way I can make any restitution."

Mrs. Parker's life is insured for $1,000, the mother said, but she expressed doubt of her ability to collect the sum because of the fact that her daughter killed herself. Mrs. Parker was 33 years old.

BOYS GIVE BURGLAR ALARM.

Three Youngsters Found in Cellar of F. C. Hachemeister's Home.

When the Holmes burglar alarm sounded in their office at Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue last night from the home of F. C. Hachemeister, 19 East Ninety-fourth Street, Inspector Goerge C. Rhode investigated with Policeman Fraher of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. They found the cellar grating leading to the coal shute open and in the cellar three boys were dancing about and enjoying themselves.

They said they were Thomas Holland, 8 years old, of 1,695 Third Avenue; Samuel Caronia, 9, of 1,684 Third Avenue, and Michael Barnes, 7, of 200 East Ninety-fifth Street. They were taken to the Childrens' Society. They had not disturbed anything in the house.

SAILOR SLAIN BY COMRADE.

American Killed by Another, Who Then Turns Weapon on Himself.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, July 5.—On the arrival here of the British steamship Tennyson, from Rio Janeiro for New York, the ship's officers reported that Cesar Bravo, formerly of the United States Navy, had shot and killed Harry Coney, an American, on board the Tennyson, and had then turned the weapon on himself.

Bravo was taken to the hospital in a dying condition. Coney's body is still aboard the Tennyson. The shooting occurred on Sunday night.

Leg Cut Off Trying to Rescue Hat.

In an effort to save his hat Alfred Russo, of 25 Stanton Street, lost his right leg yesterday. He was standing on the running board of a northbound Second Avenue car when his hat blew off. In leaping off after it he fell and the car wheel cut his leg off. Russo was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He is 25 years old.

Apparel for Stout Figures

Greatly Reduced Prices

To effect quick clearance before enlarging our showrooms. No longer any need to pay exorbitant prices for made-to-order garments! We can fit you. Call and be convinced. You will be surprised and delighted. Women everywhere are enthusiastic over our stout figure service.

Dresses	5.95 to 29.50
Coats	6.95 to 29.95
Suits	14.50 to 49.50
Waists	1.95 to 16.50
Skirts	2.95 to 19.75
Negligees	1.95 to 10.50
Bathing Suits	3.95 to 14.95

designed to give stout figures (up to 56 bust) slender lines and poise that proclaim the well-dressed woman.

Phone 6416 Greeley. Lane Bryant 25 West 38th St.

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(Because of the big attendance we cannot guarantee to fill mail and 'phone orders on advertised goods.)

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more today, Tuesday, July 6.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. T., 7-6-15. J. B. GREENHUT CO. 60

"Walk-Over" Shoes

For Men and Women

Women's $3.50 to $5.00 PERFECT "WALK-OVER" SHOES at ... $1.95

Men's $3.50 to $5.00 PERFECT "WALK-OVER" HIGH AND LOW SHOES at ... $2.45

PERFECT "WALK-OVER" SHOES FOR WOMEN:—
All the newest styles in this season's footwear in Pumps, Colonials and Oxford Ties, in plain and combination effects. All style heels; all the wanted leathers. All sizes, 2½ to 7; AA to D widths.

PERFECT "WALK-OVER" SHOES FOR MEN:—
High Shoes in Patent Leather, Gun Metal Calf and Tan Russia Calf. The Oxford Ties are in Tan Russia and Gun Metal Calf; all the low shoes are made in the new and popular flat English last, with cloth inlay. Not all sizes in each style, but all sizes, 6 to 11, AA to D widths, in the lot.

No Mail, Phone or Approval Orders Filled.

Men's & Youths' Splendid Summer Suits—all sizes; regularly priced at $12 to $22.50; sale ... $8.95 and $11.85

Men's $7.75 Genuine Panama Suits—sale ... $4.45

Men's & Youths' Trousers—sale ... $2 and $2.65

$2.50 "Week-End" Suit Cases—sale ... $1.69

Men's $5 and $6 Pure Silk Negligee Shirts—all sizes; sale ... $2.95

Men's $1 to $1.50 Negligee Shirts—all sizes; sale ... 59c

Boys' $2, $2.50 and $3 Wash Suits—sale ... $1.45

Boys' $2.50 U. S. A. Military Suits—sale ... $1.45

Boys' $3.50 Washable Norfolk Suits—sale ... $2.65

Boys' 39c Overalls—sale ... 29c

Boys' $1 and $1.25 Wash Suits—sale ... 65c

"Old Glory" Long Cloth—7c, 30 inches wide; sale, yd ... 5c

Novelty White Goods—formerly 10c to 29c; sale, yd ... 12½c

49c Bed Pillows—sale ... 29c

50c and 60c Turkish Bath Mats — manufacturer's odd lot with slight mill imperfections; sale ... 34c

$1.95 Pair Summer Blankets—sale, pair ... $1.38

$3 "Thermax" Electric Irons—sale ... $2.49

$4.35 Bath Showers—complete with duck curtain; sale ... $3.59

$21.50 Refrigerators—side icer style; sale ... $16.75

$26.75 Refrigerators—side icer style; porcelain lined provision chamber; sale ... $21.50

Graduation Diplomas Framed

55c Size 14x17—sale ... 35c

65c Size 16x20—sale ... 39c

In gilt, oak or black frames.

This special offer for one week in our Picture Dept.

Women's and Misses' $7.95 to $10.75 Stylish Coats—for all occasions; sale ... $5

Women's and Misses' Serge Suits—smartest new models; sale ... $14.75 & $16.50

Juniors' $2.50 Colored Dresses—sale ... $1.25

Juniors' $3.95 Colored Dresses—sale ... $1.98
Sizes 13, 15 and 17 years.

Middy Blouses—sale ... 49c & 79c

Girls' and Juniors' Dresses—formerly to $1.50; sale ... 49c, 59c & 79c

Women's $1.00 and $1.25 Dainty Summer Blouses—sale ... 79c

Women's $2.50, $3 and $3.50 Silk Blouses—sale ... $1.98

29c Desk Calendars—sale ... 15c

$1 "Boston Twin" Cutter Pencil Sharpeners—sale ... 79c

$3.50 Soft Top Mattresses—all regular sizes; sale ... $1.95

$4.75 Oxidized Telescope Couches—with Rome-link spring; complete with separate mattresses; couch can be separated to make 2 cots; sale ... $2.95

$10 Living-Room Arm Chairs and Rockers—sale ... $6.95

$10 Stearns & Foster Felt Mattresses—sale ... $6.95

$30 Turkish Rockers—sale ... $22.50

$24.50 to $29.50 Seamless and Seamed Axminster Rugs—size 9x12; at ... $16.50 to $22.50

$10.75 Porcelain Dinner Sets—choice of two "open stock" designs; 100 pieces; sale ... $8.45

$18.95 English Porcelain Dinner Sets—sale ... $12.95

Mountain or Seashore Trunks

Size.	Formerly.	Sale.
28	$5.75	$4.25
30	$6.15	$4.60
32	$6.60	$5.00
34	$7.00	$5.40

Canvas covered hardwood slats, brass clamps and corners, bound with hard fibre; 2 sole leather straps over body; deep tray with hat box.

Women's and Misses' Summer Dresses

In the Cleverest Styles and Newest Materials. All the Pretty Colors and White.

Dresses Formerly $2.50	Dresses For. $3.50 & $4.50,	Dresses Formerly $5 & $6,
Sale, $1.98	Sale, $2.95	Sale, $3.95

Included are: CLEVER COATEE, BOLERO STYLES, as well as SUSPENDER and FANCY VESTEE EFFECTS, showing all the new collar styles.

All are well made of such popular Summer fabrics as: AWNING STRIPED, NOVELTY STRIPED, RATINE STRIPED, FANCY FIGURED, DIAMOND and PIN CHECKED VOILES, DRESDEN CREPE, FRENCH and RAMIE LINEN.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon—Single Stamps Afternoons

Visit Puget Sound Country
On Your Trip to California

Scenically beautiful—commercially prosperous—it is an ideal pleasure ground for tourists. Combines the attractions of mountain and sea.

From Seattle and Tacoma many delightful side trips can be made by boat through the beautiful, sheltered waters of the Sound, within constant sight of rugged, snow-capped mountains.

Scattered through the Sound are the picturesque San Juan Islands—then, a short trip away is the mountain wonderland, Mt. Rainier National Park.

This delightful country is but a short trip away, reached from Chicago by the all-steel trains "The Olympian" and "The Columbian"—over a route which for hundreds of miles runs directly through the heart of a natural park of stupendous mountain scenery.

Yellowstone Park side trip can be made from Butte, Montana—Spokane and the "Inland Empire" invite a leisurely stopover.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Return from California direct from either Los Angeles or San Francisco to Chicago on the superb, through, no-extra-fare "Pacific Limited" over the central route of this company.

Information about low fares, stopovers and western travel literature on request to

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Manufacturers have big advantages in Des Moines

The first and greatest advantage is a splendid market that is never affected by hard times.

Des Moines is the commercial center of a territory of 50,000 square miles. This territory comprises the richest agricultural district in the Mississippi Valley. Its 8,000,000 inhabitants have greater wealth per capita than the people who occupy any other territory of equal area.

Iowa and the bordering states require immense quantities of factory products. The demand grows from year to year.

The manufacturer who establishes himself in Des Moines can be sure of a never-failing market for his products—a market that will get better steadily—a market that is never disturbed by panics.

Nineteen railway lines radiate from Des Moines.

Fuel is cheap and abundant in this city. Coal mining is carried on extensively in its immediate vicinity.

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AGED BACHELOR AIDS FAIR HEIRS IN SUIT

Richard Varick Dey Testifies Late C. L. Fair Lived in San Francisco.

HIS FATHER AN ORANGEMAN

But Mrs. Fair Was Strict Catholic, According to Witness in the $7,000,000 Action.

Richard Varick Dey, who described himself as "a young bachelor of 81 years," and was for many years associated with the late United States Senator James G. Fair of San Francisco, has testified in the suit of George Elmer Lefler to set aside the probate of the will of Charles L. Fair, who died with his wife, Caroline, in an automobile accident at Passy-sur-Eure, France, on Aug. 14, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Fair left a joint estate of about $7,000,000, and each had made a will by which the other was to inherit the property.

The question immediately raised was, which had died first. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, sisters of Mr. Fair, had the will of Mr. Fair probated in California, under the law of that State, which assumes that when a man and wife die in the same accident the husband survives the wife, being the stronger.

Mrs. Anna E. Nelson, mother of Mrs. Fair, began an action to set aside the probate of the will, and after considerable litigation a settlement was reached by the payment to Mrs. Nelson of $267,000. Mrs. Nelson covenanted that no further legal proceedings would be brought for a larger share of the estate by her, or by any person representing her. Subsequently other actions were begun by Mrs. Nelson's grandchildren, George E. and Theodore Lefler, and Mabel E. Towle, to compel Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Oelrichs to render an accounting. They thought their grandmother should have received at least $3,000,000 in settlement.

The plaintiff in the present action alleges that the probate of the will in California was illegal, because Mr. Fair was really a resident of this city at the time of his death. Testimony has been taken by Latham G. Reed of Bowers & Sands, attorneys for the defendants. Mr. Dey has been here visiting his sister and is anxious to return home. In reply to questions, he said that he had first met the late James G. Fair, the father of Charles Fair, in Virginia City, Nevada, in 1860. At that time Mr. Dey was interested in a sawmill at Carson City and in a quarts mill at American Flats. From 1864 until 1868 he was a Deputy United States Marshal. He became a resident of San Francisco in 1891, in order that he might be qualified to serve as an executor and trustee of the estate of Mrs. James G. Fair.

Association with Fair.

Mr. Dey said that he had known James G. Fair both in business and socially, that he went to the Sandwich Islands with him in 1879, and a year later had taken a trip around the world with him. He said that the late Senator and his wife were married in 1880, and had four children, two sons and two daughters.

"I was a constant visitor to their house in Virginia City," said Mr. Dey, "going there every evening."

"When did Mrs. Fair die?"

"Sept. 13, 1891, in San Francisco."

"What did you see of these four children, from the time of Mrs. Fair's death?"

Mr. Dey said that the Senator's four children were James G., Jr., Charles Lewis Fair, Teresa Alice, now Mrs. Oelrichs, and Virginia, now Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. He knew all of them from their birth except Charles, whom he knew only from the time he was 45 years old.

"On what terms of intimacy were you with the children?"

"I called them by their Christian names," replied Mr. Dey, "Charley, Jim, Tessie, and Birdie."

"Who was Birdie?"

"She was Mrs. Vanderbilt. The two boys were allowed $500 a month, and when Jim died there was no objection on the part of the sisters to giving Charley $1,000 a month."

After the Senator was divorced, Mr. Dey said, he lived at the Occidental Hotel until he bought the Lide House and went there to live. The girls lived with their mother, but the boys remained with the Senator. Mr. Dey said that he saw Charles L. Fair almost daily. He told of the marriage of Charles, and said that he lived with his wife in San Mateo Avenue, San Francisco. The last time Mr. Dey saw Charles was in 1901, in this city.

"What did he say about making his home here?" Mr. Dey was asked.

"He said he couldn't live here," was the reply, "because the Summers were too hot, and the Winters were too cold. He had a house at Riverside Drive and Seventy-fifth Street, which he said cost him $216,000, but he didn't live in it. He told me that San Francisco was the only place for him. He offered the house for sale, but the best price he could get for it, he informed me, was $100,000.

Asked what Charles Fair's business was in San Francisco, Mr. Dey replied that he owned part of Engelside Race Track, and was interested in politics.

Charles Fair in Politics.

"He was very intimate with the Democratic leaders," said Mr. Dey, "and I think he always voted the Democratic ticket. He used to tell me that if I wanted anything of Johnny Rainey, or Chris Buckley, he could get it for me."

"Did he have any horses?"

"No, but he said he was getting up an automobile after his own ideas."

"Did he go to church?"

"No. He was baptised in Virginia City by Father, now Bishop, Minogue. Mrs. Fair was a strict Catholic, and Mr. Fair an Orangeman."

Mr. Dey was cross-examined sharply, but he insisted that to the best of his knowledge Mr. Fair had always considered himself a resident of California and that he never became a resident of New York. Questioned as to the estate left by Senator Fair, Mr. Dey said it amounted to $12,000,000, but that "the lawyers got $2,000,000 of it." This answer was objected to, but it remained on the record.

SUES RICH WOMAN FOR $67.

Laundress Seeks Pay from Mrs. Julia Lawrence, Incompetent.

Mrs. Julia Watt Morris Curtiss Lawrence, who is the wife of Dr. G. Alfred Lawrence, of 142 West Eighty-second Street, and who inherited $1,216,937 from the $8,680,620 estate of her aunt, Mary Goodwin Pinkney, is being sued in the Fifth Municipal District Court for $67 by Sara Jakobson, a laundress. Additional briefs will be submitted today to Justice Charles W. Coleman.

The plaintiff alleges that Mrs. Lawrence employed her in April, 1907, at $25 a month, for one year; that the laundress served her time and that the sum sued for is a balance due for wages.

In defense of Mrs. Lawrence papers have been submitted which contain a statement by Dr. Lawrence that she does not know the plaintiff, or remember ever having employed her. Baylis & Sanborn of 141 Broadway, representing Mrs. Lawrence, have set up the statute of limitations as a bar to the suit.

The record of the case shows that Mrs. Lawrence made a payment of $100 to the laundress in December, 1907. In April, 1908, Mrs. Jackobson left the employ of Mrs. Lawrence, who, in October, 1907, had been declared incompetent. With the help of the Legal Aid Society Mrs. Jackobson got $100 on account in July, 1909, and $33 additional in November, 1910.

In January, 1913, she placed the claim in the hands of Axel Josephson, a lawyer at 160 Broadway, who has brought the present suit.

TEMPLE FROM ITALY IN A TARIFF TANGLE

Imported Complete by Dr. W. H. Baltzell for His Estate at Wellesley, Mass.

RATE OF DUTY IS A PUZZLE

American Officials Have Solemn Hearings to Decide Proper Customs Charge on Novel Shipment.

After a series of controversies with the Custom House authorities, Dr. William Hewson Baltzell, a wealthy resident of Wellesley, Mass., has succeeded in adorning his grounds with a genuine Palladio stone round temple of the seventeenth century. Dr. Baltzell found the temple in Italy in the course of his travels, purchased it, and ordered it shipped to this country. No difficulty was met with in taking the temple to pieces. It was forwarded in sections by rail to Naples, and thence shipped by steamer direct to Boston.

With the arrival of the temple at Boston, Dr. Baltzell's troubles began, and likewise those of the customs officials, who acknowledged that they were not in the habit of valuing and classifying old temples for duty purposes. Under the tariff law officials are required to assess duty on the basis of the foreign market value at the time of exportation from the country of production. Dr. Baltzell made no secret of the fact that he regarded the purchase price of the temple and its parts as a "bargain." He submitted his invoices showing that the temple itself cost him 11,480 lire, or $2,296, while the parts consisting of an iron dome, a stone ring, and a round marble table cost an additional $1,000.

The Collector at Boston reached the conclusion that the temple was undervalued. He sent to Italy for information regarding the "foreign market value," as the letter of the law has it, but the United States Treasury agent who conducted an investigation on the other side reported that the exportation of ancient temples was of such rare occurrence that there was no market value in the sense contemplated by the American tariff law. The agent also failed to report how the temple managed to leave Italy in view of the Italian law against the removal from the Kingdom of art objects. As nearly as could be learned, however, Dr. Baltzell secured special permission for its removal to this country.

The Collector, it was said, put a value on the temple much in excess of its invoiced value and demanded duty accordingly. The importer took an appeal to the reappraisement division of the Board of General Appraisers in this city. Kenneth Howes of Boston, counsel for Dr. Baltzell, convinced the board that the values as invoiced represented at least the price paid. As no "foreign market value" could be established, the customs tribunal ordered the temple and its accessories admitted at the invoiced values.

But this favorable outcome of the reappraisement proceedings did not get the end of Dr. Baltzell's troubles. The Collector took a new tack, and classified the temple as a "manufacture of marble," carrying duty at 40 per cent. This action made it necessary for the importer to seek redress again, this time from the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers in this city.

Dr. Baltzell made no attempt to controvert the Collector's classification of the parts either as manufactures of metal or marble, but contended that free entry should be accorded the temple under paragraphs 656 or 658, the latter paragraph specifying "works of art" produced more than 100 years before importation. If not free, an alternative claim was made under paragraph 378 for entry as a work of art in the form of sculpture.

Among the witnesses called at the hearing was Paul W. Hoffman of Jamaica Plains, Mass., who testified that he had done all of the preserving and restoring of art objects in the Boston Museum for the last twenty-three years. He said he had examined the temple soon after its arrival and expressed the opinion that the structure was at least two or three hundred years old. Assistant Attorney General Hanson and his assistant, Martin T. Baldwin, for the Government, put witnesses on the stand who ridiculed the idea that the temple was more than 100 years old.

B. S. Waite, a general appraiser, while denying the importer's claim for free entry under either of the paragraphs cited, reached the conclusion that the temple was a work of art and should be allowed to enter at 15 per cent. ad valorem as a sculpture.

ROBBED IN ALBANY HOTEL.

New Yorker Reports Loss of Diamond Rings Valued at $1,550.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 5.—George Goodrich, who said he lived at 518 West 111th Street, New York, reported to the police today that some time during last night some one entered his room in the Hotel Ten Eyck and took four diamond rings, valued at $1,550.

He says that when he awoke this morning he found his door, which he locked before retiring last night, open, and the jewels missing. The police are investigating.

The New York City directories do not contain the name of any George Goodrich living at the above address.

BECKER'S LAST HOPE IS COCKRAN'S APPEAL

Lawyer Will Apply to U. S. Supreme Court Justice Some Day This Week.

GROUNDS ARE DISCUSSED

May Cite Execution of Gunmen as Depriving Prisoner of Possible Vindication.

Charles Becker's only hope to save his life, in the opinion of lawyers and others familiar with the ex-Police Lieutenant's case, lies in the appeal to the United States Supreme Court now being prepared by W. Bourke Cockran, law partner of Martin T. Manton, Becker's trial attorney. Mr. Cockran said yesterday he was getting the appeal into shape for presentation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court some time this week. He will not make public the grounds for his appeal until he has appeared before the Justice.

Some say that Becker will make graft revelations, some that he has nothing to confess, and others that, no matter what he might have to say, he will keep his lips sealed—but nearly all agree that the most that any statement from Becker might do would be to influence public opinion in his favor.

Speculation yesterday on the probable points to be made by Mr. Cockran recalled the argument he made at the opening of Becker's second trial. He appeared before Justice Seabury and asked for a change of venue because of the publication in newspapers on the day before the opening of the trial of a confession by Karl Dresner to the effect that Police Lieutenant John Becker, the condemned man's brother, had forced him to commit perjury in behalf of the four gunmen who shot Rosenthal. Mr. Cockran said then that because of this story Becker could not get a fair trial.

Another novel point suggested as possibly to be included in the appeal is that the gunmen were put to death before the opening of Becker's second trial, and that, therefore, Becker was unable to have the benefit of any testimony they might have given in his behalf. Considering the confession said to have been made by "Dago Frank" Cirofici just before his death in which Becker was exonerated from guilt of the death of Rosenthal, Mr. Cockran may tell the Supreme Court that "Dago Frank" might have been willing to confess on the stand to the murder of Rosenthal and convince the jury by his testimony that Becker was not the instigator of the crime.

Still another point that may be made in the appeal is that the opening address to the jury prepared by District Attorney Whitman was published in an afternoon newspaper more than twelve hours before Mr. Whitman actually addressed the jury. Mr. Cockran is also expected to tell the Supreme Court that Becker is now deprived of constitutional rights because the man responsible for his two convictions is now Governor of the State and has the authority to decide upon the question of executive clemency.

The direction now taken by the Becker case is analogous, in the opinion of many, to that taken by the case of Leo M. Frank. The Supreme Court refused to interfere in the interest of Frank.

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ON a hot day, "that easy-breezy B.V.D. feeling" takes your mind *off the heat.* Every motion you make in Loose Fitting B.V.D. lets cooling air at your body.

Firmly insist upon seeing the B.V.D. Red Woven Label, and firmly refuse to take any Athletic Underwear without it. Then you'll get properly cut, correctly made, long service underwear — the most for your money.

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LILY WHITE CEYLON ORANGE PEKOE — Our extra fancy quality; the price for a 1-pound carton will be 68c; this special sale, 59c a pound.

AMARYLLIS CEYLON ORANGE PEKOE—Extra choicest quality; regular price for 1-pound carton will be 48c; this sale, 39c a pound.

CURIO CEYLON ORANGE PEKOE TEA—A quality that retails in specialty stores at 50c a pound; 34c pound carton.

"MACY'S BEST" COFFEE—When we label anything "Macy's Best" you may be absolutely sure that nothing better is obtainable. A blend of Mandheling, Java and Arabian Mocha; roasted in the bean; granulated or pulverized; Macy's usual price, 49c a pound; special for this sale, pound tin, 42c

COFFEE—A SPECIAL SALE OF GOLDEN SANTOS COFFEE—South American Santos—a good, rich, Breakfast Coffee. Roasted in the bean daily in our own coffee roasting plant, packed in 5-lb. bags only; beans only. Our price is $1.18 bag; for this sale, bag, 92c

BOURBON SANTOS COFFEE—Sold under all kinds of fancy names. We sell it for what it is—genuine Bourbon Santos. Macy's usual price, $1.22; this sale, roasted in the bean only, 5-lb. bag, 94c

"RED STAR" BAKING POWDER—An absolutely pure cream of tartar powder of our own manufacture; much lower priced than any other baking powder of equal merit. Special prices:—
½-lb. can, usually 18c; 1-lb. can, usually 34c; 5-lb. can, usually 160; sale, 15c; doz., $1.69; sale, 25c; doz., $3.24; sale, $1.55; sale, $1.24

BEST QUALITY YELLOW OR WHITE CORNMEAL, BEST WHITE GRANULATED PEARL HOMINY—Packed in Macy's own factory; put up in 5-lb. cotton bags, sale, 17c

NEW YORK STATE EXTRA FANCY PEA BEANS—Packed in cotton bags; this sale, 10-lb. bag, 75c; 5-lb. cotton bag, 38c

A SPECIAL SALE OF WHEAT BRAN—Packed in our factory, made of the finest selected wheat, thoroughly cleaned; the bran is removed by a special mechanical process; rich in phosphates; packd in 2-lb. bags; our regular price is 13c; this sale, 10c a bag; 5-lb. bag, 34c

BUCHARD'S COCOA—"Ibis" brand; this is the finest cocoa imported; 1-lb. cans, 37c; ½-lb. cans, 44c

A SPECIAL SALE OF MACY'S TRIPLE VANILLA CHOCOLATE—Prepared in our own laboratory; made of the finest ingredients; in ½-lb. cakes; this sale, per cake, 19c

MACY'S PREMIUM CHOCOLATE—This is the finest quality made; in ½-lb. cakes; this special sale, per cake, 15c

BICARBONATE OF SODA—Pound cartons, usual price 7c, sale 5c; half-pound carton, sale, 3c

FRENCH BLOCK SUGAR—Lebaudy Freres sucre casse; carton containing 3 1-5 lbs., 29c

"LILY WHITE" BRAND CORN STARCH—Pound package, 7c

GREEN SPLIT PEAS—Best quality grown; 2-lb. carton, 19c

YELLOW SPLIT PEAS—Best quality grown; 2-lb. carton, 18c

PEARL TAPIOCA—1-lb. cartons; our price, 7c

QUAKER CORN FLAKES—Regular size package, 8c

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SCOTCH OATMEAL; medium ground; packed in 4-lb. cans, at 45c a can.

BONELESS FRENCH SARDINES—"Mevallec" brand; packed in pure olive oil; No. ¼ can, 86c

SCARLET STRAWBERRY JAM—Beech's finest imported; in large jars; 29c each

"LILY WHITE" BRAND TOMATO CATSUP—Absolutely pure; half-pint bottle, 12c; pint, 19c; quart, 25c; gallon glass jars, each, 90c

SUGAR—Havemeyer & Elder's Crystal Domino Granulated; the sugar of perfection; 5-lb. cartons, 34c

CHESTER BARDEY—Large, perfect grains; pound carton, 8c

FINEST LOUISIANA WHOLE HEAD RICE—Packed in our own factory; this sale, 5-lb. bag, 13c

MACARONI SPAGHETTI — Vermicelli or letters; "Lily White" brand; pound cartons, 10c each; dozen, $1.14

A SPECIAL SALE OF POST TOASTIES—Superior Corn Flakes, made of Indian corn; our regular price is 10c a package; this sale, dozen, 92c; each, 8c

"RED STAR" BRAND FREE-RUNNING TABLE SALT—Packed in "simplicity" cartons, 5c

WORCESTER "QUICK-FREEZING" ICE CREAM SALT—Bushel bag, 42c

SPECIAL SALE SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES—Selected, large olives, sound and perfect; packed in 20-ounce Mason jars; each, 23c; dozen, $2.52

EXTRA FANCY CALIFORNIA DRIED PEARS—Packed in 1-lb. cartons, at 12c a lb.

"RED STAR" HAMS are the finest products of Western packing houses. WE NEVER SACRIFICE QUALITY TO MAKE A LOW PRICE. ALL HAMS OFFERED IN THIS SALE AND AT ANY TIME AT MACY'S ARE FIRST QUALITY. Weights range from 9 to 12 lbs.; this sale, lb., 19c.

MACY'S FAMOUS "RED STAR" BRAND BONELESS BACON—Only the highest grade and choicest selection; the brand on each piece is our guarantee; weights 3 to 6 lbs.; for this sale, lb., 23c

"MOTHER COOK" BRAND PURE FRUIT AND APPLE JAMS—Packed in large tumblers, including Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Peach, Pineapple and Quince; dozen, $1.04; each, 9c

A SPECIAL SALE OF ARMOUR'S VERIBEST BRAND OX TONGUES—In the large No. 2 can; our regular price is 24c a can; this sale, 24c; No. 1½ can, our regular price is 54c; this special sale, a can, 74c

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SWEET PICKLES—A preparation of selected fruits and vegetables; packed in glass jars, each, 34c

GENUINE DILL PICKLES—"Lily White" brand; absolutely pure; in large jars containing 12 to 14 pickles; dozen jars, $2.74; each, 24c

SPECIAL SALE OF ARMOUR'S "TOP NOTCH" BRAND UNFERMENTED CONCORD GRAPE JUICE—Absolutely pure; in large quart bottles; regular 50c bottle; Macy's price, dozen, $4.54; each, 39c

"IBIS" BRAND LOBSTER—Paper lined cans; No. ¼ can, 15c

A SPECIAL SALE OF RICHARDSON & ROBBINS' TOMATO SOUP OR CHICKEN BROTH—With rice; packed in sanitary cans containing 14 to 15 ounces; this sale, dozen, 79c; each, 7c

A Special Sale of Extra Fancy Watermelons for this sale, each, 89c

Large, and usually sell at 50c; Extra Fancy CALIFORNIA LEMONS—This special sale, doz., 18c

EXTRA FANCY CALIFORNIA ORANGES—Dozen, 39c

A SPECIAL SALE OF TOMATOES—The best brand Red Ripe Solid Pack in cans containing 2 lbs. of tomatoes; the regular price is 10c a can; this special sale, 92c a dozen; can, 8c

A SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH LIMA BEANS (FLAGEOLETS)—These are the regular size cans; our regular price 19c per can; this special sale, dozen, $1.59; can, 13c

CORN—"Connewago" brand; in No. 2 cans; dozen, 91c; can, 8c

CORN—"Jessamine" brand, in No. 2 cans; dozen, $1.14; can, 10c

EARLY JUNE PEAS—"Connewago" brand; No. 2 can; our price, per can, 9c; dozen, $1.04

GRATED MAINE CREAM SUGAR CORN—"Lily White" brand; can, 16c; dozen, $1.81

"LILY WHITE" EARLY JUNE PEAS—Very fine flavored; No. 2 can, 13c; dozen, $1.46

SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS—"Lily White" brand; No. 2 cans; per can, 18c; dozen, $1.99

GARDEN SWEET PEAS—"Lily White" brand; finest Sugar Peas; No. 2 can, 16c; dozen, $1.81

WRINKLED PEAS—"Lily White," dozen, $1.32; can, 11c

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SWEET PICKLED PEACHES — Finest quality; packed in quart jars; each, 74c

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"LILY WHITE" BRAND COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON — Finest packed; in 1-lb. tall can, 21c

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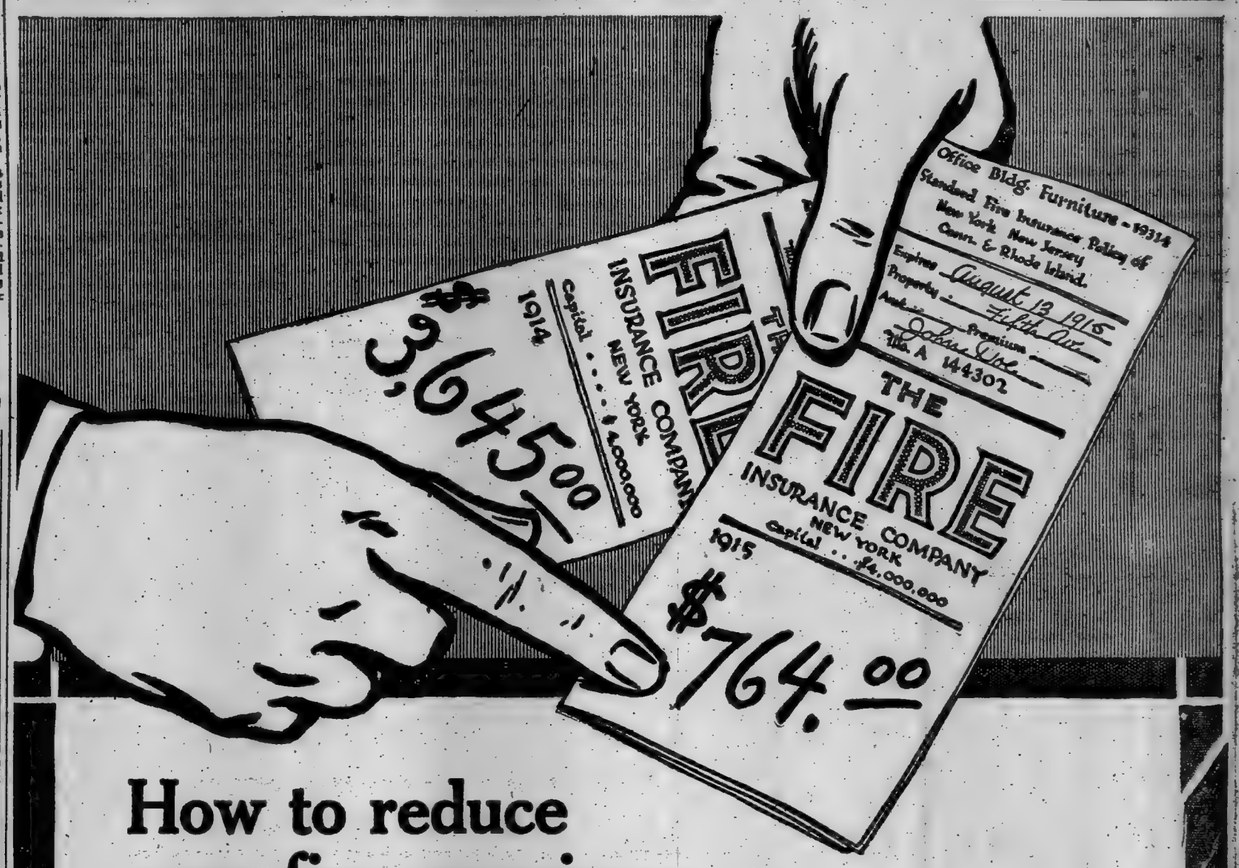

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"The reduction in insurance over what we paid on an unsprinklered risk is about 80%." DAVIS SEWING MACHINE CO., Dayton, O.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1915.

A PATIENT PEOPLE.

In patience and in tolerance we surpass all other peoples on earth. If that be a virtue then we may exalt ourselves. Committed in Berlin, a crime in motive and character like the murderous assault upon Mr. MORGAN would have been followed by the arrest of large numbers of Americans. Even though the perpetrator had been, like Mr. MORGAN'S assailant, evidently a crack-brained zealot, our Embassy would have had to labor day and night for weeks to deliver from confinement Americans having not the remotest connection with the crime and void of all sympathy with it. There is no thought of any such procedure here, there is no talk of conspiracies, it is the practically unanimous judgment that the man calling himself HOLT was of unsound mind and that he alone was responsible for his act. We note with surprise and regret, but without indignation, the strangely ambiguous tone of the comment of the German-American newspapers upon the assault. They condemn it, of course, every one must do that, but justify and defend the evil agitations that worked upon the diseased mind of HOLT until he took it upon himself to act.

An appeal has been made to the Mayor to remove from the billboards of the city the mischievous, lying posters urging that a stop be put to the export of arms and munitions of war. It is not to be wondered at that these posters have provoked protest, but they are only the symbol and outward evidence of a reprehensible spirit working almost unrebuked among us which would in any other country have been stamped upon at the outset. Ignorant and foolish women, whose emotions have been played upon and used for their own purposes by designing agitators, are the nominal authors of this poster demonstration. The real instigators keep in the background. Men have been sent among us who have engaged almost openly among our people in conspiracies to serve the ends of a foreign power. These men have paid little regard to our laws, and none whatever to the requirements of that decent behavior which is expected of strangers. They have sometimes employed criminal means, they have too often resorted to methods that were little short of criminality. There has been no end of prying into our affairs, of spying upon individuals and upon the business of firms and corporations. In this service passports, bearing the seal of our Government have been forged or falsified, and there is a good deal of evidence that in other ways our neutrality laws have been set at naught. We do not refer here to those who came to engage in the propaganda carried on by public utterances upon the platform or through the press. While that work has been carried on with unseemly persistence, nobody has had any idea of checking or suppressing it, for the reason not only that we were quite willing to hear what these gentlemen had to say but because it very early became evident that the propaganda was defeating its own ends—it worked just the other way from the intent of those who carried it on.

The labors of agitation which we have in mind have been of a more secret nature. The agitators have often worked through suggestion, as in the case of the posters of which complaint has been made to the Mayor. The agents of that propaganda have put into the heads of foolish women who are quite incapable of understanding the questions of law, of right, and of justice involved in the export of war supplies, a false and perverted notion of the matter. They have persuaded them that Americans engaged in this branch of manufacture and commerce are guilty of the "murder" of those against whom American war supplies may be used. When ideas of mercy and humanity find lodgment in such minds there is room for nothing else—they become impervious to just conceptions of law and propriety. So the women who have organized themselves "for strict neutrality" have been led to believe, and no doubt they do sincerely believe, many of them, that they are doing a holy work by covering the billboards of the city with posters that if our people were not so little given to passion and excitement would have been torn down as fast as they were put up. The real responsibility for such doings rests not with the misguided women of the organization but with those who have put them up to it.

The open propaganda was carried on with the evident belief that we needed help in making up our minds about the European war, the secret agitation in its thousand impudent forms has been conducted as though this Republic by organized work and effort could be made a mere annex to one of the Powers engaged in the war, that nine-tenths of our people who are out of sympathy with the purposes for which that nation has gone to war could be silenced by loud clamor or betrayed into such confusion of thought that help, not hindrance, for the Power in question would be the result. The underlying thought and purpose of the secret conspirators has been reflected in the tone of the German-American newspapers, which have seemed to be possessed of the idea that any expression of a want of sympathy with Germany was attributable to the gold or the influence of Germany's enemies. The history, the traditions, the institutions of our Government, the inborn and unchangeable sentiments of our people, their interests, their safety, their flag, have had small place or none at all in the thoughts or the speech of those who have so toiled to pervert public opinion here. The oath of allegiance which naturalized citizens take, the fealty which their children assume as of obligation at birth, have counted for nothing. Under our flag, under the protection of our laws, the agitators have engaged in multifarious activities, not for the promotion of our peace, our happiness, and our interests, but solely for an interest that, if furthered to success in its designs of extravagant ambition, would become a menace to our safety.

We unprotestingly put up with all this. Our patience and our tolerance are the best possible evidence that this is the freest of all countries, for in no other country would such tolerance be shown. The absolutely incomprehensible thing about it is why, when so many of those taking part in unseemly agitations have come here to enjoy the blessings of liberty, they should now be such ardent partisans of a Government that would put all of them in jail if they so abused their privileges within its jurisdiction.

NOT "MILITARISTIC."

Those ministers of the Gospel who, having mistakenly conceived the idea that there is a "militaristic" movement in this country, denounced it in their Fourth of July sermons might have found more suitable topics for the anniversary of our independence. There is no movement in this country which can be called "militaristic." We derive the formidable and unsightly adjective from a report of one of the sermons. It has become a matter of common knowledge that our means of defense are inadequate and steps are taking to compel their early improvement. That is a very different thing from militarism. There is no talk whatever of building up a huge army or creating a military machine which might in time become supreme. That sort of thing is militarism.

Some of the more practical clergymen have lately spoken wisely and with spirit in favor of strengthening our defenses. It is necessary that they should be strengthened. The lessons of the European war have happily had their due effect on the mass of the American people. In case of trouble, we should still have to rely on the patriotism of the people. But patriotism unsupported by a reasonable number of guns and a fair number of men well trained to their use would be hard put to it to protect itself. In the circumstances talk about the nation succumbing to militarism is sheer nonsense.

DAMN.

A contributor to The Sun grieves over the ignorance of those who assume that "tinker's dam" is a "profane expression." A tinker's dam, says he, was a chunk of dough or batter used before the days of muriatic acid to keep the solder from spreading; and as the solder commonly did spread nevertheless the tinker's dam was as nearly worthless as the common expression of disesteem for it implies. He differentiates it from the common or garden damn, and says, "There is no profanity about it."

But not to care a tinker's dam is just as profane as not to care a maverick damn, unbranded with ownership by tinkers or others. Taking the "n" out of damn does not take the curse off. If it is profane not to care a damn, it is just as profane not to care a whiffet, a jabberwock, a goop, or any other illegitimate and unsanctioned word. When one stentoriously enunciates his refusal to appraise the article under discussion at the value of a damn, he is not swearing or cursing; he is literally using bad language, for, in the sense he means, there is no such noun as damn. We know what a tinker's dam is, but what is a damn? When one says he does not care a whoop, he is far more definite, for there is such a thing as a whoop. Whence arose the idea that not caring a damn was being profane, and why do persons who do not care one plume themselves on their devilishness?

It is not profane, but it has the sound of being profane, and that is all that is needed. An individual who would not for the world have used blasphemous language used to relieve his feelings by pronouncing the name of one of WAGNER'S operas in a tone that caused neighboring windows to fall in, and "Götterdämmerung" gave him as much satisfaction as if he had violated a commandment. And who was the man who always swore by CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS and JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM because they sounded so profane? There is an excellent Methodist in this town who severely reprehends profanity whenever he hears it, but who produces all the effect of shocking blasphemy by the embittered emphasis he lays on the exclamation, "For Government's sake!" Colonel ROOSEVELT plumes himself on his abstinence from profanity, but none of the unregenerate ever got such satisfaction out of a real cuss word as he does out of "By Godfrey!" No, tinker's dam belongs in the comfort-giving galaxy of profane refuges for the emotions; and that is the worst you can say of the other damn.

TWO COAL TRUST DECISIONS.

The decision in the Government's case to dissolve the Reading Company is interesting because it is on the facts. The Government lost its case because it did not prove what its complaint alleged. The Court "declined to find" that the company had violated the law by intention, and then proceeded to inquire whether it had violated the law by misadventure. The Court found no evidence that other producers had been injured, and no attempt was made to prove that the price of coal was excessive. There was no discrimination injurious to other producers, and nothing was shown that was extortionate or unreasonable. The rates for freight in particular were under regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission. There was no proof that the profits were unreasonable apart from the reasonableness of the process by which they were produced. The Court declined to go back before the reorganization of 1896, but made especial inquiry into the allegation that a monopoly in the coal trade was shown by the acquirement of unreasonable supplies of unmined coal. On this the Court ruled that as miners the companies were under the necessity of looking ahead and providing reserves of surplus coal lands even in large amounts.

The Reading is absolved on the very point which was adverse to the Lackawanna. The contract between the Lackawanna miners and carriers limited their transactions to themselves. That was found obnoxious both to the law forbidding restraint of trade and the law forbidding railways to carry commodities in which they are interested, thereby making competition with others unfair. In the Reading case the Government alleges that the similar contract is unlawful because of the absence of such limitation of business, thereby making the business monopolistic for lack of the limitation. Already the Lackawanna has taken steps to comply with the law. It is only the irresponsible who can defy the terrors of the law. Those who have given hostages by investments of hundreds of millions of capital irremovably attached to the soil have no alternative but to accept the Court's interpretation of the law.

It is announced from Washington that the Reading case will be appealed. It is difficult to see how the Government could hope to succeed on an appeal on the facts. The only appeal on facts is by contrary evidence, not by an appeal to other opinions on the same state of evidence.

JANE ADDAMS COMES HOME.

Every one will be glad to welcome Miss JANE ADDAMS back, and this includes those of her admirers and well-wishers who were sorry to see her go. These will hope that the next time there is to be a demonstration of the folly of those who think peace can be brought about by stopping a war it will fall to the lot of some one less generally respected than she is to make it. For Miss ADDAMS is a citizen too highly valued for any one to see her engaged in such melancholy enterprises without a feeling of pain.

Her tour of the European Chancelleries for the purpose of urging them to make peace has been of service to the world. It has shown to all thinking persons in an objective way the weakness and silliness of those who clamor for an ending of the war on any terms, without regard to what that implies. She does not know it, but she and they have been doing what they could to bring about not peace, but war. They have been asking the democratic nations of Europe to drop their arms and give Germany time to make the next attack, warned by this experience what mistakes to avoid and how to make the next onslaught more deadly and certain. They have asked, though they do not know it, for a truce in which each nation will work feverishly for the resumption of the battle on more terrible terms. Fortunately for the world, Germany in planning her attack made certain great mistakes which went far to neutralize the effect of her great and fearful preparation for it. These mistakes she will not commit again if the nations she imperils give her, under the false name of "peace," time and opportunity for the next assault upon the world.

All this Miss ADDAMS has presented in concrete form. For months we have seen her flitting from capital to capital, asking the nations to lay down their arms. She has asked France to lay down its arms, that a few years hence Germany may make her way to Paris without being deflected at the Marne. She has asked England to stop fighting, that Germany may make her next warfare on the coast and on English shipping surer and fatal. She has asked Russia to give in, that in a few years Germany may be strong enough to enable Austria to conquer the gallant little kingdom of Serbia. Everywhere she has been met with courtesy, and her errand has been futile.

On her return she is welcomed chiefly by those who think she has been doing a great work for peace. She has, in fact, been doing what she could for war, and not only for war, but for the ultimate downfall of democratic institutions in Europe and for the extinction of the "little peoples"; for more bloodshed, for more militarism, for the policy of conquest; for new Belgiums, more Serbias, for Lusitanias without end. It is well that the demonstration of the sad folly of peace-at-any-price should be given, but it is much to be regretted that it was JANE ADDAMS who gave it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Relation of Style to Education.

Too much attention should not be given to the dubious grammar, clumsy locutions, and muddled thought that mark the letters written by Mr. MORGAN'S assailant to his father-in-law and the Washington papers. For a highly educated man to write as badly as this might, indeed, be evidence of mental deterioration, but in itself such evidence is by no means proof of insanity, for between collegiate training and literary ability there is no close or necessary connection.

Not infrequently the possessors of several or many degrees have not devoted anything like as much study to the art of putting words on paper as have others of less schooling or next to none at all. In a very large number of cases really learned men never attain a tolerable "style," and examples of their failure are lamentably abundant in every professional journal and in the books written by professional men. In the Victorian era there was a group of scientists whose writings were in every way worthy of the eminence of the authors, but in this respect, as in so many others, DARWIN, TYNDALL, HUXLEY, and SPENCER stand far above the great majority of their successors.

On the other hand, natural talent for expression has made admirable writers out of many men whose "early advantages" were of the slightest. HOLT or MUENTER, if that be his real name—seems to have been a hard-working student, but the fact that the teaching of what was probably his native tongue has constantly been his chosen means of earning a livelihood hints that his powers of acquisition by study were small.

His letters are not those of an illiterate in the ordinary sense of that word, and they are in little or no more need of "editing" to make them into decent English than are half, perhaps three-quarters, of the letters that come to newspaper offices from people whose business is something else than writing. More is probably shown by how than by what Holt wrote. The strong tendency of his lines as they cross the page to rise above the level at which they started would be regarded by some psychiatrists as significant of a grave mental disturbance, and none of them would consider the peculiarity meaningless.

Probably Hostile to Change.

That the recent protest of the English scientists against the Government's refusal or failure to utilize their offered services has not been wholly without effect is indicated by announcement from London that Admiral Lord FISHER has been made Chairman of an "Inventions Board" now in process of formation. It is, however, highly characteristic of the spirit about which Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY and the other leaders of British science complained that a man like this veteran naval officer should be put at the head of the new board.

The Admiral is of eminence, and generally recognized competence, in his own domain, but there is no reason, or at least none known at this distance, for crediting him with any particular fitness as a judge of new devices for conducting war on either land or sea. On the contrary, it is just such officers as he that have an inveterate habit of looking coldly always, and scornfully or resentfully often, on proposals to change the methods to which they have been accustomed or to substitute others for them.

Presumably Lord FISHER was selected for the place because of the familiar feeling that a "practical man" is needed to guide and control those who from lack of experience such as his are called "mere theorists" and "amateurs." Yet it is to the theorists and amateurs that most of the progress made in every art and industry has been due, and the craft of seamen is perhaps more indebted to them than any other. Almost everything on modern ships that differentiates their construction and their navigation from those of other days is the work not of sailors but of landsmen, and all the changes have been made in the face of bitter opposition of the wise professionals.

With a man as "practical" as Lord FISHER at the head of the Inventions Board, would-be innovators are likely to have a hard road to travel. To him every suggestion of change will be viewed as a reflection on his own knowledge and skill, for both of which, with good reason, he has great respect. One can imagine him asking, under his breath, if not aloud, "Who are these landlubbers, that they should dare to teach me my business?"

Flower Pots That Fall.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had to witness yesterday a heavy flower pot falling within two feet of where a group of children were at play. In a crowded city like this, any falling object is bound to hurt some one or cause unnecessary excitement, and therefore the city should prohibit the display of flower pots on window sills.

IRVING LEVISON.

New York, July 1, 1915.

PLAYGROUND STREETS.

An Experiment to be Extended in the Congested Districts.

Aeolian Hall, New York, July 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Summer I made the suggestion to the Mayor of setting aside certain streets in the city, especially in the congested neighborhoods, as "playground streets," so that the little ones would have some place where they could romp and play without the danger of being maimed or killed. There had been much agitation at the time in regard to suitable playgrounds, some people suggesting the cleaning up of vacant lots; others advocating the increase by the city of the number of neighborhood playgrounds, but both of these excellent suggestions could not be carried out, one because of a lack of vacant property in the congested districts, and the other because the financial obligations of the city would not permit of the purchase of available park sites.

The Mayor approved of my plan, and referred it to the Police Commissioner, with the suggestion that it be given a trial. Commissioner Woods also approved of the idea, and last Summer certain streets in Manhattan and Brooklyn were closed to traffic between the hours of 2 and 6 each day. The Commissioner felt that each playground street should have a supervisor or "play leader," whose duty it would be to suggest and lead the children in their games, the supervisors to be appointed by the Playground Association and to serve without remuneration.

This plan was a modification of my original idea, which was to close off certain streets where traffic was light and conditions would permit, such streets to be closed from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. by a barrier or rope supported by standards at each end, and a small sign to be placed in the centre reading about as follows:

Playground Street.—This street closed during the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. Drivers of vehicles loading or unloading on this block shall lead their horses by the bridle slowly and carefully, and must leave the block in the same manner without delay. Automobiles and pleasure vehicles prohibited.

My idea was to have the policeman on whose post the playground street was located "supervise" inasmuch as he would watch for rowdyism. I felt that the little children would prefer to play in their own way, with the big officer near by keeping his eye over them. This would take very little time of the policeman, and would have a salutary effect on the big brothers who might become rough in their games. The police officer assigned to the block each day could put up and take down these barriers, just as the traffic policemen do now.

The Mayor and the Commissioner are to be commended for their promptness in giving the idea a trial, and all interested are happy to report that it has proved wonderfully successful. The Commissioner reports that, under the plan in effect last Summer, 30 per cent. of the street accidents to children were eliminated, and this Summer he hopes to set aside 100 streets, whereas only 25 were closed off last year. The drawback has been a lack of supervisors, young men or women who will volunteer their services.

The number of lives lost annually in the city in street accidents is appalling. During the month of April 1,894 persons were injured by accidents on the streets, 1,306 were injured in the day and 588 during the night. Of the total number 688 were under 16 years of age. During May in New York City alone automobiles killed 30 persons, of whom 14 were under 16 years of age. The street affords the great majority of children the only means of obtaining health and recreation, and we should provide them with some measure of protection. I would suggest that the various Boards of Trade and Neighborhood Associations take up this matter with the Police Inspector of their respective districts under whose jurisdiction these street playgrounds have been placed.

THOMAS F. DALY.

What of Unmarried Women?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Cardinal Gibbons's letter to Mr. Nugent there is only one class of women dealt with—the married or to-be-married woman. For her there is, indeed, "glory enough" to be found in the opportunity to make a home, raise a family, and use to the full that "influence which a sensible matron exerts over her husband and sons."

But Cardinal Gibbons takes no account of the woman who has had no chance to marry, whose responsibilities in the parental home have debarred her from seeking the cloister, and who has had, therefore, to work for a living, yet who would like to feel, if only to the extent of one vote, she has the privilege of using her "inspired instinct" on the side of justice and truth.

I am not an advocate of woman suffrage, but this side of the question keeps me from opposing it. B. B.

New York, June 28, 1915.

The Irish Force.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your today's issue of THE TIMES you have on the front page a large headline, "Ireland Has Sent 120,741 Men to the Front." While I do not for a moment wish to belittle the part Ireland is playing in the war, I think it only fair for you to publish the fact that this figure represents the total of Irish enlistments. A large number of these are yet untrained, and many of those who are trained are held in Ireland to guard their native shores and others are on duty at concentration camps in Ireland. All are willing to go to the front when needed.

ENGLISHMAN.

THE PASSPORT.

When the white cerements wrap this clay of mine,
When on my couch I lie
And give last audience, with closed ear and eye,
To such as may to me their steps incline;
Mar not by any grief my pallid splendor.
The world is for the living. Go your way.
I ask not for your tears, nor hold less tender
The heart that joys today.
Think it no tribute to make sad your face.
Laugh and be happy yet a little space,
For night comes on apace.

I care not greatly for your last appraising.
Nor fame nor blame reach the ice-fortressed heart.
From scorn, from love, from need for kindly phrasing,
I lie a thing apart.
My wand'rings ended 'neath the sun and moon,
My pilgrim staff I laid aside right soon,
And way-worn sandal-shoon.

Lonely my coming; lonely I return
To that far bourne unguessed
Where seeking finds and journeying hath rest.
Across the bridge of stars that roll and burn
I seek a city that hath sure foundation
And burning bastions, bathed in living light,
Where holy seraphs keep their stately station,
In ranks serenely bright.
Here fades all tinsel of the rich, the great.
What passport brought from earth's forlorn estate
Can win through such a gate?

O friend, if one there be whom I befriended,
If there was one kind word, one selfless deed,
One cup of water to young lips extended,
One lift to bruised reed,
Lay on my bier that flower that cannot fade.
Heaven's portal I'll approach, with that displayed,
Humble but unafraid.

VICTOR KILPINDIR.

WHAT THEY FIGHT FOR.

Germany the Only Nation Whose Aim in This War Has Changed.

Newport, R. I., July 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Mr. Bryan's letter to Baron de Constant, transmitted through today's TIMES, there are two passages that arrest attention. No doubt they will be commented upon editorially before long, but I would be glad to bring them without fail to your attention.

One passage which really seems to attain to absurdity is this: "If the nations will only make known for what they are fighting they may find it possible to come to a satisfactory understanding." I think that each nation knows perfectly what all are fighting for, and those on each side know that no understanding that would be satisfactory to them could possibly be satisfactory to the others. Germany and Austria are the only ones that are not fighting for the same thing that they began fighting for. To understand what Germany began fighting for it is only necessary to read the German White Book, and in connection with that to consider two important facts. In that White Book the German Government states very succinctly that she approved and urged Austria to send to Serbia the ultimatum that was impossible of acceptance, and informed Austria that she, Germany, knew that that would bring war with Russia, and that war with Russia would mean war with France, but that nevertheless she would support Austria. That certainly smacked of pure and unadulterated aggression; and the two important facts that further exhibit Germany's intention beyond all cavil are these:

First—Germany was calling home her reservists from abroad actually before the assassination of the Archduke. I know personally a man who was domiciled in this country, but who in the middle of June, 1914, was called upon to join his regiment of scout cavalry, in which he was a Lieutenant. This shows what a shallow pretext that assassination was, especially as the assassins were Austrian subjects, and were tried before an Austrian court, and some of them were hanged and another was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years.

Second—Last Summer, before the acute complications with Serbia, the British fleet had been holding a review, after which it was to proceed north through the North Sea in two sections, one of which was to base upon one naval port and one on another. By a seeming coincidence, the German high sea fleet passed through the North Sea at the same time, and it was stronger than either section of the British fleet. The German Admiral had orders to attack and smash either one of those sections and then attack the other, after which, if possible, he was to proceed to Hamburg and escort an expeditionary force of some 20,000 men to the coast of England. The British Admiral, Jellicoe, may have got an inkling of this; at all events, he kept his two sections together, and the two fleets passed in easy gun range of each other, all cleared for action. It seems more than likely that, after crushing one section of the British fleet, even with the great advantage of concealed intentions and surprise, the German fleet would hardly be in a condition to attack the other, but in naval battles under present conditions a slight superiority may easily lead to the weaker force being quickly destroyed without much loss to the stronger; and in the circumstances of a carefully planned attack being suddenly delivered against the unsuspecting fleet of a friendly nation, a decisive victory could well be counted upon.

So, what Germany began fighting for is quite clear; what she is fighting for now is, almost, existence—though no one has any thought of crushing her as a nation. But the other nations are fighting to save themselves from any such onslaught again for some years to come. It is not to be expected, as suggested by Mr. Bryan, that the two combatant groups can come to any mutually satisfactory understanding.

The other passage in Mr. Bryan's letter to Baron de Constant that does not sound true and that undoubtedly aims to place matters in a misleading light is this: "I do not conceive it to be the duty of neutrals to decide at this time whether it is more cruel to attempt to drown noncombatants at sea than it is to endeavor to starve noncombatants on land." This implies that the two endeavors have been made; and the implication is certainly true. Germany has deliberately drowned many noncombatants, including women and children. And Germany has deliberately appropriated Belgium's food for her own armies, leaving the population without food to such extent that, but for the unexpected and unexpectable assistance rendered by American citizens and American organs of charity, many thousands of noncombatant Belgian men, women, and children would have perished. So, as the two crimes were committed by the same country, it is not at all necessary for neutrals to decide which is the more cruel. In that Mr. Bryan is quite right. But Mr. Bryan knows that his German sympathizers will attribute his allusion to starving noncombatants to the British blockade; and that is an absolutely false commentary. The German Government, while trying to advance the Continental blockade as an excuse for their submarine policy, laugh it to scorn, saying that they have ample food supplies. Even if they had not, it would not be a question of starving noncombatants; the German armies get the food first, the Government taking possession of it all; if 10,000 tons were imported, those individual tons might not go to the army, but they would liberate a large amount of what otherwise would have to go to civilians. Blockades of food and of everything else have been recognized as legitimate operations of war ever since methods of warfare have been under scrutiny and restriction—by us during the civil war, and by France during her war with China, in 1884, I think. In the latter instance the great German Chancellor, Bismarck, when questioned about it in the Reichstag, stated that that was an entirely proper and legitimate act of war. So the suggestion that England is starving noncombatants is wholly specious and false. That Germany has starved noncombatants is not denied by any one.

The two essential features of Mr. Bryan's letter then seem to be, one pointless and the other misleading. NONPOLITICAL.

A Sacred Fad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An innovation in the pin world is about to appear in the form of a small white enamel dove bearing the words "World Peace" in black enamel. It will doubtless become the emblem of a great world fraternity, which should be the ideal of all nations. The universal wearing of such a pin is a kind of international morality, a "sacred fad," and will be one of the greatest factors in eliminating the prejudices and division lines. The world peace dove pin will represent the greatest ideal for which an individual, group, or nation can stand. C. H. H.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 1, 1915.

"We Are Seven."

There are seven little girls and a widowed mother in the "D." household. Alphonsina, aged 17, is the eldest, and though she works hard at a bookbindery, her earnings average only between $4 and $5 a week. Trade training is to be arranged for her, however, by the Charity Organization Society, and this will increase her earning power. The next eldest sister is only 13, and the others are all ages down to the baby of 16 months. The mother has been home only a few weeks from an operation at a hospital, and must still be careful of her strength. A little sewing, which she does at home, provides a small income. Other assistance for this family is absolutely necessary, however, and the Charity Organization Society appeals for a fund of $100 for them, every penny to be used for material needs only. Gifts should be made payable to the society and addressed to its office at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: Alexander McLane, $5; Mrs. George A. Brown, $3; "T. J. R.," $5; "W. F. C.," $8; Mrs. G. P. Slade, $15; Mrs. L. A. Cerf, $5; "A. C. W.," $250; Mrs. William M. Washington, $5; Henry Blechenbeimer, $4.

PERIL OF THIS MOST EGOISTIC NATION.

Not That Germany Should Ever Conquer It Physically, But in Spirit—Teutonic Sentimentality Opposed to American Downrightness.

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, July 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I do not belong to any of the suffrage or other woman's organizations in New York, may I say in your columns that for the honor of my sex, if for no other reason, I hope the Mayor will consent to the obliteration of those disingenuous posters addressing "American citizens," and so cunningly worded and signed as to produce an impression of representing the women of the United States? If the people that are spending their thousands so freely had come out frankly and stated that they were pro-German, and that the success of their propaganda would mean defeat for the Allies, short of ammunition, and victory for a nation that has nine-tenths of all the ammunition in Europe, then at least we should have the sheep separated from the goats; we could put it down to masculine influence over the weaker female vessel, which at least was trying to be honest, and let it go at that.

But I hold that such a poster, flaring from every billboard, is a defamation of patriotic American women, and a distinct blow to the cause of suffrage. It will not only antagonize men, who alone have the power to grant the franchise in those States still obdurate, but disgust thousands of women not yet won over to the cause, and far too intelligent not to know the precise meaning behind those lying and hypocritical words. For if that poster were really representative of American women it would mean that American women were traitors to their country, just as all pro-German American men, whatever their descent, are traitors, whether they realize it or not. What was the cause of the roar of indignation that went up all over the United States on Aug. 1? Anti-Germanism? Not a bit of it. If Russia had made the declaration of war the roar would have been as immediate and as loud. It was the spontaneous protest of the spirit of democracy against an arrogant autocracy that dared to plunge Europe into war and the world into panic, without the consent of the people; the manifest of a mediaeval power by an ambitious and unscrupulous group over millions of industrious, peace-loving men who had nothing to gain and all to lose.

It has been pointed out over and over again how diametrically opposed are the German and American ideals; therefore, it seems incredible that every American who champions the cause of a powerful and sublimely egoistic nation does not realize that what he hopes to see is not only the victory of the German arms in Europe, but the eventual destruction of democracy, the annihilation of the spirit of America as epitomized in the Declaration of Independence. I have not the least apprehension of immediate war with Germany, any more than of physical defeat at her hands did she, with the rest of Europe prostrate, make a raid on our shores; but it seems hardly open to question that with Europe Prussianized, we, the one heterogeneous race, and always ready to absorb and imbibe from the parent countries, should lose, in the course of half a century, our tremendous individual hustle, and gratefully permit a benevolent (and cast iron) despotism (not unnecessarily of our own make) to do our thinking, perhaps to select our jobs and apportion our daily tasks.

For that is what it almost amounts to now in Germany, and it is for this reason, no less than to escape military service, that so many millions of Germans have immigrated to this country. Unlike the vast majority of the bourgeois and lower classes, a kindly but stupid people, they were born with an alertness of mind and an energy of character which gave them the impetus to transfer themselves to a land where life might be harder but where soul and body could attain to a complete independence. Their present attitude is, however unconsciously, hypocritical, but it is not altogether as traitorous as that of the American born, who has not the excuse of that peculiar form of sentimentality which has fermented in Germans at home and abroad during this period of their Fatherland's peril. It is this curious and wholly German brand of sentimentality which is the cohering force in the various and extraordinarily clever devices by which modern Germany has been solidified. It is a sentimentality capable of rising to real exaltation that no other nation is capable of, and that alone should make the American pro-German pause and meditate upon a future United States where native individualism was less and less reluctantly heading for the iron jaws of the Prussianized American machine; and, furthermore, upon the weird spectacle of the real gladiatorial contest—German sentimentality wrestling in a death grapple with American downright unpicturesque common sense.

During the seven years that I lived in Munich I learned to like Germany better than any State in Europe. I liked and admired the German people; I never suffered from an act of rudeness, and I never was cheated out of a penny. I was not even taxed until the year before I left, because I made no money out of the country and turned in a considerable amount in the course of a year. When my maid went to the Rathaus to pay my taxes, (moderate enough,) the official apologized, saying that he had disliked to send me a bill, but the increased cost of the army compelled the country to raise money in every way possible. This was in 1908. The only disagreeable German I met during all those years was my landlord, and as we always dodged each other in the house or turned an abrupt corner to avoid encounter on the street, we steered clear of friction. And he was the only landlord I had.

I left Munich with the greatest regret, and up to the moment of the declaration of war I continued to like Germany better than any country in the world except my own.

The reason I left was significant. I spent, as a rule, seven or eight months in Munich, then a similar period in the United States, unless I traveled. I always returned to my apartment with such joy that if I arrived at night I did not go to bed lest I forget in sleep how overjoyed I was to get back to that stately and picturesque city, so prodigal with every form of artistic and aesthetic gratification. But that was just the trouble. For as long a time after my return as it took to write the book I had in mind I worked with the stored American energy I had within me; then for months and in spite of good resolutions and some self-anathema I did nothing. What was the use? The beautiful German city so full of artistic delight was made to live in, not to work in. The entire absence of poverty in that city of half a million inhabitants alone gave it an air of illusion, gave one the sense of being the guest of a hospitable monarch who only asked to provide a banquet for all that could appreciate. I look back upon Munich as the romance of my life, the only place on this globe that came near to satisfying every want of my nature. And that is the reason why, in a sort of panic, I abruptly pulled up stakes and left it for good and all. It is not in the true American idea to be too content; it means running to seed, a weakening of the will and the vital force. If I remained too long in that lovely land—so admirably governed that I could not have lost myself, or my cat, had I possessed one—I should in no long course yield utterly to a certain resentfully admitted tendency to dream and drift and live for pure beauty; finally desert my own country with the comfortable reflection: Why all this bustle, this desire to excel, to keep in the front rank, to find pleasure in individual work, when so many artistic achievements are ready-made for all to enjoy without effort? For—here is the point—an American, the American of today—accustomed to high speed, constant energy, nervous tenseness, the uncertainty, and the fight, cannot cultivate the leisurely German method, the almost scientific and impersonal spirit that informs every profession and branch of art. It is our own way or none for us Americans.

Therefore, if loving Germany as I did, and with only the most enchanting memories of her, I had not immediately permitted the American spirit to assert itself last August and taken a hostile and definite stand against the German idea (which includes, by the way, the permanent subjection of woman) I should have been a traitor, for I knew out of the menace I had felt to my own future, as bound up with an assured development under insidious influences, what the future of my country, which stands for the only true progress in the world today, and a far higher ideal of mortal happiness than the most benevolent paternalism can bestow, had in store for it, with Germany victorious, and America (always profoundly moved by success owing to her very practicality) disturbed, but compelled to admire.

The Germans living here, destitute as their race seems to be of psychology when it comes to judging other races, must know all this; so I say that they are traitors if they have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. If they have not, and dream of returning one day to the fatherland, then I have nothing to say, for there is no better motto for any man than: "My country, right or wrong."

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

BRITISH LABORER'S FOLLY.

Effects of Rising Wages Are Less Work and More Drink.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an Englishman of no particular standing, but one who hopes to be within a few weeks causing all the trouble I may to a Government not the British, allow me to take exception to the statements of the English trade unionist of thirty years' standing in Brooklyn. From his opening remarks it is evident he belongs not to the representative majority of the decent British Labor Party, but to the noisy minority that is now getting such unsavory notice in the press of America.

Most impartial observers will see little to quibble at in your recent editorial on the British labor crisis. That labor has been oppressed in England is no more or less true than it has been oppressed in France, Germany, Belgium, or Colorado. The fruits of labor's struggles in England seem to have been if anything more rich than in other lands and its offense seems likely to be more rank.

It is no sweeping generality to say that under the leadership, or, as our friend seems to suggest, the incitements of trade union officials, the chief result of the gradual rise in wages in Britain has been less work and more drink. The miners' time sheet and the drink bill of Britain, chiefly for beer, stares us in the face.

The percentage of workers taking advantage of the numerous facilities for self-advancement in technical schools is practically negligible. Led by such undiscerning bigots as Hardie or Macdonald they have blindly followed a path that leads only to class prejudice and parochialism. Had they the patriotism of the Germans or the intelligence of the French the war today would be measurably nearer its finish.

Let me except from the above indictment the hundreds of thousands of decent artisans, miners, mechanics, and laborers who with their far more oppressed brothers of the counting house and counter have joined Kitchener's army and are dying by scores "somewhere in France." Who would deny that they have seen dimly what England stands for? None will deny that the real fight for freedom is being fought more cleanly in Flanders than among the striking car men and dockers of London.

GEORGE J. COX.

New York, June 29, 1915.

PORTO RICO'S HER

WOMEN ASK VOTES AT LIBERTY'S FEET

Read an Appeal at the Base of Bartholdi Statue on Bedloe's Island.

PARADE ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Suffragists Hold Street Meetings on March to Columbus Circle to Advocate Their Cause.

The suffragists of the city, representing the Empire State Campaign Committee, had the finest procession yesterday of all their parades, in celebration of the Fourth of July, and in connection with the reading of the women's "Appeal for Liberty."

The celebration began when the yacht Tourist, nearly hidden under suffrage banners, carried the officers of the five organizations, composing the Empire State Campaign Committee, to Bedloe's Island at six o'clock yesterday afternoon to hear the appeal read at the foot of the big Statue of Liberty. The sun came out brilliantly as the closing words of the appeal were sounded, and a band struck up the Star-Spangled Banner.

"What says the Goddess?" called Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, looking up at the mammoth Bartholdi figure, and almost before she could utter the words a voice from the statue replied: "Votes for Women." It was a little trick that had been arranged by the Rev. Allan McCurdy high up in the statue.

Program for Demonstration.

The suffrage demonstration was under the auspices of the five great suffrage organizations of the city forming the Empire State Campaign Committee. These are the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, Mrs. Raymond Brown President; the Collegiate League, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany President; Woman Suffrage Party, Miss Mary Garrett Hay President; the Equal Franchise Society, Mrs. Howard Mansfield President, and the Men's League, James Lees Laidlaw President. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, is the founder and head of the Empire State Campaign Committee.

The demonstration was arranged by the Press and Publicity Council of the Empire State Campaign Committee, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse Chairman.

The "Appeal for Liberty" was written by Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, and was signed by the five Presidents of the organizations forming the committee. It was read by Miss Margaret Wycherly dressed as a Goddess of Liberty. After pointing out the political discrimination against women, the appeal, which was addressed "To the men of New York," continued:

> We therefore appeal to you, in the name of justice and fair play, for relief from the intolerable position in which we are placed.
>
> We protest that this disfranchisement is just which, taxes and governs half its people without their consent.
>
> We protest that no Government is efficient which is guilty of so absurd a discrimination as that of refusing a vote in the hand of male paupers and denying that privilege to at least a third of its taxpayers; of counting the opinion of illiterate males, and denying that count to the 41,000 women teachers of the State.
>
> We protest that no Government is sound which pretends to secure the highest welfare to its people, yet pays no heed to what half its people want.
>
> We protest that no Government is logical which elevates half its people regardless of qualifications to sovereignty and condemns the other half to political subjection.
>
> Justice gave you the vote. In the name of that same great virtue, we ask you to give it to us!

The appeal was made in the name of the "foremothers" of the women of Colonial days, of the Women of the Revolution, and of the women of today. It was signed by Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Brown, Miss May, Mrs. Mansfield, and Mrs. Tiffany, heads of five suffrage organizations.

City Officials Invited.

A hundred city officials were invited to be present at the ceremony on Bedloe's Island, and Miss Jane Addams, just arrived from Europe, was asked to be the guest of honor. Invitations were also sent to the various yacht clubs of the city asking them to take part in the celebration and send boats decorated with the suffrage colors.

Leaving the island after the reading of the appeal, the suffrage party was escorted up the North River to 136th Street, where it disembarked and proceeded to Riverside Drive, just back of Claremont, to attend a mass meeting, at which Mrs. Catt spoke. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung by Miss May Peterson, and Miss Wycherly again read the appeal.

This was the beginning of the demonstrations along Riverside Drive, and they ended late in the evening at Columbus Circle with a meeting and the reading of the appeal. In the procession was the Liberty Float, drawn by four white horses, bearing the Goddess of Liberty (Miss Wycherly) and her attendants: Mrs. Crystal Eastmas Benedict, Amy Mali Hicks, Leila Wittier, Miss Callista Edward Ferrell, Miss Elizabeth Frazer, Miss K. Seaman, Mrs. John Williams, Miss Alice Read, Mrs. Margaret Owen, Miss Anita Hunt, Miss Agnes Pelton, Miss Janet Scudder, Miss Theodora Bean, and Miss Marjorie Benton Cooke. At the head of each horse marched a woman in white with a palm branch. They were four women sculptors of the city. The posing of the women on the Liberty Chariot was done by Miss Janet Scudder, the sculptor.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse as Grand Marshal led the parade, and after her came the standing committee and the officers of the Woman Suffrage Party. Following were the women of the party by Assembly Districts, and then the Liberty Float. Following the chariot were the German, French, Scandinavian, and Bohemian committees of the party. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of Manhattan Borough of the Woman Suffrage Party, was in charge of the arrangement of that contingent. Each marcher carried over her shoulder a lantern and wore a sash and the emblem of her party.

The Reception Committee.

Marshals assisting Mrs. Whitehouse were: Miss Emily Hooper, Marshal General; Mrs. Frank Stratton, Grand Marshal for the Woman Suffrage Party; Mrs. Alice Burke, Grand Marshal, east of Claremont; Mrs. K. Bender, Marshal on West Claremont; Miss Virginia Thornburn, Marshal for the First and Fifteenth Assembly Districts; Miss Fanny Lawson, Marshal for the Seventeenth to Thirty-first Assembly Districts; Mrs. E. C. Cohen, for the Seventeenth Assembly District; Miss Hermie Trost, Assistant Marshal for the German committee; Mrs. William R. Shepherd, Grand Marshal for the German committee; Miss Lavinia Dock, General Marshal for the Southern districts. Mrs. Leonora Hanna carried the party banner.

Receiving the guests on the boat bound for Bedloe's Island were representatives of the different organizations forming the Empire State Campaign Committee and the members of the Publicity Council. Mrs. Catt and the different presidents. Mrs. Raymond Brown, President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, was assisted by Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. Jessie H. Childs, Miss Hopewell and Miss Marion May. Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, President of the Collegiate League, was aided by Miss Eleanor Byrns, Mrs. Charles Darnton, Mrs. Allen Duer Miller and Mrs. Anne O'Hagan Shinn. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, was assisted by Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, Mrs. Theodore Rousseau and Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren. Mrs. John Blair acted for Mrs. Howard Mansfield, President of the Equal Franchise Society, with Mrs. William Bourke Cockran, Mrs. John O'Hara Cosgrave, Miss Caroline Duer and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens. The Men's League for Woman Suffrage had with its President, James Lees Laidlaw, William Harman Black, George Creel, Gilbert E. Roe and Charles E. Strong. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse had with her Miss Katherine Dreier, Miss Ida Proper, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid and Miss Rose Young.

The appeal was read five times during the march down Riverside Drive, at 104th Street, at Seventy-sixth Street and finally at Columbus Circle. Among the speakers at the different places were Mrs. Laidlaw, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Frances Brewer, Ferdinand Pecora and George Creel.

Controller Prendergast Speaks.

The little plaza at the north end of the Claremont was well filled with figures in white, each carrying a lantern, when the officers from the boat landed at the dock at the foot of 136th Street. The procession was to have started at 8:30 P. M., but the big float with the goddesses to carry the Appeal was late.

At 104th Street Controller Prendergast spoke, and made a strong appeal to the voters, speaking to them as "man to man," saying that the women were appealing not only to their patriotism, but to their chivalry, in asking them to vote "Yes" for the women's cause in November. Miss May Peterson, an American flag draped about her, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." Borough President Marks, riding by in a crowded automobile, stood up and waved his hat enthusiastically.

No attempt was made for numbers in the parade. Only members of the Woman Suffrage Party were supposed to take part, though others joined, and there were a number of men who marched with the women. A military band of twenty pieces played. There were eighty police to see that the women were not molested, but they received only the warmest welcome.

Mrs. Alice Burke and her yellow suffrage automobile were in the parade. Miss Marion May rode through the greater part of the parade standing on the running board of Mrs. Burke's car.

MISS MORGAN'S AID DIES.

Miss Hattie Meyer Succumbs in Street to Heart Failure.

Miss Hattie Meyer, 35 years old, of 228 East Twelfth Street, a member of the vacation committee which conducted the open air celebration in East Thirty-ninth Street, helping Miss Anne Morgan and others, died during the celebration last night as she was walking in Thirty-ninth Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, where the festival took place. She succumbed to heart failure.

Miss Meyer arrived just as one of the dances in the street was started, and she fell to the sidewalk behind a row of onlookers. Several friends carried her into an office building. Captain Dowdney of the West Thirtieth Street Station summoned Dr. Small of the New York Hospital, but Miss Meyer died before his arrival. The merry-makers were not told of the death and the festivities went on.

COLLISION ON THE SOUND.

Bunker Hill, with 200 Passengers, Unhurt—Schooner Damaged.

When the steamer Bunker Hill of the Eastern Steamship Company arrived from Boston yesterday morning with 200 passengers, Captain Holmes reported that the ship had been in collision at 11:30 o'clock Saturday night with the three-masted schooner Abbie Bowker of Thomaston, Me., in a thick fog off Tarpaulin Cove, Mauschan Island, Long Island Sound.

When the vessels collided, the Bunker Hill stood by for fifteen minutes until the Captain of the schooner shouted through his megaphone that his ship was in no danger of sinking and the steamer resumed her journey to New York. The Bunker Hill sustained no damage and left again for Boston last night.

The schooner Abbie Bowker put into Vineyard Haven, Mass., yesterday afternoon with her bowsprit, figurehead and head gear carried away as a result of the collision.

The Bunker Hill was in collision in a fog on June 13 in the Sound with the steam yacht Vanadis, belonging to Chester K. Billings, in which both vessels were badly damaged.

ELKS LEAVE FOR COAST.

Special Train for New Yorkers Starts for Los Angeles Reunion.

Hundreds of Elks went to the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon to add to the merriment of 200 members of the order, who, many of them with their families, left on a ten-car special train at 2 o'clock to attend the Grand Lodge reunion at Los Angeles July 12 to 17.

The special was chartered by members of the United Lodges of the Southern District, B. P. O. E., comprising New York Lodge No. 1, Brooklyn Lodge No. 22, Staten Island Lodge No. 841, and Queensboro Lodge No. 878. It will stop at the Grand Canyon on the initial trip. On the return trip the tourists will be permitted to visit Salt Lake, Colorado Springs and other places of interest. While on the Coast they will take in the Expositions at San Francisco and at San Diego.

Past Exalted Ruler Dr. William C. Miller of New York Lodge No. 1 had charge of the commissary car. John Fagan, who had much to do with the arrangement of the special, went with the party as far as Albany.

NEW YORK SUN HAS MOVED.

Paper Is Now Published from 150 Nassau Street.

The entire plant of The New York Sun has been moved successfully from the old red brick building at Nassau and Frankfort Streets to 150 Nassau Street, where The Sun was printed yesterday morning for the first time.

The transfer of the editorial department started on Saturday afternoon and was completed at 11 o'clock the same night, when the departure of the staff was celebrated by forty members. After ceremonies the newspaper men formed into single column order, with hands on each other's shoulders, and started down the stairway to march to the new abode of The Sun.

Accustomed to climbing stairs for so many years in the old building, it was natural for them to ascend the four flights to the editorial rooms at 150 Nassau Street for the first visit. The elevators will be used from now on, it was said.

PRINCE ITURBIDE MARRIES.

Heir of Maximilian Weds Miss Mary L. Kearney.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Prince Augustin Iturbide, who was chosen by the Emperor Maximilian as heir to the Imperial Throne of Mexico, was married here today to Miss Mary Louise Kearney, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. James eKarney. The Rev. J. M. Cooper of St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, performed the ceremony.

Prince Iturbide is a cousin of General Eduardo Yturbide, now in Washington, who is favorably regarded by some officials of the Administration in connection with choosing a Provisional President of Mexico who would be satisfactory to the United States Government.

HOLLWEG'S DAUGHTER WEDS

Married to Chancellor's Adjutant at Her Father's Estate.

BERLIN, July 5, (via London, July 6.)—The marriage of Isle von Bethmann-Hollweg, the only daughter of the German Imperial Chancellor, to Count Zech-Burkersroda, the Chancellor's Adjutant, was celebrated today at Hohenfinow, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's estate near here.

The simple war ceremony was attended, aside from the family, only by the villagers, to whom Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg extended a general invitation. The Chancellor yesterday entertained the villagers and delivered a short speech in the course of which he said that the situation on all the frontiers and beyond was very favorable and justified joy and confidence.

SELWYN FORECASTS A THEATRICAL BOOM

"War or No War," Producer Says, "the American People Must Be Entertained."

TELLS HIS FIRM'S PLANS

New Plays Include "Rolling Stones," "Under Fire," "Back Home," "The Devil's Garden."

A prosperous theatrical season regardless of the duration of the war is predicted by Arch Selwyn of Selwyn & Co., for the theatrical year that will begin next month. In announcing the company's plans for the season yesterday Mr. Selwyn said:

"We believe that next season will be one of the most prosperous in the history of the United States, and we see no reason why the theatrical business should not prosper along with everything else. War or no war, the people of this country must be entertained. And with that fact in view Selwyn & Co. will start the ball rolling the middle of August and throughout the season will be more active than ever before."

The first offering will be a new comedy by Edgar Selwyn entitled "Rolling Stones." This will be presented Aug. 16 in the Harris Theatre, which the firm has under lease. Early in September a new play by Roi Cooper Megrue entitled "Under Fire" will be acted in the Hudson Theatre. Mr. Megrue was the author of one of the Selwyn successes last season, "Under Cover," and in addition to this play he has written two others that will be produced this season. "Under Fire" deals with a phase of the European war. Its cast will include William Courtenay, Frank Craven, and Violet Heming.

Irvin S. Cobb's "Back Home" stories are finally to be placed on the stage. Bayard Veiller, who wrote "Within the Law," has made the dramatization, which will be presented in October. The stories on which the play is based were originally published in The Saturday Evening Post.

An all-star cast of comedians will be assembled to appear in "The Mystic Shrine," a new farce by Avery Hopwood, who wrote "Nobody's Widow," in which Blanche Bates appeared some years ago and which was produced by David Belasco.

What should be one of the most interesting offerings of the group will be the production of a dramatization of W. B. Maxwell's widely discussed novel "The Devil's Garden." This production will be made in association with Arthur Hopkins, who saw the possibilities in the book and engaged Edith Ellis to dramatize it. Mr. Hopkins secured Norman McKinnel, the English actor who did such a splendid bit of character acting when he made his début here several season ago in "Rutherford and Son," in the Little Theatre, for the principal rôle.

The four plays presented by Selwyn & Co. in New York last season will be sent on tour. "The Show Shop," with George Sidney and Zelda Sears in the principal rôles, will tour the principal cities after an engagement in Chicago. The same is true of "Seven Days," with Margaret Illington in her original part. Five companies of "Twin Beds" will be sent out, and there will be two companies to present "Under Cover" in the larger cities.

Irvin S. Cobb will make another tour, giving his war lecture, "What I Saw at the Front."

Selwyn & Co. have adopted the procedure followed by most of the large producers of trying their plays out of town thoroughly before bringing them in for metropolitan presentation. Thus most of the plays mentioned above have already been acted for preliminary seasons in other cities, so that their producers feel reasonably sure of their merit.

"We have other plays under consideration," said Mr. Selwyn, "but this is a definite announcement of our actual intentions. We have already made contracts with a number of the most prominent stars available with a view of not only presenting the best plays we can get hold of, but the very best ensembles in each instance."

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES

These are the plays that continue in the Times Square theatres to amuse the stay-at-homes and visitors to Manhattan on July nights: Ziegfeld's 1915 edition of the "Follies," in the New Amsterdam Theatre; "It Pays to Advertise," one of last season's brightest farces, in Cohan's Theatre; "Twin Beds," in the Harris Theatre; "A Full House," in the Longacre, and the Behman burlesque show in the Columbia.

The new Palace bill includes a number of vaudeville's favorites. Amelia Bingham is back in her offering, "Big Moments from Great Plays." Orville Harrold sings selections from his most successful operatic roles. One of his encore numbers is "I'm Falling In Love with Some One," which the tenor made popular in "Naughty Marietta," by Emerson Browne's comedy playlet, "Married"; Emma Carus, assisted by Noel Stuart, in a new act; the Bell family of musicians, and Winsor McCay with his movie cartoons are other features of the program.

In the New Brighton Theatre yesterday Cecil Lean and Cleo Mayfield introduced a musical skit written by the former. John Hyams and Leila McIntyre appeared in Herbert Hall Winslow's musical sketch, "The Quakeress." "The Red-Fox Trot," a satire on the dancing craze, was another number. Sam and Kitty Morton gave their specialty, "Back to Where They Started."

The first motion picture in which Frank Daniels, the comedian of musical shows, is featured is being shown this week in the Vitagraph Theatre. It is entitled "Crooky," is in five parts, and shows the comedian in the rôle of an escaped convict, who breaks into society in borrowed clothes.

A picturization of Sir Gilbert Parker's novel, "The Right of Way," with William Faversham in the principal rôle, is the feature of the Strand Theatre's new program. The program also includes some more of the Aylesworth Canadian big game pictures and the usual topical and comedy films.

In the Eighty-first Street Theatre the feature pictures are entitled "Greater Love Hath No Man" and "In the Garden of Lies."

"The Birth of a Nation," the spectacular picture produced under the direction of D. W. Griffith, is to be seen in both the Liberty and Brighton Beach Music Hall.

The Lexington Players are presenting in Hammerstein's Lexington Avenue Opera House this week Eugene Walter's play, "Paid in Full." Carl Brickert and Minna Gombel are in the principal rôles.

The Maurice Woods Revue and the Colonial Minstrel Maids head the new bill in Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. In the Twenty-third Street Playhouse "The Dancer" is the featured number. Mme. Dove and her singers give bits of grand opera in the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, and in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre pictures are shown.

Brooklyn Amusements.

An Irish-American bill is this week's novelty in the Prospect Theatre. All of the entertainers at least had Irish ancestors, as a perusal of their names will show. Maggie Cline is there in her most popular songs, Pat Rooney and Marion Bent in a sketch, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy in a comedy playlet, and James B. Donovan and Marie Lee.

Elizabeth Brice and Charles King head the program in the Bushwick Theatre. They dance and sing some of the songs they have made popular. Henry Lewis, Clifton Webb, and Dorothy Richmond are others on the bill.

Passengers from Liverpool.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the St. Louis from Liverpool were:

A. D. Abbott, A. H. Allen, Miss J. M. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Ballou, Hugh Black, Mrs. Florence R. Bond, Miss C. A. Bond, J. H. M. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. G. Brockway, Richard Burke, Miss H. M. Cooper, E. H. Davies, M. Eady, Miss Ethel Findlay, F. J. Foote, Miss Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Griswold, F. B. Holt, Miss G. Hunter, A. D. Jenkins, Miss F. E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Judson, Captain and Mrs. John Leale, George Lyndoe, Mrs. H. L. Moody, J. J. Morgan, Stanley Mortimer, the Hon. Sylvia Fletcher, H. B. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Powell, Mrs. A. M. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sheldon, J. K. Street, D. A. Thomas, Mrs. M. Van Beuren, A. E. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Waring, Robert Watchorn, H. S. Werth, J. A. Wigmore.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 3d, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.85 cents. Imported Beef, 11.76 cents per pound. —adv.

MODERATE DRINKERS CAUSED INSOLVENCY

Temperance Life Insurance Was Meant for Abstainers, the Officers Say.

AFFAIRS TO BE WOUND UP

Ex-President Delano Says When Drinkers Joined, the Death Rate Increased 50 Per Cent.

The business of the American Temperance Life Insurance Association of New York, which was organized in 1889 to provide life insurance for total abstainers, has been made insolvent by the admission as policy holders of "moderate drinkers," its officers assert. The State Department of Insurance has taken charge of its affairs. A notice posted yesterday on the door of the main office at 258 Broadway announced this fact. The association had a branch office at 835 Broadway.

About three months ago all the officers, most of whom had been organizers of the association, which did business on the assessment plan, retired to permit the election of others who had agreed to put in money to place the business on a solvent basis. It was intended when this change was made to reorganize the association as a regular premium policy company, but conditions were found to be so bad that the reorganization proposal was dropped.

The Trustees adopted a resolution last Friday requesting the State Department of Insurance to liquidate the business. The reorganization plan had been undertaken by permission of the department, which for the last four or five years had been trying to have the affairs of the concern placed in a more satisfactory condition.

"There is owing about $80,000 in death claims, and about an equal amount of assets," said James J. Hoey, Deputy Superintendent of the State Department. "Nothing will be left with which to pay the 1,000 or more living policy holders."

Frank Delano of Montclair, N. J., who was President at the time the reorganization was proposed, said last night that a change in the business of the association some five years ago, when its absolute temperance principles were modified so that moderate users of liquors could become policy-holders, caused the largest financial loss.

"Moderate drinkers were allowed to take out insurance," said he. "The deaths in this class were 50 per cent. larger than in the totally temperate, for whom the insurance was originally intended on the theory that persons of the better habits lived the longest. Objection to the change.

"Of course, under the total abstinence plan the rate was made low—about one-half to two-thirds the rate of the old-line companies. For this reason scarcely a policy lapsed. All stayed, and the business had to meet every policy practically, with assessments from new members did not meet the increasing old age claims."

Ex-President Delano's statement of the association's condition differed from the estimated figures given by the Deputy Superintendent of Insurance. Mr. Delano said that on Jan. 1, 1915, there were some 5,000 policy holders, representing $5,000,000 of business, with assets of $120,000 to $150,000.

Associated with Mr. Delano was the Rev. George C. Wilding, East Orange, N. J., Vice President; Stacey Wilson of 147 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, Secretary, and George W. Seward of 930 West End Avenue, Treasurer. None of the old officers, nor the State insurance officials knew the names of the officers elected three months ago.

MINISTER SULLIVAN REQUESTED TO RESIGN

He Is Expected to Take Phelan Commission's Hint in a Few Days.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—James M. Sullivan, American Minister to the Dominican Republic, has in effect been asked to resign his post as the result of an investigation conducted by a commission headed by Senator James D. Phelan of California.

The report of the commission, which was appointed by former Secretary Bryan, has been on file several weeks, Secretary Lansing a few days ago, by direction of President Wilson, informed Mr. Sullivan that the report had recommended that he be permitted to resign. The Minister had a week in which to consider the matter, and his resignation is expected during the coming week.

While the Phelan report has not been made public, it is understood to censure Mr. Sullivan for indiscretions in the conduct of his office, though praising him for putting into effect certain reforms and having accomplished many things in the interests of the United States in the island. It calls particular attention to a letter written by Mr. Sullivan in which he referred disparagingly to the people of Santo Domingo. This letter, the commission held, impaired the future usefulness of the Minister at his post and led to the recommendation that he be permitted to serve in connection with the diplomatic service at the convenience of the State Department.

It is understood that the commission exonerated Mr. Sullivan of all charges affecting his integrity.

122,000 HEAR BRYAN AT FAIR

Former Secretary Discusses Our Task to End the War.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—An oration by William Jennings Bryan on "Universal Peace" was the feature of an elaborate program arranged for the third and concluding day's Independence celebration today at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Other speakers were Senator James D. Phelan, Congressman Julius Kahn, and Edwin Markham, the poet.

Mr. Bryan discussed the solving of democratic problems, the true measure of greatness, and the methods we should employ in dealing with other nations.

"I know of no better way to celebrate this day than to consider with you the work that lies before us," Mr. Bryan said. He declared that "the precedents of history are largely on the side of property, and that if the United States is to lead the world in the advance toward economic peace it must be guided by the principle that human rights come first."

"We cannot woo the world away from its woes by mental processes," he said, discussing the international situation. "They lack the warmth the present demands.

"The heart, overflowing with sympathy and animated by good will—this and this only—is equal to the delicate and difficult task for which a great nation has prepared itself."

His audience, he said, was the largest he ever had addressed. Exposition officials announced 122,000 admissions at 2 o'clock P. M.

Gov. Craig Leads Opening March.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILE, N. C., July 5.—The third Summer season of Grove Park Inn was inaugurated this evening with a ball in the great rock-walled assembly room. Society from all parts of the South was represented by the hundreds of visitors now here. Two hundred couples were in the opening march, which was led by Governor Locke Craig of North Carolina and Mrs. Charles M. Platt. The dancing room was bowered with rhododendron flowers, now in full bloom. Part of the dancing was on the veranda overlooking the golf course. A number of dinners were given before the dance, the hosts including Governor and Mrs. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Seely, Judge Junius G. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Robertson, and Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Miller.

SAMUEL THORNE DIES ON J. J. HILL'S YACHT

New York Banker Expires Suddenly at 80 on the St. John River, Quebec.

Samuel Thorne, the banker and capitalist, died suddenly of heart disease on Sunday on the yacht of James J. Hill, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Great Northern Railway Company, on the St. John River, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

Each year he took a fishing trip with the railroad man, and this year he seemed in his usual good health when he joined the yacht a week ago.

Mr. Thorne was born in Thornedale, Dutchess County, N. Y., and was the son of the late Jonathan Thorne, at one time a banker and leather manufacturer in this city. He joined his father in business, and in 1872 retired, and then became interested in the Pennsylvania coal fields, and at one time was President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Mr. Thorne was 80 years old, and his city home was at 914 Fifth Avenue, while he spent his Summers at the family homestead in Thornedale. He made this a model farm, and imported and bred Shorthorn cattle, of which he formerly had the finest herd in the United States.

Mr. Thorne was a Trustee of the Central Trust Company, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, and a Director of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, the Colorado and Southern Railway, the Great Northern Railway Company, the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, the Northern Securities Company, the New York Dock Company, and the Bank of America. He was a member of the Union League and Metropolitan Clubs, the Century Association, the Down Town Association, the New York Zoological Society, and the Automobile Club of America.

Mr. Thorne was a contributor to charity and a member of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church for many years. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Phebe Van Schooven, and by four sons and a daughter.

Gen. Marshall Clark Wentworth.

General Marshall Clark Wentworth, a veteran of the Civil War and widely known as a hotel proprietor, who for some time managed the Raymond Hotel in Pasadena, Cal., died at his home in Jackson, N. H., on Sunday, in his seventieth year. He was born in that city and was the son of the late William H. H. Wentworth, and a descendant from the William Wentworth who came to this country in 1636. General Wentworth enlisted before he was seventeen years old, in April, 1861, in the Fifth Maine Volunteer Infantry, re-enlisting in the First New Jersey Cavalry before the end of the war. He served in twenty-seven battles, among which were both battles of Bull Run, the Peninsula, South Mountain, Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Gettysburg. After the war he went into the hotel business and among others managed the Laurel House in Lakewood, N. J. His widow survives him.

RAIN SPOILS CELEBRATIONS.

Torrents in White Mountains Resorts Keep Tourists Indoors.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 5.—Torrents of rain nearly all day spoiled the holiday for the many tourists who had come to the White Mountains, and the celebrations at Littleton, Lancaster, and West Stewartstown were poorly attended. The principal events heretofore were the fireworks at various hotels, and the patriotic concerts and dancing in the evening.

The new eighteen-hole golf course at the Balsams, Dixville Notch, has been opened for the season, and several parties have motored up from other resorts to play over one of the finest courses in New England.

Miss Nell Todd of Newburyport, Mass., has arrived at the Crawford on a visit to General and Mrs. William A. Barron. Giles Todd of New York is also at Crawford for a long stay.

Many motor parties made the Waumbek at Jefferson headquarters over the Fourth and remained for the concert this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Victor and family, Mrs. William Steinway, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Schmidt, and General and Mrs. Anson W. Mc Cook of New York will be of the Waumbek colony this season. Colonel and Mrs. Willis S. Payne of the Hotel Plaza are occupying General and Mrs. W. N. P. Darrow's cottage at the Profile House during July.

A new dancing pavilion at Echo Lake, with music by drums, banjos, and traps, will be a feature of the season at Profile, where tea dances will be given for the cottage and hotel guests and motor parties during the Summer. The musicians will augment the Profile House orchestra in the evening at the hotel.

The Maplewood cottage colony includes Charles Schieon of South Manchester, Conn., who has arrived with his family for the Summer. Mrs. Gardiner Greene Hammond has come from Santa Barbara, Cal., with her family and will occupy Cottage No. 10. I. F. Stone and family of New York have taken Sawyer cottage.

Mrs. Anson G. Barron will spend the Summer at the Twin Mountain House with Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Barron.

Miss Alice Howe of Worcester has joined Mrs. Frank Crawford at the Elm Tree Inn at Colebrook, where Mrs. James Ritchie, Mrs. Richard Belding, and Miss Virginia Belding of New York arrive today. Many golfers braved the rain on the links of the Bethlehem Country Club today, and Louis Agostini of the Racquet Club, New York, who will spend the Summer at the Sinclair House, is one of the early arrivals. Mrs. James Abbe and Miss Abbe of New York will spend the season at the Upland in Bethlehem. Mrs. Theodore Thomas will occupy her villa, Felsengarten, on the side of Mount Agassiz, and will entertain her sister, Miss Amy Fay.

Mrs. E. C. Jones of Houston, Texas, will be at her Summer home in North Conway this Summer and will give several large house parties. It is here that the annual reunion of Texas people spending the Summer in the White Mountains is held. The pageant at North Conway attracted many Summer visitors on Saturday and today, when townspeople in ancient costumes paraded despite the showers. Many motor parties came from Ambison, Chocorua, Tamworth, Jackson, Wonalancet, and other mountain resorts.

INNESES AGAIN INDICTED.

Charged with Fraudulent Use of Mails by Atlanta Authorities.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 5.—Victor E. Innes and Mrs. Ida Innes, his wife, were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury here today on charges of fraudulent use of the mails, based on letters alleged to have been sent to Mrs. Elois Nelms Dennis, formerly of Atlanta. Innes and his wife are held in San Antonio, Texas, pending a decision of the United States Supreme Court on the question of their extradition to Georgia on an indictment charging larceny after trust in connection with the alleged disappearance of funds of Mrs. Dennis's estate.

Mrs. Dennis and her sister, Beatrice Nelms have been missing from Atlanta for more than a year. They were last seen in San Antonio. Innes was taken from Oregon to Texas on a warrant charging him with the murder of the Nelms sisters, but that charge was dismissed by the Texas courts.

CITY BREVITIES.

William Schneiderman of 1,001 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx, was held yesterday pending an inquest into the death of Miss Hetta M. Haynes, of the Martha Washington Hotel. Schneiderman was chauffeur of the automobile that ran down Miss Haynes Sunday at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

In the Harlem Court yesterday Simeon Rotheimer of 222 East Eighty-ninth Street was held on a charge of having attempted to drag Margaret Kalmery, 14 years old, into his room and having struck Walker Bassine, who went to the child's aid.

George Brindle of Providence, R. I., was held for the Grand Jury in the Tombs Court yesterday, charged with having assaulted and robbed Julius Bunbais of Mountain View, N. J., in Park Row on Sunday. Bunbais was sent to the House of Detention.

Patrick Maloney, an Interborough Railroad foreman at 487 East 144th Street, was found dead yesterday in the rear yard of 483 East 144th Street. He is believed to have jumped or fallen from the roof.

SPRING-RICE AIDS GIRLS TO QUIT SHIP

British Envoy Cuts Red Tape for Prominent Young Women Threatened with Ellis Island.

BOTH UNDER 16 AND ALONE

One Is Daughter of Lord Moulton, P. C., of London, Former Judge of the Court of Appeal.

Because yesterday was a holiday two wealthy young English girls who arrived from Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis, narrowly escaped being detained on board for twenty-four hours and sent to Ellis Island with the immigrants early today.

They were under sixteen years of age, traveling alone, and, according to the United States laws, must go to Ellis Island. The first one was the Hon. Sylvia Fletcher Moulton, 15 years old, daughter of Lord Moulton, P. C., a retired Judge of the Court of Appeals. She was met at the pier by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and had come over under the care of Mrs. D. A. Thomas, wife of the recently appointed Commissioner of Munitions to the United States and Canada.

The Immigration Inspector informed the Ambassador of the law, and for a time it looked as if the girl would have to remain on the ship because of the official red tape. Finally she was released in charge of the Ambassador after the Inspector had telephoned to the officials at Ellis Island. Just as Miss Moulton left the pier the Immigration Inspector received an appeal from the mother of Gabrielle Hunter, 10 years old, a passenger in the first cabin, who had made her journey all alone from London. Mrs. J. Young Hunter is an English portrait painter, living at present at Southampton, L. I. The Inspector telephoned to Rutherford, N. J., and consulted Byron J. Uhl, the Deputy Commissioner of Immigration, and after a delay of an hour the girl was allowed to leave the ship with her mother.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice said he would bring the operation of the law to the attention of Secretary of State Lansing, who might confer with Secretary of Labor Wilson so that the Immigration Inspectors on the incoming liners might be allowed some discretion in adjusting the law to fit the case.

CALL EVELYN THAW TODAY.

Women Apply for Tickets of Admission to Court House.

It is expected that Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will arrive in this city some time today from her camp near Malone, N. Y., to testify against her husband, Harry K. Thaw, at the jury trial of his sanity which will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock this morning before Justice Peter A. Hendrick in the Supreme Court. It is probable that she will testify either late today or tomorrow.

While counsel for Thaw have asserted that they are indifferent about the attitude of Mrs. Thaw, it was said yesterday that much care was being given to the preparation of her cross-examination and that she might be kept on the stand under crossfire for a full court day. These reports have served to arouse great interest in Mrs. Thaw's appearance, and applications from women for admission to the court room when she takes the stand have come in by the hundreds. The court room is not large and no one will be permitted to enter it unless there is an empty seat.

The State has several other witnesses ready to testify at this time, and there is some documentary evidence yet to be submitted. Who the witnesses are, aside from Thaw, his wife, and the alienists, the State has not made known. As for Thaw, it has been generally understood that he would not be placed on the stand until the last day given to the presentation of the State's case. The State, it is understood, hopes to have all of its evidence in by the end of the week.

Special to The New York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., July 5.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will arrive in New York over the Delaware & Hudson road tomorrow morning about 8 o'clock. She left "Camp Jack" this evening shortly after 8 o'clock and went by auto to Lyon Mountain, where she will take the 9 o'clock train for New York. She was accompanied by her maid and several newspaper reporters. Clifford and her son Russell will stay at Chateaugay Lake, where Mrs. Thaw expects to return after giving her evidence in the Harry Thaw insanity proceedings.

Obituary Notes.

DAVID OCHS, a broker in business at 48 Wall Street, died on Sunday at his home, 33 West 103d Street, in his seventieth year. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, and came here when 16 years old. Mr. Ochs then became a clerk in a banking house and eventually entered the brokerage business on his own account. He was a member of the Riverside Republican Club and the Liederkrantz. His widow, a son, and a daughter survive him.

Mrs. MARY W. CONANT HARRIMAN, widow of Charles F. Harriman, died yesterday at her home in Framingham, Mass. She is survived by three sons, one of whom is William Avery Harriman of New Haven, widely known as a lawyer and a member of the Harvard Club of this city.

C. D. MASON, widely known as a sculptor, who died at his home in Mineola, L. I., was buried on Sunday in Melville, L. I. He was born in France in 1836 and came here when thirty years old. Mr. Mason's first work was on the old Vanderbilt mansion. He also did some of the carvings on the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument and the Angels of Art on the entrance to Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Mason also worked on the Garden City Cathedral and the Philadelphia and Chicago Expositions.

Mrs MARY C. DISSETZ, 75 years old, wife of William J. Dissetz, a former Councilman of Spuytwood, N. J., died on Sunday at her

CATCHER DOOIN FOR THE GIANTS—M'GRAW'S NINE SHUT OUT—YANKEES LOSE TWICE

CHARLEY DOOIN TO PLAY WITH GIANTS

Manager McGraw Buys Former Philadelphia Catcher from Cincinnati Club.

Charley Dooin, for several seasons catcher and manager of the Philadelphia National League Club, was purchased yesterday by the Giants from Cincinnati, the club he joined at the beginning of the present season. He will join the Giants today and will add considerable strength to McGraw's catching staff.

Dooin is only 35 years old, but in point of service, he is the veteran of all the major league catchers. He joined the Phillies in 1902 and has been in active service ever since. For many years Dooin was captain of the Phillies and succeeded Billy Murray as manager at the end of the 1910 season. In that season, the Phillies were high in the race and had an excellent chance for the championship when Dooin broke his leg in a game in St. Louis. In that season the Phillies finished in fourth place.

Under Dooin, the Phillies looked like pennant winners in 1913, and finished second to the Giants, the highest position they had attained in a dozen years.

At the close of last season, when the Phillies finished in sixth place, after the club had been riddled by the Federal League, Dooin was deposed as manager and Pat Moran, the present manager, succeeded him. Dooin refused to remain as a player with the Phillies, although Moran tried to keep him, as he considered him the best catcher in the National League. He was obtained by Manager Herzog of Cincinnati in a trade.

Dooin has always been a fast, reliable catcher and a consistent batsman. His years of experience will be a big aid to the Giants' young pitchers, and Manager McGraw said last night in Philadelphia that "Red" was just the type of catcher he has been looking for all season. Since the suspension of Larry McLean, the Giants have been badly in need of a catcher to help out Chief Meyers.

"Red" Dooin was born in Cincinnati June 12, 1880, and first played ball with St. Xavier School in that city. He was playing with semi-professional teams around Cincinnati in 1899 when the St. Joseph club of the Western League signed him. When Dooin arrived in St. Joe, he weighed only 130 pounds. The manager asked him who he was and he answered:

"I-I-I'm Dooin, your new player."

"Great Caesar's ghost!" yelled the manager, "you go right back home. I wanted a catcher, not a jockey."

But Dooin begged for a trial and after he caught one game the manager changed his mind. Philadelphia bought him from St. Joe in 1902.

CINCINNATI, O., July 5.—President August Herrman of the Cincinnati Nationals, confirmed the report that the New York Nationals had purchased the release of Catcher Charles Dooin. Mr. Herrman said Dooin was obtained by New York through the waiver route.

DODGERS HUMBLE BRAVES.

World's Champions Shoved Into Seventh Place in Flag Race.

The Boston Braves fell victims to the ambitious Brooklyns at Ebbets Field yesterday. Chocked full of confidence after taking four out of five games from the Giants, Robinson's husky outfit went right after George Stallings's champions and took the first game of the series 5 to 3. By rolling up those half dozen tallies while Boston was making three, the Brooklyn team retained sixth place in the League standing and chased the Braves from fifth place down to the seventh berth. The morning game was postponed because of rain, but will be played in a doubleheader today.

Although Boston got eight hits—just as many as Brooklyn—"Jeff" Pfeffer saw to it that they were gathered in at a time when they were the least dangerous. In fact Pfeffer was so careful as to when Boston made hits that they had only one earned run, the other two following Casey Stengel's wild throw to the grandstand. It was in the fifth inning that Stengel made that heave. Sherwood Magee had singled and Maranville had slapped the ball into Stengel's territory for a safe hit. At the crack of the bat Magee took second and went on to third on Stengel's throw to get Getz out him off. The ball went high over the third baseman's head, hit the stand, and bounded out into the field. Magee and Maranville dashed home while the Brooklyn players chased the ball around the field.

There was something about Tom Hughes's benders that the Brooklyn batsmen liked, and after Brooklyn scored three runs in the opening inning Boston awoke to the fact that Robinson's team is traveling at top speed just now. Myers, the first man up, dropped a hit back of the pitcher's box. O'Mara fanned, but Jake Daubert came through with a hit and Wheat walked, filling the bases. Cutshaw's long fly to Gilbert scored Myers. Tom Hughes passed Stengel, filling the bases again, and Gus Getz brought joy to the hearts of the Brooklyn fans and themselves by drawing a base on balls. Then Olson drove in another along the first base line for into deep right for two bases, scoring Daubert and Wheat. Stengel went past third on the play and was caught before he could get back.

O'Mara made it four for Brooklyn in the third. He walked, went to second on Daubert's sacrifice and romped home when Maranville threw wild to first on Cutshaw's grounder. In the fourth, Getz, who caused all the commotion and two runs in the first inning, singled to left and went to second on McCarty's sacrifice. Pfeffer came to bat and showed that he can hit the ball as well as pitch when he slammed out a two-bagger, scoring Getz. The big twirler went to third on a wild pitch, but was stranded there when Myers and O'Mara fanned.

In the seventh, Tom Hughes was taken out to allow Moran to bat for him, and Strand then took up the work of holding Brooklyn. For one full inning he performed nobly. In the eighth, Zack Wheat decided it was time he made a hit, and he drove the ball against the fence in right field for three bases. Then Cutshaw came up and drove the horsehide far into deep centre for a triple, scoring Wheat. Brooklyn fans were all excited again, and waited for their favorites to drive Strand off the mound. But Strand held firm after those two wallops, and the next three men were easy outs.

The Braves started off the fourth inning with every intention of scoring, but a fast double play dispelled their expectations. Gilbert drew a pass, and Evers singled to right field, Connolly filed out to Wheat while the two runners stuck to their bases. Then Red Smith smashed the ball down to third, and it hit Getz's gloved hand with a dull thud. He whizzed the ball to Cutshaw, retiring Evers, and Cutshaw shot the ball to Daubert, doubling Smith.

Boston made two of Stengel's wild pegs in the fifth, and in the seventh squeezed another across the plate. Maranville drew a walk, went to third when Gowdy singled, and scored on Moran's drive to centre. With men on third and first bases, Gilbert blasted Boston's hopes by flying out to Myers. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	4	1	2	4	0
O'Mara,ss.	3	1	0	2	1
Dr'rt, 1b.	3	1	1	12	0
Wheat, lf.	3	2	1	1	0
C'tsh'w, 2b.	3	0	1	2	4
Stengl, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Getz, 3b.	3	1	0	2	3
McCarty,c.	3	0	0	8	1
Pfeffer, p.	3	0	1	1	2
Strand, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Moran	1	0	1	0	0
†Patrick	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	8	24	15

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gib'rt, rf.	3	0	0	1	1
Evers, 2b.	4	0	1	3	4
Smith, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0
Smith, 3b.	4	0	0	2	5
Smidt, lb.	4	0	0	10	0
Magee, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
Myrs, ss.	3	0	1	2	3
Gowdy, c.	4	0	2	5	4
Hughes, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Moran	1	0	1	0	0
Patrick	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	5	24	15

*Batted for Hughes in seventh inning.
†Batted for Strand in ninth inning.
Errors—O'Mara, Stengel, Evers, Maranville.

Brooklyn	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Getz, Pfeffer, Connolly. Three-base hits—Wheat, Cutshaw. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Getz, McCarty. Sacrifice fly—Cutshaw. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Boston, 6. Double play—Getz to Cutshaw to Daubert. Struck out—By Hughes, 4. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 3. Wild pitch—Hughes. Hits—Off Hughes, 6 in 6 innings; off Strand, 2 in 2 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Pirates Could Not Hit Doak.

PITTSBURGH, July 5.—Pittsburgh was defeated by St. Louis in the morning game 8 to 1 in a pitchers' battle between Mamaux and Doak. Doak was very effective in the pinches. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss.	1	3	0	1	4
H'g'ns, 2b.	2	0	0	3	4
B'sch'r, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Miller, 1b.	4	0	1	13	0
Wilson, cf.	4	0	0	0	0
Hyatt, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Beck, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Snyder, c.	4	0	0	7	2
Doak, p.	3	1	2	0	4
Total	27	4	3	27	16

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Coll'ns, cf.	3	1	1	0	0
Baird, 3b.	4	1	1	0	0
W'gn'r, ss.	3	1	2	1	6
Viox, 2b.	4	0	1	0	6
Bigbee, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0
Schang, c.	3	0	0	6	1
H'rm'n, p.	3	0	0	1	3
*Cutshaw	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	3	6	27	17

*Batted for Huggins in ninth inning.
Errors—Huggins, Baird.

Pittsburgh	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Carey, Wagner, (2.) Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on balls—Off Meadows, 4. Struck out—By Meadows, 5; by Harmon, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes.

A Minor League Tottering.

AURORA, Ill., July 5.—Elgin and Aurora today withdrew from the Bi-State Baseball League, a six-club circuit organized this season. Plans for the remainder of the season have not yet been announced.

Davenport Wins Championship.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 5.—Davenport, by

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 4; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 2; New York, 1.
Boston, 4; Washington, 0. (Called in sixth; rain.)
Boston, 6; Washington, 0.
Detroit, 9; Cleveland, 1.
Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 9; Chicago, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 2; New York, 0.
(Morning game postponed; rain).
Brooklyn, 6; Boston, 3.
(Morning game postponed; rain.)
St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 1.
Pittsburgh, 5; St. Louis, 0.
Cincinnati, 8; Chicago, 5.
Cincinnati, 12; Chicago, 7.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark, 2; Baltimore, 1. (Fourteen innings.)
(Morning game postponed; rain.)
Pittsburgh, 5; Chicago, 2.
Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.
St. Louis, 1; Kansas City, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Kansas City, 3.
Buffalo, 8; Baltimore, 5.
Baltimore, 9; Buffalo, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City, 6; Harrisburg, 0.
Jersey City, 11; Harrisburg, 4.
Providence, 5; Richmond, 1.
Richmond, 3; Providence, 0.
Toronto, 8; Rochester, 2.
Rochester, 6; Toronto, 4.
Buffalo, 2; Montreal, 1.
Buffalo, 6; Montreal, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	46	24	.639
Boston	39	24	.619
Detroit	43	28	.606
New York	35	34	.507
Washington	32	32	.500
St. Louis	26	43	.332
Cleveland	25	43	.378
Philadelphia	26	47	.368

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	38	23	.567
Philadelphia	35	23	.558
Pittsburgh	34	23	.515
St. Louis	37	35	.514
Cincinnati	30	33	.476
Brooklyn	31	35	.470
Boston	30	36	.455
New York	27	34	.443

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
St. Louis	41	27	.603
Kansas City	42	30	.583
Chicago	41	31	.569
Pittsburgh	38	31	.551
Newark	36	35	.507
Brooklyn	30	41	.423
Baltimore	28	42	.400
Buffalo	27	46	.370

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	34	22	.607
Buffalo	31	23	.574
Montreal	33	29	.532
Harrisburg	29	29	.500
Richmond	30	31	.492
Toronto	30	32	.484
Rochester	27	30	.474
Jersey City	23	40	.365

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Chicago at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn. (Two games.)
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago. (Two games.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo at Brooklyn.
Newark at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Toronto at Rochester.
Montreal at Buffalo.

GIANTS GET ONE HIT OFF ALEXANDER

Merkle the Only New Yorker to Reach First Base—Phillies Win by 2 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Although the rain in the forenoon caused a postponement of the game scheduled for that part of the Independence Day celebration at Broad and Huntingdon Streets, the Phillies decidedly punctuated the afternoon affair with the Giants by winning, 2 to 0, in view of a crowd of 12,000 patriotic fans.

Grover Cleveland Alexander, whose name has become prominent among the celebrities of the national game, twirled another of those heart-breaking one-hit games, the third recorded by him this season. It was in the second inning when Fred Merkle, the New York veteran first baseman, frustrated the great Alexander's possible no-hit-no-run record, an ambition that the Phillies' twirler has been fostering all these years of his remarkable career. Merkle's drive went to the ivy-covered wall in right centre field, and before Whitted could recover the ball from a rebound Merkle was stationed on second base.

Thereafter the fans witnessed Alexander in an exhibition of pitching that was perfect. It was not a question of victory that rested within the minds of the spirited spectators, for the Quakers having gathered their two runs in that same inning, were destined to win in view of the fact that the great moundsman possessed everything essential toward the downfall of the once mighty Giants.

The remainder of the game meant more than victory for Manager Moran's men. It terminated in a shutout with not a man reaching first base.

It is doubtful if Philadelphia fans have witnessed a more perfect defense this season than was displayed by Alexander and his teammates today against Mc-Graw's once-famous machine. Only twenty-eight batters faced the victorious pitcher, Merkle being the only individual to upset the perfect order of affairs. He managed to get as far around the circuit as Byrne's station, but his colleagues fell pitifully in the wake of the masterly pitching of Alexander.

Only six of the opposing forces managed to hit the ball beyond the primary defense during the entire game.

With the exception of the second inning, when four hits were accumulated by the Phillies, two of which drove in the pair of runs, Perritt displayed an exhibition of twirling that would have won with a fair amount of hitting behind him. The Phillies managed to place men along the circuit in the subsequent frames, but were unable to again score.

Cravath, the offensive mainstay of the home team with a single to left in the second. Becker bounced a hit off Doyle's glove, Cravath going to second. Niehoff sacrificed both runners, Perritt to Merkle. Luderus popped an unusual fly in front of Burns. Cravath, after hesitating, crossed the plate with Becker taking third. Whitted chopped one of his timely singles over third, scoring Becker. Alexander hit into a double play, ending the merrymaking. Alexander, however, identified himself with the hitting of the home team by lacing out a clean single to left after fouling repeatedly in the fifth. In this chapter Bobby Bryne bit for a single and was sent to second. Bancroft fanned on a close one and Whitted forced Alexander at third. Lobert, the erstwhile Quaker, taking the drive while standing on the bag. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
B'c'ft, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
W'ted, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
C'v'th, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
B'ker, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
N'h'f, 2b.	2	0	1	0	3
Lud's, 1b.	3	0	1	11	0
Kill'fer, c.	3	0	1	7	0
Alex'r, p.	3	0	1	1	4
Total	30	2	9	27	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
R'tson, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3
F'cher, ss.	3	0	0	3	5
M'Kar'e, 1b.	3	0	1	10	0
Lob't, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2
S'd's, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Meyers, c.	3	0	0	4	1
Per't, p.	2	0	0	0	1
*Grant	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	1	24	12

*Batted for Perritt in ninth inning.

Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Merkle. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hits—Niehoff. Double play—Doyle, Fletcher, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 6. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1. Struck out—By Perritt, 3; by Alexander, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and twelve minutes.

Reds Defeat Cubs Twice.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 5.—Cincinnati cut down Chicago's pennant lead to one game today, when they took both games of the holiday bill, by 6 to 5 and 12 to 7, while Philadelphia defeated New York a game. Both the games were slugging matches, which abounded with erratic playing, especially on the part of the locals. In the first game Mamaux proved too much for them, while the pitcher was in the act of delivering the ball, and ran to first base, under the assumption that it was the fourth ball. Umpire Quigley called him out. Bresnahan thanked the latter, who floored the man to the ground and started after Bresnahan. Players stepped between the two men, and after considerable wrangling, Bresnahan was ordered to the clubhouse. In the second contest, Cincinnati took a commanding lead off Lavender, when a single, a double, and two home runs netted four runs. Erratic playing followed and the visitors continued to pound out hits, making eighteen for a total of thirty-one bases. Groh made five of them, two singles, a double, a triple, and a homer in five times at bat. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	2	0	1	1	0
H'zog, ss.	2	1	0	3	2
Wingo, c.	5	0	0	5	0
Kill'fer, lf.	4	2	1	1	2
Groh, 2b.	4	1	1	2	5
G'fith, rf.	3	2	2	2	0
Olson, 3b.	4	2	1	2	2
M'witz,1b.	3	0	0	10	0
Sch'der, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Toney, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Benton, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	10	*26	12

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	1	1	1	1
Fisher, ss.	5	2	3	3	1
Sch'te, 1b.	5	1	2	12	0
Z'man, 2b.	5	1	2	2	2
Saier, lb.	3	0	1	8	0
W'ms, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Kelly, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
P'lan, 3b.	3	0	0	2	0
B'han, c.	4	0	1	5	0
Archer, c.	0	0	0	0	2
Zabel, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Adams, p.	4	0	0	0	3
Total	36	5	10	27	13

*Batted for Gibson in ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Bresnahan, Leach, Saier, Killifer. Home run—Griffith. Stolen bases—Herzog, Olson, Leach. Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 7. Sacrifice hits—Griffith, Mollwitz. Leach. Double plays—Herzog to Groh to Mollwitz, (2.) Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Chicago, 11. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Zabel, 1; off Schneider, 3; off Toney, 3; off Adams, 3. Hits—Off Zabel, 3 in one inning; off Adams, 7 in eight innings; off Schneider, 8 in four and one-third innings; off Toney, 2 in one and one-third innings; off Benton, none in three and one-third innings. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, (Knisely;) by Zabel, (Killifer.) Struck out—By Adams, 3; by Schneider, 2; by Toney, 2; by Benton, 1. Passed ball—Wingo. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Orth. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	5	2	2	3	1
H'zog, ss.	2	1	0	5	2
Wingo, c.	3	0	1	6	2
Clark, c.	3	1	1	6	0
Kill'fer, lf.	5	2	3	1	0
Groh, 2b.	5	4	5	0	3
G'fith, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Olson, 3b.	5	0	1	1	1
M'witz, 1b.	5	0	1	9	2
Ames, p.	5	1	1	2	3
Total	41	12	15	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Fisher, ss.	4	2	1	1	2
Saier, 1b.	4	2	1	11	0
Sch'te, 1b.	1	0	0	1	0
Z'man, 2b.	5	0	3	4	1
Saier, 1b.	3	0	1	11	0
Archer, c.	4	1	1	8	5
Lav'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*McLarry	1	0	1	0	0
Pierce, p.	3	1	2	0	4
Total	39	7	14	27	16

*Batted for Lavender in third inning.

Cincinnati	0	6	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	—12
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	—7

Two-base hits—Williams, Killifer, Archer, Pierce, Mollwitz, Groh, Zimmerman. Three-base hits—Groh, Pierce. Home runs—Wingo, Groh. Stolen bases—Ames, Clark. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 12; Chicago, 7. Sacrifice hits—Herzog, 2. Double plays—Archer and Zimmerman; Groh, Herzog, and Mollwitz; Herzog and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 1; off Pierce, 3; off Lavender, 1. Hits—Off Lavender, 3 in two innings; off Pierce, 12 in seven innings. Struck out—By Pierce, 3; by Ames, 4. Wild pitches—Ames, 2; Pierce. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Quigley. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes.

FIELDER JONES RESIGNS.

St. Louis Federal Manager Blames Poor Umpiring for His Action.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Fielder A. Jones, manager of the St. Louis Federals, has resigned that position, according to a message received here tonight from Gaty Pallen, a stockholder in the local club, who is now with the team in Kansas City.

According to a message received here, Jones resigned because of a dispute over a decision by Umpire Howell in today's game at Kansas City. Jones is quoted as having said he would not "stand for the rotten umpiring" in the Federal League.

Pallen's message said Jones had wired his resignation to Phil Ball, Vice President and principal stockholder of the St. Louis Federals. Mr. Ball at his home here said early tonight he had received no telegram from Jones. He added, however, "You can quote me as saying that I will back to the limit any action Jones may see fit to take. I will not let him resign as long as I am a Director of this club."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 5.—Fielder Jones, manager of the St. Louis Baseball Club, telegraphed his resignation to Phil Ball, one of the owners of the club, after he was put out of this afternoon's game here by Harry Howell, umpire. Jones's banishment came in the second inning on a close decision at second base.

A meeting of the St. Louis players tonight asked Jones to reconsider his action. He thanked the players but told them he was through. Jones will direct the team until a successor has been chosen.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark Defeats Brooklyn in a Twelve-Inning Game, 2 to 1.

NEWARK, N. J., July 5.—Newark defeated Brooklyn here in the afternoon game by a score of 2 to 1. The morning game at Brooklyn was postponed. Score:

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'pp'l, rf.	6	0	1	2	1
Esm'd, ss.	6	1	2	4	5
Roush, cf.	5	0	0	1	1
Lap'e, 2b.	5	0	0	3	4
Scheer, lf.	6	1	0	1	0
M'K'le, 3b.	6	0	2	2	1
Hubn, 1b.	5	0	0	12	1
Rarid'n, c.	4	0	0	10	2
Ben'y, p.	4	0	0	0	3
R'b'ch, p.	2	0	0	1	1
†Schaefer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	48	2	5	42	17

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cooper, lf.	6	0	1	2	0
And's'n, cf.	6	0	1	5	0
Hoit, 3b.	5	0	0	1	2
E'dley, rf.	6	0	0	2	0
Smith, ss.	6	0	0	3	6
Myers, 1b.	6	1	1	12	2
Land, c.	5	0	2	5	1
Wiltse, p.	5	0	1	2	5
Total	51	1	10	*40	15

*Batted for Moseley in the eighth inning.
†One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Holt, Smith, (3,) Myers, Helfrich, (2,) Reulbach.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Anderson, Holt, McKechnie. Three-base hit—McKechnie. Stolen bases—McKechnie, Hardison, Bradley. Bases on balls—Off Moseley, 1; off Wiltse, 2. Struck out—By Moseley, 7; by Wiltse, 3; by Reulbach, 6. Hits—Off Moseley, 7 in eight innings; off Reulbach, 3 in six innings. Wild pitch—Moseley. First base on errors—Newark, 5. Earned run—Brooklyn. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Newark, 6. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Shannon. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes.

Game for Each Nine in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Fast base running gave Pittsburgh the first game, 5 to 2, and Zeider's good batting brought victory to Chicago, 2 to 1, in the holiday double-header here today. In the opener both Allen and Brown were hit hard, but the visitors brought runs in by clever work on the base lines and a successful "squeeze play" with Berry at the bat, while errors helped. Homers by Swilling and Mann gave Allen all the locals' scores. Zeider's double in the first inning of the second game and his second triple in the eighth paved the way for Chicago runs and gave Prendergast the verdict over Hearne in a close contest which was played in an hour and fifteen minutes. Konetchy's single and Kelley's double counted the Pittsburgh run. Flack was expelled in the first game for arguing a decision by Umpire Fyfe. Infielder Westerdi was returned to the Brooklyn Federals by Chicago today. Manager Tinker decided he could get along with Zeider, Fritz, Smith, and himself taking care of third and shortstop. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	5	11
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	8	2

Batteries—Allen and Berry; Brown and Wilson.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*	2	6	1

Batteries—Hearne and Berry; Prendergast and Fischer.

St. Louis Regains First Place.

KANSAS CITY, July 5.—St. Louis, after regaining first place by defeating Kansas City in the morning, 1 to 0, clinched it by winning again in the afternoon, 4 to 3. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Batteries—Groom and Hartley; Main and Easterly.

AFTERNOON GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	7	1
Kansas City	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	6	4

Batteries—Plank, Crandall, and Hartley; Henning, G. Johnson, and Brown.

Buffeds Split with Terrapins.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—Buffalo and Baltimore split even in today's games. Rain prevented the morning game, and it was played off in the afternoon. The Terrapins were at the short end of the first game, 8 to 5, while they won the second, 9 to 2. It was Johnson's third straight win since he joined Baltimore. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	8	11	0
Baltimore	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	0

Batteries—Ford, Bedient, and Blair; Bender, Conley, and Owens.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	8	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0

Batteries—Schultz, Krapp, Blair, and Allen; Johnson and Jacklitsch.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Morning Games.
AT HARRISBURG.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	—6	7	2
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	2

Batteries—Bruck and Tragressor; Schacht and Hettinger.

AT RICHMOND.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	—5	11	5
Richmond	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	4	2

Batteries—Comstock and Casey; Russell and Schaufle.

AT ROCHESTER.

| | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---

TWO RECORDS IN CELTIC PARK ATHLETICS—HOLIDAY SPORTS ON PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS

RYAN AND FRASER SET NEW RECORDS

Marks in 500-Yard Run and 35-Pound Weight Fall in Irish-American Meet.

Celtic Park's reputation for new records suffered no setback yesterday in the games held there under the auspices of the Irish-American Athletic Club and the Affiliated Building Trades. Only a fifth of the entrants completed, but for all that two world's records were established, one by Edward S. Fraser of the Irish-American Athletic Club, who was on scratch on the 500-yard run, and the other by Patrick Ryan of the same club, who hurled the 35-pound weight five feet further than he did in establishing the former record. The record was 57 feet ¾ inches; now it is 62 feet 4 inches. In the 500-meter run the record of F. Rajz of Hungary, 1:07 3-5, was lowered to 1:06 4-5 by Fraser.

The athletes took the morning rain as an excuse for not appearing for their events. As a result competition was not tight. In the pentathlon thirteen athletes were entered, including Howard Berry of the University of Pennsylvania, but only three participated. It was the same in other events. If the rules of the A. A. U. are observed many penalties may be inflicted.

Persons who planned to attend the games apparently had intimation that all was not well. Seldom has such a small crowd been present at games in Celtic Park. When the first event that started there were not more than 800 present. That figure rose to about 1,500, but it was far from the usual holiday crowd.

One of the interesting features had no relation to athletics. It was an exhibition of bridge building by a company from the Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, and a demonstration of the new high explosive "trotel gelatine," invented by Captain H. C. Woodward. After building a bridge large enough to span an ordinary creek, the guardsmen split the force into attacking and defensive commands. As one side retreated in the sham battle mines of the new explosive were set off, blowing up the supports of the bridge. There was only one who objected to the performance. He was the grounds keeper of the park, who complained that his turf had been ruined by the deep pits dug by the explosions. When the soldiers had demonstrated their preparedness for war they sang patriotic songs. The spectators were expected to sing with the guardsmen, but the majority of them had forgotten the words of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

The Pentathlon, expected to be the feature of the athletic events, drew only three entrants—Dan J. Shea and J. Fritts of the Pastime A. C., and L. J. Harper of the Irish-American A. C. Shea won the event with a total of nine points; Harper was second with ten and Fritts third with eleven. Shea lost first in the broad jump and the discus throw. Harper led in the javelin and the 200-meter run. The 1,500-meter race went to Fritts, who beat Shea in a close finish.

In the 500-meter run, where the new record was established, Fraser was on scratch, being the only one of the scratch men to start in any handicap races. He took a fast pace and soon overhauled the leaders. After taking the lead from W. J. Kelly of the Irish-American A. C., Fraser did not appear to exert himself until the runners turned into the stretch. Then he speeded up, coming to the tape with an advantage of four yards. H. Schaff of the Irish-American A. C. was in third place.

In the 35-pound weight event Ryan's only opponent was H. White of Syracuse, who was representing the New York Athletic Club. When he made his first heave Ryan threw the weight far beyond his old record, but he stepped foul by a slight margin. His next effort set a new record, and since the judges had only a cotton tape there was no rush for a steel line. This throw was 60 feet 7 inches. His next was recorded at 62 feet 1¼ inches. Another try set the new record at 62 feet 4 inches. Then the officials inspected the circle. They found it complied exactly with the seven-foot requirement, so that there is no doubt that the new record will be accepted officially. It does not come under the championship events, however.

The half-mile walk was a disappointment, the scratch men, Renz of the Mohawk A. C. and R. B. Gifford of the McCaddin Lyceum, failing to appear for the event. W. J. Walker of the Irish-American A. C., starting from the ten-yard mark, was the winner, with J. E. Goldstein, second, and J. P. Birch of the Pastime A. C., third. William Planf of the Long Island A. C. was on the 8-yard mark, but he could not make his way through the field. This event had one of the largest entries, but only fifteen men came to the mark.

WILLARD TO BOX REICH.

Former Amateur to be Champion's First Opponent at Denver.

Al Reich, the hard-hitting New York heavyweight, who will box Jim Savage of Orange, N. J., ten rounds at St. Nicholas Rink tomorrow night, has been selected by Jess Willard's manager as the champion's next opponent. It was announced several weeks ago that Jim Coffey, the Roscommon Giant, would be Willard's choice for his first bout since winning the title. Reich and Willard will box twenty rounds in Denver, probably on Labor Day, according to Nate Lewis, manager of Charlie White, who is connected with the Denver promoters and was instrumental in getting Reich to agree to the match.

Following the bout at the rink tomorrow night Reich will engage in five other contests. These will be with Fred Fulton at Minneapolis, George Cox at Joplin, Fred Messer at Columbus, Carl Morris at Sapulpa, and Findley Willard at Denver. Reich will take a staff of trainers with him on his Western campaign. Colin Bell and David Mills, who are assisting him for his bout with Savage, will be two of his staff.

NEW YORK ROWERS SECOND.

Take Four Firsts in People's Regatta, but Quakers Annex Seven.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Philadelphia oarsmen carried off the lion's share of the victories in the People's regatta on the Schuylkill this afternoon, seven firsts out of the fifteen events rowed being credited to this city. Four firsts went to New York, one to Washington, one to Pittsburgh and one to Baltimore. Philadelphia and Washington rowed a dead heat in the intermediate eight-oared shell event. More than 4,000 persons lined the banks of the river on both sides and while many were sent scurrying to cover by a light rain in the morning they returned quickly and witnessed the later events when the shower was over. The races were rowed under unfavorable conditions, a strong breeze blowing from the southeast and ruffling the water.

The New York Athletic Club was first in the senior single scull event. Waldo Smith crossing the line the winner in a close finish with Walton Clarke, Jr., of the Philadelphia Barge Club. John Kelly, of the Vesper Boat Club, finished third. The First Bohemian Boat Club of New York was the winner in the junior quadruple sculls and the Union Boat Club, also of New York, was third in intermediate single sculls.

In the senior four-oared shell race the New York Athletic Club was able only to place second, the University Barge Club of this city being the winner. The Analostan Club of Washington was third. R. H. Pearse, of the Nonpareil Rowing Club of New York, was first in the association single scull event, crossing the line in eight minutes and ten seconds. The Metropolitan Rowing Club of New York took second and the First Bohemian Club of New York third in the intermediate quadruple sculls.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club of New York came through an easy winner in the junior four-oared gig race, while the New York Athletic Club took second in the senior quadruple sculls and third in the senior eight-oared shell race.

NEW YORK ATHLETES WIN.

Millrose, N. Y. A. C., and Other Clubs, Make Clean Sweep at New Brunswick.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 5.—A clean sweep was made today by New York athletes in the meet on the grounds of Rutgers College, which featured the local celebration of Independence Day. Representatives of the New York A. C., Millrose A. A., Bronx Church House, Trinity Club, Knights of St. Antony, and St. Christopher Club were among the principal prize winners. The medley relay race was won by the Millrose team, composed of Poree, Wilkins, Tinard, and Safarowic, with the New York A. C. squad, Willie Gordon, Storey, Lagay, and Peese, second. The St. Christopher's team of colored athletes finished third.

Nick Gianakopulos, the Greek distance runner of the Millrose A. A., captured the fast time prize in the five-mile handicap road run which was contested while the games were in progress. He covered the distance in 24 minutes and 31 seconds. With 3 minutes and 45 seconds handicap E. J. Janovsik, a local athlete, was an easy winner of the event, leading the second man by 100 yards.

J. Pearman of the New York A. C. was in front almost throughout the mile handicap walk, in which he had an allowance of 20 seconds. M. Maroney, unattached, of New York, was second, and J. F. Morrison of the Long Island A. C. was third.

Randolph Granger of Dartmouth College was not fast enough to win a place from scratch in the 1,000-yard handicap, but his brother, Leo Granger, captured the race from the 25-yard mark in the good time of 2:17 1-5. Jim O'Connor of the New York A. C. gave Granger a stern chase, but failed by five yards to catch him.

J. E. Madden, son of the well-known owner of thoroughbreds, came through with a victory after repeated attempts in the 220-yard handicap. He bore the emblem of the New York A. C. From ½-yard mark Madden ran the furlong in 0:23 2-5. He had to keep moving throughout to prevent Frank Hollaway, his clubmate, with 7½ yards from gaining the vote verdict. Jimmy Ravenell, the colored sprinter of the St. Christopher Club, traveled to victory in the 100-yard dash in 0:10 1-5. He had a 2½-yard allowance.

Nash, the Rutgers College football star, competing for the New York A. C., won the running broad jump with a leap of 20 feet 9 1-5 inches. In the two-mile handicap A. J. Lemberg of the Trinity Club, Brooklyn, outlasted John Costello of the Bronx Church House, which he won with 70 yards start in 9:54 4-5. E. Balestier of the Knights of St. Antony was best of the quarter-milers.

NEW YORK MEN UNPLACED.

Jersey Athletes Grasp Most of the Prizes in Bayonne Meet.

New York athletes were not factors in the scoring of the Safe and Sane Independence meet in Bayonne, N. J., yesterday, although many were competing. M. J. Fahey of the Irish-American A. C., a winner in the Eastern A. A. U. tryouts at Cambridge, was an unsuccessful contestant in the hop, step, and jump. His clubmate, Tim Ahearn, a former junior national title holder, was also unplaced. This event went to C. J. Doherty of the Jersey Harriers, whose club annexed the greater part of the prizes. Doherty, with a handicap of 5 feet, leaped 42 feet. E. Lauder of the Salem Crescent A. C. was second with 41 feet 7 inches; E. Eichell, unattached, was third with 41 feet 1 inch.

The Jersey Harriers took all places in the two-mile handicap, first going to A. J. Ince in 10:05 2-5. J. J. McCurnin was the runner-up. P. J. Doherty was placed third. J. Cunningham, formerly of the Bronx Church, now competing unattached, was the winner in the A. A. U. 100-yard dash. He started from scratch and went the distance in 0:10 1-5. J. Jones, unattached, a colored sprinter, finished second from scratch. A. Markey of the Jersey Harriers, with three and one-half yards allowance, was third. The open half-mile run went to J. Brunson of the Salem Crescent Club. He had twenty-five yards start. D. Goldman, with thirty yards start, was second, and C. B. Cunningham, unattached, was third. The winner's time was 1:59. In the quarter-mile run for A. A. U. novices R. Welsh of Hollywood Inn A. C. took first in 0:58 3-5. W. Luno of the Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal A. A. made pace for a great part of the distance, but fell back in the last twenty-five yards. He finished second, with W. Bartels of the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. third. The 600-yard championship for Bayonne High School boys was won by R. McCusker in 1:24.

ROSTANG FINISHES FIRST.

Wins Letter Carriers' Road Run from Big Field at Union Hill.

A. Rostang of the Holy Family Lyceum won the five-and-a-half-mile road run held under the auspices of the New York Letter Carriers at Union Hill yesterday. Rostang won by a margin of thirty yards from A. Feher of the Hungarian-American A. C. A large field of harriers started and the race was closely contested: Competition for the team prize was unusually keen. The Mohawk A. C. took the team honors with a score of 61 points. The Holy Family Lyceum was second with 63 points, and the Swedish-American A. C. third with 79 points.

Rostang had a handicap of two minutes and his time was 30:51. Feher, who finished second, had a handicap of 1½ minutes, and his time was 30:27. This was the fastest actual time of the race, Feher receiving the time trophy. The three novice prizes were won by R. Weiss of the Mohawk A. C., E. Pizarina of the Osanan A. A., and T. Marty of the Holy Family Lyceum. The start and finish of the race was at Scheutzen Park, where the Letter Carriers held their annual picnic.

G. Becker of the Holy Family Lyceum set the pace for the first mile, when Feher took the lead and held it for nearly half a mile. Then Weiss of the Mohawks went to the front and set the pace for a mile, when Becker went to the front again. Rostang took the lead at the three-mile mark and finished thirty yards in front. The summary:

A. Rostang, Holy Family Lyceum, (2:00,) 30:51; A. Feher, Hungarian-American, (1:30,) 30:27; J. Cerino, Mohawk A. C., (2:40,) 32:02; F. Stein, Pennant A. C., (3:00,) 32:23; R. Weiss, Mohawk A. C., (3:00,) 32:26; J. Bell, Brooklyn Evening H. S., (1:30,) 31:00; W. Johnson, Swedish-American A. C., (2:00,) 31:14; J. Braccia, unattached, (2:30,) 32:14; F. Feshe, Holy Family Lyceum, (2:30,) 32:15; E. Pizarina, Osanan A. A., (3:00,) 32:50; S. Kirklikes, Greek-American A. C., (2:30,) 32:25; H. Schuster, Swedish-American A. C., (2:45,) 30:41; C. Benson, Swedish-American A. C., (2:15,) 32:12; L. Dutke, Hungarian-American A. C., (1:30,) 31:30; N. Bersell, Irish-American A. C., (2:15,) 32:16.

DRENCHING KILLS BOXER.

Cold-Water Shower Fatal to Elgin After Bout with Harvey.

MOUNT CARMEL, Penn., July 5.—Sylvester Elgin, a boxer of Locustdale, Penn., died today in his dressing room after a six-round bout with John Harvey of Shamokin at a local baseball park. A pail of water was thrown on Elgin at the end of the sixth round, and physicians say his blood became congealed and caused death.

An investigation is being made by the District Attorney's office.

McIlwaine Stars on Ekwanok Links

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 5.—A. F. McIlwaine, 2d, was the star in the field of sixty players in the Independence Day events at the Ekwanok Country Club today. In the morning McIlwaine tied with J. Austin Purtey of Brookline C. C., at 1 down to bogie, for first honors, and this afternoon he paired with G. G. Stowe of Knollwood, the pair having an allowance of six strokes. McIlwaine made an individual score of 77 in the morning and of 78 in the afternoon.

HOLIDAY ATHLETICS PACK CITY'S PARKS

Present, Past, and Future Champions Compete in Games While Throngs Cheer.

The safe and sane celebration of the Fourth of July by the boys of New York in competitive athletic games in parks and playgrounds throughout the city was carried out yesterday with remarkable results. The old-fashioned and dangerous observance with fire-cracker and pistol was forgotten in the enthusiasm of the exhilarating strife on the cinder path.

In every corner of the greater city more than 30,000 young athletes spent the afternoon in the healthful pastime of running and jumping, instead of idling in mischievous boyish pranks. On the crowded east side, on the west side and the open fields of Washington Heights, in Brooklyn, in Long Island City and over on Staten Island, young Americans had a thrilling day of it.

Even Chinatown has taken up the American idea, and a dozen agile little Orientals competed in the games at Columbus Park in Mulberry Bend. Lads of all sizes and of many European nationalities were pitted against them. Young Italians, Germans, Austrians, Swedes, Danes, Hebrews, Russians, Irish and French made up the "fields" in the track and field events. It was just the love of sport that brought these youngsters together, by thousands for plain fun and play. Little gold, silver and bronze medals were the prizes.

The games were held in twenty-seven parks and playgrounds and in four gymnasiums. At every meet were crowds of spectators made up of the admiring parents and friends of the boys.

Members of the committee that had this big affair in charge estimated that more than 150,000 people witnessed the various meets. Perhaps the largest single crowd packed Seward Park on the east side, where more than 20,000 people cheered the youngsters.

Not only school boys competed in this great athletic carnival, but at many of the parks athletes of national and Olympic fame took part. Some of the athletes visited more than one park, their presence encouraging the youths and lending much attraction to the meets.

There was an unusually large gathering at the meet at Chelsea Park, where the great distance runner, Hannes Kolehmainen, won the two-mile run amid great applause. The Finn stirred the crowd to much enthusiasm as he romped home easily by a big margin. There were also several boxing exhibitions, Johnny Dundee being among the performers.

At De Witt Clinton Park Pat McDonald, the big weight-tossing champion, gave an exhibition with the 56-pound weight, and won the admiration of thousands who had never seen him before. At the same park, Jack Cahill, who will represent the Millrose A. A. at the national championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, won the 16-pound shot-put.

At McCarren Park, in Brooklyn, the hurdling policeman, Jack Eller, won two events, taking the 100-yard dash in 0:10 3-5, and the 120-yard hurdle race in 0:14 4-5.

At Chelsea Park the competition was so close and exciting in the sack race that a new record was established. C. Slattery of the Twenty-second Regiment A. A. won the event in 0:14 2-5, clipping 2-5 second off the old record.

In conducting this universal athletic carnival the hard working committee, of which George Gordon Battle was the honorary chairman, accomplished something which could not be equaled in any other city in the world. The manner in which the youths have taken up the new way of celebrating the Fourth is astonishing. The rivalry between the boys was very keen and yet all events created only the best of feeling among lads of different nationalities.

The day of the giant cracker and the gunpowder cannon has passed. There is no longer a heart-breaking Fourth of July aftermath. The "Fourth" has became a health-building day instead of a health-destroying occasion.

Perhaps never in the history of amateur sport here has such a sight been seen as that at Tompkins Square Park yesterday, when a horde of more than 600 youths were away at the crack of the starter's pistol in a stirring quarter-mile race.

Crotona Athletic Field.

50-Yard Dash, P. S. A. L.—Won by Max Block, Morris; M. Rosenberger, Morris, second; C. W. P. Brown, P. S. 26, third. Time—0:06 1-5.

Running Broad Jump, P. S. A. L.—Won by F. Maurer, 9 feet 7¼ inches; W. Rosenberg, Morris, 9 feet 1½ inches, second; L. Rosenberger, N. Y. Tr. & S. Association, 8 feet 8¾ inches, third.

Hop, Step, and Jump, A. A. U.—Won by David Burke, Ozanam A. A., 43 feet 3 inches; David Cohen, unattached, 40 feet 9½ inches, second; S. Baurr, Bronx Church House, 39 feet, third.

Four-Lap Run, A. A. U.—G. Gerlard, unattached; M. Pierrott, Mohawk A. C., second. Time—4:15.

Three Standing Broad Jumps, Church A. L.—Won by E. L. Elzes, Bronx Church House; Steve Baurr, Bronx Church House, second; J. T. Johnston, Bronx Church House, third. Distance, 33 feet 5 inches.

100-Yard Dash, Park Playground.—Won by W. Moore; Davis, second; L. Rankin, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

440-Yard Dash, Park Playground.—Won by Louis Levine; J. Smeckel, second; Thomas Dawson, third. Time—1:01 2-5.

50-Yard Dash, Park Playground.—Won by A. Greenstadt; Moore, second; B. J. Guerman, third. Time—0:06.

Astoria Field.

100-Yard Dash, Public Schools.—Won by A. Quatrasel, Bryant; H. Ross, P. S. 20, Queens, second; S. Thomas, Bryant High, third. Time—0:11 3-5.

Running High Jump, Public Schools.—Won by V. E. Elliott, Bryant, 5 feet 6 inches; R. H. Jewell, Bryant, 5 feet 4 inches, second; W. Bulleck, Flushing, 5 feet 4 inches, third.

220-Yard Dash, Parochial Schools.—Won by W. North, St. Patrick's, Dutch Hills; J. Smith, St. Patrick's, second; J. Wosethoff, St. Patrick's, third. Time—0:32.

50-Yard Dash, Parochial Schools.—Won by C. Paghrigh, Mount Carmel, Astoria; W. Mulligan, Mount Carmel, second; J. P. Rooney, St. Mary's, Hunter's Point, third. Time—0:06 1-5.

600-Yard Run, Catholic Athletic League.—Won by J. J. McCauley, Knights of St. Anthony; J. W. Sankop, College Point Catholic Young Men's League, second; F. Flynn, Knights of St. Antony, third. Time—1:29.

800-Yard Run, High Schools.—Won by G. Hughes, Flushing; H. E. Golwicks, Flushing, second; E. Thomas, Bryant, third. Time—0:07 1-5.

One-Mile Run, A. A. U.—Won by J. W. Sankop, College Point Y. M. C. L.; H. Rust, unattached, second; E. Walsh, unattached, third. Time—5:01.

440-Yard Run, A. A. U.—Won by F. Flynn, Knights of St. Antony; W. Caesar, Knights of St. Antony, second; J. McCauley, Knights of St. Antony, third. Time—1:02.

75-Yard Dash, Playground Boys.—Won by H. J. Schmall, Astoria Field; J. Smith, Astoria, second; M. Wossthoff, Astoria, third. Time—0:09 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Playground Boys.—Won by L. Ehrle, Astoria; J. Thornton, Astoria, second; A. Lenz, Astoria, third. Time—1:04.

Battery Park.

60-Yard Dash, Playground, Boys, (100-pound class.)—Won by John Lucenti; Joseph Shea, second; Harry Steinberg, third. Time—0:06 4-5.

One Lap Run, Playground, Boys, (100-pound class.)—Won by Raymond Martin; Isidore Samit, second; Harry Steinberg, third. Time—0:20.

Putting Eight-Pound Shot, Playground, Boys, (100-pound class.)—Won by Joseph Shea, with put of 35 feet 1 inch; John McGonigle, second; Edward Kirvin, third.

100-Yard Dash, Playground, Boys, (120-pound class.)—Won by Frank Wardman; C. Heffernan, second; Thomas McGrath, third. Time—0:12.

220-Yard Dash, Playground, Boys, (120-pound class.)—Won by Frank Wardman; Albert J. Hulsebosch, second; Samuel Feiner, third. Time—0:27.

Half-Mile Run, Playground, Boys, (120-pound class.)—Won by Albert J. Hulsebosch; S. Kavesch, second; C. Heffernan, third. Time—2:26 1-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Playground, Boys, (80-pound class.)—Won by Thomas McGrath, with put of 27 feet 1 inch; A. Hallett, second; John Shaw, third.

Rutgers Place Gymnasium.

Potato Race, Senior.—Won by J. Siskind; M. Meslin, second; S. Kaiz, third.

Potato Race, Junior.—Won by B. Kazelevitz; D. Kivelowitz, second; B. Jotter, third.

Indian Club Race, Senior.—Won by M. Rabinowitz; J. Siskind, second; B. Jotter, third.

Junior All-Up Race.—Won by J. Ashorowitz; L. Katz, second; D. Kivelowitz, third.

Running Broad Jump, Senior.—Won by S. Levine, 17 feet 10½ inches; M. Rabinowitz, 17 feet 6 inches, second; M. August, 16 feet 11¼ inches, third.

Running Broad Jump, Junior.—Won by B. Kazelowitz, 14 feet 9¾ inches; J. Ashorowitz, 14 feet, second; M. Barron, 13 feet 10 inches, third.

Cherry Street Park.

Two-Lap Race, Public Schools.—Won by C. Gold, P. S. 147; J. Fine, P. S. 26, second; B. Hodes, P. S. 62, third. Time—0:40.

220-Yard Dash, Novice, Catholic A. L.—Won by G. J. Wenthen, Immaculate Conception; L. Watts, Fordham Prep, second; F. Strittmatter, St. Anselm A. C., third. Time—0:26 3-5.

Two-Lap, Special.—Won by E. Hunter; J. Cowan, second; B. Smart, third. Time—0:38.

One-Mile Run, A. A. U. Novice.—Won by J. T. Gleason, Irish-American A. C.; J. Piller, Hungarian-American A. C., second; J. Helfgott, Krasnslaln A. C., third. Time—5:30 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, A. A. U.—Won by M. Glickeberg, unattached; M. Hajim, unattached, second; M. Gordan, unattached, third. Time—0:26 2-5.

300-Yard Run, Playground Boys.—Won by N. Toyim; S. Sackin, second; P. Rabinowitz, third. Time—0:40 2-5.

Seward Park.

600-Yard Run, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by J. P. Knox; R. D. Spear, second; W. Russell, third. Time—1:26.

One-Mile Run, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Max Rickler; E. Sandole, second; J. Katz, third. Time—5:19.

880-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by Phil McAndrews, Mohawk A. C.; Bert Masterson, unattached, second; Edward Lichtenstein, unattached, third. Time—2:14.

220-Yard Dash, (A. A. U.)—Won by C. Vester, Salem-Crescent A. C.; Eric C. Phillips, Spartan Field Club, second; Martin Borck, unattached, third. Time—0:27 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by Albert De Witt; Ellis Pereiman, Morris High School, second; William Raab, third. Time—0:27.

100-Yard Dash, (Recreation Centres.)—Won by Albert De Witt; C. Vester, Salem-Crescent A. C., second; E. Pereiman, Morris H. S., third. Time—0:11 2-5.

East Twenty-third Street Bath.

50-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by A. Vayda; S. Bistran, second; L. Silverstein, third. Time—0:29.

50-Yard Breast-Stroke Swim.—Won by S. J. Tobias; M. Distran, second; W. Moore, third. Time—0:49 1-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by J. Zimnoch; L. Gibel, second; H. Zimnoch, third. Time—1:00 2-5.

176-Yard Relay Race.—Won by team composed of J. A. Zimnoch, H. Zimnoch, S. Gunter, and L. E. Gibel; team composed of W. Moore, S. Bistran, and E. Bistran, second; team composed of S. Tobias, M. Meyman, M. Bistran, and L. Vayda, third. Time—1:47.

East Fifty-fourth Street Gymnasium.

Running High Jump.—Won by L. Edmunds, unattached, with 5 feet 1 inch; G. Gingerich, Federal A. C., second; J. Hopkins, St. Bartholomew A. C., third.

Potato Race. (Boys Over 16 Years of Age, Public Parks.)—Won by L. Edmunds; A. Adinolfi, second; T. Gatto, third.

Eight-Lap Relay Race, (Boys Under 16 Years of Age, Public Parks.)—Won by team composed of P. Cullen, M. Gennger, G. Doyle, and L. Maishon; team composed of M. Gatto, M. Whitehouse, J. Shapiro, and W. Castigoe, second; team composed of T. Doyle, M. Sandler, B. Pasternack, and C. Tunnetti, third.

Eight-Lap Flag Relay Race, (Boys Over 16 Years of Age, Public Parks.)—Won by team composed of J. Murry, E. Finn, A. Metzley, and A. Goldstein; team composed of Hopkins, C. Mundt, T. Campbell, and C. Griffin, second; no third.

Mount Morris Park.

40-Yard Dash.—Won by L. Preston; N. Wilhik, second; L. Silver, third.

50-Yard Dash.—Won by F. Satz; H. Levy, second; J. Levy, third.

Potato Race.—Won by W. Shanowitz; N. Glinsburg, second; A. Piger, third.

Sack Race.—Won by M. Furgain; J. Lombard, second; S. Kaplin, third.

One-Lap Dash.—Won by H. Roshwald; L. Zisking, second; B. Zlotofsky, third.

Two-Lap Race.—Won by B. Alexander; J. Bans, second; I. Shapiro, third.

Washington Square Park.

40-Yard Dash, Playground Boys.—Won by T. Frank; John Picollo, second; V. Badaraco, third. Time—0:05.

50-Yard Dash, Open to P. S. A. L.—Won by J. Currato; A. Sanson, second; A. Navach, third. Time—0:27⅘.

Potato Race, Playground Boys.—Won by T. Morgan; A. Oresky, second; E. Truppi, third. Time—0:26.

220-Yard Dash, Playground, 115-Pound Class.—Won by C. Franchi; T. Sasone, second; E. Sasone, third. Time—0:38.

St. Gabriel Park.

One-Lap Run, 110-Pound Class, Playground.—Won by W. Martin; J. Kwany, second; W. Finnigan, third. Time—0:22 3-5.

Standing Broad Jump, 110-Pound Class, Playground.—Won by F. Jenkins; D. Hanrahan, second; L. Williams, third; distance, 7 feet 5 inches.

110-Yard Dash, 130-Pound Class, Playground.—Won by John Kirwin; Y. Griggith, second; J. Bellew, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

One-Mile Run, 130-Pound Class, Playground.—Won by G. G. Griff; M. Schwartz, second; J. Campion, third. Time—5:25 2-5.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot, 120-Pound Class, Playground.—Won by J. Delaney; E. Sussace, second; M. Sullivan, third; distance, 33 feet 3 inches.

Queensboro Bridge Playground.

220-Yard Dash, Catholic Athletic League.—Won by Stanley J. Chal, St. John's Club; A. Menzer, St. John's Club, second; M. Finn, third. Time—0:25 2-5.

70-Yard Dash, Park Playgrounds Boys, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by B. Pasternik; I. Lipschen, second; Isadore Lastfogel, third. Time—0:08 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, Park Playgrounds Boys, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by John Donohue; Thomas Hernan, second; G. Rosen, third. Time—0:26 2-5.

Half-Mile Run, Church Athletic League.—Won by J. Cunningham, Holy Cross Lyceum; Thomas Newman, St. Vincent Ferrer, second; Eugene Hecker, Holy Cross Lyceum, third. Time—2:23 1-5.

300-Yard Dash, Amateur Athletic Union.—Won by John Downey; Daniel Quinlen, second; G. Kahn, third. Time—0:36 3-5.

Half-Mile Run, Amateur Athletic Union.—Won by John Hopkins, St. Bartholomew's; A. Louis Paquanini, Hudson Guild, second; Daniel Quinlan, unattached, third. Time—2:17.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by George Faust, unattached; A. L. Paquanini, Hudson Guild, second; D. J. Quinlan, unattached, third. Distance—42 feet 4 3-5 inches.

Tompkins Square Park.

60-Yard Dash, Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.—Won by N. Schuster; C. Rothbloom, second; L. Mostram, third. Time—0:06 1-5.

One-Lap Run, Park Playgrounds, 120-Pound Class.—Won by S. Finnochio; L. Mostram, second; A. Chods, third. Time—0:18 2-5.

Standing Broad Jump, Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.—Won by M. Stelser; A. Berman, second; Abery Berman, third. Distance—8 feet 11½ inches.

110-Yard Dash, Park Playgrounds, 130-Pound Class.—Won by F. Teschner; J. Buschwick, second; C. Gottheim, third. Time—0:13 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, Park Playgrounds, 120-Pound Class.—Won by F. Teschner; P. Patti, second; J. Lichtenfeld, third. Time—0:25 4-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Park Playgrounds, 130-Pound Class.—Won by M. Halpen; S. Raitin, second; Gentile, 3d, third. Distance—35 feet 9 inches.

One-Mile Run, Park Playgrounds, 130-Pound Class.—Won by P. Schwarts; M. Zwillinger, second; H. Leringub, third. Time—5:40.

West Fifty-ninth Street Playground.

60-Yard Dash, 110-Pound Class.—Won by L. Werner; S. Saffir, second; T. Gingerick, third. Time—0:07 3-5.

One-Lap Run, 110-Pound Class.—Won by L. Werner; T. Clancy, second; J. Scanlon, third. Time—0:38.

Putting 8-Pound Shot, 110-Pound Class.—Won by R. Hogan; N. Little, second; E. Ruth, third. Distance, 29 feet 5 inches.

100-Yard Dash, 130-Pound Class.—Won by J. Besquerre; F. Weiner, second; E. Ruth, third. Time—0:13 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, 130-Pound Class.—Won by N. Hewlett; J. Besquerre, second; T. Gingerick, third. Time—0:31.

One-Mile Run, 130-Pound Class.—Won by R. Pland; G. Wancura, second; E. Wers, third. Time—9:00.

Running High Jump, 120-Pound Class.—Won by B. Kuba; F. Hanscombe, second; S. Belsky, third. Distance, 5 feet 2½ inches.

Yorkville Playground.

One-Lap Run, 110-Pound Class.—Won by M. Angelo; W. Pollack, second; S. Jacobs, third. Time—20 4-5.

60-Yard Dash, 110-Pound Class.—Won by A. Waldman; J. Babushkin, second; S. Munies, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

Standing Broad Jump, 110-Pound Class.—Won by J. Ritter; A. Waldman, second; R. Cadis, third. Distance—8 feet 2 inches.

100-Yard Dash, 130-Pound Class.—Won by H. Levy; M. Corkery, second; T. Salerno, third. Time—0:12 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, 130-Pound Class.—Won by L. Rose; D. Donahey, second; M. Marks, third. Time—0:29 3-5.

Half-Mile Run, 130-Pound Class.—Won by L. Rose; F. Hinkoff, second; M. Golob, third. Time—3:30.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, 130-Pound Class.—Won by E. Behlen; J. Markowits, second; J. Rudnick, third. Distance—37 feet 11 inches.

Seward Park.

100-Yard Dash, 130-Pound Class.—Won by L. R. Schwarz; J. Garfinkle, second; M. Wallack, third. Time—0:11 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, 130-Pound Class.—Won by L. R. Schwarz; J. Garfinkle, second; W. Fischer, third. Time—0:26.

Half-Mile Run, 130-Pound Class.—Won by T. Reilly; L. Gluck, second; J. Marks, third. Time—2:10.

One-Mile Run, 130-Pound Class.—Won by A. Fried; J. Marks, second; I. Helfgott, third. Time—5:18.

De Witt Clinton Park.

100-Yard Dash, Amateur Athletic Union.—Won by P. K. Walker, Ozanam A. A.; J. Reardon, Panther A. C., second; F. J. Windish, unattached, third.

440-Yard Run, Amateur Athletic Union.—Won by P. Wilkin, Federal A. C.; C. Andrews, Xavier A. A., second; P. McGrach, Holy Cross Lyceum, third.

Two-Mile Run, Amateur Athletic Union.—Won by S. Sinclair, Bronx Church House; Al Realff, Bronx Church House, second; G. E. Crosby, Bronx Church House, third.

Putting 56-Pound Shot, Amateur Athletic Union.—Won by John J. Cahill, Millrose A. A., with put of 43 feet 9 inches; H. J. Schellenberg, West Side Y. M. C. A., second, with 28 feet 5 inches; J. McDermott, unattached, third, with 24 feet 5 inches.

100-Yard Dash, Intersettlement A. A.—Won by T. E. Thomalen, De Witt Clinton; P. Tormey, Hartley House, second; M. Meyer, Hudson Guild, third.

100 Yards, Catholic A. L.—Won by P. E. Walter, Ozanam A. A.; James Reardon, Panther A. C., second; C. Branchetto, Holy Cross Lyceum, third.

One-Mile Run, Church A. L.—Won by S. Sinclair, Bronx Church House; J. A. Rapacki, Holy Cross Lyceum, second; Al Realff, Bronx Church House, third.

Chelsea Park.

100-Yard Sack Race, A. A. U.—Won by C. Slattery, 22d Regt. A. A.; E. S. Crise, St. Bartholomew A. C., second; H. Parkinson, Bradhurst F. C., third. Time—0:14 2-5.

Two-Mile Run, A. A. U. Exhibition.—Won by Hannes Kolehmainen, Irish-American A. C.; Pat Flynn, Irish-American A. C., second; Harry Parkinson, Bradhurst F. C., third. Time—9:38.

50-Yard Dash, P. S. A. L.—Won by W. McMahon, P. S. 16; J. Usher, High School of Commerce, second; L. Wireland, P. S. 16, third. Time not taken.

70-Yard Dash, A. A. U.—Won by G. J. Mitchell, unattached; W. Stire, unattached, second; J. Zuckerman, Hudson Guild, third. Time—0:08.

300-Yard Run, A. A. U.—Won by F. Nally, Chelsea Park; A. Prestiat, Ozanam A. A., second; M. Greenberg, unattached, third. Time—0:36.

880-Yard Run, A. A. U.—Won by J. Canning, Holy Cross Lyceum; M. Silverstein, unattached, second; A. Prestia, Ozanam A. A., third. Time—2:09 1-5.

One-Mile Run, A. A. U.—Won by S. Silverstein, Sheridan A. C.; Harvy Parkinson, Bradhurst F. C., second; M. Greenberg, unattached, third. Time—4:57 1-5.

Boxing Exhibitions.—Johnny Dundee vs. Young McDonald; Willie Eaton vs. Johnny McDougall; Young Fitzsimmons vs. Henry Piquet.

McCarren Park.

100-Yard Dash, (Amateur Athletic Union.)—Won by John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.; M. Weisman, Irish-American A. C., second; S. Hedberg, Knights of St. Antony third. Time—0:10 3-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by A. Grabowsky, P. S. 48, 15 feet 6 inches; G. Foley, P. S. 126, 15 feet, second; G. Lane, P. S. 126, 14 feet 8 inches, third.

220-Yard Dash, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by G Pratt, St. Cecilia's; J. Hedberg, St. Anthony, second; W. Walsh, St. Anthony, third. Time—0:28 2-5.

880-Yard Run, (Catholic Athletic League.)—Won by J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum; R. Walton, Knights of St. Antony, second; S. Hedberg, Knights of St. Antony, third. Time—2:22 2-5.

880-Yard Run, (Amateur Athletic Union.)—Won by J. Short, Knights of St. Antony; H. Reyworth, Long Island A. C., second; R. Potts, National A. C., third. Time—2:10 2-5.

Half-Mile Walk, (Amateur Athletic Union.)—Won by E. B. Gifford, McCaddin Lyceum; W. Plant, Long Island A. C., second; F. Colieu, Brownsville F. C., third. Time—8:17.

120-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.; H. Stack, unattached, second; H. Reyworth, Long Island A. C., third. Time—0:14 4-5.

220-Yard

VANITIE WINS WITH CORNELIUS VANDERBILT AT WHEEL—GOLF—TENNIS

VANDERBILT STEERS VANITIE TO VICTORY

Resolute Beaten in Larchmont Regatta—Big Racing Fleet on the Sound.

	Official Start.	Finish.	Actual Time.	Cor'ted Time.
Vanitie	11:57	3:06:35	3:09:35	3:09:35
Resolute	11:57	3:10:46	3:13:46	3:12:40
Actual Start—Resolute, 11:57:05; Vanitie, 11:57:11.				

Honors are easy in the New York Yacht Club Class H Special; not the "Cup Defenders," please, for there are no such things this year, but just "Class H Special," meaning, of course, Resolute and Vanitie.

Vanitie won handsomely in a twenty-eight-mile race in the annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday by a margin of four minutes and eleven seconds actual time, and approximately three minutes and five seconds corrected time. That is the way the record stands. Actually, Vanitie's margin is six second more, for both boats crossed the starting line after the expiration of the two-minute starting interval, Vanitie six seconds astern of the other. It was also individually a victory for Cornelius Vanderbilt, for he was at the wheel of Vanitie from start to finish.

Those Aboard the Boats.

The Regatta Committee intended to send these two yachts away at 11 o'clock, one hour ahead of the big Fourth of July fleet, but up to nearly that hour the weather was forbidding, with rain at intervals and little or no wind, and no sign of either of the big contestants. But soon after 11 they appeared, coming across the Sound, in tow, and the Regatta Committee hustled its boat into position, but set the postponement signal, in order to give the racing skippers time to set their sails and get into racing trim. And at about that time a good, whole sail breeze came in from around the southwest, a breeze that blew fairly true and strong all the afternoon, although shifting at times a point or so above or below the southwesterly mark.

Charles F. Adams had the wheel of Resolute, and with him as after guard were Mr. Winthrop Cunningham, 2d, the yacht's owner; George A. Carmack, Secretary of the New York Yacht Club, and George Nichols. On board Vanitie with ex-Commodore Vanderbilt were W. Butler Duncan, who, by the way, attended to all the work of putting the yacht into commission; James D. Sparkman, fleet captain of the Larchmont Yacht Club; Alexander Smith Cochran, the principal owner of the vessel, and Commander F. L. Sawyer.

At 11:30 o'clock the Regatta Committee set a course signal, directing the yachts to sail a twenty-eight-mile course, laid out in the usual form, the starting line, east by north, three-quarters north, thirteen and one-quarter miles to a buoy off Long Neck Point, on the Connecticut shore; thence southwest, seven and three-quarters miles to a buoy off Oak Neck Point, on the Long Island shore; thence west, half north, seven miles to the point of starting. With a race beginning at Larchmont, there is little choice of courses for a twenty-eight mile battle, when windward work is more than ever desirable, but yesterday the direction of the wind was just right. The yachts had a spinnaker run, with jibs to port, on the first leg, and were sent into the eye of the wind on the second, while on the third the wind shifted just enough to make three tacks necessary in negotiating the seven miles.

Prior to the setting of the warning signal at 11:45 the yachts circled the committee boat two or three times, and both exhibited mainsails of perfect setting, with club topsails drawing, balloon jibs up in stops and spinnakers ready. The manoeuvring for the next five minutes was of little account. But at 11:50, when the preparatory signal was set the skirmish began. Resolute at the time was to the westward of the starting line, and Vanitie to the north and east of it. Both headed to the northward, toward the entrance of the harbor, on the port tack, converging, and in a minute or two Resolute had Vanitie under her lee, and she carried her so far toward the harbor entrance as to give some of the lookers-on the shivers, in the fear that they were going into shallow water. Within a minute of the starting signal both came about and headed for the line, on the starboard tack, with Resolute in windward position and leading slightly. Both broke out balloon jibs as they approached this line.

Cup Race Conditions.

Cup race conditions—even if these yachts are of "Class H Special" this year they race under cup race conditions—provide for a starting interval of two minutes, during which the actual starting time of either yacht crossing will be recorded. A start made after the expiration of the two minutes will be officially recorded as at the end of the period. Both yachts were under good headway as they approached the line, but at 11:55 they were some distance away, and at 11:57 were still behind the line, but only slightly. Resolute crossed at 11:57:05 and Vanitie at 11:57:11, both on the port tack, and both breaking out spinnakers as they crossed. Resolute was rather slower in getting this big running sail to draw properly than the other.

Shortly after the start Vanitie drew across the stern of Resolute, with windward position, but this was of no great advantage, as both had the wind clear. On the run to Long Neck Point the two yachts maintained their positions about as at the start. Resolute rounded the buoy a few seconds in the lead, but Vanitie shot around inside of her and held the windward position, and in a few minutes drew up even with her. From that moment it was Vanitie's race. The yachts made six or eight tacks in covering the seven and three-fourth miles to Oak Neck Point, Vanitie gaining slightly at every tack. She rounded the Oak Neck buoy fifty-eight seconds in the lead. On the way home Resolute at first held to the Long Island shore, while Vanitie took the open Sound. A slight shift of wind improved Resolute's position, but another shift a little nearer to the westward headed them both, and made three tacks necessary. They split tacks and parted company during the last two miles, but every move was to the advantage of Vanitie. The finishes were: Vanitie, 3:06:35; Resolute, 3:10:46, and the official elapsed time, Vanitie 3:09:35 and Resolute 3:13:46. It was unofficially said that Vanitie gives Resolute at present seventy-one seconds allowance on a thirty-mile race. This is equivalent to one minute and six seconds on twenty-eight miles, and by this figuring Resolute's corrected time is 3:12:40.

There were eighty-six yachts in all in the annual regatta. Besides the two big boats there were three schooners, Katrina and Windward of Class D, which had a race to themselves, and Miladi of Class F, with which the two larger ones sailed a special race. There were six of the 50-foot class: Ventura, sailed by Harry Maxwell; Samurai, by Edmund Fish; Grayling, with Junius Spencer Morgan at the wheel; Spartan, sailed by her owner, Joseph Macdonough, with Stuyvesant Wainwright assisting; Iroquois and Aeushla. There were seven 30-footers, two of Class P, a dozen handicap boats, four of the sonder class, half a dozen Larchmont interclub boats, eleven stars, and smaller craft by the score. Dagmar of the Larchmont interclub fleet won by one second from Whiff. In the other classes the finishes were not particularly close.

Ariel, of the handicap class, became entangled with the towline of a string of barges on the Long Island shore and was sunk, but all of her crew were rescued with little trouble, as there was plenty of help at hand. Lillian, of the same class, whose owner is a brother of Ariel's owner, gave up the race because of the accident and the attendant work of rescue. Winners, other than those mentioned, were:

Schooners, Class D: Katrina; schooners, mixed class, Miladi; 50-foot class, Ventura; mixed class, M and N, Alice; 30-foot class, Silhouette; Class P, Amoret; handicap class, first division, Carolina; handicap class, second division, Veda; handicap class, third division, Robin Hood III.; handicap class, fourth division, White Cap; Class R, Margaret; sonder class, Chance; Orienta one-design class, Thane; Manhasset Bay one-design class, Scylla; star class, Neptune; Seawanhaka knockabout class, Dipper; Class S, Breeze; dory class, Tsutoo; Glen Cove jewel class, Emerald; New Rochelle one-design class, La Rochelle; Class R, special, Moy Pah Loy; catboat class, Nimble. The summary in part:

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Start, 12:40. Course, 24¼ miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Katrina, J. B. Ford	4:17:24	3:37:24
Windward, H. D. Whiton	4:33:31	3:53:31
Corrected times.—Katrina, 3:33:19; Windward, 3:33:31.		

SCHOONERS—SPECIAL CLASS.

Start, 12:40. Course, 24¼ miles.		
Katrina, J. B. Ford	4:17:24	3:37:24
Windward, H. D. Whiton	4:33:31	3:53:31
Miladi, G. W. Scott	4:32:31	3:52:31
Corrected times.—Miladi, 3:31:52; Katrina, 3:33:19; Windward, 3:33:31.		

SLOOPS—50 FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:45. Course, 20¾ miles.		
Samuri, W. E. Dodge	3:39:52	2:54:56
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	3:42:58	2:57:33
Spartan, J. M. Macdonough	3:46:01	3:01:01
Ventura, J. P. Baker, Jr.	3:34:40	2:49:40
Iroquois II., R. N. Ellis	3:41:06	2:56:06
Aeushla, H. Steinbrugge	3:36:05	2:51:05

SLOOPS—Classes M and N.

Start, 12:30. Course, 20¾ miles.		
Eleanor, H. B. Shane	4:21:06	3:31:06
Alice, Dr. C. B. Keeler	4:16:59	3:26:59
Corrected times.—Alice, 3:15:13; Eleanor, 3:31:06.		

N. Y. Y. C.—THIRTY-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:55. Course, 15¾ Miles.		
Silhouette, R. H. Prentice	3:23:58	2:28:51
Lena, C. M. Reid	3:26:26	2:31:26
Okee, J. A. Mahlstedt	3:24:31	2:29:31
Alerion II., J. W. Alker	3:25:23	2:30:23
Arara, J. L. Cutler	3:25:04	2:30:04
Minx, W. Marshall, Jr.	3:27:45	2:32:45
Hope, I. E. Raymond	3:25:39	2:30:39

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 1 P. M. Course, 15¾ Miles.		
Amoret, R. B. Budd	3:27:54	2:27:54
Anita, G. P. Granbey	3:30:13	2:30:13

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 1:05. Course, 15¾ Miles.		
Carolina, A. W. Lockwood	3:33:11	2:33:11
Pontiac, W. H. Bowes	3:32:59	2:27:59
Corrected times—Carolina, 2:25:47; Pontiac, 2:26:30.		

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 1:05. Course, 15¾ Miles.		
Mediator, J. L. Mitchell	2:42:12	1:37:12
Veda, G. W. Chadwick	2:30:56	1:25:56
Ariel, T. H. Price	Did not finish.	
Lillian, L. Price	Did not finish.	
Alerion, J. W. Alker	2:41:38	1:36:38
Corrected times—Veda, 1:25:30; Mediator, 1:23:20; Alerion, 1:34:03.		

SLOOPS—CLASS R.

Start, 1:10. Course, 11 Miles.		
Margaret, C. D. Mallory	2:48:24	1:38:24
Joyetta, W. H. Childs	2:49:46	1:39:46

SONDER CLASS.

Start, 1:10. Course, 11 Miles.		
Badger, R. T. Henshaw	2:44:11	1:34:11
Chance, L. Parsons	2:43:22	1:33:22
Wolf, W. Remsen	2:43:54	1:33:54
Peg, H. T. Hornidge	2:43:40	1:33:40

LARCHMONT INTER-CLUB CLASS.

Start, 1:15. Course, 11 Miles.		
Wild Thyme, A. H. Morris	2:46:56	1:31:15
Dagmar, F. J. Tierney	2:49:41	1:31:41
Lewanna, Spence Brothers	2:48:40	1:33:40
Barbara, C. Shields	2:49:06	1:34:06
Whiff, Roy Mann	2:46:42	1:31:42

CANOEISTS' OUTING ENDS.

500 Enthusiasts View Races on Hudson at Denning's Point.

Special to The New York Times.

DENNING'S POINT, N. Y., July 5.—The annual camp and race meet of the American Canoe Association ended with a big celebration tonight. More than 500 people visited the camp and watched the races.

Leo Friede, the holder of the international trophy, was defeated by one minute by William Harrison of the Knickerbocker C. C., in the handicap sailing race. Edith Jenkins, an associate member of the A. C. A., was third to Friede in a large field.

The election of officers resulted in the selection of Mr. Von Steeze of New York as the new Commodore, with Dr. Daniel Boone of Philadelphia as Vice Commodore and J. Clark of New York as Purser. The Executive Committee is: A. Ahrens, Ben Hill, and Fred Grant of New York, and F. Cross and G. Parker of Philadelphia.

The summary of the week's racing:

Elliot Trophy.—Won by Leo Friede, Manhattan C. C.; William Harrison, Knickerbocker C. C., second.

Lady Bug Trophy.—Won by Jule Marshall, Inwood C. C.; Ben Hill, Inwood C. C.

Tandem Single Blade, Senior.—Won by Clark and Bartholomew, Inwood C. C.; Newman and Finn, Inwood C. C., second.

Tandem Double Blade, Junior.—Won by Smith and Schmidt, Canibal C. C.; Leppe and Spence, Canibal C., second.

One Man Single Blade.—Won by G. Kelley, Fort Washington C. C.; Newman, Inwood C. C., second.

One-Man Double Blade, Junior. — Won by Stein, Northern C. C.; W. Bunk, Northern C. C., second.

A. C. A. Members' Trophy for Club Fours, Double Blades. — Won by Inwood C. C.; Canibal C. C., second; Philadelphia C. C., third.

MacAllister Trophy.—Won by G. Kelley, Fort Washington C. C.; Marshall, Inwood C. C., second; Bartholomew, Inwood C. C., third.

Tandem Single Blade, Junior.—Won by McMann and Schroeder, Inwood; Stein and Blackwood, Northern C. C., second.

Tandem Double Blade, Senior.—Won by McMann and Schroeder, Inwood C. C.; Kelley and Grant, Fort Washington, second.

Edwin Gould Trophy, for Club Fours, Single Blade.—Won by Inwood C. C.; Canibal C. C., second; Philadelphia C. C., third.

Tilting.—Won by McMann and Baldwin, Inwood C. C.

One-Man Single Blade, Junior. — Won by Schroeder, Inwood C. C.; Keller, Canibal C. C., second.

Canoe Filling Contest.—Won by Parker and Wilson.

Handicap Decked Sailing.—Won by William Harrison, Knickerbocker C. C.; Leo Friede, Manhattan C. C., second.

A. C. C. H. Open Sailing.—Won by Ahrens, Knickerbocker C. C.; Von Clevenburg, Fort Washington, second; Edith Jenkins, third.

Cero First Around Island.

Captain W. P. Frost's Cero had no great difficulty in winning the race around Long Island that was held over the Independence Day holidays under the auspices of the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay. The Columbia Yacht Club craft poked her nose over the finish line, off the Belle Harbor Yacht Club, at 10 o'clock on Sunday evening. It had taken her thirty-one hours to cover the 256 nautical miles. The only other boat to finish was C. H. Greene's Helene, which was clocked at 11:55 on Sunday night. Cero ran into a heavy fog after passing through the East River, and the boat had considerable trouble in finding the finish line.

GOLF AT PLAINFIELD.

Reinhart and Glenney Finalists in Country Club Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 5.—F. O. Reinhart and W. Lester Glenney as a result of today's play are the finalists in the Plainfield Country Club golf tournament. These two will meet in the deciding match on Saturday. F. O. Reinhart defeated H. D. Hibbard in the morning round, while Glenney took the measure of R. S. Rowland, 4 and 2.

In the semi-finals, which were played in the afternoon, Reinhart had for his opponent D. O. Rogers, over whom he gained an easy victory, the score being 5 and 4. The exciting match of the day was between Glenney and S. D. Lounsberry. The contest went to twenty holes before the former was able to take the match by 1 up. K. Whitney Baker and H. L. Conrad came through the semi-finals in the second sixteen. They defeated S. H. Patterson, 5 and 4, and T. S. Wheeler, 2 up, respectively.

In the best selected eighteen holes of the 36-hole match play handicap, E. B. Shoemaker returned the best score, with 76—16—60. J. R. Shoemaker made the finest showing in the competition for the Golf Committee's Cup.

Carstairs Estab. 1788. In the non-refillable bottle. "A good bottle to keep good whiskey good." Rye

PIERSON MAKES 175-YARD HOLE IN ONE

Boy Golfer's Record at Montclair—Holiday Matches on Metropolitan Links.

Record golf, which was also spectacular, was displayed in the Fourth of July competitions of the Montclair Golf Club yesterday by A. L. Pierson, Jr., a lad of about 18 Summers. His 69 equaled the amateur mark held jointly by Jerome D. Travers, the national open champion; Franklin W. Dyer and W. B. Bremner.

The youth's most remarkable work, however, came at the ninth hole, a distance of about 175 yards downhill. He holed out his tee shot and finished the outward journey in 32. He used a mid-iron off the tee, and the ball dropped directly in line and rolled into the cup. The 32 had never been done before on the first nine at Montclair. Young Pierson competed in the metropolitan junior championship last week, and captured the second cup. He is handicapped at 10 in the club events, and his score of 69 minus 10 left him a remarkably low net of 59, by far and away the best in Class A of the handicap in the afternoon.

In the morning Ralph Starrett won Class A with 83-12-71; R. S. Carmichael, in Class B, with 88-18-70, and George Letterhouse, in the third division, with 97-28-69. In the afternoon, John Reis and R. S. Carmichael tied in Class B division, each with cards at 88-18-71. Percy Allen's 90-20-70 showed the way in the third set.

It was Pierson who won the selected score prize in Class A with 68-5-63, and Alexander Aiken and Carmichael tied for the Class B prize, each having 82-9-73. There was a woman's putting competition, which was won by Mrs. H. F. Plimpton. Pierson's sensational card was as follows:

Out	3	3	4	5	3	5	4	4	1—32
In	5	4	4	4	4	5	2	5	4—37—69

Handicap, Morning, Class A.—Ralph Starrett, 83, 12—71; F. W. Dyer, 76, 4—72; J. Z. Baton, 84, 11—73; W. B. Ferley, 84, 10—74; A. L. Pierson, Jr., 84, 10—74; H. M. Plimpton, 84, 10—74; M. Robinson, 87, 12—75; Walter Brown, 82, 7—75; Janson Noyes, 87, 12—75; R. C. Kerr, 87, 11—76; E. F. Miller, 89, 12—77; W. E. Marcus, Jr., 82, 4—78; C. J. Turner, 85, 6—79; A. L. Pierson, 91, 12—79; R. C. Knapp, 92, 12—80.

Handicap, Afternoon, Class A.—A. L. Pierson, Jr., 69, 10—59; F. W. Dwyer, 75, 4—71; T. L. Gallagher, 84, 10—74; Janson Noyes, 87, 12—75; W. E. Marcus, Jr., 80, 4—76; C. J. Turner, 82, 6—76; R. C. Kerr, 88, 11—77; A. L. Pierson, 91, 12—79.

Despite the storm which kept the golfers off the links at the Ardsley Club until noon yesterday the members endeavored to make amends with the program in full after noon. Nearly a hundred turned out for the class handicaps. Roswell F. Mundy, the club champion, winning in the A division with a card of 75, 4—71. D. W. Hewitt's 70 net led in Class B.

Late in the afternoon men and women, the latter being allowed a handicap of four strokes, took part in a putting competition. There were fully 150 contestants in this, and more than half of them were women. Mrs. J. S. Spraker with 40, 4—36 won first prize. In order to fittingly celebrate the day the officials had a band of music at the clubhouse in the afternoon and evening.

The list of winners of the handicap follow: Class A.—R. F. Mundy, 75, 4—71; D. S. Horton, 88, 15—73; H. S. Green, 82, 8—74; T. Horner, 85, 11—74; T. S. Fuller, 85, 10—75; H. E. Willes, 93, 18—75; L. C. Young, 95, 10—73; R. Thomas, 92, 12—79; A. F. Robinson, 90, 10—80.

Class B.—D. W. Hewitt, 88, 18—70; D. C. Collins, 89, 17—71; J. S. Spraker, 94, 24—71; S. C. Wiechmar, 92, 19—73; F. L. Eldridge, 96, 18—78.

Three kinds of competitions were on the cards yesterday at the Apawamis Club, the principal attraction being a thirty-six-hole medal play handicap, the prizes offered by S. H. Lever and C. J. Govern. The Lever Trophy was won by Silas W. Howland, with a total of 176, 23—154, and the Govern award went to L. L. Fleming for his 178, 18—155. George V. Hagerty took the eighteen-hole medal play handicap later in the day with 92, 17—75, while Norton Squires's card of 94, 10—74, captured the sweepstakes. The scores follow:

Silas W. Howland, 176, 23—154; L. L. Fleming, 178, 18—155; Charles Sheafe, Jr., 167, 12—155; F. S. Wheeler, 163, 8—155; Seney Plummer, 168, 12—156; Harold L. Downey, 168, 8—157; A. Putnam, 194, 34—160; William H. Wallace, Jr., 170, 10—160; Henry Dearborn, 185, 24—161; N. W. Laidlaw, 178, 16—162; E. J. Laidlaw, 188, 20—168.

Eighteen-Hole Medal Play Handicap.—George V. Hagerty, 92, 17—75; F. H. Wonan, 87, 9—78; Henry A. Good, 92, 12—77; Norton Squire, 88, 10—78; J. D. Russell, 96, 18—80.

Yountakah Country Club golfers qualified in two flights of eight yesterday for the July Cup. There was also a special four-ball handicap, the winners being C. H. and L. P. Goodspeed, with a card of 82, 12—70. The scores follow:

Class A.—M. M. Michael, 76, 5—71; F. C. Bolger, 83, 10—73; R. G. Anderson, 84, 10—74; W. L. Fyle, 88, 14—74; C. V. Webster, 90, 14—76; J. McGrath, 85, 7—78; F. Edwards, Jr., 95, 17—78; D. Benson, 89, 10—79.

Class B.—C. H. Edwards, 95, 24—71; F. Grubb, 93, 22—71; J. B. Edwards, 92, 18—74; C. H. Goodspeed, 94, 18—76; F. C. Hastings, 94, 18—76; N. Schench, 98, 11—77; C. White, 106, 27—78; J. La Due, 106, 27—78.

Fourball.—C. H. Goodspeed and L. P. Goodspeed, 82, 12—70; W. H. Stodding and H. Fyle, 86, 15—71; Douglas McGrath and A. J. Kenney, 80, 9—72; C. H. Edwards and W. F. Piercy, 90, 17—73; F. A. Marcellus and C. A. Bickel, 82, 8—74; W. S. Forepaugh and C. H. Sinclair, 87, 13—74; C. H. Heifrich and H. D. Reynolds, 90, 15—75.

A triple tie resulted in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap yesterday at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club involving W. Fowler, G. W. Van Vlack, and H. J. Crandall, each with a net of seventy-five. Van Vlack, who was also successful on Saturday took the Class A prize in the sweepstakes, with 87, 12—75. H. J. Crandall's card of 93, 18—75 won in Class B. H. B. Brewster captured the approaching and putting, with scores of 2, 2, 3, 7, while C. W. Fowler won the men's driving, with a total of 870 yards in three tries. Mrs. William J. Faith took the women's driving prize, getting a total of 391.

An eighteen-hole match play handicap, against par, with only three quarters of the usual allowance conceded, was the holiday attraction at the Deal Golf and Country Club yesterday. J. G. Gillespie took the Class A award, with 85, 7—78, while in the second set E. L. Lewis, with 97, 14—83, was the winner. The scores:

Class A.—J. G. Gillespie, 85, 7—78; E. A. Burd, 87, 7—80; David Leahy, 92, 10—72.

Class B.—E. L. Lewis, 97, 14—83; W. F. Albertson, 98, 12—86; Lee Harrison, 97, 17—80.

F. McCullough was the winner of the Independence Day Cup at the Nassau Country Club yesterday. His card was 94, 18—76.

There were thirty-five starters, and the following returned cards:

F. McCullough, 94, 18—76; Palmer Black, 91, 14—77; F. B. Pratt, 91, 10—81; H. L. Pratt, 89, 8—81; H. C. Folger, 97, 16—81; E. C. Kerr, 94, 12—82; H. T. Dickinson, 102, 20—82; H. F. Whitney, 87, 3—84; Richardson Pratt, 103, 16—87.

De Coursey Cleveland was a double winner at the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday, for his card of 94, 20—74, not only won the W. W. Lowery Medal, but also led the field in Class B of the eighteen-hole medal play handicap. In Class A M. W. Deacon topped the list, with 86, 10—76. August F. Kammer and B. T. Allen, with a card of 72, 1 1-3—70 2-3, took the prize in Class A of a special four-ball competition, while in the second division the leaders were William T. Jockin and T. A. MacDonald. Their card was 86, 15 1-3—70 2-3.

H. L. Phillips and George Lackey played off the tie for the Vice-President's Cup at the Siwanoy Country Club yesterday, and Phillips, with a score of 87 was the winner. Lackey had 91. There also was an eighteen hole medal play handicap in which there were 86 entries in all. George Clark led Class A with 84, 10—74; C. F. McClellan, Class B, with 100, 27—73, and George S. Smith, Class C, with 102, 29—73.

Kenyon Congdon took the prize in the men's driving competition, while Oscar Carlson won the putting. Mrs. Zak was the successful competitor in the woman's putting.

Golfers of the Forest Hill Field Club were provided with three special competitions for the holiday, and C. L. Cameron, after a long period of time, came through with a vengeance. He won the "all day" affair, best selected scores for eighteen holes counting, one-half the handicap being allowed. His card was 76, 7½—68½. In the sweepstakes he had 82, 15—67, which showed the way in Class A. In the second division of the "sweeps," T. R. Harris was tied with W. W. Lyons, the respective cards being 99, 27—72 and 89, 17—72. J. Barton Garfield won the Class A prize in the match play against par. He finished all even. J. J. Corcoran was also all even, showing the way in the second class.

At the Essex County Club yesterday, A. G. Hoffman won in Class A with 80, 10—70; C. J. Wilson with 93, 20—73 in Class B, and H. C. Cone led the field in Class C with 100, 22—77.

In addition to the qualifying round for the Vice President's Cup, eight becoming eligible for subsequent match play, golfers of the Arcola Country Club competed in an eighteen-hole medal play handicap and also a selected score competition, in which the best eighteen holes of a thirty-six hole handicap were taken. C. L. Johnston, with a card of 93, 20—73, won the single round, and the selected score prize went to Fred Case for his card of 78, 11—67. The following qualified for the Vice President's Cup:

J. L. Johnston, 73; Fred D. Case, 74; Marcus S. Goodbody, 75; Archie Graham, 75; Edward Doerken, 79; Embury Palmer, 79; C. H. Eddy, 79; C. N. Jones, 79.

Members of the Englewood Country Club completed in a four-ball medal play handicap yesterday, in which Charles C. Lee and A. S. Ridley were the winners. They had 81, 9—72. In the afternoon a similar competition was staged except that the classes were separated. Harry D. Cashman and C. R. Black won in the first, with 81, 11—70, and H. L. Walker and A. W. Gilmore were the successful players in the second, with 90, 14—76. A prize was offered for a selected hole score for the two rounds. This went to Philip De Ronde, for his 76, 6—70.

Finishing 8 down, T. V. Bermingham won the Clare A. Briggs Prize in the thirty-six-hole match play handicap against par at the Wykagyl Country Club yesterday. Early in the day a four-ball medal play handicap was in order, and the winners proved to be Arthur Stiles and H. T. Brown with a card of 84, 10—74. Later in the day a four-ball handicap against par was staged, and the winners were Mr. V. Bermingham and G. E. Widmer, who finished 2 up.

C. L. Mothersole, late of Woodhall Spa, England, but now the professional of the newly organized Malba Field Club at Whitestone, played a match with William Entwhistle of Rockledge, Fla., the visitor winning by 4 up and 3 to play. In the afternoon Mothersole and an amateur, John Yardley, met Gardiner C. White and C. V. Woodrow were the winners by 3 up and 2 to play, the last named giving an exhibition of putting which would do credit to a champion.

Scotch mixed foursomes for nine holes furnished a competition late in the day, and the winners proved to be Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Smith with a card of 56, 10—48. Mrs. J. W. Stanley won the putting prize.

36-Hole Handicap at Weeburn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 5.—A 36-hole handicap for Classes A and B was played at Weeburn today, the best 18 holes being counted. Among the best cards turned in were: Class A.—W. Stark, 85, 10—73; P. N. Knapp, 86, 12—74; W. J. Macdonald, 80, 5—75; S. C. Kelley, jr., 90, 12—78. Class B—M. T. Hall, 96, 27—69; R. J. Sanderson, 98, 22—71; F. C. Kelley, 90, 18—72; H. L. Woodbury, 96, 22—74; D. T. Woodbury, 99, 18—81.

For Hackensack Golf Prizes.

At the Hackensack Golf Club yesterday, members played for the Captain's prize, four low net scores to qualify, and also for a special prize of R. Ichinomiya, a Japanese member. The following qualified for the Captain's prize: W. H. Link, 85—14—71; George E. Wells, 89—18—71; J. H. Abeel, 84—13—71; C. B. Zabriskie, 88—15—68. For the special prize of Ichinomiya, C. E. Stafford qualified with 90—19—71, and C. E. Uebelacher with 91—21—71. Both games will be played off at match play.

Smith's Handicap Some Help.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 5.—Playing against a field of fifteen men at the North Jersey Country Club today, William B. Smith captured President William B. Johnson's Cup with a net score of 60 in a selected score 36-hole play. His handicap was 25. George Barbour and R. L. Huff were tied for second, with net scores of 64, the first having a handicap of 30 and the second 25.

ANOTHER TITLE WON BY MISS BJURSTEDT

Norwegian Girl Takes National Clay Court Championship in Singles.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 5.—The national clay tennis championship matches were finished today on the courts of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and Miss Molla Bjurstedt of New York lived up to predictions, winning out in the final of the women's singles. She lost the first set to the Boston champion, Mrs. G. W. Wightman, however, and took the next two sets.

In the mixed doubles the final honors went to Mrs. Wightman and H. C. Johnson, also of Boston, who were pitted against Miss Clare Cassel of New York and Percy Siverd of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Wightman met Miss Cassel in the semi-final this morning and won the first set. She lost the second, then braced up, and by splendid and bewildering serving won the third set and the match.

Miss Bjurstedt qualified for the final on Saturday and she and Mrs. Wightman lined up for honors this afternoon. The first game of the opening set went to the Norwegian. Mrs. Wightman took the second. Then the Boston girl took the next three. Miss Bjurstedt got two more, then Mrs. Wightman won the set by taking the next two games. She scored thirty-three points to her opponent's twenty-five.

The second set saw a reversal of form, and Mrs. Wightman lost the first two games, took the third, and then lost the next four, giving the New York entrant the set at 6—1; in points, 29 to 18. Mrs. Wightman made a good start in the third set by taking the first three games very easily, but seemed to tire after that and her opponent, strengthened, materially and won the next six games, taking this set 6—3 and two out of the three final sets. Their points in the last set were 36 for the winner and 28 for the loser, making the total points score: Miss Bjurstedt, 90; Mrs. Wightman, 79.

In the semi- finals of the mixed doubles Mrs. Wightman and H. C. Johnson were favored with a default from Miss D. Wilson and F. A. Galer. They then defeated Miss Snyder and her brother, W. P. Snyder, in the second round and got a default in the semi-finals.

Miss Clare Cassel of New York and Percy Siverd of Pittsburgh, had two hard matches with Miss Bjurstedt and Harmar Denny in the second round, and Miss Myrtle McAteer, and G. C. Burgwin, of this city, in the semi-final, winning both and, advancing to the final with Mrs. Wightman and Mr. Johnson. The latter team won the honors very easily, taking the match in two straight sets, 6—2, 6—0. In the first set the winners took the first three games, lost two, then won the last three. In the second set their opponents had no chance to score a game. Their total points were: Mrs. Wightman and Mr. Johnson, 56; Miss Cassel and Mr. Siverd, 32.

After last night's hard rain liberal use of gasoline was needed to get the courts in shape to start the semi-final of the women's singles in the morning. Summary:

Women's Singles.—Semi-final—Mrs. G. W. Wightman of Boston defeated Miss Clare Cassel of New York, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

Final Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt of New York defeated Mrs. G. W. Wightman of Boston, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles.—Preliminary—Miss Mabel R. Miller and F. C. Maher defeated Miss Lucy Kay and Paul Degerin, 6—4, 8—2; Miss Clare Cassel and Percy Siverd defeated Miss Marjorie Schmertz and Middleton De Camp, 6—0, 6—3.

First Round—Mrs. G. W. Wightman and H. C. Johnson won from Miss Mabel Miller and H. C. Johnson, by default; Miss Buda Stephens and D. D. Morgan won from Miss Kyle and C. J. Sutton, by default; Miss Clare Cassel and Percy Siverd defeated Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Wormcastle, 6—0, 6—3.

Second Round—Miss D. Wilson and F. A. Galer won from Miss Martha Guthrie and Lawrence Curtis II., by default; Mrs. G. W. Wightman and H. C. Johnson defeated Miss M. B. Snyder and W. P. Snyder, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Myrtle McAteer and G. C. Burgwin won from Miss Buda Stephens and D. D. Morgan, by default; Miss Clare Cassel and Percy Siverd defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt and H. D. Denny, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3; Miss Clare Cassel and Percy Siverd defeated Miss Myrtle McAteer and G. C. Burgwin, 7—5, 6—3.

Final Round—Mrs. G. W. Wightman and H. C. Johnston of Boston defeated Miss Clare Cassel of New York and Percy Siverd of Pittsburgh, 6—2, 6—0.

O'NEALE DEFEATS WOOD.

Columbia Student Wins Hard Tennis Match for North Side Title.

Playing a plucky uphill game when apparently beaten, J. S. O'Neale, a Columbia University student, defeated W. Halsey Wood, New York Tennis Club, in the third round of the tennis tournament for the championship of the North Side on the courts of the University Heights Tennis Club yesterday, and qualified to play J. H. Steinkampf in the fourth round. Wood won the first set of the match, 6—3, and led in the second set, 5—3, and forty-love in the ninth game. The New York Club player was unable to win the point necessary to give him the set and match, however, and from this stage of the contest O'Neale gradually drew up on his opponent and won the second set by 9—7. Each player won his service in the third and deciding set, up to the ninth game, when O'Neale broke through Wood's serve and won his own with the match at 6—4.

Weather conditions handicapped several of the contestants. The heavy rain of the morning flooded the courts and, although many gallons of oil were consumed in an effort to dry out the clay, the courts were heavy. When the felt covering of the balls became wet the effect of the shots served to deaden the resiliency of the balls. This was particularly noticeable in the match between A. D. Hammett and G. A. L. Dionne, which was won by the former at 6—3, 3—6, 6—4. Both men played from the back line, and their shots frequently skimmed the top of the net. It was a long, drawn-out rally, and in one game the ball passed over the net forty-two times before the winning point was scored.

Arthur M. Lovibond, the playing through cup holder, was the only player to qualify for the semi-final round, defeating P. Martin in straight sets at 6—4, 6—3. He will play the winner of the O'Neale-Steinkampf match in the upper half.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Abraham Bassford, Jr., the Westchester County Tennis Club champion, several matches were held up in the lower section of the draw. Francis T. Hunter of Cornell scored a straight set victory against W. M. Fischer at 6—4, 6—4 in the third round after Fischer had defeated Julio Steinacher in the preceding round at 8—6, 6—4, 6—3.

The draw for the doubles was made at the close of the day's play, and thirty-two teams are entered in the event. An early start will be made this afternoon, when the courts will be divided between the singles and doubles. The summary:

North Side Championship, Men's Singles.—Second Round—G. King defeated K. A. Sheldon, by default.

Third Round—George King defeated George S. Grossbeck, 6—2, 8—3; J. H. Steinkampf defeated E. M. Behar, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; J. S. O'Neale defeated H. Marschalk, 6—1, 6—3; A. D. Hammett defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4; W. M. Fischer defeated Julio Steinacher, 8—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Fourth Round—P. Martin defeated Herbert L. Bowman, 7—5, 8—6; J. H. Steinkampf defeated George King, 6—2, 6—2; J. S. O'Neale defeated W. Halsey Wood, 6—3, 9—7, 6—4; Francis T. Hunter defeated W. M. Fischer, 6—4, 6—4.

Semi-final Round—Arthur M. Lovibond defeated P. Martin, 6—4, 6—3.

Postpone Nassau C. C. Tennis.

The final rounds of the men's singles and doubles invitation tournament of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove, L. I., which were scheduled to be played

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:35|Sun sets..7:33|Moon rises..12:09

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:48	3:24	9:01	9:49
Governors Island	3:33	4:09	9:46	10:35
Hell Gate	5:23	5:59	11:36	12:15

Arrived—Monday, July 5.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool, June 26.
SS Cosmo, San Juan, June 30.
SS Bayamon, San Juan, June 30.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, July 3.
SS Rossano, Carduff, June 19.
SS Lowther Castle, Barry, June 3.
SS Bruckhausen, Guantanamo, June 12.
SS Buenos Aires, Havana, June 19.
SS Chester Hall, Philadelphia, June 30.
SS Kroonland, Balboa, June 29.
SS Pampa, Buenos Aires, June 7.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, June 30.
SS Lewis Luckenbach, Balboa, June 25.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, June 30.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Espagne	Bordeaux	June 27
Nestos	Rotterdam	June 18
Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	June 14
Slam	Liverpool	June 24
Celia	Balboa	June 27
Francesco	Hull	June 20
Svanger	Antilles	July 1
Adinat	Palermo	June 20
United States	Copenhagen	June 24
Stampalia	Genoa	June 22
King Howel	Dartmouth	June 22
Matzuma	Dundee	June 23
Havana	Havana	July 3
Metapan	Havana	July 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 3
Tampasas	Mobile	June 29
Chalmette	New Orleans	July 1

DUE TOMORROW.

Philadelphian	London	June 26
Eastern Prince	Bahia	June 19
Wico	Aarhuus	June 23
Camoens	Victoria	June 19
Chiriqui	Galveston	July 1
El Norte	Galveston	July 1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 4

DUE THURSDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	June 30
Kumi Maru	Plymouth	June 25
Caracas	San Juan	July 3
Creole	New Orleans	July 3
Almirante	Kingston	July 3
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	July 5

DUE FRIDAY.

Rotterdam	Avonmouth	June 30
Llama	Copenhagen	June 24
Mature	Grenada	July 2
Panama	Cristobal	July 3
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 6
El Occidente	Galveston	July 3
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 3

DUE SATURDAY.

Uruba	Hull	June 26
Hackensack	Hull	June 26
Daltonhall	Port Talbot	June 26
Apache	Jacksonville	July 7

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Jachos, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Maraval, Grenada	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Obmal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Drumcliffe, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Hortensius, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hammershus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Tamuri, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Floyfjel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Frances, S. Domingo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cosmo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Bahia	8:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Rosseland, Balboa	——	10:00 A.M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 5.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 205 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 84 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 144 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 155 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 238 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 363 miles S. at noon.
SS San Marcos, Jacksonville to New York, was 63 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 8 miles S. of Delaware capes at noon.
SS Llama, Copenhagen to New York, was 475 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.
SS Guantanamo, Vera Cruz to New York, was 140 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Antilla, Progreso to New York, was 385 miles N. E. of Progreso at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 537 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS T. V. Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 414 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 189 miles S. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS New York, at Liverpool, July 5.
SS Lux, at Gibraltar, July 3.
SS Finn, at Antofagasta, July 4.
SS Dewa, at Genoa, July 2.
SS Camina, at Callao, July 3.
SS Eddie, at Queenstown, July 3.
SS Madawaska, at Aden, July 3.
SS Jungshovid, at Rio Janeiro, July 3.
SS Arkansas, at Copenhagen, June 28.
SS St. Cecilia, at Rotterdam, July 2.
SS Moorish Prince, at St. Nazaire, July 2.

Sailed.

SS Calaimis, from Gibraltar, July 2.
SS Ardgair, from Havre, July 2.
SS Rio de Janeiro, from Santos, July 3.
SS Gark, from St. Lucia, July 4.
SS La Campini, from Rotterdam, June 30.
SS Brantenfels, from Montevideo, June 21.
SS Van der Duyn, from Genoa, June 29.
SS New York City, from Swansea, July 3.
SS Burmese Prince, from Bordeaux, July 3.

Passed.

SS Lompoo, New York for London, passed Isle of Wight.
SS Europa, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS America, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 10, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. July 12, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. July 20, SS Tamele.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 15, SS Rotterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 27, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 15, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 6, SS Taormina, and at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru ..... July 11
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru ..... July 12
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Titan ..... July 13
Tahiti, Marquesos, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) via San Francisco)—Marama ..... July 16
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially adressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... July 30

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The Summer schedule for season of 1915 is now in effect.

The annual illustrated book with revised map of the Catskill Mountain section, and corrected list of over 1,000 hotels and boarding houses, will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.

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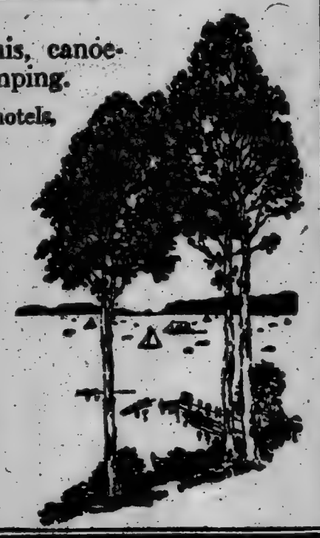

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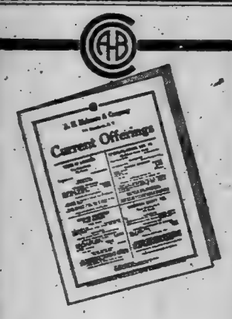

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An Interesting Juncture For Investors

A time of unprecedented financial importance has arrived in the national and international situation. Whether it is turned to advantage or wasted by the individual investor depends upon his own action. We have prepared a short letter on this situation with three definite suggestions.

Inquire for letter 169

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ADDED MARKETS FOR MACHINERY

Report to the Commerce Department Shows Opportunities in South America.

ARGENTINA MOST PROMISING

Practical Suggestions by Special Agent Massel After Investigating the Field.

J. A. Massel, Special Agent of the Department of Commerce, who has just returned to this country after conducting a five months' investigation into the opportunities existing in South America for an extention of the American export trade in machinery and machine tools said yesterday there is no question that a lucrative field awaits the American manufacturer in the Southern continent, provided domestic makers go about winning business in the right way.

Mr. Massel, who is making his headquarters while in this city at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House, yesterday gave a TIMES reporter some of his impressions regarding the outlook at the present time for increased business in the tool line in the South American countries. The commerce agent arrived in Buenos Aires Jan. 11 last, and immediately started his investigation. In the Argentine, as well as in the other countries visited, the United States representative was accorded every possible courtesy by Government officials, even to the extent of special trains and attachés.

Mr. Massel said yesterday that everywhere he found the most friendly regard, both among Government officials and individuals, for the "great Republic of North America," as the United States was generally referred to. The agent visited practically all of the countries in South America, and made a thorough inspection of the principal machinery plants of all kinds, including railroad shops, railroad electrification plants, power, light, ship, and marine works, and metallurgical shops. The agent also gathered data relating to the activities of foreign manufacturers of machine tools in South America, and their manner of doing business. The leading European competitors of the United States in the South American field in the tool line are England, Germany, Italy and France. All of these matters have been treated of by Mr. Massel in a voluminous report just filed with the Department of Commerce, but not yet published.

"I have no hesitation in giving it as my view," said Mr. Massel yesterday, "that among South American countries Argentina is the most promising. This market is by all odds the most important, as in 1912 Argentina imported machinery of all kinds worth $35,000,000 American currency. I found the Argentine business men keenly alive to the importance of using the most advanced machines and tools and very favorably inclined to the United States. As Argentina is a great agricultural country, there is naturally a big market for agricultural machinery and implements as well as traction engines and other heavy types of machinery.

"I should say, however, that American manufacturers already do a large business in Argentina in the above mentioned lines, but of course there is plenty of room for improvement. The European tool interests have studied the Argentine and other markets very closely, and are strongly intrenched. For example, the Industrial School of the Nation, located at Buenos Aires, which has 500 students from all sections of the country, is equipped with machinery donated in large part by German firms. In fact, nearly all of this machinery was given by German manufacturers. There is a plant in connection with the school in which working models of all sorts of machinery and tools are on exhibition. Among other things the models include engines, pumping machines, foundry, carpentry, and a great variety of other appliances. So far as I could ascertain, there was not one American model in the plant.

"How detrimental to American machine and tool interests the lack of exhibits is may be realized when it is stated that the students, when leaving this institution, find places in every kind of mechanical establishment in Argentina, and naturally show a preference for the foreign machines with which they are most familiar. Another advantage enjoyed by the foreign machine makers in Argentina is that many of the German cartels, individual German manufacturers, and English, French and Italian interests maintain not only heavy supplies of all kinds of the goods sold, but actually in many instances have repair shops on the ground to take care of tools or machines requiring attention after trial or use.

"Some of the American firms likewise have these facilities and, where they have, are invariably successful. Right here I would like to say that, over and over again, the lower price of an article is not always the chief consideration. Certain American tools, for instance, are sold in Argentina at actually higher prices than the competing European goods, but the users prefer to pay the difference holding that the American products are well worth it. American firms will not do much of a business in the Argentine unless they are prepared to keep full stocks on hand as the people are keen for quick deliveries, and want to be assured that machines, tools and parts can be replaced or duplicated on short notice. The carrying of adequate stocks in Argentina solves the delivery question."

Mr. Massel found the business interests of Peru extremely friendly toward this country, and in the agent's opinion, American manufacturers should be able to materially increase their sales of machinery and tools, especially sugar machinery. Mr. Massel said he was sorry to get the impression that some of the American representatives of machinery and tool concerns in Peru are not as pushing and intelligent as their Scotch and French rivals.

"It surprised me very much," said the agent, "when I inquired of one of the principal American machinery representatives in Peru as to the number of sugar manufacturing plants in the country, to have him reply that he didn't know, although I learned afterward that full statistics on this point had been published by the Government. Here was a man sent all the way down to Peru to push sales for his concern, and yet he had no idea regarding the number of plants to which he might make possible sales. This is the kind of representation that doesn't pay. From my inspection of the Peruvian sugar plants, I am convinced that there is room for great improvement in the types of machinery used. It is true that many of the proprietors appear to be satisfied with the apparatus they are using, and the results obtained, but demonstrations of the efficiency of certain American-built machines would undoubtedly make additional sales for our manufacturers.

"Another chance for American machinery makers relates to the cotton and woolen manufacturing industries of Peru. I found the plants in these industries up to date in every respect, and with machinery supplied almost exclusively by English and Italian firms. The Peruvian textile manufacturers assured me that they were looking for labor-saving divices, and wondered that, with the worldwide reputation which American machinery manufacturers enjoy, greater efforts had not been made to sell to them.

"What can be accomplished by direct and competent men in the field came under my notice while in Peru. An American firm sent a live and capable man down there with an improved cutting machine. This machine was set up in various centres, and demonstrated that it could turn out 100 tons of material in six hours, whereas the cutter of European production in general use had an output in ten hours' operation of only sixty tons. Needless to say, the American concern is making sales right and left. Recurring to sugar machinery in Peru, I should call attention of American manufacturers to the desirability of having sugar machinery journals interchangeable. European manufacturers are very successful in selling journals on this account."

Mr. Massel found that in Chile, as in Argentina, the English and Germans are indisputably the masters of the machinery market, the Germans particularly controlling the electrical machinery lines. There are markets for both agricultural and mining machinery, but machine tools and industrial machinery in general are controlled by the English and Germans. There is, in the agent's opinion, a fairly good market for this class of machinery as there are numerous breweries, bake shops, ice plants, etc. Mr. Massel said Chile will offer in the near future a good market for machinery of every description, and that it will prove very profitable for all concerned if more enterprising Americans would go to Chile and make investments, particularly in establishing various industries. This has been and is being done by the English and Germans with excellent results.

In Bolivia no stocks of machinery or tools are kept, supplies being drawn from Peruvian and Chilean ports adjacent. Here, the agent believes, American salesmen with samples have a chance to make sales, but he is strongly of the opinion that in Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Chile American manufacturers will best attain success by direct representation and full stocks of their products. In the smaller countries, the salesman plan is advocated. Mr. Massel will return to South America in a few weeks. He sails direct for Brazil, where he will conclude his investigation into the machinery situation, and then proceed to the West Coast to study the opportunities for American mining machinery. At the request of the Department of Commerce, Mr. Massel will remain in this city for the next three weeks and will be glad to discuss details of his investigation with American manufacturers and exporters who may be interested.

FOR SHELF HARDWARE, TOO.

Stocks of These Articles Have Been Very Much Depleted.

South American dealers in shelf hardware are running very short in their stocks, according to S. S. Brill, special agent of the Department of Commerce, who has reached this city after completing an investigation into the opportunities for American trade in this line. This shortage, the agent said yesterday, results from a two-fold cause. The first is that for several years merchants curtailed their buying on account of "hard times" and allowed stocks to run down. The second cause of the present low stocks is the European war.

Just before the outbreak of the war, however, they gave liberal orders to English, French and German firms for fresh stocks. When war was declared, however, not only were all new purchases eliminated, but older orders given for future delivery were cancelled. Mr. Brill said yesterday that, while it is true the purchasing powers of the South American countries in view of the war have greatly diminished, at the same time the conservative policy pursued by the merchants previous to the war has gradually depleted stocks to the minimum, and they are now simply compelled to replace their stocks with new merchandise. Evidence of this is shown by the increased business received by those firms having men on the spot, and who in the past have done considerable business with the merchants.

In discussing the present situation in the South American shelf hardware trade Mr. Brill said:

"At no time has an opportunity presented itself to the American manufacturers or firms as at present to lay the foundation of a future, lasting business relation with South American countries. The importance of South America as a market for shelf hardware is best demonstrated by the statistics shown for the year 1913—a normal year. During this period the total imports of shelf hardware, or so-called light hardware, into the South American countries amounted to about $24,000,000, of which the United States supplied between 16½ to 17 per cent. of the total, Germany and Great Britain about 34 to 35 per cent. each and France about 10 per cent.

"In comparison with the same period of 1912, the imports show a little gain from practically every country, but the largest percentage is shown in the importation from the United States and especially of tools. But, in view of the existing conditions during recent years, the merchants or importers adopted a more conservative policy, stocks were cut down, purchases curtailed and confined strictly to such articles as were absolutely demanded and which could not be substituted with other items."

With the former trade rivals of American manufacturers and exporters handicapped or eliminated for the time being at least, Agent Brill believes that this country is the only one in a position to furnish the South Americans with shelf hardware. Granting that the purchasing power of the South American countries as a result of the war has been cut down to one-half, or 50 per cent., the agent, nevertheless, is convinced that heavy sales can be made since merchants are compelled to renew their stocks.

Mr. Brill has brought back with him over 300 samples, together with catalogues and price lists, of the kinds of shelf hardware sold by European manufacturers. These are on exhibition at the branch office at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, room 409 Custom House, where the agent will be glad to confer for a limited time with exporters interested.

LONDON MARKET STEADY.

American Securities Lifeless Owing to the Holiday.

LONDON, July 5.—Money was in plentiful supply here today and discounts showed a drooping tendency, on the belief that money will not be as dear as had been anticipated.

On the Stock Exchange the cessation of selling of home securities to invest in the new war loan keeps the market steady, but foreign securities show a disposition to sag to the minimum. The old war loan was active; rubbers and oils were steady and coppers flat.

American securities were lifeless owing to the holiday in the United States, but further sales of gold bonds were recorded.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 5.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 70 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 26 francs, 90 centimes.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Tues., except showers on coast. Wed., fair; light variable winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Tues., probably showers in s. e. Wed., fair; light, variable winds.

Fla.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed., except fair in n. w.; light to moderate variable winds.

Ala., Miss., La., and East. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed., light, variable winds.

West Tex.—Fair Tues., warmer in panl handle Wed. fair.

Okla.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed., warmer.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Tues. and Wed., slowly rising temperatures; moderate w. winds.

Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed., warmer; moderate w. backing to s. winds.

Ill.—Fair Tues. and Wed., with slowly rising temperature.

Mo.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. partly cloundy, with showers in n. w., warmer in e.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. partly cloudy, warmer in e.

Minn.—Fair Tues., warmer in s. and w. Wed. probably showers.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. showers.

No. Dak.—Partly cloudy Tues., warmer in e. and cent. Wed. showers and cooler.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Showers Tues. and Wed., cooler Wed.

Kan.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. probably showers and cooler.

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RESOURCES		LIABILITIES		
Loans and Discounts	$72,626,856.81	Capital Stock paid in		$6,000,000.00
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	1,671,489.87	Surplus and undivided profits		9,242,214.02
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	416.79	National Bank Notes outstanding		5,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	5,000,000.00	Bonds borrowed		190,000.00
U. S. and other Bonds to secure Postal Savings Deposits	1,445,714.85	Letters of credit and time acceptances (Foreign Dept.)		1,674,782.60
Bonds, Securities, etc.	10,203,616.12	Deposits		
Banking House and other real estate	4,528,342.08	Individual	$67,330,566.98	
Cash and due from banks	51,296,995.59	Banks	57,335,868.51	124,666,435.49
	$146,773,432.11			$146,773,432.11

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RESOURCES	
Real Estate	$2,765,007.68
Bonds and Mortgages	274,350.00
Public Securities	13,692,557.34
Other Securities	47,932,939.57
Loans and Bills Purchased	145,256,333.64
Cash—on Hand and in Banks	64,229,610.45
Exchanges for Clearing House	8,703,356.05
Foreign Exchange	42,978,984.17
Credit Granted on Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	35,015,605.40
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	1,519,723.69
	$362,368,467.99

LIABILITIES		
Capital		$10,000,000.00
Surplus Fund—Required by Law	$2,000,000.00	
Additional Surplus not Required by Law	18,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		2,214,671.58
Outstanding Treasurer's Checks		8,907,795.74
Accrued Interest Payable		2,154,952.06
Reserve for Taxes and Expenses		299,189.27
Foreign Accounts		2,771,249.13
Domestic and Foreign Acceptances		35,015,605.40
Deposits		281,005,094.81
		$362,368,467.99

Deposits June 30, 1914 ..... $233,882,398
Deposits June 23, 1915 281,005,094

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A deposit agreement is in course of preparation, pending which Depositors will receive the Depositary's receipt, exchangeable for definitive certificates of deposit when prepared.

New York City, July 2, 1915.

B. W. JONES, Secretary, 16 Wall Street, New York City.
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Illinois Central Railroad Company.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) in cash, payable September 1, 1915, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, August 2, 1915.
D. R. BURBANKS, Secretary.
New York, June 30, 1915.

D. A. THOMAS HERE; ST. LOUIS CONVOYED

Destroyers Escorted Liner Because British Munitions Commissioner Was on Board.

WILL BUY WAR SUPPLIES

He Will Cooperate with J. P. Morgan & Co.—To Investigate Canadian Protests of Unfairness.

When the American liner St. Louis reached her pier yesterday morning from Liverpool, after passing through the heavy rainstorm in the lower bay, which made the sky almost as dark as night, the passengers said that they had been escorted for 300 miles by two British torpedo boat destroyers. The ship's officers said the convoy was ordered by the Admiralty at the request of Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, because his Commissioner, David A. Thomas, M. P., was a passenger on the liner. The destroyers picked up the St. Louis after she left the landing stage, Liverpool, at 5 o'clock and kept, one on either bow, until Daunt's Rock was reached at 11 o'clock Sunday morning.

Just before the destroyers signaled "Good-bye and pleasant voyage" to Captain John C. Jamison on the St. Louis, a small object, resembling an upturned boat with a flag on it and two men, was seen away on the starboard bow. The destroyers exchanged signals with each other and then the one on the starboard side went off at great speed and did not return. The officers of the St. Louis said they did not know whether it was a boat belonging to a ship that had been torpedoed or what had happened, as the remaining destroyer signaled good-bye ten minutes later and steamed at more than thirty knots after her companion.

This is the second occasion on which the British Admiralty has sent an escort to American liners leaving Liverpool. The first one was the St. Paul when she left Liverpool on June 6, with Colonel E. M. House on board, who was carrying special dispatches to Washington for President Wilson.

Met by British Ambassador.

Mr. Thomas was accompanied by his wife and niece, Miss Nina Jamison, and two secretaries. He was met at the pier by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, who held a short conference with Mr. Thomas while the latter was waiting for his baggage.

In an interview on the St. Louis, Mr. Thomas said that he could not discuss the details of his mission to this country, as he was here entirely on Government business. He knew nothing of the alleged disagreement between Lord Kitchener and Sir John French, but he said he was told that everything with regard to the ammunition supplies for the army in France was working smoothly when he left England.

It was a shock to him, he said, when the wireless dispatch containing the news of the shooting of J. P. Morgan was posted on the St. Louis on Sunday morning, but he was glad to hear Mr. Morgan would recover.

"My business in the United States is to co-operate with J. P. Morgan & Co. in the purchase of munitions of war for England. In this connection I wish to say that there has been no criticism of the manner in which Mr. Morgan has fulfilled his contracts. What criticism there has been was chiefly in Canada, and was to the effect that Canada had not been favored in the matter of contracts as much as the United States. I know nothing about it, but I do know that American business men and Canadians are quite different and that may be the trouble.

Will Go to Canada.

"My only regret is that I did not come to the United States twenty-five years ago and become an American business man myself, for I must say that I admire their methods to a high degree. I shall investigate the reports regarding the unfair treatment of the Canadian firms in the giving out of contracts by the Government when I go to Canada, which will be very soon."

Mr. Thomas said he was very thankful for his deliverance when the Lusitania was torpedoed off Kinsale Head on May 7. He was very nervous on the St. Louis on Wednesday when the liner was in mid-ocean, battling with a heavy gale and high seas. Like most ocean travelers, since the Lusitania disaster, Mr. Thomas had a pneumatic life jacket in his trunk and his wife, niece and two secretaries were also provided with them. The men's jackets are made of blue serge like a smoking jacket with a rubber bag inside, which is inflated from the top by two tubes with airtight screw tops. The one intended for women's use is made in coat form, buttoning close up to the throat. There is nothing in the outward appearance of the life-saving jackets to distinguish them from the ordinary wearing apparel except that they look somewhat padded. The rubber inside the jackets is covered with black silk.

After his rescue from the Lusitania, Mr. Thomas said he received over 500 letters from ministers of the Episcopal Church, congratulating him upon his escape, which they ascribed to Divine protection. Each letter contained a request, he added, for donations toward the church building fund.

BRUERE AS CITY MANAGER.

Chamberlain Tells What He Has Done to Assist Mayor.

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere submitted to Mayor Mitchel yesterday a progress report of the work he has done in the past year in assisting the Mayor in a variety of administrative problems in the City Government.

In an introductory letter to the Mayor, the Chamberlain said:

"Ultimately, such work as I have done should be carried on either by a city manager or a reconstructed office of the Mayor.

"The present City Government, pledged as it is to a business administration, recognizes what taxpayers and citizens generally must come to recognize, that an enlightened business administration cannot be achieved by any arbitrary exercise of superior judgment, virtue or intelligence, but can only be brought about in a general sense by the slow upbuilding of new habits and methods of carrying on city business, much of which still bears the impress of slovenly political practices."

READING TRAIN KILLS FIVE.

Party Returning from Celebration Struck at Grade Crossing.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 5.—Five persons were killed and another was fatally injured in a grade-crossing accident at Hummelstown tonight. The party was returning from an Independence Day celebration at Hummelstown in a wagon drawn by two mules. Just outside the village the team was struck by a fast passenger train on the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, and all but one of the occupants were instantly killed.

The dead are George Castle, 65; Mrs. Harry Castle, his daughter-in-law, and her 5-year-old son; Elizabeth Castle, 28, a daughter of George Castle, and John Castle, aged 44. Mrs. George Castle was brought to a hospital here, and it is believed she will die. All were residents of Hoernerstown except Mrs. Harry Castle and her son, who lived in Philadelphia.

JANE ADDAMS BACK.

Delegate to Conference Says She Will Report to President Wilson.

Miss Jane Addams, Chairman of the Women's Peace Society and founder of Hull House, Chicago, returned yesterday from a tour of the European capitals in the interest of peace on the American liner St. Louis.

When Miss Addams sailed from New York, April 7, on the Holland America steamship Ryndam, to attend the International Congress of Women at The Hague, she said she was going to try to save Europe from committing suicide. Asked yesterday what had been done, she said she intended to call on President Wilson in Washington and make a confidential report.

Miss Lillian Wald of the Henry Street Settlement went down the bay to Quarantine yesterday morning on a revenue cutter to meet the St. Louis with L. Hollingsworth Wood, Secretary of the League to Limit Armaments, and Leland R. Robinson of Columbia. A delegation of sixty women and twenty men from various peace societies met Miss Addams at the pier.

Miss Addams said that Herr von Jagow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, told her in Berlin he believed this country was within its rights in shipping arms and ammunition to the Allies, but the Americans must realize that such shipments create a strong feeling against the United States in Germany. There is a feeling against the United States, too, she added, in France, because of our failure to protest against the invasion of Belgium.

"The newspaper criticisms of our Peace Convention," Miss Addams said, "were fair. Although there was a spirit of indifference in the English press, England was the first we went to with our resolutions, and we were cordially treated by Sir Edward Grey and Premier Asquith. We were told, however, at the Foreign Office that the war would have to go on to a finish and any departure from that policy would look like a weakening. No belligerent power could sue for peace, we were told, but neutral nations might submit a number of propositions, and something might be found that could be used as a beginning for negotiations.

"In Vienna we met Count Sturgkh, Prime Minister of Austria; in Budapest, Count von Burian, Hungarian Foreign Minister; in Switzerland, Dr. Hoffman, Minister of Politics, and in Italy, Baron Sonino. While in Rome we had an audience with the Pope, who told us our efforts would carry more weight just then than the political influence of any nation. The Pope also said the Vatican is ready for any peace plan and would take any up, even though it spelled failure on its face."

Other foreign officials whom Miss Addams met on her tour were Theophile Delcasse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Viviani, Prime Minister, in Paris; at Havre, M. Diginon, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who said that probably Belgium, more than any other country, was praying for the success of the Women's Peace Mission.

"There was one particular feature of our travels," Miss Addams said, "that stood out with great prominence. That was the division of the people of all the warring countries into two parties—military and civil. The military party wishes the war to go on, while the civil party believes the war is taking away all civil rights. In Germany those of the civil party hold that the invasion of Belgium was not a military necessity. We must look to the people of the civil parties for the beginning of the negotiations for peace."

Dr. Alice Hamilton of Chicago, who was one of the four peace delegates, returned with Miss Addams on the St. Louis. The other two were Miss S. Breckenridge of the University of Chicago and Dr. Aletta Jacobs of Amsterdam.

Miss Addams went from the American line pier with Miss Wald to the Henry Street Settlement, where she will remain until after the mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on Friday night.

Among those at the pier were Mrs. Henry Villard, Miss A. Evelyn Newman, Mrs. John White of Washington, Miss Mary Chamberlain, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Watson-Brown, and Miss Constance Drexel.

CALLS J. R. MANN A MENACE.

Anti-Saloon Delegate Urg Fight Against Republican Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 5.—Ten thousand delegates to the sixteenth annual convention of the Anti-Saloon League are here tonight, awaiting the roll call of Bishop Luther D. Wilson, national president, of New York City, at the opening of the four-day session tomorrow. It is said that Bishop Wilson will be named to succeed himself as president. Among the delegates is Dr. Howard H. Russell of Ohio, father of the national body, who created the nucleus of the present organization twenty-three years ago.

There will be a discussion of a suggestion from Senator Sheppard of Texas that a system of taxation be evolved by Congress bearing on wealth as a substitute for the present revenue tax system, for he would obviate a tremendous loss of revenue if liquor should be outlawed.

Calling James R. Mann, Republican floor leader of the House of Representatives, a "menace," Lynn Haines, Secretary of the National Voters' League of Washington, D. C., opened the conference tonight preceding the convention of the Anti-Saloon League.

"Mann exerts a wider and more dangerous influence than any other individual in American politics," said Secretary Haines. "Working with such Democratic leaders as Fitzgerald of Tammany Hall, he pulls the lever that makes the system work. This has made him the busiest individual in Congress. The Cannon system was partisan; the Underwood-Mann machine is bi-partisan. All through the Sixty-third Congress, in every crisis that involved the professional politicians, Jim Mann led his 'pie-and-pork' regulars to the support of the Democratic leaders."

Mann, Haines said, was the most formidable candidate for the Presidency, and the defeat of his political ambition was urged at any cost.

RECOVERS VALUABLE JEWEL.

Wife of Russian Ambassador, at Newport, Gets Back Brooch.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 5.—Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador, today recovered her diamond horseshoe brooch containing thirty-seven diamonds, which was lost June 26. Jeremiah Corcoran, a plumber, under arrest for intoxication, in whose possession the brooch was found, will be questioned by the police in regard to the matter when he regains his composure.

Five days ago Corcoran, while under the influence of liquor, visited the police station to tell something to the Sergeant on duty. His condition was such he was locked up and sentenced the next day to four days in the County Jail for intoxication. This morning a policeman noticed Corcoran on Bellevue Avenue holding the missing jewel in his hand. Corcoran was taken to the police station, where he was found the ornament four or five days ago. Corcoran was released from the jail Monday night and the police therefore are at a loss to know how he came in the possession of the brooch.

SALE OF KEROSENE STOPPED

Private Purchases in Germany Cut Off Till Sept. 1.

BERLIN, via London, July 6.—The Tageblatt announces that the three leading petroleum import companies have agreed with the Government to sell no kerosene to private purchasers before Sept. 1. The Government departments and businesses to which oil is indispensable will be supplied by special arrangements.

This action is intended, it is said, to limit the consumption of kerosene oil in Summer, when it is more easily dispensed with, so as to preserve the supply for the Winter months. Considerable reserves already have been accumulated for the Winter.

The Government, it is stated, is preparing a measure fixing the maximum price of kerosene oil, which will probably be 35 pfennings (a pfennig equals ¼ of a cent) for a litre (1.06 quarts), about [illegible] the present retail price.

SIX FATAL ACCIDENTS MAR HOLIDAY SPORTS

Fred Heiser Lost His Life in Saving a Friend at Rockaway Beach.

MANY RESCUED FROM SURF

Child in Harlem Plunged Over Fire Escape Watching a "Sparkler" Descend.

Six persons were drowned yesterday in the waters in and around New York, and there were several narrow escapes and rescues.

Joseph Muhlens of 1,341 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn and Arthur Koulsen of 23 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn, were caught in the undertow while bathing off Rockaway Point. Their friends went to their rescue but were unable to reach them.

Just about the same time at Rockaway Beach, Fred Heiser of Hull Street, Brooklyn, and George H. Walters, a clerk of 710 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, went in the ocean at the foot of Centre Street. Both were carried well away from shore by the current. Walters was the first to become exhausted. Heiser went to his assistance. He gave his life for his friend, for he brought him to within reach of two life guards, and then disappeared into the water.

John Russell Philtenham of 814 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, was another who lost his life at Rockaway Beach. Conrad Rollackey, of the same address, who was with him, made an unsuccessful attempt to save his friend as Philtenham was carried into deep water by the undertow.

A premonition of Mrs. John Lancaster of Academy Street, Belleville, N. J., that danger threatened William, her eighteen-year-old son, was verified yesterday when the boy dived into the soft mud near the shore of Greenwood Lake and suffocated before help could reach him. He and seven other Belleville boys were on a four days' outing. Lancaster dived from a rowboat into shallow water. He did not come up, and after a fifteen minutes' search his body was found fast in the mud.

Young Lancaster graduated from the Belleville High School last month at the head of his class. He expected to enter Princeton. The mother had told friends she feared danger to her son on the outing.

Arthur Schwachter, 19 years old, of 516 East Eighty-first Street, who went to Harrington Park, near Hackensack, to visit friends, who are camping at Bogota Heights, was drowned in the Hackensack River when his canoe capsized.

Joseph F. Dunn, former Metropolitan swimming champion and a member of the New York Athletic Club, jumped into the Sound at Rye Beach yesterday afternoon and rescued Henry J. Roggenkant of Brooklyn, who was about 150 feet off shore in a canoe overturned. Dunn saw his plight from the beach. Roggenkant had gone down twice when Dunn reached him. The beach crowd cheered the rescuer.

Morris Smith of 21 Brandreth Avenue, Arverne, L. I., came near drowning there yesterday. Joseph Grery of Rockaway heard his cries for help, and after a struggle brought Smith to shore unconscious.

Tony Tedisio, 3 years old, fell from the fire escape of his home on the third floor of 225 East 111th Street last night and was instantly killed. He was playing with a sparkler, and in leaning over to see the fall of the falling sparks he slipped through the railing.

Policeman Martin Sheehy of the Fifth Street Station, while taking a revolver from Gannard Piro, 15 years old, of 30 Rivington Street, was shot in the left thumb. The boy, who said the shot was accidental, was arrested.

The placing of a lighted firecracker under the feet of Mrs. Katherine Coleman, 551 East 146th Street, last night, caused the arrest of Amilo Crico, 389 East 151st Street, the Bronx. Crico, who is 16 years old, saw the woman standing on a doorstep, holding a baby.

"Let's pretend she is a German battleship and torpedo her," he shouted to his playmates.

Policeman Gannon took Crico to the Alexander Street Police Station.

There were 172 accidents from explosives in Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday for the entire twenty-four hours. The total last year was 119.

There were 40 fires in those boroughs for the day, as against 28 last year for July 4. In 1913 there were 81 fires and in 1912 there were 54.

FEWER CASUALTIES IN U. S.

Chicago Herald Statistics Show 14 Dead and 350 Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Statistics gathered from all parts of the United States by The Chicago Herald showing the nation's dead and injured in the celebration of the Fourth of July indicate a slight falling off in the number of casualties.

The dead number fourteen, the same as last year. The total number of injured is placed at 350, as against 382 in 1914. The totals of dead and injured, however, are apt to be slightly increased when full returns are received.

Had the celebration this year been confined to one day as usually is the case it is believed the casualty figures for the country would have shown a decrease from those of any previous year. Telegrams from many points tell of the great improvement this year in the character of the celebrations, of the diminution of casualties, and the general satisfaction of the people with the results achieved.

FOR NEW WEST POINT ROAD.

Cost $100,000 a Mile, a Big Reduction from Original Bids.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 5.—For the building of a sixteen-foot bituminous macadam highway around Storm King and Crow's Nest Mountains, and through the United States Military Academy reservation at West Point to connect with the present road running west from that village, Commissioner Edwin Duffey of the Highway Department will receive proposals on July 26. At the same time this road is being constructed the Highway Department purpose to build 1.17 miles of road from the village to form a connection with the West Point Central Valley highway.

For the 3.04 miles to be constructed the department's engineer estimates a cost of $327,891. The average cost per mile will be $100,000 as against $180,000 per mile under the first proposals, which were received on Dec. 10 last, and which were rejected because of insufficient appropriation. The new plans eliminate two steel bridges and narrow the maximum road sections from twenty-eight to twenty-four feet on cuts and from twenty-six to twenty-two feet on fills.

INSANE, STABS LANDLADY.

Boarder Then Throws Policeman Downstairs, but is Subdued.

Mrs. Emma Blatter, 75 South Eighth Street, Williamsburg, was attacked by Peter Mohlin, an insane boarder, yesterday, and stabbed in the arm. The demented man first tried to throw her out of a window. Before the lunatic was under restraint and taken to the Kings County Hospital he threw Policeman Martin Short of the Clymer Street Station down a flight of stairs, and was choking the policeman in the hallway when Policeman Cox kicked in the front door and saved Short.

Mohlin had been boarding with Mrs. Blatter for eight years, and a few weeks ago he told her, she says, that he was infatuated with her and wanted to marry her. She advised him to get another boarding house. He labored under a delusion yesterday that she was going to marry a widower.

WILSON CHIDED IN JERSEY.

Society of the Cincinnati Members Say Flag Isn't Protected.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 5.—Members of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati who were here today chided President Wilson and his Cabinet officers for their failure to enforce proper respect for American lives and property on the high seas. Ex-Governor Franklin Murphy declared that the Society of the Cincinnati should take a more active interest in such matters and incessantly observe a greater patriotic Americanism.

He said that united protest was the way to bring about a cessation in the methods being employed by belligerent nations who did not hesitate to violate American rights in the perpetration of their warfare.

James Wall Campbell of Freehold, the President of the society, expressed dissatisfaction at the manner in which foreign nations wer edisregarding American rights, and with the way in which the American Government has handled the international situation.

"The signers of the Declaration of Independence and the drafters of the Constitution in the United States meant that the flag of this country should be protected on every sea and in every land, he said. If those same men were conducting the affairs of this country today, that flag and our rights would be protected.

The society will meet here again next year.

FLOATING HOSPITAL TRIPS.

St. John's Guild Begins Its Outings for Mothers and Babies.

The floating hospital Helen C. Juilliard of St. John's Guild begins her trips for the season today. These trips, for mothers with their babies and little children, will be continued daily throughout the Summer. The Guild has distributed its tickets widely among hospitals, dispensaries, day nurseries, milk depots, settlement houses, churches and, in fact, practically every institution that comes in contact with the poor, also to many doctors and druggists. The Department of Health also has tickets for distribution by its Summer corps of doctors and nurses.

Through these channels a mother with a sick or ailing baby should have no trouble in getting a ticket or finding out about the hospital and the benefits afforded by it.

In addition to the medical treatment and feeding under the direction of a staff of physicians and nurses, milk is given to the other children twice daily and a warm dinner served at noon. The regular trip is through the Narrows into the Lower Bay, anchoring off the Seaside Hospital at New Dorp, where the very sick babies are transported to the Guild's hospital on shore.

A large amount of money it required to maintain this work and provide these benefits for the poor of the city. Contributions may be sent to Isaac N. Seligman, treasurer, 108 Park Avenue.

Aetna Explosives Co.
American Brass Co.
Amer. Light & Trac. Co.
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FINANCIAL.

HOCKING VALLEY PRODUCTS COMPANY.
Securities in accordance with the agreement of January 1, 1915, can be obtained at the Empire Trust Company, Depositary, 120 Broadway, upon presentation and surrender to the Depositary of certificates of deposit endorsed in blank, with signature witnessed. Holders of certificates of deposit who send them to the Depositary by mail should specify the address to which securities are to be forwarded and the manner of shipment, whether by express or registered mail. In the absence of specific instructions, securities will be sent by registered mail at the risk of the addressee.
Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds under the plan may still obtain the benefits of it by depositing a signed agreement, together with their bonds and the January 1, 1915, and subsequent coupons, with the Empire Trust Company, Depositary, 120 Broadway, New York City.
Coupons due July 1, 1915, stamped in accordance with the agreement (and accompanied by income tax certificates in which the income should be stated at the reduced amount) will be paid at the reduced amount upon surrender thereof to the Bankers Trust Company, coupon-paying agent, 14 Wall Street, New York City.
HOCKING VALLEY PRODUCTS COMPANY.
July 2, 1915.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIVE PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE SYRACUSE LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, DUE JULY 1, 1954:
The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as successor to The Trust Company of America, Trustee under the Deed of Trust of The Syracuse Light & Power Company, dated April 10, 1907, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Sixty-nine thousand three hundred ninety-seven and 40-100 Dollars ($69,397.40,) in accordance with the sinking fund provision of the said Deed of Trust.
Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the undersigned, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon on July 7th, 1915, and should be endorsed "Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Syracuse Light and Power Company." The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.
Proposals of bidders unknown to the Trustee must be accompanied by satisfactory references.
Dated, New York, N. Y., July 1st, 1915.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA. Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds Due January 1st, 1943.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to Article Tenth of the Mortgage given to New York Security & Trust Company as Trustee, to secure the issue of bonds above described, the said Trustee has drawn by lot the following numbered bonds:

9	56	102	118
122			

for payment forthwith at its office, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, at 103 per centum of the par value thereof ex the July, 1915, coupon.
Interest on the said bonds so drawn ceased on July 1st, 1915.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
formerly New York Security & Trust Co.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, July 2d, 1915.

MICHIGAN TRACTION COMPANY 20-Year 5% Gold Bonds Dated January 1, 1901, due January 1, 1921.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed proposals until 3 P. M. on July 22, 1915, at its office, 26 Broad Street, New York City, for the sale to it of bonds as described above, at a price not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, sufficient to use the sum of $30,078.19.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
July 2, 1915.

ATLANTA GAS LIGHT COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 5% FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of Trust Deed, dated June 1st, 1897, that the undersigned as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the twentieth day of July, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $5,932.78. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders of bonds.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly New York Security & Trust Company, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, July 2nd, 1915.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN:
Notice is hereby given that Lewis W. Hirsch of the firm of Hirsch & McFarlane and the Hirmac Waist Co., 127 N. 7th St., Phila., Pa., has withdrawn from the said firms. Said firm will continue trading as The Hirmac Co. John T. McFarlane and Martin J. Weinstein successors. Said John T. McFarlane and Martin J. Weinstein will assume all assets and liabilities of the firms heretofore trading as Hirsch & McFarlane and The Hirmac Waist Co.

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Wonderful expansion in the business of this industrial concern.
Market position of its stock is greatly improved.
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B'way at 72d St. 125th St. at 8th Ave.

Balt. & Ohio
In the second of the four articles on the Baltimore & Ohio in the current issue of *The Financial World* our railroad analyst, who has personally inspected the property, reviews the company's great increase in traffic. If you are not already reading these instructive studies of the present and probable future operations of this leading Southern railway system you should begin reading them now.
Send for Copy.
The Financial World
18 Broadway New York

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Wednesday, July 7, 1915, for Contract 149, for furnishing, delivering, and installing racks, shutters, screens, lifters, and other apparatus in gate chambers at Ashokan, Kensico, and Hill View reservoirs, in the town of Olive, Ulster County, and town of Mt. Pleasant and City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York.
At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Wednesday, July 7, 1915, for Contract 140, for furnishing, delivering, and erecting at Shafts 11 and 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct, in the New York, drainage equipment for unwatering the tunnel and its shafts.
At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned will receive at the address stated below on Tuesday, July 13, 1915, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., sealed bids for all of the uncollected municipal receivables belonging to the undersigned. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for 10 per cent. of the amount thereof. A list of the said accounts may be inspected upon application to the undersigned. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. No representation, warranty or guaranty of any kind is made as to said accounts.
Dated New York, July 6th, 1915.
WILLIAM ROSENBERG and ALLEN R. MEMHARD as Trustees of HOUSE, STOWE & CO., 18th Floor, 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., July 21, 1915, for delivering storage batteries, chairs, air compressor, steel conduit, receiver cords, high-speed drills, fire extinguishers, pipe fittings, gauge-testing outfits, wrought pipe, eye protectors, thermometers, and twin conductor wire at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc. Apply for proposals to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General, U. S. A. 6-28-15.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY CORporation invites proposals for construction of elevated railroad stations in connection with Broadway additional tracks. Bids to be opened July 23, 1915. For plans and further information apply to Chief Engineer, 85 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on or after July 12, 1915.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CUSTOM House, Norfolk, Va.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M. Aug. 4, 1915, and then opened, for dredging in inland waterway from Norfolk, Va., to Beaufort, N. C. Further information on application.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
THE FIRM OF MORRISON & MILLS, 254 Greenwich St., was dissolved on June 30, 1915. R. W. MORRISON.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank
130 AND 140 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, June 14, 1915.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $8,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 19, 1915.
Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1915.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK
51 Chambers St., New York
The Board of Trustees has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10, 1915, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1, 1915.
THOMAS M. MULRY, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

American Savings Bank
115 WEST 42D ST.
(Bet. Broadway & Sixth Ave.)
Hours 9 to 4; also Mondays 6 to 8 P. M.
Dividend at rate of 3½% per annum.
Deposits to July 10th, 1915, draw interest from July 1, 1915.
WM. M. CAMPBELL, Pres. DAVID ORR, Sec'y.
WM. M. HAZELTON, Treas.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
CHARTERED 1866
31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited depositors entitled thereto under the By-Laws, on July 1, 1915, on sums of $5 to $5,000, and payable on and after July 19, 1915.
Money deposited on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Mondays 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.
Saturdays 10 a. m. to 12 m.
Adolphe H. Fischer, President
George T. Conniff, Secy. and Treas.
Herman F. Bietmann, Asst. Treas.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK
40th Street and 6th Avenue
An Interest Dividend (113th Consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum. Credited July 1, 1915, and payable on and after Thursday, July 15, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.
Money deposited on or before July 10 draws interest from July 1, 1915.
Alex. P. W. Hinman, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK
The trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $5,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 21, 1915.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
E. SHERER, Sec'y. R. D. ANDREWS, Asst. Sec'y.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.
July 1, 1915, dividend at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th St.
New York, June 7, 1915.
Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws (not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21st.
Depos

SPORT WAIST COAT

Sleeveless—Leatherbound

The Hit of the Summer Season

Made of Silk Taffeta. Very smart to wear over lingerie or silk blouses in combination with white or colored skirt. White kid belt with five leather straps to match color, drawn through hemstitched slashes in silk. High Medici collar in back. Finished with scalloped peplum. Black, Navy, Rose, Emerald, Copenhagen and White.

$27.00 Doz.

Swan Waist Co. 49-51 East 21st Street.

Burroughs Adding Machine

COST $375. $150 NET CASH.

Guaranteed 1 Year. Equal to New. First Telephone Call Takes It!

JOHN E. RANSON, Auctioneer, 157 Greenwich St, Cor. Dey. Phone Cort. 3465.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Estate of Ermina J. Proal.

Pierre A. Proal and Henry F. Southard, Executors.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer.

Sells by public auction on premises, No. 182 West 58th St., cor. 7th Av., 12th floor, apartment house known as Alwyn Court, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,

on Thursday, July 8, at 1 P. M.

High-class, Elaborate Appointments and Paintings.

(Paintings to be sold at 8:15 P. M.)

Gobelin tapestry, upholstered arm chairs, drawing room suite, richly carved ornamentations, embroidered in silk damask. Tables, commodes, and odd pieces of furniture of the Louis Quinze period, of rosewood marquetry with chiseled bronze mountings. Mahogany, rosewood and satinwood tables in unique and popular designs. Vernis-Martin and mahogany cabinets, bookcases, desks, chairs, rockers, settees, &c. Beds, bedding, mattresses, blankets and linens, Scotch Axminster rugs, runners, and carpets. Portieres, curtains, and wall coverings of rare silk embroidered damask and tapestry.

Complete set of crystal and cut glassware. Early Eighteenth Century Royal Vienna, Royal Doulton, Crown Derby and Royal Worcester Vases, Chinawares, and Porcelains in various sizes and styles with Ormolu mountings and decorations by well-known artists. Also several specimens of Venetian and Cameo glassware.

Bronze and Castillian marble statuary and busts of exquisite workmanship, signed by renowned artists. Collection of books by distinguished authors. Rare cabinet pieces of beautifully carved ivories. Limoges, enameled Meissen figures, miniature porcelains, court fans, and antique silverware. Japanese, Italian Majolica, and other antique plaques. Gilt bronze fire dogs, &c., &c.

PAINTINGS TO BE SOLD AT 8:15 P. M.

AMONG THE ARTISTS REPRESENTED ARE: MURILLO, HUGO KONIG, W. MORGAN, AUGUSTE MUSIN, HENRY W. BERNARD, BOUCHARD, MAX GAYLORD, MARVIN HOIT, W. H. HILLIARD, HAMMAN, C. NAKKEN, GEO. BERNIER, AEGGER LINEZ, A. PERRIENT, H. D. GARDINIER, C. RICHTER, A. SANI, LEON CAILLE, JULIAN DUPRE.

Catalogues on application to the Auctioneer. Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith.

PIERRE A. PROAL and HENRY F. SOUTHARD, Executors.

Messrs. JELLENIK & STERN, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2,120-2,126. Tel. 6611-12-7604-7065 Barclay.

Exhibition on premises July 6th and 7th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and evenings at 8 P. M. No flag displayed.

MERCHANDISE.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Tomorrow, Wednesday, July 7th, 1915, At 10:30 A. M., on Premises, 822 Eighth Ave., N. Y. C., near 37th St. $25,000 Extraordinary Staple Stock of

Dry Goods, Domestics

Women's & Children's Wear and Furnishings

200,000 yards Domestics and Flannels; in original pieces, muslins, cambrics, lawns, percales, prints, ginghams; 500 original pieces Outing and Dress Flannels, Silk Striped Yachting Flannels, Serges, Worsteds, etc.; 2,000 Ladies' Up-to-date Corsets, in original lines, as Mme. Grace, Nemo, etc.; Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear, comprising 100 dozen Root's Tivoli, Lisle, Balbriggan, etc.; 1,000 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs. Ladies' Muslin Underwear, House Dresses, Kimonos, Aprons, Petticoats; 200 dozen Ladies' Kayser Silk Gloves; large line Men's Negligee and Flannel Shirts, Men's, Women's and Children's Hosiery in Onyx, etc.; Silk Neckwear, Suspenders, full line of Notions. Laces and Embroideries, Ladies' Silk Waists, Cloth and Linen Suits, Silk, Cloth and Summer Dresses, Skirts, Children's Coats; large line of Infants' Wear.

DEALERS, it will be to your advantage to attend this sale as merchandise is all original, clean and staple.

Auctioneer's Office, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. Telephone, Spring 2249-2249.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,

520-522 Broadway,

Phone 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, July 7, 10:30 A. M., Special Peremptory Auction Sale Without Limit or Reserve

To Close Out All Summer Accounts

10,000 Ladies' 10,000 Children's DRESSES

2,500 DOZEN SHIRTWAISTS

LARGE LINES OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, Skirts, Taffeta and Sateen Petticoats, Underwear, etc.

ALSO A SELECT RETAIL STOCK.

Entire High-Grade Stock, Inventoried $10,000. Positively the largest and finest up-to-the-minute LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S

CLOAKS and SUITS

Dresses and Skirts, Summer Wearing Apparel. C. Kornblum, Auct'r, by Ordover & Singer, sells today, Tuesday, 10:30 A. M., 45-47 Lispenard St., near Broadway. Telephone 690 Franklin.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SNAPPY STYLES silk and cloth dresses, separate skirts, and silk waists. Call all week, afternoons, 6th floor, 11 East 26th.

LOOKING at popular lines of serge and silk dresses. Call 1 to 5, 138 and 140 West 21st St., 5th floor, front.

LOOKING at Fall cloaks, suits, and dresses. Martin E. Feuer & Co., 116 West 32d St.

JOBBER looking at serge and satin dresses; immediate orders. Call Tuesday morning, 4th floor, 35 West 21st St.

JOBBER looking at Fall samples of silk and cloth dresses. Call all week, 137 West 35th St., 7th floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall waists. Call with samples all morning, Alter Bros., 215 4th Av.

JOBBER looking at cloth dresses; all week. Excello, 127 West 17th St., 5th floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall dresses; orders given. 138 West 25th St., 6th floor.

1,000 WHITE AND COLORED VOILE DRESSES to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 29th St.

CHELSEA WAIST CO. have for delivery heavy Milanese silk jersey sport coats, 28 inches long, in all colors, at $3.75 each. Terms 8-10. 152-156 West 25th St. Phone Farragut 9745.

ACCOUNT OF RETIRING, house dresses, kimonos, bargain prices. United Garment, 129 West 29th St.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, 26; city or road; salary, commission; staple article. M 121 Times.

WANTED—A ready-to-wear line for Canada, east of Montreal, by a resident salesman who has covered the territory for ten years. Write to World's Market Corporation, 28 West 23d St.

$25,000.00 STOCK OF MOHAWK OVERALLS, union label, in lots to suit purchasers, below cost of production. A. Schaap & Son, 394 Broadway.

TO LEASE.—Complete petticoat factory; 20 special machines; reasonable rent. S 51 Times.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WE ARE open to buy anything you have to sell. B. R. S. CO., 32 Greene St. Spg. 35e

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Headquarters on

WAX

of all kinds

Beeswax, white and yellow

Stearic Acid, Bayberry Wax

Ceresine, Carnauba, Paraffine

Water-White Mineral Oil

Spermaceti, Japan Wax

Pearl Floor Wax Polish

We solicit your inquiries.

E. A. BROMUND CO., 356 West Broadway, New York City.

Manufacturers of Ready to Wear.

The season is about to open; the buyers will be here; we can personally show your line to the buyers of the country. Telephone 5080 Gramercy for particulars.

World's Market Corporation, 28 West 23d St., New York.

5c & 10c EXCHANGE

50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY

GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE

Everything for the Bargain Basement

19 W. 20th St. and 11 W. 19th St., N. Y.

500 DOZEN

WASH SKIRTS, DRESSES

AT CLOSING OUT PRICES. GOLFINE SKIRTS ON HAND.

QUEEN COSTUME CO., 25 W. 27th St.

Close Out All $9 Wash Dresses At $6.00 per Dozen.

Also the higher priced in proportion. We also have on hand a good stock of Silk Dresses, consisting of Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas, and Crepe-de-Chines. Prices ranging from $2.25 to $8.75.

IPP, KWINT & CO., 118 West 22nd St.

S. STEINFELD & CO.

43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.

Offer Special Value in LADIES' JAP SILK WAISTS at $7.50 per dozen.

Wool Crash SUITS, KNITTED GOLF COATS, AND SUMMER CLOTHING SPECIALTIES

The HOUSE of HUCHBERGER, 93 5th Ave.

The BIG STATIONERY STORE

Retails at Wholesale Prices.

Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

BOOKLETS, CIRCULARS, ETC.

PRINTING Booklets, Catalogs, Circulars, Office Stationery. Lowest Prices. Drawings, Cuts, Trade Marks. Hayes Bros., 301 W. 37. Greeley 885.

DOUBLES ALLOWANCE FOR SNOW CHILDREN

Court Decides Against Elbridge Gerry Snow in Suit Brought by Divorced Wife.

AMOUNT RAISED TO $8,000

Referee Holds Charges Brought Against Mrs. Fannie P. De Bost Were Unwarranted.

Mrs. Fannie P. De Bost is to have the allowance of $4,000 from her first husband, Elbridge Gerry Snow, for the support of her two children, Dorothy Violet and Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr., increased to $8,000 a year.

Jacob A. Cantor, who was appointed referee to hear testimony on Mrs. De Bost's application reported in favor of the plaintiff and Justice Goff of the Supreme Court has confirmed the report.

After the divorce of Mr. and Mrs. Snow the latter married Louis L. De Bost, who was afterwards separated from her. He is paying her $60 a month alimony. In the hearing for an increased alowance from Mr. Snow the referee took 1618 pages of testimony. The total expenses of the hearing amount to $5,318 of which $2,500 is for counsel fees. Mr. Snow's income is $50,000 a year. His father is president of the Home Insurance Company.

In summing for the information of the court Martin W. Littleton, for Mr. Snow, said that the Snow children, since they have been in the custody of their mother alone, have been "surrounded by unwholesomeness in every detail" and that any fair-minded man could only come to the conclusion that their welfare demanded their removal from their present environment. He accused Mrs. De Bost of handling the money paid her for the education and a maintenance of the children in an irregular manner and asked that the money be lodged with a trust company and not paid over directly to the plaintiff. In charging Mrs. De Bost with living an irregular life Mr. Littleton referred "especially to one Reynolds," whom he said was on terms of intimacy with her. He said that the schedule of the plaintiff, setting forth the manner in which the money allowed her was spent, was a "symbol of systematic robbery and untruth."

Mr. Littleton said that two young girls had eloped from the home of Mrs. De Bost and had married without the knowledge or consent of their parents; that Mrs. De Bost had acknowledged a desire for drink and that "the record clearly demonstrates that plaintiff is a woman of degraded and disreputable nature whose one thought in life is to live off others, and to hold to her children because of the benefit she derives from the allowance for their support."

The referee said that he considered the charges made against the plaintiff were unwarranted.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Made Under the Textile and Metal Schedules.

Fancy pencils of metal, in some instances set with an imitation precious stone, are properly provided for in the present tariff at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the law for articles to be worn on apparel or carried on or about the person. This was the conclusion reached by the Board of General Appraisers in overruling protests by Rosenfeld & Goodman, American Express Company, Wolff & Co. and Heppel & McAvoy. The protestants claimed duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal, but the board decided that the articles were of too ornate design to be classified under the metal schedule.

The Andrew Kan Asiatic Importing Company, Portland, Ore., protested the Collector's assessment of cotton table covers, which were classified as embroidered articles and returned for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem. Judge Cooper inspected the official samples and found that they were composed of two or three strips of cloth fastened together by fancy cross stitches which were not drawn tight but left spaces of perhaps an eighth of an inch between the strips of cloth, making a sort of openwork effect. The four sides or edges of the covers were finished by a hem and hemstitching. The General Appraiser held that, as no threads were removed, the goods cannot be deemed "openwork" or embroidered within the meaning of the law. The claim for entry as manufactures of cotton at 30 per cent. ad valorem was sustained. Other importers entering similar goods, and whose protests were sustained, included H. E. Lewis, Oriental Importing Company, Chow Hing Lung & Co. and the United Import & Trading Company.

The board decided that adjuncts of bicycles and automobiles imported under the tariff are not to be regarded as "finished parts." The question came before the board in the form of a protest by R. F. Lang and others. The merchandise included bicycle lamps, pockets, oil cans, pumps, horns, tool boxes, rubber bulbs and motor horns, all of which were assessed with duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem as finished parts of bicycles. The shipments also included automobile horns upon which duty was assessed at 30 per cent. ad valorem under the paragraphs for finished parts of automobiles. Judge Fischer held that the metal articles were properly dutiable at 20 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of metal, while those of rubber were admitted at 10 per cent. as rubber manufactures.

Farley, Harvey & Co., Boston, were partly sustained in protests relating to damask articles. All of the merchandise was returned as Jacquard figured n anufactures of cotton dutiable under the tariff at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed a rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem as "cotton table damask, and manufactures of cotton table damask or of which cotton table damask is the component material of chief value." The board held that such of the merchandise as consisted of Jacquard figured cotton table damask was dutiable as claimed. The Collector was affirmed as to the balance of the goods described as Jacquard union table damask composed of flax and cotton, cotton chief value.

The board made a sweep of importers' protests for the purpose of clearing the files of cases either abandoned or submitted without the introduction of any evidence. These protests were overruled: S. Handel & Bro., Calhoun, Robbins & Co., J. C. Klein, M. J. Corbett & Co., Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, Rusch & Co., Lamb, Finlay & Co., Bacon & Co., L. Ballot, James McCutcheon & Co., C. Bahnsen & Co., Newberger & Co., M. Gardner & Co., William H. Stiner & Son, Brown & Roese, F. A. Bernstein, E. de Granmont, and Hamberger, Stern & Co.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.

BOSTON—W. Fuene's Sons Co.; Mr. Jensen, toilet goods; D. S. Michael, jewelry; W. J. Miller, boys' clothing; Mr. Warner, representing; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. Murphy, sporting goods, toys; 1,133 Broadway.

BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch; H. Walder, ready-to-wear; 35 Union Square.

BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; W. A. Parsons, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; A. R. Stumer, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—E. Eisinger Co.; E. Eisinger, jobs dry goods, notions, furn. goods; McAlpin.

CHICAGO—The Fair; W. R. Anderson, men's, boys' hats, cigars, tobacco; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper Co.; S. Solomon, shoes; 18 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Gage Brothers & Co.; S. J. Rixon, hats; 5th Av. and 37th.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Ryan, cloaks; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. Garrety, corsets; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; L. C. Helgendorf, dry goods; 115 Worth.

CINCINNATI—Reins & Meiss; L. Meiss, muslin underwear, linens, ready-to-wear; 634 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—A. Bloch & Co.; J. Bloch, woolens; 45 East 17th.

CLEVELAND—Morehouse Co.; W. W. Wright, cloaks, suits; Collingwood.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss Brown, representing; 37 W. 26th.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery D. G. Co.; Mrs. C. R. Reed, cloaks; Mr. Emery, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT—Emporium World Millinery Co.; S. Kaufman, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; Z. H. Katz, dry goods; 320 B'way.

DETROIT—Crowley, Milner Co.; Miss E. Miller, corsets, waists; 116 West 32d.

DUBUQUE—Rider-Wallis D. G. Co.; J. W. Harvey, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 358 Broadway.

DUBUQUE—P. H. Meyer & Sons; P. H. Meyer, hats, gloves; Breslin.

GLOVERSVILLE—The Fashion; J. Doraman, jobs dresses, skirts, waists; 51 W. 23d St.

HARTFORD—C. Misch; Mr. Simon, ready-to-wear; 33 Union Square.

HARTFORD—Wise, Smith & Co.; L. Wise, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.

HOLYOKE—A. Skolny; C. Goldberg, jobs linens, suits, corduroy coats, lace waists, dresses; 1,133 B'way.

KANSAS CITY—M. B. Cohn Mercantile Co.; M. B. Cohn women's, misses' Fall ready-to-wear; 6th floor, 43 W. 27th.

KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer; W. M. Himsel, toys; 25 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—Lane, Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss Reese, cloaks, suits, waists; 36 W. 32.

LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; Miss H. Ogden misses' suits, dresses; 95 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE—T. M. Robinson-Norton Co.; E. A. Cunningham, furn. goods, mfg. dept.; G. P. Walton, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; Mr. Hodgkins, dry goods; 72 Leonard.

MACON—Union D. G. Co.; W. J. Juhan, notions, furn. goods; 69 5th Av.; Collingwood.

MEMPHIS—Sohr-Beasley Co.; A. Souhr, furnishing goods; Latham.

MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; T. Selig, hats; F. Hoehl, flowers; 640 B'way.

MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; Geo. B. Schoen, dresses, skirts, waists; 15 E. 28th.

MINNEAPOLIS—Bradshaw Bros.; D. Bradshow, millinery; 621 B'way.

NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; A. Jonas, untrimmed hats; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

NEW BEDFORD—Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; J. A. Dauphinais, dress goods, silks, laces; 116 W. 32d.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; S. S. Mann, domestics, dress goods, silks; 116 West 32d.

OAKLAND—Masbacher's Cloak & Suit House; B. L. Masbacher, cloaks, suits; 171 Greene.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; D. C. Tweed, domestics; Miss N. W. McCann, coats, suits, dresses; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss A. Nagle, cloaks, suits, skirts; Miss B. L. Ramsey, infants' wear; Mrs. G. Savage, furs; E. Bohn, leather goods; J. Scammell, books; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Mrs. L. B. Walters, jewelry; E. Goldman, merchandise manager; B. F. Montague, gloves; B. S. Scott, furnishing goods; J. A. Hudson, cloaks and suits; Miss A. B. Turner, ready-to-wear; Broadway and 32d St.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; L. Berber, millinery; 394 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—J. A. McNally & Sons; J. P. McNally, woolens; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; M. Neiman, coats, suits; Miss Gottlieb, jobs, dresses; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; S. Solomon, boys' clothing; M. Marks, men's hats; 116 W. 32d.

PROVIDENCE—C. Misch; C. E. Cohen, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.

PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; J. Diamond, upholstery goods; 220 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; I. Upright, furn. goods; 212 5th Av.; Flanders.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; S. J. Glaser, millinery; Cumberland.

SAN FRANCISCO—Ideal Garment Co.; H. Moss, silk, cloth dresses, waists, skirts; 170 5th Av.

SCRANTON—Clarke Bros.' Stores; P. M. Jennings, misses' junior, children's coats, suits, furs, wearing apparel; 1,270 Broadway.

SCRANTON—Emporium World Millinery Co.; F. W. Conklin, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

SEATTLE—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; A. J. Jones, furnishings, leather goods; 23 East 26th.

SEATTLE—Stoodecker & Co.; V. Stoodecky millinery; 650 Broadway.

ST. JOSEPH—Richardson Dry Goods Co.; W. E. Andriano, laces, ribbons; 51 Leonard.

ST. LOUIS—Levis, Zukoski Mercantile Co.; S. Levis, ladies' hats; 621 Broadway.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Keet & Rountree D. G. Co.; J. H. Rountree, domestics; J. L. Rice, furn. goods; 72 Leonard.

TACOMA—People's Store Co.; E. A. Mason, furnishing goods, men's clothing; 23 East 26th.

TOLEDO—Tiedtke Bros.; M. R. Foor, domestics, dress goods, silks, linens, laces, neckwear, gloves, ribbons, hosiery, underwear; Prince George.

TOLEDO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; B. F. Keys, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, bric-a-brac, jewelry, art embroideries, silverware, lamps; 354 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; N. Goodman, boys', children's clothing; 15 W. 26th.

WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; H. Grunebaum, dress goods, silks; 15 West 26th.

WILKESBARRE—Clarke Bros.' Stores; P. M. Jennings, misses' junior, children's coats, suits, furs, wearing apparel; 1,270 Broadway.

WILKES-BARRE—The Hub; J. Hirschowitz, clothing; Breslin.

WORCESTER—C. Misch; S. Elias, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY, JULY 16TH, ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE at 3208 3rd Ave., at 13 noon, 2000 Valentine Ave., 18.54x91.97ix irreg. Full particulars from auctioneers.

MORGENTHAU JR. 111 BROADWAY

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250. Send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, E. 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Av. J Station, Brighton Beach L.

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SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet S.

Great Jamaica Bargain

20 minutes from N. Y. or B'klyn; 5c fare; excellent plot; 8,000 sq. feet; large road frontage; worth $1,400; will sell to quick buyer for $750; must have $200 cash at once; balance very easy terms. Charles, 196 Times Downtown.

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5 rooms; full cellar; located on hilltop; abundance of old shade trees; 1¾ acres good soil; convenient to station and trolley; boating and bathing; hour from city; $200 cash; balance $16 per month. B., owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

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to buy a beautiful cottage or bungalow for $2,800 and up; terms easy; plenty of land for garden purposes; near trolley and depot; boating, bathing, and fishing; easy commuting distance. Address H. Aufforth, 243 West 34th St., New York. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

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Price $5,500, Including Garage.

$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot, and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.

Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity, high elevation.

This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.

F. W. WAGGONER, 1328 Broadway, Room 518. Phone Greeley 380.

FOR SALE AT LITTLE SILVER,

New Jersey, Long Branch Division, next to Red Bank; first-class train service, convenient to ocean front, five minutes' walk to the Shrewsbury River, four minutes' walk to depot; about three acres of land, ten-room cottage with all improvements, city water. Will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Address W. H. SMOCK, Attorney, 10 East Front Street, Red Bank, N. J.

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3 apartments, 8 to 12 rooms, 4 baths, $3,500, $6,000.

Doctor's office, 4 rooms and bath, $2,100.

118 East 54th St.

2 apartments, 8 and 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800, $3,300.

115 East 53rd St.

1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.

Doctor's office, 2 rooms and bath, $1,200.

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4 apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2-3 baths, $1,560, $2,250.

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96TH.—Large, airy rooms and kitchen; complete housekeeping; gas, electricity included; telephone Riverside; subway; moderate.

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6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500.

7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,700 to $1,850.

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500 WEST END AV.
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N. W. Cor. Broadway & 84th St.

THE LANCAS

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The storm that was central over the Great Lakes Sunday night has passed to the St. Lawrence Valley, having been attended by general showers and thunderstorms in the last twenty-four hours over the region east of the Mississippi, and high west winds in the region of the Great Lakes. It is being followed by a general increase in pressure, clearing weather and moderate temperatures.

Another disturbance covers the west Plateau and north Rocky Mountain region, where it is causing widely scattered showers. A reaction to normal temperatures from unseasonably cool weather is in progress in the Plains States and the Northwest.

Indications are that the weather will be fair Tuesday and Wednesday in the States east of the Mississippi River, except that showers are probable on the south Atlantic Coast. Moderate temperatures will continue in the east and southeast States, the Ohio Valley and the region of the Great Lakes, although slowly rising temperature is probable in the two last named districts.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the north Atlantic Coast will be fresh west; middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest and west; south Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature.

Northern New England—Fair Tuesday; cooler, except in Eastern Maine, Wednesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	62	70	4 P. M.	69	73
9 A. M.	62	70	6 P. M.	69	73
9 A. M.	66	68	9 P. M.	63	69
12 M.	68	71	11 P. M.	63	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 73; at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees at 9:20 A. M. Humidity, 91 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.74 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.88 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M. Loss
11:35—418 E. 10 St.; E. T. Bliss.....$5
A. M.
2:00—881 W. 125 St.; Jacob Herman..Slight
5:00—815 W. 56 St.; Eugene Montesani. Slight
9:15—277 3 Av.; Arthur Clipp.....$50
11:00—905 St. Nicholas Av.; J. Harris..Slight
11:15—644½ Hester St.; Louis Schmall..None
11:54—896 Van Cortlandt Av.; Allen Schestar.....Slight
P. M.
12:30—1,133 B'way; Malogley.....Slight
1:00—3,687 B'way; Henry Steinfelt..Slight
1:10—100 St. Nicholas Av.; William Isaacs.....Slight
1:15—200 W. 63 St.; Rosie Shein.....Slight
1:30—69 E. 116 St.; David Colonar.....Slight
2:00—908 Tiffany St.; Mrs. Alker.....Slight
2:20—840 Forest Av.; Herman Pincus..Slight
2:55—145 Thompson St.; Sally Gordon. Slight
5:45—246 Eldridge St.; Simon Koltsky..Slight
5:45—317 E. 102 St.; Fannie Berman...Slight
6:25—498 Lenox Av.; Parker Felch.....Slight
6:40—156 E. 87 St.; Jacob Goodmart..Slight
6:50—1,163 2 Av.; Louis Fordroff.....Slight
7:30—387-389 E. 8 St.; Joseph Moscowitz. Slight
7:32—197 1 Av.; Emanuel Lobel.....$1,000
7:45—4,151 B'way; James Matthes.....Slight
8:00—31 W. 117 St.; Cecilia Edelman...Slight
8:15—191 Claremont Av.; Charles Georgi. Slight
8:40—15 W. 137 St.; not given.....Slight
8:45—1,014 Ogden Av.; Anna Werner...Slight
8:50—1,072 3 Av.; Henry Brosang....Slight
8:55—100 Charlton St.; Charles Eber...Slight
8:55—278 W. 118 St.; Michael Cline....Slight
9:00—545 W. 37 St.; Julia Hofmeister..$3
9:00—1 W. 18 St.; Miss Campbell.....Slight
9:00—1,432 Charlotte St.; Ida Block....$5
9:05—21 Bennett Av.; Edward Coole..Slight
9:17—1,118 Forest Av.; H. J. Murray..Slight
9:30—214 E. 125 St.; Isaac Lang.....Slight
9:50—534 Hewitt Pl.; Lillian Rosen...Slight
10:00—231 W. 16 St.; J. Doyle.....Slight
10:00—1,639 Mount Hope Av.; Joseph Kerne. Slight
10:00—467 E. 172 St.; Congregational Church. Slight
10:05—1,297 3 Av.; elev. R. R. structure..Slight
10:10—801 W. 148 St.; Mrs. G. Vinder..Slight
10:15—29 W. 112 St.; Rachel Rinkoff..Slight
11:30—1,815 2 Av.; not given.....$40

PICTORIAL HISTORY.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, printed by rotogravure process, presents vivid pictures of passing events. Illustrations of war actualities. 10c a copy by mail. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Clarke<NYNH&HRR. Loughery<Bordens Cond Milk Co. Shapiro<Wells Fargo & Co. D'Amato<Pittsburgh Const Co. Smolik<Phila & Reading Coal & Iron Co. Beath<Silverstein. NY&HRR<Marshall (3.) Tobias<P&R Coal & Iron Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Court Room No. 2, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Motions.
Pilots Assn<SS Manchioneal, &c. Maroon Co<same. Payne<Street Old Colony. Penn RR<Tug Gladwish. Lynch<Dittmar. Fernald<SS Mohawk &c. Northrup<Tug Bern Metapan SS Co<SS Iowan.

DISTRICT COURT—Anderson, J.—Court Room No. 2, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Pollmer<Arthe Levy Bernhard Co. Arthe Levy Bernhard Co<Follmer Clogg & Co.

No other causes will be taken up for trial at this session of the court.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar at 10 A. M., Room 323.
US<Tilson & Hughes. US<Paterson & O'Hara.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re People, &c. (Monague.) Parsheholtz<Meinhardt. Re Century Opera Co. Parker Co<Hamilton Hotel Co. Moore Mills. Robe<Baldwin. Assets Realty Co<US Fidelity, &c., Co. Auto Tire Co<Mansfield T & R Co. Jasil<Greenspan. Olshansky<James. Re Trubin. Park & Sons Co<Hubbard. Benguiat<Benguiat. Park & Sons Co<Hubbard. Physioc<Physioc. Schnitzer<Nemeth. Seatkamp<Stark. Ziegelbauer<Stark. (2) Beal<Lehmann. Friedman<Gordon. Paoli<Feier. Buttenwieser<Jawcower Rty Co. Sinclair<Pine. Rapoport<Liberman. Bab<McGinn. Vacuna Sales Co<J C M Mfg Co. Menfer<Calassales Gum & Choc Co. MacClinton<M'Clinten. Gibbs<Engelbach. Nichols<Smith. Steigerschauen<Marx. Porter<Bennett. Alcock<Grannis & Warley Cont Co. Titus<C Pk. & RR. Cook<Fagan. Re Berg-Zal Co. Singheimer<Ability Cigar Mfrs Co. Otis Litho Co<Winik. Re Schnitzer, (S-W Surety Ins Co.) CNY<German P Socy. Fleishman<Lieberman. Hirsch<Hall & Co. Re Hanauer (Greenberger.) Reeves<Fowler. Thorn<Thorn. Tillman<Loew's Consol Enterprises. Re McNeice; (Lichtenberg.) Walker<Laemmle Dairy Co. Lawson<Zadek. Van Schaick<Wm Farrell & Sons. US Trust Co<E A L Realty Co. Bondy<Robinson, Farmers Loan & Trust Co<Dukes. (2.)

PART II.—Goff, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.
PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Case on Moller<Moller. No day calendar.
PART IV.—Lehman, J.—Case on—Man. Ry<Payne. No day calendar.
PARTS V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Solomon Fischel, Aida C. Walker, Gennaro Sarnataro, William May, William H. Hall, Antonia Seekamp, Giacinio Vigorito, James Varallo, Margaret Ryan, Philip Kraker, Albert W Van Winkle, Julius Livingston, Solomon Solomon, &c., Charles Bender, Dora Fuhrmann, Michal Javorski, &c., Viola R. Stocks, Inf., Beulah B Stocks, Inf., Margaret D. Brown, Henry L. Pasinsky, Vincent K. Hilton, Adelaide Hamilton (2,) Catherine Lyons &c., George H. Morgan, James McBride, Hyman Segelman, Manuel Suarez, Samuel Brenner, Inf., John B. Birdie, Patrick O'Hara, William Stotz, Hugo Reisinger, Theresa Morris, Inf., Jacob Rubino, George Glain, Samuel Goulding, Milton F. Day, Frances A. Ermann, John H. LeVelle, Caroline Stueber, Mary A. Kelleher, &c., Lucy M. Cornell, Charles G Huntemann, Donald Mitchell, Antonietta B. DeWitt, Mae R. Lefferts, Alexander Don, James Lennen, Agnes Hitchcock, Eva R. Platt, Fanny Hoehn, Robert R. Willetts, 1st, Irving W. Childs, Antonino Bagnato, Casper Fachsleter, (2,) Frederic Rintzel, Julius Steinwender, Henry Jacobs, Charles M. Campbell, Johanna Kemma, &c., Hiliil Waxberg, Charles Wild, Anna Goodman, Theresa Schoeneman, Harris Boskey, Rachel Lorenz, Maurice Seligman, Zarges, infants, Maria Fassig, Harris Gabrilowitz, Henry Pasinsky, Mary Stradinger, Samuel Weidhorn, Julius L. Rosenberg, Xavier Stuetzle, Maria Mooney, Margaret A. Clair.

TRIAL TERM.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Deutsch<US Gr Lodge, O of B Abraham. Grossman<Levy. Hartley<Roseff. Bayer<same. Dressler<Leibowitz. Lawrence<Krotel. Kinstlich<Kaufman. Natl Nass Bk<Whitney<Opera. Weiss<Fuss. Varuna Inv<Glover. Prince<Leitner. Auerbach & Kelly<Hoeffling. Kay Mfg<Brodsky. Allendale Bld<Rashall Baumann<Williamson.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J. Sumner Gerard<George Daily—Phoenix Ingraham, Man Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital<Margaret Weil—Richard H Arnold. Caroline E Heath <Joseph Isear—Matthew P Breen, Jr.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Brady, J.—at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Glaus<Glaus. Whitman<Whitman. Eldenberg<Eldenberg. Siegel<K. Y. Consolidated Rway. Topal<Dorfman. McChesney<Colorado Realty Co. Breuer Realty Co<Midas Amus. Co. Kats<Higgins. Kelly<Harris. Weeks<Seiler (2.) Same<Collins. Laheney<Laheney. Brown-Weiss Realties<Composarcome. Re Weisman.
Re Leary. Re F. S. C. (Mott Ave.) Canavan<Meddendorf. Lincoln Mtg Co<Bronx Pub Co. Re Moore. Wilkinson<Wilkinson. McNair<N Y Rways Co. Tracy<Jackson Associates. Yanofsky<Yanofsky. Wundrack<Wundrack. Tucci<Tucci. Mantler<Koenig. Standt<Stettler.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estates of: Rose Heller, Henry Reinhardt.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.—Sadowsky<Carmine Const. Co. Sachs<Lehman. People<Murray. Beith<Lockwood.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Swiattowska<Stodel.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Humphrey < O'Reilly (2.) Re Schlossberg (Miller Assignees.) Re Amer Surety Co (Riehl) (2.) Rao<Rao. Reeve<Robbins. Gordon<Gordon. Boehringer<Boehringer. Anderson<Anderson. Graichen<Hauser. Webster<Peerless Homes Inc. Re Gibb. Barry<Schaffer. Re Ackerman (Austin Nichols & Co.) John Hancock Mut Life Ins Co<Brod. Bell<Bell. Skinner<Chalmers. Re Malbone St (Shannon.) Re 70th & 77th Sts (Temple Impt Co.) Bartlett<Bartlett. Gilmore<Hirschman. Offrs Citizens Trust Co<Read. Re Rosbuck. Fuhrmann<Fuhrmann. Grossarth<Smith. Mok<Lamb Engine Co. Shepherd<Life. Codorus Realty Co< Dean Alvord Sec Co. Underhill<Wallin.
Plowright<Wright. De Moll<De Moll. People<Wright. Geisler<Packard Mr Co (2.) LIRRCo<Newman & Carey Co. Mordkoff<Israel. Covington<Abel. Northern El Co< Hirsch. Kay<Flynn. Brown<Flynn. People<Miller. Daly<Kingsbury. Ginsberg<Ginsberg. De Matteo<Norton & Gorman Contr Co. Slater<BHRR Co. Cherveniv<Cherveniv. Knowles<Kovacik. Sutherland<Pressberger. Oestreicher<Tadross. NYMunRy Co<Ryan. Same<same. Havertys Taxicabs Inc <Mitchell (Change venue.) Mason-Seeman Transptn Co<same (same.) Hock<Hock. Pinals<Schoenfeld. Heffernan<Hanley. Cundy<Schnopp. Hudson Wrecking & Lumber Co<Burak. Re Meyer Incompetent. Barry<Schaffer.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the Summer.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the Summer.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Vincent Schumacker, Elizabeth R Gill, Ann Vowler, Caroline L. Henry, Henrietta C. Campbell, Fritz Antreiter, Leonard J. Brown, Adam Gahn.
Accounting of:
Ellen F Meyers, Margaret Murphy, Julius Horwitz, James Surpless, Emma Smith.
Hannah Plastrik, Bridget Dugan, Mary McNamee, Oliver O Jackson.
Administration of:
Charles Smith, Emma E Mcgeary.
Estates of:
Lydia Suydam, Jos. McCray, Wm D Freyson, Wm Watson, John H Krogmann, Peter Duffy, Harkort Napier.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned until Oct. 4.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Sawyer, S.
Notice.—Surrogate Sawyer will hold court at White Plains only on every Tuesday during July. No court will be held during August.
Notice of trial must be served by each party and a note of issue filed in the office of the Clerk of the Surrogate's Court for all matters to be heard at the July terms in the same manner as in the Supreme Court.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate:
Henry Bell, Charles E. Searles, Theresa C. Lobus, Leslie A. McLeish, Executor's acc't'g: Mary Emma Weed, Wilhelmina Uchtmann, (unfinished.)
In re estates of:
Emily Fitzpatrick, (unfinished,)
Laura A. Wright, James L. Reynolds.
To pay claims:
R. E. McAllister.
Appt. Sub Trustee:
James D. McCabe.
Order to show cause:
Mary A. Sharkey.
Motion:
Mary E. Cox, (unfinished,)

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Real Estate. 148th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—Four-story and basement factory building, 60x100, modern brick construction, situated at 151 33d St., Brooklyn, N. Y., with seven lots contiguous. This factory is on the line of the new Fourth Avenue Subway recently opened; is adapted to any kind of light manufacturing; also machinery and stock used in connection with the manufacture of shade rollers. This property can be purchased subject to a five-year first mortgage of $25,000.
E. P. PEAVEY, JR.,
Attorney for Trustee, 42 B'way, New York.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my handsome 7-room cottage and plot at Jamaica; all improvements; city water, side walks, &c.; near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and 3 blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted. This is a big bargain for right party; only $150 cash, balance easy; perfect title. Jamaica, Box 158 Times Downtown.

Party in need of some ready cash, will sell his two lots in Jamaica for $135 each, two blocks from trolley and station. This is a bargain. Title guaranteed. C. Bryan, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Long Island Railroad Depot.

Will sell to party who can pay $16 monthly, cozy 7-room cottage; all improvements; ground for chickens and garden. Cottage, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Real Estate—For Sale or Exchange.

Will sell or exchange 5-store apartment house, select neighborhood; high rent; pays 15%. Florist, 1,927 Broadway. City property only considered.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

House for Rent.—West 103d St.; 12 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; parquet floors; moderate rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. (103d St.)

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLL TOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Factory, corner Broadway and Hopkins Av., L. I. City; brick; well lighted; two stories; adjoining yard. Particulars apply William Waterman, 12 South 18th St., Flushing.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Will sublet part of office. Apply 515 Wilson Building.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Desirable three-story dwelling; bathroom extension. 114 West 91st St.; caretaker. Particulars Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Bay window front dwelling; 316 W. 88th St.; twenty feet wide; four stories; caretaker. Particulars, G. E. Fountain.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Hollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch; handsome bathroom, with enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling; dining room, with elegant electric dome; parlor, open fireplace; large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance $18 monthly. Paton, Box 139 Times Downtown.

Will sell my fine little farm, consisting of small house, barn, 5 chicken houses, pigpen, and rabbit house; large plot of good soil cultivated, ready for farming; complete for $1,475; only $100 down, balance $10 monthly; free tickets to investigate; hour out. C. Treiss, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the lots in Midtown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Do you want to buy my little chicken farm, and 6-room house on large ground, nice shade trees, &c.? Will sell to a good party for $75 down and 12 monthly; write for further particulars. Johnson, Box 102 Times Downtown.

Small farm of 2 acres, good rich soil and shade trees, adjoining 8 of the largest L. I. towns; full price $775; will let responsible party have it for $7 a month; title guaranteed. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 8 on request. T. B. ACKERSON Co., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Colorado—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN DENVER, COLORADO.
Two modern, 10-room brick houses, stone foundations, on two lots 55 feet front by 150 feet deep; good brick barn; within two blocks of the Civic Centre and Public Library; all free and clear, and in excellent condition; will exchange for property in or near New York City. Address C. F. Winfield, 40 Exchange Place, New York City.

Maine—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—State Maine timber land, entire township, 28,000 acres; splendid growth; income paying; investigate. Address Owner, Box 843, Gorham, Me.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—To purchase a property within 1½ hours of New York suitable for hotel; large old mansion or hotel desired with some acreage; no liquor will be sold; applicants are of highest credit and reputation; must be bought on easy terms. B 39 Times Annex.

Wanted—Two acres, accessible to station and New York City; good dwelling house. L. H. A., Room 1,619, 111 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piguet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For rent, furnished, a new six-room cottage; fireplace; modern plumbing; on farm in Berkshire foothills; 100 miles from New York City; $200 for season; photos and plans on request. F., 119 East 40th St.

Handsomely furnished house, 16 rooms; bath; facing lake; New Hampshire; 7 fireplaces; magnificent trees; 16 acres; wonderful country; garage, stable; $300. S 75 Times.

Asbury Park.—Seven rooms, near ocean, $125 season. Particulars Riverside 4194, afternoon.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Cottage or bungalow wanted, with improvements; high elevation; hills Jersey or Westchester only; about hour out; responsible family; four adults; state terms. N 5 Times.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

WISH TO FIND FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED APARTMENT TO SUBLET FROM OCTOBER 1ST TO JUNE 1ST, 5 TO 7 ROOMS AND BATH. MUST HAVE OPEN FIREPLACES AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND BE ON OR NEAR WASHINGTON SQUARE. S 89 TIMES.

Gentleman, wife, two children, desire furnished apartment, absolutely refined neighborhood; state particulars, terms, in reply. N 18 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Park Av., 813, 815, (74th.)—Four exceptionally light rooms; all improvements; $27.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

The Earl's Court and the Norfolk, 306-308 West 94th St., close to Riverside; splendid 8 rooms, 2 baths, top floor; extra light; and 6 rooms, 1 bath; $1,020-$1,500.

15 Claremont Av., opposite Barnard College; attractive 6-room apartment; nominal rental balance term. Apply to Superintendent.

175th St., 516 West.—5 rooms; steam, hot water; one flight; $23, $25; concessions. Barnett, 21 East 125th St.

12th, 139 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

27th St., 361-363 West.—High-class elevator apartments, 4-5 rooms, bath; $35, $45 month.

Lenox Avenue, 342, near 125, subway, five rooms, bath; hot water; steam heat; $22.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

45th St., 127 West.—Bachelor one and two rooms, bath; hotel service; reasonable.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths. $2,500 and up.

93d St., 48 West.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; excellent neighborhood.

152 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

1,000 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Bronx.

College<Av., 170th St.; Bronx.—3 and 4-room apartments; beautiful neighborhood.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST. (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel; $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 9268.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14; Southerners; Summer prices.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electric light; also smaller rooms.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; studio; continuous hot, cold water; telephone.

72D, 122 AND 131 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH; EXCELLENT BOARD; TABLE GUESTS.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; table guests accommodated.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.
Established 21 years; large rooms, with private bath; also small rooms; parlor dining room; permanent, transient; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining rooms.

75TH ST., 13 WEST.
Large and small rooms; private bath; Jewish home cooking; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool front room; also smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, excellent board; Southerners accommodated; table guests.

79th, 114 West, Norse Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS, a satisfactory home for refined people, with a standard for comfort and health, exclusively our own; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

80TH, 124 WEST, (Ideal Location.)—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good home cooking.

83D, 134 West.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy rooms; refined home, excellent table, convenient location; moderate; references.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms; park surroundings; parlor dining; $7 week upward.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined, private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

92D, 33-34 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; table guests; Summer terms.

94TH, 15 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights, telephone; Summer rates; references.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELTH LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 30 min. Broadway; 8c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$15 per adult, with meals. 11 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av.—Spitz cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 37.

A private family with a large house will accommodate a few guests; home comforts and cooking; select neighborhood; 3 minutes to Main St., 5 minutes to depot, 6 minutes to Hudson Park; bathing, fishing, and boating; reasonable rates. Apply "The Rochelle," 30 Le Count Place, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 1358M New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. H. Robinson. Phone 3161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.,
BAY VIEW LODGE,
Mosholu Av. and Bay, (Beach 130.)
High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

Howell House, Quogue, N. Y.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; 80 miles; 3 acres; tennis, golf, sailing, bathing; fresh vegetables; large rooms; private baths.

Beautifully equipped room for one or two, including all conveniences, to rent; reasonable; two minutes from ocean. Schwartsberg, 10 South Park Av., Arverne, L. I.

SEA GATE, N. Y. HARBOR.
Exclusive private cottage near boat landing; moderate rates. Cypress Ave., 6 houses west of Sea Gate Ave.

SEA GATE, L. I.
The RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av.; table guests, $10 weekly. Coney 1306.

Sea Gate.—Private family accommodate few paying guests; excellent table; references. K., Box 159 Times.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

New Jersey.

Montclair Manor, 27 Hillside Av.—Select, refined house, centrally located; screen piazza; hot and cold water in rooms; excellent cuisine; 35 minutes N. Y. Montclair 2077.

New York State.

Hillcrest, T. W. Smith's, Warrensburg, N. Y.—Mountain life with luxuries.

ULSTER COUNTY fruit farm; good board. White, 309 West 49th. Phone Bryant 34.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Telland, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Refined, young American couple, with 5-year-old child, want accommodations for rest of Summer, within one hour of New York, near the water; preferably right by the water; proximity to country club desirable, but not essential; other things being equal, consideration given house whose clientele is principally young people, and where there is bathing, boating, fishing, tennis, cards and dancing; not necessary that house be large, nice "small," but should have capacity of at least 35, and should be adequately and comfortably appointed; clean and serve wholesome food; must be convenient to station; price about $20; no accommodations engaged until personal investigation has been made, so do not answer if you cannot meet these requirements. N 14 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

107TH, 822 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private boarding house; home cooking; Summer rates.

113TH, 540 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated, cool, quiet rooms; table guests; Summer rates.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 90's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (one block north of 157th subway.)—Wonderful grounds.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

38D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—SUITE, two rooms and bath.

84TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; $3.50 up; board optional.

42D, 16 EAST.—Very desirable, well-furnished small; also one double room; private bath; continuous hot water; references; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite, room with piano, single room; references; telephone.

56TH, 63 EAST.—Cheap during Summer; large, cool, handsome front rooms; every convenience.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful suite, adjoining bath; breakfast optional. Phone Lenox 6813.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 738.

West Side.

11TH, 21 WEST.—Airy rooms; four gentlemen; refined surroundings; capable houseman.

47TH, 9 WEST.—One or more rooms; bath; cool; modern conveniences.

47TH, 51-61 WEST.—Exclusive parlor suite; smaller rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Cool rooms; private baths; smaller rooms; moderate. 4589 Bryant.

91 WEST 40TH ST.
Large rooms; Summer rates; all conveniences.

52D, 55 WEST.—Single room, hot, cold, running water, bath; large room, private bath; electricity, telephone; gentlemen only; reference.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Delightfully cool large, small rooms; also sublet; Summer rates.

58TH, 28 WEST.—Large front basement; private bath; electricity; housekeeping; telephone; $6.

65TH, 59 WEST.—Large, small, outside rooms; running water; elevator, electricity, telephone. Dunn.

66TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor dining room; permanent, transient; table guests.

72D, 122 AND 131 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH; EXCELLENT BOARD; TABLE GUESTS.

73D, 235 WEST.—Large room; private bath; privacy, independence; Summer rates; references.

75TH, 46 WEST, near Park.—Delightful Summer location; parlor, connecting bedroom; $6; telephone.

76TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished, private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 128 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 153 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, $5 upwards; board optional; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; references.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Airy rooms, kitchenette, and private baths; also single; telephone; moderate.

77TH, 125 WE

CITY WAVES FLAG AND CHEERS WILSON

Safe and Sane Celebrations of Independence Day All Over Town.

WAR, TOPIC OF ORATORS

"We Want No Enervating Peace," Said Job Hedges at Lewisohn Stadium, Where 25,000 Gathered.

New Yorkers waved the American flag and cheered serious and fervid oratory in celebrations of Independence Day all over the city yesterday. From the orators they heard of what the Stars and Stripes meant to the world, of America's mission to the nations and of President Wilson's rôle in consummating Columbia's destiny.

In the new Lewisohn stadium of the College of the City of New York, 12,000 persons crowded last night. Almost an equal number thronged about the sides of the great natural amphitheatre. It was "American Day" on the program, but it was the Fourth of July to the great assemblage. Here, as at the City Hall celebration in the morning and at Tammany Hall, praise of Wilson followed on praise of Washington and Lincoln.

"If Washington and Lincoln could live in America today, no man would be so mean as to refuse them the affection of a grateful people," said Collector Dudley Field Malone at the Stadium last night. "But we have our living leadership. The fact that these United States have been able to hold themselves free for future service from the European conflict is due to the leadership of one man—calm when we are aroused, mild when we are angry, mannerly when we are extreme, firm when we are vacillating, slow to conclusion, but adamant in decision—Woodrow Wilson, the President of the United States.

Wants No Enervating Peace.

Job E. Hedges said he was addressing more people than fought for America in the War of the Revolution.

"I believe in peace," he said, "but I do not believe in that kind of enervating peace that allows men and nations to insult men and nations without proper rebuke. I would have America equipped so that when she speaks the whole world would stop and listen to the voice of the right. If this nation today had an army and a navy she could stop the war. A whisper from America should be stronger than the shouts of anybody else. I want the time to come that when the 100,000,000 Americans speak through their President it shall be a warning which the whole world will take time to hear and to heed.

"America stands for American institutions, and it must ever be so. Within the past week one of our prominent citizens has been shot by the hand of a fanatic, who thought the mission of a bullet could stop the war. It has been blamed on the contest abroad for the good will of America. I believe that it may be also due to the disrespect so rampant now toward American institutions and American rights of individuals."

Borough President Marks paid a high tribute to President Wilson, and called on all Americans to uphold his hands in his high purpose of hastening the day when all peoples shall be governed under democracies.

Spectacle Aroused Enthusiasm.

It was the first time the great Lewisohn stadium had been thrown open to the general public. The speakers' stand was on the field, and over the 12,000 auditors played the rays of Edison's new 3,000,000 candle power searchlight, shown to the public for the first time. A searchlight played on a big American flag at each end of the structure. The acoustics were little short of marvellous, the speakers said. With the stand fully 200 feet from the edge of the audience, the great crowd sat in perfect order, apparently every one hearing without difficulty.

The spectacle aroused intense enthusiasm when the great searchlight was shifted to a space before the speakers' stand, and there appeared two dancers, Uncle Sam and Columbia, who went through the mazes of the tango, and then dashed off in a gayly decorated automobile.

After Henry D. Estabrook had called America the "half-brother of the world," the audience arose and sang a hymn, "God Save the President," which had been composed and sent to Mayor Mitchel by the Rev. O. W. Peterson, a Methodist clergyman in a small Maine village.

Cheers Took Powder's Place.

There was less noise than ever before on a Fourth of July celebration. The rigid orders of the city authorities, coupled with the spirit of the Safe and Sane Fourth, made cheers the vent for enthusiasm.

At 5 o'clock in the morning the Stars and Stripes were raised over the block house in Central Park. The rain ceased soon after 10 o'clock and Manhattan started its forty-four celebrations which lasted until after midnight. The Government took cognizance of the day by firing a salute of forty-eight guns from the batteries on Governor's Island.

All vehicular traffic was shut off on Thirty-ninth Street from Fifth to Sixth Avenue last night while a steady stream of persons passed through to view the street carnival in front of the Engineers' Club, held under the direction of the Women's Vacation Committee, of which Miss Anne Morgan is treasurer. Miss Morgan arrived about 8:30 o'clock, announcing she had come only after she had received assurances from physicians that her brother at Glen Cove was in no danger. Several hundred couples danced in the street to music furnished by the Sixty-ninth Regiment band. Five thousand colored lights illumined the block.

Henry Clews was the principal speaker at a celebration at the soldiers and Sailors' Monument on Riverside Drive last night. There were also exercises at Grant's Tomb. In more than 100 schools and civic centres there were athletic games and speech-making. Twenty-five thousand persons attended celebrations in the Bronx.

City Hall Meeting in Rain.

Speakers at the City Hall celebration in the morning addressed a sea of umbrellas. From under these cheers greeted frequent references to America's duty to the nations and President Wilson's part in upholding that duty. Mayor Mitchel, who was to have presided, sent word he was not feeling well. George Gordon Battle took his place, and in his opening address praised the President for upholding peace with honor. He also said that New York's city administration was one to be proud of. The police band played.

Ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham attacked those who believed the righteousness of America's cause would always shield the nation from attack.

"The men who signed the Declaration of Independence," he said, "were intensely practical men. When they declared that all men were created equal, they meant what they said. They were not affirming something at variance with the obvious facts of human existence. What they meant was that all men were equal before the law. They had counted the cost of what they were doing, and were prepared to back up their word with their property, and, if need be, with their lives.

Washington's Reply to Sembast.

"The very day they signed the Declaration General Howe was landing a force of 10,000 British soldiers on Long Island. Several days after the Fourth of July, 1776, the Governor of Connecticut, in the language of political bombast with which we are so familiar in modern times, wrote to George Washington that he had no fear of what the enemy would do, trusting in the righteousness of our cause and believing that Heaven would protect us. But General Washington wrote back, and said: 'To put your trust in the righteousness of our cause without exerting your utmost would be to tempt Providence.' That was necessary then, and it is necessary now.

"Washington himself wrote with great bitterness of those who were deriving much profit from business with the British officials, that they talked more than anybody else, and lacked courage to take arms for either side. Then, as now, the men who talk most are apt to do the least."

Mr. Wickersham then repeated Lafayette's tribute to the greatness of the American soldier, and said in conclusion:

"Oh, fellow-citizens, inheritors of the great privilege our ancestors fought for, it is for us today to preserve those principles with a devotion which knows no limits and which stands ready to sacrifice anything that we possess in order, as Mr. Lincoln said, 'the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, may not perish from the earth.'"

Prendergast on Preparedness.

Controller William A. Prendergast praised the growth of the safe and sane Fourth in New York since it was inaugurated by Mayor Gaynor in 1910. He spoke of America's duty to be prepared for eventualities.

"Some time ago," he said, "an army officer objected to there being sung in the schools the song, 'I Didn't Raise My Boy to be a Soldier.' We can understand the mother love that would inspire a woman to say those words and to believe them. But there is another side to the question. A nation must sometimes be protected. It must be understood that there may come times when boys will have to shoulder muskets to protect their own honor and their nation's honor."

Judge Isaac M. Meekins of South Carolina made an old-fashioned Star-Spangled Banner Fourth of July oration. He said:

"This mighty nation of 100,000,000 can build a wall of men about us. This nation can put 10,000,000 men in the field, like those who spilled their blood upon the sides of Bunker Hill. If every one of the soldiers now tearing at one another's throats on the battle fields of Europe were to band together against us, there would not be enough to trail Old Glory in the dust or tear one star from the azure field. Our defenses are not in ships of steel, not forts of stone but in hearts of oak. When Northern valor and Southern chivalry mate in common cause, our nation is invincible.

"I want to pay tribute to that great man in Washington who is keeping us in our right path—peace with honor. I glorify the name of Woodrow Wilson."

Biggest American Flag Flies.

A crowd of 7,500 persons at noon watched Miss Emily Stevens, an actress, pull a string that unfurled in Times Square the biggest American flag. Old Glory, 165 feet long and 60 feet wide, loosed its folds from a steel wire stretched from the Times Building to the Heidelberg Building. The flag will be unfurled again at the motion picture convention at the Panama-Pacific Exposition on July 15. The unfurling of the great flag was a part of the celebration of the Broadway Association.

"I hope this flag will always float over a land in whose boundaries there is peace with honor," said Borough President Marks. "People from all parts of the world meet and mingle here. In Europe their brothers are fighting one another, but here they dwell in harmony. May it ever be so."

The Times Square meeting of the Broadway Association followed two others. One was at Columbus Circle, where the Chairman was Louis J. Kraus. Another was to have been held in Greeley Square, but because of the rain was adjourned to the dining room of the Hotel Martinique. There David Robinson, foreman of the Thaw jury, gathered about a hundred children, among whom were members of the Boy Scouts. The children were addressed by Colonel James E. Graybill, a Confederate veteran.

"Men regret the necessity of war," said Colonel Graybill, "but there are times when they must fight. I believe in a boy standing up for his principles. Fight for what you think right, and if you are licked, it doesn't matter."

After the meeting the children marched to Times Square and watched the unfurling of the flag. After that they were taken to the Broadway Theatre.

The rain didn't dampen the enthusiasm or patriotism of 5,000 persons who gathered before the headquarters of the League of Foreign-Born Citizens at 82 Second Avenue in the morning. George Gordon Battle presided and Mr. Wickersham spoke. Nathaniel Phillips, President of the league, told of its purpose, to help make good citizens out of immigrants. He said the league started a year and a half ago with five members and now has 870. He read President Wilson's speech delivered to foreign-born citizens in Philadelphia several weeks ago.

Herman Chamberman, Secretary of the league, delivered a long address in Yiddish, after which a gold medal was presented to Samuel Rosenstein, who secured sixty-seven members for the league in June.

ALL CELEBRATED THE DAY.

Brooklyn, Queens, and Newark Turned Out Patriotic Crowds.

Many thousands of Brooklynites took part yesterday in various Independence Day celebrations arranged by the city authorities, civic associations and fraternal and neighborhood organizations. The official borough celebration was to have taken place on the Nethermead in Prospect Park at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but, because of fear that rain might come the exercises were held in the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, a few blocks from the park. The South Brooklyn exercises were merged with them.

Borough President Pounds presided and the speakers included Controller Prendergast, ex-Congressman William M. Calder, Alderman Frederick Stevenson and George Gordon Battle. There was a concert by the Twenty-third Regiment Band, flag drills by 1,000 school children and athletic games.

About 500 people attended the celebration of the Knights of Columbus at the band stand in Prospect Park in the morning. "Block parties" and other neighborhood celebrations were held in many parts of the borough. In the evening there was dancing on the asphalt, the streets being illuminated by strings of arc lights and Japanese lanterns.

Every village and city in Queens had a big time celebrating the Fourth. More than a dozen band stands were erected in the different villages. Many parades scheduled for the morning was canceled. Fine celebrations were held in Jamaica and Richmond Hill, and the Rockaways had music, speech-making and dancing. A feature of the day's celebration was the display of flags on graves in the many big cemeteries.

Newark's safe and sane Fourth was celebrated with exercises in parks and playgrounds. In the morning there were canoe races on Branch Brook Park Lake. The afternoon official program was carried out at Weequahic Park, where the school and playgrounds children took part. Trotting races under the auspices of the New Jersey Road Horse Association were held on the park track.

TAMMANY URGES A DEFENSE INQUIRY

Celebrates the Fourth by Calling for an Adequate Army and Navy.

SPEAKERS LAUD PRESIDENT

Secretary Garrison Sends a Ringing Message to be "Worthy of Our Sires."

The European war, particularly as affecting America, was the theme of the speakers at the celebration of Independence Day at Tammany Hall yesterday. The main subject was "neutrality," but most of the speakers touched upon the question of preparedness. Tammany itself in a resolution went strongly on record as favoring an adequate army and navy.

United States Senator James E. Martine of New Jersey and United States Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas were the principal speakers, and short talks were made by James A. Hamill of New Jersey, William A. Cullop of Indiana, James C. Cantrell of Kentucky, James A. Gallivan and Peter F. Taque of Massachusetts. The reading of the Declaration of Independence, a ceremony prescribed by the by-laws of the society, was done by State Senator Robert F. Wagner.

John R. Voorhis, Grand Sachem of the society, presided, and made the annual address of welcome. Letters of regret from many prominent Democrats and absent members were read by Secretary Thomas F. Smith. There was a band, and the Tammany Glee Club sang patriotic songs. The hall was crowded, and among the Sachems and others in the front seats was Charles F. Murphy.

Senator Martine, the first speaker, exhorted the younger element to fulfill their duty at the polls.

"I have always followed my father's admonition," he said, "and have voted every time I should have voted since I attained my majority. Young men, whatever you do, do something. Don't be a mollycoddle." The Senator closed by prophesying the ultimate establishment of an American mercantile marine.

Tammany Wants Defense Inquiry.

The resolution adopted by the Tammany Society calling for an adequate army and navy read:

We citizens of the United States and of the State of New York, in public mass meeting assembled, under the auspices of the Society of Tammany on the 138th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of American Independence, in order to secure action by Congress and the State Legislatures of measures deemed necessary for the security and the prosperity of the Republic, for the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, the policy of the open door in China, the policy of ultimate freedom to the Philippines, the re-establishment of democracy in Mexico, and for the preservation of law and order, do hereby

Resolve, That until world peace is reasonably certain of realization, the United States must provide for an adequate army and navy as a means of defense of its principles and institutions; that Congress and the Administration be urged to institute an immediate inquiry into the defenses of the nation, to determine the expediency of enlarging and strengthening the army and navy of the United States and the National Guard of the States, and the organization of reserves for the several branches of our naval and military forces.

"Stand by the President."

Senator Robinson, as did the other speakers, urged the American people to stand by President Wilson in the present crisis.

"When we contemplate," he said, "the burdens that war will bring, the grief and sorrow it will cause, the peril to American institutions, and the altered course of national destiny that must result, let us thank God that we have a President who has not quickly yielded to the lust for blood, but who still hopes and toils and prays for peace.

"In this world-crisis our Government has encountered and must hereafter face many vexing problems and grave difficulties. The responsibility for maintaining peace is not upon the President alone. He is entitled to the support of all Americans. All foreign born and their descendants who enjoy security under our flag should recognize their first duty as a just and imperative obligation to the country of their adoption.

James C. Cantrell of Kentucky gave this advice to Democrats:

"The leadership of Woodrow Wilson teaches a lesson to all organizations and to all Democrats. It is in six words: keep clean, follow the faith, lead. I cannot address such a great organization of Democrats as this one without entering my protest to the nation-wide attempt to commit our party to principles which are repugnant to its very name. The principles and spirit which brought us safely through the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war and the civil strife will, if we only measure time, guide and protect us in the great crisis which now confronts us. War in the East, peace in the West. Thank God for Woodrow Wilson."

Congressman Gallivan of Boston made this reference to the President:

"Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, stands before the world embodying the true American ideas—democracy, liberty, peace, and good will to all. As the exponent of these conceptions he has behind him the whole American people of today."

Garrison's Ringing Message.

Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison sent a telegram in which he said:

It is well that we should each year celebrate the birthday of our freedom. The occasion should be utilized to recall the calibre of those whose brains, brawn, and courage made it possible.

We have been so fortunate as a people that we are likely to forget that it requires no less courage, strength, and manliness to maintain an upstanding position in the world than it did to attain it. I trust that we are worthy of our sires.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels also sent a message of regret that he could not be present.

LIBERTY BELL STARTS WEST

Escorted to Train by Military Parade After Patriotic Exercises.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Philadelphia bade good-bye to the Liberty Bell today. Escorted by the First Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, composed of three Philadelphia regiments, and the First Troop, City Cavalry, the old Revolutionary relic passed between lanes of thousands of persons to the Pennsylvania Railroad station, was hoisted on a specially constructed car, and amid cheers left for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Six months will elapse before the bell is returned to its case in Independence Hall.

The Independence Day exercises were begun at 10 o'clock. They were of the same character as those held in the historic square from the early days of the republic—singing by schoolchildren, patriotic addresses, and prayer. Congressman William L. Vare of Philadelphia, Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, and Cone Johnson of Texas, Solicitor of the Department of State, delivered orations. Departing from his set speech, Mr. Johnson said:

"Picking up the newspapers and reading the headlines I am struck with the anarchism that is abroad today. With half the world deluged in blood, bombs placed to destroy our beautiful Capitol, and attempts made at assassination in the name of peace, it is a fitting time to come to this shrine of liberty to take sane and intelligent counsel of the men who wrought here and take fresh inspiration from them."

A shower hastened the end of the exercises. The Bell brought up the rear of the parade. As it left the historic precincts the bell in the tower rang out forty-eight times, once for each State in the Union.

The first stop of the special train was at Lancaster, Penn., where thousands of persons viewed the bell during the thirty minutes' stay. Harrisburg was the next stop, and then Altoona. The special train will pass through Pittsburgh early in the morning. Tomorrow the train will travel through Ohio and Indiana, and on Wednesday it will be in Illinois and Iowa. The trip through Kansas and Missouri on Thursday will be of especial interest, because on July 8, 1776, and not July 4, as popularly supposed, the Bell actually proclaimed the Declaration of Independence adopted on the Fourth.

EXTOLS PATRIOTS OF 1776.

Littleton Compares Them with Soldiers at Present Fighting.

Under a canopy of umbrellas more than 2,000 persons cheered the Stars and Stripes, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and listened to Martin W. Littleton speak at an Independence Day celebration on the lawn of the Shinnecock Club in Flushing, L. I., yesterday morning. The exercises at the club followed a parade by a band and a company of engineers from the corps stationed at Fort Totten.

Marion J. Verdery, former president of the New York Southern Society and secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, read the Declaration of Independence and introduced Mr. Littleton. In his address, Mr. Littleton criticized William Jennings Bryan for resigning, pleaded for a larger navy and eulogized President Wilson for the course he has pursued in dealing with the European problem.

"The soldiers of Bunker Hill fought as the embodiment of liberty," he said. "The soldier of today is fighting as the inexorable agency of force. The men of Bunker Hill were stirred by a cause of which they themselves were the makers and masters. The soldier of today is giving and taking life in a contest cruelly created by those whom he did not choose and does not love. The men who fought at Bunker Hill went out on the fields to die under a righteous wrath kindled in their own hearts by the light of their own intelligence. The soldier of today is driven into the trenches by a master, disobedience to whose commands would be more surely fatal than the forward conflict. He was drilled on the field of hate in the long dead ages of ignorance. He is practiced in the pitiless art of death, skilled in the marvellous mechanism of murder and camped on the aching and reluctant hearts of his own people.

"The soldiers of the Revolution knew that if they survived, liberty and justice would come back to them under their shields, to flourish upon their family altars and flourishing would bring forth a new nation dedicated to equality and freedom—and if they perished in the struggle they knew that the spirit and purpose in which they died would fly to the bosoms of those yet living. The soldier of today knows that if he lives he will return with his scars to an armed camp there to await until the plots of kings and the cabal of courts shall call him forth again—and if he dies an exact other is standing just behind him driven by the same relentless force to take his spiritless place."

100,000 IN CONEY'S SURF.

Big Crowd at the Island Began to Arrive at Daybreak.

More than 250,000 persons visited Coney Island yesterday notwithstanding that the resort was swept by a severe storm in the morning. The threatening weather served to keep other thousands away. The throng began to arrive at daybreak and by 9 o'clock 50,000 had collected on the beaches.

A careful estimate placed the number who went bathing at the island and nearby beaches yesterday at not less than 100,000. It was based on a count taken at the Municipal baths where 11,000 persons registered.

Charles Korn, 23 years old, of 3,002 Ocean Parkway was hit by an automobile truck of the West End Bakery of West Fourteenth Street, Coney Island, as he was crossing Surf Avenue. He was taken to the Coney Island Hospital suffering from internal injuries. The truck was driven by Christopher Meyer of 1,911 Mermaid Avenue.

William T. Mark, 21, of 512 Grand View Avenue was arrested on a charge of felonious assault made by Harry Horowitz of 28 Cortlandt Street, Coney Island. Horowitz alleged that Mark hit him on the head with a doll he snatched from one of the stands on the Bowery. Dr. C. H. Hall of 2,933 West Sixteenth Street dressed the man's wounds.

Two men who were found under the board walk were taken to the police station.

Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits $19.50

Former prices $25, $28, $30, $32.50.

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84th Semi-Annual Remnant Sale Is On

$18 Suit-ends reduced—$25 to $50 materials, now $18. A selection of hundreds of exclusive fabrics. $18

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SHARP SAYS FRANCE CAN'T KNOW DEFEAT

Ambassador Lauds Her Generals and the Nation's Self-Sacrifice.

PREMIER AT OUR BANQUET

Three Hundred Americans Give Viviani an Ovation at Paris Fourth of July Dinner.

PARIS, July 5.—For the first time in the history of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris nine members of the French Cabinet were present at the Independence Day banquet of the association. Premier Viviani was among those who addressed the American audience, and he received an ovation when he rose to speak, the guests standing and cheering him. The demonstration was repeated when, in his peroration, he said:

"We are guilty of no monstrous acts. It is not we who sink vessels loaded with innocent victims; who assassinate women and children. Civilization has a certain superiority over 'Kultur.'"

Among the guests at the table of honor were Premier Viviani, Aristide Briand, Minister of Justice; Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Finance; Victor Augagneur, Minister of Marine; Marcel Sembat, Minister of Public Works; Gaston Thomson, Minister of Commerce; Fernand David, Minister of Agriculture; Gaston Doumergue, Minister of Colonies; Bienvenu Martin, Minister of Labor; Gabriel Hanotaux, President of the Franco-American Commission for the Development of Political, Economic, Literary, and Art Relations; Robert Bacon, former Ambassador from the United States to France, and John Garrett of Maryland.

Percy Peixotto, President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, presided. Three hundred Americans were present, including eight soldiers of the Foreign Legion, who had received special leave to attend. William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador to France, was among those who addressed the gathering. He said, in part:

"We have abiding confidence in the courage, wisdom and patriotism of our great President, Mr. Wilson, to whose steady hand on the helm of the ship of State we look, as to an experienced pilot, safely to direct our course. What is true of America is true of France, and in the overwhelming difficulties confronted today there have come to the front statesmen of great wisdom, Generals of rare courage and nobility, and a spirit of self-sacrifice among her people that never can know defeat."

Professor James Mark Baldwin, former Professor of Philosophy at Johns Hopkins University, evoked prolonged cheers when he said:

"We cannot be true to our own patriotism if we fail to condemn those who make assaults upon the spiritual values upon which our patriotism is founded."

M. Thomson, Minister of Commerce, paid a tribute to the Chamber of Commerce, saying that, thanks to that association, the commerce of France with the United States for the first five months of 1915 was almost equal to that of the same period of 1914.

The annual Independence Day pilgrimage of Americans in Paris to the tomb of the Marquis de Lafayette in the ancient Picpus Cemetery was honored today for the first time by the official participation of the French Government.

Raymond Poincaré, the President of the Republic; Alexandre Millerand, the Minister of War; Theophile Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; the Prefect of Police and the Prefect of the Seine were represented, and the Ministers of the Republics of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile were also present.

H. Cleveland Coxe, a delegate of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the Revolution, draped the tomb with the Stars and Stripes and deposited upon it a wreath and flowers.

William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador to France, made a speech, briefly alluding to the sympathies of Americans for the nation that gave birth to so noble a figure as Lafayette." Mr. Sharp traced the French General's career in America, and said:

"I can easily understand the nobility of Lafayette's character because I see all around me these days figures patterned on his model. The association of the names of Washington and Lafayette more than ever is appropriate today, when the curse of war, like a dark, threatening cloud, lowers over the noble nation from which Lafayette sprang."

Referring further to the war and addressing the French present, Mr. Sharp said:

"Among all your noble citizens today is there any doubt that France will survive? No, because your destinies are guided not by one only, but by a thousand Lafayettes. Yes, France will survive and become greater and more beautiful than ever."

200 CELEBRATE IN BERLIN.

Guests of Consul General on Fourth —Rival Observance a Fiasco.

BERLIN, July 4, (via London, July 5.)—More than 200 members of Berlin's American colony met this afternoon for the annual celebration of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Instead of gathering at a suburban park, as in former years, the Americans were the guests of Julius G. Lay, United States Consul General, and Mrs. Lay, who entertained them in the gardens connected with one of the city's hotels.

The anonymous founder of the "World Association of Friends," who placed today upon the statue of Frederick the Great a wreath tied with the United States colors shrouded with crêpe, had extended through the newspapers to Americans of German descent an invitation to attend a rival gathering at Grunau, a suburb, but very few answered the call.

PAGE WELCOMES AMERICANS

But Owing to the War Thefe Is No Formal Reception in London.

LONDON, July 5.—Walter Hines Page, American Ambassador to Great Britain, and his family celebrated Independence Day with an informal reception at their residence, to which Americans were welcomed, although, owing to the war, no formal invitations were issued.

Miss Katharine Page, daughter of the Ambassador and Mrs. Page, was the recipient of many good wishes for her coming marriage to Charles Greely Loring of Boston. Miss Page showed the presents already received to her intimate friends.

REPORT MUCH UNREST IN INDIA AND CEYLON

Travelers at Manila Tell of Colombo Riots, Whites Murdered and Martial Law in Force.

MANILA, July 5.—Serious unrest throughout India and Ceylon is reported by officers and passengers of the Spanish Mail steamer Alicante, which has arrived here, after touching at Aden, Arabia; Colombo, Ceylon, and Singapore. The official explanation is that the troubles are due to the present international differences, but it is said that they are really the result of animosity felt by the natives against the white population.

There have been several outbreaks, it is reported, in the vicinity of Colombo, where, it is understood, revolting natives were severely punished by British military forces. Several Englishmen have been murdered and Colombo stores have been sacked.

As a result martial law has been declared, all Europeans have been armed and all British subjects, physically fit, have been mustered into the military service. Arrangements are said to have been made to transport all white women and children to Australia or their home countries.

The Alicante's Captain is authority for the statement that passengers who have traveled recently in India think the situation serious.

There have been no further outbreaks at Singapore, but because of the uneasiness over conditions the authorities, it is said, have called for service all Britons between the ages of 20 and 30.

The native population of British North Borneo also are reported restless and many natives have been killed.

Japanese cruisers are said to be patrolling the waters of Borneo.

MARSHALL DID NOT WAKE UP

Vice President Slept Through Noise of Arkansas Reception at Train.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 5.—Vice President T. R. Marshall slept through the reception arranged for him by Little Rock citizens upon his arrival this morning from St. Louis, en route to Hot Springs to be the principal speaker at an Independence Day celebration.

When the Vice President's train arrived there was a rush of leading citizens, including Governor Hayes, Mayor Taylor, other State and city officials, members of the Arkansas Supreme Court and citizens, but the guest of honor slumbered peacefully through the notes made by 500 or more persons who desired to shake his hand. The special remained here only ten minutes.

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Wear the "LIVE" Leather Belt that S-T-R-E-T-C-H-E-S. It extends or contracts with every movement of the body—and your trousers are always held securely in place. Prices $1 and $1.50

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All care transfer.
Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, etc.
Established 1876.

At Rector's

YOU will not only enjoy the good things to eat prepared by our world-famous chef, but you will appreciate the beauty and quiet comfort of the surroundings, the cooling breezes from all sides and the superior entertainment provided.

Rector's Famous Cold Buffet
Individual cold specialties daily for luncheon and dinner.

Rector's Superior Cabaret
A Program of Star Features
Ernest Evans, society's favorite entertainer, assisted by his "Gold Dust Twins" and a company of clever dancers presenting a series of specialty and ensemble dances tops the program.
Four Best Dancing Acts in America Nightly in Rector's Big Airy Ball Room.

Rector's Grand Ball Room
Opens nightly at 8 P. M.
Finest Music.
Ideal Floor.

BROADWAY 48th Street and Seventh Avenue. Where cooling breezes blow from windows on three wide streets.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees Tomorrow and Saturday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Change of Bill and NORA BAYES.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE. Hearty Laughs A Joyous Farce

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8.15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS 43d St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

NORTH BEACH
Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge. FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.

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Dancing Contests Start Friday, July 9.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way. 47th St. AMELIA BINGHAM MASON KEELER CO. DEVILLE HARRULD EMMA CARUS, WINSOR McCAY, Bell Family, others. Daily Mats. 25c to 75c. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. at 8:15. Jean Bedini and Arthur "The Master Move," 10 Other Acts. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10 to 50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Wm. Faversham in The Right of Way. Maude Allen in The Rug-Maker's Daughter.

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. FRANK DANIELS in "CROOKY." "The Goddess." 9th Chapter. 2:30 & 8:30.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th St. Lew Kelly BURLESQUE AND THE Behman Show Mat. Today.

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Cecil Lean & Cleo Mayfield, Hyams & McIntyre, Sam & Kitty Morton, Geo. Howell & Co., others.

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"SPLASH ME"
The Greatest Ballroom Production Yet Attempted.
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BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. OCEAN PARKWAY STATION.
A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER $2.
Served Daily from Noon to Ten P. M.
MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes, Chicken Gumbo, Bisque of Clams, Dixie Biscuits, (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs, Sauce Tartare; Fried Squab Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn on Cob, Baked Sweet Potato, Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Coffee.

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BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good."
An Extract from the New York Eve. Sun of May 25:
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; probably fair Thursday; moderate south and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,983. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMAN OFFER TO US NOT ACCEPTABLE; CHANGES HOPED FOR IN FORMAL NOTE, BUT WAR PARTY OPPOSES CONCESSIONS

GERARD SENDS FIRST DRAFT

Washington Not Likely to State Its Views as Berlin Asks.

NOTE SETS UP CONDITIONS

Would Make Americans' Safety Hang on Inspection, Marking of Ships, and Notice of Sailings.

WILSON STUDIES PROPOSALS

But Neither He Nor His Cabinet Incline to Concessions That Yield Neutral Rights.

REVENTLOW FLAYS TRUPPEL

Accuses German Admiral, Urging Peace with Us, of Giving Away Germany's Case.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Germany has submitted informally to the United States through Ambassador Gerard in Berlin a tentative draft of its reply to the note of June 9, which asked for assurances that American rights on the high seas would not be further violated by German submarine commanders.

After careful examination of the contents of the proposed note as outlined by Ambassador Gerard, which coincides with Berlin press dispatches of the last few days, high officials of the Government are practically agreed that the United States cannot without sacrificing important neutral rights express its approval of the German proposals in their present form.

The draft of the German reply was shown to Ambassador Gerard with the idea of eliciting from him an expression of opinion, and he promptly asked for instructions from Washington as to whether the United States could make concessions.

President Wilson has been advised of the situation in several long messages, sent to his Summer residence at Cornish, and the impression obtained tonight from reliable quarters was that the United States Government would probably instruct its Ambassador within a day or two to decline to express any view until after the formal reply was delivered to him.

Just what Germany proposed has not been officially divulged. Secretary Lansing today took the position that it would not be proper for him to disclose Germany's position, as informally reported by Mr. Gerard, without authorization from the Berlin Government. He stated merely that there had been no exchange of views or informal negotiations between Germany and the United States, and declined to predict whether there would be.

Germany's Reported Conditions.

From Berlin dispatches and authoritative sources here it is learned, however, that the note, as drafted by the German Foreign Office with Emperor William's subsequent approval, would give assurances that Americans might travel with safety on the high seas on certain conditions, imposed by Germany, such as the marking of belligerent vessels carrying Americans, the notification by the United States to Germany of the date of departure and character of such vessels, and an inspection, insuring their non-carriage of munitions of war.

President Wilson has before him the views of several Cabinet officers, some of whom hold that it is essential to have Ambassador Gerard make clear to the German Foreign Office that the United States can make no concessions from its position, as based on the accepted rules of international law and the naval prize codes of civilized nations.

Whether the President does or does not finally decide to have Ambassador Gerard tell the German Government informally the views of the United States on the rough draft submitted, it was clearly apparent today that important changes would be necessary in Germany's attitude before it could be reasonably hoped that the formal reply would remove from the negotiations the critical aspect they have assumed.

One of the messages from Ambassador Gerard was somewhat garbled in transmission and its meaning was not clear. At first, early in the day, it was believed by some officials that the suggestions that were made might offer a basis for negotiations since it appeared that Germany was endeavoring to ascertain in advance what the opinion of the United States would be, so that the final draft would be certain of acceptance.

According to one report, Ambassador Gerard's message stated that the German reply was in a state of "flux," that the draft as it stood was not final, and in some respects incomplete, containing blank spaces for the insertion of proposals, now under consideration.

This caused a feeling of optimism to spread, but the arrival of additional messages from Ambassador Gerard indicated that Germany was not prepared to yield to the insistence of the United States on its rights under international law, but was disposed to ask for compromises and concessions, involving a surrender of some important neutral rights.

The situation was not regarded as by any means hopeless, because it was believed in well-informed quarters that the mere fact of submitting to Ambas-

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Fina. Draft of the Berlin Note Not Yet Approved; Must Again Be Submitted to the Kaiser at the Front

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 6, (via The Hague.)—In all probability the German answer to the American note will be sent the last of this week, though it is still in the conference stage, and I learn that it will have to go to the Kaiser at Great Headquarters in the East again before it can be handed to Ambassador Gerard. In striking contrast to the previous note, the lid has been clamped down tight on advance information concerning the contents of this one. The leading statesmen invariably have been "not at home" to me in the last few days. What has leaked out about the tentative answer confirms my previous information that Germany is unwilling to give up her submarine warfare, which she will justify by England's previous alleged violations of international law covering sea warfare, which Germany will say compelled her to retaliate with her war zone decree.

Germany, however, probably will suggest a compromise to America along the lines of immunity for certain ships. There will be a note of finality about Germany's answer.

Ambassador Gerard had a half-hour conference at the Foreign Office today.

RUSSIAN LINES ARE NOW HOLDING

Beginning to Check Teutons After the Long Retreat Through Galicia.

FLANK ATTACK SUCCEEDS

Heavy Loss Inflicted on Archduke Joseph's Forces East of Krasnik.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 7.—With the exception of certain sectors between the Vistula and the Bug, the Austro-German rush in the eastern war zone seems to be losing its momentum. The Russians have braced themselves and are holding at most points along their line, although the Austrians claim continued progress to the northeast of Krasnik, and further east, along the River Wieprz, in the neighborhood of Tarnogore.

This is a critical sector so far as a northward blow at Warsaw is concerned, but it is evident that the Russians are stiffening their resistance after their long retreat, and the British press, for the first time in weeks, takes a more cheerful view of the eastern situation.

It is noteworthy that today's Berlin official communication speaks only of a gain on the northern Poland front, leaving the southeastern field entirely to the Austrians, who in their official statement emphasize that an advance on the centre between the Vistula and the Bug was made by "Austrians."

Russian Report of Successes.

PETROGRAD, July 6.—The following official statement from general headquarters was issued tonight:

In the region of Muravievo and Shavli, west of the middle Niemen, on the Narew front and on the left bank of the Vistula, no essential change has occurred. There has been desultory firing, which occasionally became more violent. There have also been isolated skirmishes of a minor nature, especially when mines were exploded.

On the front betwen the Vistula and the Western Bug extremely desperate fighting took place Sunday evening and Monday morning in the sector of Urzendow-Bychawa (north of Krasnik).

The offensive of the enemy, to the east of Krasnik was stopped by a blow which we delivered on the flank on the heights to the northwest of Wilkolaz. There we inflicted serious losses on the enemy, capturing on Monday morning more than 2,000 prisoners, including twenty-nine officers, while about 2,000 of the enemy dead lay before our front.

We repulsed yesterday new attempts at an offensive between the Wieprz and western Bug, as well as on the village of Krylow.

Along the upper Bug River, the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester, no fighting took place on Sunday or on Monday morning.

Austrians Press Pursuit.

VIENNA, July 6, (by wireless to London.)—The War Department today gave out the following official statement:

The Russians, who, in the second battle of Krasnik, were defeated by the army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, are retreating in a northern and northeastern direction, pursued by the Austrians who are pressing to attack.

The Austrians on Monday captured the district of Cleszanow and the heights north of Wyniatyn. Under pressure of our advance the enemy is retreating on the Wieprz beyond Tarnogora. Our booty in this fighting has increased to 41 officers and 11,500 men and 17 machine guns.

On the Bug River and in East Galicia the situation is unchanged.

On the Zlota Lipa and Dniester Rivers quiet prevails.

BERLIN, July 6, (via London.)—The following report of the operations on the Russian front was issued today:

In the eastern theatre a strongly fortified wood to the east of Bialebioto, and west of the road between Suwalki and Kalwarya, was taken by storm early this morning. We took about 500 Russian prisoners.

In the Southeastern Theatre the situation with the German troops is unchanged.

RUSSIA'S DEFENSIVE PLAN.

Wearing the Teutons Down and Husbanding Resources.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Russian defense is now a two-fold and

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FOR COOLING DRINKS, Ices and Sherbets use Hay's Five Fruit. A wholesome Maine product, sold by Charles & Co.—Advt.

BIG GERMAN SHIFT FOR CALAIS DRIVE

Ten Corps Sent from East, Says One Report—Another States New Army Is Coming.

BRITISH GAIN NEAR YPRES

Expel Kaiser's Troops from the Trenches at Pilkem Won During Gas Assault in April.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

ROTTERDAM, July 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—News from Belgium today states that very large reinforcements are expected by the Germans during the next few days in preparation for a new and much more determined attempt to break through the Allies' lines in Belgium and force their way to the Channel.

"Calais," say the German officers in Belgium, "has got to be taken at all costs."

Knowing that any such attempt will be attended by tremendous losses, the Germans have been very busy during the last few days clearing all the wounded from Bruges and other places, including the recently erected wooden lazarettes. Many trains, filled with wounded, have passed through Aix-la-Chappelle to Germany, many more than could have resulted from the last few days of fighting.

One report credits the Germans with withdrawing troops from the east for this new offensive, but another and much more likely statement is that the reinforcements in the main represent new armies of young men, many of whom are volunteers who were advertised to be ready for the front by July.

This part of Germany's program, at all events, has not miscarried, for travelers who have returned from Germany this last week state that the places they visited swarmed with men of new formation ready to take the field.

Reports Ten Corps Coming from East.

LONDON, July 6.—British troops, aided by French field guns and mortars, have made a dent in the German lines near Pilkem, to the north of Ypres. Trenches on a 200-yard front have been carried at this point in Flanders, where the extreme British left links up with a French force and where the Germans made their great onslaught with gas last April, driving the Allies back two to three miles.

The gain, though slight, derives importance from its being the first break in many days in the relative quiet on the British front in Flanders. The French War Office, which puts stress on the attack in both the afternoon and night bulletins, reports that the Germans have already made several counter attacks on the British, but without result.

General Sir John French in his official statement to the British War Office, says that the Germans are using gas shells in that section.

Rumors reach London from several sources that the Germans are planning to launch a new offensive in the west, their aim being to duplicate their Galician tactics and break through to Calais at all costs.

Reports to this effect have come almost simultaneously from Zurich, Brussels, Paris, and Amsterdam. According to the Zurich report ten German army corps, who have been recuperating in the interior from the rigors of the Galician campaign, are now moving westward.

Report by General French.

Sir John French's report is as follows:

Since the last report there has been no change in the situation on our front. The fighting has been mainly confined to intermittent artillery duels, the feature of which has been the employment by the enemy of a large quantity of gas shells, particularly in the neighborhood of Ypres. During this period the enemy exploded eight mines at different points on our front without doing any damage. On the other hand, on the 30th of June, we blew in fifty yards of the enemy's front line north of Neuve Chapelle.

On the evening of the 4th, north of Ypres, a German sap was blown in by our howitzer fire and a platoon of infantry advanced to complete its destruction. The few Germans who survived the artillery bombardment were driven out with the bayonet, and a machine gun in the sap was found to be destroyed. Our casualties were insignificant and the platoon returned practically intact to its own trenches, having completely succeeded in its mission. A German wireless report of the 5th, claiming that they repulsed an attack with sanguinary loss on the

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Germans Defy Wireless Censorship With New Invention, Federal Agents Hear

Secret Messages Said to Go Freely From Sayville to Berlin, Through Device Obtained From Philadelphian—German Wireless Authority Sent Here to Supervise Work.

The United States Government's method of censoring messages sent through the powerful wireless station at Sayville, L. I., has been made for months a mere plaything in the hands of German officials here by a code system, which was worked out by a Philadelphia scientist and fell into the hands of the Germans without his knowledge, was the substance of a well-founded report which reached Government agents yesterday.

Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché, according to the report, was the official who represented Germany in the negotiations by which his Government got possession of the secret code without the knowledge of its inventor. The inventor himself said yesterday that he had as yet received nothing in payment for his invention, although he had been promised $50,000 for it.

The Philadelphia scientist who invented the new system is Dr. Isadore Kitsee of 209 Walnut Place, and who has spent more than twenty years in the study of the wireless. When asked flatly if information had reached him that the Germans were using his invention to violate the neutrality laws of this country, at his home yesterday, Dr. Kitsee made the following statement:

"In fairness to all parties involved I must not make any definite statement. But if I told the whole story I certainly would have to accuse some one of insincerity."

He paused a moment and then added a comment of even greater significance: "And if I had known to what uses it would be put in this country," he said, "I never would have let it out of my hands."

Professor Zennick's Visit.

In the revelations made by Dr. Kitsee, even though he persistently refused to name any particular Government, it is believed that there may be found the reason for the recent report that one of the most noted German wireless authorities, Professor Jonathan Adolf Wilhelm Zennick, had been sent to this country by the German Government, and that he was spending much time at Sayville.

A searching investigation will be made by Government agents as a result of yesterday's disclosures, it is said, and through it the agents hope to throw much light on the mysterious channels through which the military authorities in Berlin have been able to receive information of much war value.

Dr. Kitsee's code is said to be so simple that its use would not arouse suspicion, but would enable any one understanding it to hide any secret meaning in a message of apparently the least offensive wording. Explaining that if his system became a matter of general knowledge it would no longer be of service to anybody, Dr. Kitsee would not go into details yesterday, but from what was said it was gathered that the secret lay in the method of sending rather than in the messages themself. Thus a wireless operator could send one word rapidly and the next slowly and thereby convey a double message. It was suggested that the process adopted the code of dots and dashes, to be read by the receiving operator in the reverse of the old method. In this manner a letter of the secret code would be sent after each letter of the visible and innocent message, the dot in the hidden code being represented by an almost infinitesimal pause between one letter of the innocent message and the next letter, and the dash being represented by a longer pause.

Way Open for Secrets.

By the hidden method of sending uncensored messages the Germans would be able to send most important secrets to Berlin, it was pointed out yesterday, regarding the countries at war picked up here by German agents. Weight is added to the report, also, by the fact that there have been strong suspicions in Washington lately that the German authorities had found some such scheme of sending secret messages, as a great deal of information apparently coming from this country could not be otherwise accounted for, and in this connection it was suggested that the United States Government might go to the length of closing the Sayville station altogether. The censorship at that station has already been made materially stricter, and there are now three censors there instead of two.

One of the censors at Sayville, Ensign Windsor, said last night, when told of Dr. Kitsee's exposure, that, while he was not a final authority in the matter of wireless codes, such a method as outlined might be easily possible. If it had been in practice for a number of months, as reported, he said, it worked so well that it had not aroused the suspicions of any of the censors.

Asked if Dr. Zennick had sent any messages from Sayville, Ensign Windsor replied: "I cannot answer definitely about that—I don't know whether he did or not."

It was learned, however, that Professor Zennick has been in Sayville off and on for some time and has made frequent trips to New York. He has made his headquarters at the Hotel Kensington, Sayville, though the information has been given out that he was connected in no official capacity with the wireless station. At the Kensington Hotel it was said last night that he had gone away for the holiday and had not returned.

Captain Boy-Ed was also out of town last night, it was said at the German Club on Central Park South.

Dr. Kitsee said yesterday that a very small mechanical device, so small that it could be easily hidden in a man's pocket, was used in his secret code.

Great Secrecy Maintained.

"I invented my device for use on battlefields," said Dr. Kitsee, "and scarcely thought about its possibilities for use on high-power stations. A friend of many years' standing, who was formerly in the newspaper business in Washington, and in whom I have the utmost confidence, volunteered to sell the invention for me. We realized the necessity of secrecy, for the invention would be of no use to one Government if it ever fell into the hands of another, thereby enabling the other Government to intercept the messages, and so we did not apply for patent papers at Washington."

This friend sailed from San Francisco in December and entered into negotiations with a representative of "a foreign Government"—as Dr. Kitsee continually referred to the Government that procured his device. Finally word was sent to the inventor that the foreign Government would not buy the instrument until it had sent an expert to view it and experiment with it. It was then that Dr. Kitsee heard that the machine had been turned over to Professor Zennick, and a short time later he received a note signed by Professor Zennick expressing elation over the invention. Dr. Kitsee said that at that time he knew Professor Zennick only through having read some of his books, that he admired him greatly, and was flattered by his opinion of his invention. But as soon as it was found that the instrument worked, "interest in the matter waned," Dr. Kitsee said. His agent told him that he was to receive $50,000 for the invention and confided, "But you must not ask me who paid the money." As yet not a cent of the money has been paid.

Could Not Be Detected.

Dr. Kitsee said it would be useless to go to Sayville to verify the report that the instrument was in use there. "The device could be hidden or could be removed in five minutes," he said. Dr. Kitsee would not deny that the negotiations were conducted through Captain Boy-Ed, but said: "If I reveal all the facts and make public the documents in my possession the matter will be of great interest."

Karl Georg Frank, President of the Atlantic Communication Company, which controls the station at Sayville, said last night that he had not heard of Dr. Kitsee's invention and did not think it was in use at Sayville. He said that Professor Zennick was not familiar with the Morse code.

MRS. THAW DEPARTS WITHOUT TESTIFYING

Submitted Physician's Certificate of Unfit Condition and Says State Excused Her.

One of the most unusual chapters in the fight Harry K. Thaw has made for liberty was enacted yesterday when Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, his wife, who had been frequently referred to as one of the most important witnesses for the State in the jury trial of her husband's sanity, spent twelve and one-half hours in this city and then returned to her camp near Malone, N. Y., without testifying.

During her stay in the city Mrs. Thaw consulted with Dr. Austin Flint, one of the State's alienists, and Deputy Attorney General Frank K. Cook, who had charge of the Thaw case for the State, obtained from a physician a certificate that she was in no condition to testify, and went shopping. She bought a new white hat, with one feather in it, consulted with her dressmaker, and went to her home at 23 West Eleventh Street, after announcing publicly that she would talk with the newspaper men there. After the interview she jumped into a taxicab and was lost in the city's whirl until she appeared at the Grand Central Station at 9:15 o'clock last night.

When she strolled into the station Mrs. Thaw was chatting with three friends—two women and a man. She smiled at one of the newspaper men whom she knew and shook hands with him. She was vivacious and cheerful. She wore her new hat, a white suit with dark stripes set wide apart, white silk stockings and white low shoes. She said he had enjoyed her day in town. Then one of her friend said it was near train time, and she called good-bye and hurried through the gate to the train.

Escapes Process Servers.

Mrs. Thaw's last word was that she expected to remain away until October.

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RILEY MAY ORDER OSBORNE REMOVED

Issues a Statement Sharply Criticising Warden for His Ardsley Speech.

The sharp disagreement betwen Superintendent of Prisons Riley and Warden Osborne of Sing Sing, which it was said might result in the Warden's removal by the Superintendent was made more pronounced yesterday by a statement issued in Albany by Mr. Riley, in which he severely took Mr. Osborne to task for some of his recent remarks and denied the Warden credit for the institution of many of the prison reforms that have been popularly regarded as Mr. Osborne's innovations.

The controversy between the two officials was first aired in public on last Saturday, when Mr. Osborne made an address at the home of Adolph Lewisohn in Ardsley, N. Y., and told of alleged conditions of graft and corruption existing in Sing Sing before his assumption of the office of Warden.

Superintendent Riley became incensed when he read a report of the speech, according to dispatches from Albany, and shortly afterward issued the statement which is considered by some as a threat of the Warden's removal. The statement was made public after the Superintendent had held conferences with Governor Whitman and Charles H. Johnson, Deputy Warden of Sing Sing. What occurred at these conferences, both of which took place in Albany, was not made public.

He Will Not Resign.

If the Warden goes he will have to be removed, for he will not resign in

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Don't miss announcement of Edgemere Crest in Business Page (Page 13) today.—Advt.

HOLT KILLS HIMSELF BY LEAP IN CELL; IDENTIFIED AS THE POISONER MUENTER; HIS DYNAMITE SUPPLY IS FOUND HERE

Holt's Farewell to His Wife and Children Written Just Before He Ended His Life

A search of Holt's cell after his death revealed a letter, which he must have composed earlier in the day. It was written in lead pencil, was addressed to his wife in Dallas, Texas, and read:

To my dears:

I must write once more. The more I think about it, the more I see the uselessness of living under circumstances such as these. Bring up the dear babies in the love of God and man. God bless you, my sweet.

Affectionately,

FRANK.

P. S.—All please pardon me for all the heartaches I have brought you. Pray with me that the slaughter will stop. My heart breaks. Good-bye.

POLICE BOMB LIKE ONE HOLT MADE

His Method Employed to Explode It, Rather Than a Fuse, Authorities Believe.

TOOL-BAG CLASPS A CLUE

Detectives Seek Maker of the Satchel Used by the Headquarters Dynamiter.

Police Captain Tunney, head of the Bomb and Anarchist Bureau, who was called from Mineola on Monday night to take charge of the investigation into the bomb explosion in the basement of Police Headquarters, assigned members of his squad to run down clues in New York yesterday, and hurried back to the cell of Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan.

Captain Tunney wanted to find out from Holt what became of 120 pounds of dynamite purchased last week by C. Hendrix, of Hendricks, the name given by the man who bought from a Jersey City store the revolver and bullets with which Mr. Morgan was shot. The theory of the police was that Holt got this dynamite. Besides the six sticks Holt had, three of which were used in the Capitol bomb he set and three of which he had with him when arrested in Glen Cove, there was left enough to make fifty such bombs as that which rocked the big Headquarters building.

On the same day that "C. Hendrix" received the 120 pounds of dynamite at Syosset, L. I., from the Aetna Explosives Company, he received 100 feet of fuse, 100 detonating caps and 100 four-foot "exploders." He did not use the latter in his Capitol bomb, but substituted a method of exploding the dynamite by sulphuric acid.

Inspector Faurot of the Detective Bureau said that the Headquarters bomb might have been set off either by the fuse method or by sulphuric acid. In the debris caused by the explosion was found a foot-long piece of iron, blown from the side of tubing, and a screw pipe cap, as well as a score of brass and steel slugs. There were found also the remnants of what was believed to have been a tool bag. Attached to a piece of the bag were two clasps bearing the name of the maker. Through these the police hoped to find out who bought the bag. Inspector Egan says the bomb was probably one of the biggest ever exploded in this city.

Sulphuric Acid Used.

It was pointed out that the manner in which the bomb was placed would have made the sulphuric acid explosion method much more convenient than the fuse, because the bomb was set on the Center Street side of the building, where there is always some one passing, with newspaper offices just across the street. A man lighting a match at night to ignite a fuse would be taking a big chance of being seen, whereas, if the bomb were set off by sulphuric acid, already fixed, it would have been necessary merely to set the bag down in the doorway where it exploded.

Headquarters detectives were in and out of the Mills Hotel at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street all day on a lookout for several men said to have been chummy with Holt when he lived there. This, in connection with the great activity of the New York police in the Holt case, although the crime was committed out of their jurisdiction and Holt was held beyond their jurisdiction, showed that the authorities suspected Holt of greater criminal activities than the placing of the Capitol bomb and the shooting of Mr. Morgan.

Inspector Faurot was inclined to the theory that the bomb was an anarchists' protest against police interference in their activities. He said that the bomb was made by putting one or two sticks of dynamite into tubing and ramming it tightly with slugs, a method of construction almost always used by the anarchists in recent speeches anarchist orators several times had made threats to dynamite public buildings and had mentioned the Police Headquarters specifically, he asserted.

Set off on the anniversary of the death of Arthur Caron and fellow-anarchists when they were making a bomb supposedly intended for John D. Rockefeller, the bomb was not intended to take human life, the Inspector thought, but to notify the police that the anarchists were still militant. So seriously did Faurot take this theory that under orders from Police Commissioner Arthur Woods the guard about the Headquarters, the Brooklyn Headquarters, the City Hall, the Municipal Building, and other public places was strengthened.

"There may be serious significance in the bomb," said Inspector Faurot. "At any rate, it has put us all on the qui vive."

Woods Suspects Anarchists.

Commissioner Woods refused to discuss the case except to state that the

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CARABANA, Natural Tonic Laxative. The more you take the less you need. —Advt.

HOLT'S DYNAMITE FOUND BY POLICE

134 Sticks, with Fuse and Caps, Traced to a Room at 342 West 38th St.

50 POUNDS STILL MISSING

Detective Says Dynamiter Told Him He Put Explosive on Ship That Left Harbor.

Frank Holt's trunk of dynamite, which the police have been hunting ever since it became known two days ago that, under the name of "C. Hendricks," he received 120 pounds of the explosive a week ago, was found last night in a room above a livery stable and garage at 342 West Thirty-eighth Street by Police Captain Tunney of the Bomb and Anarchist Squad.

The police found 134 one-half pound sticks of dynamite in the trunk, which, including the sticks Holt used in Washington and those found on him when arrested, did not account for the 120 pounds he received by about 50 pounds.

A detective, who asked that his name not be published, said Holt told him he had put fifty pounds of dynamite on board a ship which had since left port.

What the Trunk Contained.

When he had opened the trunk Inspector of Combustibles Owen Egan declared it contained the greatest equipment for bomb making ever brought to New York, with the exception of that in the Cunard Steamship case. This is what was in it:

134 sticks of 60 per cent. dynamite.
Three tin can bombs.
Two boxes electric fuses.
One box blasting caps.
One package of white powder, nature unknown.
One package sulphur.
One coil of fuse.
One package sal ammoniac.
One dry battery.
One package powdered rosin.
One package vitric acid.
One package of wind matches.
Six wooden containers of fulminate of mercury.

The can bombs were soldered and ready for use.

When Captain Tunney yesterday morning sent his men out on the trail Holt left in Manhattan Detectives Coy, Stentt, Murphy, and Walsh, Detective Sergeant Barnetz, and Captain Tunney yesterday traced the trunk to the Thirty-eighth Street place.

Delivered on Saturday.

They found it had been delivered on Saturday by the New York Transfer Company for storage. It was placed in the top of the building. It is known that on Friday morning, when he left Central Park, L. I., Holt checked the trunk to the Pennsylvania Station in Manhattan on his ticket. It is believed that while he was waiting to get his train to Washington he arranged to have the trunk stored in Manhattan until he had done the criminal deeds of Friday and Saturday, after which he intended to get hold of it to blow up the New York City Public Library, the Capitol at Albany, and the Capitol at Harrisburg, Penn. Papers were found in Holt's possession with pictures of these buildings and the Capitol at Washington marked.

The dark brown woman's trunk was found on the top floor of the five-story building. The top three stories are used for storage purposes. The police did not say they suspected any one at the garage in connection with the dynamite being there, but they have not solved how Holt knew of the place in his short stay on Manhattan. The trunk was about 4 feet long and 3 feet high. The dynamite was carefully packed in sawdust.

Indications of Accomplices.

The finding of the dynamite and the ready bombs leads the police to the belief that he had planned a series of outrages by means of his machines of terrors, and increases the intensity of the suspicion that Holt lied when he insisted that he had no accomplices. The detectives intimated last night they had uncovered a number of interesting trails which wind about Holt's activities in the two weeks after June 2, the day he registered at the Mills Hotel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and during which he was in Manhattan.

R. L. Vaughan, who conducts the garage and storage place in Thirty-eighth Street, said that the trunk came to his place Saturday forenoon from the Pennsylvania Station, checked from Mineola, as baggage. The number of the check, he said, was 363808, in the name of "F. H. Henderson." He said last night he felt lucky he was alive because when he handled the trunk he tossed it about with no more care than baggage usually gets. He denied any knowledge of "Henderson" or of Holt.

The detectives said early this morning that they did not know whether Holt had made arrangements for the storage

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CLIMBS BAR FOR PLUNGE

Guard Relaxes His Vigilance Although Holt Tried Suicide Before.

EXPOSED AS WIFE SLAYER

J. P. Morgan's Assailant Also Had a Bomb Factory at Central Park, L. I.

GAYETY CAUSED SUSPICION

Dynamiter, Thought Demented, Joked and Laughed Just Before His Death.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY ANGRY

Promises Inquiry to Determine If Keepers Were Guilty of Neglect of Duty.

Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan and exploded the bomb in the Capitol, committed suicide in his cell in the Nassau County Jail at Mineola at 10:35 o'clock last night by plunging from the top of the outside of a cell door headforemost to the concrete floor of the corridor, about twenty feet below.

Holt slipped out of the cell when Watchman Jerry Ryan, who had been assigned to stay constantly with him in his cell, walked out of the cell to investigate a noise made by other prisoners and left the cell door open behind him.

The cell door is built of iron bars, with several crossbars. These crossbars were used by Holt as the rungs of a ladder to climb to the top of the door.

Ryan asserted that he was only fifteen feet away when the prisoner killed himself, and that he heard an explosion. He groped along the dark corridor and found Holt covered with blood on the ground floor of the jail.

Ryan's insistence that there was an explosion caused the theory to be accepted that Holt had made away with himself by exploding between his teeth a fulminate of mercury cap, of which he had purchased 100, to be used, with his 120 pounds of dynamite, in making bombs, in addition to the one set off in the Capitol.

After Holt's body had been removed to Cornell's morgue, at Hempstead, L. I., Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn at 1 o'clock this morning performed an autopsy. He came to the conclusion that the prisoner's plunge to the concrete floor had killed him.

He found that Holt's skull was cracked from the middle through to the forehead and to the base of the skull. On the top of the skull was a contused wound, probably suffered when he hit the pavement. It was a depressed fracture.

Dr. Cleghorn said that he found no powder burns in the man's mouth and that the face was not torn, as it would have been had a fulminate of mercury cap exploded in his mouth.

"I can see how, in the excitement at the time, the keeper could easily have thought the crash was an explosion," said Dr. Cleghorn, "but I believe now that it is certain that he must have been mistaken."

Police Captain Tunney; Guy Scull, secretary to Commissioner Woods, and several detectives, who arrived at the jail in an automobile shortly after the suicide, left to go to Central Park, L. I., where the house was found in which Holt had manufactured bombs.

Identified as Poisoner.

A further conflict in the stories of the employes at the jail was that some insisted Holt jumped from the top of the cell door to the floor and others that he escaped from his cell, climbed to the top of another tier of cells and flung himself through an open window to the pavement of a court.

Death was almost instantaneous. Dr. Cleghorn was summoned, but the man was dead before he arrived there.

Holt's death immediately followed revelations which established beyond doubt that he was Erich Muenter, the former Harvard instructor, who murdered his wife by poison in Cambridge in 1906. It was discovered yesterday also that Holt made bombs in a house in Central Park, L. I.

Since his attempt to kill himself on Monday night by digging into his left wrist in search of an artery with a small blade made of the metal eraser holder of a pencil, a guard had been placed in Holt's cell with orders to watch him constantly.

Word was sent out from Washington last night that Major Pullman, Superintendent of Police there, had received word from Police Commissioner Woods of New York that Holt had been murdered by a shot from the outside of his cell. Commissioner Woods said later that his dispatch had been based on misinformation. He had hurried his secretary, Guy Scull, to Mineola by auto, and Mr. Scull, on reaching there, had telephoned to him that Holt had killed himself by dropping from his cell window to the floor.

Ryan, the keeper, said that the body was in a pool of blood when he first

found it, which would make it appear that a bullet or explosive caused the death. He added:

"It sounded to me like an explosion. You will have hard work to convince me that it was anything else. The cell was in partial darkness, as the lights had not been turned on. I was 15 feet away from the cell when I heard the report and my back was turned. If there was a flash I did not see it.

In Good Spirits Just Before.

"I could not see at first. Groping about the cell I found the body in a corner of the cell. Just before that Holt had been in remarkably good spirits, and it was the first time since he had been there that he was so. Earlier in the evening he joked and laughed. Nobody had even seen him smile here before that and the change in him made me suspicious."

The explanation of the explosion, according to Warden Hults, was that in falling Holt had loosened two boards from the top of his cell which fell when he did and made a loud report.

Holt ended his life after he knew positive proof had been obtained that he was Dr. Erich Muenter, formerly of Harvard University, the wife murderer, and that the house in Central Park, L. I., to which he had carried 120 pounds of dynamite for the manufacture of bombs, had been found and searched by the police.

A story spread over Mineola within a few minutes that a revolver had been smuggled to Holt and that he had shot himself. An earlier account was that he had hidden a fulminating cap about his person when arrested and had killed himself by chewing it until it exploded in his mouth and blew the top of his head off.

While Dr. Cleghorn was examining the man, Keeper Hoffman said it had not been discovered whether Holt had shot himself, had exploded the fulminating cap, or had killed himself by smashing his head against the concrete.

When Warden Hults was seen a few minutes later, he said:

"There was no explosion of any kind. It is not true that Holt killed himself with a revolver or an explosive. He climbed to the top of his cell door, which is fifteen feet above the floor of the cell, and landed on his head. He was already so weak that the fall was fatal.

"The door has iron bars running to the top of the cell. There are iron cross-bars. As soon as Holt saw his keeper leave the room, he rushed to the door, used the cross-bars as a ladder, climbed up to the top and dropped on his head.

"The watchman says that he was out of the room only a few seconds when this occurred."

In all the letters that he had written recently and in his interviews Holt had said that he wanted to die as soon as possible. When he was caught at the Morgan home he begged that he be killed at once. Since he had been in the jail he had tried to starve himself to death by rejecting food, and orders were given yesterday that he should be fed forcibly if he continued to refuse nourishment.

After his arrest Holt had shown great affection for his wife and children in Dallas, addressing them in his letters in most tender terms. He had shown utter indifference to all others. It is believed that he feared that the revelation he was Muenter, the wife-murderer, would turn his own family against him, and that this was the strongest immediate motive for his suicide.

District Attorney Angry.

District Attorney Smith was thoroughly angry over the suicide, and promised that a rigid investigation would be made to see whether culpable negligence on the part of any jail employes or officials was responsible for the man's opportunity to kill himself.

Ryan insisted that Holt had snored very loudly for some time before the tragedy. He said that before then Holt had slept quietly and that he now believes the snores were intended to deceive him into thinking the prisoner asleep. The fact that he acted so quickly made it certain, Ryan said, that Holt had not acted on the spur of the moment, but had conceived the plan before.

A letter written by Holt to his wife was found in the cell. It was in the nature of a farewell letter, although the prisoner did not say in it that he contemplated suicide, a statement which would have aroused the keepers to a closer watch if they had read it.

His Counsel Surprised.

Martin W. Littleton, who agreed yesterday morning to defend Holt, after being urged to the task by Texas relatives of Mrs. Holt, with whom the lawyer was intimately acquainted while he lived in Texas, did not learn of his new client's suicide until informed of it by a TIMES reporter at midnight. He seemed scarcely able to believe the report.

"I can't understand how he could have committed suicide in his cell," said Mr. Littleton. "I saw him for the first time this afternoon, and I didn't see any way in which he could harm himself.

"It is easy to understand his act, however. He manifested very little interest in his own life when I talked to him this afternoon, and seemed a great deal more interested in Mr. Morgan's life. I talked with him some time. It was obvious I was simply talking to an insane man. His case impressed me as that of a solitary insane man who was influenced only by his own unbalanced reasonings. He would close his eyes and apparently doze off. I would ask him a question and he seemed to waken suddenly. He was polite in all of his answers, and asked continually about Mr. Morgan's condition.

"One thing he asked repeatedly was whether his act had stopped the shipment of ammunition from this country. The only comment he would make about the handling of his own case was that he was willing to waive examination. He said he did not want to cause the 'Morgans' any more trouble.

"Holt told me he had received a telegram from his wife, and seemed greatly perturbed because the prison authorities would not let him see the papers. He got worked up over this and so I went into the corridor and got him one of the papers lying there."

HOLT'S DYNAMITE FOUND BY POLICE

Continued from Page 1.

of the trunk on Friday while he was on his way to Washington or on Saturday morning between the time he arrived in the Pennsylvania train from Washington and the departure of the train to Glen Cove. Therefore it is not known whether or not he took the trunk to Washington. The police are inclined to believe he did not.

Alarm by Wireless.

Wireless stations along the coast were making desperate efforts last night to reach all ships at sea to warn them that fifty pounds of the dynamite which had been in the possession of Frank Holt, who attempted to assassinate John P. Morgan, were missing, and that there was a real danger that Holt placed it on board one of the transatlantic steamships which left this port on Saturday.

This sensational rumor was based upon a report that Holt, shortly before he died at the Mineola jail last night had stated to Secret Service agents that he had put the dynamite on a steamship bound for Europe, and that the disappearance of the explosive would be explained on Wednesday, (today.) It was understood that he had had attached to the dynamite a time clock which would cause the dynamite to explode some time today. This was accepted as the explanation of his statement that everything would be explained at that time.

The report caused much excitement last night, as the search for the dynamite had been futile. It was the belief that Holt intended to destroy a ship as a warning against holding communication with Europe, which might cause the war to be prolonged.

Holt, according to the report, got aboard one of the steamships docked here upon his arrival in this city from Washington, where he wrecked a part of the Capitol building. The Secret Service agents were satisfied that he had time to do this before he boarded the train for Glen Cove where the Morgan estate is located.

Sailings Since June 29.

The following steamers have sailed from this port with passengers and cargo for European ports since Tuesday, June 29.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30.

Adriatic, Liverpool. White Star Line.
Frederik VIII., Copenhagen. Scandinavian-American Line.
Auchendale, London. Atlantic Transport Line.

SATURDAY, JULY 3.

Philadelphia, Liverpool. American Line.
Chicago, Bordeaux. French Line.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen. Norwegian-American Line.
Saxonia, Loverpool. Cunard Line.

SUNDAY, JULY 4.

Minnehaha, London. Atlantic Transport Line.

MONDAY, JULY 5.

Czaritza, Archangel. Russian-American Line.

TUESDAY, JULY 6.

Taormina, Naples, Navigazione Lloyd Italiano.
San Guglielmo, Naples, Sicula Americana.

How Trunk Was Traced.

Chief Constable McCahill last night traced the movements of Holt's little black trunk from the time it arrived in Syosset on Tuesday until it was shipped from Central Park, L. I., for the Pennsylvania Station on Friday morning. When it arrived at Syosset it weighed, acording to the baggagemaster's records, just 46 pounds, but when it left Central Park it weighed 110 pounds, showing that the bombs and dynamite were put into it in the remote cottage in Central Park.

The trunk was delivered at the cottage from the Syosset station on Tuesday, and on Thursday night Holt went to John Debul, a hotel proprietor and liveryman in Central Park, and said he wanted the trunk taken to the Central Park station that night. Mr. Debul said that there would be no train that night, and Holt, seemingly much put out, told him to send for the trunk on Friday morning.

Mr. Debul's son went to the cottage at 6 o'clock in the morning, but Holt would not let him enter the house. Holt himself carried the trunk from the cottage to the road and laid it gently on its bottom in the wagon. The teamster insisted that the trunk would "ride better" standing on end, and Holt, after objecting, put the trunk in that position. He then rode to the station in the wagon with the trunk and at no time took his hands off of it. The teamster was struck with the man's evident anxiety about the trunk and care in handling it.

HOLT BOMB PLANT IN COTTAGE.

As "Patton" He Made Experiments at Central Park, L. I.

Frank Holt's bomb plant was found in a little cottage at Central Park, L. I., yesterday, before he committed suicide in the Nassau County jail in Mineola. Living in solitude there as "Mr. Patton," he obtained 210 pounds of dynamite and for two weeks conducted experiments in the manufacture of infernal machines.

The cottage is hidden among trees and cannot be seen from the road. Its isolation probably appealed to Holt, as he was preparing for his attacks.

The mysterious "Mr. Patton," who had stirred the wonderment of his few neighbors made in the cottage the bomb which Holt set off in the Capitol in Washington last Friday night. In the back yard he fashioned a target range where he practiced revolver shooting for his attempted assassination of J. P. Morgan at the banker's estate near Glen Cove, only ten miles away.

Louis Ott, a real estate agent of Central Park, last night identified Holt in the Mineola jail as the man who two weeks ago Saturday night rented from him the cottage under the name of "Mr. Patton." When he saw Holt's picture in the newspapers Ott recognized the man who had leased the cottage. Yesterday he told his story to District Attorney Smith, and with Constable McCahill they went to Central Park to inspect the cottage.

The cottage, a two-room frame bungalow, was deserted when discovered. There were many evidences that Holt had lived in the larger of the rooms, which was about 10 feet square. Within the larger room a floor littered with hundreds on hundreds of match sticks from which the heads had been broken, a table with a cloth burned away as if by acid, scores of corks cut into every imaginable shape, and a dozen little bottles that had contained sulphuric acid, all told of the painstaking care with which the former Cornell professor had planned his machine of terror, his "exclamation point in an argument for peace."

Also in the larger room there was a spring cot covered with soiled bedclothing. The other furniture consisted of three plain chairs and a small wooden table. A basin half filled with a dark fluid that may have been dirty water or some chemical concoction stood on the table. Empty cans for foodstuffs littered the room, which was very dirty, showing that Holt had lived in squalor in the bungalow. A loaf of bread with two slices cut from it was found in the room.

In a small passageway between the two rooms was a double-burner oil stove that appeared to have been used. The smaller room was used as a store room by the proprietor of the house and it contained a few pieces of old furniture. Holt obtained the key for it last Saturday, but what use he made of it is not known.

In the rear of the house, protected by a high board fence, was found a target range. Cartridge shells littered the end of the range near the house. The target was 200 feet distant.

Mr. Ott said that Holt as "Mr. Patton" told him when he rented the cottage that he had been ordered by his physicians to live in the country, and that he wanted a quiet place. "Patton" had not been in his refuge many hours before the neighbors were attracted by his actions. He was always alone, came and went by himself, and had no visitors. Nearly every day he made a trip, generally with a suitcase, which appeared to be empty when he left and heavy when he returned. But what especially made the neighbors wonder was that the stranger practiced revolver shooting every day on the range he had built in his backyard. The shooting became so annoying that the neighbors had discussed complaining to the police, but it ceased last Thursday.

Where Holt got his two revolvers was cleared up when John S. Menagh, a hardware dealer of 341 Grove Street, Jersey City, said that two weeks ago last Thursday he sold an Iver & Johnson .38-calibre revolver about 2 o'clock to a man who gave the name of C. Hendricks and the address Syosset, L. I. The man wanted two revolvers. As Mr. Menagh had only one in stock he sent the man to the pawnshop of Joseph Keechen, 352 Grove Street. Keechen said he sold a .32-calibre revolver to a man a little after 2 o'clock, who gave the name of C. Hendricks of Syosset, L. I. Both dealers remembered that the purchaser had asked if the revolvere were guaranteed to work every time, and when told the arms were not guaranteed asked where he could find a target range. Both dealers said that they had no doubt their customer was Frank Holt.

Where Holt got his dynamite was explained by the shipment from the Communipaw magazine of the Aetna Explosives Company to C. Hendricks, Syosset, L. I., of 120 pounds of dynamite. It was shipped from the Ninth Street station of the Long Island Railroad, Long Island City, to Syosset on Monday, June 28, having been held in Long Island City until Monday, because that is the only day on which explosives are allowed over the road, a special train being provided to take such freight. A package containing caps and fuse was shipped to C. Hendricks at Syosset on June 23.

With the dynamite "C. Hendricks" received 100 feet of fuse, 100 caps, and 100 four-foot "exploders." George B. Carnes, station agent at Syosset, said that "Hendricks" had called at the station a week previous and asked for packages for "C. Hendricks." When told there was none he drove away in a buggy to reappear again last Tuesday, when the explosives were delivered to him.

Mrs. John Duss, who lives next door to the cottage rented to "Mr. Patton," said that on last Thursday she saw her neighbor come home carrying in addition to the suit case two bundles covered with bags such as are used for coal. Coupled with the fact that he plays within a radius of five miles could be found where "Mr. Patton" took his meals, the presence of scores of tin cans in which food had been packed led to the belief that "Mr. Patton" was absolutely alone in the cottage. In his confession on Saturday night Holt said he knew just how long it would take the Capitol bomb to explode because he had practiced many times with the sulphuric acid detonator.

Mrs. Duss said that she had seen her neighbor several nights make a fire in the backyard of material he took from the house and watch it burn to ashes. On seeing photographs of Holt she identified "Mr. Patton" as Holt. Albert Gruin, another neighbor, also identified "Mr. Patton" as Holt by photographs.

Hans Fredericks, station agent at Central Park, said that "Mr Patton" took the 9:06 o'clock train on Friday morning, checked a small black trunk to the Pennsylvania Station in New York, and carried a suitcase. Fredericks was struck by the fact that the man, although he had to wait for his train, did not set down the suitcase, but kept it in his hand. He said he talked to the passenger about the war, but beyond observing that the war was all wrong "Mr. Patton" did not seem inclined to talk.

HAD PROMISED TO TELL ALL.

Holt Was to Have Exposed Entire Plot at Today's Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Major Raymond Pullman, Superintendent of Police, was informed by Police Commissioner Woods of New York late tonight by telephone that Frank Holt had not committed suicide in the Mineola jail, as was at first supposed, but had been shot by some person unknown through the window of his cell.

Major Pullman was told by Commissioner Woods that this information came from the Warden of the Mineola jail by telephone.

If Holt was thus killed, it is a theory of Major Pullman that it was by a person who dreaded the disclosures Holt intended to make at the preliminary hearing tomorrow. Major Pullman talked with Holt in the Mineola jail on Sunday and was told by Holt that he would tell the whole story at Wednesday's hearing.

WON'T TELL WIFE TILL TODAY.

Holt's Father-in-Law Fearful of Effect on Daughter's Nerves.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 6.—"I shall not tell her until morning," was the comment made by the Rev. O. F. Sensabaugh, father-in-law of Frank Holt, when informed tonight of the death of Holt in the prison at Mineola, L. I.

Mrs. Holt, who has been under constant care of physicians and members of the family since the first news of the shooting of J. P. Morgan on Saturday, left the house for the first time this afternoon, going out with her father for a long drive through the country, in the hope that it would strengthen her somewhat.

Her condition has caused much alarm, and fears have been entertained that she might have a nervous breakdown as the result of the trials of the last few days. Dr. Sensabaugh said:

"Of course, we are terribly sorry to hear of Frank's death, but there is little I can say.

"If Holt really was a man who had dropped to life's bottom—and I can't believe it—I take my hat off to him for the way he came back," he added. "No man could have been a more lovable husband and father and a better friend than he was while I knew him. My daughter also refuses to believe Holt and Muenter the same man."

It developed tonight that Mrs. Holt was to have signed a contract this week for building a home here on a lot she already had purchased with her husband's money.

A letter from Frank Holt, written after the bomb was exploded in Washington, but before he shot Mr. Morgan, was received here today by Holt's wife. The letter referred to the bomb incident. It also advised Mrs. Holt that he was then going to the Morgan home to keep the Morgan family in custody until Morgan should go to Europe and end the war.

FOUND HOLT SCARRED AS WAS DR. MUENTER

Physician Got New Evidence That Dynamiter Was Man Sought for Murder.

TEN POINTS OF SIMILARITY

Prisoner Tried to Starve Himself and Had Cut Wrist—Delayed Promised Statement.

Evidence that Frank Holt, the former instructor in German at Cornell, who shot J. P. Morgan and exploded the bomb in the Capitol at Washington, and Erich Muenter, the former Harvard instructor in German, who disappeared in 1906 and was indicted for killing his wife by poison, were one and the same man, was confirmed yesterday when an examination showed that Holt had body scars such as were known to be on Muenter.

After receiving word that Muenter had been operated on several times Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn yesterday visited the Nassau County Jail at Mineola and found scars which indicated that several operations had been performed on Holt.

Efforts were made by Thomas J. Reidy, one of Holt's lawyers, and by Assistant District Attorney Charles L. Wood of Nassau County, who knew Muenter at Harvard, to induce Holt to tell something about his early life which would support his denial that he was Muenter, but nothing could be elicited from Holt in answer to such questions.

Mr. Reidy, who was convinced on Monday that his client was not Muenter, admitted that he was in doubt yesterday. He said that, if it turned out Holt was Muenter, the identification probably would not affect the legal aspects of the case, for the authorities of Cambridge, where Mrs. Muenter was murdered, would not be likely to ask for the extradition of a man who obviously was insane and who was not in much danger of being punished beyond commitment to an insane asylum either in Massachusetts or in New York.

Difference in Speech.

Assistant District Attorney Wood, who before was undecided whether the prisoner was Muenter, saw Holt again yesterday and was more inclined to believe that the dynamiter was the wife murderer.

"The resemblance would be almost conclusive," he said, "except that Muenter spoke quickly and clearly. Holt drawls and is indistinct. The difference in the style of speaking may be due to the fact that Holt is weak and sick or he may be purposely changing his way of talking to avoid identification as Muenter. He cannot be induced to answer any questions about his past. I asked him where he was born. He said he could not remember. I asked him when he was married. He thought a long time before he answered. When I put other questions to him about his actions years ago he threw his hands to his head and said that he had pains in his brain and was fatigued."

Mr. Woods and Muenter both had teaching fellowships in Harvard, and they spent about three hours a week together. Muenter specialized in German language and literature. Holt obtained his degree at Cornell University by a thesis on "The Influence of Shakespeare on the German Language."

Mr. Reidy said it seemed unlikely that a man, after an outbreak of homicidal mania, should remain quiescent for nine years before his next outbreak. But he added:

"Still I have heard of paranoiacs who have appeared to be completely cured after spending years in an asylum, and who have committed crimes immediately after their release."

Holt's Attempts to Die.

Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn and Warden Hults have reported the prisoner was trying to starve himself to death. He has taken food only when Dr. Cleghorn has ordered him to, and has purposely caused nausea immediately afterward.

The dynamiter's belt and suspenders have been taken away, and Warden Hults has given directions that the cell be visited at frequent intervals to prevent him from trying to strangle himself with bedclothes.

Charles R. Apted, custodian of buildings at Cambridge, who lived near Muenter and knew him well, visited the prisoner yesterday. Holt did not move and gave no sign of recognition.

"How are you feeling?" Apted asked. Holt mumbled an indistinct answer and shut his eyes. Apted did not talk to him further. After leaving the cell he said:

"This man is a dead ringer for Muenter. Nine years have passed since I knew Muenter, and the prisoner there is in bad shape now. I cannot make a positive identification, but the resemblance is very strong."

The main points indicating that Holt is Muenter are:

1. Nothing is known of Muenter since 1906. Nothing is known of Holt before that time.

2. Muenter was reported last in Mexico City, in 1906, when he wrote letters and issued a fantastic account of his wife's death and the inquest. The earliest facts revealed about Holt show he was employed as a stenographer in the office of Krupps by Mexican agents in Mexico City.

3 Muenter's special study and the subject of his teaching was German language and literature. The same is true of Holt.

4. Muenter spent much time in studying and discussing problems of sex. The same is true of Holt.

5. Muenter, like Holt, has a slight German accent.

6. Their facial resemblance is such that friends of Muenter have been sure Holt is Muenter after seeing Holt's picture. The two acquaintances of Holt who have seen Muenter say the resemblance is extremely striking. The only discrepancy is pointed out by Dr. Cleghorn, who says Holt has gray eyes, while the police circulars describing Muenter say his are brown.

7. Two experts have said the resemblance between Holt's writing and Muenter's is almost absolute proof of their identity, while a third fails to see the resemblance.

8. Friends of Muenter assert that phrases used by Holt are similar to those in Muenter's writings.

9. The mental disease which caused Muenter to commit alleged wife murder and caused Holt to commit his crimes.

10. The scars on Holt's body are similar to those left by operations performed on Muenter.

Martin W. Littleton on receiving requests by telegraph from Holt's family in Dallas, Texas, visited the prisoner, and agreed to appear for him.

Mr. Reidy gave out the following statement:

"It can be positively stated that Holt is in no way connected with any organized movement of terrorism or with any so-called conspiracy. It can also be positively stated that Holt has no malicious personal animus against Mr. Morgan, and in anything he has done has been actuated by what to him are the highest motives. He is a man of strong moral tendencies, which appear to be intensified at this time.

"Mr. Holt's physical condition is such that no plans for future steps in his behalf will be made just now, and not until after consultation with those having his interests at heart."

Holt received the following telegram from his wife yesterday:

Have best counsel here. Advised to rest and wait, and you must do the same. Send loving greetings hourly. Beautiful tribute to you in both evening papers here. I am tarrying for details of our finances. I will come when you need me. Do not be afraid. Rest. LEONE.

Holt has said repeatedly that he would tell his full story today. Yesterday he told his keepers that he would tell his story after he had read this morning's papers. He denied the postponement was due to a wish to give time for accomplices to escape.

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AGE
and
QUALITY
★ ★ ★

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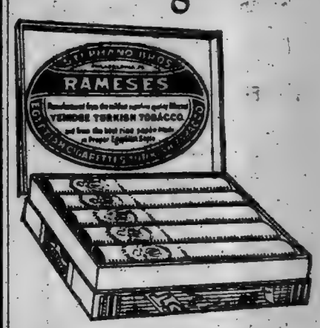

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The following is reprinted from the "Transactions of the Institute"—the certificate having been awarded to Kolynos on January 9th, 1915.

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"An unhealthy mouth is the breeding-place of micro-organisms, and, as these promote disease of varying malignity, it is now strongly urged by medical men that dental hygiene deserves primary consideration in the prevention of diphtheria, influenza, pneumonia and other diseases of the respiratory tract, as well as of pyorrhea and dental caries.

"The digestive troubles—and consequent general derangement of the system—attendant upon bad teeth are also to be noted as further evidence of the initial importance of oral asepsis.

"The use of a tooth-brush will not materially assist to sterilize the mouth unless it is employed in conjunction with a reliable dentifrice possessing active germicidal properties; and, equally, the best dentifrice will have little effect unless it be used frequently and consistently.

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"Teeth should be cleaned at least twice a day—night and morning; while further immunity is to be secured by using the brush after each meal.

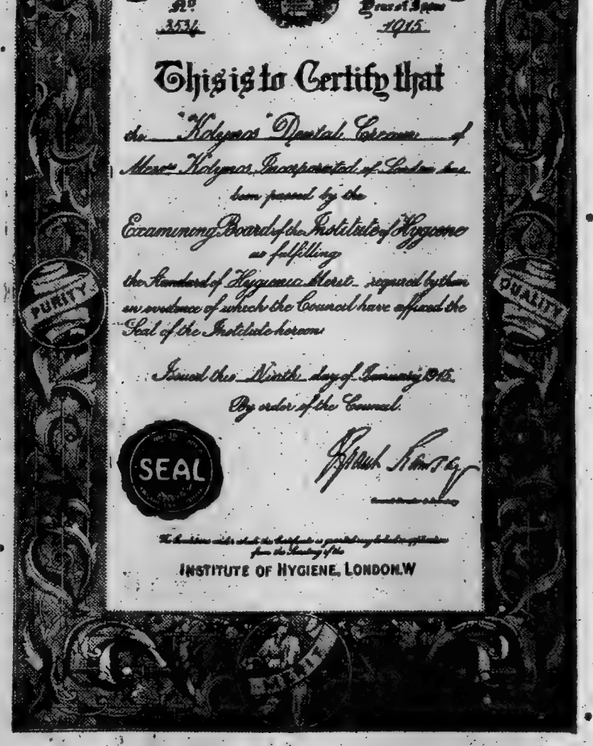

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"KOLYNOS is a scientific dental preparation which has given completely satisfactory results in the bacteriological tests to which it has been submitted in the laboratories of the Institute. Our analytical examination, also, demonstrated that KOLYNOS is of the composition stated by the manufacturers in their published formula.

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"The efficacy of the dentifrice varies in proportion to its strength in solution and to the resistance offered by the several bacterial cultures; but even when the diphtheria bacillus is treated with a 1 in 30 solution of KOLYNOS, the culture is rendered sterile within ten minutes. Against B. mesentericus, the action of KOLYNOS is sufficiently marked to show that the preparation retards dental decay by devitalizing the acid-producing organisms.

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"KOLYNOS has commendable cleaning properties which promote and maintain the natural whiteness of the teeth, and, as the paste contains no gritty ingredient or chemical bleaching agent, this is effected without harming the enamel.

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"It Cleans the Teeth and The Tooth-Brush, Too"

HOLT AND MUENTER ONE, SAYS DR. GOULD

Identification Positively Made at Ithaca by Former Chum Last Fall.

SPARED FOR MERCY'S SAKE

Seemed to Have Reformed and Acquaintances Decided Not to Wreck New Life.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Professor Chester Nathan Gould, an instructor in the Germanic department of the University of Chicago, when told tonight of the suicide of Frank Holt, made this written and signed statement embodying his reasons for saying that Holt was none other than the missing Professor Muenter, accused of wife murder:

"When I arrived at Cornell University the middle of last November to engage in research work I was introduced in the office of the German instructor to Dr. Frank Holt. I paid little attention to him at the time. He wore a slouch hat, which came down over his forehead, and stayed but a short time.

"Soon after that I was at the home of Dr. A. Leroy Andrews at Cornell and was asking about the men I recently had met, including Holt. Dr. Andrews said Holt seemed a bit peculiar and was hard to explain. I remarked that Holt's carriage and manner of speech had rather stayed with me and reminded me of some one, but I could not remember whom. Then my mental associations began to work and I said: 'I know who it is. It is Muenter.'

"Dr. Andrews remembered Muenter's visit to us at Hanover, N. H., in 1905, but could not say whether he resembled Holt.

"I decided to take a good look at Holt the next time I saw him. The opportunity soon came at a meeting at Professor Northcut's house.

"As soon as I saw Holt enter the door I was certain of his true identification. I knew that he was Erich Muenter. A few days later I met him face to face again as I was entering the library. He looked squarely at me and said: 'Hello, Gould.'

"This time the situation came over me suddenly—the whole tragic situation of the man—and I must have shown by my agitation that I recognized him, but I hardly think he noticed it. His manner of address was peculiar. His words and attitude were those of a man stepping back into an old familiarity. He never avoided me, but rather seemed to pick me out except on one occasion, when I saw him with his family. This time he seemed to wish to avoid my gaze.

"I walked down the street with him at various times and sat opposite him at dinner once and at least a couple of hours. One time he even came up to my room to see me on a queer errand of how to start at Dallas a chapter of a fraternity of which I am a member.

"I had every opportunity to observe him and to hear him speak both English and German. His peculiarity of walk and speech were such as were not likely to occur in another person. Muenter had changed, of course, in ten years. He had grown ten years older. His hair was gray and the lines in his face were deeper. When I knew Muenter in Chicago he usually wore a derby hat and had a mustache or full beard, but there is no doubt that Frank Holt was Erich Muenter.

"At first I felt a bit nervous, for one can never tell what an erratic person may do, and I never felt quite confident of my safety. I feel now, however, that the man was in such a state of exaltation that he had entire confidence in his incognito. I decided, for several reasons, not to expose the man. He seemed to be getting along nicely and to be a credit to the department. He always was a good teacher. I thought that it was better to let well enough alone. The freat reason for my decision to be silent was that the man had experienced a really tragic fate and was trying to do right.

"Everything I knew about him was good except the charge, unproven so far as I knew, of killing his wife. I felt morally justified in running the personal risk so far as I was concerned of leaving an erratic individual at large and permitting him to keep on making good.

"Unfortunately, as it has turned out, I was mistaken as to the man's disposition for mischief and failed to realize that he was a dangerous paranoiac who should have been shut up for the rest of his life.

"Muenter was naturally a keen man with wits sharpened by ten years of instruction and the added cunning of a paranoiac. I feel that the death of the man, tragic though it seems, will carry assurance for the safety of a great many people against whom he might have carried his insane animosity had he ultimately regained his liberty.

"I would have been prepared if necessary to testify in court and I feel that at this juncture it is best to conclude the matter with this frank statement.

"CHESTER NATHAN GOULD."

MAKE IDENTIFICATION SURE.

Cambridge Will Send Muenter's Neighbors Despite Suicide.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 6. — Notwithstanding the suicide of the man known as Frank Holt, the local authorities have decided to make a further effort to determine whether he was Erich Muenter. They have arranged to send two men to Mineola early tomorrow. They are Silas Smith, an officer of the State police, and Theodore W. Hillier, who was a close neighbor of Muenter for two years. Hillier has said that the published pictures of the man who invaded the Morgan home closely resembled Muenter.

SURE HOLT WAS MUENTER.

Clergyman Has Beardless Photograph of Harvard Professor.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 6.—The Rev. F. M. Bennett, pastor of the First Unitarian Church here, who knew Professor Erich Muenter at Harvard and at Lawrence, Mass., has a picture showing Muenter without a beard.

After seeing a picture of Holt, he said there could be no doubt that they were one and the same person.

MORGAN, DOING NICELY, SHAVES AND SMOKES

Tells Partner He Feels Well Enough to Resume Work—Banking House Guarded.

Junius Spencer Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan, who was shot last Saturday in his Glen Cove home by Frank Holt, last night issued this statement:

My father's condition is the very best. He is all right and progressing favorably in every respect. Pulse and temperature are still absolutely normal.

It was said that Mr. Morgan spent a good night. He shaved himself yesterday morning for the first time since he has been shot. He had a good appetite and smoked one of his long black cigars after luncheon. He had no visitors except William H. Porter of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The arrival of Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Sr., on Mr. Morgan's yacht The Corsair and of Miss Anne Morgan gave rise yesterday morning to alarming reports that Mr. Morgan's condition was worse. This was denied by members of the family.

"Their visit has no significance," said Junius Spencer Morgan. "Pay no attention to rumors."

Young Mr. Morgan and his bride were scheduled to sail for Panama on Friday. Asked if he would do so he replied:

"As far as my father's condition is concerned, I could go and not feel uneasy. I cannot say now whether I shall go or not. It is probable that I shall."

When he was told about the finding of the cottage where Holt had stayed he said:

"Go to it. You have my best wishes."

Junius Spencer Morgan brought to the banking offices in person yesterday morning news that his father was improving rapidly. Young Mr. Morgan spent the better part of an hour with the partners of the firm, and while he was there telephonic messages from the wounded banker at Glen Cove gave further evidence of recovery from the bullet wounds.

W. P. Hamilton, one of the partners, talked with the elder Mr. Morgan at 10 o'clock. The head of the firm said Mr. Hamilton afterward, said that not only was he feeling much better, but was well enough to go down to his desk. The family, Mr. Morgan added, and the physician opposed such a venture.

Wall Street heard much talk yesterday of bodyguards being employed by several financiers since the attack on Mr. Morgan. Evidence that this had been done was not presented in the movements of William Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who walked down Wall Street as free from attendance as they had been before the shooting.

A number of plain clothes men were constantly on duty inside and outside the Morgan offices, and occasionally one would see a caller who had come in relation to purchases for the Allies safely to his taxi or to the subway.

GERMANS OBJECT TO ADVICE

Resent Allies' Comment on Morgan Shooting Cabled to The Times.

Under the caption, "Our Good Right," the New Yorker Herold in its evening edition yesterday said:

"THE NEW YORK TIMES appears to consider its own schoolmaster teachings to the German-Americans still insufficient. It regards it as its duty to lay before us also the instructions addressed to the Germans of this country from London and Paris. Thus, for instance, at present in connection with the attack that was made on Mr. Morgan.

"The German population of the United States knows quite well how it must conduct itself and can get along without any of the suggestions and instructions that come from London and Paris.

"If the German Americans—to select a designation without the objectionable hyphen—if the German Americans together with other citizens of this country have participated in a propaganda for the maintenance of peace between the United States and Germany and still take part in it, that is their good right. If they have taken part in an agitation for an embargo on export of arms and ammunition, they have thereby done only what they may freely do under the Constitution of the land.

"The German population of the country and its mouthpiece, the press published in the German language, have never forgotten what they owe to this country and to its Constitution. They have always advocated only legitimate methods of agitation. Never have they recommended, even with the word, a revolver or dynamite policy. A survey of statistics will show that the German population of the United States takes up the revolver and dynamite far less frequently than the American element of original stock.

"Our good right, free speech, and furthermore the ballot which we cast into the urn on election day fully suffice for us to express our opinions and to win influence upon the political course of events. We do not believe and have never believed that the revolver can turn the fate of a country for the better.

"We are above such child's play. Nor do we believe that individuals can be made responsible for this or that regrettable course of a country's policy.

"If now the Anglo-American press is crowning all its jingoistic work heretofore by trying to connect the murderous attack on Mr. Morgan with our peace propaganda and our advocacy of an embargo on arms, it will have no success in that attempt with the great mass of the American people.

"But rather it will be realized more and more that it is finally not a wonder if the disgraceful jingoistic incitation of the allied press and the no less disgraceful speculators in arms influence the minds of weak individuals and lead their spirit astray."

THOMAS AT MORGAN OFFICE.

British Commissioner Confers on Purchase of War Munitions.

D. A. Thomas, M. P., the Commissioner appointed by David Lloyd George to come to the United States and assist J. P. Morgan & Co. in purchasing munitions of war for the Allies, spent the greater part of yesterday in the Morgan offices. Save for an hour devoted to luncheon at India House with Willard D. Straight, Mr. Thomas passed the day in conferences with William H. Porter, a partner in the Morgan firm and with E. R. Stettinius, the purchasing agent for the bankers.

While Mr. Thomas was at the Morgan office Sir Hugh Pellat of Toronto, aide de camp to the Duke of Connaught, called. It could not be learned whether his visit had to do with Canada's manufacture of war munitions, as Sir Hugh left without discussing his mission.

POLICE BOMB LIKE ONE HOLT MADE

Continued from Page 1.

police had three trails which they were following.

"It appears to be the work of anarchists," he said. "I don't suppose any one sought revenge on Police Headquarters for the exportation of arms to the Allies."

Inquiry by the police showed that Alexander Berkman was in the West and that Emma Goldman was at her home in New Jersey.

Thousands of men and women on their way to work gathered in front of the Headquarters building to view the damage done by the bomb. The crowd grew so large that a Sergeant and three patrolmen from the Mulberry Street Station were sent to keep the people moving. Lieutenant McAuliffe, custodian of the building, had men at work early clearing away the debris. Almost every pane of glass in the buildings across the street was smashed for a block in either direction. Eight prisoners who were near the place where the bomb exploded were terrified, thinking there had been an earthquake.

Three men who were arrested on Monday night on suspicion and another arrested yesterday morning had no knowledge of the bomb, the police decided after questioning them.

The bomb exploded directly beneath Detective Headquarters, but Inspector Faurot said no damage had been done to the storeroom for finger prints.

The police admitted that up to midnight their trails had been more or less blind. Inspector Faurot in the afternoon gave orders to find the anarchists who threatened in speeches that the Headquarters building would be blown up.

In speaking of the bomb explosion, Mayor Mitchel said:

"It is probably the work of an individual and therefore one of the hardest cases to solve. The publicity given to the bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral has made the work of the police in these cases much harder. Of course, such matters have to be given publicity in this country, but it makes very hard the work of the police in running down the ones responsible."

Leonard Abbott, head of the Ferrer School of Anarchists, denied that his followers were responsible for the bomb.

"The white slavers thought they could divert suspicion from themselves and place it on the anarchists by choosing for the explosion the anniversary of the death of Arthur Caron," he said. "I assure you I am innocent of any knowledge of the bomb. I can't imagine any motive of anarchists to throw any bomb into Police Headquarters at this time. If the police had been particularly active against the anarchists, I could easily explain a motive for the anarchists. One hundred to one the bomb was set by white slavers, for the police have been very active against them."

The police are working on a theory that the bomb was placed by the persons who placed the Cathedral bomb, the bomb in the Bronx County Court House and in front of the home of Andrew Carnegie.

AWARDED
THE GRAND PRIX
at The International Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.
LA CORONA
BRAND OF
IMPORTED
HAVANA CIGARS
This highest possible award, based on the unanimous opinion of a jury of experts, is indisputable proof of the superlative quality of the world-famed
LA CORONA
CIGARS

MRS. THAW DEPARTS WITHOUT TESTIFYING

Continued from Page 1.

A note was sent to her on the train, between the Grand Central Station and 125th Street, and on the back of the piece of paper she wrote this reply to the note:

"Have seen no process servers at all, and I am going back to camp until Fall (next October). I am happy to say I know enough about my position in the present case to dispense with the worry of lawyers."

Newspapermen had sought throughout the day to obtain some definite statement from Deputy Attorney Generals Cook and Alfred L. Becker about the visit of Mrs. Thaw. Mr. Cook replied in a joking vein to questions as to the probability of Mrs. Thaw taking the stand. He implied that he had not seen Mrs. Thaw during the day and did not know where she was.

Reports that Mrs. Thaw was endeavoring to avoid the representatives of the State, that she had refused flatly to testify against her husband because of her "constitutional rights," and that she might be arrested were left undenied. It was not until late in the afternoon that it became known that she had conferred with Mr. Cook and had obtained a certificate from Dr. Bernard Livingston of 336 West 113th Street to the effect that she was in no physical condition to stand the ordeal as a witness.

Dr. Livingston verified this when interviewed by a TIMES reporter. He said he had examined Mrs. Thaw and told her she had better go back to camp. He said he gave her a certificate for presentation to the court if necessary.

Her Physician Must Explain.

Deputy Attorney General Becker was reached late last night after the many conflicting stories had been obtained. He gave out this statement after consultation with other counsel:

"We have sent out a subpoena for Dr. Livingston, Mrs. Thaw's physician, and presume he will appear tomorrow and testify to what already has been told us: that Mrs. Thaw's condition is such that it would be unsafe for her to testify."

The Attorney General's office refrained from comment on any other feature of the situation.

Mrs. Thaw arrived at the Grand Central Station at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, accompanied by two newspaper correspondents. She went with them to the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, where she got into communication with Dr. Flint. At about 8:30 o'clock she went to his office, according to one of her companions. Mr. Cook was reached by telephone and talked with Mrs. Thaw for about fifteen minutes. At the station Mrs. Thaw had said she would not testify because of her constitutional rights, and that her health was not the best.

When the trial was resumed before Justice Hendrick at 10:30 o'clock there was a big crowd on hand, as it had been learned that Mrs. Thaw had arrived in the city and might be expected at any moment. Every time a woman entered the courtroom there was a flutter of interest.

A dozen different reports were in circulation, but it was impossible to confirm any of them. It was said that Mrs. Thaw had declined flatly to testify; that she would be arrested, and later that she would appear today and that the subpoena which was served on her last week at her camp near Malone had called for her appearance on July 7, not on July 6. One of the counsel for the State expressed a belief as late as 5 o'clock that such was the case.

After adjournment the newspapermen sought Mrs. Thaw at her town home, 23 West Eleventh Street. She talked for a few moments with a score of reporters to whom she repeated her statement that she was not in good health and would not testify because of her constitutional rights. Later she spoke in more detail to a few of the newspapermen whom she knew. This was the statement obtained at that time:

"I came to New York in answer to a subpoena served on me by the State at a time when I was physically unfit to leave the camp because of a nervous depression which manifested itself a month ago. I came here as a matter of duty and not because I wanted to, bringing with me a certificate from a physician in the Adirondacks attesting to my condition. No woman wants to testify against her husband in a case like this, and I didn't want to testify against mine.

"I don't want to see Harry go back to Matteawan—a hell hole on earth—but my opinion is, and I have always believed, that he should be held in restraint."

Mrs. Thaw said her appointment with Deputy Attorney General Cook had been made several days ago, before she left her Adirondack camp. She said that when she met Mr. Cook here she told him she would go on the stand if he insisted and that they could ask her any questions they saw fit. Continuing, she said:

"I have been cross-examined by many lawyers since this case began, and as I have nothing but the truth to tell I have no fear. However, I do not believe that I have anything to tell which I have not already told, and I hope that my testimony may be read into the record."

Excused from Testifying.

When Mrs. Thaw presented the certificate by the Adirondack physician it was suggested to her, she said, that she see a physician here and she went to Dr. Livingston. He had told her, she said, that she was in no condition to stand the examination. Her physical condition was pretty good, he had told her, but she was in a highly excitable and extremely nervous condition. When she obtained the certificate from Dr. Livingston she forwarded it to Mr. Cook and, she said, she was then told that in view of her physical condition, and the fact that she had nothing new to tell, she could go home to her camp.

In closing the interview Mrs. Thaw asked that this statement be published to prove that she had meant no disrespect to the court in her statements given to the newspapers:

"I have been reprimanded by Justice Hendrick for apparently assuming that I would attempt to instruct him in his duties. This arose from the fact that I was quoted as saying that the judge who liberates Harry will assume a tremendous responsibility.

"What I intended to convey was the thought that whosoever, judge, jury or lawyers, liberates Thaw must of necessity share in that responsibility. I did not intend to reflect in any way on the good judgment of any one connected with this case. I am not a lawyer. I am merely a woman and made a woman's observation, as I thought I had a right to do. At the moment I was thinking of the jury, as a matter of fact.

"Now I am going back to the camp, to mend my nerves and, if possible, forget all about the Thaw case."

Confident of Short Stay.

As a matter of fact, it became known that Mrs. Thaw had all her plans made to return to her Adirondack camp last night before she arrived in this city yesterday morning. When she got off the train the first thing she did was to hurry to the ticket window and get a return ticket. Then she went to the Pullman window and made reservations on the Buffalonian, the 9:38 night train on which she ultimately did leave the city. She seemed to have not the slightest doubt as to her plans for her day in town and her departure. She even knew that her train would switch off at Bluff Point and go thence to Long Mountain, where Jack Clifford, her dancing partner, would be waiting to escort her to her camp.

In her talks to the newspaper men she refrained from extended comment on her husband's sanity trial because of the reprimand administered by Justice Hendrick, but she talked about almost everything else. She said laughingly that she had lost weight, and that was the truth. She said she didn't expect to go to the court, and that she did expect to confer with counsel for the State.

When Mr. Cook came to court he was indefinite about Mrs. Thaw. He said flatly that he didn't know where she was, and once when the reporters asked him if she was going to appear and if he would cause her arrest if she didn't appear after coming here under subpoena, he smiled and hurried off to the telephone, indicating that he would try and get trace of her.

Mr. Cook said later he had sent out messengers and searched hotels where he believed she might be, and as a result stories were published that Mrs. Thaw had disappeared and that the State was at its wits' end to find her. But Mrs. Thaw was consulting Dr. Livingston and on a shopping tour.

Thaw's Trial Dragged.

It had been expected generally that the testimony of Mrs. Thaw, who had been the centre of interest for several days in connection with her husband's fight for liberty, would be one of the most important features of the trial. Until the last minute, after the first stories about her refusing to accept subpoena were put at rest, all the information obtainable pointed to the conclusion that she had promised to take the stand as a witness for the State and against her husband.

When it was learned that she had begun the long trip from her camp in the Adirondacks, apparently for no other reason than to answer the subpoena, the last doubt was dissipated. Her appearance here and her quick departure naturally created much comment, but no other explanation could be obtained except the interview given by Mrs. Thaw and the brief statement by Mr. Becker concerning the expected testimony of Dr. Livingston as to Mrs. Thaw's physical condition.

The proceedings in court yesterday dragged along without producing much of interest. Most of the day was devoted by Mr. Cook and Mr. Becker to the reading of documentary evidence, including testimony at Thaw's second murder trial and the former habeas corpus proceedings. It was all testimony to show that Thaw was eccentric and had been pronounced insane many times. There were also letters which he had written to his counsel during the murder trials, introduced to show that he was incoherent in his written utterances and a victim of exaggerated ego. In many of them he instructed his counsel to send for the newspaper men so that his statements might be printed correctly.

Thaw Quarrelsome at Harvard.

The State sprung a surprise at the afternoon session, when it called to the stand Frank K. Scribner, a magazine writer, and James O. Nichols, a lawyer, living at Short Hills, N. J., who were students at Harvard when Thaw was there and lived with him at the boarding house at 38 North Avenue, Cambridge, run by Mrs. Spyve. Through them it was attempted to show that Thaw was vicious and denegerate, and that he had threatened to shoot a cabman with a shotgun.

Mr. Scribner told the story of the shotgun, and it was brought out that Thaw had made the threat during an altercation over a charge of $5 by the driver. On cross-examination, Mr. Nichols admitted that such squabbles were not infrequent during his college days. He said he did not know whether the gun Thaw got from his rooms was loaded.

Mr. Nichols told how Thaw had threatened to stab a friend with a brass ornamental scimitar which was hanging on the wall of his room during a poker game. He said there had been some question raised about unfair play and Thaw had grabbed the weapon. Thaw, he said, was pushed through the glass door of a bookcase and cut his hand.

Mr. Nichols also told of Thaw getting into trouble at "Jack's" restaurant several years later. He said he witnessed a fight in which Thaw was hit with a bottle.

There was also evidence introduced to show that Thaw had been guilty of improper acts at Cambridge, and that a complaint had been made against him by a patrolman because of stories told by the officer's son, but the witnesses were unable to give much testimony that was definite.

On cross-examination Mr. Stanchfield drew from Mr. Nichols that he had never played poker and knew little of the excitement attending such events as he had related. The lawyer twitted Mr. Nichols about his presence at "Jack's" restaurant at a late hour when Thaw got in the fight there. The jurymen were smiling when Mr. Stanchfield closed his cross-examination.

At the close of the examination of Mr. Scribner juryman No. 7 asked permission to question the witness, and asked him if he held any grievance against Thaw. The witness replied that he did not.

The trial will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

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HIGH SHOES in mahogany Russia, gun metal calf with tops of same or with genuine buckskin or boxcloth tops; lace models. Patent colt high shoes; lace or button.

LOW SHOES in tan, mahogany Russia or gun metal calf. Quarters of same or of genuine buckskin or boxcloth. Also patent colt Oxfords.

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20 for 15c

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Saks Clothes for Men

is simply the result of making them ourselves

¶ We write this advertisement from the tailor's bench, discarding needle and thread for pen and ink.

¶ Most clothes are just pen and ink clothes clean through, so far as concerns those who sell them.

¶ We make that distinction, not to disparage other clothes, but better to explain the merits of our own.

¶ The fact that Saks clothes are Saks-made is solely responsible for their consummate artistry in cut, tailoring and finish.

¶ Only by using a needle and thread ourselves can we impart to these famous clothes those creative intimacies of touch which are the soul of Style.

¶ The choice of fabrics, trimmings and linings, the adaptation and evolution of models, the skeletonizing of a coat or a vest, the turn of a cuff, the angle of a pocket, the location of a button, the piping of a seam, or the lie of a lapel, each and all of these are the work of our own tailors—the cumulative expression of forty years of leadership in creating Metropolitan styles. *And that's what you want.*

During July and August the Store hours will be from 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. (Saturdays, 1 P. M.)

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Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

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at The International Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.
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This highest possible award, based on the unanimous opinion of a jury of experts, is indisputable proof of the superlative quality of the world-famed
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You can catch a train in a Palm Beach Suit without being completely wilted.

It is the ideal, sane, commuter's suit—the smart, crisp town-and-country suit.

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In other cities for several years they have worn these tropical suits through July, August and September.

New Yorkers are JUST AWAKENING TO THE PALM BEACH IDEA.

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They wash perfectly—and "set" as smartly when they come out of the laundry as when they go in.

They are the logical outcome of the Summer demand for a porous fabric.

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Country House Necessities

Mail Box—(at left) Morocco leather, in colors, contents of box visible through glass in door, slot at top, marked "Letters," for inserting mail, celluloid card on door to indicate schedule of leaving mails, lock and key fastening; made to stand or hang: 6¾x5¾x12 inches. **$12.50**

Packing Basket—(at right) Tan wicker basket, with lining in colors, compartments fitted with: twine, paste, mucilage bottle and brush, removable pad containing rule, awl, hammer, scissors, brush, sealing wax, screw driver; four compartments below fitted with nails, tags and labels: 15x8¼x4 inches high, complete. . . . **$11.75**

Cross Cocktail Trays

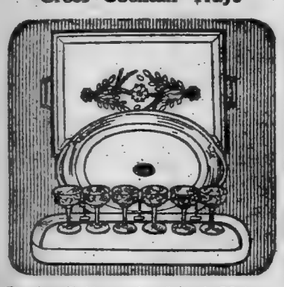

Cocktail Set—(in front) Mahogany tray, oblong shape, round corners, glass bottom; fixed Prince's silver plated rack, holding six hand-cut engraved crystal glasses: 21x7¼ inches, complete. . . . **$12.00**

The above tray without rack or glasses, for serving. $4.00

Serving Tray—(at top) Mahogany tray, oblong shape with square corners, crystal glass bottom, engraved in various designs, wooden handles with gilt metal mounting; 20 x 14 inches. **$7.00**

Serving Tray—(centre) Mahogany tray, with inlaid mahogany-under-glass bottom, handles at sides; 17¼ x 12¾ inches. **$7.50**

Others from $6.50

Cross Smoker's Stands

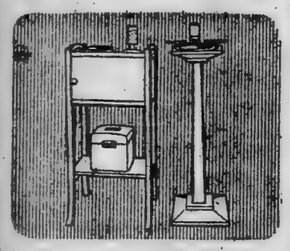

Stand—(at right) Of mahogany, with removable silver plated ash-tray, two cigar-rests and match box holder at back: 25 inches high, 8 inches square at base, 7 inches square at top, complete. . . **$7.00**

Stand—(at left) Of mahogany, fitted with nickel plated ash-tray and cigar-rest, and one nickel plated match holder. Compartment for cigars at top with door, platform at bottom to hold humidor: stand, 24 inches high—12 x 8 inches at top, complete. **$8.75**

Mahogany Humidor, for cut tobacco or cigarettes, porcelain lining, with perforated moisture pad in cover, brass name plate on cover: 5¾ x 5¼ x 5 inches. $6.50

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GALLIPOLI GAIN COST AWFUL PRICE

Half of Some Landing Parties Killed or Wounded, Says General Hamilton.

FIGHTING SUITED TURKS

Machine Guns and Barbed Wire Perfectly Adapted to Their Temperament.

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH NAVY

"It Has Been Father and Mother to the Army" at Dardanelles, Commander in Chief Declares.

LONDON, July 6.—"Throughout the events I have chronicled, the Royal Navy has been father and mother to the army. Not one of us but realizes how much he owes to Vice Admiral De Robeck; to the warships, French and British; to the destroyers, mine sweepers, and picket boats, and to all their dauntless crews, who took no thoughts of themselves, but risked everything to give their soldier comrades a fair run in at the enemy."

Thus General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the allied troops at the Dardanelles, pays tribute to the navy at the end of his first full report describing the purple days of the landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

The Commander in Chief's dispatch to the War Office is of great length, but most of the events had already been chronicled in other official dispatches from him. Having reached the conclusion after witnessing the "stupendous" battle between the warships and the land fortresses that it would require the whole of his strength to enable the fleet effectively to force the Dardanelles, General Hamilton prepared to fling all his troops rapidly ashore, in the full knowledge that an attempt to land on such a well-defended theatre of operation "involved difficulties for which there is no precedent in military history, except possibly in the sinister legends of Xerxes."

"Touch and Go" Many Times.

General Hamilton admits that "it was touch and go" many times before the invaders established a footing. In several instances half of the landing parties were killed or wounded before they could reach even the slight shelter afforded by the sandy banks on the upper part of the beaches. A great majority of the senior officers were either killed or wounded.

The Turks had turned the landing places into death traps. There were wire entanglements the whole length of the shore, with, in suppliance, the barbed wire network concealed beneath the surface of the sea. Land mines and sea mines were everywhere, and machine guns, cunningly tucked away in holes in the cliffs, were able to converge their fire on the wire entanglements.

"So strong, in fact, were the defenses," says the General, "that the Turks may well have considered them impregnable, and it is my firm conviction that no finer feat of arms has ever been achieved by the British soldier or any other soldier than the storming of these trenches from open boats on the morning of the 25th of April."

"Mowed Down as by a Scythe."

General Hamilton speaks of "long lines of men being mowed down as by a scythe." Of the endless chains of wire entanglements he writes: "Again the heroic wire cutters came out. Through the glasses they could be seen quietly snipping away under the hellish fire, as if they were pruning a vineyard."

Of the Australians he says: "Like lightning they leaped ashore, and each man that did so went straight as his bayonet at the enemy. So vigorous was the onslaught the Turks made no attempt to withstand it, and fled from ridge to ridge pursued by the Australian infantry."

A shortage of ammunition prevented the Allies from gaining the hoped-for footing on Achi Baba. "Had it been possible," says General Hamilton, "to push in reinforcements of men, artillery, and munitions, Krithia should have fallen, and much subsequent fighting for its capture would have been avoided.

Had Turks on the Run at First.

"Up to May 1," he continues, "the net result of the operations was the repulse of the Turks and the infliction upon them of very heavy losses. At first we had them fairly on the run, and had it not been for those inventions of the devil—machine guns and barbed wire—which suit the Turkish character and tactics to perfection, we should not have stopped short of the crest of Achi Baba."

General Hamilton pays high tribute to the French forces, which lost heavily. He reports the British losses during the period between April 25 and May 5 as 177 officers and 1,990 men killed, 412 officers and 7,807 men wounded, and 13 officers and 3,580 men missing.

HAMILTON'S ADMISSION.

Sent Transports Back Because of Defective Loading of Material.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 6.—The Times, in an editorial on Sir Ian Hamilton's dispatch, says:

"General Hamilton makes no allusion to the earliest episodes. He begins with his own arrival at the Island of Tenedos on March 17, and says that on that day there was a conference between the senior naval and military commanders.

"The dispatch is so constructed at this point that we fear laymen will have some difficulty in grasping its true significance.

"General Hamilton says that he had to order all the transports, except those of one brigade, back to Alexandria because the troops had been embarked without due attention to the operation which was contemplated. It would have been better to have used language less vague and to have said quite frankly that the transports carrying war material had been so defectively loaded that their contents had to be taken out at Alexandria and rearranged.

"A combined naval and military attack was, in short, impossible at this date, because, in spite of our wide experience of overseas operations, the transports had been wrongly loaded. From this unfortunate cause the military attack, which ought to have been combined with the naval attack, was not begun until April 25. In the interval the Turks and their German masters were able to strengthen enormously the defenses of the Gallipoli Peninsula, which may almost be described as having now become a larger and more diversified Gibraltar.

"Though the troops were not ready, the Admirals appear to have decided at the conference on March 17 to attempt to force the Narrows by using battleships without military aid. Their attack was delivered next morning, and almost succeeded. In principle a naval version of the Balaclava charge, the attempt failed, and three battleships were lost. We have yet to be told who was really responsible for this remarkable decision, which violated the only sound principles on which the Dardanelles should have been assailed."

MADE NO OFFER TO SERBIA.

Austria Denies Reports of Separate Peace Overtures.

LONDON, July 6.—A Vienna dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, by way of Geneva, says the Fremdenblatt prints an authorized denial that Austria at any time made overtures with any country for peace.

This, the Fremdenblatt states, is issued as a specific denial that Austria hoped for a separate peace with Serbia.

Scene of the British Attack in Flanders.

Pilkem, where the troops of General French broke into the German trenches Monday, lies on the border of the large area, won by the invaders by their gas attack in April. This area is the shaded portion of the map. Further advances were made by the Germans east of Ypres, following the attacks to the north and northeast of the city. The approximate position of the battle front at present is shown by the solid black line. The dotted line shows the front before the German campaign began.

BIG GERMAN SHIFT FOR CALAIS DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

Pilkem road, presumably was intended to convey the enemy's version of this affair.

On the morning of the 5th the Germans rushed a barricade on the Ypres-Roulers Railway after two hours' artillery bombardment, but a counter-attack by our troops immediately recaptured the position.

This morning on our extreme left, north of Ypres, we captured about 200 yards of the enemy's trenches, taking eighty prisoners. The French on our left contributed to the success of this enterprise with their guns.

Shelling Arras and Rheims.

The night bulletin from the French War Office says:

The British troops have repulsed several counter-attacks directed against the trenches which they occupied last night to the southwest of Pilkem. They captured eighty prisoners and inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy.

The Germans have bombarded Arras, and in particular the Cathedral, with incendiary shells. Rheims, likewise, has been shelled.

In the Argonne there has been cannonading, but no infantry actions.

On the heights of the Meuse, on the ridge to the south of the ravine of Sonvaux, we have retaken a trench work where the Germans had gained a foothold and had succeeded in maintaining from June 27, and we have pushed beyond that.

The enemy, after a violent bombardment, delivered a counter-attack which was taken under the fire of our machine guns and our barrier fire. The Germans retired in disorder. They suffered heavy losses.

In the region of Fey-en-Haye and Le Prêtre forest there has been an intermittent bombardment with shells of all calibres.

In the Vosges renewal of activity by the artillery of the enemy is reported, notably at Fontenelle, Hilgenfirst, Hartmanns-Weilerkopf and Thann, which have been bombarded.

The day report says:

Last night showed much activity at several points along the front. In Belgium the British troops, supported by our artillery, took possession of some German trenches at a point to the southwest of Pilken, on the east bank of the canal.

There was a very spirited engagement around the railroad station of Souchez. The station, however, remained in our hands in spite of the repeated efforts of the enemy to take it.

The town of Arras was bombarded all night long.

In the Argonne there was incessant fighting last night with bombs and hand grenades. Our artillery on several different occasion was successful in checking the attacks of the enemy.

On the heights of the Meuse the Germans attacked on two different occasions our positions on the south side of the ravine of Sonvaux, which is to the east of the trench of Calonne. They were completely repulsed.

In the vicinity of Le Prêtre forest the enemy also assumed the offensive. Two attacks were made. One spread little by little from the western side of the forest as far as Fey-en-Haye, while the other was directed particularly against that portion of the forest which is found to the west of Croix-des-Carnes. Both were checked by the fire of our artillery and our infantry, which inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy.

The German headquarters statement reads:

Two French attacks at Les Esparges were repulsed during the night.

The booty taken after our success in the forest of Le Prêtre has been increased by one field gun and three machine guns. Furthermore, a pioneers' supply station with a large amount of material fell into our hands.

REPORTS BIG ALLIED LOSSES.

Berlin Says 3,400 Casualties in One Command of 4,200 Men.

BERLIN, July 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Special dispatches from the western front say that in the recent battle between Arras and La Bassee the French and British forces suffered fearful losses, one regiment (command) alone losing 3,400 men out of 4,200.

BRITAIN TAKES OVER MANY PUBLIC HOUSES

To Control the Sale of Liquor in Districts Where Munitions Are Being Made.

LONDON, July 6.—Under the powers conferred by the Defense of the Realm act the British Government today, by an Order in Council, decided to take over the control of the sale and supply of intoxicating liquors in many districts where war material is being made and loaded, unloaded, or otherwise dealt with.

The districts affected include the city of Bristol, Monmouth, and surrounding towns, Newhaven, Southampton, Newport, Cardiff, Barry, Barrow-in-Furness, Liverpool and adjoining towns, and most of the munition and shipbuilding centres in Yorkshire.

Members of Parliament of all parties have undertaken a campaign to thank the employers and workmen engaged on ammunition contracts, for the work they have already done and to urge upon them the vital importance of turning out as great a quantity of munitions as the country is capable of producing.

BRITISH AIR RAID FAILED, SAYS BERLIN

Fleet Driven Off After Attack Against Positions in a North Sea Bay.

BERLIN, July 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—A great British aeroplane attack was directed against the German positions in a German bay of the North Sea on the morning of July 4, according to a German official statement issued under date of July 5.

The attack, the announcement adds, failed.

German airships sighted at dawn off Terschelling, an island off the Netherlands, advancing British naval forces. They consisted of several hydroaeroplane motor ships, accompanied by a number of cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers. The British vessels were forced to retreat.

One British hydroaeroplane which succeeded in rising in the air was pursued by German aeroplanes, but it escaped by flying over Dutch territory.

RUSSIAN LINES ARE NOW HOLDING

Continued from Page 1.

rather complex process. Along the frontiers the army is parrying blows of the enemy and wearing him down, avoiding big battles, losing territory indeed, little by little, but gaining time and husbanding resources.

The other side of the process is the rally of the nation to the support of the army. It would be wholly wrong to regard the gradual advance of the Germans and Austrians in Russian territory as evidence that Russian resistance is breaking down. On the contrary the nation has never been so thoroughly aroused as now.

The broad back of the Russian soldier has done marvels in sustaining the heavy burden of war, but when retreat in Galicia began it suddenly flashed on the nation that this was not enough—valor must be reinforced by technique. The attitude of the nation to the war immediately changed. Formerly it was a spectator watching with eager hope mingled with anxiety the deeds of the army that was part of its very self. Now it has become an active reserve of the army and in securing liberty to act it has gained in moral force.

The Cabinet is being strengthened, more effective contact is being established between the Government and the nation, and the War Office is now the centre of popular interest.

Russia has not yet followed the example of her allies in appointing a Minister of Munitions, but the course of events is tending in this direction and the new War Minister, General Polivanoff, commands the confidence of the Duma and nation generally. The War Office has become the focus of the new national organizing movement of which all existing public bodies are being made the nucleus.

The movement has received the sanction and warm approval of the Czar and it is hoped that the Ministry of the Interior will remove administrative impediments to organization that have existed in the past. The restrictions of the censorship on the Russian press already have been lightened in so far as the discussion of home politics is concerned.

The final impulse and encouragement to the effort will be given by the Duma, and the Duma Executive is now negotiating with the Government to bring about the convention of the Duma at the earliest possible date. The conference of representative Russians and Poles that this week is discussing, under Government auspices, reforms in the administration of Poland is another healthy sign of the times.

It is not to be expected that Russian resources can be made effective with the lightning speed possible in England. The handicap of the past is too heavy, but the real importance is that the great step has been taken, and I, personally, have never been so hopeful of the future of Russia as now. The liberalizing promise of the war is actually being fulfilled and in a way few could have anticipated.

STORES POUR INTO RUSSIA.

Great New Army Awaits Necessary Munitions and Equipment.

According to Dr. B. R. Ward of New Haven, Conn., who returned from Petrograd yesterday on the Scandinavian-American liner United States after spending a year in Russia, the Government is making extensive preparations to send ammunition to resume the offensive against the Germans in Galicia before the snow sets in again.

Dr. Ward went on to say that the War Department had taken over the railroad from Vologda to Archangel and since the navigation in the White Sea opened steamships from England, Canada, and the United States have been arriving there daily. Soldiers in great numbers have been detailed at Archangel to transport munitions of war and provisions from the quays, where they are landed from the ships, to the trains which go chiefly to Moscow, the central distributing point.

"When I left Petrograd in the middle of June," Dr. Ward said, "there was no indication of pessimism among the people or the officials in spite of the reverses in Galicia.

"Thousands of new troops are already in training, and in readiness to be rushed to the front as soon as the danger of another shortage of ammunition is past. These fresh troops are simply awaiting ammunition and equipment. Within ten miles of Petrograd there is an army of 60,000 men ready to take the field, and I was reliably informed, many similar armies are waiting ready for action in several other places in Russia.

"The War Department is not receiving so much aid from Japan in the shape of war munitions, but of my own knowledge I know that hundreds of Japanese officers are engaged in drilling Russian troops in the use of heavy artillery. At the hotel where I stayed, near the Square of St. Isaac, in Petrograd, there were seventeen Japanese artillery officers who had nearly all served at the siege of Port Arthur. They made no secret of their presence or what they were doing."

ITALIANS WINNING CARSO PLATEAU

Make Progress in Territory Full of Caves and Crevasses and Get 900 Prisoners.

KING SEES BATTERY TAKEN

Airmen Drop Bombs in Trieste on Austria's Most Important Arms Factory—Also Active Elsewhere.

ROME, July 6.—The Italian attack in the Carso region is proceeding steadily. From the surrounding country details filter through telling of the regular movements of the invaders—the preparation of the artillery, the advance of the infantry and bayonet charges. The attack has been successful although being carried on against a territory in which it is exceptionally difficult to work, since it is full of caverns, grottoes and crevasses.

A report telling of the capture, by the Italians, of 900 prisoners in two days on a front of five or six miles, shows, in the opinion of military men, a considerable advance.

The honors of the day, however, perhaps go to the Italian air service, because of the bombardment by aviators of a factory at Trieste. It has been impossible to ascertain the extent of the injury done. Trieste has the most important arms factory in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It employed, in normal times, 10,000 workmen, and now its output has been greatly increased.

The Italian aviators also damaged the Austrian encampment at Doberdo, five miles north of Monfalcone, and they dropped bombs on the important railway station at Dornburg, about seven miles south of Goritz Junction, where the lines going to Aidusina and Trieste divide.

The following official statement was given out tonight:

In the Tyrol and Trentino region the Austrians attempted on Monday to attack Forcella, the Colidi Mezzo, to the west, and the three summits of Lavaredo, but were repulsed, leaving in our hands prisoners, arms, and munitions.

Along the Carnic frontier the Austrians on Monday night resumed an attack on the intrenchment north of Val Grande. They were counter-attacked and thrown back with heavy loss, abandoning arms and bucklers for the infantry.

Important forces also attacked the Italian position on Avostano Peak, but the troops defending it, having allowed the enemy to approach a short distance, counter-attacked and repulsed them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUGANO, July 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The battle on the Carso tableland beyond the Isonzo is developing more and more favorably for the Italians, who continue occupying enemy positions. Our infantry attacks have been much facilitated by the admirable work of the artillery, which has destroyed intrenchments and defensive works with astonishing accuracy, rendering subsequent infantry assaults uniformly successful.

On the left wing the Italians operating in the region of Selz reached the height of Crosis, taking over 600 prisoners and a battery. The King was present at this battle.

UDINE, Italy, July 6.—The fighting along the Austrian frontier continues with uninterrupted violence, consisting chiefly of artillery duels with heavy guns. Especially severe are the battles around Predil Pass and Malborgeth Forts, where the Italians are attacking in an attempt to open the way to Tarvis, which is considered the key to the interior of Austria, just as the Carso region is the gateway to Trieste.

VIENNA, July 6, (via London.)—The following report was issued today on the fighting along the Italian frontier:

Fighting in the Goritz district on Monday developed into a general battle with the attack made by the Third Italian Army. About four hostile corps advanced under the protection of a formidable artillery fire against our front from the bridgehead at Goritz to the sea.

The attacks were completely repulsed. The enemy suffered terrible losses. Thanks to the praiseworthy attitude of our troops, especially the infantry, all the positions remained in our hands, notwithstanding the numerical superiority of the enemy.

On the middle Isonzo, in the Kern district and other fronts there is nothing to report.

TRY SAILORS AS SPIES.

Italians Accuse Captain and Crew of German Ship at Ancona.

VENICE, July 6.—The trial before a military tribunal of Captain Liebsicher and three members of the crew of the German steamship Lemnos, under detention at Ancona since the beginning of the European war, was opened here today. The charge is espionage.

The police authorities say it is generally believed that the accused acted as spies in the interest of Germany before Italy entered the war. It is alleged they sought information regarding Italian batteries and submarines, but the chief charges are directed against the Captain and Machinist Willy Hoppe, who are said to have signaled to the Austro-Hungarian naval squadron when it attacked the port of Ancona on May 24.

Captain Liebsicher and Machinist Hoppe both deny the charges and say they were not even aware that Italy had declared war on Austria-Hungary at the time of the bombardment.

The case has aroused great interest in Ancona. During the shelling of that place the Lemnos was sunk by the Austrian airships, supposedly to prevent the vessel being taken possession of by the Italian Government.

ROME SAFE FROM BOMBS?

Italian Paper Says Austrian Airships Can't Make the Journey.

ROME, July 6.—Discussing the possible menace to Rome from an Austrian air raid, The Giornal d'Italia expresses the belief that the Italian capital may consider itself virtually safe because it is 235 miles from Pola and 213 miles from the island of Lissa, the Austian bases.

The airships of Austria have found it difficult to cover more than 315 miles in a straight flight, and it is regarded as impossible for them to make a raid on Rome and then complete the return journey.

DROP NOTES TO ITALIANS.

Austrians Tell Troops Prisoners Are Treated Well.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 6.—Every little while the Austrians drop manifestoes from balloons into Italian encampments without, however, having the slightest effect on the troops. The latest is interesting and among other things says, after describing in exaggerated terms the taking of Przemysl:

"This victory shows how your Government deceived you by spreading the most barefaced lies about the exhaustion of the central empires. Also your papers deceived you. Your Government well knows it could have much from Austria without war, but afraid to be obliged to concede the power to Giolitti it has let loose the horrors of war in your country.

"As for the lies about barbarism and the Austro-Germans' bad treatment of prisoners, the most efficacious denial is in the fact that Russians when they heard of the well-being of prisoners in Austria surrendered en masse. Italian prisoners, already very numerous, receive the best treatment."

The Idea Nazionale, commenting, says the truth is Italian prisoners are so few the Austrians have been obliged to take doctors, nurses, or emissaries showing the White or Red Cross flags to have say at all.

GERMANS PREPARING NEW SURPRISE IN GUNS

Said to Have Automatic-Feed Weapon Able to Fire at a Marvelous Speed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 6.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Rotterdam says:

"Germany's latest surprise for the Allies is automatic feed guns.

"The information reaches me that when the enemy is again ready to strike in the west their guns will be found to fire much more rapidly than any hitherto known."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Army experts here were inclined tonight to be skeptical over the report of a new German surprise in the shape of "automatic feed guns" capable of great rapidity of firing, as reported by a Rotterdam correspondent. One of the army officers said:

"The gun is described as an automatic feed weapon. All automatic guns have a feed. The dispatch fails to state whether it is an automatic shoulder rifle or a gun or larger calibre.

"I do not believe the Germans have adopted any automatic shoulder rifle. Like other advanced nations they have experimented with automatic rifles, but the result of these experiments has not resulted in the decision, so far as I am aware, of any army to adopt the automatic rifle for shoulder use.

"The advantage of the automatic rifle is very slight over the best rifles in use in armies of the world. I know of no automatic shoulder rifle that uses the belt, and without such an automatic feed device an automatic shoulder rifle would not be able to fire with much greater rapidity than the latest type of non-automatic weapon.

"It may be that in place of the older guns put out of business by the war, or in new contingents, Germany is going to introduce automatic shoulder rifles, but this could scarcely be called a surprise to the Allies.

"The chief objection to the introduction of the automatic shoulder rifle, aside from the cost of rearmament, is the increased weight on account of heavier magazine arrangement. When an automatic shoulder rifle, instead of having a magazine which carries cartridges inside the gun ready for firing, adopts the belt method of feeding bullets it would have to be built along lines that would make it virtually a machine gun.

"I doubt if automatic feed guns of larger calibre than rifles are to be generally used. Automatic one-pounders have been built and used for a good while, but not generally. Guns of an automatic feed type up to three inches calibre have been built and experimented with but have not commended themselves. These guns have been built with a hopper-feed and not with a belt feed. If such a gun were constructed that did commend itself there would be a serious drawback—lack of ammunition to supply them. Ammunition is already being fired as fast as it can be supplied in the European war and there are many evidences that ammunition for larger guns cannot be provided fast enough."

The United States Army has tested various types of automatic shoulder rifles in the past five years, but has found none that it cared to adopt at the expense of rearming the entire military force.

GERMANY PAYS 36 PER CENT.?

Is Said to Have Discounted Notes Here at a High Rate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 6.—The manager of a leading British bank informed THE NEW YORK TIMES today that recently Germany had been seeking to discount German Treasury notes abroad, with extremely unsatisfactory results. In one instance notes were discounted by a New York firm at the ruinous figure of 36 per cent. The statement is so surprising that I transmit it under reserve for investigation.

The same authority declared that he was able fully to confirm the reports recently current here, and denied in Germany, that the latter country had dipped into the Spandau war gold reserve, exhibiting in proof of his statement English sovereigns minted in 1872 which bore no trace of usage. It is well known that part of the indemnity paid by France after the war of 1870-71 was in English gold.

The banker told THE NEW YORK TIMES that these sovereigns came from one bag of 500 which reached London via a Scandinavian country, and on which labels showing that the bag formed part of the gold indemnity payment made by France after the Franco-Prussian war were intact. One label is now in the possession of Mr. Lloyd George and the other in the hands of a high official of the Bank of England.

My informant was unable to say whether more than one bag of these indemnity sovereigns had reached London, but he said it seemed reasonable to suppose that a serious inroad was being made into the Spandau war chest, and in any case the indication of growing scarcity of gold in Germany was significant.

Bankers familiar with the market in this country for German Treasury notes said yesterday that they had not heard of a substantial discount for this paper in any quarter of the United States. In this city the notes of an issue of $10,000,000 which was distributed by Chandler & Co. last Winter are quoted around 97¼. This price represents a discount of no more than 2¾ per cent.

The fact that the Imperial German Government had dipped into the treasure chest built on the foundation supplied by $30,000,000 of the French indemnity in 1872 was known here last November. The fund was added to year by year, and amounted to about $70,000,000 before the war began, according to report.

A Berlin correspondent of The Annalist wrote under date of Nov. 30 that in the first week of August $51,000,000 had been taken from the special war reserve. Since that time reports have come that further levies had been made on the treasure.

MANY MONTENEGRINS HELD.

Plot to Enlist Soldiers Said to Extend to Arizona and Montana.

Captain V. Seferovich, a member of the American Red Cross and the Montenegrin Red Cross, with offices at 57 West Forty-seventh Street, who says he expects to be appointed Consul General of Montenegro at New York, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Assistant Supt. Baker of the local division of the Department of Justice on a charge of conspiring to violate the neutrality laws of the United States by enlisting men here and sending them to fight for King Nicholas. He denied the charge, and was held in $5,000 bail by Commissioner Houghton for further examination. The bond was furnished by the National Surety Company.

The arrest was the result of an investigation by United States Commissioner Louis F. Mason in Chicago, and the alleged conspiracy is said to have ramifications in Arizona and Montana. Montenegrin Red Cross funds, it is charged, have been used to ship soldiers abroad.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 6.—Jovo Matanovich and Peter M. Luburich, Montenegrins, were arrested as they stepped off a train from Seattle here today on a charge of conspiracy to violate the neutrality of the United States. They had a hearing before a United States Commissioner, and bail was fixed at $10,000 each.

Federal officials alleged they had been recruiting in Butte, Mont., and Seattle since leaving Chicago. The men were on their way to San Francisco.

BISBEE, Ariz., July 6.—B. Martinovich and Savo Gjourashkovich were held here today on a charge of violation of the neutrality laws in attempting to induce 150 Montenegrins to return to Europe and become soldiers.

They were released in $7,500 bail, and their hearing set for Friday.

GERMAN OFFER TO US IS NOT ACCEPTABLE

Continued from Page 1.

sador Gerard a tentative draft of the German reply could be construed as meaning that Germany might make further changes if the position of the United States was found to be unalterable.

Still Doubting American Unity.

There are evidences, however, that some Berlin officials think that public opinion in the United States has been divided since the resignation of Secretary Bryan, and that public sentiment here really favors compromising the issue.

During the pendency of the negotiations the apparent cessation of torpedoing without warning of enemy ships and the absence of mistaken attacks on American vessels have produced a good impression in official quarters here.

The American Government has no intention of discussing with Germany the attacks on such cargo ships as the Armenian and the Anglo-Californian, which were shelled by Germany's submarines after making repeated attempts to escape. Although several Americans were killed as a consequence of these attacks, the United States recognizes that the German commanders were justified in their action under the circumstances.

It is generally understood, too, that there will be no effort to obtain immunity from attack for ships, primarily engaged in contraband traffic, if the latter follow a general policy of resisting capture. But what the American Government has been unable to obtain thus far is an explicit agreement that Germany would visit and search unarmed merchant ships primarily engaged in passenger trade which, although carrying contraband, would heed the warnings of submarines and subject themselves to visit and search, thus enabling noncombatants to be transferred to a place of safety in case the destruction of vessels as prizes was deemed necessary.

Such information as has leaked out concerning Germany's proposals indicates that the Berlin Government is prepared to recede to some extent from her position with reference to passenger vessels, but is inclined to put many restrictions upon their sailings.

Complications in Any Compromise.

The United States has contended that Americans engaged on "lawful errands" may travel anywhere on the high seas on unarmed and unresisting merchant ships. To enter into any arrangement whereby certain passenger vessels would receive immunity, while to others was denied the same privilege, would, in the opinion of many officials, permit the German Government to interpret the measure of neutral rights which American citizens could enjoy on the high seas, and would involve the United States sooner or later in difficulties with other belligerents, who to forward the conduct of their own operations might insist on an abandonment of other neutral rights.

Furthermore it was pointed out here today that if the United States should undertake to give a clean bill of health for all vessels, leaving this country that carried non-contraband, it would be a fair inference that all vessels not so certified did carry contraband.

Such an arrangement would enable the Germans to dispense with visit and search of the ships so certified and would enable them to focus their campaign, with American aid, on enemy ships that did carry munitions of war. It is held as self-evident here that it would verge closely on unneutrality for the United States Government to furnish Germany with the names of ships not carrying contraband, and thus, by elimination and inference, indicate what belligerent merchant vessels were carrying munitions of war to Europe.

Under accepted rules of international law, American manufacturers may ship war munitions to Europe, and are so shipping them, but the responsibility for intercepting such contraband shipments, when destined for the Allies, is imposed upon the Germans, and it is doubted here whether the American Government could render aid, even under the guise of protecting human life, to a belligerent in a way that would enable the latter's submarines to single out specifically named ships.

WILSON CONSIDERS GERMAN PROPOSALS

Won't Deviate from Broad Principles Announced, But Still Hopes for Settlement.

CORNISH, N. H., July 6.—President Wilson today had before him dispatches from Secretary Lansing transmitting information received from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin outlining informally the suggestions which Germany is anxious to incorporate in her next note on submarine warfare, but about which she first wants to sound the United States.

Final instructions as to what answer Ambassador Gerard shall make to the Berlin Foreign Office have not yet been sent to Secretary Lansing by the President, but he is giving serious consideration to the question, realizing that the success of the entire negotiations with Germany is likely to be involved.

Since the informal negotiations between Ambassador Gerard and the Berlin Foreign Office were begun, the President has received several mail reports from Secretary Lansing and has personally written replies.

While silence is maintained on the entire subject, it is understood that the President is hopeful that out of the present negotiations will come a solution of the submarine controversy. He is unwilling, however, to deviate from the broad principles laid down by him in the notes already sent to Germany.

Exactly what counter-proposal for an arrangement for the protection of Americans sailing on merchant ships of belligerent nations for Europe has been suggested by the German Government was not revealed here. Every effort is being made to keep the nature of the negotiations from becoming public until it has been made plain whether the United States and Germany can reach an agreement.

The President expects to handle the informal negotiations from here, but when the German note is received he will return to Washington in order to go over the question in detail with Mr. Lansing and other members of his Cabinet.

The American reply to the forthcoming German note will be prepared by the President and Secretary Lansing, and today it was said to be likely that after spending a short time in Washington Mr. Wilson would return to Cornish. He has found it possible to handle practically all of his public business from here.

BERLIN WAR GROUP ATTACKS VON TRUPPEL

Reventlow Leads Assault on Admiral Who Suggests a Conciliatory Policy.

BERLIN, July 6, (via London.)—Count von Reventlow, military writer of the Tageszeitung, devoted two columns today to an attack on Admiral Oscar von Truppel for his article in Der Tag warning Germans not to underestimate the danger of a breach with the United States and questioning the value of Germany's submarine warfare against British commerce. Count von Reventlow says that he read the article "with the most extreme amazement and regret," and adds:

"The foreign press has already reported that Germany will cede its viewpoint in the coming note, and Americans have already accepted this view. Admiral von Truppel's remarks will weaken Germany's position, and are equivalent to laying down arms before the command of 'Hands up' is heard."

The writer says that Americans will read with pleasure Admiral von Truppel's remarks about their strength and will think:

"See how strong and frightful we are. Who would have thought it?"

Count von Reventlow also attacks Admiral von Truppel for appearing to believe that the submarine warfare against Great Britain cannot result in bringing Great Britain to its knees and insists:

"There is less reason today than ever for varying a hair's breadth from our submarine campaign."

The Kreuz Zeitung also attacks Admiral von Truppel editorially, and asserts that his article in Der Tag must be characterized not only as an incorrect but as a wholly inadmissible statement. It argues that it is doubtful if the United States, in the event of its entering the war, could greatly increase munitions shipments to Great Britain, and says this statement "is regarded by persons knowing American conditions as a bluff."

The Kreuz Zeitung concludes:

"Admiral von Truppel's statements weaken the German Government's position, and the article will be looked upon abroad as a sign of weakness and war weariness and that Germany is ready to creep into a mouse hole before America."

CAN'T YIELD, SAYS REVENTLOW

He Says Germany Is Determined Not to Give Up Submarine Warfare.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 5.—Count von Reventlow, according to The Times, has published in the Berlin Tageszietung another violent article about submarine warfare and the American note, saying in part: "It is not too much to assert that deep and general excitement has seized the German people at the very thought that the German Empire can be expected to abandon submarine war or let it become a hollow form.

"The German people cannot conceive how anything of the sort can be demanded or even expected from the mighty and undefeated German Empire, which is defending itself against half the world, since it was only after careful consideration that the war zone declaration of Feb. 4 was issued and the submarine war has been carried on against British trade with increasing success.

"We have countless proofs of the existence of this deep excitement in Germany, and it is not without importance for the United States also to know that seldom has a measure of war been welcomed with greater satisfaction and watched with more passionate sympathy than the submarine war against the trade of Great Britain."

THE TEST

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SALARY, $2,100.

Candidates must have had three years' experience as Supervising Nurse, Assistant Superintendent, or Superintendent of hospitals for the care and treatment of children suffering from surgical tuberculosis. Knowledge of and experience in heliotherapy is essential. For this examination candidates need not be citizens of the United States; the requirement that applications bear certification of four citizens of the City of New York is also waived. Vouchers will be accepted from four reputable citizens residing outside of the State of New York. The subjects and weights are: Experience 4, 70% required; Written Test 3, 70% required; Oral Test 3, 70% required. A physical qualifying examination will be given. Candidates failing to qualify in any part of the examination will not be summoned for the ensuing tests.

Candidates will be assembled only for the oral examination.

Applications will be received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, from July 6 to July 20 at 4 P. M.

The age limit is 25 to 40 years; there is one vacancy at Neponsit Beach Hospital, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

Persons who have filed applications for examination for this position between June 17 and July 1, 1915, need not file further applications.

Municipal Civil Service Commission.

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Read
Aerial Warfare and International Law
By A. de Lapradelle
Professor of International Law at the University of Paris.
How the aeroplane has changed the rules of civilized warfare.—In
Scribner's for July
All Newsstands

Wesson Oil
At your grocer's
for Salads & cooking
Save money on oil and have better salads oftener.
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ALWAYS FRESH
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GEN. JOFFRE SHOWED METTLE AS A CADET

French Commander in Chief's Rise Is Sketched by an Intimate Friend

IN INTRODUCTION TO BOOK

March to Timbuctoo Described by the Generalissimo in His Only Literary Work.

"On the whole, it can be said that Joffre has gone successfully through the most terrible ordeal that a modern soldier could face * * * the test came, and all that Joffre had been in time of peace he remained in face of the most terrible danger. Whatever may happen, he is sure of the gratitude and admiration of his country."

This is the expression of Abbé Dimnet, the writer of the introduction to the only book ever written by the Commander in Chief of the French Army in the present struggle. The book is General Joffre's own story of his campaign in Timbuctoo, written long before the European war clouds broke, but now published for the first time. The narrative itself is a straightaway story of the then Colonel Joffre's march to Timbuctoo, a narrative that will be of interest to all military men. It is Abbé Dimnet's introduction, however, which will interest most the every-day man who has followed Joffre's campaign in the great world war. The Abbé Dimnet is an intimate acquaintance of General Joffre, and it is claimed that the sketch he gives of his famous friend is by far the most authoritative story yet written around the personality of Joffre.

General Joffre's book has just been published in this country by Duffield & Co. of this city, and it is with the permission of the publishers that THE NEW YORK TIMES is permitted to print excerpts from Abbé Dimnet's story of General Joffre.

Joffre a Star Cadet.

The narrative begins with the story of the humble origin of Joffre, of his great mathematical ability, and of his entering the Ecole Polytechnique, Paris, when he was just past 15 years old, being the youngest boy of the corps of cadets. Joffre was one of the star men of his class, and from his first day in the corps was, to use the words of Dimnet, "a soldier on his way to being an officer."

It was not until 1901 that Joffre became a general officer, and it was then that his real career may be said to have begun. The Abbé Dimnet refers in this connection to General Joffre's attractive daughters, who in times of peace are his inseparable companions and who always accompany him on his rides in the Bois de Boulogne.

"What sort of man had he been so far?" the Abbé asks. "Among many platitudes and inflated statements about the greatness he must have possessed even when he was unknown, we hear a few discordant notes. Some people who are supposed to have known him intimately say that he was lazy, others say that he was ambitious, others find fault with him for having been a gayer young fellow at Montpellier than behooved the future Generalissimo of the French Army; he would sometimes sing comic songs at a café to an audience of brother officers, and that is unforgivable. All this can be summed up by saying that many persons who met him in early life have been rather suprised at his eventual distinction."

General Pau Boosted Joffre.

Dimnet then tells of the entry of Joffre into the Superior Council, at the time when General Tremeau was the head of the army, and how it was that he was finally chosen as the head of the Council on the recommendation of the other famous French General of the present war, Paul Pau.

"Joffre was appointed," adds Dimnet, "and in a very short time whoever happened to be in contact with the officers began to hear it repeated as a maxim that if war must come let it come while Joffre was at the head of the army, and his two friends, Pau and de Castelnau, worked with him."

When M. Millerand, the War Minister, speaks of General Joffre, says Dimnet, he does so with "a sort of reverence." The predecessors of Joffre seemed to work on the principle that "the army might have to fight," comments Dimnet, whereas General Joffre's principle has always been "the army must fight."

"Some people," says Dimnet, "have described Joffre as what they are fond of calling a 'Republican': that is to say, after all, a pacifist General, one who hates war and blood, and only submits in fighting to an unwelcome necessity. I am afraid that this is a short-sighted reading. The psychology of the soldier, no doubt, is not simple, it reconciles many contraditions; but a many only joins the army because war has a fascination for him, and in his heart he longs for an occasion of defending his country. Joffre is too much of a soldier to be an exception; he may resemble Turenne or Drouot; he certainly does not resemble General André.

Takes Command at 63.

"A true soldier, an organizer of genius, a patriot, a man possessed of one unconquerable conviction and of an indomitable will; this then was the chief who in August, 1914, at the age of nearly sixty-three, took the command of the French Army to repel the German aggression. Compared to Bonaparte, he was old and as yet had achieved little; but modern war has ceased to be a mere art, it is a science, with so many branches that a lifetime is not too long for its mastering, and from this point of view Joffre, with his clear head, his forty years of study and practice, and his special genius, with the additional superiority which his three years' experience as Generalissimo gave him, could have but few rivals. Germany herself, with her methodicalness, her perseverance in the long preparation of her staff, and her evident superiority in keeping her military men away from politics, could not produce a more accomplished General, and among all those whom she pitched against Joffre not one could have the latter's belief in his cause. It is no wonder, therefore, if, in spite of inconceivable difficulties, the French Generalissimo showed himself equal to the hopes of his most enthusiastic admirers in his conduct of the war."

The writer compares Joffre to Lord Kitchener as an organizer, and points to the facts that the generals under Joffre, Dubail, Sarrail de Langle, Maunoury, Franchet, d'Esperey, de Maudhuy, de Castlenau, and d'Urbal, are there for just one reason, and that "because they showed proofs of capacity on the field."

"The whole past of France," the Abbé concludes, "has forced itself once more on the world, and the sympathy she attracts among her allies, in neutral European countries, and above all in America, are based on esteem. For this Joffre is as much to be thanked as for his victorious resistance to the enemy. Whoever possesses even a slight knowledge of history must see that his qualities are those of his nation at its best, and that he is nothing else than a traditional Frenchman. History, after the apparent standstill of the war, will resume its usual course, there will be mutations and vicissitudes, but for many years to come the country which produced Joffre will be judged with reference to the moral possibilities embodied in him, and this is no doubt what Lord Kitchener bore in mind when he spoke of the Generalissimo as a great man."

DAVISON AGAIN IN LONDON.

While in Paris Morgan Associate Conferred on War Loan.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 6.—Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York returned to London today from Paris, where he conferred with Government officials over the plan to have part of the French war loan handled by the Morgan firm in New York. Mr. Davison would say nothing concerning the negotiations with the French Government, nor would he comment on cabled reports that the Morgan firm would handle $100,000,000 of the new British war loan. Asked if his visit here had anything to do with the criticism raised in Parliament over the Morgan firm's exclusively handling British Government munitions contracts in America, he replied: "I have no comment to make."

Mr. Davison intends calling within the next few days on David Lloyd George and other British officials; but whatever occurs will undoubtedly be kept secret, just as all the Morgan dealings here have been since the start of the war.

APOLOGIZES TO SWEDEN.

Russia Says Firing of a Shell in Her Waters Was Accidental.

LONDON, July 6.—The Russian Government has apologized to Sweden for the violation of that nation's neutrality owing to the fact that a stray shell "accidentally" fell within Swedish waters owing to a fog in the course of the pursuit of German vessels, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

The German mine layer Albatross, which was badly punished by Russian warships in the naval battle in the Baltic on July 2, fled into Swedish territorial waters, where she ran aground near Henviker. Russian ships pursued her, it was reported, within the three-mile limit.

This incident was likened to the affair off the coast of Chile, where British cruisers sank the German cruiser Dresden. Great Britain apologized to Chile for this violation of neutrality.

SAYS POLITICIANS MUDDLE WAR POLICY

London Daily Mail Returns to Attack on Those in Charge of Affairs.

NO ADVANCE IN A YEAR

British Just Where They Were When War Started, Says Paper, Urging Change in Authority.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 7.—The Daily Mail, in an editorial article, says:

"Are we winning? Are we losing? Are we 'muddling through,' or merely muddling? Because we muddled through against a half-armed agricultural people like the Boers, shall we muddle through against a highly organized people like the Germans and their allies?

"Our gravely handicapped soldiers at the front and the nation at home knows that, after nearly a year of war, we are still where we were, with the same people in control and the same deficiencies in equipment.

"The reason why The Daily Mail iterates these damning facts is its desire to bring home to the people this—that if we are to win the war—and we can win the war—we had better get to work, remove the incompetents, and urgently push forward our supplies.

"Elsewhere in this paper will be found a thrilling dispatch from that brilliant writer, Sir Ian Hamilton, telling us a little, but leaving out a great deal, of a small portion of the Dardanelles war. All the world knows how that expedition has been bungled. All the world knows that, despite unprecedented bravery on the part of the British, French, Canadians, Australians, and Indians, we hav ehardly advanced at all through the hills and ravines that lead up to the bottle-neck of Gallipoli. That expedition was started by politicians, who did not even know that the Germans had submarines capable of getting round through the Mediterranean to the Dardanelles, which submarines, having got there, cut off our army from its sea base and blew up two British battleships in two days.

"Sir Ian Hamilton does not seem to have expected that the Turks would be provided with 'those inventions of the devil,' machine guns. Our politicians did not know that by talking so much in London about the expedition before it started and stirring up so much excitement in Alexandria and Cairo they were also warning the Turk and the German to turn a naturally difficult country into a veritable series of fortresses.

"Using the power of the censorship, they have for months hidden the whole story of this vast Dardanelles expedition from the public. They cannot hide it from the Germans, for German newspapers had ample descriptions of it. They cannot hide it from neutral countries, because German newspapers are sedulously circulated in those countries. The people from whom the expedition has been hidden are the people at home, and incidentally the fathers and mothers and wives and sweethearts of those whose lives have been risked by the politicians.

"All these same politicians are in their places. There has been a little reshuffling, and a few men have been called into the Cabinet to bear a burden that will be too heavy for Premier Asquith when the public realizes what has happened.

"We can win this war, but unless the British public takes the matter into its own hands and insists upon the dismissal of the inefficient bunglers among the politicians and at the War Office we shall lose the support of our allies and the enthusiasm of the Dominions, we shall waste the magnificent efforts of our soldiers and sailors, and eventually we shall lose the war."

RABBI HERTZ AT THE FRONT.

Head of British Jews Holds Services Close to Firing Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 7.—The Daily Mail prints an account this morning of how the Rev. Dr. Hertz, Chief Rabbi of England, visited the troops at the front last week and conducted services close to the firing line, amid the noise of a heavy cannonade.

In the Rouen section the Chief Rabbi, addressing a large congregation of troops, reminded them of the old Jewish legend of a second deluge, a deluge of fire that would sweep over the earth.

"Even our enemies," he said, "will yet bless those who will have insured victory to Great Britain."

SAY GERMANS BURNED WOUNDED AND DOCTORS

Isolated Infected Prisoners in Wooden Barracks and Set It on Fire, It Is Charged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 7.—The Times publishes the following:

"The war correspondent of the Novoe Vremya, writing from the Galician front, reports a case in which the Germans burned a large number of Russian wounded, together with the medical staff attending on them.

"'For some time,' he writes, 'persistent rumors circulated here which seemed to me incredible, so terrible they were. Now, I hear on all hands that these rumors are true and that an authentic report has been sent to Petrograd.

"'We brought with us a large number of infectious cases from the Carpathian Mountains and left them temporarily in the Jesuit College at Chyrow. They fell into the hands of the Germans, who removed them to an isolated wooden barracks, together with their medical attendants, shut all the windows and doors, poured paraffin over the building and fired it. More than a hundred were thus burned alive.

"The Germans do not deny this fact. I have the authority of a number of our officers who have seen proclamations thrown over our positions by German aeroplanes, in which they point out that they were forced to resort to that cruelty by stern necessity in order not to carry infection into their army, and also to teach the Russians not to leave their sick and wounded behind them, thus burdening the German medical staff. The proclamation expresses the hope that the Russians will learn from the lesson."

ANOTHER PASSPORT PLANT

Run by Germans in Copenhagen, a Philadelphia Surgeon Hears.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—From the lips of a self-confessed German spy, the leader of a band of nine operating in England, came the admission that there is in Copenhagen a German-owned factory turning out counterfeit American passports for the use of German spies. The American passport used by this man, according to his own account, was obtained from the German Consul at Rotterdam, in whose office he saw other fraudulent passports in blank.

The confessed spy and six of his band are now imprisoned in London, while the authorities are about to lay hands upon the two remaining members.

This was learned today from Dr. E. Kilbourne Tullidge, a Philadelphia surgeon, who returned to this city on Monday after serving with the Austrian Red Cross since December. The Philadelphia surgeon holds a commission as a Surgeon Captain in the Austrian Army and will shortly return to the front.

The admission of the use of these counterfeit documents by the spies of Germany and their manufacture by the Germans was made to Dr. Tullidge while he was on his way from Holland to England in May. After boarding the steamer he met a man who introduced himself as "Reginald Roland," with a St. Louis address. Two days on shipboard made the surgeon and his supposed fellow-countryman more than chance friends, and when they reached London both stopped together at the Hotel Ivanhoe, frequented by Americans.

As their friendship grew the man grew very confidential. He told Dr. Tullidge, the surgeon says, that although he was an American he had secured his passports from the German Consul at Rotterdam, and that German spies were using counterfeit American passports.

PRESENT EMBARGO PETITION

Labor Peace Council's Men Confer with Secretary Lansing.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The United States is urged to refuse clearance to any ships carrying munitions of war, in a petition presented to Secretary Lansing today by Representative Buchanan and former Representative Fowler, of Illinois, and Frank S. Monnett, former Attorney General of Ohio, acting in behalf of the National Labor Peace Council.

The organization's membership is said to be made up largely of members of labor organizations. The petition contends that clearance of such vessels are, in effect at least, violations of neutrality.

Secretary Lansing, it was stated, asked them not to discuss their conference for publication and they will later file data with the department.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS SPLIT.

Executive Committee Disavows the Anti-War Movement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 7.—The Daily Mail says that the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, in a striking appeal for party unity in the Vorwärts of July 3, disavowed the anti-war movement of the noisy Socialist minority in Germany. It declared that, although rejecting as earnestly as ever all ideas of a war of conquest, the Social Democratic Party, "in consequence of the new menace to Germany involved in the aggressive policy of Italy, considers it its simple duty again to announce that we stand shoulder to shoulder with our nation and, with it put forth all our strength to overcome this new danger. We must do this in the interest of our country and its working classes and not for the sake of the ruling classes, as the sedition mongers in our party contend."

DOUBTS BRITISH LOAN HERE

London Times Calls New Bonds Unattractive to Foreign Investors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 6.—Concerning the report that a group of New York bankers is preparing to get $100,000,000 of the new British war loan floated in the United States, The London Times says:

"We understand that, at any rate so far as Morgan or his firm is concerned, this statement is not only unauthorized, but quite unfounded.

"Any subscriptions to our war loan from citizens of neutral countries abroad will undoubtedly be welcome, and none other so much so as those from the United States, but it was evident from the moment when the scheme of the loan was published, with its dividends subject to the income tax, that it had not been framed on lines to attract investors abroad, and it would be of no use to encourage any illusion here on that point."

TO STUDY WAR'S EFFECTS.

Tour in South America Planned by Carnegie Peace Endowment.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has selected Joseph Wheless of St. Louis to make a three months' tour of Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay to investigate the effect of the European war upon the commerce and industry of those countries.

The inquiry is a part of the endowment's general plan to lay before the world a picture of war's effect on neutral peoples.

FEW AMPUTATIONS NEEDED.

Only 782 Cases So Far in British and French Hospitals.

LONDON, July 6.—In only 782 cases has it been necessary to amputate one or more limbs of British soldiers admitted to hospitals in England and France since the commencement of the war to the present time.

This statement was made today by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of War, in reply to a question in the House of Commons.

RUSH TO GIVE UP GOLD.

Patriotic Frenchmen Exchange Hoards at Call of 'National Defense.'

PARIS, July 6.—The Bank of France has been compelled to designate six receiving tellers to take the gold offered in exchange for notes in consequence of the invitation to the public to turn in its private hoards of gold so as to strengthen the national reserve.

Long lines of persons waited in front of the institution all day yesterday, and were again there today. The largest amount exchanged was 85,000 francs ($17,000) and the smallest 10 francs, ($2.) The usual amounts were 1,000 or 2,000 francs.

The certificates given for the gold were inscribed to the effect that the exchange was made for "national defense."

SEE A POOR BRITAIN WHEN WAR IS OVER

Lords Debate Tremendous Burden That Will Have to Be Met.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 6.—Grave statements as to the financial position of this country after the war were made in the House of Lords today.

Viscount Midleton called attention to the growth of civil expenditure and moved "that in view of the necessary expenditure on the war, it is, in the opinion of this House, incumbent on the Government to take immediate steps to reduce the civil expenditure of the country."

Lord Midleton said that, assuming peace conditions from March 31, 1916, the total amount of national debt incurred by that date would reach the enormous sum of £1,293,260,000, ($6,456,000,000.) If taxation continued as at present, there would be a deficit of £14,000,000 ($70,000,000) a year in interest alone to make up in time of peace.

Lord Midleton said he believed there had been great waste, due to the shipshod methods of some of the public departments.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said the Government did not differ from Lord Midleton in the apprehension with which he regarded the financial outlook, and it proposed to set up in certain cases special machinery for the purpose of investigating the expenditure of those branches of the spending departments in which the absence of sufficient control had made itself felt.

Lord Haldane agreed as to the need of economy. Money, he said, had been and was being wasted right and left. The Treasury was the greatest offender. It exercised about as little intelligent restraint over things as any department of State. He thought they were not looking in the face the most formidable fact that they had to meet. Things were discussed as if the war were coming to an end, and as if all that was desired was to make some adjustment to meet the tremendous burden of debt, to raise new taxes, and to go on as before.

All that must be swept away, said Lord Haldane. This would be a different country when the war was over in more ways than one. It would be a different country because it would be a poorer country and because England would find herself deprived of the advantages and prestige of the past, all the traditions which gave her a unique position in commerce and industry which she had up to now enjoyed largely because she was in possession of the field and rivals could not come in. The field would be broken into. This would not be a country where capital would abound as much as in other countries of the world.

England, said Lord Haldane, would have to face a state of things where her manufacturers and merchants would be thrown on their own resources and when they would have to rely on their skill and ingenuity and enterprise to make up what they had lost against a great current of difficulties. If ever there were a time when it behooved Englishmen to apply their minds to prepare for that situation it was now, and there were some ways in which preparation was vital.

Lord Loreburn said if wisdom did not come to the councils of Europe they were going straight to European bankruptcy in a comparatively short time. He believed this country was more likely to last out than other countries, and he knew that the resolution of the people was as strong or stronger perhaps than when the war began. At the same time when one considered the figures quoted and considered that similar figures applied to other nations of Europe what it meant was bankruptcy, and bankruptcy, he feared, in many places would lead to revolution.

Swiss Buy Oxen in Venezuela.

BERNE, July 6.—The Swiss Government has purchased in Venezuela about 15,000 oxen to use for food. The first shipment is expected to reach Switzerland in August.

War Office Post for Duke of Teck.

LONDON, July 6.—The Duke of Teck, brother of Queen Mary, has been appointed Temporary Assistant Military Secretary at the War Office.

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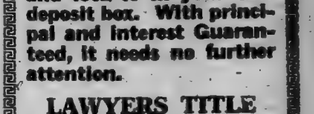
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CHARITIES
ONE CAREFUL THOUGHT
And YOU'LL UNDERSTAND
The ills that a poor baby is heir to! It does sometimes seem to hit hardest when the baby is least able to stand the whacks—
For us, it's work—night and day—nurses watching and nurses caring, and some of our babies have never been properly cared for. We try to eradicate the evils—to appease the pain—so you see it really means a great deal.
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Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents.)

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Every phase of the great war pictured in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, splendidly printed by rotogravure process, 10 cents on all news stands. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

RILEY MAY ORDER OSBORNE REMOVED

Continued from Page 1.

the heat of the controversy, according to a statement made by him last night to a representative of THE TIMES.

"Of course," Mr. Osborne said, "if Superintendent Riley removes me, I shall be powerless to oppose him. But I shall not resign. I may say that I fully recognize that the Superintendent is my superior officer and, in such mind, I have not refused to obey any instructions he has given me. If he decides to remove me, I do not know upon what grounds he will do so. I do not care to discuss the details of his latest statement, but shall simply go on with my work until something more definite happens."

Here is Superintendent Riley's statement:

"The statement made by Mr. Osborne in a speech at Ardsley on Saturday that when he took charge at Sing Sing keepers brought in drugs and whisky, and they could be bought by any of the prisoners, is untrue. It is a gross slander of a body of men who are, upon the whole, honest, capable, and efficient officers. If it were true, Mr. Osborne should have discharged the guilty officers and reported conditions to me. He has done neither. More than a year before he took charge I made a thorough investigation and found several officers were guilty of such practices. They were immediately discharged. Prisoners addicted to the use of drugs were transferred to Clinton and Auburn. Dr. Farr, the prison physician, will verify my assertion.

"Mr. Osborne's intimation that he was not consulted in selecting men for transfer is unfounded. All transfers made prior to the last two were from lists submitted by him. He was repeatedly urged to submit names for these, but failed to do so. He was urged to cooperate with my representatives in making the last two drafts, but refused. After orders for those transfers were issued, he suggested changes, which were made substantially as requested.

Crowding Forced Transfers.

"About 75 per cent. of all convicts come from the First and Ninth Judicial Districts, and are, under the statute, sentenced to confinement in Sing Sing. When the population exceeds 1,450, it becomes necessary to 'double up,' or, in other words, to house two prisoners in one cell. When Mr. Osborne took charge on Dec. 1, only one inmate was confined in each cell. Early in January, finding that nearly 200 men were doubled up, I immediately instructed Warden Osborne to submit a tentative list from which transfers could be made. All the criminal courts in Greater New York being in session, the population increased rapidly until more than 500 men were doubled up on Feb. 1. In the meantime I had repeatedly called Warden Osborne's attention to these disgraceful conditions, and insisted upon his complying with my instructions to submit lists from which transfers could be made. Such lists as I was able to obtain did not equal the new arrivals, and on May 1 there were 1,741 inmates confined at Sing Sing, making it necessary to double up 674 inmates.

"Finding it impossible to have my instructions obeyed, I warned him that in the event of his failure to send lists for transfer, I would be obliged to send men from my office to prepare them. These conditions continued, and on June 17 I wrote Warden Osborne, calling his attention to my repeated demands and warnings and advised him that Messrs. Baker and Farnsworth of my office would proceed to Sing Sing for the purpose of selecting men for transfer, and requesting him to confer with them regarding the men to be selected.

"Upon receipt of my letter he called me by telephone, and I again urged him to co-operate with the men I had detailed. He informed me that if I persisted in arranging for the transfers he would resign. He did not, however. My representatives remained at the prison for two days. They were guided in making the selections, not only by the criminal and prison records of the men, but by the advice of the Deputy Warden, Principal Keeper, and Superintendent of Industries.

Room in Great Meadow.

"During all the time that Mr. Osborne continued this most barbarous practice of doubling up men, he was advised that there was ample room in the other prisons. During most of the time there were 450 unoccupied cells at the new Great Meadow Prison. I would have acted long before I did, but I was most anxious to do nothing that would appear in any way to interfere with Mr. Osborne's plan for self-government among inmates, and I have never done so except in the matter of celebrating Independence Day by a prizefight between inmates, which I prohibited. As I am officially responsible for the transfer of inmates from one prison to another, I felt that I could not longer be in any way responsible for conditions, which, as every one who is familiar with prisons knows, result in the commission of unmentionable crimes.

"The claim that the inmates of Sing Sing fear that they will lose privileges as a result of Mr. Osborne's ceasing to be Warden, is, to my knowledge, entirely without foundation. The most important privileges now enjoyed by them, such as 'Freedom of Conversation,' 'Privilege of Writing Letters,' 'Daily Exercise in the Yard,' 'Sunday Dinners,' and others, were accorded them long before Mr. Osborne became Warden. Even moving pictures and other forms of proper entertainment at proper times, were also allowed.

"I may say that upon assuming the office of Superintendent of State Prisons, the honor system was introduced in all the prisons. Men whose record entitled them to special consideration were given an opportunity to work on farms and highways and in various outdoor employments. Last year more than a thousand different prisoners were so employed. I am pleased to say that in very few instances was the confidence reposed in the inmates abused. When I assumed office I immediately inaugurated many changes as a part of the honor system which I decided to establish in all the prisons.

Reforms Preceded Osborne.

"I found that it was a violation of the regulations for one inmate to speak to another. Freedom of conversation is now permitted. Prisoners were classified according to the number of convictions. First-term men were to be confined at Sing Sing and Great Meadow, second-term men at Auburn, and third-term men at Clinton. Under the new regulations inmates are graded according to their conduct after their arrival in prison. Those who perform the work assigned them and observe the regulations are included in the first grade; those who fail in these respects are relegated to the second grade and lose some privileges allowed first-grade men. Incorrigibles have included in the third grade. Prisoners are promoted or reduced as their conduct deserves.

"Inmates were not permitted formerly to indulge in games or athletic exercises in the prison yard. This privilege was allowed, not only at Sing Sing, but at Auburn and Great Meadows, and is now permitted at Clinton.

"Under the old system, inmates were locked in their cells as soon as religious services were over on Sunday morning and remained there until Monday morning, their dinner and supper consisting of bread taken on their way to their cells at the close of the services. They now have a regular dinner in the mess hall and are allowed the freedom of the yard during a portion of the day. The supper of prisoners every weekday was the same as that provided for Sunday, and was eaten in their cells. They are now allowed a regular supper in the mess hall.

"The usual punishment for violation of regulations was confinement in a dark cell. As soon as my attention was called to the matter, such punishment was prohibited and the doors were removed from the dark cells, so that there are none in any of the prisons. The statute required that prisoners being transferred be not only handcuffed but shackled as well. I secured the repeal of this law, and Wardens are allowed discretion in the matter.

"All these privileges were allowed, and these reforms were inaugurated long before Mr. Osborne became Warden.

"I am pleased to say that the inmates of all our prisons have generally responded to the 'Honor System.' Privileges granted have resulted in great improvement in their physical and mental condition. During the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1913, 124 inmates were transferred to the Dannemora State Hospital for Insane Criminals. During the last fiscal year only 61 were transferred. This remarkable reduction in the number of cases of insanity is undoubtedly due to reforms inaugurated since I became Superintendent. In none of these has Mr. Osborne participated."

Whitman Keeps Hands Off.

When Governor Whitman, in Albany, was shown a copy of this statement, he declined to make any comment, saying that the Superintendent had full power in prison matters, and that he would look to him to maintain order and discipline. He admitted that as Governor he could force the removal of either Superintendent Riley or Warden Osborne, but he added that he did not expect to take any action. His policy, he said, was to stand aside and leave matters to the Superintendent and the Warden.

There was a report in Albany last night that Warden Osborne was tired of his position, but did not want to resign because of the effect on the public that a resignation would have. The Warden preferred, it was said by some, to be forced out. Governor Whitman admitted that he had heard this report, but he would not say how much, if any, credence he placed in it. The Warden himself denied that he would welcome removal.

One of the reasons, it was said, why the Governor hesitates to take a hand in the prison matter is because both Supt. Riley and Warden Osborne are Democrats, and he fears that if he causes the removal or resignation of either it will seem that he wishes to make place for some Republican appointee.

Notwithstanding the Governor's neutrality, however, it is known that he is dissatisfied with matters as they stand. In the first place he resents the recently murmured charge that he favors Warden Osborne because of long-standing personal friendship, and, in the second place, he feels that Supt. Riley has not been positive enough in dealing with conditions.

Furthermore, it is said, the Governor fears that Warden Osborne has gone "too far" in some of his reforms, particularly in permitting the Mutual Welfare League too extensive control of prison affairs. Regarding this there is an insistent report in Albany that certain prisoners have warned the Superintendent that, if the league is not curbed, its power will be seized some day by a few determined prisoners who will engineer a general jail delivery. The Governor also disapproves of some of the Warden's recent public remarks, it is said.

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are cordially invited to view our stock of
Tobey-Made Furniture
At this time our stock includes a number of single pieces of furniture (parts of suites) which may be had at special reduced prices. One of these odd pieces may just suit your requirements.
The Tobey Furniture Co.
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GIMBELS
Broadway and 33d Street
Store Opens 8:30, Closes 5:30, Saturdays at 1
Yesterday Was a Day of Real Christmas Crowds---First Day of
The Great SIMPSON-CRAWFORD SALE
Do you grasp what that means, as a merchandising achievement, in July, and the day after a triple holiday?
Volume of retail sales, too, was well up in the big figures of the height of the Christmas business.
Think of the vast volume of goods that means—considering that most of them were sold at about HALF PRICE!
Our force—increased to holiday strength—met the situation splendidly. We shall be even better equipped today to serve our own and Simpson-Crawford customers promptly.
Remember These Things:
(1) We have the merchandise to make this whole month of July the greatest month of buying opportunities for you that GIMBELS has ever planned. No one day's, or two days', or a week's selling will exhaust its possibilities.
(2) The basis of the sale is, of course, our $680,000 purchase (at retail) of the Simpson-Crawford stock. All these goods are clearly identified by Simpson-Crawford tags.
(3) Our own nearly $6,000,000 stocks have been levied upon to fill all the gaps in the Simpson-Crawford assortments.
(4) And, besides, great lots of fine goods are coming in from manufacturers to make things still more interesting.
Each Day Brings a New, Stirring Story—Watch the Newspapers

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Kindling the Fires

The whole American people are on their Summer playgrounds — rejuvenating —rekindling the sportsman's spirit which is the nation's saving grace.

Rising at dawn to face a day of sport—your thoughts quickened—your blood tingling—you are putting back in your veins the life-giving elements.

In the woods or in the water—at tennis or golf—yachting or motoring—canoeing or hiking—bluefishing or flirting with a small-mouthed bass—it's all the same sporting spirit.

And it is all amply provided for in this greatest sporting goods store in the world.

For Bronze-Cheeked Campers

The tents and the camp furniture—the best cot and the best chair—the sleeping things and the cooking things—the fishing things and the hunting things—and the clothes that thoroughbred campers wear.

All Abercrombie & Fitch designs and workmanship—articles made by sportsmen for sportsmen.

Waterproof tents, $5 to $65.
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Canoe paddles and cushions.
Electric camp lights, air mattresses, sleeping bags, camp blankets, all kinds of packs, aluminol and steel cooking outfits.
Fitted luncheon kits, from $4.50.

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Rackets and golf clubs, hand-made in our own workshops, to meet the viewpoints of metropolitan country club members.

Perfectly fitted to your individual requirements by competent experts.

A. & F. "Arcadia" and "Advance" rackets, $8.00—used by leading players.
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A. & F. drivers and brassies, the best in the country, $3 up.
Most complete assortment of imported irons, ladies' clubs, and left-hand clubs.
Golf bags and racket cases.

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For both men and women —clothes for the country, the beach, the mountains, for golf or tennis.

One-piece swimming suits for women, as shown in cut, of knit worsted, $6.50.
Wide variety of sport skirts, of khaki, crash, linen, flannel—every desirable material, in the smart A. & F. shapes.
Women's travel and country suits of crashes, pongees, tweeds, corduroys, Innsbrook knit material and Viyella flannel.
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Tweed and light homespun country club suits for men and an extensive assortment of tropic weight country suits.
The largest sporting shoe department in the world.

Store Closes Daily 5:30 P. M. Saturdays at 12 M.

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CONDITIONS WORSE, WORD FROM MEXICO

Advices from Capital, Dated July 1, Reach Washington—Siege Now Planned.

FAMINE IN THE NORTH

Heavy Fighting Near Monterey—Villa Representatives Here to Form a Peace Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Conditions in Mexico City are growing rapidly worse, while there is no hope among diplomats in that capital for any pacific settlement. This information was brought to the State Department late this afternoon in telegrams received from Senhor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City, who is looking after American interests, and Dr. Charles J. O'Connor, the special Red Cross representative.

Direct communication has not been reopened with the Mexican capital, and messages are only sent to the outside world by couriers. The messages received today bore date of July 1.

Senhor Cardoso's message reported that Messrs. Shanklin and O'Connor arrived safely in the Mexican capital at 6 o'clock the afternoon of July 1 and told of the departure from Pachuca for Mexico City of Joseph E. Rowe, Mr. Shanklin's Secretary, with heavy drug packages for the hospitals. Senhor Cardoso said that he was arranging to send Senhor Betancourt of his Embassy's staff, on the following day, July 2, to Pachuca to aid Secretary Rowe in conveying Red Cross medicines to Mexico City.

"The situation here is unchanged," said the message from Senhor Cardoso, "with no hope of a pacific settlement."

The dispatch from Charles J. O'Connor, Director of the Pacific Division of the American Red Cross, also dated July 1, stated that the situation in Mexico City was very pitiful and growing worse rapidly. Mr. O'Connor confirmed previous reports to the Red Cross as to the immensity of the relief problem in Mexico. The message from Mr. O'Connor, which was sent by courier, through Special Agent John R. Silliman at Vera Cruz, and the State Department to Red Cross headquarters in Washington, read as follows:

Arrived safely Wednesday evening. Conference with various relief agencies and personal visits convince me situation here exceedingly pitiful, growing worse rapidly. Some say it is worse in smaller cities and throughout the country. Corn is very scarce. This year's plantings in the grain districts are estimated from 10 to 50 per cent. Relief problem vast. No time yet to arrange transportation of supplies.

Semi-official advices to Secretary of State Lansing today confirmed this Government's reports and those of the Red Cross telling of a wide-spread condition of starvation and famine in northern Mexico. Some significance was attached to the fact that this information was given out by the State Department, as it tends to contradict statements made by some of the Mexican leaders, who would have the Americans believe that the stories are exaggerated and overdrawn. The information received by Mr. Lansing—and he is depending on it as accurate—fully confirms the previous information received by this Government and shows that its confidential reports have not been exaggerated.

Villa Reports Gains.

Enrique C. Llorente, Villa's confidential agent here, announced tonight that he had received advices "from the front" today that, in following the capture of the important town of Lagos several days ago, General Villa's army pushed the enemy further south and was now advancing upon Leon. Semi-official advices from Nuevo Laredo today stated that a big battle was in progress between Carrancistas and Villista forces, near Paredon, west of Monterey, with several hundred killed on either side and the result undecided. The message said that about 8,000 Carranza troops, commanded by General Jacinto B. Trevino, advanced yesterday along the railroad and Villa Garcia, about midway between Monterey and Paredon, to meet a force of about 10,000 Villistas that had been concentrated near Paredon under command of Generals Urbina and Chao. The purpose of the latter force was to halt the advance of General Trevino from Monterey to Paredon, 200 miles west of Monterey. The battle was resumed at Paredon this morning.

With the arrival here of Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Villa provisional Government, the first of a series of conferences of Villistas here for the purpose of framing a peace plan to be submitted to General Carranza, through the United States Government, was begun. Those at the conference besides Lombardo, were Enrique C. Llorente, Villa's confidential agent; Manuel Bonila, former member of the Madero cabinet, who was sent to Washington two weeks ago on a special mission by General Villa, and General Felipe Angeles, Villa's chief military lieutenant.

It is understood that Señor Lombardo may seek a conference with Secretary of State Lansing. Mr. Lansing said this evening no appointment for such a meeting had been made. While refusing to explain Señor Lombardo's visit at this time, a statement announcing his arrival was issued which said that "Mr. Lombardo has arrived to confer with regard to improvement of the consular service maintained by the provisional Government of Mexico," and, "Mr. Lombardo will also discuss informally the general situation in Mexico with Mr. Llorente and Mr. Bonila."

MEXICO CITY, June 30, (by Courier to Vera Cruz, July 6.)—Mobs formed today, parading the streets and calling upon the inhabitants to fight with the Convention troops, but few responses were recorded. Stores dealing in firearms were visited and unsuccessful attempts were made to batter down the doors.

General Eufemio Zapata, brother of General Emiliano Zapata, has arrived from Cuatla with 12,000 men to reinforce the defenders, but the men are poorly equipped and armed.

The food shortage is very serious. Forty thousand poor gather in line daily in front of the offices of the International Relief Committee, but there is little corn to give them. Milk is selling at a dollar a quart, eggs are twenty-five cents each. The prices of meat are prohibitive. It is feared that hunger may drive the mobs to acts of violence.

For a Siege of Mexico City.

PUEBLA, Mexico, June 30, (via Galveston, July 6.)—Carranza troops which failed to capture Mexico City after fourteen days' fighting and then were driven back in disorder, are planning to place the Mexican capital under an indefinite siege, according to messengers who arrived today from Mexico City. They reported that it apparently was Carranza's purpose to starve the Zapata garrison into submission. Zapata's troops within the city nevertheless have been instructed to keep out the Carranza forces operating under General Pablo Gonzales at all costs. All those of the 400,000 population who are regarded as able to fight have been called upon to help.

Carranza's inability to take the city a week ago has resulted in demoralizing his troops, and it is believed they will not again venture far enough into the city to cause street fighting.

Merchants who have closed their shops because of fear of looting by Carranza forces are said to have given their moral support to keeping Carranza out. The people generally are described as opposed to Carranza, and in the opinion of many the return of his forces to the capital would result in riots. The Zapata force is said to number 25,000 soldiers, included among whom are many soldiers formerly in the old Federal Army. Guns have been mounted in all passes leading to the valley, and to all appearances the city is preparing to undergo a siege.

Suffering in Other Cities.

An investigation of food conditions in the interior of Mexico, outside of Mexico City, indicates that while people are not actually starving in great numbers, many thousand are living virtually on famine rations, while the misery of the poorer classes is perhaps more intense than ever before in the country's history.

Villages, and in some instances cities, are cut off from supplies. Tribes of Indians who once thrived in the mountains, whose farms have been wrecked by bandits, have flocked to the settlements, adding to the difficulties of the authorities trying to devise means of providing for the sufferers.

Conditions in the larger cities are:

Puebla, (population 95,000.) Forty thousand persons, including many peons driven in from rural districts are living on small quantities of corn given them twice a week. No supplies are available other than those already in the city.

Pachuca, (40,000 population.) Half of the population is on short rations.

Oaxaca, (40,000 population.) Thousands are living on small supplies available in the immediate vicinity.

Orizaba, (35,000 population.) Famine is apparent among the poor, and even the wealthier classes are suffering.

Such cities as Guadalajara, second largest in the republic; Cuernavaca, Morelia, Toluca, Silao and Irapuato, with populations ranging from 7,000 to 125,000, are more or less cut off from communication and no reliable reports as to conditions are obtainable.

WILD DISORDER IN CAPITAL.

Soldiers Fight and Fire Upon Mobs of Women—Many Executions.

MEXICO CITY, June 22. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—For the past four days this city has been a prey to anxiety, and a general sense of insecurity prevails. Reports of great battles along a front extending over some fifteen miles are published daily in revolutionary "extras," which every one reads and no one believes.

The bulk of the defending army is living in street cars, which are strung out in a long line between the suburbs of Mixcoac and San Angel. These cars, numbering fifty-nine, occupy about a mile of track along a road leading to the City of Cuernavaca, the ultimate destination of the defending army in the event they are driven from this city. The position of the cars is on the opposite side of the city to that which is being attacked.

The police force of the city has been swept aside, so far as practical protection is concerned, and, although gendarmes are seen on post as usual, any one wearing what approaches a military uniform is supreme.

This was brought home to the British Consul General here, H. W. F. Thurston, the day before yesterday, when he was compelled at the point of rifles to carry two of Zapata's soldiers about the city in his automobile, and was almost forced to be an accomplice in a jail delivery.

Mr. Thurston was taking his morning drive, when the soldiers halted and boarded his car. After joyriding about the city, they finally caused the chauffeur to drive to the penitentiary, where a general jail break was attempted by them. During the confusion the British Legation was notified, the men arrested, and the car returned to the Consul. The car flew the British flag at the time of the assault. The authorities have promised to execute the soldiers in this case.

All foreigners owning cars are in the habit of flying the flag of their nationals on the hood of the machine. Despite this, the seizing and stealing of cars has become so general that few care now to risk riding. All of the banks and nearly all of the larger commercial establishments have remained closed since the forces of Carranza approached the city.

Today the shortage of foodstuffs became so serious that rioting was avoided only by the presence of troops, who fired over the heads of the mobs. In one instance the soldiers fired low, killing a number of women. It is estimated that more than 80,000 persons, nearly all women, gathered in front of the offices of the International Relief Commission's warehouses.

At the Red Cross first-aid booths 500 women and children were treated for injuries sustained in the crush. Six carloads of corn were distributed to the people between 4 in the morning and 4:30 in the afternoon, when the supply was exhausted. At that hour a very long line of women was still waiting for the cereal. All of this food has been purchased and distributed by foreigners. The local authorities have been unable to do anything to date to relieve the distress. The coming of the American Red Cross representative is awaited here with much anxiety.

Yesterday two army officers, with a dozen or more of their followers, indulged in a duel. The fight occurred on one of the principal streets of the city while the thoroughfare was crowded with pedestrians. The contenders were all mounted, and the fusillade caused a panic. One of the officers and two of the horses were killed, while a trooper was wounded.

The Diplomatic Corps has been meeting daily since the city has been surrounded by the forces of Carranza. While the sessions have been secret, it has been learned that efforts are being made to have the different leaders promise to avoid indiscriminate fighting in the streets of the capital. The corps is very much exercised over the possibility of the danger in which foreign lives and property may be put.

Blackmail has been indulged in by so many officers lately that the military authorities executed Colonel Francisco Martinez Mollejo, Colonel Julian Figueros, and Captain Francisco Aguierre today, in an effort to stop the practice. The men were executed before a great crowd in the public square near the National Palace. It is said to be the first happening of this kind since colonial days.

Colonel Mollejo, a Spaniard by birth, but a naturalized Mexican, attempted to extort $10,000 from Alfonso Vega, a prominent merchant.

Colonel Figueroa occupied a room in a local hotel owned by a Spaniard named Gonzalo Baloontin. One night he missed $2,000 from his wallet, and immediately took the law into his own hands, arresting the owner of the hotel and holding him prisoner until his $2,000, and $3,000 more, was produced. Captain Aguierre, his friend, aided him in this. The hotel proprietor finally made his escape, and the authorities arrested the two officers. Later Aguierre confessed that he had stolen the $2,000 from his friend, Colonel Figueroa.

Several arrests were made here today of persons charged with selling soldiers of the local garrison cartridges loaded with nitro-glycerine instead of ordinary powder. These persons, said to be Carranza sympathizers, are to be executed. The nitro-glycerine cartridges are said to have caused a number of deaths among the Zapata and Villa soldiers, whose rifles exploded when the cartridges were set off. The sellers of this ammunition will be publicly executed.

HUERTA WON'T GIVE A BOND.

Wants a Promise That He Won't Be Watched if Released.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 6.—General Huerta's stubbornness, which made him so hard to oust in Mexico City, is manifesting itself in his repeated refusal to leave the jail here on bond. Friends from New York have telegraphed him to draw on them for the funds necessary to give the additional bond. These offers are rejected by the General, who insists that he will remain in jail until his preliminary hearing, unless he is assured by the United States officials that he will not be molested while on bond.

A conference on the release of Huerta between his attorney, R. E. Thomason, and United States District Attorney Camp was held this afternoon, but no understanding has yet been reached.

The strain of confinement and worry over his plight is beginning to tell on Huerta, and he frequently gives way to his emotions and rails against the United States, saying he is being persecuted.

"I, who never harmed an American," said Huerta, "but only gave them protection at the risk of my own life, am being treated as a common criminal here in this hole of a jail. If there is any justice in Washington I will be released and assured that I will not be watched by Villa guards and Deputy Marshals; otherwise I remain here."

CHANGE SAN JUAN DE ULUA.

Old Prison to be Used by Carranza Officials.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 6.—General Carranza has issued a decree abolishing San Juan de Ulua as a prison. He says that the democratic ideas of the people will not permit the use of penal establishments that have not the elementary requisites that civilization and humanity demand.

For many years San Juan de Ulua has served to imprison in dark, wet and unhealthy cells, military prisoners and at times those accused of political crimes, causing them to contract grave and incurable sicknesses. The Government, wishing to wipe out the stain placed on the name of Mexico by dictators and despots, is changing it to a federal building and for other public services to dignify and conserve the prison as an historical monument. It may become a residence of the Chief of the Republic.

MEXICAN RAIDERS CAUGHT.

Band Surrounded by a Posse from Brownsville.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, July 6.—A posse of thirty-five county officials and special deputies today surrounded twenty to thirty Mexican revolutionists in brush thickets, forty miles northeast of Brownsville near the Gulf coast.

The Mexicans are reported to have committed depredations about fifty miles north of here and are alleged to have planned raids on small county banks.

TO BRING DIAZ'S BODY.

Shipment to America in a Few Days Is Planned.

PARIS, July 6.—The funeral of General Porfirio Diaz, the former President of Mexico, was held at 10:30 o'clock this morning in the Catholic Church of St. Honoré-d'Eylau. The ceremony was largely attended and included the representatives of the Government of France and the City of Paris.

Mexico was represented by Francisco de la Barra, and all the prominent members of the Mexican colony. The Ecuadorian Minister to France and the Military Attaché of the Japanese Embassy also were present.

The body of the late Mexican President was deposited in the vault of the church, where it will await shipment to America a few days hence.

VILLISTAS WANT TAGLE.

Say They Are Willing to Meet Carranza More Than Half Way.

In a talk dealing with the Mexican tangle Francisco Urquidi, the Villa Consul General in New York, said yesterday that General Villa would meet Carranza more than half way if the First Chief earnestly desired peace in Mexico, as Villa does.

"The people of Mexico," said Señor Urquidi, "are tired of revolution. They look for some peaceful settlement as President Wilson has suggested. I can say for General Villa that he is willing now, as he has always been, to arbitrate his differences. There is a solution of the whole problem that is so just and certain of acceptance by the better elements of Mexico that I am going to propose it. The following is the plan:

"1. A man must be found who is prominent in the revolution but not in the factions, and would be acceptable to both the factionaries and the neutrals.

"2. His appointment as Provisional President must be within the law of Mexico.

"3. He must immediately call elections for President and step down when the new President is elected.

"This is a simple solution, and the man is well known. He is Manuel Vasquez Tagle, a lawer, former Minister of Justice in the Cabinet of Madero. His right to the office of Provisional President is founded on good law, and is sound, according to the Constitution of Mexico.

"It is provided in Mexico that if the President and Vice President be absent the next in succession shall be the Minister of Foreign Affairs. If he is not available the Minister of the Interior succeeds, and if not available the Minister of Justice. The two men who would have precedence over Tagle are barred for the following reasons. Pedro Lascurain, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, became Provisional President and resigned. Rafael Hernandez, former Minister of the Interior under Madero, came to the United States an exile from Mexico. Manuel Vasquez Tagle remained in Mexico City and is lawfully in succession. He has never been molested by the various leaders who have taken the capital, because he was respected as the surviving member of a régime that all were, at least nominally, fighting to restore. Tagle is about 55, a lawyer, of fame, and a man of wide attainments. His honesty and adherence to the ideals of Madero have never been questioned.

"Every one admits there must be a readjustment of lands and a restoration of the liberties of the people. No faction will oppose this program. The only thing, then, is to get together. I can say positively that General Villa is willing to go more than half way to this end. Let us hope that no man nor his ambition shall stand in the way of peace."

LEVY MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

Plea of ex-Tax Commissioner's Wife for a Divorce Is Denied.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday sustained Supreme Court Justice Benedict in annulling the marriage of Mrs. Warrena B. Levy to ex-Tax Commissioner Clarence D. Levy.

Mr. and Mrs. Levy were married in February, 1912, when she was 20 years old and he 62. Three weeks later she brought suit for the annulment of the marriage on the ground that her husband was incapable of marital affection. Before the suit had been decided she appeared before Justice Benedict and asked that a suit for divorce be substituted, alleging that she had been mistaken in her first complaint, having learned that her husband was bestowing his affections on another woman.

Justice Benedict would not permit the substitution and granted the annulment. Mrs. Levy appealed, and yesterday the Appellate Division denied her appeal. Soon after the decision of the higher court was announced Abraham C. Cohen, counsel for Mr. Levy, went before Justice Benedict and obtained a final decree of annulment of the marriage. By this decree Mrs. Levy is not allowed alimony.

DETROIT NEARER OWN CARS.

Street Railway Officials Willing to Sell Lines to City.

DETROIT, July 6.—Officers of the Detroit United Railway, which operates the street railway system of Detroit, have agreed to sell the city lines of the company to the City of Detroit. The approval of the Directors and counsel of the railway company was contained in a letter written by President J. C. Hutchins to the city Street Railway Commission today.

The Commissioners immediately adopted a resolution giving the company until Aug. 2 to obtain the ratification of the security holders. The assent of the stockholders is said to be assured, as proxies for a majority of the shares are held by the Directors.

The terms of sale provide for a vote of the people on the question, and in case of a favorable vote, the price to be paid by the city is to be fixed by the circuit court sitting in chancery.

McCooey Man Gets Federal Job.

Thomas F. Wogan, Democratic leader of the Ninth Assembly District, Brooklyn, was appointed to the place of stamp canceler under Appraiser J. K. Sague yesterday. Politicians said the Wilson administration had changed its attitude toward the McCooey organization, and that hereafter it would be organized in the distribution of Federal patronage. Charles R. Ward, leader of the Sixteenth District, who is regarded as an Independent, is said to have recommended the appointment of Wogan to Secretary McAdoo.

CORDITE EXPLOSION KILLS 7 IN FACTORY

Explosives Company in Canada Was Working on Government Contracts.

4 OF DEAD FOUND—2 WOMEN

Machine Becomes Jammed and Overheated, Causing Combustion and Explosion.

MONTREAL, July 6.—Seven persons were killed in a cordite explosion today at the plant of the Canadian Explosives Company at Beloeil, Que., about 25 miles from here. Ten persons were severely injured.

Four bodies of employes, two of them women, were found in the wreck this afternoon.

Captain Murray Wilson, manager of the cordite department of the company; Elmer G. Brown of the Du Pont Powder Works, Wilmington, Del., and J. Sammons, a British Government Inspector, are missing and are given up as dead.

Among the badly injured was R. C. Shock, an explosives expert from Wilmington, Del. A number of women who were working in the cordite department and who were badly hurt were among the first saved.

The explosion is believed to have been caused through a cordite-cutting machine having become jammed and overheated, causing combustion which sent several buildings in the air.

A Government investigation is under way. There is no suggestion that the explosion was caused by any enemy aliens or agents, as the plant was too well guarded.

One of the rescued women said a chipping machine threw off a spark which ignited the cordite.

After the explosion the plant caught fire.

Special trains were ordered, and as fast as the injured were rescued they were brought to this city and placed in hospitals.

The firm, which is affiliated with the Du Pont Powder Works of Wilmington, Del., was engaged, it is understood, in filling orders for explosives for the Canadian and British Governments.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 6.—Elmer G. Brown, 25 years old, Assistant Superintendent of the plant of the Canadian Explosives Company at Beloeil, was a native of this city. He was a cousin of Jerome B. Bell, Jr., Superintendent of the plant, and had been in the employ of the company since his graduation from Delaware College in 1913.

KILLED IN ROW OVER WAR.

Russian Upholding Bravery of Soldier Son Stamped to Death.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., July 6.—Fillman Furman, a Russian, aged 46, was stamped and kicked to death at the Forest of Dean Mines, six miles west of here, yesterday. Simon Zeullewich, a former member of the Imperial Cossack Guard, is accused of complicity in the killing and a posse is looking for him. J. Otto was arrested in connection with the crime and was taken to the Newburg jail.

The killing was the culmination of a wedding feast held in honor of the marriage of Zeullewich's cousin in Russia. It occurred in the backroom of a saloon. Furman started an argument about the bravery of his son, killed in battle in Galicia after having been decorated for bravery. He was struck, knocked down, and stamped on. His skull was fractured.

KILLED IN ROW OVER A GIRL.

Negro Stabbed at a Ball and Alleged Antagonist Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., July 6.—At a negro ball in the Rockville Center Hotel, early today, Arthur Whittaker, a negro, 22 years old, of Freeport, was stabbed to death. He quarreled, the police said, with Jesse Bridgers, another negro, who was arrested and held for the Coroner's inquest.

The quarrel is said to have been over a girl with whom both men had been dancing. Whittaker and Bridgers had a dispute early in the evening. Carll B. Smith, proprietor of the hotel, separated them. Several hours later, it is alleged, they grappled and rolled down a flight of stairs together. Bridgers ran out, but was caught by Policeman Fields.

Bridgers said he acted in self-defense. The inquest will be held tomorrow in Lynbrook before Coroner Neu.

Sales from the Crews Collection.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 6.—In the sale at Christie's today of the objects of art in the C. T. D. Crews collection, a panel of Flemish tapestry, first half of the sixteenth century, brought $3,885; a 20-by-12-foot Persian carpet, with a floral and foliage design, brought $3,095, and a Persian rug with ruby centre, $2,100.

SUES LAWYER FOR $100,000.

New York Woman Accuses Chicago Man of Breach of Promise.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Suit for $100,000 was filed today in the United States District Court against Arthur H. Jones of 525 Roscoe Street. The allegations are breach of promise to marry, failure to invest money, and failure to account for a trust.

The plaintiff is Mrs. Ada B. Cantwell of 620 West 116th Street, New York. Mr. Jones is an attorney, with offices at 11 South La Salle Street.

According to the legal papers, Mrs. Cantwell, up to March, 1913, was receiving $40 a week alimony from a former husband, she was induced by Mr. Jones, the declaration sets forth, to accept a lump sum of $8,000 in lieu of the weekly payments. Then, the bill alleges, she turned $7,000 of the $8,000 over to Mr. Jones to invest, at his solicitation. Up to the present time, it is alleged, Mrs. Cantwell has received no income from the investment by Mr. Jones.

At the urgent request of Mr. Jones, Mrs. Cantwell agreed to marry him, the bill sets forth. This was before she had agreed to accept the $8,000. After the alleged mutual promises to marry Mrs. Cantwell turned over $7,000 to Mr. Jones which he was to invest for her, she continues.

Then Mr. Jones, it is alleged, refused to keep his promise.

"I assisted Mrs. Cantwell in a settlement of her alimony claims," said Mr. Jones tonight. "I have forgotten the figures involved in the transaction, but after some controversy the matter was closed, and Mrs. Cantwell accepted a lump sum.

"After the money had been paid her a number of attachments were levied against her, and she asked me to take the money and take care of it. I did so. I have receipts from her for every cent I ever handled for her.

"I don't know what to make of this breach of promise matter. Certainly I never promised to marry her, never asked her to marry me, and never thought of it."

Efforts to see Mrs. Cantwell at her New York residence last night were vain, as it was said she was ill and had retired early.

KINGSBURY GETS $397,000.

Aldermen Also Appropriate $879,000 for New Fire-Alarm System.

Before adjourning until Sept. 21, the Board of Aldermen yesterday gave Commissioner Kingsbury of the Department of Charities $397,832 in special revenue bonds to meet deficiencies in the budget appropriation for 1915. The Commissioner appeared before the board and explained that he must have the money in order to take care of a daily excess of 2,000 inmates at the institutions under his department over the number in 1914.

The board also gave Fire Commissioner Adamson $879,588 in corporate stock for a new fire alarm telegraph. As this latter appropriation has already passed the Board of Estimate, the Mayor's signature to the Aldermanic resolution is all that is needed to have work on the new system started. The appropriation for the department will have to go before the Board of Estimate for confirmation.

GEN. SCOTT AWAITS TRIAL.

Accused by Mrs. Greer of Theft of Contents of Her Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 6.—General McClellan Scott of this place is awaiting a hearing on a charge of larceny, the complainant being Mrs. Lelia R. Greer, who accuses him of having entered the house of a man named Brown in whose home she was living, and transferring the contents of her bureau drawers to a hamper, which, she alleges, he carried off.

Supreme Court Justice Frederick E. Crane attempted to smooth over the marital troubles of the Browns early this year, suggesting that they try to live together. For a time the advice appeared to work well, but they again separated. Brown then took into his home Mrs. Greer and her mother and sister, Mrs. Rabel and Miss Lida V. Rabel, who kept house for him. Mrs. Greer asserts that General Scott, brother of Mrs. Brown, entered Mr. Brown's residence, accompanied by Brown's daughter, and departed with some of the complaining witness's property.

WOOLWORTH BUILDING WINS

Panama Exposition Gives Medals for Structure and Architects.

The city's architecture has received national recognition, according to a telegram received yesterday at the F. W. Woolworth executive offices. The message said that the Woolworth building won the gold medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition as an example of present-day architecture. This is the highest honor that can be conferred by the Exposition.

The award was made on a model of the building which was sent to the Coast several months ago. The model is thirty feet high and is in the New York State Building. The message also said that Cass Gilbert, architect of the Woolworth building, likewise received a gold medal.

Gustav Stickley's Reorganization Sale

of Craftsman Furniture at one-quarter to one-half reduction from regular prices at which it has been sold for more than 10 years.

The Craftsman Company with its new organization, greater facilities, new capital and increased production, will be able to make Furniture of CRAFTSMAN QUALITY better than ever before and at prices that cannot be equaled elsewhere.

CRAFTSMAN furniture is guaranteed by GUSTAV STICKLEY, The Craftsman, Designer, Maker and Retailer.

6 EAST 39th STREET

J. M. Gidding & Co.

Fifth Avenue

JULY CLEARANCE SALES

A disposal of Remaining Spring and Summer styles—including many late models recently made from high-character materials which we are closing out—

$15, $25, $35 for **Dresses** Formerly $35 to $125

Linen and Novelty Cotton Dresses—Silk and Cloth Dresses—Dancing Frocks, etc., a summary of many lines.

$15, $35, $65 for **Wraps** formerly $45 to $125

Afternoon Coats—Porch Wraps—Throws—Evening Styles.

$15, $22, $32 for **Suits** Formerly $25 to $85

Cloth and Linen Suits in tailleur and demi-tailleur effects.

$38 for **Silk Suits** Formerly $65 to $85

$18, $25, $35 for **Coats** Formerly $45 to $65

Motor, Utility and Semi-dress styles in fashionable cloth materials—Linen and Shantung Dust Coats—Shower-proof styles, etc.

$5 & $10 for **Hats** Formerly $15 to $30

For Outing, Beach and Country wear; also smart tailored and semi-dress effects for motoring, traveling and general utility.

BERGDORF GOODMAN

616 FIFTH AVENUE

Extraordinary Reductions

On entire collection of Spring and Summer models—linen dresses, chiffon, Georgette crepe and taffeta gowns; wraps; coats; suits, sweater and Guernsey Silk suits

To clear showrooms for Fall importations

An Imported Cigar (Porto Rican) for 5 cts.

La TUNITA (Princessas Size)

This price for an Imported cigar was not possible until the stars and stripes were raised over Porto Rico in 1898.

La TUNITA comes in FREE OF DUTY—weekly shipments directly to us to keep them fresh.

Porto Rico is as much a part of the West Indies as Cuba, and the tobacco grown there was the only tobacco ever brought to Havana from elsewhere in the old Spanish days.

Its quality is as fine, but admittedly it is milder, being grown on the mountain slopes, where the tropical heat is tempered by cooling winds.

Spanish natives, whose art is a family inheritance, make La TUNITA. Havana does not surpass these wonderful workmen.

When you get an Imported (Porto Rico) cigar for 5 cents, (Box of 50, $2.50) as you get it in La TUNITA, you are on ground occupied alone by UNITED CIGAR STORES. It's a ten years' test of one of our strongest claims.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

ANTI-LIQUOR FORCES START MANN FIGHT

Will Raise $5,000,000 to Aid Presidential Candidate Who Favors Prohibition.

DELEGATES SPLIT ON BRYAN

John L. Sullivan Wires Convention Calling Gen. Miles an "Arrogant Peacock."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 6.—The Anti-Saloon League of America, which opened its annual national convention here today, has not yet decided for what Presidential candidate it will spend the $5,000,000 war fund to be raised, but it will not be for Congressman James R. Mann of Chicago, Republican floor leader of the House of Representatives. Hundreds of delegates, who say they represent one-half the voting population of the United States, today were pledged to work against the Presidential aspirations of the Republican whip, who, they say, did everything in his power to block the measure to submit the prohibition question to a national popular vote which passed the house in the last Congress and died in a Senate Committee. The campaign against Mann was inaugurated last night when there was read the following circular letter seeking to boom him for the Republican nomination in 1916:

There is being organized the James R. Mann for President Committee, with a view to formally requesting Mr. Mann to become the candidate from Illinois for the Republican nomination for President in 1916. Will you serve on that committee? Very truly yours, E. W. SIMS.

Mr. Sims is former United States District Attorney for the Chicago district.

Opposition to Bryan.

It doesn't make any difference to the anti-saloon forces whether they back a Democrat or a Republican, so he is for prohibition or the submission of the prohibition Constitutional amendment to a popular vote. Because of the mistiness which beclouds the selection of the Republicans there are now two names in consideration. One, of course, is William Jennings Bryan. The league would like to have the prohibition issue the main plank in the platform of the Democratic Party next year. The members expect Mr. Bryan to make woman suffrage and prohibition his two big issues for national favor, and they are naturally leaning toward the former Secretary of State.

There are those who form a strong wing of the league who do not think so highly of the Nebraskan's running chances, and believe that in view of the House's action on the prohibition measure last year and of other recent developments President Wilson should be their choice. Delegates are much encouraged by the recent Wilson note to Texas in the big prohibition fight there. Delegates believe he will make the submission of the prohibition question one of the planks of his platform.

At a luncheon today there was a movement started for the collection of a war fund of $5,000,000 to be used in the next Presidential election to further the interests of the candidate who will pledge to work for the league's purposes. Twenty-five millionaires, including some of the country's biggest employers of labor, were present. Among them were Fillmore Condit of New York, E. S. Collins of Oil City, Penn.; George D. Shelby of Boston, Jonathan K. Taylor and William F. Cochrane of Baltimore.

Calling Congressman Mann the "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde of the United States Congress," General Supt. H. A. Baker of Westerville, Ohio, in his annual report said: "The author of the law against white slave traffic as the sponsor for the liquor traffic is an unaccountable transformation."

The report further said:

"Mr. Mann's attitude with Mr. Underwood on Dec. 22, 1914, on the consideration of the Hobson-Sheppard joint resolution on the question of national prohibition, can hardly be conceived. Think of a man exalted to the high position of floor leader of a great Presidential party becoming the mouthpiece of the drink traffickers in the arena in which his honorable position made him supreme. Not only did they use him as the mouthpiece in Congress, but they are using his franking privilege in sending broadcast his liquor-advocating speech.

Sharp Wire from Sullivan.

The Committee of Arrangements announced tonight that it had received the following telegram from John L. Sullivan, dated New York, sent as a result of General Nelson A. Miles refusing to act as Chairman of the convention if Sullivan was to be one of the speakers:

To the Chairman, Anti-Saloon Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.:

I have no desire to address a convention, if bigotry and narrow mindedness hold sway, with a pretense of doing good, and which is presided over by an arrogant, prejudiced, self-centred, strutting old peacock. I have never been jealous of any fighter; why should Miles be jealous of me? Yours for temperance,

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

Sullivan was to have addressed the convention on Friday, and subsequently he had planned to tour the country on an anti-liquor speaking campaign.

Some of the anti-saloon leaders said the so-called "scrap" was the doing of the liquor interests to give the convention a black eye. They said there was no trouble about General Miles and Sullivan appearing on the same platform, as General Miles was to speak on Wednesday and Sullivan on Friday.

At the meeting on Young's Pier tonight William H. Anderson, New York State Superintendent, made a bitter attack on William Barnes and the New York Constitutional Convention, which he considered dominated by Mr. Barnes.

"We have a great constitutional specialist up at Albany," he said. "He seeks to be the guardian of the people's liberties, with a fence between the people and the liberties. His name is William Barnes. This angel of light in government, this apostle of purity in politics, is the Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Powers of our Constitutional Convention, which you will appreciate, must be a very progressive and altruistic body. He is also the guardian of the ark of the Raines law covenant with the liquor traffic and an opponent of prohibition.

"Tammany is a liquor organization and doesn't care who knows it; the Republican organization is as bad except that it does care who knows it, and is trying to keep the fact from a lot of good church people up-State. New York will not go for State prohibition by itself."

Bishop Luther B. Wilson of New York City was unanimously elected President of the league at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors. Other officers elected were:

Vice Presidents.—Bishop G. M. Matthews, Chicago; the Rev. Father J. J. Curran, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.; the Rev. Dr. John McNeil, Denver, Col; the Rev. Dr. George W. Truett, Dalias, Texas; N. W. Littlefield, Providence, R. I.; R. B. Glenn, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Daniel A. Poling, Boston, Mass.; Bishop S. P. Spreng, Naperville, Ind.; the Rev. Dr. H. H. Bell, San Francisco; Judge Charles A. Pollock, Fargo, N. D.; D. C. McMullin, Tallahassee, Fla., and the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, New York. Secretary.—S. E. Nicholson, Richmond, Ind. Treasurer.—Foster Copeland, Columbus, Ohio. General Superintendent.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Baker, Westerville, Ohio.

ACTOR ADLER A BANKRUPT.

Voluntary Petition Shows Liabilities of $28,000, Assets Unknown.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by Jacob P. Adler, theatrical manager and actor, living at the Empire Hotel. His liabilities are placed at $28,656, while the assets are unknown.

The principal creditors and claims are: E. Gibson, assignee of David Dressner, Standard Theatre, Philadelphia, $1,515; Abram Bernstein, Joshua Gruber and Charles M. Luber, Philadelphia, $3,000; Mutual Alliance Trust Company, $5,160; Matthew Feldman, $1,731; Max Lobre, insolvent east side banker, $1,230; Germania Bank, $6,000; Security Bank, $5,600; Roth Carnegie Company, $1,350.

The assets consist of stock in the Wilner-Edelstein Amusement Company, Inc., and 39 shares of stock in the Peaple's Theatre Company, all of unknown value. The petitioner also has a $2,000 Equitable Life Insurance policy which he has assigned to A. J. Adler House. Grossman & Vorhaus, 115 Broadway, are his attorneys.

BURNS BOY TO DEATH TO SEE ENGINES RUN

Fire Marshal Says Young Man Admits Setting Fires, One of Which Was Fatal.

LIKES AUTO APPARATUS BEST

Because They Go Faster Than Horses—Once in Elmira on Arson Conviction.

Walter Stone, 21 years old, of 305 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday in the Flatbush Police Court, charged with homicide and arson in the first degree and held by Magistrate Nash for further examination. The complainant was Thomas Brophy, who was recently promoted by Fire Commissioner Adamson to the head of the Bureau of Fire Investigation.

Stone is the only son of a widowed mother, and has already served a term at Elmira for arson, besides having been arrested once in Roxbury, Mass., charged with the same sort of crime. In a statement made to him, Mr. Brophy says Stone admitted having set a series of fires and that he "wanted to see the engines run."

The homicide charge is based on the fact that in a fire at 18 Fourth Avenue on June 21, which he is accused of starting, Herbert Genson, a fourteen-year-old boy, was burned to death. That fire started in the basement near the dumbwaiter shaft. It looked like an incendiary's work, and Mr. Brophy made an unsuccessful investigation.

On Monday night at 8:30 o'clock a fire started at 23 Fourth Avenue. This blaze was also in the cellar near the dumbwaiter. Neighbors gave Mr. Brophy a description of a young man they saw in the neighborhood acting suspiciously. Later the same night there was a fire at 668 Fulton Street, and Mr. Brophy saw a young man answering the description he had received inside the fire lines and much excited. Brophy caused his arrest and took him to his office at Fire Headquarters. There after a grilling he broke down, Brophy says, and admitted that he started all the fires.

"I started them in the shafts so that nobody would get hurt," Stone told the Fire Marshal. "I just wanted to see the engines run. You ought to seen the Chief travel. I like the auto engines better than the horse ones. They go much faster."

When Stone was arrested in 1911 he was charged with having set fires at 103 Nassau Street and 348 New York Avenue. The Fire Department officials at that time declared that they believed him to be a pyro-maniac. A medical board examined him and declared that he was sane. He was tried before Judge Fawcett and sent to Elmira.

3 QUEER FIRES IN ONE HOUSE.

Closet, Cellar, and a Trunk Found Blazing in Trenor Home.

The police, detectives, and Fire Marshal Brophy are investigating three fires which started yesterday within an hour in the home of John D. Trenor, a retired business man, at 142 East Sixty-second Street.

The house is of four stories and is occupied by Mr. Trenor, his wife, his sister-in-law, Miss Helen E. Cole; Rose McKinley, the cook, and Delia McKinley, the maid. The last two are sisters. The Trenors are about to leave for their Summer home at York Cliffs, Me., and most of their personal belongings was packed in trunks or removed from closets ready for packing.

The family retired late. About 1 A. M. Mrs. Trenor smelled smoke. She awakened her husband and they went down stairs to find a lot of paper on the floor of the dining room closet on fire. This blaze was quickly extinguished, and Miss Cole went to the cellar to see whether a window had been opened. There she discovered fire among the files of The Irish American, which paper her father, the late William L. Cole, founded. Alarmed at this second blaze, Mr. Trenor telephoned to Fire Headquarters, and an engine was sent to the house.

The clang of the bell was sounding in the street below when Mrs. Trenor, passing a trunk on the second floor, noticed smoke escaping from under the lid. She opened the trunk and found a lively blaze. This was put out by the firemen without difficulty.

The investigation began at once, and last night a policeman was stationed in the Trenor home. Search revealed no attempt at robbery. The family could give no clue. On June 26, early in the morning, fire was discovered among some rugs in the dining room. It was quickly extinguished, and the family set it down to spontaneous combustion due to the benzine that had just been used to clean the rugs.

Mr. Trenor was formerly the New York representative of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

Battery Bath is Opened.

Borough President Marks at Battery Park yesterday officially opened the first of the six free floating baths to be maintained along the East and North Rivers. The other five will be ready next week.

SEWER IS COUNTY CHARGE.

Westchester Must Defend Contractors' Suit for $891,952.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in an opinion written by Judge Rogers and concurred in by Judges Lacombe and Coxe yesterday, reversed the action of the lower court and ordered a trial of the suit brought by the American Pipe and Construction Company of Pennsylvania to recover $891,952 from the County of Westchester. This amount, it was alleged in the complaint, was the aggregate of extra expenses incurred by the Mack Paving and Construction Company in building the Bronx Valley sewer, due to mistakes in the engineering plans.

The District Court dismissed the suit, holding that the whole of Westchester County was not obligated to stand the expense of the sewer improvement which benefited only a part of the county. In reversing the ruling of the lower court, Judge Rogers said that the expense of the sewer improvement must rest on the whole of Westchester County.

"If not," continued Judge Rogers, "it rests nowhere, for no political sub-division of the county has been created upon which the burden could be imposed."

Judge Rogers, in conclusion, said the sewer was built for the benefit of Westchester County and will be maintained by it, and the Bronx Valley Sewer Commission being only an agent, the county is responsible for its debts.

ARRESTED AFTER 3 YEARS.

Cincinnati Bank Employe Held Here for Embezzlement.

Augustus O. Johnson, under indictment for embezzling $21,000 from the Fifth-Third National Bank in Cincinnati on July 26, 1912, was arrested yesterday by Joseph A. Baker of the Department of Justice. During the three years Johnson has been a fugitive, the authorities have received reports of his being seen here.

A few days ago Baker located a man answering Johnson's description at Communipaw, with his wife and children. When the suspect crossed the Hudson he was taken into custody and admitted his identity.

Johnson waived examination and consented to return to Cincinnati.

MAGISTRATE GETS A SIGN.

Says Prisoner Can't Scare Him and Sends Him to Island.

Alfred Lottiario, 30 years old, who was arrested on Monday at Pier 28, East River, for jostling after one of the crowd which was boarding the steamer Richard Peck lost his wallet, drew the index finger of his right hand across his throat twice yesterday, when he was arraigned before Magistrate McQuade in the Tombs Court.

"What do you mean by that motion?" the Magistrate asked.

"Oh, I was just fixing my collar," Lottiario said. "I want you to give me a square deal, though."

"I know what you did and I know what you mean," Magistrate McQuade continued, "and I want to tell you that you cannot frighten me by any of those signs."

When Lottiario's fingerprints were taken it was found that he had been convicted three times before under other names. Magistrate McQuade found him guilty of disorderly conduct and sentenced him to the workhouse for three months.

$1,000,000
10-20 YEAR
MORTGAGE-BONDS
Due Jan. 1st, 1932
at 95
Netting about 5½%

These Bonds are the direct obligation of the Company, with a Capital, Surplus and Profits of $2,500,000, and are further secured by deposit with the Trustee of first mortgages on improved real estate in American cities equal in amount to the face value of the Bonds.

Listed on New York Stock Exchange.

THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
55 Liberty Street

Hampton Furniture for the Country Bed Room

WHAT, in these sultry July days, can be more cool and refreshing than the Country House Bed-room, its cheery casemented windows opening on a world of fragrant greenery and a radiancy of brightly colored flowers?

And for such a room, what can be more appropriate than Hampton Furniture, every piece of it distinguished by that elusive something, which for lack of a better term, we call individuality?

The twin Beds, for instance, with their delicate Classic carvings, the ample Dressing Table with its spindle legs and quaint Colonial Mirror surmounting it, or the finely proportioned Chairs with their backs and seats of deftly woven cane-work.

HAMPTON SHOPS
34 AND 36 WEST 32d STREET
NEW YORK

Awake the sleeping beauties in your records!

To call forth the hidden beauties from your records—!

To hold up the mirror to every instrument and voice, reflecting its natural tones with lifelike verity—!

To subtly vary—if you wish—the tone-shading of each record—!

To increase immeasurably the tonal range of phonographs as they have hitherto been known—!

THESE are the epochal accomplishments of that wonderful new instrument—the Aeolian-Vocalion—"the phonograph that calls forth the hidden beauties from your records."

And the actual results? They are given when you hear the Vocalion in its phonographic revelation of tonal beauty. When you hear the wood instruments splendidly triumph in reproduction of their dulcet "woody" tones, you know that science has glorified the phonograph to be, at last, *a musical and tonal instrument.*

And when, finally, you take up the Graduola device, you know that you have reached a perfection of tonal control. You press the end of the slender tube attachment, and, proportioned to the pressure of your hand, hear the sound melt gradually, exquisitely, just as your feeling guides, and without a shadow on its quality, its pure, pure tone! You are making phonographic music *live.*

Yes, it is indeed a repeated human or instrumental *voice*, this Aeolian-Vocalion—the fruit of exhaustive experiment by scientists and craftsman-musicians in the laboratories of the largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world. Its results can *move* you. We are certain of it. In this regard we would like to draw your attention to our unusual invitation.

AN INVITATION

We are anxious that all music lovers shall know by personal experience what the Vocalion can do. We cannot translate into words its tonal qualities. We therefore invite you and your friends to visit Aeolian Hall between nine A. M. and five P. M. Hear, in a private room, any records you desire—to be played for you. If convenient, we suggest that you bring with you one or two of your *own familiar records.*

Perhaps play the Aeolian-Vocalion yourself. Hear how sweetly it brings out the *buried beauties* that records were not known to possess. You need not feel the slightest obligation for this really amazing experience. Consider it rather a favor granted us, in spreading the knowledge of the Aeolian-Vocalion among music lovers.

Drop in to Aeolian Hall whenever you may happen to be near. You will be welcome any day.

Informal demonstrations daily at 11 and 3 in the Vocalion Salon. Admission Free. Illustrated booklet sent upon request.

The Aeolian-Vocalion

"THE PHONOGRAPH THAT CALLS FORTH HIDDEN BEAUTIES FROM YOUR RECORDS"

Many and important are the exclusive features of the Aeolian-Vocalion. Here follows a brief description of the three most notable of these.

The Sound Box

Designed and constructed on new and scientific lines which, for the first time, produce a sound box capable of doing full justice to the lower, richer musical tones, as well as the higher.

The Symphonetic Horn

A special composition horn of entirely new design and construction based on the most advanced knowledge of acoustics. Patented and exclusive with the Aeolian-Vocalion and largely responsible for its incomparable beauty and distinctiveness of tone.

The Graduola

One of the most important inventions in connection with the phonograph. By the simple pressure of your hand it enables you to play the music yourself if you will, and vary it just as a musician varies in detail every performance. The Aeolian-Vocalion, of course, plays itself if you prefer. If you use the Graduola, however, it means no more getting "tired of records."

In addition to these vital features, the Aeolian-Vocalion possesses many other advantages, including the simplest and most practical *Automatic Stop* yet produced, which, with two simple movements, starts the record and "sets" it to stop of itself.

You can buy a Vocalion for as little as $90, on terms as low as $5 a month. Vocalions are made in many exquisite styles, all supremely eloquent in "beauty in good form," in shape and finish, but with a *quality* of tone whose standard does not vary. We are glad to make exchange arrangements for other makes of phonographs.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL, 29 WEST 42nd STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES

The Vocalion is made only by The Aeolian Company, makers also of the Steinway, Steck, Wheelock, Stuyvesant, Stroud, and famous Weber Pianolas—largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world.

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CITIES WOULD MAKE THEIR CHARTERS

Basis of Home Rule Compromise to be Proposed to Constitutional Convention.

CHECK BY LEGISLATURE

Provision Made for Superseding Legislation—Final Home Rule Hearing This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 6.—Home rule for cities will be discussed at a final hearing before the Cities Committee of the Constitutional Convention this week. The principal speakers will be Job E. Hedges, William R. Willcox, ex-Chairman of the Public Service Commission; ex-Senator Nathaniel L. Elsberg, and J. Hampden Dougherty. They will appear as representatives of a non-partisan Home Rule Committee and propose a plan which, in their opinion, presents a happy middle course between the extremist view held by Mayor Mitchel and members of the Mayor's conference and the standpat view held by a clique of up-State Republicans in the convention, who believe that municipalities should have no greater powers of self-government that they possess under the present Constitution.

Compromise Home Rule Plan.

1. The present system under which city charters may be amended, even in minor detail, only by the Legislature, results in throwing a needless burden upon the Legislature and in depriving cities to an unnecessary degree of that power of initiative in controlling their own affairs which is necessary to the healthy development of our system of local self-government.

2. In order to preserve the full sovereignty of the State over the city it is not necessary to deprive the cities of all power to modify their own form of organization and government. In order to grant to cities a measure of home rule which will go a long way toward helping to solve the problem of municipal government it is not necessary to eliminate all control by the Legislature. The practical solution of the present city problem is to give to the cities full power to make and amend their own charters, subject, however, to adequate control by the Legislature.

3. Power should undoubtedly be reserved to the Legislature to control the government of cities through general laws and through laws applicable alike to all cities of the State. As a simple solution of the difficulty of dealing with special problems of State-wide interest which may arise locally, we suggest that there can be left in the Legislature plenary power to legislate by special city law for a single city, provided that, in order to emphasize the exceptional character of such legislation and to prevent its use for any but pressing and legitimate objects, it be required that special city laws must be passed by a vote of two-thirds of the membership of each house and be subject, as now, to the suspensory veto of the Mayor or other local authority.

A portion of this committee believe that it is both possible and highly desirable to prohibit absolutely special legislation affecting cities in regard to their local affairs. Without relinquishing their support of such asolute prohibition they unite in the belief that the adoption of the above suggestion would be a great improvement, and are strongly in favor of going thus far if it is not possible to go further.

4. Any classification of cities, whether based on numbers or otherwise, should be abolished. Such classifications are necessarily arbitrary and a fertile source of legislation technically general but actually special.

The method for charter making by municipalities is defined in a new Section 3, proposed as an amendment to Article XII. of the Constitution. Here is the proposed new section:

The Making of Charters.

Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and of general laws for the government of the State at large and of general and special city laws, every city shall have full and exclusive power to regulate and control its own property, affairs, and government and the property, affairs, and government of all counties lying wholly within its boundaries.

At any time, until the Legislature shall provide, by a general city law, another method for the appointment of such a commission, the Mayor of any city may appoint a commission to draft a new or amended charter for such city, which, after notice of not less than three months, published in such manner as the commission shall direct, accompanied by publication of such proposed new or amended charter, shall be submitted to the electors of such city for approval at a special election held on a day to be specified in such notice.

If such proposed new or amended charter is not approved by a majority of the electors of such city voting at such election, the Mayor, unless the Legislature shall in the meantime have made other provision governing the appointment of such a commission, may proceed in like manner to cause a new or amended charter to be drafted and submitted for approval, until a new or amended charter is thus approved. When thus approved, such new or amended charter shall be deemed adopted by such city and shall take effect upon the date specified therein, and thereafter may be amended from time to time as therein provided.

Any law affecting the property, affairs, or government of such city or of any county lying wholly within the boundaries of such city, other than a general law for the government of the State at large or a general special city law enacted as in this Constitution provided, may be amended or superseded so far as such city or county is concerned by such new or amended charter or amendment thereof. No existing city charter and no new or amended charter adopted by a city as in this article provided may hereafter be amended, repealed, or superseded by the Legislature except by a general or special city law or by virtue of the provisions of a general law for the government of the State at large.

Powers Reserved.

Through an amendment to Section 1 of Article XII., power is reserved for the Legislature to provide through general laws for the manner in which new cities shall be created and territory annexed to or separated from existing municipalities. No change is made in the present provision restricting the powers of cities and villages in the matter of contracting debts. The present powers of the Legislature to regulate and fix the wages and hours of labor and to safeguard the welfare and safety of city employes are continued, with this difference, that whereas the lawmakers under the present Constitution can do that by special act affecting only one municipality, it must be done in the future through general laws applicable alike to all municipalities. This has been accepted as a sufficient safeguard even by home rule advocates looked upon as extremists.

Section 2 of Article XII. is amended so as to eliminate the present provision for the classification of cities. Other amendments provide for a two-thirds vote for the passage of all special legislation affecting only one city or any county within a city. Exemption is made, however, for legislation affecting the organization or regulation of inferior courts. Such an act could be passed by a simple majority, as under the present Constitution.

There are pending in all twenty-five home rule proposals before the Cities Committee. It is likely that all will go on the scrap heap and that the committee, of which ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York is Chairman, will draft a substitute proposal embodying acceptable features from several of the proposed amendments submitted.

This week in all likelihood will witness the beginning of the final rush of the convention. When the convention meets tomorrow, a resolution submitted by Herbert Parsons providing for day and night sessions six days a week will be considered. The earlier closing of the labors of the convention, which, according to Secretary of State Hugo, must be completed by Aug. 15 in order to give him sufficient time to print the text of the revised Constitution in his call for the general election, has rendered essential a general acceleration.

PRIEST SAYS BECKER HAS GIVEN UP HOPE

Father Curry Reports Prisoner Thinks No Legal Proceeding Can Save Him.

BELIEVES IN DEATH PENALTY

"Big Tim" Sullivan's Lawyer Has No Evidence That Rosenthal Was in Debt to Politician.

Ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker has abandoned all hope of escaping the electric chair for the murder of Herman Rosenthal; the Rev. James B. Curry, rector of St. James Roman Catholic Church, said yesterday. Father Curry, who has frequently visited the condemned man in the Tombs and in the death house, expressed a belief in Becker's innocence.

"Becker is ready to die," Father Curry said. "He believes he will die, and that none of the proceedings begun in his behalf can save him. In spite of everything, he bears up well.

"No one could look into Becker's eyes as I have and believe that he is anything but innocent. It is a strange fact that Becker believes in capital punishment. The fact that he has been condemned to die, and, as he says, innocently; has not altered his views."

Father Curry last saw Becker on Wednesday. He had a long conference yesterday with Martin T. Manton and W. Bourke Cockran, Becker's lawyers, but neither he nor the lawyers would disclose the results of the conference. Father Curry said he knew Becker had not prepared any statement, but did not know whether it was his purpose to prepare one later.

Becker's lawyers refused to discuss reports that they would ask for a John Doe investigation to determine whether "Big Tim" Sullivan was murdered and whether there was a connection between his death and the killing of Herman Rosenthal, with whom he is said to have had dealings.

"We are at work on the application to a Justice of the United States Supreme Court for a writ of error on constitutional grounds," it was said at Cockran and Manton's office. "There are no other proceedings."

District Attorney Perkins said yesterday that no one had asked for any John Doe investigation into Sullivan's death, and there was little probability that there would be such an inquiry. The case was investigated by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Groehl at the time of Sullivan's death and it was determined that Sullivan was killed by a New Haven Railroad train after he had wandered away from a sanitarium.

Sullivan's friends asserted yesterday that the theory that Sullivan's death and the Becker case were related was absurd. William B. Ellison, Sullivan's attorney, said there was no evidence that Rosenthal owed "Big Tim" any money, as had been reported. Mr. Ellison admitted, however, that on the day before Sullivan disappeared from the sanitarium he was in better health, both from a mental and a physical standpoint, than for some time. Other acquaintances of Sullivan said he was mentally well at the time, but seemed to have something on his mind which worried him.

Mr. Manton, in a letter to Governor Whitman from Spofford, N. H., repudiated statements attributed to him to the effect that he felt Governor Whitman ought to disclose the names of the persons mentioned in Becker's graft story which Mr. Manton took to the Governor.

"I did say," Mr. Manton wrote, "that I asked for the appointment of a commission and suggested some names of commissioners to advise the Governor as to whether or not executive clemency should be granted and that Becker would answer all questions put to him. I also stated that a plea was made for clemency which, with the exception of a reprieve, was denied. This will not stop work of the creative minds of the press, but I want you to know this fact."

Mr. Cockran and Mr. Manton spent yesterday preparing the appeal on constitutional grounds which they will take to Supreme Court Justice Hughes in an application for a writ of error. The application will be made late this week.

WIFE LEFT HIM SIX TIMES.

School Teacher, in Separation Suit, Also Says She Was Cruel.

Gamble Hall, a public school teacher, filed his answer with the Supreme Court yesterday to the suit of his wife Della for a separation. Mrs. Hall accused her husband of treating her cruelly, but Mr. Hall says that his wife was cruel to him instead. He says that she abandoned him six times, beginning in June, 1911, and going on thereafter at periods of about six months until May, 1914, when she went away and did not return. The Halls have two children, Ruth, who was born on Oct. 21, 1913, and Gamble, born Feb. 12 last.

Mr. Hall says that his wife sent an accusing letter about him to the Board of Education; that once she abandoned her family and accepted a place as a teacher; that she created scenes in public, to his embarrassment and injury; that her carelessness once resulted in the baby Ruth being severely injured with a pin; that she has an insatiable craving for money, and that on one occasion she quarreled with him because he would not take her to Europe. On another occasion, in December, 1914, Mr. Hall alleges, his wife left her home clad only in a night dress and went wandering about the Washington Bridge.

GIRL SUES CIVIL ENGINEER.

Alleges She Was Injured During Automobile Party in Albany.

Through her guardian ad litem, Miss Sadie Fagan began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against David Judson, a civil engineer of Oswego, N. Y., for $25,000 damages. Miss Fagan says in her complaint that while she was visiting her aunt at the Gregory Hotel in Washington Avenue, Albany, on April 24 last, she was introduced to Judson by a girl friend named Dorothy Wilson.

Miss Fagan accepted an invitation from Mr. Judson to go out in his automobile. After dinner at a restaurant she and the defendant, together with Miss Wilson and another man whose name is not revealed, started away in the machine. Miss Fagan says that there was a stipulation that she should be dropped at her aunt's home, but that the defendant wanted her to go further. Miss Fagan got frightened and attempted to get out of the machine while it was in motion. She fell and received many severe injuries. She says that an injury to her face has resulted in permanently disfiguring her.

Thomas J. Skelly is Miss Fagan's counsel.

DOG HOLDS ROBBER ON ROOF

Guards Boy's Prisoner While Sister Goes for a Policeman.

Rebecca Rosenstein, 19 years old, and her brother Jacob, three years her junior, entered their home at 234 Madison Street shortly after noon yesterday with their pet collie dog. When they opened the kitchen door they found a man with a bag of silver and clothing which he had collected.

The young woman, her brother, and the dog chased the intruder into the hall and to the roof, where the man took refuge behind a chimney.

While Rebecca was finding a policeman Jacob held the dog, warning the stranger that if he tried to escape he would set the collie after him. Patrolman Wudnick took the man to the Tombs Court, where he said he was Israel Feinstein, a contractor of 178 Second Avenue. According to the police, he has served two terms for burglary. He was held in $5,000 bail for examination.

BUILDING CODE FEUD ENDED BY ALDERMEN

Fireproofing Ordinance Provides for Hollow Tile and Cinder Concrete.

TO LICENSE ELECTRICIANS

Fee of $10 After Examination as to Fitness is Required by a New Code Just Adopted.

After agreement among various factions which have opposed a building code for years, the Aldermen yesterday unanimously passed three of the most important sections of a new code. When they meet again in the Fall the entire code will be adopted, it is said. A fight in the board between adherents of the hollow tile interests and those who favored cinder concrete has been long and bitter. Once it led to a break between Charles F. Murphy and Richard Croker.

Croker represented the Roebling Construction Company, which wanted cinder concrete specified in the city's building ordinance, while Murphy was interested in the National Fireproofing Company, manufacturers of hollow tile. Tammany Aldermen in 1909 passed the code providing for hollow tile as a building material, but Mayor McClellan, who had broken with Murphy, vetoed it. Since that time the opposing interests had kept up their fight and each effort to get a new code passed by the Aldermen ended in failure. The last attempt was made in 1913.

In the last year the feud died and a new code, satisfactory to all parties, was drawn up. It is going to the Aldermen in sections, and sixteen sections out of thirty-two have already been passed. It was not until yesterday that the vital sections were voted upon.

They deal in masonry, reinforced concrete, and fireproofing. One section permits the use of eight-inch hollow tile with a four-inch facing of brick, as building material, and also permits cinder concrete for fireproofing. The exact proportions are specified in the ordinance. Another section states that buildings more than 150 feet high must have fireproof interiors, either of metal or of non-inflammable wood. The use of such wood is a blow at the manufacturers of metal trim, which fought hard to have only metal trimmings specified.

The board also passed what is termed an electric code. Under its provisions all persons wishing to work as electricians must take an examination before a board of nine members, who will pass upon the applicant's ability. If he is successful, a license is granted, but in order to go into business he must pay a fee of $10 the first year and $5 each subsequent year.

Fire experts think the passing of this ordinance is a big step in the direction of fire prevention.

Before the Aldermen adjourned they arranged to hold a "harmony dinner" at Coney Island on July 14. President McAneny will preside and Mayor Mitchel has been invited to attend.

Union Railway Alters Bumpers.

The Union Railway Company has notified the Public Service Commission that the work of changing the bumpers on their cars to standard type has been completed. This improvement was made at the request of the commission, following a collision on the 149th Street line on Sept. 29, 1914, in which several persons were injured. The cars had different types of bumpers and when they met one bumper crushed in the dashboard of the car with a lower bumper.

RUNAWAY HORSES KILL GIRL.

Two Others Knocked Down at the Queensboro Bridge Plaza.

Jennie Nuzzo, 17 years old, of 234 East Fifty-eighth Street, was killed, and Margaret and Freda Darquile, sisters, 17 and 18 years old respectively, of 304 East Sixty-seventh Street, were injured early yesterday when the horses attached to a truck driven by Frank Lenahan of 301 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, ran away at the Plaza of the Queensboro Bridge and dashed up Second Avenue.

The horses, which were owned by John Schoeder of 312 Jackson Avenue, were turning into the Plaza after crossing the bridge, when they became frightened and started to run. Lenahan was unable to control them and persons afoot scattered, all reaching safety except the three girls who were knocked down. Miss Nuzzo was trampled by the horses and died in the Flower Hospital. Margaret Darquile was treated for contusions and went home, but her sister was so badly bruised that she was kept in the hospital.

Bicycle Policeman Heitner jumped from his wheel at Sixty-fourth Street, and, hanging onto the bridle of the nearer horse, stopped the team after being dragged. Coroner Hellenstein held Lenahan in $500 bail, which was furnished, pending the result of the inquest.

SLADE TRIAL PUT OFF AGAIN.

Proceedings to be Resumed Monday if Judge Russell Recovers.

The trial of David and Maxwell Slade and their private detective, Albert J. McCullough, on the charge of attempting to obstruct justice, was again postponed yesterday morning, when it was announced in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court that Judge Gordon Russell was too ill to go on with the case. The trial was halted last Friday at the conclusion of the morning session, when Judge Russell became suddenly ill.

Judge Russell is suffering from an attack of malaria. His condition is not considered grave, however, and he expects to be able to go on with the Slade case next Monday. In the event that his illness were to last indefinitely, lawyers in the case said, it would be necessary to begin the proceedings all over again before another Magistrate. Meanwhile, the search for the vanished Oliver Osborne goes on and James W. Osborne, the lawyer, who was the defendant in Rae Tanzer's $50,000 breach of promise action, continues to receive "crank" letters from persons signing Oliver or saying they know all about him. The Slades were the lawyers who represented Rae Tanzer in her civil suit against James W. Osborne, whom, she said, she had known as Oliver.

Carlsbad Water at the "Spa" in Central Park

During the war you can take the genuine Carlsbad Waters at the "Spa" in Central Park. All other genuine mineral waters can be had there. Mineral Springs near West 72nd Street Entrance. Open from 6 A. M. until 6 P. M. daily

Eisner-Mendelson Co., New York

The Mineral Oil Treatment Standardized

THE mineral oil treatment for constipation is effective only when the oil used conforms to certain specifications of gravity, viscosity, and freedom from harmful impurities.

Nujol conforms in every respect to the requirements of the mineral oil treatment as prescribed by the discoverer, Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, and other eminent specialists both in this country and abroad.

Nujol is water white, and free from all irritating impurities. It is fully equal to the best grade of Russian mineral oil, now no longer being imported because of the war.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
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Nujol
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
A PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL

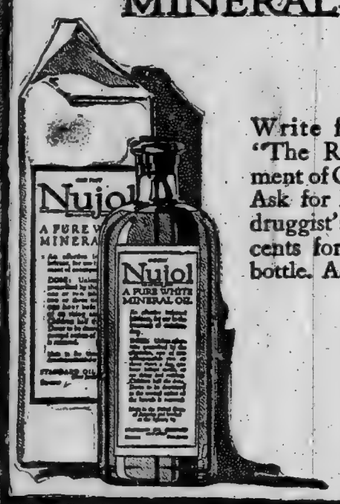

Write for booklet, "The Rational Treatment of Constipation." Ask for Nujol at your druggist's, or send 75 cents for a trial pint bottle. Address Dept. E

"I Won't Write—*I'll Telephone!*"

And the reply he was going to *wait for* will come to him *at once!*

The matter he intended to handle by the old, wait-for-an-answer method will be cleared up immediately and his straight-from-the-shoulder, courteous telephone talk will help him make another business friend.

After all, the direct and personal *telephone* way *IS* better than the wasteful writing way.

Do you still write and wait or do you telephone and get an immediate answer?

LOCAL TELEPHONE CALLS
2½c. to 5c. each, according to the number used.
Cheaper than a Letter.
Don't Write—Telephone!

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

Listen again, please!

WHY do so many men smoke about half of their cigarette, and throw the rest away?

Because most cigarettes taste fine when they're just lighted—but by the time they're smoked half-way through, they begin to lose their goodness. They go flat.

NOT SO WITH MURADS.

One of the very greatest things about a MURAD is that its "LIFE" and FRESHNESS last down to the very end.

As one enthusiastic MURAD smoker said:

"A MURAD is perfection when you light it, and it gets better as you smoke it."

Every MURAD smoker knows how true this is.

Anargyros
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

Everywhere—Why?

FIFTEEN CENTS

CLOAK EMPLOYERS REPLY TO GOMPERS

Out of 500 Complaints Investigated, They Say Union Was at Fault in 494 Cases.

CONCILIATORS TO MEET

Workers Demand That Minimum Wage for Cutters Shall Be $30 a Week.

The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association yesterday issued a lengthy reply to the public statement made by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in which he expressed his views relating to the controversy between the Garment Workers' Union and the manufacturers. While the reply itself embodied only what the manufacturers considered their grievances in the controversy and made no hint of a possible settlement, the fact that the association also sent a letter to the union yesterday agreeing to a proposition that six representatives of each organization hold a meeting tomorrow as a "Council of Conciliation" was considered significant and hopes were raised that the threatening strike might be averted.

In spite of the urging by a number of prominent bankers at the meeting of the manufacturers' association last week that they try to avoid any serious difficulties at the present time, it is considered probable that stormy sessions of the "conciliators" are inevitable on account of the large number of differences existing between the union and the manufacturers.

Among the things the union will demand, according to Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will be an increased minimum wage for cut-

ters, employes who work by the week, and piece workers. Cutters now have a minimum wage of $25 a week, and the union will demand $30, Mr. Schlesinger said. Although earning a comparatively high weekly wage, Mr. Schlesinger said, the cutters average only $8 a week for the year, as their work does not last throughout the year.

It will also be necessary for the representatives of the two organizations to adopt a new protocol in place of the old one, which was in effect five years and was abrogated during the present dispute, or to readopt the old protocol. The union is seriously opposed to this latter move. The union also threatens to abandon efforts to come to an agreement unless the points of difference can be settled within a short time after the Council of Conciliation meets, while the manufacturers proposed in a letter to the union that this council "lay its case" before it "with the understanding that arbitrable questions may be left to a Board of Arbitration to be subsequently formed." This plan the union regards as a play for time in view of the fact that the busy season commences in about ten days.

In its reply to Mr. Gompers yesterday, the manufacturers' association said that Mr. Gompers had made "some glaring misstatements." The association stated that it was willing to rest its case on the judgment of "any fair-minded neutral." It calls attention to the fact that the manufacturers contributed $5,000 a year in a campaign to make shops sanitary for the workers; and in discussing the effectiveness of the old protocol they state that there have been 16,000 complaints of various kinds from both sides during the last four years, and that there were 500 "stoppages of work, which really mean strikes."

"In 351 of these cases, according to the records, which are available to any doubter," the statement continues, "the mediators found that the workers were entirely at fault and ordered their immediate return to work. In six cases out of the entire number it was found that the manufacturers were entirely at fault and the association ordered them to proceed to meet the workers' demands. The remaining cases consisted chiefly of a difference of opinion between the workers and their employers. These were of minor importance and were quickly adjusted. This is the answer to Mr. Gompers that 'once in a great while differences have arisen.'"

The association states that it did not declare the protocol at an end on its own volition, "but because it was forced to this action by the plain statement of the union—the outgrowth of the Schwartz case—that the union could not control its own members." In conclusion the statement contains a history of the Schwartz case, in which a dispute arose over the price to be paid for the making of duplicate samples.

The tentative plans for the Council of Conciliation call for a joint meeting tomorrow at the Knickerbocker Hotel.

TO AID UNEMPLOYED WITH FEDERAL LAND

Government Committee Working on a Back-to-the-Farm Program.

TO CONGRESS NEXT WINTER

Plan to be Proposed in Connection with the Rural Credits Bill Favored by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—An interdepartmental committee named by Secretary of the Interior Lane and Secretary of Labor Wilson is at work on a plan to relieve the unemployed, under which the Federal Government would finance workers desiring to take up farm land. A complete program with preliminary drafts of necessary legislation is to be framed before Congress meets in December, to be proposed in connection with a rural credits bill which the Administration is expected to press at that time.

The committee, which includes officials of the General Land Office, the Reclamation Service, and the Department of Labor, was appointed specifically to consider means of broadening the scope of the Federal Employment Bureau in the Department of Labor, and has the co-operation of officials of the Post Office Department and the Department of Agriculture. The plan now under consideration contemplates a system of farm credits operating through the Department of Labor which would enable workers in congested cities to take up agricultural land on Government reclamation projects, or public lands, on easy payment loans.

Commissioner General Caminetti of the Immigration Bureau suggested a Government back-to-the-farm scheme some time ago, and the interdepartmental committee now has developed the idea to a point where work has been begun on the framing of initial drafts of necessary legislation.

President Wilson, in a message to the final session of the last Congress, regretted the impossibility of the passage of a rural credits bill at that time, and it has been generally believed that he will recommend some action on the subject next Winter.

FEAR GIRL WAS KIDNAPPED.

Queens Picnic Rowdies Blamed for Rose Warshovsky's Disappearance.

Members of lawless gangs that infest the picnic parks of Queens are suspected of being responsible for the disappearance of pretty Rose Warshovsky, 22 years old, of 744 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, missing since Sunday evening, when she attended an outing of a Williamsburg turn verein at a park in Ridgewood. A general alarm for the girl was sent out last night by the Seventh Detective Branch, Brooklyn, following the failure of a city-wide search by relatives to develop any trace of her.

The alarm was sent out at the request of the girl's aunts, Mrs. Lena Donkin, with whom she made her home, and Mrs. Fannie Levinsky of 580 Linwood Street. She is an orphan.

"Rose went with us and several other relatives and friends to the picnic," said Mrs. Levinsky. "She was unusually pretty, and was much sought after. Youths pressed their attentions upon her in the park, and she complained of it. She disappeared a few minutes after leaving our side at the dancing pavilion to go for some candy. She left her hat and coat with us. That is why we think she did not disappear intentionally. We are terrified by the fear that she was kidnapped by the rowdies who frequent the parks."

The girl was gray eyed, with blonde hair and a fair complexion, wore a white waist and dark skirt, and patent leather lace shoes. She carried a purse with a dollar or two in change, and wore several rings.

PRISONER BACKS UP LAWYER

"Second the Motion," Negro Cries When Counsel Moves for Acquittal.

When the case of John Collins, a negro charged with attempted robbery, was called before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday, Michael N. Delagi of 114 Centre Street was assigned as his counsel. Mr. Delagi had a hasty conference with his client and the case went on.

When the case of the prosecution closed Mr. Delagi said:

"I move that the jury be directed to acquit."

The prisoner jumped to his feet. "Second the motion," he said.

"What are they all laughing at?" he whispered to Mr. Delagi after a court attendant had motioned him back to his seat. "I guess I know what to say at meetings like this."

Judge Malone granted Mr. Delagi's motion.

SEEK MISSING BANK CLERK.

His Books Are Correct, and No Reason for Disappearance is Known.

A general alarm was sent out by the police throughout the city and State last night for Leo Ueberlender, a 21-year-old bank clerk of 865 Tenth Avenue, who has been missing since June 30. He was employed by the Mechanics and Metals National Bank at Pine and Nassau Streets, who have also instituted a search through the American Bankers Association.

An accountant has gone over the young man's books since his disappearance, and, according to the bank officials, his accounts are in perfect order. The night of his disappearance he remained at the bank with other clerks, going over the monthly tabulations, and left with a friend to go home at 10:40 o'clock. The friend took a Sixth Avenue train uptown, while Ueberlender signified his intention of taking a Ninth Avenue train at the Rector Street Station.

He has not been seen since. His mother said he had about $20 with him that day. He is described as being five feet seven inches high, 150 pounds, and wore a blue serge suit, straw hat and tan shoes. He has auburn hair.

'TENT CATHEDRAL' OPENED.

Evangelistic Season Begun in the Shadow of St. John's.

The "Tent Cathedral," which stands in the shadow of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, was opened for services last night by the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York with the co-operation of the Evangelistic Committee. The tent, which accommodates 2,000 persons, was well filled, the audience including representatives of a majority of the Episcopal parishes in the city.

Bishop Frederick Courtney of St. James's Church was the speaker. A feature of the evening was the "question box." Throughout July and August, when the tent is to be open every evening except Saturday, religious and moral questions will be answered from the platform.

The services at the "Tent Cathedral" are being held under the immediate direction of Bishop Greer. Prominent preachers are being engaged and choirs will be present practically every evening from various parishes.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Lawyers Mortgage Company

RICHARD M. HURD, President

JULY 1, 1915

To the Board of Directors:

Gentlemen:

The Gross Sales of Guaranteed Mortgages, including extensions, for the past six months have been larger than for any other similar period, but the net increase in outstanding guarantee is smaller than usual. This means that the Company has been performing two functions of public service, first, the sale to investors of securities of undoubted safety, second, the repurchase of a large volume of maturing mortgages from clients who desired the money for other purposes. The Gross and Net Earnings, with the exception of the unusually prosperous first half of 1914, are larger than for any similar previous period.

The Company has adopted a conservative policy in renewing loans, requiring in many cases a reduction in amount of the principal, either in one payment or in installments. Under this plan the Company has collected during the past three and a half years $3,098,753, and borrowers are obligated to make further payments of $1,272,011 during the life of their present loans.

The mortgages in foreclosure and the foreclosed real estate (excluding real estate under contract of sale) show an increase for the past six months of only $17,827. The policy of the Company continues to be that of forcing the sale of foreclosed property even at a loss, in order to keep the assets of the Company clean.

For some years past there has been liquidation in New York City real estate, which has been followed by the effects of the colossal European war beginning nearly a year ago. When it is shown that under these trying conditions more than 98 per cent. of the mortgage investments of the Lawyers Mortgage Company give no concern, the stability of selected New York City real estate and the strength of the Company's guarantee are clearly evident.

When the European war is ended, a large immigration to New York is anticipated, which, if it coincides with an era of general good business, will doubtless result in higher rentals, increased building throughout the City and rising prices for land. Meanwhile the present, with its low scale of real estate values, is a safe time in which to invest in Guaranteed Mortgages on New York City Real Estate.

The comparative figures for the first half of recent years are as follows:

First Six Months of	Mortgages Sold	Net Gain in Outstanding Guaranteed Mtges.	Outstanding Guaranteed Mtges., July 1st.
1907	12,105,512	5,858,821	60,342,971
1908	12,942,259	5,351,443	69,031,168
1909	16,897,501	9,628,029	86,905,963
1910	21,740,285	8,319,307	103,021,787
1911	18,250,331	5,736,243	113,956,667
1912	22,016,629	7,634,615	125,666,118
1913	17,530,240	4,849,645	136,018,258
1914	21,322,697	3,787,236	141,514,149
1915	24,073,273	1,224,578	142,090,499

The Gross Earnings and Net Profits of the Company for the first half of recent years are as follows:

	First Half 1915	First Half 1914	First Half 1913	First Half 1912	First Half 1911
EARNINGS					
Premiums for Guarantees	$340,546	$343,229	$329,432	$298,542	$275,200
Interest on Mortgages	163,082	181,210	162,461	166,524	124,943
Fees, etc.	53,434	128,014	10,172	8,180	7,913
Gross Earnings	$557,062	$652,453	$502,065	$473,246	$408,056
EXPENSES					
Salaries	$93,875	$92,755	$67,051	$62,518	$55,047
Rent	12,500	12,500	8,333	9,000	9,000
Advertising and Stationery	12,962	11,970	11,562	11,097	9,314
Taxes and General Expenses	21,565	26,499	17,463	17,981	14,161
Expenses	$140,902	$143,724	$104,909	$100,596	$87,522
Net Earnings	$416,160	$508,729	$397,156	$372,650	$320,534

The rates of Earnings and Dividends on the Capital Stock have been as follows:

	Capital	Earnings	Dividends
1907	2,500,000	16 per cent	10 per cent
1908	2,500,000	18 per cent	10 per cent
1909	*3,250,000	15½ per cent	12 per cent
1910	4,000,000	15½ per cent	12 per cent
1911	4,000,000	16½ per cent	12 per cent
1912	**5,500,000	14½ per cent	12 per cent
1913	6,000,000	13½ per cent	12 per cent
1914	6,000,000	15½ per cent	12 per cent
1915	6,000,000	†14 per cent	12 per cent

*Average Capital $3,250,000. July 1, 1909, Capital increased from $2,500,000 to $4,000,000. **Average Capital $5,500,000. April 1, 1912, Capital increased from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000. †Annual rate.

UNEARNED PREMIUMS

In addition to the cash earnings are the Unearned Premiums, which consist of the Company's contract profit of one-half per cent. per annum on outstanding mortgages from the date of this statement to the maturity of the mortgages. These future profits—which are not carried as assets—amount to $1,239,348.

The Assets and Liabilities of the Company on June 30th, 1915, were as follows:

ASSETS

New York City Mortgages	$5,908,506.74
Accrued Interest Receivable	408,423.56
Company's Brooklyn Building, cost	175,000.00
Real Estate	976,438.59
Cash	1,989,777.95
	$9,456,146.84

LIABILITIES

Capital	$6,000,000.00
Surplus	2,750,000.00
Undivided Profits	308,446.96
Mortgages sold, not delivered	350,305.43
Reserved for Premiums, etc.	47,394.45
	$9,456,146.84

The Assets and Liabilities of the Company have been verified and the Company's accounts certified as of June 30th, 1915, by THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

There are 11,179 mortgages outstanding, classified as follows:

Borough	No. of Loans	Amt. Outstanding	Average Loan
Manhattan	2,223	$70,076,836	$31,500
Brooklyn	7,626	43,190,143	5,700
Bronx	1,330	28,823,520	21,500
	11,179	$142,090,499	$12,700

An analysis of the Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages of the Company shows that these are divided among the customers of the Company as follows:

44 Savings Banks	$15,463,075
1285 Trustees	38,335,606
3469 Individuals	56,821,073
197 Charitable Institutions	11,463,295
15 Insurance Companies	10,890,350
30 Trust Companies	9,117,100
5040	$142,090,499

The following map shows the distribution of the total Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages of the Company on July 1st, 1915, in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn:

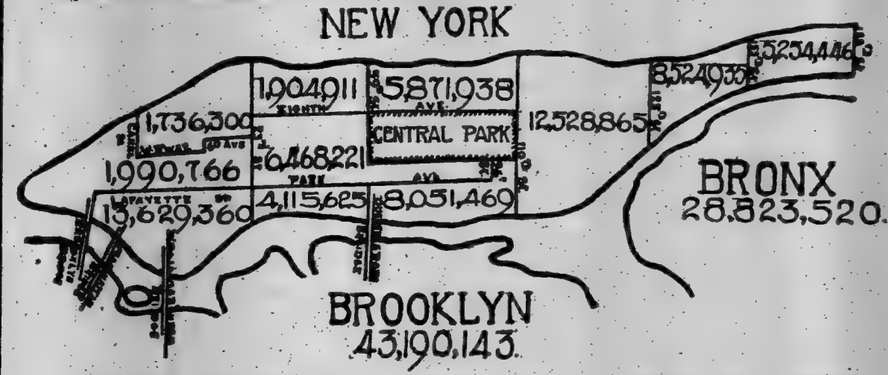

It may be noted that 50 per cent. of the Company's mortgages are on Manhattan Island, while 30 per cent. are in Brooklyn, and 20 per cent. in the Bronx.

VALUATIONS OF LAND AND BUILDINGS AND FIRE INSURANCE.

	Value of Land	Value of Buildings	Total	Mortgage Loans	Fire Insurance
Manhattan	$58,076,864	$48,985,067	$107,061,931	$70,076,836	$80,924,134
Brooklyn	23,969,825	48,481,065	72,450,890	43,190,143	48,078,082
Bronx	15,224,734	27,783,622	43,008,356	28,823,520	28,431,335
	$97,271,423	$125,249,754	$222,521,177	$142,090,499	$137,433,531

The average amount loaned by the Company is 64 per cent. of the Company's own appraisal.

For the absolute protection of the holders of Guaranteed Mortgages, the Board of Directors has adopted By-Laws as follows: limiting the amount of Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages to not over twenty times the Capital and Surplus of the Company; limiting the mortgages to be guaranteed to improved business or residence property in the City of New York; limiting the mortgages to be guaranteed to not over two-thirds of the Company's appraisal of the real estate security; limiting the charge of the Company for guaranteeing mortgages to one-half of one per cent. per annum.

These limitations—which are far stricter than those adopted by any other Mortgage Company in New York—have been for many years in use by the Company and their effectiveness in safeguarding the Company's mortgage investments is clearly evidenced by its unusually clean record in the matter of delinquent interest and foreclosures. On January 1 last the Company had under foreclosure 83 mortgages amounting to $1,505,375. The Company now has under foreclosure 96 mortgages amounting to $1,487,175, many of which will probably be paid off or settled prior to foreclosure sale. The foreclosed real estate owned by the Company on January 1 last amounted to $699,322, and since then real estate amounting to $466,566 has been added, making a total of $1,365,888. From this, during the past six months, the Company has made sales amounting to $389,450, so that the amount now stands at $976,438. Of this $241,089 is under contract of sale, leaving a net amount of $735,349. The amount of interest delinquent for more than one month is $87,394.

The steady growth of the Company's business during the past twenty years, bringing the Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages up to ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO MILLION DOLLARS, evidences the public confidence in the safety of the Company's mortgage investments.

The Company will continue to adhere to its present sound and cautious methods and to its policy of unequalled publicity, under which it reveals every detail of its business. It is believed that the confidence of the most careful investors may be thus deserved and obtained.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1915.

GERMANY'S IMPOTENT GOLD.

A primitive people at war had no use for gold. They could not eat it, wear it or make it into weapons; and they could not spend it. There was no foreign commerce and, therefore, no way to buy abroad what could not be produced at home. Finance was unknown. It was altogether a very simple business. The women and all the males too old or young to fight labored to sustain the warriors, and, strength and courage being equal, the most productive people won, for economic reasons. As intelligence increased, people prepared for war by storing up a surplus of food and weapons. Then, other things being equal, the most self-denying people won, having provided a reserve of subsistence to fall back upon.

Then wealth took other forms. Individuals learned not to store up the goods themselves, but the equivalent thereof in gold, because the goods one put away might spoil or be not the kind of goods one wanted in an emergency of the future, whereas gold could be exchanged for anything at any time. Later, credit was largely substituted for gold. One need not hoard the gold itself. One had only to be in good credit to buy anything one wanted. But gold remained the measure. One's credit must be always redeemable in gold upon demand.

That brings us down to modern times, to the year 1914, when no nation thought of storing the actual means of sustenance against the contingency of war. It was still prudent to provide the weapons beforehand, but some even failed to do so much as that. All of them relied upon their gold and credit, which in time of war could be instantly exchanged in the markets of the world for food, horses, saddlery, guns, steel and iron, shells and explosives.

But now suddenly, almost unimaginably, 115,000,000 people, making war upon 800,000,000 other people, find themselves in a position of a primitive tribe, whose gold is of no use to them. They cannot eat it, wear it or make it into weapons, and they cannot spend it, for the reason that they are cut off from any commerce with the world. The markets where a surplus of goods is for sale are all inaccessible to them. The 115,000,000 people are those of the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires. The 800,000,000 are those of the British Empire, the Russian Empire, France and colonies, Italy and colonies, and Japan. And these 800,000,000 have not only their own resources to pit against those of the 115,000,000, but they command, besides, the surplus goods of all the neutral world, principally, of course, those of the United States. Their gold is of great avail. They can spend it.

Fate is ironical. Germany, of all modern nations, counted most on her gold in case of war. Her accumulation of it by economic means, that is, in the processes of trade, during several years preceding the war, was an ominous sign of which people were loath to accept the true significance. But it led to a general grab for gold, all the state banks of Europe building up their gold reserves because Germany was doing it. And Germany, in addition to increasing the gold reserves of the Imperial Bank, actually hoarded the metal in war chests, where it was economically idle and a loss on that account, but safe.

At the beginning of the war, the contents of those war chests were emptied into the Imperial Bank, and then paper money began to be substituted for gold in the country's circulating medium, both by persuasion and compulsion. People were solicited to bring their gold to the bank and exchange it for paper, which they did with a fine spirit of confidence and patriotism. They also melted up their gold ornaments and surrendered them.

In August, 1914, the gold holdings [illegible] direction. That is the result of the Imperial German Bank were between 700,000,000 and 800,000,000 marks. Nine months later they were 2,237,533,000 marks. In the same time the paper money in circulation increased from 2,407,176,000 to 5,690,098,000 marks!

That is inflation at a very rapid rate. For a while the inevitable consequences were postponed. People went on exchanging gold for paper, and the Government went on issuing paper in payment for the goods it required for war, at the same time fixing the prices of exchange, so that there was no break in the chain, no flaw in the pyramid. But now the news comes that gold is not surrendering itself so freely, and that is owing partly to the fact that there is less to be exchanged and partly to the fact that those who still have gold in their possession are beginning to hoard it, though in the beginning that was thought a moral and political offence. Now the depreciation is beginning to take place. There is a premium on gold. Paper marks are at a discount. Financial conditions in Germany are so artificial that the amount in which a paper mark is at a discount with gold cannot be definitely ascertained. In this country it is 15 per cent.

The people of Germany are in a financial darkness. They cannot buy and sell with the world in gold values, as this country did in its experience with paper money during the civil war; therefore, they have no measure of the depreciation that is taking place in their money. Prices have been fixed by Government authority. The Government has commandeered all the gold it could find, and is unable to spend it abroad; in the meantime, it is paying its people in paper money the worth of which they do not know. The certitude is that the processes of inflation and depreciation are going on very rapidly. The effect is to convert to the uses of war the productivity of the whole people, as in remote times, and also to appropriate the wealth of those who had saved it, in so far as it can be converted at all for that purpose. A depreciation in the purchasing power of money represents in this way a confiscation of property by necessity. Therefore the resources of Germany in this war are the productivity of her people plus the wealth they had saved before in forms from which it may now be converted into goods. Her stores of gold are impotent. And against her are the corresponding resources of 800,000,000 people, plus the buying power of their credit and gold in the open markets of the world.

Germany can neither export her gold nor pledge her credit for supplies from outside. Never was a primitive tribe more isolated economically. Within an iron ring she might remain self-sustaining for years; she might even hold off her 800,000,000 enemies, but her condition would presently become insupportable for a number of reasons, one being that this is a modern world, wherein no people could wholly revert to a primeval state of defensive existence.

NOT SO SANE AFTER ALL.

The celebration of the Fourth was reasonably sane in most parts of this country, but the invaluable statistics of killings and maimings caused by fooling with gunpowder, which The Chicago Tribune collects every year, indicate that all the people are not yet aware that we have changed our manner of commemorating the signing of the Declaration. The campaign for a safe and reasonably quiet Fourth must be prosecuted with renewed vigor. The record of 1915 is much worse than that of last year. In many places the American boy, whom we thought reformed, lapsed to type. He burned, mangled and killed as he used to in the unregenerate days and he caused an unusual number of destructive fires.

Perhaps the American humorist with pen and pencil is partly to blame for this. He persistently clings to his repertory of jokes, and along in the early Summer still brings out his ancient collection of firecracker and skyrocket quips. But to attempt to reform the humorist would be a hopeless task. With a little more reasonable argument, a little more eloquent insistence on the obvious fact that national glory is not really well expressed in noise and the odor of burning gunpowder, we shall yet have a general celebration of the Fourth devoid of carnage all over the country. There is, happily, a generation of boys now growing up which knows little or nothing about firecrackers and the ancient, dangerous Fourth of July. For that we must be thankful.

NATIONAL CLEARINGS AT WASHINGTON.

The Federal Reserve Board has set forth the manner in which the accounts between the Federal Reserve banks are settled by telegraph. Hitherto there has been no system of settling accounts between the country's various sections. The Clearing Houses were local institutions, without relation to each other. The various banks had their own correspondents, but there was no method of balancing the debits and credits between them. The result was that there were constant cross currents, cash shipments crossing each other in the domestic exchanges just as occasionally gold exports and imports are on the ocean at the same time. Ordinarily, however, gold crosses the ocean only in diversity of opinion. REVENTLOW is not having it all his own way about replying to the notes of our Government by contemptuous defiance. Admiral VON TRUPPEL takes a more sober-minded view. He points out the many grave inconveniences for Germany that would result from a rupture of friendly relations with this country. It is significant of the marked change that has come over German thought and expression that a naval officer of the high standing and authority of Admiral VON TRUPPEL, who was formerly Governor of Kiao-Chau, should venture publicly to call in question the wisdom and expediency of the opinions of the well-known chief of the policy of "frightfulness."

balancing debits and credits at the ocean's edge.

The Federal Reserve system is an improvement upon that. Currency hereafter will only seldom be shipped in bales, like freight. Each Wednesday every Federal Reserve bank telegraphs to Washington the sums due to all other banks in the system. The Federal Reserve Board tabulates all these items on a single sheet, thus bringing debits and credits together. Each bank is then debited with its debts and credited with its credits. The various banks make corresponding entries on their books. The net amounts due are paid from the gold fund deposited at Washington for the purpose, and there is no other transfer of funds. The telegraph has superseded the express car. The establishment of telegraphic clearings between Reserve banks is a great step toward nationalizing all credit payments, even as the rates of interest are already assimilated throughout the nation. The latter was said to be impossible when the Reserve system was proposed. The former was not thought of, being an accomplishment both broader and more delicate. Both are facts.

The merits of the plan appear from the objections to it. The interior banks complain that it takes away their collection charges. It cannot be denied, but the banks enjoy instead facilities which enable them to attract customers, and increase trade. The collection charges were a nuisance, not worth their cost in their obstructions to trade. Customers were annoyed by the pinprick charges, and banks in smaller towns were compelled to admit their inferiority when their checks were not good for par. Instead of facilitating trade and telegraphing funds checks were kept afloat in a way that diminished the velocity of credit settlements. Millions were constantly afloat between banks, the accounts of both the banks and their customers being in suspense. When local banks see the advantages of the system to those who accept it they may be trusted to wish the same advantages to themselves.

In this lies the best hope for a greater unification of our banking system than we have ever enjoyed. The national banks have been the minority of our system, but it is to be hoped that the Federal banks may become the majority. There always will be room for State institutions, which can offer something special to their customers in a local way, or in the way of particular trust functions. The matter is optional with member banks now, but will become acute when they no longer are able to keep reserves with reserve agents, but must keep all reserves within the Federal system. Then they will not be able to count floating items in the mails as cash or reserve. Then member banks will be credited with reserves only as shown on the books of the Federal Reserve system.

TWO KINDS OF WARFARE.

Admiral VON TRUPPEL speaks like a naval officer of the brave old days, and he speaks with exceeding frankness. He asks the German Government, the German naval authorities, and the German people whether it would not be better to make war against men than against women, whether the German submarines would not be more profitably employed if they were dispatched against warships than in attacking ships of commerce. In his contribution to the German paper Der Tag the Admiral plainly puts the question whether Germany can hope "to force England to its knees through the submarine warfare against her commerce." We do not know whether the facts are known in Berlin, but it is true that England is building ships faster than Germany can sink them. Her merchant marine is larger now than before the submarines began their operations in the war zone. It does not look as if England was going to be brought to her knees. Losses she has suffered, certainly, but her commerce goes on, the commodities she needs come to her from all over the world.

If the submarine warfare against British commerce is to be given up as profitless Admiral VON TRUPPEL believes that German submarines "can find better employment against hostile warships, particularly in the hunting grounds of the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles, and the Suez Canal." This is sailing straight away from the policy of "frightfulness," it is a reversion to the earlier and nobler forms of naval warfare, save that a sneaking submarine never can be quite the same thing as a seventy-four-gun ship of the olden days, or as a superdreadnought of these days of steel armor and 15-inch guns. We should suppose the brave officers of the German Navy would acclaim the prospect of being excused from the business of torpedoing great liners carrying women and children, or from sinking lowlier craft laden with mules. It is not, however, a question of what the naval officers would like, but of the Imperial Government's decision as to what method of warfare is most effective. Certainly, the submarine warfare upon British commerce will never bring England to its knees, it does not bring the war nearer to its end.

It cannot be at all to the liking of VON TIRPITZ that such articles as that written by Admiral VON TRUPPEL are allowed to see the light of day. The Germans are beginning to think, to talk, and to write, and there is a

THE NAVAL PROGRAM.

It is not likely that the dreadnought will be abandoned in spite of the new problems raised in naval warfare by the submarine. It has "arrived" as a formidable agent of destruction, but it is perfectly safe to predict that the floating forts of enormous power will keep their place in all navies. One of the arguments of the opponents of the dreadnought, who have been developed since German submarines have been used so effectively, is that of England's newer dreadnoughts only one, the Queen Elizabeth, seems to have accomplished anything. But the Queen Elizabeth is the only warship of her class, the 1915 type, of which we have heard anything. Nobody out of the British Admiralty knows just where the others are. There are four of them, Warspite, Valiant, Barham and Malaya, all of 27,500 tons displacement and carrying 15-inch guns throwing a full ton of metal at every shot. They are credited with a speed of 25 knots, and the lesson our Navy Department should derive from them is that our projected warships, now known only by numbers, should be built to have more speed than our other battleships.

The building of an effective submarine fleet comprising submersible vessels of the newest type, however, will undoubtedly be the most conspicuous feature of our forthcoming naval program. It is just possible that no new dreadnoughts will be authorized next year and that their place in the plan may be taken by two or three battle cruisers, scarcely less effective in modern warfare. The General Board, it is said, will insist upon four battleships, and its advice is likely to be taken more respectfully by the new Congress than it was by the last, but the heavy modern cruisers are battleships carrying as many men and almost as many large guns as the dreadnoughts. They are capable of sailing at a speed of from 28 to 30 knots an hour.

The rumor in Washington that the naval program now in preparation will be vigorously opposed on the ground of economy is probably well-founded. There may still be a large number of Representatives who will persist in keeping naval appropriations down. The success of the present plans must depend largely on the will of the people. If, in any part of this country, there are still appreciable numbers of voters who have not been thoroughly awakened to a realization of the urgent need of upbuilding the navy with as little delay as possible, the opposition in Congress will be, to that extent, justified. There may be much work to do before the assembling of Congress in the way of educating the people of the South and Middle West to the perils of our situation. In this part of the country no dissenting voice will be raised.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Displayed Heroic Unwisdom.

It would be easy enough to argue that Captain PARSLOW of the steamer Anglo-Californian would have been better advised if, when approached by the German submarine, he had promptly stopped his engines, utilized such minutes as were given to him for taking to the lifeboats with his crew, and quietly watched, as he rowed away, the sinking of his ship. Had he done so he would probably be now alive, instead of dead, nine of his sailors might also have escaped, instead of sharing his own fate, and perhaps not eight, but none, would have been wounded.

That is one way to look at the episode, and those who don't will be likely to add that the Captain carried devotion to his owners' interests somewhat further than a proper regard for those of his crew would have permitted. And, there is, of course, a certain sort of soundness about talk like that, but, fortunately for the general happiness of the world, it will be confined to quarters where willingness exists to pay any price for peace and safety. All other commentators will thrill with admiration for the man who took a desperate chance, rather than surrender while even that chance was left, and assumed—not mistakenly, it seems—that the other men on the Anglo-Californian would commend his course and gladly share his risk.

He and they chose the higher, not the lower, expediency. Death does not deprive them of their reward, for heroism is always profitable—at least in the eyes of those whose definition of the word "profit" rises above that of the market place.

Devotion Easily Acquired.

After reading the stories told in explanation of the love felt for the King of Italy by his soldiers of all ranks one gets a new realization of the fact that the wearers of crowns are peculiarly fortunate. They, by acts that for others would be mere performance of duty or the expected display of courtesy and kindness, can excite the enthusiasm of humbler folk, no matter how sincerely democratic those humbler folk may think themselves.

The anecdotes of which the Italian King is now the hero are becoming as numerous as those in which ALBERT of Belgium has played a like rôle, and in both cases they are so many that some of them must be true—quite enough to prove that these monarchs are taking their responsibilities with a wise seriousness, and that they are treating their rank, not as an excuse for avoiding danger and escaping hardship, but as a compelling obligation to share with their subjects the conditions which monarchs have everything to do in theory with creating and much to do in reality.

King VICTOR hurries from front to front, is often on the firing lines, climbs mountains, talks as soldier to soldier to the men he encounters, sleeps where, and as, night overtakes him, and eats what the chances of war provide for the other Italians where he happens to be. There is nothing at all remarkable in all this—that is, it wouldn't be at all remarkable and at most only mildly commendable in any other Italian officer or soldier. But there seems to be something astonishing when royalty proves itself to be human—when it doesn't show itself to be ruthless and stern and haughty and inconsiderate.

That this should be so seemingly conveys a strong implication that experience has taught men not to expect much of royalty in the way of courage or ability or kindness, and yet Kings have probably lacked these qualities about as rarely as other men. Is it only that their opportunities for displaying them have been fewer? When they try to make such opportunities it seems to be done easily enough.

Efficiency Proves Oppressive.

That GERTRUDE ATHERTON does not lack appreciation for the merits of German rule as she experienced it while living in Munich was shown conclusively in the letter contributed by her to this page yesterday.

She saw what everybody else who has visited Germany has seen—a people wonderfully well governed and taken care of by an official class. Like everybody else, for a while she enjoyed sharing the many benefits thus conferred, but, like most Americans—and several millions of Germans—after a while she realized that there was something oppressive, something demoralizing, something intolerable, about well-being thus imposed from above.

That our own cities are not properly governed we know only too well, but at least we have the feeling that the excellences of our system are ours, and though its faults are also ours, they are not a cause of despair. For certain temperaments it is about as bad to be a helpless beneficiary as to be a helpless victim, and after all we are not helpless.

Many an ardent American admirer of German efficiency has found it hard to take a long, full breath in that country, and has done it with a sense of deep relief on getting home again. And of course our German residents and citizens didn't come here because they were happy and contented in the beloved Fatherland. One might think so, to hear them talk, but, free as is their criticism of the United States, they do not go back.

The Native Stage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents, speaking of the temporary abandonment of the Century Theatre, once known to us as the New Theatre, observes:

"Since the closing of the New Theatre, the moving picture is about the only form of theatrical entertainment that has moved forward."

While agreeing in the main with the contention of this correspondent as to the reason for the failure of the New Theatre, I heartily disagree with him in the above quotation.

Last year two new movements were inaugurated in this city for the improvement of theatrical entertainment. One had the able guidance of Herr Emanuel Reicher, one of the most brilliant actors and directors of Europe, who presented a short season of notable plays under the auspices of The Modern Stage, which he founded. This was a step forward, and one that will have a more important bearing upon the coming season, as Herr Reicher announces a season of quite twenty-six weeks at a New York playhouse, with a tour of the important cities of the East and Middle West.

The Irish Theatre of America, founded and directed by John P. Campbell and Whitford Kane, is another notable contribution to the list of organizations having for their object the improvement of the native stage. The short season played by this company at one of the local theatres justifies the belief that the coming season will develop a new and important force in this organization. The plays produced and the manner of their production encouraged the band of dramatic enthusiasts who seek dramatic entertainment in an intelligent as well as interesting form.

With two such notable contributions to the past season it would be unfair to allege a retrogression of theatrical productions in this city since the demise of the New Theatre.

GEORGE WILMER.

New York, July 5, 1915.

A Lesson on the Dipper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present is an excellent time to see and study the Dipper. It is rather high in the sky, northwest of the zenith, and on a clear, moonless night is so well defined and conspicuous that even tall buildings and the unfavorable atmosphere of the city are not able wholly to hide it. There it hangs, silent and solitary, amid the northern star-lighted firmament, like a veritable sky dipper, indeed, or a sky plow driven around and around Polaris, the north star. As we all know, the dipper's "pointers," Merak and Dubhe, indicate pretty accurately the whereabouts of the north star. These two pointers are the northwestern stars in the Dipper's bowl, and they aim in a northeastwardly direction toward Polaris. There are five other stars in the Dipper. They are, respectively, in order from the end of the handle, Benetnasch, Misar, Alioth, Megres, and Phecos. Here in the United States we speak of this collection of stars as the Dipper, while abroad it is known as "La Grande Ourse," "Der Grosse Bar," "Orsa Maggiore," and among the ancient Egyptians, who were not acquainted with the bear, it was known as the "Hippopotamus."

CHARLES NEVERS HOLMES.

Kittery Point, Me., July 5, 1915.

IN A FIELD HOSPITAL.

I'm so shut in! Ah, yes, of course, I know!
They brought it while I slept—that ugly screen—
For death and I are soon to meet, and so
They guard against our meeting being seen.

There was no need to hide me from their sight—
There'll be no parting pang as life is spent!
I hear sweet music softly through the night;
It calls to me and I am quite content.

How well I know the music that they play!
That dear old waltz we always called "our" dance—
So rich in depth and sweetness, yet so gay—
'Tis good to hear it once again in France!

I'm not alone within this narrow cell,
I seem to feel a hovering presence near;
I think she knelt beside me where I fell
And made a tryst that she would meet me here.

How faint the music sounds and yet how sweet!
'Tis well that they have banished all the light.
We need it not to guide our gliding feet—
It is "our" dance, dear heart, the last—tonight!

O. C. A. CHILD.

EVIL DAYS FOR VENICE.

An Appeal to Her American Friends from George B. McClellan.

Venice, Italy, June 6, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Venice has fallen on evil days. We had heard that there was a great deal of misery in the city, and so we came here from Florence to see for ourselves. Fearing that our sympathy might prejudice our judgment, I called on my friend, the Vicar General of the Patriarcate, who confirmed the opinion we had formed from our own observation that the poverty of the people is very great and very pressing.

It is very difficult to convey any adequate idea of the desolation of the city, for it must be seen to be appreciated. As Venice is fortified, and the nearest seaport to the enemy's territory, a state of siege has been proclaimed, and the military authorities, who are in full control, are rapidly preparing the town for any eventuality, and are stripping her like a battleship that is about to go into action.

They have taken down and sent to places of safety all the important pictures and ceilings in the Academia, the Ducal Palace, and the churches. The Ducal Palace is hardly recognizable, for not only has the interior been emptied, but the windows of the room of the great council have been removed, the arcade of the ground floor has been bricked up with supporting piers in each arch, and the upper arcade has been shored up with timber beams. San Marco has been a more difficult question to solve. There is so much to protect, and the building is so unstable that comparatively little could be accomplished. In the interior the statues and capitals of the columns have been covered with burlap, while sand bag defences have been built around the altar and holy water basins. Outside, the corner arches have been bricked up, and the gilt balls on the domes blackened. The bronze horses, originally stolen by Enrico Dandolo in 1204, stolen again by Napoleon in 1797, and restored in 1815, have been taken down and put safely away. Nothing has been done to protect the domes or the roof, and it is doubtful if anything can be done, for they are probably too weak to stand any heavy protective work. The angel on top of the campanile has been blackened. She has not been removed because of popular objection to the suggestion. When the campanile fell in 1902 the angel was found in the ruins almost unhurt, with only a little piece chipped off. That the campanile in falling had not injured San Marco was attributed by the people to the miraculous care of the angel, who for centuries had stood upon the highest point in the lagoon guarding the city and her children, in peace and in war, in fair weather and in foul. And so in this war the angel has been left at her post, darkened so that she may not unintentionally give warning to the enemy.

The amount of unemployment has enormously increased, for while many of the male factory hands have been taken for the army the women and children who did most of the work in the glass and lace manufactories have been thrown out because of the general shut down. In addition hardly any of the thousands of men, women and children who were entirely dependent on tourists, such as hotel servants, gondoliers, shop employes, &c., have earned a soldo in over a year.

On the other hand the source of charitable supply has almost ceased. The tourists who no longer come used to give a good deal, while the Italians who gave largely have either gone away or because of the war are too poor to give nearly as much as usual.

The Italian people are making a very gallant fight for the accomplishment of their nationality. All are making sacrifices, but the people of Venice, who are on the firing line, are making greater sacrifices than any.

If any one who reads this appeal desires to help the people of Venice, I should suggest that the money will be most wisely spent by the Church authorities. The charitable machinery of the Church in Venice is excellent, the Venetian priesthood is one of the finest and most self-sacrificing in Europe, and is in close touch with the people. I am convinced that money sent through the Church will go further than if sent through any local committee or Government official. Drafts or postal money orders should be made payable to Mgr. Federico Brunetti, Vicarro Generale Capitolaro, Venezia, Italia.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

Those Who Read Irving.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the Subject of Washington Irving's "Knickerbocker's History of New York" is the following from a letter, signed "Ruth Hall," in THE TIMES:

To me it is unutterably dreary and dull, and I have plodded faithfully through every one of its many pages seeking vainly for the rare wit for which I had read in textbooks it was famed.

This statement in no wise reflects on the author of "Knickerbocker's History," for where can one find more humorous reading than the profound ponderings of Walter the Doubter, the disastrous progress of William the Testy, or the chivalric achievements of Peter the Headstrong?

The world is today taking Irving at his full and true worth. The Washington Irving High School was named after him because he was not found "unutterably dreary and dull." The palatial Hudson River steamer which bears his name was not so chosen because he was found "unutterably dreary and dull." Nor did the illustrious author of "Evangeline," who derived much of his inspiration from Irving, deem the "Knickerbocker" "unutterably dreary and dull." Nor less meritorious could have been considered the history by him under whose kind and cordial auspices Irving began his literary career—that golden-hearted man, Sir Walter Scott!

May it not here be contended that, as a masterpiece of high-class wit, Irving's burlesquing of the pedantic lore displayed by certain American historical writers is excelled by possibly only one exception—Cervantes's "Don Quixote"?

E. W. U.

Brooklyn, July 5, 1915.

Not Enough.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask you to publish the following statement as a correction of an article which appeared in your paper of today entitled "Episcopalians Get Fund"? This article is part fact and part fancy, and I would like to have the matter set straight.

As the article says, we have raised practically $250,000, which happens to almost equal the amount of our accumulated deficit. But it would lead one to believe that we had completed our task and are now endeavoring to raise a new fund "to be set aside as a loan fund, so that if future deficits occur, the board can borrow from itself and not be compelled to resort to the banks."

The facts are these: In March we launched an emergency fund campaign to raise $400,000 to wipe out the present deficit and to prevent a further deficit on the current year, which ends Aug. 31. The needed $150,000, then, is quite as necessary to the success of our campaign as is the $250,000 already raised. Our deficit is not covered by loans from the banks. We have a reserve fund of undesignated legacies, from which we have advanced the needed money, and we have borrowed nothing from any bank. This amount must be replaced and a further deficit prevented. It is evident, therefore, that our task will not be completed until the full $400,000 is in hand.

EDWIN S. LINES,
Bishop of Newark and Chairman Emergency Committee.

New York, July 2, 1915.

Hints to Motorists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Isn't it queer how inconsistent we are? We cultivate courtesy in a hundred little things. In a hotel or store or on a park walk we are polite and apologizing even to people who get in our way through carelessness, or because of boorish habits; but once we get into an automobile many of us put aside this friendly state of mind, and the person who steps in our way is greeted with a snarl. And no ordinary snarl, either. A lion who is mad and who at the same time is suffering from whooping cough would snarl much more reasonably.

A. G. B.

New York, July 2, 1915.

SINISTER GLORIES OF THE BLACK EAGLE.

A Symbol Under Which Nothing Worth While Has Been Conquered, Least of All the Friendship of Other People.

By FOULTNEY BIGELOW.

Malden-on-Hudson, July 4, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Marsh's letter in today's TIMES is illuminating—but why discuss the minor faults of Prussia when America is agitated by the far graver question of a Black Eagle perched on our Capitol dome? My friends of the hyphen need to have their patriotism refreshed by a study of comparative social customs. Let them note that after several centuries of rampant militarism, Prussia has not yet evolved what we call a gentleman. Indeed, the German language has no equivalent for the man who is tender toward a woman and fearless in his duty to society.

The German stage has not yet succeeded in producing even a good make-believe gentleman. German actors do well in parts where there is much armor and marching and Wagnerian heroes and noisy declamation, but the drawing room parts are impossible in Germany—or else laughable to a well-bred spectator. The Prussian officer is the only gentleman known at the Prussian Court, and a splendid set of fellows they are, so long as they stay in uniform. When first I attended a Palace function in Berlin it seemed as though I had come to the barracks instead of the home of a civilized Sovereign. The vast walls resounded to the rattle of hardware connected with sabres, spurs, and cognate ornaments. My eyes ached in search of those whom I, in my folly, had been taught to regard as the crowning glory of Kultur. I looked for the famous painters and sculptors; the poets and musicians; the historians and men of science; I did finally discover poor little Virchow—the despised Rector of the Berlin University—the man whom the Court had twice rejected because he was a Liberal in politics! Virchow is a name that rings true wherever science is honored, but at the Court of Prussia the man who bore that illustrious name was shunned as though he were a political leper.

A notable diplomat asked me to a big dinner and asked me to name the guests. Of course I named first of all the great dramatist, Barnay, a friend of Edwin Booth. At this my host held up his hands in horror. What!—ask an actor to meet the Prussian aristocracy! Never! No one would come! So, to meet Barnay and the great minds of Germany I had to sneak out at the Palace back door and get among the social pariahs—where genius is not in uniform and Pegasus not mounted by a Death's Head Hussar.

My associates for several years were largely Prussian officers connected with crack regiments, and of course bearing most noble names. One of these, (a Major of distinction,) came and spent two weeks with me in London, and of course I had him invited to various military messes and did all I could to repay in his person the many courtesies which I had enjoyed amongst his brother officers. That Prussian Major had evidently never been out of uniform before, and during his London visit he wore not only my evening clothes, but also my day clothes for calling. He was a splendid fellow—as a soldier, but had only vague notions regarding what we call civilized society. He could not understand how British officers could go about in mufti and still command the respect of their men.

That brilliant organ of German wits, Simplicissimus, recently depicted two royal German governesses discussing their respective Princes, and one is made to say:

"Yes, my royal highness is progressing splendidly. He can already eat with his knife!"

It is this rugged pristine barbarism that makes up well as a Prussian officer, but makes a pitiable figure in the dress of a gentleman. How often have I tried to pass on my Prussian friends into English and American homes! It has usually been a failure. Prussian qualities are admired—patience, industry, sobriety, and many other virtues—but when the best is said and done, my Prussian friends have not proved interesting. Yet, I have had no difficulty in giving cards of introduction to others—English, Japanese, Swedish, Russian, and above all, French. Can it be that I have met only the bores of North Germany, and only the entertaining people of other countries? Of course, I lay myself open to many a pen by my confession, but I am seeking light in the matter of a great law of human progress.

The quality of civilization that is most precious to me is its power to conquer friends beyond its own boundaries. Prussia conquers nothing worth having. She has annexed territory in Denmark, in Poland, in France and in tropical colonies, but she has annexed no human sympathies; she has not spread the German language over one additional square mile; she has not done in forty years what England has done in forty days after hoisting her flag in any part of the world during my short life.

Prussian ideas have no traveling force. Prussia produces no leaders in any department of human civilization. All her leaders are in the destructive art of war. No one goes to Prussia for the sake of copying anything save that relentless efficiency which organizes a whole people into a machine for world conquest. Prussia has evolved a mass of mediocrity in architecture, painting, poesy, science and mechanism; but that machine-made mass has stifled genius and individualism. For all that pertain to the higher plane of life the Prussian still copies French or English models. Shakespeare is more often played on the Berlin stage than either Schiller or Goethe, and the Prussian war against French words is puerile so long as Paris continues to produce nearly everything of good taste which has been sought in vain amongst the people who spell their civilization—Kultur. My Prussian friends have still to learn that noisy propaganda convinces no American—the soup may have merit, but why make so much noise in the transfer?

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

A PRISONER'S SOUL.

Thoughts of a Convict on Leaving Sing Sing for Auburn.

New York, July 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly publish the inclosed letter, written to me by one of the Sing Sing prisoners?

JULIET THOMPSON.
Member of the Prison Committee of the Public Forum, Church of the Ascension.

My Dear Friend:

I trust you will pardon me for writing you at this moment, because it is not because I have not heard from you recently, but I am writing to say that tomorrow I am going away to Auburn.

It will be with much regret that I go; first, because I've learned something from the divinely inspired head of the institution which the world has never known before.

While I have never come personally in contact with him, when he talked to us collectively I have always felt that he was speaking to me.

There are doubters, and ever will be, but when any one works in the name of truth and love they can never fail.

It is one glorious thing to know that there are men and women in the world who are filling the earth with gladness by doing the things which belong to God.

Mr. Osborne may never know how I pray for him daily, and it is because of the way in which he is lifting such as I up and out of despair. I shall never lose hope again as I once did.

I shall never give up the fight, for it is a fight.

It is a hard struggle to live right in this place or any other place, for that is why I did make a complete failure. Although I have quite a few years to spend behind walls and bars, my soul is free. Sincerely,

65,369.

Tree Therapeutics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of June 7 appeared an article under the caption "Columbia Fights to Save Old Trees." In that article it was stated that a yew tree on Columbia Campus which I treated with carbon dioxide gas was dead and that the gas killed it. An independent expert who examined the tree the day your paper appeared will testify that the tree was not dead, but far from it, and showing all the vigor to be expected of it in so cold a Spring. Another yew tree and four hemlocks similarly treated were all flourishing also.

GEORGE QUARRIE.

New York, July 6, 1915.

That New Yorkers May Sit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On my grounds overlooking the Hudson, I have recently placed a simple rustic seat, which has given a touch of comfort to the scene. Could not a few such seats be used on the rock-bound pavements of your mighty thoroughfares? Might it not even "pay" to lend this touch of hospitableness to the haunts of trade and pleasure? Are people to be forever forced to "keep moving"?

W. S. B. DANA.

Grantwood, N. J., July 6, 1915.

Thanks and Hope.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I deem it my duty as a music lover to thank and congratulate our Park Commissioner on the concert he provided at Washington Square Park on Monday evening, July 5. The program was entirely appropriate to the occasion and most artistically rendered. The band is certainly a very fine one. It is to be hoped we will often have the occasion to applaud such a one.

H. LECHMANN.

New York, July 5, 1915.

Native-Born Women Slighted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES mention is made of a new society of native-born New Yorkers. Only names of men are given. What about the women, especially those born in the vicinity of old St. Mark's Church in the Bouwerie and the granddaughters of many who were patriots of the War of 1812?

A. C. W.

Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., July 2, 1915.

REFUGEES IN HOLLAND.

A Report from Henry van Dyke on His Use of Authors Club Fund.

New York, July 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following letter, just received from the Hon. Henry van Dyke, American Minister at The Hague, to whom was intrusted the fund raised by the Authors Club for relief of Belgian refugees, tells its own story:

ROSSITER JOHNSON,
Treasurer Authors Club.

The Hague, Netherland, June 19, 1915.

My dear Johnson:

I have just received your kind letter of June 1, inclosing a check for 9,219.75 florins, representing the proceeds of the sale of manuscripts and books which was held by the Authors Club on May 20, for the benefit of the people of Belgium who have suffered by this insensate and incredible war.

The need of the Belgian refugees in Holland has decreased considerably during the last few months. Some of them have gone to England and have found work there. A larger number have returned to their own country, and have found, I hope, something to do there. There are now, according to the best estimate, 50,000 or 60,000 refugees remaining in Holland. About half of these are provided for in the large refugee camps at Nunspeet, Ede, Uden, and Gouda, where a per diem allowance running from 30 to 50 cents for each person is made for their maintenance by the Dutch Government. The others are still scattered in private homes and in small asylums, which are cared for by local committees. The people who really have most to suffer are those of gentle birth and breeding, who have "seen better days," and to whom the life in a concentration camp would be full of hitherto unknown hardships. The camps are well managed. The food is good, though, of course, very plain. There are schools for the children, and every camp has a church, several hospital buildings, and usually some kind

$1,015,705 INCREASE IN ZIEGLER ESTATE

Sixteen Months' Growth Sends Total Value of Property Up to $17,564,315.

GAYNOR FEE STILL UNPAID

$24,187 Claim for Late Mayor's Executorship Is Held Up by Question of Legality.

The latest accounting of the estate of William Ziegler, the baking powder man, filed by the trustees yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, showed that with income, principal, administration expenses, etc., and payments to William Ziegler, Jr., the foster son, the properties had increased from a total of $16,548,610 to $17,564,315, a difference of $1,015,705.

The increase has accumulated from Sept. 10, 1913, to Dec. 31, 1914, since the estate has been in the hands of E. Matilda Ziegler, of 755 Park Avenue, and William S. Champ, as surviving trustees. Up to Sept. 10, 1913, Mayor William J. Gaynor was a trustee and executor jointly with Mrs. Ziegler and Mr. Champ. The Mayor died at sea on that date.

The accounting shows that the claim of the Kings County Trust Company, as executor under the will of the Mayor, to have the Gaynor executor fees of $24,187 allowed, has not been determined yet, pending a ruling by the Court of Appeals on the legality of the payment. The total estate on Dec. 31, 1914, the accounting showed, was $11,835,879.12, after payments of $5,728,437.07 to the younger Ziegler, and expenses.

Under the heading of recapitulation, the estate was itemized as follows:

Cash	$159,291.01
Stocks and bonds	10,137,874.55
Bonds and mortgages, (original investment)	26,170.00
Bonds and mortgages, (held by trustees on Dec. 31, 1914)	1,374,288.00
Equities	106,800.00
Horses and furniture	30,988.00
Due from trustees on accounts of commission	475.56
Total	$11,835,879.12

The report showed that the gross receipts of the estate from Nov. 30, 1912, to Sept. 10, 1913, amounted to $1,005,491, and that the gross receipts from the latter date to Dec. 31, 1914, amounted to $1,382,689.

From Nov. 30, 1912, to Sept. 10, 1913, the expenditures for the upkeep of the estate included $58,030 for the Ziegler place, Great Island, at Noroton, Conn., and $84,245 for the care of improved realty, clerk hire and legal expenses. From the latter date to Dec. 31, 1914, the report showed there were expenditures aggregating $25,673 for annuities, care of Great Island, care of improved realty, taxes, &c.

There was an item showing that the proceeds from the sale of realty from Nov. 30, 1912, to Dec. 31, 1914, amounted to $165,681.

MRS. PROAL LEFT $635,000.

Son, Pierre A., Living at Red Bank, N. J., Gets Two-thirds of Estate.

Mrs. Ermina J. Proal, who was the widow of Arthur E. Proal, left personal property amounting to $635,930, according to the report of Benjamin H. Irving, filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. Mrs. Proal died in France on July 6, 1914. Her husband was ordered by Supreme Court Justice Truax, in 1907, to pay $7,000 to Louis Sherry for rent of the "Prince Henry Suite."

The report shows securities valued at $588,123, jewelry and personal effects valued at $14,308, and other personalty aggregating $33,098.

Under the will, two-thirds of the residuary estate goes to the son, Pierre Alexis Proal of Red Bank, N. J.; one-sixth to a grandson, Harry E. Woodruff, when he arrives at twenty-one, and the other sixth is left in trust for the life benefit of Martha M. Woodruff, a daughter-in-law of the testatrix.

Among the securities were: Stock in the Union Carbide Company, appraised at $228,800; Bridgeport Gas Light Company stock, $106,800; 1,000 shares of the United Shoe Machinery Company, $58,750.

ONE-CENT PASSENGER RATE

And 20 Per Cent. Higher Freight Schedules Advocated by Underwood.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 6.—F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad, who is at his Summer home in Wauwatosa, today declared in favor of a one-cent passenger rate and a 20 per cent. increase in freight schedules.

"While not prepared to know more definitely than others, I am positive that good times would be restored by giving the transportation lines a reasonable increase in their earnings," said Mr. Underwood. "I believe I know the best and quickest way to do that. To me it appears very simple. Stop hampering the railroads; stop oppressive legislation demanded by people who have been misled by a certain class of agitators in the last few years.

"I am not in favor of the proposition some companies advocate. They would increase the passenger rates and sell the freight rates. I would reduce the passenger rates, if in my power, of all of the great systems to 1 cent a mile, and give even a lower rate than that to the patrons living in suburban towns and doing business in the large centres, and who do much more travelling than the average public. Then I would increase the freight rates 20 per cent. Such an increase for freight would not place a weight upon any one who could not bear it.

"It is true that we are now, because of the great war, experiencing favorable business results from our largely increased trade with foreign countries, but that is not permanent. It is liable to stop as suddenly as it began."

CANADA INVITES TOURISTS.

Passport Not Required and Belligerent Nationals Not Barred.

Canada still invites bona fide American tourist traffic as heretofore, according to W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, who announces that he wishes to correct an erroneous impression that tourists are regarded with general suspicion.

"Passports are not required by any person," says Superintendent Scott, "and persons naturalized in the United States will be treated exactly the same as United States citizens by birth. German, Austro-Hungarian, or Turkish citizens who are employes of American tourists will be permitted to enter Canada without difficulty beyond assurance of the employer of the good behavior of employes while in Canada."

He further explains that the only difficulty along the international boundary is with undesirable aliens seeking entry as immigrants under the guise of tourists.

Miss Lila Fairchild Engaged.

Mrs. Moore Fairchild of 316 West Ninety-seventh Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Lila Fairchild, to Lucius Porter Janeway, son of Colonel and Mrs. J. J. Janeway of New Brunswick, N. J.

Miss Fairchild is the granddaughter of the late William H. H. Moore of this city. She made her début in this city three seasons ago. Mr. Janeway is a graduate of Princeton, Class of '04, and is a member of the Tower and other clubs. The wedding will take place late in the Fall.

MANAGERS WIN RATE FIGHT.

Ruling Requiring 40 Tickets for Use of a Baggage Car Is Rescinded.

The theatrical managers have won the fight they have been waging with the Eastern Railroad Trunk Line Association since the adoption of a new schedule of rates by the roads of the association May 1. Word was received yesterday from Washington that the Interstate Commerce Commission, which put the new regulations into effect at the suggestion of the railroads east of Chicago, had rescinded the ruling to which the managers raised the chief objection.

This was a ruling requiring the purchase of forty railroad tickets for the use of a baggage car, whereas formerly only twenty-five were required. Under the old arrangement a company of fifteen or twenty people carrying a large amount of baggage could afford to buy five or ten extra tickets to obtain the use of a car. The same troupe, however, could not profitably buy enough extra tickets under the new ruling to secure a car.

When the new order went into effect on May 1 immediately concerted action was taken by the managers. The Theatrical Managers' United Protective Association as well as individual managers brought what influence they could to bear on the association. Many troupes were withdrawn from the road because their owners said they could not be operated at a profit, and a movement was begun to boycott the larger trunk lines, which were held responsible for the change, in favor of the weaker roads. It is said this latter policy was largely responsible for the rescinding of the rule most objected to.

Beyond a doubt, if the rule had been enforced many smaller troupes could not have been sent on tour in the Fall. The new schedule also included a slight increase in rates for theatrical companies, but this was not objected to so much, as it was in proportion to the general increase authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission throughout the country. This increase amounts to about $1 a ticket between here and Chicago. It was not reduced by the commission.

"MOVIES" VEX HEMPSTEAD.

Theatre to be Built in Heart of Residential District.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 6.—The threatened invasion of one of Hempstead's first residential districts by the "movie", is worrying those who dwell there. A deal has about been consummated for the erection of a picture theatre on the property of Dr. A. D. Rosenthal, Fulton Avenue, near Franklin Street.

A representative of the O'Connor-Radin circuit said yesterday that a twenty-one-year lease had been taken on the property and that a theatre would be built there to seat from 1,500 to 1,800. The moving picture concern has an option to buy the property any time within the twenty-one-year term.

Dr. Rosenthal's house is next to the old Judge Weller place, now occupied by Dr. H. M. Warner. The old Colonial house occupied by Miss Margaret Wright is across the street. Near by are properties owned by Dr. Joseph A. Kerrigan, Charles L. Addison, a Long Island Railroad official, and the estate of Adam Seabury.

Stars to Aid Geo. H. Harris Benefit.

Stars of the vaudeville, musical comedy, and dramatic stage have contributed their services to the benefit entertainment to be given Sunday night for the widow and children of George H. Harris in Hurtig & Seamon's 125th Street Theatre. Among those who will take part will be Louis Mann, Walter C. Kelly, Pat Rooney and Marion Bent, George Beban, Laddie Cliff, Julius Tannen, Richard Carle, Emma Carus, Cecil Cunningham, the Cansinos, and Bert Levy.

Mr. Harris was well known in theatrical circles for a quarter of a century. He began his career at Miner's Bowery, managed the "Transoceanics," was in charge of the European tour of Williams and Walker in "In Dahomey," and for fifteen years was a manager for Hurtig & Seamon. His death last March was due to an automobile accident.

FOUR TEACHERS TO MARRY.

All Are in One Public School in Glendale, L. I.

Four teachers in Public School 88, at Fresh Pond Road and Elm Avenue, Glendale, L. I., are to wed this Summer.

George H. Schoette, who taught the 8B class, and Miss Helen Tice, the 5A teacher, are to be married before the vacation is far advanced, so that they can enjoy the rest of it on their honeymoon. The same plan has been decided upon by Charles A. Tracy, the 7A class teacher, and Miss Adele Monia, who taught the 4A class. It is not expected that the brides will resume their teaching in the Fall, but will keep house for their teacher husbands.

GOV. BEECKMAN AT CEREMONY.

J. H. Hanan Lays Cornerstone of Narragansett's $70,000 Post Office.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 6.—Governor R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island attended the ceremony of the laying of the cornerstone of Narragansett's $70,000 Post Office here today in the presence of a large assembly of townspeople.

The exercises opened with prayer offered by the Rev. W. H. B. Allen, rector of St. Peter's Church-by-the-Sea. He was followed by Governor Beeckman, who spoke of old Narragansett as he recalled it, as far back as 1872, and the days when the resort could only muster about half a dozen cottages. Now, he said, the Pier had the Point Judith Polo Club, the Point Judith Country Club, two fine bathing beaches, and other attractions. He referred to the work of the late Representative Capron and former Senator George Peabody Wetmore in introducing the bill before Congress for the Narragansett Post Office.

Ex-Senator Wetmore, Congressman Walter R. Stiness, and John H. Hanan made addresses. Mr. Hanan gave a history of the Post Office at Narragansett Pier from the days when the office was located in a small store back in 1865. He then laid the cornerstone of the Post Office as the Casino orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Among those who attended the ceremony were Dr. Charles Hitchcock of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte of Washington, D. C.; Rear Admiral H. T. B. Harris, U. S. N.; Mrs. H. T. B. Harris of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John H. Hanan, Captain Frank W. Kellogg, U. S. N.; Mrs. Irving H. Chase, Miss Chase of Waterbury, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Hanan, Mr. and Mrs. James K. Hackett of New York, Mrs. Henry B. Kane, Miss Florence Kane, Miss Foster of New York, Frank W. Tillinhast of Providence, Samuel H. Valentine, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Nye.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Hanan gave a luncheon for fifty guests at the Casino.

LIBERTY BELL IN CHICAGO.

Thousands Defy Rain to Welcome Relic on Its Way to Fair.

CHICAGO, July 6. — Patriotism that withstood a pouring rain brought thousands to greet the liberty bell here tonight on its way to the Panama Pacific Fair.

The train on which it was carried was ninety minutes late, but a double line of school children stretched many blocks from the station and waited patiently. Even after the line had been in motion for more than an hour there was no apparent diminution in its length. The first two hours of the exhibition were reserved for children. After that adults were admitted.

A battery of the Illinois National Guard fired a salute on the lake front at the arrival of the bell.

CHARLES A. CONANT DIES IN HAVANA

Noted Financial Expert Was Acting as Adviser to the Cuban Government.

HIS MONETARY REFORMS

Ex-Treasurer of Morton Trust Co. Acted for This Government in the Philippines and Panama.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 6.—Charles A. Conant, father of the Philippine currency, was found dead in bed this morning from cancer of the stomach. The American Minister has assumed charge of the body, which is to be shipped to New York on Friday. The Cuban Government obtained Mr. Conant's services in planning Cuba's recently issued coinage.

News of Mr. Conant's death was cabled to his New York office, at 32 Nassau Street, by the Cuban Minister of Finances yesterday. Mr. Conant enjoyed an international reputation as an authority on banking and Government finance. He went to Cuba at the request of the Cuban Government to act as financial adviser to the island Administration, and it was said that he was in ill health when he left New York.

It was while in Washington, D. C., as the Washington correspondent for The Springfield Republican and New York Journal of Commerce that Mr. Conant became known nationally as a financial expert. He was born in Winchester, Mass., in 1861, and entered journalism when 19 years old, and after making a specialty of political and financial news, went to Washington in 1889 to represent the two papers named. Aside from his newspaper work, however, he produced a number of books and papers on financial subjects, notable among the former being his "The History of Modern Banks of Issue," "Wall Street and the Country," "The Principles of Money and Banking," and a "Life of Alexander Hamilton," devoted principally to Hamilton's accomplishments in finance.

Mr. Conant ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket from the Massachusetts district in which Harvard University is located in 1894, and two years later took a prominent part in the Gold Democratic Convention. In 1901 he was appointed a special commission of the War Department to the Philippines, being selected by Secretary of War Elihu Root to make a report on Philippine monetary and finapcial conditions preliminary to the remodeling of the system.

In 1902 he was elected Treasurer of the Morton Trust Company of this city, which was the largest trust company in the country. Mr. Conant was chosen for this office because of his intimate knowledge of banking methods, as the company then planned to extend its European business. Mr. Conant remained Treasurer of the trust company until 1906. He was also a Director of the Manila Railroad, the National Bank of Nicaragua, and the Credit Clearing House. While connected with the Morton Trust Company he was invited to Mexico to aid in the plans for monetary reform then being undertaken by the Mexican Government, and in 1903 he was made a member of the Commission on International Exchange of the United States. He was made a member of the special commission of the New York Chamber of Commerce on Currency Reform in 1906. This commission reported in favor of a central bank.

Mr. Conant also assisted the United States Government in suggesting a currency measure for the Panama Republic somewhat similar to the Philippine measure, which was based on his report, and in 1910 and 1912 he visited The Hague as technical delegate of this Government at the International Conference on Bills of Exchange. He was called to Cuba in 1896 to give advice on financial subjects, and later was called to several Central American republics for the same purpose.

One of Mr. Conant's most recent articles was on the subject of "How American Finance Faced the European War Panic." This was one of the articles that he wrote for THE TIMES. It appeared in the issue of Aug. 23, 1914.

He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Economic Association, the American Asiatic Society, the Société d'Economie Politique de France, and the Lawyers', Reform, and Cosmos (Washington) Clubs. Mr. Conant was unmarried and is survived by a sister, who lives in Waltham, Mass.

MIDDIES START ON CRUISE.

Seventy Left Behind Because of Inquiries Into Academy Scandals.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, July 6.—The battleship Wisconsin, one of the three vessels of the Summer practice squadron, started for San Francisco and the fair this morning, after a delay of one month, which was caused by the investigation of examination conditions at the Naval Academy. The other two ships of the squadron, the Missouri and the Ohio, will sail at daybreak tomorrow. The first stop will be at Guantanamo Bay.

About seventy midshipmen who are either defendants or have been summoned to appear before the Court of Inquiry as witnesses have been left behind. Some of them are implicated in the investigation of hazing, which is still in progress. A number of the detained midshipmen may later make the trip to San Francisco by train and join the squadron on the homeward trip.

The Court of Inquiry resumed its sessions today and heard testimony of Ensigns Clark, McCrea, and Kriner, who said that they had a substantial part of the examination in advance and that they believed about 90 per cent. of the two upper classes had the same.

Nearly all of the defendants were called by the Judge Advocate today and asked if they knew of any instruction in the modern language department who had given any advance information of an examination to a midshipman and if they knew or had any reason to suspect who had mailed the advance copies of examination papers to Midshipman Moss. No information was secured on these points.

Donovan-Bohan Wedding.

The wedding of Jeremiah, Donovan, familiarly known as "Jerry," and one of Brooklyn's most widely known amateur actors, and Miss Josephine E. Bohan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bohan, took place yesterday morning at St. Brendan's Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Timothy A. Hickey officiating.

The bride also has a wide reputation in private theatricals. Mr. Donovan is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah T. Donovan of 219 Schermerhorn Street.

Passengers from Copenhagen.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from Copenhagen on the United States were:

Morris Becker, Miss Ida Larsen, Arthur Larsen, Dr. B. A. Ward, Samuel Blythe, Miss E. M. Peterson, K. Lindegaard, K. A. Knudsen, Miss M. Hahn, Mrs. G. Wulff, Mrs. Mary Stone, Miss Leonora Sander, and Robert J. Bedlick.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Many Join the Colonies at Jefferson and Bethlehem.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON, N. H., July 6.—Jefferson has welcomed many society people to The Waumbek and cottages for the Summer. First to arrive were Mr. and Mrs. William Dolier of Burlington, N. J., who will shortly be joined by Miss Dolier. Another daughter, Mrs. Walter H. Lippincott of Riverton, N. J., has taken the bungalow for the season and is accompanied by the Misses Lippincott and Walter H. Lippincott, Jr. Mr. Lippincott will arrive later. Mr. Dolier was the host at the first putting match of the season at The Waumbek.

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Austin of Philadelphia, who have opened Onaway at Jefferson, are entertaining Miss A. M. Flemming, J. C. Palmer and T. H. Davis of Philadelphia.

Granville W. Harmon and Miss Harmon have returned to The Waumbek for the Summer and arriving today were Mr. and Mrs. J. Cabot Morse and Master Jack Morse of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Davis of New York.

Miss Dorothy Pratt of Glen Cove, accompanied by Miss Vera Scott and Miss Priscilla Pollard, will spend the Summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Seaver Willing of Chicago, who have opened Wyndybrae, are accompanied by Mrs. R. D. McFadon of Chicago. They spent the Spring at Mr. Willing's country place in Virginia.

Mrs. Nathaniel Witherell and Mrs. Thorn of New York are established for the Summer at Wayonda, Jefferson.

Irvin H. Cornell has taken the cottage formerly occupied by the late William F. Bridge at the Profile House and will arrive with his family in August. Mr. and Mrs. John M. Cornell will arrive about the 20th with Mrs. Frederic Wendell Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman will not occupy Mount Vernon cottage at the Profile this season, as the Misses Oakman and their brother are in Europe, working with the Red Cross. The cottage will be taken by Dr. Allen Thomas of New York. Dr. M. Allen Starr, who has the Taylor cottage, will arrive on July 20.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly and Mrs. W. H. Macy, 2d, who have been motoring through the mountains, spent the week-end at The Waumbek, Jefferson, coming there from The Balsams at Dixville Notch. They left this morning by way of Crawford Notch for Poland Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Eben D. Jordan and Mrs. J. Hurd Hutchins of Boston, are motor arrivals at the Mount Pleasant House today, coming from their estate on the North Shore en route for Dixville Notch.

Brig. General I. D. De Russey, retired, and Mrs. De Russey are at the Maplewood Hotel, at the Time and Major Gen. G. F. Elliott and Mrs. Elliott of Washington.

Captain and Mrs. W. W. White of Washington, are guests of Congressman John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, at his estate, Prospect Mountain, in Lancaster. They motored to The Waumbek at Jefferson for lunch today.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Eugene Troth have come from Camden, N. J., to spend the Summer at Crawfords.

Judge John Mason and Mrs. Mason arrived from New York today to spend the season at the Mount Pleasant, Bretton Woods.

New York arrivals by motor at the Sinclair, Bethlehem, are Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hildreth and Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Morgan of Katonah, and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, and Miss Marveon of Manhattan. Mgr. J. V. Lewis, secretary to Cardinal Farley, is at the Sinclair for the season, accompanied by his niece and nephew, Miss Margaret M. and E. A. J. Lewis.

Mrs. Metcalf Bliss and Willis Ogden Warren of New York are at the Profile House.

Colonel Charles H. Greenleaf of the Profile is receiving many congratulations upon his marriage to Miss Furst of Lock Haven, Penn., recently. He has brought his bride to the Profile for the Summer.

FIND BANK $10,000 SHORT.

Former Cashier of Montgomery National, in Middletown, Gone.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 6.—A shortage in the books of the Montgomery National Bank of at least $10,000 has been discovered by officials of the bank in an investigation begun after the resignation of cashier Elmer I. Emerson on June 30. Emerson has disappeared.

The shortage has been verified by United States Treasury officials. Emerson is said to be in the hands of a surety company and it is believed that a warrant for his arrest will be issued shortly. The bank is solvent and there has been no run. Accounts aggregating $125,000 are in the bank, which was organized ten years ago.

SUFFRAGISTS ON AUTO TOUR

Mrs. Alice S. Burke Begins Two-Month Canvass of State.

Mrs. Alice Snitzer Burke's little yellow suffrage automobile, which figured in the women's "Appeal for Liberty" parade on Riverside Drive Monday evening, was drawn up in front of the Empire State Campaign Committee headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, ready for real business. It wore the gay banners with which it figured in the parade, the only suggestion of service being a little black trunk fastened to the back.

Mrs. Burke started at 5 o'clock for a two months' campaigning trip in the upper part of the State. She was in Mount Vernon last night; today she goes on to Albany. She will remain in the vicinity of Albany for several days, and then will work along the Mohawk Valley, winding up at Rochester. Mrs. Burke, who is her own chauffeur, was at the wheel yesterday, wearing for her driver's uniform a muslin frock in yellow and white, the suffrage colors, with a small, close hat. With her was a co-worker, Miss Olive M. Jones, who is the Principal of the Disciplinary School for Delinquent Boys of New York.

MISS ADDAMS OFFERS AID.

Promises Suffragists She Will Speak Here During October.

Miss Jane Addams called yesterday on Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt at the Empire State Campaign Headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue, and promised the women her help in the campaign in October. The last month of the campaign will be the most important and Miss Addams will give probably a week of her time to New York in making speeches. She is also to visit the three other campaign States, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and will speak for votes-for-women and urge the men to give the women their support.

4,500 at Columbia Summer Session.

After the third day of registration at Columbia's Summer session yesterday, the figures showed an increase of 1,000 students over the total at a corresponding time last year. The Registrar reported that 4,500 Summer students had registered. The session officially opened yesterday. Professor James C. Egbert, director of the session, thought the registration this Summer would reach 6,500.

Lawful to Fly an Irish Flag.

Magistrate James J. Conway, in the Jamaica Court, yesterday decided it did not constitute disorderly conduct to hang an Irish flag from the window of one's residence. Frank Ryan of Union Turnpike and Grand Avenue, Jamaica, had been charged with disorderly conduct by Mrs. Margaret Matheney, who lives in the same house, because he hung a fifteen-foot Irish flag from his window. She told him to take it in, and when he refused she procured a summons for Ryan.

DR. SHEPARD DIES ON HIS TEA FARM

"Father of the Industry" Was the Only Successful Tea Grower in America.

15,000 POUNDS ANNUALLY

Government Experiments Had Failed When Botanist Started His Pinehurst, S. C., Plantation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Federal botanists learned tonight with regret of the death on the night of July 4, in South Carolina, of Dr. Charles Upham Shepard, who won the sobriquet of "Father of the Tea Industry" in America because he was the only man who succeeded in growing tea on a large scale in this country for the commercial market. Dr. Shepard died on his estate, the Pinehurst Tea Farm, at Summerville, S. C. His funeral will be held in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Shepard's tea plantation in South Carolina, covering about sixty acres of land, raised about 15,000 pounds of tea annually. His farm has been visited by many botanists and was a source of great interest for officials of the Government, especially of the Department of Agriculture, which has hoped that others would duplicate the successful experiment of Dr. Shepard in showing that tea can be successfully grown in this country for the American market.

Dr. Shepard was born at New Haven, Conn, Oct. 6, 1843. His father was Dr. Charles Upham Shepard, a noted gcologist, who became professor of chemistry at Charleston, S. C., Medical College, and thus the son became identified early with South Carolina. He was educated at Andover and Yale, then studied medicine at Gottingen University, Germany, making a specialty of physiological chemistry. After graduation he returned to South Carolina and made a special study of the chemistry of phosphates, then coming into use for fertilizer purposes.

Dr. Shepard established the Shepard laboratory, invented many kinds of chemical apparatus, and wrote extensively on chemical and agricultural subjects. After his career in the development of the fertilizer industry in South Carolina and Florida, Dr. Shepard retired, and about 1890 began his famous experiments in the cultivation and manufacture of tea at his Pinehurst estate, succeeding where the Government and other American tea pioneers had failed.

Government records show that tea was first grown in this country by the French botanist Michaux, who in 1800 planted tea at Middleton Batony on the Ashley River, fifteen miles from Charleston. One of the supposed original plants, probably grown for their decorative value, survived, and when seen by Dr. Charles W. Shepard about twenty-five years ago had reached a height of fifteen feet. The first attempt to introduce tea culture in America was made by Dr. Junius Smith, who in 1848 turned his attention to growing tea on his estate near Greenville, S. C., basing his effort on imported seeds and plants. Upon his death the tea plants he left without care soon disappeared.

The interest of the National Government was first aroused in 1858, when, through the action of the Commissioner of Patents, Robert Fortune was sent to China to obtain seed for planting in this country. Plants were widely distributed in the Southern States. In many cases the growers made tea by domestic process for home use, but no records of sales have been found.

In 1880 the interest of the National Government in tea growing was again revived under Commissioner of Agriculture William G. Le Duc, who, seeing the introduction of the plant alone was not sufficient to lead to the development of an industry, secured the services of John Jackson, a tea planter of fourteen years' experience in India, who was instructed to carry out experiments. An area of 200 acres near Summerville was leased for twenty years, and the Government imported tea seed from Japan, China and India, but the experiment failed.

Then it was reported that Dr. Shepard about 1890 began growing tea, first on a small scale, and selected Pinehurst for his farm. Dr. Shepard said that all ten used in this country should be grown in the United States.

FRAME INDUSTRIAL REPORT.

Federal Commissioners Begin Work on Investigators' Data.

CHICAGO, July 6.—All members of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, except Harris Weinstock of California, who is on his way here, met today to prepare a report to Congress. They will be in executive session almost constantly until August 23.

The first work taken up was reports of special investigators, whose conclusions were brought out in the public hearings. The investigations include such subjects as workingmen's compensation laws, reasons for the objections of workingmen to so-called efficiency systems, and other subjects bearing on the work of the commission in ascertaining causes of industrial unrest and remedies as the commission may have discovered will be embodied in the report on which work began today.

Chairman Frank P. Walsh today announced the receipt of a letter from Robert T. Lincoln, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pullman Company, stating that the directors had appointed a committee to look into the subject of better pay for conductors and porters.

BARNABY CO. CLOSES MILL.

Fall River Gingham-Making Firm Unable to Get Enough Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 6.—The Barnaby Manufacturing Company, one of the largest concerns manufacturing ginghams, has suspended operations pending reorganization. This decision was reached at a joint meeting of the creditors and the Directors' Committee, West, Baker & Co., New York, are extensively interested in this corporation. The Barnaby Company is heavily in debt.

The committee decided after an examination of the assets and liabilities and the recent financial history of the plant that it seemed clear there would be a substantial equity for the stockholders if the corporation were recapitalized, while if forced to sell, this equity would probably disappear. The committee says that owing to the present uncertainty as to future management it was found impossible to make enough contracts for goods.

Professor Allan B. Say.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Allan B. Say, Professor of Latin in Gallaudet College, this city, died yesterday at George Washington University Hospital, following an operation for appendicitis. He was 42 years old. Professor Say, who was the oldest son of Dr. Edward Allan Say, Vice President of Gallaudet College, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was graduated from Harvard with the class of 1895, and after spending a year teaching at Harvard, came to Washington. Since then he had been teaching at Gallaudet. He was a member of the Federal Schoolmen's Club and of the Harvard Club. Professor Say left a wife, who was Miss Margaret Ashby Lyle of Kentucky, and two children; three brothers, Sidney Say of Northampton, Mass.; Theodore Say of Atlanta, Ga., and Percival Say of Berkeley, Cal., and a sister, Miss Helen Say of Washington.

D. A. NOONAN FOUND DEAD.

Head of Fitchburg Baseball Club Expires at His Office.

FITCHBURG, Mass., July 6.—Daniel A. Noonan, President and owner of the Fitchburg Club of the New England Baseball League, was found dead in his office tonight. Physicians said that death was due to heart disease.

Before coming to this city Noonan had been part owner of the Lawrence Club and owner of the Haverhill Club of the league.

His home was in the Flatbush district of Brooklyn, N. Y. He leaves a wife, one son and one daughter.

Richard W. Little.

Richard W. Little, a theatrical manager, died yesterday morning of acute indigestion at the home of Charles O. Tennis, a booking agent, at Scarsdale, N. Y., where he had been visiting since last Saturday. He was 52 years old and had been a manager for many years. Mr. Little was long associated with the late John Hopkins as manager of "Hopkins's Transatlantics." Later he was manager for Charles A. Blaney's productions, and more recently was in charge of the Cecil Spooner Stock Company in the Bronx. Last season Mr. Little was manager of Gus Hill's "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" company. Mr. Little was a member of the Friars' Club. He lived at Forty-sixth Street and Ninth Avenue, and is survived by his widow, whose stage name is Nettie von Bieg. His funeral will take place from The Funeral Church at 241 West Twenty-third Street.

Francis Rogers, Old Merchant, Dies.

Francis Rogers, head of the firm of Francis Rogers & Sons, owners of one of the largest department stores in the Bronx, died yesterday at his home in Thurston Place, New Rochelle, N. Y., in his eightieth year. He was born in Armagh, Ireland, and came to this country when a young man. In 1873 he started in the dry goods business at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and, after remaining there for twenty-five years, removed his store to Third Avenue and 143d Street. Mr. Rogers was formerly an elder of the Harlem Presbyterian Church for thirty years. He is survived by his widow and four sons.

Andrew Allan Dies After Surf Bath.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 6.—Andrew Allan, head of the firm of Andrew Allan & Son, at 406 Greenwich Street, New York, was found dead in a Third Avenue bathhouse this afternoon. He was 78 years old, and heart disease was the cause of his death, the attack following his first surf bath this season. His family is staying at 318 Asbury Avenue. Mr. Allan lived on the Boulevard in Jersey City, and is survived by three sons and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JULIA HEILBRUNN, wife of Louis Heilbrunn, a dealer in cattle and horses in West Sixtieth Street, died yesterday at her home in Englewood, N. J., in her sixty-seventh year. She was prominent in Jewish circles and was a member of the Hebrew Sheltering Society, Deborah Lodge, No. 5; Sisterhood of the West End Synagogue, Isachar Lodge No. 7, and the Ladies' Society Communante Israelite Francaise. Besides her husband, she is survived by four sons and a daughter.

NITA ALLEN, an actress whose last appearance here was in "The Red Canary," a musical comedy, died on last Saturday in Los Angeles following an operation for appendicitis. Miss Allen appeared also in the Police Bergere, "The Girl of My Dreams," and "Hello Paris." Some years ago she went to France and took lessons in aviation, but she did not follow the sport long.

TOBIAS MILLER, owner of the Golden Gate Fruit Company and widely known as a dealer in California products, died yesterday at his home, 210 West 110th Street, in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in Germany and came here when a boy. For some time he sold newspapers in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and when a young man became interested in California wines and fruits. Mr. Miller is survived by four sons and a daughter.

JOHN MILLER MORRIS, Jr., 57 years old, and for thirty years an employe of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, is dead in Elizabeth, following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Morris was general freight agent of the Central Railroad of Jersey City for more than ten years. He was a direct descendant of Robert Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Morris was the first President of the Men's Brotherhood of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth.

MICHAEL T. KELLY, for more than fifty years a clothing merchant in Newton, N. J., died at his Summer home at Culver Lake yesterday. Mr. Kelly was 80 years of age. He was a member of the Newton Board of Trade and a Director of the Merchants National Bank.

MOSES L. GANS, 55 years old, a life-long resident of Orange, N. J., died Monday night in Asbury Park, from peritonitis. He was Secretary-Treasurer of the American Steel Wool Manufacturing Company of New York, a Past Master of Union Lodge, F. & A. M., of Orange, and a member of Orange Lodge of Elks.

Mrs. MARY A. McCLOSKEY, widow of James McCloskey, a newspaper reporter who many years ago served on the staffs of The New York Herald, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and The Williamsburg Times, died on Sunday at her home, 375 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn.

MICHAEL HEEG, 61 years old, a retired milk dealer of East Williamsburg, died of apoplexy on Monday at his home, 2,112 Greene Avenue.

PATRICK J. McGUIRE, for forty-nine years a towerman for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, died on Monday at his home, 1838 Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 64 years.

Mrs. ELEANOR CREIGHTON, widow of George Creighton, and for years a member of the Central M. E. Church, now merged with the Bushwick Avenue M. E. Church, died at the Baptist Home, Greene and Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday. She was 87 years of age.

Mrs. ELISE C. MUELLER died on Monday at her home, 1,386 Madison Street, Brooklyn, aged 61 years. She was born in Germany, and was the widow of Victor Mueller, a produce merchant. Her son and daughter survive her.

STEPHEN EUGENE CORNELL, who died at his home, 311 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, was buried yesterday in Mount Kisco. He was born in Bedford Hills, N. Y., sixty-five years ago, and was a member of the Cornell family that has been prominent in iron construction work in Brooklyn. He was formerly a member of the firm of Morgan & Cornell of Manhattan. He is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE TAYLOR AKERLY, widow of the Rev. Daniel M. Akerly, for thirty years rector of Grace Church in Manhattan, and a daughter of the late Rev. Thomas House Taylor, died at her home, in Flushing, L. I., on Monday.

Mrs. EMMA REBECCA WOLTERS, 61 years old, widow of Herman H. Wolters, a coal merchant of Manhattan, is dead at her home, 1,350 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease.

JOHN GREY HOBEN, 31 years old, for many years a well-known amateur oarsman and a member of the Ravenswood and Seawanaka Boat Clubs, died in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, yesterday. Mr. Hoben was born in Greenpoint and was a civil engineer. He was in the employ of the Public Service Commission. Mr. Hoben is survived by his widow and mother, Mrs. Jane Hoben, of 160 Twelfth Street, Long Island City.

EDGAR FOREST GARRISON, who died at Roscoe, N. Y., last Monday, was a direct descendant of the poet, Sir Thomas Moore. He was born in this city and was 73 years old.

J. ROTHSCHILD, a dealer in jewelry novelties at 82 Nassau Street, died suddenly yesterday in his office, in his 64th year. He lived at 274 West Fifty-eighth Street.

JAMES A. COLVIN, a manufacturer of cottonseed oil machines, died on Monday at his home, in Thompsonville, Conn., in his 83d year. He was born in Cranston, R. I., and in 1863 started a plow and stove factory in Danielson, Conn., and three years later founded the Colvin Company of Worcester, Mass.

Mrs. JERUSHA STURGIS, widow of General S. D. Sturgis, died on Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edmund Pennington, in Minneapolis, in her 88th year.

EDWIN B. HUSTED, formerly for fifteen years Deputy

YANKEES LOSE—GIANTS WIN—CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI PLAYERS FIGHT—TURF

MACK SPRINGS NEW PITCHER ON YANKEES

Knowlson Not a Star, but Was Good Enough to Beat Donovanites, 7 to 6.

The baseball kindergarten recently organized by Connie Mack is making rapid strides and beat the Yankees again at the Polo Grounds yesterday, the mathematical solution being 7 to 6. A green pitcher named Knowlson, whom the other Athletics hardly know well enough to call by his first name, Tom, defied several Yankee batting rallies and outlasted the hard hammering of Bill Donovan's reserve force of pinch hitters in the last two innings.

When it comes to the last two innings of a game the Yankees can play as well as any team. In the first few innings they—well, you know, it takes them quite a while to get started. Donovan rushed in three pinch hitters yesterday in the eighth and ninth innings, and each one of the trio did something for his country. Caldwell, Cree, and Bauman all took a healthy swipe at the ball in the pinches, which was more than the regulars could do.

The ninth inning against the renovated Athletics gave the small gathering of some 1,000-odd fans a strong suspicion that the Yanks were going to win. Drifting into their last whacks, the Yanks were behind, 7 to 5. Cook contributed a single and Hartzell hoisted to Strunk. Dan Boone pinged the pill on the head for a single, and sent Cook to second.

Nunamaker grounded to Kopf, who mussed up the ball, and the bases were filled. Here's the chance of a lifetime. Bauman, pinch-hitting for Brown, shot a hot grounder to third. It was a hit all right, but Schang's wonderful stop prevented the Yanks from tying the game right there. As it was, Cook scored, and the bases were still loaded. The best that High could do was to loft a foul to Schang.

It was decidedly up to Peckinpaugh. Old Boy Opportunity tipped the buzzer at the portal of Peck's bungalow, but Peck must have thought it was the rent collector and refused to open the door. The crowd wouldn't have groaned so painfully if Peck had only taken an angry swing at the ball, but he stood at the plate and was called out on strikes. That's a fine way to drive a spike through a perfectly good rally.

Young Knowlson did about everything on the calendar that a pitcher could do. He hit a batsman, made a balk, unraveled a wild pitch, and shelled out four bases on balls, but, aside from that, he all pretty well. Knowlson's balk was a lucky thing for Wallie Pipp, for just as the transgression was made Pipp fouled to Lajoie and the out was blue-penciled. This gave Pipp a life, and then he made a hit. Pipp is one of the few ball players who can make a hit after he is out. If he only makes them before he is out like Yankee batters will be satisfied.

Four Yankee errors, mixed up with McHale's transparent pitching, paved Marty's road to the clubhouse after two and two-third innings. After the Athletics had rushed through three runs in the third McHale was permitted to go home and practice singles. Carter Brown succeeded him, and he fanned Knowlson for the third out and put a stop to the Mackmen's promiscuous scoring.

Ed Sweeney didn't get an error for what he did in the first inning, but he got worse than that. He was roundly hooted with vitriolic remarks from the folks present. Murphy walked in the first inning, and Strunk meant to sacrifice. Maisel, however, made an error, and Amos was safe. Walsh, attempting to bunt, popped to McHale, who made a fine little catch, grabbing the ball close to the rug. Schang doubled to right, scoring Murphy and sending Strunk to third.

Lajoie rolled to the infield and the ball was slapped home to get Strunk coming in. He came in, and Sweeney made a motion to touch him. Umpire Hildebrand looked like a stone image and didn't say whether he was safe or not. Sweeney posed like a wooden Indian outside of a cigar store, waiting for Hildebrand to say something. He refused to talk. Strunk ambled to the bench, and as soon as he was seated the umpire declared he was safe.

Hildebrand explained his silence by saying that Strunk had not touched the plate sliding home, and if Sweeney had known enough to tag him with the ball he would have declared the runner out. To the runs scored by the Athletics add one by Sweeney.

There was considerable wasted conversation in the third. With one out, Schang singled, and scored on Lajoie's double to left. McInnis rolled to deep short, and Peckinpaugh made a fine stop and a great throw across the diamond. Pipp getting the ball and touching the runner as he passed. That is, everybody except Silk O'Loughlin thought he touched him. Silk constitutes the most powerful minority of opinion that ever graced the Coogan meadows. McHale kicked "to beat the band," and appealed to Hildebrand, who refused to take his case.

Manager Donovan entered the argument about this time, but after a few brief remarks with the umpires, he threw up his hands and said, "Neither of you has enough brains to come in out of the wet."

That's a pretty serious charge, and may be investigated by Ban Johnson. If the umpires go around the circuit without umbrellas, as Donovan intimates, they are surely in danger of catching pneumonia. And if they did, that might break up the league race, so you can see for yourself that it's pretty serious.

In the eighth inning, when nobody was looking, Jack Lapp bounded a high fly against the upper tier of boxes in right field for a home run. In the American League, if the ball hits the front of the upper boxes and bounds out, it is a home run, but in the National League it isn't. Even great minds like umpires disagree.

There will be a double-header with the Mack kindergarten today, and Crowell, the Brown pitcher, is going to pitch one of the games for the Athletics. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murphy, rf	4	2	1	1	0
Strunk, cf	4	1	0	2	0
Walsh, lf	3	0	2	1	0
Schang, c	3	1	1	3	1
Lajoie, 2b	5	1	1	6	4
McI's, 1b	4	1	1	7	0
Lapp, c	4	1	1	4	1
Kopf, ss	4	0	2	0	3
Wilson, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	38	7	11	27	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf	6	0	2	2	0
Peck'h, ss	6	0	0	2	6
Maisel, 3b	5	1	1	2	3
Pipp, 1b	5	0	1	12	1
Cook, rf	3	1	2	1	1
Hartz'l, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Boone, 2b	3	1	2	1	4
Sweeney, c	3	0	1	4	0
*Caldwell,	1	1	1	0	0
Nun'ker, c	1	0	1	1	0
McHale, p	1	0	1	1	1
Brown, p	1	0	1	0	2
†Cree	1	0	1	0	0
‡Daley	0	0	0	0	0
Cottrell, p	0	0	0	0	1
§Bauman	1	0	1	0	0
Total	41	6	14	27	22

*Batted for Sweeney in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Brown in the eighth inning.
‡Ran for Cree in the eighth inning.
§Batted for Cottrell in the ninth inning.

Errors—Walsh, McInnis, Kopf, (2.) Peckinpaugh, Maisel, Cook, McHale, Brown.

Philadelphia	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	—7
New York	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	—6

Two-base hits—Schang, Lajoie, Maisel, Hartzell. Home run—Lapp. Earned runs—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, Cook. Double play—Lajoie and Kopf. Left on bases—New York, 11; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off McHale, 1; off Brown, 1; off Knowlson, 4. Hits—Off McHale, 5 in 2 2-3 innings; off Brown, 4 in 5 1-3 innings; off Cottrell, 2 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Knowlson. (Boone); by Brown, (Knowlson.) Balk—Knowlson. Struck out—By Brown, 2; by Knowlson, 3. Wild pitch—Knowlson. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Laughlin. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Red Sox Win Two More.

BOSTON, July 6.—The Red Sox took two more games from Washington today, further narrowing the margin to first place. The first contest, won by 3 to 1, was decided in the first two innings, when Boston bunched hits for all their runs. Boehling was forced to leave the game in the opening inning, when he was hit on the pitching hand by a ball off Speaker's bat. Boston's four runs in the second game came by hitting Walter Johnson's delivery in the first and third innings. Gregg gave way to a pinch hitter in the second inning, and Mays upheld Boston's pitching burden well thereafter. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	4	0	1	3	0
Janvrin, ss	3	1	2	1	2
Speaker, cf	4	1	1	2	0
Hob'stl, 1b	2	0	0	12	0
Lewis, lf	3	1	1	2	0
Gar'ner, 3b	2	0	1	1	2
Barry, 2b	3	1	1	1	2
Cady, c	3	1	1	5	1
Shore, p	2	0	0	0	4
Total	26	5	9	27	11

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Foster, 2b	3	0	1	4	4
Shanks, lf	4	1	2	1	1
Milan, cf	4	0	2	1	1
Gandil, 1b	4	0	0	11	1
Con'ly, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Henry, c	3	0	0	2	4
Hopper, p	3	0	0	0	3
*Williams	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	7	24	20

*Batted for Hopper in ninth inning.

Errors—Shanks, Gandil, McBride, Hopper.

Boston	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Connolly. Stolen bases—Speaker, Shanks, Moeller. Sacrifice hits—Shore, Lewis. Double play—Foster and Gardil. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Hopper, 3; off Shore, 2. Hits—Off Boehling, 1 in one-third inning; off Hopper, 8 in seven and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By Hopper, (Lewis.) Struck out—By Hopper, 1; by Short, 4. Passed ball—Cady. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	3	0	0	2	0
J'vrin, ss	4	0	2	2	4
Sp'ker, cf	4	2	2	4	0
H'bl, 1b	4	1	2	10	0
Lewis, lf	3	1	1	2	0
G'dner, 3b	4	0	4	0	1
Barry, 2b	2	0	0	3	4
Thomas, c	3	0	1	5	1
Gregg, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Hen'ksen	1	0	0	0	0
Mays, p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	31	4	12	27	11

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf	5	0	1	1	0
Foster, 2b	4	0	1	5	1
Shanks, lf	3	1	0	1	1
Milan, cf	3	0	0	3	0
Gandil, 1b	4	0	0	5	1
Con'ly, 3b	4	0	1	2	3
Henry, c	3	1	0	2	3
McB'e, ss	4	0	0	2	3
J'son, p	3	0	1	0	1
*Williams	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	7	24	12

†Batted for Johnson in ninth inning.

†Batted for Gregg in second inning.

Errors—Foster, Gandil, Henry, (2,) Janvrin, Barry.

Boston	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Foster. Three-base hit—Johnson. Stolen bases—Moeller, Henry, Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Barry, (2,) Shanks. Double play—Foster and Gandil. Left on bases—Washington, 9; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Gregg, 2; off Johnson, 3. Hits—Off Gregg, 2 in 2 innings; off Mays, 5 in 7 innings. Struck out—By Johnson, 1; by Mays, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Cleveland in Last Place.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—Walker and Harstad were wild and ineffective, and Detroit defeated Cleveland 7 to 6, sending the local team into last place. Long hits were responsible for Cleveland's first three runs, while a rally in the ninth inning sent Cavet from the box, but left Cleveland one short of a tie. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	4	1	0	2	3
Kav'n, 2b	4	2	1	2	1
Young, 2b	0	0	0	0	0
Cobb, cf	3	1	1	3	0
C'ford, rf	3	0	1	3	0
Veach, lf	4	0	1	0	0
Burns, 1b	3	0	0	11	2
Rush, ss	4	0	1	3	4
Baker, c	4	2	2	3	0
Cavet, p	3	1	2	0	0
Boland, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	31	7	9	27	11

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, cf	3	0	1	3	0
Ham'd, 2b	4	0	1	0	1
C'man, ss	5	0	2	3	5
T'keon, rf	4	1	0	1	0
G'ney, lf	3	1	1	1	0
Kirke, 1b	4	1	1	12	0
B'bare, 3b	4	1	1	3	3
O'Neill, c	4	1	2	6	0
Wiker, p	0	0	0	0	1
H'stad, p	0	0	0	0	1
Jones, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Smith	1	0	0	0	0
‡W'gans	1	0	0	0	0
§Leibold	0	0	0	0	0
¶Coumbe	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	9	27	16

*Batted for Walker in sixth inning.
†Batted for Harstad in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Jones in ninth inning.
§Ran for O'Neill in ninth inning.

Errors—Chapman, Kavanagh, Cobb.

Detroit	0	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	—6

Earned runs—Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 6. Two-base hits—Smith, Hammond, Kirke, Cobb, Cavet. Three-base hit—Jackson. Sacrifice hit—Leibold. Sacrifice fly—Hammond. Stolen bases—Crawford, Bush. Double plays—Burns and Bush; Chapman and Kirke; Walker and Kirke. Hits—Off Walker, 6 in 6 innings; off Harstad, 3 in 2 innings; off Jones, none in 1 inning; off Cavet, 3 in 8 innings, none out in ninth; off Boland, 1 in 1 inning. First base on balls—Off Walker, 5; off Harstad, 2; off Jones, 1; off Cavet, 2; off Boland, 1. Struck out—By Walker, 3; by Cavet, 5. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Detroit, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 5. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace.

White Sox Slump Ends.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—After losing five consecutive games, Chicago braced and defeated the local team, 12 to 2 here today. Three St. Louis pitchers and a team of sixteen men failed to check the visitors' slugging and successful base running. Chicago played errorless ball, while St. Louis fumbled or threw wild seven times. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf	4	3	2	3	0
W'ver, ss	4	1	1	3	5
E.C's, 2b	6	4	4	3	6
Four'r, lb	6	2	3	11	0
J.C'ns, rf	5	1	3	0	0
Roth, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Quin'n, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Schalk, c	4	0	1	3	1
B'kh'e, 3b	4	1	2	0	4
Faber, p	4	0	0	0	3
Agnew, c	1	0	0	4	3
Sever'd, c	3	1	1	2	0
Fry'n, p	0	0	0	0	0
Koob, p	1	0	0	0	0
Cook, p	2	0	1	0	3
*Leary	1	0	0	0	0
Total	51	12	16	27	17

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf	4	0	2	2	0
A'stin, 3b	2	1	0	1	3
D'ple, 3b	1	0	0	0	1
Pratt, 1b	4	0	1	5	2
Gaspar, ss	4	0	0	2	3
E.W'r, rf	4	0	0	1	0
How'd, 1b	1	0	1	4	1
Sch'dt, 1b	2	0	0	7	1
Lavan, ss	2	0	0	4	2
Walsh, ss	0	0	0	0	3
Agnew, c	1	0	0	4	3
Sever'd, c	3	1	1	2	0
Fry'n, p	0	0	0	0	0
Koob, p	2	1	0	0	0
Cook, p	2	0	1	0	3
*Leary	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	9	27	16

*Batted for Cook in ninth inning.

Errors—Shotton, C. Walker, Howard, Lavan 2, Agnew 2.

Chicago	3	0	0	4	0	2	0	3	0	—12
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—E. Collins, Felsch, Fournier, Pratt, J. Collins. Three-base hit—J. Collins. Home run—Fournier. Stolen bases—J. Collins, Schalk, Walsh, 2. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, (2,) Faber, Austin. Double play—Austin to Agnew to Howard. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Perryman, 1; off Koob, 2; off Cook, 1. Hits—Off Perryman, 2 in 1-3 inning; off Koob, 6 in 3 2-3 innings; off Cook, 8 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cook (Quinlan); by Faber (Howard). Struck out—By Koob, 2; by Cook, 2; by Faber, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes.

FIELDER JONES SUSPENDED.

Federal League Punished St. Louis Manager for Baiting Umpire.

KANSAS CITY, July 6.—Fielder Jones, manager of the St. Louis Federal League Baseball Club, was indefinitely suspended by President Gilmore today. Shortstop Johnson was suspended for three days and fined $50 for his part of the argument with Umpire Harry Howell in yesterday's game, which led to their both being banished from the field.

After being sent from the game yesterday, Jones telegraphed his resignation to one of the owners of the St. Louis club. It was his intention to remain with the team only until arrangements could be made for his successor. Neither Jones nor Johnson was on the field today.

"Any announcement regarding my resignation should come from Mr. Ball in St. Louis," was the statement today of Fielder Jones, manager of the St. Louis Federal baseball club, who last night sent his resignation to Phil Ball, one of the owners.

Jones said he would not reconsider his action. Jones gave as his reason for resigning the fact that he was displeased with the umpiring in the Federal League. In discussing his resignation with a friend Jones said:

"It is not as hasty as it seems. I have been a victim of bad umpiring for several weeks and I have been tired of it long before this. I hate to see a good ball club broken up by bad decisions."

International League.

AT BUFFALO.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	2
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	—4	8	0

Batteries—Fullerton and Hawley; Gaw and Lalonge.

AT ROCHESTER (FIRST GAME).

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	5	0	1	2	2	0	—10	19	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	6	0

Batteries—Herbert and Kocher; Hersche and Williams.

(SECOND GAME.)

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	4	2
Rochester	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	*	—6	9	3

Batteries—Cocrehan and Kelly; Hoff and Erwin.

GIANTS HIT MAYER AND BEAT PHILLIES

Cravath's Homer Off Stroud Saves Quakers from Shutout—Score, 5 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Erskine Mayer, the under-hand pitcher of the Phillies, went to the hill at Broad and Huntington Streets this afternoon for the purpose of pitching a game of ball. Erskine had nothing to deceive the Giants, who pounded him for seven hits and five runs in the first three innings, which was enough to win, as the Phillies could put together but one run during the entire afternoon. Mayer stayed in the action but three innings, at the conclusion of which Moran decided that he had nothing but a willing disposition and brought Tincup into the fray. The latter blanked the enemy in easy fashion for four innings, and then gave way to a pinch hitter. Baumgartner finished the game and was master at all times.

Rube Marquard did most of the hurling for the Giants, and although he was hit hard at times was good in the pinches until the eighth inning. In that frame Cravath led off with a home run and Paskert, Niehoff, and Luderus followed with singles. McGraw was not willing to take any further chance and Marquard went to the clubhouse to condole with Mayer. Ralph Stroud finished the game for the New Yorkers with neatness and dispatch.

Although defeated, the Phillies outhit their opponents, and could they have bunched their offensive operations would have fought it out down the stretch. Their best chance came in the eighth inning, when Cravath opened the inning with a home run hit over the right-field barrier.

This so upset Marquard that he lost control. Paskert promptly hit safely to left. That is, he hit safely for one base, but when he ambitiously tried for second he was thrown out. It looked like a foolish bit of base running, for Niehoff and Luderus followed with singles, which, at the worst, would have filled the bases with one out. The Giants' four runs ahead there seemed to be little to gain by taking second.

There were still two on bases and none out when Marquard was withdrawn and Stroud, a right hander, went to the mound. Moran promptly sent Becker up to bat for Eddie Grant, and there was still a chance to accomplish results. Niehoff, however, allowed Stroud's quick throw to Fletcher to catch him napping off second. This broke the backbone of the Phillies' attack and they were easy victims during the remainder of the game.

In the first Burns perished on a fly to Whitted and Robertson tripled to left. Doyle's single brought him home, and Larry moved to second on Fletcher's single. Merkle inserted a double at this juncture, Doyle racing home and Fletcher to third. Mayer was determined to derive Lobert of a hit, and did so by pitching four so wide of the plate that Honus could not have reached them with a vaulting pole. This jammed the bases and gave Snodgrass a chance to distinguish himself.

Snodgrass took advantage of his opportunity by crashing a double to left which brought Fletcher and Merkle over. Meyers halted the festivities by grounding to Niehoff, whose throw to the plate nipped Lobert as Snodgrass took third. Snodgrass now got an idea he could get away with anything, and perished in an attempt to score home.

Mayer escaped in the second inning, but in the third yielded another run. Doyle opened with a single and Fletcher sent him to third with a double. Merkle's fly to Cravath was too short to bring Doyle home, but Lobert obliged with a long high one to Whitted that registered Doyle.

In the fourth inning, two of the Phillies singled, and the same thing occurred in the sixth and seventh. The run-producing hit was not presented, however, and it was not until Cravath propelled the ball into Broad Street in the eighth inning that the men of Moran produced a tally. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G.Burns, lf	5	0	1	3	1
R'b's'n, rf	4	1	1	0	0
Doyle, 2b	4	2	2	3	4
Fl'ch'r, ss	4	1	2	0	3
M'rkle, 1b	4	1	3	10	0
Lob'rt, 3b	2	0	0	0	3
S'gr's, cf	4	0	1	5	0
Meyers, c	4	0	2	4	1
M'q'rd, p	3	0	0	0	1
Stroud, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	35	5	12	27	13

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	5	0	2	1	0
B'cr'ft, ss	5	0	1	2	2
W'hted, cf	5	0	1	6	0
Cravath, rf	4	1	2	2	0
Pask't, lf	3	0	2	0	0
N'hoff, 2b	4	0	0	3	0
L'd'r's, 1b	4	0	2	8	1
Kl'fer, c	1	0	0	2	1
E. Burns, c	3	0	1	3	0
Adams, c	0	0	0	1	0
Mayer, p	1	0	0	0	1
Tincup, p	1	0	0	0	1
B'g'ner, p	0	0	0	0	1
*Dugey	1	0	0	0	0
†Becker	1	0	0	0	0
‡Stock	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	1	10	27	11

*Batted for Tincup in seventh inning.
†Batted for E. Burns in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Baumgartner in ninth inning.

New York	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Fletcher, Snodgrass, Meyers. Three-base hit—Robertson. Home run—Cravath. Earned runs—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hits—Lobert, Doyle. Double plays—Doyle and Merkle; Niehoff, Bancroft, and Luderus. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 2; off Mayer, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Marquard, 4; by Mayer, 1; by Tincup, 4; by Baumgartner, 2. Passed ball—Meyers. Hits—Off Marquard, 12 in seven and one-third innings; off Stroud, 1 in one and two-thirds innings; off Mayer, 7 in three innings; off Tincup, 3 in four innings; off Baumgartner, 2 in two innings. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason.

Single and Double Beat Pirates.

PITTSBURGH, July 6.—St. Louis defeated Pittsburgh here today, 2 to 1, winning the game in the eighth inning, when Long singled and scored on Griner's double. The visitors scored their first run in the first inning on bunched hits, and the Pirates tied the count in the sixth on Carey's safe bunt and a triple by Baird. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss	5	0	1	2	2
Hug'ns, 2b	4	0	1	1	1
Bescher, lf	4	0	1	4	0
Miller, 1b	5	0	1	12	0
Wilson, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Dolan, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Hyatt, rf	2	0	1	1	0
Long, rf	2	1	2	1	0
Beck, 3b	3	0	3	0	5
Snyder, c	4	0	0	6	1
Griner, p	4	0	1	1	2
Total	37	2	13	27	10

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Collins, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Baird, 3b	4	0	2	0	3
Hinch'n, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Wagner, ss	4	0	0	2	3
Viox, c	4	0	1	3	1
Johns'n, lb	3	0	0	9	0
Gibson, c	3	0	0	8	2
McQ'n, p	1	0	0	1	2
Kan'ner, p	1	0	0	0	2
*Costello	1	0	0	0	0
Conzel'n, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	5	27	13

*Batted for Kantlehner in eighth inning.

Errors—Baird, Kantlehner.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Griner, Viox. Three-base hits—Butler, Baird. Sacrifice hits—Beck, Collins. Stolen bases—Baird, 2. Double plays—Snyder and Huggins; McQuillan and Viox; Baird, Gibson, and Johnston. Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Pittsburgh, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Pittsburgh, 5. Bases on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Griner, 2; off McQuillan, 1; off Kantlehner, 1. Hits—Off McQuillan, 8 in 3 innings, (none out in fourth;) off Kantlehner, 5 in 5 innings; off Conzelman, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Griner, 3; by McQuillan, 2; by Kantlehner, 2; by Conzelman, 1. Wild pitch—Kantlehner. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 2; Wilkes-Barre, 1.
At Albany—Binghamton, 3; Albany, 2.
At Utica—Scranton, 5; Utica, 4.
At Troy—Elmira, 5; Troy, 3.

Colonial League.

At Taunton—Fall River, 4; Taunton, 2.
At Hartford—Pawtucket, 8; Hartford, 7.
At Brockton—Springfield, 2; Brockton, 0.
At New Haven—New Haven, 2; New Bedford, 1.

New England League.

At Manchester—Manchester, 3; Lowell, 2.
At Lynn—Lawrence, 6; Lynn, 2.
At Fitchburg—Fitchburg, 4; Worcester, 0.
At Portland—Lewiston, 5; Portland, 3.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 4; New Orleans, 0.
New Orleans, 9; Atlanta, 0.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 5; Mobile, 4.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 7; New York, 6.
Boston, 5; Washington, 1.
Boston, 4; Washington, 1.
Detroit, 7; Cleveland, 6.
Chicago, 12; St. Louis, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 2.
Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 3.
St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 1.
Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 4. (Fourteen innings.)
Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 2. (Called in seventh; darkness.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 5; Buffalo, 1.
Newark, 7; Baltimore, 1.
Kansas City, 1; St. Louis, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 4; Montreal, 0.
Toronto, 10; Rochester, 9.
Rochester, 6; Toronto, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	47	26	.644
Boston	41	24	.631
Detroit	44	28	.611
New York	35	35	.500
Washington	32	34	.485
St. Louis	26	43	.377
Philadelphia	26	43	.377
Cleveland	25	43	.368

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	39	29	.573
Philadelphia	35	29	.547
St. Louis	38	35	.521
Pittsburgh	34	33	.507
Brooklyn	33	35	.485
Cincinnati	30	34	.469
New York	28	34	.451
Boston	30	38	.441

FEDERA

MEADOW BROOK TEAM'S POLO VICTORY—LAWN TENNIS

O'NEALE CAPTURES HARD TENNIS MATCH

Columbia Student Overcomes Big Lead for North Side Title —Bassford a Semi-Finalist.

Four contestants are qualified to compete in the semi-final round of the North Side tennis championship, which was continued yesterday on the clay courts of the University Heights Tennis Club. The survivors are Arthur M. Lovibond, Seventh Regiment, and James S. O'Neale, Columbia University, in the upper half and Francis T. Hunter, Cornell, and Abraham Bassford, Jr., County Tennis Club of Westchester, in the lower brackets. These four players qualified yesterday after a series of interesting matches. The doubles were carried to the round before the semi-final.

O'Neale again figured in the spectacular contest of the day, when he defeated J. H. Steinkampf two sets to one at 2—6, 6—2, 6—2. The match was almost a repetition of the O'Neale-Wood match on Monday and found the Columbia student most resourceful when hard pressed. Steinkampf won the opening set by coming up to the net and taking his opponent's returns on the volley. These tactics were, for a time, successful, but O'Neale changed his style of play in the second set, sending up high lobs, which Steinkampf drove into the net, or smashed the ball into all sections of the court. With the score 2—3 and 40 love in the sixth game, Steinkampf lost a splendid opportunity to square the games, but a brilliant rally put O'Neale into the lead at 4—2, from which point he outplayed his opponent and captured the match after a plucky, uphill fight and clever exhibition of tennis. O'Neale plays Lovibond today. The pair competed in the final round last year.

From a technical standpoint, Abraham Bassford, Jr., played the best tennis of the day. He came through to the semi-finals after winning three matches, one by default. In the second round he defeated Herbert W. Forster, the Yonkers High School champion, 6—4, 6—4. Forster and Carr had played a conditional match in the next round with Bassford to play the winner. As Forster won from Carr, the round went to Bassford by default. In the fourth round Bassford took two love sets from M. E. Fox. In the first set the winner went into the net only twice and drove the ball out of court the same number of times, and in the second he netted four times and was out of court only twice.

Hunter was forced to his limit to win from A. D. Hammett, but the Cornell player always seemed to have enough in reserve to keep at a safe distance from his opponent. Hunter played a hard, forcing game, mostly from the back court. He will face Bassford in the semi-finals. The latter has been coaching Hunter on the Westchester courts during the past two weeks, and the outcome of the match is awaited with interest.

Father and son won in the doubles when F. M. Letson and B. Letson, the latter the champion of De Witt Clinton School, won two matches. The Letsons defeated G. L. Robinson and H. W. Robinson in the first round, and E. Binzin and Taylor in the second. Charles Chambers, Kings County Club, and J. W. Mersereau, University Heights Club, proved a strong combination, defeating F. P. Adams and C. W. Beebe in the first round, and repeating against C. H. Low and G. Stadel in the second. The summary:

North Side Championship, Men's Singles.—Second Round—Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated H. W. Forster, 6—4, 6—4.
Third Round—Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated H. L. Carr by default; M. E. Fox defeated Dr. W. Krugler, 6—2, 8—6; A. D. Hammett defeated E. Binzin, 6—3, 6—2.
Fourth Round—J. S. O'Neale defeated J. H. Steinkampf, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2; Francis T. Hunter defeated A. D. Hammett, 6—4, 6—3; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated M. E. Fox, 6—0, 6—0.
Men's Doubles.—First Round—C. H. Low and George Stadel defeated Franklin P. Adams and C. W. Beebe, 6—0, 7—5; Charles Chambers and J. W. Mersereau defeated R. A. Cook and A. Loyd by default; F. M. Letson and B. Letson defeated G. C. Robinson and H. W. Robinson, 6—3, 6—3; E. Binzin and Taylor defeated L. Wulf and partner by default; H. Marschalk and J. Whyte defeated S. Spaeth and M. Kenderdine, 6—2, 6—4.
Second Round—Charles Chambers and J. W. Mersereau defeated C. H. Low and George Stadel, 6—4, 6—0; F. M. Letson and B. Letson defeated E. Binzin and Taylor, 6—2, 6—2.

Central New York Tennis.

UTICA, N. Y., Jpuly 6.—Today's play on the Yahundasis Golf Club courts saw the third round completed in the annual Central New York tennis tournament. Tomorrow the semi-finals will be playe. A belated second round match was permitted today, when Archie Richards of Honolulu defeated Sidney Thayer, Jr., of Philadelphia, 6—4, 7—5. The day's sensation was the defeat of Chisholm Garland by Dr. Rosenbaum, after the Pittsburgh star had apparently the advantage. The New Yorker came from far behind in the first and third sets for victor. Scores:

Third Round—Wright, Boston, defeated Guernsey, Pittsburgh, 6—4, 9—7; Rosenbaum, New York, defeated C. S. Garland, Pittsburgh, 8—6, 2—6, 6—4; McElroy, Pittsburgh, defeated Richards, Honolulu, 6—3, 6—0, 6—4; Vesey, Montreal, defeated Cragin, Bronxville, 7—5, 6—2; W. J. Tilden, Jr., Philadelphia, defeated J. C. Devereux, Utica, 6—4, 6—1; F. C. Inman, New York, defeated L. W. Devereux, Utica, 6—2, 6—4.

Young Hickey Wins from Kiebler.

Young Hickey of Harlem defeated Fred Kiebler of Newark in their ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club last night and in the ninth round Hickey nearly sent Kiebler down for the count with a wicked left to the jaw that staggered the Newark boxer. Hickey, anxious to finish the bout, jumped in close and tried to put over the finishing wallop, but Kiebler fell into a clinch and hung on until the bell rang.

The first round was even but after that Hickey had it decided advantage all the way. He jabbed Kiebler all over the ring and had the Newark man on the defensive most of the time. In the tenth round a right jab cut a deep gash over Kiebler's eye.

In the semi-final Jim Mace of Brooklyn and Young Ketchel of the East Side went ten fast rounds to a draw.

A Boxing Commission Rumor.

Numerous reasons have been advanced for Governor Whitman's failure to name a new Boxing Commission as provided for in the Malone bill, but from Albany a report came yesterday to the effect that when the Legislature convenes again a bill will be introduced giving the State Athletic Commission control over all professional sports in New York State, baseball included. It is also reported that no man now prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Boxing Commission will be named by Governor Whitman. He is holding up his selections, it is said, in order to find the best candidates possible, in view of the great power which he hopes to have invested in the new commission. The Albany report indicates that the new Commissioners may be named about Wednesday of next week.

Bantams in Fairmont Bouts.

A bantamweight tournament will be the feature of the card at the Fairmont Athletic Club, in the Bronx, on Saturday night. In a series of three ten-round bouts, six of the best bantamweight boxers around New York will strive for honors sufficient to win a match with Kid Williams, champion bantam of the world. In the first of the trio, Teddy Jacobs and Young O'Leary will clash. Both are east side boys, and have a large following. They boxed at the Fairmont A. C. before, and the contest seems to have a personal tinge to it. Frankie Daly of Staten Island and Mickey Dunn, the latter a Bronxite, will swap punches in the second bout. The star contest will bring together Kid Thomas of Lawrence, Mass., and Battling Henry of Harlem. Thomas is one of the fastest in his class recently exhibited around New York.

Rivers and Gallant Draw.

BOSTON, July 6.—Joe Rivers, the Mexican lightweight, fought a twelve-round draw with Gilbert Gallant of Chelsea tonight. Gallant pressed the fighting, but Rivers blocked most of his attempted blows, scoring himself many times.

MORE ENTRIES FOR GOLF.

Fifteen Additional Players to Compete in Metropolitan Tournament.

E. Mortimer Barnes, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, issued yesterday a supplementary list of entries for the association's open championship tournament beginning tomorrow at Fox Hills. There are fifteen more names on the list, making a total of seventy-eight.

Walter C. Hagen of Rochester, who came through the field at Midlothian last year and has been performing in clever fashion since, is included in the list. Hagen will have as a partner Joseph Doeberl of Greenwich.

There are other good men included in the list of post entries, such as Joseph Mitchell of Ridgewood, Robert McDonald of Buffalo, and George Sargent of Chevy Chase, former national open champion. The additional entries are paired as follows:

Elmer W. Loving, Arcola, and Jack Jeffrey, Somerset Hills; Joseph Mitchell, Ridgewood, and George Sargent, Chevy Chase; George T. Sayers, Merion Cricket, and James Frazer, Great Neck; Edward H. Gow, Sleepy Hollow, and C. W. Singleton, Siwanoy; August F. Kammer, Fox Hills, and Leonard Biles, Sleepy Hollow; William Mitchell, Raleigh, N. C., and Robert McDonald, Buffalo; Walter C. Hagen, Rochester, and Joseph Doeberl, Greenwich, and Henry Miller, Houvenkopf, and Charles H. Hoffner, Woodbury.

CENTRAL STATES GOLF.

Playing of Two 17-Year-Old Boys Feature in First Round.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 6.—The playing of two 17-year-old boys was the feature of the first round in the Central States today. Johnny Kemp, an Indianapolis youngster, defeated Alex Heyburn, the youthful expert from Louisville, 3 up Golf Association championship division and 2 to play, 18 holes, and tonight his chances at the championship are considered bright.

Sixteen players survived the round and are paired for the second round tomorrow. Among those who showed best form were Will Diddel, Crawfordsville, who defeated H. Knapp, Indianapolis, 6 up and 5; John Simpson, Terre Haute, former Central Illinois champion, who won from Phil Jay, Kokomo, 5 up and 4; John Marshall, Jr., Louisville, 1914 Kentucky champion, who defeated Bennett Heath, Muncie, 3 up and 2, and Bob Resener, Indianapolis, Indiana champion, who won from Franklin Haugh, Anderson, 1 up in 19 holes. The Resener-Haugh match brought out some of the best golf of the day.

McIlwaine Wins Golf Playoff.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 6.—A. C. McIlwaine, 2d, of the National Golf Links won the play-off of his tie with J. Hustin Furfey of C. C. for the Independence Day Cup at Ekwanok Country Club this morning. McIlwaine gave bogey two strokes and finished one up, while his opponent was allowed four strokes and finished five down.

Stone Easily Defeats Magnus.

The first block of the 100-point game to determine who will represent New York in the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League was played at Thum's Billiard Parlors last night and Joseph Stone defeated L. L. Magnus, 50 to 39. Stone required eighty-four innings to gather the fifty points and his high runs were 5 and 4, and in fifty-one innings he drew blanks. With the exception of a few innings early in the game, Stone held the lead all the way. Magnus failed to score in fifty-seven innings, and 4 was his highest run.

MEADOW BROOK POLO TEAM WINS, 18 TO 15

Long Islanders Overcome Heavy Handicap in Game with Point Judith Freebooters.

Point Judith Freebooters, a team of young and well-mounted players, was defeated by Meadow Brook in the opening game for the Rockaway Hunting Club cups yesterday at Cedarhurst, L. L., by the score of 18 to 15.

The conditions for these trophies call for teams of four under existing handicap, but the aggregate handicap of each team shall be at least 15 goals.

The Meadow Brook four were heavily weighted, as they carried 28 goals, to their opponents' 15; thus, the victors had to earn 13 goals before they could obtain the match. It was a tremendously hard task, and not until the end of the sixth period were they able to tie the score.

The best illustration of the way Meadow Brook played, and at the same time one of the peculiar things about the game, was that the Freebooters were unable to make an earned goal until the last period; they then scored twice in quick succession, Raymond and Morgan Belmont making the points.

With such a hard task before them, the Westbury players started off with a rush, and in the opening period virtually rode their opponents off their feet. Five goals were made before the session closed. It looked for a time as if Meadow Brook was just going to walk away from the less-experienced Freebooters. But in the second period the Point Judith team got its bearings and put up a much stronger defense. Meadow Brook was held to two goals, and both of them were made after five minutes of the stiffest kind of play. The third was even better, as only one point was scored, that by T. Hitchcock, Jr.

The Freebooters had a number of chances to score, but their direction was poor and they frequently overrode the ball. Also, the Meadow Brook ponies were superior to the Point Judith mounts.

At half time the score was still 13 to 10 in favor of the Freebooters, and they were improving in their work. Three times Milburn had to knock out from behind, the ball having just missed the Meadow Brook goal by a few inches, and at the same time the Freebooters kept the Meadow Brook team from scoring, and the period closed with neither side having tallied.

But the whole complexion of the game was changed in the sixth chukker. Milburn, Hitchcock, and La Montagne made goals rapidly, and when the whistle blew, they had the score tied at 13-all. Goals came quickly after this, and the seventh period closed with the Westbury four in the lead by four points.

The Freebooters still had a chance, and for a time it looked as if they might win out after all, or at least tie their opponents. Raymond Belmont, after three minutes of play in the eighth period, made the first earned point for the Freebooters, and when Morgan Belmont repeated the performance, scoring almost unassisted, the shouts of encouragement were numerous. But more than half of the playing time had transpired and Meadow Brook was once more on its mettle and La Montagne dispelled all allusions the Freebooters might have had of victory, or even of tying the score, by making a goal in fifty-eight seconds, which was the final point of the game.

One of the features was the playing of Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., a young player who has advanced wonderfully this season. He is only handicapped at three goals, but rides likes a veteran and has fine direction. While he was at No. 1, the scoring position, and made seven of the eighteen goals scored by his side, some of his strokes were remarkably well directed and made at difficult angles.

Two games will be played today in the Independence Cups Series. The first will start at 2:30 P. M. The line-up:

Meadow Brook.—T. Hitchcock, Jr., 3; R. La Montagne, 7; J. M. Waterbury, Jr., 9; D. Milburn, 9. Total, 28.
Point Judith Freebooters.—M. Belmont, 3; R. Belmont, 4; B. Gatins, 4; F. H. Prince, Jr., 4. Total, 15.
Goals Scored for Meadow Brook.—Hitchcock, 7; La Montagne, 6; Milburn, 3; Waterbury, 3.
Goals for Freebooters.—M. Belmont, R. Belmont.
Goals earned by Meadow Brook, 18; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, 0; net score, 18.
Goals earned by Freebooters, 2; allowed by handicap, 13; lost by penalty, 0; net score, 15.
Eight seven-and-a-half-minute periods. Referee—J. E. Cowdin.

$2,000,000 MOTOR SPEEDWAY

Philadelphia to Have Brick Track, with Seats for 100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The Philadelphia Motor Speedway Association has begun work upon its speedway which will cost $2,000,000. Steam shovels are at work on the excavations on a tract of ground sixteen miles from this city, between Old York Road and the Reading railway tracks north of Willow Grove.

The track will be two miles in circuit and be constructed of brick laid on concrete, this providing the running surface on a foundation which cannot buckle or settle.

There will be concrete curbs hub high about the entire track, this feature eliminating the danger of decapitation to drivers whose cars become unmanageable and would ordinarily plunge through a wooden fence.

To do away with the old nuisance of trespassing upon the track during the course of races, subways have been provided at numerous points and spectators may pass at will from one side of the course to the other.

Plans call for concrete grandstands seating 100,000 persons. There will be parking accommodations for 30,000 automobiles.

It is believed that the new project will be one of the most successful of its kind in the country. It is pointed out that its location is in the centre of a 100-mile radius having a population of 12,000,000 persons upon which it may draw.

MOTOR CYCLE RECORD.

Jim Davis Does 100 Miles on Dirt Track in 87:43 4-5 at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 6.—Jim Davis of this city broke the world's motor cycle record for 100 miles on a dirt track here yesterday, according to an announcement of the official timers tonight. Davis's time was 87 minutes 43 4-5 seconds. The former mark, which was held by Davis, was 88 minutes 6 seconds.

MOTOR BOAT RACERS RESCUE RIVAL CREW

Then Buffalo Enquirer Goes on and Wins American Trophy.

HANNIBAL, Mo., July 6.—The Buffalo Enquirer, a motor boat owned by William J. Connors of Buffalo, N. Y., won the American power boat championship, and with it the $1,000 Webb Trophy, at the eighth annual regatta of the Mississippi Valley Power Boat Association here today. The Mark Twain, a St. Louis boat, sank in the free-for-all, but its crew was rescued.

The Mark Twain was running neck and neck with The Buffalo Enquirer and The Buffalo Courier at the head of the fleet of racers when the St. Louis boat struck a snag and turned over, carrying down Walter Beauvais, driver, and George Gaston, his aid. The Enquirer and Courier wheeled and sped to the rescue. The Enquirer reached the scene first, and as Beauvais and Gaston came to the surface they were pulled into the racers. The Enquirer then resumed and won the race in spite of the fact that other contestants had forged ahead.

The Enquirer covered the twenty-five miles in 42:27 in the Webb Trophy race, averaging 35 4-10 miles an hour. The Buffalo Courier, also owned by Conners, was second.

In the free-for-all The Enquired made the twenty-mile course in 36:49. The Courier was again second.

SCHOONER VAGRANT FIRST.

H. S. Vanderbilt's Yacht Leads Eastern Y. C.'s Fifty-Mile Race.

ISLESBORO, Me., July 6.—A fifty-mile race from Portland brought the Eastern Yacht Club to the Western Penobscot tonight after the best day of the cruise. H. S. Vanderbilt's Vagrant won on corrected time over the Irolita, owned by E. W. Clark; in the first division of schooners. The Vagrant's corrected time was 5:56:29.

In the second division schooners J. B. Fallon's Timandra took first place from Sibyessa IV. and Virginia.

The Enchantress, owned by W. E. Iselin, beat the Vagrant in the special division for schooners on both elapsed and corrected time. Her elapsed time was 5:43:02, more than thirteen minutes better than that of the Vagrant's. First prize for first division sloops went to Avenger over Shimna and Dorelis, II.

Vega, owned by W. E. C. Eustis, led the Narcissus in the race for second division sloops.

Dull Days for Boxing Board.

Because there were no applications for licenses for boxing clubs or complaints to be considered, the members of the State Athletic Commission yesterday held its shortest regular meeting on record. Secretary Charles J. Harvey read the minutes of the last meeting, and the commission finding no business to transact, adjourned.

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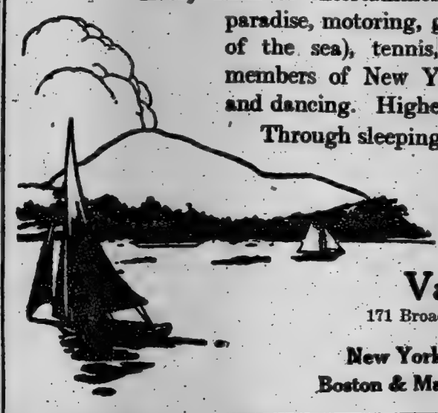

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Now open. Superior in its appointments, cuisine and services. Special July terms. Write for booklet and auto map. Motorists accorded same terms as other guests.
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water in rooms; every convenience; surf bathing. 200 rooms; 75 private baths; running hot and cold
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NEW GREENHUT PLAN MEETS ALL DEMANDS

Creditors Agree to Accept Stock in Reorganized Store in Part Payment.

TO GET 12½ PER CENT. CASH

Announcement Expected to be Made Today — Captain Greenhut's Examination Put Over.

It was apparently established yesterday that the creditors of the J. H. Greenhut Company had ended their dispute and agreed upon a compromise plan for reorganization. The last doubt of an agreement was removed yesterday when the scheduled examination of Captain J. B. Greenhut before Referee Peter B. Olney was put off until next Tuesday.

The examination was to have been continued by Selden Bacon, counsel for the Independent Creditors' Committee, who had undertaken to show that assets amounting to $2,408,000 had been "concealed" in preferential and illegal payments prior to bankruptcy. It was evident before the opening of the session for the examination that the acrimony manifested at previous sessions was absent. When counsel representing the various interests began to gather, they chatted amicably. Every interest except the bondholders was represented, but Joseph M. Hartfield and Cornelius W. Wickersham said afterward that they acquiesced in the proceedings.

As soon as Referee Olney had taken his seat, James N. Rosenberg asked for an adjournment, saying he had been requested by counsel of all parties to speak for them. The Referee warned Mr. Rosenberg that if the examination of Captain Greenhut was to go further no time should be lost.

"I am sure," Mr. Rosenberg said, "that I speak for all of the counsel when I say that an adjournment is in the best interest of the creditors." The Referee then put the hearing over.

It is probable that this hearing will never take place for it is expected that the agreement will be announced tomorrow when Mr. Rosenberg will apply for an order for the sale of the property as a "going concern." If the order meets no opposition it will mean an early sale and that the parties to the reorganization will buy in such of the property as may be needed for the reorganized store. It is anticipated that tomorrow's meeting will be a mere formality.

The compromise reorganization plan, as generally understood, is this:

The stock of the store corporation is to be divided into cumulative first preferred, second preferred and common to be distributed to the merchandise and bondholding creditors, with the provision that the merchandise creditors receive 12½ per cent. of their claims in cash. The first preferred stock to be held by the merchandise creditors is to be retired out of the earnings of the store, then that held by the bondholders, who are to reduce their claims from $6,000,000 to $5,000,000, is to be similarly retired. To provide for the payment of the 12½ per cent. in cash, Captain J. B. Greenhut obligates himself to organize a syndicate to purchase stock in the store in sufficient amount for that purpose.

In opposing this plan, the Independent Creditors maintained that, if the store failed, they would receive only 12½ per cent., which would not be just in view of the alleged fact that immediate liquidation of the store would yield at least 18 per cent., also that the claims of bondholders should be subordinated to those of the merchandise creditors, and that $2,408,000, in cluding payments by the store to the Greenhut Bank, to Monmouth Securities Company, and in salaries to the members of the Greenhut family should be recovered.

But a simple solution was arived at when the syndicate to be organized by Captain Greenhut agreed to purchase for cash from the merchandise creditors 15 per cent. of the first preferred stock allotted to them, besides paying the 12½ per cent. of their claims as originally offered. This will mean, it is said, that the creditors will receive about the equivalent of what the Independent Committee demanded at the first.

At the same time the Greenhut interests will not admit the justice of the claims of the Independent Creditors, nor will they lose in the transaction if the reorganized store is a success, for the first preferred stock to be bought by them will be retired out of the profits of the store.

It is expected that the reorganized store will open for business in the store of the J. B. Greenhut Company on the east side of Sixth Avenue at Eighteenth Street, and that through trustees, the creditors will direct the policy of the store. The store on the west side of Sixth Avenue will be disposed of at public sale.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL

REORGANIZATION
OF
The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company

To Holders of First and Second Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the above-named Company, dated June 25, 1915, has been approved and adopted by the two Committees representing First Mortgage Bonds, and has likewise been approved and adopted by the undersigned Reorganization Committee, made up from the membership of the two Committees, and copies may be obtained from Central Trust Company of New York, Depositary under the Plan. Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Terminal Company not heretofore deposited with the aforesaid Committees representing First Mortgage Bonds and holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terminal Company who desire to participate in the reorganization must deposit their bonds and appurtenant coupons with the Depositary, at its office, **54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 1, 1915.**

In order to participate in the benefits of the Plan all holders of certificates of deposit issued by Central Trust Company of New York or Old Colony Trust Company (of Boston) under the Protective Agreement of June 3, 1908, as amended, and all holders of certificates of deposit issued by Columbia Trust Company of New York under the Protective Agreement of July 25, 1910, and all holders of certificates of deposit issued under the Plan to depositors of First and Second Mortgage Bonds must **ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 1, 1915,** make payment in respect of each bond represented by their certificates of deposit in the sum of $100, the first instalment of the amounts payable under the Plan by the holders of said certificates of deposit. Such payment must be made to **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,** the Depositary, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, and at the time of making such payments certificates of deposit must be presented to the Depositary for notation thereon of the fact of such payment.

Dated, New York, June 28, 1915.

J. N. WALLACE, Chairman,
GORDON ABBOTT,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. CHAPLIN,
HALEY FISKE,
CLARENCE L. HARPER,
WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON,
RICHARD SUTRO,
MEIGS H. WHAPLES,
ASA S. WING,
Reorganization Committee.

The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Central Trust Company of New York and by Old Colony Trust Company (of Boston) for First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of said Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Committee constituted under the agreement dated June 3, 1908, as amended by instrument dated July 13, 1908, has prepared, approved and adopted a certain Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, dated June 25, 1915, and has caused a copy of said Plan and Agreement to be filed with CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and a copy thereof with OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY (of Boston), Depositaries under said agreement dated June 3, 1908, as amended.

Holders of the above-mentioned certificates of deposit within sixty days from June 28, 1915, (the date of the first publication of this notice) may exercise the right of withdrawal conferred by said agreement of June 3, 1908, as amended, upon surrender of their certificates of deposit, properly endorsed for transfer if registered, to the Depositary which issued the same, and upon the payment of their PRO RATA share of the sum fixed by the Committee for its compensation and expenses, and upon reimbursement also to the Committee of their PRO RATA share of its indebtedness, obligations and liabilities. The compensation of the Committee included in the amount fixed as aforesaid is the sum of $10,000, awarded to the estates of the two deceased members of the Committee, all other members of the Committee having waived compensation under said agreement as amended. Holders of certificates of deposit who do not so withdraw within said period of sixty days shall be entitled to the benefits of the Plan and Agreement subject to compliance with the terms and conditions thereof.

The Committee recommends that holders of certificates of deposit accept said Plan and Agreement and make the payments therein provided to be made by said certificate-holders. Copies of the Plan and Agreement may be obtained from the Depositaries above named.

Dated, New York, June 28, 1915.

J. N. WALLACE, Chairman.
HALEY FISKE,
HARRY BRONNER,
MYRON T. HERRICK,
GORDON ABBOTT,
D. CRAWFORD CLARK,
CHARLES C. JACKSON,
ASA S. WING,
Committee.

The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Columbia Trust Company, of New York, issued under the Deposit Agreement dated July 25, 1910, for First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, and Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York, or of Old Colony Trust Company (of Boston) representing such bonds:

The undersigned Committee hereby gives notice that it has approved and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, and has lodged copies of such Plan and Agreement with COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office, No. 60 Broadway, New York City.

All holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under said Deposit Agreement who shall fail to withdraw their Bonds in the manner provided in said Deposit Agreement within thirty days after the date of this notice, shall be conclusively and finally deemed for all purposes to have assented to said Plan and Agreement. In accordance with said Deposit Agreement of July 25, 1910, any holder of Certificates of Deposit may within thirty days after this date withdraw from said Agreement upon the terms and conditions therein expressed and without being required to make any payment whatever as a condition of such withdrawal. The members of the Committee have waived all compensation for their services under said agreement.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary.

The Committee recommends the acceptance of said Plan and Agreement by the holders of Certificates of Deposit and that they make the required payments thereunder.

Dated, New York, June 28, 1915.

JAMES C. CHAPLIN, Chairman.
MEIGS H. WHAPLES,
WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON,
CLARENCE L. HARPER,
RICHARD SUTRO,
Committee.

The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

This Committee, having approved the Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company dated June 25, 1915, recommends that holders of Second Mortgage Bonds accept said Plan and Agreement and make the payments which they are permitted to make thereunder. In order to enable holders of Second Mortgage Bonds deposited with this Committee to participate in said Plan and to deposit their bonds in accordance therewith the Deposit Agreement of June 2, 1908, under which this Committee was constituted, has been terminated.

The members of this Committee have waived all compensation for their own services, but in order to reimburse the Committee and to provide for moneys borrowed, advances made and indebtedness and liabilities incurred, holders of Certificates of Deposit for Second Mortgage Bonds will be required, upon withdrawing their bonds, to pay one-half of one per cent. of the principal of the bonds withdrawn to GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the Depositary, under said Deposit Agreement.

As the Plan and Agreement provide that the Second Mortgage Bonds must be deposited on or before September 1, 1915, bondholders are urged to act promptly.

Dated, New York, June 28, 1915.

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
ANDREW J. MILLER,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
Committee.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

READJUSTMENT OF CAPITAL AND DEBT
OF
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company
AND
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company

Notice is hereby given that a Plan of Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of the above named Companies, dated July 1, 1915, has been approved by the Boards of Directors of said Companies, by the three Committees named below representing respectively, Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds and Stock of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and by the undersigned Readjustment Managers, and that a duly executed original of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment has been lodged with each of the Depositaries named below. Holders of any of the following securities may become parties to the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment by depositing their securities on or before August 16, 1915, with the proper Depositary or any Sub-Depositary.

DEPOSITARIES

For Capital Stock of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company,

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

For The Missouri Pacific Railway Company's Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds, due March 1, 1945.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, 16 Wall Street, New York City.

For The Missouri Pacific Railway Company's
Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds, due September 1, 1959,
Consolidated First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, due November 1, 1920,
Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds, due January 1, 1917,
First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, due August 1, 1920, and
Lexington Division Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds due August 1, 1920.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company's First and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Forty-Year Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1952.

The Kansas and Colorado Pacific Railway Company's First Refunding Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due February 1, 1938.

The Central Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due February 1, 1919.

The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due June 1, 1948.

The Leroy and Caney Valley Air Line Railroad Company's Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1926.

The Kansas City Northwestern Railroad Company's First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Series A, due January 1, 1933.

Boonville, St. Louis and Southern Railway Company's First Mortgage Forty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due August 1, 1951.

Little Rock Junction Railway's First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, due April 1, 1916.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 140 Broadway, New York City.

SUB-DEPOSITARIES FOR ALL SECURITIES

St. Louis: MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
London: GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Stock certificates must be duly endorsed in blank for transfer or be accompanied by blank transfers and must be stamped at the rate of two cents per share under the New York stock transfer tax law and also two cents per share under the Federal Emergency Revenue Act. Coupon bonds must be accompanied by all unpaid coupons. Bonds registered as to principal must be restored to bearer form before deposit and registered bonds must be exchanged for coupon bonds or registered in the name of the proper Depositary.

Deposits of securities will not be received after August 16, 1915, except upon terms approved by the Readjustment Managers.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment may be obtained from the Company at its offices in New York and St. Louis, or from any of the Depositaries or Sub-Depositaries or from the Secretary of any of the three Committees named below.

Dated, New York, July 6, 1915.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Readjustment Managers.

The Plan of Readjustment mentioned in the foregoing notice has been approved by the Boards of Directors of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, who join in recommending the deposit of securities under the Plan and Agreement in compliance with the foregoing notice.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By B. F. BUSH, *President.*
ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By B. F. BUSH, *President.*

The undersigned Committees have approved and adopted the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment mentioned in the foregoing notice and recommend to holders of the securities which they respectively represent the prompt deposit of their securities.

Committee representing Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds.
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, *Chairman*
ROBERT FLEMING (London)
DONALD G. GEDDES
JEROME J. HANAUER
ALVIN W. KRECH
C. E. TERMEULEN (Amsterdam)
LEWIS B. FRANKLIN, *Secretary,* 140 Broadway, New York City.

Committee representing Forty-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds.
FRANK N. B. CLOSE, *Chairman*
OTTO H. KAHN
JOHN H. McCLEMENT
JOHN W. PLATTEN
J. G. SIEGERS (Amsterdam)
W. H. WILLIAMS
B. W. JONES, *Secretary,* 15 Wall Street, New York City.

Committee representing Missouri Pacific Railway Company Stock.
JAMES N. WALLACE, *Chairman*
J. HORACE HARDING
FREDERICK STRAUSS
ALBERT H. WIGGIN
ROBERT WINSOR
C. E. SIGLER, *Secretary,* 54 Wall Street, New York City.

MISSOURI PACIFIC READJUSTMENT

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

I

In their letter dated January 20, 1915, to the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, the Proxy Committee, consisting of Messrs. Alexander J. Hemphill, Otto H. Kahn, Seward Prosser, James N. Wallace and Robert Winsor, by whose votes the present Board of Directors were elected, recommended a program which contemplated the extension for one year of the $24,845,000 of Six Per Cent. Notes maturing June 1, 1915, and thereafter the submission to the security holders of a plan for the readjustment of the financial structure of the Company, to be carried out by voluntary action, if practicable.

Pursuant to this program, the Board of Directors invited the holders of the above mentioned Notes to extend them for one year. This offer has met with a highly gratifying response. Notwithstanding the inaccessibility of a considerable amount of the Notes held in Europe, more than $23,400,000 face value thereof (94% of the total outstanding issue) have joined in the extension. Accordingly, unless there should be unexpected litigation by holders of unextended Notes, the first and most pressing step in the program may be considered as having been accomplished.

The Directors therefore now address themselves to the second problem, which urgently and imperatively calls for solution, namely, the readjustment of the financial structure of the Company, and to that end they have invited the co-operation of Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and of the Committees representing bonds and stock.

II

The Missouri Pacific System, including the lines of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company,* comprises 7,009 miles of railroad (excluding about 274 miles leased or operated under trackage contracts) admirably located geographically and strategically in a territory which is one of the richest and most fertile in the United States. The property is in good physical condition and its management under President Bush is efficient and popular.

The capitalization of the System, based on securities outstanding in the hands of the public, is at the comparatively low rate of $52,070 per mile, but of that capitalization $40,245 (about 77%) per mile is in fixed interest bearing obligations and only $11,825 (about 23%) in stock.

For the year ended June 30, 1915, notwithstanding the policy of retrenchment which was pursued, the earnings of the System (last two months partly estimated) fell short of its total charges by approximately a million and a quarter dollars.

During the next five and a half years provision must be made for the following obligations maturing within that period:

Missouri Pacific Company Extended Three Year Six Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes due on or before June 1, 1916.	$24,845,000
Little Rock Junction Railway First Consolidated 6s, due April 1, 1916 (Iron Mountain)	393,000
Missouri Pacific Company Collateral Trust 5s, due January 1, 1917	14,375,000
Central Branch Railway First 4s, due February 1, 1919 (Missouri Pacific)	3,459,000
Missouri Pacific Company Collateral Mortgage 5s, due August 1, 1920	9,636,000
Missouri Pacific Company Lexington Division First 5s, due August 1, 1920	650,000
Missouri Pacific Company Consolidated First 6s, due November 1, 1920	14,904,000
Equipment trust obligations maturing prior to the end of 1920, about	5,705,000
Iron Mountain Company's endorsement on notes of The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, dated June 1, 1916	1,741,000
Floating debt, including miscellaneous Accounts Payable, about	3,600,000
Total	$79,308,000

In its present position the Missouri Pacific System has no means of raising the money needed to meet these obligations, while existing mortgage provisions forbid the extension of maturing bonds. Its free collateral is practically exhausted. Its credit is so impaired that the market price of its Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds and of its Five Per Cent. Refunding Bonds has fallen to about 40%, and even its bonds secured by underlying liens and maturing in 1917 are selling on an interest basis of about 11%. Under these circumstances it would be impossible to raise capital by the sale of bonds, apart from the fact that it would be pursuing a fundamentally unsound financial policy to further accentuate the existing disproportion between capital stock and funded debt.

III

Prominent among the causes to which the present plight of the Company is due, are unremunerative freight and passenger rates, both local and interstate, from which the Company has thus far been unable to obtain material relief; heavy increases in taxation and wages, and many burdensome requirements imposed by public authorities; and large investments in the securities of other railroad companies which, although they may have been justified at the time they were made, have since become unproductive. The amount invested in such securities aggregates about $40,000,000 and entails heavy interest charges with no counterbalancing income from dividends or interest.

IV

Under these circumstances a readjustment is essential in the interest of the security holders of all classes. The Boards of Directors, in co-operation with Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the several Committees respectively representing Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds, Five Per Cent. Refunding Bonds and Stock, have adopted the Plan of Readjustment now submitted. It is urgently hoped and advised that the Plan be promptly carried out by the voluntary action of the security holders concerned. Failing this, the foreclosure of mortgages and a compulsory reorganization, involving, as it necessarily must, serious expense, delays and complications, cannot possibly be avoided.

*Including also 43.69 miles of line owned by Boonville, St. Louis and Southern Railway Company, substantially all of the stock of which Company is owned by the Missouri Pacific Company.

V

The main burden of the readjustment in its immediate effect must necessarily be borne by the stock and by the two junior issues of bonds, viz., the Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds and the Five Per Cent. Refunding Bonds, but it is hoped that the returns from the contemplated development of the property will be such as to more than compensate for the modification in their status to which their holders are now asked to consent. It has been deemed fair and logical to treat the two issues of bonds alike in the allotment of new securities.

While the Five Per Cent. Refunding Bonds have a mortgage lien, the Company is not earning its fixed charges and in order to provide the means absolutely required to meet maturing underlying obligations (chiefly secured by prior liens upon the Missouri Pacific lines proper) and other capital requirements and to re-establish the Company's credit, there is no alternative but the surrender of this mortgage. As to the Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds, their claim on the Missouri Pacific lines ranks behind that of the Five Per Cent. Refunding Bonds. On the other hand, if the holders of the Four Per Cent. Bonds were to take possession of their collateral, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company stock, they would lose the many operating economies and valuable traffic arrangements enjoyed as a result of the close interdependence of the two main properties, which manifestly could not be operated separately so advantageously for either property as when united. They would be confronted with the task of raising the necessary funds for the requirements of the Iron Mountain Company, which is already subject to a very heavy mortgage debt,—more than twice as much per mile as the mortgage debt ahead of the Missouri Pacific Five Per Cent. Refunding Bonds. They would not obtain the benefits of the money to be raised under the present Plan through the proposed assessment on the Missouri Pacific stock, nor of the proposed retirement of the $29,423,000 of Iron Mountain Six Per Cent. Bonds with their heavy sinking fund requirements, nor of the provision for dealing with the Iron Mountain endorsement on $1,741,000 Texas and Pacific notes and for paying the Iron Mountain floating debt. In other words, the Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bondholders would in that case become common stockholders in the Iron Mountain Company saddled with the burden of financing it, instead of being, as they will be under the present Plan, preferred stockholders in the whole system with its financial needs adequately provided for.

While it is deemed absolutely indispensable to convert these two bond issues into preferred stock (or income bonds if conversion into preferred stock should be found impracticable), it should be particularly observed that the proposed readjustment (except only for a portion of the money raised) places no lien ahead of them which does not rank prior to one or the other of them now; in fact, upon the complete consummation of the Plan, the charges ranking ahead of the new securities to be given to holders of Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds and Five Per Cent. Refunding Bonds (taking the System as a whole) will be less than the charges ahead of them now.

VI

The terms of exchange offered to various bonds maturing within the next few years and to bonds secured by sectional liens, are the result of careful study. Although the security for certain issues of these bonds consists of lines which are of strategic importance to the System, yet several of these lines fail to earn fixed charges and would be still less remunerative if they had to depend upon their own earning power as independent lines, with the increased expense and other disadvantages of separate administration. Moreover, if the present Plan to raise the funds required for the System *as a whole* should fail, the separate enforcement of the sectional mortgages would necessarily impose upon the holders of the bonds secured thereby the burden of providing the moneys required for these disjointed lines,—a burden likely to be increased by the delays and complications incident to foreclosure proceedings and by the physical deterioration to which the properties would in the meantime be exposed. The stockholders cannot be expected to provide the large amount of new money required for present purposes unless provision is made in the Plan to take care of the obligations maturing in the near future, so as to afford reasonable assurance that the Company will be free from serious financial problems and thus protected against the risk of having to meet large cash requirements at an unfavorable time. It is believed that the Plan of Readjustment takes full and fair account of the respective equities of the various bond issues, and that by consenting to the exchanges proposed the holders of such bonds will fare materially better than they possibly could by the enforcement of their respective liens.

VII

The principal advantages which will result from the proposed readjustment, and which should more than compensate the security holders for the changes in position which the Plan involves, are the following:

(*a*) Provision of new money, the payment or refunding of the obligations maturing during the next few years, and the consolidation into large issues of various minor bond issues. These minor bond issues have at present but a limited market, which affects their saleability and, as a consequence, tends to injure the credit of the Company, whereas the new issues should command a ready and active market.

(*b*) Fixed charges so reduced as to come well within the earnings of the System even under the adverse conditions prevailing during the past two years.

(*c*) Reduction in the amount of fixed interest bearing securities by over $60,000,000.

(*d*) The new First and Refunding Mortgage, constituting, as it will, a lien upon the entire Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain System, subject to prior liens aggregating only about $18,338 per mile upon the completion of the readjustment, affords a security which, it is believed, will not only meet the requirements of the present Plan but can be advantageously marketed, as occasion may require, to provide for obligations of later maturities and for the comparatively moderate expenditures which will be required from year to year for improvements, betterments and additions. On the basis of the earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, the net income after meeting prior lien charges is nearly three times the interest on the new First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds, and the balance then available is nearly two and one-half times the interest on the new General Mortgage 4% Bonds.

(*e*) The re-establishment of the Company's credit and the anticipated strengthening of the Company's position.

VIII

There is every reason to hope that with the prompt co-operation of the security holders the readjustment can be accomplished in a comparatively short time. The property is in good physical condition. The present management has gone far in regaining for the Company the goodwill of the public in its territory. The System is not burdened with unprofitable leases and no large sum is required in the near future for rehabilitation or the acquisition of additional property.

With its financial structure suitably readjusted and its credit re-established and with the progress towards the restoration of reasonable rates, which may now fairly be expected, the Missouri Pacific System should be in a position to meet the demands of the rapidly growing territory which it serves and, in normal times, earn a fair return upon the securities provided for in the Plan of Readjustment.

The gratifying recognition, which is becoming more and more general, that the interests of the public and of the railroads are identical and that both are benefited by reciprocally fair treatment, justifies the hope that in the task of reorganizing and re-vitalizing the Missouri Pacific System the Board of Directors and the Readjustment Managers may count upon the support of the communities it serves and upon the co-operation of the public authorities at Washington and in the various States in which its lines are located.

Holders of the various securities dealt with in the Plan are earnestly urged to deposit their holdings subject to the Plan and Agreement with the respective depositaries and sub-depositaries.

SUMMARY OF PLAN OF READJUSTMENT

I.

Cash Requirements.

The amount of cash estimated to be required to carry out this Plan is	$41,419,792
To be applied to the following and such other and further uses as may be determined by the Readjustment Managers or by the New Company:	
To pay Missouri Pacific Company Extended Gold Notes	$24,845,000
To provide for equipment trust obligations of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Companies maturing up to June 30, 1918	3,861,000
To provide for adjustments and payments of interest in respect of bonds and other obligations deposited under Plan, additional working capital for New Company, payment of loans and reduction of other current liabilities, new equipment and immediate improvements, readjustment expenses, compensations, services of engineering, accounting and other experts, taxes and fees on authorization and issue of new securities, and other corporate and readjustment expenditures and requirements	12,713,792
Total cash requirements	$41,419,792
Provision for Cash Requirements: The foregoing cash requirements are to be met, as hereinafter provided, by payments of $50 per share by the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Company (the amount of which outstanding in the hands of the public is $82,839,585)	$41,419,792

II.

New Securities.

The obligations to remain undisturbed aggregate in principal amount	$128,460,620
The following new securities will be issued by the New Company to effect the readjustment:	
(1) *New First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds*	$46,923,150
(2) *New General Mortgage 4% Bonds*	$44,399,292
(3) *New Convertible 5% Preferred Stock (Cumulative after June 30, 1918) Convertible into Common Stock at par*	$76,751,635
(4) *New Common Stock*	$82,839,585

III

Schedule of Participation in Distribution of New Securities by Holders of Existing Securities Participating in the Plan.

Existing Securities† Amount	Description	New First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds Per Cent.	New First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds Amount	New General Mortgage 4% Bonds Per Cent.	New General Mortgage 4% Bonds Amount	New 5% Preferred Stock or 5% Income Bonds Per Cent.	New 5% Preferred Stock or 5% Income Bonds Amount
$14,904,000	Missouri Pacific Consolidated First 6s	110	$16,394,400				
$14,375,000	Missouri Pacific Collateral Trust 5s of 1917	100	14,375,000				
$9,636,000	Missouri Pacific Collateral Mortgage 5s of 1920	100	9,636,000				
$37,255,000	Missouri Pacific Gold Loan 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	$37,255,000
$29,806,000	Missouri Pacific First and Refunding 5s	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	29,806,000
$650,000	Missouri Pacific Lexington Division First 5s	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	650,000
$3,972,000	Kansas & Colorado Pacific 6s	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	3,972,000
$3,459,000	Central Branch 4s	.....	.....	50	$1,729,500	50	1,729,500
$2,500,000	Central Branch Union Pacific 4s	.....	.....	50	1,250,000	50	1,250,000
$520,000	Leroy and Caney Valley First 5s	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	520,000
$1,024,000	Kansas City Northwestern 5s	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1,024,000
$500,000	Boonville, St. Louis and Southern 5s	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	500,000
$4,175,000	Iron Mountain First and Refunding 4s	105	4,383,750				
$393,000	Little Rock Junction First Consolidated 6s, guaranteed by Iron Mountain Company	100	393,000				
$1,741,000	Texas and Pacific Notes endorsed by Iron Mountain Company	100	1,741,000				
$82,839,585	Missouri Pacific Stock outstanding (but see note)	.....	.....	50	41,419,792		
$45,135	Iron Mountain Company Stock outstanding	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	45,135
	Total		$46,923,150		$44,399,292		$76,751,635

The Missouri Pacific Company's Extended Six Per Cent. Notes maturing June 1, 1916, and any unextended notes of said issue, together aggregating $24,845,000, are to be paid in cash, and provision is also to be made for the payment of the $3,861,000 of equipment obligations of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Companies maturing before June 30, 1918.

NOTE.—The holders of stock in the Missouri Pacific Company are entitled to receive $82,839,585 (100%) of common stock in the New Company, as well as the $41,419,792 (50%) General Mortgage Bonds above mentioned of the New Company, upon surrender of their existing stock and payment in cash of $50 per share of existing stock.

IV

Comparative Capitalization, Fixed Charges and Available Income Before and After Readjustment.
(Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Statements Consolidated)

Capitalization

The capitalization of the System will not be increased under the Plan except for (*a*) new money in excess of the amount to be used in paying existing obligations as above mentioned, (*b*) premiums aggregating $1,699,158 on the refunding, into new 5% bonds, of the Consolidated First Mortage 6% Bonds of the Missouri Pacific Company and the First and Refunding Mortgage 6% Bonds of the Iron Mountain Company, and (*c*) the acquisition of the $1,741,000 Texas and Pacific notes endorsed by the Iron Mountain Company.

Reduction in Fixed Interest Bearing Obligations

The readjustment, while securing the cash necessary for present requirements and those of the near future, accomplishes a reduction in fixed interest bearing obligations of	$60,552,558
Average amount per mile of fixed interest bearing obligations:	
Prior to readjustment	$39,796
After readjustment	31,357
Decrease per mile	$8,439

Reduction in Charges

Upon the completion of the readjustment the annual fixed interest charges on funded debt as of June 30, 1915, will be reduced by	$3,319,321
Add sundry credits to income and decrease in miscellaneous interest payments resulting from the readjustment	261,451
Increasing available Income Balance by	$3,580,773

Income Available for Various Classes of Securities

Based on the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (two months estimated) the income available for fixed charges (after payment of rentals, hire of equipment, interest on equipment obligations, etc., and after making certain adjustments resulting from the new capitalization), would be about	$12,990,000
Deduct interest on obligations undisturbed by readjustment	5,504,357
Balance applicable to interest on new First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds	$6,485,643
Deduct interest on $46,923,150 of such Bonds to be issued under Plan	2,346,158
Balance available for interest on new General Mortgage 4% Bonds	$4,140,485
Deduct interest on $44,399,292 of such Bonds to be issued under Plan	1,775,971
Balance (over 3% on $76,751,635 of Preferred Stock to be issued under Plan)	$2,373,514

These statements take no account of increased earnings reasonably to be expected from the expenditure of the new money for equipment, improvements and other corporate purposes.

†Existing securities not mentioned in this schedule remain undisturbed.

‡The corresponding amount based on the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, would be $12,991,228. The decrease for the year ended June 30, 1915, is due chiefly to a new and additional charge of $1,000,000 for depreciation of equipment for the year. While the gross operating revenues of the Iron Mountain lines for 1915 fell off $3,104,000, this was partially offset by an increase of $1,436,000 in the gross operating revenues of the Missouri Pacific lines proper.

The statements contained in the foregoing Introductory Statement and Summary of Plan of Readjustment have been compiled from sources believed to be reliable. Certain of them are necessarily approximate and none are to be considered as representations; and all such statements are made subject to the provisions of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Show Strength, but Become Very Dull—Probable English Financing Here.

During the first hour of yesterday's Stock Exchange session there was a market of fair proportions, but thereafter there was but a semblance of activity. The early dealings developed a substantial degree of strength and in some parts of the list this was retained until the close, but in some others the ground gained was lost, and in a few prominent instances still further recessions were recorded. That was true in a special manner of St. Paul, which shared in the early strength, but later yielded in a manner which increased the belief that something more than foreign selling was responsible for the break which occurred in this stock last week.

For the most part, however, the close of the market left an impression of a good deal of strength, particularly when the day's movement was considered in the light of the fact that there is shortly to be transmitted a momentous note from Germany in response to our representations regarding the sinking of the Lusitania. Over and over the dispatches from Washington have indicated that officials there count on a satisfactory reply from Germany, but this alone is hardly sufficient to dismiss a feeling of uncertainty concerning a matter of such grave import. Wall Street's attitude toward the matter therefore reflects something more than the suggestions carried in the dispatches both from Washington and Berlin that the German reply will be favorable. It reflects, besides that, a feeling of great confidence in this country's economic position. Reassurances regarding Mr. Morgan's condition after the murderous attack made on him Saturday morning, helped to explain the favorable account which the market gave of itself. It was also helped by the decision in favor of the Reading Company in the Government suit under the commodities clause of the Hepburn law, the news of which came too late to be known to the market on Saturday.

There was further foreign selling, but this has come to be accepted on the Stock Exchange as a matter of routine. Our ability to absorb securities on one hand, and Europe's reasons for selling on the other, are both so plain that Wall Street shows less concern over this present inflow of inquiries from abroad than it has over any other foreign selling movement in this market for many years. This market is still being sounded in reference to an English loan of some sort and apparently it is still uncertain whether it a loan is made it will be made for a short period in the shape of a bank credit or whether it will take the form of British Government securities to be offered to the public here. In the latter case, the securities no doubt would be made to run for several years at least, perhaps for a decade, and besides being free of the British income tax would have to show a return sufficient to command support in competition with our own high grade securities. English bankers fully recognize the possible reaction which might be exerted on home borrowing by a foreign loan carrying an interest rate substantially higher than is carried by the war bonds which are being placed in the English market. That consideration may finally weigh in favor of a mere banking credit here possibly for a year. Relatively high rates might be paid for money borrowed in that way without embarrassing future flotations at home.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days 30 or less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	3	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

	Buying.	Selling.
Sixty days	2½%	2%
Ninety days	2½%	2%
Six months	2½%	2%

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1½	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½	3 mos	2
90 days	2½@2¾	6 mos	2½@3
4 mos	2¾		

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4 months	2	6 months	2½@3
60 to 90 days	2		

Other Names.

4 months	2½	6 months	3@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.76¾	4.76⅜	4.76¾
Cables	4.77⅜	4.77⅛	4.77⅜

Closing Rates. Demand (or check)	Cables
London	4.77½
Paris	5.84¾ 5.83¾
Berlin	61⅝ 61½
Austria	15.10 15.15
Russia	33.00
Switzerland	5.40 5.38
Scandinavia	26.25 26.50
China—	
Hongkong	49.00 49.15
Shanghai	55.50 55.75
Singapore	57.50
Greece	5.26 5.25
Holland	.39⅛ .40
India—	
Bombay	35.00 ..
Calcutta	33.00 ..
Italy	5.09 5.08
Japan—	
Kobe	49.87 49.45
Yokohama	49.87 49.45
Philippine Islands—	
Manila	49.62 49.75
South America—	
Buenos Aires	41.80 41.90
Rio	25.50 25.95
Spain	18.65 18.70

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅜	$4.71	$4.72⅛	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $278,675,916; balance, $22,368,790; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,838,784.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c. discount; St. Louis, 5c. premium; San Francisco, 40c. premium; Montreal, 7.81¾c. premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 15-16d., off ⅛d.; New York, 48c., off ⅛c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 1 to This Month.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
*Customs	$490,035	$711,070	$711,070
Int. rev'd., ord.	294,279	327,410	327,410
Cor. & in. tax	382,647	382,741	382,741
*Miscellaneous	260,187	280,627	280,627
Total rec'ts	$1,876,150	$1,725,750	$1,725,750
Expenditures	1,969,436	10,396,274	10,396,274
Deficit	423,286	8,670,524	8,670,524

*Includes June receipts of customs, $23,641.50; and miscellaneous, $20,418.07. Total, $183,309.66.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1915.

	Stocks. Shares.
Total sales	223,101
Same day last year	241,166
Year to date	63,262,347
Same period last year	88,985,295
Average price and change 50 stocks	69.68 + .06
Same day last year	69.47 + .20

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.80	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
37⅞	38¼	2,000	Alaska Gold Mines	37⅞	38⅜	37½	38	+ ⅛
17⅝	18	1,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	17	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
54⅝	55¼	3,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	54	56⅜	54	56	+1⅛
74¼	74½	1,200	Amalgamated Cop.	74⅜	74⅞	74½	74½	+ ⅛
50	51½	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	51	51	51	51	...
48⅝	48½	1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	49	49⅜	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
104	105	200	Am. B. S. & F. tr.	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
46⅜	46⅝	9,400	Am. Can	47	47⅛	46⅜	46⅞	+ ½
101	102	100	Am. Can pf	101¾	101¾	101⅜	101⅝	+ ⅛
54	54¼	300	Am. Car & Fdry	54⅝	54⅝	54	54	...
127⅝	128	1,630	Am. Coal Products	127⅝	128	125¾	126½	+2⅜
115	123	75	Am. Coal Prod pf	115	122½	115	122½	...
44⅝	46	200	Am. Cotton Oil	46	46	45	45	−1⅛
6⅞	7	100	Am. H. & Leather	7	7	7	7	...
34⅝	34¾	400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34½	34½	34	34½	...
27⅝	28	500	Am. Ice Securities	28	28¼	28	28	− ⅜
48½	49	2,300	Am. Locomotive	48¾	49⅜	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅞
73	73½	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	73⅞	74½	73⅝	73½	+ ⅞
106⅜	107	120	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
107½	108½	100	Am. Sugar Ref	107½	107½	107½	107½	−2
113	115	500	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114	114	114	114	− ⅛
113	115	72	do., odd lot	114½	114½	114½	114⅜	...
120½	122	755	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121¾	121⅝	121	121	− ⅜
35¼	35½	1,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅜
100⅝	100⅞	1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	+ ⅛
68⅝	.09	25,400	Baldwin Loco	67⅞	68⅞	67⅛	68⅞	+2⅜
101⅞	102	20	Baldwin Loco. pf	102	102	102	102	...
76½	77	600	Baltimore & Ohio	76⅜	76⅝	76¼	76¼	...
70½	70¾	300	Baltimore & O. pf	70½	70⅝	70½	70⅝	+ ⅛
167	168	2,600	Bethlehem Steel	166	171	167½	167½	+1
116	118	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	117	117	117	117	+1
87½	87¾	400	Brklyn Rapid Tran	88	88	87¼	87½	...
71¼	71⅞	1,400	Butte & Superior	72	72¾	71⅜	71⅞	+ ½
14¾	15	100	California Petrol	14½	14½	14¼	14⅜	− ⅛
142⅝	142⅞	3,000	Canadian Pacific	144½	144⅝	142⅝	142⅝	− ⅞
40⅜	41	5,400	Central Leather Co	40⅞	41⅜	40⅜	40⅜	− ⅛
38¾	38¾	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	38⅞	39	38¾	38½	− ⅛
11	11⅞	200	Chi. Great Western	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	...
28½	29¼	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	...
81	81⅛	11,955	Chi., Mil. & St. P	82⅛	82⅝	80⅝	81	−2⅜
122	124	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	123	123	123	123	−1
123½	126	300	Chi. & Northwest	124⅜	124⅞	124	124½	− ⅜
15⅞	16⅜	500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	16	16	16	16	...
45½	45⅝	2,200	Chino Copper	45⅝	45⅝	45¼	45⅜	+ ⅛
32	32¼	1,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	31¼	32½	31⅛	32½	+ ⅛
13	14	1,700	Comstock Tunnel	.13	14	13	14	+1
97½	99¼	200	Continental Can pf	97	97	97	97	−1
97½	99½	25	do., odd lot	99	99	99	99	...
21¾	22¼	4,900	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
73½	74	100	Inter.-Met. pf	74	74	74	74	− ⅛
142⅝	143½	900	Lehigh Valley	143½	143¾	142¾	143¾	...
225	227	100	Liggett & Myers	225	225	225	225	...
116½	120	100	Liggett & Myers pf	116½	116¼	116¼	116¼	− ⅛
116⅜	120	19	do., odd lot	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	...
18	19	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	18½	18¼	18½	18½	− ⅜
..	11⅞	100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
..	117½	13	do., odd lot	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	...
113⅝	115	300	Louis. & Nash	114½	114⅞	114	114	− ⅝
36¾	37	1,400	Maxwell Motors	34½	37	34½	37	+1⅛
82½	83	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	83	83	82½	82½	...
32	33	710	Max. Motors 2d pf	31½	33	31¼	32½	+ ⅜
74	76	1,400	Mexican Petroleum	74½	76⅝	74¾	75½	+ ⅜
23⅝	23½	200	Miami Copper	23	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
111½	113½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	111¼	111⅞	111¼	111⅞	+1⅛
8⅝	9	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
5⅞	5⅞	5,500	Missouri Pacific	6¼	6⅜	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅜
48⅝	50	200	Montana Power	49	49	49	49	...
117¼	120	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	119	119	119	119	...
104½	107	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ⅛
63¾	65	100	Nat. Lead Co	63½	63½	63¼	63¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	15	300	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
88⅞	89	1,200	N. Y. Central	88⅜	89¼	88⅝	88⅞	...
64½	64½	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	64½	65⅞	64½	64½	+ ⅛
27½	27⅝	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	27½	27¾	27½	27⅝	+1⅛
103½	104	300	Norfolk & Western	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	+ ⅛
104	104½	3,700	Northern Pacific	106	106⅝	103⅝	103⅝	− ⅛
32½	33	1,400	Pacific Mail	34	34	33	33	−1
105⅝	106	8,100	Penn. R. R.	106½	106¾	105⅞	106	− ⅜
39½	42	800	Pettibone, M. & Co	40	42	40	40⅝	+ ⅜
39¾	42	115	do., odd lots	39	42½	39	42½	...
47⅝	48	400	Pressed Steel Car	48¼	48¾	47⅝	47⅝	− ⅜
155½	160	100	Pullman Co	156	156	156	156	−1½
2	2½	100	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	...
30¼	31½	900	Railway Steel Sp	30½	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	24	800	Ray Con. Copper	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
147½	147¾	17,000	Reading	147½	149	147¾	147¾	+ ⅛
29⅛	29½	200	Rep. Iron & Steel	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
87	87¾	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	87½	87¾	87⅜	87⅜	...
..	2¼	967	Rumely, (M.,) Co	2¾	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
..	6¼	700	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅜
..	..	100	do., s 10	6	6	6	6	...
..	5½	6	1,000	St. Louis & San F.	6¾	6¾	6	6	...
7	7½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	7½	7¾	7½	7½	...
14	14½	100	Seaboard Air Line	14	14	14	14	...
146	146	2,350	Sears, Roeb. & Co	143	147	143	145¾	+2⅝
34	37	228	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	− ⅛
86¾	87	4,000	Southern Pacific	86¾	87¾	86¾	87⅜	+ ⅝
87¾	87	55	do., odd lot	87¾	87¾	87¾	87⅜	...
15⅝	15⅞	400	Southern Railway	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	...
50	52½	300	So. Railway pf	51	51	51	51	+1
52½	54	100	Standard Mill. x d	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	+1½
78¼	79	3,100	Studebaker Co	78	79⅜	78	78½	+1½
52½	53½	100	Third Avenue	52½	52½	52½	52½	−1
95	101	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	...
..	6	200	Union B. P. Co	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
127⅛	127⅜	2,700	Union Pacific	127¼	128	127¼	127¾	+ ⅛
80	80½	100	Union Pacific pf	80¾	80¾	80⅜	80⅜	− ⅛
80	80¼	20	do., odd lot	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	...
13	14	90	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	...
30	39	100	U.S.C.I.P. & F. pf	37	37	37	37	...
55	57	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	56	56	56	56	...
45¾	46⅜	6,150	U. S. Rubber	46¾	47	46	46⅜	+ ⅛
60	60¼	52,000	U. S. Steel	60¼	61	60	60⅛	+ ⅛
108⅝	109¼	215	U. S. Steel pf	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+ ⅛
67½	67⅝	2,500	Utah Copper	67⅜	68	67⅜	67⅝	+ ⅛
97½	98	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	97½	97¾	97½	97¾	+ ⅛
99	100	100	Wells Fargo Exp	99½	99⅞	99½	99⅞	+ ⅛
65	65¾	100	Western Union Tel	65⅝	65¾	65⅝	65¾	+ ⅛
99	99¼	1,300	Westingh. E. & M	99	99¼	99	99¼	...
1½	2	100	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
125½	127	800	Willys-Overland	127	127	125¾	125¾	−1⅝
25	31¼	200	Wisconsin Central	30	30	30	30	−1
104½	105½	400	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	104¾	105¾	104¾	105¾	+1⅜

*Cents per share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96¾	98	Pan 2s, r, 1938	97	..
2s, c, 1930	97	..	Pan 2s, r, 1961	100⅝	..
3s, r, 1918	100¼	..	Pan 2½, c, 1936	97	..
3s, c, 1918	100¼	..			
4s, r, 1925	109	..			
4s, c, 1925	110⅜	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	97	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	80	92
Am Ag Ch pf	93½	94½
Am B Sug pf	83	85
Am B S & F pf	157¼	158½
Am Car & Fdy pf	112⅜	114
Am Coal	80	..
Am Cot Oil pf	89	94
Am Exp	89	90
Am Lina'd.	11	12
Do pf	27	30
Am Loco pf	96	98
Am Malt	5	6
Do pf	25	28
Am Sm pf. B	79	80
Am Snuff	145	160
Do pf	103	108
Am S Fdy	36	40
Am T & C	65	70
Am Tob	225	227½
Do pf	106	107
Am Wool	27	29
Do pf	85	87
Am Wr Pa pf	5	7½
Assets R	6½	8¼
A M Ist pf	95	98½
Do 2d pf	..	98½
A, T & S F pf	97¾	98
Atl C Line	99	104
Baton Rou	1½	3
Booth Fish	40	60
Bkl U Gas	125	130
Brown Sh	23	29
Do pf	66	77
Brun'k T	5	8½
B, R & P	65	80
Do pf	101	..
Butt'k Co	23	29½
Cal Pet pf	35	38
Canada Sc	54½	55¾
Case (J I) pf	70	79
Cent Leath pf	103	105½
C R I & P	15	22
C N S	250	300
C & S A Tel	121	128
Chi & Alt	..	9½
Do pf	12½	25
C & N W pf	163	170
C, St. P, M & O	113	125
Do pf	125	150
C, C C & St L	30	34½
Do pf	85	92
Cleve & P	157	..
Cluett-Peab	90	..
Do pf	100	103
Col South	28	31
Do 1st pf	49	54
Do 2d pf	35	45
Con Gas	125½	126½
Cont'l Can	66¾	67½
Crex Carp	40	60
C-Am Sug pf	103	103½
Deere & Co pf	85	91½
Del & Hud	147	148
D, L & W	420	425½
Am Loco	5½	6½
Do pf	9½	10½
D M & Ft pf	6	..
Do pf	51	..
Det Edi	113	114
Det & M	70	..
Do pf	80	..
Det U Ry	58½	60
D. S S & A pf	4	..
Do pf	6	9
Du P de N pf	96	..
Esca Kod	500	..
Erie 2d pf	31¾	33
F M & Sm	24	29
Do pf	44	49
Gaskell Con	103	..
Har El Ry, L & P pf	85½	..
Helme (G Co	120	180
Hock Val	110	115
Homestake	118¾	..
Ill Cent	100	105¾
Interb Con pf	72½	73½
Int Agric	6½	10
Do pf	20	27
I H N	98	100
Do pf	..	114
Int H Cor	..	95
Int Paper	9¼	10
Do pf	87	89
Iowa Cent	10	12
Do pf	15	22
K C F S & Mem pf	62	..
K C South	24½	25
Do pf	57½	60
Kayser (J) & Co	80	84
Do 1st pf	107	..
K & M	8	10
Do pf	30	..
Kings Co El	..	..
L & P	124	128
Kresge (S Co	180	195
Quicksilver	3	4
pf	85½	88½
Rdg 1st pf	81	85
Rock Isl pf	8	9
Do pf	¾	⅞
Rutland pf	15	..
St L & S F 2d pf	3	11
St L S W	14	16½
Do pf	30	35
Sear Air L pf	84½	84⅝
Sears-R pf	120⅝	124
S-S S & I pf	75	90
S P R Sug	60	72
Do pf	84	100
So Ry M & Ohio ctfs	60	80
Stand Mill pf	70½	72½
Studebaker pf	83	..
Tenn Cop	35	36½
Texas Co	125	128
Do f pd	150	154½
Texas Pac	12½	14
T P Ter	105¾	..
T St L & W pf	1¾	3
Do pf	7	7¼
Twin City	94	..
Do pf	116½	117½
Under Typ	62¼	70
Union Bag	100	107
Un B & P pf	24	28
Un C Mfrs	45	60
Do pf	101	104¼
Un Dry G	50	60
Do pf	68	80
Un Ry Inv	15¾	17¾
Do pf	51	52
U S Exp	68½	72
U S I Alco pf	97	98
U S R & I	35	41
U S Rubber 1st pf	105¾	106¼
Va-Car Ch	51	..
Va L & C	88	94
Coke	44	..
Va Ry & P	15	18
Vul Detin	5	10
Do pf	..	40
Wabash	2	4
Do pf	¼	½
West Md	22	24
Do pf	31	38
W U Tel	91	92
Ist pf	120	126
Wey-Bru	233	280
Do pf	131	140
W & L E	¾	1
Do 1st pf	3	5
Willys-Ov'l pf	103½	105¾
Woolworth (F W) pf	120	121

*Ex dividend.

INVESTMENT FIELD.

Fluctuations in stocks and bonds explained in This Booklet. Specially prepared list of outside securities. Every Monday. 10 cents. Times Square, New York. —Advt.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Heroic Treatment.

The polite reorganization that used to be gone through by failed corporations, in which two dollars of new capital were quite often issued for one of the old, has dropped out of fashion with the second and third collapse of some of the companies so reorganized. The present vogue is to cut away the cause of the trouble which brought about the receivership, and the provision of sufficient nourishment to carry the convalescent property along for a couple of years while it is finding its possibilities. In the case of the Missouri Pacific a step in advance has been made by providing a reorganization plan without waiting for a receivership. However, the company has been on the verge of trouble for so long that most of its security holders should be accustomed to the idea of a reorganization, and experience relief at the thought that the worst is now known. The readjustment managers propose to cut fixed interest-bearing obligations by $80,000,000, and to provide $41,000,000 of new cash by assessment.

***

St. Paul Belies a Good Start.

Selling down to 80½ yesterday St. Paul touched the lowest level reached since 1898. In business preceding the last hour, the course of trading reflected a wide difference of opinion about the market worth of the shares. After a rather wabbly opening, only slightly above the closing price of Saturday while most other stocks were displaying firmness, St. Paul was in good demand until well along toward noon. The quotation rose 1½ points easily. Then appeared a recurrence of stories about the dividend and earnings, and a little selling only was sufficient to force a decided retreat. It appeared, as one trader said, that whenever one wanted to sell with some urgency, the market for St. Paul became thin. Toward the end of the session pressure became pronounced and continued until the end.

***

Small Savings that Count.

The search for new ways of saving money is not confined to the railroads which have nothing for dividends, but is being used by the prosperous lines where efficiency teachings have made headway. The Southern Pacific, which issues a very large and expensive annual report, has decided that a large saving in the aggregate can be accomplished if the shareholders who do not read their reports and have no desire for them can be separated from those who want them. Accordingly, along with the July 1 dividend checks the company is sending a card, saying:

"It has been suggested that the policy of the company in sending to each stockholder a detailed annual report should be changed in order to reduce expenses. As a great many stockholders may not desire the report, a considerable saving will be effected if the number of copies to be printed can be reduced. Please advise if you desire your name retained on the mailing list. If a reply is not received your name will be dropped."

***

Good Crop Reports.

The Union Pacific crop report yesterday said that the harvesting of wheat has begun in Kansas. In Nebraska the grain is ripening and a yield better than normal is expected. Oats are in excellent condition, and while corn has been damaged by rains, an average yield is looked for. Other localities report fast ripening and good prospects. The St. Paul road's report said that small grain conditions were everywhere excellent. Rye is nearly all harvested and in shock, and the early planted wheat is being cut. The weather is favorable for corn, particularly south of the Minnesota State line.

***

Money in Powder Sales.

If the margin of profit in the manufacture of explosives is as wide as speculators in ordnance stocks are figuring on, the field may soon become crowded with makers. Stock of the Hercules Company, which was in the business of making dynamite until war showed the greater possibilities in military explosives, has risen from 100, at the outbreak of the war, to 415.

***

Russia's Rail Needs.

The Russian Government has been in the market for a round amount of rails for a number of weeks, and negotiations were reported yesterday to be drawing to an end. The total is expected to be not far short of 400,000 tons, and a substantial amount is said in the steel trade to be intended for replacements and extensions on the lines leading from Archangle southward into the interior. It is easy to imagine that the chief purpose for improving this part of Russia's railroad system would be to facilitate the movement of war munitions from the coast to interior depots. However, munitions are only slightly more important, perhaps, to the mass of the people than other supplies, entrance of which from the South has been cut off by the war. If the contract all comes here it will be one of the largest orders for rails ever received from abroad.

***

The Railroads and the Crops.

Middle Western bankers look for a bumper wheat crop, despite unfavorable weather conditions in some regions and the expectation is voiced that the railroads will soon be buying cars to move the grain this Fall and Winter. "There are indications," says the Mechanics-American National Bank of St. Louis, "that the railroads will soon enter the market for larger orders than they have yet given out for equipment, rails and cars. There has been some good buying of late, but the present demand for railroad supplies is much below normal and must enlarge in the near future unless the great systems enter the crop moving season with inadequate equipment, judged by the standards of ordinary years. It is a mistake to suppose that the roads are out of the woods, and that they are clearing good profits from the higher freight rate charges that are now in force. The fact is that many roads

Reason No. 5.
For Investing in Securities of Five and Ten Cent Stores.

Exceptionally Satisfactory Return on Investment

In practically every case of successful Five and Ten Cent Stores, there has been an issue of 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock, which the investor at initial offerings was able to secure at or below par. He was also given the privilege to secure a certain percentage of Common Stock at an exceptionally attractive figure.

The Preferred Stock has yielded him better than 7% on his investment, the Common Stock in many of the Companies which originally investors secured for less than 50c. on the dollar has returned better than 7%, and on account of increased earnings applicable to dividend on this Common Stock the market value has more than doubled. The gratifying return to original investors is easily appreciated.

Foregoing reasons, "Why Securities of Five and Ten Cent Stores are Good Investments," are contained in our Booklet T 135, which will be sent on request.

Geo. H. Burr & Co.
BANKERS
120 Broadway, New York
Philadelphia Boston Chicago
St. Louis Seattle San Francisco

SAVINGS BANKS.

INCORPORATED 1827
THE
BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK
PIERREPONT & CLINTON STS.
New Entrance-300 Fulton St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF
4 Per Cent. Per Annum
will be credited to depositors July 1, 1915, (payable on and after July 20) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st. : : : : : : :
CROWELL HADDEN, President.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank
Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn.
Notice is hereby given that on and after the 20th day of July, 1915, a semi-annual interest at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank who on the first day of July, 1915, may be entitled thereto.
Money deposited on or before July 10th, 1915, will draw interest from July 1st.
ANDREW D. BAIRD, President.
CHARLES J. PASFIELD, Cashier.
BANK OPEN MONDAY EVE'G, 4 TO 7.
Blanks for opening Accounts by Mail sent upon request.

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION
644-646 Broadway, cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.
128TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
June 8, 1915.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on or after July 19th, 1915.
Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1915, draw interest from July 1, 1915.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Secretary.
ARTHUR STILES, Ass't Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK
The trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws on July 1, 1915, at the rate of **4** % Per Annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000 payable on and after July 19, 1915.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1915.
Accounts can be opened by mail:
Booklet, "Banking by Mail," sent free.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.
25TH ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK
Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street.
The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of three and one-half per cent. per annum, which will be credited on all accounts entitled thereto on June 30, 1915.
Money deposited on or before July 13th will draw interest from July 1st, 1915.
Open Mondays, 6 to 8 P. M.
Clarence C. Bigelow, Pres. William V. Hudson, Sec'y and Treas.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1915, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable on and after July 19, 1915.
Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1, 1915.
H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Board of Directors of the above Company, at a meeting held July 6th, 1915, declared a cash dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock, a cash dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. (2½%) on the Common Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-half (2½) shares of common stock on every One Hundred (100) shares of common stock outstanding, all payable August 2, 1915.
The Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M. on July 15, 1915, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 2, 1915.
C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY AND POWER CO.
149 Broadway, New York, May 28, 1915.
The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway & Power Company has this day declared a dividend of three per cent., equal to three dollars per share on the PREFERRED STOCK of said Company, payable on July 30th, 1915, to Preferred Stockholders of record on June 30th, 1915. The Transfer Books will not be closed. Dividend cheques will be mailed.
G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

STEWART MINING COMPANY.
Dividend No. 13.
The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent. (25%) upon the capital stock of the Company, payable July 30th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 15th, 1915. Stock transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. July 15th, 1915, and reopen at ten o'clock A. M. July 30th, 1915. CHAS. W. SAACKE, Vice President.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, June 9, 1915.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable July 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1915. Checks will be mailed.
I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

$41,420,000 FOR MO.P. BY $50 A SHARE TAX

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Reorganization Plan Provides for Reduction of Bonded Debts.

PFD. STOCK IN EXCHANGE

Income Bonds to be Offered for Some Fixed Interest Securities and Receivership Avoided.

A comprehensive plan under which it is proposed to reorganize the Missouri Pacific-St. Louis & Iron Mountain system without a receivership was announced last evening by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who were constituted readjustment managers by vote of the Directors. The plan makes a radical cut in the company's capitalization, converting a large share of what have heretofore been fixed interest obligations into preferred stock or income bonds.

The Missouri Pacific shares sold down to 5⅝ yesterday, closing at an eighth above that figure with a loss of ⅝. The stock has been declining with regularity ever since the company had trouble getting the first extension of its one-year notes, more than a year ago, and the weakness became pronounced when it was learned that a cash assessment would be paid on the stock in any plan that was brought forward.

This assessment is to be $50 a share, and it is counted upon to supply $41,420,000, or all of the new cash needed to make the readjustment effective. The contribution of the other security holders is to be made through the surrender of old for new securities. The essential feature of the proposed readjustment is the removal of the necessity for the new company to carry such a heavy interest load as to make it impossible to devote any of the earnings to improvements. If the plan is adopted by the security holders, the reorganized company will start off with a reduction of $80,552,000 in fixed interest-bearing obligations. This will mean a difference of $3,580,000 per annum in the sum which the road will have to earn to avoid a default.

New Securities Created.

The plan contemplates the creation of three new classes of securities: New first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, of which $46,923,000 will be issued at the outset; new general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, of which $44,-390,000 will be issued; new 5 per cent. preferred stock or income bonds bearing the same rate, of which $76,751,000 will be put out, and new common stock to the amount now outstanding.

The proposed distribution of the new securities for the old is as follows: For the $14,904,000 consolidated first 6s, $16,394,000 of the new 5s; for the $14,-375,000 collateral trust 5s of 1917, a like amount of the new refunding 5s; for the $9,636,000 collateral mortgage 5s of 1920, a like amount of the new 5s; for the $37,255,000 of gold loan 4s, a like amount of the preferred stock; for the $29,-806,000 first and refunding 5s, a like amount of the preferred stock; for the $650,000 Lexington Division first 5s, a like amount of preferred stock; for the $3,972,000 Kansas & Colorado Pacific 5s, a like amount of preferred stock; for the $3,459,000 Central Branch 4s, half in new general mortgage 4s and half in preferred stock; for the $2,500,000 Central Branch Union Pacific 4s, half in general mortgage 4s and half in preferred; for the $520,000 Leroy & Caney Valley first 5s, par for par in preferred stock; for the $1,024,000 Kansas City Northwestern 5s, new preferred; for the $500,000 Boonville, St. Louis & Southern 5s, preferred stock; for the $4,175,000 Iron Mountain first and refunding 6s, $4,333,000 in new refunding 5s; for the $393,000 Little Rock Junction 6s, refunding 5s; for the $1,741,000 Texas & Pacific notes, new refunding 5s; for the $82,839,000 Missouri Pacific stock, on payment of the assessment, $41,420,-000 in general mortgage 4s, and $82,-839,000 in new common stock.

Must Provide for $79,308,000.

In the year ended June 30 last the Missouri Pacific, despite severe retrenchment in expenses, fell short of meeting its interest by approximately $1,250,000. The system embraces 7,009 miles, with an average capitalization of $52,070 per mile. In the next five and a half years the company must provide for $79,308,000 in maturing obligations. On this point the readjustment managers say:

"In its present position the Missouri Pacific System has no means of raising the money needed to meet these obligations, while existing mortgage provisions forbid the extension of maturing bonds. Its free collateral is practically exhausted. Its credit is so impaired that the market price of its four per cent. gold loan bonds and of its five per cent. refunding bonds has fallen to about 40 per cent., and even its bonds secured by underlying liens and maturing in 1917 are selling on an interest basis of about 11 per cent. Under these circumstances it would be impossible to raise capital by the sale of bonds, apart from the fact that it would be pursuing a fundamentally unsound financial policy to further accentuate the existing disproportion between capital stock and funded debt.

"Prominent among the causes to which the present plight of the company is due, are unremunerative freight and passenger rates, both local and interstate, from which the company has thus far been unable to obtain material relief; heavy increases in taxation and wages, and many burdensome requirements imposed by public authorities, and large investments in the securities of other railroad companies which, although they may have been justified at the time they were made, have since become unproductive. The amount invested in such securities aggregates about $40,-000,000 and entails heavy interest charges with no counterbalancing income from dividends or interest."

Advantages of New Plan.

The advantages which the reorganization managers expect to follow the adoption of the plan now submitted, and which it is held should more than compensate the security holders for any sacrifice they are called upon to make, are set forth as follows:

"Provision of new money, the payment or refunding of the obligations maturing during the next few years, and the consolidation into large issues of various minor bond issues. These minor bond issues have at present but a limited market, which affects their salability, and, as a consequence, tends to injure the credit of the company, whereas the new issues should command a ready and active market.

"Fixed charges so reduced as to come well within the earnings of the system even under the adverse conditions prevailing during the past two years.

"Reduction in the amount of fixed interest bearing securities by over $60,-000,000.

"The new first and refunding mortgage, constituting, as it will, a lien upon the entire Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain system, subject to prior liens aggregating only about $18,328 per mile upon the completion of the readjustment, affords a security which, it is believed, will not only meet the requirements of the present plan, but can be advantageously marketed, as occasion may require, to provide for obligations of later maturities and for the comparatively moderate expenditures which will be required from year to year for improvements, betterments, and additions. On the basis of the earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, the net income, after meeting prior lien charges, is nearly three times the interest on the new first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, and the balance then available is nearly two and one-half times the interest on the new general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.

"The re-establishment of the company's credit and the anticipated strengthening of the company's position.

MORRIS & ESSEX ELECTION.

New Board Will Push Law Suit Against Lackawanna.

The recently elected Directors of the Morris & Essex Railroad, chosen by stockholders who took control of the road away from the Lackawanna Railroad, organized yesterday in the law offices of Pitney, Hardin & Skinner, in Newark. John O. H. Pitney of Morristown, head of the Newark law firm, was chosen President. J. William Clark of Newark, registered as a Director, and his place was taken by E. B. Loomis, a Vice President of the Lackawanna. The other officers selected were: Adrian H. Larkin, Chairman of the Board of Directors; Mr. Loomis, Vice President; Henry V. Poor, Secretary; Edward O. Stanley, Jr., Assistant Secretary; R. B. Schofield, Treasurer; W. D. Dunloy, Assistant Treasurer. Members of the Executive Committee are Mr. Larkin, John R. Hardin, George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., Dunlevey Milbank, and Mr. Pitney.

The new Directors plan to operate the railroad as nearly as possible as a separate corporation, so as to conserve the interest of the stockholders. Under a lease in perpetuity the Lackawanna practically owns the road, but the new Directors believe that the stockholders of the Morris & Essex can gain a large return on their money by operating as independently as possible of other interests.

The suit now pending in the Chancery Court against the Lackawanna will be prosecuted to compel the Lackawanna to render an accounting on the ground that the stockholders of the Morris & Essex are entitled to 8 instead of 7 per cent. after the earnings reach a certain amount.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

St. Paul's renewed weakness attracted general attention in the afternoon and had an unfavorable effect upon the market as a whole on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. At the start St. Paul had been strong, opening at an advance of a full point from its closing price on Saturday. This, however, proved its highest. The general market opened strong, but a supply of stock was met with on the early price advances. This took the edge off the market excepting so far as the so-called war order stocks were concerned. They were strong features in the afternoon.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	37½	37¾	37½	37½
90	Allis-Chalmers	18½	18½	18½	18½
280	Amal. Copper	73	75¼	73	74¾
150	Am. Beet Sugar	49	49	48¾	48¾
1,400	American Can	47	47¼	46¼	46¾
70	American Ice	28	28	21¾	27¾
190	Am. Locomo	49¾	49¾	48¾	49¾
70	Am. Smelting	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
10	Am. Sugar	107½	107½	107½	107½
80	Anaconda Cop.	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼
10	A., T. & S. F.	100½	100½	100½	100½
2,060	Baldwin Loco	68¾	69¾	68½	68½
90	Balt. & Ohio	76¾	76¾	76½	76¾
20	Brooklyn R. T.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
100	California Pet.	14½	14½	14½	14½
740	Can. Pacific	144½	144¾	143	143½
310	Cent. Leather	41¾	41¾	40¾	41
20	Ches. & Ohio	39	39	38¾	38¾
1,820	C., M. & St. P.	84¾	84¾	80¾	80¾
70	Chino Copper	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
120	Colorado Fuel	31½	32¾	31½	32¾
10	Corn Products	14½	14¾	14½	14½
140	Crucible Steel	31½	31¾	31	31
80	Erie	26¾	26¾	26	26
190	Goodrich Co	54½	55	53¾	53¾
60	Gt. North'n ore	36¾	36¾	35¾	35½
10	Gt. North'n pf.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
110	Inter.-Met.	22	22½	22	22
10	Mexican Pet.	74½	74½	74½	74½
20	Miami Cop.	28½	28½	28¼	28¼
50	Mo., K. & T.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
270	Mo. Pacific	6½	6¾	5¾	5¾
200	Nevada Con.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
20	N. Y. Central	88½	88½	88½	88½
10	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	65½	65½	65¼	65½
420	Northern Pac.	105¾	105¾	103¾	104
40	Pacific Mail	33	33	33	33
200	Pennsylvania	106	106	105¾	105¾
10	Pres. Steel Car	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
7,230	Reading	147¾	149	147¾	147¾
30	Rep. Iron & S.	29	29	29	29
60	Southern Pac.	87	87½	87	87
20	Studebaker Co.	78	78	78	78
870	Union Pacific	127¼	127¾	127	127¾
550	U. S. Rubber	46¾	47	46	46¾
7,910	U. S. Steel	60¾	61¾	60	60¾
70	Utah Copper	67½	68	67¾	67¾
170	Westing. El	99	99¾	99	99

25,430

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.30	.30	.30	.30
500	Gold'd Merger	.23	.23	.23	.23
400	Jim Butler	.98	.98	.98	.98
200	Mexican	.36	.36	.36	.36
100	Ontario	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
200	Portland	1.42½	1.42½	1.42½	1.42½
500	Sand. Kendall	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
300	Tonopah Ext.	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
300	Tono. Merger	.40	.40	.40	.40
300	West End	.83	.83	.83	.83

3,300

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	101¼	101.7	2.62
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	5.37
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	5.75
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	98⅝	98⅞	6.25
City of Mont.	6	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	98½	5.20
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	98¾	99	6.33
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	96⅞	97½	10.00
Norw'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norw'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swed'h Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99¾	100	6.00
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅛	100	5.00
Switz. Gov't.	6	Mar., 1918	96⅝	96¾	6.20
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	96	96½	5.70

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101	4.00
Am. T. & T. Sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	101	3.70
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅝	4.50
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99⅝	99⅝	4.70
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98½	98⅝	4.90
Brklyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99½	100½	4.95
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101⅝	102⅜	5.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	91	91⅝	7.35
Chi. & W. L.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100¼	3.50
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1918	94	96	9.25
Con. Gas, B. & S.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1,'17	97½	99	6.50
C. F. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99¾	99¾	5.15
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¾	100¾	2.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99	99⅜	5.90
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	97¼	97⅝	5.70
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sept., 1916	98½	99¼	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	101½	2.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99¾	99¾	5.10
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	98	98½	7.20
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98¼	6.55
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅝	1.25
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	101	2.00
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98½	100	6.00
Min. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	97	99	6.65
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	99¾	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	96½	97	7.40
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep.15,'16	100⅜	100¾	1.75
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1915	100½	100¾	2.00
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100½	100⅝	4.00
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅜	2.15
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.45
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1919	99½	100¾	4.55
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99¾	100¼	4.60
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98½	6.10
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100¼	100⅜	5.40
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96⅛	97	5.95
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	94½	85½	14.50
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	5.00
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	98⅜	98⅞	5.35
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	98¾	100	6.00
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	100	100¼	3.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¾	6.75
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	101	102
American Light & Traction	322	326
American Light & Traction pf	109½	111
Adirondack Electric Power	14½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	90½	92½
*American Gas & Electric pf	46	48
American Power & Light	61	64
American Power & Light pf	83	85
American Public Utilities	33	36
American Public Utilities pf	62	65
American Waterworks & Electric	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	57	62
Cities Service	46	48
Cities Service pf	54	56
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf	91	93½
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	50	54
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf	79	82
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1920	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	31	36
Dayton Power & Light pf	81	86
Denver Gas & Electric gen 5s	90	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf	63	66
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	101
Empire District Electric 5s	75	80
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	13	10
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	76	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	47	52
Northern States Power	23¾	23¾
Northern States Power pf	82	83½
Ozark Power & Water	13	18
Pacific Gas & Electric	41	142
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	84	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	14	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	90	95
Southern California Edison	71½	74
Southern California Edison pf	91	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	23¾	25
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5¾	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	28	29
United Light & Rys	40	45
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	66	69
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	65	69
Utah Securities	13	15
Western Power	14½	16½
Western Power pf	54	58

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

Guide to July Investments

Investors seeking a conservative, safe investment, rather than a speculation, and who are satisfied with 5½ or 6 per cent., owe it to themselves to consult our July list before purchasing.

This list describes a great variety of First Mortgage Bond Issues, secured by improved, income-producing City properties, such as store buildings, new apartment buildings, office buildings, hotels, business blocks, etc., etc., in Chicago, St. Paul, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Milwaukee, and numerous other Cities where real estate values are sound and interest rates attractive.

These bond issues are simply first mortgages, divided up for convenient selling into bonds of $100, $500, and $1,000, coming due in from two to fifteen years.

Each issue is distinct and separate, is the direct obligation of a distinct and separate borrower, and is a direct closed first mortgage on distinct and separate property. These bonds are not certificates, debentures, nor any form of our own obligations.

McCrory Five & Ten Cent Store 6s (Sixteen Cities)

This issue is a first mortgage on downtown land and buildings, in sixteen Cities, in six Eastern States, occupied by the McCrory Stores Corporation, which operates a chain of 113 five and ten cent stores. This Company is one of the oldest and largest of its kind in the United States and enjoys a very profitable business. Serial maturities two to fifteen years. Price par and interest to net 6%.

Loren Miller Store Building 6s (Chicago)

This issue is a first mortgage on a new, fireproof steel store building in one of the best districts of Chicago. The bonds are the direct obligation of a Chicago business man worth in excess of one million dollars. The building is entirely rented for a term of 20 years. Serial maturities two to ten years. Price par and interest to net 6%.

Ryan Building 6s (St. Paul)

This issue is a first mortgage on two new ten-story buildings, located in one of the best districts of St. Paul, Minn. The bonds are the direct obligation of a well-known citizen of St. Paul of high credit standing and responsibility. Serial maturities two to ten years. Price par and interest to net 6%.

Kaufman Department Store 6s (Pittsburgh)

This issue is a first mortgage on the property of the Kaufman Department Stores, the largest retail enterprise in Pittsburgh, considered one of the most successful department stores in the United States. The bonds are guaranteed by the Kaufman Department Stores, Inc. Serial maturities two to ten years. Price par and interest to net 6%.

The soundness of these securities, together with the care with which we safeguard the interests of our clients, is perhaps best shown by the fact that no investor has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest on any securities purchased of us since this House was founded, thirty-three years ago. Call or write for

CIRCULAR NO. T-944.

S. W. STRAUS & Co.
INCORPORATED
MORTGAGE AND BOND BANKERS
ESTABLISHED 1882
STRAUS BUILDING TELEPHONE ONE WALL STREET
CHICAGO RECTOR 4698 NEW YORK

CUSHMAN

When you hear or see the name CUSHMAN, you think BREAD.
The name has meant Bread in this city for many years.
CUSHMAN'S BREAD is known from end to end of Greater New York.

It is sold at retail through CUSHMAN'S stores and from CUSHMAN'S hundreds of delivery wagons direct to the homes of New York City and suburbs. So good is it that housewives, themselves good bread makers, prefer to buy CUSHMAN'S Bread and spare themselves the heat and bother of home baking.

Because of the universal daily demand and because every year more people buy bread instead of baking it, the baker's business grows.

CUSHMAN'S business has grown steadily from very small beginnings, and opportunities for further development and expansion, with resulting increase in net earnings, are excellent.

Cushman's Sons, Incorporated

The earnings of this company for six months ending June 1st, 1915, a period of abnormally high prices for flour, have been at the rate of seven and a half per cent yearly on common stock, after paying the first half-yearly dividend—June 1st, 3½%—on preferred stock.

Consumers of CUSHMAN'S Bread and other investors may now share in these profits through purchase of

Cushman's Sons, Inc., 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock
A limited amount of which is offered at $97.00 per share
Subscriptions received and detailed information furnished by

Max Oscher Company, Inc.
Investment Bankers
60 Broadway New York

$850,000
City of Edmonton (Alberta), Canada
(Public School District)
5% Gold Coupon Bonds
DUE JUNE 30, 1954.

Principal and Interest payable in New York City, Toronto, Canada, and London, England.

Legality confirmed by the Government of the Province of Alberta, Canada, each Bond being countersigned by the Minister of Education.

Also approved by Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow, Attorneys, New York

Having sold the greater part of this issue, I offer the unsold balance
Price 95 and Interest, Yielding 5.30%

Explanatory Circular on Request

H. C. NICKERSON
115 Broadway Telephone Rector 3526-3527 New York

We Want Offerings of
"SELLER" BONDS
We are particularly interested in—
Underlying 4½% and 5% Bonds
High Grade Short Term Issues
Bonds Free of Pennsylvania State Tax
CHAS. C. HARRISON, JR. & CO.
BANKERS
FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STS. PHILADELPHIA
Members Philadelphia and New York Stock Exchanges

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Wednesday, July 7, 1915, for Contract 140, for furnishing, delivering, and erecting at Shafts 11 and 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct, in the City of New York, drainage equipment for unwatering the tunnel and its shafts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent, for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CUSTOM House, Norfolk, Va.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M. Aug. 4, 1915, and then opened, for dredging in inland waterway from Norfolk, Va., to Beaufort, N. C. Further information on application.

THE WAR ILLUSTRATED.
The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial pictures the world's greatest conflict. 10 cents a copy by mail. The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

The Union Trust Company of New York (established in 1864) has for many years made a specialty of Personal Trusts—under Will or under Agreement—and maintains a carefully organized department for handling them.

Many millions of dollars' worth of property—real and personal—have been entrusted to the company by conservative people, residents not only of New York State but of other states in which the Union Trust Company is authorized to transact business.

Correspondence or interviews with persons considering the formation of trusts of any kind—for themselves or for others—are solicited.

UNION TRUST COMPANY, 80 Broadway

Summary of Statement
at close of business June 23, 1915, to State Banking Department

Resources

New York State and City Bonds		$1,316,792.59
Bonds and Stocks		14,272,089.48
Real Estate		762,878.77
Loans on Bond and Mortgage		1,584,000.00
Bills Purchased		3,748,698.98
Overdrafts		908.24
Interest Accrued		258,776.60
Time Loans		5,761,083.85
Demand Loans	$2,644,766.39	
Cash in Vault	3,084,206.91	
Cash in Banks	4,567,783.97	
		10,296,757.27
		$38,673,895.78

Liabilities

Capital Stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus	3,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	468,840.99
Deposits	32,760,497.21
Certified Checks	597,342.13
Secretary's Checks	84,963.77
Reserve for Taxes, Expenses, etc.	61,068.46
Interest Accrued	185,258.22
Dividend Payable July 1, 1915	75,000.00
	$38,673,895.78

Brooklyn Trust Company
Chartered 1866
Main Office
177 Montague Street
Bedford Branch
Fulton St. and Bedford Ave.
Manhattan Office
Wall Street and Broadway
Capital, Surplus & Profits
$4,968,841

July Investments

Municipal Bonds

			Maturity	Yield.
M	$30,000	Franklin, Mass., coupon 4s	Aug. 1, 1925 to 1939	3.70%
MC	181,000	Salem, " " 4s	Jan. 1, 1932 to 1954	3.85%
M	50,000	Auburn, Maine, coupon 4s	July 1, 1935 / July 1, 1940	3.875%
M	58,000	Biddeford, " " 4s	May 1, 1915 to 1935	3.875%
MC	27,000	Ansonia, Conn., coupon 4½s	May 1, 1927 to 1934	4.10%
N	26,000	New York City reg. 3½s	Jan. 1, 1921	4.20%
N	100,000	" " " coupon 4½s	June 1, 1918 to 1930	4% to 4.30%
NMC	64,000	Akron O. coupon or reg. 4½s & 5s	May 1, 1917 to 1925	4.30%
N	150,000	New York City coupon or reg. 4½s	June 1, 1965	4.40%
	50,000	Province of Manitoba, Can. 5s	Feb. 1, 1920	5.05%

Corporation Bonds

NMC	$25,000	Mohawk & Malone Ry. 1st Mtg. 4s

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

10	Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
50	Amer. Chicle Com. & Pfd. Stock
50	Amer. Graphaphone Com. Stock
50	Atlas Powder Com. Stock
10	Continental Insurance Stock
25	Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
50	Germania Insurance Stock
25	General Development Stock
25	Great Northern Paper Stock
25	Hercules Powder Com. Stock
100	Int. Steam Pump Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100	New Jersey Zinc (new) Stock
25	New Jersey Zinc (old) Stock
100	Thompson Starrett Com. Stock
50	Victor Talking Machine Stock
50	Worthington Pump Pfd. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25	Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
100	Bush Terminal Com. Stock
100	Comput'g-Tabulat'g-Record'g Stk.
50	Del., Lack. & Western Coal Stock
25	Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
25	E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
25	Great Northern Paper Stock
25	Gendee Mfg. Com. Stock
25	Hercules Powder Com. Stock
50	Interborough Rapid Transit Stock
36	National Fuel Gas Stock
50	New Jersey Zinc (new) Stock
125	Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
50	Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
10	Victor Talking Machine Com. Stk.
10	Winchester Repeating Arms Stock

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 26 Wall St., N. Y.

Guantanamo Sugar
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Gilbert Eliott & Co
SPECIALISTS
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Aetna Explosives
C.C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 2622 Rector

STANDARD OIL
WE WILL BUY — WE WILL SELL
50 Northern P. L. — 25 Illinois P. L.
25 Prairie P. L. — 50 Ohio Oil
25 So. W. Pa. P. L. — 25 Prairie O. & G.
25 S. O., New Jersey — 20 South Penn. Oil
25 S. O., New York — 20 S. O., Indiana.
20 Swan & Finch — 25 Vacuum Oil
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4580-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

New Jersey Zinc
Old and New Stock
J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 26 Wall St., N. Y.

Morgan & Finlay
Chalmers Motor Stocks
Richmond Radiator Pfd.
United Light & Rys. Com.
Am. Brake Shoe & Fdy. Stocks
Pittsburgh & Shawmut 6s, 1917
115 Broadway Tel. Rector 9272

We Are Specialists In
Denver Gas & Electric 5s
Cities Service Com. & Pfd.
Denver Gas & Electric 6% Notes
American Gas & El. Com. & Pfd.
American Lt. & Trac. Com. & Pfd.
Williams, Dunbar & Coleman
60 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover. N. Y.

Phila. & Western Ry. Com.
Phila. & Western Ry. Pfd.
Phila. & Wesern Ry. 5s, 1960
Bigelow & Company
25 Pine St. Phone 6290 John

Kresge McCrory Woolworth
Authoritative Circulars on Request
Charles E. Merrill & Co.,
Seven Wall Street, New York

Lima Locomotive Corp.
S. O. of New Jersey
Columbia Gas & Electric
Cramp Ship & Engine Bldg.
C. H. Hensel
Tel. Rector 3672-3-4-5. 115 Broadway, N. Y.

Aetna Explosives
Com., Pfd. & Notes
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

AETNA EXP.
HENDEE M'F'G
BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED
Perpall, Shaskan & Droge,
66 BROAD ST. Telephone 1630 Broad

We Buy, Sell and Quote
Guantanamo Sugar
SLATTERY & CO.
66 Exchange Pl. Phone 4361 Broad, N. Y.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue & Forty-fourth St.
New York
BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Moderate in Volume, with Prices Generally Higher—Bonds Dull.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 126,542 shares of stock and $45,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 26,422; oils, 483; railroads, 3,100, and mining, 96,536. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,300	Am. Zinc	57⅜	58¼	56⅞	57¼
730	Can. N. G. C.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
5,000	†Car. L. & P.	5	6	5⅜	5⅜
1,700	†Cramp Shipb.	61½	66	61½	64
1,900	†Electric Boat	120	129	120	128
800	†Electric B. pf.	123	136	122	125
400	Emerson Phon.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
235	†Hendee Mfg.	41	41¼	41	41
110	†Inter. M. M.	2¾	2	2	2
710	†I. M. M. pf.	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾
1,000	†Int. Steam P.	7	8	7	7¾
100	†Int. S. P. pf.	16	16	16	16
210	Kelly S. Tire	180	184½	180	184½
2,900	K. S. Tire 1 pf	80½	83	80	87
325	Manhat. Tran.	⅞	1	⅞	1
850	Marconi of A.	3	3½	3	3¼
1,750	N. Y. Transp.	15¾	15⅞	15¼	15⅞
15	†Pyrene Mfg.	12	12	11¾	11⅞
1,000	C. of R. & H.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
550	†Standard Mot.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
2,700	Sterling Gum	2⅛	3	2⅛	3
2,340	†St. Jos. Lead	12½	12½	12⅛	12½
100	U. C. S., new	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10½
1,500	U. P. Sharing	2⅛	3	2⅛	2⅞
500	†World Film	4½	4½	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
200	Anglo-Am. Oil	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
6	Atlantic Ref.	553	550	550	— 3
70	Pierce Oil	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
150	Inter. Petrol.	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
27	Prairie O. & G.	315	311	311	—
10	St. Oil of Cal.	276	276	276	— 4
20	St. Oil of N.Y.	184	183	184	+ 2½

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,100	Mo. Pac., w. i.	22	22	18	18

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	†Alaska	13¾	13⅞	13⅝	13¾
8,500	†Alta-C. M. Co.	61	67	61	67
3,500	††Atlanta	30	31	30	30½
4,000	††Big Cot'w'd.	5¾	6	5¾	6
400	B. L. D. Co.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	††Booth	49	49	49	49
2,400	Braden Copper	7	7¼	7	7¼
100	Butte & N. Y.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Can. Copper	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
5,000	†Can. G. & S.	5	5	5	5
1,000	†Cashboy	6	6	6	6
1,000	†Chile Copper	20½	20½	20½	20½
1,100	Con. Ari. S.	1	1	1	1
500	Con. Nev-U.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
8,000	††Emma Cop.	18	21	18	21
200	†Gen. Val. C.	42	42	42	42
300	Goldfield Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
55	Greene-Can.	39	39	39	39
2,700	†Iron Blos.	85	85	85	85
1,200	Jumbo Exten.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,700	†Kennecott C.	32¼	32¾	32½	32¾
500	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	La Rose	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	†McK.-Dar.	24	24	22	22
3,000	†Majestic M.	96	99	94	94
125	Nevada Hills	23	23	23	23
900	N. Utah Bing.	3⅜	3⅝	3½	3⅝
200	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	5¾
1,800	†Oro	0	0	0	0
1,000	†Sand. Ken.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2,000	††Sells	25	25	25	25
506	††Silver Pick.	11	11	11	11
200	Stan. Sil.-Ld.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
9,000	Stewart	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
14,000	††Success M.	90	93	90	92
3,600	†Super. M. C.	24	24½	24	24½
100	Tonopah Bel.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Tonopah Ext.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2,700	†Tono. J. But.	98	100	98	100
2,500	†Tono. Merger.	41	41½	41	41
100	Tono. Mining	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
3,000	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Tularosa	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	Tuolumne	½	½	½	½
850	United Verdi	4¾	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
1,000	†West Dome	6	6	6	6
700	†Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	†W. End Con.	84	84	83	83

BONDS.

$20,000	†Ken. Cop. 6s.	118¼	118½	118¼	118¼
25,000	†W. El Con 8s.	106½	106½	106½	106½
200	W. Elec. rts.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝

†Sells cents per share. ††Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 6. Bid.	Asked.	July 3. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
B.-A. Tob. Co., ord.	15¼	16¼	15¼	16½
B.-A. Tob Co., p. b.	15½	16½	15½	16½
International Motors	13	14	13	14
Internat. Motors pf.	32	36	32	36
International Nickel	154	155	150	155
Inter. Nickel pf.	103	106	103	106
Inter. Rubber	8	9		
K. S. T., new, 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Lehigh V. Co. S. Co.	160	165	160	165
Mut. Prof. Shar.	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅞
Riker & H., new	5¼	6	5¼	6
U. C. S., new, pf.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
U. C. S. Co. of Am.	101	103	101	103
Wayland O. & G.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific pf. w. i.	40	46	50	52
Wabash, w. i.	11	12	11½	12
Wabash pf., (a)	44	46	45	46
Wabash pf., (b)	21½	22	21½	22

MINING STOCKS.

Diamd. Black Butte	3	4	3	4
Florence	82	86	82	84
Goldfield Merger	20	23	22	23
Howe Sound	3¾	3⅞		
Kewanas	13	14	13	14
Lone Star	5	6	5½	6
White Knob Cop. pf.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 6.—Weekly statement of the associated banks:

	July 3, 1915.	Dec. from Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$9,088,000	$3,000
Loans, discts., & invmts.	252,119,000	*2,728,000
Indiv. depos., incl. U. S.	196,306,000	284,000
Due to banks	101,069,000	*6,588,000
Time deposits	7,892,000	*150,000
Exch. for Clear. House	15,885,000	*4,416,000
Due from banks	29,340,000	*945,000
Cash reserve	22,107,000	735,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	8,489,000	1,383,000
Res. with other banks	40,655,000	*162,000
Cash excess	2,412,000	783,000
Excess in New York	26,960,000	*109,000
Exc. with Fed. Res. Bk.	1,642,000	1,389,000
Total excess	33,014,000	2,068,000

*Increase.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100¼	100⅝	100⅛	100¼
6s	Sept., 1916	102½	102¾	102¼	102⅝
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅝	104	104	104½
4½s	June, 1965	101¼	101⅜	101¾	101⅞
4½s	March, 1963	101¼	101½	101⅜	101⅝
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅝	102	101½	102⅛
4½s	May, 1957	101⅜	102	101½	102½
4½s	Nov., 1917	100½	101¼	100½	101¼
4½s	May, 1917	100⅜	101¼	100½	101¼
4½s	March, 1964	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98¼
4½s	March, 1962	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98¼
4½s	March, 1930-'60	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98¼
4s	May, 1959	94¼	95	94⅛	95⅛
4s	Nov., 1959	94¼	95¼	94¼	95¼
4s	May, 1957	94⅞	95¼	94⅞	95¼
4s	Nov., 1956	94	95	94	95
4s	Nov., 1955	94	95	94	95
4s	Nov., 1936	94¼	..	94⅛	..
4s	May, 1917	99¼	..	99¼	..
4s	Nov., 1913	99	..	99	..
4s	May, 1919	98¾	..	98¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1935	84⅜	..	84⅜	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	84⅜	..	84⅜	86
3½s	May, 1954	84⅜	86	84⅜	86

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives	127	131
Astna Explosives, pf.	83	87
Atlas Powder	223	230
Bliss (E. W.)	385	395
Canadian Car & Foundry	61	66
Canadian Explosives	315	325
Canadian Explosives, pf.	101	109
Colts Arms	455	465
du Pont Powder	698	715
Electric Boat	115	119
Electric Boat, pf.	117	121
Hercules Powder	420	430
Niles-Bement-Pond	111	112
Savage Arms	250	275
Winchester Repeating Arms	1,700	1,750

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Deposits of the Guaranty Trust Company, as reported to the State Superintendent of Banks for June 22, amounted to $281,000,000. These were the highest figures ever reported by the Guaranty and were $47,000,000 more than the deposits of a year ago. The institution's total resources are now $362,000,000, a sum $56,000,000 greater than last June.

Spencer, Trask & Co. and William A. Read & Co. are offering the unsold part of an issue of $4,000,000 Province of Alberta ten-year 5 per cent. gold debentures, due May 1, 1925, at 97 and interest. Two-thirds of the bonds have been sold.

Perine & Nichols, accountants, of 149 Broadway, are issuing a practical form for drawing up monthly balance sheets and comparative income statements.

Hambleton & Co. and Colgate, Parker & Co. announced yesterday that the $1,250,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Indiana Steel Company, recently offered by them had all been sold.

The Stewart Mining Company declared yesterday an extra dividend of 25 cents a share, payable July 20 to stockholders of record July 15.

MORE GOLD FROM CANADA.

Another $500,000 in Bars Arrives from Ottawa.

Gold bars aggregating $500,000 in value were brought in from Ottawa yesterday and deposited at the Assay Office. The shipment was for the account of the American Exchange National Bank.

So far $3,800,000 in bars has been brought in from Canada since the third week of June, of which $2,500,000 was for J. P. Morgan & Co. Gold imports since Jan. 1 now aggregate $125,000,000 in round numbers.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.90	4.45
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.95	4.80
Caro., Cl. & Ohio	1915-'24	5	5.15	4.90
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.90	4.70
Chi. & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.10	4.80
Chi., R. I. & P.	1915-'23	4½@5	7.50	6.50
C., St. P. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.65
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.20	4.95
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie	1914-'23	4½@5	4.80	4.60
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.90	4.70
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.60	4.45
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'23	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. C. Lines	1914-'28	4½@5	5.10	4.75
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.50	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	4.95	4.75
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.15
St. L., M. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.25	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1915-'23	5	4.95	4.65
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	4.80	4.65
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	4.95	4.75

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15⅝	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	550	555	550	555
Borne-Scrymser	263	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	103	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	123	135	125	135
Continental Oil	225	230	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe Line	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	223	228	225	228
Galena-Sig. Oil	147	149	147	149
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	136	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	134	136	134	136
Indiana Pipe Line	97	99	97	99
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8½
National Transit	30	31	30	31
New York Transit	208	210	208	210
Northern Pipe Line	92	94	92	94
Ohio Oil	134	136	134	136
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	57	62	57	62
Pierce Oil	9¾	10	9⅝	10
Pierce Oil cv. 6s. '24	73	73	73	76
Prairie Oil & Gas	310	313	310	313
Prairie Pipe Line	157	159	157	159
Solar Refining	220	230	229	230
Southern Pipe Line	207	211	207	211
South Penn. Oil	278	282	278	282
South West. Penn.	108	112	108	112
Stand. Oil of Cal.	274	277	275	278
Stand. Oil of Ind.	405	410	407	412
Stand Oil of Kansas	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of Ky.	245	250	245	250
Stand Oil of Neb.	305	315	305	315
Stand. Oil of N. J.	398	400	398	400
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	183	185	181	183
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	430	425	430
Swan & Finch	110	116	110	115
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	192	197	193	197
Washington Oil	33	35	33	35

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	109	105	110
American Cigar pf.	99	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	90	95	90	90
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf.	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F.	173	178	173	178
MacAndrews & F. pf.	90	100½	99	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	180	190	180	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	330	340	330	340
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	118	120	118	120

THE BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 6.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	First N. C.	2½	2¾
B. St. Gas.	.10	.11	Houghton	4	4½
Begole	1	1¼	Iron Blos.	.82	.87
Bingham	9¾	9	La Rose	.50	.54
Bohemia	2⅝	3	Majestic	.05	.08
Boston Ex.	.26	.32	McK.-D.	.22	.25
Butte & L.	.21	.24	Mex. Mets.	.24	.26
Calaveras	1⅞	2	M. of Am.	2½	2¾
Champ. C.	.06	.10	N. Baltic	3¾	3⅞
Chief Con.	1⅛	1¼	Nev. Doug.	.40	.45
Cortez	.30	.50	Ohio Cop.	.17	.19
N. Cornelia	7⅝	7¾	Onoco	1	1¼
Con. Ariz.	.93	.97	Stew't M.	2⅜	2½
Con. Cop.	1½	2	Utah Mets.	4¾	4¾
Crown Res.	.65	.75	U. V. Ext.	4⅛	4⅜
Davis-D.	1⅞	1⅞	Yukon G.	2¾	2¾
Eagle & B.	1⅜	1½			

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15⅝	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	550	555	550	555
Borne-Scrymser	263	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	103	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	123	135	125	135
Continental Oil	225	230	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe Line	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	223	228	225	228
Galena-Sig. Oil	147	149	147	149
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	136	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	134	136	134	136
Indiana Pipe Line	97	99	97	99
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8½
National Transit	30	31	30	31
New York Transit	208	210	208	210
Northern Pipe Line	92	94	92	94
Ohio Oil	134	136	134	136
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	57	62	57	62
Pierce Oil	9¾	10	9⅝	10
Pierce Oil cv. 6s. '24	73	73	73	76
Prairie Oil & Gas	310	313	310	313
Prairie Pipe Line	157	159	157	159
Solar Refining	220	230	229	230
Southern Pipe Line	207	211	207	211
South Penn. Oil	278	282	278	282
South West. Penn.	108	112	108	112
Stand. Oil of Cal.	274	277	275	278
Stand. Oil of Ind.	405	410	407	412
Stand Oil of Kansas	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of Ky.	245	250	245	250
Stand Oil of Neb.	305	315	305	315
Stand. Oil of N. J.	398	400	398	400
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	183	185	181	183
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	430	425	430
Swan & Finch	110	116	110	115
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	192	197	193	197
Washington Oil	33	35	33	35

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Davis-D.	1⅞	1⅞	Yukon G.	2¾	2¾
Eagle & B.	1⅜	1½			

DOUBLING UP ALL AROUND

The 1915 Edition of the standard authority,

Moody's Analyses of Public Utilities and Industrials

(now ready) is double the size of the 1914 edition; contains double the matter found in the 1914 edition; is costing us, to produce, over double the cost of the 1914 edition. And yet the price to you is no greater, because the advance orders thus far received are over double those received for the 1914 edition.

If you have not already done so, send in your order today, to insure prompt delivery. Note that this (with our Steam Railroad Section) is the only annual reference book edited by John Moody. Price, $15 per copy net.

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35 Nassau Street, New York City.
1299 Cortlandt.

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The Babson Instruction Course for Investors puts into practical, usable form the knowledge which you must have in order to judge investment values intelligently.

Hundreds of bankers and investors who have taken the course say it is the most valuable education they have ever received. It pays big dividends in losses avoided and in the right security bought at the right time.

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"Instead of the Old-Fashioned Trial Balance" is the title of a little circular just put out by us. With it goes a concise, practical form of Monthly Balance sheet and Comparative Income statement. Both are sent free on request.

PERINE & NICHOLS
149 Broadway
Experienced as Accountants since 1898

Announcement!

That portion of our Labor and Co-Operation Service entitled "Selecting Employees" is now being conducted by

Mr. Meyer Bloomfield

the leading authority on vocational guidance in this country. A sample of this Service will be sent by addressing

Department Y 76.

The Babson Statistical Organization,
Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Largest Statistical Organization of Its Class in the U. S. A.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of Wells & Newton Co. of New York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 292 Avenue B, New York City, on Monday, the 19th day of July, 1915, at 10 A. M., for the election of a Board of Directors, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN A. LONG, Secretary.

$4,000,000
Province of Alberta, Canada
Ten-Year 5% Gold Debentures
Due May 1, 1925

Principal and Interest payable in Gold in New York. Also payable in London, Montreal or Toronto. Interest dates May 1 and November 1. Coupon form of $1,000, $500 and $100. Provision for registration. Legal opinion of Alexander Bruce, K. C.

The direct obligation of the Province of Alberta, which reports assets of over $120,500,000, with a total debt of less than $27,000,000.

Alberta, with area five times that of New York State, and railroad mileage in excess of 4,000 miles, is one of the most productive of the Canadian Provinces in grain, live stock and other farm products, and has very important producing coal and natural gas fields.

Having sold over two-thirds of the issue, we offer the unsold bonds, subject to prior sale or change in price,

**At 97 and Interest—To net 5

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

5 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER looking at snappy styles in suits and coats all week, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Tenth floor, 32 West 27th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall samples of high-class cloth and silk dresses; apply all week. 22 West 27th St., ninth floor.

JOBBER OPEN for silk and serge dresses; placing large orders on good styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall samples of silk and cloth dresses; call 2 to 4 P. M. Horwitz, 22-24 West 26th St., 1st floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall waists. Call with samples all morning. Alter Bros., 215 4th Av.

JOBBER LOOKING at cotton waists and Fall skirts. Room 705, 16 West 27th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall dresses; orders given. 138 West 25th St., 6th floor.

JOBBER looking at coats and suits. Room 1,911, 15 East 26th St.

LARGE JOBBER, coats only, now looking at new styles in junior, misses' and ladies' coats; cloth and plie fabrics; stock orders given; 11th floor. 30 West 26th St.

LOOKING at popular lines of serge and silk dresses. Call 1 to 5, 138 and 140 West 21st St., 5th floor, front.

CONTRACTORS ON SILK WAISTS WANT. SEND BRING SAMPLES WEDNESDAY MORNING; 3D FLOOR. 30 WEST 32D ST.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silk dresses; must have their own samples. Regent Ladies' Garment Co., 22 West 26th St.

CONTRACTORS wanted on silk waists for Fall; bring your own samples. Call afternoons, 6th floor, 11 East 26th St.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silks, crepe de chine and lace waists; bring samples. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th St.

CONTRACTORS ON silk and serge dresses; must furnish own styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

CONTRACTORS FOR PAJAMAS WANTED. AMERICAN SILK CO., 331 4TH AV.

CHELSEA WAIST CO. have for delivery heavy Milanese silk jersey sport coats, 28 inches long, in all colors, at $3.75 each. Terms 8-10. 152-156 West 25th St. Phone Farragut 9745.

OFFER SPECIAL VALUE in Japanese silk waists at $6 per dozen, also cotton waists at $2.50 per dozen. Halper & Friedman, 119 Wooster St.

1,000 DRESSES, in silks and in cottons at a great sacrifice; biggest opportunity of the year; large variety. Ginsberg Bros., 6 W. 35th St.

ACCOUNT OF RETIRING, house dresses, kimonos, bargain prices. United Garment, 129 West 29th St.

HUNDRED DOZEN WASH SKIRTS; 30 to 36 waists; specials. C. P., 323 Church.

RESIDENT BUYER requires a young man, experienced in buying millinery, muslin underwear, infants' wear, &c.; state where last employed and salary expected. S 87 Times.

SALESMAN.—City salesman for popular line corset covers on commission. J. Zimit, 124 Wooster St.

HY. LANSBURGH, Lansburgh & Bro., Washington, D. C., open for all kinds ready to wear Summer merchandise; any quantity if price right. Write Room 1,109 Century Building.

OLD ESTABLISHED pile fabric manufacturers willing to work for big house; sub-manufacturing or contracting at very reasonable prices. Address S 83 Times.

TO CLOSE, 150 assorted snappy styles in ladies' and misses' coats; exceptionally good buy. Leo F. Sturm, 46 W. 35th St.

CLOTHING.—Wanted 500 men's single coats, 100 dozen men's woolen pants; cash terms. Gold, 403 Canal St. Tel. 4150 Spring.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4843.

WE ARE open to buy anything you have to sell. B. R. S. CO., 32 Greene St. Spg. 859.

AUCTION SALES.

What Makes Goods Desirable?
1.—Quality
2.—Terms
3.—Style
4.—Price
We are going to sell 400 Lots and 7 Houses at Edgemere Crest
EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND,
Absolute Auction Sale
SATURDAY, JULY 24
Because the stockholders of the company are "overstocked."
This property is desirable because—
1.—Its quality is unquestioned.
2.—Terms unusually liberal.
3.—Style always in demand.
4.—Price—what YOU care to pay.
Write us today For Illustrated Booklet
MORGENTHAU JR & CO. 111 BROADWAY
MERCHANDISE.
Van Praag & Co., Auction'rs, Sell Today, Wednesday, JULY 7, AT 10:30 A. M. ON PREMISES, 523 Eighth Ave., N. Y. C., near 37th
$25,000 Extraordinary Staple Stock of
Dry Goods, Domestics
Women's & Children's Wear and Furnishings
Full line of Notions, Laces and Embroideries, Ladies' Waists, Cloth and Linen Suits. Large line of Infants' Wear.
DEALERS—It will be to your advantage to attend this sale, as merchandise is all original, clean and staple.
Auctioneer's Office, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. Telephone, Spring 2248-2249.

AUCTION SALES.
MERCHANDISE.
DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 Broadway.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.
To-day, Wednesday, July 7th, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
Without Limit or Reserve,
To Close All Summer Accounts,
10,000 LADIES'
Dresses
10,000 Children's Dresses,
2,500 Doz. Shirt Waists
LARGE LINES OF
Skirts, Muslin Underwear, Taffeta and Sateen Petticoats, Brassieres, Corset Covers, etc.
Also, by Order of
Mrs. Cohen of 629 Sixth Ave.
ABOUT 400 HIGH-CLASS
Gowns, Dresses and Suits
FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Estate of Ermina J. Proal.
Pierre A. Proal and Henry F. Southard, Executors.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,
Sells by public auction on premises, No. 182 West 58th St., cor. 7th Av., 12th floor, apartment house known as Alwyn Court, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
on Thursday, July 8, at 1 P. M.
High-class, Elaborate Appointments and Paintings.
(Paintings to be sold at 8:15 P. M.)
Gobelin tapestry, upholstered arm chairs, drawing room suite, richly carved ornamentations, embroidered in silk damask. Tables, commodes, and odd pieces of furniture of the Louis Quinze period, of rosewood marquetry with chiseled bronze mountings. Mahogany, rosewood and sattinwood tables in unique and popular designs. Vernis-Martin and mahogany cabinets, bookcases, desks, chairs, rockers, settees, &c. Beds, bedding, mattresses, blankets and linens. Scotch Axminster rugs, runners, and carpets. Portieres, curtains, and wall coverings of rare silk embroidered damask and tapestry.
Complete set of crystal and cut glassware. Early Eighteenth Century Royal Vienna, Royal Doulton, Crown Derby and Royal Worcester Vases, Chinaware, and Porcelains in various sizes and styles with Ormolu mountings and decorations by well-known artists. Also several specimens of Venetian and Cameo glassware.
Bronze and Castillian marble statuary and busts of exquisite workmanship, signed by renowned artists. Collection of books by distinguished authors. Rare cabinet pieces of beautifully carved ivories. Limoges, enameled Meissen figures, miniature porcelains, court fans and antique Dresden, Japanese, Italian Majolica, and other antique plaques. Gilt bronze fire dogs, &c., &c.
PAINTINGS TO BE SOLD AT 8:15 P. M.
AMONG THE ARTISTS REPRESENTED ARE: MURILLO, HUGO KONIG, W. MORGAN, AUGUSTE MUSIN, HENRY W. BERNARD, EDOUARD, MAX CLARENCE, MARVAN ROY, W. H. HILLIARD, HAMMAN, C. NAKKEN, GEO. BERNIER, AEGGER LINEZ, A. PERRIENT, H. D. GARDINIER, C. RICHTER, A. SANI, LEON CAILLE, JULIAN DUPRE.
Catalogues on application to the Auctioneer. Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith.
PIERRE A. PROAL and HENRY F. SOUTHARD, Executors.
Messrs. JELLENIK & STERN, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2,120-2,126. Tel. 6911-12-7604-7605 Barclay.
Exhibition on premises July 7th, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. and evenings at 8 P. M. No flag displayed.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Tomorrow, Thursday, July 8th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., on Premises, 2100 Third Ave., N. W. Cor. 115th St. THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE 105 ROOM
Furnished Hotel
Known as the Batchelor, Formerly the HARLEM HOUSE
And consists of Hotel Furniture of all kinds, Bed Linens, Towels, and everything to be found in a completely equipped furnished room hotel of this kind. For full particulars call at Auctioneers' Office, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. Telephone, 2248-2249 Spring.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .3¼@¾ per cent for the best names
Friday ....3¼@¾ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Satisfied with Purchases.

From a source close to the Belgian Government it is understood that the purchases of war supplies in this country, as far as uniform cloth is concerned, have proved entirely satisfactory. Where there have been slight variations from sample at times, this has been adjusted through having the manufacturer make allowance in his price. The Belgians state that their own goods are superior to those of American make at the same price, but the domestic mills are said to be turning out a very fair cloth.

Gray Goods Opened Slowly.

The gray goods market was slow to recover yesterday from the benumbing effects of the holiday, and, as a result, not a great deal of business was done. Drills were very quiet, and the business done on sheetings was not as large as it might have been. Printcloths were none too active, either, though spot and near-by sales of these constructions were made as follows: these based: 39-inch 68-72s at 4½ cents, 38-inch 64-60s at 3 13-16 cents, and 38½-inch 60-48s at 3 5-16 cents. Contract sales of the last-named construction, for delivery to October, were reported at the same price. Specialties were fairly active. Staple printcloth prices, which were more or less nominal, follow:

39	-inch. 80-80s. 6c	38½-inch.	64-56s. 3½c
39	-inch. 72-76s. 5½c	38½-inch.	60-52s. 3½c
39	-inch. 68-72s. 4½c	38½-inch.	60-48s. 3½c
38½	-inch. 64-64s. 4c	27 -inch.	64-60s. 2½c
38½	-inch. 64-60s. 3½c	27 -inch.	64-52s. 2½c

Closes for Lack of Indigo.

Announcement was made yesterday by the T. Holt Haywood department of F. Vietor & Achelis of the closing on Saturday last of the Highland Park Manufacturing Company's plant at Charlotte, N. C., as a result of the scarcity of indigo. The products of the Highland Park Company are valued at close to $2,000,000 annually, the bulk of which is made up of indigo staple ginghams. Its plant is the largest in the South making staple ginghams, and is exceeded in size by only one New England mill. The denim mills of the Cone Export & Commission Company will be closed on August 1 because of the lack of indigo. It is reported in the market that the supply of this color in the hands of certain Southern makers of indigo staple ginghams is only large enough to carry them through this month.

Large Demand for Sport Wear.

While there has not been much said about the increasing demand for sporting clothes in the men's wear trade, this branch of the business has been growing to astonishing proportions. A manufacturer who makes a specialty of such goods said the field has become an exceedingly broad one since sports like golf and tennis have become so popular. The mills at one time during the last season were practically cleaned out of desirable flannels, and no doubt the selling agents will be on to it that they are better prepared for the coming lightweight period. While there is not the restriction of dress for a given sport that prevails in England, where the etiquette of the game must be observed equally in dress as in the playing itself, the tendency in this side of the water is growing stronger than ever for a certain uniformity.

Courage to Face a Situation.

A clothing manufacturer, talking on the dyestuff situation, had some rather critical remarks to make on the lackadaisical manner in which most of those interested in coloring stuffs are taking conditions. The woolen and clothing industries in the past, he said, have been fortunate enough to get out of similar difficulties, but there are features of the present trouble that are without parallel. "If," said he, "the mills ran short of wool, were threatened with a strike of operatives, or any other grave contingency in the past, and told the clothing manufacturers the facts of the case, the clothiers would immediately describe such talk as 'crying wolf.' And, as it usually turned out, the clothiers were right. The dyestuff situation now, however, is real serious, and it is time for the wool men, the clothiers, and the retailers to get together and fix upon a plan for the future."

Taken with a Grain of Salt.

A few instances that have come up to prove to coat and suit manufacturers that everything marked as an "exclusive foreign creation" is not always what is claimed, have had the effect of strengthening them in their determination to become more independent of Paris in the matter of originating styles. As one manufacturer put it, the fraud that is practiced by some in the selling of imported models, has given the trade a jolt on more than one occasion, and every case of the kind that comes up only serves to illustrate just what progress American designers have made since the war started. "When you can successfully palm off models designed in this country as styles created by a Parisian house of world-wide reputation, I think," he said, "that most of the disparaging talk about our home talent must appear very thin compared with the facts."

Foreign Trade Interests.

E. de Kruijff, Director of the Division of Industry and Commerce of the Netherlands East Indies, who has been the representative of the Netherlands East Indies at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, has arrived in this city on his way to Java. Mr. de Kruijff is making his headquarters in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 409, Custom House. He is primarily interested in stimulating interest in Java rubber, tea and coffee, and he hopes to take up these matters with American merchants who are interested. G. Noordman of Leyden, Holland, was also another caller yesterday at the bureau's branch office. He wishes to introduce American lumber into Germany and the Scandinavian countries. Mr. Noordman has made an extended tour of the United States and has conferred with lumber interests in all sections of the country. He sails for Holland in a few days.

Prefer Styles to Staples.

The retailers' profit bulletin, issued by Morse & Rogers, will say today that, considering shoe styles were as changeable as the weather, and that most dealers did not know how to handle the resultant situation, Spring business as a whole was more than satisfactory. Committees of shoe manufacturers and retailers have met to decide whether staples or styles are best for the shoe business, and they have finally decided that style, properly merchandised, is the thing to follow. They claim that, in order to make the necessary profit in a modern store, shoes cannot be sold out of a barrel like sugar, and that stylish shoes are the only ones that afford a long profit. That profit, they say, can be maintained by conducting special sales often on slow selling lines. About the only new thing in the manufacturers' minds right now is a suede leather known as velvetta calf. Gray is the best selling color.

Crude Rubber Prices Rising.

Crude rubber prices continue to advance in this market under the stimulating influence of heavy buying of the plantation grades in London for war purposes. Pale crepe was quoted here yesterday at 66 cents a pound, while smoked sheets were held at 65 cents. Sixty-three cents was asked for up-river fine, for which the demand is not so heavy just now. Buyers are none too active here now, in spite of the price advances indicated above, though a certain amount of business is being done daily. For some time they have more or less insisted that prices were too high to meet their views, but it is thought here by well-posted men in the trade that they will be forced into the market before long regardless of price. Stocks that accumulated during the life of the English embargo on the plantation rubbers, and which were augmented by good purchases immediately following the raising of it, are thought now to have been pretty well cut into. It is on this supposition that predictions of better buying in the near future are based.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers Fix Duty on a Number of Imported Articles.

The Board of General Appraisers has decided adversely on protests by Marshall Field & Co. regarding the duties on women's nightgowns, chemises, scarfs, corset covers, and other articles composed in chief value of cotton, flax, silk, or wool and ornamented with embroidery. Duty was assessed at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem as embroidered goods. The importers claimed a lower rate under one of several provisions of the law. As they failed to overcome the testimony of the customs examiners who passed the goods, the board affirmed the Collector.

F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Philadelphia, were sustained in protests dealing with the entry of garnetted mohair waste. The Collector returned it at 10 per cent. ad valorem as waste not specially provided for, whereas the importers claimed free entry under Paragraph 651 as "garnetted waste." The board held that the Collector erred in his return and ordered a reliquidation.

Reappraisement Board 3 settled a controversy between the Government and New York agents of Arthur H. Lee & Sons, Liverpool, regarding the discounts to be allowed on silk and cotton tapestries and panels. The entered prices of the goods were not in dispute, the differences turning on the question of discounts. The American importers claimed discounts of 10 per cent. and 2½ per cent. The board advanced the invoices by making the discounts 2¼ per cent. and 2½ per cent.

Several reappraisements were made dealing with silk goods. Silks from Descurn, Genthon & Co., Lyons, were advanced over invoiced or entered values by Appraiser Sague, and later came up for review before a single General Appraiser. Board 1 now holds that the entered values were correct, the Appraiser's action being reversed. Silk fabrics invoiced as batiste were entered at various prices, according to grade, but proved unsatisfactory to the appraising officials. Judge Howell decided that the advances made were not warranted. Plain babutai silk from the Yokohama Trading Company, Yokohama, described on the invoices as 6 mm. 36 by 50, were entered at 7.50 and advanced by Judge Howell to 7.75 yen per 100 mms.

Judge Sullivan decided that toys shipped to this country by P. Hunaeus, Klingenthal, Germany, were undervalued 10 per cent. He affirmed the Appraiser in demanding higher duty. The New York representative of the German manufacturers entered pyroxylin rattles at 11, 18, and 23 marks per gross; trumpets at 27 marks per gross, and swimming animals at 10.50 marks per gross. All of these goods, the General Appraiser ruled, should have been invoiced or entered 10 per cent. higher.

The Sandoz Chemical Works, Basle, shipped coal-tar colors to this country March 8 last which the Appraiser decided were undervalued. He accordingly raised the prices and took duty on the higher basis. The local agents of the firm submitted testimony to Board 3 which resulted in the entered values being sustained. The same board decided that slight advances over entered values were warranted on importations of aniline oil and salts produced by the Clayton Aniline Company, Limited, Clayton and Manchester. The board approved advances made by the Appraiser on aniline oil manufactured by H. N. Morris & Co., Manchester.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	10¾	11	Gold Sov..	4½	4¾
Elkton	39½	40	Isabella ..	18	18½
El Paso....	90	100	Jackpot ...	6½	
Findley	4	5	McKinney..	37	40
Golden C..1	80	181	Portland ..1	43¾	146
G. Dollar..	2¼	4			

BUSINESS NOTES.

Samuel Eiseman & Co. have received the distributing agency for the knitted silk yard fabrics of Julius Kayser & Co.

I. D. Magnes, resident buyer, with offices at 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, has returned to his desk after a serious illness of fourteen weeks. Mr. Magnes represents stores in California, Oregon, Washington, Utah and New Mexico.

There will be a meeting today at the Dry Goods Union, 432 Fourth Avenue, of upholstery goods buyers.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Clear skies over the greater part of the Winter wheat belt seemed to create a more optimistic feeling regarding the prospects of a favorable harvest, and the downward trend of values, which started on Saturday, continued during yesterday's operations, with the result that final prices were 1⅜c to 2½c net lower. The July position in Chicago sold at $1.05¼, a decline of 7c from the high point of Saturday, which marked the culmination of the recent upward movement. The visible supply in the United States decreased 2,281,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,741,000 bushels last year. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.31½, and No. 2 hard at $1.40½, cost, insurance and freight, New York cash. No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.39, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.32, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	...	...	$1.14	$1.17	90
September	...	...	1.08½	1.09⅝	87½

CHICAGO PRICES.

July	$1.07¼	$1.05¼	$1.05¼	$1.09	80
September	1.02	1.00⅞	1.01	1.02¾	79½
December	1.05	1.04	1.04⅜	1.06	82

CORN.

The corn market was only moderately active and price changes were narrow, closing at ⅛c decline to ¼c advance. The visible supply in the United States showed a decrease of 1,250,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 667,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86¾c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	73⅝	73	74	74¾	67½
September	72¾	72¼	72½	73⅜	64¼
December	63⅝	63¼	63¼	64	54¼

OATS.

The more favorable weather caused increased offerings of oats and resulted in renewed liquidation, especially of July holdings. Under this pressure the market declined, and at the close of the day was ½@⅝c net lower. The local cash market was weak; standard quoted at 57¼c; No. 2 white, 57¾c; No. 3 white, 56¾c; No. 4 white, 56¼c; fancy clipped white, 58@58½c; ordinary clipped white, 57@57½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	46¼	44¾	44¾	46⅝	36¾
September	37⅝	37	37¼	37¾	35½
December	39	38¾	38¾	39¼	37½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was firm at the start, owing to an advance of 5 to 10 points in the hog market and on some further talk of poor quality of hogs, which seemed to inspire a little more confidence on the buying side. The decline in grain and the slow spot demand again resulted in liquidation, however, and prices broke sharply. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 8,000; estimated for Wednesday, 24,000. Kansas City received 13,000 and Omaha 8,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	0.10	0.00	9.00	9.25	10.05
September	9.47	9.20	9.20	9.45	10.20
Ribs—					
July	10.25	10.22	10.25	10.32	11.85
September	10.65	10.47	10.50	10.60	11.77
Pork—					
July	16.45	16.40	16.45	16.75	21.75
September	17.17	16.72	16.80	17.05	20.30

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was weak, especially for the September position, which broke about 10 points under renewed liquidation.

The range of rices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	6.06@6.15	6.05
July	6.09	6.07	6.06@6.07	6.10
August	6.25	6.20	6.20@6.22	6.25
September	6.42	6.33	6.34@6.35	6.42
October	6.37	6.30	6.37@6.38	6.41
November	...	...	6.37@6.43	6.35
December	6.47	6.44	6.42@6.44	6.46
January	6.48	6.48	6.47@6.49	6.50
February	...	...	6.50@6.57	6.55

SUGAR.

The futures market was unsettled today and first prices were 3 points lower to 3 points higher on first sales of 000 tons. Later in the day there appeared to be some liquidation and the market closed 2 to 6 points lower, with total sales 3,100 tons.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	3.87	3.87	3.87@3.88	3.89
August	...	...	3.95@3.96	5.98
September	4.06	4.02	4.02@4.03	4.07
October	...	...	4.06@4.07	4.11
November	...	...	4.05@4.06	4.07
December	3.77	3.74	3.71@3.72	3.77
January	...	...	3.42@3.45	3.48
February	...	...	3.39@3.41	3.42
March	3.45	3.40	3.39@3.41	3.42
April	...	...	3.38@3.41	3.42
May	...	...	3.46@3.48	3.50
June	...	...	3.48@3.50	3.52

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 57,478 packages; last week 80,618 packages. Exports for week, to tropical countries, 166 packages. Imports for week, 30 packages. The market held fairly steady during most of the week, with trade only moderate, receipts heavy and pretty liberal accumulations of stock, particularly fine grades that are put in cooler. Receipts were heavy, weather conditions very favorable for production and a more conservative feeling prevailed, particularly among the speculative operators. Toward the close moderate increases were shown in the high grades of creamery, partially because the supply of that grade has lessened a little of late and partly because so many of the goods cost what they are taken off the market and stored by first hand receivers. The business in extra creamery was at 28c until today when some sales were reported at 28¼c, rarely up to 28½c. The higher scoring lots brought 28½@28¾c. Quiet on-town trade has taken quite a good deal of stock at 25@27c, but the very liberal offerings of these have given buyers some advantage and values have widened in consequence. The feeling is firm at the close. Renovated, ladles and packing stock have shown but little change with demand only fair. Creamery, extras, (93 score,) 28@28¼c; higher scoring, 28½@28¾c; firsts, 26@27¼c; seconds, 24½@25½c; thirds, 23@23½c; State dairy, finest, 27@27½c; good to prime, 25@26½c; common to fair, 22@24½c; renovated, extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 22¾@23c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22¼@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21¼@22½c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18½@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 86,768 cases. market continued in a somewhat demoralized condition following the last weekly report, under heavy receipts, and very strong pressure to sell. The highest qualities made no further decline, but an average good and lower grades were pressed for sale at any reasonable offers. Toward the close of the week there was a slightly better clearance, but a good many lots were carried over, notwithstanding the pressure to sell. The proportion of strictly high-grade goods in the receipts is small, and for such the tone of the market toward the close was a shade steadier, but average good and lower grades are still pressed for sale at comparatively low prices. Dirties and checks are of very irregular quality and value, and comparatively few show quality to reach top quotations. Near-by white eggs are in lighter receipt, and tend slightly in sellers' favor. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22@23c; extra firsts, 20@21c; firsts, 18@19½c; seconds, 16½@18c; thirds and poorer, 14½@16c; dirties, No. 1, 15½@16c; No. 2 and poorer, 13½@15c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15@15½c; culls and inferior, 12@14½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 26@27c; ordinary to good, 23@25c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 22@25c; Western, gathered whites, 20@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 22½@24c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 17½@22c.

WANT RUBBER COMMITTEE.

Stockholders Asked to Unite After Passing of Dividend.

John Muir & Co. have written a letter to shareholders of the United States Rubber Company, urging them to form a committee to petition the company to make quarterly reports and supply holders of the stock with fuller information about business conditions than they have been receiving. The immediate incentive for the letter was the passing of the common stock dividend last week.

"When you were informed by your President last October, at a time when business was much depressed," said the letter, "that dividends had been amply earned, that finances were in easy condition with $8,000,000 cash on hand, and that there would at once be divided among you $1,760,000, you were satisfied and highly pleased. When six months later you saw your stock under heavy buying rapidly mount to $74 per share, with rumors accompanying of a 7 per cent. dividend, you certainly felt that your faith in the company and its management was being vindicated.

"When three months later, at a time when business, especially rubber, was not depressed, you suddenly saw the price of the stock begin to drop, you had reason for concern. The short time in which a break of over $30 per share in the price of the stock was accomplished and the impossibility of obtaining any information combined to mystify you. When finally the dividend was passed and you were gently told that earnings were just as good as last year, but that the company would be greatly strengthened by passing the dividend, you were nonplused.

"Do you intend supinely to wait the next pitfall? Get together; there are 15,000 of you."

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.72½	5.77½	...	5.75
Tin	39.00	39.50	38.75	39.25
Spel., (spot)	*22.00		*22.00	
Antimony	36.00	37.00	36.00	37.00
Quicksilver	95.00	96.00	$90.00	$95.00
Aluminium	†31.00	33.00	†31.00	†33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 20¼@20½c a pound, unchanged, in the open market yesterday. London market quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	79	15	0	79	2	6
Copper, futures	81	5	0	80	7	6
Tin, spot	171	10	0	170	10	0
Tin, futures	167	0	0	166	0	0
Lead	24	17	6	24	17	6
Spelter	100	0	0	100	0	0

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of June show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Five roads	$3,490,908	+$254,587
Seven roads	6,152,388	−1,305,851
Total (12 roads)	9,633,396	−1,111,264

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for May—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$412,099	$413,413	$471,540
Net aft. taxes	90,385	92,883	91,229
11 mos. gross	4,384,650	4,994,894	4,805,192
Net aft. taxes	846,546	924,261	1,157,755

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for May—

Gross	279,204	305,067	300,224
Net	119,581	120,288	119,852
Sur. aft. chgs.	701	15,519	15,522
11 mos. gross	3,418,444	3,447,446	2,979,707
Net	1,432,035	1,256,977	891,076
Sur. aft. chgs.	174,130	171,229	*144,090

*Deficit.

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for May—

Gross	351,801	340,509	379,297
Net aft. taxes	248,864	223,642	286,437
11 mos. gross	8,585,003	10,088,917	9,809,800
Net aft. taxes	2,033,564	2,625,608	2,882,095

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for May—

Gross	250,556	281,488	308,951
Net	29,008	14,861	44,566
Def. aft. chgs.	65,521	61,283	51,356
11 mos. gross	2,643,805	3,217,995	3,070,190
Net	467,550	640,707	603,255
Def. aft. chgs.	532,577	493,485	519,696

MINERAL RANGE for May—

Gross	86,514	99,373	71,125
Net	26,007	18,894	15,252
Surp. aft. chgs.	15,137	7,491	2,518
11 mos. gross	764,276	437,410	777,936
Net	217,696	53,038	151,339
Surp. aft. chgs.	87,206	*79,523	8,607

*Deficit.

MOBILE & OHIO for May—

Mileage	1,122	1,122	1,114
Gross	$967,550	$1,087,215	$1,184,985
Net aft. tax.	297,437	382,289	291,004
11 mos. gross	10,069,700	11,920,237	11,300,988
Net aft. tax..	2,374,429	2,202,204	2,670,701

NORFOLK & WESTERN for May—

Gross	4,010,353	3,773,014	3,901,567
Net	1,366,777	1,164,371	1,157,894
Other income	112,367	173,835	49,951
Total income	1,479,143	1,338,206	1,207,854
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,089,341	988,852	882,482
11 mos. gross	38,608,491	49,906,105	39,997,032
Net	11,669,905	11,760,004	12,644,901
Other income	1,677,051	1,677,844	1,360,826
Total income	13,347,050	13,427,938	13,934,727
Sur. aft. chgs.	8,997,621	9,260,219	10,256,347

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for May—

Gross	384,700	347,697	389,819
Net after tax.	90,089	97,888	132,724
Other inc. ded.	36,924	27,857	13,701
Total income	23,445	69,950	118,234
11 mos. gross	4,232,419	4,191,901	3,965,190
Net after tax.	826,892	1,104,235	1,170,936
Other inc., ded.	267,782	314,296	160,341
Total income	529,160	1,089,947	1,060,004

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY for May—

Gross	497,066	569,130	522,215
Net after tax.	192,053	258,790	200,267
11 mos. gross	5,545,402	6,161,566	5,090,207
Net after tax.	2,210,770	2,658,464	2,383,245

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for May—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	165,033	186,749	21,716
Net	59,900	61,016	10,107
Sur. aft. chgs.	11,331	21,412	10,181
Res. for depr., &c.	4,571	385	*4,206
Balance	6,860	21,048	14,388
Gross, 11 mos.	1,618,354	1,820,594	161,670
Net	648,367	701,089	57,722
Sur. aft. chgs.	204,879	280,830	75,951
Res. for depr., &c.	40,997	3,871	*37,126
Balance	163,882	276,959	113,077

CHATTANOOGA RAILWAY & LIGHT (Tennessee Railway, Light & Power subsidiary) for May—

Gross	90,009	94,761	4,752
Net aft. taxes	31,891	35,650	3,759
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,813	6,810	4,998
Gross, 12 mos.	1,045,731	1,172,194	126,463
Net aft. taxes	340,806	463,035	122,229
Def. aft. chgs.	6,026	†147,229	*153,254

*Increase. †Surplus.

COLUMBUS RAILWAY, POWER & LIGHT for May—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	245,947	254,559	*8,612
Net aft. taxes	94,737	87,978	6,758
Sur. aft. chgs.	39,668	27,308	12,360
Gross, 12 mos.	3,085,554	3,002,154	13,400
Net aft. taxes	1,219,210	1,086,602	132,608
Sur. aft. chgs.	751,235	597,494	153,741
Bal. aft. pfd. div.	466,112	312,371	158,741

*Decrease.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER AND LIGHT for May—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	204,546	197,825	6,721
Net aft. taxes	86,744	83,750	2,994
Surp. aft. chgs.	16,416	20,240	*3,828
12 mos. gross

COTTON SHOWS LOSS DESPITE BULL NEWS

Pressure Develops After Opening 8 Points Up on Liverpool Figures.

SOUTH GETS TOO MUCH RAIN

Farmers Plowing Up Plants in Some Regions Because of Boll Weevil.

Cotton yesterday showed a net loss of 1 to 2 points, but these figures do not tell the whole story of a session which proved rather disappointing to local bulls. Liverpool was considerably higher than due and the local market opened at an advance of about 8 points. Pressure developed almost immediately, however, and closing prices were around the bottom, or 10 points down from the opening level.

The weather was again unsettled with showers reported over the central and eastern belt. Complaints are coming in of too much moisture and this has given rise to fears of damage by boll weevil. Advices from Southern and South Central Alabama indicate that farmers are discouraged over the outlook. A letter from Thomaston, Ala., to a local firm said: "Cotton is looking well, but is being destroyed by the weevil as fast as the fruit appears, so we expect a very small crop. In our section the use of fertilizer has been cut over 60 per cent. Some farmers are plowing up cotton and planting peas and corn, owing to destruction by the weevil."

Reports of too much rain in the southwest appear to be borne out by the Government records. North Texas rainfall in June ranged from 2.56 to 9.70 against .49 to 2.97 last year. East Texas rainfall .74 to 4.78 against .09 to 1.03 last year. Central Texas, .33 to 3.66 against a trace to 1.94 last year. The Arkansas June rainfall amounted to 2.25 to 6.08 against .30 to 3.22 last year. The Louisiana June rainfall averaged 3.34 against 3.22 last year.

Arthur R. Marsh discussing the cotton situation in The Economic World says that on the basis of generally accepted facts as to acreage and condition and allowing for such factors as decreased use of fertilizers, it would now seem reasonable to conclude that the present expectancy of the crop is a maximum of 13,000,000 bales with entirely favorable weather and with the possibility of 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 bales with weather of average vicissitude. Mr. Marsh calls attention to the feeling throughout the cotton trade and particularly in Liverpool that the present price is still too high. He adds: "More than one reason exists for having this hazardous expectation. American cotton is now for below what the world knows to be its cost of production. The crops of Egypt and India will certainly be reduced through the exercise of Governmental authority at least one-third. Though Germany and Austria cannot get cotton and though the trade in Lancashire is reported to be slack, the cotton industry of the United States has evidently entered upon a period of great activity and prosperity. We finally retract not at all from what has been said in this column as to the consumption of cotton for the manufacture of smokeless powder. Another year's warfare will mean the use of quite 4,000,000 bales of cotton (of all kinds) for this purpose."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline, 9.50 for middling upland; sales, 100 bales.

The range of contract prices was as follows. (Closed steady):

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July ..	9.35	9.23	9.26@9.27	9.28@9.30
Oct.	9.78	9.63	9.68@9.69	9.70@9.71
Dec.	10.09	9.92	9.92@9.93	9.93@9.94
Jan.	10.07	9.98	9.98@9.99	9.99@10.00
March ..	..	..	10.22@10.24	10.23@10.26
May	10.45	10.45	10.43@10.45	10.44@10.46

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	2,571	2,621	1,138
New Orleans	1,600	3,533	1,168
Mobile	89	53	2
Savannah	941	969	892
Charleston	188	240	1
Wilmington	73	18	..
Norfolk	448	112	604

Total port receipts, 5,856 bales, against 8,943 bales same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	228	163	80
Memphis	70	219	266
Houston	2,242	958	360

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	1,800 to 2,300	910	2,838
New Orleans	1,200 to 1,400	2,786	1,882

Total exports yesterday: 714 bales; so far this season, 8,159,341 bales, against 8,913,817 bales same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price.		—Stocks.—	
5,856	New Orleans	Middling. 9.00	1915. 148,961	1914. 90,128
—	Mobile	8.63	15,372	4,068
100	Savannah	8½	68,577	19,692
2,901	Galveston	9.00	348,961	92,722
—	Wilmington		39,088	10,715
339	Norfolk	8.75	49,857	19,035
54	Augusta	8.88	54,221	14,138
150	Memphis	8.75	93,094	20,624
—	St. Louis	9.00	23,767	17,400
386	Houston	9.00	68,420	42,549

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling nine points advance at 5.33d. Sales, 12,000 bales. Receipts, 16,000 bales, including 11,000 American. Closed steady.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; slowly rising temperature; light to moderate s. and s. w. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., except probably showers near the coast; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Probably fair Wed. and Thurs., except thunder showers in n. e.; moderate variable winds.

Ala., Miss. and La.—Probably fair Wed. and Thurs.; light to moderate s. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; not so warm in n. Thurs.; fresh s. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Wed., not so warm in n. and w. Thurs. fair.

Okla.—Fair Wed., cooler at night. Thurs. fair.

Ark.—Fair and warmer Wed., Thurs, probably fair; cooler in w.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; warmer Wed.

Ohio—Fair Wed.; Thurs. partly cloudy, probably thunderstorms in n.; fresh s. winds.

Ind.—Fair in s., probably thunderstorms in n. Wed.; Thurs. probably fair; fresh s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Showers and probably thunderstorms Wed. and Thurs.; fresh s. winds with squalls.

Upper Mich.—Probably showers Wed. and Thurs.; fresh e. winds.

Ill.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs., with showers, warmer in s. Wed.

Mo.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs., with thunder showers, warmer in s. Wed., cooler Thurs.

Wis.—Showers Wed. and probably Thurs.

Minn.—Showers Wed. Thurs., partly cloudy.

Iowa—Showers and probably thunderstorms Wed., warmer in s. Wed. Thurs., unsettled.

N. Dak.—Partly cloudy Wed. and Thurs., possibly showers Wed.

S. Dak.—Partly cloudy Wed., with showers and cooler in e. Thurs., fair.

Neb.—Partly cloudy Wed., with probably thunder showers and cooler in e. Thurs., fair.

Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., preceded by thunder showers in e. Wed. Cooler Wed. afternoon or night.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Opportunity classes were opened yesterday in nine elementary schools in Manhattan, three in the Bronx, seven in Brooklyn, one in Queens, and one in Richmond.

Three prevocational schools, two in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn, will be kept open during the Summer.

The following names have been added to the eligible lists mentioned:

First assistant teacher of English, high schools, Joseph Loew, 70.75; first assistant teacher of physical science, high schools, Harvey Newcomer, 78.25; John H. Stocker, 75.75; temporary license for service in a training school for teachers: Sesamine E. Cook, model teacher; John Hessenger, assistant teacher of drawing; Mrs. Mary C. Smith, clerical assistant; teacher of sewing, elementary schools, F. Beatrice Hunter, 79; teacher of drawing and constructive work, elementary schools, Katherine M. Breen, 74.5; teacher of Italian, elementary schools, Madaline C. Ferrara, 76; placement and investigation, trade, vocational schools, Viola Burton, 77.8.

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

Most of the Business, However, Is Transacted in Old War Loan.

LONDON, July 6.—Money was easy and discount rates were firmer today.

The stock market had a good tone under the lead of home rails, which advanced a point on repurchases. Oil shares and foreign stocks were better, but most of the business was in the old war loan. The latter changed hands freely at slightly lower prices.

American securities were dull pending a lead from Wall Street. Only a few markings were recorded at unchanged prices. The closing was steady.

Prices Weak on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 6.—Prices were weak on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes 69 francs 95 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 2½ centimes.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JACOB P. ADLER, the theatrical manager and actor in the Yiddish drama, who lives at the Empire Hotel, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $28,656 and assets of unknown value.

SCHOEN-BADKIN COMPANY, brass and metal work, at 227 and 229 West Twenty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,926 and assets of $2,866.

MILGROM & SKERKER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isaac Milgrom and David Skerker, composing the firm of Milgrom & Skerker, jobbers in hosiery and underwear, at 104 Orchard Street. Liabilities are $7,000 and assets $1,500.

SIDNEY WILLETT HOAG, civil engineer, of 207 West 117th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $957 and actual assets of $9 cash.

WILLIAM JOHN SMITH, building superintendent, at Port Chester, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,100, contracted as a partner in the firm of Smith & Lynt Company, which was dissolved two years ago, and assets of $2,40 cash.

THE LESVIAN FRUIT COMPANY, INC., packers and stuffers of dates and figs, at 117 West 57th Street, has assigned to Clifford G. Ludvigh.

THE BELMONT WAIST AND DRESS COMPANY, INC., manufacturers and wholesalers of waists and dresses, at 130-134 West Seventeenth Street, has assigned to Lawrence B. Cohen. Liabilities are said to be $20,000.

CHARLES NANZ, doing business as the Watchman's Clock and Supply Company, at 9 Church Street, has assigned to August F. Nanz.

MODERN ICE CREAM COMPANY, LTD., manufacturer of ice cream, at 613 Hudson Street, has assigned to Myles A. Walsh.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 6.—John Petkus, saloonkeeper, voluntary petition; liabilities, $11,322; assets, $8,602.

LOS ANGELES.—Raymond W. Jarecki, contractor, bankrupt; debts, $72,000; assets, $26,000.

STAUNTON, Va., July 6.—Simpson & Baylor, women's garments; liabilities, $10,231; assets, $2,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Altman, Samuel—H. Singer, $163.12.
Alexander, Catherine V.—Inter. Rapid Transit Co., $88.
Baider, Abraham, Nathan Zimmerman, and Isidore Zimmerman—H. Glasser, $226.81.
Ball, Ernest R.—E. Randall, $127.80.
Same—G. H. Randall, $124.20.
Berman, Pincus—P. Emanuel, $326.15.
Barry, Gerald J.—Cutting-Larson Co., $651.11.
Berman, Pincus—P. Emanuel, $386.15.
Berman, Pincus and Annie—P. Emanuel, $325.90.
Blesseette, George H.—C. D. Halsey et al., $1,194.35.
Busick, Charles J.—C. W. Langerfeld, $554.41.
Bobaty, Antonio, and Joseph Stransky—W. J. Kingden, $3,578.47.
Binns, Harry—S. H. Spear, $112.02.
Beck, Yuda—D. Lite, $199.41.
Conover, Frank E.—T. H. Van Tine, $106.65.
Cort Film Corp.—E. L. Waldo, $234.41.
Same—Same, $131.91.
Curtis, Rensselaer L., rec'r—H. Davidson, costs, $105.18.
De Vito, Dominick C.—H. W. Fairfax, $170.20.
Ferguson, Arista M.—Welham Co., $229.66.
Fruiterman, Benjamin E.—S. Doughlas, $112.91.
French, Fred F.—F. Coyle, assignee, $396.65.
Feldman, Louis, and Morris Cammer—J. B. Miller, $119.40.
Fox, Jesse K. and Charles K.—Goodwin-Gallagher Sand & Gravel Co., $170.19.
Gutmann, Henry—W. C. Crane, $325.33.
Goldbach, Saul W.—Burnett Co., $118.66.
Hass, John D.—United Transportation Co., $4,586.56.
Harrington, Ara C.—S. L. Samson, $135.11.
Hooker, Charles—Mutual Paper Co., Inc., $116.29.
Lomench, Samuel—G. Mistarka et al., $138.65.
Lieberman, Samuel—Eastman Machine Co., $249.07.
Lipman, Estelle—S. Katz et al., $271.91.
MacLean, Arthur E.—N. Y. Window Shade Co., $193.60.
McCabe, Charles F.—Goodwin Sand & Gravel Co., $331.79.
McGowan, John H.—Interstate Note & Holding Co., Inc., $125.85.
Nesi, Joseph—Wood & Selick, $132.50.
O'Neill, Joseph M. and Lee—Brown & Bailey Condensed Milk Co., $561.
O'Connell, Emma, Louise and Thomas, executors—F. Ramsteck et al., $1,517.95.
O'Cornick, Paul—Joe H. Krenrich Commission Co., $298.93.
Oliver, Frank W.—F. C. Peters, $1,146.57.
National School for Moving Picture Acting, Inc.—W. C. Crane, $310.11.
Penn, Abe E.—A. Hirtenstein, $334.44.
Rockwell, Benjamin F.—W. B. Barnes, $116.77.
Rogers I. Harding, trustee—N. Erb et al., $120.26.
Same—A. T. Sullivan, costs, $117.52.
Reliant Holding Co.—H. Bruere, Chamberlain, &c., $19,290.35.
Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Co.—N. Erb et al., costs, $168.88.
Same—A. T. Sullivan, costs, $116.39.
Richardson, Frank W. and Maro W. Carr—M. E. Laycock, $1,096.41.
Silver, Mamie—Central Trust Co. of New York, $4,560.15.
Swanson, Gustav and Olander—Blue & Queripel Co., Inc., $281.38.
Spanuth, Hans A.—Cuttin Larson Co., $509.82.
Signorelli, Michael—Mosaic Tile Co., $122.04.
Smith, Lannie M.—W. C. Crane, $538.13.
Tower Construction Co., William H. Schrieber, Emily Schrieber, Joseph Bloch, and Gussie Bloch—First National Bank of City of Brooklyn, $2,066.79.
Schlesinger, Morris S.—Hegeman Printing Co., $861.23.
Sturtz, Max: Uriah Harris, and Dora Frankenstein, administratrix—J. Neuhorn et al., $1,290.94.
Vickers, Ernest M.—Lueimaur Holding Co., Inc., $119.91.
Wilkens, Herman—Mosaic Tile Co., $270.24.
Williams, John T.—W. C. Crane, $195.51.
Wickenheiser, Emma E., guardian, and Emma E. Wickenheiser—German Exchange Bank, $252.45.
Same—Union Square Savings Bank, $237.54.
Weiss, Joseph—Consumers' Coal and Ice Co., $153.85.

In Bronx County.

Bell, Joseph—Simon Strauss, Inc., $75.42.
Bernfeld, Samuel, and David Sandler—B. Chanberg, $54.72.
Benjamin, Morris—R. Jacobs, $1,137.16.
Egan, Michael—James Everard's Breweries, $45.17.
Hagen, Charles—Suffolk County National Bank, $1,039.87.
Leopold, Felix—C. T. Lamb, $1,406.85.
Meyer, Cecellia—R. Gennerich et al., $176.86.
Spilberg, Joe, Morris Solmanson, and Ben Faden—E. L. Richards, $168.16.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second name the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Averill, George W.—E. Keller, March 28, 1912, $1,058.88.
Bluman, Moses—Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Oct. 30, 1913, $481.92.
Bakers and Consumers' Compressed Yeast Co.—I. Katz, June 11, 1915, $850.
Baer, Abe—E. L. Richards, Superintendent, June 24, 1915, $4,456.45.
Carroll, Pierre G.—Aeolian Co., May 17, 1915, $1,205.05.
Guiterman, Rudolph—W. L. Richards, Superintendent, June 24, 1915, $1,124.58.
Kelly, Thomas—E. L. Richards, Superintendent, $1,528.48.
Robertson, Louise, and Walter A.—E. I. Mayer et al., June 8, 1915, $797.25.
Osterweis, David—E. H. Crosby et al., June 8, 1914, $45.99.
Osterweis, Leo L., and David Osterweis—J. Friedman, May 25, 1914, $133.40.
Paine Lumber Co., Ltd.—Ambrose Realty Co., costs, June 11, 1915, $113.81.
Root, Mary F.—R. Peale, April 10, 1902, $10,999.79.
Price, Leo A.—E. L. Richards, Superintendent, June 24, 1915, $1,124.58.
Warendorff, Sophie—E. L. Richards, Superintendent, June 24, 1915, $720.72.
Anderson, Matilda—E. Shifrin, April 8, 1914, (vacated,) $282.63.

In Bronx County.

Pedersen, Jacob O.—H. Gold et al., April 18, 1914, $112.15.
Wolins, Irving—M. Kuku, May 29, 1914, $142.15.

HAWAIIAN OPINIONS.

Islanders Opposed to Free Sugar and the Seamen's Law.

Judge Charles P. McClelland of the Board of General Appraisers, who has just returned from an official visit to Honolulu, said yesterday that sentiment is unanimous and insistent that Congress repeal the free sugar provision of the present tariff law. Almost as strong a sentiment exists among the Hawaiians that the La Follette seamen's law should be repealed.

"Last year's sugar crop," said Judge McClelland, "was the biggest and best ever raised in the Hawaiian Islands. This year's crop also is promising. While there is consequently a great deal of prosperity in the islands there is deep apprehension as to what will happen to the chief industry once sugar is put on the free list, as is provided for in the tariff law after May 1 next. The general feeling is that such action will spell absolute ruin to the leading industry.

"While I was in the islands a large Congressional delegation was being entertained by the leading business men and planters, and no effort was spared in convincing the members of the delegation that the law should be changed at the next session. The islanders are satisfied with the protective features of the old tariff, and want the former rates restored. Relative to the seamen's law, there is but one opinion in the islands, and that is it that its enforcement will wipe the American flag from the Pacific Ocean.

"It is regarded as a certainty that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and other lines now flying the United States flag will cease doing business under American registry, and turn the Pacific into a Japanese lake. With the curtailment or elimination of American vessels now plying between the American continent and the islands will come a shortage in passenger, mail and freight transportation, which, it is held, will seriously retard the business and commercial interests of the islands. Under the American coastwise laws any American going from a Hawaiian to an American port on a vessel not under American registry is liable to a fine of $250. This provision was not repealed at the time the La Follette bill was enacted and leaves American travelers in a serious dilemma."

Judge McClelland's visit to the islands was the first to be made for the purpose of hearing reappraisement and classification protest cases arising under the tariff law. While a great many of the cases related to Japanese, Chinese, and other Oriental products, there was a fair sprinkling of cases involving direct importations from Europe and elsewhere. In the opinion of the General Appraiser, Honolulu gives every indication of an expansion in the not far distant future into a great commercial port. At the present time, it is the thirteenth port of the United States in the matter of duty collections.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Loughery<Bordens Cond Milk Co.
Shapiro<Wells Fargo & Co.
D'Amato<Pittsburgh Const Co.
Smolik<Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Court Room No. 2, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Payne<Stboat Old Colony.
Penn RR<Tug Gladwish.
Metapan SS Co<SS Iowan.
Bush Term<Tug Sladington.
Donavan<Tug J T Seeley.
U S<Tug Underwriter.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Discharges:
Chas O Tobias,
Michael T Rovatzsa,
Louis Katz,
David Moscowitz,
Solomon A Pyle,
Aaron A Balzer,
Josef Segal,
N Y Mail Co,
Maurice Altman,
Leo Goldberg,
Gustav Korn,
Louis Horowitz,
Wm Adelman,
John T Bauer,
James Bergmann,
Max Kronstadt,
Mayer, Martin & Danda.

Under objections:
Louis Dienstag,
Solomon Rierman,
Morris Lehner,
Meyer Freund,
Jacob Rosenfeld,
Adolph Hartstein,
Isaac Hellman,
Morris Schwartz,
Hurig & Mitelenberger,
H & V Citron.

Adjourned cases:
Louis Smith,
Schnapp & Nass,
Frank C Gesse,
Gregory D Vogel.
Motion calendar:
Geo Druff,

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Equity calendar, at 10:30 A. M., in room 323.
Marconi Wireless Tel Co<Lowenstein.
U S Benefit Reynolds Co<N Y State Const.
Solotorefsky et al<Rosenthal.
Muller, Trustee<Sire et al.
Osborne, Trustee<Eday Realty Co.
Isaacs<Sussman.
Individual D C Co<Public Serv Cup Co.
Griffin, Trustee<Kerr & Kriegel.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar.—At 10 A. M.
U S<Stoffel.
U S<Cartalano.

At 10:30 A. M.
U S<Cox & Klagan.
At 11 A. M.
U S<Tilson & Hughs.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clark, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motions.
Maria< Plaza Op Co.
Buchanan<Evento.
Bennett<Chayes.
Sabatino<Man Bridge Three-Cent Line.
Renaut<CNY.
Northern Bk<Fleitmann.
Chiat<Gordon.
Richter<Lindeman.
Usonis Stamping Wks<Wagner.
Albanese<Pitts Con Co.
Hirshfeld<Owners' Std Rty Corp.
Chartered Co of Lower Cal<Rowlett (2.)
Cohnfeld<Furjong et al.
Maschke<Stinzing.
Machmwick<Roebling Con Co.
Schiff<Winton Motor Car Co.
Brookheim<Blow.
McGowan<Appell.
Baruch<Copeland.
Tompkins<Brown.
Cohen<NY Rys.
S C Posner<Posner.
Niles<Schoene.
Cohen<Valley Stream Rty Co.
Radomski<Con Gas Co.
Residence Co of Lawrence Pk<Koster.
Samuels<Bloom.
Kapp et al<Palm Bros.

Rosenblum<Westin.
Losee<Lack Coal & Lumber.
Kirkpatrick<Ill Surety Co.
Mundheim Co<Kanner.
Levin-Kronberg Co<Diaz Building.
Pinkus<Cohen.
Catts<Morrison.
Am Law Book<Berger.
Cohn<Liebowitz.
Hallam<Van Sand.
Ansel<Becker.
Rizzo<Solomon.
Schneider<Drowne & Bldg Corp.
Whiskeman<Dunn.
Kay Mfg<Brodsky.
Moran T & T<Walker.
Leichter<Weber.
Daniels<Von Novelly.
Baren<Kwestel & Berman Co.
Beecher Mfg<Sokolow.
Guisanio<Kattek.
Mannix<Herbert Robertson Co.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Weeks<I R T.
Clark<same.
Buckman<Same.
Deegan<City Sales Agency, Inc.
Import Chem Co<Forster & Gregory.
Prest-O-Lite Co<Eagle Garage.
Munn & Co. Inc<Beach.
Prest-O-Lite Co<Frick St Clair<Sherman.
Bryan<Beaver.
Same<University Socy
Moller<Taylor.
Hecht<A Mitchell, Jr, Sons.
Re Idonello Perera & Co.
CNY<Independent Elec Supply Co.
Re Griffin<Camera Club.
McEnerny<Greis.
Pugliese<A-B-See Elec Elev Co.
Beattie<NY Stock Yards Co.
Koslevsky<Gen'l Fish.
Reader<State Bank.
Lutz<Lutz.
Weld<Baker.
Gothelf<Levy.
Wexler<Palliser.
Varga<Varga.
Jarmulowsky<Isaacs.
Russyita Co<Hitchcock.
Wm Aiten Co<Galban & Co.
Mann<Mann.
Schleestein<Behrens.
Re Cahill<Bell.
Re Goldberg (Jacobs.)
Re Deluca (Magenta St.)
Re Hasbrouck (Supt of Ins.)
Patterson<Mitsul & Co
Forman<Finch.
Noone<Lasher.
Robertson<Mount & Robertson.
Jennings<Gulf, Col & Santa Fe Ry.
Western Elec Co<L R Comstock Co.
Laurillard<Robertson.
Same<Anglo-Am Film Corp.
Re Loeffler<Bell.
White<Leach (2.)
NY Life Ins Co<Reed Realty Co.
Siegel<Siegel.
Monypeny<Monypeny.
Re Samra.
Bradley<Bradley.
Driscoll<Hecht.
Ozarnw<Hoy.
Clark<Ryttenberg.
Moller<Jacobson.
Flasler<Rittle.
Sechlie<Kingston.
August<Le Fevre.

Shaw<McQueeney.
Lang<Hudson & M RR
Kenney<NY Rys.
Butcher Pub Co<Mistrat & Munn Co.
Fairweather<Sutphen.
CNY<Appleby (2.)
Bockhaus<Int T T.
Gusick<Con Cab (2.)
Hamilton<Erie RR Co.
Ford<NY NH & H RR
Lane<Lion Brewery.
Kessler<Wilmes.
Talahoff<Elkems.
Lieberman<Lieberman.
Patton<NY Cent RR.
Morand<Landers.
Jenkins<Jenkins.
Lake<Lake.
Re E 218th St.
Re Dorland (Oakly St)
Ziegler<Ziegler.
Hays<Hirst.
Grant True Blue Loyal Orange Lodge, &c<Montgomery.
Clancy<Clancy.
Lebost<Abraham.
Frame<Frame.
Byrne<Byrne.

Mary E Battler,
Maria E Blake,
John Worthman,
Joseph Conlon,
Adolph Jacobsohn,
Mary A Daly,
Emily J Black,
Thomas Markee,
Maria Kuntz,
Clara Griffin,
Francesco Franzese,
Thomas Maddan.
Estates of:
Elizabeth Winegar,
James Simpson.

Accounting of:
Gilbert Keegan,
Alexander W Shepard.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Annalist, every Monday, is read for its authoritative expression on financial and commercial topics. 10c. by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York. —Advt.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:35|Sun sets..7:33|Moon rises..12:38

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:41	6:13	9:53	10:43
Governors Island	4:26	4:57	10:35	11:27
Hell Gate	6:18	6:47	12:18	1:07

Arrived—Tuesday, July 6.

SS United States, Christiansand, June 26.
SS Havana, Havana, July 3.
SS Louise, St. Jago, June 24.
SS Looland, Banes, June 23.
SS Florisel, St. John's, July 1.
SS Metapan, Havana, July 2.
SS Jos. di Giorgio, Gibara, June 28.
SS Munwood, Matanzas, July 2.
SS Lampasas, Tampa, July 3.
SS Santiago, Brunswick, July 3.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, July 3.
SS Zamore, Stockholm, June 10.
SS Chalmette, New Orleans, June 30.
SS Brothie, Tiltcove, N. F., June 30.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Espagne	Bordeaux	June 27
Neches	Rotterdam	June 18
Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	June 16
Celia	Bilbao	June 27
Francesco	Hull	June 29
Evanger	Antilles	July 1
Athinai	Palermo	June 20
Stampalia	Genoa	June 23
King Howel	Dartmouth	June 22
Satsuma	Dundee	June 22
Philadelphian	London	June 26
Eastern Prince	Bahia	June 19
Wico	Aarhuus	June 22
Camoens	Victoria	June 19
Colorado	Galveston	July 1
El Norte	Galveston	July 1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 4

DUE TOMORROW.

Baltic	Liverpool	June 30
Kumi Maru	Plymouth	June 29
Caracas	San Juan	July 2
Creole	New Orleans	July 3
Almirante	Kingston	July 3
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	July 5

DUE FRIDAY.

Rotterdam	Avonmouth	June 30
Llama	Copenhagen	June 24
Matura	Grenada	July 2
Panama	Cristobal	July 3
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 3
El Occidente	Galveston	July 3
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 3

DUE SATURDAY.

Urbino	Hull	June 26
Hackensack	Hull	June 26
Dalzonhall	Port Talbot	June 29
Apache	Jacksonville	July 7

Outgoing Steamships.

MAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Drumcliffe, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jethou, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Manzi, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Guians, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Hortensius, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hammonia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Yumuri, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Frances, Santiago	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Bahia	8:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Kroonland, Balboa	——	10:00 A.M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 6.

SS Stampalia, Naples to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 7th, forenoon. Italian Lines.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 74 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Antilla, Progreso to New York, was 905 miles E. at 7 P. M.
SS Guantanamo, Progreso to New York, was 120 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 246 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 80 miles N. of Key West at noon.
SS Brilliant, Sabine to New York, was 48 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 264 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 210 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Topila, Sabine to New York, was 547 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 210 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Jacksonville to New York, was 200 miles S. E. of Gayhead at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 221 miles S. at 4:30 P. M.
SS S. W. Luckenbach, Balboa to New York, was 162 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 160 miles N. W. of Tampa Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Caracas, La Guayra to New York, was 476 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Tuscania, at Glasgow, July 5.
SS Cacique, at Bordeaux, July 5.
SS Mirjam, at Santos, July 3.
SS Narragansett, at London, July 6.
SS Coya, at Antofagasta, July 5.
SS Century, at Table Bay, July 4.
SS Saxon Monarch, at Plymouth, July 6.
SS Ultonia, at St. Nazaire, July 1.
SS Memmon, at Sierra Leone, July 1.
SS Highland Watch, at Marseilles, July 1.
SS M. E. Harper, at Marseilles, July 1.

Sailed.

SS Sant' Anna, from Palermo, July 4.
SS Mongeniero, for Gibraltar, July 3.
SS Werringen, from Huelva, July 2.
SS Wascana, from St. Lucia, July 5.
SS Manin, from Seville, July 1.

Passed.

SS Plutaris, New York for Oscarshamin, passed Elsinore.
SS Arca, New York for Bombay, passed Sagres.
SS Colbert, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Noordam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 10, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. July 12, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. July 20, SS Tamaulipas.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 15, SS Rotterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 27, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 6 P. M. July 15, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru.....July 11
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru.....July 12
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Titan.....July 13
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) via San Francisco)—Maraas.....July 15
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially adressed,) (via San Francisco)—

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The storm that was over the St. Lawrence Valley Monday passed eastward beyond the field of observations, while that then over the Western Plateau has advanced eastward to the Middle Plains States. The latter has been attended by showers and thunderstorms in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the North Plains states, and widely scattered showers in the Far Northwest.

Temperatures have risen considerably in the Great Central Valley and the Southwest, and have fallen in the Northern Rocky Mountain region, where readings are generally nearer below normal.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday east of the Mississippi; except that showers are probable in the region of the Great Lakes and on the South Atlantic Coast. Temperatures will rise somewhat Wednesday and Thursday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the Lower Lake region, but no extremely warm weather is indicated for these regions.

Temperature changes elsewhere over the eastern half of the country will be unimportant.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest and west; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Wednesday; warmer in interior. Thursday, probably fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; slowly rising temperature.

New England—Fair, somewhat warmer, Wednesday and Thursday.

Western New York—Fair, warmer Wednesday. Thursday unsettled.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	63	64	4 P. M.	71	74
5 A. M.	61	62	6 P. M.	71	76
9 A. M.	68	68	9 P. M.	66	72
12 M.	67	72	11 P. M.	66	69

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 69; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The thermometer at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 73. Maximum temperature, 76 degrees at 5:30 P. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 46 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.05 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.

1:20—142 E. 62 St.; Mary Cole.....Slight
2:45—225 E. 69th St.; not given.....Slight
3:38—200 W. 145 St.; Andrew Nelson...Slight
7:00—335 Tinton Av.; Fred Hinnes....Slight
7:30—E. W. 144 St.; Isaac Meyer.....Slight
9:30—64 Whitehall St.; John Bittner...$50
9:50—1,639 1 Av.; Max Jastrow.....Slight
10:05—Silver Beach Camp, Throgs Neck; Joseph Davis $200
10:20—309 E. 110 St.; Gennaro Brevorna, Slight
11:00—881 Home St.; Henry Garlick...Slight
P.M.
2:40—419 E. 23 St.; Evers-Rehm Co..tSlight.
3:35—38 Kenmare St.; not given.....Slight
4:00—17 Madison St.; Henry Schiltz..Slight
4:50—125 Rivington St.; Israel Suchman, Slight
5:05—28 Av. A.; not given.....Slight
5:05—200 Stanton St.; William Fox...Slight
5:05—441 E. Houston St.; Sarah Rolinsky, Slight
5:45—323 W. 141 St.; Adam Helsen...Slight
6:20—690 B'way; Gunendurfer Bros....None
6:45—574 West End Av.; Edinburgh Realty Co.....$50
6.45—250 W. 37 St.; Samuel Freedman .Slight
8:10—222 Riverside Dr.; B. Rosenberg.Slight
8:15—446 E. 78 St.; Emil Schaustek..Slight
10:10—1,835 Brook Av.; H Tupperman..Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Orders of June 22, detailing Capt. C. W. Ravenscroft, Medical Corps, as a member of the board appointed to meet at Ft. Jay, N. Y., for examination of applicants for appointment in Medical Corps, revoked.

Orders of June 24, relating to 1st Lt. J. F. Taulber, 2d Cav., revoked.

Sec. Lt. J. J. Waterman, 2d Cav., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for temporary duty, then to his station.

Maj. A. Hero, jr., C. A. C., from duty on staff of Commanding General, South Atlantic Coast Artillery district, and assigned to duty as Commander of Ft. Terry, N. Y., effective about Aug. 5.

Col. E. C. Davis, C. A. C., on arrival in U. S., and after leave, to Ft. Adams, R. I., command Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay.

Following officers detailed to enter next class at Army Staff College, reporting about Aug. 15, to Commandant, Army Service Schools, for duty: Capts. K. Walker, 14th Cav., C. T. Boyd, 10th Cav., D. F. Craig, 4th F. A., F. J. Morrow, 27th Inf., and C. M. Condon, C. A. C.

Capt. J. B. Gowen, 10th Inf., is detailed to enter next class at Army Staff College, reporting about Oct. 20, to commandant, Army Service Schools, for duty.

Following officers of infantry will report to Commanding General, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty as Inspector-Instructors at State Camps of Militia, to be held in July and August: First Lts.—R. Wetherill, F. E. Wilson, E. S. Gregory, and M. H. Thomlinson, 6th; S. C. Leasure, 7th; H. H. Slaughter, 14th; J. M. Cummins, 18th; H. W. Fleet and E. V. Caterer, 19th; G. C. Bowen, W. S. Drysdale, 20th; J. C. Fairfax, 21st; R. C. Richardson, jr., 22d, and O. O. Ellis, L. Farrell, J. Gaston, and A. B. Kaempfer, Inf. Second Lts.—G. Hoisington, J. A. Merritt, 14th; F. E. Uhl, 18th; C. P. Hall, 20th; and P. C. Kalloch, jr., 28th; and Capts. W. R. Kendrick, 17th, and G. S. Simonds, 22d Inf.

Capt. H. L. Evans, 9th Inf., is detailed for service in Signal Corps.

Capt. S. O. Fuqua, 12th Inf., is detailed for duty on staff of the School of Musketry, Fort Sill, Okla.

Leaves: 1st Lt. C. E. Seybt, C. A. C., 1 month; he will sail for his station about Sept. 5 instead of Aug. 5; 1st Lt. J. C. Peterson, C. A. C., 2 months, on expiration of which he will sail from San Fran. about Sept. 6 for Manila; Capt. C. A. Hadsell, Inf., 6 days; Capt. E. A. Fry, 24th Inf., 1 month. He will sail from San Fran. about Aug. 5 for Manila; 1st Lt. W. L. Clay, Ord. Dept., 1 month; 1st Lt. C. J. Tmula, Inf., 2 month; Major M. H. Barnum, attached to 3d Cav., 20 days; Capt. D. H. Biddle, Cav., 1 month; Capt. F. P. Bishop, C. A. C., 1 month, and Capt. S. D. Embick, C. A. C., 20 days.

Navy.

Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore, placed on retired list from July 22.

Junior Grade Lts.: P. Buchanan, B. H. Biard, S. Picking, J. M. Blackwell, A. G. Zimmermann, W. M Quigley, R F. Wood, and J. A. Fletcher, all commissioned from March 7.

Assistant Naval Constructors: E. M. Pace, jr.; H. E. Saunders, and S. J. Ziegler, all commissioned from June 28.

E. A. Paymaster W. R. Van Buren, the Salem, to the Columbia.

Carpenter H. V. C. Wetmore, Portsmouth, N. H., Yard, July 15, to the Texas.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Marietta at Progreso; Patterson, Wyoming, Orion, Cassin, Trippe, Aylwin, Paulding, and the Jouett at Newport; Nebraska at Eastport, Me.; Proteus and Smith at Boston; Eagle at Cape Haitien; Kanawha at San Diego; Virginia at Salem; Walke at Perth Amboy; Denver at Manzanillo; New Orleans at La Paz; Preston at Frenchman's Bay; Georgia at Gloucester, Mass.; Balch at Bridgeport, Conn.; Caesar at Alexandria; Cyclops at New York Yard; Kearsarge and Kentucky at Gardiner's Bay; Maumee at Mare Island; Wasp at North River, and the Wheeling at Tampico.

Sailed: Prometheus, Dutch Harbor for Pribilof Islands; Benham, Newport for Greenport, Me.; Michigan, Newport for Bristol, R. I.; Jenkins, Newport for New Bedford, Mass.; Nereus, Lambert Point for Olongapo; Arethusa, Guantanamo for Charleston; Farragut, Hull, and Whipple, San Pedro for San Francisco; Dorothea, Cleveland for cruise; Gloucester, Brooklyn for practice cruise; Hopkins and Lawrence, San Diego for San Francisco; Glacier, Guaymas for San Diego; Supply, Guam for Yokohama; Hawk, Buffalo for practice cruise; Bruins, Proteus for Guantanamo; Vestal, Marquette, Mich., for Hancock, Mich.; Albany, Port Angeles for San Francisco; Chester, Alexandria for Jaffa.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

NEWELL, KATE, (Feb. 21, 1914;) net estate, $14,411; Mrs. Nellie S. Weed, sister, gets $9,736; Ada M. Swain, niece, received $2,276; rest of estate passed to three other nieces and a nephew. Assets: Deposits, $8,961; stock, $7,078.

WORMS, BERTHA, (Jan. 24, 1914;) net estate, $8,404; ten relatives beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $8,930; notes, $636, and jewelry, $26.

VOLLMAN, MORRIS, of Seattle, Wash., (April 7, 1914;) entire estate not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York: Equities, $20,206, in premises Audubon Ave. and 181st St., appraised at $63,000; net value, $19,649. Mrs. Maude C. Vollman, widow, beneficiary.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of N. ZEILER & CO., Inc.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 19th day of July, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 501 Sixth Av., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ladies' wearing apparel, dresses, cloaks, suits, coats, waists, furs, safe, fixtures, etc.

MORRIS M. BECHER, Assignee.

MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investor Buys Dwelling Opposite Plaza Hotel—Washington Heights Apartment House Traded for Florida Orange Grove—The Rockingham Sold and Mortgaged for $400,000—Deal in Old Chelsea District.

The realty market opened strong yesterday after the holidays with another investment purchase in the upper Fifth Avenue section, a couple of apartment house resales on the Heights and several small transactions scattered in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn, all of which indicate improved conditions.

In the Fifth Avenue section William B. May & Co. sold to an investing client for Alvin Krech 26 West Fifty-eighth Street, a four-story and basement private dwelling occupying a lot 25 by 100 feet. The property was purchased several years ago by Mr. Krech, who held it at $125,000.

It is opposite the Plaza Hotel and on a block where several business improvements have recently been made.

Last week the same firm of brokers sold to an investor for L. Napoleon Levy the six-story commercial building, 25 West Fifty-seventh Street, held at $300,000.

Florida-New York Exchange.

The Nehring Company, in conjunction with Frederick Fox & Co., sold for a Dr. Bishop his orange grove and buildings, which comprises the entire town of Peola, Fla., to the Orland Holding Company. The St. Ermine, a six-story elevator apartment house at 549 West 168rd Street, 110 by 100, was taken in part payment. The transaction involves about $350,000.

Sale on Lower Greenwich Street.

Joseph P. Day sold for Hannah Mendelsohn to a client 90 Greenwich Street, a five-story flat with stores on lot 25 by 71 by irregular, adjoining the southwest corner of Greenwich and Rector Streets. This is the first transfer of the property in over forty years, the present owner having lived in the house during that period.

Buyer for Harlem Dwelling.

F. Freund has sold to the Rev. C. L. Butler 209 West 131st Street, a three-story private dwelling on a lot 16.8 by 99.11. J. B. Wood negotiated the sale.

Resale of Heights Apartment.

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning have resold for the Hudson Trust Company to Nassoit & Kennedy the northeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 171st Street, a six-story modern elevator apartment house on plot 99 by 103. The transaction was for all cash. This is the southerly house of the block front recently sold to the Hudson Trust Company by the same brokers.

Sold Three Times in Two Weeks.

Jacob S. Kahn, President of the Aldus Construction Company, has purchased from Brande & Papae the vacant plot on the southwest corner of Haven Avenue at 171st Street, 51 8 by 108.11.

A five-story apartment house will be erected on the site at once by the buyers. This is the third resale of the corner during the past couple of weeks.

Buy Rockingham Apartments and Place $400,000 Mortgage.

After a long series of negotiations extending over a period of about fifteen years, Edmund L. Mooney and Andrew L. Shipman, of the law firm of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, have purchased from the Julia Lorillard Butterfield estate the one-fourth interest in the Rockingham apartments at the southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street.

They are now the sole owners of the property and have mortgaged it to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for $400,000 for a period of three years with interest at 5½ per cent.

The property is valued at about $750,000 and is assessed by the city for taxation purposes at $720,000. Extensive alterations will be made to the old structure, which is six stories high, fronting 131.9 feet on Broadway and 122.7 on Fifty-sixth Street. Stores will be placed on the Broadway front and the apartments will be cut up in smaller suites and remodeled.

Builders Buy Chelsea Apartment House Site.

As a site for a six-story apartment house Joseph and Samuel Horbater of Brooklyn have purchased from Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum 334 and 336 West Twenty-second Street, two old three-story dwellings on a plot 45.6 by 98.9.

The property, which is located between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, was acquired by the sellers last month from the Douglas Taylor estate. This is the first apartment house dwelling on the block, the several apartment houses recently completed in the old Chelsea section have rented quickly.

$50,000 Dyckman Deal Pending.

Negotiations are reported pending for the sale of a plot 100 by 100 on the northwest corner of Broadway and Academy Street, owned by Walter M. Weschler. The property has been held at $50,000, the prospective buyer being a builder.

Bronx Sales.

Eugene Stratton has sold for Sarah E. Henderson 969 Hoe Avenue, a five-story apartment house, to the J. & M. Building Company. The northwest corner of Montgomery and Popham Avenues, 118.1 by 125.1 by 100 by 61.1, vacant, was taken in part payment. The same broker also resold the vacant corner to the Mellwin Realty and Construction Company, which will immediately improve it with two high-class apartments.

Brooklyn.

Ross & Meeke have sold for Grant Gregory three one-family houses on the north side of Sixty-eighth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, to clients for occupancy.

Samuel Galitzka has sold for the Seventy-seventh Street Construction Corporation to Julius K. Wizemann the two-story and cellar brick one-family house 323 Seventy-seventh Street, on a plot 20 by 100, for occupancy.

An investing client of Joseph Metzger has purchased from M. Stanges the three two-family houses, 2,427 to 2,431 West Fourteenth Street, Sheepshead Bay, each on a lot 20 by 100.

Roth & Morgan, Incorporated, have purchased from L. A. Thomas & Co. a plot of twelve lots on the north side of Seventy-seventh Street, near Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn. These lots are near the New Utrecht Avenue extension of the recently opened Fourth Avenue subway, the effect of which is already shown by a revival of interest in local real estate. They will be improved at once by the buyers. Horace S. Ely & Co. negotiated the sale.

Long Island.

The dwelling at No. 27 State Street, Flushing, owned by Cecelia A. Corcoran, has been sold through the J. Albert Johntra Company to Charles McCardell, who buys for investment.

W. J. Bennett has purchased from the Westbury Manor Company, at Westbury Manor, Westbury, L. I., a plot 60 by 100.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Koiff has sold for Mrs.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH

DIRECTORS:

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH GEO. D. ARTHUR

WALDRON P. BELKNAP

14 WALL ST. Phone 4090 Rector

ALSO 10 EAST 33D STREET

Loans on Furniture

2% per month on unpaid balances; monthly installments; confidential; call in person. CHATTEL LOAN SOCIETY, (A Personal Loan Company) Under State Supervision 50 UNION SQUARE.

A. Lightfoot of Nova Scotia the "Lightfoot Holdings," embracing approximately three acres on the high plateau overlooking the ocean at "Giffords-by-the-Sea." The purchaser, Mr. Carl F. Grieshaber, contemplates the development and sale of this property in bungalow sites.

F. W. Walker sold a tract of sixty-seven acres at Huguenot Park, Staten Island, to Charles S. M. First of Manhattan. It was an all cash transaction.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold to Frederick W. Butterfield, a seventy-one acre farm on Millburn Avenue, top of Orange Mountain, West Orange, N. J.

Benjamin Gorlin sold to David Lowenthal 500 to 508A Ocean Avenue, Jersey City, eight three-story stores and flats on plot 163 by 100. The buyer gave in part payment 312 and 314 Newark Street, Hoboken, two store buildings on 55 by 68. The transaction involved $95,000.

Recent Buyers.

S. A. Singerman is the buyer of 256 West 143d Street, a six-story flat with stores, on a lot 25 by 100. Sold last week.

Martin F. Huberth is purchaser of 1,045 and 1,047 Lexington Avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets, recently reported sold by the Mortgage Company.

Five Brooklyn Flats.

Shampan & Shampan are preparing plans for five apartment buildings to be erected on a plot of 113 by 147, located on the southwest corner of Hemstead Avenue and Jamaica Plain Road, for the Esor Realty Corporation as owners.

$100,000 for Dyckman Flats.

Plans have been completed by Gronenberg & Leuchtag for two five-story new law tenements to be built by the J. B. O. Building Company, Inc., Joseph Cotler, President, on a lot 100 by 100 feet; located on the southwest corner of Sherman Avenue and Dyckman Street. The buildings are planned to accommodate forty-seven families and will cost $100,000.

Commercial Leases.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased for the William Waldorf Astor estate, store at 2,482 Broadway, for five years, to Bobe, Inc., for a millinery shop.

William A. White & Sons have rented the entire building at 34 Moore Street to Carl Platou & Co., importers and exporters.

B. Flanagan & Son have leased for Mrs. Kate Kelly the six-story tenement, 263-265 West 144th Street, for five years to Corrado & Costa.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased the store at Forty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue to Flo Samson.

Amos & Co. have leased for the estate of Isaac D. Thomas the building 154 East Twenty-seventh Street; also the building, 321 West Thirty-third Street, to Theophil Rey.

Realty Notes.

Grosvenor Atterbury filed plans yesterday with the Bureau of Buildings for renovating the four-story brown-stone dwelling at 38 East Thirty-six Street, owned by William Church Osborn, to cost $9,000.

At a recent meeting of the M. Morgenthau, Jr., company the following directors were re-elected: M. Morgenthau, jr., Franklin T. Seaman, Joseph Halberstadt, Isidore H. Lehman, Myron I. Borg, Albert J. Erdmann, Fred M. Stein.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were re-elected: M. Morgenthau, jr., President; Joseph Halberstadt, Treasurer; Franklin T. Seaman, Secretary. In addition, I. H. Lehman, who has been counsel for the company since its organization, was elected Vice President.

The officers reported one of the most successful years in the history of the company. Mr. Morgenthau will tender a dinner to the staff of the office tonight at the City Athletic Club.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Mount Morris Av, 28, w s, 40 ft s of 123d St, 20x80, three-story dwelling; K. K. Donahue against Annie Hay et al; C. S. Pinkney, attorney. By F. Gleason, referee; due, $17,304.87; taxes &c, $812.70; to the plaintiff, for $14,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Alexander Av, 311, w s, 75 ft s of 141st St, 25x75, four-story tenement; A. H. Atterbury, trustee, &c., against H. S. Blanchard et al; Taylor More, attorney; E. J. Flynn, referee: due, $10,545.62; taxes, &c, $480.69; adjourned sine die.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Wooster St, 70 and 72, e s, 190.2 ft n of Broome St, 60x100x irregular, eight-story loft and store building; Seamen's Bank for Savings against Jacob Cordey et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; E. J. Murphy, referee; due, $43,974; taxes, &c., $6,866.74.

Sutton Place, 24, w s, 20.5 ft n of 58th St, 20x86.5, four-story flat; Adoniram Clark et al. against J. D. Braue et al.; Roe & H., attorneys; L. E. Faber, referee; due, $36,035.84; taxes, &c., $327.42; subject to two mortgages aggregating $9,000.

By Henry Brady.

24th St, 183 West, n s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 25x114.6, seven-story loft and store building; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. against A. von den Driesch et al.; Sanford, R. & K., attorneys; N. T. Phillips, referee; due, $49,129.90; taxes, &c., $3,500.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

145th St, 496 West, s s, 212.6 ft e of Convent Av, 15.6x99.11, four-story dwelling; Julia Coddington et al, against Rose Leavit et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Winter Russell, referee; due, $11,605.26; taxes, &c., $376.10.

8th Av, 2,837, w s, 24.11 ft n of 151st St, 25x81, five-story flat and stores; Josephine Mulholland against Arthur Otten et al.; W. F. Clare, attorney; C. M. Russell, referee; due, $5,690.81; taxes, &c., $946.75.

By Samuel Marx.

Madison Av, 3,081, n e corner of 131st St, 25x98, five-story flat and stores; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Abraham Solomon et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; Bonno Lewinson, referee; due, $32,616.58; taxes, &c., $2,216.16.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x56.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement, right, title, &c.; L. D. Livingston against S. A. Krulewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry B. Ketcham, receiver.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Cherry St, n s, 126.4 ft west of Jackson St, for a one-story factory building; Jacob Fisher, 931 Fox St, the Bronx, architect; Mary Gorman, La Fontaine Av, Bronx, owner; cost, $1,000.

157th St, West, south side of centre line, six one-story fireproof garages; F. L. Cheatham, 922 West 112th St, architect; Mrs. N. G. Miller, Audubon Park and 157th St, owner; total cost, $1,620.

26th St, and the East River, for a one-story addition to Bellevue Hospital; McKim, Mead & White, architects; City of New York, owner; cost, $2,000.

ALTERATIONS.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

38 East 36th St, to a four-story, brown stone dwelling; William Church Osborn, owner; Grosvenor Atterbury, 20 West 43d St, architect; cost, $9,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JULY 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted adress party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 119-21, n e corner Wooster St, 50x75: Bernard Cohen to Charles W. Endel; 237 West 98th St, all title, B. & S. all liens, July 6; address 100 5th Av.....$1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner 90th St, 100.8x100; Eldorado Holding Corporation to Secured Holdings Corporation, 55 Liberty St, B. & S., all liens.....$100

JUMEL PLACE, w s, 213.8 ft s of Edgecombe Av, 23x100; Melrose Building Co. to John A. Murray, 510 West 39th St, B. & S. and C. A. G., all liens, Sept. 29, 1914, recorded from Oct. 2, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

24TH ST, 30 East, n s, 40 ft w of 4th Av, 20x49.4; Leo L. Schwab to A. Marie Schwab, 35 West 96th St, ½ part, July 1; attorneys, M. E. and D. W. Blumenthal, 35 Nassau St.....$1

52D ST, 318 East, n s, 184.5 ft e of 2d Av, 20.1x100.5; Kar Krug to Michael G. Panzer, 968 1st Av, (mtg $7,500,) all liens, June 30; attorneys, A. & E. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$1

104TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; A. Julian Fox to Alice Fuchs, 553 West 153th St, (mtg $11,500,) Dec. 28, 1914; address, 128 Post Av.....$100

109TH ST, n s, 245 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11x irregular; John S. Myers, administrator of Aaron Bussing, to Benjamin Markowitz, 29 Yale Place, Rockville Centre, L. I., all title, quitclaim, June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$35

115TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; James S. Alexander et al., as trustees, to Mercantile Stores Corporation, 230 Broadway, Jan. 30.....$1

126TH ST, n s, 140 West, n s, 330 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99.11; John J. Kennedy to Jennie Lewinson, 596 Riverside Drive, and Meta Kuno, 709 Riverside Drive, (mtg $8,000,) July 1; attorney, Benno Lewinson, 119 Nassau St.....$100

128TH ST, s s, 119.6 ft w of 3d Av, 19.3x99.11; Carrie A., wife of Thaddeus K. Miller, to Bessie C. Adamson, 154 West 129th St., all liens, July 2; attorney, T. K. Miller, 154 West 129th St.....$1

130TH ST, 109 West, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; William Henry et al., executors of Albert Rich, to John J. Kennedy, 7 Beekman St, all liens, July 1; attorney, M. C. Levine, 119 Nassau St.....$6,000

Bronx.

ARLINGTON AV, w s, 10 ft n of 227th St, 15.8x irregular; Axtell F. Lundeen to Edgehill Terrace Co., Jan. 12, due June 25, 1918; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,837

BATHGATE AV, w s, 310 ft n of 179th St, 61.2x93.2x88.2 to n w s of old Quarry Road x e — to centre line of road x n e — 155.10; Carrie Traxler to Isaac H. Hebberd, Washington, Conn., July 2, due as per bond; attorney, B. F. Gerding, 1,901 Bathgate Av.....$1,300

LOT 231 map of part of Hyatt farm; Mary A. Wellenbuesher to Jane A. Lloyd, 3,005 Webster Av, July 1, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,200

LOTS 577 to 579, map of Elizabeth R. B. King; Joseph C. Dixon to City Island Homes, Inc., 40 Wall St, July 1, 2 years; B. & S. c.; attorneys, Gayers Bros., 31 Nassau St.....$2,500

LOT 296, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Arthur Hellman to Novy Tabor Real Estate Association, 2822 East 73d St, July 3, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$400

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 627 ft n e of Summit Av, 33x150; Elizabeth A. Kelly to Joseph Espamberger and another, 851 East 230th St, July 1, due $7,500. July 1, 3 years; attorney, A. J. Kelly, 391 East 149th St.....$1,500

TIEBOUT AV, s e corner of Fordham Road, 74.5x91.2x116.7x37.8; John F. Holfelder to John Heidelbach, 246 West End Av, June 17, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, G. H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$1,600

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

116TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, all; 62 West 116th Street Corporation to Frederick L. Unger, 200 West 111th St, 21 years, from July 1, 1915; attorneys, Sternberg, J. & P., 253 Broadway.....$5,400

115TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x100.11, all; Henry Feuchtwanger to Frederick L. Unger, 200 West 111th St, 21 years, from June 1, 1915; attorneys, Sternberg, J. & P., 253 Broadway.....$1,800

MECHANICS' LIENS.

The following mechanics' liens were filed yesterday:

CEDAR ST, 55; Edward Maas against Mutual Life Insprance Co., owner; Schoen-Badkin Co., contractor.....$89

BROADWAY, 1,876; Knickerbocker Elevator Gate Co. against 1776 Iron Co., Wendell et al., owners; Modern Fireproofing and Reconstruction Co., contractor.....$160

LIS PENDENS.

132RD ST, n s, 425 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Staten Island Savings Bank against Genovefe Eusner et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. C. Fach.

BROADWAY, 1, s s, 60 ft w of Hyatt St, 20x85; S. Granville Beals et al., executors, against Adelaide A. Yeandle et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roe & Hayes.

79TH ST, n s, 284 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2; Samuel R. Welser et al, trustee, against Omar A. Jenks et al., (foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. E. Coney.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, w s cor of 160th St, 102.8x102.2xirregular; Robert L. McGehee against Saranac Construction Company, et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Trapnell.

163RD ST, 187 e of Nate Doubleday against Michael J. Gaffney et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McLaughlin & Martin.

167TH ST, 625 e and 16th St, n s, 513 ft e of Av B, 25x92; Augusta Maier against Lorens Maier (action to compel conveyance;) attorney, A. P. Wagener.

8TH AV, w s, Lot 181, estate of Cornelius Ray, 12th Ward, 25x78; New York Life Insurance & Trust Company against Frank C. Lindeboom et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Parish.

Bronx.

LOT 633, (part of,) map of Village of Wakefield, Twenty-fourth Ward; Lena Ritter against Freeman F. Webster et al., (action to foreclosure transfer of tax lien;) attorney, J. Gans.

WILLIS AV, 875; James F. Belbey et al., against Winny Kelly et al., (action to declare lien;) attorney, H. A. Isaacs.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

—simple facts—

the Sea Beach Subway

Opens Up the Richest Home Section of Greater New York in Brooklyn at

MAPLETON PARK

Only twenty-four minutes from the

MUNICIPAL BUILDING STATION

On the "Finest Subway Trains in the World."

Mapleton Park is nearer to City Hall than 110th St.

We have beautifully decorated and artistic Homes, all ready to move into, costing from $4,500 to $9,000, on payments—just like rent. Little cash down.

Prices and terms are much lower now than they will be 90 days hence. Our Home Buyers' and Investors' Book No. 1 (free) tells the complete story.

ALCO BUILDING CO., 60 Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 7525 Cort.

20TH AVENUE STATION, Property Office. Phone 1118-1119 Bath Beach.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WE HAVE WAITED

One whole year

Before holding a big Lot Sale,

Because we would hold only an

ABSOLUTE SALE.

Now at last

Edgemere Crest, Inc.,

has authorized us to hold a Peremptory and Final Sale of 400 Lots and 7 Houses at Edgemere, Long Island, as the company will be wound up and go out of business. This is your opportunity. Watch Business Page of this paper for daily announcement.

Write Us To-day for Illustrated Booklet.

MORGENTHAU JR © 111 BROADWAY

TODAY at 14 Vesey St., at 12 noon, 406 W. 145TH ST., 15.6x99.11. Full particulars from auctioneers.

MORGENTHAU JR © 111 BROADWAY

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

BIG BARGAIN Right in N. Y. City.

$7,000 HOME $4,600

WILL BUILD TO ORDER ON EASY TERMS.

Dainty All-Year 7-Room Home

on plot 50x100 feet; high and healthy; in select neighborhood of Staten Island; most alluring real country in the city; cool in Summer; sweep by ocean breeze; 45 min. to Bowling Green, N. Y. City. Unsurpassed commutation; near fine beaches; ideal boating, bathing and fishing; schools, markets, churches; all conveniences; electric light, open fireplace, steam heat, beamed ceilings, &c. Write or phone me for particulars and photo.

ROBERT C. TURNBULL, 52 William St., N. Y. Tel. 5583 Hanover.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREAT BARGAIN at New Rochelle.

Brick and half timber Old English designed House; 1st floor: living room, 25x26, 13 x 20, library, dining room, billiard room and tiled kitchen; large open fireplaces; 6 bedrooms, 2 baths; ¼ acre; near Sound. Price $15,000 for quick sale.

O'CONNOR REAL AGENCY

221 Huguenot St. Tel., 594. New Rochelle, N. Y.

ACREAGE

One Mile from White Plains.

Excellent location; will sell from 1 to 50 acres at $1,000 per acre.

OWNER, 149 Times.

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY

Residence Properties—Sale or Rent

Joseph Elsener, Scarsdale, New York

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Rockland County.

INSURE AND BE SURE

Neglect to insure the title to Real Estate has caused many a heartbreak. We examine titles to real estate in Rockland County and Northern New Jersey, and are the only title insurance company authorized to transact business in both New York and New Jersey. Write for Booklet A. Our guaranteed mortgages safeguard savings.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

N. Y. Rep., Glenn A. Carver, 61 B'way.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of H. F. McCAFFERTY CO., INC.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on this day, Wednesday, the 7th day of July, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 141 E. 25th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of up-to-date electrotyper's plant comprising machinery, presses, motors, type, metal shafting, belting, pulleys and hangers, trimmers, saw tables, nailing machines, comb routing machines, jig saw and drill, moulding presses, gasmos with baths, desks, chairs, safe, fixtures, &c.

SAMUEL D. LASKY, Assignee.

BERNARD BERNBAUM, Attorney for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE F. SLOSSOM, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 19, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines, liquors, cigars, cigarettes, cork linoleum, carpets, fixtures, etc.

E. LOUIS JACOBS, Trustee.

MAX HOROWITZ, Attorney for Trustee, 35 Nassau St., New York.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, SS.:

WHEREAS, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 5th day of June, 1915, by Actieselskabet Ocean; owner of the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo, her engines, etc., for a limitation of its liability in respect of any claim or claims for loss, destruction, damage, or injury arising out of the collision between the steamships Jos. J. Cuneo and Ryndam on May 26, 1915; and,

WHEREAS, the value of the petitioner's interest in the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo has been duly appraised at the sum of $45,000, and her pending freight at the sum of $155.30, with interest from May 26, 1915, and the petitioner has filed a stipulation, duly approved by the Court, to abide by and pays the moneys awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court, or by the appellate Court if an appeal intervene, to the amount of said appraised value with interest as aforesaid;

NOW, therefore, in pursuance of the mandates issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for loss, destruction, damage, or injury occasioned by the said collision to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1915

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Relieved on vacations: 12 P. M., July 3, Insp. W. Sutter, 17, (on his own application,) at $1,125 a year; appted Jan. 22, 1883. Noon, July 3, Patrol. J. Hogan, 63, (on his own application,) at $700 a year; appted. March 17, 1888.

Temporary assignments: Sergts. R. B. Watt, 85, to office of Traffic and Mar. Div., 30 days, 8 A. M., July 8; E. Byrnes, 275, to T. S., 4 days, 8 A. M., July 6; Patrol. A. Maurod, 6, to Det. Bu., 5 days, noon, July 8; W. Stetter and H. H. Schwarz, 15, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 8; J. Callaghan, 23, to office of Chief Surgeon, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 7; J. C. Kennek, 28, to 1 in. Dis., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 7; J. J. Kilroy, 57, and J. E. Smith, 55, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 3, 50 days, noon, July 7; C. C. Cole, 35, to C. O., duty in office of Property Clerk, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 6; W. A. Brady, 36, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 4, 30 days, 6 P. M., July 5; P. J. Sweeney, 39, to Det. Bu., 5 days, noon, July 8; J. A. O'Donnell, 148, and D. F. Stack, 155, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Warrant Squad, 20 days, 8 A. M., July 7; W. Maher, 161, as station house attendant, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 7; Det. Sergt. J. Seibel, Det. Bu., Sub. A, to E. B. H. Squad, motor cycle duty as messenger, 9 days, 8 A. M., July 6.

To duty in plain clothes, precinct indicated, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 7: C. J. Browne, 22; F. Fristensky, Jr., 22; T. J. Smith, 22; C. B. Daly, 22; J. J. Nevill, 22; J. S. Wallace, 22. Thirty days, 4 P. M., July 3, 1915: M. Manion, 39; J. F. Lamour, 39; M. Flannery, 39; M. F. Cotter, 39. To 5 D. D. precincts indicated, 4 P. M., July 7 to 4 A. M., Oct. 1: C. Coyne, 39; J. J. McKenna, 31; J. F. Fitzpatrick, 35; J. S. Clair, 29; W. F. Norton, 31; P. Shafer, 35. Matron Maria A. H. Young, 155, to D. B., 5 days, 8 A. M., July 6.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. W. J. Kenna, 145, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 8; D. J. Roane, 147, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 8; J. K. J. Kiely, 154, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 11; F. H. Crane, 160, 1 day, noon, July 6; S. Obraytys, 161, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 5; R. Gilroy, 162, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 8; J. H. Larvery, 171, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 5.

Full Pay While on Sick Report: Patrol. J. T. Backes, 22, 9:15 P. M., June 19, to 12:01 A. M., June 22; H. J. Kiefer, 153, 4 P. M., June 18, to 12 P. M., June 23; W. Clade, 154, 10:35 A. M., June 19, to 12 P. M., June 23; P. Shanley, 164, 7 P. M., May 26, during disability; J. O'Connor, 167, 2:30 P. M., June 14, to 12:01 A. M., June 23.

Fines: Patrol. D. P. Ryan, 144, (absent from post,) 3 days; D. Pisapia, 169, (charge preferred while attached to 16, absent from post, standing at side door of liquor saloon drinking from a glass,) 10 days.

Reprimanded: Patrol. F. G. Trommer, 158, (absent without leave;) E. J. Armbruster, 164, (absent from post;) F. H. Filler, 164, (charge preferred while attached to 154,) (same;) C. F. Eppler, 165, (charge preferred while attached to 156,) (absent from post, smoking;) H. Dick, 167, (absent without leave;) J. B. Hagan, 169, (charges preferred while attached to 149,) (absent without leave, feigning illness, absent without leave;) J. F. Rice, 172, (improper patrol;) D. H. McGuinness, 172, (absent from post;) L. Spamer, 283, (same;) M. F. Quinn, 285, (in liquor saloon in uniform, while off duty.)

Charges dismissed: Patrol.—N. W. Webb, 12, (engaged in other than police business;) J. F. McCormick, 15, (struck a woman;) F. J. Loses, 171, (improper patrol;) J. F. McKay, 153, (same.)

Resignations accepted: Patrol.—G. E. Ryan, 149, 12 P. M., July 3; J. M. Hannar, 161, 12 P. M., July 5.

Death: Patrol.—E. M. Roberts, 13, 12:09 A. M., July 6.

Fire Department.

Leaves of absence, with pay, are granted to the following to attend the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans at Utica, N. Y. Credentials certifying their attendance will be submitted to the Office of Chief of Department: Eng. of Str. F. T. Lynch, Eng. 14, 4 days, 8 A. M., July 8. Eng. of Str. T. J. Richards, Eng. 227, 2 days, 8 A. M., July 7.

Paragraph VII., Special Order No. 19, dated July 2, 1915, is revoked in so far as it applies to Fire 1st grs. F. D. McCarthy, Eng. 38, being granted a special leave of absence, for 36 hours, from 8 A. M., July 2.

Transfer, 8 A. M., July 7: Fire 1st gr. J. J. Tierney, Eng. 86, to Eng. 154.

The following will report to Fire. 1st gr. A. J. Muir at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Ave. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. Thurs., July 8: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; W. J. Martens, Eng. 24; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornhals, Eng. 36; H. Reichert, Eng. 51; J. J. D'Alessandro, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 79; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 221; W. J. Neville, Eng. 22; J. S. Wallace, 22. Thirty days, 4 P. M., July 3, 1915: M. Manion, 39; J. F. Lamour, 39; M. Flannery, 39; M. F. Cotter, 39. To 5 D. D. precincts indicated, 4 P. M., July 7 to 4 A. M., Oct. 1: C. Coyne, 39; J. J. McKenna, 31; J. F. Fitzpatrick, 35; J. S. Clair, 29; W. F. Norton, 31; P. Shafer, 35. Matron Maria A. H. Young, 155, to D. B., 5 days, 8 A. M., July 6.

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THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible lists are pending: Patrolman, 944 candidates; interpreter, Turkish and Greek, six candidates; dentist, 169 candidates; gymnasium attendant, 430 candidates; Yiddish interpreter, 75 candidates; examiner, purchases and supplies, 115 candidates; assistant fire marshal, 164 candidates; civil service examiner, physical, 34 candidates; keeper of managerie, 10 candidates; pathological bacteriologist, 1 candidate; resident physician, grade 2, 5 candidates; engineer with knowledge of sewers, 50 candidates; finger print expert, 130 candidates; assistant director, Bureau of Standards, 15 candidates; inspector fire alarm boxes, 31 candidates; physician, nose and throat, 21 candidates; overseer New York Reformatory, 206 candidates.

United States.

The commission announces for July 27 an examination for metallurgical chemist, male, to fill a vacancy in the Ordnance Department at large, Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., at $1,800 a year. The subjects are: Education, publications or thesis and experience. Applicants must not have reached their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLL TOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

A three-story rear building, 16x40; also driveway, 18x60; suitable for any business; low rent; 38th St., near 2d Av. Apply E. Levenson, 320 1st Av.

Factory lofts, 6x75, with power; light on all sides; freight elevator, heavy carrying capacity; accessible location. 512-516 West 41st St.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Will sublet part of office. Apply 515 Willson Building.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. ALHAMBRA MOTION PICTURE COMPANY, Complainant, vs. KRITERION FILM CORPORATION, Defendant.

Samuel Strasbourger, temporary receiver in equity of rights, assets, property and effects of the above named defendant Kriterion Film Corporation, will receive sealed bids for all the property, assets and effects, consisting of furniture, negative films, positive films, lost proofs, both released and unreleased, also office fixtures, safes, &c., all located at premises of the above named defendant, No. 1600 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or at the vaults of Gaumont & Co., Flushing, L. I., on the 9th day of July, 1915, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 44 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Each bid must be accompanied by certified check or cash for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of said bid.

Property located at 1600 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, is open for inspection between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

Property located in the vaults of Gaumont & Co., Flushing, L. I., is open for inspection between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. daily.

For further particulars inquire at the office of the attorneys for the receiver.

Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids that may be submitted.

SAMUEL STRASBOURGER, Receiver.

MORRIS AND SAMUEL MEYERS, Attorneys for receiver, 220 Broadway, New York City.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y. 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Astonishing bargains can now be secured in private houses for sale or rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way (at 103d).

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Bronx—Modern, semi-detached, 2-family brick, 16 rooms, 2 baths, steam, showers; bargain to quick cash buyer. 1,041 Clay, (165th St.)

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Forced to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 28 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c.; on 2 elegant lots; need $125 cash at once; balance $18 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. B. Thomas, 248 West 34th St., N. Y.

Party in need of some ready cash, will sell his two lots in Jamaica for $135 each, two blocks from trolley and station. This is a bargain. Title guaranteed. C. Bryan, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Long Island Railroad Depot.

Will sell to party who can pay $16 monthly cozy 7-room cottage; all improvements; ground for chickens and garden. B. Cottage, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable three-story dwelling; bathroom extension. 114 West 91st St.; caretaker. Particulars Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

Bay window front dwelling; 316 W. 88th St.; twenty feet wide; four stories; caretaker. Particulars, G. E. Fountain.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 28d.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch; handsome bathroom, with enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling; dining room, with elegant electric dome; parlor, open fireplace; on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance $18 monthly. Paton, Box 139 Times Downtown.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 52 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $25 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Have a little bungalow on a large plot near station and water; needs some repairs, so will sell cheap on terms of $75 down and $14 monthly; beautiful, healthy location. C. Barghad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Farm, 125 acres, good buildings. Cost, $7,000. Aged owner will sacrifice for $2,500; easy terms. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in the New Jersey; has but a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale at Westfield and Fanwood on easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." All about the "Ideal Home Town." Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 335 Times Downtown.

Maine—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—State Maine timber land, entire township. 28,000 acres; splendid growth; income paying; investigate. Address Owner, Box 343, Gorham, Me.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Two gentlemen's estates, Westchester County and near-by New Jersey, $50,000 each; free and clear; over 10 acres; exchange for Manhattan private residences. B 42 Times Annex.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

FARM WANTED.

I am looking for a good, productive farm, 100 to 500 acres; will pay cash if suited. A. K., 160 Times Downtown.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

CHARMINGLY FURNISHED PRIVATE HOME; CONVENIENT TO EDGEMERE (LONG ISLAND) STATION; GOOD-SIZED GROUNDS, TENNIS COURT, TREES, SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, BATHING, BOATING; FREQUENT TRAINS TO WALL ST. OR PENN RAILROAD SECTIONS, NEW YORK CITY; SIX MASTER'S ROOMS, THREE BATHS, GARAGE NEAR BY. PRICE CONCESSION, SHORT SEASON. ADDRESS J. J. G., CARE OF H. L. HORTON, 60 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Completely furnished 9-room cottage, twilight park, Haines Falls, splendid view; bargain for season. E. F. Colladay, 259 West 92d St., New York City.

To rent for Summer at Bass Rocks, Gloucester, Mass., three furnished cottages, modern improvements; fine situation. Inquire Frank P. Wonson, Main St., Gloucester, Mass. Tel. 98.

Handsomely furnished house, 16 rooms; bath; facing lake; New Hampshire; 7 fireplaces; magnificent trees; 16 acres; wonderful country garage, stable; $300. B 75 Times.

For rent, furnished, nine-room stucco house; two baths; close to ocean; Bradley Beach, N. J. Phone 5582 Mad. Sq.

Far Rockaway.—Modern stucco cottage, near water, furnished; 6 bedrooms, 2 baths; $300 season; worth double. Nathan, 34 5th Av.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

40th St., 121 East.—Ground floor, six rooms, grand piano; furnished complete.

West Side.

SUMMER RATES.

THE WILSONIA, | 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & 225-229 W. 69th St., | Kitchenette, $40-$46 up; near Broadway. | Suites of 4 rooms & bath, $25 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN;

No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Artistically furnished kitchenette apartment, three large rooms; southern exposure; telephone, shower, Steinway grand; Summer rental. 236 West 70th.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR RENT AT $80 per month. Apply on premises, 230 West 76th St., corner Broadway.

At Riverside Drive and 84th, North Corner, 120—Eight, ten, 11 light, durable rooms, beautifully furnished, to let two or more months; reduced rent. Call, address, Stewart.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; three rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

Apartment for rent for Summer, furnished; three rooms, kitchen, and bath. Inquire of janitor, 60 West 10th St.

SUBLET. Three rooms and bath. HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Seven beautiful rooms, two baths, high class, Summer; cheap. 523 West 11th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

THE CLEVELAND. 128 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th st. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM, 73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

611 WEST 136TH ST., Near Riverside Drive. 4-6 rooms and bath.....$40-$50 Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

Handsome 7-room apartment; special rate over Summer; refined neighborhood, near Riverside Drive; privilege of leasing for following year. Apply Supt., 310 W. 94th St.

The Earl's Court and the Norfolk, 306-308 West 94th St., close to Riverside; splendid 8 rooms, 2 baths; top floor; extra light; and 6 rooms, 1 bath; $1,020-$1,600.

Amsterdam Av., 1,105. (opposite Columbia University Grounds.)—Modern apartments, 4-5 rooms; beautiful neighborhood; $27-$38. See Superintendent.

Seven rooms; big, light; airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

$55-$65, at 91st St. Subway, 2,465-2,468 Broadway; 6-room elevator apartments, all improvements. Apply Supt. or tel. John 2469.

97th St., 308 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern, elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70.

Lenox Avenue, 342, near 125 subway, five rooms, bath; hot water; steam heat; $22.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

47th, 10 West.—One room, kitchenette and bath; hot water; conveniences; $30.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

93d St., 43 West.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; excellent neighborhood.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Athorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted to Oct. 1, furnished, three or four room housekeeping apartment; modern building; east side, above 42d. N 82 Times.

Two or three rooms, bath, and kitchen, near subway from July to October; reference exchanged. M 164 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel; $11 weekly; European-American; baths; suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 6063.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; moderate; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

63D, 30 EAST.—Delightful rooms, $3 to $10; meals optional; all conveniences.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14; Southerners; Summer prices.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electric light; also smaller rooms.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; table guests accommodated.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms; superior table; $10 up.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms, unsurpassed table; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining rooms.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Delightful, large and small rooms; parlor dining; excellent table.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Cool, large, small rooms; homelike surroundings; Summer rates; Southerners.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST. The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 44 WEST.—Large, small rooms; refined Jewish home, with, without board.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations, superior table, homelike surroundings; modern. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy rooms, refined home, excellent table, convenient location; moderate; references.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined, private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights, telephone; Summer rates; references.

107TH, 122 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 626 WEST.—Delightfully situated, cool, quiet rooms; table guests; Summer rates.

149TH, 644 WEST, Near Broadway Subway.—Beautiful Riverside; nicest, coolest, healthiest section; "Audubon"; bright, cool rooms, good board, $10, $12, one; $14 up, two; pleasant, small room, $7; large porches, gardens, every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

152D, 513 WEST.—Private house; large second floor front room; references. Phone 7392 Aud.

157TH SUBWAY, WEST, (26 Fort Washington Av.)—Cool, quiet room. Apt. 4.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (one block north of 157th subway.)—Wonderful grounds.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

MOTHER AND SON, Christians; breakfast and dinner; between 59th and 90th Sts.; absolute respectability. N 38 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; $5.50 up; board optional.

43D, 16 EAST.—Very desirable, well-furnished small; also one double room; private bath; continuous hot water; references; telephone.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, small rooms, single and connecting; private bath; telephone.

56TH, 53 EAST.—Cheap during Summer, large, cool, handsome front rooms; every convenience.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 205, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

11TH, 21 WEST.—Airy rooms; four gentlemen; refined surroundings; capable housekeeper.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally low rates. Phone 1,500 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

AQUEHOGA LODGE.—Attractive country home, open the entire year; bathing, tennis, gardens, and poultry; 25 minutes from Battery; convenient to train or trolley; references. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar, S. I.

Westchester.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av.—Spits cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 37.

A private family with a large house will accommodate a few guests; home comforts and cooking; select neighborhood; 1 minute to Main St., 2 minutes to depot, 5 minutes to Hudson Park; bathing, fishing, and boating; reasonable rates. Apply "The Rochelle," 30 Le Count Place, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 1358M New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; whitecelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert S. Copeland.

Long Island.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I. BAY VIEW LODGE. Montauk Av. and Bay, (Beach 130.) High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

Howell House, Quogue, N. Y.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; 80 miles; 3 acres; tennis, golf, sailing, bathing; fresh vegetables; large rooms; private baths.

SEA GATE, N. Y. HARBOR. Exclusive private cottage near boat landing; moderate rates. Cypress Ave., 3 houses west of Sea Gate Ave.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH 113TH ST. Cool front room, balcony, facing ocean; excellent board; reasonable; select families welcomed.

SEA GATE, L. I. The RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av.) table guests, $10 weekly. Coney 1306.

ROCKAWAY PARK.—Ocean; rooms and excellent table; moderate rates; private. N 27 Times.

Sea Gate.—Private family accommodate few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

3 Park St., Long Beach.—Room and board, two gentlemen or couple. Manion.

New York State.

A lady physician, having a beautiful, well-appointed, refined home, suburbs Middletown, N. Y., has accommodations for a few guests; table unexcelled; special diet if required. Inquire Peterson, 4460 Schuyler.

Chestnutcroft Farm.—On Lake Sepasco; boating, bathing; airy rooms; shady lawn; comfortable home. Jessie R. Eddy.

ROOMS, with bathroom, for boarders on trout brook. Apply to Gregory's Farm, Olmstedville, N. Y.

Hillcrest, T. W. Smith's, Warrensburg, N. Y. —Mountain life with luxuries.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, East Orange, N. J. Corner Arlington Av. and William St. 30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its cool streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

Montclair Manor, 27 Hillside Av.—Select, refined house, centrally located; screen piazza; hot and cold water in rooms; excellent cuisine; 35 minutes N. Y. Montclair 2077.

Nurse's home in the hills of New Jersey; quiet, homelike; moderate. S. Straley, Newton.

Lady will board infant Summer, permanent; reference. Conklin, Ivy Av., Englewood, N. J.

Belm

MORSE FREE TO RUN HIS 'FIGHTING SHIPS'

Federal Court Nullifies Competitor's Suit for $1,050,000 Under Sherman Law.

KNOCKED OUT BY DEMURRER

Judge Lacombe Says There Is No Evidence to Sustain Charge of Attempt to Ruin Rival Line.

Judge E. Henry Lacombe, in a memorandum filed yesterday in the United States District Court, sustained a demurrer interposed in the interest of the Hudson River Navigation Company and Charles W. Morse, defendants in a Sherman law treble damage suit for $1,050,000, instituted on Oct. 16, 1914, by Crim & Wemple, counsel for the Manhattan Navigation Company.

In the complaint it was alleged that in the management of the Hudson River Navigation Company efforts were made to ruin the Manhattan Navigation Company, which had been operating steamboats between this city and Albany since 1909. The plaintiff company further alleged that it had agreements for continuous routes with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Delaware & Hudson Company, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the Southern Pacific Company, and the Mallory and Clyde steamship lines.

"For the past four years," the complaint stated, "Morse has operated two 'fighting ships,' which sail from the same cities at the same hours as boats of the Manhattan Navigation Company are advertised to sail. These boats carry passengers and freight at less than cost and consequently at a much lower figure than the Manhattan Navigation Company can afford."

The complaint further alleged that Morse told some of the Directors and the employes of the Manhattan company that he intended to pursue this course until that line had discontinued its business, "thereby harassing the stockholders of the Manhattan Navigation Company into selling their stock to him." The complaint continues: "The ultimate aim of the alleged Morse conspiracy is to exact unreasonable and extortionate rates for passenger and freight service after all competition on the Hudson River has been eliminated. This will be to the injury of the people."

As the damage sustained by the Manhattan Navigation Company up to the time of bringing the suit was $350,000, under Section 7 of the Sherman anti-trust law the plaintiff asked for threefold damages of $1,050,000.

In sustaining the demurrer, which means the dismissal of the complaint, Judge Lacombe, in the memorandum, said:

"The averments of the complaint seem insufficient to make out a case of action. If the facts be that the prices charged by defendants are exorbitant and unreasonable and in excess of those charged by complainant, that circumstance would not injure the complainant specifically, so as to give it an independent cause of action under Section 7. On the contrary the higher rates charged by its competitor would naturally increase the number of those who patronized the complainant's line. The case resolves itself, therefore, to a charge of running two so-called 'fighting ships.' The averments of fact are too vague to support this charge.

"Naturally all boats giving night service on the Hudson between New York and Albany must leave those cities at or about the same time. The price charged for such service may be less than that charged by complainant because the service is not as good. No fact is stated to support the claim for damages. For aught that appears neither a single passenger nor a ton of freight has been diverted from complainant by the running of these two low-priced boats. The demurrer is sustained."

POSTER LEASE EXPIRED.

Why Some of the "Strict Neutrality" Bills Have Disappeared.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 6.—The disappearance in New York of some of the posters erected by the American Association of Women for Strict Neutrality, petitioning President Wilson to stop the exportation of munitions of war to belligerent European nations, is due not to any action by the municipal authorities, but because of the expiration of leases, so Miss Nellie Miller, President of the association, said tonight. She explained that the spaces on the boards had been leased for only the month of June. Asked whether the leases would be renewed, Miss Miller intimated that the association was in need of funds, but that as soon as sufficient money was forthcoming it hoped to set the posters up again.

The Baltimore Police Commissioners will meet tomorrow to investigate the posters in this city. The Women's Neutrality League has made no protest against the suppression of the posters. It was reported at Police Headquarters that a delegation of women organized to counteract the work of the Neutrality League would appear before the Police Board and urge the suppression of the posters.

Frank L. Polk, Corporation Counsel, from whom Mayor Mitchel asked last week an opinion as to the Mayor's power to order the removal of the "neutrality" posters, said last night that he had not yet rendered an opinion and that no official action had been taken by the city authorities. It is believed by many lawyers that the law gives the Mayor no power to order the removal of the posters unless they can be shown to be a public nuisance.

DEAF-MUTE HIS OWN SLEUTH

Watches Five Nights Till He Sees One of Three Alleged Robbers.

Floyd Bingham, a deaf mute, of 333 West Fifty-eighth Street, according to his written story to the police, was held up and robbed by three men late last Thursday night near the Columbus Circle entrance to Central Park of a gold watch and $2.50.

Bingham went home and wrote this sentence on three slips of paper, "I accuse this man of robbing me in Central Park last Thursday." With the slips he returned to Columbus Circle on Friday night and watched in vain. Each night since he was on guard, and last evening he saw Edward Broderick, 19 years old, of 412 West Fifty-sixth Street, at Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue.

The mute went up to Policeman Deguiro and displayed one of his slips of paper as he pointed to the man he accused. The policeman arrested Broderick. Bingham wrote out his charge in full at the station and Broderick was locked up.

INJURED POLICEMAN FOUND.

J. P. Cavanagh, with Concussion of Brain, Picked Up on Street.

Bicycle Patrolman John P. Cavanagh of 3,127 Sedgwick Avenue, the Bronx, attached to the Kingsbridge Police Station, was found lying unconscious on post on Sedgwick Avenue, 250 feet north of Kingsbridge Avenue, late last night. His bicycle, with its fork dented, lay in the road a few feet from him.

Edgar L. Kirby, a contractor of 160 West Tremont Avenue, the Bronx, who found the patrolman, took him in his automobile to the Kingsbridge Police Station, where Dr. Scott, finding Cavanagh had sustained a deep scalp wound, concussion of the brain, and lacerations of the face and hands, removed him to Fordham Hospital.

GOT BOY RECRUITS FREED.

Government Acts for Adventurous Americans from Cattle Steamers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The State Department has received numerous complaints, mainly from Boston and vicinity, concerning the treatment of youths who engaged to go to Europe on cattle steamers from Boston and other ports, but who failed to return, in some instances having enlisted in the British Army. These complaints came mostly from parents of the youths and were submitted through members of Congress.

Secretary Lansing said today that these cases had been investigated and that in every instance in which representations had been made by the United States Government the boys who had been recruited had been released. Mr. Lansing was asked whether the investigation showed that the British Government was responsible, and he said that nothing had been learned improperly connecting the British Government with the matter.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, had a long conference with Secretary Lansing today over international developments during the Ambassador's absence from Washington the last two weeks. It is understood that the shipping situation in the war zone and reports of British recruiting in the United States were among the subjects discussed at the conference. The Ambassador has explained to officials here that the embassy has no connection with any efforts to secure men in the United States for British military service. Secretary Lansing indicated that not only the boys from the cattle ships, but every other American minor taken into the service about whom representations had been made had been promptly released by the British Government.

STOLEN GUN PLANS A MYTH.

No Such Blueprints Ever Filed in United States Patent Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Investigation was made today of the Baltimore report that the blueprints from which the famous 42-centimeter guns of the German Army were originated were stolen from the United States Patent Office. It was found that no such plans or any similar ones ever were filed in the Patent Office.

Chief Clerk William F. Woolard said that the report was entirely without foundation, and that, so far as was known here among experts in ordnance, the 42-centimeter gun was not originated in this country. The records do not show that the Davison Chemical Company of Baltimore, C. Wilbur Miller, or any official of the company, ever made application for any such patent.

"In fact," said Mr. Woolard, "so far as any of us know, no papers of any kind ever have been stolen from the Patent Office."

Louis Gathmann, an inventor who receives from the German Government a royalty for a fuse used in shells, including the 2-centimeter, said that the 42-centimeter gun was originated in Germany and that Americans had had nothing to do with it.

General William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, also said that the 42-centimeter gun was purely a German achievement. Incidentally, he does not regard that gun as important for use in our national defense.

NAVY BOARD HARD AT WORK.

Will Stay in Washington All Summer to Complete New Plans.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Preparation of the naval building program for 1917 in the light of lessons drawn from the European war has proved such an absorbing task that the General Board of the Navy has abandoned this year its usual Summer meetings at Newport, R. I. Instead of going to the seashore, the board, at the suggestion of Admiral Dewey, will remain in Washington, working away on its plans, which are to be submitted to Secretary Daniels in September.

All information from Europe relating to warfare on sea and construction development is being scrutinized and will be considered in framing recommendations.

In the War Department, discussions have been proceeding for weeks, in relation to the formation of a "military policy" to be placed before Congress. Navy officials have had no part in this discussion, which deals purely with army questions. Each department is working out its own problems, and when Congress assembles will ask for what it believes to be necessary to strengthen the country's defenses.

REJECTS GERMAN CLAIM

But Controller Says President Should Recompense Bank's Services.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Controller of the Treasury, G. E. Downey, today denied the claim of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin for interest amounting to $4,007 on drafts honored at sight last September and October, at the request of Ambassador Gerard, acting in cooperation with the American Relief Committee formed to assist Americans stranded in Germany to get home. The Controller held that there was no legal foundation for the claim, although, in the absence at the time of the ordinary facilities of exchange, the bank virtually lent large sums of money as accommodation for considerable periods.

The Controller holds that it lies in the discretion of President Wilson, in executing the act passed by Congress, appropriating $2,500,000 for the relief of Americans in Europe, to authorize the payment of the claim. He holds that a valuable and humane service was rendered, and that the President would be justified in recognizing it.

SUFFERING AT JAFFA.

War Has Ruined the Orange Trade —Jews Harshly Treated.

Alfred A. Wilson, an American engineer, who arrived in this city yesterday from Egypt and Palestine, said that there was not much excitement among the inhabitants when he left Jaffa five weeks ago. The Turkish Governor of Jerusalem had treated the Jews very harshly, he went on to say, and they had either to become Turkish subjects or leave the country. In Jaffa the soldiers stopped the Jews in the street and made them decide on the spot what they would do. As many as 500 were sent on board an Italian steamship at Jaffa in one day without time being given them to go home and bid good-bye to their families or get any of their belongings.

The people of Jaffa are in a bad way, Mr. Wilson says, because there is nothing for them to do. The war ruined the orange trade, as there were no ships to take the fruit to Europe, and it rotted on the trees. Food is cheap in Jerusalem, Nazareth, and Jaffa, but all imported articles are very dear. Oranges were sold twenty for a piaster, or four for a cent.

Mr. Wilson says there were Americans and other foreigners in Jerusalem, who were not bothered in any way by the German or Turkish officials.

10 Brides-Elect Arrive from Sweden

Ten Swedish young women arrived in New York yesterday on the Scandinavian-American liner United States, after risking the passage through the mine zone, to marry the ten young men who had come to this country ahead to prepare a home for them.

Newark's Population 366,721.

Newark's population is 366,721, an increase of 19,252 over the census of 1910 taken by the Government. The official figures were revealed yesterday when the bill of James R. Nugent, Supervisor of the Census for Essex County, was filed with the Board of Freeholders.

BRYAN'S NEW ATTACK ASSAILS THE EDITORS

Would Have Their Financial Interests in Policies They Advocate Made Public.

SUGGESTS SIGNING STORIES

Would Contribute Both to Accuracy and Reputation of Writers, He Tells Audience at the Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—Passage of a law to compel editors to show any financial interest they might have in policies they advocate was recommended by W. J. Bryan today in an address before the International Press Congress at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mr. Bryan, who put peace and politics aside and appeared as a journalist, further advised the signing of news stories and editorials in newspapers. He commended the influence of the one-man edited weekly as being greater than that of a corporation-owned daily.

Experience in the State Department, Mr. Bryan said, had convinced him that the public welfare would be benefited by a law compelling editors to tell what pecuniary interest, if any, they had in governmental policies they advocated so that the public might know what weight their editorials deserved.

"It seems reasonable to suppose," Mr. Bryan said, "that the signing of editorials and news reports would contribute both to accuracy and to the reputation of writers. It is one of the injustices of the present system that the men who furnish the literary ability, the editorial writers and newspaper correspondents, often live in obscurity, while the corporations from which they draw pay reap an unfair profit from their genius."

The tendency toward "independent" newspapers Mr. Bryan deplored.

"The man who thinks he can write on public questions without bias," he said, "is more apt to deceive himself than those who read what he says."

He suggested that "independent newspapers become bipartisan," and present articles signed by representatives of both sides of political questions.

Mr. Bryan is not an advocate of "peace at any price," according to an address he delivered at a luncheon tendered today to the Cuban Exposition Commissioners.

"I have been greatly misrepresented," he said, "but I don't mind. I am not visionary enough to believe that I can prevent all wars, but I do believe that many wars could have been prevented. I believe in standing out strongly for peace, but when every means of peaceful settlement has been exhausted, fighting is inevitable.

"I am proud that I was a soldier at the time of the Spanish-American War, but I think the soldiers should be like the fireman who is ready for fire without wishing for it. So the soldier should be ready for war without desiring it."

SEEKS AID OF EMPLOYERS.

Security League Asks Them to Favor Men in Military Training.

It was announced at the offices of the National Security League, 31 Pine Street, yesterday, that the league has begun a nationwide campaign to induce large corporations and other employers of labor to encourage their employes to join the National Guard or Naval Militia organizations. The league issued a statement which, in part, read:

The National Security League finds that the attitude of employers quite as much as any one thing has proved a serious obstacle in the way of proper development for a national defense. Many men who in the past have been glad to join the State Militia or Naval Reserve have been deterred from so doing by the fact that the necessary drills during the Winter and Summer tour of duty might so interfere with their regular work as to put their positions in danger. Cases, indeed, have been brought to the attention of the league where employes have actually been discharged for the reasons stated. To meet this situation the league is now sounding the Boards of Directors and large employers of labor regarding their attitude toward the National Guard, in the belief that, once the matter is brought to their attention, they will adopt a patriotic course. The league would be glad to receive the names of firms and corporations who encourage their employes to join the National Guard.

The league gave out letters from various concerns stating that they were giving full pay to employes while away on militia duty.

SILENT CHINESE HALT COURT

Of Ninety-seven Gambling John Does; Not One Answers Name.

The ninety-seven Chinamen who were arrested in a gambling house at 17 and 19 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, near where a Chinatown has begun to spring up, prolonged the session of the court in Jersey City many hours yesterday by forgetting what English equivalents of their names were.

The Chinamen when arrested had followed the example of Americans by giving the Chinese equivalents of John Doe and Richard Doe. When the roll was called name after name was unanswered. A Chinese interpreter brought order by questioning each one separately and fixing the identity of each.

Bail was fixed at $2,500 for each. As not one of them had a bondsman, the capacity of the jail was taxed when all ninety-seven were locked up.

Wandering Old Man Had $210.

A well-dressed man, who said he was Dennis McCauley, 65 years old, but could not tell where he lived, was found by Policeman Cronin of the Greenwich Street Station last evening sitting on the steps of the building at 68 Park Place. In one pocket he had a five-dollar gold piece, some silver money, and $5 in bills. In another pocket was a roll of bills aggregating $200. He said he was a seafaring man and had two sons and two daughters, but could not tell who they were nor where they lived. Dr. Ridgway of Hudson Street Hospital said he was suffering from senile dementia and sent him to Bellevue Hospital.

Twins Arrive at Sea.

Mrs. Bessie Cuevas, who was a passenger with her husband Eugenio and ten-months-old baby Oscar on the Ward Line steamship Havana, which arrived yesterday from Cuba, presented her husband with twin girls on Monday morning. Although Cuevas has come here to look for a job as a clerk and has only enough money to keep him and his family for a week, he seemed much pleased. The twins, with the mother and little Oscar, were sent to the hospital on Blackwell's Island. Eugenio said he had worked in this country before. He is a native of Porto Rico.

ARROW *Soft* COLLARS

Of White Pique or Repp, or plain Mull. Very superior in fit and wear. It pays to ask for Arrows.

2 for 25c.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS

ROSENTHAL'S TRIAL BEGUN.

Alleged Spy Said to Have Possessed Forged American Passport.

LONDON, July 6.—The trial by court-martial of Robert Rosenthal, who is accused of naval espionage and who when arrested had a passport issued by the American Embassy in Berlin, was opened today in London. Major General Lord Cheylesmore, whose wife is a daughter of the late F. O. French of New York, presided over the court.

Walter Frampton defended Rosenthal, who was guarded in the dock by three soldiers with fixed bayonets. The hearing was in camera.

LONDON, June 28, (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The moat of the Tower of London was the scene of the execution of the alleged German spy, F. R. Muller, convicted of sending information to the enemy by means of messages written in invisible ink.

Muller's appeal against the sentence of death was dismissed on Monday, June 21, and on the following day he was removed from the custody of the civil authorities at Brixton Prison and taken under an armed escort to the Tower. He was watched throughout the night by a guard of the Honourable Artillery Company, and at daybreak—shortly after 4 o'clock in the morning at this season of the year—was taken to the miniature rifle range in the Tower Moat, where the Honourable Artillerymen frequently amuse themselves at target practice.

The firing party consisted of eight picked marksmen. At the word of command the soldiers fired. It sounded like one report, and Muller was immediately certified by the medical officer present to be dead.

The body was taken to a cemetery in North London and buried in unconsecrated ground.

Robert Rosenthal was arrested in London early in June and confessed, according to officials of Scotland Yard, that he had been sent to England by the German Admiralty to obtain information concerning British naval matters.

Ambassador Page, in reporting the case to the State Department at Washington, said that stories were current in London to the effect that Rosenthal in his confession had charged that Captain von Prieger of the German Admiralty office had a complete equipment for issuing fraudulent American passports.

I. C. SCHOOL PLAN HALTED.

Scranton Banks $80,000 Short on $500,000 Asked to Save Company.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 6.—Unless the representatives of the Scranton banks who have interested themselves in trying to save the International Correspondence School from the overcapitalization of many subsidiary companies and the consequent drain upon the earnings of the text-book company can evolve some other plan than the one announced as perfected at the annual meeting of the company last week their efforts seem likely to go for naught.

The plan which it was hoped would become operative was that ten of the banks of the city should raise a fund of $500,000 and turn over to the text-book company, the banks to have the right to select a majority of the incoming Board of Directors, to control the financial policy of the company and to take over as security the real estate of the company and the accounts receivable from subscriberships. It now develops that only half of the ten banks have accepted the proposition, and the fund is short about $80,000.

This has the effect of tying up the entire proceeding and endangers its success, for the agreement entered into by the banks was contingent upon the entire amount of $500,000 being raised. There are also rumors that one or two of the five banks which have already signed the agreement are about to refuse to go any further. Color is given these rumors by the admission that Joseph J. Germyn, Vice President of the Traders' National Bank, coal operator, and financier, who was elected as one of the six new Directors on the board a week ago yesterday to represent those contributing to the fund, has refused to serve.

R. F. ALMIRAL INJURED.

Architect's Sight Endangered by Fireworks Explosion.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 6.—Raymond F. Almiral, a prominent New York architect, 45 years old, with offices at 180 Madison Avenue, is slowly recovering at his home here from burns received on Monday night while setting off a large fireworks bomb that prematurely exploded. His scalp was torn and it was first thought he would lose the sight of both eyes. The attending physicians tonight said the sight would be saved and he would soon recover.

Mr. Almiral has a handsome country place in Hempstead and is a member of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club. On Monday night he called at the home of W. A. Pease, a member of the colony, who had gathered a large party of friends to witness his private exhibition of fireworks.

Mr. Almiral was assigned to light a large bomb with a long fuse attached. As soon as the fuse was lighted and before Mr. Almiral could get out of the way the bomb prematurely exploded. Portions of the bomb struck him on the head, tearing the scalp to the bone and the powder burned his eyes. Several of the women guests were struck by bits of the bomb, but none was injured seriously.

An automobile took Mr. Almiral home. Dr. Louis M. Lanehear was summoned. Today a New York eye specialist examined the architect and after a consultation with Dr. Laneheart gave the opinion that the patient's sight would be saved and that he would recover from his injuries.

TESTIFY FOR GROUT.

Defense Calls Prominent Men as Character Witnesses.

Most of yesterday's session of the trial of Edward M. Grout, President of the defunct Union Bank, which is being conducted before Judge Lewis in the Kings County Court, was devoted to the testimony of character witnesses of the defense. David A. Boody, former Mayor of Brooklyn, said he had known Mr. Grout twenty-five years and that his general reputation was good.

Haley Fiske, Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, said that Mr. Grout's reputation for truthfulness and honesty was very good. Under cross-examination by District Attorney Cropsey, Mr. Fiske admitted that he was at one time a Director of the Metropolitan Trust Company and that during his tenure of office a loan of $500,000 was made by the trust company to the Union Bank. Others who testified for the defendant were Alton B. Parker, Edgar M. Cullen, Controller Prendergast, Herman A. Metz, and the Rt. Rev. Patrick J. Hayes.

CITY BREVITIES.

Alvine Piccire, 13 years old, of 315 East Twenty-sixth Street, walked into a motor truck at Marginal and Twenty-fourth Streets yesterday. Her left leg was crushed and she died later in Bellevue Hospital.

Arthur Koch, a comedian, employed in a Coney Island amusement resort, was found dead in his room at 304 East Ninety-third Street last night, with a tube attached to an open gas jet in his mouth.

a water cooler in your office? there should also be Lily Cups

the LILY CUP co. equitable building

KILLED IN COLLAPSE OF A MOTOR CYCLE

Frank Wesley's Skull Fractured When Tire of His Machine Bursts in Montclair.

TWO OTHERS ARE INJURED

Rockefeller Employe Crushed and Probably Fatally Hurt—Rector Evans of Richmond Hill in Crash.

A motor cyclist was killed, two bicyclists were seriously injured and a fourth person was painfully hurt yesterday in motor accidents in New York and surrounding towns. Frank Wesley, 35 years old, 334 Bloomfield Avenue, Verona, N. J., died last night in Mountainside Hospital, Montclair, as the result of a fracture of the skull he suffered when a wheel of his motor cycle collapsed.

Joseph Martinelli, an employe on the estate of John D. Rockefeller, was crushed and probably fatally injured when a limousine, in which Dallas B. Pratt, a broker, 24 West Forty-eighth Street, and Mrs. Pratt were riding through Tarrytown, struck the Rockefeller employe who was riding home on his bicycle. Martinelli was removed to a hospital, where he was attended by Dr. C. W. Fairchild.

James W. Shaw, 235 West 141st Street, was pinned under his automobile on the East Drive in Central Park early last evening when his motor car was struck and overturned by another automobile owned by Julius Kludman, 320 East Fifteenth Street, and driven by William Helms, 209 West 108th Street. When a policeman got him out he was uninjured.

The Rev. William P. Evans, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, Richmond Hill, L. I., was seriously injured in the afternoon while riding a bicycle at Queens Boulevard and Betts Avenue, Woodside, L. I., where he was struck by an automobile owned by Harry Sanger, 98 Remsen Street, Jamaica, and driven by the latter's wife. The rector, rendered unconscious, was placed in the automobile of George House of Cedarhurst, and hurried to St. John's Hospital, where it was said he had suffered a possible concussion of the brain.

J. R. Blackwell suffered a fracture of the collar bone when he was pinned under an automobile owned and driven by George Brook at Wading River, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. Brook and Mr. Blackwell motored out to Long Island from Manhattan. The motor car skidded and overturned. Mrs. Brook was unhurt, although she was thrown thirty feet to one side, and her husband escaped injury although he was caught under the machine.

MORE FLIERS FOR MILITIA.

Aeroplanes and Air Boats Made Available for Student Work.

Ferdinand Eggena, a sportsman of this city, has offered the use of a Wright biplane to the National Guard of the States of New York, New Jersey, and Ohio, each to use it in turn during their manoeuvres, according to the announcement made yesterday by the Aero Club of America. He recently took up aviation as a sport and learned to fly at Dayton, Ohio, where he took his pilot license in five days. The Wright School taught him to fly and his machine is a 6X biplane of the military type. This is the eleventh machine now available for the militia of the various States.

To enable the Third Battalion of the Naval Militia of New York to start the organization of an aviation division, the Curtiss Aeroplane Company has offered to train a third officer for the battalion, which has its headquarters at Buffalo. Lieutenant Frank Mayhem, now attending the Curtiss School, will take the course. The officers of the First Battalion, of which Commander Charles L. Poor is in charge, have been selected and will go to the school in a few days. They will be trained in the regular school machines and will receive a new flying boat as soon as they have been graduated. This will be the same type that has been delivered to the European Government for war use.

PUSH VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.

National Conference at Hotel Biltmore, Beginning Sept. 23.

A conference on the extension of industrial education, or vocational training, in the public and private schools of this country will be held in the Hotel Biltmore from Sept. 23 to Oct. 2. Coincident with the conference there will be an exposition in the Twelfth Regiment Armory of school equipment and work. Mayors of leading cities will send delegates to the conference. Special awards will be made for work done by the pupils in the vocational schools.

John Martin is Chairman of the Program Committee, which met at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday. Other members present were Miss Martha Lincoln Draper and Mrs. Christine Towns of the Board of Education, Mirabeau L. Towns, Mrs. Clarence Burns, President of the Little Mothers' Aid Association; Miss Florence Guernsey, President of the City Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. John D. O'Leary, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Kerr, Executive Secretary A. D. V. Storey, and George H. Masten.

GAVE LIFE FOR HIS WIFE.

Barge Captain Saves Her from Harlem River, Then Drowns.

Charles Shoemaker, 45 years old, Captain of the New York Central Railroad barge Powerful, tied up at 150th Street, on the Harlem River, was drowned late last night after saving his wife, Lillian, from the water. With his wife and mother-in-law he was seated on the deck of the barge, when Mrs. Shoemaker became dizzy and toppled into the river. Although heavily clothed and wearing a pair of sea boots, Shoemaker plunged overboard after her and managed to hold her above water.

Several employes of the Interborough repair yard at 151st Street, hearing the screams of the two women, procured a rope and threw it to Shoemaker. He tied it about his wife's waist and gave the signal for the men to pull her up.

As soon as she was safely on the deck of the barge the rope was thrown to Captain Shoemaker, but, weakened by the weight of his clothing and boots, he was unable to keep above the surface and sank. Some men in a rowboat a few minutes later saw his body 200 feet down stream and took it ashore, but Dr. Cohen of Harlem Hospital pronounced him dead.

TO DEPORT CUBAN UNDER 16

Came to Visit Cousin, but Without Parent or Guardian.

The Immigration law relating to the landing of children under 16 without their parents or legal guardians caused Enrique Gamba, son of a merchant in Havana, who arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Havana, to be sent to Ellis Island. He told the Immigration Inspector he had come to spend the Summer with a cousin at Stamford, N. Y. He will be deported tomorrow to Havana unless Secretary of Labor Wilson intervenes.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, before leaving New York for Washington, said he intended to call the attention of Secretary of State Lansing to the working of the law, because the Inspectors on the ships had no discretion and were compelled to send the children of aliens to Ellis Island if traveling alone. He experienced some difficulty in getting a permit for the Hon. Sylvia Fletcher Moulton to leave the St. Louis, when she arrived from Liverpool alone, because she was only 15 years old.

BINDS WOMAN, STEALS $18.

Burglar Shakes Crying Baby and Threatens to Kill It.

As Mrs. Adele Smith was bathing her six-weeks-old baby in her home at 61 West Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon she looked up and saw a man ransacking the dining room. Remembering that she had left $18 on a dresser in her bedroom she tiptoed to the room and hid the money in a basket of the baby's clothes, but the burglar saw her before she had left the room and, with scme roughness, he bound and gagged her. When the baby began to cry he shook it until it ceased, threatening to "kill the brat" if it did not stop its noise.

With the woman helpless and the baby quiet the man searched Mrs. Smith's room until he found the hidden money, and then he left. Half an hour later Mrs. Smith succeeded in working the gag from her mouth and called for help until Mrs. Annie Haggerty, who lives on the floor above, came to her assistance and unbound her.

MEASLES YEAR IN NEW YORK

Department of Health Reports an Increase in Death Rate.

According to the Department of Health there were, during the week just ended 1,247 deaths as compared with 1,160 deaths during the corresponding week of last year, the rate being 11.20 in 1915 and 10.84 in 1914. While there were 87 more deaths, the increase in the population accounts for 47. The rate for the first 27 weeks of this year remains lower than the corresponding rate for 1914.

Of the contagious diseases, measles showed a decided increase over last year. This is a measles year in New York City. Pneumonia, both lobar and broncho, showed a marked increase over last year, as did tuberculosis.

There was a small increase in the number of deaths of infants under one year. A rather marked increase occurred in children between the first and fourth years.

An advertisement addressed particularly to large concerns

The space problem of a large concern is to get all the space that it wants, but no more than it wants, and the Equitable Building, thanks to the remarkable flexibility of its interiors, is the best possible solution of just that sort of problem.

The Equitable interiors are so designed as to obviate entirely any clumsy, incommodious corners and sections, enabling us to lease to tenants their exact floor requirements, and thus avoiding that common form of compulsion as exemplified in selling a tenant, not what he wants to buy, but what the landlord has to sell.

You don't have to lease excess space nor pay excess rent in the Equitable—it is not a building of *arbitrary* measurements!

Building now open for tenants.

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

BRIGHTON BATHS 25¢ WEEK DAYS
Tennis, Canoeing.
NEW YORK'S RIVIERA
Circular Pool—Skating.
Moonlight Movies.
MAX SCHMIDT'S BAND (WHITE AND GOLD)

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way. 47th St. Daily Mats. 25c to 75c. AMELIA BINGHAM MASON & KEELER CO. EMMA CARUS. WINSOR McCAY. Bell Family. Others. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

Steeplechase Coney's Only Funny Place Foxey Grandpa Gives Free Toys Dancing Contests Start Friday, July 9.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Ev'y Ev. at 8:15. Jean Bedini and Arthur Matinees ALL SEATS RESERVED "The Master Mind," 10 Other Acts. 25c, 35c, 50c.

LUNA Madam Kira, Oriental Midway Midget City, Free Circus Dancing Contest Every Thursday Night.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10 to 50c Strand Orch. & Soloists. Wm. Faversham in The Hell of Way. Maude Allen in The Rose-Maker's Daughter.

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach Cecil Lean & Cleo Mayfield, Hyams & McIlvaine, Sam & Kitty Morton, Geo. Howell & Co., others.

VITAGRAPH 46th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. FRANK DANIELS "The Goddess," 2:30 & 8:30. In "CROOKY." 8th Chapter.

PALISADES Amusement Park opp. W. 130th St. Ferry. SURF BATHING in World's Largest Pool. Large Dance Pavilion. Airship Ascensions Daily.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Lew Kelly BURLESQUE AND THE Behman Show Mat. Today.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Laughing A FULL HOUSE By Fitch of New York. Fred Jackson.

When in Doubt

—dine at Shanley's—you take no chances of being disappointed there.

Cabaret of twenty acts —each act a favorite.

A luncheon of pleasing variety —Seven courses—75c. (Music)

SHANLEY'S
Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:10 Evenings 8:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Change of Bill and NORA BAYES.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. POP. MAT. TODAY 2:20. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE Hearty Laughs A Joyous Farce

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS YOU LAUGH ALL THE TIME W. 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. TWIN BEDS

Wallick's Hotel and Restaurant
BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.
"The Wallick" Is Popular Because It Is Good

TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST.
Southern Cooking. Hot Breads. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

In Philadelphia, Chestnut & 13th. Hotel Adelphia 400 Rooms 400 Baths

Prince George Hotel Fifth Ave. and 28th Street. One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York. 800 Rooms with Bath. Rates, $2 and up.

NEW HOTEL THERESA
LARGEST AND COOLEST Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av., 124th to 125th St.
SURFACE CARS, ALL PARTS OF TOWN.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY
All Outside Rooms.
Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
Single Room with Bath (for one) from $500
1 Room and Bath (per year) from $720
1 Rooms, 1 or 2 Baths (per year) from $1,200
Special Rates by Month and Season.
BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER.
Telephone, 8270—Morningside.

Hotel Bretton Hall BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.
Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway Station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, en suite, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York Club's. BEST HOTELS at one-third less prices. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

Cuchow's 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

HOTEL Netherland 5th Av. and 59th St. New Management. Room and Bath, $2.00 and Up. Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $5.00 & Up

LILLIAN LANG IRENE ST. JOHN ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT. ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO, 30 E. 34th St. Mar. Hill 3010.

HOME OF THE MODERN DANCE John A. Ecke—Miss Mabelle Joyce. Hotel Imperial, Suite 448-449, 32d St. Entrance. Phone Mad. Sq. 9627.

MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 37th St. 2560 Greeley.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone, 9040—Columbus.
The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Restaurant Popular Prices, a la Carte
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening, six to ten, $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

$35 and $40
Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits
$25

Most of them are made from fine imported fabrics, beautifully tailored—many silk lined. We say the values are extraordinary—but perhaps you think we're a bit too enthusiastic.

See these suits for yourself—you'll be enthusiastic too, for they include Varsity Fifty Five—by far the smartest, best looking suits you'll find anywhere in this city.

Many other wonderful values in our Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits at $15, $19.50, $22, $30 and $35.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, corner 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Ave., cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. Open Evenings.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today; Friday partly cloudy, probably showers early; fresh south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,984. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1915—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TORNADO KILLS 20 IN CINCINNATI; HOUSES WRECKED

Terrific Storm Strikes Ohio City and Isolates It for Several Hours.

OTHER VICTIMS IN DEBRIS

Ten Telegraphers Reported Killed by Stroke of Lightning at Their Work.

OTHER TOWNS ARE HARD HIT

Louisville and River Cities Cut Off—Great Havoc Wrought Further West.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—A score of persons are believed to have lost their lives and many more are known to have been injured, some seriously, as a result of one of the most severe wind and rain storms ever experienced in this section of the Ohio Valley.

Two Ohio River towboats were sunk, more than twenty-five houses were blown down and completely wrecked, steeples of churches were lifted from their fastenings, and many other houses were damaged by the high winds. Plate glass windows all over the city were broken, while telegraph and telephone communication, both in and out of the city, as completely paralyzed for several hours after the storm.

The largest loss of life was caused by the capsizing of the towboat Convoy. The boat was on its way from Cincinnati for down-river points when caught in the high wind and capsized near the Southern Railroad bridge in the extreme western end of the city. A crew of twenty-four was on the boat, and eighteen of the men were reported to hav been drowned.

The towboat Fulton also was capsized near the Kentucky shore. Captain Brad Williams of the Fulton was reported to have been drowned, while the remainder of the crew managed to reach shore.

Owing to the fact that nearly all wires were destroyed throughout the Ohio Valley the extent of the damage or possible loss of life in the river towns in this section is not known.

Late reports were that much damage had been done in Dayton, Bellevue, Newport, Covington, and Ludlow on the Kentucky shore and at Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Telegraphic communication with the outside world was completely cut off early and after 9 P. M. only one wire, a telephone line to Columbus, was working. Meagre reports were sent out over this line.

The storm, presumably the same one which caused havoc in St. Louis and was reported moving in this direction, arrived here soon after 9 o'clock. A terrific wind swept the city, blew down buildings, unrooted trees and smashed windows and chimneys throughout this section.

Big Tenement Blown Down.

A large tenement house in West Eighth Street was demolished, but it is not known whether there was loss of life there. It is said six are dead in the ruins.

All the ambulances and doctors in the city were summoned to the aid of possible victims. The Fire Department also was called upon to check flames caused by the breakage of natural gas pipes in the wrecked buildings.

The telegraph and telephone companies made strenuous efforts to get in touch with river towns west of here, and especially to communicate with Louisville, Ky., as it is feared here that great damage has been done in that city.

Communication with Louisville was broken at 9:30 o'clock, and last reports were that the wind was increasing in velocity there, and that some damage already had been done.

Great damage was done on the hill tops surrounding the city and in small towns along the Ohio River.

TEN TELEGRAPHERS KILLED.

Lightning Said to Have Struck Cincinnati Western Union Office.

All telegraph and telephone communication with Cincinnati and Louisville was cut off for a while last night and it was not until early this morning before meagre details of what had happened in the city began to come in.

In the path of the tornado between Cincinnati and Indianapolis, more than twenty towns suffered seriously, and many telegraph offices outside of the territory hit by the tornado were cut off owing to power houses having been put out of commission in the larger cities.

A report reached New York via Cleveland, just before the last wire into Cincinnati was lost, was that lightning, which struck the Western Union office in Cincinnati, killed ten telegraphers. This has not yet been verified.

FOUR CENTRAL STATES ARE STORM SWEPT

Great Damage Done at Many Points and Several Lives Reported Lost.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Tornadoes and cloudbursts, sweeping eastward from the Missouri River Valley, caused heavy damages and possible loss of life today

Continued on Page 4.

ONLY 29 SHIPS SUNK IN 20,000 SAILINGS

Liverpool Steamship Man Points Out Remarkable Record Despite Submarines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8.—Nearly 20,000 vessels have entered or left the port of Liverpool since the German submarine blockade began. This, said Sir A. Norman Hill, Secretary of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, speaking at Liverpool yesterday, showed that the Germans had failed in their attempt to blockade British ports.

On these 20,000 voyages the Germans had captured or destroyed only twenty-nine ships, he continued. What did that represent? Ships which had sailed in and out of Liverpool had completed in safety 998 out of every 1,000 voyages upon which they started. That was a magnificent record, he held, of perils faced and overcome.

BERLIN TAKES NOTICE OF "POISON SHELL" AD.

Protests to Gerard That Alleged Cleveland Product Violates the Hague Rules.

BERLIN, July 7, (via London.)—The German Foreign Office today formally called the attention of James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, to the advertisement of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company in The American Machinist of May 6, on poisoned shells, pointing out that such shells are a contravention of The Hague convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Ambassador Gerard has not yet communicated anything to the State Department as to Germany's inquiry regarding the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company's advertisement. So far as the advertisement of the Cleveland company is concerned, the investigation made by direction of the Washington Government was brought to a close on July 2, when Acting Secretary Sweet of the Department of Commerce announced that no further action was contemplated by that department.

Assistant Solicitor Edwin Quigley, who made the investigation to determine whether the laws of humanity or neutrality had been violated, reported that the Cleveland company manufactured no bombs nor shells, but turned out machines which were not being exported, but had been sold before the war to European countries for use in drilling holes in metals. The company explained that the advertisement was a mistake and would not again appear. The Hague convention, mentioned in the Berlin dispatch to THE TIMES, was signed at the first Hague convention on July 29, 1899, and bound the contracting powers to abstain "from the use of projectiles the sole object of which is the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases."

This convention was ratified by all the belligerents engaged in the present European war, but was neither signed nor ratified by the United States Government. The late Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, one of the American delegates to the first Hague conference, was opposed to this country signing this particular Hague convention on the ground that it was no more inhuman to asphyxiate soldiers on land by means of poison gas projectiles or bombs than it was to asphyxiate sailors through drowning as a result of torpedo or other attack on warships in a naval battle at sea.

WILL EXPEL GERMANS BY 1916, JOFFRE SAYS

Dr. Ryerson Quotes Him, When Predicting a Great Allied Drive Soon.

Dr. G. Sterling Ryerson, President of the Canadian Red Cross and Surgeon General of the Canadian forces, who returned yesterday from France on the steamship Espagne with his daughter, said that he had visited a large part of the battle front.

"Within two months," he said, "there will be put under way along the entire western front a tremendous drive which will be the greatest that this war has seen. General Joffre recently said that the Germans would be out of France by the first of the coming year, and from what I have seen and heard, I have every reason to believe it will be so. The war will be over in another year, and the Germans will be defeated.

"The allied troops have no lack of equipment, and their general health is excellent. Every precaution is being taken in this line. All water used for drinking is boiled, and every man before he leaves the base camp is subjected to vaccination and anti-typhoid treatment."

Among the steerage passengers was a Belgian soldier, who wore a medal which had been bestowed upon him, he asserted, by King Albert for bravery, in blowing up a bridge, the destruction of which resulted in the death of 600 German soldiers.

TO PROTECT ROCKEFELLER.

New Precautions on Cleveland Estate—His Arrival Time Kept Secret.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 7.—John D. Rockefeller's employes at his Forest Hill estate are taking every precaution to protect Mr. Rockefeller when he comes here on his annual Summer visit. The heavy iron and wire fence which surrounds part of the estate in East Cleveland is being strengthened and rows of barbed wire have been placed along the top. More barbed wire entanglements are being placed on the high stone wall along the Euclid Avenue side, and the wire is being strung through the ten-foot hedge which runs along one side of the grounds. Additional watchmen have been placed at the main gate and the cards of admission issued heretofore to citizens who wished to view the beautiful grounds have been recalled.

Rockefeller will spend his seventy-sixth birthday at his Pocantico Hills home. Relatives here say that he will make no announcement of the date on which he expects to return to Cleveland. One report intimates that he wrote it would be after the Morgan affair was quieted.

For several years Mr. Rockefeller has spent his birthday anniversaries at Forest Hill. Last year he was prevented from coming by the illness of his wife. When he returns this Summer, probably toward the end of this month, he will occupy a section in an ordinary Pullman car and will not inform even his relatives of his coming, friends said today.

A SUMMER APPETIZER—A teaspoonful of Horsford's Acid Phosphate in a glass of water stimulates appetite and quenches thirst. Non-alcoholic.—Advt.

PRESIDENT TELLS GERARD WHAT TO SAY TO GERMANY

Sends Instructions to Envoy by Way of Washington for Reply to Outline of Note.

TEXT OF MESSAGE A SECRET

General Belief That Wilson Will Insist on Original Demands and a Prompt Answer.

WON'T STOP SUBMARINE WAR

German Foreign Office and Admiralty Believed to Have Agreed on This Point.

CORNISH, N. H., July 7.—President Wilson spent several hours today studying messages from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, outlining the position of the German Government toward submarine warfare, and afterward he forwarded a reply to Secretary Lansing which was understood to contain instructions as to what should be communicated to the Foreign Office at Berlin.

The President personally refused to discuss his message to Secretary Lansing in any way. Efforts to have him talk about the situation were met with the statement that the negotiaions were in such an incomplete state that he could say nothing at this time. He would not authorize any indication of whether he considered the suggestions of the German Government as favorable or unfavorable, and would not say just how soon he expected the present formal negotiations to terminate.

It is known, however, that the President now expects the German reply to arrive in Washington some time next week, and is planning to return there to work out the American reply with Secretary Lansing and others of his advisers.

Lansing Silent on Subject.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Press dispatches from Cornish, N. H., late tonight said that President Wilson had already forwarded a reply to Secretary Lansing which was "understood to contain instructions as to what should be communicated to the Foreign Office at Berlin" with regard to the outline of Germany's stand on the submarine warfare as communicated to Ambassador Gerard.

When this dispatch was brought to the attention of Secretary Lansing at 11 o'clock tonight he would neither deny nor confirm it. Mr. Lansing said:

"I have nothing to say. I trust you will understand that I cannot talk about the German matter in any way, shape or form, and this would be true regardless of whether I did or did not receive a telegram from the President."

As Secretary Lansing is the only person in Washington qualified to discuss the Gerard message or communications passing between the President and Mr. Lansing relative to that message, it is impossible to ascertain in Washington whether the President has sent any instructions to be communicated to Ambassador Gerard. But the positive statement was made in official quarters tonight that no reply had been sent to Ambassador Gerard's cablegram and that none would be sent tonight. It is understood that any facts regarding his conversations with German Foreign Office officials as to the German reply was for the President's information and not that the message was of a character to involve any dealings with the German Foreign Office itself in the way of preliminary negotiations.

As near as can be ascertained here, the position of the President is that until Germany sends an answer to the

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SARONY PORTRAITS WITHIN REACH, $5 for 3. 364 5th Ave. (34th St.)—Advt.

All Germany Determined to Keep Up Submarine War

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 7. (via The Hague.) Among the mass of doubt and speculation as to the future one central fact stands out clearly—that Germany will not give up the submarine war. This can not be repeated too emphatically. Not only the army and the navy and the bulk of the German people stand back of it, but the powerful industrial interests demand a continuance of the trade war on England to the utmost limit of effectiveness.

It is also believed that the Foreign Office and the Admiralty have at last come to an agreement as to the extent of the compromise to be offered to America, although there are still certain tecanical difficulties to be smoothed away in the next few days. The feeling among practical men of the navy is that it would be suicidal to agree to stop and search merchantmen in all cases. A high naval officer, discussing the question with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, pointed out the extreme vulnerability of submarines and the constant danger they would be exposed to of being suddenly attacked and rammed or fired on by merchantmen.

"Why, we would lose all of our submarines inside of a few weeks if it became known that we would attempt to stop and search ships in every case," said he. "Remember Weddigen. Even if England agreed to change her methods, what guarantee would we have that British merchantmen would not sail under false flags and commit warlike acts?"

Navy Will Take Over Sayville Wireless; Government Control May Begin Today

Officials Decide to Operate the Plant in the Interest of Neutrality —Secretaries Lansing, Daniels, and Redfield Agree on Step After Application for Higher Power License Is Received.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Sayville wireless station on Long Island will be taken over by the United States Government before the end of the week and will be operated by the Navy Department in the interest of American neutrality, probably until the end of the war in Europe.

It was learned tonight that the decision to take over the Sayville station had been definitely reached by the Government as a result of the conferences recently held between Secretary of State Lansing, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and that the Navy Department may take over the control and operation of the station tomorrow.

Captain William H. G. Bullard, Superintendent of the naval radio station with headquarters at Arlington, Va., following conferences with Secretary Daniels, has gone to New York City to superintend the transfer of the station from private to Federal control. The Sayville station will be taken over under instructions to be promulgated by Secretary Daniels under authority given to him in an executive order issued some time ago by the President. These instructions will be generally similar, it is understood, to those which were issued last Sept. 14 to Lieut. Felix X. Gygax, when that officer was ordered to take charge of the German station at Tuckertown and operate it in the name of the Navy Department.

In the operation of the Sayville station as a Government plant the officer in charge will be directed to comply with the provisions of the executive order issued by President Wilson last Sept. 5 governing naval censorship at radio stations, and the naval officers at Sayville will be guided also by additional instructions.

No Messages to Ships.

Under these rules the Sayville station will be used only for transmitting to and receiving from shore stations in Continental Europe and the United Kingdom; and will not be permitted to send messages to ships of any belligerent at sea. The naval officers at Sayville will be under strict instructions to assure themselves that the messages handled at Sayville are strictly neutral in character. No non-neutral message of any character will be permitted. No message in cipher or code is to be transmitted or received for delivery unless the United States officials in charge of the station are furnished with a key to the message. No messages in foreign languages or in unintelligible terms are to be transmitted or received after delivery unless the naval officers in charge of the plant are supplied with translations of such messages into the English language and the official censors are satisfied of the bona fide nature of the translations.

Official radiograms from officials of the United States Government, or from officials of foreign Governments on official business, are to receive priority over all other messages, and will be forwarded in the order of their receipt at the Sayville station. The station will handle commercial, private, and press radiograms under rules to be provided by Secretary Daniels.

Government to Fix Charges.

The station charges for the transmission of messages from Sayville to its German and other Continental stations will be fixed by the Government, as in the case of the Tuckerton station, but whether these rates will be identical with those at Tuckerton could not be learned tonight, in view of the refusal of officials to discuss their plans with respect to the Government operation of the station at Sayville. The station charge at Tuckerton was fixed at 25 cents a word, cable count, without a minimum charge. Accounting returns will be made on the regular forms to the office of the Superintendent of the Radio Service at Arlington, Va.

The decision of the Government to take over the operation of the Sayville station, just as if it were a Government radio plant, is the immediate result of conferences that have been held during the past two weeks between members of the Cabinet concerned. The first of these was the conference of June 23 between Secretaries Lansing, Daniels, and Redfield, and the Sayville problem was brought forward when the company which operates the station made application to the Government for a license to operate the station with a new and more powerful outfit, with which long-distance messages might be more easily sent. The application for this license caused the higher officials of the Government to consider the status of the Sayville station from every possible angle, but the most important of these was the relation of the station to American neutrality, and the possibility that the new apparatus might be used in sending secret messages of an unneutral character, even though all messages received and sent from the station were subject to the supervision of censors assigned from the commissioned personnel of the United States Navy.

Government officers at the Sayville radio station said last night that they had received no intimation that the Navy Department was to take over the operation of the wireless plant. Neither had they received notice that Captain Bullard was on his way there. Captain Bullard could not be found in New York City at any of the places where he usually stops.

It was rumored yesterday in connection with the Government operation of the German radio station at Tuckerton, N. J., that all German employes had been replaced recently by a force of experienced naval wireless operators and fourteen bluejackets, but this could not be confirmed last night.

According to rumors circulated in Tuckerton, there is but one German left at the station, and he is Emil Myers, who was Superintendent of the station when it was operated by the German company controlling it. He installed the equipment, and, it is said, still looks after it.

MRS. THAW FACES ORDER OF ARREST

Court Will Force Her to Return for Husband's Trial and Answer a Charge of Contempt.

MRS. MERRILL A PERJURER

State's Witness Compelled to Admit False Testimony in Other Case —A Day of Sensations.

The issuance of a writ for the arrest of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw for contempt of court, and the charge made by Abel I. Smith, Jr., of counsel for Harry K. Thaw that Mrs. Susan A. Merrill, one of the State's chief witnesses, had tried to obtain money in return for her promise to remain outside of the jurisdiction of the State, were two of the sensations developed yesterday at the jury trial of the sanity of Thaw before Supreme Court Justice Peter A. Hendrick.

That was not all. Mrs. Merrill, when called to the stand at the afternoon session, became hysterical and admitted that she was a perjurer. She swore that the affidavit she made on Aug. 1, 1912, which formed the foundation of the disbarment charges against Clifford W. Hartridge, once a Thaw lawyer, who, it had been alleged, paid girls from $40,000 to $50,000 through Mrs. Merrill to prevent them from testifying at the murder trials, was a lying document, and also that she had committed perjury in her breach of promise suit for $100,000 brought against Lasarus Levy, a banker, in June, 1908.

Another startling assertion by Mrs. Merrill was that she had been literally kidnapped from Boston by detectives representing the State of New York, who dragged her from her hiding place at the direction of a big policeman and brought into the jurisdiction of New York State in an automobile.

Thaw to Testify Today.

To cap the climax it was announced that Thaw would be called to the stand by the State this morning and would probably be a witness throughout the day. Then came the further announcement that representatives of the State, who left last night to bring Mrs. Thaw back here under arrest, had been instructed to make most of the trip from Malone, N. Y., by automobile if they could save time in that way. They hope to have Mrs. Thaw in court by Friday morning unless she leaves the country, and she will probably be called on that day.

There was also an announcement yesterday by Justice Hendrick. At the request of the jurymen, he said, he had decided to hold night sessions beginning today and to add half an hour to each of the day sessions. Under this decision the morning session will begin at 10 o'clock, and the afternoon session will be extended until 5:30.

The sessions yesterday were in marked contrast to the court proceedings of Tuesday, for there was scarcely a dull moment from the time court convened. It was expected that the case of Mrs.

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11 DEAD IN WRECK IN NIAGARA GORGE

Crowded Trolley Car Speeding Down Heights on Canadian Side Derailed at Curve.

BRUSHES OVER TALL TREES

Women and Children, Excursionists from Toronto, Spilled Among Branches—Car Rolls 60 Feet.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 7.—Eleven persons were killed and several scores injured when a large open trolley car left the rails of the Queenston, Ont., branch of the International Railway shortly after 7 o'clock tonight. The car was crowded to capacity with more than 100 passengers. By far the most of these were women and children, members of a Sunday School excursion party of 1,100 from Toronto.

All of the dead and injured were from Toronto.

The dead included Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Sloan, wife of the Manager of the Traders' Bank; Charles Jennings of the Imperial Varnish Company, D. Moorehead, George Gornell, Mr. Bramley, Mr. Partridge, organist of the Woodgreen Methodist Church; Mr. Grant, Elder of St. John's Presbyteriaan Church, and Dorothy Keats, 7 years old, of 250 Silver Birch Avenue.

Rails Were Slippery.

It was a merry carload of excursionists that went speeding down the Queenston Heights from Brock's Monument, and the passengers cheered as the car gained momentum. There was a slight rain falling, the forerunner of a shower, and the rails were slippery. S. J. Boyd, the motorman, did his best to control the car, but the hill is steep and the car gained dangerous momentum.

Half way down the hill there is a curve. This the car turned safely. A hundred yards further on there is a reverse curve. Here the track swerves toward the foot of the bank and the steamboat wharf, where the boat was awaiting the excursionists.

At this curve the car left the rails. It was going a mile a minute. The crashing car toppled over upon two great trees, the branches of which swept many of the passengers from their seats. On the tops of the trees went the car, spilling other passengers. Some of these lodged in the branches. The car rolled down a sixty-foot embankment to a level stretch of ground.

Injured and dead were scattered over the bank and some were found in the trees and bushes. Those fortunate enough to hold on to the car crawled out only slightly injured.

Pickets Used as Splints.

Word was sent to the offices of the company here and surgeons and rescue cars were hastened to the scene of the accident, ten miles down the Gorge. By

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Don't miss announcement of Ed. Morgan Cycle on Exercise Page (Page 14) today.—Advt.

MUENTER'S PLOT TO DYNAMITE SAXONIA AND PHILADELPHIA IN MID-OCEAN FAILS; WARNING SENT TO THEM BY WIRELESS

Two Liners, Warned At Sea of Danger, Search in Vain for Muenter's Bomb

In reply to wireless messages of warning to the Captains of the American liner Philadelphia and the Cunard liner Saxonia that their ships should be searched at once for a bomb which Erich Muenter, until recently known as Frank Holt, had placed aboard of one or the other vessel, these reassuring radiograms were received yesterday, the first at 2 P. M. and the second at 4 P. M.:

SS. Philadelphia, via Cape Race, N. F.
Thorough search made. Everything on board identified.
MILLS.

SS. Saxonia, via Cape Race, N. F.
Search made. Nothing found. *DIGGLE.*

Arthur R. Mills is in command of the Philadelphia and E. G. Diggle of the Saxonia. Both are veterans in the transatlantic service. The Philadelphia was 1,400 miles at sea when the search was made and the Saxonia 1,200.

The Saxonia has 324 passengers aboard, of whom 115 are in the cabins. The Philadelphia has aboard 611. Of these 206 were in the first cabin, 205 in the second, and 200 in the steerage.

PROFESSORS KEPT MUENTER SECRET

Munsterberg of Harvard Admits He Recognized Published Pictures of 'Holt.'

BUT MAINTAINED SILENCE

Bennett Says Gould, His Associate, Pledged Him Not to Bare Dual Identity.

Special to The New York Times.

CLIFTON, Mass., July 7.—While Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, was a professor at Harvard University he frequently borrowed books on insanity from Professor Hugo Münsterberg. At his Summer home here today Professor Münsterberg told a reporter he knew Muenter did not have a strong mind. He ridiculed the idea that Muenter's acts in exploding a bomb in the Capitol and attacking J. P. Morgan were caused by statements of Germans in the United States or Germany.

"I knew that Frank Holt and Erich Muenter were the same man as soon as I saw the pictures in the newspapers," said Professor Münsterberg. "I knew Muenter very well when he was a professor at Harvard. He often came to my laboratory, although I never had him at my home. He would come for the purpose of borrowing books on insanity. Some of these he needed to write theses on insanity. Others he would borrow because he was interested in the subject."

"Do you think that overstudy on this morbid subject weakened his mind?" Professor Münsterberg was asked.

"No, I think he was a pathological study before he came to this country," he replied. "The man was always interested in mysticism and metaphysics. I knew by that he was not of strong mind. It is ridiculous to suppose that Muenter was incited to his actions by any Germans in this country or in Germany, as has been hinted at in several newspaper reports.

"I am sorry not to be able to give a discussion about the abnormal psychology of Muenter, but unless I found myself in full possession of the facts of the case, I would not feel justified in presenting to the public my views. I can scarcely imagine any man being a more interesting psychological study than this man Muenter."

Professor Münsterberg said he gave the Cambridge police a copy of a pamphlet which Muenter sent to persons in and about Boston in 1908, after he fled following the murder of his wife, for which he was indicted.

MANY IDENTIFY MUENTER.

Dental Marks and Friends Prove Suicide Was Wife-Murderer.

Proof that the self-styled Frank Holt, who committed suicide in Mineola Jail on Tuesday night, was in reality Erich Muenter, the Harvard instructor, who murdered his wife, was made complete yesterday at Hempstead, where the body lies at Cornell's Morgue.

Detective Silas P. Smith of the Homicide Bureau of Middlesex County, Mass., where Cambridge is, arrived with the detailed official description of Muenter. The body tallied with it exactly in every detail down to dental work. An incisor cap with a gold band in the official description of Muenter was found when the body of the suicide was examined. Smith personally knew Muenter and said there could be no mistake in the man.

Proof of the identity was piled up by A. T. Brown and John R. Whitman, newspaper men, and Thomas W. Hillier of 119 Oxford Street, Cambridge, who knew Muenter intimately, and who identified the body positively as his. Hillier lived for more than a year in the same house with Muenter and was intimately acquainted with him. He drove Muenter to the depot on the day that he finally dropped out of sight, after the death of his wife and before proofs of foul play had been discovered.

Had a Language Theory.

Hillier said that the only indication of a queerness he had seen in Muenter was a pet theory that a wonderful new language could be built up out of a combination of Gaelic and Scotch. He said that Muenter had been in Kansas State University in 1903, and that he had written a thesis on "Insanity and Literature."

Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn received a telegram from Mrs. Holt yesterday asking that the body be prepared for burial and saying that the expenses would be

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SEEK DYNAMITE MUENTER HID

Bought 200 Sticks of 40% Explosive, and Police Find 134 Sticks of 60%.

MUST HAVE HAD TWO LOTS

Free Expenditures, Though He Had Been in Straits, Indicate He Had Financial Aid.

The suicide of Erich Muenter, otherwise Frank Holt, has left the police with a riddle on their hands which is causing them much uneasiness and which is driving home to them the conviction that Muenter had accomplices in his attempt to stop the shipment of arms to the Allies by inaugurating a reign of terror through the use of dynamite bombs. The mystery is this:

The books of the Aetna Explosives Company show that the company sold to C. Hendricks, a name used by Muenter, on June 21, 200 sticks of 40 per cent. dynamite, which was sent to Syosset, L. I.

The police records show that 134 sticks of the dynamite recovered from Muenter's caché in West Thirty-eighth Street on Tuesday night are stamped 60 per cent. dynamite.

The question that arises is: Did Muenter get two lots of dynamite instead of one, or is the discrepancy due to an error in recording a single sale.

The police are ready to believe that Muenter got two lots of dynamite, one in person and the other through a confederate. They are ready to believe also that if he bought two lots his plots were being financed by others, as his own funds are known to have run low.

One hundred and forty sticks of the 60 per cent. dynamite have been accounted for, and as this grade runs 200 sticks to the box it is assumed that 60 sticks of it, or 30 pounds of that shipment, are missing, as well as the 200 sticks of 40 per cent. dynamite.

This situation is keeping Captain Tunney of the Police Dynamite Squad and a large force of detectives on the jump to find and seize the missing explosive. The search is taking in the whole of Long Island and all of Manhattan and the Bronx, and may extend across the Hudson into New Jersey.

The New York detectives and Captain Pullman of the Washington police are both impressed with the fact that Muenter spent money freely in his various railroad trips, in the houses and rooms which he rented, and in buying materials for explosives. The question whether the money was his own or whether he was being financed by those who knew the general character of his mania, even if they did not know his specific plans, is being investigated.

Muenter had received a salary of $1,000 a year at Cornell. Of this he sent $600 to his wife, according to reports from the family in Texas. He was considered to be a very poor man and his reckless expenditure of money is thought remarkable by those who knew him. When Police Commissioner Woods was asked yesterday if he believed that Muenter had accomplices he said:

"It would be very dangerous to say no to that question. In an investigation of this kind it is riding for a fall to eliminate any possibility until the facts put it absolutely out of the question. Personally I think this man acted by himself and on his own initiative, but there could be no development in this case so startling that it would surprise me."

A large number of Headquarters detectives were last night searching in the neighborhood of Syosset, Glen Cove, Garden City, and other towns on Long Island for further clews as to the disposition of dynamite.

One thing that made the detectives suspect that the dynamite would not be found was that there were two large burned patches in the rear of the house which Muenter had at Central Park. The detectives recalled that Muenter, who at first denied that he had any dynamite left except the three sticks he had carried to the Morgan place, later said that he had burned the left-over dynamite. Dynamite burns like ordinary grease and the slow burning sticks may have been consumed in this manner in Muenter's temporary back yard at Central Park.

Constable Frank McCahill made a more thorough examination yesterday of the little cottage in Central Park which Muenter had used as a bomb factory and shooting gallery when he was preparing to explode dynamite in the Capitol and to assassinate J. P. Morgan. He found a target riddled with bullets, showing that Muenter had become a fair marksmen. The wall of the house on which the target had been placed was thoroughly perforated. McCahill also learned that residents of Central Park had heard explosions after seeing Muenter walk about a quarter of a mile from the place.

HAY'S FIVE FRUIT. A delicious, concentrated fruit punch syrup. Has many refreshing uses. Sold by Park & Tilford.—Advt.

BOTH SAFE, SAY CAPTAINS

Two Liners, Bound For Liverpool, Searched For Explosives.

PREDICTED BY DYNAMITER

"Steamer Should Sink, God Willing, on 7th," He Wrote Mrs. Holt at Dallas.

BOMBS HIDDEN ON 4 SHIPS

In War Cargoes Loaded Here for Havre in Spring, It Is Now Revealed.

QUICK ACTION FOLLOWED

Strangers Forbidden Aboard on Days of Sailings—Auto Agent Discloses the Secret.

The Saxonia of the Cunard Line and the Philadelphia of the American Line, which left this port on Saturday, were searched in mid-ocean between 1,200 and 1,400 miles from here yesterday for bombs, after wireless messages had been received by their captains warning them that attempts to sink the ships by dynamite concealed on board might have been made. The announcement by wireless that no bombs had been found on the steamships brought immediate relief to the friends of those on board and to the police and steamship officials.

The warnings were sent by the steamship lines after they had learned that Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, the dynamiter who committed suicide on Tuesday night in the Mineola jail, had written to his wife that the two ships were to sink on July 7, if his calculations went right.

Authorities, ranking from the local officials at Glen Cove and Mineola up to the Secretary of the Navy, took Muenter's threats with extreme seriousness because of his record since he started on his short-lived career as a scourge to the country for its failing to conform to his ideas of neutrality.

Dynamite Still Missing.

In addition to the history of the spectacular dynamiter, there is also the fact that of the 200 sticks of dynamite which he purchased 60 are unaccounted for.

The revelation that Muenter had schemed to blow up the Saxonia or the Philadelphia came from his wife. To prevent further crimes of his devising, she took steps as soon as she had received a letter from him telling of his designs on the two ships, to give the warning. Through her attorney, J. E. Cockrell of Dallas, Texas, where she lives, she sent the part of the letter in which the threats were made to Cone Johnson, Solicitor for the State Department of Washington, who is a Texan.

The Philadelphia carried parcel post, but no parcels of this sort weighing more than three pounds weight. If Muenter sent explosives aboard by parcel post, their small size would make it impossible for them to do serious damage. The Saxonia carried no parcel post.

After a thorough investigation of the manifests of the two ships, the officials of the lines were confident that everything in the cargo was shipped by responsible men or firms. The supposed bombs, whether equipped with a clock-work or a long, carefully timed fuse, did not explode yesterday. That made it almost sure that something had gone wrong with their mechanism, if they were on the ships, and that they were comparatively harmless.

Mrs. Holt's Warning.

The part of Muenter's letter to which Mrs. Holt called official attention was telegraphed as follows

"A steamer leaving New York for Liverpool should sink, God willing, on 7th. It is the Philadelphia or the Saxony. (Saxonia,) but I a mnot sure, as these left on the 2d or 3d.

On the margin o fthe letter was written:

Tear this off until after this happens.

Mr. Cockrell added to this telegram in his message to Mr. Johnson:

Mrs. Holt and Dr. Sensabaugh and I thought this should be immediately put before your department as a precaution, although none of us believe that he had any accomplice whatever or that he has any information.

This message was received by Solicitor Cone early Tuesday night and turned over by him to Major R. W. Pullman, Superintendent of Police in Washington. Major Pullman wired Mr. Cockrell:

Hon. Cone Johnson transmits to this department your important telegram. Wish you would get in touch with Mrs. Holt and inquire if she knows of any possible person who might have joined her husband in carrying out his plans about sinking steamers Philadelphia or Saxonia. Wire reply, please.

The reply was that Mrs. Holt knew nothing further.

The telegram was turned over to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and word was sent to the steamship officials in this city and to Police Commissioner Woods. It was 9 o'clock when Commissioner Woods received the telegram. He had at that time more than a score of men working on the theory that Muenter had planned to dynamite ships—a theory based on intimations received from the prisoner at Mineola, although the dynamiter had not told the names of the ships.

When Muenter-Holt hinted at his plans

Commissioner Woods sent Secretary Guy E. Scull hurrying out in an automobile to make another attempt to induce the prisoner to tell the truth whether the ships were in any real danger. When Mr. Scull arrived at Mineola he learned that Muenter had committed suicide a few minutes before.

Commissioner Woods sent detectives by the score to various towns on Long Island, in the neighborhood in which Muenter had operated, to wake up freight agents and examine freight receipts to see whether any parcels had been sent from that region to either of the liners. Several such receipts were found, though none was in the name of "Hendricks" or "Hendrix," the name which Muenter had signed in most of his dealings on Long Island.

Search for Confederates.

A redoubled effort was made to find whether Muenter had accomplices. For various reasons it seemed impossible for him to have carried out his plan to put bombs on either of the ships without confederates.

The only time that Muenter had in New York while the two ships were in dock was from 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, when he arrived at the Pennsylvania Station, after setting off the bomb in the Capitol, to 7:50 o'clock the same morning, when he took a train to Glen Cove. That in this brief time he could reach the place here where he had the bombs hidden and then make the trip to the steamship dock, where he would be subjected to rigid inquiries before his offer of freight would be accepted, seemed to be highly improbable.

Commissioner Woods said yesterday that the police had obtained no definite indication that Muenter worked with any one else. He thought it very likely that Muenter's confidence in the disaster awaiting one of the two ships was founded upon his belief that some other man was going to carry through the plot.

The only clews suggesting a conspiracy were quickly disposed of yesterday. Two packages which had been sent from Oyster Bay to be shipped by the Philadelphia were regarded with suspicion. The consignors were not known to the Oyster Bay freight agent. They did not sign the shipping book in any of Muenter's aliases or in Muenter's handwriting, and the detectives thought that they might at last have picked up the trail of the conspirator. This theory was disposed of when it was found that one of the packages had not been shipped and an examination showed its contents to be harmless, while the second package had been shipped but the owner was found to be a man above suspicion.

Predicted Disaster Wednesday.

"We had been worried for several days," said Commissioner Woods yesterday, "about what Holt or Muenter expected to happen on Wednesday. He had said several times that he was going to tell his story on Wednesday. He would not touch on the subject of dynamite, although he would talk freely on everything else. On Sunday, when I was trying to get him to talk to me about the dynamite, he said:

"'I will tell you all about that on Wednesday, but on Wednesday the whole world will know.'

"He said similar things to me and to several others. We did not feel that we could afford to regard his threats lightly, as if they were the boasts of an ordinary crank, because he had proved that he was a man of ability and one very likely, in view of the seemingly impossible things that he had done already, to do what he predicted that he would do. We were doing our best to trace the dynamite when the word came from Washington of what he had written to his wife."

P. A. S. Franklin, General Manager and Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine, said yesterday that he was not alarmed at all by the threats against the ships.

"Even supposing that it was possible to get a bomb on board the ship, it could only be in with the baggage," he explained. "It would be in a large compartment with plenty of air and none of the confinement necessary if a bomb is to do damage. Further than that, it would not be in a part of the ship where even a terrific explosion would inflict vital damage."

Mr. Franklin said the messages of the Captains that they had searched the ships meant that the public rooms, passenger cabins, mail rooms, and all other accessible places had been searched for parcels of a suspicious nature. He said that the cargoes could not have been searched, for it would be impossible during a voyage to hoist cargo from the holds.

Muenter's Marked Schedule.

New York detectives yesterday came into possession of a sailing schedule of the American Mercantile Marine, which was found in Muenter's suitcase at Glen Cove after his attack on Mr. Morgan. There was a mark in pencil after one of the ships, but the detectives would not say which one. The American Line, which owns the Philadelphia, is a subsidiary of the American Mercantile Marine.

Other papers belonging to Muenter which promise to throw a great deal of light on his past have been sent from Ithaca to Police Headquarters in this city to aid in investigating the possible connections the dynamiter might have had in his enterprises.

BOMBS HIDDEN ON FOUR SHIPS.

Discovered on British Vessels Loaded Here for Havre.

Attempts made to blow up four freight steamships sailing from this port for Havre in April and May by concealing bombs in the holds became known yesterday through the arrival here of H. C. Hill, a passenger on the French liner Espagne, who was in Havre when two of the explosives were discovered. The vessels were all English freighters that had been chartered by the French Line to carry auto trucks, tractors, and munitions of war to Havre for the French Government.

The first steamship was the Devon City, sailing on April 27, followed by the Lord Erne and the Cressington Court, on April 29, and the Bankdale, on May 8. These ships were loaded at the piers in South Brooklyn, where nearly all the employes are Germans. In each case two bombs were placed on board in different parts of the ship amid the cargo, so that if one explosive missed fire the other might burst.

Mr. Hill, who handled one of the bombs found in an autotruck case at Havre on May 2, said it consisted of two metal cylinders covered with wax. One cylinder was filled with sulphuric acid and the other with some high chemical explosive, the idea being that the acid would eat through the metal and set the explosive off when the ship was in mid-ocean. The second bomb on the Bankdale was found at Havre on May 10, hidden in a sack of wheat, where it would have been smothered even if it had exploded, Mr. Hill said.

Clues Sought in Vain.

French detectives at Havre searched the cargoes of all ships coming from United States ports because similar bombs had been found on the Cressington Court and the Lord Erne, which arrived there on May 17 and 18, respectively; but no clue could be found among the crews as to the manner in which the explosives had been placed.

Captain Proctor of the Devon City found two bombs wrapped up in paper on top of the cargo down number two hold four days after leaving New York on April 27. He threw one of them overboard and kept the other as a souvenir after carefully removing the contents to avoid any mistakes later, he explained. Whoever had taken the bombs on board the Devon City did not have time to secrete them in the auto truck cases or wheat sacks.

The finding of these explosives on the four British freighters was reported to Washington from Havre, and the piers in South Brooklyn were visited by Secret Service agents to get some clue, but, so far as could be ascertained yesterday, without any success.

It was after the receipt of this message from Havre that stringent instructions were issued to the employes at the French Line piers not to allow any strangers on board the liners on sailing day. This order referred also to the officers and crews of other vessels of the company that might be in port at the time, even if they were in uniform. The agents of the Holland-America Line issued similar instructions, and all the steamship companies prohibited any package being taken on board their ships without its first being opened on the pier for examination.

The authorities in Washington requested that the finding of the bombs should not be made public, as it might serve to defeat the ends of justice in warning guilty persons.

Sir Courtenay Bennett, British Consul General, admitted yesterday that he had received a report of the bombs being secreted on the four steamships, but did not know if any clue had been discovered in Washington or Havre regarding the identity of the offenders.

In an interview at the Hotel Claridge yesterday Mr. Hill said that he was the European representative of the Jeffrey auto truck of Springfield, Mass., and had been in France for the last eight months with the Allies.

"The finding of these bombs in the cargoes of the British steamships arriving from New York did not create so much excitement at Havre as it would have under normal conditions," he continued. "The war was brought very near to the French seaport by such incidents as two steamships being torpedoed and sunk within ten miles of the city, where the wrecks lie now, and the continuous arrival of the trains filled with the wounded from the front.

"C. F. Williams, one of our mechanics who was photographed riding on the case which contained a bomb as it was being lowered on to the quay at Havre, found two others in the Cressington Court and the Lord Erne that were concealed in the same manner in the corner of a big packing case containing an auto truck. The opening at the corner is made in the form of an envelope which can be opened from the outside so that the clerk from the French Consulate in New York can look into the case and see that everything is all right before he vises the bill of lading for the shippers.

"The bombs were photographed at Havre and detectives questioned the crews of the steamers, who were all British and could not give any information as to how the explosives had been put on board in New York. In each case there were two bombs, one hidden in an auto truck case and the other generally in a sack of grain.

Fifty Inspectors at Havre.

"We have fifty men employed at Havre to open the cases carefully and search to see if the trucks have been tampered with before being sent to the front. On several occasions since April 15 the mechanics have found emery dust concealed in the cylinders which would soon render the machines useless and in other instances holes have been bored in vital parts of the machinery."

Mr. Hill said that the failure of the bombs to explode at sea was due to the miscalculation of the length of time it would take for the acid to eat through the metal cylinder. Also the heat in the holds melted the wax covers and allowed the acid to leak out.

MUENTER'S ACID BOMB MYTH.

Expert Finds Infernal Machine as Described Will Not Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Experiments conducted in the laboratory of the George Washington University by Professor Charles E. Munroe have failed to show that a bomb such as Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, said he used to blow up the Senate wing of the Capitol would have exploded. Dr. Munroe is the Federal Government's leading authority on explosives, an inventor of smokeless powder, and consulting agent of the United States Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines. He was engaged last Saturday morning to study the explosion that wrecked the Senate Reception Room at the Capitol.

Muenter said he used several sticks of dynamite, scooping a hole in the end of one of the sticks in which he placed explosive, or trick, matches, and inserting the corked end of a bottle of sulphuric acid above the explosive in the dynamite stick. The acid would eat through the cork to the matches, explode them, and detonate the dynamite, he said. Dr. Munroe insisted ordinary friction matches would not produce the results Muenter described, but said he thought explosive matches as described by Muenter might have worked.

Dr. Munroe today showed trick matches and ordinary matches that were soaking in sulphuric acid, none of them having exploded. He also exhibited a bottle of sulphuric acid turned upside down. The cork had not been eaten through, although there were indications that the acid was slowly gnawing into the soft plug. The bottle had been turned upside down for two days. No traces of any detonating caps have been found by the expert, although he has made a second fine-tooth comb survey of the debris taken from the Senate Reception Room.

MUENTER SANG OF DEATH.

Plead for Appreciation in Life in Poem to Fiancee.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 7.—In 1908 Erich Muenter, alias Holt, sent to his sweetheart, Leona Sensabaugh, now his widow, a poem he had written some time before, and of which he wrote:

"Miss Leona: I give you a copy of these simple verses, written years ago as a result of my feelings at the burial services of a man, who sought to do good, who did great good, and whose life was shattered by unjust criticism from men who prised him over his grave. I do this in the spirit of appreciation for one who has done to me not as the world usually does."

The poem in part follows:

When I am dead
Will friends look long upon my face,
Then pallid, still and cold in death,
And speak of honest worth and faith
With saddened words and bated breath?
O Lord, my God,
While yet alive,
For futures praise I daily strive.
But will it have the power to start
The life-blood in a throbless heart?

When I am dead
Will those with whom I long have toiled
Thro' burdened years and restless days,
Stand round an upturned mound of earth
And speak their hearts in tones of praise?
O Lord, my God,
This need I crave—
Fair words above my silent grave;
But will they rouse the nerveless ear
That listened once for words of cheer?
* * * * * * *
When I am dead,
If I the silence of the tomb
Could break, I would not think to stay
The eager hand or loosened tongue;
But sadly I to all would say:
"Beloved, flowers now you cast
No fragrance lend to hours past;
Belated words of love and tears
Will never ease the broken years."

LABOR DENOUNCES MUENTER.

Unions Have No Sympathy with Fanatical Efforts to End War.

Labor leaders in the city were unanimous last night in denouncing the efforts of Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, to stop the war by exploding a bomb in the Capitol and shooting J. P. Morgan. Ernest Bohm, Corresponding Secretary of the Central Federated Union; Jesse P. Cohen, Manager of the Garment Cutters' Union, and George Wishnak, Manager of the Cloakmakers' Union, were particularly strong in their disapproval of any lawless demonstration against the war.

"Labor organizations all over the country condemn Muenter's futile and fanatic acts," said Mr. Bohm, "notwithstanding the fact that they are participating in a national campaign to stop the war."

Case on French Ship That Held a Bomb

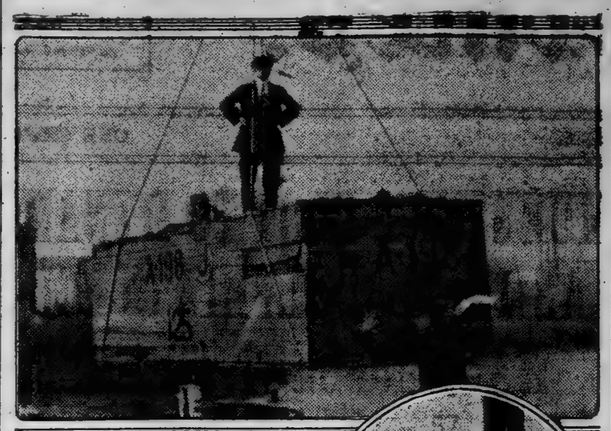

Discovery Was Made After the Case Was Unloaded at Havre.

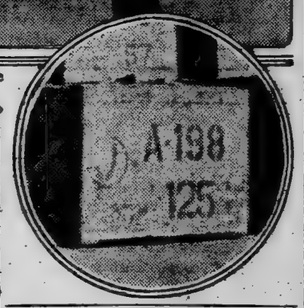

PROFESSORS KEPT MUENTER SECRET

Continued from Page 1.

defrayed. In the evening there was received from her a telegram giving for use on the death certificate the information that the dead man was "Fran's Holt," a native of Wisconsin, born in a town near Milwaukee on March 25, 1875, and that his mother's maiden name was unknown.

Jerry Ryan, the guard who was under instructions not to let Muenter get out of his sight on Tuesday evening, when the prisoner escaped from the cell and killed himself, as well as other officials of the jail, said yesterday they believed the prisoner committed suicide rather than face Hillier and the other acquaintances who had come to identify him as Muenter, the wife murderer.

Suicide Feared Identification.

The prisoner, they said, talked a great deal about Wednesday as being "The Day," and they think he was anxious to see it come, but changed his mind and decided to kill himself, if possible, after reading that Hillier and the others were coming to clear up the mystery of his past.

Officials of Nassau County were all of one opinion yesterday that the prisoner had killed himself after escaping from his cell, climbing up the iron lattice work on the outside of a block of cells, and dropping on his head to the pavement eighteen feet below, in the corridor between the block of cells and the walls of the jail.

Coroner Jones said the inquest will be held today, but that it will be perfunctory. He remains that the report of Dr. Cleghorn after the autopsy yesterday morning proves conclusively how Muenter killed himself. Dr. Cleghorn said a layman could tell, from the condition of the skull, that Muenter had not been shot, that no fulminating cap had been exploded in his mouth.

Martin W. Littleton, who had been engaged by relatives of Muenter to defend him, examined the inside of the jail and came to the same conclusion as to the manner of suicide.

Jerry Ryan, the guard, was willing yesterday to accept the theory that it was a fall and not an explosion that had killed Muenter. He was positive, after coming back from another part of the jail to find his charge dead, that he had heard an explosion, but after sleeping upon the question he said yesterday that it must have been the crash of a falling body that he heard.

To Be Buried in Ithaca.

Warden Hults said there was some justification for Ryan's failure to keep the doors of the cell locked. He was seated in front of the door outside to be ready to rush in, should the prisoner attempt suicide. In order to avoid loss of time, the cell door was kept open. District Attorney Smith and Coroner Jones said there would be no investigation as to whether Ryan was at fault.

The body of Muenter was embalmed yesterday at the request of his wife. It was said last night that the burial probably would take place at Ithaca, as a telegram concerning interment there had been received from Dallas, Texas. The brain will be removed for a scientific study, which will probably be made by Dr. Carlos MacDonald, the alienist. Dr. Cornell of Hempstead said the brain was an unusually large and heavy one.

CRITICS SILENCE PROF. GOULD.

He Declines Further Comment on His Shielding of Muenter.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Professor Chester Nathan Gould, who last night issued a statement positively identifying "Frank Holt" as the long-missing Professor Erich Muenter, a fugitive wife murderer, tonight declined to comment on the more recent developments of the case.

"The newspapers of Chicago have begun hounding me," said Mr. Gould, who is Assistant Professor of German and Scandinavian literature at the University of Chicago, "and I think it better policy to say nothing further. I stand firmly by the statement I made last night, and I have nothing to add to it."

Professor Gould could not be induced to amplify his reason for maintaining silence after identifying "Frank Holt" as Muenter at Ithaca last November, and intimated that he expected he would be criticised.

Under the heading "A Point of Ethics" The Chicago Herald tomorrow will say editorially:

Professor Gould's statement that he penetrated the disguise of Erich Muenter, the alleged wife murderer, when he met him at Cornell the middle of last November, but that he decided not to reveal his identity, raises an interesting point of ethics—one that a good many people who read the Professor's statement are discussing today.

What was the duty of a citizen under the circumstances? Muenter, alias Frank Holt, was at that time a fugitive from justice; not a great crime that can be charged against a man had been imputed to him—that of taking human life. * * *

Was it the duty of a good citizen, aware of these facts, to denounce him to the authorities, or was he morally at liberty to follow a different course? And did the fact that one, who was suddenly called on to solve this point of ethics for himself, was a teacher in a great university—one where the process of good citizen-making is supposed to be going on constantly—impose any additional obligation to consider the general interests of society and the claim of the law on the person of the suspect? * * *

The Herald in these remarks simply makes itself the echo of the questions that a number of people are asking themselves about this special aspect of the case. It claims no commission to sit in final judgment. However, it is to be hoped for Professor Gould's further peace of mind that there is no explosion aboard an ocean liner which has recently sailed from an American port to Europe.

The Chicago Daily Journal asks editorially today how it happened that "a man who had just made one desperate attempt at suicide should be allowed to make another and successful trial within twenty-four hours."

BENNETT SILENCED BY PLEDGE

Says Gould, Fellow-Professor, Told Him "Holt's" Identity.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 7.—C. W. Bennett, a professor in Cornell University last term, said today that Professor Chester N. Gould of Chicago University had told him last Winter that Frank Holt and Erich Muenter were the same person.

"Last Winter," said Professor Bennett, "Holt evinced a desire to join the Masonic lodge and the Acacia Fraternity, which is composed of students who are Masons. Before submitting his application I decided to look up his record and learned from Dr. Gould, who was also a Mason, that Frank Holt was an assumed name and that his real name was Erich Muenter.

"Although he asserted that he wished to establish a chapter of the Acacia Fraternity in Texas, I was led to believe that his real motive was to establish documentary evidence as to his adopted name and hide his old identity."

Professor Bennett said that Professor Gould told him his story in confidence and that he, too, did not care to expose Holt. He was pledged not to talk about it until Professor Gould should make a statement. Gould's statement appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES today, and Bennett accepted that as a release.

The files of newspapers and newspaper clippings kept by Muenter have been seized by the Ithaca police to be sent to New York. They contain clippings from the Essex papers of 1906 dealing with the poisoning of Mrs. Muenter, and also correspondence showing that "Holt" was in Mexico a month after this crime was committed. Other features of the collection are numerous clippings referring to murders, assaults, sex crimes, the death penalty, and similar topics.

MUENTER'S LAST LETTER HOME

Full Text of Missive That Told of Plot to Sink Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 7.—Erich Muenter, or Frank Holt, conceived an extended career of destruction to stop the war in Europe, according to a letter he sent to his wife here, presumably on July 3, and given out tonight by Dr. O. F. Sensabaugh, father of Mrs. Holt. The epistle, which was headed "En route" and was without date, follows:

"My Dear Darling: You are the only one I can and must trust and entrust with this news. I know you are strong in your faith in God and love for your fellow men, and do therefore approve of my action. The fact that it should strike our family instead of John Smith's may seem hard, but can't be helped. One hundred times I said, like Jonah, 'Lord, send somebody else,' but I got only one answer. Nobody else seems to be available. I have prayed and trembled and doubted and lain awake at night, and thought and thought, but there is no way out of it. The slaughter in Europe must be stopped, and America must stop sending ammunition. If it goes on, I cannot live, for I am responsible, in so far that I do not stop it when I can. So I will try.

"First: R. Pearce of Washington. That is my appeal. It is a starter and may do some good. Let us pray that the people may wake up to the crime they are committing by allowing the slaughter to go on. Second: The steamer leaving New York for Liverpool on July 3 should sink, God willing, on the 7th; I think it is the Philadelphia or Saxonia, but am not quite sure, as according to schedule these two left the 3d."

On the margin here was written, "Tear this off until after it happens." The letter continued:

"Third: I need a powerful assistant and have chosen J. Pierpont Morgan of Glen Cove, L. I. By the time you get this it will be all over. I shall either be dead or in prison with the Morgan family in their residence in Glen Cove, while Mr. Morgan will go to all the manufacturers of ammunition and persuade them to stop sending them. If he does not he must forfeit his family, and of course, my poor wife and babies also their husband and father.

"My dear, believe me I have many proofs that God is guiding me in this work, and that He has answered my prayer for guidance. I should not wonder if some people will say that I am mistaken, because the results for my family are so severe. But what about the hundreds of thousands of fathers and husbands who are forced to do the very thing I am attempting—saving my country from moral ruin? The path of duty is hard, but it must be trod, and to gain life we must offer our life.

"If the rich of this country wish to get richer by the European horror, they must also be ready to participate in the horror.

"They say, if the Germans could buy here and ship safely, they would do so. Yes, but that is no excuse for our selling them any munitions, no more than the Allies. We must stop it.

"I asked the Bigsers to deposit rent at First National Bank. They owe $10.75 for July and $12.50 for August.

"This is my letter before the Glen Cove affair. My heart is with you and my babies and all the family in Dallas. I am sorry if a great blow should fall on all of you, but hope that God will avert it. He knows best. I cannot do otherwise.

"I see that at 11:30 last night I heard right. Let us pray that it was not in vain. Am so glad it cost no lives. Did not know anybody would be on the upper floors at night.

"Well, good-bye, my sweet darling. Bring up children in the love of God and man and be strong and kind. Your affectionate "FRANK."

The body of Holt will be buried at Ithaca, N. Y. This was decided on this afternoon by his wife, and her father and family here. Neither Mrs. Holt nor any member of the Sensabaugh family will attend the burial, accompanied only by her mother and sister, will go to New York in a week to visit the grave of Holt. An undertaking company of Hempstead, L. I., will conduct the funeral service, under directions of relatives here.

When Mrs. Holt was advised today of her husband's duel life, that he was really Erich Muenter, the Harvard Professor who disappeared after being indicted for the murder of his wife in 1906, she collapsed. She said it was unbelievable, for he had been such a dutiful husband and had been so devoted.

ACTION TAKEN IN WASHINGTON

State and Navy Departments Got Mrs. Holt's Warning.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Federal Government is running down every possible clue to discover whether Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, who placed the bomb in the Capitol and shot J. P. Morgan, headed or was connected with any band of men planning a bomb campaign against ships sailing from American ports with war munitions or against public buildings throughout the country.

This investigation is being handled by Secret Service agents, who are co-operating with the Police Departments of Washington, New York, and other places.

Muenter's letter to his wife, which she received in Dallas yesterday morning, caused her immediately to notify J. E. Cockrell of Dallas, who sent this telegram to the State Department:

Mrs. Holt this morning had a letter from her husband, apparently written after he left Washington for New York, in which he said: The steamer leaving New York for Liverpool on July 3 should sink on the 7th, God willing. I think it is the Philadelphia or Saxony, but am not quite sure, as according to schedule, these two left on the 3d." On the margin of the letter are the words, "Tear this off until it happens." Mrs. Holt and her father wish the State Department to know these facts, and are co-operating in every way possible.

The message contained the word "Saxony" instead of "Saxonia," but this was evidently an error. On the receipt of the message by the State Department it was referred to the Navy Department and to Major Raymond Pullman, Chief of the Washington police force, early last night, but the fact that such a message had been received in Washington was an official secret. Early last night Major Pullman communicated with Police Commissioner Woods of New York by long distance telephone and the Commissioner began an investigation.

Secretary Daniels sent out warning messages last night through Rear Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Operations, in an effort to find the Saxonia, the Philadelphia, and other vessels at sea that sailed within the last four days, but especially the Saxonia and the Philadelphia. As the Marconi stations were more familiar with commercial messages than the Naval Radio Station at Arlington, Admiral Benson sent his radiograms mainly through the South Wellfleet Marconi station in Massachusetts and the Siasconset Marconi station at Nantucket, advising them to make a thorough search for suspicious baggage, and especially for a time bomb.

BOMB THREAT TO COURT.

Detectives Put on Guard After Anonymous Letter Is Received.

Detectives were on guard last night at the old Atheneum Building in Brooklyn, at Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, where the Court of Special Sessions sits, because of an anonymous letter received by the court threatening violence to the building and to the Justices of the court.

The letter was delivered to Justice John J. Freschi, recently elevated from the Magistrates' bench, and he referred it over to the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau in Brooklyn. It was later sent to Captain Tunney of the bomb squad for investigation. The police refused last night to make the contents of the letter public.

Sitting in Brooklyn at present with Justice Freschi are Justices Joseph V. Moss and James J. McInerney. None of them, it was learned, feared that real intention was behind the threat in the letter, and, under ordinary circumstances, they would not have been concerned. But because of the possibility that the sender of the letter might be in a conspiracy with the anarchists or others who have exploded bombs at Police Headquarters in Manhattan and elsewhere, the Justices decided to take precautions.

J. P. MORGAN GIVES SON A JOB.

Young Man to Enter Bank Sept. 1—Financier Better.

Junius Spencer Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan, is to take a desk in the offices of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. on Sept. 1, at the conclusion of his honeymoon. The suggestion that he was to be made a partner at that time was scouted yesterday.

The younger Morgan was graduated from Harvard a year ago and has been learning the banking business with Kidder, Peabody & Co. in their Boston office. He will start with his father's firm in a minor position with the expectation of being admitted to partnership after he has benefited by a few years' experience.

The elder Morgan, who is recovering from wounds inflicted by Erich Muenter, (Frank Holt,) was again is communication with his associates by telephone yesterday, and sent word that he would get into his clothes just as soon as the doctors would consent.

St. Mihiel Wedge, Scene of Violent German Offensive.

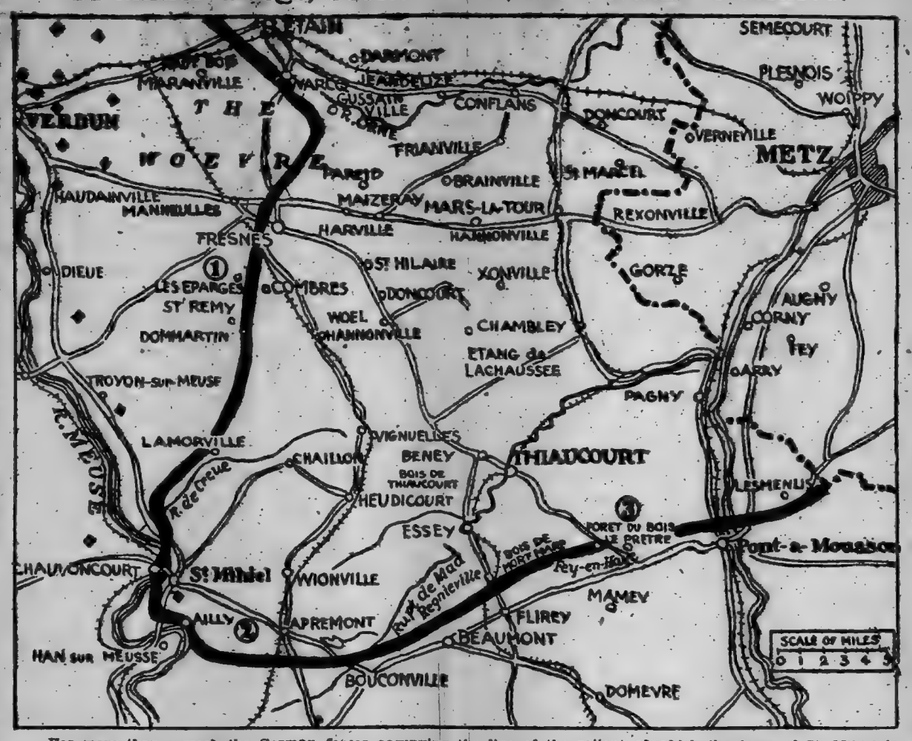

For more than a week the German forces occupying the line of the salient of which the town of St. Mihiel is the apex have been engaged in an effort to break through the French defense. Their fiercest and most frequent assaults have been made upon the trenches near (1) Les Eparges, in the woods, (2) between Ailly and Apremont, and in (3) the forest of Le Prêtre and the adjoining village of Fey-en-Haye. They succeeded on July 3 and 4 in capturing about 1,500 yards of trenches in the Le Prêtre region, and yesterday the French official report admitted the loss of 700 yards of trenches between Ailly and Apremont.

WANT LAW TO LIMIT SALE OF DYNAMITE

City Officials Say It Should be Like Sullivan Law and Anti-Drug Acts.

Police Commissioner Woods said yesterday that he and other members of the city administration had been considering plans for further legislation which would make it more difficult for dynamite to be obtained except by those who had a legitimate use for it.

"Such proposals have always met with opposition," he said; "but I think that it would be possible to lessen the number of dynamite outrages by some such legislation as the Sullivan law on weapons and the new laws restricting the sale and possession of drugs. Of course, the fact that a man can easily cross into New Jersey or some other State always modifies the effect of any New York State law; but, in spite of this drawback, such a regulation on the sale of dynamite in this State would have a good deal of effect."

None of the dynamiters of recent days have obtained such large amounts of the explosives as Muenter got. Most of the Black Hand bombs, for instance, were made from dynamite stolen from the subways excavations by laborers and sold at a high price. The limitation on this supply reduced the number of outrages that might have occurred. Fire Commissioner Adamson said yesterday:

"When the dynamite passed through this city from New Jersey on the way to Syosset, it was interstate commerce, and this department and the city ordinances could not interfere with the shipment in transit.

"The explosives used in the bomb exploded at Police Headquarters was probably made by men who bought the ingredients of dynamite and manufactured the explosive themselves. Practices of this kind could be restricted by ordinances regulating the sale of the components of explosives, and a new city ordinance on the subject is now under contemplation.

"It is also possible that dealers in dynamite may be required to identify all customers and to satisfy themselves as to the intention of their customers to use the dynamite for a legitimate purpose. The dealers could be held responsible under the bonds which they are required to give."

GUARD GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

Policemen Detailed at Albany Since Morgan Was Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 7.—A detail of policemen now guard the Executive Mansion, and the Capitol corridors also are carefully policed. These precautions have been taken because of the shooting of J. Pierpont Morgan, the dynamiting of the room in the Capitol, the explosion of a bomb in the New York Police Headquarters and the drawing to an end of the Becker case.

It is said that friends of the Governor, fearing that some crank might take it into his head to visit the Executive Mansion, asked James L. Hyatt, Chief of Police, to police the Executive Mansion.

When Governor Whitman and Private Secretary Orr returned from their motor trip to Sing Sing this evening, they found a stalwart policeman at the entrance gate to the mansion grounds and another near the entrance to the mansion.

Governor Whitman has no fear of any extraordinary happening, but his friends deem it necessary that the utmost vigil be kept until the present excitement is past.

GERMANS EXTEND ST. MIHIEL WEDGE

Win 700 Yards of Trenches Near Its Apex, but Are Repulsed Elsewhere.

THEIR SHELLS FIRE ARRAS

Cathedral Is Reported Burning—French Retake Le Pretre and Les Eparges Positions.

LONDON, July 7.—The much-heralded German onslaught in the West thus far has been confined to the Woevre region, where the army of the German Crown Prince is on the offensive and making efforts to regain the ground which it lost to the French in April, when the latter attempted to force the withdrawal of what is known as the St. Mihiel wedge. The Germans have won some trenches at the tip of the wedge, but at other points, according to French accounts, they were repulsed with heavy losses.

Artillery combats continue from Arras to the sea, and it is reported tonight that as a result of the German bombardment Arras is in flames and its cathedral destroyed. The Germans also say that they have retaken the trenches which they lost to the British north of Ypres yesterday. However, the fighting here appears to be of a desultory nature, despite reports from Holland of the arrival of large German reinforcements for another effort to reach Calais.

Following in the German official account of the progress of the fighting:

North of Ypres British troops yesterday invaded one German trench, but were ejected in the evening.

West of Souchez two enemy night attacks were repulsed.

While we were shelling enemy troops gathered at Arras the town took fire and the Cathedral is burning.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle Rivers there was lively fighting. There also was some activity to the southwest of Les Eparges, where the enemy continued his efforts to win back the positions recently lost. At the first attack the French got into a part of the German line of defense. A counterattack won back all the trenches with the exception of one piece of 100 yards. The enemy abandoned one machine gun. Two more charges made by the enemy, as well as an attack on Tranchée, failed completely.

Half way between Ailly and Apremont the Germans attacked and stormed the enemy positions along a front of 1,500 yards and captured 800 French.

Near Croix-des-Carmes, in the forest of Le Prêtre, the enemy made an exceptionally violent counter attack, which was repulsed.

On Hill 607, in the Vosges, an enemy trench was stormed and rendered useless for defense purposes.

In Champagne, southwest of Suippes, a German aviator shelled successfully an enemy training camp.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

Rather spirited artillery actions have taken place in the region to the north of Arras and in the sector of Quennevières. On the heights of the Meuse there was a violent bombardment of our positions at Les Eparges.

In the forest of Apremont, after fierce engagements, which continued through part of the morning, the infantry action reported in the preceding communication ceased, the enemy, who suffered material losses, making no new gains at any point.

In the western part of the forest of Le Prêtre, by the use of hand grenades, we have retaken more than 200 yards of trenches.

There is nothing of importance to report on the rest of the front.

The French afternoon report is as follows:

In the region to the north of Arras the bombardment continued all last night. Two German attacks, neither one in force, against the railroad station at Souchez were repulsed.

On the heights of the Meuse, at about 9 o'clock at night, a fresh German attack directed against our positions on the southern side of the ravine of Sonvaux was checked by the fire from our barricades. At the same time the Germans delivered an attack to the west of this ravine, but here also they were repulsed.

To the southeast of St. Mihiel the enemy, after a bombardment of great violence, took the offensive last night along a front stretching from the hill which commands the right bank of the River Meuse, to the south of Ailly, as far as the locality known as the Cow's Head. (Tête-à-Vache,) in the forest of Apremont. At one single point in the Vaux Fery region they were successful in penetrating our first line along a front of about 700 yards. At all other points they were repulsed with heavy losses.

In the eastern part of Le Prêtre Forest we checked a fresh German attack, which was preceded by the throwing of flaming liquids.

There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

The Cathedral at Arras, which is the capital of the French Department of Pas de Calais, was built in 1755-1833. When the war broke out it contained some good paintings, including a "Descent from the Cross" and an "Entombment," attributed respectively to Rubens and Van Dyck. In the south transept was a "St. Bernard Supplicating Inspiration from Heaven," by Van Thulden. A bas-relief in gilded bronze adorned the high altar.

READY TO MEET GERMAN SHIFT

London Satisfied That a New Rush on Calais Is Impending.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8.—The Daily News says editorially:

"The Cabinet for some time past has given earnest attention to the present phase of the war, as has been obvious from foreign telegrams during the last few days. The first result of the setback to the Russian arms in Galicia has been to release large German forces from the Eastern front for use elsewhere.

"The German powers are preparing for a new offensive against the Allies, and it may be assumed that the various possibilities have been taken into careful consideration by our own Government, acting in co-operation with the French Government. Communications, of course, have passed and expert opinion has been taken, and confidence is felt in the ability of the allied force to meet the new situation."

LONDON, Thursday, July 8.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Times says that, according to private reports, all passenger traffic on the German railways has been suspended. He says it is believed that large forces are leaving the eastern front for the western theatre with a view to an impending rush on Calais.

PAUL NELSON KILLED IN ACTION

French Architect, Well Known Here, Fell Fighting in the Labyrinth.

Paul Nelson, a noted French architect who was for some years in the office of Carrere & Hastings, architects of 225 Fifth Avenue, was killed at the final onslaught when the French captured the Labyrinth, according to news that reached this city yesterday. When the war broke out M. Nelson closed up his business in Paris and enlisted in the Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Infantry Regiment. He was wounded in the fighting in the Champagne district, but rejoined his regiment as soon as he was discharged from the hospital.

M. Nelson spent more than five years in this country, and during that time did important work in both this city and Chicago. He was born in Paris thirty-eight years ago, and was a graduate of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. His two brothers, August and Robert Nelson of 404 West 116th Street, survive him. In recent letters to them, written from the trenches, he said that he was fighting for the glory of France and to end Prussian militarism and barbarism.

GERMAN REPRISALS ON FRENCH CAPTIVES

Six Officers Sent to Military Prison for Sentence Passed On a German Patrol.

BERLIN, July 7, (via London July 8.)—Reports of continued unsatisfactory treatment of German prisoners of war by the French have resulted in the German Government's adopting further retaliatory measures in an effort to obtain better conditions for them.

The case foremost in public attention here is that of the German cavalry patrol, headed by Lieutenant von Schierstädt and Count Strachwuts, who were caught behind the French lines in the retirement from the Marne and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for appropriating the food on which they lived during their three weeks of wanderings before they surrendered. Lieutenant von Schierstädt's sentence provided that he be transported to the penal colony in French Guiana.

The members of the patrol, despite all efforts to change this sentence, are still confined in the military penitentiary at Avignon, it is reported, and are treated the same as French military criminals. Lieutenant von Schierstädt is said to have gone insane under the treatment and to have been sent to the asylum.

Six French officers today were transferred in retaliation to the military prison at Spandau. They will receive the same treatment as the patrol members until the latter are treated as regular prisoners of war.

Fifty of the French officers were taken from officers' prison camps and sent to Fort Zorndorf, near Kuestrin, in an effort to force better treatment of fifty German officers at Fort Entrevaux, France. These Germans, it is said, are held in strict arrest in four casements of the French fort, and are allowed to leave their cells only an hour daily. Officers who are prisoners in Germany, including the French, have, on the other hand, full freedom within the limits of the camps, and can exchange visits. They are not even locked up at night, merely being pledged to remain within their sleeping quarters.

The Government announces that if further complaints are received the retaliatory treatment will be extended to other French officers, and calls French attention to the statement that many more French than German officers are prisoners.

One cause of the Franco-German complications regarding prisoners of war dates back to the Franco-Prussian war. Officer prisoners often received additional liberties upon giving their word of honor not to attempt to escape. Germany has not extended this privilege to French prisoners in this war, it being stated that there was wholesale breaking of parole by French officers to join Gambetta's armies in 1871, and that the Government felt unable to grant the privileges now.

In regard to England, the situation is much better. The Germans acknowledge that fair treatment now is generally accorded German officers who are prisoners in England, and are disposed in return to make the lot of British prisoners as easy as possible. The German also express gratitude for the efforts of the American Embassies on behalf of prisoners.

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A JOYOUS FOURTH IN FOREIGN LEGION

French Minister of War Gives

ALLIES REPULSE BIG TURK ATTACK

Dardanelles Battle, the Fiercest Since May, Is Disastrous to the Ottomans.

GUNS CUT THEM TO PIECES

Most of the Assailants Are Killed Before Reaching the Trenches.

INVADERS NEARING THE GOAL

Only Six Miles from the Narrows, but Much Hard Fighting Is Yet to be Done.

LONDON, July 7.—The Gallipoli Peninsula again has been the scene of very severe fighting, the Turks on Sunday having made their third attempt within a week to regain the ground which the Allies took from them in their last attack. Sunday's offensive, like those which preceded, resulted, according to British and French reports, issued tonight, in the complete discomfiture of the Turks, who are said to have suffered again severely.

The Allies are only six miles from their goal, the narrows of the Dardanelles, but the country between is strongly fortified, and a gain of a few hundred yards is all that be expected at one time. There is talk of a new combined general attack by the land and sea forces.

The text of the official statement follows:

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that the night of July 3-4 was quiet in the northern section, but at 4 A. M. the enemy started a heavy bombardment of the trenches. All the guns previously used against us, and some new ones, were in action, but the bombardment died away about 6 A. M. without doing much damage. During the bombardment about twenty 11.2-inch shells were dropped from a Turkish battleship in the strait.

In the southern section the Turks kept up a heavy musketry fire along the whole line during the night and did not leave their trenches. At 4 A. M. their batteries started the most violent bombardment that has yet been experienced. At least 5,000 rounds of artillery ammunition were expended by them.

Meanwhile this shelling of our lines on the peninsula proved the preliminary to a general attack on our front with special efforts at certain points. The principal effort was made at the junction of the Royal Naval Division section with that of the French.

Here, at 7:30 A. M., the Turks drove back our advanced troops and assaulted a portion of the line held by the Royal Naval Division. Some fifty Turks gained a footing in our trench, where, nevertheless, some men of the Royal Naval Division held on to our supports, and the men who had retired counter-attacked immediately and hurled the Turks out of the trench again.

Another attack on the right of the Twenty-ninth Division section was practically wiped out by rifle and machine-gun fire. On our left the Turks massed in a nullah, to the northeast of our newly-captured trenches, and attempted several attacks. None of these was able to get home owing to the steadiness of our troops and our effective artillery support. The bombardment died down towards 11 A. M., though it was resumed at intervals.

Not only was the result a complete failure, but while our losses were negligible and no impression was made on our line, the enemy added a large number to his recent very heavy casualties. It seems plain from the disjointed nature of his attack that he is finding it difficult to drive his infantry forward to face our fire.

PARIS, July 7.—The French War Department this afternoon gave out the following statement:

In the Dardanelles, on the 5th of July, [probably July 4,] the Turks delivered a general attack, the most important they have undertaken since their efforts in the early days of May. Their purpose was to drive us into the sea.

At 4 o'clock in the morning a very intense artillery fire was opened on our first lines, as well as on the zone behind these lines occupied by French and British troops. The enemy subsequently endeavored to deliver several infantry attacks, but not one was successful in coming as far as our trenches. Decimated by our artillery fire and mowed down by our rifles and our machine guns, most of our assailants never left the field of battle. During this action batteries of the enemy on the Asiatic coast fired without interruption. A Turkish cruiser, steaming between Maidos and Chanak, also took part in the engagement. On several different occasions aviators of the enemy bombarded our lines.

At the end of the day about fifteen British and French aviators flew over the Turkish aerodrome at Chanak, threw down several bombs, and were successful in striking the principal hangar with a big bomb.

SHELLS ALEXANDRETTA AGAIN

French Cruiser Said to Have Shot Down the German Consular Flag.

BERLIN, July 7, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The French armored cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, according to the Overseas News Agency, has again bombarded the Turkish town of Alexandretta, on the Gulf of Iskanderun. The Turkish authorities, the dispatch adds, refused to haul down the German flag flying over the German Consulate, and it was shot down by the French warship.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the same agency, announcing the sinking of the French auxiliary cruiser Carthage, off Cape Helles, at the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula, by a German submarine says that the vessel carried war material valued at more than $200,000.

The French Minister of Marine on July 5 announced that the steamer Carthage had been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on July 4. Sixty-six members of the crew were saved. Six others were missing.

WOULD RETAIN ITALIAN ENVOY

Turkey Seeks to Keep Way of Communication with Entente Powers Open.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I am informed from a diplomatic source that Turkey is striving to avert a rupture of diplomatic relations with Italy, since in case of a separate peace she would be enabled to communicate with the Entente Powers through the Italian Ambassador. With this object Turkey is opposing the departure from Asia Minor of the Italian Consuls, whom she threatens to take as hostages.

Italy, on her part, is determined not to allow the departure of the Turkish Ambassador unless formal assurances, guaranteed by a neutral power, are given that the departure of the Italian Ambassador from Constantinople and of Consuls in the Ottoman Empire will not be hindered.

The situation may lead to complications.

CHANGES ENVOY TO TURKEY.

Germany Sends Hohenlohe-Langenburg to Relieve Wangenheim.

BERLIN, July 8, (via London.)—Baron von Wangenheim, German Ambassador to Constantinople, is returning to Germany on sick leave.

The Constantinople post will be filled by Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who is related to the King of Rumania.

RUSSIAN CAUCASUS GAINS.

Petrograd Reports the Defeat of a Turkish Regiment.

PETROGRAD, July 6, (via London, July 7.)—The following official statement was issued tonight from the headquarters of the Army of the Caucasus:

"In the coast region there has been an artillery duel. A Russian motor boat sank a Turkish sailing vessel.

"South of the Kara-Dagh range a Russian detachment encountered a regiment of enemy infantry with artillery, machine guns, and two squadrons of cavalry. The enemy forces were defeated and heavy losses inflicted upon them.

"West of Ahlavat the Turks attempted an offensive, but failed.

"On the rest of the front there has been no change."

SPARE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

British Submarines in Sea of Marmora Do Not Molest Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOFIA, July 7, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The transport of Turkish troops from the Asiatic coast is greatly restricted, owing to the presence of British submarines in the Sea of Marmora. The submarines, proceeding up the Bosporus, encountered seveal units of the Turkish fleet and turned back, pursued by the Turkish vessels. Much relief is felt in Constantinople because the British submarines abstain from torpedoing passenger steamers. Last week a steamer plying from Constantinople to Scutari met a submarine sailing on the surface with the British flag displayed. Great panic prevailed on board, but the steamer was allowed to proceed unmolested.

Frequent fires in Constantinople are a cause of extreme disquietude among the people, already depressed and exasperated by many privations. Upward of 2,500 houses were destroyed in last week's great fire, and almost every night new fires break out, causing fresh destruction. The police have profited from these calamities to arrest large numbers of foreigners on charges of incendiarism.

According to information received from Philippopolis and Adrianople, much secrecy is maintained regarding the death of Colonel von Leipsig in the waiting room of the railway station at Usunkobru. Rumors are current that this German officer was assassinated by an emissary of the Old Turks, to whom the idea of German domination has always been intolerable.

British Seize Opium and Fennel.

Captain N. Bistis of the Greek steamship Athenai, which arrived yesterday from Piraeus, reported that his ship had been stopped at Gibraltar by British warships and he had been ordered to discharge ten cases of opium and fifty sacks of fennel seed because the goods had been shipped by Turks from Constantinople. The opium was for medical purposes. The total weight of it was 2,000 pounds and it was valued at $36,000.

SPAIN IS ARMING TO DEFEND HERSELF

Fears Aggression Against Her Island Possessions in Coming Peace Settlement.

MADRID, June 22, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Spanish Government recently has been very active in the preparation of military and naval armament. Artillery, small arms, and projectile factories are working night and day. The Minister of War, to learn their capacity, in the last few days has visited those at Trabia, Oviedo, Granada, and Seville. Military and naval commissions have left for the United States and Italy for the purpose of acquiring arms and ammunition, as well as the machinery for such manufacture. There is talk also of the acquisition by Spain of a number of submarines, and of large quantities of mines for coast defense purposes.

All these activities are being conducted with efforts for the greatest secrecy, the Government having requested the press to maintain rigid silence on the subject. It is said that the motive behind these warlike preparations is not to enter the present European conflict, but to strengthen Spain for any event after the war. The idea seems to be that Spain should be able to defend her territory, particularly the Balearic and Canary Islands, should Spanish possession enter into the calculations of the makers of the final terms of peace.

Besides, the Spanish Government, prominent Spaniards say, fully realizes that it has been negligent in military and naval matters, and that in view of the complete unexpectedness of some of the events in the present conflict, it finds it the part of wisdom to be prepared against any surprise. Suggestions that these preparations may be indicative of designs against Portugal or Gibraltar are indignantly denied here.

ITALIANS BEATEN IN ISONZO ATTACK

Fighting for Doberdo Plateau Witnessed by King and Premier Salandra.

REPEATED CHARGES FAIL

Austrians Also Hold Bridgehead at Goritz Despite Terrific Bombardment by Massed Guns.

BERLIN, July 7, (via London.)—The Tageblatt's correspondent at the Isonzo front tells of the heavy fighting during the last few days in that section of the Austro-Italian border.

"Desperate Italian attacks against the Doberdo Plateau," he says, "continued all Tuesday and late into the night, the last fruitless assault being delivered after midnight.

"This plateau, with its flanks, St. Martin and St. Michael, forms the key to the southern extremity of the Austrian positions barring the way along the coast to Trieste. A general attack began early in the morning of July 1, prepared by an artillery bombardment almost unprecedented in intensity. King Victor Emmanuel and the Italian Premier, Salandra, visited the front to watch the expected victory.

"The Italians yesterday charged time and time again up the western slopes of the plateau. One attack was headed by the Bersaglieri, without rifles, but carrying hand grenades and opening the way for the infantry, who followed. All the attacks were repulsed with very heavy losses.

Could Not Dig Trenches.

"The Austrian losses also were heavy, chiefly because the outcropping rock did not permit of the construction of trenches in various parts of the plateau, but they were small in proportion to those of the Italians and the success gained. The bodies of many Italian killed were to be seen on the ground before the Austrian lines.

"Yesterday was also marked by violent attacks against the bridge-head at Goritz. The artillery preparation began at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. The massed guns, including the Italian 11-inch mortars, delivered a prolonged and intense bombardment. It seemed as if nothing could be left of the Austrian positions and defenders. The infantry attacks, beginning at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and repeated during the course of the day, were repulsed, however.

"The second great Isonzo offensive, therefore, although successful in forcing its way into the Austrian lines at two points, one near Podgora—a height covering the bridge-head at Goritz—the other at Vermegliano, between Doberdo and Monfalcone, did not possess the necessary strength to convert the action into a decisive success, and the Dalmatian troops were able to expel the Italians.

"Prisoners taken by the Austrians complained of lack of support by the reserves and said they had been repeatedly shelled by their own artillery."

The Zeitung am Mittag correspondent, at Austrian Southwestern Headquarters, in a dispatch describing the recent battle at Goritz, says that the artillery preparation for the Italian attack, in the final days of June and the first days of July, was a "more furious cannonade than has been seen anywhere else in the present war." He continues:

"The Italians strongly reinforced their artillery, which already was powerful; nevertheless the Austrian troops withstood the hail of shells and then repulsed heavy attacks of the Italian infantry. All attempts by the Italians to throw a military bridge over the Isonzo River at Sagrado failed under the fire of the Austrian artillery and infantry."

The military expert of The Zeitung am Mittag, attaching great importance to the operations, says that one-fourth of the Italian Army was engaged at Goritz, yet everywhere was repulsed, and at no point had the slightest success. He expresses the opinion that the event may prove the turning point in the campaign, enabling the Austrians later to take the offensive.

Lull After the Fighting.

VIENNA, July 7, (via London.)—The following official bulletin was issued by the War Office tonight:

In the Italian theatre of war a lull has set in. After the victory of July 5 our troops had still to repulse some timid night attacks on the bridge-head at Goritz and positions on the plateau. Yesterday the enemy resumed his violent artillery fire, followed by night attacks by weak forces.

Italian airmen dropped three bombs on Trieste without doing much damage.

In the Kern region the enemy again attacked the rocky summit, which was the object of previous attacks, but were repulsed. The field in front of our positions was strewn with dead bodies.

In the Carinthian-Tyrolean border districts local artillery duels continue.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office today notified the embassy here that Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, heir to the throne, spent the last two weeks in a tour of inspection along the Austro-Italian front. The message credits the Archduke with the expression of satisfaction of the strict discipline and heroic conduct of the Austro-Hungarian troops in their recent conflict with the Italians.

KING CALMLY COUNTS SHELLS FIRED AT HIM

Victor Then Sits Down on Grass to Figure Out Their Cost to Austrians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A soldier, in a letter to his parents, relates this incident of the King's coolness under fire.

Along with the General Staff, the King visited a post to see how the operations were progressing. The news of his presence was communicated to the Austrians by a spy. They iddemiately fired sixteen 12-inch shells at the spot, some exploding within 120 yards of where the King and the officers were standing.

His Majesty counted the projectiles as they fell and then sat down on the grass and penciled out an account "to show how much it had cost the Austrians to try to take the life of one man," to use the King's own words.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN ITALY, July 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—King Victor Emmanuel spends his days coursing hither and thither along the Alpine and Isonzo fronts, inspiring his brave warriors by his own recklessness of danger, his personal interest in their well being and the simple, cheerful way in which he shares the discomforts that fall.

It is now a common sight to see the monarch's motor car speeding along the roads under Austrian fire. The King carries a quantity of cigars and cigarettes to distribute among the troops, who treasure them as souvenirs. One officer receiving a choice cigar thanked his Majesty, saying: "Permit me, Sir, to keep this for the day when we enter Trieste."

Recently Italy's first soldier passed half a day amid the gallant Alpinis on Monte Nero. To each of them he gave a hearty handshake. Among them the King saluted a dozen Parliamentary Deputies, including the famous Socialist leader, Bissolati, now serving as a simple Sergeant in the ranks.

King Victor rises from his ordinary camp bed at 4 o'clock in the morning, and an hour later, in company with two or three officers, is well on the way to some important spot on the front, where his arrival often occasions surprise to his generals. His favorite spot for a picnic lunch is usually some wooded eminence overlooking the field of operations. Wherever he goes he never fails to ask after the wounded and console or congratulate them in person.

Says Turks Treated Jews Well.

The best of treatment has been enjoyed by the Jews in Palestine by the Turkish authorities since the outbreak of the war, according to a statement by the Turkish Embassy given out through the Consulate here today. It recites that Jews "of hostile nationality established in Palestine" have received all facilities for acquiring Ottoman citizenship and that the greater part of them have taken advantage of the permission, while others have left the territory of their own volition without pressure from any source.

ITALY SENDS HERE TO BUY CHLORINE

A. G. Dal Brun, Purchasing Agent, Denies, However, That It Is for Use in the War.

IT IS NEEDED FOR DYEING

Driven to the United States for the Chemical Because the Supply from Germany Is Cut Off.

One of the most exasperated persons in New York yesterday was A. G. Dal Brun, a young Italian who arrived here on the Orduna last month and is stopping at the Hotel San Remo on Central Park West. One of the evening papers yesterday carried prominently a story saying that Mr. Dal Brun was here to buy thousands of tons of chlorine, or to get an expert and machinery to set up a plant for the manufacture of liquid chlorine in Italy, to the end that the Italian Army might have a supply of the deadly gas to turn loose on its Austrian enemies. It was said that a quantity of the chlorine had been purchased and shipped on the Italian steamers as deck freight after the Italian Government had issued an order to this effect to overcome steamship companies' objections to handling the chemical.

All this Mr. Dal Brun indignantly denies. He says he would be glad to get the chlorine or the machinery to make it, but that his desire is purely commercial. He says he has no connection with the Italian Government, and that the chlorine, if obtained or manufactured, would be used as it was used before the war. Besides, he says, he does not think the Germans are using chlorine at all, in their warfare, but sulphuric acid.

"My presence here can be explained very simply," said Mr. Dal Brun yesterday. "My firm are brokers in certain metals and metal products. Before the war our purchasing market was Germany. Now Germany is closed to us. Therefore we look for other markets in which to buy, and select the United States.

"I would be glad to get chlorine in liquid form for transportation, because we need chlorine in Italy for dyeing, bleaching and kindred industries. Certainly I would like to purchase machinery for the compressing of chlorine into liquid form. It is not done in Italy now because we have relied on Germany. Now we find a decided commercial value in being able to carry out the process ourselves.

"But the report that I have shipped chlorine as deck loads on the Italian steamers is nonsense. If you do not believe it, go to the Italian steamship companies and examine the manifests. You will not find chlorine has been exported. Furthermore, no one is buying chlorine for the military use of the allied armies. Go to the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. or any of those who are purchasing agents for the Allies, and you will learn that they are not buying or exporting chlorine.

"On the other hand, if you visit such a place as the Chemists' Club you will learn that all the chemical companies here are busily engaged in equipping their plants to manufacture the various chemical products for industrial use in which Germany formerly held practically a monopoly of the world trade. If this is the case, would it not be natural for a firm which did brokerage in these goods to send a representative here?

"I do not believe, as a matter of fact, that Germany uses chlorine against her enemies. I think it is sulphuric acid which is employed."

Mr. Dal Brun showed the reporter the advertisement of his firm in a trade paper. It reads as follows: "Established 1840, Colombo Abramo & Company, assayers and refiners of gold, silver, platinum; brokers in metals, Milano, Italy; buyers of residues or dross containing lead and antimony. Address correspondence to Mr. A. G. Dal Brun, Hotel San Remo, New York City."

When he came into the hotel Mr. Dal Brun carried a sheaf of trade papers in his arm, and there were awaiting him the cards of representatives of several metal products concerns. He displayed these things and others in his rooms in support of his statement that the purchase of chlorine was only one phase of his activities as a commercial purchasing agent.

The Arnold Hoffmann Company, at 32 Broadway, and the Electro Bleaching Company, at 25 Madison Avenue, are said to be among the largest producers of chlorine in this country. Mr. Dal Brun has had negotiations with these firms, but said yesterday, in answer to a question, he had bought nothing from either of them.

Mr. Dal Brun's investigations have brought out the fact that the conversion of chlorine gas into liquid form, the shape in which it is most practicable for transportation, is largely in German hands. Most of the experts are Germans, and the machinery used in the process is under German patent and of German manufacture.

AUSTRIANS USE ARMOR.

Breast Plates and Back Shields Protect Them from Bullets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, July 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Reviving the methods of the Roman legions under Julius Caesar, the Austrians are adopting backshields and breastplates. On the Alpine front some of their infantry use a portable steel screen, rectangular in shape, for protection against shrapnel shot and grenade splinters. A quantity of these have been picked up in front of intrenchments north of Val Grande, where the enemy suffered particularly grievous losses in a futile attack on Monday night.

Austrian reinforcements continue to arrive at the Isonzo front, and the Italians find themselves faced by superior numbers at certain points. They, however, are holding their ground and making full use of their wonderful artillery, which is playing havoc with the Austrians' intrenched positions and rendering ineffective their repeated attempts to regain lost ground.

News from Austria is that the Italian advance on the Tolmino from the southeast is meeting with determined resistance on the part of the Austrians, who have concentrated a large force of artillery in this district.

Several German prisoners brought into Feltry declare that they were drafted from the German front north of Arras during the last week in May.

Small Investors to Aid of Italy.

The rush of small investors to subcribe to the latest Italian war loan of $100,000,000 was so great last week that the banks in many Italian cities remained open all Sunday to accommodate them, according to a dispatch from Milan printed in Il Giornale Italiano.

British Agent Goes to Balkans.

ROME, July 7.—John Duncan Gregory, Secretary of the British Legation to the Vatican, has left for the Balkan States on a diplomatic mission for his country. He will visit Bucharest, Sofia, Belgrade, and Athens.

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Boston NEW YORK Chicago

Weber and Heilbroner

Call Attention to the

Annual Sale of Their Entire Stock of Summer Suits

Of the Following Grades:

All $40, $35, $30, and $27.50 Suits

Reduced to

$24.50

This sale embraces the entire regular stock of this season's Weber and Heilbroner suits, of the grades mentioned—with nothing added for the purposes of a sale. There is a rich assortment of blues and grays, as well as the mixtures, checks, stripes and plaids shown this season by the custom tailors. Dress Clothes excepted.

No Charge for Alterations

Five Clothing Stores:

27 New 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
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Half-Yearly Sale Stein-Bloch Clothes

THIS morning we place on sale *several hundred Stein-Bloch Suits* and our own exclusive models. All are new, perfect, season-of-1915 garments tailored to our own specifications.

The original price-mark remains on each garment. The assortment includes Light-Weight and Medium-Weight Three-Piece Suits, full, ½, ¼ and skeleton-lined.

$25 Suits $18.75
$30 Suits $24.75
$35 Suits $28.75

No charge for alterations.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

Half-Yearly Sale John David Shirts

THIS morning we place on sale *our entire stock of Shirts*, including Day and Evening, Novelty and Silk Shirts of every smart type. One glance demonstrates their high character.

The original price-mark remains on each Shirt. All fabrics, patterns, colors, neck-sizes and sleeve-lengths.

$1.65 and $1.50 Shirts $1.10
$2.00 Shirts $1.35
$3.00 and $2.50 Shirts $1.85
$3.50 Shirts (pure silk) $2.65
$6.50, $6.00 and $5.00 Shirts (silks and fine crepes) $3.85
$10.00, $8.50, $7.50 Shirts (finest satin stripes and superfine crepes) $6.45

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

STORE OPENS 8:30 A. M. AND CLOSES AT 5:30 P. M.; SATURDAYS, 1 P. M.

Seventeen Items Specially Priced

For the MEN of Gotham

Week-end Necessities with the added zest of a saving

No. 1 Negligee Shirts, Soft or Stiff Cuffs, at 75c
Sizes 13½ to 18. Fine quality woven Madras, high-count percales, or silk-stripe mercerized fabrics. White or dark grounds with blue, black or helio stripes, and some in plain Palm Beach shade.

No. 2 Negligee Shirts, $1.05
Either soft French or stiff cuffs; some in pleated models with stiff cuffs. Extra fine mercerized cloths with woven satin stripes; or finely woven Madras cloths with stripes. A large assortment of patterns and colorings.

No. 3 Silk-and-Cotton Shirts at $1.85
Newest designs in fine satin-striped fabrics. White, blue, black, helio, green, tan or gold stripes on white grounds. These are Shirts of decidedly superior merit at this remarkable price.

No. 4 Pure Silk Shirts, $2.85
Extra heavy quality of very fine silks, with satin stripes. Some of exceptionally excellent Pongee. A rare assortment of patterns and colorings.

No. 5 Fine Silk Shirts, $4.85
Novelty crepe, crepe de Chine and other tub-proof silks. A great variety of plain or woven satin stripe silks, including plain white with self stripes.

No. 6 Splendid Silk-and-Cotton Shirts at $2.65
FABRICS THAT ARE $6.00 TO ORDER IN THE CUSTOM SHOPS
Exclusive designs that are not found outside Saks and the custom shirt makers. Tailored with great skill. A lot of only 1,200. Sizes 14 to 17. Made with soft French cuffs. Have the appearance of silk, and wear better. Designs and colorings that appeal to men critical concerning their dress.

No. 7 Pajamas at $1.00
Fine quality crepe, trimmed with white, blue, helio or tan. Fine mercerized cloths in plain colors, or woven Madras in stripes.

No. 8 Pajamas at $1.35
Imported crepe or fine mercerized fabrics and woven stripes. In a wide variety of colors. Splendidly cut and made.

No. 9 Pajamas at $2.15
Fine quality silk-and-cotton fabric which wears excellently.

No. 10 Silk Pajamas at $4.85
Extra quality; in all suitable colors; aristocrats among sleeping garments.

No. 11 Fine Leather Belts at 55c
Gold-plated or gun metal buckle.

No. 12 Handkerchiefs, 6 for 65c
Embroidered initial; colored border.

No. 13 Sport Shirts in great variety at $1.00
Fine, silk-striped, mercerized Oxford cloth, white, tan or Palm Beach shade. White mercerized cloths with blue, black or helio stripes. Pongee cloth with silk collar; all with convertible collar.

No. 14 A New Sport Shirt The "Bogie Shirtan," at $1.50
Cool, practical and a special skirt construction that wins instant appreciation of sportsmen. All-white, white with spot and blazer striped.

No. 15 Bathrobes at $2.95
Exceptional quality Terry cloth with Jacquard self-color figures. Shown in all suitable colors; also in club stripes. Have the new shawl collar. Splendidly made and finished.

No. 16 Neckwear very exceptional at 65c
Foulard silks, crepes, grenadines, embroidered crepes, embroidered Charvet weaves and imported poplins. Made with large, flowing ends. Colors run the gamut of the desirable and seasonable. Wonderful value.

No. 17 Open-End Scarfs and Bow Ties at 29c
A truly remarkable assortment in colorings and weaves, including the newest silks.

Maternity Apparel
At Greatly Reduced Prices

to effect quick clearance before beginning extensive alterations to enlarge our showrooms.

Modish Maternity Apparel, scientifically created, proper balance for the figure through changing proportions, allowing for necessary expansion without removal of any fastenings. Differ in no way from prevailing modes.

Dresses	3.95 to 39.50
Coats	5.95 to 19.85
Suits	9.85 to 38.50
Waists	.85 to 6.75
Skirts	1.95 to 9.50
Girdles	.50 to 1.50
Negligees	1.35 to 14.65

Baby Needs and Distinctive Apparel for small children at prices 25% lower than elsewhere.

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America's only Geyserland and Nature's own world's Exposition. See the strange phenomena and unequalled beauty of Wonderland, entering via Gardiner Gateway, reached only by the Northern Pacific Ry. Ask about Personally Escorted Tours to and through the Park during the season.

Send at once for free travel literature and information including handsome exposition folder and let us assist you in planning your 1915 vacation. It will be a pleasure.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC

Resinol clears bad complexions

The regular use of Resinol Soap, with an occasional light application of Resinol Ointment, stimulates the skin, permits natural, healthy action, and rids the complexion of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, quickly, easily and at little cost.

Doctors have prescribed Resinol Ointment for 20 years in the treatment of skin and scalp troubles and as a soothing, healing household remedy for sores, burns, scalds, cuts, sunburn, heat-rash, etc. All druggists sell Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment.

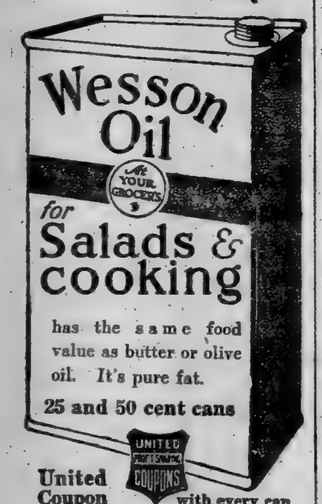

United Coupon with every can

CALIFORNIA
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ROUND TRIP $94.30
Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 95th St., 125 St.

RUSSIANS CHECK TEUTONS' DRIVE

Army, Stiffened by Reinforcements, Forces Pursuers to Take the Defensive.

IS INFLICTING HEAVY LOSS

Now Has the Advantage of Positions with Railroads to Move Troops and Guns.

ATTACK ON DNIESTER FRONT

Artillery Fire There Becoming More Active, but Shortage of Rifles Increases, Vienna Reports.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8.—By the employment of strong reinforcements the Russians have checked the Austro-German advance toward the Lublin Railway, which, if successful, would gravely imperil Warsaw, and turned the tables to the extent of placing them on the defensive, according to the official Russian announcement.

So far as communications are concerned, the Russians now have the advantage of positions, as they have a splendid system of railways behind them on which they can quickly move troops and guns to the threatened areas.

This battle, one of many since the Austro-Germans commenced their drive through Galicia, has only just commenced, but dispatches received in Geneva from Austrian sources admit that the Russians have thus far had the best of it and since Monday have inflicted heavy losses on the invaders. These dispatches state that thousands of wounded are continually arriving in Lemberg, Przemysl, and Jaroslau.

Russians Claim Success Everywhere.

PETROGRAD, July 7.—The following Russian official statement regarding the progress of hostilities was given out here tonight:

Between the Vistula and the Iepra Rivers, in the direction of Lublin, on Wednesday stubborn fighting continued. Between the villages of Josefow and Urzendow persistent attempts by the enemy to capture the heights on the right bank of Podlitie Brook were unavailing. On the upper course of the River Urzendowka the enemy delivered violent attacks against the sector of the villages of Skortchitze and Evunine. These were repulsed and we threw him back in complete disorder.

Along the road leading from Krasnik and the Rivers Bystritsa and Kossajevka, where the enemy's dispositions form a salient angle, our troops on Wednesday successfully continued to develop the counter-attacks begun Tuesday, and the enemy was compelled to pass to the defensive. In the course of the day we took on this front no fewer than 2,000 prisoners and several machine guns.

On the sector of Korsajevko as far as the Wieprz River there were isolated attacks by the enemy on Wednesday morning to the north of the villages of Gulitcheff and Olkhovetz and near Tarnogora, and between the Wieprz and the western Bug there was an artillery duel. In this sector the enemy tried to advance only in the region of the village of Maslomentche, to the south of Grubeschow, taking the offensive with compact masses, but he was easily stopped by our fire.

On the roads from Lemberg (Galicia) between the Towns of Kamlonka and Gliniany on the evening of the 5th the enemy took the offensive at numerous points, throwing fresh forces into the fighting south of the Village of Jemno. He nowhere, however, achieved any success, but, having suffered severe losses, was compelled to suspend his movements.

At all other points there was no change. At some points there have been only isolated local actions and artillery duels, and elsewhere a stubborn conflict by mining.

Berlin Reports More Captures.

BERLIN, July 7, by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—The German Army Headquarters today gave out the following official statement:

On the west bank of the Upper Vistula we made good progress.

To the east of the Vistula there was no important change.

During pursuit of the Russians to the Zlota Lipa River from July 3 to July 5 the Germans captured 3,850 men. The number of prisoners made south of Biale Bloto has been increased to seven officers and about 800 men.

In Poland, south of the Vistula, the Germans stormed Height 95, to the east of Dolowatka and south of Borszymow. The Russian losses were very considerable. Ten machine guns, one revolver gun and a quantity of rifles were taken.

More to the northward, near the Vistula, a Russian charge was repulsed.

The Czernowitz, Bukowina, correspondent of the Zeitung am Mittag says that the Russians in great force continue their efforts to break the Austrian lines on the Dniester front, but that all attacks are steadily repulsed with great losses. He continues:

"The scarcity of rifles with the Russians is growing greater daily. The reserves are unarmed until they begin the attack, and then they take rifles from their fallen comrades. The Russian artillery fire, however, has grown more active."

Vienna Tells of Repelling Foe.

VIENNA, July 7, (via London.)—An official statement given out today by the Austrian War Department said:

To the north of Krasnik, (Russian Poland,) the battle was invigorated by the participation of strong Russian reserves. Russian counter-attacks were launched at several places, but all were repulsed.

The following later bulletin was issued tonight:

On the front held by Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army fighting continues. Russian reinforcements arrived and took the offensive at several places but were repulsed, losing severely. The number of our war prisoners has increased.

On the Bug River and in Eastern Galicia the situation is unchanged. In the battles on the lower Zlota Lipa River, from July 3 to July 5, 8,850 Russians were captured.

CZAR AND MIKADO TO UNITE?

Tokio Dispatches Say Details of Alliance Are Almost Complete.

HONOLULU, July 7.—An alliance between Japan and Russia is reported by Tokio dispatches to local Japanese papers to be imminent.

Advices received today say that the Elder Statesman spent yesterday in completing details of the reported alliance and that it is nearly in final form.

MINES AROUND ARCHANGEL?

Germans Said to Have Succeeded in Strewing Them There.

The finding of German mines in the waters around the Russian port of Archangel is reported in a Copenhagen dispatch to the Hamburger Nachrichten of June 22, just received here. The dispatch reads:

"An Admiral, whose name is not stated, says in the Information that he has seen a large number of mines in the waters near Archangel. He thinks the mines were either set by German steamers or, packed under false labels in chests, were sent to Stockholm and thence shipped further to Narvik, where there is a neutral ship that took the mines aboard for a Norwegian merchant.

"On board the ship there were a number of persons whom the authorities at Narvik can ascertain without difficulty to be German officers. As a result of the peculiar nature of the Norwegian coast, the Germans could there undertake regular excursions for the strewing of such mines. If measures are not soon adopted against this," the Admiral added, "the justification of his statements would be shown this Summer."

AUSTRIA'S OFFER FOR NEUTRAL RUMANIA

Gift of Bukowina and Bessarabia Proposed After Conference With Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A telegram from Sofia says that on Sunday an important conference took place in Vienna between Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Herr von Jagow, Count Burian and Count Tisza. The conference was also attended by M. Majorescu, ex-Premier of Rumania, now in Vienna on a special mission.

It is stated that Austria offered Rumania the Bukowina and Bessarabia in exchange for Rumania's neutrality until the end of the war.

SATISFIED WITH BRITAIN'S AID.

French Minister of Munitions Says Allies' Resources Are Ample.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8.—The Daily Chronicle publishes an interview with Albert Thomas, the French Minister of Munitions, who is now in London and had a long conference with Mr. Lloyd George yesterday. He discussed the question of the huge demand which the war is making on the munitions factories of this country and France.

"It is our duty," said Mr. Thomas, "to organize victory. To this we are banding all our energies. The war may be long; difficulties may reach us of which we had no prevision at the start; but we shall keep on until the end."

"Then we may disregard any hints about the French nation being tired of the war?" asked the interviewer.

"Certainly you may," was the emphatic reply. "We are going to see this thing brought to an end. We have no doubt about the result, however long it may take us to arrive at the desired ending of the war. There can be, there will be, no end to it save the complete victory of the Allies."

"It has been whispered in this country," said the interviewer, "that there is a certain amount of dissatisfaction in France with the efforts which are being put forward by Great Britain."

"You may disregard this altogether," said the Minister. "We know how great are the resources of your country. We know what immense efforts you have put forth, which have been a surprise not only to us but to the enemy as well, and we have every reason for believing and knowing that these immense resources will continue to be used in the service of the Allies."

"Then the entente between France and Great Britain remains as cordial as ever?"

"Absolutely, there is the most perfect understanding between the Governments of the two countries.

"Understand me, I do not say that our common task is an easy one, nor do I say that we are on the eve of a speedy victory; but what I do say is that, be the struggle long or short, we are both ready to double, to treble, to quadruple, and, if necessary, to increase tenfold the output of munitions of war.

"We have pooled our resources, and I, for one, have no doubt that these resources are great enough to stand any strain which we may be called upon to put upon them; nor have I any fear of an ultimate triumph. All the great moral forces of the world are on our side. The Allies are fighting for the freeing of Europe from the domination of militarism; and that is fighting into which every democrat can throw himself heart and soul. Defeat in such a cause is unthinkable."

RESENTS HALDANE'S MUNITIONS STORY

Lloyd George Calls His Version of the Conference Inaccurate.

NICOLL SOUNDS A WARNING

Says the Situation Is Worse Than the Minister Has Yet Told the Public.

LONDON, July 7. — David Lloyd George, British Minister of Munitions, in an authorized statement tonight, takes issue with Viscount Haldane on the latter's version of what took place at a meeting of a committee of the cabinet in October to consider the matter of the supply of munitions of war. Mr. Lloyd George says that Viscount Haldane's version was "incomplete and in some respects inaccurate," and adds:

"The very fact of this conflict of memory having arisen shows the unwisdom of those partial and unauthorized disclosures of decisions of highly confidential committees of the Cabinet."

In a speech before the National Liberal Club on July 5 Viscount Haldane said that in October a committee, presided over by Lord Kitchener, assembled in the war office. David Lloyd George and other ministers were in attendance. It was decided, said Haldane, that it would be necessary to increase the output of munitions tenfold. Every one was consulted and the necessary orders were given to manufacturers, who undertook to execute them.

If these orders had been executed, said Viscount Haldane, the country would have been fully supplied, but labor difficulties confounded all the calculations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8.—The Daily News says:

"Lord Haldane, seen last night, said with reference to Mr. Lloyd George's communiqué that he had no statement to make. It is pointed out in other quarters that the first announcement of the Cabinet committee on munitions was made two or three months ago by Mr. Asquith, who said that Lord Kitchener was Chairman. It has been stated in the press that among the members of the committee were Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Haldane, Mr. McKenna, and Mr. Churchill. Lord Haldane, it is suggested, in his references to the committee mentioned matters which had already been made public, either in Ministerial statements or through the press."

NICOLL ATTACKS HALDANE.

Warns Against Attempting to Deceive the British People.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 7.—Sir William Robertson Nicoll, a close friend of David Lloyd George, writing in his paper, The British Weekly, on the munitions question, says:

"Every one is asking why Woolwich should be only partially employed. We wait for an answer, and all that Lord Haldane has to say is: 'Do not sacrifice von Donop. This matter was dealt with by a distinct committee.'

"We deliberately affirm that it is matter of common knowledge that the shortage of munitions is even graver than the Minister of Munitions himself in his refreshingly bold speeches has ventured to tell the public. This business cannot rest as it is. We recognize to the full that everything cannot be told at present, but the nation will not submit, after Lord Haldane's speech, to the darkness which shrouds the situation. They do not wish to go back to what is past and done with; at the same time they will see to it that men unworthy of their confidence shall no longer remain in their employment or be accorded the powers which they have misused or abused. All experience shows that if a democracy is to act promptly and wisely it must know the truth.

"The democracy must know, or they will act rashly and impulsively. A nation naturally prefers its ease and would, in ordinary circumstances, choose the prophet of smoothness; but things have gone too far for ease. When the British people were told of the Indian mutiny they made up their mind to break the rebellion. In the American civil war the nation was told everything, and they sanctioned at last the tremendous resolve to expend two lives for one which enabled Grant and Sherman to attain victory.

"The nation has not yet fallen from the eyes of the British people, but they are falling every day, and the nation will have an answer and actions and will make very short work of any who will attempt to deceive it, for deceit means betrayal."

"BLACKMAIL DIPLOMACY."

London Morning Post's View of German Editors' Appeal to America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8.—The Morning Past in an editorial article entitled "Blackmail Diplomacy" says:

"That the editors of some of the principal German newspapers have been so kind as to communicate their views to The New York World on the subject of the siege of Germany by Great Britain does not imply that they meant what they said to Herr Karl Wiegand, who acted as intermediary. That gentleman is the Berlin correspondent of The New York World, a position which he holds in time of war under the surveillance of military authorities. There is at no time any such thing as a free press in Germany.

"As all the editors with whom the Berlin correspondent of The New York World conversed were aware that what they said would be known to the German Government it is clear that they would say, what the officials desired, neither more or less. The probability is that their sentiments were dictated by the German foreign office.

"It is not long since that these same editors with one accord uttered a lamentable tale that Germany was starving by reason of the British 'siege.' Germany, in fact, was not starving, nor was the British cordon drawn by any means as closely as it ought to have been drawn. The design was to create a pathetic impression upon the humane American.

"The New York World is being made a vehicle of a similar appeal in this instance. Besides food, which is now only mentioned incidentally, copper, cotton and rubber are specified as commodities which are necessary. No doubt Germany really is in need of these things, but there is a wide margin between need and destitution. If Germany perceived that six months or a year hence she would want a particular commodity she would begin at once to try to obtain it. Part of her marvelous organization for war consists in foreseeing requirements and providing for them beforehand.

"In the case under consideration the appeal made by Germany to America is not to sentiment, but to self-interest. It is couched in terms of blackmail. Germany says, in effect, if you will induce England either by threats or by force to allow supplies to go through to Germany, we will stop sinking your ships with our submarines.

"There is not much to charm the President in the invitation. It is greatly to the interest of America that the war should be ended as soon as possible, quite apart from the interests of humanity as a whole, but the President is asked by Professor Delbruck, Herr Felix Eckhardt, editor of the Hamburger Korrespondent; Herr August Stein, political Director of the Frankfurter Zeitung, and other eminent German journalists to take that method which above all others would, if it could be put into operation, lengthen the war."

Having discussed the arguments put forward by Delbrueck and Stein the editorial article proceeds:

"No nation being at war with another nation has ever done anything else but try to besiege the enemy if that operation were practicable. Such in fact is one of the main purposes for which navies are built.

"The German case is so singularly weak that it tends to confirm the supposition that Germany really is beginning to feel the pinch. We sincerely hope it may be so, for it is true. There is doubtless a subsidiary purpose to be served by the German editors; it is to excite the German subjects of United States to renew their efforts to bring pressure to bear upon the American Government. The United States, like other nations, must choose whether she will be governed by Germany or will be mistress in her own house."

DANUBE BOAT A 'TERROR.'

British Captain, with Mixed Crew, Keeps Austrians Worried.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELGRADE, July 7, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—There are understood to be weighty reasons why nothing must be known in England of the composition of the mixed artillery force which under General Jivkovitch, military commander of the district, has charge of the defense of Belgrade. One can say nothing then except that the force is charmingly cosmopolitan and that the young gentlemen (I cannot happily at the moment remember their nationality for I have not seen them since lunch) who have charge of the picket boat commonly known as "the Terror of the Danube" have great larks with it. They poke their way on dark nights into creeks and passages where they are not in the least expected and annoy the Austrians dreadfully.

The Austrians have three picket gunboats which look like toy dreadnoughts with machine guns mounted in their turrets. Any one of them could eat up the "Terror" in a few minutes if it could get at it. Ten days ago one of the dreadnoughts chased it into a prepared mine field and the dreadnought's remnants drifted ashore on Kolara Island in midstream, where the hull and turrets are plainly visible from Belgrade.

The young gentleman in command of the "Terror" has within the last two days been decorated by his government and most thoroughly has he earned it. Night after night he and those with him go gayly on errands of the utmost danger and they keep fairly terrorized an enemy force of monitors and gunboats and whatnots of literally more than a hundred times their strength.

PERFECT 3-INCH GUN FOR OUR SUBMARINES

Navy's Ordnance Experts Design a New Type—First One Goes in the M-1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7. — Secretary Daniels announced today that the ordnance experts of the navy had designed and that the naval gun shops had built a new type of 3-inch rapid-fire guns which would be installed in Submarine M-1, soon to be placed in commission.

Mr. Daniels said every test had resulted satisfactorily, and that within ten days the gun and its carriage would be sent from the ordnance factory here to New York for mounting on the submarine under construction at the Electric Boat Company's plant.

No navy in the world has a better weapon of the kind than the Ordnance Bureau has evolved, according to the Secretary. The carriage, it is explained, operates somewhat like those of disappearing guns in shore batteries. The rifle is raised through ports to the deck by electric machinery, and after firing is carried quickly back into its place under the water-tight hatch. The new gun is made shorter than the regular three-inch navy rifle to meet space limitations. This reduces its range somewhat, but it has been fitted for very high angle fire, which will give it some chance for use against aeroplanes.

No submarine now in commission in the United States Navy mounts any outside defense gun. A number of German submarines have outside guns. All new submarines in the United States Navy are to be equipped with these guns. This is considered an important matter, because without such weapons it is difficult for a submarine to attempt to exercise the belligerent right of visit and search when challenging merchant ships on the high seas during a war, and it was only when the Germans began to bring into action their new submarines, mounting such weapons, that it became apparent the German submarine could be used in holding merchantman for visit and search.

CANNOT PAY FOR SEA LOSSES

McKenna Replies to a Question Regarding the Lusitania.

LONDON, July 7.—The British Government "cannot undertake to pay compensation for losses at sea owing to the action of the enemy," Reginald McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, today informed a questioner in the House of Commons.

The questioner wanted the survivors of the Cunard liner Lusitania compensated for their lost effects.

STOP SHIPS FROM AMERICA.

British Hold Up Greek Steamers and Take Them to Malta.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8.—According to an Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, the Greek steamers Thessaloniki and Janina, from the United States, were stopped at Gibraltar and were subsequently conveyed to Malta for further examination.

The Thessaloniki sailed from New York on June 19 for Piraeus. There is no mention in the maritime records of the Janina.

STARTS PLATURIA INQUIRY.

American Embassy Asks Germany About Seizure of Oil Ship.

BERLIN, July 7, (via London, July 8.)—The United States Embassy has taken up the case of the American steamer Platuria, which, while on the way from New York with a cargo of petroleum consigned to a Swedish port, was stopped by a German warship and taken to Swinemunde.

The Embassy also is endeavoring to obtain explanations concerning several other neutral vessels which have been taken to Swinemunde for investigation and search.

FEARS SUBMARINE WAR WILL HIT FOOD SUPPLY

Lord Selborne's Warning Moves Parliament to Limit Slaughter Of Cattle.

LONDON, July 7.—The Earl of Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture, in moving in the House of Lords this evening the second reading of the bill which empowers the Government to prohibit the slaughter of young stock so as to conserve the meat supply, expressed the opinion that the Germans were putting their whole shipbuilding strength into the construction of submarines. German submarines, he said were taking a steady toll of British ships, and as the war continued it was probable that more submarines would be engaged in this task.

It would not be the fault of the German Admiralty, he continued, if Germany failed to deal a fatal blow at the carrying trade which supplied food to England. As it was, even if there was no diminution of the overseas supply of meat, there would probably be less for the use of the civil population.

The bill passed the second reading.

BAVARIAN FOOD ORDINANCE.

Imprisonment for Dealers Who Charge Excessive Prices.

MUNICH, July 7, (via London.)—The military authorities of Bavaria today issued an ordinance providing for a maximum of one year's imprisonment for dealers charging excessive prices for articles of daily consumption, including food and heating and lighting substances.

A similar penalty is to be inflicted on those withholding stocks from sale in order to produce higher prices, and on retailers refusing to sell to intending purchasers.

BIG BRITISH CRUISER HIT, SAY GERMANS

Official Report of 14,800-Ton Craft Torpedoed by Submarine on June 20.

An official German report of the torpedoing of a large British armored cruiser by a submarine on June 20 is contained in the Hamburger Nachrichten of June 23, received here yesterday. The report has never been cabled to this country. The announcement, which was circulated through the press of Germany by the semi-official Wolff Telegraph Bureau, under date of June 21, reads:

"On June 20, one of our submarines, about 100 nautical miles east of Firth of Forth, attacked an English armored cruiser, apparently of the Minotaur class. The torpedo struck, but its effect could not be observed by the submarine."

The announcement was signed by the Acting Chief of the Admiralty Staff, Behncke.

The German newspaper explains that the armored cruisers of the Minotaur class were built in 1908, with a displacement of 14,800 tons. Their armament consists of four 23.4 centimeter guns, ten 7.6 centimeter guns, and five submerged torpedo tubes for torpedoes of 45 calibre. The crew of these cruisers includes 755 men.

The date of the alleged attack, mentioned in the German press, just preceded this announcement made by the British Admiralty:

H. M. S. Roxburgh was struck by a torpedo on Sunday last (June 20) in the North Sea, but the damage sustained was not serious, and she was able to proceed under her own steam. There were no casualties.

The Roxburgh is an armored cruiser displacing 10,850 tons.

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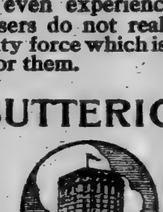

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PRESIDENT TELLS GERARD WHAT TO SAY

Continued from Page 1.

note of June 6 indicating that Government's willingness to adhere to and admit the correctness of the principles of international law and humanity involved in the submarine warfare, this Government does not feel able to discuss details with Germany. It is understood that President Wilson is anxious for some expression from Germany indicating whether it will abide generally by the principles set forth in the American notes, and while there may later be an adjustment of details, there can be no compromise on principles.

Bernstorff Sees Lansing.

During the day Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, back from his Summer home at Cedarhurst, L. I., tendered his congratulations to Mr. Lansing on his elevation to the Secretaryship of State and asked informally concerning the latest phases of the negotiations through Ambassador Gerard.

The Secretary, in accordance with diplomatic courtesy on such occasions, outlined to Count von Bernstorff what had been transmitted by Ambassador Gerard, but gave no intimation as to the course which the United States Government would follow. Count von Bernstorff said he had no advices of his own concerning the situation, and it is understood had no suggestions to make.

After the conference it was said that Count von Bernstorff learned that Ambassador Gerard's message was not of a character which would necessarily require an answer.

Although officials have been generally reticent concerning the nature of Ambassador Gerard's conversation with German Foreign Office functionaries, it was said that his message did not make clear whether the German Government had asked him to obtain the views of the United States on the tentative draft or whether in showing him a copy the implication was that the American Government could, if it chose, comment on it before the note was completed. As a result of his conferences, however, the Ambassador asked if the State Department had any instructions for him.

Urge Firm Stand.

Some of the President's advisers seem to think advantage should be taken of the opportunity to reiterate most firmly that the United States having stated its position on the law and the facts, can make no concessions from its strictly legal position or consider any modus vivendi involving a temporary arrangement as between the belligerents until there is a clear understanding on Germany's attitude toward the principle compelling visit and search before destroying unresisting merchantmen.

While the optimism which has prevailed in official quarters for some time as a result of Ambassador Gerard's early messages has to some extent been dissipated by the unsatisfactory character of some of the proposals made in the tentative draft, the situation still is regarded among well-informed officials as susceptible of a friendly settlement. Emphasis was laid on the fact the German Foreign Office apparently seemed anxious to learn the minimum of American demands in submitting the tentative draft, and the belief was expressed that further conferences with other departments of the Government and even with Emperor William himself might be planned in the event that the proposed note as shown to Ambassador Gerard was not viewed favorably by the United States.

According to Secretary Lansing no information has come as to the date when the German reply will be formally delivered to Ambassador Gerard. It is inferred, however, that the effort to conduct informal negotiations will delay the completion of the document for several days, perhaps another week.

HEARS BERLIN IS DEFIANT.

Paris Press Reports Gerard as Dissatisfied with Answer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Thursday, July 8.—La Patrie prints under the largest scare head seen in any French newspaper since the war a cable dispatch from the United States announcing that Ambassador Gerard at Berlin is not satisfied with the German reply to the American note. "Germany Against America" is the headline.

The majority of the press refrained from comment on the cable, waiting further details, but Paris opinion regards the news as a confirmation of the universal expectation. The idea is firmly established in France that Germany intends to do everything from organized assassination and terrorism to actual war to prevent America supplying munitions to the Allies.

The Echo de Paris says:

"It is no longer a question between Germany and America of violations of neutrality, presented as the inevitable consequence of the new methods of warfare. The American people are now facing direct and repeated attacks on their independence and sovereignty by reason of some imaginary right of life or death which one of the belligerents pretends to exert over American citizens on account of their supposed sympathies or the simple exercise of their own industries as assured by international law."

GERMAN INTERESTS FIRST.

What the Kreuzzeitung Says About the Submarine Decision.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 7, (via The Hague.)—The Kreuzzeitung says significantly:

"We do not treat the question [the American demand with regard to submarine warfare] which is now nearing a decision lightly. We do not underestimate the dangers and difficulties, particularly the possible effect on maritime neutrals. But what is for us a question of life and death must take precedence over all other considerations. We are engaged in a fight for our existence, and, therefore, this difficulty, too, like all others, must be overcome."

TORNADO KILLS 20 IN CINCINNATI

Continued from Page 1.

in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Tornadoes swept districts northwest of St. Louis, blowing part of a Wabash Railroad train from the track, and devastating St. Charles, Mo. The wind at the latter place blew eighty miles an hour.

Similar storms were reported to have struck St. Peter, Mo., and Lawrenceville, Ill., which is a few miles west of Vincennes, Ind. First reports said two persons were killed at Lawrenceville.

Exceptionally heavy rains were reported from all sections of the affected territory, especially at Rock Island, Ill., and Cincinnati, Ohio. At the former town merchandise stocks were damaged when water poured into basements and rose in some instances to floors on the street levels.

The rains extended over a greater territory than the windstorms, Valentine, Neb., reporting a fall of more than 4 inches; Terre Haute, Ind., 3.7 inches, and Chicago 1.04 inches. Official forecasts for the storm-swept territory promised a cessation of the disturbances by tomorrow.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—A tornado and cloudburst, which swept St. Louis and St. Charles Counties late today, caused damage which may aggregate half a million dollars, isolated several small towns, blew half a passenger train clear off the tracks and deluged parts of the affected territory with four inches of rain in half an hour.

In spite of all the storm's severity no definite reports of loss of life had been received up to 9 o'clock tonight, although railroad men brought a rumor that the village of St. Peters had been blown away and that forty of its several hundred inhabitants had been killed.

St. Charles suffered most from the tornado. St. Borromeo's Roman Catholic Church, built at a cost of $100,000, was wrecked, the storm wrenching out the east and west walls, and cracking the south wall so that it crumbled. A wall and part of the roof of St. Joseph's Hospital were torn away. The panic-stricken patients were removed to safety. The west wall and half the roof of the Second Baptist Church caved in and many houses were damaged. The Sacred Heart Convent was badly damaged.

Wind gauges there registered eighty miles an hour and an area of more than 100 square blocks in the city were more or less ruined. The Wabash bridge over Dardenne Creek between O'Fallon and St. Peters was demolished.

The storm came from the southwest, but as it struck St. Charles it swerved north. The first volley of wind was followed by the heaviest rain in the memory of a generation, and then came hail. The storm swept across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers into Madison County, Illinois, where its fury seems to have been spent.

An automobile party which rushed to St. Peter returned to St. Charles late tonight and reported that while every house in the town had been badly damaged and many demolished, no one was killed and few persons were hurt. The town was strewn with stacks of wheat which had been carried from neighboring fields by the wind. It was believed the damage to wheat alone was $100,000.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 7.—Lawrenceville, Ill., fifty miles south of Terre Haute, was visited by a terific wind storm late today. Two persons are reported to have been killed and more than fifty houses were destroyed. It is estimated the damage will exceed half a million dollars.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 7.—A cloudburst here tonight flooded basements in the business section and in some instances submerged first floors. Considerable damage was done to merchandise and the property loss was heavy.

THREE DEAD IN INDIANA.

Tracks Washed Out and Wires Torn Down.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 7.—A rain and electrical storm, which swept Central and Southern Indiana late this afternoon and tonight caused three deaths.

An unidentified prisoner on the State Penal Farm at Greencastle, was struck by lightning and killed.

Near Vincennes, Tom Riley's farmhouse was blown down and his daughter killed. Floyd Oakes was killed at Martinsville, while repairing broken wires.

It was reported that Roy Chambers, a farmer, was caught beneath his barn near Bicknell, and killed.

In many places the rain amounted to a deluge. There were washouts on all railroads and interurban lines and telegraph and telephone service was interrupted.

CARS BLOWN FROM TRACK.

Pennsylvania Passenger Train Held Up by Floods.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 7.—Word was received here that four cars of Pennsylvania passenger train No. 8, from Cincinnati to Cleveland, were blown from the track in the storm somewhere between Cincinnati and Columbus.

The entire train was stalled later, as there was four feet of water over the track, according to reports.

11 DEAD IN WRECK IN NIAGARA GORGE

Continued from Page 1.

the time the relief party reached the scene it was dark, and it had been raining hard for more than half an hour. The injured were carried to the Shelter House on the wharf, where first aid was rendered. Pickets torn from nearby fences and fragments of wooden boxes found on the wharf served as splints for the broken legs and arms, while underskirts were torn into bandages to hold the splints in place.

A child two months old, the daughter of Mrs. Mabel Orange, of 157 Carroll Street, Toronto, escaped without a scratch, and was found wedged between branches of a tree. Her mother is in the hospital with both arms broken and other injuries.

The General Hospital at Niagara Falls, Ont., was taxed beyond its capacity with the injured. Some were placed in the Nurses' Home and others in the Supervisor's house, while several small children, slightly injured, were cared for in nearby homes. At least fifty persons suffering slight injuries were taken to Toronto on the boat, to be cared for at their homes.

Stories of Survivors.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 7.—All the ambulances in the city were sent to the steamer wharf at 11 o'clock tonight to meet the Chippewa, which arrived with ten dead and a score injured, victims of the trolley accident near Queenston. The dead were taken to the City Morgue, where an inquest will be held tomorrow. The injured were hurried to the General Hospital. Among the injured were many women and children.

Miss Dorothy Norris of 54 Rosemount Avenue, a girl of 16, escaped with a bruised cheek and a wrenched arm. She said:

"We were going at a tremendous rate, and twice I thought we were going to tip over before we finally did. I'm sure the motorman must have lost control of the car, or he never would have gone at such a pace. The car was crowded and many were standing. I was up near the front. When the car went over I was conscious only of a tremendous crush. I scrambled out without much difficulty, but lost my hat and purse. There was a great heap of dead and injured, some under the car and some free of the car.

Three sisters, Annie, Beatrice, and Emily Hall of 858 Queen Street East, aged 14, 12, and 10 years respectively, were near the back of the car. All escaped without a scratch.

"I didn't lose consciousness when the car went into the ditch," said the oldest girl, "but everything got black for a minute or two. I thought I was going to be killed. But I pulled myself out when the man above me moved and looked for my sisters. First Beatrice and then Emily jumped out right beside me, and we found that we had no serious bruises and no bones broken. We gave our coats to some children who lost theirs."

SEEKS TAMMANY AID FOR REDISTRICTING

After Sounding Wagner, Brackett Plans Fight in Constitutional Convention.

A DIVISION OF CONTROL

New Proposal Would Open Way for City to Dominate Assembly, but Give Senate to Rural Counties.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 7.—Though he has suffered several setbacks in his effort to have the Constitutional Convention undertake a reapportionment of Senate districts, ex-Senator Truman W. Brackett of Saratoga, who is a Republican delegate-at-large to the convention, let it be known today that he had not abandoned his plan. Indeed, he has begun a movement to get support from the Tammany element in the convention.

In the group of up-State Republicans who have lined up with Mr. Brackett are many men who in the course of service in the Legislature have entertained the friendliest relations with the Tammany lawmakers of their day. This places a new alliance between the Tammany delegates in the convention and Mr. Brackett and his group of standpat Republicans decidedly within the realm of possibility.

A Senate reapportionment by the Constitutional Convention would render it necessary for that body to remain in session beyond Aug. 16, the day on which Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, in a recent communication to Elihu Root, President of the convention, declared it would be necessary to place in his hands a completed draft of the revised Constitution in order to enable him to print it in his call for the general election, when the new Constitution should be submitted to the voters in order to become effective on Jan. 1 next, if ratified at the polls. It was intimated today that ex-Senator Brackett and his friends were prepared, even through resort to filibustering tactics, to keep the convention in session long enough to allow a reapportionment on the basis of the new census figures, which, according to the Secretary of State, will not be available until early in September. Under the circumstances it might be necessary either to submit the revised Constitution at a special election or not submit it until the Presidential election of 1916, when it would take effect on Jan. 1, 1917, if approved by a majority of the voters.

"I have not changed my mind about the wisdom of having the Constitutional Convention provide the reapportionment," said Mr. Brackett today. "I believe a majority of the members of the Committee on Legislative Organization share my opinion. What the convention will do about it I am not, of course, in a position to predict."

What Brackett Plan Means.

In order to bring about Democratic support Mr. Brackett and his friends have come out openly in favor of a Constitutional amendment under which the way would be opened for New York City to control the Assembly. But to offset this the men who stand with Mr. Brackett will insist that representation in the Senate be arranged on a territorial basis.

The Brackett plan provides for popular representation in the lower house, which would mean that county lines could be crossed in mapping out Assembly districts, a decided advantage to New York City. In the Senate Mr. Brackett believes a fair allotment would be one member to each county. This would reduce the number of Senators from New York City to five, whereas at present the city has twenty-three. It would increase the total number of Senators by a dozen, and the entire increase would go to up-State districts, principally to rural counties. Under the Brackett plan even a coalition between the representatives of all the big cities in the upper house would not disturb rural control of that house.

Mr. Brackett today had a conference with Robert F. Wagner, majority leader of the Senate and delegate to the Constitutional Convention. From their talk Mr. Brackett was led to infer that Senator Wagner, who may be assumed to speak for Tammany, was not unfavorably disposed toward the proposition of having the Constitutional Convention make a Senate reapportionment. Senator Wagner was told that if he could get the "highbrow" element in the Democratic minority in the convention to fall in line for the plan the Committee on Legislative Organization would see to it that a reapportionment proposition was placed before the convention.

As nearly all the Republican leaders, including Elihu Root, and some of the Democratic "highbrows" have come out in opposition to reapportionment by the convention, it is certain that Mr. Brackett cannot hope to put his plan through except after a bitter fight. De Lancey Nicoll, one of the Democratic delegates, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention twenty years ago, when a Senate reapportionment was undertaken as part of the convention's work, described graphically before the present convention the other day the bitter partisan strife which kept the convention of 1894 in a turmoil from the moment the reapportionment plan was presented to the day when it adjourned sine die.

Abandons Objectionable Proposal.

As a peace offering to the Democrats, so it is believed in some quarters, Mr. Brackett, as Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Organization, today moved to have stricken from the calendar a proposal presented by that committee, largely in deference to the wishes of Chairman Brackett, which would bar New York City effectively from control in either branch of the Legislature.

"This proposal was put out merely for the purpose of provoking discussion on the subject," said Mr. Brackett. "Now that we have debated the proposition and the convention, by defeating the O'Brien proposal which embodied the antithesis to the proposal put out by the committee, has shown its hand, there is no necessity any longer for the proposal to remain on the calendar. It has served its purpose."

At the session today the convention took favorable action over decided opposition on a report from the Committee on Rules under which from now on the convention will meet every day in the week except Sunday. Under the rule which governed its sittings until today the convention has held no sessions on Mondays or Saturdays. The Monday session under the new rule will begin at 8:30 in the evening and the session on other days at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Public hearings before a majority of the committee will be concluded in the present week and then these bodies will start work on the drafting of the proposals to be submitted first to the convention and finally to the voters.

Thwarts Rural Assessors.

The Committee on Legislative Powers, of which William Barnes is Chairman, tonight voted to report favorably and without amendment the A. E. Smith proposal vesting in the State Tax Commission or the State Board of Equalization the sole right of assessing New York City property beyond the city boundaries for taxation purposes. This is done at present by local Boards of Assessors, and it has been a complaint of long standing that city property in lonely country districts taken for aqueduct purposes has been assessed as though built up with skyscrapers by these rural boards, thus rendering virtually immune from taxation surrounding property held by residents of the locality.

The committee also voted to report a proposal presented by Ray B. Smith, Republican of Onondaga, which would give the Governor the power to convene the Assembly alone in extraordinary session, as he now has the power to convene the Senate alone or the Legislature as a body. The Smith amendment also gives to the Assembly the power to convene in extraordinary session on its own initiative for the purpose of starting impeachment proceedings against a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other elective State officials, and it vests power in the Senate and Assembly to convene in extraordinary session without being summoned by the Governor for the purpose of impeaching judiciary officers.

PLEADS FOR TAXPAYERS.

Marshall Wants Constitution to Lessen Special Assessment Burdens.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 7.—Louis Marshall, Chairman of the Bill of Rights Committee of the Constitutional Convention, appeared today as the advocate of what he termed the "inarticulate taxpayer" when he urged the wisdom of writing into the revised Constitution some provision for the protection of taxpayers against too heavy assessments on property benefited by public improvements. Mr. Marshall let it be known that he was prompted to make this suggestion by complaints he had received from New York City, accompanied by requests for relief from the alleged practice of the city authorities of placing far too large a proportion of the expense for such improvements on the property benefited.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Joel Squiers of New York, head of the Street Opening Bureau, urged that the Board of Estimate could be trusted to do even-handed justice in such matters, and protested that excessive protection of taxpayers would retard public improvements.

"That is true," said Mr. Marshall, "and we want to get the views of the city authorities very fully. But I know from my own experience that the time has come when some protection for the inarticulate taxpayer must be considered. New York City, nearly up to its debt limit, would be disposed to impose as large a proportion as possible of the expense for public improvements on special rather than general taxation. Experience has shown that the Legislature could not be depended upon to protect the taxpayers against the city authorities with the Corporation Counsel and the Board of Estimate pleading for the city against the taxpayers."

Mr. Squiers declared that the city had been very lenient in assessing property benefited by public improvements. He urged that the present plan of having property for street purposes condemned through commissions be abandoned and that constitutional provision be made for permanent salaried referees to do the work.

"It has come to be the recognized practice of these commissions that a sitting of an hour constitutes a day's work, entitling them to the per diem compensation of $10," said Mr. Squiers. "While I look upon the compromise judgment reached by three men as better than the judgment of any one man, no matter if he be a Justice of the Supreme Court, I feel that the trial of condemnation cases by Supreme Court Justices without a jury would largely eliminate the delays and inconveniences incidental to the present system. A special permanent tribunal—a condemnation board, for instance—might even be better for New York City."

Mr. Squiers said he knew of many instances wherein condemnation Commissioners had prevailed upon the official stenographer to note them as present from the beginning of the hearing instead of only five minutes, as was actually the case.

"Isn't that a scandal?" asked Chairman Marshall.

"It is and it isn't all, either," said Mr. Squiers. "It has been my duty to oppose the granting of double fees to men who have claimed pay for sitting at two condemnation proceedings carried on at different places at the same time."

Mr. Marshall laughed, and said he had heard of an instance where a condemnation Commissioner had improved the fleeting moments by being noted as present at five hearings simultaneously in progress.

SINKING FUNDS EXCESSIVE.

Burden Too Great on Present Generation, Experts Tell Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 7.—There is a surplus of $29,000,000 in the sinking funds of the State, according to a report submitted today to Henry L. Stimson, Chairman of the Committee on State Finance of the Constitutional Convention, by the Bureau of Municipal Research. The committee is trying to devise some constitutional corrective for the method of financing which has led to this condition and to the incidental saddling of excessive burdens on the taxpayers of the present generation.

According to the report the funded debts increased from $10,630,660 in 1906 to $185,500,660 in the present year. These debts must be discharged in the next fifty years, the bonds on an average having forty-five years yet to run. On Oct. 1 next, the report says, there will be $38,000,000 in the sinking funds, a sum sufficient, if invested at 3½ per cent. compound interest, to meet the entire amount of the funded debt of the State at maturity. At least, all the Legislature would have to provide for would be the annual interest during the life of the bonds.

The State has entirely disregarded the financial advantage of issuing long-term bonds, according to the report. Instead of small tax levies and distribution of the contributions over a fifty-year period, the State has levied high taxes and collected amounts far in excess of the requirements. During the three-year period from 1906 to 1909, a total of $12,487,691 was contributed in cash to the sinking funds to meet a bond issue of only $11,000,000. In that year the terror was discovered and the annual contributions reduced, but the enormous surplus then already assembled was not released, and remains in the sinking funds. Recognizing the error in the method, the fiscal officers of the State, in effect, have evaded the law governing sinking funds.

"Had every contribution been made in exact compliance with the law," the report says, "the sinking funds would show a still larger excess over actuarial requirements."

YEAR-ROUND LEGISLATURE.

Harold J. Hinman Proposes Short Meeting Each Month.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 7.—Deputy Attorney General Harold J. Hinman, majority leader of the Assembly, would have the Legislature hold monthly meetings of a week or more each all the year around with the exception of July and August. Before the Committee on Legislative Organization today he urged the adoption of his plan and was warmly supported by First Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, a former legislator of long experience.

"This is sound constitutional doctrine," said Mr. Hinman. "It would make for deliberation."

He urged that his plan would make it possible to get men of greater capacity to accept legislative office, because they would not be compelled to give four or five months of continuous service to the neglect of their own business affairs. There would be no congestion of unfinished business as in the closing days of the session now, because the unfinished business of one month would go over until the next. There would be no thirty-day period during which the Governor would be compelled to pass judgment upon from 500 to 1,000 bills. There would be greater deliberation in that the plan provides that no bill may be passed until the month following that in which it is introduced. It would stem the tide of "bureaucrat government," because there would be no necessity for giving department heads the right to establish rules and regulations with the force and effect of law if the Legislature were to meet every month.

Mr. Lewis said that bills upon their introduction would be printed and referred to committees, and that copies would be sent to the homes of the members, who would have three weeks to study them before being called upon to act upon them.

"The result of this plan," he said, "would be to give to every proposed legislative act that 'pitiless publicity' which, we have it upon high authority, is the best corrective agency."

"This plan if adopted is certain to arouse a more general interest in the State affairs among the people," said Mr. Lewis. "Under it freak legislation would disappear. The public press would be more potent in shaping legislation."

The Hinman proposal provides also for a change in the fiscal year, which now begins Oct. 1, so as to make it coincide with the calendar year.

FORD'S DRUG USERS SENT HOME CURED

Detroit Automobile Man Had Them and Alcoholics Treated Here as an Experiment.

GOING BACK TO GOOD JOBS

Manufacturer's New Hospital May Seek to Redeem Such Men to Useful Lives on Big Scale.

The last of the five habitual drug users and victims of alcoholism that Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile manufacturer, sent to this city to be cured left for Detroit last night. The three alcoholics returned to Detroit on Friday, after having been in the hospital conducted by Charles B. Towns on Central Park West near Ninetieth Street for seven days. The two drug victims, who returned yesterday, were in the same hospital twelve days. With the five men, three of whom were employed in the Ford factory, Mr. Ford sent a physician from the new hospital he has built in Detroit to study the progress made by the patients under the Towns treatment. The physician, Dr. C. H. Eisman, said yesterday afternoon that all of the men had been freed of their cravings, and apparently were ready to take a new hold on life.

The sending of the men to this city for treatment by Mr. Ford was in the nature of an experiment in practical sociology. He has never discharged a man from his factory because the man was a victim of alcoholism, Dr. Eisman said yesterday, and for a long time has sought to evolve some method by which such unfortunates could be given a chance to raise themselves to an equal footing with other employes in the factory. He believed they were almost hopelessly handicapped by their craving for liquor. The habitual drug users presented the same problem, and so Mr. Ford, while building the new Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit, decided to send several of the victims here with a physician to observe their treatment, and if the physician's report is favorable it is expected Mr. Ford will devote one of the units of his new hospital to curing other drug and alcohol victims.

One of the two drug users sent here was not employed in the Ford factory. Mr. Ford got him out of prison in Detroit. The victim in question is a young man who was arrested for stealing morphine in a Detroit drug store. The manufacturer's attention was called to him by one of the prison officers, and on investigating the case Mr. Ford found that the youth had acquired the drug habit through constant use of morphine on a doctor's prescription while he was ill, and had attempted to steal a quantity of the narcotic only after having made many fruitless efforts to purchase it when he could no longer get a doctor's prescription for it.

"I believe this new method of handling men formerly considered derelicts is going to solve one of the very biggest economic problems of the day," Mr. Towns said yesterday. "Mr. Ford is establishing a precedent that in the end will show all of the big industrial corporations of the country the best method by which they can reclaim that percentage of their men which is of least service to them and yet which, turned loose on society and unable to procure work, would constitute a most serious menace."

Dr. Eisman was elated over the results of the treatment.

"The victims looked like new men when they left for their homes," he said. "When I brought them here they were in desperate condition. The two drug users wanted morphine on the train while coming to New York. There is one thing an habitual user of drugs will not do. He will never say he doesn't want his narcotic when he does want it. When the two men left at 5 o'clock this afternoon they said they did not want any more drugs, and neither of them had had drugs of any sort for about four days. I deemed it safe to let them go home alone. The men showed a healthy eagerness to get to their homes in Detroit, and after a few days' rest they will return to their work ready to start all over. The youth whom Mr. Ford took from prison had not been a drug user for a great while, but the other man had been addicted to the habit for more than fifteen years."

Dr. Eisman said that among the 19,000 Ford employes he was certain the percentage of alcoholics and drug fiends was smaller than the average in other large industrial centres on account of a method Mr. Ford has introduced to "help the men help themselves." This system consists of having an investigating department which keeps in close touch with the men and is informed as to how each man spends even his spare time, the physician said. "When a man gets drunk, he said, the investigators seek the cause instead of having him discharged. The next step is to remove the cause whenever possible."

FORD AIMS TO TEACH PUBLIC TO EAT LESS

New Department in His Detroit Hospital to Inculcate Efficiency Through Diet.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 7.—Dr. James E. Mead has been directed to establish in the new Ford General Hospital at Grand and Hamilton Boulevards a department of dietetics, which shall teach the public to eat less and how to eat. It is believed by Dr. Mead, who is chief of the Ford Motor Company's physicians and Henry Ford's personal representative on the hospital board, and by Mr. Ford himself, that most persons eat three times the amount of food they need.

"We agree that too much food causes men to be sluggish of brain and abnormal of appetite," said Dr. Mead today in discussing the new department and explaining Mr. Ford's ideas regarding the diet department.

"The department of dietetics will be one of our means of preventing illness, which, we agree, is better than cure. While we are prepared to cure cases of addiction to drugs and to liquor, we prefer to prevent them."

The new department is in line with Henry Ford's ideas looking toward promoting the efficiency of men. He is developing city workers and office employes as effective workmen, but says he is not satisfied. He wants workmen of the future to be more alert and happier than ever.

He will not confine his work to employes, however. Any who will learn are welcome to the benefits of discoveries made by his staff of physicians.

"Thomas Edison eats less and does more than any other man I know," said Mr. Ford today. "The best authorities I can find tell me that we eat too much. I myself have tried out the theory that less eating is beneficial and I am thoroughly convinced that it is reliable."

Finds No "Political Crime" in Law.

Charles A. Oberwager of 233 Broadway, counsel for Rudolph Malik, the Austrian salesman who wrote President Wilson a letter threatening to commit a "political crime" unless the President sent him $300, will make a motion in the Federal court today to have the indictment under which Malik is being held in the Tombs dismissed on the ground that he did not commit a crime. Lawyer Oberwager will take the ground that a political crime is unknown in American law.

DENIES MILEAGE INCREASE.

Rate Decision Against Up-State Road by Public Service Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 7.—In refusing today to permit the Ulster & Delaware Railroad to increase its mileage book rate from 2 to 3 cents a mile the Second District Public Service Commission held, by a majority vote, that the commission lacked power to permit a rate to be increased above a maximum set by the Legislature.

Chairman Van Santvoord wrote the prevailing opinion, which was concurred in by Commissioners Hodson and Irvine. This opinion holds that should the commission assume that the power to permit such increases had been delegated to it by the passage of the Public Service Commission law, not only the mileage book law involved in the present case, but such statutes as the 3-cent maximum fare law, possibly even the 80-cent gas law for New York City, and similar enactments might be in effect repealed by the commission.

Commissioners Emmet and Carr dissent. Mr. Emmet holds that, had not the Legislature intended to take the ratemaking power out of the "often bungling" hands of the Legislature and place it for expert determination absolutely in the jurisdiction of the commission, the whole battle of Governor Hughes for the regulation of public utilities would have been vain. As the power to lower rates irrespective of legislative enactment is expressly granted in the Public Service Commission law, Mr. Emmet finds that the power to raise rates is implied beyond reasonable doubt. Were this power to raise rates to afford a reasonable return on investment in accordance with the facts disclosed in each case not implied, Mr. Emmet holds, the intent of Governor Hughes and of the Legislature which passed the law would have been anything but the distribution of even-handed justice to the railroads and the public.

The direct question whether the commission has power to raise rates in contravention of these older statutes never has been raised in this State before. The decision of the commission undoubtedly will be carried to the court of last resort for final determination.

The mileage book law was passed in 1895, and the decision holds that it was not repealed by the Public Service Commission law of 1907. On the contrary, when the consolidated laws were enacted in 1910, the Public Service Commission law was made part of the consolidated laws, as was the mileage book law. The mileage book law provides that whenever a railroad over 100 miles in length sells regular tickets up to the legal maximum of 3 cents it must sell a mileage book at 2 cents a mile.

BANKERS' AID TO FARMERS.

Chicago Conference Discusses Means of Needed Co-operation.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Need of co-operation between bankers and farmers, death to "cut-throat competition," and the establishment of a national platform aiming to bring them closer together, were emphasized at the opening session of the Banker-Farmer Conference here today.

Dolaring co-operation to be indispensable in business, David R. Forgan, President of the Chicago Clearing House and of the National City Bank of Chicago, contrasted the two fundamental business principles, suspicious competition and commercial co-operation.

B. F. Harris, President of the First National Bank of Champaign, Ill., and Chairman of the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers' Association, urged closer relations between the farmer and the banker.

In his address Mr. Harris remarked that the American banker individually was not the symbol of wealth he was generally believed to be. "The American banker assumes the greatest responsibility to the public, renders it the largest service for the least remuneration, and should have its confidence in like measure," said Mr. Harris.

F. B. Mumford, Dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri, said that the farmers' problem was essentially economic. Professor Mumford pointed out that the American farmers as a class had been slow to adopt new methods, and told of the difficulties facing the agricultural colleges when the institutions tried to get the results of their experiments adopted generally. He said that the bankers of the country "are peculiarly well situated to help in advancing the cause of better agriculture," and added:

"Recent investigations have clearly indicated that agriculture in America is under-capitalized. The very first step in farm betterment requires a much larger amount of capital in our agricultural operations than has been utilized in the last half century."

SAVED FROM LAUNCH AFIRE.

J. W. Clinton, Actor, and His Wife Are Burned Seriously.

Joseph W. Clinton, who was a member of the cast of "On Trial" in its run here, and his wife, an actress known on the stage as Cora Lawton Mitchell, were burned last evening when an alcohol stove exploded in the galley of their 30-foot launch, Peggy, and set fire to five gallons of alcohol in a can.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton, after cruising in the launch for two weeks, had the boat hauled up yesterday morning for repairs on the ways of the Lunde ship yards on the Manhattan side of the Harlem River at 239th Street. They were preparing their dinner when the explosion occurred.

The explosion was heard by Mr. and Mrs. Fox and Leonard Metzger, who were in a houseboat several hundred yards away, and all three hurried to the burning launch in a rowboat. Mr. Fox dragged Mr. Clinton from the flames in the galley. Mrs. Clinton had been thrown or had jumped from the galley window to the ground under the ways. The fire in the launch was extinguished by the rescuers and Policeman Holt of the West 177th Street Station. The damage was slight.

At Harlem Hospital it was said that Mr. Clinton's injuries were more dangerous than those of his wife, but that both were in a serious condition.

SIMON HAHN IS DISBARRED.

Newark Lawyer Accused of Keeping $18,000 Paid to Settle Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—Simon Hahn of Newark, a lawyer, former Assemblyman, and member of the committee which some years ago investigated many State departments, was disbarred today from practice in the Court of Chancery. This action was on the ground that his conduct in the divorce case of Charles S. Peaker was oppressive and fraudulent.

It was charged that Hahn was guilty of malpractice. The co-respondent named by Peaker was Charles M. Kase, and it was alleged Hahn extorted from him $25,000 as consideration for refusing to prosecute. Then, it was said, Hahn deceived Peaker as to the amount he obtained and gave him $2,000. After paying a detective agency, it was contended, Hahn kept upward of $18,000 for himself.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions, prevents Blisters, Callous and Sore Spots. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Don't go to the California Exposition without a supply of Allen's Foot-Ease. It makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. For FREE trial package, Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

COMSTOCK KEEPS HIS JOB.

Defies "Miserable Schemers Plotting to Oust Me."

The report from Washington on Tuesday that Anthony Comstock, head of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, was to be continued as a Post Office Inspector, was confirmed at the Post Office Department here yesterday. It was said that Chief Inspector Carter Keene in Washington had announced officially that the Government was in entire accord with Mr. Comstock's work.

It was rumored a month ago that Mr. Comstock was to be dropped from the payroll on June 30. He has been in the Government's employ for forty-three years, and it was charged that there was a conspiracy on the part of several persons in the Federal Building here to have him ousted. He defied these authorities and appealed to Washington. Yesterday the veteran censor of public morals said:

"The right must prevail. I knew all along the plans of the miserable schemers, plotting to oust me, would fail. I kept on doing my work as if nothing had happened. The society's record for the present year is nothing to be ashamed of. We have made sixty-seven arrests for the sale and distribution of indecent pictures, and we have confiscated 13,000 books and pamphlets."

PROTESTS HOME RULE PLAN

Citizens' Union Says Convention's Tentative Scheme Is Wrong.

The Citizens' Union, through its Secretary, W. E. Youker, yesterday sent a letter to the Cities Committee of the Constitutional Convention, responding to an announcement made by Seth Low, Chairman of the committee, inviting criticism of a tentative home rule plan which would give power to enact local laws subject to veto by the State Legislature.

The union called attention to the fact that the plan, while giving cities some initiative, subject to nullification by the Legislature, would introduce an element of serious uncertainty. For long periods, it was stated, no one would know whether legislation adopted by the city would become effective would be nullified and that the delay to which projects requiring legislative action are subject at present is one of the evils which home rule should abolish, but which the proposed plan would increase.

DEFENDS E. M. GROUT.

He Headed Bank as a Public Duty, Brother Testifies.

The end of the long drawn out trial of Edward M. Grout, charged with perjury in having made a false statement of the assets and liabilities of the defunct Union Bank to the State Banking Superintendent, is in sight. This was indicated yesterday when Stephen C. Baldwin, the defendant's counsel, told Judge Lewis in the County Court in Brooklyn that Mr. Grout himself would be the next and last witness for the defense. The case may go to the jury early next week.

Paul Grout, brother and law partner of the defendant, spent nearly all of yesterday's session on the witness stand. He declared that Edward M. Grout assumed the Presidency of the Union Bank against his own desire and at the earnest solicitation of friends and of Clark Williams, at that time State Superintendent of Banks. He pictured Edward M. Grout as a man who gave up a great deal of personal gain to what he considered a public duty.

In regard to the loan of $5,000 to E. Gaston Higginbotham, who at one time was a City Magistrate, Mr. Grout testified that he advised his brother that Higginbotham was solvent.

PAINTINGS TO DAUGHTERS.

Mrs. Sarah H. Hadley Remembered Servants in Her Will.

The will of Mrs. Sarah A. Hadley, who was the wife of Charles L. Hadley of 57 West Seventy-third Street, was filed for probate yesterday. It disposes of an estate in excess of $20,000, the residuary part of which goes equally to the widower and the two daughters, Miss Edith May Hadley of 57 West Seventy-third Street, and Mrs. Mary K. Minor of 1,380 North Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

In addition, Miss Hadley gets a Corot painting and another by George Inness, and a diamond necklace. Mrs. Minor gets a painting by Jules Dupre and another by Francis Murphy, and a diamond circle brooch with a diamond pendant.

Nora O'Brien, a maid, receives $1,000, while Nellie and Mary O'Brien, servants in the Hadley household, each receive $500. There are bequests of $1,000 each to three grandchildren, and to Henrietta Haviland of Larchmont Manor.

ARREST GEN. SCOTT'S NIECE.

Freeport Man Acquitted of Taking Mrs. Greer's Property.

General McClellan Scott of North Main Street, Freeport, L. I., who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of stealing clothing and jewelry from Mrs. Lelia Greer, who boards at the home of his brother-in-law, A. S. Brown, next door to his own, was acquitted yesterday at a hearing before Police Justice Flint at Freeport. His 13-year-old niece, Hazel Brown, daughter of A. S. Brown, was arrested on a charge of juvenile delinquency, made by Mrs. Greer, who said the child was the one who stole her property.

Last January Supreme Court Justice Crane ordered Mr. and Mrs. Brown to live apart for one year. He awarded the custody of one child, Lafayette, to the father, and the other, Hazel, to the mother. Mrs. Brown, with Hazel, went next door to the home of her brother, General McClellan Scott, and Brown stayed in his own home.

A few days ago, it was charged, General Scott, accompanied by his little niece, entered Brown's home while Brown was out. It was charged that they transferred the contents of several bureau drawers to hampers, which they carried away. Mrs. Greer said some of the articles belonged to her.

The testimony showed that General Scott warned Hazel to take only her own belongings from her father's house. The child says the only clothing she took was her own.

MISS SCHEFF FREE OF DEBT.

Court Discharges Opera Singer from Bankruptcy.

Judge Learned Hand, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Fritzi Scheff, the actress. Previous applications of Miss Scheff for a discharge were opposed by Joseph, Inc., milliners, of 632 Fifth Avenue, a creditor concern that accused her of having concealed $40,000 worth of her assets.

Upon the failure of the creditor to offer proof of the charges at a hearing before Referee in Bankruptcy John J. Townsend, the objections to the discharge were dismissed, and the referee filed a report in favor of the actress. Miss Scheff went into bankruptcy more than a year ago.

MAXIMUM OF SAFETY and MINIMUM OF CARE our GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Netting 5% Per Annum

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

RICHARD M. HURD, President

Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000

59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
135 Montague Street, Brooklyn

ADVERTISEMENT.

Summer Stomach and Bowel Troubles

When hot weather brings on dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus or obstinate purging, most people use some opium preparation to check it—never stopping, in their distress, to consider the unfortunate after effects they are risking.

The same gentle but effective properties which make Man-a-cea Water so good for indigestion, dyspepsia, etc., promptly check these "summer troubles" by natural, pleasant means. Simply drink this clear, delicious mineral water freely and frequently until the complaint is gone! Sold under the proprietors' money-back guarantee by all druggists and first-class grocers. Served at good cafes, hotels, and clubs.

ADVERTISEMENT

Cooling Summer Beverages

BACARDI RICKEY COCKTAIL HIGHBALL

GIMBELS

BROADWAY AND 33D STREET

Store Opens 8.30, Closes 5.30. Saturdays at 1

Two Days of Huge Response to the Offerings at About HALF PRICE

of the Great SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Sale

Such enthusiastic throngs were never known in July in even a New York store, as have come to GIMBELS since the Simpson-Crawford Sale began. They are paying a fine tribute to the extraordinary importance of the Sale, to the excellence of the goods, and to the lowness of the prices. On some things you save a fourth; on others, much more than half—but HALF PRICE is the average.

Practically every sort of wanted merchandise is included—mostly for present use, but a good deal of it to be bought now and put away for cold weather. Where Simpson-Crawford stocks were broken, we have filled in—with fine lots bought "at a price," or from our own stocks. But Simpson-Crawford goods are clearly distinguished from those from other sources by their price tags—as you can plainly see.

Many brand new offerings ready for today—impossible to bring forward such a great stock at one time. Here are some of them:

MEN, SAVE ⅓ TO ½ ON CLOTHING

Out of $135,000 worth to be sold for $67,500, we select the following typical items:

SUMMER AND WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS, $11.75, $14, $19 & $23.50

For our own and Simpson-Crawford clothing that was $20 to $40.

LOVELY VOILE BLOUSES

Every one spick and span, as GIMBELS just unpacked them to add to this great Simpson-Crawford Sale. Note the low prices:

$2 White and Colored Frilled Voile Blouses at $1.
$2 Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Voile Blouses at $1.35.
$2 Striped Voile Blouses at $1.50.
$2 Embroidered Voile Blouses with organdie collar and vestee at $1.50.
$2.95 Japanese Silk Blouses, some with cretonne collar and cuffs, at $1.50 each.
$3.95 and $5 Black Jap Silk Blouses, with long and short sleeves and two-in-one collars, at $2.95 and $3.95.

Third Floor

WOMEN'S COATS AT $6.95

Mixtures, Checks, Plain Voiles, Chiffons and Serges in a wide range of colors. Not all sizes in every style. Simpson-Crawford's Price, $19.50.

Handsome Coats at $14.75

Faille, Satins, Checks, Llama Cloth, Serges and Gabardines in a great diversity of styles. Broken sizes and styles. Simpson-Crawford's Price, $29.50 to $35. GIMBEL Price, $14.75. Third Floor

WOMEN'S $29.50 CHARMEUSE SPORT SUITS AT $22.50

The double-breasted, belted Jacket is navy blue and the straight flare skirt is of broad blue and white striped silk.

$29.50 "Thinnette" Sport Suit at $25

Belted Sport Suits of an all wool fabric. Rose with gray, green with white, white with wistaria, blue with white, brown with tan, white with Copenhagen blue. Two different models.

$29.50 Check Wool Velour Sport Suits, $25

Third Floor

3,300 WOMEN'S $4 TO $6 MORNING DRESSES AT $1.95 EACH

Brand new Dresses that are fashioned according to the latest modes. This combined with the fine Crepes, Voiles, Batistes and the dainty trimmings makes them suitable for any informal occasion, as well as for the busy hours at home.

Main and Second Floors

25,000 YARDS WHITE COTTONS

White Imported Embroidered Swiss and Lace Voile, yd., 48c
40-in. wide; value 75c to 95c.
White Mercerized Voiles, yd., 25c
Sheer; 39-in. wide; value 38c.
White Cottons, yd., 22c
Fancy Voiles, Crepes, Rice Cloths and others; 36-in. wide; value 35c to 45c. Second Floor

MORE SILKS AT BIG SAVINGS

$1 Striped 32-in. Wash Silks at ..... 68c yard.
$1.75 Double Width Dress Satins at ..... $1.10 yard.
$2 Double Width Crinkle Crepe at ..... 85c yard.
$1.75 Black 36-in. Satins at ..... $1.15 yard.
$1.50 Black 36-in. Crepe de Chines at ..... 95c yard.
$2 White 36-in. Chiffon Taffetas at ..... $1.25 yard.
58c Genuine 25-in. Shantung Pongee at ..... 33c yard.

Second Floor

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM THE FURNITURE SALE

Furniture bulked large in the Simpson-Crawford stock. Combined with our own stock, reduced, the collection is enormous. Items to show the savings.

For the Bedroom

$48 Dressers, bird's-eye maple, $32.
$48 Dressers of birch, $32.
$115.25 Dressers, $60. Circassian walnut.
Cheval Glasses, $25. Of Circassian walnut. Value $50.50.
Beds, full size, $17. Circassian walnut. Value $34.25.
Dressers of mahogany, $15. Value $22.50.
Chiffoniers, of enamel, $11. Value $17.

For the Dining Room

Sideboards, of mahogany, $63. Value $126.
Sideboards, of fumed oak, $27. Value $54.
China Closets $15.50; Early English. Value $31.
Dining Tables, $19; 48-inch size, of quartered oak. Value $29.

For Living Room and Library

Library Tables, $16; round, of mahogany. Value $24.
Rockers, of mahogany, $25; $55.25.
Parlor Suites, $35; five pieces, tapestry covered. Value $52.50.
upholstered in velour. Value

Seventh Floor

$62.50 FRENCH WILTON RUGS, 9x12 FT., $43.50

This remarkable saving on the most popular and wanted room size of one of the finest Rugs that is made today is typical of other economies throughout the department. Here are one or two more:

Sanford Axminster Hall Runners Reduced to $6.25 and $7.75 Each

The sizes are 2 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. and 3 x 15 ft.

Rich Beluchistan Rugs at $10

Worth from $14.50 to $16.50 each.

Oriental Carpets Are One-Third Less

Prices range from $165 (were $250) up to $500 (were $750).

$1.35 Wilton Velvet Carpets, $1.15 Yard

In charming plain colors including rose, grays and greens.

$1 Inlaid Linoleums, Square Yard, 75c

Sixth Floor

$30,000 WORTH OF DINNER SETS AT ⅓ TO ½ OFF

The magnitude of this offering will give some idea of the similar opportunities throughout all the other sections of our great china store.

Fine Porcelain Sets

Hundred-Piece Dinner Sets—Simpson-Crawford Prices, $24, $28.50, $12 and $11.95; GIMBEL Prices, $15, $8.50 and $7.50.
97-Piece $15 Dinner Set, $10.
52-Piece $8.95 Dinner Sets, $4 and $4.50.
50-Piece $12.50 and $6.50 Dinner Sets, $6.50 and $3.75.

Fine Imported Sets

Simpson-Crawford Price.	GIMBEL Price.
$20	$10 and $12.50
$27.50	$15
$30	$17.50
$35	$20
$45	$25

Fifth Floor

PRINCESS' ESTATE EXCEEDS A MILLION

Daughter of Lorillard Spencer Leaves Bulk of Great Fortune to Daughter.

GUARDS AGAINST IMPOSTORS

Careful Instructions to Guardian and Executors—Declares New York Her Home.

The will of Princess di Vicovaro Cenci, who was the eldest daughter of Lorillard Spencer, disposing of an estate in excess of $1,000,000, the bulk of which goes to her only child, Beatrice Florenza Cenci of Berne, Switzerland, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Court here yesterday.

The Princess died in Rome on May 6. She was formerly Miss Eleanor Lorillard Spencer of New York, and at the time of her death, the widow of Virginio Francesco Giuseppe Emilio Cenci Bolognetti, seventh Prince di Vicovaro, who died at Lyons, France, on Nov. 6, 1900.

To the daughter goes all "my jewelry, vases, furs, any and all other articles of personal adornment, all household furniture, works of art, paintings, silver and plated ware in my several houses wheresoever situated."

Also, all realty and buildings at 62 Avenue Marceau, Paris, France, and the contents; all other realty in France; the Château Vicovaro at Drei-Linden, Lucerne, Switzerland, with the "grounds, lodge, and other buildings and dependencies; all stables, horses, carriages, and automobiles," and the Villa Griswolden, at the same place.

Concerning these properties, the will reads:

"I express the desire that my beloved daughter shall not dispose of the real estate during her lifetime without obtaining the joint advice of my trustees."

Residuary Estate in Trust.

The residuary estate is left in trust, from the income of which $40,000 a year is to be paid to the daughter in monthly instalments, and the rest of the residuary income annually during the lifetime of the daughter. Upon the death of Miss Cenci, the entire residue goes in equal shares to her children.

The will then reads:

"Whereas my daughter is inexperienced in matters of business, never having received any training in this respect, and never having had to occupy herself with money matters, therefore I have arranged my testamentary disposition in a way which I believe to be for her best interests."

Albert B. Boardman, Donald Harper, and the United States Trust Company are named as executors; and the latter two are named as trustees, who are "to see that she (the daughter) is always well cared for in as happy a manner possible."

Then, after reciting the hope that her guardian be closely jealous of the daughter's interests, the will reads:

"I have sought among our oldest friends, and there is no one upon whom I can count more than Donna Marcella Gianotti, wife of Emmanuel Philibert Prescot di Roma, and therefore, while at my death, I am sure that she will take my place as far as possible and be a second mother to her."

Donna Gianotti is to receive $5,000 yearly guardianship fees, and at her death the guardianship is to be transferred to her sister, the Countess Maria Balbiani, if the latter will comply with the desire expressed by the Princess to that effect. Donna Gianotti is to "watch my daughter's interests, particularly guarding her concerning the persons who surround her."

The will says further along these lines:

"I direct my executors and trustees to be guided by her (Donna Gianotti's) observations, suggestions, and recommendations in this respect.

Send Away Impostors.

"I desire particularly that Donna Marcella Gianotti shall send away any person or persons living with or visiting my daughter whom she believes may be imposing on my daughter or whom she thinks may not be for the best interests of my daughter to have with her."

The minor bequests include $20,000 to Alfredo Baccelli of Rome; $5,000 to Mlle. Maria Caprioli; $2,000 to Enrico Baldessari, who is in the employ of the estate at Lucerne; $1,000 each to the maids, Emma Amadori and Marie Goets, and $40 to each of the workmen on the Lucerne estates.

Miss Justine Clemennson of Sweden, who is the companion of the daughter of the testatrix, is to continue in that capacity at a monthly salary of $250, and receives a bequest of $4,000 in cash. There are some smaller bequests.

The will is dated April 16, 1914, and the testatrix recites that she is a resident of New York City. The first paragraph of the instrument reads:

"Any attempt after my decease to represent me as domiciled in Italy, Switzerland, or in France, or any country in Europe, will be in bad faith."

EX-JUDGE GRAY'S WILL FILED

All His Estate, Worth More Than $500,000, Goes to Family.

The will of John Clinton Gray, who died in Newport, R. I., on June 28, and had been a Judge of the Court of Appeals for twenty-five years, was filed for probate yesterday. The instrument disposed of an estate estimated to be in excess of $500,000, all of which went to the widow, Mrs. Grace Townsend Gray; the four children, and Thomas F. Witherspoon, a son-in-law.

After bequeathing 49 East Fiftieth Street and the contents of 5 East Fifty-sixth Street to the widow as an outright gift, and giving her the income for life from 1,000 shares of the preferred stock of the United States Steel Corporation, the will recited that the testator was mindful that Mrs. Gray was well provided for, and stated:

"This is only a slight recognition of the care and devotion she has ever manifested toward me and the children."

Mrs. Pauline Gray Witherspoon of Washington, D. C., the daughter, received certain jewelry, a painting, and the income for life from the following securities: One hundred shares of stock of the National Bank of Commerce, 207 shares of stock of the People's Bank of the City of New York, 300 shares of the preferred stock of the United States Steel Corporation, and 200 shares of the stock of the American Tobacco Company.

There was further direction that on Mrs. Witherspoon's death these securities should be sold, and from the principal $25,000 be paid in cash to her husband, if he should survive her. The rest of the proceeds are to go into the residuary estate.

John Clinton Gray, Jr., the son, received jewelry, one-fourth of the residuary estate, and his father's Fellowship in perpetuity in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Henry G. Gray, another son, received one-fourth of the residuary estate, and his father's share in the New York Law Institute, while another brother, Albert B. Gray, received one-fourth of the residuary estate and his father's two shares in the Newport Casino Corporation in Rhode Island. The remaining one-four of the residuary estate went to Mrs. Edith Gray Hitt, a daughter, who also received certain furniture.

NEW FRENCH 20-TON GUNS.

H. F. Blanchard Says They Will Soon Be on the Firing Line.

According to H. F. Blanchard, of the Knox Tractor Company of Kenosha, Wis., who returned from France yesterday on the Bordeaux, after spending nine months in the rear of the firing lines, there is no chance of peace for at least twelve months. He bases this conclusion upon interviews he has had in France with staff officers among the Allies and also upon the placing of orders which cannot be filled until next Summer.

"Just before I left for Bordeaux," Mr. Blanchard said, "I had to see the General in command of the entire French artillery in regard to the new gun which is soon to be introduced on the western firing line. I saw one of the guns at a distance, and all I was told was that it weighed twenty tons and would be moved over the ground on its carriage in the rear of a tractor. The 75-centimeter guns, which have done such good work for the French against the German trenches, are carried on auto trucks.

"It would be impossible for the Germans to take Paris now," Mr. Blanchard went on to say, "as the French Army Engineers have built concrete trenches every three or four miles from the capital to Compiegne and Soissons over the whole of Upper France. You can judge the number of shells required for the war when 300,000 were fired in one day alone by the French artillery at La Bassée. The drive has already begun, and the new Kitchener army, which has been collecting at Dunkirk, Calais and Havre, will soon be in action.

"The delay on the part of the British was due entirely to the lack of ammunition, which was well known at the staff headquarters in Rouen and Havre. British have been arriving at Havre in transports—as many as 15,000 in one day—and have marched to the thirty-one camps built outside the city. After remaining there for two or three days to collect their guns, ammunition, and kit, they march off to the front. There are on an average from ninety to 150 transports entering Havre every day, and the same number leaving for England. Two hospital ships leave daily for Southampton conveying the wounded who have to undergo major operations; the others are kept in the hospitals in France, which extend from Boulogne to Bayonne, about 500 miles in a direct line."

MORATORIUM SUIT DECIDED.

Belgian Law Does Not Apply Here to Bill Payable Abroad.

Justice Delehanty of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that the moratorium law passed in Europe for the protection of persons within the war zone could not be set up as a defense by residents of this city even though payment was due in one of the countries at war. The suit was that of Goldmuntz Brothers, diamond importers at 37 Nassau Street, against Baumgold Brothers, diamond dealers at 288 Grand Street.

The defendants had refused to pay a bill of exchange for $7,571 because it was payable in Belgium, where the moratorium was in force. Justice Delehanty found for the plaintiff and held the Belgian moratorium was not a defense, as it specifically provided that it was only for the benefit of those persons residing in provinces in Belgium occupied by the enemy. The court held that the defendants, being residents of this city, could not seek its protection.

SUES ON WAR HORSE ORDER.

Connecticut Firm Alleges Loss of $250,000 Prospective Profits.

Writs of attachment were served yesterday upon E. E. Boreham in a suit for $250,000 begun in the supreme Court by the Bradford Company, a Connecticut concern, against James Hamet Dunn of London, England. The plaintiffs allege that they made a contract with Mr. Dunn on May 15 to ship 20,000 horses at $161.50 a head to France, and there was a possibility of another contract for the same number of horses at a slightly increased price.

The contract was never confirmed by Boreham & Swift, Mr. Dunn's representatives in this country. Because of this the suit was brought for the amount of commissions that would have accrued if the contract had gone through. A number of writs of attachment against the property of Mr. Dunn and of his agents here were issued. One of the writs, it was said, was left at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. and at the National City Bank, fiscal agents of the defendant.

BAN DRINKING BAR IN NEW COURT HOUSE

Report That "Storage" Room Will Be a Buffet for Justices Is Denied.

PLANS MAY BE RECAST

Mitchel and McAneny Say Economies Must Be Effected to Bring Cost Down to $10,000,000.

Many changes will be made in the plans for the Court House interior before they are approved by the Board of Estimate, it was indicated yesterday. Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, President McAneny, Architect Guy Lowell, and Assistant Secretary Alanson T. Briggs had a long talk with Tilden Adamson, who has just completed a preliminary report regarding the building.

Both the Mayor and Mr. McAneny said they would certainly oppose the present plans if it could be established that the Court House Board had made provision for unnecessary space. The Mayor said the plans would not receive his approval until they had been thoroughly recast and "very substantial economies" effected.

The report that Tilden Adamson, in going over the specifications of the Court House Board had found that provision had been made for the establishment of a private bar or café on the second mezzanine floor, to be reached only by the private elevators of the Judges, started much comment. The Adamson report was not made public by the Mayor and will not be until the special committee of the Board of Estimate, appointed to consider the plans, has made its report. Mr. Adamson would not comment upon his findings.

Think a Cafe Is Planned.

One who has seen the plans, however, said that most elaborate arrangements had been made for the comfort of the Justices and lawyers, even to the extent of having a buffet or café installed. On the second mezzanine floor, it was said, there is a large room labeled "auditorium" to be used as a consulting room for lawyers; another room adjoining this, labeled "lounge" room, also to be used by lawyers. Next to this is a room fitted up as a kitchen and off this "lounge" room is still another labeled "pantry." From the lobby a passage leads to another outside room, which is labeled "storage" on the plans.

It is this "storage" room that awakened the curiosity of those who have examined the plans. The "storage" room is provided with plenty of windows, with space for public lighting, and provision for electric lights. Specifications filed with the plans also provide for a refrigerating plant in this room. When it was discovered that the only way the "storage" room could be reached was through the rooms set aside for the lawyers and by the private elevators to be used by the Justices, the suspicion that a café or buffet was to be maintained was still further strengthened. Assistant Secretary Briggs denied, however, that any provision had been made for a café.

No Bar, Says Mr. Briggs.

"That is all bunk," said Mr. Briggs. "The plans do no call for any room to be used as a café or to have a bar in it. The room labeled 'storage' is just what the name implies. It has been wired so that it can be used for other purposes later if necessary. The refrigerating coils are to be used for cooling air in Summer if any Justices use the nearby rooms."

When the Mayor was asked if he intended to approve the plans of the Court House Board regarding the building, he said the board had submitted its plans to the Board of Estimate on June 25 and that since that time the Board of Estimate has had those plans under consideration.

"This is the first opportunity," he said, "that the members of the Board of Estimate have had since the initiation of the Court House project to examine the detailed plans and proposed room arrangements of the structure. The only approval given heretofore by the Board of Estimate has been an approval of the architectural plan of the circular Court House. The only definite understanding between the two boards is that the Court House shall not exceed a total cost of $10,000,000.

"I am convinced that the plans as they now lie contain certain elements of proposed service which, to my mind, are wholly unnecessary and would entail an excessive cost. The plans will not receive my approval until they have been very thoroughly recast and very substantial economies effected.

"For example, the plans presented to us contain an extraordinarily prodigal allotment of space for a lawyers' private club, including restaurant and lounges. This is only one of a number of instances of apparent extravagance in plan and design."

May Cost Less Than $10,000,000.

President McAneny said the Board of Estimate's committee, composed of himself, Controller Prendergast and President Pounds of Brooklyn, to which the Court House plans were referred, will personally examine everything in them and confer with the Court House Board and the Supreme Court Justices as well before they receive any sort of approval in the Board of Estimate. He added:

"Personally, I see no need whatever for provision for quarters for the lawyers using the building other than those to be furnished in the examination and consulting rooms, or in the public restaurant.

"One certain thing is that the Board of Estimate will adhere to the word it has already given the Court House Board, that the total cost of the entire enterprise shall not exceed the general estimate of $10,000,000, made at the time the present Court House act was passed. If, through the elimination of unnecessary detail, a still lower total figure can be reached, the figures most assuredly will go lower."

John D. Crimmins wrote to Controller Prendergast yesterday that he still thought Bryant Park or Washington Square was preferable as a Court House site to the one selected, and that there was no need of great haste in the erection of a Court House. Mr. Crimmins said:

"I assure you the city's credit is disputed," said Mr. Crimmins, "and I have heard of institutions that would not invest in our securities."

Next Tuesday the Advisory Board of Real Estate Interests is to have a conference with city officials and representatives of the Court House Board as to the advisability of dropping the entire new Court House plan.

TO GREET MISS ADDAMS.

Many Noted Persons to Attend Carnegie Hall Meeting.

At the mass meeting arranged in honor of Miss Jane Addams at Carnegie Hall tomorrow evening, at which she will tell of her visit to the European nations in the interest of peace, Miss Addams will outline her plans for bringing peace about. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, will preside, and on the platform will be delegates who attended The Hague Conference with Miss Addams, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Frank Cothren, Mrs. W. I. Thomas of Chicago, Mrs. Lois F. Post of Washington, Mrs. E. Glandower Evans from the Massachusetts Peace Party, A. Evelyn Newman, Angela Morgan, Mary Chamberlain, Katherine Van Dyke, and Constance Drexel.

Others on the platform will be Mrs. Henry Villard, Commissioner and Mrs. Robert Adamson, Oswald G. Villard, George Foster Peabody, Miss Lillian Wald, Norman Hapgood, Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Oscar S. Straus, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Ida Tarbell, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, the Rev. Howard Mellish, Mornay Williams, John Dewey, Robert W. de Forest, Percy Mackay, Dr. Frederick Lynch, and Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn.

Delegations from peace societies will occupy boxes, Washington, D. C., sending one delegation from the National Woman's Peace Party; the delegation from the Massachusetts Woman's Peace Party will be large and will bring its banners; the Connecticut branch of the National Party will fill two boxes. The American League to Limit Armaments, the Church Peace Union, the Anti-Militarist League, and the American Peace and Arbitration League will be represented.

The settlements of New York will be represented to show their respect for the head of Hull House. Mrs. Mary Simkovitch will head the delegation from Greenwich House, Miss Mannina, also from Hartley House, and the Henry Street Settlement, where Miss Addams is now staying, will be represented in a box, while Miss Wald, its head, will be on the platform. Other organizations represented will be the Woman's Trade Union League, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, the Rand School for Social Science, the Woman's University Club, the Survey Association, the Central Federated Union, the International Polity Club, and the Studio Club of New York. Only box and platform seats will be reserved.

ASKED DEMOCRATIC CENSUS

Senator Hennessy Appealed to Federal Enumerators in Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 7.—Charges that the Democratic organization in New Jersey at the recent census made a complete roster of voters of known Democratic views are being made. They are borne out to some extent by a letter from Senator Charles O'Connor Hennessy, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Bergen, to the enumerators in this county.

Opponents of Mr. Hennessy are showing a copy of a letter, in which he asks enumerators to make a roll of Democrats in their districts. Special sheets for this purpose were furnished to the enumerators.

Senator Hennessy admits writing the letter, but says it is not a violation of the law. In the book of instructions to enumerators under the caption "Obligations to Secrecy" the following appears: "You have no right to communicate to any person information obtained by you in the discharge of duty. By so doing you will render yourself liable, upon conviction, to a fine not exceeding $300."

WIFE ACCUSES CHAUFFEUR.

Sues for Divorce and Wants $50,000 from Rich Woman Employer.

Mrs. Alice Sweeney of Fairview Avenue, Jersey City, has sued Eugene Sweeney for divorce, naming Mrs. Anna E. Miner, wife of a prosperous lumber merchant of Bayonne, for whom Sweeney was chauffeur.

The complaint alleges that Mrs. Miner and the chauffeur took trips together in a touring car, in particular one to Hurleyville, N. Y., last Fall. The Miners are said to be living separately in Brooklyn. Sweeney is at Valley Falls, N. Y. Mrs. Sweeney has also begun action in the Supreme Court in Jersey City against Mrs. Miner for $50,000 damages for alienation of her husband's affections.

HOPES INFORMERS MAY SAVE BECKER

Attorney McIntyre Offers Plan for Ross, Webber, Schoppe, and Vallon to Recant.

HAS PRISONER'S APPROVAL

Cites Law Under Which Witnesses May Repudiate Testimony Without Danger.

Charles Becker's friends still hope that he may be saved through the recantation of one or all of the four informers—Ross, Webber, Vallon and Schoppe—and they are considering a new legal move whereby the informers may say a word in Becker's behalf without risk of taking his place in the electric chair for the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

The new plan is to institute proceedings before some City Magistrate, charging John Doe and Richard Roe with conspiracy to convict Becker. The informers will be called as witnesses and, if they are willing to testify that their testimony at Becker's trials was false, Becker's friends think public opinion would cause Governor Whitman to commute Becker's sentence.

Becker has heard of the plan and approves of it. The procedure was suggested by John F. McIntyre, who was Becker's counsel at his first trial. Mr. McIntyre wrote to Becker about it recently and has conferred with a man who visited Becker in the deathhouse. Mr. McIntyre declared yesterday to a TIMES reporter that he had no idea of entering the case again except through the request of W. Bourke Cockran or Martin T. Manton, Becker's lawyers. He admitted that he had made suggestions to Becker's attorneys. They will take no steps along new lines until the appeal to the United States Supreme Court has been disposed of.

The law under which Mr. McIntyre says the informers may testify without the fear that their immunity agreement with District Attorney Whitman may be rendered void is Section 584 of the Penal Law, which says:

> No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or producing any books, papers, or other documents before any court, Magistrate, or referee upon any investigation, proceeding, or trial for a violation of any of the provisions of this article, upon the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to convict him as a crime or to subject him to a penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing, concerning which he may so testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, and no testimony so given or produced shall be received against him upon any criminal investigation, proceeding, or trial.

According to Mr. McIntyre, the word "forfeiture" would provide not only that the testimony of the four informers at a John Doe hearing could not be used against them, but that they could not be placed on trial for Rosenthal's murder because they recanted the testimony which they gave at Becker's trials.

Mr. Cockran was busy yesterday with his Federal appeal, and both he and Mr. Manton denied themselves to reporters.

It was reported yesterday that one of the suits been planned by Becker in the graft story which Mr. Manton took to Governor Whitman was an officeholder under the present city administration. None of the persons who know the names mentioned by Becker would discuss the report.

STABBED IN HOSPITAL.

Enraged Epileptic Inflicts Dozen Wounds Upon Janitor.

Daniel Eyerson, 58 years old, janitor of the Bronx Hospital at 1,386 Fulton Street, was stabbed twelve times with a penknife last evening by Harry Fazfan, 26 years old, of 2,076 Third Avenue, the Bronx, who became enraged when Eyerson told him that he would have to wait for treatment until after two women patients had been attended.

The stabbing occurred in the waiting room of the hospital in the presence of the women. Fazfan had been coming to the hospital frequently for treatment for epilepsy.

Eyerson was put to bed in the hospital, but none of his wounds was considered dangerous. His assailant was locked up at the Bronx Detective Bureau, charged with felonious assault.

Kansas City Women in Peace Walk.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 7.—Several hundred women paraded through the downtown streets today under the auspices of the local branch of the Women's Peace Party. Each of the women carried a petition asking President Wilson to call a conference of all nations not engaged in the war to arbitrate international differences.

MRS. THAW FACES ORDER OF ARREST

Continued from Page 1.

Thaw would be taken up at once, and court spectators were not disappointed.

Dr. Bernard Livingston, who gave Mrs. Thaw a certificate during her short visit to this city Tuesday, setting forth that she was too ill to appear as a witness, was called to the stand. He said that Dr. Austin Flint, one of the State's alienists, had called him at noon by telephone, saying that Mrs. Thaw would come to see him. He had examined her and declared her unfit.

Mrs. Thaw's Arrest Ordered.

That Justice Hendrick was annoyed by Mrs. Thaw's departure Tuesday night, after spending several hours here shopping and talking to the newspaper men, despite the fact that the subpoena served on her called for her attendance in court yesterday morning, was shown by the attitude he assumed. He asked Dr. Livingston if he thought he was within his province in telling Mrs. Thaw she could go away. When the physician protested that he had given no such advice, but had simply issued a certificate of ill health, the Justice turned to the lawyers and said:

"I consider the reasons given as entirely insufficient. If the Attorney General wants her to appear I'll see that she comes. For failing to answer her subpoena she is in contempt and I'll issue a writ of attachment, if it is asked for."

There was a lull in the proceedings after this unexpected announcement, and for a moment Deputy Attorney Generals Cook and Becker looked at each other in thoughtful and contemplative silence. Then they got their heads together and held a brief whispered conference. John B. Stanchfield of counsel for Thaw, who had said that the State was afraid to put Mrs. Thaw on the stand because it feared to subject her to a cross-examination, stroked his chin and watched the consultation with smiling interest. Finally Mr. Becker said to the court:

"We wish to apply for a writ of attachment."

The papers, which were made out yesterday afternoon, direct that Mrs. Thaw be brought here to answer for misconduct in not obeying our writ of subpoena to her directed and on her duly served, demanding her to appear before said Special Term, Part II., of this court at the place aforesaid on July 7, at 10:30 o'clock." It was signed by Deputy Attorney General Woodbury and Justice Hendrick.

Mrs. Merrill Badly Tangled.

The order was turned over to the Attorney General's office late in the afternoon, and agents were selected to carry it to the Sheriff of Franklin County, where Mrs. Thaw has her camp. He will bring her here with the representatives of the State. They will make all haste and use automobiles where it is found that such a step will prevent delay.

Mrs. Merrill, who was brought to court as a surprise by the State, began her testimony at the afternoon session and was on the stand for the remainder of the day. Her cross-examination was conducted by Abel I. Smith, Jr., who had made a thorough study of her life. When Mr. Smith concluded his examination with the sarcastic warning: "Now, be sure, Mrs. Merrill, and don't let any one kidnap you," the Thaw forces had won a point, and she was a discredited witness. Some of the statements she made on the stand when caught in a network of conflicting evidence were so palpably false that Justice Hendrick was angered, and he directed her with scant courtesy to answer.

Cool and collected when she took the stand, Mrs. Merrill became first nervous and then hysterical, as she was caught in one false statement after another.

"I don't know what I testified to before, I was so excited and frightened at the other court proceedings," she said once, her voice raised in protest. "You scheming lawyers try to misrepresent everything. I only know I am telling the truth now."

Mrs. Merrill's Alleged Offer.

The moment Mrs. Merrill appeared on the stand Mr. Stanchfield gave some intimation of the bitterness of the fight to come by stating to the court that a representative of the woman had called at his office to ask how much would be paid to keep her out of the State. He said he had communicated that information to the Attorney General's office. He asked that there be a delay until Mr. Smith, who had charge of that part of the case and was in another court, could return to represent Thaw.

Mr. Cook protested heatedly against such a statement in the presence of the jury, and told the court he would ask for a mistrial if it was a case in which the jury made the final decision and not one in which the justice was himself the final arbiter.

Justice Hendrick agreed that the statement by Mr. Stanchfield was an improper one.

Mrs. Merrill was first called upon to describe the whips with which she alleged Thaw had whipped girls whom he lured to rooms she rented to him at 230 West Forty-sixth Street in 1903 and at 208 West Fifty-fourth Street in 1906. She said one was a small, dark-colored riding stock and the other had a long lash. Both whips, she said, had disappeared. Thaw, she said, had been introduced to her as Mr. Reid, and she did not know his real name at the time. He had told her he only wanted rooms during the day, and that his business was placing young women on the stage. He had different girl callers, she said, sometimes three or four in a day, sometimes more.

How Thaw Whipped Girls.

She told of three occasions, once in the Forty-ninth Street house and twice at the Fifty-fourth Street house, when she had heard young women screaming in the rooms Thaw rented.

"I went in," she said, "and I saw Mr. Thaw with the whip upraised. [Here Mrs. Merrill illustrated with dramatic effect the way Thaw had acted.] The girl had most of her clothing on, but her arms were bare. She was screaming. Thaw shoved me roughly and left the house. I should say the girl was 16 or 17 years old."

On another occasion, said Mrs. Merrill, when she found Thaw whipping a girl, he was much more excited and pushed her against the wall. She was badly frightened, she said.

Then Mrs. Merrill said that Thaw would frequently remain away from the house all day, but would call her by telephone several times and would ask her if the girls were waiting and if they were beautiful. She mentioned the name of Ruth Wallace as one girl Thaw had mistreated. She said Thaw once told her: "If you ever say anything about this I'll have you arrested."

"Was he a tenant of yours when Stanford White was killed?" was the last question by Mr. Cook.

"Yes," said Mrs. Merrill.

Mrs. Merrill became excited the moment Mr. Smith began his cross-examination by asking her if she had gone to the Attorney General's office at 299 Broadway when she last came to this city to take up the matter of testifying at the present trial. He demanded that she tell where she came from, and when informed by the Court that she must reply she exploded.

"I have been disgraced enough by the newspapers," she retorted with venom. "I don't want my people dragged into this. I came from Boston. I was brought here by force, by a detective. I don't know who he was."

"Have you seen him with Captain Lanyon, the State's detective?" she was asked.

"Yes, I believe I have," retorted Mrs. Merrill. "He brought a big policeman, and they forced me to come. They put me in an automobile and kidnapped me."

Alleged Bribe Demand.

Mr. Smith asked Mrs. Merrill if she knew a man named W. L. Post of 50 Church Street. Mrs. Merrill said she did not and that she had positively never communicated with him.

"Are you sure you haven't asked Mr. Thaw for money in the past six months?" asked Mr. Smith.

Mrs. Merrill hesitated, but, told by the Court that she must answer, replied:

"Yes, I have."

She further said she had been to see Thaw at the Tombs. Then Mr. Smith said:

"Have you sent a representative to see me?"

"No."

"So if anyone came to my office to ask money for you to keep out of the jurisdiction of this court you know nothing about it?"

"No, I don't."

"And you don't know W. L. Post!"

At this Mrs. Merrill, obviously on the verge of a hysterical nervous outbreak, hesitated and tried to collect her wits.

"I think I've heard the name somewhere, but I don't know him. I never met him personally," she almost shrieked.

"And you don't know of any reason Mr. Post might have to come to my office to see about money for you?"

"I don't know. positively don't know; now do you get me!" she shouted, her voice raised to a high pitch. She ended her exclamation by clapping her hands vigorously to emphasize what she said.

Hartridge and Levy Cases.

After that Mrs. Merrill quieted down for a time and was asked about her statements, which she said she made at the request of Clifford W. Hartridge, that 233 girls had to be paid about $40,000 to prevent their appearance against Thaw at former proceedings. She said the books had been lost, accused the lawyer of scheming to misrepresent her, and added that she wouldn't swear to just the number of girls, as she would be told she was lying if she said 200 and the actual number was 198.

Mr. Smith challenged her to give the full names and addresses of any of the girls in the long list she had prepared for Hartridge, and she finally selected six or seven, giving addresses which she said were the correct ones ten years ago.

When Mr. Smith led up to the Levy breach of promise suit, Mrs. Merrill broke out in a torrent of words, saying:

"I have a son, and you cannot disgrace him or any of my people. The Thaw lawyers have disgraced me long enough. I have told the truth every time unless I have been misrepresented by scheming lawyers like you."

After Mrs. Merrill had been reprimanded by the court for her attitude, she admitted that she had been indicted for perjury as a result of her testimony at the breach of promise suit.

"But the man had $20,000,000," was a poor girl in a big city, and what could I do against scheming lawyers? What chance did I have?" she said.

Mr. Smith then developed that Mrs. Merrill had testified in the Levy suit that when Thaw lived at her houses as Mr. Reid he had always come there with the same woman, who she believed was his wife. She had testified then (in direct contradiction of her testimony yesterday about seeing Thaw whip girls in his room) that she had never entered Thaw's rooms.

Mrs. Merrill Hysterical.

"If I said it, I didn't tell the truth then, but I didn't say it," she wailed, when pinned down. "I had been sick. I was insane. I didn't know what I was saying. I tell you I was out of my mind."

She was asked if the indictment for perjury against her had not been dropped after she testified against Thaw at White Plains. She thought it had been quashed before that time.

Mr. Smith called her attention to her testimony at the habeas corpus proceedings before Justice Keogh in 1912, in which she swore that she had made the statement to Thaw.

"I don't know anything about it," replied Mrs. Merrill, becoming hysterical again. "When I testified at the habeas corpus proceedings I was so terrified I didn't know what I was saying. I had been up all night. I had been kidnapped. Mr. Shearn bothered me so that I didn't know what I was talking about."

Mrs. Merrill admitted the authorship of a letter written to Thaw in which she told him that a millionaire was spending money and writing letters to have him kept in Matteawan. She was asked yesterday for the millionaire's name and refused to answer. Justice Hendrick, angered, demanded the name.

"He was known to me as Mr. Clay," she said. "That was the only name I knew him by."

At this point Mr. Smith sprung his next big card. After getting Mrs. Merrill to testify that she had told the truth when she said she had paid about $40,000, received from Hartridge, to girls who would otherwise have testified against Thaw, he introduced this affidavit she had made out for James B. Ely in connection with the Hartridge disbarment:

Affidavit Admitting Perjury.

Mrs. Susan Merrill, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"When I testified in 1909 at White Plains in the investigation relative to the sanity of Harry K. Thaw I testified that I had paid between $30,000 and $40,000 to keep away women from the Thaw trial. I testified falsely, and did so at the instigation of Clifford W. Hartridge, who told me I would be ruined unless I helped him out. I also testified falsely on the same subject at the hearing before the Committee on Grievances of the Bar Association in the proceeding brought by it concerning Clifford W. Hartridge. I never received from the said Hartridge more than the sum of $1,000 to pay to women said to have been connected with Thaw, and the largest sum I ever received for one girl was the sum of $500, which I paid to Ruth Wallace. I testified thus first because of threats made by Hartridge and later because I felt a sympathy for him. The money he claimed to have given me to pay women connected with Thaw to keep away from the trial he told me he had lost at gambling. I make this affidavit without fear or favor and without threats or duress of any kind, because it is the whole truth, and I know the contents of the above statement, because I have read over each phrase contained therein, all of which I understood and all of which are correct.

The affidavit was made before William K. Kilcullen on Aug. 1, 1912.

On redirect Mrs. Merrill asked for a chance to explain the affidavit. She said:

"It was this way. I went into Mr. Ely's office and he asked me how much I got from Hartridge. He told me to tell him just what I got out of Hartridge's hand, not what was sent me by messengers. This was the way it was done. Mr. Hartridge would take a big roll of bills out of his pocket and he would take a couple of hundred-dollar bills or maybe $1,000. Then he would hand it to Mr. Peabody, his partner, and say: 'Russell, you count it.' After Mr. Peabody counted the money, Hartridge said: 'Now, you give her the money.' Mr. Peabody most always gave me the money. Maybe $1,000 would be sent me from Mr. Hartridge, right from his hand, and that was what Mr. Ely wanted me to tell him. I told Mr. Ely the truth, you see. Sometimes the money would come to me by messenger, and sometimes I would come to the office, and it was left in an envelope for me. That was how I got the rest of it."

The trial will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

W. L. Post had left his office at 50 Church Street yesterday afternoon when his name was brought into the Thaw trial by Mr. Smith, and no one there would make any statement. When inquiry was made at his home address given in the telephone directory it was learned that he had moved recently. He could not be found last night.

MRS. THAW IS CHEERFUL.

She Is Expected to Submit Readily to Order for Her Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., July 7.—It was impossible to reach Mrs. Evelyn N. Thaw tonight. A heavy rain was falling, and it was very dark, making travel to Camp Jack dangerous. At Young's Hotel it was reported Mrs. Thaw appeared very cheerful when she arrived this morning, but was not inclined to talk of her trip. No officer had arrived up to 10 o'clock tonight, and when he does it is intimated he will have no trouble in serving papers on Mrs. Thaw.

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Remaining styles from regular selections—together with charming models from surplus Summer fabrics.

$35 to $125 Dresses at $15, $25, $35
Of silk—cloth—linen—crepe—organdie—batiste.

$45 to $85 Suits at $15, $22, $32
Smart cloth styles for utility and afternoon wear—also Linens.

$45 to $65 Coats at $15, $25, $35
Of soft ribbed velours—cashmere cloth—Shantung—Punjab—Linen and Mohair.

$45 to $125 Wraps—$15, $35, $65
Day and evening styles for all occasions.

Smart Outing Skirts at $7, $10, $14
Of cretonne—linen—pique—golf-cord—linen—crepe, etc.

$15 to $30 Millinery at $5 and $10
Outing Hats—Beach and Country Hats—Garden effects.

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B.V.D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c and upward the garment.

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WILL STOP ENLISTING OF FOREIGNERS HERE

Washington Authorities Intend to Proceed Actively Against Recruiting Montenegrins.

WON'T PREVENT MEN GOING

San Francisco Expects Indictments to be Found Against Some Englishmen There.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Although Department of Justice officials are confident they have halted a plan to send large numbers of Montenegrins back to their native country to join the colors, it was said tonight that there was no present intention of preventing the departure of Montenegrins who already had started for home.

It is said that the efforts of the Government are to be directed chiefly toward the conviction, on charges of violating the neutrality laws, of the three or four representatives of the Montenegrin Government, charged with inducing their countrymen to enlist and return home.

The cases will probably be laid before the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago, where much evidence was obtained from recruits held up on a railroad train bound for Canada.

The activity of the department leading to these arrests is a part of a general effort to prevent enlistments in the United States for the armies of belligerent European nations. Officials called attention today to the fact that the criminal code plainly prohibited enlistment in this country of "any person" to bear arms against a friendly people. Evidence so far discovered points to violations in enlistments for the British and Montenegrin armies, and Government agents are keeping close watch on reported attempts to recruit for Italy.

Officials explain that Montenegro, Italy, England, and some other European countries stand in a different relation to American laws than Germany and France, inasmuch as French and German reservists are carried on the army rolls at home and it requires no overt act against the United States neutrality statutes for such a reservist to rejoin the colors. In the case of the other countries, however, fresh enlistments are necessary in this country. Such enlistments are violations of the law.

Word was received today at the department that indictments were expected in San Francisco against five men charged with obtaining recruits in the United States for the British Army.

It became known that B. Martinovich, one of the Montenegrins arrested in Bisbee, Ariz., spent some time in Washington about a month ago and talked with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, about the observance of American neutrality in endeavoring to have Montenegrins return for military service. Martinovich was told of the laws covering such matters, and was also informed that during previous foreign wars reservists had left the United States in large numbers.

Officials of the British Embassy hold that the return of Englishmen for military service, even where free passage is extended, does not constitute a violation of the United States law unless there is an actual muster or an engagement to enlist across the Atlantic.

Embassy officials stated that no consular agent or diplomatic officer of the British Government had engaged in obtaining enlistments in this country.

Montenegrins Give Bail.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 7.—After having been detained three hours here by Federal authorities, a party of 145 Montenegrins, alleged recruits, hurrying on a special train from Globe, Ariz., to Vancouver, B. C., was allowed to proceed. At the same time Jovo Macanovich and P. M. Luburich, alleged Montenegrin recruiting agents, who were arrested yesterday on the charge of conspiring to violate the neutrality of the United States, were released on bonds of $10,000 each. They did not, however, accompany the party going to Canada.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 7.—A party of fifty-six Montenegrin miners, recruited from camps near by, left Raton, N. M., yesterday for New York City, it became known today. They were recruited by agents who were active in Arizona mining camps also.

Confess Stealing Island Drugs.

Commissioner of Correction Katharine B. Davis announced yesterday that four inmates of the Reformatory on Hart's Island had confessed they had raided the medicine closet on Sunday, June 27. Forty-six inmates of the institution took the medicine, as they could not get "dope," and all were made ill, but recovered. The Bronx Grand Jury is investigating the case.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Leyland Liner Leaves Boston with Big Cargo for England.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 7.—The Leyland Line steamer Iberian left this port today for Manchester with 600 horses for the British Army, 500 tons of provisions, 300 tons of starch, 300 tons of lumber, and 400 bales of cotton waste.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—The only ship to leave this port today for the war zone was the Danish steamship Rush, for Copenhagen with a cargo of grain.

BRITISH IMPORTS JUMP.

Gain $89,180,000 in June, While Exports Drop $33,195,000.

LONDON, July 7.—The Board of Trade figures for June show an increase in imports of $89,180,000. The principal increases were in food, raw material, and cotton.

The exports showed a decrease of $33,195,000, chiefly in manufactured articles, of which $7,500,000 was in cotton textiles.

BRITISH METAL EMBARGO.

Exportation Forbidden of Materials Used in Making Munitions.

LONDON, July 7.—Steps have been taken by the British authorities to prevent the further exportation from Great Britain of lead, spelter, antimony, nickel or any other metal necessary in the manufacture of munitions of war.

Announcement to this effect was made by Munitions Minister Lloyd George in the House of Commons this afternoon.

CALLS SZECHENYI COUSIN.

Austrian Found Starving Says Gladys Vanderbilt's Husband Is His Relative

When he was taken from the Municipal Lodging House to Bellevue Hospital last night a man who said he was Steven Sulyok, an interpreter with no home, asserted also that he was a cousin of Count Szechenyi, who married Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. He said he was an Austrian and had been in this country about three years.

He applied at the lodging house last night for food and a bed, and, after eating rolls and coffee, became ill. Dr. Wagenhalls had him removed to the hospital, where he said he had eaten almost nothing since he lost his place as watchman a few days ago.

OFFICERS ON CANAL MAY RETIRE AT WILL

Attorney General Gregory Holds Army and Navy Men There Privileged in This Respect.

CONGRESS FAVORED THEM

Under the Act of March 4, 1915, the President Must Accept Their Resignations When Presented.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Attorney General Gregory today handed to Secretary of War Garrison an official opinion that officers of the army and navy who helped build the Panama Canal and who are covered by the Congressional act of March 4, 1915, rewarding them for their service, may ask to be retired on three-quarters pay at any timt, and that the President has no alternative from acceptance of their applications.

This opinion means that General George W. Goethals, Chairman and Chief Engineer, who had charge of the construction of the canal, must be placed on the retired list by President Wilson upon application. The same is true of General William C. Gorgas, the sanitary expert in the construction of the canal, as well as Colonel H. F. Hodges, Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, and Commander H. H. Rousseau of the navy.

The Attorney General holds that officers of the army and navy who were recognized by Congress for their services in connection with the canal are on a different footing, with respect to retirement, from all other officers, as the Act of March 4, 1915, provided that at any time after its passage any officer of the army or navy benefitted by the act might, on his own application, be retired by the President at 75 per centum of the pay of the rank upon which he is retired. Other officers of the army and navy than those named were rewarded by the act, but not by name, and they may now retire at any time on three-fourths pay. All officers of the army and navy who served more than three years in connection with the construction of the canal may be so retired.

The Attorney General has not yet decided the other question submitted to him recently by Secretary Garrison as to whether an officer of the army has an inalienable right to resign in time of peace.

RACING MOTOR BOAT BURNS.

Captain Van Danburg's Katydid Calls Out a Fireboat.

The back-firing of a motor boat's engine attracted the attention of persons on other river craft and along the docks as the boat approached the Williamsburg Bridge going north up the East River late last night. The position of the motor boat with the recalcitrant engine was located presently by her lights, which suddenly were dimmed by a flash of flame which warned nearby harbor craftsmen that the motor boat had caught fire from the engine's backfire. The glare also revealed to the onlookers the outlines of three men in the motor boat working vigorously to extinguish the flames, as it got directly under the bridge.

The fire spread rapidly and the three boatmen were forced to retreat as they fought it. Finally it gained such headway that they gave up, caught hold of a rope attached to the stern, and hauled in a rowboat in tow. The three hurriedly entered the rowboat while they made distress signals and shouted for help.

An alarm was sent in from shore and it brought the fireboat William L. Strong from the foot of Grand Street, but the motor boat was practically destroyed before she arrived and drenched the flames.

The boat was the 35-foot racer Katydid, owned by Captain Joseph Van Denburg, 510 West 139th Street, who was at the wheel. He explained that he was on his way to Long Island Sound to take part in the motor boat races today. He was accompanied by Harry Vlymen of Hempstead and Charles Price of Woodmere. The Katydid was in the list of the Crescent Yacht Club.

2 KILLED, 4 HURT, IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Mrs. Carrie Dechane of Bronx Dies After Being Hit by Car That Takes to Flight.

BICYCLE RIDER RUN DOWN

Thomas Olsen of Perth Amboy, Truck Driver, Held for Manslaughter for Crushing Emil Andersen.

Motor accidents in and around New York City yesterday resulted in the death of two persons, injuries to four others, and the interruption of a baseball game. Miss Rose Ferandi of 38 Burnside Avenue, Corona, L. I., was struck by an automobile at Forty-fourth Street and Jackson Avenue, where the motor car was run by its driver, in trying to avoid her, into a ditch, causing the explosion of a tire. The explosion caused a panic in a near-by baseball ground, where the Newtown Police Station team was playing another from the Forty-sixth Battalion of the Fire Department. The grand stand was emptied and the players with the spectators ran off the field to the place of the accident.

Persons on a trolley car insisted on getting off when they saw the accident, and a crowd of women surrounded Ambulance Surgeon Stein and fought him as he tried to put the injured woman in an ambulance from St. John's Hospital. When the police and firemen helped him place her in the ambulance, they went to the rescue of Frederick Russell, 51 Sixth Street, Long Island City, who was driving the automobile that struck the woman. With force and persuasion they induced the crowd to disperse, and finally resumed the baseball game. Miss Ferandi was cut about the head and face and badly bruised.

Mrs. Carrie Dechane, 35 years old, of 753 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, died on the way to Lebanon Hospital a few minutes after she was struck by an automobile at St. Ann's Avenue and 157th Street. Eyewitnesses said two men were in the auto, which put on full speed and disappeared after the accident. They gave to the police a license number which is being investigated. Soon after Mrs. Dechane was struck John Paderacki, Secretary to District Attorney Francis J. Martin of the Bronx, drove by in an automobile, in which the injured woman was hurried to the hospital.

Emil Anderson of Sayreville, N. J., while riding a bicycle on the old Bridge-South Amboy Road, near Ernston, was struck and killed by a motor delivery truck of the Castle Ice Cream Company. The accident was reported to Prosecutor Florance, who ordered the arrest of the driver of the motor truck, Thomas Olsen, of Perth Amboy. He was arraigned before Judge F. F. Daly and held in $3,000 bail on a charge of manslaughter, notwithstanding he asserted the cyclist rode in a zig-zag manner in front of his truck and disregarded the warnings of the driver's horn.

James Caufield, 20 years old, of 20 South Thirteenth Street, Newark, N. J., was struck a short distance from his home by an automobile, owned by Louis Lippman of Naira Place, and driven by James Christian. The lad, over whose body the auto passed, was removed to the City Hospital, and the driver was held by the police. According to Christian, he was backing the auto when it struck the boy.

Isidore Weiss, 3 years old, of 106 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, was injured, perhaps fatally, when he was run down near his home by an automobile driven by the owner, Albert Reuter of 2015 East Ninth Street, Brooklyn. The boy stepped from behind a wagon in front of the auto.

Charles E. French, 71 years old, of Lynbrook, L. I., was struck by a motor cycle at Broadway and Prince Street in the afternoon. The cyclist said he was Arthur Young, 71 Grand Avenue, Corona, L. I. An ambulance surgeon treated the victim of the accident for contusions of the legs, and he was sent home.

NARRAGANSETT PIER NOTES.

Capt. Isaac E. Emerson and Party Arrive on the Yacht Margaret.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 7.—Captain Isaac E. Emerson and Mrs. Emerson arrived at the Pier with a yachting party from Newport today on the steam yacht Margaret, which cast anchor in the bay off the New York Yacht Club landing. Captain and Mrs. Emerson visited the Casino, where they entertained at luncheon on the Plaza. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. F. H. McAdoo of New York. After luncheon Captain Emerson and party sailed for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. James K. Hackett of New York entertained at luncheon today at the Casino and in their party were Mrs. Irving H. Chase, Miss Eleanor Chase and Mr. and Mrs. John F. Kellogg of Waterbury, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Hackett motored to the Point Judith Country Club for golfing this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Dodge of New York also entertained a luncheon party of four at the Casino.

Prince Paul Troubetskoy, who motored to the Pier from Newport last night, has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Henshaw have returned from a three weeks' fishing expedition in Newfoundland and are occupying their villa at the Pier.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Mauran have also returned from a fishing trip to the Provinces, and are at the Manor House, Wakefield, R. I., for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan are spending several days in New York.

Casino registrations include Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Burke, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Lane, Mrs. William E. Gilbert, Mrs. Henry Hoyle Butts, Viscountess J. de Jonghe, Mr. and Mrs. Horace S. De Camp of New York, who are at Rockledge Cottage, on Ocean Road, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fell, and Mr. and Mrs. Morris Wood, Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Norrris of Philadelphia, gave a dinner tonight at their villa, By The Sea, and among their guests were Alfred E. Norris and Pinckney Norris of Philadelphia.

Miss Constanse Perkins is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fell of Philadelphia at their villa on Ocean Road.

Among the golfers on the links at the Point Judith Country Club this afternoon was Miss Eleanor Sears of Boston, who is the guest of Mrs. W. Plunkett Stewart of Philadelphia, at her Pier villa.

BRYAN OUT FOR SUFFRAGE.

Says He Has Not Espoused Cause Before Because of Other Interests.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—William J. Bryan, former Secretary of State, declared himself in favor of universal suffrage here today and told an audience of women that he had not espoused their cause sooner because he had been busy with other subjects. He added that he tried usually not to take up questions until they were capable of solution.

"I believe it is only a question of time until women will share Governmental burdens with men," he said. "Let me give you an argument for those who question the morality and intelligence of giving the ballot to women. More than 90 per cent. of the inmates of the Nebraska Penitentiary are men. You will find a majority of the women in the churches. If women are intelligent enough to keep out of the penitentiary and have enough morality to go to church, there is no question of their fitness for the ballot."

Mr. Bryan spoke at the San Francisco Centre of the California League, an organization which originated with the campaign of California women to win the ballot.

RUNS AWAY WITH CAROUSEL.

Frightened Horse Spilled Children on East Side Streets.

Six children were being whirled on a carrouel built on a wagon at Eighth Street, near Third Avenue, last evening, when the horse attached to it was frightened by an automobile and ran toward the East River. Five of the six children were thrown to the pavement, but suffered no injury.

Philip Roth, 12 years old, of 118 Rivington Street, however, clung for dear not until it had knocked over Peter Avenue the wagon collided with an electric light pole and threw the boy to the street. Abraham Donovitz of 11 Cook Street, owner of the machine, chased after it on foot and caught it in the middle of First Avenue, but not until it had knocked over Pasquale Ruggiero, a fruit dealer of 98 First Avenue. Ruggiero and Roth were treated by Dr. Trout of Bellevue Hospital and left for home.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Store Opens 8:30 A. M. Closes 5:30 P. M.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th Sts.

Leave Developing and Printing Orders at Main Floor Kodak Counter

Semi-Annual Sale of Carpets, Mattings, Rugs and Linoleums

FRESH, new, next-Winter carpet, rug and linoleum stocks are soon coming in. We must make room for them, and to do so we cut prices and deliberately sacrifice profits on all that remains of this season's collection.

All discontinued patterns, all short rolls, all remnants—hundreds of yards of perfectly good and highly desirable carpets and linoleums, left after a brisk season's business, must go at quick-clearance prices.

"Crex" rugs, fibre rugs, grass rugs from Japan, "Miles Standish" rag-rugs, Wilton rugs—almost every grade floor covering is included in a clearance sale of "Macy" proportions.

Economies here more than unusual for the thrifty house furnisher. Four or five rugs may now be had for the former cost of two or three.

The descriptions that follow show the big reductions and the great variety:

French Weave Wilton Rugs

The quality of these rugs cannot be overstated. They are the highest grade rugs of this kind made. Literally, they "wear like iron." Oriental and Persian effects. Color combinations in rose, tan, blue, green and ivory.

		Standard Price.	Clearance Price.
27 x54	in.	$6.50	$4.89
36 x63	in.	$10.00	$6.89
4½x 7½	ft.	$19.50	$14.24
6 x 9	ft.	$36.00	$25.75
8¼x10½	ft.	$54.50	$38.50
9 x12	ft.	$60.00	$39.50

Seamless Axminster Rugs

A great many of these very serviceable Rugs have plain centres and fancy borders. There are a few Persian designs, and the colors include rose, green, tan and brown.

		Standard Price.	Clearance Price.
27 x54	in.	$2.75	$2.34
36 x72	in.	$4.00	$3.14
4½x 6½	ft.	$7.50	$6.74
6 x 9	ft.	$15.00	$10.48
9 x12	ft.	$27.50	$21.48

Worsted Royal Wilton Rugs

Every rug made from a good grade of finely carded worsted. Patterns include Oriental designs and other colors, making them suitable for any room in the house.

		Standard Price.	Clearance Price.
27 x54	in.	$4.75	$3.48
36 x63	in.	$7.00	$5.48
4½x 7½	ft.	$14.50	$11.24
8¼x10½	ft.	$38.50	$28.50
9 x12	ft.	$41.00	$31.25

Body Brussels Rugs

(Quantity Limited.)

The delicate, soft tones of these pretty Rugs especially adapt them for bedroom use. They harmonize beautifully with bedroom cretonnes.

		Standard Price.	Clearance Price.
27 x54	in.	$2.75	$2.48
6 x 9	ft.	$19.00	$16.48
8¼x10½	ft.	$27.50	$21.48
9 x12	ft.	$29.50	$22.48

Wool Royal Wilton Rugs

There are unusually pretty color combinations in these wool Wiltons—Oriental, Persian and two-tone effects in rose, brown, red, tan, blue and green.

		Standard Price.	Clearance Price.
18 x36	in.	$2.00	$1.74
27 x54	in.	$3.75	$2.97
36 x63	in.	$6.00	$4.74
4½x 7½	ft.	$12.50	$10.34
8¼x10½	ft.	$32.50	$25.75
9 x12	ft.	$35.00	$27.75
10½x12	ft.	$47.50	$34.50

Several Grades of Carpet Grouped at One Sale Price 89c Yard

There are from three to a dozen different designs in each of the following grades:

Plain Color Velvet and Moresque effects; were $1.14 and $1.29 per yard.

Heavy Axminster Carpet; was $1.14 and $1.34 per yard.

"Crex" and Imported Japanese Grass Rugs

"Crex" rugs are nationally known. We need say nothing more about them. The grass rugs from Japan are of unusual beauty, many of the designs being the private ones of the maker. These Summer rugs come in green, brown, blue, tan and rose.

		Plain "Crex."	Figured "Crex."	Imp. Fig. Japanese Grass Rugs.
18 x36	in.	28c	32c	32c
24 x48	in.	44c	54c	
27 x54	in.	59c	68c	68c
30 x60	in.	69c	79c	
36 x72	in.	99c	$1.09	$1.09
4½x 7½	ft.	$1.89	$2.14	$2.14

	Plain "Crex."	Figured "Crex."	Imp. Fig. Japanese Grass Rugs.
6x 9 ft.	$3.24	$3.48	$3.48
6x12 ft.	$4.74	$5.24	$5.24
8x10 ft.	$4.89	$5.34	$5.34
8x12 ft.	$6.24	$7.24	$7.24
9x12 ft.	$6.24	$7.24	$7.24
9x15 ft.	$8.14	$8.89	$8.89
12x15 ft.	$11.74	$12.74	$12.74

The above prices are fully 10% less than the lowest price elsewhere on "Crex" Rugs, and 15% lower than the prices asked in many stores. The goods itemized above are new and fresh this season; not one rug in the entire quantity to be sold has been left from last year's stock.

Matting by the Roll

These mattings are our own importation. All made recently from absolutely new, fresh straw. **China Matting** in combination colors that was $5.89 the roll. Sale Price **$3.89** the roll. **Japanese Matting** that was $8.89 the roll. Sale Price **$6.89** the roll. (Each roll contains full 40 yards and is one yard wide.)

Inlaid Linoleums.

Mostly tile effects in "long-wear" linoleums. The colors run all the way through to the back. Suitable for offices, kitchens or bathrooms.

In full rolls and half rolls. Quality that sells elsewhere at $1.15 per square yard. Sale price **84c.** per square yard.

Quality that sells elsewhere at 85c per square yard. Sale price, **69c** per square yard.

Figured Cork Linoleum.

A few of the rolls are slightly imperfect in the printing, but this is hardly noticeable, and does not affect the wear.

Four yards wide. If perfect would be 69c per square yard. Sale price, **44c** per square yard.

Inlaid and Figured Cork Linoleum Remnants.

Most of the remnants are the end pieces of some of our best rolls. Only a few are imperfect; the rest are perfect.

The Inlaid Remnants, **48c** per square yard.

(Prices were 74c to $1.48 per square yard.)

Figured Cork Linoleum Remnants, **29c** per square yard.

(Prices were 48c to 69c per square yard.)

Bring your room measurements with you in purchasing remnants, as many pieces of one design may be matched together to cover a room.

Macy's—Fourth Floor.

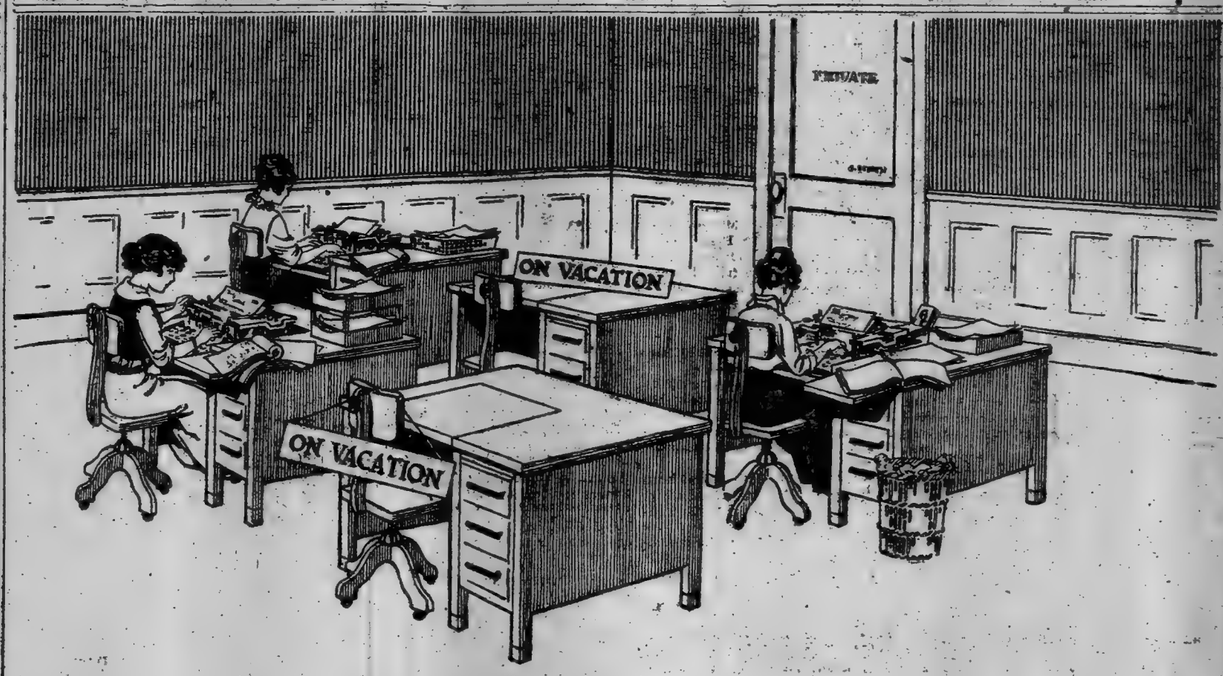

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This Summer—right now—will be the best time of all to find out just how much dependence you can place on our say-so that the Dictaphone will enable you to handle your correspondence better than it has ever been handled before. Both from your end of it as a dictator and from your stenographer's end of it as well. How it will enable you to get more letters—better letters—get them easier—and get them for at least a third less cost.

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WANTED.—300 MEN TO STUDY PUBLIC SPEAKING AND ACQUIRE SELF-CONFIDENCE. FOR PARTICULARS WRITE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57TH ST.

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INSTRUCTION—Musical.

N. Y. College Music, 128 East 58th St.—Exceptional instruction all branches music.

REGISTRY REFUSED TO THE MAZATLAN

Ship, Formerly German, Which Took Coal to the Leipzig, Now Seeks Protection in Vain.

MEXICANS THREATEN HER

Carranza Gunboat Ordered to Destroy Vessel Which First Violated American Neutrality.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Application for an American registry for the steamer Mazatlan has been refused by the United States Government to Frederick Jebson and his associates, having close affiliations in German circles in San Francisco. The application for such a registry for the Mazatlan comes at a time when it might involve the United States Government in serious complications in view of the fact that the Mazatlan is being used for revolutionary purposes by the Villistas near Ensenada, on the west coast of Mexico, and General Carranza has dispatched the gunboat Guerrero to that port with instructions to blow up the steamer.

The Mazatlan was formerly a German steamer. When the war in Europe broke out it was impossible for the Mazatlan to operate under the German flag on the west coast because of the presence of British and Japanese warships, and the steamer was transferred to the Mexican flag.

The Mazatlan was the first ship to violate American neutrality on the west coast by sailing from San Francisco with a cargo of coal, which was delivered to the German cruiser Leipzig, then operating as a commerce destroyer in Pacific waters.

It is a violation of both the letter and spirit of American neutrality for a vessel to make any American port a base for furnishing coal or other supplies to any belligerent warships. As the Mazatlan had flown the German flag, the steamer was closely watched by port officers at San Francisco when she was about to sail last August for a Mexican port with a cargo of coal. The professed mission of the Mazatlan was to deliver her coal at Guaymas. Port authorities at San Francisco doubted the legality of the Mazatlan's mission under the neutrality laws and would have held up the clearance of the vessel but for the assurances that were given that the coal was to be delivered at Guaymas.

On the steamer's arrival in Mexican waters her cargo was missing. Subsequent investigation showed that the coal had been delivered to the Leipzig. It also developed that on a previous visit to San Francisco the Mazatlan had run alongside of the Leipzig and taken one of that warship's officers ashore. Later the Leipzig was coaled by the steamer Sacramento, formerly the Hamburg-American steamer Alexandria, which was transferred to the American flag at San Francisco, and sailed from that port with a cargo of coal and provisions. Upon the arrival of the Sacramento at Valparaiso these provisions and the coal were gone, and the captain's excuse was that they had been forcibly taken from him by the German cruiser's commander. This story was not believed by high officials of the Government, who, after a thorough investigation, brought the case of the Sacramento before the Federal Grand Jury at San Francisco.

Those connected with the departure of the Mazatlan gave assurances that the steamer was going on a lawful mission to Mexico, and that none of the cargo would be used in coaling belligerent warships. The German Consul at San Francisco had something to do with the giving of such assurances. However, the Mazatlan did deliver her coal to the Leipzig, and then continued to Mexican waters, where the steamer has since been operating under the Mexican flag.

Frederick Jebson has at various times tried to have the steamer transferred to the American flag by organizing companies in California, but failed to convince the Federal authorities that the vessel was to be used in a bona fide trade, or that the transfer was not being made for the purpose of evading the capture of the vessel, formerly flying the German flag, by the warships of other belligerents.

About six weeks ago the Mazatlan was seized by the Villistas on the Mexican west coast for revolutionary purposes. The steamer is now at Ensenada. The Carranzistas on the west coast having dispatched the gunboat Guerrero under orders to destroy the Mazatlan, Jebson has sought an American registry for the protection of the steamer, which is represented as worth about $150,000.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Officials of the Western Steamship Company, under which the ownership of the steamer Mazatlan is registered, said tonight they had not received information that Federal authorities had denied the company's application to change the vessel from Mexican to American register. They admitted some apprehension concerning the reports that the Carranza gunboat Guerrero was en route to Ensenada to seize the ship. The office of the company here received word that a large quantity of dynamite had been shipped to Ensenada recently by the Villa forces from San Diego for the purpose of blowing up the Mazatlan before permitting it to fall into the hands of the Carranza forces.

By obtaining a change to American registry the steamship company hoped to protect the vessel against seizure by Carranza or destruction by the Villa contingent.

MRS. BRACKENRIDGE'S WILL.

Half of Estate to Husband Unless He Marries Again.

John C. Brackenridge, formerly general manager and chief engineer of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, who is a wealthy consulting engineer, will receive part of the estate of his wife, Mrs. Marcia P. Brackenridge, who died in Richmond Hill last Friday, unless he remarries. Then it will go to the executors, in trust for the two children, Marcia Brackenridge Winston of 150 East Superior Street, Chicago, and Gavin Brackenridge, a Princeton student, who lives in Richmond Hill.

The will was filed yesterday in the office of Surrogate Daniel Noble at Jamaica, with a petition for probate. The estate is valued at $29,800.

The two children, the will provides, are to share equally their mother's personal property, including the household effects, valued at $4,800, and are to share equally the income from their mother's share in the estate of Henry G. Freeman. They are to receive the principal from this bequest when each reaches the age of 25. One-half the remainder of the estate is given to the husband for life or until he remarries. The other half is to be held in trust for the benefit of the two children, who are to receive the principal when Mrs. Winston is 28 and Gavin is 30.

William A. Meikleham of Short Hills, N. J., and Charles D. Breckenridge of 319 West Ninety-fifth Street, Manhattan, are named as executors and trustees.

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PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

Carstairs Rye
Estab. 1788.
"A good bottle to keep good whiskey good."
In the non-refillable bottle.

CALLS MIDDIES POOR PUPILS

Instructor Says Examinations Have Had to be Made Easier for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, July 7.—Professor H. E. Smith, head of the department of mathematics at the Naval Academy, today told the Court of Inquiry, which is investigating the irregularities at the recent examinations, that the standards of scholarship had lowered to such a degree in the last dozen years that examinations had to be made easier each year. He stated that the interference of influential men prevented the dropping of midshipmen who did not come up to the standards and caused the students to feel that they could rely upon such action rather than their own efforts.

Professor Smith said he believed that the course at the Naval Academy was not too hard for an average youth, and that satisfactory work could be done in mathematics if one hour a day was devoted to it. Commander W. W. Phelps, former head of the department of seamanship, made a similar statement.

Robert Moss, an attorney of Annapolis and the father of Midshipman Moss, who received the papers which proved to be the examination in modern languages, testified this morning that he had not meant to suggest that Surgeon Ralph W. McDowell had anything to do with the sending of the papers to his son, and had not suspected it at any time.

ENGINEER'S WIDOW LOSES.

His Death in New Haven Wreck Laid to His Carelessness.

A suit for $25,000 damages brought by Florence Clarke, widow of George L. Clarke, engineer of the Boston Express, who was killed in a wreck at Westport, Conn., on Oct. 3, 1912, which was tried before Judge Grubb and a jury in the Federal District Court here, resulted yesterday in a verdict for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. In the trial, which occupied two days, counsel for Mrs. Clarke contended that the wreck, in which five lives were lost and passengers injured, was not due to the negligence of her husband, but to the bad condition of the track, the ties being rotten and the rail spikes loose.

Counsel for the railroad contended that the express was wrecked through the carelessness of Clarke and his failure to obey the stop signal set against the train. The verdict followed the dismissal of an indictment returned after the Coroner's inquest, charging the officers and Directors of the railroad with manslaughter. Among the passengers killed was a daughter of the late Anthony N. Brady. All the other suits for loss of life were settled by the railroad company, which also paid $450,000 to claimants for personal injuries.

USING 4,000 MARCONI MEN.

Britain Values Their Work, Says Godfrey Isaacs.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 7.—Presiding today at the annual meeting of the Marconi International Marine Communication Company, Godfrey Isaacs expressed the regret of William Marconi at his inability to be present.

Mr. Marconi, said Mr. Isaacs, had been called upon by his Government and had joined the Engineering Staff of the Italian Army in order to superintend the organization of its wireless communications. At no time had the value of Mr. Marconi's invention been more prominently emphasized than since the outbreak of the war, and when peace was obtained an interesting chapter might be written of the part played by the 2,000 Marconi stations fitted upon vessels of the mercantile marine.

Over 4,000 Marconi operators, said Mr. Isaacs, were in the service of the British Army and Navy, and the Admiralty had on more than one occasion, expressed appreciation of the resource and courage displayed by the men.

FRENCH MORATORIUM HOLDS

M. Ribot Says Government Will Make No Change at Present.

PARIS, July 7.—Alexandre Ribot and Gaston Thomson, Ministers of Finance and of Commerce respectively, appeared today before the Commerce Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, which is considering the moratorium for commercial bills of exchange that are falling due. Both Ministers declared that it was the intention of the Government to continue the moratorium.

M. Ribot, speaking on the bill which would create a commercial industrial loan bank, told the committee that while he favored every measure looking to the resumption of business it seemed to him that it would be difficult to create such a bank before the end of hostilities.

GERMAN TAX DODGER FINED.

Prominent Bavarian Must Pay $63,750 for False Armament Return.

FRANKENTHAL, Bavaria, July 7, (via London.)—Jean Ganss, factory director, commercial councilor, and ex-Associate Judge of the Commercial Court, has been filed $63,750 for making false returns in connection with the levying of the armament tax.

The fine amounts to twenty times the sum of which the Government contends it was defrauded.

Austrian Loan Now $530,000,000.

VIENNA, June 7, (via London.)—Official announcement was made today that the subscriptions to the second Austro-Hungarian war loan amounted to 2,650,000,000 crowns, ($530,000,000.)

POLE FIGHTS TO DIE ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Would-Be Suicide, Knocked from Track, Hangs on Narrow Pipe Over 90-Foot Drop.

STRUGGLES AGAINST RESCUE

Inadaker Was Despondent from Worry Over the Fate of His Family in the War Zone.

Worried by the uncertainty of the fate of his wife and children, whom he left in Poland, John Inadaker, 40 years old, last evening attempted suicide by jumping from the promenade of Brooklyn Bridge near the Brooklyn anchorage. He landed on the railroad tracks 15 feet below, in the path of a five-car Ridgewood train bound for Manhattan and was struck by the train as its motorman, Johent J. Burns, put on the emergency brakes.

Inadaker was thrown across a pneumatic mail tube two feet in diameter that runs parallel to the rails and swings free ninety feet above Dock Street. His body fell upon the tube in natural balance, the head and arms hanging on one side and the legs on the other. The slightest motion would have plunged him to certain death, but he was unconscious and did not move.

The motorman and James Callahan, the conductor, at the risk of their lives, lifted Inadaker to the tracks. There he regained consciousness and, still determined to kill himself, attempted to leap to the street below. Burns and Callahan held him and the three struggled perilously on the track, all in danger of dropping through one of the 18-inch openings between the ties or of being pushed over the unguarded outer edge, while the third rail increased the hazard.

Policeman Murphy of the Bridge Squad went to the rescue and Inadaker was subdued. He was taken to Brooklyn Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from internal injuries and multiple cuts and bruises. It was thought at the hospital last night that he would recover.

WESTERVELT FOUND GUILTY.

Burglar Gets a Life Sentence for Killing Elmira Detective.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 7.—Edward Westervelt was found guilty today of murder in the second degree for killing Detective Charles Gradwell in Elmire March 23. The trial was held in Broome County on a change of venue. Justice Charles C. Van Kirk of Greenwich, who presided at the trial, immediately sentenced Westervelt to life imprisonment in Auburn State Prison.

Westervelt, who has a criminal record in Paterson, N. J., was suspected, with Jack Penny, of a series of burglaries in Elmira, to which he has since confessed. Detective Gradwell and Chief of Police Finnell of the Elmira force went to the room the men occupied and asked them to come to Police Headquarters to be examined. According to the story Westervelt told on the stand, Gradwell threatened him with a revolver, and Westervelt shot him twice, killing him instantly.

Finnell, according to the defendant, grappled with him, and Penny shot the Chief. Westervelt broke his leg in attempting to escape, and was captured, but Penny has not been apprehended.

TRADE HEARINGS FOR WEST.

Federal Commission's Six Weeks' Itinerary Includes Numerous Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—It was announced today at the Department of Commerce that the Federal Trade Commission, having concluded its hearings in New York, would now devote six weeks to hearings in cities in the interior and on the Pacific Coast. An itinerary has been prepared which includes Detroit, July 21; Cincinnati, July 22, and Chicago, July 26, and for a week following. From Chicago the Commission will go to Minneapolis, Seattle, Portland, Ore.; Spokane, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. New Orleans will be visited on the return from the Pacific Coast.

Chairman Davies said that the Commission desired to give exporters an intimate understanding of foreign trade problems and to obtain from them suggestions as to how these problems might be solved. The Commission will give informal hearings in connection with a number of complaints filed by persons alleging unfair methods of business by others.

FREES CHUM, GOES TO JAIL.

Paid Another's Fine, but Wouldn't Pay His Own.

"Twenty-five dollars fine or two days in jail," said Magistrate James J. Conway to two motor cycle speeders in the Jamaica Police Court yesterday. The prisoners were Frederick Frenger, 23, of Floral Park, L. I., and William Scherer, 22, of 1308 Jefferson Street, Brooklyn.

"I'll pay the fine for my friend, so he will not have to go to jail," said Frenger, "but I'd rather spend two days in jail than pay a fine when I wasn't speeding as represented."

He paid one fine and Scherer walked out of the court free, while Frenger was locked up.

DEADLOCK OVER DYES.

Germany to Withhold Exports Until She Can Get Cotton.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Efforts of the United States Government to obtain dyestuffs from Germany for American manufacturers have reached a deadlock which appears unbreakable, and officials here today expressed little hope of an arrangement being made which would give this country a supply of German-made colors.

State Department officials will continue their negotiations, but it is practically certain that Germany will not permit the exportation of dyestuffs unless some arrangement is made which will give Germany a much needed supply of American cotton. The German Government is understood to have taken the position that unless American cotton reaches German ports no dyestuffs will be released for export.

While the State Department continues its efforts to obtain the material, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce has instructed Erwin W. Thompson, Commercial Attaché at Berlin, to report on the dyestuff situation. The request for a report says nothing as to possible shipments of dyestuffs during the war, but asks simply for an estimate of the stock of colors now on hand in Germany, the amount available for export immediately if war should cease, and the probable policy of German manufacturers as to prices.

The Commercial Attaché has been unable to work effectively in Berlin and is at present at The Hague.

'NEUTRALITY' POSTERS GO.

Billboard Contract Expired—Miss Miller Says Funds Are Low.

The "neutrality" billbords in various parts of New York City, which aroused no little resentment by calling upon citizens to write to the President protesting against the exportation of munitions of war to the Allies in order to "preserve neutrality," are fast disappearing. This was explained yesterday by a dispatch from Baltimore, the home of the Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality. It was said that Miss Nellie Miller, head of the organization, had announced that, because of a shortage of funds, the billboard campaign had been curtailed.

Robert Frothingham, Vice President of the advertising company which had the billboard contract, said last night that it expired on July 5, and the Baltimore women had not renewed it. He said the posters were being covered over as fast as he got orders for the space occupied by the three-sheet appeals.

A committee of club women headed by Mrs. George De Witt Moulson last week asked Mayor Mitchel to have the posters taken down. The Mayor replied that he did not know his power in the premises, and referred the question to Corporation Counsel Polk. Mr. Polk has not yet rendered a decision.

TO DEVELOP AERO-MOTORS.

Head of Aero Club Suggests Prize Competition of Manufacturers.

Secretary Daniels of the Navy will receive a letter today from Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, in which he proposes a competition for developing aeronautical motors, the prizes to total $150,000. Mr. Hawley says in his letter that there are twenty-four firms in this country that would enter, and that more than 100 motors would be in competition.

After emphasizing the achievements of aircraft in the European war and the need for aeronautical organizations in the army, navy, and militia, he says:

"As we have practically no equipment, everything will have to be provided. This will require about $7,500,000 for the navy, $5,000,000 for the army, and $5,000,000 for the militia."

Mr. Hawley advocates competition for three classes: From 60 to 100 horse power, from 100 to 150 horse power, and from 150 to 250 horse power. The prizes are to be $25,000 for each first, $15,000 for each second, and $10,000 for each third place in the three classes.

"Black Kaiser's" Triumph Brief.

A belligerent negro, with one leg and a crutch, boarded a southbound express train at the 137th Street Subway station about 7 o'clock last evening and, flourishing his crutch, shouted that he was the "Black Kaiser" and was going to start a little war of his own. Passengers fled, and the negro soon had the whole car. A policeman took the negro to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where he said he was William Brown of "Fortieth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues." He was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Awning Blaze at Hotel Lorraine.

When a passer-by saw an awning ablaze at the rear of the Hotel Lorraine, 2 East Forty-fifth Street, at 8 o'clock last night, he turned in an alarm; but the awning was consumed before the firemen arrived. At the hotel it was supposed the awning had caught from a lighted cigar or cigarette thrown from a window above.

PRISONERS IN LIFT FOR THREE HOURS

Elevator in Broadway Theatre Building Is Stalled Between Two Floors.

FIREMEN CALLED TO RESCUE

Puzzle Also Balks Police, but Factory Expert Quickly Frees Seven Hungry Men.

For three hours last night a crowd surrounded the entrance to the offices in the Broadway Theater Building, 1,441-9 Broadway, just below Forty-first Street, while firemen from Truck 33 and policemen from the West Thirtieth Street Station labored in vain for the release of seven of the tenants of the building who had been caught in a stranded elevator between the first and second floors.

William White, the elevator operator, started down at 5:30 o'clock from the fifth floor, taking in passengers at every stop from the theatrical and other offices which occupy the building. Lew Fields has his headquarters on the second floor, and Mr. Fields's brother-in-law and business associate, Robert Harris, was the last man to be taken on the car. The elevator then started down to the street level, but when it was about half way between the first and second floors the cable slipped off the drum in the cellar and the safety clutch promptly locked the apparatus.

Nobody in the building was able to untangle the elevator, and police and firemen were sent for to aid in freeing the imprisoned voyagers, who wanted to get home for dinner. The sight of uniformed men running in and out of the entry aroused great excitement among the Times Square crowds, and before long a rumor had spread that an elevator had fallen into the basement and several people had been hurt. Then the crowd became so thick that the police lines had to be drawn, while the firemen worked vainly to get the elevator released or to find some other method of getting the passengers out.

After two hours of futile endeavor some one thought of notifying the Otis Elevator Company, and that organization at once sent one of its men, who was expert in the tricks of elevators and knew just what ought to be done. He managed to slip the cable back on the drum without much difficulty, released the safety clutch, and at 8:40 the elevator and its passengers progressed the remaining distance to the ground floor. Thereupon the imprisoned seven hunted up the 'phone booths and notified their families, after which they fled to places of refreshment to recover from the effects of the strain.

PAUL B. PUGH A BANKRUPT.

Builder Reports His Liabilities as $27,000, with No Assets.

Paul B. Pugh of 623 West 207th Street, with offices at 2834 Broadway, formerly a well-known builder, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday, giving his liabilities at $27,598 and no assets.

Mr. Pugh built the large apartment house called the "Bonavista" at Riverside Drive and 109th Street. At one time it was valued at nearly $1,000,000. It was sold at foreclosure on July 21, 1914, to the Arrow Realty Company for $825,000. Pugh was also interested at one time in a storage warehouse at New Rochelle and in a company which owned a hotel on West Sixty-fourth Street. Among his creditors are the Arrow Realty Company, $11,500 deficiency on a bond; Gardard Estate, $1,050; William S. Silver, $5,000; Metropolitan Bank, $365; Walter Pugh, $2,200, and Hugh S. Mack, $1,891.

Protest at Phone and Light Rates.

Citizens of Richmond Borough last night urged the Civic League at St. George to appeal to the Public Service Commission to compel the Richmond Light & Railroad Company and the New York Telephone Company to lower rates. The new rates of the light company call for a minimum charge of $1 a month for electricity in homes. The old rates called for payment according to meter. The complainants also said they were still charged 10 cents when they used a public telephone.

SMOKE PANIC IN TEAROOM.

Broken Gas Pipe Adds Danger and Excitement for Throng of Women.

There was much excitement about the Rip Van-Winkle Tea Room at 17 West Thirty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon when fire started in the basement. A gas pipe broke before the fire was discovered, and, while the gas did not ignite, the fumes rose to the restaurant, which was crowded with women. All reached the street uninjured, however, though many were hatless and coatless.

Two firemen were overcome by gas while fighting the fire, and were revived in the street, which was packed with women from the many hat and dress shops in the block. While the dense smoke made the fire spectacular, the damage was insignificant.

BRYAN DECLINES TO SPEAK.

Another Engagement Will Keep Him from Anti-Exportation Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—W. J. Bryan has refused to deliver an address tomorrow at a mass peace meeting of the American Independence Union, an association of Irish and Germans, who have made common issue against the exportation of arms to Great Britain.

Mr. Bryan said he expected to attend a reception to the Governors, E. D. Boyle of Nevada and H. C. Stuart of Virginia, at the hour for which the meeting was scheduled. He recently accepted an invitation to speak at the mass meeting provided other engagements here would permit.

PANIC IN TROLLEY CAR CRASH

Driver Knocked Off Wagon in Collision and Badly Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 7.—Walter Terry of Millburn was injured seriously and more than twenty passengers on a car belonging to the Morris County Trolley Company were thrown into a panic this morning when the forward trucks jumped the rails near Springfield and crashed into a milk wagon owned by Nicholas Schmidt of Millburn. Terry, the driver of the wagon, was thrown against a telegraph pole and suffered a broken rib and internal injuries.

Although the car ran on more than a hundred feet after the collision, the passengers escaped with minor cuts and bruises. The company officials said the accident was caused by spreading rails.

FINDS DESERTED BABY.

Mother's Note Says Father Is Dead and She Is Discouraged.

As he was walking through Edgewater Avenue, in Cliffside, N. J., early last evening, Edward Fox found a girl baby in the grass at the roadside with this note pinned to the clothing:

"To the Finder: Please take good care of Dorothy May. Her father is dead, and I am discouraged."

The note was in good handwriting, and the baby's clothing was of fine quality. Mr. Fox took the infant to the North Hudson Hospital, where a physician said that she was about one month old and in good health.

Detectives were sent to look for the mother.

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Story of the Great War.
The first six numbers of The New York Times Current History, a monthly magazine, gives the whole story of the war to date. The only work of its kind. Bound in cloth. Price $2. Delivery charges extra. Times Square, New York.

OUT TODAY!
From Many War Zones
The New York Times
MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

¶ This week's number is particularly attractive because of the many beautiful photographs of the wonderful country through which the Italian Army is advancing. The great mountain barriers that Italy must hurdle seem almost impassable when defended by Austria's fighting men. But note the enthusiasm with which the Italians are taking hold of the task. The pictures tell the whole story.

With the Italian Army
Trafoi, 5,000 Feet High.
Typical Plateau in Tyrol.
The Road to Rosetto.
Flower of Italian Infantry.
Italians Arrested by Austrians.
Tyrolean Heights on Frontier.
A Villa on Lake Garda.
Roman Crowds Celebrating.
Italian Cavalry Near Front.
A Mother Decorates Her Son.
Departure of Cycle Corps.
Bersaglieri on the March.

Fighting Men of Moscow
Fonogorijski in the Trenches.
A Famous Regiment of Moscow.
The Regimental Band.
Behind Russia's Tireless Front.

In Russian Poland
Russian Artillery Under Fire.
The Church Between the Lines.
Driven From Their Homes.
Homeless Poles Find Shelter.
Russian Officer Using Periscope.

Lodz Under German Rule
Street in Jewish Quarter.
German Soldiers Buying Boots.
Inspecting Russian Fish Market.

Germans Meet British Advance
British Dead in Wire Nets.
German Reserves in Woods.
German First Line Trenches.
English Wounded with Germans.

Germany's Huge War Mail
Sorting Daily Collections.
The Soldier's Post Card.
Mail for the Army.
The Final Sorting.
A Letter From the Front.

On the Western Front
New French Periscope Rifles.
Indian Troops Removing Wounded.
A Belgian Field Hospital.
After Allies Took Plaegsteert.
General Joffre Inspecting Viaduct.
New French Headgear.
Mr. Asquith Visits the Front.
Senegalese March to Native Music.

Germans in Southwest Africa
The Germans Entraining.
Retreat with British Prisoners.

American Doctors Fight Typhus
Group of Red Cross Doctors.
Crude Serbian Ambulance.
Dressing Wounded Serbian.
Typhus Patient Examined.

Rioting in Mexico City
In Front of American Club.
Bread and Water Lines.
Poor Waiting for Meat.

Scenes in Greece.
More Dardanelles Scenes.
Germans Gather Captured Aeroplanes.
Earthquake in Imperial Valley.
The Italian Bluejackets.
The Kaiser With His Aid.
Letters From Italo-Austrian Front.
The Finding of a Dinosaur.

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Of health that's simply chronic,
He says it's clear that Rheingold Beer
Is better than a tonic!

Rheingold Beer

The appetizing taste and unquestioned excellence of Rheingold Beer have made it a favorite where doctors recommend a malt beverage as a tonic.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

HUERTA CHARGES MAY BE DROPPED

Washington Hears of Plan to Force Ex-Dictator to Keep Away from Border.

REPORT DENIED IN EL PASO

Carranza Agrees to Open Mexico City Lines of Communication—Chiefs Block Relief Efforts.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—There were indications here tonight that the case against General Huerta, charged with conspiracy to violate the neutrality of the United States by inciting a new Mexican revolution, might be abandoned.

Huerta is due to appear before a United States Commissioner for a hearing next week. Although officials are reticent, persistent reports are current that there will be no prosecution and that Huerta will agree to leave the Mexican border and take up his residence somewhere in the northern part of the United States, to interfere no more in Mexican politics.

It was pointed out tonight in official quarters that such a settlement would accomplish the chief end desired by the Government—prevention of Huerta's return to Mexico to complicate still further the situation there.

Several messages were exchanged today between the Department of Justice and Federal Attorney Camp at El Paso. Mr. Camp, it is understood, is thoroughly familiar with conditions on the border and it is believed that it was his suggestion that the case be disposed of without further legal proceedings.

News of the result of Carranza's latest attempt to drive the Zapata garrison out of Mexico City was awaited with anxiety tonight by officials of the Mexican Government. No word of the fighting has come since it was announced from Vera Cruz two days ago that the Carranza army under General Gonzales, reinforced after its repulse on June 25, had renewed its attack with the expectation of an easy victory.

To Open Mexico City.

Apprehension felt on account of the foreign colony in the capital was somewhat relieved during the day by the receipt of a dispatch at the State Department from Vera Cruz stating that the investing Carranza forces intended to facilitate attempts of foreigners to quit the city, and to transmit their messages to the outside wrold. The department's advices added that the Carranza officials were confident of taking Mexico City "in a short time."

Eliseo Arredondo, Carranza's agent in Washington, reiterated in a statement tonight that in those sections of Mexico over which Carranza had control, there was no famine danger and "no shortage of foodstuff supplies so serious as to threaten hunger even to the poorest of our population in the future, immediate or distant."

The contention between the Red Cross and officials of Villa's agency here over the attitude of Villa's officers toward relief measures resulted in a statement tonight from the agency declaring the Villa forces had offered every aid in their power to alleviate suffering in war-disturbed districts.

Miss Mabel Boardman of the Red Cross asserted there had been lack of co-operation by both Villa and Carranza officers to forward supplies, except at such isolated places as Monterey and Monclova. She added that where co-operation was not forthcoming the Red Cross, for the time being, could take no action.

Additional dispatches to the State Department from Mexico were outlined in this summary:

"A dispatch dated July 5 from San Luis Potosi, states that Guanajuato has been occupied by Villa troops. It is stated that this will permit the exit of Americans there by way of Aguascalientes. The San Luis Potosi district is quiet. It is reported that the Villa forces have also recovered the towns of Cedral and Matehuala.

"Train service between Laredo and Monterey was suspended on July 6. A battle has been in progress for about six days in the vicinity of Paredon."

EL PASO, July 7.—"The Government has a strong case against General Huerta, and I know of no reason for its abandonment," said W. L. Camp, United States Attorney for the West Texas District, when told of Washington rumors that the Huerta prosecution might be abandoned. J. H. Rogers, United States Marshal for West Texas, arrived tonight to take personal charge of the case.

'HUNGER TRUCE' THE NEED.

Stephen Bonsal Says It Might Save Thousands in Mexico.

Famine conditions in the States of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas are much worse than heretofore represented, according to a dispatch just received at American Red Cross headquarters from Stephen Bonsal, the war correspondent, who recently went to Mexico to report on the situation in that country. The message came via Tampico and by wireless from that point, and is dated July 2. It follows:

"After six days' journey of about 500 miles through Northern Mexico, including large portions of States Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, am compelled to state that famine conditions existing have been understated rather than exaggerated. In districts visited where famine is not ravaging today, there it is impending; where land is not already famine stricken, there starvation draws ever nearer. The meagre corn crop in sight will not feed half the people and much of it has been or will be taken by military authorities whose needs are only slightly less pressing than those of the civilian population.

"Careful, intelligent Red Cross distribution under Consul General Hanna, which I witnessed at Monterey, has filled thousands of stomachs and saved hundreds of lives, but in less accessible regions of this State, such as the territory for fifty miles around Soto La Marina, thousands have eaten nothing but wild fruits for months past. A hopeful view taken by some is to effect that prevailing famine conditions are not due to agricultural or economic conditions, but caused by constant military operations and consequent interruption communication between the more productive and more populous sections of the country. If this view proces well founded a hunger truce between the factions might save the hundreds of thousands of lives now menaced. If a hunger truce cannot be arranged, food will have to be brought from outside. There is a perfect agreement among all Mexicans of this section who hope that the American authorities will find means to stop the criminal exportation of foodstuffs from this famine land, while the country was skinned of the bulk of its products months ago. Some provisions are still trickling over the border into the land of plenty."

RUMOR OF OROZCO VICTORY.

Said to Have Taken Ojinaga—Villa Reported Defeated Again.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 7.—Unconfirmed reports received here today from Presidio say that Ojinaga has been captured by Huerta-Orozco forces. Mexicans are crossing the line nightly to join Orozco, who is reported to be in that district.

General Huerta announced tonight that he will remain in jail until Monday, when his preliminary hearing will be held. General Bravo will probably be released because of his age and ill health.

General Villa suffered another defeat on Sunday at Panuelas, State of Aguascalientes, American mining men who arrived at the border today reportcd. When they left Aguascalientes the Villista officials estimated the dead and wounded in the battle at 7,000, Villa having suffered the more severely, but this estimate is considered high as the entire Villa strength is not thought to be more than 10,000 around Aguascalientes.

The Americans told of the retreat northward of the Villa forces which, they said, were in disorder and were retiring toward Torreon, some even deserting and continuing northward. The great railroad shops at Aguascalientes are said to have been dismantled and the machinery sent north to Torreon.

Heavy fighting in the vicinity of Paredon was also reported by the American refugees. This fighting has been between General Raoul Madero, leading the Villa forces, and General Jacinto Trevino, in command of the Carranza troops. The total number of troops engaged in this battle was only 15,000, but the reports of wounded officers who had been brought to Torreon for treatment fixed the losses at 4,000, of which more than half were killed on the battlefield.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Villa agency today issued this statement:

"A report from the front, unconfirmed by official advices, has reached the confidential agency to the effect that the advancing Villa army has captured the important stronghold of Leon, and that the Carransista army continues its retreat southward."

YAQUIS THREATEN WAR.

Demand Return of Lands and Expulsion of Foreigners.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 7.—A dispatch from Nogales, Sonora, says Governor Maytorena, Villa commander, has received an ultimatum signed by Yaqui chiefs threatening war on all Mexican factions unless the lands of the tribe are restored to them and all foreigners holding part of the lands are expelled.

The Indians are said to be gathering in force near Jori for a concerted movement before the opening of the rainy season, which would render further activities impossible.

A delegation from thirty inland towns in Sonora, who offered Maytorena 2,000 men as a home guard against the Indians, have been given 500 rifles and funds.

PRESIDENT GETS REPORT.

Long Dispatch on Mexico to be Considered Today.

CORNISH, July 7.—Consideration of the Mexican question, including the political situation and the problem of getting food to the sufferers, will occupy much of the President's attention tomorrow. An unusually long code dispatch on the subject reached here tonight, but it was not deciphered in time for Mr. Wilson to read.

Pending his consideration of the dispatch nothing was given out.

$60,000,000 RUSSIAN ORDER

Given to Du Pont Powder Company —Big Bonus for Early Completion.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 7.—In order to meet the needs of its army for ammunition as quickly as possible, the Russian Government has awarded a contract for $60,000,000 worth of powder to the du Pont Powder Company, offering a bonus for the early completion of the order.

The amount of the bonus is to vary according to the time lopped off the time of delivery. It is possible for the company to obtain a premium of as much as 33 1-3 per cent., or $20,000,000.

With a view to the completion of the contract as rapidly as possible, a large number of men are being taken on at the Carney Point plant, and the new buildings there will be rushed.

ARRESTED BY WIFE, SHOOTS HIMSELF

Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Warhaftis Had Row in Crowded Street Over Another Woman.

BULLET LODGES IN THORAX

Hospital Lights Go Out as He Lies on Operating Table and He Calmly Explains the Reason.

A large crowd gathered on Surf Avenue at West Fifteenth Street, Coney Island, about 10 o'clock last night, attracted by a heated quarrel between a man and a woman, the latter with a younger woman companion who took little part in the controversy. It soon developed that the excited woman and the man were married, and that she was accusing him of having made an appointment in her presence to meet a girl and was trying to hurry her home in order to keep the appointment.

Patrolman Owen Smith of the Coney Island Station forced his way through the bystanders. He learned that the couple were Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Warhaftis. They had been married on May 11 by an Alderman at the City Hall, Manhattan, and the union had proved unhappy. It had already reached the stage where the husband gave his address as 61 East Seventh Street, Manhattan, and the wife said she was living with her sister at 217 East 105th Street. Smith tried to patch up the trouble, but the wife insisted that her husband be arrested, so the policeman started for the station with them.

They had not gone half a block when the man suddenly drew a revolver from his back pocket and shot himself in the breast. As he fell, the crowd scattered wildly. Smith commandeered a passing automobile and had the man taken to the Coney Island Hospital. Dr. Gerow immediately prepared to operate. As the injured man was put on the table and anaesthetics were about to be administered, all the lights in that section of the island went out, including those in the operating room. Warhaftis, who is an electrician, was perfectly conscious, and employed the time in telling the doctors just what steps were being taken to restore the current. The lights were out about fifteen minutes.

It was found that the bullet had lodged in the thorax. The physicians say the man's condition is very serious, but there is a chance for recovery. He will be held on charges of attempted suicide and carrying concealed weapons. Mrs. Warhaftis and her sister were questioned at the police station by Inspector Murray, but they were not detained.

STEEL MILLS ROAR AS ORDERS POUR IN

Running Nearly 100 Per Cent. in Pittsburgh District, Largely on Domestic Business.

PITTSBURGH, July 7.—The steel industry is more active in this locality than it has been any time since the Autumn of 1912.

The mills are getting behind on orders and prices are becoming firmer. Manufacturers assert that little of the business is "war orders," but that the bulk of it is domestic, caused by the absence of competition of German, Belgian, and English steel, which has been kept out of the American market by the war.

The Carnegie Steel Company, the National Tube Company, and other mills of the Steel Corporation are running close to 100 per cent. capacity, while the Jones & Laughlin, Republic, Crucible, and other independent mills are not far behind. The expectations of optimistic steel manufacturers have been exceeded, according to one steel official today.

To replenish the low supplies of raw materials, the fleets of ore boats on the lakes that ply between the ore-shipping points of Minnesota and Wisconsin and the rail points on Lake Erie and the ore-carrying roads to Pittsburgh—the Baltimore & Ohio, the Bessemer & Lake Erie, and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie—are pressing every facility into service.

The Bessemer & Lake Erie Road, according to a report from the main shops at Greenville, Penn., is running heavy trains of ore at the rate of a train every forty minutes. All enginemen and firemen on the Pennsylvania, as well as the Baltimore & Ohio and Bessemer & Lake Erie, who have been on the waiting list or part time have been ordered to report for duty, and idle cars are fast disappearing from sidings where they have been stored.

Additional men are being put to work in coal mines that were temporarily shut down, and in the limestone quarries of Center and Blair Counties the quarrymen were kept at work last Sunday and Monday, being denied holidays because of the insistent demands of the steel mills for limestone supplies. Coke ovens in the Connellsville and other regions are being blown in every week, and at present there are few idle ovens.

CITY OFFICIALS SEE THE FEEBLE-MINDED

Mayor and Controller Visit Randall's Island, Then Go to Waverly, Mass.,

WITH DR. DANA'S COMMITTEE

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's Private Car Carries Party Which Will Inspect Model Institution.

Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast and Charity Commissioner John A. Kingsbury today will inspect the Massachusetts State Institution for the Feeble-Minded at Waverly, the model institution of the country. The study of conditions there may aid in improving affairs in the institutions on Randall's Island. The city officials are the guests of the Committee on Provision for the Feeble-Minded, of which Dr. Charles L. Dana is chairman.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, a member of the committee, placed her private car at the disposal of the committee and their guests and they left the Grand Central Station at 11 o'clock last night for Boston. This morning they will go to Waverly by automobile and will return tonight.

With Dr. Dana's committee yesterday Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast made a personal inspection of conditions at Randall's Island, where the larger number of the 2,000 inmates are mentally defective and crippled children. The party included these members of the committee: Professor Stephen P. Duggan of the City College, Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene; Dr. M. L. Russell, Superintendent of the Bloomingdale Asylum; Justice Franklin C. Hoyt of the Children's Court, Franklin Kirkbride, Professor Robert S. Woodworth of Columbia University, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, and Miss Eleanor Hope Johnson. Others in the party were: Commissioner Kingsbury and Deputy Commissioner Wright of the Charities Department, Dr. Walter Fernald, Superintendent of the Waverly Institution, and Leo Arnstein, representing President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen.

The tour of inspection took in every part of the various institutions on the island, and particular attention was given to the Children's Hospital and schools, and the wards where the majority of the children are cared for. It was found that the children in the open-air parts of the buildings and on piazzas had no protection from insects and flies, because there was no money with which to screen the places.

"This is one of the departments that needs money for new buildings and for efficient care and supervision," said the Mayor. "It is necessary to modernize the plant. It is apparent the city has neglected Randall's Island for other things, and it is now time that the city neglected something else to look after these, the most unfortunate of all the city's juvenile wards. The funds the city has available for non-productive investments are limited, but I think Commissioner Kingsbury should get some of the $1,000,000 he wants for new buildings and other improvements."

When the party left one of the wards where hundreds of helpless and defective children were quartered Controller Prendergast made this comment:

"It is a tragic problem. This trouble cannot be laid to the administrative officials of the institution, but to the lack of appropriations."

Some of the healthier children presented an attractive picture when the visitors reached the playgrounds. Girls who have recently been instructed in gymnastics and dancing danced for the entertainment of the guests. Bertha Meister, 9 years old, was the leader of these childish performers. Several of the boys played musical selections.

SEEKS AEROPLANE MOTORS.

D. A. Thomas Asks How Many American Maker Can Furnish Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 7.—Upon receipt of a telegram from David A. Thomas, the representative of the Munitions Department of the British Government, who arrived in New York on Monday, saying, "Can you supply an unlimited number of aeroplane motors, and when can you deliver them?" Frank H. Harriman of South Glastonbury, who is making twenty special aeroplane motors for the United States Government, left today for New York to see Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Spencer, the Federal Inspector who is supervising the work at the Harriman factory, said tonight that he thought Great Britain was planning the mobilization of an immense fleet of aeroplanes with which to scout for submarines off the English coast.

The Harriman motor won in a competition test under the auspices of army experts, and the motors Harriman is now building for the Government will be used in hydro-aeroplanes.

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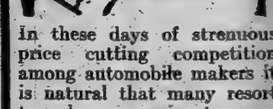

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The prices quoted represent savings of such magnitude on staple, everyday office needs that it will pay you to buy *now* for months ahead.

Sanitary Glass Telephone Mouthpieces—with 50 extra gauze air filters. Usually 39c. Now 24c complete.

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"Paragon" Ink Wells—with pen cup and pen rack on top, opening for pins at side. Usually 21c. Now 16c.

Glass Ink Stands—with separate wells and pen rack and three pin cups in front. Usually 69c. Now 49c.

Crystal Glass Double Ink Stands — with pen rack in front and place for pins. Usually 53c. Now 42c.

"Para" Rubber Bands—in lb. boxes, assorted sizes. Box at $1.42.

"Velvet" Soap Erasers — oblong shape. Particularly suitable for pencil use. Usually 5c. Now 2c each.

Oblong Typewriter Erasers—large size, at 4c each.

Stafford's White Paste—water well jar, with brush, 5 oz. size, 21c. Without brush, pint size, 37c.

Owl Paper Clips—Each holds 20 sheets of heavy paper. Box of 100, 4c.

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Fine Linen Writing Pads 42c Doz.
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"Frankfort" Box Files—strong and well finished, with brass snap catch and alphabetical index. 21c.

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Desk Pads—21 x 16, black leather corners. 87c each.

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$35.00	Blue Serges	17.50
$35.00	Fancy Mixtures	17.50
$30.00	Blue Flannels	15.00
$30.00	Gray Flannels	15.00
$30.00	Pencil Stripes	15.00
$30.00	Tartan Plaids	15.00
$30.00	Silk Mixtures	15.00
$30.00	Fancy Tweeds	15.00
$30.00	Homespuns	15.00
$30.00	Shepherd Checks	15.00
$25.00	Fancy Mixtures	12.50
$20.00	Glen Urquharts	10.00
$20.00	Overplaids	10.00
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$35.00	Fancy Mixtures	17.50
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$40.00	Dinner Jackets	20.00
$35.00	Dinner Jackets	17.50
$35.00	Dress Coats	17.50
$30.00	Dress Coats	15.00
$30.00	Dinner Jackets	15.00
$12.00	Dress Trousers	6.00
$10.00	Dress Trousers	5.00

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$35.00	Covert Cloths	$17.50
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$30.00	Fancy Mixtures	15.00
$30.00	Chinchillas	15.00
$30.00	Balmacaans	15.00
$25.00	Fancy Mixtures	12.50
$20.00	Fancy Mixtures	10.00
$20.00	Chinchillas	10.00
$20.00	Balmacaans	10.00
$20.00	Black Kerseys	10.00

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$5.00	Straw Hats	$2.50
$4.00	Straw Hats	2.00
$3.00	Straw Hats	1.50
$2.00	Straw Hats	1.00
$10.00	Panamas & Bangkoks	5.00
$6.00	Leghorns & Panamas	3.00
$1.00	Caps, 50c 50c Caps	25c
$8.00	Silk Hats	4.00
$5.00	Soft Hats and Derbies	2.50
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$2.00	Soft Hats and Derbies	1.00

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50c	President Suspenders	25c
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50c	Wash Four-in-hands	25c
50c	Silk Neckwear	25c
$1.50	Silk Neckwear	75c
$2.00	Silk Neckwear	$1.00
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YANKEES BREAK EVEN WITH ATHLETICS—GIANTS WIN AND LOSE IN PHILADELPHIA

TWO MACKMEN GIVE YANKEES ONE GAME

Crowell and Davis Liberal with Passes—Athletics Take Last Contest.

There is still a little pity left in the Athletics. Feeling a certain sense of shame for the barbarous manner in which they have been lacing the poor Yanks, they felt sorry yesterday and presented them with half of a double-header by a score of 13 to 5. Their sorrow ended right there, and they collared the second game, 6 to 5. That makes four out of five for Connie Mack's newly hatched team.

The task of giving the first game to the Yanks was intrusted to two lads named Crowell and Davis. This Minot Crowell has a diploma from Brown University. While up there he studied hard when he wasn't playing baseball and football, and consequently is educated. He gave the Yanks five bases on balls in the three innings he pitched, but, as that didn't seem liberal enough to Connie Mack, he sent in Wilbur Davis.

Davis was just the sort of a Santa Claus the Yanks needed, and he gave them nine passes. Walter Pipp was treated better than the others. He got four passes and a double and scored four runs. Boone, Cook, and Maisel also got two base bangs, for which they were much obliged. The Yankees were so pleased with Crowell and Davis last night that they are thinking about giving them a testimonial banquet. Fritz Maisel got four hits, but he doesn't blame them on the green pitchers. He admits that he is responsible himself.

The Yankee parade started in the first inning with three runs, and there was only one inning, the fifth, when they were not pushing and shoving each other out of the way in their wild scramble for the plate. Collectively the Yanks must have covered several miles going around the base paths.

Nothing outside of the Bronx Zoo is as wild as Crowell and Davis. A few weeks under Bill Snyder might tame them a little. Then, again, maybe they would be like Gunda and refuse to become civilized.

Ray Caldwell's part in the proceedings was something like a day off, for, although he was prepared to pitch, he really didn't have to. Caldwell lobbed them over in the ninth and handed back some of the favors the Athletics had been giving away.

Encouraged by victory in the first game, the Yanks boldly made a strong bid for the second game. A sturdy young rally in the eighth carried them up on even terms with the White Elephants, 5 to 5. The reason they didn't go to the front immediately was because Hughey High chose this inopportune time to strike out. If High must strike out, Manager Donovan wishes he would do it when the team is a dozen or so runs ahead. High could have struck out all he liked in the first game, but no, he had to wait until the second game to do it. Contrary individuals, these ball players.

Bob Shawkey, lately annexed from the Athletics, pitched for the Yankees against his old teammates, and Al Weldon Wyckoff worked for the Mackmen. The Athletics took two runs in the first. Murphy walked and Strunk was safe on Shawkey's error. Walsh died at first, and Schang fouled to Maisel. Ladoo bit to centre, scoring Murphy and Strunk.

In the third Murphy and Strunk singled and after Walsh fanned Schang doubled to left and registered Murphy. The Yanks became active in the third and made good use of the few hits they got off Wyckoff. Pipp distinguish got an infield hit, stole second, and scored on Pipp's triple. Pipp counted on a wild pitch.

Hits by Strunk, Schang, and McInnis, aided by a fielder's choice, gave the Mackmen two more in the fifth. In the sixth the Yankees began to creep up. Peck singled and Peck walked, both going along on Maisel's sacrifice. Pipp fanned, High doubled to left, scoring Cook and Peck.

Donovan's boys tied the score in the eighth. Cook walked and Peck fouled to Schang. Maisel skied to Strunk, and then Schang, after making a good stop of Pipp's bouncer, threw the ball over McInnis's head and Cook scored, Pipp going to second. High had a fine chance to push the Yanks out in front, but he struck out.

Schang was so mad for making that error that when he came to the bat in the ninth after Walsh had walked, he pasted the ball to left for a two-bagger and won the game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf	5	1	2	3	0
P'p'gh, ss	3	1	2	2	3
W'sel, 3b	5	1	1	1	4
Pipp, 1b	1	4	1	9	0
High, cf	2	1	0	4	0
H'ts'l, lf	2	1	2	1	0
Boone, c	3	0	1	5	0
Gw'y, c	2	0	0	3	1
C'well, p	3	2	0	0	3
C'well, p	1	1	1	0	0
*Davies	1	0	0	0	0
Davis, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Malone	1	1	1	0	0
Total	36	13	12	27	9

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	5	1	2	0	0
Str'k, cf	4	0	2	1	0
Walsh, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Sch'g, 3b	5	0	0	2	3
Laj'e, 2b	4	0	2	3	3
McI's, 1b	4	1	0	7	0
Lapp, c	2	0	1	2	1
McK'y, ss	3	2	0	1	3
Kopf, ss	2	1	1	3	1
Bush, p	1	0	0	0	0
Wyckoff, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	8	27	11

*Batted for Crowell in third inning.
†Batted for Davis in ninth inning.
Error—Boone.

New York	3	1	2	2	0	1	1	3	—	13
Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	5

Two-base hits—Pipp, Murphy, Boone, Cook, Strunk. Three-base hit—Maisel. Stolen bases—Pipp, (2,) Caldwell, Murphy, (2,) Walsh, (2.) Earned runs—Philadelphia 4; New York, 13. Sacrifice hits—Peckinpaugh, Murphy, Walsh, Maisel, Boone, Swearingen, Caldwell, Strunk. Left on bases—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 8. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 1; off Crowell, 5; off Davis, 9. Hits—Off Crowell, 6 in 3 innings; off Davis, 6 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Caldwell, (Kopf.) Struck out—By Caldwell, 3; by Crowell, 1; by Davis, 1. Wild pitches—By Caldwell, 1; by Davis, 1. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	4	2	2	2	0
Strunk, cf	4	2	3	4	0
Walsh, lf	4	0	1	3	0
Sch'ng, 3b	5	1	3	1	0
Lajoie, 2b	5	0	1	2	3
M'In's, 1b	5	0	3	5	2
Lapp, c	4	0	1	6	1
Kopf, ss	4	0	1	0	4
Wyck'f, p	4	0	0	2	2
Total	39	6	12	27	9

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf	3	2	1	0	0
Peck'h, ss	3	2	1	4	4
Maisel, 2b	2	0	1	3	0
Pipp, 1b	4	1	2	11	1
High, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Hartz'l, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Boone, c	2	0	0	7	1
Nuna'r, c	3	0	0	1	0
Sh'key, p	3	0	0	0	1
*Cree	1	0	0	0	0
†Bauman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	5	5	27	12

*Batted for Nunamaker in ninth inning.
†Batted for Shawkey in ninth inning.
Error—Schang.

Philadelphia	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	—	6
New York	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	—	5

Two-base hits—Schang, (2,) High. Three-base hits—Pipp, Murphy. Stolen bases—Maisel, Lajoie, McInnis, Cook, Boone. Earned runs—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 6. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, Maisel. Double play—Peckinpaugh and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 11. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 4; off Wyckoff, 4. Struck out—By Wyckoff, 9; by Shawkey, 4. Wild pitch—Wyckoff. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Red Sox Win Two More.

BOSTON, July 7.—Only a fraction of a game separates Boston from Chicago in the race for leadership in the American League as a result of Boston's double win over Washington today. Boston scored six straight victories in the series.

The first game was decided early in Boston's favor, as the local batsmen hit Gallia hard. The final score was 10 to 4. The second game was one of a single score, Barry's double and singles by Leonard and Hopper being the factors in the run. Leonard's return to form was indicated by his performance in holding Washington to three hits.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 13; Philadelphia, 5.
Philadelphia, 6; New York, 5.
Boston, 9; Washington, 4.
Boston, 1; Washington, 0.
Detroit at Cleveland—Rain.
Chicago at St. Louis—Rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
Philadelphia, 1; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 3.
Brooklyn, 0; Boston, 0.
(Sixteen innings; darkness.)
Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Newark, 5; Baltimore, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City, 2; Rochester, 1.
Providence, 3; Buffalo, 1.
Richmond, 4; Toronto, 2.
Harrisburg, 9; Montreal, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	47	26	.644
Boston	43	24	.642
Detroit	44	28	.611
New York	36	36	.500
Washington	32	36	.471
Philadelphia	27	44	.380
St Louis	26	43	.377
Cleveland	26	43	.368

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	40	29	.579
Philadelphia	36	30	.545
St. Louis	36	35	.521
Pittsburgh	34	34	.500
Brooklyn	34	35	.493
Cincinnati	30	34	.469
New York	29	35	.453
Boston	30	39	.435

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
St. Louis	41	28	.594
Kansas City	43	30	.589
Chicago	41	31	.569
Pittsburgh	38	31	.551
Newark	35	35	.521
Brooklyn	31	42	.425
Baltimore	28	44	.389
Buffalo	28	47	.373

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	35	22	.617
Buffalo	32	24	.571
Montreal	33	31	.516
Harrisburg	30	29	.508
Richmond	31	30	.508
Toronto	31	34	.477
Rochester	28	32	.467
Jersey City	23	40	.365

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston—2 Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at Cleveland—2 Games.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Brooklyn.
Newark at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Kansas City at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Jersey City.
Montreal at Harrisburg.
Buffalo at Providence.
Toronto at Richmond.

The Senators had opportunities to score in the last two innings. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	4	0	1	5	0
Henr'n, lf	0	0	0	1	0
J'rvin, ss	4	2	3	4	3
Sp'ker, cf	5	2	2	2	0
Hobl'l, 1b	4	1	1	7	1
Lewis, lf	4	0	2	2	0
G'dner, 3b	4	0	0	2	1
Barry, 2b	4	1	1	2	3
Cady, c	3	2	2	4	1
Wood, p	3	1	2	0	1
Total	35	9	14	27	10

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, 2b	5	0	1	2	2
Foster, 2b	5	0	1	2	2
Shanks, lf	4	0	1	4	0
Milan, cf	3	1	1	3	0
G'dil, 1b	4	0	1	7	0
Conl'y, 3b	3	0	1	0	2
Henry, c	2	1	2	0	2
Will's, c	1	0	1	1	1
M'B'e, ss	4	1	1	4	1
Gallia, p	1	0	0	0	0
Ayres, p	2	0	0	1	0
*Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	10	24	7

*Batted for Ayres in ninth inning.
Errors—Milan.

Boston	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	9
Washington	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—	4

Two-base hits—Speaker, Henry, McBride, Gandil. Three-base hits—Wood, Hooper, Foster. Stolen bases—Hoblitzel (2). Speaker. Sacrifice fly—Williams. Sacrifice hit—Wood. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Boston, 6. Bases on balls—Off Ayres, 3; off Wood, 2. Hits—Off Gallia, 11 in two and one-third innings; off Ayres, 3 in 5 one-third innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ayres (Janvrin). Struck out—By Ayres, 1; by Wood, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—Two hours.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	4	0	1	4	0
J'rvin, ss	3	0	0	4	1
Sp'ker, cf	3	0	0	4	0
Hobl'l, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
G'dner, 3b	2	0	1	1	1
Barry, 2b	3	1	2	1	1
Thomas, cf	1	0	0	1	0
Leon'd, p	2	0	2	0	4
Total	27	1	7	27	9

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf	4	0	1	4	0
Foster, 2b	4	0	0	0	1
Sh'ks, lf	3	0	0	0	1
Milan, cf	3	0	1	4	0
G'dil, 1b	4	0	0	7	1
Conl'y, 3b	3	0	0	3	2
†Williams	0	0	0	0	0
Henry, c	2	0	0	4	3
Mc'K'y, ss	3	0	0	2	2
Engel, p	1	0	0	0	4
†Johnson	1	0	1	0	0
‡Acosta	0	0	0	0	0
Shaw, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	3	24	12

*Batted for Connolly in ninth inning.
†Batted for Engel in ninth inning.
‡Ran for Johnson in eighth inning.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	1
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	8	2

Batteries—Huenke and Williams; Crutcher and Reynolds.

AT PROVIDENCE.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7
Providence	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	4	8	9

Batteries—Fullenweider, Tyson, and Lalonge; Schultz and Casey.

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	3
Richmond	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	11	1

Batteries—McTigue and Kelly; Morrissette and Schaupie.

AT HARRISBURG.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	0
Harrisburg	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	3	0	9	10	1

Batteries—Richter and Madden; Goodbread, Dowd, and Heckinger.

Bi-State League Disbands.

FREEPORT, Ill., July 7.—The refusal of the Racine Club to play in a four-team circuit resulted today in the dissolution of the Bi-State League, organized a few months ago with five clubs in Illinois and one in Wisconsin. Two of the teams quit Monday. The Freeport Association then received an offer from President Tearney of the Three-I League, by which Freeport would take the place of Dubuque in the Three-I. The Freeport Association probably will accept or reject the proposition at the Three-I League meeting in Bloomington tomorrow.

White Sox Buy Leibold.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Harry Leibold, an outfielder with the Cleveland Americans, has been purchased by the Chicago Americans at the waiver price, it was announced today. He has been instructed to report here on Friday. Manager Rowland plans to use him in left field, displacing Rota.

GIANTS GARNER ONE GAME WITH PHILS

Mathewson on Mound When New York Wins—Tesreau Blows Up in Second.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Before a crowd of 8,000 or more fans, augmented by several hundred suffragists, this afternoon the Phillies shared honors with the Giants, both victories being decided by the scant margin of one run, 5-to-4 result favoring McGraw's men, and a ration of 1 to 0 falling to the Quakers after ten innings of close competition, featured by particularly airtight twirling.

Bert Niehoff separated the body of suffragists from a $10 gold piece by driving a homer to the leftfield bleachers in the sixth inning of the first game just to show that ballplayers possess no scruples when it comes to taking money from liberal donors. Niehoff's hit tied up the standing of the teams at that stage of the game, but the Giants went a run better in the eighth when the contest was decided.

Mayer came back to the mound against the Giants in the opening contest and by weird fielding and slow base running behind him gave the veteran Mathewson a victory.

The Giants gathered three runs in the third inning of the first game. Meyers reached first when Luderus fumbled his roller to first base. Mathewson fanned, Burns hit out a little to the right of second base, Niehoff and Bancroft both racing for the bag when an apparently easy out was in view of them. Robertson continued the attack with a double and Doyle and Fletcher each followed with singles.

The first game was nip and tuck, with the Phillies having numerous chances to dispose of the enemy on the attack and to benefit themselves by more speed on the offensive, but the result was the Giants won out.

In the last half of the closing frame of the getaway game Paskert batted for Mayer and singled. Fletcher fumbled Byrne's roller in an ardent effort to execute a double play, giving the Phillies almost every opportunity available for the winning run. Dugey was placed on the circuit to run for Paskert. Bancroft sacrificed Dugey to third. Whitted gradually stirred the uneasiness of the fans by fanning, and Fletcher, on a clever stop and quick throw checked Cravath, retiring the side.

The second game was worth the price of admission as neither side figured in the run column until the tenth, when Moran's men bunched three of their four hits off Tesreau and put the winning and only tally of the affair over the treadway. Cravath's single over Doyle's shoulders was responsible for the termination of the game. This was followed by a mad rush of fans, who gathered around the Giants' dugout to hear Miss Foley of Boston speak in behalf of the aspiring women voters.

Tesreau up until the period of his downfall gave a more perfect exhibition of pitching than Alexander did against the Giants on Independence Day. Only twenty-seven men faced the big bear hunter in nine innings, and not a Quaker saw second base during that space of time.

Demaree's pitching in the pinches was worthy of his victory despite the fact that the opposing forces registered seven hits, three of which were doubles. Several innings were troublesome for the cartoonist, but with the aid of Bancroft, Becker, and Whitted his trials were passed over without any serious aftermath.

In the Phillies' half of the tenth Bobby Byrne opened with a single. Davey Bancroft placed a bunt in front of Chief Meyers, who called Umpire Eason's attention to Banny's supposed interference on the throw which checked the batter at first. The Giants again displayed their influence with officials by recalling Byrne to first, he having reached second on the play. The Phillies players, of course, protested, with no favor resulting from either Byron or Eason. Whitted clouted the ball to the ivy patch on the centre field wall, but a double was the best that he could get, and Byrne was unable to get beyond third, although his hesitancy off first spoiled an opportunity to score on the drive. With Byrne on third, Cravath ended the game by poking a single over Doyle's head. The New York defense, of course, was playing close on the event. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	5	1	1	3	0
Rob'n rf	5	0	2	1	1
Doyle, 2b	5	1	2	3	6
Fle'r, ss	4	0	1	1	5
M'kle, 1b	4	0	2	12	0
Lob't, 3b	4	2	2	1	4
Snod's, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Meyers, c	4	0	0	7	2
Math'n, p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	38	5	12	27	16

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	5	1	1	2	3
Banc't, ss	4	0	0	4	5
Whit'd, cf	4	0	1	5	0
Crav'h, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Becker, lf	3	0	0	3	0
N'hoff, 2b	3	0	0	3	0
Lud's, 1b	3	0	1	11	0
E.Burns, c	3	0	0	1	4
Dem'e, p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	30	1	4	30	14

*Batted for Mayer in ninth inning.
†Ran for Paskert in ninth inning.
Errors—Fletcher, Merkle, (2,) Niehoff, Luderus, Mayer.

New York	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Robertson, Doyle, Lobert, Niehoff. Home run—Niehoff. Stolen bases—Doyle, Lobert. Earned runs—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Sacrifice hits—Snodgrass, Bancroft. Double plays—Robertson and Meyers; Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 9. First base on errors—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 2. Struck out—By Mathewson, 2; by Mayer, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Byron. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	4	1	1	0	3
Banc't, ss	4	0	0	4	5
Whit'd, cf	4	0	1	5	0
Crav'h, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Becker, lf	3	0	0	3	0
N'hoff, 2b	3	0	0	3	0
Lud's, 1b	3	0	1	11	0
E.Burns, c	3	0	0	1	4
Dem'e, p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	30	1	4	30	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G.B'ns, lf	4	0	1	0	0
Rob'n, rf	4	0	0	4	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	2	0	4
Fle'r, ss	4	0	0	2	2
M'kle, 1b	3	0	1	13	1
Lob't, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
Snod's, cf	4	0	3	1	0
Meyers, c	2	0	0	0	0
Tes'u, p	4	0	0	1	3
Total	33	0	7	27	11

*Batted for Demaree in ninth inning.
†Batted for Tesreau in tenth inning.
‡Batted for Mathewson in eighth inning.
§Batted for Mayer in ninth inning.
‖Batted for Paskert in ninth inning.
¶Batted for Dugey in tenth inning.
#Batted for Cooper in the seventh inning.
**Batted for Cooperman in the ninth inning.
Errors—Archer, Baird.

Chicago	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	—7
Pittsburgh	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4

Two-base hit—Fisher. Three-base hits—Zimmerman, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Good, Gibson. Sacrifice fly—Saier. Stolen bases—Saier, (2,) Archer, Baird, (2,) Hinchman. First base on errors—Chicago. Earned runs—Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 10. First base on balls—Off Lavender, 5; off Adams, 1; off Cooneiman, 2. Hits—Off Adams, 6 in two and one-third innings; off Cooper, 2 in four and two-thirds innings; off Cooneiman, 2 in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cooper, (Zimmerman.) Struck out—By Lavender, 4; by Adams, 1; by Cooper, 2; by Cooneiman, 2. Passed ball—Archer. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes.

Jack Murray to Join Cubs.

Jack Murray, the veteran outfielder of the Giants, who was recently released unconditionally by the New York Club, has accepted the terms offered by Manager Roger Brenahan of the Chicago Cubs. Murray will report to the Cubs in Brooklyn this afternoon.

Jones Withdraws Resignation.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Fielder Jones, suspended manager of the St. Louis Federals, announced this afternoon that he had withdrawn his resignation which he telegraphed to Phil Ball, principal owner of the club, after a dispute with Umpire Howell in the Kansas City game last Monday.

Bad Day for Pirates' Pitchers.

PITTSBURGH, July 7.—Heavy hitting by Zimmerman and Fisher helped Chicago defeat Pittsburgh, 7 to 4, here today. Adams was knocked out of the box in the third inning, after yielding six hits and five runs. Cooper relieved him, and he, in turn, gave way to Cooneiman. Lavender kept the Pirates' hits scattered except in the ninth, when a pass, two hits, and a steal scored two runs.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	4	1	1	4	0
Fisher, ss	5	1	3	2	2
Sch'te, lf	5	1	1	1	0
Z'man, 3b	4	2	3	3	4
Saier, 1b	3	1	1	8	2
W'ms, cf	4	0	0	3	0
P'lan, 2b	3	0	0	0	3
Archer, c	3	0	0	4	2
Lav'r, p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	35	7	10	27	11

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	5	0	0	2	0
G'lins, cf	5	0	2	2	0
Baird, 3b	5	0	2	0	4
Hinch'n, ss	4	0	1	3	3
Wag'r, ss	5	0	0	2	2
Vlox, 2b	4	1	2	2	4
J'ston, 1b	3	0	1	11	0
Gibson, c	1	0	1	4	3
Adams, p	1	0	0	0	1
Cooper, p	1	0	0	0	1
*Costello	1	0	0	0	0
C'g'm'n, p	0	0	0	0	1
†Murphy	0	1	0	0	0
Total	37	4	11	27	12

*Batted for Cooper in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Cooneiman in the ninth inning.

Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	—7
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—4

Two-base hit—Fisher. Three-base hits—Zimmerman, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Good, Gibson. Sacrifice fly—Saier. Stolen bases—Saier, (2,) Archer, Baird, (2,) Hinchman. First base on errors—Chicago. Earned runs—Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 10. First base on balls—Off Lavender, 5; off Adams, 1; off Cooneiman, 2. Hits—Off Adams, 6 in two and one-third innings; off Cooper, 2 in four and two-thirds innings; off Cooneiman, 2 in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cooper, (Zimmerman.) Struck out—By Lavender, 4; by Adams, 1; by Cooper, 2; by Cooneiman, 2. Passed ball—Archer. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 8; Chattanooga, 5.
At Birmingham—Memphis, 2; Birmingham, 1; Memphis, 3; Birmingham, 1.
Memphis, 3; Birmingham, 1.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 1; Nashville, 0.
At Mobile—Mobile, 6; Little Rock, 5.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Wilkes-Barre, 6; Syracuse, 4.
Syracuse, 6; Wilkes-Barre, 2.
At Troy—Elmira, 4; Troy, 3.
At Albany—Albany, 4; Binghamton, 0.
At Utica—Utica, 3; Scranton, 0.

American Association.

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 5; Louisville, 1.
At Kansas City—Columbus, 8; Kan. City, 6.
At Milwaukee—Cleveland-Milwaukee—Rain.
At Minneapolis—Indianapolis-Minneapolis—Wet grounds.

Colonial League.

At Brockton—Springfield, 2; Brockton, 0.
At New Haven—New Haven, 3; New Bedford, 2, (thirteen innings.)
At Hartford—Hartford, 6; Pawtucket, 5.
At Taunton—Fall River, 10; Taunton, 7.

New England League.

At Worcester—Worcester, 5; Lowell, 3.
At Manchester—Lawrence, 4; Manchester, 2, (thirteen innings.)
At Lewiston—Lewiston, 5; Fitchburg, 1.
At Portland—Lynn, 6; Portland, 3.

NEWARK FEDERALS TO MOVE, IS RUMOR

Patronage So Light That Club Is Seeking Another City as a Home.

It was stated in Newark on excellent authority last night that the Newark Federal League Club will be transferred to another city before the close of the present season. The patronage at the new Harrison Park has been so poor that the venture has proved a disappointment to Pat Powers and Harry F. Sinclair, the owners of the club.

Baseball has been a big failure in Newark, both at the International League Park and also at the Federal Park. The International League club was shifted to Harrisburg, and the support of the Feds has been so poor that the Federal League officials are seriously contemplating the transfer of the club to another city. Some time ago the club released its manager, Bill Phillips, in order to reduce expenses.

The venture in Harrison was very costly. A large amount of money was spent in the construction of the plant at Harrison Oval, which will be a burden on the hands of the league when the transfer is made. The Sunday patronage has been fair, but the attendance at the week-day games has been light.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Pinch Hitters Fail and Buffalo Wins, 3 to 2.

With one run necessary to tie the score, the Brookfed pinch hitters failed to hit the ball for safeties and Buffalo won 3 to 2, at Washington Park yesterday. In the eighth inning, the Brookfeds brought the small crowd of fans to their feet by scoring twice, but in the ninth, Hugh Bedient, the former pitching star of the Boston Braves, and the hero of the world's series of 1912, who was sent in to relieve Marshall in the eighth when the Brookfeds were in the midst of their rally, had the Magee batsmen helpless. The Brookfeds broke their losing streak by defeating Buffalo Tuesday, but they dropped back into the old rut again yesterday.

"Mysterious" Walker was doing the flinging for Brooklyn, and he was touched up for eight hits, one of them a homer. It was in the third inning that Buffalo first broke into the run column. Blair singled to left, went to second on Marshall's out and crossed the plate when Lee Magee threw wild to catch him at third.

Hal Chase made it two for Buffalo in the fourth. The former Yankee doubled to right field, went to third on McDonald's out and dashed home when Louden sent a high sacrifice fly to centre field. In the sixth McDonald swung at one of Walker's offerings, and sent the ball over the right field fence.

For seven innings Marshall held Brooklyn scoreless and allowed the Ward batsmen but two singles, both of which were made by Walker. In the eighth,

RESOLUTE OUTSAILS VANITIE IN RACE ON THE SOUND—LAWN TENNIS—GOLF—BOXING

RESOLUTE TAKES VANITIE'S MEASURE

N. Y. Y. C. Cup Yacht Beats Rival by Over a Minute in Thirty-Mile Race.

The Race by Figures.

	Resolute. H. M. S.	Vanitie. H. M. S.
Start	12:31:57	12:32:00
First leg	1:18:00	1:18:11
Second leg	1:42:32	1:43:03
Third leg	2:08:51	2:10:06
Fourth leg	2:36:43	2:38:12
Fifth leg	3:15:01	3:16:44
Finish	3:38:56	3:40:05
Elapsed time	3:06:59	3:08:05
Allowance	1:11	...
Corrected time	3:05:48	3:40:05

Resolute won by 1:06, actual, and 2:17 corrected time.

The America's Cup yacht Resolute may not win every race with her stubborn rival Vanitie, but she has yet to be beaten twice in a row. Vanitie's professional skippers tried it last season and failed. Cornelius Vanderbilt yesterday essayed to repeat his victory of Monday, but with the same result. Resolute was out for revenge. She took it by outsailing Vanitie over a thirty-mile course by 1:06, actual time, or 2:17 with her time allowance.

The race was sailed under the direction of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club and was started from Great Captain Island, off Greenwich, Conn. When the Regatta Committee took its position at the line there was a fresh 12-knot breeze blowing from the northeast, and a course was selected that would give the yachts a windward first leg, then a broad reach and another reach. It was a 15-mile triangle to be sailed twice around. The first turn was the Cow's Gas Buoy off Shippan Point and the second the black spar buoy off Centre Island on the Long Island shore.

Fine Work on the Line.

There was a lively fight for the windward berth before the start, and in this Charles Francis Adams, 2d, Resolute's skipper, outmanoeuvred his rival. The yachts were signaled to get away at 12:30, and for fifteen minutes before that they stuck to each other like grim death. They made one dash for the line, both on the starboard tack, and on practically even terms, but they were traveling too fast and were forced to come about in order to escape being recalled for crossing ahead of time. Mr. Adams held this hitch until the last moment, and then swung his boat smartly about and headed for the line on the starboard tack.

Instead of following his example, Vanitie's skipper jibed. Adams had all he could do to cross the line before the two-minute period, shooting Resolute over with just three seconds to spare. Vanitie, after jibing, could not get under headway so quickly and was still far from the line when the time limit expired. She was seventeen seconds late in crossing, although timed as having started at 12:32.

After getting under way, the two racers went over to the port tack and laid a course for the Long Island shore. The Sound was flecked with whitecaps and the freshening breeze heeled the big sloops until their lee rails were awash. The beat to the first mark was made in two long hitches, which seemed to help Vanitie a trifle, for she was only eleven seconds behind the leader at the turn.

Vanitie had crept up steadily and after rounding the turn, began to work out into the weather berth under Resolute's lee. Balloon jibs were broken out for the reach across the Sound, and little by little Vanitie drew nearer. Half way across she had almost made up her early loss, and as they neared the Long Island shore there was nothing to choose between them.

Resolute Jumps Into Lead.

Then the breeze began to play pranks. From northeast in mid-Sound it backed around and blew out of the southwest inshore. Both skippers caught the puffs at the same time, and both tried to fetch the mark without dousing their big ballooners. But the new breeze kept heading them and the big sails would no longer fill. Mr. Adams was the first to see this, and he had his men on the jump hauling in Resolute's ballooner as he sent her about on a short tack to make the mark. Vanitie's crew was not so quick, and by the time she had come about and got her light head sails up Resolute had jumped out into a surprising lead. Resolute tacked round the mark with great speed, and had her ballooner up in a hurry for the reach home. She manoeuvered so quickly here that her lead over Vanitie at the second turn was 28 seconds.

On the reach back to Great Captain Island, Vanitie had all kinds of trouble getting her ballooner to draw properly, and Mr. Vanderbilt was forced to luff considerably before the kite filled. Resolute made a runaway match of this leg, adding 46 seconds to her lead by the time she reached the turn. The times for rounding the third mark, which completed the first half of the journey, were: Resolute, 2:08:51; Vanitie, 2:10:06. Resolute had a lead of 1:20 at the end of the fifteen miles.

The wind continued strong out of the southwest, which made the fourth leg a close reach along the Connecticut shore. Resolute gained 12 seconds more here, and in the beat across the Sound she held tacks with Vanitie and outfooted her to the mark by 14 seconds. Resolute now had a commanding lead, and after wearing around the fifth mark, flew for the finish with her big reaching jib and sheets eased to starboard. Vanitie, however, was not ready to be shaken off so easily. She came up with a tremendous rush on this last leg and cut down Resolute's lead by leaps and bounds. The distance back to Great Captain Island is 5¼ miles. Resolute reached the finish at 3:38:56, Vanitie at 3:40:05. It had taken the winner 23 minutes and 55 seconds to sail the last leg, while Vanitie did it in 23 minutes and 21 seconds. Vanitie's speed on this leg was probably the fastest sailing of the day. It was at the rate of a mile in 4:30, or something more than thirteen nautical miles an hour.

The yachts will race again off Oyster Bay tomorrow and at Glen Cove Saturday. Next week they will race three days off Sandy Hook.

ENQUIRER FAST BOAT.

Buffalo Craft Wins Final Heat in Free-for-All at 39.2 Miles an Hour.

HANNIBAL, Mo., July 7.—The motor boat Buffalo Enquirer, winner of the American power boat championship and the Webb Trophy and rescuer yesterday of the crew of the sinking Mark Twain, further distinguished itself today by winning the final heat of the 25-mile free-for-all race, the closing event of the eighth annual regatta of the Mississippi Valley Power Boat Association.

The boat, owned by William J. Conners of Buffalo, N. Y., in this race, set the speed record for this year's regatta by covering the course in 30:29, an average of 39.2 miles an hour. Conners's Buffalo Courier was second. Other finals were won as follows:

Class A, Five Mile Race.—Won by Panama, owned by E. D. Scofield of St. Paul, Minn. Time—1:38.

Class D, Fifteen Miles.—Won by Dodger IV., owned by Evers and Fadgett of Quincy, Ill. Time—27:09.

Class B, Five Miles.—Won by P. D. G., the fifth, owned by A. C. Strong, Burlington, Iowa. Time—6:50.

LONG ISLAND DOUBLES.

Chambers and Reimer and Baggs and Wood to Play Title Round.

The two semi-final rounds in the men's double tennis championship tournament of Long Island were played yesterday on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club at Brooklyn, when Charles Chambers and Lincoln Reimer and Ralph Baggs and W. Halsey Wood qualified for the title round, which will be played on the Kings County Club courts next Saturday afternoon.

Both matches were decided in straight sets, Chambers and Reimer defeated R. B. Gatcomb and H. S. Henry, 6–8, 6–3, and Baggs and Wood triumphed over E. Oelsner and J. W. Anderson at 6–3, 6–4. In the first contest Chambers and Reimer played a strong continuation game, the former making a number of clever shots. He received excellent support from Reimer.

The second contest was productive of some excellent tennis. Baggs showed good midseason form, and Wood was active in meeting the attacks of the opposing pair. The winners showed better court work and generalship, and were not in trouble at any stage of the contest. The summary:

Men's Doubles. Semi-final Round—Charles Chambers and Lincoln Reimer defeated R. B. Gatcomb and H. S. Henry, 6–3, 6–3; Ralph Baggs and W. Halsey Wood defeated E. Oelson and J. W. Anderson, 6–3, 6–4.

NEW YORK PLAYERS WIN.

Dr. Rosenbaum and Inman Advance in Central New York Tennis Tourney

UTICA, N. Y., July 7.—Some fast tennis decided today the players who will meet tomorrow on the courts of the Yahnundasis Golf Club for the semi-finals in the Central New York State championship tournament. The men's doubles were also started today and were marked by clever work. The courts have dried out splendidly, and the players are no able to show their real form. The summary:

Men's Singles.—Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated Wright, Boston, 7–5, 8–6, 6–4; McElroy, Pittsburgh, defeated Vanderbilt B. Ward, New York, 2–6, 6–3, 9–7; Jarris, Brattleboro, Vt., defeated Stassey, Montreal, 6–4, 6–1; F. C. Inman, New York, defeated W. J. Tilden, Philadelphia, 6–2, 6–4.

Men's Doubles.—Vanderbilt B. Ward and Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated Merriman and Sheid, Hartford, 7–5, 6–3; Thayer, Philadelphia, and A. S. Cragin, New York, defeated Tilden and Tilden, Philadelphia, 6–5, 6–2; F. C. Inman, New York, and Wright, Boston, defeated Verrey and Richards, 6–5, 6–4; McElroy and Garland, Pittsburgh, defeated Allan, Hoosick Falls, and Paul Treanor, New York, 7–5, 6–2.

CENTRAL STATES GOLF.

Marshall Defeats Parry in Best Match on Thirty-seventh Green.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 7.—Eight players remained in the running for the Central States Golf Association championship at the end of today's round of thirty-six holes.

Of these John Marshall, Jr., Louisville, Ky., 1914 Kentucky champion; Jill Diddel, the Crawfordsville, Ind., crack; Robert Resener, Indianapolis, Indiana champion, and Carl Gibbs, Indianapolis, have shown the most consistent form, and critics expect them to be the survivors when the semi-finals are reached.

Marshall's match with Abe Parry of the Indianapolis Country Club today was the most exciting one on the card. Marshall was one up at the end of thirty-five holes, but Parry by making a difficult shot on the last green, tied the score. Marshall won, 1 up, in 37 holes, however.

Diddel defeated Clarence Stanley, Indianapolis, 7 up and 6; Resener eliminated J. G. Heyburn, the Louisville expert, 5 up and 3; Gibbs beat John Kemp, the 17-year-old Indianapolis boy, 7 up and 6.

CRUISING YACHTS RACE.

Enchantress and Shimna Winners in Eastern Y. C. Special Event.

NORTH HAVEN, Me., July 7.—Four schooners and three sloops of the Eastern Yacht Club fleet, which is having its annual cruise along the coast, took part today in a special race for cups offered by former Commodore R. T. Paine, 2d, and John C. Cobb of Boston. The winners were the schooner Enchantress and the sloop Shimna. Irolita, Virginia, and Vagrant finished in that order in the schooner class. Dorelle II. was second in the sloop class, while Avenger, the third sloop to start, was disabled by trouble with her gaff.

News for the Athletes.

No action will be taken by the Registration Committee regarding the failure of more than half of the entrants in the Irish-American A. C. games at Celtic Park on Monday to compete. No complaint was registered by the Winged Fist organization, and therefore it is impossible for the committee to act. Some of the principal events were carried over from a postponed set of games about a month ago, and the men therefore could not be held responsible for their non-appearance on Monday. There were about 200 registered athletes who failed to compete in a meeting at New Brunswick, N. J., so that if the Registration Committee were in a position to act there would be wholesale suspensions.

All A. A. U. athletes are warned not to compete in the postponed Independence games of the City of New Haven, which are now scheduled for a week from Saturday. The sports have not been sanctioned, and any man competing automatically suspends himself from competition.

With Ray Campbell, the Chicago A. A. halfmiler; Norman Taber, the Boston A. A. miler; Joe Higgins of Holy Cross College, and Abel Kiviat of the Irish-American A. C. numbered among the leading entrants, the annual outdoor games of the Millrose A. A. at Celtic Park on Saturday promise to be the best of the season. All the leading athletes of the district are entered in the meet, which should prove even more interesting than the indoor sports of the Wanamaker organization, which were the features of the Winter.

Notes for the Golfers.

Instead of the links of the Apawamis Club at Rye being the venue for the annual intercollegiate championship, as was originally expected, the scene of the competition will be the links of the Greenwich Country Club, and the dates are Sept. 7 to 11, inclusive. There hinges a matter of conditions on the fact that one day has been cut off the regular schedule, but by the time the college players gather in meeting it is expected that some of the red tape methods will be eliminated.

The Greenwich Country Club plans to hold its annual invitation tournament on much the same lines as last year, when the first three days of the week in which the Lesley Cup contests are held will be taken. This means that Sept. 27 to 29 is the time for the gathering at Greenwich, for the Lesley Cup event will be held at Merion, in the Philadelphia district, Oct. 1 and 2.

In the course of the holiday events F. C. Wilcox made the second hole at the Marine and Field Club in one shot. The hole is about 100 yards long, and Wilcox was the first player in ten years to accomplish the feat.

KAISER SENDS A BUG.

As Is His Custom, Emperor William Presents a Live One to His Fusiliers.

"The Kaiser," says the German information Service, "has sent a living May bug, as is his annual custom, to the First Guard Fusilier Regiment. For many years the German ruler has been in the habit of sending this strange gift. The bug is carefully handled and placed in a collection kept in the armory of the First Guard Regiment. Every bug is placed in a special box, bearing the name of the place from which it came.

"The bug received this year was sent by the Kaiser from the general headquarters in France. The name 'May Bug' regiment, bestowed on the First Guard Fusilier Regiment, was given because in May it came from Potsdam to Berlin to participate in the annual parade."

PUPIL WINS FROM TEACHER ON COURT

Hunter of Cornell Defeats Bassford in North Side Tennis Championship Tourney.

Although only one match was played yesterday in the North Side men's singles tennis championship on the University Heights Tennis Club courts, good progress was made in the doubles, only one bracket remaining unfinished in the round before the semi-final. The defeat of Abraham Bassford, Jr., of the County Tennis Club of Westchester by Francis T. Hunter, the young Cornell player, was the big upset of the day. Hunter won in straight sets at 6–4, 6–1.

A peculiar feature about the match is the fact that Bassford, since the close of Hunter's college term, has been coaching the young Ithacan star on the Westchester courts. Bassford is one of the best lobbing players in the East, and it was this quality of tennis that Hunter sought to master. He has a brilliant overhead stroke and plays a good net game. His general court work shows speed rather than accuracy. Bassford essayed the back court game and devoted most of his attention to his favorite style of play—that of lobbing, but Hunter had gained valuable experience and used it to advantage, defeating his teacher handily. Hunter will play the winner of the Arthur M. Lovibond-J. S. O'Neale match in the final round.

It was altogether a big day for the Cornell student, as in addition to qualifying for the title round, with A. J. Ostendorf as a partner, he reached the semi-final round of the doubles, going through three matches. In the first the pair won from Linde and Barth through a default. The second match brought Hunter and Ostendorf in opposition to A. C. McAllister and Dr. A. W. Waite. This match was quickly decided and the closing match put F. M. Letson and Benjamin Letson, father and son, in the draw against Hunter and Ostendorf. Letson, Sr., is a steady singles player, while his son, who is the De Witt Clinton High School champion, excels in doubles. The combination did not work very well, as the team work of Hunter and Ostendorf proved too much for the Letson pair.

Allen Behr and E. J. Fixman will have a difficult course to travel in the upper half as several of the strongest teams in the draw are in this section. Fixman, who is Captain of the New York University team, did not show his usual good form, but with the help of Behr he was able to come through. The pair will face Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkampf today. The latter combination is considered the strongest in the tournament. The case with which Lovibond and Steinkampf eliminated J. S. O'Neale, the Columbia University baseball pitcher, and Edgar F. Leo stamps them as a likely team for the final round.

Charles Chambers, who was rigged on the Kings County Club courts, was unable to play with J. W. Mercereau in the doubles, but the pair will play the winner of the Martin and Grenze-Henderson and Janes match. The first named pair won from G. Burr and Harold Swain at 6–0, 6–2, while Henderson and Janes were forced to show their best form to win from G. Parkes and J. S. Steinacher at 6–4, 6–4. The summary:

North Side Championship, Men's Singles.—Semi-final Round—Francis T. Hunter defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., 6–4, 6–1.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Allen Behr and E. J. Fixman defeated Dr. Hildreth and Dr. Krugler, 6–3, 6–3; B. Dwight and J. T. Allen defeated E. M. Behar and partner, by default; A. Wood and A. S. Ingersoll defeated L. H. Carr and partner, by default; Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkampf defeated J. S. O'Neale and Edgar F. Leo, 6–1, 6–1; E. H. Henderson and E. H. Janes defeated G. Parkes and J. Steinacher, 6–4, 6–4; A. C. McAllister and Dr. A. W. Waite defeated A. Bolton and partner, by default; Francis T. Hunter and A. J. Ostendorf defeated J. E. Linde and Barth, by default; Ralph Boggs and W. Harley Wood defeated L. Wulf and partner, by default; Abraham Bassford, Jr., and G. King defeated P. Ferguson and partner, by default; H. W. Forster and partner defeated A. D. Hammett and partner, by default; P. Martin and George G. Grenz defeated B. Barr and Harold Swain, 6–0, 6–2.

Second Round—Allen Behr and E. J. Fixman defeated Benjamin Dwight and J. B. Allen, by default; Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkampf defeated A. Wood and A. S. Ingersoll, by default; Francis T. Hunter and A. J. Ostendorf defeated A. C. McAllister and Dr. A. W. Waite, 6–4, 6–0; H. Marschalk and J. Whyte defeated H. W. Forster and partner, by default.

Third Round—Francis T. Hunter and A. J. Ostendorf defeated F. M. Letson and Benjamin Letson, 6–3, 6–2.

Cyclists in Fast Practice Spin.

Leon Didier, entered with Clarence Carman and George Wiley in a thirty-mile paced race Saturday night at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome, came within four seconds of the record held by Wiley in a trial spin at that distance yesterday afternoon. The Frenchman covered the route in 44:09 2-5, with a substitute pacemaker. Didier, who brought his own pacemaker, Marcus Nazo, to this country last year, will make a request of the management to allow Nazo to pace him Saturday night instead of drawing for the men as usual. Nazo is familiar with Didier's style of riding, and unless the other riders object the request will be granted.

Carman has not gone the thirty-mile route this season yet, but will have a try at the full distance today. The champion is aware that Didier and Wiley are riding in their best form at present and is taking no chances with his own condition. A club pursuit race has been arranged for the amateurs.

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FEAR TENNIS CHAMPION.

Critics Impressed with Williams's Practice on California Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Equipped with healthy coatings of tan, the Eastern tennis team, which is to represent the Atlantic seaboard in the Panama-Pacific Exposition tennis championships, put in an appearance at the courts of the California Tennis Club this afternoon for an hour of practice. R. Norris Williams II., holder of the national singles title; George M. Church, Princeton's tennis star; Watson M. Washburn, and Dean Mathey were the men who composed the invading quartet and they gave a dazzling exhibition in their first practice on Golden State soil.

The players attracted a select gallery and went through their paces in a fashion that indicates perfect condition. Washburn opposed Mathey, while Williams exchanged service and smashes with Church. Williams impressed the critics as being the most formidable of the four, though Church gave a fine exhibition with his lightning service. Mathey and Washburn provided several fast rallies in their match and must be considered in the coming tourney.

Drawings for competition in the singles will take place tomorrow afternoon, while the first of the contests will be staged on Saturday. All of the Easterners will start in this play. The play in the doubles will probably start on Tuesday afternoon. Church and Mathey are expected to play as a team, while Williams will probably pair off with Washburn.

It is expected that the Easterners will provide the most strength in doubles, though they will be opposed by the fast teams of M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy, together with W. M. Johnston and C. G. Griffin of California. The visiting players will have daily workouts up to Saturday on the courts of the California club, where the matches will be held.

NATIONAL TENNIS ENTRIES.

Players Must Be Nominated by Clubs, and Fee Will Be $5.

Announcement was made yesterday that the entries for the national singles lawn tennis championship of the United States will close on Aug. 20. This is ten days before the opening of the tournament at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I. An innovation in the form of entry requirements is that all entrants must make formal entry through the Secretary of his club. This means that no entry will be accepted direct from a player, but must come through his club. The entry fee has been set at $5 instead of the $3 fee of former years.

Members of all clubs belonging to the United States National Lawn Tennis Association will receive the preference in the allotment of season tickets, as well as the privilege of subscribing at the reduced rate of $5, including admission and grandstand seats for the entire tournament. Such applications must be made through the applicant's club Secretary. The grand stand at the West Side Club will accommodate about 7,000 persons. If there are any surplus tickets they will be sold to the general public at the rate of $7. Tickets for single days will not be put on sale until the beginning of the tournament, Monday, Aug. 30.

Auto Racers at Brighton.

All the starters in the 100-mile auto race to be held at the Brighton Beach race track Saturday night will be out for practice spins today at the track. Disbrow, Hearne, Tidmarsh, Endicott, Kline, Lonsbury, Jennings, and Captain Kennedy have already entered the big race, with two others yet to be selected.

Jennings gave his car a thorough tryout yesterday after a bad smash-up Monday night, Mechanics have been at work on the big car since then, and the trial yesterday proved satisfactory. Another special prize of $500 will be offered for the best mile, this prize being won Monday night by Art Kline, who covered the distance in 0:49 4-5.

TELLIER LEADS IN GOLF AT FOX HILLS

Canoe Brook "Pro" and Partner, H. D. Bassett, Win Four-Ball Competition.

Playing sound golf, with his partner helping on only two holes, Louis Tellier, the Canoe Brook professional, who once held the open championship of France, made a 70 in the amateur-professional four-ball competition at Fox Hills yesterday. Tellier and H. D. Bassett were partners, and their best ball of 68 won first prize from a field of about ninety players. The event was a curtain raiser for the metropolitan open championship which will get under way on the same links today.

Outside of the fourth and ninth holes, where Tellier took a 6 and a 5, respectively, through three putts, the best ball card of the pair represented Tellier's own. His 70 might be considered a course record, for it is the lowest made since the alterations at Fox Hills in the last year. The winning best ball card follows:

Out .....4 3 3 5 3 4 4 2 4—32
In .....4 5 4 4 4 4 3 4 4—36—68

There was a tie for second position, Alec Smith and T. V. Bermingham of Wykagyl, and A. J. Sanderson and C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., each having 69. The fourth prize went to A. M. C. Coomb and Thomas L. McNamara, the first named coming from British Columbia.

A deal of interest was caused by the appearance of Louis W. Martucci, the one-armed assistant to David Hunter at the Essex County Country Club. Despite his handicap, Martucci was able to get tee shots close to the 200-yard mark, and his approaching and putting would do credit to a champion. He was paired with H. H. Bottome of Essex County, and the best ball was 75. Martucci had about a 79 on his own account.

Many old friends warmly greeted John J. McDermott, who has been ill for more than a year and entirely out of golf. The open champion of 1911 and 1912, however, intends to play little golf, only enough to "keep his hand in," although it was noticed yesterday that he was able to drive as well as ever. He played with J. Harold Slater, of Fox Hills, and the pair had a best ball of 75.

There was a dearth of amateur partners for the "pros," with the result that some of them were content with social rounds. One of those who had to be satisfied with a practice round after the field had been sent away was George Sargent of Chevy Chase, former national champion. Walter Hagen, last year's open title holder, did not get going, although early in the day he made a round in 73.

Four additional entries for the metropolitan open were announced yesterday. They were Robert Andrews of New Haven, James Henry, unattached; Michael J. Brady of Wollaston, and Isaac S. Mackie of Oakwood, formerly of Fox Hills. The scores:

H. W. Bassett and Louis Tellier, 68; T. V. Bermingham and Alec Smith, 69; C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., and A. J. Sanderson, 69; E. M. C. Coomb and Thomas L. McNamara, 70; Maxwell R. Marston and George Low, 71; J. B. Wooten and Walter C. Hagen, 71; Michael J. Brady and Dr. A. T. Haight, 71; Lee W. Maxwell and Jack Dowling, 71; Gardiner W. White and Bert Battell, 72; T Harmon and William MacFarlane, 72; George W Fairchild and Fred McLeod, 72; George H. Barnes and James M. Barnes, 73; D. H. McAlpin, 2d, and David Ogilvie, 74; H. B. Martin and Elmer W. Loving, 74; D. L. Manson and Jack Hobens, 74; Franklin W. Dyer and Tom Anderson, 74; David F. Shay and Gilbert Nicholls, 74; G. F. Kohler and Joseph Mitchell, 74; Osborn Lawes and Arthur Reid, 75; George E. Armstrong and C. L. Mothersole, 75; E. G. B. Riley and William Meyer, 75; B. T. Allen and Tom Boyd, 75; H. H. Bottome and Louis W. Martucci, 75; J. Harold Slater and John J. McDermott, 75; J. V. Christi and Robert M. Thomson, 75; J. D. Newman and Joseph Sylvester, 75; John F. Shanley and William Norton, 76; E. Mortimer Barnes and Joseph Dobert, 76; A. B. Sweezy and Wilfrid Reid, 76; Frederick H. Thomas and Jack Jolly, 76; John W. McMenamy and Isaac S. Mackie, 76; Grant Campbell and James Fraser, 76; W. L. Allsopp and James R. Thomson, 76; C. M. Fink and George McLean, 76; D. G. McGrath and Channing Floyd, 77; Cortlandt Van Clief and Jack Pirie, 77; C. B. McMillan and David Hunter, 77; Thornton Conover and Peter Egan, 78; William Jabine and Macdonald Smith, 78; Jacob A. Janin and Joseph Dernbach, 78; William T. Gienney and Martin O'Loughlin, 80; W. L. Allsopp and J. R. Inglis, 80; H. C. Robinson and George Salling, 81; W. R. Barrows and Frank T. McNamara, 85.

WHITMAN GOLF VICTOR.

Qualifying Round of Manhattan G. C. Played at Pelham Park.

A. G. Whitman led a field of thirty-two players in the qualifying round of the July tournament of the Manhattan Golf Club, over the public links at Pelham Park, with a card of 79, 8–71. The field was classified into flights of eight each and match play will be continued this month. J. Fred Jarvis and Frederick I. Brower tied for the selected score prize for the months of May and June, and the deadlock will be settled by keeping the cards this month. The qualifying scores follow:

First Eight.—A. G. Whitman, 79, 8–71; Frederick I. Brower, 82, 10–72; C. R. Godkin, 85, 12–73; J. Jarvis, 85, 10–75; Wesley Sisson, 96, 22–76; A. A. Clarke, 84, 8–76; R. H. Arnold, 88, 10–78; J. S. Pillans, 102, 22–80.

Second Eight.—M. H. Lockwood, 94, 13–81; Robert Whiteley, 96, 17–81; M. L. Beach, 92, 10–82; T. J. Dowling, 101, 18–83; R. H. Sarver, 101, 18–83; Harden Foote, 95, 12–83; H. W. Mayorga, 94, 10–84; J. S. Coyte, 109, 25–84.

Third Eight.—Ed. Stoaza, 97, 12–85; C. E. Chipman, 108, 23–85; A. E. Clarke, 97, 12–85; J. L. Young, 96, 10–86; J. G. Beman, 113, 25–88; J. G. Suscipi, 106, 18–88; Charles Read, 110, 20–90; A. C. Blood, 101, 10–91.

Fourth Eight.—C. E. Watson, 111, 20–91; A. H. Wykeham-George, 111, 20–91; F. W. Robinson, 116, 25–91; J. T. McWilliam, 111, 20–91; Donald Foote, 104, 12–92; Herbert Traband, 106, 12–94; John Gunther, 119, 25–94; Albert Steinbach, 110, 15–95.

SEELEY GOLF MEDALIST.

Champion Qualifies for Connecticut Title with Card of 155.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 7.—W. Parker Seeley of this city, present champion, led a field of 144 golfers in the medal round of the seventeenth annual championship of the Connecticut Golf Association at the Brooklawn Country Club today. His card showed a morning round of 75, four strokes lower than any other entrant registered, and an afternoon round of 80 for a total of 155.

Although 162 players were entered, the largest number in the history of the association, only 144 were able to turn in their cards when darkness fell tonight. The other players will start play tomorrow.

Spottswood D. Bowers, of the Home Club, was second with a card of 159. Robert Abbott, another Brooklawn player and a former State champion, was third with 161. H. F. Merriman of Waterbury took 163 strokes; H. J. Topping of Greenwich, 163; V. T. Hubbard, Brooklawn, 165, and R. M. Lewis, New Canaan, who was runner-up in the recent metropolitan tournament, 167.

It is believed that all of the above will qualify in the first sixteen who will play for the title.

Discuss New Rowing Course.

The special committee of the New York Rowing Association to investigate the proposed new rowing course at Pelham Bay held an executive session at the New York Athletic Club last night, and discussed important matters in connection with the project. Olin J. Stephens, Chairman of the committee, presented the first real report on the course, but what he said could not be learned. No public report of the meeting will be announced for some time. A number of men prominent in local rowing circles attended the session, among them being James Pilkington, Richard Sturcke, and Fred R. Fortmeyer.

EASTERN SWIMMERS FOR TRIP TO COAST

Downes, Goodwin, and Wheatley Selected After Try-outs at Rye Beach.

Three New York Athletic Club men will be the representatives of the East in the national swimming championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, from July 19 to 24. The selections of Al E. Downes, metropolitan high-diving champion; L. J. "Bud" Goodwin, national mile and half-mile title holder, and Joseph Wheatley were announced by Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the National Championship Committee, after Goodwin had been beaten yesterday in a one-mile swim promoted by the Rye Beach Swimming Club in the Sound, off Rye. The race was an open A. A. U. affair, but was arranged specifically as a test for the condition of Goodwin, who is entering his fourteenth year as an aquatic champion and his twentieth as a competitor.

The fact that Goodwin finished behind Wheatley does not indicate he is out of condition, for the latter won the event in the fast time of 25:53 3-5, beating the veteran by five yards. Wheatley's performance is really better than that of Joe Reilly, when he made the American open-water record of 25:40 three years ago, for it was accomplished in rough water, while Reilly's mark was made when the Sound was as calm as a pond.

Wheatley knew he could beat Goodwin before he jumped into the water at the crack of the starting gun. His confidence helped him greatly in the final quarter, for Goodwin showed up in his best form, yet was unable to gain more than four yards on his young clubmate. From the start Wheatley made the pace for the field, which originally included Herbert E. Vollmer, the Columbia and New York A. C. star, and John Reilly, also a Mercury Footer. Neither man went the full distance. Vollmer entered the race merely to fill out the field, and he had no intention of going to the Coast.

It is doubtful whether Wheatley will be able to go, either. He is employed by a local insurance firm, which is unwilling to dispense with his services for the three or four weeks the trip to San Francisco will require. Goodwin and Downes expect to leave for the Coast Friday or Saturday.

Goodwin is at present ten pounds overweight, but will not work down finer because the surplus will protect him from the chill waters of Yacht Harbor, San Francisco, where the championships will be contested, and in which the average temperature of the water in August is from 60 to 62 degrees. This is much colder than the local waters, for yesterday, when the Sound was colder than usual, the temperature was 76.

There will be no sprinter on the Eastern time, for the Title Committee figures it would be a useless expenditure of money to send one to compete against the men of the calibre of Duke Kanahamoku. Tomlinson, the Philadelphia schoolboy swimmer, had been invited to go West by the Middle Atlantic Association, but he has not yet decided what he will do.

Wheatley, who is rather an inconsistent performer, yesterday was in the best form of his two years' career, as his times for the different furlong posts indicate. They are: 220, 2:51; 440, 6:02 1-5; 660, 9:17 4-5; 880, 12:35 4-5; 1,100, 15:53 3-5; 1,320, 19:16 4-5; 1,540, 22:38 2-5; 1,760, 25:53 3-5. Goodwin's time for the mile was 25:58 unofficial.

On the way to the Coast, Goodwin, Downes, and Wheatley will keep in shape by taking trial spins in Chicago, probably in Denver, and in Salt Lake City.

SAVAGE WHIPS REICH.

Veteran Jim Mauls Youngster Through Ten Rounds at Rink.

Wise old Jim Savage led ambitious Al Reich a merry pace at St. Nicholas Rink last night and frightened the huge young man through ten mauling rounds. The veteran was keen enough to thwart all the strong youthful boxer's efforts and placed him in an unfavorable light before a big, noisy crowd of admirers. At the beginning they were cheering Reich, but at the end they were cheering Savage and hooting the big boy who refused to turn himself loose.

Savage jabbed Reich and jarred him, too, with hard smashes on the jaw. He was always a bit too smart for the youngster and met his attack more than half way. Reich had in his possession his famous right-hand punch, which he whipped across a few times, but never effectively. His lack of aggressiveness and failure to carry the attack to his opponent cost him the victory.

It was a slam-bang rough bout with Savage worrying Reich in the clinches and making him back away in the open. All of Reich's talents as a boxer and fighter went to waste. Both of the big men roughed it all the time, and Referee Billy Roche did as much pushing and shoving as the boxers themselves.

In the last round Savage jumped out of his corner and displayed twice as much vigor and action as Reich. Twice he whipped his right hand flush on Reich's jaw and bruised his face with a volley of straight left hand jabs.

Reich was a disappointment from the start and only twice did he take matters into his own hands and force the action. In the third round he caught Savage on the jaw with a right cross blow which shook the veteran to his heels. In the seventh Reich rallied again and got Savage in a corner, where he pounded his body and head viciously. But he failed to follow up an advantage when he got it. Savage had Reich worn out by roughing it in the clinches and his generalship showed itself when it made Reich miss continually. Reich was always slow about going at his opponent, and failed to get the jump on him. While he didn't punish Reich much more than the strong young man hammered him, he landed the more telling blows and many more of them. Savage in the eighth round got Reich against the ropes and faced his body and head so much that the youngster was tired and hanging on at the bell.

Stone Best at Three Cushions.

Joseph Stone will represent the city in the interstate three-cushion billiard match, which will start in September. He earned the right to compete in the event by defeating Leon L. Magnus in two nights' play at the three-cushion game at Thum's Academy by a score of 100 to 97. At the conclusion of the first fifty-point block on Tuesday night Stone was in the lead by eleven points, but last night Magnus pulled up close on his rival, and when each of the contestants had less than ten points to go to run out their strings, was leading. Stone, however, made some remarkable shots in his closing innings and took the match by the narrow margin of three points.

Newport Horse Show.

Newport is to have its annual horse show earlier than usual this year. The Horse Show Executive Committee—Henry F. Eldridge, Prescott Lawrence, and Francis M. Ware—yesterday announced that the three-day exhibition will take place at the Newport Casino on Sept. 3, 4, and 5. The Rhode Island resort is having one of the best seasons in its history, and the committee looks forward to a most successful show. Entries will close on Aug. 21 with the Newport Horse Show, Box 372, Newport, R. I.

Forty-two classes have been listed for judgment on the three days. The judges will be Charles P. Williams of Stonington, Conn., for the harness and breeding classes; R. Penn Smith, Strafford, Penn., saddle classes; and Richard Newton, Jr., of New York City, for the hunter classes.

The prize list provides for $95 in almost every class. Among the more important classes are the Neptune, for novices; Wave, for pairs of novices; pairs of horses in harness; horses over 14.2, not exceeding 15.2, four-in-hands; tandems; Seacoast, for harness novices; park and road hacks, the winner of which receives $100; Seawood, for novice hunters, and the three championship classes, harness, saddle, and hunter.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1915.

THE POST OFFICE SURPLUS.

Postmaster General BURLESON'S annual statement shows that

for the fiscal year ended June 30 the excess of postal revenue receipts over postal service, paid from postal revenues of the year, was $4,376,463.05.

This year that surplus is not claimed as "profit." On the contrary, there is this statement, all too familiar:

For the first three quarters the excess of audited expenditures over audited revenues amounted to $8,908,034.65.

There is no inconsistency between these two customary statements if close attention is paid to the wording, but this year there is another statement which is somewhat puzzling, although no doubt it is perfectly clear to those in the secret. There is a surplus on one account, and there is a deficit on another account, and yet

I am able to report an unexpended balance of the funds appropriated for the year's expenditures which it is estimated exceeds $14,500,000. Had we used the full amount which we were authorized to spend by Congress, the deficit for the year would have approximated $25,000,000.

No doubt there is a reason why the appropriations were not applicable to the deficit, but it is a mystery why the Post Office should report an excess of funds on hand at the same time that unpaid creditors are clamoring for their pay. The reference is to the unpaid bills of the railways for their services. By a coincidence the Post Office reports that it has plenty of cash on the same day and in the same newspapers which report anew the demand of the railways for what they claim to be their just rights. If the Post Office were in the same needy condition as the railways indulgence might be shown to its shifts to get along. But the railways are in receiverships to the amount of $2,000,000,000, and the Post Office reports available credits.

The Post Office is a popular favorite and the railways are not. That may explain why the Post Office is able to be so eloquent regarding its excellent and efficient service, and so marvelously cheap, with no fear that it will be taunted with effecting its economies by compelling the services of those who protest their underpayment. Why would it not be a good plan to turn the Post Office accounts over to a public accountant for "reconciliation," or explanation of apparently contradictory bookkeeping entries, and turn its railway bills over to the Interstate Commerce Commission for adjustment? It is not possible that the unpopularity of the railways is a just or sufficient reason for not paying their bills, or procuring a certificate from disinterested authority that they are paid enough to ease the consciences of those who like to pay for what they get.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE LA FOLLETTE ACT.

There is a new wrinkle discovered almost daily in Senator LA FOLLETTE'S law for the benefit of seamen at the expense of shipowners. It was reported yesterday that the President had asked the opinion of the Department of Justice upon the clause requiring the payment of wages in a manner to give the seamen what they call freedom, meaning releasing them from pecuniary loss or punishment through the breach of their contract of employment. American shipping can be compelled to obey any law which can be constitutionally passed, but how about compelling foreign lines to do what they do not like to do?

Suppose a line of ships hailing from any foreign land should make a contract of employment with crews in home ports, can a United States statute compel the lines to make a different contract when they touch an American port?

Or can an American law compel any such foreign line to pay wages in a manner putting its employés in a position to break the home contract? This is a problem under international law, and is independent of the complications arising from conflict between the statute and the treaties to which the United States is a party with many nations. The Department of Justice has approved the opinion of the Department of Commerce that under existing laws and treaties those nations which reasonably approximate the United States standard of safety at sea will not be required to comply with the La Follette law. But there is no such release for American lines from an American statute.

They will be at the costs and disabilities from which foreign lines are released, and they will be set that much further back from hope of profit.

It would be cause for lamentation if there were any reason to suppose that the effect would be the relaxation of standards of safety at sea. But that is preposterous. The American standard of safety is the international standard, adopted after the Titanic disaster. There can be no better standard which is at the same time practical. The La Follette standard of safety is for the sake of seamen, under the same false cry of regard for the public that dictated the idle crew and short train laws. It is class legislation, not public legislation. Its end is in sight, it may be hoped, judging from the universal demand for the repeal of a law which never should have been passed.

THE SUICIDE OF MUENTER.

There will be an impression amounting to a belief that the guards who were set to keep watch over MUENTER at Mineola neglected their duty, but there will be a feeling equally general that this man's life came to a fit end. That MUENTER was a madman is made sufficiently plain by the facts that have come to light as to his career since his attempt to take the life of Mr. MORGAN. That murderous assault, the evidence that he was probably guilty of the murder of his wife at Cambridge, the elaborate preparations he had made for acts of destruction, his attempt to destroy a part of the Capitol building at Washington, and the disclosure of the plans he had laid to wreck passenger steamships in midocean by explosives, proclaim him as one whose mind worked somewhere outside the sphere of sanity.

The almost inconceivable savagery of his plots makes it impossible to regard him as a man who had simply been carried away by zeal or by the belief that he could do service to the cause he wished to aid by these abhorrent methods. It is true that the typical murderous crank rarely attempts to take his own life. He glories in notoriety, his egotism is boundless, and often he seems to believe that he is the appointed agent of righteousness. The fact that the final act of MUENTER'S career was exceptional does not suffice to remove the belief that he was an insane man.

By taking himself out of the way he has perhaps made it impossible to trace out in all their details and ramifications the elaborate preparations he had made for destructive attempts against life and property. However, there is no direct evidence that he had accomplices, and if no such evidence develops it will become less important to know how and where he procured the instruments of his devilish designs. It is at least comforting to know that he is now out of the way, that he can do no further evil.

Had he lived it would have been necessary to shut him up for life, to put him where he could never again be a menace to the public safety. Yet such is the uncertainty of the processes of law that even under a sentence of commitment for life to a penal institution or an asylum he might some time have been delivered forth to repeat his attempts at destruction. With a man of his temper and his mental infirmity there can be no safety save through life-long restraint. The community is now safe from him, at least, he can give no further trouble. These considerations may not excuse his guards, they may not be accepted by law and authority, but the force of them will be felt and admitted by most men.

THE REPLY TO MR. GOMPERS.

A few days ago Mr. GOMPERS'S statement to the effect that the employers were responsible for the troubles in the needlework trades was widely published. He declared that the "chief blame" rested upon them "without question." No doubt that is the case in his opinion. The effect of his statement upon public opinion was such that the employers have accepted the arbitration which they had refused. At the same time they make a statement of facts indicating a different condition of affairs. Mr. GOMPERS said that the protocol regulating the trade had worked so well that only "once in a great while" differences had arisen, and had been adjusted by the provisions for which the employers were condemned for rejecting as unworkable. The employers reply that in four years there had been 16,000 complaints. In 500 cases there had been stoppages of work, practically strikes, although the protocol had promised a cessation of strikes. In 351 cases the employés had been found "entirely at fault," and the employers were similarly to blame in six. In each of the six cases the employers' association had disciplined the delinquents, and the unions had done nothing of the sort. In writing the unions informed the Manufacturers' Association that neither the unions nor the association "can physically enforce compliance with the terms of the protocol." Yet the association has done so in each case.

This question of discipline lies at the root of the difficulty. The unions think that the protocol is a bargain for their benefit. They are demanding that the employers shall be bound and that they shall be free. They are supporting a demand for a substitute for the protocol by an appeal to the same public opinion which imposed the protocol upon the unwilling manufacturers. But if the unions will not enforce the protocol, what inducement is there for either the employers or the public to expect better things from the substitute? The protocol was greeted with great acclaim as a formula for the settlement of the labor troubles of which the public had become weary. And now the beneficiaries of the protocol, who were unable to keep it, demand something further, without apology and without being able to give a new undertaking of greater worth.

There must be discipline in any work employing many hands. If the unions will neither allow the employers to enforce discipline nor will enforce discipline themselves, there is an end to co-operation either between capital and labor or between individuals combining themselves into a union. The unions cannot live without discipline among themselves. They invite industrial chaos, detrimental alike to capital and labor, and then ask for public sympathy. They ought to receive it as far as they deserve it. If they do not deserve it they ought to be subjected to the discipline of public opinion, like the manufacturers themselves. Sentiment decided the case five years ago. The facts ought to settle the case now. If the protocol is a "guarantee of industrial justice," as Mr. GOMPERS called it, the unions ought to respect it more. Peace is the object to be sought by the public in the interests of both parties. The best way to peace is the enforcement of a sense of responsibility and regard for the sacredness of obligations upon both parties. The charges of both sides are of public knowledge, but the decision upon them must be made by the arbitration proceeding to which the employers have assented.

COURT HOUSE PLANS.

A lawyer contributes in a communication to The Sun a satisfactory explanation of the supposedly extravagant provisions for club rooms, so-called, and restaurants in the blue print plans for the new Court House. While all needless extravagance should be avoided by the Board of Estimate in revising these plans, due attention should be paid to the actual requirements of the Judges and the advocates and attorneys who must spend so large a part of their time daily in the law courts. For nine months of the year, the courts are busy. There are litigants and jurors as well as Justices and members of the bar who are entitled to have some sort of comfortable accommodations provided for them. Judges are frequently compelled not only to lunch but to dine near the courts. For their convenience it is clear that a separate restaurant should be provided. Perhaps a separate lunch room for jurors is not absolutely required, but the provision of such a room for the men who are now often compelled to march in a body to a near-by restaurant could not be considered extravagant. It need not be adorned with rich carvings or paneled with paintings by illustrious mural artists, but it should be comfortable and airy. There must be a restaurant for members of the bar, and one for the litigants and witnesses would also be desirable.

The accommodations of the present Court House are notoriously bad. We are inclined to the opinion that there has thus far been a great outcry over little in the general denunciation of the plans. The lawyer who writes so lucidly to The Sun does not like the site chosen for the new Court House and cares nothing at all for the civic centre idea. The site will always be accessible and there is no reason why those perfectly harmless words "civic centre" should be as a red rag to a bull to so many worthy persons. Don't worry about the civic centre. That will be slow growth and it will take care of itself. In building the new Court House, however, it should be the aim of the city, while carefully rejecting all provisions for extravagant ornamentation, to see to it that the building shall have ample accommodations for the business of the courts. It is to stand for all time, as we compute time in relation to such material things, and it should be spacious, well ventilated, designed for convenience, as well as architecturally imposing.

CARRANZA MUST DECIDE.

The reports of a great scarcity of food in many parts of Mexico have been amply verified. It is even possible that there has been actual starvation in some districts. Organized efforts to convey food to the sufferers have failed. In some cases it is understood that carloads of provisions transported across the border to relieve the poverty-stricken inhabitants have been seized by persons in authority and sold for their own benefit. The attempts of the Red Cross to aid the sufferers have been thwarted. In the circumstances, the assertions of the leaders of the factions that there is no suffering cannot be accepted. These leaders agree only on one point, the desirability to them of heading off American intervention. We do not know that intervention is more likely now than it was a year ago. There is not the slightest sign of preparation for it. But Mr. DOUGLAS, President WILSON'S latest special envoy, should be in conference with CARRANZA within a few hours, and upon his report the next step of the Administration at Washington will probably be based.

The next step will, assuredly, not be intervention. But the President will not abandon his effort to induce the leaders of the Constitutionalists and Conventionists to come to some agreement. The Villa party promises to meet CARRANZA more than half way, if he will consent to the Provisional Presidency of their man, MANUEL VASQUEZ TAGLE, of whose fitness for administration nothing whatever is known. New military successes of the Villistas are reported, but of their actual magnitude we have only prejudiced statements. If peace is to be restored our Government must sooner or later take steps to prevent the sale of arms and ammunition to one or the other of the factions.

It is folly to say that we must not take sides when all Mexico is in a state of ruin because of the protracted warfare. There are indications now of the ultimate recognition of CARRANZA. If he would only climb down from his high horse, on which his seat at present is far from steady, he might hasten this event. Whether a protracted peace would follow would depend altogether on CARRANZA'S willingness to found his new Government on a reasonable recognition of the rights of all, not on the wild theories of some of his most energetic adherents. If he will not co-operate with his present opponents, and will not take measures to form a stable Government of his own, he is bound to come to grief.

MRS. BERGER OF MILWAUKEE.

Since political partisanship in the West frequently reaches an intensity no longer attained in the East, it is pleasant to see Milwaukee Republican newspapers rebuking persons of their party who are trying to inject it into the election of a President of the School Board. The member of the board who seems sure of election is Mrs. META BERGER, a School Commissioner of several years' experience; but it is objected against her that she is a Socialist. Since by general consent, including that of board members of opposite parties, she is the most conspicuously fit member for the place, and since in Milwaukee the question of sex is not raised, it would be regrettable to see her defeated for merely partisan reasons.

"Mrs. BERGER," says the Republican Milwaukee Sentinel, in snubbing this "petty and paltry" opposition on the part of some Republicans, "is a good "American without the hyphen and "has an unusually level head."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Epithets Will Soon Be Flying.

As a successful trouble hunter Mr. POULTNEY BIGELOW acquired distinction long ago, but it can be considered certain that in the vivacious disquisition on German manners and the relation thereof to gentlemanly behavior contributed by him to this page yesterday he outdid all of his previous achievements in the way of giving pain and exciting reprisal. He did, to be sure, draw the familiar distinction between Prussians and other Germans—some ethnologists insist that the distinction should be between Prussians and "Germanis" without the "other"—but that will not save him from the coming storm.

Soon after the beginning of the war that started in last August, a British writer with a pen even more agile than Mr. BIGELOW'S offered, as explanation of the bitter feelings that made inevitable a resort to arms by Germany against the part of Europe not Teutonic, the habitual refusal of that part to admit that the Germans either knew or could learn the amenities of life as understood by civilized peoples. In that well-remembered article there was the same effort to differentiate the minor from the major Germans, to the advantage of the former, but it was not gratefully received, even by those who were thus complimented. They saw a certain left-handedness in the compliment thus paid and suspected the critic of meaning, not that the Prussians alone of Germans were ill-mannered, but only that the others were less so.

Naturally no wounds were healed by such a salve as that, nor will they be by Mr. BIGELOW'S application of the same medicament. The Germans as a whole must stand by, and, as the world's people say, "stand for," that one of their many original tribes which they have allowed to grow so strong. The gentler members of the federation may reveal, in moments of confidence, their private and personal dissatisfactions with the Prussians — dissatisfactions curiously like those expressed by the rest of the world—but they cannot afford, when speaking for publication, to admit that they have any grievances against their terribly efficient rulers.

Advocates Dinner at Midday!

In a recent statement of his views as to the protection of health and the lengthening of life, General GORGAS apparently credited what has been done on the Isthmus along both of these lines as much to the high wages paid to all the canal workers as to the improvements brought about directly by himself and his corps of trained sanitarians. Everybody received a wage enabling advantage to be taken of the possibilities for correct living that had been created, and that, in the General's opinion, was as essential to cutting down the death rate as was the draining of swamps. In the same way, he said, longevity could be increased everywhere.

He also declared, however, that wealth had its dangers to health as well as poverty, and that it influenced mortality statistics less adversely only because the sufferers from the superfluous, dietary and other, were so far from being as numerous as the poor.

Questioned as to his own rules of life, the General made the somewhat surprising assertion or admission that, besides being careful not to eat too much, he also took his one heavy meal in the middle of the day. That is, of course, as it always has been, the plan of a great majority of the world's inhabitants, or at least of such part of them as could eat what and when they would, instead of what and when they could, but in recent years there has been a tendency to postpone dinner to an hour after the more serious activities of the day were over. Those who have fallen in with that arrangement of meals would be reluctant to change it, for whenever they do so they feel, or at least think they feel, that both work and digestion suffer.

In urban communities breakfast and luncheon have become meals comparatively light, and tend to become lighter, and, when the late dinner habit is once established, a heavy midday dinner is approached with reluctance and remembered with grief.

A Touching Tribute to Journalism.

If The Campbellsville (Ky.) News-Journal can be trusted — and we have neither reason nor excuse for suspecting that it lacks veracity—somebody modestly described as "an editor" has received the following highly interesting communication from one of his readers:

Please send me a few copies of the paper containing the obituary of my aunt. Also publish the inclosed clipping of the marriage of my niece, who lives in Lebanon. And I wish you would mention in your local column, if it don't cost anything, that I have two bull calves for sale. As my subscription is out, please stop my paper. Times are too bad to waste money on newspapers.

The author of this truly precious communication would have made it perfect had he added the familiar—"You can never believe what you see in the papers!" That statement, uttered earnestly enough, constitutes the sole claim to shrewdness and knowledge that is possessed by a considerable number of people, and the comfort they get out of repeating it is presumably very great. It must be, else the repetitions wouldn't be so frequent.

In reality, of course, the journalistic approach to complete accuracy is high—amazingly high, when account is taken of the almost innumerable opportunities for making mistakes that a newspaper has every day. It is also a fact that people do believe what they see in the papers, and while some papers are more trustworthy than others, they all do pretty well. They prosper in exact ratio to their truthfulness.

MEN DOCTORS AFRAID.

That Is Dr. Maude Glasgow's Explanation of Their Unfriendliness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. R. C. Cabot's diatribes against medical women should be taken by all women as a sincere compliment. It is not because women are inefficient or incapable that Dr. Cabot would like to see them excluded from the profession; it is rather because they are too clever, too capable, too persevering, and too conscientious to suit him. When a woman stood in the way of Dr. Cabot's ancestors she was promptly burned as a witch—a very effective way of disposing of competition. Unhappily for Dr. Cabot, such a course is no longer feasible.

His chant of hate has a strong family resemblance to the German chants of hate against England. If any one will look into the matter they will find far fewer medical failures among women than among men, this, too, in spite of the superior advantages the men have vested in themselves. In spite, however, of the almost insuperable difficulties in their way, medical women have advanced slowly and steadily; they continue to advance; they are winning love and trust, and confidence from their patients, and in many cases I know they resemble the old family physician. Their gift of sympathy has helped them here; they put themselves in the patient's place and treat accordingly. Each year the path grows easier, and new avenues continue to open. Four women internes are now serving in Bellevue Hospital; a few years ago Minerva herself would have been barred. So long as women are compelled to share the burdens of government, they should share in the emoluments. Lay men and women should see to it that every institution where the patients are mainly or entirely women and children should have some women on the hospital staff. When visiting physicians are wanted for such places as Willard Parker Hospital, where the patients are all children, there should certainly be women on the medical staff. Mrs. Dunphy's position on Randall's Island should certainly be filled by a woman. It is the attending physicians and surgeons of large hospitals who win name and fame. If women are rigorously barred from these positions they are in the position of a candidate in a race to whom a ball and chain are attached, while they must compete with the trained athlete.

MAUDE GLASGOW, M. D.

New York, June 28, 1915.

The Submarine's Flying Enemy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have heard that an aviator passing over a body of water can detect a submarine, even though it is submerged at quite a depth. I also understand that a submarine is quite blind when submerged and can only see when its periscope is out of water. Assuming that these statements are true, I would be glad to know why it is that dirigibles or hydroplanes are not used as a defense against submarines. It appears to one who is not familiar with the details that it should be comparatively easy to have the regular lanes of ocean travel in the war zone regularly patrolled by dirigibles or hydroplanes. Upon the discovery of a submarine the fact could be signaled to all vessels in sight. It would also seem that the submarine could be attacked by the air craft with fair chances of success, either by dropping on it bombs or steel arrows, or even a special form of harpoon made for the purpose. Possibly a gun might be used carrying a projectile of sufficient size to sink the submarine, as I understand that these vessels are very thin and the skin easily penetrated.

Doubtless these measures have been considered and rejected by the belligerents, for sufficient reasons, but it would be interesting to know what those reasons are.

INQUIRER.

New York, June 28, 1915.

THE FIGHTING INSTINCT.

The love of fight is in us all—
Why should it not be, pray?
Since life evolved upon this ball
Have not the great o'ercome the small,
The strong, the weak alway?

Have not the ablest types survived
From every primal age?
And both those beasts and humans thrived
Who, by their greater strength, contrived
The fiercest war to wage?

The natural fighting instinct shows
In varying forms of might,
When aught seems ready to oppose
Or menace what each creature knows
To be its normal right.

Not till old evolution's plan
Is ended on this sphere—
Not till we've seen the end of man,
Whose term of life as brute began,
Will warfare's end be near!

LURANA SHELDON.

ARISTOCRATIC DEMOCRACY.

The State of This Country So Characterized by a Foreign Critic.

Queens University, Kingston, Ont., July 1, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judging from the various opinions I have seen published in your paper from day to day, I feel that you will not resent a few words of criticism in regard to the attitude of the United States toward the European war.

Civilization owes a debt of gratitude to the United States because it has demonstrated that a democracy is a possible form of government no matter how large the territory may be which it governs, or how numerous the inhabitants, or how heterogeneous the elements of which it is composed. In your civil war thousands of Americans gave up their lives to establish this principle. But the United States can no longer be called a true democracy. Whatever the causes may be, doubtless they are numerous and complex, you have become an aristocratic democracy, if I may use a term which seems self-contradictory—a democracy, that is, for the favored few who reside within your borders.

You once fought for democratic principles abroad. You are sorry for Belgium's loss of liberty, but you will not fight the autocratic German of the present as you fought the autocratic Britisher of the past. You have become limited in your ideas of democratic principles. When you took the Philippines, and your soldiers fought and died to bring liberty to these islands, a new era in American history seemed to have opened up. It seemed as if your outlook was becoming world-wide, but your neutrality in this war would rather indicate that wealth, comfort and human life are dearer to the American heart than the principles for which you once fought so bravely. Even if you enter the war now, history will be unable to credit you with the highest motives. The violation of Belgian neutrality was your opportunity. Your failure to enter even a vigorous protest on that occasion seems to mean that you will continue to look on with equanimity even if every State in Europe lapsed back into a despotism.

The doctrine is openly preached that it was no affair of yours. The highest utterances of your President before the war have been to the effect that America is a sort of haven of comfort in which the true democratic life may be realized by all who adopt America as their country. His greatest ambition during the war seems to be the bringing about of an immediate peace. Were he to achieve that end now, the advance of democracy in Europe would be retarded for a generation. But of course America is not Europe and your aristocratic democracy would continue in its comfortable and prosperous course.

G. W. MITCHELL.

Whence and Whither Whiskers?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Boston Herald, dwelling at some length editorially in its issue of the 22d instant on "War and Whiskerage," adds to the burden of an hour broken under the strain by failing to establish a source of responsibility. If the reason for not wearing whiskers is purely microbic why not shave the head also?

Julius Cæsar and Alexander the Great may have been smooth shaven, but they had troubles of their own, and though Hindenburg may argue that "strange oaths" are better in the beard of the pard than a great many other things, still the fact remains that indications point to woman's objection (because she can't raise them) and man's groveling for her approving though haughty glance, as being partly responsible for the partial disappearance of whiskers. The question for which the writer asks solution, after many years of vain attempt to present a visage meeting with the approval of candid friends and the general public is, who is responsible for whiskers?

If they have been "wished on" man by the devil, is a permanent cure possible? If they are God-given, it places woman in an awkward position, for though she may vote to herself most of the rights not already enjoyed by a majority of those related to men of means, she is going to be found wanting when she presents herself before the celestial register.

RAYMOND MURRAY.

Boston, Mass., June 23, 1915.

Yankee Is Our Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Far from being a nameless nation, we have a name that is used throughout Europe with quite definite and precise meaning, and that name is Yankee. The name seems to be undergoing an evolution similar to that of the words Christian, Protestant, Huguenot, and other spontaneous emanations of opprobrium. At first applied to the lower classes in the State of Connecticut, it soon embraced all the natives of the State and was not long in establishing itself over all New England. During the civil war Northerners welcomed it gladly as a convenient antonym for rebel, and since that time, wanting a better, foreigners have adopted the name Yankee to so general an extent that it is doubtful whether a rationally invented substitute will ever supplant it. Probably none of the various explanations of the origin of the word are entirely trustworthy, but experience has shown its owners to be possessed of an imperishable vitality.

M. J. A.

New Brunswick, N. J., June 30, 1915.

Behold the Turk!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. J. L. Fitshugh writes to THE TIMES, protesting mildly that the new, unlined men's clothes look like pajamas. So long as we must swaddle ourselves with yards of cloth, why continue to be a close second to the smooth, the slick, the enameled, and unwrinkled wooden Indian? At this moment of writing, our women are looking as beautiful as the young Greek ladies, without "rats," bustles, or 1891 stone copings; men have stealthily slid from under their upholstered shoulders, and Uncle Charlie's pot of perfumed bear's grease has added not one slickly shining gleam to that noble head these many years. Come on, let's wear comfortable collars, wrinkly, unlined clothes, and if we have our doubts—behold the Turk!

S. L.

New York, July 6th, 1915.

The Privilege Not to Drink.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just had my attention attracted to an article in your paper referring to the drink habit in England. In that article the writer states that the only regiment in the British Army which enjoys the privilege (a privilege it is) of not drinking the sovereign's health is the Black Watch. The rifle brigade, the Prince Consort's Own, enjoys this privilege. This error calls especially for my attention, as I have often dined at one of the British brigade messes.

H. H.

New York, July 1, 1915.

The Exasperating Poster.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Should a Government allow an appeal to be posted up for the commission of an illegal act? Since it is legal to export arms and munitions, any attempt to prevent it should be punished as an effort to enforce an action contrary to law. Those posters should be removed. This seems to me to be self-evident.

WILLIAM SARTAIN.

New York, July 6, 1915.

Too Much Parent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why are children spoiled in vacation? Answer—Too much of their parents' supervision. This is not written from imagination. I have been a public school teacher for nearly twenty years and what I say is so.

M.

New York, July 5, 1915.

IRRESPONSIBILITY WRECKED THE PROTOCOL.

Manufacturers Could Perform Their Part, but the Unions Could Not Discipline Themselves or Control "Social" Shops Outside.

By MAX MEYER,
One of the Manufacturers.

New York, July 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before the termination of the protocol the commendation bestowed upon the manufacturers by impartial observers was generous and unstinted, and the manufacturers now present the record of five years of good faith and sacrifice for critical and fair examination. Those who seek to induce the employers to join in "a substitute for the protocol" would do well to avoid in this instance the slackneyed phrases usually hurled at employers in industrial disputes.

The writer is a firm believer in collective bargaining and in unions or associations of workers and employers, and was one of the active officers of the association in installing and carrying on the machinery of the protocol. But he believes that the continued existence of any agreement, new or old, is dependent upon two strong organizations, a workers' union and an employers' association, each respecting the other, and that unless such an agreement is solidly founded upon the business facts of the industry, it cannot last.

What were the business reasons that led to the termination of the protocol, apart from the union's responsibility for shop strikes, creating the justifiable occasion for its termination?

And are these reasons latent in other protocols?

The report of the Industrial Council of Great Britain shows that it is the unanimous opinion of leading employers and trades unionists, as the result of wide and varied practical experience in collective bargaining, that if a considerable number of employers or workers are outside the "protocol" the thing is bound to break down.

Before the days of the protocol, the best shop conditions existed, in fact, in those shops that refused to sign "closed shop" agreements. The union's policy of calling shop strikes turned out to be a complete failure as a means of maintaining standards.

The value of the employers' association to the union has been that the employers' association did the enforcing, putting upon its members the burden of proving affirmatively their good faith and standing as a guarantor for faithful performance by all of them. But five years' experience has demonstrated that the value of the union in enforcing standards upon competitors outside of the association is nil. It cannot perform the job. Its militant program, the shop strike or the general strike, does great damage, but it builds up nothing and brings only hatred and violence in its train.

The cloak industry is not a "capitalistic" industry in the usually accepted meaning of this term; only a few hundred dollars are required to organize a shop. A worker or foreman, having saved the necessary amount, engages in business, and makes up his staff of workers from relatives or friends, immigrants who work under any and all conditions, only too ready to accept employment below union standards. This so-called "social" shop the union is unable to control. The union allegiance in such a shop is naturally weak, and the union officials naturally prefer the easier work of enforcing conditions in the larger shop units. In the "social" shop everything is easy. The boss gets along with his people and there are no "grievances." The union hears of no complaints and on paper everything is lovely. The small shops, therefore, increase in number; new employers spring up over night, and the cost of manufacturing tells the tale to the association employer. The difference in cost of labor cannot be accounted for by the difference in piece prices. It is made up by the opportunity in the "social" shop to work people longer hours, Saturday afternoons, holidays, to cut by piece, (instead of upon a week-work basis,) to press by piece, and to do many other things forbidden by the protocol, impossible in the association shop, but quite practicable in the "social" shop.

For four years the leaders of the manufacturers' association have seen these business difficulties and have sought to grapple intelligently with them. But the union officials have been deaf to their appeals, and in spite of their repeated warnings the evil has grown, until today, as a direct consequence, the buying of ready-made merchandise by larger manufacturers from smaller ones (the latter all operating under copper-fastened closed shop union agreements) is of enormous proportions, and many larger manufacturers have been forced to become jobbers of merchandise.

The social reformer has regarded the protocol not merely as a peace document, but as a method for improving industry by joint control. So had the enlightened manufacturer. On the other hand, the radical Socialist regards it as an additional weapon with which to hit the employer. The political unionist is interested in large numbers in strengthening the union as a political factor. The enlightened employer is interested in increasing the efficiency of individual men. Here is a conflict, which sooner or later must come to the surface. It is the real meaning of the "discharge" issue.

The fact is that a large influx of workers from other industries followed the establishment of the protocol, due to the higher rates of wages established in this industry as compared with the men's clothing and other kindred industries. Now, the union puts forth the broad claim that no matter how these men have been brought into the industry the industry at large must care for them. This is its social plea. It is, from the union viewpoint, good organization politics—"a permanent job for everybody who belongs to the union." This theory, however, is not workable in an industry in which so large an influx of casual and untrained workers takes place continually, and the writer knows of no industry where it is workable. New York City is the chief port of immigration, and every ship in normal times brings new recruits. In addition, this industry is a highly seasonal industry. Although greater regularity of employment is desirable for the employer as well as for the workers and the public, up to the present time the employers' proposals insuring greater regularity of employment have all been rejected by the union.

The writer regards the proposals put forward by the manufacturers as the most advanced socially ever submitted by an employers' association to a union. They were rejected. The workers are today, for lack of agreement between the parties, all "employes at will," that is, their term of employment is without definite time, and every worker is, as the union repeatedly claims, free to leave his job at any time. The protocol did not change the individual term of hiring. It left the parties free. This point of view was accepted only recently by the arbitrator under the Philadelphia cloak protocol, and, we understood, was indorsed by our own Board of Arbitration. The union's insistence upon "equal distribution of work" brought our situation to a head. This claim, in brief, means that, no matter how little work there may be in a shop, all workers, old, new, regular, casual, or otherwise, must share in it equally, and the employer may not offer regular or longer employment to any.

Of course, the result is that all standards of efficiency and discipline in the shop go to smash. It means that no employe can be discharged (though he may leave of his own accord at any time, even at the peak of the season,) without a "review," and on such review, if it be not shown by affirmative proof that he had committed some offense or was utterly incompetent, he would be reinstated. This is the point of conflict. The employer is only too glad to pick out and keep the efficient men from season to season, but he insists that he has the right to pick out the men whom he is to keep and that the protocol guaranteed that freedom of selection to him. (Paragraph XIV.) Moreover, the progress of the industry depends upon this increased efficiency of individual men. When the union sought to take away this right of selection from the employer it was truly carrying out a radical communistic philosophy; it was carrying on the "klassenkampf"; it was preaching the gospel of dull mediocrity; but it was not carrying out either the spirit or the letter of the protocol as we understood it. The inevitable clash that is bound to come sooner or later wherever this issue is latent came here, the clash between the movement for efficiency and the movement for communism in employment.

The writer hopes a new protocol will be made. But he doubts whether it will come about. The union is obstinate upon the "discharge" and "equal distribution of work" theories, and the representatives of the public upon the Board of Arbitration were unable to bridge this difficulty and avert the crisis. If the employers are right, this inroad upon industry must be stopped. The employers are not frightened at the prospect either of shop strikes or general strikes. They are less costly than the destruction permanently of the industry through the propaganda now under way. The union cannot indulge in the luxury of general strikes every year, and the employer who treats his efficient crew fairly, pays them wages higher than the prevailing standards, and regards them as human beings has nothing to fear from the union. On the other hand, if such employers are to aid again in carrying the load of an entire industry upon their shoulders, they have the right to ask that the union be put upon a basis that will make co-operative, constructive effort practicable. At all events, the manufacturers will not tie themselves up to another peace agreement that puts upon them heavy burdens for the entire industry and leaves the door open to radical communists to use the agreement as a basis for the continuance of so-called class warfare.

MAX MEYER.

MR. MAXIM'S IDEAS.

He Enjoyed Waving His White Whiskers at Cornell's Peace Rioters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please allow me to correct some statements in a letter, by a Mr. Lewis S. Gannett, which appeared in THE TIMES of the 4th instant, relating to my recent talk at the Cornell Peace Conference.

Mr. Gannett admits at the outset that I was misreported, and that I did not say that war is always a good thing and has never done harm.

In apologizing for the apology which the meeting made to me, Mr. Gannett says that the audience was "near unanimously hostile" to my ideas, and that the apology was offered out of respect for my gray hairs.

As a matter of fact, the leading peace advocates of the world are in entire agreement with the ideas presented by me in my talk at the Cornell Peace Conference—such men as Oscar S. Straus, Dr. Lyman Abbett, Hamilton Holt, John Wesley Hill, Dr. Madison C. Peters, Henry Clews, and Norman Angell. William T. Stead, when alive, was in entire agreement with the same ideas.

Norman Angell was the leading spirit at the Cornell conference, and I called his attention to the fact that in his book, "The Great Illusion," he took exactly the same position with respect to national defense that I have taken in my book, "Defenseless America," namely, that until such time as the great nations of the world shall establish an international tribunal with an international armed police force to compel peace and good behavior, every nation must continue independently to arm against war.

Therefore, it will be seen that if, as Mr. Gannett says, my Cornell auditors were hostile to me, they must also be hostile to all their ablest leaders.

The truth is that two-thirds of the Cornell audience was not only with me, but was enthusiastically with me, and only about a third of the audience, consisting of peace-at-any-price pacifists, were hostile, and they are hostile to any ideas except those of disarmament to utter defenselessness as the best defense for this country.

Just a word about those gray hairs. Let me say, and make it very plain, that my white hair and whiskers are not an advertisement for any favors. It is yet a long way with me to that Tipperary "from whose bourn no traveler returns." Although I am 62 years of age I am still about the healthiest and huskiest bruiser that a polite peace-at-any-price pacifist could get up against.

If the young man at the Cornell Conference who asked me if I had ever fought had accepted by invitation to put the gloves on with me, and find out for himself, the audience would have had an ocular demonstration of the fact that I have not yet arrived at the apology-inviting age.

In conclusion, let me straighten out one other little matter. Mr. Gannett says that I was not good at argument, but that I do know how to tell funny stories, and that when the hecklers questioned me I replied with funny stories. Right in this connection, Mr. Gannett introduces a curious paradoxical statement, for he says that I was much excited. A man who is excited or angry, or both, does not reply to his questioners with funny stories and laughter. I was neither excited nor angry. I enjoyed the Cornell peace riot immens

CHARLES R. MILLER TIMES STAFF GUEST

Luncheon in Honor of Editor in Chief's Forty Years' Service with the Paper.

BELOVED OF ASSOCIATES

Some Intimate Friends Join with the Present Staff in Celebrating a Notable Anniversary.

The editorial staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES gave a luncheon yesterday in the Assembly Hall of The Times Annex in honor of Charles R. Miller, editor in chief, celebrating the fortieth anniversary of his coming to the paper. One hundred and eight members of the staff were joined by a number of Mr. Miller's intimate friends and confrères, some of whom had known him since college days, in paying tribute to his long, faithful and distinguished service. Adolph S. Ochs, publisher and President of The New York Times Company, was toastmaster. The speakers were Mr. Miller's associates on THE TIMES and several of his friends.

The veteran editor in chief was taken by surprise when his associates, through Carr V. Van Anda, managing editor, presented to Mr. Miller an inscribed gold watch.

Mr. Ochs Toasts the President.

"Before we begin our little program," said Mr. Ochs, "I ask all to rise with me and drink to the health of the President of the United States and to express the prayer that God give him the wisdom and strength to keep our beloved country at peace with the warring nations; at the same time to preserve our honor and humanity, and the respect of mankind."

Following the toast, Mr. Ochs said:

"I am happy to greet you, so socially assembled. This gathering of a part of THE TIMES family in a measure visualizes the potent intelligent power that places THE TIMES to the forefront in the journalism of the world. I will be pardoned the pride I wish to express that I have the honor to preside over an institution that includes so large a number of splendid men in its organization.

"And we have some organization. We have assembled here about 100 of THE TIMES people—they represent only one-tenth of the number who are fully occupied in doing an allotted task in making THE NEW YORK TIMES. You of the editorial staff do the principal work, but an office boy can lose just as best copy, compositors can mar it, a stereotyper obliterate it, and a pressman make it unreadable, and a mailer or carrier fail to deliver it to whom it may be most interesting; and this does not take into account that all-important department that secures the wherewithal that provides the funds and with it, the business and circulation departments. There is no banquet room in New York City that could comfortably seat all the people whose livelihood is made with THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Costly Business.

"It may interest you to know that there probably is more money expended in producing THE NEW YORK TIMES than is expended on any other single newspaper in the world. We must earn over $75,000 every week before there is a cent for the owners, and 40 per cent. of this amount goes for salaries and wages. We are consuming over 500 tons of white paper every week, and about a ton of printers ink a day. Our Sunday circulation has reached 340,000 and our daily circulation this morning was 319,714. This all spells responsibility with a big R. A responsibility that would be overwhelming were it not for the enthusiastic, loyal, untiring cooperation generously given by those who are associated with me in guiding and directing the work.

"I wish to make my grateful acknowledgment to one and all for the assistance they have rendered in making THE NEW YORK TIMES the great institution it is today, a newspaper of worldwide fame and generally recognized as typifying the highest standards of decent, dignified journalism. And notable among those who have contributed most to this great achievement is Mr. Charles R. Miller, our editor in chief, in whose honor we are assembled today to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his coming to THE NEW YORK TIMES. For it was on July 7, 1875, he began service in the editorial department and has been solely thus occupied since that day, having written for THE TIMES during that time approximately what would make 1,000 volumes of 10,000 words each; and what he has written has stamped our work with character and permitted us to exercise power and influence among intelligent, thoughtful people throughout the world; distinguished our opinions as of the highest order of honest, sound reasoning, of the best literary style and of the loftiest patriotism. And never was his work better, more virile, or more noteworthy than today, when he is generally accorded the most eminent, most powerful, and most respected editorial writer in the United States.

"I have been in daily association with Mr. Miller for nineteen years, in full amity and accord. We never differed on a public question, and have worked together in mutual confidence and respect. Mr. Miller's kind and generous nature, his broad sympathies and lofty ideals, his scholarly attainments, facile pen, and withal his courtly graces have been a joy and an inspiration; and I esteem it one of the happiest privileges of my life so intimately to have enjoyed his friendship and companionship. With the toast that he may have many more years of usefulness, I ask you to rise and drink to the health of Mr. Charles R. Miller."

The Staff's Felicitations.

Following the toast to Mr. Miller, Mr. Ochs presented Mr. Van Anda, who, on behalf of the staff, said:

Mr. Ochs, Mr. Miller, and Ladies and Gentlemen:

A few years ago in the Assembly Hall of what is now the old—but was so recently the new—Times Building, we gathered to commemorate forty years of able and faithful service by the oldest member of this newspaper's staff, happily still one of us, but unhappily not among us today. That was perhaps the last of many memorable meetings in that hall; and in this, the first gathering in the newer and greater rooms, we are again met to celebrate twoscore years of arduous and fruitful labor, and we may be sure it is a sorrow to the honored guest of the former occasion, as well as to ourselves, that Edward Cary, faithful friend and fellow worker, is prevented by illness from taking part in these festivities in honor of his chief and ours.

"The newspaper office proves a way station only to many who set out in journalism; few of us stay to become veterans. To the younger members of the staff who have been privileged to know him Miller during only a fraction of his career, some account of his beginnings and rise would no doubt be interesting and instructive. But materials for the biography of a journalist are usually scant; the business of exposing everybody else creates in most of us a becoming personal modesty. We do know, however, from brief records, that Mr. Miller was born in 1849; that after graduation from Dartmouth he spent three years in the office of The Springfield Republican, one of the group of able young men drawing inspiration from Samuel Bowles and in return helping to promote the fame of that distinguished journalist; and that he joined the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES on that day, forty years ago, the anniversary of which we now commemorate.

"Park Row cherishes a tradition that he arrived in New York with a reputation for writing worse than Horace Greeley and playing poker better than 'Bob' Schenck—early indications of the learning and the financial ability conducive to success in the fierce competition of metropolitan life. In the eight years that preceded his accession to his present post, Mr. Miller was variously employed; for a time, as editor of the weekly edition of THE TIMES; again, as a copy reader; briefly, as an art critic, a capacity in which, I am told, he demonstrated a knowledge of the architecture and decorative value of cows that was of permanent benefit to the young artists of that day; and, lastly, as editorial writer, showing in that work immediately the capacity that led to his selection for his present post.

"Mr. Miller was also in that period, as one may gather from his older friends, a man of many interesting avocations. We learn, for one thing, that his house was in part furnished with examples of his skill as a woodcarver. A great distinction that. Few domestic woodcarvers achieve toleration in their own homes below the attic.

"But chiefly his private pursuits were, and still are, scholarly. There is the tale of the visiting pianist, asked to exhibit his skill, who had first to assist in the removal of the thirty-nine editions of Horace that were piled on the top of the piano. His present day intimates know how gladly he would see the great war ended that he might return to his beloved early Italian poets. After Latin, Greek claimed him, and almost led to the choice of another way of life. A publishing house had announced a new History of Greece from his pen, when the sudden resignation of the editor of THE TIMES summoned Miller to journalism. The proposed history of an ancient people was never written, and instead of a possible college President, with a row of musty volumes standing beside Grote and Thirlwall on a forgotten shelf, we have the privilege of association with one of the most accomplished and most widely recognized writers of the living, throbbing history of today.

"How well he has discharged his great task as editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES need not be dwelt upon here; the many thousands who daily await his voice bear witness to its power. We hail him as the valiant champion of all worthy causes and as the uncompromising foe of all unworthy; and we congratulate him that he has lived to see many of the worthy causes triumph, if not all of the unworthy defeated.

"We rejoice that these troubled times, supremely testing those who follow his profession, have found him at the meridian of his powers, meeting great occasions with might, even with majesty. Had the good wishes of his associates the power of a Joshua to suspend the motions of the stars, his star would long remain fixed at its zenith.

Summed Up in Verse.

"It would be superfluous—and distasteful to Mr. Miller, I am sure—to discourse at length in his presence upon the personal sentiments we entertain for him. The instinctive knowledge bred of loyal and affectionate comradeship must make him aware of the feelings of his associates. Nevertheless, in default of prose of my own adequate to the purpose, and in deference to the modesty of the author, which prevents his reading it himself, I ask you to listen to a brief summing up, in verse, of our conception of a great function greatly executed, by a great man.

To C. R. M.
July 7, 1915.

The hubbub voices of the hill and street
He twoscore years has gathered, to distill
From Rumor's taint the golden Truth until
It blazed a path of light for myriad feet.
Firm in the faith that human currents bear
Obedience to high impulses from afar,
He picks no gutter-mirrored polar star
To guide the throng where good and evil meet.

Hearkening his voice, a multitude each day
Forms its high will at his Symposium;
And from his window where the passers-by
Stop to inquire at morn the onward way,
He leads aright the leaders, shaping from
The fluid hour tomorrow's history.

"I call upon Mr. David H. Joseph, the author of these lines, to rise and receive our acknowledgments."

A gold watch was presented then to Mr. Miller by Mr. Van Anda, who said the staff asked him to accept it as a memento of the happy occasion. The watch was inscribed: "Charles Ransom Miller, with affectionate regards of his associates on THE NEW YORK TIMES. July 7th, 1875-1915."

Mr. Miller Reviews His Forty Years.

Mr. Miller said the forty years that had passed since he came to THE TIMES had not seemed to him a long span of time, perhaps because he had been so very much interested in his work. In the daily tasks of a newspaper man there is no monotony. He deals always with subjects that are either fresh in themselves or present aspects that are every day new and interesting. In particular the work of an editorial writer is of such a nature that he finds in it a sustaining sense of interest, because he has to deal so largely with public affairs, with the life and activities of the community, the State, and the nation.

Recalling a remark of Mr. Tilden, that all the good things seemed to come to him late in life, Mr. Miller said that the good things of life had come to him every day and every year of his long connection with THE TIMES. He told the story of his coming from college to The Springfield Republican, something of his three years of service with that newspaper, and of how he came from that office to THE TIMES, where he began work as an assistant at the telegraph desk; of his duties in the succeeding years, in making up the weekly edition and the reading of foreign exchanges, and of his beginning as a volunteer writer of editorials, articles within a few weeks from the time when he first had a desk in THE TIMES office until some three or four years later he became one of the regular writing staff. He paid a tribute to the generous nature, the stanch courage, and firm principle of Mr. George Jones, who, with Mr. Raymond, had founded THE TIMES in 1851 and was its proprietor during the first sixteen years of Mr. Miller's connection with the paper. Chief among the joys and enduring satisfactions that have come from his relation to THE TIMES he placed the friendships of the loyal men who had been his associates in all these years, some of them all the time, all of them some of the time during which he had been a member of the staff, and of their esteem and friendly regard he gratefully accepted their presence at the luncheon commemorating the anniversary of his coming as the highest possible evidence.

Greetings From Edward Cary.

E. A. Dithmar, who came to THE TIMES only two years after Mr. Miller, and E. A. Bradford expressed the congratulations of the editorial writers in brief addresses.

This letter of praise and greetings from Edward Cary, editorial writer, whose absence on account of illness had been announced, was read by Mr. Ochs:

Brooklyn, July 1, 1915.

Dear Mr. Ochs: I need not say to you how sorry I am not to join with my comrades of THE TIMES in a tribute of admiration and regard to Mr. Miller. Forty years of companionship with him in our exacting calling must give a certain value to my appreciation of his qualities and his services. That appreciation is high. Mr. Miller could easily have won distinction in the law, while in the higher walks of diplomacy he been called. His firm grasp of essentials in discussing complex matters, his skill in dialectic, his faculty for mastering his subject would have given him a high rank. He chose and has been faithful to a profession quite as exacting as law and diplomacy, and he has won honors that they could hardly offer. For twoscore years he has instructed, guided, inspired, admonished, and, when occasion required, chastised his countless friends with every passing year, as they have known him better, their faith and pride in him have grown.

If this be so with the readers of THE TIMES, what must we feel who have worked with and under him? He has been our constant friend, and we are happy to be his friends. We love him, and—something a little different and more—we like him. May he live long and prosper. Very sincerely, EDWARD CARY.

Kind Words from Europe.

Staffs of THE NEW YORK TIMES in the principal capitals of Europe celebrated the fortieth anniversary of Mr. Miller, and in the din of war found opportunity to cable their congratulations. The first cable message read:

Paris, July 7, 1915.

Last July Mr. Miller kept his thirty-ninth anniversary in Paris. An Independence Day banquet, following a rigorous Carlsbad cure, caused the anniversary to be passed in bed. The Paris staff hopes the present luncheon will have a brighter effect; also that a year of war editorials, compelling the attention of all Europe, has seasoned him for many years more with THE TIMES family.

C. WYTHE WILLIAMS.

Here is the second:

London, July 7, 1915.

The London staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES joins in congratulations to Mr. Miller, with admiring tribute to the part he has played in making THE NEW YORK TIMES by common consent in England the most highly considered of all American newspapers. ERNEST MARSHALL.

The third was:

Berlin, July 7, 1915.

Congratulations to Mr. Miller and THE TIMES on their near-golden wedding. The Kaiser graciously wires: "I am an intense admirer of Miller's fighting line, but think he has the wrong dope." General Hindenburg writes: "I am still confident of ultimate victory despite Miller's forty-two centimeter editorials."

Leading statesmen, while stoutly denying that they are bankrupt in statesmanship, join in telepathic felicitations.

I shall celebrate the forty years' jubilee in the trenches of THE TIMES with a superlunch, and drink Mr. Miller's health at THE TIMES's expense. CYRIL BROWN.

The reader of this message paid his compliments to the German censor, remarking that the British censor would never have allowed it to get by.

The table decorations were of carnations and roses. The menu card bore on the outside of the folder a reproduction of the front page of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Monday, June 28, 1915, and contained the names of the publisher and members of the editorial staff.

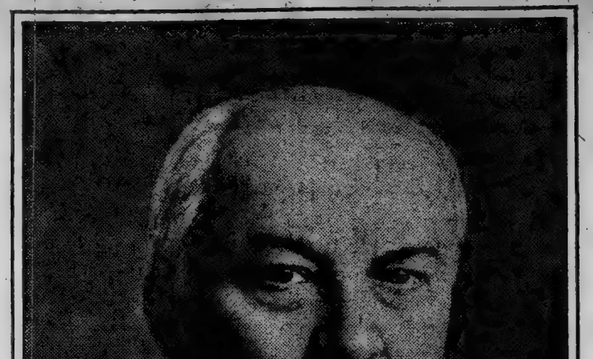

CHARLES RANSOM MILLER,
Editor in Chief of The New York Times
The Fortieth Anniversary of Whose Connection with This Newspaper Was Celebrated Yesterday.

WEDS HIS FIANCEE OF OLD ROMANCE

G. A. P. Oliver Marries Mrs. Florence Hill-Buysse, a Former St. Louis Society Girl.

THEIR TROTH ONCE BROKEN

Bride of Yesterday Married Her French Teacher, A. Buysse, in 1908, but He Recently Divorced Her.

A quiet wedding, which took place yesterday forenoon in the Greenwich Presbyterian Church in West Thirteenth Street, was the culmination of a romance which began about fifteen years ago. The contracting parties were Mrs. Florence Hill-Buysse and George Augustus Prince Oliver, both of this city. A small group of friends assembled to witness the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. James H. Hoadley.

The romance of the couple's younger days goes back to St. Louis, when the bride, daughter of the late Ewing Hill, prominent in the advertising business, became engaged to Mr. Oliver of the same city. Later their engagement was broken. The then Miss Hill, who was prominent socially, took up the study of French, and shortly afterward her engagement was announced to Armand H. Buysse, her French teacher. Mr. Oliver, in the meantime went to Chicago, where he was the head of a realty company bearing his name.

In 1908 Miss Hill was married to Mr. Buysse. Last month Mr. Buysse, who is now representing a New York brokerage firm in St. Louis, obtained a divorce from her on a charge of desertion, the action being uncontested by the wife. At the divorce hearing Mr. Buysse testified that his wife told him she did not love him, but cared for him only as she would care for a brother. The custody of their children, Octavia, 5 years old, and Ewing, a three-year-old son, was given to the wife, with the provision that their father was to have them one month each year.

Mrs. Buysse came to New York last Autumn, and resided until recently at 236 West Seventieth Street. About a year ago Mr. Oliver came to New York to live, and since then he has been staying at the Spencer Arms, 140 West Sixty-ninth Street.

According to a dispatch from St. Louis, Mr. Buysse, when he heard of his wife's marriage, said it was rather foolish on her part to get married so soon after the divorce. He would not discuss their affairs except to say that his former wife was a very sweet woman.

Following the marriage ceremony yesterday a breakfast was held at Sherry's, after which the couple left on their honeymoon. They plan to live in Mount Vernon Cottage, Briarcliff, on their return.

R. H. LANDALE MARRIES.

New York Lawyer Weds Miss Manning in Colorado Springs.

The marriage of Russell H. Landale of 507 Madison Avenue, New York, and Miss Gertrude Manning, a daughter of Mrs. J. F. Manning, took place yesterday in St. Mark's Church at Colorado Springs, Col., the ceremony being performed by the Rev. John H. Houghton.

Mr. Landale is of Scotch descent, was born in Great Britain in the early sixties, and came to this country in 1872. He was graduated from the law school of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., in 1888, and is a member of various law associations, including the American Bar Association.

Mr. Landale is a member of the New York Athletic, Rockaway Hunt, and Metropolitan Clubs, and his offices are at 37 Wall Street. He has a younger brother, Cecil D. Landale.

MISS MARY BEHA A BRIDE.

Wedded to John J. Cuneen in the Church of the Holy Name.

The wedding of Miss Mary M. Beha, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Beha of 306 West Ninety-third Street, to John J. Cuneen of this city, took place at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the Church of the Holy Name, Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The Rev. Father Walsh, Chancellor of the Diocese of Buffalo, officiated, assisted by Mgr. John J. Kean and the Rev. Joseph L. Norris.

The bride, whose brother, Joseph L. Beha, gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with Princess lace. Her veil was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of sweet peas and lilies of the valley. Her sister, Miss Rosa Beha, acted as maid of honor, and wore a gown of blue taffeta topped with a leghorn hat and carried pink roses.

Mr. Cuneen had as best man Dr. Joseph F. Power. The ushers were James A. Beha, brother of the bride, and Edward Manton. Following the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's mother. The couple left later for a trip through New England and Canada. Upon their return they will make their home in this city.

SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR., TO WED.

Associate Director of Little Theatre, New York, to Marry Miss Cook.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 7.—Miss Ethel Augusta Cook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs Cornelius C. Cook of Pittsfield, Mass., and Samuel Atkins Eliot, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass., recently Associate Director of the Little Theatre in New York, and a grandson of ex-President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, will be married at Reading, Mass., Saturday. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride-elect's brother, David M. Cook, and will be performed by the Rev. Samuel Atkins Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association, father of Mr. Eliot.

Miss Cook has just been appointed to the editorship of The Story Teller's Magazine. Mr. Eliot, on July 1, was appointed to be Director of the Little Theatre at Indianapolis, Ind. He studied dramatic art at Harvard under his uncle, Professor George P. Baker, and later studied the stage in Germany and England and returned to New York to become associated with Winthrop Ames.

Wylie Brown Weds in Illinois.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 7.—Cards were received here today announcing the marraige of Miss Sarah Stevenson of Chicago and Wylie Brown, son of Mrs. Edward W. Brown of Plainfield. The ceremony was performed at Winnetka, Ill., the Summer home of the bride's brother, Robert Stevenson, Jr., by the Rev. Dr. Eliot of Chicago. After the ceremony the couple came East. They will reside in New York. Mr. Brown, who was graduated from Cornell University in 1898, is the Secretary of the Bridgeport Brass Company. He is a member of the Plainfield Country Club.

Miss Dorothy Randolph to Wed.

Mrs. Nathaniel Archer Randolph of this city, formerly of Philadelphia, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Lutwyche Randolph, to John Kenneth Byard of 827 Lexington Avenue. Mr. Byard is a practicing lawyer of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Warner-Cummings Engagement.

Dr. Alton G. Warner and Mrs. Warner of 19 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Genevieve Warner, to Raisa M. Cummings, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Milon E. Cummings of Concord, N. H. Mr. Cummings was graduated from Dartmouth College, and is in business in Boston. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Miss Fitch to Wed Lieut. Rowan.

Mrs. Henry W. Fitch of Washington, D. C., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Henrietta Winslow Fitch, to Lieutenant Stephen C. Rowan, U. S. N. The wedding is to take place in the early Autumn.

VIENNESE WOMEN CLAMOR FOR PEACE

Great Demonstration Quieted by Emperor's Promise of Early Victory and Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8. — The Standard's Zurich correspondent states that neutral travelers from Vienna tell of an extraordinary peace demonstration by women before the Emperor's palace Sunday, June 27.

The women converged suddenly upon the palace, evidently by prearrangement, and the great courtyard in front of the Emperor's apartments was quickly packed by a great crowd shouting: "We want peace!" "We want our men to return!" "We want bread and work!" "We want peace!"

Mounted police arrived, but the Commander hesitated to order them to charge the dense mass of women. The Premier then was summoned and eventually the aged monarch appeared on the balcony and appealed to the women to go home quietly and go on enduring for Austria.

He said his heart bled for the widows and orphans, but the colossal sacrifices made by the nation were now producing success, inasmuch as the Russians had been driven out of Austrian territory and victory in every direction was in sight. A little more patience was needed before peace could be concluded, but this would not be long delayed, and would be a peace with honor, bringing renewed prosperity and security to the whole country.

When the Emperor had concluded the women dispersed quietly, without disorder, sad rather than rebellious.

TO FREE MME. DE WIART.

Pope's Plea Causes Germany to Release Belgian Minister's Wife.

PARIS, July 7.—The Rome correspondent of the Havas News Agency telegraphs:

"The Corriere della Sera says that news has been received at the Vatican that Germany, as a result of the Pope's intervention, has ordered the release of Mme. Carton de Wiart."

Mme. de Wiart, who is the wife of the Belgian Minister of Justice, was sentenced recently to three months' imprisonment for corresponding with her husband. The German authorities accused her of endangering the security of German troops.

Later it was reported that she had been sent to Berlin as a prisoner.

RESTRICTING PASSPORTS.

Action by France, Washington Thinks, May Have Effect on Buyers

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Because of the discovery of the Antwerp plant for forging American passports, the French Government is discouraging the issuance of passports to American citizens of German or Austro-Hungarian origin. All such passports must be vised by the French Embassy or Consulate, Washington or one of the few French Consul Generals in this country.

The State Department was notified by Ambassador Page at London as early as June 24 of this attitude of the French Government. The Ambassador reported that the French Passport Bureau in London refuses to vise passports henceforth held by naturalized citizens of the United States of German, Austro-Hungarian or Turkish origin." Mr. Page reported that the ground given for this refusal was the discovery of the plant in Antwerp for forging American passports. He added that without the vise of a French Consul, no one could go to France from Great Britain.

The State Department has been giving serious consideration to the Page dispatch and its effect upon American citizens who may have legitimate business in Paris, and it has been intimated that the new French rule may work hardship on buyers who wish to go to Paris to inspect the fashions.

New York manufacturers agreed yesterday that the restriction of passports by France to American-born citizens would not greatly interfere with their operations. It was pointed out that few business men were in so great need of French products that they would be willing to make the hazardous trip abroad. Further, the important houses are represented in France, and the services of French commissioners may be enlisted by smaller concerns whenever goods from that country are urgently needed.

One prominent dress manufacturer who for the last fifteen years has visited the French capital annually will forego his trip this season. Many others in the garment trade will follow his example.

PLAN TO BUY GOODS HERE.

Norway to Guarantee Purchases Made by Telegraph.

CHRISTIANIA, July 7, (via London, July 8.)—The Norwegian Government, according to the Morgenbladet, has made arrangements to facilitate the securing of supplies from America by telegraph. A bureau for assorting telegrams has been created by the State Supplies Committee, and this bureau will pass unobjectionable messages.

The committee, it is asserted, will guarantee that goods thus ordered by telegraph are really intended for Norway.

SECRETLY WED IN COLORADO

J. Y. Higgelson of New York Married Lucile McAvoy on April 17.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 7.—Although the report was current among her friends that she was to be married to a Denver man, Miss Lucile McAvoy was secretly married to J. Y. Higgelson of New York in Littleton, on April 17. The ceremony was performed by a Justice of the Peace. Five days later her mother, Mrs. James A. McAvoy, was told of the wedding by her daughter, but no one else was informed until today.

Immediately after the ceremony Mrs. Higgelson went to the home of her parents, 1,338 St. Paul Street. Her husband went to California on a business trip. He returned to Denver May 11, and the couple left for their home in New York.

The present Mrs. Higgelson had many suitors. During the latter part of March young Higgelson arrived here on his way to California on a business trip. He was introduced to Miss McAvoy. After a courtship of a few weeks the couple were married.

RABBI LIPKIND TO MARRY.

Betrothed to Miss Charlotte Glendyle Harris, a Writer.

The engagement of Rabbi G. Lipkind, formerly of London, England, now minister of the Congregation Agudath Jeshorim, 115 East Eighty-sixth Street, to Miss Charlotte Glendyle Harris of 112 Cathedral Parkway, a writer and dramatist, is announced.

The marriage is to be celebrated in the early Autumn.

William H. Gorman.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 7.—William H. Gorman, brother of the late United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman, died tonight at the Bedford Springs Hotel, at Bedford Springs, Penn., after a stroke of paralysis. He lived at Oak Forest Park, near Catonsville, and was President of the Gorman Coal and Coke Company, the Cumberland Coal Company, and the Piedmont Mining Company. He was also a Director of the Citizens' National Bank, the Maryland Casualty Company, and the Citizens' National Bank of Laurel, Md.

Arrivals from Bordeaux.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from Bordeaux on the Espagne were:

H. E. Blanchard, Mrs. A. Brockway, Miss A. Curtis, Mrs. A. Dulaurey, M. A. Decker, G. K. Davis, Miss L. Lloyd, H. C. Hill, Mrs. E. M. Henderson, Mrs. K. Jory, Miss E. Lee, Lieutenant J. Latham, Mrs. M. A. Palmer, E. A. Powell, Colonel George Rye, son, Miss L. Ryerson, J. D. Shields, Dr. W. Sutton, Mrs. R. E. Stove.

SEEK MILLION NAMES FOR PEACE PETITION

World's Christian Endeavor Union Also Wants $1,000,000 for Missions.

BEGIN SESSIONS AT CHICAGO

Persian Expresses Gratitude for Protection Against Kurds—German Message Tells of Loss.

CHICAGO, July 7.—"Get a million new members and $1,000,000 for missions," is the slogan of the fifth world's and twenty-seventh international Christian Endeavor Convention, which opened here today.

The call was the subject of an address which was to have been read by the Rev. Francis E. Clark, President and founder of the society. He was unable to be present, however, because of illness.

Delegates were urged to enroll a million new church members, a million signers to a peace petition and a million pledges to make the country a saloonless nation by 1920.

President Wilson sent greetings to the delegates. Explaining his inability to attend, the President wrote:

"My duty becomes more and more clear every day in matters of invitations of all sorts and I feel bound in conscience to address myself without interruption to my public duties here. You could not offer me an audience which would more attract me than the World's Christian Endeavor Union in convention."

The Rev. Francis E. Clark was re-elected President of the society.

The Rev. Howard B. Cross was elected Vice President; A. J. Shartle, Treasurer; H. N. Lathrop, Clerk; J. J. Arakelyan, Auditor; William Shaw, General Secretary, and Karl Lehmann, Field Secretary. All live in Boston and all are re-elections, except Mr. Lathrop. Selection of a city for the next convention is on the programme for Friday.

The greetings presented by delegates from foreign countries were from India, China, Japan, Germany, Hungary, Spain, Jamaica, Persia, Mexico and Africa.

The message from Persia, brought by John B. Keena, who was converted from Mohammedanism by Christian Endeavor missionaries, was one of the most interesting. He said:

"I believe no foreign country represented here tonight has more right to thank this great audience and through this gathering the great American Christian forces, than has Persia.

"The greatest service that America has rendered Persia was performed during the last Winter. Invaded by the terrible Kurds and everywhere surrounded by the hostile Moslems, the Christians were left the victims of the murderers. It became the duty of the American missionaries to undertake the tremendous task of caring for nearly 50,000 refugees. The mission compounds were the only shelter for the natives in their hour of desperation; and the Persian War Relief Committee, headed by Hon. Robert E. Speer, has been and is still doing all in its power to allay the indescribable suffering of those innocent neutral Christians. On the 4th of last January, an American medical missionary from Denver, seeing that nearly 5,000 native Christians were about to be massacred in the village of Googtapa by the onrushing Kurds, flung an American flag high in the air and rode between the battle lines until he reached the Kurdish Chief. The doctor begged this leader of the Moslems to grant him the lives of the innocent Christians. On that day alone, Dr. F. F. Ward of Urmia, Persia, saved 5,000 lives!"

From the heart of the war now raging in Europe the following message was received from the General Secretary, the Rev. Friedrich Blecher of Berlin:

"This war is a mighty summons of God to reflection, so that our members may examine themselves to see whether their conduct is in agreement with their prayers, and therefore at the same time a bowing low in penitence which heals from many faults.

"It is our earnest prayer to God that He by His Holy Spirit will again bring into order what the human spirit has thrown into disorder, and that Christian peoples may become conscious that in spite of all education and culture, 'sin is a reproach to any people,' as this war has revealed in a shocking way."

Daniel A. Poling, Superintendent of the Temperance and Citizenship Department of the society, said in the course of his report:

"We are fully persuaded that the Atlantic City resolution, 'A Saloonless Nation by 1920,' now the unanimously adopted fighting slogan of the temperance forces, will become a fact of history."

Obituary Notes.

JACOB DEL MONTE, founder of the wholesale tobacco firm of J. Del Monte & Sons, Burling Slip, died yesterday at his home, 68 West 117th Street, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in Holland, and came to this country in 1860. Mr. Del Monte started in the tobacco business fifty years ago. Three sons and a daughter survive him.

Mrs. GRACE BROSBEECK, for almost fifty years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 1,071 Seventy-third Street, Bath Beach, in her sixty-first year. She was a native of Germany, and is survived by her husband, Joseph Foster Grossbeck; two sons, and two daughters.

Mrs. ANNA MARGARET GILLESPIE, wife of Police Sergeant Stephen Gillespie of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday following an operation. She was 49 years old.

Mrs. SUSAN T. DAHLGREN, 32 years old, a school teacher and wife of Robert E. Dahlgren, is dead at her home, 288 Hemlock Street, Cypress Hills.

HARRY BROWNJOHN CLAPP, for many years in the real estate and insurance business in Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Tuesday at his home, 259 Flatbush Avenue. He was born in Auburndale, Mass., 59 years ago and was unmarried.

Mrs. EMILY MEREDITH NICHOLSON, mother of Meredith Nicholson, the novelist, died on Tuesday at her home in Indianapolis, Ind. She was 73 years old.

SOL ADLER, clothing merchant and a founder of the firm of L. Adler's Brothers & Co. of Rochester, N. Y., died at his home there on Tuesday night in his seventy-third year.

THOMAS E. HIBBEN, a member of the wholesale dry goods firm of Hibben, Hollweg & Co. of Indianapolis, Ind., and widely known in the trade, died on the Hotel Gotham on Tuesday. He spent much of his time here as buyer for his firm and lived at the New York Athletic Club.

Mrs. MARIE A. TRAGESSER died on Tuesday at her home, 328 West Eighty-seventh Street, in her fifty-sixth year. Before marriage she was Miss Marie A. Williams of Buffalo and was widely known as an amateur opera singer. Besides her husband, she is survived by two daughters.

Mrs. AMELIE AIKLE FIDELER, wife of Emile Fideler, died on Tuesday at the Post-Graduate Hospital, in her thirty-second year. Her husband is in the hard-rubber business in this city and their home was at 180 Nineteenth Street, Flushing, L. I.

Mrs. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, widow of Dr. Johnson, formerly a prominent physician of this city, died on Tuesday at her home, 223 West Fifty-ninth Street. She was a member of the Hinds family of Hindsburg, N. Y., and had lived all her life in this city. Mrs. Johnson was for many years a member of the Ascension Church and was the mother of Miss Content Johnson, widely known as an artist.

Mrs. ANNA M. BUCKS, widow of Edward Bucks, formerly a hotel proprietor, died on Tuesday at her home, 411 East Eighty-eighth Street. She was a member of the Church of St. Joseph for thirty years, a member of the Holy Family and Guardian Angel Societies, and widely known in the parish. Mrs. Bucks was born in Germany.

PAUL ADOLPH VALLANCE, a typographical draughtsman in the employ of the Borough of the Bronx, died yesterday at his home, 740 East 178th Street. He was the son of Emile Vallance, also a draughtsman, and was born in this city. Mr. Vallance was a member of the New York Motor Boat and the City Island Yacht Clubs. Besides his father, he is survived by three sisters and a brother.

MAURICE P. QUINLAN DEAD.

Prominent Tammany Politician Succumbs to Cancer of the Tongue.

Maurice P. Quinlan, the entertainer, champagne agent, and prominent Tammany politician, died yesterday at his home, 2,626 Broadway, in his fiftieth year. He was born in Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, and twenty-five years ago sold his little saloon in the First Ward and soon became known all over the city as a wine agent.

Mr. Quinlan became identified with Tammany Hall and was a familiar figure at State and National Democratic Conventions. He smoked incessantly and this is believed to have caused his death, which was the result of a cancer of the tongue that defied treatment, although he was in the hands of the specialists of the General Memorial Hospital for some time. Three days ago he gave up business and took to his bed.

Mr. Quinlan was a member of the Catholic, National Democratic, and Irish-American Clubs.

REV. FRANCIS DOOLEY DIES.

President of University of Detroit Expires in a New York Hospital.

DETROIT, Mich., July 7.—The Rev. Francis Dooley, S. J., President of the University of Detroit, died tonight in a hospital in New York, according to a private telegram received here tonight. An operation for the removal of cancer preceded his death by a few hours.

Father Dooley was born in Chicago in 1872. He became President of the University of Detroit in 1911.

Edward C. Post's Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 7.—The funeral of Edward C. Post took place this afternoon at Emmanuel Church, and was largely attended by Summer colonists. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Emery H. Porter, officiated. The coffin was covered with English ivy and about it were many floral tributes. The widow entered the church with her brother, Herbert King, followed by other members of the family, including Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Miss Post, Mr. Brown, and Mrs. Sidney Webster. Among the mourners were Mrs. Vanderbilt, Harry Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K Sturgis, ex-Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Grand-D'Hauteville, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, James J. Van Alen, and Egerton L. Winthrop.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

HELLER—OTTO.—Mr. Henry F. Otto, 163 Joralemon St., Belleville, N. J., announces the engagement of his daughter, Amy Marguerite, to Arthur Garfield Heller of Nutley, N. J., July 2, 1915.

GRINLER—McBRIDE.—Georgina McBride to John Grinler.

Brooklyn.

ALBRECHT.—Margaret J., 424 Bleecker St., July 6, aged 41. Funeral July 10, 1:30 P. M.

CALLAHAN.—Joseph D., 134 Fulton St., July 6. Funeral today.

CARRACIOLI.—Antonio, 84 Debevoise Av., July 6.

CLINTON.—Elizabeth A., 267 9th St., July 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CROSBY.—William, 64 Taylor St., July 6.

DAHLGREN.—Susan, 288 Hemlock St., July 5. Funeral private.

FARRELL.—Edward H., 849 Halsey St., July 8. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GAROFALO.—Laura, 130 Bay 35th St., July 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

GROSSBECK.—Grace, 1,071 73d St., July 6, aged 61. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GROSSER.—Robert, 122 Foxhall Av., July 5, aged 45.

HARMON.—Richard, 269 54th St., July 6.

HAWKINS.—Campion S., 635 East 28th St., July 5.

IVERSEN.—Elizabeth, 104 Rapelyea St., July 5.

KOENIG.—Minnie, 907 New York Av., July 6, aged 56. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

LANGSNER.—Frederick, 1,000 Broadway, July 6, aged 47. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MONAHAN.—Stephen, 566 4th Av., July 6. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

PUGH.—Elizabeth, 10 Hall St., July 6, aged 85. Funeral July 10.

QUINLAN.—Ferdinand W., 509 Atlantic Av., July 6. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

ROCHE.—George, Long Island College Hospital, July 6. Funeral service today.

SCALLY.—Mary, 464 Van Buren St., July 6, aged 81. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BODDEN.—James F., 577 Central Av., Jersey City, July 5.

BOHNENKAMP.—Henry, 106 Park Av., Hoboken, July 5, aged 27.

BUTTLER

Auctioneers

Notice announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4390.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1282.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1664.

Michael M. Weiss buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St., Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 29 Greene, Auct. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers mchny., mdse. Fixtures.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., Fr. 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, it's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 356.

Dan'l Greenwald, Auct'r, 456 B'way. Tel. 9467 Spring. Com'n, cash; liberal advances.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6011-12 Barclay.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 58 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2277 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 423 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

E. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4848.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,562 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE.

Values Have Been Created at Edgemere Crest,

LONG ISLAND.

City improvements have been made. Over 60 houses have been built.

But it's just another case of a concern being "overstocked"—with land instead of merchandise.

When YOU are overstocked, you sell for what you can get.

Edgemere Crest Inc. has authorized us to sell out

AT ABSOLUTE AUCTION

On Saturday, July 24th,

400 lots and 7 houses.

That's why you should follow the daily announcement on this page.

See tomorrow's Business Page.

Write Us To-day for Illustrated Booklet

MORGENTHAU JR © 111 BROADWAY

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Estate of Ermina J. Proal.

Pierre A. Proal and Henry F. Southard, Executors.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,

Sells by public auction on premises, No. 123 West 55th St., cor. 7th Av., 12th floor, apartment house known as Alwyn Court, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,

TODAY at 1 P. M.

High-class, Elaborate Appointments and Paintings.

(Paintings to be sold at 8:15 P. M.)

Gobelin tapestry, upholstered arm chairs, drawing room suite, richly carved ornamentations, embroidered in silk damask. Tables, commodes, and odd pieces of furniture of the Louis Quinze period, of rosewood marquetry with chiseled bronze mountings. Mahogany rosewood and satinwood tables in unique and popular designs. Vernis-Martin and mahogany cabinets, bookcases, desks, chairs, rockers, settees, &c. Beds, bedding, mattresses; blankets and linens, Scotch Axminster rugs, runners, and carpets. Portieres, curtains, and wall coverings of rare silk embroidered damask and tapestry.

Complete set of crystal and cut glassware, Early Eighteenth Century Royal Vienna, Royal Doulton, Crown Derby and Royal Worcester Vases, Chinaware, and Porcelains in various sizes and styles with Ormolu mountings and decorations by well-known artists. Also several specimens of Venetian and Cameo glassware.

Bronze and Castillian marble statuary and busts of exquisite workmanship, signed by renowned artists. Collection of books by distinguished authors. Rare cabinet pieces of beautifully carved ivories. Limoges, enameled Meissen figures, miniature porcelains, court fans, and antique silverware, Japanese, Italian Majolica, and other antique plaques. Gilt bronze fire dogs, &c., &c.

PAINTINGS TO BE SOLD AT 8:15 P. M.

AMONG THE ARTISTS REPRESENTED ARE: MURILLO, HUGO KONIG, W. MORGAN, AUGUSTE MUSIN, HENRY W. BEERHARD, BOICHARD, MAX GAYLORD, MARVIN ROY, W. H. HILLIARD, HAMMAN, C. NAKKEN, GEO. BERNIER, ABGGER LINEZ, A. PERRIENT, H. D. GARDINIER, C. RICHTER, A. SANI, LEON CAILLE, JULIAN DUPRE.

Catalogues on application to the Auctioneer. Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith.

PIERRE A. PROAL and HENRY F. SOUTHARD, Executors.

Messrs. JELLENIK & STERN, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2,120-2,126. Tel. 6911-12-7604-7605 Barclay.

No flag displayed.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE

THIS DAY & TO-MORROW,

at 2 P. M. each day, in

The Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY STREET.

Household & Office Furniture

Rugs, Carpets, Silver, Jewelry, Art Objects, etc. Estate of

James R. Ely, Dec'd.

The Silver and Jewelry will be sold at 3 P. M. To-day.

Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auct.

MERCHANDISE.

The entire high-grade stock of one of the most prominent manufacturers of this city inventoried at over $15,000, consisting of a large line of

SILK LAMBREQUINS

PIANO COVERS SILK TIDIES

Hand Embroidered Baby Carriage Covers Scarfs, Shams, Pillow Cases, Etc.

Also all the raw material consisting of Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Quilted Satins, All-Wool Eiderdown, Bearskin Cloth, Tassels, Raw Silk, Ribbons, Cottons, etc. In addition to the above, I will offer the most beautiful line of Ladies' Silk, Crepe de Chine and Lingerie.

UNDERWEAR

consisting of over 4500 Garments, such as Night Gowns, Petticoats, Corset Covers, Socks, Kimonos, Drawers, Boudoir Caps, etc., made of the highest grade materials, and of the most up-to-date designs.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,

will sell tomorrow,

FRIDAY, JULY 9TH, 1915,

commencing at 10:30 A. M. at salesroom 15-17 Mercer Street, Near Canal St., N. Y. The above stock will be sold strictly without reserve.

☞ NOTICE:—A line of merchandise as this offering is very rarely placed on sale, and therefore I earnestly solicit the trade carrying the highest class merchandise.

For further information you may Telephone Spring 4299.

Artistic War Scenes.

War series of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. Ten earliest available numbers, Nos. 3 to 12, (1 and 2 being out of print,) bound in book form. Rotogravure reproductions of the European war scenes from actual photographs, $1. Sent by mail to any address. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BRITISH ORDER MANY MOTOR BOATS HERE

One Report Says 1,000 Are to be Constructed for War on the Submarines.

TO HAVE RAMMING BEAKS

Machine Guns Will Be Mounted on Them—No Submarine Could Catch One of Them.

A report gained circulation in New York yesterday that the British Government had placed here orders for a large number of small but extremely fast motor boats with which to wage a new kind of warfare against German submarines.

Superintendent Conrad of the Elco Motor Boat Company said last night he had heard the report, but did not know what company had the contract. He was sure his company had not. It was his belief that whatever firm was doing the work would keep the matter a secret as far as possible.

It was said the speedy launches were to be used as a motor boat patrol about the coasts of England and also as submarine destroyers. They are to be provided with machine guns mounted on the bow, with which they could shoot off a periscope as soon as it was seen. They would also have a long, steel-shod beak with which they would be able to penetrate the shell of a submarine whenever it was forced to come to the surface after its periscope had been broken off.

It is pointed out that such a craft would be almost as effective, if not quite as much so, against a submarine as a destroyer. In addition it is pointed out that it would be almost impossible for a submarine to torpedo one of them because of the diminutive size, the speed, and the ability for quick manoeuvring. Motor boats can be bilt with a sea-going speed of upward of thirty miles, and no submarine could catch them.

In addition to the argument of effectiveness, naval men point out that such a craft would cost but a few thousand dollars, probably about the same as a torpedo, whereas the destroyer, now the only defense against the submarine, costs upwards of $500,000. The submarine's new foe would also be a match for the undersea terror in economy of men. Three or four could operate one of the cost-patrol launches, while a destroyer carried from seventy-five to 100 men. The crew of the launch would be even fewer than that of a submarine.

It is said that these launches would be able to do sea duty in any weather in which a submarine could operate effectively.

When Charles M. Schwab was considering a contract for the construction of submarines for England he was told by Washington that the Administration would discourage the construction of submarines entire in this country and he abandoned the contract. It is believed completed launches would fall in the same category if they were built for fighting purposes. No company has yet, so far as Washington knows, violated the President's construction of the neutrality laws by fitting out complete war vessels for the use of a belligerent nation.

The report dre wattention to the Elco Company because it is said that the New London Ship and Engine Company, affiliated with the Elco Company, has sent to Canada a number of submarine motors, some of which were installed in the fleet of ten submarines which recently sailed from Quebec for England. It is said that a number of American firms are building parts for submarines, which activity has not been construed as a violation of neutrality.

According to reports, the British Government has placed orders for several hundred of the power-boat submarine detectors, most of which were to be built in the United States, either in whole or in part. One report said as many as a thousand had been ordered.

A FINE DISTINCTION.

For Duty Purposes Machine Tools Are Not Such When Apart.

The tendency during the past few years to limit for dutiable purposes "machine tools" to those operated by other than hand power and which employ a tool for working on metal, was again emphasized yesterday when the Board of General Appraisers overruled a protest by the W. H. Allison Company of Detroit. The merchandise figuring in the test suit consisted of gear cutters, gear testing machines, and necessary tools for gear-cutting machines.

The gear cutters are composed of high-speed steel and were in the form of circular discs. They are arranged with a series of teeth, which, when placed on the shaft of a gear-cutting machine, cut into a bar or rod of iron and produce worm gear. Another form of cutter involved is in the shape of a steel cylinder. This cutter is likewise composed of high-speed steel, and is technically known as a "hob," which operates upon the worm gear in very much the same way as the single-gear cutters, except that it cuts more than one tooth at the same time.

The testing machines consist of power-driven mechanisms specially designed for the sole purpose of testing the accuracy of the cutting work performed by the gear-cutting machines. The two classes of machines are entirely separate and distinct and work independently of each other. The testing operation involves no cutting whatever, and absolutely no change in the physical status of the product of the gear-cutting machine.

In overruling the protests, Judge Fischer said that a power-driven machine operating these hobs and cutters would unquestionably be properly classifiable as a machine tool, but when invoiced and shipped separately, as they were in the present case, the hobs and cutters in question constitute merely parts of machine tools, for which parts there is no specific provision. The board, therefore, held that they are relegated to the provision covering manufactures of metal. It was also decided that the tools accompanying the other articles cannot be considered machine tools within the meaning of the law. As the testing machines do no cutting, they also were excluded from the machine tool provision.

Strong Demand for Good Wool.

LONDON, July 7.—At the wool auction sales today 8,000 bales were offered, mostly New Zealands. There was a strong demand for good sorts, but inferior stock was heavy. Clips ruled irregular, with prices little changed from the last sale. Scoured merinos realized 2s 8d and greasy crossbreds 1s 10d.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Sell To-day, Thursday, July 8th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. on Premises, 2100 Third Ave., N. E. C., Cor. 115th St. THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE

105 ROOM Furnished Hotel

Known as the Batchelor, Formerly the HARLEM HOUSE AND CONSISTS OF

HOTEL FURNITURE

of all kinds. Bed Linens, Towels, and everything to be found in a completely equipped furnished room hotel of this kind. For full particulars call Auctioneers' Office 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. Telephone 2148-2249 Spring.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 35th Street.

GEORGIA JUDGE ACCUSED.

Lawyer's Charges Against Chief Justice Before the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, July 7.—Pamphlets that have flooded the Georgia Legislature for a week attacking the character of Chief Justice R. B. Russell of the Court of Appeals resulted today in the introduction of a resolution for an investigation of charges by W. T. Moyers, an Atlanta attorney, who in an affidavit accuses Justice Russell of being a petty grabber, arbitrary, unfair, and of neglecting the cases that come before him.

Moyers was at one time secretary to Judge Benjamin H. Hill while Judge Hill was a Justice of the Court of Appeals, and later was secretary to Judge L. S. Roan while he was in the Court of Appeals. Moyers alleges Russell played "petty politics" in getting W. E. Perry a clerical position with the Court of Appeals. Moyers charges that Judge Russell allowed Perry and others to influence him in his court opinion. He also says that when Miss Marion Bloodworth was Judge Russell's secretary the Judge drew $55 of her salary from the State Treasury without her permission, and to this day she has never received a cent of that money.

Moyers charges that Perry and Judge Russell tried to collect money from Judge Roan which was not due them, and even after Judge Roan's death "tried to blackmail his widow for the money." He also says Russell, when a young lawyer, got up Judge Russell's opinions for him one Summer.

"The charges are false and ridiculous," said Judge Russell today. "If I answer them at all it will be in the courts."

COMMEND SLATON'S STAND.

Ninety-five Per Cent. of Georgia Press Indorsed Governor.

"Ninety-five per cent. of the newspapers, both dailies and weeklies, in the State of Georgia, have commended Governor Slaton for his honesty and for being courageous, and but one paper has failed to indorse his stand as being both honest and brave. This shows the spirit of right thinking people," said Major A. H. Ulm, executive secretary and confidential adviser of ex-Governors Brown and Slaton of Georgia, yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin. Major Ulm, with Mrs. Ulm and their child, are in New York City on a vacation, the first in some time, the secretary's term having expired at the same time as did Governor Slaton's.

Major Ulm said that eventually the citizens of Georgia will come to the conclusion that Governor Slaton did the right thing in commuting the sentence of Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Slaton are now in the Adirondacks, and will return to Atlanta, where Mr. Slaton will again practice law. The feeling, Major Ulm thinks, will by that time have cooled down and the ex-Governor will be more popular than ever.

MAGISTRATES IN NEW BODY.

City Officials Form Single Organization and Re-elect Clerks.

The City Magistrates of Greater New York yesterday organized themselves into one body at 300 Mulberry Street, in pursuance to a recently enacted law. Chief Magistrate William McAdoo presided over the meeting, which was attended by twenty-eight of the thirty-eight Magistrates. Vacation periods were responsible for the ten absences. Instead of being in two separate bodies, the Magistrates' organization will be known hereafter as the City Magistrates' Court of the City of New York.

As soon as the organization was perfected the matter of filling vacancies was taken up, and four clerks, whose four-year terms had expired, were all reappointed. They are Albert Volgenau, James McCabe, Jay Finn, and Eben Demarest. There were also two court attendants' positions to be filled from the civil service list, and the plums fell to the lot of Abraham Lazarus and Frank A. Moran, both of Brooklyn. They will fill vacancies in Manhattan courts.

It was decided to hold four meetings a year, in March, June, September, and December, on the last day of those months, unless they happen to be a Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday, in which case the nearest preceding eligible day will be used for the session.

There is still a vacancy in the position of chief clerk of the Magistrates' courts, and this will eventually be filled by Chief Magistrate McAdoo.

GLEASON FILES REPORT.

Controller's Attorney Supervised Appraisal of 1,340 Estates.

Lafayette B. Gleason, attorney in New York County for the State Controller, yesterday filed his report, showing the business transacted in his office in the six months ended June 30. It covers the work done in appraising estates and appeals resulting from the reports of the appraisers.

The figures show that 1,061 estates have been appraised and the work approved by the Surrogates of this country, and that 279 of the appraisals have been returned to the appraisers as not being approved by the Surrogates.

It is further shown that 729 motions and appeals have appeared on the Surrogates's calendar eleven cases were argued in the Appellate Division, nine of which were decided by that tribunal, and seven cases were argued before the Court of Appeals, where two decisions were handed down in four of the cases.

There were 17,913 waivers filed in the period of the report, and representatives of the office present at the opening of 1,046 safe deposit boxes, where wills, jewelry, and other personal property of estates were deposited.

WON'T STOP WABASH SALE.

Federal Judge Denies Petition to Vacate Foreclosure Order.

WOODSTOCK, Vt., July 7.—A petition to vacate the decree of the Federal Court ordering the foreclosure sale of the Wabash Railroad, was denied today by United States Circuit Judge Elmer Adams of St. Louis, after a hearing at his Summer home here. The sale will take place on July 21, as originally ordered.

In announcing his decision Judge Adams said that opportunity would be given the railroad to come in at any time after the sale and redeem the properties by paying the purchasers the amount at which the sale was made. He also will allow the company to present to him, at any time after the sale, any reasons they may have for claiming that certain indenture bonds are void in order to controvert the right of their holders to participate in the proceeds of the sale.

SUES FOR CARTRIDGE PROFIT

Seller Wants $40,000 on Spanish Order That Was Not Filled.

Richard Tjadar, President of a sales company at 17 Battery Place, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by Matthew C. Collins for $40,000, said to be due for commission on the sale of 1,000,000 cartridges to the Spanish Government.

In the complaint Mr. Tjadar is described as a purchaser of ammunition and it is alleged that he employed the plaintiff to find a purchaser for the cartridges. Mr. Collins says that at his solicitation the Spanish Government agreed to buy the cartridges at $36 a thousand. Other arrangements were also made to complete the sale, Mr. Collins says, and when the details were all completed there was a failure to deliver the ammunition. Mr. Collins says he is entitled to his commission.

Campbell Quits Leadership.

Marcus B. Campbell has resigned as Republican leader of the Sixteenth Assembly District in Brooklyn, and Public Works Commissioner Edmund W. Voorhies has been elected to succeed him. When he was appointed Postmaster of Brooklyn five years ago Mr. Voorhies turned the leadership over to Mr. Campbell. Mr. Campbell is an aspirant for a Republican nomination for County Judge next Fall.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER looking at snappy styles in suits and coats all week, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Tenth floor, 32 West 37th St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT popular-priced line of silk waists. Call for appointment, Eagle Skirt Co., 37 West 36th St.

JOBBER looking at silk and cotton waists for the Fall. Third floor, 119 West 36th St.

JOBBER looking at popular priced Fall dresses, all materials. Call with samples, Room 502, 38 West 32d St.

JOBBER OPEN for silk and serge dresses; placing large orders on good styles, 139 West 29th St., first floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT POPULAR PRICED FALL SUITS, 9 TO 11. FIFTH FLOOR, 115 WEST 31ST ST.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Fall Samples of silk and cloth dresses and skirts. 48 West 27th St., Room 904.

JOBBER looking at Fall dresses; orders given. 138 West 25th St., 9th floor.

JOBBER looking at coats and suits. Room 1,911, 15 East 26th St.

JOBBER open for silk dresses; orders given, 83 W. 36th. Room 708.

JOBBER LOOKING at Children's Fall dresses Thursday, 10 A. M.; ladies' dresses Friday, 10 A. M.; only those who work for jobbers need apply. Room 611, 1 West 34th.

EXCLUSIVE JOBBER looking at samples of silk and cloth dresses. Call all week, 127 West 35th St., seventh floor.

LARGE JOBBER, coats only, now looking at new styles in junior, misses' and ladies' coats; cloth and pile fabrics; stock orders given; 11th floor, 30 West 32d St.

LOOKING at popular lines of serge and silk dresses. Call 1 to 3, 138 and 140 West 21st St., 5th floor, front.

CONTRACTORS AND MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—LARGE HOUSE LOOKING AT POPULAR LINES OF SILKS, SERGE, AND COTTON NOVELTY DRESSES FOR THE FALL; BIG USERS. APPLY BY MAIL FOR APPOINTMENT. S 89 TIMES.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silk dresses, with samples; immediate orders. Call all week, the Paris Model Dress Co., 37 West 19th St.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silks, crepe de chine and lace waists; bring samples. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 36th St.

CONTRACTORS ON silk and serge dresses; must furnish own styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

CONTRACTORS ON SILK WAISTS wanted; bring samples all week. 8th floor, 137 West 29th St.

CONTRACTOR on corduroy skirts; bring samples. 36 West 25th St., first floor.

500 SUMMER DRESSES to close out at sacrifice price; flowered and striped materials; latest styles. Gold & Yasner, 39 East 20th St.

1,000 WHITE AND COLORED VOILE dresses to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

TO CLOSE, 100 Spring coats of better grade. J. P. Slater & Co., 114 West 26th St.

CHELSEA WAIST CO. have for delivery heavy Milanese silk jersey sport coats, inches long, in all colors, at $5.75 each. Terms 8-16. 152-156 West 25th St. Phone Farragut 9745.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, ABOUT 300 COTTON DRESSES OF OUR REGULAR STOCK AT A VERY LOW FIGURE; VALUE $5.00 TO $10. REGULAR ELGRADE, 131 WEST 35TH ST.

1,000 DRESSES, in silks and in cottons at a great sacrifice; biggest opportunity of the year, large variety. GINSBERG BROS., 5 W. 35th St.

HAVE YOU SOLD ladies' trimmed hats? We want a man who can sell $50,000 worth a year at least in the South and Middle West; good proposition; commission basis. N 49 Times.

AUTOS TO HIRE. PHONE 2386 Cols. | Special Summer Rates, Large Touring Landaulet, Limousines. Peerless Auto Renting Co., 245 West 55th St.

OSTRICH RUFFS AND NECKWEAR.—Manufacturer's line wanted by salesman with large Pacific Coast trade. N 55 Times.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs of men's Summer suits; cheap.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 5½@3% per cent for the best names
Tuesday...3½@3% " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Changes in Foreign Embargoes.

The Netherlands has extended the list of articles whose export is prohibited so as to include the following: Fresh beef, raw cotton, animal fats and their compounds, weapons (except for hunting,) electric pocket lamps, accessories and materials for the manufacture of such articles. The French Government, on the other hand, has relaxed its embargo so far as to permit the export to the United States of rattans, caseln, edible vegetable fats, and olein.

Coal Trade is Quiet.

According to The Coal Trade Journal, the past week has been an extremely quiet one in the anthracite trade. When the retailers ordered all they wanted for June shipment, business dropped off suddenly, mines closed down, and things were pretty much at a standstill. That condition still exists, it says, for the collieries are just beginning to start up after shutdowns of four and five days, and some of the big companies do not resume operations until today. There is a congestion of bituminous coal at the local ports such as is apt to characterize a holiday week.

British Exports to This Country.

The export trade from Great Britain to this country is becoming near normal in amount. According to a cablegram received by the Commerce Department from Consul General Skinner at London, these exports for the first six months were $70,616,654, as against $65,877,681 for the similar period last year. The principal items were: Rubber, $38,508,253, against $18,173,548 for the first half of 1914; wool, $5,013,100, against $2,865,270; tin, $8,285,902, against $7,089,169; precious stones, $3,478,167, against $3,833,858, and tea, $1,507,009, against $1,691,105.

About the Burlap Demand.

The call for burlaps is not so heavy just now in this market as has been the case in the past several weeks. Prices continue quite firm, however, this being especially true of heavy goods. Quotations received from Calcutta late last week on goods for shipment during this month indicated a landed cost of from 6.45 to 6.50 cents for 7½-ounce, 40-inch goods. Heavy goods are firmly held at 7.85 and 8 cents, respectively, for 10 and 10½ ounce, 40-inch goods for arrival during the next six weeks. The latter prices also hold on such offerings of spot goods as are being made here. On 7½ and 8 ounce goods for spot, 5.55 and 6.60 cents are asked, though it is said that these prices might be shaded five points or so by careful buyers.

Buying at High Prices.

An English piece goods house with a branch in this country has received information that large home buyers in England are placing orders with the Bradford mills at advances of 75 and 80 cents a yard over prices of two years ago. Concerns in this country that have always dealt direct with the English mills are willing, it is said, to pay very large increases to agencies here to get goods, now that their accustomed sources of supply have ben closed to them. Prices in the domestic market are said to be fully 35 per cent. below those in England, a difference that will scarcely last if the home demand becomes at all active. The much higher prices now prevailing abroad are credited not so much to the increased cost of labor as to the soaring cost of raw material.

Dress Goods Become Active.

With the labor crisis over in the coat and suit trade for the time being at least, the demand for dress goods has become more active. Sellers look forward to a very large business for the season, as the cutting-up trade is firmly convinced that the retailers must operate in a large way. Whipcords remain the feature of trading, and the representative coat and suit houses are ordering this fabric in increasing amounts. Gabardines are also proving very active in the demand, and the West continues to send in fair orders for poplins. With the growing call for merchandise that is bound to develop once the busy season starts with the manufacturers, prices will, no doubt, be jumped considerably, and the selling agents who have a reputation for far-sightedness are trying to induce their mills to make up staple goods in advance.

Gray Goods Were Inactive.

Buyers still showed an unwillingness to enter the local gray goods market yesterday, and the day's business dragged considerably as a result. Drills were inactive, but there was a fair inquiry for sheetings. One feature of the trading in the latter goods was the sales made of 4.70-yard goods, both for domestic consumption and exporting to Australia and the Red Sea district. Printcloths were reported quiet. Some inquiry was in the market for 39-inch 68-72s for delivery in the next three months at 4½ cents, but the mills apparently were unwilling to commit themselves that far ahead. A limited business was done on several consurctions of staple goods for spot and nearby delivery at current quotations. The day's prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5¾@5¾-inch, 64-56s....3½c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¾@5¾-inch, 60-52s....3½c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾@5½-inch, 60-48s....3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s....4c 27-inch, 64-60s....2½c
38½-inch, 64-60s....3½c 27-inch, 56-52s....2½c

White Goods Taken Freely.

Wholesale buyers of white goods are taking these fabrics freely to offer to the retail trade for the Spring of 1916. While business in this line has been hampered somewhat in the last week or ten days by the arrival of the inventory season, it was said yesterday that operations have again been begun. An especially good business is reported on such goods as piques and cotton gabardines, and voiles, both plain and seed, and other sheer goods are not being neglected. It is expected in the trade that the Spring, 1916, season will be the biggest white season for years, if not ever, this expectation being based largely on the constant depletion of stocks of color stuffs in this country and the fact that white cotton goods can be more acceptably worn than some of the other textiles in white. Duplicate orders for the current season are still being received here, varying largely with the rise and fall of the thermometer.

Conditions in Central West.

The Chicago representative of one of the local dry goods commission houses yesterday gave a TIMES reporter an interesting résumé of conditions in the Central West at the present time. In Minnesota and the Dakotas, he said, the outlook for a good Fall business is exceedingly bright in view of the wheat crop prospects. In South Illinois and Iowa, however, there is a different story to tell. Continued heavy rains have required replanting of much of the corn land in those localities, and a good part of the crop will be late. Wisconsin is fair, he said, though things are pretty bad in Milwaukee, the reason for which is puzzling. In Chicago the unsettled labor situation is hampering business to a considerable extent. One of the features of present business in cotton goods in that part of the country is the inquiry that is being made for such goods as 3.50-yard osnaburgs and 4.25-yard sheetings which are wanted by the bag manufacturers.

Germans Corner Cod-Liver Oil.

Brokers in New York who keep in close touch with the cod-liver oil market estimate, according to Weekly Drug Markets, that the Norway dealers have less than 20,000 barrels of cod-liver oil which have not been contracted for by the Germans. Ordinarily seasonal requirements might be figured in the neighborhood of 15,000 barrels each for Great Britain and Germany, 12,000 barrels for the United States, 6,000 barrels each for Holland, France, and Italy, and 12,000 or 14,000 barrels for all other countries. The production of oil this year is placed at 45,620 barrels compared with 49,235 barrels in 1914. The constant danger of encountering floating mines caused the Norway fishermen to curtail their operations somewhat this season, and there was more than the usual share of bad weather to account for the scarcity. The price here is about the same as it is in Norway—$60 a barrel. On July 1, 1914, the price, free on board, Norway, was $17 a barrel.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Distinction Is Made Between a Book and a Booklet.

C. H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis, lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that booklets printed in part by the lithographic process were free of duty as "books and pamphlets chiefly in languages other than English." They were taxed at the rate of 7 cents a pound as lithographic prints. In finding against the importers' contention, Judge Fischer said that in a commercial sense a booklet is an article for greeting or souvenir purposes dealt in by art dealers and stationers, and made up of several leaves or inserts flimsily fastened within a folder of paper or other material. On the other hand, a book is a collection of leaves of any size bound together in a cover. The board held that the articles in dispute fitted perfectly the description of booklets.

Park & Tilford were sustained in a claim relating to glass bottles covered with willow and containing cordials. Collector Malone took duty at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for manufactures in chief value of willow. Free entry was claimed as coverings of merchandise paying a specific rate of duty. The testimony showed that the bottles are the usual coverings for maraschino of this character and grade. The Collector was reversed.

Franklin Simon & Co. and Spielmann & Co. were upheld in the claim for lower duty on silk mufflers returned by the Collector at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for silk wearing apparel. The board decided that the mufflers are properly dutiable at 40 per cent. ad valorem under the specific provision for such goods.

The International Silver Company, Bridgeport, entered German silver in sheets upon which duty was levied at 30 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal. The importers claimed 15 per cent. duty as German silver unmanufactured. Judge Fischer overruled the protest and affirmed the Collector.

The board overruled a protest by Bartley Brothers & Hall, and held that saddle nails composed of metal and used to fasten the saddle to the saddle tree are properly dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as classified by the Collector, rather than free of duty as "parts of saddles," as claimed by the importers. The board held it was manifest that the provision for parts contemplates manufactured articles, which may be in a finished or an unfinished state, but which are definitely, generally, and uniformly known and recognized as "sets" or "parts" of harness, saddles, and saddlery, such as bridles, stirrups, reins, breechings, bellybands and back pads.

Wester Brothers protested the Collector's assessment on knife blades and handles for razors. Duty was levied at 55 per cent. ad valorem as parts intended to be used in knives and razors valued at more than $1 per dozen, whereas the importers claimed the articles to be properly dutiable at 35 per cent. as parts of knives or razors valued at not more than $1 per dozen. As the testimony was unsatisfactory, the board affirmed the Collector's classification.

Oberle & Henry and R. L. Wuppermann, New Orleans, imported merchandise which was returned by the customs officials as Bessemer steel bars. Duty was taken at 8 per cent. ad valorem, while the importers insisted that the merchandise is iron, not steel, and therefore properly assessable at 3 per cent. ad valorem. At the hearing a representative of the merchants appeared and testified that the goods were in fact of iron, but an analysis by the Government chemist showed the goods to be steel. The Collector was affirmed.

THE CUSTOMS STATISTICS.

Machines Now Work at Totaling Imports and Exports.

After a trial covering several weeks, the Government has officially adopted machine methods in the compilation of import and export statistics, and within a short time merchants and others interested in the various reports of the movements of inward and outward commerce will be given these data anywhere from a fortnight to a month quicker than under the old clerical system. This was the prediction made yesterday by Paul Cook, who, with Thomas J. Gorman of the Treasury Department Efficiency Committee, has been trying out the new machines in the statistical department of the local Custom House.

The New York Custom House has been made the clearing house of the country's statistics, and Collectors at Customs in the various districts have been ordered to forward to this city a daily report of imports and exports. The probability is that it will be a month or more before the business community begins to experience the benefit of the innovation. As a start the Government has installed in the Custom House ten card punching machines, six card sorting machines and eight tabulating machines, with a capacity of 6,000,000 cards per annum. It was estimated yesterday that, after the new system gets down to thorough working order, the expense of getting out the Government's import and export statistics will be cut from $200,000, the present cost, to something like $75,000. Mr. Cook described the new system yesterday as follows:

"The new method requires Collectors of Customs in the various districts of the United States to forward to a central statistical bureau in New York a daily report of imports and exports. These daily reports are turned over to the operators of the punching machines and the data on each report are punched out on the appropriate cards. The punched cards are then sent to machines, where they are sorted according to flags of vessels, countries to or from, class of goods, &c. After being arranged according to the various groups, they are next sent to the printing and tabulating machines, the final process, and the record of each transaction is printed and added.

"The Treasury Department is now revising the procedure relating to handling imports and exports to expedite the same and, when the new methods are perfected, it will be possible to have a complete statistical summary of goods coming in or going out of the country on the day following the receipt of the reports. When the great volume, range and intricacy of the business is considered, the department has reason to be proud of the achievement. The entire method is the work of the Customs Division. Frank M. Halstead, Chief of that division, has been in charge in connection with the Efficiency Committee. Many unsuccessful efforts have been made to improve the statistical service heretofore. About three years ago expert commercial accountants worked on the problem for a year without success."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—Bauerman World Millinery Co.; J. Hunter, millinery; 671 Broadway.
ATLANTA—Fox's Bay Shop; J. Fox, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; Bonds Metropolitan.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. W. Levy & Co.; I. C. Levy, clothier, Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Hamburger Bros.; H. S. Hamburger, mdse. children's, junior dresses; 1,270 B'way; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Fleischer Cloak Mfg. Co.; P. Dupkin, cloaks, suits; Wellick.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; E. Trautman, ladies', misses' garments; 1,261 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; F. Robinson, notions, stationery; 230th 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, women's ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—Rogers; R. Frisch, groceries; Herald Square.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; W. I. Wood, millinery, ribbons; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; I. Friedlander, boys' clothing; M. A. McBride, misses' mgr.; L. F. Hull, girls' underwear dresses; Miss E. B. Cobban, suits; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists; T. Barker, housefurn. goods; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; T. O'Donnell, tailored suits; F. C. Kendall, costumes; W. F. Sullivan, boys' clothing; Mr. Emery, women's cotton underwear, petticoats, sweaters; C. H. Hurd, women's hosiery, knit underwear; Mr. Keogh, men's clothing; Miss Maynard, dresses; Miss Regan and Miss Donnelly, representing; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Barnes, rachings; 116 West 32d; Braslin.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Mahoney, skirts; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh & Co.; Miss J. L. McCluskey, costumes, dresses; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Mrs. E. S. Hutchinson, cotton underwear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Denard & Co.; Miss K. Desmond, ladies', misses', children's suits, skirts, coats; Miss A. M. Doyle, children's wear; 15 E. 26th.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; H. J. Ellsworth, dress goods; 18 W. 35th.
BUTTE—Symons D. G. Co.; L. G. Ransohoff, gloves, ribbons; 521 B'way.
CALUMET, Mich.; J. Orenstein, furn. goods; Navarre.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Weachered, costumes; Miss E. Bergh, dresses; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Eiseman, Keiser & Co.; M. Eiseman, leather goods; 595 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; T. P. Tracy, cloaks, waists; L. A. Stahl, dry goods; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; H. M. Anning, flannels, linings; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Bush Hat Co.; E. S. Bush, hats; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co

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are more conducive to peace of mind than the uncertain possibilities of speculative profits. We have a very carefully prepared list of sound, dependable investments which we recommend for those who wish to receive a substantial and assured income.

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Our general circular for July discusses briefly the series of unfavorable incidents of the past several weeks, and the reasons for their comparatively slight effect upon the prices of good bonds; also the numerous favorable factors calculated to influence improvement in the future.

This circular also contains a well-diversified list of Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility issues available under these favorable circumstances for the investment needs of institutions, guardians, trustees and individuals.

Send for July Circular AG-59

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We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

We will be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 210

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline in Active Trading—News Concerning German Note a Factor.

The financial community was reminded yesterday of the stock market's sensitiveness to suggestions of adverse developments in our relations with Germany. It was also called upon to give greater attention to the problem of foreign selling of our securities because of the urgent demands for war purposes now being made upon the European markets. The news that the tentative proposals of Germany, upon which the Berlin Government was seeking an expression of opinion from Washington, were unsatisfactory to the United States was a factor of some consequence in causing the decline. This particular influence was the more effective inasmuch as for many days Washington dispatches had indicated that Government officials here were looking for a satisfactory reply from Germany. Not that yesterday's news precluded the possibility of an ultimate reply from Germany which will concede the essential points in the position which the United States has taken, but because the day's news brought clearly to mind again the uncertainty which attaches to such a situation so long as it remains open.

As for the selling from abroad, while it is being taken in banking circles as a matter of course, experience is showing that in some instances this selling is conveniently concentrated in certain quarters, thus affecting prices unduly. In high banking circles the thought is gaining ground that if the war is to last we must expect an inflow of a further very large amount of our securities, for it is recognized that England cannot borrow abroad on any scale commensurate with her gigantic needs, and that she must yet do something to protect her exchange rate as much as possible. Some bankers are looking for action by England which would in effect force the sale of foreign securities now held in England. In France Government securities are being exchanged for American railroad bonds which bankers have gathered together to pledge in this market, and the thought is running in the minds of some bankers that England may adopt a similar measure or at all events one which would have the same net effect. If that should take place it might well be found more convenient for this market to deal with the question of foreign liquidation in some organized manner to obviate the exertion of undue pressure upon prices here through competitive selling of American securities now owned in Europe.

Under these influences and under the adverse effect produced by a further decline in St. Paul and by weakness in some other railroad stocks whose names perhaps unreasonably were coupled with St. Paul's in a discussion of the possibility of lower dividend payments, trading assumed larger proportions than it had on any recent day, and for a time the market showed clearly defined weakness. Before the close a natural reaction carried prices upward, but the final sales none the less disclosed substantial net losses in a great majority of stocks, including practically all the leading issues. The weather summary bore somewhat unfavorably on the crop outlook and added another factor to those making for lower prices on the Stock Exchange, and at the same time caused a net advance of from 1 to 2 cents a bushel in the wheat options.

On the other hand there was recorded highly favorable news from the steel trade. The June figures show that iron production last month was greater than in any month since October, 1913, and orders continue to come forward at a rate which gives decided encouragement to steelmakers. This primary industry has but to hold true to present promises to develop a volume of industrial and commercial activity which will find reflection in many other lines. The Iron Trade Review says that foreign business in the steel trade was never so great as now and that home trade is expanding, and The Iron Age points out that increasing production accompanied by increasing demand indicates that the Summer months will show no let-down. That would very clearly indicate the far-reaching character of the improvement which has been going on in this most important trade.

The need of reducing fixed charges has been clearly understood ever since serious consideration has been given to a readjustment of the affairs of the Missouri Pacific. A plan has been announced which looks to the accomplishment of this readjustment with a very large reduction in fixed charges through the voluntary co-operation of stockholders and bondholders in settling this important property firmly upon its feet. The bankers have set themselves a difficult task, but one the main object of which must commend itself to all the holders of this road's securities, namely, the strengthening of its financial position without resort to default and compulsory reorganization. The prices at which the road's bonds are selling indicate clearly that the holders of those securities feel certain of the need of a readjustment of the road's finances. If the need is there it would seem much better to accomplish the required result by the co-operation of the security holders than by resort to the longer and more costly method of court action.

LONDON TRADING ACTIVE.

Enormous Number of Markings in Old War Loan at Easier Prices.

LONDON, July 7.—Trading on the Stock Exchange here today maintained the recent increased activity with irregular movements. The feature was the enormous number of markings of the old war loan at easier prices. Coppers were flat, with metals and home rails strong and active on good dividend prospects.

In the American Department there was slightly better business, with prices a shade under the New York closing of yesterday. Canadian Pacific shares, however, were steady. A further batch of gold bonds was sold and will increase the shipment on Saturday's steamer.

Money was in abundant supply. Discounts were steady.

Prices Easy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 7.—Prices were easy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs 45 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 6 centimes.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 6.	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
*Customs	$442,913	$1,143,244	$1,143,244
Int. rev., ord.	892,992	1,285,403	1,285,403
Cor. inc. tax	1,882,934	1,720,775	1,720,775
*Miscellaneous	240,958	460,096	460,096
Total r'c'ts.	$2,958,005	$4,609,523	$4,609,523
Expenditures	1,912,571	12,308,845	12,308,845
Surplus	1,045,434		
Deficit		7,699,323	7,699,323

*Includes June receipts: Customs, $12,644.78; miscellaneous, $61,387.81. Total, $74,032.59.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1915.

	Stocks, Shares.
Total sales	532,200
Same day last year	209,240
Year to date	68,784,547
Same period last year	88,975,058
Average price and change 50 stocks	68.49 —1.22
Same day last year	68.67 — .28

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.86	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	72.80	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
37⅝	37¾	3,500	Alaska Gold Mines	38¼	38¼	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
17	17⅛	1,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	18	18⅛	17¼	17⅛	— ⅛
54½	55⅛	3,900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	56	56⅝	54⅞	55	...
72½	72⅝	7,400	Amalgamated Cop.	74⅛	74⅛	72⅜	73⅝	—1⅛
49	49⅝	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	50	50	50	50	...
47¼	47⅜	3,600	Am. Beet Sugar	48	48	47	47⅜	—1⅛
155	159	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr.	158	158	158	158	+ ½
45¾	45⅞	22,200	Am. Can	46½	46¾	44⅝	45¼	—1½
100½	101	400	Am. Can pf	101½	101½	100	100	—1½
53⅜	53¾	2,100	Am. Car & Fdry	53⅝	53⅝	52⅝	53	—1
124½	125	1,400	Am. Coal Products	126	126	122½	125	—1½
44	45½	300	Am. Cotton Oil	44⅝	44⅝	44½	44½	— ⅞
33	34	400	Am. H. & L. pf	33⅝	34¼	32⅞	34¼	+ ⅞
26½	27¼	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	28	28	26⅞	27	—1
10½	11	200	Am. Linseed	10½	10½	10½	10½	—1½
46¼	46½	2,400	Am. Locomotive	48¼	48¼	46¼	46½	—3½
4½	5	200	Am. Malt	5	5	5	5	...
25	28	100	Am. Malt pf	26	26	26	26	— ½
76½	77	7,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	78½	78⅝	76	77	—2½
105½	107	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	105½	105½	105½	106¼	— ½
79	81	100	Am. Smelt. & pf. B	80	80	80	80	...
35¼	36	1,000	Am. Steel F'dries	36	36	35¼	35⅝	—1¼
106½	107	300	Am. Sugar Ref.	107	107	105½	106	—1½
113½	114½	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	114⅝	114⅝	114	114	...
120	120⅜	500	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	120½	120½	120⅛	120⅜	...
222	223	400	Am. Tobacco	225	226	223	223	—5
106	106½	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106¼	106½	106¼	106¼	...
84½	86¼	200	Am. Woolen pf	84⅝	84⅞	84⅞	84½	—6½
34½	34⅝	5,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	35¼	35⅞	34¼	34½	— ⅞
99½	99⅝	4,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅜	100⅞	99	99	—1½
97	97⅛	600	Atch. T. & S. F. pf.	97	97½	97	97	— ½
99	100	600	Atlantic Coast Line	99	100	98	100	—4
67¼	67⅜	26,200	Baldwin Loco	68½	69	65½	67⅜	—1½
101	102	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	101½	101⅜	101⅜	101½	— ½
73⅝	73⅞	4,300	Baltimore & Ohio	76⅛	76½	73⅝	73⅞	— ⅛
70	70½	200	Baltimore & O. pf.	70¾	70¾	70	70	— ⅜
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	...
165	166½	3,100	Bethlehem Steel	167	168¼	164½	166	—1½
116	118	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	— ½
87	87¼	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	87¾	87¾	87	87	— ⅛
69¾	70⅜	1,000	Butte & Superior	71	71	69¾	69⅝	—2
22	50	100	Butterick Co	28	28	28	28	— ½
13½	14	100	California Petrol.	13¾	13¾	14	14	— ½
142	142¾	14,500	Canadian Pacific	142¾	143	140¾	142¾	— ½
40	41¼	9,620	Central Leather Co.	41	41¾	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
103	104⅞	300	Central Leather pf.	103	108¾	103	103⅝	+ ⅜
87½	87⅝	3,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	88¾	88¾	86¾	87¼	—1
11	11¼	100	Chi. Great Western	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
23	23½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	25⅜	25⅜	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
80	80¼	18,680	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	80½	80⅞	78⅞	80¼	— ⅛
121⅜	122	1,600	Chi. & Northwest	123	123	121½	122	—6
15⅞	15¾	3,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	15⅝	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ½
44½	44¾	2,000	Chino Copper	45⅝	45⅞	44½	44⅝	— ⅛
157	...	100	Cleveland & Pitts.	157	157	157	157	...
100	103	100	Cluett, Peabody pf.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
31½	31¾	2,270	Col. Fuel & Iron	32¼	32¼	31	31¾	— ⅜
27	30	100	Col. Southern	28	28	28	28	—2
12	13	2,600	Comstock Tunnel	⅞	12	12	12	—2
123¼	126	650	Consolidated Gas	125¼	125¼	123	125	— ½
66	67	100	Continental Can	67	67	67	67	...
98	99½	100	Continental Can pf.	99	99	99	99	+2
13¾	14	2,400	Corn Products Ref.	14½	14¾	14	14	— ⅛
77¼	78¼	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78	78	— ½
50¼	50¾	6,200	Crucible Steel	51⅞	52⅛	50⅝	50¾	—1
87	88	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
144	144½	230	Delaware & Hud.	147	147	145	145	—2½
...	5½	6	100	Den. & Rio Grande	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
113	114	35	Detroit Edison Co.	115	115	114	114	...
...	...	66	100	Detroit United Ry.	60	60	60	60	...
...	...	68	10	do., odd lots	59¾	59¾	59¾	⅝	...
...	22½	23¾	3,150	Distillers' Secur.	24½	24½	22	22	—1½
...	19¼	19¾	18,300	Dome Mines	19	20	18½	19¾	+ ⅞
...	23⅝	25¾	5,900	Erie	28	28	25½	25½	+ ⅞
38⅝	39¾	1,400	Erie 1st pf	39¾	39¾	38¾	39	—1
31	32	200	Erie 2d pf	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
25	29	100	Federal Min. & S.	29	29	29	29	—5
42	45	200	Federal Min. & S.pf.	44½	44¼	43	43	—6
270	280	200	General Chemical	279	280	279	280	+30
270	280	235	do., odd lots	279	280	275	275	...
108	110	40	Gen. Chemical pf	110	110	110	110	...
165	166	1,100	General Electric	167	167	164½	165	—3
139	139	800	General Motors	140	140	162¾	158½	158¾	—3¼
52⅞	53¼	6,475	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	53⅜	54½	52⅜	53	—1
88	95	25	Granby Consol.	88½	88½	88¼	88¼	...
116⅜	117	3,400	Great Northern pf.	117⅝	117½	116	116⅜	—1⅛
34⅜	35¼	2,900	G. N. certs.ore prop.	35¼	35⅝	34½	35¼	— ⅛
61¼	62	1,700	Guggenheim Explor.	63	63	61½	62	—1½
100½	100⅝	2,000	Illinois Central	101	101	99	101	—3
...	...	55	do., odd lots	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	...
30⅝	31	2,800	Inspiration Copper	31	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
21½	21¾	5,500	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs.	21¾	21¾	21⅜	21½	— ⅜
72½	74	100	Inter.-Met. pf.	73	73	73	73	—1
72½	74	10	do., odd lots	73¼	73¼	73¼	73½	...
71	72	200	Interboro Consol pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	—2½
98	98¾	500	Int. Harvester, N.J.	98	98	98	98	— ⅞
9	10	200	Int. Paper	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
24¼	24¾	1,000	Kansas City South.	24⅝	24¾	24¼	24½	...
18	21	200	Lake Erie & W. pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
141½	142	800	Lehigh Valley	141⅞	141⅞	141¼	141¾	—1
222	227	500	Liggett & Myers	225	225	223	223	—2
30	35	100	Long Island	35	38	33	33	—2½
108	109	10,800	Louis. & Nash.	113½	113½	105½	108	—6
101½	105	100	Manhattan Shirt pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	—1½
34⅞	34¾	3,900	Maxwell Motors	36½	37	33⅝	34	— ⅞
82	82½	700	Max. Motors 1st pf.	84	82	82	82	— ½
31½	31⅝	900	Max. Motors 2d pf.	32	32	32	32	— ½
71⅝	71⅞	6,500	Mexican Petroleum	78⅝	78⅝	71⅜	71⅞	—2⅝
27½	27¾	4,650	Miami Copper	28	28	27½	27¾	— ⅞
12¾	14⅜	100	Minn. & St. Louis	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅞
109	110½	300	M., St. P. & S. M.	111½	111½	110	110	—1½
⅝	1	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
25	25½	800	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	26	26	25½	25½	— ⅜
⅞	1	15,890	Missouri Pacific	1	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
47½	48	200	Montana Power	48¾	48¾	48	48	—1
115	125	100	Nash., C. & St. L.	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	+ ⅞
70¼	72½	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	+2½
70¼	72½	50	do., odd lots	71	71	71	71	...
60⅜	62	1,100	Nat. Lead Co.	62¼	62¼	60¼	60¼	—2⅝
14½	14⅝	500	Nevada Con. Cop.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
88½	89¼	400	N. Y. Air Brake	90	90	90	90	— ⅜
87½	87⅜	2,450	N. Y. Central	88½	88½	87	87⅜	— ⅜
62⅜	63½	1,900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	64	64½	62⅜	63	—1½
26½	27	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	27	27	26½	26½	—1
102½	103	500	Norfolk & Western	103	103⅝	103	103⅝	— ⅛
103¾	103⅞	6,300	Northern Pacific	104⅜	104	103	103⅝	— ⅛
31½	32	2,500	Pacific Mail	32⅞	32⅞	31½	31½	—1½
105⅜	105½	6,005	Penn. R. R.	105⅝	105⅞	105⅞	105⅝	— ⅝
114½	116⅛	100	People's Gas, Chi.	115	115	115	115	...
22	23	200	Pittsburgh Coal	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
92	93	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	93	93	93	93	—1½
45⅞	46¾	1,200	Pressed Steel Car	47	47	46	46½	—1½
152	158	300	Pullman Co	155⅝	155⅝	155½	155½	— ⅛
2	2¼	100	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	...
29½	32	800	Railway Steel Sp.	30⅝	30⅝	30	30	— ⅜
23½	23¾	3,400	Ray Con. Copper	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅜
140¼	146⅜	32,200	Reading	147⅜	147⅝	145¼	146¼	—1½
28¼	28½	1,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	29	29	28¾	28¾	—1½
86	87	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	87¾	87¾	87	87	— ⅝
⅜	3	200	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2¼	...
6	7	100	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
6	6⅝	600	St. Louis & San F.	6	6⅛	5¾	6¼	+ ⅛
31	36	100	St. L. Southw. pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	—6½
13½	14	400	Seaboard Air Line	14	14	13½	13½	— ½
33	33½	500	Seab. Air Line pf.	34	34	33	33	—1
142¼	144	850	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	144¾	144¾	143	143	—3½
32½	33	400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	34	34	32¼	32½	—2½
85¼	85¾	14,150	Southern Pacific	86⅝	86⅝	84½	85¼	—1½
14½	14¾	7,600	Southern Railway	15½	15⅞	14	14½	—1½
47	47½	1,500	So. Railway pf.	49	49	46½	47	—4
53⅜	55	800	Standard Milling	53⅝	53⅝	53¾	53⅝	— ⅜
53½	55	80	do., odd lots	53½	53½	53½	53½	...
71	72¼	10	Stars, Frl. pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	...
79	79¼	16,700	Studebaker Co	79	80¾	78½	79¼	+ ⅛
99	100	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
35	35¼	1,000	Tennessee Copper	36	36	35	35¼	— ⅛
12	13¼	100	Texas & Pacific	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅞
52	52⅝	900	Third Avenue	52	52	51½	52	— ⅞
125⅝	125¾	21,700	Union Pacific	126⅞	126⅞	124¾	125½	—1⅝
80	80¾	300	Union Pacific pf.	80½	80½	80	80	— ⅝
80	80¾	50	do., s 20 f.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	...
44	48	100	United Cigar Mfrs.	45	45	45	45	...
66	68	100	U. S. Express	67	67	67	67	+2
55½	57	300	U. S. Indus. Alco	54¾	55½	54½	55¾	— ⅞
46¾	47	4,100	U. S. Rubber	46¾	46¾	46	46¾	+ ⅞
58⅞	59	74,900	U. S. Steel	59⅞	60	58¾	58⅞	—1⅛
106¾	109¾	300	U. S. Steel pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
65¾	66¾	14,000	Utah Copper	67	67	65¾	66	—1⅛
30	31	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	31	31	31	31	—1½
94	97	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
...	⅛	400	Wabash pf.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	...
66	67	1,182	Western Union Tel.	66¾	66¾	66	66¾	+ ⅛
96⅝	97¼	28,400	Westingh. E. & M.	96⅝	98½	96	97	—2
4	5	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	4	4	4	4	...
1¼	2	100	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
125	126	500	Willys-Overland	126	126⅝	125¼	126	+ ⅝
104	104¼	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	104½	104½	104½	104½	— ⅞

*Cents per share.

NEW WESTINGHOUSE BONDS.

Stockholders May Subscribe Under Retirement Plan.

The plan for retiring the outstanding convertible bonds of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company was declared operative yesterday. Stockholders of record July 17 will receive the privilege of subscribing for new convertible 5 per cent. bonds at 105 in a ratio of 45 per cent. of their holdings of stock. The first payment will be $360 for each $1,000 bonds on Aug. 13, the other payment being $820.83 on Dec. 1. The new issue will be convertible into common stock at par up to Dec. 31, 1916.

The proceeds of the sale will be used to retire the old bonds at 105. In case all are not subscribed for, the old issue will be retired to the extent of the funds received and then new bonds will be exchanged for the balance of the old.

Studebaker Board in Groups.

Stockholders of the Studebaker Corporation at a special meeting adopted an amendment yesterday to the certificate of incorporation for the classification of Directors in groups. The terms of office of the board members was arranged afterward in this way: J. M. Studebaker, George M. Studebaker and John R. Turner to retire in 1916; E. R. Benson, W. R. Innis and D. M. F. Weeks in 1917; Herbert Lehmann, N. J. Riley and A. Barton Hepburn in 1918; F. F. Delafield, Philip Lehman and J. G. Hesslet in 1919, and F. S. Fish, A. R. Erskine and Henry Goldman in 1920.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Baruch Brothers have issued a booklet showing how an initial payment of $120 and moderate monthly payments thereafter can be used to purchase twelve one-hundred-dollar bonds yielding a monthly income.

W. J. Jackson, receiver of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, announces that the United States Mortgage and Trust Company will receive equipment obligations for the purpose of stamping thereon a notice of an extension in the time of payment for three years. Interest on the extended certificates is to be at 5½ per cent., and by order of the court they become a lien ahead of the company's mortgages.

Spencer Trask & Co. have issued a pamphlet entitled "The New York State Secured Debts Tax Law," summarizing the recent amendments, as well as giving the full text of the law.

The big sea-going tug Wyoming of the Lehigh Valley's coal-towing fleet has started on a trip to Rockland, Me., during which the performance of recently installed superheaters will be observed by the company's engineers. The Wyoming is the first tug on this side of the Atlantic to be so equipped.

H. A. Kahler & Co. are offering $300,000 Smithfield Farms-Shawson Dresker Company 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock at par. The company's net earnings in 1914 were said to be eight times the preferred dividend requirements.

William G. Hamilton, Vice President of the United Profit Sharing Corporation, has resigned to accept a similar position with the Sperry & Hutchinson Company and the Hamilton Corporation.

Charles J. Beetman, counsel for the Bondholders' Committee of the Buffalo & Lake Erie Traction Company, said yesterday that the appointment of a receiver was made necessary in order to obtain funds for betterments, which could only be financed through receivers' certificates.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Evening Up Some Quotations.

As some observers of yesterday's market chose to look at it, the sharp breaks in Illinois Central and Louisville & Nashville represented an evening-up process among the group of prominent railroad shares that pay 5 per cent. dividends. With St. Paul pointing the way, this opinion was that the others naturally trailed along. At one time Illinois Central was 7 points and Louisville & Nashville 8½ points under the prices recorded for them when they were last dealt in before yesterday's opening, and the later recovery did not prove to be especially vigorous. Neither issue has been at all active for many weeks, and sellers found, as in the case of St. Paul, a thin spot to dump their offerings into. Applying the same theory to General Chemical, it might be argued that this stock showed during the day the result of evening-up operations on the rising side. The session's net gain of 30 points was accompanied by rumors that the company was profiting largely from sales of chemicals for the manufacture of munitions of war. These being true, the Street thought the shares might easily add 30 points in order to reach their proper sphere among the war stocks.

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A Change of Sentiment.

When certain of the railroad stocks two weeks ago began to display activity and strength, many traders thought they saw in this development promise of improvement in business on the Exchange. For weeks and months the industrial group had occupied the centre of the stage, and the switch to the other prominent department was believed to forecast a new period in speculation of a bullish character. Then St. Paul began to curl up. Immediately cheerfulness turned to gloom. Dire talk of poor earnings and prospects for general business in the territory penetrated by the great systems was heard. Yesterday Southern Railway preferred lost 4 points. Traders made capital of a feeling evident in some quarters of the South of late that the British Order in Council regarding the deflection of cotton cargoes directed to neutral countries might adversely affect the movement of the staple this Fall.

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Rubles Again Decline.

Fairly good buying of sterling exchange this week has imparted a steady tone to the market, and francs also have been free of sharp declining movements. Not so with rubles. Exchange dealers yesterday made so small a call for Russian exchange that rubles declined to 36.70 cents each, as compared with 38 cents a week ago.

***

National Defense and the Market.

Bernard M. Baruch, one of the most successful members of the New York Stock Exchange, has left New York for a six weeks' trip through the West, and his absence yesterday was construed by some of the bears on the market as evidence that he saw no immediate likelihood of an active market. Mr. Baruch was quoted yesterday as saying that the only thing which prevented a bull market was the country's unpreparedness. "The most important thing before us financially, commercially and economically," said Mr. Baruch, "is the immediate organization of an adequate military and naval defense, not only for what this country possesses, but for the protection of the ideals it represents and stands for. The industrial business that has come to our country, not only because of war orders, but on account of the purchases of neutral nations, is sooner or later bound to be felt by the railroads. Better business for the carriers means better business generally, which means national prosperity. Security values are being affected, and will be affected for some time to come by the demand for capital to continue the war and repair the war's damage; but if the uncertainty concerning our ability to defend our possessions and wealth were removed by the organization of an adequate defense I believe this country would embark on one of the greatest eras of prosperity ever experienced."

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St. Paul's Dividend.

If a railroad surplus, as reported at the end of the profit and loss account in the annual report, represented so much real cash or security investments, the stockholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul might not have seen the price of their shares drop from 98¾, the quotation on April 19, to 78⅝ yesterday. In the report for last year the St. Paul started its credit balance at $40,860,000. That is the difference between assets and liabilities on the books, but the treasurer could not put his hands on that sum. The money is in the property somewhere, but it cannot be taken out. It would require less than $8,000,000 of the surplus to make up what the company needs to add to the year's earnings to make up the dividend on the common stock if an estimate from Chicago on the past year's results proves correct. From the monthly earnings figures it is hard to figure a shortage anywhere near as large as that. At the end of May, the eleventh month, gross earnings were within $2,124,000 of the previous year's, and net within $1,860,000. The loss in May was very small, and if June did not make a worse showing the company should have closed the year with approximately $18,500,000 for the stock. Of this, $9,110,000 is required to pay 7 per cent. on the preferred, leaving about $4,890,000 for the common stock. A year's dividends at the 5 per cent. rate call for $5,842,000. These figures may have been upset by changes in the company's other income charges, but it appears that the company would not have to draw very heavily on its surplus to make up the deficiency.

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The Security Holder's Dilemma.

The reorganization proposed for the Missouri Pacific is a voluntary one, which means that the owners of the stock and bonds have their choice of turning in their securities and paying the assessment, or accepting new bonds, on the one hand, or of let

SAVINGS BANKS.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
CHARTERED 1866
81 W. 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited depositors entitled thereto under the By-Laws, on July 1, 1915, on sums of $5. to $3,000. and payable on and after July 10, 1915.
Money deposited on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Mondays 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.
Saturdays 10 a. m. to 12 m.
Adolphe H. Fischer, President
George T. Connett, Secy. and Treas.
Herman F. Dietzman, Asst. Treas.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK
40th Street and 6th Avenue
An Interest Dividend (112th Consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum. Credited July 1, 1915, and payable on and after Thursday, July 15, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.
Money deposited on or before July 10 draws interest from July 1, 1915.
Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK
The trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws on July 1, 1915, at the rate of 4 % Per Annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000 payable on and after July 19, 1915.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1915.
Accounts can be opened by mail.
Booklet, "Banking by Mail," sent free.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.
23RD ST. N.E. cor. 6TH AVE

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
Corner 8th Avenue & 42d St.
109th consecutive semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 19, 1915.
Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
Amount due depositors..... $23,619,329.63
Surplus, market values..... 1,543,811.13
Wm. G. Conklin, President.
H. W. Nordell, Asst. Secretary.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute).
CHARTERED 1852.
124th DIVIDEND
New York, June 8, 1915.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING June 30, 1915, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 21, 1915.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
B. SHERER, Sec'y. H. D. ANDREWS, Asst. Sec'y.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th St.
New York, June 7, 1915.
Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21st.
Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1915, will draw interest from July 1st, 1915.
ALFRED ROELKER, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
(Incorporated 1833.)
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St., New York.
TWO-RATE INTEREST DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.
To all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after July 19, 1915.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1915.
JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.
July 1, 1915, dividend at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 21, 1915.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1.
HENRY SAYLER, President.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1915, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable on and after July 19, 1915.
Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1, 1915.
E. Z. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK
125TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.
The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of
3½ Per Cent. Per Annum
on all deposits entitled thereto according to the by-laws, from $5 up to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 19th, 1915. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1915, will draw interest from July 1st, 1915.
WILLIAM E. TROTTER, President.
THOMAS R. EBERT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.
In conformity with the notice heretofore published, the Board of Directors of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company met at 3:30 P. M., June 30, 1915, and declared a Stock Dividend of six per cent. on its outstanding common stock, payable with stock certificates for whole shares of its new common stock and stock dividend warrants for fractional parts of such shares, in two installments, three per cent. on July 15, 1915, and three per cent. on December 15, 1915, to holders of its common stock of record at close of business June 30, 1915.
The stock certificates and warrants representing the above dividend will be issued only in the names of stockholders of record on the last mentioned date.
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY,
A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
Vice-Pres. & Treas.
San Francisco, Cal., June 30, 1915.

NEW LOW IN COTTON DESPITE BULL NEWS

Liquidation and Bear Pressure Responsible for Acute Decline.

CROP REPORTS ARE POOR

Government Expected to Take Action to Prevent Repetition of Last Year's Slump.

Cotton broke to new low levels yesterday, with general selling along in the middle of the afternoon. There was a feeble reaction toward the close, and the undertone was described as steady. Stale bull liquidation was largely responsible for the acuteness of the decline, although considerable pressure was put on by the bears in the early part of the session.

The weakness of the market furnished some evidence of the limited influence of crop advices in their effect upon values for the time being. Although some favorable news came from the South, the preponderance of information was rather unfavorable. Miss Giles issued a special crop summary covering weather developments throughout the belt during the last week or ten days. The general tenor of the remarks was bullish. The weekly weather report was given a somewhat unfavorable construction on account of continued rains and showers. Dry weather was said to be generally needed.

Moreover, the statement of W. P. G. Harding, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board Committee to study this year's cotton situation was taken as indicating that the Government intends to give systematic support to the cotton growers to prevent a repetition of last season's disastrous slump. Mr. Harding called attention to the estimate by the Department of Agriculture that the South now has warehouse capacity for 9,664,000 bales, and that if proper use is made of these facilities and of the loanable resources of the banks, a gradual marketing of the crop would be easily possible.

Considerable interest also was taken in a cable dispatch from Berlin saying that cotton is now selling in Germany at 30 cents a pound. According to advices dated June 5 the spinning mills in western Germany are doing a good business, although activity is decreasing. The mills of Saxony, Silesia and Württemberg are not generally active. Cloth-weaving mills, however, are operating day and night.

The slump which took place in the market along in mid-afternoon was partly in sympathy with the unsettled stock market and rumors of further German submarine activities. It was generally felt that the local long interest had been pretty thoroughly liquidated, but there is evidence on every hand of bullish discouragement over the outlook for both the immediate and distant future.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, Houston 10 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points decline, 9.35 for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows, closed steady:

	Prev.			
	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
July	9.24	9.07	9.06@9.10	9.26@9.28
Oct.	9.37	9.16	9.15@9.16	9.38@9.39
Dec.	9.91	9.70	9.74@9.75	9.92@9.93
Jan.	9.98	9.76	9.78@9.79	9.98@9.99
March	10.20	10.04	10.04@10.05	10.22@10.24
May	10.40	10.25	10.25@10.27	10.43@10.45

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	2,959	910	2,533
New Orleans	1,234	2,766	1,882
Mobile	6	...	...
Savannah	1,151	535	1,222
Charleston	542	56	59
Wilmington	74	18	...
Norfolk	646	236	1,511

Total port receipts, 5,000 bales, against 7,512 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	464	159	16
Memphis	38	543	573
St. Louis	...	1,420	1,134
Houston	1,886	1,420	629

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	1,200 to 1,800	1,652	1,394
New Orleans	900 to 900	830	538

Total exports yesterday, 6,494 bales; so far this season, 8,169,955, against 8,916,361 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price. Middling.	1915.	1914.
1,909 New Orleans	9.60	172,272	92,394
100 Mobile	8.63	15,302	4,088
904 Savannah	9.75	90,603	17,900
1,570 Galveston	9.00	151,952	90,458
... Wilmington	...	34,986	10,715
227 Norfolk	8.75	49,901	19,683
345 Augusta	8.83	83,565	13,641
250 Memphis	8.75	92,262	29,685
... St. Louis	9.00	21,761	17,400
420 Houston	8.90	66,904	41,815

The Liverpool market opened barely steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points decline at 5.27d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 1,100 bales, including 1,100 American. Closed quiet but steady.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@3%
Ninety days	2¾@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

On call	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
	2	1½	1½	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½
90 days	2¼@2½
4 mos	3%

5 mos	3
6 mos	3@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3
6 months	3¼@3½
60 to 90 days	3

Other Names.

4 months	3½
6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.77¼	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅝
Cables	4.77⅞	4.77¼	4.77¼

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	$4.76⅝	$4.77⅛
Paris	5.66¼	5.64½
Berlin	.81⅞	.81¼
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia	35.00	35.00
Switzerland	5.40	5.39
Scandinavia	26.25	26.50
China—		
Hongkong	42.75	42.90
Shanghai	55.50	55.75
Singapore	57.50	57.75
Greece	5.26	5.22
Holland	.39½	.40
India—		
Bombay	33.00	...
Calcutta	33.00	...
Italy	6.10½	6.10
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.43
Yokohama	49.37	49.43
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.80	41.90
Rio	25.80	25.95
Spain	18.65	18.70

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Bankers.		Commercial.	
	60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
	$4.72⅜	$4.71	$4.72⅜	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $391,089,958; balance, $17,246,882; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $370,047.

The local banks last $21,838,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c. discount; St. Louis, 5c. premium; San Francisco, 40c. premium; Montreal, 7.50 @7.81¼c. premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 11-16d., off ¼d.; New York, 47¾c., off ⅛c.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Citizens Bank	43	43	43	43
8	Consol. Power	107	107	107	107
50	Con. P., s. 50 flat	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
20	Con. Power pf	113	113	113	113
5	Fairmont Gas pf	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
15	Fidel. & Deposit	135	135	135	135
100	Unit. Rys. & Elec.	22½	22½	22½	22½
100	Wayland Oil & G.	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$1,000	Central Ry. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1,000	Charleston W. Car 5s	102	102	102	102
1,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
2,800	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
27,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	95½	95½	95	95
1,000	Fair. & Clk. Tr. 5s	90½	90½	90½	90½
2,000	Md. Elec. 5s	95	95	95	95
5,000	State Md. 4s, '27	99	99	99	99
4,000	United Rys. & Elec. 1st 4s	81	81	81	81
2,000	United Rys. & Elec. Inc. 4s	56⅜	56⅜	56¼	56¼
1,000	Va. Mid. 5th 5s	103	103	103	103

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Adventure	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
5,285	Alaska	38	38⅜	37½	37⅝
50	Algomah	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
160	Allouez	54	54	54	54
60	Amalgamated	73⅜	73⅜	73¼	73⅜
7,451	Am. Zinc	57½	57½	55⅝	56⅜
10	Anaconda	35	35	35	35
450	Arizona Com.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	1⅛
3,195	Butte & Sup.	71	71½	69	70¼
580	Calu. & Ariz.	68⅜	68⅜	63	63¼
1	Calu. & Hecla	570	570	570	570
100	Centennial	18	18	18	18
155	Cop. Range	55½	55½	54	54
195	Daly West	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
125	East Butte	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
10	Franklin	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
250	Granby	87½	87½	87	87
445	Greene Can.	35½	35½	37	37
78	Hancock	17	17½	16½	17½
1,463	Island Creek	49	49¼	48	48
25	Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
20	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4¼	4½
20	Lake	13½	13½	13½	13¾
50	La Salle	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
300	Mass. Con.	12¼	12¼	11¾	11¾
30	Miami	27½	27½	27½	27½
225	Michigan	1½	1½	1½	1½
225	Mohawk	78	78	78	78
10	Nevada Cons.	15	15	15	15
385	New Arcadian	11¾	11¾	10¾	10¾
910	North Butte	31¾	31¾	30⅝	31
10	North Lake	2	2	2	2
1,103	Old Dominion	53½	53½	53¼	53¼
95	Osceola	86	86	85	85
680	Pond Creek	16⅜	16⅜	14½	16¼
40	Quincy	86	86	85½	85½
110	Ray Cons.	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼
275	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
85	Shattuck	27½	27½	27½	27½
15	South Lake	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
175	St. Mary's L.	59	59	57	57½
845	Super. & Bos.	3½	3½	3	3
120	Superior Cop.	27½	27½	27	27
25	Tamarack	36	36	35	35
118	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
700	Tuolumne	40c	40c	30c	30c
885	U. S. Smelting	42¾	42¾	42	42½
15	do pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
1,415	Utah Apex	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
365	Utah Cons.	14	14	13⅝	13⅝
110	Utah Copper	67	67	65¼	65¾
40	Wolverine	62	62	60¾	60¾
275	Wyandotte	1	1	1	1

RAILROADS.

13	Boston & Alb.	177	177	177	177
20	Boston Elev.	73½	73½	72	72
41	Bos. & Maine	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼
1	Chi. Jct. & S. Y. pf	102	102	102	102
5	Mass. Elec. pf	35½	35½	35½	35½
262	N.Y., N.H. & H.	64¾	64¾	62½	62
3	Union Pacific	126	126	126	126
31	W. E. St. Ry.	64	64	64	64

MISCELLANEOUS.

22	Am. Ag. Chem.	51½	51½	51½	51½
7	Amoskeag	66	66	64½	65
220	Am. Pn. Sv. pf	16¼	16¼	15⅝	15⅝
64	Am. Sugar	107	107	106	106
10	Am. Sugar pf	114	114	114	114
392	A. T. & T.	121	121	120	120¼
194	Am. Woolen pf	89	87	86	87
350	Atl. G. & W. I. pf	27	27	26½	26½
30	Edison	238	238	238	238
97	Mass. Gas	89	89	88	88
17	M. Gas pf	90	90	90	90
25	McElwain pf	101½	101½	101½	101½
6	Mergenthaler	181	181	181	181
3	N. E. Tel.	130½	130½	130½	130½
1	Pullman	155	155	155	155
10	Reece Fold.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
106	Swift & Co.	114	114	112½	112½
30	Torrington	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
2	Torr'ton pf	26	26	26	26
537	Un. Fruit	135½	136	135½	135½
514	Un. Sh. Mach.	50¾	51	50	50
72	Un. Sh. M. pf	28¾	29	28¾	29
1,305	U. S. Steel	60	60	58¾	58¾
10	U. S. Steel pf	109	109	109	109¼
10	West. Union	66½	66½	66½	66½

BONDS.

$4,000	A. T. & T. 4s	87¼	87¼	87	87
10,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	70¾	70¾	70	70
14,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,500	Con. Vt. 1st 4s	70	70	70	70
4,000	M. G. 4½s	99	95	95	95
2,000	Miss. R. F. 5s	70½	70½	70½	70½
1,000	N. E. Cot. Y. 5s	73	73	73	73
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s '82	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1,000	Ore. S. L. 6s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1,000	Swift	96	96	96	96
1,000	West. Tel. 5s	96	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 7.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	First N C.	3¾	4¼
Bay S Gas	.10	.13	Houghton	4	4½
Begole	.95	1.00	Iron Blos.	.82	.87
Bingham	8¾	9	La Rose	.50	.54
Bohemia	2¾	3	Majestic	.76	.79
Boston Ely	.30	.35	McK.-Dar.	.20	.23
Butte & L.	.23	.25	Mex Met.	.22	.24
Calaveras	1⅞	2	Mines of A	2¾	2½
Champ Cop	.07	.08	New Baltic	3¾	3¾
Chief Con.	1½	1¾	New Doug.	.35	.40
Cortes	.30	.40	Ohio Cop.	.18	.20
N Cornelia	7¼	7½	Oneco	1	1½
Con Ariz.	.85	.90	Stew Min.	2¼	2⅝
Con Cop.	1¾	2	Utah Met.	4¼	4½
Crown Res	.65	.75	Un V Ext.	4½	5¼
Davis-D.	1¼	1½	Yukon G'd	2½	2¾
E & B B.	1⅝	1⅞			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Can pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
16	A. Shipbuild'g	37	37	37	37
195	Chi. Penu. T.	56	56	55	55
100	Chi. R., S. 1.	84	84	84	84
100	Chi. R., S. 2.	23	23	23	23
100	Com. Edison	135	135	135	135
35	H. S. & M. pf	110	110	110	110
18	M. Ward pf	112	112½	112	112½
100	People's Gas	115½	116	115½	115½
11	Public S. pf	95	95	95	95
678	Sears-R.	145½	146	143	143½
1,100	Stewart Warn'r	67½	67½	67¼	67¼
403	Swift & Co.	114½	114½	113	113
25	Union Carbide	150	150	150	150
100	U. S. Steel	58¼	58¼	58¾	58¾
270	Union C. rts.	4½	4 7-32	4½	4 7-32
20	Maxwell M.	37	38	37	37

BONDS.

$5,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Amal. Copper	72½	72½	72½	72½
1,555	Baldwin Loco.	68	68⅜	66	66⅜
20	Baldwin L. pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
655	Cambria Steel	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¼
10	Calif. Petrol.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
2	Con. Tr., N. J.	70	70	70	70
20	Elec. Storage	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
10	Dist. Secur.	23	23	23	23
10	Keystone Tel.	13½	13½	13½	13½
70	Keystone T. pf.	66	66	66	66
1,793	Lake Superior	9¾	9¾	9	9
284	Lehigh Nav.	74½	74½	73¾	73¾
20	Lehigh Val.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
30	Nevada Con.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
50	N.Y., N.H. & H.	64	64	63½	63½
1,210	Penn. R. R.	53	53	52⅝	52⅝
10	Penn. Steel pf.	86	86	86	86
80	*Philа. Co.	34½	34½	33⅝	33⅝
25	P. Co. cum pf	39½	39½	39½	39½
145	Phila. Elec.	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	23¾
10	Phila. R. T.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
180	P. R. T. rts.	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼
570	Reading	73⅞	73⅞	73	73
75	South. Pacific	85	85¼	85	85¼
10	Studebaker	79	79	79	79
150	Tono. Belmont	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Utah Copper	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
53	United Gas I.	84	84	83¾	83¾
150	Union Trac.	33	33	32¾	32¾
1	Un. Cos., N. J.	221½	221½	221½	221½
11,235	U. S. Steel	59¼	60	58¾	58¾
60	W'moreland C.	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼
3,010	W. C. & Sons	63¾	64¼	62	62

BONDS.

$200	A. G. & E. 5s	85½	85½	85½	85½
9,000	B. Loco. 1st 5s	103	103	102½	102⅝
1,000	C. & O. gen. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
2,000	K. Tel. 1st 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
3,000	Lehigh Nav. con. 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
2,000	Lehigh Valley gen. con. 4½s	98½	98½	98½	98½
2,000	Pec. Pass. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
1,000	Penn. R. R. gen. 4½s	97¾	97¼	97½	97¾
15,000	Penn. R. R. con. 4½s, w.i.	102¾	102½	102¾	102¾
2,000	P. Co. 1st 5s	99	99	99	99
1,000	Read. gen. 4s	91½	91½	91¼	91¼
25,000	Read. Imp. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼

*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	A. W. G. M. pf.	80	80	80	80
100	Col. G. & E.	12¾	12¾	12½	12¾
25	Crucible Steel	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
55	Crucible S. pf.	90	90	90	90
50	Elk Nat. Gas.	115½	116	115½	116
50	Ind. Brew. pf.	15	15	15	15
10	Mfrs. L. & H.	46½	46½	46½	46½
25	Nat. Fireproof pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½
10	Ohio Fuel Oil.	12½	12½	12½	12½
50	Ohio Fuel S.	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
10	Pitts. Plate G.	105	105	105	105
40	Pure Oil	14½	14½	14½	14½
12,100	San Toy Min.	15c	15c	15c	15c
10	U. S. Steel	59	59	59	59
195	Westing. A.	130¼	130¼	129	130
10	Westing. Elec.	49	49	48	48

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Under large dealings the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange gave way decidedly, the losses at the lowest levels of the day being of very substantial proportions, although toward the close there was a partial recovery. Unfavorable forecasts of Berlin's reply to the American note were one of the important factors in bringing about the selling movement. An adverse influence was early exerted by the further decline in St. Paul.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska Gold	38⅝	39¼	38⅝	38⅝
50	Allis-Chalmers	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1,350	Amal. Copper	72⅜	73¼	72	72¾
180	Am. Beet Sug.	47½	48	46⅝	47
2,380	Am. Can	46⅝	48¾	44⅝	45⅝
130	Am. Ice Sec.	25	25¼	25¼	25¼
110	Am. Loco.	48¼	48¾	45⅞	45⅞
1,190	Am. Smelting	78½	78¾	76	76¼
30	Am. Sugar	106¾	106¾	106¾	105¾
290	Anaconda Cop.	35⅝	35⅝	34¼	34¼
70	Am. T. & S. F.	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼
1,100	Bald. Loco.	68⅝	69	66¾	66⅞
70	Balt. & Ohio	76	76	75¾	75¾
60	Brook. R. T.	87¼	87¼	87	87
1,220	Canadian Pac.	142½	143¾	140¾	142
500	Cent. Leather	40⅜	41¾	40⅜	40⅝
70	Ches. & Ohio	38	38	37	37¾
1,770	C., M. & St. P.	80¼	80¼	78¾	80
80	C., R. I. & P.	15⅜	15⅜	15	15¼
200	Chino Copper	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼
140	Col. Fuel & I.	32¼	32¼	31½	31½
20	Corn Products	14	14	14	14
290	Crucible Steel	30⅝	30⅝	29¾	30¾
100	Dist. Securities	24	24	22¼	22¼
410	Erie	25⅜	25⅜	23½	23¾
40	Erie 1st pf.	39	39	38¾	39
760	Goodrich Co.	54⅞	54⅞	53¾	53¾
50	Gt. North. Ore	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34¼
50	Gt. North. pf.	117	117	116¾	116¾
50	Inspiration	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
30	Inter.-Met.	21⅞	21⅞	21¾	21¾
20	Kan. City So.	24	24	24	24
60	Max. Motors	35	35	33¾

Wanted

50 Aetna Exp. com.
100 Atlas Powd. pfd.
50 Du P. Powd. pfd.
25 Du P. Pow. com.

For Sale

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25 Du P. Pow. com.
50 Her. Powd. com.
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Ward Baking Pfd.
No. Carolina Public Service 5s
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Botany Worsted Mills 6s
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Bucyrus Common
Borden's Milk Common
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Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

With a Few Exceptions, Curb Stocks Close Lower on Smaller Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 173,042 shares of stock and $382,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 26,070; oils, 437; railroads, 400, and mining, 147,055. The range of prices off all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	Am. Zinc	57¾	57¾	56¾	56½
1,240	Can. N. G. C.	1¾	2⅛	1¾	2⅛
6,000	*Car. L. & F.	3¾	4¼	3¾	4⅛
840	*Cramp Ship	64¼	64¾	61¼	62½
800	*Elec. Boat	128	130	128	130
1,000	*El. Boat pf.	124	129	124	129
350	Emer. Phono.	14¼	14¼	14	14¼
415	Hendee Mfg.	41¾	41¾	39	39
400	†Int. Mer. Mar.	2	2	2	2
1,000	*†. M. Mn. pf.	7¼	7¼	6¾	7
10	*Int. M. pf.	35	35	35	35
700	*Int. Petrol.	8¾	9¼	8¾	8¾
5	Kelly Tire	166	166	165	165
800	Mass. Transit	¾	¾	¾	¾
700	Mar. of Am.	3	3	3	3
400	N. Y. Trans.	16¼	16¼	15¾	15¾
350	*P. Mfg. Co.	11¾	$12	11¾	11¾
400	St. L. & M.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,500	*Stand. Motors	6¼	6¼	6	6¼
300	Sterling Gum	21¾	21¾	20¾	20¾
2,600	*St. Joseph L.	12¾	12¾	11¾	11¾
1,980	Un. C. S., n.	10¼	10¼	9¾	9¾
100	U. C. S., n. pf	12	12	12	12
1,100	Un. Profit S.	2¼	2¼	2⅜	2¼
500	*Worlds Film	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
175	Pierce Oil	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
55	Prairie O. & G.	312	309	309	— 2
170	Prairie Pipe L.	150	133	133	— 6
5	Southern P. L.	210	210	210	— 1
10	S. O. of Cal.	276½	276	276	— ½
12	S. O. of N. J.	400	398	398	— 2
10	Washington Oil	31	31	31	— 5

RAILROAD.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Mo. Pac., w. i.	18	18	18	18

MINING STOCKS.

1,200	*Alas. Juneau	13¼	13¼	13	13
5,000	*Alta Con. Min	67	70	67	70
7,600	*†Atlanta	31	31	90	31
2,000	*†Big Cot'wood	5½	5½	5¼	5¼
500	†Beaver Con.	29	29	29	29
2,200	Big L. Devel.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,800	*†Booth	48	49	48	49
5,000	Braden Copper	7¼	7¾	7	7
900	Butte & N. Y.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	†Caledonia Min	87	87	87	87
500	†Cana'a Cop.	1¼	1¼	¾	1¼
1,400	*Chile Copper	20¾	20¾	20	20¾
4,200	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¾	1¾	¾	¾
1,000	CC. O. D. Con.	3½	3½	3¼	3½
500	†Con. Cop. Min.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	†Con. New. U.	¾	¾	¾	¾
500	†Crown Res.	70	70	70	70
2,000	Dia. Black B.	3	3	3	3
7,800	*†Emma. Cop.	20	24	20	24
4,000	†Dome Ext.	13	13¼	13	13½
800	*†Genesee Cop.	42	42	42	42
700	Goldf. Con.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
8,800	*†Goldf. Merg.	22	23	22	22½
230	Greene-Can.	38	38	36	36
500	Howe Sound	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,600	*Iron Blossom	86	86	84	84
4,700	Jumbo Ext.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,500	*†Kawanas	12¾	12¾	12½	12¾
7,200	Kennecott Cop.	32½	32½	31½	32
100	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,200	†Lone Star	6	6	6	6
2,100	†McK.-Dar.	23	24	22	23
11,700	†Majes. Mines	94	94	72	80
1,200	New Utah B.	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¼
350	Nipissing M.	5¾	5¾	5	5¾
1,000	†North Star	15	15	15	15
3,000	*†Oro	9	9	9	9
1,000	*†Sand. Kendal	7	7	7	7
500	*†Sells	25	25	25	25
800	*†Silver Pick	10	10	10	10
500	Std. Sil.-Lead	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
15,500	Stewart	2¼	2¾	2¼	2½
17,535	*†Success Min.	91	95	90	91
8,100	†Superstd. Min.	24	24	21	24
100	†Tonopah Bel.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Tonopah Ext.	21	21	21	21
8,700	†Tonopah Mer.	41¾	41¾	40½	40½
25	Tonopah Min.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
400	†Tonop. Mont.	23	23	21	22
25	†Ton. of Nev.	7½	7½	7½	7½
1,000	Tri-Bullion	¾	¾	¾	¾
200	†Tularosa	6	6	6	6
1,200	*Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,700	†W. E. Cons.	84	84	82	82

BONDS.

$78,000	Kan. Cop. 6s	118¼	118¾	118¼	118¾
305,000	W'house El.	101	101	101	101
	cv. 5s	106¼	106¼	103¼	106¼
4,000	W'h'se El. rts.	¾	¾	¾	¾

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 7. Bid.	Asked.	July 6. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
B.-A. Tob. Co., ord.	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼
B.-A. Tob Co., c. b.	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼
International Motors	13	14	13	14
International Nickel	135	150	135	135
Inter. Nickel pf.	103	103	103	106
Inter. Rubber	8	9	8	9
Inter. Steam Pump	7	8	7	7¾
Inter. Steam Pump pf.	15	17	15	17
K. S. T., new, 1st pf.	83	86	83	83
K. S. T., new, 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Lehigh V. Co. S. Co.	160	165	160	165
Mutual Profit Sharing	7¾	8	7¾	8
Riker & H., new	5¾	6	5¾	6
U. C. S. Co. of Am.	101	106	101	103

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific, w. i., pf.	40	44	40	46
Wabash, w. i.	10¼	11¼	11	13
Wabash pf. (a)	42	46	44	46
Wabash pf., (b)	21¼	22	21½	22

MINING STOCKS.

Canada Copper	¾	1	¾	1⅛
Cashboy	5½	6	5½	6
Cons. Nevada-Utah	½	⅝	½	⅝
Florence	52	54	52	55
Nevada Hills	21	23	21	23
Sandstorm Kendall	7	8	7	8
Tularosa	¾	1	¾	1
Tuolumne Copper	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
White Knob Cop. pf.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝

BOND.

Calaveras 6s	190	200	180	200

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	16	15¾	16
Atlantic Refining	550	555	550	555
Borne-Scrymser	263	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	103	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	125	135	125	135
Continental Oil	225	230	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe Line	46	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	225	238	225	238
Galena-Sig. Oil	147	149	147	149
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	133	136	134	136
Indiana Pipe Line	96	98	97	99
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
National Transit	30	31	30	31
New York Transit	205	210	205	210
Northern Pipe Line	92	94	92	94
Ohio Oil	133	134	134	136
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	57	62	57	62
Pierce Oil	9¾	10	9¾	10
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	73	76	73	76
Prairie Oil & Gas	510	513	510	513
Prairie Pipe Line	153	158	157	159
Solar Refining	220	230	220	230
Southern Pipe Line	207	211	207	211
South. Penn. Oil	276	280	278	283
South West. Penn.	108	112	108	112
Stand. Oil of Cal.	274	277	274	277
Stand. Oil of Ind.	405	410	405	410
Stand Oil of Kansas	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of Ky.	247	252	245	250
Stand. Oil of Neb.	305	315	305	315
Stand. Oil of N. J.	398	401	395	400
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	183	185	185	185
Stand. Oil of Ohio	426	430	425	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	116
Union Tank	70	81	70	81
Vacuum Oil	192	196	193	197
Washington Oil	33	35	33	35

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.07	Mexican	.38
Belcher	.20	Occidental Con.	.79
Best & Belcher	.60	Ophir	.18
Caledonia	.22	Overman	.06
Challenge Con.	.04	Savage	.06
Confidence	.06	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.04	Sierra Nevada	.05
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.19
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.06	Yellow Jacket	.30
Kentucky Con.	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	1.06	Comb. Fraction	.09
Jim Butler	.95	Diamondf. Daisy	.04
MoNamara	.02	Diamondf. B. B.	.02
Midway	.10	Florence	.01
Montana	.28	Goldf'd Con.	1.37½
North Star	.15	Goldfield Merger	.28
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Ext.	1.00
Tonopah Ext.	2.87½	Lone Star	.25
Tonopah Merger	.35	Silver Pick	.10
West End	.02	Vernal	.02
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.21
Atlanta	.29	Round Mountain	.52
Booth	.50	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.03	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10¾	11	Isabella	18	18½
Wilson	39½	40	Jackpot	6¼	8
El Paso	99	102	McKinney	37	40
Findlay	8¼	9	Portland	140	144
Gold. Cycle	180	181	Vindicator	172	173
Gold Dollar	2½	3	Rav. B. M.	3	4
Gold Sov.	2½	3			

ACTIVITY IN STEEL TRADE.

Domestic and Foreign Business Continues to Expand.

Reports from steel centres this week go to show that operations are on the increase and that the Summer months may witness further price advances. The Iron Age says:

Developments of the week show a further improvement in steel trade conditions and prospects. Increasing production, accompanied by increasing demand, indicates that the Summer months will show no letdown. They may even be marked by activity on a larger scale.

With the June contract period ended on a very considerable volume of business taken at prices from $1 to $3 below those now asked, and specifications came in freely in the last. Pittsburgh reports that June business in many cases exceeded that of any month in a year, while in the Chicago district, where the improvement in the Spring months by no means kept pace with that at Pittsburgh, June bookings were nearly double those of May.

Steel manufacturers are more confident of holding the advanced prices to heavy production, and there is no reason to regard some of these raises as helps in dragging the market up from the low levels that at prices to be paid are more impressed by the fuller taking up of capacity.

The Iron Trade Review says:

What represents the heaviest flow of finished steel business within a certain period that yet has come to the mills was received within the week past. Considerable of this was in the form of specifications against contracts expiring July 1, and the clientele with which consumers have ordered in the tonnage under these commitments, which were at lower prices than the current market, illustrates a general conviction that the market is working toward higher levels. Certain makers have been fairly deluged with this rush of orders, which aggregated in various cases much in excess of capacity, but, with the wider selection of tonnage thus afforded, mill operations at the moment probably are as active and well balanced as at any time in several years. Whether this condition can be maintained indefinitely without retaliation is a question, but the fact remains that foreign business is heavier than ever, the domestic trade continues to expand.

Jersey Zinc Capital Increased.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—Papers increasing the capital stock of the New Jersey Zinc Company from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 were filed with the Secretary of State here today. The company has large ore mines in Sussex County, it has offices in New York City and at 160 Broad Street, Newark. It was incorporated to mine zinc and other ores and to manufacture metals and other products. The papers filed here today are signed by Benjamin C. Clarke of Jersey City, Edwin S. Hatfield of New York, Theodore Sturges of Brooklyn, Thomas C. Pollock of Brooklyn, Albert S. Dawson of Elizabeth, John J. Lynes of Brooklyn, and Isaac F. Martin of New York.

READJUSTMENT OF CAPITAL AND DEBT
OF
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company
AND
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company

Notice is hereby given that a Plan of Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of the above named Companies, dated July 1, 1915, has been approved by the Boards of Directors of said Companies, by the three Committees named below representing respectively, Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds and Stock of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and by the undersigned Readjustment Managers, and that a duly executed original of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment has been lodged with each of the Depositaries named below. Holders of any of the following securities may become parties to the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment by depositing their securities on or before August 16, 1915, with the proper Depositary or any Sub-Depositary.

DEPOSITARIES

For Capital Stock of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

For The Missouri Pacific Railway Company's Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds, due March 1, 1945.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, 16 Wall Street, New York City.

For The Missouri Pacific Railway Company's Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds, due September 1, 1959,

Consolidated First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, due November 1, 1920,

Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds, due January 1, 1917,

First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, due August 1, 1920, and

Lexington Division Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds due August 1, 1920.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company's First and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Forty-Year Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1952.

The Kansas and Colorado Pacific Railway Company's First Refunding Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due February 1, 1938.

The Central Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due February 1, 1919.

The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due June 1, 1948.

The Laramy and Cahoy Valley Air Line Railroad Company's Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1926.

The Kansas City Northwestern Railroad Company's First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Series A, due January 1, 1933.

Boonville, St. Louis and Southern Railway Company's First Mortgage Forty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due August 1, 1951.

Little Rock Junction Railway's First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, due April 1, 1916.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 140 Broadway, New York City.

SUB-DEPOSITARIES FOR ALL SECURITIES

St. Louis: MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
London: GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Stock certificates must be duly endorsed in blank for transfer or be accompanied by blank transfers and must be stamped at the rate of two cents per share under the New York stock transfer tax law and also two cents per share under the Federal Emergency Revenue Act. Coupon bonds must be accompanied by all unpaid coupons. Bonds registered as to principal must be restored to bearer form before deposit and registered bonds must be exchanged for coupon bonds or registered in the name of the proper Depositary.

Deposits of securities will not be received after August 16, 1915, except upon terms approved by the Readjustment Managers.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment may be obtained from the Company at its offices in New York and St. Louis, or from any of the Depositaries or Sub-Depositaries or from the Secretary of any of the three Committees named below.

Dated, New York, July 6, 1915.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Readjustment Managers.

The Plan of Readjustment mentioned in the foregoing notice has been approved by the Boards of Directors of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, who join in recommending the deposit of securities under the Plan and Agreement in compliance with the foregoing notice.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By B. F. Bush, *President.*
ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By B. F. Bush, *President.*

The undersigned Committees have approved and adopted the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment mentioned in the foregoing notice and recommend to holders of the securities which they respectively represent the prompt deposit of their securities.

Lewis B. Franklin, *Secretary,*
140 Broadway, New York City.
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, *Chairman*
ROBERT FLEMING (London)
DONALD G. GEDDES
JEROME J. HANAUER
ALVIN W. KRECH
C. E. TER MEULEN (Amsterdam)
Committee representing Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds.

E. W. Jones, *Secretary,*
16 Wall Street, New York City.
FRANK N. B. CLOSE, *Chairman*
OTTO H. KAHN
JOHN H. McCLEMENT
JOHN W. PLATTEN
J. G. SIEGERS (Amsterdam)
W. H. WILLIAMS
Committee representing Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds.

C. E. Smith, *Secretary,*
54 Wall Street, New York City.
JAMES N. WALLACE, *Chairman*
J. HORACE HARDING
FREDERICK STRAUSS
ALBERT H. WIGGIN
ROBERT WINSOR
Committee representing Missouri Pacific Railway Company Stock.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
Of the City of New York.
June 19, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Shareholders of this bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 257 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1915, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a resolution to change the corporate name of this bank from "THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK" to "ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK"; also to change the number of shares of the capital stock, now consisting of 20,000 shares of the par value of $50 each, to 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of WOOL EXCHANGE REALTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 260 West Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, the 13th day of July, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

J. G. WYLIE, Secretary.

Federal Lt. & Traction
In the current issue there appears an interesting review of The Federal Light & Traction Co. Investors in public service corporation securities should read this article; it is one of the series which is contributing considerable worth-while information about this class of companies.
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NEXT SUNDAY
The New York Times will publish next Sunday, July 11th, the statements of out-of-town banks.
The New York Times leads all other New York newspapers in volume of financial advertising and in circulation among investors.
The net paid circulation of The New York Times greatly exceeds
300,000 Copies Daily
THE NEW YORK TIMES

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the FISKE FRUIT COMPANY OF CUBA, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 23d day of June, 1915, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section prior to its dissolved.

WITNESS my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State at the City of Albany this twenty-second day of June, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. W. CAFF,
(Seal.) Second Deputy Secretary of State.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of GOTTFRIED & STECKLER, before at 530-536 East 72nd Street, and at 178 East 2nd Street, has this day been dissolved; and that Elias Gottfried will continue in business at 530-536 East 72nd Street, and that David Steckler will continue in business at 178 East 2nd Street, New York City.
(Signed) ELIAS GOTTFRIED.
(Signed) DAVID STECKLER.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CUSTOM House, Norfolk, Va.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M. Aug. 4, 1915, and then opened, for dredging in inland waterway from Norfolk, Va., to Beaufort, N. C. Further information on application.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 22d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $9,437,598.50,) market value		$9,437,598.50
Private securities, (book value, $37,364,854.15,) market value		37,364,962.12
Real estate owned		1,343,178.07
Mortgages owned		662,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		353,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		48,217,466.66
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		9,973,199.21
Overdrafts (secured)		970.66
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$27,585,306.27	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	1,286,000.00	
		28,871,306.27
Specie		15,507,344.00
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		30,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		25,550.00
Other cash items		76.51
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		1,000,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$783,000.00	
Accrued interest unearned on books at close of business on above date	518,382.74	
Advances to trusts (secured)	104,062.42	
		1,304,995.53
Total		$127,811,765.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$15,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,322,575.61	
		16,322,575.61
Surplus on book value	$16,297,091.83	
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$215,636.02	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	894,404.14	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	936.66	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	83,751,822.73	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	7,836,341.61	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,116,345.80	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	97,419.62	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	20,444,858.27	
		115,397,151.75
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		1,500,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$182,999.60	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	655,347.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	40,931.20	
		909,277.80
Total		$127,811,765.75

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

United States Trust Company of New York

at the close of business on the 22d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,111,250;) market value		$1,126,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $10,498,387.90;) market value		10,524,960.00
Real estate owned		1,196,000.00
Mortgages owned		3,399,625.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collaterals		43,073,285.50
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		10,969,979.53
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets		5,978,599.15
Specie (gold certificates)		4,500,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date		497,649.67
Total		$84,265,089.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$2,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$12,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	2,775,858.86	
		14,775,858.86
Surplus on book value	$14,737,099.86	
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	5,672,823.06	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	2,232,049.74	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets, Board of Trustees, U. S. Postal Savings system	803,915.59	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	30,317,488.80	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	14,753,338.10	
Other certificates of deposit	8,607,268.25	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	4,066,464.81	
		66,566,122.60
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$182,999.60	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	655,347.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	40,931.20	
		909,277.80
Total		$84,265,089.85

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

LINCOLN TRUST COMP

AWAIT GREENHUT'S ACTION.

Creditors Expect New Reorganization Plan to Go Through.

The attitude of those interested in the settlement of the claims against the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company, formerly the Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper Company, was optimistic yesterday. Counsel and committee representatives of all interests seemed to feel confident that the modified plan of reorganization outlined in yesterday's newspapers would be adopted formally within a few days, but no one was prepared to give the details of the plan or to say when its adoption would be announced officially.

It appeared that the final settlement of the bankruptcy matter rested with the bondholders of the J. B. Greenhut Company and with Captain J. B. Greenhut himself. The two main committees of merchandise creditors, which have differed hitherto on the reorganization plan, seem to have come together in agreement on the original plan with the understanding that Captain Greenhut or a syndicate organized by him shall purchase for cash a percentage of the stock in the reorganized company allotted to the merchandise creditors. But Captain Greenhut's consent to this arrangement has not been obtained, it is understood, nor have the bondholders, who must subordinate their claims if the plan is put through, finally approved it.

The bonds represent $6,000,000 of the liabilities, the total liabilities being $9,650,658. Of these bonds $3,600,000 are held by the Monmouth Securities Company, which is owned by members of Captain Greenhut's family. The fact that, through this company, Captain Greenhut, his sons, his wife, and his daughter appear as creditors of the Greenhut store is one of the reasons why many of the merchandise creditors have insisted that the claims of the bondholders, particularly those held by the Monmouth Company, be subordinated to an extent.

It is thought that the bondholders and Captain Greenhut will soon agree to the proposed plan of reorganization and settlement, and the complete plan may be announced today, when James N. Rosenberg, counsel for the trustees in the bankruptcy proceedings, appears before Referee Peter B. Olney to make application for a decree of sale of the property of the bankrupt.

Mr. Rosenberg is not ready to present a detailed decree of sale, so on this point today's meeting will be only preliminary. The meeting will be at 2:30 o'clock in the rooms of the Merchants' Association, on the ninth floor of the Woolworth Building.

EXPORTS RISE AGAIN.

Those from This Port Last Week Were Over $28,000,000.

Exports here took a big spurt in the week ended July 3, and totaled $28,060,621, according to the Custom House statement issued yesterday. In the week before, when there were comparatively few vessels leaving port, the shipments had a value of only $16,772,898, but in the week before that the exports reached $29,992,043. Outward shipments in the corresponding week of last year had a value of $12,301,269. Exports from this port for the year to date aggregate $683,816,223, compared with $488,486,183 in the corresponding period of 1914.

France took first place in exports, their value being $6,628,773, while England's purchases, which fell off somewhat from the week before, aggregated $5,459,644. Shipments to the British possessions were double the amount of any previous week since the European war began and totaled $2,331,545, while Italian purchases, which the week before were down to $226, jumped to $2,051,858. Exports for the Netherlands were manifested at $1,748,634.

Denmark led the Scandinavian countries with exports worth $1,352,095. Sweden followed with $652,624, while Norway shipments were down to $53,005. Cuba took merchandise valued at $655,254, and Argentina's share in the outward movement was $414,267. Shipments of war munitions to Russia via the Archangel route amounted to $2,023,941 and, via the Vladivostok route, $324,374. Outward trade with Switzerland was down to $22. Merchandise for Scotland totaled $828,997.

Exports of domestics for the week totaled $772,589, while cotton duck shipments had a value of $114,086. The Philippines led in exports of domestics with $299,403, while the British possessions came next with $281,052. Other shipments of the week were Cuba, $99,959; Central America, $20,259, and Hayti, $20,682. The biggest amount of duck shipped to any single country was to England, which took $62,394 worth. Duck exports for Scotland aggregated $23,260.

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

Men in Asiatic Trade Ask Relief from La Follette Seamen's Law.

The Executive Committee of the American Asiatic Association, an organization including the chief importers and exporters doing business with the countries of Eastern Asia, has adopted a resolution calling on President Wilson to take action to relieve the shipping interests of the country from the disastrous consequences feared from the La Follette seamen's law.

The resolution is signed by Willard D. Straight and J. P. Morgan & Co., as President. It says in part:

"We consider that the navigation laws at present in force, and particularly the so-called La Follette bill, not only render the rehabilitation of our merchant marine impossible, but will result in the transfer to foreign registry of vessels now flying the American flag. We respectively recommend the appointment of a shipping board, to be composed of persons competent to deal with the problem affecting ocean transportation, which board shall prepare and submit to Congress for its adoption a plan for upbuilding the American merchant marine."

McHugh New York Banker Now.

John McHugh, President of the First National Bank of Sioux City, Iowa, has been elected a Vice President and Director of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank to succeed F. W. Allen, who resigned some months ago to become a partner in Lee, Higginson & Co. Mr. McHugh was President of the Iowa Bankers' Association in 1910-11, and is one of the representatives from Iowa on the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Forecast:

No. Car., So. Car., and Ga.—Probably fair Thurs. and Friday; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Probably fair Thurs. and Fri., probably showers in s. a.; moderate s. winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate s. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and prob. Fri.; fresh s. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Okla.—Fair Thurs. and prob. Fri.

Ark. and Tenn.—Fair and not so warm Thurs. and Fri., fair.

Ky.—Cloudy and cooler Thurs., probably preceded by thunder showers. Fri., fair.

Ohio—Showers Thurs. Fri., probably fair; fresh s. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Thurs., preceded by showers. Fri., fair; fresh n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair in s., cloudy in n. Thurs. Fri., fair and warmer; fresh e. to n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., warmer; light to moderate variable winds.

Ill.—Fair Thurs., preceded by unsettled in n. e. Fri. fair, with warmer in n.

Mo.—Fair Thurs. Fri. fair, probably followed by showers in w.

Wis.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Fri.

Minn.—Cloudy, with probably showers Fri. and in w. by Thurs. night; warmer in n. e. Thurs.

Iowa.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs. Fri. unsettled, with possibly showers by night.

N. Dak.—Showers and warmer Thurs. Fri. cloudy.

Neb.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., with probably showers; warmer in e. Thurs.

Kan.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Thurs. and Fri.

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$1 Down; $1 Weekly
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Complete stock of records
Open Evenings.
Write, call, phone 633 Cols.
M. MAYERS,
1,443 B'way, near 47th.
730 9th Av., near 53d St.

FOREIGN TRADE PICKS UP.

Trade Balance for Last Week Was the Largest Since Week of May 8.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The volume of foreign trade recovered last week from the slump the week before, and again the trade balance went up to something like the war period normal. The exports went up to $50,442,248 and imports to $29,896,465. Duties were collected to the amount of $3,169,059, of which $2,268,451 was taken in at the port of New York. The exports from New York were $28,070,716 and imports $18,364,489. The trade balance for the week was the highest since the week of May 8.

Cotton exported for the week amounted to 60,633 bales, making the total since Aug. 1, 1914, 8,312,521 bales.

The trade in copper last week was larger than usual, exports being 7,171,707 pounds, valued at $1,294,000, and imports 5,236,000 pounds, worth $759,000. The principal exports of copper were 3,859,650 pounds to England and 2,477,221 to France, Denmark coming next with 672,000 pounds.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 7.—Twenty-seven companies with aggregate capital stocks of $868,125 incorporated today. They include:

907 Fifth Avenue, realty, construction, $500,000; J. W. Harris, A. I. Taylor, R. B. Knowles, 165 Broadway.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., merchandise, commission, engineering, contracting, $100,000; W. Meyer, W. Straight, G. L. Stone, 87 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

Allied Live Stock Corpn., live stock, merchandise, $100,000; C. Andrade, Jr., H. B. Cantey, R. A. Rainey, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

Milton & Henry Co., men's and women's furnishings, $50,000; E. M. Stevens, M. and M. Schwartz, 156 West 144th St.

Attwell Co., department store, textiles, fabrics, $25,000; J. Hittleman, S. Goldman, J. Masur, 1,689 Mt. Hope Av.

Stier-Bauer, Queens, realty, construction, $10,000; J. Ferris, P. Stier, A. Bauer, 355 Highland Blvd., Brooklyn.

Valatie Coal and Lumber Corpn, Valatie, $15,000; M. G. O'Donnell, W. B. Hutchinson, W. L. Tucker, 135 Broadway, Manhattan.

Elbe Silk Co., silks, linens, cotton, textiles, commission, $10,000; M. Cohn, H. Levy, M. Lubelski, 322 West 100th St.

Mondo Constn Co., Syracuse, contracting, construction, houses, bridges, wharves, $10,000; W. J. Ward, A. Grosso, A. Mondo, 2,614 Lodi St., Syracuse.

Floyd Grant & Co., commission, transfer, storage, baggage, delivery, $10,000; G. A. and J. Lynch, J. H. Brown, 530 Court St., Brooklyn.

The Acme Drug Sales Corpn., drugs, $10,000; C. E. Smith, N. Gertler, I. Malvin, 795 East 160th St., Bronx.

Kindling Wood Delivery Co., Brooklyn, handling wood, wagons, trucks, $10,000; R. Darbee, R. Dorn, J. H. Emery, 11 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn.

The Maidstone Boat Club, East Hampton, real estate, brokerage, boat club, $5,000; N. N. Tiffany, J. Custis Lawrence, H. Shwecill, East Hampton.

Locson Realty Corpn., realty, construction, $5,000; E. M. Stevens, A. McAvoy, F. Colety, 157 West 73d St.

Battery Realty Co., realty, construction, $5,000; J. J. Cullen, J. T. and J. Oussam, 58 Broad St.

Franklin News Agency, collection of news, information for publication, $5,000; C. E. Lucton, E. P. Mitchell, W. C. Reick, 150 Nassau St.

Guide & Shiff, plumbing, contracting, $5,000; S. Krasnov, J. Shiff, J. K. Gulde, 1,524 Clinton Av.

Harry R. Talmadge, Inc., Hempstead, building, contracting, $5,000; G. B. Hurlbut, A. S. and H. R. Talmadge, Hempstead.

Capital increases—F. R. Cruikshank & Co., New York, $40,000 to $80,000; Alton Dress and Waist Co., New York, $5,000 to $25,000; National Limousine Top Corpn., Buffalo, $25,000 to $35,000.

Capital reduction—Photo Play Properties Corpn., Brooklyn, $500,000 to $5,000.

Voluntary dissolution—White Star Cleaners and Dyers, New York; B. H. Davis Co., Palmyra; San Diego Realty Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—The following incorporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State today:

Mutual Trading Association, Paterson, to conduct a general advertising business; $5,000; George Taradesch, Passaic; Anthony Huebner and Emma Huebner, both of Paterson.

Liberty Box Co., East Newark, to manufacture boxes, $50,000; Harry Karosene, East Newark; M. W. Meyers, Newark; H. T. Doormos, Harrison.

Perfection Mfg. Co., New Brunswick, to conduct a general manufacturing business, $16,000; Leslie P. Johnson, John Watson, August C. Stretwolf, all of New Brunswick.

Capital Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 7.—Certificate of increase in capital stock of Keystone Oil Company of New York, increasing from $400,000 to $600,000.

WOOL MARKET IMPROVES.

Last Week's Sales at Boston Estimated at 5,295,000 Pounds.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 7.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The Boston wool market was active but spotty during the week. It is estimated that sales of 5,295,000 pounds took place, most of which was on Australian and Cape wools. Fine foreign wools are practically the only kind obtainable, although some of the territories on the new clip have been coming in. These have been pretty well assorted. Practically all of the wool taken now is by the worsted manufacturers.

"The woolen goods market seems to be improving. Quite a little buying has been done. The women's wear market is decidedly quiet but it is predicted that there will be a successful season. There has been considerable buying of light weight fabrics which will undoubtedly be used in this market. Bloadcloths are not very active.

"The cotton goods market appears very satisfactory. It is generally believed that there will oe a relatively good increase in buying after the middle of July. The export situation is improving. The fine and fancy goods trade continues to improve.

"In the colored staple goods market there is much uncertainty, partly due to the lack of dye stuffs and also to the relatively small demand. The situation on fabrics in which indigo is used is rather difficult."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of June show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Six roads	$ 3,796,176	+$256,786
Eleven roads	8,829,865	—1,537,255
Total (17 roads)	12,626,041	—1,280,469

GREAT NORTHERN for June—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$5,065,223	$6,262,945	$1,197,722
Gross, 12 mos.	67,004,903	76,734,962	9,730,060

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for May—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	6,957,420	6,651,725	7,295,559
Net aft. taxes	1,308,511	904,213	1,123,775
Gross, 11 mos.	83,864,648	86,102,190	86,878,697
Net aft. taxes	24,879,221	24,940,121	26,583,417

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for May—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	1,012,041	1,073,552	61,511
Def. aft. taxes	135,060	†104,506	*239,537
Gross, 11 mos.	13,142,498	14,500,245	1,357,746
Net aft. taxes	1,931,309	1,741,480	*189,828

*Increase. †Surplus.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for May—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	4,838,776	5,221,978	5,662,824
Net after tax.	680,556	833,206	1,070,874
11 mos. gross	57,230,154	61,062,009	59,436,200
Net after tax.	10,397,923	10,876,693	10,023,543

MISSOURI PACIFIC for May—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	4,534,215	4,641,586	5,105,086
Net after tax.	778,235	888,322	1,486,635
11 mos. gross	51,834,068	55,262,130	57,430,082
Net after tax.	11,902,132	12,982,050	13,862,270

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for May—

	1915.	1914	Increase.
Gross	45,214	44,851	363
Net after tax.	13,454	12,248	1,206
Def. aft. chgs.	2,925	3,831	*906
11 mos. gross	508,987	596,827	*87,840
Net after tax.	132,734	167,967	*35,233
Def. aft. chgs.	47,644	14,706	32,938

*Decrease.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN for May—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	2,313,415	2,636,354	2,784,359
Net after tax.	473,930	712,597	910,395
11 mos. gross	27,670,450	30,766,858	31,536,650
Net after tax.	7,102,542	9,798,123	9,663,684

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for March—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
To. rcts. fr. op.	$2,924,386	$2,545,088	$379,276
Express priv.	1,399,890	1,310,410	81,479
Tot. tran. rev.	1,532,476	1,234,577	297,199
Non-trans. rev.	39,960	36,825	15,136
Total op. rev.	1,572,437	1,261,502	310,934
Total op. exp.	1,446,855	1,361,127	85,728
Net op. rev.	125,581	†99,624	225,206
Taxes	16,486	16,704	*208
Op. income	108,584	†116,329	224,913

Nine months—

To. rcts. fr. op.	25,371,028	25,211,866	159,362
Express priv.	12,829,016	13,247,347	*418,336
Tot. tran. rev.	12,542,011	11,964,816	577,693
Non-trans. rev.	368,063	271,099	96,963
Total op. rev.	12,910,075	12,235,915	674,659
Total op. exp.	13,046,466	12,652,045	964,421
Net op. rev.	736,391	416,628	*319,764
Taxes	152,489	151,138	1,350
Op. deficit	883,331	567,765	325,566

Mileage—

Steam roads	37,833	33,672	4,161
Other lines	7,012	4,873	2,139

*Decrease. †Deficit.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market experienced a very sharp upturn during the early operations, the July position in Chicago gaining 4 cents a bushel, while the later months were up 1½c to 1¾c. Shorts were active buyers on the appearance of another rainstorm in the West which was centred over Iowa, Nebraska, and Western Illinois. Predictions of more settled weather in the West checked the early buying movement and prices experienced a partial reaction, with final quotations 1½c to 2½c net higher.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.33½ and No. 2 hard at $1.42½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York export billed; No. 1 Northern Duluth $1.41 and No. 1 Northern Manitoba $1.34, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	....	....	....	1.14	.90
September	....	....	1.09½	1.08½	.87½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.09¼	1.07¼	1.07⅝	1.05½	.79⅝
September	1.02⅝	1.02	1.02¼	1.01	.78⅝
December	1.05⅝	1.04⅝	1.05⅛	1.04⅜	.81½

CORN.

The corn market was also influenced by the rains in the West and prices early in the day advanced 1¼c to 1⅝c with a good commission house demand.

Prices lost part of the early gain under profit taking due to liberal offerings from Argentina and closed barely steady at ⅛c to ⅜c net advance. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	75⅜	74⅛	74⅜	74	68⅛
September	78¼	75	75	72½	65
December	64⅞	64¼	64¼	63½	54⅞

OATS.

The oats market was firmer in sympathy with wheat and corn and on large export clearances as well as reports from Europe that importers were looking to America for future supplies. There was a partial setback from the top, but final quotations were ⅛c to ⅜c net higher. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 37½c; No. 2 white, 38c; No. 3 white, 36½c; No. 4 white, 35½c; fancy clipped white, 38½@39c; ordinary clipped white, 37½@38c, all ovelator.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	46¾	45¾	46⅜	44⅞	37½
September	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	37⅛	35½
December	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛	38⅜	37

COTTON.

After rather a nervous and hesitating early session, the cotton market became very weak and unsettled yesterday, with prices breaking about $1 per bale from the closing figures of Tuesday. This decline carried October contracts off to 9.46, or even with the lowest level reached on the big break of last May and at the lowest prices touched since that position was sold at 9.45 last May. Closing prices showed slight rallies from the lowest on covering. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 10 points lower, the declines being in the markets at Houston and Savannah.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.23	9.07	9.09@ 9.10	9.26
August	....	....	9.24@ 9.26	9.42
September	....	....	9.39 @9.41	9.55
October	9.37	9.46	9.52 @9.53	9.68
November	....	....	9.64 B.	9.78
December	9.91	9.70	9.74 @9.75	9.92
January	9.96	9.76	9.78 @9.79	9.93
February	....	....	9.88 B.	10.08
March	10.20	10.04	10.04@10.05	10.22
April	....	....	10.10 B.	10.32
May	10.40	10.25	10.25 B.	10.43
June	....	....	10.35 B.	10.53

PROVISIONS.

A very severe break occurred in the market for hog products, especially in pork, which declined over $1 a barrel. The decline was the result of heavy liquidation, which was caused by the pressure of large supplies coming on a market devoid of buying orders. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 21,000; estimated for Thursday, 20,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 6,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	8.75	8.65	8.75	9.00	10.07
September	9.25	8.87	8.97	9.20	10.20
Ribs—					
July	10.80	9.90	9.92	10.25	11.37
September	10.55	10.05	10.17	10.50	11.52
Pork—					
July	16.55	15.40	15.72	16.45	21.37
September	16.52	15.62	15.97	16.80	20.31

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was weak and lower under liquidation which was started by heavy selling of September, believed to be for Western account. The break in the provision market, as well as the decline in cotton, had a tendency to discourage buying, and aside from fairly active covering the demand was poor. Final quotations were 2 to 10 points net lower.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.06@	6.00
July	6.08	6.04	6.04@6.06	6.01
August	6.19	6.12	6.12@6.13	6.20
September	6.32	6.22	6.24@6.25	6.34
October	6.34	6.29	6.27@6.29	6.37
November	....	....	6.36@6.39	6.37
December	6.40	6.39	6.37@6.40	6.42
January	6.46	6.42	6.43@6.44	6.47
February	....	....	6.46@6.49	6.50

COFFEE.

Total sales yesterday amounted to 8,750 bags, and in absence of aggressive operations either way price changes were narrow, closing 7 points net and 2 points net higher. The local spot market was inactive and unchanged on the basis of 7½c for Rio 7s.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.00	7.00	6.98@7.00	7.00
August	....	....	6.88@6.90	6.88
September	6.85	6.88	6.83@6.84	6.82
October	....	....	6.87@6.88	6.86
November	....	....	6.89@6.90	6.88
December	6.91	6.88	6.90@6.91	6.89
January	....	....	6.93@6.94	6.93
February	....	....	6.96@6.97	6.96
March	7.04	7.04	7.01@7.02	7.00
April	....	....	7.03@7.04	7.05
May	....	....	7.12@7.13	7.11
June	....	....	7.16@7.17	7.16

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 45,806 packages. The slight advance established on Tuesday on the highest grades of fresh creamery could not be sustained, and under some pressure to sell because of the very heavy offerings, there was a weaker and unsettled feeling. This extended to nearly all classes of stock and generally speaking was unsatisfactory. Creamery, extras, (93 score.) 27¼@28c; higher scoring, 28½@29c; firsts, 26@27½c; seconds, 24@25¼c; thirds, 23@23½c; State dairy, finest, 27@27½c; good to prime, 25@26½c; common to fair, 23@24½c; renovated, extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18½@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 37,788 cases. The arrivals are showing some decrease so far this week as compared with last May. Offerings of extras are moderate and lower grades are still larger than can be promptly moved, and there is continued pressure to sell these at unimproved prices. Very high grade goods are becoming scarce and show considerable firmness. The full range of values on Western is without quotable change; the great bulk of the business is in range of 17@19c, but there are some finer lots commanding the higher quotation for high grade firsts and extra firsts. Strictly prime dirties and checks are meeting some demand and are sustained, but there are comparatively few for which top quotations are obtainable. Nearby white eggs are in light supply and firm for the best grades, but quality and value still irregular. Fancy hennery brown eggs very scarce and wanted. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 22@23c; extra firsts, 20@21c; firsts, 18@19½c; seconds, 16½@18c; thirds and poorer, 14½@16c; dirties, No. 1, 15½@16c; No. 2 and poorer, 13½@15c; checks, good to choice, dry 16@13½c; culls and inferior, 12@14½c. Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 26@27c; ordinary to good, 22@25c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 22@25c; Western, gathered whites, 20@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 23@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 17½@23c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 24@25c.

RESORTS. NEW YORK.

TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:30 AND 11:30. NO ADMISSION CHARGED.
NED WAYBURN'S SEASIDE DIVERSION, "SPLASH ME"
The Greatest Ballroom Entertainment
HOTEL SHELBURNE
BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. OCEAN PARKWAY STATION
A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER, $2. Served Daily from Noon to Ten P. M.
MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes. Chicken Gumbo, Dixie Biscuits. Bisque of Clams. (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs; Sauce Tartare. Fried Squabs, Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn on Cob. Baked Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe. Coffee.

The Catskill Mountains
a region of
ROMANTIC SCENERY
ALTITUDE 2000 TO 4000 FEET
ATTRACTIVE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES
MANY TROUT STREAMS
POPULAR WALKS AND DRIVES
MOUNTAIN CLIMBING — CAMPING
A WONDERFUL COUNTRY
OF WILDWOOD CHARMS
The Ulster & Delaware R. R.
in connection with West Shore R. R., operates through trains, including Pullman service. The RIP VAN WINKLE EXPRESS leaves New York, Cortlandt Street, 12:40 noon, West 42d Street 1 o'clock P. M. daily except Sunday.
Steamers of the Hudson River Day Line make direct connection at Kingston Point with afternoon trains for all points in the mountains.
The Summer schedule for season of 1915 is now in effect.
The annual illustrated book with revised map of the Catskill Mountain section, and corrected list of over 1,000 hotels and boarding houses, will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.
N. A. SIMS, General Passenger Agent, Kingston, N. Y.

Gedney Farm Hotel
400 Acres of Chateau, Cottages, and Country Club
PERCHED on a hill 300 feet above tidewater—always breeze-swept.
OPEN ALL YEAR. Private Motor-Bus Service without charge. Table d'hote or a la carte. Under same management as the Allenhurst Club, Allenhurst, N. J., which is now open.
GEDNEY FARM HOTEL
White Plains, N. Y.
EDWARD H. CRANDALL

Why Not Commute from
Briarcliff Lodge,
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.?
30 Miles up the Albany Post Road.
50 Minute Electric Train Service to Scarboro.
600 Feet Elevation.
All the advantages of country life and the comforts of the best city hotel.
New York Office—402 Madison Avenue.

THE ANTLERS
ON RAQUETTE LAKE
Now Open for the Season.
The leading cottage and oldest family resort in the Adirondacks. Fine fishing, boating, tennis courts. All the amusements of summer resorts. Write for booklet. Address C. H. Bennett, Prop., Antlers Post Office, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

The Jackson Health Resort
Dansville, New York.
Dr. James H. Jackson, President.
Dr. Walter E. Gregory, Vice President.
Newton E. Gorham, Secretary.
Write for literature.

DUTCHER HOUSE PAWLING N.Y. GOLF
LELAND W. BLANKINSHIP, Lessee.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of ORANGE SUPPLY CO., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy Notice.

Receiver will sell at public auction, subject to confirmation, on Monday, July 12, 1915, at 11:00 A. M., at 593 Main Street, East Orange, N. J., the entire stock of plumbers' supplies and other merchandise of every kind belonging to the said bankrupt, located at said premises and in the warehouse of said bankrupt, together with automobiles, horses, wagons, harness, and good will of said bankrupt's business, the right to use trade name, "Orange Supply Co.," and the right title and interest of said bankrupt, and said receiver in and to all leases affecting bankrupt's place of business.

ERNEST C. LUM, Receiver,
786 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
BELDER & BILDER, Attorneys of Receiver, 790 Broad St., Newark, N. J., Romaine Building, Paterson, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MONARCH PIANO PLAYER AND ROLL CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 8, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 511 W. 42d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a piano player, music rolls, music roll machinery, roll paper, office furniture, fixtures, &c.; also billing machine, lathes, drills, motors, shafting, &c.

MARCUS HELFAND, Trustee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Trustee, 74 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GOOD STYLE WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 8, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 153 Wooster Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of millinery, machinery, safe, partitions, fixtures, etc.

SAMUEL H. LUMMIS, Receiver.
SAMUEL STURTZ, Attorney for Receiver, 198 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN SALUSKY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 8, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' and men's wearing apparel, suits, raincoats, boys' coats, dresses, hangers, forms, fixtures, etc.

CLARENCE M. LEWIS, Receiver.
BENJAMIN B. GRELLER, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS E. LANDON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 8, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Excelsior Stables, 166-172 East 124th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of two black horses, one team truck, two delivery wagons, and harness.

HARRY F. COSBY, Receiver.
WEIL & PURVIN, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH GREENWALD, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 8, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of jewelry, rings, chains, pins, safe, scales, &c.

ISRID WATSON, Trustee.
WILLIAM JASIE, Attorney for Trustee, 20 Vesey St., New York.

RESORTS. NEW YORK.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

FOREST HILLS INN
FOREST HILLS, L. I.
New Fireproof Hotel, nine miles from Herald Square, 15 minutes via L. I. electric trains (74 per day) or 25 minutes from Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn.
Charming environment, attractive, convenient, superb tennis courts, tea garden and Country Club.
References absolutely required. Request management for Booklet T. Room 716, 47 West 34th Street, New York.

Hotel Marion
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
ATTRACTIONS:
The Summer playground of the cultured and refined. Fine motoring roads; delightful air; the regatta and water sports; golf; ninety per cent young people. Trip by automobile or train is easy enjoyable and inexpensive; illustrated booklet; itinerary of trip, giving approximate cost, sent free.
JOSEPH H. MARVEL.

The Highest Class Hotel in the Catskills.
New GRAND HOTEL
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Altitude 2,500 ft.
Open. Scenery Unequalled.
15 to 20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Perfect sanitary conditions. Cuisine and service highest standard. Pure spring water. Superior grill. Reasonable prices. Ball Room; perfect dancing floor. Symphony orchestra; dancing afternoon and evening; instructors; prizes. Golf, tennis, billiards, pool, bowling tournaments. Oscar Hauter's superior saddle horses. Special rates for families. Transients $4 a day and up.
HARRISON S. DOWNS, Proprietor, Highmount P. O., N. Y.

THE REAL COUNTRY
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
10th season; 45 min. to 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; capacity 200; own dairy & vegetable garden; music, dancing; tennis; rates $9 up; outside sleeping porches; garage; furnished cottages; booklet.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
Kaaterskill, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
An Ideal Place to Spend the Summer. Accommodations for 1,200 Guests.
PAREN

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PAUL B. PUGH of 2,834 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $27,593 and no assets.

BELMONT WAIST AND DRESS CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Belmont Waist and Dress Co., Inc., manufacturer of waists and dresses at 120 West Seventeenth Street. Liabilities are $35,000 and assets $15,000.

HAZEN MORSE, manufacturing chemist at New Rochelle, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $14,623 and assets of $5,997.

CLEMENT LOVEJOY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Clement Lovejoy, dealer in women's apparel at 835 Westchester Ave. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,000.

HERZENSTEIN BROS., manufacturers of dresses at 138 West Twenty-fifth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $106,750 and assets of $85,098.

MARTIN HEINMAN, salesman of 936 Hoe Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,470 and no assets.

ALFRED E. SMITH, plumber of 1,065 Clay Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,352 and no assets.

MARKS CHAIN, painter of 1,250 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $995 and assets of $871.

ROBERT G. THOMAS & SON,(corporation,) wholesale dealers in coffee and tea, at 181 Duane Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $39,071 and assets of $29,503.

A. LOWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC., household articles, at 106 Fulton Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,737 and assets of $2,168.

MONARCH AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY.—Judge Learned Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on May 18 against the Monarch Auto Supply Company of 250 West Fifty-fourth Street.

JOHN T. BAUER.—Judge Learned Hand has confirmed a composition of John T. Bauer, dealer in meat and provisions at 1,070 Third Avenue, with creditors. Liabilities were $66,653.

MAX KRONSTADT.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Max Kronstadt, jewelry jobber at 71 Nassau Street, with creditors at twenty cents on the dollar cash.

PROFIT SHARING GROCERIES CORPORATION of 1,005 Columbus Avenue has assigned to Hugo Levy.

GOLDHAGEN & KLEIN.—Louis Goldhagen and Joseph Klein, manufacturers of dresses under the name of the Red Star Dress Company at 45 East Eighth Street, with a retail store at 1,609 Broadway, Brooklyn, under the name of the Novelty Dress House, have assigned to Morris Lavitt.

BLAUFARB & KATZ.—William Blaufarb and Thomas Katz, composing the firm of Blaufarb & Katz, jobbers in muslin underwear at 46 Allen Street, have assigned to Archibald Palmer. Liabilities are $3,000 and actual assets $500.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y.—The Standard Clay Refining Company of Sackett's Harbor, petition in bankruptcy; debts, $11,143; assets, $6,000.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—E. C. Johnson of Pewaukee, dealer in farm machinery and produce, filed a petition in bankruptcy, scheduling liabilities of $30,424.73 and assets of $22,585.65.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Herbert O. Tomlinson, office manager, Wheaton, Ill., voluntary petition; liabilities, $148,271; assets, $274. Tomlinson was formerly head of the Tomlinson-Humes Company, Inc., De Luxe Book Concern, which failed more than a year ago. In his liabilities Tomlinson lists an item of $65,000 for breach of contract for sale of books, Harry M. Lerengston of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., being the creditor. Another claim is for $30,000 by Walter Dunton of Boston, Mass., a former salesman for the Tomlinson-Hume concern.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Learned Hand in the U. S. District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

FRITZI SCHEFF, the singer.

N. Y. MAIL CO. of 42d West Thirteenth Street, which formerly had a contract for carrying the mails in this city, liabilities, $319,272.

LOUIS KATZ, real estate broker, Yonkers, liabilities $32,418.

JACOB ROSENFELD, manufacturer of dresses, 137 West Twenty-fifth Street, liabilities $30,057.

JAMES BERGMANN, druggist, 702 Amsterdam Avenue, liabilities $21,309.

FRANK C. GEVIN, ra.ncoats, 60 West Twenty-third Street, liabilities $18,432.

ELISS BROS. & GORDON, underwear manufacturers, of 608 Broadway, liabilities $29,401.

GREGORY D. VOGEL, ice cream parlors, 12 East Fourteenth Street, liabilities $18,438.

W. ADDELMAN, salesman, 147 East Fifteenth Street, liabilities $1,260.

AARON A. BALZER, clerk, 118 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, formerly butcher, liabilities $851.

ADOLPH HARTSTEIN, salesman, 200 Avenue A, formerly liquors, liabilities $8,977.

GUSTAV KORN, variety store, 882 Bleecker Street, liabilities $5,691.

DAVID MOSKOVITZ, waists, 62 Grand Street, liabilities $5,404.

JOSEF SEGAL, 549 West 125th Street, liabilities $798.

JOSEPH BRISKMAN, broker, 299 Broadway, liabilities $4,649.

LEOPOLD FRANK, salesman, 123 West Forty-fourth Street, liabilities $9,967.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Abramowitz, Samuel—H. C. Pell et al., $129.41.

Austrich Arc Lamp Co., Max Austrich, and Bruno Rothschild—New Netherland Bank of N. Y., $749.41.

Bertsford-Dickinson Co.—Herrmann & Grace Co., $1,986.65.

Buchanan, Chas. P.—I. F. Flatto, $1,027.02.

Braun, Frieda—Century Bank of City of N. Y., $915.62.

Boerner, Louise—J. S. Sills et al., $121.73.

Broadhurst, George—I. R. Broadhurst, $750.

Bandler, Max—Newark Ohio Furniture Co., $100.07.

Beechinor, Raymond J.—J. R. Taylor et al., $710.

Bach, Isidor—Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of N. Y., $10,938.31.

City of N. Y.—Lord & Hewlett, $12,886.46.

Collins, Matthew G.—J. M. Gardner, $1,099.97.

Commercial Fruit Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $115.71.

Couden, Elliott R., Edmund K. Stalle, and David D. Mallory—Chatham & Phoenix National Bank of N. Y., $6,210.56.

Cohen, Harry—S. M. Silverstein, $156.10.

Claxton, Edward—Akron Building Co., $135.87.

Cassidy, Joseph P., Wm. P., and David A.—Royal Card & Paper Co., $115.96.

Dudley, Thomas D.—E. A. Callanan, $1,116.89.

Donovan, Anna J., adm.—City Real Estate Co., $532.93.

Devenney, Margaret—J. McKeon, $173.25.

Dingland, Thomas J., and Annie N.—C. P. Leggett, $375.

Donahue, William — German-American Ins. Co., $321.16.

Davis, Wm. H.—R. Lavering, costs, $160.10.

Dickareson, Harold—E. L. Baldot et al., $425.10.

Diamond, Walter J.—Empire Cream Separator Co., $888.98.

Foley, Jeremiah J.—Colwell Lead Co., $247.91.

Farber, David—S. Kraus & Bro., Inc., $104.11.

Ginsberg, Max—Francis H. Leggett & Co., $150.20.

German, Otto J.—United Electric Light and Power Co., $169.60.

Grand Corrugated Paper Co., Inc.—L. Kolodkin et al., $299.65.

Gleason, Joseph J.—S. H. Harris, $2,934.56.

Hotter, Earl B.—A. S. Barnes, $466.83.

Imperial Investing Corporation—J. Devonish, $1,128.96.

Janpole & Werner Construction Co. and Louis Werner—J. Starobin, $168.32.

Kappe, Walter—American Agricultural Chemical Co., $168.50.

Kanarek, David, and Sophie Wiener—S. Cohen, $108.98.

Kiernan, Mary A.—Stewart Distilling Co., $54.10.

Kriegel, Leo—Figge & Hutwelker, $121.79.

Kelly, William H.—D. N. Case, $717.50.

Larsen, Vendla—W. Berger Mfg. Co., $313.88.

Limoli, Salvatore—G. Morelli, $106.65.

Leitzsaix, Paul E.—D. F. Kent, $399.29.

Lo Sardo, Antonio—A. Bakst et al., $128.94.

Monstaki, Maro—P. A. Minakakis, $427.22.

Miller, John R.—Shubert Theatrical Co., costs, $107.68.

Motor Coach Co., Inc.—F. H. Chase, $420.18.

Morris, George F.—Alfred Nelson Co., $189.50.

Mounjouredis, Petros T.—T. Panagakos, $468.63.

Mirky, Jacob—W. J. Salomon, $468.88.

Meredith, Daniel W.—T. N. Stevens, $789.18.

Murray, William J.—Joseph Stewart, Inc., $108.21.

Michels, Albert—F. E. Boehnicke et al., $540.72.

Middelman, Jacob—Louis De Jonge & Co., $120.50.

Geiss, Max—A. Bakst et al., $137.66.

Menikos, Meletios—T. Pangakos, $127.71.

Parisghy, Wilma L.—R. B. Freedman, $350.

Philip, Levy Contracting Co.—Burns Bros., $246.19.

Paige, Edward W.—Continental Insurance Co., $4,087.87.

Ribonson, Bernard, and Joseph E. Lauber—New York Telephone Co., $117.30.

Rmehart, John B. G.—W. D. Bosler, $274.27.

Specimen Chemicals—Alfred De Montebello & Co., $124.49.

Schrott, Robert—John J. Felin & Co., Inc., $180.85.

Solberg, Benjamin—G. Cowen et al., $105.06.

Shaw, Francis—Norman L. Munro Estate, Inc., $1,346.37.

Schmidt, Annie, or Amelia Neumeyer—A. Cossfeld, $5,206.75.

Sands, Howard B.—H. S. Wisner, $146.41.

Seeberg, Samuel—L. Goldman, $165.58.

Saxl, Leo—S. Hartung et al., $139.91.

Toilette Products Co., Inc.—Philip Munter Co., $574.41.

Turrell, Fletcher—M. Schurmacher, $1,029.54.

Wagner, William—E. P. Hanks et al., $811.81.

Williams, Louis B.—New Netherland Bank of New York, $520.38.

Williams, Louis B., and Perry R. Rowe—H. G. Aron, $603.75.

Vedanta Society of City of New York—F. L. Harrison, $4,527.90.

Wohl, Moses—W. W. De Bevoise, costs, $119.77.

Wigton, Susanna—New York Railways Co., costs, $112.

Winkler, Harry J.—A. Futterman, $320.83.

Woldruck Construction Co.—C. T. Willard Co., Inc., $762.58.

In Bronx County.

Armstrong, John R.—M. Blaine, $8,574.01.

Bohaty, Antonie and Joseph Stransky—W. J. Kindgen, $8,578.47.

Barkan, Jacob—B. Weiss, $52.82.

Carlson, Axel E.—Glokner & Blue Co., $16.80.

Sasso-Sams, $466.96.

Ciccarelli, Sam—C. Di Giovanni, $114.07.

Fort Masonry Co.—J. F. Mason, $218.

Greenberg, Samuel and Minnie—B. F. Greenthal et al., $282.27.

Gerlich, Charles J., Jr.—A. Kley, $667.61.

Goldstein, Louis—C. Sackman, $7,641.88.

MacLean, Arthur E.—N. Y. Window Shade Co., $196.60.

Nelson, John N.—A. L. Granger, $38.19.

Pearce, Herbert H.—D. J. Barnett, $73.72.

Rosenberg, Isaac—I. & M. Realty Co., Inc., $35.72.

Rudoulf, Hans and Otto—M. Schwartz, $80.97.

Sobarsky, Mary—D. Grossman, $22.72.

Santoro, Donato and Raffaele D'Annucci—L. Contessa, $400.01.

Turk, Charles R., as guardian—Defender Construction Company, $106.50.

Wundrack, Bertha—M. A. Wacke, $214.65.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Adler, Pearl L.—M. Belitser, June 10, 1915, $481.18.

Smith, Sanford—J. Martin, Oct. 19, 1911, $207.25.

Scally, John—H. Bartley, Feb. 15, 1915, $218.82.

Watter, Edward—O'Neill-Adams Co., —May 26, 1915, $214.41.

Levenson Wrecking Co.—W. J. Lewis, Feb. 15, 1915, $166.14.

Lavy, Chas. M.—E. S. Burwell, June 8, 1915, $112.88.

Morris, Gouverneur—B. Altman & Co., June 22, 1915, $128.18.

Reitzfeld, Isaac—M. E. Hartnedy, May 14, 1912, $224.72.

Knickerbocker Storage Warehouse and Alfred Freeman, Marshal, &c.—Franklin Office Furniture Co., July 1, 1915, (canceled.) $323.05.

In Bronx County.

Gilman, Abe—H. Gillman, July 2, 1915, $132.61.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following have passed non-competitive tests in the positions named:

Assistant foreman, President's office, Queens—John A. K. Barto, 83; Philip Keller, 83.

Gardener, Parks Department, Manhattan and Richmond—Anthony A. Hearn, 80; Patrick J. Johnson, 80; Patrick Higgins, 78; Patrick Fay, 70; P. J. Roehli, 70.

Pathological chemist, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals—Alexander O. Gettler, 80.

Stenotype operator, Civil Service Commission—Helen Schoenfeld, 87.50.

Deputy Chief, Bureau of Fire Prevention, Fire Department—Edwin S. Coy, 85.

United States.

Women will not be admitted to the teachers' examination for the Philippine Islands on Aug. 18 and 19 unless they are the wives, immediate relatives, or fiancees of men examined for teacher or assistant, or appointed to or already employed in the Philippine service, except that those who have had special experience in the teaching of domestic science and home economy, or have had training in these subjects and are applicants for positions as special teachers of domestic science and home economy, may be admitted.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that the following be assigned as teachers in charge of high school annexes from Sept. 1, 1915, to Aug. 31, 1916:

Manhattan—Commerce, Walter H. Eddy and Forest Grant; Julia Richman, David L. Arnold, Hanna Wehle, and Idalitte Carpenter; Wadleigh, Katherine Speir. The Bronx—Evander Childs, Henry Keigwin, Clayton Dunford, and Henry R. Pyne; Morris, Irving W. Heiker; Brooklyn—Bushwick, William J. Morrey and Lewis B. Semple; Commercial, Charles H. Teeter; Eastern District, Anna L. Phillips; Girls', Alice Higgins; Manual Training, Clarence J. Smith and Arthur L. Baker.

The Principals of P. S. 71 and 80, Queens, have been allowed to discontinue the teaching of French.

The Brooklyn Women Principals' Association has condemned the proposal to economize school funds by the consolidation of schools.

Eighteen teachers who will be eligible for retirement on Sept. 1 have been granted leave of absence for one year from that date on half pay. This action is due to the bad condition of the retirement fund.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The storm that was over the middle plains States Tuesday night is now central over Illinois, and moving eastward. This disturbance has been attended by showers and heavy local rains in the south portion of the region of the Great Lakes, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and Southern Wisconsin. The heaviest rainfalls in inches were as follows: Valentine, Neb., 4.01; Davenport, Iowa, 3.62; Terre Haute, Ind., 3.70; Indianapolis, 3.48. Showers are also reported from scattered points in the Northwest States and along the South Atlantic Coast.

Lower temperatures prevail over the lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and Montana, while changes elsewhere were unimportant. Temperatures are near or above the seasonal average in the South and below it throughout the North.

In the Middle Atlantic States and New England there will be showers Thursday and partly cloudy weather, probably preceded by showers in the morning on Friday. In the Lake region and the Ohio Valley the weather will be cloudy Thursday, with showers in the lower Lake region and the Ohio Valley and generally fair weather on Friday in these districts.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday. Temperatures will rise Friday in the Lake region, and it will change little elsewhere over the Eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh south and southeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south, except east on South Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Thursday. Friday partly cloudy, probably preceded by showers.

New England—Showers Thursday and probably Friday.

Western New York—Showers Thursday. Friday probably fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	56	67	4 P. M.	67	75
6 A. M.	54	65	6 P. M.	68	74
9 A. M.	58	72	9 P. M.	66	69
12 M.	61	77	11 P. M.	66	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 71; for the corresponding date last year it was 61; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 75.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 78 degrees, at 12:40 P. M.; minimum, 64 degrees, at 5 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:40—206	Clinton St.; Lippman & Hauptman	Slight
7:35—544	W. 128 St.; L. Ottinger	Slight
9:50—50	Oliver St.; Jos. Genery	Slight
10:25—418	E. 5 St.; Salvatore Amato	$20
10:55—235	W. 25 St.; Chas. Rubinger	None.
11:05—1,919	B'way; not given	Slight
11:40—91	7 Av.; Hyman Babich	Slight
P. M.		
12:25—6	and 10 7 Av.; Benj. Meyers	Slight
1:05—17	W. 37 St.; R. Van Winkle Tea Co.	Slight
3:15—1,857	3 Av.; H. Wagman	Slight
5:50—300	E. 104 St.; Morris Tischler	None
6:00—200	Convent Av.; Mary Travers	Slight
6:06—786	E. 152 St.; Freedstein & Meyer	Slight
6:15—582	E. 147 St.; Bridget Fisher	Slight
6:30—451	W. 140 St.; George Walsh	Slight
7:05—2	E. 45 St.; Van Howard	Slight
7:10—53	Lewis St.; Max Kesselman	Slight
7:20—15	Goerck St.; Jennie Lend	Slight
7:32—369	E. 152d St.; Mary Herbert	Slight
7:45—218	W. 150 St.; not given	Slight
8:10—136	E. 38 St.; Fredk. Ashford	Slight
8:30—502	W. 48 St.; Henry Schultz	Slight
8:30—44	7 St.; Annie Willikin	Slight
8:40—210	Grand St.; E. J. Anderton	Slight
9:05—1,574	B'way; Strand Dress Shop	Slight
9:30—E. River, opp.	Coriears St. (motor boat);	Joseph Vandenburg. Not given
9:45—816	E. 14 St.; Harry Levine	Slight
10:25—406	E. 73 St.; Mary Fried	Slight
11:10—2,082	3 Av.; M. Entois	$500
11:25—700	E. 9 St.; Samuel Zimmer	Slight

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means reverse or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Loughery<Borden Cond Milk Co.
Shapiro<Wells Fargo & Co.
D'Amato<Pittsburgh Const Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar.

N Y & Bermudes Co<Mawickel.
US<SS Frankmourt.
Whitney<Universal Film Mfg Co, (2.)
U S Hoffman Co<Murino.
US<Tug C N Kimball.
US<Tug Bee.
US<Ill Surety Co.
Doherty<Smith.
Indian Drinking Cup<Hrtzt.
Panaulias<Ford.
Hough<Societe Electrique.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Court Room No. 2, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Metapan SS Co<SS Iowan.
Lewis<SS Maldegard.
Ocean Freight Line<Lewis.
Northrup<Tug Bern.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Naturalization—At 9:30 A. M.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal Calendar—At 2 P. M.

US<American D Syndicate.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Phillipson<Smith, (2.)
Re Wallace Av. (2.)
Berg<Hyman.
Kissell<Cathcart, (2.)
Burwell<Gramm & Cor
Deutsch<Levin.
Friedel<Or East Cas.
Stolts<Rumore.
Garber<Sofried Con Co
Re J F Champlin Hotel U Distillers<Reichert.
N Y Sav Bank<Kutner.
Clapp<Colburn.
Bondy<Robinson.
Gillespie<Zimmerman.
Re Lachmann.
Merchants Nat'l Bank<Collora, (3.)
Israel<A Realty Co.
Ford<Heaney.
Titus<Titus.
Koster<On Trust Co.
Neher<Neher.
Straus<Bertuch.
Irwin<Segelbohm.
Re Ins of Educ Travel, Inc.
Stember<Stember.
Mutual Life<Fisher.
Gen Electric Motor Co<F W Bussing Co.
Re Faraone, (Socy of Mutual Assistance.)
Re Deneo, (same.)
Kogen<Kogen.
Re Hollheimer, (Jackson.)
Mitchell<Henry.
Seamen's Bank for Sav<Bach.
Schreiber<Gem Stop Co
Meares<D. L & W RR
Sonderman<Sonderman
Cent Trust<Silver.
Caruso<McGovern.
Stainson<Biglin.
Meyers<Ehret.

PART II.—Guy, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Case on Moller<Moller.
No day calendar.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Kate Rosankrans, Charles McCready, Mary Hanston, John Miller, Herman Knoll,

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. June term continued.
Contested wills:
Silvia C. Milligan,

William A. Bell, Robert Hornby, Malcolm N. Butler, Emma Brockhaus, George O. Bremser.

Kate Sullivan.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Am Slicing Machine<Wagner.
Richards<Kleson.
Geffen<Podiesh.
Aaron<Liberty Metal Mfg.
Cohen & Brown<Wilas Realties.
Spinelli<Grossman Bros, &c.
Waxelbaum<Appelbaum.
Marino<Southard Co.
Midrun<Klein.
Meyer<Newman.
Levine<Greines, (2.)
Winegrad<Salomon.
Sams<Levy.
Firstein<Weingarten.
Goldberg<Fleischer, (2)
Taub<Walter.
Lind<Roth.
Reynolds<Hunter.
Taffet<Blumenfeld.
Stromm<Market St Realty.
Emett<Sulzberger & Sons Co.
Wiener<Powal.
Hall & Co<Littauer.
Safir<No British & Mere Ins.
Melkleham & Dinsmore<Fuller.
Herman<Leland.
Herman<Pines.
Frank<Stand Mail Order Co.
Jasper<Sussman.
H George & Rosenbaum Co<Bluestein Co.
Mead<Trigger.
Lord & Taylor<Pritchard.
Richmond Assets Col Co<Bach.
Eppolato<Eppolato.
Rehbein<Ibert.
Wilberg<Standard Charcoal Co.
Kelly<Schmadeke Coal Co.
Leszabrink<Schiff.
Hitchcock<Vause.
Wilson<Gillette Clipping Mach Co.
Re Rutland Road.
Hettenroth<Brooklyn Cooperage Co.
Forman<Am Realty Co.
Re Title to 76th and 77th Sts.
Re Bay Parkway and Kings Highway.
B'klyn Trust Co<Kings Co Mtge Co.
Lawyers Mtge Co<Boate.
Am Mfg Co<Purdy, (2)
Town of Shelter Island<Nicol.
Re 76th and 77th Sts. (Temple Impt Co.)
O'Brien<Cormick.
Ennis<Ennis.
Cropsey<Tieman.
Epstein<Keil.
Newman<Mandel.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:

Sarah J. Hanson, John Ferraguth, Susan W. Doutney, Julius Hirshkind, Mary F. Clyne.
Estates of:
William A. Malley, Joseph B. Philson, James Simpson.
Accounting of:
Charles F. Green, John Huner.
Gertrude Lauder.
Wolf Sahn, John Voorhis, James L. Newman, William L. Dowling, Louis Berger, Lydia Easton, Levi Cohen, John H. Krogmann, Otto Wiemann.
Administrations of:
Heneretta Hendrickson.
Charles Hirshkind, Augusz Bauer.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:36|Sun sets..7:38|Moon rises..1:11

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:31	4:53	10:40	11:31
Governors Island	5:20	5:43	11:34	12:08
Hell Gate	7:10	7:33	1:04	1:49

Arrived—Wednesday, July 7.

SS Espagne, Bordeaux, June 27.
SS Stampalia, Genoa, June 22.
SS Ranee, Bordeaux, June 21.
SS Athinai, Palermo, June 20.
SS Cushing, Copenhagen, June 30.
SS Taunton, Jamaica, June 30.
SS Cos. of Giorgio, Jamaica, July 1.
SS Hercules, Algiers, June 14.
SS Belagio, Penarth, June 23.
SS Colorado, Galveston, July 1.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, July 4.
SS S. V. Luckenbach, Balboa, June 29.
SS Evanger, Astilla, July 7.
SS Huronian, Liverpool, June 26.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	June 19
Celia	Balboa	June 27
Francesco	Hull	June 30
Saturne	Dundee	June 22
Philadelphian	London	June 30
Eastern Prince	Bahia	June 16
Wico	Aarhuus	June 23
Camoens	Victoria	June 19
Kumi Maru	Plymouth	June 25
Caracas	San Juan	July 3
Creole	New Orleans	July 3
Almirante	Kingston	July 5
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	July 6

DUE TOMORROW.

Baltic	Liverpool	June 25
Llama	Copenhagen	June 24
Matanzas	Grenada	July 6
Panama	Cristobal	July 6
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 6
El Occidente	Galveston	July 6
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 6

DUE SATURDAY.

Urbino	Hull	June 26
Hathersleck	Hull	June 26
Daltonhall	Port Talbot	June 26
Apache	Jacksonville	July 7

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 3
Principe di Udine	Gibraltar	June 30
Nord Amerika	Seville	June 28
Rhode Pagelund	Bordeaux	June 30
Nevadan	Balboa	June 28
Rotterdam	Avonmouth	July 2
Acre	Para	June 26
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 8

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Jeshua, Montevideo	12:00 M.	1:00 P.M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hammershus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Yumuri, Santiago	———	12:00 M.
Drumcliffe, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Frances, S. Domingo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Bahia	8:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Saramacca, Demerara	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hortensius, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	3:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples	———	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Kronland, Balboa	———	10:00 A.M.
Colorado, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Lampassa, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Athinai, Piraeus	———	4:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 7.

SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 11th, forenoon. Holland-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 228 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Topila, Port Arthur to New York, was 150 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 420 miles S. at noon.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 343 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 505 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Antilla, Progreso to New York, was 570 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 212 miles S. at noon.

SS Guantanamo, Progreso to New York, was 162 miles S. at noon.

SS Caracas, La Guayra to New York, was 175 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Brilliant, Sabine to New York, was 210 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 230 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Satsuma, Dundee to New York, was 300 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.

SS Millinocket, Stockton to New York, passed Hedge Lightship at 7:30 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Ryndam, at Rotterdam, July 7.
SS Hellig Olav, at Copenhagen, July 7.
SS Niagara, at Bordeaux, July 7.
SS Minos, at Genoa, July 7.
SS Lackawanna, at Liverpool, July 6.
SS Narragansett, at London, July 6.
SS South Pacific, at Sydney, July 6.

Sailed.

SS Rochambeau, from Bordeaux, July 4.
SS Montevideo, from Las Palmas, July 6.
SS Indra, from Hongkong, July 5.
SS Kelvingrove, from Glasgow, July 6.
SS Sardinia, from St. Thomas, July 7.
SS Harpagus, from Gibraltar, July 7.
SS Merton Hall, from Calcutta, July 2.
SS Afghan Prince, from Barbadoes, July 4.
SS Nagata, from Sabang, July 5.
SS Roma, from Bordeaux, July 2.

Passed.

SS Caserta, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Ischia, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS City of Bombay, for New York from Calcutta, passed Perim.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 10, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. July 13, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. July 20, SS Tamale.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 15, SS Rotterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 27, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 15, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Manoa Maru ..... July 11
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Mara ..... July 12
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Titan ..... July 13
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) via San Francisco)—Marama ..... July 19
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially adressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... July 30

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, June 9; Sydney, June 11; Wellington, June 14, and Auckland, June 15—which arrived per steamer Makura, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 2, and mails dated Manila, June 4; Mukden, June 10; Shanghai, June 12, and Yokohama, June 17, which arrived per steamer Mexico Mara, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 3, and mails dated Shanghai, June 15; Kobe, June 19, and Yokohama, June 20, which arrived per steamer Minnesota, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 3, and mails dated Manila, June 5; Hongkong, June 8; Shanghai, June 11; Yokohama, June 19, and Honolulu, June 29, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Chiyo, were dispatched east on July 5. These mails are due in New York today and Friday, July 9, respectively.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BREMSER, CHARLES O., (June 30;) personalty, $5,000; $1,000 to nephew, George Robert Bremser; residue to brother, Emil Bremser.

HADLEY, SARAH A., (details elsewhere.)

O'DONNELL, MARGARET E., (June 1;) personalty, $800; realty, $1,200; a grandchild, Alice G. McBride, gets $300; one-half residue to son, Thomas J.; other half and household effects to daughter, Olivia G.

TONJAN, Anna (March 18;) personalty, $100; realty, $2,000; all to widower, Bernard.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Appointments July 8 as patrol, grades indicated, transferred from Board of Water Supply: First grade—C. J. Ryan, 1; F. Rosenbaum, 2; W.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

$700,000 Retail Lease on Fifth Avenue—Jay Gould Estate Rental on Park Row—Investor Buys in Front Street —Bronx Block Front Sold—Long Island Buyers.

Two important leases of more than usual note contributed to the features of interest in the realty market yesterday. One involved a Park Row ownership of the Jay Gould estate, for use as a moving-picture house, and the other was in the upper Fifth Avenue retail centre, indicating the opening at an early date of another large shoe store there.

Hanan & Sons leased for a new uptown branch the store, basement and first floor of the building at 516 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-third Street. The space is now occupied by the Maison Maurice. The new tenants plan extensive alterations to the store front, with the idea of making it one of the attractive shops on the avenue.

The lease has been made through Clark T. Chambers for the Rowan Realty Company, controlled by Mrs. Angie M. Booth. The three floors taken have dimensions of about 29 by 125. The lease is for twenty years at an aggregate rental approximating $700,000.

Jay Gould Estate Property Leased for Moving-Picture House.

At an aggregate rental of about $550,000, the Reliable Company, of which Joseph Weinstock is President, has leased from the estate of Jay Gould the entire building at 31 and 32 Park Row.

The building covers a plot 48.1 by 106.6, and at the expiration of the present lease, on May 1, 1916, it is the intention of the lessees to erect on the site a new building devoted entirely to the display of moving pictures. William H. Whiting and Company negotiated the lease, which is for a period of twenty-one years for the Gould estate.

Front Street Building Sold.

The five-story business building at 67 and 69 Front Street, near Old Slip, on plot 37 by 88, has been sold by William A. White & Sons for the Preferred City Real Estate Company to an investor. The property was purchased by the sellers in 1911 and extensively altered.

Buy East Side Church Site.

Morris Cukor and the Rev. Dr. Zoltan Kuthy, acting for the First Magyar Reformed Church, have purchased the two private houses 346 and 348 East Sixty-ninth Street, 33.4 by 77.4, for the purpose of erecting a church building. The plans for the structure have been approved by the Building Department, and the demolition of the old structures will begin in a few days.

Recent Buyers.

L. Napoleon Levy and Nathan Hirsch are the buyers of the dwelling at 28 West Fifty-eighth Street, sold Tuesday by William B. May & Co. for Edwin T. Holmes.

The Baumanson Realty Company is the buyer of the plot 75 by 157 feet on the north side of 176th Street, midway between Boston Road and Daly Avenue.

Builder Buys Bronx Block Front.

A vacant block front on the south side of 181st Street, between Crotona Parkway and Mohegan Avenue, has been purchased by Jacob Bloom from Peter Leckler, Jr., as executor.

The plot, which fronts 145 feet on the street and 52 feet on each avenue, will be improved by the buyer with flat houses.

Bronx Sales.

Walter M. Wechsler has purchased from the V. R. Building Corporation, Vogel & Rosenberg, 816 East 176th Street and 735 Crotona Park, north, two new five-story apartment houses, the former on a plot 50 by 100 feet and the latter on a plot 50 by 97 feet. Mr. Wechsler gave in part payment the northwest corner of Broadway and Academy Street, 100 by 100 feet, in the Dyckman section. The V. R. Building Corporation has no immediate plans for the improvement of the corner. Alexander Selkin and David Mintz negotiated the transaction, which involved about $175,000.

Long Island.

The J. Albert Johntra Company has sold the property owned by Thomas Carlson located at 54 Pappington Street, Flushing, to Paul Weschler. The plot is 26 by 100 feet, and improved by a modern two-family house.

Leon A. Birck sold a plot, 100 by 150, on Grace Court, adjoining Kensington, at Great Neck, to Louis Gardner of Manhattan.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have sold for August Janssen a new ten-room stucco and hollow tile residence, located on a plot of one-quarter of an acre, at Plandome, to R. Thompson of Manhattan.

F. S. Ritter sold to William E. Burkhardt a large dwelling on Cathedral Avenue, Floral Garden, L. I.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold for a client a plot, 75 by 100, embracing three lots on Brook or Adelaide Avenue, corner of Fourth Street, near Guyon Avenue, Oakwood, Staten Island, to W. R. Sainsbury of Manhattan.

Commercial Leases.

Jacob Finkels & Son have leased for the William Kramer Sons Realty Co. the old Atlantic Garden building, at 50 to 54 Bowery, to John Miele, who will alter it for vaudeville and moving picture shows. The lease is for a term of years, aggregating $100,000.

S. H. Raphael Company has leased for the Posada Realty Company the store at 1,675 Broadway to the Herlihy-Hull Company, Inc.

Huberth & Huberth have leased in the Circle Building the store and basement at 1,840 Broadway, together with office room on the second floor to the Lexington Motor Car Company for a term of years.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. William G. Fitch the five-story American basement dwelling at 113 East Fortieth Street to E. A. Southern, the actor.

The Houghton Company has leased for James J. Phelan Company the four-story and basement dwelling, 68 West Eighty-fifth Street, to Viola D. W. Mann for a term of five years.

Queensboro Bridge Hearing Friday.

Tomorrow morning at 10:30 the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will hold a special meeting at the City Hall to consider and decide the question of the best method of bringing the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Subway trains of the Broadway-Fifty-ninth Street line from Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, Manhattan, across the East River to the Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

C. G. M. Thomas, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, which has been very active in advocating the building of tunnels, said yesterday: "We expect to appear before the members of the board several hundred strong in a final effort to conbe made in the plan heretofore an-vince the city officials that the manufacturers, merchants, business men, and home owners of Queens are a unit in their determination that no change shall be announced of building tunnels under the East River.

"The construction of tunnels can be accomplished at less total cost to the City of New York, and, according to the offer made by the Degnon Contracting Company in December, 1914, the operation of these trains into Queens can be had at as early a date as by reconstructing Queensboro Bridge. At the same time the present wide roadway of 53 feet will be left intact for the ever-increasing vehicular traffic due to the wonderful industrial and residential development of Queen Borough.

"There is no doubt that the easy access from Queens to Manhattan by way of the bridge has been one of the most potent factors in bringing to Queens manufacturers who wished to be located within easy reach of their Manhattan markets. To reduce the availability of the bridge roadway will discourage further industrial development, and I doubt if the serious effect upon the borough of narrowing the bridge roadway is fully appreciated."

Realty Notes.

The first sale of an active membership in the Real Estate Board of New York, under the amendments to the constitution passed on June 15 last, has just been consummated. The parties concerned are Arthur Truslow, associated with the Ruland & Whiting Company, who has sold his membership to Townsend Hornor of Hornor & Co. Mr. Truslow has now applied for registered membership in the Board.

Plans have been filed for altering the four-story dwelling on the west side of Madison Avenue, 27 feet north of Forty-eighth Street, into a six-story structure for stores and bachelor apartments. David Dows is the owner. The cost is placed at $25,000 by John W. & Eliot Cross, the architects.

The New York Title Insurance Company has loaned $38,000 on the apartment houses at 781 Amsterdam Avenue and 171 West Ninety-eighth Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Wooster St, 70 and 72, e s, 190.2 ft n of Broome St, 60x100x irregular, eight-story loft and store building; Seamen's Bank for Savings against Jacob Corday et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; E. J. Murphy, referee; due, $43,974; taxes, &c., $6,866.74; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

Sutton Place, 24, w s, 20.5 ft n of 58th St, 20x86.5, four-story flat; Adonilram Clark et al. against J. D. Braue et al.; Roe & Hattorneys; L. B. Faber, referee; due, $16,635.84; taxes, &c., $327.42; subject to two mortgages, aggregating $9,000; to the plaintiff for $1,000 over prior liens.

By Henry Brady.

24th St, 133 West, n s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 25x114.6, seven-story loft and store building; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. against A. von den Driesch et al.; Sanford, R. & K., attorneys; N. T. Phillips, referee; due, $49,120.90; taxes, &c., $3,500; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

145th St, 496 West, s s, 212.6 ft e of Convent Av, 15.6x99.11, four-story dwelling; Julia Coddington et al. against Rose Leavit et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Winter Russell, referee; due, $11,605.26; taxes, &c., $375.10; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

8th Av, 2,837, w s, 24.11 ft n of 151st St, 25x81, five-story flat and stores; Josephine Mulholland against Arthur Otten et al.; W. P. Clare, attorney; A. M. Russell, referee; due, $5,690.81; taxes, &c., $546.76; to Charles Wendt for $15,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Madison Av, 3,081, n e corner of 131st St, 23x98, five-story flat and stores; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Abraham Solomon et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; Benno Lewinsen, referee; due, $32,616.38; taxes, &c., $2,216.16; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.8, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also.

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenment; adjourned to July 14.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

30th St, 7 East, n s, 164.4 ft e of 5th Av, 21.5x81.2, three-story dwelling; J. W. Sterling against W. C. O'Brien et al.; J. A. Garver, attorney; N. T. Phillips, referee; due, $47,829.22; taxes, &c., $2,372.47.

By Joseph P. Day.

94th St, 78 West, s s, 55 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x72.8, five-story flat; B. E. Babell, executor, &c., against P. & W. Holding Co. et al.; C. V. Gabriel, attorney; J. J. Halpin, referee; due, $48,709.17; taxes, &c., $552.

22d St, 425 to 429 East, n s, 354.7 ft e of 1st Av, 49.10x98.9, vacant; George Dorsch against Margaret Daub et al.; J. C. Hoenninger, attorney; H. G. Gray, referee; due, $7,114.60; taxes, &c., $857.97; subject to first mortgage of $8,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

177th St, 17 West, n e corner Davidson Av, 81.11x78.11x30x99, four-story dwelling; W. J. Seaman against J. P. Fox et al.; Speir & B., attorneys; M. J. Scanlan, referee; due, $5,146.81; taxes, &c., $440.15; subject to mortgage of $9,500.

By Samuel Marx.

236th St, s s, 150 ft e of Oneida Av, 25x100, vacant; Samuel Hollander against M. H. Jackson et al.; B. G. Oppenheim, attorney; I. F. Cohen, referee.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Coster St, 634, e s, 420 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100, two-story dwelling; W. G. Lane against Hunts Point Estates et al.; Miller, Ist Lv. & T., attorneys; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $6,511.15; taxes, &c., $128.72.

Faile St, 623, w s, 200 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys and referee; due, $6,254.45; taxes, &c., $67.35.

Faile St, 625, w s, 225 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; same against same; Action 3; same attorneys and referee; due, $6,253.31; taxes, &c., $67.35.

Arthur Av, 2,064, e s, 188.7 ft n of 179th St, 16.8x116.6x16.9x115; Dorothea Bauer against E. K. Stigler et al.; Julius Miller, attorney; C. C. Marrin, referee; due, $1,448.72; taxes, &c., $123.29.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, n w corner of 54th St, for a two-story garage, sales room, and repair shop, 61.11x92.2; estate of Richard S. Ely, Avon, Conn., owner; S. E. Gage, 28 East 49th St, architect; cost, $28,500.

Creston Av, e s, 224.25 ft n of 184th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x82.6; Gersmann-Lozner, Inc., (Julius Gersmann, 455 East 173d St, President,) owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 148th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Southern Boulevard, northerly intersection of Boston Road, for a one-story brick store, 8.7x25.8; Corlears Realty Co., (Emanuel G. Rach, 1,200 Madison Av, President,) owner; Robert N. Cleverdon, 2,207 Andrews Av, architect; cost, $1,800.

Goodridge Av, e s, 133 ft s of 250th St, for a two-story and attick brick dwelling, 21x49; Delafield estate, (Eugene Delafield, 27 Cedar St, executor,) owner; Carlton Van Valkenberg, 140 West 57th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Madison Av, w s, 27 ft n of 48th St, to a four-story dwelling; D. Dows, 45 Wall St, owner; J. W. & E. Cross, 10 East 47th St, architects; cost, $25,000.

61d St, 12 East, to a four-story dwelling; J. G. Agar, premises, owner; H. C. Pelton, 3 West 28th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, n e corner of 13th St, 103x87; Sigismund Levy to Michel, his wife, 77 East 70th St, a life estate, all liens, June 14; attorney, S. W. Stern, 154 Nassau St.....$35,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 92, w s, 25.5 ft s of 64th St, 25x100; Morris Glockner to Frieda Glockner, 2,441 7th Av, and Elise Glockner, 1,014 Hoe Av, (mtg $27,000,) Oct. 30, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$100

DIVISION ST, 41, s s, 25x½ block; Division St, 43-43½, s s, 100.8 ft w of Market St, 25x 53.3; Meyer Wesell to Louis Winkler, 54 Division St, and ano., (mtg $80,000, July 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

RUTGERS PLACE, 24, s s, 57.7 ft w of Clinton St, 25.5x72.3x25.7x71.10, (foreclosure, April 22, 1913;) Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Emily M. Wheeler, 824 West 108d St, July 6; attorneys, Mitchell & M., 44 Wall St.....$14,000

SPRING ST, 192, s s, 25x100; John Capasso to Joseph Libonati, 576 West Broadway, ½ part, (mtg $25,000,) s. July 6; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 61 Chambers St.$5,100

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 160.2 ft n of 185th St, 54.5x115; Wadsworth-Washington Corporation, 2,058 6th Av to 256 Wadsworth Avenue Co., 59 Wall St, (mtg $55,000,) July 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

1ST AV, 1,729-1,731, w s, 50.8 ft s of 99th St, 50x100; Helena Arnstein to Irma Steiner, 245 Willis Av, Bronx, (mtg $5,000,) July 6; attorney, M. S. Schecht, 34 Pine St....$1

1ST AV, 309-311, s w corner of 18th St, 46x80; Julius and Michael Maier, executors, &c., of Louis Maier, to Julius Maier, 1,186 Lexington Av, ½ part, all liens, May 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$25,500

SAME PROPERTY; Julius Maier to Lydia B. Maier, 1,186 Lexington Av, all of, all liens, May 26; attorney, same.....$1

14TH ST, 141 East, n s, 100.3 ft w of 3d Av, 25.6x103.3; Doric Construction Co. to Lily Holding Co., 115 Broadway, all liens, July 1; attorney, S. B. Lillienstarn, 115 Broadway..$

31ST ST, 219 East, n s, 227 ft e of 3d Av, 17x98.9; Amelia S. Lansing to Ellen Sandberg, 217 East 31st St, May 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

28TH ST, 345 West, n s, 302.6 ft e of 9th Av, 18x98.9; L. J. Kreshover, Inc., to David Mainzer, 345 West 28th St, ½ part, (mtg $12,000,) all liens, July 6; attorneys, Myers, K. & S., 125 Broadway.....$100

59TH ST, 515 West, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, (foreclosure, July 2;) Samuel Bicker, referee, to Harry Rodman, 13 East 108th St, (mtg $15,000,) July 7; attorney, Arthur Smith, 111 Broadway.....$300

68TH ST, 54 West, n s, 243.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5; National Savings Bank of Albany to Cecil A. Hart, 55 West 88th St, July 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

71ST ST, n s, 385 ft e of Park Av, 20x102.2; Mary Lyons Realty Co. to Ambrose Realty Co., 1,776 Broadway, (mtg $45,000,) July 6; attorney, Thomas H. Baskerville, 46 Cedar St....$100

75TH ST, 319 East, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Fanny Weinfeld to Crescent-Star Realty Co., 211 East 85th St, (mtg $28,000,) July 2.....$1

77TH ST, 111 West, n s, 118.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x104.5; David Webster to Helen L. Neumann, 758 West End Av, e. s. g., July 6; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$1

86TH ST, 103 West, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 22.4x102.2; Katherine V. McGowan to Jane McGowan, 103 West 84th St, e. s. g., all liens, June 1; attorney, J. G. Moses, 52 William St.....$1

88TH ST, 229 East, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Charles Eberhardt, 1,928 Madison Av, Long Island City, to Sophia Martin, 1,368 Lexington Av, (mtg $12,000,) July 6; attorneys, Slade & S., 200 Broadway...$100

89TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x½ block; Jennie H. Levy to F. C. Beach Realty Corporation, 261 Broadway, (mtg $20,000,) June 14; attorneys, Gilbert & Wessell, 50 Cedar St.....$100

103D ST, 159 East, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100.11; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Louis Jacobson, 139 East 103d St, h. and s., July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

115TH ST, n s, 26 ft w of Park Av, 27x76.5, with all right, title, and interest to strip 0.5x27 in depth, adjoining on the n; Rebecca Kreugel to Reuben Rosenfeld, 367 West 119th St, (mtg $15,000,) July 6; attorney, Edward A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St.....$100

121ST ST, 362 East, s s, 98.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.7x104.1; L. J. Kreshover, Inc., to David Mainzer, 345 West 28th St, ½ part, July 6; attorneys, Myers, K. & S., 135 Broadway..$1

207TH ST, e s, 100 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 65x100; Richard R. Masten to Knickerbocker Realty Holding Corporation, 180 Broadway, (mtg $8,000,) July 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,067, w s, 37.5x128.4; Anton Antosch to Rae Marcus, 1,017 Trinity Av, July 6; attorney, I. Cohen, 280 Broadway..$1

BROOK AV, 1,526, e s, 25x100.11; Ernestine Sturm to Gertie Halpin, 117 East 118th St, (mtg $14,000,) July 1; attorney, M. Heller, 6 Beekman St.....$1

CLINTON AV, n w corner of 179th St, 25x100; also Crotona Av, n e corner of 179th St, 26x100; Frederick Wein to Margherita Cavaliere et al., 2,167 Belmont Av, (mtg $5,500,) July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

CRESTON AV, w s, 25 ft n of 182d St, 25x 120; Henry Tiedjens to Hans W. Goetze, 320 East 144th St, (mtg $2,000,) July 6; attorneys, Williamson & B., 384 Alexander Av $100

SAME PROPERTY; Hans W. Goetze to Henry Tiedjens, 2,215 Creston Av., (mtg $2,000,) July 6; same attorney.....$100

DALY AV, 1,987, s w corner of 178th St, 50x80; Adavine Construction Corporation to Abraham A. Levey, 999 Lorimer St., Brooklyn, (mtg. $30,400,) July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

ELLIOTT AV, w s, 150 ft s of Elizabeth St, 50x125; also Elliott Av, w s, 200 ft s of Elizabeth St, 50x125; John J. McKenna to Cecilia M. Shell, 3,239 Olinville Av, (mtg $6,500,) July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 15, Block 2,934, tax map; Arthur N. Giegerich, refree, to Elway Co., 80 Maiden Lane, July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

SAME PROPERTY; Elway Co. to Ditchett Realty Corporation, 87 Nassau St, May 6; attorney, same $1

LOTS 63 and 64, map of Bronx Terrace; Henry L. Maus to Charles P. Kantz, Chittenden, N. Y., June 15; attorney, E. J. Kait, 871 Brook Av.....$3,000

NELSON AV, e s, 189.11 ft n of 165th St, 15.10x92.8; Louise Schroeder to Henry Wendt, 171 West 85th St, July 6; attorney, Henry Wendt, 99 Nassau St.....$1

PARK AV, e s, 54.6 ft s of 153d St, 54.6x 131.6; National Bank of Far Rockaway to Angelina Montellone, 2,850 Park Av, (mtg $6,000,) July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PERRY AV, e s, 250 ft s of Woodlawn Road, 25x110; Katharine Otto to Jacob W. Winkler, 164 West 83d St, July 8; attorney, John Otto, 3,058 Perry Av.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Winkler to John Otto, 3,058 Perry Av, July 3; same attorney $100

PLOT, begins 240 ft from White Plains Road at point 350 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs e 100x n 25x w 100x s 25; Pauline Rosenzweig to Mollie Arnold, 124 West 112th St, (mtg $3,150,) July; attorney, Mollie Arnold, 124 West 112th St.....$100

PROSPECT AV, 2,309 and 2,311, w s, 50x95; Julia Woerner to Charles W. Born, 913 Brook Av, (mtg $8,000,) July 6; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$1

SIGNAL PLACE, e s, 175 ft s of Gunhill Av, 37.8x irregular; Georgie A. McDonald to John J. Sheridan, 3,118 Webster Av, May 28; attorney, J. V. Sheridan, 3,678 White Plains Road.....$100

STEBBINS AV, 906, e s, 47x115; Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum to Henry Greenspan, 231 West 154th St, (mtg. $37,000,) July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

TERRACE PLACE, e s s, being part of Lot 822, map of Wilton, &c., 115.6x--; Frances M. Riche to Domenico Dentini, 438 East 145th St, July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

UNION AV, 509 and 511, w s, 39.8x100; Criscuolo Realty Co., Inc., and another to Frederick Wein, 336 St. Ann's Av, (mtg $25,000,) July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

VALENTINE AV, w s, 190.7 ft s of 192d St, 50x100; A. Oldrin Salter (executor) to Louis C. Frees Construction Co., Inc., 3,029 3d Av, July 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

VALENTINE AV, 2,064, e s, 30.5x102.10; Henry G. Riessick to Adolph G. Furthman, 2,064 Valentine Av, ¼ part, (mtg $4,500,) April 28; attorney, F. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....$100

WATERLOO PLACE, w s, 126.11 ft n of 125th St, 25x70; Henry G. Strauss to Marion Strauss, 915 Brook Av, (mtg $4,500,) July 2; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St $1

189TH ST, 514 East, s s, 37.6x100; Arthur Di Cahn to Etta Crakow et al., 630 West 157th St, (mtg. $27,000,) June 25; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Albert Deutsch et al., to Arthur D. Cahn, 165 West 122d St, June 25; same attorney.....$1

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 388; Marks Bros. against S. & H. Realties Co., Inc., owner; Nevens-Perlman Co., Inc., contractor $295

GREENWICH ST, 90; Sladon Iron Works Co., Inc., against Hannah Mendelsohn, owner; Louis Mendelsohn, contractor....$57

LAFAYETTE ST, 80; Dows, 45 Wall St, owner; J. W. & E. Cross, 10 East 47th St, architects; cost, $25,000.

61d St, 12 East, to a four-story dwelling; J. G. Agar, premises, owner; H. C. Pelton, 3 West 28th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, n e corner of 13th St, 103x87; Sigismund Levy to Michel, his wife, 77 East 70th St, a life estate, all liens, June 14; attorney, S. W. Stern, 154 Nassau St.....$35,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 92, w s, 25.5 ft s of 64th St, 25x100; Morris Glockner to Frieda Glockner, 2,441 7th Av, and Elise Glockner, 1,014 Hoe Av, (mtg $27,000,) Oct. 30, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$100

DIVISION ST, 41, s s, 25x½ block; Division St, 43-43½, s s, 100.8 ft w of Market St, 25x 53.3; Meyer Wesell to Louis Winkler, 54 Division St, and ano., (mtg $80,000, July 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

RUTGERS PLACE, 24, s s, 57.7 ft w of Clinton St, 25.5x72.3x25.7x71.10, (foreclosure, April 22, 1913;) Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Emily M. Wheeler, 824 West 108d St, July 6; attorneys, Mitchell & M., 44 Wall St.....$14,000

SPRING ST, 192, s s, 25x100; John Capasso to Joseph Libonati, 576 West Broadway, ½ part, (mtg $25,000,) s. July 6; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 61 Chambers St.$5,100

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 160.2 ft n of 185th St, 54.5x115; Wadsworth-Washington Corporation, 2,058 6th Av to 256 Wadsworth Avenue Co., 59 Wall St, (mtg $55,000,) July 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

1ST AV, 1,729-1,731, w s, 50.8 ft s of 99th St, 50x100; Helena Arnstein to Irma Steiner, 245 Willis Av, Bronx, (mtg $5,000,) July 6; attorney, M. S. Schecht, 34 Pine St....$1

1ST AV, 309-311, s w corner of 18th St, 46x80; Julius and Michael Maier, executors, &c., of Louis Maier, to Julius Maier, 1,186 Lexington Av, ½ part, all liens, May 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$25,500

SAME PROPERTY; Julius Maier to Lydia B. Maier, 1,186 Lexington Av, all of, all liens, May 26; attorney, same.....$1

14TH ST, 141 East, n s, 100.3 ft w of 3d Av, 25.6x103.3; Doric Construction Co. to Lily Holding Co., 115 Broadway, all liens, July 1; attorney, S. B. Lillienstarn, 115 Broadway..$

31ST ST, 219 East, n s, 227 ft e of 3d Av, 17x98.9; Amelia S. Lansing to Ellen Sandberg, 217 East 31st St, May 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

28TH ST, 345 West, n s, 302.6 ft e of 9th Av, 18x98.9; L. J. Kreshover, Inc., to David Mainzer, 345 West 28th St, ½ part, (mtg $12,000,) all liens, July 6; attorneys, Myers, K. & S., 125 Broadway.....$100

59TH ST, 515 West, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, (foreclosure, July 2;) Samuel Bicker, referee, to Harry Rodman, 13 East 108th St, (mtg $15,000,) July 7; attorney, Arthur Smith, 111 Broadway.....$300

68TH ST, 54 West, n s, 243.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5; National Savings Bank of Albany to Cecil A. Hart, 55 West 88th St, July 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

71ST ST, n s, 385 ft e of Park Av, 20x102.2; Mary Lyons Realty Co. to Ambrose Realty Co., 1,776 Broadway, (mtg $45,000,) July 6; attorney, Thomas H. Baskerville, 46 Cedar St....$100

75TH ST, 319 East, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Fanny Weinfeld to Crescent-Star Realty Co., 211 East 85th St, (mtg $28,000,) July 2.....$1

77TH ST, 111 West, n s, 118.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x104.5; David Webster to Helen L. Neumann, 758 West End Av, e. s. g., July 6; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$1

86TH ST, 103 West, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 22.4x102.2; Katherine V. McGowan to Jane McGowan, 103 West 84th St, e. s. g., all liens, June 1; attorney, J. G. Moses, 52 William St.....$1

88TH ST, 229 East, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Charles Eberhardt, 1,928 Madison Av, Long Island City, to Sophia Martin, 1,368 Lexington Av, (mtg $12,000,) July 6; attorneys, Slade & S., 200 Broadway...$100

89TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x½ block; Jennie H. Levy to F. C. Beach Realty Corporation, 261 Broadway, (mtg $20,000,) June 14; attorneys, Gilbert & Wessell, 50 Cedar St.....$100

103D ST, 159 East, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100.11; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Louis Jacobson, 139 East 103d St, h. and s., July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

115TH ST, n s, 26 ft w of Park Av, 27x76.5, with all right, title, and interest to strip 0.5x27 in depth, adjoining on the n; Rebecca Kreugel to Reuben Rosenfeld, 367 West 119th St, (mtg $15,000,) July 6; attorney, Edward A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St.....$100

121ST ST, 362 East, s s, 98.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.7x104.1; L. J. Kreshover, Inc., to David Mainzer, 345 West 28th St, ½ part, July 6; attorneys, Myers, K. & S., 135 Broadway..$1

207TH ST, e s, 100 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 65x100; Richard R. Masten to Knickerbocker Realty Holding Corporation, 180 Broadway, (mtg $8,000,) July 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,067, w s, 37.5x128.4; Anton Antosch to Rae Marcus, 1,017 Trinity Av, July 6; attorney, I. Cohen, 280 Broadway..$1

BROOK AV, 1,526, e s, 25x100.11; Ernestine Sturm to Gertie Halpin, 117 East 118th St, (mtg $14,000,) July 1; attorney, M. Heller, 6 Beekman St.....$1

CLINTON AV, n w corner of 179th St, 25x 100; also Crotona Av, n e corner of 179th St, 26x100; Frederick Wein to Margherita Cavaliere et al., 2,167 Belmont Av, (mtg $5,500,) July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

CRESTON AV, w s, 25 ft n of 182d St, 25x 120; Henry Tiedjens to Hans W. Goetze, 320 East 144th St, (mtg $2,000,) July 6; attorneys, Williamson & B., 384 Alexander Av $100

SAME PROPERTY; Hans W. Goetze to Henry Tiedjens, 2,215 Creston Av., (mtg $2,000,) July 6; same attorney.....$100

DALY AV, 1,987, s w corner of 178th St, 50x80; Adavine Construction Corporation to Abraham A. Levey, 999 Lorimer St., Brooklyn, (mtg. $30,400,) July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

ELLIOTT AV, w s, 150 ft s of Elizabeth St, 50x125; also Elliott Av, w s, 200 ft s of Elizabeth St, 50x125; John J. McKenna to Cecilia M. Shell, 3,239 Olinville Av, (mtg $6,500,) July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 15, Block 2,934, tax map; Arthur N. Giegerich, refree, to Elway Co., 80 Maiden Lane, July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

SAME PROPERTY; Elway Co. to Ditchett Realty Corporation, 87 Nassau St, May 6; attorney, same $1

LOTS 63 and 64, map of Bronx Terrace; Henry L. Maus to Charles P. Kantz, Chittenden, N. Y., June 15; attorney, E. J. Kait, 871 Brook Av.....$3,000

NELSON AV, e s, 189.11 ft n of 165th St, 15.10x92.8; Louise Schroeder to Henry Wendt, 171 West 85th St, July 6; attorney, Henry Wendt, 99 Nassau St.....$1

PARK AV, e s, 54.6 ft s of 153d St, 54.6x 131.6; National Bank of Far Rockaway to Angelina Montellone, 2,850 Park Av, (mtg $6,000,) July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PERRY AV, e s, 250 ft s of Woodlawn Road, 25x110; Katharine Otto to Jacob W. Winkler, 164 West 83d St, July 8; attorney, John Otto, 3,058 Perry Av.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Winkler to John Otto, 3,058 Perry Av, July 3; same attorney $100

PLOT, begins 240 ft from White Plains Road at point 350 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs e 100x n 25x w 100x s 25; Pauline Rosenzweig to Mollie Arnold, 124 West 112th St, (mtg $3,150,) July; attorney, Mollie Arnold, 124 West 112th St.....$100

PROSPECT AV, 2,309 and 2,311, w s, 50x95; Julia Woerner to Charles W. Born, 913 Brook Av, (mtg $8,000,) July 6; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$1

SIGNAL PLACE, e s, 175 ft s of Gunhill Av, 37.8x irregular; Georgie A. McDonald to John J. Sheridan, 3,118 Webster Av, May 28; attorney, J. V. Sheridan, 3,678 White Plains Road.....$100

STEBBINS AV, 906, e s, 47x115; Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum to Henry Greenspan, 231 West 154th St, (mtg. $37,000,) July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

TERRACE PLACE, e s s, being part of Lot 822, map of Wilton, &c., 115.6x--; Frances M. Riche to Domenico Dentini, 438 East 145th St, July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

UNION AV, 509 and 511, w s, 39.8x100; Criscuolo Realty Co., Inc., and another to Frederick Wein, 336 St. Ann's Av, (mtg $25,000,) July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

VALENTINE AV, w s, 190.7 ft s of 192d St, 50x100; A. Oldrin Salter (executor) to Louis C. Frees Construction Co., Inc., 3,029 3d Av, July 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

VALENTINE AV, 2,064, e s, 30.5x102.10; Henry G. Riessick to Adolph G. Furthman, 2,064 Valentine Av, ¼ part, (mtg $4,500,) April 28; attorney, F. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....$100

WATERLOO PLACE, w s, 126.11 ft n of 125th St, 25x70; Henry G. Strauss to Marion Strauss, 915 Brook Av, (mtg $4,500,) July 2; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St $1

189TH ST, 514 East, s s, 37.6x100; Arthur Di Cahn to Etta Crakow et al., 630 West 157th St, (mtg. $27,000,) June 25; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Albert Deutsch et al., to Arthur D. Cahn, 165 West 122d St, June 25; same attorney.....$1

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 388; Marks B

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

DIVISION ST, 41, 43, and 43½, s s, 50x58.8; Louis Winkler and another to Meyer Vasell, 317 West 39th St, July 8, prior mtg $50,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$25,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, July 8; due as per bond; attorney, same.....$55,000

HOUSTON ST, n s, 72.10 ft w of Avenue C, 22.2x68.4; Amalia Rubin to Samuel Brooks, 60 Butler St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years, 6 p. c., July 1; attorney, Samuel M. Brook, 135 Broadway.....$2,000

LENOX AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 122d St, 25x75; Louis Block to Harry Fink, 978 Hancock St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $8,900, due as per bond, July 7; attorney, Jacob Cebulsky, 218 East Broadway.....$5,000

BUFFOLK ST, s s, 175 ft n of Rivington St, 25x89.10; 116th St, n s, 280 ft e of 8th Av, 40x100.11; Bertha Herschmann et al., executors, to German Savings Bank, 330 Bowery, June 1, prior mtg $60,500, due March 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Steiner & P., 309 Broadway.....$7,883.50

6TH ST, n s, 153 ft e of Avenue C, 25x97 (same) Born to Miriam Tuckman, 601 West 168th St, July 2, prior mtg $20,000, due July 7, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, B. N. Tuckman, 320 Broadway.....$2,000

46TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; George Firmian to Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, 241 East 84th St, June 25, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$12,000

46TH ST, s s, 243.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5; Cecil A. Hart to National Savings Bank of City of Albany, Albany, N. Y., due July 6, 1918, July 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$15,500

71ST ST, n s, 385 ft e of Park Av, 20x102.2; Ambrose Realty Co. to Mary Lyons, 244 Riverside Drive, July 6, prior mtg $45,000, due Oct. 1, 1917; attorney, Thomas E. Baskerville, 46 Cedar St.....$5,000

96TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 22.4x102.2; Jane McGowan and another to Isidore Weill, Jamaica, L. I., July 2, due April 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. G. Moses, 52 William St.....$2,000

97TH ST, s s, 182 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x100.11; Jere D. Toomey to Mary C. Hendrick, Pelham Manor, June 8, prior mtg $16,000; deed recorded as mtg to secure $18,000; attorney, William C. Daly, 128 Broadway

103D ST, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 30x100.11; Louis Jacobson to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$14,000

103D ST, n s, 137.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x99.11; Arnold S. Furst to Max E. Jaffe, 1475 Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $42,500, due as per bond, July 2; attorney, Max J. Lee Boyer, 80 Maiden Lane.....$2,000

161ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Natalie Gruhn to Charwyn Realty Co., 135 Broadway, July 6, prior mtg $16,000, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Leo Scafran, 51 Chambers St.....$1,500

207TH ST, s s, 100 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 50x100; Knickerbocker Realty Holding Corporation to Richard R. Maslen, 2,312 University Av, July 7, prior mtg $8,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, 2,596, e s, 19.11x74.8; Linda G. O'Brien to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway

ELLISON AV, e s, 325 ft s of Latting St, 52.8x142.6; Adam Hoffman to Ebling Brewing Co., 20 St. Ann's Av, June 26, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 E. 140th St.....$2,000

KEPPLER AV, n e corner 235th St, 50x100; Henry C. Schaefer to Henry Haffen, 843 Fortona Park North, July 7, due as per bond; attorney, Schaefer & Son, 763 Cortlandt Av.....$3,000

LOTS 69 to 72, Map Willis Estate; Josephine Heyman to Adolph Selikowitz, 2 West 120th St, July 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

LOT 15, Block 2,934, tax map; Ditchett Realty Corporation to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Estates Settlement Co., 200 Broadway, (prior mtg $25,000,) June 6, due as per bond; attorney, same.....$1,850

LOT 157, map Joseph Husson, Elizabeth District; to Magdalena Erzer, 1,180 Jackson Av, July 3, due as per bond; attorneys, Van Kirk & K., 370 E. 149th St.....$2,000

LOT 97, map Hunt's Point Estates; Raymond L. Garmont to Laura Curry, 327 E. 58th St, June 26, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. B. Augustine, 261 Broadway.....$800

LOTS 861 and 862, map Lacornia Park, 50x109; Joseph Fuchs to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 E. 135th St, June 30, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 E. 138th St.....$250

PARK AV, e s, 54.9 ft s of 153d St, 54.9x81.6; Angelina Monfalcon to National Bank of Far Rockaway, at n w corner of Central and Mott Avs, Queens, L. I., July 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,900

PROSPECT AV, e s, 100 ft n of 163d St, 25x150.2; Sebastiano Salvato to Henry C. Becker, 882 Tinton Av, July 6, 3 years, 6½ p. c.; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 149th St.....$4,250

PROSPECT AV, 1,371, w s, 21.2x85.2; Ernst Golpp, Sr., to Caroline Waldeyer, 461 Brook Av, July 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,600

ST. ANN'S AV, 339, w s, 25x102.8; Frederick Wein to Pauline Wein, 967 Trinity Av, prior mtg $14,000, July 6, due as per bond; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av.....$3,000

TERRACE PLACE, n s, being part Lot 822, Map Wilton, &c.; Domenico Dentini to Francis M. Riche, 888 East 155th St, July 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$900

UNION AV, e s corner 147th St, 200x100; Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum to Henry Greenspan, 361 W. 114th St, July 6, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$7,000

UNION AV, e s, 513.7 ft s of 163d St, 30.5x100; Frederick Wein to Crisawio Realty Co., Inc., 221 South 11th Av, Mount Vernon, (prior mtg $25,000,) July 6, due Jan. 6, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

VALENTINE AV, w s, 180.7 ft s of 192d St, 50x100; Louis C. Frees Construction Co., Inc., to A. Oldrin Salter, executor, 2,089 Crotona Av, July 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

32D ST, n s, 44.2 ft e of College Av, 37.9x86; also Sherman Av, s w corner 166th St, 108.1x100; Isaac Hall to Charles Attel, 1,524 40th St, Brooklyn, July 2, 4 yrs as per bond; attorneys, Goldstein & W., 350 Broadway.....$1,200

84TH ST, n s, 423 ft e of Maple St, 52x102; Francesco Di Lucia to Nicola De Lucca, 461 East 139th St, July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,600

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AUDUBON AV, 182, Store 1; Winfield W. Scott to Abe Rockmill, 511 West 172d St, 5 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, A. S. Wasserman, 171 Audubon Av.....$360

DIVISION ST, 5, all; Sarah R. Wells, trustee, to Isidore Spielin, 216 East 15th St, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, George H. Epstein, 99 Nassau St.....$2,600

LENOX AV, 262, parlor floor; Realty Improvement Co. to Joseph W. Weiss and another, 169 West 140th St, 5 2-12 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, S. Lobenthal, 166 West 129th St.....$800

PARK AV, 1,604, fifth store from n w corner of 114th St; Herman Berkman to Bernhard Schwartz, 1,570 2d Av, 3 1-12 years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorney, M. H. Rothstein, 132 Nassau St.....$800

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of 156th St, corner store; Catherine F. Farrell to Annie Zagat, 751 Dawson St, 5 years, from June 1, 1915; attorney, H. Phillips, 309 Broadway.....1900

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Big bargain to close estate; 3-story brownstone dwelling, 18.9x90.10, below 110th St.; Broadway block. Attorney, D 338 Times Downtown.

Astonishing bargains can now be secured in private houses for sale or rent. Goodale, Parry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way (at 103d).

We offer exceptional east side site for high-class apartment; partly financed. Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
38 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate, 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my handsome 7-room cottage and plot at Jamaica; all improvements; city water, side walks, &c.; near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and 2 blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted. This is a big bargain for right party; only $155 cash, balance easy; perfect title. Jamaica, Box 158 Times Downtown.

Party in need of some ready cash, will sell his two lots in Jamaica for $185 each, two blocks from trolley and station. This is a bargain. Title guaranteed. C. Bryan, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Long Island Railroad Depot.

Will sell to party who can pay $16 monthly cozy 7-room cottage; all improvements; ground for chickens and garden. B. Cottage, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable three-story dwelling; bathroom extension. 214 West 91st St.; caretaker. Particulars Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

Bay window front dwelling; 816 W. 68th St.; twenty feet wide; four stories; caretaker. Particulars, G. H. Fountain.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLL TOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway,—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. 'Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

A three-story rear building, 18x40; also driveway, 18x80; suitable for any business; low rent; 38th St., near 2d Av. Apply E. Levenson, 320 1st Av.

A large, light store to lease, Manhattan Av. and 111th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 53 William St.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Will sublet private office. Apply 1,207-483 4th Av.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., c.r. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 52 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Have a little bungalow on a large plot near station and water; needs some repairs, so will sell cheap on terms of $75 down and $14 monthly; beautiful, healthy location. C. Barshad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches and stores, $850 for all; $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Do you want to buy my little chicken farm and 6-room house on large ground, nice shade trees, &c.? Will sell to a good party for $75 down and 13 monthly; write for further particulars. Johnson, Box 192 Times Downtown.

Bungalow lots, 28 minutes Penn. Station; boating, fishing, tennis. Electricity, 2,469 B'way.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows visit Brightwaters; Booklet B on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS in modern one-family houses and choice building lots; a large number from which to select. THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices.

They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb,) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address all inquiries to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale at Westfield and Fanwood on easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Rooms 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Fertile Farm, 195 acres, producing big crops, offered at just half cost to settle estate. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Colorado—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN DENVER, COLORADO.

Two modern, 10-room brick houses, stone foundations, on two lots 58 feet front by 150 feet deep; good brick barn; within two blocks of the Civic Centre and Public Library; all trees and close car to excellent condition; will exchange for property in or near New York City. Address G. F. Winfield, 40 Exchange Place, New York City.

Maine—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale,—State Maine timber land, entire township, 23,000 acres; splendid growth; income paying; investigate. Address Owner, Box 343, Gorham, Me.

Real Estate Wanted.

Advertiser, young American, country bred, three small children, will buy small house for home; can pay $200 down; $25 monthly against balance. If you have decided bargain, mail lowest price and location, as the advertiser can examine before negotiating. No attention paid, except as above, and will deal with principals only; Hudson County, New Jersey, preferred. B 270 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—To purchase a property within 1½ hours of New York suitable for high-grade mansion or hotel desired with some acreage; no liquor will be sold; applicants are of highest credit and reputation; must be bought on easy terms. B 39 Times Annex.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
in connection with
STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN.

Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

Well-furnished house, 8 baths, fine location, 5 minutes' walk from station and beach, 20 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, to rent for 1 or 2 months. Full particulars on request. Z 325 Times Annex.

For rent, furnished, a new six-room cottage; fireplace; modern plumbing; on farm in Berkshire foothills; 100 miles from New York City; $300 for season; photos and plans on request. F. 119 East 40th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City. — Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

Two attractively furnished outside rooms, bath. Hostal Lemori, Madison Av., 63d St.; July 17-Oct. 1; $60 month.

32D ST., 7 East, (The Durham,)—2 furnished rooms and bath; high class elevator house.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave.; 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. New Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970. Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1201.

SUMMER RATES.

THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 99th St., near Broadway. 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette, $40-$45 up; 4 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.

Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $20 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

Seven spacious, light rooms, furnished; elevator apartment; responsible parties only; $80; Washington Heights; convenient all cars. N 68 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; St. Pats. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

A private family with a large house will accommodate a few guests; home comforts and cooking; select neighborhood; 1 minute to Main St., 3 minutes to depot, 6 minutes to Hudson Park; bathing, fishing, and boating; reasonable rates. Apply "The Rochelle," 15 La Count Place, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 1858M New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

High-class house on ocean; capacity 125 guests; coolest spot within 300 miles; 20 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station,) 25 minutes from Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) finest, cleanest, safest beach; superb bathing, fishing; mile long ocean boardwalk; tennis, music; charming young society; beautiful table, delicious cooking, dainty service; room and board, $14 each; two in room, $25 up; special week-end, "get-acquainted" rate, two days, Saturday dine to Monday lunch includes large room two nights, six meals, ticket Arverne and return, ocean bath; three days, ticket, bath, $8.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
Gaston Av. Phone 415 Hammels.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Av. and Bay, (Beach 120.) High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

Far Rockaway, L. I.—Luxurious accommodations; high-class private home; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 35 minutes from New York. Phone 1805W Far Rockaway, or write Damson, 656 Broadway, New York.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.—Private family can accommodate two adults; handsome cottage; large front room; conveniences; commuting distance; excellent table; references. Owner, 60 Main Av.

SEA GATE, N. Y. HARBOR.
Exclusive private cottage near boat landing; moderate rates. Cypress Ave., 8 houses west of Sea Gate Ave.

Sheepshead Bay. — Large, well-furnished rooms; every convenience; beautiful grounds; block from water; private family. 2,200 Voorhies Av.

Sea Gate.—Private family accommodate few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 109 Times.

Far Rockaway, Lea Cottage.—On beach; South St.; phone; to October.

New York State.

A lady physician, having a beautiful, well-appointed, refined home, suburbs Middletown, N. Y., has accommodations for a few guests; table unexcelled; special diet if required. Inquire Petersen, 4480 Schuyler.

ROOMS, with bathroom, for boarders on trout brook. Apply to Gregory's Farm, Olmstedville, N. Y.

Hillcrest, T. W. Smith's, Warrensburg, N. Y. —Mountain life with luxuries.

New Jersey.

Montclair Manor, 27 Hillside Av.—Select, refined house, centrally located; screen piazza; hot and cold water in rooms; excellent cuisine; 35 minutes to Manhattan. 2097.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J. Hollywood Lodge, (Mrs. Younes, Manager.)—Delightfully located, marine and country view; cuisine and service a specialty.

ORANGE, N. J.
Six minutes from Highland station; high, excellent location; a satisfactory home for refined people; rates moderate. 211 Lincoln Av.

Connecticut.

Private family, (2 adults,) with beautiful seaside home, will take gentleman to board; bathing, fishing, row boat, motor boat; references. Box 115, Stonington, Conn.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Maine.

SEBASCO ESTATES,
SEBASCO ESTATES, Casco Bay, Me.
Select board, $10-$15; modern furnished bungalows, camps, $50-$350 for season; accessible from Portland. Write Sebasco Estates Clubhouse, Sebasco, Me.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Three adults want 2 rooms and board on large farm, within hour from city; bathroom essential; preferably no other boarders; write full particulars, including distance from station, description of farm, and terms. D 335 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

Young man of position will share comfortable apartment, seven rooms, with one or two responsible and congenial young men; reasonable rate; desirable home; excellent table; laundry care; apartment cool, clean, newly furnished; good taste; references exchanged; 95th and Riverside. N 53 Times.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

112 Riverside Drive.—Delightful nine-room, bath, apartment; seventh floor; very cool and breezy; white woodwork; Summer months; wonderful view; will sacrifice. Seventh Apartment North. Schuyler 6482.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED,
FOR RENT AT
$80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Beautiful corner apartment, 6 outside rooms, completely furnished; bargain. 230 West 89th.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

Attractive seven-room apartment, 839 West End Av., corner 101st, July to September 15; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

Six or seven rooms, near Riverside Drive. Milton, 315 West 79th St.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (one with kitchenette,) 19 EAST 26D ST., connected with THE FERNERY tea rooms, Miss S. M. Tucker, 22 East 33d St. Rentals $45 to $75, with service. Apply to THE FERNERY, phone Murray Hill 2297, or WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St., John 5700.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM,
75d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or Phone Col. 4020.

The Earl's Court and the Norfolk, 306-308 West 94th St., close to Riverside; splendid 8 rooms, 2 baths; top floor; extra light; and 6 rooms, 1 bath; $1,020-$1,600.

208 WEST 107TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7632.

NON - HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (SPENCER ARMS,) 5 E. Cor. 8D way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $135.

12th, 183 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

Lenox Avenue, 342, near 125 subway, five rooms, bath; hot water; steam heat; $32.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

93d St., 43 West.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; excellent neighborhood.

45th St., 127 West.—Bachelor one and two rooms, bath; hotel service; reasonable.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

1,000 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.

533-544 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Athorp, Broadway, 79th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 565 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 3-5 baths.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 125 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms, with board.

44TH, 253-260 WEST (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel; $12 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 6063.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; moderate; references.

Marion Runabout, 1912, perfect condition; any demonstration; equipped with top, windshield, Klaxon horn, extra tires, &c. Moon Used Car Dept., 245 West 55th.

Hudson Runabout, just overhauled, equipped with top, windshield, extra tires, many other extras, $375. Moon Used Car Dept., 245 West 55th.

Packard chassis, 3 ton, 1913 model; fine condition. Inquire Nassau Garage, 154 Central Av., East Orange, N. J.

Packard (2418) touring, 5t, five passenger. Mercer (1915) touring, six passenger. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 6347 Bryant.

Auto, one-ton express, 1913; International Harvester. A. W. Rabe, 302 East 24th St.

STUTZ ROADSTER, foredoor, 1912; perfect; $750. Rockam-Scott Co., Broadway and 63d.

Premier 1914 6-58, coll starter, very classy, excellent chance. J. Tymoff, 1,160 Schuyler.

1915 CHANDLER ROADSTER, like new; bargain. Rockam-Scott Co., 1,956 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

ECHO AUTO SERVICE,
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contract.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Truck for Rent.—6 ton; covered furniture body, with driver; service guaranteed. Federal Operating & Corporation, 134 West 52d St. Telephone Circle 936.

Beautiful Garford 6-7-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8761.

Brand new 6-cylinder touring; hour, trip, monthly; reasonable. John Tymoff, 1160 Schuyler.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way, 5699 Col.

NEW PACKARD CAR RENTAL SERVICE.
Rates $2.50 hourly, up. Harlem 6818.

Pierce, Packard touring cars, rent monthly, yearly. Owner. Tel. 1160 Schuyler.

7-passenger cars, trip, month. Oscar Kreblen, 452 Amsterdam Av. 4023 Tremont.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted on Consignment.—I guarantee to get you your full price for your car on a 5 per cent. commission basis; see me before selling. Armstrong, 245 West 53th, 6th floor.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in
WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and
Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7220
202 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Two large rooms; single, en suite; bedroom; also small, airy room.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; small room; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family.

107TH, 247 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; large room, kitchen optional, $6; elevator, electricity, telephone; references. Band.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clutch.

111TH ST., 307 WEST, Apartment 43, (Near Broadway.)—Attractive two connecting front rooms; together, separate; cozy; elevator; very reasonable; references.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; private family; references. Apt. 52.

113TH, 501 and 535 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

113TH ST., 622 WEST.—Desirable room, with private family; reference required. Apt. 42.

115TH, 410 WEST.—Light, sunny room, adjoining bath, shower; telephone, $8. Earle.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms, single, en suite; elevator, phone; terms, privileges; very reasonable. Apt. 33.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Pleasant, light Summer rooms; single; elevator; shower; telephone; reasonable. No. 12.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, cool rooms, single, en suite; bath; phone; southern exposure.

118TH, 436 WEST.—Rooms, single, double; Columbia campus; kitchen privileges; elevator. No. 61.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, $3.50 to $6; all conveniences; references. Phone 5271 Morningside. Apt. 4 R-E.

126TH, 113 WEST.—Large, small, front rooms; all conveniences, electricity, telephone, subway, elevated.

144TH, 562 WEST.—Attractive rooms, newly furnished, kitchen privileges, piano; subway. Apartment 41.

157TH, 551 WEST.—Well furnished room, adjoining bath; private adult family; subway corner; Apart.

158TH, 651 WEST.—Hudson River; Drive; refined country life; subway; conveniences. Audubon 1487.

160TH ST., 432 WEST.—Large corner rooms; three windows; $5 weekly; conveniences; elevator, telephone.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," FOR BACHELORS, 302 West 22d St., also 128 East 38th St.
The comforts of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $6 to $4 weekly each.

A WIDOWER will rent room, reasonable, to gentleman; high-class apartment; Riverside Drive, near subway 1, 317 Times Annex.

Broadway Central Hotel.
BROADWAY AT 3D ST.
$4 week and up; better than price indicates; why not be comfortable in a 600-room hotel at less than you are paying for small room without the conveniences of a hotel?

BROADWAY, 2,403, near 96d.—Large room, overlooking Hudson; running water; $6 weekly; also room with water, $5; meals if desired; elevator apartment; private family. Apt. 18.

BROADWAY, (151st.) The Northold.—Large, cool, outside room, (3 windows,) adjoining bath; tray breakfast optional; private family. Apartment 28.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (The Ormond.)—Desirable room; high-class apartment; Summer rates. Railing.

CLAREMONT AV, 49, (Corner 119th.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished, overlooking Columbia.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $35 and upward per month; excellent service included; write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70.—Desirable room, parlor; kitchen privileges; $3.50; ladies. Apt. 3.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552.—Large outside room; adjoining bath. Apt. 27 Button. Morningside 7023.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (106d St.)—Room overlooking Hudson; refined, private home. Phone 3800 River.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

TOP FLOOR FRONT.—Large parlor, bedroom, and private bath; elevator, Subway, telephone. Joseph B. Baker, 376 St. Nicholas Av.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful front room; electricity, magnificent plumbing, mothproof closets; private family; also delightful small room; references; Summer rates.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful front room; electricity, magnificent plumbing; use of piano; private family; also delightful small room; references; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 589.—Exceptionally good Summer rooms; very reasonable; references.

Bronx.

176TH, 486 EAST.—Large front room; private house; bath, phone; suitable one, two.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, pool; telephone; all outside rooms; 4.00 p. week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 415 Main St., Orange.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

129TH, 553 WEST.—Two rooms, improvements, $8 weekly; private bell; letter box.

West End Av., 794, (96th)—One, two, rooms; private bath; maid service.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

$4 ROOM, two gentlemen, teachers, private family, modern apartment. S. B. J., Times Annex.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HUPMOBILES, 1912, 1914, 1915 MODELS. All are excellent in both condition and appearance and guaranteed (same as new) no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

YELLOW TIRES.

The Tire of Quality.
Guaranteed 5,000 miles; Ford sizes guaranteed 7,000 miles. 1,905 B'way, N. Y. C.

SIMPLEX ROADSTER, 38, with new body, wire wheels, self-starter and lighting; like new; $1,950. Bosham-Scott Co., Broadway and 63d.

Packard 1908 "30" Touring, 7 passenger, demountable rims, Klaxon horn, extra tires and rims; bargain. Moon Used Car Dept., 245 West 55th.

Marion Runabout, 1912, perfect condition; any demonstration; equipped with top, windshield, Klaxon horn, extra tires, &c. Moon Used Car Dept., 245 West 55th.

Hudson Runabout, just overhauled, equipped with top, windshield, extra tires, many other extras, $375. Moon Used Car Dept., 245 West 55th.

Packard chassis, 3 ton, 1913 model; fine condition

WHITMAN AT PRISON AS OSBORNE'S GUEST

Admits That Differences Between Warden and Supt. Riley Were Discussed.

WILL MAKE NO CHANGE NOW

Becker and Death House Not Visited—To Commute Mrs. Ferola's Sentence.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 7.—Governor Whitman today paid his first visit to Sing Sing Prison since taking office, and inspected the prison with Warden Thomas Mott Osborne. The Governor declared that his visit had nothing to do with the differences that have arisen between Warden Osborne and State Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley, and while it was admitted that the matter was touched upon in their discussions, it is understood that the Governor is doing nothing in the case just now and that no change of officials is to be looked for at present.

The Governor did not visit the death house, where former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker is confined, and the Becker case was not discussed.

The Governor was asked if there was any truth in the report that he would remove Superintendent Riley and give the office of State Superintendent of Prisons to his secretary, William E. Orr. When this question was asked the Governor and Mr. Orr, who made the trip with him, both laughed heartily.

"That's a beautiful story," said the Governor.

"But is there anything in it?" was asked.

"No," said the Governor. But upon being asked if he had ever contemplated making such a change, he said that he did not care to answer the question.

"There are no charges against Superintendent Riley," he added. The Governor admitted, however, that Mr. Orr had for a long time taken great interest in prison administration, and that the question was first brought up the Governor's Secretary observed that the time was not ripe for any discussion of such a matter.

The visit to Sing Sing, it was said, was only the beginning of a thorough inspection of the State's penal institutions and asylums, and it is regarded by persons well informed as certain that there will be no change either in the Wardenship of Sing Sing or in the State Superintendency of Prisons until this tour of observation is completed and the Governor has formed his own conclusions as to the whole situation.

Governor Whitman said it had been his intention to make a visit to each of the State's penal institutions this Summer, and that he expected to visit Great Meadows Prison next. "There is nothing out of the ordinary in this," he added. "It would be desirable merely in order to get some idea of the appropriations which would be needed for the various prisons in making out the next budget."

The Governor arrived at 3:20, and for the next two hours Warden Osborne was busy showing him over the prison. The Governor was received with cheers by the convicts, and stopped for some time to watch a ball game between teams from two shops. "I recognized a good many old acquaintances," he said later, "for I suppose I sent up more than half the men who are now here. There was a reason, of course, for their being glad to see me; I could let them out now, which, of course, I couldn't have done before."

The Governor was presented by officers of the Mutual Welfare League with a watch fob bearing the insignia of the league.

The Governor did not go near the death house, nor even look into it from outside. He said there had been no mention of the Becker case during his visit. He did not inspect the building across Hunter Street from the main part of the prison, where Mrs. Madalina Ferola, under sentence to die in the week of Aug. 2, is confined, but he reiterated his previous statement that he intended to commute her sentence.

At 4:15 the Governor, with Mr. Orr and Warden Osborne, came out on the veranda of the prison. Tom Brown's Aurora Band, the prison musical organization which was named from the pseudonym under which Warden Osborne spent a week in Auburn, was waiting on the terrace below, and struck up a Sousa march as the Governor appeared. At the end of the selection the Governor applauded vigorously, and then, walking over to the front of the prison buildings, he was photographed with Mr. Orr, Warden Osborne, and Deputy Warden Johnson.

Among the members of the band the Governor recognized Paul Geidel, the bellboy who was sentenced to not less than twenty years for second degree murder in September, 1911, for the killing of William H. Jackson in the Hotel Iroquois, in the apartment next to the one which the Whitmans then occupied. The Governor recalled yesterday that when he had questioned Geidel after his arrest he had asked him: "Why didn't you invade my apartment instead of Jackson's?" and the boy had answered: "Only because I didn't have a key."

The Governor talked to newspaper men, but would make no comment on the Mutual Welfare League, or the reforms initiated by Warden Osborne or Superintendent Riley.

The Governor saw the 200 empty cots in the carpenter shop, put there in the hope of alleviating the overcrowding. Upon being questioned, the Governor said, "Yes, I knew that Superintendent Riley would not let the Warden put the men into these cots. I understand it was because the Superintendent held that there was much room at Great Meadows and that the prisoners ought to be transferred."

Warden Osborne refused to discuss the statement attacking him which was issued by Superintendent Riley on Tuesday night. "I will not say a word," he said. "I do not propose to enter into a controversy with my superior officer in the newspapers. If all the things Mr. Riley alleges are true, why doesn't he investigate me? I am here to be investigated." He added emphatically: "I will not resign."

TRIES TO BURN TENEMENT.

Incendiary's Blaze Causes Panic Among the Occupants.

The timely arrival of a policeman frustrated an attempt to burn down a thickly populated tenement at 119 Berry Street, Williamsburg, early yesterday. A blaze had been started in a pile of rubbish near the airshaft, and the flames quickly spread up the shaft to the roof, filling the building with dense, black smoke.

Policeman O'Donnell of the Bedford Avenue station turned in an alarm and then halted the headlong flight of the tenants, who in their anxiety to get out tumbled down stairways and attempted to throw their possessions from the windows. An investigation showed that the blaze had been incendiary.

WHOLE TOWN HAILS WILSON.

President Gets Welcome on Automobile Ride in Vermont.

CORNISH, N. H., July 7.—While on his usual automobile ride today President Wilson was surprised in passing through one Vermont town to find practically the entire population standing along the roadside waving American flags and cheering.

The people had been notified a few minutes before from another town that he was on his way there. In the crowd were many small children. The automobile was slowed down while the President took off his hat and bowed. Today's ride was bout eighty miles long.

When not at work today the President was playing golf on a course near here. Tonight he gathered his family about him at Harlakenden House and read to them.

ALIMONY TO MRS. DAHLGREN

Court Orders Her Husband to Pay $100 a Week.

Mrs. Maud K. Dahlgren got an order from Supreme Court Justice Goff yesterday directing her husband, Winthrop, to pay her $100 a week pending trial of her suit for a separation. Mr. Dahlgren is a member of the Princeton Club, and inherited considerable property from relatives. He has realty in this city, Chicago and Washington. His wife says he lives at the rate of $20,000 a year and refuses properly to support her and their three children, the oldest of whom is 8 years, and the youngest 18 months. Mr. Dahlgren is about 35 years old.

In her application for alimony Mrs. Dahlgren said she was married to her husband on May 7, 1905, and that for the last four years they lived in this city. She accused her husband of having abandoned her more than a year ago. Shortly after the birth of their youngest child, Mrs. Dahlgren said, her husband told her he was in financial difficulties and wanted to marry a girl with money. She said he told her also he wanted her to divorce him because he was tired of being married. Mrs. Dahlgren said that after her husband left her he never expressed the slightest desire to see the children, although she invited him several times to the house.

Mr. Dahlgren began paying his wife $125 a month, but he stopped sending the money a few weeks ago. While they were living together the wife's monthly bills averaged about $400.

LUSITANIA SURVIVOR HERE.

Body of Henry Beech Needham Arrives Also on the Espagne.

Miss Laura Ryerson, who arrived from Bordeaux yesterday on the French liner Espagne with her father, Surgeon-General George S. Ryerson of the Canadian forces, is a survivor of the Lusitania disaster in which her mother was drowned. Miss Ryerson and her mother left the Cunarder in the last lifeboat with sixty persons on board, but not a single sailor among them. The boat drifted alongside the Lusitania as no one knew what to do and some of the passengers were even sitting on the oars, she said.

When the liner lurched over and sunk the boat was capsized and drawn down by the suction of the water. All were drowned except four. Miss Ryerson was a good swimmer and managed to get to a boat, although she was drawn down twice. There was one sailor in this boat, who assisted her to climb in and later they were picked up by a torpedo boat destroyer.

The body of Charles Henry Needham, the American magazine writer, who lost his life in making an ascent with Lieutenant Warneford, V. C., near Paris, was brought home yesterday on the French liner Espagne.

BOY USED AS DECOY.

Woman Candy Store Owner Held for Having Morphine.

Mrs. Agnes Nodine, who has a candy store at 790 Eleventh Avenue, was held in $1,000 bail for Special Sessions by Magistrate Corrigan in the West Side Court yesterday charged with impairing the morals of a minor and with having narcotics in her possession.

Superintendent Barber of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, said that Mrs. Nodine promised Samuel Berkowitz, 14, of 792 Eleventh Avenue, $4 if he would obtain for her a phial of morphine from the drug store of his employer, Louis Cohen, 16 Amsterdam Avenue. The boy was caught as he attempted to take the phial from the shelf, and, according to the police, confessed. Then the phial was given to him and he delivered it to Mrs. Nodine, it was alleged. She told him to return later for the money.

Mrs. Nodine denied the charge. She said the boy asked her to keep the package of morphine for him. It was found in her bedroom.

BUMPER JAMAICA CROPS.

That of Tobacco Likely to be Best in the Island's History.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 7.—Good weather from the standpoint of the agriculturist has created a promising outlook for the Jamaica tobacco and sugar yields. After a period of nearly six years of insufficient rainfall there have been fine, seasonable rains during the past five months. As a direct consequence the tobacco crop will probably be the finest reaped, both in quality and in quantity in the history of the island.

Although the rains came too late to give full benefit to the sugar cultivation, everything points to crops above the average at next season's cuttings.

The absence of shipping facilities is the only serious drawback that may prevent the farmers from obtaining the benefits of the bumper crops.

ARGENTINIANS PRAISE US.

Financial Delegates Make Favorable Report Upon Return Home.

BUENOS AIRES, July 7.—Argentina's delegates to the Pan-American Financial Congress, held in Washington in May, on returning to Buenos Aires today, expressed themselves as satisfied with the result of their mission.

The delegates commented upon the spontaneous desire which they said, prevailed in the United States for a commercial arrangement which would constitute a bond of amity between the two countries. They also said they were greatly pleased with their reception in the United States.

APPOINTS WOMEN JUSTICES.

South Australia Is First State in British Empire to Do So.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, July 7.—The first women Justices appointed in the British Empire were nominated today in South Australia.

They include Mrs. Price, widow of the first Labor Premier of this State.

MOTHER TEACHER WINS HER APPEAL

State Department of Education Orders Reinstatement of Mrs. C. W. Griswold.

FULL PAY AND VINDICATION

Charge That the Plaintiff Falsified About Illness Rejected—Law Suit Avoided.

Charges of "gross misconduct, conduct unbecoming a teacher, and insubordination," which caused the dismissal of Mrs. Carolyn W. Griswold as a public school teacher on Jan. 7, 1914, have been set aside by the State Department of Education, which has ordered her reinstatement with full pay. Following her dismissal stories were circulated that she had not spoken the truth when she was being examined. The findings by Thomas E. Finegan, Deputy State Commissioner of Education, completely exonerated Mrs. Griswold from the charges made against her and the accusations circulated afterward.

The fight to procure Mrs. Griswold's reinstatement was waged entirely within scholastic lines. Her counsel, Henry W. Bridges, did not institute any litigation but asked that the matter be determined by the State head of the public school system. It was intimated yesterday that the persons making the attack upon Mrs. Griswold to the injury of her prospects as a teacher and social standing may be called upon themselves to answer charges.

Mrs. Griswold was appointed a clerical assistant in the Curtis High School in Richmond Borough in 1905 and still was filling this place on Dec. 8, 1913, when she was notified by District Superintendent D. L. Bardwell that he had preferred charges against her. She was cited to appear before the Committee on High Schools and answer them. In brief the charges were that on Nov. 17, 1913, she had made a false statement in a reply to a letter sent her by the City Superintendent inquiring about the cause of her absence from school from Feb. 13 until June 27, in 1913; that she refused to give proper replies to subsequent inquiries, and likewise refused to comply with the directions of her superiors for the purpose of deceiving them as to the real cause of her absence.

Found Mrs. Griswold Guilty.

The committee found that the real reason for Mrs. Griswold's absence was that she had borne a child and that deception was practiced to conceal this fact. The verdict was that she was guilty and should be dismissed. In his review of the circumstances Mr. Finegan decided that Mrs. Griswold had not deceived her superiors, but that she was compelled to absent herself from her duties because of injuries she received from the explosion of a gas stove, from an affection of the ear and from a nervous disorder. When ill from these causes she did become a mother. After she had recovered she filed an application asking that her absence be excused. Mr. Finegan found:

"The physicians in charge certified as to her physical condition and leave little room for doubt that during substantially all of the period of her absence she was unfit to perform the duties of her position for causes not connected with maternity."

Dr. Charles W. Bliss certified that Mrs. Griswold was under his care from February to July, 1913, and that "during this period nervous prostration and inability to use her eyes for any length of time were the causes which necessitated her absence from school duties."

Concerning the feeling of the Board of Education toward the employment of mothers as teachers, Mr. Finegan said:

"It was a matter of public information that the Board of Education had adopted a policy intended to eliminate from the teaching service all married women teachers who gave birth to children. The Board evidently knew that the appellant had given birth to a child during the period of her absence, and on Oct. 28, 1913, the City Superintendent wrote her, asking if the whole or any part of her absence from school was caused by giving birth to a child. The appellant replied that the cause was stated in her application for a refund, now on file in the office of the Superintendent in charge of high schools."

This reply was not satisfactory, and on Nov. 12, 1913, the City Superintendent again wrote her, in which he asked her to give him a direct answer, without any reference to any other letter or report, either affirmative or negative, as the facts may be. In her reply to this letter she said that her 'absence from school duties was not due to giving birth to a child.'"

Teacher's Veracity Upheld.

Mr. Finnegan found that Mrs. Griswold spoke the truth in her replies to the letters she had received from her superiors, and that the illness which caused her absence was entirely independent of her condition in this respect, and due solely to other physical infirmities; that during the entire period of her absence she was ill and unable to perform her duties as a teacher, and that her illness was not caused by the birth of her child. Then Mr. Finegan said:

"When all the facts, however, in relation to her case are taken into consideration in connection with the unlawful policy which the Board of Education was pursuing toward married teachers who gave birth to children, appellant's conduct cannot be held, as it was characterized by the report of the Board of Education, as direspectful, discourteous, or insubordinate; nor can it be reasonably held that it was the intention of the appellant to deliberately deceive."

After stating that it was the policy of the board to discipline teachers whose absence was caused by maternity, Mr. Finegan said:

"In view, therefore, of the action which has been taken in other recent similar cases in respect to the dismissal of married women teachers, absent from duty because of motherhood, the dismissal of the appellant based upon a finding of 'gross misconduct, conduct unbecoming a teacher, and insubordination,' cannot be sustained."

TO PICK NEW JUDGE FOR TAGGART TRIAL

Democratic Leader Objects to Collins—Seven Plead Guilty to Election Frauds.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 7.—Seven of the 132 men who are facing charges of election frauds in the registration, primaries, and election of 1914 pleaded guilty when arraigned in Criminal Court here today.

Those who pleaded guilty were John W. Lee, Democratic Inspector of the Eighth Precinct of the Third Ward at the primaries held May 5, 1914; Robert W. Board, colored, political worker, Eighth Precinct of the Third Ward; Charles Gibbs, colored, Progressive Judge at the primary, Eighth Precinct, Third Ward; Earl Clifford, Nelson Hughes, and Edward O'Leary, all political workers, and Bernard Rickleman, indicted with Mickey Ford on the charge of conspiring in Marion County to vote more than once and have others vote more than once in the election held at Terre Haute Nov. 3, 1914.

One hundred and thirteen others, including Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman; Joseph E. Bell, Mayor of Indianapolis, and Samuel Perrott, Chief of Police, asked for a change of venue from Judge James A. Collins.

Judge Collins said he would select five members from the Marion County bar, from which list one would be chosen, Friday, to try the cases.

In seeking for a change of venue attorneys for the defendants said that they understood that Judge Collins had been a witness before the Grand Jury which returned the indictments against the men.

"This whole business is a persecution, and not a prosecution, and I demand an immediate trial," said Mr. Taggart today. "I never had anything to do with any one of the men who pleaded guilty today. I do not know these men, and it seems funny to me that they should be permitted to go on their own recognizance if they are so guilty. I don't know what I have been indicted for, although I have made every effort to find out. I want an immediate trial, because this whole thing is a persecution and an effort to besmirch my name as well as many of my friends."

Mayor Bell issued a statement, saying: "The pleading guilty of the seven men today is an attempt to connect us with men with whom we have never had any dealings in any way whatsoever. These men came into court and pleaded guilty without the indictment being read. They were immediately released on their own recognizance, and this seems rather unusual."

POLICE CHIEF IS ARRESTED.

Wichita Official Accused of Selling Confiscated Whisky.

WICHITA, Kan., July 7.—O. K. Stewart, chief of police of this city, was arrested today on a warrant charging three sales of whisky. The sales were alleged to have been made in the City Hall from stocks of liquor which the police had confiscated. Mayor Bentley issued an order suspending the chief from office.

The warrant and arrest followed testimony given at an inquisition held in the County Attorney's office today. Henry J. Allen, editor of a local paper, and several other newspaper men testified that liquor had been purchased from the chief of police.

FIRE EMPTIES RESTAURANT.

Diners in the Pekin Stampeded by Smoke of Small Blaze.

There was a fire in the Strand Dress Shop at 1,574 Broadway, beneath the Pekin Restaurant, between cabaret performances in the restaurant at 9 o'clock last evening, and with the first puff of smoke that reached the dining room the diners took unceremonious leave to go below and join the Broadway crowd that had gathered.

The fire was of short duration, and the damage to the dress shop was insignificant, but it was said many diners who had nearly finished their meals failed to return to the restaurant.

BANK CASHIER ARRESTED.

Albert E. Cook Held in $10,000 Bail on Embezzlement Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 7.—Albert E. Cook of Norwood, a former cashier of the Closter National Bank, was arrested by Deputy United States marshals at his home, charged with alleged embezzlement of the funds of that institution and immediately taken to Trenton and bail fixed at $10,000.

The Closter bank refused to give out any information beyond admitting the arrest of Cook and the fact that he was cashier of that bank up to March 19 last. He has a wife and four children.

IN NEW JERSEY.

MONTCLAIR.—An organization called the Altruist Society has been formed by persons living in Montclair, Glen Ridge, Bloomfield, Verona, and Caldwell, and on next Monday it will begin the work of providing for orphans in the five towns.

ORANGE.—Miss Elizabeth D. Cary of 81 Mitchell Street, Orange, will celebrate the 100th anniversary of her birth tomorrow by holding a reception and musicale for her relatives. She is in good health and possessed of all her faculties.

WEST ORANGE.—The loud whistle on the Edison factory, which is said to have caused much consternation among persons of nervous temperament, is to be replaced by a more "musical" instrument, according to announcement made by Mr. Edison following the receipt of numerous complaints and the filing of a petition with the Town Council urging that it be "toned down."

NEWARK.—Figures based on the census returns place the population of Essex County at approximately 586,721. In 1910 the population was 512,886.

ELIZABETH.—Governor Fielder yesterday accepted an invitation to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Dean Francis O'Neil's ordination, to be held on Oct. 12 in the State Armory.

WANAQUE.—John R. Vandemark, 4 years old, son of R. O. Vandemark, of 573 Prospect Street, was drowned last evening in the raceway of the Wanaque River, which leads to the Wanaque River Paper Company. The youngster and several companions were hunting for frogs when he lost his balance and fell into the water.

FOSS SAYS PARTIES FACE PROHIBITION

Ex-Governor Declares Issue Will Rise at National Conventions in 1916.

MILES HITS DEMON RUM

Father Curran Promises Catholic Aid to Movement at Anti-Saloon Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 7.—General Nelson A. Miles told the national convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America on Young's Pier tonight that the cannon echoing desolation over Europe were less deadly than the demon rum.

"The colossal devastation, spoliation, and sacrifice that now shock the civilized world with inexpressible horror are enacted in the open day, amid the thunder of artillery and the roar of cannonading," he said. "But there is another demon of destruction more silent, more subtle, and yet equally deadly. The demon of liquor corrupts Governments, impoverishes communities, desolates homes, destroys character, degrades and degenerates a race, enslaves and starves helpless women and children. It replaces prosperity and happiness with sorrow, crime and desolation. In its stealthiness and constant iniquities it desolates more countries and homes than the destructive engines of war now engaged on the Continent of Europe.

"The immortal Lincoln said in 1862: 'If the relative grandeur of revolutions shall be estimated by the amount of human misery they alleviate, then indeed this will be the grandest the world has ever seen. And when there shall be neither slave nor drunkard on earth how proud the title of that land which may truly claim to be the birthplace and the cradle of both these revolutions that shall have ended in that victory.'

Miles Admires the Czar.

"All honor to the Emperor of Russia, who had the wisdom to call the first great congress at The Hague and now has the fortitude to prohibit the manufacture and sale of the accursed vodka. It took us twenty-five years to get liquor out of the army. I have in my possession the pen with which President Hayes signed the order prohibiting liquor in army posts."

Delegates are waiting to see whether John L. Sullivan will speak on Friday. He sent a heated telegram yesterday refusing to come after General Miles's criticism of him.

"I am distinctly averse to presiding upon a platform where one of the conspicuous speakers is a reformed pugilist," said General Miles tonight. "I haven't changed my mind, for that is what I said last week. It was very good of the gentleman to justify me so thoroughly. Some persons never outwear the habit of going to any end for the sake of notoriety."

Ex-Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson, author of the prohibition amendment in the last House of Representatives, called on President Wilson to practice total abstinence and to banish liquor from the White House as an example to the nation and to establish temperance as a requirement of civil service. He also advocated a petition to Congress for an appropriation to carry on a world-wide war on alcohol as soon as the war in Europe is ended.

Hobson Would Pledge Candidates.

He favored exacting a pledge from every candidate for public office that he would support prohibition, and he outlined a plan by which the prohibition interests should pay the liquor interests to annihilate themselves.

Ex-Governor Patterson of Tennessee declared that prohibition was essentially a national issue.

"The doctrine of States' rights as a defense of human wrong and the violation of the conscience of civilization was buried forever under the apple tree at Appomattox," he said.

Dan Morgan Smith of Chicago delivered an epigrammatic speech on "The Price of a Drink."

"The price of a drink," he said, "ranges from a dime to damnation—the drinker pays the dime and humanity pays the damnation. If a Judge is too wet to do his duty, make it so hot for him he will dry out. It often does more good to kick one crooked Chief of Police out of the station house than to bring a hundred drunks in. There is room on the water wagon for the employer as well as for the employe."

Charles Stelzle, sociologist and author, of New York, said:

"The workingman fears being out of work more than he does going to hell. The liquor interests have capitalized this fear. More workingmen lose their jobs because saloons are open than if the saloons were closed."

Father Curran a Speaker.

At the morning session the Rev. Father Curran of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., said the reason Catholics have held aloof from the anti-saloon movement was because they were too conservative. He said the tide was now turning and that every year would bring more leaders of his church into the fight for prohibition. Ex-Governor Foss of Massachusetts said political parties, in their national conventions next year, would come face to face with the question of prohibition. Local option, he said, was a failure and the only way to stop industrial decay in this country was through national prohibition.

The National Board of Directors of the League, at an executive session this afternoon, adopted resolutions urging the next Congress to submit to the States the proposed amendment to the Constitution providing for national prohibition. The resolution also asks for legislation to prevent the use of the mails for advertising intoxicating liquors in dry territory. This resolution will be taken to President Wilson at the close of the convention on Saturday.

SHOTS IN THIEF CHASE.

Excitement in a Park After Banker's Home Is Robbed.

There was much excitement in Branch Brook Park in Newark yesterday afternoon when three policemen chased four men across the park, firing their revolvers into the air and shouting commands to halt. The chase, witnessed by many persons, ended with the capture of three of the fugitives.

Some one telephoned Police Headquarters that four men were robbing the home of John Morris Miller at 214 Balantine Parkway. Policemen Donovan, Stoeckel, and Zeliff were sent out to catch the intruders. Two negroes, who said they had followed the alleged burglars, pointed out the four men in the park to the policemen. One carried a suitcase.

The men broke into a run when they saw the police. Then the chase began. The shots scared three of the men and they stopped, after one of them had dropped the suit case near Second Avenue. At the Police Station the prisoners said they were Peter Falso, Carmine De Franciscone, and Frank Emberg. Detectives arrested Frank Donnelly later. They think he is the fourth burglar. He and the three others were charged with breaking and entering and stealing.

The suit case contained pieces of solid silver, and similar articles were found in the pockets of three of the men. The Miller house was entered through a window. The family is out of town for the Summer. Mr. Miller is a partner in Henry Brothers & Co., bankers and brokers, at 71 Broadway.

MRS. A. Z. BAKER ON STAND.

Her Parents Testify to Artist's Drinking and Excitability.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 7.—The hearing in divorce proceedings in which Alfred Z. Baker, the illustrator, charges his wife, Mrs. Helen Newell Baker, with desertion was continued before Vice Chancellor Eugene Stevenson today. Mrs. Baker, who is the daughter of Peter Newell, the illustrator, and lives in Leonia, N. J., was on the stand a greater part of the day.

Several letters passing between Mr. and Mrs. Baker since their separation in 1912 were introduced. In one Baker addressed his wife as "dearest wife and sweetheart," saying: "My heart weeps tears of blood for you." She replied: "It is your dealings with me since our separation that outrage me more than before."

Peter Newell testified that Baker drank a quart of whisky at one time before dinner, and Mrs. Newell said that Baker "exploded at the slightest provocation."

Counsel will argue the case in the Jersey City Chancery Chambers tomorrow morning.

FINED FOR JULY 4 DISORDER.

Constable Gets Warrants to Serve on His Own Sons.

CEDAR GROVE, N. J., July 7.—Six young men were fined $8.60 each last evening by Justice Robert W. Evans for disorderly conduct and five others are to be arraigned on similar charges. When the second batch faces the court two of them will have been arrested by their own father, Constable Karl Schneider.

Sunday had hardly given way to Monday when a band of young men went through the village with firecrackers, which were set off between the slats of blinds, on stoops, on roofs, under windows, anywhere to raise the hair of householders.

During the disturbance a firecracker was dropped into the receiving box at the Post Office and several letters were destroyed.

BANDITS HOLD OFF 100 MEN.

Arkansas Townspeople Driven Into Hotel While Bank Is Robbed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 7.—Seven bank robbers early today engaged in an hour's hot pistol battle with more than 100 citizens of England, Lonoke County, near here, drove their attackers into the main hotel of the town after failing to dynamite the safe of the bank of England, and, then escaped in an automobile. N. W. Whitlock, town marshal, was seriously wounded in the fight.

Three members of the gang made five unsuccessful attempts to explode the bank safe while the other two stood outside and by a continuous fire held off the townspeople. The robbers got away with about $200 from the tills in the cashier's cage.

KILLED BY SEWER GAS.

Two Others Overcome Trying to Recover Body.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., July 7.—John Dalton is dead, Steven Sutch is dying, and Fire Chief Michael Coughlin narrowly escaped death today from sewer gas at Roosevelt. Dalton, aged 60, went down into a receiving basin to do some work, was overcome and fell prostrate in a pool of water. Sutch went to aid him and was also overcome.

Frightened citizens called out the Fire Department. Chief Coughlin made three attempts to rescue Dalton and Sutch but was overcome each time. Finally, with a rope around his body, James Miller, a fireman, hauled all three men to the surface.

LION-ROLL 3 IN. THE NEWEST LION CREATION A SUMMER ROLL COLLAR
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15. MATINEES SATURDAY & WEDNESDAY 2:15. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Change of Bill and NORA BAYES.
GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Next Matinee Sat. 2:20. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE. 1000 Laughs! Count 'Em
BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8.15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1.-$2. Others Mats. ..... 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
HARRIS 42d St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Popular) & Sat. at 2:20. TWIN BEDS
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mats. 25c to 75c. AMELIA BINGHAM MASON & KEELER CO., EMMA CARUS, WINSOR McCAY, Sell Family, etc. ORVILLE HARROLD. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.
LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Next Matinee Saturday 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

NORTH BEACH
Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge. FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.
Steeplechase. Coney's Only Funny Place. Foxey Grandpa Gives Free Toys. Dancing Contests Start Friday, July 9.
LUNA Madam Kiro, Oriental Midway. Midget City. Free Circus. Dancing Contest Every Thursday Night.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 9th Av. Ev'y Ev. at 8:15. OLD SOLDIER FIDDLERS. ALL SEATS RESERVED. MARIE RUSSELL, 10 Other Acts. 25c, 35c, 50c
BRIGHTON Brighton Beach NEW Mat. Today. Cecil Lean & Cleo Mayfield, Hyams & McIlvre, Sam & Kitty Morton, Geo. Howell & Co., other.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th BURLESQUE Mat. Today. Lew Kelly AND THE Behman Show
VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 & 8:30. Frank Daniels in Cross—Goddess. Beg. Sunday, THE SCAB.
Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10 to 50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Wm. Faversham in The Right of Way. Maude Allen in The Enchanted Garden. Mary Pickford in Mistress Nell. Maker's Daughter.
EDEN WORLD IN WAX. European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE. OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

Have You Friends in Town?
Take them to Shanley's, where you know beforehand they will be delightfully dined and entertained.
Cabaret of twenty unrivalled acts. Evenings—seven to one.
Excellent seven-course luncheon—75c (Music)
SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant
BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good."
An Extract from the New York Eve. Sun of May 25:
"The Hotel Wallick, on the corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street, was known for years as the Cadillac. It was taken over some time ago by Louis C. Wallick, modernized throughout, so that it is practically a new hotel, and under its new management is one of the most popular hostelries in town."

Jansson wants to see you
HOFBRAU HAUS B'WAY & 30TH ST.
BUSINESS MEN'S AND LADIES' LUNCHEON
Famous for our Wonderful Steaks and Chops; and Delicious Milk-Fed Chickens, Fresh Daily from Our Long Island Farm.
FINEST COFFEE VARIETY OF EXCELLENT PASTRY

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone, 9640—Columbus.
The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Restaurant Popular Prices, a la Carte
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening, six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

5 East 45th Street.
DINNER $1.25 LUNCHEON 75c Maison Arthur Cuisine Francaise. No Cabaret. CLOSED SUNDAYS

TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST.
Southern Cooking. Hot Breads. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

RESTAURANT-GRILL. POPULAR PRICES. 20 EAST 42D STREET. Daly's "A Dining Place of Refinement." Near Fifth Avenue.

For Summer Comfort, 1,400 Outside Rooms, 17 Floors. Hotel Ansonia BROADWAY, 73d & 74th Sts.

HOTEL MAJESTIC GARDENS IN THE AIR
Central Park West at 72d St. Open Nightly, 6:30 to closing.
DANCING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. AND MRS. ROWLEY DOWNES
Dancing and Dining Under the Open Sky.
"An Aviator's View of Central Park."
Come & Cool Off Above the Sky Line

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.
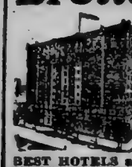
Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, quiet rooms, with bath, en suite, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less price. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

Fourteen East Sixtieth St. A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

—MODERN DANCES—
Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dancing. Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg. Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6321. Write for information Teachers' Normal Course. TERMS REASONABLE.

A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING. Broadway, 86th-87th Sts. All Modern Dances Taught. Summer Rates.
MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 64 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 437. Modern Dances. Special Attention to Beginners.
MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 67th St. 3588 Greeley.
Mansfield Studios, 33 West 44th.—All dances taught, absolute privacy; Summer prices.

Luchow's 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

RIPWOOD
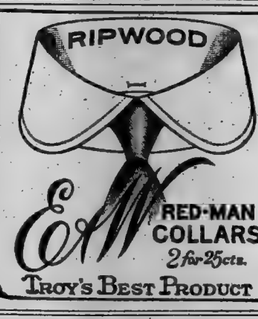
E&W RED-MAN COLLARS 2 for 25cts.
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

Clothes for Warm Weather
Smart summer clothing, light, cool and comfortable—full of the snap and style that the well-dressed man appreciates—for informal wear anywhere—in a variety of styles and fabrics and at prices that make a choice easy and satisfactory.
Palm Beach Suits $7.50, $10, $12.50. Of course real Palm Beach.
Mohair Suits $10, $13.50, $15, $18. They look like silk—but wear better.
Silk Suits, $19.50 to $30. Made of Rajah, Shantung, Pongee.
Office Coats and Dusters $1.50 to $10. See our special black coat at $3.
White Flannel Trousers $4 to $10. Special values at each price.
Khaki Trousers, $1.50. Cut and made like your regular trousers.
White Duck Trousers $1 to $2.25. The kind that can be easily laundered.
Mohair Tuxedo, $22.50. A suit originated for dancing.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, corner 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Ave., cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. Open Evenings.
The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

I. HESS (Est. 1893) Announces His Semi-Annual Sale of EARL & WILSON E&W SHIRTS
COMMENCING This Morning, July 8th
$1.50 Shirts, Now $1.15
$2.00 " " $1.35
$3.00 $2.50 $3.50 Shirts, Now $1.85 $2.45
$5.00 Silk Shirts, Now $3.45
Crepe de Chine Silks, Now $4.95
EVERY MAN KNOWS THERE ARE BUT TWO TIMES EACH YEAR TO PURCHASE THESE FAMOUS SHIRTS LESS THAN THE REGULAR PRICE. NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY. AN ENORMOUS VARIETY OF PATTERNS IN ALL STYLES, BOTH SOFT AND STIFF CUFFS, AWAITS YOUR SELECTION.
I. HESS
Cor. Church and Dey Sts.
Opposite Hudson Terminal

$18 Semi-Annual Remnant Sale Is On
$18 All suit-ends reduced. Many that were formerly $50 included. A rare chance to have a suit made to your measure at less than the cloth alone is worth. $18
Broadway & 9th St. Open Saturday until 1 o'clock Arnheim

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; moderate temperature; fresh to strong west winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,985. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMANY DELIVERS NOTE TOMORROW; SHUNS LIABILITY FOR THE LUSITANIA; PROPOSALS FOR SAFETY OF AMERICANS

REPLY REGARDED AS EVASIVE

Washington Is Disappointed Over Outline Sent by Gerard.

WOULD LIMIT OUR RIGHTS

Wants American Passengers Kept Off Ships Carrying Munitions of War.

ALSO NOTICE OF SAILINGS

These Proposals Held to Involve the United States in Unneutral Service.

WILSON DECLINES TO PARLEY

Notifies Gerard We Will Enter Into No Discussion Until Full Text of Answer Comes.

BERLIN, July 8.—The German reply to the American note regarding the destruction of the Lusitania and submarine warfare in general, according to information obtained here, will probably be delivered on Saturday, or possibly even tomorrow.

The general tenor and motive of the Government behind these proposals may be communicated confidentially to the leading representatives of the press tomorrow, but it is understood that the publication of the text in Berlin will be deferred until the afternoon of the day on which it is presented at Washington.

The fact that the American Government would not enter into preliminary negotiations respecting the forthcoming German note was communicated to Dr. Zimmerman, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, by James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador. The note, therefore, will go forward to Washington in approximately the same form in which it was drafted.

The outlines of this draft were submitted to Ambassador Gerard, and forwarded by him to the State Department, in the expectation by German officials that the American Government would suggest any changes that might be deemed advisable.

Although, according to some unofficial dispatches from Washington, the note is considered "unsatisfactory," it is believed here that it is far less so than when the exchange began, and it is hoped that it will lay the basis for continuing the negotiations.

Jagow Complains of Lack of Cable.

Gottlieb von Jagow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said today that the dispatch of the note was immediately impending. A few changes, he said, would perhaps be necessary, after which the reply would be delivered to the American Ambassador. Herr von Jagow asked to be excused from commenting in advance on the note, but discussed the difficulties under which the negotiations had been conducted owing to the slowness and incompleteness of communications between Germany and the United States, and "the obstruction to the free exchange of news between the German and American press and public."

"I see," said the Minister, "that the text of the note of the Imperial Government, presented through Ambassador Gerard, regarding the reopening of the direct cable to the United States, was published by the American papers on June 15. It was published exclusively in THE NEW YORK TIMES on June 14. The American public has thus been given an opportunity to learn of the proposals of the German Government with reference to this.

"Germany proposed to pay the entire expense of restoring the cable and putting it into operation, the President of the United States to be entitled to appoint censors at the American end of the cable in order to supervise all messages transmitted over it. You will have noticed that Germany proposed to permit news to be sent over this cable uncensored, so far as it was unprejudicial to the military plan of campaign.

"The American public has also learned that the British Government, for obvious reasons, has taken no notice of these proposals. Great Britain apparently does not want the people of neutral countries to be informed in an impartial way on the events of this great war. The reasons are not far to seek. That is why, at the beginning of the war, Great Britain cut the cable. The result was that from the very first day only news coming from one side could be spread in the neutral countries.

"That is how Great Britain could mould public opinion in a way suiting her own purpose. That is how America could form a wrong opinion of Germany's methods of warfare, and that is how misunderstandings and a certain ill-feeling against Germany have crept in.

Thinks We Are Misinformed.

"America has been misinformed about Germany's motives. This would not have been the case had Germany, in the same way as her enemies, been able to present her case to the American public. Do you think that a fair judge would allow one party to prevent his hearing the other? Any one who knows America knows that the sense of justice and fair play is predominant in that country. We want no more than that America shall be able to listen to the

Continued on Page 2.

Defense Guns Carried by Some British Ships; Some Neutrals Agreed to It, Cecil Tells Commons

LONDON, July 8.—"Merchant vessels of a belligerent power are entitled by established and uninterrupted usage of the sea to carry and use armament in self-defense," said Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question put by Commander Carlyon W. Bellairs in the House of Commons today.

"Several neutral governments," Lord Robert said, "were communicated with in this matter at the outbreak of the war, and several more have been approached since, as circumstances suggested.

"The principle of merchant ships carrying arms for self-defense has been generally recognized, and British ships, so armed, have been trading regularly with the various countries since an early stage of the war."

Commander Bellairs's question was whether, in view of the unusual character of the German attacks on unarmed merchant vessels, the Government would ask all neutral Governments to allow merchant vessels, armed for purposes of defense only, with a gun in the stern, to trade with their ports in spite of the fact that they carried a gun.

United States Was Not Approached by England.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The United States Government has not been asked by Great Britain whether it would permit merchant ships, armed for defense only, to trade with American ports. When the press dispatch from London, telling of the statement of Lord Robert Cecil in the House of Commons today, was read tonight to a high official of the State Department, he said that this Government had not been sounded.

The position of the United States as to armed merchant vessels, it was explained, had been set forth in a statement of the Department of State on Sept. 20. In that statement these paragraphs related to this particular subject:

A merchant vessel of belligerent nationality may carry an armament and ammunition, for the sole purpose of defense, without acquiring the character of a ship of war.

The presence of an armament and ammunition on board a merchant vessel creates a presumption that the armament is for offensive purposes, but the owners or agents may overcome this presumption by evidence showing that the vessel carries armament solely for defense.

The statement also defined in detail the course necessary to establish that a merchant vessel was not armed for offensive purposes.

The matter of determining what constituted an armed vessel was made necessary by the action of the German Government early in the European war in complaining that the steamship Adriatic, then at New York, was armed, and that to permit her to clear would be a violation of neutrality. The United States Government ascertained that the Adriatic's armament consisted of a gun mounted in the stern for defensive purposes, and Secretary Bryan ruled that to be so armed was proper and that clearance of the vessel would not constitute a violation of American neutrality.

The matter was taken up informally, however, with the White Star Line, to which the Adriatic belonged, and as a result of a private arrangement the gun was dismounted. It was explained at the State Department at the time that in dismounting the gun the White Star Line acted voluntarily, out of courtesy to the United States, and that it was not required by any principle of international law to disarm.

AUSTRIAN FORCES FALLING BACK

Vienna Admits Army Was Forced by Russians to Retire at Krasnik.

CHECKED AT ZLOTA LIPA, TOO

Attacks by Czar's Troops Said to be Proceeding Along Front on Galician River.

LONDON, Friday, July 9.—English interest in the land fighting centres in Southern Poland, where the Russians, strongly reinforced with men and guns, and with their railways and the fortresses of Ivangorod and Brest-Litovsk to draw upon, have held up the Austro-German attempt to outflank Warsaw from the southwest.

The Austrians make the admission that before superior Russian forces they have withdrawn to the hills to the north of Krasnik. They also announce that "hostile attacks on the lower Zlota Lipa have been repulsed. Heretofore all the attacking on this river has been done by the Austro-Germans, according to their official bulletins.

Further heavy fighting must occur there, but the Russian military writers express confidence that now any effort of the Germanic allies to deliver a lightning blow has been discounted and that the Grand Duke's army will be able to hold its positions and perhaps drive the invaders back.

Russians Take 11,000 Prisoners.

PETROGRAD, July 8.—This communication has been issued by the War Office:

During the night of July 6 the enemy unsuccessfully attacked our positions near Muravievo station. To the west of the Kalwaria-Suwalki road the enemy on July 6 succeeded in crossing the River Chelmentka, but was thrown back on the 7th.

On the Opitz River the enemy during the night of the 6th attacked our trenches southwest of the Village of Jednorojet. A few score Germans held their ground in front of our trenches until dawn, but were almost all killed by our fire when they tried to retire. During the day the enemy again attacked the same trenches, but everywhere were repulsed with heavy losses.

On the left bank of the Vistula during the night of the 6th the enemy, under cover of enormous clouds of poisonous gases, delivered attacks in the direction of Bolimow. On a front of about eight miles he succeeded in some sectors in capturing our first-line trenches, but by counter-attacks next day we dislodged him and recovered the position, except in the sector near the Bolimow road, where the fight still continues.

Between the small town of Senno and the village of Josefow the enemy on the 7th delivered no attack. At the same time our troops in the direction of Lublin continued to develop successfully the offensive which we had begun in the sector of Urzendoff and Bystrijitza. Our men dealt the enemy terrible blows, and between the 5th and 7th took about 11,000 prisoners, while they captured several dozen machine guns and a flag. In this

Continued on Page 2.

Dont miss the two announcements of Edgemere Crest on Pages 4 and 12 today. —Advt.

NAVY TAKES OVER SAYVILLE RADIO

Step Decided On to Preserve Neutrality and Avoid Breach of Hague Convention.

STATION REALLY GERMAN

And Virtually Controlled by Berlin—Company Issues a Protest and Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—In the interest of American neutrality and to avoid contravention of the Hague Convention forbidding the establishment of belligerent wireless stations on neutral soil during a war, the United States Government has refused to grant a license to the Atlantic Communication Company for the operation of the great German wireless station at Sayville, L. I., and will take over at once the operation, management and control of that station.

The Navy Department today notified Congressman Herman A. Metz, President of the company, of the decision of the Government to take over the plant, and Captain William H. G. Bullard, Superintendent of the United States naval station at Arlington, Va., will assume charge of it, having been sent to New York City last night for the purpose.

The decision to take this step was reached after a series of conferences between Secretary Lansing, Secretary Redfield, and Secretary Daniels of the navy. It followed the receipt of a communication from President Wilson at Cornish, N. H., in which he approved their course.

Grounds for the Seizure.

These are the grounds upon which the United States Government refused to grant a license for the Sayville plant:

First—The new Atlantic Communication Company, organized to operate the new apparatus at Sayville, is only nominally an American company, but is really owned in Germany by the two largest electrical companies in that country.

Second—The new Sayville company is virtually under the control of the German Government.

Third—The Sayville station is, in part at least, or was until the navy took over control and operation of the plant today, operated by officers of the German military forces.

Fourth—The Sayville station in its present remodeled form has been established since the beginning of the war, and for the United States Government to license it to be operated would be in contravention, on a front of about eight miles he succeeded in some sectors in capturing our first-line trenches, but by counter-attacks next day we dislodged him and recovered the position, except in the sector near the Bolimow road, where the fight still continues.

Between the small town of Senno and the village of Josefow the enemy on the 7th delivered no attack. At the same time our troops in the direction of Lublin continued to develop successfully the offensive which we had begun in the sector of Urzendoff and Bystrijitza. Our men dealt the enemy terrible blows, and between the 5th and 7th took about 11,000 prisoners, while they captured several dozen machine guns and a flag. In this

Continued on Page 5.

A SUMMER FRUIT PUNCH SYRUP. Hay's Five Fruit. Delicously refreshing. Sold by Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.—Advt.

Explosives Have Key to the War

Hudson Maxim says each hard-won success of conflict has been a victory for high explosives.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order The Sunday Times today. The Times is always sold out early.

THAW BEARS WELL 5-HOUR GRILLING

At Times Nervous and Excitable at Sanity Trial, but Quickly Regains Calm.

TRIES TO SHIELD HIS WIFE

Shows Anger as He Repeats the Story of Her Relations with Stanford White.

Harry K. Thaw was on the stand for five hours and forty minutes yesterday as a witness for the State at the jury trial of his sanity before Justice Hendrick, making a fight for his freedom. The day was hot and sultry, and the courtroom was an uncomfortable place, even for the spectators, who showed, by the eagerness with which they followed each question and answer, that they realized a dramatic scene was being enacted.

Under the added strain of recounting many of the intimate and spectacular chapters of his life and facing question after question which probed into his relations with his wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, and the murder of Stanford White, Thaw fought to hold himself in check. At times he was obviously nervous, and on one or two occasions excitable and given to long answers, but his counsel and friends expressed themselves as well pleased with the outcome of the first day's grilling.

If, as has been said, counsel for the State expected Thaw to break down on the stand and wreck his own case by incoherent, rambling utterances when questioned about his alleged delusions and his life at Matteawan, they were disappointed yesterday. At the close of the afternoon session, however, he was worn, and his prominent and roving eyes were evidence that the strain was telling on him. Thaw, when asked by the Justice, said he was willing to take the stand again at a night session, but his counsel objected, intimating that so severe an ordeal would be unfair to any witness, much less to a man virtually fighting for his life.

"I am not disposed to let this man go on," said Justice Hendrick, turning to counsel for the State. "You can put on alienists who have known him for years. Why can't you put Dr. MacDonald on the stand?"

Jury Objects to Night Session.

Deputy Attorney General Becker objected, saying that the alienist had not seen Thaw for years and wanted an opportunity to study him on the stand. This caused a heated outburst from John B. Stanchfield, counsel for Thaw.

"I see Dr. Flint and Dr. MacDonald, Dr. Ferris and Dr. Baker here," he said. "They are all to be witnesses for the State. They have been watching Mr. Thaw. If he laughs on the stand they will say he is insane; if he cries, he is insane. They know as much about him today as they will tomorrow. It is a mere subterfuge to say that they cannot go on the stand as witnesses now."

Thaw, leaning forward in the chair, his face twitching nervously and clasping and unclasping his hands, listened to the unexpected colloquy, raising no objections either to his counsel's demand that he be excused for the day or to the demand of the State that the examination proceed in the evening.

It was Paul J. Marks, juryman No. 5, who finally ended the debate. As he stood up in the jury box all eyes were turned upon him, the spectators leaning forward eagerly at the interruption.

"If there is any dispute," said the juryman, "the jury is willing to dispense with a night session."

Mr. Stanchfield immediately entered a further protest, and Deputy Attorney Generals Cook and Becker, after a whispered conference, said they would not demand a night session if Mr. Stanchfield persisted in his objection. The Court nodded to an attendant, who in a loud voice announced that adjournment would be taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

At that time Thaw will again take the stand. It is expected that the entire day will be required to complete his examination by Mr. Cook.

As Thaw was being taken from the courtroom after the Justice and jury had retired, he shook hands with several persons who crowded forward to wish him good luck. To a friend he said:

"It was a bad day—I mean the weather."

Has Forgiven Jerome.

Then he smiled and strolled off with the deputies. He found perhaps 200 persons waiting to see him in the corridor of the Court House and not a few of them were cordial to him. He had fully recovered his composure and there was nothing in his manner to indicate that he was worrying over the developments of the day.

Much of the story related on the stand yesterday by Thaw has been told before at one or another of the numerous legal proceedings which have marked his fight for life and freedom from Matteawan since he shot Stanford White on the Madison Square Roof Garden on June 25, 1906. But there were new phases, too, which went to make the recital intensely interesting. Thaw, once accused of intense antagonism to William T. Jerome, Dr. Austin Flint, and others who had fought to keep him in confinement, said yesterday there was no bitter feeling on his part.

He said he had made attacks on Jerome and unnamed men whom he had been told were conspiring to keep him in Matteawan, in his more recent utterances, not

Continued on Page 4.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. SEC—RED—Insuperable for Champagne Cup. —Advt.

MANY PERSONS HURT IN JERSEY CYCLONE

Passes Through the Towns of South Bound Brook, East Millstone, and Keansburg.

LEAVES RUIN IN ITS PATH

Some Injured in Wreckage of Buildings, and Others Are Hurled About by the Wind.

A violent and destructive storm, which assumed the proportions of a cyclone in some spots, swept from the west across the middle of New Jersey and out to sea yesterday afternoon. It was thought to be the fag-end of the cyclone that left death and devastation in its wake through Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio on Wednesday, and which was moving rapidly in an easterly direction. The centre of the storm yesterday passed over Hunterdon, Somerset, Middlesex, and Monmouth Counties in New Jersey. It was freakish in its effect on some villages, particularly in Somerset and Monmouth Counties, while passing over other villages only a few miles distant without causing material damage.

The villages of East Millstone and South Bound Brook in Somerset County and Keansburg in Monmouth County were the towns that were worst damaged, according to the reports available last night, while New Brunswick, which is about ten miles east of East Millstone, escaped with nothing more serious than a flooding of the streets, and no damage of any importance was reported on Sandy Hook, which lies east of Keansburg.

East Millstone was struck by the storm at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The violent wind ripped the roof off the Pennsylvania Railroad roundhouse and snapped the trunks of seventy-five trees along the streets. A section of the galvanized iron roof on the works of the Harmer Rubber Reclaiming Company was torn off and whirled high in the air. It landed an eighth of a mile away in the back yard of one of the villagers, and the fact that no one was killed by the hurtling sheet of metal was considered little short of miraculous. Trains were blocked for nearly an hour, while workmen cleared the tracks of trees after the storm had passed, and the storm passed as rapidly as it had come, lasting in all for only about ten minutes.

Girl's Leg Broken.

Frightened persons living in the outskirts of the town and farmers from near by began to pour in after the storm was over and brought reports of freakish tricks it had played on their property. Abraham Nevins, whose farm is a mile from the town, reported that his chicken house had been lifted bodily, the floor only remaining fast to the foundations, and, with chickens still clinging desperately to the bars inside and many of the fluttering out of the bottomless building while it was in middair, the frail little house had been carried across two fields and smashed to pieces when it crashed down in the middle, of a cornfield.

What was described by the villagers as a cloudburst accompanied the wind, and cellars were flooded in the town, streams and creeks flowed over in the country, and crops were seriously damaged.

At South Bend Brook the wind played havoc with trees, fences, roofs, and small buildings. Only one person was reported injured there, a baby that had been in its carriage on the street when the sudden wind struck the carriage. The mother was near by. She declared that the carriage was whirled over a fence and that she rescued her child from the débris in a neighbor's yard, badly bruised, but not thought to be mortally injured.

Miss Julia Miller, a 14-year-old girl of Keansburg, was seriously injured when the storm struck that town, and a number of men were hurt more or less seriously, one of them being taken to a hospital. Miss Miller was near a canay stand a short distance from the dock of the Keansburg Steamboat Company when the small frame stand was struck by the sudden wind. The stand was hurled across the street toward the dock and ended its course in Raritan Bay. It hit Miss Miller with such force that she was knocked to the ground unconscious, and when Dr. B. E. Failing of Atlantic Highlands and Dr. Hartman of Keansburg arrived to treat the injured it was found that her right leg had been broken. She was taken to the Monmouth Hospital at Long Branch.

Samuel Brazil, a workman, was standing near a freight shed on the pier. The shed was almost totally demolished when the wind struck it and Brazil was struck by flying timber and then carried forty feet by the wind itself. He was also taken to the hospital suffering from severe bruises and cuts about the head. Two men working in the freight shed, Nicholas Bean and Patrick O'Brien, were cut about the body and legs by falling boards and flying glass, and Bean's shoulder was broken.

Buried Under Debris.

The wind, which was said to be traveling at the rate of 80 miles an hour, struck the long roof of the steamboat company's dock, which extends for a considerable distance into the bay. The wind got under the roof, ripped it bodily from its supports, and threw it about nearly at right angles with the dock itself, so that when it finally crashed to the dock part of the roof overhung on either side.

Samuel Queen was pinned under part of the wooden mass and sustained a fractured leg, and Albert Parker, a young man who was waiting on the dock for a boat due in ten minutes, was thrown into a huge coal bin. His face and neck were cut and bruised. Samula Fardale was caught under part of the falling débris and sustained internal injuries, which the physicians feared might prove fatal, while several others suffered minor injuries from flying glass and splinters. William Dalhaus, nephew of the President of the steamboat company, was also slightly injured.

A number of persons in rowboats and canoes near the dock escaped being struck by the high wind by a narrow margin, having seen the coming storm and made for shore at top speed.

After the storm had passed a large naphtha launch was sighted about two

Continued on Page 9.

CARABANA Laxative Water, being natural, works like nature. 35c., all druggists. —Advt.

EXPLOSION ON MINNEHAHA AT SEA ON DATE SET BY DYNAMITER MUENTER; BLAZING LINER RACING FOR HALIFAX

Only Two Messages from Captain Claret, Who Promised to Keep Company Informed.

News of the explosion on the Minnehaha and of her condition was flashed to this city in two messages from Cape Race, repeating radiograms sent from the steamship, the first received at midnight on June 7, but not opened until 9:30 A. M. yesterday, and the other at noon. The first message said:

International Mercantile Marine, New York, via Cape Race:
SS. Minnehaha, July 7.

Minnehaha proceeding toward Halifax. Fire in No. 3 hold. Not serious at present. Will keep you informed of position. At 5:30 P. M., 7th inst., 570 miles southeast of Halifax. CLARET.

The second radiogram read:

International Mercantile Marine, New York, via Cape Race:
SS. Minnehaha, July 8.

Fire caused by explosion. Now controlled by suffocation and steam. Much smoke in holds. Deem it expedient to make Halifax. Due off Chebucto Head about 9 A. M. Friday. Advise agents. CLARET.

This message was received here about noon yesterday, since which time no word has come to the agents from Captain Claret, despite his promise to keep the company informed of the position of his ship.

ASKS U.S. TO STOP WAR SUPPLY SHIPS

Labor's National Peace Council Charges Government Is Violating Neutrality.

PUBLIC INQUIRY IS URGED

Gives List of Seven Liners at New York Whose Cargoes They Want Investigated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—In pursuance of its effort to prevent the shipment of munitions of war to Europe, Labor's National Peace Council, an organization that came into being immediately after William J. Bryan's resignation from the Cabinet and some members of which were prominent in the Carnegie Hall meeting last month, at which Mr. Bryan set forth his views on the subject of peace, filed with Secretary Lansing today a letter that carries the argument that the United States Government is violating neutrality in permitting ships carrying war munitions to sail from American ports. The letter was signed by ex-Congressman H. Robert Fowler of Illinois as General Counsel of the Council, and F. S. Monnett, former Attorney General of Ohio, as counsel. Mr. Fowler, Mr. Monnett, and Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois, the President of the organization, called on Secretary Lansing to explain their position, and were asked by Mr. Lansing to submit their views in writing.

In their letter the representatives of the Peace Council name nine such vessels under charter or believed to be under charter to one or another of the belligerents that are now at New York, Norfolk, and Yonkers awaiting cargoes of munitions of war. It is represented that parts of submarines and aeroplanes are included in the proposed shipments on these chartered transports. This, it is urged, is in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. The letter states that certain piers in New York are being used as places for the assembling of war material, and, in effect, that this is a violation of The Hague Convention of 1907 concerning the rights and duties of neutral powers. Article V. of this convention provides that "belligerents are forbidden to use neutral ports and waters as a base of operations against their adversaries."

Asks for Public Inquiry.

Messrs. Buchanan, Fowler and Monnett ask that the State Department hold a public inquiry at once through the Collectors of Ports from which transports of belligerents may undertake to clear, and give opportunity by oral or documentary evidence, to establish the character of the vessels named, the nature of their cargoes, and the purpose to which they are to be put.

It is alleged that the British Admiralty has directed merchant vessels to ram submarines and that this order is still in effect. This, it is urged, gives the vessels named the character of war vessels and brings them within the scope of The Hague treaty.

Representatives of the Peace Council said tonight that while it is their purpose, as far as lies in their power, to prevent unneutral acts in the shipment of munitions of war, they also have in mind the question of the possibility of large claims being made against the United States after the war for violations of neutrality such as these, that lies in the clearance of the Armenian by the Collector of the Port of Norfolk. Mr. Fowler said that an investigation of the Armenian case was in progress, and thus far it has been shown that her clearance was plainly in violation of the law. The Peace Council contends that the Armenian, which was sunk by a German submarine, with the consequent loss of American lives, was a British transport.

The letter submitted to Secretary Lansing by Labor's National Peace Council was, in part, as follows:

"We beg leave to submit the following changes that there are certain steamships now loading at the Port of New York in violation of the neutrality laws as follows:

Give List of Ships.

"The steamship City of Chicago, now at Pier 69, North River, New York, is a transport in the service of the British Government and is about to sail for Swansea, Wales, with a cargo of ammunition for the British Government.

"The steamship Lord Erne is now

Continued on Page 2.

IF WORN OUT AND "ALL IN" from overwork or hot weather, take Wincarnis, the famous tonic and restorative.—Advt.

MUENTER'S BRAIN HELD FOR ALIENIST

Body Sent to Dallas After Full Proof That Death Was Not Due to Shot.

PLUNGE BURST SKULL OPEN

Inquest to Begin Today—Warden Hulse of Mineola Jail Goes Away on Vacation.

The body of Erich Muenter, known as Frank Holt, who planted a bomb in the Capitol at Washington, shot J. P. Morgan, and later killed himself in the Mineola jail, was shipped last night to Dallas, Texas, the home of his wife, consigned to George W. Brewer, an undertaker.

The death certificate filed with the Hempstead Board of Health said the body was that of Frank Holt, born in Wisconsin, March 25, 1875, age 40 years, 8 months, 11 days. According to the certificate his father was Frank Holt, born in the United States, and his mother's maiden name was unknown. The cause of death was given as a "compound fracture of the skull, received from jumping off a high place in the County Jail at Mineola."

The details were supplied by the Rev. O. S. Sensabaugh of Dallas, father-in-law of Muenter. Coroner Walter R. Jones said last night that he could see no good in holding the body longer and that in a discussion of the cause of death he was willing to abide by the report of Coroner's Physician Cleghorn. A dispatch from Dallas quoted Dr. Sensabaugh as saying last night:

"My daughter first yielded to our wishes that the burial be in Ithaca, so that she might be spared the ordeal of the funeral. But later she insisted on Frank's being buried here, where she expects to make her home."

Muenter's brains are in the custody of the Coroner and, in the tin pail now holding them, will probably be turned over for study to Dr. C. MacDonald, the alienist, who talked with the prisoner a short time before he killed himself.

The inquest was postponed yesterday afternoon to this morning, when it was found that Jerry Ryan, who guarded Muenter on the night of the suicide, could not reach Hempstead from his home in Spring Valley. He had not been subpoenaed. He has promised to be present today.

Warden Hulse Goes Away.

It was learned last night that Warden Hulse, in charge of the Mineola jail, left yesterday on his vacation. District Attorney Smith said Hulse had not told him he was going away, but the Coroner said he had been notified and had taken Hulse's deposition. When Assistant District Attorney Wicks was asked if it was customary to hold inquests by deposition he replied: "Every Coroner has a method all his own."

There is an insistent effort being made to force another sensation in the Mueuler case by making it appear that he shot himself or was shot. This is predicated upon Ryan's statement that he heard an explosion and other conflicting statements made by officials connected with the case. Coroner's Physician Cleghorn said last night:

"The story that Holt was shot is absolutely false. The autopsy I made revealed that the man died of a fractured skull. He had struck on the top of his head on the concrete of the jail floor, splitting the skull wide open. When I arrived I thought there had been an explosion, because that was what I had been told over the telephone. When I found Holt in a pool of blood I did say, 'It looks as if he had blown his head off.' When I washed the blood off the head I found that there had been no death by explosion, that he couldn't have chewed a percussion cap, and that he did not die from a bullet wound."

"Do you think if he had died from a bullet it could have been kept quiet this long?"

"I want to say to THE TIMES that the story is absolutely false. It is true there were two wounds over the right eye and it has been said that these might have been bullet wounds. But they were not; they were inflicted in the Morgan home. The explosion Ryan thought he heard might have been accounted for by the crash when the head split against the concrete floor. Then it is possible that Ryan was asleep."

Still Talks of Explosion.

There is a persistent report that Ryan was asleep and that this accounts for the seeming discord of his story with that of the other officials. Ryan was found at his home in Spring Valley last night.

"I have never decided," he said, "whether Muenter jumped to his death or was shot or shot himself. It

Continued on Page 2.

FIRE NEAR HIGH EXPLOSIVES

Cordite and Shells for the Allies in Adjoining Holds.

ONLY TWO RADIO MESSAGES

First Told of the Explosion, the Other Said Fire Was Under Control.

LAST WORD THURSDAY NOON

Captain Claret Had Promised to Keep His Company Informed of Developments.

MUENTER BOMBS DESCRIBED

Small Parcels Delivered on Board Were Stowed in Hold Where Explosion Occurred.

While the nation thrilled with relief at the news of Wednesday that the Philadelphia and the Saxonia had been searched at sea and that Erich Muenter's plot to dynamite an ocean liner had failed, the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, like the Philadelphia, one of the International Mercantile Marine ships, was racing toward Halifax, one hold ablaze from an explosion and, packed in others 1,000 cases of cordite and hundreds of loaded shells, cartridges, and high explosives.

The news was received here yesterday morning, and Captain Claret wirelessed that he hoped to reach Halifax by 10 o'clock this morning.

A second message was received at noon yesterday. Then the Minnehaha was still racing for Halifax with all the speed which the demands on his crew for a fire fighting force and the elements of safety would allow Captain Claret to make. If the fire should reach the cordite or high explosives in her cargo, it was realized by her owners, her race would be ended in a flash.

Because they did not hear again from Captain Claret, officials of the International Mercantile Marine expressed confidence in the safety of the ship, declaring that the Captain would have wirelessed at once had the situation changed after his noon message, in which he announced the fire under control. It was admitted in shipping circles, however, that the situation of the Minnehaha would remain perilous in the extreme while any fire remained aboard the vessel, loaded as she was.

Captain Claret Tells of Peril.

Here are the only messages so far received from the burning liner. The first, dated July 7 and received at midnight, but not opened until yesterday morning and made public at 9:30 o'clock, said:

Minnehaha proceeding toward Halifax. Fire in No. 3 hold. Not serious at present. Will keep you informed of position. At 5:30 P. M., 7th inst., 570 miles southeast of Halifax.

CLARET.

The noon message read:

Fire caused by explosion. Now controlled by suffocation and steam. Much smoke in holds. Deem it expedient make Halifax. Due off Chebucto Head about 9, Friday A. M. Advise agents. CLARET.

P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President and General Manager of the International Mercantile Marine, sent a wireless to Captain Claret asking the latter to keep him informed of conditions. He said he had perfect confidence in the commander and did not consider failure to receive other messages as at all strange. The Minnehaha carried no passengers, and there would be no duty on the Captain to keep anxious friends and relatives closely informed.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning, C. W. Thomas, the Assistant Manager of the steamship department of the International Mercantile Marine Company, said that no message had been received from the Minnehaha since the one sent by Captain Claret at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Thomas said that he had left instructions at the pier for any message to be sent to him at his home, in Bayonne, directly it arrived.

The news that there had been an explosion aboard the liner was received everywhere with almost the identical expression:

"Well, Muenter, or Holt, has kept his word. He said something would happen on the 7th, and it has."

Captain Claret did not specify that the explosion had been caused by a bomb, and Muenter's letter to his wife in which he gave warning that disaster would overtake some ship on Wednesday did not say that he had shipped a bomb aboard the steamship; but it was recalled yesterday that among the effects confiscated by the police in the room Muenter had occupied in West Thirty-eighth Street here were three bombs.

Enough Dynamite to Sink Ship.

Inspector of Combustibles Owen Egan said they resembled tomato cans, being about eight inches in height and four or five inches in diameter. He said he did not know just how much dynamite was in each, but he thought each bomb would carry about four or five pounds of dynamite.

The Inspector said he could not foretell the effect of the explosion of such

a bomb in a ship's hold. That would depend on the placing of the bomb. If one were placed low in the hold and where resistance was strong, it might easily drive a hole through the ship's bottom. If the resistance were slight, however, the damage done by a single bomb would not be great. In any event, however, there would be a concussion which would be felt over the whole ship.

He said he had found that the substance found in Muenter's room here, which had been listed on Tuesday as a package of white powder, nature unknown, was smokeless powder. He could imagine him using it only as a trailer for dynamite in place of a fuse, as smokeless powder would burn to the end if a line of grains were laid down.

"Muenter was ready for anything with his little arsenal," said the Inspector. "There is nothing in the argument that he must have had financial backing, for a good deal of what he had could be bought for fifteen cents a pound. I do think, however, he must have had somebody to instruct him in bombmaking, for I do not see how he could have learned all he evidently knew unaided."

Police Captain Tunney added the information, too, that there had been found ninety-eight fulminate of mercury caps in a trunk stored in this city by Muenter. This box had originally contained 100, the Captain said, and one of these presumably had been accounted for by the explosion in the Capitol at Washington. One remains unaccounted for unless it shall prove that this cap exploded a bomb aboard the Minnehaha.

"The suspicion that the explosion aboard the Minnehaha had resulted from a bomb and that Muenter was one of Muenter's make gained strength as the discovery of his small arsenal was considered in the light of his letter to his wife. In it Muenter wrote:

"A steamer leaving New York for Liverpool should sink, God willing, on the 7th. It is the Philadelphia or Saxonia, but I cannot be sure, as these left on the 2d or 3d."

Could Ship Bomb as Freight.

It would be too much to consider Muenter's prediction and the explosion on the Minnehaha merely a coincidence, was the general opinion, and the proof that he was an expert bombmaker, disclosed the means by which he might readily have calculated the time of disaster to the ship he attacked. The fact that the explosion occurred on the Minnehaha and not on the Philadelphia of the Saxonia merely strengthens the belief in Muenter's agency in the affair for this reason:

His readiest means of placing an explosive aboard a steamship would have been to ship it as freight addressed to some fictitious address in London or Liverpool. Supposing him to have done this, making his shipment in time for a Saturday boat, such as were both the Philadelphia and the Minnehaha, it would be the most natural thing in the world for his shipment to have got aboard the Minnehaha.

Such shipments are made through shipping agents, and unless a specific ship were named—and Muenter's letter shows he did not do this—the package would be placed aboard the ship having the lowest rates. Both the Philadelphia and Saxonia are passenger liners and their shipping rates are considerably higher than those of the Minnehaha, which sailed this time as a freighter.

An agent with orders to send a shipment on a Saturday boat, in all probability would have selected the Minnehaha in preference to either the Philadelphia or the Saxonia, because of this difference in rates, especially as the Minnehaha, which actually got to sea at midnight Sunday, was scheduled to sail on Saturday, and was delayed a day waiting for cargo.

Many small parcels such as Muenter's bomb or bombs might have made were shipped on the Minnehaha, and they were placed in Hold 3, in which the explosion occurred, according to C. W. Thomas, Assistant Manager of the Steamship Department of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

Mr. Thomas said yesterday he had examined the manifests carefully since hearing of the explosion, and had not found a single package which might be considered "suspicious."

"We do not open and examine every package or parcel taken aboard," said he. "We could not do that without great delay, but we exercise all reasonable precautions to prevent the placing of bombs aboard our ships. A guard is on duty day and night at the dock, and our own force of workmen is watched strictly and continuously.

"Our shipments, moreover, are made up chiefly of large consignments, sometimes two or three shippers loading the whole ship. The chances, therefore, of loading a small package, such as, probably, one containing a bomb, would be considerably less than on some other transatlantic vessels."

Manifest of the Minnehaha.

The manifest of the Minnehaha shows that the cargo was made up as follows:

2,800 cases of loaded shrapnel shells.
1,733 cases of loaded cartridges.
1,000 cases of cordite.
1,400 cases of trinitrotoluol, a chemical of great explosive force.
3,040 barrels of oil.
32 cases of rifles.
6 cases of firearms.
63 barrels of petrolatum.
148 cases of cartridges.
48 barrels of formaldehyde.
63 barrels of boracic acid.
432 motor trucks.
3,001 plates of spelter.
140 boxes of empty projectiles.
10 crates of air guns.
66 hogsheads of rum.
61 automobiles.
1 motor ambulance.
71 cases of magnetos.
830 kegs of horseshoes.
12 barrels of copper wire.
175 cases of safety cartridges.
10 cases of unloaded cartridges.
1,400 cases of cartridges.
5 cases copper wire tubes.
167 bales of cotton duck.
24,261 bushels of Canadian wheat.
500 dressed hogs.
5,888 sacks of flour.
1,725 bundles of frozen meat.
844 barrels of canned beef.
2,500 cases of canned meat.
991 boxes of dressed poultry.
932 boxes of cheese.
25 tierces of pickled beef.
223 automobiles in cases.
1,941 barrels of wax.
182 cases of brass rods.
230 live horses.

The cordite, loaded shells, cartridges, &c., were all stowed aft in No. 4, 6, 7 and 8 holds, and there was no danger of the fire spreading to them, said Mr. Thomas. He admitted that horses on the cattle deck might have been suffocated by smoke which Captain Claret wirelessed was heavy in the holds. The Minnehaha, in addition to her other cargo, carried 250 horses destined for Great Britain's artillery, and with her crew of 125 men were seventeen hostlers.

The Minnehaha has three decks below her cattle deck, which are the 'tween deck, orlop deck, and lower orlop deck. In the last are the big hatchways fitted with iron hatches and combings beneath which are fitted steam pipes ready for use in case of fire. It is through these that the steam is poured as Captain Claret's message indicated he was directing it.

Ship and Cargo Worth $7,000,000.

Officials of the line estimated yesterday that the Minnehaha's cargo was worth $6,000,000, while the ship is worth about $1,000,000 more, a total of $7,000,000. The vessel left Pier 58, at the foot of West Sixteenth Street, at 2 P. M. Sunday and steamed to Gravesend Bay, where she took on the cargo of explosives, and put to sea at midnight.

She must have received the wireless warning sent from the Philadelphia and the Saxonia, and it is possible that the explosion came even while Captain Claret and his crew were hurriedly going over their ship in search of the very infernal machine which exploded.

The Minnehaha had been out about sixty-five hours when Capt Claret sent his first wireless, and was then 560 miles off Halifax. The ship when in the passenger servis is good for about sixteen knots. With her present equipment her best speed would probably be two knots short of this, making the run to Halifax one of about forty hours, approximately Captain Claret's estimate in his second dispatch yesterday.

Word was received here last night that the Canadian authorities were ready to send a Government vessel to the Minnehaha's aid should assistance be asked, but in the absence of further word from Captain Claret the request was not made last night. Word was sent to Jones & Co., the line's agents in Halifax, however, instructing them to do whatever might be necessary to start the Minnehaha on her way for London again.

Because it is the first duty of a master to notify his owners of damage to his vessel and because Captain Claret had not mentioned damage, Mr. Thomas said he believed the ship was uninjured. In the event of possible damage to the hull, however, or, if the fire is still smoldering, making it necessary to remove the cargo, the vessel will have to be put into dry dock, and this, it was said, would take about six weeks in Halifax.

Every precaution was taken yesterday along the Chelsea Piers, from Four-

The Minnehaha and Captain Frank Claret

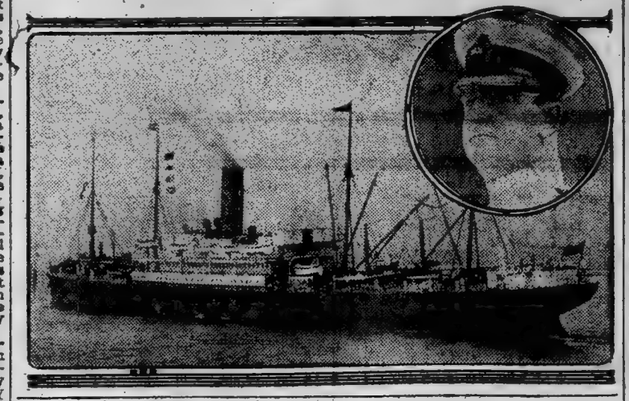

teenth to Twenty-second Street, on the Hudson River, where the Cunard, French Line, Atlantic Transport, White Star, and American Line boats load for Liverpool, Bordeaux, and London. Guards at the gates were doubled and detectives walked about the piers among the trucks and stacks of cargo, watching every one who was not in uniform.

Gangways to steamships were guarded by detectives and quartermasters to see that no stranger got aboard. The White Star liner Lapland sailed for Liverpool at noon yesterday with 20 first, 100 second, and 125 third-class passengers, six of them Americans. Before she left her pier a thorough search of the vessel was made to see that no infernal machines had been stowed in any of the cabins or store rooms, and no baggage was allowed on board that was not identified on the pier and all persons going on board had to have passage tickets or permits from the agents of the line. The vessel carried a large cargo, including a quantity of war munitions.

The Lancastrian, at Pier 58, finished loading cargo for London last night, and six detectives with two officers went over her from stem to stern to satisfy themselves there were no bombs aboard. She will take on 500 horses in Jersey City today. The Ardgorm is loading for London on the opposite side of the pier, but her sailing date has not been set.

Americans on the Minnehaha.

Among the Americans in the crew having charge of the horses shipped on the Minnehaha is John Crawley, who was formerly a groom for Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who lost his life on the Lusitania. The horses on the Minnehaha were furnished by horse markets in East Twenty-fourth Street. With Crawley was John O'Brien, who has a wife and six children living in East Twenty-sixth Street, near Second Avenue, and Peter McKenna. Crawley and McKenna are unmarried. None of the firms for whom they had worked or their friends knew their addresses.

Shippers of war horses to Europe pay the foremen of the crews $150 to $200 for the round trip. The members of the crews get $25 to $30 and in addition are paid 62 cents a day on the return trip for cleaning the ship. Their other expenses and board are provided by the steamship company, and many are willing to take the risk of meeting a submarine. Some of the men have made a half-dozen trips.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., July 8.—One of the men who sailed on the Minnehaha is Frederick D. Williams of West Orange, who until a few weeks ago was Sergeant in Battery A, Field Artillery of East Orange. He planned to visit relatives near London, and some of his friends believe he was going to take an examination to become a Lieutenant in the British Army.

Williams served in the United States artillery for six years, and when the regular army decided to send instructors to militia organizations he was selected to become Sergeant of Battery A, having passed the necessary examination at Fort Riley, Kan.

MUENTER'S BRAIN HELD FOR ALIENIST

Continued from Page 1.

seemed to me like there was an explosion. Whatever it was that made the crash, I am not going to make a crack now, but everything is coming out. I am not going to be made a goat of in this thing.

"Now, I want it understood that I had nothing to do with the door's being open. That was all arranged for when I got there. After I had gone to see what the noise was I had heard up the cell block, leaving Muenter apparently asleep, I heard the explosion and ran back to find him lying in a pool of blood. When the officials came I walked away; I was sore because he had put one over on me. Then it was told that he had climbed up on the bars and thrown himself down. It isn't true that his body hit a plank, for the only loose plank was twenty feet away. It was said he tore off his bandage and hung it upon the bars. So far as I know, Holt had on no bandage. The bandage he had on the first day had been removed and there was only a patch above the right eye."

In this connection Dr. Cleghorn said last night that the long bandage had been taken off, but that Holt wore a number of strips of adhesive plaster across his forehead. He said these were found hanging to the bars from which Holt had jumped to his death.

Denies He Was Asleep.

"The story that I was asleep is absolutely untrue," continued Ryan. "I had plenty of sleep before I went to work. I particularly remember that I had slept all day Tuesday. I didn't dare to go to sleep while I was watching Muenter, for I had my revolver on me and he knew it. I was afraid he might try to take it away from me." Here Ryan showed his revolver, which was fully loaded.

"It has been loaded that way for two years," he said. "So you see he wasn't shot with my gun."

"Warden Hulse came into the cell block but once that day," Ryan went on, "and that was when I asked him to take the pencil away from Holt. That was after Holt had cut himself. The pencil was taken away for several hours after. On two occasions a keeper passed the time with me. Those were the only visits of any one to the cell block that night."

"As soon as Dr. Cleghorn came he flopped the body over, and I helped him. I said, 'He must have had a gun, because I heard an explosion,' and the doctor said, 'It looks as though he had blown his nut off.' It was then I walked away."

At the Hempstead City Hall Coroner Jones talked freely of the case.

"I am not investigating negligence at the jail," he said. "That is up to the prosecuting officer of this county. It is my purpose to find the method of death. In this I must depend upon my physician's report. I see no use in keeping the body here. The autopsy was performed in our presence. The only thing I can say is that they should have been more careful at the jail. We have tried to have this whole thing open and above board."

"What about the doors being open?" he was asked.

"That is one of the questions I want to ask Ryan," he replied.

An inquiry among the several officials interested showed last night that there was no disposition to push the investigation of Muenter's death further, with the view that the officials had done their full duty. It does not appear that there will be a Grand Jury investigation of the death. It is said no charges have been filed against Ryan.

Many Crank Letters.

Since Muenter's death many letters addressed to "Holt" have reached the jail. Nearly all of them appear to have been written by cranks. A list of the names and addresses of the senders is being made for the use of the police. Many of them are incoherent. Some blame Muenter; others praise him. One of them was written by a man who said he had royal blood in his veins, but was born in America, and that his father was de Van Viel of Baden-Baden. It was sent from Harrisburg, and in part read:

"Mr. Holt, you are entirely off and should be punished for your bad training in worldly matters and influencing Mr. Morgan. Germany would buy war materials, and the Kaiser would install here a royal dictator of American birth who would have a pull with Russia and all foreign royal monarchies. If this was done we would be crippled."

Among the letters was one that came from Greene, N. Y., the day after Muenter killed himself. It was said that it had been turned over to Police Commissioner Woods of New York. Guy Scull, Mr. Woods's secretary, said last night that the Commissioner had not received the letter.

Deputy Constable Campbell, who arrested Muenter on Saturday after he had shot Mr. Morgan, is said to be preparing to put in a claim for the $1,000 reward offered by the Cambridge police in 1906 for the arrest of Dr. Erich Muenter.

It was said last night that Constable McCahill of Glen Cove, who found Muenter's bomb factory at Central Park, L. I., thinks he has a clue which will lead to the location of that part of the dynamite which is still missing. He refused to discuss his clue.

A physician who knew Muenter as Holt in Baltimore in the latter part of 1906 had informed THE TIMES that he showed a knowledge of Finnish and on occasions interpreted for Finnish patients. He said that Muenter described himself as coming of a Finnish family and said that when he was a child his family was driven to emigrate by Russian persecutions. He said that Muenter had obliged the hospital on one occasion by translating signs to be read by patients into seven languages. Muenter underwent operations there for the affliction which left the scars on his body which were identified at the Mineola Jail.

TREASURED MURDER CLIPPINGS

Muenter's Papers from Ithaca Show His Morbid Brain.

There were received at Police Headquarters last evening several hundred letters addressed to Erich Muenter, otherwise Frank Holt, and a number of newspaper clippings, which were among his belongings at Ithaca, and were forwarded here by the Ithaca police. Only about a quarter of the letters were looked over last night. None of them suggested to Captain Tunney that Muenter might have had accomplices.

The newspaper clippings were interesting as throwing a light on Muenter's type of mental disease. They dealt with two subjects, insanity and murder, particularly the murder of a man by a woman or of a woman by a man.

The only clipping of a different nature was a brief notice about himself printed under the head of "College Notes" in a paper of Norman, Okla., when Muenter was engaged as an instructor in German. There was no date on this. It read:

Mr. Frank Holt, the new instructor in German, is a graduate of the Fort Worth Polytechnic Institute and has spent several years of his life in Germany and speaks German as well as English. He has had several years of experience in teaching the language and comes highly recommended. He also speaks Spanish and French fluently and has studied at the University of Berlin and studied in Rome and Paris and has traveled over Europe. He gave lectures on German literature in Berlin.

New Start in Oklahoma.

Muenter's engagement at the Oklahoma University began immediately after he had qualified himself to start out on a new career as an instructor. In 1906, after murdering his wife while he was an instructor at Harvard, he had fled to Mexico City and worked there as a stenographer. Determined to resume teaching as a profession, and unable to produce his record as an instructor without betraying himself, he equipped himself with the diploma and the credentials necessary to get a new start, and carried out his purpose inconspicuously by entering the small polytechnic institute.

The fact that a man who had studied at the University of Berlin, lectured there and traveled about Europe, and who was 35 years old and of unmistakable attainments, should have entered and graduated from the Polytechnic Institute never seemed to arouse any suspicions. Neither at that time nor when he entered other institutions later was there any question raised by the contrast between his wide knowledge and his late graduation from a small and little-known college.

No Letters Before 1906.

The fact that no clippings of letters of a date prior to 1906 were found in his possession indicates how he had avoided all reminders of his past. The special significance in the fact that there were no letters prior to 1906 lies in the fact that the hundreds of letters of a later date were found to have been carefully preserved and placed methodically in two letter files.

"Chicago Lunatic at Large" was the heading of one of the clippings. It told of the escape of Thomas Murphy from an institution at Elgin, Ill. Another clipping was a dispatch from London, discussing the percentage of insanity caused by alcoholism. "Raps Case of Insane" was another, which told of a minister's denunciation of the treatment of patients in the asylum at Kankakee, Ill.

"Suffers for Brother's Crime" was the caption of a brief clipping, which told how a man at Manitowoc, Wis., had been sentenced to life imprisonment for murder and had become insane in prison, his elder brother then confessing that he was the guilty man and that his younger brother was innocent. Another was a long description of the colony plan for the mildly insane at Gardner, Ill.

One clipping which had a special application to Muenter's own case, according to his friends, was "The Danger of Overstudy," an editorial in The Chicago Tribune, which discussed the case of a college professor who had gone insane by spending long hours daily in the study of criminology and gave warning against too arduous and prolonged mental work.

The next clipping belonged to the murder series. There were several accounts of the murder of Mabel Page by Charles L. Tucker in Massachusetts, and one several columns long about the last hours and execution of Tucker.

Basis of His Pamphlet.

One was a Paris dispatch from The Boston Herald of June 6, 1906, which pictured the French law as a scourge of innocence. The argument of this bore some relation to Muenter's own pamphlet, in which he argued fiercely that he would not have any chance to prove his innocence had he remained to face his accusers.

Another newspaper article deplored the practice of making heroes of criminals and of finding a fascination in the "horrible and grotesque." "Admits Killing Stepchild," "Trio of Murders for Sunday," "Ivens Pays the Penalty for Atrocious Deed," "Objects to Hanging Women," "Slain in Defense of Woman," "Negro Murders Four," "Lord Barrington Murders Four," "Probe Death in Greenville," and "Loves Another, Murders Wife," were some of the others.

He preserved an account of the confession of Mrs. La Doux, who murdered a man in Stockton, Cal., and hid the body in a trunk. Another clipping told of the trial and hanging of a negro within fifty minutes.

"Thaw Is Lured to Kill," was the headline of a story which said that Thaw had killed Stanford White on receiving reports of detectives he had employed to shadow the architect.

The letters to Muenter, which were found in his files, were written for the most part in English, but there were many in German and some in French and Spanish.

According to Guy Scull, secretary to Commissioner Woods, who went over the letters, most of them were plain business letters and did not disclose a basis for any theory that he had engaged in any suspicious correspondence. However, there are several hundred letters still to be read. Mr. Scull said he had seen no letters which were written by women. The letters in German have not yet been translated.

Inspector Faurot said yesterday that no trace of possible accomplices of Muenter had yet been found. In spite of this, he said, the theory that there was a conspiracy has not yet been given up and several detectives are still busy tracing Muenter's movements to find out if he had any companions in this city.

One man who knew Muenter while he was stopping at the Mills Hotel was interviewed yesterday by Inspector Faurot. This was "Doc" Jones, or Jonas, who is connected with an anarchist paper printed at Reading, Penn., and who makes pro-German and revolutionary speeches in Madison Square and elsewhere. Jones said Muenter had often been in his audiences at Madison Square.

GLAD HE SHIELDED MUENTER.

Prof. Gould Says He Would Do Same Again in Like Circumstances.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 8.—"If I faced an identical situation now I should do exactly what I did last Fall."

That was the way Professor Chester Nathan Gould, instructor in German at the University of Chicago, today met criticisms of his conduct in not disclosing the identity of Erich Muenter, who shot J. P. Morgan.

Professor Gould recognized Holt as Erich Muenter at Ithaca last November. Asked if he viewed the situation now as he did then Professor Gould said:

"If all the circumstances were identical with the situation at Cornell last Fall I should act now just as I did.

"The thing that was uppermost in my mind was that I did not know the man was guilty, had never felt convinced of his guilt. Muenter as I had known him, always was a good man. He seemed to be living right at Cornell, and was doing good work.

"Had he been innocent and had I disclosed him, even though he had been able to prove his innocence, his life and that of his second wife and their children would have been embittered.

"I am not angry or worried over the discussion regarding my duty in the matter. It was a problem which a man must decide for himself. I thought it out carefully before I decided. Then I told the head of my department and he approved of my position. If I faced an identical situation tomorrow I should act as I did then."

MORGAN SAYS HE FEELS FINE.

Partners Say There Is No Longer Need for Bedside Bulletins.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., July 8.—Junius S. Morgan refused today for the first time since his father was shot to give out any statement as to the condition of Mr. Morgan. This has given rise to alarming rumors in the village to the effect that Mr. Morgan had taken a turn for the worse.

J. P. Morgan talked with several of his partners over the telephone yesterday afternoon in regard to business matters, and assured them that he was feeling fine. With Mr. Morgan's words in mind one of the firm said last night that there was no basis for the rumors that the banker had suffered a relapse. The reason that no statement was made in regard to Mr. Morgan's health, he added, was probably because the family and physicians had decided that improvement had been so rapid that no further public discussion of the case was advisable.

RICH SEEK PISTOL PERMITS.

Clarence H. Mackay Obtains Permission to Go Armed.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 8.—Since the attack on J. Pierpont Morgan by Erich Muenter, alias Holt, a number of wealthy residents of Nassau County, it was learned today, are arming themselves with revolvers and establishing guards over their estates to keep off strangers.

Among those who have adopted protective measures is Clarence H. Mackay of Harbor Hills, Roslyn. He obtained a permit today from Justice William A. Dodge to carry a revolver. In the application for the permit Mr. Mackay stated that he was afraid an attempt might be made on his life and he felt that he ought to have the protection which a revolver would afford in such an emergency.

ASKS U. S. TO STOP WAR SUPPLY SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

about to sail from Pier 84, Hudson River, New York, with a cargo of ammunition, automobiles, and other war supplies intended for the British and French Governments. This ship is a transport in the service of the British and French governments.

"The steamship Massurian, now at the Bush Docks, Port of New York, is being fitted up with accommodations for 1,500 horses, the same to be shipped from Newport News, Va., to France, for delivery to military lines of the British and French Governments. This ship is a transport in the service of the French and British Governments.

"The steamship Venecie has left New York for Norfolk, Va., to take on a shipment of horses for France. This vessel is a transport in the service of the English and French Governments.

"The steamship Virginia is now loading horses at Yonkers, N. Y., for France. This vessel is a transport in the service of the English and French Governments.

"The steamship Jithon, now at Piers 36 and 37, Hudson River, New York, is now taking on war supplies for Italy and France. This vessel is a transport in the service of the English and French Governments.

"The steamship Pascal, now at Pier 58, Hudson River, New York, is loading with ammunition and war supplies for the British Government, and is a transport in the service of the British Government.

"The steamship Lapland, at Pier 60 North River, New York, is now taking on a cargo of gun carriages and other war supplies intended for the British Government, in violation of the Federal statute as well as of international law.

"The steamship Toronto, now at Pier 54 North River, New York, is taking on a load of ammunition and other war supplies intended for the British Government.

Munitions Stored on Docks.

"The British and French Governments have been using the docks of the White Star and Fabre Lines to store and ship on their transports explosives, ammunition, submarines, and aeroplanes.

"Calling your attention to these sections of the treaties now in force, we beg leave to enumerate the following prohibitions:

First—A private merchant ship of a belligerent country or a private merchant ship of our country cannot load at our ports "a submarine" or "component parts thereof."

Second—Such merchant ships cannot load or carry hydroaeroplanes or component parts thereof, whether propelled by their power or transported on such vessels as a part of the cargo.

Third—If the belligerent country's vessel, though owned by private merchantmen, has been chartered or registered by such Governments or otherwise put even in part under the control of the belligerent nation for the purpose of "ramming" or using the vessel in any manner for warfare, offensive or defensive, then the whole ship becomes subject to the rules governing a "warship," and such vessel will not be permitted to load at our ports or sail from our ports with any munitions of war for such belligerent country or her ports.

Fourth—A merchant ship owned or operated by a belligerent nation shall not be permitted to load at our ports any munitions of war or other contraband goods.

"We respectfully request that you direct that a public inquiry be held at once by the Collectors of the Ports or other proper Government officials, at which oral and documentary evidence can be submitted and opportunity given to the citizens to examine witnesses, to the end that your department be fully informed as to the situation."

GERMANY SENDS NOTE TOMORROW

Continued from Page 1.

German side of the story if she will. We leave it to her to judge.

"I shall not speak of the advantages that may arise for America out of the German proposal. America knows her own interests best and needs none to speak for her. The reopening of direct cable communication, however, would also be of interest to the relations between Germany and the United States, in so far as it would help to dissipate misunderstandings in both countries and facilitate their intercourse in questions of mutual concern.

"Surely it is in the interest of peace and humanity, which the people of the United States and their Government have so much at heart, that the right of free intercourse on the part of neutrals with the belligerents of both sides should not be tampered with, because only by free and uncontrolled discussion can misunderstandings, which might develop into hostile feelings, be cleared up immediately or avoided."

"Words Not Contraband."

"And then," continued the Minister, "you must not forget that some day peace will come. The warring nations have again to reach an understanding if they wish to keep that lasting peace for which every one hopes. Continual misunderstanding between the neutrals and belligerents will only make this more difficult. That may suit Great Britain's purposes, but does she hope to win this war against Germany by a method contrary to the rules of international law, and not even justified by military necessity?' Thoughts and words are not contraband."

"In what way," asked the correspondent, "have the present negotiations been hampered by the absence of cable communications?"

"Think only of the slowness of it all," replied the Minister. "Why, we seem even to have returned to the days of the Middle Ages, when the sovereigns had to send special envoys back and forth between the Courts in order to exchange views and keep in touch with the wishes and attitudes of one another."

WANT NO COMPROMISE IN SUBMARINE WAR

Reventlow and the Admiralty Fear Germany Is Already Giving Away too Much.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 8, (via The Hague.)—While Ambassador Gerard is still pursuing a policy of watchful waiting for the German answer to the American demands, the impression is that the suspense will soon be over. It is believed that informal word reached the German Government today warranting it in releasing the note within three or four days at the outside.

Meanwhile a significant feeling is developing in some quarters that Germany is going too far in a compromise way and may hopelessly compromise the submarine war for all time.

Count von Reventlow, who voices the suppressed feelings of the Admiralty in the Tageszeitung, maintains that Germany ought not to trade her submarine trade war for British concessions along the lines of Germany's previous concession, even if England were to agree to stand squarely on the Declaration of London in the future. He says there is no reason to believe that Great Britain would live up to the promise, and Germany would simply find herself left holding the bag. Indicentally, Count von Reventlow makes the most interesting suggestion of the whole controversy. He says:

"For such chimeras Germany ought not to barter her submarine war either for the present or the future. So as not to give ground for the legends that I maintain this standpoint from congenital bloodthirstiness or other nonsensical reasons, I would like to state that there is just one possibility that we could trade submarine warfare for concessions. It is not for a promise of concessions in the blockade by England or that she would stand on the ground of this or that international agreement, but only for one thing—that all the warring and neutral powers declare private property at sea as unconditionally free.

"Then Germany could safely give up the submarine war and in our opinion would be prepared to do so. President Wilson and his assistants would herein have a great and ideal thought, whose realization would make their names immortal. The wonder is that America has not thought of this complete solution of all the pending questions and proposed it, particularly as Americans must have become convinced in the last seven months that all halfway measures and compromises are useless."

The German press is practically unanimous for a continuance of the submarine warfare. The following leading papers have taken a particularly strong editorial stand—the Koelnische Zeitung, Dresdener Anzeiger, Berliner Tageblatt, Koelnische Volkszeitung, Taegliche Rundschau, Frankfurter Zeitung, and the Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten.

The feeling in Berlin today is more optimistic that the dispute with America would be satisfactorily settled.

GERMANY WON'T ADMIT LUSITANIA LIABILITY

Draft of Note Unsatisfactory to Washington—Wilson Refused Comment.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The United States Government will not engage informally in any discussion or negotiation with Germany regarding the character of the forthcoming reply to the last American note on submarine warfare.

Ambassador Gerard at Berlin has been informed that such is the President's decision and that the Ambassador is to make no comment on the tentative draft given to him by the German Foreign Office. If asked for an expression, he is to say that the United States will await a formal reply before discussing the question further.

The outline of the German note as cabled by Ambassador Gerard is known to be far from satisfactory to officials of the United States. With respect to the sinking of the Lusitania, wherein more than 100 Americans perished, no admission of liability is made. Whether in extenuation or not the view is expressed in the draft that when the steamer was torpedoed it was not believed that she would sink as rapidly as she did. As for the future, citizens of the United States would be permitted to travel with safety on the high seas if they were aboard American ships, or belligerent ships not carrying munitions of war. The United States would be required to inform the German Government of the date of departure and character of vessels carrying Americans and to guarantee that such ships had no munitions of war aboard.

Would Be an Unneutral Act.

In this connection high officials here said today that it would be an unneutral act for the United States to notify any belligerent government of the date of departure from an American port or the character of the cargo of a merchantman of another belligerent.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, was in communication by wireless with the Government during the day, and is understood to have advised the Berlin Foreign Office that the form in which the proposal had been made did not appear to be acceptable to the United States. He learned that the position of the Washington Government was that Germany must first recognize the principle that an unarmed and unresisting merchantman must be visited and searched and that passengers and crew must be removed to a place of safety before the ship was destroyed. Until there is an agreement on this principle the American Government cannot discuss any modus vivendi or temporary arrangement, it is asserted. The German Ambassador, it is believed, is urging his Government to make a broad statement on the principles involved and reserve for later discussion arrangements concerning the separation of passenger and contraband traffic.

The proposals made by Germany that passenger vessels which do not carry munitions of war shall be immune from attack, provided they heed warnings of submarines and submit to visit and search, is not regarded as of itself objectionable, providing Great Britain and Germany enter into such an agreement. The American Government, it is understood, is willing to assist in making arrangements for the safe carriage of American abroad belligerent passenger vessels which do not carry munitions of war if the arrangement can be made first between the belligerents. Such a method, described in diplomatic usage as a modus vivendi, would not involve any surrender of rights for the future and would be applicable only during a fixed repriod.

Peril to Our Rights.

For the United States of its own initiative to make concessions, it is held, would imperil the entire fabric of American rights with other belligerents.

The German note as now drafted contains the suggestion that a system of inspection be put into effect whereby American officials and German consular officers would certify to the character of the vessels carrying Americans. This it is asserted, would also be an unneutral act. The United States has had no official connection with the certification by British Consuls of cargoes of goods consigned to neutral countries. These arrangements merely have been entered into by American ship owners themselves to protect their vessels from detentions and delays. It is considered impossible that owners of British vessels would agree to any inspection by German officials or recognize the right of American officers to do other than insure against violation of rules of neutrality.

As a whole, the German proposals are not regarded by well-informed officials as bringing the questions at issue between the United States and Germany any nearer a settlement than they were several weeks ago.

President Wilson is expected to return here Monday or Tuesday and the formal German reply probably will reach here at about the same time.

There were many evicences in official circles today that the German controversy was again regarded as critical and that the reply as outlined was very disappointing.

The concessions, alleged to have been made, were referred to as a slight departure from the illegal position held by Germany, and it was pointed out that the United States, holding a strictly legal position, was unable to make any changes or surrender any point.

Irrespective, however, of the suggestions made as to the future conduct of German submarines, as suggested in the preliminary draft of the German reply, one of the chief causes of the pessimism is the treatment to be accorded to the Lusitania tragedy.

Originally the United States pointed out that the German submarine commanders must have misapprehended their instructions and could not have intended to sink the vessel without warning. The last German note, in reply, contended that the vessel was armed, was an auxiliary cruiser, and therefore could not be treated as a peaceful merchantman. The United States then submitted official information that the Lusitania not only was unarmed, but did not attempt to resist visit and search.

Now the German Government, it is understood, has taken the position that there was no intention to sacrifice noncombatants, the view of the German commander being that the vessel would be difficult and slow to sink, and that there would be ample opportunity to remove passengers to a place of safety.

The United States said in its first note that reparation would be sought for the sacrifice of Americans on board the Lusitania, but Germany has denied liability for the occurrence.

Causes Doubt at Capital.

In some official quarters there is still hope that the refusal of the American Ambassador to discuss concessions may convince the German officials of the earnestness of the United States and bring about modification. There are intimations from Berlin, however, that officials there do not believe the American Government will insist on the position it took in its last note, and that public opinion in the United States favors compromising the issue. Some high officials in Berlin, it is said, are of the opinion that public sentiment in the United States on the question of segregating passenger and contraband traffic supports Mr. Bryan's view as expressed since his resignation.

This and other phases of the question gave the situation tonight an atmosphere of doubt and uncertainty which it had not had since the indications of several days ago that factors were at work in Berlin for a favorable settlement of the controversy.

President Watches Situation Closely.

CORNISH, N. H., July 8.—President Wilson today received additional dispatches from Secretary Lansing at Washington bearing on the forthcoming German note on submarine warfare. The messages arriving here did not convey any further word from Ambassador Gerard concerning his informal conferences with Berlin officials about the note, but originated in Washington.

The President, kept indoors by driving rain, spent virtually the entire day studying the dispatches regarding the German situation and other official business. He continued his policy of refusing to give out any information concerning the German negotiations.

Unofficial dispatches from Berlin saying that the note would be sent tomorrow or Saturday were communicated to the President tonight, but he would make no comment. This information is understood to fit in with the general facts officially made known to the President, although it was said tonight that he had not been told the exact date on which the note might be expected. The President will make no arrangements about returning to Washington until the note has actually been sent from Berlin.

ADRIATIC IS SAFE AT LIVERPOOL

White Star Liner Carried Much Munitions of War and 339 Passengers.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—The White Star liner Adriatic arrived in the Mersey this evening.

P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President and General Manager of the International Mercantile Marine, announced last night that a cablegram had been received, just before 6 o'clock, from the head office of the White Star line in Liverpool stating that the Adriatic had arrived safe yesterday afternoon.

LAYS FALABA DEATHS ENTIRELY TO GERMANS

Lord Mersey Finds Submarine's Crew Made No Effort to Save Lives of Passengers.

LONDON, July 8.—Giving judgment in the Board of Trade inquiry into the sinking of the African liner Falaba in St. George's Channel, March 28, with the loss of 111 lives, Lord Mersey today found that the submarine made no effort to save life and probably could not have done so without endangering itself. He also found that the measures for saving life had been promptly carried out by the ship's crew and that proper discipline had been maintained on board.

Lord Mersey said he was satisfied that the witnesses who had described the lifeboats as being rotten were mistaken and that the damage sustained by some of them in launching was not due to neglect on the part of the officers or crew.

Blame for the catastrophe, Lord Mersey said, must rest exclusively with the officers and men of the German submarine. The men in the rescuing boats were praised for their courage and kindness.

TRAWLER'S MEN KILLED BY EXPLOSION OF MINE

Only One of the Cheshire's Crew Survives Disaster in the North Sea.

LONDON, Friday, July 9, 12:10 A. M.—The Grimsby trawler Cheshire was blown up by a mine in the North Sea Wednesday. All the crew with the exception of the Chief Engineer were killed.

AUSTRIAN FORCES FALLING BACK

Continued from Page 1.

sector the enemy is in retreat, and we are pursuing him.

There is no change along the Bug, Zlota Lipa, and Dniester Rivers.

Vienna Admits Retreat.

VIENNA, July 8, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following official statement:

In Russian Poland, east of the Vistula, the battle is proceeding. Numerous severe Russian attacks have been bloodily repulsed. Before counter-attacks of superior Russian forces, brought up for the protection of Lublin, our troops were withdrawn from both sides of the road to the heights north of Krasnik.

West of the Vistula some Russian advanced positions have been stormed.

On the River Bug and in East Galicia the general situation is unchanged. Hostile attacks on the lower Zlota Lipa have been repulsed.

Germans Tell of Russian Attacks.

BERLIN, July 8.—The following official bulletin was issued by the War Office today:

In the eastern theatre an attack from the direction of Kovno, (in Lithuania,) was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

At Stegna, northeast of Przasnysz, a few Russian trenches were taken and retained.

Enemy advances in the region of Strzegowo and Starosrezy, northeast and east of Racionz, were unsuccessful. Attempts made by our opponents to take back Hill 95, to the east of Dolowatka, which we captured yesterday, failed.

In the southeastern theatre there is no change in the situation of the German troops standing between the Dniester and the upper Vistula.

To the west of the upper Vistula a number of enemy positions were taken by storm.

According to private reports from the Russian Poland front to the Overseas News Agency the Russians have brought up fresh reserve troops of excellent raw material, but without drill practice, in the region of Krasnik and in Bessarabia, and are making a last stand, evidently covering a general retrograde movement. The Russian attacks invariably have been repulsed.

Russian officers, the advices say, are directing machine-gun fire upon their own fleeing troops and increasing their enormous losses. The Russian infantry, it is added, often use dumdum bullets.

RUSSIANS ARE OPTIMISTIC.

Have 3,000,000 Foes 200 Miles from Base in a Barren Land.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Russians came to a halt before the Cholm-Lublin-Ivangorod Railway and are offering a resistance that seems to indicate the beginning of a serious battle.

Certain conditions are in their favor. They are close to their bases and have immediately to their rear the two strong fortresses of Ivangorod and Brest-Litovsk, the presence of which limits the enemy's range for manoeuvring, and, finally, while the Russians have behind them a fairly well-developed railway system

SOUCHEZ TRENCHES TAKEN BY FRENCH

800-Yard Front Wrested from the Germans, Who Recapture Little.

BRITISH REPULSE ATTACKS

Aided by French Guns, They Inflict Heavy Loss on Assailants Near Pilkem, Belgium.

LONDON, July 8.—The capture by the French on Wednesday night of 800 yards of trenches north of the Souchez railway station is recorded for the first time in the afternoon bulletin issued in Paris, and the night communiqué admits the recapture by the Germans of 100 yards. German counter-attacks on the trenches southwest of Pilkem in Belgium, which were taken by the British on July 6, were repulsed with loss by the combined fire of British and French artillery.

The German official report, which is issued several hours earlier than the night communiqué from Paris, admits the loss of the Souchez trenches, but says the French were driven out by a counter-attack, and that "fighting still goes on" for their possession.

The German offensive in the St. Mihiel salient is still active, both Paris and Berlin reporting fighting in that region.

Following is the official communication issued by the French War Office tonight:

In Belgium a German attack directed against the trenches which the British troops occupied on July 6 to the southwest of Pilkem, was taken under the fire of the British artillery and our field guns, and dispersed with very heavy losses.

Between Angres and Souchez the enemy made a new attack this morning at about 6 o'clock, against our positions to the north of the road between Bethune and Arras, but was repulsed. To the north of the Souchez station a very violent counter-attack was attempted by the Germans with the object of regaining the trenches of which we had made ourselves the masters on the evening before. They were successful only in reoccupying about 100 yards on a total front of 800 yards of our gains.

In the sector of Quennevières there has been fighting with hand grenades and aerial bombs.

On the right bank of the Aisne, in the region of Moyon, the struggle with mines has developed to our advantage.

In Campagne, in front of the small fort at Beausèjour, we seriously damaged the enemy's trenches by the explosion of a mine.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle the day has been marked by a violent bombardment at the Tête-a-Vache (cow's head) and at Vaux Féry, in the Forest of Apremont, as well as to the north of Flirey.

This is the afternoon report of the French War Office:

In the region to the north of Arras there were last evening and last night several infantry actions of considerable violence. Between Angres and Souchez, to the north of the road running from Bethune to Arras, a German attack, preceded by a very heavy bombardment, was completely repulsed. At a point to the north of the railroad station of Souchez we delivered an attack which made it possible for us to draw nearer to the village. We took possession of a line of German trenches after having put an end to all the defenders thereof by the use of hand grenades and bombs. After this we advanced beyond these trenches. We made some prisoners and captured a cannon.

The town of Soissons has been bombarded.

In the Argonne infantry fighting and cannonading lasted all night. At daybreak, in the region of Marie Therese, the Germans made an endeavor to come out from their trenches, but they were driven back.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle last night saw much fighting. In the forest of Apremont and in the forest of Le Prêtre there were cannonading, rifle fire, and the throwing of bombs, but with two exceptions no infantry engagements. These exceptions were between Fey-en-Haye and the forest of Le Prêtre, where two attacks on the part of the enemy were checked by us.

The official statement given out by the German Army Headquarters said:

West of Souchez the French succeeded in penetrating our outer trenches over a width of 800 yards. They were driven out again by our counter-attack. A second attack made by the enemy broke down under our fire. Hand-grenade fighting still goes on for possession of a small section of trench in which the French still are established.

Enemy attacks on the positions which we had captured to the west of Apremont lasted throughout the day and night without any success. The number of prisoners was increased by three officers and 400 men.

On the entire western front lively artillery battles are in progress.

FRENCH VOLUNTARILY PAY $446,600,000

Debtors of the Bank of France Take Up Their Paper, Though Protected by Moratorium.

PARIS, July 8.—Paper due the Bank of France to the amount of 2,233,000,000 francs ($446,600,000) has been taken up voluntarily, although, owing to the moratorium, debtors were not compelled to do so.

This fact was revealed in the Chamber of Deputies in the course of the debate this afternoon on the bill relating to the continuance of the moratorium. The Minister of Finance, M. Ribot, announced that 33,000,000 francs ($6,600,000) were paid last week.

Speaking on the bill to limit the moratorium to renewable quarterly periods, Deputy Dubois of Paris said there was no moratorium in England because England had not been invaded, and none in Germany, because Germany, already preparing for war, had created a war loan, the banks lending on stocks and bonds, real estate, and personal property, and aiding commerce and industry.

FRANCE TO RESTRICT THE EXPORT OF GOLD

Will Permit Only the Bank of France to Send It Out of Country.

PARIS, July 8.—A decree has been published prohibiting the export of gold, except by the Bank of France.

This a precautionary measure taken at the suggestion of Minister of Finance Ribot. It has been found that gold which has been exported has not been destined always for a neutral country in settlement of accounts. A free outflow might result in a dangerous traffic, according to M. Ribot.

The amount of gold in the Bank of France has been increased $2,700,000 this week as the result of the appeal made by the Government that the gold in the possession of the people be exchanged for banknotes.

REPORT BRITISH STORES LOST.

German Dispatches Say Arras Bombardment Destroyed Them.

BERLIN, July 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Dispatches to the Overseas News Agency say that the bombardment of Arras by German heavy artillery destroyed the main stores of the British troops, which now are greatly handicapped.

The German gunfire, according to the same dispatches, has so far prevented the intended new grouping of French troops at Arras.

The destruction of the Cathedral at Arras, the agency adds, is generally regretted.

French forces, not British, have been in possession of Arras for several months, unless a shift of positions has been made, which has not been reported in this country.

SAYS TURKS KILL GERMAN OFFICERS

British Dardanelles Correspondent Tells of Revenge for Savage Disciplinary Methods.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 9.—The growing discouragement of the Turks, both in the field on the Gallipoli Peninsula and in Constantinople itself, is pictured by the Daily Chronicle correspondent at Mitylene, who sends the following dispatch to his paper:

"The recent fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula has resulted in the capture of a large number of prisoners. I have seen many of them and, though they are not badly clothed and appear to have been fairly well fed, they are all of one mind as to their good fortune in being rescued, as one termed it, from the inferno which their positions on the peninsula have been for some considerable time.

"It is always essential to discount to some extent the statements of Turkish prisoners, as they generally think it necessary to make declarations by which they hope to find favor with their captors; but, allowing for that, there can be no doubt as to the general reliability of what they say. They all agree regarding the flagging spirit of the Turkish Army. They state that the feeling between the Germans and Turks is becoming increasingly bad, and they tell many tales of Germans being shot in the back in return for the frequent emptying of officers' revolvers into wavering or hesitating ranks.

"Men who come from Constantinople give a curious picture of that once busy city. The Galata quays, formerly so densely crowded, are now almost entirely deserted, while the Golden Horn, protected by a boom, is a mass of ships which dare not move. Only at night does an occasional transport or supply ship venture out. The British submarines' work and the Russian blockade have had an extraordinary effect. The city is struck, as it were, with paralysis. There is undoubtedly in the capital a large element favorable to and ready to take part in a revolution to overthrow the military party and its German over-lords, while in the province anti-conscription riots have taken place.

"Meanwhile, on the peninsula, trench warfare continues with unabated vigor. The weather is extremely hot, so conditions are trying. The spirit of the allied forces, however, cannot be too highly praised. Our men are digging and fighting their way toward that important goal, Tree Peak, and the numerous slopes which the Turks have made into an underground fort, something akin to the Labyrinth in France. Krithia has for some weeks ceased to be a village at all. In all this destructive war never, perhaps, has a village been so completely battered to bits. The Turks in the neighborhood of the site of the wiped-out village tried new strategy. Four lines of their trenches faced on the ground sloping northward, the position held by our troops. In a dashing night attack the allied forces carried the first two lines. Suddenly, just at dawn, the sides of the captured trenches, skillfully mined, crumbled away, exposing the defenders in front. Our men found themselves in the dim light being raked by machine gun fire from two lines of the enemys' trenches before them. In an instant they were up and at them, and after ten minutes' desperate hand to hand fighting the second line trenches remained in our possession."

Enver Pasha Commands in Gallipoli.

LONDON, Friday, July 9.—A dispatch to The Times from its Mytilene correspondent says that there is some confirmation for the report that General Liman von Sanders was wounded by Turkish soldiers in the fact, which is now known, that Enver Pasha has assumed command of the troops defending Gallipoli.

ALTER DARDANELLES TACTICS.

British Attribute Successes of June 28 to New Fighting Methods.

LONDON, Friday, July 9.—The British press representative, in a description of the battle on June 28, which placed the allied line diagonally across the instep of the boot of Gallipoli, after an advance of a mile on the Allies' left wing, emphasizes above all the great moral effect on the British forces, who, he says, "now feel that they at length have got the whip hand of the Turks." They repeatedly failed previously in attacks on the positions now won, and their present success is mainly due to a change of tactics and improvement in support afforded by the artillery and the splendid co-operation between the military and naval forces.

"Our left wing has been constantly held up by the strength of the Turkish positions," the account says, "but on June 24 the French by a gallant and successful advance straightened out the line on the right, and now our left wing has followed, opening up the brightest prospects for the future if only our gunners are kept supplied with unlimited rounds of ammunition."

On the 25th the British infantry forces were greatly assisted by the loan of some French trench mortars, which, dropping bombs containing from thirty to seventy pounds of melinite vertically into the enemy's trenches, were used with deadly effect.

GOURAUD LOSES AN ARM.

French Commander Wounded at Dardanelles "Doing Well."

PARIS, July 8.—General H. J. E. Gouraud, commander of the French expeditionary forces in the Dardanelles, who was wounded recently in the operations on the Gallipoli peninsula, has had his arm amputated on the voyage to France.

General Gouraud is suffering from fractures of the right thigh and the left leg, but is reported as "doing well."

TURKS REPORT ALLIED DEFEAT

Say They Inflicted Heavy Losses on Dardanelles Scouting Parties.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8, (via London.)—The Turkish War Department today gave out the following statement:

On the Dardanelles front our artillery bombarded the enemy positions near Avi Burnu and caused heavy damage.

Attacks on the part of reconnoitring detachments near Sedd-el-Bahr were repulsed by our troops with heavy losses. One of our Anatolian coast batteries opened fire on the enemy's positions while the enemy was manifesting activity with small boats which were assisted by small auxiliary cruisers. A bomb dropped on an enemy battalion caused great confusion and heavy losses. A munitions depot of the enemy was blown up by our batteries.

The Brand That Guarantees Perfection

Bols'

Very Old Dutch Gin

"Yellow with Age"

ITALIANS REPEL AUSTRIAN ATTACKS

Rome Reports Slow but Constant Progress on the Carnic Plateau.

SHELL CADORE DEFENSES

Heavy Artillery Opens on Corte, La Tagliata, and Tresassi, Causing Serious Damage.

ROME, July 8.—Constant progress on the Carnic plateau is being made by the Italian Army, and Austrian attacks everywhere are being repulsed, according to an official statement issued last night at the headquarters of the General Staff. The statement reads:

An attack against our position at Passo di Campo in the Val d'Aone was repulsed with heavy loss.

In Cadore our heavy artillery opened fire on the enemy's defensive works at Corte in the Upper Valley of Cordevole. At La Tagliata and Tresassi, in Val Porala, serious damage was done.

In Carnia we repulsed attacks against our position at Passo Pramisio, Monte Scharnitz, and in the direction of Val Grande.

Combats continue on the Carnic Plateau, where we are making slow but constant progress. Between July 4 and 7 we took 1,400 prisoners.

On the night of July 6 an Italian dirigible effectively bombarded the railroad junction north of Opcina, (northeast of Trieste.) Aeroplanes dropped a number of bombs yesterday on the Austrian aviation field near Aisevissa, east of Goritz, causing fires, and also on the railroad station at Nabresina. Our aviators were obliged to alight, but returned unharmed.

VIENNA, July 8, (via London.)—The War Office today gave out the following concerning the operations on the Italian front:

In the Goritz region the enemy yesterday made several attacks, all of which were repulsed.

In the Middle Isonzo and Kern districts quiet prevailed.

On the Carinthian and Tyrolean frontier there were artillery engagements only.

ADRIATIC SEA CLOSED TO MERCHANT VESSELS

But Italy Will Give Safe Convoy Into Italian or Montenegrin Ports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page today notified the State Department, in a cablegram sent from Rome yesterday, that the Italian Government had closed the Adriatic Sea to navigation by merchant vessels of all countries, but that safe convoy would be furnished for ships wishing to enter ports on the Adriatic belonging to Italy or occupied by Italy or Montenegro. The report read:

"The Italian Government informs me that from July 6 the blockade declared by it on the 26th and 28th of last May has been extended to all the zones of the Adriatic Sea north of the line Otranto-Aspri-Ruga-Strade Bianche. Navigation in this sea north of this line is considered forbidden to all merchant vessels of all countries.

"A safe convoy will be delivered by the Ministry of War or by its agents to ships wishing to enter ports on the Adriatic Sea belonging to or occupied by Italy or Montenegro. Such ships should go to the port of Gallipoli, (Southern Italy,) where they will receive, after verification by the local maritime authorities, a safe convoy for entering the Adriatic. Ships wishing to leave the zone of blockade should, after having received a permit from the authorities of the port of departure, go to Bari, where a safe convoy for leaving will be given them.

"Ships furnished with a safe convoy should not present themselves before the line of blockade (Otranto-Aspri-Ruga-Strade Bianche) except during the day. They should anchor on this line at a distance sufficient to allow of a visit of war vessels assigned to this purpose. Navigation in the Adriatic Sea to merchant ships of all nationalities having obtained a convoy of entrance or of departure is regulated by the Royal Decree of June 13, 1915, No. 899, and by all other rulings which the Italian maritime authorities will establish, case by case, for ships allowed to enter or go out of the Adriatic.

"All ships not observing these regulations will be considered as violating the blockade and will be captured and confiscated, and the merchandise on board disposed of according to existing rulings."

AUSTRIANS TORPEDO AN ITALIAN CRUISER

Crew of the Amalfi Cheer as Vessel Sinks—Most of Them Saved.

ROME, July 8.—The Italian armored cruiser Amalfi was torpedoed and sunk at dawn yesterday morning by an Austrian submarine while taking part in a reconnoissance in the Upper Adriatic. Official announcement of the disaster is made by the Ministry of Marine. Most of the members of the crew were saved.

The text of the statement, which bears yesterday's date, follows:

A reconnoissance in force was accomplished last night (July 6) in the Upper Adriatic. The Amalfi, which took part in the reconnoissance, was torpedoed at dawn this morning by an Austrian submarine and soon listed heavily to port.

The commander, before giving orders to the crew to jump overboard, cried "Long live the King, long live Italy!" The entire crew, drawn up along the stern, echoed the shout, giving a remarkable exhibition of courage and discipline.

The commander, who was the last to leave, slipped overboard shortly before the Amalfi sank. Nearly all the officers and crew were saved.

A dispatch to the Giornale d'Italia from its Venice correspondent states that the Amalfi was torpedoed when thirty kilometers, (about twenty miles) from the coast. Efforts to save the cruiser were regarded as useless, and orders for saving the crew were immediately given. The Amalfi sank in less than half an hour. Other ships of the division arrived at full speed, picking up men of the crew, 500 of whom were saved. Two hospital ships were sent to the scene from Venice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUGANO, July 9.—The news that Austria had celebrated the first day of Italy's blockade of the Adriatic by torpedoing the Amalfi caused sorrow all over the country and especially in the maritime towns.

Venice, whence, it is believed, a large number of the crew of the Amalfi was recruited, is no longer a gay pleasure city. The great monuments of art are all covered up or hidden away. The cheerful twinkling illuminations of the houses and gondolas have vanished. The Queen of the Adriatic seems to have changed her character in keeping with these tragic days. Women of the people, wrapped in their characteristic black shawls with a deep black fringe, go about with tragic faces.

But public opinion generally realizes that the Amalfi's loss is crushing proof of the necessity of Italy's war, showing as it does the ease with which Austria, owing to her superior naval position, is able to attack Italy's navy, the Amalfi being torpedoed only eighteen miles from the coast. A glance at the map shows Italy's coast line without one great naval base, while the Austrians have many, thanks to the formation of the coast of the Eastern Adriatic, a myriad islands forming sure and unapproachable havens of refuge for her ships.

ITALIANS QUIT CANAL JOBS.

Many Will Join Italian Colors at Front—180 Sailed Yesterday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, July 8.—Many of the Italian laborers and employes on the Canal have voluntarily given up their jobs to join the Italian colors at the front.

The first contingent of 180 of them sailed from Colon today for Italy with the intention of joining the army in the Turkish campaign. Before they entrained they paraded through the streets of Panama, led by a band.

50-MILE MOTOR BOATS TO ROUT SUBMARINES

Allies Ask Here for 30-Foot Craft to Mount Guns and Outrun Anything Ever Built.

The C. C. Smith Boat and Engine Company, of 1,205 Lexington Avenue, announced yesterday that it had been asked by the British, French, and Russian Governments to submit estimates for the construction of powerful motor speed boats, of sufficient strength to permit the mounting of two or more light guns, the boats to be used, it is understood, in running down German submarines in the waters around England and France and in the Baltic. The British Government, it is understood, wants a fleet of at least 100 of these craft, while the Russians, it is said, want thirty or forty. The number wanted by France is not known.

A design of such a boat as the British Government desires was shown to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by a representative of the Smith Company. It was said that the deal was pending, but had not yet been closed.

SURE OF BRITISH MUNITIONS

French War Official Finds the Work Now Well Organized.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 8.—On the eve of his departure for Paris Albert Thomas, the French Under Secretary for War, charged with the direction of the supply of munitions, made the following statement to a representative of The London Times:

"I leave England with the profound conviction that every possible effort is being made to supply the munitions of war which are needed and that the effort will be completely realized.

"From a close personal observation I have satisfied myself that England from her immense resources can furnish illimitable supplies in aid of the cause of the allied nations. I can bear emphatic testimony to the value of the splendid organizing work which is being so successfully pursued by Mr. Lloyd George, and I leave your hospitable shores with a renewed conviction that the joint efforts of the allied powers in a just cause will be rewarded by a decisive victory."

Riker-Hegeman Soda Fountain Service—A clean, dry, polished glass every time—GRADE A MILK EXCLUSIVELY—Syrups without preservatives—highest obtainable quality of everything. Altogether a confidence-inspiring service that will win your heart forever.

43 New York Stores.

Half-Yearly Sale Stein-Bloch Clothes

THE swift response to our first announcement of this sale proves that *genuine values* never need go a-begging for takers. Assortments are still broad, and *we have your size.*

This assembly includes *Three-Piece Suits* in light and medium weights and full, ½, ¼ or skeleton lined. Every garment is clinchingly guaranteed for style and service. *No charge for alterations.*

$25 Suits.....$18.75
$30 Suits.....$24.75
$35 Suits.....$28.75

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

RABBI HERTZ FINDS TROOPS CONFIDENT

Spirit Superbly Heroic, He Says on Return to London After Visiting Trenches.

TOURED OVER LONG LINE

Profound Religious Spirit Among the Men—Tells of Old Jewish Legend of Second Fiery Deluge.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 8.—On his return to London tonight after a fortnight's visit to the firing line in France, Chief Rabbi Hertz of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire, said, in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the spirit of the British and French soldiers was superbly heroic. Among all the troops, he said, unfailing courage prevailed, inspired by the conviction that the Allies in the end would utterly crush their German and Austrian adversaries.

The Chief Rabbi saw the soldiers in camp from Ypres in the northern battle area to Vermelles in the south, and everywhere found the same unflagging spirit and belief that the Allies will prevail.

Trip Made in Motor Car.

The rabbi's trip, which was made in a motor car with the Rev. Michael Work among the English Jewish soldiers in the whole field, was for the purpose of seeing how the soldiers fared. His visit convinced him, he told THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the entire body of soldiers, English Jews and all, were amazingly adapting themselves to terrible methods of warfare, and were buoyed up by the highest inspiration.

In the course of his journey Rabbi Hertz met Field Marshal French and Generals under him, but of what he learned from them of the intimate secrets of the war, he said, he was naturally not privileged to talk.

The rabbi said he came away from the battlefield with its heart-sickening slaughter, with a solemn sense of the awful consequence of the war upon the whole world.

The Second Deluge.

Being asked the deepest impression he brought back with him, he answered that the ultimate effect of the war was a thing all humanity must seriously regard, adding:

"No war, least of all a world war, can leave the nations as it found them. There is an old Jewish legend of a second deluge—a deluge of fire that would sweep over the earth. In anticipation of it the children of men were bidden to write the story of man on tablets of clay, as these tablets would not only escape destruction, but would be turned into hard stone. We today are witnesses of such a deluge of fire as was dreamed of by the ancients, and far-reaching will be its spiritual results for all mankind.

"During the last year we have seen the laws of God and man accounted as mere clay, breakable and effaceable at will. However, the triumph of Great Britain and her allies in this world conflagration will convert the benests of right and humanity into regulative principles for all international dealings."

The Chief Rabbi went to say that international agreements entered into by Germany were thrown to the winds by the German war lords as though brittle clay. After the war, he said, there would be a judgment day for the nations, adding: "After this a solemnly made treaty will be regarded as a treaty, and the scourge of hypocrisy among nations, as manifested in Germany's attitude, will be wiped away."

In his trip to the trenches, the rabbi said, he found that all the soldiers were of profoundly religious sympathy and that a feeling of sincerest regard for the creed preferences of each other prevailed.

"While I found men of various faiths, Episcopal, Catholic, or Jewish, indulgent for each other," said the rabbi, "it was quite apparent that those brought up in a particular creed even more steadfastly than ever clung to their own church denomination. This, while quite natural, was to my mind, an eloquent tribute to their religious bringing up.

As to the scenes of the war, I cannot bring myself to talk. I witnessed terrible things, showing the terror of the conflict, but, standing out through it all, is the supreme heroism and sublime religious spirit of the soldier in the trench, that must take the allied army on to triumphant victory in the end."

AMERICANS KILLED ON LINER

Richard Martin and John Mahoney Among Anglo-Californian Victims.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—An official dispatch to the State Department today from Consul General Robert P. Skinner, at London, brought the news that two Americans were killed on the British steamship Anglo-Californian of the Allen Line when that freighter was riddled on July 4 by shell fire from a German submarine. Mr. Skinner notified the department that eight men were killed and eight wounded while the freighter was running from the submarine. The two Americans were Richard Martin of Chelsea, Mass., or of Providence, R. I., and John Mahoney, 321 Third Avenue, New York City.

This information was sent to Mr. Skinner by Consul Wesley Frost at Queenstown, who reported that these facts were given to him by surviving American members of the crew.

John Mahoney, one of the Americans in the crew of the steamship Anglo-Californian, who was killed when that steamship was shelled by a German sumbarine on July 4, was said to have formerly been employed at Durland's Riding Academy, 3 West Sixty-sixth Street. According to information sent to the State Department yesterday, Mahoney gave his address when he shipped on the steamer at Newport News, Va., as 321 Third Avenue, New York. No one at that address was able to recall that Mahoney had lived there.

MONEY FOR DACIA'S CARGO.

French Vote $600,000 to Cover That and Other Seizures.

PARIS, July 8.—The French Senate today unanimously appropriated $600,000 to be used by the Minister of Marine in payment for cargoes of neutral vessels that have been seized, and especially of that of the American steamer Dacia.

The Dacia formerly belonged to the Hamburg-American Line. After changing her registry she sailed from Galveston, Texas, with a cargo of cotton destined for Germany. On reaching European waters she was picked up by a French cruiser and taken into Brest. A French prize court, after hearing the case, recommended that the French Government purchase the cargo.

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8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

To-Day—at Special Prices

Men's Silk Lined Suits

Half Lined with Silk, Including Sleeves

New three and four button models, in checked overplaids, hair-line overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, shepherd checks, pencil or chalk striped cassimere or worsted, Oxford vicuna, English tweed and navy serge, soft roll front, natural shoulders, hand tailored; vest with silk back. 33 to 46 chest.

20.00 *Regular Price $30.00*

Men's Unlined Suits

With Silk Lined Sleeves

Two or three button soft roll front models of overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, checked or pencil striped cassimere or worsted, tartan plaids, Oxford vicuna, English tweed and navy serge. 33 to 46 chest.

17.50 *Regular Price $24.50*

Men's Unlined Suits

Also Half Mohair Lined, Sleeves Silk Lined

Hand tailored suits, unlined or half mohair lined, in two or three button models, of the newest hair lined overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, club or shepherd checks, striped cassimere or worsted; also navy serge and English tweed; soft roll front, natural shoulders. 33 to 46 chest.

22.50 *Regular Price $32.50*

Men's White Flannel Trousers

Hand tailored. Of English flannel or striped white serge, with belt straps and cuffs; 27 to 42 waist, all lengths.

3.75 *Regular Price $5.75*

Men's Separate Coats

Blue Serge, Shepherd Check or Knitted Coats

Navy Blue Serge Coats, half belted back, unlined. *Black and White Shepherd Checked Velour Coats,* with stitched belted back, patch pockets, unlined, sleeves silk lined; *Knitted Norfolk Coats,* in gray, brown or green heather mixtures. Sizes 33 to 44 chest.

Special **9.75**

TO LET POWERS DECIDE ALBANIA'S FUTURE

Official Announcement of Plan Made by the Government of Montenegro.

LONDON, Friday, July 9.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from its Cettinje correspondent states that the Government has officially announced that it will submit Albania's future to a decision of the powers.

The Scutari correspondent of the same agency wires that the Austrian Consul and his staff have been expelled from Albania, being escorted to the Austrian frontier. All Austrian subjects and agents, he says, are being arrested and sent into Montenegro for internment.

A dispatch from Cettinje, Montenegro, to the same agency says:

"The Montenegrin authorities who recently took possession of Scutari, Albania, have ordered the population to give up all arms and ammunition. As a result a large amount of rifles and cartridges of Austrian origin were handed over, and they will be used to arm several thousand Montenegrins who now are returning from America."

MONTENEGRINS SAY THEY WIN.

Deny Austrian Assertion That They Were Defeated at Trebinje.

CETTINJE, July 8, (via London.)—The following official statement has been issued by the War Office:

On July 4 and 5 the Austrians vigorously attacked Montenegrin positions near Grahovo, but all assaults were repulsed.

We emphatically contradict a report emanating from Vienna that our troops were defeated in an engagement at Trebinje. This is the same engagement referred to above. Our troops made no retreat and more than held their own at all points.

VIENNA, July 8, (via London.)—Concerning the operations in Herzegovina against the Montenegrins the War Office today gave out the following:

On the heights east of Trebinje, in the southeastern theatre of war, fighting against the Montenegrins was renewed on the night of July 6-7. As counter attacks on July 6 failed, the enemy attempted an attack during the night which completely collapsed before our artillery fire. Now everything is quiet there. On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

TO FLOAT THE EMDEN.

German Cruiser to be Exhibited in Australia—Successful Recruiting.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 8.—The Department of Defense has awarded a contract for the salving of the German cruiser Emden, which was sunk off Cocos Island, in the Indian Ocean, by the Australian cruiser Sydney. The contractors say the raider can be easily floated, and will be here by Christmas. The Emden will be exhibited.

Recruiting in Victoria has been very successful, and New South Wales is about to begin a campaign for men.

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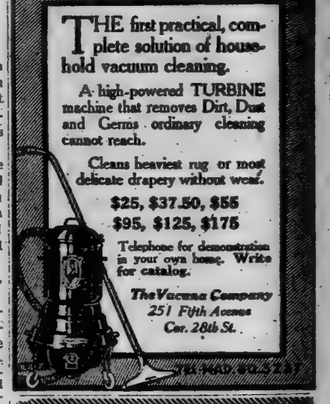

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Two piece, of pure worsted in navy and white, navy and red or black and red. Sizes 34 to 44. *Regular Price $5.00* **3.75**

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Entirely new convertible collar shirt, ideal for golf, tennis and outdoor wear. Sizes 13½ to 18.

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WAR REPORTERS COMPARE NOTES

McCormick Argues for the Allies, Bennett Sees Germany a Winner.

SAYS RUSSIA SAVED ALLIES

McCormick Gives Her Credit for Twice Drawing the Germans from the Western Front.

BENNETT LAUDS TEUTONS

Says Germany Is Destined to Reorganize Europe After Winning Through Organization.

By ROBERT R. McCORMICK and JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

Mr. McCormick is one of the proprietors of The Chicago Tribune and has been sending war dispatches from Russia. Mr. Bennett has been correspondent of the same newspaper in Germany and Belgium.

BERGEN, Norway, June 20.—We had not seen each other for nearly a year. When we parted in Chicago in July, 1914, Europe was at peace.

When we met again in Stockholm a fortnight ago we encountered on every hand the perplexities which war creates and felt in every hour the strain it imposes on even the neutral countries. We found ourselves in the eleventh month of a struggle, some of the important aspects of which we have studied at first hand.

We don't like to call ourselves war correspondents, if for no other reason than that the term has been insufferably cheapened by a crew of imposters and braggarts that has descended on Europe. But we think we are pretty well seasoned war travelers and reasonably conscientious observers.

Since hostilities began McCormick has been in England, France, Austria, Russia, the Balkans, and Greece. Bennett has been in England, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, and Russia. Of his nine weeks in Russia McCormick spent six with Russian troops. He has been in at least eight representative Russian cities.

Bennett was in Brussels when the Germans marched into the city last August. He has been four times in France and Belgium with German troops, once in Russia with them, and once in Austria with German and Austrian troops.

Both of us were in Przemysl a few days apart—McCormick during the Russian occupation of the premier Galician fortress, Bennett the day after the Bavarians, Silesians, and Austrians had retaken it.

McCormick thinks he has seen 500,000 or 600,000 Russian troops all told—sometimes on the march, sometimes in the trenches, sometime engaged in artillery duels with the Germans and Austrians. Bennett is not willing to make even a rough guess as to how many German and Austrian troops he has seen under similar conditions—perhaps 1,000,000 in ten months.

In short, we have seen something, and we think we know something.

Each of us has studied, or at least been stunned by manifestations of colossal organization. Each has followed at close range some of the stages of gigantic military movements. Each has been brought in fleeting but friendly touch with some of the supreme personalities in the world today, from the Grand Duke Nikolaievitch on the one side to the Field Marshal von Hindenburg on the other.

Correspondents Compare Impressions.

Since we met in Stockholm two weeks ago we have been traveling by easy stages across the Scandinavian Peninsula. And the matters of forwarding agents, relay stations, and such like office detail once disposed of, there has been hardly a waking hour of the two weeks when we have not been exchanging questions and answers on what we have seen in the war zones and what we deduce from the things we have seen.

Each of us seems to be the possessor of—or to be possessed by—intense sympathies and convictions. Sometimes, when our talk waxed warm, each of us surrendered to an impulse to brush aside the other's sympathies as fatuities and his convictions as prejudices. But that did not last long. We tried to play fair. We did not want rhetoric so much as information, and we agreed not to waste time—in Dr. Johnson's phrase—in "talking for victory."

Today we are shaping our questions and answers into an article, and—so far as we can see—our notes show two men engaged in trying to pass the impassable. Neither of us has convinced the other.

On some important subject, though, each has occasionally staggered the other by insistence on a point concerning which the listener had to confess that he had known nothing. Each of us believes the other to be a man sufficiently honest to be trusted with a pen. Each in times past has reposed confidence in the other's judgment. But during our trading of questions and answers there have been moments when McCormick has thought Bennett infatuated and Bennett has thought McCormick hopelessly credulous.

"You are overimpressionable and have made abject surrender to your ten months of German environment," says McCormick.

"You have been swept off your feet by the glamour of what you have seen among the choicest troops of the Czar," says Bennett.

McCormick insists that Bennett has no right to think of the Russian forces as demoralized and the Russian plans of campaign as disorganized, because the (Bennett) has not been with Russian troops. Bennett replies that of the half dozen Tribune correspondents who have been on the war zones, McCormick is the only one who has not been in Germany and the only one who is not convinced that Germany is making successful war.

"I and I am the only one of the six who has been in Russia," McCormick answers.

"From the sanguine tone of some of your dispatches on certain Russian operations," says Bennett, "one would suppose the Russians were in Germany now instead of having twice been thrown out."

"Nevertheless," says McCormick, "Russia is doing her share in helping the Allies beat Germany."

Bennett mutters: "You might precede your celebration of victory by taking a few leagues of territory."

Tells Bennett of Hindenburg's Fall.

McCormick tells Bennett of conditions and happenings in Germany of which Bennett has to acknowledge he has not even heard. Among the happenings, McCormick declares, is the discrediting and the practical elimination of Field Marshal von Hindenburg as a factor in the direction of the campaign on the eastern front.

"Do you know that?" McCormick asks.

"I do not," answers Bennett, "and neither does Germany."

"It is true, nevertheless," McCormick replies, adding "Mackensen is Germany's man now."

What seems to us most curious and baffling is that in comparing our respective answers we come on no sentence after sentence that would fit the state of affairs in all the armies and all the warring nations we have studied. In other words, identical answers are made to some of the questions of both McCormick and Bennett.

What McCormick says about the state of feeling in Russia or the condition of Russian military hospitals Bennett says in the same words about the state of feeling in Germany and the condition of German military hospitals.

Each of us, we are beginning to discover, has a tendency to make the mistake of supposing that certain beautiful and elemental manifestations of devotion and courage that are characteristic of all peoples and armies in war time are peculiar to the particular people and army with whom he has spent so many wonderful days.

By the same token, McCormick regards the phrase "brutal Cossacks" as springing from ignorance. Bennett considers the words "drunken Uhlans" a slander.

Furthermore, we are ready to grant that any man who has seen even so few as 100,000 troops at various points along the various fronts has heard of and seen instances of devotion that may be heard of and seen in every army.

Occasionally, as we talked, impatience found release in the words—directed, we hope, quite impersonally—"The man is mad."

And the upshot of all our talks is the suspicion that there is no such being as a wholly neutral war correspondent, for the reason, perhaps, that soldiers in the field take so prodigious a hold on the imagination and the affections that even the neutral observer soon comes to believe in and to love the soldiers with whom his lot happens to be cast. In any event, we would rather end by believing that than believe that one of us is altogether fatuous and the other wholly deluded.

Two Irreconcilables in Debate.

Saying so much for each other, we have the honor to submit to our readers our questions and answers in the rough form in which we exchanged them:

Bennett—From what you learned in Russia, how would you sum up the situation in a nutshell?

McCormick—The war is won.

Bennett—By Russia, you mean?

McCormick—Exactly.

Bennett—Why?

McCormick—Because the German forty-year plan of campaign, which involved the military conquest of France, has broken down.

Bennett—Why has it broken down?

McCormick—Because Russia struck Germany in the back and pulled her away from the gates of Paris—not once, but twice, in August and in October.

Bennett—Granting that your interpretation of what has happened on the east front is sound, how long do you think the war will last?

Predicts a Three Years' War.

McCormick—About three years at least.

Bennett—Why?

McCormick—Because Germany has made an extraordinary levy en masse, and may as a result be able to maintain a military preponderance for that length of time. How long do you think the war will last?

Bennett—The best I dare to hope is that an end may be reached with Russia next Autumn, with France toward the close of the Winter, and with England, perhaps at the end of a year and a half, perhaps at the beginning of Winter after next. But all my guesses are really most indefinite, because the more I see the less confidence I have in prophecies, especially my own prophecies. When the greatest Generals of this age do not dare to anticipate, who am I to vaporize? But surely the war will last until the Allies grow weary of beating their heads against the ring of steel and concrete protecting Germany. The value of that ring is not solely military. It is of enormous economic value in that within the ring every man, woman, and child is safely and confidently doing the appointed task. Why is it the German territory now occupied by the Allies is of no significance?

McCormick—Because Germany was vastly superior in military resources at the outset of the war.

Bennett—But you greatly miss the significance of the German military and economic organisms if you think the superiority you concede will not be maintained. Proof that it is being maintained and warrant for believing that it will be maintained lie in the Germans' constant discovering, inventing, and developing of new military and economic resources and expedients. The Germans are the most resourceful, the most ingenious and the thriftiest people in the world, and there are 70,000,000 of them. All their preeminent attributes they are now applying to the business of war-making with the same intensity they displayed in applying those attributes to carrying out the greatest experiment in practical socialism which the world has seen.

McCormick—All that will be equalized when the other nations have been studying the business of making war a little longer.

Bennett—"A little longer!" Man alive! Germany has been learning what she knows ever since the time of Frederick the Great's father. It's taken nearly two centuries.

McCormick—Please let me finish. Of the three allies, Russia was the only militaristic nation, but it was neither a scientific nor a manufacturing nation. When Russia has received the benefits of its scientific and manufacturing powers, then its numerical and physical preponderance will turn the scale.

Bennett—Meanwhile Germany will have won the war. What of this report I hear that the "only sons" in Russia—always exempt from military service except in case of a supreme crisis—have been called to the colors?

McCormick—I don't know about that, but I do know that Russia has only first-line men and has not had recourse to Landwehr or Landsturm.

Bennett—How can Russia reconcile itself to the indubitable moral effect on the Balkans of the retaking of Przemysl?

Why Przemysl Was Lost.

McCormick—Przemysl was hard to hold because the Russian railway extends only to the borders of Galicia. When I was in Lemberg the road had not been extended that far. But the great point is this—that Russia has been able to fight the war with an eye solely to military consideration, while Germany has found it necessary to subvert military ends to moral effect, as shown, first, by withdrawing six army corps from before Paris to repel the raid into East Prussia, and, second, by an attack in Galicia, which can hardly bring any military advantage, because by pushing in the Russian front the Germans are merely lengthening their own lines of communication and shortening the lines of the Russians. A military move of genuine value would have been to strike south from Königsburg.

Bennett—This is madness or fatuity. The price of successful invasion is the keeping open of your long lines of communications.

McCormick—That has seldom been done in history. The attempt to do it has ruined greater men than their Excellencies Hindenburg and Mackensen; vide the retreat from Moscow.

Bennett—Cracow is unscathed; two-thirds of Galicia is cleared of the enemy; Przemysl is retaken, and there is not a Russian foot on German soil. What do you make of that?

McCormick—The Russians have never made an offensive against Germany except as a diversion to pull the German forces from the western front. In other words—again my phrase—to draw Germany away from the gates of Paris and Calais.

Why Are "Neutrals" Anti-German?

Bennett—After your travels in three of the allied countries, what reasons do you find for the pitiless attitude of the press, not only of the Allies, but of technically neutral countries, toward Germany?

McCormick—I don't concede the premises of your question. I don't believe there is a pitiless attitude toward Germany. The neutrals feel that Germany is bent on conquest, and the Allies are therefore fighting for their continued freedom.

Bennett—Broadly speaking, is it not true that Germany, except for the two nations in arms with her, has not a friend in the world? That certainly is my conviction.

McCormick—Sweden, as you and I have seen in the past few days, is a friend of Germany—platonic, perhaps, but certainly friendly. Furthermore, Germany has got the Kings and Queens of most of the Balkan States and the Queen of Greece. Personally, I feel that the extinction of Germany would be most undesirable from the point of view of the United States.

Bennett—Why? I ask because I am glad you concede that much, and I want to hear your reasons.

McCormick—Germany is undoubtedly the world-leader in the development of organized community life; and that, when combined with a democratic form of government, the ideal toward which civilization is reaching. From a national point of view, I feel that the overwhelming defeat of their side in this struggle would leave the victor strong enough to threaten the power and even the freedom of the United States.

Bennett (aside)—Precisely as England is doing at this moment.

McCormick (catching the words)—And so is Germany.

Bennett—Any way, you and I are beginning to get to a common basis. Your just spoken views on Germany as a world leader in the task of making life better worth living for those who used to find life hardest become identical with my views. After ten months in Germany and after observations in alien territory, now not only conquered and occupied by Germany but also brilliantly reorganized and administered like Germany, it is my profound conviction that Germany has a mission as the reorganizer, cleanser, and discipliner of Continental Europe.

McCormick—Then you admit the Allies' point of view?

Bennett—I don't quite catch your meaning.

McCormick—You believe that Germany has a mission to conquer Europe?

Germany's "Mission to Conquer Europe."

Bennett—You are not playing fair. You twist my words. But put it that way if you like. A mission to conquer Europe, yes. But not by arms. The present struggle of arms is preliminary to Germany's entry into colossal economic and scientific works that will extend from the Baltic to the Bosporus. Where has Germany abused victory? Is not German Poland the better for Germany's being there? Is not German Poland the answer to the case of Ireland when you come to contrast English methods of administering conquered countries with the German method?

McCormick—You say that German Poland is the better for Germany's being there?

Bennett—Decidedly.

McCormick—The Poles don't think so.

Bennett—I beg your pardon, but I am confident they do. I have spent a month in German Poland since the war began. I saw much of the good attitude of the Poles toward the German Government in the present crisis. As a result, especially of the good attitude of the Polish Catholic clergy, Posen has today an Archbishop for the first time in several years; I think it is twelve years.

McCormick—A Pole is not allowed to build a house or a pigsty without the consent of the Prussian autocracy.

Bennett—If you mean that a Pole in German Poland has to conform to the best building regulations in the world, I can only say that so does a German have to.

McCormick—A Pole is dispossessed of his land without adequate compensation.

Bennett—I don't believe it. The fact is that the Germans in a somewhat visionary effort to Germanize Poland have paid extravagant prices for hundreds of Polish farms. That fact I had on the authority of a nephew of Prince Bismarck. Furthermore, the prices paid by the Germans for these Polish farms and estates often were so lavish that Poles whose funds were not in land frequently made a good thing out of Germany by buying up the farms of their compatriots at a reasonable figure and reselling them to the Germans at a large advance. This happened so often that Count Bismarck acknowledged that the German land scheme in Poland had been, if not a failure, certainly a disappointment.

Germany's "Abuse of Victory."

McCormick—But let's go back a little. You ask me, "When has Germany ever abused victory?" Like every other country, she has abused victory every time she has won. She is ruthless in Schleswig-Holstein, in Poland, in Alsace-Lorraine, stamping out national characteristics with great brutality.

Bennett—With tactlessness, yes.

McCormick—The Norwegian Lamundsen was not allowed to lecture in Schleswig-Holstein in a Scandinavian tongue. That was only so late as last year, and you and I have the fact from the explorer himself. As to contracts that you seem to think are evoked by the woes of Poland and Ireland, I can only say that I hope to live to see home rule attained by both the Poles and the Irish. Now I want to ask you a question, and I think it is a fair one. Do you think Austria-Hungary will ever free herself from the domination of the Hohenzollern family, which this war has already created?

Bennett—Not to evade, but honestly to state my belief. I don't think such a domination exists. Such measures of self-sacrifice as have been taken by Austria-Hungary have been taken for the weal of both countries. As to the future, the relations between Germany and Austria will not involve German domination, but will comprehend a working partnership between the two countries. But let us not get too deep in the Weltpolitik.

McCormick—Good.

Bennett—And to get back to the soldiers, I want to ask you a question about equipment. In one of your articles I read this: "The Russian company field kitchen is a model for all other armies." Do I quote you accurately?

McCormick—Sure.

Bennett—Is it surrounded by a glycerin bath?

McCormick—No.

Bennett—Is is arranged in compartments, so that several kinds of food can be prepared over one fire, or is it on the primitive principle of a gypsy kettle?

McCormick—It is the original military soup kettle on wheels.

Bennett—Not elaborate, then?

McCormick—No.

Bennett—Are there riveted to it bronze plates lettered with instructions as to the preparation of various kinds of food?

McCormick—I don't know. But what are these questions leading up to? What are you wanting to get at?

Bennett—I have got at what I wanted. I'm through.

McCormick—Well, I'm not. The truth is, the German requires much more luxury in the field than the Russian does. Thus, when the Germans adopted the Russian field kitchen they had to elaborate it to their standard of living. On the same principle, when our army adopts the field kitchen, we shall have to have something more nearly complete than the Germans have.

Bennett—You will be a long time devising it.

McCormick—You miss my point. What I am trying to make you understand is that the Russian can thrive and be happy on food that would cause a strike in an American sweatshop.

Bennett—I never was taught that an ill-nourished soldier was a better soldier.

McCormick—Missing the point again. I don't mean that the Russian ration is bad food. I don't mean bad food. I mean simple food. And you know as well as I that the army that can get on with the least is the most effective army. How about the relative weight of the German and Russian kitchen?

Bennett—Oh, the German is much heavier.

McCormick—That is a serious handicap.

Bennett—Is it true, what I have more than once heard, that Russian military hospitals are short of chloroform and the various toxins? I don't know this, but our colleague, "Sam" Blythe, was emphatic about it.

McCormick—It isn't true. The Russians, like the Germans, don't use anaesthetics to the extent the Americans do. They have all they need for the cases they think require anaesthetics. All that is made in Warsaw.

Bennett—And factories?

McCormick—They have those in Warsaw.

Bennett—How long can Russia keep it up?

Russia's Offensive a Year Off.

McCormick—Oh, forever. Ah! of course that's a rhetorical answer, and I don't mean it. But, to the best of my belief they don't contemplate an offensive for at least one year, and I know that their ammunition contracts are made for a minimum of three years. I don't mean that all contracts are made for that period, but the output of big factories working twenty-four hours a day has been purchased for that period, with the option of renewal.

Bennett—How about the food supply for the civil population in Russia?

McCormick—I discovered no signs of alarm. How is it in Germany?

Bennett—Given the present conditions, the situation could not be more satisfactory. I have been in at least twenty German cities, large and small, and I found no evidences of want. You can still eat more than is good for you in Germany for 2 marks, (50 cents.) And what do you make of this fact? Of all the warring powers, Germany is the only one that has not had to waste time and heartache over the drink problem. Think of that, man!—a nation that can say, "In our time of stress we have not to deal with drunkenness." As to pauperism—I don't mean poverty—but as to pauperism, Germany can say the same thing. It's wonderful, and it is beautiful.

McCormick—I don't believe there is any drink problem.

Bennett—It's the curse of the world, and you know it.

McCormick—What is the professional, inside opinion of Hindenburg in Germany?

Bennett—So far as I, an outsider, have been able to glean it, that opinion is the highest. To be specific, I can only quote the words of the good soldier sprung of a house founded by a great soldier. I mean Count Yorck. And he, always a cautious-speaking man, said to me, "Beyond question, the Field Marshal is a man of genius, a man of very great genius." As to the lay opinion of Hindenburg, there is perhaps something in the words I have so often heard uttered in Germany: "Ah, if we only had such a man on the west front!"

McCormick—All that is interesting, for in Russia the conviction is that Hindenburg has been eliminated, owing to the enormous losses he has suffered.

Bennett—Honestly, now, what is Russia fighting for?

McCormick—To protect Serbia from the Hapsburgs.

Bennett—And Austria to protect the Hapsburgs from Serbia.

Austria's Reasons.

McCormick—Do you think Austria was justified in making war on Serbia without taking the matter up with Russia?

Bennett—I think Austria felt from her soul that the situation had become intolerable. In acting on that conviction, however, she undoubtedly counted on all the resources of Germany, and she did not count in vain. But to put it in a nutshell this phase of the many phases of the origin of the war, you tell me that Russia is fighting to protect Serbia from the Hapsburgs. If you, in turn, want a primary cause for this war, I repeat that it lies in Austria's belief that she is fighting to protect the Hapsburgs from Serbian bandits.

McCormick—Was it in pursuit of a policy of self-defense that Austria forcibly annexed Bosnia and Herzogovina in 1908?

Bennett—I don't know. I should think so. If she hadn't done it, a rival would have, and that rival, already dangerous, would have become fatal. I mean the Pan-Slavic peoples.

McCormick—Well, I think you are right as far as that goes. But I want some information on another matter.

Bennett—Fire away.

McCormick—Do you think there is any serious question that the Kaiser party in Germany considers that the Kaiser has the divine right to change even international law to suit the needs of imperial Germany?

Bennett—The Germans are not idol worshippers. The so-called divine right attitude is a fantasy not created by them, but by a credulous world. The Hohenzollerns never believed in their so-called divine right save in the sense that any honest, pious, patriotic man believes that a divine obligation is laid on him to do his work in the world. Read the history of that family. No man can understand the Germany of today who hasn't read Carlyle's "Frederick the Great."

McCormick—Nonsense! Carlyle was a romancer.

Bennett—About the hardest-headed one I ever encountered.

McCormick—Why are the Germans torpedoing so many Norwegian boats?

Bennett—The natural inference is that the Norwegians are getting rich out of carrying contraband. That inference is justified by the enormous increase in the value of Norwegian ships—an increase known to you as being at least double.

Why Did They Shoot Civilians?

McCormick—Why did the Germans shoot Belgian civil prisoners?

Bennett—Because they madly violated the rules of war.

McCormick—Do you feel that in embarking tomorrow on a Norwegian boat bound for England I am going to get the full protection of international law?

Bennett—Decidedly not, and I wish you would not do it. You will not get that protection for the reason that Germany, rightly or wrongly, believes that Norway is carrying on traffic in violation of regulations governing contraband.

McCormick—Then I have to make a conclusion from your two admissions, and I have you on the hip. For I must say that in the case of Belgium Germany has taken the extreme of a possible construction of the law to justify the killing of Belgians, and is taking the extreme of an opposite construction of the law to justify the killing of Americans. I cannot but feel that Germany's international lawyers are frantically endeavoring to find excuses for the hereditary militarists who consider the command of the Kaiser, or of those who stand in the place of the Kaiser, to be above every law, national, international, religious, or humane.

Bennett—War is war, and because it is what it is it involves the relaxation and often the infraction of laws we try to maintain in peace time, and, with more or less success, do maintain. The drastic infraction of those laws is peculiar to no nation in arms. You dwell on the German reprisals against Franc-tireurs in Belgium. It was terrible, I grant; but apparently it had to be if a whole army corps was to escape destruction. But, drastic as were these reprisals, there is not a page in German history saddened by a record of such reprisals as the English felt they had to make in India.

Justifications of "Kultur."

McCormick—Is the conquest of a civilized people and the blotting out of its racial or its national institutions justified on the principle of discipline, organization, and "Kultur"?

Bennett—Absolutely yes. That's history, that's civilization.

McCormick—Do you believe that this is the opinion held in Germany?

Bennett—Yes.

McCormick—Then what application of this view do you make in regard to our country?

Bennett—We do our work in the world, or we perish from it. Otherwise why cumber we the ground?

McCormick—I don't know but what that's right, though not precisely in the way you mean.

Bennett—Knowing your sympathies as I do, I don't want to seem to ask an insolent question. But do you feel that the mass of the Russian soldiery fight with the inspiration of a clear and lofty national ideal, or because they are impelled by a superstition, or, if you want to put it another way, because they are impelled by a childlike adoration? I refer to the peasants' cult of the Czar. Now, what is your view?

McCormick—The Slavs have a right to govern themselves. For that right they are laying down their lives. That is my answer.

Bennett—Do you want to see Russia win as Russia or only because she is one of the Allies and therefore of use in a cause with which we are all more or less sympathetic—I mean the cause of England—a cause which we all understand better, perhaps, than we understand the cause of Germany?

McCormick—I repeat, the Slavs have a right to govern themselves. Furthermore, Russia is the only potential friend of the United States whose victory, as such, could be followed by no aggression against us.

On that answer, which Bennett declared enigmatical, we paused, feeling rather futile, rather like two little Rollos, who had been painstakingly trying to illuminate each others' minds.

JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT,
ROBERT R. M'CORMICK.

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THAW BEARS WELL 5-HOUR GRILLING

Continued from Page 1.

because he was bitter against them, but rather to show the weakness of their contentions and their errors. He testified he didn't think, at this time, there was any conspiracy to keep him in Matteawan, and if there had been such a conspiracy, it ceased to exist perhaps two years ago. He mentioned Jerome specifically, and said he didn't believe the former District Attorney had any special interest in keeping him in Matteawan. But he did say that Dr. Charles P. Bancroft, a recent witness, was mistaken in quoting him as saying that he felt Jerome, in his unrelenting pursuit which carried him even to Canada, was simply doing what he felt was his duty as an official of the State.

Thaw testified also that he believed he "was doing wrong" in traveling in Europe with Evelyn Nesbit before she became his wife. At that point he went out of his way to explain that he had not "dragged Evelyn Nesbit through Europe," as some newspapers had stated. He had been, he said, conscientiously careful to see that no scandal attached to the name of Miss Nesbit during her trip with him and had never introduced her as his wife, or registered her at a hotel as his wife. When he went to Paris with her on his first European trip, he said, he had seen to it that she had a chaperon.

In every reference to his wife yesterday Thaw took the greatest care not to hold her up to scorn. Speaking of her testimony at one of the habeas corpus proceedings, when she swore that she had talked with him while he was at Matteawan about his alleged degenerate acts, he said he would have to make a denial.

"But, mind you," he was quick to add, "I don't say that she told an untruth intentionally. It was quite possible that she was mistaken."

That he had ever been a pervert Thaw denied flatly.

"Why, certainly not," was his indignant reply when the question was put to him directly by counsel for the State. He answered that question calmly and without the least show of nervousness or hesitation. Mr. Cook demanded an explanation from him about a visit which a girl, one of the alleged victims of his degeneracy, paid to him at an apartment he had kept in Fifth Avenue before he became attached to Miss Nesbit.

"Well," said Thaw, after a moment's hesitation, "I was not a Sir Galahad."

Contradicts Mrs. Merrill.

Thaw said he had never rented apartments from Mrs. Susan A. Merrill, as the latter testified on Wednesday. He admitted he had received mail at one of her apartments under the name of Mr. Reid, but denied he had ever taken the name of Professor Reid.

"Why did you visit the woman's apartments; why did you take the name of Mr. Reid?" thundered the State's attorney.

"I went to the apartments and others like it," said Thaw calmly, "because I was seeking evidence from girls against Stanford White. I took the name of Mr. Reid because I thought I could get more information if I was not known."

There was a heated controversy between Thaw and Mr. Cook when the subject of Thaw's will and codicil were brought up. The codicil contained a bequest of $7,500 to be used for the purpose of obtaining evidence against Henry W. Poor and Stanford White if anything should happen to Thaw.

Thaw expressed indignation because Mr. Becker at the opening of the present trial had thrown the glare of publicity on Mr. Poor's name.

"I didn't think Mr. Poor's name would ever be mentioned when I put it in the codicil," he said. "I included it because I thought it necessary to get evidence against Mr. White. In 1907, when Mr. Poor was very rich and alive his name was not introduced in the trials. Since that time he became bankrupt and died. Now you bring it in."

Says Jerome Protected Rich.

"At a previous trial Mr. Jerome kept Mr. Poor's name and many others carefully concealed. I didn't object to Mr. Poor's name being used. What I do object to is that he was kept out of it when he was very rich and that he should be dragged in later when he became bankrupt and died."

Thaw was also asked to name the rich men who he believed were in a conspiracy to send him to Matteawan and keep him there. He refused to tell them and said their names also had been hidden by Jerome and should not be brought out now. He said he had obtained his information from Justice Shearn, a former counsel to whom he referred frequently yesterday. Justice Hendrick ruled that the information was privileged and that Thaw need not tell the names.

While Thaw had pretty good command of himself most of the time, and especially when he was telling of Evelyn Nesbit's story of her ruin at the hands of White, there were times when he was highly excited and could not check brief outbursts.

One of these exciting moments came when he was questioned in detail about his conversations with his wife in the Tombs in 1907, in which she had told him that a Mrs. Stevens (Thaw gave the name as Mrs. Bossie Stevens) had said he was guilty of degenerate acts.

"Tell me what she actually told you. I am waiting for an answer, Mr. Thaw," said Mr. Cook.

"No you wouldn't want me to," he replied.

Denies Being Degenerate.

"But I do want you to."

"Well, then, you shouldn't," said Thaw in an excited voice. "It is plain nonsense you are talking about, and I think it would be very unbecoming of me to tell you here."

"But won't you trust me to judge about that?" asked Cook.

"No, I wouldn't," fairly shouted Thaw, leaning forward in the chair, "not since my counsel told me that you had read things I wrote over my shoulder. I wouldn't trust you."

"I did what? Well, you may rest assured that I did no such thing," said Mr. Cook, with heat.

Mr. Cook asked if the stories were about his alleged degeneracy, and Thaw replied:

"I can say very distinctly, no." He would not go into more detail, except to deny that he was guilty of any degenerate act.

Thaw has protruding, brilliant eys and after the first few moments on the stand he had a difficult time keeping them on any one object. A muscle on the left side of the face just below the eye kept twitching at intervals, giving evidence that he was under a severe nervous strain, despite his effort to hide that fact.

Early in the questioning Mr. Cook, who assumed a fatherly attitude toward the witness and invited long answers, even apologizing when he found that a new question had interrupted some explanation or answer when he had thought the answer complete, asked Thaw about the alleged conspiracy to keep him in Matteawan.

Talks of Conspiracy.

This, it had been alleged, was one of Thaw's delusions. The witness went into a long detailed explanation of examinations of him made by physicians at Matteawan, which seemed to have little relevancy to the question. When Thaw concluded, however, it developed that he had worked out quite an explanation of the alleged conspiracy, and his explanation about the examinations fitted in, as he alleged that the examiners had put down lies about him and that a Mrs. Lynch, a stenographer, had protested at the statements put in the case book of the asylum.

On top of this came a rather remarkable exchange between Thaw and Attorney Cook. Mr. Cook asked him about a letter concerning the alleged conspiracy which he had written from the Eagle Hotel, Concord, and Thaw, who seemed somewhat unstrung, retorted, to everybody's surprise, that it would take him two hours to explain.

"Well, go ahead," said Mr. Cook.

Turning to Justice Hendrick, Thaw said he thought Mr. Cook should be permitted to sit down. Mr. Cook, amazed, wanted to know the reason.

"I was told Mr. Cook wasn't well," said Thaw.

"Who told you?" demanded Mr. Cook.

"The Sheriff," replied Thaw.

Mr. Cook remained standing. Then Thaw hastily explained that he had meant that he could not answer the question "for two hours," not that it would require two hours.

During the examination Mr. Stanchfield stood within a few feet of Thaw, and finally Deputy Attorney General Becker objected, saying that Dr. Flint's view was obstructed. Mr. Stanchfield angrily asserted that he would not regulate his actions in court to please Dr. Flint, and Justice Hendrick upheld him.

Thaw's Publicity Campaign.

Mr. Stanchfield's calm and observant gaze may have had the effect of keeping Thaw's nerves more firm, but it did not prevent one outburst near the end of the session. Mr. Cook continued to press Thaw about his alleged degeneracy, and the witness became greatly irritated as insinuation after insinuation was made despite his denials.

"You are afraid to say you believe that is true while I am sitting here," he said.

For a moment there was a lull in the proceedings, for Thaw was plainly angry and worn by the ordeal.

"But you will be here when I sum up, won't you?" said Mr. Cook with a smile.

"Yes," retorted Thaw, "but I will be very much shut up, too, at that time."

While Thaw became much calmer after this clash, it seemed to have upset his nerves, and his manner was not as impressive.

Thaw told in some detail about the publicity campaign which had been carried on for him by Alfred Henry Lewis, and said he had spent perhaps $5,000 in getting out a newspaper in Manchester and distributing it. He had objected to his picture being published, he said, but his publishers had insisted it was necessary.

Speaking of the so-called Longfellow letters, he said Dr. Lamb, one-time hotel detective at Matteawan, had said they were not the kind a paranoiac would write, but might have been written by some other kind of lunatic. In a rather involved statement he explained to the jury that Dr. Baker, assistant under Dr. Lamb, got red behind the ears when he was closely questioned on the stand, as the jurors would soon see.

Thaw Tells of Courtship.

Justice Hendrick ruled that Thaw need not tell why he left Harvard, when that subject was brought up. Thaw admitted that he had threatened a cabman with an unloaded shotgun, an act which he called "very wrong but very rational." Referring to the testimony given by Frank Scribner and a Mr. Nichols, who were housemates of his at Harvard, he said he would rather be where he was than to be either of those men, who came forward to tell stories about a friend after twenty years.

Thaw told in detail of his courtship of Evelyn Nesbit. He met her in 1901, he said, but she didn't seem interested in him then, so he went away after calling upon her half a dozen times. He met her again in the Spring of 1903. She knew Stanford White then, but he never raised any objections to White, he said, "until she told me things about him."

Then he told of the revelations made to him by Miss Nesbit after he had taken the girl and her mother to Paris. Miss Nesbit told him, he said, that she had met White through friends who had told her mother what a fine man he was. Then her mother had gone to Pittsburgh and left her in White's care for a week or two. After that she first saw White at his office. White's partner, Mr. McKim, was there, and White told him the girl had been left in his care.

"Miss Nesbit said that McKim exclaimed: 'My God!' and left the office," said Thaw.

"She went to the house in Twenty-fourth Street," continued Thaw, "expecting to find a party. Mr. White was there alone. She wanted to go away, but he got her to wait and gave her a little champagne. The next she knew it was all over. She was ruined. She said White told her he didn't intend to do it. The reason she told me all this was that I asked her to marry me, and she said she couldn't do it."

Thaw said Miss Nesbit had confessed going to the tower with White several times after that.

Then Thaw told of going back to London, where he lived at the Hotel Carlton, while Miss Nesbit lived at the Claridge. He said Craig Wadsworth was there. Wadsworth he knew well, he said. He had "been hanging on to my coat tails," Thaw said. "He was fairly good company and a good fellow in."

Miss De Wolf as Chaperon.

After a trip on the continent, said Thaw, he and Miss Nesbit went to Paris, where he consulted Miss Elisabeth Marbury and Miss De Wolf, who chaperoned Miss Nesbit to New York, after he had discussed with them what was to be done here. On returning here, said Thaw, he had lived at the Hotel Waldorf, while Miss Nesbit was first at the Holland House and then at the Savoy and the Navarre. At about Christmas time, 1903, he went to live with Miss Nesbit and her mother at the Grand Hotel in Broadway.

Thaw was questioned again about his relations with Mrs. Merrill and the fact that she had said $40,000 was paid to keep girls from testifying against him and that there were 233 of these girls.

"I looked at the list," said Thaw. "I never saw any one she says she paid money to. Even that $1,000 she said she paid in the Ely affidavit was imagination, like the 233 girls."

A few minutes before the afternoon session closed Mr. Cook began to question Thaw about the plea he entered at the first and second murder trials. Thaw, plainly fagged, was not making the best impression then by his answers, which seemed somewhat rambling. His face was twitching, and his eyes appeared overbrilliant, even for Thaw. Then for a few moments he recovered his composure and matched wits with Mr. Cook.

"My plea at the first trial," he said, "was 'not guilty,' and then there was the plea of self-defense as well as insanity at the time of the killing of Mr. White. The plea of self-defense was made because it was possible to get in some evidence which couldn't be introduced on a plea of insanity. Maybe you didn't know that, Mr. Cook."

It was at this point that Justice Hendrick said it was time for adjournment.

MRS. THAW UNDER ARREST.

Reported Ill in Bed and Unable to Travel at Present.

Special to The New York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., July 8.—Process Server William Maguire, accompanied by John T. O'Brien, a deputy sheriff from Plattsburg, arrived at Chateauguay Lake about 2 o'clock this afternoon and went by motorboat to Camp Jack, where they learned that Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was considered quite ill, so much so, in fact, that she had, on the advice of her physician, remained in bed, where she was attended by her maids and did not receive callers.

The officers were nonplussed at this turn of affairs and telephoned New York for instructions. They, however, served the warrant upon Mrs. Thaw, putting her under arrest. She submitted quietly, but is said to be physically incapable of traveling. Dr. McGibbin of Chateauguay is to make a further examination of Mrs. Thaw in the morning to determine whether she is in fit condition to travel.

Deputy Attorney General Cook had received no definite word last night concerning the plans to bring Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw to this city under arrest. He had heard, he said, that Mrs. Thaw was confined to her bed by nervous breakdown and had stated that she could not come. Just what would be done under the circumstances Mr. Cook could not say until he had heard from the representatives he sent to Malone with the body attachment issued by Justice Hendrick.

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Ambassador Seeks Information, Following Indictments for Violations of Neutrality.

TWENTY IN SAN FRANCISCO

Enlisting Men for England and Supplying German Ships Charged by Federal Jury.

WASHINGTON, July 8. — Following reports of the indictment today by the Federal Grand Jury in San Francisco of several persons charged with violating American neutrality through enlisting recruits for the British army, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, formally applied to the State Department for a definition of the American Government's view as to whether English patriotic societies or other unofficial agencies violate the neutrality laws in sending subjects of Great Britain from the United States to volunteer in the British Army.

Conferences between the Departments of State and Justice will be held before an answer is given to this question, from which a serious diplomatic controversy may develop. The practice of returning volunteers to England has prevailed since the beginning of the war, and it is said that the British Government is prepared to register an emphatic protest if the United States takes the position that it is illegal.

According to the British contention, it is unjustly discriminatory to interfere with the transportation of volunteers, who are not actually enlisted on American soil, when no objection has been made to notifications by Consuls to reservists of other countries in the United States. In this connection emphasis is laid upon the fact that Great Britain has no reservists in the same sense as Germany, France, Italy, and other Continental powers.

Officials of the Department of Justice explained today that they had no understanding with the State Department in regard to recruiting. They pointed out, however, that the Criminal Code plainly prohibited the enlistment of "any person" in the United States to fight against the people of a friendly nation. The efforts of the department, it was declared, had not in any instance been directed against volunteers returning to their own country to fight, but against organized efforts to induce such return. A high official said this was demonstrated when, after the recent arrest of representatives of the Montenegrin Government for violating the law, the 145 men they had recruited for the Montenegrin Army were allowed to proceed.

Department agents are said to be watching developments in New York that may lead to further arrests in connection with British enlistments.

INDICT 20 ON PACIFIC COAST.

Arrests Pending in the Cases in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Twenty indictments charging various violations of neutrality were voted here today by the Federal Grand Jury.

Names of the persons indicted were withheld, pending their arrest. Recruiting for the British Army, and furnishing supplies to ships of war, are the offenses charged, except in those cases which charge conspiracy to these ends. The indictments based on furnishing supplies to the warships have to do with the steamer Sacramento, which sailed from here Oct. 13, 1914, and arrived at Valparaiso, Chile, after her cargo had been taken off by German warships.

Indict Five Montenegrins in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Five Montenegrins, including three commissioners of the King of Montenegro and a former Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, were named in an indictment returned by the Federal Grand Jury today, charging conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws of the United States.

It is charged that Matanovich, writing on the stationery of the Montenegrin Foreign Office, authorized one Dushan Chelovich of Chicago to purchase transportation for recruits over the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. A check signed "Savo Gjourashkovich" for $589 in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and said to have been in payment of passenger tickets for recruits, also figured in the evidence. Other evidence included addresses said to have been made by Gjourashkovich at meetings of Montenegrins and a conference alleged to have been held by the defendants in Chicago June 17.

NAVY TAKES OVER SAYVILLE RADIO

Continued from Page 1.

will be taken by enlisted men of the United States Navy, working under command of Lieutenant George R. Clark. Commercial and press messages will be sent and received, but they will be strictly censored to prevent the dispatch of unneutral information.

How Company Is Controlled.

The statement that the Atlantic Communication Company is in realty a German company, although organized under the laws of New York State, is borne out by the investigation, made by the Federal Government. The company is owned by the Telefunken Wireless Company of Germany, which is in turn owned by the Siemens & Halsk Company and the Allgemeine Electrizistats Gesellchaft, the two controlling electrical companies in Germany.

The American money in the enterprise is almost infinitesimal. Only Herman A. Metz and a few others, who are American citizens, own any stock in the company, and what they own is understood to be merely for the purpose of qualification as officers in the company. The rest of the stock is owned in Germany. The capital stock of the Atlantic Communication Company is $500,000, and statements made to the Department of Commerce by officers of the company have been that about $300,000 has been spent on the Sayville plant.

The plans of the Germans in establishing the new plant at Sayville contemplated that messages should be transmitted to Germany and South America. The application filed on April 29 for a license for the station was for a limited service between Sayville and other points, as follows: Between Sayville and Nauen and Eilvez, Germany, 4,000 miles, and between Sayville and Cartagena, Colombia, 2,000 miles. The messages sent to Cartagena were intended to be relayed in some instances to vessels in the West Indies and in the South Atlantic Ocean. It is understood that the Colombian Government has taken over the control of the German station at Cartagena.

Formal Notice From Daniels.

The decision of the United States Government to take over the Sayville station, will, it is understood, seriously interfere with certain plans of the German Government, but as to just what these projects were or what they embraced could not be ascertained here tonight. It is believed, on the basis of intimations conveyed, that the Sayville station was to be used in connection with the operations of submarine commanders and the shipment of munitions of war to the Allies.

When Captain Bullard of the navy conferred with officers of the Atlantic Communication Company in New York City today, he handed President Metz the following communication from Secretary Daniels:

July 7, 1915.

The President of the Atlantic Communication Company, 47 West Street, New York City.

Sir: In pursuance of an order issued by the President, this department will take over the active control and operation of the Sayville radio station belonging to the Atlantic Communication Company, and accordingly the necessary personnel will be sent to that station to take active charge of the administration and operation of the station.

This will be delivered to you by Captain W. H. G. Bullard, the Superintendent of the Naval Radio Service, who has authority to arrange any details that may be necessary to effect the transfer of the control of the station and to perfect plans by which the uninterrupted service of the station may be continued and to arrange the question of rates, accounting, &c. Very truly yours,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

From New York City Captain Bullard went to Sayville this morning and took over the plant.

The most concise statement of the facts involved in the consideration of the application of the company for a license, which was rejected yesterday, is contained in a letter written by Secretary Redfield on June 25 to Secretary Lansing, which was as follows:

I beg respectfully to advise you as follows pursuant to your communication of the 16th inst. * * * concerning the reported erection by the Atlantic Communication Company of new radio apparatus at Sayville, Long Island, N. Y., for the transmission of messages to and from Nauen and Elivese, Germany.

The Atlantic Communication Company, per H. A. Metz, President, and Dr. K. G. Frank, Secretary and Treasurer, has applied for a license for the operation of what they call in their application of June 17, 1915, "the new sending set of the Sayville Station." Their formal application for a license was dated April 27, 1915, and action thereunder has been deferred pending the completion of the station, which is now substantially ready for operation.

There are features in connection with this application which make it seem to be inadvisable to grant the desired license. These are as follows: The Atlantic Communication Company is owned by the Telefunken Company of Germany, which in itself owned by the Siemens and Halske Company and the Allgemeine Electrizitats Gesellschaft of Germany. The Siemens and Halske interests, together with the Allgemeine group, are the controlling German electrical interests.

Dr. Karl Georg Frank, who signs the communication from the Atlantic Communication Company as Secretary and Treasurer, is the representative in New York of the Siemens electrical companies. These German interests own the entire stock of the Atlantic Communication Company, save a few shares sufficient to qualify Hon. Herman A. Metz, its President, to act as such officer. Mr. Metz is the representative in this country of prominent German dyestuff interests.

German Duplex Management.

* * * The German stations appear now to have a duplex management, the military features controlled by the military authorities and the commercial features by the Imperial Post Office. These stations, thus controlled, are those with which the Sayville apparatus directly communicates. * * *

The department is further advised that Professor J. Zenneck, who is a Captain of Marines in the German Army, and who has been during the present war serving in the trenches in Belgium, was brought to this country as a witness in a wireless patent suit pending in our courts between the Telefunken Company and the Marconi Company. This suit has been put over until Autumn, and on the grounds that it is impossible for Captain and Professor Zenneck to return to Germany, the Atlantic Communication Company is retaining him at Sayville to make experiments with a view to overcoming difficulties of static atmospheric conditions experienced in receiving messages from Germany at Sayville. In a written statement, copy of which is attached, dated June 17, 1915, Captain and Professor Zenneck states the duties he will thus assume.

It is an unquestioned fact that the station for which the license is now asked is in all its parts new since the war began; that the machinery has been manufactured in Germany and shipped hither, and the towers, aerials, and other apparatus are new; that, in short, what is now asked is not a license for the continuance of a station heretofore existing, but one for the operation of a station just coming into service. * * *

It is the opinion of this department that to grant a license for a new station erected since the war began with German apparatus, avowedly under German ownership, and control, communicating avowedly with stations known to be under the control of the Imperial German Government and having at least the semblance of acting in a measure under the instructions of the German Post Office Department, having as scientific assistants, if no more, an officer of the German Marine Corps and the representative in this country of prominent German manufacturing and scientific interests, would be an unneutral act. This department therefore purposes to decline to grant the licenses asked under existing conditions.

It is noteworthy in this connection that the Marconi Company, which connects with stations in Poldhu, in Cornwall, and Clifden, Ireland, is not undertaking to operate its transatlantic stations and has asked no licenses for them, stating in this connection to this department that its European stations named being under the control of the English Government it does not think it best to attempt communication with them.

This department, however, deems it important, for commercial reasons, that opportunity be extended for the assured neutral use of the Sayville station for communication with Germany and Austria, which the Atlantic Communication Company say, in theirs of June 18, "depends largely on the efficient operation of the Sayville station." It therefore respectfully suggests for consideration whether equity to all concerned would not best be secured by having the Navy Department of the United States operate the Sayville station, turning over the fiscal proceeds of such operation to its owners and securing them and the Government of the United States against all question of improper use while providing for both the valuable service which this station is fitted to render.

Lieutenant C. R. Clark, who will have charge of the operation of the Sayville plant, will have as his assistants Lieuts. F. Cogswell, C. C. Windsor and H. W. McCormick of the navy.

COMPANY STATES ITS CASE.

All Directors Save One Take Cheerful View of Situation.

The formal transfer yesterday of the wireless plant at Sayville, L. I., from private to Federal control was made in the office of Dr. Karl Georg Frank, the General Manager and a Director of the Atlantic Communication Company, 90 West Street. At about noon Captain William H. G. Bullard, U. S. N., representing the Navy Department, called at the office of Dr. Frank and handed to him a copy of an order in which it was announced that the Government had decided to take over the control and operation of the plant. It was a very brief proceeding, accomplished without protest on the part of Dr. Frank, and with much courtesy by Captain Bullard.

Within an hour after Captain Bullard had gone a meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic Communication Company was called to meet in the office of Dr. Frank. The meeting began about 2 o'clock and lasted nearly three hours. Those in attendance were, in addition to Dr. Frank, Herman A. Metz, who is the President of the company, A. C. Vandiver and August Merckens of the Directorate, and Paul C. Schnitzler, general counsel for the corporation.

No details of what took place during the meeting was given out. Mr. Schnitzler was the first to leave. It was plain to see that the move of the Government did not meet with the approval of Mr. Schnitzler, who, among other things, said he believed the news of the taking over of the plant would create a bad impression in Germany. He also stated that he had never heard of Dr. Isadore Kitsee of Philadelphia, the inventor of a secret code system which it is alleged fell into the hands of the Germans and has been worked with success at Sayville.

In direct contradiction to the opinions expressed by Mr. Schnitzler, Herman A. Metz said he thought the action of the Government was a good thing and that as a result of Federal control the company would do more business, and incidentally make more money. He denied that he had ever said the company would seek an injunction to restrain the Government from taking over the station and plant.

Mr. Metz, in the name of the company, handed out a statement which he said indicated the attitude of the company in the controversy. The statement read:

By order of the President, the Navy Department of the United States has this day taken over the control and operation of the Sayville radio station belonging to the Atlantic Communication Company. The new and more powerful transmitting set recently installed by the company, and not heretofore used, by means of which more efficient service is insured, can now be put into operation.

Simply for the purpose of protecting its legal and financial and commercial rights, the company has formally filed protests against the Navy Department's action with the President, and with the State, Navy and Commerce Departments.

The company is now able to silence the irresponsible criticism which has been directed against it by loyally cooperating with the officers of the United States Navy in maintaining that strict neutrality enjoined by President Wilson's recent proclamation, and which, in all respects, it has heretofore strictly observed.

This company has committed no improper or unneutral act. No charge of any such act has been brought to the attention of its officers by any official of the United States. The Government censors on duty at the station have carefully supervised all messages sent, and have retained copies of the same. The company, being a public service corporation, had no discretion in refusing or accepting messages. As a matter of fact, the station, on account of static conditions, and also on account of lack of power, was unable during the Summer months to communicate with Germany for more than one or two hours during the night. This difficulty will now be overcome by the operation of the new transmitter. Communication has been possible for the past few months only when it was night in Germany and night in the United States, which has been, as heretofore stated, only for one or two hours each night.

Articles recently published in the newspapers of this and other cities, attributing unneutral or improper actions to this company, were absolutely unqualified and false. This company is prepared to meet every such accusation, if brought to the attention of the officers by any official of the United States Government. Anonymous or irresponsible attacks have been, and will continue to be disregarded.

"Will you state officially that this company knows nothing of the secret code invention of Dr. Kitsee?" Mr. Metz was asked.

"I will go further and say that we never even heard of him until he appeared in the newspapers a few days ago," Mr. Metz answered.

"Well, then, there has been no such secret code in use at Sayville?"

"Certainly not."

"How about the story that Dr. Kitsee dealt with Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché, and was promised $50,000 for the device?"

"That does not concern us, and why should it," Mr. Metz replied, "since Captain Boy-Ed has nothing to do with this company in any manner or form?"

Dr. Frank, who was standing beside Mr. Metz, nodded his head in approval of all that was said.

"I want to say," Dr. Frank interrupted, "that not one word of all that has been charged against us in the newspapers is true. It is every word false. We have not at any time in any way violated the neutrality regulations of the United States Government."

"And I want to add," Mr. Metz continued, "that as a result of the Federal action today we will be able to communicate with Berlin all the time, day and night, instead of an hour or two each day, as has been the case up to the present time. We will now for the first time be able to use the new plant, which is three times more powerful than the old plant, and that plant will be ready the 15th of this month. And, furthermore, there will be a reduction in rates. Instead of $1 a word plus the land rate the rate to Berlin will be 50 cents per word plus the land toll, while messages for Austria and Turkey will be 58 cents per word plus the land charges instead of $1.08 per word as is now the case."

While Mr. Metz, Dr. Frank, Mr. Merckens, and Mr. Vandiver took a rather happy view of the situation, Mr. Schnitzler could not see the matter in that light at all.

"We have had no warning, there has been no investigation, not one word of any kind has been said," he complained, "and the first thing we know is when they come along and take our station. Why don't they take over the Marconi stations?"

CHARGES OF UNNEUTRALITY.

Provdence Journal Ctes Other Alleged Reasons for Seizure.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, July 8.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow that among the reasons that have impelled the Government to take over the Sayville station are the following:

"That on many occasions the station has acted under the direct orders of the German Postmaster General at Berlin and under such conditions as to prove conclusively the fact of uGerman Government ownership.

"That Professor Zennek, the leading wireless expert of the German Government, has been attempting many experiments, having for their object communication with vessels at sea, a form of service forbidden by our laws.

"That an officer of the Atlantic Communication Company has been paying large sums of money to German secret service men in New York under orders from the German Government.

"That whenever censors have left operators to themselves, if only for a few minutes at a time, secret code messages have been sent to Germany.

"That Captain Boy-Ed, Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, has used half a dozen aliases in sending to and receiving messages from high naval officials of Germany at Iel and Wilhelmshaven.

"That Sayville operators, acting under orders from Captain Boy-Ed, have repeatedly transmitted code messages to the German Admiralty with regard to cargoes of vessels sailing from United States ports."

SAILORS NOW AT SAYVILLE.

Capt. Bullard Expected to Take Charge of the Plant Today.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 8.—Captain Bullard has not reached the wireless station as yet, and it is expected now that he will be here about noon tomorrow and assume charge.

About a dozen electricians and bluejackets arrived here early this evening, expecting to find Captain Bullard. They had been told that quarters would be ready for them, but they had to scurry about the village to obtain lodging places for the night. A dozen more bluejackets are expected tomorrow, and then the guards on duty now will be relieved.

ASKS U. S. TO TAKE CABLES.

Ridder Says Government Should Treat All Messages Alike.

Commenting in this morning's Staats-Zeitung on the taking over of the Sayville wireless station by the Government, Herman Ridder says:

"The right of the Government to take over the plant, provided that it has conclusive proof that the plant has been employed in unneutral service, is as unquestionable as the general and comprehensive right of an independent sovereignty to use every means in its power to preserve its neutrality.

"The essence of neutrality, however, is impartiality and the assumption of control over the Sayville installation should be followed by the assumption of control over all wireless plants in this country in any way positioned to aid one of the belligerents against another and over all submarine cables which connect this country with others.

"The attempt to draw a distinction between the rights of cables and wireless in this respect is fatuous. There is no essential difference in the assistance which they can afford to a belligerent. A message cabled to Great Britain and wirelessed from there to her fleet will reach it almost as soon as a message wirelessed from this country to an enemy fleet will reach the latter. The difference is a matter of minutes."

SECONDARY

Important as a contract is, it is really of secondary importance, compared with the contractor, for we state it as an axiom of our own that a contract is no better than the parties who make it.

A contract is necessary, of course, but the legal protection of the best contract in the world cannot begin to equal or compare with the protection afforded by having the best contractor in the world.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

New Jersey Central — One Day EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong
$1 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a. m. Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.30 a. m.

Atlantic City
$2.50 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Wednesday, July 14
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Lv. Liberty St. 8.00; Lv. Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, 8.17; Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 7.55 a. m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

Vogel's
Bench Made Shoes
Made by shoemakers and designed by the Boss, who has long experience in making high grade shoes at $5
Outing Shoes in White Canvas and Buckskin.
E. VOGEL, 64 Nassau St., N. Y.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.
This Establishment closes at 5 P. M. daily—all day Saturday.

Late Summer Fashions at Most Decided Reductions of the Half Year

—Especially arranged for those planning tours, vacations—or week-end trips—

DRESSES of silk—cloth—linen—crepe—organdie and batiste—formerly $35 to $125—at $15, $25, $35

OUTING SKIRTS of cretonne—linen—golf-cord—pique and crepe—formerly $10 to $15—at $7, $10

SUMMER BLOUSES of batiste—voile—organdie and handkerchief linen—formerly $10 to $15—at $5

AUTO COATS of cloth—linen—mohair—Shantung and Punjab—formerly $35 to $65—$15, $25, $35

SMART SUITS of linen and cloth; in tailleur and demi-tailleur effects—formerly $45 to $85—$15, $25, $35

OUTING—SEASIDE and COUNTRY HATS—at $5 and $10

Cretonne Parasols with Hats to match—$25 up.

Silk Parasols and Novelties at HALF PRICE.

GIMBELS
Broadway and 33d St.
Store Opens 8:30, Closes 5:30, Saturdays at 1

4 Per Cent. Interest From July 1st
On deposits made today or tomorrow.
GIMBEL BROTHERS
Bankers
(Under supervision State Banking Department.)
Main Floor, Rear Balcony

The SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Sale Is the Sensation of the City

From the enthusiasm with which our own people—ever critical—took over their share of the goods and got them ready for the Sale, we were sure, from the beginning, of its success.

The secret is found in the goods themselves—the splendid Simpson-Crawford stock, enriched by hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth from our own stocks, and from other purchases—all marked

At An Average of HALF PRICE

We can only tell of a few of the fine surprises that you will find awaiting you day by day. For instance, these:

300 WOMEN'S WHITE NET DRESSES AT HALF—$6.95, $7.50, $8.75, $12.75
Fifty lovely models, too many for detailed description, but you may take our assurance that only the smartest and prettiest of the Summer modes are shown—many are copies of exclusive French models.
$50 to $60 Evening and Afternoon Frocks at $25
$15 Costume Dresses at $6.95
Third Floor

WOMEN'S $5 SATIN BATHING SUITS at $3.95
Choose from 500 of these straight or belted models that are in all black and piped with red, blue or white silk.
Worsted Bathing Suits at $3.95
Gay, with large sashes of Roman Striped Silk.
65c Rubber Bathing Caps at 50c
Blue, red, tan and black.
$10 Worsted and Silk Bathing Suits at $5
The entire tops of the Suits are of a plain worsted material, and the short pleated skirts are of satin.
Third Floor

OVER $100,000 WORTH OF MEN'S WEAR ⅓ LESS
So vast is the quantity and so comprehensive the assortments that a detailed list is impractical. One of the largest groups is as follows:
MEN'S $20 TO $45 SUITS AND COATS $11.75, $14, $19 and $23.50
Included are Men's Tropical Summer Suits, medium weight, 'tween season Suits and heavy Winter Suits. Also Top-coats and Overcoats in similar weights.
Fourth Floor

MEN'S $1.50 AND $2 SHIRTS, 95c
Summer Shirts of colored striped madras, pongee, mercerized cloth, etc.
Men's $1 to $1.50 Shirts for 75c
Fancy stripe, pongees, percales and mercerized cloth.
Men's $3.45 to $5 Silk Shirts, $2.50
Fancy stripe effects; various weaves and weights.
Men's 50c Black Leather Belts, 25c
50c Washable Four-in-Hand Ties, 25c
50c & 75c Silk Four-in-Hand Ties, 25c
$5 & $6 Terry Bath Robes, $2.95
$7 & $7.50 Terry Bath Robes, $4.15
Main Floor

MEN'S $5 HIGH OR LOW SHOES, $2.85
Gun-metal, mahogany Russia calf, mahogany calf with fawn tops, patent colt, gun-metal with gray tops.
Second Floor

$100,000 OF CARPETS AND RUGS FOR $66,000
Suggestions only can be given here of so enormous a volume of merchandise. Prices, however, are radically reduced on every kind of desirable floor-covering in one style or another.
$41.50 Royal Wilton 9x12 ft. Rugs, $27.50
$31.50 Body Brussels 9x12 ft. Rugs, $23.50
$10 Rag Rugs, 9x12 ft., Hit-or-Miss, $6.50
$18.50 to $49.50 Eastern Rugs, $9.75 to $27.50
Consisting of the smaller Oriental Rugs and the Hall Runners in various sizes.
$1 Inlaid Linoleums, sq. yd., 75c
$1.25 Inlaid Linoleums, sq. yd., 95c
$1.85 Wilton Velvet Carpets, yd., $1.15
$1.35 Wool Velvet Carpets, yd., 85c
We are offering a considerable quantity of "part" rolls of Carpet, in discontinued patterns, at about HALF PRICE.
Sixth Floor

$540 DINING ROOM SUITES FOR $340
Ten pieces, in mahogany. Beautiful Chinese Chippendale design.

$171.50 Suites	$95	$27 Serving Tables	$12
$363.50 Suites	235	$35 Dining Tables	23
$60 Buffets at	30	$80 Crystal Closets	40
$69.50 Buffets at	35	$46.75 Dining Tables	31

$416.50 COLONIAL MAHOGANY 5-PIECE BEDROOM SUITES, $212

$50 Toilet Tables	$25	$56 Dressers at	$29.75
$70 Chests of Drawers	35	$115.25 Walnut Dressers	60
$30.75 Mahogany Beds	15	$37 Dressers at	24

Seventh Floor

$20 CHINA DINNER SETS, $10
One hundred pieces, of porcelain. Several patterns to choose from—all with border edge decoration.
$25 English Dinner Sets, $15
$8 French China Fish Sets, $3.95
$4 Jardinieres and Pedestals, $2
25c Teacups and Saucers (pr.), 10c
50c to 60c Pottery Jardinieres, 25c
Fifth Floor

MEN! WE BOUGHT 30,000 SLEEVELESS SHIRTS AND KNEE DRAWERS
29c for the 50c and 65c qualities
59c for the $1 to $1.50 qualities
The overstock of a prominent manufacturer. Perfect in every detail. Plenty of sizes and styles in every desirable fabric, from the sheer nainsook, silk mixtures and voiles up to the madras and other stouter weaves. Wide variety of plain check, stripe and colored stripe effects.
In connection with this big purchase we offer at special prices:—
Men's $1 Union Suits, 75c
Athletic style, of striped shirting madras.
Men's $2 Union Suits, $1.15
Gotham made, of sheer American plaid nainsook.
Main Floor

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Furnishings

particularized in the following, are now on Special Sale.

Men's Outing Trousers of striped serge and plain white or striped flannel, at $3.75

Men's Outing Trousers of gray flannel, at $3.50

Men's Leather Belts, in tan or black, at . . . . . 55c.

Men's Motor Dusters, of linen or gray mohair . . . . . at $4.00

Men's Worsted Bathing or Swimming Suits, in the new heather mixtures as well as in plain colors with striped borders, suit $2.50

Young Men's Summer Suits
(sizes 33 to 42 chest)
are on sale in the Madison Avenue section on the Second Floor
at the decidedly reduced prices of
$16.50 & $19.50
The Suits included in this Sale are excellently tailored and are made of the wanted light-weight worsted materials. At the higher price many have coats half-lined with silk and vests with silk back.

B. Altman & Co.

"Balta" Quality Shoes
in both high and low effects, for men and women, are shaped on model lasts designed especially with a view to combining the maximum degree of comfort with the grace of outline prescribed by fashion.
Patrons who have previously purchased "Balta" Shoes can, if necessary, be refitted without a personal call, the size and style of every pair sold being kept on record.

Schedule of Business Hours during July and August:
9 A.M. to 6 P.M. On Saturdays the Store will be closed all day.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

SEEKS ROCKEFELLER TO GIVE HIM A CAKE

Demented Man Brought It from Chicago to Honor Oil Man on His 76th Birthday.

DETECTIVES SEND HIM BACK

He Thought If He Could Personally Present It His Financial Difficulties Would Vanish.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 8.—While John D. Rockefeller was spending his seventy-sixth birthday today in his Pocantico Hills home, the guard outside of the estate, which has been doubled since J. P. Morgan was shot, was trying to get rid of a crank with a German name, who said he walked from Chicago to bring Mr. Rockefeller a birthday cake. The stranger, who was about 60 years old, got out of a taxicab in front of the estate shortly before noon, with a grip in one hand and a large box in the other. Daniel Lawrence, a guard, stopped him.

"I have a birthday cake here for Mr. Rockefeller," he said. "I would like to deliver it to Mr. Rockefeller personally. Tell him that Anton von Mings of Chicago, has brought him a cake. I baked it myself."

"You leave the cake here and I will see that it is delivered," Lawrence told him.

"I'm afraid that won't do," von Mings replied. "You see, the cake was broken in transit and I want to go into the house and fix it before I give it to Mr. Rockefeller."

"You can't see Mr. Rockefeller," the guard told him.

"Then, can't I see his daughter, Elizabeth," von Mings persisted. "She is my sweetheart."

Lawrence told the man that she was not at home, and finally he went away, leaving his name, picture, and address. He said that he was a blacksmith as well as a baker, and that he lived at 1,850 North Robey Road, Chicago. Before he left the detectives searched his grip, but they found in it only clothing and personal effects. Von Mings returned to the station dejectedly, and left for Chicago on the 2:09 train.

The cake proved to be a three-deck affair, iced with flowers and figures, and inscribed, "To John D. Rockefeller, on his seventy-sixth birthday." The cake was destroyed.

Later in the day it developed that Von Mings had been to see Mr. Rockefeller two years ago with a similar cake. He was arrested at that time and sent to the Hudson River State Hospital. He was returned to Chicago by the Board of Deportation in January, according to Charles W. Pilgrim, Superintendent of the hospital. The hospital authorities said that von Mings had a delusion that if he could personally present the cake to Rockefeller he would be relieved of all his fancied financial difficulties.

Mr. Rockefeller spent his birthday quietly indoors reading. He did not play golf or inspect the work at his new lake, as is his custom. His family was not with him, and there was no birthday dinner. He read scores of telegrams of congratulation.

Since Mr. Morgan was shot Mr. Rockefeller has been greatly disturbed, and he canceled a trip which he had planned to his Forest Hill estate, in Cleveland. It was said today that Mr. Rockefeller would leave for Cleveland between July 12 and July 15. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his family will go to Seal Harbor, Me., on July 15.

FORGED TO COVER LOSSES.

Cashier Pleads Guilty and Says Speculation Cost Him $6,000.

Glen S. Brown, 26 years old, cashier for the American Power and Light Company of 71 Broadway, pleaded guilty and was held in $7,500 bail for the Grand Jury yesterday on a charge of forging a $7,500 check on his employers. According to the police, Brown forged another check for $10,000, but later refunded the money to his employers. He told Magistrate Nolan in the Tombs Court that he got the money to speculate in Wall Street. He lost $6,000 in speculation.

The $7,500 check was dated May 4 and bore the signature of Max H. Arnig, the company's Treasurer, and Arthur S. Grenier, the Vice President. It was on the Irving National Bank. When the check came back, the police say, Brown was able through his position as cashier to cover it up temporarily; but a second check for $10,000 came back while Brown was away. Accountants were put to work on the books then.

NEW PROTOCOL ENDS NEEDLE STRIKE FEAR

Workers and Employers Accept Schiff Committee's Proposal for Conciliation.

TO SELECT COUNCIL TODAY

Length of Time Agreement Shall Run the Chief Matter to be Decided.

The needleworkers and their employers adjusted their differences at an all-afternoon meeting yesterday behind closed doors at the Bar Association, 42 West Forty-third Street. Representatives of the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirtmakers' Union voted after much argument to enter into a new protocol or agreement to replace the protocol abrogated by the manufacturers two months ago.

It was the consensus on both sides that the end of the trouble was in sight and that a strike of 60,000 needleworkers was no longer probable. The declaration of peace followed the appeal made to the unions and employers last week by a committee headed by Jacob H. Schiff to avoid a strike at a time when conditions brought about by the war would make such a contest doubly calamitous. Mr. Schiff's suggestion for a board of arbitration was adopted.

The conference yesterday afternoon was between Charles Heineman, Jacob Rapeport, I. Stern, I. M. Gotskay, Horatio S. Simon, Max Mayer, and Julius Henry Cohn, counsel for the Manufacturers' Association, and Benjamin Schlesinger, Elmer Rosenberg, George Wishnak, Samuel Lefkowitz, Jacob Halpern, Solomon Polakoff, and Morris Hillquit, counsel for the union. After the adjournment the following statement was issued:

> We have agreed upon the methods of selecting a Council of Conciliation, and have left the details to be worked out by counsel for both sides, Morris Hillquit representing the union and Julius Henry Cohn representing the association. These gentlemen expect to work out these details tomorrow morning.

The meeting was scheduled to be held at the Hotel Knickerbocker. After representatives of both sides had gathered the question of admitting reporters and social workers came up. The union men were for publicity, but the manufacturers wanted an executive meeting, and the delegates slipped quietly away to the Bar Association a few minutes before 2 o'clock, the time at which the conference was to have begun. Miss Anne Morgan was said to be among those who went to the Knickerbocker to attend the meeting, but who were frustrated by the shift.

Mr. Hillquit and Mr. Cohen will try to agree today on the members of the Council of Conciliation. It is understood that both sides are agreeable to Mr. Schiff as Chairman.

After abrogating the old protocol the manufacturers declared their willingness to enter into a new protocol of indefinite duration on terms to be made by the conciliators. The union men want an agreement of one or two years' duration, so that they may be in a position to insist on new concessions without being subject to the criticism of breaking a protocol. Whether there is to be an indefinite protocol or a definite term agreement will be decided by the conciliators.

The manufacturers want settled business conditions with an agreement that shall be absolutely binding for a long period. The stand of the unions is that they do not wish to be committed to anything for a long time, but that they want to be in a position to make new demands as they think expedient.

The manufacturers are not so much averse to increasing wages as they are to fixing standard scales for certain kinds of work, on the argument that there should be a system of reward of peculiar ability or industry. Their representatives on the Board of Conciliation will fight against the socialistic aims of Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the Needle Union, and other leaders of the cloakmakers. Schlesinger wants the union to have guarantees of the equal distribution of work in shops. The manufacturers hold that they know more about the business and of the trade than does Schlesinger. It has been flatly declared by the manufacturers that they will oppose to the last any minimum scale of pay, although they are willing to abide by any general scale that may be the result of the arbitration.

NO BECKER APPEAL UNTIL NEXT WEEK

Counsel Still Working on Application to be Made to Justice Hughes.

W. Bourke Cockran, associate counsel with Martin T. Manton for Charles Becker, had not finished preparing Becker's appeal to the United States Supreme Court last night, as he had expected. It was thought unlikely that the appeal would be presented before next week to Justice Hughes, who is in Rangeley, Me.

No one in Cockran & Manton's office would venture a prediction as to when the application would be filed. Less than three weeks remain in which to act. Both Mr. Cockran and Mr. Manton have been working hard to get the appeal in shape as soon as possible.

Governor Whitman said yesterday in Poughkeepsie, where he stopped on a motor trip, that his only reason for extending Becker's time was to give him a chance to appeal to the United States courts. The Governor, Assemblyman F. G. Langdon, and Secretary Orr returned to Albany last night. Reports that Governor Whitman and District Attorney Perkins had had a conference about the Becker case were denied by Mr. Perkins.

Bernard H. Sandler, counsel for Jack Rose and Harry Vallon, said yesterday that neither of his clients would change one word of the story which they told at Becker's two trials. Mr. Sandler also expressed the belief that Bridgie Webber would not recant.

"Even if such a proceeding were started," Mr. Sandler said, "Rose and Vallon could not be compelled to testify. I saw Rose last Sunday, and he has not changed the position which he gave to newspaper men here two weeks ago that he can do nothing for Becker because he has told all there is to tell. Vallon has no wish to become involved in the case again. He is in the chandelier business with his brother and is living very quietly."

Joseph J. O'Reilly, editor of The Chief, a police weekly, made public yesterday a letter which he had written in Becker's behalf to Governor Whitman. Mr. O'Reilly asks the Governor to postpone Becker's execution until his successor takes office. He urges that the substitution of the Lieutenant Governor would not eliminate the feeling that the wishes of the Governor would be carried out.

"History fails to reveal another case where a condemned man has made his final appeal for life to a Governor who was his prosecutor," Mr. O'Reilly said in his letter. "If in a sense of judicial fairness the Judge who sentenced Becker declined to pass upon his appeal to the highest court to which he had been elected, is it not equally delicate that the prosecutor should pass upon a similar appeal to the State Executive?"

Baby Drowns in Bathtub.

Little Philip Morris, 15 months old, was drowned last night in the bathtub when his mother, Mrs. Marie Morris, wife of Philip Morris, a Fire Department engineer, of 2,676 Eighth Avenue, left the room for a few minutes while she was giving him his evening bath. Policeman Fitzgerald called Dr. Rosenbluth from the Harlem Hospital, who pronounced the baby dead. Mrs. Morris, who lost her newly born son, Francis, on May 16, became temporarily insane and her husband and the neighbors had to restrain her from throwing herself from the window.

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You may invest $100 and upwards. Interest checks mailed every six months.

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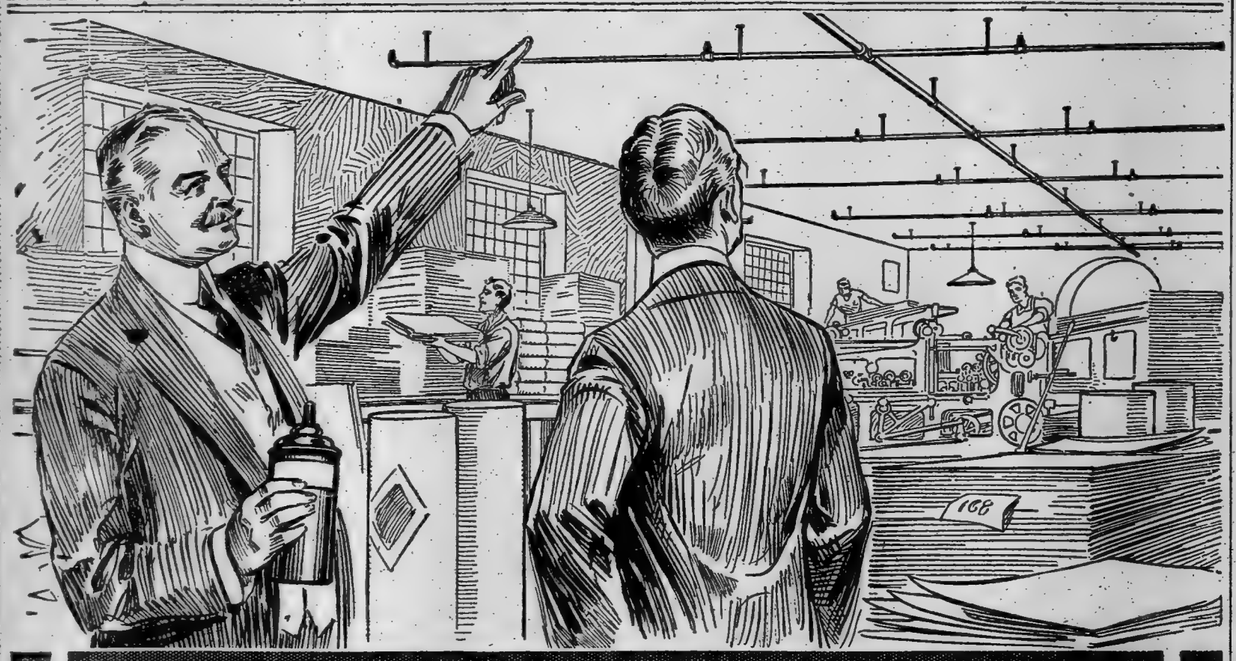

"The Grinnell System saved us last night. Even with paper all about to feed on, the fire couldn't get away. The nearest Grinnell 'head' was set off by the heat and that one 'head' was enough."
—*Carey Show Print, June 26*

Earns $11.00 per day

—besides making fire danger about as small as earthquake danger

This Grinnell System earns $4160 a year in reduced premiums. Recently it conquered a fire at 4 A.M. No one saw it, but evidence shows the fire must have started off with a rush and roar, bent on utterly demoralizing the printer's business and wrecking the plans of a number of big firms whose catalogues were nearly ready.

Fire destroys with terrific energy. It is unexpected. The only automatic sprinkler system to save your business from demoralization is the one that is always in perfect fire-fighting trim—the Grinnell.

You would have this Grinnell System if sprinklers could be installed on trial. But they can't. If you put in the wrong system you've got to keep it as long as the building stands.

There is no way for a layman to prove up the hundred and one scientific, mechanical and engineering points of each manufacturer's product, but on these technical points depends the expense for repairs, adjustments, etc.

The Grinnell System protects more property than all others combined. It is the oldest system—the one which has stood the test of thousands of fires for 33 years.

If your building is occupied, this *shop-assembled* system can be installed without interfering with office or factory work. You do not have to give up valuable space for the manufacture of the equipment on your premises. In a shop-assembled system, every part comes the right size, fittings made on, marked, and ready to go into place. Grinnell erecting crews are trained to work rapidly, quietly and without attracting attention.

Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler Head

The Sleepless Fire Watchman (In Action)

GRINNELL

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM

The Shop-assembled System

General Fire Extinguisher Co., New York Branch, No. 1 Liberty St.

JULY NUMBER NOW ON ALL NEWS STANDS

The New York Times CURRENT HISTORY

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

THE EUROPEAN WAR

ARTICLES BY

RUDYARD KIPLING, H. G. WELLS, JEROME K. JEROME, EMILE VERHAEREN, TH. SCHIEMANN, (The Kaiser's Personal Friend).

Besides these special articles, the epic of

"THE WANDERERS OF THE EMDEN,"

A Romantic Tale of the Twentieth Century, true and rivalling the thrilling stories of Stevenson, is told by Captain Muecke, leader of the German sea raider's survivors.

Pronounced stages of the war in Europe and of American relations with Germany are shown in the following

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France's Victory in the Chief Western Operation Since the Marne (With Maps)

The Modern Plataea
By Frederick Pollock

A British Call for Recruits
(Advertisement in the British Press)

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Richebourg, La Quinque Rue, Festubert, and Ypres (With Maps)

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The Italian Invasion and Italo-Germanic Differences (With Maps)

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By Colonel A. M. Murray, C. B.
The Alpine Frontier
By G. H. Perris

Italy's Violation of Faith
By Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg
Why Italy Went to War
By Signor Salandra, Italian Premier

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Times Square, New York

Little Vacations in a Big City

No. 1

TONIGHT, after dinner, forget that you have a job. Climb aboard a bus. Let it take you far out the Drive, with the River's twinkling lights below you and a cool breeze rustling the trees beside you. It will do wonders for summer-time nerves—a regular evening ride on a

Fifth Avenue Bus

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH

Bloomingdale's

59th to 60th St Lex. to 3d Av.

Annette Kellermann

two-piece

Swimming Suits

$4.98

PURE worsted knit Swimming Suits in heather colorings, slip-over style, with fancy sleeves tied with taffeta ribbon.

We believe this is the first time these suits have been offered at this low price—a price made possible through a special purchase, in which the manufacturer conceded a great deal.

Another exceptional value will be found in Annette Kellermann Swimming Suits, two-piece style, in black only, having fancy sleeves fastened with taffeta ribbons, which is featured at

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ADVERTISEMENT.

SELF SHAMPOOING

With Cuticura Soap Is Most Comforting. Trial Free.

Especially if preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff and itching on the scalp skin. These fragrant super-creamy emollients meet every skin want as well as every toilet and nursery want.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With full directions. Address post-card, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

JUST OUT

THE LANDLOPER

By

HOLMAN DAY

Humor, sentiment, and adventure tread upon each other's heels in this romance of the highroad, filled with Mr. Day's quaint types.

HARPER & BROTHERS

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Leavenworth Scholarship

AT HAMILTON COLLEGE

Yielding annually $500, is now vacant. It is open for competition to all young men of the name of Leavenworth. Address Dr. M. W. Stryker, President Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.,

E. M. COUGHLIN, Bursar.

BLAMES ROOSEVELT FOR LOW STANDARDS

Annapolis Instructor Says Former President Ordered Cut in Marks for Examinations.

KEPT DEFICIENT MIDDIES

Head of Mathematical Department Testifies That Secretary Meyer Did Same Thing Five Years Later.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, July 8.—Testifying before the court of inquiry at the Naval Academy today, Professor Smith, head of the department of mathematics, named President Roosevelt and Secretary Meyer as the officials who had directed the lowering of the passing mark so that a large number of midshipmen who had been found deficient in their studies could be retained. On June 7, 1907, Professor Smith testified, President Roosevelt directed that the passing mark for the annual examinations should be made 2.3 instead of 2.5. On Feb. 15, 1912, according to Professor Smith, Secretary of the Navy Meyer directed that the passing mark for the semi-annual examinations should be made 2.2. These orders, Professor Smith testified, were for all the departments of the academy, according to his understanding.

Professor Smith said he believed there would be an improvement in scholastic conditions at the academy if larger classes were formed and the vacancies in the commissioned ranks were filled from those who graduate with the highest standing. In this way, he said, competition would be stimulated. Professor Smith also suggested special coaching for backward midshipmen and said he approved of athletics at the academy because they improved the physical condition of the midshipmen and put them in better condition for mental work.

Commander Price, head of the Department of Electricity and Physics, and formerly head of the Department of Marine Engineering, explained the nature of the turbine sheets and recitation sheets, which it has been said Midshipman Nelson took from the building. He said that these sheets contained the same work as the textbooks, and were of no special benefit to a midshipman except as an incentive to study.

The papers, Commander Price said, were not guarded with particular care, as their loss would not be serious. He said that midshipmen could easily remain in the Engineer Building after their work was over.

Instructor W. J. King of the Mathematics Department, testified that he had been requested by the father of Midshipman Moss to help the latter with his mathematical work and had sent him some old examination papers with solutions, the head of the department having given his permission. He denied that he had ever sent anything but matter relating to the Department of Mathematics. He stated that he had sent this not more than three times, though Midshipman Moss stated that he had received work of this character at least a dozen times.

Midshipman Kell, the roommate of Nelson, testified that he had seen the latter instruct a number of the fourth classmen prior to the modern language examination, and that Nelson had told them that they must not expect the matter on examination, but that the work would serve as a general guide to them. It has appeared in the testimony that Nelson used one of the papers received by Moss in instructing the fourth classmen.

Midshipman Kell said that he had seen two or three of the turbine sheets in the possession of Nelson. He said Nelson was the brightest and most capable man he had ever seen and that he devoted a great deal of time to helping other midshipmen of all classes. The others who testified today were Commander Hines, head of the Department of Navigation, and Midshipmen Alan, Barnett, and A. M. King of the last graduating class.

GOT POISON LETTERS.

Alleged Typhus Germs and Deadly Powder for Shell Machine Co.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 8.—Letters, said to have contained germs of typhus and a deadly powder, were turned over to the Post Office Department today by officials of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company. The letters were the climax of a series of threatening letters and messages the company has received since the publication of its advertisement, describing a machine for the manufacture of high explosive acid shells such as are alleged to be employed in the present European war. Herbert M. Rich, the Secretary-Treasurer, would not deny tonight a report that a girl employe was seriously affected by the powder when the letter was opened.

Previous letters contained threats that the plant would be destroyed. Several days ago an anonymous letter, with a small box, was received which the writer declared contained typhus germs. The writer advised the company to substitute the germs for the death-dealing shells, asserting that the germs would "kill more people."

The letter containing the powder was turned over to Government officials today by Mr. Rich, with the germ letter and the box. All these are being forwarded to Washington for a chemical and bacteriological examination. The powder was yellow and very fine.

Most of the threatening letters have been postmarked Pittsburgh, including the last two.

"The publicity given our advertisement, which has all been explained as a misunderstanding, is responsible for this situation," Mr. Rich said tonight. The annoyance has gone so far now that it is serious, and it must be stopped. The sending of these letters is an offense against the Government, but I am the man who opens the mail and I am taking all the chances. I've got about all of it I want. I am sorry the matter has become public; it would better have been kept secret. Even the men in our plant have not known of these letters."

BRITISH CONTRACT TERMS.

Deals Made by Morgan Can Be Annulled Without Notice, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 8.—The Daily Mail publishes a letter this morning from a correspondent, which, he says, he received from a "prominent manufacturer in Milwaukee," pointing out the "remarkable form of contract imposed upon J. P. Morgan & Co., by the British Government."

The terms of this contract, according to this letter are, briefly, that it is subject to cancellation by the Government without notice. All of the products are to be shipped abroad for firing tests at Woolwich arsenal and to be paid for if the product withstands the tests.

In criticizing these terms the writer of the letter says:

"The British Government overlooks the fact that there are no plants in America equipped for this work and suggests the British Government should advance the money for the necessary equipment and that the product ought to be inspected and accepted or rejected on the spot by agents of the British Government. If accepted the manufacturers should be entitled to draw at sight upon some fund in New York."

TO CENSOR BRYAN'S SPEECH

St. Louis Germans Want Embargo Arguments or Nothing.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Whether an ordinary address by William J. Bryan is worth $500 was the subject of a warm debate at a meeting of the Neutrality League today. The league several weeks ago opened negotiations with Mr. Bryan for an address at its coming peace pageant, and he replied he would talk for $500 and a guaranteed attendance of 50,000.

The league is willing to guarantee the crowd, but has strenuous objections to paying out $500 unless it can be assured Bryan will dwell emphatically on the necessity for the United States placing an embargo on the export of munitions. On the advice of Professor Frederick Bente of Concordia Seminary it was decided to have a committee find out the nature of the address Mr. Bryan would make.

CHICAGO, July 8.—William Jennings Bryan, who originally intended to address a big noonday meeting of the Christian Endeavor Convention here today, sent a copy of a temperance speech with permission to have it read. The Program Committee decided not to avail itself of the offer.

GREENHUT AFFAIRS NEAR SETTLEMENT

Counsel for Trustees Announces Nearly All Creditors Have Reached Agreement.

OUTLINES DECREE OF SALE

12½ Per Cent. of Claims Will Be Paid in Cash and Balance in Stock of Reorganized Store.

Further assurance that the creditors of the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company were about to come together in an agreement with the Greenhut interests for a settlement of the affairs of the bankrupt was given yesterday afternoon when James N. Rosenberg, counsel for the Trustees, appeared before Referee Peter B. Olney, and asked that the time for the making of the Trustees' application for a sale of the assets of the store be postponed from yesterday until next Tuesday afternoon. When the referee seemed impatient at this second delay, Mr. Rosenberg assured him that the postponement was in the interest of the creditors, and that he believed that all of the creditors would be in harmony by next Tuesday.

"I can come before you next Tuesday, I believe," Mr. Rosenberg said, "with a decree of sale approved by all of the counsel representing interests in these proceedings. I wish to submit the tentative decree to the counsel and get it into such shape as will satisfy all of them."

After Mr. Rosenberg had outlined in a general way the decree of sale, the referee assented to the postponement. According to Mr. Rosenberg's outline the property of the bankrupt company will be offered for sale in lots and in lump, the sale to be made in whichever way promises to yield the most to the creditors. If all of the creditors agree upon the proposed reorganization plan as recently amended, the reorganized company will buy such part of the assets of the store as is needed to carry on the business of the company.

More definite details of the reorganization plan were generally discussed yesterday. Briefly, it was said, the provision affecting the payment of the creditors of the bankrupt store is that each of them shall receive 12½ per cent. of his claim in cash and the remainder in stock in the reorganized store. Then, according to general understanding, Captain J. B. Greenhut will purchase from any creditor all of his stock in the reorganized store for a cash sum equivalent to 15 per cent. of the creditor's claim.

This would mean that any creditor might receive 27½ per cent. of his claim in cash and rest satisfied with that, or he accept 12½ per cent. in cash and hope to realize more through his stock in the reorganized store. Captain Greenhut, it is understood, has signified a willingness to organize a syndicate that shall pay out this 27½ per cent. to each creditor, but he hesitated to assume the obligation because he feared that one or more individual creditors might bring civil suits against him based on some of the complaints previously voiced by the Independent Creditors' Committee.

The most probable ground for a suit, it is said, would be that Captain Greenhut, some time before the failure of his store, obtained an extension of his credit on the basis of an overestimation of his assets which was quoted by the Dun and Bradstreet agencies. The point has not been made that Captain Greenhut deliberately misrepresented his assets with the intention of deceiving, but the point has been made that the statement of the total quick assets of the store was in fact more than $2,000,000 in excess of the actual realizable assets of the store, and some time Chandler creditors have maintained that, when they sold goods to the store, they were influenced by the overestimated statement of assets.

Captain Greenhut, before he obligated himself to pay the creditors 27½ per cent. of their claims, wanted assurance that none of them would bring suit on the ground of this alleged overestimation of assets. He did not fear, he said, that he would lose any such suits, and he denied the overestimation, but he admitted that the trouble and expense of defending one or more actions against him would considerably increase his difficulties. But, while the creditors represented in the negotiations for settlement were willing to waive any right to bring suit, other creditors, a minority, but still an appreciable number, could not be reached. It proved impossible, therefore, for Captain Greenhut's counsel to obtain the guarantee against suit that he desired, and for several days it was feared that the negotiations would fail because of this fact. But, according to yesterday's report, Captain Greenhut at last has practically consented to enter into the proposed agreement and take his chances regarding possible litigation.

There was a meeting yesterday afternoon of counsel representing various interests in the office of Alfred A. Cook, one of the trustees, at 111 Broadway. The business of the meeting was not made public, but it is understood that the revised reorganization plan was further discussed and generally approved.

There was also a meeting of the Independent Creditors' Committee at 27 Wall Street, in the office of Henry F. Wolfe, one of their counsel, at which, it was understood, the members of the committee indorsed the action of their counsel in agreeing to the proposed settlement. It was this committee that first opposed the original reorganization plan.

WANTS A STRONG BRITON.

Austin Harrison Attacks Government—Crisis Not Realized.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 9.—Austin Harrison, writing to The London Times on the failure of the Coalition Government to justify expectations, says:

"Instead of real government, strong directions, fearless grappling with the situation, the Cabinet has been increased. Though the essential need of the hour is singleness of aim and control, nothing has been done to systematize recruiting. The unmarried are still free to shirk, the married go and throw enormous burdens on the State, as if money was of no matter to the country.

"Nowhere is there any real sign of the promised reorganization and reconstitution, or even an understanding of the crisis. On the contrary, the happy Cabinet family party, having pooled salaries, drifts on with the old spirit of compromise, the old timidity, favoritism, groping, feeling of irresolution, and political barter.

"On the eve of the greatest crisis yet in the whole war, enough blunders have been committed to bring about a revolution, yet the same Ministers who were responsible hold their positions, the family party drifts on.

"'England will never realize until it is too late,' the Frankfurter Zeitung wrote five months ago. Is this to be the case? Are we to continue tinkering here, while the army bleeds out there? Is no man in Britain strong enough to assume responsibility?"

The Daily Telegraph says in an editorial:

"Those who say a word to break national unity are no friends of their country. There is no excuse for them. They sin against the light. They arrogate to themselves an excellent privilege, which they would indignantly deny to others; but there are no exceptions, and there can be none.

"If any feel that they have a critical message to deliver, they may be assured at once that instead of doing good they can do nothing but harm. No doubt, mistakes have been made, not in one department only, but in many. That is not denied. Even the fiercest critics might be put to the blush if they were confronted with their facile prophecies of a few months ago."

TWO DOLLAR SHIPS SOLD.

Company Will Limit Itself to Coastwise Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Captain Robert Dollar, President of the Dollar Steamship Company, has returned to San Francisco from Vancouver, B. C., where he completed the sale of two steamers.

"I went to Vancouver," said Captain Dollar today, "to arrange for British registry for the vessels of the Dollar Line. I found, however, that a sale would be more profitable. Negotiations for the sale of the Robert Dollar, our only other vessel in the transpacific trade, are under way.

"Conditions enforced by the Seamen's bill, which will go into effect early next November, make it impossible for us to operate profitably American steamships in any but the coastwise trade."

GROUT SAYS CASHIER MADE BANK REPORT

He Swore to It as President When Told It Was a Correct Statement.

KNEW LITTLE OF BANKING

When He Was Controller He Left Many Financial Details to Deputy, Defendant Tells Court.

Edward M. Grout, President of the defunct Union Bank, who is on trial before Judge Lewis in the Kings County Court, charged with perjury, appeared as a witness in his own behalf late yesterday afternoon. Mr. Grout declared that he accepted the Presidency of the bank only after he had been urged to do so by many friends and that he had lost a great deal of money through this act. Mr. Grout admitted that he signed and swore to the report to the State Banking Department, as a result of which he was indicted, but stated that he did so without having made a thorough examination of the books of the bank.

"Did you make an attempt to make a thorough inspection of the books of the bank before signing this report?" asked Stephen C. Baldwin, his counsel.

"I did not," answered Mr. Grout. "It would have been physically impossible to do so in the ten days allowed me by the Banking Department to make the report. It took the Bank Examiners with a large staff all of one week to make a similar report."

Mr. Grout declared that both the report itself and the printer's copy of it were brought to him already prepared and signed by James T. Ashley, the cashier of the bank. He said he asked Mr. Ashley if the statement was all right and Ashley answered that it was. Mr. Grout declared that he glanced at the "bills payable" item and said to Mr. Ashley, "this won't do, they will think the bank is in poor condition," and then wrote at the head of the column in the printer's copy of the report, "not payable until December, 1910." Mr. Grout said he asked Mr. Ashley if that was correct and Mr. Ashley told him that it was. The "printer's copy" was not sworn to.

District Attorney Cropsey earlier in the trial had brought out the fact that the bills payable were actually demand loans and the note "not payable until December" was a misstatement of fact. Paul Grout, a brother of the defendant, earlier in the day took on his own shoulders responsibility for the belief of Edward M. Grout that the loans were not due until December. Paul declared that he told Edward that the loans had been secured for six months and a renewal.

Mr. Grout declared that as Controller of the city his duties consisted mostly of attending meetings of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and that the work of dealing with the banks and institutions handling the money of the city was left to the Deputy Controller. He declared that the duties of the office of Controller were in no wise similar to those of a bank President. He told how his income as a lawyer fell off when he became Borough President and of the money he lost by assuming the Presidency of the Union Bank. He said that in the years of 1906, 1907 and 1908 his income from the practice of law was not less than $45,000 per year. In 1906, while he was connected with the Union Bank, his net income was not more than $33,000 and in 1910 it fell to $22,000.

"At no time since that year," said Mr. Grout, "in spite of the loss of business due to this indictment, the cost of trial and (pointing to a heap of legal papers on Mr. Baldwin's table,) the expense of gathering those things, has my income been any less than in 1910. If Mr. Cropsey wishes he can send an accountant to my office and look over my books if he chooses."

George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, testified that he had known Mr. Grout for many years and always found him truthful and honest. Michael J. Drummond, former Commissioner of Charities, and Thomas F. Mulry, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, also appeared as character witnesses. Mr. Grout will resume his testimony at today's session of court.

IS THIS MY HUSBAND?

Chicago Woman Puts Question Up to Police, and They Dodge.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The police of the Englewood Station were asked tonight by Mrs. Lois Stillman Cornell of 6,070 Normal Boulevard to ascertain for her if George Wilbur Cornell, 43 years old, a proofreader, is the man to whom she was married twenty-two years ago, or if a substitute is taking her husband's place in her home.

The police refused to act, saying that, so far as they could see, it was a matter for a private detective agency to investigate.

Mrs. Cornell asserts that she is a first cousin of James Stillman, banker, of New York City.

CALLS SHIP CO. BANKRUPT.

Creditor Files Petition Against Transatlantic Concern.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the New York Transatlantic Steamship Company, Inc., a New York corporation, with offices at 17 Battery Place. The liabilities and assets were not given. The only petitioning creditor is Phs. Van Ommeren, Ltd., of London, with a claim for $5,807 for coal supplies to the steamship Ronald at Sunderland on April 17 and for insurance premiums.

The company was incorporated on Nov. 4, 1914, with a capital stock of $100,000, to inaugurate a new line to Mediterranean ports. S. L. Crossing was President and David Vogel Treasurer. The company's steamship Maracas, bound for Copenhagen with a cargo of meat, was seized by the British as a prize of war in March and taken to Hull. Engel Bros., attorneys for the company, said yesterday that they intended to fight the bankruptcy petition and demand an immediate trial. The company, they said, is solvent, but has been a little slow on account of the seizure of the Maracas.

Brill Brothers

NEW STORE

The Seventh in the Brill Chain—The First

IN BROOKLYN

On Flatbush Avenue at Fulton Street

Is Now Open for Business

A splendid new shop at Brooklyn's busiest corner—opened for the convenience of Brooklynites by an organization second to none in America in its ability to clothe men and young men correctly, satisfactorily and economically; and where Big Value Giving in Smart Clothing, Hats and Haberdashery is the strongest factor in our bid for your patronage, just as it has ever been the distinguishing feature of the Brill Stores in New York.

As a Promise of the Good Things to Come, We Offer To-day and To-morrow as

Our Opening Week Souvenir

$25.00 Summer Suits, Special at $15

Most of them Skeleton, Eighth or Quarter Lined with Silk and with Silk Sleeve Linings. This season's choicest fabrics, smartest patterns and very newest models. Remarkably Fine Suits, at a Remarkably Low Price, just to make you acquainted with a Remarkably Good Brooklyn Store.

On Flatbush Avenue at Fulton Street

Six Other Convenient Brill Stores in New York

279 BROADWAY, NEAR CHAMBERS STREET

Broadway, at 49th Street Broadway, at 42d Street

Arnold, Constable & Co

SUMMER "SPECIALS" FOR TODAY

STADIUM SPORT SHIRT

A New Innovation for

Men's Recreation Wear

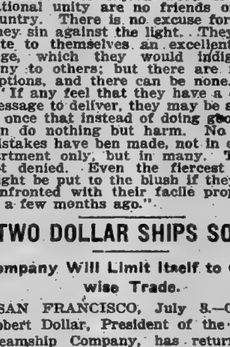

This newest of all Sporting and Vacation Shirts, made from the finest Birdseye weave white cheviot, is as far in advance of all others as the coat shirt is over the old fashioned styles.

Points of Distinction:

Convertible Collar, Raglan Shoulders, Detachable Sleeves, no shoulder seams. Marked because of late delivery

1.45 instead of 2.00

Owned and controlled exclusively by Arnold, Constable & Co.

An Exceptional Sale of

Men's Finest Silk

Crepe de Chine Negligee Shirts

Regular Value $7.50, $8.00

Comprising an entirely new lot made from our own selection of the very finest of these popular and scarce shirtings; also many other equally as good silk shirtings included in the lot.

Sale Price **5.50** each 3 for $15.00

The Season's Indispensable

"Roseberry" Raincoat

Made from a Priestley "Gravenette" Silky fabric.

In All Sizes for Women and Misses

Thoroughly waterproof—a protection from the sudden shower; light weight, smart in appearance, ideal for motor and travelling; nothing more practical for the

8.75 *Regularly $12.50*

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Meet me at the Fountain

Trustees' Sales

(By Order of the United States District Court)

50 2½% Green Trading Stamps FREE Today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) 2½% Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more today, Friday, July 9.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchase.

N. Y. T., 7-9-15. J. B. Greenhut Co. **60**

Today's Bargains

Unmatched Low Prices for Summer Merchandise.

This Store Will Observe a Half Holiday, Tomorrow, July 10th.

(Because of the crowds in attendance we cannot guarantee to fill mail or telephone orders on these items.)

White Summer Dresses

For Women and Misses

(These dresses were made to retail at from $5 to $11.50)

Sale **$3.95,** $4.95, $6.75 & $7.95

A wonderful assemblage of beautiful new white dresses, splendidly fashioned of ORGANDIES, VOILES, NETS AND LINGERIES.

Women's & Misses' $3.50 to $10 Colored Summer Dresses—sale ..... $2.95, $3.95, $4.95 & $5.95

Full Length Dusters—52 to 54 inches long; for women and misses; sale at ..... $1.25 to $7.95

Middy Blouses—sizes 6 to 22 years; sale ..... 49c, 79c and $1

Girls' White Galatea Skirts—sale 95c

Girls' Tub Dresses—sizes 6 to 14 years. $1 Dresses—sale ..... 79c; $1.50 Dresses—sale $1

Juniors' Colored Dresses—sizes 13 to 17 years; formerly $2.50; sale $1.25

Juniors' Colored Dresses—sizes 13 to 17 years; regularly $3.95; sale $1.98

Women's White Summer Blouses—made to retail at $1 to $2.50; sale ..... 79c, $1 and $1.50

Women's Silk Blouses—$2.98 Blouses—sale ..... $1.98; $4 and $5 Blouses—sale $2.98

75c Damp-proof Maline Alsatian Hat Bows—sale 49c

19c Voiles—38 to 40 inches wide; yd 10c

39c Tussah Silk—36 inches wide; yd 24c

39c Pure Irish Ramie Dress Linens—36 inches wide; yd 25c

50c Silk and Cotton Crepe de Chine—36 inches wide; yd 34c

15c Nickel-Plated Clutch Pencils—sale 5c

19c Boxes Initial Writing Paper—each box contains 24 sheets and 24 envelopes; sale 10c

25c Bathing Garters—with hose supporters 17c

50c Bathing Suit Bags—heavy waterproof serge; sale 23c

75c and $1 Sample Bathing Caps 49c

50c New Blazer Belts—sizes 26 to 32; sale 33c

$1 Hand Bags—sale 79c

$6.95 Traveling Trunks—sale $5

$7.95 Large Leather Traveling Bags—sale $5.95

$3.95 Wool Automobile Lap Rugs—sale $2.98

$5 Mackinaw Automobile Lap Rugs—sale $3.95

50c and 75c Razors—sale 29c

Suits for Men and Youths—formerly priced to $25; half, quarter or full lined; light or medium weights; sale $14.65

Fancy Worsted and Cassimere Suits—for men and youths; regularly priced $15 to $22.50; sale $11.85

Men's "Palm Beach" Suits—all sizes; sale $7.50

Men's Genuine "Panama" Cloth Suits—all sizes; sale $4.45

Men's Fine Auto Dusters—all sizes; sale ..... $1.85, $2.75, $3.75 & $5

Men's Sport Coats—all sizes; sale $6.95

Men's Alpaca Coats—all sizes; sale ..... $2 and $3

Men's Trousers—for dress, outing and everyday wear; all sizes; sale ..... $2, $2.65 and $3.45

Men's Khaki Trousers—all sizes ..... $1 and $1.25

Boys' $1 to $1.50 Wash Suits—sizes 2½ to 8 yrs. 65c

Boys' $1.50 to $2 Wash Suits—sizes 2½ to 8 yrs. 95c

Boys' $4.50 Blue Serge Suits—with one or two pairs of Trousers; sizes 7 to 17 yrs $3.45

$1.25 Silk Parasols—sale 89c

$2.50 and $3.50 Silk Parasols—sale $1.95

Women's $2 and $2.50 White Canvas Shoes and Pumps—sale $1

The Pumps have high Cuban heels and silk ribbon bows. All sizes and widths.

25c Chip Dress Hat Shapes 29c

Women's 75c Felt Sport Hats—sale 59c

Women's 95c Corduroy Sport Hats 75c

$1.25 Milan Hemp Dress Hat Shapes—sale 85c

$1 Fumed Oak Foot Stools—sale 55c

$3.50 Oak Porch Rockers—sale $2.45

$7.50 White Enamel Chiffoniers—sale $5.25

$45 Wilton Rugs—size 9x12; sale $29.50

80c Gas or Oil Stove Ovens—sale 60c

$1.60 Extra Large Cast Hot Plates—sale 98c

$21.50 Refrigerators—side icer style; sale $16.75

$5.25 Dinner Sets—52 pieces; sale $3.95

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HAGEN AND McDONALD METROPOLITAN OPEN GOLF LEADERS—BASEBALL—TURF

METROPOLITAN OPEN GOLF UNDER WAY

Walter C. Hagen and Robert McDonald Leaders, with 145 Each, at Fox Hills.

Keen competition at every stage and under weather conditions which called for a stout heart marked the first two rounds of the metropolitan open golf championship yesterday over the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club. Walter C. Hagen of Rochester, last year's national open champion, and Robert McDonald of Buffalo jointly led a field of eighty starters, each with a 36 hole total of 145.

Hagen had rounds of 75 and 70, while McDonald had 73 and 72. Hagen's 70 is a new competitive record for the links, although the home professional, Tom Boyd, recently recorded a 68 in practice.

John J. McDermott, whose sensational performances were the talk of two continents a couple of years ago and who has been ill for more than a year, made an auspicious return into fast company by finishing in a tie with William Macfarlane of Baltimore for second place. They were only one stroke behind the leaders. Gilbert Nicholls of Wilmington and Boyd each returned 147. The first six were only two strokes apart.

McDermott had a host of admirers in view of his past performances, and for a time was the centre of attraction. He drove a long ball and putted fairly well. At times he was able to bring off long putts, and there were occasions when he missed them from a yard distance. He really had a 69 coming to him in the first round, for he literally romped to the turn in 33, after taking three putts on the seventh green.

The former national title holder also made an indifferent homeward start by missing another putt at the tenth, taking 5 there. From that point on, however, there were no bad lapses until the home green was reached. His approach, a trifle strong, left him a putt of 12 feet for a three, and had he holed it he would have gone around in 69. McDermott, putting boldly, went for the back of the cup, but the ball, missing by a hair's breadth, rolled a club's length beyond and he failed again on the putt coming back so that he had to be content with a 71.

In the afternoon McDermott had a 75 after getting into difficulties at the short fifth hole, which he took in 4 only through a brilliant recovery. He has played only a few times this season, but there seems no reason why he should not get into as good form as ever.

Bob MacDonald, who started with a 72 in the morning, played steadily all day, never getting anything worse than 5 and only once better than 3, and that was at the fifth hole in the afternoon, when he had a 2. The cards of the two leaders were as follows:

Walter Hagen, Rochester—										
Out.....	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	5—39	
In.....	4	6	3	4	5	4	5	3	4—36—75	
Out.....	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	5	3—37	
In.....	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	3—33—70—145	
Robert MacDonald, Buffalo—										
Out.....	5	5	3	4	3	4	4	4	5—35	
In.....	5	5	3	5	4	4	3	4	4—37—72	
Out.....	5	5	3	5	3	5	4	4	4—37	
In.....	4	5	3	5	4	4	3	4	4—36—73—145	

There were eighty odd starters, including a number of amateurs, and the best in this division were Russell R. Mattison, the New Jersey champion, and E. Mortimer Barnes, the association's Secretary, both with scores of 156. Considering the storm that swept over the links the wonder is that there were not more withdrawals. Nearly all the starters, however, finished out and declared their intention of trying it again today. The scores:

	1st.	2d.	Tot.
Walter C. Hagen, Rochester	75	70	145
Robert MacDonald, Buffalo	72	73	145
J. J. McDermott, Philadelphia	71	75	146
William Macfarlane, Suburban	73	73	146
Gilbert Nicholls, Wilmington	71	76	147
Thomas Boyd, Fox Hills	73	74	147
George Sargent, Chevy Chase	75	73	148
Isaac S. Mackie, Oakwood	74	74	148
Thomas McNamara, Oakland	72	76	148
J. M. Barnes, Whitemarsh Val.	75	74	149
C. L. Mothersole, Malba	75	74	149
Martin O'Loughlin, Plainfield	73	76	149
Wilfrid E. Reid, Seaview	75	75	150
Jock Mitchell, Ridgewood	77	73	150
Alec Smith, Wykagyl	75	75	150
Fred McLeod, Columbia	75	76	151
Charles H. Hoffner, Woodbury	79	73	152
Thomas Anderson, Canoe Brook	76	76	152
Louis Tellier, Canoe Brook	76	77	153
Bert Battell, Flushing	76	77	153
G. Dernbach, Sharon, Conn	78	75	153
George McLean, Dunwoodie	79	76	155
Macdonald Smith, Unattached	75	80	155
Henry Miller, Houvenkopf	76	80	156
George Low, Baltusrol	78	78	156
Joseph Sylvester, West End	79	77	156
*E. M. Barnes, Englewood	74	82	156
*E. F. Marsten, Baltusrol	79	77	156
Jack Pirie, Richmond County	78	79	157
J. R. Thomson, Phila. County	77	80	157
R. W. Loving, Quaker Ridge	76	81	157
Herbert Strong, Inwood	81	76	157
A. J. Sanderson, Boulogne, France	84	74	158
Michael J. Brady, Wollaston	78	80	158
E. J. McCarthy, Jackson Hole	76	82	158
Arthur Reid, Upper Montclair	78	80	158
R. M. Thomson, Glen Ridge	76	82	158
David Ogilvie, Morris County	78	81	159
J. M. Roche, Eldridge Hunt	81	78	159
George T. Sayers, Merion	80	80	160
Jack Dowling, Scarsdale	77	83	160
James Henry, Racebrook, Conn.	80	81	161
*James D. Newman, Fox Hills	79	82	161
William Collins, Oakland	83	78	161
*August R. Kammer, Fox Hills	79	82	161
F. T. McNamara, Sound Beach	81	80	161
L. W. Martucci, Essex County	80	82	162
Jack Hobens, Englewood	78	84	162
Nicholas Demane, unattached	85	79	162
*Thomas Harmon, Siegkill	79	83	162
Jack Jolly, Newark	81	81	162
Edw. H. Gow, Sleepy Hollow	82	81	163
Harry Auchterlonie, Arcola	84	80	164
William Meyer, Fox Hills	77	87	164
D. S. Hunter, Essex County	84	80	164
William Mitchell, Raleigh	80	85	165
*B. M. C. Coombs, Vancouver	81	84	165
Herbert Martin, Quogue	81	84	165
Louis C. Schweiger, unattached	85	82	167
Dan Cooper, unattached	84	85	169
William Budd, Rockaway	87	83	170
James R. Inglis, Fairview	87	83	170
Fred R. Stella, Bellport	83	87	170
Harry Overy, Ocean	82	88	170
R. A. Conroy, North Jersey	83	87	170
Thomas Patterson, Knollwood	90	82	172
Channing Floyd, Yountakah	90	82	172
Alexander Pirie, Sunningdale	88	85	173
John R. Langlands, Weequahic	84	91	175
Walter E. Stoddart, Bedford	87	88	175
C. W. Singleton, Siwanoy	88	88	176
Jack Jeffrey, Somerset Hills	89	90	179
*C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol	91	90	181
Ernest Wiesser, unattached	101	88	189
*H. C. Robinson, Hotchkiss	96	108	204

*Amateurs.

The pairings for today as announced by the officials last night are as follows:

8:30—Overy and Jeffrey.
8:35—Patterson and Martin.
8:40—Hunter and Alexander Pirie.
8:45—Roche and Robinson.
8:50—Singleton and Floyd.
8:55—Schweiger and Stella.
9:00—Langlands and Stoddart.
9:05—Meyer and Inglis.
9:10—W. Mitchell and Van Vleck.
9:15—Wiesser and Conroy.
9:20—Coombs and E. Reid.
9:25—Cooper and Auchterlonie.
9:30—T. McNamara and Macfarlane.
9:35—Hoffner and Anderson.
9:40—E. M. Barnes and Mothersole.
9:45—W. Reid and McLean.
9:50—Hagen and M. O'Loughlin.
9:55—Sanderson and Mitchell.
10:00—Low and Mackie.
10:05—Sylvester and Brady.
10:10—Nicholls and Battell.
10:15—H. Miller and Hobens.
10:20—Sargent and Max Marston.
10:25—Loving and Boyd.
10:30—McDermott and Alec Smith.
10:35—J. Henry and Demane.
10:40—Jim Thomson and Kammer.
10:45—R. MacDonald and Macdonald Smith.
10:50—R. Thomson and McCarthy.
10:55—Jolly and Ogilvie.
11:00—Collins and Thomas Haymon.
11:05—Tellier and McLeod.
11:10—Gow and F. T. McNamara.
11:15—J. Pirie and A. Reid.
11:20—Barnes and Dernbach.
11:25—Sayers and Dowling.
11:30—Marucci and Newman.

FEDS BLAME TROLLEYS.

Lack of Patronage at Newark Blamed on Poor Car Service.

Lack of transportation facilities is the reason for the poor attendance at the Newark Federal League games, according to Harry F. Sinclair, the financial power in the club. There has been a pronounced lack of support of baseball in Newark this season, and as a result the local International League club was transferred to Harrisburg. Now the intimation is made by Mr. Sinclair and his associates that unless a loop is put in to the entrance to Harrison Park the franchise will be transferred to some other city.

A settlement was made yesterday by P. T. Powers of the club that Mr. Sinclair had investigated conditions at Newark and found that local supporters of baseball were satisfied with the club and showed no disposition to criticise the management. He believes that the fans are with the club and does not blame the people for not attending games, because of the transportation situation. This is a condition that Mr. Sinclair wants remedied and says the talk of transferring the franchise is no idle threat.

The poor attendance at the Federal League games at Newark was discussed at a meeting yesterday between representatives of the club and the Public Service Railway Company, when it was stated that the attendance on Independence Day was smaller than would be expected in a town of 5,000 inhabitants.

It is understood that the Public Service will investigate conditions further before acting on the application for a loop. The spur, it was pointed out at the meeting, would land people at the gates of the park and do away with all the inconvenience that the patrons have had to contend with in going to the games at Harrison Park this season.

It is asserted that the Federals have a war fund of $1,000,000, and that an invasion of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia is threatened next year. It is, however, no secret that the conditions at Newark are reflected in other Federal League cities. These facts are well known to the Public Service Corporation, and it is because of the lack of patronage that the transportation facilities have not been improved. Railroad companies are not usually slow in providing accommodation where it is to their interests, and the fact that the Public Service has not made any attempt to help the club out of its transportation difficulties is taken as an indication that the future of the club is not viewed with great favor. Very few of the Federal League clubs are drawing even a fair daily attendance, and this fact will militate against the Newark club in its application for better trolley facilities.

BALL PLAYER PRATT TO SUE.

To Seek Remuneration from Brookfeds Under Employers' Liability Act

Larry Pratt, a former catcher of the Brooklyn Federal League team, will raise a novel legal question if he goes through with his expressed intention of suing for remuneration under the Employers' Liability act on the grounds that he was injured in the performance of his duties, and that his ten days' notice of unconditional release, received recently and effective yesterday, is in violation of the law.

Pratt asserts he was injured in a regular league game during the last series with Pittsburgh at Washington Park. Ed Konetchy bumped into him at the plate and badly bruised the Brooklyn player's throwing arm. Since then he has been unable to throw with his accustomed accuracy, which, he says was the reason advanced by the Brooklyn club for his dismissal. He alleges there is a clause in his contract which states he must be paid while suffering from injuries received in service.

Should Pratt file suit, the outcome will be eagerly awaited by thousands of players, as it will be the first action brought against a club under the liability act. Pratt is a law student and has spent some time on this new phase of the law. He believes he will be able to prove that the act is applicable to ball players.

GOLF STAR DEFEATED.

John Marshall, Jr., Defeated by Ed Zimmer in Central Tourney.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 8.—The biggest upset of the Central States Golf Association tournament occurred in the third round of thirty-six holes today when John Marshall, Jr., of Louisville, 1914 Kentucky champion, lost to Ed Zimmer of the Riverside Club, Indianapolis, six up and five. Marshall had played consistently good golf throughout the meet and was expected to at least reach the semi-finals tomorrow.

As a result of today's matches three Indianapolis men will take part in the semi-finals. In addition to Zimmer's victory, Indianapolis golfers were victors in two other pairings. Carl Gibbs of the Highland Club beat Johnny Simpson, the Terre Haute expert, one up, and Robert Kessener, present Indiana champion, eliminated R. C. Crocker, Toledo, 4 and 3.

The only surviving out of town contestant is Will Diddel of Crawfordsville, Ind., who continued his steady playing today, beating Bert Wilbur of the Highland Club, Indianapolis, 6 and 5.

NOTES OF THE TURF.

On the advice of Ed Haffner, trainer of the H. C. Hallenbeck horses, the great three-year-old, The Finn, which has just been brought back to Belmont Park from his Canadian campaign, will be rested up until the Fall racing season begins. It is possible that The Finn may be sent to Saratoga for a short campaign late in August, but the chances are that he will not be raced again before the Autumn meeting at Belmont Park, when there will be a number of stakes that seem to be at his mercy. It is probable that the stable will now start their second string, Iron Duke, which is said to be but a few pounds behind The Finn, as a stake horse.

Thomas Hitchcock has decided to send his stable of steeplechasers to Saratoga instead of racing them at the Empire City meeting. It is his plan to bring his horses back for the chases to be run at Belmont Park and at the Fall hunt meetings at Piping Rock and elsewhere about here, before shipping them to his North Carolina farm for the Winter. Some of them will probably appear at the annual horse show at the Piping Rock Club this Fall. Mr. Hitchcock, his wife, and daughter riding them, as they did a year ago. The change in the plans of Mr. Hitchcock is largely due to the fact that his jockey, Jolly, is laid up with a broken collarbone, the result of a fall he had while riding Hustler in a race over the Aqueduct track.

The stables of Moses Goldblatt and William Perkins, which have been campaigning at Latonia, have arrived at Belmont Park, and will be seen in the races at local tracks in a few days. Goldblatt was accompanied by Jockeys F. Judy, who will ride for him; T. Henry, who comes here to ride for James McManus, and J. O'Brien, who will ride as a free lance.

That good race horse Robert Bradley is the chief member of the racing string of W. R. Mizell, which will reach the Jamaica track early next week. There are ten other horses in the string, which is shipped from Latonia.

Six carloads of race horses arrived in this city yesterday morning from Kentucky, en route to the Saratoga track, to which place they were shipped over the West Shore Road. They included fourteen horses in training belonging to W. J. Young, the stable of John W. Schorr, the Memphis brewer, numbering twenty; T. C. McDowell's string of fourteen, mostly two-year-olds, and twelve youngsters, the property of H. H. Hewitt. All have been racing through the Kentucky circuit. They are to be rested up for the Saratoga season and will then come to Belmont Park for the Fall meeting.

M. C. Moore, owner of the gelding Gipsey George, rated as one of the best of the two-year-olds in the West, has sent word that he will be here in time to start his horse in the race for the Frivolity Stakes, which is to be run on the opening day of the Empire City meeting, July 14. In that event he will measure strides with Ferrrock, Sun God, Miss Puzzle, Hands Off, Flumose, Success, Isabell and Everitt that night. They strutted about and exploited their "system" until both were hoarse.

"We will knock 'em all dead tomorrow," they told the reporters before going to bed.

The next day dawned bright and cheerful. We hastened to the ball park after luncheon and got ready for the game. The blow was not long in falling. Seymour was announced as New York's twirler.

I have to laugh when I think of the game. Everitt stepped to the plate the first time up and fanned. Isbell stepped up and fanned. The next time up Everitt fanned. Ditto Isbell. The third time up Everitt fanned again. Isbell followed suit. Their four trips to the plate brought the same result and both fanned again.

Desperation and despair were writ large upon "Wild Bill's" face when he went up to face Seymour for the fifth time. His comrades were gibing him unmercifully.

"Give him a little thought! What is the matter with your think tank?" unfeelingly yelled an outfielder.

"I bet a thousand dollars I don't fan this time," said Bill, and he didn't.

The Blow-Off.

What kind of a thought transformation he accomplished no one will ever know. The first ball Seymour sent up to him had so much speed it looked like a split pea sailing toward the plate. As a matter of fact it only sailed in the general direction of the plate. It was a wild pitch and Bill tried to dodge. He was only partially successful. The ball just grabbed his skull and it was traveling with such speed that it tore the button cleanly out of the top of Everitt's cap. Bill walked sheepishly to first. Isbell came up and fanned for the fifth straight time.

The "thought transference" system was at an end.

PERFECT BATTING STUNTS BY CHANCE

Yanks' ex-Manager Tells of Athletes Who Thought They Could Control Pitchers.

By FRANK L. CHANCE.

Did you ever see a 1.000 hitter? Did you ever see two 1.000 hitters? I have.

I not only saw two perfect hitters, but both men played on the same team. Think that over, you old-time baseball fans, and you ambitious youngsters! Just imagine, if you can, two men on one team hitting 1.000. Think what that means. It means that two players on the team would step up to the plate and hit safely every time. What a lot of games they would win!

This story deals with the wonderful batting prowess of Frank Isbell, the old Chicago National Leaguer and White Sox first baseman, and "Wild Bill" Everitt, third baseman of the Chicago Nationals.

I think I hear old-time fans remarking that they never knew Isbell and Everitt were "perfect hitters," and perhaps they didn't, for, sad to relate, Bill and Frank were 1.000 hitters for a very short and fleeting moment; or, to put it in other words, until they ran up against the wonderful curves and terrific speed of Cy Seymour, who was pitching for the New York Giants.

To begin with, we, meaning the Chicago Nationals, were on an Eastern trip, when Isbell and Everitt suddenly developed wonderful hitting ability. They were going up to the plate game after game and slamming the ball to all corners of the lot. Both had evolved in their own minds certain ideas in regard to hitting, and, strange to relate, these ideas were working out in an uncanny fashion. They had the rest of the players sitting up and taking notice.

Isbell Tells "How."

After a particularly successful day at the plate—I think he got four hits out of five times up—Isbell delivered a short lecture at the hotel that night on hitting.

"Nothing to it. I got the pitchers in this league faded," airily remarked Frank. "I got them so they will have to eat out of my hand. Me and Bill here," pointing to Everitt, who had also secured three or four hits that day, "have a new system. We have just perfected it, and from now on we are going to set this old league afire."

Bill nodded his head with a look of infinite wisdom.

"I can sure hit anything they serve up to me with our new system," he announced, with becoming modesty.

"We can hit anything, curves, speed or dopey balls," said Isbell, who was even more of a "shrinking violet" than was Everitt when it came to talking of the "system" they had invented.

"We can hit anything, speed, curves or a dopey ball," piped Everitt.

"Or any pitcher who ever stood in the box," added Frank.

"Or any pitcher who ever stood in the box," confirmed Everitt.

This was too much for Jimmy Ryan, one of the listeners, who had been hitting in hard luck for a month.

"You put me in mind of a parrot," he remarked to Everitt. "All you can do is to repeat what that tall gangling bonehead Isbell says. Both you guys make me sick. Both of you ought to be hitting about .50 if you were going by your natural gaits."

"I ain't got no handle attached to me like 'Pop-up' Jimmy, anyway," retorted Isbell, taking fire at once. "If I couldn't hit any better than you are I would keep my trap shut when I was around real hitters."

Ryan Got Sore.

Ryan's nickname of "Pop-up" had just been fastened on him by sarcastic fans who had watched him "popping 'em up in the air," and the words stung him so that he turned a brick red and walked away in high dudgeon.

"Say, I think you fellers have the real dope. Let me in on it," hastily interposed Tim Donahue, who could not hit a lick and who would try anything to help his batting, even to carrying a rabbit's foot in the hip pocket of his uniform trousers.

This sincere tribute mollified the hard-hitting duo and Isbell took it upon himself to explain just how he and "Wild Bill" were galvanizing the league with their hitting.

"You see it is this way," oracularly began Isbell, "me and Bill here know we can hit. Get me? We sit on the bench and we just know we have got that pitcher's number.

"We keep that there idea we can hit buzzin' 'round in our noodles all the time. Then when we go up to the plate we got confidence, see? We got confidence we can sure slam that pitcher. When we go up to the plate we don't get into the box right away. We monkey around a little, knock the dirt out of our cleats, and waste a little time. All the time we are lookin' that pitcher straight in the eye. We keep sayin' to ourselves, 'We can hit you, you big bum.' Now, that pitcher natcherly gets nervous, see? He sees us swingin' our bats bold and confident like. He sees we are gazin' him straight in the lamps.

"He gets the same idea we got in our noodles, he says to himself: 'This guy can hit me. He is goin' to bust a swingbagger or something, and I sure can't stop him.' When me and Bill sees that pitcher gets the idea we just steps up and whales one, see?"

"If I ever tried to make a pitcher think that he would get sore and uncork a fast one and crack a fly for me. It don't pay for me to get too fresh with some of those pitchers," mournfully remarked Donahue.

"You and Bill are using a little telepathy," interposed Bill Lange.

"No telegraphing, just makin' 'em think you can hit 'em, that's all," corrected Isbell.

"You got to show me more than you have just told me," remarked another player.

Offers His Proof.

"Tomorrow me and Bill will sure show you. We will show you some hittin' that will paralyze you," confidently boasted Isbell.

The next day we played Brooklyn. Kennedy, a good pitcher, was in the box against us, and the eyes of every man on the team were watching Isbell and Everitt. I will never forget that day if I live to be a thousand. There was something positively awe-inspiring in the way Isbell and Everitt hit that day. Both were up five times each, and each had five hits to his credit.

"The lucky boobs," was Lange's comment.

"They got the system. They got the system," excitedly cried Donahue at the end of the game.

New York was hardly big enough for Isbell and Everitt that night.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York—Rain.
Chicago at Brooklyn—Rain.
St. Louis at Boston—Rain.
Pittsburgh, 3; Philadelphia, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at Cleveland—Rain.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Brooklyn—Rain.
Newark, 6; Baltimore, 2.
Chicago, 4; Kansas City, 0.
Pittsburgh, 13; St. Louis, 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Providence—Rain.
Rochester at Jersey City—Rain.
Montreal at Harrisburg—Rain.
Richmond, 12; Toronto, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	47	26	.644
Boston	43	24	.642
Detroit	44	28	.611
New York	36	26	.500
Washington	32	30	.471
Philadelphia	27	44	.380
St Louis	26	43	.377
Cleveland	26	48	.355

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	40	29	.579
Philadelphia	36	31	.537
St. Louis	38	35	.521
Pittsburgh	35	34	.507
Brooklyn	34	35	.493
Cincinnati	30	34	.469
New York	29	35	.453
Boston	30	38	.435

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
St. Louis	41	29	.586
Kansas City	43	31	.581
Chicago	*41	31	.569
Pittsburgh	39	31	.557
Newark	39	35	.527
Brooklyn	31	43	.426
Baltimore	28	*44	.389
Buffalo	28	47	.373

*Eliminates game, thrown out by league, which must be replayed.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	35	22	.617
Buffalo	32	24	.571
Montreal	33	31	.516
Harrisburg	29	31	.509
Richmond	32	31	.508
Toronto	31	35	.470
Rochester	28	32	.467
Jersey City	23	40	.365

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York—2 Games.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Kansas City at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Jersey City.
Montreal at Harrisburg.
Buffalo at Providence.
Toronto at Richmond.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 2; Cleveland, 1; Cleveland, 8; Milwaukee, 3.
At Kansas City.—Columbus, 5; Kansas City, 3.
At Minneapolis—Indianapolis, 3; Minneapolis, 2, (10 innings.) Minneapolis, 4; Indianapolis, 1.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 5; Louisville, 0. St. Paul, 6; Louisville, 3.

Southern Association.

At Mobile—Mobile, 3; Little Rock, 0.
At Nashville—Nashville, 2; New Orleans, 0.
At Atlanta—Atlanta, 6; Chattanooga, 2.
At Birmingham—Memphis, 5; Birmingham, 1.

New York State League.

All games postponed; rain.

New England League.

All games postponed; rain.

Colonial League.

All games postponed; rain.

MAMAUX PUZZLES PHILLIES' BATSMEN

Pittsburgh's Pitcher Mows Down Pat Moran's Heavy Hitters and Scores Shutout.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—If any of Pat Moran's faithful henchmen have solved Al Mamaux's pitching methods they are keeping the fact carefully concealed. Albert, who is swelling an already large fortune by baffling batsmen for the Pittsburgh club, stood out on the pitching hill at Broad and Huntingdon Streets today and made the Phillies' very best hitters look foolish. Not one of the Phillies crossed the plate, and as two of the aliens tallied runs the entire afternoon was spoiled for some 2,500 fans.

Rixey was the unfortunate pitcher chosen by Moran to oppose Mamaux and if it were not for the fact that the young Pittsburgher completely dominated the affair much might be written of Eppa's performance. Rixey pitched a grand game, and but for an error by Bancroft it is likely the teams would have battled to a scoreless tie.

The local hurler was hit harder than his rival, but was tight in the pinches. All of the damage was done in the second inning when the opposition scored their two runs following Bancroft's muff of Killifer's throw to break up a double steal. The miscue allowed one man to score and put another in position to race over with the second tally on the single that followed.

Thereafter Rixey held the enemy safe until the eighth inning, when he was withdrawn to admit a pinch-hitter. Baumgartner pitched the ninth inning in good style.

Mamaux was complete master of the situation at all times. He turned back Moran's best hitters with monotonous regularity, inning after inning, and was better with men on base than he was at any other time. In the ninth inning he made a great exhibition by retiring Niehoff and Luderus with the bases loaded.

Slovenly work by the Pittsburgh infield had enabled the local talent to populate the bases. With Niehoff and Luderus coming up things looked brighter than at any time during the afternoon. Mamaux, however, put on extra steam and after fanning Niehoff on three pitched balls, caused Luderus to lift an easy fly to centre. The Pittsburgh pitcher fanned nine batsmen, Cravath, Niehoff and Rixey each fanning twice. In the fourth inning Cactus came to the plate with Bancroft reposing on third, which station he had reached by virtue of a tainted single and Vlox's wild throw. It was a situation built to order for Cravath, but he failed miserably by taking three mighty shots at the atmosphere.

This was the first time the Phillies had a chance to score, as they had been retired in one, two, three order in the first three innings. After Becker had fanned in the fifth, Niehoff singled and languished on first, while Luderus and Killifer were retired. In the sixth and seventh the locals went out in order, but in the eighth, with one down, Luderus doubled, Killifer filed out, and Paskert, batting for Rixey, beat out a slow roller. This gave Bobby Byrne a chance to distinguish himself, but he flied weakly to centre.

Then came the ninth inning finish. Bancroft was patient and drew the only walk Mamaux allowed. Whitted lifted a fly to Carey and Cravath bounced a scratch singe off Wagner's mit. Becker tried hard for a hit and his best effort was a slow roller to Vlox, which the latter booted, filling the bases. Mamaux then retired Niehoff and Luderus.

Rain fell intermittently from the seventh inning to the finish. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'lins, cf.	4	0	2	3	0
Carey, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
J'ston, 1b.	4	0	1	3	0
Baird, 3b.	3	1	1	0	0
H'man, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Wag'r, ss.	3	0	1	2	4
Vlox, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2
Gibson, c.	3	0	1	9	0
Mam'x, p.	3	0	1	0	0
Total.	30	2	7	27	7

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
Becker, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
W'ted, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
C'vath, rf.	4	0	1	2	1
B'ker, 1f.	4	0	1	4	0
Niehoff, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4
Lud's, 1b.	4	0	1	9	1
Kill'fer, c.	3	0	0	6	5
Rixey, p.	2	0	0	2	3
B'ng'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Paskert.	1	0	0	0	0
†Dugey.	0	0	0	0	0
‡Welser.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	0	6	27	16

*Batted for Rixey in eighth inning.
†Ran for Paskert in eight inning.
‡Ran for Cravath in ninth inning.
Errors—Vlox, Bancroft.

Pittsburgh	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Johnston, Luderus. Stolen bases—Johnston, Collins. Double plays—Cravath and Byrne; Niehoff, Bancroft, and Luderus. Sacrifice hit—Carey. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 1; off Rixey, 1; off Baumgartner, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 4; Philadelphia, 7. Hits—Off Rixey, 7 in eight innings; off Baumgartner, 0 in one inning. Struck out—By Mamaux, 9; by Rixey, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Orth. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

COLONIAL LEAGUE ON ROCKS

Fall River and Taunton to be Dropped in Retrenchment Move.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 8.—The Colonial League, the training farm of the Brooklyn Club of the Federal League, financed by the Wards, decided today to drop Fall River and Taunton from their circuit and to play the Pawtucket team on the road all the time. Poor patronage accounts for these changes.

The league will continue as a six-club circuit for which a new schedule will be issued next Monday. The strongest players of the clubs which will be disbanded on Saturday night will be distributed among the other six clubs. Bert Maxwell, the Brooklyn Federal League Club pitcher, who has been managing the New Haven team, will return to the Brooklyn Club. Maxwell broke his arm last year, but expected to get back into the game this season. Further trouble with his arm which did not knit perfectly has kept him on the bench, and he has asked to be relieved of his duties at New Haven. Manager William Phoenix of the Fall River Club will succeed him as manager of the New Haven Club.

Lowell Team's New Manager.

LOWELL, Mass., July 8.—Charles L. Kelchner, formerly a scout for the St. Louis Americans, has been appointed manager of the local team of the New England Baseball League, it was announced today. He succeeds Walter Ahearn.

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FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark Makes a Clean Sweep of Series with Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Newark won today's game from Baltimore, 6 to 2, making a clean sweep of the series. Reulbach pitched good ball for the visitors and but for a slip-up by Esmond would have scored a shut-out. The score:

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'pb'l, rf.	5	1	2	2	0
Esm'd, ss.	4	1	2	3	7
Roush, cf.	3	1	1	3	0
Lap'e, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2
Scheer, lf.	4	2	2	1	0
M'K'e, 3b.	4	1	3	2	1
Huhn, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0
Karl'n, c.	2	0	0	2	0
Reul'h, p.	4	0	0	0	1
Total.	33	6	12	27	11

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'C's, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Knabe, 2b.	3	0	1	1	2
Zinn, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Evans, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Walsh, 3b.	4	1	1	1	0
Agler, 1b.	3	0	0	11	2
D'lan, ss.	3	0	0	3	7
Jack'n, c.	3	1	0	8	2
Suggs, p.	1	0	0	1	2
Conley, p.	2	0	1	0	0
*Duncan.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	2	4	27	15

*Batted for Doolan in ninth inning.
Errors—Esmond, Rariden, McCandless, Agler.

Newark	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—6
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Campbell (2,) Esmond, McKechnie, Scheer, Walsh. Earned runs—Newark, 4. Sacrifice hits—Esmond, Huhn, Roush. Double plays—Esmond and Huhn; Doolan and Agler. Left on bases—Newark, 5; Baltimore, 5. First base on error—

YACHT VANITIE SHOWS SURPRISING SPEED

VANITIE'S RECORD FOR CUP YACHTS

She Sails Nearly 14 Knots in Race Against Resolute—Faster Off the Wind.

A new record for speed in America's Cup trial racing was established by Vanitie in Thursday's race with Resolute on the Sound. The discovery was made yesterday on analysis of the time made by the defeated yacht on the last leg of their triangular journey. Vanitie sailed this part of the race at the rate of nearly 14 knots an hour, which is the fastest going yet recorded in the twenty-three Cup trials so far held.

The last leg was a close reach of five and a quarter miles from a buoy off Oyster Bay straight across the Sound to the finish off Great Captain Island, near the Connecticut shore. The wind blew steadily at 12 knots out of the south-southwest and both yachts carried staysails and large reaching jibs. The official figures show that Vanitie covered the distance in 23 minutes and 21 seconds, which was 34 seconds better than Resolute's time. This was at the rate of a mile in 4:27, or exactly 13.86 miles an hour.

In their races last season Vanitie more than once proved that she was the faster boat off the wind. The Gardner creation had her hands full trying to stick to the Herreshoff sloop in windward work, but she more than held her own at running and reaching in a smooth sea.

The Vanitie's new record is all the more noteworthy, as the wind lacked the full strength that yachtsmen consider necessary to drive the seventy-footers at their fastest clip. The fastest bit of sailing done last year was in a stiff 18-knot blow. This was in the twelfth trial test, sailed on June 29, between Vanitie and Defiance. Resolute was laid up for repairs. The Gardner boat had conditions that just suited her, and she covered a short reaching leg at the rate of a mile in 4:58, or a little better than 12 knots.

Comparisons of times made by yachts in different races are, of course, unsatisfactory, as the conditions are never the same. Those who have followed the Cup contenders in every race, however, agree that conditions on the Sound Thursday were in no way more favorable for fast going than they were last season, when Vanitie recorded a 12-knot speed. If anything the conditions were better a year ago, as the breeze had more power. The wind on Thursday was officially estimated at 12 knots, so that Vanitie traveled faster than the wind on her homeward trip.

There is every evidence that the Gardner racer is a faster boat than she was last season, and her ability to outfoot Resolute off the wind is a source of encouragement to her amateur guard. It is Resolute's quick work in tacking and her ability to adapt herself to sudden changes more readily that make her the faster racing boat. Vanitie is slower in stays—that is, she does not come about as smartly as her rival, and this usually forces her to take second position at the start of a race. Close observers figure that this defect costs Vanitie 200 feet every time the yachts tack.

Canoe Meet at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 8.—Following the suggestion of C. A. Spaulding of Buffalo, N. Y., Commodore of the American Canoe Association, that this, the fiftieth year of modern canoeing be observed fittingly throughout the country, the Carnival Commission, through President John W. Aymar, has arranged for a two-day regatta here on Friday and Saturday, July 30 and 31, during which the Atlantic Coast and New Jersey State championships will be contested. The coast events will be open to cedar and canvas canoe paddlers throughout the Eastern States, but the State championship, which is in its second running, will again be closed to residents of this State. The commission will give $500 for trophies and prizes for the races, in furnishing entertainment while they are here, and in fitting up a complete encampment with tents and sites. There will be no charge for entrance fee or for rental of sites or storage of any kind.

Intercollegiate Champions to Race.

Athletic followers in the East will have the last chance tomorrow afternoon at Celtic Park, Long Island City, to see their favorites perform previous to starting for the national championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition to face the stars of the West and South. New Yorkers will also have the unusual opportunity of getting the first glimpse of what is expected to be the feature of the Frisco games—the competitions in the "Millrose 600" of Leroy Campbell, the intercollegiate champion of the West, and Ted Meredith, the intercollegiate champion of the East. J. T. Higgins of Holy Cross, who beat Caldwell in the Boston tryouts in handy fashion, will complete the limited and classy field. Stiff competition has also been provided for the other members of the Eastern team who will compete at the Millrose games. These include Norman Taber, A. R. Kiviat, Willie Kyronen, J. J. Cahill, A. T. Meyer, and R. Morse. Harry Smith will attempt a "comeback" by starting from scratch with Kyronen in the three-mile run.

ATHLETES TO STAY AT HOME

Some of the Best in East Will Not Go to San Francisco Games.

Two weeks age it looked as though the East would be represented by its strongest team of athletes in the national championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco on Aug. 7, but recent developments indicate that half a dozen of certain point winners and probable champions will be unable to make the trip. Pat McDonald, the Irish-American A. C. Olympic "shot" champion, is very doubtful.

It is almost certain that Matt McGrath, metropolitan champion with the heavyweights, will also be unable to represent the Irish club in the big meet.

The loss of Homer Baker, international half-mile champion, and Wesley Oler, Jr., intercollegiate high jump champion, has shot the New York A. C. team to pieces, and just now it looks as though the Mercury Foot will be carried by only two or three men in the championships. Platt Adams, the great jumper, will not be able to go.

Fred Kaiser, the walker, is the only athlete of this club certain of going. Lincoln, the javelin thrower, will go to San Francisco at his own expense. Kenneth Curtis, the pole vaulter selected by the A. A. U. to represent the East, yesterday informed Paul Pilgrim that he is recovering from an injury to his foot, but may be in shape to take the trip. The A. A. U. Championship Committee must be assured, however, that the Syracuse vaulter is in condition before he leaves. He must vault at least twelve feet or stay at home.

The Irish team will leave next Thursday, and probably will stop over at Chicago, St. Paul, Butte, and Portland, Ore. Lawson Robertson's squad will be accompanied by Eddie Renz of the Mohawk A. C., champion walker of the United States, and Ted Meredith, the world's greatest middle-distance runner. Downes, Wheatley and Goodwin, the New York swimmers picked to compete for the East in the championships which take place in San Francisco from July 19 to 24, will leave this afternoon.

YALE ATHLETIC REPORT.

1913-14 Receipts of $134,038.04 Largest in History of Elis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 8.—The annual report of the Yale University Athletic Association for the year 1913-14 was made public this evening. It shows that the receipts for the year ended Sept. 1, 1914, were $134,038.04, the largest in the history of the association. The receipts and expenditures of the four major branches of sport were as follows:

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Track team	$4,966.21	$16,452.67
Baseball team	40,626.34	34,302.14
Crew	6,592.17	23,974.75
Football	81,852.32	55,145.64
Yale Field	.....	5,346.87
Balance	.....	915.97
Total	$134,038.04	$134,038.04

The coaching expenses of the different teams were as follows: Track, $3,100; baseball, $5,005.78; crew, $4,413.49; football, $11,863.93. The report shows that the reserve fund of the athletic association, which is invested in bonds, is $90,004.89. It cost to feed the track team $1,407.61, for the baseball team, $2,778.06; the crew, $2,900.72; football team, 9,023.87. For doctors and medicines the football team spent $4,031.32 as against $769.64 for the crew, $277.56 for the baseball team, and $298.09 for the track team.

The sum of $15,711.37 was spent for the repairs and maintenance of stands and athletic structures.

Young Brown Beats Kiddy Baker.

The three ten-round bouts which made up the program at the 135th Street Athletic Club last night, all went the limit and resulted in much action. There was delay in the staging of the main event, and it was long after midnight when Young Brown of the east side came off the victor in his ten-round bout with Kiddy Baker, also from the east side. The best bout brought together Negro Chink of Porto Rico and Wee Wee Barton of New York for ten rounds. The Porto Rican was entitled to the honors at the completion of the contest, but he had to keep going at top speed throughout to gain the laurels. He had eleven pounds advantage in the weights, and this handicap proved costly to Barton.

In the opening bout, Pinky Burns of the east side scored a hard earned victory over Terry Miller of Harlem in ten rounds. Burns led for eight rounds, but Miller made a strong rally in the ninth and tenth periods, which did much to discount the big advantage gained early by Burns.

Pursuit Race at Bay Velodrome.

Four of the leading cycling clubs in the East will be represented in the pursuit race at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome tomorrow night. There will be two trials, the winning teams to race off for first prize. In the first trial the Glunz Wheelmen will oppose the team of the Century R. C. of America while the second trial will bring together the Century R. C. of New Jersey and the Unione Sporting Italiana A. C. No paced race this season has attracted as much interest as the three-cornered match race at thirty miles between Carman, Didier, and Wiley. The first named in all his races for the past year has won all his starts, but the form shown by Didier and Wiley in their workouts gives either one a good chance to take the measure of the undefeated title holder.

Auto Races at Brighton Track.

Ben Gotof, the auto driver who was reported killed a few weeks ago at Minneapolis, arrived here yesterday and entered the 100-mile race and sprint events to be held at the Brighton Beach race track tomorrow night. Gotof's car, the big National, was badly damaged in the accident, but the driver escaped injury. The car has been repaired and will be out for a trial today.

LITTLEFIELD, ONCE NOTED JOCKEY, DEAD

Rode Best Horses of His Time and Completed His Career as a Trainer.

Charles E. Littlefield, 82 years old and one of the last of the famous horsemen of a couple of generations ago, died at the home of his son-in-law, Julius Garside, at Sheepshead Bay, yesterday morning.

For the past two years Mr. Littlefield, John Huggins, and Jacob Pincus, contemporaries on the turf fifty years ago, have formed a picturesque trio at the races. Littlefield was the smallest of the group, and Mr. Huggins is practically a cripple from rheumatism, all three having passed their eightieth year.

Although there was a general impression that Mr. Littlefield was English by birth, because of the reputation he had acquired abroad both as a jockey and trainer, he was a native of Rochester, in this State, and acquired his skill in the saddle in this country, where he rode in the heat races at two, three, and four miles that were the fashion in the days of his boyhood. As a boy he won the first Queen's Cup in Toronto in 1850, and earned fame here as the rider of the great four-miler, Kentucky. He was so successful here that he went to England in the first campaign undertaken on the English turf by a party of Kentucky horse owners to ride for the Ten Broeck confederacy, as it was called, racing Prior, Prioress, Lecompte, and other horses. He held his own against the best of the English jockeys of those days, though he never succeeded in riding a winner of the Derby, which was the height of his ambition. The American invasion was not a success from a monetary standpoint, as the horses were not quite good enough to accomplish the coups desired. Littlefield, therefore, remained behind when the horses were brought back to this country and for years was a prominent jockey there. He served as a jockey until he was nearly 40 years old.

He returned to this country about forty years ago, since which time he has lived here almost continuously, retiring from the saddle to undertake the work of training. He formed a combination with Charles Boyle of Canada, and the pair had a string of horses in training for a decade or more, the confederacy reaching its prime in the days of the old Monmouth track at Long Branch, when they raced, among others, those good horses Othmar, Connoisseur, Peacemaker, and Miss Maude, and were high up among the list of winning owners. After their separation Mr. Littlefield raced a string of horses of his own until ill-health compelled his retirement from the activities of the turf about ten years ago.

As a trainer he fitted horses belonging to Milton H. Sanford, Pierre Lorillard, James Galway, and James B. Haggin. He took Mr. Sanford's string to England in 1875, racing them there for three seasons.

One of Mr. Littlefield's sons, Frederick, was a jockey of considerable prominence, being the chief jockey for the stable of John A. Morris, who built Morris Park, and raced one of the largest stables of horses in training a quarter of a century ago.

Mizpah Stable Buys Sprint.

John E. Madden, the Kentucky breeder and horseman, yesterday sold his bay filly Sprint, which has been racing at the local tracks with a fair amount of success, to the gentleman who races under the name of the Mizpah Stable. The price paid was not made public, but was probably about $5,000, as Mr. Madden is known to have twice refused to sell this daughter of Rock Sand and Sprite to intending purchasers who have offered as high as $6,000 for her. Sprint won a handicap on Tuesday and ran second and third in her two previous efforts at the Aqueduct track. She ran second to Fernrock in a race at the Jamaica track and won a race for maiden two-year-olds at the Belmont track early in the meeting at that park.

Mid-Western Polo Postponed.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The opening game in the mid-Western polo championship tournament was again postponed today until tomorrow because of the soggy condition of the field.

McHugh to Start Championships.

John McHugh of the Public Schools Athletic League has been selected as starter of the national junior and senior track and field championship meet, which will take place in San Francisco on Aug. 6 and 7. McHugh has started many of the big meets here in the last few years, and his work has always been of the highest calibre.

PIPING ROCK FALL RACING.

Oct. 9 and 12 Chosen for Noted Club's Contests on Turf.

Arrangements have been made by the Piping Rock Racing Association for a two days' meeting over their picturesque course on Saturday, Oct. 9, and Tuesday, Oct. 12. The chief feature will be the renewal of the Harbor Hill Cup Steeplechase at about two miles, for which Clarence H. Mackay adds $5,000 to the subscription stakes of $10 each, with $40 additional for starters. Mr. Mackay also offers a cup of the value of $500, which is to be won twice by the same owner before becoming the winner's property. Entries for the event are confined to three-year-olds, all of which are to carry 135 pounds with a penalty impost of 5 pounds to the winner of a steeplechase or 10 pounds to the winner of two or more such chases. This is a renewal of an event which has always furnished one of the best cross-country races of the year.

A novel feature of the meeting will be the race for the Heyday Plate for two-year-olds, maidens at the time of entry. This will be a private sweepstakes of $100 each to the winner, to which J. E. Davis will add a piece of plate of the value of $300. Each subscriber to the stake is permitted to name two horses for each subscription, although but one of the pair named may start in the race. Starters are to be named five days before the day set for the running of the race. Colts will be required to carry 122 pounds over a six furlongs course, and fillies and geldings 119 pounds, with a 5-pound penalty to any winner of a race after the nominations are made. This is one of those purely "sporty" propositions for which the members of the association are noted, and entries are practically confined to the members of the club and their friends who race in an amateur sort of way. The plate must be won twice by one owner, not necessarily in consecutive years, before it becomes his property, a provision which insures a renewal of the race in future seasons.

Entries for both of the events noted will close on Aug. 21, with Frank J. Bryan, clerk of the course, at the association's city headquarters, 18 East Forty-first Street.

BAN LIFTED ON RICHARDS.

Cornell Athlete Returns Excess Expense Money and Apologizes.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 8.—Alma Richards, Cornell's star all-round athlete and winner of the running high jump at the last Olympic games, has been reinstated by the Amateur Athletic Union.

Richards, who is now representing the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, was suspended by the officials of the Middle Atlantic Association because he demanded more money for expenses than is allowed by rule. The Hale and Kilburn A. A. brought the matter to the attention of the A. A. U. officials here, and Richards's suspension followed.

Chairman of the Registration Committee Robert A. Denny of this district received today a letter from the Olympic champion.

The latter, in part, follows:

"I have refunded the money in excess of expenses received at the hands of the Hale and Kilburn A. A. of Philadelphia, and want to thank the members of the Registration Committee for the hasty readjustment of the misunderstanding. I am sorry that the difficulty arose.

"I will always compete for sports' sake and never again will I accept money for expenses."

The exact amount of money refunded by Richards was $20.70. Twenty dollars of this was paid to him for his trip to Eaglesmere, Penn.

Racing at Brighton Motordrome.

Motor-cycle racing will be resumed tomorrow night at the Brighton Beach Motordrome, when a number of events at various distances will be decided. Arthur Chapple will ride a fast machine in three events, and in the handicap race will concede one lap to each of the starters. George Speri, Johnny Cox, Will Hamilton, Bill Stubner, and Billy Brown will start in the ten-mile race, which will be one of the features.

Fete for Boston Terriers.

A fete for Boston terriers, a classified match, is to be held in the tea garden of the Forest Hill Inn, L. I., July 17. There will be sixteen classes of contestants, beginning with puppies under six months of age or seventeen pounds in weight. Eleven cups and trophies are offered for the best dogs and bitches.

SEARCH CINCINNATI RUINS FOR BODIES

Ten Tornado Victims Still Missing—Known Dead Number 27—Property Loss $1,000,000

DAMAGE BIG ACROSS RIVER

Kentucky Towns Still In Darkness—Train Wrecked, 19 Race Horses Killed—Havoc Further West.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 8.—Up to 12 o'clock tonight the bodies of twenty-seven persons, victims of the devastating wind and rain storm which struck Cincinnati and its vicinity last night, had been recovered. Five bodies were found tonight. These included the bodies of Mrs. Louis Cohen and her two children, Edna and Mamie, and Hasking Romy and his six-year-old son. At that hour the police believed that ten persons were still missing.

The property loss will exceed one million dollars. Cincinnati is making a valiant effort to recover from the storm that hurled havoc upon the city at 9:30 o'clock last night. The wind blew at seventy miles an hour. The storm continued thirty minutes.

The Kentucky side of the river was hit as hard as Cincinnati was, and it is not recovering as quickly. The street car companies on that side have been asked to keep all of their power shut off for fear of bringing numerous dangling wires to life, while the lighting system covers such a large area that it has been impossible to repair it, and no hope for lights until tomorrow is held out.

The damage to Newport, Covington, Bellevue, Dayton, Fort Thomas, Fort Mitchell, Latonia and Ludlow, on the Kentucky side, it is believed, will almost equal the amount of damage wrought in this county.

In the central part of Kentucky the storm was severe, many buildings being leveled and crops damaged. Throughout Southern Ohio, except in and near Cincinnati, little damage was done, except crops, which suffered heavily.

Central Ohio suffered severely. Washington Court House was hardest hit. More than a score of buildings were badly damaged there. Throughout Fayette County growing crops were leveled and many buildings were damaged. At Buckeye Lake, between Columbus and Newark, many yachts, motor boats, and other small craft were swamped and sunk and many cottages tumbled over.

Hardly a Building Escaped.

Two steamboats were sunk in the Ohio River at Cincinnati, about a hundred houses were leveled to the ground and a half dozen church spires were toppled over. Few houses entirely escaped damage.

The downtown streets were strewn with electric signs and the débris of plate glass windows, while in the outlying districts hundreds of trees were uprooted and thrown across the streets. Probably fifty clubhouses along the Ohio River floated away.

Among the known dead are James T. Allen of the Ohio Humane Society, Mrs. E. C. Cohen, Mrs. Rosa Tennenbaum, Charles Kline; Brad Williams, Captain of the towboat Fulton; William Hempelman, a manufacturer; Irene Glatthause, Philip Rizzo, and George Fagan.

Tonight found the city with its street-car service restored, with the exception of the lines to Kentucky. The telephone service is rapidly recovering, while the telegraph and railroad services are again almost normal.

The search for bodies in the collapsed hotel was being continued tonight, and the river was being dragged and its surface searched for the bodies of those believed to have gone down on the sunken steamers.

Eleven of the dead or missing are related. The family of Louis Cohen and that of Meyer Tennenbaum, closely related and living a block away from each other, were stricken, three of the Cohen family and four of the Tennenbaum family being among the known dead, while one Tennenbaum and three Cohens are believed to be still buried in the ruins of their homes.

Nineteen Race Horses Killed.

At Terrace Park, a suburb, a special train carrying race horses from Latonia to the Eastern tracks was wrecked. Had the train succeeded in going 100 yards further it would have run into a deep cut shielded on both sides by high walls of earth, and probably would have been safe. As it was, nineteen thoroughbred horses were killed or injured so that they later had to be destroyed, three of their caretakers were killed, while a number of others, including several jockeys, were injured.

The large racing stable of H. E. Bradley was on this train. Among the horses killed were Little Father, Fitzgerald, Blood Test, Brick and Mortar, Margaret D., Brigs Sister, and White Wool. Blind Baggage, for whom the owner is said to have recently refused an offer of $20,000, and Prince Hermia are missing.

The greatest havoc was wrought near Sixth and Mound Streets, where five buildings in one block were demolished. Elsewhere no locality appears to have suffered more than any other.

Five buildings on the north side of Sixth Street, near Mound, collapsed and many persons were trapped, several being killed. The building at 648 West Eighth Street collapsed and several persons lost their lives. The structure at 1,206-1,908 Harriet Street was wrecked and a number of persons were injured. The three-story frame building at 2,901 Eastern Avenue was blown down and at least twelve persons were trapped and one was killed.

Twenty-five members of the Sigma Sigma Sigma Sorority, in convention here, were on a river ride on the steamer Estelle. The boat was immediately run ashore and tied up, and it was not until late today that the safety of the party was ascertained.

The Captain and the twelve surviving members of the crew of the towboat Convoy, which hit a bridge pier and went down, have given up all hope that the remaining six members of the crew are alive. Six of the crew floated several miles down the river on wreckage from the boat. They managed to land and walked back to this city this afternoon.

Missouri Death Toll Four.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Reports today from the storm-swept area of Eastern Missouri and Western Illinois made the death roll four. Three persons reported missing at St. Charles, Mo., the largest town in the path of the tornado, were found later to be safe.

Dawn disclosed that the damage done at St. Charles had been overestimated. While the tornado swept a section of the city eighteen blocks long by nine blocks wide, the serious damage was confined to the demolition of two churches, a factory, a hospital, and a convent. Two hundred men were at work today building a temporary bridge for the Wabash Railroad near Gilmore, Mo., to replace a bridge swept away by the storm.

The town of St. Peters, near St. Charles, was almost demolished, as was Gilmore, Mo. Between Gilmore and Wentzville a Wabash passenger train, the Colorado Limited, crossed the path of the storm. The first four coaches were plucked up by the wind and laid to one side of the right of way, yet nobody was injured seriously. Those in the ditched cars ran back to the five passenger coaches left standing on the track; these were coupled to the tender, and the train proceeded.

Near O'Fallon the wind lifted a horse and buggy and three passengers through the air for 200 yards and then hurled them to the ground. Daniel Minor, the driver, escaped with a few bruises, but his wife and child were killed.

At Dardenne, Mo., fifty homes were reduced to splinters. At Wentzville, Mo., Mrs. Herman Oberlind was killed, and at Gilmore the body of Frank Kunzle was found on the railroad station platform after the storm.

From St. Charles the tornado swerved across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers into Illinois. There it branched out, sending cloudbursts to Rock Island and to Mounds, near Cairo, in the extreme southern part.

Indiana-Illinois Havoc.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 8.—Three persons were killed and fifty injured, while property was damage $750,000 by the storm which swept central and southern Indiana and Illinois last night. At Lawrenceville, Ill., 6 few miles from Vincennes, Ind., Clara Riley, 17, was crushed to death when the Riley home was demolished. Her father, Tom Riley, was buried in the debris and is not expected to recover. Many other Lawrenceville buildings were partially wrecked

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1915.

LAW, IGNORANCE, AND EMOTION.

In his remarks as presiding officer at the nineteenth annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science held in Philadelphia a little more than two months ago JOHN BASSETT MOORE, Professor of International Law in Columbia University, said:

> What we call neutrality is a system of conduct regulated, not by the emotions nor by individual conceptions of propriety, but by certain well-defined rules, and it is synonymous with impartiality only in the sense that these rules are to be enforced with impartial rigor upon all belligerents.

A directly contrary theory of neutrality has been set up and stoutly maintained in this country of late by many persons who know better, by many others who do not know better. These persons insist that law should be put aside and emotion set up in its place, that principles established by the practice of nations and sanctioned by jurists shall be abandoned, and that our conduct as a nation shall be controlled by individual conceptions of propriety, in other words, by the private opinions of those who reject the rules of law and usage, either because they know nothing about them or because a faithful observance of law and usage would not serve ends they secretly or openly wish to promote. Those who err through ignorance cannot do better than to sit at the feet of Professor JOHN BASSETT MOORE and listen to his instructive words. His knowledge of the subject upon which he speaks is very great, there is no higher authority. Those who err through sheer perversity, not through ignorance, will, of course, decline to profit by anybody's instruction.

The active propaganda carried on here against the export of munitions of war flies in the face of all law and all rules of neutrality. Sometimes the argument is heard that we are guilty of unneutral conduct in continuing to export war supplies to the Allies now that Germany, having no ships upon the sea, is unable to procure them here. This is substituting a personal conception of propriety for a long-established principle of law. Again, we are told that in selling guns and ammunition to the Allies we make ourselves accomplices in the murder of those against whom they are used. This is the emotional view, it is held only by those who have no conception whatever of law.

The rules of neutrality, says Professor MOORE, "are to be enforced with impartial rigor upon all belligerents." Had we at the beginning of the war placed an embargo upon the export of arms and ammunition, say upon the ground that we wished to safeguard a proper supply of those commodities for our own use in time of need, we should have been quite within our rights. Then we should have refused to sell either to Austria and Germany or to the Allies. That would have been impartial, it would have been neutral. We were not bound by any rule of morality or by any rule whatever, save that of our own need and interest, to forbid such exports, but having permitted them for many months after the beginning of the war, if we should now declare an embargo upon exports we should be guilty of unneutral conduct, we should grossly violate the rule of impartiality, because the embargo would give very direct assistance to Germany and Austria. It is not through any fault or procurement of ours that Germany is unable to import war supplies bought in the United States. It is because her enemies have swept her ships from the sea, and now control it. If we should forbid the sale of rifles, cannon, and shell to England, France, to make this clear in their own minds by the simple process of imagining the contrary condition. If Germany had destroyed the navies of England and France and had put it out of their power to procure war supplies in this country while she was still able freely to buy and transport them to her ports, she would be violently incensed against us should we refuse to sell guns and shells to her purchasing agents or to allow them to be exported. In all probability she would regard it as a cause of war against us. Certainly she would consider the embargo as a convincing proof that we had abandoned our position of neutrality and that we had allowed our sympathy with the Allies to swerve us from the true line of impartial behavior toward all belligerents. The outcry from our German friends here would be deafening and the remarks of the German press about Americans would be well-nigh unprintable. The wrong ox has been gored, that is what chiefly troubles the propagandists of the embargo policy.

There is an even graver misconception of the principles of neutrality and impartial conduct in the suggestion that the German reply to our latest note may take the form of an agreement to refrain from submarine attacks upon vessels carrying American passengers if we will undertake to see to it that American passengers do not sail on ships carrying munitions of war or contraband to England, a condition which we would establish through official cargo inspection, the names and sailing dates of the immune ships to be by us notified to Germany. It would be difficult to imagine a more direct and serious breach of neutral conduct than that which would be implied in our compliance with this suggestion. Germany might as well ask us to require Captains of contraband carriers to display upon their freeboard in letters ten feet long the legend, "This ship has no American passengers, she carries ammunition, and may be sunk at discretion." It could make no possible difference to Germany that the Sayville wireless station, prudently and wisely, has been taken over by our Government, for the Government itself would be expected to notify Germany of the sailing dates of all ships which her submarines would be free to destroy, or, what is the same thing, of the names and sailing dates of ships carrying no contraband, for then she would be sure that she might destroy all others without protest from us.

It is amazing that a proposal to make our Government an adjunct of German submarine warfare should be considered at Berlin, even to the extent of supplying a basis for conjectures as to the terms of the reply to our note. It must be known there that Germany cannot expect the United States Government to help her to regain what she has lost through the misfortunes of war. But the confusion of mind here and in Germany as to what constitutes neutrality is incomprehensible.

NATIONAL GUARD COMPLAINTS.

The writer of a letter published in THE TIMES on the drawbacks to enlistment in the National Guard obviously believes that men who have served in the Guard ought to have preference in appointments to the civil service. This matter has been discussed many times without profit. It has lately been agitated, but there seems to be no reason to believe that the National Guardsmen will be permitted to enjoy a privilege which many hold should be given to no man. Undoubtedly the civil service would be benefited if entrance to it on equal terms could be accorded to all citizens of the State and nation who pass their examinations and have shown themselves fit for employment. The National Guardsman is now exempt from jury duty, but there is reason to believe that that privilege is not very highly esteemed by all the men in the organized militia.

Any consideration of the influences which retard the development of our citizen soldiery is of importance now and the movement our correspondent desires to start to induce the Government to "recognize the patriotism and self-denial of the Guardsmen" cannot be started too soon, if it is true that these admirable qualities are not already sufficiently recognized. The argument that the cost of the equipment of an officer is too heavy for a man of moderate means to bear and that the State should relieve him of all the expense of equipment is assuredly worth considering if the regiments are actually hampered by a deficiency of officers for that reason. The cost of the maintenance of the Guard to both the State and the nation is already very large, but it is money well spent, considering the new development of military efficiency in the State troops.

There was never a time when reasonable complaints by National Guardsmen of the defects in the service were as likely to receive a respectful hearing. The value of the organized militia is no longer disputed, the patriotism and self-denial of the Guardsmen are wholly appreciated by the people if not by the Government. We have no idea, however, that either the State or the National Government is blind to their merit. Nor can we believe that men who are both patriotic and only too glad to join in agitation for a further decrease of the restrictions in civil service appointments. National Guardsmen should view this matter as patriots and avoid, as far as possible, any entanglement of their organization with that kind of politics. But their just complaints should be heeded. A militia man should not be kept poor by his service in a body of men who belong to our first line of land defense.

JUSTICE HUGHES.

Despite Justice HUGHES's refusal to be a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, political gossip will not leave his name alone. An experienced political observer, Mr. N. O. MESSENGER of The Washington Star, has been in New York seeking straws, and he reports a conviction "that when it comes to "clinches in the national convention "and the time seems opportune for "the presentation of HUGHES's name, "it will be put forth."

It can only be "put forth" in such circumstances. A campaign to nominate Justice HUGHES is out of the question, and it is a safe prediction that on the day set apart in the convention for nominating speeches there will be no one to present his name. In the first place, to make a canvass for him in defiance of his attitude would be to give an appearance of insincerity either to him or to his advocates. In the second place, many States have Presidential primaries, and no candidate can carry the delegations of those States unless his name appears on the primary ballot. In other words, Justice HUGHES would have to resign from the Supreme Court and make the race as an active candidate or sacrifice those delegations, and no one supposes for a moment that he would take that course.

But that is not to exclude the possibility that he might be nominated. There will certainly be a deadlock in the convention for the reason that there are a dozen candidates already and that nobody can command a majority. If the deadlock is prolonged and it becomes impossible to nominate any of the candidates who lead in the balloting, the convention will turn to some new name. The first name that would occur to the delegates would be that of Justice HUGHES. How, in such a case, he could prevent his own nomination is not easy to see. He can prevent any organized movement in his own behalf, but he can hardly prevent the convention, on the thirtieth or fortieth ballot, from seeking a new name and finding his. That the deadlock will not be a short one the number of candidates, and the almost even balance of their respective strengths, makes very probable. It is by no means impossible that, without the slightest willingness on his own part, Mr. HUGHES may find himself called upon to forsake the bench for the White House.

ENGLAND'S WAR TRADE.

England's foreign trade, largely trade with the United States, is actually thriving during the war, from some points of view. The aggregate of the British exports and imports during June last year was in excess of £98,000,000, and for the June just ended was more than £10,000,000 larger. A submarine blockade which does not stop the increase of foreign trade cannot be called effective. From an English point of view it is regarded as a rank failure. Thus the Secretary of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, in a speech cabled to Thursday's newspapers, remarked that out of 20,000 steamship arrivals at and departures from Liverpool there have been twenty-nine vessels sunk. That is, in 1,000 voyages 998 are completed without annoyance by the submarines. And not all of Germany's successes in this sort of war can be called useful to Germany. It is easy to recall cases in which it would have been better for Germany if its torpedoes had missed.

It is only in the total that England's war trade is satisfactory. It has become unbalanced to an extent that is of importance to both countries at a time when trade depends upon credit to an exceptional degree. For the six months ended with June last year the excess of imports over exports was £120,556,137, not very much less than the excess of exports which was the record for this country until the present unprecedented year. We thought we were getting rich on our excess of exports. England's excess of imports was proof that she already was rich and taking tribute from the world. The same cannot be said this year. The excess of imports for the first half of this year is £239,889,098. That does not show that England is increasing its tribute by £119,000,000. On the contrary, the growth is a growth of debt, to an extent which it is difficult for England to meet. The embarrassment is not one of poverty, for England is enormously wealthy, but of finding a means of ready payment. Notwithstanding all the refinements of modern finance, trade is essentially barter still, and England's production of goods for export has decreased. Those British workers who are not in the trenches are supporting the men on the firing line and are not working to pay the debts the nation is running up. The United Kingdom is dependent on the war has been that the imports of food were greater than in peace. The effect of the war on British trade must be sought more on the export side. Of materials she imports plenty, but she no longer works them up for peaceful trade. England's imports of cotton are larger than last year, much of it being seized when destined for other countries. But the exports of cotton goods are lean. To India alone went last year 207,712,000 yards, and this year 180,789,000. China took this year 29,316,000 yards, and last year 53,889,000. The decrease to Central and South America was 10,000,000 yards, but the exports to the United States fell off only a little over a half million yards. So little do we appreciate our opportunities to supply the world with cloth from our staple that we still depend almost as much as usual upon England. In woolens and worsteds the decrease in British exports to this country is more considerable, corresponding to the greater advance made by that industry, although it is the junior of the cotton trade.

There is one aspect of the war trade of England which has diplomatic as well as industrial significance. England has replied to our objections to her blockade that it has not injured us, and she quotes the growth of our trade with several neutrals in land communication with Germany. From the unusual proportions of that trade she infers that it is due to our trade assistance to her enemies. She asserts her right to check it. But the same thing is occurring in British trade. England's exports of coffee to Holland and Sweden are thrice those of last year. The British exports of cocoa are also thrice those of last year, without reference to the destination. If England has been unable to check its own trade how can she expect us to check ours? And, of course, there is greater reason for not interrupting trade between two neutrals than between two nations of which one is a belligerent. In both cases the fact is that trade is independent of popular sympathy. The profits on munitions sold to the Allies and on goods sold to neutrals with suspicion of a German destination look alike to traders, however different they may appear to pacifists.

BOUNTIFUL CROPS.

This is an improving year respecting the crops. Seasonal deterioration is the rule, for there are many chances of injury, but now there is a better prospect of 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat this year than ever before. There have been complaints of too much rain and of difficulties in machine harvesting, but the Government report finds 963,000,000 bushels in prospect now against 950,000,000 a month ago.

The first corn report offers fair hope of our second 3,000,000,000-bushel crop. To be sure, the Government finds only 2,814,000,000 bushels, but there is an increase of 2,300,000 acres, and the best growing season of the corn crop lies ahead in seasons like this. When the hot waves arrive it will be well to remember that this has been a wet season, and it is hard to burn corn which has its roots in damp, cool earth. The corn scares of August are discounted this year.

The same acreage of oats promises 111,000,000 more bushels this year and the second greatest crop on record. Hay was not reported yesterday, but it is common knowledge that this is a hay year. Everybody has seen the grass grow in July as in June. Hay is not usually regarded as a breakfast crop like oats. Yet we eat the cows which eat the oats and hay, and the prospect for meat is as good as for cereals.

To be sure, we must divide our bountiful crops with foreign friends, who are not raising their crops as usual this year. They are needy buyers and will run up the price on our consumers. The farmers will be more glad to hear that than the rest of us, and they need some comfort, for prices declined for farm products in anticipation, no doubt, of what the Government announced yesterday. It would be too rich for the farmers to have this year's crops with last year's prices, and those of us who do not thrive on the hunger of others must pray the farmers to temper their abundance with mercy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Megalomania Clearly Exhibited.

A clearer understanding of the mental condition into which the man who called himself HOLT had fallen can be obtained from the letter to his wife supposed to have been written on July 3 than from any of the other documents of his production that have been made public. That is because in this letter alone, either because of complete confidence in Mrs. HOLT or because his malady of mind had attained greater intensity than before, HOLT felt no necessity to conceal his belief that upon him had been imposed the task not only of stopping the exportation of ammunition to the Allies but of putting an end to the war.

In his other writings—those to the Washington newspapers, for instance—the man's megalomania, his "exaggerated ego," was in a measure concealed, presumably because of a lingering realization that his estimate of his own importance would not be accepted, would probably be ridiculed, by those whom he was addressing. From his wife he evidently expected—quite wrongly, as it turned out—to be taken as the agent he thought himself, divinely appointed to re-establish the peace of the world. All inhibitions were broken down, all of others. The strongest of these reasons, perhaps, is the amount of money spent by him in the last weeks of his life and that he still had $50 in his possession when arrested. This is not by any means conclusive, however, and against the theory of accomplices every line of the letter to Mrs. HOLT is a strong argument. The man who wrote it would not have felt the need of mortal assistance in the performance of his mission, and, while it is conceivable that he could have been used by particularly adroit conspirators, men intelligent enough to do it could hardly have failed to see the stupidity and uselessness, from every joint of view, of what he intended to do. Standing and acting alone, he is comprehensible enough, but as part of a plot he is pretty nearly incredible.

Professors Need a Defense.

It is not without reason that the several university professors who in "FRANK HOLT" had recognized ERICH MUENTER, a fugitive from justice under indictment for wife murder, show reluctance to discuss their failure to disclose their knowledge and so bring about the man's arrest and trial. What were probably the causes for their inaction are easily imaginable, and it is not difficult to sympathise with them more or less, but their adequacy is certainly open to question.

The murder of which the language teacher was suspected and with which he had been formally charged had taken the particularly cold-blooded form of administering arsenic to a confiding woman at a time when common humanity demanded from her husband the utmost tenderness and protection. This husband's guilt was strongly indicated, first by his flight from investigation, and then by his assumption of a false name. Those were incitements to disclosure of his secret.

On the other hand, he was a fellow-member of an honorable profession, able and industrious, earning an honest living, and showing in his recognized peculiarities and eccentricities no traces of a homicidal tendency. To have given him up to the police would have been for his associates in academic work a sort of betrayal, and they might have been deterred, also, by consideration for the man's "new family."

The problem thus presented was difficult and delicate. Civic duty was at odds with disinclination and self-interest; against it was arrayed, too, the natural and kindly desire to give "another chance" to a man who, whatever his past, seemed to be walking the straight path again. Perhaps that also constitutes a duty, but the results of letting "HOLT" go his way have been sufficiently serious as it is, and they might have been—may still be—tragically disastrous.

Without severely condemning these men who knew and did not speak, it is yet fairly obvious that they took dangerous chances, and chances so dangerous to others than themselves that they had something less than a right to take them.

An Unwise Form of Rivalry.

That the French have been ill-treating the German officers who are prisoners in their hands will of course be indignantly denied in France, and much proof will be required to make sympathizers with the Allies believe it. That some of these prisoners have been subjected to a special severity of confinement may well be the case, however, and explanations or even excuses for it might not be hard to find in Belgium or in parts of France itself.

But that the Germans would admit the adequacy of the explanations or the validity of the excuses was not to be expected, and it would have been wise for the French as for the English to recognize from the beginning that harshness shown to German prisoners would have the inevitable result of making still more unhappy the lot of a still greater number of prisoners in Germany.

The threat of reprisals is sometimes effectively deterrent, but the carrying out of such threats defeats their purpose, since it almost compels the creation of another and greater grievance, and to this alternation there is no end until one or the other side admits its inability to invent new cruelties or to apply old ones more widely.

For treating all military prisoners generously and kindly there is a better argument than the fear of reprisals. Whatever the prisoners have done, the responsibility is rarely theirs. When it does not rest wholly in higher circles, it is largely shared there, and the account should be settled when it comes to drawing up terms of peace at the end of the war.

To be Let Alone.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to be regretted that women who have been instrumental in the uplifting of humanity, through the elimination of vice, with which our great metropolis was saturated, and their co-operation in the various industries, which assisted materially in determining the status of our city, should be held up to ridicule and condemnation, and by one of their sex.

That the weaknesses of men are far in excess of those of their misunderstood sisters is evident; statistics are convincing. That the majority of officeholders are incapable and unfit to hold the positions which have been assigned to them is but too true a fact.

Our Commissioner of Correction is worthy of the highest praise, inasmuch as she allows no outside influence to bear upon the execution of her duties as Commissioner. What she has accomplished is evident to all who appreciate the nature of her work. May she be permitted to carry on this great work with which she was intrusted, unmolested.

ALICE D. STRASS.

New York, July 3, 1915.

THE UP-TO-DATE FLY.

"Will you step into my auto?" said
the Freshman to the Maid,
"It's a charming little auto, and you
needn't be afraid:
There are cushions for your comfort
and a railing for your feet,
And everything that heart can wish,
you'll find it most complete."—
"Oh, no, no!" said the little Maid, "I
fear it cannot be,
I never ride with any one unchaperoned,
you see."

"Will you walk into the theatre?"
urged this wicked, gilded youth,
"It's such a pretty matinée, 'twill
please you much, forsooth;
There are many tuneful melodies and
jokes to make you smile,
And I should like to be with you for
just a little while"—
"Oh, no, no!" said this guileless Maid,
with gently sweet rebuff,
"A little while might be too long, or
else not long enough."

"Will you walk into the forest?"—She
would not grant his plea,
And the longer she resisted—but of
course the end you see;
For one day, in desperation, "There's

CAPT. BOY-ED CLAIRVOYANT.

He Denies a Number of Things That Are Going to Happen.

New York, July 8, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to your paper of yesterday, which contains an article with the headlines: "Germans Defy Wireless Censorship with New Invention, Federal Agents Hear."

The same must awaken in the reader an impression that representatives of the German Government secretly have used the wireless station of Sayville in the interest and favor of German warfare, and furthermore that Dr. Kitsee of Philadelphia has been cheated out of a wireless invention by Germany.

In regard to the numerous, often rather amusing, imaginative and exaggerated misstatements concerning myself and my doings, I had for some time abandoned offering corrections to the New York newspapers. The more so, as all similar utterances apparently spring from one and the same source, which is not unknown to me. But in this case I make an exception, because other persons against their will and intention have been involved in this matter by the writer of THE NEW YORK TIMES article.

With the consent of Dr. Kitsee, whom I had the great pleasure of meeting this morning for the first time, I make the following statement:

1. The invention of Dr. Kitsee, like about 800 others in the course of the past eleven months, was, without any solicitation on my part, offered to me by a gentleman who informed me he represented Dr. Kitsee.

2. The invention in its general outlines was offered to the authorities in Berlin, who declined to accept it.

3. The invention has not been used in any manner, and the insinuations in your article that this method was utilized in sending messages from wireless stations in this country are without the slightest foundation.

I know that Dr. Kitsee was not in the slightest way interested or responsible for the recently stirred up newspaper discussion. The one who is has apparently no other object at heart than to assist certain interests whose aim is to have a particular way of communication closed. This new suspicion is only another link in a chain of similar attacks to discredit everything which is in any way connected with German matters and persons.

In this connection I do not wish to omit, dear Mr. Editor, to draw your attention to the fact that, according to reliable information, there is a whole series of other stories in preparation concerning me. It is known to me through reliable sources that I am to be accused of having caused the last strike in Chicago, that I am preparing to instigate labor trouble with the working classes here, that I have planned the well-known fire on La Touraine, because of the presence of an invention destined for England or France, that I erected a submarine base off one of the islands off the coast of Maine, and that I am busy buying papers to poison the public opinion in the United States. * * * I am only waiting to hear that it has been reported that I am putting the Giants in bad by pulling off a crooked baseball deal.

When publishing this letter, of which I am sending copy to do so in full.

K. BOY-ED,
Captain I. G. N.

Pedestrians at Fault.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "E. De C. B.," although a New Yorker, doesn't seem to be at all familiar with the object for which this "hideous schreecher" was designed. Where would he be without it? It is for just such people, who invariably cross streets preoccupied, and then rave and write abusive letters for being cheated out of a trip to the hospital, that the inventor worked. He should consider the fact that when a horn is sounded that car might not have efficient brakes, which is often the case, or the possibility of skidding, and take that warning signal the way it is meant. A month at the wheel of a car would convince "E. De C. B." that it is he and his like that should be regulated. Let him take note next time his feelings are ruffled and see who is at fault. J. F. D.

Lawrence, L. I., July 6, 1915.

Would License Solicitors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Wherever we go nowadays—on the streets, at the seashore, and in public places—we are solicited by women shaking money boxes under our noses for contributions to this, that, and the other cause. Like most men, I am perfectly willing to "give up" in such cases, provided the cause is honest, but it seems to me that such conditions leave it open to be used by crooks as an easy way to get money. I think it would be well and proper if all public solicitors of this kind, men and women, should be compelled to take out licenses at the City Hall, and that such licenses be granted only after thorough investigation into their character and the work they are soliciting for.

J. E. G.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 7, 1915.

What Was Mr. Bigelow?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Poultney Bigelow is right in saying that the Germans have no equivalent for the English gentleman. The Germans, including the Prussians, only know what it means to be a man; they are a manly people, rather than a gentlemanly people.

Poultney Bigelow refutes himself, however, when he asserts that the Prussian Court looks with disdain upon genius and the civilian gentleman, for did not the Prussian Court extend its hospitality to Poultney Bigelow and thereby demonstrate in a very striking manner its appreciation of the genius and the true gentleman?

F. W. HEHMEYER.

New York, July 8, 1915.

Sun in Little Eyes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very glad to see the letters calling the attention of mothers and nurses to their want of thought in exposing the eyes of babies to strong sunlight. Many times have I spoken to nurses and mothers on the streets, suggesting that they wheel the carriages backward to protect the little eyes. Sometimes I was thanked, and again received only angry glances for my pains. But I keep on speaking just the same, hoping there may be a few eyes saved.

C. S. J.

West New Brighton, S. I., July 7, 1915.

What Germans Fear.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please allow me a little space in your excellent paper to reply to "A Neutral" of Mamaroneck, N. Y., whose note, captioned "Germans Plagiarise Queen Bess," appears under date of July 3.

"I am a King who feareth God and none else," said Elizabeth. But did she copyright the expression? And did Bismarck ever bear of Elizabeth of England? And, anyhow, the expression is now revised to read: "We Germans fear nature and nothing else."

New York, July 6, 1915. J. W. F.

German Propaganda in Movies?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Wherever we go nowadays—on the streets, at the seashore, and in public places—we are solicited by women shaking money boxes under our noses for contributions to this, that, and the other cause. Like most men, I am perfectly willing to "give up" in such cases, provided the cause is honest, but it seems to me that such conditions leave it open to be used by crooks as an easy way to get money. I think it would be well and proper if all public solicitors of this kind, men and women, should be compelled to take out licenses at the City Hall, and that such licenses be granted only after thorough investigation into their character and the work they are soliciting for.

J. E. G.

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Brooklyn, N. Y., July 7, 1915.

THE MENACE OF INSANITY AT LARGE.

Thousands of Mentally Diseased Go About at Will, Neglected and Unobserved, Because Knowledge of the Symptoms Is Imperfect.

By STEWART PATON,
Lecturer in Biology, Princeton University.

Princeton, July 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attempted assassination of a prominent citizen calls attention in a tragic manner to the indifference and ignorance displayed by the public in regard to some of the great problems of our civilization. There are more than 10,000 individuals now at large in New York State who should be under the care of alienists. Most of these unfortunates are harmless, a burden at times to themselves, frequently to their families or friends, and always to the community in which they live. The startling incidence of insanity and the deplorable increase in deeds of violence represent the existence of conditions that should be intelligently studied if any rational attempt is to be made to diminish the frequency of these deplorable states of body and mind. New York City needs a psychopathic hospital, centrally located and under the control of a university. One of the chief contributing causes to the large number of chronic insane in this country (more than there are students in colleges and universities) is the ignorance of the medical profession due to lack of opportunities for familiarizing themselves with the early symptoms of these diseases. Thousands of patients afflicted with an incipient form of mental disease now remain without any intelligent care or supervision until the chronic stage of the disease is reached, when they become either permanent wards of the State or a menace to society.

There is urgent need at present of increasing the facilities for giving instruction in psychiatry to medical students, as well as for multiplying opportunities for studying human behavior with a view to its intelligent regulation. As the problems of psychiatry are exceedingly complicated ones, and in the attempt to solve them investigators should be in close touch with other workers not only in the field of clinical medicine but also in psychology, zoology, and chemistry, a psychiatric clinic should be near a university in order to facilitate research. It would be a very hopeful sign, marking the increased interest and intelligence in the study of human behavior, if a psychopathic clinic should be included in the plans for the development of a great medical centre under the joint control of Columbia and the Presbyterian Hospital.

The establishment of an institution to serve these purposes would also be a rational move in the direction of organizing the forces that make for peace. The removal of the causes that incite to war will depend to a great extent upon the success of our efforts to understand the mental mechanisms at the basis of hope, fear, despair, anger, jealousy, hatred, and also upon our capacity to acquire reliable information for controlling emotional reactions.

We are in great danger of forgetting the fact that sentimental yearnings for peace when associated with undisciplined activities may lead to the development of impulses of a character which precipitates conflicts more quickly than does the spirit of military preparedness. Slushy sentimentality of the kind so prevalent at present is a greater source of danger to national and humanitarian interests than the cultivation of a martial spirit. Those persons who rely upon the present store of knowledge of the human individual as sufficient to justify a widespread peace propaganda give evidences of possessing minds whose balance is disturbed by the ungratified cravings that are products of excessive emotionalism.

Thanks to the intelligent efforts of Drs. Frederick Petersen, William Mabon, August Hoch, and W. L. Russell and their associates, a great deal has been accomplished in the State institutions, both in ameliorating conditions under which the insane live and in developing a spirit of research; but much more is needed. The forces actually threatening the foundations of civilization are more insidious and destructive than those let loose by war. Do we yet possess sufficient intelligence to study the human individual in a manner that will make possible obedience to the command "Know thyself"? The relatively meagre information now in our possession concerning the foundations of character and the laws governing human activities has been padded, dilated upon, and embellished to such a degree that the ingenuity of historian, philosopher, and professional moralist is severely taxed in the effort to acquire a literary style of presenting facts in a manner that will divert attention from their paucity.

Let us contribute generously to alleviate the suffering abroad, but do not let us forget that if we wish to assure the permanence of our own social institutions and prevent racial decadence we must be prepared to spend large sums of money in a campaign to increase the facilities for studying the human individual; and also we must enlist the active co-operation of persons possessing great intellectual ability. Great brain power has been expended in carrying on a barbarous war. Do we possess the greater brain power essential to establish and maintain peace?

STEWART PATON.

KOREA AND CHRISTIANITY.

Mission Schools Have Not Been Able to Hold Their Own.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Jokichi Takamine's letter in this morning's issue of THE TIMES regarding the abolition of religious teaching in the mission schools of Korea might give the reader some false impressions.

First, the abolition of religious teaching in Korea was not necessary in order to "coordinate it with the prevailing system in Japan proper," since religious teaching is not prohibited there. In fact, the educational system of Chosen and of Japan are quite distinct. In Chosen the Government maintains a school system for the Japanese which is like that in Japan proper; but the Koreans are not allowed to attend Japanese schools, and for them there is an entirely different system. The official reports of the Chosen Government quite frankly explain that the system is designed to teach the new national language (that is, to replace Korean with Japanese as the language of the people,) and to cultivate a spirit of patriotism. The Korean schools teach, chiefly, the Japanese language and those precepts of Shintoism which tend to strengthen the position of the Japanese Emperor.

Second, the letter would give the impression that mission schools have not been able to hold their own against the schools established by the Japanese Government. In number the mission schools have decreased, but in influence and in results they have increased. The Japanese have not yet established in Korea a school for Koreans which is equal to a good high school in America. There are many of these schools maintained by American missions, and they see each year an increase in attendance. One which I recently visited in Seoul now accepts only one-half of the students who apply for matriculation.

The Chosen Government has only recently abandoned its policy of open hostility to mission work, and, while it now pretends a certain friendliness to the work, is secretly opposed to it. The recent regulation prohibiting religious teaching is only another of several moves which have been made to embarrass the missionaries and to prevent the further growth of mission influence.

CARL CROW.

New York, June 28, 1915.

Things to Drop.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All intelligent beings are subject to apprehensions, certain subconscious alertnesses. Mine is the dread of things dropping on the top of my head from the twelfth story window ledge. And why not? Often at night I hear the milk bottles fantastically tripping down the fire escape to call on the garbage can, and most times they are so excited in their anticipation that they miss their step, and the rattle of each of the many hundred fragments reverberate from wall to wall. Never have I seen any person killed on our streets, but several times have I seen things drop to the walk, but any time one may see things, mostly milk bottles, in position to drop, and woe to the head that may chance to stop the fall. Sometimes the things have human form. Not long ago I made a pleasant call. The conversation persistently clung about a most enlivened subject. A maiden fair had watched the daily procession from the window opposite and by some miscalculation dropped. They did not take her to the hospital; it was too late. That night I heard the chorus of crashing milk bottles in my sleep.

R.

New York, July 6, 1915.

Europe's Attenuated Gold Basis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On July 7 you printed an editorial on the gold question in Germany. Probably there is no simpler way of bringing the fundamental facts into a clear light than by presenting the comparative figures of the Banks of England, France, and Germany, showing the proportion of gold to total liabilities. I herewith present these figures, which have been calculated from The London Economist and The London Statist, and have been brought up to date as far as it is possible:

PROPORTION OF GOLD TO TOTAL LIABILITIES.

	P. C.
Bank of England—	
July 22, 1914	45.2
June 25, 1915	28.3
Bank of France—	
July 23, 1914	56.6
June 24, 1915	27.2
Bank of Germany—	

WHAT WAR IS TO ITALY.

A Defense of the Latinity of Europe Against Germanism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Admirers of Professor George B. McClellan must regret the haste and lack of sufficient care in the collection of data which some of his recent papers from Italy to THE TIMES clearly show. His articles in your Sunday Supplement of today, entitled "With Italy War Is Business Only," is markedly slipshod in form and unreliable in substance. Names and Italian words are repeatedly misspelled, showing such haste (to use a mild word) as is inexcusable in a scholar weighing the incidents of an important national movement.

But it is his omissions or erroneous presentation of facts which invalidate his entire arraignment of a national policy which any historian might well hesitate to criticise until time and a full study of all data bearing upon it had created that just perspective which alone gives value to historical judgment.

"Although Italy had declared her neutrality on Aug. 3, 1914," he writes, "and although Austria-Hungary has entered Serbia almost immediately after the declaration of war, it was not until four months later that the Italian Government saw fit to ask compensation. * * *" It is incredible that Professor McClellan should assert this in the face of Premier Salandra's official declaration in his speech, replying to the criticisms of the Imperial German Chancellor, that a request of this nature was made as far back as the last week in July, 1914, by the predecessor of Baron Sonnino, the present Foreign Secretary, whose policy, Professor McClellan asserts, was at variance with that developed by Di San Giuliano's successor.

Professor McClellan charges that the Italian Government "carried on negotiations with both sides at once," utterly disregarding the well-known fact that Giolitti's intriguing has been branded as dishonorable and infamous by the entire Italian people, exactly because it sought to deliver the country to the central empires after Giol

MRS. GUGGENHEIM, DIVORCEE, MARRIES

Day After She Gets Decree from Mining Man She Weds M. E. Snellenburg.

A PHILADELPHIA MERCHANT

Bride's Divorce from M. R. Guggenheim Gave Her Custody of Two Sons—Ceremony at the Plaza.

Mrs. Grace Bernheimer Guggenheim, daughter of Mrs. Jacob S. Bernheimer of this city, and Morton E. Snellenburg, son of Samuel Snellenburg of Rydal, Penn., were married yesterday at noon in the State Suite at the Hotel Plaza, about twenty-four hours after the bride had a final decree of divorce from M. Robert Guggenheim, by Justice Gavegan of the Supreme Court.

The first intimation of the approaching marriage was had when Mr. Snellenburg and Mrs. Guggenheim appeared in City Clerk Scully's office yesterday forenoon and took out their marriage license. Mr. Snellenburg gave his age as 32 years, and Mrs. Guggenheim said she was 29 years old. In answer to the usual question: "Is this your first marriage?" Mrs. Guggenheim showed her decree of divorce, granted on Wednesday upon the recommendation of Referee Michael E. Egan, in which she obtained the custody of her two sons, Daniel Guggenheim, 2d, and M. Robert Guggenheim, Jr.

The wedding was quiet, only the immediate members of the families witnessing the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Joseph E. Krauskopf, a rabbi of Philadelphia. The bride wore a costume of pink Georgette crepe, veiled in net, with a transparent hat to match. There were no attendants.

Following the ceremony a bridal breakfast was held in the dining room of the suite, covers being laid for fifteen guests. The suite was decorated with pink rambler roses.

The bride has been living in an apartment at 50 East Fifty-eighth Street, where her mother resides.

The couple left shortly after the bridal breakfast on a motor trip through New England, and will make their home in Philadelphia. Mr. Snellenburg is a member of the dry goods firm of N. Snellenburg & Co. of that city. He is a member of the Philmont Country Club, the Mercantile Club, and the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia. He is a brother of Miss Gladys Snellenburg, who with her parents is spending the summer at Narragansett Pier.

Mr. Guggenheim, who is a son of Daniel Guggenheim, was served with papers in the divorce action brought by his wife late in December, 1914. They were married in 1905, about a year after Mr. Guggenheim was graduated from the School of Mines of Columbia University. Last March Supreme Court Justice Guy signed an interlocutory decree of divorce in favor of Mrs. Guggenheim.

Mr. Guggenheim is 29 years old, a member of the firm of M. Guggeheim Sons, 165 Broadway; Vice President and General Manager of the Great Eastern Construction Company, and a Director of the Great Eastern Investment Company. He is one of the best-known dog fanciers in this country, having large kennels at Roslyn, L. I., and is a member of the American Kennel Club and the Bulldog Club of America.

SOUTHAMPTON BENCH SHOW

Kennel Club to Exhibit in Two Tents —670 Dogs Entered.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 8.—Plans for the second annual bench show of the Southampton Kennel Club are about completed and all that is necessary to make this the largest social event of the season is a pleasant day on Saturday. The two large tents are in place, and this year they have been so arranged that in the event of the weather being stormy, the entire show can be given under canvas. Six hundred and seventy dogs have been entered.

Last year there were 618 dogs entered. The Pekingese entry this year is larger than at the Westminster Show held at Madison Square Garden last Winter. Thirty of the biggest kennels in the country are competing.

Mrs. Harry McVickar is Chairman of the Ladies' Committee, assisted by Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Harry Pelham Robbins, Mrs. T. Morris Carnegie, Mrs. G. Warrington Curtis, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Sydney S. Breese, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Henry D. Whitfield, Mrs. George Barton Grinch, Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson, Mrs. Henry P. Rogers, Mrs. J. Lorimer Worden, and Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff.

C. W. Winslow Weds Miss Liotard.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., July 8.—In the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Cornelia Lynn in Ivoryton, Miss Stella Jeanne Liotard became the bride tonight of Charles Wesley Winslow, a growing lawyer. The Rev. Irving A. Burnap, pastor of the First Congregational Church in Ivoryton, performed the ceremony. Miss Lois Liotard, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the Misses May Jones and Margaret Blake were bridesmaids. Wilbur H. Raidart of Winsted was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow will spend their honeymoon in Kentucky. Mr. Winslow, a graduate of the Yale Law School, is the assistant clerk of the Superior Court for Litchfield County and Prosecuting Attorney of the town court.

Wolf-Sprague Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Wolf of Huntington, L. I., and New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Louise Wolf, to Carl Otto M. Sprague, son of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Auchincloss Sprague of Huntington.

Miss Wolf was graduated from Smith College last month and has not yet made her début. Mr. Sprague is a graduate of Princeton, Class of '09. He belongs to the Princeton Club and Squadron A. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Dupont, Hostess at Asheville.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 8.—Mrs. Maurice Dupont was hostess at a dinner given at Battery Park Hotel this evening for Mrs. Harold Rees. The table decorations were pink sweet peas and snapdragon, with pink candle shades. The guests were Mrs. Rees, Mrs. Connaly, Mrs. Jessica Keese Taylor, Miss Lucy Minor, Mrs. Thomas Settle, Miss Dupont, Miss Charlotte Dupont, Dr. S. Westray Battle, Dubois Rees, Thomas Settle, Dr. Finckney Herbert, and Paul I. Gearhart.

A dance which was attended by many Southern society people here for the Summer inaugurated the season at Margo Terrace this evening.

Stuart Wyeth Off for the Rockies.

Stuart Wyeth of this city and Philadelphia is leaving today in the private car National for a trip to the Canadian Rockies. He will be accompanied by Frederick Phillips, Vice President of the Harriman National Bank; Robert S. Minturn, and Mr. Campbell and Mr. Trumbower, as his guests.

POSTAL MEN WIN INCREASE.

Britain to Pay Them War Bonus of $5,000,000 a Year.

LONDON, July 8.—The arbitrator in the demand of the postal employes for a war bonus has awarded increases amounting to from 50 to 75 cents a week to employes receiving under $16 weekly.

The award will cost the Government $5,000,000 annually.

BELGIANS ADOPT IVY AS PATRIOTIC BADGE

Symbol of "Union Till Death" Replaces the Forbidden National Colors.

BRUSSELS, Friday, July 9, (via London.)—The Belgians have suddenly adopted the practice of wearing sprays of ivy as an expression of loyalty to Belgium and the Allies.

General von Bissing, the German military Governor of Belgium, a few days ago issued an order prohibiting the display of Belgian colors as personal adornments.

The Belgians obeyed the order, but the following day almost every man, woman, and child wore a spray of ivy, the significance of which, in the language of flowers, is: "Attachment: United unto death."

MANY SALVATIONISTS SERVE

Booth, in Reply to Protests, Says It Is a Matter for Conscience.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 9.—The Daily News says that thousands of Salvationists are serving in the British forces, both at home and abroad. Bramwell Booth, writing on the subject of their enlistment, says:

"I continue to receive from various correspondents—some in the United Kingdom, some in the United States, and others in European countries—expressions of regret or surprise that I have not prohibited Salvation soldiers from taking part in the war.

"Again and again I have laid it down that I do not see how any Christian man can fight unless he believes himself to be doing the will of God. But further than this I cannot go. I see no warrant in the Bible for doing so. It is a matter for every man's own enlightened conscience, and it is just here that the difference lies, so it seems to me, between the man who surrenders his life at the bidding of men he does not know, to fight for he knows not what, and the man who, after thought and prayer, consecrates himself deliberately to some great cause."

NORWAY FEARS FISH FAMINE

Embargo Suggested to Stop Cornering of Supply by Germans.

CHRISTIANIA, July 8.—The demand for Norwegian fish continues to be so active in the belligerent countries, especially Germany, that the fishermen are now getting 75 to 80 per cent. above normal prices. Split cod, for instance, is selling at a price higher than first-class fish ever brought before here.

German buyers have been busy all along the coast, cornering all they could in the salt and fresh fish line, so that the Norwegian people and the canning factories have been in danger of not getting any fish at all.

The situation is so serious that the prohibition of the export of some varieties of fish has been suggested.

GERMANS TO EAT REINDEER.

10,000 Live Animals to be Sent to Berlin from Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, June 24.—A syndicate of Norwegians has accepted a commission from the German meat trade to furnish 10,000 live reindeer, which are to be delivered alive in Berlin during the Summer and Fall, for slaughtering there.

An experimental shipment has already been made, and proved entirely satisfactory to the Berlin butchers.

BIG CITY SUBWAY ORDERS.

Advantage to be Taken of the Low Prices Now Prevailing.

Taking advantage of the low prices prevailing in the steel and iron industries, the City of New York, through the Public Service Commission, is going into the market for the largest order of ties, ballast, rails and other track accessories for the new subway and elevated lines of the dual system that has ever been placed by an American municipality.

Some idea of the magnitude of these contracts may be obtained from the fact that the orders cover 35,000 tons of open-hearth rail, about 3,000 tons of rolled manganese rail, more than 1,000,000 tie plates, about 356,000 cubic yards of broken stone ballast and about 30,000,000 feet of ties and lumber. The material about to be purchased, if placed on the New York Central, would be sufficient to lay a continuous single track from the Grand Central Terminal to Utica.

Besides the saving in cost to the city by placing the orders at the prevailing low prices, it is expected that considerable saving will be made in the handling of the material in that the supply contractor is required to deliver the material directly to the contractors who will lay the track, thus eliminating any necessity for a city store yard. In order to avail itself of this condition, the commission has provided in its forms of contracts that the material be delivered in installments, from time to time as ordered, for a period of about eighteen months.

The commission is already advertising the contract for open-hearth rail, bids for which will be opened July 16, and at its meeting to be held today it is expected that advertisements will be ordered for bids to be opened by the end of July for the supply of the balance of the track materials.

The new materials are needed for the track laying on all lines of the dual system except the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn and the Centre Street Loop subway in Manhattan, which have already been equipped, and the New Utrecht Avenue elevated line in Brooklyn, for which the materials have been ordered. On the new lines of the Dual System, to be owned by the city, there will be approximately 280 miles of single track railroad, in the Fourth Avenue subway and the Centre Street Loop there are approximately thirty miles of single track, and as these tracks have already been laid, there remains to be equipped about 230 miles upon other lines.

These lines include the Lexington Avenue, Seventh Avenue, Broadway, Canal Street, William Street, and Nassau Street subways in Manhattan; the Jerome Avenue, the White Plains Road and the Southern Boulevard extensions in the Bronx; the Eastern Parkway, Nostrand Avenue, Flatbush Avenue, Eastern District, New Utrecht Avenue, Gravesend Avenue and Livonia Avenue lines in Brooklyn; three new tunnel lines under the East River, namely, from Fourteenth Street, Old Slip and Whitehall Street, Manhattan; the Astoria and Corona elevated lines and the Queensboro subway extension in Queens.

FAVOR MISS ADDAMS'S PLAN.

Council of Neutral Nations to be Indorsed by Peace Meeting.

A specific proposal for a council of neutral nations, embodying the recommendation which Miss Jane Addams will place personally before President Wilson as the result of her peace mission to Europe, will be presented by Miss Addams at the public meeting to be held in her honor at Carnegie Hall this evening, and may be adopted in the form of a resolution.

This council, according to Miss Addams's plan, would assemble at once and offer its services continuously to the warring nations as a court of mediation, ready to work for the return of peace, in accordance with proposals originating with any of the belligerents. With such a public indorsement of her proposal for a court of neutral nations Miss Addams can go before the President with an appeal bearing the indorsement of a strong group of peace organizations.

The public welcome to Miss Addams will be held in Carnegie Hall at 8 o'clock tonight. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw will preside. Oswald Garrison Villard will give a brief address of welcome.

CONSULS IN MEXICO URGE QUICK ACTION

Tell President to Wait No Longer Than a Month Before Stopping the Fighting.

GRAVE DISASTERS THREATEN

Carranza Forces Advance to Within Ten Miles of the Capital Against Zapata Defenders.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Urgent suggestions that the United States wait no longer than another month before taking some decisive action to restore law and order in Mexico have been forwarded to the State Department by several American Consular officers in the northern part of the Republic. All these reports, it was learned tonight, have been forwarded to President Wilson, at Cornish, N. H., after being carefully studied by State Department officials here.

Threatened famine, and the inability of the contending factions to restore peace and establish a Government that could be recognized by the United States are dwelt upon by the Consular officers. Conditions more serious than troubled Mexico has seen before are predicted unless the United States lends a hand quickly. Recognition of some element which may set up a strong Government, with the moral support of the United States is the solution usually urged.

Meagre dispatches that reached the State Department today from Vera Cruz said Carranza's army, estimated at 25,000 men, had pressed its fight for possession of Mexico City within ten miles of the capital. Apparently the investing forces had advanced eleven miles against the Zapata defenders in two days, practically reaching the city's suburbs.

None of the Department's advices indicated whether the defenders, who are believed to number about 15,000, had been driven back during fierce fighting or had voluntarily withdrawn to lines closer to the city. The Brazilian Minister, in charge of American interests, has notified leaders of both forces that foreigners in the capital and its vicinity must be protected.

Reports of food shortage continued to reach the State Department and the Red Cross today from various parts of Mexico. One dispatch from Northeastern Mexico stated that, with the railway cut again, supplies in that section would last only a few days. The message added:

"It will be but a few weeks before the entire northeast of Mexico will be dependent on its northern neighbor, the United States, for the lives of all noncombatants. They are actually in danger of starvation."

Children had died in large number, it was said.

Admiral Howard reported to the Navy Department that quiet prevailed on the West Mexican coast.

PLAN TO RELEASE HUERTA.

General Says He Won't Leave Jail Unless Unconditionally.

EL PASO, July 8.—Attorneys for General Victoriano Huerta and those for the Government are awaiting approval from Washington of a plan agreed upon for the release from jail here of Huerta and five other Mexicans held on charges of conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws of the United States.

The details of the plan agreed upon have not been divulged, but attorneys for the prisoners said they were ready to provide reduced bonds for all.

"I will agree to no compromise" that will in any way impair my liberty," declared General Victoriano Huerta today when told of the report that a compromise and probable abandonment of the present case against him might be considered.

"I will leave this jail only if my departure is unconditional," continued the General, "as I consider that I have done nothing wrong and previously have given my word to fulfill the conditions of my bond. I prefer to remain in my cell rather than agree to any other terms to obtain my liberty."

Huerta when seen at the jail displayed his former good humor, declaring he and his fellow-prisoners were being treated with courtesy by their jailer.

American passengers arriving at the border tonight report Villa's troops in disorder and retreating northward from the vicinity of Aguascallentes toward Zacatecas, where the base will be established and where they say fortification work is in progress. The defeat of Villa at Panuelas on Sunday followed by the terrific fighting in the vicinity of Paredon is said to have demoralized Villa's forces, which now number less than 10,000, with many deserting him.

One hundred men crossed the border during the night to join an Orozco commander who is now reported to be east of Guadalupe, thirty-six miles below Juarez. Three hundred men are encamped there, American ranchers from the Big Bend country of Texas report. Orozco is expected to join them there.

CARRANZA VICTORY IN NORTH.

Attack on Monterey Prevented by Capture of Icamole.

LAREDO, July 8.—Carranza authorities at Nuevo Laredo, opposite here, announced today that as the result of a twelve-hour battle yesterday they had captured Icamole and relieved Monterey and surrounding territory from immediate attack by Villa forces.

Icamole is thirty-two miles northwest of Monterey and north of Paredon, which the Carranza forces unsuccessfully tried to take on last Monday.

"Villa forces lost 500 men killed, while the Carranza casualties were light compared to the Villa losses," said the announcement. The Carranza forces had approximately 15,000 and the Villa forces 16,000 men, it was announced.

MEXICAN RAIDERS SLAIN.

Texas Posses Search for Others—Threat for Brownsville.

BROWNSVILLE, July 8.—Two Mexicans, part of a band that on Sunday raided the northern part of Cameron County, were killed in a fight with a posse of citizens in Hidalgo County, west of here. Those who escaped took several wounded with them. Posses today continued their search for the remainder of the band.

Sheriff W. T. Hunn today received an anonymous letter in Spanish warning him that a hundred Mexicans would raid Brownsville. He said that while he did not regard the letter seriously he would take precautions.

WOMAN KILLED IN SUBWAY.

Mrs. Byron Gage Falls in Front of an Express Train.

Mrs. Byron Gage, 32 years old, of 174 West 107th Street, was killed yesterday afternoon by a southbound subway express train at the 116th Street station. No one but the motorman saw the woman fall, and although he put on the emergency brakes he was unable to stop the train until the first car had passed over and killed her. The body was removed to the Harlem Morgue and identified last night by the husband, who refused to discuss the accident.

Mrs. Gage, when she was killed, carried a bag in which were several books and a card bearing the name of Dr. Harry Beck of 243 West Ninety-eighth Street. Dr. Beck was unable to identify the body, as he said he had never seen Mrs. Gage before.

CELESTINS VICHY
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

AGED SISTERS GO TO ISLAND

Pay Out Last Penny, Then Seek Refuge in Old People's Home.

The curtain fell on a placid little real life drama yesterday when Magistrate Barlow, in the Yorkville Court, committed two aged sisters to the Home for the Aged on Blackwell's Island. The sisters were Misses Julia and Katharine Downey, aged 60 and 55 years respectively. The last of a family of twelve children, without living relatives, the two women for years had eked out existence as seamstresses at their home, 1,413 Avenue A. They had come to be known in the neighborhood as methodical and painstaking, regular church attendants, and scrupulously prompt in the payment of their little bills.

Recent business depression was reflected in the lessening amount of work the aged sisters could get, and their meagre income dwindled. They drew on their small savings to meet bills until their hoard was nearly gone.

Then, considering the matter calmly, as was their custom with all affairs, they decided to give up the struggle in businesslike fashion. They paid their rent and other bills and were penniless. Then they called in some "poor" persons living in the vicinity and gave away their furniture, and summoned Policeman W. F. Long, who took them to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, and later to the Magistrates' Court.

In court letters commending the sisters highly, written by the Rev. Arthur J. Kenny of the Church of St. Monica, their pastor, and from their landlord, were presented to the Magistrate. It was with a sigh of relief that the sisters heard his decision to send them to the home.

TO REDUCE AUTO ACCIDENTS

Proposal for Periodical Examination of Equipment.

Plans for thorough examination of the mechanical parts of automobiles that figure in accidents were discussed at a conference between the Technical Committee of the Safety First Society and Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham at Police Headquarters yesterday, and it was decided that the committee should cooperate with the Police Department in an advisory capacity. Recent investigation showed that a large majority of accidents were caused by defects in automobiles or their equipment, members of the committee reported. Among the recommendations the committee expects to make are the following:

That the Police Department require a periodical examination of automobile equipment, including brakes, steering gear, lamps and signals.

That a new ordinance be passed providing for the elimination of dazzling headlights.

That an ordinance be passed requiring parallel parking at curbs for all delivery vehicles.

That mirrorscopes be used on all motor vehicles in Greater New York.

That the Street Traffic Committee indorse the plan of Commissioner Featherston of the Street Cleaning Department requiring pavements to be flushed at night only, to minimize the dangers from slippery streets.

The committee proposes to make a technical examination of automobiles figuring in accidents, so that further precautions may be suggested.

TOBY CLAUDE BLAMES WIFE.

Makes Answer to Mrs. Smythe's $100,000 Suit for Alienation.

Toby Claude, the English vaudeville actress, yesterday filed a spirited answer to the suit of Maria Nevins Smythe for $100,000 on the charge of alienating the affections of Mrs. Smythe's husband, William. Mrs. Smythe is known on the stage as Marie Hartman. Her husband plays with Miss Claude in a vaudeville sketch. In her complaint Mrs. Smythe said that the defendant by arts and artifices, through malice and deceptions, won her husband away from her.

In her answer Miss Claude says that the habits of Mrs. Smythe were alone responsible for the loss of her husband's love. Mrs. Smythe, according to the defendant, abandoned her husband and in other ways displayed a woeful lack of affection for him and a disregard of her duties as a wife and mother.

Mrs. Smythe is suing her husband for a divorce, naming Miss Claude. The Smythes were married at Atlantic City on Aug. 15, 1908. They have one child, Kathleen, who is 4½ years old.

A short time ago Miss Claude obtained $2,500 in settlement of a suit against two Buffalo jewelers whom she charged with false arrest. Miss Claude is represented in the pending suit by Henry J. and F. E. Goldsmith.

MAURICE LEVI IN BELLEVUE.

Band Leader Suffers a Nervous Breakdown After an Operation.

Maurice Levi, the band leader, was removed from Mt. Sinai Hospital late last night to Bellevue Hospital suffering from a nervous breakdown which followed an operation about a week ago. He was placed in the Psychopathic Ward, where he will remain for several days' observation under the care of Dr. Barnes of the hospital.

The band leader had not been employed during the present Summer, but during previous seasons he had appeared at a great number of resorts in this vicinity and throughout the country.

French Players Married.

Georges Renevant and Simone Revyl, French players, who took part in Lucien Bonheur's season of French plays in the Century Lyceum last season, were married yesterday. The ceremony was performed by Justice Edgar J. Lauer, and after it a supper was served at Bustanoby's.

Columbia's Campus Concerts.

A series of four concerts will be given on the campus of Columbia University as a feature of the Summer session to be held there. The dates for the concerts are the evenings of July 15, 20, 22, and 27. The New York Military Band will give the programs, under the direction of Edwin Franko Goldman.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Adelaide and Hughes, dancers, have come under the management of Frederic McKay, who has arranged with Ned Weyburn for their appearance in the forthcoming review, "Town Topics." Mr. McKay has also reunited the team of Tempest and Sunshine, and has contracted for their appearance in Charles Dillingham's production of Irving Berlin's revue next season.

Warde & Luescher have entered the feature film-producing field. They have contracted with several stars, some of whom were formerly under their direction, and will release a feature picture a month, beginning in August. Lawrence Marston will be director general of the new firm.

Max Welly and Melissa Ten Eyck will be added to the "Midnight Frolic" above the New Amsterdam Theatre Monday night. They will give a dancing specialty.

John Hyams and Leila McIntyre, who have been play'ng in vaudeville since they were starred in "The Girl of My Dreams" several seasons ago, will return to the musical comedy stage in October, when they will be presented in "The Girl from Grand Rapids." They are on the bill at the New Brighton Theatre this week.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.
½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

$900,000 FROHMAN COMPANY PLANNED

A Corporation Is to Take Over the Stars and Theatres of Late Manager.

ASK TWO ADMINISTRATORS

Daniel Frohman to Petition Court That He and Alf Hayman Be Named—Kin Waive Rights.

A petition will be filed in Probate Court this morning by Daniel Frohman asking that he and Alf Hayman be appointed administrators of the estate of Charles Frohman, who lost his life when the Lusitania was torpedoed. At the same time Mr. Frohman will file an affidavit setting forth that it is the unanimous wish of the next of kin of the manager that Mr. Hayman be associated with him as administrator, while Mr. Frohman's other brother, Gustave, and his three sisters, in an affidavit, will waive their administrative rights.

The administrators are perfecting arrangements to perpetuate the name of Charles Frohman in the theatrical world. Articles of incorporation for a company with a paid-up capital of $900,000 will be taken out soon in Albany. This company will take over and manage all the Frohman stars and theatres, and a more complete announcement of the plans will be made in a few days.

At the time of Mr. Frohman's death there was much speculation as to whether he left much money. THE TIMES has learned on good authority that his death came during one of his periods of prosperity, and that he left a comfortable fortune to be divided among his sisters and brothers.

EVAN M. JOHNSON DEAD.

Ex-Controller of the Old City of Brooklyn Was 82.

Evan Malbone Johnson, former Controller of the old City of Brooklyn, and a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home in Flushing, L. I., in his eighty-third year. He was a son of the late Rev. Dr. Evan M. Johnson, known as "Dominie," who was founder and rector of St. John's Episcopal Church for many years. Mr. Johnson was born in the family homestead on Johnson Street, and before the civil war was a member of the Brooklyn City Guard, the foremost military organization of that time.

He joined the Thirteenth Regiment as a First Lieutenant when the war began, later being transferred to the Twenty-third Brooklyn Regiment, and at the battle of Gettysburg was Captain of Company E. Like his father he was active in the upbuilding of Brooklyn, his family being one of the oldest on Long Island, and related to the Suydams, Van Wyckes, and other of the first Dutch settlers.

Mr. Johnson was twice married, first to Miss Amy Grant, daughter of the late Governor Grant of Jamaica, West Indies, and then to Miss Mary Sheafe Vanderbilt, daughter of Philip Vanderbilt of New Hackensack, N. Y. Of his five children two survive. His eldest son, Lieut. Col. Evan Malbone Johnson, U. S. A., is now detailed to the Canal Zone, and his daughter is Mrs. Robert W. Brownson of Flushing, with whom he had lived for the last few years.

James Biddle Eustis.

James Biddle Eustis, son of the late James B. Eustis, Ambassador to France, died suddenly yesterday of angina pectoris at his home, 689 Lexington Avenue, in his forty-fourth year. He was born in New Orleans, and after attending St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H., entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1894. Mr. Eustis was associated for a time with a Stock Exchange firm of this city, later becoming a wine agent. In January, 1904, he married Miss Nina F. Crosby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Crosby of Colorado Springs, who with a son, James B. Eustis, Jr., survives him. Mrs. Eustis posed a Salambo, in February, 1908, at Mrs. Waldrof Astor's benefit for the poor mountaineers of Virginia at the Plaza Hotel with a fifteen-foot live python coiled about her neck. Two sisters also survive Mr. Eustis, one of whom is Mrs. Josef Hofmann, wife of the pianist. Mr. Eustis was a member of the Knickerbocker Club.

James A. Deering.

James A. Deering, a lawyer and the founder of the New York Title Insurance Company, of which he was a Director, died yesterday at his home, 22 East Forty-seventh Street, in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in this city and was graduated from Manhattan College in 1867, later studying law at Columbia University under the late Professor Theodore Dwight. Mr. Deering practiced law in this city for forty years and at the time of his death had offices at 135 Broadway. He was identified chiefly with cases against the city in condemnation proceedings relative to land taken by the city for parks, streets, and improvements. Mr. Deering was a member of the Manhattan Club, and is survived by his son, James R. Deering.

Clarence Squires.

Clarence Squires, manager of the Art Department at Tiffany's for many years, and for the last twenty-five pianist at the McAuley Water Street Mission, died on Wednesday at the Presbyterian Hospital in his forty-sixth year. His death on July 7 is a peculiar coincidence, since his father, mother, sister, and brother all died on the seventh of the month. Mr. Squires was known to many thousands of the down-and-out who came to the Mission, and his salary for many years was devoted to their relief. He will be buried on Sunday from the home of his sister on Staten Island.

Mrs. Charlotte D. Gilbert.

Mrs. Charlotte D. Gilbert, widow of Charles T. Gilbert, died yesterday at her home, 138 West Twelfth Street, in her seventy-sixth year. She was born and lived all her life in this city and was a descendant of Marcus De Disosway, the founder of the Disosway family in this country. Colonel Townsend Weeks Burtis, at one time the owner of the greater part of Oyster Bay, was her grandfather. Her husband was one of the Gilberts of Gilbertsville, N. Y., and came to this city as a young man. Mrs. Gilbert is survived by two daughters.

Archbishop Quigley Is Sinking.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 8.—Dr. Joseph R. Culkin, one of the physicians who are attending Archbishop Quigley of Chicago, at the home of his brother here, said at 10 o'clock tonight that the prelate was continuing to sink. The paralysis was spreading and the state of coma growing deeper. Death might come quickly, he said, or it might be delayed several hours or several days. At 11 o'clock no further change had been noted.

Obituary Notes.

RICHARD ATKINSON, formerly for more than fifty years a resident of Brooklyn and a member of Hill Grove Lodge No. 540, F. and A. M., of that borough, died on Tuesday at his home in Allendale, N. J., in his eighty-first year. Mr. Atkinson was a native of England and left a widow, two sons and four daughters.

Mrs. MARIA A. GELSTON, a resident of Brooklyn for more than sixty years and one of the oldest members of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, died yesterday morning at her home, Shore Road and Third Avenue, Bay Ridge, in her ninety-fifth year. She was the widow of George S. Gelston.

NELS WILLIAM HENDRICKSON, 48 years old, a watch case maker, is dead at his home, 22 Shaw Avenue, Union Course, L. I., leaving a wife and four daughters.

PATRICK BRADY, 68 years old, a retired engineer and formerly active in Democratic politics in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 100 Bedford Avenue, that borough, from Bright's disease.

EMIEL CHRISTIAN BAUER, a retired builder, who died at his home, 10 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, was buried yesterday in Evergreens Cemetery. He was born in this city sixty-nine years ago and with his brother erected many of the residences in the Eastern District and the Bushwick section of Brooklyn. He was a member of the Twelfth Assembly District Democratic Club and of Ridgewood Lodge No. 710, F. and A. M.

Mrs. HELEN AGNES McGANN, wife of Thomas J. McGann and an active member of the Catholic Women's Benevolent Association and of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Rosary, died on Wednesday at her home, 430 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, aged 28 years. Her husband is a bank cashier in Manhattan.

Mrs. ELIZABETH PUGH, widow of Hugh Pugh and the oldest resident of the Wallabout section of Brooklyn, where she had lived since 1840, died on Tuesday in her eighty-fifth year at her home, 10 Hall Street. She was born in North Wales and came to this country with her parents as a child. During the gold rush in 1849 she accompanied her husband to the Pacific Coast and after his death returned to her Wallabout home, where she remained ever since. Funeral services will be held tomorrow in the Park Place Primitive Church, of which Mrs. Pugh was one of the oldest members.

CHESTER COMSTOCK, a brother of Anthony Comstock of New York, head of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George Nickerson of Stevens Avenue, Ridgewood, Queens. During the last two years Chester Comstock had been in ill health and lived at his daughter's home, coming there from New Canaan, Conn. Mrs. Hadley Ford of Englewood is also a daughter of Mr. Comstock. Two other daughters and a son survive.

WILLIAM GOOD, 50 years old, a compositor in the employ of the National Railway Publishing Company at 40 Vesey Street, dropped dead at his home last night. Dr. Ridgeway of the Lincoln Street Hospital said death was due to heart disease. Mr. Good was a member of Big Six for many years, and lived with his wife and family at 444 Hendrix Street, Brooklyn.

DENNIS CONKLIN, an assistant foreman of the Street Cleaning Department ever since its organization died yesterday in the home of Mrs. Lottie Russell at 96 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Conklin, who was 70 years old, was acquainted with Mrs. Russell, and when he was suddenly taken ill in the street he asked permission to lie down. He died a short time later, apparently of apoplexy. He lived at 103 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

BARTHOLOMEW MAZIERE CHAMBERS, 78 years old, a former bank President in St. Louis, Mo., and at one time publisher of The St. Louis Times, a morning newspaper now extinct, is dead in St. Louis of hardening of the arteries.

HERBERT C. BALDWIN, eight times a member of the Connecticut General Assembly, died on Tuesday at his home at Beacon Falls, Conn. He was a veteran of the civil war. Mr. Baldwin was 74 years old and is survived by his widow, four sons, and a daughter. One of his sons is Judge Alfred C. Baldwin of Derby, Conn.

JOHN McCURDY, Chief Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court during the reconstruction period, died yesterday at his home in Little Rock, Ark., in his eighty-second year. He was born in Ohio, and in the civil war was First Lieutenant of an Ohio regiment, being promoted to Major.

ANTON BINDSEIL, a manufacturing chemist of Baltimore and a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, died on Wednesday at his home in that city, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Halle, Prussia, and was an officer in the German cavalry, later entering the diplomatic service. Mr. Bindseil came to this country in 1875.

CHARLES W. HAIGHT, an inventor and artist, died on Wednesday at his home, 230 South First Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., in his seventy-fifth year. He was a member of an old Westchester County family.

Dr. VICTOR A. ELLSWORTH, nationally known as an authority on alcoholism, died on Wednesday at his home in Boston, in his seventieth year. He was born in Milford, N. Y., and for the last twenty-one years had been Superintendent of the Washington Home in Boston. Dr. Ellsworth was a delegate to the International Temperance Congress at Stockholm in 1907, and also to The Hague Temperance Congress in 1911.

Mrs. TIENE ALEXANDER, widow of Max Alexander, formerly a real estate broker in this city, died on Wednesday, in the German Hospital, in her sixty-fifth year. She was born in Germany and came to this city thirty-eight years ago. Mrs. Alexander lived at 34 West 118th Street and was a member of Harlem Lodge, I. O. B. B. and Mount Sinai Congregation.

MARGARET WITT, a vaudeville actress and a sister-in-law of the late Fuller Golden, died on Tuesday at the Seton Hospital, in Kingsbridge, in her thirty-sixth year. She was born in this city and lived with her sister at 327 West Forty-sixth Street. She recently appeared with an operatic stock company in this city.

Miss A. ELVENA ROCK, proprietor of a gown shop at 130 West Thirty-eighth Street for many years, died on Wednesday at her home, 439 West Thirty-fourth Street. She was born and lived all her life in this city, and was a member of the Church of St. Michael.

SIMON FOLZ, formerly of Mexico City, died on Tuesday at the Hotel Aberdeen, in his sixty-ninth year. He is survived by three brothers and three sisters, of whom William and Solomon Folz and Mrs. David A. Dreyfus live here.

O. H. STUART, a general field agent for the Aetna Life Insurance Company for many years, died on Tuesday in Butte, Mon. His home and business headquarters were in Hartford, Conn. Mr. Stuart is survived by his brother, a Colonel in the United States Army, and will be buried at the family home in West Virginia.

WILLIAM C. SQUIER, until fifteen years ago connected with the New Jersey Zinc Works in Passaic, died on Wednesday at his home, 342 St. George Avenue, Rahway, N. J., in his seventy-first year.

WILLIAM REILLY, a baseball catcher, who had played with the Virginia League, and was with the Cleveland team of the American League for a short time, died yesterday at his home in Clifton, N. J. He was 24 years old.

PHILIP C. ASHLER died at his home, 171 Montrose Avenue, Rutherford, N. J., last night from apoplexy. Mr. Ashler was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., sixty-three years ago and went to Rutherford fifteen years ago. He was in the picture frame business in New York City with John Staab. Mr. Ashler was a member of the Rutherford Lodge of Elks, Royal Arcanum, and of the Union League Club.

FREDERICK NELSON DU BOIS, senior member of the firm of F. N. Du Bois & Co., plumbers' supplies, died yesterday at his home in Catskill, N. Y., in his eighty-sixth year. He was born in that city, and had been in the plumbing business here since 1876. Mr. Du Bois invented machinery now used by the trade. He was formerly a resident of the Washington Heights district and took an active part in the building of the 155th Street viaduct. Mr. Du Bois was a member of the American Geographical Society, and for years was President of the Board of Trustees of the North Presbyterian Church of Washington Heights.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

SHAPIRO.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Shapiro, (nee Isabel R. Ratkowsky,) 179 Mayflower Av., New Rochelle, a son, July 8th, 1915.

Engaged

BOERKE—Fischman.—Hattye Fischman to Abraham L. Boerke.

JANEWAY—FAIRCHILD.—Lila Fairchild to Lucius P. Janeway.

Married

Brooklyn.

JAMES—CLARK.—July 6, Annie L. Clark to T. G. James.

KENNEDY—ROGAN.—July 7, Margaret L. Rogan to Thomas Kennedy.

McCLELLAND—ROMER.—July 8, Laura M. Romer to William A. McClelland.

Newark.

HART—HARING.—July 7, Mary B. Haring to Harrison Hart.

Died

AHSL

DEMOCRATS IN LINE FOR REDISTRICTING

Hold Secret Conference and Will Renew City's Fight in Constitutional Convention.

NAME DICKER COMMITTEE

Arrangement in View with Brackett by Which City May Gain Control of the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 8.—After the Democratic delegates to the Constitutional Convention had held a secret conference today, it became known that their fight to secure representation for New York City in the Legislature on the basis of population would be carried into the convention again. Their aims previously were embodied in a proposed amendment to the Constitution presented by ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien. This was defeated a week ago by the decisive vote of 92 to 32.

The conference was called primarily to determine whether the fight, which at first glance would appear hopeless, should be dropped or continued. The delegates went on record as favoring a reapportionment of both Senate and Assembly districts by the Constitutional Convention instead of by next year's Legislature. This action is regarded as significant in connection with the secret negotiations carried on yesterday between Edgar Truman Brackett and some of the Democratic leaders with a view to obtaining Democratic support for the Brackett plan of reapportionment by the convention, to which Elihu Root, President of the convention; George W. Wickersham, the majority leader, and a large number of other influential Republican delegates are utterly opposed.

The Democratic delegates in conference were in so far as to authorize the appointment of a committee to close negotiations with the Republican advocates of reapportionment. The committee, appointed by Morgan J. O'Brien, who presided at the conference, is composed of Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, Senator Robert F. Wagner and Assemb yman Edward B. Smith.

While the committee has not as yet agreed upon a formal proposal to put to Senator Brackett and his followers, it is understood that when this proposal takes shape it will embody a pledge of united Democratic support for Mr. Brackett's plan of having the Convention undertake a reapportionment of Senate districts in return for concessions on the part of the Republicans which would insure to New York City the representation in the lawmaking body for which the Democrats have been contending.

Would be Liberal to Democrats.

"We will meet them half way and go one a little further," said Ex-Senator Brackett, when he heard of this. Mr. Brackett has declared in favor of a plan under which representation in the Assembly would be arranged on a basis of population. This would meet the Democratic expectations fully. But there is a string to the Brackett proposal. He has insisted that, to offset this apparent advantage to New York City in the matter of Assembly representation—and under this plan New York City would be certain to have a majority of the 150 Assemblymen — representation in the upper house should be arranged on a territorial basis, with one Senator from each county. This would reduce the present representation of twenty-three Senators from the city to five and would increase by a dozen the up-State representation in the upper house.

It was learned from a responsible Democratic source tonight that even the assurance of control in the Assembly would not reconcile the Democrats to such a large loss in the matter of representation in the Senate. It is not believed, however, that the Democrats would hold out necessarily for Senate representation on the same basis as the proposed popular representation in the Assembly. With regard to the Assembly, the new arrangement would involve the crossing of county lines in carving out Assembly Districts. The O'Brien proposal, which was defeated last week provided for a similar plan with regard to the apportionment of Senate Districts in New York City. If this plan had been adopted it might have had the effect of giving New York City a majority of the Senators, too.

As a compromise it is believed that the Democrats will propose a Senate apportionment that will follow the present lines and embody the present limitations with regard to the representation of New York City in the upper house. Under the O'Brien proposal the present Constitutional limitation affecting New York City, which the Democrats denounce as an unwarranted discrimination would be eliminated.

Will Fight On, Says O'Brien.

Ex-Judge O'Brien, after the conference, admitted that it had to do with the question of fair representation for New York City.

"The chief purpose of the conference," he said, "was to determine whether to continue our fight for fair representation for New York City in the Legislature or drop it, after what occurred here last week. We have concluded to keep on fighting."

When questioned regarding the reapportionment phase of the situation, Judge O'Brien said that reapportionment by the Constitutional Convention would suit him.

"If in a body of gentlemen like those who compose the present Constitutional Convention you cannot get a non-political reapportionment, where in goodness' name are you likely to get it?" he said. "If you cannot get it here it would be hopeless to expect it from next year's Legislature."

The outlook from the Democratic point of view is not so hopeless as one might be led to infer from the overwhelming defeat of the O'Brien proposal a week ago. On that occasion the Republicans presented a united front against the plan of giving New York City a square deal, as measured by the Democratic yardstick. Since then the Republicans from New York City, or a majority of them, have experienced a change of heart. The Republican leaders in New York City very generally have impressed on the Republican delegates their conviction that the action taken last Thursday would tend to arouse an adverse sentiment among the voters in the city which would be reflected in the election this Fall. From the gossip about the Capitol corridors, it is evident that many of the Republican delegates would not regret an opportunity to undo what was done by their aid a week ago.

Up-State Republican Support.

Mr. Brackett said tonight that he thought he could count on thirty-five or forty Republican delegates from up-State who would make common cause with him in his fight for reapportionment by the convention. Whether, in order to attain this end, they would be willing to vote for the concessions in the matter of legislative representation for New York City on which Democratic support for reapportionment would depend, Mr. Brackett did not say.

The indications, however, are that, with the considerable shift in sentiment apparent among the Republican delegates from New York City, the Democratic advocates of a new basis of representation for New York City would have a fighting chance provided the deal could be made. There are fifty-two Democrats in the Constitutional Convention and twenty-seven Republican delegates from New York City districts. There being 168 delegates in all, 85 would constitute a majority. Only a few of the thirty-five or forty up-State Republicans, who, Mr. Brackett believes, would follow his banner would be needed to round out a majority, if the Republicans from New York City should swing their support to the Democrats.

The convention remained in session three hours today. Most of the time was given to debating the proposal presented by H. Le Roy Austin, Republican delegate from Greene County, to repeal the Constitutional prohibition against the lease or grant of farm lands for a period exceeding twelve years. The Austin proposal was defeated by a substantial majority on a viva voce vote.

HEDGES BEFORE COMMITTEE.

With Others Advocates Home Rule—Hearing on Broader Court Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 8.—Job E. Hedges appeared before the Cities Committee of the Constitutional Convention today as one of many advocates of a home rule plan that would give the cities the right to make their own charters, but would leave with the Legislature veto power through the enactment of general laws applicable to all cities alike, or by special acts affecting one city, these to be passed by a two-thirds vote.

"We do not want a home rule plan which would involve isolation of the cities from the rest of the State," he said.

Mr. Hedges was asked by a member of the committee how he thought the business of charter-making could be carried on by a special committee appointed by a Mayor, as provided in the plan of the Home Rule Committee.

"Oh," said Mr. Hedges, "all you have to do is to find a man who has sand, who does not care what people say about him, and leave him alone for an hour, and he will make a good start. If, besides, he happens to have his political future behind him, he is apt to be extremely practical. I speak both with feeling and from experience."

This sally from Mr. Hedges, who twice has been a candidate for Governor, brought a laugh.

Ex-Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg, who appeared as another spokesman for the Home Rule Committee, said he was not in accord with the plan proposed by Seth Low, Chairman of the Cities Committee. Under this plan all charter-legislation initiated by the city authorities would have to be submitted to the Legislature, and if not annulled by that body within sixty days would become effective.

"We deem it essential," said Mr. Elsberg, "that charters should become effective without concurrence from the Legislature."

Nathan B. Smythe, ex-Assistant District Attorney, and Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club, also spoke. The final arguments were made by Ray B. Smith in favor of his proposal which provides for an explicit grant of power to the Legislature to vest the right of home rule in cities. Senator Robert F. Wagner also urged a favorable report on his proposal giving local legislative bodies power of local legislation, which in New York City would be vested in the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate jointly. Mr. Wagner also expressed disapproval of the Low plan.

Extended powers for the inferior courts were urged before the Judiciary Committee by Judge Julius M. Mayer of the United States Circuit Court and Franklin C. Hoyt, Presiding Justice of the Children's Court in New York City. Justice Hoyt declared that about half of the cases—last year there were 14,288 —coming before the Children's Court involved improper guardianship, and yet the court was debarred from appointing proper guardians.

Attorney General Egbert E. Woodbury asked the committee to make the Court of Claims a constitutional tribunal. He opposed the plan of transferring the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court.

Lipton Incorporates Here.

Thomas Crane, Stephen Dunn, and Willard Taylor, all of New York City, yesterday filed incorporation papers at Dover, Del., for Thomas Lipton, Inc., to import and export teas, coffees, cocoas, and other products, in conjunction with Lipton's Teas, Ltd., Sir Thomas's London firm. The capital stock is given as $2,000,000.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE.

We Welcome
The Careful Business Man
We want him to investigate
Edgemere Crest
LONG ISLAND
from every viewpoint.
1.—As a place to live
2.—As a place to buy for investment
3.—As a place to build
4.—As a place to buy for a quick "turn"—if you buy right—
and you're bound to buy right.
Edgemere Crest, Inc., has decided to sell its 400 lots and 7 houses at
ABSOLUTE AUCTION
no matter what price they bring.
Make a note on your desk calendar—"Edgemere Crest Auction —July 24th at 2—without fail."
See daily announcement on this page.
Write for Illustrated Booklet
MORGENTHAU JR. & CO.
111 BROADWAY

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

The entire high-grade stock of one of the most prominent manufacturers of this city inventoried at over $15,000, consisting of a large line of
SILK LAMBREQUINS
PIANO COVERS SILK TIDIES
Hand Embroidered Baby Carriage Covers Scarfs, Shams, Pillow Cases, Etc.
Also all the raw material
consisting of Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Quilted Satins, All-Wool Elderdown, Bearskin Cloth, Tassels, Raw Silk, Ribbons, Cotton, etc.
In addition to the above, I will offer the most beautiful line of Ladies' Silk, Crepe de Chine and Lingerie
UNDERWEAR
consisting of over 4500 Garments, such as Night Gowns, Petticoats, Corset Covers, Socks, Kimonos, Drawers, Boudoir Caps, etc., made of the highest grade materials, and of the most up-to-date designs.
Also a stock of hand-embroidered Bed Spreads, Portieres, Scarfs, Shams, etc., and a stock of ladies' Silk Bathing Suits.
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,
will sell today,
FRIDAY, JULY 9TH, 1915,
commencing at 10:30 A. M., at salesroom 15-17 Mercer Street, Near Canal St., N. Y.
The above stock will be sold strictly without reserve.
NOTICE:—A line of merchandise as this offering is very rarely placed on sale, and therefore I earnestly solicit the trade carrying the highest class merchandise.
For further information you may telephone Spring 4290.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 Broadway,
Tel. 6630-6631 Spring. Near Spring St.
Today, Friday, July 9, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
1,200 Trade Lots
DRY GOODS
Laces, Embroideries,
Cambrics, Turkish Towels, Bed Sheets, Bed Sets,
Dress and Cotton Goods,
Hosiery and Underwear,
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Wearing Apparel.

$10,000 Stock Very Latest Style
CLOTHING
Removed from a very prominent retailer whose name we cannot mention.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Today, Friday, July 9, '15, at 10:30 A. M., At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y., 500 Men's Hand-tailored Suits, all the present-day models and cloths, manufactured by the leading well-known concerns. Men's Trousers in worsted and serges. Boys' and Children's Clothing, Raincoats, etc. Dealers, we call your special attention to this sale.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Peremptory Auction Sale of One of the Most
Modern and Best Equipped
PLANTS
For the purpose of manufacturing
Waists, Dresses, Men's Shirts, &c.
Also Fully Equipped
LAUNDRY PLANT,
Office and Factory Fixtures,
Inventoried at Over $40,000,
Located in the City of Albany,
State of New York, occupying four floors, built on the most sanitary plan, with lights and power, costing only about $30 per month to run. Experienced and most intelligent help always plentiful. Rent of entire building only $900 per month.
Will be Sold in One Lot
if arrangements can be made, or in separate lots on days of sale, which will be
Wednesday & Thursday, July 14 & 15, 1915.
Commencing 12 o'Clock Sharp on above-mentioned premises.
By D. HARTMANN, Auc'r.
Sale strictly without reserve. For further information telephone 4299 Spring.

AT AUCTION.—Machines, Plant, Office Fixtures, Stock Room Fixtures, etc., of S. J. Nathan Sons' Co., retiring from business, today, Friday, July 9, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, 20-30 Bleecker St. Machine plants, comprising 50 Sewing Machines and Tables, 5 Special Machines, Motors, Gas Engines, Pressers, Partitions, Desks, Furniture, etc. Everything to be found in a first-class clothing factory. Also on Friday, July 9, at 2 P. M., at 84 8th Ave., corner 14th St., Cutting Tables, Stock Tables, Cutting Machines, Trunks, Time Clocks, Office Partitions, Desks, Chairs, Racks, Safes, etc. A. Schaap & Sons, Auction Dept., 894 Broadway, N. Y. City. Tel. Franklin 42 and 43.

AKeen-Edged Financial Tool

The ablest business men, the advanced students of political economy, the men most alert to sense commercial conditions, gather information, inspiration, knowledge, and suggestion from the Weekly Issues of THE ANNALIST.

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THE ANNALIST
Times Square New York City

$20,000,000 CREDIT HERE FOR FRANCE

Morgan Syndicate Arranges a New Loan to Take the Form of Acceptances.

DISCOUNT TO BE 5 PER CENT.

They Are to be Guaranteed by the Bank of France and Also Secured by Treasury Notes.

Negotiations have been practically completed for a new French credit here for $20,000,000 to be used exclusively for commercial purposes. J. P. Morgan & Co. and an important group of financial institutions, including national banks and trust companies, will participate in the transaction.

The loan will take the form of acceptances to be drawn by French banking houses upon the banking houses and institutions here which are parties to the arrangement. But in addition the loan will be guaranteed by the Bank of France and practically by the French Government as well, for the acceptances are to be secured by French treasury notes.

This is one of several transactions which have been resorted to here as means of offsetting in part the adverse effect upon French exchange of the enormous expenditures which are being made in this country by France both for ordinary requirements and for war supplies. The last preceding transaction of the kind was the loan arranged here against the pledge of American securities owned in France. The initial advance under that arangement was fixed at $30,000,000, but it has since appeared that difficulty was found in gathering together that amount of the American securities which were to be pledged under this loan. That arrangement was preceded by the sale here of about $30,000,000 of one-year French treasury notes, and other issues of treasury notes had been placed at an earlier date.

The acceptances through which this latest loan to the French market is to be made are to run for three months and to carry the privilege of two renewals, bringing the full period of the loan up to nine months. They are to be discounted at 5 per cent., and a commission of three-quarters of 1 per cent for acceptance will be paid, bringing the net cost of the money to 6 per cent., aside from any effect the exchange rates may exert upon the ultimate cost of this loan to the French bankers backed by the Bank of France and the French Government. The French bankers who will draw the bills to be accepted by the banking houses and institutions here include, it is understood, the Rothschild, Mallet Frères & Cie. and Heine & Cie. Each of these houses will be responsible only for the bills which it draws, but the entire loan will be covered by a gurantee of the Bank of France.

Issued for short periods subject to renewal and for commercial purposes exclusively, it is believed in the financial district that these acceptances will be rediscountable at the Federal Reserve Bank, although it is not thought likely that the banks which may discount these acceptances will want to rediscount them with the Reserve Bank.

It is thought probable, however, that the bills will be placed in the market rather than purchased direct by the banking establishments accepting them. Important banking interests are in favor of making the most effective use of the new facilities for a discount market here supplied through the establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank system. The sale of such acceptances as these in the open market is regarded as conducing to that object.

This loan is being negotiated by a prominent international banking house one of whose members took an active part last Fall in dealing with the difficulties growing out of the necessity which this country was then under of providing payment for large obligations maturing abroad. Now it is Europe which is embarrassed to provide for heavy expenditures here.

The matter of an English credit is still in abeyance, but it is assumed in banking circles that some form of financing here will have to be resorted to by Great Britain as well.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

THE NEW YORK TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the New York Transatlantic Steamship Company, Inc., of 17 Battery Place, by Ralph J. M. Bullowa, counsel for Phs. Van Ommeran, (London,) Ltd., of London, England.

RACHEL EBBELL, dealer in men's furnishing goods, at 304 Fourth Avenue, has assigned to Daniel Drangle. Liabilities are said to be $10,000 and assets $4,000.

BERT B. FLOYD, mechanical dentist, of 257 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $791 and assets $137.

HANS E. GRABAU of 72 Washington Square South, a designer and maker of small metal devices, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,326 and assets $2.

PITTSBURGH CONTRACTING COMPANY of 17 Battery Place has filed schedules showing liabilities of $709,423, of which $400,389 are secured, and nominal assets $477,893.

BLINKHORN PHOTO PLAYS CORPORATION of 110 West Fortieth Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $26,991 and assets $61,881.

ABRAHAM P. PERLSTEIN, manufacturer of dresses at 114 West Twenty-seventh Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $30,636 and assets of unknown value.

NATHAN L. RADER, who did business as the Hamilton Slate Company at 43 Grand Street, and who assigned on May 12, has had his assets reassigned to him.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 8.—The B. B. Fowler Company, the Hovey Fruit and Ice Company, and the Glens Falls Trust Company, through District Attorney James S. Kilby, today filed in the United States District Court at Utica a petition to declare Haskell & Hall Company of Warrensburg, an involuntary bankrupt. Liabilities are put at $11,000, mostly unsecured.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Alliance Films Corp.—Cosmos Feature Film Corp., $2,706.74.
Acme Asphalt & Granite Paving Co.—Purcell & Golfeether, Inc., $121.94.
Same—J. Hopkhart, $157.72.
Same—Barrett Mfg. Co., $2,145.60.
Same—Hildreth Granite Co., $18,552.41.
Brust, John & Lena—Woodhaven Bank, $236.17.
Bremer, Albert H.—W. H. Axmacher, et al., $192.61.
Brennesholtz, Charles—B. A. Beal, $11,204.64.
Becker, Paul L.—C. I. Scott, $133.64.
Beagan, Edward—H. Held, $378.63.
Babbington, Joseph & John H. Higson—J. D. McQuade, $111.91.
Boylston, Edward S.—M. F. Boylston, $129.01.
Baretz, Sam & Charles—S. Handelman, $114.—66.
Berndt, Myrtle—J. T. Ehrenberg, $418.10.
Cushman, Pub Co., Inc.—Kane Press, Inc., $149.35.
Chace, Charles G.—Aetna Life Ins. Co., costs, $137.60.
Cash, Anna M.—E. H. Oswald, $107.82.
Coon, Albert E. & Luella—S. C. Pirie, et al., $318.55.
Dodge, Zenas U.—L. M. Brush, $1,067.04.
Daniels, Harry—J. Morrison, et al., $149.82.
Daly, Harold H.—M. Delisky, $191.91.
Deamud, J. B.—P. M. Pierson, $338.91.
E. Regensburg & Sons—I. Frey, $6,056.95.
Farrell, Katherine G.—Upland Millinery Co., $324.91.
Francis, Michael J.—Upper Hudson Stone Co., $881.75.
15 West 44th St. Co., Inc.—W. W. Schroyer, $532.57.
Fox, Henry E.—J. Murphy, $8,181.36.
Green, Isidore & Max—H. Fish, $363.81.
Goldberg, Samuel—Title Guarantee & Trust Co., $500.
Groll, Charles W.—M. L. Shaine, $242.23.
Gordon, John, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $5,000.
Hanley, Clara T.—B. Altman & Co., $3,677.74.
Heywang, Charles G.—I. Kaufman, $114.66.
Holley, William V.—Kane Press, $221.17.
Hertz, Ross—J. H. Sussmann, $5,001.28.
Johnson, Alexander, and Alice—A. F. Ploger Co., $387.
Jacobs, Hannah—Cohen & Siegel, $264.27.
Kaufman, Anton—Photochrome Engraving Co., $172.91.
Knight, Mary—S. C. Pirie et al., $215.93.
Knee, Louis—A. Rusch et al., $265.01.
Lauterback, Morton H.—State Bank, $182.65.
Linter, Adolf—Century Bank of City of New York, $182.84.
Same—same, $305.71.
Loeb Bros., Inc., Geo Loeb and Isaac Loeb—John Buckle, Inc., $943.82.
Lynch, Mary V.—M. M. Traggorer, $414.12.
Morgenstern, Otto—E. Surut, $119.41.
Mayer, Antonio, and Joseph—Crazy Village Amusement Co., $283.30.
McCann, John, and Annie—Central Brewing Co. of New York, $2,538.84.
Napoli, Edward S.—New York Title Insurance Co., $412.62.
National Casein Co., Inc.—H. D. Chardevoyne, Inc., $113.70.
Oklahoma Petroleum Co.—New York Telephone Co., $196.21.
Polstein, Joseph—M. Leerburger, costs, $293.80.
Poulos, Steve—A. Oriel, $140.01.
Pigget, William E.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $169.91.
Rich, William H.—Essex County National Bank of Newark, $9,795.54.
Relin, Harold—C. Cenowitz, $122.23.
Roberts, Robert H.—New York Telephone Co., $145.68.
Rubel, Benjamin, and Damiano Giglio—S. Delman, $101.93.
Rosen, Joseph—M. Brandt & Son, Inc., $119.17.
Richwine, A. Goeant—S. W. Goodwin, $684.
Robinson, John—S. Sobin et al., $106.31.
Sweeney, Harry—Saun Bros. Co., $101.74.
Simon, Nojib—J. N. Lesaha, $111.62.
Stiner, Martin E.—J. W. Bacon et al., $3,461.66.
Slotkin, Louis; Sarah K. Slotkin, and Pauline Schrowe—A. Deutsch, $122.21.
Saitta, Edith E.—United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., $4,687.50.
Schneider, Benjamin—J. Blynberg, $250.
Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Co.—J. F. Quill, $500.
Viscourour, H. J.—Survey Investors Inc., $926.47.
Thompson, William H.—W. F. Vell, $476.06.
Vernon, Frank—Pennsylvania Railroad Co., $153.85.
Universal Picture Cuty Service, Inc.—George Wilson, Inc., $147.84.
Wilmarth, John, Coleman, $138.52.
Will, George, Jr.—M. Queeney, $3,153.96.
Wonderland Amusement Co., Inc.—Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co., $675.11.
Yellow Taxicab Co.—L. Greenberger, $100.
William C. Bloomindale, Inc.—North Avenue Bank of New Rochelle, $1,278.49.

In Bronx County.

Belinky, Ida—S. B. Kramer et al., $103.16.
Earetz, Sam and Charles—S. Handelman, $114.65.
Cronin, Joseph B.—Victor Typewriter Company, Inc., $39.72.
Dubin, Louis—M. Barsky, $35.97.
Feldstein, Israel—B. Lemmy, $139.55.
Friedman, Oscar—I. J. Silverstein, $15.79.
Godwin, Raynor—F. I. Griffith, $1,755.26.
Goldberger, Benjamin M.—Haywood Bros. & Wakefield Company, $46.85.
Green, Fred—J. Kasan, $84.65.
Greenberg, Joseph—S. B. Kramer et al., $41.85.
Gross, Aaron and Estelle G. Pinous—C. M. Setlow, $86.72.
Layefsky, Samuel—S. Dworkin, $24.47.
Lauraky, Jacob—A. H. Lee et al., $80.75.
Nani, Louis and Sam Gellis—J. Knobel et al., $45.24.
O'Neil, Felix—Conron Bros. Co., $147.93.
Publishers Guide Company—Victor Typewriter Company, Inc., $54.72.
Rosner, Louis—Victor Typewriter Company, Inc., $79.72.
Tweer, Gustav W.—John Trommer Evergreen Brewery, $155.90.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Chute, Herbert N.—M. H. Bettman et al., June 13, 1914, $84.41.
Duncan, Patrick J.—L. Longly, May 17, 1915, $504.
Edward De V. Tompkins, Inc.—S. Nelson, Dec. 19, 1914, $1,402.52.
Hilder, Morits—R. L. Richards, June 24, 1915, $1,124.58.
Kennerley, Mitchell—M. Secker, June 25, 1915, $668.92.
Leonori Hotel Co.—G. W. Quintard, 36, June 26, 1915, $354.23.
Oppenheim, Joseph G.—L. V. Weber, Aug. 6, 1914, $100.23.
Tannenbaum, Herman—C. Ginsburg et al., March 19, 1915, $161.51.
Spinner, Emil—Obermyer & Liebmann, April 26, 1915, (released,) $5,557.57.

In Bronx County.

Kroden, George—P. Maier, June 6, 1915, $107.91.
Perlen, Jacob L.—Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum, March 24, 1915, $52.72.
Rotondo, John—G. E. Robert, Oct. 16, 1914, $1,078.87.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Cover six words agate to a line.

JOBBER looking at silk and cotton waists for the Fall. Third floor, 119 West 24th St.

JOBBER OPEN for silk and serge dresses; placing large orders on good styles. 130 West 28th St., first floor.

JOBBER looking at Serge and Silk Dresses, $5.75 up. Apply from 2 to 5, Room 402, 45 West 27th.

JOBBER is looking at fine Silk and Serge Dresses for Fall, 35 West 36th, 10th floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall dresses; order given. 120 West 26th St., 8th floor.

JOBBER open for serge dresses better kind. 132 West 23d St. First floor.

JOBBER open for snappy styles in skirts. 15 West 24th St. Fifth floor.

JOBBER giving orders on Fall Silk Dresses. 35 West 24th, Room 702.

M. L. SIMONS, Resident Buyer, 1,185 Broadway, wants Fall Suits from $7.50 to $8.75.

CONTRACTORS AND MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—LARGE HOUSE LOOKING AT POPULAR LINES IN SILKS, SERGES, AND COTTON NOVELTY DRESSES FOR THE FALL; BIG USERS. APPLY BY MAIL FOR APPOINTMENT. 5 10 TIMES.

CONTRACTORS!—WE ARE READY TO PLACE ORDERS ON SERGE AND SILK DRESSES. CALL WITH BEST NUMBERS, 4TH FLOOR, 151 WEST 30TH.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silk dresses, with samples; immediate orders. Call all week at the Paris Model Dress Co., 37 West 19th St.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silks, crepe de chine and lace waists; bring samples. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th St.

CONTRACTORS ON silk and serge dresses; must furnish own styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

CONTRACTORS ON SILK WAISTS wanted; bring samples all week. 8th floor, 127 West 29th St.

1,000 WHITE AND COLORED VOILE DRESSES to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, ABOUT 300 COTTON DRESSES OF OUR REGULAR STOCK AT A VERY LOW FIGURE; VALUE $3.75 TO $10 REGULAR. ELGRADE, 131 WEST 35TH ST.

HAVE YOU SOLD ladies' trimmed hats? We want a man who can sell $50,000 worth a year at least in the South and Middle West; good proposition; commission basis. B 6 Times.

BUSINESS MAN, executive, young, energetic; formerly importer of piece goods and trimmings for the cutting up trade; open for good proposition. Small investment if necessary. Z 326 Times.

TOOK CHARGE of cloak, suit factory for five years. Young man (27) doing everything to buying and selling; wants similar position; references. N 67 Times.

$25,000.00 STOCK OF MOHAWK OVERALLS, union label, in lots to suit purchasers, below cost of production. A. Schaap & Son, 894 Broadway.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday3½@3¾ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Against Silk Fashion Show.

The committee, consisting of John H. Love, Horace B. Cheney, and John B. Cozzens, appointed by the Exploitation and Exhibition Committee of the Silk Association of America to determine the advisability of undertaking a fashion show at the San Francisco Exposition, have reported, after careful consideration, that it would, in their opinion, be impractical and inadvisable to properly carry out the proposed plans at this time.

No Action at Woolen Meeting.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers called, not as generally reported, to enter protest against the arrangement whereby wool fops and yarns may be exported to Great Britain through the Textile Alliance, but merely to consider the matter was concluded yesterday at the Hotel Belmont with no formal action taken by the members. The sentiment of the meeting was said to be in favor of the plan.

Foreign Army Contracts.

Despite the presence of the Serbian buying commission in this city, the contract which that Government was to place for uniform cloth still drags on without much progress to report. On several occasions negotiations had practically been concluded, only to be brought to a standstill before some obstacle or other. The latest inquiry in the piece goods market comes from Italian sources, and is said to involve a very large yardage of greenish-gray cloth. Specifications are given, and the order has every appearance of being a genuine one.

Piece Goods Export Business.

The export trade in domestic piece goods is growing at a rapid rate. The French business is perhaps the most promising, as the major portion of the woolen manufacturing district in France is in the hands of the enemy. A French inquiry made in the market a day or so ago was for suitings or overcoatings in black, blue and oxford, all qualities. The Italians have placed an order for civilian purposes of 5,000 flannel shirts and will probably purchase additional quantities.

Serious Scarcity of Dyestuffs.

How serious the situation in dyestuffs has become may be understood from an attempt made yesterday by a prominent mill man to obtain a supply of the desired coloring matter. He required, and would have bought, 21,000 pounds, but was only able to get 121 pounds of the material he sought after a careful inquiry in the market. In some cases there is not a bit of dye to be obtained even at fabulous quotations. A firm of shirt manufacturers who do their own weaving and dyeing were recently offered $500 a pound for a certain yellow dye that cost them but $4.

Raw Silks Show Little Feature.

The raw silk markets of the world show little feature at the moment. Yokohama is quiet but steady. Sales for the week there amounted to 2,800 bales, while stocks have been increased to 5,000 bales. Canton remains unchanged, but there is more demand, and holders are showing less anxiety to press sales. Shanghai is steady though quiet. In some cases steam filatures have been moved up in price, and concessions are refused generally. Tussah silks are higher and scarcer, while prices looked on the best Ivee grades are attracting more buyers. Cables from Milan which have been received here by H. L. Gwalter & Co. say that the Italian market is firm, with a fair demand on the part of European buyers. Though the holiday lessened the week's business locally, there is a good call for all grades of spot silks. Prices here are holding their own.

More Pajamas for Women.

Manufacturers of nightwear for women report that one of the most interesting things in their line just now is the increased business that is being placed on pajamas for women. The garments wanted are made of various silks and of novelty mixtures. They are of the same general type as worn by men, but the jackets are made longer than the men's and the trousers are made fuller. The garments that have no collars are selling best. In the higher-priced nightrobes there is a division of favor, so far as style is concerned, between the Empire and slip-on effects, while in the more popular-priced lines the demand is divided between the slip-on and kimono types. Crêpe garments are especially favored. A number of the new models show full skirts that seem to flow from Empire bodices and kimono yokes. Plain tailored effects are well liked by buyers, but there has been no overlooking of the fancier types. All sorts of fancy sleeves are being shown, some of the more extreme forms having long, narrow sleeves of net. Many of the yokes of the new gowns show considerable use of embroidering and tucks, as well as fine, narrow lace.

Cansburgs Are in Demand.

One of the chief features of the local gray goods market yesterday was the demand from the bag trade for 40-inch, 3.50-yard cansburgs. The mills are well sold up on these goods, and those disposed of yesterday sold at 4¼ cents. There was not much doing on sheetings, but a fair call for printcloths was in evidence. Thirty-nine-inch 68-72s sold at 4¼ cents for delivery during this month and next, and sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were made for similar shipment at 3 13-16 cents. On 38½-inch 60-48s business was done at 3 5-16 cents for delivery in July, August, and September. Another feature of the day's business was the call for fancies, which covered a wide range of these goods. In several cases business was done on them at increased prices. Staple printcloth price were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3½c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4c	27-inch, 64-60s	2½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

About the Women's Neckwear.

Duplicate business continues to come in well to local manufacturers of women's neckwear, and an excellent season is reported generally. The Fall outlook is reported bright, especially for high, closed collars, which it is thought will be in demand as a result of the style tendencies in outer garments for women for the new season. Jabots, fancy bows, &c., are also expected to go well for Fall. At present a good demand is coming in for flat collars for hot-weather wear, both alone and in collar and cuff sets. The medium-sized Puritan type of collar seems to be especially favored. Novelties in cretonne and colored organdies are also selling well. A good demand is told of for white ostrich goods, both in boas and collarettes, and maline ruffs in white and colors are in favor, too. Quite a number of women are substituting these goods for Summer furs on hot days, thereby getting the same general effect as with the furs without the warmth.

Some Silk Imports Decline.

According to statistics compiled by the Silk Association of America, there was quite a shrinkage in dutiable silk imports at this port in the four weeks ended June 30, as compared with the corresponding period last year. The respective figures for the two periods were $1,722,775 and $2,005,606, of which $551,462 and $85,787 were contributed by fabrics woven in the piece. The largest increase for the month was in the imports of velvet ribbons, which were nearly four times as great as in June, 1914. Other large gains were shown in receipts of artificial silk yarns, &c., and of spun silk and schappe yarns. Imports of silk ribbons declined from $86,715 last June to $3,956 last month. There were also sharp declines in the amount of velvets and other pile fabrics received and in imports of ready-made clothing of silk. Imports of raw silk for last month were valued at $1,229,696, against $1,251,840 in June, 1914. Total imports of dutiable silks and free raw materials at this port since Jan. 1 amount to $3,012,627, compared with $3,242,839 for the same period a year ago.

Silk Sweaters Going Big.

An excellent demand for real and artificial silk sweaters is told of here. A variety of these goods are offered, and all of them are attractive. Some of them show broad blazer stripes in black and white, blue and white, pink and white, and other neat color combinations, being made with and without pockets and with and without sashes or belts. Other sweaters show plain and invisible stripes, the latter in self-colorings. These are made plain, with half and full belts, and with sashes. The greater business is being done on the artificial silk goods because they come more within range of the general pocketbook, some of the real silk goods selling around $25 at wholesale. While advance business on wool and worsted sweater coats for Fall has been but fair so far, a good repeat business is looked for. There is a division of opinion regarding the amount of these goods in the hands of the wholesalers, retailers, and the mills; but the belief is held in some quarters that goods will not be any too plentiful this Fall. The dyestuff situation is expected to be a big factor in any shortage that may develop.

SUGAR-MAKING MACHINERY

Not to Come In Duty Free If Usable for Other Purposes.

In an order to Collectors of Customs, the Treasury Department has called a halt to the practice of admitting sugar-making machinery duty free under the present tariff. Ever since the Tariff act of 1913 became effective it has been the custom to let in machinery of this kind free under Paragraph 391, which specifies "machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar." An investigation just concluded by special agents of the department disclosed that advantage was being taken of the language of the paragraph to bring in machinery intended for use other than in sugar refineries.

Assistant Secretary Malburn in the order received by Collector Malone directs that hereafter so-called sugar-making machinery, even though installed in a sugar-making plant, if identical with machinery used chiefly for purposes other than the manufacture of sugar, is not to be admitted free under Paragraph 391, but must stand a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal. The investigation showed that many machines can be, or are, used otherwise than in sugar-making, such as in dye works, certain chemical processes, laundry extractors, cream separators, and other uses. It appears that only about 10 per cent. of the so-called sugar machines imported were installed in sugar-making plants. "When installed in sugar-making plants," says the order, "it appears that it is your practice to pass the merchandise free of duty as 'machinery for use in the making of sugar,' although identical with machinery installed for other purposes which is assessed for duty at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal under Paragraph 167 of the tariff. You state that this practice is in view of the peculiar phraseology of the provision for sugar-making machinery in Pa

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Interest payable June 1 and Dec. 1. Denomination, $1,000. Coupon form registerable as to principal and interest.

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Financial Statement

Assessed Valuation (1914) .$12,293,600

Total Bonded Debt including this issue..... 699,500

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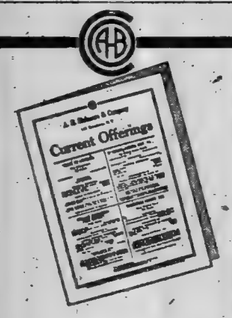

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Inquire for letter 169

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City of St. Paul, Minn.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Less Active and Lower —A Crop Report Promising Further Business Expansion.

A good deal less stock was sold yesterday than on the previous day, but the course of prices on the Stock Exchange was still downward. A continuance of foreign liquidation, particularly in the bond market, had something to do with this; but even more effect was exerted by the new phase assumed by the situation between Germany and the United States in respect to the former's reply to our second note on the sinking of the Lusitania. This matter was coupled in the minds of traders yesterday with the suspense, if not the concern, caused by the suggestions of harm to the Adriatic and by the news of a fire aboard an important cargo ship which may have been caused intentionally.

These things occupied a good share of the attention of traders, and they were of a kind to give increased effect to such actual liquidation as the day brought forth as well as to that share of the selling which represented an effort to make the most of the present unsettled state of market sentiment. The liquidation of our bonds from abroad is being given close attention in banking circles. There has been wider discussion of the thought that some form of banking co-operation should be resorted to to care for the inflow of our securities, and, while some bankers are of the opinion that such an undertaking would encounter too great obstacles, the matter is still under advisement. Meanwhile, plans have been practically completed for the establishment here of a new French credit to be used solely for commercial purposes.

If the market had been so inclined, it might well have found a considerable degree of satisfaction in the July crop report issued yesterday by the Department of Agriculture. There has been a great deal of talk of damage to wheat and of unsatisfactory conditions for the corn crop, but if yesterday's report be accepted as a fair measure of this damage, even if in addition due allowance is made for further deterioration since the first of July, there is no occasion for the concern over the crop situation which has found expression in some quarters. That concern has found no very practical reflection in the grain market and no clear cause for it appears in the Government's figures. We are promised a total wheat crop of more than 70,000,000 bushels greater than last year's record yield, and we are promised a corn crop substantially greater than the crops of the two preceding years, though falling 300,000,000 bushels short of the great yield of 1912. The oat crop, which in some respects is more important this year than usual, will practically equal the record yield of 1912, if present indications hold true.

Even in a year of war the yield of the farms is a most important factor in determining the degree of the country's prosperity, and there is surely no reason for faltering on the basis of yesterday's Government estimate of this year's agricultural prospects. General business has not waited to expand on the actual harvesting of the crops, and it is fair to expect that if present indications are borne out the improvement in general business already visibly under way, resumed, it may be said, after a period of check, will be carried forward into a much broader movement.

AETNA EXPLOSIVES NOTES.

Sell Third $1,000,000 to Buy War Material and Enlarge Plant.

The Aetna Explosives Company has sold to John Burnham & Co., White, Weld & Co. and Bayne, Hine & Co., $1,000,000 5 per cent. gold notes, maturing Feb. 15, 1916. The proceeds are to be used to finance purchases of raw materials and to construct new buildings. The notes will be offered at 98, with a bonus of 4 per cent. in stock.

The same group of bankers recently took $2,000,000 notes of the company, maturing half on Dec. 15, 1915, and half Jan. 15, 1916. The new issue is secured by pledge of $1,300,000 of the company's first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds and by pledge of all the concern's equities in contracts now in force for the manufacture of explosives for military purposes. They are also a lien on the company's property.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.		
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	90. Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½ 5
New York	4	4	4 5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½ 5
Cleveland	4	4	4½ 5
Richmond	4	4	4½ 5
Atlanta	4	4	4½ 5
Chicago	4	4	4½ 5
St. Louis	4	4	4½ 5
Minneapolis	4	4	5 5
Kansas City	4	4	4½ 5
Dallas	4	4	4½ 5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½ 6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅛ 5 mos. 3
90 days	2¼@2⅛ 6 mos. 3
4 mos.	2⅜ 3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 | 6 months 3¼@3⅜
60 to 90 days	3

Other Names.

4 months	3½ | 6 months 3¼@3¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77⅜	4.77⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	4.76⅜	4.77⅛
Paris	5.65	5.64⅞
Berlin	.81⅜	.81⅞
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia		88.50
Switzerland	5.38⅛	5.37⅜
Scandinavia	26.25	26.30
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	55.50	55.75
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.26	5.25
Holland	.40	.40⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	
Calcutta	38.00	
Italy	6.13	6.12
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.90	42.00
Rio	25.25	25.35
Spain	18.70	18.72

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73	$4.71⅛	$4.72⅝	$4.71

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $317,679,080; balance, $19,541,878; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $18,855.

The local banks last $22,577,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres; Boston, par; Chicago, 15c. discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 7.50, premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 9-16d., off ⅛d.; New York, 47⅛c., off ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1915.

	Stocks, Shares.
Total sales	348,920
Same day last year	197,864
Year to date	64,143,467
Same period last year	39,172,422
Average price and change 50 stocks	68.06 — .43
Same day last year	68.57 — .10

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	37⅛	37⅜	1,900	Alaska Gold Mines	38⅜	38⅝	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
	16⅝	17	1,530	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	17⅜	18	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
	53⅜	54	1,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	55	55	53⅜	53⅜	—1⅝
	72½	72¾	8,300	Amalgamated Cop	72⅝	73½	71⅞	72½	— ½
	49⅝	50	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	50	50	50	50	
	46¼	46½	2,530	Am. Beet Sugar	47	47½	46¼	46¼	—1¼
	155	158	25	Am. B.S. & F.pf.tr.	155	156	155	155	
	45½	45⅝	10,250	Am. Can	45	45⅝	44⅜	45½	+ ½
	101	102	200	Am. Can pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅜
	101	102	25	do., odd lot	100⅞	102	100⅞	100⅞	
	53¼	54⅛	400	Am. Car & Fdry	53½	53½	53¼	53¼	+ ¼
	112⅞	114½	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	114	114	114	114	+ ½
	128½	130⅝	10,200	Am. Coal Products	124½	131½	124½	130	+5
	116	118	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	+6⅝
	44	44½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
	6⅝	6⅞	100	Am. H. & Leather	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
	6⅞	6⅞	50	do., odd lot	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
	33	34	900	Am. H. & Leath. pf	33⅞	34⅛	33	33	—1⅛
	26¼	26⅝	800	Am. Ice Securities	27	27	26¼	26½	— ½
	10½	11	200	Am. Linseed	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
	46	46⅛	900	Am. Locomotive	48	46⅞	45⅝	45⅝	— ¾
	94	98	100	Am. Locomotive pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ⅝
	4⅜	5¼	100	Am. Malt	5	5	5	5	
	24	25	200	Am. Malt pf	26¼	26¼	25	25	
	76½	76⅝	2,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	76½	77⅜	76½	76⅝	+ ⅛
	107	107¼	450	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107	107	107	107	+ ½
	107	107½	25	do., odd lot	107¼	107¼	107¼	107½	
	79½	80	100	Am. Smelt. S. & R	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅛
	36	36⅞	500	Am. Steel F'drics	36⅞	38¼	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅝
	106½	107	400	Am. Sugar Ref	106	106⅝	106	106⅝	+ ⅝
	114	114½	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114½	114½	114	114	
	120½	120⅞	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120⅞	120⅞	120⅝	120⅝	+ ½
	120⅛	120⅜	10	do., odd lot	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	
	106	106⅛	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106⅝	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅜
	84½	86	200	Am. Woolen pf	84⅝	85	84⅝	85	+ ⅞
	34½	34¼	4,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	— ⅜
	99⅞	99¾	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	99¾	99¾	99	99¼	+ ⅜
	97	97¼	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97¼	97¼	97	97	
	99	100	800	Atlantic Coast Line	99	99	98½	99	—1
	66¾	67⅜	18,200	Baldwin Loco	67⅛	68¼	66⅜	67¼	— ½
	74⅞	75	2,200	Baltimore & Ohio	75	75⅝	75	75	— ⅜
	69½	70	1,200	Baltimore & O. pf	70	70¼	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅜
			15	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	
	167	168	1,400	Bethlehem Steel	167	168	166	167½	— ½
	116	118	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	117	117	117	117	+ ½
	87	87¼	500	Brklyn Rapid Tran	87	87	87	87	
	87	87½	25	do., odd lot	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	
	70¼	70½	200	Butte & Superior	70¾	70¾	70¾	70½	+ ⅜
	35	36½	143	California Pet. pf	35	35	35	35	—1
	141¼	141½	5,900	Canadian Pacific	141	142¼	141	141⅜	— ⅝
	40⅞	41	14,100	Central Leather Co	41	42⅜	40⅝	40⅝	— ¾
	36½	37	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	36⅞	37	36½	36½	— ⅜
	27	28¼	2,000	Chi. Great Western	10⅞	10⅞	10¼	10½	— ⅜
	27	28¼	2,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	25⅜	28¼	26½	27	— ⅜
	79⅝	80	6,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	79⅝	80⅝	79¼	80	— ⅛
	122	124½	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	124	124	124	124	+1
	120¼	121	1,700	Chi. & Northwest	121	121	118⅞	120½	—1½
	14⅝	15	9,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P		15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
	44¼	44⅜	1,500	Chino Copper	44⅝	44⅝	44¼	44¼	— ⅜
	31⅞	31½	2,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	31⅞	32	31¾	31½	— ¼
	11	12	2,900	Comstock Tunnel	¤12	12	10	10	—2
	125	126	500	Consolidated Gas	125	125	125	125	
	66	67	200	Continental Can	67	67	66½	66½	— ½
	13⅞	13⅜	1,300	Corn Products Ref	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
	76⅛	78	4,000	Corn Prods. Ref. pf	77⅛	77⅝	76½	76½	—1½
	30⅝	30½	8,300	Crucible Steel	30	30½	30	30¼	
	87	88	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	88	88	88	88	
	N	9	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	9¼	9¼	9	9	
	21⅜	22	1,000	Distillers' Secur	22¼	22¼	21⅞	22	— ½
	19⅜	19⅞	4,850	Dome Mines	19⅝	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
	97		100	Dupont Powder pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+1¼
	23⅞	23⅞	5,550	Erie	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
	38⅝	39½	200	Erie 1st pf	38⅝	39	38⅝	38⅝	
	22	23¾	300	Federal Min. & S	24½	24½	24	24	—5
	42	43	100	Federal Min. & S.pf	42¾	42¾	42½	42½	— ⅛
	200	235	233	Gen.Chem. odd lots	280¼	295	280¼	295	
	164	165	2,000	General Electric	165	165¾	164	164	—1
	158	159	100	General Motors		158	153	158	— ⅝
	101½	102⅜	100	General Motors pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	
	52⅜	52⅝	5,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	52¾	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
	116¾	117½	2,200	Great Northern pf	117	117	115½	117	+ ⅛
	34½	34⅝	1,400	Gt. Nor. ctfs. on proc	35	35	34	34¼	—1
	61⅛	61¾	700	Guggenheim Explor	61⅞	62	61¼	61¼	— ⅝
	100	101	100	Illinois Central	101	101	100¾	101	
	30	30½	1,000	Inspiration Copper	30¼	30⅝	30	30	— ⅜
	21	21⅛	2,800	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cts	21¼	21⅜	21	21	— ⅛
	72½	73½	400	Inter.-Met. pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
	71	71½	400	Interboro Corp. pf	71	71	71	71	+ ½
	99⅜	100	200	Int. Harvester, N.J	98	99	98	98	
	57	65	100	Int. Harvester Corp	60	60	60	60	
	8¾	9¼	100	Int. Paper	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
	36	36⅜	100	Int. Paper pf	36	36	36	36	— ½
	23⅜	23½	1,400	Kansas City South	24	24	23¼	23¼	—1
	57	59½	100	Kan. City South. pf	57½	57⅝	57½	57½	— ½
	99	102½	100	Laclede Gas	100	100	100	100	—2
	140	140¼	2,000	Lehigh Valley	141¼	141¼	140¼	140½	— ⅝
	222	227	100	Liggett & Myers	223	223	223	223	
	16	19	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	18	18	18	18	
		117	100	Lorillard pf	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	— ⅛
		117	80	do., odd lot	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	
	105½	106¼	7,300	Louis. & Nash	106¼	107	104½	106	—2
	124½	125	500	Manhattan Elev	125	125⅛	125	125	—1
	35	35⅛	1,300	Maxwell Motors	34½	35¼	34½	35	+1
	31⅞	32½	600	Max. Motors 2d pf	32	32	32	32¼	+ ⅝
	71¼	72	1,900	Mexican Petroleum	71⅝	72½	71¼	71¾	— ⅛
	27¼	27⅜	2,000	Miami Copper	27⅛	27⅝	26⅝	27¼	
	27¼	27⅜	75	do., odd lots	27⅛	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	
	108½	109¼	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	110	110	109	109	—1
	⅞	¾	6,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8¼	⅞	⅞	⅞	—⅛
	21¼	22	1,400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	25	25	21¾	21⅝	—3⅜
	3½	3⅝	13,800	Missouri Pacific	4½	4½	3½	3½	—1⅛
	47⅝	48	200	Montana Power	48	48	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅜
	102	102½	100	Montana Power pf	102	102	102	102	—1
	16	17	600	Nat. En. & St. Co	16	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅜
	59⅜	60½	700	Nat. Lead Co	59⅞	60¼	59½	60⅜	— ⅛
	108	110	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109¾	—1
	14⅜	14⅝	1,300	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	— ½
	90	93	100	N. Y. Air Brake	90	90	90	90	+1
	85¼	85¾	2,300	N. Y. Central & d	86¼	86¾	85¼	85¼	—1¼
	60½	60⅝	6,800	N. Y., N. H. & H	62¾	63¼	60¾	60¾	—2⅛
	26	27	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	26⅝	26⅞	26⅛	26½	— ⅜
	102	102½	400	Norfolk & Western	103	103	102¼	102½	— ⅜
	101½	102	4,100	Northern Pac. & d	101¾	102¼	101½	101¾	— ⅛
	31¼	31⅜	600	Pacific Mail	32¼	32¼	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
	105	105¼	6,200	Penn. R. R.	105⅜	105⅜	105	105	— ⅜
	114½	116¼	100	People's Gas, Chi	115	115	115	115	
	114½	116½	50	do., odd lot	114½	114½	114½	114½	
	41	43	400	Pettibone, M. & Co	42	43	41	41	+ ⅝
	22	23	300	Pittsburgh Coal	22⅞	22⅞	22	22	— ⅛
	47	47	700	Pressed Steel Car	47	47	45¾	45⅝	— ⅞
	29	30	30	Railway Steel Sp	29	29	29	29	
	23	23	2,600	Ray Con. Copper	23½	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
	143⅝	143⅞	17,800	Reading	143¼	144⅝	143¼	143⅝	— ⅛
	28½	28⅝	850	Rep. Iron & Steel	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
	⅞	⅞	100	Rock Island Co	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
	2½	2⅞	460	Rumely, (M.,) Co	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
	5¼	6	500	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	6¼	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	—1⅛
	6	6¼	400	St. Louis & San F	7¼	7¼	6¼	6¼	—1
	14	16½	200	St. Louis Southw	14½	14½	14	14	—2
			100	St. L. Southwest. pf	30	30	30	30	— ½
	13	13¼	700	Seaboard Air Line	13⅜	13½	13	13	— ⅛
	33	33½	200	Seab. Air Line pf	33½	33½	32½	32½	— ⅛
	142	143	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	142	143⅞	142	143½	+ ½
	32	34	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
	84⅝	85	7,620	Southern Pacific	84⅝	85⅜	84⅛	84⅜	— ⅛
	13⅞	14	4,700	Southern Railway	14½	14½	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅜
	45½	45¾	1,300	So. Railway pf		46	45¼	45½	—1½
	53⅛	54	100	Standard Milling	53½	53½	53¼	53¼	— ⅜
	79⅝	79½	6,700	Studebaker Co	79⅝	80⅜	79	79½	+ ⅛
	35⅞	37½	700	Tennessee Copper	35⅞	35½	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
	125	126	100	Texas Co	¤125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	—1⅞
	12	12¾	500	Texas & Pacific	12½	12½	12	12	—1½
	51½	52	100	Third Avenue	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅜
			100	T., St.L. & W.pf. tr	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
	124	124¼	17,800	Union Pacific	125	125⅝	124¼	124¼	— ⅜
	80¼	80⅝	500	Union Pacific pf	80⅜	80⅝	80⅜	80⅝	+ ⅛
	80¼	80⅝	100	do., s 30 f	80	80	80	80	
	31	32	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	31	31	31	31	—1¼
	46¼	46⅝	2,600	U. S. Rubber	46¼	46¼	45⅞	46¼	— ⅛
	103⅝	106⅛	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅜
	58⅝	58⅞	33,400	U. S. Steel	58½	59¼	58⅜	58⅝	— ⅛
	109¾	109⅝	500	U. S. Steel pf	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	— ⅛
	65⅜	65⅝	3,200	Utah Copper	65½	66⅞	65¼	65¾	— ⅛
	30¾	31	600	Va.-Car. Chemical	30⅞	31	30⅝	31	
			800	Wabash	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
			200	Wabash pf	¼	¼	¼	¼	
	66½	67	1,700	Western Union Tel	67	67¼	67	67	+ ⅛
	97¼	98	19,300	Westingh. E. & M	96⅜	98½	96⅜	97⅝	+ ⅜
	2⅜	3	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf	2½	2½	2½	2½	—1⅛
	¾	1	200	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
	125	125½	300	Willys-Overland	125	125½	125	125⅝	— ⅛
	104	104⅞	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	104¼	104½	104¼	104⅝	— ⅜
	119¾	120¾	100	Woolworth pf	120	120	120	120	— ⅜

*Cents per share.

AMALGAMATED DISTRIBUTION

Notice of Statutory Dissolution Sent to Shareholders.

The Amalgamated Copper Company will distribute among stockholders on and after Aug. 30 its assets in the form of stock of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and cash. A notice was sent to shareholders yesterday, saying that statutory proceedings for the dissolution of the company had been completed.

Anaconda stock, to the extent of one share to each share of Amalgamated, and $3 in cash will be turned over to each holder of a share of Amalgamated of record July 31. Certificates for Amalgamated stock must be surrendered at the company's office, 42 Broadway, for exchange.

Bank Clearings in June.

Clearings through the banks in June again make a comparatively satisfactory comparison with those of a year ago, the total, according to the statement compiled by Dun's Review, which includes returns from 129 leading cities in the United States, amounting to $14,006,172,676, an increase of 1 per cent., as compared with the same month last year and of 2.7 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding month in 1913. New York City reports gains of 2.5 and 8.5 per cent., respectively, over the corresponding months in the two immediately preceding years.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	68.74	67.70	67.99	— .79
Industrials	68.68	67.84	68.13	— .06

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 1	70.47	69.87	70.14	— .27
July 2	70.62	69.99	69.91	— .23
July 3	69.87	69.25	69.62	— .29
July 5	—Holiday.			
July 6	70.32	69.53	69.71	+ .09
July 7	69.40	67.96	68.49	—1.22
July 8	68.71	67.77	68.06	— .43

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
July, 1914	69.08	July 7	57.41
July, 1915	70.24	July 28	65.80
July, 1912	82.76	July 3	79.75
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24

July 30 57.77
July 9 69.34
July 12 81.80
Feb. 24 68.08
July 30 60.20
June 10 68.04
Feb. 1 78.80

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	152	157
Aetna Explosives pf	82	86
Atlas Powder	218	228
Bliss, (E. W.)	375	395
Canadian Car & Foundry	61	66
Canadian Explosives	310	330
Canadian Explosives pf	101	107
Colts Arms	453	459
Du Pont Powder	705	715
Electric Boat	124	129
Electric Boat pf	123	128
Hercules Powder	428	433
Savage Arms	260	275
Winchester Repeating Arms	1,700	1,750
Niles-Bement-Pond	100	111

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Way St. Paul Is Down.

A Director of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul said yesterday that in his opinion the break in the company's shares was fully explained by the fact that holders who had become uneasy over the unsatisfactory earnings had tried to sell a considerable amount of stock on a market that was too "thin" to take it. The shares held their own yesterday, closing at 80, with a recovery of an eighth. Another St. Paul Director was quoted in Chicago as saying that the road could have shown its 5 per cent. dividend on the common fully earned had the managers chosen to reduce expenses on the same scale as other roads in their territory, but that it had been deemed wiser to continue maintenance expenditures at the usual rate, even at the cost of a reduction in the surplus to about 2½ per cent. on the common. Gross earnings held up as well as on the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Northwestern, and the maintenance was provided for, as it would have been had the earnings been normal.

"The company for eleven months saved $275,000 out of a gross decrease of $2,134,000, and for the full year the showing will be somewhat better," said this Director. "June earnings increased, and the ratio of net was normal in that month. July has begun fully as well as June averaged in freight loadings, and while there is no definite trend, the officials look for a heavy Fall movement unless the crops get a serious setback. The Montana grain acreage along the St. Paul is double that of last year. Lumber trade authorities report a reviving trade in the West."

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Wabash-Pittsburgh
In the current issue appears a short but timely article based upon the proposed reorganization of the Wabash-Pittsburgh which is considered one of the most drastic in the annals of railroad financing. It is well worth reading.
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DIVIDENDS.

The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co., Limited.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held in this City on June 15th, 1915, a dividend of 1½% was declared from net earnings of the Company, payable August 2nd, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. July 16th, 1915.

The transfer books will not be closed.

NORTHRUP FOWLER, Secretary.

New York, July 9th, 1915.

BREAK IN COTTON UNDER BIG SALES

Market Showed Signs of Demoralization at Times Because of Heavy Liquidation.

NET LOSS 22 TO 27 POINTS

Large Part of the Old Crop Remains Unsold and the German Submarines May Lessen Exports.

Cotton yesterday showed a downward tendency which at times savored of demoralization. Prices broke about one-quarter of a cent per pound and closed easy at a net loss of 22 to 27 points. Liquidation was on a heavy scale and was for the account of local longs as well as the South and such continental holders as had made purchases in New York.

The break appears to be in recognition of bearish factors whose efficacy for some time has received but partial acknowledgment. The huge supplies remaining from the present crop, with accumulations in the South and in Europe, and the prospect of new cotton in volume within the next three months, furnished a combination of factors which bullish optimism was powerless to resist. The scattered complaints from the belt have served merely to encourage longs in the retention of their holdings, but have not been sufficiently alarming to induce new buying.

Moreover, the German submarine operations have not encouraged hopes of free exportation, and taken in conjunction with the British blockade of Germany, have made Southern exporters decidedly apprehensive as to the means of getting their shipments over to Europe. At the present time England, Spain, and Italy have supplies of cotton far in excess of their normal holdings at this season of the year. Very little is known about stocks of cotton in the Scandinavian countries, although they are not believed to be large. Russia is in need of supplies, but finds difficulty in effecting importations. Germany and Austria need cotton, but have no means of obtaining it except such small shipments as may be smuggled over the border lines from adjacent neutrals.

One indication of strength which, however, has been largely fictitious, has been presented by the steadiness of Liverpool in the face of the large supplies in the English market. This steadiness, however, may have been prompted by the fear that some difficulty might be experienced in importing cotton hereafter, and while developments along these lines might result in advancing Liverpool, they would be reflected very bearishly on the American market.

Liquidation was very heavy in the middle of the afternoon, and four floor brokers alone are estimated to have sold between them fully 25,000 bales. About the only support came from the leading spot interest, which has been credited with making heavy sales at higher prices for several weeks past.

There was little feature to yesterday's weather. Conditions were less unsettled and many districts reported partly cloudy to fair weather. The only bullish feature which the trade is willing to admit is the splendid undertone which seems to characterize the domestic textile industry. American mills are believed to be doing the best business for several years.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were weak, 5 to 20 points decline.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points decline, 9.20 for middling upland; closed easy. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.05	8.85	9.85@ 9.87	9.09@10.00
Oct.	9.48	9.25	9.25@ 9.27	9.52@ 9.53
Dec.	9.71	9.50	9.51@ 9.53	9.74@ 9.75
Jan.	9.78	9.57	9.56@ 9.58	9.78@ 9.79
March	10.02	9.83	9.83@ 9.85	10.04@10.05
May	10.23	10.06	10.05@10.06	10.25@10.27

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	1,580	1,652	1,394
New Orleans	740	630	538
Mobile	103	2	
Savannah	1,024	528	408
Charleston	388	26	
Wilmington	5	138	4
Norfolk	251	209	27
Total port receipts, 4,150 bales, against 2,535 same day last year.			

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	212	373	22
Memphis	251	1,012	234
St. Louis	271	116	283
Houston	356	559	440

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	600 to 800	2,834	1,639
New Orleans	300 to 500	308	96

Total exports yesterday, 13,684 bales; so far this season, 8,133,639, against 8,927,869 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
1,909	New Orleans	8.88	169,181	84,420
50	Mobile	8.50	15,254	4,060
503	Savannah	8¾	70,421	16,312
470	Galveston	8.85	142,500	96,207
...	Wilmington	...	35,001	10,719
175	Norfolk	8.75	49,918	19,275
1,046	Augusta	8.75	83,244	13,502
100	Memphis	8.62	91,015	20,719
...	St. Louis	...	22,038	16,908
30	Houston	8.70	67,815	40,538

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling six points decline, at 5.21d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, nil. Closed quiet.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	15¾	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	545	550	550	555
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	125	135	125	135
Continental Oil	225	230	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe Line	45	48	45	47
Eureka Pipe Line	225	228	225	228
Galena-Sig. Oil	147	149	147	149
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	133	135	133	136
Indiana Pipe Line	96	98	96	98
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	8	8½	8¼	8½
National Transit	29	31	30	31
New York Transit	205	210	205	210
Northern Pipe Line	92	94	92	94
Ohio Oil	132	134	132	134
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Oil	55	60	57	62
Pierce Oil	9½	10	9½	10
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	73	76	73	76
Prairie Oil & Gas	310	313	308	311
Prairie Pipe Line	152	155	152	155
Solar Refining	220	230	220	230
Southern Pipe Line	208	212	207	211
South. Penn. Oil	275	280	275	280
South West. Penn.	108	112	108	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	276	278	277	278
Stand. Oil of Ind.	405	410	405	410
Stand. Oil of Kansas	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of Ky.	247	252	247	252
Stand. Oil of Neb.	305	315	305	315
Stand. Oil of N. J.	398	400	398	401
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	183	185	183	185
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	430	425	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	192	196	192	196
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100¼	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅛	102⅜	102⅝	102¾
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅜	103⅝	103⅞	104
4½s	June, 1905	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
4½s	March, 1963	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅝	102	101½	102
4½s	May, 1957	101⅜	102	101½	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅛	101	100½	101
4½s	March, 1964	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98¼
4½s	March, 1962	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
4½s	March, 1930-60	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98¼
4s	May, 1959	94½	95	94¾	95
4s	Nov., 1958	94½	95¼	94¾	95½
4s	May, 1957	94½	95	95	...
4s	Nov., 1956	94	95	94	95
4s	Nov., 1955	94	95	94	95
4s	Nov., 1936	94¼	...	94½	...
4s	May, 1917	99¼	...	99¼	...
4s	Nov., 1918	99	...	99	...
4s	May, 1919	98¾	...	98¾	...
3½s	Nov., 1965	84½	...	84¾	...
3½s	Nov., 1954	84½	85½	84¾	86
3½s	May, 1954	84½	84½	84¾	86

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
27	Citizens Bank	43	43	43	43
865	Cons. Power	107	107	107	107
1	Exchange Bk.	146	146	146	146
20	F'k'l Gas pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
2	Fidelity & Dep.	135	135	135	135
55	Merch.-M. Bk.	28½	28½	23½	28½

BONDS.

$2,000	City B. 4s, '61	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
2,000	C. B. 4s, '61 j. f.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
4,000	City B. 4s, '56	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
2,000	City B. 4s, w. i.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
3,000	Elkhorn Fl. 5s	95	95	95	95
1,000	Ga. C. & N. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Md. 4s, '27	99	99	99	99
3,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot Duck 5s	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
1,000	Ner. St. R. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4,000	United Rys. & E. 1st 4s	81	81	81	81
9,000	United Rys. & E. inc. 4s	56	56	56	56
300	United Rys. & E. fdg 5s	80½	80½	80½	80½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Adventure	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,320	Alaska	38	38⅜	37½	37⅝
50	Allouez	54	54	54	54
210	Amalgamated	72⅜	72⅜	72	72¼
6,706	Am. Zinc	56¼	56¼	55¾	56¼
40	Anaconda	34¼	34¾	34¼	34⅝
35	Ariz. Com	7½	7½	7½	7½
25	Butte & Bal.	3	3	3	3
1,100	Butte & Super.	70	70⅜	70	70
225	Calumet & Ariz.	83¼	84	83¼	83¼
18	Calumet & Hec.	560	560	560	560
246	Copper Range	54	54	53⅝	53⅞
125	East Butte	12½	12½	12¼	12¾
50	Granby	80¼	86⅝	86½	86⅝
235	Greene-Cananea	37	37½	36½	36¾
200	Helvetia	50c	50c	50c	50c
210	Island Creek	49	49	48½	48½
10	Isle Royale	27	27	27	27
5	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
75	Lake	13½	13½	13½	13½
90	Mayflower	4½	4½	4½	4½
225	Michigan	1½	1½	1½	1½
830	Mohawk	78½	78½	77	77
155	Nev. Con	14¼	14½	14¼	14½
186	New Arcadian	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11
25	Nipissing	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
480	North Butte	31	31	30⅝	31
50	North Lake	2½	2½	2½	2½
50	Old Colony	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3¾
15	Old Dominion	53	53	53	53
220	Pond Creek	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
5	Ray Consol	23	23	23	23
10	Santa Fe	3	3	3	3
71	Shannon	8¼	8½	8½	8¾
75	St. Mary's Land	57½	58	57½	58
100	Superior & Bos.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
55	Superior Copper	26½	26¾	26½	26¾
120	Trinity	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
400	Tuolumne	40c	40c	40c	40c
743	U. S. Smelting	42	42	41¾	41¾
62	U. S. Smelt. pf.	46½	46½	46	46½
505	Utah Apex	4	4¼	4	4¼
405	Wyandotte	70c	75c	60c	65c

RAILROADS.

100	A., T. & S. Fe	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	Boston & Alb.	179¾	179¾	179¾	179¾
79	Boston Elev	73	73	73	73
93	Boston & Me.	29¼	29¼	29	29
6	Fitchburg pf.	67	67	66	66
10	Maine Central	99	99	99	99
260	Mass. Elec. pf.	35	35	35	35
20	Mo. Pacific	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,065	N.Y., N.H. & H.	63	63	60¾	60¾
10	Rutland pf	19	19	19	19
5	Union Pacific	125⅝	125⅝	125⅜	125⅝
10	W. End St. Ry.	63	63	63	63

MISCELLANEOUS.

35	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	94½	94½	94¼	94¼
5	Amoskeag	65	65	65	65
125	Am. Sugar	106	106	106	106
4	Am. Sugar pf.	114	114	114	114
25	Am. Tel. & Tel.	120½	121	120¼	121
80	Am. Woolen pf.	85½	85½	85	85
30	A., G. & W. I.	10	10	10	10
227	A. G. & W.I. pf.	26	26	26	26
52	Edison	237½	237½	237½	237½
50	Mass. Gas	88	88	88	88
20	Mass. Gas pf.	89	89	89	89
5	New Eng. Tele.	131	131	131	131
20	Pullman	155¼	155¼	155	155
20	Swift & Co.	113	113	112½	112½
107	United Fruit	133½	134½	133½	133⅝
528	Unit. Shoe Mach.	50	50½	50	50¼
1,153	U. S. Steel	58¾	59	58¼	58¾

BONDS.

$15,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87½	87¾	87	87
500	A., G. & W. I. 5s	68	68	68	68
5,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, 1929	95	95	95	95
1,000	U. Ft. 4½s, '25	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 8.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	First N. C.	2½	2⅝
B. St. Gas	.10	.12	Houghton	4	4½
Bengle	.95	1	Iron Blossom	82	87
Bingham	.8⅜	9	La Rose	50	54
Bohemia	2⅜	3	Majestic	64	68
Boston E.	.27	.32	McK.-D.	22	24
Butte & L.	.23	.25	Mex. Mets.	20	23
Calaveras	1⅞	2	M. of Am.	2⅜	2½
Charrp. C.	.08	.09	N. Baltic	3	3½
Chief Con.	1½	1⅝	Nev. Doug.	45	47
Cortez	.30	.30	Ohio Cop.	16	18
N. Cornelia	7	7¼	Osceo	1¼	1⅜
Con. Ariz.	85	95	Stew't M.	2½	2⅝
Con. Cop.	1½	1⅝	Utah Mets.	4¼	4⅜
Crown Res.	.60	.65	(U. V. Ext.	4½	4¾
Davis-D.	1¼	1⅜	Yukon G.	2½	2⅝
Eagle & B.	1⅝	1¾			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Shipbldg.	37	37	37	37
15	Chi. Pn.	55	55	55	55
100	Chi. Pn. T. & T.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
18	Com. Edison	135	135	134½	135
5	Diam. Match	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
40	Nat. Biscuit	120	120	120	120
5	Nat. Carbon	139½	140	139½	140
155	Peoples Gas	115½	115½	115	115
27	Pub. Serv. pf.	94	95	94	95
274	Sears Roebuck	142¼	144½	142¼	143
560	Stew. Warner	67½	67½	67	67
210	Swift & Co.	112½	113	112¾	113
5	Union Carbide	149	149	149	149
760	Un. Carb. rts.	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4½
10	U. S. Steel	59	59	59	59

BONDS.

$1,000	W. P. Rys. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction Wednesday by Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street:

For account of executor.

All the good will of the fertilizer brokerage business formerly conducted by William D. Rhea, deceased, $275.

For account of administrator.

7 shares German-American Insurance Company, $100 each, 496.

For account of whom it may concern.

5 shares New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, $5,-187.47.

153 shares the Richmond Hill Investment Company, $10 each, $2 lot.

20 shares Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, 138.

$1,500 A. L. Stone Manufacturing Company, (Chester, Vt.) 1st mtg., 6 per cent. bonds due April 1, 1923, $10 lot.

$3,000 Valley Creek Coal Company 1st mtg., 6 per cent. bonds, due 1933, $20 lot.

6 shares Bryant Park Bank, $100 each, 150.

RECORD CROP YIELD IS PROMISED HERE

Official Estimate Puts This Year's Wheat Yield at 963,000,000 Bushels.

CORN ABOUT 2,814,000,000

All Other Food Staples, Except White Potatoes and Apples, Looked To for Good Gains.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Confronted with the problem of feeding a great part of the world while Europe is at war, American farmers have planted record acreages of all principal crops. Moreover, official estimates made public today by the Department of Agriculture disclose prospects of production exceeding the average of the last six years in almost every important crop.

Based on the growing conditions on July 1, some foodstuff crops give promise of new records. Their money values promise records accordingly.

Corn, the greatest and most valuable of all American farm products, shows an area of 109,273,000 acres—half a million more than ever planted to that crop before—and is expected to produce 2,814,000,000 bushels. Despite wet and cold weather for seven weeks which has retarded growth and cultivation in the important corn States and forced the condition 3.5 per cent. below the ten-year average, the new crop, nevertheless, is estimated to be 106,000,000 bushels greater than the last five years average and 141,000,000 greater than last year's production.

The outlook for the billion bushel wheat yield continues to grow brighter. Latest estimates raise the prospective production to 963,000,000 bushels, an increase of 13,000,000 bushels since the last estimate. Winter wheat, shows a 9.7 per cent. drop in condition, which reduces its prospective production 8,000,000 bushels. The total wheat production last year was 891,017,000 bushels, and the five-year average, 686,000,000. The cut in Winter wheat this season is ascribed to rains in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. Other States were reported practically the same or better than a month ago. The Hessian fly's depredations are not reflected in the June report.

Reports now at hand in the Department of Agriculture show that corn, Winter wheat, oats, white and sweet potatoes and rice are growing on record acreages.

Details of the acreage, condition on July 1 and indicated acre yield and total production as interpreted from condition reports, of the various crops, follow:

WINTER WHEAT—Area planted, 40,169,000 acres, compared with 36,008,000 last year. Condition, 84.4 per cent. of a normal, compared with 85.8 on June 1, 94.1 on July 1 last year, and 81.7, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 16.6 bushels per acre, compared with 19.0 last year and 15.6, the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 668,000,000 bushels, compared with 676,000,000, the June forecast, 684,990,000 harvested last year, and 441,000,000, the 1909-13 average.

SPRING WHEAT—Area planted, 19,248,000 acres, compared with 17,553,000 last year. Condition, 93.3 per cent. of a normal, compared with 94.9 on June 1, 92.1 on July 1 last year, and 84.2, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 15.3 bushels per acre, compared with 11.8 last year and 13.3, the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 295,000,000 bushels, compared with 274,000,000, the June forecast, 206,027,000 last year, and 245,000,000, the 1909-13 average.

The amount of wheat remaining on farms July 1 is estimated at about 29,972,000 bushels, compared with 32,236,000 on July 1, 1914, and 28,891,000, the average of stocks on July 1, for the 1909-13 period.

CORN—Area planted, 100,273,000 acres, compared with 103,435,000 last year. Condition, 81.2 per cent. of a normal, compared with 85.8 on July 1 last year and 84.7, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 25.8 bushels per acre, compared with 25.4 last year and 25.9, the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 2,814,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,672,804,000 last year, and 2,708,000,000, the 1909-13 average.

OATS—Area planted, 40,193,000 acres, compared with 38,442,000 last year. Condition, 92.9 per cent. of a normal, compared with 92.2 on June 1, 84.7 on July 1 last year, and 83.2, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 34.8 bushels per acre, compared with 29.7 last year, and 30.6, the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 1,399,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,288,900,000, the June forecast, 1,141,060,000 last year, and 1,131,000,000, the 1909-13 average.

BARLEY—Area planted, 7,393,000 acres, compared with 7,565,000 last year. Condition, 94.1 per cent. of a normal, compared with 94.6 on June 1, 1914; 92.6 on July 1 last year, and 84.8, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 28.2 bushels per acre, compared with 25.8 last year, and 24.3, the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 208,000,000 bushels, compared with 197,000,000, the June forecast; 194,953,000 bushels last year, and 182,000,000, the 1909-13 average.

RYE—Condition, 92 per cent. of normal, compared with 92 on June 1, 92.9 on July 1 last year, and 89.9, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 17 bushels per acre, compared with 16.8 last year and 16.1, the 1909-13 average.

WHITE POTATOES—Area planted, 3,732,000 acres, compared with 3,708,000 last year. Condition, 91.2 per cent. of a normal, compared with 83.6 last year, and 87.6, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 105.4 bushels per acre, compared with 109.5 last year, and 97.1, the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 393,000,000 bushels, compared with 405,921,000 last year, and 357,000,000, the 1909-13 average.

SWEET POTATOES—Area planted, 660,000 acres, compared with 604,000 last year. Condition, 88.7 per cent. of a normal, compared with 77.1 last year, and 86.8, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 97.1 bushels per acre, compared with 93.8 last year, and 92.7, the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 64,000,000 bushels, compared with 56,574,000 last year, and 58,000,000, the 1909-13 average.

TOBACCO—Area planted, 1,317,000 acres, compared with 1,225,500 last year. Condition, 85.5 per cent. of a normal, compared with 86 last year, and 82.6, the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 838.9 pounds per acre, compared with 845.7 last year, and 845.1, the 1909-13 average. Estimated total production, 1,105,000,000 pounds, compared with 1,034,679,000 last year, and 996,000,000, the 1909-13 average.

FLAX—Area planted, 1,881,000 acres, compared with 1,885,000 last year; condition, 88.5 per cent. of a normal, compared with 90.5 last year and 87.2, the ten-year average; indicated yield, 8.7 bushels per acre, compared with 8.3 last year and 7.8, the 1909-1913 average; estimated total production, 16,000,000 bushels, compared with 15,559,000 last year and 20,000,000, the 1909-1913 average.

RICE—Area planted, 844,000 acres, compared with 693,530 last year; condition, 90.5 per cent. of a normal, compared with 86.5 last year and 87.8, the ten-year average; indicated yield, 35.4 bushels per acre, compared with 34.1 last year and 33.3, the 1909-1913 average; estimated total production, 30,000,000 bushels, compared with 23,649,000 last year and 24,000,000, the 1909-1913 average.

HAY—Condition, 85.2 per cent. of a normal, compared with 87.8 on June 1, 80.8 on July 1 last year, and 81.7, the seven-year average; indicated yield, 1.45 tons per acre, compared with 1.43 last year and 1.34, the 1909-1913 average.

APPLES—Condition, 63.3 per cent. of a normal, compared with 70.1 on June 1, 64.2 on July 1 last year, and 58.7, the average for the past ten years; estimated total production, 104,000,000 bushels, compared with 151,000,000, the June forecast; 253,000,000 last year, and 176,000,000, the 1909-1913 average.

PEACHES—Condition, 73.1 per cent. of a normal, compared with 75.8 on June 1, 56.2 last year, and 56.1, the ten-year average; estimated total production, 58,000,000 bushels, compared with 57,000,000, the June forecast; 54,000,000 last year, and 42,000,000 bushels, the ten-year average.

1914 RECORD COTTON YEAR.

Total Production 16,926,394 Bales, of Which 791,464 Were Linters.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The American cotton crop of 1914 was the largest ever produced, having reached 16,134,930 equivalent 500-pound bales. That figure, announced today by the Census Bureau, is the Government's final report. It removes any doubt whether last year's crop exceeded the former record crop of 1911 and shows that 442,229 equivalent 500-pound bales more were grown last year than in 1911.

Linters cotton, now being used extensively in manufacturing shells for big guns, amounted to 791,464 bales, making a total production of 16,926,394 equivalent 500-pound bales of cotton, including linters.

Texas alone produced more than one-fourth of the crop—4,592,112 bales—Georgia one-sixth of the crop, 2,718,037 bales. Those States, with Alabama, South Carolina, Oklahoma and Mississippi, produced more than four-fifths of the entire crop. Alabama's total was 1,751,375 bales; South Carolina, 1,533,810; Oklahoma, 1,262,176, and Mississippi, 1,245,535. The remainder of the eighteen cotton-growing States each grew less than one million bales.

Cotton production in California is increasing rapidly, 49,835 bales having been ginned there, or more than double the 1913 ginning. Arizona also shows a rapid increase, although the quantity is insignificant, 7,142 bales having been reported, against 2,299 in 1913. Ellis County, Texas, was the banner cotton county of the United States, having grown 143,714 bales, approximately 75 per cent. more than the entire crop of Missouri or Florida, about three times that of California, and nearly six times that of Virginia. Ellis County has an area of 975 square miles and a population of about 55,000.

SOUTHERN RATE HEARING ON

Big Fight Expected Between the Shippers and Transportation Lines.

TOLEDO, July 8.—Hearing in the Southern rate case which promises to develop into a battle between the contending forces of the shippers and transportation lines, was begun here today by Examiner C. E. Marshall, representing the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The action is brought by seven cities of Ohio and Michigan to secure readjustment of freight rates from industrial centres of Illinois and portions of Wisconsin to the Ohio River gateways and beyond. More than 100 railroads, including nearly all the lines south of the Ohio River are named as respondents, but the complaint is brought directly against the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.

The first day of the hearing was occupied with general skirmishing and reading of records. The real testimony will begin tomorrow. The hearing will continue all week and indications are that the railroads intend to put up a stiff fight.

MONEY TIGHT IN LONDON.

Good Bank Statement Fails to Affect the Discount Rates.

LONDON, July 8.—Money continues a drug on the market, but discounts ruled firm on the prospects of a temporary tightness until the war loan application money is released. The good bank statements cheered sentiment, but failed to affect rates.

In view of Saturday's closing of the application list of the war loan, the old issue had an active business, but otherwise the market was neglected. Oil shares and home rails were the only stocks showing any life and steadiness.

The American list started below the New York final quotations of yesterday, but hardened a fraction under the lead of Canadian Pacific and finished steady.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, July 8.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£735,000
Circulation increased	437,000
Bullion increased	1,172,533
Other securities decreased	14,996,000
Other deposits decreased	795,000
Public deposits decreased	13,615,000
Notes reserve increased	710,000
Government securities	Unchanged

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 17.63 per cent.; last week it was 16.16 per cent.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Large Gain in Electric Boat Common and Preferred the Curb Market Feature.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 182,479 shares of stock and $99,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 87,422; oils, 2,157; railroads, 500, and mining, 92,400. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,150	Am. Zinc	56	56⅝	55⅝	56⅜
1,540	C. N. G. Corp.	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
8,500	*Car. L. & P.	4⅝	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛
600	*Cramp S'bldg.	64	64	61	63
4,000	*Electric Boat	131	157	131	154
3,500	*Elec. Boat pf.	130	153	130	150
825	Emerson Phon.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
140	*Handee Mfg.	40	40	39	39
150	*Int. Mer. M.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
500	*Int. M. M. pf.	7½	7½	7	7
250	*Int. Motors	13½	13½	13	13
325	Kelly Sp. Tire	165	166	164	164
100	Marconi of Am.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Mutual Pr. Sh.	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
600	N. Y. Trans.	16	16	15⅝	15⅝
192	*Pyrene Mfg.	12	12	11⅞	11⅞
5,900	*Std. Motors	6¾	7	6¾	7
2,000	*St. Jos. Lead	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11⅞
1,100	U. Cig. St. new	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
300	U. C. S. new pf.	12	12	12	12
4,500	Un. Prof. Shar.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,000	*World Film	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
10	Buckeye P. L.	101	101	101	..
2	Galena-Sig. Oil	148	148	148	..
10	Indiana P. L.	98	98	98	+ 2
1,640	†Int.-Petrol.	8¼	8	8	+ ⅛
35	Ohio Oil	135	133	133	− 2
370	Pierce Oil	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
2	Prairie O. & G.	310	310	310	+ 1
30	Prairie P. L.	154	153	154	+ 2
1	S. W. P. P. L.	110	110	110	+ 2
1	St. Oil of Neb.	310	310	310	..
30	St. Oil of N. J.	400	399	400	+ 2
25	St. Oil of N. Y.	154	154	154	..
1	Swan & F. Co.	112	112	112	+ 2

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	Mo. Pac. w. i.	15⅛	15¼	15¼	15⅛
100	Mo. Pa. w. i., pf.	40	40	40	40
100	*Wabash pf. (a)	43	43	41	43

MINING STOCKS.

1,200	*Alaska Jun.	13	13¼	12⅝	13
3,000	*Alta Con. M. Co.	71	75	71	73
5,100	*Atlanta	30½	30½	29½	30
2,000	*†Big Cot'ton'd	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,300	Big L. D. Co.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Bing. Mines	8½	8½	8½	8½
8,700	*†Booth	50	51	49	51
1,200	Braden Copper	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
100	Canada Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	†Cashboy	6	6	6	6
550	*Chile Copper	20¼	20¼	19⅝	19⅝
800	Con. Arizona	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Con Cop M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Cons. Nev. Ut.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,000	*†Emma Cop.	25	25	25	25
600	†Florence	53	53	51	53
500	Goldf. Con.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
2,700	*†Gild. Merger	22½	23	22½	23
100	Howe Sound	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,700	*Iron Blossom	85	86	83	85
2,000	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,200	Ken. Copper	32⅝	32½	31½	31⅝
10,000	*Magma Cop.	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅝
300	†McK. Darragh	24	24	23	23
5,000	†Majestic Min.	80	80	64	65
600	†New Utah R.	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
8,300	*†Ore	9	9⅛	9	9
3,000	†San Toy	17	17	16	16
300	†Sandstorm K.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2,000	*†Sells	25	25	25	25
1,500	*†Silver Pick.	11	11	10	11
400	Standard S. L.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,450	Stewart	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
12,000	*†Success Min.	92	94	82	92
100	†Tonopah J. B.	98	98	98	98
450	Tonopah Ext.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,500	†Tonopah Mer.	41	41	40	41
25	Tonopah Min.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Tonopah of N.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3,200	*Wasatch	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,700	*West End C.	83	83	81	82
223	*W. K. C. pf.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

BONDS.

$42,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	118½	118½	118½	118½
50,000	*Wes. E. c.v. 5s.	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
7,000	West. El. rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

*Unlisted. †Sells ex-rights per share. $Odd lot.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 8. Bid.	Asked.	July 7. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Fil.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15¼	16¼	15¼	16¼
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord. bearer	15½	16½	15½	16½
Internat. Motors	13	14	13	14
Internat. Motors pf.	33	36	32	36
Internat. Nickel	150	151	150	152
Internat. Nickel pf.	103	105	103	105
Internat. Rubber	8	9	8	9
Int. Steam Pump	7	8	7	8
Int. Steam Pump pf.	17	18	17	18
Kelly-Springf'd Tire, new	86	88	86	88
Kelly Springf'd Tire, new, 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Leh. Val. Coal Sale.	160	165	160	165
Manhattan Transit	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mutual Profit Sharing	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Corpor. of R. & H.	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
Riker & Hegem., new	5¼	6	5¼	6
Sterling Gum	2½	3	2½	3
Un. Cig. St. of Am.	101	103	101	103
Wayland Oil & Gas	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜

RAILROADS.

Wabash, w. i.	10	11	10¼	11½
Wabash pf. (b)	21	22	21½	22

MINING STOCKS.

Big Ledge Develop.	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
Butte & New York	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Canada Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cons. Ariz. Smelting	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Cons. Nevada-Utah	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Diamond Black Butte	3	4	3	4
Greene-Cananea	36	38	36	38
Kerr Lake	4⅛	4¼	4⅜	4½
McKinley-Darragh	22	24	22	24
Nevada Hills	21	23	21	22
Nipissing Mines	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
Superstition Mining	23	25	23	25
Tri-Bullion	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tularosa	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tiolumne Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
American Light & Traction	322	326
American Light & Traction pf.	109½	111
Adirondack Electric Power	14⅞	15¾
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	91	93
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	49
American Power & Light	61	64
American Power & Light pf.	80	83
American Public Utilities	32	36
American Public Utilities pf.	62	65
American Waterworks & Electric	6	8
Am. W., W. & E. participating pf.	10	19
Am. W., W. & E. 1st pf.	57	62
Cities Service	45	48
Cities Service pf.	53	56
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf.	91½	92½
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1920	90	91
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	50	54
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf.	79	82
Dayton Power & Light	31	36
Dayton Power & Light pf.	83	88
Denver Gas & Electric gen 5s.	90	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	63	66
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	101
Empire District Electric 5s.	74	80
Empire District Electric pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	13	16
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	55	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	80	90
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	47	52
Northern States Power	22	23½
Northern States Power pf.	83	85
Ozark Power & Water	13	18
Pacific Gas & Electric	41	42
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	84	86
Republic Ry. & Light	17	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	58	63
Southern California Edison	71½	74
Southern California Edison pf.	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	23	26
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	6	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	29	39
United Light & Rys.	40	45
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	69
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	65	69
Utah Securities	13½	15
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf.	57	60

*Par value $50.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Iron	13.75	14.25	....	....
Lead	....	5.75	....	5.75
Tin	38.25	38.75	38.75	39.25
Spelt. (spot)	....	*22.00	....	....
Antimony	36.00	37.00	36.00	37.00
Quicksilver	$82.00	$95.00	$92.00	$95.00
Aluminum	31.00	33.00	†31.00	33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, thirty days, was quoted 20¼c@20¼c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Thursday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	77	15	0	78	15	0
Copper, futures	79	0	0	80	5	0
Tin, spot	170	0	0	170	10	0
Tin, futures	166	10	0	166	0	0
Lead	23	17	6	24	7	6
Spelter	100	0	0	100	0	0

TO FIGHT PRIORITY DECISION

Eastern Illinois Bondholders Will Appeal for First Security.

Steps which are being taken to learn the attitude of holders of the general consolidated and first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois toward the recent action of a Federal court at Chicago in making $4,300,000 of equipment obligations, already secured by rolling stock, a lien on the railroad property ahead of the mortgage are expected to result next week in the formation of an independent protective committee which will have for its object an appeal from the court's action. A committee headed by John W. Platten, of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, has been representing these bonds among other issues of the same company.

Several holders of the bonds recently decided to lay the matter before other holders, and to act only in the event that a sufficient number think it important to have an independent committee. Those who attended the meeting agreed that the Platten Committee could be expected to protect the interests of these bonds as strenuously and fully as could a committee representing them alone, since it is hampered by its obligations to other issues. The Platten Committee supported the application to the court to have the equipment obligations put ahead of the general consolidated and first mortgage 5s. The court also reserved the right to give the same superiority of lien to $6,000,000 receivers' certificates.

It is recommended that the holders of the prior liens at once move the Trustee to appeal from the court order and begin foreclosure proceedings in order to have the receivership of the property covered by the mortgage so constituted as to segregate the income of that property.

Mr. Platten said yesterday, after learning of the movement to form an independent committee, that due regard was had to the proper representation of the various issues when his committee was formed, and that a majority of the members are representatives of interests connected with the consolidated 5s. His opinion was that a multiplication of committees would merely complicate matters and cause delay.

The committee consented to the creation of a contingent lien ahead of the mortgage bonds, said Mr. Platten, only because it was necessary to induce holders of equipment obligations to consent to an extension. The extension of the equipment obligations, in his opinion, does not in any way affect the lien of the outstanding receivers' certificates, which have been extended.

NEW STUDEBAKER OFFICERS

A. R. Erskine Made President in Accordance with 1913 Plans.

Directors of the Studebaker Corporation yesterday elected F. S. Fish as Chairman, to succeed J. M. Studebaker. Mr. Studebaker will continue as a Director. Mr. Fish was succeeded in the Presidency by A. R. Erskine, formerly Vice President and Treasurer, and C. C. Hanch was elected Treasurer.

The changes were in line with plans made in 1913 for increasing the corporation's production and reducing manufacturing costs. At that time, Mr. Erskine went over to the Studebaker organization from the Underwood Typewriter Company, of which he had been General Manager.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Uncertain price fluctations attended the course of the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The tone at the close inclined to heaviness. Apparently the international situation between the United States and Germany continued to overhang the market and was the chief factor making for uneasiness and caution on the part of buyers. The showing of the Government crop report in the afternoon did not have much influence.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalmers	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
1,910	Amal. Copper	72⅜	73⅛	71⅞	72⅜
50	Am. B. Sugar	47	47	45⅞	45⅞
1,900	Am. Can	45¼	45⅝	44⅞	45⅝
35	Am. C. & F.	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝
20	Am. Ice Sec.	26½	26½	26½	26½
40	Am. Locomo.	46¼	46½	45⅝	45⅝
510	Am. Smelting.	76⅝	77¼	76⅜	76⅝
187	Anaconda Cop.	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34¼
10	At., T. & S. F.	93½	93½	93¼	93½
880	Baldwin Loco.	66⅝	68½	66⅞	67⅝
120	Balt. & Ohio	75	75⅛	75	75⅛
20	Brook. R. T.	86¾	87	86¾	87
320	Can. Pacific	141⅜	142	141⅜	141⅝
1,120	Central Leath.	40½	40¾	39¾	40¼
20	Ches. & Ohio	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝
240	C., M. & St. P.	79⅝	80½	79⅝	79⅞
140	C., R. I. & P.	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	14⅝
50	Col. F. & I.	31½	31¾	31	31½
60	Corn Products	13⅛	13⅝	13¾	13⅜
50	Cruc. Steel	30	30¾	30	30⅜
80	Dist. Secu	22	22½	22	22
110	Erie	25½	25⅝	25	25⅛
730	Goodrich Co.	52⅜	53¼	52⅜	52⅝
40	Gt. North. pf.	34	34	34	34
90	Gt. North. pf.	116¼	116¼	115¼	115⅝
20	Inter.-Met	21	21	21	21
10	Inter.-Met. pf.	72⅜	72¾	72⅜	72¾
10	Kan. City So.	23½	23½	23½	23½
80	Lehigh Valley	140¾	141⅜	140¼	140¾
10	Louis. & Nash.	107	107	107	107
20	Maxwell Mot.	35½	35½	35½	35½
80	Mexican Pet	71¼	71¼	71¼	71½
150	Miama Cop	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
870	Mo., K. & T.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
80	M., K. & T. pf	22½	22½	22¼	22¼
810	Mo. Pacific	4¼	4¼	3½	3⅝
210	Nat. Lead	59⅜	60⅜	59⅜	60¼
10	Nevada Cop	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
700	N. Y. Central	86½	87⅛	86½	85⅝
240	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	62⅞	62⅞	60	60⅝
10	N. Y., O. & W.	26	26	26	26
190	Nor. Pacific	101⅛	102	101¼	101⅞
120	Pacific Mail	32	32	31½	31¼
340	Pennsylvania	105	106	104¾	104¾
40	Pressed St. Car	47	47	45¾	46⅛
10	Ray Copper	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	23⅜
5,820	Reading	145⅜	146¼	144⅜	145½
10	Rep. I. & St.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
30	Rumely Co.	2½	2½	2½	2½
210	Southern Pac.	84⅝	85⅛	84⅛	85
150	Southern Ry.	14¼	14¼	13⅝	13⅞
320	Stude. Co.	79¼	80¼	79½	80
10	Tenn. Copper	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
10	Third Ave.	52	52	52	52
3,080	Union Pac	125	125½	124¼	124½
380	U. S. Rubber	46½	46⅝	45⅞	45⅞
9,700	U. S. Steel	58⅝	59¼	58½	58⅜
110	Utah Copper	65½	66½	65½	66
1,480	Whouse Elec.	97	98½	96⅞	97¼
82,962					

MINING STOCKS.

600	Atlanta	.30	.30	.30	.30
200	Comstock	.11	.11	.11	.11
1,000	C. O. D.	.04	.04	.04	.04
300	Florence	.55	.55	.55	.55
500	G'field Merger	.23	.23	.23	.23
500	Jim Butler	.96	.96	.96	.96
900	Jumbo Ext.	1.63½	1.65	1.62½	1.63
500	Midway	.15	.15	.15	.15
600	North Star	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½
400	Ophir	.12	.12	.12	.12
400	Portland	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42
800	Tonopah Ext.	2.95	2.95	2.85	2.95
300	Tonopah Merg.	.40	.40	.40	.40
5,300					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of June show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Seven roads	$3,811,241	+$257,458
Twelve roads	9,085,505	−1,598,237
Total (19 roads)	12,906,746	−1,340,779

RUTLAND RAILROAD for May—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$306,438	$311,344	$4,711
Net aft. tax.	78,874	49,472	29,402
11 mos. gross.	1,330,147	1,362,798	*32,651
Net aft. tax.	257,452	181,224	126,228

*Decrease.

TEXAS & PACIFIC for May—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	1,322,574	1,388,080	65,506
Net	149,168	179,108	29,940
11 mos. gross.	16,623,719	17,532,470	908,751
Net	3,972,401	4,169,763	197,362

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT for May (consolidated earnings of subsidiaries)—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$537,518	$526,745	$11,173
Exp. & taxes.	298,022	289,678	8,344
Net earnings.	239,896	237,067	2,829
12 mos. gross.	7,070,030	6,409,425	660,605
Exp. & taxes.	3,732,700	3,458,277	274,423
Net earnings.	3,337,330	2,951,148	386,182

AMERICAN PUBLIC SERVICE CO.—

	Yr. end. Apr. 30. 1915.	Yr. end. Dec. 31. 1914.	Yr. end. Dec. 31. 1913.
Gross earnings.	502,910	411,775	368,926
Exp. & taxes.	330,712	274,870	248,278
Net earnings.	172,198	136,905	120,647
Int. charges.	93,006	71,472	....
Balance	79,192	65,433	....

WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CO. for ten months ended April 30, 1915—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings	417,335	363,356	53,979
Exp. & taxes.	227,388	216,220	11,168
Net earnings.	189,947	147,137	42,811
Bond interest.	85,575	79,258	7,317
Balance	105,072	67,879	35,194

BIG NEW HAVEN SUIT WON BY DIRECTORS

Massachusetts Supreme Court Dismisses Action Brought by Minority Stockholders.

THEY SOUGHT $102,000,000

Charged Defendants with Improperly Expending the Company's Funds—Also Sued the Morgan Estate.

BOSTON, July 8.—A suit of minority stockholders to recover $102,000,000 from former and present Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, who were charged with responsibility for alleged improper expenditures of funds, was dismissed by the Supreme Court today.

William G. Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, James S. Elton, and Charles S. Mellen were among the defendants.

The decision, which was written by Chief Justice Pugg, said in part:

"It is an implied condition of becoming a stockholder in a corporation that its general policy shall be determined by the holders of a majority of the stock and that disagreements as to its dominating policy and as to details of its management, shall be settled by its stockholders, and recourse cannot be had to the courts to adjust differences of this sort. It is only from actual necessity, in order to prevent a failure of justice, that a suit in equity for the benefit of the corporation can be maintained by a stockholder."

The decision was handed down by the full bench, and was on an appeal by the railroad from a superior court decree enjoining the corporation from transferring stock standing in the names of defendants.

The full bench also had before it an appeal of the plaintiffs from a decree of Supreme Court Justice Hammond, dismissing the bill as against the estate of the late J. Pierpont Morgan and other deceased non-resident defendants. Judge Hammond had decreed that the bill could not be maintained by the plaintiffs, nor could it be maintained if brought in the name of the corporation itself; that the plaintiffs, as stockholders, had acquiesced in some of the acts complained of, and that the bill failed to show that the expenditures were made for an unlawful purpose and that the company did not get full value for what the Directors expended.

In the rescript accompanying today's decision the court says: "The allegations of the bill do not show reasonable application to Directors to institute proceedings to recover the losses referred to in the bill nor facts showing that such application would have been useless."

The suit was instituted in behalf of the trustees of the will of Olea Bull Vaughn, and other minority stockholders of the railroad.

The basis of the action dates back to 1904, when, it is alleged, William G. Rockefeller, Charles S. Mellen, D. Newton Barney, William Skinner, George Macculloch Miller, and Robert W. Taft, Directors, acting with J. Pierpont Morgan, Edwin Milner, and I. De Ver Warner, planned to effect a monopoly of all the transportation companies operating in New England.

In acquiring properties needed for that purpose, there was paid out of the treasury of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, a total of approximately $200,000,000. The losses as the result of the action of the Directors, the plaintiffs say, are $46,000,000 on street railways; $16,000,000 in steamship enterprises; $22,000,000 on stock of the Boston & Maine, and $18,000,000 in the purchase of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad—a total of $102,000,000.

At the time the suit was filed the plaintiffs claimed that under the Sherman act they were entitled to recover triple indemnity, or $306,000,000.

Merchants' Association Officers.

Waldo H. Marshall, President of the American Locomotive Company, was elected First Vice President of the Merchants' Association yesterday to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Albert Plaut. Mr. Marshall was serving as Second Vice President. Lewis E. Pierson, President of Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc., has been elected Second Vice President, and James G. White of James G. White & Co., Inc., has been made Third Vice President. Mr. White is a member of the Board of Directors, but previously held no other office.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again under the influence of the weather and prices were firmer, with covering on the part of nervous shorts, who feared that they would have difficulty in procuring wheat with which to fill their July contracts. On the whole, sentiment was a little more bullish, and while there was a partial setback toward the close of the day, final prices were 1 to 1⅝c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.35½ and No. 2 Hard at $1.44½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, export billed; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.43, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.36½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	....	....	1.10½	1.09½	87½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.10⅝	1.08½	1.09¾	1.07⅝	79⅝
September	1.04⅞	1.01⅝	1.03⅜	1.02⅛	73⅛
December	1.07⅛	1.04¾	1.06½	1.05⅛	81½

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active and prices were high, closing with net gains of 1 to 1⅝c. The trade felt considerably apprehensive over the continued rains throughout the belt and the cool weather in the Northwest, and shorts covered freely.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 88½c, prompt shipment, corn. Argentine corn was offered here at 73c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Exporters were said to have taken 100,000 bushels of American corn.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	76½	75¼	75⅝	74⅝	68⅜
September	74⅝	73⅜	74	73	66⅝
December	66⅝	64½	66	64¼	57⅛

OATS.

The market for oats was firmer with wheat and corn and on fears of a delayed movement, closing ⅛ to ⅞c net higher, with July showing the greatest strength. The Government report indicated a yield of 1,399,000,000 bushels, or only slightly below the record yield of 1912. The local cash market was strong, standard being quoted at 59¼c; No. 2 white, 60c; No. 3 white, 59c; No. 4 white, 58½c; fancy clipped white, 60c; ordinary clipped white, 59c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	47	46	46½	45⅝	37½
September	38⅜	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	35⅜
December	39⅝	39	39⅜	39¼	37

COURT HOUSE PLANS CALL FOR $10,000,000

L. Laflin Kellogg Says His Board Has Regarded That Sum as Maximum.

"NOT A DOLLAR OF WASTE"

Details of Cost Ready July 29—Real Estate Board Has Asked for a Public Hearing.

L. Laflin Kellogg, Secretary of the Court House Board, wrote to the Mayor, as Chairman of the Board of Estimate, yesterday, saying that the Quantity Survey Company, Inc., had been engaged to prepare a detailed survey of the quantity and current prices of material and labor required by the draft specifications for the Court House. Other schedules in relation to the quantity and current prices of the plumbing, heating, electrical work, &c., will be furnished by competent engineers. From this data, Mr. Kellogg said, it will be possible to obtain a proper estimate of the cost of the building. The estimates will be ready for the Board of Estimate by July 29. In his letter Mr. Kellogg said:

"This board is in hearty accord with the Board of Estimate that the cost of the building under these plans shall not exceed the limit of cost of $10,000,000, determined by the Board of Estimate last July. Your word given to the public that 'the cost of this work shall not exceed that amount and that it shall be the maximum,' has guided this board in all of its work.

"The estimate of cost was originally fixed by this board at this figure and it has at no time permitted, nor will it permit of any consideration of greater cost. The board also agrees with your board that 'not one dollar shall be expended which is not justified by the actual need of the situation.' There has been at all times a concurrence of opinion between the Court House Board and the Board of Estimate upon this question."

The Real Estate Board of New York has asked Controller Prendergast to arrange a public hearing on the Court House plans before the Adamson report or that of the sub-committee of the Board of Estimate is adopted. Members of the Real Estate Board will be at today's meeting in case the matter should come up. It is not on the calendar.

The Real Estate Board has also suggested to the Controller an alternate plan which, it says, would eliminate the necessity for "either a $25,000,000 or a $30,000,000 expenditure and which will serve the purpose at least until the city can better afford some sort of a suitable court house." The board suggests that the City Court Building in City Hall Park be demolished and the County Court House be enlarged at a reasonable expense to meet the needs of the courts and the Judges.

The board made public yesterday a copy of a letter it had received from Justice Ford in reply to one written to all the Judges by the board. Justice Ford wrote:

Personally, as a citizen, I am of opinion that there is no justification for the enormous outlay contemplated. My idea is either to remodel the old Court House or to build a tastefully new building of the "skyscraper" type in its place at a cost of, say, $5,000,000.

By building high you would get fresh air and distance from street noises and similar sources of disturbance. There are plenty of uses for which the lower floors would be available. Then you would have a practical structure in harmony with the established predominant architectural features of the city.

Laurence M. D. McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board, said yesterday that it looked to him as if the Board of Estimate intended to go ahead with the Court House project, and he desired to reiterate the warning that the city proceed with caution lest it be involved in enormous waste.

"Sound business sense would dictate that before the city becomes obligated for an indefinite sum, which may exceed by millions of dollars any reliable tentative estimates we now have," he said, "it should ascertain definitely what the cost of the building will be, and whether the borings indicate sound foundations."

MAHONEY GETS $25,667 FEE.

Court Allowances to Lawyers in Mandel Bank Failure.

In an opinion filed yesterday in the United States District Court Judge Augustus N. Hand fixed the fees of the various attorneys connected with the bankruptcy proceedings of Adolf Mandel, private banker, of 155 Rivington Street. The Judge allowed Jeremiah T. Mahoney, attorney for the receiver, $25,667; Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, $5,536; Strasbourger, Eschwege & Schalek, attorneys for Mandel, $2,317; and William Allen, special master, $250. Eugene Lamb Richards, State Banking Superintendent, who acted as receiver, gave his services voluntarily, thus saving the bankrupt estate about $13,000, to which a receiver would ordinarily have been entitled.

No allowance was made to William Sulzer, who represented a large number of depositors. He asked for an allowance, but Referee W. H. Willis recommended that none be given to him. Special Master Allen in his report to the court stated that according to testimony taken before him Mr. Sulzer promised the depositors to make no charge for his services. Judge Hand in his opinion said:

"Several of the depositors called upon me at my chambers and stated that they hoped the expenses would be kept as moderate as possible. It is impossible for any layman to understand the great amount of work involved in such a large bankruptcy. To them any allowance based upon current charges ordinarily considered reasonable, or even low, may seem large."

The appraised valution of Mandel's assets is $2,072,341, with liabilities amounting to $3,141,525.

Big Gas Strike Near Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, July 8.—What is claimed to be the biggest gas well ever drilled in Western Pennsylvania was struck late yesterday on the farm of George Spiegel, four miles from McKeesport. The owners estimate the flow at 45,000,000 feet a day. So far it has not been controlled and the roar can be heard for more than four miles.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate, variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; moderate, variable winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; fresh s. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Okla.—Partly cloudy Fri. and Sat.

Ark. and Tenn.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.

Ky.—Fair Fri. Sat., fair, warmer.

Ohio—Fair Fri. and probably Sat., rising temperature; moderate, variable winds.

Ind.—Fair Fri. Sat., cloudy and warmer, probably followed by showers; moderate s. winds.

Mich.—Fair Fri. Sat., probably showers; moderate, variable winds, becoming s.

Ill.—Cloudy and warmer Fri. Sat., probably showers.

Mo.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat., with probably showers. Warmer Fri.

Wis.—Fair Fri., warmer. Sat., unsettled, with possibly showers by night.

Minn.—Cloudy, with probably showers Fri. or Sat.

Iowa—Cloudy, with probably showers Fri. or Sat., warmer Fri.

N. Dak.—Showers Fri. Sat. cloudy.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably showers, warmer in e. Fri.

Neb.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat., probably showers, warmer in e. Fri.

Kan.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat., probably showers.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—1st Lt. B. F Terrell, Inf., is relieved from duty at Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo., Aug. 27.

Orders of June 24, relating to 2d Lt. L. H. Campbell, Jr., C. A. C., revoked.

1st Lt. K. Truesdell, 25th Inf., now on leave at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., will report to Commanding General, Eastern Department for duty with a company at Camp of Instruction for troops of the regular army at Plattsburg Barracks, and upon completion of this duty will revert to a status of absence with leave.

1st Lt. H. L. Watson, 1st Cav., from duty with Yellowstone Park detachment, Aug. 31, then to his regiment.

1st Lt. J. J. Burleigh, 3d Inf., from temporary duty in Division of Militia Affairs, and will proceed to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and report to Commanding Officer there for trial by court-martial.

Capt. M. Craig, 1st Cav., now on leave, will join his troop.

Maj. G. B. Duncan, General Staff, is relieved from detail as a member of the General Staff Corps. He will remain on duty in office of Chief of Staff until further orders.

Following officers are detailed to enter next class at Army Signal School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and will report to commandant there on Aug. 15 for duty: 1st Lts. C. E. Swartz, 10th, and C. A. Meals, 25th Inf., and 2d Lt. J. H. Stutesman, 23d Inf.

Lieut.-Col. H. M. Morrow, Judge Advocate, is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the Eastern Department and will proceed to San Francisco at proper time and sail about Sept. 5 for the Philippines for duty as Judge Advocate of that department.

Leaves: 2d Lt. E. W. Taulbee, 12th Cav., 21 days; Capt. A. Smith, Jr., inf., 1 month; 1st Lt. F. B. Terrell, inf., 2 months; 1st Lt. B. W. Philips, 14th Inf., 10 days.

Navy.

Commanders: J. H. Holden, from command of the Annapolis to the Navy Department, and A. C. Kavanagh, Navy Recruiting Station, Boston, Mass., to command the Annapolis.

Junior Grade Lts.: D. A. McElduff, the Paducah, to Portsmouth, N. H., Yard, and E. J. Blankenship, Naval Radio Station, Radio, Va., to Mare Island Yard.

Acting Chaplain W. E. Anderson to temporary duty receiving ship at Philadelphia.

Chief Machinist G. O. Littlefield, the Virginia, home wait orders.

Machinist W. Mueller, the Kansas, to the Virginia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Georgia, Panther, New Hampshire, Virginia, and the Nebraska at Newport; Severn, Potomac, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, and C-5 at Cristobal; Preston at Boston; Reid at Boston Light; Wheeling at Tuxpan; Powhatan at Gardiner's Bay; Arethusa at Charleston; Hector at Tiburon, and the Petrel at New Orleans.

Sailed: Steward, Paul Jones, Preble, Perry, and the Nero, San Diego for San Francisco; New Orleans, La Paz for San Diego; Missouri and Ohio, Annapolis for Guantanamo; Terry, Monaghan, Roe, Stott, and the Perkins, Charleston for Newport.

The Kanawha, now at San Diego, has been ordered to Melville, R. I., via the Panama Canal.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:55—224 E. 14 St.; H. M. Grossman	Slight
2:50—2,330 Wash. Av.; John Cutain	$150
8:45—97-103 Cedar St.; Fidelity & Casualty Co.	Slight
9:25—206 E. 99 St.; Childs Jarox	Slight
9:40—69 E. 118 St.; Wm. Linderman	Slight
10:10—191 Brooms St.; Jacob Schneir	Slight
10:45—1,509 Charlotte St.	Slight
M.	
12:00—846 Girard Av.; Chas. Michel	Slight
P. M.	
5:59—81 Elizabeth St.; Salvatore Derevo	Slight
5:55—228 Pearl St.; Empire Book Binding Co.	Slight
6:10—191 West End Av.; Alex. George	Slight
7:40—119 Charlton St.; Anna McGlocklin	Slight
8:05—481 Claremont Parkway; Samuel Ditling	Slight
8:30—119 Manhattan St.; S. Tarinette	None
10:10—3,754 3 Av.; Wchester Motion Play Co.	Slight
10:15—138 E. 53 St.; Samuel Cocoa Storage	Slight

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THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The centre of the west storm after passing east over the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys has finally reached the Southern New England Coast, and by Friday morning will have passed out to sea. This storm has been attended by squalls on the Middle Atlantic and Southern New England Coasts and rains in the Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley. Rains were heavy at many points in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and the Ohio Valley.

Unsettled weather has again set in over the Plains States and the Northwest, and there were scattered showkers in these regions. Temperatures have not changed decidedly in any section, and readings are generally below normal, except in the Gulf States and the Southwest.

There are no indications of unseasonably warm weather over the east half of the country during the next several days.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday east of the Mississippi River, except that it will be unsettled with probably showers in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region.

No decided temperature changes are indicated for the East and South during the next forty-eight hours, although the temperatures will be somewhat higher in the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and Northern New England.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh to strong west, with a storm of considerable intensity central near Cape Cod moving east-northeastward; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh west and northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Western New York—Fair Friday and probably Saturday.

Northern New England—Clearing and somewhat warmer Friday. Saturday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	66	66	4 P. M.	76	71
6 A. M.	66	66	6 P. M.	77	74
9 A. M.	73	69	9 P. M.	72	65
12 M.	78	69	11 P. M.	71	64

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature, 78 degrees at 4:10 P. M.; minimum, 63 degrees at 6:30 P. M. Humidity, 88 per cent. at 8 A. M., 79 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.85 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.61 inches.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

The following patrolmen having been promoted to the rank of Sergeant, are transferred and assigned as indicated, 5 P. M. July 7: A. E. Stanley, 69, to 37, assignment to mounted duty discontinued; J. Kaminsky, 165, to 17; G. A. Heineck, 292, to 17; D. McCarthy, from Traf. Div., Subdiv. D, to 10.

Relieved on pension, 12 P. M. July 8: Sergt. J. H. Quinlan, 82, (on his own application,) at $575 a year. Appointed Sept. 13, 1886.

Transfers and Assignments, 4 P. M. July 9: Patrol. T. F. Dooley, 55, to 39, as driver of patrol wagon; W. Wegman, 39, to 35, assignment as driver of patrol wagon discontinued; F. J. Szuminsky, 8 I. D., to 149.

Temporary assignments: Sergts.—H. W. Gifford, 2, to 20, 7 days, 8 A. M., July 9.; W. J. File, 7, to 2, 7 days, 8 A. M., July 9; P. J. Gannon, 40, to 35, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 9. Patrol.—L. Harris, 39, as driver of patrol wagon, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 9; T. A. Lavin, 143, and I. E. Schramm, 144, to 18 I. D., 10 days, 7 P. M., July 9; J. E. Beasler and W. W. Ruege, 153, to 11 I. D., 4 P. M., July 10, to 8 A. M., July 13; F. J. McKenna, 168, to Boiler Squad, 30 days, noon, July 10.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Acting Captain—J. Duane, De. Su., 15 days, 12:01 A. M., July 7. Patrol.—C. A. Pflug, 1, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 12; P. Funcheon, 25, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 10; J. H. Carroll, 25, 2 days, 4 P. M., July 11; W. H. Pross, 36, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 10; C. Mabon, 42, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 11; E. Lawless, 277, 4 days, 8 A. M., July 6.

Reprimanded: Patrol. L. Boniecke, 2, (disrespectful in manner toward Sergeant;) G. E. Kane, 10, (failed to have shield in his possession;) S. D. Manchini, 22, (absent from post;) J. Gilson, 26, (same;) J. B. C. Thelan, 28, (absent without leave;) M. F. Curtain, 32, (absent from post;) L. Bauman, 82, (absent without leave;) R. H. Walsh, 33, (absent from post;) C. F. Weiss, 40, (same;) S. C. De Lamater, 40, (was not civil and orderly to a citizen;) R. Holt, 42, (took Department motor cycle without permission, damaged same;) R. McQuade, 42, (absent from post;) F. B. Korber, 42, (failed to signal;) J. Kelcher, 63, (absent from post;) J. J. Lyons, 66, (absent from post, in saloon;) H. Stockhouse, 66, (improper patrol;) W. C. Marxhausen, 79, (absent from telephone booth;) N. Abbranzati, 159, (absent from school crossing;) O. Schmuck, 168, (absent from fixed post;) C. A. Bunel, 169, (loitering and in conversation with citizen;) E. J. Mayer, 283, (absent from station house during reserve duty;) S. J. T. Genet, B. B. H. Squad, (charge preferred while attached to 42, permitted patrolman to take Department motor cycle; while riding, damaged same.)

Charges dismissed: Patrol. B. G. Stephenson, 6, (in conversation with patrolman;) J. J. Maloney, 28, (absent from post;) P. E. Madigan, 28, (absent from post, coming from garage with patrolman;) F. J. Nunnery, 58, (improper patrol;) M. J. Philbin, 65, (absent from post;) P. F. McGovern, 159, (charge preferred while attached to 161, absent from post in woman's apartment;) H. E. Roosa, 280, (charge preferred while attached to 90, failed to signal.)

Dismissed, 4:40 P. M., July 7: Patrol. J. J. Sheehy, 161, (conduct unbecoming an officer, violation of the rules, under the influence of some intoxicating agent.)

Appointed special patrolman: J. J. Carrigan, with the New York Consolidated R. R. Company, July 7.

Appointment as special patrolman revoked: J. Toye, with the City Magistrates' Courts, First Division, July 7.

Death of special patrolman reported: William F. Traffe, with the Department of Licenses, June 27.

Fire Department.

The following probationary fireman will be directed to report at School of Instruction at 9 A. M. today, for a period of 30 days, for test as prescribed by rules: J. A. McDermott, Eng. 29.

Penalty imposed: Fire (1st grade) J. Bentley, Eng. 31; disobedience of orders; three leaves withheld.

Charges dismissed: Fire. (1st grade) J. W. Tracy, Eng. 6, neglect of duty, conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline; Fire. (1st grade) A. Cohn, Eng. 25, reckless driving; Fire. (1st grade) W. J. McGrath, 2, H. & L. 25, neglect of duty; Fire. (2d grade) J. J. Blumert, H. & L. 25, same; Fire. (1st grade) M. B. Lynagh, H. & L. 25, same.

Commanding officers will return to the office Chief of Department tomorrow morning all payroll checks on hand in excess of the number required for July payrolls, (1st and 2d half.) In case the number of checks now on hand is insufficient to cover the month of July, they will state the additional number of checks required.

Dismissed: Automobile Engineman J. P. Haste, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., (conduct prejudicial to the good order and discipline,) 8 A. M. July 9.

Special leaves without pay: Fire. (1st grade) E. Bender, Eng. 76, 24 hours, 8 A. M. July 11; Lieut. E. Goldsmith, Eng. 26, 84 hours, 8 A. M. July 25.

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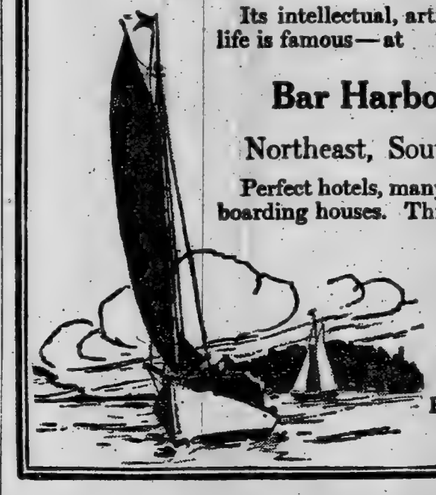

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FOREST PARK HOTEL

FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duck Meat, Metals, and Vegetables Come Under Scrutiny.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that duck meat imported by Shing Shun & Co., San Francisco, was properly assessed for duty under the tariff at the rate of 2 cents per pound as poultry prepared. Free entry was claimed as prepared meat, but the board held that the provision in the dutiable list was more specific than the general designation carried in the free list.

The Beardslee Chandelier Manufacturing Company, Chicago, was sustained in a contention relating to the classification of chandeliers, fixtures, and brackets composed of metal. The Collector returned the articles at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem of the Tariff as manufactures of metal, gold-plated. It was claimed that the goods were not so plated, and should be allowed to enter at 20 per cent. ad valorem as plain metal manufactures. As the testimony of the importer's witnesses was uncontradicted by the Government the higher assessment was reversed.

The Adams Express Company imported jewelry chain-making machines, which were returned under the Tariff act of 1909 at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal. It was shown to the satisfaction of the board that the machines are power-driven and metal-cutting, they were held dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem as machine tools, as claimed. Soldering and filing machines, also imported by the same protestant, were denied entry under the tool provision, and held dutiable as assessed at 45 per cent.

A. J. Hague & Co., Inc., claimed that various hair, safety, hat and bonnet pins made of steel wire were properly dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorem as manufactures of wire. The Collector levied duty at 20 per cent. as pins not plated with gold or silver, and not commonly known as jewelry. The importers claimed that as the pins were coated with gold or silver, they were excluded from the classification imposed by the Collector. The report of the Government chemist showed that the pins are of steel and nickel-plated. In view of this treatment, the claim was held to be without value, the Collector being affirmed.

The board sustained a protest by the Frank P. Dow Co., Inc., Seattle, dealing with the classification of steel bars made by the Bessemer process. The Collector took duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem as tool steel. The importers proved by adequate testimony the character of the merchandise, and the processes through which it passed. The protest was sustained, and entry granted at 8 per cent. as steel bars produced by the Bessemer process.

Judge White held that the mere citation of a previous decision of the board does not, in the absence of any offer anew of the record in the former case, establish that the facts are the same in each. The case before the board was a protest by M. Furuya & Co., Port Townsend. The merchandise, invoiced as salted ginger, was assessed as a prepared vegetable at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem under the old tariff, and was claimed to be free of duty as ginger root. At the hearing, the importers submitted their case, merely citing the ruling of the board in an earlier case, which they thought favorable to their contention. The protest was overruled.

The Pacific Trading Company, San Francisco, imported under the act of 1909, vegetables known in Japan as kanshusuki, juki, and shiratake. The products were returned for duty at 40 per cent. ad valorem as prepared vegetables, and were claimed dutiable at 20 per cent. as unenumerated manufactured articles. The protest was overruled.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, June 9; Sydney, June 10; Wellington, June 14, and Auckland, June 15—which arrived per steamer Makura, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 2, and mails dated Manila, June 4; Muk den, June 10; Shanghai, June 12, and Yokohama, June 17, which arrived per steamer Mexico Maru, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 3, and mails dated Shanghai, June 15; Kobe, June 15, and Yokohama, June 20, which arrived per steamer Minnesota, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 3, and mails dated Manila, June 5; Hongkong, June 8; Shanghai, June 11; Yokohama, June 19, and Honolulu, June 28, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Chiyo, were dispatched east on July 5. These mails are due in New York today.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 10, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. July 12, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. July 20, SS Tamele.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 15, SS Rotterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 27, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 15, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS Stampalia.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE MOUNT VERNON-WOODBERRY COTTON DUCK COMPANY,

Mt. Vernon, Woodberry, Druid, Clipper, Meadow, Park, Mt. Washington, Phoenix, Franklinville, Laurel, Columbia and Talassee Mills.

By virtue of the decree of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, and the decree of the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama, Northern Division, passed in the cause entitled The Continental Trust Company, Trustee, et al., vs. Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company, et al., the undersigned Special Master will sell at public auction at the times and places hereinafter stated, the following property of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company.

1. MOUNT VERNON MILL NO. 1, situate on the Falls Road north of Cedar Avenue south of the villages of Woodberry and Hampden, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, comprising approximately 20 acres of land with improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 10 acres improved by main mill building, 3 story brick, floor area 125,600 sq. ft., and picker house, boiler house and store house, equipped with 16,752 spindles and 288 looms, more or less, with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

Tenements, 15 acres of land, more or less, improved by 46 stone, 35 brick and 11 frame dwellings. Superintendent's stone dwelling house and outbuildings. The tenements lie in two groups, i. e., one group between Cedar Avenue and the extension of Chestnut Avenue south through the mill property. The houses face on Front, Liberty, Bay and Field Streets. One group on what is known as Brick Hill just east of the Falls Road and between the Falls Road and Mill No. 3.

2. MOUNT VERNON MILL NO. 3, situate on the Falls Road north and west of Cedar Avenue and south of the villages of Woodberry and Hampden, adjoining Mount Vernon Mill No. 1 in City of Baltimore, Maryland, and also sometimes called Mount Vernon Mill No. 2, comprising 20 acres of land, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 20 acres, more or less, improved by mill building, 3 and 4 story brick, floor area 74,700 sq. ft., and picker house, boiler house, repair shop, machine shop, blacksmith shop, waste house, pump house, equipped with 12,960 spindles and 216 looms, more or less; with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

3. DRUID MILL, also known as Mount Vernon Mill No. 4, situate on Union Avenue east of the Jones Falls, in the village of Woodberry in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, comprising 17½ acres of land, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 10 acres, more or less, improved by mill building, 2 story stone with basement under west end, floor area 47,300 sq. ft., and picker house, weaving building, weave shed, boiler house, repair building, storehouses, equipped with 14,840 spindles and 256 looms, more or less; with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

Tenements, 7½ acres, more or less, improved by 22 stone, 14 brick and 30 frame dwellings and Superintendent's house. The tenements lie east of the Northern Central Railroad near Woodberry Station. They face on Union Avenue east of the Druid Mill building and on Druid and Sycamore Avenues between Union and Third Avenues.

4. CLIPPER MILL, situate on the Clipper Road north and west of the Falls Road and south of the villages of Woodberry and Hampden, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, comprising 20½ acres of land, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 15½ acres, more or less, improved by main mill building, 2 and 3 story brick, floor area 55,580 sq. ft., and boiler and engine house, machine shop, waste house, store houses, office and tenement rooms, equipped with 11,696 spindles and 215 looms, more or less; with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

Tenements, 5 acres, more or less, improved by 22 stone, 22 brick and 13 frame dwellings and 3 large frame houses. The greater number of the tenements lie north of the Clipper Mill Buildings on the east side of Clipper Road and on both sides of David Street, a continuation of Druid Avenue. The remainder are just east of the mill, adjoining the river property containing the Hampden reservoir. Subject with Meadow Mill, to an annual ground rent of $1,200.00; one half to be assumed by the purchaser of each mill.

5. MEADOW MILL, situate at the southeast corner of Union Avenue and the Clipper Road, in the village of Woodberry, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, comprising 19 acres of land, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 13 acres, more or less, improved by mill building, 4-story and basement, brick, floor area 66,400 sq. ft. (without basement), and picker house, packing building, opener and picker house, packing building, combing building, waste house, cotton warehouse, finished goods warehouse, engine house, boiler house, pump house, dry house, blacksmith house, paint shop, small shed, small office, shipping shop, small shed, small office, shipping bridge, equipped with 41,520 spindles and 35 looms, more or less; with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

Tenements, 8 acres, more or less, improved by 20 brick, 2 stone, and 1 frame dwellings. The tenements are in the village of Woodberry, west of the Mill and immediately north of Woodberry Station on the Northern Central Railroad. They face on Front, Brick-hill, and Park Streets. Subject with Clipper Mill, to an annual ground rent of $1,200.00; one-half to be assumed by the purchaser of each mill.

6. WOODBERRY MILL, situate north of Union Avenue and along the Northern Central Railway, in the village of Woodberry, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, comprising 94 acres or land, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 35 acres, more or less, improved by mill building, 4-story and basement, brick, floor area 78,000 sq. ft., and picker house, boiler house, repair shop, machine shop, blacksmith shop, waste house, pump house, equipped with 32,960 spindles and 512 looms, more or less; with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

3. DRUID MILL, also known as Mount Vernon Mill No. 4, situate on Union Avenue east of the Jones Falls, in the village of Woodberry in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, comprising 17½ acres of land, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 10 acres, more or less, improved by mill building, 2-story stone; floor area 47,300 sq. ft., and picker house, weaving building, weave shed, boiler house, repair building, storehouses, equipped with 14,840 spindles and 256 looms, more or less; with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

Tenements, 7½ acres, more or less, improved by 22 stone, 14 brick and 30 frame dwellings and Superintendent's house. The tenements lie east of the Northern Central Railroad near Woodberry Station. They face on Union Avenue east of the Druid Mill building and on Druid and Sycamore Avenues between Union and Third Avenues.

4. CLIPPER MILL, situate on the Clipper Road north and west of the Falls Road and south of the villages of Woodberry and Hampden, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, comprising 20½ acres of land, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 15½ acres, more or less, improved by main mill building, 2 and 3 story brick, floor area 55,580 sq. ft., and boiler and engine house, machine shop, waste house, store houses, office and tenement rooms, equipped with 11,696 spindles and 215 looms, more or less; with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

Tenements, 8 acres, more or less, improved by 22 stone, 22 brick and 13 frame dwellings and 3 large frame houses. The greater number of the tenements lie north of the Clipper Mill Buildings on the east side of Clipper Road and on both sides of David Street, a continuation of Druid Avenue. The remainder are just east of the mill, adjoining the river property containing the Hampden reservoir. Subject with Meadow Mill, to an annual ground rent of $1,200.00; one half to be assumed by the purchaser of each mill.

5. MEADOW MILL, situate at the southeast corner of Union Avenue and the Clipper Road, in the village of Woodberry, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, comprising 19 acres of land, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 13 acres, more or less, improved by mill building, 4-story and basement, brick, floor area 66,400 sq. ft. (without basement), and picker house, packing building, opener and picker house, packing building, combing building, waste house, cotton warehouse, finished goods warehouse, engine house, boiler house, pump house, dry house, blacksmith house, paint shop, small shed, small office, shipping shop, small shed, small office, shipping bridge, equipped with 41,520 spindles and 35 looms, more or less; with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

Tenements, 8 acres, more or less, improved by 20 brick, 2 stone, and 1 frame dwellings. The tenements are in the village of Woodberry, west of the Mill and immediately north of Woodberry Station on the Northern Central Railroad. They face on Front, Brick-hill, and Park Streets. Subject with Clipper Mill, to an annual ground rent of $1,200.00; one-half to be assumed by the purchaser of each mill.

6. WOODBERRY MILL, situate north of Union Avenue and along the Northern Central Railway, in the village of Woodberry, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, comprising 94 acres or land, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 35 acres, more or less, improved by mill building, 4-story and basement, brick, floor area 78,000 sq. ft., and picker house, boiler house, repair shop, machine shop, blacksmith shop, waste house, pump house, equipped with 32,960 spindles and 512 looms, more or less; with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

Tenements, 9 acres, more or less, improved by 46 stone, 35 brick and 11 frame dwellings. Superintendent's stone dwelling house and outbuildings. The tenements lie in two groups, i. e., one group between Cedar Avenue and the extension of Chestnut Avenue south through the mill property. The houses face on Front, Liberty, Bay and Field Streets. One group on what is known as Brick Hill just east of the Falls Road and between the Falls Road and Mill No. 3.

2. MOUNT VERNON MILL NO. 3, situate on the Falls Road north and west of Cedar Avenue and south of the villages of Woodberry and Hampden, adjoining Mount Vernon Mill No. 1 in City of Baltimore, Maryland, and also sometimes called Mount Vernon Mill No. 2, comprising 20 acres of land, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 20 acres, more or less, improved by mill building, 3 and 4 story brick, floor area 74,700 sq. ft., and picker house, boiler house, repair shop, machine shop, blacksmith shop, waste house, pump house, equipped with 12,960 spindles and 216 looms, more or less; with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

Tenements, 9 acres, more or less, improved by 33 stone, 11 brick, and 3 frame dwellings. The tenements are in the village of Woodberry just west of the tracks of the Northern Central Railroad and face on Railroad, Plymouth, Hooper, and Woodberry Avenues. Subject, with the Park Mill, to an annual ground rent of $2,000.00; one-half to be assumed by the purchaser of each mill.

7. PARK MILL, situate north of Union Avenue and along the Northern Central Railway in the village of Woodberry, in the City of Baltimore, comprising three acres of land, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 3 acres, more or less, improved by mill building, 2-story stone; floor area 21,100 sq. ft., and picker house, engine house, boiler house, engine house, equipped with 1,800 spindles; with the necessary preparatory machinery. Subject, with the Woodberry Mill, to an annual ground rent of $2,000.00; one-half to be assumed by the purchaser of each mill.

8. MOUNT WASHINGTON MILL, situate on the Falls Road north and on the Northern Central Railway north of Belvidere Avenue, in the village of Mount Washington, Baltimore County, Maryland, comprising 42 acres more or less, and improvements of land, more or less, and thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 22 acres, more or less, improved by mill building, 3-story and attic, stone and brick, 25,410 sq. ft. floor area, and picker house, beaming building, weave shed, engine house, boiler house, cotton house, office, 5 house, boiler house, cotton house, office, 5 small miscellaneous buildings, equipped with 4,140 spindles and 41 looms; with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

Tenements, 10 acres, improved by 34 brick and 3 frame dwellings and superintendent's house. store building and superintendent's house. The tenements face on Hooper Avenue, both sides, between the mill yard and the Northern Central Railroad, at Mount Washington Station.

9. PHOENIX MILL, situate at the village of Phoenix, on the Northern Central Railway, in Baltimore County, Maryland, comprising 136 acres of land, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 32 acres, improved by mill building, 2 story stone, floor area 31,600 sq. ft., and machine shop, boiler and picker house, wheel house, blacksmith shop, storehouse and shed, water power plant, dam, canal and water wheels; the mill contains no machinery or equipment.

Tenements, 8 acres, more or less, improved by 40 frame, 8 brick, 14 stone dwellings, superintendent's house; (stone) store building (stone). Farm lands, attached, 96 acres, barn and stable. The tenements are situated on the mill property facing on the Manor, Warren and Reservoir Roads.

10. LAUREL HILLS, situated at the town of Laurel in Prince George's and Howard Counties, Maryland, comprising 284 acres of land, more or less, and improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 83 acres, improved by mill building, 3 and 4 story and basement, brick and frame, floor area 76,894 sq. ft., and boiler house, repair building, 6 storehouses, equipped with 9,148 spindles, and water power plant, dam, canal, water wheels; 115 looms and auxiliary weaving machinery not set up, contained in storehouses.

Tenements, 23 acres, improved by 60 brick, 13 stone, 4 stone and frame and 12 frame dwellings, 1 brick and 1 frame store building, 1 brick hall, 1 superintendent's house and out-buildings; said tenement lots includes lots situated on the north side of Main Street, extending east from Church Street about 1050 feet, with an uneven depth north of about 150 feet; also lots on the south side of Main Street extending east from Church Street about 600 feet, with an uneven depth south of about 200 feet; also lots on the north side of Main Street, extending west about 375 feet from Church Street to Yellow Row Street, with a depth north of about 100 feet; also lots on the south side of Main Street extending west from Church Street to Yellow Row Street about 375 feet, with a depth south of about 600 feet; also lots on the west side of Yellow Row Street about 100 feet with a depth west of about 100 feet, and lots on the west side of Yellow Row Street, extending south from Main Street about 550 feet, with an uneven depth west of about 125 feet; also lots situated on the south side of Montgomery Street, extending west from Church Street to Yellow Row Street about 500 feet with a depth south of 650 feet; all in or adjacent to the town of Laurel.

Farm Lands, 128 acres, including tracts on the southeast side of Sandy Spring and Montgomery Road, running on said road 65 perches, with an average depth east of it to Yellow Row Street of about 72 perches, and also the tract on the north side of the Sandy Spring and Montgomery Road running thereon about 82 perches, and the tract on the north side of Montgomery Street fronting 48 perches, both extending northward to the mill tract.

11. FRANKLINVILLE MILLS, situate at the village of Franklinville, in Baltimore and Harford Counties, Maryland, comprising 116 acres of land, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 42 acres, improved by mill building, 2-story brick, basement under east end, floor area 21,360 sq. ft., and picker house, wheel house, boiler house, storehouses, power plant, dam, water wheels; the mill contains no machinery or equipment.

Tenements, 7 acres, improved by 88 frame, 4 brick, and 2 stone dwellings, superintendent's house, brick store, brick school house. Farm lands attached, 66 acres, improved by barn and out-buildings. The tenements are situated on the Mill property and face along Mill Street, Main Street, and the Jericho Road.

12. COLUMBIA MILLS, situate between Washington Street, Williams Street, Lady Street, and the Broad River, in the City of Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina, comprising ten acres, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill Plant, 10 acres, improved by mill building and picker house, 3 story and basement brick, floor area 173,154 sq. ft., weaving building, boiler house, opener and cotton house, power house, waste house, duster house, machine shop, 6 small frame stables, wagon shelters, &c., equipped with 30,348 spindles and 488 looms, more or less, and water power plant, water wheels and generators, with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery.

10,000 shares, being the entire capital stock of the Columbia Mills Company, and all the right, title, and interest of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company and of The Continental Trust Company, Trustee, in and to all the property standing in the name of said Columbia Mills Company, including the following, to wit: 25 acres of land lying in Lexington County, adjoining and near the Columbia Mills, between Bridge Street, State Street, Brick Yard Road, and the lands now or formerly belonging to the Columbia Water Power Company. Improved by 118 frame dwellings, 1 frame superintendent's house, and out-buildings. The houses face on State, Bridge, Sortwell, Oliver, Green, and Carpenter Streets.

13. TALLASSEE MILLS, consisting of Mills Nos. 1 and 2 on the Tallapoosa River, situate at the village of Tallassee and East Tallassee, in Elmore and Tallapoosa Counties, Alabama; in Sections 17, 18, 19, and 20, Range 22E, Township 18N, described as follows:

That portion of the south one-half of Section 17, bounded as follows, i. e., on the east by the creek called Yellow Water Creek; on the north by the lands of J. H. Ashurst; on the south by the section line between Sections 17 and 20; on the west by the section line between Sections 17 and 18.

All of the south one-half of Section 18, except the following lots, i. e., one lot on which is situated the residence of Mrs. M. R. Jordan, one lot on which is located a storehouse of George H. Patterson, and one lot belonging to the Methodist Church, in Block 6 of the village of Tallassee.

All of Section 19 except certain lots in the N. W. ¼, as follows: one lot on which is situated the residence of Dr. C. T. Rushin, being such Block 40 conveyed by Tallassee Falls Manufacturing Company to Virginia Rushin by deed dated February 21, 1893, recorded Book R 13, page 399, (Elmore), excepting also one lot on which is the residence of W. E. Sistrunk and which extends over the line dividing the N. E. ¼ from the N. W. ¼ of said section, being Block 2, conveyed by Amanda Alden, Secretary, &c., to Benjamin N. Micou, December 17, 1862, and recorded in Deed Book R 22, page 82, (Elmore County), excepting also one lot containing about 40 acres belonging to Mrs. M. R. Jordan, conveyed by Tallassee Falls Manufacturing Company by two deeds, one for such Block 44, to Wm. B. Gilmer and F. W. Jordan, dated April 28, 1853, Book C, page 637, (Tallapoosa), and the other for Blocks 42 and 43 to F. W. Jordan, dated April 22, 1853, Book C, page 638, (Tallapoosa), and two lots on which the Baptist Church is located, being Lots 11 and 12 in Block 11, excepting the right of way granted by Tallassee Falls Manufacturing Company to Tallassee and Montgomery Railway Company by deed dated June 23, 1896, and recorded in Mortgage Book 68, page 287, (Elmore County), and the lands on which the depot and turntables, etc., of said company are situated.

All the west half of Section 20, containing 320 acres.

All of said Tallassee Mills, comprising 450 acres of land, more or less, and the improvements thereon, i. e.:

Mill No. 1 Mill Plant, 40 acres, more or less, improved as follows: main mill and ell, 5 story with basement, stone, floor area 70,100 sq. ft., and duck mill, weave shed, opener and picker building, waste mill, store house, grist house, 2 store houses, 2 store houses, oil house, paint house, gin house, seed house, boiler house, office building, stable, equipped with 18,732 spindles and 368 looms, more or less, with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery, water power plant, masonry dam, canals, and wheels.

Tenements, 410 acres, improved by 238 frame dwellings, 8 superintendents' dwellings, 1 frame and stone dwelling, 3 frame school buildings, 1 frame hall, and 2 churches on Wetumpka Road and Cliff, Herd, John, James, Barnett, King, Ann, Du Bois, and Marks Streets, in the village of Tallassee, and constituting the entire village of Tallassee except the blocks known as Nos. 2, 5, 40, 42, 43, and 44.

Mill No. 2 Mill Plant, main mill building, 4-story stone, floor area 234,800 sq. ft., and picker building, machine shop, boiler house, 2 cotton store houses, opener room, waste house, blacksmith shop, filter building, power house, office building, stable, cable tender, equipped with 50,880 spindles and 963 looms, more or less, with the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery. Water power plant, masonry dam, canals, and wheels, used in common with Mill No. 1 and above mentioned. Acreage included under Mill No. 1 above. Also toll bridge across Tallapoosa River connecting Tallassee and East Tallassee.

Tenements, 259 frame dwellings, 1 frame superintendent's dwelling, 1 frame store building, constituting the village of East Tallassee. Acreage included under Mill No. 1 above.

5,000 shares, being the entire capital stock of the Tallassee Falls Manufacturing Company, and all the right, title, and interest of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company and the Continental Trust Company, Trustee, in and to all the property of said company, including the following property standing in the name of the Tallassee Falls Manufacturing Company, to wit: approximately 7,825 acres of lands in Elmore, Tallapoosa and Macon Counties, Alabama, and the improvements thereon, telephone system in Tallassee, East Tallassee, and extending to Shorters.

All of said mills except Franklinville Mill and Phoenix Mill are equipped, ready for operation. The Woodberry Mill, Park Mill, and Laurel Mill are equipped for spinning, but not weaving; the remaining operating mills are equipped for spinning and weaving. The preparatory and finishing machinery includes all necessary picking, carding, spooling, twisting, winding, beaming, and warping, and other machinery necessary to complete the equipment. All of said operating mills are equipped with automatic sprinklers, fire pumps, and auxiliary equipment, and all of said operating mills have power plants. With each mill and as a part thereof will be sold all the machinery and appliances contained therein and the equipment thereof, including, in addition to the machinery above mentioned, railroad tracks, spurs, and sidings, all tools and implements, mill furnishings, and mill supplies of all kind, fuel, horses, mules, wagons, vehicles, all office furniture and fittings, and other chattels situate on or used in connection with the mill.

14. All ways, waters, riparian rights, flowage and flooding rights, privileges, franchises, easements in anywise belonging or appertaining to any of said properties.

15. All cotton or other materials and yarn goods in process of manufacture.

16. All duck cloth, rope and finished merchandise of all kinds and chattels of all kinds.

17. Accounts receivable or debts or obligations due to or claims of the Mount Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck Company or The Continental Trust Company, as such Trustee.

18. All insurance policies and contracts for the purchase of cotton or other material or for the sale of material or merchandise.

19. All trade marks and copy rights, including: Woodberry, Extra, Woodberry U. S. Army Duck, Druid Mills Extra, Selkirk, Monumental Seine Twine, Mt. Vernon, Puritan, Columbia Duck, Vigilant, Elkwood, Aretas Extra, Aretas, Greenwoods, Columbia, Woodberry, Avondale, Druid Mills, Excelsior, Parkside, Laurel, Tennessee, Farmington, Richland, Laurel Mills Extra, Greenwoods Montana, Lake Roland and Columbia Mills; and also the good will of the business.

20. 15,000 shares of the Woodberry Manufacturing Company stock; 1,980 shares of stock of the Mount Vernon Company; 12,000 shares of stock of the Greenwoods Company. All records, books of account, plats and papers of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company.

21. Note of the Draycott Mills, bearing date December 11th, 1911, due July 1st, 1917, in the principal amount of $300,000, and the security therefor.

22. $5,000 Rich Patch Iron Ore Company bonds.

23. 550 shares of stock of the Birmingham and Southeastern Railroad Company.

24. Walnut Bend property in the township of President, Venango County, Pa., containing 125 acres of land.

Merchandise delivered prior to the sale to sales agents of the accounts therefor, cotton in unbroken bales, and employer's liability and accident and casualty liability policies will not be sold.

Said property will first be offered separately as follows:

On July 27, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M., the Tallassee Mills (18), including both mills, and all the capital stock of the Tallassee Falls Manufacturing Company, will be offered at the Court House door in Dadeville, Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

On July 20, 1915, at 3 o'clock P. M. the Laurel Mills (10) will be offered on the premises at the offices of the mills at Laurel, Maryland.

On July 21, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M. the Mount Washington Mills (8), Phoenix Mills (9) and Franklinville Mills (11) will be offered at the door of the Court House of Baltimore County, Towson, Maryland.

On July 21 1915, at one o'clock P. M. the Mt. Vernon Mill No. 1 (1), Mt. Vernon Mill No. 3 (2), Druid Mill (3), Clipper Mill (4), Meadow Mill (5), Woodberry Mill (6) and Park Mill (7) will be offered at the door of the Court House in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, on Calvert Street, between Fayette and Lexington Streets; and immediately thereafter and at the same place there will be offered separately the foregoing parcels described in Sections 20 to 24 inclusive.

Each of said mills will be separately offered and there will at the same time be offered the appurtenant property, that is, the rights, materials, goods in process, merchandise, chattels, accounts, debts, claims, insurance policies, contracts for the purchase of cotton and sale of merchandise, trade marks and other property referred to in the foregoing Sections 14 to 19. Each of said mills, as above described, including mill plants, tenements, farm lands and said appurtenant property, will be offered as an entirety. The purchaser will be required to assume all contracts for the purchase of cotton and other materials for use at such mill and contracts for the sale of its merchandise.

Each bidder will, at the time of his first bid, for any of said mills be required to deposit with the Special Master $5,000.00; and the highest bidder will be required to deposit $5,000.00 additional. Each bidder for the Draycott Mills notes will be required to deposit $5,000.00 with his first bid, and the highest bidder to deposit $10,000.00 additional. No preliminary deposit will be required of bidders for any of said other property; a deposit of $200 will be required of the highest bidder. Deposit may be made in cash or by certified check on a bank or trust company having a capital or surplus of not less than $1,000,000.00.

The highest bid for each of said properties will be retained by the Master until after the offer of the property as a whole, as hereinafter stated.

Note.—The Columbia Mills will be first separately offered by D. G. Gilleland, Standing Master, on July 19, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the door of the Court House of Richland County, Columbia, South Carolina, and the bid retained in accordance with the decree of the District Court for the United States for the Eastern District of South Carolina.

On July 21, 1915, at 2 o'clock P. M., and after the conclusion of the separate biddings, the Master will offer said entire property included in this advertisement as a whole, at the door of the Court House in the City of Baltimore, on the west side of Calvert Street, between Fayette and Lexington Streets. No bid will be accepted for the property as a whole unless the bidder make a preliminary deposit with the Master of $50,000. The highest bidder will be required to make an additional deposit of $100,000. If any bidder, in either the separate offerings or the offering as a whole, shall fail to make either deposit required the bid will be disregarded and the sale proceeded with.

Preliminary deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned at the conclusion of the bidding, and if any sale is not confirmed, the deposit of the highest bidder will be promptly returned. The balance of the purchase money is to be paid ten days after the confirmation of the sale.

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company will be received on account of the purchase price at par plus interest to the amount of cash which would be distributable thereon out of the proceeds of sale if the entire purchase price had been paid in cash.

The property will be sold free from liens and encumbrances of all kinds except in the case of the Clipper, Meadow, Woodberry and Park Mills, which are subject to ground rents as already stated but subject to no other lien or encumbrance.

The mills are to be sold with the equipped for the manufacture of cotton duck of all kinds, and for the manufacture of rope and the utilization of waste, and they are among the largest and best established cotton duck mills in the country. Some of the brands are considered to be among the most valuable brands connected with this business.

Mount Vernon Mills Nos. 1 and 3, Druid Mills, Woodberry, Park, Meadow and Clipper Mills are also described and shown on the Topographical Commission's map of the City of Baltimore, 1914, Sheet 2 N-1 W and 3 N-2 W and Sheet N-W.

Detailed descriptions of all the real estate, by metes and bounds, title abstracts and references, plats showing mills and tenements in detail; full descriptions of the buildings and inventories and descriptions of all machinery and equipment are on file with the Master at his office in the Post Office Building in the City of Baltimore, and available to any intending purchaser. Full information with respect to any other property included in the sale can be had of the Special Master. Descriptions of the Columbia Mills and Tallassee Mills can also be obtained on application to the agent in charge of these mills at the mill offices.

The property will be sold to the highest bidder. If the bid for the property as a whole exceeds the aggregate of all of the separate offerings the bid for the whole will be accepted, otherwise the separate bids will be accepted.

The sales are made subject to confirmation by the Court.

ARTHUR L. SPAMER,
Special Master.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:37|Sun sets..7:32|Moon rises..1:52

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:24	5:46	11:28	12:00
Governors Island	6:09	6:27	12:15	12:31
Hell Gate	7:59	8:17	1:55	1:51

Arrived—Thursday, July 8.

SS Llama, Copenhagen, June 24.
SS Ioanie, Marseilles, June 28.
SS Caracas, San Juan, July 3.
SS Guantanamo, Progreso, July 1.
SS Fairhaven, Marseilles, June 14.
SS Sjostad, Cuba, June 22.
SS Inca, Huelva, July 10.
SS Sabine, Hull, June 15.
SS Reimer, Algiers, June 15.
SS Almirante, Jamaica, July 3.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Celia	Balboa	June 27
Francesco	Hull	June 20
Saturnus	Dundee	June 22
Philadelphian	London	June 26
Eastern Prince	Bahia	June 19
Wico	Aarhuus	June 22
Camoens	Victoria	June 19
Matura	Grenada	July 2
Panama	Cristobal	July 3
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 6
El Occidente	Galveston	July 3
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 3

DUE TOMORROW.

Baltic	Liverpool	July 1
Urbino	Hull	June 26
Hackensack	Hull	June 26
Daltonhall	Port Talbot	June 26
Apache	Jacksonville	July 7

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 3
Principe di Udine	Gibraltar	June 30
Nord Amerika	Seville	June 28
Thode Fagelund	Bordeaux	June 30
Nevadan	Baiboa	June 4
Rotterdam	Avonmouth	July 3
Acre	Para	June 28
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 6
St. George	Glasgow	June 26
Calabria	Gibraltar	June 26
Trinidad	Cardiff	June 10

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Yumuri, Santiago		12:00 M.
Drumcliffe, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Frances, S. Domingo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Bahia	8:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hortensius, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples		12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.
Kroonland, Balboa		10:00 A.M.
Colorado, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Athinai, Piraeus		4:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Santa Catalina, Balboa to New York, was 250 miles N. E. of Colon at 8 P. M., July 7.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 302 miles S. at noon.
SS Brilliant, Port Arthur to New York, was 264 miles N. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 60 miles N. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Toplia, Sabine to New York, was 184 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 11 miles N. of Jacksonville Bar at 7 P.M.
SS Saturnus, Dundee to New York, was 39 miles E. of Ambrose Channel at 7 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 45 miles N. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 135 miles S. at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 204 miles S. at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 190 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Queen Maud, at Port Natal, July 6.
SS Charlton Hall, at Callao, July 7.
SS Principello, at Avonmouth, July 7.
SS Mottisfont, at St. Nazaire, July 3.
SS

LICENSED TO TEACH.

Candidates for Evening High and Elementary School Positions.

A license for the season of 1915-1916 as substitute teacher of shop mathematics, elementary electricity, and mechanical drawing in evening high schools has been granted to John L. Stanley.

Licenses for the season of 1915-1916 as Principals in evening high schools have been granted to the following:

MEN.

Stephen F. Bayne, Harold E. Buttrick, Ernest L. Crandall, Philip R. Dean, P. E. Demarest, Robert J. Frost, Irving A. Heikes, Charles B. Howe, H. T. Knox, A. G. McAllister, J. T. Nicholson, C. F. Theilusson, Henry T. Weed, J. F. Wingebach.

WOMEN.

Millicent Baum, Mary A. Conlon, Lilian M. Elliot, Alice Higgins, Angela M. Keyes, Anna S. Phillips, A. E. Simpson.

Licenses as substitute teacher of kindergarten in elementary schools have been granted to the following:

BROOKLYN TRAINING SCHOOL.

Rose R. Cortright, Alison Douglas, Ellen W. Lowe, E. M. Marquand, Ena C. Cadmes, G. V. Mast, F. E. Reaney, I. R. Sinelnik, Blanche Treuhold.

NEW YORK TRAINING SCHOOL.

E. M. Beckley, D. C. Cermiencke, Barbara De Laney, D. J. Hermanson, Ida E. Krumwiede, Margaret Magner, Mary G. Mahoney, Eileen V. O'Mears, Elsie M. Steurer.

Licenses as substitute teacher of common branches in elementary schools have been granted to the following:

BROOKLYN TRAINING SCHOOL.

Elsie Aleskowitz, Rebecca Alpert, M. J. Bachenheimer, Mabelle N. Bailey, Clara E. Baldwin, Mary E. Barrett, Kathryn E. Barrett, Alice M. Beasley, Catherine Bellstein, Constance Bemis, Clara D. Berenberg, H. M. Bierschenk, Irene C. Bostrom, Mildred Bragin, Eugene F. Brown, Elizab'h L. Brundage, Ella V. Buckley, Mabel F. Burns, Dorothy Burton, Mary A. Byrne, Beatrice Camier, Loretta M. Canavan, Gertrude E. Carr, Mary Casey, Irene R. Chieffo, I. O. Christophersen, Helen M. Clark, Adelaide F. Cohen, Frances Cohen, Yetta Cohen, Marguerite A. Collins, Marc G. Comerford, Mary C. M. Coughlin, Anna M. Crawford, Helen L. Curry, Eliza A. Dabow, Marjorie H. Davis, Louisa F. Devitt, Teresa Donnellan, Margaret J. Donohue, Loretta A. Donovan, Marie A. Duffy, Dora A. Eckes, Mary E. Edwards, Lena Eisenstein, Kathleen L. Evers, Gladys M. Fach, Frances Feman, Lillian M. Fierthaler, Sarah L. Fischman, Loretta Fitzpatrick, May E. Fletcher, Helen A. Flood, Marion M. Fogarty, Frieda E. Fox, Gertrude C. Gaiser, Sarah B. Goodman, Anna M. Greulloch, H. Louise G. Groser, Yetta Gutter, Ethel F. Guttmann, Sarah Hamer, Jennie M. Hanley, Elizabeth M. Gallagh'r, Theresa M. Giegengack, Bertha L. Gilbert, Vera Gillespie, Ida Glaseroff, Beatrice Goldberg, Sadie Golin, Ena Greenman, Helen Greenwald, Edythe A. Grenke, Lillian F. Hanlon, Florence P. Healey, Margaret A. Healey, Ruth M. Heck, Sarah Heitner, Helen M. Henderson, Marion A. Hession, Grace L. Higgins, Anna T. Hobs, Elsie C. Hoffmann, Sadie Horowitz, Elizabeth M. I. Hucks, Lillian Imersheim, Jennie R. Irvine, L. Gladys Jackson, Agnes G. Jones, Agnes J. Jorgenson, Louise G. Kallenberg, Gertrude V. Kane, Lena Katz, Anna E. Kelly, Katherine V. Kelly, Frances Kestenbaum, Anna C. Killeen, Thirz E. Klingsten, Rebecca Kirshenbaum, Emilie C. Kloepfel, Helen L. Koch, Pauline Koffler, Anna Kolb, Bella Lasker, Grace L. Leary, Frieda Leder, Florence Levine, Isadore Levy, Marion E. Lewry, Rosa J. Lieb, Elizabeth L. Loeble, Edna H. Lorentz, Alberta Love, Rose M. Lurie, Anna V. McEntee, Emma E. McElroy, Marie R. McKeown, Mary R. McKillop, Agnes J. McNamee, Clara H. Mandiberg, Ray Mann, Josephine Manno, Ella Markowitz, Marie A. Meffle, Helen M. K. Miller, Maude Miller, Carrie Millheiser, Caroline R. Minns, Rose C. Monahan, Grace V. Monarch, Genevieve Moran, Dora E. Moskowitz, Leah C. Mottern, Mary D. Mauigg, Catherine P. V. Newman, Anna E. O'Brien, Mary O'Brien, Genevieve E. O'Mahony, May T. O'Mahoney, Dorothy V. Ohlandt, Sophia H. Orphal, Esther V. Pearson, Dorothy Peckham, Harriet C. Perkins, Louise Petermann, Bella Philippson, H. May Phillips, Josephine M. Pierce, Marie S. Pigott, Florence M. Pitman, Sarah L. Pitchman, Olive G. Quenzer, Lillian M. Rabell, Augusta Radinsky, Ida B. Rappaport, Anastasia Reagan, Marion E. Reitz, Helen Rickert, Emma Rischan, Sylvia L. Roesler, Celia Schulman, Estelle B. Schumann, Madeleine M. Sepp, Florence Shapiro, Lorette M. Sheridan, Elsie K. Sherman, Ida Sirota, Alma B. Slane, Mary E. Slattery, Edith M. Solberg, Mae H. Solomon, Catherine C. Sommer, Ida L. Sprole, Flora Stadelzer, Sadie Straus, Mildred Strom, Ida Strongin, Gertrude A. Sullivan, Mary A. Sulzer, Myra A. Taylor, Angela M. Teevan, Madeleine C. Teevan, Dorothy M. Tooker, Millard S. Townsend, Olga T. Turnquist, Blanche Tweedy, Ruth C. Vincent, Marguerite E. Waddell, Ruth H. Wadsworth, Martha C. Walshak, Ruth T. Wertin, Grace B. White, Mary E. Williams, Agnes M. Williams, Edna Wilson, Florence C. Winters, Ida Wirth, Esther Wisoff, Helen A. Witzel, Anna M. Woelber, Edna Wolff, Anna M. Young, Hannah R. Zuckerman.

JAMAICA TRAINING SCHOOL.

Martha Amend, Gertrude D. Arndt, Alva C. Bailiou, Edith A. Becker, Edith Beeson, Mary E. Bowes, Kathrine M. Brummel, Arixene Burford, Victor L. Busch, Catherine Carroll, Gertrude A. Connolly, Ethel J. Curry, Colette Dumas, Celia Goldfine, Julia H. Hook, Gertrude Hoppen, Lena M. Huth, Mary Lavin, Marie C. Lewis, Wilhelmina McCron, Fl'ence M. McDougall, Helen A. McMahon, Margaret Martin, Gertrude E. Morrisson, Dorothy V. Nordahl, Edith H. Peterson, Louise Reiss, Elizabeth R. O'Hare, Marion E. Schlesier, Henrietta B. Schulte, Mary R. Serra, Hilvi F. Stream, Elizabeth Taylor, Charlotte E. Verney, Mamie A. Wendel.

NEW YORK TRAINING SCHOOL.

Tessie Aaron, Mildred L. Ackerman, Miriam Adelson, Mary A. Alexander, Frances H. Allan, Ernestine Altman, Rose Atlas, Lillian Axelrod, Eleanor R. Bender, Therese Berkowitz, Celia Bershadsky, Jennie M. Bishop, Alice Brenneisen, Margaret L. Byrne, Esther R. Chasanoff, Goldie Chotzinoff, Frances E.Cohen, Eva Calman, Mary C. Constantine, Martha I. Cronemeyer, May Curry, Emily M. M. Diekmann, May A. Doherty, Florence C. Dooley, Ethel Dowdall, Marguerite A. Dugan, Sadie Egeiko, Carlotta M. Egner, Rose M. Farrell, Rose Feldmann, Malvyna M. Ferguson, Mollie G. Frank, Belle B. Furman, Theresa Gallagher, Eleanor P.M. Glennon, Edna R. Gordon, Pauline Gottlieb, Minnie Grau, Anna L. Graven, Nina F. D. Greenfield, Lillian H. Greif, Sarah J. Grosobel, Sarah Gross, Florence L. Gurnee, Susanne Helle, Anna Hentel, Josephine Hipp, Marion K. Holahan, Grace I. Holderman, Esther Jackson, Etta Jacobs, Pauline Jacobs, Isabel Jennings, Mary Ann Joyce, Salome Kane, Anna R. Keane, Kathleen M. Kemmy, Florence A. Kearns, Tillie Klein, Esther Klempner, Ruth Landsman, May U. Lantry, Rebecca Lazarus, Sarah Levensohn, Cora H. Lockwood, Florence Loop, Ellen Lyons, Bibiana V. McCaffery, Kathleen McCool, Beatrice Magnus, Gertrude Mahlstadt, Marguerite Mahoney, Vera Main, Marcella R. Mahony, Cecilia Marcus, Elizabeth Martinelli, Amorita Mayer, Dorothy Mayerhofer, Bertha Meyers, Mary E. Mooney, Catherine Mundell, Berthina H. Munn, Kathryn M.A. Murphy, Loretta M. Murphy, Louise M. Nicholson, Helen M. O'Brien, Marie R. O'Connor, Mary E. O'Leary, Cornelia M. Pedro, Hanna Perle, Nellie M. Peters, Edna Phillips, Mary R. Powers, Anna H. Price, Anna Reisman, Helen T. Reynolds, Mary A. C. Roach, Blanche Rosenberger, Ella Rosenblum, Madeline Rosenblum, Elsie Rouelle, Mary C. Rudolph, Sylvia R. Saffian, Rita Salinger, Stella Schlossnitz, Frances Schaff, Tilda Schiffer, Rose Schlossberg, Elsie Schmidt, Nettie Schwartz, Anna Schweitzer, Ruth Siebel, Frances Silbert, Bertha Silmer, Dora Smith, Hortense Speakmaster, Else M. Streich, Lena Teitelbaum, Eunice H. Terrill, Fanuje Thuer, Margt M. V. Tucker, Elizabeth V. Turner, Mary Van Cook, Louise L. Wardell, Sara Weinraub, Alice Weeber, Edna M. Wimpress, Frieda E. Wolff, Rose Wolfcheck, Juliet J. Wurtenberg.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Edward B. Shallow is Acting City Superintendent of Schools.

Vacation playgrounds have been opened in a number of schools. They will be in session, except Saturdays, from 1 to 5:30 P. M. during the next eight weeks.

Members of the class of June, 1912, of P. S. 180, Manhattan, will form an organization to co-operate with the Faculty in working for the welfare of the school.

District Supt. Taylor has been informed that there will be no money this year or next to pay the rent for the model flat at 465 East 175d Street, which has been used as an annex to P. S. 4, the Bronx.

The continuation classes have been compelled to deny admission to about 2,000 children.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

$225,000 Purchase in Ann and Beekman Streets Near William Street Subway—Columbia Leasehold Sale—East Side Church Deal—Harlem Investments —Ninety-four-Acre Sale at Glen Head.

An important deal in the new William Street Subway section which will doubtless lead to a large commercial improvement in the near future gave a touch of interest to the realty market yesterday. It is the first large transaction of the kind made within the William Street zone for some time.

The property includes the old four and five story structures at 57 and 59 Ann Street, with the abutting property in the rear at 19 to 29 Beekman Street, between Nassau and William Streets. It has been purchased by Leslie R. Palmer, who has been actively identified with several successful building operations in the midtown locality, and it is his first extensive purchase in the lower part of the city. Potter & Brother are the owners of record of most of the property.

The plot contains about 11,300 square feet, fronting 53.3 on Ann Street, 135.3 on Beekman Street, and a total depth on the easterly line of 226 feet. The northerly portion of the Beekman Street portion adjoins the Vanderbilt Building on the southeast corner of Nassau Street.

The property has been held at $225,000. The deal was closed by the Charles F. Noyes Company, and an interesting feature is that it has been bought for cash and will be carried free of mortgage. It is stated that the plot will be offered for resale, but if not made within a short time the new owner contemplates a large business improvement. It will be near the Fulton Street station of the William Street Subway.

Columbia Leasehold Sale.

The three-story dwelling at 25 West Forty-ninth Street, Columbia leasehold, on plot 20 by 100.5, is reported to have been sold for the estate of Mrs. Mary B. Lane. Frank B. Taylor, agent for the property, declined to affirm or deny the sale.

Buy Dwellings for Synagogue.

Three three-story private dwellings, 115, 117, and 119 East 103d Street, have been sold by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company to N. W. Bresler and Aaron Samuel. The structures occupy a plot 45 by 100 feet, and will be remodeled for use as a synagogue. Joseph Ostroff was the broker in the transaction.

Buyers for Harlem Flats.

The Teresa, a six-story elevator apartment house at 241 and 243 West 113th Street, on a plot 50 by 100.11, has been sold by Max Beck to Frederick Brown.

In part payment the buyer gave 53 West Ninety-fourth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.

An investor has purchased from the Agra Holding Company the three five-story flats at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and 118th Street, known as 1,961 to 1,969 Seventh Avenue. The immediate corner house measures 20.11 by 100, and the two inside buildings are each 40 by 100, the combined site measuring 100.11 by 100.

The selling company, which is represented by Isidor H. Kramer, as attorney, acquired title to the property last January from Jacob H. Lowenstine.

Bronx Sales.

Oliver H. Chesebro has sold to an investing client of E. H. Peck three lots, Nos. 179, 180, and 181, at the southeast corner of Van Cortlandt Park South and Putnam Avenue East. The property was held at about $12,500.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz sold to a client of Blackner & Breunig 621 Faile Street, a two-story dwelling, lot 25 by 100. The purchaser gave in part payment five lots at Holbrook, L. I.

Brooklyn.

Henry Rockmore, President of the Rockmore Realty Company, Inc., has bought the northwest corner of Railroad Avenue and Weldon Street, lot 75 by 98, from Sarah Donald.

The Rockmore Realty Company, Inc., sold 585 Elder Lane, a brick dwelling 16 by 100, to William A. Williams, and 9,426 Forbell Avenue, a two-story brick dwelling on a lot 18 by 115, to George Fogarty.

Buys Old Glen Head Estate.

Audley Clarke of Brooklyn has purchased through Burton Thompson & Co., Inc., the F. H. McCoun farm, consisting of ninety-four acres on the Cedar Swamp Road at Glen Head, L. I. The property has been in the McCoun family for over 100 years. It was held at $75,200.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 40 by 100, on President Avenue to K. Schmidt, and a plot, 60 by 100, on Boulevard to M. T. Smith.

Frank Powell has purchased from William Teller the ten-room dwelling with an acre of ground at Bradish Avenue and Willets Street, Bayside, L. I. The property was held at about $15,000.

Henry W. Hennessay has purchased from Charles Hance the dwelling at 69 Linden Avenue, Flushing. Other recent sales at Flushing include the store at 83 Broadway to O. B. Bennard and a dwelling at 39 Central Avenue by William Reisig to M. L. Davis.

Maurice Costello, a moving picture actor, has taken title to the Stephen H. Mills estate of nine acres on the Sound front at Little Bayside, between Bayside and Whitestone.

New Jersey.

The New York Suburban Land Company sold at Garwood, N. J., a plot, 60 by 100, on Hazel Avenue to Henry Nelson and a plot, 40 by 100, on Third Avenue to D. Casale.

Commercial Lease.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased the store at the northwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-seventh Street for the Mary T. Donovan estate to Ormes, Inc., Victor agents of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, for a term of five years.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for a term of years the three-story dwelling 112 West Ninety-first Street for Mrs. E. H. How to J. S. Unger.

George W. Brettell has leased for Mr. Dunham 337 East 120th Street, a three-story stone private dwelling, for a term of years.

Duross Company, with Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, leased the dwelling at 72 Jane Street and the dwelling at 441 West Nineteenth Street to Ellen Caning.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Porter & Co. the three-story dwelling at 305 West 138th Street to Isabelle Anderson.

Realty Notes.

A hearing will be held this morning at 10 o'clock before the Board of Estimate in the Council Chamber of the City Hall on the subject of the proposed corporation yard under the Manhattan Bridge in Manhattan.

Jacob Finkelstein & Son were the brokers in the lease of the old Atlantic Gardens on the Bowery for a moving picture house.

The New York Title Insurance Company has loaned $5,000 on the four-story building at 210 West 127th Street, $4,000 on the three-story dwelling at 110 West Thirteenth Street, and $5,000 on the two-story brick stable at 88 Lawrence Street.

Negotiations are said to be about closed for the resale of 90 Greenwich Street, recently sold by Joseph P. Day for Hannah Mendelsohn.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

30th St, 7 East, n s, 164.4 ft e of 5th Av, 21.5x81.2, three-story dwelling; adjourned to July 22.

By Joseph P. Day.

94th St, 78 West, s s, 55 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x72.8, five-story flat; B. E. Rabell, executor, &c., against F. & W. Holding Co, et al.; C. V. Gabriel, attorney; J. J. Halpin, referee; due, $48,709.17; taxes, &c., $552; to the plaintiff, for $47,500.

22d St, 425 to 429 East, n s, 354.7 ft e of 1st Av, 46.10x98.8, vacant; George Dorsch against Margaret Daub et al.; J. C. Hoenninger, attorney; H. G. Gray, referee; due, $7,114.60; taxes, &c., $857.97; subject to first mortgage of $8,000; to the plaintiff, for $8,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

177th St, 17 West, n e corner Davidson Av, 31.11x78.11x30x90, 4STORY dwelling; W. I. Seaman against J. P. Fox et al.; Speir & B., attorneys; M. J. Scanlan, referee; due, $5,144.81; taxes, &c., $440.15; subject to mortgage of $9,500; to the plaintiff, for $10,500.

By Samuel Marx.

236th St, s s, 150 ft e of Oheida Av, 25x100, vacant; readvertised for July 9.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Coster St, 634, e s, 420 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100, two-story dwelling; W. G. Lane against Hunts Point Estates et al.; Miller, K. L. & T., attorneys; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $3,511.15; taxes, &c., $128.72; to the plaintiff, for $6,000.

Faile St, 623, w s, 200 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; same against same; action 2; same attorneys and referee; due, $6,254.45; taxes, &c., $67.35; to the plaintiff, for $5,750.

Faile St, 625, w s, 225 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; same against same; action 3; same attorneys and referee; due, $6,253.55; taxes, &c., $67.35; to the plaintiff, for $5,750.

Arthur Av, 2,064, e s, 188.7 ft n of 179th St, 16.8x116.6x16.9x115; Dorothea Bauer against E. K. Stigler et al.; Julius Miller, attorney; C. C. Marrin, referee; due, $1,448.72; taxes, &c., $123.29; to the plaintiff, for $1,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

West End Av, 70, n e corner 94th St, 42.2x100x40.4x100, five-story flat; Fredericka Weisl against Herald Realty Co. et al.; M. L. Haiff, attorney; J. J. Frank, referee; due, $73,492.95; taxes, &c., $2,629.05.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lexington Av, 2,075-2,077, s e corner of 126th St, 99.11x60, six-story apartment houses and stores; C. R. Smith against; I. L. Lyttle, receiver, &c., et al.; M. Rider, attorney; E. D. Finch, referee; due, $25,888.71; taxes, &c., $1,295.64.

Sheriff St, 54, e s, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; L. J. Scholtz against Beckeman Co., Inc., et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; A. H. Townley, referee; due, $25,531; taxes, &c., $1,-311.56.

115th St, 525 East, n s, 334.6 ft e of Avenue A, 20.5x100.11, two-story dwelling; A. E. Brady against J. B. Brady et al.; Ellison & E., attorneys; C. A. Towne, referee; due, $8,514.11; taxes, &c., $42.07.

112th St, 11 East, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat; J. P. Gillespie et al. against F. E. Lonas et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; R. E. Lauce, referee; due, $21,-601.33; taxes, &c., $1,106.30.

115th St, 232-234 East, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 35x100.11, two five-story flats; Excelsior Savings Bank against Ray Lefkowitz et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; G. Weiller, referee; due, $25,549.35; taxes, &c., $1,-208.29.

Stanton St, 330, n s, 79.8 ft e of Goerck St, 19.11x70, two-story stable; Mary Vaughn et al. against Hannah Senft et al.; W. M. Healy, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $7,062.19; taxes, &c., $96.80.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

Union Av, 612, s e corner of 151st St, 17.6x 90, four-story flat and store; T. C. Camp against Max Cohen et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; L. Cohen, referee; due, $11,-679.17; taxes, &c., $404.79.

By Joseph P. Day.

238th St, East, n s, 250 ft e of Oneida Av, 25x100, vacant; Samuel Hollander against W. J. Jones et al.; S. Gerson Oppenheim, attorney; T. C. Larkin, referee; due, $896.60.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Mohegan Av, 2,110, for a one-story brick garage, 33x21.8; Peter J. Wirsing, on premises, owner; Franz Wolfgang, 535 East 177th St, architect; cost.....$1,000

FALKIRK AV, s e, 54.3ft e of Spofford Av, for a one-story brick building, 18x50; Pauline Greenberg, 1,820 Wallace Av, owner; Joseph Martine, 503 5th Av, architect; cost.....$5,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

55th St, 518 to 526 West, and 54th St, 519 to 533 West, to a five-story factory; John New Realty Co., 358 West 58th St, owner; W. J. Russell, 25 West 42d St, architect; cost.....$5,000

Whitlock Av, 959 and 961, to a three-story brick hospital, 50x100; Zink & Eckhardt, on premises, owner; Geo. A. & N. Thinston, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost.$15,000

Amsterdam Av, 1,256 and 1,258, to a six-story tenement and store; F. Korn, 228 East 68th St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 239 Union Square, architects; cost.....$10,000

Hudson St, s w corner of Jay St, to a ten-story warehouse; American Express Co., 63 Broadway, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost.....$40,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JULY 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

HAVEN AV, s e corner of 171st St, 51.8x 95.11x50x108.11; Hattie P. Weber to Van Dorn Estate, Inc., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $15,-000,) June 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

JOHN ST, 20 and 24, n s, 50x84, (mtgs $75,000 on whole;) Liberty St. 146, s s, 71.5 ft w of Washington St, 25.2x54.8x25.5x54.11, (mtg $35,000 on whole;) Mary T. White et al, executors of Alfred N. White, deceased, to T. White, 58 East 54th St., individually, ½ part, (mtg $55,000 on ½ part,) May 1; Seth S. Terry, 46 Cedar St.....$90,000

LENOX AV, 567 to 569, s e, 45 ft n of 135th St, 45x100 x 50.5x 50x .n 0.6x w 44x s 40.11x e 100 to beginning, (partition, June 3;) Charles O'Sullivan, referee, to Sacondaga Realty Corporation, 135 Broadway, (mtg $20,000,) May 28; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$16,375

LEXINGTON AV, 1,201, e s, 82.2 ft s of 82d St, 20x70; Mortimer C. Baldwin to Gustave Marx, 108 East 82d St, (mtg $4,000,) all liens, July 7; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 73.11 ft s of 112th St, 27x73; Orland Holding Co to Gertrude B. Mawson, 24 West 59th St, June 30, (mtg $16,000) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MADISON AV, 1,420 and 1,422, n w corner of 98th St, 100.11x45; Bertha Kaufmann to Jonas Weil, 21 East 82d St, and another, (no consideration,) May 1; attorneys, Weil & Mayer, 5 Beekman St.....$100

NORTHERN, (HAVEN) AV., n w corner of 180th St, 125x147; Walter J. Rich to Rickstone Realty Corp'n, 149 Broadway, (mtg $238,000,) all liens, July 7; Rich & S. & B. & S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$100

SEAMAN AV, e s, 100 ft e of Academy St, 100x100; Sarah G. Fuller to Frank Wilson Construction Co., 253 Broadway, (mtg $16,-000,) July 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 908, e s, 120.7 ft s of 141st St, 18.3x89.2x18x92.2; Isaac Manheimer to Isman Realty Co., Inc., 35 Manhattan Av, (mtg $12,000,) B & S, July 6; attorney, Emil Frankel, 233 Broadway.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 610 and 612, e s, 93.1 ft s of 141st St, runs e 95.3x s 8.1x s 85.6 to beginning; St. Nicholas Av, 602 and 604, e s, 166.1 ft s of 141st St, 36.6x60.1x36x80.2, (mtgs, respectively, $29,000 and $27,000;) Isaac Manheimer to Isman Realty Co., Inc., 35 Manhattan Av, July 6; attorney, Emil Frankel, 233 Broadway.....$100

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 160.2 ft n of 185th St, 54.5x115; No. 256 Wadsworth Av. Co., Inc., to Halford Holding Co. of Rochester, Inc., 131 State St, July 7, (mtg $85,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WALKER ST, 88 and 90, n s, 48.6 ft w of Elm St, 49.3x88.3x49.7x82.7; Bernhard Rosenstock to B. R. Land Co., Inc., 140 Nassau St, ½ part, (mtg $74,000,) June 30; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Leopold Hellinger to Regnil Realty Co., 309 Broadway, ½ part, (mtg $74,500,) June 30; attorney, same....$1

1ST AV, 2,082, e s, 151.1 ft n of 104th St, 25.2x100; Filomena, wife of Charles A. Casazza et al. to Angelo Ferrera and wife, 5,305 5th Av. Brooklyn, one-half part, (mtg $10,000,) tenants by entirety, July 7; attorney, C. Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, e s, 26.2 ft s of 78th St, 25x80; Bertha Levy, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., to H. A. Spencer, Wildwood, N. J., (mtg $19,000,) April 22; attorney, Thomas McKeone, 558 8th Av.....$1

7TH AV, n e corner of 25th St, 78.9x118.8x 78.9x116.2; Emma E. Horn to Elena E. Goodale, 511 West 113th St, and Pauline H. Drew, 1,977 Broadway, ½ part, all liens, June 15; attorney, W. C. Goodale, 265 7th Av.....Gift

8TH AV, 2,504, s e corner of 154th St, 25x 100; Sigmund B. Heine to George L. Harbaner, 700 St. Ann's Av, (mtg $42,000,) July 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

1ST ST, 7 East, s s, 116 ft e of Bowery, 22.4x73.10x22.4x77.5, (foreclosure, July 2;) John J. Sullivan, referee, to Julius H. Bussmann, 172 Gates Av, Montclair, N. J., July 7; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 37 Wall St.....$18,000

17TH ST, 6.2-614 East, s s, 213 ft e of Avenue B, 50x92; Annie E. Loersch to Sarah Permier, 37 Morgan Av, Brooklyn; attorney, Joseph A. Whitehorn, 791 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$1

3RD ST, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Eva Rosenstock to E. M. R. Land Co, Inc., 140 Nassau St, (mtg $12,000,) June 30; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway.....$1

44TH ST, s s, 77 ft w of 2d Av, 23x75.5; Eva Rosenstock to E. M. R. Land Co., Inc., 140 Nassau St, (mtg $8,000,) June 30; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway.....$1

55TH ST, 538 West, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 24.11x100.5; Silas Downing to Annie M. Christie, 20 East 32d St, (mtg $11,000,) June 1; attorney, John M. Rider, 44 Cedar St..$100

93D ST, n s, 334 ft w of 3d Av, 15.6x61; Clark B. Augustine to Ella C., his wife, (mtg $5,500,) June 25, 1906; address, 261 Broadway.....$1

123D ST, s s, 136.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25.6x 100.11; William Koch to Feliciana M. Carbone, 408 East 123d St, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

187TH ST, s s, 242 ft w of 7th Av, 16x99.11; Michael Mass to David L. Lustig, 601 West 113th St, (mtg $8,000,) Dec. 28, 1914; attorney, Joseph J. Baker, 34 Nassau St..$1

130TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 13dx 99.11; Jacob Strauss to Jacob Strauss, Inc., 12 Granite Av, Edgemere, L. I., (mtg $148,000;) attorney, David Steckler, 135 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 75 ft s of 134th St, 25x100; Joseph J. Kelly to Union Heights Realty Co., 185 Montague St, Brooklyn, June 22; attorney, A. H. Waterman, 185 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$1

BLAND AV, e s, 150 ft n of Nelson Av, 75x 100; Land Co. D of Edenwald to Thomas Sack, 229 East 40th St, April 10; attorney, Land Co. D Edenwald, 299 Madison Av....$1

BELMONT AV, 2,133, w s, 16.3x78.4; Manor Germano to Alessandro Cliento, 2,026 1st Av, July 6; attorney, Louis Scheuer, Nassau St.....$100

CONCORD AV, s w corner of 151st St, 98x46; Wilhelmina Siems to David Paley, 494 East 157th St, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CRESTON AV, 2,388, e s, 25x95; Susannah Kirchner to Richard F. Henschkel, 335 East 90th St, July 1; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av and 148th St.....$100

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 73.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 23x100; Edward J. Flynn, (referee,) to Martha L. Tree, Freeport, N. Y., July 6; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 E. 149th St.....$5,000

EAGLE AV, w s, 25 ft n of 161st St, 18.9x 100; Henry Veltinger to Gustav Laichinger, 939 Covert Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $3,500,) July 7; attorneys Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

HEATH AV, 2,868, e s, 20.3x102.7; Joseph R. Truesdale, (referee,) to Frances L. Scott, 243 W. 138th St, July 6; attorney, George H. Class, 156 5th Av.....$100

HEATH AV, 2,864, e s, 22.4x103.8; same to Margaret E. Scott, 243 W. 138th St, July 2; attorney same.....$9,200

KNOX PLACE, e s, 138.4 ft n of Mosholu Parkway North, 50x100; George M. Thompson, trustee, to D. Edmund Dealy, Jr., New Rochelle, N. Y., June 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 111.4 ft n of 112th St, 27x73; Gertrude B. Mawson to Orland Holding Co., 24 West 59th St, July 1; (prior mtg $16,000,) due as per bond; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row.....$2,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 82.2 ft s of 82d St, 18x70; Mortimer C. Baldwin to Francis J. Breslin, 114 East 70th St, July 7, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

LOTS 15 to 18, 23 and 26, map 716, land Alcide Chittenden, at Port Washington, and Harriet S. Littlefield and ano to Josef Nicolini, 2,567 Decatur Av, June 23, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

LEXINGTON AV, 1,201, e s, 82.2 ft s of 82d St, 20x70; Mortimer C. Baldwin to Gustave Marx, 108 East 82d St, (mtg $4,250,) June 25; attorney, Conrad Witt, 307 East 162d St.....$1

LOTS 279 to 282, map of Hunts Point Realty Co.; Philip Schneider to May M. Hertenstein, 120 East 115th St, May 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 279 to 281, same map; May M. Hertenstein to Jacob Segilson, 1,102 Washington Av, (mtg $2,250,) June 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 62, 63, and 187 to 190, map of Henry Morgenthau; Belwood Realty Co. to Cedar Construction Co., Inc., 35 Nassau St, June 28; attorney, Lees & C., 35 Nassau St.....$1

THERIOT AV, w s, 21.3 ft n of Davis St, 25x100; Ralph F. Baxter to Arcangelo D'Angelis, 256 East 151st St, (mtg $700,) July 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 43.9 ft s of 171st St, 18.9x95.7; Max C. Hertenstein to Jacob Seligson, 1,102 Washington Av, July 2, 1 year, 6 per cent.; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Company, 160 Broadway.....$200

5TH ST, 320, n s, part lot 184, map Unionport, 33.4x106; Mary Forti to Cath. Bradley, 167 East 113th St., July 3, 5 years; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 989 East 180th St.....$1,600

134TH ST, 436 East, s s, 16.8x100; Jacob Levitin to Ella E. Henry, 325 East 123d St, (prior mtg $4,000,) July 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

145TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of Brook Av, 38x 99.11; Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol Adath Jeshurin of the Talmud, to Simon Marshack, 548 East 139th St, July 7, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Moses Wigger, 106 Rivington St.....$2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

HOUSTON ST, 362 East, west store and basement; Goldie Rosenbaum to Mollie Siegfried, 6 Clinton St, 5 years, from April 15, 1915; attorney, L. Rosenzweig, 171 Henry St.....$1,200

11TH ST, 32-50 West, all; Hyman Sarner to Beckie Spiegel and another, 218 East 122d St, 5 years, from June 15, 1915; attorneys, Frank & W., 320 Broadway.....$23,000

Bronx.

WILLIS AV, 226, store and cellar; Heinrich Bruning to Samuel Held, 2 West 113th St, 2 years and 11 months, from June 1, 1915; attorney, Benjamin Koenigsberg, 99 Nassau St.....$1,540

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 368 and 370; Manhattan Sand Co., Inc., against S. & H. Realties, Inc., owner; Nevins & Perelman Co., Inc., contractor.....$24

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 300; Louis Pickus against Eldorado Holding Corporation, owner; F. W. Heimann and J. G. Reed, contractors.....$204

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 300 and 302; Abraham Dukarevitz against Eldorado Holding Corporation, owner and contractor.....$53

CHAMBERS ST, 125 to 131; Manhattan Sand Co. against Huggins Estates, Inc., owner; Nevins & Perelman Co., Inc., contractor.$18

NORFOLK ST, 134; Reidinger Brothers against Nathan Cohen, owner; Max Goldberg, contractor.....$37

150TH ST, 301 and 303 West; Max Shames against Markert Realty Co., owner, (renewal).....$318

142D ST, 128 to 138 West; E. Miller & Sons, Inc., against No. 146 West 142d Street Corporation, owner,

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building, at 10 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Loughery (Bordens Condensed Milk Co.
Shapiro (Wells Fargo & Co.
Smith (Silverstein.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Court Room No. 2, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Northrup (Tug Bern.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. —Room 323 F. O. Building.—Bankruptcy calendar.

Discharges:

William Finck,
Thomas Mistcki,
Arthur H White,
Charles Bloch,
James J Goodman,
Frank G Hoerlein,
Edward F Bellmer,
Joseph Solomon,
Jacob Wohlberg,
Morris Shapiro.

Motions:

Terra Marine Co, (2,)
A D Matthews Sons, Inc.
Henry P Vyse & Co.,
Hyman Kahn.
Charles Rader.
Dreyfus Bois De Waltoff.
Hermine C Peyser,
Joseph A Ganey.
William E Quinan.
William M Rodenberg.
William C Cole.
Abraham L Kass.
Tilove Bros.
I S Remsen Mfg Co.
Edward Stadholz.
Greene Mfg Co.
Kobre & Ginsberg.
Domenico Rappello.
Mary Saldeman, (2,)
Watson & Pittinger.
Annie L Scattergood.
Isador Judah Diengott
Raub Restaurant Co, Inc, (2,)
Harry Aronson.
Jacob Feime.
Kobre & Ginsberg, (2,)
A L Kass, (2,)
Herman Duncin.
Henry Kahn.
Morris Senchnikoff.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Cohn (Cohn.
Berger (Tilyou Rty Co.
Chelminsky (Amer Hard Rubber Co.
Re Fletcher.
Re Met Rty Co. (William St.)
Acampora (T J Mc-Laughlin.
Bushe (Wright. (2,)
Fiske (same.
Mack (Diebold Safe & Lock Co.
Vanarsdale (Lehman.
Kittredge (Grannis.
Greenwich Saw Bank (Mallon.
Karlin (Sandorf.
Weil (Brener.
Driscoll (Hammill.
Gotham Silk Hosiery Co (Landay Bros, Inc.
Re Vingut, (Floyd.)
Eggleston (Zwickel.
Cohen (Kretschmar.
Kaufman (H F Gundrum Co, (2,)
Label (O Daniels Co.
Curley (Straus.
Pecarino (Straus.
Catalina (Man.
People (25th & 29th St Crosstown RR Co.
Cent Trust (same.
Re Aetna Acc & Liab Co (Eisenheim.
Left (Left.
Lorenz (Lorenz.
MacDonald (Cassidy.
Reilly (Daly.
Spear (Morris.
Berry (Brown.
Ventres (Zuelch.
Phoenix (Jacobs.
Pajane (38 W 58th St Co.
Re Chambers, (Berthene Waist Co.)
Blitz (Brett.
Sage (Hawke.

PART II.—Guy, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Case on Moller (Moller.
No day calendar.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—

Wills for probate:

John N. Talbot,
L. Coening,
Catherine E. Porcher,
Margaret B. O'Donnell,
George B. Ritchie.

TRIAL TERM.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Bas (Boldman.
Maryland Car Wheel Works (Cary Co.
Strassburger (Beal.
Plaza Motor Renting (Willard.
Current Lit Pub (Mooney.
McCunn (Knickrehm.
Taggert (Levy.
Patterson Press (U S Merch Marine Assn.
Ricca & Son (Griggs.
Lanbert (Kuhn.
Reinlert (Georgiana.
Wrethalm (Florman.
Moran Towing & Tr (Walker.

Basile (Cohen & Arons
Siegel (Aaron.
Richman (Stevane.
Wesmt (Ozark Ity Co.
Cloonan (Rice.
Volin (37 and 39 Attorney St Co.
Stern (Olson.
Union Fish (Peck Slip Fish Co.
Deutsch (U S Grand Lodge I O Brith
Abraham, (2,)
Whiteman (Dunn.
Fortunati (Shepherd.
Lord & Taylor (Pritchard.
Oberle (Sherman.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Hays (Hirst—William P. Maloney, Corp. for Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of Protestant Episcopal Church in State of N. Y. (Arnold—Mathias L. Connes.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Met. Sav. Bank (Rizzio—John R. Rogan, N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. (Francis—Harry N. French. Mut. Life Ins. Co. (Brown—Josiah Canter. Re Folsom—Phoenix Ingraham. Robert (Ettinger—Orson A. Raynor. Hann (Berkowits—Henry W. Pollock. Metz (Palmer—Henry A. Gildersleeve.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Max Marx (Hazel R. M. Co.—William J. Van Pelt, J. Lizzette Cummings (Frank Terrell—William M. Seabury.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to July 13.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions:

Gilbert (Holmes.
De Bean (Price.
Goeller (Goeller.
Gregory (Gregory.
Keegan (Solari.
Goodwin (Gallagher & G Co (Nassau S & G Co.
Krell (Amer Parlor Frame Co.
Bahlert (Oates & Schlegelmich, Inc.
Greenfield (Willet Rty Co et al.
Re Torg et al (Abramson.
Coburn (Coburn.
Scharmann (Scharmann et al.
Re Da Silva.
Gronstrom (Hinkle Iron Co.
Re Juniper Av. (Queens,)

Tobias (P&R Coal & Iron Co.
Von Nonelly (Breitung.
Sound Transp Co (D, L & W RR.
NY Mun Ry Corp et al (Friedman et al.
Re Canton Rty Corp (Hardenburgh.
Re Cascade et al. (Malbone St.)
Re Jacob Ackerson (Kahaly et al.
Empire Trust Co (Coleman.
Ebert (Stehlin et al.
Peckerman, infant (Peckerman.
Renand et al (Fezzler.
Schnibbe (Hauck Mfg Co, (2,)
Rao (Rao.
Re Bay 7th St.
Borough Bank (Gow.
Haverty's Taxis, Inc, (inj) (Mitchell et al.
Mason-Seaman Transp Co (Inj) (same.
Foreclosure action: Schwartz (McMillen et al.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

HOLLANDER, Joseph L., manufacturer of muslin goods, (Oct. 22, 1914;) net estate, $324,411; $15,000 to relatives and institutions; residuary estate in trust for benefit of Rachel Hollander, sister, and Beatrice Kahn, daughter. Edith M. Hollander, daughter, and Lewis E. Hollander, son; assets, deposits, $4,769; insurance, $15,193; loan to M. Martin & Co., $160,000; loan to the Hollander Company, $50,000; interest due $693; personalty and jewelry, $4,282; stocks and bonds, $79,536; largest securities holdings: Bonds, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, $10,000; 100 shares American Tobacco Company, preferred, $10,400; 100 shares May's Company, preferred, $9,950; 100 shares Northern Pacific Railway, $9,700; in addition to her interest in trust fund, Rachel Hollander, sister, gets legacy of $20,000 and personalty appraised at $1,526.

WOLFF, NORBERT (March 19, 1914;) net estate, $72,850; Clara Schumacher, daughter, and Harris H. Wolff, son, each receive $36,300; William F. Wolff, son, was given $250; assets, equity $3,000 in 462 West 141st Street, appraised at $10,000; equity $3,361 in 2 lots Jerome Avenue, near 183d Street, Bronx, appraised at $8,000; cash, $25; insurance, $6,000; jewelry and personalty, $4,042; 698 shares Herbert Weitz Company, $57,681.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ELMENDORF, MARY C., (June 13;) personality, about $17,000; St. Luke's Hospital gets $5,000; Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Communion, $1,000; ¼ residue each to nieces, Mary Bruyn Wynkoop Booth and Henriette Wyhkoop.

HOUGHTON, ELEANOR A., (June 30,) personality, over $10,000; Dorothy Sando, granddaughter, gets $1,000; Eleanor B. Tyson, daughter, all jewelry, silverware, pictures, furniture, personal effects, ⅛ residue, and property in Cambridge, Mass., known as "as Riverside Press," in trust for life, and at her death this latter property goes in equal shares to Mary H. Pratt and Hattie C. Love of Brooklyn; $25 monthly for life to Mary A. Hudson; ⅛ residue each to grandchildren, Joseph Blair Sando and Francis Blair Sando.

PETH, CELIA, (March 13;) personality, $110; all to brother, John H.

SCHMITZER, JACOB, (June 27;) personality, over $15,000; Roman Catholic Church at Heppenheim, Germany, $1,000; St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church and St. Boniface's Roman Catholic Church, each $500; ¼ residue each to three sisters, Anna Maria Metzger, Elizabeth Dorn, and Katharine Hoim; remaining ⅜ of residue goes in equal shares to nieces, Barabara Schmitzer and Elizabeth Helmberg, and nephew, Alexander Schmitzer.

STONE, MARGARET TOWNSEND, (June 10;) personalty, about $50,000; James M. Cunningham gets $300; residue, ¼ each, to children, Louisa M. Stoddart and Robert C. and Margaret W. Stone, and grandson, R. Gordon Hardie.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for pharmacist will be received until July 20; age 21 years, salary $720 a year.

Applications for hospital Superintendent will be received until July 20; age from 25 to 45 years, salary $2,100 a year.

Applications for instructor of industry, men, will be received until July 21; salary from $900 to $1,200 a year.

United States.

The following dates for tests are announced: July 13—Associate chemist in metals, men, salary from $2,000 to $2,500.

July 21—Gardener, Indian service, salary $720.

July 27—Metallurgical chemist, salary $1,800 a year.

Aug. 3—Explosives chemist, men, Bureau of Mines, salary $2,700 a year.

Aug. 4—Apprentice electrical engineer, men, Bureau of Mines, salary from $720 to $900 a year; maximum age, 30 years.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y. 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Big bargain to close estate; 3-story brownstone dwelling, 18.9x100, below 110th St.; Broadway block. Altschuler, D. 338 Times Downtown.

Astonishing bargains can now be secured in private or auction sale or rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way (at 103d).

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

Valuable leasehold; improved; Madison Av., Grand Central zone; stores and apartments. L. Pettus, 350 West 71st St.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

At sacrifice, to close an estate, will sell two elegant new five-story apartments, 33 families in each house. Shows net income of $10,000 per year. Finest location in Bronx. Principals only. Executor, 210 Times Downtown.

At great sacrifice—An estate will sell 11 lots, including corner, in one of best locations in Bronx; all improvements; bargain for progressive builder. Principals only. Executor, 225 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Will sell to party who can pay $16 monthly cozy 7-room cottage; all improvements; ground for chickens and garden. B. Cottage, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Three-room furnished bungalow at seaside to rent; also lots for sale. Apply Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or phone Orchard 3767.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable three-story dwelling; bathroom extension. 114 West 91st St.; caretaker. Particulars Fountain, 318 West 89th St.

Bay window front dwelling; 316 W. 89th St.; twenty feet wide; four stories; caretaker. Particulars, G. E. Fountain.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLL TOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

A three-story rear building, 16x40; also driveway, 18x60; suitable for any business; low rent; 38th St., near 2d Av. Apply E. Levenson, 320 1st Av.

Factory lofts, 68x75, with power; light on all sides; freight elevator, heavy carrying capacity; accessible location. 512-516 West 41st St.

A large, light store to lease, Manhattan Av. and 111th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

DESK ROOM to rent, including desk, $5 month. Barton, 87 Duane St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm of 2 acres, good rich soil and shade trees, adjoining 3 of the largest L. I. towns; full price $775; will let responsible party have it for $7 a month; title guaranteed. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches and stores, $850 for all; $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. Opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Freeport.—New all-year home, six rooms and tiled bath, hot water heat and every modern comfort; will sell to responsible party same as rent; small payment. Address Owner, Box 201, Freeport, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS in modern one-family houses and choice building lots; a large number from which to select. THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices.

They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresmere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb,) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address all inquiries to BENJ. D. WAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

AT MONTCLAIR.

For Rent or Sale on Easy Terms.

10-room house, best location:

Lot worth $3,500
House cost 5,500

Total value $9,000
Will accept $6,000. Seeing is believing. Look at it.
Owner, Z 330 Times Annex.

Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale at Westfield and Fanwood on easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x300; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

Maine—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—State Maine timber land, entire township, 23,000 acres; splendid growth; income paying; investigate. Address Owner, Box 245, Gorham, Me.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Great Sacrifice—Must be sold this week, owner leaves for California, beautiful up-to-date gentleman's home, all improvements, up to the minute; 12 rooms, 2 baths; magnificent shade trees; 18 Sunnyside Drive, Ludlow Park, Yonkers; 1 minute from station, 25 from Grand Central; 35 by subway; fare 10 cents; worth $23,000; best offer gets it; very easy terms. Verbeck, owner, 30 West 46th St.

PRICE CUT IN HALF.

We are offering a wonderful bargain. A superior built modern dwelling house, hollow tile construction, every convenience, including vacuum cleaner, garbage incinerator, three baths, fine garage, one acre, Italian gardens; in restricted Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon. Anderson Realty Co., Tel. 586 Mt. Vernon.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester, N 60 Times.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, T E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 3 E. 28d.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Furnished cottage, from July 17 to Aug. 7; 5 adults; commuting distance; rent reasonable. N 75 Times.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

CHARMINGLY FURNISHED PRIVATE HOME; CONVENIENT TO EDGEMERE (LONG ISLAND) STATION; GOOD-SIZED GROUNDS, TENNIS COURT, TREES, SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, BATHING, BOATING; FREQUENT TRAINS TO WALL ST. OR PENN RAILROAD SECTIONS, NEW YORK CITY; SIX MASTER'S ROOMS, THREE BATHS, GARAGE NEAR BY. PRICE CONCESSION FOR SEASON. ADDRESS J. G. CARE OF H. L. HORTON, 60 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
in connection with
STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN.

Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

Long Branch.—Ocean Av. and Seaview Av., cottage, 12 rooms, 3 baths; three minutes East Long Branch Station; spacious grounds; garage; completely furnished; rent reasonable. James A. Knowles, 406 Broad St., Newark, N. J., or Ocean Av. and Seaview Av., Long Branch.

Well-furnished house, 3 baths, fine location, 5 minutes' walk from station and beach, 20 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, to rent for 1 or 2 months. Full particulars on request. Z 325 Times Annex.

Beautiful residence for rent at sacrifice, furnished; three minutes from ocean; forty-five minutes from New York by private boat. B 283 Times Downtown.

For rent, furnished, nine-room stucco house; two baths; close to ocean; Bradley Beach, N. J. Phone 5582 Mad. Sq.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$10,000 QUEENS—$25,000 MANHATTAN. Will divide; also Jersey funds. Harold E. Wittemann, 191 Broadway, City.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 28 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, small rooms, single and connecting; private bath; telephone.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. | 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few choice week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 3970. Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1201.

SUMMER RATES.

THE WILSONIA, 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & 225-229 W. 69th St., Kitchenette, $40-$45 up; near Broadway. 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Young man of position will share comfortable apartment, seven rooms, with one or two responsible and congenial young men; reasonable rate; desirable home; excellent table; laundry care; apartment cool, clean, newly furnished; good taste; references exchanged; 95th and Riverside. N 52 Times.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR RENT AT
$80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; three rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

113th St., 612 West.—Six rooms, delightfully cool, well furnished; piano; July, August. Phone Morningside 4710. Apartment 41.

Unusually attractive four-room front; elevator; desirable. Apartment 58, 201 West 108th.

Apartment for rent for Summer, furnished; three rooms, kitchen, and bath. Inquire of janitor, 60 West 10th St.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

51st St., 72 West.—Two rooms, private bath; electric light; all improvements.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

$55-$65, at 91st St. Subway, 2,465-2,469 Broadway; 6-room elevator apartments, all improvements. Apply Supt. or tel. John 2429.

Two rooms and bath, unsurpassed location, $35 and $40. Reeder, 415 Madison Av., at 48th St.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.

10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2984 Columbus.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4-6 rooms and bath ..... $40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

The Earl's Court and the Norfolk, 306-308 West 94th St., close to Riverside; splendid 8 rooms, 2 baths; top floor; extra light; and 6 rooms, 1 bath; $1,020-$1,600.

123d, 510 West.—Three, four room elevator apartments, assuring tranquillity, dignity, comfort.

97th St., 308 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern, elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70.

Lenox Avenue, 342, near 125 subway, five rooms, bath; hot water; steam heat; $22.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 95th St.

117 St., 388 West, facing Morningside Park. 6 ROOMS, WITH BATH, $35.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

93d St., 42 West.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; excellent neighborhood.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

APARTMENT, by two young ladies, social workers; will serve as caretakers; July and August; best references. N 56 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $12-$14 per adult. With meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

AQUEHOGA LODGE—Attractive country home, open the entire year; bathing, tennis, gardens, and poultry; 35 minutes from Battery; convenient to train or trolley; references. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar, S. I.

Westchester.

A private family with a large home will accommodate a few guests with comforts and cooking; select neighborhood; 1 minute to Main St., 3 minutes to dep't; 5 minutes to Hudson Park; bathing, fishing, and boating; reasonable rates. Apply "The Rochalle," 30 LeCount Place, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 1658M New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

White Plains.—Elegant house; high elevation; refined surroundings; excellent table; easy commutation; near station. 14 Lake St. Phone 2388W.

Long Island.

High-class house on ocean; capacity 125 guests; coolest spot within 300 miles; 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station,) 25 minutes from Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) finest, cleanest, safest beach; superb bathing, fishing; mile long ocean boardwalk; tennis, music; charming young society; bountiful table, delicious cooking, dainty service; room and board, $14 each; two in room, $25 up; special week-end, "get-acquainted" rate, two days, $6; Saturday dinner to Monday lunch includes large room two nights, six meals, ticket Arverne and return, ocean bath; three days, ticket, bath, $8.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
Gaston Av. Phone 415 Hammels.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Av. and Bay. (Beach 126.)

High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.—Private family can accommodate two adults; handsome cottage; large front room; conveniences; commuting distance; excellent table; references. Owner, 60 Main Av.

Lady living in Cedarhurst, L. I., will accommodate a few paying guests for Summer and Fall. P. O. Box 382. Telephone 243 Far Rockaway.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $3 per day, $15 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Propr.

Sea Gate.—Private family accommodate few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

New York State.

EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE CAMP, Paul Smith's, Adirondacks. Fully furnished. Living rooms. Fireplaces. Fourteen bedrooms. Three bathrooms. Mitchell-Mitchell, 44 Wall, or broker.

Hillcrest, T. W. Smith's, Warrensburg, N. Y. —Mountain life with luxuries.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J. In the beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations for one's vacation; large, shady grounds; elevated; screened piazzas; all conveniences; hot and cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Hollywood Lodge, Mrs. Younes, Manager.) Delightfully located, marine and country view; cuisine and service a specialty.

ORANGE, N. J.
Six minutes from Highland station; high, excellent location; a satisfactory home for refined people; rates moderate. 211 Lincoln Av.

MONTCLAIR—Beautiful, convenient, Summer suburb; excellent accommodations; modern, homelike. Randall's, 104 Valley Rd.

Connecticut.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. 292.

Private family, (2 adults,) with beautiful seaside home, will take gentleman to board; bathing, fishing, row boat, motor boat; references. Box 115, Stonington, Conn.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Maine.

SEBASCO ESTATES.
SEBASCO ESTATES, Casco Bay, Me. Select board, $10-$15; modern furnished bungalows, camps, $50-$350 for season; accessible from Portland. Write Sebasco Estates Clubhouse, Sebasco, Me.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

63D, 30 EAST.—Delightful rooms, $3 to $10; meals optional; all conveniences.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; moderate; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; modern conveniences, near Central Park. Hammond.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14; Southerners; Summer prices.

72D, 122 AND 131 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH; EXCELLENT BOARD; TABLE GUESTS.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; table guests accommodated.

72D, 267, 308 WEST.—Southerners; cool rooms, private bath; good table; telephone.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms; superior table; $10 up.

44TH, 253-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel, $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 6082.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining rooms.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; homelike surroundings; Summer rates; Southerners; conveniences.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Cool, newly decorated, large, small rooms, private bath; reasonable.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort, and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations, superior table, homelike surroundings; moderate. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy rooms, refined home, excellent table, convenient location; moderate; references.

123d, 510 West.—Three, four room elevator apartments, assuring tranquillity, dignity, comfort.

97th St., 308 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern, elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70.

Lenox Avenue, 342, near 125 subway, five rooms, bath; hot water; steam heat; $22.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 95th St.

117 St., 388 West, facing Morningside Park. 6 ROOMS, WITH BATH, $35.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

93d St., 42 West.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; excellent neighborhood.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

APARTMENT, by two young ladies, social workers; will serve as caretakers; July and August; best references. N 56 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 120 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

54TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; $5.50 up; board optional.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath; electricity; $4; another $7; telephone.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family, small, attractive room, every possible convenience; near Grand Central; references. First bell.

43D, 16 EAST.—Very desirable, well-furnished small; also one double room; private bath; continuous hot water; references; telephone.

56TH, 53 EAST.—Cheap during Summer, large, cool, handsome front rooms; every convenience.

82D ST., 180 EAST, (2 blocks from Park.)—Middle-aged widow wishes quiet, permanent person; cool room suitable 2; French cooking if desired; private. Mrs. Ackermann.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

21ST, 213 WEST.—Doctor's private house; nicely furnished rooms; baths; kitchenette; Summer rates.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

66 WEST 49TH ST.
Large rooms; Summer rates; all conveniences.

52D, 255 WEST.—Second floor, medium rooms; sleeping porch, adjoining bath. Circle 793.

57TH, 158 WEST.—Delightfully cool large, small rooms; also sublet; Summer rates.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; private baths; board optional; near Park, subway.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths, electricity, telephone; $6, $7, $8.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Well-kept private house; rooms $3, $5, and $6.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Handsome, large, small; shower, electricity, subway; $5 upward. Steel.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

71ST ST., 110 WEST.—Newly furnished, cool rooms; all conveniences; near subway, "L."

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome, large and single rooms; private bath; Summer prices; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large room; private bath; privacy, independence; Summer rates; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths, "L," Subway express; references.

75TH, 46 WEST, near Park.—Delightful Summer location; parlor, connecting bedroom; $6; telephone.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished, private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 126 WEST. — Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy front room; superior house; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Parlor floor, or part, private bathroom;

WOULD ASK WILSON TO SIGN THE PLEDGE

Hobson Wants Anti-Liquor Fight Brought to Doors of the White House.

TELLS DEMOCRATIC SECRETS

He Asserts Program Is to Renominate President and That Bryan Will Support Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 8.—Ex-Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson of Alabama today gave the convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America some "inside" information on the 1916 Democratic Convention.

"I am a Democrat and I know," he said. "The plan is for the President to be renominated, in spite of the one-term pledge of the party platform. I also know that Mr. Bryan, who put that plank in the platform, will support Mr. Wilson. Secondly, I know that the President will write the platform. Thirdly, I know that the President will put a plank in that platform to leave the question of prohibition entirely to the decision of the States.

"My countrymen, it is probably political suicide for me to tell you the truth from the inside, but if political death is to be the price of telling you I am willing to meet it. I was the original Wilson man in Alabama. But if you want to know it, in our fight on the floor of the House the whole influence of the President was hurled against us in our attempt to submit a prohibition amendment to the people.

Says Bryan Wants Delay.

"By all means don't let politicians tell you to wait. Mr. Bryan has asked us to keep this question out of politics until after the next election. This question cannot wait. Liquor is trying to capture the two national conventions next year. We have got to head them off. Let us go down to the two national conventions, submit a resolution without regard to who the candidates are, that the party regards it the right of the sisterhood of States for this amendment to be submitted to the people. Or better still, let's get it settled as soon as Congress meets this Fall. Let us tell them, if they want to take this thing out of politics, to pass the resolution before the Presidential conventions and we will pledge ourselves not to inject prohibition into any Senatorial or Congressional fight."

Mr. Hobson urged the adoption of a resolution calling on the President to take the temperance pledge and ban liquor from the White House. He also advocated asking Congress to close interstate and foreign commerce to the liquor traffic, to abolish the warehouse credit system, and to increase the Government liquor tax from $5 to $1,000.

"Let us call on Congress, each House separately," he concluded, "to announce the country the destructive nature of alcohol and to appeal to the American people to become total abstainers. Let the Executive and legislative branches of our Government follow the example of the Governments abroad in this and complete this world-wide expression against the demon rum."

The biggest crowd of the convention attended today's session on Young's Pier. Besides Mr. Hobson, speakers were former Governor Malcolm R. Patterson of Tennessee and Major Dan Morgan Smith of Chicago, ex-Congressman John J. Lentz of Ohio, the Rev. G. W. Young of Louisville, Dr. J. H. Kellog of Battle Creek, Mich., and Governor George A. Carlson of Colorado.

John L. Fight Hatched Up.

It was announced tonight that the clash between General Nelson A. Miles and John L. Sullivan had been patched up. According to present plans the ex-pugilist will deliver an address tomorrow night after General Miles has left Atlantic City. General Miles delivered an address last night on the evils of drink in the army.

Booker T. Washington wired the officials of the league today that business in New York and Tuskegee would make it impossible for him to visit Atlantic City. A report that Mr. Washington had refused to come because he had been refused quarters at the Beach Front Hotel, where the other important delegates are stopping, was denied by the officials of the league.

The league leaders were encouraged today by the action of the Catholic Prohibition League of America, also in session here, which pledged its unswerving support to the anti-saloon forces. The association, organized a year ago at Niagara Falls, now has 50,000 members. Major Dan Morgan Smith, who is also a member of the Anti-Saloon League, led the movement to concentrate the fight of the two societies.

The following resolution was adopted by the Catholic League:

That we, the members of the Catholic Prohibition League of America, now in session, send hearty greetings to our fellow-brothers and sisters of the Anti-Saloon League of America, now here in convention assembled, and pledge our earnest co-operation for the total and irrevocable prohibition of the liquor traffic and all the evils for which that wicked business stands.

With Major Smith, Miss A. H. O'Connor of Chicago, the Rev. C. P. Baron of Indianapolis and F. L. Campbell of Coatesville, Penn., were appointed a committee to co-operate with the Anti-Saloon League forces. Officers of the Catholic League elected tonight were:

The Rev. J. J. Curran of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., President; the Rev. C. P. Baron, Indianapolis, Vice President; the Rev. J. C. Erlain, Jersey City, Vice President; James J. Judge, Scranton, Penn., Secretary and Treasurer.

ARRESTED AS WHITE SLAVER

Michael Miller Accused of Holding a Russian Girl.

As a result of evidence procured against him by Natalie De Bogory, an investigator of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, Michael Miller, 31 years old, of 702 East Thirteenth Street, was held in $2,500 bail on a white slave charge by Magistrate Corrigan in the West Side Court yesterday. The girl who says she in his power was Lizzie Voloski, 21 years old. She says she was induced by Miller to come to America from Russia fourteen months ago.

Miss De Bogory arranged to meet Miller and his charge in a house at 102d Street, near Manhattan Avenue, Wednesday night. After some conversation with Miller the woman investigator was convinced he was compelling his charge to lead an immoral life. When he left the house he was seized by Detectives McGlynn and Christie of Lieutenant Costigan's staff.

Miller, in the struggle which ensued, made an effort to escape, but he was quickly subdued. When arraigned in court yesterday he said he had met Miss De Bogory at the Manhattan Avenue premises merely with the intention of obtaining legitimate employment for the Voloski girl.

ORANGEMEN SPLIT PARADE.

New York and Brooklyn Both to Have Demonstrations This Year.

A question of jurisdiction has led local members of the Orange Order to forego their annual custom of having a united celebration of the battle of the Boyne tomorrow.

The 225th anniversary comes on Monday next, but the rule among Orangemen in New York has been to commemorate on the Saturday nearest to July 12. There was a disagreement as to the rendezvous, Brooklyn holding out for the parade with the argument that Jersey City had the distinction last year. The Manhattan Orangemen held fast, and tomorrow parades will be held in both boroughs. The New York parade, at 2:30 P. M., will march from 110th Street and Seventh Avenue to the Manhattan Casino at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, where a picnic will take place.

WON'T FUSS OVER A MANSION

Chauffeur Who Wed Rich Miss Coppell Scorns Her Money.

Special to The New York Times.

TENAFLY, N. J., July 8.—There will be no partition sale of the handsome country home of the late millionaire, George Coppell, known as the "Towers" at Tenafly, as was planned by Arthur and Herbert Coppell and their sisters, following the announcement last October of Miss Elizabeth H. Coppell, another sister, that she had married her manager-chauffeur, Robert Douglass Connors.

The sale will not be necessary because Mrs. Connors has sold her interest in the estate, and Mr. and Mrs. Connors are now building a new $40,000 home on the Palisades, where $10,000 has been spent on a dam for a miniature lake.

"Why should we fuss about the monster stone residence, which is big enough for a dozen families"? said Connors today. "Our new home will be doubly attractive and we will be free from the Coppell family and all litigation."

Connors bought out the Tenafly Auto Service concern a few months ago. He has half a dozen taxicabs busy all the time, and says his receipts, which were only $10 a day for the first few weeks, have jumped to $100 a day.

"I have planned for a new garage that will cost me $25,000, and I'm not going to use any of the Coppell millions to build it, either. I want to prove to my wife's brothers and sisters that I didn't marry her for her money. I have always been able to make a living and I can continue to do so. Hard work doesn't phase me in the least, and Mrs. Connors takes pleasure in helping me. The Coppell boys said they hoped to drive me out of Tenafly, but that's next to impossible. I'm here to stay. There has been no reconciliation in the family. None of the Coppells have called on Mrs. Connors and we haven't thought of calling on them. I'm too busy, anyway."

CAME TO HOTEL TO DIE.

Mrs. Healy of Bayside Feared Insanity and Took Her Life.

Mrs. Elizabeth Shumway Healy of Bayside, L. I., was found dead yesterday morning in a big chair in her room at the Hotel Bresiln. She had shot herself in the right temple. She was the wife of Austin Healy, a member of the firm of Fenton & Gardiner, advertising agents, at 286 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Healy, who had been for some time suffering from mental depression, left her home Tuesday, saying she was going to visit some friends in New York, and was not heard of afterward by her family until they received news of her suicide. When her husband arrived at the Hotel and identified the body, the manager told him they had become suspicious Wednesday because "Miss Austin Healy of Philadelphia," as she registered Tuesday at the hotel, had not left her room. A negro porter got a stepladder and looked into the room through a ventilator over the door. He reported that the guest had fallen asleep in her chair and she was not disturbed. But when she had not appeared yesterday the room was opened and she was found dead, sitting in the chair.

No one heard the sound of the shot that killed her, but it is supposed she committed suicide Tuesday night. Mrs. Healy left a note in the room saying she was taking her life because she feared insanity. She has been under treatment for several months and last Thursday went with her mother to Phipps' Clinic in Baltimore, but she would not stay. She drove her husband to the station on Tuesday morning in their automobile, but when he returned home that night she had left the house.

CHICAGOAN FOUND SHOT.

Graves Dies Without Regaining Senses—Had Been in Ill-Health.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Frank P. Graves, lawyer, land promoter, and reputed millionaire, was found on the floor of the garage at his home in Lake Forest this morning. A bullet had been fired through his brain and a small revolver was found at his side. He died without regaining consciousness. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "killed by an unknown hand."

Mr. Graves was discovered by Charles Long, his gardener. The theory of murder, first accepted, was abandoned. While Mr. Graves had been in ill-health for several months, he seemed to be in good spirits. His business affairs are in excellent condition, according to his associates. He was a member of the University, Union League, Chicago Yacht, Mid-Day, Onwentsia, and City Clubs, and an active member of the Chicago Alumni Association of the University of Michigan.

The Coroner announced that he was dissatisfied with the verdict of his jury and would confer with the State's Attorney with a view to a thorough investigation.

BLIND WIFE SEEKS HUSBAND

Asks City for $24 Pay Due Street Sweeper Missing Two Years.

If John McHugh, formerly a sweeper in the Street Cleaning Department and who disappeared from his home, 69 Green Street, Brooklyn, on Aug. 30, 1913, will call at the City Paymaster's office in the Municipal Building he will find $24.17 waiting for him, and also word that his wife is waiting to welcome him home again.

Several days ago his wife wrote to Controller Prendergast asking for her husband's pay, which he had coming to him when he left home. In her letter Mrs. McHugh said:

"On Aug. 30, 1913, he went out to work and never returned home. He must be dead or he would come home to the children. I had detectives out looking for him but I could never find him. I live with my daughter and I can't go out to work, as I can't see, and besides I am very sick. I hope you will try and help me out as I am in need of it very much."

ARROW *Soft* COLLARS

Of White Pique or Repp, or plain Mull. Very superior in fit and wear. It pays to ask for Arrows.

2 for 25c.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS

CHAUFFEUR ON FIRE, PINNED UNDER AUTO

Flames Rose 10 Feet in Air When Fort Lee Motorists Lifted Tonneau.

GIOLITO'S CAR SKIDDED

Restaurant Owner Had Brother and Son with Him—Driver Terribly Burned and May Die.

Herbert T. Middleton, who lives on Anderson Avenue, at Palisade, N. J., while driving his automobile along the avenue at 5:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon, saw an overturned car burst into flame at the roadside, about half a mile south of Fort Lee. Two men and a boy were struggling to lift the rear end of the car, and shouting for help. Middleton hurried to their aid and found that the legs of the chauffeur were pinned to the ground by the back of the rear seat and flaming gasoline running over his limbs was burning him like a torch.

The chauffeur, Amendo Alberti, 32 years old, raised himself to a sitting posture and tried to direct the efforts of his rescuers. With the aid of another autoist and several drivers of passing wagons they finally got Alberti free. The burning gasoline had spread upward to his body. It was smothered by rolling the man in lap robes from the other cars.

Dr. Max Wyley of the Englewood Hospital, who came with an ambulance, found that the chauffeur's feet had been almost burned off, and the burning fluid had seared his limbs and body as far as his chest. At the hospital Dr. Proctor assisted Dr. Wyley in an effort to keep him alive. They decided he had one chance in five of living. If he survives he will be a cripple.

In the car at the time of the accident were the owner, Oreste Giolito, proprietor of a restaurant at 108 West Forty-ninth Street, where his chauffeur also lived; his brother Charles, proprietor of a restaurant at 236 West Forty-sixth Street, and Oreste Giolito's son, Angelo, 12 years old. The car was nearing a turn in the road when the wheels skidded, and as the car turned over sideways Alberti was pinned beneath it.

Giolito and his brother managed to drag the chauffeur out so that only his feet were held by the back seat. They were burned slightly on the face and hands as the burning oil sputtered around the sides of the car and raised a pillar of fire ten feet above.

Angelo said his father had objected to the speed of the car just before the accident, which he estimated at forty miles an hour. The chauffeur told him, said Angelo, that he wanted to get to the Weehawken Ferry before the rainstorm.

WOMEN PINNED UNDER AUTO.

Raised Top Prevents Them from Being Badly Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 8.—Miss Eleanor Warner, daughter of Eugene G. Warner of Baiting Hollow, and Miss Florence Monroe of Manhattan, a guest at the home of the Warners, had a narrow escape from injury today when the automobile in which they were riding turned over, pinning them under it. Miss Monroe was driving the motor at Main Street and Griffing Avenue when the skidding wheels carried the car over and the young women fell beneath it. The top of the car was raised, and this evidently protected them from harm by holding the weight of the overturned car.

After several men had opened part of the leather sidepiece and pried open one of the doors a few inches both young women were able to crawl out from beneath the machine uninjured. Nor was the car damaged. After it had been righted Miss Warner and her guest reentered the automobile and continued their journey.

Brooklyn Civic Club Dinner.

The Brooklyn Civic Club held a "get-together" dinner and meeting last night in the Brighton Beach Casino. Dudley Field Malone was one of the speakers. He told the Brooklynites that this nation would profit immeasurably by the war, in a commercial way, if it only had sense enough to stay out of the conflict. Another speaker was Secretary of State Hugo. Lewis H. Pounds, the Brooklyn Borough President, made a "boost Brooklyn" speech. The club has rooms at 127 Remsen Street.

Appeal for Southern Support.

The organizers of the military training camp for business and professional men, which is to beld at Plattsburg from Aug. 10 to Sept. 6, under the supervision of officers of the United States Army, are trying to enlist the support of Southern men. In an advertisement which appears in today's TIMES they ask that Southern men, particularly graduates of Southern universities, interest others in the work. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Cornell men have been interested in the work.

LAWYER MUST AMEND PLEA.

Court Threatens to End Burns's Suit to Share Walter Wealth.

Supreme Court Justice Page decided yesterday that Francis P. Burns, a lawyer, must amend the complaint in his suit against Mrs. Anna Kuethe Walter within ten days or the case will be dismissed. The suit was brought to have the court confirm an agreement Mr. Burns made with Mrs. Walter by which he was to receive 30 per cent. on everything she received from her husband during his life, or afterward, or by will or otherwise, and in return he was to act as her attorney. According to the complaint Mrs. Walters agreed also to pay Mr. Burns $1,700 in cash, and give him $75 a month out of the $250 a month she received from her husband.

The complaint asked for judgment against Mrs. Walters for $9,234, as well as the establishment of the agreement for the 30 per cent.

Mrs. Walter married her husband on Jan. 25, 1913, when he was 73 years old. She was his nurse. Mr. Walter's nephews began an action to annul the marriage on the ground that Mr. Walter was incompetent. This suit is still pending. Mr. Walter was for many years a carpet manufacturer in Yonkers. According to statements made to the court he owns $1,400,000 worth of personal property and $700,000 worth of realty. If the agreement which Mr. Burns made with Mrs. Walters had gone through to the end he might have received as much as $200,000 in fees.

OPERATION CURES BAD BOY.

Surgeon Says Diseased Tonsils Made Him Run Away and Steal.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 8.—Max Staudte, 15 years old, son of Fred Staudte, known for three years as Passaic's "bad boy," has been cured of his desire to run away and steal, according to Dr. F. F. C. Demarest, a surgeon here. Dr. Demarest has removed the lad's adenoids and tonsils, and asserts that illness due to them had developed a criminal tendency in his patient.

Max, forsaken by father, mother, and sisters because of his doings, has slept in outhouses and fields when not in jail for stealing.

Some time ago Max was found in a barn, and taken to the hospital by the police was found to be suffering from diseased tonsils. The operation followed.

In the City Court this morning his father, on the word of Dr. Demarest, decided to take the boy home. They will report to Judge Costello each Friday night hereafter for two months.

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"

Browning B&K King & Co

CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS

Our Summer Sale Is On

Many others are taking advantage of these money-saving prices.

It isn't too late for you to share in them:

Men's Fancy Suits, Formerly $30, $35 & $40. **$24.50**

Men's Fancy Suits, Formerly $25 and $28. **$18.50**

Men's Fancy Suits, Formerly $18, $20 & $22. **$14.50**

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

Regular value $1.50	Now $1.15,	3 for $3.25
" " 2.00	" 1.35,	3 " 3.75
" " 2.50	" 1.85,	3 " 5.00
" " 3.00 & $3.50	" 2.35,	3 " 6.75

MEN'S SILK AND SILK CREPE SHIRTS.

Regular value $5.00 & $6.00	Now $3.65,	3 for $10.50
" " 7.50	" 5.45,	3 " 16.00
" " 8.50 & 10.00	" 6.50,	3 " 19.00

SILK NECKWEAR.

Regular value 50c	Now 35c,	3 for $1.00
" " $1.00	" 65c,	3 " 1.75
" " 1.50 & $2.00	" $1.15,	3 " 3.25

MEN'S PAJAMAS.

Regular value $1.50	Now $1.15,	3 for $3.25
" " 2.00	" 1.35,	3 " 3.75
" " 2.50 & $3.00	" 1.65,	3 " 4.50

STRAW HATS.

$1.25 for any of our $2 Hats.
1.85 for those that were $3, $4 & $5.
4.50 for all Panama, Bangkok & Leghorn Hats that were $6, $7 & $8.

Similar Reductions throughout all the Children's Departments.

BROWNING, KING & CO.
Broadway near 32nd Street.
Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

A Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits

Price most often is the measure of value—but to judge these suits by their prices is to undervalue them.

At their regular prices these Hart Schaffner & Marx suits were by far the biggest money's worth in New York; at their sale prices many wise men will make a cash profit of from $5 to $15 by buying now.

$20, $22.50 and $25 Summer Suits	$15.00
$25, $28, $30 and $32.50 Summer Suits	$19.50
$30, $32.50 and $35 Summer Suits	$22.00
$35 and $40 Summer Suits	$25.00
$40 and $45 Summer Suits	$30.00
$45 and $50 Summer Suits	$35.00

No Charge for Alterations

Wallach Bros.

Broadway Cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. } Open Evenings

EX-BANKER, MISSING, SOUGHT BY POLICE

Robert H. Wemyss, 79 Years Old, Disappears After Nervous Breakdown.

LEFT NOTE FOR HIS WIFE

F. S. Wemyss, a Son, Denies Report That He Knows His Father's Whereabouts.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 8.—Robert H. Wemyss, a retired banker, formerly of W. N. Coles & Co., is missing from his home on St. Paul's Road here under circumstances which have greatly alarmed his relatives. Mr. Wemyss, who is 79 years old, disappeared after his third nervous breakdown, and Mrs. Wemyss fears that he is ill in New York City.

Late this afternoon Mrs. Wemyss got word indirectly from her stepson, F. S. Wemyss, that he was with his father, but she did not learn where her husband was or in what condition he was. The message was received by telephone by a maid while Mrs. Wemyss was searching for her husband in New York.

While Mrs. Wemyss was in New York yesterday shopping her husband sent two trunks to the depot here. He brought a ticket for the Pennsylvania Terminal in New York and boarded the next train. When Mrs. Wemyss arrived home she found this message, which her husband had left:

"I am sick of it all and am going away."

Mr. Wemyss and his wife, who is many years his junior, had been preparing to go to Orchard Beach, Me., where they have a Summer home. On Saturday they left for a motor trip through Long Island, and they were at Shelter Island on Monday night. In the evening Mr. Wemyss left the hotel for a walk and seemed so nervous, his wife said, that she sent the chauffeur along with him. They returned to Hempstead on Tuesday.

When Mrs. Wemyss found the note which her husband left, yesterday afternoon, she notified the New York police and the local police. She went to New York last night and stayed at the McAlpin Hotel, so that she might be near her husband if he were found. Yesterday she was so disturbed that she returned home.

She said that when she communicated with her stepson she was told that he did not know where his father was, and that if she wanted more information she would have to see his lawyer.

Mr. Wemyss was Deputy City Controller under Bird S. Coler. He was Master of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, F. and A. M. Mrs. Wemyss is a second wife. He has two children by his first wife and Mrs. Wemyss has a son by a former marriage.

THE CITY VIOLET CROWNED.

Crepuscular Light Over Hudson Accompanies a Glorious Sunset.

Like the Violet Crown over the City of Athene was the sunset over the Hudson last evening.

From the western windows of any tall building one saw the twinkling lights of the lower structures near the river; the river beyond, of deepest purple, and, above, mountains of ultramarine and grey and sable; above them, what seemed another river, of burnished, iridescent gold; above that, little spirals of golden smoke; above all, more mountains, towering high in the sky, splendid in their gloom.

Even Whistler, who once declared a sunset over the Thames a "bad imitation of Turner," must have been satisfied with the sunset over New York last evening. It was such a crepuscular glory as is not often seen.

SINKS IN QUICKSAND FAR BENEATH STREET

Dazed Subway Workers See Man Almost Engulfed Before Trying to Aid Him.

RESCUE PARTY IN BUCKET

Get Planks Under Geldora's Arms and Pull Him Clear in Shaft 37 Feet Under Park Place.

Thirty-seven feet below the street surface at West Broadway and Park Row J. Geldora, a timberman employed by the Degnon Contracting Company, which is building part of the Seventh Avenue subway, stepped into a bed of quicksand yesterday. Before help could reach him he was up to his waist and rapidly disappearing. Workmen, dazed by the sudden accident, watched him with horror and only seized his outstretched arms as Geldora was about to become engulfed.

The subway work at this point is below the tidewater level and the workmen are continually hampered by the inflow of water. To drain this water the contractor is sinking a shaft 10 by 16 feet through sand, which is made quicksand by the inflowing water.

Geldora was working with other men sheathing the inside of the shaft with timber yesterday when he stepped off a plank into the quicksand. In his struggles to get out he sank deeper and deeper. Soon the sand was up to his waist and he was rapidly disappearing when fellow-workmen came to his rescue.

They strained at the disappearing man's arms and only with the greatest effort kept him from sinking deeper. Then they yelled for help. Down the shaft came other men in a bucket. They put pieces of timber under Geldora's arms for a rest and finally dragged him from the sand on to a plank. He was more frightened than hurt and after a time was able to board a car and go home unassisted.

The Public Service Commission's engineers assert that the trouble is only temporary and that as soon as adequate drainage is provided so that the water will be kept out the sand will dry and lose its trecherous character.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15. MATINEES TOMORROW & WEDNESDAY 2:30. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Change of Bill and NORA BAYES.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Matinee Tomorrow 2:20. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE. 1000 Laughs! Count 'Em

THE BIRTH OF A NATION. AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed., 2:20. YOU LAUGH ALL THE TIME. Twin Beds

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way. 47th St. Daily Mats. 25c to 75c. AMELIA BINGHAM. ORVILLE HARROLD. MASON & KEELER CO. EMMA CARUS. WINSOR McCAY. Bell Family. e.tc. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

Steeplechase. Coney's Only Funny Place. Foxey Grandpa Gives Free Toys. Dancing Contests Start Friday, July 9.

LUNA Madam Kiro, Oriental Midway. Midget City. Free Circus. Dancing Contest Every Thursday Night.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. OLD SOLDIER FIDDLERS Ev'y Ev. at 8:15. ALL SEATS RESERVED. MARIE RUSSELL & 10 Other Acts. 25c, 35c, 50c

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Ir. Kenyon.

BRIGHTON NEW Mat. Today. Cecil Lean & Cleo Mayfield, Hyams & McIntyre, Sam & Kitty Morton, Geo. Howell & Co., others. Brighton Beach

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th BURLESQUE Mat. Today. Lew Kelly AND THE Behman Show

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10 to 50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Wm. Faversham in The Right of Way. Maude Allen in The Hus-baker's Daughter.

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. Frank Daniels in Crosby-Goddess. Beg. Sunday, THE SCAR.

Panamas, Bankoks and Leghorns Reduced

$20 and $15 Panamas,	now $7.50
$10 Panamas,	now 5.00
$5 Panamas,	now 3.50
$10 Bankoks,	now 5.00
$5 Bankoks,	now 3.50
$5 Leghorns	now 3.50
$3.50 Leghorns,	now 2.75

The sale of the entire sample line of the best straw hat makers in America continues. Blum & Koch straw hats regularly priced at from $3 to $10 are now $1.95. Splendid picking for the early comers.

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores: Broadway, corner 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Ave., cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. } Open Evenings

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

RECTOR'S

"There Is Only One Rector's."

Visit Rector's tonight. You will come to dine but will probably stay to finish out the evening with us. The good things to eat, the nicety of cooking, the service and the cool and comfortable environment will place you in high good humor for the superior entertainment provided. Every moment in Rector's is an enjoyable moment.

A Brilliant Program of Cabaret Artists

Cold Buffet

The delightful delicacies prepared and ready on the Cold Buffet for luncheon and dinner appeal to jaded appetites.

Headed by Mr. Ernest Evans and his company of clever dancers in the main dining room every evening. At 8 P. M. our Grand Ball Room opens and you are invited to enjoy the pleasures of the dance both as a spectator and a participant. Four of America's best dancing acts to entertain you between dances.—Free to Rector's guests.

BROADWAY, 48TH ST. AND 7TH AVE.
Cooling breezes from open windows on three wide streets.

NEW HOTEL THERESA

LARGEST AND COOLEST Transient & Family Hotel Uptown. 7th Av., 124th to 125th St. ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS AT DOOR. Absolutely Fireproof. Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up. Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY. All Outside Rooms. Breakfast, 50c. Lunch, 50c. Dinner, $1.00. We Cater to Dinner Parties. Single Room with Bath (per year) from $540. 2 Rooms and Bath (per year) from $730. 3 Rooms, 1 or 2 Baths (per year) from $1,300. Special Rates by Month and Season. BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK. T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER. 'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

Hotel Bretton Hall. BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.

Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, en suite, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's one-third less price. BEST HOTELS at one-third less price. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

HOTEL Netherland. 5th Av. and 59th St. New Management. Room and Bath, $2.00 and Up. Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $5.00 & Up

Luchow's. 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

LILLIAN LANG IRENE ST. JOHN. ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT. ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO. 30 E. 34th St. Mad. Hill 2010.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone, 9640—Columbus. The Coolest Dancing Room in the City. Restaurant Popular Prices, a la Carte. Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening, six to ten, $1.00. Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25. DANCING. Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

Wallick's Hotel and Restaurant. BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET. Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York. ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY. "The Wallick" Is Popular Because It Is Good

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22 Years at This Address MEANS Something. REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING. 917 Eighth Ave. (54th St.) 'Phone Col. 4547. All Modern Dances Quickly Taught. One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 5 Lessons, $3.

HOME OF THE MODERN DANCE. John A. Rose—Miss Mabelle Joyce. Hotel Imperial, Suite 448-454. 32d St. Entrance. Phone Mad. Sq. 9827. MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 37th St. 3500 Greeley.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably Sunday; moderate temperature; light west winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,986. .... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMANY'S NEW PROPOSALS IN REPLY TO OUR DEMANDS; SAFETY FOR AMERICANS ON CERTIFIED NEUTRAL SHIPS, AND WE MAY USE FOUR BELLIGERENT SHIPS FOR OUR TRADE

MINNEHAHA FIRED BY BOMB ON DAY SET BY MUENTER

Tremendous Explosion Shook Ship, Loaded with Munitions, on Wednesday Afternoon.

BLAZE NOW EXTINGUISHED

Vessel Reaches Halifax After Crew Fights Flames Throughout Two Days and Nights.

CAPTAIN WAS FOREWARNED

Wireless Early Wednesday Morning Caused Boats to be Made Ready —No Doubt of Bomb Origin.

HALIFAX, July 9.—A bomb placed aboard the Atlantic Transport Liner Minnehaha as she lay at her pier in New York caused the explosion and fire at sea, in the opinion of the officers of the steamer which put in here for examination today.

The explosion occurred in No. 3 hold and was of terrific force, shaking the vessel from stem to stern. Those of the crew who were forward at the time were fairly stunned by the shock, and two sailors were hurled bodily into the air. Flames followed quickly, and for two days and two nights the crew battled heroically to save the ship which Erich Muenter, then known as Frank Holt, had boasted he would send to the bottom. For there is no doubt in the minds of the officers that Muenter, or confederates, were responsible for the outrage which, well-timed, occurred at 4:15 o'clock on the afternoon of July 7, the date upon which the dynamiter predicted that some vessel, of the name of which he appeared uncertain, would be destroyed.

Muenter's plans were frustrated by the fact that his weapon of destruction was placed with miscellaneous freight forward, and so was separated by stout bulkheads from an enormous cargo of ammunition which, with other inflammable munitions of war intended for the Allies, filled the after holds.

Flames Extinguished.

While the sailors fought the fire Captain Claret headed his ship for Halifax and brought her safely through a southwesterly gale and thick fog to an anchorage in the lower harbor here at 1 o'clock this afternoon. By that time the flames had eaten their way through No. 3 hold and into No. 4 hold, but late this afternoon it was announced that they had been extinguished.

The theory of spontaneous combustion was never entertained, as the explosion was followed by the issuance from the hatches of suffocating fumes that seriously hampered the crew in their fight, and which the officers insisted had been let loose by some infernal instrument.

Thrilling stories were told by the hundred men who made up the crew of the freighter. The first two days out were uneventful. The Minnehaha sailed from New York for London at 7:14 o'clock last Sunday evening and left the outside anchorage at 10:30 o'clock.

Half an hour after midnight on Wednesday morning Captain Claret and his officers were somewhat startled by the receipt of a wireless message warning them that bombs were reported to have been placed in vessels that had sailed from New York for English ports recently. The Captain immediately ordered the small boats swung out in readiness for lowering in the event an explosion occurred.

Explosion Shakes Ship.

At a quarter after four that same afternoon, when the ship was 370 miles southeast of Halifax something let go in the third compartment and the ship trembled violently. One of the hatch covers shot off, carrying two sailors with it ten feet in the air. One was slightly injured, but the other escaped without a scratch. When the first excitement had been controlled, another hatch cover was opened and enough of the freight removed to enable the workers to reach within striking distance of the flames that were rapidly spreading through hold No. 3.

Steam was driven into the hold and soon the fire appeared to be under control, but Captain Claret resolved not to take any chances, and at 5 o'clock turned his prow toward Halifax.

It proved well that he did so, for that night the fire gained headway, finally reaching into the adjoining hold. Throughout the night the crew fought desperately, doubtful of the outcome, but determined to stand by to the last.

Yesterday they got the upper hand of the flames. Meantime the weather became unfavorable, and early today a heavy southwest gale arose. This, combined with a thick fog, compelled the steamer to remain off Sambro for some hours, and she did not reach anchorage at Quarantine until early afternoon. At the time a high sea was running in the harbor, and in consequence of this the boarding of the ship was rendered difficult. The crew had mastered the flames when assistance from shore was available.

Describing his experience, one of the officers said:

"I was down below on Wednesday afternoon when at 4:15 o'clock I heard a tremendous explosion. The ship

Continued on Page 2.

Full Text of Germany's Reply to the United States

Berlin, July 9, 9 P. M., via London, July 10, 2:37 A. M.—The text of the German reply to the American Note is as follows:

BERLIN, July 8.

The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to his Excellency Ambassador Gerard to the note of the 10th ultimo re the impairment of American interests by the German submarine war:

The Imperial Government learned with satisfaction from the note how earnestly the Government of the United States is concerned in seeing the principles of humanity realized in the present war. Also this appeal finds ready echo in Germany, and the Imperial Government is quite willing to permit its statements and decisions in the present case to be governed by the principles of humanity just as it has done always.

The Imperial Government welcomed with gratitude when the American Government, in the note of May 15, itself recalled that Germany had always permitted itself to be governed by the principles of progress and humanity in dealing with the law of maritime war.

Since the time when Frederick the Great negotiated with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce of Sept. 9, 1785, between Prussia and the Republic of the West, German and American statesmen have, in fact, always stood together in the struggle for the freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceable trade.

In the international proceedings which since have been conducted for the regulation of the laws of maritime war, Germany and America have jointly advocated progressive principles, especially the abolishment of the right of capture at sea and the protection of the interests of neutrals.

Even at the beginning of the present war the German Government immediately declared its willingness, in response to proposals of the American Government, to ratify the Declaration of London and thereby subject itself in the use of its naval forces to all the restrictions provided therein in favor of neutrals.

Germany likewise has been always tenacious of the principle that war should be conducted against the armed and organized forces of an enemy country, but that the enemy civilian population must be spared as far as possible from the measures of war. The Imperial Government cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of maritime war in a manner guaranteeing the freedom of the seas, and will welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can work hand in hand with the American Government on that occasion.

If in the present war the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been traversed more and more, the longer its duration, the German Government has no guilt therein. It is known to the American Government how Germany's adversaries, by completely paralyzing peaceable traffic between Germany and neutral countries, have aimed from the very beginning and with increasing lack of consideration at the destruction not so much of the armed forces as the life of the German nation, repudiating in doing so all the rules of international law and disregarding all rights of neutrals.

On Nov. 3, 1914, England declared the North Sea a war area, and by planting poorly anchored mines and by the stoppage and capture of vessels, made passage extremely dangerous and difficult for neutral shipping, thereby actually blockading neutral coasts and ports contrary to all international law. Long before the beginning of submarine war England practically completely intercepted legitimate neutral navigation to Germany also. Thus Germany was driven to a submarine war on trade.

On Nov. 14, 1914, the English Premier declared in the House of Commons that it was one of England's principal tasks to prevent food for the German population from reaching Germany via neutral ports. Since March 1 England has been taking from neutral ships without further formality all merchandise proceeding to Germany, as well as all merchandise coming from Germany, even when neutral property. Just as it was also with the Boers, the German people is now to be given the choice of perishing from starvation with its women and children or of relinquishing its independence.

While our enemies thus loudly and openly proclaimed war without mercy until our utter destruction, we were conducting a war in self-defense for our national existence and for the sake of peace of an assured permanency. We have been obliged to adopt a submarine warfare to meet the declared intentions of our enemies and the method of warfare adopted by them in contravention of international law.

With all its efforts in principle to protect neutral life and property from damage as much as possible, the German Government recognized unreservedly in its memorandum of Feb. 4 that the interests of neutrals might suffer from the submarine warfare. However, the American Government will also understand and appreciate that in the fight for existence, which has been forced upon Germany by its adversaries and announced by them, it is the sacred duty of the Imperial Government to do all within its power to protect and save the lives of German subjects. If the Imperial Government were derelict in these its duties, it would be guilty before God and history of the violation of those principles of highest humanity which are the foundation of every national existence.

The case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads. In the most direct contradiction of international law all distinctions between merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by the order to British merchantment to arm themselves and to ram submarines, and the promise of rewards therefor, and neutrals who use merchantmen as travelers thereby have been exposed in an increasing degree to all the dangers of war.

If the Commander of the German submarine which destroyed the Lusitania had caused the crew and passengers to take to the boats before firing a torpedo this would have meant the sure destruction of his own vessel. After the experiences in sinking much smaller and less seaworthy vessels it was to be expected that a mighty ship like the Lusitania would remain above water long enough, even after the torpedoing, to permit passengers to enter the ship's boats. Circumstances of a very peculiar kind, especially the presence on board of large quantities of highly explosive materials defeated this expectation.

In addition it may be pointed out that if the Lusitania had been spared, thousands of cases of munitions would have been sent to Germany's enemies and thereby thousands of German mothers and children robbed of breadwinners.

In the spirit of friendship wherewith the German nation has been imbued toward the Union (United States) and its inhabitants since the earliest days of its existence, the Imperial Government will always be ready to do all it can during the present war also to prevent the jeopardizing of lives of American citizens.

The Imperial Government, therefore, repeats the assurances that American ships will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping and the lives of American citizens in neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy.

In order to exclude any unforeseen dangers to American passenger steamers, made possible in view of the conduct of maritime war by Germany's adversaries, German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such passenger steamers when made recognizable by special markings and notified a reasonable time in advance. The Imperial Government, however, confidently hopes that the American Government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangements for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides.

In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic for American citizens, the German Government submits for consideration a proposal to increase the number of available steamers by installing in passenger service a reasonable number of neutral steamers under the American flag, the exact number to be agreed upon under the same condition as the abovementioned American steamers.

The Imperial Government believes it can assume that in this manner adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic Ocean can be afforded American citizens. There would, therefore, appear to be no compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag. In particular the Imperial Government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board.

Germany merely followed England's example when she declared part of the high seas an area of war. Consequently, accidents suffered by neutrals on enemy ships in this area of war cannot well be judged differently from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land, when they betake themselves into dangerous localities in spite of previous warnings. If, however, it should not be possible for the American Government to acquire an adequate number of neutral passenger steamers, the Imperial Government is prepared to interpose no objections to the placing under the American flag by the American Government of four enemy passenger steamers for passenger traffic between North America and England. Assurances of "free and safe" passage for American passenger steamers would then extend to apply under the identical preconditions to these formerly hostile passenger steamers.

The President of the United States has declared his readiness, in a way deserving of thanks, to communicate and suggest proposals to the Government of Great Britain with particular reference to the alteration of maritime war. The Imperial Government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the President, and hopes that his efforts in the present case as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the seas, will lead to an understanding.

The undersigned requests the Ambassador to bring the above to the knowledge of the American Government, and avails himself of the opportunity to renew to his Excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration. VON JAGOW.

SHIPS MUST BE MARKED

And We Are Asked to See That They Carry No Contraband.

ARRIVAL DATES REQUESTED

To Minimize the Danger of Mistakes by German Submarines.

GERMANY DENIES ALL GUILT

And Accuses Her Enemies of Designing the Destruction of the German Nation.

SUBMARINE WAR GOES ON

Germany "Must Protect the Lives of Her Subjects"—Thought the Lusitania Would Not Sink So Soon."

BERLIN, July 9, 9 P. M. (via London, July 10, 2:37 A. M.)—Germany's offer, embodied in the reply to the American note regarding the sinking of the Lusitania and submarine warfare, which was delivered to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, last night, is:

First, Reiterated assurance that American ships engaged in legitimate trade will not be interfered with, nor the lives of Americans upon neutral ships be endangered.

Second—That German submarines will be instructed to allow American passenger ships to pass freely and safely, Germany entertaining in return the confident hope that the American Government will see that these ships do not carry contraband.

Such ships are to be provided with distinguishing marks and their arrival announced a reasonable time in advance. The same privilege is extended to "a reasonable number of neutral passenger ships under the American flag," and should the number of ships thus available for passenger service prove inadequate, Germany is willing to permit America to place four hostile passenger steamers under the American flag to ply between North America and Europe under the same conditions.

Wilson to Return to Capital.

CORNISH, N. H., July 9.—President Wilson will return to Washington next week to take up with Secretary Lansing and other members of his Cabinet the latest note from Germany on submarine warfare, which, he was advised today, was handed to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin last night. He will not start back to Washington, however, until the note has been deciphered and is ready for his consideration.

Although the President may decide to leave here in time to discuss the note formally with his Cabinet on Tuesday, the regular meeting day, it was said tonight that he probably would not arrive there until later.

President Wilson already has been told in a general way of the contents of the note, but refused to comment tonight on reports from Washington that officials there considered the communication unsatisfactory. He has spent much time since he has been here studying the situation and the future attitude of the United States.

Proposals Unsatisfactory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—While the text of the German answer to the American note of June 9—the so-called second Lusitania note—was received in Washington through newspaper sources too late to be shown to high officials of the Government, knowledge of the position of the United States, based on developments within the past few days, leads to the conclusion that the new proposals of Germany to insure American ships and American citizens against attack from German submarines will be unsatisfactory to President Wilson and his advisors. It is too early to make predictions, but the German proposals suggest that the situation will not be improved by the German answer.

Germany's reiterated assurance that American ships "engaged in legitimate trade" will not be interfered with or the lives of Americans upon neutral ships be endangered might be accepted graciously by this Government, were it not for the inclusion of the reference to "legitimate trade." As to what constitutes legitimate trade, the American and German Governments are at odds. This Government holds that the shipment of arms and ammunition to a belligerent nation is not illegitimate, while Germany contends that a merchant vessel carrying such munitions is fair prey for German submarines, and may be sunk without warning. The Government of the United States has not set up the claim that such absolute contraband may be carried across the ocean to Germany's enemies without interference by German warships. On the contrary, it admits the right of German warships to overhaul and capture

ALLIED WAR CHIEFS CONFER IN CALAIS

Council of French and British Premiers, Ministers, and Generalissimos.

KITCHENER MEETS JOFFRE

Then, with Asquith, Makes a Tour of Inspection of British Troops at the Front.

LONDON, July 9.—The following British official statement was made public tonight:

"Premier Asquith, Lord Crewe, Lord President of the Council; Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, and Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, left England on Monday to attend a conference held at Calais on Tuesday with Premier Viviani, Minister of Foreign Affairs Delcassé, Minister of War Millerand, Minister of Marine Augagneur, and Albert Thomas, Under-Secretary of War, and General Joffre. Sir John French was also present at the conference. Premier Asquith and Earl Kitchener afterward visited British General Headquarters and returned to London last night."

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 8, (via London, July 9.)—For the first time since the army has occupied the present line Field Marshal Lord Kitchener has been at the front. He was accompanied by Premier Asquith and Colonels Hankey and Fitzgerald. He arrived on Tuesday afternoon, the guest of Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces on the Continent, and that afternoon visited the grounds of the Flying Corps, the cadet school, where officers are trained, and the machine gun school.

The next morning Lord Kitchener was up at 5:30 o'clock, and an hour later called at one of the department headquarters in the town, where he spent a half hour. The Major in charge belonged to the night tour, the officer of the day tour not having yet come on. Later, with Premier Asquith, he visited the Second Army, saw the troops, gun positions and trenches and went into shell-torn Ypres. Everywhere the party passed the troops were drawn up outside their billets as the automobiles went by. Later, with Premier Asquith, he visited the Second Army, saw the troops, gun positions and trenches and went into shell-torn Ypres. Everywhere the party passed the troops were drawn up outside their billets as the automobiles went by.

That afternoon the Field Marshal met King Albert and saw the inundated area in front of the Belgian lines.

On Thursday Lord Kitchener visited the First Army, reviewed the Indian Cavalry Corps and saw the French troops in position in the re-

Continued on Page 2.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Brut—Sec—Red—All Dealers, Restaurants. —Advt.

FOR NERVOUS DISORDERS, insomnia, and lassitude take Horsford's Acid Phosphate; the best tonic for nerves and stomach. —Advt.

BRITAIN AT CRISIS, SAYS KITCHENER

More Men for the War Is the Insistent Note of Speech at London Guildhall.

PLENTY OF ARMS NOW

But Recruits Are Urgently Needed—Hints at Conscription if They Are Not Forthcoming.

LONDON, July 9.—Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, whose conduct of the War Office has been criticised by certain sections of the British press, received a very remarkable ovation from the public today on his visit to the London Guildhall to make an appeal for recruits, and particularly for reserves, for the great army which he has raised since the outbreak of the war.

From the War Office to the Guildhall great crowds assembled to welcome the Secretary of State for War, and as he drove in a motor car through troop-lined streets cries of welcome and confidence were shouted at him. The scene had no precedent in London since the war began. A meeting of business men in the Guildhall unanimously voted confidence in Lord Kitchener's administration.

The City of London Territorial Regiments lined the thoroughfares by which the Field Marshal journeyed, and the police made special traffic arrangements. Hoping to get seats at places of vantage in the Guildhall, scores of persons gathered outside the doors of the building at 10 o'clock this morning, although the War Secretary's address was not due to begin until 3 in the afternoon. The Lord Mayor of London presided at the meeting.

The Country's Great Needs.

The great needs of the moment, said Lord Kitchener, were men, material, and money. Money being raised by loan was a success, he said, and he assured the meeting that the question of material was being dealt with in a highly satisfactory manner by the new Ministry of Munitions. But there still remained the vital need of men. He would require, he declared, "men and more men until the enemy is cruished."

Lord Kitchener said the county was in a better position than it was when the war broke out and he made his first appeal for recruits, but, he added, the position was still serious, and he made an urgent call for men to fill up the gaps which had been made in the ranks of the army.

While, he said, at the commencement of the war the British were short of

Continued on Page 4.

A DELICIOUS ICE, quickly made with Hay's Five Fruit. Has many other refreshing uses. Sold by Charles & Co.—Advt.

CONQUER GERMANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Botha's Forces Win in Southwest Territory, Foes Surrendering Unconditionally.

HAD BEEN SURROUNDED

Ex-Boer Leader's Brilliant Feat Frees Troops for European War.

PRETORIA, July 9, (via London,)—General Botha, commander of the forces of the Union of South Africa, has accepted the surrender of all the German military forces in German Southwest Africa.

The Germans surrendered unconditionally, following the issuance of General Botha's ultimatum, which expired at 5 o'clock yesterday (Thursday) evening.

With the exception of the necessary army of occupation, the citizen army will be brought home as quickly as possible.

LONDON, July 9.—The surrender of the entire German force in German Southwest Africa closes one of the most important campaigns of the great war and releases for service elsewhere the South African contingent.

The campaign against the most important German African colony was considered so vital that all the resources of the South African Union were used in it, but its successful conclusion probably means that, despite the fact that German East Africa remains unconquered, a contingent will be dispatched to France, while additional forces will continue the campaign in East Africa.

The final disposition of German Southwest Africa has not been officially announced, but it is generally believed here that it will become a part of the South African Union.

General Botha's victory, with the Germans cut off from the rest of the world, was a foregone conclusion, but the fact that he won it after five months of warfare, despite the rebellion in his own country, and under many natural disadvantages, is considered by military observers to have been a remarkable achievement. To gain this victory General Botha's forces had to march through an almost waterless country in which the few wells had been poisoned and where sandstorms made it necessary for the soldiers to wear goggles.

With rapid, sweeping strokes, General Botha worked round the Germans, who were forced to surrender or suffer an-

Continued on Page 2.

Don't miss the announcement of Edgemere Crest on page 11 today.—Advt.

or destroy any vessel, even an American vessel, engaged in carrying munitions of war. But this Government maintains that the fact that a ship carries such munitions does not give a German submarine commander authority to sink her without warning.

The submarine, according to the doctrine laid down by President Wilson, following precedents extending over a long period of years, must exercise the right of visit and search in order to determine the nationality and status of the vessel and must give passengers and crew an opportunity to reach a place of safety before the merchant ship is torpedoed or sent to the bottom by other means. It is apparent, therefore, that the United States Government, unless there is a radical change in the President's position, will not acknowledge that American ships, in order to obtain immunity from German submarine attack without warning, must have no contraband of war on board.

As to Special Ships.

The second German proposal is expected to be even more unsatisfactory to the United States. In substance, this proposal is that American passenger ships will not be overhauled or attacked by German submarines if these ships have distinguishing marks and Germany is notified in advance of their arrival within the war zone. The proposal also contemplates that in order to provide sufficient accommodation for American goods and American passengers the same privilege shall be extended to neutral passenger vessels flying the American flag, and, if these are not adequate to the service, four passenger vessels of belligerent ownership may ply between the United States and Europe under the American flag.

The only phase of this proposal that is remotely likely to receive favor with this Government is found in the expression of the confident hope by Germany that the American Government will see that the ships of the classes mentioned do not carry contraband to Germany's enemies. But the expression of this confident hope will probably call for an answer on the part of the United States Government, and if an answer is given it is not likely that President Wilson will furnish any assurance that American ships shall be subject to conditions other than those which have existed during the present war and, in fact, ever since international law began to assume definite form.

It was pointed out tonight that even if this Government were inclined to accede to the German proposal it would be contrary to American law to sanction the use of the American flag on foreign vessels, whether they be of nations that are neutral as between the European belligerents, or nations that are engaged in hostilities.

It would be necessary for Congress to enact a new law to enable the Government to consent to this portion of the German proposal. From what is known of his attitude, there is no reason to believe that President Wilson would agree that this Government should undertake to see that American ships did not carry arms and ammunition to Europe. The President has no authority under any American law to prohibit the carrying of contraband articles. In addition, it is known that the Government will not consent to notify Germany of the sailing of American ships for Europe under an agreement by which this notification would be given only in the case of vessels that did not carry contraband.

Contrary to Neutrality.

To agree to such an arrangement, it has been admitted in a high official quarter, would be equivalent to saying to Germany that ships of whose sailing advance notice was not given carried contraband and were thereby subject to attack without warning by German submarines. This practice would be contrary to the primary principle that the President has enunciated in his several notes on the subject of Germany's submarine warfare. The President has held consistently in these notes that every merchant ship, whether neutral or belligerent, whether carrying contraband or non-contraband cargo, must not be sunk without warning. According to the President's contention, the altered rule of international law provides that the merchant vessel shall be visited and searched, and if the examination shows that she is an enemy ship or a neutral ship engaged in carrying contraband, passengers and crew must have an opportunity to reach a place of safety before the vessel is sent to the bottom.

It is not considered likely here that the President will consent to any bargain with Germany to obtain immunity only for those ships flying the American flag that are guaranteed not to carry contraband of war.

The official text of the German note has not been received at the State Department. Until it is at hand, the course of the Government will not be determined.

Cable messages from Ambassador Gerard have given to the Administration the substance of the German communication and even some of its text, which was furnished to the Ambassador by the Imperial Foreign Office. The President and the Secretary of State are familiar with some of the German proposals, and it is already clear that these are not acceptable.

Germany, according to the understanding of her position, fails in her note to recognize the principle of visit and search in the conduct of her submarine warfare. Upon such recognition President Wilson has been insistent and there is no reason to suppose that he has changed his view.

Predictions All Guesswork.

At this time, however, predictions as to the character of the response that will be made by the United States to the German note must be little more than guesswork. It is known that the proposals that Germany submits for an arrangement to guarantee the safety of Americans on the high seas is not acceptable to the United States, and further evidence of the dissatisfaction of the Government with them is found in the fact that the President and Secretary Lansing agreed that the proposals should not be answered when they were submitted in an informal way to Ambassador Gerard, evidently for the purpose of obtaining the views of the United States in advance of the presentation of the formal note.

In the course of the German Government in communicating the proposals in advance, Washington saw an effort to have the submarine controversy guided into the mazes of conversational diplomacy and probably long-drawn-out negotiations. The United States Government would have none of that. The President's position was understood to be that the future policy of the Government would not be determined until after the full text of the German note had been received and thoroughly considered.

The State Department learned today through press dispatches that the German note had been delivered to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin last night. The latest advices on the subject came to the department in a cable message from Mr. Gerard sent yesterday, in which the Ambassador said that he expected to receive the note today. This message, embracing fewer than one hundred words, was filed in Berlin at 1 o'clock P. M., Berlin time, or 7 o'clock A. M., Washington time, yesterday, but it did not reach the State Department until 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. The fact that it required twenty-nine and one-half hours for the transmission of a brief cablegram from Berlin to Washington shows that the official text of the note is not likely to be delivered here until forty or more hours after being filed for cabling by the American Embassy in Berlin.

Decoding a Tedious Job.

Before the note can be filed it must be translated from German into English and retranslated into the secret cipher code of the American Diplomatic Service. When it has been received here the note must be decoded into English. It is estimated at the State Department, as a result of experience, that two code experts require three hours to decode 1,000 cipher symbols, and a longer time to put 1,000 words into cipher. Officials of the department believe that the official note will not reach the State Department until Sunday morning.

The statements made to Ambassador Gerard by the Berlin Foreign Office and the extracts from the note obtained by him have been described as "piecemeal" disclosures of the note's contents. One of the reasons why this Government would not consent to enter into exchanges on the basis of the information given to Mr. Gerard as to certain features of the communication, was that the officials concerned felt that negotiations on such a basis might commit this Government to certain arrangements or undertakings that would leave it in an embarrassing position if the full text of the note showed that Germany intended to qualify the proposals accepted by the United States. In other words, this Government felt that the negotiations could not be conducted on a "piecemeal" basis, but must be undertaken after the full text of the note had received the most careful study and consideration.

Suggestions that present indications are all in the direction of bringing about another crisis in German-American relations are premature. It is not doubted in Washington that President Wilson will adhere to the firm stand he adopted in connection with the conduct of Germany's submarine warfare, but to say at this time that the situation would produce a dangerous crisis would lack sanction from any authoritative source.

The most that can be said is that the President's course with reference to the implied suggestion of the German Government that a bargain should be made between Germany and the United States for safeguarding Americans from the submarine peril may be indicated by the dissatisfaction he is understood to feel over what he knows of the contents of the German note. But exactly what his response to the German Government will be will not be determined until he has returned to Washington, read the German communication, and consulted with his Cabinet.

AUSTRIA APOLOGIZES TO US.

Reprimands Censor for Vienna Newspaper Attack on Wilson.

VIENNA, July 9, (via London.)—Formal apology has been made by the Austro-Hungarian Government to Frederic C. Penfield, United States Ambassador, because of an abusive article printed in the Neues Wiener Tagblatt, attacking President Wilson and the American people in connection with the second note protesting against German methods of submarine warfare.

As a rigid censorship is exercised over Austrian papers, Ambassador Penfield informally asked the Foreign Office if the article represented the opinion of the Austrian Government. The result was an apology and a sharp reprimand for the official censor.

HIT AT TAGESZEITUNG.

Berlin Officials Said to be Tired of Its Attacks on Us.

BERLIN, July 9, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out for distribution abroad today by the Overseas News Agency were the following:

"Political and even naval circles are beginning to tire of the daily editorials in the Deutsche Tageszeitung against a German-American understanding on the submarine question. The Tageszeitung's attitude is considered sufficient proof that such an understanding is desirable."

HEDIN ON GERMANY'S FUTURE.

Will Win or Be Wiped from Face of Earth, Explorer Says.

STOCKHOLM, via London, July 10.—The Svenska Dagbladet publishes an interview with Sven Hedin, the geographer and explorer, describing his impressions gained on a recent trip along the eastern front. He praised the Russian retreat, which, he says, was strategically superior to anything of the kind in history, and he was particularly impressed by the immense losses inflicted on the Austrians.

Considerable space is devoted to Hedin's discussion of the attitude of the German people toward the war. He declares that they show no desire for peace on account of food scarcity, exhaustion or war weariness. In conclusion he is quoted as saying that "Germany will win or be wiped from the face of the earth. There is no alternative."

BERLIN ACCUSES BRITISH.

Gives Out Report of Alleged Attack in Norwegian Waters.

BERLIN, July 9, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"According to latest reports, the German steamship Pallas of Flensburg was attacked in Norwegian territorial waters by an armed English trawler, which fired twice at the steamer.

"The English auxiliary cruiser Victoria assisted in the violation of neutral rights, until a Norwegian guardship arrived. The guardship obtained the release of the steamer and eleven men from her, who had been arrested by the British in violation of international law.

"The Norwegian Government has protested to Great Britain against this violation of neutral rights."

BRYAN WELCOMES THE NOTE

Says It Indicates a Desire to Reach an Understanding.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The latest German note was read to William Jennings Bryan over the long-distance telephone at Santa Cruz tonight. He declined to make any other comment than to say: "I am glad Germany has indicated a desire to reach a satisfactory understanding with the United States in this situation."

URGES CONGRESS CALL.

Hannis Taylor Thinks We Should Act on War Situation.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 9.—Hannis Taylor of Washington, former Minister to Spain, speaking before the State Bar Association today, said:

"The time is approaching when we must place ourselves in a state of war with Germany or accept a rebuff at her hands. The decision on the question of war or peace is vested by the constitution in Congress alone and no other authority should attempt to exercise it."

Mr. Taylor said Congress should meet immediately to plan measures to deal with Great Britain's blockade.

MEAT CASES TO PRIZE COURT.

American Packers Fail to Reach a Settlement with England.

LONDON, July 9.—Apparently the negotiations looking to a settlement of the cases of American packers, in dispute with the British Government concerning the amount to be paid for meat cargoes taken by the authorities, without resort to the prize court, again have broken down.

It was announced today that trial of the cases would proceed next Monday without further delay.

1,800 GOING TO EUROPE.

Three Liners Will Leave Here Today with Well-Filled Cabins.

The fear of bombs in the cargo, added to the danger of mines and submarines, apparently has not kept persons from crossing the Atlantic, as three steamships are leaving for Europe today with well-filled cabins. They will carry 1,800 passengers.

The new American liner Philadelphia has 200 first, 200 second, and 200 third class passengers for Liverpool. The French liner Espagne has 200 cabin and 250 steerage passengers for Bordeaux, and the Italian liner has 250 cabin and 500 steerage passengers for Naples.

The only steamship company out of New York that has lost traffic through the war scare recently is the Red Cross Line to St. John's, N. F., whose officials assert that between 400 and 500 Americans are not going to Newfoundland for vacations on account of a report that the Germans had a submarine base off the coast.

FLYING DESTROYERS ORDERED BY RUSSIA

Curtiss Building Big Air Craft at His Toronto Plant—Will Travel 80 Miles an Hour.

Russia, though the originator of the world's largest aeroplane, has come to America for flying destroyers of large size to operate with her Baltic fleet, it was learned yesterday. There are to be two of these swift, high-powered aircraft as a beginning. Each is expected to carry about 8,000 pounds and travel at a speed of seventy-five to eighty miles an hour. Glenn H. Curtiss is building them at his Toronto plant. They are to be completed late in August, and will be the most powerful naval aeroplanes yet built.

Both weight-lifting and speed superior to any other naval aeroplane are sought in the ambitious Russian attempt.

A COUNT SZECHENYI SLAIN.

Vienna Gets Report, but Does Not Know What Count It Is.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.—The Budapest correspondent of The Post states that news has just been received that three prominent members of the Hungarian nobility have fallen on the battlefield.

They are Count Bela Esterhasy, son-in-law of Count Andrassy, Count Nicholas Zichy, and a Count Széchényi It is not known to what branch of the family Count Széchényi belongs:

Miss Gladys M. Vanderbilt, daughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt and sister of the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Cornelius Vanderbilt, married Count Laszlo Széchényi. There are several counts in the family.

PRINCESSES SERVE TOILERS

Marie Louise and Alexandra at Munitions Factory Canteen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 9.—Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Alexandra of Teck were present at the opening of the canteen for munitions workers at Hayes, Middlesex, today and assisted in waiting on the men at dinner.

Princess Marie Louise is the daughter of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Helena, the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria. She has lived in England since her divorce from Prince Aribert of Anhalt in 1900.

CONQUER GERMANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Continued from Page 1.

nihilation. They were thus prevented from breaking up into parties and continuing a guerilla warfare.

General Botha has already begun to send the citizen army home, and a beginning will be made immediately of the organization of a contingent to assist the mother country in the war in Europe.

Only Two German Colonies Left.

General Botha's victory places under the British flag an area of 322,450 square miles, or 113,670 square miles more than Germany itself. Of Germany's foreign possessions and protectorates there now remain only a part of German East Africa, the coast of which is blockaded and the principal railway is menaced by three columns, and the Kamerun, in which a Franco-British force with native auxiliaries is operating, the coast having been in the possession of the Allies since November.

At the beginning of the war Germany possessed these colonies, representing total imports of $50,000,000 annually and exports of $40,000,000, of which Germany herself had $22,000,000 and $17,000,000, respectively.

AFRICA.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.
Togoland	32,700	1,000,000
Kamerun	190,000	3,500,000
Southwest Africa	322,450	200,000
East Africa	364,000	7,000,000
Total	910,150	11,700,000
PACIFIC.		
German New Guinea	70,000	110,000 (?)
Bismarck Archipelago	20,000	189,000
Caroline Islands, &c.	800	41,000
Solomon Islands	4,200	45,000
Marshall Islands	180	15,000
Samoan Islands	985	33,000
Total	96,145	432,000
ASIA.		
Kiao-Chau	117	60,000
Total	1,008,412	12,192,600

Togoland was captured by a British force on Aug. 26, 1914; German Samoa by a New Zealand expedition on Aug. 30. On Sept. 11 an Australian expedition captured New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago. On Oct. 7 the Japanese captured the Caroline, Solomon, and Marshall Islands, and on Nov. 7 Kiao-Chau surrendered to a Japanese and British-Indian force.

The Protectorate of German Southwest Africa was the first territory to be acquired by Germany outside of Europe. In 1884 the German Foreign Office, having first found that England had no objection, raised the flag over the place, having through agents made treaties with the native chiefs.

Owing to the Boer rebellion in the Union of South Africa, it was not until January that the Union forces began to invade German Southwest Africa.

There were two expeditionary corps, one under the command of General Botha and the second under General Smuts. The Union forces had taken Lüderitz Bay on Sept. 18, and with this as a base General Botha began one of the most remarkable campaigns of the war. In four months he traveled nearly 1,200 miles, fought three successful pitched battles, and occupied eleven towns.

TURNED HIS BACK ON BOTHA.

German Commander Also Scornfully Demanded Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.—The Morning Post publishes the following letter from a Rhodesian trooper, serving with General Botha:

"I have heard an interesting account of the recent conference between General Botha and Major Francke, the German Commander. It comes direct from one of the Burgher staff officers, who attended the meeting.

"Botha was confronted on his arrival at the meeting place by the Civil Governor of the territory, who occupied a deck chair, and Major Francke, Commander of the German forces, who stood behind him.

"The Governor rose with a courteous smile to greet his distinguished guest. After an exchange of compliments General Botha offered his hand to his enemy. Francke, with a contemptuous shrug of his shoulders, folded his arms and turned his back on General Botha, who, smothering his annoyance at the insult, asked briefly why an armistice had been called.

"Francke answered in broken English, speaking rapidly in a passionate manner. At times his voice almost rose to a shout. Trembling with his scorn for the conqueror, he spoke of the Burgher rabbits, and spat out the terms he asked for as though he were offering them to an offending but forgiven servant.

"'There are no terms,' said Botha quietly when he had finished. 'Understand,' he went on, 'from now on I will listen to no talk of terms whatsoever. I demand unconditional surrender.'

"He then spoke of the poisoning of wells, and warned the German that he would hold him personally responsible for every such crime against The Hague Convention.

"'I will finish my talk when your people choose to send a soldier,' replied Francke. 'I have done with you.'

"With that he turned and hurriedly left the place. As he walked away Botha pointed with his forefinger.

"'I'll be even with you yet,' he said. 'I'll see you don't poison many more wells.'

"'Ach, he is a man, the General!' added my informant."

TO FIX THE BLAME IN MUENTER SUICIDE

Supervisors Will Investigate Admittedly Lax Conditions at Mineola Jail.

GUARD DENIES SLEEPING

Confesses He Left Cell Door—Coroner Ready with Verdict, but Inquest Goes On.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, July 9.—The investigation into the circumstances surrounding the suicide in the county jail here of Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, the assailant of J. P. Morgan, was broadened today, when the Nassau County Board of Supervisors announced that it would begin tomorrow an inquiry into the jail administration.

The inquest before Coroner Walter P. Jones in Hempstead was adjourned for a week after three witnesses had been heard. The county officials are satisfied that Muenter jumped to his death, but they desire that there shall be no longer a whisper that affairs are being hushed up. It is now proposed to call not only the officials in the jail, but every prisoner who was there on Tuesday night is to be put on the stand. Coroner Jones and Assistant District Attorney Weeks now want a thorough investigation. Coroner Jones voiced the opinion of most of Nassau County when he said he was satisfied with the findings of Dr. Guy Cleghorn, the Coroner's physician, that Muenter died from a fractured skull received when he dived to the floor in the county jail.

So there are now two investigations under way and a growing disposition to have the blame placed for laxity inside the jail. There was a report that District Attorney Smith received a letter from Governor Whitman, but late in the day he denied it.

Hints of Politics.

The Supervisors will investigate men and conditions in the jail and with the announcement there are hints of politics in the move. While the board has no direct jurisdiction over county officers, it is the board that pays the bills and makes up the budget. This inquiry will be in the nature of a Board of Estimate probe, to find out whether the county money for jail maintenance is paid to incompetent officials and to maintain lax methods. There are some who see in this move an attempt to inject politics into the situation.

The Supervisors representing the three towns in the county will meet tomorrow at 10 A. M. in the County Court House here. They are James H. Cocks of Oyster Bay, Philip J. Christ of North Hempstead, and Hiram R. Smith of Freeport. The latter is the Republican on the board. District Attorney Smith was asked to co-operate with the board, but it is probable that he will be called as a witness. Mr. Smith does not think the Supervisors should investigate before Sheriff Pettit, who was last heard from in Albuquerque, N. M., returns. He thinks it is the Sheriff's duty to investigate jail conditions. He also doubts the Supervisors' right to call witnesses, as they are without power to subpoena.

Supervisor Christ said tonight at his home in New Hyde Park that it was rather to be a conference than an investigation.

"The object," he explained, "is to inquire into rumors of laxity in the jail. While the board has no power of subpoena it can examine county officials. It has an interest in the jail, as it pays the bills. The Supervisors believe enough money is provided to properly conduct the jail.

"One subject to be discussed is the report that Ryan had to work twelve hours a day. Three years ago under Under Sheriff De Mott, it was agreed twelve hours was too long a tour of duty, so we appropriated money for two more keepers. That made eight hours the duty tour."

The board probably will summon Under-Sheriff Charles E. Raynor and District Attorney Smith. Mr. Christ said politics had no part in the matter.

As appropriating officers solely, it is said here, the Supervisors have no power to remove a county official. They can, however, recommend or by ordinance enforce methods for spending the county's money. If the board finds that officials at the jail were negligent it can forward the facts to the Sheriff with the recommendation that such officials be removed. Failure of a county official to act upon the recommendation of the Supervisors as a committee opens the way for charges to be filed with the Governor, who can remove the official from office.

Sympathy for Ryan.

There is much sympathy here for Jerry Ryan, the aged court attendant, who was engaged to watch Muenter at night. Ryan had little experience as a jailor, and he was stationed alone outside the open door of a mad man's cell, there to sit all night and "never take your eyes off him."

It is hoped by the investigation to find out who disobeyed the District Attorney's orders to keep two men always on guard; whether other keepers were where they could come back to the assistance of Ryan, and to uncover all the circumstances surrounding the most loosely guarded and most important prisoner ever in the custody of Nassau County officials. There is now no disposition here to allow the matter to rest with the question: "Well, Muenter's dead, isn't he?"

"I didn't dare to sleep," sums up the keeper's attitude toward the prisoner, who, he says, he twice found at night out of bed and crouching in the corner of his cell. Ryan made an interesting witness on the stand at the inquest. He told his story without hesitation. He acted his part at times, and at others spoke with a wealth of gesture. He said he was a Special Deputy Sheriff by appointment of Sheriff Pettit. His only duty in the county jail had been to watch Muenter at night. His only orders from Warden Hults were that he should watch the prisoner very carefully, and that he was never to take his eyes off him. Very frankly Ryan admitted that he had disobeyed orders, when, believing Muenter asleep, he had gone into the corridor to investigate a noise there.

Ryan went on watch on Tuesday night about 8:10 o'clock. He came off about 10:45 o'clock. Then Muenter was dead. This was his last conversation with Muenter:

"Oh, I want sleep so bad," said Muenter.

Jerry told him to try to go to sleep.

"I shall do everything I can to get to sleep," he replied.

"Then, I says," continued Ryan, "'I'll do all I can to keep things quiet for you.'"

Muenter Feigns Sleep.

After that Muenter lay down, turned on his side with his face toward the cell door, and put one arm over his head. He apparently went sound asleep, and the witness said he had been gently breathing as though asleep for nearly half an hour, when the noise sent him into the corridor to hear the other line of cells, to investigate. He walked to the east tier and was coming back when he heard a crash, a sound like a pistol shot.

"Where did he get a pistol? I thought, as I ran back. I looked into the cell and under the cot, but had nothing with which to make a noise to call the keeper from the Warden's office. I peered down the passage between the wall and the bars. It was dark as pitch. There was only the light in front of the cell. I said he must be up there and started down on a run. I almost toppled over him before I saw him lying on the floor.

"I called to George, (Keeper Hoffman,) 'He's gone.' George said, 'Better get Dr. Cleghorn.'"

The testimony was brought out by questions of Mr. Weeks and Coroner Jones, and much time was spent taking Ryan over the interview he gave to reporters on Thursday. The witness denied emphatically that he had been on the porch of Nash's Hotel up to 10 o'clock Tuesday night. He said William Logan, with whom he had conversed, was mistaken as to the time. He insisted it was 8 and not 10 o'clock.

"Were you at any time asleep on duty?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"No, Sir; I was afraid to go to sleep. I was not asleep for an instant."

Asked what he meant by the statement "They are trying to frame me up," he explained that the officials were trying to say he was asleep at his post. Again, when asked to explain what he meant when he told reporters: "I am not going to make a crack, but it will all come out," the old man said: "I am not a dummy. I can talk."

"Then you know something that has not been brought out?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"No. I don't know anything. All I know I have told," the witness replied.

"Then you have no cracks to make?" shot back the questioner.

"No," said Ryan, and he added that he had always told the story he told now and knew of no official who was concealing facts. He had never been asked to suppress any facts. Ryan was asked where his revolver was. He replied that a reporter had taken it from his home. He identified the reporter in the courtroom. It was established that Ryan's revolver had been left on a mantel in Ryan's house. The witness was questioned as to distances in the jail and the reason for the open cell doors.

"Did Warden Hults give you any instructions before going on duty?" Coroner Jones asked.

"I think," replied the witness, "on the night before he may have said: 'Watch him close.'"

"Why was Muenter's cell door open?"

"I don't know unless it was so that I could jump in if he attempted suicide."

"Couldn't you have pushed the door into the corridor shut?"

"That was probably carelessness on my part. I knew he could not get away. I thought I would only be away a second. Yes, I did violate my instructions when I left the prisoner alone."

Had Only One Drink.

Ryan said he had only one drink of beer before going on duty.

"Do you still believe it was a pistol shot you heard?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"No, I take the word of Dr. Cleghorn and Dr. Hutchinson," replied Ryan. "Dr. Cleghorn told me it was just such a sound as a man would make falling twenty feet on the top of his head. I don't believe now it was a shot."

"Did anybody ever speak to you or intimate to you it would be to your advantage to give the prisoner an opportunity to kill himself?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"No," said the witness emphatically.

Ryan illustrated with his arms the height of the jail windows from the ground. He was asked whether it would have been possible to shoot Muenter from the outside. The witness did not think it possible. There was a window facing the cell, but an assassin would have had to fire through two sets of bars.

Clarence E. Cornell, the undertaker who removed the body and prepared it for shipment to Texas, testified that the autopsy revealed no bullet wound. He testified that there was so much blood about the body that it was necessary to put down planks upon which to walk, and this led him to say he did not believe so much blood could come from a bullet wound. The two wounds over Holt's right eye, one of which has been suspected by some to have been caused by a bullet, Mr. Cornell said, were superficial and did not pierce the skull.

Mr. Cornell was excused, and a recess of half an hour was taken to await the coming of Coroner's physician Dr. Cleghorn. The latter when put on the stand repeated the statement given on Thursday to THE NEW YORK TIMES, that Muenter died as a result of a fracture of the skull.

"There was not a single mark on the body to indicate a bullet wound," said Dr. Cleghorn. "Death was caused by cerebral hemorrhage and a fracture of the base and vault of the skull."

The witness told how he had been first led to the belief that Muenter died as the result of an explosion, but after he washed away the blood he saw his mistake. His remark, "He's blown his head off," and similar remarks made in the first moments of excitement might, he thought, have given rise to the report that Muenter had been shot.

Coroner Jones was inclined to end the inquest when Dr. Cleghorn left the stand. He said he was satisfied that Muenter jumped to his death and his concern was with the cause of death. Assistant District Attorney Weeks thought the whole affair should be gone into and witnesses questioned.

Muenter's brain is not to be given to the alienists. A request for it came from Boston and another from New York, and so Mr. Cornell decided to send it to the relatives in Texas. At the last minute the coffin was opened and the brain was put inside.

Louis Ott, who rented the cottage for Muenter in Central Park, received an anonymous threatening letter yesterday. It was turned over to District Attorney Smith, who believes it the work of a crank. The letter said:

Beware. You are going too far, Frank Holt owed you nothing, you sucker. We will get you if you don't keep quiet yet. You can't be much of a German or anything else.

Tell Jam other yaps this morning if this is published in the papers or you try to have it traced you will be among the missing. The war must be stopped. So beware, beware.

The letter was neatly printed in ink on butcher's brown paper. It was mailed at the Hudson Terminal at 1 P. M. on July 8. On the left at the bottom is a sketch of a smoking bomb. In the bottom centre is another of a bleeding heart stabbed with a dagger and dripping blood. The bottom right side is a adorned with a black hand.

Constable Frank McCahill, at Glen Cove, who is working on the case visited the cottage in which Muenter experimented in Central Park on Tuesday. He found on a table a phamphlet issued by the New York Public Library, giving statistical information about the libraries, upon which was written in pencil:

"182 William Steet, corner of Spruce. Beekman 4,300."

This is the location and telephone number of the Staats-Zeitung.

At the Staats-Zeitung office last night it was said that the paper had had no communication of any kind with the dynamiter either under the name of Holt or Muenter.

KNEW MUENTER IN MEXICO.

Mining Employe Closes Gap in Bomb Maker's Life After 1906.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 9.—The gap in the life of Erich Muenter between the date of his wife's murder when he was connected with Harvard University in 1906 and his turning up in 1908 as Frank Holt was closed tonight by James Dean, who is visiting here. He says that he worked with Holt during those two years at El Oro, Mexico, about 100 miles northwest of Mexico City. Holt and Dean worked for the El Oro Mining and Railway Company. Dean said tonight:

"Early in 1907 Holt suddenly appeared at the office of the mine and asked for a job as stenographer and he obtained such a place. I was associated with him closely in a business way, and came to know him as well as any other employe of the El Oro Company. At that time I did not know of the Erich Muenter wife poisoning case, and, of course, had no thought of my associate office worker in connection with it.

"I have identified the man with whom I worked, as both Holt and Muenter, from the pictures I have seen of both, and the published description. I have no hesitation in saying they are one and the same man.

"Holt proved an excellent stenographer, but kept aloof from every one in the company. This made much comment and attracted attention to him. He had a worried look and gazed abstractedly into space for a long time frequently. He never spoke a word about his past, even when questioned closely. It soon developed that he spoke several languages fluently.

"He was clean shaven when he went to work in El Oro, his likeness then being identical with that of Muenter. When he was at El Oro I remember that he had correspondence with persons in Dallas. I am confident that when he left El Oro he went to Texas, and it is my impression that he went to Dallas."

MUENTER LETTERS RATIONAL.

Police Fail to Find Clue to Accomplice in Correspondence.

Headquarters detectives under Captain Tunney yesterday sifted thoroughly the correspondence and clipping files of Erich Muenter, but found nothing to aid them in their search for accomplices.

The letters, which number hundreds, did not throw any light on the man's mental disease. The few copies of letters which Muenter had kept, appeared to be rational.

The earliest letter was dated July 7, 1906. It was signed by Samuel Bros., a mining concern in Mexico, and said that Frank Holt had given complete satisfaction during the two months he had been their stenographer. This letter was written in the transition period in which Muenter broke off the last of the connections which he had formed before the murder of his wife, and began his new life as Holt. The last that the old acquaintances of Muenter ever heard from him was in abusive letters written by him at that time in Mexico.

Before the police began to seek Muenter in Mexico City, Holt appeared in the southwestern part of this country.

A copy was found of a letter to Andrew Carnegie on July 20, 1911, in which Muenter said he and his wife had thought of going to China, but were deterred because the highest salary for a professor in a Chinese university was $2,000. He suggested that the Carnegie Foundation should increase the salary. Another copy was of a letter to Andrew Carnegie, praising his work through the churches for universal peace.

Some of the letters indicated that as Holt he had been interested in mining ventures in Mexico and in a real estate scheme in Florida.

A few letters in Italian were found, besides those in English, German, French, and Spanish. Letters in 1910 and 1911 indicated that Muenter owed considerable money. An affectionate letter from his wife in 1911 was found. Police Commissioner Woods decided that the text of none of the letters should be made public.

Since Muenter's crime the police have been instructed to watch outdoor speakers carefully and to take prompt action where speeches incite to violence. A search of the city ordinances to find what latitude the police have in such cases revealed that a man must have a license to preach the gospel, but that no license is needed for a corner orator who airs his views on any other subject. Men who preach anarchy and revolution, according to Guy Scull, secretary to the Commissioner, are free to talk whenever the impulse comes, but a clergyman who wants the same privilege must apply for a license and have his past investigated.

ASK FOR COUNTY POLICE.

Prominent Oyster Bay Residents Want Better Protection.

Mortimer L. Schiff, whose country estate is on the Syosset Road, Oyster Bay, L. I.; Frank N. Doubleday, who lives on the West Shore Road, Oyster Bay, and many other men of prominence in or near Oyster Bay, petitioned the Board of Supervisors of Nassau County yesterday for the formation of a police district by the county.

The cause of the petition was the attack made upon J. P. Morgan at his estate near Glen Cove, with the insecurity other men of wealth feel in a district guarded only by constables and deputy sheriffs, and a few private watchmen.

Many burglaries and incendiary fires have occurred in that section in the last year, and in almost every instance the guilty persons have escaped. Oyster Bay, being unincorporated, has no power to establish a police district, but its residents wish the county to afford them protection.

Among the signers of the petition are Commodore William L. Swan, J. Roscoe Raynor, C. Chester Painter, Irvin B. Van Sise, Mary S. Ludlum, Ernest K. Hutchinson, Samuel Van Wyck Fleet, Mrs. H. Lee Anstey, Jesse Mollineaux, John F. Birmingham, Dr. George W. Faller, Robert W. Du Vall, George B. Stoddard, and Phillips Abbott.

The proposed police district would embrace the territory between Oyster Bay Cove, where Colonel Roosevelt lives, on the east; a point between Oyster Bay and East Norwich on the south; Oyster Bay Harbor on the north, and Mill Neck Creek, at Matinnecock, on the west.

MINNEHAHA FIRED BY BOMB ON DAY SET BY MUENTER

Continued from Page 1.

trembled from stem to stern with the force of it. I rushed on deck. Dense smoke was already pouring out of the holds. In a few minutes the deck became so hot I could hardly stand near the spot whence the smoke was coming.

"There was a large quantity of freight on top of No. 4 hatch. It was bound down by stout cables. We pitched into that freight and had it off in jig time. Then we let steam into the hold. When the air reached the hold you should have seen the blaze. I don't want to see anything like that again when I have nothing under me but a ship. We were fully twenty-four hours getting the flames under control. They started in No. 3 hold and extended to hold No. 4. Fortunately for us, there was no ammunition in those holds. The ammunition was separated from the fire by stout bulkheads.

Certain It Was a Bomb.

"There is no doubt whatever that a bomb did the work. When I was working around the holds I was assailed by the most suffocating fumes. The gases smelled like a boiling rum factory, if you know that odor.

"When we left New York I felt that we were in for trouble."

This officer explained that he had not liked the looks of some of the 'longshoremen who had loaded the vessel, and said that as she steamed down the harbor a launch was passed, the occupants of which shouted: 'Minnehaha, down, down!' as the same time pointing to the water.

"You cannot tell me," he concluded, "that these fellows did not know a bomb had been placed in our ship."

One of the crew said: "We knew Wednesday morning that something was wrong, because the engineers ordered the boats to get ready. I said to myself, 'The old man has got wind of a submarine.' When the explosion occurred everybody rushed on deck and I ran to the side and looked for the wreckage, for I was sure we had been torpedoed.

"There was no wreckage to be seen anywhere. Then the smoke began to pour out of the hatches. I knew that it was a bomb that had done the damage."

G. Leonard, able seaman, who went up with a hatch cover, commented: "It was an explosion all right. I have been there before, and I knew it. Me and my mate, Wright, were pretty well shaken up by the shock. Wright was splicing a piece of rope at the time, and the splicing was thrown overboard.

"We did not see any suspicious characters around the pier at New York, but I suppose it was a bomb that did the work."

Roy Rowden, who was standing near the hatch when the explosion occurred, said that there was a violent shock and the whole forward part of the ship trembled. Smoke did not begin to issue from the hatchway until a quarter of an hour after the explosion.

Heavy jets of steam were still being poured into the holds tonight and will be kept in operation until it is felt safe to take off the hatches.

While no definite arrangements have been made, it is probable that lighters will be sent down to Quarantine, and on these the cargo in the fore holds will be unloaded and brought to the city. Under present conditions it has been deemed advisable not to bring the steamer to a city dock.

MUENTER'S THIRD PLAN.

Detectives Suspect He Had Accomplices in Getting Bomb on Ship.

When Erich Muenter, or Frank Holt, was caught on last Saturday after his attack on J. P. Morgan, he told Major Pullman of the Washington police in the Mineola Jail that he had acted upon a plan which had three great objects. The first was to startle the public mind by a bomb in the Capitol, and bring the people of the country, by a process of logic which he had difficulty in explaining, to favor an embargo on arms. His second plan, he said, was to compel the "good-for-nothing" J. P. Morgan to use his influence for the embargo.

He said that he had a third and greater object in view, which the time was not ripe to explain.

After his arrest Muenter would talk freely on every subject except his stores of dynamite and his third plan. He said several times that he had dynamite left after the three sticks which were taken from him at the Morgan residence.

On Monday, however, it was learned that under the name of C. Hendricks he had received 200 sticks of dynamite at Syosset, L. I. When confronted with proof of this, Muenter refused talk about it beyond saying:

"I will tell all about this on Wednesday, but then the whole world will know."

He said also that after he read the papers on Wednesday he would tell the whole story of his life. Impressed by the man's statement that something of great moment would happen on Wednesday, Police Commissioner Woods put scores of detectives to work looking for the missing dynamite and tracing Muenter's movements in the hope of preventing a third outrage.

The exact nature of Muenter's last scheme was not learned until on the night of Tuesday, July 6, when his wife at Dallas, Texas, made known a letter which she had just received, in which occurred the following:

> The steamer leaving New York for Liverpool on July 3 should sink, God willing, on the 7th; I think it is the Philadelphia or the Saxonia, but am not quite sure, as according to schedule these two left the 3d.

Through Mrs. Holt, under which name Muenter married her, this letter was telegraphed to Washington. The Navy Department immediately began sending wireless warning to ships at sea and steamship companies to whom word was sent did the same.

Police Commissioner Woods, who received notification of this letter at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, sent his secretary at once to Mineola to plead with Muenter to tell what ship was in danger, but on the arrival of the secretary at the jail he learned that Muenter a few minutes before had committed suicide.

At almost the same hour that Muenter killed himself his trunk, containing 134 sticks of dynamite, fuses, caps, picric acid, and other materials for bombs, was found and searched in a storehouse in this city. Muenter had received 300 sticks of dynamite. He used three in his bomb exploded at Washington, and three were taken from him at the Morgan residence, but there remained sixty sticks unaccounted for. There were found 98 fulminating caps for exploding dynamite in a box which had contained 100, one of

RUSSIANS BELIEVE TIDE HAS TURNED

Final Stand at Present Positions, However, May Depend on Ammunition Supply.

SUBMARINES TRY TO CUT IT

Germanic Forces Are Reported Reorganizing After Recent Defeat in Region of Krasnik.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.—There is little news from the Russian front, but the announcements in the Austrian and German official reports that there is no change in the situation is taken to mean that the Germanic armies have not yet recovered from the defeat which the Russians inflicted upon them north of Krasnik, where the Austrians are operating in conjunction with General von Mackensen.

It is uncertain as yet whether Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russian forces, intends to make his final stand on his present lines or to fall back to the River Bug, which might involve the evacuation of Warsaw. Military men say that this doubtless depends upon his supplies of munitions, which are now reaching him through Archangel, and which German submarines are trying to cut off.

An under-water boat yesterday sank the Hull steamer Guido, bound for a Russian port, but she was loaded with coal only. A submarine also sank the Russian bark Anna, which was bound from Archangel to Hull.

Strike at Main German Army.

PETROGRAD, July 9.—In spite of the military distractions along the northern and the western fronts, which include fitful activity between Suwalki and the Kolvari River and the feint at Warsaw from the west, the main efforts of the forces arrayed against Russia are still concentrated between the River Vustula and the River Bug and are aimed at Lublin.

In this region, however, the Russians, according to latest report, have temporarily stopped the Austro-German advance, and they are even beginning a new offensive movement of their own between the Vistula and the Wieprz Rivers, striking south from Lublin against the German positions near Ourzendoff, Buchava and Krasnik. The front marked by these points is, broadly speaking, to about twenty miles to the south of Lublin and Cholm, and about thirty miles to the northeast of Sandomir.

German forces have been resting now for several days at these points without any particular change in the situation, and the movement on their part which for nearly two months has been making steady progress, has come to a standstill.

This condition, taken in conjunction with the new Russian offensive activity, explains the confident belief among Russian observers that a turning point at last has been reached and that the psychological moment to prevent a further German invasion has now presented itself.

Vienna Reports Attacks Repulsed.

VIENNA, July 9, (via London.)—The following official statement was issued tonight by the War Office:

In the Russian theatre of war the general situation in the northeast is unchanged.

In Russian Poland, on the heights north of Krasnik, fighting is proceeding, as on previous days. Extremely severe Russian attacks at several points were repulsed yesterday.

West of the Vistula we maintained all captured Russian advanced positions.

BERLIN, July 9, (via London.)—The following one-sentence bulletin was all that the War Office issued today concerning the operations on the Russian front:

In the eastern and southeastern theatres of war the situation remains unchanged.

GERMANY'S FIGHTING POLES.

Legion of Volunteers Has Made Splendid Record in the War.

BERLIN, July 9, (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—A Vienna dispatch to the Overseas News Agency, given out today for transmission, says:

"Immediately after the beginning of the war, Polish volunteers, for the most part natives and inhabitants of Poland, formed the Polish Legion, which recently has been united at Kolomea.

The first and smaller part, comprising one regiment, has fought through the whole war under the command of Colonel Haller, in various sections of the Carpathian Mountains. The second part, comprising two regiments, two squadrons of cavalry and three batteries, totalling 10,000 men, after several victorious engagements with the Russians, who hang every captured Legionist, because he is supposed to be a Russian subject, was joined with an Austrian brigade, forming a division under General Durski.

"They fought ten battles in Bukowina and Galicia and during the battle of Kirlibaba they annihilated the 71st Russian Regiment. The division took part in all the battles and in the fatigues and exposures to cold and heat of the southernmost Austrian army. Finally, at the battle of Koralowka, the Legion lost heavily, but its ranks are always filled up by volunteers."

CZECH PAPERS SUPPRESSED.

Czech Leaders in Bohemia Arrested and Trial by Jury Suspended.

ZURICH, July 9.—It is announced that the authorities at Prague have suspended the publication of two Czech newspapers, the Kolflabskepbondy and the Obuvnicki Listy, the former the organ of the Czech Constitutional Party and the latter the publication of the Czech shoe manufacturers.

Large numbers of prominent Czech residents of Bohemia have recently fled into Switzerland. These refugees, describing conditions in Bohemia, say that the arrest of political leaders is of daily occurrence, that he country is full of spies and that trial by jury has been suspended by the Austrian Cabinet on the ground that it is impossible to prepare proper jury lists owing to the war.

WILSON LINER SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

The Guido and a Russian Bark Destroyed—Another Vessel Shelled and Abandoned.

LONDON, July 9.—The Wilson Line steamship Guido, from Hull, for Archangel, Russia, was sunk off the coast of Scotland yesterday by a German submarine. The crew of the Guido was saved.

The Russian bark Marion Lightbody was sunk off Queenstown today by a German submarine. The crew was saved. The bark, which was of 2,176 tons gross, left Valparaiso on March 23 for an English port.

The Russian steamer Anna from Archangel, for Hull, was shelled by a German submarine in the North Sea. The crew abandoned the ship and landed at Peterhead, Scotland, today. The Anna is reported to be still afloat.

ITALIAN GUNS SET FIRE TO PLATZWISE FORT

Also Batter Defenses of Malborgeth and Predil Pass—Austrian Attacks Repelled.

ROME, July 9, (via Paris, July 10.)—Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna, Chief of Staff of the Italian Army, today issued the following statement:

In the Aone Valley the enemy made a daring effort to capture the summit of Boarzois, occupied by us, but were repulsed. In the upper Ansici Valley our artillery opened fire on Platzwise Fort, seriously damaging it and causing a fire.

The enemy on Thursday attacked our positions between Zellionkofel and Crestaverde in Carnia, but were thrown back with loss. A night attack against Val Grande had the same result.

Our artillery continues an effective fire on the defenses of Malborgeth and Predil Pass. The situation along the remainder of the front is unchanged.

VIENNA, July 9, (via London.)—The War Office today gave out the following concerning the operations on the Italian front:

In the Italian war theatre on the front along the coastal district all was comparatively quiet yesterday, Italian airmen being forced to descend near Goritz.

In the Corinthian and Tyrolean frontier districts there have been artillery duels and skirmishes. The attack by two enemy battalions against Col di Lina, near Buckenstein, we repulsed.

ITALIAN CAPTAIN TRAPS A GERMAN SUBMARINE

Uses Steamer Carrying Oil to U-Boat as Decoy and Captures the Craft and Her Crew.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, July 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Giornale d'Italia says that a steamer belonging to one of the neutral Balkan States was caught laden with benzine and naphtha by an Italian warship. The Captain of the steamer confessed that he was waiting to deliver his cargo to a German submarine. The naval commander thereupon took possession of the vessel, manned it with a crew of his own bluejackets disguised as ordinary seamen, and armed the ship with machine guns. Then he set out to keep the appointment.

Precisely at the hour and the spot arranged a periscope was seen emerging from the surface. Greetings were being exchanged when the commander of the steamer stepped forward and cried: "Take your choice—surrender or be sent to the bottom."

The amazed Teutons chose to surrender and with their craft were towed to a well-known naval port.

The Gazzetta del Popolo learns from an authoritative source that during the first months of the war the Italian fleet destroyed three Austrian submarines. It is known that Germany recently forwarded nine of her new type of submarines by rail to Pola for operation in the Mediterranean.

The Italian Ministry of Marine has offered a big reward to whoever discovers or gives information regarding these submarines and their base of supplies.

ITALY'S NOVEL PROBLEM.

Many Men Called to Colors from Abroad Cannot Speak Italian.

UDINE, Italy, July 9, (via Paris, July 10.)—With the arrival of fresh contingents of volunteers and soldiers called under the colors from Canada, the United States, and South America, those unable to speak Italian are so numerous that the military authorities are obliged to form special companies where military instruction is given in French, English, Spanish, and even in Arabic.

BRITISH AT ADEN MENACED BY TURKS

Large Force From Arabia Compels a Retirement to the Fortified Port.

LONDON, July 9.—Turkish forces from Yemen, Southwest Arabia, supported by Arabs, are threatening Aden, the British free port, according to an official report issued by the British Press Bureau tonight.

The Turks, with a large number of Arabs and field guns, crossed the Aden hinterland, near Lahej, compelling a British force to fall back on Aden. This occurred on July 5.

Aden, situated at the entrance to the Red Sea, not only commands that entrance—the Strait of Perim—but is also the most important port of call from India to Europe, via the Suez Canal. It is on a plateau forming the head of the volcanic peninsula, and millions have been spent to fortify it. Although its area is only about seventy-five square miles, the protectorate includes 9,000. Owing to its strength it has been called the "Gibraltar of the East."

No attempt has been made to aid the Anglo-Indian campaign at the head of the Persian Gulf from Aden by land, as the Arabian Desert intervenes, and consequently the assault in the direction of Aden can hardly be in force. The distance between the two points is 1,250 miles. But even before the landing of the Emden's survivors on the coast German agents had been at work among the Bedouin tribes, which wander about the region, distributing literature and pictures. One of the latter showed the German Kaiser in the robe of a Bedouin and with a turban in place of a helmet.

TURKS ARE ENCOURAGED.

Frankfort Hears They Have Taken Important Dardanelles Trenches.

BERLIN, July 9, (via London.)—The Constantinople correspondent of the Frankfürter Zeitung has sent the following dispatch:

"The Dardanelles operations within a few days have been developing very satisfactorily for the Turks. They captured several important trenches on the British right. French prisoners taken consisted of youths scarcely 17 years of age and old men. All make a pitiable impression.

"The British show signs of lack of discipline and overexertion. Their commanders must use force in order to keep the men in control, troops in the second trench firing upon those in advance when the latter lag in attack or attempt flight."

TURKISH RAID IN BULGARIA.

Villagers of Kavack Murdered—Raiders Acting Under Orders?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 9.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Athens, dated Friday, says:

"A Turkish band has entered Bulgarian Thrace, murdering the Mayor's secretary, the head of the police, and eight others belonging to the village of Kavack. The band was organized and entered on the instructions of the Turks, who are trying to frighten Bulgaria into the belief that, should she attack Turkey in Bulgarian Thrace, the inhabitants, comprising many Turks, would revolt."

BOMB FOR EGYPT'S RULER.

Missile Does Not Explode—Would-Be Assassin Escapes.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Alexandria, Egypt, states that while the Sultan of Egypt was going to prayers a bomb was thrown from a window and fell at the feet of the horses. It did not explode.

The person who threw the bomb escaped.

BRITISH PRESS ON NORTH OF YPRES

Force Germans Back Along the Canal and Inflict Severe Punishment.

FRENCH WIN IN THE VOSGES

Capture Hill 631 and Advance 700 Yards—Germans Take Trenches Near Ailly.

LONDON, July 9.—Further British gains to the north of Ypres were made today at the close of a two days' artillery duel.

Big gun actions were fought along most of the rest of the line from Arras to the Vosges, the French guns in the last-mentioned region preventing the Germans from reoccupying the trenches which they lost yesterday.

The only gain recorded by the Germans was the capture of 350 yards of trenches east of Ailly, in the St. Miniel salient.

Sir John French's statement follows:

Since the successful enterprise north of Ypres, reported in the communication of July 6, the enemy has made repeated attempts to retake his lost trenches. All his counter-attacks have been stopped by the successful co-operation of our own and the French artillery.

This morning, after a bombing duel which lasted two days and two nights, the enemy fell back along the canal, enabling us to extend our gains. In addition to the prisoners already reported, we captured a machine gun and three trench mortars. All reports indicate that the enemy's losses, particularly in his attempted counter-attacks, have been severe.

This is the Paris statement issued tonight:

The day has been comparatively quiet on the whole of the front. There was no infantry action. The enemy continued to bombard Arras with shells of large calibre. There were some rather violent artillery actions between the Oise and the Aisne Rivers, in the Champagne region, between the Meuse and Moselle Rivers, and in the Forest of Apremont.

In the Vosges our troops have organized positions taken by us at Fontenelle. Our artillery fire by its systematic sweep has made impossible every return of the enemy. At the same time our centre batteries put an effective stop to the German bombardment.

This is the afternoon statement of the French War Office:

From the sea to the River Aisne: There was reported last night only one actual engagement in the vicinity of Souchez; this was quite spirited. There was also a slow but continued bombardment of Arras, and a violent cannonade between the River Oise and the River Aisne, on the plateau of Nouvron.

In the Champagne district there was an encounter with mines, and in the Argonne there were rifle and cannon exchanges, but no important infantry engagements.

Between the River Meuse and the River Moselle the night brought considerable activity. Between Fey-en-Haye and the forest of Le Prêtre French troops, by the use of hand grenades, were successful in retaking about 150 yards of the trenches lost by us July 4. At Croix-des-Carmes the enemy delivered an attack yesterday evening along a front of 350 yards. This action followed a bombardment by aeroplanes, which threw down torpedoes, and the hurling of burning liquids. After having been successful in gaining a footing in our first line of defenses, the Germans were driven out of these positions by an immediate counter-attack. They were able to maintain themselves only in some few of our most advanced trenches.

In the Vosges: In the region of Ban-de-Sapt, at Fontenelle, we gained a notable success. After having driven the enemy from that portion of our old positions, which they captured from us on June 22, we took possession of all the defensive positions of the Germans reaching from the hill to the southeast of Fontenelle as far as the road running from Launois to Moyen-Moutier. This total gain represents an advance of 700 yards along a front of 1,000 yards. We took the following prisoners: Nineteen officers, including one battalion commander; two doctors, and 767 men, none of whom was wounded, and belonging to seven different battalions. Our ambulances picked up one officer and thirty-two wounded German soldiers. We captured also one cannon of 37 millimeters calibre, two machine guns, several bomb-throwers, and ammunition in great quantity.

Since the break of day the enemy has been cannonading violently the positions lost by them.

The German headquarters statement says:

A French attack north of the sugar refinery at Souchez was repulsed. Small bodies of the enemy penetrated into our positions were killed.

Up to the present we have not succeeded in clearing the enemy from the trench section which we lost the day before yesterday west of Souchez.

The report circulated by the French army administration regarding the capture of German cannon is incorrect.

East of Ailly unsuccessful isolated attacks took place. We captured by storm several French lines of trenches extending over a width of 350 yards and joining our newly captured positions in the forest of Le Prêtre to the east. On this occasion we captured 250 prisoners and four machine guns. Otherwise only unimportant patrol engagements took place between Ailly and the Meuse.

After artillery preparation the enemy attacked Hill 631, near Bande-Sapt, which we captured on June 22 by storm. We were forced to evacuate the destroyed trenches on top of the hill.

SWISS AS GERMAN AGENTS.

Supplies from France Passing to Foe as Formerly, It Is Charged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 9.—German commerce in France rouses interest in the press, several newspapers showing it still continues actively. Under the heading "The Other Campaign," the Figaro calls the attention of the authorities to the manoeuvres of German houses formerly established in France who continue their affairs and escape sequestration.

The Figaro cites several instances of Germano-Swiss lawyers who have succeeded in obtaining permission to do business for German firms in their own names on the ground that the enterprises were ceded by the former owners, and that they, the new owners, are entitled as neutrals to trade in France. Thus the French trade with the enemy through the agency of men of straw. The Figaro concludes:

"We can force the German Army to retreat across the frontier, but unless there is a change we will never expel them from our commerce."

On the same subject the Petit Journal prints a letter from a vineyard owner stating that he is appalled by statistics of the Franco-Swiss wine trade. He says:

"I sold last year's crop to middlemen, as usual, but I am now convinced that I have been unconsciously supplying the enemy. Statistics show that Switzerland imported 68,000 hectolitres of French wines during the first five months of the year against 40,000 in the same period last year. The increase of 28,000 almost exactly coincides with last year's French exportations to Germany, namely, $29,000. The irrefutable inference is that Germany is buying our wines as usual, for it is impossible for Swiss consumption suddenly to have increased to such an extent.

"I suggest you obtain figures from other industries to see whether trade generally with the enemy is continuing through Switzerland in normal proportions. If my suspicions are justified the total statistics would shock the whole of France. In my own case, I am unable to discover a remedy unless by withholding the whole stock, which would be tantamount to ruin. Can you find a preferable solution?"

REPORT THAT GERMANS BLOCK BELGIAN RELIEF

Said to Withhold Food From Those Refusing to Make Army Supplies.

ROTTERDAM, July 9, (via London.)—It is reported here that the German military authorities in several Belgian provinces, in an effort to force the civilians to work for the army of occupation, have withheld food supplies sent in by the Commission for the Relief of Belgium.

In Malines the supply of food is said to have been stopped because the mechanics refused to work in the railroad shops. At Courtrai the workers are reported to have been deprived of food because of their refusal to serve in barbed wire factories, while similar action was taken at Roubaix on the refusal of the workers to make sandbags for trenches.

LONDON, July 9.—Officials at the head office here of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium refused today to discuss the report that the Germans were withholding food supplies from Belgian civilians.

TAKE $310,000,000 OF BRITISH WAR LOAN

Three London Banks Subscribe for a Fourth of the New $1,250,000,000 Issue.

LONDON, July 9.—The London City and Midland Bank and Lloyds Bank today each applied for $105,000,000 of the new British war loan of $1,250,000,000. These are by far the largest subscriptions yet announced.

The London County and Westminster Bank subscribed for $100,000,000.

It is believed that the aggregate subscriptions of the principal English joint stock banks will be about £209,000,000 ($1,000,000,000). They subscribed £100,000,000 of the previous war loan, and at a conference of bankers held in London yesterday it was decided to make the subscription on this occasion double that of the old war loan.

The lists for the war loan will be kept open until midnight tomorrow. That is, any letters posted before midnight on Saturday, applying for allotments, will be in time.

It is understood that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will make a statement in the House of Commons on Monday on the result of the loan.

The London City and Midland, Lloyd's and the London County and Westminster, the three London joint stock banks which had subscribed to the new British war loan, are the three largest institutions in England. On Jan. 1 their deposits were as follows: London City and Midland, $863,516,000; Lloyd's, $564,758,000; London County and Westminster, $486,856,000. It is supposed that the accumulation of funds in recent months has greatly increased these totals.

For the purpose of comparison, it is interesting to note that this country's largest institution, the National City Bank of New York, has gross deposits of $380,000,000. The second largest, the Continental and Commercial of Chicago, has $190,774,000, and the third, the National Bank of Commerce, in New York, $180,079,000.

ANNOUNCE FRENCH CREDIT.

The $20,000,000 Obtained Here Will Be for Commercial Purposes.

If negotiations can be completed by that time, a formal announcement will be made this noon regarding the arrangement by which French bankers will obtain a new credit of $20,000,000 through the placing of acceptances with a group of New York banking institutions.

Brown Bros. & Co., who are handling the matter here, issued a brief statement yesterday confirming the story as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and emphasizing the fact there brought out that the proceeds of the credit are to be used for commercial and not war purposes. After stating that their attention had been called to THE TIMES story, Brown Bros. & Co. said in answer to inquiries:

"It is true that we have been requested by a number of French institutions of undoubted standing to arrange a commercial export credit. Negotiations are now in progress, but we are not in a position to make any announcement at the present time, except to say that the proposed credit is a commercial export credit, with the double object of supplying the necessities of the French merchants and facilitating the export of American merchandise, and is not for the purpose of financing the sale of war materials to the French Government."

GERMAN LOAN TO AUSTRIA.

Dual Monarchy Will Borrow $125,000,000 from Ally.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, July 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Austria-Hungary has concluded arrangements for floating a second loan in Germany amounting altogether to 500,000,000 marks, ($125,000,000.) Of this sum 385,000,000 is intended for Austria and the remainder for Hungary.

SWISS ISSUE NEW LOAN.

Vote $20,000,000 to Cover the Cost of Mobilization.

BERNE, Switzerland, July 9, (via London.)—The Swiss Government today decided to issue a new loan, to cover the cost of mobilization, of $20,000,000. The loan will bear 4½ per cent. interest, and will be issued at 98½.

SEES INDIA'S CHANCE IN GERMAN DEFEAT

Japanese Premier Says Prosperity and Liberty Can be Won by Crushing Militarism.

TOKIO, June 19, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—"Germany will be crushed, crushed completely in the end, just as Napoleon was 100 years ago. Then will be given a splendid chance to the races of the East to achieve a success in all departments of life and overtake the West in the race for progress."

With the above words Premier Count Okuma reached the climax of an address he made last night before the Indo-Japanese Association at its annual general meeting. The object of the organization is to increase the trade relations between Japan and India.

The necessity for more trade was the point emphasized again and again by Count Okuma. This crushing of German militarism, the Premier thought, offered a great chance for the millions of East Indians to gain prosperity and liberty. The past failure of the Indians, blessed with so much natural wealth, was due to their idleness and lack of that energy which was displayed so admirably by the pioneers of Japan's industry and commerce. If once the Indians became alive to this fact they could see the time when all their dreams would come true.

"And if this great success could be achieved by India," the Premier declared, "Great Britain would willingly give the Indians liberty, even though unasked. Then the trade relations between Japan and India would be greatly improved, and the bond of alliance between Great Britain and Japan strengthened."

MISS ADDAMS TELLS OF QUEST FOR PEACE

Carnegie Hall Audience Hears of Women's Visits to Six Warring Nations.

MILITARISTS IN CONTROL

Young Men Who Are Doing the Fighting, She Says, Did Not Want the War.

Under the auspices of a score of women's and civic organizations a welcoming mass meeting was held in Carnegie Hall last night in honor of Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, who recently returned to this country after acting as President of the Woman's Peace Convention held at The Hague.

In her address Miss Addams set at rest some general misapprehensions which, as other speakers pointed out, the newspapers and the general public had held concerning what the women had tried to accomplish during and after their meeting at The Hague. She told of the experiences of her small committee traveling through Europe after the convention to present the resolutions adopted at the convention to the people of these countries. Miss Addams said she and her companions had been received by the Prime Ministers of six nations in five weeks. She said that during this mission they had not dared to talk "peace" at all, but had endeavored to prepare the way for submitting to the warring nations some proposals by any agency they would deem proper, for settling the war by negotiations rather than military processes.

Miss Addams said that during their visits the committee discovered a surprising similarity of viewpoint toward the war on the part of all those engaged in it. Each one, she says, believes it was right and was united in purpose.

Fear Peace Negotiations.

Among the beliefs she found echoed in each of the countries were these: That no nation can start peace negotiations without being taken at a disadvantage, but that thorough attention would be given to proposals coming from a league of neutrals who would not be discouraged by not finding immediate acceptance of each proposition; that in each country there is a division between the military and the civil parties, which would not extend to disrupting the country, but offers good basis for an entering wedge to negotiations through the ultimate of the civil element over the constantly growing power of the military. She said that those inclined toward peace in the various countries were kept from knowing their strength by the censored newspapers.

Among other of her statements were that there was a common feeling in all countries that this was an "old man's war," and that the younger element would not have brought it on. She gave instances of young soldiers of all sides who refused to shoot to kill in the trenches and said that in order to get bayonet charges all nations make their soldiers practically drunk before it was possible.

"In Germany they have a regular formula for it," she said. "In England they use rum and the French resort to absinthe. In other words, before the terrible bayonet charges they speak of with dread the men must be 'doped' before they will take part."

Miss Addams deprecated the idea that she had any "plan" for ending the war or any advice to offer the President. She said the women of the party were not inclined to exaggerate the effect of any work they had done or overestimate the courtesy that had been extended to them by the various foreign offices.

Need Careful Understanding.

Oswald Garrison Villard, in a preceding speech, had said he hoped the audience would have "burning words from her tongue," but during the course of her remarks she said: "I do not come back, Mr. Villard, to let loose any more emotion on the world. Those of us who have been in Europe are almost afraid of words; what is needed is careful human understanding to be injected into this over-involved and over-tailed situation."

Here is the part of her speech which related to her experiences in traveling through the European countries:

"I should like to reproduce some of the impressions made by this pilgrimage of ours, going to and from one Government to another, as we did to six in the space of five weeks. And the first thing that is striking is this, that everywhere one heard the same phrases. Each nation solemnly assures you it is fighting under the impulse of self-defense, to preserve its own ideals and its own tradations from those who would come in and destroy them. I almost knew what to expect and what phrases were coming after a Foreign Minister had been. We were received in each of the capitals in each case by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and by the Chancellor or Prime Minister, and in each of the countries we saw members of Parliament and other men who are responsible for Government policies.

Up to the Neutrals.

"In practically all of the foreign offices, and in two of the foreign offices which are supposed to be leading one side or the other of this conflict, the men said again in very similar phrases that a nation at war cannot make negotiations or cannot express a willingness to receive negotiations, for if it does either the enemy will at once construe it as a symptom of weakness and under the terms which are made the side which first suggested negotiations will suffer as being considered the side that was suing for peace.

"But they said in all of the foreign offices that if some other power presents propositions, if neutral people may be gotten together, people who will command the respect of the foreign offices to whom these propositions are presented, if a small crowd is ready to get together and study the situation seriously and to make propositions, once, twice, or thrice, no matter how often they may be turned down, if they finally find something upon which negotiations might commence, there is room for the warring nations that would not be glad to receive such service. Now, that came to us unequivocably.

"You can only say to these people as you go from one country to another that if this war is ever to be settled through negotiations, and some time it must be, Heaven knows when—you say to those men, Why not begin now before the military becomes even further entrenched? Why not begin now when you still have enough power to hold them to their own statements, to hold them to their own purposes, and not allow them to rule and control the absolute destinies of the nation?

"Now, I am quite aware that in every country, broadly speaking, we met the civil people and not the military. I am quite aware that it was natural for us to meet the pacifists, although they are hardly known under that name, but because we did meet so many of them I am willing to believe that there must be more of the same type of minds in every country, quite as loyal as the military people, but believing that the military message is the wrong message and cannot in the end establish those things which are so dear to their hearts. Now, that is something to work upon, and when peace comes it must come through the people within those countries having some sort of claim on the people of the same type of mind who are dwelling in other countries.

Blames Censorship.

"So, as we went about, people would say to us in regard to the press, 'If you see so-and-so, say a word about lessening the censorship.' But we said no, we cannot carry messages from the citizens to their Government. But over and over again this request was made. 'When we got into one country they would say, 'Are people talking that way over there, too? That is just what they are saying here.' But they do not know each other from one country to another and the individuals, with like beliefs, cannot find each other within the country itself.

"Another point of similarity we found in all the warring nations—we heard it everywhere—was this, that this war was an old man's war; that the young men who were dying, the young men who were doing the fighting, were not the men ho wanted the war, and were not the men who believed in the war. That somewhere in church and State, somewhere in the high places of society, elderly people and middle-aged people had established themselvs and had convinced themselves that this was a righteous war and must be fought, and the young men must do the fighting. Now this is a terrible indictment, and I admit I cannot substantiate it, but I would like to bring some details before you to back it up, so, to speak."

The presiding officer was Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, and the other speakers besides Miss Addams were Oswald Garrison Villard, George Foster Peabody, Professor George W. Kirchwey, and Congressman Meyer London. David Bispham sang, among his numbers being a poem relating to the war, set to music from Beethoven.

WIRELESS CONTROLS GERMAN AIR TORPEDO

New and Terrible Weapon Said to Be Designed to Attack British Fleet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, June 10.—The Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent cables:

"Mention has already been made in official dispatches of air torpedoes, and I have read several references to their construction and service but, judging from the plans I have seen, Germany's new aerial torpedo differs from the idea of its design held in England.

"The aerial torpedo, invented by a Swedish officer and sold to the Krupps, may have been the basis of Germany's new air weapon, but certainly it is not the finished article. The Swedish invention resembles a huge shell and is fitted with a turbine engine, driven by gas pressure. The German air torpedo is more like an airship. It is fitted with propellers driven by electricity and controlled from a Zeppelin by wireless. The German aerial torpedo can theoretically remain in the air three hours, and can be controlled from a distance of two miles.

Both weapons are discharged from a tube, like a marine torpedo, but in the case of the German invention two propellers and two lifting screws are automatically started at the moment of discharge.

"In shape this torpedo of the air, which is about seven feet long, resembles the submarine weapon. It is composed of two cases, the outer of thin chrome nickel, and the inner of material similar to that used in Zeppelins. About a sixth of the space at the rear is occupied by an electric accumulator at the bottom and an electric motor generator secured to the top of the machinery is controlled by Hertzian waves, acting on the telefunken system.

"The air torpedo is inflated with water gas and compressed air gas, but as it is heavier than air two lifting screws work under the body to keep the torpedo in air, while the motive power is supplied by two propellers. Both screws and propellers are connected with the same shaft, which runs through the body of the torpedo.

"When the air torpedo, after flying through the air, hovers immediately over a selected target, it is made to assume a vertical position. The lifting horizontal screws and propellers are stopped and the torpedo dives to the ground, carrying a large quantity of high explosive charge at its nose. The charge explodes on contact like an ordinary shell, and it is said that in two torpedoes there is sufficient explosive force to destroy the Tower of London.

"Originally these air torpedoes were destined to be carried exclusively by Zeppelins, but owing to certain improvements it has now been found that they can be manipulated from warships.

"According to my information Germany proposes to use torpedoes of the air against the British fleet, and for that purpose small swift craft, armed only with aerial torpedoes, are building or have already been built. So far this flying death has not been employed against the Allies, but I learn that it is to be tried probably over London this Summer.

"For the purpose of publication I have tried to be as non-technical as possible in describing Germany's new and terrible weapon of the air, but I warn my readers that this aerial torpedo is not a fantastic invention of the Jules Verne type and destined to scare the British people by its terrifying impossibilities.

"The torpedo is a practical weapon, invented by a practical engineer, and it has been tested to the satisfaction of the German military and naval authorities. Undoubtedly this is the secret invention of which we have heard so many whispers that the Germans have held in reserve for the British fleet.

"Of the German automatic guns I can as yet write little. The idea is to increase the rapidity of fire of big guns by the automatic feeding of shells. In other words, the Germans are seeking to construct a big gun that can pour out shells as a Maxim pours out bullets.

TO AID BLINDED SOLDIERS.

Joseph H. Choate Heads Committee Organized in This Country.

A nation-wide organization, to be known as the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle, the President of which is Joseph H. Choate, has just been organized. Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt is the Secretary of the Executive Committee, and among the members are United States Senator Gore, the blind Senator from Oklahoma; Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education; Miss Winifred Holt, Herbert L. Satterlee, Ex-President William H. Taft, Arthur Williams and W. Forbes Morgan, who is the Treasurer of the Executive Committee. Others in the general organization are Adolph Lewisohn, Jacob H. Schiff, the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, Henry Phipps, and Isaac N. Seligman.

That there are already over 5,000 blind soldiers in Paris alone, is stated in a cablegram just received from Miss Winifred Holt, who is now in Europe. Miss Holt is Secretary of the New York Association for the Blind, and has been active for several years in the work of relieving and educating those who have lost their eyesight. She recently went to Europe to undertake similar work there in behalf of the soldiers who had given their eyesight for their various countries.

In a statement the purposes of the committee are set forth as follows:

To find the blind sufferers, some of whom are marooned in improvided hospitals and farm houses. The committee will send visitors and teachers to these blind soldiers, furnish them with entertainment, through reading, games, &c. It will seek to consider the men's individual interests and abilities, and as far as possible to train them in trades and occupations for which their blindness has temporarily unfitted them, or to find new openings in which they may become wage earners. When they have become proficient it is hoped whenever possible to return them to their home surroundings with the knowledge and tools to make them self-helpful. When this is not practical it is hoped to establish them in congenial surroundings, where they may again have a feeling of independence and well-being.

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NAVY MEN IN CHARGE AT SAYVILLE PLANT

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CUT IN RATES NEXT WEEK

Metz Resents Secretary Redfield's Statements—Tells Why He Holds Stock in Company.

The actual transfer of the Telefunken Wireless Station at Sayville, L. I., from private to Federal control took place yesterday. Captain William H. G. Bullard was present as the representative of the Navy Department, while Dr. Karl Georg Frank represented the Atlantic Communication Company, the corporation which operates the station in this country.

The work of completing the new 100 kilowatt plant, which is to replace the present 35 kilowatt one, is being rushed, and it is expected that the new apparatus will be ready for transatlantic communication by Thursday. This new and more powerful apparatus will make possible communication with Nauen, Germany, at all times of the day and night, according to officials of the Atlantic Communication Company.

At the offices of the Postal Telegraph Company, which handles the work for the Sayville station, it was said yesterday that a great improvement in transatlantic communication between this country, Germany, and Austria-Hungary is to be expected if the hopes of the wireless people are realized as to the power and efficiency of the newly-installed apparatus.

At the present time, it was pointed out, direct wireless service with Germany has not been any too reliable, it being possible, with the smaller Telefunken apparatus, to wireless to Nauen on an average of not more than one or two hours a day, and even good results were obtained only under the most favorable static conditions.

Coincident with the taking over of the plant by the Navy Department it was announced that the present rate of $1 a word to Germany would be cut in half and that the $1.08 rate to Austria-Hungary to fifty-eight cents a word. In both instances the rate is plus the land charges on both sides of the ocean. The fifty-eight-cent word rate will also apply to Turkey, Sweden, and Switzerland, with the land charges in each instance added to the wireless rate.

Herman A. Metz, President of the Atlantic Communication Company, took exception yesterday to parts of the report made by Secretary of Commerce Redfield with reference to the ownership of the Sayville plant. In the course of that statement Secretary Redfield said that "only Herman A. Metz and a few others, who are American citizens, own any stock in the company, and what they own is understood to be merely for the purpose of qualification as officers of the company. The rest of the stock is owned in Germany."

"I have known Redfield for twenty years and I would like to know what he means by that statement," said Mr. Metz, "and if he means to impugn my motives in this affair I desire to know. As a matter of fact Redfield does not know what he is talking about. I do own a substantial amount of stock in the Atlantic Communication Company, and every share of it is paid for. When England cut the cables to Germany I could not communicate with Germany, and as I do business with a great many German concerns I bought stock in the company that operates the Sayville plant, the principal reason for the purchase of the stock being that I hoped thereby to be able to communicate more readily, if possible, with dyestuff manufacturers and others in Germany, whose representative in this country I am.

"This certainly did not indicate any intention or desire on my part to be unneutral. Can the same be said of the activities of certain bankers, manufacturers of ammunition, and others, who are busy day and night working for the Allies? When I was in Europe in December not a single cablegram sent to me reached me, and now when I hear from the other side the messages come to some one of my employes.

"I have been working in the interest of American manufacturers and nothing more. Can that be said also of certain high officials in this country? Why, only this morning I received a letter from Washington asking me to try and get some colors to help the Government in the manufacture of its Treasury notes and asking that I have them sent direct to the Government by parcel post.

"But back to Redfield and his statement. I think he shows poor taste, to say the least, when he makes the statement he does about me. I might mention that at one time Redfield was connected in an official capacity with the Bliss & Williams people in Brooklyn, and the Bliss people make a specialty of naval torpedoes."

A man who is prominent in telegraphic affairs in this country said yesterday in discussing the taking over of the Sayville plant, that no matter what was said by the Telefunken people it would be possible for a submarine in British waters to catch a message now and then wirelessed from this side. A submarine could not send to Sayville, but if it was fitted with wireless it certainly would at times be able to "listen in" and catch messages out of the air, even those from the most distant stations.

Formal Protest from Company.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Secretary Daniels today received from the Atlantic Communication Company, which has been operating the German radio station at Sayville, L. I., a letter stating that the company would be glad to co-operate with the Navy Department in the Government operation and control of that plant, but explaining that "in order to maintain our legal rights we will file formal protest against the action."

The letter was made public by Secretary Daniels, as follows:

Hon. Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: Your letter of the 7th, in which you state "that in pursuance of an order issued by the President, the Navy Department of the United States will take over the active control and operation of the Sayville radio station belonging to the Atlantis Communication Company," was delivered to us this day by Captain W. H. G. Bullard, Superintendent of Naval Radio Service.

According to your request we have arranged with Captain Bullard the details of the transfer of the control and operation of the station, and shall be very glad to co-operate with the officers of the Navy Department in every way to maintain the uninterrupted service of the station and the high efficiency of same, at the same time protecting the best interests of the company.

In order to maintain our legal rights, however, we will file formal protest against this action. Very respectfully,

ATLANTIC COMMUNICATION COMPANY,
H. A. METZ, President.
Dr. K. G. FRANK, Secretary-Treas.

HEARD SHIP LINE FAILED.

Report Involving Hamburg-American Company Is Denied Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, July 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A local insurance newspaper publishes a report that the Hamburg-American Steamship Company has failed, having suffered immense losses as a consequence of a number of its steamers having been captured, while others have been interned by neutral powers or compelled to remain in German ports. It is said that the daily loss, including interest,

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SAY RESERVE BANKS AID ENTENTE ALLIES

Protest Is Laid Before Reserve Board by "Labor's National Peace Council."

IT TALKS OF A "PANIC"

And Thinks Government May Be Held Liable for Indemnity by Certain Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The claim advanced by Professor Jastrow, the German economist, that the United States Government was guilty of violating neutrality in permitting Federal Reserve banks to be utilized in transactions to obtain money for buying war munitions for the Allies, was the basis for charges laid before the Federal Reserve Board today by former Congressman H. Robert Fowler of Illinois, as general counsel of Labor's National Peace Council, the new organization of mysterious origin which has entered into the propaganda against the shipment of war munitions from the United States to Europe.

Labor's Peace Council was organized formally in Washington two days after former Secretary Bryan delivered an address at a "peace" meeting at Carnegie Hall in New York in which persons instrumental in organizing Labor's Peace Council were prominent. It appears to be closely affiliated with the Anti-Trust League, an organization intimately connected with David Lamar, the so-called "Wolf of Wall Street," who is out on bail pending an appeal from the penitentiary sentence imposed on him by the Federal Court in New York City after his conviction of the charge of impersonating a Government officer. Among the members of Labor's Peace Council are Henry B. Martin and Herman Schulteis, who are regarded as Lamar's representatives in Washington.

Mr. Fowler's Protest.

Mr. Fowler's long argument is in the nature of a protest against the issue of Federal Reserve notes by any member bank of the Federal Reserve System, if such notes are to be used to buy war munitions or float a loan for any of the European belligerents. The statements are made that the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. is the agent of several of the belligerents, and as such is engaged in the purchase of large amounts of war supplies in the United States, and, further, that to liquidate war contracts the firm has entered into agreements based on the issue of Federal Reserve notes to be authorized by the Federal Reserve Board.

This alleged act by the Federal Reserve Board is declared to be an act of the Government of the United States and in violation of the spirit and terms of The Hague Treaty of 1907, Article 6, of which treaty reads as follows:

"The supply in any manner directly or indirectly by a neutral power to a belligerent power of warships, ammunition, or war material of any kind whatever, is forbidden."

Allege a Conspiracy.

It is charged in the Fowler letter that as early as August, 1914, in furtherance of what is designated as a "conspiracy" representations were made to officials of the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia, that if these Governments would employ J. P. Morgan & Co. as agents, the firm would assist these Governments to obtain in the United States credits to the amount at least of $500,000,000.

These credits, it is alleged, were to be based on and secured by obligations of one or more of the belligerent Governments or by securities of American Federal, State, or Municipal Governments, or railroads, or industrial corporations, as might be best available and procurable by or on behalf of the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia.

The money raised by the transaction was to be used under the direction of J. P. Morgan & Co., to buy in the United States war supplies, ammunition, metals, horses, mules, clothing, grain, and other food supplies, submarines, aeroplanes, and various other war supplies for use of the Governments in question.

These propositions, it is alleged, were accepted. It is asserted that the firm has undertaken, through the First National Bank, the National City Bank, the National Park Bank, and the National Bank of Commerce of New York and other banks in various cities, all of whom are member banks of the Reserve system, loans, discounts, and advances, and credits amounting to over $200,000,000. It is charged that it is now the intention of J. P. Morgan & Co. to secure from Reserve banks a further loan of $300,000,000 for war purposes.

In view of these alleged facts, it is urged that the Federal Reserve Board should exercise great caution to prevent the consummation of plans and operations which would involve the United States Government in unneutral acts and an appeal is made to the board to grant a public hearing as soon as practicable and permit the representatives of Labor's Peace Council to offer evidence and testimony to establish the truth of the allegations made.

Indemnity Demand Indicated.

"The possibility of international complications in consequence of a failure to enforce a strict neutrality in the conduct of the financial operations of reserve banks, which depend on the authorization of the Federal Reserve Board for the issue of reserve notes, is strongly suggested and the possibility of being confronted by a demand for a very large war indemnity is indicated. Mr. Fowler says that on the present scale of operations which may be held to be unneutral, such an indemnity might easily reach $1,000,000,000.

In part the letter is as follows:

"The sums so procured have in fact been secured by the conspirators as agents of the Governments of Great Britain, France and Russia, and the said moneys have been utilized exclusively in connection with the purchase and shipment from within the United States of war materials.

"We further charge that there has existed, and now exists, a full and complete knowledge on the part of many officers and Directors of various member banks and Federal Reserve banks, that this vast mass of loans, discounts, and money advances have been obtained by the conspirators acting as agents and representatives of the Governments of Great Britain, France and Russia, with intent to utilize the moneys received exclusively for the purpose of purchasing in the United States war materials.

"We charge that these officers and Directors of member banks and Federal Reserve banks, possessing this guilty knowledge, have sedulously concealed from your honorable board, the Controller of the Currency, and the National Bank Examiners, the real character of these transactions and true purposes for which the moneys were being used.

"With knowledge that the condition of affairs above specified actually exists with reference to member banks and Federal Reserve banks in the Federal Reserve system, we feel fully justified in saying that the country is about to be confronted with a crisis, not only in its banking system, but also in its relations to certain of the belligerent countries now at war.

"In our judgment it is perfectly clear that unless the operations of the conspirators in obtaining moneys from member banks and Federal Reserve banks are immediately put an end to, the consequence will be that these institutions will be loaded down with enormous commitants, growing out of transactions of a character absolutely forbidden by Congress in the Federal Reserve act, and which seemed well designed to afford certain of the belligerent Governments now at war a perfect opportunity in their own good time to present a huge bill or claim for indemnity from the United States.

Liability of the Government.

"Should it appear in evidence subsequent to the original advance or loan by the member bank, (an undertaking in which there was no participation by any officer of the Government), that the member bank had applied to the Federal Reserve Bank for a loan or rediscount, with actual intent of obtaining aid in money from the Federal Reserve Bank for the purpose of enabling it (the member bank) to continue or renew a pre-existing loan made to a belligerent Government or its agents, and if it appeared that the member bank did in fact obtain a loan of money from the Federal Reserve Bank, which in turn enabled the member bank to make a loan to a belligerent Government or its representatives or agents, then an international court of arbitration would doubtless hold that the Government was liable for having extended and furnished aid in money to a belligerent Government, even though it was conceded that the Federal Reserve Bank had no notice or information that the purpose of the member bank in obtaining the money was to use it for either of the aforesaid purposes; nor would such a ruling or holding of the court of arbitration be affected or modified upon a showing that the member bank in obtaining a loan from the Federal Reserve Bank had done so by the use of collateral upon which the Federal Reserve Bank had a perfect right to loan, according to the terms of the Federal Reserve act.

"The determining factor, as affecting the liability of our Government, would be the one consideration as to what the money was actually used for, and no plea in abatement could be successfully interposed by way of proof that the Federal Reserve Bank had absolutely no information tending even to put it on inquiry or notice that the true object for which the loan was sought or the money to be used was other than an entirely legitimate commercial purpose.

Alabama Case Precedent.

"The contentions as advanced by our own Government in the Alabama case, as upheld by the International Court of Arbitration, and at the instance of our Government written into the body of international law, when examined, are found sufficient in themselves to establish the correctness of the view here expressed on this branch of the matter now under consideration."

Mr. Fowler contends that unless the practices alleged are stopped conditions will be created that "will result either in our Government being made liable for an indemnity probably reaching in amount the sum of $1,000,000,000 or find the country confronted with the threatening menace of an impending bank panic consequent upon the actions of the member banks in becoming waterlogged with loans made upon an abnormally large scale to agents of belligerent Governments, and secured only by stocks and bonds and notes, drafts and acceptances of such agents."

It is urged upon the Federal Reserve Board that its regulations in regard to discounts be amended so as to forbid advances of money in any form where it is certain that such advances are in the interest of any belligerent power, and where the amount involved is in excess of $50,000 to require an affidavit as to the uses to which the money is to be put. It is also asked that a circular be sent to all Reserve banks and member banks making plain that the Federal Reserve Board disapproves of making discounts or loans in any manner for war purposes.

WILSON AT CHILD'S PARTY.

Visits Studios and Admires Works of the Late Sculptor Saint-Gaudens.

CORNISH, N. H., July 9.—President Wilson devoted more than an hour today to a visit to the studios of the late Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the sculptor, where are stored the originals or copies of most of his works. A bust of the late James McCosh, President of Princeton for many years, interested Mr. Wilson greatly. He studied it for several minutes, and told several anecdotes about Dr. McCosh.

The President was shown about the studios by Mrs. Saint-Gaudens. He was accompanied on his visit by Francis B. Sayre, his son-in-law, and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his naval aid and physician, and was joined just before he left by Mrs. Sayre, Miss Helen Woodrow Jones, and Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington, who had taken luncheon with a neighbor.

While President Wilson was examining the sculptures a grandchild of Saint-Gaudens was having a birthday party on the lawn outside, and the President was asked to meet the group of boys and girls invited to the party. He gravely shook hands with the children and watched them while they played "drop the handkerchief" and other games.

Because of the visit to the studios the President did not take his usual automobile ride. He played golf today with Dr. Grayson, and tonight remained indoors with his family.

GEN. HUERTA HELD AT FORT BLISS NOW

Taken from El Paso Jail After Refusing to Promise to Leave the Border.

FIVE ASSOCIATES RELEASED

Carranza Forces Plan Entry Into Mexico City Today—Vera Cruz Protest on Food Distribution.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 9.—General Victoriano Huerta appeared before United States Commissioner George B. Oliver today and waived his preliminary hearing on charges of violating American neutrality filed at San Antonio. His bond was fixed at $15,000, and when it was not provided United States Marshal Captain John H. Rogers escorted him to Fort Bliss, where he will be closely guarded by United States Deputy Marshals. The transfer was made by agreement of Huerta's attorneys and United States District Attorney J. L. Camp.

General Huerta's trial at San Antonio was set for Dec. 20. The bond of $15,000 to answer the San Antonio charge of conspiracy he declined to give.

At Fort Bliss Huerta is enjoying comfortable officers' quarters after his week of confinement in the County Jail.

Arrangements were also made with the Federal officials for the release of the five men arrested with Huerta, and they were freed on bonds of $5,000 each after waiving their preliminary hearing.

The order for the transfer of General Huerta came direct from Washington and was the result of the protest which General Huerta made against conditions in the county jail here. He is known to have sent a private message to Washington last night, and this is believed to have resulted in the order for his transfer to Fort Bliss.

General Huerta received an offer of liberty today on the understanding that he was to go to New York and remain until his hearing.

"I refuse to accept any conditional pardon," he replied in the Federal Court. "I also wish it understood that I am not waiving my hearing because of any idea of guilt, but only for present expediency. Anything to get out of this jail will suit me, and I am pleased that I am to be the guest of the army once more, for that is where I love to be, and I do not deserve to be jailed as a common felon when I have done nothing. The army knows how to care for a military man and I am entirely satisfied. At first I was worried because I was leaving my friends behind, but now that I know that they are released I am as happy as an old man under such a charge could be. I will sleep my first peaceful sleep in two weeks tonight, for I am with the army and that is my element."

J. B. Ratner, Huerta's interpreter, was released on a bond of $5,000; General Eduardo Caus on $2,500 bond, General José Delgado on $5,000, Enrique Gorostiete on $5,000, and General Ignacio Bravo, aged 82, on his own recognizance when he gave his word he would appear for the hearing. The bonds were signed by James G. McNary and J. F. Primm, El Paso bankers. Upon giving bond the men were assured there would be no other charges filed against them and that they were free.

José Alesio Robles, a former Mexican General, was arrested by Federal authorities today, charged with conspiracy to violate the United States neutrality laws. In default of $5,000 bonds he was taken to jail.

Robles was named in the charges filed by Federal authorities at San Antonio, including those against General Victoriano Huerta and five others arrested with him.

Robles was a Brigadier General under the late Porfirio Diaz, and for a time was in command of the Tampico garrison under the Huerta régime.

TO ENTER CAPITAL TODAY.

Carranza Forces a Mile Outside—Protest on Food Distribution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 9.—The Constitutionalists have entered Peralvillo, one mile from the centre of Mexico City.

They will make the formal entrance into the city tomorrow.

After a parade today protesting against the distribution of foodstuffs, General Carranza refused to make a statement. A Cabinet official states that General Carranza is annoyed by the distribution of food without consulting the civil authorities.

The parade was orderly. All business houses were closed and trolley service suspended. More than 8,000 persons marched.

Large banners were carried saying: "We are not hungry except for Liberty." "We know how to work; we do not ask for charity." "We have no hunger here, we have social revolution which asks for justice."

Mexicans say they are willing to accept assistance of the Red Cross where it is needed, but not here, where no hunger exists. A branch of the Red Cross in Mexico has always helped those in distress, but the people are not willing to accept assistance directed by the United States Government.

Newspapers here charge that Consul Canada is sending false reports on conditions in the city. El Dictaen, an independent paper, says:

"We protest energetically in the name of the honorable and patriotic City of Vera Cruz against the evil designs of the reactionary party of traitors working through foreign channels.

"No hunger exists here. Vera Cruz has and will take care of the needy as always."

Notice of the opening of a station for distribution had caused the issue of a handbill saying corn and beans were offered to justify intervention for the cause of hunger. Stephen Bonsal, the Red Cross agent, asked the Government to suppress the circular.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY.

Results of Fighting in Central Mexico Still in Doubt.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—General Villa telegraphed an American consular agent at Chihuahua today that he had led the Carranza forces under General Hill into a trap and severely defeated them in the vicinity of Aguascalientes. The consular report reached the State Department tonight, contradicting a message from an American Consul at Aguascalientes earlier in the day, who reported that General Villa had been defeated south of Aguascalientes, and that his forces were retreating northward.

Secretary Lansing today revealed that many of the Consuls in Mexico recently had been sending comprehensive reports on the economic situation, and some of them had expressed the opinion that while there was a food shortage now, the problem would become generally acute in the southern republic within three or four weeks.

HEAR OF FELIX DIAZ PLOT.

Government Agents Find Rumored Expedition Didn't Sail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—An investigation undertaken by the Department of Justice to ascertain whether a Mexican revolutionary expedition in the interest of General Felix Diaz was on its way to Mexico on the steamer Atlanta from Baltimore was practically suspended this afternoon when the Carranza Revolutionary Agency in Washington notified the department that the Atlanta was owned by the Carranza Government and was carrying war supplies to Vera Cruz. According to the story told to the department officials, no expeditionary force organized in this country is on board the Atlanta.

The Department of Justice will make some further inquiries to determine whether adherents of Felix Diaz are at work in this country with the object of organising another Mexican revolution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 9.—The steamer Alameda, supposedly bought by General Carranza, sailed today for Vera Cruz via Progreso.

Seeks Light on Canadian Rifles.

LONDON, July 8.—Sir Arthur Basil Markham, Liberal Member of Parliament for the Mansfield Division of Nottinghamshire, asked the War Office for information in the House of Commons this afternoon for confirmation of the assertions made by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of War, who said that the Canadian Ross rifle had been the subject of trial; that the report of the military authorities of France had been forwarded to the Canadian Government, and that in the light of this report the War Office contract for a supply of this rifle was being reviewed.

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The Turmoil

By Booth Tarkington

Every one is discussing this interesting novel. Thus far it is the most talked about book of the year. We will let The Bookman speak in its favor: "Broke all records in the history of The Bookman lists, with four hundred and four out of a possible four hundred and fifty points. It held first place in thirty-eight out of the forty-five reports."

Empty Pockets

By Rupert Hughes

The Boston Herald says: "A Balzac would hardly know the secret soul of all (New York), but Mr. Hughes possesses sufficient acquaintance with the types under inspection to give them the look of life. As to the story, it is very long and readable, exciting in spots. In these rapid days it is quite a triumph to keep a story of 600 pages interesting to the end." And The N. Y. Times: "She is a lovely and lovable heroine, this reckless, sympathetic, sweet-natured Muriel. The plot is a very intricate one, and it has plenty of exciting moments, including a taxicab abduction and chase which is really quite thrilling. It is told with a good deal of clever phrasing and contains admirable description."

The Primrose Ring

By Ruth Sawyer

"This beautiful fantasy, written in a semi-humorous, semi-pathetic vein, but always with the pen of the master hand who reached the heart, carries its lesson, and should be read by all hospital trustees, and those who have to do particularly with children. It has the true Dickens spirit."—Pittsburgh Press. "One doesn't often come upon a fairy tale for the grown-ups, but here it is, made up of love and human and Celtic magic in such admirable proportions that you are bound to have wet eyes anyhow, either from laughter or from tears."—Grand Rapids Press.

Housekeeper's Handbook of Cleaning

By Sarah MacLeod

Of great value to the housekeeper face to face with the unending problem of how to keep her house clean is this book which contains the results of the application of science to household problems, and deals with the numerous aspects of cleaning.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE The Most Interesting Magazine in the World.

BRITAIN AT CRISIS, SAYS KITCHENER

Continued from Page 1.

equipment, Lord Kitchener made the statement that now the War Office was able to equip all men enlisting.

Lord Kitchener's Speech.

The text of Lord Kitchener's speech follows in part:

"Hitherto the remarks I have found it necessary to make on recruiting have been mainly addressed to the House of Lords, but I have felt that the time has now come when I may with advantage make another and larger demand on the resources of English manhood.

"Enjoying as I do the privilege of a Freeman of this great city, I am sure my words, uttered in the heart of London, will spread broadcast throughout the nation."

The Secretary of War here referred to the bravery of the Indian forces and the Canadians, fighting "alongside their British and French comrades in Flanders and presenting a solid and impenetrable front."

"In the Dardanelles," Lord Kitchener continued, "the Australians and New Zealanders combined already have accomplished a feat of arms almost unexampled in brilliancy, and are pushing the campaign to a successful conclusion.

"In each of these great Dominions new and large contingents are being prepared, while South Africa, not content with the successful conclusion of an arduous campaign in Southwest Africa, is now offering large forces to engage the enemy in the main theatre of the war.

"Strengthened by the unflinching support of our fellow-citizens across the seas, we seek to develop our own military resources to their utmost limits, and this is the purpose which brings us together today.

"Specifying the three things necessary to conduct a modern war successfully as men, material, and money, Lord Kitchener said that the Government with its new loan was supplying money with final marked success and that the Ministry of Munitions was handling its work in a highly satisfactory manner. He continued:

"The Vital Need of Men."

"There still remains the vital need of men to fill the ranks of our armies, and it is to emphasize this point and to bring it home to the people of this country that I have come here.

"When I took up the office I held I did so as a soldier and not as a politician, and I warned my fellow-countrymen that the war would be not only arduous but long. In one of my earliest statements made after the beginning of the war I said that I should require more men and still more until the enemy is crushed.' I repeat that statement today with even greater insistence.

"All the reasons which led me to think in August, 1914, that this war would be a prolonged one hold good at the present time. It is true that we are in an immeasurably better situation now than we were ten months ago, but our position today is at least as serious as it was then.

"Through preparedness Germany, due to her strenuous efforts, sustained at high pressure for some forty years, has issued in a military organization as complex in character as it is perfect in machinery.

"It is true that Germany's long preparation enabled her to utilize her whole resources from the very commencement of the war, while our policy is one of gradually increasing our effective forces. It might be said with truth that she must decrease while we must increase."

The speakers here dwelt on the question of raising new armies, "some of which have already made their presence felt at the front," and continued:

"From the first there has been a satisfactory and constant flow of recruits, and the falling off in numbers recently apparent in the recruiting returns has been, I believe, due in great degree to circumstances of a temporary character.

"But one set of figures is available for everybody. This is supplied by the casualty lists. With regard to these lists, however serious and sad as they necessarily are, let two points be borne in mind. Firstly, that a very large percentage of the casualties represents comparatively slight hurts, the sufferers from which in time return to the front; and secondly, that if the figures seem to run very high the magnitude of the operations is thereby suggested. Indeed, these casualty lists, whose great length may now and again induce an undue impression, are an instructive indication of the huge extent of the operations undertaken and now reached by the British forces in the field.

"There are two classes of men to whom my appeal must be addressed—those for whom it is claimed that they are indispensable whether for work directly associated with our military effort or for other purposes, public or private; and, second, those to whom has been applied the ugly name of shirkers.

"As regards the former the question must searchingly be driven home whether their duties, however responsible, however technical, cannot in this time of stress be adequately carried out by men unfit for active military service or by women.

"And here I cannot refrain from paying a tribute of grateful recognition to the large number of women of every class and phase of life who have come forward and have placed their services unreservedly at their country's disposal.

"The harvest, of course, is looming large in many minds. It is possible that many men engaged in agriculture have so far not come forward owing to their harvest duties. This may be a good reason at the moment, but it can only be accepted if they notify their names at once and report as recruits on the very day after the harvest is garnered.

"Also the question of private employment of recruitable men for any sort of domestic service is an acute one which must gravely and unselfishly be considered by master and mistress alike."

The Field Marshal said there had been much talk about slackers—that is, persons doing literally nothing to help the country—but that this should not be exaggerated, for he believed the residuum of absolute "do nothings" was relatively small.

Lord Kitchener particularly addressed himself to persons now engaged in patriotic or other useful work who found in this work an excuse for not joining the army. For instance, he said, there were many special constables of military age. All these he urged to search their consciences to ask themselves if they really had a valid excuse for not joining the army.

"It is not for me to tell you your duty; that is a matter for your conscience," the Secretary of War said. "But make up your minds, and do so quickly, and be certain your so-called reason is not a selfish excuse. It has been well said that in every man's life there is one supreme hour to which all his earlier experience moves and from which all future results may be reckoned.

A Supreme Hour for England.

"For every individual Briton as well as for our national existence that solemn hour is now striking. Let us take heed of the great opportunity which it offers and which most assuredly we must grasp now and at once, or never.

"Let each man of us see that we spare nothing, shirk nothing, and shrink from nothing, if only we may lend our full weight to the impetus which shall carry to victory the cause of our honor and of our freedom."

In moving a vote of thanks to Earl Kitchener and pledging the City of London to support him, Sir Edward Carson, the Attorney General, answered a section of the British press which has recently been attacking the War Minister. He said:

"It is enough to say of him that he possesses the absolute confidence of every colleague in the Cabinet, and, what is more, the absolute confidence and unflinching devotion of a grateful nation. I do not know a poorer service any one could give his country than to attempt to shake the confidence of the nation in Lord Kitchener."

Sir Edward concluded:

"Voluntary recruiting is now on its trial. Does any one doubt if it fails that we shall hesitate to apply compulsory service?"

PAYS TRIBUTE TO KITCHENER.

Walter H. Long Says He Has Rendered an Immortal Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.—The Daily Chronicle says that a trenchant reply to the yellow press attacks on Lord Kitchener was given yesterday by Walter H. Long, President of the Local Government Board, in a speech which he made on the National Register bill. The speech was important from many standpoints, and not least because of the emphasis laid upon the freedom of the Government to adopt compulsory service should it think it necessary. Mr. Long said:

"As a member of the late Opposition it might naturally be supposed that it would be agreeable to me to find fault with and criticise the policy of my opponents. It is not because I now belong to the coalition Government that I want to escape criticism, but I do say that this is no time to criticise, to find fault, to deal with errors of the past, to trace them out in their fullness, or to track them to their real foundation, or to blame this man or that man for them. Our duty today is paramount. It is to grapple with the present and to put things right for the future.

"I have said that the policy of the late Government was severely criticised in the direction of a want of economic and wisely directed use of the services of the nation. Well, if I had to find apologies for the late Government I could find them by the ream, but I will compress them into a sentence or two.

"Today is the 9th of July. Let any man among us try to remember what he was thinking of, what our country was like, what our resources were on July 9, 1914. Let him realize, if he can—and I do not think he can do this fully unless he has traveled all over the country—let him realize how marvelous a change has come over this land in these eleven months. Why, we hardly know it. It is now one great armed camp.

"There are critics, who, I see, are prepared to find fault with Lord Kitchener. Well, there are men in this land who would find fault with the Archangel Gabriel if he came down here, and sought to administer our Government.

"Remember what our army was on July 9 last and what it is today, and if you are inclined to criticise Lord Kitchener never forget this fact—that to him more than to any other living man is due the creation of a great armed force. This nation owes to Lord Kitchener a debt which it can never repay, and although I, an old member of Parliament and a member of successive Cabinets, welcome free criticism, this is not the moment to cause the man anxiety of mind or pain by criticising or blaming him. This is a moment to aid him, to give him all the help we can in the discharge of his arduous task, and to assure him that, whatever mistakes have been made, he has rendered us an immortal service in the work he has done.

"The nation thanks him and is beginning to help him to do more until the war is ended in the only way in which it can possibly be ended, in victory for the Allies and the restoration of peace to the world on stable foundations."

ATTACK KITCHENER'S CRITICS.

London Papers Applaud Carson's Speech Praising Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.—The Daily Chronicle in an editorial article on yesterday's Guildhall meeting, says:

"There were few louder or more purposive cheers than those which greeted Sir Edward Carson's declaration that "he did not know a poorer service that any man could give to his country than to attempt even to the very smallest degree to shake the confidence of the nation in Lord Kitchener." If there is one thing more than another that must sap and ultimately destroy the strength of a people in wartime it is the wanton destruction of confidence in their leaders."

The Daily Telegraph, commenting upon the same passage in Sir Edward's speech, says:

"Apart from the black ingratitude either of carping criticism or downright malice, that is the simple truth, for the debt which Great Britain owes Lord Kitchener is already beyond all computation. It grows and will grow till this war is over and his herculean task is done."

The Daily Express editorial says:

"During the last few weeks we have witnessed the spectacle of a continuous and ever increasing attack on the Government by an irresponsible but highly organized faction. What is the object of these attacks? Knowing the gravity of the situation, there are still people in this country free from the trammels of lunatic asylums who imagine that they can improve upon the improvised machinery of the Government by themselves undertaking the task.

"There can be no other explanation of the twists and turns of this remarkable cabal. It is high time that the country awoke to the sinister fact that its destinies are being played with by adventurers, and that if we are not careful we shall be in the abyss of an intrigue from which nothing but a military dictatorship will save us."

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By MARY PUTNAM JACOBI, M. D.

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The expansion of an Address delivered before the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1894. The Address was described at the time by friends and opponents of Equal Suffrage as the most weighty, dignified, and forcible statement that had as yet been presented in behalf of the removal of the sex restriction on Suffrage. Dr. Jacobi deals in the main with general principles and with the facts of history, and her statements and reasonings are as pertinent today as they were twenty years back.

PARTIAL LIST OF CONTENTS: Evolution of Status of Women Since 1848—Imminence of Woman Suffrage—Arguments of Opponents—Alleged Inexperience of Women—Public Measures in Which Woman May Be Interested—The American Discovery: Webster and Madison—Appendix: Address on Behalf of the Women of the City of New York Before the Committee on Suffrage of the State Constitutional Convention, May 31, 1894.

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CURRENT HISTORY

Times Square, New York.

THAW MATCHES WIT AGAINST LAWYERS

Makes Many Effective Retorts in His Last Hours on Stand at His Sanity Trial.

WIFE FREED FROM ARREST

She Is Too Ill to Appear, and Her Testimony in a Preceding Case Is Read Into the Record.

Harry K. Thaw was excused from the witness stand by the State yesterday afternoon after testifying for another four and one-half hours at the jury trial of his sanity before Justice Hendrick in the Supreme Court. He seemed greatly elated and confident that he would soon be free. During the day he had held himself well in hand and had made a much better impression than on Thursday, when on one occasion he gave vent to a burst of anger and frequently showed signs of nervousness.

By direction of the court last evening, Thaw was permitted to dine with Sheriff Grifenhagen at the Hotel Biltmore, so that he might listen to the music, and he had a ride on the elevated railway and a stroll on Fifth Avenue. He will dine out again this evening and on Sunday.

The ordeal to which Thaw was forced to submit yesterday included a detailed recital "in his own way," as requested by counsel for the State, of the murder of Stanford White. For fifteen minutes he talked upon that topic without the least show of emotion or nervousness, not even when he came to the climax of the word picture. Looking counsel straight in the eye, Thaw in a low voice said:

"I saw Stanford White sitting there, and he glared at me. I walked up to him and I shot him."

Thaw then told of his efforts to prevent a panic and stopped. Counsel for the State wanted him to go on with his narrative without interruption, but John B. Stanchfield protested that his client had completed his answer. Justice Hendrick expressed the same opinion, and added that he thought it a "very sensible answer."

State Demands Mistrial.

Perhaps the most dramatic moment of the trial came just as Thaw completed his testimony as a witness for the State. It found the attorneys engaged in a heated controversy with District Attorney General Becker excitedly demanding that a mistrial be declared. Thaw, self-possessed, sat back in his chair with a smile on his face.

This situation was created by Mr. Stanchfield, who in objection to a question charged that Dr. Austin Flint, alienist for the State, had a woman lip reader in the court who interpreted whispered conversations Thaw had had with his counsel.

"They have been watching some of Thaw's jocular remarks to me and are going to say it is evidence that he is insane," said Mr. Stanchfield.

Jumping from his chair, Mr. Becker shouted in a high-pitched voice that Dr. Flint denied the charge, and Mr. Stanchfield said he was prepared to prove it.

"I am astounded by Mr. Stanchfield's remarks," said Mr. Becker in an impassioned voice. "They are highly unprofessional and unethical and calculated to influence the jury."

Thaw seemed greatly amused by Mr. Becker's agitation. After a brief consultation with Deputy Attorney General Cook, Mr. Becker asked Justice Hendrick to declare a mistrial in view of what Mr. Stanchfield had said.

"The remark perhaps was improper," said the Court. Then turning to the jury he asked them one by one if they would be influenced by any remark made outside of the evidence. Each shook his head emphatically.

"I will not declare a mistrial," said the Justice, "but I wish to warn the counsel at this time."

Thaw was then excused, as Mr. Stanchfield did not care to examine him.

Mrs. Thaw Excused.

At this juncture Justice Hendrick announced that Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw would not be forced to testify and that the body attachment he issued on Wednesday had been vacated.

"The Attorney General," he said, "has received word that it would be impossible for Mrs. Thaw to leave her bed. An examination has been made of her condition by a physician appointed by the Sheriff of Franklin County. Therefore she will not take the stand, and her testimony at the former proceedings may be read into the record."

There was a good deal of surprise expressed when the State permitted Thaw to leave the stand. The abrupt termination of the examination was due in no small nature, it was said, to the fact that by refusing to cross examine Thaw when he was called by Mr. Stanchfield early in the trial, the State had limited its inquiry and was unable to try to impeach his testimony. Many questions which were asked yesterday were shut out by the rules of evidence when counsel for Thaw protested that the State could not cross examine its own witness.

Forced to accept Thaw's statements as true, the State found it impossible to question him about contradictory testimony in an effort to break him down, unless the Thaw counsel saw fit to withhold opposition. Justice Hendrick said he wished to give the lawyers the widest latitude, but at times he had no other course than to sustain Mr. Stanchfield's objections.

For his part Thaw seemed willing enough to answer almost any question put to him and on more than one occasion matched wits with the attorneys for the State. He showed little nervousness and made few long answers. On one occasion it seemed that he strayed a bit.

Court Favors Thaw.

He had been asked about his dealings with Mrs. Susan A. Merrill and Clifford W. Hartridge, and in his long, somewhat rambling reply, referred to a typewritten volume he had prepared, entitled "Hartridge's Dream." It was a compilation of the different cases in which Hartridge had appeared, which Thaw got together in 1912 as proof that the 233 girls who Mrs. Merrill testified were paid to stay away from the Thaw trials did not exist except in Hartridge's dream.

The only questions which seemed to trouble Thaw yesterday were those in regard to Hartridge and the Merrill woman and his alleged delusion that Stanford White had offered Mrs. Merrill $5,000 for every young girl she produced for him. He seemed ready to talk at great length on these subjects, but after permitting him to roam on for a while the State did not press him further. A careful consideration of the answer given by Thaw made it apparent he had been told things which tended to uphold his contentions. While on this topic at one time Justice Hendrick, in sustaining a objection by counsel for Thaw, made this remark:

"The contention of the State, as I understand it, is that he is a paranoiac. The basis of that charge is that he had delusions founded on nothing. If he had delusions founded on something told to him, they were not necessarily insane delusions."

Thaw, at all times when his delusions were mentioned, insisted that information had been brought to him and offered to supply the source of such information.

Calls Dr. Flint Ridiculous.

At several times Thaw referred to the State's alienists as "bug doctors," and seemed to get much satisfaction out of that title.

"Whom do you mean when you say my 'bug doctors'?" asked Mr. Cook. "Do you mean Dr. Flint and Dr. MacDonald?"

Thaw admitted that they were among the lot, and said there had been another doctor in court the other day, said to be the most distinguished of all, a Dr. Hirsch, whom he didn't see in the room.

"Do you think I have improved on Jerome?" asked Mr. Cook, with a smile.

"No, I don't," he retorted, "I think you've fallen down a little further."

Endeavoring to show that Thaw held enmity against some of the alienists, Mr. Cook pressed this line of inquiry, but instead of becoming angry and disconnected in his speech Thaw won out in the exchange.

"Have you any feeling against Dr. Austin Flint?" asked Cook.

"Not a bit," said Thaw, smiling broadly, "although I suppose I ought to have some. Dr. Flint has no moral sense. He is a ridiculous person and just as prepared to say what is false as what is true. You can get any opinion from Dr. Flint just as easy as a bartender gets beer from a spigot."

Thaw seemed immensely pleased with that answer and followed it up by saying that Raymond Hitchcock, the actor, and a newspaper man had made some remarks to him about Dr. Flint.

"Well, have you any feeling against Dr. Baker?" asked Cook.

Tried to Interest Comstock.

"Yes, I have," retorted Thaw, "since he made the contemptible misrepresentations which I referred to yesterday."

"Well, how about Dr. Kieb, the Superintendent of Matteawan?"

"None at all," said Thaw, with a smile.

"And Dr. Ferris?"

"None. But my counsel brought charges against him."

When counsel for the State attacked Thaw in an effort to show that he was given to exaggeration they also found him ready with one of the most adroit answers he had given at the trial. He was being examined about the letter he wrote to Anthony Comstock in which he urged an investigation of a charge he had made that "thousands of young girls" were mistreated in a house in Twenty-fourth Street.

"What did you mean by that?" he was asked. "Do you mean to say that you believed thousands of young girls were being ruined at that house?"

"You must remember," said Thaw calmly, "that I was not writing that letter for the purpose of decreasing Mr. Comstock's interest in the matter."

The State tried three times to get from Thaw an opinion as to his sanity, but each time the question was ruled out upon objection by counsel. Thaw seemed willing to answer, and even to tell whether he thought he was ever insane. The Court, in sustaining the objection, said:

"My reason for sustaining the objection is that every insane man thinks he is sane just as every sane man may think he is insane. Alienists will bear me out that very few persons in our asylums think themselves insane. I don't think Mr. Thaw's opinion is of the least importance."

Thaw Denies He Is Insane.

Thaw was permitted to tell whether he believed he was insane when he shot Stanford White. He did it in this way:

"At the trial the jury, on the basis of a reasonable doubt, agreed that I might have been insane when I shot Mr. White. No one believed I was insane at the time of my acquittal."

At the close of Thaw's testimony, the State put on the stand three witnesses from Sherbrooke, Canada—John C. Cavanaugh, a lawyer; Lucien Bourget, a boy employed at the Magog House, who had taken Thaw's meals to him at the Sherbrooke Jail, and Eugene Archambault, a newspaper man. Cavanaugh after much questioning said that Thaw had impressed him as a very impulsive man, and finally said he had thought Thaw irrational. The Bourget boy said Thaw had on one occasion knocked a tray on the floor, breaking two dishes. Archambault said "Thaw didn't appear very rational to me."

The State devoted but a few minutes to these witnesses, and Mr. Stanchfield for Thaw asked a dozen questions of Cavanaugh and Archambault, but let the boy go without being cross-examined.

The remainder of the afternoon session was taken up with the reading of the testimony of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw at the last habeas corpus proceedings in White Plains.

Thaw told his story of the shooting of White at the opening of the morning session. When he took the witness stand the courtroom was crowded and many commented on the fact that Thaw seemed in better physical condition than on Thursday. There was no evidence of nervousness.

Thaw said he had carried a revolver all day on the day of the shooting, because of the stories he had heard about the Monk Eastman gang, although, in his opinion, those stories were made out of whole cloth.

Tells of Shooting White.

"I never believed Stanford White employed the gang," he said, "but I was never able to prove the contrary. I knew that Miss Nesbit had told White that it was my desire to put him in State's Prison.

For fifteen minutes Thaw told of the events which ended in the murder of White. He spoke in a low voice, but without hesitation. He said that he had gone to the Cafe Martin with his wife, Evelyn, Thomas McCaleb and Truxton Beale, and that during the dinner McCaleb passed him a note from Evelyn, which read: "The B—— has been here and has just gone out." The letter "B," Thaw said, meant "blackguard." They had all had some wine, he said, and remained in the cafe until about 9 o'clock, when it was decided to go to the Madison Square Roof Garden.

Mr. Cook pressed him for details, and Thaw, as if irritated, said: "Now you want details. Will you take the responsibility for the details if I tell them, Mr. Cook?"

Thaw told in minute detail of his movements at the roof garden; how he had met some acquaintances, had gone to the gallery and then returned to his party. The suggestion was made that they go see "Coopsie" Hewitt (Cooper Hewitt), and Thaw was joking about the trip when he first saw Stanford White.

"There was some sort of an aisle leading to the stage," said Thaw. "I went down twenty or twenty-five feet from the place and then turned around and looked at him. He was sitting with his head resting on his hand. When he saw me looking at him his hand dropped and it seemed to me that he was reaching toward his pocket. I don't know what his motive was; I'm simply telling the fact. He glared at me and I walked up to him and I shot him."

Paid Mrs. Merrill Only $500.

Then Thaw told of handing his revolver to a "sensible looking man," and doing everything he could to prevent a panic. He asked an officer to see that Mrs. Thaw got out of the crowd and to notify his sister.

Thaw was asked why he had let three years elapse between the time Evelyn Nesbit told him of her affair with White and the murder, if, as he stated, White's treatment of Miss Nesbit actuated the killing.

"There is no answer to that question," he said. "I cannot give you one. There was no reason."

While being questioned about the booklet entitled "Hartridge's Dream," Thaw said the total amount he had paid Mrs. Merrill was not more than $500. He denied he had paid her $25 a week for a long period.

In answer to a question Thaw retorted that just before the habeas corpus proceedings before Justice Keogh one of Mr. Jerome's alienists had influenced a local paper to print a long hostile article. He grasped the opportunity to remark gleefully that "bug doctors" were willing to call anybody "bughouse."

"Am I right or am I wrong?" demanded Thaw.

"What about, about my bug doctors?" the attorney countered.

Thaw smiled and let it go at that.

"Well, do you think any article would have influenced Judge Keogh?" asked Cook.

"I don't know whether he would be influenced or not," was the reply.

After Thaw was excused, interest in the State's case lagged. The three Canadian witnesses did not cause much of a stir. Cavanaugh said Thaw had talked with him in the Sherbrooke jail about a conspiracy of rich New Yorkers, and that he was anxious to know what the newspapers said about him.

Because of an order issued by Justice Hendrick, Thaw did not go directly to Ludlow Street Jail after adjournment. The order permits the Sheriff to take Thaw out for exercise if he wishes, but the Sheriff said he wouldn't do that. Thaw will go each evening for dinner to some hotel where there is music and gayety.

Thaw Dines at Biltmore.

Thaw and the Sheriff went first to the Chambers Street elevated railway station yesterday and caught a Sixth Avenue train for uptown. They stopped first at the office of Dr. Valdemar Sillo, at 353 West Fifty-seventh Street, where Thaw had the hand he injured playing handball two weeks ago dressed. Then they strolled over Fifty-ninth Street to Fifth Avenue and down Fifth Avenue to Forty-third Street, where they crossed to the Hotel Biltmore.

Thaw had expressed a desire to hear some music, and the Sheriff took him to the Palm Garden of the hotel, where there was an orchestra and plenty of bright lights. The Sheriff said that few people recognized Thaw. He had not told in advance where he was going, because he wished to avoid a crowd.

The conflicting stories about the visit here on Tuesday of Mrs. Thaw caused Dr. Flint to issue a statement yesterday. It had been stated that Mrs. Thaw went to the office of Dr. Flint and there met Deputy Attorney General Cook for a conference. Mr. Cook denied seeing her. Here is what Dr. Flint said:

From the time of my first acquaintance with Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, some time in 1908, or in the first part of 1909, when she retained me as expert adviser in contemplated proceedings for the annulment of her marriage, I have made it a rule never to see her except in the presence of counsel. That rule has been carried out, although I had not seen her for a long time. When I learned that she was coming to my house I immediately telephoned for Mr. Cook to come and be present. He came about the time she arrived, but he left almost immediately afterward.

Shown this Mr. Cook said:

"Yes, I was at Dr. Flint's house, but I saw her for only a few minutes. The understanding was that we were not to say anything about it."

The trial will be resumed Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

GROUT BLAMES CASHIER.

Denies Responsibility for Figures in False Bank Statement.

Edward M. Grout, who is on trial before Judge Lewis in the Kings County Court charged with perjury in having made a false statement of the affairs of the Union Bank to the State Banking Superintendent, spent the entire session on the witness stand in his own defense yesterday. He continued from the point at which he closed the day before and placed the responsibility for the figures in the statement on James T. Ashley, Cashier of the bank.

Mr. Grout asserted that David A. Sullivan had nothing to do with the Union Bank. He said he insisted that the former President should not be seen about the reorganized bank, as it might make a bad impression. The witness was worth $200,000 and did not take the Presidency of the bank for any selfish motive, he testified. He had had an understanding with Edwin J. Stalker, Vice President of the bank, whereby Mr. Stalker was to become President in a few months.

If any bills presented by the law firm of Grout & Grout to the Union Bank were for work done by him, Mr. Grout said, it was against his orders that they were submitted. The trial was adjourned until Monday, when Mr. Grout will again testify.

DIVES OFF BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Decorator Dead When Fished Out of River by Men in Launch.

Walter Orgenius of 724 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, a painter and decorator, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping off the Brooklyn Bridge. Several persons saw the man as he shot through the air and turned several somersaults. James Goodwin of 607 West Fiftieth Street, and Frank Hegeman of 134 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, who were passing under the bridge in a launch, picked up the dead body. The man had been killed almost instantly.

Orgenius jumped on the back of a truck driven by Charles Van Tassell of 446 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock, and asked Van Tassell to let him ride across the bridge. Van Tassell agreed. When the wagon was in the middle of the bridge Orgenius leaped off, climbed through the iron work and dropped into the river. He left his cap on the wagon and Van Tassell found in it a note to Mrs. Orgenius asking her to be good to the children. The letter showed that a disagreement had arisen between the husband and wife.

DIES AFTER SLAP IN FACE.

Waiter Held for Manslaughter Following Dispute with Friend.

A slap in the face that caused an attack of heart failure and resulted in the death of Michael Truehart, 51 years old, of 217 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, led to the holding yesterday of Gregory Kelly, 51 years old, of 732 East 137th Street, the Bronx, in $3,000 bond on a charge of manslaughter before Magistrate Leach in the Long Island City Police Court. Both men were waiters and had been friends.

They were on their way to North Beach Thursday night aboard the ferryboat Bronx when they had a dispute during which Kelly slapped Truehart in the face with the flat of his hand. Quartermaster Peter Graf saw Truehart fall to the deck and die before the boat was docked at North Beach. Kelly was grief-stricken over the death of his old friend.

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COCKRAN IN MAINE FOR A BECKER WRIT

Whitman's Immunity to Informers Constituted Error, Is the Contention.

IN JUSTICE HUGHES'S HANDS

If Application Is Denied, Counsel Will Ask U. S. District Court for Habeas Corpus Writ.

W. Bourke Cockran of ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker's counsel yesterday arrived at Rangeley, Me., to apply to Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes for a writ of error, which would give Becker a hearing in the Federal courts. Justice Hughes's decision on the application is expected to be speedy.

Should Mr. Cockran's application be granted, Becker will get a stay which will postpone the execution of the death sentence until the Supreme Court meets again in the Fall. If the application is denied Mr. Cockran will apply to one of the Judges of the United States District Court for a writ of habeas corpus and will ask for a hearing on the writ.

The immunity agreement made by District Attorney Whitman with Jack Rose, Harry Vallon, Bridgie Webber, and Sam Schepps, the four informers, is the principal ground used in applying for the writ. Mr. Cockran contends that it is in violation of the "due process of law" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. By the agreement, Becker's lawyers contend, the informers were merely trading their liberty for that of another.

The prosecuting officers, it is argued, were imposed upon by the four informers. Three of them, when they told their stories to Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, eliminated Becker. The admission of their testimony, therefore, was an error, to Becker's damage, Mr. Cockran's brief says.

Agreement with Informers.

Rose's agreement with District Attorney Whitman, which was similar to agreements with the three others, was in part as follows:

"Jacob Rose does hereby consent to appear before the Grand Jury of the County of New York for the month of July, 1912, and to testify and produce any evidence, documentary or otherwise, which may be in his possession, and hereby waives any immunity and privilege to which he may be entitled * * * for any and all transactions, matters and things concerning which he may testify or produce evidence and for which he may hereafter be prosecuted on the charges of conspiracy, gambling, bribery, extortion, and murder. He signs this consent and waiver * * * voluntarily and not by reason of any threats or undue influence on the part of any person or persons whatsoever; and it being agreed that the said Jacob Rose will immediately attend before the said Grand Jury and fully and truthfully give his evidence concerning the murder of Herman Rosenthal and the criminal liability therefor of Charles Becker, the District Attorney, with the knowledge and consent of the Court, agrees that the said Jacob Rose shall not be prosecuted for said crime of murder or for any crime which may be included within the testimony which he shall give, upon these conditions, however:

"That the said Jacob Rose did not fire any of the shots at the body of Herman Rosenthal, and provided also that the said Jacob Rose shall remain in the City Prison * * * until Charles Becker shall have been tried for said murder and the indictment shall be disposed of."

Other grounds in Mr. Cockran's application are the failure of Justice Seabury to grant a change of venue and the position of Governor Whitman, first as prosecutor and then as the Executive to whom appeals for clemency are made.

Rose Has No Word to Change.

Jack Rose, who is in New York in connection with his moving picture interests, told a TIMES reporter at the Hotel Maryland last night that he would be willing to testify at any John Doe inquiry which might be brought by Becker's friends for the purpose of examining Rose, Vallon, Webber and Schepps.

"If there is any investigation, whether it be a John Doe, a John Smith or a John Brown inquiry, I would gladly come a thousand miles to testify," he said. "If there is anything about the case to be cleared up or any talk of frame-ups to be set aside, whether it is by the defense or the prosecution, I will gladly submit myself to the most searching investigation. I have told all and it was the truth. I have nothing to change or nothing to add.

"I don't wish to be in the case at all. That last affair, the meeting with Mrs. Becker at Sam Schepps's store, I deeply regretted. I am not in New York in connection with the Becker case."

Rose said that a story in an evening paper, in which he was quoted to the effect that three persons had approached him within the last week in an effort to get him to change his testimony, was untrue.

"I have been approached from time to time," he said, "but it was not within the last week. I have been approached during the last month, however. I have been sought at hotels, on the lecture platform and on trains by persons coming from Becker, and I have always talked with them. To every one of them I said the same. I told the truth at Becker's trials and I have nothing more to say."

Plitt's Typewriter Busy Again.

Charles B. Plitt, Jr., formerly Becker's press agent, who has been haunting the Executive Chamber in Albany in search of a job, had a talk yesterday with Governor Whitman, and when he left announced to reporters that he had prepared a 250-page statement for the Governor.

"Becker will never go to the chair," Plitt said. "Why? Because of the information I will give the Governor."

Plitt had with him what purported to be an epitome of the statement, which he said had been prepared with Becker's knowledge. It contained several names, which, Plitt said, were connected with the police graft system.

"Is this a confession of Becker or yourself?" Plitt was asked.

"It is a history," he replied. "A statement of Becker's career."

After Plitt left, Governor Whitman said the statement which he brought was of no importance whatever, since it simply recited the graft stories well known about New York City and set forth names which have been bandied about for years, the Governor said.

TO DISCUSS TRAFFIC RULES.

Safety First Federation Will Hear Ideas of Railroad Officials.

The first meeting of the Transportation Committee of the Safety First Federation of America will be held on Tuesday morning at the headquarters of the federation in the Craftsman Building, 6 East Thirty-ninth Street. A luncheon will be given at the Republican Club, at which Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the federation, will preside and to which many prominent transportation men have been invited. Among these are A. H. Smith, Howard Elliott, and Theodore P. Shonts, Presidents, respectively, of the New York Central, New Haven, and Interborough systems.

The committee will work in conjunction with the Street Traffic Committee of the federation, which met recently in Detroit and adopted certain recommendations that will be presented for consideration. A wide field of subjects will be discussed, among them being the question of the near-side stop for cars, the type of cars in regard to entrances and exits, uniform signs and signals at grade crossings of steam and electric lines, an educational campaign outlining the dangers of grade crossings, and trespassing on railway property.

The ubiquitous jitney will be discussed. C. Loomis Allen, President of the American Electric Railway Association and Chairman of the committee, has invited the International Jitney Association, recently organized, to send delegates.

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HEBREW SOCIETY WINS CASE

Prevents Deportation of Jewish Immigrants to Archangel.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America again succeeded in preventing the deportation of Jewish immigrants through the port of Archangel. The State Hospital Commission at Albany, through its Secretary, Everett S. Elwood, has written to Judge Leon Sanders, the President of the Society, as follows:

I am directed by the commission to say that it has given careful consideration to your memorandum of July 1st, regarding the repatriation of certain Russian subjects by way of Archangel. The commission has decided not to order the repatriation of these subjects at the present time and, furthermore, has decided not to repatriate them by way of Archangel until European conditions and safety in transportation have considerably improved.

On June 25 Dr. Michael Osnato of the State Deportation Bureau, placed on board the steamer Kursk, which was sailing for Archangel, twenty-six alien inmates of various hospitals for the insane, to be returned to their native places in Russia at the expense of the State.

The society made immediate protest, on the ground that the aliens were not only being subjected to dangers at sea and to hardships in reaching their homes from the port of Archangel, but that it was quite likely many of them would never find their relatives, who have in many instances been driven out of the towns in which they previously lived.

Dr. Osnato referred the matter to Albany, and a hearing was had before Commissioners Andrew D. Morgan, James V. May, and William H. Friday, who ordered the removal of the Jewish immigrants from the steamer and gave leave to the society to submit a brief on the subject.

This was done by Judge Sanders on July 1, and he showed that the ends of justice and humanity required that no Jewish immigrants be returned at this time. The expenses incurred in maintaining the immigrants from the time of the sailing of the steamer until the decision was rendered were borne by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America.

SHOOTING OVER HORSE'S AGE

One Hostler Fires Four Shots at Another and One at a Policeman.

In an altercation with Joseph Sheridan, a hostler, of 402 East Seventy-sixth Street, over the method of telling a horse's age, Martin Duffy, 16 years old, another hostler, of 352 East Seventy-seventh Street, fired four shots at Sheridan yesterday in a stable at 412 East Seventy-fifth Street. None of the shots took effect.

When Patrolman Sayler started in pursuit of Duffy he turned, fired a shot in the air to scare the patrolman, and then scaled several fences. He was caught and later held in $1,500 bail for trial by Magistrate Barlow in Yorkville Court.

On March 10, it is alleged, Duffy stabbed Sheridan in the abdomen. Sheridan lingered between life and death for some time, but on his recovery refused to prosecute, saying he could not recognize Duffy as the person who assaulted him.

SMALL STRIKE IN SUBWAY.

Laborers on Seventh Avenue Excavation Demand More Pay.

Italian laborers excavating for the United States Realty and Improvement Company, which is building the Seventh Avenue subway between Thirtieth and Commerce Streets, struck yesterday and for a time threatened to tie up the work. Public Service Commission engineers reported to the commission early that 700 men had quit, but this number narrowed down to 115 before the day was over.

The contractors said the situation was not serious and they did not expect the strike to spread. The men want an increase in wages from $1.60 a day to $1.75. Most of the strikers are aliens.

Altman Aids Military Service.

B. Altman & Co. announced yesterday that all employes who were members of the National Guard or the Naval Militia, and as such might be called into the field for manouvres or other camp work, would not lose either salary or vacation while performing those duties. Many other large concerns have taken similar action.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1915.

THIS PRODIGAL COUNTRY.

There are two ways of getting ahead. One way is to spend less; the other is to make more. To save money requires rigid self-discipline and the fortitude to postpone enjoyments, even at the risk of being cheated of them at last. To make money requires skill, imagination, and industry. Between spending less than one makes and making more than one spends there are differences of habit, temperament, and necessity, as much among individuals as among nations.

Older countries generally are saving countries; they live partly upon interest. Young countries are generally the making countries. They pay interest. And the only way young countries can possibly get ahead is to make money faster than they spend it—that is to say almost faster than they can spend, for all young countries, like individuals who accumulate wealth in the one way rather than in the other, are wildly prodigal. They have unbounded confidence in their capacity to produce wealth as they need it. Do their expenditures tend to rise? Then, instead of spending less they will make more.

Saving has never been a conspicuous virtue in the United States. No other country in the world has been so wasteful; no other country has grown so fast in wealth. Until a year ago we were a borrowing nation, inadequately supplied with new capital by the savings of our own people, and yet the countries from which we borrowed capital, mainly Great Britain, France, and Holland advanced in wealth at a rate much lower than our own. They saved it. We made it.

But now suddenly the American people, reckless, improvident, and almost infinitely productive, are obliged actually to save. They are compelled to lend to those countries from which until now they have borrowed capital. No individual feels it or is aware of a personal relation to the phenomenon. It is the country as a whole that saves and lends. The abnormal quantity of merchandise exported to Europe in the last twelve months represents involuntary saving. We have put so much aside. We have deferred our enjoyment of the goods and luxuries which in normal times would have been received back in exchange for our exports. We have taken, instead of goods, Europe's credit at so much per cent., which we cannot eat or wear or consume at all, but on which we shall collect interest until the principal is repaid. It is exactly like selling one's wheat and putting the proceeds in bank.

In addition to that kind of enforced saving another kind is taking place. American securities that have been held abroad for many years, representing the capital we borrowed in Europe to build railways and steel mills and other works, are being liquidated daily on the New York Stock Exchange. This is to say, with one hand we are lending to Europe and with the other we are paying off our debt to Europe. Each day more goods are sent out on credit and each day more railway shares and bonds are taken off the hands of foreign holders, and the sum of what is altogether being saved in this way is becoming very great. It might easily amount already to a billion dollars, and the war began less than a year ago.

The amazing fact is that we hardly know it. The country in one year has saved a billion dollars more or less without feeling it. The people individually have at the same time bought more automobiles than in any year before. There is some measure of the rate at which this country can increase its wealth by production. There is no measure of the rate at which it might add to its wealth also by saving. There must be a potentiality for saving in the United States such as one has never even dreamed of. The unconscious achievement of the last year is a clue to what the people could do if they tried. Never before in all the economic history of mankind has one country been so potent in material wealth.

THAT OLD PARK SCHEME.

The purpose of the most violent opposition to the building of the new Court House on the site selected by the city, and according to the plans of Mr. GUY LOWELL, the architect chosen from among many competitors, is now fully revealed. The old and once happily defeated plan to build the Court House in City Hall Park has been again brought to the front. With that purpose no longer concealed the opponents of the Court House Board and the Board of Estimate must now continue their fight in the open and with small chance of success. The well-conceived plan to restore the park to the city, with all buildings removed except the historic City Hall, is contemptuously brushed aside, and it is proposed either to enlarge the Tweed Court House, which is unsightly and uncomfortable and a disgrace to the city, or else to build in the park a huge skyscraper which would effectually blot out the park and overshadow the old City Hall. We do not believe that a thousand thinking men could be found who could honestly favor this scheme. Yet it was defeated a few years ago only by the hardest kind of work and it lifts its ugly head now with a pretense of favoring economy.

Every piece of park ground in the city would be thus invaded if the parks were not vigilantly guarded. A park in a city is to a certain appreciable number of over-practical persons waste ground to be builded upon whenever a building is to be erected. Central Park is ever in the eye of these people as real estate which the authorities ought to dispose of for structures of a public or semi-public character. We foresee fierce contests in the future to preserve all its 800 acres from further encroachment. But there is not likely to be much need of fighting over the preposterous resuscitation of the scheme to put the Court House in City Hall Park. That matter is decided and so is the restoration of City Hall Park, beyond which, in future years, people coming up lower Broadway will get a glimpse of the white circular Court House and the other imposing buildings of the projected civic centre.

THE CABLE TO GERMANY.

It is possible that England will not be persuaded by Herr von JAGOW'S argument to permit the re-establishment of cable communication with Germany. The proposal has been made before and did not secure the assent of English authority. But we think it would be better if consent were given. It would be decidedly to our interest to reopen the channel of communication with Germany that was closed at the beginning of the war. It would be to our interest because we desire freedom of communication with all the belligerents, with the whole world. Some of the arguments made by Herr von JAGOW are far from convincing. It is not necessary to our understanding of Germany's motives in beginning the war or of her present policies and intentions that cable communication should be restored. We have had abundant information on those subjects. Herr von JAGOW is in error if he thinks that we have been misinformed or that we have formed wrong notions through lack of knowledge. But we should welcome the reopening of the cable because our interests are very deeply involved and a free interchange of view and opinion promotes good understanding.

It is altogether conceivable, moreover, that England and the Allies might profit through the repairing of the cable by coming to a fuller knowledge of German thought and opinion. We do not see how harm could result because the German offer included provision for American censorship and supervision of all messages transmitted. The interests of peace and of humanity, to which Herr von JAGOW makes reference, might be served in a very considerable measure. There is some reason to fear that Germany is misinformed as to public opinion in this country, much more reason than for the contrary assumption, that we are misinformed. A juster understanding of what we are thinking about might change the currents of thought in Germany. Already there is a good deal of evidence that the German view has been materially modified, that there is in fact a marked difference of opinion about the war. It would be well if the world should understand what is going on among the German people, it would be well if the German people should know fully and accurately the thought and opinion of the world outside. All that would be possible if cable service were resumed. Not only the interests of justice and humanity, but we are persuaded the interests of peace as well, would be served thereby.

THE GREAT HOBSON PLOT.

The men who conceived the Gunpowder Plot knew how to get up a conspiracy. They kept on with their nefarious preparations for years, and yet nobody suspected them. They would never have been discovered if FRANCIS TRESHAM had not become weak-kneed and sent a mysterious warning to his cousin. Those were the brave days, the days of real conspirators, close-mouthed, relentless as fate, silent as the grave. Not a leak anywhere among those oath-bound brothers. How they would despise such amateur conspirators as WOODROW WILSON, WILLIAM J. BRYAN, and OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD, who evolve a plot equally infamous, equally blood-curdling, and yet cannot keep it from instantly leaking into the ken of Old Sleuth HOBSON! What would GUY FAWKES think of his degenerate imitators?

"I am on the inside," Mr. HOBSON says. "I know what I am talking about." So, the moment arriving for the exposure of the conspiracy, he removes his blue glasses and false whiskers and lays them and his dark lantern on the speaker's table before the Anti-Saloon League convention at Atlantic City, and bares the plot. "Subtle" and "dangerous" are the moderate words he applies to it; it is in reality fearful, colossal. "I know," he says emphatically. "The plan is for the "President to be renominated, in spite "of the one-term pledge of the party "platform." It is astonishing that the conspirators should have been able to keep their plot to themselves all this time. Who could have suspected that Mr. WILSON was going to be renominated? Now that HOBSON supplies the clue, a number of mysterious circumstances relate themselves and become plain; we see that it is, indeed, likely that this will come to pass. Up to the present moment the conspiracy had been kept so carefully in the background that the nomination of CHARLES F. MURPHY or WILLIAM SULZER had seemed certain. Now we see, at last, that they are not likely to get the nomination, but that Mr. WILSON is.

His next revelation is still more startling. "I also know," he says, being "on the inside," "that Mr. BRYAN will support Mr. WILSON." That proves that the designs of the man WILSON on the Presidency are those of a conspiracy, not the mere aspiration of a single individual. But there is a third conspirator, probably even more. "Mr. "UNDERWOOD and others will probably "run as decoys," but these tricksters "expect and understand that the "President is to be nominated, and the "whole object is to have the support of "the liquor interests." We wish Old Sleuth had been more explicit, had given us the name of the other decoys. Probably they are all Southerners, since Mr. HOBSON says the object of their bogus candidacies is "to keep "the Prohibition vote in the South "from being on guard." Surely he cannot mean JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES or TOM. WATSON. However, he has revealed enough for the present; and it is kindly in him to pick the month of July as the one in which to chill our blood.

CENT A MILE RAILWAY FARES.

The suggestion of the President of the Erie Railway that passenger fares should be reduced to a cent a mile and that freight rates should be increased 20 per cent. illustrates the extremity to which the railway managers are reduced. Nobody knows better than Mr. UNDERWOOD that his idea is impracticable. The Interstate Commerce Commission would not allow the reduction of the passenger rates below a rate which already the Commission has declared to be unremunerative. And the Commission, which grudgingly allows an increase of freight rates by 5 per cent., would not allow fourfold increase in consideration of a reduction obnoxious in itself.

It is because Mr. UNDERWOOD'S proposal is so alluring that it needs to be opposed before it gains headway. It is practically a proposal to persuade the electorate by low passenger fares to allow a larger increase of freight rates than otherwise would be possible, and which would not be fair. Low passenger fares undoubtedly would be popular, and would be overvalued because they are a direct tax. Every time a man bought a ticket he would appreciate the reduction. But the freight rates are an indirect tax, and are added to the cost of commodities in a manner not appreciated by the multitude.

As it happens, the only possible defense of Mr. UNDERWOOD'S proposal was negatived authoritatively on the day he made it. The proposal of one-cent fares could be justified only in the manner in which two-cent fares were defended. It was said that they would increase travel to such an extent that the railways would find them profitable, and that they opposed their own interests in opposing the legislation. On the day that Mr. UNDERWOOD gave his interview Mr. H. H. BUTLER, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Missouri Pacific, said:

"Comparing 1907, the last year under three-cent fares, with 1914, the last under the two-cent fare, the Missouri Pacific suffered a decrease in passenger revenue of 2.8 per cent. In the same time the number of passengers increased 9.1 per cent.

Mr. WETTLING, statistician for the forty-six railways, presented figures showing that the return on property devoted to passenger service is only 2.37 per cent., while many roads operate at a deficit:

The reduction to two-cent fares brought no stimulus to travel such as was anticipated. On top of this failure of the growth of travel to hold its pace, there was, resulting from the rate reductions, a gradual decline in the average revenue.

Thus it appears that Mr. UNDERWOOD'S proposal has broader aspects than he imagined when he gave it, perhaps. It was easier to get these statutes on the books than it is to get them off. And while they are on the books there is no hope for profit for the railways on this branch of the service. Two-cent fares having falsified predictions, the proposal to please the electorate with one-cent fares as a bait for higher freight rates is doomed.

PICTORIAL COLLEGE EDUCATION.

To spend years in preparation for college or university and then spend three or four more years in getting a diploma and a college vocabulary is a laborious process—too long and laborious for the Age of the Movies upon which the world has now entered. EUCLID may have been right in telling PTOLEMY I., who seems to have appreciated this waste of time some thousands of years ago, that there is no royal path to geometry, but happily we live in more progressive times and at last are coming to understand HUXLEY'S declaration that "the great end of life is not knowledge, but action."

And even the action must not be too laborious, not more so, at any rate, than watching a baseball game or carrying a golf club across a field. The Turk who asked when he saw men and women dancing why they did not hire others to dance for them had the modern idea which is now, happily, to be applied in education. If we may believe one of the foremost experts in motion pictures this pleasing form of knowledge in action is now to be applied to the curriculum of schools, colleges, and clinics.

We are now told by producers of photo plays that with the intelligent application of improvements in the camera and lens making and in lighting and projection, "the college "course will be cut from four years "to three and perhaps even two." The old method of study from books will be superseded, and "there will "be, too, in time a moving picture "library in every house and we will "have circulating libraries of films."

With knowledge made so easy and pleasant of acquisition it may yet become a question whether it will be necessary to keep up our expensive colleges and universities, and Mr. CARNEGIE may find his occupation of building libraries gone. When the film library and the improved music machine are in every well-regulated home all that will be necessary will be to change the films or records according as one's tastes or inclinations turn to knowledge or grand opera, and then sit in receptive mood. Each home will be a kind of observation car through the realms of knowledge or music, and even the motor car may be unnecessary. We cannot only have the professors lecture and illustrate, the prima donnas sing, and dancers tango or trot for us, but the motoring also can be done vicariously and with no bills for chauffeurs or garage, and no possibility of the car turning turtle and thereby ending the movie picture of life. Place for the Age of the Movies!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

It Should Attract Southerners.

An advertisement prepared by the Enrollment Committee of the Military Training Camp for Business and Professional Men that is to begin at Plattsburg in August expresses the desire of the committee to hear from Southerners in New York, and especially from the graduates here of Southern colleges, in order that through them information in regard to the camp may be spread through all that part of the country.

This is an excellent idea, and there are several reasons why it should lead to the enrollment of many Southerners whose natural aptitude and liking for military activities will make them particularly promising students of the martial arts to be taught at the camp.

Plattsburg, with its high elevation and lake breezes, has long been one of the very best of our army stations, and it should be notably attractive during the heats of our tropical Summer to those most needing then the relief of a cooler climate. There is, indeed, not a little hard work in store for all who join the camp, but it will be the change from accustomed occupations which has at least some of the effects of rest, and the plain fare and life in the open are sure to be beneficial.

Every one of the campers, too, can have the feeling—truly rare as a vacation experience—that, even though he may not be exactly serving his country while learning the rudiments of soldiering, he certainly is increasing his value as a national asset, and that comes to much the same thing.

Full details of what is to be done at Plattsburg during the encampment, the sort of training to be given and in what, the conditions to be met, and the expenses to be incurred, will appear in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES tomorrow. The enterprise has the approval of all good Americans—one might say of all Americans except the group, fortunately small, though unfortunately voluble, whose members can see no difference between sane preparations for defense and the "militarism" they hate no more than the rest of their countrymen.

Somebody Must Be Responsible.

While it is easy to understand why the Warden of the Mineola jail should have a strong inclination for beginning his vacation at just this time, the fact that he has done so will not tend to decrease current criticism of the management that allowed the man who called himself HOLT to commit suicide.

Viewed as a fact in itself, of course, HOLT'S death is a cause of no regret—is, indeed, a matter of some satisfaction, since it reduces by one the number of socially dangerous persons against whom we have not yet learned how to protect ourselves at all well. But though from this point of view HOLT is better dead than alive, it was highly desirable that his wandering wits should be subjected to further investigation, for many features of his "case" are still mysteries, and while they remain so there is justification for a good deal of public uneasiness.

Why, therefore, a man who had quite enough sense to appreciate that he faced a trial for murder accomplished, as well as for murder attempted, was permitted to escape both, and all his other troubles, by a device he had already proved himself eager to employ—that is a question that needs a lot of answering and a lot more than the Mineola officials of various ranks seem disposed to give it. The Warden departs on an unannounced vacation, the inquest has to be postponed for a day because the guard whose one duty, that of watching HOLT, was so ill-performed, chose to be in another town at the appointed time, and the Coroner, of whom the Assistant District Attorney remarked, "Every Coroner has a method of his own," says that it is not for him, but for "the jail," to deal with negligence in that institution.

In short, nobody seemed to want to take or make any "trouble" that could be avoided, and the thought of punishing anybody for carelessness or incompetence excited at first no local enthusiasm, as if the sooner the excitement died out the better, apparently, everybody directly concerned with the episode would be contented. But a man who plotted the murder of Mr. MORGAN, the assault on the Capitol at Washington, and the destruction at sea of a steamship in the interest of an anti-American propaganda cannot be hustled underground as if he were merely an unsuccessful pickpocket, with a host of suspicious circumstances unexplained.

Can Harm, but Can Not Protect.

That one component branch of the German Navy—the submarines—has been from the beginning of the war and still remains both active and efficient is a fact to cause grief or joy, according to the point of view. That it is a fact cannot be denied, for the amount of British property, public and private, that the German submarines have destroyed runs far up into the millions, when set down in aggregated figures.

Before, however, anybody either exults or laments too loudly over the extent of these achievements, and especially before anybody bases on them disparaging remarks about the comparative inactivity and inefficiency of England's surface-going navy, he would do well to compute the total losses suffered by Germany from the almost complete abolition, for nearly a year now, of the ocean commerce that had grown so great and was still growing so rapidly in the first half of 1914. Whoever does that will soon realize that the submarine isn't such a potent instrument of destruction after all—that there are others the work of which, though less spectacular, is more effective.

From a strictly business standpoint, the imprisonment here of the Vaterland is disastrous, and for every British ship sunk by a submarine there are two or three—perhaps a dozen—German ships lying idle in home or foreign docks eating their heads off, productive only of expense.

This the navy that some call useless has done, and the successes of the submarines are petty compared with it, particularly as no bitter obliquy has attached to the efficiency of the British ships as judged by neutrals. That, too, should be counted in estimating the balance.

The Garment's Other Side.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial "The Reply to Mr. Gompers" you seem to take it for granted that all statements made by the manufacturers are true on their face. You make direct accusations against the union as to its attitude toward the protocol, you champion the side of the manufacturer and take your stand against the employes. Why? Is there any reason why the manufacturers should be believed before the union? That they lay claim to certain favorable figures through grabbing technical points to their own advantage does not make them the non-offenders in this controversy.

There are a few more than 2,000 manufacturers in the city and there are more than 60,000 workers. Each man, on both sides, thinks and feels for himself under certain conditions. The "stoppages" claimed by the manufacturers as a basis for abrogating the protocol were the results of individual grievances in small shops. In most cases they were of short duration, less than one day. The return to work was in most cases the direct result of the union's endeavor to keep faith with the employers. Among 60,000 workers, half of whom speak nothing but Yiddish, some trouble must be expected at times. Perhaps you will concede that the union's part of the contract was much the more difficult to keep and that under the circumstances they accomplished wonders. Under a less efficient and honest leader than Benjamin Schlessinger the union must have failed in its attempt to keep the provisions of the protocol. PHILIP PARKER.

New York, July 5, 1915.

"Liquor and C."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To those of us who cannot aspire to fame such as that of the great men of Boston who created a new and mighty nation, (when there was no great temperance wave overspreading the world as now,) it is a source of much consolation to find that even they were human beings like ourselves. The following is from the original minutes, Committee of Correspondence, (Boston,) Feb. 2, 1773:

Present, Messrs. Pierpont, Davis, Warren, Bradford, Greenleaff, W. Greconde of Boynton, Sweetzer, Adams; Appleton, Wendell, and Mollineaux.

It was proposed and voted that a dollar be advanced by each of the members of this committee in order to purchase some Rhode Island beer for the use of the committee at their meetings, and said advancement was accordingly made by the gentlemen present.

Voted, that the Clerk be directed to bring in an account of the expenses already incurred for Liquor and C.

The last paragraph also creates the wish to know just what was included with the "Liquor and C." A. WAKEMAN.

New York, July 7, 1915.

For God to See.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It must be a grim object to God to behold, on the one hand, the Pope praying to Him to help Italy extend her boundary line—that is, to slaughter the Austrian troops—and on the other hand, the Kaiser, that grotesque protagonist of Caesarism, Napoleonism, and militarism, imploring the Almighty to aid him in punishing his enemies.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN.

Brooklyn, July 8, 1915.

CAPTAIN PARSLOW.

His is the tale of a man who died
In a British sailor's stubborn pride,
Hate in his heart and a grip of steel
In hands that clutched on a shattered wheel.

Built on the Royal Navy plan
Was Captain Parslow—Merchantman.
He! bend his stiff old neck to bow?
It seems that the man did not know how!

He took the wheel and he ordered flight,
Cursing his stars that he could not fight.
He'd save his ship, but he needs must run—
God! how he longed for a five-inch gun!

Safe in harbor his ship now lies.
Her flag half-mast for her Captain flies—
It tells the tale of a man who died
In a British sailor's stubborn pride!

O. C. A. CHILD.

GERMAN SOUL DEFENDED.

Also German Efficiency, German Manners, and German-Americanism.

New York, July 7, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. Marsh, speaks of soulless German efficiency. In my opinion there neither is, nor could there be, such a thing as soulless efficiency. All real efficiency is conditioned upon the very reverse of soullessness, and that is sentiment, which does not, of course, preclude there being a sham efficiency, which is based on the diametrical opposite of sentiment, and that is upon sentimentality.

The genuine article flourishes in Germany, as has been known to all students of efficiency for a great many years, and those of them who went below the surface in their investigations very quickly discovered that German efficiency was based on sentiment. And when this war commenced, they had no sort of doubt as to the showing Germany would make, because they had abiding faith in the proposition that mind is superior to matter.

But, if Mr. Marsh believes that German efficiency is soulless, it would almost seem as if we should describe the uninterrupted record of stupidity and maladministration of all kinds in the conduct of this war on the part of England to soulfulness. If this be so, and while it is not a logical inference, it would seem to be a fair inference drawn from Mr. Marsh's description of German efficiency, as being soulless, then it affords a demonstration of the fact that no nation but an exceedingly rich one like the English could indulge in soulfulness for very long.

Now, in reference to the statement in the last paragraph of your article in today's issue called "Efficiency Proves Oppressive," to the effect that many an American admirer of German efficiency has found it hard to take a long full breath in that country, but has done it with a sense of deep relief on getting home again, I would like to say that therein you may be voicing the sentiments of a large majority of one kind of Americans, nor am I denying that this kind of American is in the majority in this country. But the feeling which underlies what you call their inability to draw a long breath is the result of qualities which do not commend themselves to the reflecting mind.

It seems to me that many alleged and self-appointed expounders or so-called American public opinion are afflicted with a fundamental misconception of what constitutes real liberty, and in the guise of clamoring for liberty are really clamoring for the license, both private and journalistic, which prevails in this country and in France. It seems to me that the extraordinarily malignant feeling toward Germany and its form of government, shown by our press and some of our peoples, has its origin in that dislike of real liberty which fills the soul and heart of those who crave license.

As for those who are said not to have left Germany because they were happy and contented in the beloved Fatherland, why, that is measurably true of others. It is further true that the same questions could be addressed to others, which in our journals takes the form of an alleged witty question, as to why those who don't like it here don't go back to where they came from. Legend recites that, with the usual culture shown by people who go where they are not invited, the first settlers in New England criticised the ways of the natives, the form of their government and their ideas generally, both in regard to their ideas of this world as well as of the next world. Whereupon one of the native chiefs asked these uninvited comers the same question, that is: "If you don't like things the way they are run here, why don't you go back to where you came from?" History does not record the answer in words, but this very failure of history to record the question and answer should act as a brake upon alleged wits when tempted to ask the question in this year of Our Lord 1915, and especially when these alleged wits are tempted to ask this question of a class of people who uniformly become naturalized in the country of their adoption, as over against the custom of that people who come from that country from which the people came and of whom the native chief asked the same question.

As regards Mr. Poultney Bigelow and his statement that the black eagle is a symbol under which nothing worth while has been conquered, I have to say that it is not surprising. Certainly nearly every book by Mr. P. Bigelow, written about Germany and especially Prussia, demonstrates quite clearly that Prussia has conquered Mr. Poultney Bigelow. I am perfectly willing to admit, in the light of his article in today's issue of your paper, that he was distinctly not worth while, because his statements of the boorishness of the German officer and the Prussian officer in respect to society constitutes a sweeping reflection upon the Countess von Waldersee, the Countess von Rothenburg, and the exceedingly large number of other high-grade American women who have married Prussian officers. This communication is written by an American born, but who, in order to differentiate himself from some classes of Americans, prefers the ignominy of being classed with the, at present, much despised hyphenated. MAX H. C. BUMBACHER.

Souls Freed by Thousands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Miss Juliet Thompson and THE TIMES have given wholesome pleasure and gratification to many persons by publishing the letter of Sing Sing convict No. 65,869. Within prison walls, under the benign custody and tutelage of Mr. Osborne, the man has attained a freedom of soul akin to that wrought for Jean Valjean by the good Bishop. Hugo's big idea is thus being applied to thousands, and, while heroic stature may not be too easily reached, the beneficent influence will react on both the restrained and on society, the restrainer. While Mr. Osborne's plan is being carried out at Sing Sing, it is we who are under test for our civil advancement. The idea is so inherently good that it admits of no forceful criticism except from the standpoint of the police, who believe that all criminals actually and potentially can be restrained only by harsh treatment of the convict. The policemen and the humorist, each for his special purpose, depicts Sing Sing as being so desirable that every one wants to be there, and so easily conditioned that no one can be kept in. There is no rush for this prison on the part of the people of the underworld. Confinement is repugnant to them under any condition, and when unlawful deliverance is effected it but refutes the contention that benign restraint may not act as a deterrent upon abnormals. While the desire for liberty is thus made apparent the successful attempts to escape are, under the honor system, fewer than under the old regime, possibly due to lessened co-operation to that end among the prison population.

M. L. OGEN, M. D.

New York, July 8, 1915.

A Suggestion to Suffragists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is well known that American suffragists in great numbers read THE NEW YORK TIMES. Will you not urge them through your columns to devote their husbands', fathers', and fathers'-in-law money, which they are now spending lavishly on their campaign for the vote, to purposes known to be useful, such as the Red Cross, model kitchens, &c.? Is it not little short of a crime that all this money and energy should be thrown away at a time when business conditions are bad, and the United States is perhaps on the verge of entering the most wicked and horrible war in history? R. G.

Sydnet, L. I., July 7, 1915.

Imperial Merchandise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with a great deal of interest a letter in your columns of July 2, by W. H. Kirk of Rutgers College, New Brunswick. He says: "The United States, having freed the Cubans from Spain, took Porto Rico and the Philippines." Is he aware that any one is allowed to take what one pays for? Is he ignorant of the price paid in cash for Porto Rico and the Philippines?

JOHN M. LEACH.

Lyndhurst, N. J., July 7, 1915.

THE PEACE THAT IS DREAMED OF IN MEXICO.

Why Carranza and His Followers Think They Cannot Parley or Pause Until Their Enemies Have Been Utterly Crushed.

By E. V. PESQUEIRA,

Formerly Assistant Secretary of War in Carranza's Cabinet.

New York, July 8, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much as the Constitutionalists desire to follow the good advice of President Woodrow Wilson and establish peace in our strife-torn country, it is, nevertheless, absolutely impossible for us to parley with any of the factions who have fought against the principles of the revolution. Not that we are not eager to bring the hostilities to an end, but because we realize that to even consider such men as Vasquez Tagle, Eduardo Iturbide, Pedro Lascurain, and others, would mean a futile compromise, a cheap bartering away of our ideals.

This, in other words, would mean that such a peace, attained by such methods, could not be lasting, and a revolution much more ferocious and bloodier would be the result.

All those men who are so earnest in their protestations of peace—men like Felix Diaz, General Felipe Angeles, and others—are in reality not seeking peace at all. While talking peace they are planning new counter revolutions. They are, and have been, the tremendous disintegrating force in our unfortunate country; they have always fomented strife, always plotted against everybody, with no other purpose in view than their own selfish ambitions. Now that the Constitutionalists have achieved the great victory, when General Villa, their idol, has been defeated and his force shattered, they are all clamoring for peace in a manner most sanctimonious.

None of those men, each of whom is anxious to appear as "the strongest man in Mexico" or as "the only one capable of controlling the situation," has in reality ever dreamt of pacifying his country. They are not inspired by peaceful motives because of their earnest desire for the betterment of their native country or because they are animated by profound humanitarian spirit, but because they hope to receive the backing of the President of the United States. They began to chant the song of peace only after President Wilson suggested it to them. They eagerly accepted the kind advice of the President because their tool, General Villa, as a fighting force could not be counted upon any longer. They would have never talked peace had General Villa not suffered the terrible and disgraceful defeats at Celaya and Leon.

In a manner General Villa and other peace advocates have taken advantage of the kind offices of President Wilson in his peace advocacy. In a suave and hypocritical way they were the first to agree with him, because they realized that a profitable compromise was better than a complete elimination.

Has General Villa forgotten that last November Señor Don Venustiano Carranza begged General Francisco Villa to meet him in Havana and there come to a peaceful agreement? That was long before any blood was shed and life sacrificed. That was some time before the present peace advocates clamored for peace. But at that time neither General Villa nor Tagle, nor any of the other men of peace would listen to Carranza. Why did they not seek peace then? Why the sudden change in their attitude? Is it not rather strange that at that time they thought less of the welfare of their country than they do at present? The truth of the whole matter is that they thought they were too powerful to consider peace, what they sought was military supremacy, strength, power, and not peace.

The events of the past few weeks, which culminated in the arrest of the dictator Huerta and several of his associates, indicate very clearly what kind of peace the reactionaries are seeking. A close scrutiny and a careful investigation will reveal the astonishing fact that Huerta is the symbol of the unified forces of all the reactionary elements who are parading under the banner of peace-loving reformers. Seek a little further, dig a little deeper, and I am sure that it will be discovered to the great amazement of the American people that Diaz, Iturbide, Blanquet, and even General Angeles are working together on the same plan. They are speaking sweet words of good cheer for the poor and oppressed Mexicans, they are telling the American people that what they wish is liberty and social equality and the necessary reforms for the poor; but in reality they are plotting to maintain the same order as the dictatorship of Diaz. What they wish is a government of special privileges and stolen concessions. They do not seek liberty and the independence of Mexico.

The attitude of the Wilson Administration toward Huerta and his associates, and the relentless meting out of justice to them, has convinced the Mexican people that they have in President Wilson a true and trusted friend. They hope that President Wilson will keep Huerta and his associates incarcerated until a stable government is established and then turn the culprits over to them. Justice must be meted out to them. They must be punished for their crimes, and to evade this is to renounce the greatest and most sacred principles of justice. This demand for the punishment of Huerta and his coworkers is the demand of a suffering people, seeking honest justice and not revenge.

It is owing to our confidence in President Wilson and in the good will of the American people, also because we realize that he really has the welfare of the Mexican people at heart, that we are anxious to follow the suggestions made by him. But to accept any of those men who have come out as the great patriots as provisional President, with an election guided by those individuals, would mean nothing more than dire disappointment, it would mean the crushing of all the good plans, the upheaval of the constructive policies attained through months of bitter strife.

It is ridiculous for individuals like Tagle and Lascurain even to dream of becoming the head of a nation, just because they are fortunate enough to have belonged to the Cabinet of the martyr, Francisco I. Madero. Has any one of those gentlemen raised a finger to avenge a wrong committed by the enemies of Mexico? Have they attempted at any time to free the people from the dictatorial rule of Huerta and his colleagues? What have they done to justify their positions as patriots? Nothing whatever. They lived in seclusion and peace while the people suffered. If they were honest patriots, if they really had the welfare of the Mexican people at heart as they now pretend, it was up to them to rise in revolt and avenge the murder of the man in whose Cabinet they served. This they did not do.

And yet, in view of these incriminating facts, they have the audacity to talk of their plans of the future of Mexico. They dare make promises for the future, when they have so bitterly failed the Mexican people in the past. An impartial and unbiased inquiry among all classes of people, not the mere few hundred of Spanish-speaking foreigners and land owners of Mexico City, will reveal the fact that none of those men are acceptable or desirable. The people do not want them. They have been fooled and betrayed by them long enough, they have by this time learned to hate them and avoid them. Tagle, Iturbide, or Angeles would not be accepted by the people of Mexico, nor would they win them even if they were supported by an armed force of a half million American soldiers. They are persona non grata with them. They belong in the class of Huerta, Orozco, and Diaz.

In view of all these facts it will be seen that to parley with any one of those men or all of them is disastrous to the cause of Mexican independence. It is because Señor Carranza really is longing for peace that he does not compromise with them. He realizes, as do all the Constitutionalists, that there can be no peace attained at the sacrifice of the dreams of the revolution.

The Constitutionalists are eager to have peace, but parley, compromise with reactionaries, we cannot. Only by crushing the enemies of the country completely can we have real peace in Mexico. It was the tragedy of compromise that brought about the terrible disaster of the Madero Government. This Señor Carranza is trying to avoid. We cannot compromise.

R. V. PESQUEIRA.

NEAR-SIDE STOPS DEFENDED

The Best System Will Include the Good Points of All Others.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Richard Welling, addressed to you under date of June 20, 1915, with reference to "the pedestrian's right to go safely," is so excellent, as far as his diagnosis of street crossing is concerned, that it is a pity that he feels it necessary to turn against the near-side stop.

In the first place, the facts seem to be incontrovertible that there has been a reduction in street car accidents since the near-side stop was established. It is my personal belief also that there has been a reduction in automobile accidents, when measured in proportion to the number of cars operated. So long as it is possible to maintain the total number of accidents the same from year to year, (however anxious we may be to reduce them),' a relative reduction actually exists because of the increased traffic, both pedestrian and vehicular, which the streets carry from year to year.

Turning again to the idea of safety zones, there is no apparent reason why a safety zone could not be established longitudinally along the street adjacent to the stopping point of street cars, which would be fully as great a protection to pedestrians as would be any crosswalk safety zone, such as is advocated by Mr. Welling. Police Departments of other cities have established such zones; and the department in Greater New York is undertaking to work out the same scheme, apparently with entire success thus far.

There is no reason, therefore, why the good points which Mr. Welling advocates should not be combined with all the good points of the near-side stop, and the lives of people saved thereby.

E. P. GOODRICH.

New York, July 6, 1915.

Playground Leaders Need Pay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to Mr. Daly's letter in this morning's TIMES concerning street play centres, I would answer from experience, being a trained play leader, holding a diploma of the Parks and Playgrounds Association of the City of New York.

No one can realise more fully than I how much these play centres are appreciated by both the children and their parents. But on the other hand, the cost of carfares, luncheons and the wear and tear of the playground teacher's clothes makes it very difficult for a girl in moderate circumstances, and absolutely impossible for one who has her living to earn, to give her services without remuneration. DOROTHY B. BARROWS.

New York, July 7, 1915.

Wanted: A New Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please do what you can to get a new United States flag put on the flag pole at Mount Morris Park. The one flying there now looks like a relic of the civil war.

E. H. CLEVELAND, M. D.

New York, July 8, 1915.

FROM BABYLON TO BERLIN.

Democracy, So Long Oncoming, Now Encounters German Militarism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We of today should value the privilege of living at a time of the greatest historical importance and endeavor to see events in their true relationship to past history.

The Egyptians were pre-eminent in architecture; Babylon and Nineveh were the centres of a highly developed civilization. To the

HOLDS CRITIC TOOK THE WRONG REMEDY

Appellate Division Says Injunction Proceeding Does Not Apply in Woollcott Case.

ONE JUSTICE DISSENTS

Merit of Cause Undecided—Higher Court May Determine Whether Remedy Lies in Equity Trial.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday reversing an order of Supreme Court Justice Hendrick granting to Alexander Woollcott, dramatic critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a temporary injunction restraining the Messrs. Shubert from refusing him admittance to their theatres pending the trial of a suit for a permanent injunction to that effect.

The lower court's order had read in effect that Mr. Woollcott was entitled under the Civil Rights act to enter any Shubert theatre in the pursuit of his calling as a critic. The order had been granted upon the application of Mr. Woollcott, who had been refused admittance to Shubert theatres after the publication in THE TIMES of a review of the play, "Taking Chances."

The ruling of the Appellate Court yesterday is not final, nor does it even assume to settle the law on the question involved. It simply decides that Mr. Woollcott is not entitled to an injunction. He must first bring suit and obtain a judgment in his favor in some specific instance where he has been refused admittance, before the court will pass complete judgment on the merits of the case. This is the sense of the ruling yesterday.

Court Divided.

The court was divided on the question. Justice Scott wrote the prevailing opinion, which was concurred in by Presiding Justice Ingraham and Justices Clarke and Hotchkiss. Justice Dowling wrote the dissenting opinion.

Asked for an opinion on the ruling of the Appellate Court, Alfred A. Cook of the law firm of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan, who argued the question in Mr. Woollcott's behalf, said that he felt it was not proper for an attorney in a pending litigation to express an opinion as to a decision rendered, however much he may differ with the conclusions expressed by that court. He said it was his intention to ask the Appellate Division to certify the questions involved to the Court of Appeals so that a final determination of the important public question involved might be obtained.

The prevailing opinion says that the matter of bias in any review written by Mr. Woollcott does not enter into the discussion before the court as an important point. The first important point, the opinion says, is that equity will interfere by injunction to prevent a multiplicity of suits." The court then says: "The difficulty with this suggestion is that it is not alleged that even one action for a penalty has been tried or even begun."

Mr. Woollcott's second and last important point, the court says, "is that the remedy provided by statute is inadequate." And the court continues: "The answer to this objection is that in our opinion the statutory remedy is entirely adequate."

The court then quotes from the criticisms written and printed by plaintiff concerning certain plays produced by defendants, the latter have refused to permit him to enter any theatre controlled by them, and threaten so to prevent him in the future. These assertions given by defendants for so excluding plaintiff is that, as they consider his articles were not fair reviews or criticisms of the plays produced or of the productions or of the acting, but were biased and improper and inaccurate. Plaintiff denies bias and asserts in effect that his criticisms expressed his honest opinions and were fair and impartial. Much of the voluminous appeal book is taken up with matter designed to bear upon this issue, but, in the view we take of the case, the question thus raised is immaterial.

Rights of Plaintiff.

Whatever rights the plaintiff has for redress against defendants' acts must rest upon Sections 40 and 41 of the civil rights law. Section 40 of that law as it stands at present (Chapter 265, Laws 1913) differs widely in phraseology, and perhaps in effect and intent, from the section which preceded it (Chapter 1042, Laws of 1895), and under which nearly all of the so-called civil rights cases in this State have been decided. Sections 40 and 41 of the present act read as follows: "Section 40.—Equal rights in places of public accommodation, resort or amusement. All persons within the jurisdiction of this State shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, and privileges of any place of public accommodation, resort, or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons. No person, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent, or employe of any such place, shall directly or indirectly refuse, withhold from, or deny to any person any of the accommodations, advantages, or privileges thereof, or directly or indirectly publish, circulate, issue, display, post, or mail any written or printed communication, notice, or advertisement to the effect that any of the accommodations, advantages, and privileges of any such place shall be refused, withheld from, or denied to any person on account of race, creed, or color, or that the patronage or custom thereat of any person belonging to or purporting to be of any particular race, creed, or color is unwelcome, objectionable, or not acceptable, desired, or solicited. The production of any such written or printed communication, notice, or advertisement, purporting to relate to any such place and to be made by any person being the owner, lessee, proprietor, superintendent, or manager thereof, shall be presumptive evidence in any civil or criminal action that the same was authorized by such person. A place of public accommodation, resort, or amusement within the meaning of this article shall be deemed to include an inn, tavern, or hotel, whether conducted for the entertainment of transient guests or for the accommodation of those seeking health, recreation, or rest; any restaurant, eating house, public conveyance on land or water, bath house, barber shop, theatre, and music hall. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the mailing of a private communication in writing sent in response to specific written inquiry."

"Sec. 41. Penalty for violation. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the foregoing section, or who shall aid or incite the violation of any of said provisions shall for each and every violation thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered by the person aggrieved thereby, or by any resident of this State to whom such person shall assign his cause of action, in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the plaintiff or the defendant shall reside; and shall also, for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment."

Racial Considerations.

The former act was generally construed as forbidding only discrimination founded on racial considerations. It is the claim of the plaintiff that the present act is much wider in its scope and purport and forbids all discrimination by those controlling places of public resort, confining the prohibition or discrimination as to race, creed or color to those communications, notices and advertisements mentioned in Sec. 40. Without passing at present upon this contention we shall assume for the purpose of this appeal, but without deciding, that the act now in force expressly secures to all persons within the jurisdiction of this State the full and equal accommodations, advantages and privileges of theatres, as well as other places of resort and amusement, and that in discriminating against plaintiff the defendant violated the statute.

The question remains whether, admitting that plaintiff claims as to the scope and effect of the statute, he is entitled to resort to equity for relief by way of injunction.

Whatever right plaintiff has to claim admittance to defendants' theatres against their will must be based upon the statute, for at common law he would have had no such right. (Collister vs. Hayman, 183 N. Y. 250. People ex rel Burnham vs. Flynn, 189 N. Y. 180. Aaron vs. Ward, 203 N. Y. 351-355.) Section 41 of the above referred to imposes severe punishment upon any person who may violate it both by way of penalty to be recovered by the person aggrieved in a civil action, as well as by conviction for a misdemeanor.

The general rule is that where a statute creates a right and prescribes a remedy for its violation, that remedy is exclusive, and neither an action for damages nor for an injunction can be maintained. In Almy vs. Harris, (7 Johns, 175,) Harris sued Almy in the court below for damages for disturbing him in the employment of a ferry, and had judgment. The Supreme Court reversed, because whatever right Harris had to be left undisturbed was derived from a statute which also provided a penalty. The court said: "If Harris had possessed a right at the common law to the exclusive enjoyment of this ferry, then the statute giving a remedy in the affirmative, without a negative expressed or implied, for a matter authorized by the common law, he might, notwithstanding the statute, have his remedy by action at the common law. (1 Comyns' Dig., Action on Statute C.) But Harris had no exclusive right at the common law, nor any right but what he derived from the statute; consequently he can have no right, since the statute, but those it gives; and his remedy, therefore, must be under the statute, and the penalty only can be recovered." The same rule thus applied to an action for damages on the case must equally apply to an action for an injunction, for the right to an injunction depends upon the necessity of preventing a multiplicity of injury from which damages may result, and if plaintiff can establish no case for claiming damages, he can show no ground for an injunction. "In such a situation it goes without saying that a court of equity cannot be invoked to aid a plaintiff unless some other ground for its interference be shown." (Marlin Fire Arms Co. vs. Schields, 171 N. Y. 384-391.)

No Action for Penalty.

The plaintiff, while not disputing the general rule above stated, insists that this case is outside the rule for two reasons. The first is that equity will interfere by injunction to prevent a multiplicity of suits. By this we understand to be meant a multiplicity of suits for the penalties prescribed by the statute. The difficulty with that suggestion is that it is not alleged that even one action for a penalty has been tried or even begun. In Troy & Boston Railroad Company vs. Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railway Company, (86 N. Y., 107-128,) the Court of Appeals said: "The complaint and proof is of a trespass, but there is neither allegation nor proof showing the injury to be irreparable. There is no allegation showing multiplicity of suits pending or expected, and while there is a finding by the court that a remedy can only be partially obtained by a great multiplicity of actions at law, there is no evidence that any such action has been tried or even brought. This the general rule requires, and we find nothing in the case to make it an exception; Against whom will the suit be required? If against the defendant it will be time enough to urge the plea when by one action the plaintiff's legal right shall have been established and its adversary still offends. For aught that now appears one action at law will suffice."

The second reason urged by plaintiff why he should be awarded equitable relief is that the remedy provided by the statute is inadequate, and he cites to us several well-known cases to the effect that the general rule is that the remedy provided by statute is exclusive is only applicable when the remedy so provided is adequate. (Dudley vs. Mayhew, 3 N. Y., 9. Cook vs. Whipple, 55 N. Y., 150. People ex rel. Hatzel vs. Hall, 80 N. Y., 117. McLean vs. Myers, 134 N. Y., 480). The answer to this objection is that in our opinion the statutory remedy is entirely adequate. Our conclusion is that the order appealed from must be reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and the motion for an injunction pendente lite denied, with $10 costs.

Ingraham, P. J., Clarke and Hotchkiss, JJ., concur.

The Dissenting Opinion.

Justice Dowling's dissenting opinion says:

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department, June, 1915. George L. Ingraham, P. J. John Proctor Clarke, Francis M. Scott, Victor J. Dowling, Henry D. Hotchkiss, JJ.

Alexander Woollcott, respondent, vs. Lee Shubert, Jacob J. Shubert, Shubert Theatrical Company, and Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Inc., appellants. No. 7,643.

Dowling, J. (Dissenting):

The defendants stand upon what they deem is their right to exclude the plaintiff from the theatres controlled by them when he avowedly comes, as a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to criticise their productions. This they deem doing business in their theatres, and they claim that theirs alone is the privilege of transacting business therein, if they choose to assert it. But they express their willingness to admit him to view the shows, if he can satisfy them that he will transact his business, so far as their plays are concerned, fairly and without injury to their investments, and they also profess their readiness to admit him to their theatres if he goes there simply for personal amusement and in no other capacity than as one of the general public. This position, it seems to me, is untenable. Plaintiff does not do business in defendants' theatres, in any sense of the term. His work is done after he has left the theatre, and the only difference between his subsequent comments upon the play and those of any other member of the audience is that he speaks with more authority, because of greater experience and special knowledge, and addresses a larger section of the public. But if defendants can exclude plaintiff unless he promises to make his criticisms match their views of their own enterprises, they can as well refuse admission to any person who voices a poor opinion of any of their manifold presentations. Whatever suspicion they may have as to plaintiff's hostility toward them cannot be substantiated by the articles in evidence, which simply show that plaintiff praised the plays he thought were good and commented unfavorably on those he deemed failures or triflings, in the expression of which views he seems always to have had much companionship.

Rights to Exclude.

The decision of this appeal must turn upon the question whether defendants have the unqualified right to decide who shall be admitted to witness their productions and whether, if such right is qualified, the power to exclude extends only to cases in which the defendants have made general rules applicable to all the public alike.

The trend of the decisions establishes that at common law the proprietor of a theatre had a right to decide who should be admitted to witness the plays he saw fit to produce; that his enterprise was a private one, and that he was under no obligation to entertain the public at large unless he saw fit to do so, but could discriminate and receive whom he pleased. (People ex rel Burnham vs. Flynn, 189 N. Y. 180. Aaron vs. Ward, 203 N. Y. 351. Collister vs. Hayman 183 N. Y. 250.) So it was the general rule of law that a ticket of admission to a place of public amusement was but a license and revokable, (Aaron vs. Ward, supra Marrone vs. Washington Jockey Club, 227 U. S. 633;) and the refusal to sell a ticket of admission would not create a cause of action against the proprietor, (Greenberg vs. Keith & Proctor Amusement Company, 64 Misc. 60.) Even the original Civil Rights act (Chapter 1042, Laws of 1895) contemplated and forbade only discriminations on account of race, creed, or color, (Grannan vs. Westchester Racing Association, 153 N. Y. 449; Aaron vs. Ward supra; Joyner vs. Moore-Wiggins Company, 132 A. D. 266, affirmed 211 N. Y. 522.) But the amendment to that act (Chapter 265 Laws 1913) radically changed its language and scope. The original act reads as follows:

"Section 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of this State shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, restaurants, hotels, eating houses, bath houses, barber shops, theatres, music halls, public conveyances on land or water, and all other places of public accommodation or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all citizens.

"Section 2. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the foregoing section by denying to any citizens, except for reasons applicable alike to all citizens of every *race, creed, or color*, and regardless of *race, creed, and color*, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay a sum not less than $100 nor more than $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county where said offense was committed; and shall, also, for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days, nor more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment."

Section 3 forbade the disqualification of any person from service on a Grand or Petit Jury on account of race, creed, or color. Sections 1 and 2 became Sections 40 and 41 of the Civil Rights Law. (Chapter 14, Laws 1909.)

The amendment of 1913 left the statute in the form in which it has been quoted in the opinion of Mr. Justice Scott herein.

Violation of Statute.

It will be seen that whereas Sections 2 and 41 in their original form limited the violations which were penalized to those wherein the discrimination was because of race, creed, or color, the amendment limits the application of these words to communications, notices or advertisement wherein the accommodations, advantages, and privileges of a place of public accommodation, resort or amusement were stated to be refused, withheld from or denied to any person on account of race, creed, or color, or stating that the patronage of any person was not desired thereat because of his race, creed, or color. The first sentence conferring civil rights in the places specified, (which are defined in the fourth sentence of the section) is complete in itself and under the new form of Section 41 is punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. It is detached from, and unassociated with, the second sentence, and the qualifying words "race, creed, or color" can, it seems to me, be in no way referable thereto. This being so, the refusal to admit plaintiff to defendants' theatres for reasons solely applicable to him and not affecting the general public, was a violation of the statute. Is the plaintiff then relegated to his right to enforce the penalty provided by the statute? I think he would be, if the statutory remedy is adequate to redress his wrong. The rule was laid down in Dudley vs. Mayhew, 3 N. Y. 9:

"The principle that where a statute confers a right, and prescribes adequate means for protecting it the proprietor is confined to the statutory remedy, is conformable to the manifest intention of the Legislature in such cases, and has therefore been properly settled in the courts of England and in this country." (See also Cook vs. Whipple, 55 N. Y. 150; People ex rel. Hatzel vs. Hall, 80 N. Y. 117; McLean vs. Myers, 134 N. Y. 480.) It seems clear that the statutory penalty is inadequate to protect the rights conferred upon plaintiff by the statute. As defendants individually and collectively are most important personages in the theatrical world. As owners, lessees, managers, and producers their activities are so widespread that, if plaintiff is unable to enter their theatres and view the performances therein as a basis for his subsequent criticisms his usefulness as a critic and his ability to earn his livelihood by following such avocation must be seriously impaired, if not destroyed. It is not conceivable that even if he could continue in the employ of his paper as a theatrical critic, while only able to witness and review half of the plays produced in New York City, his salary would remain the same or his standing as a writer remain unimpaired. He shows special damage from the violation of his statutory right beyond the compensating power of the statutory penalty. The only remedy he can have against the continued refusal by defendants to admit him to all the theatres owned or controlled by them, (which they have frankly admitted is their settled policy,) is by injunction. I therefore am in favor of the affirmance of the order appealed from.

Formal application to the Appellate Division to have the question involved certified to the Court of Appeals will probably not be made immediately on account of the Summer recess of the courts, which has just begun.

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PARADE OF NATIONS FOR NEWPORT FETE

Society Girls to Aid Secours National Benefit at Mrs. Oelrichs's Rosecliff July 24.

FASHIONS SHOW A FEATURE

Striking Costumes Are Worn at the Casino Tennis Matches—Police Foil the Camera Men.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 9.—An entertainment is to be given the afternoon and night of July 24 on the lawn and at the residence of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Rosecliff, for the benefit of the Secours National, a fund to relieve Frenchwomen and Belgian refugees. Mrs. Oelrichs has organized a publicity staff of women, who are operating in Newport, Boston, Providence, Jamestown, Watch Hill, Warren, Narragansett Pier, and other places.

The Executive Committee, consisting of Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, and Miss Maude K. Wetmore, is aiding in this work. Costumers of New York are completing the afternoon and evening gowns which will be worn in Fashions Passing Show.

One of the features will be the Parade of the Nations by ten of the prettiest young women of the Summer colony, each wearing the costume of a nation.

There will be other surprises, as some leading members of the theatrical profession has promised to take part. Miss Gertrude Hoffmann, with her dancing girls, will dance on the lawn during the afternoon, and at night the guests will see, as they stand on the terrace, Miss Hoffmann and the dancing girls present a moonlight dance.

At night Miss Ann Swinburne has promised to present the play, "Her Lady's Wardrobe," including her song. Efforts are being made to have Andrew de Segurola, the opera singer, play the part of the hairdresser and sing a comic song.

The prize list for the exhibition of the Newport Horse Show, Sept. 3, 4, and 6, at the Casino has been issued by the Executive Committee, Henry F. Eldridge, Prescott Lawrence, and Francis M. Ware.

Interesting tennis matches this morning brought out a large gathering of Summer residents to the Casino, including Mme. Bakhmeteff, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie, Mrs. Howard C. Wishing, Oliver Perrin, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Miss Margaret H. Busk, Mrs. Barger Wallach, and Miss Edna Barger, who were among the players; Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glyn, William R. Hunter, Mrs. Osgood Fahnestock, Mrs. Henry Clews, Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, Mrs. Dudley Davis, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Lieut. Gov. Grafton Cushing of Massachusetts, Mrs. G. C. Barrows, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant, Mrs. James J. Brown, Miss Caperton, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Robert S. McCormick, Countess Gizycka, Mrs. Charles Potter Kling, Miss Katherine C. Culver, Henry J. Whitehouse and others.

Some striking costumes were worn during the tennis. Mrs. Burke Roche was in colored felt hat with white silk sweater to match, white flannel shirt and carried a parasol which matched the hat and sweater. Mrs. Craig Biddle wore a white hat, canary-colored silk sweater with white stripes, and white short skirt. Mrs. John Sanford was in a blue sweater and hat to match, with white lawn skirt.

The Countess Gizycka of Washington, who came with her aunt, Mrs. Robert S. McCormick, wore a long light brown full length coat, and beneath she wore an outing suit to match and a large brown felt hat.

A new dance came to light today in the camera war at the Casino, called the "Camera Trot," introduced by the three policemen who had been detailed by Chief of Police Crowley to prevent women from being annoyed by the camera operators. To every camera man Chief Crowley detailed a bluecoat, whose duty it was to keep the operator moving and blocking his focus, so when the cotagers had concluded their visits the day's catch was small.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Dallas Welford has been engaged by A. H. Woods for a role in the late Charles Klein's comedy, "Cousin Lucy," in which Julian Eltinge will be seen in the playhouse bearing his name early next month.

A company of players headed by Dorothy Donnelly will act a scene for a film being made by the Metro Producing Company in the Red Room of the Imperial Hotel tonight. The picture is entitled "Sealed Valley," and is taken from Hulbert Footner's book of that name.

"A Live Wire," a farce by C. A. de Lima and Legrand Howland, will be produced in the Cort Theatre, Atlantic City, Monday night by Leffler & Bratton. The cast will include Helen Lowell, Marguerite Randolph, Maud Sinclair, Sadie Duff, Margaret Reddon, Louise Murray, Charles Abbe, Frank Hatch, Walter Lewis, Gilbert Clayton, and Harry Tighe.

Walter Kingsford, whose amusing character of Trotsy in "Fanny's First Play" will be remembered, and Robert Fischer have been added to the cast Selwyn & Co. are assembling for Rol Megrue Cooper's new play, "Under Fire," which will be presented at the Hudson Theatre early in September.

Walter Damrosch has completed the orchestral scores of the incidental music for "Medea" and "Iphigenia in Aulis," the Greek plays Margaret Anglin will present in the Greek theatre, Berkeley, Cal. Mr. Damrosch will leave for California July 20 to rehearse and conduct the orchestra that will play for the performances. It is Miss Anglin's plan to give the performances in New York in the Fall, probably in Madison Square Garden.

Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler have engaged Edmund Breese for Beulah M. Dix's war play, "Moloch." Mr. Breese will be on the stage less than fifteen minutes, playing the part of a corporal in one of the strongest scenes in the drama.

Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth and Miss Martha Maynard are arranging a series of promenade concerts to be given during the Summer in Madison Square Garden. The Russian Symphony Orchestra will play, and a number of prominent soloists will take part.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Three Liners.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. LOUIS: (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Abbott, Miss J. Abbott, L. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. N. Adams, C. Anderson, B. H. Baldwin, A. I. Boston, Leon Bendel, E. R. Bennett, F. S. Blackman, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Chamberlain, J. B. Charlton, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Clark, E. B. M. Davidson, R. A. Dickson, Miss H. Dudley, Mrs. D. M. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Fowler, W. D. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey Hale, W. J. Hardy, F. Hornby, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Johnston, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Judd, H. M. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mrs. H. Gordon Selfridge, Miss R. B. Selfridge, Miss Beatrice Selfridge, Miss V. B. Selfridge, Ernest Verley, J. M. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Wolcott, Miss E. M. Witt, Barclay Warburton, and E. L. Weston.

ESPAGNE, (Bordeaux.)—Mrs. T. B. Berchier, Edmond Baron, James Blaine, Miss A. D. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Borhem, John N. Cutting, J. Conway, Mrs. C. E. Carpenter, George Davis, Dr. J. B. L. Flick, H. E. Gowd, Mrs. F. C. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lamson, Miss E. Purcell, Gouveneur Morris, Miss M. Rambaud, Miss Marion V. Peirce, W. J. Starr, E. Sauvage, W. P. Steele, Martin Winter, Mrs. Mary S. Wood, Miss M. Gordon, and Miss Mary Warner.

STAMPALIA, (Naples.)—Antonio Madrid, Mrs. C. Madrid, Miss R. Madrid, and Miss M. Margone G. Levis.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

DAUGHTER IN BRADY HOME.

Mother Was Formerly Lady Pery, Daughter of the Earl of Limerick.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cox Brady are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter yesterday at Sea Verge, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady at Monmouth Beach, N. J.

Mrs Brady, who was formerly Lady Victoria May Pery, is the only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Limerick of Dromore Castle, Limerick, Ireland. Her marriage to Mr. Brady took place on Oct. 14, 1914, the day following the announcement of the engagement. Plans had been made to celebrate the wedding at Dromore Castle, but owing to the fact that her brother, Lord Glentworth, had been called to England to join his regiment, the wedding was hastened so that he could give his sister away. It took place quietly at the home of the bridegroom's brother, Nicholas F. Brady, in Monmouth, where they have since spent a greater part of the time.

As Lady Victoria Pery, Mrs. Brady was popular in London society. She was much interested in outdoor sports, and was the first woman of title to loop the loop in an aeroplane, which she did more than a year ago with Gustav Hamel.

Mr. Brady is an executor of the estate of his father, the late Anthony N. Brady, and is a Director in many corporations. He has three children by his first wife, who was killed in 1912 in a wreck on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

WEDS AND TELLS MOTHER.

Miss Isabel E. Foote Quietly Marries Ellis W. Leavenworth.

The marriage yesterday of Miss Isabel Eleanor Foote, the younger daughter of Mrs. Charles B. Foote of 535 Park Avenue, and Ellis W. Leavenworth, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Lucien C. Leavenworth of Hamilton, N. Y., will surprise society, for although the engagement of the bride and bridegroom began a year ago, no announcement had been made of it nor of the wedding.

The ceremony took place in the Brick Presbyterian Church, 412 Fifth Avenue, and the Rev. Frank Latimer Janeway, the assistant pastor, performed the ceremony. No one was present but the necessary witnesses, and immediately afterward Mrs. Leavenworth telephoned Mrs. Foote, who is at her country home, the Moorings, Tokeneke Point, East Rowayton, Conn., and received her blessing.

Mr. and Mrs. Leavenworth will spend the Summer with Mrs. Foote at the Moorings, and next Winter will live in New York. Mr. Leavenworth is a lawyer and one of the attorneys for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. He had been the guest of Mrs. Foote several times weekly since she and her daughter arrived on June 1 at Rowayton, and it was understood that the wedding would take place soon, but Miss Foote, who made her début a little more than a year ago, objected to a large wedding, and several times said to her mother that she would not tell her plans, but would be married in the simplest possible way. Mrs. Foote was not in the least disturbed by the unexpected marriage of yesterday.

Mrs. Leavenworth is the granddaughter of the late Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, for years president of the Union Theological Seminary, and was married Miss Fanny de Groot, and she is related to a number of old New York families. She is a niece of Thomas Hastings, who married Miss Helen Benedict.

Mrs. Leavenworth's brother, Sterling T. Foote, married Miss Anna Jenner, a daughter of the late William A. Jenner, and her sister, Miss Fanny H. Foote, married Francke H. Bosworth, Jr.

BRIDEGROOM OFF FOR WAR.

Mario G. Miozzi, Sculptor, is to Join the Italian Army.

Mr. and Mrs. Mario G. Miozzi, who were married on May 29, are sailing today for Italy on the steamer Stampalia. Mrs. Miozzi, before her marriage, was Miss Lillian Young, who contributed frequently to the magazines, and is the daughter of Mrs. Theresa Young of Brooklyn.

Mr. Miozzi is a sculptor, and a reservist in the Italian Engineering Corps. He will report for duty as soon as he arrives in Italy.

WILL TAKE BRIDE TO TURKEY.

J. Wylie Brown to Marry Miss Anna Welles on July 15.

The marriage of Miss Anna Welles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Welles of Paris, France, to J. Wylie Brown will take place on Thursday, July 15, in Eaglesmere, Penn. Only the nearest relatives will attend the ceremony.

Miss Welles's father started the telephone business in Europe, and for many years was the Vice President of the Western Electric Company in Europe. She is a graduate of Bryn Mawr, class of '08, and for some time has been with the American School for Girls in Constantinople.

Mr. Brown, formerly of Tennessee, is Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce in Constantinople. As soon as conditions permit Mr. Brown expects to return to Turkey with his bride, where they will make their home. The engagement of the couple was announced in these columns in February at the time of the announcement of the engagement of Miss Welles's brother, Robert, to Miss Muriel Seeley of Boston.

Miss Edith Linton Engaged.

Dr. Cahrles Carroll Linton and Mrs. Linton of 480 Riverside Drive announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edith Linton, to Ward Van Alstyne of Pittsburgh, Penn. Mr. Van Alstyne is the son of Mr. and Mrs. David Van Alstyne of 112 Riverside Drive. Miss Linton is with her parents at their country cottage at Quogue, L. I. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Julius Auspitz.

Julius Auspitz, an editorial writer on German newspapers in this city since 1887, died yesterday at his home, 1,153 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Austria and fought in the war of 1866, later coming to this country and living in St. Louis and New Orleans. In 1887 he came here and joined the editorial staff of the Staats-Zeitung, later going to the New Yorker Herold with which he was connected at the time of his death.

Stephen J. Ferris, Portrait Painter.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Stephen J. Ferris, a widely known portrait painter, died here today in his eighty-first year. He had been an exhibitor in Paris, London, and Rome, the prominent exhibitions in the United States.

He was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., and studied at Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, under Schuessele, Waugh and Sartain. Mr. Ferris married Miss Elizabeth A. Moran of the well-known family of artists. He received the Fortuny prize for the best portrait of the artist in Rome in 1876. Mr. Ferris painted more than 2,000 portraits and supplied many of the portraits for Ridpath's Histories. He was an instructor at the School of Design for twenty-six years and was one of the founders of the Philadelphia Society of Etchers and the Philadelphia Sketch Club.

CHARITIES.

WE have the equipment, system, environment, all that is required to do efficient work, except money enough to meet the bills.

Every available inch of space is now being used. Lack of means may result in keeping beds empty, thus denying a chance of life to some man whose family is deprived of the wage earner; some woman whose children have had to be placed in institutions; a child who might be cured at the right time, but be ever after a public charge if denied.

Gifts, large or small, will give hope, perhaps life, to some one who sorely needs a helping hand NOW. Send what you can to Wm. M. Crulkshank, Treas., 50 East 59th St.

THE HOSPITAL AND HOUSE OF REST
FOR CONSUMPTIVES,
Inwood-on-Hudson, N. Y. City.
WOODBURY G. LANGDON, *President*
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, *Vice President*
HOWARD TOWNSEND, *Secretary*

M. R. GUGGENHEIM TO MARRY TODAY

Less Than 48 Hours After Divorced Wife's Marriage He Will Wed Miss Weyher.

KEPT HIS PLANS SECRET

Catholic Priest to Perform the Ceremony at Deal, N. J.—His Bride-to-be an Amateur Horsewoman.

Friends of M. Robert Guggenheim, son of Daniel Guggenheim, will be surprised to learn that he is to be married today, less than forty-eight hours after the marriage of his former wife, Mrs. Grace Bernheimer Guggenheim, who obtained her final decree of divorce against him on Wednesday. Mrs. Guggenheim was married to Morton E. Snellenburg of Philadelphia on Thursday.

Mr. Guggenheim's bride will be Miss Margaret Weyher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Casper Weyher of Scranton, Penn. She is a well-known amateur horsewoman, and has appeared at many of the fashionable horse shows.

The utmost secrecy has been observed by Mr. Guggenheim in completing plans for his second marriage. The wedding is to be attended by the immediate relatives only. The ceremony is to be performed at 8:30 o'clock this morning by the Rev. Father Norris of St. Mary's Church at Deal. There are to be no attendants, and immediately after the ceremony Mr. Guggenheim and his bride will leave on an extended honeymoon.

Mr. Guggenheim's father has a handsome estate at Elberon, N. J. For some time Mr. Guggenheim has made his home at the Criterion Club, 683 Fifth Avenue. He is 29 years old, and is associated with several important corporations in New York, although not a member of the firm of M. Guggenheim Sons, as was stated in these columns yesterday. He is a graduate of the School of Mines of Columbia University, and is a member of the Kennel Club and the Bulldog Club of America.

His first wife, who was married on Thursday, brought a divorce action late last December. They were married in 1905. Her husband filed a general denial. The divorce decree provided that she was to have the custody of the two sons, Daniel Guggenheim, 2d, 8 years old, and M. Robert Guggenheim, jr., 5 years old. The mother agreed to remain within the United States or Canada with the children until they are 18, with the exception of four months each year. During these four months she may take them abroad. Their father is to be permitted to visit them each month for at least six hours. No provision was made in the decree for alimony.

Obituary Notes

LYTTON BRIGGS, for the last thirty years with The Financial Chronicle, died yesterday at the Long Island City Hospital in his fifty-eighth year. He was unmarried and lived at 276 Suffolk Street. Mr. Briggs was a member of the Crescent Athletic Club.

Mrs. GEORGE C. FLINT of Little Falls, N. J., one of the most prominent suffrage workers in New Jersey, died yesterday in the Paterson General Hospital. She was President of the Little Falls Suffrage League and a member of the Paterson Woman's Club. Mrs. Flint had charge of the publicity department of the Paterson Woman's Suffrage Association.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH BAYLIS HENDRICKSON, wife of Smith Everett Hendrickson, died on Wednesday at her home, 437 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-first year. Mrs. Hendrickson was born in Queens, L. I., and was the author of several poems and a history of the Ainslie Street Presbyterian Church, of which she was long a member. Last September she celebrated the first anniversary of her marriage. Besides her husband, she left a son and two daughters.

Mrs. ALICE C. BUTTLING, wife of Avery H. Buttling, President of the Mutual Bottling Company, died at her home, 297 President Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

Miss DAISY C. SULLIVAN, an active member of the Dramatic Society of the R. C. Church of St. Martin of Tours, died on Wednesday at her home, 1 Rodman Court, Rockaway Beach, aged 24 years. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy F. Sullivan.

FRANKLIN BROWN, 67 years old, a retired accountant, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 397 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Brown was born in Jersey City.

Mrs. MATTIE C. WILFERT, widow of Frederick Wilfert, and formerly an active worker in the old Grace Baptist Church before it went out of existence, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter, 572 Macon Street, Brooklyn, aged 65 years.

JOHN THEODORE FOX, a retired tailor and an Odd Fellow, is dead at his home, 95 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn. He was 90 years old.

JAMES J. RANEY, a contractor of Flatbush, died at his home, 88 Erasmus Street, on Thursday, leaving two sons and two daughters.

FRANK ZIMMERMAN, for many years a florist in College Point, L. I., died yesterday at his home in Fifteenth Street, that place, aged 72 years. He came to America several years ago from Germany, where he was born. Mr. Zimmerman was a member of a number of organizations. Five sons and two daughters survive.

ROBERT E. PALMER, senior member of the law firm of Palmer & Palmer of William Street, died yesterday at his home, 1,999 Anthony Avenue, in his thirty-sixth year. He was born in this city, and was a graduate of the New York Law School. Mr. Palmer was a member of the New York City Bar Association. He is survived by his mother and widow. He will be buried on Monday at 9:30 A. M. from the Church of the Holy Spirit.

Mrs. JOHN W. JEFFREY, wife of a United States Customs Inspector, died yesterday at her home, Douglas Manor, L. I., aged 38 years. She was born in Gloversville, N. Y., and for the last five years had lived in Douglas Manor.

Mrs. REBECCA ANN LESURGY, widow of Edward Lesurgy, died on Thursday at the home of her son, Warner Lesurgy, in Ardsley, N. Y. She was 91 years old, and was born in Ardsley.

Mrs. WILLIAM JONES died on Thursday at her home in Unionville, Conn., in her seventy-eighth year. She was a daughter of the late Richard Sause of this city, and besides her husband is survived by nine children and twenty-six grandchildren.

Mrs. AMELIA VANDERBILT KNIPE, wife of Dr. George Knipe, a physician of the Chelsea Village section, died on Wednesday at her home, 333 West Twenty-fourth Street. Her first husband was the late James W. Wilson, architect of the Criminal Court Building. Mrs. Knipe was a daughter of the late William Vanderbilt, and was a member of an old Ninth Ward family. Besides her husband, she is survived by two sons and a daughter.

Dr. JOHN T. WHELAN, a chiropodist, who for fourteen years had offices at 347 Fifth Avenue, died on Thursday at his home, 367 Wadsworth Avenue, in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in New Ha

GIANTS WIN TWO GAMES FROM REDS—YANKEES LOSE AT CLEVELAND

GIANTS DEFEAT REDS TWICE ON HOME LOT

Climb Into Sixth Place—Stroud Gets Cold Watch from Dover Friends.

It has been a long anticipation, but the Giants have at last found a team they can beat twice in a day. It has been suspected for some time that the Giants were willfully concealing a lot of baseball somewhere, but sooner or later it was bound to be discovered. Yesterday at the Polo Grounds they turned a large quantity of playing ability loose on the Cincinnati Reds and won two halves of a double-header. The cheerful news is 5 to 3 and 4 to 3. The fact that they were playing Cincinnati had much to do with the double-barreled victory.

A large portion of the town of Dover, N. J., was brought to the Polo Grounds yesterday to make a fuss about Ralph Stroud, the young Giant pitcher. Ralph comes from Dover and even boasts about it. They are proud of Ralph in Dover, and the way he pitched yesterday showed that they have a right to be.

Before Stroud started to pitch the first game he was presented with a gold watch by the home folks. It ticks and keeps good time and is guaranteed not to rust. Inside the lid there is room for a girl's picture, if Stroud gets sentimental and wants to put one there. It was quite a novelty for a player to get a watch, for there is an unwritten rule in the National League that the only present a ball player is expected to receive is a traveling bag. A watch is a lot more useful present, because you can't raise much on a traveling bag.

For five innings the pride of Dover didn't give the Reds a single hit. In the sixth a bunch of four smart taps gave the Rhinelanders three runs and tied the score. In the eighth the Giants fell on King Lear, the former Princeton pitcher, and shelved two runs over.

The second game saw the introduction of Red Dooin, the prominent Philadelphia outcast. Red's name has also been mentioned in connection with Cincinnati, but his friends will confer a favor on him by not saying that loudly.

Charley Herzog seems to bear up well under the stress of managing the Reds. The team is still infested with numerable foreigners. This makes about fifteen years that Wee Tommy Leach has been retiring from the game. He is still out there in centre field aside their latin pony and calculus, tossed the baseball around a while, and they went right back to their books. Kinney, the Notre Dame catcher, looks as if he led his Greek class at the bat. Some boys go to college and the only thing they learn is how to play poker, but these boys made the most of their opportunities and also learned how to play ball. Anyway, that's what they told McGraw, but he'll have a chance soon to see if any of them were fibbing when they told him.

Pol Perritt had the Giants worried a little in the second game and for a time it looked as if Pol was going to blow. The Reds got very uppish in the eighth and grabbed two runs, tieing the score at 3 to 3. In the ninth, the Giants made a dingdong finish, loading the bases just in time to give Georgie Burns a chance to wallop the ball to right and shoot two runs over the platter and start the grand stampede for the clubhouse.

The Giants got a couple of runs in the opening inning of the first game. Burns ambled and Robertson skied to Leach; "Burnsie" died stealing. Doyle singled, and when Fletcher gave the ball a pretty poke to right, Griffith mussed up the chance and Doyle scored, "Fletch" going to third. He scored on Merkle's single. Another run was conducted over in the fifth on Burns's double and Doyle's one-ply tap.

The Cincinnatis rallied in the sixth and tied the count. Olson singled and likewise Mollwitz. Then Bill Rodgers made his debut as a Red, batting for Gene Dale. He doubled and scored Olson. Tommy Clarke, batting for Leach, fanned; and Herzog rolled to Stroud, who nailed Mollwitz at the plate. Ivy Wingo hit the ball to right centre for three bags, scoring Rodgers. Wingo was out at the plate, trying to stretch his hit into a homer.

Robertson singled in the eighth and Doyle ballooned to Griffith. Fletcher singled and Merkle's safety scored Robertson. Lobert hit a fly to right, but Griffith made a bad throw back to first and missed a chance for a double play, Fletcher scoring on the miscue.

Two were down in the first inning of the sunset game when Wingo walked and stole second on Charley Dooin. Killifer hit a foul to the left-field stand and Wingo raced to third. He was on his way back to second, but hadn't reached that base when Killifer tore off a single. Killifer didn't wait to go back and touch second, but slipped one over on the Giants and ran home.

The Giants corralled two in the same inning. Pete Schneider gave Burns a pass and he went to third on Robertson's single, but continued home when Robertson bumped into Groh at second, knocking Heinie over so hard that he dropped the ball. Fletcher's single scored "Robbie."

Cincinnati went to the fore in the eighth. With one out, Killifer singled and went to third when Doyle got Groh's roller, and, in trying to make a double play, missed Wingo and also lost Groh at first base. Griffith's grounder was fumbled by Fletcher and Killifer scored. Olson's single sent Groh home.

The last of the ninth inning was a sizzler. Lobert beat out an infield hit and Snodgrass walked. Eddie Grant was inserted to sacrifice, which he did neatly. Chief Meyers, batting for Perritt, was flattered with an intentional walk, filling the bases. Burns ripped a single to right centre, and Lobert and Snodgrass floated home with the victory. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	3	1	1	1	0
R'tson, rf	4	1	2	2	0
Doyle, 2b	3	1	2	2	2
Fl'ch'r, ss	4	2	2	1	5
M'kle, 1b	4	0	3	7	0
Lob't, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
S'dg's, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Meyers, c	3	0	1	6	0
Stroud, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	32	5	12	27	11

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf	2	0	0	2	0
*Clarke	1	0	0	0	0
T'mbly, cf	1	0	0	0	0
H'zog, ss	4	1	1	5	2
Wingo, c	4	1	2	4	0
Kil'fer, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Groh, 2b	4	0	0	2	3
G'fith, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Olson, 3b	3	1	1	1	3
M'witz, 1b	3	0	1	7	0
Dale, p	1	0	0	0	0
†Rodgers	1	1	1	0	0
Lear, p	1	0	1	0	2
Total	32	3	6	24	12

*Batted for Leach in sixth inning.
†Batted for Dale in sixth inning.
Errors—Griffith, (2,) Doyle, Merkle.

New York	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Burns, Rodgers, Lear. Three-base hit—Wingo. Stolen bases—Doyle, Groh. Earned runs—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 3. Sacrifice hit—Doyle. Double plays—Groh, Herzog and Mollwitz; Snodgrass and Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 2. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 1. Hits—Off Dale, 8 in 5 innings; off Lear, 4 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Stroud, 4; by Dale, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	1	3	2	0
R'tson, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Doyle, 2b	3	0	1	0	3
Fl'ch'r, ss	4	0	1	1	3
M'kle, 1b	4	0	0	16	0
Lob't, 3b	4	1	1	0	3
S'dg's, cf	2	1	1	1	0
Doom, c	3	0	1	6	0
†Grant	1	0	0	0	0
Perritt, p	2	0	0	0	3
‡Meyers	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	10	27	13

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf	3	0	0	2	0
T'bly, cf	2	0	1	1	0
H'zog, ss	5	0	0	3	3
Wingo, c	4	1	1	6	2
Kil'fer, lf	4	1	2	2	0
Groh, 3b	3	1	1	2	1
G'fith, rf	4	0	0	0	1
Olson, 3b	1	0	0	0	0
Ib	0	0	0	0	0
M'witz, 1b	2	0	0	5	0
R'gers, 3b	2	0	1	2	1
Schnr'r, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	36	3	6	25	11

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Doom in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Perritt in ninth inning.
Errors—Wingo, (2,) Groh, Robertson, Doyle, Fletcher.

New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Two-base hits—Wingo. Stolen bases—Wingo, Olson. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; New York, 3. Sacrifice hits—Schneider, Grant. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 9. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 5; Cincinnati, 3.
New York, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburgh, 1.
Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 7.
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 4; New York, 3.
Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 5; Washington, 1.
Detroit, 15; Boston, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 8; Brooklyn, 2.
Buffalo, 9; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Pittsburgh, 6.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 4; Rochester, 2.
Jersey City, 3; Rochester, 2.
Montreal, 6; Harrisburg, 4.
Providence, 6; Buffalo, 4.
Toronto, 14; Richmond, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	40	30	.571
Philadelphia	37	31	.544
St. Louis	38	36	.513
Pittsburgh	35	35	.500
Brooklyn	35	35	.500
New York	31	35	.470
Cincinnati	30	36	.455
Boston	31	39	.443

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	48	26	.649
Boston	43	25	.632
Detroit	45	28	.616
New York	36	37	.493
Washington	32	37	.463
Philadelphia	28	44	.389
Cleveland	27	43	.386
St. Louis	26	44	.371

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
St. Louis	42	30	.583
Kansas City	43	31	.581
Chicago	41	31	.569
Pittsburgh	40	32	.556
Newark	39	35	.527
Brooklyn	31	44	.413
Buffalo	30	47	.390
Baltimore	28	44	.389

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	36	22	.621
Buffalo	32	25	.562
Montreal	34	31	.523
Harrisburg	30	30	.500
Richmond	30	30	.500
Toronto	32	35	.477
Rochester	28	34	.451
Jersey City	25	40	.385

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Two Games.)
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Newark.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Kansas City at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Providence.
(Two Games.)
Buffalo at Harrisburg.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Montreal at Richmond.

—Off Perritt, 2; off Schneider, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Schneider, (Snodgrass.) Struck out—By Perritt, 5; by Schneider, 6. Passed ball—Dooin. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Alexander Wins Another Game.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Alexander played a big part in Philadelphia's 2-to-1 victory over Pittsburgh today. Only one visiting player got on the bases until one was out in the eighth inning. Then Wagner got Pittsburgh's first hit, a home-run drive into the bleachers. Alexander's double drove in Philadelphia's first run. In running to third base to decide a play, Umpire Orth tore a tendon in his right knee, and was taken to a hospital. He will not be able to umpire again for several weeks. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	4	0	0	1	1
B'croft, ss	2	1	0	0	3
W'ted, cf	3	0	1	2	0
C'vath, rf	3	0	0	1	0
B'kar, lf	4	0	0	0	0
N'hoff, 2b	3	0	0	3	1
Lud's, 1b	3	1	1	10	1
Kil'fer, c	3	0	2	9	1
Alex'r, p	3	0	2	1	2
Total	28	2	6	27	8

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'lins, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Carey, lf	3	0	1	2	1
J'ston, 1b	4	0	1	10	0
Baird, 3b	4	0	0	1	3
H'man, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Wag'r, ss	3	1	1	1	1
Viox, 2b	3	0	0	2	4
Gibson, c	3	0	0	4	0
H'mon, p	2	0	0	0	1
C'z'm'n, p	0	0	0	0	1
*Costello	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	2	24	11

*Batted for Harmon in eighth inning.
Errors—Wagner, Harmon, Cravath.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Alexander, Whitted. Home run—Wagner. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Stolen base—Carey. Sacrifice hits—Carey, Whitted. Base on balls—Off Harmon, 2; off Cunningham, 1; off Alexander, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 2; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Struck out—By Harmon, 4; by Alexander, 7. Hits—Off Harmon, 5 in seven innings; off Cunningham, 1 in one inning. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Quigley. Times of game—One hour and eighteen minutes.

Braves Win on Butler's Errors.

BOSTON, July 9.—Butler's bad throw to first base in the tenth inning gave Boston a 4-to-3 victory over St. Louis today. Doak purposely passed Gowdy in the second inning, filling the bases, and passed the next two batters unintentionally, forcing in two runs. Two hits, an error by Butler, and a sacrifice fly gave Boston the third run. St. Louis tied the score in the eighth inning on three singles. Snyder was ordered from the game for arguing against an umpire's decision. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	3	0	1	2	1
Evers, 2b	4	0	0	3	5
Con'ly, lf	5	0	1	1	0
Magee, cf	4	2	1	3	0
Egan, lb	4	1	1	12	0
Smith, 3b	5	0	1	1	4
Gowdy, c	3	0	0	5	4
Ragan, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	34	4	6	30	15

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss	5	3	2	0	0
H'gins, 2b	4	0	1	1	5
B'cher, lf	4	0	0	4	0
Miller, 1b	3	0	1	11	1
Long, cf	4	1	3	2	0
Hyatt, rf	3	0	1	3	0
Beck, 3b	4	0	1	0	3
Snyder, c	1	0	0	0	0
Gons's, c	3	0	0	8	0
Doak, p	1	0	0	0	3
Griner, p	1	0	0	0	0
*Roche	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	9	29	12

*Batted for Doak in the seventh inning.
†Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Evers, Butler, (2.)

Boston	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—4
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—3

Stolen bases—Maranville, Long, Magee. Sacrifice fly—Gowdy. Sacrifice hits—Egan, Huggins. Double plays—Maranville, Evers and Egan; Ragan, Gowdy, Smith, and Evers. Left on bases—Boston, 9; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 3; off Doak, 4; off Griner, 2. Hits—Off Doak, 6 in 6 innings; off Griner, none in 4 innings. Struck out—By Ragan, 4; by Doak, 5; by Griner, 2. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason.

Browns Release E. Walker.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 9.—Ernest Walker, outfielder, was released today by the St. Louis Americans to the Rochester (N. Y.) Club and ordered to report tomorrow.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Scranton, 4; Syracuse, 3.
At Utica—Wilkes-Barre, 4; Utica, 3.
At Troy—Binghamton, 4; Troy, 0.
At Albany—Albany, 8; Elmira, 2.

HOLE IN BALL PARK WALL BEATS YANKS

Cleveland Player Hits Ball Through It and Winning Run Is Scored.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—But for a hole under the left field gate the Indians and Yanks would only have been tied in nine innings today. The hole helped Cleveland to win the first game of the second New York invasion by the score of 4 to 3.

The Indians had three runs, with two out, when O'Neill in the fourth sent the ball over third base for what would have been a three-bagger. The ball rolled toward the gate, and then bounded through a hole in the wall. This gave the Indians their fourth run and the game. Had the ball not found the hole, O'Neill would have been left on third, as Mitchell struck out.

It was a hard-hitting game, with the two new Indians, Jay Kirke and Ralph Southworth, who recently came from the Cleveland A. A. team, doing the bulk of the good work. The Yankees did not do much with Mitchell until the eighth inning, but they did enough then and early in the ninth to send him to the showers and bring Sam Jones to the rescue. Jones proved his mettle, and with one out and a man on second base he pulled the game out of the fire.

The Indians' position at the foot of the ladder drew only 2,100 fans, despite the first nice Summer day for four weeks. King Cole, who has been on the sick list for some time, reported to Donovan today ready to work.

The Indians got all their runs in the first four innings, Fisher being pressed harder than usual; but after that they could not score. Graney greeted Cottrell, who took Fisher's place in the eighth with a triple, but was doubled at the plate on Cook's fine throw when Chapman flied out.

Despite a hurry call on his reserve in the seventh, the New York manager saw a whitewash staring him in the face. Nunamaker had been easy, and Caldwell, who batted for Fisher, sent the first ball pitched straight to centre for an out. Cook, who had fanned his previous time up, singled, and Peck, native son, who always does something worth while in Cleveland, tripled, tieing the score of goose eggs. Then Maisel singled and stole. Cree, who was batting in Pipp's place, flied to left, and Graney and Chapman let it fall between them. Mullen walked, but Chapman saved the game there by getting Hartzell's drive on a bad bound, and throwing him out at first base.

Mitchell was nervous when he started the ninth, but made Boone foul out. Then Nunamaker doubled, and Manager Donovan stepped to the plate to bat for Cottrell. But Fohl waved Mitchell out and sent Sam Jones, former Ironton citizen, to the box. Then Donovan backed away, and Daley began to swing a bat. Daley drew three balls before he grounded to Kirk, while Nunamaker took third. With one run needed to tie, Cook proved a long waiter, but finally sent a high fly that Graney gathered in. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, cf	4	2	2	1	0
Han'd, 2b	4	0	0	2	1
Graney, lf	3	1	3	2	0
Kirke, 1b	4	0	2	11	0
C'man, ss	4	0	0	2	3
Smith, rf	3	0	1	0	0
B'bare, 3b	3	0	0	1	5
O'Neill, c	3	1	2	8	0
M'Ch'l, p	3	0	0	0	3
Jones, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	10	27	10

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf	5	1	2	4	1
P'p'gh, ss	4	1	1	0	0
Maisel, 3b	4	1	3	3	2
Pipp, 1b	2	0	0	6	0
Cree, cf	2	0	1	0	0
High, cf	1	0	0	0	0
M'len, lb	0	0	0	8	0
H't'l, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Boone, 2b	4	0	0	0	5
N'm'r, c	4	0	1	6	0
Fisher, p	2	0	0	0	3
C'trell, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Baumann	1	0	1	0	0
†Caldwell	1	0	0	0	0
‡Daley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	9	24	11

*Batted for High in seventh inning.
†Batted for Fisher in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Cottrell in ninth inning.
Errors—Hartzell.

Cleveland	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—4	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3	

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Kirke, Smith, O'Neill, Maisel. Three-base hits—Southworth, Graney, Peckinpaugh. Home run—O'Neill. Sacrifice hit—High. Stolen bases—Maisel, Cree. Double plays—Maisel and Pipp; Cook and Nunamaker. Hits—Off Fisher, 9 in 7 innings; off Cottrell, 1 in 1 inning; off Mitchell, 9 in 8 1-3 innings; off Jones, none in two-thirds of an inning. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 1; off Fisher, 1. Struck out—By Mitchell, 7; by Fisher, 5. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; New York, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

White Sox Take First Game.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Chicago defeated Washington, 5 to 1, in the first game of the second Eastern series today. The locals won in the second inning on Fournier's triple and J. Collins's single and his steal of third base and home. Scott tightened up when the visitors threatened to count and received good support from E. Collins, J. Collins, and Schalk. Hasty Leibold, who was obtained from the Cleveland club by waiver, made his debut in a White Sox uniform today. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf	4	0	0	1	0
W'ver, ss	4	0	0	2	3
E. C's, 2b	3	1	1	2	4
F'nier, 1b	3	0	2	10	0
J. C'ns, rf	3	1	2	2	0
Felsch, lf	3	1	1	0	0
Schalk, c	3	0	1	5	0
B'l'b's, 3b	3	0	1	1	3
Scott, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	29	5	7	126	15

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf	3	0	0	2	2
Shanks, lf	4	0	2	2	0
Foster, 2b	3	0	1	1	0
Milan, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Gandil, 1b	3	0	1	9	0
Con'ly, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
Henry, c	3	0	1	5	1
McB'e, ss	3	0	0	2	2
Shaw, p	2	0	0	0	0
*Acosta	1	0	1	0	0
Ayres, p	0	0	0	0	2
†Williams	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	8	24	5

*Batted for Shaw in seventh inning.
†Batted for Ayres in ninth inning.
‡Shanks out; hit by batted ball.
Errors—Foster, Henry, (2,) Scott.

Chicago	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	—5
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Three-base hit—Fournier. Stolen bases—Collins, (3,) Schalk, (2,) Blackburne. Earned runs—Washington, 1; Chicago, 5. Sacrifice hits—Gandil, Felsch, Henry, Moeller, J. Collins, Double plays—E. Collins to Fournier; J. Collins to Schalk; Moeller to McBride. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 2; off Scott, 5; off Ayres, 1. Hits—Off Shaw, 6 in six innings; off Ayres, 1 in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Scott, (Connolly;) by Ayres, (Fournier.) Struck out—By Scott, 2; by Shaw, 2; by Ayres, 1. Passed ball—Henry. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly.

Tigers Maul Red Sox Pitchers.

DETROIT, Mich., July 9.—Three Boston pitchers were batted hard today and Detroit won, 15 to 4. The Red Sox' three errors were bunched in the first inning along with two passes and two singles, the Tigers scoring four runs. In the sixth, nine of the eleven men who faced Gregg hit safely, Veach's double being the only extra base drive in the lot. Coveleskie retired after the game was won. His careless throw, with an easy double play in sight, let in two runs for the visitors in the seventh. Cavet merely lobbed the ball over in the two innings he pitched. In the eighth, three passes, a single and four stolen bases netted Detroit only one run. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	4	2	2	0	5
Kav'h, 2b	3	3	2	2	5
Cobb, cf	3	3	1	4	0
O'ford, rf	4	2	2	0	0
Veach, lf	5	1	3	3	0
Burns, 1b	4	1	1	9	3
Bush, ss	5	1	2	3	2
Baker, c	4	1	0	4	0
C'skie, p	2	1	1	2	1
Cavet, p	0	0	0	0	0
‡Jacobson	1	0	1	0	0
Total	34	15	15	27	16

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	4	0	0	2	0
J'v'rin, ss	4	0	0	1	3
Sp'ker, cf	4	1	1	1	0
H'lit'l, 1b	4	1	0	10	0
Lewis, lf	4	1	2	1	0
G'd'r, 3b	4	1	1	3	1
Barry, 2b	4	0	1	1	1
Cady, c	2	0	0	4	1
C'gan, c	2	0	2	1	2
Ruth, p	0	0	0	0	0
Mays, p	0	0	0	0	1
Gregg, p	2	0	1	0	4
*Scott	1	0	0	0	0
†H'ksen	0	0	0	0	0
‡Gainer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	4	8	24	13

*Batted for Mays in third inning.
†Batted for Carrigan in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Gregg in ninth inning.
‖Batted for Coveleskie in seventh inning.
Errors—Hoblitzel, Barry, Cady, Coveleskie.

Detroit	4	3	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	—15
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—4

Two-base hits—Veach, Jacobson, Barry. Three-base hit—Kavanagh. Stolen bases—Vitt, Burns, Bush, Cobb, (2;) Veach, (2.) Earned runs—Boston, 2; Detroit, 13. Sacrifice hit—Coveleskie. Sacrifice fly—Cobb. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Detroit, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 2; off Mays, 1; off Gregg, 5. Hits—Off Ruth, two in 1-3 inning; off Mays, two in 1 2-3 innings; off Gregg, eleven in 6 innings; off Coveleskie, three in 7 innings; off Cavet, five in 2 innings. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 3; by Gregg, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours.

Athletics Too Fast for Browns.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 9.—By hitting when hits were most needed, Philadelphia won a fast game, defeating St. Louis, 3 to 1. Bush pitched shut-out ball in all except the sixth inning, when Shotten walked, went to second on Austin's out, and scored on Sisler's single. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Strunk, cf	3	1	2	3	0
Walsh, M.	3	0	0	2	0
Sc'ng, 3b	4	0	1	0	3
Lajoie, 2b	4	2	2	1	4
M'In's, 1b	4	0	1	16	0
Lapp, c	3	0	1	8	1
Kopf, ss	3	0	1	1	3
Bush, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	31	3	8	27	16

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, rf	2	1	0	2	0
Austin, 3b	2	0	0	0	2
Sisler, lf	4	0	1	3	0
Pratt, 2b	3	0	0	3	1
C.W'r, cf	4	0	1	3	0
How'd, 1b	3	0	1	9	1
Lavan, ss	4	0	0	2	1
Agnew, c	2	0	0	3	1
Sev'eid, c	0	0	0	0	0
James, p	2	0	0	1	6
Total	26	1	3	27	12

Philadelphia .....0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—3
St. Louis .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Strunk, Lapp. Stolen base—Strunk. Sacrifice hits—Lapp, Austin, Pratt, James, Kopf. Double play—Kopf, Lajoie, and McInnis; Bush, Kopf, and McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Bush, 5; off James, 3. Struck out—By Bush, 3; by James, 3. Wild pitch—Bush. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Defeated by Buffalo in Double-Header, 8 to 2 and 9 to 1.

The Brookfeds lost both games of a double-header to Buffalo at Washington Park yesterday afternoon before leaving on a trip to the West. The first game was lost 8 to 2 and the second 9 to 1. If baseball games were played in four innings instead of nine the Brooklyns would have won both, for in that time they were leading 1 to 0 at the end of the fourth inning in each game. Tom Seaton pitched in the first game, and up to the eighth the score was 2 to 1 in favor of Brooklyn. But in that eighth session Buffalo batted Tom out of the box. Frank Smith, who succeeded him, did little better, and Buffalo rolled up six runs. Another in the ninth made the score 8 to 2.

In the second game Doc Lafitte, who was released recently by Lee Magee and was signed by the Buffeds, pitched against his former team mates and allowed them only one run in the opening inning. Finneran started for Brooklyn but was knocked out of the box in the sixth, and again Frank Smith was sent in, but he was not much of an improvement

GOLF—ACCIDENT TO YACHT VANITIE IN RACE—TENNIS

M'DONALD EARNS TIE WITH GIL NICHOLLS

Scotchman, Needing a Par 4 on Last Hole, Plays Sensational Golf at Fox Hills.

By achieving a feat worthy of a champion, Robert McDonald of Buffalo was able to tie with Gilbert Nicholls of Wilmington in the last hours of the Metropolitan open championship at Fox Hills yesterday. Each had a score of 292 for 72 holes of medal play. The play-off has been set for 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Matters had come down to a critical stage. Nicholls had finished with a score of 74 for his last round and had nosed out Walter C. Hagen by two strokes. Learning what he had to do, McDonald experienced the difficulty of working against psychology. He needed four on the par four home hole to tie.

His drive had been pulled into the rough, and his second was a trifle off the line and came to rest on the side of a steep bank to the right of the home green. To get his stance, the Scot from Buffalo had to stamp a place for his feet on the side of the trap, and he further had to be careful, for a sand pit was immediately underneath him.

Yet he chipped the shot out handsomely, caught the roll of the green, and came within an ace of winning the title when the ball trickled past the lip of the cup, coming to rest within three feet of it. He coolly holed the putt.

It was a day of interesting changes. Nicholls returned a 71 in the morning and started on the last round in the lead with 218, a stroke better than Walter C. Hagen, national champion last year. While McDonald did not get going as he might have wished in the first round yesterday he hung on well, getting 75 for a 54-hole total of 220.

In the afternoon Hagen went out in 37, but proceeded to drop two strokes at the tenth and eleventh holes. He pushed his approach close to the bunker at the tenth and took five for the hole, then sliced his drive to the rough from the eleventh tee, so that the best he could get there was another 5.

At the short sixteenth Hagen's mashie, a trifle sliced, found an almost unplayable lie in the trap to the right of the green. He took four there and ended with a poor five. His approach to the home hole, far too strong, brought up in the rough close to a tree and in pitching back he drew it too fine, the ball hitting the trunk and glancing off sharply to the right. That left him a putt of some twenty feet, which he failed to hole. Even so, Hagen had come home in 38, giving him a 75 for the round, and at that time it was figured that Nie only man likely to beat him was Nicholls, but the report had gone around that McDonald was not doing well.

Nicholls was the next to heave in sight. He had taken 38 for the outward journey, but played perfectly, coming back, except for a 6 at the thirteenth, where he got a poor approach. The Briton then made the last five holes in eighteen strokes, so that, finishing with a 74 he got 292 for the entire tournament.

As it turned out, McDonald was not going badly at all. He did have a five at the second and another at the sixth, but threes at the seventh and eighth were helpful, and he went out in 37. A string of four consecutive fours were gathered in by McDonald to start the homeward journey, and he got a stroke under par with a three at the fourteenth. Going to the home hole, McDonald did well to get a four there after pulling his drive and overapproaching. His ball coming to rest close to the trunk of a tree. He had an awkward stance, but proved equal to the occasion, laying a clever mashie shot practically dead to the hole and getting down the putt without difficulty. That gave him a 72 for the round. The cards of the leaders yesterday were as follows:

Gil Nicholls, Wilmington—									
Out	5	4	3	6	3	4	4	4	38
In	4	4	2	5	4	4	3	4	34—72
Out	4	7	3	5	3	4	4	5	38
In	4	5	3	6	3	4	3	4	36—74—145
Robert McDonald, Buffalo—									
Out	5	4	3	6	3	5	4	3	37
In	4	6	2	5	4	5	4	4	38—75
Out	4	6	4	5	3	5	4	5	37
In	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	35—72—147

John J. McDermott tired badly as the day advanced, taking 78 in the morning and finishing with an 81 for a total of 301, not good enough to get him in the money. James M. Barnes also threw away his chance to get close to the top by taking 79 for his last round. The best score of the day went to Macdonald Smith, the former title holder, who got a 70 in the afternoon, going out in 33. This earned a ten-dollar special prize for Smith, who up to that time had not been able to shew anything like his true form. Nicholls with his 71 in the morning won $100, and he also won another ten spot for getting the best thirty-six-hole score of 145.

As the situation now stands, either McDonald or Nicholls will win first money, amounting to $150, while the loser will get $100. The third award of $75 goes to Hagen. Tom McNamara, William Macfarlane, and Isaac Mackie split fourth, fifth, and sixth moneys, each man getting $40. Seventh and eighth moneys, amounting to $30, will be divided by Barnes and Martin O'Loughlin.

The scores follow:

	1st 36.	4th Day.	Rd.	Tot.
Gilbert Nicholls, Wilmington	147	71	74	292
Robert McDonald, Buffalo	145	75	72	292
Walter C. Hagen, Rochereste	145	74	75	294
William Macfarlane, Suburban	146	73	74	293
Thomas L. McNamara, Boston	148	76	75	299
Isaac S. Mackie, Oakwood	148	77	74	299
M. O'Loughlin, Plainfield	149	75	76	300
J. M. Barnes, Whitemarsh V.	149	72	79	300
Macdonald Smith, unattached	155	76	70	301
Louis Tellier, Canoe Brook	153	76	73	302
Joseph Mitchell, Ridgewood	150	80	73	303
George McLean, Dunwoodie	155	75	73	303
George Sargent, Chevy Chase	149	77	78	304
Jack Hobens, Englewood	156	72	77	305
Thomas Boyd, Fox Hills	147	79	79	305
John J. McDermott, Phila	146	78	81	305
Alec Smith, Wykagyl	150	81	75	306
C. E. Hoffner, Woodbury	152	77	77	306
Wilfrid E. Reid, Seaview	150	79	77	306
Fred McLeod, Columbia	151	79	77	307
Jack Dowling, Scarsdale	160	73	75	308
Thomas Anderson, Montclair	155	77	76	308
Michael J. Brady, Wollaston	156	73	76	310
George Low, Baltusrol	158	77	76	311
E. W. Loving, Quaker Ridge	157	77	77	311
A. J. Sanderson, Boulogne, France	158	77	76	311
C. L. Mothersole, Malbe	149	81	81	311
*M. R. Marstol, Baltusrol	156	81	75	312
Herbert Strong, Inwood	157	78	77	312
Bert Battell, Flushing	154	76	83	313
David Ogilvie, Morris County	159	81	74	314
G. Dernbach, Sharon, Conn	155	82	77	314
A. Reid, Upper Montclair	158	80	77	315
J. R. Thomson, Phila. County	157	77	81	315
*Thomas Herron, Seaview	162	75	79	316
Jack Pirie, Richmond County	157	80	80	317
Harry Auchterlonie, Arcola	164	75	78	317
Joseph Sylvester, West End	156	81	80	317
R. H. Thomson, Glen Ridge	159	78	80	317
H. Hendry, Hackbrook, Conn	161	78	80	319
*A. F. Kammer, Fox Hills	161	81	78	320
George T. Sayers, Merion	160	84	76	320
E. H. McCarthy, Jacksonville	158	84	79	321
William Meyer, Fox Hills	164	79	79	322
Jack Jolly, Newark	162	80	80	322
*E. Mort Barnes, Englewood	156	80	86	322
Nicholas Demane, unattached	162	85	78	325
D. S. Hunter, Essex County	164	81	80	325
J. M. Roche, Elkridge Hunt	165	81	80	326
Edw. H. Gow, Sleepy Hollow	163	84	80	327
William Collins, Oakland	161	80	86	327
L. W. Martucci, Essex Co	162	87	80	329
Harry Overy, Ocean	170	79	80	329
F. T. McNamara, S'd Beach	161	82	86	321
Herbert Martin, Quogue	165	87	88	330
W. Mitchell, Raleigh, N. C	165	81	86	332
*J. D. Newman, Fox Hills	161	86	85	332
Henry Miller, Houvenkopf	156	88	88	332
B. A. Conroy, North Jersey	170	84	82	336
James R. Inglis, Fairview	170	88	79	337
Dan Cooper, unattached	169	85	84	338
Thos. Patterson, Knollwood	171	85	82	338
Alex. Pirie, Sunningdale	173	88	81	342
Channing Floyd, Yountakah	172	80	91	343
*C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol	181	84	79	344
J. R. Langlands, Wequashic	175	85	84	344
W. E. Stoddart, Bedford	175	86	84	345
Fred R. Stalls, Bellport	170	89	86	345
L. C. Schweiger, unattached	167	89	91	347
C. W. Singleton, Siwanoy	176	86	86	348
Jack Jeffred, Somerset Hills	179	84	87	350

*Amateurs.

Topping to Play Kerr in Final.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 9.—Two Greenwich golfers, Henry J. Topping and Hamilton K. Kerr, will oppose each other tomorrow afternoon on the links of the Brooklawn Country Club for the championship of Connecticut. Both players furnished surprises in a day of upsets by defeating their opponents in the semi-finals. Topping defeated R. M. Lewis, a New Canaan schoolboy, in a well-played match, 3 and 2. Robert Abbott of Brooklyn, because he defeated the present champion, W. Parker Seeley, in the morning play, was a warm favorite in his match with Kerr, but the Greenwich man was in fine form and won, 3 and 2.

Central States Golf Reaches Final.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 9.—Ed Zimmer of the Riverside Club, Indianapolis, and Will Diddel of Crawfordsville, Ind., will fight it out for the Central States Golf Association championship in the finals at the Highland Club tomorrow. In the semi-finals today Zimmer beat Robert Resener of Indianapolis, Indiana champion, 2 and 1, and Diddel triumphed over Carl Gibbs, Indianapolis, 9 and 7. The defeat of Resener came as a surprise. Several times Zimmer appeared to be slipping, but he always managed to rally and hold the State champion safe. In his match with Gibbs, Diddel was 3 up at the end of the morning round. Gibbs, in the afternoon, was unable to stand up under the strain and lost several holes which would have been his had he possessed more tournament experience.

Edwards Wins Chicago Golf Title.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Donald Edwards, of Midlothian won the Chicago District Golf Association amateur championship today at Glen View after a brilliant contest with William Rautenbusch, of Glen Oak. Edward's total for the seventy-two holes was 311 against 317 for Rautenbusch. Paul Hunter, of Midlothian, was third with a score of 321 and R. A. Gardner, of Hinsdale, formerly national amateur champion, fourth, with 322. The event was won last year by Charles ("Chick") Evans, Western amateur champion, who did not enter this year.

Wellman to Promote Boxing.

William H. Wellman, who a few weeks ago severed his connection with the old regime at the Madison Square A. C., yesterday signed a contract to promote the boxing shows at the Garden during the next year. Wellman has several big matches under consideration and the first bout he plans to stage will probably be between Jim Savage, the Orange heavyweight, and Tom Cowler, Jim Corbett's latest heavyweight possibility. This will be Cowler's first appearance in these parts, and boxing fans are anxious to see if the youngster is all that Corbett says he is.

Crack Runners for Millrose Games.

Three of the fleetest middle distance runners in the country will comprise the field in the special 660-yard run, which will be one of the several features of the Millrose A. A. games at Celtic Park, this afternoon.

Leroy Campbell, intercollegiate champion of the West; Ted Meredith, intercollegiate quarter and half mile title holder, and Joseph T. Higgins of Holy Cross College, winner of the half-mile in the Eastern tryouts, will make up this select field, and if the contestants live up to previous performances Homer Baker's record of 1:20 2-5 will be in danger.

Local Boxing Bouts Tonight.

A three-cornered card is offered at the Fairmont Athletic Club tonight. The three bouts are each scheduled for ten rounds, and the boxer making the best showing will be offered a match with Kid Williams, the bantamweight champion. The contestants will be Teddy Jacobs and Young O'Leary, Frankie Daly and Kid Thomas, and Battling Henry and Jack Irving.

The Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will feature Joe Chip of Newcastle, Penn., and K. O. Sweeney of New York as headliners tonight. Battling Lahn and Young Mundy are booked for the semi-final bout. The special contests will bring together Jake Brandt and Bert Spencer and Willie Martin and Murray Allen.

Automobile Races at Brighton.

Louis Disbrow and Art Kline, the two racing drivers who won the events at the Brighton Beach auto meet on July 5, will again be the feature drivers of the automobile races at the Brighton Beach track tonight. Both are entered in the sprint events and also in the 100-mile race. Disbrow in his Simplex "Zip" will start from scratch in the free-for-all handicap, and he will also try to lower the figures for the mile, which was made by Kline on last Monday night. Kline was giving Disbrow a great race in the 100-mile event last week when tire trouble put him out of the running after going twenty-five miles. The first race will start at 8:30 o'clock. Other drivers will be Tidmarsh, Lonsbury, Endicott, Kennedy, Hearne, Gotof, and Jones.

Knights of Columbus Games.

Several stars will start from scratch in the five-mile road race to be held at the fourth annual field day of the Knights of Columbus at Washington Park this afternoon. Among them are Arthur Fogel of the Irish-American A. C., Charles De Stefano of the Ozanam A. A., Charles Oshenreiter of the Trinity Club, John Bell of the Brooklyn A. A., Casper Schefter of the Long Island A. C., and C. L. Blankenburg of the Brooklyn Evening H. S. In the 1,000-yard handicap the following have been entered: W. R. Granger, Irish-American A. C.; Hugh Roden, Brooklyn Evening H. S.; E. Lember, Trinity Club; J. Rice, Ozanam A. A., and Thomas Barden of the Irish-American A. C. There will be a number of events closed to members of the order, and there will be a baseball game between the Knights of Columbus and Elks teams.

Thirty-Mile Motor-Paced Race.

Clarence Carman, Leon Didier, and George Wiley are entered in the feature events at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome tonight. The three riders should furnish a thrilling race. The feature race will be a thirty-mile motor-paced event, the record now being held by Wiley, who covered the distance in 44:05 2-5. Didier, the Frenchman, will be paced by Marcus Nazo, and Hunter and Mitchell will pace Carman and Wiley. There will be several amateur events for Long Island and New York riders.

Baker Enters the Championships.

Against the advice of a physician and his club officials, Homer Baker, the international half mile champion will compete in the national championships at San Francisco. He sent his entry for the half mile run to Chairman Rubien of the National Championship Committee yesterday, with an explanatory note that his injured leg had recovered and he would be in shape to leave for the coast on July 23. Baker was injured several weeks ago in a motorcycle accident and developed water on the right knee. He was advised by a physician that he would have to remain out of athletics the entire Summer. Baker has been training quietly for several days, but not at the Travers Island track of the New York A. C. He is said to be in good shape.

Burman Wins 100-Mile Race.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 9.—Bob Burman won a hundred-mile automobile race on a half-mile track here today. Time—2:06:47.

VANITIE, DISABLED, FORCED TO QUIT

Cup Yacht's Aluminum Gaff Cracked Near Finish of Race with Resolute.

The Race by Figures.

	Resolute. H.M.S.	Vanitie. H.M.S.
Start	1:10:38	1:11:01
First Leg	1:49:20	1:50:20
Second Leg	2:14:00	2:14:20
Third Leg	2:44:30	2:45:07
Fourth Leg	3:23:05	3:24:10
Fifth Leg	3:47:40	3:48:34
Finish	4:17:53	Disabl'd
Elapsed Time	3:07:15	....
Time Allowance	1:13	....
Corrected Time	3:06:02	....

Vanitie's new aluminum gaff, which she is wearing this year in order to lighten her top hamper, cracked under the strain of a twenty-two-knot nor'wester during her fourth race with Resolute on the Sound yesterday. The accident came within six miles of the finish of a thrashing contest, and so disabled Vanitie that she had to quit. Resolute at the time was leading by a bare thirty-one seconds. She had held the upper hand throughout the match, and seemed a sure winner, anyway.

This is the first time in Vanitie's career that anything has gone wrong with her in a race. She went through last season without so much as parting a rope yarn. After the mishap yesterday she was towed back to City Island by her tender, the steam yacht Seminole. There a new gaff was slung, and the yacht put in readiness for to-day's race off Glen Cove.

The breaking of Vanitie's gaff spoiled what was otherwise the best race these two America's Cup candidates had ever sailed. For more than twenty-five miles of the prettiest sailing they had hung together like Siamese twins, Resolute always leading, but Vanitie keeping ever within striking distance. They had a whole-sail breeze of the kind that racing skippers pray for, and it kept them going great guns.

The race was sailed over the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's long course, a 15½-mile triangle, sailed twice over. The start was off Lloyd's Neck, at Oyster Bay, and the first turn was a buoy off Green Point, on the Connecticut shore. The second leg took them along the shore to Long Neck, passing outside the Cows buoy, and the third brought them back to Lloyd's Neck. This gave them a beat of 4¾ miles N. W. by N. ½ N. to Green Point, a broad reach of 2⅛ miles E. ¼ N. to the Cows, a reach of 2⅝ miles E. N. E. to Long Neck, and then a close reach of 5⅝ miles S. S. W. ¾ W. to the home mark.

Vanitie came to grief on turning the Long Neck mark on the second round. Heeling until their lee rails were awash and with booms eased well to starboard, the two rivals tore for the mark with foam boiling over their sharp bows. It was necessary to jibe to round the buoy, and Resolute negotiated the difficult feat neatly, trimming sheets and laying a course straight for home. Vanitie had no sooner jibed when the gaff snapped and, Cornelius Vanderbilt, her helmsman, had to bring her up into the wind. There she stayed, her mainsail flapping limply in the breeze, while sailors were sent aloft and succeeded in lowering the shattered spar. Jibing in a 22-knot blow is a dangerous business. The strain on Vanitie's gaff was so great that the spar was bent at right angles eight feet from the jaws.

Resolute kept right on for home, and finished at 4:17:53. Her elapsed time for the 30½ miles was 3:07:15, which was said to be the fastest time ever made over the course. Vanitie had to allow Resolute 1:13, and judging by their performance on the previous round Resolute would probably have won by more than two minutes had Vanitie stayed to the finish.

Sailing on Resolute yesterday was Arthur Curtiss James, whose stately square-rigged three-master Aloha made her début of the season under full sail. Commodore James seemed delighted with Resolute's work, and praised Charles Francis Adams, 2d, her skipper.

Brookfeds Hunting Players.

Danny Murphy, the former Athletic outfielder, who was signed by the Brookfeds some time ago, has been appointed a scout by Manager Lee Magee and started out yesterday to get some new players to bolster up the Ward outfit. Murphy will try to sign players in the West, and Business Manager Dick Carroll has started on a trip through the South to look over some promising material for the team.

NOTES FOR THE ATHLETES.

The Eastern representation in the National track and field championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition on Aug. 7 will be further decreased by the defection of the Princeton University relay team and Jim Duncan, the worlds record holder with the discus. Princeton requested that a two mile relay be added to the Exposition athletic programme in order to give its great team of half milers a chance at the world's record. The event was added, but too late evidently for the college men to make arrangements for the trip. Duncan was invited to go West with the Irish-American A. C. team, but declined on account of business. Duncan's year of unattached competition is almost concluded and in October he will compete for the Winged Fist organization.

Stewart Aths, the Princeton University athlete who has won the 'Varsity letter three consecutive years in cross country athletics, has decided to retire from the sport, now that his college career is ended.

Frederick J. V. Delany, Chairman of the Metropolitan Association Junior Track and Field Championship Committee, has issued a call for a meeting of his committee on Monday to pass on the entries for the title meeting at Schnectady, N. Y., next Saturday afternoon. The sports will be conducted by the General Electric A. C. Two other meetings are scheduled for the metropolitan district on the same day with the Juniors, and entries probably will be light in the local events. The Phillips-Jones Employees' association are having trouble filling their events, of which six are open to A. A. U. athletes. In Newark on Saturday the Newark Young Men's Christian Association will stage a meet with six events open to registered athletes.

Bob Eller, formerly of the Irish-American A. C., brother of Jack Eller, the champion hurdler, has been indefinitely suspended by the South Atlantic Association, according to information received by Frederick Rubien, chairman of the local association, from Dr. William Burdick Chairman of the South Atlantic Registration Committee. Eller failed to register after competing on an unexpired registration card.

Alma Richards, now competing for the Illinois A. C., Chicago, who was reinstated this week by the Middle Atlantic Association, is in training for the decathlon championship, and has written F. W. Rubien, Chairman of the National Championship Committee, asking for information about the event. Probably Richards will have to oppose Pat O'Connor of this city. Avery Brundage, of Chicago, and Gilbert Richie of Birmingham, Ala., three good all around performers, in the championship contest.

Oscar Bell, formerly of the Irish-American A. C., who beat Abel Kiviat in a 1,000-yard run at the Winged Fist games on Monday, is slated to represent the New York A. C. when his time of unattachment expires.

Mike DeVanney of the Millrose A. A. is planning to go to the coast, despite his failure to qualify in the A. A. U. trials two weeks ago. The Soho runner will be sent at the expense of the Millrose club in appreciation of his good work during the Winter.

SQUADRON FORAGERS LOSE.

Islip Freebooters Win Final Polo Game for Independence Cups.

The Islip Freebooters easily defeated the Squadron Foragers in the final for the Independence Polo Cups, which was played yesterday on the grounds of the Rockaway Hunting Club, at Cedarhurst, L. I. The score was 11¾ to 4¼ goals.

The Freebooters did not lose any time. They wiped out their handicap in the first two periods and were three-quarters of a goal ahead in going into the third. This session was more exciting, as the Foragers put a lot of snap into their work, and they held the Long Islanders to a scoreless period. The score at half time was 4¾ to 3¾.

Both sides added two goals to their totals in the fifth. Thereafter the Freebooters made a runaway match of it, and the Squadron players went all to pieces. This is the first time the Freebooters have won these cups.

There will be two matches played this afternoon, one at 2:30 o'clock, between Meadow Brook and Cooperstown, for the Rockaway Hunting Club Cups, and the other between Meadow Brook Magpies and Great Neck, for the Blizzard Cup. The line-up:

Islip Freebooters—A. Pinkerton, 1; A. C. Swarts, 2; A. D. B. Pratt, 3; H. T. Peters, L. Total—6.
Squadron Foragers—T. R. Strong, 1; A. C. Smidt, 0; H. E. Holt, 1; W. B. Boulton, Jr., 1. Total, 3.

Goals scored for Freebooters—Pinkerton, 5; Swarts, 4; Peters, 2. For Foragers—Boulton and Smidt. Goals earned by Freebooters, 12; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, ¼ of a goal; net score, 11¾. Goals earned by Foragers, 3; allowed by handicap, 3; lost by penalty, ¾ of a goal. Net score, 4¼. Time of game—Eight 7½-minute periods. Referee—Seward Cary.

BRICKLEY FOR PENN STATE.

Harvard's Famous Football Player to Succeed Hollenbeck as Coach.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., July 9.—Charley Brickley, the famous Harvard football player, has displaced Bill Hollenbeck as coach of the Pennsylvania State College eleven, according to announcement made today. The selection of Brickley came as a surprise, for until today it was not known that he had been considered for the position. It had been stated that he was slated for the position of coach at Ohio State and at other Western colleges, but his name was never mentioned in connection with the Penn State football team. Brickley was one of the greatest football players Harvard has had and was instrumental in bringing two championships to the Cambridge institution.

Held for Taking Bets on Horses.

Dick Dowling of Queens was held in $1,000 bonds by Magistrate Leach in the Long Island City Police Court yesterday, on a charge of taking bets on the horses. His counsel, ex-Assistant District Attorney William J. Creamer of Queens, wants him released on the ground that the warrant on which Dowling was arrested was issued by Chief Magistrate McAdoo in Manhattan. As the warrant was issued in Manhattan by Magistrate McAdoo, Mr. Creamer claimed that Magistrate Leach had no jurisdiction in the case, and the Magistrate reserved his decision until Friday of next week. Dowling was arrested in a saloon at 14 Third Street, Long Island City, by Lieutenants Evans, Gaffney, and O'Connor, attached to the staff of Inspector Boettler of the Seventeenth District of Queens.

Suburban Handicap Weights.

Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh last evening announced his arrangement of weights for the candidates for the Suburban Handicap, which is to be run on the opening day of the Summer meeting of the Empire City Racing Association at Belmont Park next Wednesday. The race will be at the original distance of a mile and a quarter and the weights are as follows: Borrow, 126 pounds; Roamer, 125; Stromboli, 122; Short Grass, 120; Harmonicon, 118; Buckhorn, 117; Hodge, 116; Rock View, 113; The Finn, 113; Pebbles, 111; Bayberry Candle, 109; Tartar, 108; Norse King, 108; Gainer, 106; Iron Duke, 107; Garbage, 93; Sharpshooter, 106; Robert Bradley, 108; Addie M., 105; Comely, 103; Teton, 103; Half Rock, 102; Dan Jackson, 100; Double Eagle, 100; Sam McMeekin, 100; Charlestonian, 100; Flying Fairy, 98; Booker Bill, 97; Charter Maid, 95; Top Hat, 95; Runes, 95; Huguenot, 90.

Doyle Defeats Hoffman.

Paul Doyle defeated Sailor Hoffman last night at the Long Acre A. C. Both boys weighed in at 138 pounds. Doyle took the lead in the early rounds and held his advantage until the end. Hoffman lacked science, but was remarkably game and stood up well under the severe punishment. Young Marshall had a shade the better of Kid Davis in the semi-final.

Ryan and Clifford Draw.

Buddy Ryan of the Bronx and Eddie Clifford of Harlem fought a fast ten-round draw last night at the New Polo A. C. Ryan had the advantage of the earlier rounds, but Clifford came back strong after the fifth and had his opponent tired before the bout was over. Al Matone of the west side and Babe Davis boxed a slow draw in the semi-final.

Levinsky Outpoints "Porky" Flynn.

Battling Levinsky outpointed Dan (Porky) Flynn in a fast bout last night at Brown's A. A. at Far Rockaway. The Battler had the advantage in most of the rounds, but there was little damage done by either boxer. In the semi-final Johnny Dugent of Jersey City and Young Mario of Rockaway, each weighing 118 pounds, boxed a fast draw.

THE GUNTONS SEPARATE.

Incompatability of Temperament Says Economist's Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 9.—When George Gunton, the economist, left Gunton Lodge a few days ago, one report said he had gone West and another that he had gone to New York. Mrs. Gunton today confirmed rumors of a separation between herself and the editor of the defunct Gunton Magazine. She gave as reason for the separation incompatability of temperament and refused to say whether or not she would file suit for divorce when the court opens here in September.

Mrs. Gunton was the widow of William B. Lowe of Atlanta, Ga., a successful financier, who died in 1901. She married Professor Gunton, who is now 68 years old, in 1906, while she was facing a suit for alienation of affections brougat by Professor Gunton's first wife. Mrs. Gunton was for many years President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She is an ardent suffragist.

Mrs. Gunton has two children by her first marriage, William B. Lowe of New York, and Baroness Rosenkrantz of London. Mr. Gunton has several children by his first marriage.

Friends of Mr. Gunton in New York said last night they had heard of a disagreement, but did not know there had been a separation. Mr. Gunton, who is an Englishman, came to America in 1874. In 1890 he became President of the Institute of Social Economics and editor of The Social Economist, which in 1896 was changed to Gunton's Magazine, of which he was the editor. In 1899 he was appointed international director of economic work for the Young Men's Christian Association. He is the author of several books on social economy.

Woman Made Suicide Doubly Sure.

With the gas fully turned on in her kitchen, Mrs. Sophie Romocer, a widow, 50 years old, of 1,278 First Avenue, yesterday made certain of death by shooting herself three times in the mouth. The police believe she found the effect of the gas too slow. Neighbors knew little of the woman except that she had a married daughter. She was in poor health.

OLD RIVALS PLAY FOR TENNIS TITLE

Lovibond Defeats O'Neale in Straight Sets for North Side Championship.

Arthur M. Lovibond of the Seventh Regiment tennis team and playing through title holder qualified for the final round of the North Side tennis championship yesterday on the courts of the University Heights Tennis Club through a straight set victory over James S. O'Neale, Columbia University's baseball pitcher, at 6—1, 7—5. Last year the same players contested the final round. Having disposed of one collegian Lovibond will be called upon to face another this afternoon for the title, as Francis T. Hunter of Cornell is the survivor in the lower section of the draw.

The result of the match between Lovibond and O'Neale was a big disappointment to the gallery. While the Columbia student was hardly expected to win, it was thought that in view of his victories over W. Halsey Wood and J. H. Steinkampf in the earlier rounds of the tournament that he would force his opponent to three sets to win. The military player had the advantage of having defeated his man once, and this gave him plenty of confidence on the court.

O'Neale was far below his form in the first set, and Lovibond was not slow to take full advantage of this. The Seventh Regiment player kept up a steady, persistent attack, keeping the ball close to the top of the net and cutting the back and side lines very close.

The second set found O'Neale twice in the lead, but unable to maintain it. He captured the first two games, making a number of clever placement shots. Lovibond equalized, pulling off several effective overhead smashes. O'Neale came through with two more games and appeared to have the upper hand of Lovibond, when the latter rallied and carried the games to 4—all. After O'Neale won another game an incident occurred, which may have had an important bearing on the result.

As O'Neale raced across the backcourt for one of Lovibond's long bounding shots a ball from an adjoining court rolled in front of him. It was obviously impossible for O'Neale to return his own ball; but Lovibond insisted that according to the rules the point should be played over again. For a time O'Neale refused to take advantage of this technicality, but finally gave in and purposely served two double faults to offset the ruling. The score at this stage was 5—4 and 30—0, in favor of O'Neale. Lovibond won the set and the best deuce games for the match.

The pupil again won from his teacher when Francis T. Hunter and A. J. Ostendorf qualified for the final round of the doubles at the expense of Abraham Bassford, Jr., and George King. Bassford has been coaching Hunter for two weeks and the latter eliminated his teacher in the championship singles on Wednesday. Summary:

North Side Men's Singles Championship.—Semi-Final Round—Arthur M. Lovibond defeated James S. O'Neale, 6—1, 7—5.

Men's Doubles.—Second Round—Abrahain Bassford, Jr., and George King defeated Ralph Baggs and W. Halsey Wood, 6—2, 6—3; F. Martin and George G. Granze defeated E. H. Henderson and R. H. Janes, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Third Round—Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkampf defeated Allen Behr and Edmund J. Fisman, 6—3, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round—Francis T. Hunter and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., and George King, 7—5, 6—2.

Men's Singles.—First Round—S. Spaeth defeated C. Wenger, 6—3, 6—3; Arthur W. Fox defeated R. A. Cook by default; F. Booth defeated Mr. Murphy by default; F. Planisani defeated Edgar F. Loo, 6—4, 12—10.

READY FOR TENNIS AT FAIR.

McLoughlin and Williams in Stirring Practice Match.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 9.—Everything is in readiness for the commencement of the Panama-Pacific tennis championships tomorrow on the courts of the California Tennis Club. Play in both men's and women's singles will be begun tomorrow, with the chief interest hinging upon the preliminary matches for men.

All of the Eastern players were out for practice today, with the principal practice match waged between Norris Williams and Maurice McLoughlin. The present national champion gave McLoughlin an even day of it on the asphalt, the spectators calling it the exhibition a draw at its conclusion. No score was kept, the players giving more time to the practice of their favorite strokes than to the amassing of points. McLoughlin's speed seemed to bother Williams at times, but the Californian's play was a bit offset by Williams's line shots.

Dr. Melville Long, who displayed a remarkable return to form, was eliminated from the tournament today when he sustained a sprained ankle in one of the day's exciting rallies. Long had been expected to figure in the finals of the play. His loss will deprive California of one of her strongest contenders.

Tom Bundy of Los Angeles, who will play with McLoughlin in the doubles tournament, arrived today and says he is in fine condition. Another prominent Southerner, Ward Dawson, is expected to put in an appearance tomorrow morning. Both men are expected to figure in the week's play.

INMAN IN TENNIS FINAL.

New Yorker to Play McElroy for Central New York Title.

UTICA, N. Y., July 9.—As a result of today's play in the Central New York tennis tournament on the Yahnundasis Golf Club courts, McElroy will face F. C. Inman of New York tomorrow in the finals of the men's singles, while in the men's doubles a New York team will play one from Pittsburgh. Today's scores in the semi-finals follow:

Singles.—McElroy, Pittsburgh, defeated Dr. Rosenbaum, Bronxville, 6—2, 6—8, 6—2; F. C. Inman, West Side, defeated Harris, Bradeboro, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3.

Doubles.—McElroy and Garland, Pittsburgh, defeated Thayer, Philadelphia, and Cragin, Bronxville, 7—5, 7—5, 6—2; Rosenbaum and Ward, New York, defeated Inman, New York, and Wright, Longwood, 8—6, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.

DYNAMITE SHIP NO MENACE.

Gen. Wood Gets Report on the Magdeburg in Gravesend Bay.

In regard to rumors circulated recently concerning the German steamer Magdeburg, which has been anchored in Gravesend Bay since last Fall, with 300 tons of dynamite in her hold, an official at the Custom House said yesterday that care had been taken to anchor the ship where there could be no danger to the buildings on shore in case of an explosion.

"The Magdeburg was placed in her position," he said, "by Captain Wilde, the Anchorage Officer of the Port, and she is inspected regularly by the officers of the Neutrality Squad in their tours round the harbor."

Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, sent Lieutenant Ahearn in the coastguard vessel Manhattan to report on the proximity of the dynamite-laden vessel to Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton. After making a survey, Lieutenant Ahearn returned to Governors Island and reported that the Magdeburg is anchored 2,000 yards from the nearest land, and would not do any injury to the forts if she was to blow up.

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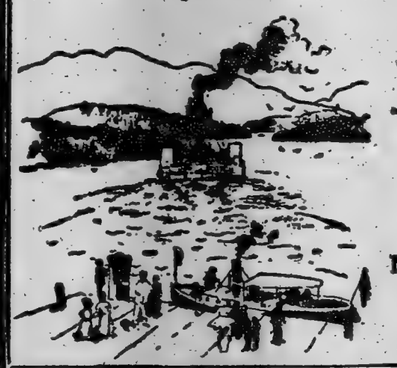

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Phone Rector 5221.

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T. F. SHIELDS, Mgr.
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Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus, -- $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $300,000,000

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.
Pittsburgh, July 9, 1915.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
HOSTETTER-CONNELLSVILLE COKE COMPANY
PURCHASE MONEY BONDS.

The Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company having requested the undersigned as Trustee, to pay and redeem fifty-seven (57) of its Purchase Money Bonds, dated February 1st, 1892, out of money available therefor in the Sinking Fund, pursuant to the provisions of its Trust Agreement, with the undersigned as Trustee, dated February 1st, 1892, under which said bonds were issued,

The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, hereby gives notice that at the request of the Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company the Trustee will on August 1st, 1915, redeem bonds bearing numbers as follows:

963 to 1019, both inclusive, and said bonds will on August 1st, 1915, become due and payable at par and accrued interest thereon to said date.

The holders of said bonds are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned for payment, with all coupons thereto belonging, on August 1st, 1915.

Interest on said bonds will cease on and after August 1st, 1915.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the mortgage from the New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, dated November 22, 1893, the undersigned will until the close of business July 31, 1915, at its office in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company, dated January 2, 1893, and maturing January 2, 1943, and secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest.

FIDELITY AND COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Louisville, Kentucky.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of Secretary and Treasurer.
Erie, Penna., July 1, 1915.

BONDS FOR THREE SINKING FUND.

Bids for Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company's General Mortgage 3½ Per Cent. Bonds, to the amount of $40,330, will be received at the agency of the Company, the Union Trust Company, 80 Broadway, New York, on July 30, 1915, for purchase on July 26th; proposals to be in the hands of the Union Trust Company before three o'clock P. M. and Bonds must be delivered July 26th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days, under the provisions of the Mortgage covering the same.

J. P. SMART, Treasurer.

The Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Co.
REORGANIZATION.

Bondholders opposed to the propositions of the Reorganization Committee of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company and who are willing to co-operate for the purpose of forming a Protective Committee to fight the proposed assessment should communicate with # 341 Times Annex.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Fall on Concern Over German Note—The Selling of New Haven.

Toward the close of yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange traders were rather frankly worrying about the tenor of the German reply to our note, which was known to be on its way to Washington, and the publication of which was expected within the next forty-eight hours. Some of this worrying, however, was of the sort which bears do when they are looking for a profit at some one else's expense. Their selling and selling by those who were long of stock and who were genuinely concerned over the possible contents of the German reply sufficed to cause a sharp decline in many parts of the list in the final moments of trading. In this movement ground previously lost and regained was relost, and in many instances the last prices were practically the lowest of the day. The dealings were on a slightly larger scale than on Thursday, but were much below the volume of Wednesday's transactions.

Selling by Europe contributed to the fall in prices, the Stock Exchange thinking that it discovered signs of foreign selling in a number of stocks in addition to the continued European liquidation in the bond market. There may have been some doubt, however, concerning the real origin of this selling of stocks, which was given an appearance of foreign liquidation. No such doubt, however, attached to the similar selling in the bond market, for, while the volume of bond selling for European account may perhaps be exaggerated, there is no doubt that English holders had been disposing of a large amount of American bonds. The discussion of the advisability of some form of co-operation here to deal with this selling seems to be taking more definite shape, notwithstanding the difficulties which it was believed, on first thought, would render such co-operation very difficult.

While traders worried over the impending German reply, they did not worry to the extent of expecting it to lead to any breach between this country and Germany. Practically every one believed that the reply would be couched in friendly terms and that it would lead to further exchanges between Washington and Berlin. So far as concerns the effect on the market of the publication of the note, one has to take count of the fact that the market had for several days been reactionary and that yesterday there was probably a substantial increase in the short interest on the theory that the note would be unsatisfactory. One has also, however, to take count of the fact that for a fortnight or more before the downward movement which assumed pronounced proportions this week the market had been reassuring itself concerning the German reply on the ground that the Washington dispatches day after day indicated confidence on the part of Administration officials that the German response would meet the essential points in the position taken by this country. It was believed yesterday on the basis of the published forecasts of Germany's response that the German position is still in direct conflict with the position which the United States has taken. That thought was at the bottom of yesterday's selling, which was traceable to the situation existing between ourselves and Germany, and much of the selling was traceable to that cause.

The more conspicuous exceptions to the day's decline in prices grew out of the war order talk which has been such a potent factor in the advance in those stocks which have been the principal beneficiaries of the purchase of war supplies in this country. Of the movements in keeping with the general drift of prices, but exceeding it in extent, the most conspicuous was the decline of 5 points in New Haven. For this decline Wall Street alleged no better reason than the failure of the suit against Directors of the road for the recovery of $102,000,000 alleged to have been lost through the expansion program to which the New Haven gave itself over for a series of years preceding the troubles which robbed New Haven stock of its previous high position in the field of investment. The fact seems to be, however, that no very large number of people counted on the recovery of that or of any other huge sum from the Directors. On the other hand, the road has been supplying some tangible indications of having begun to overcome its difficulties, not the least important of those indications being the fact that when its notes last fell due it reduced the amount outstanding out of earnings.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅜
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1⅛	2	=

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 mos	3
90 days	2⅜	6 mos	3@3¼
4 mos	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3	6 months	3¼@3½
60 to 90 days	3		

Other Names.

4 months	3½	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76⅞	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅝
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77¼	4.77⅜

Closing Rates.

Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	$4.77⅜ $4.77⅝
Paris	5.05 5.03¾
Berlin	.81⅝ .81¾
Austria	15.10 15.20
Russia	28.50 28.50
Switzerland	5.39 5.38
Scandinavia	26.25 26.30
China—	
Hongkong	42.70 42.85
Shanghai	55.50 55.75
Kobe	57.50
Greece	5.26 5.25
Holland	.40⅛ .40⅜
India—	
Bombay	33.06
Calcutta	33.00
Italy	6.12 6.11⅛
Japan—	
Kobe	49.37 49.45
Yokohama	49.37 49.45
Philippine Islands—	
Manila	49.62 49.75
South America—	
Buenos Aires	41.90 42.00
Rio	23.25 23.35
Spain	18.70 18.72

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73⅞	$4.71¼	$4.72	$4.71¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $:49,610,345; balance, $20,447,019; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $629,467.
The local banks lost $27,388,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 7.50, premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22⅝d, up 1-16d; New York, 47⅝c, up ⅛c.

LONDON TRADING FIRM.

Money in Good Supply—Big Day for South African Mine Shares.

LONDON, July 9.—Money was in good supply and discount rates firmer.

On the Stock Exchange the chief business of the day was done in the old war loan, Japanese bonds and oil shares at steady prices. South African mines were firm on the victory of General Botha in Southwest Africa. Home rails appeared to be in good demand.

American securities opened weak, but later hardened on a few buying orders and closed steady. There was a fair business in gold bonds, but this is expected to decrease with the closing of the application lists of the war loan tomorrow.

Prices Easy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 9.—Prices were easy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs 40 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 2½ centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1915.

	Stocks, Shares.
Total sales	376,831
Same day last year	256,713
Year to date	64,520,298
Same period last year	39,429,135
Average price and change 50 stocks	67.26 — .80
Same day last year	67.96 — .61

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
87	92	23	Adams Express	89	89	89	89	...
36¾	37	2,700	Alaska Gold Mines	37⅛	37⅞	37	37	— ⅛
16⅞	17	700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	17	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
53	53½	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	54	54	53	53	— ⅛
70	70½	11,200	Amalgamated Cop.	72⅜	72¾	70¼	70¾	— 1⅞
49	50	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅜
45¼	45½	3,900	Am. Beet Sugar	46⅞	46⅞	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅜
108	104½	100	Am. B. S & F. t. r.	104	104	104	104	— ½
45¾	45⅞	16,650	Am. Can	45⅝	46⅜	45¼	45¼	— ⅞
100¼	100½	400	Am. Can pf	101	101	100⅜	100½	— ⅞
52¼	52⅜	1,100	Am. Car & Fdry	52	53¼	52¼	52¼	— ⅞
138⅛	138½	15,750	Am. Coal Products	133	141	132	138½	+8½
44	46	100	Am. Cotton Oil	44½	44½	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
6¼	6⅝	200	Am. H. & Leather	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
31½	32	700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	33½	33½	32	32	—1
25¾	26¼	600	Am. Ice Securities	26¼	26¾	26	26	— ½
10¾	11¼	200	Am. Linseed	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½	...
43¾	44	2,200	Am. Locomotive	46	46	43½	43½	— 2¼
4⅞	5¼	200	Am. Malt	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
73½	74	8,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	76⅜	77⅜	74	74	—2⅜
35¾	36	100	Am. Steel F'dries	35⅝	35⅝	35¾	35⅝	— ⅜
105½	106½	300	Am. Sugar Ref.	106	106	105¾	106	— ½
113½	114½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	114¼	114¾	114¼	114¾	+ ¼
119½	120	700	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	120⅛	120⅝	119¾	119¾	— ⅛
223¼	226	200	Am. Tobacco	224¾	224¾	223½	223½	+ ½
83½	85	100	Am. Woolen pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ½
33¾	33⅝	9,100	Anaconda Cop. Co.	34⅛	34⅛	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
99	99¼	3,560	Atch., Top. & S. F.	99⅞	99⅞	99	99	— ⅛
96⅞	97⅛	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97	97	97	97	...
96⅞	97⅛	100	do., s. 20 f.	96½	14½	96½	96½	...
96⅞	97⅛	100	do., s. 50 f.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	...
99½	100	200	Atlantic Coast Line	99¼	100	99¼	100	+1
98	98¼	11,000	Baldwin Loco	85½	86	86	86¼	—1½
100½	101	200	Baldwin Loco pf	101¼	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅛
75	75⅛	2,700	Baltimore & Ohio	75⅜	75⅝	75	75⅛	+ ⅛
69½	70	400	Baltimore & O. pf.	69⅞	70	69¾	69¾	...
1⅛	1½	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
166	167	1,700	Bethlehem Steel	168½	169¾	166¼	166¼	—1¾
116	118	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½	— ½
85½	86¾	600	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	86⅞	87	86½	86½	— ½
69	70	700	Butte & Superior	70¼	70½	70	70	— ½
35	37	50	California Pet.	35	35	35	35	— ½
141½	141⅝	5,021	Canadian Pacific	143	143	141½	141½	+ ⅛
40¼	40⅝	5,900	Central Leather Co.	41	41⅞	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	36⅛	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	36⅜	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	10⅝	500	Chi. Great Western	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
27	28	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	26¼	26¾	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
79	79½	2,020	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	80	80¼	78½	79½	— ½
121½	122	445	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	123	123	122	122	—2
119	119¾	2,200	Chi. & Northwest	120⅜	121	119	119¾	—1
150	165	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	163	163	163	163	...
12⅞	13	23,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	14½	14½	12⅝	12⅞	—1⅞
112	123	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	115	115	115	115	...
44½	44¾	1,700	Chino Copper	44½	44¾	44¼	44¼	— ⅝
30½	30¾	1,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	31½	31½	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅞
28	30	100	Colorado Southern	26	26	26	26	—2
43½	45	50	Col. South. 1st pf.	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	—2¼
48½	50	50	do., odd lot	49½	49¾	49½	49½	...
11	12	100	Comstock Tunnel	•12	12	12	12	+2
64½	66½	200	Continental Can	66	66	66	66	— ½
98	99½	50	Continental Can pf.	90½	99¼	99¼	99¼	...
13	13½	3,350	Corn Products Ref.	13¾	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
77	77¾	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	78	78	78	78	+1½
30	30¼	2,900	Crucible Steel	30¼	30¼	30	30	— ¼
..	91½	10	Deere & Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
5½	6	100	Den. & Rio Grande	3½	5¾	5¼	5½	— ⅛
8	9	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
6	6	100	Des Moines & C. D.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
20¼	20⅝	3,300	Distillers' Secur.	21⅜	22	20½	20⅝	—1⅞
19	19⅜	1,200	Dome Mines	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
24½	25	4,100	Erie	25⅛	25⅞	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
38⅝	38¾	400	Erie 1st pf.	38⅞	39	38¾	38⅝	— ⅛
280	290	200	General Chemical	283½	290	289½	290	+10
280	280	85	do., odd lots	282	284	289	289	...
161	164	900	General Electric	165	165	163½	163½	— ⅝
155	157	1,150	General Motors	155½	158½	156	156	—2
101¾	102¾	400	General Motors pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101½	...
51⅞	52	3,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	52⅞	53	52	52	— ⅝
103½	104	100	Goodrich pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½	— ⅛
114½	115	1,000	Gt. North. pf. x d.	115½	115½	114½	114⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	33⅞	1,700	G. N. certs. ore prop.	34⅜	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
60	60½	1,100	Guggenheim Explor.	61⅜	61⅜	60	60	—1¼
110	..	..	Homestake Mining	110	110	110	110	...
110	5	5	do., odd lots	110½	110½	110½	110½	...
100½	101⅜	400	Illinois Central	101	101	100½	101	...
29½	29⅝	1,500	Inspiration Copper	30¼	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	19⅞	8,700	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cts	20⅞	21	19½	19⅝	—1⅝
72	73	700	Inter.-Met. pf.	72½	72½	71¼	71¼	—1
19⅝	19⅞	1,500	Interboro Consol.	20¼	20¼	19⅝	19½	...
70½	71⅝	500	Interboro Consol pf.	71¼	71¼	70½	70½	— ½
95⅝	98	100	Int. Harvester, N. J.	97⅞	98	97½	97½	— ½
22¾	23	2,000	Kansas City Southern	23	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
107	110	25	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.	107	107	107	107	...
41	47⅜	100	Lackawanna Steel	43½	43½	43½	43½	—2
6	9	100	Lake Erie & West	7	7	7	7	—1
138½	139	1,400	Lehigh Valley	140	140¼	138⅝	138⅝	—1⅞
106	107	1,100	Louis. & Nash	106	106½	105¾	106⅜	+ ⅛
125	126	100	Manhattan Elev.	125	125	125	125	...
34⅞	35	900	Maxwell Motor	35	35	35	35	...
82¾	83	100	Max. Motors 1st pf.	82¾	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
31½	31¾	100	Max. Motors 2d pf.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	— ½
35	38	300	May Dept. Stores	36	38	35½	35⅞	—2⅞
70¼	70½	4,350	Mexican Petroleum	71⅜	71⅜	70¼	70⅝	—1½
26⅞	27	2,600	Miami Copper	27¼	27⅜	26¾	26⅞	— ⅜
11	12¼	200	Minn. & St. Louis	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½	—2¼
11	12¼	100	do., odd lots	13	13	13	13	...
107	110½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	109	109	109	100	...
6	6½	3,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6½	7	6	6¼	— ⅜
19	20½	2,100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	21	21	18⅞	19⅜	—2⅛
3⅛	3¼	8,000	Missouri Pacific	3¼	3⅜	3	3¼	— ¼
123	124	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	124	124	124	124	...
15½	16	300	Nat. En. & St. Co.	16	16	..	16	— ¼
50	59⅜	100	Nat. Lead Co.	59⅜	59⅜	58¾	58¾	— ⅝
14	14½	1,300	Nevada Con. Cop.	14⅜	14⅜	..	14	— ⅛
88	90	600	N. Y. Air Brake	90	90¾	90	90	...
82½	83	8,400	N. Y. Central	85⅝	86	82½	82½	—2⅝
55½	56	22,400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60⅜	60⅜	53⅜	53⅝	—4⅜
26⅛	26½	250	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26¼	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	...
101	102	200	Norfolk & Western	102¼	102¼	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅜
101½	101⅝	2,300	Northern Pacific	102½	102½	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅛
31½	32	700	Pacific Mail	31	33	31	31⅝	+1⅜
104⅞	105	2,900	Penn. R. R.	105¼	105¾	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅛
114½	115½	100	People's Gas, Chi.	114½	114½	114½	114½	— ½
40½	42	300	Pettibone, M. & Co.	41	42	41	42	+1
21	22	300	Pittsburgh Coal	22	22	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
89	90	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	91¾	91¾	90	90	—3
44	45	1,000	Pressed Steel Car	45½	45½	44	44	—1¾
135	156	200	Pullman Co.	156	156	155½	155½	— ⅛
3	4	900	Quicksilver pf.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	22⅝	2,200	Ray Con. Copper	23½	23⅝	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
144¼	144⅜	18,200	Reading	146¼	146¾	144	144	—1⅝
28½	28⅝	500	Rep. Iron & Steel	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½	...
87½	88	900	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	86¾	87¼	86⅞	87⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	½	200	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
5½	6	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
6	6½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
13¾	16½	100	St. Louis Southw.	14	14	14	14	...
12½	13	800	Seaboard Air Line	13⅜	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
32½	32⅝	300	Seab. Air Line pf.	33¼	33¼	32½	32½	...
141½	142	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	142⅝	143	142	142	—1½
30	34	400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	32	32	31½	31½	— ½
84	84½	5,300	Southern Pacific	85½	85½	84	84	— ½
13⅝	13⅞	4,100	Southern Railway	14⅛	14⅛	13¾	14	+ ⅜
43½	43½	2,600	So. Railway pf.	45	45	43⅛	43½	—2
54	59	20	Standard Milling	54	54	54	54	...
78½	79	7,000	Studebaker Co.	80	80⅜	78½	78½	—1
90	100	15	Studebaker Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
34½	35	1,300	Tennessee Copper	35¾	35¾	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
126	127	100	Texas Co.	125½	125½	125½	125½	— ⅜
51¼	51½	800	Third Avenue	52	52	51¼	51½	— ½
90	93	100	Twin City R. T.	90	90	90	90	—3½
24	25	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	24	24	24	24	—2
123¼	123½	14,700	Union Pacific	125¾	125¾	123	123¼	— ⅞
80¼	80⅝	300	Union Pacific pf.	80¾	80½	80	80½	+ ¼
53⅛	53⅝	100	U. S. Indus. Alco.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝	—1⅜
92	94	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	92	92	92	92	—2½
35¼	35¾	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	± ⅛
46	46½	1,500	U. S. Rubber	46⅝	47	46	46	— ⅛
106	106½	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	106	106	105	106	— ⅛
58¼	58⅜	35,100	U. S. Steel	59	59⅜	58¼	58¼	— ⅜
109⅜	109⅝	900	U. S. Steel pf.	109¼	109⅝	109½	109½	+ ¼
65	65¼	5,700	Utah Copper	65⅞	66⅜	65	65	— ⅝
27½	29	800	Va.-Car. Chemical	30	30	28½	28½	—2½
⅛	¼	400	Wabash pf.	¼	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
66	67	300	Western Union Tel.	66¼	66¼	66	66	—1
96½	97	11,800	Westingh. E. & M.	98⅜	98⅜	96¼	97	— ⅝
¾	1	200	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1	1	1	1	...
123	125	600	Willys-Overland	125	125	122	123	— ½
104	105	800	Woolw. (F.W.) Co.	105	105	104½	104½	...
120	122	100	Woolworth pf.	120	120	120	120	...

•Cents per share.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	68.21	67.05	67.27	— .72
Industrials	68.49	67.20	67.25	— .88

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 2	70.62	69.69	69.91	— .23
July 3	69.87	69.25	69.62	— .29
July 5—Holiday.				
July 6	70.32	69.58	69.71	+ .09
July 7	69.40	67.96	68.40	—1.22
July 8	68.71	67.77	68.06	— .43
July 9	68.35	67.12	67.05	— .50

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Jy. to date	70.62 July 2.	67.05 July 9.	67.26
July, 1914	69.08 July 7.	57.41 July 30.	57.77
July, 1913	70.24 July 28.	65.80 July 9.	69.34
July, 1912	82.76 July 3.	70.75 July 12.	81.80
Yr. to date	75.46 Apr. 30.	58.99 Feb. 24.	67.26
Year, 1914	73.70 Jan. 31.	57.41 July 30.	65.35
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 9.	63.09 June 10.	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30.	75.24 Feb. 1.	78.30

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 8.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
•Customs	$470,948	$2,011,323	$3,011,523
Int

COTTON CONTINUES VIOLENT DECLINE

Heavy Liquidation Causes Demoralization in the Market, with Sharp Breaks.

NET LOSS 16 TO 18 POINTS

Bearish Sentiment Attributed to Government Report and Prospect of Overproduction.

Cotton yesterday had a further break of 21 to 24 points and closed easy at a net loss of 16 to 18 points. From the standpoint of sharpness and demoralization yesterday's break was the most disheartening of the series of violent declines that have taken place since the publication of the Government report on July 1. Commission house liquidation was heavy, but it is still believed that a considerable local long interest exists. Cotton contracts were poured into the pit yesterday morning in a volume that swamped buyers, and the decline was not checked until October had broken to 9.08, which represents a decline from the high point of the season of approximately 190 points, or $9.50 per bale.

There is a disposition to believe that the break has resulted in cleaning out most of the weakly margined long holdings. This evidently is the view of some of the larger market interests, who were very active on the buying side on the break.

Most of those, however, who take a long range view of the situation believe that the decline has hardly started. They call attention to the fact that the South has missed its opportunity by failing to make a radical reduction in acreage. The officials of the Department of Agriculture at Washington have expressed keen disappointment over the tenacity with which the South has clung to cotton culture, especially in view of the penalties involved in the production of another large crop.

The surplus carried over from the present season probably will approximate 4,000,000 bales in excess of last season's carry-over. This, added to a moderate crop of 12,000,000 bales, would give 16,000,000 bales in addition to normal reserves. There are few students of the cotton situation who believe that any such amount of raw material will be needed in view of war conditions and the restrictions placed upon exports.

The views above set forth constitute the governing impulses of the present decline, and while all of the market veterans concede the possibility of a temporary rally due to technical conditions, they believe that any such upturn will be only temporary.

The into-sight for the weak, according to the New York Cotton Exchange, is 68,255 bales, against 24,895 last year. The total for the season is 14,916,000 bales, against 14,900,000 last year. Spinners' takings for the week were 203,000, against 149,799 last year. The visible supply of American cotton is now 3,777,000 bales, against 2,034,000 last year.

There was very little feature to the weather. Conditions are more settled, but this intensifies the prevailing bearish sentiment.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.88	8.62	8.65@ ..	8.85@ 8.87
Aug.	....	....	8.80@8.81	9.00@ 9.00
Oct.	9.23	9.03	9.09@9.09	9.25@ 9.27
Dec.	9.52	9.27	9.34@ ..	9.51@ 9.53
Jan.	9.60	9.36	9.42@9.43	9.56@ 9.58
March	9.84	9.62	9.67@9.68	9.83@ 9.85
May	10.03	9.85	9.87@9.88	10.05@10.06

Spot cotton at New York was quiet, 20 points decline. Southern spot markets were weak, 6 to 37 points decline, with New Orleans, 8.82; Galveston, 8.65; Savannah, 8¾; Houston, 8.60, and Memphis, 8.62.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.89	8.38	8.59@8.60	8.70@ 8.71
Oct.	9.09	8.85	8.94@8.95	9.08@ 9.09
Dec.	9.27	9.05	9.14	9.27@ 9.28
Jan.	9.37	9.15	9.24@9.26	9.38@ 9.39

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Opened barely steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 4 points decline at 5.17d. Sales, 8,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales; American none. Prices at Liverpool closed quiet and steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July-August	5.07	5.02	5.04½	5.09½
October-November	5.25½	5.23	5.24	5.30½
January-February	5.38	5.36	5.36	4.41½
March-April	5.45½	5.44	5.44½	5.51½

Eleven A. M. bids to Liverpool were: July, 8.77; October, 9.21; January, 9.53. The market there is due to open today 5½ to 7 points decline.

RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Re-ceipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	705	1,639	138,659	97,846
New Orleans	437	55	168,626	83,141
Savannah	453	236	69,753	16,366
Charleston	11	57	46,765	1,672
Norfolk	886	207	49,528	19,677
Wilmington	14	...	35,015	10,719
Memphis	1	...	15,255	4,063

INTERIOR STOCKS AND RECEIPTS.

	Re-ceipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Houston	1,909	1,830	67,464	23,605
Memphis	144	862	91,119	20,848
Augusta	132	405	30,157	14,050
St. Louis	....	644	21,183	16,746

ESTIMATED PORT RECEIPTS.

	Today	Last Week.	Year.
Galveston	1,200 to 1,800	502	1,528
New Orleans	900 to 1,100	901	135

Exports yesterday, 1,217 bales, thus far this season, 8,181,916 bales, against 8,928,069 bales last year.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	101	103
American Light & Traction	322	328
American Light & Traction pf	109½	111
Adirondack Electric Power	14¾	15¾
Adirondack Electric Power pf	85	90
*American Gas & Electric	91	93
*American Gas & Electric pf	47	49
American Power & Light	61	64
American Power & Light pf	80	83
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	62	65
American Waterworks & Electric	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	57	62
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf	52	55
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf	91	92½
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	50	54
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf	84	87
Dayton Power & Light	31	36
Dayton Power & Light pf	61	65
Denver Gas & Electric gen 5s	90	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf	63	68
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	74	80
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	13	16
Federal Light & Traction pf	53	56
Gas & Electric Securities	53	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	76½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	30
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	47	52
Northern States Power	28	29½
Northern States Power pf	83	85
Ozark Power & Water	15	18
Pacific Gas & Electric	41	41½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	84	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co	14	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	68	74
Southern California Edison	70	74
Southern California Edison pf	90	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	6¾	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	23½	25
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	6	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	29	32
United Light & Rys.	40	45
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67	69
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	65	69
Utah Securities	13½	15
Western Power	16	17
Western Power pf	87	90

*Par value $50.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	109	105	109
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry	90	94	90	94
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F.	165	175	165	175
MacAndrews & F. pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	175	185	175	185
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	830	840	830	840
R. J. Reynolds T. pf	118	120	118	120

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
56	Con. Power	107	107	107	107
85	Con. Power pf	113	113	113	113
100	M. & M.Tr. Co.	25	25	25	25
25	Nor. Central	83½	83½	83½	83½
410	Un. Rys. & El.	22	22¼	22	22
110	Wayland O.&G.	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$1,000	Balt. M.C.1st5s	94	94	94	94
1,200	City Balt.4s,'61	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, J. & F.	96	96	96	96
7,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	87	87	87	87
100	Con. P., notes	100	100	100	100
2,000	Elkhorn F. 6s	95	95	95	95
1,000	Mtmn. & St. P. joint 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
7,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 8s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
4,000	State of Md. 4s, 1927	99	99	99	99
6,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s	56½	56½	56¼	56¾
1,000	Va., 3s, new	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3	Ahmeek	98	98	98	98
1,435	Alaska	37½	37¾	36¾	36¾
30	Amalgamated	72½	72¾	72	72
3,645	Am. Zinc	56	56½	55	55
10	Anaconda	33½	33¾	33¼	33½
635	Arizona Com'l.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
725	Butte & Sup.	70¾	70¾	69¼	69¾
101	Calumet & A.	63½	63¾	63¾	63¾
38	Cal. & Hecla	560	560	550	550
10	Centennial	14	14	14	14
20	Chino	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
385	Copper Range	53¾	53¾	53	53
38	Franklin	9	9¼	9	9¼
50	Granby	86	86	86	86
847	Greene-Can	37	37¾	36	36
70	Hancock	17	17	16¾	16¾
10	Indiana	6	6	6	6
110	Island Creek	48¼	48¾	48	48
90	Isle Royale	27½	27½	26½	27
85	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
25	Keweenaw	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
130	Lake	13¾	13¾	13	13
20	La Salle	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
25	Mason Valley	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¾
282	Mass. Con	11¼	11¼	11	11
30	Mayflower	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
3	Miami	27½	27½	27½	27½
200	Michigan	1½	1½	1½	1½
345	*Mohawk	73	73	72	72
220	New Arcadian	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
150	Nipissing	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
193	*North Butte	80½	80¾	30	80
106	Old Dominion	53	53	52	52
70	Osceola	85	85	85	85
600	Pond Creek	15¼	15¼	15	15
10	Ray Con	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
825	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8	8
61	Shattuck	27	27	27	27
50	South Lake	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
45	St. Mary's L.	58	58	57	57
65	Sup. Copper	26¾	29¾	26¼	26½
380	Superior & B.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
140	Tamarack	35	35	35	35
225	Trinity	4½	4½	4½	4½
3,321	U. S. Smelting	41½	41½	39¾	40
173	U. S. Smelt. pf.	46	46	45¼	46
1,440	Utah Apex	4¼	4¼	4	4
10	*Utah Con	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¾
410	Utah Copper	65¾	65¾	64¾	64¾
10	Winona	4	4	4	4
25	Wolverine	61	61	60	60
200	Wyandotte	70c	70c	60c	60c

RAILROADS.

1	Boston & A.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
5	Boston Elev.	73	73	73	73
738	Boston & M.	23½	23¾	24	24
1	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
35	Maine Central	98	98	98	98
1,795	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60¾	60¾	55¼	56¾
1	Prov. & Wor.	200	200	200	200
20	Union Pacific	124¾	124½	124¼	124¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. A. Chem.	50	50	50	50
12	Am. A. C. pf.	94¾	95	94¼	94¼
180	Am. Sugar	106	106	105¾	105¾
10	Am. Sugar pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼	113
787	Am. T. & T.	120¼	120¼	120	120¼
68	Am. Wool, pf.	84½	84½	84	84½
10	A., G. & W. I.	10	10	10	10
805	A., G. & W. I. pf	26¼	26½	26	26
12	Cumb. Pow. pf.	92	92	92	92
50	East B. Land	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
4	Gen. Electric	165	165	165	165
186	Mass. Gas	87	88	87	88
8	Mass. Gas pf.	88	88	88	88
13	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
15	New Eng. Tel.	131	131	131	131
7	Reece Button'e.	16	16	16	16½
16	Pullman	155	156	155	155
47	Swift & Co.	113	113	113	113
47	Torrington	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
22	United Fruit	134½	134½	133½	133½
1,161	United Shoe	50	50	50	50
29	United S. M. pf	25¾	29	25¾	29
987	U. S. Steel	59¾	59¼	58¾	58½
5	U. S. Steel pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
10	Western Union	67	67	67	67

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87	87	87	87
500	A., G. & W. I. 5s	68	68	68	68
5,000	Mass. G. 4½s	96	96	96	96
2,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
500	Pond Creek 6s	95	95	95	95

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	Eagle and Bluebell	1¾	1¾
Bay S. Co.	1.00	1.50	1st Nat C.	.25	.50
Begole Can.	.95	1.00	Houghton.	3¾	4
Bingham C	3¾	9	Iron Blos.	.82	.87
Bohemia	2	3	Ken. Cop.	.50	.54
Bost Ely	.30	.35	Majestic	.71	.75
Butte & London	.23	.24	McK-Dar.	.21	.23
Calaveras	1¾	1¾	Mex Met.	.20	.21
Champ C.	8	10	Mot of Am.	2¾	2¾
Chief Con.	1¼	1½	Nat Ball	3	3½
Cortex	.30	.50	Nev Doug.	.45	.47
N Cornelia	7¾	7¾	Ohio Cop.	.16	.20
Cons Ariz.	.85	.95	Oneco	1¾	1¾
Cons Cop.	1¾	2	Ray Hill	.27	.27½
Crown Res	.55	.60	Utah Met.	4¾	5
Davis-D.	1¾	1¾	U V Ext.	2¾	3
			Yukon Gld	2¾	2¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Am. Shipbldg.	35	35	35	35
20	Am. Pkg. pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71½
100	Chgo. Pneu. Tool	56	56	56	56
5	Diamond Mat.	95½	95½	95½	95½
25	H. S. & M. pf.	110	110	110	110
2	Nat. Bis. pf.	124	124	124	124
90	Peoples Gas	115½	115½	115	115
15	Public Service	82	82	82	82
151	Quaker Oats	250	250	250	250
201	Sears Roebuck	142	143	142¼	142¾
555	Stew. Warner	67	67¼	67	67
125	Swift & Co.	112¾	113	112¾	112¾
156	Union Carbide	149½	149½	149¼	149¾
255	do rights	4½	4½	4¼	4½

BONDS.

$5,000	Com. Ed. 5s	100¾	100¾	100½	100¾
1,000	Cudahy 5s	100	100	100	100
10,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100¼	100¼
2,000	Inland St. 6s	101	101	101	101
5,000	Peo. G. 1st 5s	100½	100½	100½	100¾
6,500	Swift 5s	98	98	98	98

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
45	Alliance Ins.	17	17	17	17
130	Am. Can	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
2	Am. Gas N. J.	100½	100½	100½	100½
405	Baldwin Loco.	66½	67¼	66½	66½
295	Bald. Loco. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
81	Cambria Iron	41	41	41	41
220	Cambria Steel	48¾	48¾	47¾	48
30	C'wissa 1st pf.	52	52	52	52
60	C'wissa 2d pf.	52	52	52	52
45	Elec. Stor. Bat.	62¾	62¾	62	62
70	Erie	25¾	25¾	25	25
200	Gen. Asph. pf.	69	69	68¾	68¾
100	Inter.-Met.	21	21	20	20
95	Lake Superior	9	9	8¾	8¾
37	Lehigh Nav.	73¼	73¼	73	73
85	Lehigh Valley	70	70	70	70
15	North. Central	83½	83½	82¾	83½
573	Penna. R. R.	52¾	52¾	52½	52½
50	Phila. Co.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33½
198	Phila. Electric	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
988	Ph. R. T. ctfs.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¾
420	Reading	72¾	72¾	72¼	72¾
65	So. Pacific	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
10	Sc. Railway	14	14	14	14
1,068	Ton. Belmont	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
60	Ton. Mining	7¼	7¼	7	7
129	Union Traction	32	32	32	32
38	Un. Gas Imp.	83¾	83¾	83¼	83½
1	Un. Cos. N. J.	221½	221½	221½	221½
5,290	U. S. Steel	59¾	59¾	59¼	59¾
10	U. S. Rubber	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
45	W. J. & Sea.	48	48	48	48
50	Westm. Coal	60	60	60	60
40	York Rys.	7	7	7	7
45	York Rys. pf.	30	30	30	30

BONDS.

$3,000	A. G. & E. 5s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
100	Am. G. & E. 5s	85½	85½	85½	85½
1,000	City 4s, 1941	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	In'a'te Rys. 4s	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
1,000	L. N. con. 4½s	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼
3,000	L. V. gen. con. 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½
5,000	L. V. con. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½
9,000	Penn. R. R. gen. 4½s	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¼
4,000	Phil. Elec. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¼
1,000	Phil. Elec. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
2,000	Un. Rv. Inv. 5s	60	60	60	60

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
75	Am. W. G. M.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
35	Am. W. G. M. pf	80	80	80	80
40	Col. G. & E.	12½	12½	12½	12½
80	Crucible S. pf.	90	90	89	89
20	Elk C. New	113¾	115½	115¼	115½
10	Mfrs' Lt. & H.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
10	Nat. Fireproof	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Nat. Fire. pf.	18¼	18¼	18	18
94	Pure Oil	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾
9,000	San Toy	16c	17c	16c	17c
10	West. Air Br.	129	129	129	129

BOND.

$1,000	Indep. Bwg. 6s	51	51	51	51

Financial Notes.

The Missouri Pacific 6 per cent. secured gold notes, extended to June 1, 1916, will be delivered July 12 to holders of receipts on surrender to the depositories which issued the receipts.

The Atlas Powder Company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on its new preferred stock, payable Aug. 1.

Bodell & Co. say that 35,680 shares of the Hartford City Gas Light Company common stock recently purchased by them from the United Gas and Electric Corporation have been sold.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Many of the Industrial Stocks Advance Further on More Active Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 185,804 shares of stock and $80,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 63,128; oils, 235; railroads, 700, and mining, 121,241. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	American Zinc	56	56	55¾	55¾
1,030	Can. Nat. Gas.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
15,000	*Car, L. & P.	5¾	6¾	5¾	6¼
500	*Cramp Ship	63	63	61	62½
93	Cush. Bak. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
8,800	*Elec. Boat	135	197	135	170
1,400	*Elec. Boat pf.	150	173	150	155
380	Emer. Phono	14	14	13¾	13¾
25	*Hendee Mfg.	38	38	38	38
300	*Int. Mer. Mar.	1½	2	1¼	1¾
500	*Int. M. M. pf.	7¾	7¾	7	7
800	*Int. Motors	13	13	12¼	12¼
10	Kelly Sp. Tire	163	163	163	163
175	Marc. of Am.	3	3	3	3
370	N. Y. Transp.	16	16	15¼	15¼
115	*Pyrene Mfg.	12	12¼	12	12¼
400	Corp. R. & H.	6½	6½	6½	6½
80,000	*Stand. Motors	0	9½	8½	8½
200	Sterling Gum	2¾	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,000	*St. J. Lead	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
1,600	Un. C. S. new	15	17	9¾	10
2,200	Un. Prof. Sh.	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2¾
2,430	*World Film	4	4	3⅝	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
10	Illinois P. L.	135	135	125	+ ⅛
25	Indiana P. L.	98	98	98	+ 2
38	Ohio Oil	134	133	133	-.
30	Prairie P. L.	154	153	153	-.
7	Std. O. of Ind.	408	405	408	- 2
60	Std. O. of N. J.	400	398	399	- 1
55	Std. O. of N.Y.	184	184	184	-.
10	Wash. Oil	34	34	34	+ 3

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Mo. Pc., w. i.	18	18	17¼	17¼
*100	Wabash, w. i.	10	10	10	10
*300	Wab. pfd. (a).	43	43	42	43
*100	Wab. pfd. (b).	21	21	21	21

MINING STOCKS.

600	*Alaska Jun.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13
10,000	*A.-C. Min Co.	74	82	74	82
10,000	*Atlanta	30½	30¾	30	30
4,000	*Big Cotton	6½	6½	6½	6½
900	Big L. Dev.	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	Braden Cop.	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
5,000	†Cash Boy	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
41	Butte & N. Y.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	†Can. G. & S.	4	4	4	4
100	*Chile Copper	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
200	Cen. Cop. Min.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,000	Con. Nev.-U.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Diam. B. B.	3½	3½	3½	3½
5,000	†Emma Cop.	25	25	24	25
300	†Gen. V. Cop.	43	43	43	43
200	*Hi'field Merg.	23	23	23	23
100	Howe Sound	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
900	*Iron Blossom	85	86	83	86
4,700	Jumbo Ext.	1⅝	1.21-32	1⅝	1¾
4,500	Kenn. Copper	32¾	32¾	31¾	31¾
700	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	†Kewanas	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
1,000	†Lone Star	5	5	5	5
500	*Mex. Barran	23	23	23	23
9,000	†Majestic M	65	80	58	75
8,000	McIntyre	50	50	50	50
300	Nev. Hills	21	21	21	21
2,300	*New Utah B.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
4,300	†San Toy	17¾	18½	17¾	18½
1,500	†Oro	9	9	9	9
1,000	†Sand. Kend'll	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2,900	†Sells	25	25	25	25
500	*Silver Pick	11	11	11	11
550	*St'd. Silver-L.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	Stewart	2½	2½	2½	2½
15,000	*Success Min.	93	94	92	92
2,000	†Super. M. Co.	24	24	24	24
500	Tono. Ext.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
900	†Tono. Merger.	41½	41½	40¾	40¾
100	Tono. Mining.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
400	†T. Jim Butler	96	96	96	96
5,500	†Tono. Mdy.	17	17	15½	15½
500	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,500	Tuolumne C.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,100	*Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,700	†W. E. Con.	85	93	83	85
100	*W. Knob Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

BONDS.

60,000	West'se El. cv. 5s	105¾	105¾	105½	106¼
1,000	W. El. rts	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

*Sell cents per share. †Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 9. Bid.	Asked.	July 8. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15¼	16¼	15¼	16¼
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord. bearer	15¼	16¼	15¼	16¼
Int. Motors pf.	83	86	83	86
Internat. Nickel	150	151	150	151
Internat. Nickel pf.	103	105	103	105
Internat. Rubber	9	9	8	9
Int. Steam Pump pf.	17	18	17	18
Kelly Springf'd Tire, new, 1st pf.	86	88	86	88
Kelly Springf'd Tire, new, 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Leh. Val. Coal Sale.	160	165	160	165
Manhattan Transit	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Mutual Profit Sharing	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Riker & Hegem., new	5¾	6	5¾	6
Un. Cig. St., new pf.	11½	12	11⅜	12
Un. Cig. St. of Am.	101	103	101	103
Wayland Oil & Gas	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅝

RAILROADS.

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CHURCH NOT BEHIND THE REV. J. H. HOLMES

His Anti-Enlistment League Is Called "Treasonable" by Army Officer.

TRUSTEES REPUDIATE IT

Unitarians Say Idea of Pledging Men Not to Enlist for Country Is Pastor's Own.

A prominent officer of the United States Army, who by reason of his position requests that his name be withheld from publication, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES criticising the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes. The pastor of the Church of the Messiah, at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, has been lending his name and influence to an organization known as the "Anti-Enlistment League," which is opposing service in both the army and navy. It distributes blanks on which the signers pledge themselves not to join the army or navy, or to approve the enlistment of others.

Following the peace meeting in Carnegie Hall on June 19, where Mr. Bryan made the principal address, THE NEW YORK TIMES mentioned the distribution of these anti-army and navy pledges among the audience. The pledge, which bears the name of Dr. Holmes as Chairman of the committee of the Anti-Enlistment League, reads as follows:

Anti-Enlistment Pledge.—I, being over 18 years of age, hereby pledge myself against enlistment as a volunteer for any military or naval service in international war, and against giving my approval to such enlistment on the part of others.

Below the lines for name and address of the signers is this printed note:

"Please forward pledge to the Anti-Enlistment League, 61 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Committee—John Haynes Holmes, Tracy D. Mygatt, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Secretary."

Calls It Unpatriotic.

The army officer, characterizing this activity of Dr. Holmes as unpatriotic and contrary to the ideals of good citizenship, writes:

"The Army and Navy Journal severely, and in the opinion of many who have seen the pledge, properly criticises the attitude and action which attempt to forward a movement of this sort. To the many bred to consider patriotism a noble virtue, never more highly displayed than by service in a just war for one's country, the attempt is inexplicable upon reasonable and creditable grounds. The proposed advice is so strictly contrary to the sound and generally accepted ideals of good citizenship that it causes amazement to see it fathered by one who has succeeded to the pulpit of Robert Colyer and Henry Minot Savage.

"It is hardly credible that any considerable number of the members who give recognized character and dignity to that church can approve Mr. Holmes's action. Moreover, any man who attempts, without justification, to prevent or discourage the high duty of sharing in the public defense, casts the gravest possible doubt upon his own fitness to guide and advise the young in any respect. The Army and Navy Journal's suggestion that the officers of the church might very properly give consideration to Mr. Holmes's case, both upon special and general grounds, is heartily indorsed by me.

"Mr. Holmes has upon several occasions appeared in print in a manner that rather indicated craving for notoriety than for the expression of mature thought or sound suggestion. Those who hold sacred the name of Washington, Lincoln, and other patriot statesmen as to honor, duty, and country, can but see in Mr. Holmes's conduct a treasonable inclination, if it be accepted that he is surely sound mentally."

The secretary of Dr. Holmes at the Church of the Messiah said he was at Kennebunk Beach, Me., writing a book on peace and had requested that he be not disturbed. His secretary thought the Anti-Enlistment League had been organized last Winter to oppose the efforts of the Navy League and the National Security League, which advocate an adequate army and navy for defense. Dr. Holmes is opposed to the country having an army or navy, and in an address at Columbia University on Jan. 15 he referred to the arguments of the leagues for defense as "pitiful weakness."

Trustees Don't Know League.

Officers of the Church of the Messiah repudiated yesterday any official connection with the Anti-Enlistment League. William Shillaber, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, said the activity of the pastor in that respect was a matter entirely outside of the church, one in which none of the Trustees, so far as known, had any personal interest. Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf, 16 West Ninety-fifth Street, member of the Board of Trustees, said:

"I never knew of the existence of the league until it was mentioned in the newspapers. The subject has never been brought to the attention of the Trustees. The church has no official connection with the league."

It could not be learned whether any member of the church was interested in the Anti-Enlistment League. While it was intimated that some of the members were known to be opposed to it and to the activity of the pastor in it, they had made no objection, preferring to permit him to exercise his own discretion in what was regarded as a private affair of his own and outside the church.

The address of the league, at 61 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, is the home of the Secretary, Miss Hughan, who lives there with her mother. She is not a member of the Church of the Messiah.

CUT IN BLUE CHAMBRAYS.

Reasons Why the Principal Factor Has Reduced the Price.

Considerable comment was heard in the local cotton goods trade yesterday regarding a report that the leading producers of blue chambrays had made a price of 6¾ cents net on their 32-inch goods for the cutting-up trade for the new season. This price is a quarter of a cent lower than last year's figure, and is said to be the lowest at which the goods have been offered in several years. Unusual interest is taken in the cut in view of the reported scarcity of fast blue color stuffs, and the fact that higher prices were looked for as a result of it.

According to one of the best-posted men in the trade, the cut was made because competitors were offering to sell chambrays imitating the fabric in question at a quarter to a half cent lower than the price the biggest producer named. If they do it now, he said, they have to do it next time, and he added that the promises were apparently made in the expectation of at least a ¾-cent price on the leading line. Other reasons for the cut were, he said, the large use of fugitive colors in the competing goods and the danger to the line in question in case faith in the blue chambray work shirts was lost as a result of a general distribution of goods dyed with colors that will not stick. The amount of new goods appearing in the market also played a part in the cut, it was said.

From all appearances the manufacturers in question are prepared to back their offer to the fullest extent, and will place no limit on the amount of goods a buyer may order. It was said that the price on the line of bleached madras fabrics that is offered to the shirt trade by the same producers is priced at 6¾ cents, or the same price as last year.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties Are Fixed on a Variety of Imported Articles.

The American Express Company was sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in claims as to extra, repair, or replace parts of sprocket chains. Collector Malone returned the articles at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for sprocket chains. The importer claimed a rate of 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. Judge Fischer decided that, as there is no provision for "parts" of sprocket chains, the articles properly fall under the classification claimed.

Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher imported silk mufflers under the Tariff acts of 1909 and 1913. The mufflers were all returned as silk-wearing apparel, duty being taken on those imported under the old law at 60 per cent., and on those entered under the present act at 50 per cent. ad valorem. The board sustained the claim that the goods are the "silk mufflers" provided for in both acts, and held that duty accrued at the rate of 50 per cent. on those entered under the old law, and at 40 per cent. on those brought in under the present one.

F. H. Cone imported Piassava fiber, which was returned for duty under the tariff at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as istle or tampico. As it was shown that the fiber imported was not "similar" to istle or tampico, the board sustained the claim for a 15 per cent. duty as a non-enumerated manufactured article.

Meyer & Lange brought in merchandise returned by the Collector as pickled herrings, Bismarck herrings, and rollmops boned. Assessment was made as fish, boned, under the act of 1909, at 1½ cents per pound. The board sustained the claim that the merchandise should be classified as herrings, pickled or salted, smoked or kippered, at one-half of 1 cent a pound. The Collector was reversed.

The board cleared the files of protests, which the importers apparently had no intention of defending. The claims dealt with a variety of merchandise and were filed by Musoline & Berger, P. Pastene & Co., J. Pistorino & Co., E. Teste, American Express Company, Scaramelli & Co., H. Pierce & Co., the Stone & Downer Company, James A. Hayes & Co., Jaccard Jewelry Company, C. M. Shrinskey's Sons, and the W. H. Allison Company.

Following revelations that tobacco imports on the Pacific Coast were being manipulated in such a way that the Government lost thousands of dollars in revenue, agents of the Treasury Department have found that oak lumber from Japan has been undervalued. This became known yesterday when a reappraisement by Judge McClelland was handed down. It appears that oak hardwood lumber shipped by the Kaitsu Gomei Kwaisha of Yokohama attracted the attention of the customs officials at San Francisco. The various grades of lumber in the shipment were invoiced at low prices, but, when entering the merchandise, the American representatives raised values somewhat. The Collector also raised the values and took duty on the higher basis. An appeal to the reappraisement division was made. After a consideration of the testimony, Judge McClelland decided that while the invoiced values were too low, the instances made by the importers when entering the lumber represented correct foreign market value

LAUNCHED BY STANDARD OIL

Standard Transportation Company Will Operate Big Fleet.

The Standard Oil Company of New York has completed plans for increasing its shipping facilities through the creation of the Standard Transportation Company. This concern was incorporated in Delaware recently with a capital of $15,000,000, and its officers, including Otto Halenback, President, and Alfred Renshaw, Vice President, have been connected with the export trade of the Standard of New York for many years. The Standard of New York is a marketing company solely, and in export lines distributes refined oil products in the Far East and Turkey.

The Standard Oil Company has transferred to the Transportation Company its fleet of twenty-five vessel including six ocean freighters and a half-dozen ocean-going tugs. Four giant tank steamers will be added, two to be delivered next Summer and two the Summer following. The lighterage business of the company in this port has been taken over by the Transportation Company.

While the fundamental purpose of the new company is to assist the transportation of Standard Oil products from refinery to the retail markets, its charter makes provision for other important departments of the shipping industry. Under the Delaware charter the company may erect and operate warehouses and wharves for the storage of petroleum products and ships' stores. It is understood that the stock of the Transportation Company will be held by the Standard Oil Company. Denial was made yesterday of a rumor that the shares would be distributed to Standard Oil stockholders as a dividend.

SAYS SHE MADE LIFE HARD.

Crespi Also Found Existence Irksome and Dangerous with Wife.

Haim Crespi, in a complaint filed yesterday against his wife Anna in a suit for separation, accuses her of cruel and inhuman treatment and an intolerable temper which assumed many phases. Mr. Crespi says she abused and vexed him, assaulted and scratched him, and that because of these acts his life is rendered "odious, irksome, disagreeable, and dangerous."

On the morning of the 4th inst., Mr. Crespi says, his wife "pulled and tugged" at him while he was in bed to take a diamond ring from his finger, and to get his pocketbook from under his pillow. Likewise she pulled his hair and in other ways annoyed him.

The Crespis were married on March 26, 1914. They have no children.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following examinations are announced: Greek interpreter, mental test, July 13.

Investigator, Committee on City Plan, mental test, July 13.

Typewriter copyist, (dictaphone operator,) Grade 2, mental test, July 19.

Volunteer fireman, (Woodhaven,) mental test, July 15.

The following physical tests have been held: Laboratory assistant, male, 48 passed, 3 rejected; female, 34 passed, 1 rejected.

Medical examiner, male, 98 passed; female, 7 passed.

Greek interpreter, 45 passed.

Fire drill expert, 9 passed, 3 rejected.

Dietitian, 8 passed.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 4 an examination for apprentice electrical engineers, male, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Penn., at salaries ranging from $720 to $900 a year. The subjects will be: Electrical engineering, education and experience, graduation for a four years' course in electrical engineering from a college or university of recognized standing, and at least one year's subsequent experience in electrical engineering are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their thirtieth birthday on the date of the examination.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Three prevocational schools will remain open during July, to give pupils preliminary training. They are P. S. 64 and 95, Manhattan, and 5, Brooklyn. Pupils who have graduated from elementary school, who are over 14 years of age and who intend to obtain working papers, will be admitted. Unemployed pupils who have working papers will be permitted to take advantage of this instruction. The daily sessions of these classes will be free from 9 A. M. to 12 noon, and from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M. Each pupil will get three hours' work in school shop.

Teachers' appointments for the opening of the Fall term will not be made this year. They will be made on Oct. 1 or Nov. 1.

The following teachers have been reassigned to classes for the blind:

Manhattan—May E. Augus, P. S. 44; Mary G. Walsh, P. S. 17; Rosabelle Hollander, P. S. 20; Agnes M. Blakely, P. S. 30; Mabel G. Roberts, P. S. 110; Carrie Moore, P. S. 166; Gertrude M. Farrell, P. S. 171; Marie Delehanty, P. S. 186.

The Bronx—Sarah F. Burke, P. S. 45.

Brooklyn—Mildred A. McNamara, P. S. 83; Cora A. Benton, P. S. 93; Mabel A. Rice, P. S. 127; Ida M. Bahr, P. S. 136; Madeline Wolfers, P. S. 147-G; Margaret Meyers, P. S. 157.

Queens—Florence A. Collins, P. S. 17.

HOLD 4 FOR MURDERS COMMITTED IN 1868

Officials Arrest Three More in Iowa for Killing Cattleman and Son and Stealing $90,000.

BELIEVE MONEY WAS BURIED

Woman Who Witnessed Crime Is Said to Have Told James Brothers About Hidden Treasure.

BEDFORD, Iowa, July 9.—Further developments in the case that has come to be known as "The Mystery of the Murdered Cattleman and His Son; or, the $90,000 Buried Treasure," came today with the arrest of Henry and John Dainwood, brothers. The story of the murder of the unknown wealthy cattleman and his son back in 1868 came to light yesterday with the arrest here of Bates Huntsman, 77, a member of a prominent family in this section, and Henry Scribner, a well-to-do cattleman.

Scribner was charged with being an accomplice of Huntsman, who, in addition to being charged with the murder, faces the allegation that he was connected with a notorious counterfeiting gang that operated in Iowa in the years immediately following the war.

The Dainwood brothers, both nearly 60 years old, were placed in jail in Clarinda, Iowa, this morning.

Samuel Anderson, whose contemplated civil suit against Huntsman to obtain a fourth of the $90,000 treasure said to have been buried on a farm near Siam, Iowa, brought about the investigation by the Attorney General, today denied the report issued yesterday that the chest had been dug up twelve years ago.

According to Anderson's story today the counterfeiting gang, after killing the cattleman and his son, buried the chest, with the intention of digging it up again after the excitement over the murders had died away. Anderson, who in the meantime had come into possession of the farm on which the treasure was buried, was asked twelve years ago to make a search for the treasure, the plan of the gang fixing its location having been lost.

Maria Collins, the only witness of the murder of the cattleman and his son, is said to live now near Quitman, Mo. She is the one who is said to have told Jesse and Frank James, the notorious outlaws, about the treasure, with the result, it is said, that Frank James made several visits to this part of the country in the years following 1868.

Jonathan Dark, alleged one time member of the gang of counterfeiters, is said to have followed Maria Collins, his young sister-in-law, when she went to live in Quitman, Mo., a few years after the tragedy, his aim being to keep her from disclosing the secret of the murders and the treasure. Dark, it is said, was shot to death at the Collins home after Maria had disclosed the secret to the James gang.

C. A. Robbins, Assistant Attorney General, announced this afternoon that Maria Collins, who is now Mrs. Maria Porter, will be at Bedford Tuesday to testify for the State against the four men. Mr. Robbins said that he had absolute proof that at least $40,000 of the contents of the treasure buried on the farm near Siam, Iowa, had been dug up in the last twelve years.

John and Henry Dainwood were brought to Bedford shortly before noon and arraigned. They pleaded not guilty and were released on bonds of $5,000 each. No further action was taken during the day in the cases of Huntsman and Scribner.

Scribner is 75 years old and reputed to be very wealthy. He is a leading member of the Masonic orders in this section. Huntsman is a white-bearded man of 77 years, who is said to have lost most of a fortune he once had in attempts to locate the hidden treasure. All four men vigorously deny the charges against them.

DISCUSS GREENHUT DETAILS

Lawyers Expect Plan to Reorganize Store Will Be Adopted.

What it is thought were the final conferences before the general ratification of the revised reorganization plan for the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company were held yesterday by the various groups of lawyers interested. The formal adoption of the plan seemed assured when it was learned yesterday afternoon that the trustees in the bankruptcy proceedings anticipated the announcement of its details on next Monday. Under this plan the creditors are to get 12½ per cent. in cash and the balance in stock in the reorganized store which J. B. Greenhut will purchase for cash at 15 cents on the dollar if the creditors so wish.

Alfred A. Cook, one of the trustees, was optimistic and admitted that he expected developments to continue smoothly until a complete agreement had been reached. It is understood that the only matter to be settled now is the final form of the decree of sale of the assets of the bankrupt store which will be presented to Referee Peter B. Olney next Tuesday afternoon in the rooms of the Merchants' Association on the ninth floor of the Woolworth Building. No hitch in the arrangements is expected to delay matters after that date.

The adjustment of the differences among the creditors of the J. B. Greenhut Company, which, two weeks ago seemed impossible, is largely the result of efforts by the trustees and of their counsel, James N. Rosenberg.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

HOUSE OF FREE SUGAR, INC., selling tea, coffee, and canned goods, at 56 West Twenty-third Street, has assigned to Henry H. Kaufman. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed by Charles P. Rubie & Co., $150; Herbert J. Wiener, $600, and Edward King, $25. The company was incorporated on Jan. 3, 1915, with a capital stock of $125,000, to give sugar free to purchasers of other goods.

KATHERINE CALDWELL, ladies' tailor, 13 West Thirty-ninth Street, has assigned to Anita McCarthy.

HYMAN, GELBERG & KONOGY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Hyman, Louis Gelberg, and Nathan A. Konogy, as the Star Rubber Raincoat Company, and also as the U. S. Waist and Dress Manufacturing Company, at 12 West Seventeenth Street, by Abe Sugarman, $244; Elias Warshawsky, $140, and Max Berg, $124. Liabilities are said to be $18,000 and assets $6,000.

YANKEE WAIST COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Yankee Waist Company, Inc., by the Interstate Embroidery Company, $274; Morton L. Davis, $400, and Jacob Bern, $200. The company also assigned to Charles M. Rosenthal. Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $10,000.

WILLIAM WOLINSKY, women's apparel, 333 Grand Street, has assigned to Harris Winckur. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed by Annie Cohen, $310; Jacob Flischner, $26, and Harry Streen, $209. Judge Hand appointed Bertha Lembaugh receiver.

BERNARD NEWMARK, muslin underwear, 40 Walker Street, has assigned to David Freiberger. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed by A. E. Unger & Co., $280; Ike Siskind, $300, and Joseph Firkser, $12.

EDWARD M. HALPERIN, furnishings, 1,141 Broadway, has assigned to Abner H. Pike. A petition in bankruptcy was filed by Herman Tasch, $583; Charles Finder, $200, and Sarah M. Connellan, $66.

PROFIT SHARING GROCERIES CORPORATION—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Profit Sharing Groceries Corporation of 1,005 Columbus Avenue, 734 Amsterdam Avenue, and 981 Westchester Avenue by R. C. Williams & Co., $249; D. S. Walton & Co., $77, and S. S. Long & Bro., Inc., $210.

ITALIAN UNION IMPORTING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Yapella and Frank Tosalia as the Italian Union Importing Company, wines and liquors, 409 West Broadway, by Bosco & Co., Inc., creditors for $1,090. An assignment was made to Vincent Bosco and Benedict S. Vitale.

BLUE RIBBON ICE CREAM COMPANY, INC., of Canada, Columbia County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $8,585 and assets of $7,389. Judge Learned Hand appointed Jerome Savage of Albany receiver, bond $1,500.

TALMUD HAT COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Talmud Hat Company, Inc., 656 Broadway, by A. Jacobowitz, $126; Henry Bergman, $291, and Max Dorff, $150. Liabilities are $12,000 and assets $5,000.

FREDERICK E. ROACH, plumber, 108 West 106th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,362 and assets of $13.

JOHN D. BRANE, hay and feed, 1,106½ First Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $78,891 and nominal assets of $67,828.

ABRAHAM H. FOX, women's hats, 27 W. 38th St., has filed schedules, showing liabilities $10,309 and assets $3,863.

JACOB KORNREICH, furniture, 142 Essex Street, has filed schedules, showing liabilities $13,130 and assets $6,000.

PITTSBURGH CONTRACTING COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the Pittsburgh Contracting Company of 17 Battery Place was held yesterday and John J. Hart of Peekskill was elected trustee; bond $25,000.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 306 business failures in the United States during the week, against 292 for the previous week and 247, 210, 252, and 196 for the corresponding weeks of 1914 to 1911. The Middle States had 70, New England, 23; Southern, 86; Western, 69, Northwestern, 25, and Far Western, 27. Canada had against 42 for the preceding week. Of the concerns failing, 92 per cent. had capital of less than $5,000 and 5 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 9.—Involuntary petition in bankruptcy, filed against Haskell & Hall Company, Glens Falls, clothing and general merchandise merchants, whose liabilities are said to be over $10,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Alexander, Donald M.—G. T. Bostick, $126.48.
Barnes, Helen G.—C. H. Jones, $989.32.
Borkowitz, Herman O.—Joseph Stern & Son, Inc., $243.30.
Brown, George A.—Abendroth Bros., $341.91.
Callan, Harold A.—East River Savings Institution, $755.51.
Carpenter, Henry T. R.—J. Dietz, $127.86.
C. P. Ketterer Co., Percival C. Ketterer and Charles F. Ketterer—First National Bank of Montclair, $1,837.03.
Caldwell, Katherine—E. Gosfield, $294.41.
Cohen, Isidor & Barnet—H. Ulanoff, $2,091.23.
Cohen, Solomon—Eastman Machine Co., $504.07.
Consolidated Telegraph & Electrical Subway Co.—I. Hoffe, et al., $3,500.65.
Demarest, Winifred G.—American School Association, Inc., $117.75.
Callanan, James J.—W. R. Usher, $337.67
Delmasso, Giacomo—People, &c., $200.00.
Durant, Janet L.—A. L. Cook, $241.31.
Denn, Louise J., and Oliver J. Wells—L. W. Porter, costs, $219.77.
Eastman, Anna F.—E. M. Ziegler et al, $1,225.31.
Ezo Chemical Co.—Johnson Export Pub. Co., $180.13.
42d St. and Madison Av. Co.—J. W. & George H. H. Hahn, costs, $174.20.
Fearm, Wm. R.—H. A. Meyer, $500.91.
Franzini, Caesor—L. Pasquali, $383.88.
Funk, Wilhelm—I. W. Goodhue, $274.65.
Frisch, Joseph—H. Goldberg, $717.30.
Feeney, Ellen—I. Erikson, et al, $193.84.
Gintzer, Otto W.—H. Elsing et al, $260.05.
Grape, James E.—J. L. Mott Iron Works, $988.71.
Goldberg, Isaac—N. Y. Cake Baking Co., Inc., $167.06.
Gwatkin, Anne B.—F. Simon, $565.49.
Gilfoy, Frank—J. Spectorsky, $157.41.
Hasenmeyer, Hector—J. R. Rubin, $100.50.
Hammond, Earl W.—J. F. De Beau, $384.83.
Heninghaum, Richard E.—Herrmann & Grace Co., $1,051.81.
Hyman, Ellis—J. Rosenthal et al., $160.72.
Inuel, Edward A.—M. L. Emmons, $393.41.
J. H. Hamilton & Co.—S. Siegel, Inc., $534.72.
Julian, Nick, and Charles Kenneth Smith—Stephenson Adamson Mfg. Co., $566.73.
Keenan, Edward H., Jr.—M. A. Woolford, $324.93.
Kuhn, Peter—B. Greeff, $205.01.
Kornblum, Ella, and Joseph Ernsthal—F. F. Proctor, costs, $113.80.
Kempe, Samuel D.—R. Wolkowitz, $187.94.
Karp, Julia—M. Stein, $8,129.49.
Lines, Gus—Longchester Realty Co., $214.65.
Loeffler, Mary A.—M. Mayer, $5,524.41.
Lee, Morris W.—Glass & Lazow, $199.40.
Landberg, George—B. Katz, $544.03.
Lindsay, James A.—E. Berg, $151.05.
Livsey, Barrett C.—A. Lindewald et al., $143.61.
Lefkas, Frank—People, &c., $200.
Leitner, Jacob, and Louis Goldstein—S. Brown, $1,130.30.
Levine, Morris—E. Levinson et al., $151.26.
Manchester, E. Alward—H. Kinnier, $322.83.
Mahle, David—H. Strauss, $234.41.
Marium, Casteran J.—Abendroth Bros., $724.11.
Matthews, Annie—J. F. De Beau, $438.78.
Moore, Alfred T.—M. Stern, $138.16.
Miller, Carrie N. and John W.—W. McBrien, $1,676.39.
McCarty, Frank M.—Utility Realty Co., $234.41.
Miles, William, and Jacob Barron—D. Levine, $297.62.
Magee Valve Co., Inc., and A. W. Magee
Murray Brown Press, Inc., $156.50.
Mayer, Leopold—Lord & Taylor, $125.47.
Mercein, Daniel S.—McCready Pub. Co., $24.41.
Nemerofsky, Isidor—S. Manter, $102.06.
N. Y. & Long Branch R. R. Co.—M. L. Stevenson, $5,276.01.
N. Y. Window Shade Co.—J. Goldfinger et al., $200.42.
Orlansky, Julius—M. Mandel, $531.25.
Palace Players Film Corp.—M. Dickman, $104.41.
Profit Sharing Groceries Corp.—Joe H. Krenrich Commission Co., $305.58.
Parnell, William E.—G. Seeber, costs, $157.82.
Phillips, Abram—Silverstein & Anschain, $569.84.
Paisley, Katherina—J. F. De Beau, $230.37.
Ruck, George—Inter-Provision Co., $102.21.
Rettig, Solomon—John E. Moore Co., costs, $134.95.
Reimers, Joseph—John W. Butler, Inc., $181.24.
Rabinowitz, Morris L.—S. Brim et al., $148.90.
Stremmel, Matilda E.—G. C. F. Bratenahe, $629.75.
Rosenzweig, John J.—Lowenthal, Loeb & Co., Inc., $450.41.
Sackett, Fred J. and Richard E. Brow—Citizens State Bank, $763.93.
Spielberger, Leo, and Walter E. Bushman—D. Hartman, $111.91.
Stern, Siegmund—W. W. Farley, $1,819.97.
Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.—L. P. Stryker, costs.
Solomon Bros. Mfg. Co., Inc.—W. Markofsky et al., $158.27.
Smith, Charles D.—Brooks Bros., $125.89.
Tarter, Michael and John—W. V. Kelley, $291.97.
Tucker, Ross F.—Zucca & Co., $2,591.94.
Troy, James E., and Margaret J. T. Cannon, exrs., and Margaret J. T. Cannon—Mutual Life Insurance Co., $1,981.26.
Vitolo, Silvestre—People, &c., $200.
Washington Heights Hospital—H. Farber, $162.10.
Wolff, Mark—Fulton Mfg. Co., $915.75.
Same—Simmons Mfg. Co., $529.48.
Same—B. M. Frank & Co., Inc., $298.17.
Same—Knickerbocker Metallic Bed Co., $1,089.56.
Same—Manhattan Bedding Co., $2,414.02.
Same—Greenpoint Metallic Bed Co., $3,310.24.
Same—Greater New York Bedding Co., $1,222.25.
Same—New York Couch Bed Co., $2,018.63.
West, Samuel R.—New York Edison Co., $240.41.
Weisberger, Harry A.—Gotham National Bank of New York, $973.86.
Weissberger, Levina—Farmers Loan & Trust Co., $151.77.
Will, George, Jr.—J. J. Queeney, $250.
Washburne, James M.—A. Douglass et al., $583.55.
Zucca, Emil—Fruit Auction Co., $184.31.

In Bronx County.

Bienensucht, Samuel—H. Glanzrock, $125.08.
Ciletti, Samuel—Leon Hirsch, Inc., $268.33.
Dougherty, Anna C.—L. A. Hoffman, $183.81.
Eisenzopf, Katherine—Seneca Distributing Co., $101.06.
Gilligan, Thomas M.—Ebling Brewing Co., $2,883.64.
Gleason, Joseph G.—S. H. Harris, $2,942.65.
Hartington, Charles and Anna—M. Berensky, $59.97.
J. H. Hamilton & Co.—S. Siegel, Inc., $534.72.
Leddy, Katherine—New York Telephone Co., $201.35.
Maher, John F.—P. J. Cleary, $122.58.
Reinach, Maurice—New York Telephone Co., $48.71.
Schulman, Isidor—New York Telephone Co., $22.18.
Van Veen, Joshua—New York Telephone Co., $23.73.
Weiss, Michael, and Joseph Fialkoff, New York Telephone Co., $19.15.
Wiederman, Rose—J. Abraham, $39.72.
W. H. Callahan Contracting Co. and William H. Callahan—Bouker Contracting Co., $940.68.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Burke, J. Franklin—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915, $2,740.04.
Deacon, Wm. H.—I. W. & C. Horn Co., Oct. 30, 1914, $500.
Gotham Fireproof Sash & Door Co.—W. G. Miller, June 8, 1915, $218.40.
Moran, Wm. J.—American Bonding Co. of Baltimore, May 20, 1914, $102.14.
Meyers, E. E.—N. McGrath, Nov. 17, 1914, $197.41.
Naumberg, Elkan—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915, $1,124.68.
O'Dell, Isaac H., and Lucie S. B.—T. Kerrigan, June 25, 1907, $362.27.
Shalleck, Max, and Dora Sussman—Alterson & Rothman, Inc., Nov. 19, 1914, $276.71.
Rand, McNally & Co.—J. C. Owen, June 22, 1915, $112.88.
Rocco, Frank—C. Vessella, June 8, 1915, $277.07.
Shear, Joseph M.—L. Schoeline, April 8, 1914, $185.12.
Thomas, James B.—N. Y. Telephone Co., May 4, 1913, $113.34.
Tirschwel, Gittel—B. Lauder, May 24, 1915, $149.65.
Wierichs, Henrietta M.—City of N. Y., Dec. 30, 1910, (vacated,) $214.30.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

4 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER is looking at fine Silk and Serge Dresses for Fall. 36 West 36th, 10th floor.

MANDEL BROTHERS, 18 EAST 22D ST. CATALOGUE MERCHANDISE ONLY.—Fred D. Moffit will look at samples as follows: Monday, July 12, suits only; Tuesday, coats; Wednesday and Thursday, dresses and skirts; Friday, children's dresses and coats, sizes 6 to 14.

CONTRACTORS AND MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—LARGE HOUSE LOOKING AT POPULAR LINES OF SILKS, SERGE, AND COTTON NOVELTY DRESSES FOR THE FALL; BIG USERS. APPLY BY MAIL FOR APPOINTMENT. S 89 TIMES.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silks, crepe de chine and lace waists; bring samples. Excel Mfg. Co., 154 West 30th St.

100 DOZEN printed voile waists, latest styles, to close out. Eden Mfg. Co., 3 West 29th St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, ABOUT 300 COTTON DRESSES OF OUR REGULAR STOCK AT A VERY LOW FIGURE; VALUE $3.75 TO $10 REGULAR. ELGRADE, 151 WEST 36TH ST.

BUSINESS MAN, executive, young, energetic; formerly importer of piece goods and trimmings for the cutting up trade; open for good proposition. Small investment if necessary. Z 326 Times.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4343.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Thursday, 3¼@3¾
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Ribbon Trade Unsettled.

The ribbon trade is in a more or less unsettled state for the reason that buyers have not decided upon what will be good for the coming season. Some believe that narrow widths will be popular next Fall, and others are pinning their faith to wide goods. Another reason given for the uncertainty in the trade is that Paris has sent over nothing new and the manufacturers here have nothing standard by which they may be guided. Velvets still continue to feature what business is being done, although even these goods are not in as great demand as manufacturers would like to see them.

Has Changed Denim Requirements.

There was quite a little talk in the cotton goods trade yesterday about the change the Government has made in specifications recently sent out in connection with a request for bids on about 2,000,000 yards of denims. The original specification said that the goods must be indigo fabrics, but when it was finally understood that it was impossible to produce anything like that quantity of indigo denims with the present supply of this color stuff on hand, a request was sent out for samples of any blue denims to be had. The closer they approximate indigo denims the better. It is said that the man who tests these goods for the Government will have to be a color expert and that he has a real job ahead of him.

Larger Demand for Dress Goods.

During the past week there has been a greater activity in the dress goods market. The willingness of both parties in the coat and suit labor controversy to arbitrate their differences has had a good deal to do with establishing a better feeling all around in that trade. Within the next ten days jobbers will be in the market to put in their initial orders for dress goods for next Spring, and the retailers will also be on hand to complete their Fall lines. There is little change in the fabric situation, broadcloths, gabardines, poplins, and whipcords still remaining the favorites. Price making for the Spring season is well under way, and an advance of from 5 to 15 per cent. is promised, with very few novelties to be shown.

Clothing Demand Still Inactive.

The clothing trade for the most part is still quiet, but there are indications that conditions will improve in the near future. Retail buyers have purchased very sparingly for the Fall, and their duplicate orders should prove heavier than usual when the time comes to place them. The Summer suit business still continues a feature of operations, and the warm weather, which is very likely here to stay, will add to the demand in this branch. The piece goods openings for the Spring season are awaited with interest, although it can scarcely be said that the clothiers are in a buying frame of mind. The strength of the fabric market, however, should open the eyes of the retailers who have put off their purchases, as no argument made by the manufacturers could.

Curious Situation in Serges.

There are factors in the men's wear branch of the piece goods market who describe this season as the "slowest they have seen in years." And, in comparison with other seasons they state further that serges have shown the greatest decline in the favor of buyers. At the same time this staple fabric has, during the past month, been constantly advanced in price. Whether these increases indicate a return to popularity of the cloth is hard to say, because there is an important detail to be considered in the relation of the dye-stuff scarcity to the upward movement. When it first became known that blues were getting scarce, well-posted retail buyers began to make inquiries in the clothing market for serge suits. The demand has been relayed back to the mills, and serges have become an active factor in trading.

Napped Goods Reorders.

Local selling agents for mills making napped goods yesterday reported an encouraging increase in the duplicate business that is being placed on these fabrics by the jobbing trade for the Fall season. One of the most encouraging features of this business, it is said, is the fact that it is being taken at advances averaging about 10 per cent. over the opening prices made earlier in the year. A good business on staple ginghams is being done by the cutting-up trade for the coming season at prices which show no change from last year's. Most of the business that is being done on dress ginghams for the new season is at "open" prices, though in cases where a specified price has been insisted on it has been made. Such prices, however, carry no protection, and if the next "open" prices prove later to be lower than the specified prices now given, the buyers who got the latter will have to stand the loss.

Silk Novelties for Fall.

There will be no dearth of novelty silks for Fall, and practically all of them are expected to sell well. Among the goods of this kind that are now being offered here for the new season are white shot taffetas in the pastel shades, floral warp-print effects on chiffon taffeta grounds, satin and shadow-striped crepes, Pekin striped taffeta, mock swivel figure effects on changeable taffeta grounds, variegated satin-striped crepe de chine, a new plaid effect in the same fabric, daintily-colored patterns in fleur de soie, and gros de Londres in combination figured and striped effects. In the more staple goods marquisettes, solid color taffetas, the various crepes, messalines, charmeuse and other satin-faced goods are expected to have a call. An excellent season on velvets, velveteens and colored corduroys is looked for. Locally the buying of silks for the new season is already showing an encouraging increase.

More Petticoats Will Be Sold.

Reports from makers of women's underwear indicate that there will be a wider distribution of petticoats this Fall than was the case during the Spring season. New models have been brought out for the popular-priced trade which are less elaborate and more substantial than those offered for the current season, and they are expected to be bought freely by women who have to shop with a close eye on their pocketbooks. Silk petticoats are good generally, with taffeta and silk jersey cloth garments especially in favor. One of the popular models in the higher-priced goods is an adaptation of the Princess slip idea. The so-called envelope chemises are going very well, some of the favored models showing deep upward cuts at the sides. Quite a number of them show the use of flat and narrow trimming at the bottoms. They are made of wash silks, crepe de chine, soft taffetas, all-over lace, and a variety of dainty cotton fabrics, and quite a good deal of ribbon is used for decorative purposes. Combination suits and bloomers of silk and cotton are still moving.

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

The drop in cotton that has taken place this week did not add anything yesterday to the activities of buyers in the local gray goods market. Prices on the whole withstood the drop in the raw material pretty well, though offers to sell certain goods below current figures were told of. There were offers of 38½-inch 60-60s for spot delivery at 3¾ cents, and 38½-inch 60-48s were offered at 3¼ cents. It was taken for granted that the goods had been offered by second hands, for price weakness usually shows in that part of the market. There was not much said about actual sales of printcloths, either for spot or contract shipment, but it was evident in the market that the mills were more willing to entertain bids for late deliveries at current prices than they have been for some time. Fancy goods continued quite active, but the remaining staple construction drew little interest from buyers. Printcloth prices, which were largely nominal, follow:

39-inch, 80-80s

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DECISIONS.

A. Fischel, applt., v. Friedlander et al., respts. Impld. with H. O. Wittpenn et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Lor. Spencer, Sd., et al., as Trus, &c., respts., v. C. S. Spencer, applt., impld. with L. Spencer, 4th., respt. et al.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Dowling, J. and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Jac. Gottesberg, respt., v. Park Terrace Co., applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinions by Laughlin, J., and Ingraham, P. J., (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

H. G. Greasing, respt., v. Musical Instr. Sales Co., applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and Hotchkiss, J., (Hotchkiss, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

J. A. Cantor, applt., v. County Bo. of Canvassers et al., respts. L. Bolegel, Intervenor, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to intervenor, respt. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

H. Leerburger, applt., v. H. R. C. Watson, exr., &c., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

A. A. Finkelstein, respt., v. Iroquois Door Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by McLaughlin, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

J. McGuinness, respt., v. Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

G. D. Sherman, respt., v. people, &c., impld., applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

B. Mekkl, respt., v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs, to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Cr. N. Y., applt., v. the Union News Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

B. Mekkl, respt., v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs, to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Dissenting opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Order filed.

Rich W. Ziegler, &c., respt., v. Empire modified as indicated in opinion, with costs to appellant. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

P. Kolbrener, respt., v. H. D. Bob et al., applts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

P. W. Sothman et al., applts., v. H. M. Ward et al., impld., &c., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Uvalde Asphalt Paving Co., rel., v. A. P. W. Seaman et al., &c., respts.—Writ sustained, the award set aside, and proceeding returned to Board of Assessors to make an award on the testimony and evidence before it, with $50 costs and disbursements, to the relator. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Settle order on notice.

G. W. Young, applt., v. U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with costs, to respondent to abide event of new trial. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

H. Hendrickson, applt., v. O'Brien Const. Co., respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs, to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

P. Colety et al., surviving exrs., &c., applts., v. Columbia Bank, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Prentice, and as to Defendant Durant reversed, with costs, and judgment directed in favor of plaintiffs, as stated in opinion. Opinion by Dowling, J., (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Peo., &c., respts., v. H. Dish, applt.—Judgment reversed and defendant discharged. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J., (concurring memo. by Clarke, J.) Settle order on notice.

C. N. Y., respt., v. J. Levy, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

W. F. Schultz, applt., v. W. G. McCres et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke and Hotchkiss, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Peo., &c., respts., v. C. F. Droste, Jr., applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Lobseitz, applt., v. E. Lissberger Co., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and demurrer overruled, with $10 costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Same v. Same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to resettle order granted, with $10 costs, on the authority of Bacharach v. American Union R. Co., 163 App. Div., 940. Order filed.

Peo., &c., respts., v. L. Thau, applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion by Scott, J., (concurring memo. by Clarke, J.) Settle order on notice.

Mitchell Motor Co. of N. Y., applt., v. J. F. Chandler, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

A. McMahon, respt., v. Art Color Printing Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

C. N. Y., respt., v. B'klyn & Man. Ferry Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

S. Josephson et al., applts., v. Ginsburg Realty Co., impld., &c., respt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment for plaintiff directed as stated in opinion. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

E. J. Warrin, as exex., &c., respt., v. Ed. Warrin, applt.—Order denying motion for resettlement reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted; order as resettled reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion for judgment on the pleadings granted with $10 costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

E. L. Sasse, respt., v. Travelers' Ins. Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Church E. Gates & Co., respts., v. J. F. Stevens Const. Co. et al., respts., impld. with L. Fox as Trustee in Bankruptcy, applt., Central Union Gas Co., respt., v. Jno. F. Stevens Const. Co., impld. with L. Fox as Trustee, &c., applt.—Judgment modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs as therein stated. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. (Clarke and Dowling, JJ., dissenting in part, in memo.) Settle order on notice.

L. Fribourg, applt., v. E. Robitscher, as exctx., &c., impld., &c., respt.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and demurrer sustained with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

H. S. Bunner, respt., v. Cons. Rubber Tire Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

C. Read, applt., v. Belnord Realty Co., respt.—Order affirmed with costs. No opinion. (Hotchkiss, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Peo. &c., respt., v. L. Bresler, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. (Scott & Hotchkiss, JJ. dissenting.) Order filed.

Same v. same.—Judgment reversed and defendant discharged. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

J. W. Bermant, respt., v. M. S. Keveney, applt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., and Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

S. Oliner et al., respts., v. H. Gronich et al., impld., &c., applts.—Determination affirmed with costs. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and Clarke, J. (Clarke and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

A. K. Nicholson et al., applts, v. C. S. Sprague et al., respts.—Determination affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to plaintiffs to serve an amended complaint on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

M. Lobseitz, applt., v. E. Lissberger Co., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and demurrer overruled, with $10 costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Same v. Same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to resettle order granted, with $10 costs, on the authority of Bacharach v. American Union R. Co., 163 App. Div., 940. Order filed.

Peo., &c., respts., v. L. Thau, applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion by Scott, J., (concurring memo. by Clarke, J.) Settle order on notice.

Mitchell Motor Co. of N. Y., applt., v. J. F. Chandler, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

A. McMahon, respt., v. Art Color Printing Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

C. N. Y., respt., v. B'klyn & Man. Ferry Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

S. Josephson et al., applts., v. Ginsburg Realty Co., impld., &c., respt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment for plaintiff directed as stated in opinion. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

E. J. Warrin, as exex., &c., respt., v. Ed. Warrin, applt.—Order denying motion for resettlement reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted; order as resettled reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion for judgment on the pleadings granted with $10 costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

E. L. Sasse, respt., v. Travelers' Ins. Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

H. W. Gabriel, applt., v. C. Graham, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Peo., &c., respts., v. C. Grove, applt.—Judgment and orders affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

D. J. Leary, respt., v. F. Geller as exr., applt.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs and demurrer sustained, with leave to plaintiff to serve amended complaint on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

A. Chatfield, respt., v. J. Buehler, Jr., et al., applts.—Order modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re The Westminster Presby. Church of W. 23d St.—Order reversed and motion denied without costs, and without prejudice to a renewal of the application should future events seem to make such action desirable. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

O. Horsey, applt., v. J. V. Ganly, as Clerk of the County of Bronx, respt.—Order reversed and motion granted. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

J. Rosenthal, respt., v. E. M. Travis, as Controller of State of N. Y., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. Order filed.

Childs Co., applt., v. P. H. McNulty et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Thomas H. Wesley, applt., v. C. of N. Y., respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

G. J. Gould, respt., v. H. Gould, respt., impld. with E. C. Gould, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Alpha Portland Cement Co., respt., v. Illinois Surety Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

L. K. Buchanan v. Nicholas Evento.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

A. Bennett, an inf., &c., v. L. J. Chayes.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

J. Sabatino v. Man. Bridge Three-Cent Line.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

A. Renant v. C. of N. Y., impld., &c.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Northern Bank of N. Y. v. Lida M. Fleitmann, as admx.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

M. Chiat, as admx., v. H. A. Gordon.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

H. M. Richter v. K. F. Lindemann, Indiv., &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

M. Albanese v. Pittsburgh Cont. Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

M. Hirschfeld v. Owners' Standard Realty Corp. et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Chartered Co. of Lower Cal. v. T. M. Rowlette.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in orders. Orders filed.

M. A. Cohnfeld v. M. Forlong et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

H. Beal v. M. Rosen.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Wm. O. Maschke v. F. C. Stinzing.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. Machawicz v. Roebling Const. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

H. Schiff v. Winton Motor Car Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

C. L. Brookhelm, as trustee, &c., v. D. W. Blow.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. McGowan v. E. J. Appell, Inc., impld., &c.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

H. Baruch v. G. R. Copeland.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Joseph Tompkins v. J. Braun.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

I. Cohen v. N. Y. Rys. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

S. C. Posner, Inc., v. S. C. Posner.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

I. M. Niles v. L. Schoene.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. S. Colson, &c., v. Valley Stream Realty Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

A. Radomski v. Consol. Gas Co. of N. Y.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Residence Co. of Lawrence Park v. H. M. Koster.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

H. Samuels et al. v. H. Bloom.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. A. Kapp et al. v. Balm Bros. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

H. Shaw v. M. F. McQueenie.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

I. Lang v. Hudson & Man. R. R. Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

M. Kenney v. N. Y. Rys. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. F. Levins v. M. Phillips et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

H. Averbuck v. West Shore R. R. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. Wolfin v. Security Bank of N. Y.—Application granted. Order signed.

S. Brody v. Knickerbocker Bag Co., Inc.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed. Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

E. E. Fairweather, as admx., v. J. L. Sutphen et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

CNY v. E. S. Appleby et al.—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

G. Bockhaus v. Int. R. T. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memo. per curiam. Order filed.

M. F. Gurney v. Connecticut Cab Co.; E. Gurney v. same.—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

W. G. Hamilton, County Treas., &c., v. Erie R. R. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

A. Ford, as admx., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

M. Lane, as admx., v. Lion Brewery Co. of NYC.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

L. Gucker v. A. Kepp et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Skeele Coal Co. v. C. T. Baker.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re W. T. Emmet, Supt., &c., re Empire State Surety Co.—Motion granted; questions certified. Order filed.

T. R. Withers v. J. D. Mills et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

I. Alsberg v. G. M. Newgent et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

German-Amer. Coffee Co. v. W. J. Johnston.—Motion granted; questions certified. Order filed.

I. Rosenfeld v. L. Schwartz et al.—Motion for stay granted upon defendants' giving a bond in the penalty of $2,500 conditioned upon their paying any judgment that the plaintiff may obtain against them on the trial of the action. If this bond is not given within ten days after announcement of this decision, the motion is denied, with $10 costs. Settle order on notice.

Re Knapp & Trench, Inc.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

M. P. Tucker v. J. F. Tucker.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

Re W. Thomson et al., re Hamilton Place School Site.—Application granted. Settle order on notice.

A. F. Richards v. Wells Fargo Express Co.—Application granted. Settle order on notice.

A. Miesto v. Commercial Union Assur. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memo. per curiam. Order filed.

G. S. Griffin v. W. Williams et al.—Motion denied. Order filed.

E. Brokaw as exor., &c., v. L. Sherry.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Settle order on notice.

International Trust Co. v. W. Gow et al.—Motion granted, without costs. Settle order on notice.

A. Bennett, an inf., v. Louis J. Chayes.—Motion granted. Order filed.

S. Shapiro v. Fred. W. Glendenning.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

H. Bauman et al. v. Mondle-Lanepp Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

F. Trop v. Maurice Friedberg et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

E. Lissberger Co. v. M. Lobsitz.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Re E. Topper, an atty.—Respondent censured. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

C. Stern v. Mutual Life Insur. Co. et al.—Appellant must print and serve the pleadings in the action. Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department —Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II—Guy, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Ex parte business.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—N. L. Sav. Bank<Unger—Walter W. Irwin. Greenwich Sav. Bk.<Meder—Geoffrey Konta. Purdy<Nestor Holding Co.—Safford A. Crummey.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Faulkner<Sheridan—John H. Rogan. Greenwich Sav. Bk.<Fleischmann Realty Co.—Horace E. Deming. Thompson<Junius Maurice Deiches. Man. Sav. Bk.<Berndt—Henry M. Goldfogle.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—C. Du Bois Wagstaff<Mary K. Elchhorn—Walter J. Eichbauer. John E. Roosevelt<Novell Paul Cayley—Hardie B. Walmsley. Jacob Larchan<Adolph Sandrovity—Max Altmayer.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Lewis Jarmulowsky<Jennie Isaacs—Ely Rosenberg. Catherine Cochrane<Wm. Cochrane—Herbert R. Limberg. Edmund S. Burwell<Milton I. Levy—Edmund S. Burwell.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ARON, BERTHA, (June 4;) personalty, $500; all to nephew, Louis.

BALDWIN, JULIA F., (June 30;) personalty under $10,000; jewelry to Mary H. Brown and Anna C. Harrier M., and Euphemia P. De Kiyn; residue to niece, Cora Baldwin.

FREEDMAN, MICHAEL, (June 24;) personalty, $7,000; about $6,000 to mother, Hannah.

MILLER, TOBIAS, (July 6;) personalty over $50,000; all to widow and children.

PERRY, CHARLES G., (June 7;) personalty about $10,000; widow, Odera, gets about $10,000; children have contingent interest in realty in Hoboken.

JOHNSON, AUGUSTA A., (July 5;) personalty over $10,000; all to daughter, Content O.

SIEGEL, MOSES, (June 19;) personalty over $2,000; residue to widow, Zerlina; rest to children and grandchildren.

SUAREZ, MANUEL J., (no petition;) all to widow, Lillen Page Suarez.

TILTON, MARY E., (May 26;) personalty, $2,000; son, Charles A., gets $2,000; Blanche Dempsey, $250; Emma Tilton gets diamond pin, oil painting, and silver bureau set.

VALENTINE, IDA M., (May 4;) personalty, $6,200; all to William B.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:37|Sun sets..7:32|Moon rises..3:40

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:09	6:29	12:17	12:14
Governors Island	6:54	7:08	1:00	12:58
Hell Gate	8:44	8:56	2:40	2:38

Arrived—Friday, July 9.

SS Satsuma, Dundee, June 23.
SS Tropea, London, June 23.
SS St. George, Glasgow, June 26.
SS Panama, Colon, July 3.
SS Francisco, Boston, July 7.
SS Com. Rollins, Jamaica, July 4.
SS Grosholm, Sydney, July 4.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, July 6.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, July 8.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, July 6.
SS Aztec, London, June 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	July 1
Celia	Balboa	June 27
Philadelphian	London	June 26
Eastern Prince	Bahia	June 19
Wico	Aarhuus	June 22
Camoens	Victoria	June 19
Matura	Grenada	July 2
Urbino	Hull	June 26
Hackensack	Hull	June 26
Dalton Hall	Port Talbot	June 26
Apache	Jacksonville	July 7

DUE TOMORROW.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 3
Principe di Udine	Gibraltar	June 30
Nord Amerika	Seville	June 28
Thode Fagelund	Bordeaux	June 30
Nevadan	Balboa	June 4
Rotterdam	Avonmouth	July 3
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 8
Calabria	Gibraltar	June 26
Trinidad	Cardiff	June 19

DUE MONDAY.

Duca degli Abruzzi	Naples	June 30
Flandre	Amsterdam	June 23
St. Kentigern	London	June 28
Pastores	Cristobal	July 6
Tiviras	Jamaica	July 6
Grayson	San Juan	July 7
Acre	Barbados	July 4
Anna	Antilla	July 5
Brazos	San Juan	July 7
Dirkergeen	Fortaleza	July 2
Comus	New Orleans	July 7
El Sol	Galveston	July 6

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Louis, Liverpool	5:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Frances, Domingo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Bahia	8:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hortensius, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Drumcliffe, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	8:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Krooniand, Balboa	——	10:00 A.M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Oranje Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tropea, London	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 9.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool to New York, was 1,033 miles E. at 3 P. M.; due 11th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Brilliant, Port Arthur to New York, was 61 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Topila, Sabine to New York, was 94 miles S. of Diamond Shoal at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 37 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 66 miles W. of Sand Key at 6 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 565 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 40 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Tr. Alba, Galveston to New York, was 332 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Noordam, at Rotterdam, July 8.
SS Trento, at Gibraltar, July 7.
SS Devon City, at Cherbourg, July 6.
SS Cairnhill, at Cherbourg, July 6.
SS Pioneer, at Copenhagen, July 6.
SS Howick Hall, at Valparaiso, July 8.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, July 9.
SS America, at Naples, July 7.
SS Europa, at Napies, July 8.
SS Martazan, at Dakar, July 5.

Sailed.

SS Ancona, from Naples, July 6.
SS Edward Pierce, from Barbados.
SS Egremont, from Shanghai, July 8.
SS City of Colombo, from Colombo, July 2.

Passed.

SS American, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru.....July 11
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru.....July 12
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Titan.....July 13
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West), (via San Francisco)—Marama.....July 13
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....July 31

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On July 6, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, setting forth the seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Sub-Section 9 of Section 25, Tariff Act, of August 5, 1909, and Sections 2982 and 3062 of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the said Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 7th, 1915. THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 8th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against twenty-five tubs of butter upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 8th, 1915. THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice.—I have arrested the following vessels and property upon libels filed in the actions named below, process returnable and causes to be heard in said court at 10:30 A. M. on the below named days in the United States Court and Post Office Building, New York City, and all persons interested must then present their claims or be defaulted and said vessels and property will be condemned and ordered sold:

PROCESS RETURNABLE WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1915.

Munson Steamship Line vs. Steamship "MALIN," her engines, &c., in a cause civil and maritime on contract, $13,125.10.

HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Libellant.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by C. Kornblum, auctioneer, on Tuesday, July 27th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 807, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., one cape, four stoles and one muff, (fur wearing apparel.) The goods will be on exhibition Monday, July 26th, 1915.

Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, July 8, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

S. S. "MANDALAY"

Up the Beautiful **Hudson**

AFTERNOONS DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY and MONDAY — Lvs. Battery, 1:15 P. M. West 181st St., 2:15 P. M.

EVENINGS EVERY NIGHT — Lvs. Battery 7:30 P. M. West 181st St., 8:30 P. M. Returning to 181st St. only.

SUNDAYS to Highland Falls (West Point) — Lve. Battery 9 A. M. West 181st St., 10 A. M.

AFTERNOON TRIPS **50 cts.** SUNDAY AND EVENING TRIPS **$1.00.**

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Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.

Afternoon Boat

for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON." Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, N. Y.

Sunday

Newburgh, Poughkeepsie & Return, $1

Str. "BENJ. B. ODELL"

Leaves Franklin St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M. for West Point, Beacon, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and return. Music. Restaurant. BAUMAN, RUPP, $1.00.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

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If you want to give your youngsters a treat that they will remember, make up a little family party and take the trip up the Hudson.

Sail all day if you like or go ashore and picnic; take the ride up Mt. Beacon—visit the amusements at Orange Lake.

NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.

Daily, including Sunday.

Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M. Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.

New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M., West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip.

People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany, 6:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.

Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M., W. 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany, 10:00 A. M.

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Leave pier ft. E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave pier ft. E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:30 P. M.
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45 MILES UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON

Str. "HIGHLANDER" Weekdays and Sundays. Lvs. Battery 9:15, West 23d St. 9:45, Yonkers 10:45 A. M.

DANCING. REGULAR DINNER 50c.

Str. "MARY POWELL" Weekdays Lve.W. 43d St. 10:20, W. 129 St. 10:40 A. M. (Str. "NEWBURGH" Sundays and Holidays.) Round Trip—Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c. McALLISTER ST'B'T CO. Tel. Broad 952

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

Splendid Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R. (foot Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers 7:30 P. M. Daily (except Sunday) for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville and all points in the Catskill Mountains.

Saturday Special, Fare, $1.25

Leave Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M., Yonkers 1:45 P. M. REDUCED FARE TO MALDE

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—"Trees of Righteousness."
11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Llwyd of Halifax.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Llwyd. Daily Service, 7:30 A. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.—Services 8, 10, 11, and 8. Preacher, Rev. R. S. Brown.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Low masses, 7:30, 9. High-mass and sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 9th Av. at 20th St.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, the Rector.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St., the Rev. R. C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon by Rev. Francis C. Campbell. 4—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.
Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D.C.L., Rector.
Services.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Preacher, Rev. STANLEY MATTHEWS CLEVELAND.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT,
45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8
Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. 8; and 11 (Bishop Williams of Michigan). 8 (Rev. John Mansfield Groton).

SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.
Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock.
Full Choir will be present. Seats free.
Preacher, July 4th,
The RT. REV. JOHN N. McCORMICK, D. D., Bishop of Western Michigan.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GAINTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 and 11 A. M., Rev. W. Strother Jones, D.D.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11—Rev. William Wilkinson, Preacher.

The Preacher in the CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE on Sunday, July 11, 1915, will be:
11 A. M. and 4 P. M.—The Very Rev. J. P. D. LLWYD, D. D., Dean of Nova Scotia.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. COMMUNIONS, 7, 8 A. M. At 10:30 SERMON and WOODWARDS MASS. EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with PROCESSIONAL.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Harold W. Schenck
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister.
Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach.
11 A. M.—" Man Like a Vine."
8 P. M.—" The Corner Stone."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D.D., Minister. Church closed during month of July.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. J. Fred Berg, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.) Meetings for worship, 11; 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn.

Spiritualists.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

SPIRITUALIST MEETING, Psychological Research Society, Inc., Tuxedo Bldg., 66th, cor. Madison Av.; Sunday, 3-5; Monday, Thursday, 8; Wednesday, 3 P. M. Christensen, Psychic answers questions.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—Union Service at 11 A. M., Rev. WILLIAM M. BRUNDAGE. Subject: "ARRESTED PROGRESS." The public cordially invited.

Other Services.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor.—Preaching Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Pastor Setter of St. Petersburgh.

HIGHER THOUGHT INSTITUTE, Baldwin, L. I.
Services every Sunday, 4 P. M. Penn. Station to Baldwin. Free auto-bus.
W. FREDERIC KEELER.

PROF. EVERSON'S TENT, 146th St. and Amsterdam Av.
8 P. M.—"Russia: Its Future, According to Bible Prediction."
This will be a Special Week on Armageddon. Free to all.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA will give lectures, private lessons, and class instructions during Summer months at the "Vedanta Ashrama," in West Cornwall, Conn. Write for circulars.

TENT CATHEDRAL,
Amsterdam Av. at 112th St.

THE GOSPEL PREACHED IN A GREAT TENT ON THE CATHEDRAL GROUNDS BY PROMINENT PREACHERS. WRITTEN QUESTIONS REGARDING RELIGION WILL BE ANSWERED PUBLICLY EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT SATURDAY. ALL ARE WELCOME.

THE UNION TENT EVANGEL, W. 125th St., near Manhattan St.
Mrs. Mabie Stevens of Florida, noted Evangelist and Reformer, July 11, at 3:30 and 8 P. M., also July 12 to 17, at 3:30 and 8 P. M.

Vedanta Society, 226 C. P. W., near 86th St.—Swami Bodhananda, "Work as Worship," 3 P. M.

8th Ave. Mission, 200 8th Ave. Gospel meeting every night. Good singing. Testimony. S. Wray, Supt.

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. Thomas M. Dadson will preach, 11 A. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av., Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. Rev. T. J. Longhurst, London, 11, 8.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 38d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 104th St., Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor. Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preacher, Rev. E. R. Eaton.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. Rev. Alfred Alton, Acting Pastor. Services through the Summer, 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH. MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. AUSTEN K. DE BLOIS, D. D., of Boston, preaches Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. 11 A. M.—Rev. Frank W. Pattison.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West and 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. HUGH BLACK, Union Theological Seminary, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST. 11 A. M., sermon by Rev. Dr. James M. Philputt. Sunday School, 10 A. M.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West.
Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor.
Service at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AV., MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by RALPH W. SOCKMAN. Song Service on Church Steps, 7:30 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St. Mr. Marshall at 11 and 8. Evening, "The Crucifixion" in motion pictures. Stainer's Crucifixion sung. Sermon: "Behold the Man."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

New Thought.

ACADEMY HALL, 113 WEST 79TH ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays 11, all Summer, F. W. Sears.

FIRST CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, 116 West 76th St. Service 11 A. M. Subject—" The Inner Life."

MRS. CHAPIN, PRESIDENT METAPHYSical Club, Boston, Hotel Biltmore, Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "The Splendor of Life." Studio, 23 W. 44th, 3:15—" Mystery." Services, interviews, and classes will continue.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

NEW THOUGHT MASS MEETING. Auspices International New Thought Alliance. Hotel Majestic, 72d, Central Park West. Sunday evening, July 11th, 8 o'clock. James A. Edgerton, Washington, President, Chairman.
Harry Gage, Los Angeles, Cal., Secretary. "A Message to 20th Century Humanity."
Brief addresses by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Sage, Mrs. Chapin, Walter Newell Weston, Walter Goodyear, Mrs. Van Marter, and others.
ALL WELCOME.

UNITY SOCIETY, 305 Madison Avenue.
Sunday, 11—Mrs. Van Marter. Subject: "How to Express Power." Also Monday, 3. Subject: "Visualization as a Power."

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D. Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., 11 and 8. Harlem, New York, 122d St. & Mt. Morris W. Dr. RUSSELL will preach July 18 also.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
REV. JAMES PALMER, Ph. D., will preach at both services.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. and Broadway.
Rev. DANIEL H. MARTIN, D. D., Pastor.

B. FAY MILLS

11 A. M.—"CAN A MAN SEE GOD?"
4 P. M.—"MY RETURN TO THE CHURCH."
8 P. M.—"MY PERSONAL EXPERIENCE."
DR. MILLS will speak every night at this church. Subject: "The Inner Meaning of the Sermon on the Mount."

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
Rev. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., Dr. Work preaches. 7:30, Twilight service on church steps.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. The Rev. ALEXANDER ALEXANDER, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. 11—Mr. H. C. Jaquith will preach. 8, service on church lawn.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
REV. HENRY SMITH LEIPER preaches at 11 A. M.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West.
ROBERT WATSON, Minister.
11 A. M., Rev. William Bishop Gates. 8 P. M., Dr. Watson.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St.
Ministers: {WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL / FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY
DR. CLELAND B. McAFEE of McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, will preach at 11 o'clock.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Saturday,) 12:30-12:50.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th Street.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Evening Service omitted.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, corner 105th. 11 and 8—Rev. H. H. STEBBINS, D. D.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D.; Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D.; Pastors.
Rev. WILLIAM CARTER, D. D., at 11 A. M.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NATIONAL WOOLEN COMPANY, INC., Alleged Bankrupt.
Bids in writing will be received by Henry M. Goldfogle, Assignee, at his office, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the assets of the National Woolen Company, Inc., of 67 Irving Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which assets (excluding cash and moneys on hand) consist of stock of woolens, tailors' trimmings, fixtures, furniture, outstanding accounts and bills receivable. The bids may be made upon either (a) stock of woolens and trimmings, fixtures, furniture, and fixtures, and outstanding accounts; (c) stock of woolens and trimmings, fixtures, furniture, and outstanding accounts. Each bid should be accompanied by a certified check of at least 10% of the amount of the bid, to be returned in the event of non-acceptance of the bid. Inspection of the property may be had at the company's place of business, 67 Irving Place, during business hours. Information respecting the accounts may be obtained from the Assignee. The bids will be opened and presented to Honorable William H. Willis, Referee in Bankruptcy, at a meeting to be held in his office, No. 82 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the matter of a sale or other disposition of the property and of the bids made and to be made will be considered.
Dated New York, July 9, 1915.
HENRY M. GOLDFOGLE, Assignee.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, RONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York City.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Investor Buys New Riverside Drive Apartment at 155th Street—Dyckman Flats in Trade—Bronx and Brooklyn Buyers—$75,000 Residence Sale at Montclair—The Leasing Market.

A Riverside Drive deal involving one of the new apartment houses in the Washington Heights section furnished the leading transaction in the realty market yesterday. The structure was the ten-story building lately completed on the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 155th Street by the Strathcona Construction Company, Harry Falk, President. It has been purchased from the builders by an investor. The property was acquired by the sellers in December, 1913, and plans for the big apartment were filed soon after at an estimated cost of $900,000.

The lot has a curved frontage on the Drive of about 105 feet with a street frontage of about 140 feet. Just east of the corner, in the same block, are the buildings of the Hispanic Musuem and the Geographical Society, and the plot of eight lots given recently by Archer M. Huntington to the American Academy of Arts and Letters as a site for a fine building.

Dyckman Flats in Trade.

Three five-story apartment houses, 623 to 631 West 207th Street, recently completed, have been transferred by the Maze Realty Company to the Harry C. Hart Realty Company, subject to a mortgage of $104,500.

In part payment for the property the buyer has transferred to the Maze Company 108 and 110 East Ninety-first Street, two five-story flats on a plot 54 by 100 feet.

Tenement Property Sales.

William Bartels sold 408 East 123d Street, a four-story double tenement, on a lot 25 by 100, for W. Koch to a cash investor.

Bronx Sales.

An investing client of Joseph A. Blackner has purchased for all cash from the Harmax Construction Company, 2,389 Lorillard Place, a four-story flat on a plot 42 by 90 feet.

John A. Steinmetz sold for Johanna Cordes to the River Realty Company, Andre Borger, President, the lot, 25 by 61, on the west side of Rosedale Avenue, 150 feet north of Tremont Avenue. The purchasers resold the lot to Abraham Kaplan, who will improve with a three-story dwelling.

William J. Dempsey, a builder, has purchased from Mary A. McManus a plot, 152 by 165, on the southwest corner of Featherbed Lane and Jessup Avenue. This is the third resale of the property within thirty days, the last price paid being about $30,000.

Brooklyn.

Henry P. Cain has sold 945 Gates Avenue, a two-story-and-basement one-family dwelling, for a client to Louise Pfrunder for occupancy; also 929 Gates Avenue, a two-story-and-basement two-family frame building, with store, for a client to David Schlesinger of Brooklyn.

The McInerney-Klinck Realty Company have sold the one-family brick dwelling on the west side of East Twenty-third Street, 140 feet south of Vanderveer Place, on a plot 20 by 100 feet, for Charles Goell to a client for occupancy.

Long Island.

Carl Barth has purchased for investment from the Mathews Building Company 356 and 358 Twelfth Avenue, Astoria, L. I., for $11,500 each.

$75,000 Deal at Montclair, N. J.

Frank M. Soule has sold the three-story tapestry brick residence on the west side of Undercliff Road, Montclair, to C. W. Nichols of New York City.

The grounds extend 500 feet in depth and are adjacent to the Essex County Park Reservation. F. M. Crawley & Brothers were the brokers in the sale. The property was held at $75,000.

$75,000 Theatre Lease in Passaic, N. J.

Apfelbaum & Apfelbaum, Inc., have closed negotiations for a large motion picture playhouse now in course of construction at 284-286 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J., owned by Philip Herman of that city. The Hudson Amusement Company of New Jersey, which is the lessee, was represented by its President, Frank J. Hall.

The lease is for a long term of years, the aggregated rental being in the neighborhood of $75,000. The theatre will be completed by Sept. 1.

New Jersey.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company sold for cash for Mrs. Julia Lamb her residence situated on the southerly side of Lorraine Avenue, Upper Montclair, to Grace E. Berrien. The property was held at $14,000.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for Berlin & Jones a tract of six acres on Ridgewood Avenue, Midland Township, two miles east of Ridgewood. John Nutry of Manhattan is the purchaser.

Feist & Feist, Inc., have sold for the estate of Jacob Mentz to John H. Mulligan the two-and-a-half-story dwelling at 86 Fairmount Avenue, Newark. It covers a lot 25 by 100.

Buys Bedford Hills Estate.

The Lyman P. Wood estate at Bedford Hills, N. Y., thirty-three acres, with a dwelling, has been purchased by Helena Zimmerman through the Farm Bureau of the Country Life Exposition in the Grand Central Terminal Building.

Commercial Leases.

The Berlin Renting Agency have leased for ten years, aggregate rental $25,000, the store corner of Broadway and 162d Street.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased for the William Waldorf Astor estate the store at 2,496 Broadway to Simon Meyers for five years for an upholstery store.

The John P. Feel Company has leased for a term of years to William McGeary the building at 128 West Eighteenth Street, owned by Linda S. Rau; also for the Hereford Realty Company the building at 412 West Nineteenth Street, and for the Mildon Realty Company the store at 197 Ninth Avenue to Caposso & Vigilantee.

Dwelling Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for the estate of Herman T. Winter 122 East Seventy-first Street, a four-story house on a lot 16.8 by half the block, to Mrs. Randall-MacIver for Miss Davidge's private classes.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented for Mrs. Chester Chapin, the four-story dwelling at 331 West End Avenue to R. N. Claussen.

Contract for Big Park Avenue Apartment.

Ravitch Brothers Construction Company have been awarded the general contract for the construction of an apartment house to be erected on the west side of Park Avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first Street, by Harry Fischel, under the name of the Park Avenue Improvement Company.

This company recently secured from the New York Central Railroad a lease of the property for twenty-one years, with the privilege of two renewals.

The property has a frontage of 200.10 feet on the avenue by 75 feet on Fiftieth Street and 200 feet on Fifty-first Street. Plans for the building have been designed by Warren & Wetmore.

June Building Shows Decrease.

Building made a rather poor showing during June—the poorest, indeed, since the depressed Autumn months of last year—and the showing of a large decrease for the sixth month of the year is especially unsatisfactory, because the small gain in May had led to hopes that the building industry had turned the corner after nearly a year of decreases.

The second quarter and the six months' showing are unfavorable, the latter especially so, in that it indicates a progressive decrease each year since 1912.

Reports to Bradstreet's Journal from 121 cities of the United States show a total of 19,837 permits issued in the month of June this year with an estimated value of $32,835,375, a decrease of 7.7 per cent. in the number of permits, and of 20.4 per cent. in value from June a year ago.

Realty Notes.

There was a rumor in circulation yesterday to the effect that Cornelius Vanderbilt contemplated remodeling his present residence at 677 Fifth Avenue for business purposes. Mr. Vanderbilt is at present altering the southerly twin mansion at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, for his own occupancy.

Two hundred lots at Flushing-Whitestone will be sold today at public auction on the premises by Bryan L. Kennelly.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By L. J. Phillips & Co.

West End Av, 700, n e corner 94th St, 42.2x 160x40.4x100, five-story flat; Fredericka Welsi against Herald Realty Co. et al.; M. L. Haiff, attorney; L. J. Frank, referee; due, $78,492.93; taxes, &c., $2,829.05; to the plaintiff for $77,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lexington Av, 2,075-2,077, n e corner of 126th St, 90.11x90, six-story apartment houses and stores; G. R. Smith against J. L. Lyttle, receiver, &c., et al.; J. M. Rider, attorney; E. D. Finch, referee; due, $25,888.71; taxes, &c., $1,295.56; sub to prior mtg of $84,000; to the plaintiff for $101,205.

Sheriff St, 54, e s, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; L. A. Schoitz against Beckelman Co., inc., et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; A. H. Townley, referee; due, $25,531; taxes, &c., $1,-311.56; to the plaintiff for $22,000.

113th St, 525 East, n s, 334.6 ft e of Avenue A, 20.5x100.11, two-story dwelling; A. E. Brady against J. B. Brady et al.; Ellison & E., attorneys; C. A. Towne, referee; due, $8,514.11; taxes, &c., $42.07; to the plaintiff for $4,250.

By Henry Brady.

112th St, 11 East, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; J. D. Gillespie et al. against F. E. Lonas et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; R. I. Luce, referee; due, $21,-601.58; taxes, &c., $1,160.80; to the plaintiff for $23,000.

113th St, 232-234 East, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 35x100.11, two five-story flats; Excelsior Savings Bank against Ray Lefkowitz et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; G. E. Weller, referee; due, $25,549.35; taxes, &c., $1,-208.28; to the plaintiff for $23,000.

Stanton St, 330, n s, 74.8 ft e of Goerck St, 19.11x70, two-story stable; Mary Vaughn et al. against Hannah Senft et al.; T. M. Healy, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $7,062.15; taxes, &c., $96.80; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE,
By George Price.

Union Av, 612, s e corner of 151st St, 17.6x 90, four-story flat and store; T. C. Camp against Max Cohen et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; C. C. Vanderpool, referee; due, $19,-079.17; taxes, &c., $404.79; to the Lawyers' Mortgage Co., a party in interest, for $11,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

238th St, East, n s, 250 ft e of Oneida Av, 20x100, two-story frame dwelling; Samuel Wm. J. Nolan et al.; R. Gerson Oppenheim, attorney; T. C. Larkin, referee; due, $890.00; to the plaintiff for $900.

By Samuel Marx.

236th St, s s, 150 ft e of Oneida Av, 25x100, vacant; Samuel Hollander against M. H. Jackson et al.; B. G. Oppenheim, attorney; I. F. Cohen, referee; to the plaintiff for $900.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT

56th St, 614 to 618 West, for a three-story garage, 75x120.5; T. G. Patterson, 637 West 55th St, owner; M. R. Grimes, 39 East 42d St, architect, cost, $50,000.

Madison Av, n w corner of 38th St, for a 16-story store and loft, 98.9x95; A. Heckscher, 576 5th Av, owner; A. L. Harmon, 8 West 39th St, architect; cost, $530,000.

Lenox Av, w s, between 144th and 145th Sts, for a temporary baseball grandstand, 197.10x19; J. D. Crimmins, 30 Madison Av, owner; J. C. Cliff, lessee; Euell & Euell, 125 Sherman Av, architects; cost, $1,000.

Morris Av, s e corner of 168th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 49x85.6; Farago Construction Co., Emilio Farago, 2,407 Beaumont Av, President, owner; Lucian Picciotta, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Stearns Av, n s, 148 ft e of Glover St, for a one-story frame chicken coop, 14x7; Angelo S. Modica, on premises, owners; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $50.

Cypress Av, n w corner of 138th St, for a one-story brick storage house, 10x16; Fenterer-Ruhe Building Co., Krakauer Bros., on premises, owners; H. W. Eschenbrenner, 219 Cypress Av, architect; cost, $300.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

334 St, n s, 277.3 ft e of Broadway, to a six-story store and lofts; M. J. Fahys, 54 Maiden Lane, owner; J. C. Westervelt, 36 West 34th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

6th Av, 756 to 770, to a one-story hippodrome; 40th Street Realty Co., owner; J. H. Morgan, 331 Madison Av, architect; cost, $10,-000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,050-54, w s, 40.4 ft s of 112th St, 46x89.5x47.8x112.2; Hugh P. Skelly against Realty Co., Inc., 650 1st Av, corrects deed recorded Aug. 17, 1914; (mtg $80,000,) July 6.....$1

BEEKMAN ST, s s, 183.9 ft e of Nassau St, 68.1x—; Potter & Bro. to Lawyers Realty Co., 130 Broadway, July 8, (mtg $375,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BROAD ST, 46 to 52, w s, 169.10 ft s of Exchange Place, runs s 30.3 x w 111.10 and 74.6 to e st at point 322 n of Beaver St x n 64.5 x e 16 x n 42.7 x e 110.9 to beginning, (foreclosure June 2;) James R. Shetfield, referee, to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, July 9.....$1,500,000

BROADWAY, w s, 100 ft n of Academy St, 102x126.6x121.8x125; James S. Seglove to Daniel E. Seybel, Port Chester, N. Y., and Warren C. French, 469 West 152d St, joint tenants, (mtg $35,000,) all liens, April 10, 1914; attorneys, Seybel & French, 41 Park Row.....$1

FRONT ST, 166, n w s, 16.6x75.4; Mary W. Dohrman to James J. Moore, 1,121 Elmore Place, Brooklyn, July 9, (mtg $13,376;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

HENRY ST, 2, n s, 275.3 ft e of Catharine St, 24.6x100x23x100; Hirsh Macht, Newburg, N. Y., to Ida Levy, 350 Southern Boulevard, (mtg $28,000,) all liens, March 15, 1913, as part; attorney, H. M. Phillips, 261 Broadway.....$1

HOUSTON ST, n s, 50 ft w of Mercer St, 25x100; Herbert Fischer to Martin Goldfarb, 237 East 163d St, all liens, April 13; attorney, J. Rosenberg, 203 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Martin Goldfarb to Henrietta Krugman, 1,357 45th St, Brooklyn, all liens, July 8.....$1

KINGSBRIDGE AV, e s, 427.1 ft n of Terrace View Av, 25x100; James S. Segrave to Warren C. French, 469 West 152d St, mtg $3,000, all liens, March 11; attorneys, Seybel & Stevens, 41 Park Row.....$1

LAWRENCE ST, s w s—Lot 120, map of Manhattanville by A. Loss—23x100; William J. Coates to Margaret, his wife, 110 West 138th St, March 27; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....Gift.

MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST, 28, w s, 40 ft s of 123d St, 20x80, (foreclosure July 6;) Thomas F. Gleason, referee, to Kathleen K. Donahue, 120 West 123d St, July 8; attorney, C. S. Pinkney, 233 Broadway.....$14,500

PEARL ST, e s, 61.2 ft n of New Bowery, 26.2x86.6; Henry L. Morris, executor, to Martin T. Garvey, 207 East 62d St, June 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$24,500

POST AV, s w corner of 204th St, runs s 200x w 100x n 40x w 150x n 150 to s s of vacant 250 to beginning; Viola A. Levy et al., heirs of Aaron R. Altmayer, and Blanche R. Altmayer, widow, 707 5th Av, quitclaim, June 28; attorney, C. C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Blanche R. Altmayer to Arthur W. Hay, 157 West 123d St, mtg $35,000,) July 7; attorney, same.....$100

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 178th St, 100x100; William Haigh to William Haigh R. & Co., 252 West 138th St, July 8; attorney, William C. Arnold, 120 Broadway.....$100

6TH AV, s e corner of 11th St, runs e 70.1x s 32.8 n w 71.7 to avenue x n 34.6 to beginning; Leonard Weil to Leonard Weil Construction Co., 128 Broadway, (mtg $36,-500,) July 7; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway.....$100

6TH ST, 315 East, n s, 220 ft e of 2d Av, 20x81.9; 6th St, 313 East, n s, 199.6 ft e of 2d Av, 20.6x81.0; Benjamin Glasgow to Sigmund Fodor, 78 2d Av, (mtg $29,500,) July 9; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway.....$1

11TH AV, s e corner of 42d St, 25.3x24; James F. Segrave to Warren C. French, 469 West 152d St, (mtg $14,000,) all liens; attorneys, Seybel & French, 41 Park Row.....$1

14TH ST, 218 East, s w s, 380.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 24x103.3; Bertha Sirotta to Rose Sirotta, 22 West 119th St, (mtg $33,000,) all liens, July 6; attorney, Bernard Sirotta, 25 West 94th St.....$1,000

35TH ST, s s, 96 ft e of 7th Av, 30x61.8x irregular, and all right, title, and interest to gore formed by making the west line of 100 West 35th St, 56.1, all other dimensions remaining; Louis Voelker, by Josephine and Rose Voelker, as comm., to William H. Hussey, 142 North Arlington Av, East Orange, N. J., and another, (mtg $51,000,) July 8; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$42,500

35TH ST, 100 and 102 West, s s, 96 ft e of 7th Av, 30x50.6x37.8x61.8; Samuel H. Jennings et al., heirs of John Jennings, to William H. Hussey, 142 North Arlington Av, East Orange, N. J., and Frederick Hussey, 150 North Arlington Av, East Orange, N. J., May 18; attorneys, Appell & Taylor, 51 Chambers St., as per bond.....$1

48TH ST, 228 East, s s, 294 ft w of 2d Av, 18.8x100.5; Phillip Gerlach, Mount Vernon, N. Y., to Louisa Micolino, 228 East 48th St, as part, June 7; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$1

53D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Donright Co., Inc., to Lucia Di Menna and another, 2,319 Crotona Av, (mtg $16,500,) June 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

58TH ST, 77 East, n s, 83 ft w of Park Av, 17x67.1; Central Trust Co. of N. Y. to Mary T. Bennard, 77 East 56th St, July 8; attorney, W. C. French, 41 Park Row.....$1

62D ST, 240 East, s s, 153 ft w of 2d Av, 'ix 100.5; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Marie and William Bertschinger, 902 10th Av, b. and s., all liens, July 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

62D ST, 407 East, s s, 131 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Bertha R. Zoller to Philip A. Zoller, 725 Cauldwell Av, a. l., July 9; attorneys, Sage & Schoonmaker, 150 Broadway.$1

63D ST, 11 West, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2, (foreclosure May 28;) Carl Ehlermann, referee, to Cornelia W. Hall, 559 5th Av, and Westchester Trust Co., Yonkers, N. Y., trustees will John H. Hall, June 26, 1913; attorneys, Remsen & Parsons, 60 Wall St.....$27,000

80TH ST, 152 West, s s, 247 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 23x100.10; Arthur I. Hoe and wife to Olivia P. Hoe, Forest Hill, N. Y., all liens, Oct. 4, 1913; attorney, Henry A. James, 30 Broad St.....$100

91ST ST, 108 and 110 East, s s, 96 ft e of Park Av, 54x100.8; Harry C. Hart to Maze Realty Co., 2,650 Broadway, (mtg $52,000,) July 8; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....Exchange

95TH ST, n s, 275.9 ft w of Central Park West, 17.2x100.8; Lulu Rice to Francis N. Howland, 1,925 7th Av, July 9, (mtg $10,-000;) attorneys, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

106TH ST, 320 West, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 23x100.11; Sambit Realty Corp. to Arthur W. Hay, 157 West 123d St, (mtg $35,000,) all liens, July 9; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

113TH ST, s s, 117.9 ft w of 5th Av, 17.3x 100.11; New York Trust Co., trustee under will of Edwin W. Stoughton for Harriet B. Lane, to John McCarthy, 2½ West 113th St, July 9; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$8,000

121ST ST, n s, 71 ft e of 2d Av, 36x75.7; Samuel H. Lehrer to Mannie Lehrer, 946 Kelly St, (mtg $15,000,) all liens, July 2.....$1

122D ST, 502 and 504 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x95.11; May C. Knowles to Kathryn C. Marsden, 640 Riverside Drive, all liens, July 7; Francis Colety, 160 Broadway.....$100

123D ST, s s, 90 ft w of 7th Av, 16x100.11; Sarah L. K. Hainer et al. heirs &c., Luke Kouwenhoven, to Kouwenhoven, Estates, Inc. Mineola, L. I., May 1; attorneys, Leach & W., Bridge Plaza N.; Borough of Queens, 31

150TH ST, 97 East, n s, 214 ft e of 5th Av, 16x99.11; (foreclosure, June 30;) James A. Lynch, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, July 8; address, 39 Cedar St.....$6,040

151ST ST, 288.3 ft e of Broadway, 17.11x99.11; William H. and John M. Jones, he

THE WEATHER

In WASHINGTON, July 9.—The storm that was central over New England Thursday night has passed to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the weather has cleared throughout the East. Another extensive area of low barometer pressure covers the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region, where it is causing overcast weather and widely scattered showers.

Thunder showers are also reported from the South Atlantic and East Gulf States.

Temperatures have not changed decidedly in any region, and readings are generally below normal east of the Mississippi and the Far Northwest, and above normal in the Southwest.

In the Middle Atlantic States and New England fair weather, with moderate temperatures will prevail Saturday and probably Sunday. At this time there are no indications of unseasonably warm weather in these districts.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the Central Valleys, and the Lake region the weather will be overcast with widely scattered showers and moderate temperature during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds along the Atlantic Coast Saturday and Sunday will be light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday, rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	67	60	4 P. M.	76	79
9 A. M.	66	61	6 P. M.	73	78
9 A. M.	72	62	9 P. M.	68	73
12 M.	72	77	11 P. M.	68	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 69; for the corresponding date last year it was 71; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66, at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature 79 degrees at 2:40 P. M., minimum 59 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity 62 per cent. at 8 A. M., 38 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.89 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.93 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
9:20—814 5 St.; not given	Slight
11:00—146 E. Houston St.; Lena Margeteim	Slight
11:45—85 Cannon St.; not given	None
P. M.	
12:35—45 West St.; Carman & Goories	Slight
1:25—54 Pike St.; Simon Press	Slight
1:45—149 E. 90 St.; Callahan Co.	$50
1:50—425-435 E. 24 St.; J. J. Little	Slight
2:40—25 Jefferson St.; Wolf & Omen	Slight
2:50—1,428 Wash. Av.; Nathan Weiner	Slight
3:10—1,415 Wilkins Av.; Max Rubin	None
5:45—911 Tiffany St.; A. Kalisky	Not given
6:20—59 Columbia St.; Wolfs Klein	Slight
7:45—646 E. 11 St.; Abraham Kaufner	Slight
7:55—115 W. 30 St.; Levey & Julius	Slight
8:00—303 E. 78 St.; E. E. Johnson	Slight
8:25—239 E. 128 St.; Interboro R. R.	Slight
8:40—234 St., near Katonah Av.; P. S. 19	Slight
9:10—290 Cherry St.; Isidore Cohen	Slight
9:15—649 Lenox Av.; Mrs. Singner	Slight
9:50—345 E. 85 St.; Mrs. Simpowitz	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Relieved on Pensions, 12 P. M., July 9, on their own applications: Patrol. O'Connell, 68, at $700 a year; appointed Dec. 5, 1888; H. Leeder, 156, at $700 a year; appointed April 27, 1889.

Transfers and assignments, noon, July 9: Patrol. J. Giba, Det. B to 63, designation as Act. Det. Serg., second gr., revoked; E. P. Halpin, Det. B to 156, designation as Act. Det. Sergt., second gr., revoked; 4 P. M., July 9: J. A. Flanagan, 19 Traff. Div., Subdivi. D.; D. M. Ring, 1 in D., to 13; A. S. Kasinsky, 1 in D., to 37; R. J. Dixon, 1 in D., to 107; F. Wrightman, 161, assigned to clerical and house duty; C. T. Masterson, 163, assignment changed from clerical and house duty to clerical duty.

Temporary Assignments: Surgeons J. D. Gorman, 4, S. D., in charge 6 S. D., in addition, 14 days, 9 A. M., July 15; P. J. Murray, 16 S. D., in charge 21 S. D., in addition, 26 days, 6 A. M., July 20. Patrol. L. F. Marschall, 2, to C. D. duty in Map Room, office of Chief Insp'or, 30 days, 9 A. M., July 11; W. J. Kennedy, 3, to 4 in D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 13; T. J. Weber, 26, to 31, bicycle duty on Queensboro Bridge, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 8; C. Vecchio, 61, to D., 6 days, 4 P. M., July 8; C. F. O'Connell and T. J. Lenihan, 61; N. F. Pehrson, 62, and H. Roedel, 63, to 7 in D., 4 P. M., July 10, to 8 A. M., July 13; C. H. Crosby, 274, to Boiler Squad, 30 days, 9 A. M., July 12; Matron Margaret Whitehurst, 160, to B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 10.

Assignment Discontinued: Patrol. G. H. Girlfurlen, 1, 161, to clerical and house duty, 4 P. M., July 10.

Leaves of absence, (with full pay:) Surgeon M. A. McGovern, 6 S. D., 14 days, 12:01 A. M., July 15, to be deducted from vacation, (Without pay:) Surgeon C. H. Flake, 21 S. D., 26 days, 6 A. M., July 20; Lieut. J. Leonard, 7, 10 days, 12:01 A. M., July 23; Patrol. A. F. Bolz, 13, 1 day, 12 P. M., July 9; C. J. Hayhurst, 133, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 14; G. J. Sale, 153, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 12; V. R. Raynor, 156, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 10; J. Powers, 165, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 11; J. F. Dunn, 167, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 12; H. A. Doring, 170, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 7.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. T. B. Fahy, 62, 7:55 A. M., April 22 to 12 P. M., June 4; D. H. Cohen, 156, 8 A. M., Oct. 7, 1912, to noon, Nov. 8, 1912, and 7:10 A. M., Feb. 10, to 12 P. M., April 1.

Advancements to grade: Patrol. to $1,250 grade July 27—E. J. McGuire, 4; J. Patterson, 12; J. E. Commerford, 14; P. P. Owens, 16; J. J. Weppler, 17; L. Odell, 18; J. A. Murtha, 35; J. J. Hamilton, 22; F. W. Kaiser, 23; E. Jones, 28; J. A. McLoughlin, 40; J. E. Driscoll, 143; J. H. Norigile, 152; J. A. Foran, 156; W. H. Conway, 157; A. Scholz, 277; A. Knapp, 278; J. Shafer, 279; J. J. Le De Witt, 14; H. Schnier, 16; E. Schaefer, 17; F. Russell, 18; J. C. Logan, 21; M. Sherry, 22; H. E. Freeman, 22; H. H. Jacobson, 23; E. Bolt, 146; H. C. Gross, 154; W. A. Ludwig, 164; J. H. Boyle, 167; J. M. Simmon, 283.

Fines imposed: Serg. I. H. Jones, 10, (failure to enforce discipline by not reporting patrolmen off post,) 3 days; Patrol. F. J. McDermott, 2, (loitering and in conversation with citizens,) ½ day; J. Devlin, 18, (failed to report at Police Headquarters as directed when under suspension,) 10 days; S. Meade, 21, (absent without leave,) 1 day; J. A. Smith, 21, (same,) 1 day; C. W. Carroll, 26, (same,) 2 days; C. W. Kotschau, 28, (permitted prisoner to escape,) 10 days; F. J. Sullivan, 23, (conversation,) ½ day; W. J. Walsh, 28, (loitering and in conversation,) ½ day; J. McAuliffe, 32, (charge preferred while attached to 167,) (absent from post,) 3 days; J. Meaney, 37, (improper patrol,) 2 days; B. F. Rinn, 39, (charge preferred while attached to 36,) (improper patrol, absent from post, coming from liquor saloon,) 5 days; H. A. Fairclough, 43, (absent from post,) 3 days; W. D. Lander, 43, (same,) 5 days; J. E. Nolan, 43, (absent from post, at side door of liquor saloon,) 6 days; W. L. Baumker, 63, (standing at entrance of liquor saloon, drinking whiskey,) 10 days; G. W. Brewster, 66, (in rear room of saloon while off duty in uniform,) 4 days; H. P. Rado, 66, (same,) 4 days; F. E. McGreevy, 144, (failed to report at station house,) ½ day; A. T. F. Browne, 149, (absent without leave,) 2 days.

Fire Department.

Fined: Fire, 1st Gr. J. H. Touhey, H. and L. 121, $5, (loss of coat badge;) Fire, 1st Gr. H. Martin, H. and L. 114, $5, (same;) Fire, 1st Gr. J. C. Tuttle, Eng. 280, $5, (same.)

Special leaves without pay: Fire, 1st Gr. E. B. Casson, E. and L. 12, 8 days, 8 A. M., July 26; Fire, 1st Gr. J. T. McFarland, Eng. 19, 8 days, 8 A. M., July 26; Eng. of Steamer F. Stark, Eng. 26, 3 days, 8 A. M., July 19, and 18 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 5; Fire, 2d Gr. W. T. Hutcheon, Eng. 33, 48 hours, 8 A. M., July 11.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

FRANKENTHAL, Mrs. CLARA, (Jan. 5, 1915;) net estate, $192,740; Mrs. Bella Landauer, daughter, gets life estate in $122,740; remainder interest passes to James D. and William J. Lindauer, grandsons; Charles Dittman, brother of decedent, gets life estate in $50,000; remainder interest in this passes to Mrs. Bella Landauer; Isidor N. Lindauer, son-in-law, given $5,000; Helen Goldsticker, cousin, given $5,000; assets, deposits, $415; insurance, $5,288; mortgages, $182,968; jewelery, $703; stocks and bonds, $12,491.

MITCHELL, JULIA A. MALORY, (May 24, 1914;) Eveline T. Tripp, not related, given $3,558; Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, each receives $283; rest of estate passes to friends; assets, lot at Yonkers, $500; deposits, $4,421; notes and personalty, $1,771.

MARKEY, MARY L., (Aug. 31, 1914;) net estate, $18,974; Frank J. Markey, stepson, beneficiary; assets, deposits, $11,014; mortgages, $6,750.

MONNOT, Mrs. LUCINE, (Feb. 1,1914;) net estate, $2,118; three grandchildren beneficiaries; assets, deposits, $2,178; jewelry, $15.

GREEN, GEORGE W., (April 19, 1913;) net estate, $12,646; Mrs. Eva A. Green, widow, gets $7,765; George A. Green, son, $4,980; assets, deposits, $10,346; stocks, $1,700; retail hat business, 1,465 Third Av., fixtures and good-will $1,900.

THIESSEN, CAROLINE, (May 7, 1914;) net estate, $8,615; two sisters, two brothers, and nephew and niece, beneficiaries; assets, deposits, $10,673; claims, $100; personalty, $25.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Name of Capt. W. P. Ennis, 1st Field Art., to detached, and name of Capt. C. C. Pulis, F. A., removed, Oct. 11. Capt. Pulis is relieved from duty as Insp.-Inst. of Field Art., org. militia.

Capt. G. G. Greene, 5th F. A., is detailed as Insp.-Inst., org. militia, of Minnesota, and will proceed to St. Paul on Oct. 1, for duty.

2d Lt. F. K. Roos, 6th Cav., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for temporary duty, then to place of receipt by him of this order.

Orders of April 7, relating to Major W. H. Simons, Insp-General, revoked.

Major E. R. Goz, 25th Inf., is detailed for service in the Insp.-Gen'ls Dept., July 8, vice Major R. H. Van Deman, relieved from detail in that Department. Major Goss will report to the Commanding General, Hawaiian Dept., for duty as Inspector of that Department.

Major R. H. Vandeman is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, and will report to Chief of Staff for duty.

Orders of June 4, relating to Major E. Russel and Capt. G. S. Gibbs, Signal Corps, revoked. He is relieved from duty in office of Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and will proceed to San Francisco and sail about Sept. 7 for Hawaii for duty as Signal Officer of Hawaiian Dept.

Capt. G. S. Gibbs, Signal Corps, from Hawaiian Dept., to San Fran., about Aug. 1. He will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Chief Signal Officer for duty.

Orders of June 24, relating to 1st Lt. C. C. Herman, Jr., Inf., revoked.

Capt. A. Ia. R. Christie, 22d Inf., from treatment at Fort Bayard Hospital, N. M., to his regiment.

Capt. J. W. Craig, 12th Cav., is relieved from assignment to Troop D of that regiment, July 12, then to Ft. Robinson, Neb., for duty.

Following are detailed to take first-year course at Mounted Service School, and will proceed to Ft. Riley, Kan., and report on Sept. 25 for duty accordingly: Cav.—2d Lts. C. K. Rhinehardt, 1st; E. V. Summer, Jr., and J. J. Waterman, 2d; H. Thompson, 5th; J. E. Lewis, 10th; E. F. Read, 11th, and C. De Le M. Allen, 14th; Capts. P. W. Corbusier, 8d; A. Lippincott, 13th, and C. H. Conrad, Jr., 15th; 1st Lts. A. H. Jones, 3d; T. H. Cunningham, 5th; J. A. Mars, 6th; R. M. Campbell and W. H. Smith, 9th; A. W. Robins, 12th; G. B. Hunter, 13th; E. H. Davis, 14th, and W. W. Overton, 15th. Field Art.—2d Lts. B. W. Simpson, 3d; R. E. Anderson, 4th, and K. C. Greenwald, 5th. Inf.—2d Lts. C. F. McKinney, 27th; C. T. Griffith, 4th, and A. T. Wyche, 30th.

Capt. V. M. Elmore, 22d Inf., is detailed for recruiting at Grand Rapids, Mich., after 10 days' instruction at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

A board to consist of Cols. W. H. Arthur and G. L. Edie and Lt. Col. E. B. Frick, all of Medical Corps, is appointed to meet at Letterman Hospital, San Fran., for examination of officers of the Medical Corps for fitness for promotion.

Major P. C. Fauntelroy, Med. Corps, will report in person to Col. W. H. Arthur, Med. Corps, President of an examining board, at Letterman Hospital, San Fran., for examination for promotion, then to proper station.

On arrival in U. S., Capt. J. L. Robinson, Med. Corps, to Letterman General Hospital, San Fran., for duty.

Leaves—Capt. C. F. Andrews, 13th Inf., 20 days; Brig. Gen. G. P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, 1 month, and Major A. S. Fleming, Adjutant General, 2 months.

Navy.

Capts. A. Gleaves, from command of the Utah, July 28, to wait orders; H. O. Dunn, from command of the Wyoming, Aug. 5, to wait orders, and T. Snowden, commandant Portsmouth, N. H., yard, to command the Wyoming, Aug. 6.

Commander D. E. Dismukes, Isthmian Canal Zone, to command the Kentucky.

Lt. Commander H. A. Baldridge, fleet gunnery officer, Asiatic fleet, to home and wait orders.

Lts. W. F. Halsey, to Naval Academy, and C. C. Moses, Phila. yard, to works General Electric Co., Schnectady, N. Y.

Junior Grade Lts. A. E. Montgomery, the Connecticut, to the Columbia, and B. H. Bruce, Navy Recruiting Station, New Orleans, La., to the Louisiana.

Ensigns H. C. Wick, the Illinois, to the Connecticut; E. L. Vanderkloot, the Alert, to the F-1, and R. J. Lavender, the Washington, to the Birmingham.

Midshipmen R. D. Horn and H. O. Tovey, to temporary duty, Naval Academy.

P. A. Surgeon W. S. Pugh, the St. Louis, home and wait orders.

P. A. Paymasters S. L. Bethea, to the Vestal, Aug. 1, and F. E. McMillen, the Vestal, Aug. 1, home, wait orders.

Chief Bosn. H. Seedorff, the Wisconsin, to Phila. yard.

Bosn. J. B. Hupp, Philadelphia Yard, to the Wisconsin.

Chief Carpenters R. Velz, the Kentucky, to Boston Yard, and G. J. Shaw, the Texas, to the Columbia.

Paymaster Clerks M. C. Haff, the Kansas, to the Kentucky, and F. S. Sullivan, the North Dakota, to the Kearsage.

Marine Corps.

Capt. A. Stokes, to Marine Officers' School, Norfolk, on discharge from hospital.

Midshipmen R. J. Mitchell, L. R. de Reode, R. O. B. Burwell, J. A. Minnis, P. A. del Valle, de Witt Peck, A. F. Howard, C. H. Wright, J. F. O'Neil and R. M. Burstan, all detached from headquarters, Marine Corps, to instruction Marine Officers' School, Norfolk.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Reid at Boston yard, O'Brien at Newport, Henley at Tompkinsville, Glacier at San Diego, Wheeling at Lobos Island; Brutus at Guantanamo, and Chester, Beirut, and the Whipple at Mare Island.

Sailed: Sandoval, Rochester for cruise; Standish, Annapolis, for Boston, via Norfolk and Newport, and the Cyclops, New York Yard for Newport.

The Maryland will leave Mare Island about the 28th inst., for Honolulu.

The O'Brien has been assigned to duty with the torpedo flotilla, Atlantic fleet.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; 20x50x94 FEET; PERRY ST., NEAR WAVERLEY PLACE); CHEAP. HARFT, 58 EAST 8TH.

Astonishing bargains can now be secured in private houses for sale or rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,702 B'way (at 103d).

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

House for Sale, Bronx.—Modern, semi-detached, 2-family brick, 16 rooms, 2 baths, steam, showers; bargain to quick cash buyer, 1,041 Clay. (165th St.)

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Three-room furnished bungalow at seaside to rent; also lots for sale. Apply Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or phone Orchard 3767.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable three-story dwelling; bathroom extension, 114 West 91st St.; caretaker. Particulars Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

Bay window front dwelling; 316 W. 88th St., twenty feet wide; four stories; caretaker. Particulars, G. E. Fountain.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLL TOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE; INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

A three-story rear building, 16x40; also driveway, 20x60; suitable for any business; low rent; 38th St., near 2d Av. Apply E. Levenson, 320 1st Av.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Maine—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—State Maine timber land, entire township, 28,000 acres; splendid growth; income paying; investigate. Address Owner, Box 843, Gorham, Me.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Furnished cottage, from July 17 to Aug. 17; 5 adults; commuting distance; rent reasonable. N 73 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

The Times in the Country.

Keep in touch with the news of the day while in the country by having The New York Times sent to you every day at your country address. Leave order with your newsdealer, send to Publication Office or 'phone Circulation Department, Bryant 1000.

Daily and Sunday, 17c. per week; 75c. per month. Daily, 12c. per week; 50c. per month.—Advt.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Great Sacrifice—Must be sold this week, owner leaves for California, beautiful up-to-date gentleman's home, all improvements, up to the minute; 12 rooms, 2 baths; magnificent shade trees; 13 Sunnyside Drive, Ludlow Park, Yonkers; 1 minute from station, 25 from Grand Central, 35 by subway; fare 10 cents; worth $23,000; best offer gets it; very easy terms. Verbeck, owner, 30 West 46th St.

BROOKSIDE—Artistic, comfortable California semi-bungalow, amid woods, rocks, hills, and brook; 8 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; garage; 10 minutes' walk from Larchmont station; have changed plans, so will sacrifice on easy payments. Owner, 2 West 101st St. Phone Riverside 966, New York, or 543 Larchmont.

PRICE CUT IN HALF.

We are offering a wonderful bargain. A superior built modern dwelling house, hollow tile construction, every convenience, including vacuum cleaner, garbage incinerator, three baths, fine garage, one acre, Italian gardens; on restricted Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon. Anderson Realty Co., Tel. 585 Mt. Vernon.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 200 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester, N 60 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch; handsome bathroom, with enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling; dining room, with elegant electric design, parlor, open fireplace; on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance $18 monthly. Paton, Box 189 Times Downtown.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE.

From August to May 1st, attractive 7-room house, oak floors, steam heat, every improvement; near station; great elevation, best section; $35 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

AUTOMOBILE WANTED—Good condition; state make and year; will be taken as part payment for a two-family house; practically new; steam heated; all city improvements; 28 minutes from Manhattan express station; country, shade trees; splendid home on restricted property. Owner, Room 206, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains, 4 minutes from express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; garden, shade trees; 7 rooms and tile bath; all city improvements; outside chimney and fireplace; built day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone, J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 3876 Cortlandt.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 52 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern, A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. F. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Freeport.—New all-year home, six rooms and tiled bath, hot water heat and every modern comfort; will sell to responsible party same as rent; small payment. Address Owner, Box 201, Freeport, L. I.

QUEEN'S COURT—Semi-bungalows and cottages for sale and rent; restricted and refined neighborhood; 28 minutes from Manhattan. A. P. O'Toole, cor. Creed Av. and Fulton St., Queens, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Delightful country home; near Hudson River, ninety minutes from New York; 21 acres fertile land; well-equipped house; immediate possession to buyer. Box 394, Beacon, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS in modern one-family houses and choice building lots; a large number from which to select. THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, 40 Exchange Place, in the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices.

They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb,) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address all inquiries to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

AT MONTCLAIR.

For Rent or Sale on Easy Terms.
10-room house, best location:

Lot worth	$3,500
House cost	5,500
Total value	$9,000

Will accept $6,000. Seeing is believing. Look at it.
Owner, Z 380 Times Annex.

Six-Acre Hilltop Farm, 50 minutes Lackawanna, mile from station; beautiful, modern bungalow, fully furnished, six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; chicken plant; garage; large pear and peach orchard; price, $5,500; little cash, balance mortgage; will rent. Harmon, 135 Broadway, New York. Phone 4702 Cort.

MANASQUAN PARK.—Summer home and bungalow park for persons of refined and artistic tastes; paradise for children; 200 acres for sale; half-mile waterfront; easy terms; safe investment. A. P. Fitt, Box 600, Manasquan, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale at Westfield and Fanwood on easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 35 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—Well-furnished 11-room house; 1½ hours from N. Y.; modern conveniences; 5 open fireplaces; wide piazzas; town and well water; views, situation unsurpassed; convenient to station, Post Office; moderate rent. Wm. B. May & Co., 717 5th Av.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

COTTAGES AT MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., in connection with STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN. Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

Long Branch.—Ocean Av. and Seaview Av., cottage, 12 rooms, 3 baths; three minutes East Long Branch Station; spacious grounds; garage; completely furnished; rent reasonable. James A. Knowles, 406 Broad St., Newark, N. J., or Ocean Av. and Seaview Av., Long Branch.

For rent, furnished, a new six-room cottage; fireplace; modern plumbing; on farm in Berkshire foothills; 100 miles from New York City; $200 for season; photos and plans on request. F., 119 East 40th St.

Sublet two beautifully furnished rooms and bath in Hotel Ansonia, service included, July to October. Apply Dr. Buerger, 40 East 41st St.

For rent, furnished, nine-room stucco house; two baths; close to ocean; Bradley Beach, N. J. Phone 5582 Mad. Sq.

Far Rockaway.—Modern stucco cottage, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths; near water; $300 season; worth double. Nathan. Phone 9001—Morningside.

Asbury Park.—Five minutes from ocean; six rooms; garage; $225 remainder season; all improvements. Particulars, telephone 4194 Riverside.

Seven rooms, furnished; improvements; orchard setting; boating; commuting distance; August, $50. Address S 97 Times.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$10,000 QUEENS—$25,000 MANHATTAN. Will divide; also Jersey funds. Harold E. Wittemann, 191 Broadway, City.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

The Times in the Country.

Keep in touch with the news of the day while in the country by having The New York Times sent to you every day at your country address. Leave order with your newsdealer, send to Publication Office or 'phone Circulation Department, Bryant 1000.

Daily and Sunday, 17c. per week; 75c. per month. Daily, 12c. per week; 50c. per month.—Advt.

My family of 6 other members arriving from Spain desire private apartment during Summer; need at least 4, 5 bedrooms; explain. Hernandez, 111 West 64th. Telephone Columbus 9690.

Wanted—Small furnished flat, 5 rooms, easy distance Times Building. Particulars, 913 Candler Building, 220 West 42d St.

Wanted—Small flat, 5 or 6 rooms, easy distance 42d St. and Broadway. Chalk, 113 West 73d St.

EIGHT O'CLOCK Tonight

All Want advertisements to be classified in the Want Section of The Sunday New York Times must be received in the Times Annex by the above time.

TELEPHONE Bryant 1000

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $90 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

Bachelor apartment, Gramercy Park section; living room, eighteen feet long; large bedroom, kitchen, bath; completely furnished; service if desired. 144 East 22d St.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L."—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 8970. Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1201.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR RENT AT $80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Furnished, housekeeping, opposite Teachers' College. Apartment first west, 527 West 121st. Cannon.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

51st St., 72 West.—Two rooms, private bath; electric light; all improvements.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2984 Columbus.

Manhattan Av., 240-246-254, and 320 West 113th St., opposite Morningside Park.—Beautiful apartments of 4 and 6 rooms, $25 to $43; phone service; one half block from 110th St. "L" station.

203 WEST 107TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $20-$80. HALL & BLODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7632.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

123d, 510 West.—Three, four room elevator apartments, assuring tranquillity, dignity, comfort.

Lenox Avenue, 342, near 125 subway, five rooms, bath; hot water; steam heat; $22.

117 St., 368 West, facing Morningside Park, 6 ROOMS, WITH BATH, $35.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

47th, 16 West.—One room, kitchenette, bath, hot water; all conveniences; $30.

93d St., 43 West.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; excellent neighborhood.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th st.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

84TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms, with board.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST. (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel, $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 9068.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; moderate; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; modern conveniences, near Central Park. Hammond.

62D, 16 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent board optional; block park.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Artistically furnished large and small rooms; private bath; electricity; suit particular people desiring first-class accommodations; Southern cooking; near subway, Park.

72D, 122 AND 131 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH; EXCELLENT BOARD; TABLE GUESTS.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; table guests accommodated.

72D, 267, 306 WEST.—Southerners; cool rooms, private bath; good table; telephone.

78D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms, unsurpassed table; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining rooms.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected, adjoining bath; table board; Summer rates.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; homelike surroundings; Summer rates; Southerners; conveniences.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; meals optional; unusually reasonable rates.

79th, 114 West, Norsce Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; a satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations, superior table, homelike surroundings; moderate. Blumenfeld.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined, private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights, telephone; Summer rates; references.

136TH, 245 WEST.—Attractive second-story front room with board; refined private family; electric light, phone, all conveniences; near subway and elevated; very moderate.

152D, 513 WEST.—Private house; large second floor front room; references. Phone 7922 Aud.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (one block north of 157th subway.)—Wonderful grounds.

YOUNG LADY to share expense of home with elderly lady who resides alone; below the nineties preferred; references exchanged. O 142 Times.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 857 Ocean Av.—Detached home; large rooms; $8-$10 weekly. Flatbush 8981W.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Trained Nurse, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices, $10 to $15 per week. Address Y 841 Times Annex.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof

TIMES SQ. SELECTED AS SUBWAY CENTRE

Express Stops of Broadway and 7th Av. Lines Will Make It Biggest Station in City.

PLATFORMS 530 FEET LONG

Plans Completed for New Section Between Thirty-eighth and Fifty-first Streets.

The Public Service Commission yesterday adopted plans and contracts and ordered advertisements for the opening of bids for that part of the Broadway Subway between Thirty-eighth and Fifty-first Streets, as well as for the building of sections of the Eastern Parkway and Nostrand Avenue Subways in Brooklyn, and for the finishing of stations on the Corona and Queensboro lines and the Astoria line in Queens.

The part of the Broadway Subway between Thirty-eighth and Fifty-first Streets is the only section of that subway that has not yet been let. It is a particularly important part, because it dips beneath the present Interborough station at Times Square. The contract includes the building of an express station below Broadway between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets, and when this is completed the station with the Times Square express station of the Seventh Avenue Subway between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets below Seventh Avenue and the present Interborough station under Times Square, will be the largest and most important station plan in the city. All three stations will be connect so as to be easily accessible to the public.

The adoption of the plans and contracts concludes the long fight that has been made to have the two stations, one on the Broadway and the other on the Seventh Avenue line, made express stations. The Broadway Subway runs from the downtown district up Broadway to Times Square and thence through Seventh Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street and eastward through Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets to the Queensboro Bridge. It is a four-track subway from Park Place to Fifty-ninth Street, and it will be operated by the New York Municipal Railway Corporation. It will connect with the Fourth Avenue Subway in Brooklyn, the proposed Whitehall and Montague Streets tunnel under the East River, and on the north with the new elevated lines in Queens, either by way of the Queensboro Bridge or by a new tunnel under the East River. The section for which plans were adopted yesterday is known as Section 3 of Routes Nos. 4 and 36. Bids fir this section will be opened on July 27.

Largest Station in City.

The new station will be one of the largest and most attractive in the city. The platforms on either side of the street will be 530 feet long and 20 feet wide and will connect with the Seventh Avenue Subway station directly opposite, by a number of passageways. Along these passageways will be room for stores. The Seventh Avenue station will be 480 feet long. Work on this station has already been started. At the north end of the Broadway station there will be exit escalators. The tracks at this point will be forty feet below the street level.

By the time the station is completed it is expected that work will be begun on the Steinway tunnel extension from the East River to Times Square. It is expected that this extension will use the present subway tracks under Forty-second Street and will run into the present Interborough local station at Times Square.

The Eastern Parkway contract is for Section 3 of Route 12, which extends under Eastern Parkway from Nostrand Avenue to Buffalo Avenue. The line is a four-track extension of the existing subway and is to be operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. It is already under contract from a point near the terminus of the existing subway through Flatbush Avenue, Prospect Park Place, and Eastern Parkway to Nostrand Avenue. With Section 3 awarded all of the underground work on this line will be under contract except for a short section, which runs under the Long Island Railroad Station from the terminus of the existing subway at Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues. Beyond Buffalo Avenue there will be a three-track elevated extension running through East Ninety-eighth Street and Livonia Avenue to New Lots Road. The contract for the elevated portion has not yet been advertised. Bids for Section 3 will be opened July 27.

The Nostrand Avenue Subway is a two-track branch of the Eastern Parkway Subway, running under Nostrand Avenue from Eastern Parkway to Flatbush Avenue. The contract for the first section extending from Eastern Parkway to Church Avenue has already been awarded. The contract to be advertised now is the remainder of the line from Church Avenue to Flatbush Avenue, known as Section 2 of Route 29. Bids for this section will be opened on July 28.

Express Stop at Hoyt Avenue.

The stations to be finished on the Astoria line, which is a three-track elevated railroad running from the Queens end of the Queensborough Bridge northward over Second Avenue to Ditmars Avenue, Astoria, are at Beebe, Washington, Grand, Hoyt, and Ditmars Avenues and Broadway. The Hoyt Avenue station will be an express station. The line is owned by the city and leased for operation to the Interborough, which will operate it both by trains from the Second Avenue elevated and from the Queensborough subway. The New York Municipal Railway Corporation will also have trackage rights over it. The steel structure is already completed. Bids for the contract will be opened on Aug. 4.

The stations to be finished on the Corona elevated and Queensborough subway are at Rawson Street, Lowery Street, Bliss Street, Lincoln Avenue, Woodside Avenue, Fiske Avenue, Broadway, Twenty-fifth Street, Elmhurst Avenue, Junction Avenue, and Alburtis Avenue. The express stations will be at Woodside Street and at Junction Avenue. The steel structure is nearly completed, as is also the ornamental concrete structure in Queens Boulevard. The stations on the Queensboro subway extension, which is a two-track line, part subway and part elevated, are at Vernon-Jackson Avenues, Hunter's Point Avenue, Fifty-first Street, Queensborough Plaza, which latter will be an express station. Bids for the contract will be opened Aug. 3.

The commission also adopted two contracts for track materials for use upon all lines of the dual system not yet provided for. It was the largest number of contracts the commission had adopted at one meeting. It is expected that additional contracts will be adopted and ordered advertised at the meeting to be held next Friday.

SUES AFTER AUTO TRAGEDY.

Bridge Tender, Knocked Into River by Bittels Car, Wants $15,000.

Suit for $15,000 damages was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court in Newark, N. J., against William Bittels, President of the Wagner Pie Baking Company of Newark, and his son, William J. Bittels, by Arthur B. Matthews of 16 Hampton Street, bridge tender on the Lincoln Highway at the Passaic River.

Matthews was injured by being thrown into the river on April 6, when young Bittels drove his father's touring car through the gates of the bridge. The car plunged into the river, and four young men companions of Bittels were drowned. Bittels was indicted by the Hudson County Grand Jury and is out under bail.

Matthews, who was in a hospital for several weeks after the accident, charges young Bittels with careless ness and the father with negligence in allowing a minor member of his family to drive his car.

HOME RULE FOR COUNTIES.

Would Get More Power Than Cities Under Barnes's Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 9.—Counties will fare a great deal better than cities at the hands of the Constitutional Convention if the county home rule proposal, which was presented today by the Committee on Legislative Powers, of which William Barnes is Chairman, should be adopted. Under this proposed amendment to the Constitution, the Legislature would be given power to confer on local boards of supervisors "the fullest measure of legislative and administrative powers consistent with the sovereignty of the State." The proposal was offered by ex-Assemblyman Harold J. Hinman in the absence of Mr. Barnes.

Another feature of the Barnes amendment is the elimination of the three-fifths quorum now required and considered as an essential safeguard in connection with the consideration and final passage of bills carrying large appropriations. The Governor's power to hurry legislative action, by means of an emergency message, is also wiped out. Balances of appropriations, under the Barnes's amendment, would lapse at the end of each fiscal year and not run for two years as at present. The Legislature is given power to convene on its own initiative for the purpose of finding and trying impeachments.

Another proposal reached by the committee was the one presented by Delegate Dunmore, under which the Legislature would be restrained from enacting or from delegating to any other body the power to adopt measures oppressive to manufacturing interests. These measures were reported with a recommendation for their adoption.

The committee reported "for the consideration of the convention" the Wickersham proposal providing that all special and local legislative bills must be accompanied by petitions from those in whose interests they are introduced in the Legislature, with the additional provision that such measures, accompanied by the petitions, must be filed with the Secretary of State fifteen days prior to a session and be open to public inspection at least ten days before their introduction. The proposal also restricts to the first sixty days of any legislative session the consideration of such measures by the law-making body.

ORR MAY REPLACE RILEY.

Governor's Secretary Likely to be Named Prison Superintendent.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 9.—According to a report current at the Capitol tonight, a crisis in the controversy between State Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley and Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing will come next week. A report that Mr. Riley would give way to a Republican appointee of Governor Whitman's own selection was not denied at the Executive Chamber this afternoon. William A. Orr, Secretary to the Governor, is being prominently mentioned as a possible successor to Superintendent Riley.

While it is understood that Governor Whitman's recent visit to Sing Sing precipitated matters somewhat, it is known that for months Governor Whitman has been urged by leaders in his own party to get rid of Superintendent Riley, whose term would not expire until 1919. Mr. Riley has been aware for some time that his job is wanted by the present administration, and that in the event he did not get out voluntarily, the Constitutional Convention, which the Republicans dominate, would be used for "reorganization" purposes that would entail the ousting of the present head of the prison department.

The Superintendent of State Prisons has the appointment of all the Wardens, and during the Riley régime these, including Mr. Osborne, are Democrats. A Republican State Superintendent of Prisons appointed by Mr. Whitman could be depended upon to appoint to these places Republicans of the Governor's own choice who could be of aid to him politically.

Warden Osborne's job, it is thought, will be safe for the present, although the Governor is known not to be wholly in sympathy with his extreme views on prison management.

MAYOR APPOINTS HERBERT.

Names Him Justice of Special Sessions—W. B. Cobb a Magistrate.

Mayor Mitchel appointed Magistrate Henry W. Herbert to the Court of Special Sessions yesterday to fill the new Justiceship recently created by the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor at the same time appointed W. Bruce Cobb, his former law partner, to fill the new Magistracy created through the petition of the Board of Magistrates filed on July 1. The Mayor said he appointed Judge Herbert because of his record of exceptionally excellent service on the Magistrates' bench. He added:

"I have given time and considerable thought to the selection of the Magistrate for promotion because there are on the Magistrates' bench in Manhattan several men all of a high order of ability and with records of excellent service, and it has not been easy to make a selection from among them."

Regarding Mr. Cobb's appointment the Mayor said:

"I have appointed Mr. Cobb because of his qualifications, experience, and fitness for the position of City Magistrate, with all of which I am personally familiar."

Mr. Cobb is 37 years old and is a graduate of the Columbia University Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1900. For the past year he has been Secretary of the Board of Water Supply. He is a member of the American Bar Association and the bar associations of the city, county, and State.

FEAR GIRL HAS ENDED LIFE.

Rose Laslo, Missing, Hints at Suicide in Note to Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 9.—"Dearest Mother: When you receive this letter I will be dead. Your broken-hearted daughter, Rose."

This short note, mailed in New York City yesterday and received by Mrs. D. Laslo of 155 Mill Street, today, is the only clue to the whereabouts of Mrs. Laslo's daughter, 17 years old, who disappeared on Friday. The girl, who was a high school student, has always been in the best of spirits and as far as her parents knew had no love affair. Her father is a silkworker and is in comfortable circumstances. Both he and his wife fear the girl was lured away. She was attractive, had brown hair, and was of medium build.

IN NEW JERSEY.

CLIFTON.—More than forty Indian camp sites have been discovered by Max Schrabisch of the Geological Survey in and about Clifton. Some of the camps contain relics which suggest they were used as workshops.

SUSSEX.—Large orchard owners in this region have organized the Sussex County Fruit Growers' Association, to prevent exorbitant commissions to jobbers.

NEWARK.—On the tracks of the Greenwood Lake Division of the Erie Railroad the body of Michael George, 50 years old, of 775 Highland Avenue, was found yesterday. The arms and head had been cut off by a train. Detectives are investigating evidence that he was killed or badly hurt and then laid upon the rails.

MILLVILLE.—Taking fire from an alcohol stove, a sixty-gallon tank of gasoline yesterday exploded, destroying the pleasure yacht Lulu, owned by Harry Mullen of Atlantic City. The loss was $8,000.

PATERSON.—Victor Harter, 19 years old, of 129 Park Av., Orange, N. J., was seized with cramps and drowned yesterday in the Pequannock River.

TRENTON.—Because the will of Harrison L. Wallace, a lawyer, who left several thousand dollars, was signed in pencil and bore other pencil marks, it was held invalid by Judge Marshal in the Mercer County Orphans' Court yesterday. A brother, who was cut off, will receive an equal share of the estate.

TRENTON.—Walter Lawrence Bacon of Bridgeton, the only blind counsellor at law in New Jersey, has been named a Master in Chancery.

TRENTON.—Ex-Sheriff Thomas H. Thropp has been named receiver of the Trent Title Company. The assets are scheduled at $200,000 and the liabilities $80,000 in notes and $90,000 in mortgages. Lack of funds for immediate use caused the receivership application by stockholders.

NAMES PEACE BOARD FOR NEEDLE TRADES

Workers and Manufacturers Satisfied with Mayor Mitchel's Conciliators.

WILL BEGIN WORK TUESDAY

Permanent Board of Arbitration to be Feature of Prospective Agreement.

In response to requests from the needle trade unions and the manufacturers, Mayor Mitchel yesterday named the following Council of Conciliation, to which both sides have agreed to submit their grievances:

Dr. Felix Adler, Louis D. Brandeis, City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, Dr. George W. Kirchwey of Columbia Law School, ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Charles L. Bernheimer, President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Adler is leader of the Society for Ethical Culture and Chairman of the National Society for the Prevention of Child Labor. Mr. Brandeis was Chairman of the Board of Arbitration which composed the protocol following the strike of 1910. Mr. Bernheimer is Chairman of the Committee on Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce. Ex-Judge Noyes is one of the receivers of the Greenhut Company.

The Mayor called a meeting of the council with counsel for both sides at his office in the City Hall for Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. In announcing the names of the peacemakers the Mayor made this statement:

"Having conferred with the representatives of the Cloak Makers' Unions and the Manufacturers' Protective Association, and for the purpose of averting a threatened strike, I have named the six members of the Council of Conciliation in the cloak industry.

"I trust these gentlemen will succeed not only in averting the threatened crisis in this important industry, but will be able to find some constructive plan for the future avoidance of such crises."

Charles Heineman, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, when asked what he thought of the prospects for peace, said:

"The character and standing of the gentlemen named by Mayor Mitchel guarantees both parties a fair and thorough hearing and examination into our difficult problem. This is a better way of getting at the truth than a costly strike, which gets nowhere and settles nothing, and brings only violence and hatred in its train.

"We cannot see how such a council as this can come to any but one conclusion upon the facts leading up to the termination of the protocol.

"As to the making of the new agreement, these gentlemen will learn that this cannot be accomplished without taking into consideration the actual business facts of the industry and certain fundamental principles. These principles we never surrendered when we signed the protocol, and never will surrender, because they are principles that are not arbitrable."

Benjamin Schlessiner, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, said he was satisfied with the council.

The manufacturers agreed to submit their grievances to conciliation last week after receiving an appeal from a committee headed by Jacob H. Schiff, asking that everything be done to avert a strike at this time. It is understood Mr. Schiff preferred not to serve in the council.

The situation now is that if the Council of Conciliation shall be unable to conciliate both sides their differences will be submitted to a Board of Arbitration.

The manufacturers have taken a firm stand against the establishment of a minimum scale and the compulsory equal distribution of work. The unions insist on these points. The manufacturers want a long-term protocol to establish the industry on a firmer basis, while the unions will fight for a short-term agreement of one or two years, at the expiration of which they may seek new concessions from the manufacturers.

The manufacturers have yielded what was perhaps the greatest contention of the unions—the establishment of a permanent Board of Arbitration. Under the system now in force, since the abrogation of the 1910 protocol by the manufacturers two months ago, the unions have had no way to air their grievances except through a strike.

CALDWELL 225 YEARS OLD.

Jersey Town Gives Pageant Today in Celebration of Founding.

Caldwell, N. J., in recent years celebrated as the birthplace of President Grover Cleveland, will seek today to remind the world of its earlier glories by giving a pageant commemorative of the 225th anniversary of the settling of the town. An elaborate historical review has been arranged which will picture the town's happenings from the days when the site on which it stands was purchased from the Indians. It was first known as Horseneck, a fact which the pageant givers, imbued with civic pride, will make no effort to conceal.

Those who have genuine Colonial relics, costumes, furniture or implements of warfare or agriculture, have contributed their use to the purposes of the day. The first part of the pageant will take place at 4 o'clock. It will show the history of the town, with reference to its deriving its present name from the Rev. James Caldwell, an Jersey parson who won an engagement at Springfield for the Colonials when their fire was slackening for lack of gun wadding, by galloping to the church and returning with stacks of hymn books, shouting, "Now, boys! Give them Watts!" Visits to Caldwell of Washington, Lafayette, Decatur and other notables will be shown. In the evening there will be ten international folk dances, given in authentic form and costumes. An exhibition of historical relics will be held at the beautiful home where Cleveland was born.

FAVORS PARDON FOR HICKS.

Gregory Recommends Commutation of Mission Worker's Sentence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Attorney General Gregory has recommended to President Wilson that a commutation of sentence, to become effective at once, be granted to Robert E. Hicks of New York, a Bowery mission worker, who is now in prison for improperly using the mails. Hicks's case excited much sympathy, and the action of the Attorney General was based in part on information from the Federal District Attorney in New York that Hicks probably would never have gone to prison if he had not surrendered himself voluntarily. No doubt is felt here that the President will follow the recommendation of the Attorney General.

On May 29, 1908, Hicks was sentenced in New York to serve ten months in prison and to pay a fine of $1,000. He was released on bond pending appeal and went to Europe. Several years ago he returned to New York, married there, and started a small printing office, which made a specialty of doing work for churches and charitiable organizations. He became interested in welfare work and was one of the most earnest workers in the Bowery Mission. Hicks came to the conclusion that he should serve his sentence, and on June 10 surrendered to the Federal legal authorities in New York. He has three children.

Clergymen and others who knew Hicks signed a petition asking President Wilson to pardon him, and obtained the sympathetic assistance of Joseph P. Tumulty, the Secretary to the President.

MILITIA TO HAVE WAR DRILL.

5,000 Guardsmen Will Hold Manoeuvres at Fishkill Plains.

Warlike scenes will be enacted in Manhattan on Saturday morning, July 17, when troops of the New York National Guard, representing all branches of the service, depart by boat and rail for field service at Fishkill Plains, N. Y., on the Hopewell branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The troops will move equipped just as they would if going to the front in war time, including wagon trains and horses.

Colonel Arthur F. Townsend, Chief of the Quartermasters Corps of the National Guard of New York completed the transportation arrangements yesterday. The troops will move as follows:

Brig.-Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade and staff, and 7th Infantry, Colonel Daniel Appleton, by train from Sixtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue at 8:30 A. M.

Twelfth Infantry, Colonel C. S. Wadsworth, by train from Sixtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue at 9:30 A. M.

Sixty-ninth Infantry, Colonel Louis D. Conley, from Thirtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue at 10:30 A. M.

Seventy-first Infantry, Colonel William G. Bates, from Thirtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue at 9:45 A. M.

Troops to embark at Christopher Street or 182d Street will be:

Squadron A, Major W. B. Wright; Machine Gun Troop, Captain H. Sheldon; Battery F, 2d Field Artillery, Captain W. O. Richardson; Company A, Pioneer Battalion of Engineers, Captain J. J. Daly; Signal Battalion, Captain J. C. Fox; 3d Ambulance Company, Captain L. H. Shearer; 1st Field Hospital, Major J. F. Dunsmith; Medical Reserve, Captain J. E. Latta, and Field Bakery Company, Captain J. A. Millard. These troops will disembark at New Hamburg, on the Hudson, and march from there seven miles to camp.

In addition to the escort wagons taken by each organization, a Division wagon train, composed of 22 wagons under Captain T. H. Shanton, will march overland from Peekskill to Fishkill, a distance of about 25 miles.

Troops I, K, L, and M, 2d U. S. Cavalry, and Companies I, K, L, and M, 30th U. S. Infantry, will be on duty with the National Guardsmen at Fishkill Plains. Major General John F. O'Ryan and staff, and the army instructors have already established themselves at the camp.

There will be 5,000 troops and 1,000 horses.

MOTHER RESTRAINS SON.

Henry B. Stapler, Publisher, Sent to Bellevue for Alcoholism.

Mrs. Helen L. G. Stapler of 55 East Seventy-sixth Street appeared before Magistrate Barlow in Yorkville Court yesterday and had her son, Henry B. Stapler, 29 years old, a book publisher, of 423 Lexington Avenue, committed to the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital for observation. Stapler was represented by Attorney Roderic Wellman of 15 Wall Street, who opposed his commitment.

Lieutenant John T. G. Stapler, a brother, who was on a seven-day furlough from the United States steamship New Orleans, and Dr. Reuel A. Benson of 8 West Forty-ninth Street, corroborated Mrs. Stapler regarding her son's irrational conduct.

Mrs. Stapler said that in her opinion her son was unfit to be at large. Lieutenant Stapler said his brother was a menace to his mother and sister; that he had threatened their lives and said he would commit suicide. Lieutenant Stapler said his brother had issued checks indiscriminately, was $11,000 in debt, and had impoverished the family.

Dr. Benson said he had seen Henry in March, 1912, and March, 1914, and once recently. He bore out the mother's assertion that Henry should be restrained. He said the young man was addicted to alcoholism. Magistrate Barlow committed the son to Bellevue for the regular period of five days.

BRYAN NAMES OUR GODS

And Tells Young Baptists the Greatest of the Ten Commandments.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 9.—The American people worship the gods of wealth, fashion, fame physical comfort, travel, passion, chance, and drink, William Jennings Bryan said here today, in an address before a joint meeting of the Baptist Young People's Union of North America and the National Education Association.

He said the greatest of the Ten Commandments was "Thou shalt have no other gods before Me."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Delegates to the National convention of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage were today discussing the refusal of William Jennings Bryan to aid in obtaining indorsement of their amendment to the Constitution, providing for national suffrage. A committee from the union called upon Mr. Bryan and asked him to speak to the delegates favorably concerning the proposed amendment, in replying to the committee, Mr. Bryan said:

"I would never speak for your organization. I would never move one inch to speak for any body of women that opposed the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party at the expense of labor and tribulation of spirit has taken up and solved the two paramount issues before the country—tariffs and currency reform—and any body of women opposing a party which makes such a record has not my support."

SINKS ON TRIAL SPIN.

Mantowski's Ankle Deep II. Goes Down Off City Island.

Ankle Deep II., Count Casimir Mankowski's new speed boat, with which he hoped to win the gold cup series for the championship of America at Lake George next month, and said to have cost $25,000, sank yesterday afternoon off City Island during a trial spin. The crew was picked up by a tugboat.

The boat started out for her first trial shortly after 5 o'clock. When she had got about a quarter of a mile off shore Wallace Pugh, the engineer, began to let her out, and within a few minutes she was running at high speed. Suddenly the boat's stern dipped, and she went down in fifty feet of water. The accident was thought due to faulty construction. Divers were busy last night trying to raise the boat.

Count Mankowski's Ankle Deep I. won the national championship for speed boats in 1913.

SAILS FOR CANAL TODAY.

The Kroonland Will Take 565 Passengers to San Francisco.

The Panama-Pacific liner Kroonland will sail at noon to-day for San Francisco, via the Panama Canal, with 390 first and 175 second cabin passengers, and every cabin filled.

Among those sailing on the Kroonland are Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, the Misses Satterlee, Faneuil Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. I. Lothrop Rogers, Judge R. E. Cave, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Monroe, and Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage.

Junius S. Morgan had booked one of the suites on the Kroonland to make the trip with his bride and the Satterlees, but canceled his passage last Saturday, after his father, J. P. Morgan, was shot.

SULLIVAN FLOUTS ANTI-SALOON MEN

Ex-Pugilist Keeps Promise Not to Follow General Miles on Platform.

CONVENTION IS CLOSED

Resolution Adopted Asks Congress to Move for Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 9.—John L. Sullivan said he wouldn't talk to the National Convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America if General Nelson A. Miles talked—and he didn't. He sent this telegram this afternoon in response to inquiries if he intended to fill his place on tonight's program:

I refuse to appear on any platform where General Nelson A. Miles has strutted. The referee's decision is with me. Let us call it quits. JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

The row started last week when General Miles observed he wouldn't grace any platform where the former heavyweight champion was a rival attraction. The league officials denied the General said this. Then John L. sent the General a telegram that the feeling of aversion was mutual. The league officials denied Sullivan did this. Then General Miles spoke Wednesday night, and the next move was up to Sullivan. He took it and passed up the convention, where he was scheduled to announce that the world labored under a mistake in believing it was Corbett who knocked him out, as it was John Barleycorn who did the job Corbett got the glory for.

The league today adopted a resolution urging Congress to submit the question of national prohibition to the people of the country by passing and referring to the State Legislatures for ratification a joint resolution proposing a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constituion. The resolution also called on Congress to bar intoxicants from interstate commerce and to prohibit the use of the mails for transporting liquor advertisements into dry territory.

Superintendent Baker in closing the convention urged the delegates to oppose any Presidential candidate, regardless of party, who refused to pledge himself to the cause of prohibition.

A supplementary resolution adopted urged Congress to prohibit the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

A committee of delegates will go to Washington tomorrow morning carrying an engrossed copy of the resolutions intended for President Wilson. There will open in Washington tomorrow a convention of the religious wing of the movement which will urge the next Congress to prohibit the manufacture of alcohol.

The Rev. Howard H. Russell, who founded the Anti-Saloon League twenty-two years ago, headed a party which left this morning on a "water-wagon tour" over the Lincoln Highway to San Francisco.

MOROSINI HEIRESS LOSES.

Must Defend Husband's Suit for Pay for Staying Off Police Force.

Mrs. Arthur M. Werner, who before her marriage to a former policeman and later superintendent of her estate, was Miss Giulia Morosini, must go before a jury and defend the suit brought against her by her husband for breach of contract, under the ruling of the Appellate Division, made yesterday, in reversing an order of the Supreme Court which threw out Werner's complaint.

Werner set up in his complaint that his wife had agreed to pay him $10,000 a year for life, if he would refrain from again entering the police department. He is now separated from Mrs. Werner, and his wife has refused to make the payments which were to be made semi-annually under the alleged contract. The lower court threw the complaint out, saying the contract was illegal.

The opinion of the Appellate Division, written by Justice Clarke, recites that the construction placed upon the law by the lower court was strained. It reads in part:

"There is no reason which occurs to me why a wife, to induce her husband to refrain from a course of conduct, or taking a position, or following a calling of which she does not approve, may not contract to pay him a sum of money. His promise to yield to her wishes and give up his own, followed by the performance of his promise, seems to me to fill all the requirements of a legal consideration."

The case is not expected to go to trial until November.

GOUGING INQUIRY NEAR END.

Taking of Testimony Will Be Completed at Today's Session.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, July 9.—The Department of Languages at the Naval Academy was entered three times prior to the last examination, according to the testimony given today by Instructor Olivet of that department, before the Court of Inquiry which is investigating the irregularities in the recent examinations. On May 10, Mr. Olivet said, Professor Fernandez noticed that the top paper of the examinations, left in a locked drawer, had been moved. Four days later the room was entered again, and Instructor Olivet's own desk was found to have been opened on May 18, and a key taken which could open every drawer in the department.

Instructor Colton, who also testified today, stated that the course of study and examinations were constantly getting lower, and that there had been official orders in his department, as in others, to lower the passing marks so as to save midshipmen who had not passed.

It is expected that the court will complete the testimony tomorrow, and that arguments will occupy two days of next week.

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In the non-refillable bottle.

"A good bottle to keep good whiskey good."

WAR—Startling 1915 Prophecies—Reading foretold this War; also Turkish War—gave exact date 18 years ago; says War and Anarchy soon reign here also. If our 16 million German Citizens side with Germany, what then? America become involved; every existing institution destroyed; new age approaching; shows how and why. Multitudes devouring his inspired book "Our Near Future"; intensely fascinating, convincing, Biblical proofs; astonishing disclosures; creating great sensation. Silk-cloth, 216 pages, postpaid $1.00.

E. LOOMIS - Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

BIG STORM HITS MAINE.

Railroad Service Crippled Throughout the State—30 Dead in Cincinnati

PORTLAND, Me., July 9.—Damage amounting to more than $100,000 was caused in Western Maine by one of the worst midsummer storms ever known in this section during last night and early today. Steam and electric railroad service was crippled, and in some cases suspended, and there was great loss to growing crops, roads and bridges.

Railway train service between Bath and Rockland and between Brunswick and Portland was interrupted by washouts. Through trains to Bangor and other eastern points were routed by way of Lewiston instead of Augusta.

Four inches of rain fell over night. The wind along the coast reached above sixty miles an hour.

LEWISTON, Me., July 9.—Two hundred feet of the roadbed of the Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville Railroad at Day's Corner, Monmouth, was washed out by last night's storm. Washouts on the interurban electric lines out of this city have seriously interfered with local travel.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 9.—With the total death list reaching thirty, and with the list of missing slowly decreasing, Cincinnati began today to resume its normal appearance, following the storm of Wednesday night.

Probably the most pathetic incident following the storm occurred today when one funeral service was held for eleven of the victims. Five of the caskets held the bodies of members of the family of Meyer Tennenbaum, while the other six caskets contained the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. J. Cohen and their four children. The Tennenbaums and Cohens were closely related.

Among the missing are six members of the crew of the town boat Convoy, which was sunk by striking a pier of the Southern Railway Bridge in the Ohio River. Other members of the crew of the boat had narrow escapes from drowning, but the missing men have not been heard from.

Except for the collapsed buildings little effect of the storm could be seen in the business section of the city. All debris had been removed from the streets and street cars were running on regular schedule time.

WAY TO WORLD PEACE.

Dr. MacDonald Discusses It at Christian Endeavor Convention.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Declaring that renunciation of militarism and brute force, integrity and freedom for the weaker countries, and abandonment of threatening alliances and menacing "balance of power" alone would establish universal peace, Dr. J. A. MacDonald of Toronto, Canada, today urged delegates to the world Christian Endeavor Convention, in session here, to fight for the principles of co-operation and peace.

"Not again in this generation, nor even again in this century, shall the world deceive itself with the self-contradiction called 'armed peace,'" Dr. MacDonald said. "That fallacy at last has had its day. If Christian brotherhood is worth while, work for it. Its only alternative is strife and war."

Dr. MacDonald appealed for a world endeavor to make dominant in world politics "the undisproved socialism of Jesus" as a means of preventing wars.

"The socialism of Jesus," the speaker said, "has to do not so much with the outward conditions and external forms of life as with its inward spirit, its conscious aims, and its impelling motive. When war bids defiance to international law, and makes treaties only scraps of paper, and does violence to all the attributes of humanity, the socialism of Jesus still stands: 'I say unto you, love your enemies.'"

LAWSON ACCUSES BAILIFF.

Says Court Attendant Intimidated Jury Which Convicted Him.

TRINIDAD, Col., July 9.—Charges that John R. Lawson, International Executive Board member of the United Mine Workers of America, was convicted of first degree murder through intimidation and jury tampering by a court bailiff were made in the District Court here today in the arguments on Lawson's motion for a new trial. The arguments were before Judge Granby Hillyer, who presided in the Lawson case. A motion to prohibit Judge Hillyer from hearing several additional strike cases is pending in the Colorado Supreme Court.

The motion for a new trial filed by Lawson's attorney was accompanied by an affidavit signed by Grover Hall, a member of the jury which convicted the labor leader. In it Hall declares he believes Lawson innocent, and says that during the more than forty hours of jury deliberation he was repeatedly told by the bailiff that his wife was dangerously ill. The affidavit makes the further charge that the jury were not taken to luncheon on the second day of their deliberations, the bailiff stating that Judge Hillyer had ordered that the jury be given no food until they had agreed upon a verdict. Finally, Hall declares, he agreed to vote for a verdict which he believed was contrary to the evidence.

KARL BITTER LEFT $15,000.

Will of Sculptor Killed by Automobile Admitted to Probate.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday admitted the will of Karl Bitter, the sculptor, to probate. Mr. Bitter was killed by an automobile in front of the Metropolitan Opera House. He left all his property, valued at about $15,000, to his widow, Mrs. Marie A. Bitter of 44 West Seventy-seventh Street, and their three children.

After the will was filed a Karl Bitter appeared and asked permission to intervene and file objections to the instrument on the ground that he was a son by a former wife, and had not been mentioned in the document. The Surrogate heard the young man's story, but failed to be convinced by it.

$19.50 Today for many Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits

Formerly $25, $28, $30 and $32.50

Broadway stores open till 6. Harlem stores open till 11.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
245-247 West 125th St.

TO PROSELYTE RUSSIANS.

Evangelical Churches to Extend Work Among Immigrants Here.

This city has just been made headquarters for evangelical work among the Russians in America. There closed here yesterday the first American Convention of Russian and Ruthenian Baptists and Evangelical Christians. The last named are members of the Disciples of Christ. It is the conviction of Russians already here that after the war ends there will emigrate to America vast numbers of Russians of the middle class. Not all of these Russians belong to the Russian Orthodox Church. There are in this country 176 Greek and Russian Orthodox Churches.

In Russia it is stated the Baptists and Disciples have gained considerable strength during the last twenty years, and these two bodies in this country are interesting themselves in Russian immigration. Five Russian centres will be established in New York. These are the Second Avenue Baptist Church, at Tenth Street; the Beck Memorial Presbyterian Church, at West Farms; the Judson Memorial Church in Washington Square; the Olivet Memorial Church on the east side, and the Mariner's Temple in Henry Street. There will also be a centre in Brooklyn.

There is to be established in New York at once a Bible School to teach young Russians to be evangelical ministers. There will also be founded a Russian Christian newspaper, a Russian home for immigrants, and a Russian employment bureau. The school is to be located in the Second Avenue Baptist Church, and locations will be found for the home and the labor bureau as soon as possible.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society, with headquarters in this city, is helping the movement. The Rev. William Felter, late of Petrograd, is the head of the work, and the Chairman of the national work is the Rev. J. A. Kolesnikof of Toronto.

Sixty-two delegates attended the convention which adjourned yesterday.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15. MATINEES TODAY & WEDNESDAY 2:15. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Change of Bill and NORA BAYES.

GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE. Matinee TODAY 2:30. 1000 Laughs! Count 'Em

AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. 2:15 & 8:15. Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40. BIRTH OF A NATION

HARRIS 42d St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2:20. TWIN BEDS

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. OLD SOLDIER FIDDLERS. ALL SEATS RESERVED. MARIE RUSSELL & 10 Other Acts. 25c, 35c, 50c

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinee TODAY 2:20. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30. MUSEE

Strand B'

Picture Section,
Rotogravure: Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday,
July 11, 1915

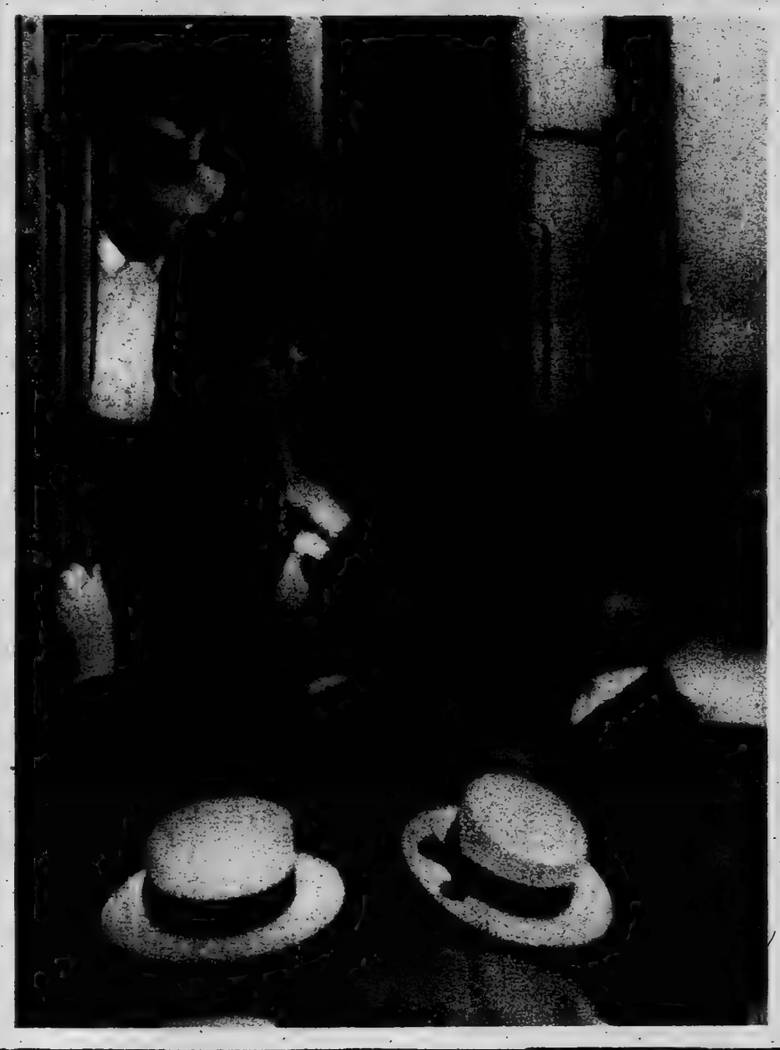

The arrest of General Huerta on the Mexican border. As he left the train he was taken in custody by United States authorities, charged with violating the neutrality laws. *(Photo by International News Service.)*

Mr. James McInhany Thomson and his bride, who is the daughter of Speaker Champ Clark.

THE UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP WYOMING LEAVES NEW YORK FOR THE MANOEUVRES. A GOOD VIEW OF HER NEW 12-INCH GUNS IS GIVEN.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

THE BRIDAL GROUP, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, THE MISSES DOROTHY THOMSON, HELEN ROBNETT, JOAN ROBERTS, THE BRIDE, THE MISSES SUE BENNETT, ANN BENNETT, MURRAY SANDERSON, VERA HOLCOMB, AGNES WILSON.

GUESTS ON THE LAWN BEFORE THE ALTAR AT WHICH THE WEDDING CEREMONY TOOK PLACE.
(Photos by International News Service.)

GEORGIAN LOUNGING ROOM IN DARK CRIMSONS AND PURPLES.

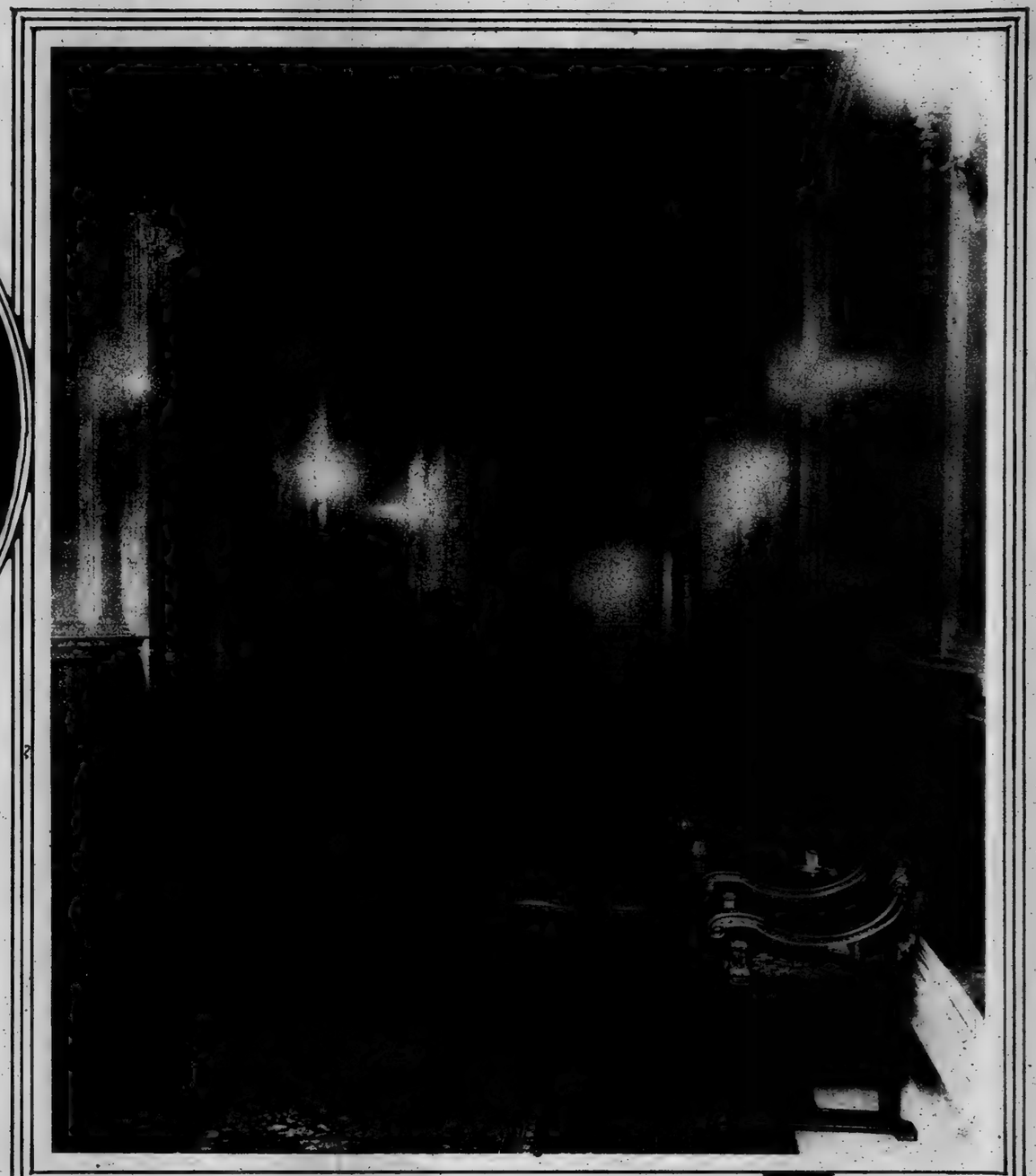

MAIN CORRIDOR, IN MARBLE, CRIMSON, AND ANTIQUE GOLD. The Antique Ceiling is in Polychromo.

THE NEW BANKERS' CLUB OF AMERICA AT 120 BROADWAY, JUST FINISHED AT A COST OF $600,000 FOR DECORATIONS AND FURNISHINGS. OAK RENAISSANCE ROOM, LINES IN GOLD.

Miss Katherine Page, Daughter of the American Ambassador to England, for Whose Wedding King George Has Offered the Chapel Royal at St. James Palace.
(Photo by International News Service.)

Captain John Jacob Astor, who has just been presented by his father, William Waldorf Astor, with property in New York City assessed at $7,000,000. (Photo U. & U.

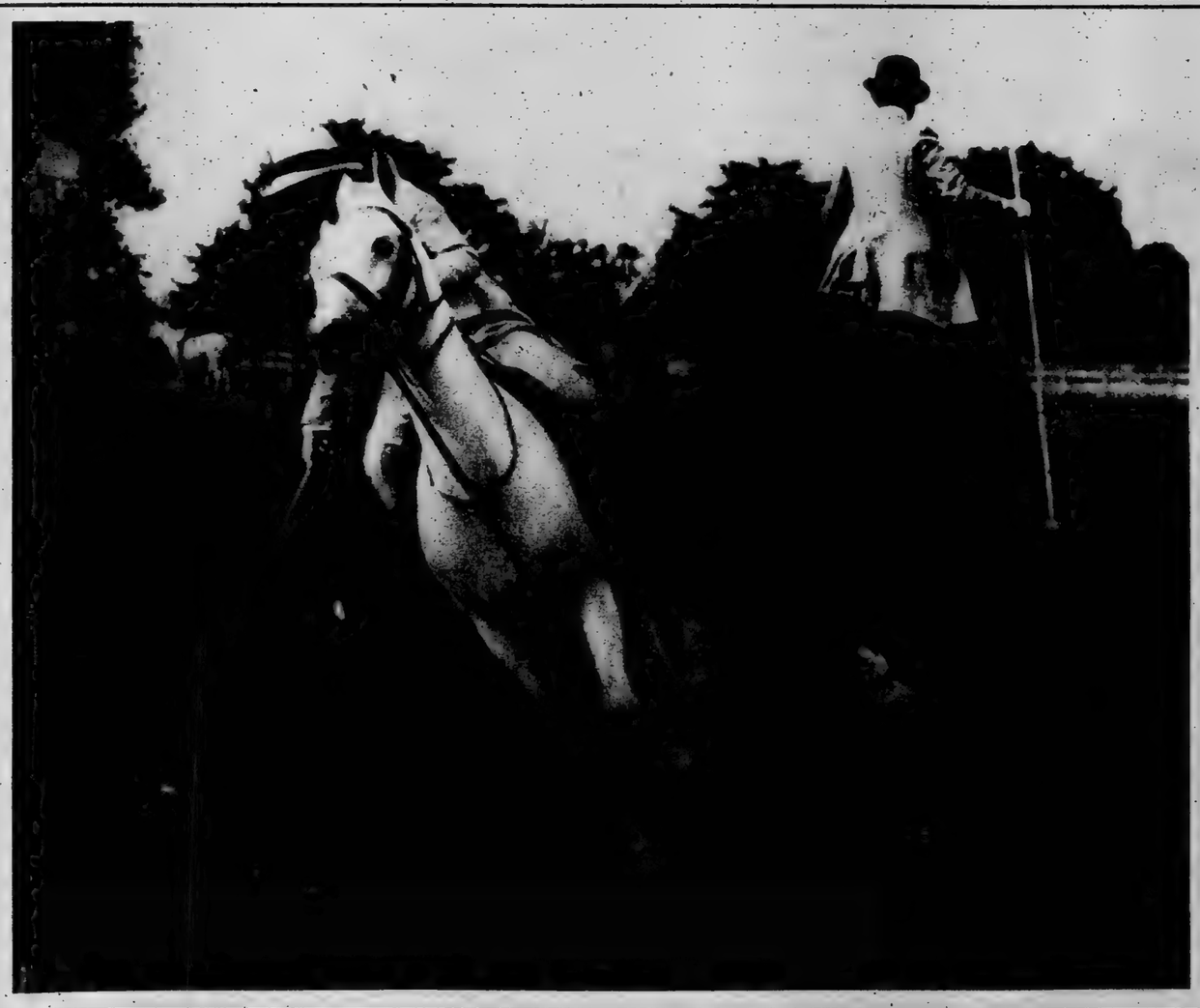

MRS. R. V. PELL, WINNER OF THE FIRST PRIZE AT THE GYMKHANA OF THE GREENWICH RIDING ASSOCIATION ON THE RACE TRACK OF PERCY AND WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, JULY 3.
(Photo from International News Service.)

ALDEN TWACHTMAN, WINNER OF THE COSTUME RACE.

Miss Ellen Yuille, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Yuille of White Plains Road, Bronxville, the Announcement of Whose Engagement to Mr. Wm. J. Sturgis, Son of Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis of Virginia, was Made Just After the Duke-Biddle Wedding, at Which They Were Bridesmaid and Usher.

(Photo by Davis & Sanford.)

(Photo Mishkin Studio.)

The Engagement of Miss Cecile Tesson Thayer, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Thayer, to Mr. Douglas Gibbons, Son of Mrs. John Gibbons, Has Been Announced.

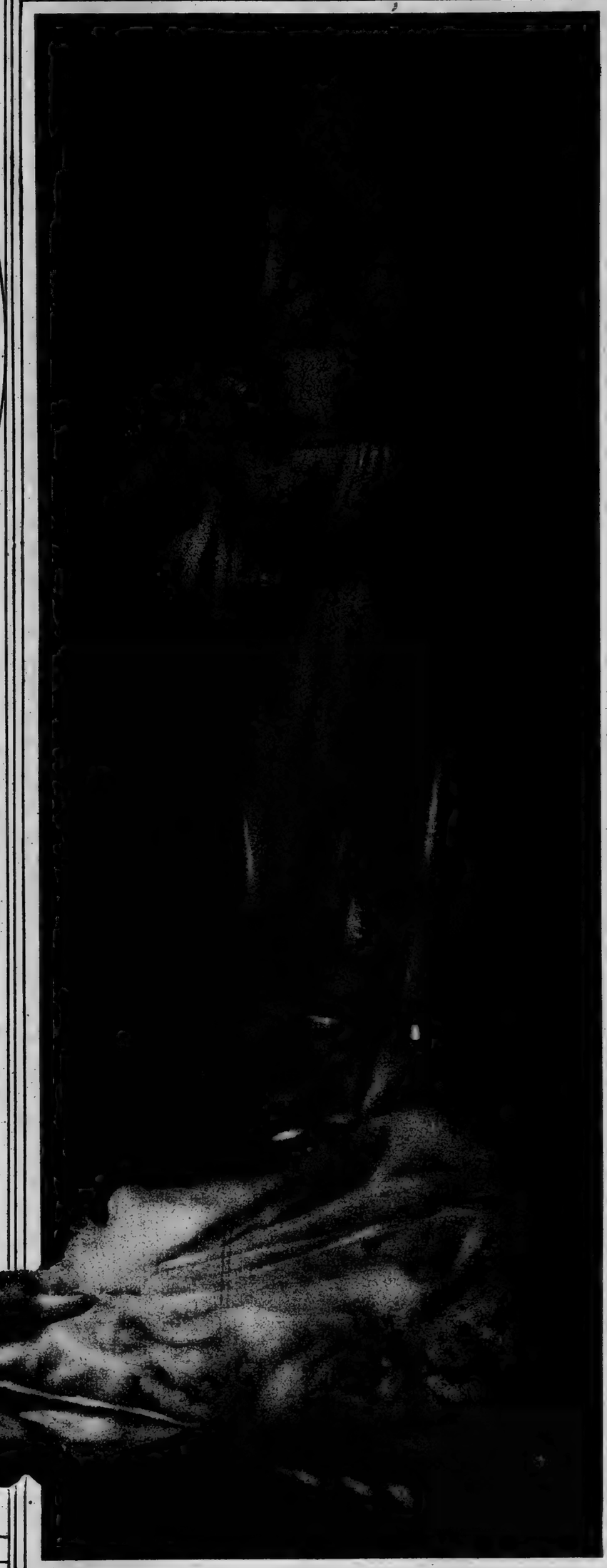

Miss Beatrix Buel, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Clough Buel, Whose Engagement Has Been Announced to Mr. Henry Clapp Smith.

EDNA MORRIS, (AT LEFT,) WHO TOOK FIRST PRIZE FOR BEAUTY, AND HERMAN MILLER, FIRST PRIZE FOR HEALTH AT THE STATEN ISLAND BABY SHOW.

(Photos Underwood & Underwood.)

MRS. JAMES FLANAGAN DECHERT, →

Formerly Miss Dorothea Webb Parsons, Daughter of Mr. Arthur Webb Parsons. Her Marriage to Mr. Dechert, Son of the Late Yellot Dechert of this City, Took Place June 26 at the Gotham.

(Photo by Campbell Studios.)

THE SUMMER WHITE HOUSE AT CORNISH, NEW HAMPSHIRE, WHERE THE PRESIDENT IS SPENDING HIS VACATION.

(Photo © International News Co.)

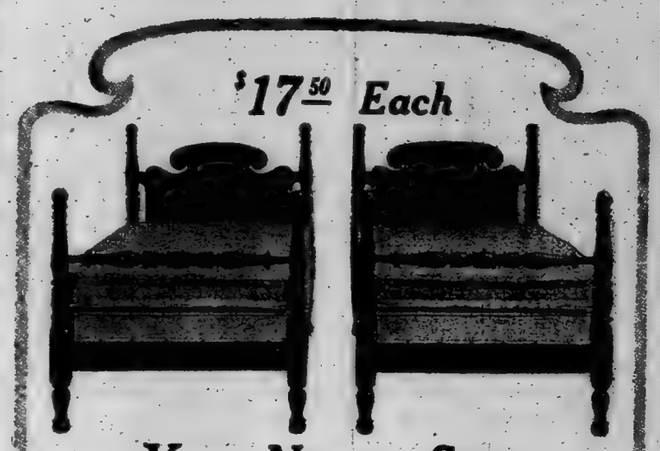

$17.50 Each

You Never Saw Such Four-Post Beds at Anything Like the Price

It is hard to find phrases sufficiently strong to describe such an unprecedented offer as this. The twin beds illustrated are of selected Solid Mahogany throughout. The design is true Colonial, with all the dignity and simple strength of line that is characteristic of the period.

With their splendid construction, their beautiful turning, their satiny soft finish, these beds challenge comparison with many valued far higher than their price of $17.50.

Ten Other Patterns Are Included In This Week's Sale

If you have intended to have a Four-Poster, you will find here a broad range of designs from which to choose. All the prices are decidedly inviting.

W. A. Hathaway Company
62 West 45th Street, New York

"Furniture of the Better Kind."

All the Music of the World is yours with

THE PATHÉ Pathéphone

It has a round, smooth, highly polished, genuine Sapphire that does NOT have to be changed, and REPRODUCES MUSIC with all the NATURALNESS and DELICATE SHADING of the original artists.

PLAYS ALL DISC RECORDS!

THIS PATHÉPHONE $200

A few addresses where this perfect instrument may be heard:

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Fred. Kraft, 38 Cortlandt St., N. Y.
Ben H. Janssen Piano Co., 82-88 Brown Pl., N. Y.
Henry B. Pye & Co., 2918 Third Ave., N. Y.
James Mather Music House, 4181 B'way, N.Y.
Geo. Fennell & Co., 2209 Third Ave., N. Y.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1518 Third Ave., N. Y.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 832 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.
B. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.
Ryder Sound Regulator Co., 71-73 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn.
Manhattan Carpet & Furniture Co., 1923 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, S. I.
Frank Steadman, 41-43 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
Jacob Doll & Sons, 146 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Jacob Doll & Sons, 607 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Pathephone Shop of New Jersey, 8 Park Ave., Paterson, N. J.

NO STEEL NEEDLES TO CHANGE.
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A Hammock made for comfort

Every comfort is satisfied in this commodious all steel frame hammock. Wind-shields and ends with head-rest adjustable to three positions. Back-rest can be raised or lowered to suit. Magazine pockets. Strong, durable 10 oz. Army canvas—best made.

Other hammocks in great variety of style and price.
Couch Hammocks....$5.50 up
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Baby Hammocks complete in every detail.

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More sold than all other silk gloves combined
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is insurance against thin and impoverished hair. Itching, oily and scaly conditions cause falling hair; incipient grayness and baldness successfully treated. Results simply phenomenal.

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You Can Have Luxuriant Hair! By Proper Stimulation and Nourishment to the scalp and especially the hair. HERBEX accomplishes this; it has done it for 39 years. Send description of your hair trouble. I will advise what tonic to use, and how.

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The one distinctly expert school that has been selected by New York's Fashionable and well-to-do people.

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The Standard Everywhere for the Woman of Fashion

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No. 720—Golf or general sport Skirt of large black and white check, open front model, with large pearl buttons. 6.90

Sport Shirt of white Handkerchief Linen, mannish cuffs and black moire tie. 3.95

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Sport Shirt of white Jap. Silk, box plaited front model, with pockets and moire tie. 3.95

The HARDMAN *Five-Foot Grand*

Occupies no more space than an upright.

Caruso says, "Its tone is wonderful."

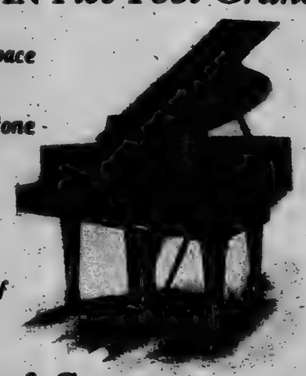

$650

Easy Terms if desired

HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY—*Founded 1842*
Hardman House: 433 Fifth Avenue, (between 38th and 39th Sts.)
Brooklyn Store: 524 Fulton Street (near Hanover Place)

Makes Manicuring Easy

Smooths away rough, ragged cuticle without bothersome cutting and leaves a perfect outline to the nail. Makes a surprising difference in even neglected nails. Absolutely harmless; contains no acids. 25c. and 50c. at all drug and department stores.

CUTEX NAIL WHITE cleans and whitens nail tip. 25c.

CUTEX NAIL CAKE polishes quickly and does not break. 25c.

Northam Warren Corporation
9 West Broadway New York

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Non-Elastic Laced Stocking

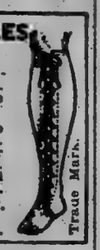

for Varicose Veins, Weak Ankles, or any Limb Troubles. SANITARY, as they may be washed or boiled.

COMFORTABLE, made to measure. Contains no rubber. PRICE $2.00 each or two for the same limb, $3.50 postpaid. Call or write for catalog and Self-Measurement Blank No.4.

N. Y. CORLISS LIMB SPEC. COMPANY,
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Deal Direct with Dale

Dale Font Light Electric Drop.

The advantages of buying your lighting fixtures direct from our factory are: 1st, greater range of selection; 2d, expert advice from experienced lighting engineers free of cost; 3d, a saving in cost of from 20 to 35 per cent.

Write for booklet, "Lighting the Home."

Or, better still, call at our showrooms.

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GLASSBERG'S SHORT VAMP SHOE

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Smart style, rare beauty, perfect comfort, all combined in this original Glassberg model. Made in all leathers, all sizes, high or low cut; French or Cuban heels. Latest Novelties.

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Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

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Bathing Capes, Hosiery, Slippers and Hats

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

5—**Hand Smocked Bathing Dress** in black or navy blue taffeta, also black satin; hand smocked front and back in white, green or copen, with white or self collar; wide loose belt and patch pockets. *Special* 6.95

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Shoes That "Feel Like Nothing On."

Blyn Plan Shoes feel like nothing on, but they protect and support in the proper places.

Roomy for toe expansion when the children's feet are in motion.

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Patent Colt and Gun Metal — For Children
Sizes
5 to 8..... 1.75
8½ to 11.. 2.00
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A Blyn White Model

White Nu Buck Peggy Pump
Style 1356½

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Dainty and Cool

Ladies' White Nu Buck Peggy Pump with Spanish heels and light welt and turn soles. Also in Patent Colt and Gun Metal Calf at the same low price.

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AN EXCELLENT TONIC FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIR

BALDPATE HAIR TONIC

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NEVER FAILS

Nourishes and strengthens the follicles and thus promotes the growth of the hair. Relieves the scalp of unhealthy accumulations and secretions. Gives a rich gloss, is highly perfumed and free from oil, makes the hair light and fluffy. Trial will convince you.

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BALDPATE CO.
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Sold by all druggists, or send $1.00.

Period Furniture

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE
Direct from the Factory
DISCONTINUED PATTERNS
at 50% of Regular Prices.
One of the most notable sales of New England Arm Chairs.

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SPECIAL AT $7 SOLID Mahogany. Regularly $15.

Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc. Dining Room Suites, 10 pieces, $100 up; regularly $200 up. Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc. Bedroom Suites, Mahogany and Walnut, $75 up; regularly $150 up.

ODD PERIOD PIECES, $4 up
Chairs, Tables, Desks, etc
Set of Photographic Reproductions mailed FREE

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115-117 WEST 23D ST., and 108 & 110 West 24th St., N. Y.

Bright Summer Colors
Stockings and Ties
To Match

White Silk Stockings, with three rows of clockings to match English Four-in-hand Ties; in black, green, blue, magenta, purple, yellow and many other unusual shades.

Stockings, $3.50; Ties, $2. In sets, at $5.00.

Selections sent on approval. Any or all may be returned at our expense.

Kindly mention The Times and we will send you our illustrated booklet.

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EXCLUSIVE HOSIERY
448 Fifth Avenue, at 39th St.
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Bossert Redibilt Garage recently completed for large estate on the Hudson; chauffeur's quarters built on in rear.

No Builder Could Build a Better Garage

The quality shows in every line. Portable in structure—and yet permanent in use.

Should not be confused with the cheap, unlined garages usually sold as "portable." Perfect protection for your car Summer or Winter.

Bossert Redibilt Garages
"Not Even a Nail to Buy"

are made in standard 3-foot sections—each section having air chambers—not cut lumber. Come ready painted in two colors (selected by owner)—two coats. Fitted with fine hardware. All you need in erecting is a monkey wrench—can be put up in a day. Equally good for rented or owned place. May be erected in New York City under fire ruling where frame buildings are permitted.

Prices range from $179 up, according to size.

Send for illustrated catalog which also contains description of complete line of Bossert Redibilt Homes.

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Builders of Bungalows for 25 years.
1319 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A beautiful Bossert Redibilt Bungalow $800, absolutely complete; ready to live in. Immediate delivery.

The Summer Girl Needs

PLEXO CREAMS

CLEANSING CREAM
Incomparable for ridding the pores of all impurities.

GREASELESS CREAM
Protects your skin from dust, wind and sun burn.

Do not grow hair.

These two essential creams are scientifically prepared to be used in conjunction with each other, and will produce results obtainable in no other way.

25c and 50c Jars

PLEXO PREPARATIONS INC.
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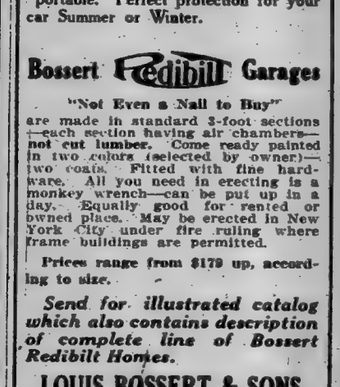

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Guaranteed to remain unaffected by washing or dampness for at least six months or money refunded.

FOR COLORING THE HAIR USE

HENNA GLOREAL

Not a liquid, but the most perfect and only harmless coloring. Easy to apply and detection impossible by even your closest friends.

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THE TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTE

"Distinctively Individual"

20 for 15¢

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Call and let us Show You the Largest Assortment of Fashionable Apparel for
MATERNITY
Dresses, Suits, Blouses, Skirts, Corsets at
MANUFACTURER'S PRICES
Expand automatically as required and harmonize figure-lines through changing proportions. Photographic Illustrations sent free, out of town.

Write Dept. L-28 **Lane Bryant** 25 W. 38th St. New York

The New York Times

(Photo by American Press Assn.)

MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, WHO WAS SHOT AT HIS GLEN COVE HOME.

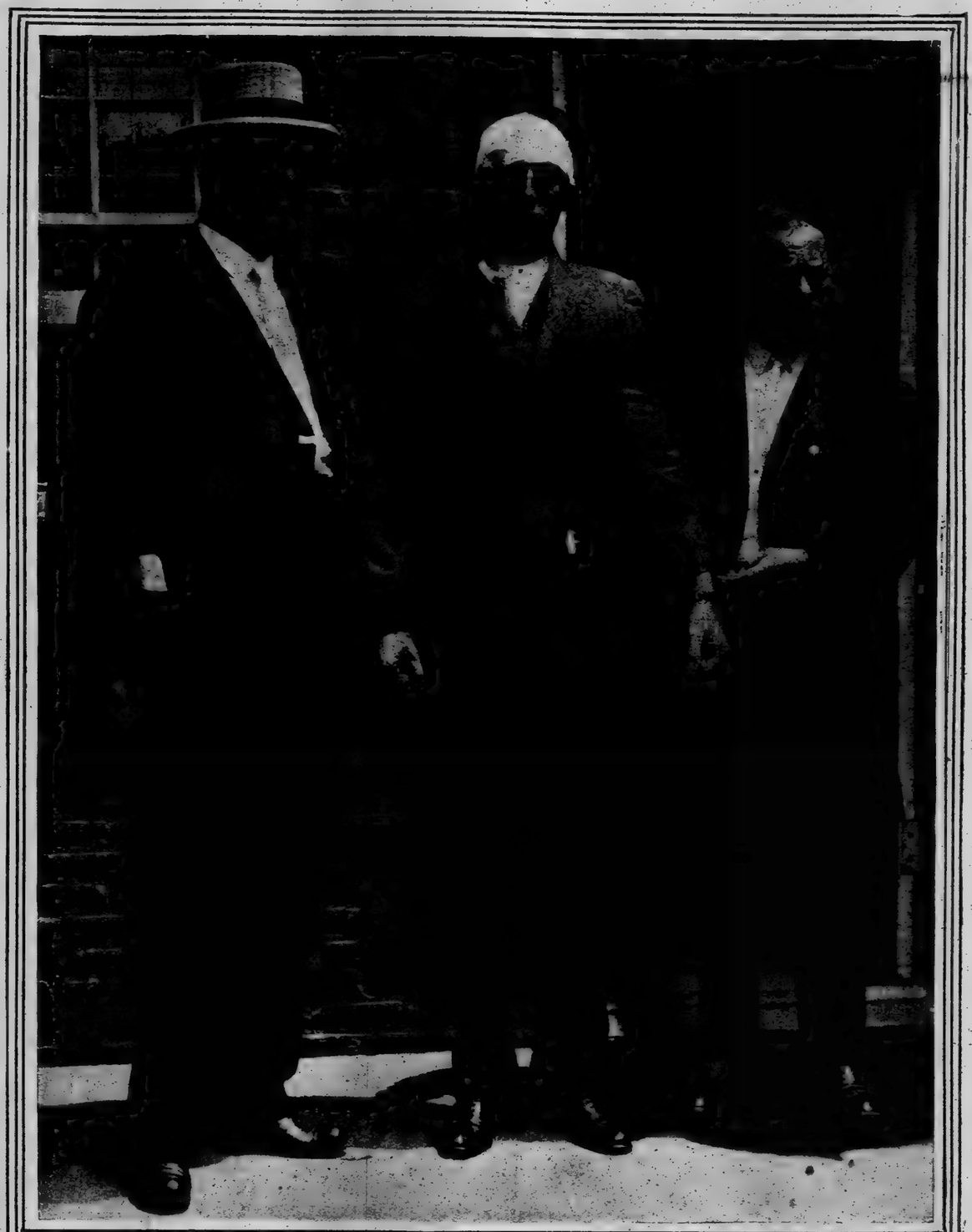

FRANK HOLT, THE FORMER INSTRUCTOR AT CORNELL WHO SHOT J. P. MORGAN.
Photograph Taken Just After His Arrest at Glen Cove. Left to Right: Deputy Sheriff Theodore Campbell, the Prisoner, Constable Frank MacCahill.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

INTERIOR OF THE SENATE WING OF THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON DAMAGED BY BOMB WHICH HOLT ADMITTED HAVING PLACED THERE.
(Photo by G. V. Buck.)

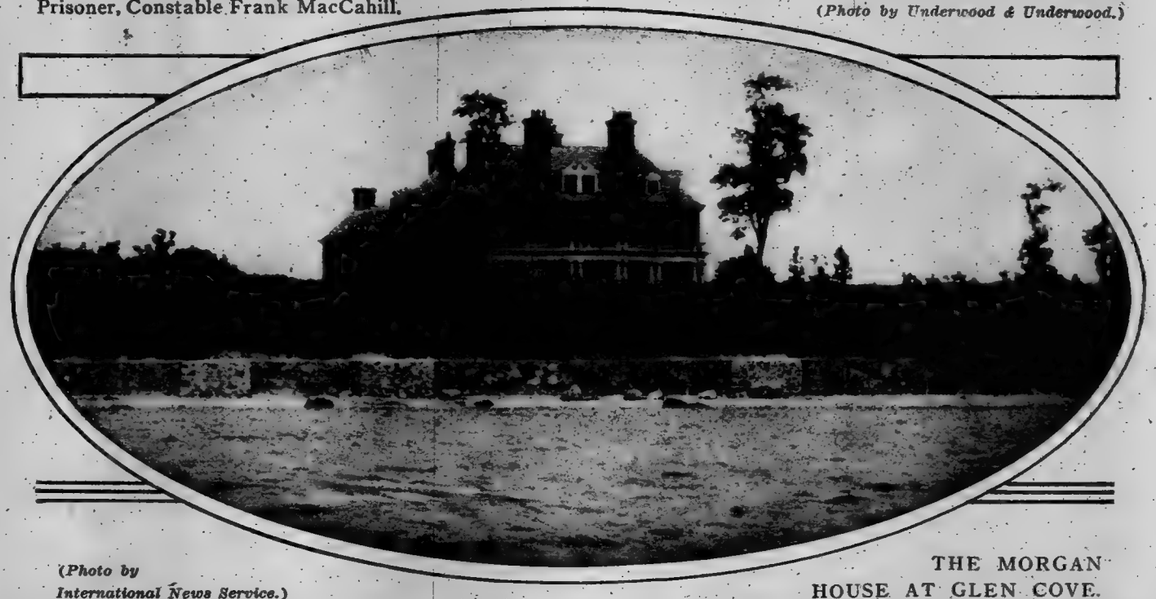

(Photo by International News Service.)

THE MORGAN HOUSE AT GLEN COVE.

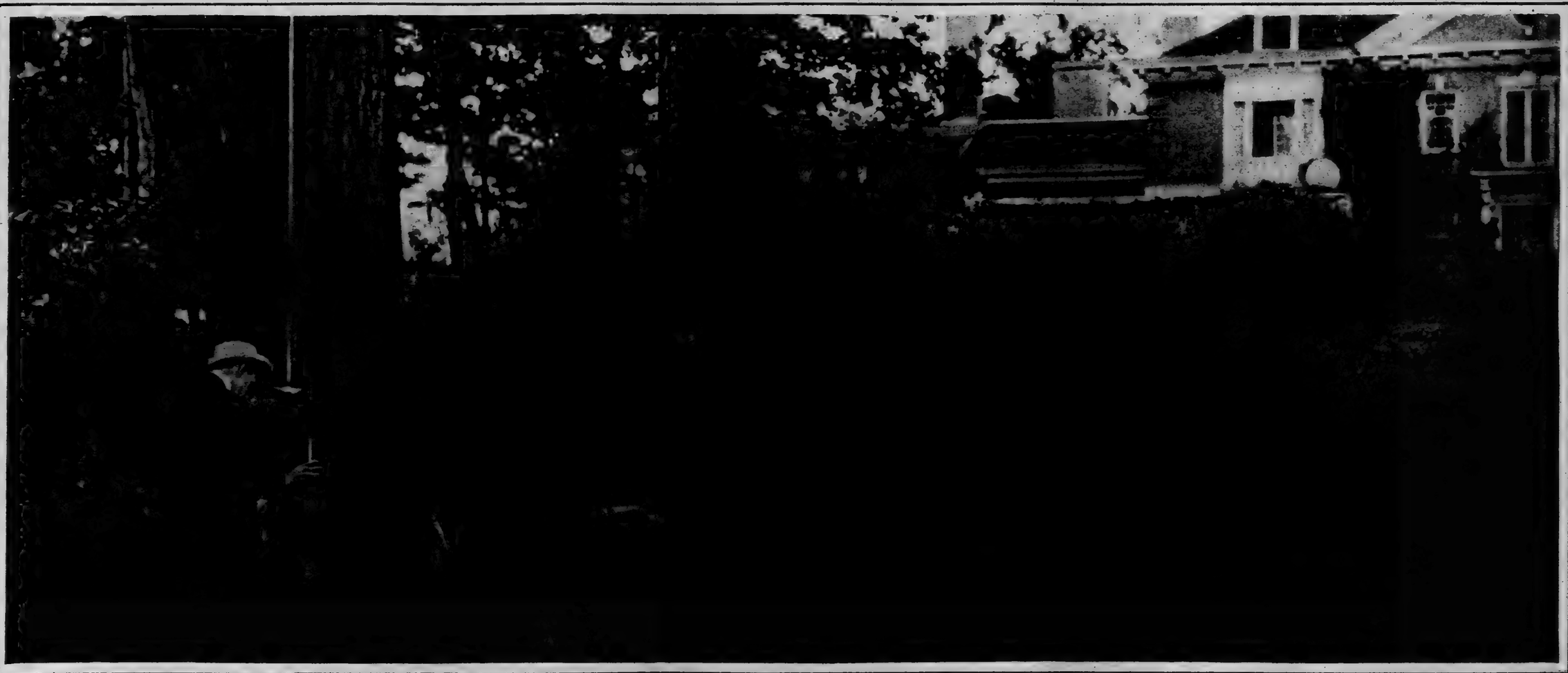

GUARDING THE PRESIDENT AT CORNISH, N. H. A TELEPHONE SYSTEM KEEPS SECRET SERVICE MEN IN CONSTANT COMMUNICATION WITH THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE "SUMMER WHITE HOUSE."
(Photo by International News Service.)

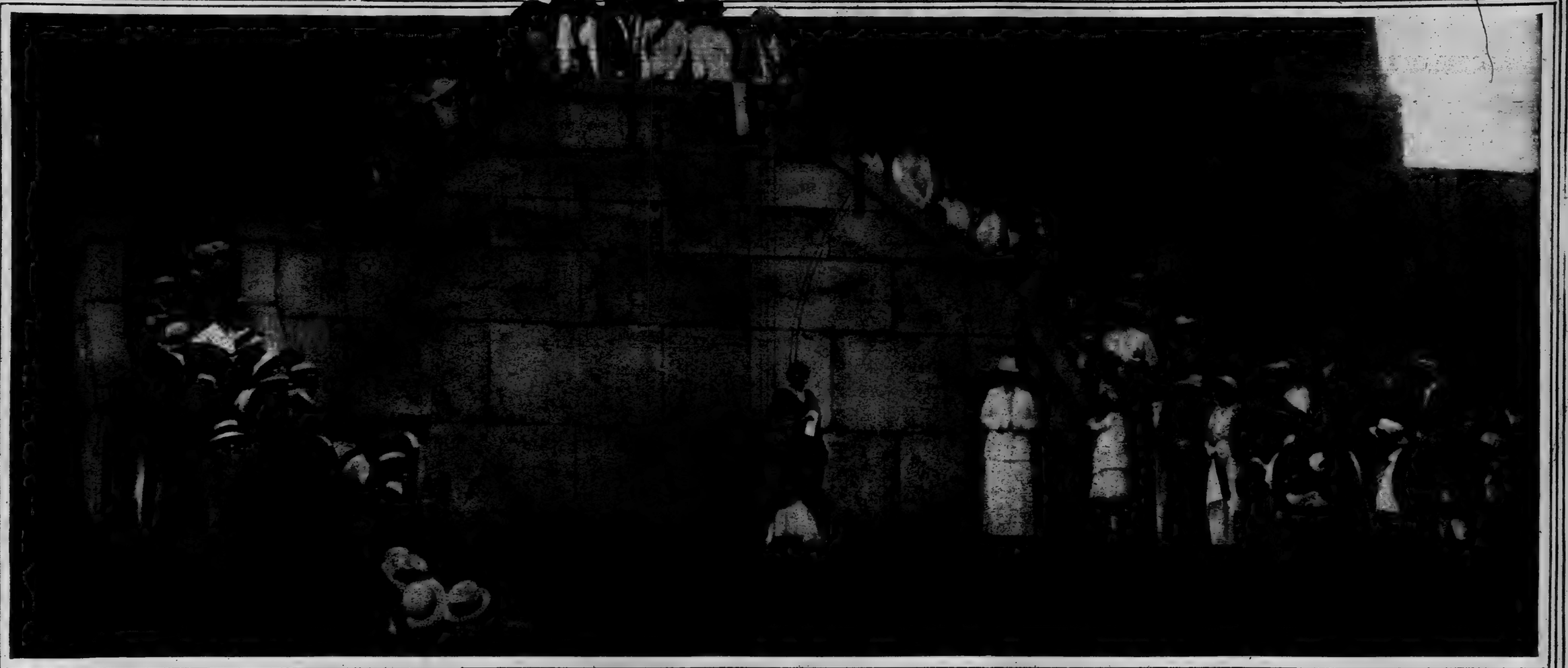

SUFFRAGETTES HOLD INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION AT THE STATUE OF LIBERTY, MARGARET WYCHERLY SPEAKING.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

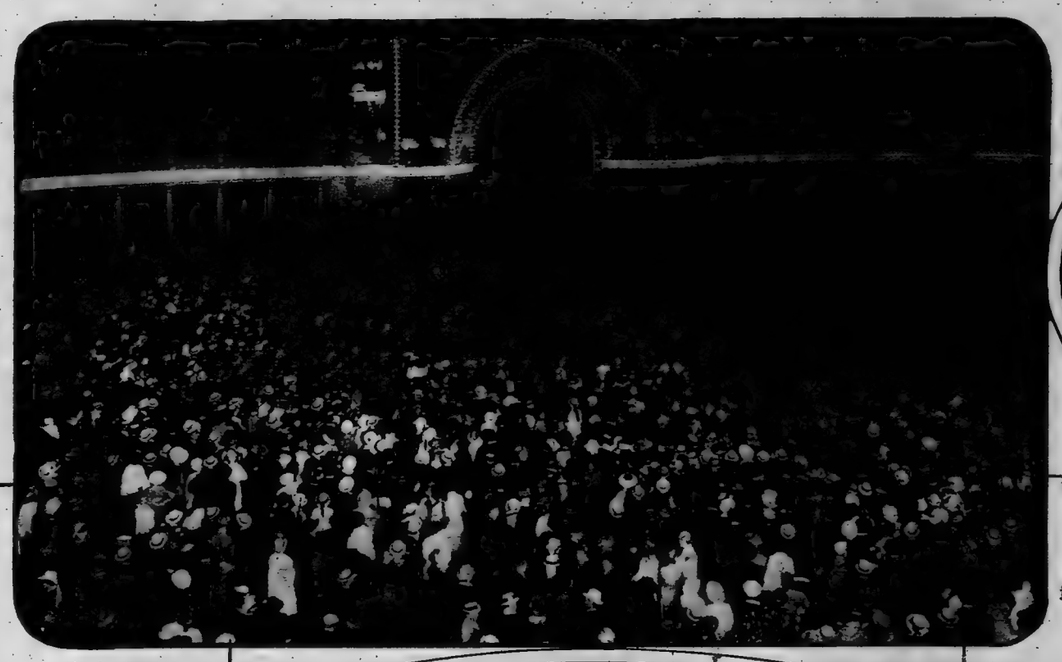

Mme. Schumann-Heink Singing Before a Throng of 25,000 at the San Diego Exposition.

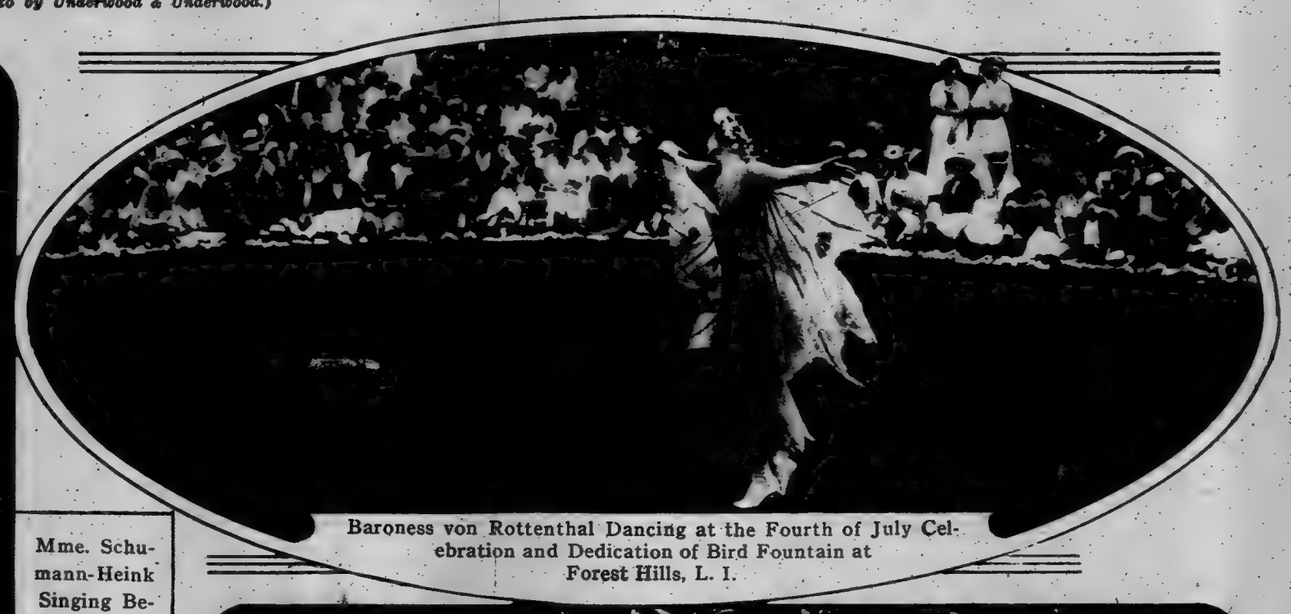

Baroness von Rottenthal Dancing at the Fourth of July Celebration and Dedication of Bird Fountain at Forest Hills, L. I.

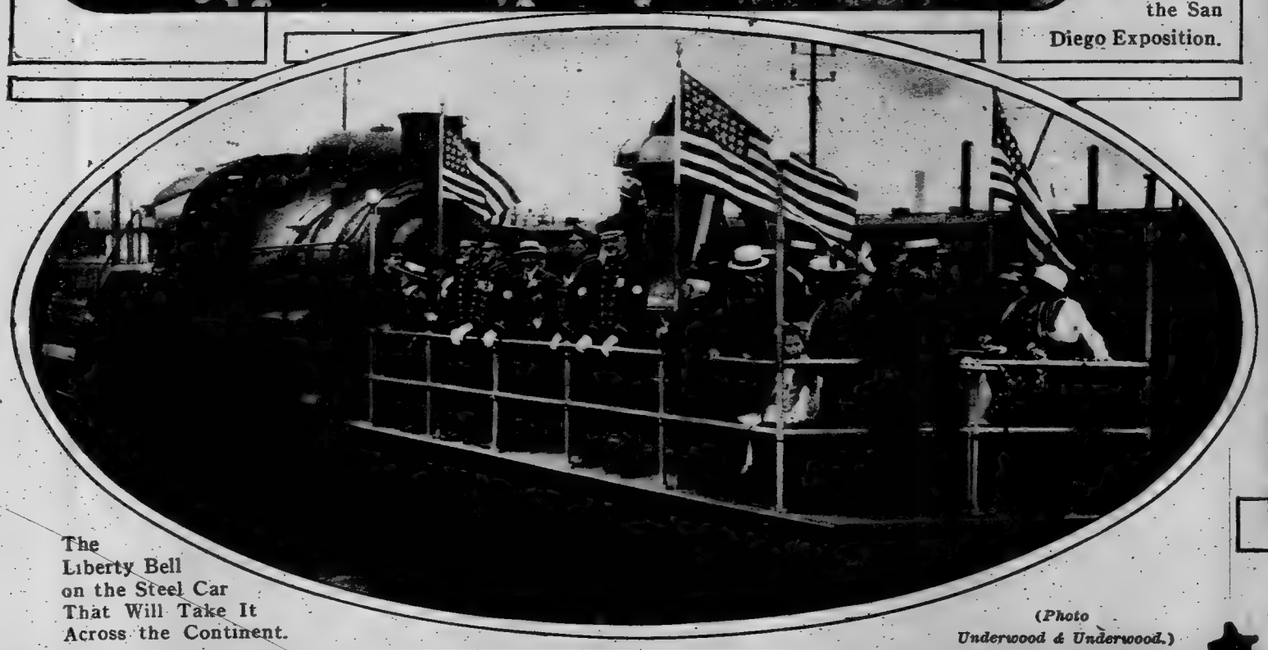

The Liberty Bell on the Steel Car That Will Take It Across the Continent.

(Photo Underwood & Underwood.)

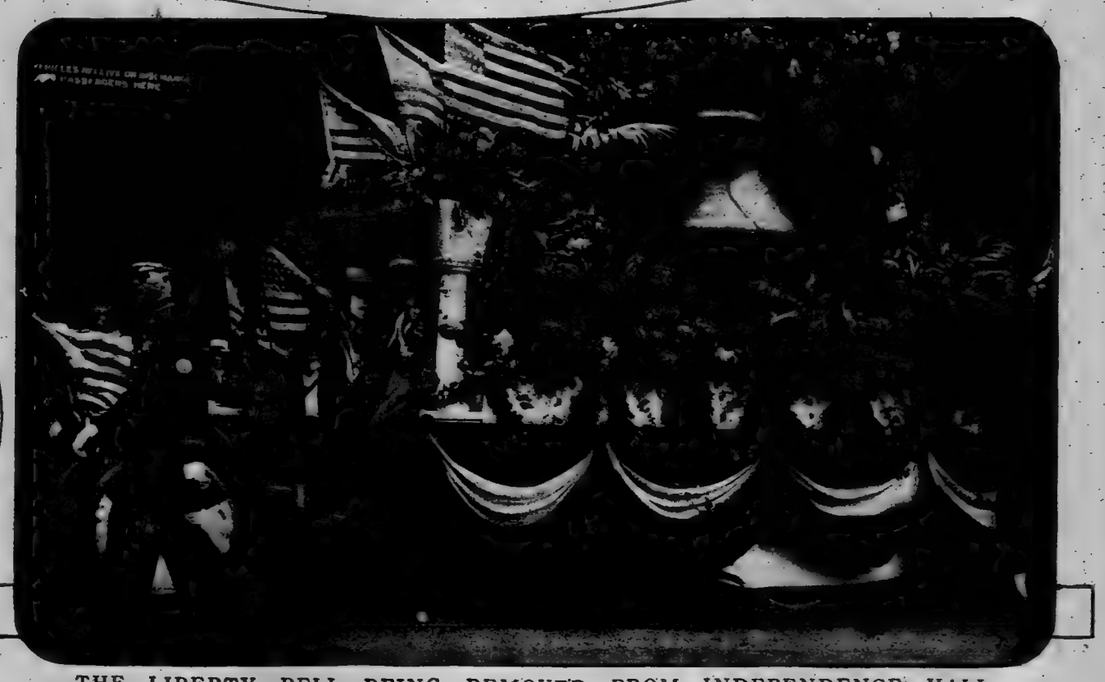

THE LIBERTY BELL BEING REMOVED FROM INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, ON A MOTOR TRUCK.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

FAIRY DANCE OF CHILDREN AT PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S BIRTHPLACE, CALDWELL, N. J.

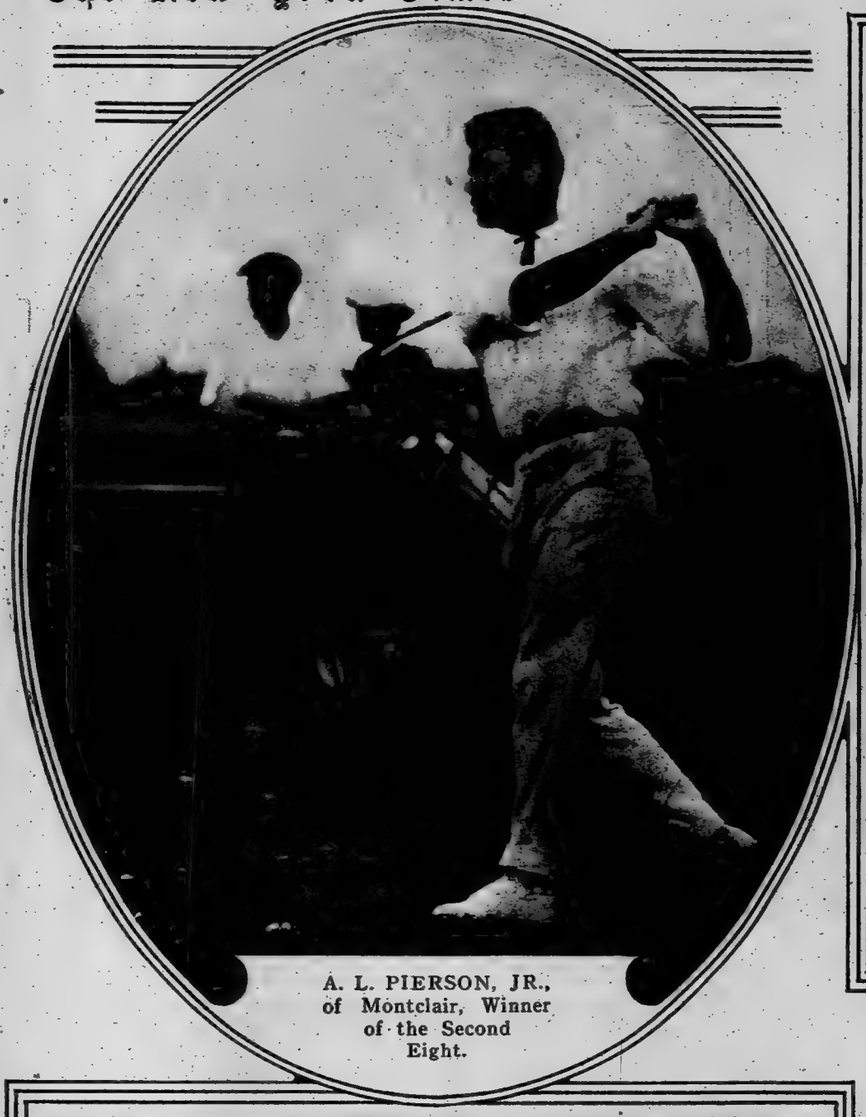

A. L. PIERSON, JR., of Montclair, Winner of the Second Eight.

EFFECTS OF THE RECENT EARTH-QUAKE IN CALIFORNIA. JUNE 22nd.

WHAT IS LEFT OF A BUSY COR-NER IN EL CENTRO.

THE RUINS OF THE CITY MARKET IN EL CENTRO AFTER THE SHOCK.
(Photos © by International News Service.)

FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD JOSEPH McMAHON OF SLEEPY HOLLOW, YOUNGEST PLAYER IN THE TOURNEY, WINNER OF THE 18TH HOLE HANDICAP.
(Photos by Levick.)

Winner of the Junior Metropolitan Golf at Garden City, Philip Van Gilder Carter of Nassau.

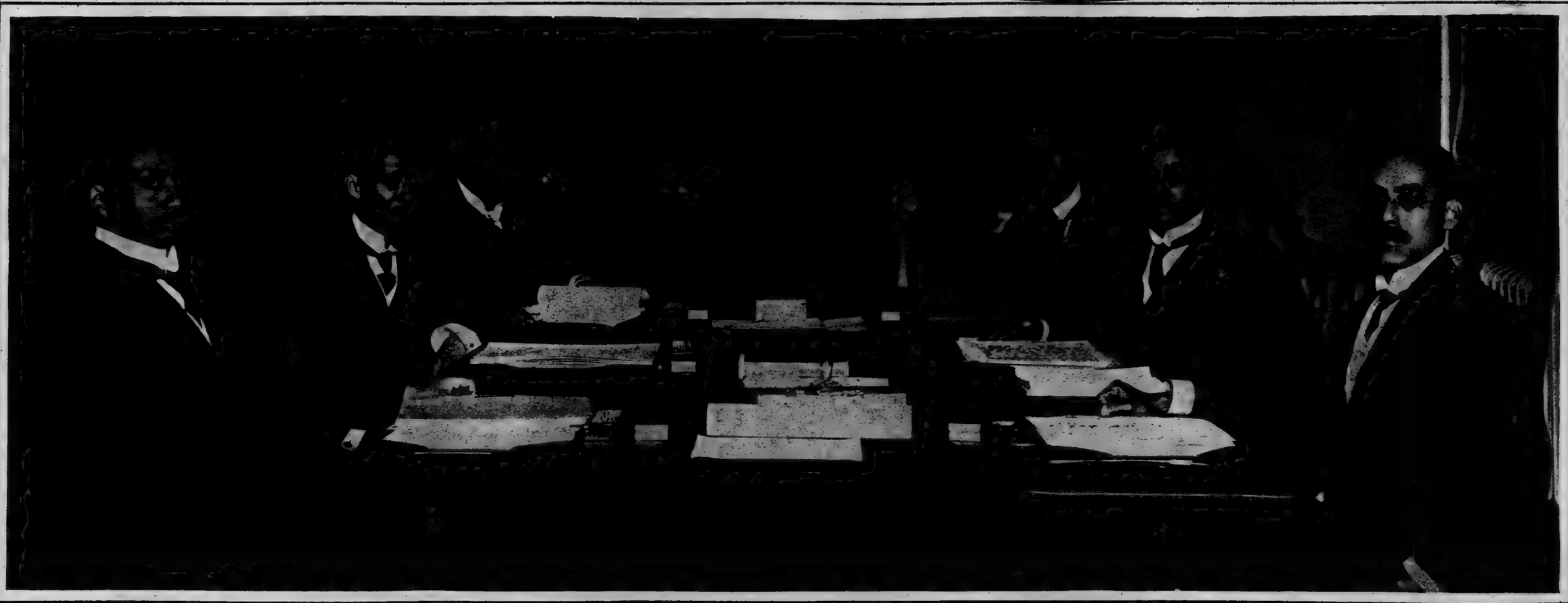

SIGNING THE TREATY WHICH AVERTED A CHINO-JAPANESE WAR, ON MAY 25TH, 1915, AT PEKING.
At the left of the table, in the middle: H. E. Lou Tsen-Tsiang, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs; on his right, the Hon. Tsao Jou-Ling, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; and on his left, Mr. Sze Lu-Piau, Secretary. At the right of the table are, in the middle, H. E. Hioki Eki, the Japanese Minister; on his right, the Hon. Yukicki Obata, First Secretary of the Japanese Legation; and on his left, Mr. Toru Takao, Third Secretary of that Legation.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)

THE FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT WARNEFORD, WHO WON THE VICTORIA CROSS FOR DESTROYING A ZEPPELIN AFTER AN EXCITING AIR DUEL AND WHO LATER LOST HIS LIFE IN HIS AEROPLANE.
(Photo by American Press Assn.)

General Sir Ian Hamilton and two of the Staff on the bridge of H. M. S. Triumph in the Dardanelles.

SOLDIERS ARE BEING LENT TO HELP IN THE HAYMAKING IN ENGLAND OWING TO THE SHORTAGE OF HELP.

HOISTING THE UNION JACK AT KURNA, WITH AN INDIAN REGIMENT AS A GUARD OF HONOR. A SMALL TURKISH GUN AT THE LEFT.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

General in Command Archduke Leopold Salvator and Colonel Prince Wied, brother of the King of Albania, meet in Albania.

EVEN GIRLS AS WELL AS BOYS ARE BEING TRAINED FOR WAR IN FRANCE. AN EXHIBITION BY THE FRENCH SOCIETY FOR MILITARY PREPARATION AT TUILERIES.
(Photo by Medem Photo Service.)

DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF THE ROYAL PALACE, ROME,
Upon Receipt of the News of an Italian Victory. The King and Queen of Italy, the Royal Children and the Duke of Genoa and Family Are on the Balcony Above the Doorway of the Palace, at the Left of the Center of the Photograph.
(Photos by Underwood & Underwood.)

Son and Grandsons of the Great Italian Patriot, General Ricciotti Garibaldi and His Sons, Peppino, Ezio, Santi and Menotti, Leaving Military Headquarters Just After Volunteering.

For the First Time Since 1871, Massevaux, in Alsace, Celebrated the Corpus Christi Fete Under French Rule.
The Town Has Become French Again. French and Alsatian Flags Are Seen Everywhere. This Procession, a Mile Long, Was Led by French Military and Civil Authorities.

(Photo by Medem.)

An Innovation in Orthodox Turkey. Veiled Women in Constantinople Collect Money for Needy Families of Soldiers.

AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS PLAYING NINEPINS ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS RESTING IN THE SNOW AFTER A DECISIVE BATTLE WITH AUSTRIANS IN THE CARPATHIANS.

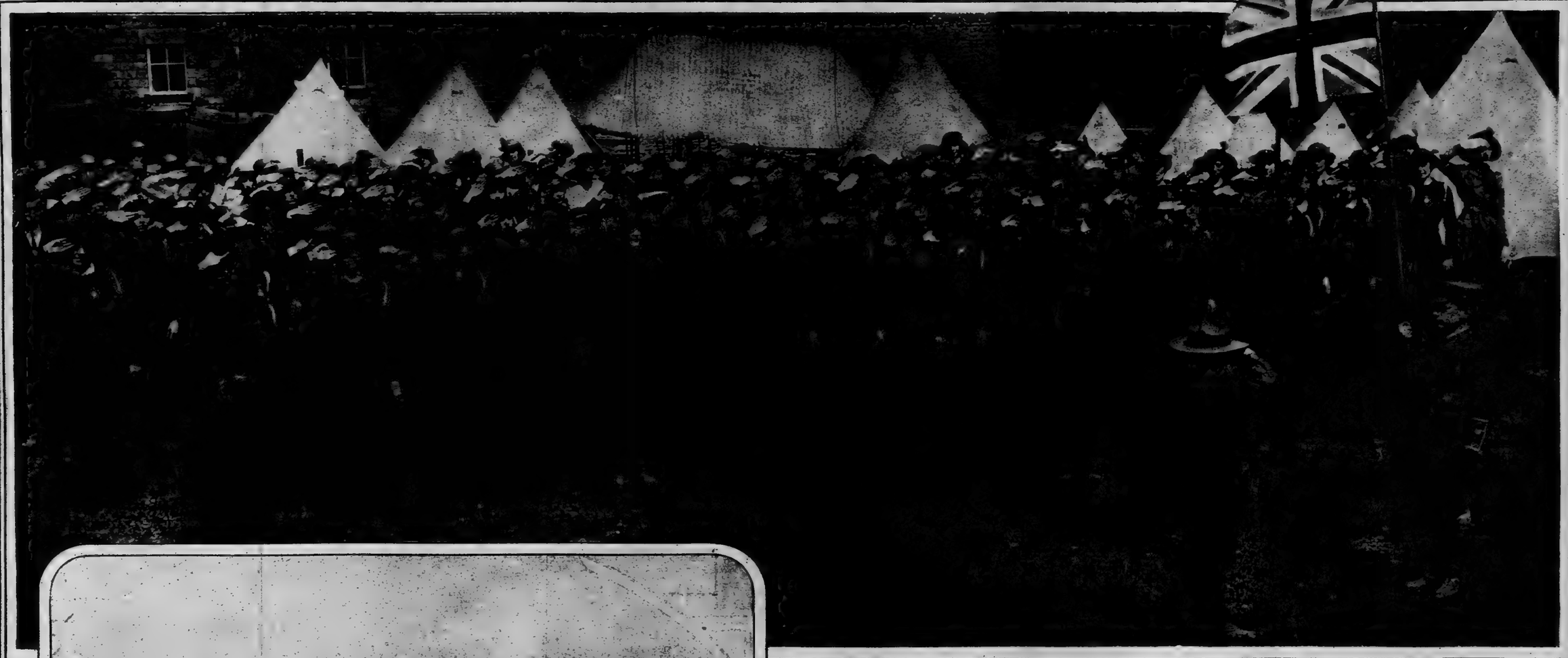

WOMEN OF MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND STOCKPORT, ENGLAND, IN CAMP UNDER MILITARY CONDITIONS. THEY ARE PART OF THE WOMEN'S DEFENSE CORPS.
(Photo © American Press Assn.)

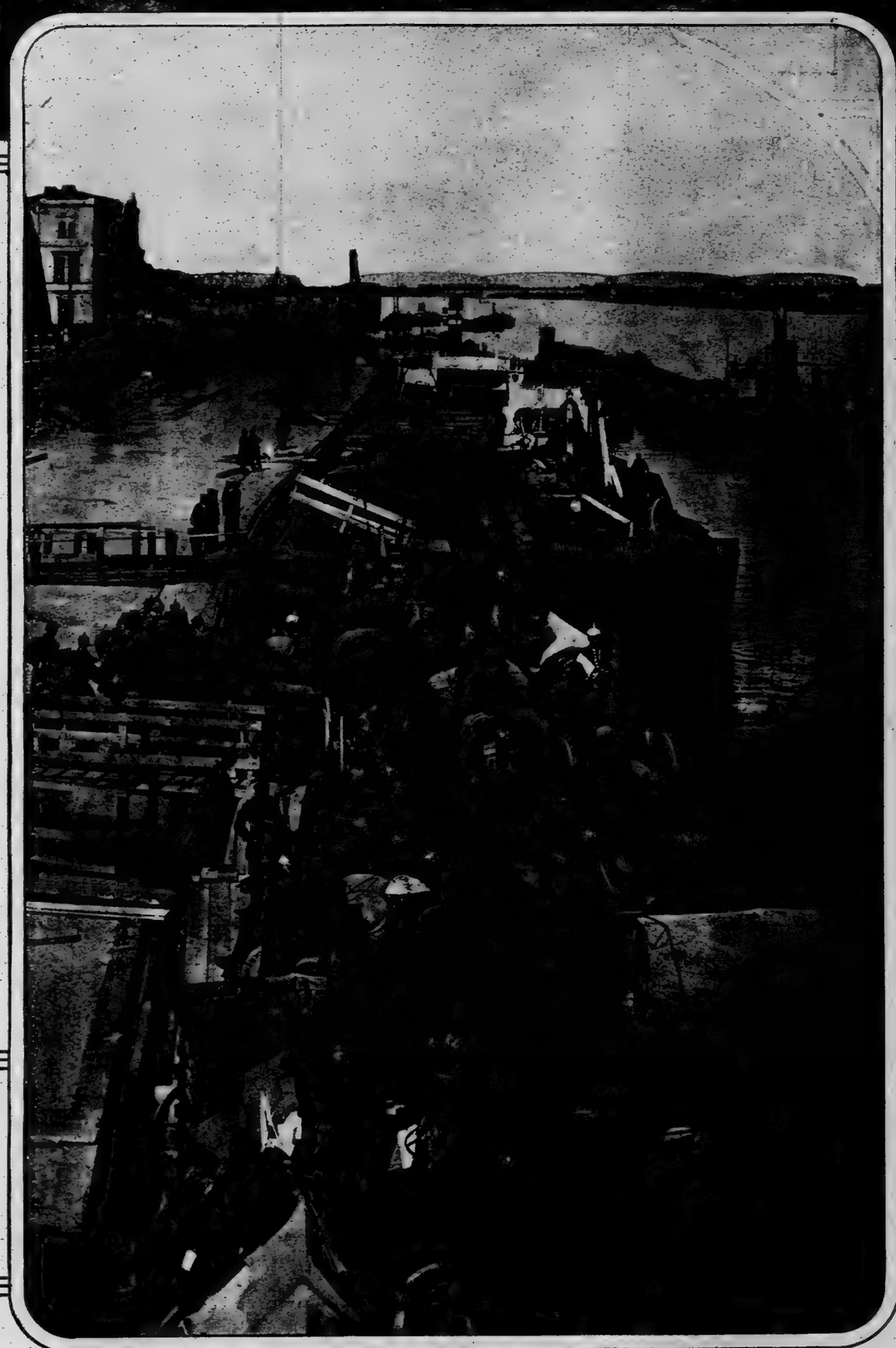

THE FAMOUS FONOGORIJSKI REGIMENT IN ADVANCED TRENCHES "SOMEWHERE ALONG THE POLISH FRONT."
These Fighters Are the Pride of Russia and Have Participated in Thirty-four Battles Since the Outbreak of the War.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)

On the River Memel, the Most Northerly River of Germany, Large Schooners Are Used to Transport Ammunition and Fresh Troops to Russia.

(Photo from Edwin Levick.)

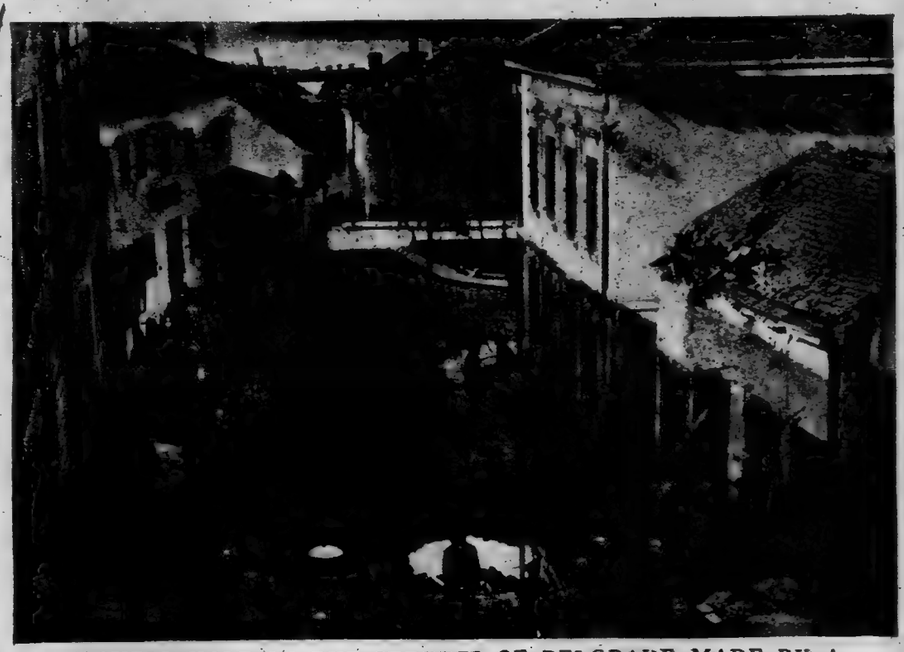

A SHELL HOLE IN THE STREETS OF BELGRADE MADE BY A 12-INCH GRENADE. The Shell Cut Off the Water Supply of the City for Three Days.

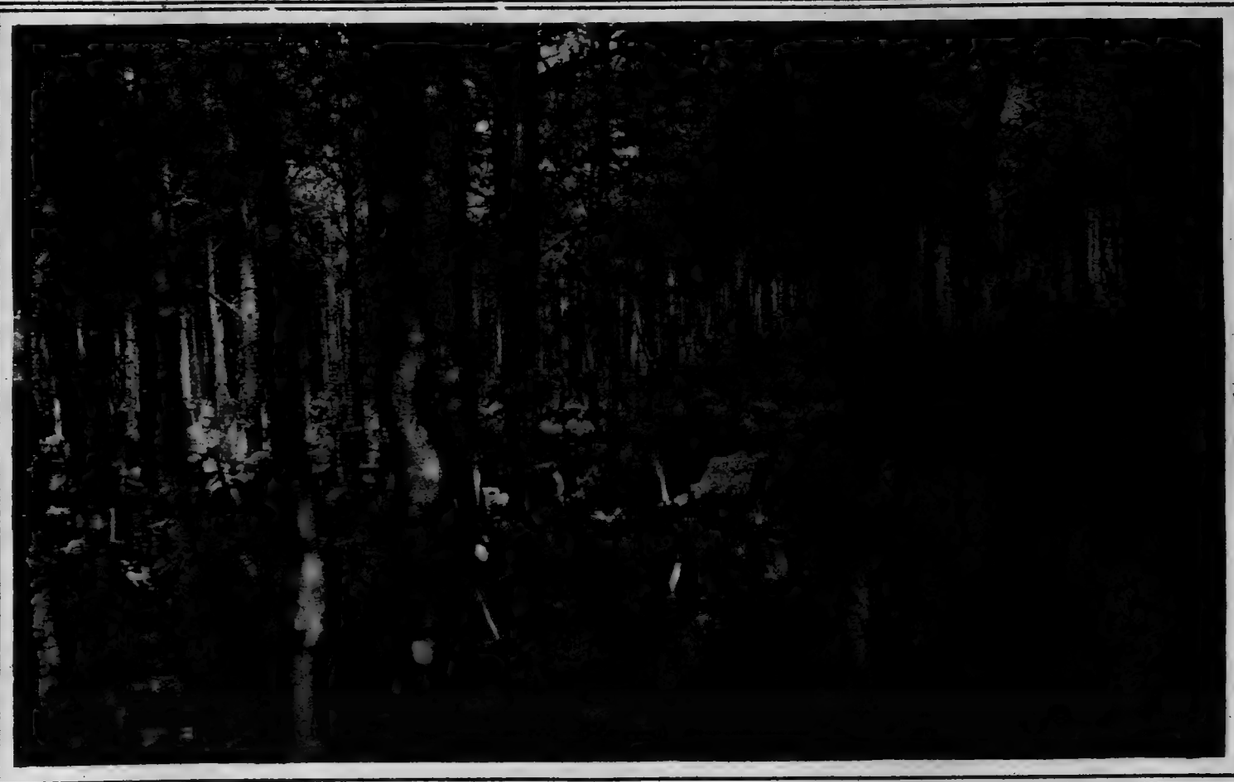

A FOREST IN GALICIA FULL OF GERMAN SOLDIERS, JAMMED THICK AS PEAS IN A POD.
(© by Newspaper Enterprise Assn., from Press Illustrating Co.)

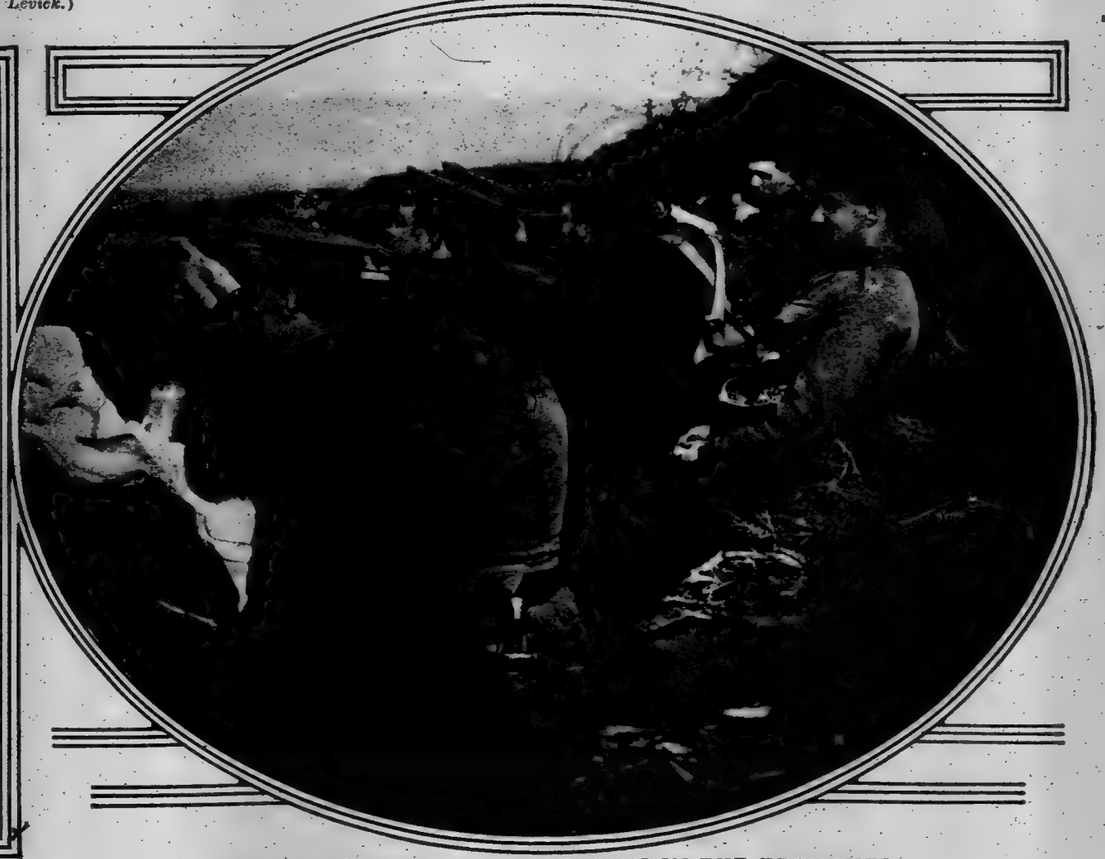

BRITISH SOLDIERS WITH SERBIANS IN THE TRENCHES.
(Photos © International News Service.)

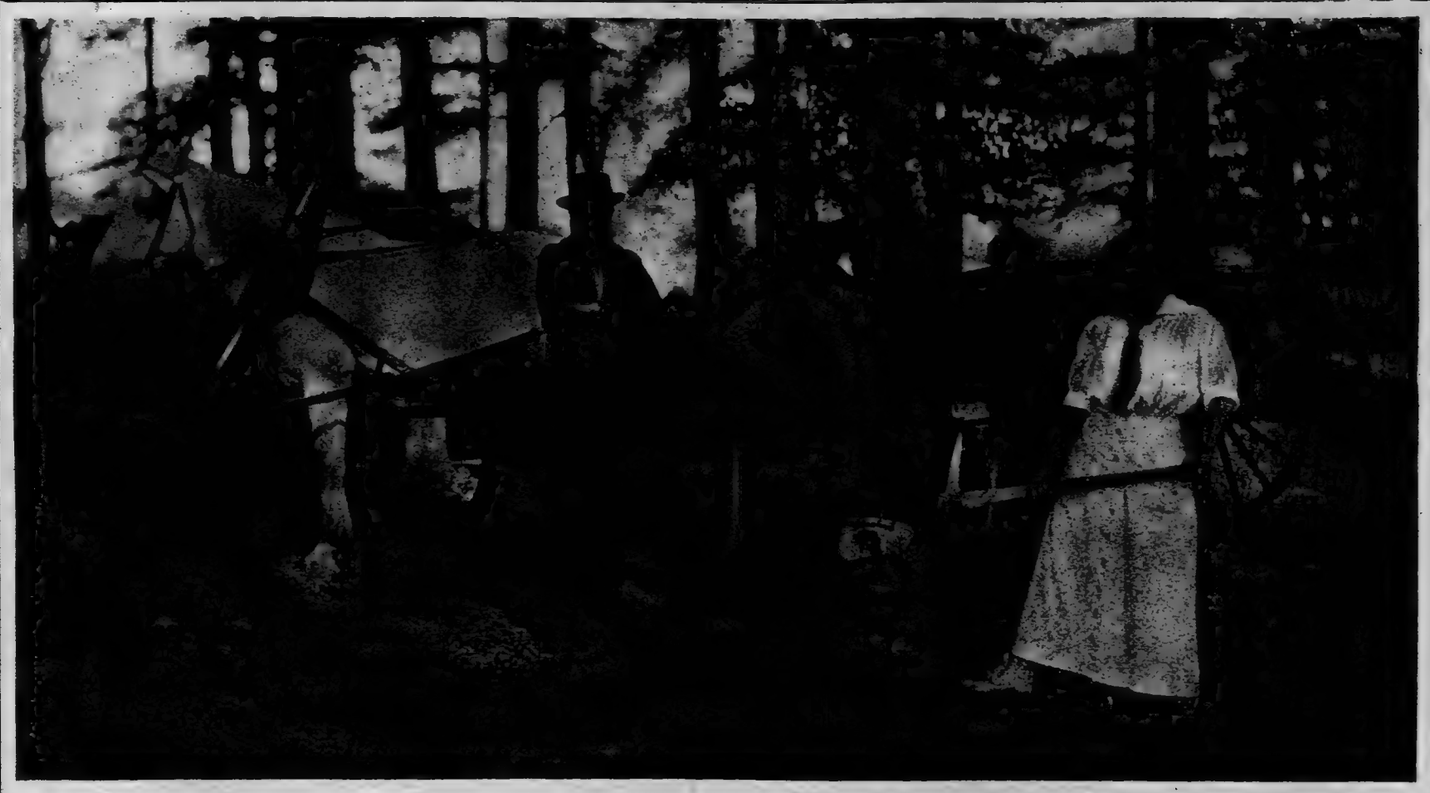

MME. OLIVE FREMSTAD STARTS HER NEW HOME.
The Famous Prima Donna Is Going to Build at Bridgeton, in the Maine Woods, and the Picture Shows Her Breaking Ground for It Herself, an Old World Custom in a New Land.

MME. GADSKI, the Noted Soprano. at Her Summer Home at Bay Shore, L. I.

(Photo from George Grantham Bain.)

A CORNER OF THE BIG PIAZZA AT DREAM LAKE.

DREAM LAKE, THE OSSINING HOME OF MISS MARGARET ILLINGTON.

Miss Illington, who in private life is Mrs. Edward Bowes, in the garden of her new home.

(Photos by Underwood & Underwood.)

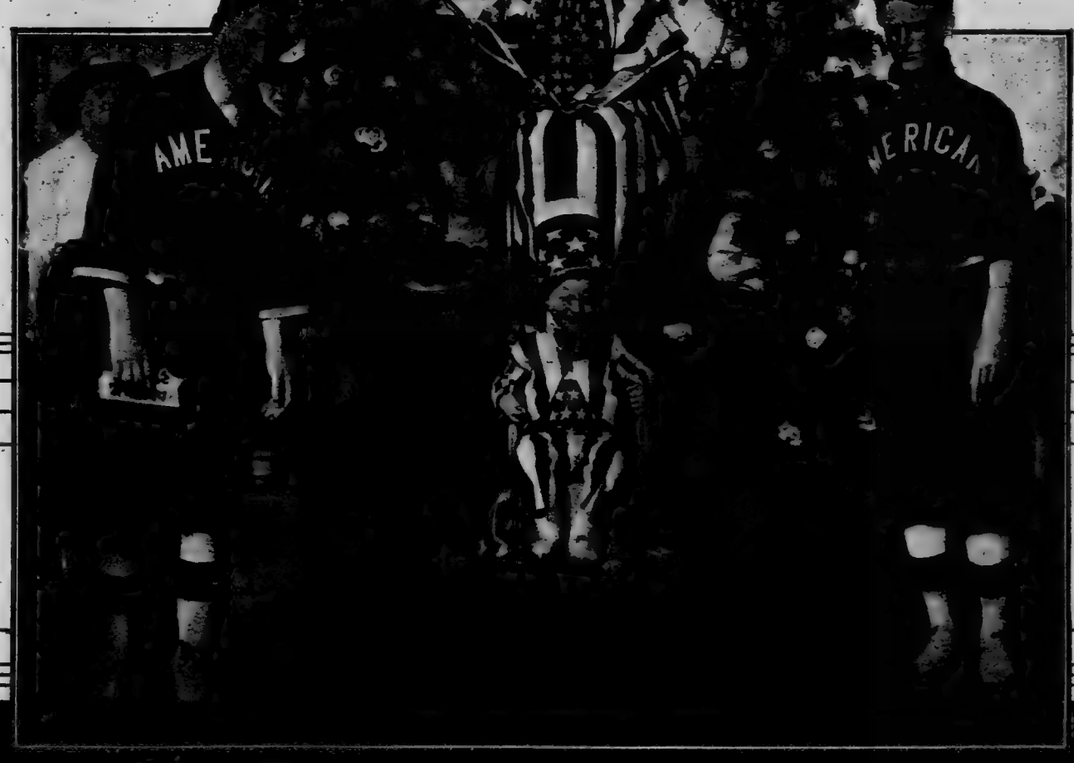

Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia at the Atlantic City Carnival.

MISS EMILY CARLIN
Driving a Roman Chariot in the Carnival.

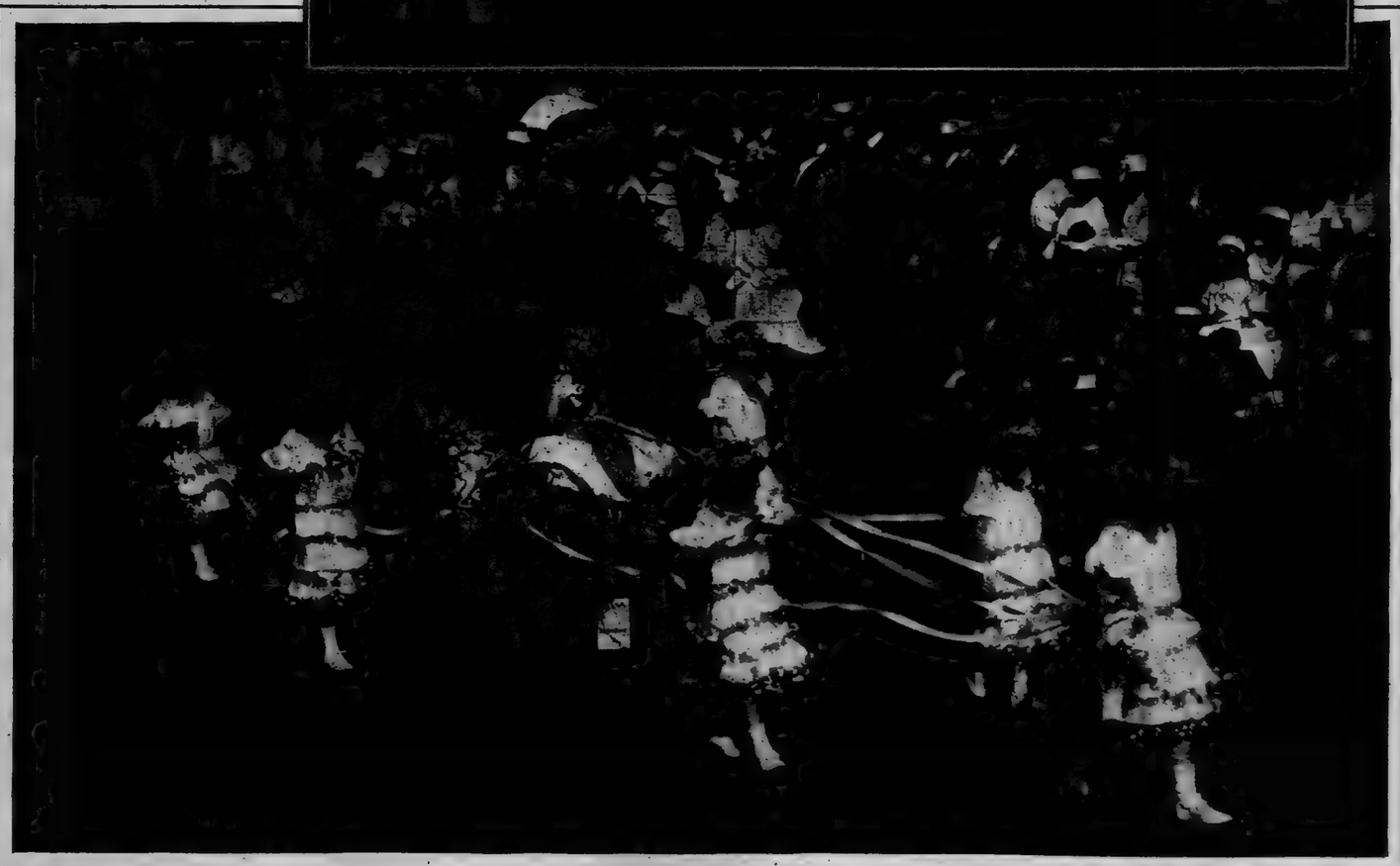

THIS "BRIDAL FLOAT" WAS ONE OF THE ATTRACTIVE PARTICIPANTS IN THE BIG JERSEY COAST EVENT.

TEACHING MISS GERALDINE FARRAR TO ACT IN THE "MOVIES."
Left to Right—Cecil B. De Mille, Director General; Miss Farrar and Jesse L. Lasky.

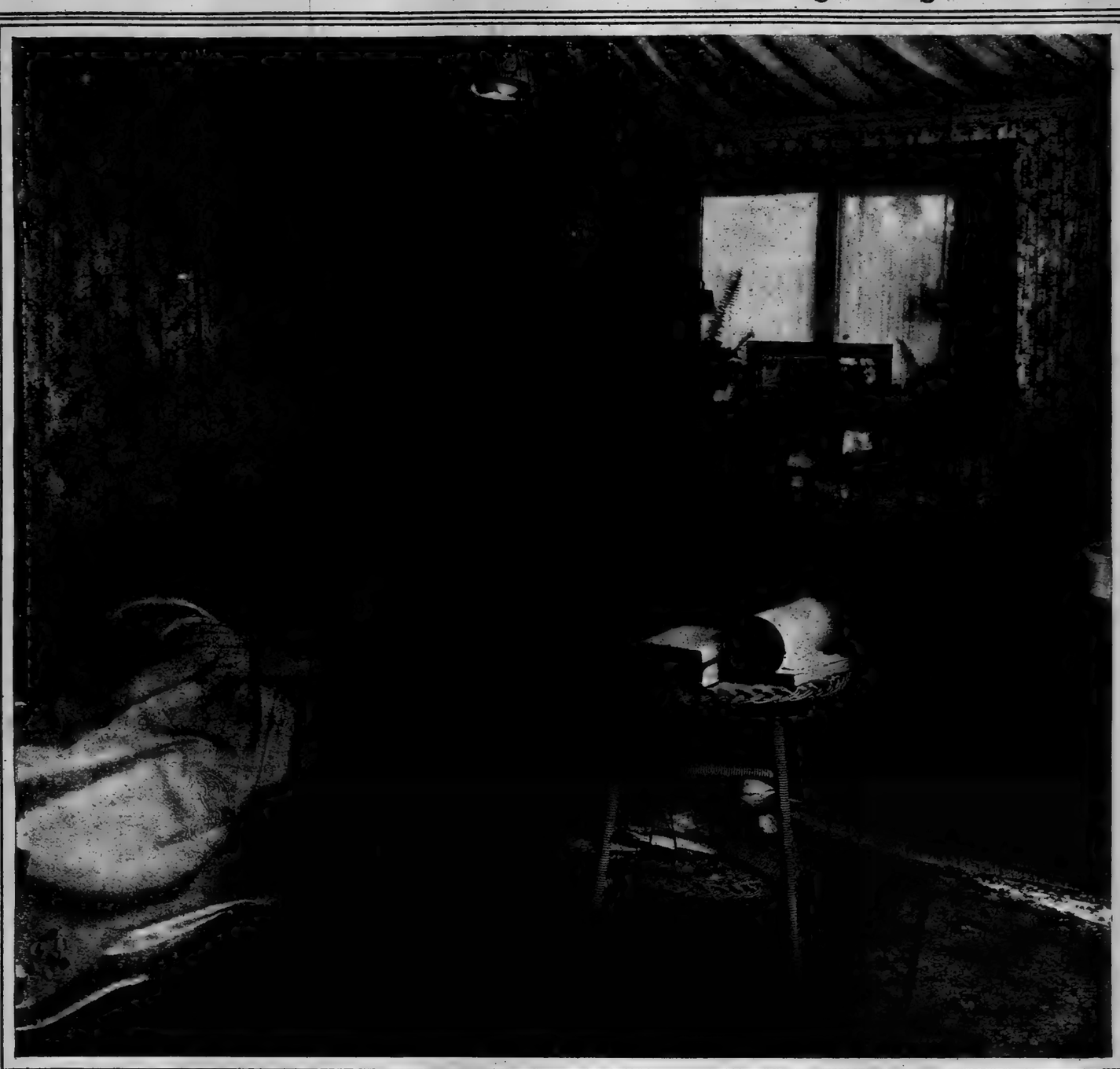

GERALDINE FARRAR AS A PHOTO-PLAY CARMEN.
(From Lasky Studios.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Look to Your Refrigerator!

Here's a Risk You Should Not Run.

Is there moisture on the food-chamber linings of your refrigerator? Are the fruit and the milk bottles always wet when you take them out? Did you ever wipe off this moisture with a towel and note the smudge? As the ice melts, its impurities are condensed, with the moisture, **upon the food**—on the butter, vegetables, meat, in the milk and cream, the same as upon the bottles and fruit and the walls of the food chamber.

Think of your family eating this smudge, in their food, for twelve months in the year! Think of meat, butter, fruit, puddings, soggy with impure moisture!

This cannot possibly happen if you own a

Bohn "*Sanitor*" Refrigerator

Its very construction will show you at a glance why it keeps food, walls, lining dry, clean, and sweet.

Its heat resisting ability is remarkable, its construction thoroughly substantial in every way. It is built to last a lifetime. The lining is genuine Porcelain fused into steel at intense heat; very different from the baked enamel paint sometimes called "porcelain enamel."

Bohn "Sanitor" Refrigerators are made in our own factories. We also make the famous Bohn Syphon Refrigerators, and in the "Sanitor" maintain the same standard of materials and construction. In fact, we will guarantee them to be more efficient than any other make, except the Bohn Syphon.

Special Price $31.50

The model illustrated, No. 13, is 36 x 20 x 49 inches, and has an ice capacity of 125 pounds. Priced regularly at $40.00, it is temporarily reduced, during this limited midsummer sale, to $31.50. During this period the many other styles and sizes are correspondingly reduced. Write for illustrated catalog. Remember, we are the manufacturers, not agents or middlemen.

Select now, before these special low prices are withdrawn. On a small deposit we will hold your Refrigerator for fall delivery. If you cannot call, write for our illustrated catalog.

White Enamel Refrigerator Co.
of New York, 53 West 42d Street
(A few doors east of Sixth Ave.)
Open All Day Saturdays During This Sale

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The Powder of Royalty
Paris *France*

$1.75 the Box — Six Delicate Tints
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No. 51 Cold Cream Soap (Solidified) 50¢
Finest Toilet Soap in the World.
Violet (PRONOUNCED VE-O-LAY)
Importing Offices:
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A FRESH LAID EGG
The Farm to your Table in from 1 to 3 days is our Guarantee—and at Prices that are Right. One-half dozen up, delivered.
SPRINGSIDE FARMS
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Phone 5940 Plaza. NEW YORK.

Conspicuous Nose Pores
—how to reduce them

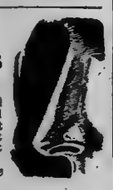

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Delivered Prepaid.
Write for Catalogue.
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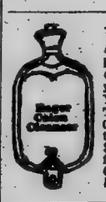

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Curtains, Draperies and Portieres
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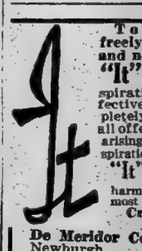

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All White, Black Piping; All Black, White Piping; Grey Buckskin Vamp. Black Quarters.

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within commuting distance of New York. Private Beach. No mosquitos. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely Fireproof Wing. Private Baths.
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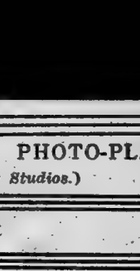

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Frown Eradicator	$2.00
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Also Union Suits, Stockings, Jackets, etc., for the purpose of reducing the flesh anywhere desired. Invaluable to those suffering from rheumatism.
Neck and Chin Reducer, $3.00. Corsage Reducer reduces the bust, hips and thighs.
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Send 25c. for sample pair.
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Brass and Enamel Beds and Cribs, Bedding—
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Stylish and becoming Net Dresses, Taffetas and Crepe de Chines, also fine Linen, soft top and hand embroidered, at $12.75
All these dresses made on the premises within the last two weeks, due to the large stock of raw material we had on hand.
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For Your New Dress
You will get more service and better satisfaction if you sew it with
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If not sold by your dealer, write to The B. & A. Co., 215 Fourth Av., New York.

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All your last season's frocks can be successfully rebuilt after the fashions of to-day.
REBUILDING OF GOWNS as carried out by me means a creation from something you may have thought worthless. Prices reasonable.
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FOR FASHION and Relief From Foot Troubles
Jack's Improved Pedic Arch Shoes
Our Only Store
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Are Best Given by the
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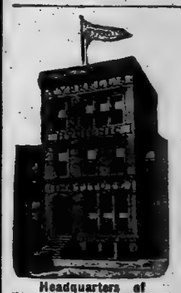

Headquarters of The "J. B. L. Cascade."

which is the scientific invention of Chas. A. Tyrrell, M. D., the eminent specialist of New York City. Dr. Tyrrell has specialized on Internal Bathing for 25 years, and the Cascade is the perfected result of his research and experience. It permanently relieves Constipation, and absolutely prevents Auto-Intoxication. Cut this out while you think of it, and call or write for free book, "The What, The Why, The Way, of Internal Bathing." Dept. 175.
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134 West 65th St., NEW YORK CITY.

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NAIL ENAMEL
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Complete for trial of the Miller Non-Cutting System of Scientific Manicuring.
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In handsome Leather Case.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; Monday local showers; moderate south and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,987. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1915.—94 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

D. LEROY DRESSER, ONCE RICH BANKER, COMMITS SUICIDE

Brother of Mrs. G. W. Vanderbilt and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown Shoots Himself.

ALONE IN FRATERNITY HOUSE

Married Seven Months Ago, After Being Divorced, and Was in Financial Straits.

ONCE DEALT IN MILLIONS

Prominent in Shipbuilding Trust, the Collapse of Which Ruined Him.

Daniel LeRoy Dresser, whose rise and fall in finance was one of the greatest sensations of the banking history of the first decade of the century, shot and killed himself late yesterday afternoon in the library of the Delta Psi Fraternity rooms in St. Anthony's Hall, 434 Riverside Drive, near 116th Street. Mr. Dresser was a brother of Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt and of Mrs. John Nicholas Brown of Newport, whose son, John Nicholas Brown, 2d, was long known as "the richest boy in the world."

Mr. Dresser was President of the Trust Company of the Republic which failed in 1908, when he lost most of his fortune. At the time he was President of the Merchants' Association and of the silk commission house of Dresser & Co. He was also a prominent figure in the United States Ship Building Company fiasco.

When C. W. Gould, attorney for Mr. Dresser, reached his home at 114 West Seventy-ninth Street at 6 o'clock last night he found awaiting him a registered letter from Mr. Dresser which had been mailed early in the afternoon. In it Mr. Dresser wrote:

"The nervous strain has become so great that I can bear it no longer."

Mr. Gould sped in a taxicab to St. Anthony's Hall, where Mr. Dresser had been staying, and found the door locked. A few moments later William Bainbridge, the steward, reached the house, and the two found Mr. Dresser's body in the library, on the third floor. By his side was a 38-calibre revolver, a bullet from which had torn a hole in his right temple.

Planning Home for Second Wife.

On Dec. 22 of last year Mr. Dresser was married for the second time to Mrs. Marcia Walther Baldwin of Brooklyn, in Albany. She was an actress and pianist, a sister of Mrs. Albert Sterner, wife of the artist. They had gone to Newport after the honeymoon and about a month ago came to New York to prepare a home. Mrs. Dresser went to stay with her mother in Brooklyn and Mr. Dresser stayed at the Delta Psi Fraternity house, being a member of the fraternity when he attended Columbia. They had been out several days this week searching for an apartment.

Mr. Dresser left the fraternity house early yesterday morning and went to the New York Yacht Club, where he formerly made his home. Friends who talked with him said he then appeared in the best of spirits. He returned to the fraternity house about noon. The steward said that when he went into the library at 3 o'clock he found Mr. Dresser seated, reading a magazine.

"Is there anything I can do for you, sir?" he asked, "I am going out."

"How long will you be gone," Mr. Dresser asked.

"Several hours," was the reply.

"No, I want nothing."

Bainbridge said that when he left Mr. Dresser was the only person in the house, as very few members stay there in the Summer, they being mostly students at Columbia University. It was when Bainbridge returned that he found Mr. Gould awaiting him and they found Mr. Dresser's body.

Dr. Warren S. Bickman, 440 Riverside Drive, was called, and said Mr. Dresser had been dead about an hour.

Failed to Get Financial Backing.

Mr. Dresser's first wife, Mrs. Emma L. Burnham Dresser, obtained a divorce from him in South Dakota in 1908. She has since made her home in New York with a Summer place at Babylon, L. I. She said over the telephone last night that she had not seen her former husband for three years, but that from mutual friends she had learned that he had been trying for the past year to finance a company for the manufacture of a steam generator he had patented, but that he had been unable to interest the rich men whose favor he sought. She said she believed worry over this had probably cause the nervous strain to which he referred in his letter to Mr. Gould.

Mr. Gould, who was a close friend of Mr. Dresser, said last night that there had been no disagreement with the second wife and that she had been staying with her parents only until they could find an apartment that suited her. He said that Mr. Dresser's finances had been gradually getting in a worse condition since his failure twelve years ago, and that it was probable he was finding himself unable to maintain the standard of living to which he had been accustomed.

Although the body was found shortly after 6 o'clock the death was not reported to the police until 8:45 o'clock and to the Coroner at 9. Coroner Feinberg went to the house and pronounced the death a clear case of suicide. No letters were found on the body or in the fraternity house.

Mr. Dresser was 52 years old. Mr. Gould said he had been under a physician's care for nervous trouble during the past four year.

Many Rich Connections.

By blood and by marriage Mr. Dresser was connected with many of New York's prominent families. His four sisters are Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt of Biltmore,

Continued on Page 12.

ENGLISHMEN AGAIN ASK WHAT WE'LL DO

German Note Is Subject of General Discussion—Claims Called Impudent.

LONDON, July 10.—The German reply to the American note, a summary of which appears in the London afternoon papers, is the subject of general discussion throughout England, and again the question is asked: "What Will America Do?"

The views held here are indicated in the newspaper headings, which describe the reply as "an amazing offer," "impudent claims," "a hypocritical reply."

The text of the German reply, which was received in London through New York, is published in the Sunday morning papers, most of which treat it as the most important news of the day.

POPE'S PEACE PRAYER SENT TO BAVARIANS

Message Expresses Hope That Evils of War May Take a Turn for the Better.

MUNICH, July 10, (via London.)—An epistle sent by Pope Benedict to Cardinal Francis von Bettinger, the Archbishop of Munich, and to the Bavarian Bishops, was published today in the diocesan papers. The Pontiff prays that "God may grant that the evils of this bitter war may take a turn for the better."

The Pope cherishes the hope that God will be "moved through the joint prayers of the faithful to fulfill the fervent plea of all and that He will grant the blessings of a craved-for peace under which Europe's troubled people may long prosper."

GERMANS' SURRENDER TO BOTHA COMPLETE

Property of Protectorate Government and All War Materials to be Transferred.

PRETORIA, July 10.—The supplementary terms of surrender signed by Dr. Seitz, the Imperial Governor of German Southwest Africa, provide for the transfer to the Union of South Africa of the entire property of the Protectorate Government as well as all war material and all the military forces.

The choice of abode of the German officers on parole is subject to the concurrence of the Union of South Africa Government.

LONDON, July 10.—A Cape Town dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that Lord Kitchener, cabling to General Botha his congratulations for his "masterly conduct of the campaign and triumphant victory," adds:

"We shall warmly welcome you South Africans who can come over to join us."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 10.—The Daily Chronicle says in an editorial article:

"General Botha has placed the British Empire under heavy obligations to himself by his conduct as a statesman and his talent as a soldier. Since the outbreak of this war he has killed racialism in South Africa and has established the new Union on a firm and enduring foundation.

"Fifteen years ago Botha was fighting valiantly against the British Empire. In the present year of grace he has fought valiantly for it. This miraculous transformation of a great foe into a greater friend is the blessed fruit of a noble act of reconciling statesmanship. Once more it is proved that loyalty is the child of freedom, that freedom is the antiseptic of empire.

"We trusted the Boers. Nobly have they repaid our trust."

WILSON'S AUTO HIT BY ANOTHER MACHINE

White House Party Escape Injury in New Hampshire Accident—Other Machine Damaged.

CORNISH, N. H., July 10.—President Wilson was in an automobile accident near Newport tonight with members of his family, but no one was injured.

When his machine stopped to avoid frightening a horse, a small automobile bumped into the White House car from behind, breaking the front lights on the small automobile.

The President and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, and Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington, were shaken up by the collision. An automobile carrying Secret Service men, which was a short distance behind, came quickly to the scene. The Secret Service men jumped out to see what was wrong, and son learned that the President's party had suffered no serious injury.

The President's ride took him for more than seventy-five miles by Lake Sunapee. During the trip the automobile chased two small deer for 300 or 400 yards, while their mother watched the proceedings from a nearby field. The deer, both wild, were in the road when the Presidential automobile approached. They became frightened and ran along in front of the car. The President and members of his party were greatly amused, and leaned far out to watch the chase. When the automobile got too close the deer left the road and disappeared in a forest.

BABY IN AUTO CRASH UNHURT

Hurled from Car, He Escapes, but Father Is Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

ARLINGTON, N. J., July 10.—William Partridge and his wife of 21 Boyd Street, Kearney, escaped with slight injuries in what might have proved a bad smash this afternoon, when their automobile was thrown clear of the roadway in a collision with an automobile owned by Frederick W. Dillon of 682 Elm Street, Arlington.

At the corner of Highland and Quincey Avenues, where there is a high growth of shrubbery, the Dillon automobile crashed into the back of the Partridge motor while both were running at full speed. Mr. and Mrs. Partridge were thrown clear of the machine, which turned over, but their son, William, one year old, landed between the two motors and was later pulled out unscratched. Under the back seat their three-year-old son, Harry, was found uninjured. Mrs. Partridge was cut by flying glass, and Mr. Partridge's collar bone was broken. Dillon and his daughter escaped without a scratch.

FIRE BOMBS PUT ON ALLIES' SHIPS BY A RING HERE

Incendiary Plot Is Exposed by Finding of Four Aboard the Kirkoswald.

LEADERS SAID TO BE KNOWN

Secret Service Agents, Aided by Others, Find Bargemen Were Their Tools.

ARRESTS NOW IMPENDING

Campaign of Terrorism Designed to Intimidate Seamen—Evidence on Several Vessels.

On the return here yesterday of the steamship Kirkoswald from Marseilles it was disclosed that four fire bombs had been discovered in her cargo of sugar, and that the bombs found aboard the Bankdale, the Devon City, the Lord Erne and the Cressington Court, which had loaded at this port for destinations in France, had been of similar sort.

These bombs were not, as at first supposed, of dynamite, but of highly inflammable chemicals intended to burst into flame in the heat of the steamships' holds. That they failed of their purpose, alone occasioned a discovery of the new weapons, for had they become ignited, they, as well as the cargoes, would have been consumed and no trace of them would have been left.

The fact that their manufacture makes them entirely self-consuming renewed yesterday the suspicion that the fire aboard La Touraine in mid-ocean some months ago was not due, as had been decided, to spontaneous combustion among closely packed bales of uniforms.

Secret Service at Work.

Though made public only yesterday, the attempt on the cargo of the Kirkoswald had been known privately here since June 18, the day following the discovery of the bombs in Marseilles, France. Since then the United States Secret Service, with the co-operation of a score or more of private detectives, has worked steadily, though covertly, to discover the agency in charge of this campaign to supplement the German Government's submarine warfare.

On the authority of a steamship man high in the councils of the investigators it can be stated now that the personnel of the organization behind this new bomb planting practically has been determined; that the identity of the men who actually placed the bombs aboard the Kirkoswald has been learned, and that arrests are likely at any moment.

The same authority declared that the investigation had disclosed that the Fire Committee, to call it such, is perfectly organized and possessed of such financial resources as to preclude the idea that men of the stamp of Erich Muenter, the mad assassin and dynamiter, had any share in its operations.

Such as he, it was declared, served not even as agents of the committee, the actual instruments in the bomb placing being selected from men whose daily calling gave them opportunity to conceal the infernal machines in outgoing cargoes.

Two Bargemen Guilty.

In the case of the Kirkoswald, the guilt of placing the bombs has been laid at the door of two bargemen employed in transporting the sacks of sugar from the American Refinery Company's plant in Brooklyn to the Kirkoswald, which prior to her departure from this port on May 2 last lay at the Fabre Line pier at Thirty-first Street, South Brooklyn.

The centring of suspicion on these men followed only after an exhaustive investigation of the character and habits of every man who had so much as touched a hand to the cargo from the moment it left the refinery. This was made possible by the employment of detectives immediately on word from Marseilles of the discovery of the bombs and by the fact that the payrolls of the Kirkoswald had been kept.

"We are confident that no 'longshoreman had a hand in the affair," said D. E. H. Jones, general manager of the Fabre Line, yesterday. "We put detectives on the case at once and they have thoroughly investigated everyone.

"Paul Faguet, general manager of the French Line, to which the Bankdale was leased, has employed other detectives, and his men have reached the same conclusion as our own—that the bomb planting has been conceived and directed by a group, the identity of whose members would make startling reading could it be made public. There is no doubt in our minds that all the bombs were placed at the direction of this same group, and that the placing of other bombs had been prepared for, so that vessels carrying munitions of war might lose their cargoes even were they fortunate enough to win through the submarine field."

Plot to Terrify Seamen.

"Even the failure of the bombs to explode," declared one shipping man, "cannot be considered complete failure for the bomb planters, for, in our opinion, their scheme is designed as much to terrify seamen of merchant ships as to destroy cargoes. Could they prevent the ships' departure from this country their success would be as complete as though they destroyed the vessels at sea."

The bombs found on all the ships were similar and were small cylinders, apparently of zinc, about four inches long by one and one-half in diameter. They resembled shot gun cartridges, and at what would thus be the base were a screw cap and a small tap, apparently for the introduction of inflammable chemicals.

The other end was sealed with soft white wax highly impregnatedwith some strong acid which burned the flesh. An-

Relieve Auto-intoxication by CARABANA Water—the natural way. 35c all druggists.—Advt.

Continued on Page 2.

Three More Ships Sunk By German Submarines

LONDON, July 10.—The steamship Clio (presumably Italian) and the Norwegian steamer Nordaas were torpedoed and sunk today by German submarines.

The members of the crew of the Clio were saved and landed at Liverpool. A boat containing the crew of the Nordaas was towed twenty-five miles by a German submarine.

The British steamship Ellesmere was shelled and then torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off the Cornish coast. The crew of twenty-one men, with the exception of the Norwegian fireman, who was killed by a shell, was saved.

The Ellesmere was of 1,170 tons gross burden and was built in 1906 at Port Glasgow. She was 244 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 16 feet deep. She was owned by the Watson Steamship Company, Limited, of Manchester.

CARRANZA AGAIN TAKES MEXICO CITY

Gen. Gonzales Fights His Way Into Capital and Occupies the National Palace.

FOOD RUSHED TO PEOPLE

Train Service from Vera Cruz Announced for Today—Villa Defeats Army in Central Zone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 10.—It is officially announced that General Gonzales of the Carranza Army entered Mexico City this afternoon after heavy fighting. He reports that 3,500 of the Zapatista defending forces were killed.

General Gonzales also expected to occupy the National Palace this evening.

Four cannon and a number of prisoners were captured.

Train service is ordered resumed tomorrow and trains of food supplies are being rushed to the city.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Secretary Lansing received a message today from Special Agent John R. Silliman at Vera Cruz, reporting that the Carranza troops, commanded by General Pablo Gonzales, had completely surrounded and invested Mexico City, and that General Gonzales had established his headquarters at Guadelupe, a suburb.

The Villa agency here has received additional details of the battle, in which, it is claimed by General Villa, he defeated the Obregon forces at Aguascallentes. According to this dispatch General Martin Trians, who led the Carranzista attack, was killed. The message said the Carranza forces were driven to San Bartolo and points beyond, leaving behind many dead and wounded, large numbers of horses, and much war material, and added:

"The enemy is without food and water. Our column operating in the rear of the enemy has occupied Irapuato and other cities in that neighborhood.

"Prisoners taken bring the news that General Obregon is not with his troops, and that the condition of the enemy is such that this battle is expected to be their last effort."

EL PASO, July 10.—Colonel Rul, Villa's Chief of Staff, reported today that the Carranza forces were driven back on Friday in what he characterised as a rout, from Aguascallentes.

The field south is reported by Villa's staff officer to be covered with dead and wounded, and back of Villa's lines, he said, many prisoners were held. The main body of the retreating force, according to Rul, is making its way eastward toward San Luis Potosi. The line of communication to the south is said to be cut, and several of Carranza's trains have been captured. In Villa's camp General Benjamin Hill is believed to be in command of Carranza's forces.

The report from Villa's headquarters indicated that the soldiers of Carranza had had insufficient food for days, and that in the pockets of prisoners taken were squash seeds and bits of cactus, on which they had been subsisting for days.

SEE HUERTA-DIAZ PLOT.

Officials Hear of Expedition to Mexico from New Orleans Base.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Officials of the State and Justice Department conferred today over the cases of General Huerta and General Felix Diaz. They said there were no developments.

The Department of Justice view is that the Mexican expedition accredited to Diaz is on a larger scale than generally understood and that the rendezvous is at New Orleans. Officials believe ships are being arranged for with a view to co-operation with General Huerta. The subject is under investigation.

Secretary Daniels said no naval vessels had been ordered to intercept any ships in connection with the Diaz expedition.

The War Department announced today that it had no present intention of increasing the force of Federal soldiers on the Mexican border. Governor Ferguson of Texas had asked for more troops in Texas because of lack of adequate protection against lawlessness.

AMERICAN DRIVEN OUT.

Rancher in Mexico Robbed and Threatened with Death.

NOGALES, Ariz., July 10.—Fred Dow, an American rancher of Mayo River Valley of Sonora, made complaint today concerning brutal treatment accorded to him and his family by Villa soldiers operating in the vicinity of Fundacion. Dow said that he had been robbed of everything, that his crops had been burned, and that he, his wife, daughter of a wealthy Mexican, and their three children had been thrown into jail.

They were released ten days ago with the warning, Dow declared, that if they ever returned they would be killed. Ramon Seldidi, Dow's father-in-law, was a partner of the brother of General Alvaro Obregon, Carranza leader. Dow believes this act prompted the raid on his place.

Waldo Sheldon, a former Yale man, with two other ranchers from the Yaqui River district, also arrived last night and told of how the foreigners in that region built adobe forts to defend themselves from the raiding Yaqui Indians.

GERMAN NOTE AMAZES WASHINGTON; EXPECT PRESIDENT TO YIELD NOTHING; BERLIN PRESS APPLAUDS THE REPLY

GERMAN PAPERS AGREED

They Hold That Von Jagow Has Taken Liberal Stand With Us.

VOICE FRIENDLY HOPES

And Insist That Real Sacrifices Have Been Made in the Proposals Presented.

THINK WE SHOULD AGREE

Humanity That Begins at Home Is Emphasized by Some Writers.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 10, (via London.)—The German answer to the United States with regard to submarine warfare has caused the most intense satisfaction among the Germans and brought vast relief to them, for the mere thought that the submarine war would be abandoned would cause widespread resentment.

The newspapers print long editorials approving the Government's stand and "conciliatory" tone.

Captain Perseus, in the Tageblatt, says:

"The opinion is reiterated in the answer that relations with America should continue to be friendly, and with this object every right thinking person will agree. Only the irresponsible pen heroes believe in mobilizing public opinion against alleged weakening tendencies, but that such outbursts are not advantageous for the negotiations is obvious. Certain circles should not lose sight of the fact that public opinion in a democratically governed country, not participating in the war, compels consideration.

"The new note makes clearer that the present course will be continued with the greatest possible consideration for American interests. It stands under the motto, 'On the way to an understanding,' without, however, failing to emphasize the firm determination that our interests must hold first place; in other words, that we cannot surrender the advantages that the use of the submarine weapon gives to the German people.

Humanity in Reality.

"Whether the proposals will receive unconditional acceptance we must wait and see, and if so, whether the safety measures will work out in practice. With good faith, of which there is no doubt, a way to an understanding can be found even here.

"The passage referring to the guaranty of America that non-contraband ships may be used by Americans deserves especial consideration. If an agreement were reached on this point it would be a notable sign that America had not merely the word 'humanity' in its mouth, as has unfortunately been occasionally asserted in ill-wishing circles, but that in a really humane deed America wished to show how awake she was to the high goal of kulture and civilization.

"We are confident that as a result of the German note a complete agreement with the views of Washington will be reached. Considerations of true humanity demand that neutrals give up all favoring of one warring side. It would be a one-sided interpretation of the principle of humanity if America were to make a renewed attempt to induce Germany to give up submarine warfare while furnishing the other side with arms and ammunition.

"Germany's only weapon of war with which she can prevent the delivery of war materials to the enemy is the submarine. The transport of war material is a military act of far greater danger than the transport of soldiers.

"We recommend this viewpoint for consideration. From this viewpoint one must be forced to admit that international law must suffer a few changes through the appearance of submarines on the scene.

"Our note illuminates these points exhaustively. We hope the American people will do justice to our Government's arguments, and that from now on all political friction will be obviated."

Says Every German Will Agree.

The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"Every German will be able to agree unreservedly with the tone and contents of the answer which equally holds itself aloof from stubborn unwillingness to give way to American wishes as from timid consideration of the unwelcome consequences of unchanged continuation of the submarine war against England.

"The proposals mark a going to meet the Americans half way that should fully satisfy the practical needs of the Americans and which they will undoubtedly appreciate to the full. In any event, the note shows to Americans most clearly that the German Government, so far as lies in its power, is

Continued on Page 3.

President Confers by Telephone with Lansing; Silent on Note, May Settle Policy in Cornish Talk

CORNISH, N. H., July 10.—President Wilson will await the arrival here of the official text of the latest German note before definitely deciding what the position of the United States shall be, and before determining whether he will hurry back to Washington to discuss the question with members of his Cabinet.

On a conference which will be held here next week with Secretary Lansing will largely depend what Mr. Wilson will decide to do. Secretary Lansing plans to bring with him to Cornish the official text of the note, and will remain long enough to discuss the situation thoroughly.

The latest word received here tonight was that the German note would be in Washington and decoded by Monday morning. Secretary Lansing will come fully prepared to go into diplomatic precedents with the President, but Mr. Wilson himself will determine the broad outlines of the policy to be pursued.

There is a possibility that the President and Mr. Lansing will be able to determine fully upon the course of the United States during their conference here, and that the President will not feel it necessary to return to Washington immediately. At any rate, it was said tonight, it was improbable that he would return in time for the Cabinet meeting Tuesday.

The President, in the quiet seclusion of his study at Harlakenden House today, read the unofficial text of the German note contained in the morning papers, but it was given out that he would not indicate in any way the manner in which the note had impressed him until he had read the official text. He was in communication during the day with Secretary Lansing and Secretary Tumulty, and received their informal views of the situation, but it was indicated tonight that he was keeping his mind open on the entire question.

While it was generally accepted here that the note was unsatisfactory to the United States Government, the President himself would not even intimate that this was his opinion.

LANSING GOING TO CORNISH

Wilson Directs Him to Come and Bring the German Note.

CAPITAL TAKES GRAVE VIEW

Situation Regarded as Being Deadlocked—Whole Document Unsatisfactory.

NEUTRALS LOOK TO US

Diplomats Anxious to Know What Course We Will Take —All Rests with Wilson.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Official Washington takes a grave view of the situation produced by Germany's refusal to meet the demands of the United States growing out of the submarine warfare and the sinking of the Lusitania with a loss of more than 100 Americans.

Upon President Wilson rests the burden of deciding the policy which the United States is to follow. It was stated at the White House after telephone conversations with the President at Cornish, N. H., that he was quietly and carefully considering the situation, and the country may expect him to act with "deliberation as well as firmness" when he has examined all phases of the problem.

Secretary Lansing withheld comment. As soon as the complete official text of the German reply arrives, which will be tomorrow, he will begin a careful study of it, and on Monday or Tuesday will go to Cornish for a conference with the President. The President will then return to lay before the Cabinet the course upon which he may have determined.

Officials today could not predict with certainty what action the United States would take. Some of those familiar with the President's point of view and with the details of the present situation, however, pointed out that there seemed to be only one course open with dignity and honor to the United States—the continued assertion and exercise of the rights of neutrals on the high seas in accordance with the established principles of international law. Responsibility for any rupture in friendly relations which might subsequently ensue between the United States and Germany, it was asserted, would then fall upon the Berlin Government.

Stands by First Demands.

There is as yet no definite crystallization of opinion among officials as to details, but the distinct tendency is toward a reiteration, not only in a formal note but in actual practice, of the principles for which the United States has been contending. The unanimous verdict of high officials is that the German reply is thoroughly unsatisfactory and leaves the situation exactly at the point where it was in the days immediately following the sinking of the Lusitania.

While the continued exercise of American rights in the future is urged as a logical course to be followed, it is recognized also that the United States cannot abandon the demands it has made for the disavowal of intent to drown Americans and the question of reparation. Germany's refusal on these points may lead, it is believed, to steps by the United States to show its disapproval of the last note. Whether Ambassador Gerard might be recalled or a complete severance of diplomatic relations ordered was again discussed in official circles as well as among diplomatists. In the absence of word from the President no definite indication of what might be done eventually was obtainable.

Before taking any definite steps, however, officials familiar with diplomatic precedent and international usage said that the American Government probably would send a note to Germany formally rejecting the proposal to permit the unrestricted use of American passenger ships or four hostile merchantmen under the American flag, provided they carried no munitions of war. In the same note formal notification probably would be given to the German Government of the intention of the United States to continue to exercise its rights with the announced expectation that they would be respected.

Will Not Act Hurriedly.

There is little disposition in official quarters to hurry a decision on the momentous questions involved. Since the negotiations began two months ago, it is pointed out, the United States virtually has been using the high seas in

RUSSIANS TO FACE BIG GERMAN SHIFT

New Frontal Attack on Warsaw Expected After Teutons' Defeat at Krasnik.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK

Russians Continue to Gain in Fierce Fighting in South Poland—Hold Lines in Galicia.

LONDON, July 10.—In Southern Poland the Russians, according to their accounts, are delivering smashing blows at the army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, the advance of which toward the Lublin Railway received its first check on Sunday last. Apparently General von Mackensen, who is covering the Austrians' advance on the right, between the Krasnik region and the Bug River, has been unable to render any assistance or has withdrawn some of his troops for an attack elsewhere.

There are those who believe that the next German stroke will be a frontal one on Warsaw, despite the failure of the Austro-Germans on two previous occasions to break the Russian front on the Bsura and Rawka Rivers. Others, again, are of the opinion that the Austro-Germans are awaiting the arrival of guns to make another thrust toward the Lublin Railway and attempt to outflank Warsaw from the southeast.

The fighting elsewhere, such as that at Ossowetz, shows that both sides are alive to the necessity of watching for surprises along the whole line.

Germans Moving Northward!

PETROGRAD, July 10, (via London.)—The principal factor in the defeat of the Austro-German left wing near Krasnik, in southern Russian Poland, and the subsequent quietness in this region is thought by Russian military commentators to be a general shifting of German forces northward to the Warsaw front and the abandonment of the Galician field to the Austrians under General Eduard von Boehm-Ermolli.

Serious activity already has been noted along the Przasnysz front and in the Bobr and Orycz section, which is regarded as preliminary to another frontal attack upon Warsaw.

The Russian stand has had a tremendous effect upon the spirits of the army and the people, and more optimistic Russian observers even go so far as to predict that the Austro-Hungarians soon will be expelled from the Crownland of Galicia back to the Carpathian Mountains.

The following Russian official statement regarding the progress of hostilities was given out here tonight:

Near the village of Jednorojetz (in the Orzyc Valley, Northern Russian Poland) in the evening of July 8 there was a violent artillery fire. Between Przasnysz and the Vistula River actions have become more frequent.

On the left of the Vistula the Germans on the night of July 9 evacuated the last trenches which they had taken from us near Goumine, covering the evacuation with a hurricane fire.

The fighting in the direction of Lublin continued on July 9. South of Urzendow our troops approached the Wysnica River. The enemy continued to hold his ground on Hill No. 118, south of Wilkolaz, and with numerous reserves delivered desperate attacks on the village of Bystritza. All were repulsed. We finished the battle here in the afternoon of July 9 by a fiery counter-attack with our reserve, which forced the enemy to retreat in great haste and disorder.

Between the Vieprz and the Western Bug rivers in the evening of July 8 and on the following night we easily

Continued on Page 5.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
To Florida, Cuba, Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham. Best service South. Ins. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

THINK GREAT LOAN IS ALL SUBSCRIBED

Last Applications for $5,000,000,000 British Issue to be Opened Tomorrow.

COLONIES TAKING MUCH

Great Pressure on Staff of Bank of England—Few Subscriptions from Here.

LONDON, July 10.—Reginald McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, authorised the statement this evening that the British war loan had been supported in a way that had satisfied his expectations.

The general belief today was that the total subscription would reach between £800,000,000 ($3,000,000,000) and £700,000,000, although some expressed confidence that the full £1,000,000,000 ($5,000,000,000) of the greatest war loan in the history of the world would be received, and that it would not be necessary to continue to sell to small subscribers through the Post Office, which is the Government's present intention.

Many of the more conservative bankers decline to announce the amounts they have applied for, but although no amounts such as those taken by three joint banks yesterday (£82,000,000) were made public to-day, the list includes applications for amounts of from £1,000,000 to £18,000,000.

Barclay's Bank, for example, applied for £18,000,000, while the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company asked for an allotment of £5,000,000. Lombard Street's contribution, it is believed, will be £200,000,000.

Subscriptions ranging from £100 upward closed automatically at the Bank of England at 1 P. M. today, except for applications posted up to midnight.

Very large subscriptions are known to have been received from insurance companies, banks, and commercial houses in the colonies as well as in the United Kingdom.

Subscriptions to the loan from the United States are believed to be relatively small.

The pressure on the hugely augmented staffs of the Bank of England and other great banks assisting the parent institution in dealing with the war loan today puts all records in the shade. The task of recording applications almost overwhelmed the army of workers, each succeeding mail delivery as the closing hour approached swelling the stream of national support.

Many of the largest subscriptions were still arriving very late today, as numerous big companies and corporations for various reasons put off to the last moment the sending in of their applications. Literally stacks of applications remain to be dealt with before the allotment is complete, and as the flood will continue up to the first mail delivery on Monday the present estimates of the country's response are likely to be subject to considerable variation.

Some disturbance naturally will arise in the money market because of the large amount of money temporarily removed from circulation, but it is understood that arrangements have been made by the Government to release such funds for market purposes at the earliest possible moment.

VESSEL FROM HERE HELD UP

Norwegian Steamer Ambra Detained in the Downs.

LONDON, July 10.—The Norwegian steamer Ambra, which sailed from New York on June 17 for Rotterdam with a general cargo, is being held in the Downs pending inquiries as to the destination of certain items of her cargo.

Don't miss the announcement of Edgemere Crest on Page 5, Section 7, today.—Advt.

accordance with its views on international law, and there have been no ships carrying Americans torpedoed without warning. Since German submarine commanders have made their practice square with international law to that extent, officials do not believe the refusal of the German Government itself to give explicit assurances will be followed by any overt acts involving further loss of American lives.

The controlling factor in the situation, according to indications in official quarters, is the attitude the United States should take as a result of the Lusitania tragedy itself. It is that which is giving officials most concern—the shaping of a course that will maintain the dignity of the United States and give promise of obtaining some satisfactory settlement of the dispute.

There was no denial in any quarter that the general situation was fraught with grave possibilities. This was indicated, however, in the undertone of comment rather than in any direct way.

Situation in Deadlock.

On the laws of the case the American position was held by officials to be absolutely impregnable because it was founded on the well-recognized principles by which nations have long been guided. A deadlock has been reached, it was declared, on the legal interpretations respectively held by Germany and the United States on submarine warfare as affecting the rights of neutrals. A point in question now is whether the continued insistence on American rights will develop a situation menacing the peace of the United States, or whether a passive acquiescence in the German point of view will embarrass the American Government in its relations with other nations.

Many neutral nations have indicated informally to the United States that they look to this country to uphold neutral rights under international law, and their envoys here were alert to-night for information concerning the probable course the United States, as that of their foreign offices might be promptly advised.

Analysis of the unofficial text of the note confirmed impressions given by Ambassador Gerard during the last few days that practically none of the American demands would be heeded. The American Ambassador had reason to believe two weeks ago that a favorable answer might be expected, but within the last week he cabled Washington repeatedly not to expect a satisfactory answer.

Reflects Bryan's Views.

Just what was responsible for the change in the situation and the final determination of the German Government to refuse to give the assurances asked for in the American note, officials here would not say. Many of them, however, did not hesitate to comment on the apparent similarity in the proposals made by Germany with the views expressed by ex-Secretary Bryan. There have been frequent intimations, too, through official sources here, that since Mr. Bryan's resignation high German officials believed public sentiment in the United States was divided and would not continue unanimously to support the position taken by President Wilson.

Editorial comment of American newspapers was read with deep interest by officials and there was satisfaction when it was found that apparently the newspaper attitude largely coincided with the official view here—that the German suggestions could not be accepted.

Outwardly executive quarters displayed the normal half-holiday air of quiet. Secretary Lansing spent the afternoon at home at work on memorandа on the situation. Secretary Tumulty was in frequent communication by telephone with President Wilson.

The place of Mr. Lansing's departure for Cornish with the official text of the reply has not been decided. Only three sections of the five in which the note was coded by Ambassador Gerard had reached here late tonight. Tomorrow the complete text will be available and will be made public.

Von Bernstorff Silent.

Secretary Lansing said he had no reason to doubt the correctness of the press copy, which arrived here earlier, because it was not enciphered in transmission, but he could not take the question formally under consideration until the official text was in his hands.

Several Cabinet officers are absent from the city, but it is probable that they will send the President their suggestions at the next Cabinet meeting.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who was here today from his Summer residence, would make no comment. It was indicated, however, in German diplomatic circles, that the reply was viewed as opening the way to further friendly discussion.

A study of the text of the German note, as cabled to newspapers, has produced the impression here that this communication embodies a compromise between the views of the German war group and those higher officials of the Imperial Government who prefer to remain on friendly terms with the United States. The temperate tone of the note is attributed to the conservative element, but the failure to concede to American demands, although appearing to do so under the guise of counter-proposals seemingly designed to safeguard American ships and American citizens, is regarded as having been dictated by the radicals, who are said to be led by Admiral von Tirpitz, the Minister of Marine. The compromise did not afford a happy solution, in the opinion of Washington officials. On the contrary, it has paved the way for a resumption of the crisis in the relations of Germany and the United States.

The impression is beginning to take form that the response of this Government to Germany will be brief and of a general character. The Government has no intention, it is gathered, of permitting its serious differences with Germany to drift into the field of academic discussion. President Wilson has confined his representations to certain concrete examples and principles, and nothing that appeared in the American notes of Feb. 10, May 13, and June 9 showed any inclination on the part of the United States to let the negotiations drift away from these examples and principles. It would not be surprising if the response to the German note was a brief refusal to consider the German proposals and a warning that further acts imperiling the lives of American passengers would compel this Government to adopt a positive course.

The Lusitania Incident.

The manner in which Germany disposes of the Lusitania incident has created surprise here. That Germany should continue seriously to attempt to justify the loss of life through the sinking of the liner by the assertion that "circumstances of a very peculiar kind, especially the presence on board of large quantities of highly explosive materials," defeated Germany's expectation that the ship would sink so slowly as to enable those on board to escape in her small boats, has created amusement. In a measure, however, this explanation is taken in some quarters as implying in a half-hearted way that "we didn't mean to do it." There is no repetition in the German note of the allegation that the Lusitania was armed and consequently not entitled to immunity from attack without warning. This charge was made in the German communication in answer to the American note of May 13. It was denied by this Government in the note of June 9, and the fact that it is not repeated by Germany is construed as meaning that the Imperial Government realizes the flimsy character of the affidavits made by Gustav Stahl and others through the German Embassy in Washington.

A Washington dispatch to THE TIMES has already said that Germany's suggestion regarding the use of the American flag on belligerent ships to accomodate American passengers, cannot be adopted by this Government, because it is contrary to law. But even if the law did not prohibit it, the United States would not enter in such an arrangement. The greatest confidence is expressed here that President Wilson will not permit any such suggestions to cloud the principle upon which this Government stands; namely, that merchant vessels of any nationality, whether belligerent or neutral, and whether carrying contraband or non-contraband goods, are entitled to the protection of that well-defined international doctrine which requires that a belligerent warship shall undertake, by visit and search, to establish the nationality and status of a merchant vessel before making her captive, and that the merchant vessel shall not be destroyed until her passengers and crew have had an opportunity to reach a place of safety.

Upon this principle the President is expected to stand unyieldingly. The German Government has virtually refused to acknowledge that it is binding on German submarine commanders. Therein arises the serious conflict of views that may bring to a head the present serious condition of German-American relations. "Deadlock" is therefore not too strong a word to apply to the negotiations, in the opinion of observers here.

Not Our Concern.

With the German argument that Great Britain forced the adoption of the German submarine warfare, and the sinking of the Lusitania was a natural result of British violation of international principles, the American Government has no concern. From the beginning of the present differences with Germany President Wilson has sought to keep in sight always that the law of humanity and the law of nations forbade submarine warfare of the character practiced by Germany, and side issues could not obscure the cardinal principle involved with its complementary assurance that American ships and American citizens were entitled to immunity on the high seas from the jeopardy arising out of attacks without warning by submarine craft.

To the American demand that the principles of humanity should be observed, Germany has responded in effect that self-preservation is the principle which actuates her course. In backing up this contention the German Government has declared that if the Lusitania had not been sunk "thousands of cases of ammunition would have been sent to Germany's enemies and thereby thousands of German mothers and children robbed of breadwinners." Were it not that the matter is of such a serious character, the amazement felt here over this argument would be turned to amusement. That the sinking of the Lusitania prevented women and children of German soldiers from being without support is regarded as too far-fetched to be worthy of the belief that Germany intended it to be taken solemnly.

Some surprise has been created here over the fact that Germany in her latest note made a mere acknowledgement of President Wilson's offer to communicate and suggest proposals to the Government of Great Britain with reference to the alteration of maritime warfare." The quotation is from the German note. It was expected that Germany would take advantage of the opportunity presented by the President's offer to suggest a renewal of the effort to arrange a modus vivendi between Great Britain and Germany providing for a modification of Great Britain's so-called "starvation policy" against Germany and a modification of Germany's submarine methods. While the President's offer is passed over, some significance is attached here to the statement in the German note that "the Imperial Government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the President, and hopes that his efforts in the present case, as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the seas, will lead to an understanding."

In this expression some persons here see a prospect that the United States Government may find Germany responsive at the proper time to a suggestion that peace negotiations should be initiated.

Avoids Chief Issue.

The general view here—and it is a view that reflects sentiment to which the President has held consistently—is that Germany has evaded, with apparent intention, the real issue presented by the United States. This issue involves President Wilson's declaration that merchant ships, belligerent as well as neutral, are entitled to immunity from attacks without warning by German submarines, and their passengers and crews entitled to the opportunity to reach places of safety before the vessels are sunk.

Germany, it is pointed out, has failed to discuss this issue. Instead, she has proposed that American citizens and American ships shall be safe on the high seas if certain conditions are complied with. This proposal of a bargain to guarantee ships and citizens their rights is known to be entirely obnoxious to the United States Government. That it will be rejected is taken for granted in the best-informed quarters.

In the opinion of some of those officially interested, President Wilson may wait for a further expression of public opinion in the United States before determining the scope and character of the answer to Germany. But this view has no great number of adherents. It does not appear to be going too far to say that while comment is cautiously reserved, a crisis in German-American relations would create no surprise here if Germany's submarine warfare should continue to be directed against American ships or ships carrying American passengers.

PEACE AT LEAST A YEAR OFF.

J. L. Garvin Says the War Will Surely Last Till October, 1916.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 10.—J. L. Garvin, writing in The Observer, says:

"The Kaiser is reported to have said that the war will be over by October. The truth is that the war will only be rightly beginning about October, and will hardly have risen to its climax until next Spring. Then, ineed, it may be just possible that six months' fighting will finish it. The war may be over in October of next year by Germany being beaten to the ground and Austria to pieces. Britain, by comparison with her disappointed expectations of being fully ready long before now, will be about six months later in completing her full military and industrial mobilization. It is now assured that she will not be too late. We may still have to pay more installments of bitter penalty for past delays; there is fair reason to think that they will be the last delays."

UNSATISFACTORY, SAYS CLEWS

But Keeps the Door Open for Further Negotiations, Banker Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 10.—Henry Clews, the banker, commenting on Germany's reply to President Wilson's last note, said today:

"The German note is far from satisfactory, but as the United States has as its main object to save and protect lives and property of American citizens, and that promised in a measure, the reply still keeps the door open for further consideration."

NOTE IS INSOLENT, SAYS F. R. COUDERT

He Asserts That It Is Utterly Irresponsive to the Demands of America.

WE MUST SUSTAIN WILSON

And Show We Are Not Bluffers—Friends of Germany Disappointed, Says Chancellor Brown.

"The German note is almost too insolent for comment," said Frederic R. Coudert yesterday. When pressed for an expression of opinion, he said:

"I should say that two-thirds of the German note is utterly and wholly irresponsive, containing matter in no wise an answer to the very clear question propounded by the Government of the United States in its note; that the remainder of the answer is even more the reiteration of Germany's position; that it even questions the right of an American ship to travel on the high seas without danger of being torpedoed, and practically states that unless we guarantee that such ships shall contain no contraband they might be subjected to destruction by submarines.

"I should further say that the note attempts to force the United States to take an unneutral position by guaranteeing that its citizens shall not use their lawful right to travel on the high seas unless they surrender another law, the right to carry on trade with belligerent countries. It is apparently the first time that the right of American citizens to travel on the high seas without danger of destruction by a nation with whom we are not at war has ever been questioned. Germany reiterates, reaffirms, and even goes beyond its original declaration that it would torpedo without visit and search vessels suspected of carrying contraband.

"The position of the United States that such action is contrary to international law and to the dictates of humanity has been thrice stated to Germany with force and emphasis by our President. This refusal to accede to these demands, with the insolent suggestion that a few ships might be set aside, marked, and guaranteed from contraband on which American citizens might travel, or would receive permission from Germany to travel, would mean under the circumstances that we would be traveling at the license of the German Government and not because we are American citizens under the American flag and entitled to free transit on the high seas.

"It is impossible that the nation should not sustain the position assumed by the President. Not to sustain it at the present time would be to stamp our people as a nation of bluffers."

Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown of New York University made the following comment:

"I have repeatedly read over the text of the German note, and fail to find in it any direct reply to the representations regarding the sacrifice of American lives on the Lusitania, unless it be the following passage: 'If in the present war the principles which should be the law of the future have been traversed more and more, the longer its duration, the German Government has no guilt therein.'

"The case of the Lusitania is referred to as showing 'with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war by our adversaries leads.' The pitiful explanation is presented that the Lusitania sank more quickly than might have been expected. The duty of Germany to the principles of highest humanity is interpreted as a duty to German subjects, which called for the sinking of the Lusitania because of the explosives aboard, with a refusal 'to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board.' I fail to find anywhere any admission of wrongdoing in the killing of Americans who were on the Lusitania, or any intimation that under similar circumstances the same act would not be committed again.

"For those friends of the German people who have been seriously endeavoring to be fair to the Teuton allies in this war, the new German note cannot be otherwise than disappointing. We still hope and expect that we shall avoid war with our long-time friend the German Empire. We cannot but regret that this note must increase the difficulty under which our Government labors in its endeavor to maintain the national honor through diplomatic exchanges."

Ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien made this comment:

"The trouble is that the German Government is discussing the situation from one angle and the United States from another. They have not yet met fully the request of President Wilson. We have still got to get on the same train. We are not traveling in the same orbit, so to speak, but we appear to be getting closer and closer all the time. In time I believe we will be able to get on some common ground."

Maurice Leon made this comment:

"Almost two months ago the United States called upon Germany to make prompt reparation for the massacre of its citizens on the Lusitania and to give full assurances that the lives of American citizens exercising their undoubted right to travel on belligerent merchant vessels would never again be thus wantonly taken. The German note made public today rejects both demands.

"The President said at the outset that the American Government should not be expected by the Kaiser's Government to omit any word or act necessary to secure compliance with those demands. It is fair to say that Mr. Wilson has omitted no word. Failure to act now could only be construed by the nations of the world in a meaning that this country has forgotten how to act.

"Little else need be said at this time. German championship, now openly revealed, of a Government-owned American merchant marine, while another proof of her meddlesome and dangerous interest in our internal affairs, hardly deserves discussion."

BERLIN'S COMMENT ON THE ANSWER

Continued from Page 1.

honorably concerned to preserve peace and friendship with America in future. It is now up to them to submit the proposals made to unprejudiced consideration.

"Feeling has undoubtedly cooled down somewhat on the other side of the water, and Americans will undoubtedly admit that it is not Germany that tries to monopolize the freedom of the seas for itself alone.

"In any event, we have now done our utmost and can quietly await what answer President Wilson and his advisers will think suitable."

Other Nations Cannot Prescribe.

George Bernhard in the Vossische Zeitung says:

"The publication of the note means liberation from many of the doubts that have excited a large part of the German people in recent weeks. The note is firm and dignified. It means unconditional refusal to let any outsider prescribe to us how far and with what weapons we may defend ourselves against England's hunger war.

"There is not a word to indicate that we should allow this sharp weapon which German technical genius has given us to rust or have its edge taken off. Humanity demands that we prevent by any means in our power the murder of German women and children by starvation. Humanity also demands that we prevent ammunition from reaching England.

"We hail it with joy that the German Government has placed itself so clearly on the ground that its first line of duty is humanity toward our own citizens.

"The proof of the extremely conciliatory spirit, which we are ready to show America, is that we do not demand the same right of search for contraband in the port of departure which England has demanded and received. Rather the note trusts the loyalty of the American Government, something that England has never done. With far-reaching, practicable and valuable concessions, we give America the possibility of not only protecting its trade, but also unconditionally safeguarding its passengers.

Voices a Clear Conscience.

The Morgen Post says: "It is a matter of intense gratification that the answer is in every way worthy of Germany. It voices the calmness of a clear conscience, a conviction that right is on our side, an honest wish to mitigate the horrors of war so far as it is in our power, and an honorable attempt to live in peace and friendship with the mighty republic across the Atlantic.

"Those who had advised that we ought to humble ourselves before America will be just as disappointed as those who thought we ought to bring the fist down on the table and answer America's representations with a war threat. All those, however, who believe that right is right will welcome the German answer and its clear, calm, earnestly friendly tone.

"It must be admitted that the differences have not been adjusted by the note, and that they still remain, but the German Government goes very far to meet America. One can harbor the confident hope that this will be appreciated in America.

"Germany expresses satisfaction at the possibility of making use of Wilson's good offices. His way is now free. He will undoubtedly turn with proposals toward England and all the world will follow him with rapt attention and await the result of his laudatory efforts."

Reventlow Generally Approves.

Count von Reventlow says in tonight's Tageszeitung:

"The substance of the proposals is to create a situation making it unnecessary for Americans to travel to Europe on ships under an enemy flag.

"This note will make clear in America Germany's willingness to concede the needs of American passenger traffic and, on the other hand, will leave no doubt that the submarine war, the forceful continuation of which is a sacred duty, can be brought into agreement with those American needs.

"By exact regulation and loyal enforcement this arrangement will function and be practicable."

Fears Too Much is Conceded.

The Tägliche Rundschau says that the "answer, with gratifying decisiveness, guards the conscience of the nation in the question of continuing the submarine war, but it criticises the note for possibly going too far in making concessions, which may prove impracticable and result in weakening the submarine war." It goes on:

"The guaranteeing of American ships by special markings and previous announcement of arrivals and departures presupposes a certain amount of honor on the part of England toward the American friends. After our experience nobody can expect such honor among the English. A people who didn't hesitate at shameful wisuse of the American flag will not hesitate to use the special markings which might be agreed upon for American ships, as well as the information about the arrival and departure of such ships.

"For any harm that might come to American ships as a result of such practices we would have to decline all responsibility."

The Rundschau takes particular exception to the proposition allowing four enemy ships to sail under the American flag, and indeed communication between England and America.

The Kreuzzeiting also sees in the compromise proposals dangers and difficulties for Germany's submarines. It says:

"While the proposals imply no limitation of the submarine war in principle they, nevertheless, place practical limitations and difficulties upon submarines, whose far-reaching effect only an expert can judge, and which will only appear in practice.

"Every such limitation, considering the fact that the submarine war plays in our fight for existence, means for us a heavy sacrifice. We hope Americans give us due credit for our willingness to make this sacrifice."

Hope America Will Appreciate It.

BERLIN, July 10, (via London.)—A review of the opinion expressed by the Berlin press relative to the German reply to the American note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania and Germany's submarine warfare shows that, aside from a few irreconcilables, the newspapers generally approve the concession offered to the United States.

The hope is expressed that the United States will "consider and appreciate the sacrifices which Germany makes in the use of this, its most effective weapon of war against Great Britain, for the sake of continued peace and friendship with the United States, and the fact that Germany's wishes regarding the non-transportation of contraband on protected ships were not even proposed as a condition, but as an appeal to the fair play of the American people."

FIRE BOMBS PUT ON ALLIES' SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

parently the intention was for this acid to eat through the wax, releasing the liquid content, which was counted on to burst into flame in the heat of the hold.

The discovery of the bombs, made while the cargo was being unloaded in Marseilles, was described by Captain Frederick Williamson and Chief Officer Herbert Edmondson after the Captain, first declining to discuss the affair at all, had concluded to correct the version published in evening newspapers, that nine bombs had been found.

"All I had to do with them," said the Captain, who is a well-built, bronzed six-footer, about 40 years old, "was to carry the one saved for me very thoughtfully by Mr. Edmondson up to the office of the Fabre Line next morning after the carpenter had packed it carefully in cotton wool. I took this precaution in case any sudden jolt might set the thing off, and then we should not have the evidence to show."

"I do not know what chemical was contained inside the cylinder, but am confident of the strength of the acid mixed with the white wax at the end because it made the carpenter rise two feet in the air when he touched the wax with his finger to see if it was soft. The Chief of Police at Marseilles told me before I sailed that the bombs were intended to set the ship on fire and not explosives to blow it up.

"I thought my cabin was a bit too warm to keep my bomb in overnight, so I told the chief officer he had better guard the bomb in his cabin, which was much cooler. He answered, 'Aye, aye, sir,' in the usual fashion, and took it away in his handkerchief. Afterward I found that he took the machine ashore and hid it under an old shed at the end of the pier until the morning."

Edmondson, in response to instructions from the Captain, gave the following account of the discovery of the bombs:

"It was about 11 o'clock when one of the gang of forty Italian longshoremen working the sugar out of lower No. 2 hold, just forward of the bridge, picked up the end of a bag of sugar on the port side, which was partly open, and four small metal objects fell with a clatter on the iron deck.

"Third Officer Peter Johannsen, who was in charge of the hold, saw immediately that they were bombs and picked them off the deck and placed them in his handkerchief. The Italians, who were suspicious of anything in the bomb line, left the hold at once, shouting 'La bomba, la bomba!' I had just reached the 'tween decks of No. 2, and the Third Officer was putting the bombs, wrapped in his handkerchief, into my hat, which I handed down to him.

"I explained to the Italians that the metal cylinders were only rubbish which some one had put in the sugar bag for a joke, and told them to go below again and carry on with the cargo, which they did after a little while. There were about 2,000 tons of sugar in that hold, and the men had been working on it since the morning of June 10. The bag in which the bombs were found was stowed away down in the middle of the sugar, so that it must have been in one of the first two or three lighters that came alongside No. 2 hold.

"After taking the bombs to the Captain's cabin, who was ashore on business, I reported the discovery to the Superintendent of the pier. He looked at them very carefully and then sent a message by one of his clerks to the Chief of Police of Marseilles. The latter came on board in the afternoon and took three of the machines away with him and I kept one to show the Captain when he returned to the ship at 4 o'clock.

The chief officer said that only one of the forty Italian longshoremen returned to work the sugar in No. 2 hold next morning.

The Kirkoswald, which is of 4,021 tons, 370 feet long, and was built in 1912, belongs to the Kayle Transport Company of Liverpool, the owner also of the Bankdale, and is under charter to the Fabre Line. She left here May 2, arriving in Marseilles on May 20, and leaving again on June 19.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 94 Pages,

as follows:

I. Rotogravure and Picture Section.

II. General News.

III. Sports.

IV. Magazine Section.

JANE ADDAMS POINTS WAY TO PEACE.....*By Edward Marshall*
BUSINESS MEN'S MILITARY CAMP AT PLATTSBURG.
IN THE MARTYR CITY OF FRANCE.....*By Wythe Williams*
TALK WITH GERMANY'S TREASURER.....*By Franz Hugo Krebs*
THE NAVY NEEDS THE TEAM MIND.
EXPLOSIVES HAVE KEY TO THE WAR.....*Says Hudson Maxim*
EFFECT ON ART OF PRESENT WAR.....*By Andre Salmon*
"MOVIES" IMPROVE OUR FICTION.....*Says Rex Beach*
THE SOUL-DEVELOPMENT OF WOMAN.
REVISING CONSTITUTION OF 1867.....*By Smith M. Weed*
YALE'S NEW SKYSCRAPER CLUB.
MYSTERIOUS, BEAUTIFUL BROOKLYN.....*By James Huneker*
WHY COST OF LIVING IS HIGHER.
SILVER JUBILEE OF THE D. A. R.
TRAINING OFFICE BOYS FOR WORK.
HOW FARMERS MAY GET MONEY.
THE RHEIMS TAPESTRIES IN PARIS.
THE CHILDREN'S HOUR (CARTOON).

V. Review of Books (Folded in Magazine Section).

VI. The Week on the Various War Fronts in Europe.
Drama, Fashions, Queries, Resorts.
Business and Financial.

VII. Real Estate, Apartments, Automobiles.

New York's Comment on Germany's Reply

Stronger Language Needed.

From The World.

It was hardly to be expected that a nation which blew international law to atoms when it assassinated the Lusitania would fall on occasion to make some plea in self-defense, even though a weak one. Presenting no new argument or excuse except that it was surprised, perhaps appalled, at the suddenness with which that great ship went to the bottom, the German note now in hand is little more than a repetition of the old argument, already familiar to us, that because Great Britain has violated international law in its assaults upon property at sea, Germany is justified in the perpetration of every crime known to civilization.

Violence which at the very outset runs the whole gamute of outlawry and has no word of regret for wholesale murder naturally enough is not abashed when it is called to account for lesser injuries to a friend. Herr von Jagow does not fail to dwell upon the German grievance against us for selling munitions of war to the Allies, which he knows is perfectly lawful; he does not neglect to speak of the thousands of German mothers and children robbed of breadwinners, those breadwinners being German soldiers conducting "a war of defense" by trading foreign States, and he renews the complaint that British merchantmen are armed, and that they attempt to ram German submarines, but he does refuse to discuss law and right and he does ignore the issue between the United States and Prussia which clearly cover every point now in dispute. * * *

Herr von Jagow's suggestion of a method by which the United States may carry on a limited amount of commerce in the so-called German war zone, subject to the forbearance of the war lords who direct the German submarines, while interesting and, in a way, enlightening, is of course inadmissible. We do not hold our sea rights subject to anybody's supervision. We are not likely to surrender any of those rights to a nation that does not have a single dreadnought or cruiser on the ocean and whose boasted sea power is now exerted only by the methods of the footpad and the blackhander.

Whatever may be thought or said of this note, it is always to be remembered that actions speak louder than words. For the present we should say that Germany is to be judged more by its deeds than by its diplomacy. It has not been sinking any American ships of late. It has not been sinking without warning any enemy ships having Americans on board. It has not assailed any more transatlantic liners. While these conditions continue, notes like that now under discussion may irritate or exasperate, but they need not necessarily lead to a rupture. To discontinue national wrongdoing is one thing; to apologize for it, even to a friend, in the presence of a people infuriated by suffering and inflamed by falsehood, is another. We shall have more from the Germans again, and in language even more forcible than that already used.

Would Recall Gerard.

From The Tribune.

At the very outset of the discussion of the German note two things must be said: First, that the note itself is completely unsatisfactory; second, that the character of the communication indicates that we are rapidly approaching the most serious international crisis since 1898.

Stripped of all else, the German note asserts the principle that Germany necessarily is above international law, and that the conduct of Germany's enemies absolves her from all duty to respect the rights of neutrals. In sum, she asserts that there is a "higher law" than international law, a right superior to neutral rights, and this is the right of Germany to strike her foes as she chooses.

Now, this is nothing more nor less than von Bethmann-Hollweg's principle enunciated on the morrow of the invasion of Belgium. This is an amplification and extension of the doctrine of "the state of necessity." This state warranted German invasion; it now justifies the murder of American citizens on the Lusitania. It is hereafter to authorise German regulation of the rights of Americans on the high seas. * * *

Let us not deceive ourselves. The German note is not to be read by itself, but to be interpreted in the light of all Germany has done since Aug. 1, 1914. The doctrine now promulgated explains the invasion of Belgium, the use of poison gases, the murder of the Americans on the Lusitania. It is the solemn and unmistakable proclamation of the German belief that there is no law when German interests are at stake; that custom, treaty, the familiar principles of common humanity become of no force, are as nothing, when they interfere with German plans, purposes, ambitions, interpose between the Germans and their "necessities." * * *

We have come, then, to the crisis. There is left only the possibility that what Germany has threatened she will not do. We can and The Tribune believes we should recall Ambassador Gerard since further negotiations seem impossible. But this is but a detail.

The real problem is the action the United States must take if Germany again puts into operation the principles she applied to the Lusitania and reaffirms in her latest note. Is there any American citizen who can doubt what that action must be?

"Deliberate Humbug."

From The Press.

The Berlin answer is deliberate humbug. It is humbug when it loudly inveighs—through the greater part of the note—against the crimes of the Allies in suppressing the liberty of the seas and sanctimoniously lauds the virtuous murders that the von Tirpitz submarines commit at the instigation of Germany's enemies.

It is humbug when it proposes that our Government agree to restrict the traffic of American vessels to "legitimate shipping" and guarantees that our vessels carrying passengers "have no contraband on board." For the Berlin Foreign Office knows just as well as we know that we could not make and enforce such stipulations without surrendering fundamental American rights both conferred by international law and affirmed by special treaty contract with Germany herself; knows that we never would surrender those rights, which are the very basis of the contentions and claims which our Government has submitted to the German Government.

The Berlin answer is all humbug, because it craftily makes friendly suggestions or arrangements which it is sure will not and cannot be accepted, but at the same time carefully refrains from making one downright refusal of our demands which might force these protracted negotiations of diplomacy into the swift action of war.

The Berlin note is humbug, because it means to settle nothing, aiming to carry on the discussion perhaps until the war itself is ended, yet voluntarily refraining from more violations of our rights and murders of our citizens, so that we shall have no fresh cause to drive us to war. * * *

The Berlin Foreign Office, of course, counts on the fact that what the American people want is not to go to war over the Lusitania but to prevent the recurrence of such violations of the laws of civilization and such crimes against us; and this is so about the American people. The Berlin Foreign Office counts upon the fact that as long as the German military machine does not run amuck again, though not formally putting itself under bonds to keep the peace, we shall try to be content, and there is a good deal of truth in that.

"Essentially Preposterous."

From The Sun.

The veneering of the German reply is of so friendly a description (as mere words weigh in diplomatic intercourse,) and its approval of the general principles of humanity and civilization so apparently eager that the reader almost loses sight of the utterly unresponsive and unsatisfactory, and in one marked respect the preposterous, character of the note's real inwardness.

It is unresponsive in its glaring omission to meet squarely the American case stated fully already in the notes framed by the President and signed respectively by Mr. Bryan and Mr. Lansing.

It is unsatisfactory because it withholds the specific assurances which we with right founded on international law and treaty engagements with Germany have asked the Imperial Government to give us, and because it offers, instead of the assurances to which we are entitled, something entirely different and clearly impossible for our Government to consider.

It is essentially preposterous, because every argument and every proposal communicated by Dr. von Jagow rests upon one or the other of these untenable assumptions:

That international law, framed and agreed upon in advance of war to govern the practices of warfare, is altered on the outbreak of war to the convenience of any belligerent, as far as his own acts are concerned.

That the development of a new method of making war during the progress of a war cancels previous engagements regarding what is legitimate in war; in other words, that the invention or production of a new weapon requires not that the use of that weapon shall be accommodated to existing codes or existing treaty contracts, but that codes and treaties shall be modified to permit the most effective use of the new weapon. * * *

The immediate effect of the Berlin note is not difficult to foresee. It calls for no ultimatum in the ordinary sense of that term. Every note on the subject sent from Washington has been an ultimatum, for every note has expressed the determined purpose of our Administration and our people. The latest communication from Berlin, by making distinct proposals of a new kind and offering new arguments, however fallacious, invites and requires a reply; and there can be nothing more or less than a friendly but sufficiently emphatic reiteration. Meanwhile the situation remains what it was, with the always grave peril of a new incident.

Germany Means to Go On.

From The Herald.

Germany's answer does not "disavow" the acts specifically complained of by the United States. It contains no suggestion of reparation for the "injuries which are without measure." Nor does it contain the slightest assurance that the German Government "will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare."

Germany does not evade the issue. In language the meaning of which is not concealed by diplomatic phrasing it declares that the submarine warfare against commerce is to continue despite the American protest that this cannot be "without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice, and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative," and despite the solemn warning of the Government of the United States.

Unresponsive and Irrelevant.

From The Evening Post.

Of the reply itself, let it be said at once that it is conceived in a friendly tone, corresponding to President Wilson's own. It also repeats the promise, before made in modification of the unqualified threats of the original proclamation of war zone, to respect, under certain conditions, the rights of American ships in that zone, and not to place in jeopardy the lives of American citizens in neutral vessels. But the rest of the note is so unresponsive to the case as put by President Wilson, so filled with matter that is irrelevant to the main issue, and so taken up with proposals which our Government could not consider without stultifying itself, as entirely to overbear any appearance of good will or of a readiness to make slight concessions. The whole cannot but be most unsatisfactory to this country.

"Offensiveness" Offset.

From The Evening Sun.

So far as the principles at stake are concerned, the German note amounts to a sheer defiance of American public opinion. It complies with no item of President Wilson's demands. It virtually argues that American rights upon the seas are strictly limited and circumscribed by the will and pleasure of the German Government. If the theoretical attitude assumed on these matters were allowed to be maintained, the note would give ground for the most serious disquiet as to the future relations of the two countries. But the broad offensiveness of the general declarations is quite materially offset by the very evident desire which pervades the document to avert anything like a crisis between the Governments.

An Unanswering Answer.

From The Globe.

In the present note Germany does not deny the charge that she is violating international law. Failure to deny, under the circumstances, is equivalent to admission of the truth of the accusation. There is further admission in the argument offered in justification. This argument is that Great Britain has not respected international law in her conflict with Germany, and in reprisal Germany is warranted in departing from international law.

The argument, so far as the relations of Germany and this country are concerner, is palpably invalid. That Great Britain has violated international law against Germany is no reason why Germany should violate international law against us. It is an unheard of doctrine to say that a belligerent desirous of retaliating on her enemy can attack neutrals. It is as if (to take an extreme case for purposes of illustration) the German Government, not liking the way the French treated German prisoners in their hands, should proceed to hang American citizens happening to be within its power.

"Flubdub" in the Note.

From The Evening Telegram.

There is considerable flubdub about Frederick the Great, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and German and American statesmen standing together in the struggle for the freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceable trade and also reiteration of the assertion that Great Britain started the trouble anyhow.

It may be remarked that Frederick the Great and John Adams are not settling this controversy.

Germany's reply to the United States is in substance as high-handed as the invasion of Belgium.

The Kaiser not only wants a way to the sea, but the sea itself; not only desires a place in the sun, but to possess the heavenly body and peddle out its rays to the rest of humanity.

It is madness.

We Asked for No Favors.

From The Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

The Imperial Government has been told that, should necessity arise, certain principles will be put into practice, irrespective of the vicissitudes to which submarines may be subjected. Necessity for rejection of that statement is positive, in final terms, has arisen. It is not for the Imperial Government to "protect" the people of the United States as a reward for obedience to orders. We have asked for no favors, special or general. It is not thinkable that acceptance of them will be debated at Washington.

What the German-American Press Says of the Berlin Answer

The German-American press of the country is unanimous, so far as its sentiments have been reported, in praise of the German note. One editor says: "One may without exaggeration characterize it as a masterpiece of obliging and honest diplomacy." Following are extracts from the editorials of most of the principal daily papers printed in German in this country:

A Sincere Effort.

From The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

The dominant note in the reply of the German Government to our second communication following the Lusitania incident is that of sincere effort to meet the questions involved and solve them in an amicable manner.

Those who have worked so hard to precipitate a conflict between this country and Germany and have hoped so earnestly that in the German reply to Wilson there would be found something which might be seized upon for the furtherance of their ends, will be chagrined to find it founded on those solid principles of a free sea and neutral rights for which both nations have always contended.

With the principles clearly enunciated in accordance with which Germany is prepared to negotiate with us—principles so clearly in keeping with those which we have consistently maintained to be just, the matter of detailed arrangements is of secondary importance and will really work itself out.

The German note will be disappointing and unsatisfactory only to those who expected that Germany would call off her submarines from the commerce of a nation which is attempting to starve her into submission by an illegitimate "blockade." To those who seek, on the other hand, no more from Germany than we demand from other belligerents, it will appeal as eminently satisfactory.

The principle of the German attitude is sound, and we have now but to continue the friendly discussion of details to remove definitely the unpleasant and regrettable questions which have arisen between the two countries.

"Quiet, Conciliatory Tone."

From The New Yorker Herold.

One thing should always be kept in sight in reading the German note of reply: Our jingoes would not be satisfied even if Germany had shown a still greater spirit of meeting us half way. They demand nothing less than complete submission by Germany with respect to the submarine warfare. They demand a complete humiliation of Germany, not only before the United States but also before England.

The outcry which will, therefore, be raised about the inadequacy of the German note must not confuse us. Any one who has preserved even a little spark of impartiality will have to admit that the quiet, conciliatory tone of the German note of reply is born of the conscientiousness in the breast of every German that Germany did not want the war, and that after it was forced upon Germany the latter waged it with honorable means. The firmness that permeates the entire note is begotten of the conviction that the German people is fighting for its existence and cannot act otherwise than it has done.

One may read in every word of the note that Germany has no more fervent desire than to preserve the ancient friendship with the United States. In every conceivable way it is willing to meet our Government. Again the fact is emphasized that American ships on legitimate voyages have nothing to fear from the German submarines. The German Government makes several practical suggestions in order to make possible for Americans the voyage through the war zone. But at the same time it is most expressly emphasized that the German war administration will under no circumstances permit Americans to shield enemy ships with their lives.

"Endeavoring to Meet Our Demands."

From The Illinois Staats-Zeitung (Chicago.)

If the German reply to the American note is read neither with animosity nor with prejudice, it will be clear to the Government as well as to the people of the United States that Germany is endeavoring to meet the demands of this country half way, and that she has never had, nor has she now, any inclination to do harm to American interests and to endanger life. When the demands of our Government were incorporated in the remarkable note sent to Germany, and not only international law, but also the name of humanity used to force Germany into submission to our demands, any unbiased person could easily understand that we had no right to expect of Germany a strict observation of international law, while we, the neutral country, tolerated the violation of the very same law on our own soil, and that we were less justified in representing humanity since, with the grossest violation of the same humanity, we made no objection to 70,000,000 of innocent persons being condemned to starvation. And yet Germany in her reply pledges herself to uphold international law and the laws of humanity, if we help her to do so, or, rather, if we, the alleged representatives of international law and humanity, do not force her to violate those laws.

It is the just demand of Germany that Americans shall not by their presence on hostile boats try to protect war materials to be delivered by a friendly nation at a hostile shore.

The differences between our country and Germany can easily be settled if we are anxious to straighten them out, but there will never be a settlement reached if we are only too desirous to establish complications.

"Friendly and Firm."

From The

Newspapers of the Nation on Germany's Reply to Our Note

ALABAMA.

Government's Solemn Duty to Act.

From The Birmingham News.

It now becomes the solemn duty of the Government to carry out its promise to "omit no word or act" necessary to secure compliance with the rules which must be observed if the lives and liberties of American citizens are to be safeguarded.

Thinks Reply Intended to Confuse.

From The Montgomery Journal.

Germany's note is not conclusive, but evasive, and appears intended to confuse and confound, thus creating strained diplomatic relations and indicating eventually severance of these relations. We can trust the President for an honorable solution of the grave situation thus created.

ARIZONA.

For Isolation of Germany.

From The Phoenix Republican.

It is plain there is no point at which the two countries can come together on the main question, the inviolability of international law which guarantees to Americans rights which are now denied by Germany. We have never believed, and do not now believe, that war will result from this dispute. There was nothing in either of the American notes suggesting an ultimatum to Germany. Friendly relations may be suspended, and we may go so far, as the most powerful of neutral nations, as to exert influence among the neutral nations of Europe for a further isolation of Germany. But whatever course our Government may elect to take, it will find the people behind it. Americanism will be brought to the surface.

CALIFORNIA.

Belligerent Spirit Absent.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

From so much as has been made public the important point is that there is an entire absence of the belligerent spirit. With this in mind, if it is found that Germany is asking us to abridge certain of our rights on the high seas, we ought to be able to argue that issue without any indulgence in remarks calculated to arouse international animosity.

Not Satisfactory.

From The Oakland Tribune.

The answer of the German Government to President Wilson's note respecting the sinking of the Lusitania will not be satisfactory to the people or to the Government of the United States.

Slaughter of Neutrals Ignored.

From The Fresno Republican.

The principle of freedom of the seas from the slaughter of neutrals has not only been ignored, but has been definitely defied.

"A Jug Handle Proposition."

From The Los Angeles Times.

Thanks awfully, but the proposition of Germany is a jug handle proposition in which "the reciprocity of feeling is all on one side."

COLORADO.

"The Extreme of Arroganee."

From The Denver Post.

Germany's reply to America's demand in reference to submarine warfare will be shocking to all who love peace and right and justice. It is the extreme of arrogance, selfishness and obstinacy. What Germany demands for herself she should at least be willing to concede to others; but she never does. Her demands are that Germany must survive, though it be necessary to destroy the entire world.

CONNECTICUT.

Settlement Little Nearer.

From The Bridgeport Standard.

In view of the contents of our previous notes, the differences between the United States and Germany are evidently little nearer final settlement than they were a month ago.

"Specious Trickeries."

From The Hartford Times.

The specious trickeries of the German note, which now again forces us to confront a serious situation, are hardly worth discussing. The pretense of cooperation in the "refinement" of human destruction is thin. The suggestion of neutralized ships is in the nature of condescension and a bribe. The salient fact remains that in substance we have insisted Germany should abandon submarine warfare against merchant ships and Germany has refused.

Blames Lusitania for Sinking.

From The Hartford Courant.

The note blames the Lusitania for sinking so rapidly and admits no responsibility for the tragedy on Germany's part, nor does it say a word in correction of the disproved contention in the first note that the ship was armed. If not disappointing, it certainly is unsatisfactory. In brief it is a declaration that the submarine is to continue to attack everything that comes along.

"Our Next Move."

From The New Haven Register.

We have plainly demanded satisfaction. We have not received it and we have so far no assurance that it will be given. It is our next move, and it seems probable that the next move will have to be something more positive than simply writing another note.

Nothing More to Argue.

From The Waterbury American.

There is in the German note no hint of an understanding of the American point of view. It presents nothing new upon which to base further argument. Any reply by the American Government would be of necessity a flat back-down or a vain repetition of things already twice stated very clearly.

DELAWARE.

An Attempt at Justification.

From The Wilmington Morning News.

Germany apparently brushed aside the point made by the United States that the Lusitania had violated neither the laws of the United States nor international law. There is no apology for the loss of American lives on the Lusitania, no promise of reparation. It is simply a reply that Germany feels justified in doing what she has done.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Flat Denial of Our Demands.

From The Washington Star.

It may as well be recognized that the German answers to the American notes constitute a flat denial of the American demands. Instead of a repudiation of the homicidal attack on the Lusitania, the German Government assumes responsibility for and defends that crime. The German Government has been asked whether in its relations with this Government and its citizens it proposes to conduct itself in a manner befitting a civilized nation, one subject to and regardful of international law. To this plain question a negative answer has been received.

Notes Matter Little.

From The Washington Post.

The action of Germany in its relation to American rights at sea speaks louder than its words. Since the American protest went, it is noticeable that German submarine commanders have been careful to avoid violation of international law. If this avoidance of injury to Americans is continued as a policy, it matters little what the two Governments may declare in their exchange of notes. Actual danger of a conflict will have been removed.

FLORIDA.

"Covert Threat of Attack."

From The Tampa Times.

Germany has abated not a jot her stiff-necked attitude. Rather she has gone further toward a separation of relations with the United States by her covert threat of attack on any American passenger ship which also carried munitions of war.

GEORGIA.

"Simply a Stolid Evasion."

From The Atlanta Journal.

If this be Germany's conclusive reply to the United States, the time is not distant when diplomatic relations between the two countries must cease. Germany's latest note is not an answer to America's demands, it is simply a stolid evasion of those demands.

German Acts Count, Not Talk.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

The note, expressive of German views, is one thing, and Germany's actions, apparently according with the demands of this Government, are quite another, constituting, in fact, the most important aspect of the situation. We may read and protest the attitude of the German replies, but the all-important fact remains that, since President Wilson's first note was transmitted to that country, Germany has given us no single reasonable cause of complaint. While the German problem is reaching a stage wherein it now seems its solution will readily be found, a far more serious situation confronts us in the attitude of England toward neutral commerce.

Berlin Asking Too Much.

From The Savannah Press.

Germany in her last note asks us to do too much. She seeks to put us in a position of showing special favoritism to her in the clearing of ships from American ports and this we cannot agree to do.

Cannot Sacrifice by Yielding.

From The Macon News.

If the United States recedes even a jot from the first note to Germany, if there is even a waver in our position, if there is the slightest suggestion of compliance with the infamous provisions of the German reply, it will be only at the sacrifice of American manhood and dignity.

"Deceitful" and "Insulting."

From The Augusta Herald.

The German note is deceitful, evasive, and unsatisfactory. It ignores every essential demand of America. It is an insult to intelligence, humanity, and civilization.

IDAHO.

Likened to Japan to China.

From The Boise Statesman-Republican.

An answer of that nature under all the circumstances might be expected to be made by Japan to China. We do not see what the President can do but reject the German representations and if that fails to produce acquiescence in our reasonable and humane requests, then to sever diplomatic relations, without regard to consequence. The curtain cannot be kept up indefinitely to display a diplomatic subterfuge, set up against principles woven inseparably into the fabric of American honor.

ILLINOIS.

America Asks No Favors.

From The Chicago Herald.

The German Government's answer to the American demands, in the name of international law and humanity, with respect to the Lusitania and similar outrages, is disappointing to all who had hoped that it would clearly open the way to a continuance of friendly relations. This is not saying that it makes a break in such relations inevitable. But it certainly makes their continuance more difficult. The American people are not asking favors or "privileges" from the German or any other Government. They are demanding respect for their rights on the seas. In that demand, as Woodrow Wilson has finely said, "America asks nothing for herself but what she has a right to ask for humanity itself."

Offers a Modus Vivendi.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The German reply offers a modus vivendi by which the safe passage of Americans in the war zone can be assured. The question is whether the United States stands ready to insist upon the full measure of its rights as a neutral and to enforce such rights to the uttermost, or finds it consistent with its honor, its duty, and its interests to forego a full enjoyment of its legal rights in favor of an agreement which, in fact, will protect its citizens and avoid the danger or certainty of a resort to extreme measures. The question is one which challenges both the pride and pacific intent of the American people. There is no disposition among the people generally to take up arms for the right of Americans to travel on ships conveying ammunition to belligerents if a fair alternative in fact exists.

Must Defend Neutrals' Rights.

From The Chicago Daily News.

The latest official German reply discloses that in Berlin the safety of American lives is still a minor consideration, as compared with the safety of German crews of submarines. * * * This nation cannot concede that war is now the world's chief business and that peaceful nations have few, or no, rights that nations at war are bound to respect.

"What Next?"

From The Peoria Star.

It is evident Germany cares very little what the Government of the United States may say or do in this matter, and the people of that country are evidently of the opinion that nothing will be done to avenge the lives of the Americans who fell victims to a German torpedo when the Lusitania went down. What next?

INDIANA.

"Fails to Meet the Issues."

From The Indianapolis News.

The note of the German Government entirely fails to meet the issues. The note is disappointingly and discouragingly unsatisfactory.

IOWA.

"President Will Go Slow."

From The Des Moines Register.

Germany has decided that her submarine operations are important enough to risk adding the United States to her list of enemies. The President will now have to decide how important are the rights he has set out to maintain. That he will agree to the German proposal is unlikely. But the President, understanding what store the country sets upon the technical right to trade with a continent of madmen; or to travel among the lunatics of Europe, will be slow to batter at the blood red gates of the Old World.

No Chip on Shoulder.

From The Des Moines Capital.

The point of importance in connection with the latest German note is that it does not represent a "chip on the shoulder" attitude.

KANSAS.

Time to Drop Words and Act.

From The Topeka Capital.

This proposition is hardly short of insulting to the United States, since it does not touch the Lusitania case, but actually proposes a new limitation upon the rights of neutral passenger ships. It would seem to be time the United States left off wordy conversation and came to acts in fulfillment of its warning to Germany in the note of Feb. 10 that it would be held to "strict accountability."

KENTUCKY.

Only an Ex-Parte Statement.

From The Louisville Courier Journal.

The German answer would carry better persuasion, not to say greater weight, if it could be considered wholly and apart as an ex-parte statement. That the English Orders in Council were violations of neutral rights under international law and usage was made manifest by the protest of our Government, which promptly followed them. Unfortunately the course pursued by Germany made it needful before proceeding with that protest to meet a more immediate and dangerous assault.

Time for Wilson to Act.

From The Louisville Times.

It is impossible to see how negotiations between the two Governments can continue on this basis. It would seem that the time has come for Mr. Wilson to act.

A "Studied Offense."

From The Louisville Evening Post.

Nothing more arrogant, nothing constructed with more studied offense * * * has ever been sent in a note to any independent power. If the Kaiser had swept the navy of the United States from the seas, if he had bottled up the navy of Great Britain, as his own is bottled up, he could not have added a single word of offense to the note sent yesterday to Ambassador Gerard.

LOUISIANA.

Further Negotiations Possible.

From The New Orleans Times-Picayune.

The gravity of the situation may not wisely be underrated. Happily the way to an amicable understanding is not yet completely closed. Further negotiation is possible. Counsels of sanity and moderation are now being heard in Germany.

MAINE.

Protect Citizens, or Perish!

From The Portland Press.

The reply does not seem to have advanced the incident one iota, and the intimation from official Washington that it is not satisfactory will find support from the people. This nation does not desire to be drawn into a war with Germany or any one else, but if we are to remain a nation there are certain things which we must do, and one of them is to protect our citizens at home and abroad.

Sees World Against Germany.

From The Kennebec Journal of Augusta.

If Germany must persist in inhuman methods of warfare in order to win, then the world will require that she lose. If she wins by such methods then, indeed, has Satan "Come down amongst us, having great wrath." It is high time that the American determination is made plain.

Reform Through Subjection.

From The Bangor News.

Unless German diplomacy is completely blinded by conceit, or entirely unable to comprehend the seriousness and correctness of the American contention for law and order on the high seas, then it must be concluded that the note is inspired by an antagonistic and insolent spirit that can be reformed only through complete subjection. Every move of German diplomacy serves to hasten the day of that subjection.

MARYLAND.

Offers No Modus Vivendi.

From The Baltimore News.

The answer is undoubtedly friendly in tone. We may accept it, and should accept it, as written in good faith, and yet, if the United States is to stand by the underlying principles on which the terms of its note were based, the four weeks have evidently not sufficed even for the formulation of a modus vivendi on which negotiations can profitably be conducted. Adhering to the principle and to the letter of our note, another Lusitania incident would be for us an imperative casus belli.

Cannot Cloud the Issue.

From The Baltimore American.

The American Government will not permit the direct issue of humanity and neutrals' rights to be clouded by insincere and specious appeals or arguments. It stands today where it stood when the American President first gave warning as to the sacredness of American lives.

Must Be No More Attacks.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Americans can well afford to be patient with all Berlin's shifty evasions and diplomatic dodging, so far as past and irreparable injuries are concerned. These matters must be brought to an issue sooner or later and waiting will do no great harm. But if this is to be, there must in the meanwhile be no more Lusitania outrages, no more barbarous murder of Americans, no more unprovoked attacks on American ships.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Chasm Widened.

From The Boston Globe.

The German reply to the demands of the United States is exactly what we had every reason to expect it would be. Germany * * * makes suggestions for the solution of the difficulty which this country cannot possibly accept and retain any measure of self-respect. A wide chasm yawns between the German and the American mind on the great issues involved, and Herr von Jagow has rather widened than bridged the chasm.

"If We Abandon Our Dead!"

From The Boston Transcript.

Without equivocation and with a politeness offensively insinuating, Germany rejects each and all of our demands and attempts to bargain with respect to the future. * * * What right have we to retain a seat among the self-respecting nations of the world if we abandon our dead to their fate and bargain with the murderers for the safety of our living?

"Ridiculous."

From The Boston Record.

Germany pleads "mistaken identity," but mistakes the charge. It is futile for her to attempt to shift the blame for infractions of international law onto the shoulders of England. Germany's latest word is ridiculous, and we do not believe the American people relish being ridiculed in this manner.

Americans' Safety Comes First.

From The Lowell Courier-Citizen.

The great point, which is likely to excite serious controversy apart from the failure to admit responsibility for the loss of lives in the sinking of the Lusitania, is that in which Germany seems to disavow any duty to regard the lives of Americans traveling in enemy ships. This cannot be admitted, we believe, by the United States.

Bristles with a Supreme Ego.

From The Worcester Gazette.

The note bristles with an ego that is supreme—it is staggering. America is to be allowed to do business by permission of Germany. Americans are to be allowed to travel under conditions and restraints imposed by Germany. If agreed to they would amount to the United States aiding and abetting Germany in the prosecution of its submarine warfare upon the Allies.

"Avoid Drastic Reprisal."

From The Springfield Republican.

The possibility that, while avoiding a public disavowal of the Lusitania outrage, the German Government may tacitly recognize the soundness of the American Government's claim by preventing the actual recurrence of such acts justifies the Washington Government at this time in avoiding drastic measures of reprisal or a rupture of diplomatic relations.

"Climax of Absurdity."

From The Springfield Union.

The note reaches the climax of absurdity, and effrontery, as well, in the proposition that Germany be permitted to regulate United States commerce and make it conform to the illegal plan of submarine warfare.

MICHIGAN.

No Argument Possible.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Germany must know that the plan it proposes cannot be accepted and that the denial it makes of the rights of neutrals to traverse the oceans in safety cannot be conceded. It is difficult to believe that the suggestions it makes are even put forward in good faith. They do not in point of fact deserve an argumentative reply.

MINNESOTA.

A "Speech" by von Jagow.

From The Minneapolis Journal.

Von Jagow, instead of answering the American note, has made a speech to the American people. He has nothing to say of international law and the rights of neutrals. It remains only for the United States to reiterate the principle for which it stands and then to act toward Germany as shall be found necessary in the light of German acts following that final assertion of rights.

Will Swallow No Unpalatable Potion.

From The Duluth Herald.

If in this declaration from Germany there is anything that can be seized upon to settle the issue while preserving America's self-respect, it will be seized upon. * * * If the potion offered by von Jagow is unpalatable and to swallow it is to sacrifice self-respect, it will not be swallowed.

Nation Turns to Wilson.

From The St. Paul Dispatch.

America turns today toward President Wilson with renewed assurances of confidence and support—confidence that he will be guided by profound wisdom and lofty patriotism, support for the course that he will adopt in the crisis which must impress Americans with its serious gravity. * * * That the impossibilities contained in the reply of the German Government seriously threaten the relations between that Government and our own cannot be ignored. That they may precipitate a crisis cannot be questioned. But there is no reason why the American people should surrender their cool judicial attitude or abandon their national poise.

MISSOURI.

Thinks Breaking Point Near.

From The St. Louis Times.

It would be idle to say that the relations between the United States and Germany are not strained. They are at the breaking point. If Mr. Wilson manages to get through the present crisis, saving the face of his country, while preserving diplomatic relations with Germany, the world will, or should, take off its hat to him.

Civilization in the Balance.

From The St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Germany assumes dictatorship over neutral traffic and tells the United States Government where it gets on and where it gets off. The question now is, shall the United States abandon right, principle, law and humanity? We have confidence in President Wilson's insight and judgment and courage. We believe he will find a way to compel respect for American rights and protection for American lives and property from lawless destruction. Civilization hangs in the balance.

Safe Only at Germany's Wish.

From The St. Louis Republic.

They demand that American citizens who desire to cross the seas in safety should proceed in certain definite ways marked out by Germany. The details of the proposal do not here concern us. The point is simply this, that the safety of American citizens upon the high seas, which has been a matter of common right under the law of nations since this nation came into existence, shall continue only at the pleasure of Germany, subject to such conditions as she may see fit to impose.

"Bitterly Disappointing."

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The note from Germany is bitterly disappointing. This country had been led to expect, from the reports coming out of Berlin, that a serious effort was being made to accommodate the differences between the Kaiser's Government and ours. But there is not a line in this note to indicate such an effort. It concedes nothing.

"Sorely Disappointed."

From The Kansas City Star.

The hope had grown in the last few weeks that Germany would recognize the force of this Government's representations growing out of the sinking of the Lusitania. This hope has been sorely disappointed.

"A Victory by Default."

From The Kansas City Journal.

The press version of the answer from Berlin seems scarcely to be viewed as a defiance. The only other meaning to be read into it is that Germany is unwilling to make formal acquiescence to our demands, but will allow us a victory by default.

MONTANA.

Back to Starting Point.

From The Butte Post.

With respect to the main point at issue the Government of the United States is practically at the point where it was before the first note was sent by the President.

Misinterprets American Sentiment.

From The Helena Daily Record.

The German Government has again misinterpreted American sentiment. It is behind President Wilson, and it has not changed in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania.

NEBRASKA.

Proposals That Would Embroil.

From The Omaha Bee.

The proposals for safeguarding ships, carrying the American flag, to an agreed number in exchange for assurance that these vessels will not carry contraband would answer Mr. Bryan's ideas of the solution sought, but they would also expose America to further embroilment. The tension, which was beginning to slacken, will, we fear, be aroused anew by this latest German note. The note, however, does not in itself warrant a cessation of correspondence, much less a severance of relations.

Germans Must Save Face.

From The Lincoln State Journal.

The German answer cannot be in the least satisfactory to the American Government. Its turning of facts, its quibbling and evasiveness are offensive, judged by itself, but the German politicians have to save their face at home. If only they continue to keep their current conduct in line with established law, they may quibble; we can settle for the Lusitania later. That the German Government expects its note to be taken seriously is hard to believe.

Threatens Wilson's Impeachment.

From The Omaha Tribune.

Germany's note is a model of courtesy and friendliness. What will Wilson do? We would recommend him to remove his obstinacy. The German Government has built him with this note a golden bridge upon which he can retire with full honors. If he does not do that, then he will prove that he is for war. And then the American people will find legal ways and means, as during the time of President Johnson, to prevent the country from being made the victim of a calamity.

NEVADA.

For Adjustment After the War.

From The Reno State Journal.

This Government cannot undertake to protect the lives of Americans who do not exercise proper care in protecting themselves. Americans should keep off all ships loaded with high explosives. The time to adjust the contentions on other matters between Germany and this nation is after the close of the war, not when Germany is fighting for existence.

NEW JERSEY.

Fails to See We Are Serious.

From The Newark Evening News.

From the beginning of the war Germany seems to have been handicapped by the inability to understand other people or appreciate the earnestness of their points of view when they come in conflict with her own. Apparently the new German note is another instance. Essentially it seems to fail to take hold of the seriousness with which Americans regard the preservation of that minimum of safety which international custom has achieved for noncombatants and neutrals on the sea in time of war.

NEW YORK.

Unsatisfactory.

From The Albany Evening Journal.

"Unsatisfactory" is the mildest word that can be used to characterize the German Government's reply to President Wilson's second note.

Making Drafts on Our Patience.

From The Amsterdam Evening Recorder.

Germany is making heavy drafts on the American stock of patience. We can stand a good deal, but not everything. We do not propose to forget the dead of the Lusitania.

Admits Action Is Against Humanity.

From The Buffalo Express.

We cannot see that the note even approaches the American position at one single point, except that Germany appears to admit that her action is contrary to the principles of humanity and international law, but she does not show material respect for that reason.

Avoids the Real Issue.

From The Buffalo Times.

The German communication, while obviously embodying a desire that the controversy with the United States shall not go to extremes, does not afford any adequate recognition of the American viewpoint, and it avoids the real issue in the case, which is that the rules of international law affecting neutral shipping and the merchantmen of belligerents shall be maintained as they were before the outbreak of the war.

Meets No Demands.

From The Buffalo News.

The German note to the United States will not be satisfactory to the American people. It affords a loophole from which we may emerge with honor, but it will never be felt that the German Imperial Government met America's demands either in the spirit or the letter.

Looks Like a Deadlock.

From The Buffalo Courier.

It is difficult to see how the deadlock is to be broken. It may be that the discussion between the two Governments will be continued, but there does not appear to be any basis for an agreement.

National Theories at Opposite Poles.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

After taking a full month to deliberate over the matter the Imperial Government of Germany has forwarded a reply to the President's note of June 9 which leaves the two countries as far apart as Greenland and Patagonia. We hold, to bring the matter down to the common, every-day plane of life, that a man who has a lawful errand upon a road infested with highwaymen has a right to assume that if he is robbed and murdered his assailants will be hanged, if the authorities can lay hands upon them. The German theory is that if a man loses his life under such circumstances the fault is his own, and that the highwaymen are innocent of blame.

Subverting Principles.

From The Troy Record.

Apparently the German idea of a compromise is to subvert time-honored principles of international law and sacred treaty guarantees and then, turning to this great neutral nation, say: "Now, America, if you will indorse and accept our barbaric methods we will leave for you a loophole of escape whereby, if you are careful, you may be able, in most cases, to avoid the pitfalls which we have erected against neutral trade and travel."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Means We Will Side with Allies.

From The Raleigh Times.

We shall not go to war with Germany, but we undoubtedly will break off diplomatic relations, abandon our neutrality, and throw our moral and other resources on the side of the Allies and humanity.

Lusitania Not Forgotten.

From The Raleigh News and Observer.

Germany appears to utterly misunderstand the attitude of the American people. They have not forgotten the Lusitania. This country has planted itself upon the principles of humanity and international law. * * * Because Woodrow Wilson is in the White House the people feel that the right course will be taken. They feel assured that his profound wisdom will dictate a course which will meet the demands of the loftiest patriotism.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Germany's Proposals Humiliating.

From The Fargo Courier-News.

If we meet the proposition we must make large concessions. It may be humiliating to mark our ships and notify Germany when they may be expected in the prohibited zone. It is humiliating to permit another Government to limit the number of so-called hostile passenger ships which may be permitted to carry Americans. Some will hold that to yield to Germany's proposed limitations is to accept a yoke and bow to the arrogance which violated the Belgian treaty. But the difficulty does not yet seem insoluble.

Proposes a Sane Solution.

From The Bismarck Tribune.

Out of the negotiations with Germany should come international regulations governing the navigation of neutral passenger boats and merchantmen engaged in legitimate commerce through Germany's submarine zone. The latest note promises protection for Americans traveling the high seas under their own and neutral flags. This nation cannot demand more of Germany without violating the laws of neutrality. Citizens of the United States will be amply protected under Germany's proposals. The note proposes a sane solution of the entire problem.

OHIO.

Demands Not Met; But Still Hope.

From The Cincinnati Times-Star.

Not by any stretch of the imagination can the latest German note be described as meeting the chief demands made by the American Government. However, so long as Germany does not actually persist in the course it was following at the time of the sinking of the Falaba, the Gulflight and the Lusitania, there remains hope that any dispute will be kept within the bounds of diplomatic negotiation.

Will Do As They Please.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The unsatisfactory nature of the German note in response to the second protest of the United States Government over the sinking of the Lusitania, surprises no one save those optimistic individuals who permitted sentimentally inspired desire to color the fabric of their expectations. The Kaiser's advisers have analyzed the situation and have decided that the advantages accruing from violation of these guarantees overshadow danger which might arise as a result of American antagonism. In other words, the reply is tantamont to saying, even though the language be courteous, "We propose to conduct this war as we please, and neutral nations may go hang."

Calls Note an Improvement.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The most pleasing feature of the note is the apparently sincere expression of friendship for the United States. Also, the belittling suggestion of a bargain, which made the former note offensive, is almost omitted from the present communication. The note is, at the worst, an improvement over those which have preceded it, from the Berlin Foreign Office.

Impute to Us Mere Selfishness.

From The Columbus Dispatch.

To the American appeal in the interest of a wide humanity, the note offers some concessions that impute to us mere selfishness. Ways are offered by adopting which Americans can be safe at sea, while the slaughter of other noncombatants goes on. * * * Germany tells the United States how it can escape. But it is sometimes worse to escape than to suffer.

Difference is Chasmal.

From The Columbus State Journal.

While the difference between the two countries is chasmal, it does not necessarily portend war, and the difference should end with no sudden results. We hope President Wilson will not see enough in Germany's reply to draw us into the conflict, ever so little, but if he does we will feel sure that he sees the right of it.

No Cause for Denunciation.

From The Toledo Times.

Granting as Germany does that the rights of humanity should be conserved, and as our note to the German Government based its greatest plea on this essentiality, there is nothing contained in the document received by the State Department which should cause the people to resort to emphatic denunciations of the German people. There is nothing in the note that can be construed as domineering in tone.

OREGON.

Really Concedes Very Little.

From The Salem Statesman.

Germany seems to concede much, but she really concedes very little. There yet may be a point of meeting an agreement between the two countries, but this note does not clearly point it out.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Insult to American Intelligence.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The German note is in effect a flat refusal of the American demands—a refusal emphasized by proposals that aggravate the original offense. It repudiates all responsibility for the sinking of the Lusitania, while professing adherence to these principles of humanity of which that act was a conspicuous violation, and adds with paralyzing impudence that it was to be expected that a mighty ship like the Lusitania "would remain afloat long enough after being torpedoed to avert loss of life. Such a reply is an insult to the intelligence of the American people.

"An Intolerable Evasion."

From The Philadelphia North American.

If the strong notes of President Wilson sought merely to learn the terms which Germany would be willing to substitute for the plain principles of international law, her reply is responsive. If these communications meant what they said—if they meant that the United States stood upon established principles and required reparation for one flagrant crime and adequate pledges against the commission of like assaults—the reply is an intolerable evasion which leaves untouched the murder of American citizens and insolently sweeps aside the demand for "strict accountability."

Von Jagow Making Own Law.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Our Government took the position that the sinking of a merchant steamer, with no opportunity for the human beings on board to escape, was a violation not only of the rules of international law, of the principles of humanity, and asked for an assurance that the practice should cease. The German reply gives no such assurance, and implies distinctly that the practice will be persisted in. * * * Dr. von Jagow is attempting to create international law for his present use.

Disappointing; Concedes Nothing.

From The Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Germany's reply is disappointing in the extreme. It concedes nothing essential for which the United States contended. In substance and effect it amounts to a proposal that President Wilson shall enter into an understanding by which, in one set of conditions, Americans are to be murdered by Germany without protest from Washington, and, in another set of conditions, Germany will withhold its hand and graciously permit our citizens at sea to live and go about their legitimate business in a lawful way.

Earnest Effort for Understanding.

From The Pittsburgh Dispatch.

While the German reply fails to accept the American demands, it does not evade them and is framed in an unmistakably conciliatory spirit. Considering the radical differences of viewpoint at the outset, it was not reasonably to be expected that Berlin could at once be brought to agreement with the Washington view. But this answer shows an earnest effort to reach a basis of understanding. It may not be acceptable to the President, but it is not conclusive. It marks a definite step toward a satisfactory settlement and should be taken in that spirit.

We Cannot Forfeit Our Rights.

From The Wilkes-Barre Record.

The reply of the German Government leaves unanswered a part and a very vital part of President Wilson's note. The reply offers no specific protection for American citizens on merchant ships. Specific reference is made only to passenger ships. Under certain conditions the proposed remedy would force upon the American Government the policy of public operation of neutral or enemy vessels taken over to meet the requirements of travel.

We may sympathize with the plight of the German Government in making the submarine warfare necessary from her point of view, but we cannot, out of sympathy for the plight of a belligerent, forfeit the rights that belong to a neutral government.

RHODE ISLAND.

Evasive and "Insulting."

From The Providence (R. I.) Journal.

Stripped of all its verbiage and falsehoods, its crazy assumptions of virtue and humanitarianism, the German note deliberately evades the only issue put forward by President Wilson.

In answer to these broad-based declarations of President Wilson, which represent the sane view of every honest American, what is Germany's reply: An absolute evasion of the question, an insulting suggestion that we obligate ourselves to do what no self-respecting nation would dream of doing, and the parading of a white robe of chastity over the bloody stains of Belgium and the Lusitania.

"Marks an Advance."

From The Providence Evening Tribune.

The answer marks an advance, if slight, in the negotiations between the two countries, and it is not at all impossible that when President Wilson makes it plain, as it is believed that he will, that he means what he says and that the nation gives him full support, Germany will again moderate her demands, and thus gradually an agreement will be reached on all the important points involved.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Issue Approaching Conclusion.

From The Charleston Post.

The next communication from Washington will very probably be a penultimate address. From that point the issue will be within the control of Germany. Another Lusitania incident would mean war.

Adroit Persiflage and Insulting.

From The Columbia Record.

The note not only falls short of meeting our demands, but deals too much in adroit, diplomatic persiflage. * * * In our opinion the last note of the German Empire is insulting.

TENNESSEE.

Denounces Further Parley.

From The Chattanooga Times.

If the United States Government is ready to surrender all that it has stood for in the past, to yield to the merciless aggression of a power that recognizes no rights that counter her high-handed purposes, and to make its people appear contemptible in their own eyes as well as in the eyes of the whole world, it will further parley over its just demands and meekly withdraw from its pretensions of being the representative of a self-respecting virile, and justice loving nation.

Thinks More Correspondence Futile.

From The Chattanooga News.

It is difficult to see how any further correspondence will aid matters. They would without such correspondence remain in statu quo, and no further steps would be incumbent on our Government until some new incident in violation of the priciples we have declared, and invasion of our rights as neutrals, took place.

British Dictation a Handicap.

From The Memphis News-Scimitar.

We may not relish the idea of dickering with Germany as to how our citizens shall travel the seas, but certainly * * * we have no just complaint against reaching a fair understanding with Germany on this point, so long as we submit to dictation of Great Britain regarding commerce with neutrals.

Mere Verbal Fencing.

From The Knoxville Sentinel.

It is a mere piece of verbal fencing that refuses to seriously regard the President's representations of our American rights upon the high seas and our grievances against her violation thereof. * * * The issue now is in the hands of the President, and the country will trust him to deal with it.

TEXAS.

Offers Little Encouragement.

From The Houston Chronicle.

Germany's note is not of such tone and character as to offer much encouragement. It narrows and intensifies the issue.

No Regrets and Few Promises.

From The Dallas News.

Without regret for the past, Germany promises little for the future, and that little on conditions which it is at least doubtful if the United States could satisfy without violating its own obligations as a neutral, and, therefore, without impairing its rights as a neutral. * * * Can a nation which is insisting on nothing more than a strict fulfillment of the law waive any right, however small, without putting every right it enjoys in jeopardy? One might, indeed, suspect that Germany had fashioned its answer for the purpose of betraying us into controversies with its enemies.

We Shall Exercise Full Rights.

From The San Antonio Light.

It is entirely possible that diplomatic relations with Germany may be severed. Whether or not this transpires the United States will go quitely along exercising her full rights on the seas and elsewhere.

VIRGINIA.

Germany's Position Inconsistent.

From The Richmond News-Leader.

The latest German note will prove altogether unsatisfactory to this country because Germany professes herself an advocate of the freedom of the seas and then calmly proposes to restrict the freedom of American citizens and American ships at sea.

Musk Show We Are Not Timid.

From The Newport News Press.

The Kaiser knew Mr. Bryan had a large following, and it was a fair inference that the retiring Secretary represented a large chunk of timidity throughout the length and breadth of the land, also fair inference, in the Kaiser's mind, that the President lost part of his own nerve, after Bryan retreated, and toned down his note accordingly. * * * It is up to the President to correct that impression. Rights of American citizens and American commerce must be protected at whatever cost, whether the trespasser be Germany or England, or any other nation.

"The Parting of the Ways."

From The Richmond Times-Dispatch.

With Germany taking the view she does of the Lusitania atrocity; justifying rather than excusing or palliating it, we fail to see either the wisdom or the utility of prolonging negotiations. Under these circumstances there can be no meeting of minds, for which fact, also under the circumstances, this people should devoutly thank God. Germany and the United States have come to the parting of the ways.

WASHINGTON.

United States Cannot Recede.

From The Spokane Chronicle.

The United States cannot now afford to recede from these demands. They were based not only on international law and international precedent, but upon humanity and honor.

Should Resist England, Too.

From The Tacoma News.

Perhaps we shall get better results from Germay when we shall have shown against England's vicious violation of sea rules the same animosity we have shown against Germany's vicious violations.

Politely Evades Real Issue.

From The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Von Jagow, politely evading the real issue, presents Germany's case strongly. Germany craves this nation's friendship and respects the American flag. This is manifest. Hence an understanding should be reached without diplomatic breach.

Must Maintain Our Stand.

From The Seattle Times.

America's stand is clearly defined. The country must maintain it. We have no fear that the President will yield.

A Plea in Avoidance.

From The Tacoma Ledger.

The note is a good deal like what is known in law as a plea in avoidance. Germany's second reply, like the first, is shot through with war-madness and founded on what Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg called the law of necessity when he explained to the Reichstag the violation of Belgian neutrality.

WISCONSIN.

Deems German Proposals Reasonable.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

Germany agrees to do all it can, consistently with the effectiveness of its retaliatory submarine campaign against enemy commerce, to safeguard American lives on the high seas. Such safety being absolutely guaranteed in the case of Americans upon neutral ships, the American Flag, where legitimately used, being a passport of security for American ships and lives, it is difficult to see how Germany can be reasonably required to do more, this unprecedented war being what it is on both sides.

"An Honorable Loophole."

From The Milwaukee Free Press.

With the arming of British merchantmen so clearly established, and even admitted by the British Government, as it was not at the time the American notes were penned, the German note provides the United States with an honorable loophole for retreat from its demands relative to belligerent carriers, as well as a basis for insuring the safety of American lines and American boats in the German war zone.

Declines to Conform to Law.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The situation, briefly, seems to be that the United States has taken a position in keeping with international law, to which Germany declines to conform. That President Wilson knows how to deal with the difficult problem thus presented Americans will not doubt.

Remember, "Don't Rock the Boat."

From The Milwaukee Journal.

We must now look for a flare of indignation throughout this country. We must still remember that the President has a better view of this matter than any one else can have. Keep in mind the warning, "Don't rock the boat."

Tells Us What We May Have.

From The Milwaukee News.

The acceptance of the German note as an answer to President Wilson's note will amount to permitting Germany to define what the freedom of the seas consists of, and if the United States allows Germany to tell her what she can have in the freedom of the seas and acquiesces calmly therein, then such freedom as Germany permits her the United States can have.

WYOMING.

Firm Foothold for Advance.

From The Cheyenne State Leader.

While the German note does not meet the most important requirements of President Wilson, it makes concessions that will form a firm foothold for advance in further diplomatic negotiations. * * * The issues are being narrowed down and further negotiations will doubtless bring an amicable understanding.

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CONGRESS COMMENT ON THE GERMAN NOTE

Evasive and Offensive, Says Carter Glass—Gardner Believes Time to Act Is Near.

SOME ARE STILL HOPEFUL

Senator Hitchcock Believes President Will Be Able to Compose the Situation Satisfactorily.

By wire yesterday THE NEW YORK TIMES asked Senators and Representatives in Congress to comment on the German note, but found a very large number of the national legislators away from home and inaccessible. The replies received follow.

SENATOR HITCHCOCK HOPEFUL

Acute Issue Materially Narrowed by Note, Nebraskan Asserts.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OMAHA, Neb., July 10.—I take a rather hopeful view of the German note. The fact that it is silent as to reparation for the loss of American lives in the Lusitania indicates that that claim is still open for adjustment. It is certainly not denied nor rejected.

As far as the future is concerned, some substantial assurances are given that American passengers and American ships would be guaranteed safety even in the war zone. This same security is extended to neutral ships of other countries carrying American passengers. This will cover the cases of most Americans who travel upon the high seas. Only in the matter of enemy ships or those loaded with ammunition does Germany indicate an unyielding purpose to sink them without visit or search.

Thus the issue between our country and Germany, as far as it is acute, has been materially narrowed down. If Germany shall finally make reparation, as I believe she will, for the loss of American lives in the Lusitania, the present difference may remain under negotiation for some time without involving necessarily any breach of friendly relations.

GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK,
United States Senator from Nebraska.

QUIBBLES AND PLATITUDES.

Difenderfer Says Germany Assumes to Dictate America's Course.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—This Administration and the American people have taken the position that neutral lives shall no longer be sacrificed upon the high seas. The German Government either does not understand the American temper or else she is trifling with a serious question. In my inte view sent you on the 14th of May last I anticipated what Germany's reply would be and stated at the time that this reply would be dictated by the military arm of the German Government. I then inferred that if Germany insisted upon an evasion of the issue by diplomatic quibbles, it might then be necessary to withdraw the American Ambassador from Berlin and treat Germany as an outlawed nation.

Nations, like individuals, should be held responsible for contracts entered into. A treaty is a national obligation, just as sacred as an individual obligation, and when it involves human lives it is of the very gravest importance.

Germany's answer is a combination of platitudes, requests for permission to destroy lives and to control the shipping interests of America. In other words, we are merely to represent Germany in America, and they reserve the right to do with us as they may elect.

R. E. DIFENDERFER,
Representative from Pennsylvania in the Sixty-third Congress.

THINKS GERMANY WILL YIELD.

Hinebaugh Expects Final Acceptance of This Government's Terms.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 10.—I have not seen the full text of the German note. If the note guarantees that American ships engaged in legitimate trade will not be interfered with nor the lives of Americans upon neutral ships endangered, and that German submarines will allow American ships not carrying contraband to pass freely and safely, providing the United States will certify to these facts, and will guarantee that all such vessels will stop when signaled by German submarines, then, while the note in its entirety cannot be, in my judgment, acceptable to our Government, it does furnish a basis for further discussion, which I believe will end in Germany's final acceptance of our Government's construction of the principles of international law involved.

W. H. HINEBAUGH,
Representative from Illinois in the Sixty-third Congress.

SHEPPARD PREFERS SILENCE.

Texas Senator Would Leave German Matter to President's Judgment.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OMAHA Neb., July 10.—I believe it best to refrain from comment and to leave the matter to the judgment of the President.

MORRIS SHEPPARD,
United States Senator from Texas.

FAILS TO MEET THE ISSUES.

Senator Sherman Analyses Questions Involved in German Note.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 10.—The German note does not meet the two issues of the unauthorized use of submarines in violation of neutral rights and invading the freedom of the high seas. Our Executive ought not to prohibit contraband traffic in the absence of Congressional action. Lack of search for contraband and safeguarding of civilian life and lack of effective blockade of territorial waters condemn the use made of submarines. All beyond territorial waters are the high seas and cannot be admitted by the United States as subject to blockade.

Citizens of neutrals have the right under international law to commerce in contraband at the risk of loss, but the destruction of a vessel, either enemy or neutral, by submarines without search or warning and without opportunity to the crew and passengers to save their lives cannot be acquiesced in by the United States. One or more belligerent nations cannot themselves rewrite the settled rules of international law rightfully. They may break it by armed force, but this does not justify their act.

LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN,
United States Senator from Illinois.

BLIND TO THE SITUATION.

Cannot Expect Reasonable Reply from Militants, Says Lindquist.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREENVILLE, Mich., July 10.—The German note is an evasive reply and shows clearly a disposition to try the patience of the American people. It is also quite evident that Germany fails to appreciate the seriousness of the situation and how thoroughly the people stand back of our President.

This fact, I believe, had much to do with the tenor of their reply; but as long as the military element of Germany dominates their diplomatic policy we cannot look for a resonable reply.

F. O. LINDQUIST,
Representative in the Sixty-third Congress.

FORESEES NO RUPTURE.

Senator Thomas Considers That Germany's Tone Is Non-Belligerent.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DENVER, Col., July 10.—The answer of Germany seems to be quite as indefinite as its predecessor. Its suggestion that vessels under the American flag will be respected so long as they carry no contraband cannot be accepted without a surrender of neutral rights of which Germany should be as tenacious as we are.

The general tone of the letter is non-belligerent, however, and I feel sure that the Government will be able to protect our rights while avoiding a rupture.

C. S. THOMAS,
United States Senator from Colorado.

MUST ACT, SAYS GARDNER.

Germany Continues to Trifle with Us, Says Bay State Congressman.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMILTON, Mass., July 10.—Germany continues to trifle with us. In defiance of every law of God or man she has perpetrated the wholesale murder of Americans on the high seas. We told her beforehand that we should hold her to strict accountability if she did so. The time is now at hand when we must make good our word or else forever hereafter hold our peace, except when dealing with weak nations.

A. P. GARDNER,
Representative from Massachusetts.

HOPES FOR A SETTLEMENT.

Congressman Rainey Discernes Sunshine Breaking Through War Clouds

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CARROLLTON, Ill., July 10.—There is nothing offensive in the German note. It very properly calls attention to the friendly feeling which has existed between the two countries for over 100 years, and the suggestion that the German Government would be glad to make use of the good offices of the President is the first ray of sunshine to break through the war clouds which envelop Europe.

The suggestion that the German submarines will be instructed to permit safe passage of American passenger steamers and other steamers flying the American flag when properly marked and which contain no contraband may perhaps bring about a counter-suggestion on the part of our Government which may lead to a settlement of the difficulties. There is absolutely no war spirit in this country, and the friendly tone of the German note indicates that there is no feeling in Germany toward the United States. As this diplomatic correspondence proceeds it seems evident that a severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries or more serious differences than that are not among the possibilities.

HENRY T. RAINEY,
Representative from Illinois.

SAYS GERMANY AVOIDS ISSUE.

But Senator Fletcher Deems Her Suggestions Conciliatory and Encouraging.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—It might be expected that Germany would, as she does, make the strongest possible defense of the use of the submarine. Great Britain's attitude toward her and toward neutrals has helped her. The submarine has become the strong arm in her fighting equipment, and she would like to limit the restrictions upon it to a minimum.

The impression created is that the rights of neutrals and the principles of humanity are a secondary consideration. The note does not make an issue; apparently there is a desire not to raise a square issue. Germany ignores the principle of visit and search.

The note and the situation furnish the strongest argument in support of the Ship Purchase bill, which a filibuster defeated. Opponents of that bill urged that ships flying the American flag would provoke international complications, whereas it is plain that just the opposite would be the case.

The suggestions regarding the employment of certified neutral ships and ships under our flag are conciliatory and encouraging. Let us leave the matter with the President.

DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
United States Senator from Florida.

CRISP RESERVES COMMENT.

Note Should Not Be Discussed Pending Negotiations, He Thinks.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMERICUS, Ga., July 10.—I prefer not to discuss the German note while it is being considered by our Government. I believe the best interests of our country will be subserved by public men refraining from discussing the situation in the public press pending negotiations between the two nations.

CHARLES R. CRISP,
Representative from Georgia.

EVASIVE AND OFFENSIVE.

Note Implies American Ignorance of War's Rules, Says Glass.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 10.—How could there be two opinions of the German note? Aside from a reciprocal expression of good will, it succeeds in completely evading every point in the American note of June 10. With a condescension that trenches upon offensiveness, von Jagow signifies Germany's willingness to comply somewhat with the minor requirements of international law if the United States, in the interest of German arms, will set aside certain major principles, such as the recognized right of merchant ships, whether of belligerent or neutral nations, to clear American ports unmolested and to sail the high seas subject only to precisely defined hazards of war.

Von Jagow's note seems plainly to imply that Germany refuses to be held to any established international obligation, except upon her own terms, and ignores accountability for crimes already perpetrated. In short, the German note presupposes an utter inability of the Government and people of the United States to comprehend the elementary distinctions of civilized and savage warfare.

CARTER GLASS,
Representative from Virginia.

WON'T SATISFY THE COUNTRY.

Germany Must Concede Our Full Rights at Sea, Fess Contends.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, July 10.—The German reply is conciliatory in tone and specific in terms, but disappointing on the main issue. The rights of American citizens in neutrals' vessels on the high seas are assured. This is no concession, as it was never contended against when the vessel were engaged in legitimate commerce.

The requirement that such ships be so marked as to be recognizable by German submarines will not meet with approval, since the flag is our sufficient mark. The limitation of travel to vessels marked and scheduled in accordance with the requirements is not only an infringement of our rights on the sea, but would be interpreted as unneutral. The defense of the sinking of the Lusitania must be regarded as a justification to repeat the act, if occasion permits.

Nothing will satisfy the country except an assurance that the rights of neutral citizens upon the sea, whether in neutral vessels or unarmed belligerent merchant vessels engaged in legitimate commerce. In this assurance the reply is wanting, a serious disappointment.

S. D. FESS,
Representative from Ohio in the Sixty-third Congress.

NOTE BEGS THE QUESTION.

Assurances Given as to Rights Never Questioned, Says Bulkley.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, O., July 10.—The German note does not clearly admit or deny that any wrong was done to American citizens by the sinking of the Lusitania without warning, nor does it give the assurance requested by the President concerning the future conduct of warfare by submarines. The first German note justified the sinking of the Lusitania on the ground that she was armed. Our Government gave assurance that the Lusitania was not armed and invited the submission of further evidence if Germany saw reason to believe that there was any error in the President's statement of fact. Germany now neither submits evidence to controvert the American statement nor admits her own error.

The assurances in the new note as to the safety of American ships relate to rights which have not been questioned, and, in lieu of the requested assurance, that submarine warfare will hereafter be conducted in accordance with recognized principles of international law, a new proposal to increase facilities for carrying passengers under the American flag is advanced.

The note fails to meet the issue as to the Lusitania case and as to the general principle involved. It is, however, worthy of notice that since the sending of the first American note on the Lusitania Germany's actual conduct of the war seems to have been in full accord with established rules of international law.

ROBERT J. BULKLEY,
Representative from Ohio in the Sixty-third Congress.

DUTCH RIDICULE GERMANY'S REPLY

Semi-Official Newspaper Calls It Mere Reiteration of Old Arguments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 10.—The Dutch papers comment unfavorably on the German note, which is declared to be more of a rehearsal of the previous German arguments.

The Nieuwe Courant, a painstakingly neutral journal, which has close relations with the Foreign Office, says:

"The note gives an impression that Germany is trying to convince itself rather than others of the justice of its position. The pathetic allusions to the German mothers and children is in bad taste in a diplomatic document. There are also the American mothers and children among the drowned passengers to be taken into consideration.

"What is wanted is a guarantee that such horrors will not occur again, whether the victims be Americans, Germans, Dutch, or Chinese."

The paper adds that Germany's effort to establish a parallel between regulations of warfare on land and sea is unreasonable, as the fundamental conditions of the two kinds of warfare are inevitably different.

WON'T DO, SAYS THE TEMPS.

Thinks the President Will Reject the Terms Sought by Germany.

PARIS, July 10.—"The German note to the United States regarding the Lusitania incident and the submarine warfare contains nothing in the nature of concessions which the delay in its preparation had seemed to indicate," says the Temps. The newspaper adds:

"The proposition made by Berlin to allow ships carrying American passengers to pass in safety provided that sailings are reported to the German Government; that they carry distinctive signs, and that the United States Government guarantee that they do not carry contraband, certainly cannot be admitted by the Cabinet at Washington.

"President Wilson from the beginning has placed the question on the broad principle of international law and humanity, and the firmness of his attitude gives assurance that he will not abandon that principle or lend himself to any arrangement that would diminish the dignity or encroach upon the sovereignty of his country."

TRIBUTE TO CLAUDE PERNET

Admiral Ward Has Ambulance Named for War Victims.

Along the battle front of France, where youthful Claude Pernet, the only son of the famous French rose grower, lost his life last Winter there soon will be in service an ambulance with the name, "Claude Pernet," painted in gold on its side. It will be a testimonial of the friendship of two families that had its origin in a mutual love of roses.

Years ago, when Admiral and Mrs. Aaron Ward began the culture of roses in their garden at Willowmere, Roslyn, L. I., their interest led them into association with M. Pernet and his family. The French floriculturist encouraged the Wards, giving them many specimens for transplanting, and the friendship between the families grew into warm cordiality. M. Pernet named roses from his gardens after Admiral Ward, his wife, and daughter.

Claude Pernet went to the war, and last Winter he was killed. Some months later his parents heard of his death and they wrote of it to the Wards. Soon after the receipt of the letter a group of women asked Admiral Ward to open his gardens for exhibition for the benefit of the American Hospital in Paris. The Admiral consented, and the flower fete was held in June.

The profits from the exhibition amounted to $1,300—an unexpected sum—and the committee of women decided to use the money for the purchase of an ambulance. To show their appreciation of Admiral Ward's contribution they went to him yesterday for permission to name the ambulance after him.

"No, don't name the ambulance for me," he responded. "Call it 'Claude Pernet,' because it is for his friends—and some of the roses that were admired at the exhibition came from his father's gardens."

SEARCH LINER FOR BOMBS.

Weapons, Including Passengers' Razors, Impounded on Stampalia.

Extraordinary precautions were taken yesterday before the departure of the Italian liner Stampalia for Naples to see that no bombs had been smuggled on board. Every piece of baggage belonging to the seventy cabin passengers was searched on the pier, and revolvers, daggers, and knives were taken away, as well as razors, carried by passengers.

Lieutenant Mario G. Miozzi of the Engineer Corps of the Italian Army, who was a passenger with his bride, formerly Miss Lillian Young of 150 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, had his sword and razor confiscated by the searchers on the pier.

The baggage of the 800 steerage passengers, of whom 500 were reservists going to join the colors, was examined in the same manner. Weapons of all descriptions, from cavalry sabres and pearl-handled duelling pistols to sardine-can openers, were carefully tagged and put in charge of the purser to be returned to the owners at Naples.

Three hundred steerage passengers were turned away at the pier because there were no accommodations for them. They will go on the steamer Verona, which sails tomorrow for Italian ports.

After leaving her pier the Stampalia steamed down the harbor to the Statue of Liberty, where she anchored for five hours to embark 250 cavalry horses. There was not an American citizen among the 870 passengers.

GOVERNORS' VIEWS ON GERMANY'S REPLY

Capper of Kansas Proposes a Conference of Neutrals to Consider Means of Defense.

WILLIS FOR FIRM STAND

People Will Sustain President, This Executive Declares—McCreary Sees Grave Crisis.

The Governors of States were asked by THE NEW YORK TIMES to give their views for publication on the latest German note. Replies received follow:

FOR A NEUTRAL CONFERENCE.

Gov. Capper Believes Further Joint Debate Would Be Useless.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 10.—The latest German reply is as shifty in reasoning, and unyielding in facts, as the first reply of May 28. I do not believe anything can be gained by a continuation of the joint debate.

The President will be supported by a united sentiment in this country if he will invite neutral nations to a conference to consider what action they should take in defense of their rights against a Government that has repudiated international law so flagrantly.

ARTHUR CAPPER,
Governor of Kansas.

SEES ULTIMATE AGREEMENT.

Neither Side Can Afford War, Says Gov. Alexander of Idaho.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOISE, Idaho, July 10.—The note of Germany to the United States in relation to the Lusitania incident does not cover the case fully—there are some omissions by the Imperial Government of Germany, and the President and his Cabinet will no doubt look upon it in the same light.

The stand taken by President Wilson is absolutely in harmony with sound international law and the principles of humanitarianism, and the sound doctrine laid down by the Government of the United States, beginning with President George Washington and ending with President Woodrow Wilson. Diplomacy is slow and often deceptive, but, with the strong representation of the principle of human rights as enunciated by Woodrow Wilson, there must be a final acceptance thereof by the Imperial German Government, as neither that Government nor ours can afford to go to war, one with the other, nor to suspend diplomatic relations upon a matter that is so clear and plain and so vital to the welfare of the human race. With a little more time, a little more Woodrow Wilson sagacity, the work will be done.

Backing the actions of their President, Woodrow Wilson, stand a hundred million American people.

M. ALEXANDER,
Governor of Idaho.

PRESIDENT'S DUTY GRAVE.

May Have to Consider Severing Diplomatic Relations, Says McCreary.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 10.—The reply of the German Government to the note of President Wilson does not seem to me satisfactory, but I believe the President will be equal to the demands of the situation and should not at the present time be embarrassed by declarations or suggestions made by others. The outlook, however, indicates that the President may have to consider that important subject of severing diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany.

JAMES B. McCREARY,
Governor of Kentucky.

MUST MAINTAIN OUR POSITION.

People Behind the Government, Go Willis of Ohio Says.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 10.—The position taken by the Government of the United States relative to the rights of neutrals is correct and must be maintained.

In my opinion the people of our country will sustain their Government in a firm maintenance of American rights.

FRANK B. WILLIS,
Governor of Ohio.

OUR WRONGS IMAGINARY.

German Note Very Liberal and Fair, Texas Governor Holds.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 10.—Governor Ferguson said today:

"I think the German reply to the American note is very liberal and fair. By all means it should not be the cause of any unusual procedure by our Government. America must not forget that there are two sides to the European war and that both sides are the friends of the United States. The restriction which England is putting upon American shipping will undoubtedly cause great loss and disaster to the Southern cotton raiser, and for this reason I hope our Government will not do anything to ruin our foreign markets, much less embroil us in a controversy based only upon imaginary wrongs."

SAYS WILSON WILL INSIST.

And That May Break Diplomatic Relations, Gov. Manning Points Out.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 10.—The German note fails to comply with the guarantee required by President Wilson. The President will insist on the protection of American lives and American interests and will assert our rights under international law. This insistence may break diplomatic relations.

I hope and believe the President will find a way to avoid war and still maintain the honor of America, but the people of this country trust his judgment and will support him, whatever the event.

RICHARD I. MANNING,
Governor of South Carolina.

Will Make No Comment Now.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 10.—I would not care to make any comment on the German note at this time.

J. B. KENDRICK,
Governor of Wyoming.

LOSE $1,727,680 BY WAR.

Year Shows Heavy Falling Off in Transatlantic Passengers.

The total number of passengers who sailed for Europe from ports in this country the last week was 278 first, 641 second, and 3,658 third class. In 1914 in the week ending July 10, 5,067 first, 7,089 second, and 16,278 third class passengers sailed.

The difference caused by the war to the transatlantic traffic in that period, was 4,811 first, 6,448 second, and 12,620 third class passengers, a decrease in cash of $1,727,680 to the steamship lines.

SAYS BOMB IDEA IS STOLEN.

J. H. Hammond, Jr., Asserts Former Employe Sold His Plan to Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 10.—John Hays Hammond, Jr., inventor of the wireless torpedo, has accused a former employe of stealing plans of his recently invented thermil bomb. Mr. Hammond says that his New York attorney discovered this employe showing the plans to a group of German-Americans and that a short time later the thermil bomb was used in the German army against the Allies.

The German War Department, Mr. Hammond asserts, has stated to his partner that the idea of the bomb originated in America, and Hammond alleges that his former assistant sent copies of his plans to the Fatherland.

DENIES FOOD SHORTAGE.

Charles A. Douglas Reports on Vera Cruz Conditions to Lansing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The confidential agency of the Constitutional Government of Mexico received tonight from Charles A. Douglas of Washington, its legal adviser now at Vera Cruz, a message which said Mr. Douglas was sending to Secretary of State Lansing a statement on the food situation. The statement makes the following points:

The Government has never directly or indirectly exported foodstuffs.

The Government has purchased for the relief of the poor, particularly in Mexico City, large quantities of food. As soon as Mexico City is occupied General Gonzales will take into the city with him 300 carloads of foodstuffs for immediate distribution.

The Government of the State of Vera Cruz nearly two months ago purchased from the United States 50,000 bushels of corn and sold and distributed it to the poor of that State, at a loss to the State of 30,000 pesos.

In the City of Vera Cruz the demand for labor exceeds the supply, and wages are good. The Government of the State of Vera Cruz is now and has been for some time selling foodstuffs at one-half the regular price to those able to pay and making free distribution to those unable to pay.

There is here no hostility to the Red Cross, nor is there any disposition to obstruct its work, but there is a feeling that the work is not needed in Vera Cruz.

ABRIDGING OUR RIGHTS.

Geneva Journal Sees Nothing Less in Germany's Terms.

PARIS, Sunday, July 11.—The Geneva Journal, according to a Havas dispatch, makes the following comment on the German note:

"America demands for her citizens to travel on any ships of commerce without being exposed to any attempt on the part of the Germans except what international law permits. Germany replies: 'I will let the American ships pass. As for other ships, I shall stick to my practices. You can enjoy your rights on condition of renouncing them.'

"Will the Government at Washington be as easily pleased as the former Secretary of State? Will it definitely pass over the incidents of the Cushing, Gulflight, Lusitania, Nebraskan, and Armenian?"

THINKS THE POMMERN WAS SUNK IN THE BALTIC

London Naval Writer so Identifies German Battleship Destroyed by British Submarine.

LONDON, July 10.—The naval correspondent of The Evening Standard identifies the German battleship, which was sunk in the Baltic by a British submarine on July 2, as the Pommern.

The Pommern was of the Deutschland class of battleships. She displaced 18,200 tons and carried a complement of 729 men. She was built in 1906. Her armament consisted of four 11-inch guns, fourteen 6.7-inch guns, twenty 24-pounders, and six torpedo tubes. Her cost was $6,000,000.

SHELL AN AUSTRIAN STAFF.

General and Other Officers Reported Wounded on Italian Front.

GENEVA, July 10, (via Paris, July 10.)—The Austrians and Italians seem to be consolidating their positions and entrenching, according to the Laibach, Austria, correspondent of The Geneva Tribune. He states that another war council was held recently at Laibach.

Shells from Italian guns near Malborgeth fell on the Austrian headquarters there, says the correspondent, mortally wounding a General, killing a Colonel and a Captain and injuring other officers.

It is reported that since the war began 1,500 Slavs and 5,300 Irredentist Italians have deserted to the Italian forces, according to the correspondent, and that since Juneabout 100 civilians, including some women, have been shot as spies by the Austrians.

A dispatch from Innsbruck to The Tribune, relative to the fighting in the eastern theatre, says that both the Russians and the Teutons are intrenching. The Austrian forces which were meant for the Italian campaign have been sent back to the Lublin front, it is stated.

VON MARNITZ INTERVIEWED.

German Cavalry Commander Says He Wants Only the Love of His Men.

Roda Roda, a field correspondent of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, recently interviewed General von Marnitz, the German cavalry commander, in the course of which interview the famous German cavalryman said:

"The commander of an army corps is in continual conflict with himself," said the General. "Shall he remain in his headquarters or go to the firing line? Only from the firing line may he judge what to demand of his troops, and no maps are as reliable as personal observation. I would not like to be at the head of a troop that does not love me, but it will only love me if I take a part in its dangers and privations. It is impossible to lead a battle from the firing line where there is no general survey. After all, a middle course is the best. Remain in action for a few hours with the fighting corps and then return to headquarters."

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Clearance Sale—MONDAY

During This Sale No Goods Sent on Approval

Women's Summer Apparel

Women's Silk Gowns

Afternoon and Evening Gowns
Of taffeta silk, crepe de Chine or satin in navy, black, white and colors. Heretofore $24.50 to $39.50 — **18.50**

Georgette Crepe Gowns
Of Georgette crepe, combined with taffeta, also radium charmeuse silk. Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50 — **24.50**

Afternoon and Theatre Gowns
Of crepe meteor and taffeta silks, combined with Georgette crepe. Heretofore $39.50 to $49.50 — **29.50**

Women's Summer Dresses

Voile or Linen Dresses
Of French linen, pompadour or striped voile, in white and colors. Heretofore $7.50 to $9.75 — **5.00**

Crepe or Emb'd Voile Dresses
Of white cotton crepe or French voile, emb'd in white or colors. Heretofore $14.50 to $18.50 — **8.50**

Dressy Summer Gowns
Of embroidered voile or ratine crepe, also checked, striped or figured voile. Heretofore $18.50 to $29.50 — **14.50**

Women's Silk Gowns

Of taffeta silk, crepe de chine or novelty silks in navy, black and colors.

15.00 *Heretofore $24.50 to $29.50*

Women's Tailored Suits

Of navy blue or black serge, garbardine, taffeta or pongee silk.

15.00 *Heretofore $29.50 to $45.00*

Women's Coats

Dress, Street and Travel Coats

Of all the fashionable wool and silk fabrics.

15.00 *Heretofore $29.50 to $45.00*

Women's Silk Coats

Afternoon and Evening Wraps and Coats

Of fashionable silks in desirable colorings.

25.00 *Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50*

Clearance Sales—MONDAY

Women's Georgette Crepe Waists

Also Lace, Net and Silk Waists

Dressy or tailored models.

4.50 *Heretofore $5.75 to $18.50*

Women's Separate White Skirts

White washable pique, linen or gabardine; also a number of corduroy skirts.

3.50 *Heretofore $5.75 to $9.75*

Women's Summer Shoes

Low shoes of white buckskin, also patent or dull leather with gray or fawn buckskin backs.

3.00 *Heretofore $5.00 to $7.50*

Women's 16 Button Silk Gloves

Superior "Parfait" Milanese Silk

.65
Heretofore $1.00 to $1.50

Women's Silk Boudoir Gowns

Empire, Draped or Semi-fitted Models

In charmeuse, taffeta, plain or brocaded crepe de Chine, trimmed with lace and flowers.

4.95 and 6.95
Heretofore $7.95 to $19.75

Women's Lingerie Waists

Dressy and Tailored Waists

Of white French batiste, novelty voile or linen.

2.95 *Heretofore $4.75 to $7.50*

Women's Mourning Silk Gowns

Mourning gowns of lustrous black or white crepe de chine, taffeta silk or crepe meteor.

18.50 *Heretofore $29.50 to 39.50*

Women's French Corsets

Of white batiste or coutil.
Models suitable for all types and figures.

2.50 *Heretofore $8.75 to $12.75*

Women's French Neckwear

Hand made collars, jabots, vestees.

.50 and .95
Heretofore .95 to $3.95

French Shadow-Proof Petticoats

For Women and Misses

Paris made petticoats of white nainsook, panelled front, scalloped edge with hand embroidery.

1.95 and 2.45
Heretofore $2.95 to $3.95

Clearance Sale—Women's Summer Underwear

"Kayser's" Silk Vests
Embroidered front, picot silk edge; reinforced. Heretofore $1.95 — **1.45**

"Kayser's" Italian Silk Vests
Cobweb silk mesh, in pink or white. Heretofore $2.75 — **1.95**

"Kayser's" Italian Silk Combinations
Cobweb silk mesh, in pink or white. Heretofore $4.95 — **2.95**

"Kayser's" Italian Silk Bloomers
Cobweb silk mesh in pink or white, reinforced. Heretofore $3.25 — **1.95**

Glove Silk Combinations
In pink or white, fully reinforced. Heretofore $2.95 — **2.25**

Swiss Ribbed Combinations
Hand crochet top, lace or tight knee. Heretofore .75 — **.55**

CABINET SQUABBLE ANGERS ASQUITH

He Tries to End It—Lloyd George Goes to Wales After Long Talk with Him.

AGAIN BLAME NORTHCLIFFE

Papers Say He Is Trying to Oust the Premier and Have Lloyd George Replace Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 10.—Now that Premier Asquith is back from his visit to the front, it is believed that an end will be put to the unseemly quarrel which is being waged over the question of responsibility for the failure to provide an edequate supply of high explosive shells for the British Army in France.

Behind the quarrel is a conflict of personalities and ambitions which, it is recognized by all impartial observers, would constitute a most serious menace to national interests.

In certain respects there is opposition between Lloyd George and Lord Kitchener. Lloyd George considers that the Ordnance Department of the War Office was responsible for the past mistakes in the matter of munition supplies. Lord Kitchener holds that General von Donop has proved himself capable and efficient, and that miscalculations which admittedly have been made cannot be laid at the door of von Donop, or of the department von Donop heads.

When Sir Henry Dalziel raised the question of von Donop's efficiency in the House of Commons, he was acting, it is believed, at the instigation of certain persons who believed, rightly or wrongly, but certainly sincerely, that Lloyd George as Minister of Munitions would be hampered by official red tape unless a clean sweep was made of Ordnance Department officials.

Munitions Minister's Demand.

Lloyd George, as NEW YORK TIMES dispatches have already indicated, was determined to brook no interference. He told the House of Commons he would tolerate none, and intimated to friends that he would resign office unless he received the fullest support in securing a free hand.

When Lord Haldane in his speech at the National Liberal Club took up the defense of von Donop, Mr. Lloyd George jumped to the conclusion that Haldane was trying to put a spoke in his wheel, and at once issued a minatory communiqué, declaring Haldane's statement was incomplete and in certain essential particulars erroneous.

This difference in opinion between two Ministers who had both done good service to the Liberal cause was excellent material for that section of the press which The Westminster Gazette terms "disturbers of traffic."

Lord Northcliffe's ambitions are supposed to be concentrated on turning Lord Kitchener out of the War Office, and as a means to that end upsetting the present Government. Mr. Lloyd George sees a powerful weapon for his own purposes in the organs of publicity which Northcliffe controls, and Northcliffe, from his point of view, considers that Lloyd George would be a better Premier than Asquith. There is good reason for believing that Northcliffe's game will be foiled in the present circumstances by the fact that the politicians most directly concerned will refuse to play it any longer.

Information available tonight is that Mr. Asquith has taken up the matter sternly and has decided that there must be a cessation of the discussion of questions of past responsibilities, and that both Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Haldane acquiesced in the Premier's decision, and will henceforth keep a close guard on their tongues till the war is over.

Lloyd George Sees Premier.

The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"The Prime Minister, who, in company with Lord Kitchener, has been on a visit to the British headquarters in France, returned to London on Thursday night. Yesterday morning Mr. Lloyd George had a long interview with Mr. Asquith. Doubtless the matters discussed included the Haldane-Lloyd George controversy with respect to the supply of munitions.

"Yesterday afternoon Mr. Lloyd George left London for Criccieth, North Wales. His general health is thoroughly satisfactory, but he is suffering from overwork, having been engaged at high pressure for many weeks, and he feels the need for a few days' rest in his Welsh home.

"A Cabinet council has been summoned for this (Saturday) morning. It is understood that Mr. Asquith means to damp down the controversy in regard to munitions and that he will discourage Parliamentary questions on the subject.

"The Ordnance Department has not yet been brought under the authority of the new Ministry of Munitions, but may be so brought at any time with the consent of the Cabinet by an Order in Council.

"In his speech in the House of Commons a week ago Mr. Lloyd George said he could not at the present moment take over the duties of the Ordnance Department, the reason he assigned being the enormous amount of preliminary work necessary in the organization of the new Ministry, but a dual control of the provision and supply of munitions is obviously undesirable. There must be a concentration of function and authority. No power necessary to the effective working of the Ministry of Munitions will be denied to it."

Paper Warns Lloyd George.

The Nation says:

"If Mr. Asquith goes under pressure by The Daily Mail, nine-tenths of the Liberal Party will go into the Opposition with him. Should Mr. Asquith's successor be a Liberal he will appear like the Chamberlain of the Salisbury Cabinets—a solitary bird in a land of Unionism.

"That is the obvious issue of this manoeuvre. Does Mr. Lloyd George realize it is friendly to warm him in time? For, to be quite plain, he is increasingly regarded either as its victim or its hero. Those who engage in it assume that they can eliminate from power every person who does not subscribe to conscription, and can thus subordinate the whole conduct of the war and destiny of the country to the pursuit of this crotchet.

"As to the kind of ruin they are preparing for the public man whom they would set up, that matters nothing to these impassioned hunters of men they would put down."

PRAISES TURKISH SNIPERS.

British Officer Says They Employ Protective Coloration Cleverly.

ATHENS, June 15.—Tributes to the cleverness of Turkish snipers in Gallipoli in concealing themselves from the British sharpshooters are paid in a series of letters received here from a British officer.

"The Turks," he says, "are very brave and clever. Their snipers frequently place small trees on their backs and so crawl up almost to the trenches. Yesterday I watched a bush which appeared to be shaking a lot, despite the fact that there was no wind. I fired into it a couple of times with my rifle. It moved quickly enough then.

"Some of the Turks paint themselves and their rifles with splotches of green and are then practically invisible among the herbage. Snipers operating in sandy or muddy soil daub themselves from head to foot with mud. Among the bare rocks they are like chameleons, half green and half a dull brown, like a piece of sun-dried mud."

ROME PREPARES FOR ZEPPELIN RAID

Airships Have Been Transported to Austrian Coast From Germany.

ROME, July 10, (via Paris.)—German Zeppelin dirigible balloons, according to reports received in Rome, have been transported to the Austrian coast, of the Adriatic Sea. Their object, it is said, is to fly across the Adriatic to Italy, pass the Apennines, and to reach Rome.

The Italian Government has notified the Vatican and the Pope has ordered that the lights of the Apostolic Palace be dimmed or extinguished at an early hour. The Pope also has given instructions for the removal of art treasures from places exposed to damage by possible bombs.

Necessary preparations have been made by the Rome authorities to repel the airships. Special signalling posts have been established on the top of mountains and also on the height of Monte Mario, behind the Vatican. Night experiments already have been conducted with rockets and flashlights with which the officials will be warned of the approach of any airship.

Boy Scouts are serving in every police station ready to start at any moment on bicycles to inform the people by the means of bugle calls of the expected danger. Instructions also have been issued regarding measures to be taken for the protection of houses.

INDIAN TROOPS ELUDED THEIR TURKISH JAILERS

Escaped From Constantinople and Traveled Overland to Afghanistan.

LONDON, July 10.—The story of a remarkable exploit of 100 Indian prisoners of war, who escaped from Constantinople and reached Afghanistan after a four months' march, is briefly told in a letter received here from Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan.

The men, who are Pathans, formed a part of the Indian Army fighting in Flanders. They were captured by the Germans and sent to Constantinople in the hope, the letter says, that, being Mohammedans, they might be induced to join the Turks.

They were unwaveringly loyal, however, and are said finally to have succeeded in eluding their guards and in reaching Persia. They traveled along the northern route through the Sunnite country, and ultimately arrived at the Afghan capital. They are now on their way to join their regimental depot in India.

TURK REGIMENTS WIPED OUT

Mowed Down by French Guns In Dardanelles Fight.

PARIS, July 10.—An official announcement given out in Paris today reviews the results of the military operations in the Dardanelles between June 9 and June 24.

Before June 21 the daily engagements were relatively unimportant, but that day a general offensive movement was organized by the French expeditionary force, and resulted in the capturing of two lines of trenches. The principal objective was the position known as "Haricot," around which fortification the struggle has continued for the last six weeks. This position was stormed on three sides, and, although the officer in command of the French expedition was severely wounded, the French forces continued to advance bravely, and succeeded in gaining a foothold in the second line of trenches and in capturing a portion of the redoubt.

The fight lasted throughout the day, and at nightfall the Lieutenant Colonel in command gave orders to charge on the fort and regain the territory which during the afternoon the French troops had been forced to evacuate. Ten minutes later the whole line of trenches was again in possession of the French, and the Turks had been routed.

The French at once began to prepare their new positions to withstand the counter-attack which it was evident the Turks contemplated. This work was particularly difficult, as the French were continually under the fire of several long-range guns removed by the Turks from the former German cruiser Goeben and brought overland from Adrianople. At 3 o'clock the following morning the Turks made a furious counter-attack, but they were repulsed by the excellent infantry and artillery fire of the French. This last attack cost the Turks entire regiments, and the French gained the key position of Kereves Dere.

SAYS TURKS ARE IN DESPAIR

Rome Hears There Are 80,000 Wounded in Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 10.—A Rome dispatch to The Daily News says:

"Interesting information as to the situation in Constantinople, supplied from a reliable neutral source, is given in the Tribuna. A sense of impending tragedy is felt by the inhabitants, among whom the conviction prevails that Turkey's downfall is inevitable. Over 80,000 wounded from the Dardanelles are now in Constantinople, and the number is daily increasing. The troops sent to the front realize that they are destined to slaughter, and they are reluctantly persuaded by their officers and the ulemas, who purposely visit the barracks to preach a holy war. These efforts, however, are unavailing to arouse the soldiers to enthusiasm. An infantry division which was recently sent to the Dardanelles from Smyrna marched through Constantinople weeping.

"Hatred of the German officers has increased to such an extent that over a hundred have been murdered. Many German officers realize that their lives are imperiled. Enver Pasha's life is openly threatened. Advocates of a separate peace are no longer molested and are not considered traitors. The Young Turks are now openly embezzling and hoarding funds for future exile. A coup d'etât is possible at any moment. Ammunition is scarce. The Sultan is hopelessly ill, and his fatalism has increased."

SERBIA NOW READY FOR NEW OFFENSIVE

Plan to Invade Herzegovina at an Early Date, Aided by Montenegrin Forces.

ROME, July 10, (via Paris.)—A Nish dispatch to the Messaggero says that large quantities of war munitions have reached Serbia. The Serbia National Assembly has voted a credit of $50,000,000 for the continuation of the military operations.

Sanitary conditions are reported now to be virtually normal, the typhus epidemic, however, resulted in many deaths.

Large numbers of recruits, on furlough, have been recalled to the colors, and it is the intention of the Serbians to undertake an offensive movement at an early date along the Danube-Save sector.

Austria and Hungary are concentrating new troops at Sarajevo and Semlin. The Serbian Crown Prince has rejoined the General Staff.

The Montenegrin Army, it is stated, will march side by side with their allies into Herzegovina.

ALLIES REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS

French Beat Them Back North of Arras, Belgians on the Yser.

GERMANS GAIN IN LE PRETRE

Strengthen Positions Previously Won and Concentrate Their Gunfire on Sampigny.

LONDON, July 10.—Checks of German attacks at various points along the western front are reported from Paris, notably by the French north of Arras and the Belgians on the Yser. The results of artillery fighting near Albert is said to have been favorable to the French. The German official statement records the improvement of positions in the forest of Le Prêtre and elsewhere between the Meuse and Moselle.

This is the text of the War Office bulletin issued in Paris tonight:

The Belgian troops last night repulsed an enemy attack on a point of support on the right bank of the Yser, in front of the House of the Ferryman (an important strategic point).

On our front an artillery action against the works of the enemy before Fricourt, in the region of Albert, gave us good results. There has been merely cannonading on the Aisne front.

In Champagne a sudden attack by us has made us masters of a German lookout post, the occupants of which were killed or dispersed.

In the region of the Meuse the bombardment of the enemy was directed particularly against Sampigny.

An inventory of the material taken by us on July 8 at Fontenelle establishes the fact that the enemy left in our hands one cannon, four machine guns, two bomb throwers, a very great number of rifles, a large quantity of ammunition, an oxygen apparatus designed as a protection against asphyxiating gases, and a depôt of grenades and cartridges of different types.

There has been no activity by the enemy in the region of the Vosges.

The afternoon statement follows:

In the region to the north of Arras certain attempts at attack on the part of the Germans last night directed against our positions on the road from Angres to Souchez were repulsed. At the Labyrinth there was fighting last night with hand grenades, but without making a change in the front line of one side or the other.

In the Champagne district, along the front between Perthes and Beausé-jour, between Hill 196 and the fort, a German attack was met by the fire of our infantry and artillery and dispersed with perceptible losses.

In Lorraine the enemy, numbering a battalion, attacked our positions near Leintrey, but they were repulsed.

There is nothing to report otherwise for the night, with the exception of certain artillery engagements, notably in the forest of Apremont, in the forest of Le Prêtre, and at Fontenelle, where the enemy did not deliver any counter attack, but contented themselves with directing artillery fire on two different occasions against the positions they had lost.

A recount of the prisoners made in the fighting of July 8 gives a total of 881, including 21 officers.

French aviators yesterday bombarded the railroad stations at Arnaville and Bayonville, as well as the military barracks at Norroy. Twenty-two shells and 1,000 steel arrows were thrown down.

The German Headquarters statement reads:

Military activity was only slight along the entire front throughout the day. Three French attacks at Launois, on the southern slope of Hill 631, near Ban-de-Sapt, broke down under our artillery fire.

During the night a projecting French trench was taken by storm in the Champagne district, northeast of the Beauséjour Farm. Joining this trench to the east, we undertook a few successful mining explosions.

Between Ailly and Apremont isolated fighting at close quarters took place.

In the Forest of La Prêtre we improved our new positions by making an advance.

Since the 4th of July 1,798 prisoners, including 21 officers, have been taken, and 3 cannon, 12 machine guns, and 18 mine throwers have been captured in the battles between the Meuse and the Moselle.

At Leintrey, east of Lunéville, night advances made by the enemy against our outer positions were repulsed.

CANADIANS LOST 9,982.

1,709 Were Killed at Langemarck—2,000 More at Plymouth.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 10.—The casualties among the Canadian troops, beginning with their first engagement, the battle of Langemarck, now amount to 9,982. These include 1,709 killed, 6,482 wounded, and 1,791 missing.

MONTREAL, July 10.—Word was received here today that the steamer Northland, with 2,000 Canadian troops on board, had arrived at Plymouth.

Among the military units on the ship were the Second University Company, under Captain George C. McDonald, going to serve as reinforcements to the Princess Patricia Regiment. This includes a number of men from McGill University, as well as graduates and undergraduates from Toronto, Kingston, Winnipeg, Calgary, Victoria, and other Canadian universities.

A draft to reinforce the Twenty-seventh Battlery was also on the ship.

FRANCE MAY LIFT EMBARGO ON HIDES

Offers to Do So in Return for American Leather Goods for Military Purposes.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—France has offered to lift her embargo on raw hides in return for a supply of American leather goods for military purposes, according to advices received today.

The plan, if worked out, will release for manufacture in this country a vast quantity of raw hides which accumulated in France as a result of the embargo and because of the extensive slaughter of French cattle for food.

Paris dispatches also contain requests for American wheat flour for the use of civilian bakers.

The leather and hide proposal calls for samples and quotations on American leather goods and conveys the assurance that if offers are accepted and delivery effected the embargo on hides will be lifted to allow the exportation to this country of raw hides in amount equivalent to the leather goods delivered. The proposals have been laid before American leather goods merchants by the Department of Commerce.

The French flour supply, not only for troops in the field, but in the departments where concentration and entrenched camps are located, has been taken over by the Government. Flour is sold to private bakers at the prevailing market price, subject to a rebate of two francs (about 40 cents) per sack, if the bread is sold at prices prevailing before the war.

Commercial agents in Paris are prepared to market 100,000 tons of American flour if it can be delivered in France, and American millers have been asked to furnish that amount.

VICTORY OF ITALIANS ON CORSO REPORTED

Fierce Charges of Infantry Said to Have Won Six Days' Battle for Plateau.

LONDON, July 10.—There is a report tonight from Chiasso that the Italians have won a battle which had been raging for six days on the Corso Plateau, and that after fierce charges by the Italian infantry they captured many Austrian positions and several thousand prisoners.

The report says that the prisoners passed through Milan this morning.

The official report on the Italian operations given out tonight in Vienna follows:

The coastal frontier district is quiet.

A general attack of the enemy near Sarsaussino was repulsed.

In the Carinthian frontier district nothing of importance occurred.

On the Tyrolean frontier an attack against our position northwest of Kreuzeberg Ridge was checked.

On Thursday afternoon several enemy battalions attacked Colonel Diana, but the fire from our forts forced them to retreat. On Friday forenoon a battalion again attacked. We opened fire at short range, inflicting great losses on the enemy, who were obliged to retreat.

A report from Austrian Headquarters says:

"On the Italian front 600 Italian dead were counted before the Austrian lines at Podgora and the bridgehead at Goritz."

The following official communication was issued today at Rome:

The enemy renewed his attacks in the valley of the Dogna, heavy detachments of infantry, aided by artillery, attempting to surprise our position at Malgaleno, but unsuccessfully.

On the other hand, in the Terragnole Valley, a detachment of our infantry, advancing on Malgasarta and Costabella, which dominate this valley, took the Austrians by surprise.

On the heights of Cordavole on Thursday night the enemy twice attacked heavily at the head of the Franza Valley, but without success. An Alpini contingent, having climbed Mont Tofano, surprised the intrenched troops, capturing the positions and twenty prisoners.

In the Isonzo zone the enemy has emplaced numerous batteries of medium calibre, against which our artillery has been firing with increasing effectiveness. On Friday night new attacks of a violent nature were made against the positions gained by us on the Carian Plateau, but were immediately repulsed.

Dalmatians Desert to Italians.

UDINE, Italy, July 10, (via Paris.)—According to a report here, a detachment of sixty-five Dalmatians broke away from the Austrian lines on the Isonzo front two days ago and endeavored to reach the Italian outpost. They were fired upon by their own troops and twenty-eight were killed, but the remainder deserted and were received by the Italians.

RUSSIANS TO FACE BIG GERMAN SHIFT

Continued from Page 1.

repulsed enemy attacks in the region of the village of Grabovetz and south of Grubechow, near the village of Mieniany.

On the Western Bug, above Kamionka, (Galicia,) there were rifle fire and cannonading. On the Zlota Lipa River, near the village of Korjow, the enemy on the night of July 9, during the course of frequent attacks, several times reached our entanglements, but on each occasion was repulsed by our fire and counter-attacks.

There is no change on the other fronts.

No Changes, Teutons Say.

VIENNA, July 10, (via London.)—The Austrian official war statement says tonight of the Russian theatre:

The general situation is unchanged. North of Krasnik on Friday night the Russians renewed unsuccessful attacks.

A report from Austrian General Headquarters says: "Heavy fighting in the battle near Krasnik, Poland, continues with undiminished vigor, yet has not reached a decisive point. No events of importance have occurred elsewhere on the Russian front."

BERLIN, July 10, (via London.)—The official report says today:

In the eastern theatre an attack made by the enemy on Ossowets was repulsed.

In the southeastern theatre the situation with the German troops remains unchanged.

A dispatch from Vienna indicates the fierceness of the struggle which is in progress along the Krasnik line. The Russians have brought forward strong reinforcements, probably from the interior, and are making repeated heavy attacks. Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army has the task of holding, and, if possible, repulsing the Russians.

Additional great battles, says the dispatch, may confidently be predicted between the Vistula and the Bug rivers.

TRUCE ON DNIESTER FRONT.

Russians Ask Time to Bury Dead—Heavy Losses Reported.

CZERNOWITZ, July 10, (via London.) The Russians, in consequence of their severe losses on the Bukowina front and along the Dniester, recently requested a four hours' armistice for the purpose of burying their dead. This was granted.

The Russians on the Dniester front suffered severely from the Austro-Hungarian artillery fire, and have retired at many points several miles beyond the river.

GENERAL DIES A PRISONER.

Former Equerry to King of Saxony Succumbs in Russia.

DRESDEN, June 25.—The first high German officer to die in captivity, so far as has been recorded, is Lieutenant General von Haughk, former chief equerry of the King of Saxony, who has just been reported as dead of kidney trouble in Taschkent, Russia.

General von Haughk fell into the hands of the Russians last October, while he was in charge of a set of gifts being transported to the German soldiers. For a time he received every possible favor, but when the report spread in Russia that Baron Korff, the Governor of Warsaw, captured by the Germans, was being severely handled, the same treatment was accorded General von Haughk.

He was born in Leipsic in 1850, the son of a high magistrate in Saxony, and married the daughter of the Prussian General von Tietzen. He was for a time aide-de-camp to the King of Saxony, and since 1890 his equerry.

MAGDEBURG TO KEEP BIG DYNAMITE CARGO

Federal Inspectors Find Explosive on German Vessel Is Stored Properly.

NEW INQUIRY IS EXPECTED

Bottled-Up Craft Lies Near Course of Steamers—Allies' Munitions Loaded Near By.

The German steamship Magdeburg, with 600,000 pounds of dynamite in her hold, has been inspected by Federal officers acting for the War Department, and they have reported back that the cargo of explosives is properly stored and there is no present reason to fear it will explode. Even if it did explode there is little danger, in the opinion of army officers, of any damage being done to Fort Hamilton or Fort Wadsworth, the two fortifications guarding the Narrows.

In addition to the investigation started at the request of the War Department an inquiry conducted by another branch of the Government is said to be under way or about to be started. No information was to be had yesterday regarding this rumored second investigation of the Magdeburg. At the Custom House it was stated that there was no reason to believe any unneutral act was involved in the presence of the dynamite-laden craft.

The Magdeburg arrived in New York soon after the war began, seeking refuge here because British and French warships were outside the Hook. The Magdeburg is anchored in the area set aside for ships loaded with explosives, and has been in the same anchorage more than eight months.

Excursion Craft Pass Near Her.

It was denied at the Custom House that any action was pending to have the dynamite removed from the Magdeburg and stored on shore. The ship is anchored close to the north side of the main ship channel, about 1,300 yards north of the bell buoy at the south end of the channel. The Coney Island excursion boats pass close to her on all their trips, as do similar craft to other seaside resorts. Transatlantic vessels almost invariably use the other side of the channel.

"Suppose that the Madgeburg should try to get away with that cargo some night and steam out to sea, would there be any way of stopping her?" a customs official was asked.

"We have no reason to believe that any such move as this is contemplated by either the owners or the Captain of the Madgeburg," he replied. "At any rate the ship would have a mighty hard job to get away without being discovered before she had gone a hundred yards. She is anchored in plain view of the destroyers on duty in the harbor, and at night is in easy range of the searchlights of the patrol boats."

"Is the Madgeburg under guard?"

"No, although the Government, as in the case of other foreign ships in port, keeps a watchful eye on her. However this does not mean that there is any suspicion attached to the presence here of the ship."

See No Danger to Forts.

The interest of the army in the Madgeburg was due to the fact that she is anchored within less than a mile of Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton. It was feared that in the event of the cargo exploding damage might be done to those fortifications and that their magazines might be expected by the terrific detonation of 300 tons of dynamite.

At Governors Island it was stated that the investigation, so far as the army was concerned, was ended and that it was not believed that the presence of the ship endangered either fort. The dynamite, it was said, was properly stored and well aired, the holds being opened daily to prevent the formation of gases that might cause a premature explosion.

It was pointed out that all of the ships carrying ammunition for the Allies took on their New York cargoes at the Gravesend anchorage. Last Monday there were at fewest four of these ships loading ammunition within a few hundred yards of the Magdeburg. Two of the ships were British and two French, and both were taking on capacity cargoes of munitions in plain view of the German dynamite ship.

NOW QUESTION THEORY OF BOMB ON MINNEHAHA

Some on Atlantic Transport Liner Suggest Explosion May Have Been Spontaneous.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 10.—Today for the first time the theory of spontaneous combustion was advanced by some of those who were on board the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha when the explosion and fire occurred last Wednesday. Yesterday all of the officers and crew who talked held firmly to the original theory that a bomb had been secreted in the cargo. Captain Frank H. Claret remains silent.

Those who now suggest a natural cause will not be quoted, but maintain that spontaneous combusion in Hold No. 3, near a quantity of whiskey, might have caused the shock. The presence of the whiskey in the cargo may have accounted for the alcoholic fumes described earlier by others of the crew. Two of the two hundred horses on board were suffocated.

Upon permission of the authorities at Ottawa the Minnehaha moved up to the inner harbor today and anchored opposite the railway terminals, where the lightering of the cargo from under the upper hatches of Hold No. 3 was begun. Dense volumes of smoke soon were pouring from the opened hatches and fire hose was again brought into play. For a time the smoke increased and more fire hose was hurriedly brought from shore. Later the smoke disappeared and the removal of the cargo continued.

According to the messages received from Capt. Claret and A. H. Jones & Co., the agents, of the International Mercantile Marine Company at Halifax, there was a second blaze on the Minnehaha yesterday morning, when number four hatch was removed. It was pointed out by C. W. Thomas, the assistant manager of the steamship department of the company, that there were four hatches in number three hold, and that the fire had not spread to number four hold. He added that the fire was definitely out last night.

The Captain hopes to go to sea late tonight or early tomorrow morning, Mr. Thomas said. This was contained in the last message sent by Captain Claret, which was received in New York at 9 o'clock last night, which read:

Fire out. Ship airtight. When hatch taken off, blazed up again this morning little while. Landing damaged portions cargo Halifax. All horses saved. Everything all right. Hope leave for London Sunday night. CLARET.

The earlier message from the Captain, which was received here about noon yesterday, read:

Fire re-started taking hatch off No. 4. Fighting it with ship's equipment. CLARET.

Mr. Thomas said that he called this a second blaze, because both Captain Claret and A. H. Jones & Co. had declared the fire out on Friday night. It was the rush of fresh air when the hatch was taken off which rekindled the flame, he said.

MUENTER INQUIRY PUT OFF.

Supervisors and Prosecutor Decide to Await Sheriff's Return.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, N. Y., July 10.—The investigation of the Nassau County officials into the circumstances surrounding the suicide in the county jail here of Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, the dynamiter and assailant of J. P. Morgan, came to a halt today. The Board of Supervisors met at the County Court House early in the morning, and after a long conference with District Attorney Smith decided to postpone the inquiry. The situation here is best summed up by a resident of Mineola, who said: "The friends of Sheriff Steven Pettit are hiding off in order to give the Sheriff a chance to return from his visit to California and investigate. In the meantime, of course, interest in the suicide of Muenter will grow less."

The entire board was present, the same being James H. Cocks of Oyster Bay, Philip J. Christ of North Hempstead, and Hiram R. Smith of Hempstead. The board did not meet in chambers. Instead the members went to the District Attorney's office and remained with him more than an hour. He convinced them in that time that it would be best to await the homecoming of Sheriff Pettit. At the close of the conference Mr. Christ gave out this typewritten statement:

The Board of Supervisors, at a conference with the District Attorney, agrees with the District Attorney that there has been a great neglect of duty at the jail as to the custody of one Frank Holt, who committed suicide on July 6, 1915. The District Attorney is doing everything in his power to investigate and find out who is directly responsible for the act and will lay the whole thing before Sheriff Pettit on his return, and, if the facts warrant, further action will be taken and the persons responsible dealt with according to law. The board is advised that Sheriff Pettit is temporarily absent from the county, but will return in a few days.

In view of the fact that heretofore the Sheriff has always co-operated with this board in any effort to improve conditions in the county, the board feels confident upon the Sheriff's return that any recommendation relative to reforms relating to the jail will be taken up and acted upon effectively by him.

Mr. Christ would not be questioned about the statement of the board.

About noon District Attorney Smith made his appearance. His suave manner disappeared and he delivered a tirade about creating false impressions and printing lies. He said he was not investigating. What had happened at the jail was simply a mistake in judgment in not putting two men on guard. For the first time, however, the District Attorney mentioned Warden Hults as being responsible for laxity at the jail.

"What is all this fuss about?" he asked. "There is no question that there has been negligence. We all know that."

Asked what he was doing to try and fix the responsibility for carelessness, he said he was not investigating, and his reply was the same when it was pointed out to him that the Supervisors had said he was "doing everything in his power to investigate and find out who is directly responsible for the act."

Mr. Smith was asked whether the Warden, if it was proved he was responsible, could be proceeded against.

"I don't know whether he has broken the law. He is an appointive and not an elective officer. See here, you fellows are trying to start a condition that does not exist. There is nothing to investigate. It is admitted there was negligence. The Warden is responsible. He made a mistake in judgment. He should have had two guards. He had, however, to deal with Holt who was so weak a ten-year-old boy could have handled him. Two doctors had examined him and we were thinking of sending him to the hospital. In fact that very morning there was thought of removing him from the County Jail."

The District Attorney also denied that Ryan had been working on a twelve-hour shift after the Supervisors had appropriated extra funds so that more men could be engaged and eight hours made the length of a shift.

There was another story of happenings in the jail immediately after Muenter committed suicide. This was told yesterday by George Hoffman, Deputy Warden, who was in the outer office on Tuesday night. Hoffman was not called to testify Friday before Coroner Jones. His story differs from that told by Jerry Ryan, the aged extra keeper.

Ryan said he left his post to investigate a noise, walked a little way down the corridor to the east of the cell block and returned to find his charge gone. He next heard the sound that he likened to a pistol shot, and running down the dark western corridor between the bars and the outer wall of the prison, in the dark nearly stumbled over Muenter's body. Here is Hoffman's story:

Ryan came to the door leading from the cell block to the outer part of the prison. I had run there, having heard the noise.

"The fellow's gone," said Ryan.

"Well," I said, "he can't get out."

"He's shot himself," said Ryan. "Didn't you hear the shot?"

I opened the door and switched on the lights on the east side of the block. On the west side the two lights were burning in front of Holt's cell. I told Ryan to go down the east side and look while I went down the west side. I saw the body on the floor on the west side of the cell block in the space between the wall and the cell block bars. Ryan came up with me at almost the same time. Ryan did not trip over the body, and we never went nearer than ten feet to it. On the west side, where only the two lights were burning, it was not pitch dark, but the darkness of dusk. I called Warden Hults downstairs, and the doctor came very soon after.

A former County official who was at the Court House yesterday, said: "Nassau County is lucky Holt killed himself. If he hadn't he might have walked away from us."

MUENTER HAD BIG PLANS.

Marked Pennsylvania State Capitol to be Dynamited.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 10.—Erich Muenter, the assailant of J. Pierpont Morgan, was here three weeks ago, according to C. H. Wolfe, who runs the barber shop at the Commonwealth Hotel. Muenter wore a beard when he entered Wolfe's shop, and Wolfe says he himself shaved it off.

"There can be no mistake," Wolfe said today. "I have seen half a dozen pictures of Muenter and am sure he was the man I shaved."

It was while Muenter was here, it is believed, that he marked a drawing of the State Capitol, which he had selected as one of the buildings for dynamiting.

GERMAN SOCIETY FOR PEACE

Brooklyn Alliance Urges Convention to Discuss It.

At a meeting of the German-American Alliance held at Arion Hall, in Brooklyn, on Friday night, the first step toward the organization of a national peace convention was taken. Mr. Henry Weismann, President of the organization, and the ten delegates elected to attend the national convention of German-American societies to be held in San Francisco were instructed to propose a national peace convention and to vote to hold it in Chicago beginning on Labor Day.

The idea of a peace convention has been taking shape among the German societies in the United States for some time, but the Brooklyn society is the first to take a definite step.

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For Immediate and Early Fall Wear

Unusual and Exclusive Types of Serge and Imported Novelty Checks in Combination with Satin, Touched with Braiding, Embroidery or Beading.

For Monday—Important Clearance Sale

Odd Pieces, Incomplete Sizes—Regardless of Former Prices

Women's Cloth Suits	*Formerly up to 39.50*	10.00
Women's Cloth Suits	*Formerly up to 49.50*	15.00
Women's Cloth & Silk Suits	*Formerly up to 55.00*	22.50
Women's Palm Beach Cloth Suits		9.50
Women's Linen Suits		15.50 22.50
Women's Cotton Dresses	*Reduced to*	5.00 7.50 9.50
Women's Linen Dresses	*Reduced to*	6.50 8.50 10.50
Women's Net Dresses	*Formerly 39.50*	23.50
Women's Odd Silk Dresses (Afternoon & Evening Models)	*Formerly up to 49.50*	15.00
Women's Odd Blazer Coats	*Formerly up to 37.50*	10.00
Women's Odd Cloth Coats	*Formerly up to 22.50*	10.00
Women's Covert & Gabardine Coats	*Formerly up to 49.50*	25.00
Women's Linen Motor Coats	*Reduced to*	5.00
Jersey, Crepe de Chine & Satin Smock Coats	*Reduced to*	20.00
Women's Black or Tan Silk Coats	*Formerly up to 55.00*	25.00
Women's Odd Lingerie Blouses	*Reduced to*	2.00
Women's Silk, Chiffon & Georgette Crepe Blouses	*Reduced to*	2.90
Odd Handmade French Blouses	*Reduced to*	5.00 7.50
Women's Odd Cloth Skirts	*Reduced to*	2.95
Linen, Cotton Gabardine & Ratine Skirts	*Reduced to*	4.50
Misses' Serge Dresses	*Formerly up to 25.00*	6.95
Misses' Odd Evening Frocks	*Formerly up to 29.50*	10.00
Misses' Odd Silk Dresses	*Formerly up to 35.00*	15.00
Misses' Cotton Dresses	*Reduced to*	5.00
Misses' Odd Sport Coats	*Formerly up to 18.50*	6.75
Girls' Wash Dresses	*Formerly up to 3.95*	1.10
Women's Jersey Silk Sport Coats	*Formerly 13.50*	9.75
Women's Odd Fibre Silk Sweaters	*Formerly up to 15.00*	7.50
Pure Silk Knit Sweaters (with sashes)		18.50
Women's Linen Sport Suits	*Formerly 16.50*	10.00
Novelty Low Shoes & Pumps (Incomplete sizes)	*Formerly 5.00 & 6.00*	2.00
Novelty Low Shoes & Pumps (Incomplete sizes)	*Formerly 8.00 & 9.00*	3.75
Women's Wool Jersey Bathing Suits (without Tights)	*Formerly 5.00*	3.95
Women's Wool Jersey Bathing Suits (with Tights)	*Formerly 3.95*	2.95
"Bontell" Fancy Broche Corsets	*Regularly 4.00*	1.95
Corsets in Odd Styles	*Formerly up to 18.50*	2.50 4.75 9.75
Elastic Slip-on Corsets	*Formerly 5.00*	3.75
Nightgowns, Combinations, Petticoats	*Formerly up to 3.95*	1.95
Crepe de Chine Negligees (odd pieces)	*Formerly up to 16.50*	8.95
Satin Negligees	*Formerly 8.95*	4.95
Petticoats of Jersey Silk, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine	*Formerly up to 5.95*	2.95 3.95
Glove Silk Combinations (white & pink)	*Reduced to*	2.45
Glove Silk Vests (French band finish)	*Formerly 1.95*	1.45

SOUTHWEST AFRICA HAS GREAT PROMISE

British See Great Possibilities in Immense Territory Now Wrested from Germany.

MINERAL RESOURCES RICH

May Become One of the Finest Ranch Countries in the World —Agricultural Outlook Good.

Much speculation has been indulged in as to the value as a possession of the immense territory of German Southwest Africa, wrested by the Union of South Africa forces from the Germans, who had occupied it since May, 1883. Six times the size of England, being about 322,450 square miles in area, and including Ovamboland, Damaraland, and Great Namaqualand, and sparsely populated, it has been described as a wilderness, with a fertile tract only here and there.

A South African authority described recently in the Cape Times its dominant physical features as follows:

"A slowly rising, sandy coast belt; a high interior plateau, broken by isolated mountain ranges and stony kopjes, and a gently falling eastern strip of sandy country which merges in the level expanse of the Kalahari Desert. The average height of the uplands is about 5,000 feet. The climate on the whole is healthful and eminently suited for Europeans, though malarial fever is prevalent in the sub-tropical north. Before the war it supported a white population of 14,830 people, with some 250,000 natives."

The territory's three great natural sources of wealth are minerals, pasture land and agriculture land.

Great Mineral Wealth.

Says the authority above quoted:

"The mineral wealth has been the most considerable source of prosperity since 1908, and it is certain to be an important factor in the future development of the country. The diamond fields form a rich treasure house, and immense quantities of the precious 'stones of fire' still lie in the sands of the Namib. The fields extend from Conception Bay (100 miles south of Swakopmund) to Angras Juntas, a distance of about 260 miles, but they are intersected in many places by hills and ridges and tracts of worthless sand. The various producing companies, the great majority of which are German, hold a fifty years' lease from the German Colonial Company, and together before the war broke out they employed about 5,000 natives and colored men. From 1908 to the end of 1913 gems to the value of $35,522,000 had been recovered.

"How long will these fields last? The experts differ, as, owing to the vast extent of the country over which the diamondiferous gravel is scattered and the varying depths of the deposits, it is extremely difficult to estimate the life of the fields. The period has been variously put at eight, fifteen, and twenty years. New deposits may be discovered, although extensive prospecting operations have not resulted in any finds for some time. Volcanic 'pipes' containing the well-known Kimberlite have been found in the Gibeon, Bethany, and Keetmanshoop districts, but careful tests have show them to be barren of diamonds."

Dr. Versfeld, who has given some attention to the geological problems of Southwest Africa, ventures to affirm the discovery of diamond-bearing pipes "considerably nearer to the Luderitzbucht deposits than those at present known seems well within the bounds of probability." Dr. Wagner, the well-known South African mining authority, states in his "Diamond Mines of Southern Africa" that the "primary deposit, or primary deposits, lie buried beneath the sea somewhere off Pomona." At the same time he says that "a long and prosperous career may confidently be predicted for the industry" in Southwest Africa.

Next to the diamond fields the copper mines rank in importance. The value of the copper exported in 1913 was $1,982,180. In the opinion of experts, there is no doubt that the country will supply copper and copper ores in increasing quantities for many years to come.

Prespecting work has been done in connection with gold, tin, iron, lead, sulphur, &c., but the results have been somewhat disappointing, although immense deposits of iron and tin ores are known to exist. A seam of coal has been found, and the Germans had begun to exploit immense layers of white and colored marble of excellent quality.

Pasture Land of Great Value.

The second source of wealth in the territory is the pasture land. Dr. William Macdonald, the South African agricultural expert, who visited the colony a couple of years ago, described it as a land of enormous agricultural possibilities, destined to become one of the finest ranch countries in the world.

Dr. Rohrbach, the German Imperial Emigration Commissioner and a well-known writer on economics, wrote about it as follows:

"From the Orange River in the south to the Kunene in the north, and from the Namib in the west to the Kalahari in the east, its vegetation and conformation are those of a sub-tropical steppe and grazing country, which is marked out by Nature herself for cattle raising."

Dr. Rohrbach estimated the grazing land to be equal in area to that of the German Empire in Europe and capable of carrying 3,000,000 head of cattle and 2,000,000 sheep and goats, and believed that the land would be able to maintain a population of several hundred thousand European settlers.

However this may be, the big land companies there have made little or no effort to attract settlers. Only 1,330 farms were in private hands in 1913, and 193 of these were lying idle. When the war broke out a census showed that the country carried 205,643 head of cattle, 543,447 sheep, 516,904 goats, 15,916 horses, and 13,618 mules and donkeys. It is prophesied that a big future lies before the country as an exporter of meat, hides, wool, and karakul fur. It is pointed out that as Walvis Bay is comparatively near to Europe, with a direct steamship service to British ports, a lucrative industry can be established in frozen cattle and sheep.

Its Agricultural Possibilities.

As to the agricultural lands, the 1,330 farms mentioned above comprise an area of 33,484,015 acres, but of this huge area only 13,000 are actually under cultivation. This is ascribed to the sandy nature of the soil and the dryness of the climate. Four-tenths of the cultivated land is in the well-watered Grootfontein district, while another three-tenths is in the Windhuk district. Mealies, potatoes, lucerne, melons, vegetables, grapes, and tobacco are the principal articles grown. Much might be done by improved methods of farming and by means of irrigation, since the land is quite fertile.

The Germans had planned a great scheme of irrigation. The Landesrat, as a beginning, made provision in the Supplementary Estimates for 1913-14 for extensive schemes in connection with the Fish River. Huge reservoirs were to have been constructed, with an indefinite number of minor works such as dams and weirs, and great benefits were expected from these measures. Until such schemes as these are carried out agriculture will continue to play a very subordinate part in Southwest African industry.

Development of the territory heretofore has been hampered by a dearth of capital and official restrictions, for the Government policy of settling the land has been characterized by a vigorous application of the principle of Germanization. British occupation of the country surely will lead to far more rapid development with an influx of capital, especially for exploiting its mining possibilities.

When the First European Landed.

It is interesting to recall in connection with the conquest of this immense territory that it was on the shores of the Bay of Bartholomew that in 1486 the Portuguese explorer Diaz effected the first recorded European landing on African soil south of the Equator. He set up a marble cross on a prominent spur on the south side of the bay, which in consequence bears the name Pedestal Point. Though the cross has long since been removed. But it appears to have stood undisturbed for three centuries. In 1829 it was still there, but broken. Apparently it was still seen from the sea in 1844, for Morell, writing in that year, describes Pedestal Point as "a high bluff point rendered conspicuous by a marble cross erected on the summit in 1460, by Bartholomew Dias." Pieces are now at Lisbon, and a fragment in the South African Museum; the rest has disappeared.

Diaz named the bay Angra dos Ilheos —the bay of the islets—with reference to the chain of islands which make it almost land-locked. This name soon gave place to Angra Pequena—the little bay—by which it was generally known until the German occupation. Since that time the bay has been officially called Luderitzbucht, in honor of the merchant Luderitz, to whom its occupation was immediately due. It is extremely likely that under the British regime its former name of Angra Pequena will be restored.

Boys' Camp Opens Tomorrow.

The Boys' Camp of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes will open for the fifth season tomorrow at Verona, N. J. Last year it accomodated 198 boys for two weeks' outings each, at a total cost of $985. During the last four years 582 boys were accommodated, at a total cost of $4,029, which is 43 cents a day each. These boys were, in the majority of instances, the children of poor parents. Contributions may be sent to A. S. Frissell, Treasurer, 2,303 Seventh Avenue.

SUGGESTS SWEDEN IS AIDING GERMANY

Passenger on Czar Thinks Germans Used Subterfuge to Mine White Sea.

PASSED DERELICT STEAMER

F. S. Ormsby Tells of Archangel Churchyard Used as Storage Place for Congested Freight.

Passengers and officers of the Russian-American liner Czar, which arrived yesterday from Archangel, said they had seen a quantity of wreckage in the White Sea within 200 miles of the Russian seaport. On June 27, the day after the Czar left Archangel, the passengers sighted a derelict steamer floating keel up, with a quantity of wreckage and cargo surrounding it.

The Czar circled round the wreck three times, while the Captain and officers on the bridge looked at it through their glasses to see if there was any name to identify the capsized vessel. The name on the stern had been partly washed out, and only the letters "umlo" could be distinguished, with the letters "endo" underneath, which was believed to have been the name of the hailing port, London. The bows of the derelict had been stove in, apparently with terrific force, by a floating mine or a torpedo, the officers said.

Frank G. Ormsby, representative of a machinery manufacturing firm of Easton, Penn., who was a passenger on the Czar, said that the ship he sailed on arrived at Archangel on June 16.

"We had been warned by wireless to lookout for mines," he continued, "and the day before reaching port, June 15, two British freighters were struck by mines in the White Sea. On June 17 a Norwegian freighter was severely damaged, and five days later the British steamer Twilight was struck by a mine and disabled. Russian torpedo-boat destroyers, sent out to look for mines on June 21, destroyed three with shots and picked up six, which they brought to Archangel."

Mr. Ormsby said that as no German vessels had been seen in the White Sea since the war started, Russian officers told him they believed that German mine planters, operating under Swedish and Norwegian flags, were placing mines in the White Sea.

The congestion of freight of all kinds at Archangel continues to be very heavy, he said, on account of the lack of railroad facilities between the port and Vologda on the main line between Petrograd and Moscow. The cargoes discharged from ships are stacked in vacant lots and in the public squares.

"All over the city," Mr. Ormsby continued, "and even the churchyard of the Cathedral of St. Catherine, one of the most revered shrines in the Russian Empire, is filled with bales of cotton and cases of machinery stacked twenty-five feet high and guarded by soldiers. There are about 100,000 soldiers in the neighborhood of Archangel, I was told, and a great number has been detailed to transportation work on the supplies."

Mr. Ormsby said there was a suspicion among the Russian Government officials that Sweden was aiding Germany by selling her food supplies, which had caused a somewhat hostile feeling toward the Swedes in Russia.

J. S. MORGAN AND BRIDE SAIL

Father's Progress Makes San Francisco Trip Possible as Planned.

Junius Spencer Morgan sailed at noon yesterday with his bride on the Panama-Pacific liner Kroonland for San Francisco via the Panama Canal with Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee and daughters.

Mr. Morgan had booked passage early on the Kroonland, but he canceled it after his father was shot on July 3. The rapid progress of Mr. Morgan toward recovery enabled his son to carry out his original plans. Before the steamer sailed yesterday Mr. Morgan told friends at the pier that his father was doing well and that there was no occasion for worry.

German Steamship Men Give Benefit

Officers and employes of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-America Lines in parts hereabouts gave a benefit for the widows and orphans of German soldiers at Harmony Park, Grassmere, S. I., yesterday afternoon and evening. About 10,000 tickets were sold and about $15,000 was realized.

STIMSON ASSAILS HOLMES'S CRUSADE

Ex-Secretary of War Thinks Law Forbids Anti-Enlistment Campaign.

NO EFFECT ON RECRUITING

Army and Navy Officers Say Socialists Are the Only Ones Who Have Hampered Service Heretofore.

While many civic and military organizations here join with the army and navy officers in vigorous condemnation of the efforts of the Anti-Enlistment League to pledge persons liable for military service to refrain from enlistment in the army and navy, so far no formal complaint has been presented to the United States Attorney General or to the War and Navy Departments. These pledges in printed form have been distributed at public meeting, with requests for signatures, each slip bearing the name of the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, as head of the committee of the league.

Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War, when asked yesterday at his country home at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., if there was any Federal statute applying to such a case, said:

"I think it would be a matter that should come within the jurisdiction of the United States District Attorney, if any one. I do not recall any specific law covering the point, but it seems to me that it is an offense that could be reached by Federal statute. I have not had the question raised in this particular form before, the making of a written public pledge against the service of the United States.

"I think it is a very serious thing and in the highest degree reprehensible. It violates the spirit and principle of the law and Constitution of the nation, which expressly provides that every citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 is liable to military service for the defense of the country."

It was said yesterday that the anti-enlistment campaign had had no appreciable effect on the enlistments for the army and navy. At the naval and army stations the officers said they were getting all the men needed.

Heretofore the army and navy had interference with enlistments from Socialistic sources, but nothing in the form of an organized public campaign against the service, such as the league is waging. For this reason no suggestion has been made to Congress for legislation to make such interference a crime. The most violent opposition of this kind occurred in Seattle, growing out of the hatred of the Socialists for the armed forces of the Government.

At Washington last night Adjutant General Henry P. McCain, who has charge of enlistments for the army, said there had never been any propaganda in this country strong enough to prevent enlistments. So little harm has been done in this way, said he, that there had never been any formal recommendation by the War Department to Congress for legislation on the subject.

Captain Ridley McLean, Judge Advocate General of the navy, said this sort of agitation had never caused any trouble to the navy, and the Navy Department had never recommended any law to cover the point.

Miss Jessie Wallace Hughan, whose name appears with Dr. Holmes's on the printed form of the pledges, is the secretary of the Anti-Enlistment League. She lives at 61 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. Last Fall her name appeared on the Socialist Party ticket as a candidate for the Assembly in the Eleventh Assembly District, Brooklyn. Tracy D. Mygatt, another member of the committee, is mentioned in the City Directory as a social worker living at 104 Waverly Place, Manhattan. It is said the anti-enlistment campaign is being carried on in several States, and that a thousand signatures have been obtained.

A Fete to Aid Crippled Children.

There will be a lawn fete and benefit for the Seaside Home for Crippled Children of Arverne, L. I., on Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. David Anspacher in Lawrence, L. I. Miss Helen C. Möller, assisted by a large chorus of children, will give Greek classic dances on the lawn. Miss Evelyn M. Goldsmith, President of the Home, is in charge of the benefit and will be assisted by many prominent Long Island women. All contributions to the Home, which is non-sectarian, should be sent to Miss Emma Moeler, Treasurer, at the Hotel Savoy.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

Remarkable Price Concessions on Monday and Tuesday

HOUSEHOLD & DECORATIVE LINENS

Exceptionally Low Priced

Irish Satin Damask Tablecloths
68x86 in. ..... 1.95, regularly 2.75, 68x104 in. ..... 2.65 regularly 3.75

Odd Satin Damask Napkins
22x22 in. ..... doz. 3.25, regularly 4.00, 24x24 in. ..... doz. 3.65 regularly 5.00,

Bleached Irish Satin Damask .... regularly 1.50, yd. 1.10

200 dozen Bleached Turkish Bath Towels with colored borders or plain white. regularly 3.50, doz. 2.65

300 dozen Linen Hemstitched Huckaback Towels with damask borders. regularly 4.00, doz. 3.00

Bungalow Luncheon Sets in plain white or scalloped and embroidered in colors. regularly 2.00, set 1.50

Pure Linen Tea Napkins with hand-embroidered corners. regularly 4.00, doz. 2.75

Irish Linen Pillow Cases, hand-embroidered ..... pair. 1.95 regularly 2.75

Hemmed Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Good Quality, At Decided Reductions

	63x99	72x99	81x99	90x99	
Sheets:	65c	70c	75c	85c	each

	42x36	45x36	50x36	54x38	
Pillow Cases:	15c	17c	19c	21c	each

CURTAINS AND NETS

Clearance Reductions

Scrim Curtains in a variety of patterns ..... regularly 2.25 to 8.50, pair 95c to 4.50

Fine Net Curtains with Cluny insertion ..... regularly 4.25 and 5.50, pair 2.45 and 3.25

Fine Scrim Curtains with Filet lace motifs combined with Cluny insertion and edge. pair 12.50, 17.50 and 22.50 regularly 22.50, 30.00 and 37.50

Imported Lace Curtains with handsome motifs and eyelet work. pair 17.50 and 19.50 regularly 35.00 and 39.00

Attractive offerings in Imported Fish Nets,—various patterns. yd. 25c, 35c and 55c regularly 50c, 65c and 1.10

BRASS BEDS AND BEDDING

Brass Beds with 2-inch continuous posts and five 1-inch filler rods 12.50, regularly 20.00

Four-post Colonial Model Brass Beds ..... 25.00, regularly 34.50

Brass Beds with one and one-half inch square posts and brazed corners. Made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. 37.50, regularly 45.00

Guaranteed Pure Layer Felt Mattresses in one or two parts. Choice of ticking. 15.00, regularly 18.00

French Upholstered Box Springs ..... 15.50, regularly 20.00

"McCreery Special" Black Curled Hair Mattresses, with French roll edge and Imperial tufting, 25.00, regularly 35.00

"McCreery" Hand-laid Mattresses ..... 35.00, regularly 45.00

BIRD CAGES

An attractive variety, richly decorated in Period designs; suitable for boudoir, conservatory or library.

Small wicker Bird Cages,—daintily decorated with artificial flowers and silk ribbon and artificial bird. 95c formerly 1.95

Wicker Bird Cages,—regular size; prettily decorated with artificial flowers, silk ribbon and artificial bird. 1.45 formerly 2.95

Wicker Bird Cages with imported electric bird; regular size cage, decorated with artificial flowers and silk ribbon. 2.95 formerly 6.50

FINE ORIENTAL RUGS

Preliminary to receiving new Fall shipments, we offer practically every rug in our stock at about

Wholesale Cost

Upon request, purchases will be held for future delivery.

NO APPROVALS. NO C. O. D'S.

110 Small Turkish and Shirvan Mats... 5.00 ..... regularly 10.50

350 Small and Medium Size Rugs in Persian, Caucasian and Beluchistan weaves. 9.75, 14.50, 19.50, 25.00 regularly 15.00 to 45.00

Medium and Large Room-size Rugs in Persian Mahal, Bokhara, and Serapi weaves. Sizes from 6x9 ft. to 10x15 ft. 6 in. 69.00, 85.00, 97.00 to 127.00 value 125.00 to 175.00

Persian Mushkabad and Gorevan Rugs

At the lowest prices we have ever quoted for extra large room-size rugs. Sizes range from 10x14 ft. to 11x15 ft. 2 in. regularly 250.00 to 350.00, 125.00 to 200.00

DOMESTIC RUGS—Greatly Reduced

Sanford's Famous Beauvais Seamless Axminster Rugs 6 x 9 ft. regularly 16.50, 12.75
9x12 ft. regularly 29.50, 23.90. | 8.5x10 ft. 6 in., regularly 25.50 19.50

Annual July Sale

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

Absolutely Unparalleled Values in Furniture, Beds and Bedding.

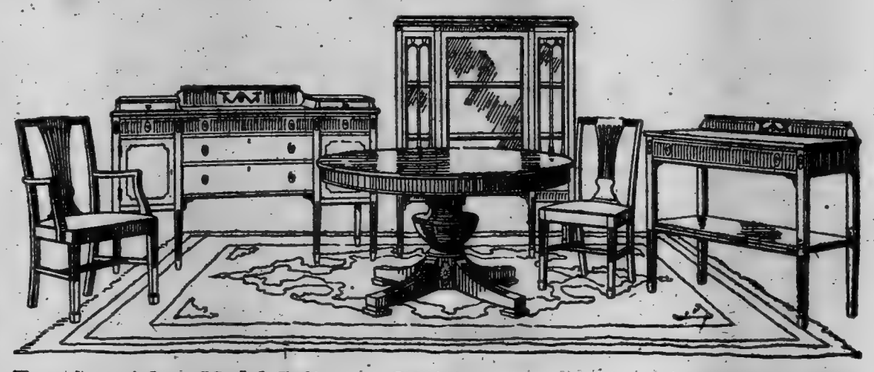

Ten-piece Adam Model Suite ..... 395.00 ..... regularly 475.00

Made of the best selected Mexican Mahogany, hand rubbed finish both inside and out. The table has a handsome shaped pedestal with a 54-inch top; Buffet 66 inches long; Chair Seats covered with haircloth.

Dining Room Furniture

10-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites ..... regularly 650.00, 467.00

10-piece Adam Model Suites ..... 500.00 regularly 1000.00

10-piece Chippendale Model Suites, finished in Dull Mahogany. 398.00 regularly 500.00

10-piece William and Mary Model Suites, finished in Brown Mahogany. 380.00 regularly 475.00

10-piece Sheraton Model Suites, inlaid with satin wood. regularly 375.00 ..... 250.00

Chamber Furniture

10-piece Solid Mahogany Colonial Model Suites; four-post bed with pine-apple tops. regularly 325.00, 250.00

10-piece Adam Model Suites, finished in Brown Mahogany or Ivory Enamel. 198.00 regularly 275.00

4-piece Chinese Chippendale Model Suites in Dull Mahogany. 245.00 regularly 360.00

4-piece Solid Mahogany English Model Suites. regularly 210.00, 149.00

Electric Lamps

Exact duplicate of Bronze Candlesticks used in Japanese Temples.

Solid Bronze Desk or Boudoir Lamps, — 17 inches high; 10-inch flat silk Empire shade, with 3-inch silk fringe; any color. regularly 8.50, 5.00

Separate Pieces

Wing Chairs or Rockers, made of Solid Mahogany, upholstered with curled hair and moss, covered in denim. 15.00, regularly 25.00

Felt Top Folding Card Tables, 1.50, regularly 3.00

Solid Mahogany Muffin Stands, 3.75, regularly 6.50

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Clearance Sale

Straw Hats
95c, regularly 1.65 and 2.85

Neckwear
Made of Fancy or Washable Silks
45c, regularly 75c and 1.00

"McCreery Shirts"
Made of Madras and Mercerized Materials, various models and sleeve lengths.
95c, regularly 1.50 and 2.00

"McCreery Silk Shirts"
Made of Tub Silks, neat and wide satin stripes.
2.60, regularly 3.50 and 4.00

"McCreery Shirts"
Made of Madras or Mercerized Fabrics; discontinued lines. 1.35, regularly 2.00 to 3.00

"McCreery Silk Shirts"
Of Heavy Habutai and Pure Silk Crepe with satin stripes. 4.25, regularly 5.00 to 7.50

Pajamas
Plain or Fancy Stripes.. 95c, ... regularly 1.50

Robes
Of Terry and Ratine.. 2.85, ... regularly 4.00

Tennis Trousers
Plain White or Striped Flannel ..... 3.65, regularly 5.00

Union Suits
Fancy Madras or Lisle Thread,—broken sizes ..... 75c, regularly 1.25 & 1.50

Athletic Underwear
Striped Madras Athletic Shirts and Knee Drawers. Discontinued lines.
35c each, 3 for 1.00
regularly 50c and 75c each

Half Hose
Silk or Lisle Thread with re-inforced heels, soles and toes. 25c pair, 6 pairs 1.45
regularly 35c and 50c pair

In addition to the above extraordinary offerings the entire stock of Auto Dusters, Raincoats, Office Coats, Sweaters and Bathing Suits will be reduced for immediate clearance.

Special Offering

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS

5th Floor

100 Suits,—size 34 to 40 inch chest 12.50

Made of Imported and Domestic Fabrics; coats quarter, half or full lined with mohair; flap or patch pockets. Navy Blue or Gray Flannels, and Check or Pencil Stripe Fabrics.

CHARGES RUPPRECHT WITH DEATH ORDER

Conan Doyle Cites Affidavits Accusing Bavarian Prince of Having Prisoners Shot.

WOUNDED BEATEN TO DEATH

"The Story of British Prisoners" a Terrible Arraignment Based on German Testimony.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wrote the preface and compiled the annotations for "The Story of the British Prisoners," recently published by the British Central Committee for National Patriotic Organization, a copy of which reached New York yesterday, and which sets forth that Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is responsible for the orders that resulted in the execution of British prisoners.

In regard to the execution of British prisoners by the Germans, or rather Bavarians, it says: "The following dispatch, dated The Hague, April 28, has been received by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from Sir Alan Johnstone, his Majesty's Minister at The Hague:

"'I have the honor to transmit copies of declarations by J. Martin, editor of the Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad, and N. J. van Ditmar, press correspondent, of Rotterdam, regarding the shooting of British prisoners of war by the German troops, which I have received from his Majesty's Consul General at Rotterdam.

"'The first declaration, made at Rotterdam on April 26, before the British Vice Consul, is as follows:

"'"I, Johannes Martin, editor of the Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad, born the 9th of November, 1886, at Leiden, son of K. Martin, professor at the University of Leiden, hereby declare that on the morning of the 16th of March a deserter from the German Army, a certain Richard Lorenz, native of Braunschweig, and belonging to the 208th Regiment, appeared at the office of my newspaper and made the following statement." He began by calling the Bavarian soldiers 'Schweine,' (hogs,) and abused them for killing unarmed men, with their hands up and anxious to surrender, and also of shooting British prisoners of war.

Forty Prisoners Burned.

"'He stated that the Bavarian regiments under Prince Rupprecht had received formal orders to make no British prisoners, and that those soldiers who made them were severely punished. He heard from fellow-soldiers how once about forty British prisoners were burned alive in a hangar, and that the men who committed this atrocity received a medal for it. He stated that this order was only directed against British soldiers, and existed exclusively in the Bavarian Army. This interview was published in the Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad in the editions of March 18 and 19. The killing of British soldiers was not reported. A blank space was left in order to avoid local difficulties.

"'I made further inquiries regarding the killing of British prisoners, and on March 18 another German deserter called on me. He was a certain Friedrich Kuller, born at Ludwigshaven, Bavaria, 22 years old, belonging to the Twenty-second Regiment, Fifth Company, Third Machine Gun Section of the Second Bavarian Army Corps. This man struck me as being an essentially stupid creature, and it was impossible that he would have sufficient intelligence to invent the following thrilling story. He did not know whether my paper was pro-German or anti-German, and he gave the following account in reply to my questions and not of his own initiative.

Shot Five British Soldiers.

"'On my asking him whether they ever made British prisoners, he said that the Germans did so, but they were not sent to Germany, but killed, the Bavarian regiments having received formal orders to kill every British prisoner of war. The following were his exact words in German: "Wir hatten Befehl empfangen," sämmtliche gefangene Engländer abzumachen." I cross-examined him on the subject, but he maintained his statement and said that he himself had shot five British prisoners a few days before he deserted. On my question as to whether the Bavarian soldiers shot these unarmed men on their own initiative or under orders, he stated that they were brought up to be shot by a section, under the command of an officer. He made this statement as a mere matter of fact which did not interest him much. The interview appeared in the Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad of March 20, and a blank was left in lieu of the above-mentioned fact, for the same reason.

"'The following day, March 19, another deserter came to see me, August Kahlmann, born at Karthaus, (near Danzig,) 25 years old, and belonging to the Thirty-fifth Regiment Infantry, Fifth Company, Seventh Division. His statement was practically identical, viz., to the effect that an order, signed by Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, had ordered the whole Bavarian Army to take no British prisoners in future, and that all had to be shot. He stated that they were brought to the quarters with their hands bound behind their backs, and with bandaged eyes, and that they were not told they were to be shot. They were executed under the supervision of the commanding officer. I asked him if there were any wounded among them, and he answered that nearly all were wounded, and that as long as a British soldier is able to fight he will not surrender. This interview was published in the Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad of March 22, and with the same blank as before. Both Kuller and Kahlmann stated that they did not approve of this order very much, and that they were quite aware that Bavarian prisoners were not treated in the same way by the British. They added that they did not hate the British, but were very much afraid of them and praised them as very gallant fighters.

Germans Starving in Trenches.

"'Kuller stated that he first fought at Rheims, but afterward he was sent to Ypres, where he stayed for three months. Kahlmann fought on the Yser between Nieuport and Dixmude and in the neighborhood. They stated that the principal reason for their desertion was the rough treatment meted out to them by their officers and the lack of food. It appears that the soldiers were practically starving in the trenches.

"'Some days after these interviews Kuller disappeared in a curious manner. Being short of money, he went to the German Consulate and stated that as he was a German he thought they must help him there. Kahlmann tried to persuade him not to go, but Kuller had not sense enough to understand why he should not do so. There he waited for his friend three hours and a half, but Kuller never appeared. Since that time he has never been seen by Kahlmann, nor did he return to his lodgings, where he had left all his belongings.'

"The declaration of W. N. J. van Ditmar, which was sworn to at the British Consulate on April 23, is almost identical with the foregoing, except that details are added. It is as follows:

"'I, W. N. J. van Ditmar, press correspondent, residing in Rotterdam, hereby make oath and declare that Friedrich Kuller, 23 years old, a lancer, Twenty-second Regiment, Fifth Company, Third Machine Section, Second Bavarian Army Corps (von Kluck's army) informed me that on or about Dec. 28, 1914, twenty-four British prisoners of war were shot by his company. One of the reasons which were given him at the time was that they belonged to a regiment that had blown up the bridge over the Scheldt near Antwerp at a time that a great many German troops were marching over it in pursuit of the then retreating English army. Among the men shot were many officers. All these men were placed against a wall one after another, new German soldiers being called from the ranks for the purpose of shooting various prisoners in turn. In this way nearly every man in the German battalion concerned obtained his turn in practicing shooting an Englishman.

"On a subsequent occasion one British officer and four soldiers who had surrendered were shot in the Castle of Hollebeke, after a hand-to-hand fight. I have cross-examined Kuller about the above statement on two occasions. Subsequently he disappeared in a most extraordinary manner, after a visit to the German Consulate in Rotterdam. His friend, August Kahlmann, waited outside the Consul's office for him for three and one-half hours without his reappearing. The German Consulate told me over the telephone, in reply to an inquiry, that Friedrich Kuller had never called at that office."

Conan Doyle's Observations.

Sir Arthur cites other instances of German mistreatment of British prisoners of war and wounded British soldiers.

"The conduct of the Germans to our wounded upon the field," he says, "has been on a par with their brutality to their British prisoners. At the battle of Festhubert upon Dec. 19, 1914, when the Germans temporarily occupied some British trenches, an officer described the conduct of his own men in this fashion: 'The sight of the trenches and the fury—not to say the bestiality—of our men in beating to death the wounded English affected me so much that for the rest of the day I was fit for nothing.'

"The writer of this was in the Thirteenth Regiment, Thirteenth Division of the Seventh German Corps. His testimony as to the brutality of our enemy is borne out by the evidence of our own men on numerous occasions, notably at Neuve Chapelle, where several of our wounded, temporarily left behind, were subsequently found bayonetted or with their brains blown out.

"Another extract from a letter referring to this same fight on Dec. 19 mentions that some of the English, being surrounded, surrendered after a most gallant resistance. The writer adds: 'But they got no mercy! The rifle butts were turned around and made the sparks fly. Prisoners were not taken.'

"Perhaps it is as well," Sir Arthur observes, "that prisoners should not be taken, if prison means the slow torture of the German jailers. But can it be wondered that an ugly spirit is beginning to rise abong the Allies and that men's hearts are hardened at the thoughts of what their friends have undergone? If the war assumes a grimmer aspect, can we not turn to the whole world and lay our evidence before them as to who is the prime mover in so shocking a relapse from all that is chivalrous and honorable in warfare?"

ARMY RIGHTS FOR NEGROES.

French Chamber Extends Compulsory Service to the Colonies.

PARIS, July 10.—The race and color question raised in the French Chamber of Deputies a week ago by the bill of the negro Deputy, M. Diagne, representing Senegal, providing for the extension of general compulsory military service in France to colonial municipalities whose inhabitants enjoy French citizenship, was presented in numerous new lights and complications at the session of the Chamber this afternoon.

The question of how to apportion a pension in cases of polygamist Senegalese leaving several widows proved a poser for the Deputies.

The Minister of War and the Military Committee of the Chamber approved the general provisions of the Diagne bill, which provide for the incorporation with the regular French forces of the Senegalese subject to compusory service. The action of the committee was immediately attacked by Deputy Labroue, who pictured the difficulties arising from the presence in the French Army of soldiers unable to speak French and of different religion and social customs. Deputy Labroue also raised the question of confusion in the payment of pensions to the widows of polygamous Senegalese. He proposed an amendment providing for the incorporation of such troops in native regiments, entitled to pensions and the other rights of French citizens.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by protests from the negro Deputies Diagne, Lagrosillière of Martinique and Candace and Boisneuf of Guadeloupe, Lagrosillière crying amid frantic applause: "Our fellow-citizens ask only to be allowed to serve the mother country, for whom they already have poured out their blood."

Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, was forced to quell the tumult by declaring that the entire Chamber felt "the same respect and the same love for all, whatever their race or religion, who are fighting under the folds of the tri-colored flag."

Deputy Labroue insisted on special regiments for Senegalese who do not speak French. Deputy Boisneuf interrupted, crying: "I, then, demand a special regiment for Frenchmen unable to read and write."

Deputy Diagne then obtained the floor and made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the blacks, reviewing the part they had played in conquering the French colonial empire.

"For eleven months the Senegalese have demanded to be allowed to serve France," he said; "if they haven't been permitted to do so it is the fault of the Minister of War."

Deputy Diagne said that the widows of soldiers ought to receive pensions, even when there were several; but he added: "Native soldiers are not as rich as the average French soldier, who is also poor and, therefore, has only one wife. Polygamy is a luxury of wealth."

Alexandre Millerand, Minister of War, said the Diagne bill seemed to meet the wishes of a majority of the Colonials, and urged its passage. The bill was passed without change.

SOLDIER'S WIFE WOULD DIE.

Sent from England to Earn Living Here, She Tries Suicide.

Mrs. Nellie Bradshaw, 23 years old, of 313 West Nineteenth Street, who was twice prevented from throwing herself from the Battery wall yesterday, told one of her rescuers that her husband, Richard, was a soldier with the British army in France, and that she wanted to die because she had been unable to find work to support herself.

Members of the crew of the fireboat New Yorker seized the woman when she was about to jump into the water, but released her when she promised to go home. A few minutes later Policeman Wing caught Mrs. Bradshaw as she was preparing to leap from Pier A. In the Tombs Court, where she was charged with attempting suicide, Magistrate Nolan ordered her put under observation pending a further hearing tomorrow.

Mrs. Bradshaw said that after her husband went to the war and their home was broken up at Manchester, England, her father gave her money to come here to earn a living. Mrs. Bradshaw said:

"I tried to get back to England a few days ago. I cut off my hair and dressed in boy's clothing and hid in a steamer, but they found me and put me ashore.

The Magistrate will ask for an investigation as to why the woman was permitted to land three months ago.

Portuguese Pacifying Africans.

LISBON, July 10.—Official dispatches received at Lisbon today from South Angola, in Portuguese West Africa, state that troops belonging to the Portuguese expeditionary force are pacifying the population in the Cuamoto region. One detachment of soldiers has arrived at Hunbe.

YOU CAN MAKE $500

Pay You an Income of $30 a Year ($7.50 quarterly) and still have your money where you can get it any time you want it, by investing in a

COMMERCIAL SECURITY CO. GOLD BOND

The safety of these bonds is attested by the fact that over 300 National and State banks buy them for the investment of their own funds.

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Extraordinary Price Reductions on Monday and Tuesday

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces.

12,000 Yards of

Taffeta Dress Silks

A wide range of the newest evening, reception and street shades, including Gobelin, Delft and Navy Blues, also White or Black.

36 inches wide.....formerly 1.25, yd. 95c

Black Summer Dress Satin

36 inches wide.....formerly 1.25, yd. 75c

40 inches wide.....formerly 1.50, yd. 88c

WASHABLE COTTON DRESS FABRICS

15,000 yards of Printed Cotton Voile in a choice variety of newest styles and colors, also Black and white effects. yd. 18c
formerly 35c

White Corduroy Pique,—30 inches wide.....yard 23c
formerly 40c

White Corduroy Crepe,—40 inches wide.....yard 23c
formerly 50c

White Eponge Suiting,—40 inches wide.....yard 23c
formerly 55c

White Crisp Voile,—40 inches wide.....yard 23c
formerly 50c

White Ramie Linen,—36 inches wide.....yard 35c
formerly 50c

White Ramie Linen,—45 inches wide.....yard 45c
formerly 65c

White Golf Corduroy,—32 inches wide.....yard 48c
formerly 75c

Mid-Season Clearance

MISSES' SUITS AND DRESSES

Unprecedented Reductions

78 Tailored Suits,—Size 14 to 18 Years

Made of Serge, Gabardine, Shepherd Check Worsted and Satin Cloth. A variety of models—one or two of a kind.

9.75
regularly 26.50 to 39.50

96 Afternoon, Evening or Street Dresses

Size 14 to 18 years. Made of Crepe de Chine, Poplin, Taffeta, Charmeuse, Serge, Voile or Covert Cloth.

9.75 and 14.75
regularly 24.50 to 35.00

350 Summer Dresses,—Size 14 to 18 Years

Comprising Linens, Nets, plain, striped, figured or flowered Voiles. Smart, practical models.

6.75
regularly 10.75 to 14.75

350 MISSES' WASHABLE SKIRTS

Considerably Reduced

White Corduroy, Gabardine, Repp, Linen, Pique or Palm Beach Cloth.

1.95, 2.95 and 4.75
regularly 3.50 to 7.95

Absolute Clearance

130 SEMI-MADE ROBES

At Average Reductions From 50 to 75 Per Cent.

No Credits——No C. O. D.'s——No Approvals.

The assortment comprises hand and machine embroidered Robes of Batiste, Voile, Crepe, Organdie and Linen. Exceptionally beautiful designs.

4.95 9.75 19.50 25.00
formerly 12.00 to 55.00

EMBROIDERIES—Greatly Reduced

Fine Batiste Flouncings,—14 to 24 in. wide. regularly 1.95 to 6.95, per yard 95c to 3.75

Voile, Crepe and Batiste Flouncings,—45 in. wide. regularly 5.95 to 7.50, yard 3.75

Voile Flouncings in dainty floral patterns.....specially priced, yard 1.50 and 1.95

Remarkable Sale—WOMEN'S NECKWEAR

½ Less Than Regular Prices

Choice assortment of this season's desirable models in Collars and Vestees of Lace and Organdie.

35c 50c 75c 95c
regularly 75c to 2.00

Final Clearance

WOMEN'S SUITS, DRESSES AND SKIRTS

Comprising discontinued models and broken lots, all in the season's most attractive styles, offered for immediate disposal

NO CREDITS——NO C. O. D.'s——NO APPROVALS.

$25 to $50 Tailored Suits,

12.50 and 19.50

About 100 Suits, of Gabardine, Serge, Shepherd Check Worsted and Poplin. Incomplete range of sizes.

$12 to $25 Fancy Dresses

5.00 and 9.75

300 Dresses, of Taffeta, Satin, Messaline, Serge and many models in Cotton Summer Fabrics. Complete range of sizes from 34 to 44.

Another Special Purchase

WOMEN'S AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS

At Less Than One-Half Regular Prices.

35.00 to 40.00 Dresses at the remarkably low price of 16.75

This extraordinary offering represents the surplus stocks of several prominent manufacturers in conjunction with about 200 garments taken from regular stock.

Original and distinctive models in Crepe de Chine, Crepe Meteor, Chiffon Taffeta, Charmeuse, Embroidered Nets, Fancy Laces, Cotton Crepe, Dainty Voile and many other fashionable and novelty Materials.

Very Special at **16.75**, regularly up to 40.00

Special Clearance—WOMEN'S SUMMER SKIRTS

White Pique.....regularly 1.50.....1.25
Fancy Cord.....regularly 2.00.....1.50
Cordeline.....regularly 2.95.....1.95
Gabardine.....regularly 3.50.....2.50
Cloth.....regularly 7.50.....2.95
Velour.....regularly 5.95.....3.50

BATHING SUITS

For Women, Misses & Children

An Attractive Assortment of Bathing Suits, Hats, Caps and Shoes, Considerably Reduced.

Bathing Suits of Mohair, with tights.....2.95 and 3.95
Bathing Suits of Silk,—smart models.....6.50 and 8.50
Misses' Bathing Suits,—pretty, youthful models.....2.25
Children's Knitted Suits.....1.50 to 1.95

WOMEN'S ADVANCE FALL COATS

A choice assortment of correct Fall Models suitable for travelling and motoring, at moderate prices.

Specially Priced

Motor and Travel Coats, of soft Mixed Fabrics,—English cut; half lined. 18.50 and 19.50

Utility Coats of Scotch Mixed Fabrics,—mannish model; full lined. 12.50

Showerproof Cloth Coats, new Fall model.....12.50

The remaining Spring and Summer Stocks reduced for immediate clearance.

WOMEN'S HOUSE GOWNS

Offering of a Special Purchase of House and Porch Dresses, at following very attractive prices.

House Dresses, in neat, attractive models.....
1.00, 1.25 and 1.45

Morning Dresses of dainty materials,—excellent cut and finish. 2.25 and 3.75

Porch or Bungalow Dresses of pretty materials,—copies of higher priced models. 4.75 and 5.00

Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—youthful models.....
7.25 and 9.50

WOMEN'S ORGANDIE BLOUSES

Specially Priced

Dainty Blouses of All-over Embroidered Organdie,—flat collar trimmed with filet lace. 2.00 and 2.95

All-over Dotted Organdie Blouses with Quaker collar and cuffs of hemstitched organdie. 5.00

Blouses of Fine Organdie with tucking and insertion, finished with plaited collar. 5.00

First Showing of Fall Models

Attractive White Crepe de Chine Blouses in semi-tailored styles. Special 5.00

Clearance Sale

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

Decided Reductions

NO CREDITS—NO C. O. D.'S—NO APPROVALS.

Thread Silk Sweaters, with sash. Various colors
17.90

Silk Fibre Sweaters,—Angora weave; also Glove Silk, in various models. **6.90**

Silk Fibre and Shetland Sweaters,—various models and colors. **4.95**

Sweaters without sleeves, suitable for golf or tennis various colors. **2.50**

July Clearance Sale

Women's Boots, Pumps, Colonials and Oxfords

3.85
Regularly 5.00 and 6.00

3.85
Imitation Lace Oxford—Patent Leather vamps, with quarters of Sand, Putty or White; same model in all Putty or Sand Kidskin, with Patent Leather tips and trimmings.

4.75
New Model Pump—combination of Patent Leather with uppers of Gray Kidskin; also Gray Kidskin vamps with Ooze quarters to match.

3.85
Low Shoe, with combination of Patent or Dull Leather vamps, and Gray or Fawn Ooze quarters; dainty inlay strap and tongue effect.

4.75
Side-Lace Oxfords of Softest Kidskin, in Champagne, Belgian Blue or Battleship Gray; also White Calfskin with Patent Leather tips.

3.85
One Button Pump in Bronze, Putty, Champagne, Gray or Olive Kidskin, with tops to match or harmonize; many handsome effects.

4.75
Regularly 6.50 to 10.00

3.85
White Duck Oxford with trimmings of Black or Tan Calf; same model with Patent or Dull vamps, with Sand or Battleship Gray Kidskin quarters.

4.75
New Model Pump; combination of Patent Leather vamp with quarters of Fawn Buckskin or White Calfskin; Dull vamps with quarters of Gray Buckskin.

Note—The above illustrations show only a few of the styles included in this remarkable sale. All Sizes, but Not All Sizes in Each Model.

SAYS BERNSTORFF TRIED TO USE HIM

Lucien Wolf, an English Writer, Tells Story About the Diplomat's Stay in London.

WANTED ARTICLE PRINTED

It Opposed Anglo-French Entente—Wolf Cites It as He Scoffs at Bernstorff's Influence Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 10.—Lucien Wolf, a writer on foreign politics, says in an article published by The Chronicle:

"Some months ago Professor Dr. Ludwig Stein contributed to the Vossische Zeitung a jubilant article on what he was pleased to discover as the swing-round of opinion (stimmungsumschlag) in America, the said swing-round being of course in favor of Germany.

"In his naive way he claimed it as 'chiefly if not entirely' the work of German guile, that is to say of the German Ambassador in Washington. Count von Bernstorff, it appears, is a master of the art of 'manipulating the press,' which we are frankly told is 'the most delicate problem of German diplomacy.' Hence it was apparently quite easy for him to capture the American newspaper magnate, Mr. Hearst, and through him and his newspaper and cinema ramifications to contrive the aforesaid 'stimmungsumschlag.'

"To any Englishman who knows von Bernstorff, and more especially his methods of manipulating the press, the achievement attributed to him by Dr. Stein can only provoke amusement. Von Bernstorff was for some years Counselor of the German Embassy in London, and in that capacity I frequently had occasion to meet him and to study his methods. On one occasion he did me the honor of trying to capture me, as he is alleged to have captured Hearst, but he failed in the attempt, and the only result was that he brought down upon himself some very disagreeable home truths from me and got himself thoroughly discredited in his official relations.

"The story is perhaps worth telling, if not for the instruction of our American friends, whose eyes are now wide open, at any rate, as showing how real are the dangers of the press intrigues of German diplomacy, of which Dr. Stein has so unwisely boasted.

"One day in February, 1904, when the newspapers were full of rumors of the coming entente with France, I received by hand a bulky packet from von Bernstorff. It contained the draft of an article attacking the proposed entente, and was ostensibly written from a British point of view. It argued very ingeniously that British and French interests and ambitions were bound to conflict and that in any case France was not to be trusted. A covering letter asked me to 'make use of the inclosed,' or, in the event of my not being able to do so, to 'send it back in a few days.'

"I need not say that I was as indignant as I was astonished, but I recognized the importance of the incident as shedding light not only on von Bernstorff's extra-diplomatic activities, but also on the attitude of Wilhelmstrasse toward the entente.

"A few days later I called on Bernstorff and spoke to him plainly about the impropriety of his conduct. He was very embarrassed and protested that his sole concern was for the welfare of Great Britain, and asked me for the return of his manuscript.

"On Feb. 22, 1904, von Bernstorff, in a letter acknowledging the receipt of the returned manuscript, said:

"'I should never have sent you the article if I had not thought that in this question German and English interests were identical and it would be a good thing for both countries to maintain the status quo.'"

Commenting upon this Mr. Wolf refers to it as "a cynical avowal that Germany was really endeavoring at the time to frustrate Lord Lansdowne's efforts for an Anglo-French reconciliation."

OFFICER LASTS 23 DAYS.

Average Life in the Allied Trenches, Says J. Garner Smith.

The average life of an officer in the trenches of the Allies in the present war is twenty-three days, according to a statement appearing in the July Bulletin of the Seventh Regiment. The statement occurs in a letter from J. Garner Smith, a former officer in the Queen's Westminster Rifles of London. Mr. Smith inclosed a copy of a letter he had received from his son, Lieutenant Eric Smith, who subsequently met death on the firing line in France. It was in a reference to his son's death that he made the statement quoted.

In the letter, the last to his father, Lieutenant Smith told the story of a fierce eight days' battle in France.

"There were over 800 guns behind us. The noise was awful; you could not hear any gun go off," the young officer wrote, "but it was just one continual roar which shook the whole earth. Several men are permanently deaf and one officer has gone to the hospital with a nervous breakdown.

"At 3 P. M. our guns started another bombardment. Of course, they hadn't stopped all day, but they started another bombardment at this hour, and then the attack went forward again, led by a Highland regiment. The first line made a fatal mistake. It started seven minutes before its schedule time and so advanced into our own artillery fire. You see, it is arranged like this: The artillery bombards the enemy's wire entanglements, fire trench, support trenches, and artillery, up to a stated time. The infantry attack and the gunners (without stopping the bombardment) elevate the guns and shell the enemy's support trenches, reserve trenches, and roads in their rear and their artillery.

"In this case the guns were elevated as ordered at 4 P. M., but the infantry, instead of starting at 4, in accordance with orders, started at 3:53 P. M., and so got seven minutes of their own shells.

"But they kept straight on, and actually carried the German trench; but the supports came up too late, as they started at the right time, and the first line, being seven minutes too early, had to bear the brunt of the German counter-attack alone, already thinned as they were by the artillery.

"It was too much, and they were wiped out; only five men got back, and the Germans pressed on to counter-attack our trenches."

VISIT LOST SUBMARINE.

French Find German Craft at Depth of 120 Feet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 10.—The Daily Express correspondent, describing a fight off the north coast of France, between the French patrol boat Hollande and a German submarine, which resulted in the sinking of the latter, says:

"The Hollande fired in all eighteen shells, the last of which exploded in the conning tower of the submarine, from which there issued a burst of flame.

"The submarine heeled over and disappeared, leaving an iridescent covering of oil on the surface as it went down. A French torpedo boat, which had been attracted by the sound of firing, steamed up to where the submarine had sunk and stood by and buoyed the position.

"The Hollande returned to port, and after shipping a diver and equipment, returned to the place and was able to locate the sunken submarine in a depth of 120 feet."

THOUGHT HIM A KIDNAPPER.

Crowd Misunderstands Father's Dramatic Seizure of Children.

While Reggie McMann, 5 years old, was playing on the steps of his home, 437 West Forty-eighth Street, last night with other children, among whom were his sister, Katherine, 3 years old, and his brother, Eddie, 2 years old, a taxicab hurried through the crowd in the street and stopped at the door. Two men grabbed the three children, bundled them into the cab, and sped around the corner and up Tenth Avenue.

Some one started the cry of "Kidnappers," and in a moment hundreds were running, screaming, after the cab. At Forty-ninth Street the crowd gave up the chase and surged back to the starting point.

On the steps was Mrs. Ellen Benning, who lives on the fourth floor of the building. She was crying, but she led the crowd to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station.

There she told Lieutenant Burns that she had been taking care of the children of her brother, Peter McMann, an electrician, since the death of his wife, a year ago. She and McMann, she said, had had many disagreements, which had culminated in his disappearance, two weeks ago. A few days afterward the eldest of the children was spirited away. She said she had never opposed the father's wish to have the children with him, and was at a loss to know why he had resorted to a dramatic move to get possession of them.

CLAIMS A WORLD RECORD.

Chileans Say the Esmeralda Has Outshot All Warships.

VALPARAISO, July 10.—The Chilean Admiralty today congratulated the commander of the cruiser Esmeralda and announced that his vessel had established a world's record for shooting with big guns. Of 100 shots fired all touched the target.

The warship also created a record for quickness in firing, according to the announcement.

The Esmeralda is an armored cruiser of 7,000 tons displacement. Her main armament consists of 2 eight-inch guns and 16 six-inch guns.

NEW POST FOR MGR. CUSACK

He Becomes Bishop of Albany—Mgr. Rhode Bishop of Green Bay.

ROME, July 10.—Pope Benedict, on the recommendations of the Consistorial Congregation, has made the following appointments in the United States:

The Right Rev. Thomas F. Cusack, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, to be Bishop of Albany, N. Y.

The Right Rev. Paul P. Rhode, Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago, to be Bishop of Green Bay., Wis.

HAS FIANCE ARRESTED.

Miss Watman Says Geist Took $46 and Her Engagement Ring.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 10.—Charging that he stole $46 in cash and a diamond engagement ring worth $140, Miss May Watman of 54 Spring Street had Samuel Geist, whom she was to wed shortly, arrested today. She said that at his suggestion she drew the money from the bank yesterday. He was in the kitchen when she came home with the money. She says that Geist looked tired and hungry, and that she started to prepare a meal for him.

She removed her ring from her finger and, with the money, put it on the table in front of Geist. She went into the dining room for a minute and when she returned Geist had disappeared and so had the ring and the money. Geist was committed by Recorder James Carroll to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of grand larceny.

PROSECUTOR GETS 2 YEARS.

Cape May Official Convicted of Accepting Bribes.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 10.—Matthew Jefferson, the Prosecutor of Cape May, who was arrested ten days ago, for malfeasance in office on twenty-four charges, was today sentenced to two years in States Prison, and to pay a fine of $1,000, by Judge Peter F. Daly, who came here from Middlesex County to try him.

Jefferson was found guilty of taking money from saloon men and gamblers, and then not moving the cases against them. He had been in office over two years and began the malfeasances within two months after entering upon his duties.

Summer Business Hours: *July and August: 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturday closed all day.*

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Established 1879

SATISFACTORY store service means quite a different thing in winter than in summer. In winter you likely make personal shopping trips and then select, fit, and examine as to quality and price.

But in summer you are away and resting—shopping in person is a hardship.

Our strict adherence to the Best high standards adds much to the satisfaction of shopping by mail or telephone at Best's.

Exclusive measurements and very complete stocks insure fit—our styles are new—materials are subjected to severe tests before being used—and "You never pay more at Best's."

Complete catalogue of standard summer merchandise will be mailed on request.

At Special Prices

A Reduced Sale of Women's and Misses' Low Shoes

Comprises a number of desirable styles from the regular stock, specially priced at

3.00

Formerly 4.50 to 6.00

Including Pumps, Colonials and Oxfords, in tan calfskin; sizes 2½ to 7

Women's and Misses' Summer Dresses

Offer an attractive assortment of smart, new styles at these little prices

4.25 5.75 6.75

Showing a number of the new fancy voiles—2nd Floor

New Silk Frocks

For Women and Misses—2nd Floor

Presenting exclusive styles of Best's usual distinctiveness

Of Crepe de Chine, white, navy, black, also stripes and novelties; sizes 34 to 44, **11.50**

Striped Taffeta Dresses, **16.50 18.50**

Linen Smocks

For Misses of 14, 16 and 17 years—4th Floor

Shown in original models at

6.75

The smart vogue of the Summer; of ramie linen, white or colored, hand smocked in a contrasting shade

Girls' Hand Smocked Middy Frocks

Are being shown in blue gingham at

5.75

The younger miss will find this costume right up to our usual standard in individuality and style, sizes 8 to 16 years—4th Floor

Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits

Will comprise an important sale specially priced at

2.75

Which Is Much Below Prevailing Prices.

Of khaki or white drill, in sizes 6 to 15 years

At the same time will be placed on special sale

Boys' Pants of blue seersucker, 5 to 16 years, at **.85**

Boys' Pants of grass linen, 4 to 12 years, at **1.00**

A Reduced Sale of Women's and Misses' Bathing Suits

Offers these advantageous values—2nd Floor Department

Mohair Suits, smart collarless model, trimmed with braid; including bloomers or Jersey tights, **2.85**

English Mohair Suits, blue or black with effective trimming; including Jersey tights, **3.85**

Women's Pink Batiste Night Gowns

Will be featured at

98c

Also two new models

Reproducing French styles, dainty Empire conceits, at **1.95 3.95**

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR Reg. Trade Mark.

A Reduced Sale of Little Children's Colored Dresses

For Summer Wear

Offered now at about half price

50c 85c 1.50

Sizes 1 to 3 years—3rd Floor.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

THE MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW YORK

Accessible from all points by Surface Cars, Elevated Railroads, Fifth Avenue Buses, Interborough Subways, 42d Street Ferries, the new Steinway Tunnels from Long Island, as well as the West Shore and New York Central R. R. Terminals.

Being in the heart of the Theatrical and Hotel Districts it is also easily reached by out-of-town visitors from the newest and largest Hotels, the most fashionable Restaurants, the leading Theatres, the Public Library and other points of interest in the vicinity.

EVERY SHOPPING COMFORT AND SERVICE

are reflected in all the details of equipment and appointment in this establishment, while the new and varied assortments of always FRESH MERCHANDISE from the foremost markets of the world, conveniently displayed in ninety-five departments, will be found unquestionable in quality and moderate in price, which have been the well known standards maintained by Stern Brothers for nearly half a century.

A SPECIALLY ARRANGED JULY SALE COMMENCING TO-MORROW, OF A VERY LARGE COLLECTION OF DESIRABLE

Mid-Summer Apparel for Women

Featuring the most favored and newest styles and materials for present wear in town or country, at price inducements that are exceptional.

Women's Smart Summer Dresses

of Striped and Dotted Cotton Voiles, at **$3.75**

of Linen and Woven Striped Tissues, at **$5.00**

of Imported Novelty Cotton Fabric, at **$6.50**

of White and Colored Voiles combined, at **$8.75**

of Linen and Cotton Crepes, at **$9.50**

of Cotton Voile and Linen combined, at **12.75**

Women's Suits

of the always desirable Palm Beach Cloth, Eponge or Linen,

at $7.50, 11.75 to 29.50

Women's Skirts

of Rep, Needlecord, Pique, Eponge, Gabardine, Linens and Corduroys,

at $1.95, 2.25 to 7.50

An exceptional offering, to-morrow, of superior quality

Women's Silk Gloves

16 Button Length Mousquetaires, in white or black,

At the extremely low price of

50c a pair

Summer Dress Silks

A particularly interesting end-of-season sale of the most popular black and colored weaves

At unusually large price concessions.

Chiffon Taffetas, 36 inches wide, in light and dark shades, including white, navy and black, at Regular price $1.50 a yard **98c**

Imported Washable Striped Habutais, 36 ins. wide; in black and white, navy and white or lavender and white; Regularly 85c a yard, at **58c**

Black Japanese Silk, 36 inches wide; water and perspiration proof; Regular price 85c a yard, at **65c**

Black Salt Water Satin, 36 ins. wide; dyed specially for Bathing Suits; Regularly $1.50 yard, **$1.10**

Fleur de Soie Taffetas, 40 ins. wide; in white, black, evening and street shades; Regularly $2.25, **$1.28**

A Special Sale has been arranged for to-morrow, in

Women's Muslin Undergarments

At Reductions of One-Third from Regular Prices.

Women's Gowns, at 69c, 85c, 1.15 | Petticoats, - at 75c, 98c, 1.35

Envelope Chemises, 80c, 95c, 1.37 | Combinations, - " 79c, 1.00, 1.35

Corset Covers and Drawers, at 39c and 50c each

Also an attractive assortment of Women's

Crepe de Chine Night Gowns, reduced to **$2.95**

Tailored models or lace trimmed; in pink and white, incomplete sizes.

Women's Bathing Suits

Very large reductions have been made throughout this section on all apparel and accessories so that

Substantial savings are now available in

Women's Bathing Suits

of Mohair and Sicilian Cloth, in most attractive models, with braid and polka dot trimmings,

at $2.95 to 5.50

Smart Bathing Dresses

of Satin and Taffeta, in the popular Slip-on or Princess effects,

at $5.00 to 14.75

Cotton Dress Fabrics

Unquestionable price advantages will be offered in this very special sale of a large purchase of

Printed Voiles

38 inches wide; in awning stripes, coin spots and fancy effects, on white and colored grounds,

at 15c a yard

Novelty Woven Voiles

38 inches wide; in a large assortment of plain colors and white grounds with Russian cord striped effects,

at 19c a yard

A timely offering, to-morrow, on the Main Floor, of

Women's Bungalow, Porch and Beach Dresses

at 95c, $1.35, 1.95, 2.50 to 5.00

consisting of an opportune purchase of an attractive collection of highly desirable, well-made models of ginghams, chambrays, linens, dotted and striped lawns, voiles and piques.

Clearance of Hand-made Decorative Linens

At Very Emphatic Reductions from Former Prices

Madeira Tray Covers, at 25c, 35c & 65c each

Madeira Center Pieces, at $1.35, 1.75 and 1.95

Madeira Dresser Scarfs, at $1.75, 1.95 and 2.25

Worth while economies in TEA, LUNCHEON & DINNER CLOTHS will also be found in this offering.

Tea Napkins, with hand embroidered corners; Usually $6.00 a dozen, at $4.40 a dozen

Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces, hand scalloped and eyelet embroidery; Usually $3.75, at $2.75 a set

BANDITS HOLD UP AND ROB FAST TRAIN

Louisville & Nashville Special from New York Stopped Near Montgomery, Ala.

SHOCK KILLS A TRAINMAN

Robbers Loot Three Cars After Separating Them from Engine—Package of Currency Is Missing.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 10.—Posses of officers and railroad detectives early today were scouring the country around Greenville, Ala., sixty miles south of here, in search of four bandits who near that place, early this morning, held up and robbed the Louisville & Nashville fast train No. 87, bound from New York for New Orleans.

The bandits, after forcing the engine crew to abandon their engine, cut loose the mail, baggage, and express cars, ran them a short distance down the track, turned a full head of steam on the engine, and started it southward with no one in the cab, and then looted the cars. The value of the loot has not been ascertained. The passengers were not molested. The engine came to a halt near Garland from lack of steam after running about forty miles.

Conductor Phil McRae of Montgomery at first was reported to have been killed by the bandits. Later it was stated he was found dead sitting on the steps of the observation car of his train and no wound could be found on his body. He is believed to have been stricken with apoplexy. It was said the bandits fired one shot, but that it went wild.

The bandits boarded the train at Greenville, according to reports from passengers. Two of the men boarded the rear end of the baggage car and the others the tender of the engine. When the train pulled out of Greenville the men climbed over the tender into the engine and forced the engineer to stop.

Chief Mail Clerk Weathers, who remained in his car, was held up at the point of a pistol and bound and gagged. He was then thrown out of the car and into the woods. First news of the robbery came to the railroad officials here. A special train with railroad officials and officers started for the scene at once.

A package of currency consigned to Houston, Texas, is said to have been taken by the robbers. The amount was not disclosed.

Officials in charge of the investigation declare the robbery was carefully planned, and that the robbers escaped in a waiting automobile.

Three suspects were arrested later in the day by the local police in connection with the holdup. Their names were not given out.

LARGE ENROLMENT AT N.Y.U.

Summer School Opens with Big Increase in Students.

The New York University Summer School which opened last week is now in full operation and the matriculation statistics indicate that this will be the largest enrollment in the twenty-one years in which a Summer course has been held. Complete figures have not been compiled yet because of the fact that there will probably be many late matriculants and students who register for courses which are given in a shorter time than the regular six weeks period. According to Dr. James E. Lough, the Director, this increase over previous years may be accounted for in the fact that many persons are having difficulty in obtaining employment and are therefore taking advantage of the temporary lull for study.

Students from all parts of the country have registered for courses in pedagogy, music, art, school gardens, kindergartening and are well distributed among the hundred or more courses of instruction which the university has to offer. One student comes from Tokio, Japan. The student referred to is Tokiyi Matsumoto, who is an employe of the Japanese Government, and who holds the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Kyot University, Japan.

Last Friday afternoon a reception was held on the campus at University Heights, where many of the recent arrivals received their first formal introduction to their fellow-students and to the different members of the faculty. This event and the first of the regular series of dances which took place last Thursday evening in the gymnasium began the program of social features for the Summer.

Held on White Slave Charge.

Fernando Marchitelli of 151 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Houghton on a charge of violation of the Mann White Slave Act. He pleaded not guilty and waived examination and was held in $5,000 bail to await extradition to Philadelphia, where the warrant was issued.

Drastic Reductions
Clearance Sale

of all our Smart Suits, our Summer Gowns, our handsome Coats and Wraps, distinctive Blouses, and Millinery—the millinery that has helped to make the name of Maison Maurice stand for ultra-style.

Tailored Suits	$15 up
Linen Dresses	$7.50 up
Afternoon Frocks	$18.50 up
Dance Dresses	$15.00 up
Street Coats	$15.00 up
Motor Blouses	$3.75 up
Millinery	$5.00 up

These prices are

⅓ to ½ Former Prices.

MAISON MAURICE

Fifth Avenue at 43d Street, New York

Greeley 1900

Founded 1826

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturday

Exclusive—"The VIRGINIA"—A New Shoe

FIRST SHOWING MONDAY

A Dress Shoe of Rare Distinction in Marine Blue, Dull Black Kid, Patent Leather.

In a season when novelty is the keynote of feminine footwear fashions, the "Virginia," latest of Lord & Taylor creations, strikes a clever note of style.

The front seam lends a graceful slenderness to the foot, while the high arch is decidedly "Castilian" in its lines.

Note the tiny buckles fastening the narrow straps.

The soles are flexible and hand turned; the covered heels of Louis XVI. effect. Priced $7.50.

Second Floor.

Summer's Dainty Lingerie

Garments that are characterized by a charming simplicity. Fashioned of cool, sheer material and so neatly finished that they will please the most fastidious tastes.

Night Gowns, of pink or white batiste, adorned with picot edges, laces, smocking and hemstitching, 98c, $1.25 and 1.95.

Cotton Crepe Gowns, in white, flesh pink, white with Dresden trimmings; dainty, crisp and cool. Priced 50c and 98c.

Petticoats, in hosts of styles, trimmed with embroidery, at 98c, $1.25 and 1.95.

Imported Hand-Embroidered Petticoats, $1.95 and 2.95.

Domestic Pique Petticoats, 98c and $1.25.

Imported Pique Petticoats, $1.95 and 2.95.

White Sateen Petticoats, with deep scalloped flounce, 98c.

White Habutai Silk Petticoats, $1.95.

With double panel, (shadow proof), $2.75.

More elaborate models, $3.95 and 4.50.

Combinations of Nainsook and Batiste, lace and embroidery trimmed, at 98c, $1.25 and 1.95.

Princess Slips, for clearance, at less than half original prices. Imported, $1.25 to 3.95; Domestic, 50c to $1.95.

Second Floor.

The Newest Blouses

To delight the woman in search of something really novel for her summer wardrobe.

"Sport Blouses" of silk Jersey, in tailored shirt waist and jaunty middy models. In rose, white or combinations of the two colors. For tennis, golf and outing wear. Priced $5.00 and 5.95.

Habutai and Jap Silk Blouses, cool, comfortable, smart; with convertible collars, pockets, long or ¾ sleeves. Tucked and very well tailored. Special at $1.95, 2.95 and 3.95.

White Net Blouses, finely tucked, lace frilled, washable and immaculately dainty. All $5.00.

Brussels Net Blouses, in a charming model, over a camisole foundation, lace and ribbon trimmed; at $3.95.

Lingerie Waists, voiles, embroidered and lace trimmed. Organdies tucked and inset with lace; batiste with insertion of organdie, embroidery and Valenciennes, are 98c, 1.50, 1.95 and 2.95.

More elaborate styles, $3.95 and 5.95.

Handkerchief Linen and Crepe-de-Chine Blouses, several styles, actual $5.00 values, for clearance, reduced to $1.95.

Third Floor.

FOUNDED 1826 GREELEY 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturday

Midsummer Sale of Haberdashery

Presenting the Most Interesting Special Values That Have Been Quoted this Season

For the man who wants Haberdashery that from the viewpoint of style and quality ranks with the best. These prices insure substantial and significant savings.

Crepe Silk Shirts, Special $4.50

Formerly $6 to $9

These are shirts to please the most fastidious man. Negligee models, faultless in every detail of finish and made of the finest silk crepes in novelty striped and figured patterns. Soft French cuffs of course. Only 200 of these high grade shirts.

Madras and Mercerized Shirts, $1.35

Standard $2.00 Shirts of cool, finely woven Madras and the smartest mercerized fabrics in a diversity of the wanted colors and effects. Negligee coat-models with the double cuff which the average man prefers.

MEN'S SLEEPING GARMENTS

Pajamas

Formerly $1.50. Now $1.10

Mercerized, summer weight in white and plain colors; neatly made and finished with pearl buttons.

Night Shirts

Formerly 75c. Now 55c

Nainsook or cambric night shirts, trimmed with white or colored bandings. Very well made.

$1.00 and 1.50 "Four-in-Hand" Scarfs Special 65c

Of fine imported and domestic silks in smart color combinations; also knit Scarfs in fancy stripes and plain effects.

SUMMER HOSIERY NEEDS

Silk Half Hose, $1.00 Quality 65c

In black and a variety of smart colors.

Lisle Half Hose, 50c Quality 35c

Fancy striped and plain hose; fine gauze lisle.

$3.50 and 4.00 Bathing Suits, $2.65

Fine worsted suits in black, blue, gray and brown. Only 150 in the assortment.

Ground Floor

Clearance of Men's Low Shoes

500 Pairs That Were $5.00 and 6.00

Reduced to

All sizes in the assortment. **$3.25** Not all sizes in each style.

Tan or Black Russia Calf, Patent Leather, White Canvas. Styles that we shall discontinue.

Ground Floor

Unusual Sale of Gloves

One thousand perfect pairs of 16-button length, double-tipped Silk Gloves from America's foremost Glove Manufacturer, whose products are usually sold at "standardized" prices. The most fashionable novelties of the season, including:

Gloves, all over embroidered.

Gloves with lace frills.

Gloves with net puffing insets.

Gloves with embroidered tops.

Gloves with clasps at top.

All white, all black; a few in black with white. A full assortment of sizes in every style.

Made to sell at $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50

Remarkable at 95c a Pair

2,000 pairs of White Silk Gloves, wrist length, with two clasps, double finger tips, Paris point embroidered backs; special at 45c a pair.

Ground Floor.

Summer Deliveries

If you are spending the Summer in the country or at the shore, you will find our daily delivery service a great convenience.

MIDSUMMER *Modes in* FROCKS

New and startling creations that mirror the very latest Parisian successes.

For Women

A New Redingote Dress, adapted from a Cheruit model, will appeal to the woman who demands distinction in a Gown. Developed in soft satin, with touches of gold braid in effective contrast to the blue or black of the silk. Priced $29.50.

A Taffeta Dress, clever in style, has the scalloped two-tier skirt (sponsored by Callot); its edges corded and flaring. Bodice and sleeves are of filmy crepe Georgette, with lace frills. In navy blue, $19.50.

Third Floor.

For Misses

A New Serge and Taffeta Dress smartly braided and featuring the new semi-fitted waist line effect. In navy and black; priced $19.50.

Crepe-de-Chine makes a very pretty and practical Midsummer Frock—strictly tailored and finely tucked. A collar of net, its only trimming—contrasts effectively with the deep navy blue of the crepe. Special, $15.00.

Clearance of Summer Dresses —Women's and Misses' models, of linen and novelty cottons. Formerly $6.50 to 14.50. Special, $3.95, 5.00, 6.95, 7.50.

Prices Radically Reduced on Household and Decorative Linens

The resulting economies will prove interesting to every housewife whose linen chest requires replenishing. Typical of the savings are:

Table Cloths and Napkins

Extra quality, pure flax linen, in many favored patterns.

Table Cloths, 2x2 yards, now $1.65, were $2.00. 2x2½ yards, now $2.10, were $2.50. 2x3 yards, now $2.60, were $3.00.

Napkins to match, reduced from $3.25 to $2.50 a dozen.

Fine Damask Table Cloths

Beautiful patterns (no napkins to match). Size 2½x3 yards. Reduced from $13.90 to $6.95.

24 and 30 inch lace-trimmed and embroidered Centrepieces at half price. Usually $2.90 and $3.50, now $1.45 and $1.75.

Hand-Embroidered Madeira Tea Napkins

Finely embroidered, Usually $7.50, now $4.85 a dozen.

Heavy Hemmed Huck Towels

Substantial quality—size 22x38 inches. Reduced from $3.00 to $2.65 a dozen.

Bungalow and Cottage Linens

White and colored novelties, embroidered in various shades,—and including

Scarfs, Luncheon Sets, Tea Cloths, Centrepieces and Table Covers

At attractive low prices.

Second Floor.

Summer's Smartest Silks

Five pleasing offerings of fashionable silks at very low prices:

Shantung — Coolest of midsummer dress silks, in natural tone. $1.50 quality. Special 85c.

Bathing Suit Satin—Firm, 5-yard-wide "salt-water" satin, in navy blue and black. Remarkable value at $1.25 a yard.

Black Taffeta Dress Silks—Of fine texture and lustre, soft and serviceable; width 40 inches. Usually $2.00 a yard. Special at $1.38.

White Washable India Silks, in three excellent weights, for blouses, dresses and underwear. Yard wide, 68c, 75c and $1.00 a yard.

Cut Lengths of Silks—Plain and novelty weaves, qualities that were sold for $1.00 to $2.50 a yard; for quick clearance, 35c a yard.

Ground Floor.

Cuisine Incomparable

You will enjoy a delightful Luncheon or Afternoon Tea in the cool, comfortable rooms: *The Wedgewood—The Mandarin—The Loggia.*

Tenth Floor.

A MAHOGANY SUITE *for your* DINING ROOM

Beds and Bedding

SPECIALLY PRICED

Brass Bedsteads, usually $42.50; now $27.50. Massive construction, with two-inch posts and seven heavy fillers; double square top rods. Bright or hand-rubbed dull finished. All sizes.

Special Black Hair Mattresses (Lord & Taylor made); full size, in choice of fine tickings. Usually $31.50. Special at $24.00.

Upholstered Box Springs (Lord & Taylor made), with 72 highly tempered steel coils; usually $22.50. Special, $15.00.

Woven Wire Springs, of superior quality; usually $8.50. Special, $6.50.

White Felt Mattresses (in layers), roll edged and in choice tickings; full size, 50 pounds; usually $16.50. Special, $11.50.

Sixth Floor.

In this most effective Suite, the motifs which made the "Adam" period of furniture designing famous—the graceful lines, the chaste carvings—are faithfully reproduced in rich, dark mahogany.

Nine pieces, including a 54-inch Buffet, a China Closet, a 48-inch Extension Table; five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair, upholstered in Spanish leather. Very specially priced $195.00.

Serving Table to match at a moderate additional cost.

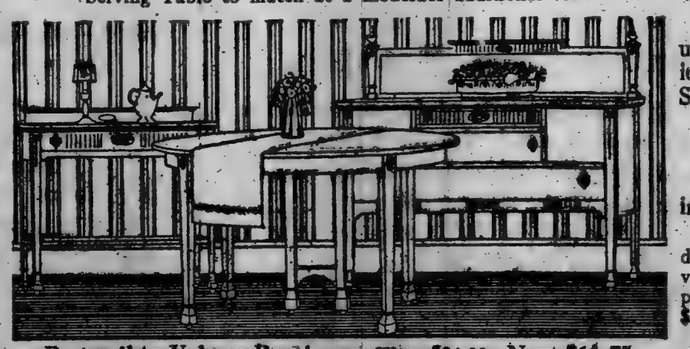

Reversible Velour Portieres—Were $24.00—Now $11.75

Bordered patterns in rich reds, cool green, rose and soft brown tones; artistic color combinations that will accord admirably with almost any decorative scheme. Only 81 pairs at this price.

Fifth Floor.

Summer Furniture

SHARPLY REDUCED

Porch Rockers of mammoth size, with strongly braced maple frame; Indian splint seat and back. Very comfortable. Special at $4.95.

Reed Chaise-Longues, in natural color or any preferred tint; ideal for porch or living room. Special $29.50.

Reed Tea Wagons, $13.75.

Reed Lounges, $20.00.

Other Summer Furniture at savings of ⅛ to ½.

Cottage Dressers, of simple, pretty design; are of natural ash, in cool, silvery gray or forest green finish; dust-proof construction. Specially priced $20.00.

Chiffonier to match, $14.00.

Leather Porch Cushions, in 18-inch size; very well made. Special, $1.75.

Leather Foot Rests, all leather; special $2.50.

Sixth Floor.

HOW WILSON NOTES GET TO GERMANY

Pass Through Several Different Codes on Way from Washington to Berlin.

START IN OFFICIAL CIPHER

Undergo Transformations by Telegraph and Cable and May Reach Destination in German.

Thirty-one notes have been exchanged between the United States Government and the belligerent European powers during the six months ending last night, which includes Germany's reply yesterday to the Lusitania note. How these notes are enciphered, coded, guarded against errors, cabled, deciphered, and their secrecy preserved, is one of the mechanical features of interest in these international communications. While these important papers come through the State Department and always bear the signature of the Secretary of State, it is generally known that President Wilson drafted and composed the Lusitania notes, which were then considered by the Cabinet and later by the legal staff.

With the entrance of Italy into the war the means of exchanging notes with Germany were lessened and made more difficult. The Lusitania note, sent on June 9, was cabled and telegraphed by the roundabout way of Copenhagen, Denmark. One of the previous notes, forwarded promptly by the French Cable Company, was held up for some unaccountable reason for nearly two days. This was attributed unofficially to delay in the telegraph department. Whatever the cause, it was too slow for the President, who thereupon ordered the next communication to go by another route.

The procedure of sending the latest of the Lusitania notes, that of June 9, was similar in practice to that for the others, except as to the route after reaching the cable terminal. After Secretary of State Robert Lansing had affixed his signature to it at 12:50 P. M., he handed it to the Chief Clerk of the State Department, Benjamin Davis, who took it downstairs to the main floor, where the telegraph and cipher rooms are situated. The pages of the note, consisting altogether of approximately 1,500 words, were distributed among the cipher clerks, and the work of enciphering it began immediately. The first page of the note was coded at 2 P. M., and an operator began to telegraph it from the State Department to the Commercial Cable Company's office at 20 Broad Street, New York.

Guard Against Errors.

Before important notes, such as this, are placed on the wire it is the custom generally to prove the accuracy of the coding by deciphering it and comparing the result with the original. When it is thus tested and the coding is found to correspond precisely with each particular word, the note is so disguised that no one not having access to the secret code book would be able to read or understand a single word of it. Ambassador Gerard in Germany had the only key to the mysterious characters, with which he alone was enabled to unlock the disguise and read what the figures and letters of the code represented.

The code books from which the symbols are taken as represented by figures and letters, and sometimes by groups of both, together with spaces, are kept in locked safes when not in use, and are never permitted to reach any but trusted persons who have to do with this particular branch of the State Department work. In fact, the code books of the State Department are guarded with the same vigilance as the code of the navy, where, in case of necessity, the first duty of the naval officer is to throw the code book into the sea. The navy code books are bound in heavy leather covers so that they will sink instantly.

As the contents of this Lusitania note came over the wire in the Commercial Cable Company's office here it had no meaning whatever to the receiving operator. Even the name of Herr von Jagow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, to whom the American Ambassador was instructed to present it, was undecipherable and concealed like the rest of the message in the symbols of the code. All that the cable operator knew was that he was sending something to Ambassador Gerard.

Put into Cable Code.

When the telegraph operator passed the telegraphic sheets to the cable operator, the latter prepared for flashing it under the Atlantic by translating the note from the Morse code to the Continental code of the cable systems. This he did by cutting dots and dashes in a narrow ribbon of paper passing endlessly through a special form of typewriter having a keyboard containing all the letters of the alphabet, and the numerals and keys for spacing, but in place of reproducing the letters and figures and spaces the cutting ends of the typewriter keys cut characters in the strip of paper which correspond to the letters in the Continental code. All the keys are tipped with what is known in cable work as the "dot," which cuts a small hole like the small letter o. By the use of one or more dots, and in certain groups of dots, the letters of the alphabet and the numerals are spelled out in the language of the code.

To make the characters representing the letter A, for instance, the operator depresses the A key, and produces two circular punctures in the paper, one near the top margin of the ribbon and the other near the bottom, with a slight angle from a vertical line, denoting a space between the punctures, and meant to be read as dot-dash-dot. The operator, therefore, began with the name of Ambassador Gerard, which he made in this form:

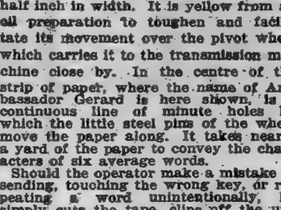

Transmission by Cable.

The cable tape is slightly more than a half inch in width. It is yellow from an oil preparation to toughen and facilitate its movement over the pivot wheel which carries it to the transmission machine close by. In the centre of the strip of paper, where the name of Ambassador Gerard is here shown, is a continuous line of minute holes by which the little steel pins of the wheel move the paper along. It takes nearly a yard of the paper to convey the characters of six average words.

Should the operator make a mistake in sending, touching the wrong key, or repeating a word unintentionally, he simply cuts the tape, clips off the undesired characters, and begins again.

As the paper runs under the spool of the transmitter the message it contains is conveyed direct to the land wire connecting with the cable by a combination of metal points tipped with platinum, and operating somewhat similar to a music roll in an automatic playing piano, although the perforations give forth no sound in passing through the transmitter, but by applying a "sounder," such as used in ordinary telegraphy, the cable signals may be heard. Usually a duplex sounder is attached at the sending end of the cable, not for the aid of the sending operator, but to enable the supervisor of the operating room to determine if the cable is working properly.

In the Morse code dots and dashes follow in a horizontal line. Both are sent and read by sound. The cable, or Continental code, is sent and read only by sight. The reading of the cable code is more difficult than the operation of sending, as the perfectly made perforations in which it is started on its 3,000 miles under the ocean cannot be reproduced in anything like their original form at the receiving end. Instead, the dots and dashes come out in a continuous line of small curves and loops made by the syphon recorder, which includes a needle suspended by a silk thread and carrying a tiny inkwell on the top, arranged to allow the ink to flow through a hollow in the needle to the cable paper.

Experts to Read Cables.

Above and below an imaginary line in the centre of the cable tape the recording needle moves without a break, pushing always forward and connecting the loops at top and bottom with angular lines. The curves, or little loops above the imaginary line, are read as dots, those below are dashes. Those loops are not always alike, depending upon the effect on the needle from the sensitive cable, which in turn shows the varying effect of different currents. In some cases a dot and dash loop may resemble the sharp point of the bottom of the letter V, or the bottom of the letter U. The curves and loops representing three dots for the letter S sometimes have the appearance of the scrawling hand-written small letter m.

Whatever their form the experienced operator reads them clearly and swiftly, almost as rapidly as the clear-cut perforations or the printed tape used on the land wires for news bulletins. The cables do not carry sufficient current for the use of the regular telegraph instruments and sounders. William A. McAllister, Superintendent of the Western Union cable office, says:

"Thirty to fifty volts, about thirty dry-cell batteries, is the highest current for the safe working of an Atlantic cable. A heavier current would injure the cable. When the first Atlantic cable was laid by Cyrus Field the large force of current applied in the first experiments burned the cable."

The sensitive cable is virtually a long, cylindrical Leyden jar. At the greatest depth in the sea, say for 1,425 miles, it is generally laid seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. As the depth of water decreases the sheathing increases the diameter to one and one-sixteenth inches, and the shore end has a diameter of two and a half inches.

Cable Forty Words a Minute.

As an example of the sensitiveness of the cable it may be mentioned that on June 14, 15, 16, a few days after President Wilson dispatched his second Lusitania note, the cable service was severely interrupted by electrical disturbances known as "earth currents." The effects were like a series of short circuits, causing "breaks" east and west, but without material effect on lines running north and south. Those disturbances, attributed to direct influences from the aurora borealis, occur at intervals of ten or eleven years. Usually the disturbances come in August, so that the happening this year nearly two months earlier was unexpected by the cable companies.

It is possible to send code symbols representing 200 letters a minute on the cable, or, averaging five letters to a word, forty words a minute. By the duplex system it is also possible to receive the same number of words, making an exchange of eighty words a minute on each cable. The operator, therefore, was able to send all of President Wilson's note of 1,500 words in less than an hour.

The Western Union has eight cables, which may receive 320 words, in all, a minute, and is capable of sending an equal number additionally. Three of these cables start from Coney Island, one from Duxbury, Mass., and four from North Sidney, Canada, which are reached by land wires at this end. Four of the cables terminate at Valentia, in County Kerry, on the west coast of Ireland and at the westernmost harbor of the British Isles; three go to Penzance, England, and one to Ballinaskelligs Bay, Ireland.

The Commercial Cable Company operates five cables, four from Coney Island and one from Rye Beach, N. H., all terminating at Waterville, Ireland. The French Cable Company has two cables, one running from Coney Island and the other from Cape Cod, Mass., both terminating at Brest, France. These are the only Atlantic cables between this country and Europe since the cutting of the German cable at the beginning of the war. The Government at Washington distributes its business, as far as possible, impartially between all the cable companies.

Allies Aid Germany.

From the terminals the messages are sent by leased wires to London, and relayed there by cable and telegraph lines, either private or Government owned, to Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Holland, and Copenhagen, and thence by direct wires to Germany.

None of the messages is repeated, unless specially ordered. This is seldom done. Should an error occur in sending, the receiving operator would probably discover it and ask for a repetition, or it would be rectified when it came to the attention of the Ambassador. It is by courtesy of the belligerent powers that Germany is able to reply by cable to the notes from this Government.

All other communications concerning the German Government and its representatives and officials here go by wireless to the Sayville station on Long Island. When in code a copy of the code book must be given to the United States naval censor in charge at Sayville, so that he can translate the messages to see if they are commercial.

If Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador here, receives a note from Minister von Jagow, the German Embassy here translates it into English before presenting it to the State Department. Secretary Lansing's notes to Count von Bernstorff, and generally the notes of Ambassador Gerard to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, are in English. There was an exception with the Lusitania note on June 9, which Ambassador Gerard first translated from the secret code to English and then had it translated into German for Minister von Jagow.

The notes from Germany to Ambassador Gerard are in German. He has them translated and put into secret code before forwarding them. The coding and decoding of these notes are far more difficult and require much more time than does the mechanical operation of cabling.

THAW PLANS VISIT TO WESTERN FAIR

Confident He Will Be Freed to Start This Week for the San Francisco Exposition.

DINING OUT IS INTERRUPTED

Alienists to be Called in Sanity Trial Tomorrow, and the Case May Go to the Jury Wednesday Night.

While Harry K. Thaw was not permitted to leave Ludlow Street Jail yesterday, and disappointed Broadway by failing to put in an appearance at one of its restaurants, he was in a buoyant frame of mind, and talked continuously with other inmates about his suppers at the Hotels Waldorf and Biltmore on Thursday and Friday evenings, the music he heard, and the scenes of life and gayety he had witnessed. Thaw is confident he will be free to go where he pleases before the end of the week, and he is making definite arrangements for a trip to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, after a short visit to his home in Pittsburgh. He is satisfied that he has convinced Justice Hendrick and the jury that he is a sane man.

Sheriff Griffenhagen had intended to take Thaw to another hotel for dinner last night, and frequenters of the restaurants who had seen the announcements in the newspapers were busy trying to find out which place would be selected, when the news was let out that the plan had been abandoned. The Sheriff gave as his reason that Thaw did not require the outing, as he was in fine fettle and had not been forced to stand the strain of a day in court. The real reason Thaw had been permitted to dine out, the Sheriff said, was the fact that he had been subjected to such a severe ordeal in court, and the opportunity of seeing a bit of the city life refreshed him and rested his tired nerves.

The Sheriff would not admit that the publicity given to Thaw's dinner parties had anything to do with the change of plans, but he came to realize, as the day wore on, that there was a lively interest in what Thaw might do last night and that his appearance at one of the hotels would probably attract a crowd. Up to last night it was not generally known that Thaw had been granted the privilege of dining out by the court. Care was not taken to any of the Broadway restaurants, and but few persons recognized him at the hotels he visited or during his ride on the elevated or his strolls along Fifth Avenue.

Outing a Tonic to Thaw.

"I shall take Thaw out when in my judgment he needs the change," said the Sheriff yesterday. "Thaw was very much exhausted by the two days' strain of testifying, and the walk he had last night in the open air did him a world of good. He was like a boy out of school at the Biltmore, where we dined. It put new life into him and acted like a tonic.

"Thaw showed much improvement. I was impressed by the remarkable familiarity he showed with the operas played by the orchestra. He hummed the music and described to me the various operas he had heard. I do not think my condition makes it necessary to permit him to leave the jail either tonight or tomorrow, and he will have to get his exercise playing handball and other games in the jail court."

Thaw asked the Sheriff to let him go for an automobile ride during the afternoon, but, although the court order would have permitted this, Mr. Griffenhagen decided to deny the request. While he was keenly disappointed, Thaw made no protest, and with the utmost good humor said that a game of handball would probably do him as much good. He expressed the belief, it was said, that it would be only a matter of a few days before he would be free to go where he saw fit without an officer at his side.

It is expected now that the sanity case will go to the jury by Wednesday night. Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. Carlos MacDonald, Supt. Raymond Kieb of Matteawan, and other alienists will be called tomorrow morning, and the court has announced that night sessions will be held, beginning tomorrow, from 7 o'clock until 9 o'clock. As far as could be learned, the State has no other important witnesses, and Thaw will not be recalled to the stand by his counsel.

Attitude Toward Wife.

There was much speculation yesterday about Thaw's plans in regard to his wife, in the event that he was given his liberty and adjudged sane. One report had it that he had contemplated bringing divorce proceedings, but no word on that subject has been said by Thaw or any of his lawyers.

Whether Mrs. Thaw's attitude in making it known that she did not want to appear against her husband at the present trial would have anything to do with plans Thaw may have had in mind was another topic of discussion. Despite the fact that she accepted service and came to the city, Mrs. Thaw made the trip only after she had obtained a physician's certificate to the effect that she was too ill to testify, which she felt confident would make it unnecessary for her to take the stand. When she got here she told counsel for the State that she had nothing new to tell.

The reading of the testimony of Mrs. Thaw at the last habeas corpus proceedings at White Plains will be completed on Monday morning, and the cross-examination will then be read by counsel for Thaw before the State's alienists are called. If the State has any surprise for Thaw nothing could be learned about it yesterday. The attorneys were out of town and were not expected back until tomorrow.

Counsel for Thaw, it was said, are preparing an elaborate cross-examination of Dr. Austin Flint and the other alienists. Dr. Flint, it was said, would be subjected to an especially severe grilling, as his presence at the court and his past activities in the Thaw case have been made the subject of many comments in court by Thaw's lawyers.

It is expected that the testimony of the alienists will be all in by Tuesday night and that Wednesday will be devoted to summing up and the charge of Justice Hendrick.

HEIR LOSES POINT IN COURT.

Demurrer to D. J. Leary's Suit for Securities is Sustained.

The Appellate Division handed down a decision yesterday against Daniel J. Leary in his suit to obtain one-third interest in securities valued at $200,000 to $1,700,000 which were left by his father, James D. Leary, who died in 1902. The plaintiff had assigned the interest to his mother.

Daniel J. Leary sued Frederick Geller, executor of the will of his mother, to have the assignment reformed and get an accounting. The executor demurred and Supreme Court Justice Bijur overruled the demurrer. The Appellate Division reversed Justice Bijur, holding that the complaint was not good, on the ground that there could be no reformation of a written instrument because one party made a mistake while the other party acted in good faith.

The right to amend the complaint was granted to Leary.

TRAINS ALIENS FOR CITIZENS

Educational Alliance Reports Success Among Immigrants.

The thirty-first annual report of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, by Dr. Henry Fleischmann, administrator of the institution, directs attention to its successful activities among recently arrived immigrants. These include educational, religious, and social work. During the period covered by the report, classes have been held in English for immigrant children, classes for adults in stenography, fine arts, piano, violin and mandolin, chemistry, physics, physiology, botany, economics, English literature and composition, and lectures were given on Jewish history, ancient history and other subjects. The report states that the natural outgrowth of the lectures and classes is the course preparatory to naturalization. There is also a legal aid bureau on which there are continual claims.

Dr. Fleischmann refrains from giving any statistics in his report on the ground that while "scales will determine for you the weight of a gem, no mechanical appliance will measure the lustre, radiance, beauty or qualities which determine its value." The primary objects of the alliance are stated to be to encourage among immigrants "a knowledge of the language and an understanding of our Government and institutions," and these objects have been most successfully achieved. The President of the institution is Supreme Court Justice Samuel Greenbaum.

ALFRED EISNER IS MISSING.

Auditor of Churchill's Restaurant Disappeared Last Tuesday.

The police are seeking Alfred Eisner, the auditor of Churchill's restaurant, who has been missing since Tuesday. He lived with his wife and children at 202 West 140th Street up to the date of his disappearance. He is 57 years old, 5 feet 5 inches tall, and weighs about 162 pounds.

He had gray hair and a brown and gray mustache, and wore, when last seen, a blue serge suit, a straw hat, black shoes, white shirt with lavender stripes, and dark necktie. He carried a gold watch engraved with "A. E." His accounts with the restaurant were correct.

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

THE MAIL ORDER SERVICE

Patrons spending the heated term out of town, and finding it necessary to replenish their Summer wardrobes, are reminded that through the medium of B. Altman & Co.'s Mail Order Service any of the Store's merchandise may be obtained as effectually as by the ordinary method of shopping, without any personal trouble whatever and with no more delay than is required for the transmission of the order and the shipment of goods.

In view of the fact that the Store is closed all day on Saturdays during July and August, it is requested that orders be placed sufficiently early to allow time for satisfactory fulfilment.

FREE SHIPMENT OF MERCHANDISE--Purchases, whether charged or paid for in cash, will be forwarded free of charge by mail, express or freight to any point in the United States.

Summer Sales for Monday, July 12th:

A Sale of Summer Hosiery

will offer excellent values at the prices quoted.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Black or White Silk, with cotton tops and soles . . . . . per pair 60c.
Black or White Silk . . per pair $1.10
White Silk, with clocks embroidered in black, per pair $1.65

MEN'S HALF-HOSE

Black or Colored Silk . per pair 38c.
Black Cotton or Lisle Thread, per pair 28c.

CHILDREN'S FANCY WHITE SOCKS
in a diversity of attractive styles, per pair 20c.

Summer Dress Materials

consisting of 9,000 yards of Imported Linen Mixtures and Printed Cotton Voiles, in a variety of desirable colors (no white), will be placed on sale at the special price of

20c. per yard

Extraordinary Reductions

will go into effect to-morrow in the prices of

Misses' Summer Dresses, Suits and Separate Skirts

which will be marked, to facilitate a quick disposal, as follows:

Dresses of voile, crepe or linen, at . . $3.75, 5.00, 6.75 & 9.50
Tailored Suits
Of linen, at $9.50 Of golf cord, at $12.50
Washable Skirts . . at 2.75 & 3.75
Fancy Net Dresses, 8.50, 12.50 & 14.50
(Department on the Second Floor)

A Special Selection of Household Linens

will be marked at much below the customary prices for to-morrow and Tuesday.

Linen Damask Table Cloths
each . . . . $2.25, 3.25 & 4.50
Linen Damask Table Napkins
per dozen . . $2.45, 2.90 & 3.25
Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed,
per dozen . . . . $3.00 & 4.80

B. Altman & Co. are displaying, in the Department on the Second Floor, a large and interesting variety of Women's and Misses' Smocks for House and Lawn, featuring the smart materials and colors. Very unusual values are being offered in

Mme Irene
FRENCH MODEL GOWNS
500 Fifth Avenue
At 42nd Street
SEMI-ANNUAL
Sale
Extraordinaire
BLOUSES
$2.00
Formerly $2.95, 3.95, 5.00, 6.75, 9.75.
One Half Dozen
$10.00
Stunning examples of the season's most popular models.
Taken from our regular stock
Made from Imported Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe, Habutai Silk, French Linen, Imported Organdie, Voile, Batiste, Shantung Silk, Laces.
White and Colors.
Sizes 32 to 46.

New York Brooklyn Philadelphia
OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
Cleveland Buffalo Newark
34th Street—New York

Important Clearance Sale Monday

1,200 Women's Summer Dresses

At the Following Reduced Prices

Taken From the Regular Stock an Additional
195 Women's Silk Afternoon Dresses
Crepe de Chine and Taffeta Silk Afternoon Dresses in the prevailing colors. Regular 20.00 and 25.00 Values } 10.75

Dresses of White and Striped Voile . . . . . } 5.00
Dresses of Plaid and Polka Dot Voile . . . . . and
Dresses of French Linen . . . . . Regular Values to 18.50 } 7.90

Dresses of White Voile Combined with Net . . . . . } 10.75
Dresses of Voile Combined with Ratine . . . . . and
Dresses of Plain and Novelty Crepe . . Regular Values to 25.00 } 13.75

Dresses of Embroidered Organdie and Net . . . . . } 15.00
Dresses of Georgette Crepe Combined with Taffeta . . . . . and
Dresses of Taffeta and Crepe de Chine . Regular Values to 35.00 } 18.50

Women's Tailored Serge Suits—To Close Out
165 Navy Blue Serge Suits in several tailored models, superior tailored and lined. . . Regular 35.00 Values } 15.00

800 Misses' Summer Dresses—To Close Out
Misses' Dresses of plain, striped and novelty voile, featuring pleated, flounce, ruffle and band skirts, smartly trimmed . . . . . Regular 7.90 to 10.75 values } 5.00
Misses' Voile and Linen Dresses. Superior white or Novelty Voile and French Linen in a number of attractive models . . . . . Regular values to 15.00 } 7.90
Misses' Hand Smocked Dresses. Smart Artists' Model Blouse and Skirt of French Linen in white and colors . . . . . Exceptional value } 9.75
Misses' Silk Dresses 12.75 15.00 19.75

Sale of Women's Summer Blouses
Unusually attractive models of White Voile and Plain or Figured Organdie, trimmings of Venice Lace or Organdie Panels.
1.35 1.65 2.00

Sale of 400 Women's Separate Skirts
Sport and Walking Skirts, of Washable Corduroy, Gabardine, Linen and Bedford Cord, in a number of smart models. Exceptional value } 2.95
Summer Skirts, for sport and general wear, of Velour Checks, Plain and Striped Taffeta, Blazer Stripes, Black and White Cords, Knitted Cloth and White Flannel.

80,000 PANTSMAKERS DECIDE TO STRIKE

May Be Followed by 80,000 Clothing Workers, Who Are Preparing Ultimatums.

Representatives of the 6,000 members of the Pantsmakers' Union at the close of an all-night meeting at 753 East Broadway voted early yesterday morning to go on strike this week. The exact day of the walk-out is known only to a few leaders of the union, who believe that by sudden action they can make the strongest impression.

The strike inaugurates a movement that threatens to embrace 80,000 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in this city. The building at 753 East Broadway, home of The Jewish Daily Forward and headquarters of the men garment workers' unions, was a scene of feverish activity yesterday. Following a meeting of the Brotherhood of Tailors, with a membership of 30,000, and of the Joint Board of the Children's Clothing Industry, at which committees were given full power to act, the joint board of the New York divisions of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, embracing all of the separate unions, named a committee of three to treat with the manufacturers and to order a walk-out this week if their ultimatums were not met. The strike of the 80,000 clothing workers would mean that the income of perhaps 200,000 persons would be cut off.

The crisis in the men's garment trade comes at a time when it was hoped that methods of arbitration suggested by Jacob H. Schiff had settled the differences in the women's garment trade. The arbitrators named by Mayor Mitchel will meet Tuesday in the City Hall to adjust the grievances of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association.

Union leaders declared yesterday that their impending strike was not an aggressive movement, but a defensive measure. In their demands they set out that following the costly strike of 1913 the workers were given material increases in pay and a working scale of forty-eight hours a week. They assert that the last week saw a reduction in pay to a point corresponding to the scale which existed previous to the strike of 1913.

Wages Have Been Cut.

It was said yesterday that the pay had been cut 55 per cent. in the last five months. The union leaders admit that poor business conditions might have warranted a slight cut, and they say they would have consented, but they add that a point has been reached when thousands of workers are not making a living.

Asked yesterday if there was not a chance of arbitration settling the trouble as had been done in the case of the women's garment trade, the union leaders pointed out that conditions were different in that the manufacturers in the women's garment trade had their own shops and agreements with the unions could be enforced with little difficulty. However, in the men's garment trade the contract system obtains, whereby the manufacturer has his clothes made by contractors and sub-contractors. These contractors have recently been in a price-cutting war to win trade from the big manufacturers, or in reality, distributors. In this war the unions say the pay of their members has been cut to help the contractor make a better price to the manufacturer.

This condition gives rise to a situation in which the unions have no one to whom they can appeal with expectation of immediate action. They say that on the one hand the manufacturers with whom they would like to deal tell them the contractors are doing the hiring and are responsible. The contractors tell the unions that understandings with the manufacturers are not binding on them, and that if the workers don't take their pay they may hunt jobs elsewhere. The unions maintain they deserve a more stable system of employment. The situation was further complicated recently because the business depression led a number of manufacturers to cease business relations with shop contractors. This makes a number of workers idle, while other workers have all they can do, working for contractors who by cutting pay have got extra trade.

Would Banish Contractors.

The union leaders say that 75 per cent. of the work in New York is done under the contract system. They say they would like to see the abolition of the contract system and the establishment of the system obtaining in the women's garment trade. However, in their demands this week they will insist on some form of agreement with the manufacturers which shall be binding upon the contractors, or upon a three-cornered agreement to which the unions, the manufacturers, and the contractors shall be parties. They are mobilized for a strike and declare that the only way to keep them from following the pantsmakers is for the manufacturers and contractors to come forward with an agreement that will give the workers just treatment.

In arguing that their demands are not unreasonable, union leaders say they will be satisfied with a restoration of the scale of pay granted at the end of the 1913 strike. They say living costs have increased and that manufacturers are getting more for the product, but the workers are willing to cut their demands because the volume of business is not so great. They point out that, while the contractors give bad business as the reason for the cut, the manufacturers, while not selling as many garments as in some years, receive just as much per garment, although the pay for making that garment has been materially reduced.

The moving spirit in the unions' movement for better conditions is Sidney Hillman, head of the Children's Clothing Union, who directed a strike in Chicago several years ago.

The manufacturers' associations affected are the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, a national organization, which employs 60,000 members of the unions in New York City, and the New York Clothiers' Trade Association, which has 20,000 employes.

KILLED IN CYCLE RACE.

Four Racers Piled in Heap When Tire Explodes—Another May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 10.—As the result of a collision in the ten-mile motor cycle race, which was held at the Charter Oak racetrack this afternoon, one rider is dead and another is in a dying condition.

Twelve racers entered the disastrous event. The accident happened while the four leaders were making the turn in the third lap. Edward Richmond was ahead by a few yards, coming into the turn, when suddenly his rear tire exploded and he was thrown to the ground. John Walsh, who was only a few feet behind, was thrown from his machine, when he collided with the fallen rider and his wheel. Leahy and Croce, two other riders who could not get out of the way, crashed into the two and were hurled to the track. The four men and their buckled machines were piled in a heap.

Physicians in the grandstand gave first aid to the injured riders and Richmond and Walsh were rushed to the hospital. The latter died on the way there. Richmond gained consciousness late tonight and the doctors say that he may recover. The other two men are suffering from shock, minor cuts and bruises.

$2,000,000 Will Proved.

A certified copy of the will of William Dodge James, who died in County Middlesex, England, March 22, leaving $2,000,000, was proved yesterday before Surrogate John P. Egan in Jersey City. It has been probated in England. Letters testamentary were granted by Surrogate Egan to Henry A. James of 20 West Twelfth Street, Manhattan, lawyer, an executor of the will. The estate includes 900 shares of United States Steel stock and 50 shares of Northern Securities, both New Jersey corporations.

Pistol Starts Dynamite Scare.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 10.—There was a dynamite scare at the New York Central Railroad Station today when a pistol exploded in a suitcase in the baggage room, and a bullet passed near the head of Baggage Master Charles Kennel. A false report was soon going the rounds that the suitcase belonged to Erich Muenter.

Important Sale of

Women's Low Shoes

at wonderful price concessions

Gun Metal Pumps *with white piping.*
Patent Colt Pumps *with white piping.*
} at $3.95

Patent Colt and Gun Metal Pumps *with black cloth quarters*
Mat Kid Colonials *with small gun metal buckles*
} at $2.95

Widths AA to D. Sizes 2 to 8; in every style.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street

Hours 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. (Saturdays, 1 P. M.)

Annual After-inventory Clearance Sale

Begins tomorrow, Monday, July 12th

and will continue throughout the week, until every item that has been slated to go is disposed of

All of this merchandise is of this season's make; all is of superior quality; and at the clearance prices quoted present ECONOMIES of very exceptional importance.

Beginning tomorrow

The Semi-annual Sale of Saks Suits for Men

at $23.00

reduced from.

$43, $40, $38, $35, $30, $28

The Store will be opened especially for this Event at 7:30 A. M. tomorrow for the benefit of those who may find it either desirable or necessary to come earlier than the usual hour. Please use 34th St. entrance, right off Broadway. *Other merchandise not on sale until 8:30 A. M.*

Main Floor

Women's Hand Bags at $1.65
reduced from $1.95 and $2.50
Fine pin seal, Morocco, beaver, or moire. Inside compartments; flowered silk lining.

Women's Glove Silk Underwear
at one-third reductions
Incomplete size ranges and discontinued styles.
VESTS at **85c, $1.15, $1.45 and $1.95**
BLOOMERS at **$1.65, $1.95 and $2.50**
UNION SUITS at **$1.95 and $2.95**
Also Kayser Garments at a saving of one-third.

Women's Cotton Union Suits 35c, or 3 for $1.00
regular and extra sizes

Women's Boot Silk Hose at 29c
our regular stock price 50c
Two-tone color combinations.

Women's Novelty Silk Hose at 79c
In a great variety of stripes and clocks.

Fancy Parasols at $3.95
reduced from $5.00, $6.00 and $7.50
High-grade novelties; plain colors and fancy ribbon effects. This season's best models. Fine, carved maple, ebonine or pimento handles.

Pure Silk Umbrellas at $2.95
were $5.00 to $7.50
Men's and Women's; taffeta or twilled silk; strong Paragon frames. Sterling silver, etched or engraved caps or bands on some of the handles. Inlaid silver, ivory hooks, Bakelite or crystal heads on others. Pimento hooks and natural wood handles in various shapes.

Collapsible Cane Umbrellas at $1.95
reduced from $2.95
The outside cane casing folds up and may be put in the pocket. Prince of Wales hook handle.

Summer Gloves, long or short sleeves, 39c
Oddments in many kinds of which color and size assortments are not complete.

Fownes Elbow Milanese Gloves at 15c
Fine lisle in small sizes. Black only.

Ribbons, *5- to 6-inch,* at 15c yd.
reduced from 19c, 25c and 29c
Plain or fancy moire, Roman stripe, messaline, Dresden or fancy hair bow ribbon.

Ribbons, *6½- to 8-inch,* at 29c yd.
reduced from 39c, 45c and 69c
Fancy stripes, brocaded sash ribbons, and Dresden or satin taffeta ribbon.

Second Floor

Children's Rompers, 3 for $1.00

Boys' Negligee Blouses at 39c
reduced from 50c and 75c
Broken assortments, some slightly rumpled, excellent fabrics and styles; ages 6 to 16.

Youths' and Boys' Shirts at 50c
our regular stock price is $1.00
Collar attached; fine patterns and colorings; some with separate collar; sizes 12 to 14½.

Children's Fancy Socks at 12c
(sizes 5½ to 8)
regularly 19c and 25c
High-grade novelties; all white or with fancy colored tops.

Boys' Washable Suits at $1.00
our regular stock prices, $1.50 and $2.50
Renfrew Madras, linene, batiste, middy cloth and a variety of novelty fabrics in the season's best styles. Scores of patterns also all white and plain colors. Sizes 2 to 8.

Infants' and Children's Apparel
odd groups greatly reduced
Children's Dresses, were $1 to $4—**now 65c to $2.00**
Misses' Silk Petticoats, were $2.00 and $3.00 **now $1.50 and $2.00**
Miscellaneous Garments, including Muslin Underwear, Kimonos, Stockings, Guimpes, etc., were 25c to $2.00—**now 15c to $1.00**

Misses' and Girls' Apparel
The following greatly reduced items of apparel are all splendidly made in the most desirable styles of the season, in a great variety of the most suitable Summer fabrics.

SUITS *that were $15.00 reduced to* **$7.00**
SUITS *that were $20.00 reduced to* **$10.00**
SUITS *that were $29.50 reduced to* **$15.00**
SUITS *that were $35.00 to $39.50 reduced to* **$20.00**
SUITS *that were $39.50 to $45.00 reduced to* **$24.00**

COATS *that were $15.00 reduced to* **$7.00**
COATS *that were $18.50 reduced to* **$10.00**
COATS *that were $25.00 reduced to* **$12.00**

MISSES' DRESSES *were $10.00 to $12.50* **$5.00**
MISSES' DRESSES, *were $8.50 to $12.00* **$5.90**

GIRLS' COATS *that were $5.00 reduced to* **$2.00**
GIRLS' COATS *that were $8.50 reduced to* **$4.00**

Third Floor

Women's Blouses greatly Reduced
Organdie, fine voile, sheer lawn, all-over embroidered, voile combined with laces and batiste embroidery; also China silk in a number of models. Some of filet lace combined with chiffon.

BLOUSES that were $1.00, reduced to **69c**
BLOUSES " " *$1.50,* " " **$1.00**
BLOUSES " " *$2.00,* " " **$1.35**
BLOUSES " " *$2.00,* " " **$1.50**
BLOUSES " " *$2.98,* " " **$2.00**

French Undermuslins much Reduced
now $1.95 to $9.95
former prices $2.50 to $25.00
Odd groups of Corset Covers, Drawers, Petticoats, Chemise, Princess Slips and Nightgowns.

Women's Domestic Underwear Reduced
now 50c to $2.50

Negligees and Kimonos, $3.75 to $15.00
odd groups that were $7.50 to $30.00
Crepe de Chine, taffeta, Swiss and voile; very attractive.

Gray Hair Goods Reduced
All shades from black slightly sprinkled with gray to pure white are included.
$3.15—18-inch Gray Switches, reduced to **$2.25**
$4.15—20-inch Gray Switches, reduced to **$3.25**
$6.25—22-inch Gray Switches, reduced to **$4.75**
$7.45—Gray Transformations, reduced to **$5.25**
$9.95—Gray Transformations, reduced to **$7.95**
Careful matching by experienced attendants.

"La Vida" and "Regaliste" Corsets at $3.95
regularly $5.00 to $12.00
This season's models in plain or fancy broche, batiste or coutil. Models for practically every figure.

Various Brands of Corsets at $1.95
our regular stock prices, $3.00 to $5.00
Incomplete size ranges, but all of well-known and dependable brands. The season's smart models for all figures

Brassieres, *were $1.50,* now 75c
Also were $1.00—now 50c
And were 50c and 75c—now 39c
Net, rubberized, cambric, all-embroidery or strong muslin. The leading makes, with shields or reinforced.

Fourth Floor

Summer Dresses greatly Reduced

75 Taffeta and Faille Silk Dresses at **$9.75**
reduced from $25.00

150 Voile and Linen Dresses at **$5.00**
reduced from $7.50

175 French Linen and Voile Dresses at **$6.95**
reduced from $10.00 and $12.50

65 Dresses for Stout Women at **$6.95**
reduced from $10.00 and $12.50

25 Voile Maternity Dresses at **$6.95**
reduced from $10.00 and $12.50

95 White Lingerie Dresses at **$7.50**
reduced from $12.50 and $15.00

70 Pussy Willow Taffeta and Crepe de Chine Dresses at **$14.50**
reduced from $25.00

22 Lace and Net Dresses at **$15.00**
reduced from $25.00

75 Lace and Net Dresses at **$18.50**
Imported fabrics; were $30.00 and $35.00

55 Imported Marquisette or Taffeta Dresses at **$25.00**
our former prices were $39.50 to $49.50
***Pink or blue Satine Slips reduced to* $1.50**
former prices $5.00 and $7.50

Women's Silk and Wool Suits
The entire remainder of the Spring and early Summer stock is reduced as follows:

10 Taffeta Suits, *were $29.50 to $39.50, at* **$24.00**
14 Pongee Suits, *were $29.50 to $35.00, at* **$20.00**
22 Wool Tailored Suits, *were $39.50 to $59.00* **$18.50**

Women's Coats at great Reductions

15 Covert and Gabardine Coats ..... at *(were $35.00 to $59.00)*
2 Taffeta Wraps, *formerly $59.00* ..... at
8 Charmeuse Wraps ..... at *(formerly $39.50 to $45.00)*
7 Fur Trimmed Italian Silk Coats .. at *(were $35.00)*
} **$19.50**

17 Striped Pussy Willow Taffeta Sport Coats, *formerly to $35.00* ..... at
8 Italian Silk Sport Coats ..... at *(were to $29.50)*
10 Yama Cloth Coats, *formerly $29.50* .. at
6 Wool Check and Mixture Coats .. at *(were $29.50)*
20 Taffeta, Faille and Poplin Coats .. at *(formerly $29.50 to $45.00)*
39 Gabardine, Serge, or Wool Poplin Coats, *formerly $25.00 to $35.00* ... at
} **$15.00**

11 Pongee and Tussah Coats, *were $25* .. at
3 Corduroy Coats, *formerly $25* ..... at
12 Escorta Rainproof Coats, *were $25* .. at
38 Gabardine Raincoats, *formerly $25* .. at
19 Rubberized Silk and Canton Cloth Raincoats, *formerly $25* ..... at
} **$13.50**

10 Mistrel and Voile Coats ..... at *(were $25.00 to $35.00)*
15 Marabout trimmed crepe de Chine Throws, *formerly $15.00 to $19.50* .. at
25 Taffeta and Faille Silk Coats ..... at *(formerly $19.50 to $29.50)*
6 Italian Silk Coats, *were $19.50* ..... at
20 Wool Sweater Cloth Coats ..... at *(were $15.00 to $25.00)*
35 Gabardine, Serge and Poplin Coats .. at *(formerly $19.50 to $29.50)*
50 Palm Beach Cloth Coats ..... at *(were $12.50 to $15)*
} **$10.00**

10 Cretonne Coats, *were $12.50* ..... at
10 Taffeta Coats, *were $19.50* ..... at
12 Mohair Coats, *were $12.50* ..... at
10 Linen Dusters, *were $12.50* ..... at
15 Shantung Coats, *were $15.00* ..... at
} **$7.50**

75 Chenille Stripe Corduroy Coats at *(were $7.50)*
34 Mohair Dust Coats, *were $7.50* ..... at
20 Linen Dusters, *were $7.50* ..... at
} **$5.00**

32 Rubberized Raincoats ..... at **$3.95** *(were $7.50 to $12.50)*
25 Rubberized Rain Coats, *were $8.50* .... at **$1.95**

Women's Skirts Reduced

20 Taffeta and Satin Skirts ..... at **$9.50** *(formerly $29.50)*
25 Moire, Faille, Taffeta and Pongee Skirts *(formerly $12.50 to $19.50)* at **$7.50**
20 Serge, Gabardine and Wool Check Skirts *(formerly $12.50 to $19.50)* at **$7.50**
10 Cretonne Skirts, *were $8.75* ..... at **$4.95**
29 Gabardine, Serge or Checked Skirts at **$4.95** *(formerly $12.50)*
150 Washable Skirts, *were $7.50* ..... at **$3.95**
200 Washable Skirts, *were $5.00* ..... at **$2.95**
250 Washable Skirts, *were $3.95* ..... at **$1.95**

Sixth Floor

Women's Motor Coats at $2.95
reduced from $7.50

HUGHES DENIES WRIT TO BECKER

Only Course Now Open Is Through Habeas Corpus Action in Federal Court.

SUCH A STEP LIKELY TO FAIL

Hope That Governor Whitman Will Commute Sentence Has Been Abandoned.

FRIENDS TO START PETITION

Mrs. Becker Will Again Confer with Cockran After Visit to Sing Sing Today.

RANGELEY LAKE, Me., July 10.—Justice Charles E. Hughes has refused the application for a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court made by counsel for Charles Becker of New York, who has been condemned to die in the week of July 26 for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler. The application was denied upon the ground that no substantial Federal question was involved.

It is understood that the argument upon the application for the writ was made at the Justice's Summer camp at Rangeley Lake yesterday by W. Bourke Cockran of New York. Mr. Cockran left for home today without having made any statement regarding his mission, and nothing of the procedure was made known beyond the following authorized announcement:

Application was made yesterday to Justice Hughes for a writ of error in the case of Charles Becker and was denied upon the ground that there was no substantial Federal question.

Justice Hughes declined today to make any comment on the case.

The only course now left open to the condemned man is through habeas corpus action in the Federal courts, and it was generally believed yesterday that such a step would fail. All hope that Governor Whitman will commute sentence has been abandoned. At Albany yesterday the Governor refused to comment on the decision of Justice Hughes. He made this brief statement, which was taken as an indication that he would not step in to save Becker:

"I can only say that I shall be ready at all times to hear any appeal that counsel or friends of Becker may desire to make to me."

Mrs. Helen Becker, the condemned man's wife, at her home in the Bronx, said to a TIMES reporter that she had already received notification of the denial of her husband's application by Justice Hughes. She had no comment to make, further than to say that she would confer with Mr. Cockran upon his return, and that she would go to Sing Sing as usual today to see her husband.

Mr. Cockran will get back to this city this morning. His next step in the fight to save Becker, it was said, would be to apply to a judge of the United States District Court for a writ of habeas corpus probably basing his case upon the same questions brought up in the application before Justice Hughes.

Friends of Becker announced yesterday that an effort to get up a monster petition for presentation to Governor Whitman would be taken up at once, and there was also talk of attempting to obtain a John Doe proceeding before a Magistrate in the hope of bringing out new evidence which would influence the Governor to show mercy. But little faith was put in either of these plans.

No statement was given out at the office of Cockran & Manton yesterday. John F. McIntyre of 25 Broad Street, a former Becker lawyer, who has offered his services to the condemned man, had this to say:

"I deeply regret the news. I feel now as I always did, that Becker is innocent of the accusation made against him, and that he is the victim of a frame-up at the hands of Rose, Webber, Vallon, and Schepps. Further than that I have no comment to make."

CHAMPE S. ANDREWS WINS.

Appellate Division Says Col. Gardiner Must Defend Suit.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday gave Champe S. Andrews, formerly counsel for the New York County Medical Society, another chance in his suit for $100,000 for defamation of character against Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, civil war veteran, District Attorney of New York County from 1897 to 1900, and one of the founders of the Sons of the Revolution. By the decision the Appellate Division for the second time reversed the Supreme Court's dismissal of Mr. Andrews's complaint.

The case grew out of a letter written by Colonel Gardiner to Governor John A. Dix in which Colonel Gardiner charged that Mr. Andrews, as counsel for the Medical Society, "was impelled by dishonorable motives" in prosecuting Edward B. Conrad for malpractice. Mr. Andrews obtained Conrad's conviction, and the man served a prison sentence, but in 1911 Governor Dix restored him to citizenship, on the strength. It was reported at the time, of Colonel Gardiner's letter attacking Mr. Andrews.

After the publication of the letter Mr. Andrews brought the suit for defamation of character against Colonel Gardiner, but his complaint was dismissed by the Supreme Court. Colonel Gardiner's defense being that his letter was privileged. Mr. Andrews carried the case to the Appellate Division, and on Jan. 8, 1915, that body reversed the Supreme Court. When the case came before the Supreme Court a second time, shortly afterward, it was thrown out once more. The Appellate Division has now reversed the lower court again.

MAYOR CAN'T BAR POSTERS.

No Power Over "Neutrality" Bills, Corporation Counsel Rules.

Corporation Counsel Polk gave a decision yesterday that the Mayor had no power to interfere with the billboard advertisements of the Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality. On July 1 the Mayor received a petition signed by forty-nine women residents of the city, protesting against the advertisements. The Mayor sent this petition to the Corporation Counsel, with the request for a legal opinion. Yesterday Mr. Polk reported as follows:

The petitioners do not * * * indicate any specific ordinance of the City as applicable to the posters of which complaint is made. They simply express the hope that "a matter of such vital importance [illegible]

RIVAL ORANGEMEN PARADE.

Split in Organization on Anniversary of Battle of Boyne.

The two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of the Boyne was celebrated yesterday by the Orangemen of this section in divided camps. There was one parade in this borough, and in Brooklyn another faction held its own parade and picnic in Ulmer Park. Each division said it, and it alone, was the real Orangemen's event, while the other was misguided.

About 1,800 participated in the Manhattan parade, which began at 116th Street and Seventh Avenue and proceeded to the Manhattan Casino, where there was a picnic and an evening of speeches and dancing. John Kennedy was the Grand Marshal. Before it began he explained that the organization had had a split at the last meeting of the General Council over the question of where this year's parade should be held. Jersey City had it last year and Brooklyn wanted it this. The split in the organization resulted in each refusing to give in, hence the two parades yesterday.

Marshal Kennedy of the Manhattan parade thought there were two sides to the question, and that the matter would soon be adjusted anyhow, but in Brooklyn, where Captain Lewis H. Shaw made the parade arrangements, they felt the matter more deeply.

They characterized the Manhattan paraders, among whom were representatives of New Jersey lodges, as men who had been put out of the order because of non-payment of dues and offenses against discipline.

In the Brooklyn parade notices were distributed that there would be special services tomorrow night for the order in the Cuyler Presbyterian Church, Pacific Street, between Hoyt and Bond.

BIDS FOR ELEVATED RAILS.

Lowest Figure for New Utrecht Avenue Work Is $71,355.

The Public Service Commission received a report from the Chief Engineer yesterday on the bids which were opened on Friday for the installation of rails on the New Utrecht Avenue elevated railroad in Brooklyn. This is a city-owned line connecting through Thirty-eighth Street with the Fourth Avenue subway and running over the route of the West End line to Coney Island. The steel structure is nearly completed.

The bids opened on Friday are for the laying of ties and rails and doing all other work required to put the railroad into operating condition except the installing of the third rail and electrical signal apparatus, which will be done by the company, the New York Municipal Railway Corporation. The work will cover only the elevated part of the line beginning at about Thirty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue and extending through New Utrecht Avenue, Eighty-sixth Street, and Stillwell Avenue to a point near Avenue Y. The lowest bidder was Ward & Tully, Inc., at $71,355, and the highest James S. Frazer, at $118,211.50. The track laying must be completed within five months.

The Commission also awarded the contract for the wrecking and removing of eight four-story buildings owned by the city at 161 to 175 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, to S. Kaufman of 69 West 116th Street, who bid $2,500. The property was purchased by the Commission in connection with the new subway work in that part of Brooklyn.

FREED IN GASOLINE WAR.

Oil Company Employe Acquitted of Larceny Charge.

John Le Marsh, Superintendent of the Texaco Oil Company, yesterday was acquitted of a charge of grand larceny made against him by James J. Clare, a hotel keeper on the Queens Boulevard. The charge grew out of an alleged combination of gasoline dealers to raise the price from 13 to 15 cents a gallon, and the case was called for a hearing before Magistrate Leach in the Long Island City Court.

Clare alleged that because he refused to raise the price of gasoline from 13 to 15 cents Le Marsh had his men cart away a portable tank belonging to Clare. Le Marsh said he went there to take away the property belonging to the Texaco company and by mistake loaded on the wagon a tank belonging to Clare. He said Clare refused to allow him to unload the tank, but directed a policeman to arrest him. In discharging Le Marsh the Magistrate directed Clare to take his case to a civil court.

DRUNKEN WATCHMAN IN JAIL

Long Island Railroad Prosecutes Employe Found Unfit for Duty.

J. A. McCrea, General Manager of the Long Island Railroad, issued this statement yesterday:

"Not only is the Long Island Railroad conducting a campaign to make automobile drivers more careful at grade crossings, but it is also maintaining a very careful watch to see that its watchmen do their full duty toward the railroad and the public.

"As the result of this inspection, John J. Wallentine, the crossing watchman at the Vernon Avenue crossing in Arverne, L. I., was arrested on Friday night for being drunk on duty, and in the Jamaica Court yesterday was sentenced to four months in the Workhouse.

"The Long Island Railroad is leaving nothing undone to make complete its campaign to protect the lives of people at grade crossings."

SEEKS MAGISTRATE CONWAY

Anne Nicholson Arrested on His Doorstep Amid Broken Glass.

Hearing the jingle of glass and the voice of a woman demanding her rights on the steps of the home of Magistrate James J. Conway at 20 Pirvin Street, Hunter's Point, neighbors telephoned to Police Headquarters. Detective Mindhelm arrived a few minutes later and arrested a woman who was standing in the midst of the broken glass at the entrance to the Conway residence.

She told the police she was Anne Nicholson of 20 Pirvin Street, and that she had come to demand from Magistrate Conway, who was away with his family on a vacation, the rent of some property which she said her husband owned. She admitted she had been released recently from Blackwell's Island, where she had been sent by Magistrate Conway. She was sent by Magistrate Leach last night to Kings County Hospital for observation.

SHOT, SHIELDS ASSAILANT.

"He'll Be Under a Tombstone Soon," Youth's Alleged Remark.

When Nathan Marcus, 20 years old, a machinist's helper of 13 East 109th Street, was walking east on 106th Street late yesterday, he was shot in the left shoulder by a man who sprang out from a hallway. The assailant ran back into the hallway and escaped through back yards.

Detective Veale of the Third Branch Bureau, called an ambulance, and Marcus was removed to the Reception Hospital. Veale said Marcus admitted he knew the man who fired the shot, but added:

"I won't squeal on him, but he'll be under a tombstone soon."

LAWSON ARGUMENTS IN.

Judge Will Issue Ruling Monday on Motion for New Trial.

TRINIDAD, Col., July 10.—Arguments

D. LEROY DRESSER COMMITS SUICIDE

Continued from Page 1.

N. C.; Mrs. John Mickler Brown of Newport and Providence, Mrs. George D. Merrill of Stockbridge, Mass., and Viscountess Romain d'Ouney of Paris. He left two children, Miss Susan Fish Dresser, who is well known in society, and Daniel LeRoy Dresser, Jr. They are with their mother at Babylon.

Mr. Dresser's diverse by the firm with was of great interest to society. In 1907 she went to a divorce colony in South Dakota, after they had been living apart for two years or more. Mr. Dresser at the time resorted to the courts to obtain possession of the two children, but failed. In her suit for divorce, in which she charged desertion, Mrs. Dresser said that since the failure, in 1905, Mr. Dresser had shown signs of being mentally unbalanced. This was denied by Mr. Dresser's attorneys. The influence of Mr. Dresser's sisters and powerful friends was exerted to prevent a final break between the two, but the decree was granted in 1908.

The announcement in March of Mr. Dresser's second marriage in the previous December was a surprise to his friends and relatives. With Mrs. Baldwin and Mr. Gould he went to Albany and the ceremony was performed at the Dutch Reformed Church in that city. The second Mrs. Dresser is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walther of Brooklyn. She studied music and dramatic art in Berlin and Frankfort.

About ten years ago she was engaged to play as piano soloist with the Russian Symphony Orchestra, but two weeks before the date set for the opening she broke her arm. She appeared as an actress several years ago, playing the title rôle in Augusta Strindberg's "Countess Julia." Her first husband, Spencer Baldwin, died several years ago, and after his death she was known in professional circles as Miss Marcia Walther. She and Mr. Dresser met two years ago at Newport, where Mr. Dresser was staying with his sister, Mrs. Brown.

Mr. Dresser was a descendant of Nicholas Fish. The son of a United States Army officer, he was graduated from Columbia in 1889, was married and started in business the same year. He inherited a fortune, and two years after his graduation, was a member of the firm of Nelson, Goodrich & Dresser. The firm prospered, and in 1894 it became Dresser & Goodrich.

Merchant Prince With $100,000 a Year

Dresser & Co. was formed in 1897. At that time he was making $100,000 a year and was spoken of as one of the merchant princes of the city. Within a dozen years after leaving college he had become a financial power in New York. In 1898 he was elected President of the Merchants' Association of New York. He became interested in the American Asiatic Steamship Company, a director in the American Brass Company, the Holmes, Booth & Hayden Company, the American Tubing and Webbing Company and the Security Warehouse Company.

Some years later he organized the Trust Company of the Republic, interesting some of the most prominent figures in the New York financial world. He began to think and work in millions. The United States Shipbuilding Company was formed. Associated in its formation were such men as J. P. Morgan, Charles M. Schwab, Lewis Nixon, and Max Pam. Dresser was asked to underwrite the bonds of the Shipbuilding Trust. As President of the Trust Company of the Republic he undertook the task. If he had succeeded he would have made millions for the trust and millions for himself. It would have meant the realization of his dreams of financial empire.

He made arrangements with Wall Street houses to hold up the prices of the bonds he underwrote, agreeing to take them at the market figures in addition to the brokerage. Among those associated with Dresser in the great scheme was John W. Young, father of William Hooper Young, the slayer of Mrs. Pulitzer. Dresser made a contract with Young whereby Young was to dispose of $4,200,000 of the bonds in Paris. As a part of Young's commission he received ad interim stock receipts in the company, with the understanding he should raise money on them and live like a millionaire.

Success Within His Grasp.

At first it looked as if Dresser would succeed in the daring financial undertaking more prudent bankers had refused. Young had arranged the sale in Paris, but it was held up for the correction of a technical blunder.

Before this could be remedied Morgan and Schwab, who had bought the Bethlehem Steel Company, sold it to the Shipbuilding Trust for $35,000,000 in cash, stocks, and bonds. This frightened the French bankers off. Dresser rushed to Paris. Before going he borrowed $3,500,000 on sixty-day notes to enable the Trust Company of the Republic to make good on its part of the contract. He gambled on getting the French money before the bonds fell due.

When he got to Paris he found no chance to sell the bonds. Young was in a state of collapse. When he was in Europe drafts Young had drawn on him began to reach New York. When Dresser returned to America he found obligations piling upon him thick and fast. When he set to work to stem the flood the brokers who were holding the Shipbuilding Trust bonds began to call on him.

Then Dresser realized what he was facing. Instead of keeping the bonds, he found investors were throwing them back upon the market, and he was obliged to take them. They came from brokers in stacks and he took them as they came. The Trust Company of the Republic had spent $250,000 trying to maintain the price of the bonds.

He used tens of thousands from other sources but he could not halt the avalanche. Rumors about his trust company began to circulate in the Street. The stock dropped from $500 to $50. Dresser had personal notes for $750,000 in the hands of bankers. When these became due he could not renew them and on March 7, 1903, the trust company crumbled. The firm's liabilities were put at $1,250,000 and the assets at $750,000.

Beaten to the wall in 1903, Dresser started to beat back. In 1907 he was discharged from bankruptcy on the unanimous petition of his creditors after he had paid back more than $1,000,000 of the $1,400,000 claims against him in 1903. Then he started to get revenge on the men he thought responsible for his ruin four years before.

He brought suit against John W. Young, James H. Hyde, the Metropolitan Trust Company, and others interested in the 1903 fiasco. He charged that representations made to him when he was asked to underwrite the bonds were false to the extent of $15,000,000. The mass of suits were settled in 1906 by the payment to Mr. Dresser of $200,000.

Mr. Dresser then announced that he was quite well off and that he would regain his financial position. He started out to re-establish the old commission firm of Dresser & Co.

Arrested on Larceny Charge.

But he didn't have smooth sailing. On March 16, 1906, he was arrested on Wall Street and charged with the larceny of $4,000 in a deal whereby Young, who failed to sell the bonds in Paris, had borrowed money in 1903. The charge was dismissed under the statute of limitations.

On July 28, 1908, Dresser was made defendant in a suit for $20,000, brought by a Western mining concern to collect on a mortgage. The suit never came to trial.

Mr. Gould said last night that on April 21, last, a Japanese concern, Madzuya Company of New York, brought suit against Dresser on outstanding promissory notes for $500,000.

Dresser had placed all his hope for rehabilitation in his new steam generator, which he believed would effect a great economy in fuel. He is said to have exhausted what funds he could borrow in an effort to interest financiers, and to have received little encouragement.

Mr. Dresser was a member of the New York Yacht, the Sewanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, and other clubs. He became much interested in Rhode Island politics and in 1908 was leader of the Progressive Party in that State.

The home of Mr. Dresser and his first wife, at Oyster Bay, was one of the show places of Long Island before he lost his fortune and most of hers in the Shipbuilding Trust crash. He came into the limelight in 1908 when he asked for police protection, alleging that death threats had been nailed to the door of his home. Shortly after that he gave up the Long Island place.

A dispatch to THE TIMES from Newport last night said that Dresser recently bought the Paul estate, in Mill Street, formerly the residence of Miss Annie Leary. The Newport dispatch said that Dresser's sister, Mrs. Nicholas Brown, was in camp at Kingston, R. I.

DIVORCE DEFENDANT HELD.

Accused of Collecting $7,000 for Death of Pretended Wife.

George C. Norman, a designer of interior decorations, living in Manhattan, who is a defendant in a divorce suit brought by his wife of Flushing, in the Queens Supreme Court, was arrested yesterday at Winfield, L. I., at the request of the authorities of Los Angeles, Cal., on a charge of collecting $7,000 damages from a railway company for the death of a woman whom he misrepresented as his wife. He was taken to Flushing, where he was held by Magistrate Leach for thirty days without bail pending the arrival of extradition papers from California.

The bench warrant, signed by a Judge at Los Angeles, charges grand larceny, and alleges Norman got the money from the Pacific Electric Railway for the death of Janetta T. Josephson, who was a passenger with Norman on a car outside Los Angeles, on July 19, 1913. The papers in the case state that the wife of Norman is Mrs. Elisabeth E. C. Norman, formerly of Nineteenth Street, Flushing.

The complaint in the divorce papers is signed by Beatrice Norman, who mentions a woman, and charges that her husband eighteen months ago deserted her and their son, nine years old. C. G. Norman, a Director in the First National Bank of Flushing, who is said to be the father of Norman, requested the Magistrate to postpone the hearing until the defendant obtained counsel.

AUSTRALIA NEEDS FOOD.

Government Has Taken Over Control of Prices, American Attache Says.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Confronted with shortages in wheat, sugar, butter and meat, Australia has resorted to Government control of prices, according to a report to the Commerce Department, dated June 7, from Commercial Attache Downs at Melbourne. A protracted drought, one of the most serious in the Australian history, and the European war are held responsible.

In place of an export surplus of from 30,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels of wheat, Australia already has bought 1,800,000 bushels abroad and will require 10,000,000 bushels more. Importations have been undertaken by the various State Governments in pursuance of the policy of controlling prices of necessities to the public during the war. Wheat is being supplied to millers at $1.82 a bushel and they are limited to $52.75 a ton as the price of their flour to bakers.

Butter, of which Australia usually exports large quantities, is being imported from California and sold at 51 cents a pound. Sugar at wholesale price has been limited to $104.68 a long ton for No. 1A granulated. Experts estimate Australia will be faced with a sugar shortage of fully 130,000 tons till July, 1916. Exportation of frozen meat has been forbidden in Victoria.

WEDDING A SECRET 4 YEARS.

W. Treifall, Paterson Lawyer, and Bride Passed as Single.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 10.—Living as single persons for the past four years and never telling even their most intimate friends of their marriage, William Treifall, a prominent lawyer, and the former Miss Jane Edythe Leach, daughter of George Leach of 288 Getty Avenue, announced today that they were married in Passaic, N. J., on Feb. 12, 1911. They acted as best man and bridesmaid for two friends, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Rehnis of this city, on that date.

Since their wedding Mrs. Treifall, as Miss Leach, completed a course in nursing at St. Mary's Hospital, New York City, while her husband built up a law practice here. He is a candidate for the General Assembly this Fall. Mr. and Mrs. Treifall will make their home at 149 Oakwood Avenue.

TORNADO HITS ILLINOIS.

Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Property and Crops Damaged.

DECATUR, Ill., July 10.—A tornado swept Central Illinois this afternoon, causing thousands of dollars' worth of damage to buildings and crops. Leonard Provost, an aged farmer here, was struck by a falling tree and perhaps fatally hurt. Oats fields were laid flat and thousands of fruit trees ruined.

At Bloomington there was a terrific electric storm, with rainfall resembling a cloudburst.

Postcard Clue to Missing Man.

Harry Austin, 31 years old, of 588 Bramhall Avenue, Jersey City, has been missing since July 6, when he deposited a check in a Jersey City bank for his employer, Samuel R. Fletcher of 2,881 Boulevard. Yesterday his wife received a postal card from Schenectady, on which was scrawled: "My head is sick; walking home. Harry. Been wandering and wandering."

WOMAN, 60, AT OARS WINS RACE FOR LIFE

"Go On, Lulu," Crippled Husband Shouts as Mrs. Scudder Rows Out to Girl.

CHAUFFEUR DIES WITH BOY

All Night Searchers Recover Bodies in Hempstead Bay—Death at Pool in Y. M. C. A.

While her aged and crippled husband stood on the shore of the Passaic River off Lower Main Avenue, Passaic, yesterday, and cheered her with cries of "Go on, Lulu," Mrs. Lulu Scudder, 60 years old, of 64 Main Avenue, manned a rowboat, paddled two hundred feet out into the river, and heroically saved the life of Margaret Koshack, 18 years old, of 104 Washington Place, who had attempted suicide by leaping into the river.

The police are looking for a young man who is alleged to have proposed to Miss Koshack and then departed with $68, her entire savings. She told the police she wanted to die because of this.

Mrs. Scudder and her husband were sitting in a rear room of their home, which overlooks the river. Hearing a cry of distress, she saw a young woman many misfortunes splashing about. She ran down the steep bank to the river and pushed a heavy rowboat into the stream. Her husband, crippled for years with rheumatism, could only stand on the shore and urge her on with cheers. Mrs. Scudder managed to head off the young woman's body, which was floating fast down stream. It was a hard task, because of a swift current due to the heavy rains, but the woman grasped the girl's hair and with both hands lifted her into the boat.

Crowd Watches on Bank.

By this time fifty persons had gathered on the shore, and the police patrol, summoned by a neighbor of Mrs. Scudder, was in waiting. Bringing the girl to shore, Mrs. Scudder refused to allow anyone else to take her. She carried the girl, who then seemed almost lifeless, to the rear porch of her home and placed her over a railing with head pointing downward. In this way she managed to get the river water from her lungs. Following this she wrapped her in blankets and informed the police that they might take her. The girl had completely recovered, so she was conveyed to a police station.

Miss Koshack said that a young man, whose name is withheld by the police, recently asked her hand in marriage. She accepted and they had planned to be married the coming week. With $68, she went to New York with him on Thursday to purchase furniture for their home. She gave him the money and he disappeared. Returning home Miss Koshack was ashamed to tell her story to her mother or to the police.

After an all night search in Hempstead Bay by persons from the Summer colony of Oceanside, L. I., separate parties yesterday morning recovered the bodies of Franklyn R. Marshall, 11 years old, of Rockville Centre, and Archie M. Hulse, 22 years old, of Seaford. They were drowned on Friday afternoon when swimming from the cabin motor boat Phyllis, owned by George C. Boger of 2,706 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, grandfather of the dead boy, who is spending the Summer at Oceanside.

Hulse was employed as a chauffeur by Mr. Boger, and, because he was an excellent swimmer, he undertook to teach Franklyn to swim.

Frank C. Marshall, the boy's father, on Friday afternoon, saw the boat anchored about a mile out. He obtained a launch and went out to her. In the cabin he found the clothes of his son and the chauffeur.

Parties with nets and grappling hooks searched for the bodies all night. Mr. and Mrs. William Dennis of Oceanside, found Hulse's body washed ashore at Hill's Point, and soon afterward men found the boy's body in the shallow water of Scow Creek Gutter.

It is thought that the man lost his life while trying to save the boy, who had not become a strong swimmer.

Death in Y. M. C. A. Tank.

Swimming in the large tank of the Eastern District Y. M. C. A., at Marcy Avenue and South Ninth Street, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, Nicholas Cuffi, 21 years old, who has a jewelry shop at 400 Manhattan Avenue, was seen by several other members to sink. When he arose to the surface they leaped after him and dragged his body to the landing. The young man was unconscious and could not be revived by an ambulance surgeon, who used a pulmotor for several hours in a vain attempt. Coroner Wagner has ordered an autopsy to determine the cause of death. One of the members who was in the tank at the time said that Cuffi a minute before had dived into the deep end.

Jacob Yaras, a clerk, of 76 Cannon Street, Manhattan, was drowned off Shore Boulevard, Oriental Point, Manhattan Beach, yesterday afternoon. He was swimming with a friend, Louis Lippman of 918 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, and both were fairly far out when Yaras was seized with a cramp.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Consistent with our usual policy at this season—we are arranging an *Absolute Disposal* of remaining Summer Styles:—

Suits *Tailleur & demi-tailleur effects.*
- Of Linen—at Formerly $25 to $35 — $12.50
- Of Cloth—at Formerly $45 to $65 — $19
- Of Silk—at Formerly $65 to $85 — $35

Frocks and Gowns *for day and evening occasions.*
- Morning Dresses—at Formerly $35 to $55— of batiste, organdie, crepe and linen. — $15
- Utility Dresses—at Formerly $45 to $95— of silk, serge, linen and sheer fabrics. — $22
- Afternoon, Reception and Evening Gowns Formerly $65 to $125. — at $35 & $45
- Lingerie Gowns—at Formerly $45 to $65— of batiste, lace and net. — $35

Wraps *for formal and informal wear.*
- Afternoon Styles—at Formerly $35 to $65— a disposal of broken lines. — $28
- Smart Wraps—at Formerly $55 to $95. — $45
- Luxurious Styles—at Formerly $75 to $125. — $58

Coats *for outing, utility and semi-dress.*
- Motor Coats—at Formerly $35 to $45— of cloth, linen and mohair. — $18
- Promenade Coats—at Formerly $55 to $75— plain and ribbed velour, lamb's wool, etc. — $35

WHITE COATS—A special showing in smart new models and materials—at $25, $35, $45, $55

Blouses *outing and cochine styles.*
- Sheer Blouses—at of batiste, organdie and linen. — $5
- Of Lace—at Formerly $15 to $28. — $10

Beautiful New Summer Hats

Latest effects—in charming styles of Maline—Net—Cretonne—Felt—smart combinations of Net with Velvet—Garden Hats—and other new designs—at $15, $18 and $20

Simcox Inc.
Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

Our establishment will be closed for four weeks beginning July 31st for extensive alterations. Everything must be disposed of before that time.

Imported EVENING GOWNS	$75.00 up
Imported AFTERNOON GOWNS	25.00 up
IMPORTED SUITS	45.00 up
IMPORTED LINGERIE GOWNS	45.00 up
IMPORTED LINGERIE BLOUSES	11.00 up
DOMESTIC LINGERIE GOWNS	5.00 up
SUITS	29.00 up
AFTERNOON GOWNS	10.00 up
EVENING GOWNS	30.00 up
Balance of HATS	4.00 up

Arnold Constable & Co

MONDAY'S IMPORTANT CLOSING SALES

10,000 Yards
Summer Wash Fabrics
Averaging Less Than Wholesale Cost and Affording a Remarkable Purchasing Opportunity

White Novelty Crepes, Printed Marquisettes, Flowered Voiles, Figured Snow Cloth, Black and White Novelty Fabrics, — To Close at 15c yard

Colored Linen Suitings, Satin Striped Crepes, Imported Ratines, Imported Crepes, Plain & Granite Crepons, Sheer Printed Voiles, — To Close at 19c yard

Regularly 25c to 65c a yard

2500 Pairs
Women's Hosiery
⅓ Off to Less Than ½ Price

¶ Fine Gauze Cotton in black only.
¶ Medium weight, soft Cotton, black only.
¶ Fine silk Lisle, black, white and tan.
¶ Artificial silk plaited, white and tan. — 28c
Regularly 38c pair; 3 prs., 80c; 6 prs. $1.50

¶ Black Silk Lisle, medium weight.
¶ Imported Cotton, medium weight, black and white.
¶ Pure Silk and Fibre mixed, summer weight, black, white and tan. — 38c
Regularly 55c pair; 3 prs., $1.10; 6 prs., $2.00

¶ Pure Thread Black Silk, elaborately hand embroidered insteps. Sizes 8½, 9, 9½. — 1.50
Regularly $1.75 to $4.00 pair

¶ Pure Thread Black, extra fine quality; insteps richly hand embroidered. Sizes 8½, 9, 9½. — 2.00
Regularly $4.50 to $9.00 pair

The Season's Best Values in
Satin Bathing Dresses
Comprising Another Extraordinary Purchase

100 Newest Models
Of desirable quality black satin trimmed with smart black and white striped silk, fancy silks and including the latest tunic model.
3.95 Regularly up to $9.00

100 Newest Models
Of rich, lustrous surf satin in season's smartest styles, including the Princess and "Slip-on" models, in all black or effective combinations of color.
6.50 Regularly up to $12.00

250 Women's Union Suits
A new patented model, of fine ribbed pure white gauze; no seams at side, perfect fitting; in regular and extra sizes with tight or lace trimmed knee.
Regularly $1.00 each.
55c 3 for 1.60; 6 for 3.15.

2,000 Yards Washable Corduroy
In white only, 32 and 27 inches wide, in precisely the grades and styles most in demand this season for separate skirts, sport coats and suits.
45c and 75c
Reg. 60c and $1.00 Yard.

The Season's Indispensable
"Roseberry" Raincoat
Made from a Priestley's Crayenette Silky fabric
In All Sizes for Women and Misses
Thoroughly waterproof—a protection from the sudden shower; light weight, smart in appearance, ideal for motor and travelling; nothing more practical for the tourist. — 8.75 *Regularly $12.50*
Black, Navy and Tan; sizes 14 years to 44 bust.

FOUR ATTRACTIONS FOR WOMEN

Women's Fancy Silk Sweaters
Including the smart, new striped effects in the fashionable, lustrous Fibre Silk; also sport models in plain and two tone colorings.
Very 5.75 Special
For this Sale only.

Hand Embroidered Japanese Kimonos
Of superior quality washable Cotton Crepe in pink, lavender and blue, made in Japan, and elaborately hand embroidered in white.
Sale 1.45 Price
Regular Value $3.50.

150 Pieces Muslin Underwear
To Close
About ⅓ Price
Comprising daintily made garments—Lace Camisoles, Corset Covers, Princess Slips, Petticoats, and Combinations. Slightly soiled. Incomplete sizes.
Prices Range from 50c to 2.65 Garment

200 Women's Summer Dresses
For Bungalow and Porch Wear
at ⅓ Reduction
Dainty, well cut frocks of fancy Voile, Linen and Lawn.
Now Priced at 2.25, 3.35, 4.50

Special Clearance of Women's
Summer Waists and Blouses
No jobs Own stock reduced — About ½ Price — Limited Quantity not all sizes

¶ Cool Blouses in a variety of washable fabrics, including colored linens with white or self collars. Also Middies and others suitable for sport wear. — 95c
Formerly up to $2.00

¶ Special collection of dainty voile Blouses in plain and embroidered effects. — 1.45
Formerly up to $2.35

¶ Simple, smart models in handkerchief linen, lawn and plain and embroidered voile. — 2.00
Formerly up to $3.00

¶ A delightful assortment of washable and dressy models, including those of dotted Swiss, handkerchief linen, [illegible]

NEWS STAND FIGHT COSTS CITY $7,450

Union News Co. Wins Appeal of Suit Over Rent at Staten Island Ferry.

PAID $2,300 FOR PRIVILEGE

When the Dock Department Advertised for Bids They Got the Stand for $15,550.

How the city lost $7,450 a year through an effort to earn an additional $2,300 is told in an opinion just handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The action was begun by the city against the Union News Company, that made a lease for the news stand privileges at the Manhattan Terminal of the Staten Island Ferry, on April 26, 1912. The lease was to run one year at a rental of $23,000. Just before the expiration of the lease the Dock Department demanded an increase of 10 per cent. in the rental. The tenant refused to pay and it was announced that the privilege would be sold at auction and that the upset price would be the rent the city was already receiving.

The auction was advertised but there were no bidders and the sale was declared off. Then the public was notified that the privilege would be sold to the highest bidder. The Union News Company appeared and bid $15,550. This was the highest bid. Rent for the first quarter at the reduced rate was tendered to the city and accepted. When the second quarter's rent was tendered it was refused, the city maintaining that the bid had not been accepted and that the news company was merely holding over on its original lease at the rate of $23,000. The city sued to compel the payment of the higher rent.

By agreement the case was tried without a jury. The question in dispute was whether the city had announced prior to the sale that bids would be subject to the acceptance of the Dock Department or whether the sale was made without any announcement that would limit it. There was considerable conflicting testimony on this point. The court found for the news company. The Appellate Division has sustained the lower court in an opinion written by Justice Laughlin and concurred in by Justices McLaughlin and Clarke. A dissenting opinion was written by Presiding Justice Ingraham and concurred in by Justice Scott. The prevailing opinion said:

"Defendant's bid of $15,550 was the highest, and it is undisputed that the privileges were sold to it at its bid and that it thereupon paid the auctioneer's fees and paid the rent for the first quarter to the cashier of the Department of Docks, and received a formal receipt therefor. The sale was on April 29, 1913, and defendant's former lease expired at noon on May 1. At 11:50 A. M. on May 1 the Commissioner caused a letter to be delivered to defendant rejecting its bid and tendering back its money for the rent for the first quarter.

"Thereafter and on the same day defendant delivered to the cashier of the Department of Docks an envelope containing the money and at the same time and place delivered to the Commissioner a letter refusing to accept his rejection of its bid and claiming the right to possession by virtue of its bid, which had been accepted, and also declining a proposition contained in his letter to permit it to remain in possession subject to his pleasure at the same rental as before. Defendant continued in possession, and at the commencement of each quarter tendered the rent according to its bid. After the commencement of the third quarter the city brought the action.

"If the lease was a temporary one, as stated by counsel for the city, it is clear that it expired on May 1, 1913, and that it was the duty of the Commissioner to let the privilege pursuant to an auction sale on public advertisement, or to get the consent of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to make a lease without that, of which there is no evidence. If, as claimed by the city, the former lease was a temporary permit, subject to the pleasure of the Commissioner, it was at will, and on holding over after the expiration of the maximum period of one year, the rule with respect to renewal by holding over might obtain. It follows that judgment should be affirmed."

The dissenting opinion was to the effect that the Commissioner had a right to reject any and all bids.

JULY 4 ACCIDENTS DOUBLED.

"Alarming Increase" Over Last Year Reported in New York.

The Health Department yesterday gave out the following statement:

"According to an investigation just completed by the Department of Health, no fatal casualties attended the celebration of the Fourth of July in this city. There was, however, an alarming increase in the number of accidents that resulted from the misdirected enthusiasm of the younger generation.

"Inquiry at the larger hospitals of the city, particularly those having an ambulance and an outdoor service, elicited the information that the number of Fourth of July accidents showed an increase of more than 100 per cent. over similar accidents in 1914, and that most of the wounds had been caused by the use of blank cartridges.

"Post-mortem inquiry will not remedy that which has already happened, but the result of such inquiry should be used next year to restimulate public interest in and support for a safe and sane Fourth.

"It cannot be denied that nothing appeals so strongly to the youngsters as noise—'big noise'—a failing, indeed, that some never overcome, even in mature years. A niche in the Hall of Fame, therefore, awaits the one who shall invent a means of permitting the youngsters, old and young, to satiate their craving for noise without burning their fingers or otherwise maiming themselves or others."

EARLY SUFFRAGE PROTESTS.

Miss Blake Tells of Meeting at Statue of Liberty 29 Years Ago.

The visit of the suffragists to the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island to make their "Appeal for Liberty" as an Independence Day celebration last Monday was not the first time that silent lady had heard a woman's protest. Miss Kate Devereux Blake, President of the Teachers' Branch of the Empire State Campaign Committee, remembers a similar trip made by the New York Woman Suffrage Association, of which her mother, Mrs. Lily Devereux Blake, was President, and then the only suffrage organization in New York City, at the time of the dedication of the Liberty Statue, on Oct. 28, 1886. Mrs. Blake was one of the leading suffragists of that time.

"She felt that it was a shame that a big Statue of Liberty, and in the form of a woman," says Miss Blake, "should be erected in New York, where the women were asking, without result, for their own liberty and the right of citizenship, and no protest be made. She sent out to find what would be the lowest price for which a boat to carry a party could be obtained. The best arrangement that could be made was with a freight steamer, which would cost $100. The women had very little money in those days, and my mother consulted with Miss Jennie McAdam, the Treasurer of the society, to learn the state of the finances.

"'We have $4 in the treasury,' said Miss McAdam.

"'Very well,' said my mother, 'then we will take the boat.'

"They immediately engaged it, and having burned their bridges, set out to get the money, and they succeeded. The boat was cleaned up for the occasion and we had a distinguished party on board. Among those on the boat were Governor L. Bradford Prince of New Mexico and Mrs. Prince and Lieutenant Governor Lee of Wyoming, who introduced the Wyoming Suffrage bill. The boat was brought up near the island and my mother made her protest against the unveiling of the figure of a woman as Liberty in a State where women were not free, and she incidentally mentioned that Liberty, as well as the other virtues, were feminine."

CYCLIST DROPS DYNAMITE.

Stops Trolley Car on Point of Running Over One Stick.

CALDWELL, N. J., July 10.—As a trolley car of the Montclair-Caldwell line was climbing a mountainous grade in Montclair this morning, the motorman noticed ahead a man on a motor cycle. Something dropped from the rear of the machine. The man jumped off, ran back and stopped the trolley car.

Speaking in broken English the man, an Italian, said he worked for the Fusco Contracting Company of Montclair and was carrying ten sticks of dynamite, when the package broke apart. The sticks of the explosive had been scattered on Bloomfield Avenue, and one of them fell on the trolley rail within a few feet of where the car was stopped.

The Italian began gathering up the sticks. He was asked if he did not feel skittish about handling the explosive, and replied that it was a chance he had to take. After he had replaced the bundle on the motor cycle, he rode away.

DECLINES TO TRY TAGGART.

Former Supreme Court Judge Refuses to Sit in the Case.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.—Judge Quincy A. Myers, formerly on the Supreme Court bench, who was agreed upon as being acceptable to the defense and the State in the trials of more than one hundred defendants, including Thomas Taggart and Mayor Joseph E. Bell, indicted for election frauds in Marion County, announced today that he had declined to serve as special Judge in the trial.

If Prosecutor Rucker and the attorneys for the defendants do not agree upon a trial Judge by Monday Judge James A. Collins of the Criminal Court, under the terms of the new law, will name five men from whom a choice will be made.

COLLUSIVE DIVORCES BALKED BY JUSTICES

546 Undefended Actions Here This Year, Against Only 185 Defended.

WIVES' DECREES CHEAPER

In All Classes of Suits Caused by Misfit Matches Women Lead as Plaintiffs.

In the first six months of the current year 641 matrimonial actions were begun and disposed of by the Supreme Court. Figures just compiled show that the total is slightly in excess of that for the first six months of last year. Of 546 undefended actions for divorce only 182 were begun by women. This is entirely out of proportion with the table of defended actions, where it is shown that ninety-four were begun by wives and ninety-one by husbands.

It is alleged by those familiar with the machinery of the courts that many undefended actions for divorce are collusive and that men permit themselves to be made defendants for the sake of the reputation of their wives. Also it is cheaper, because when a man takes the stigma of a divorce the woman pays the fees.

County Clerk Schneider said that it was growing more difficult every year for these undefended divorce cases to get through the courts as the Justices were demanding a closer investigation into details.

The table of matrimonial actions disposed of in the first six months of the year shows 325 that were contested. These were divided; ninety-one divorce actions begun by men and ninety-four by women; fifteen separation suits begun by man and ninety-eight by women; eleven annulments begun by men and sixteen by women. In undefended actions there were 182 divorces by men and 364 by women; nine separations by men and twenty-one by women; twelve annulments by men and twenty-eight by women.

Justice Weeks a short time ago threw out a suit which appeared to him to have been collusive. An apparently reputable man had testified that he saw a friend in a compromising situation, and immediately had run away and told his friend's wife all about it. Last week Justice Goff refused to grant a decree and criticised the lawyer for the plaintiff. The testimony of the plaintiff, who was the wife, was in part:

"Did you tell Mr. Walz (the lawyer) to get the evidence for you?"

"I agreed to pay him at the end of the case."

"Pay him what?"

"Counsel fees."

"Did you tell him that you had no evidence to give him?"

"I had some letters from other women to my husband which I have given him and shown him that were almost positive proof."

The lawyer for the plaintiff said that this testimony did not show improper conduct, but Justice Goff said:

"Upon being informed by the wife of her suspicions regarding her husband's fidelity, the Attorney undertook not only to commence an action but to procure the necessary witnesses. This engenders such distrust as calls for a careful scrutiny of whatever testimony may be offered in pursuance of such arrangement. The attorney employed and paid two witnesses who have given testimony, circumstantial in its character, as to the alleged conduct of the defendant.

"In manner and in matter the testimony of these witnesses is intrinsically unworthy of belief, and I do not believe it. A decree of divorce in this action would impliedly be an approval of the methods employed to obtain it, and it should not be granted unless on proof of such quality as to amount to a moral certainty. My ruling is not based upon the unprofessional conduct of the attorney, but because of the conduct of the attorney and the witnesses that he procured, taken in connection with their appearance on the witness stand, the manner in which they gave their testimony, and the disbelief which it produced."

Street Cleaner Hurt in Auto Wreck.

An automobile collision at Central Park West and Eighty-second Street yesterday afternoon resulted in the injury of John Gerety, 45 years old, of 748 Columbus Avenue, a street cleaner. James Daly, chauffeur for Leonard Ames, of the Colonial Hotel, attempted to pass an automobile express wagon driven by John F. Scalan of 280 West 117th Street. Daly's car struck the wagon, Scalan lost control of his steering gear and his machine rolled on to the sidewalk, crashing into the railing of 228 Central Park West. Gerety was caught in the wreckage, suffering a cut scalp and internal injuries. He was taken to Knickerbocker Hospital, and Daly was arrested for reckless driving. Both machines were wrecked.

TWO MOTHERS IN NEED.

Struggling to Keep Up Homes for Their Children.

Mrs. L. and her four children have been thrown upon the world with no resources. The widow is in a run down state of health, and her eldest daughter, 14 years old, also is not strong. The youngest child is but three. The Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, reports that the woman is an excellent mother and that the home should be kept together. An effort is being made to build up the strength of the mother and daughter, and the bureau reports great improvement. Two of the younger children show aptitude in their studies and should be kept in school as long as possible. Contributions are asked toward a fund of $375, which will be used to give the family a pension for six months, when it is hoped that work will be procured for the eldest girl. Gifts may be sent to the Bureau of Charities and marked 0214.

An equally sad case is that of Mrs. N. and her six children, the youngest only one year old. The father has fallen a victim to tuberculosis, and is away from home for treatment. There is no chance of his being able to return for several months, and in the meantime $10.50 a week is needed for food, coal, and rent for his family. Contributions toward a fund of $250, which will take care of the family for six months, may be sent to the bureau and marked 0215.

The bureau acknowledges the following contributions from contributors who could not be reached by mail. Appeal 0217, S. M., $1; 0212, No. 538, $1; E. E., $1; C. P., $1; 0212 and 0213, M. J., $2; 0214, No. 568, $1; from S. E. S. for Mr. and Mrs. L., $1; M. Y., $1.

IRONWORKERS MAY STRIKE.

Newark Union Men Threaten to Go Out on Wednesday.

Sigmund Moss of the Structural Ironworkers' Union in Newark has announced that demands have been made, and that unless they are met by Wednesday there will be a strike.

The demands include recognition of the union, an eight-hour day five days a week and five hours on Saturday, 85 cents an hour for helpers, 90 cents for second helpers, 85 cents for finishers, and time and a half for all overtime.

The demands were submitted several weeks ago, but they have been ignored so far.

THREE ABLAZE ON ELEVATED

Passengers Save Laborers Shocked Mortally by Third Rail.

As a crowded seven-car Third Avenue Elevated train neared the 149th Street Station from the south early this morning, the passengers were startled by a loud report, followed by vivid flashes of electricity. Those who looked from the west windows of the train saw three men standing opposite them on the structure striving frantically to beat out flames in their clothing. Then the men collapsed helpless on the tracks.

While some women in the train fainted, several men, risking the danger of contact with the third rail, jumped from the cars and ran to the aid of the injured. The rescuers carried the three men to 149th Street, where there is a station. Calls for ambulances were sent to Lincoln Hospital and Drs. Kavaler and Scheinberg responded. They took the men to the hospital, where it was said they would probably die.

The men were Jeremiah Murphy of 131 East 116th Street, Dennis Donovan of 1,238 Beach Avenue, the Bronx, and Michael Obuthoeski of 405 East Seventieth Street.

The men were laying a third track, and just before the accident this morning were moving a rail into place with crowbars. As one of them stooped to get leverage with his growbar it came into contact with the live third rail beside the track for northbound trains. Instantly a powerful electrical current was imparted to the rail which all of the men were touching, and each man was thrown from his feet by the shock. As each arose he found that his clothing was ablaze.

The accident caused a short circuit in the current for northbound trains that tied up trains for half an hour. A crowd of several thousand persons gathered quickly, and the reserves of the Alexander Avenue station were called out to keep order. The 149th Street station is a transfer point between the subway and the elevated trains, and in addition to those arriving by the elevated hundreds went to the station from underground. The crowd on the station platforms became so great that the police were forced, after a few minutes, to close the stairways with ropes.

Drowned on Fishing Trip.

Victor Herter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emile Herter of 129 Park Avenue, Orange, N. J., was drowned on Friday night while swimming in the Pequannock River at Graham's Rock, N. J. The body was not recovered until early yesterday morning. With Harold Sheeman of Orange, Herter went to Pompton Lake on a fishing trip. The boy's father is head draughtsman in the laboratory of Thomas A. Edison in West Orange.

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17 West 45th St., Just west of Fifth Ave.
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Important Sale Monday

Wonderful Bargains

High-class seasonable merchandise offered at a mere fraction of their former selling prices, consisting of

Serge and Taffeta Dresses
Voile and Net Dresses
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Formerly Sold at $25.00 to $75.00

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Beginning Tomorrow, Monday
we inaugurate our

July Clearance Sales

which will be conducted throughout the Store

for Eight Days

First, it is a readjustment of our own stocks; the season's accumulations of broken lines, together with our overstocks, which have been carefully gone over and prices so thoroughly reduced that they will hardly be recognized. Second, where there were no surplus stocks we have gone into the market, and wherever we have found manufacturers or importers sufficiently anxious to turn their surplus stocks into cash, we have purchased, providing the goods measured up to a sufficiently high standard and down to a sufficiently low price. In many instances there are small lots of extremely desirable merchandise which, at the prices quoted, can not last very long. Every item in this sale is offered at a lower price than it has carried in this store this season, which is another way of saying that this sale presents the season's greatest bargain opportunity.

Awake the sleeping beauties in your records!

To call forth the hidden beauties from your records—!

To hold up the mirror to every instrument and voice, reflecting its natural tones with lifelike verity—!

To subtly vary—if you wish—the tone-shading of each record—!

To increase immeasurably the tonal range of phonographs as they have hitherto been known—!

THESE are the epochal accomplishments of that wonderful new instrument—the Aeolian-Vocalion—"the phonograph that calls forth the hidden beauties from your records."

And the actual results? They are given when you hear the Vocalion in its phonographic revelation of tonal beauty. When you hear the wood instruments splendidly triumph in reproduction of their dulcet "woody" tones, you know that science has glorified the phonograph to be, at last, *a musical and tonal instrument.*

And when, finally, you take up the Graduola device, you know that you have reached a perfection of tonal control. You press the end of the slender tube attachment, and, proportioned to the pressure of your hand, hear the sound melt gradually, exquisitely, just as your feeling guides, and without a shadow on its quality, its pure, pure tone! You are making phonographic music *live.*

Yes, it is indeed a repeated human or instrumental *voice,* this Aeolian-Vocalion—the fruit of exhaustive experiment by scientists and craftsman-musicians in the laboratories of the largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world. Its results can *move* you. We are certain of it. In this regard we would like to draw your attention to our unusual invitation.

The Aeolian-Vocalion

"THE PHONOGRAPH THAT CALLS FORTH HIDDEN BEAUTIES FROM YOUR RECORDS"

Many and important are the exclusive features of the Aeolian-Vocalion. Here follows a brief description of the three most notable of these.

The Sound Box

Designed and constructed on new and scientific lines which, for the first time, produce a sound box capable of doing full justice to the lower, richer musical tones, as well as the higher.

The Symphonetic Horn

A special composition horn of entirely new design and construction based on the most advanced knowledge of acoustics. Patented and exclusive with the Aeolian-Vocalion and largely responsible for its incomparable beauty and distinctiveness of tone.

The Graduola

One of the most important inventions in connection with the phonograph. By the simple pressure of your hand it enables you to play the music yourself if you will, and vary it just as a musician varies in detail every performance. The Aeolian-Vocalion, of course, plays itself if you prefer. If you use the Graduola, however, it means no more getting "tired of records."

In addition to these vital features, the Aeolian-Vocalion possesses many other advantages, including the simplest and most practical *Automatic Stop* yet produced, which, with two simple movements, starts the record and "sets" it to stop of itself.

You can buy a Vocalion for as little as $90, on terms as low as $5 a month. Vocalions are made in many exquisite styles, all supremely eloquent in "beauty in good form," in shape and finish, but with a *quality* of tone whose standard does not vary. We are glad to make exchange arrangements for other makes of phonographs.

AN INVITATION

We are anxious that all music lovers shall know by personal experience what the Vocalion can do. We cannot translate into words its tonal qualities. We therefore invite you and your friends to visit Aeolian Hall between nine A. M. and five P. M. Hear, in a private room, any records you desire—to be played for you. If convenient, we suggest that you bring with you one or two of your *own familiar records.*

Perhaps play the Aeolian-Vocalion yourself. Hear how sweetly it brings out the *buried beauties* that records were not known to possess. You need not feel the slightest obligation for this really amazing experience. Consider it rather a favor granted us, in spreading the knowledge of the Aeolian-Vocalion among music lovers.

Drop in to Aeolian Hall whenever you may happen to be near. You will be welcome any day.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1915.

WHAT ARE GERMANY'S INTENTIONS?

We have demanded of Germany the assurance that before her submarines attack merchant vessels of neutral or belligerent nationality carrying American citizens as passengers she comply with the law of nations and the rules of war by visit and search and by making provision for the safety of the persons on board. To this demand thrice presented Germany has three times replied with evasions and irrelevancies and by wholly unresponsive counter proposals. Her third and latest note is the most unsatisfactory of all, because while withholding the assurances we have demanded its authors appear to have adopted those forms of Oriental diplomacy which are characterized by tortuous courses and the iterative presentation of views equally unworthy of acceptance by those to whom they are addressed or of sincere belief by those who express them. We should be very sorry to feel that this note is to be accepted as the German measure of our intelligence, for in that case Germany would labor under all the disadvantages incident to a profound misunderstanding of our minds and of our purposes. In the intercourse of nations misunderstanding is proverbially a source of danger. Nor would Germany be in a secure position if she cherished the delusion that we are so divided in opinion that she may safely put us off with evasions or even with denials. If she has been misinformed as to the significance of Mr. BRYAN'S resignation, or if she has been misled by the representations of Dr. DERNBURG and MR. MEYER-GERHARD, neither of whom could possibly be a satisfactory interpreter of American thought and feeling, it is essential to the continuance of friendly relations between the two countries that she promptly rid herself of misapprehension.

It is strange that the Imperial Government should be at pains to assure us that it "is quite willing to permit "its statements and decisions in the "present case to be governed by the "principles of humanity just as it "has done always." This is the veriest lip-service. We have asked Germany to conform not merely its statements and decisions but its acts to the principles of humanity, and it withholds compliance. Well informed as we are of the acts which have characterized the German operations of war in Belgium, why does the Imperial Government tell us that it "has "been always tenacious of the princi"ple that war should be conducted "against the armed and organized "forces of an enemy country, but that "the enemy civil population must be "spared as far as possible from the "measures of war"? Had we or any other Power credited Germany with tenacious adherence to that principle she would have seen in the attribution only irony and intended insult. And why does Germany express to us her solicitude about regulations "guaranteeing the freedom of the seas" when in every one of her notes evoked by our protest against her war zone policy she has labored to convince us that we ought to consent to let her abridge our freedom upon the seas?

The purpose of Germany in this latest note is quite unconcealed. It could hardly be more frankly avowed. She asks us to suspend the law of nations, the laws of war and of humanity for her benefit. She pleads that she is conducting a war in self-defense and for national existence, a war "that "has been forced upon Germany by "its adversaries," and "it is a sacred "duty of the Imperial Government to "do all within its power to protect "and safeguard the lives of German "subjects." The statement is defective, it calls for amendment. Germany may do all lawful things that are in her power to protect the lives of German subjects and she will be unchallenged by us in the performance of that sacred duty. But we must remind her that she cannot be permitted to take the lives of innocent American citizens through the measures she adopts to save the lives of her subjects. When she sent more than 100 American men, women, and children to their death by her unannounced and murderous attack upon the Lusitania she was "guilty before "GOD and history of the violation of "those principles of the highest hu"manity which are the foundation of "every national existence." That is our position, that the murder of our citizens shall cease is our demand. How does she reply? Not by those expressions of sorrow and regret which the fear of GOD and the love of man make natural to the human heart, but by the cold-blooded explanation that warning to the Lusitania and opportunity for the escape of her crew and passengers before a torpedo was fired "would have meant "the sure destruction of the Ger"man submarine." Then follows the astonishing statement that "it was "to be expected that a mighty ship "like the Lusitania would remain "above water long enough, even after "the torpedoing, to permit passengers "to enter the ship's boats." Does Germany seriously ask us to believe that any such thought was in the mind of her submarine commander? Torpedoes are meant for destruction, not salvage. If the German official mind has been bewildered by immeasurable responsibilities or the fear of impending disaster, the inclusion of that passage in a grave diplomatic communication may be understandable. On any other hypothesis it passes comprehension.

The counter proposals made to us by Germany are in fact and in spirit a denial of our demands. The Imperial Government informs us that its submarines will refrain from attacking American passenger steamers made recognizable by special markings when sailing dates are notified a reasonable time in advance, provided we guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board. It even submits a proposal for an increase in the number of passenger steamers available for our use by a transfer of neutral ships of other nationality to our flag and it would interpose no objections to such transfer "of four enemy passenger steamers" for passenger traffic between North America and England. Doubtless this is the first time in history that a nation of this importance has received such an offer. What becomes of the freedom of the seas if we can sail the seas only under conditions prescribed by Germany? If the German Foreign Office will examine the text of our note of May 13 it will find therein this passage:

> American citizens are quite within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas and exercise those rights in what should be the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations and certainly in the confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

Already in our note of Feb. 10, dispatched just after the proclamation of the war zone, we had said that we should hold the German Government to "a strict accountability" for acts done in violation of our rights and that we should "take any steps "it might be necessary to take to "safeguard American lives and prop"erty and to secure to American cit"izens the full enjoyment of their "acknowledged rights on the high "seas." Again in the note of May 13, dispatched soon after the sinking of the Lusitania, we said:

> This Government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial German Government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality; and it must hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental.

That is the American case. It is flagrantly misrepresented by Germany when in her note of July 8 she says that she "is unable to admit that "American citizens can protect an "enemy ship through the mere fact "of their presence on board." We have asked nothing of the kind. We admit Germany's right to destroy enemy ships either of war or peace, but we demand that before her submarines sink an enemy merchantman having American passengers on board she must make provision for their safety.

The friendly relations now existing between the two countries are not safeguarded, they are visibly endangered, by the continuance of this correspondence in the tone Germany has seen fit to adopt. More than two months have passed since the sinking of the Lusitania. At any moment the cable may bring news of another act of that lawless nature, of the destruction of other American lives. Such an incident would greatly increase the difficulty of an amicable adjustment, it might make further correspondence futile. Of the sincerity of our desire for unbroken relations of amity there cannot be the slightest doubt. It is equally beyond dispute that Germany has every motive for desiring our continued friendship. She has enemies enough in Europe, they will plague her almost beyond endurance in her endeavor to re-establish her commerce after the end of the war. Here and in South America she will find her only unembarrassed trade opportunities. But futile parleying will not assure either to her or to us the desired benefits flowing from friendly relations. She must understand us, we must now, before it is too late, make her understand that the position she has chosen to adopt, the notes she has sent in reply to our protest, are not satisfactory, they are gravely unsatisfactory. To be weak and infirm of purpose now would be for us a deplorable blunder. That would invite a continuation of the correspondence with all the perils therein involved. We must renew with the emphasis of brevity our demand for the assurances asked for in the preceding notes, and we must ask to be informed with reasonable promptness whether it is the intention of Germany to grant or to refuse compliance.

CROP REPORT SEQUELS.

Not all the good news was contained in the Agricultural Department's first statement. It has been figuring since and finds that the composite condition of all crops is 2.3 per cent. above the ten-year average. Two per cent. is a considerable sum when calculated upon eight or nine billions. It would require an able cipherer to keep this year's farm products down to the maximum ever known, irrespective of any deficiencies in one or two items. The department also estimates that the prices of the leading crops fell 5.6 per cent. during June. That is no more than reasonable and right, reflecting the improvement of crop conditions. The farmers ought to be winners on the fall, since they were the nearest to the news. If the farmers are not happy, therefore, it is their own fault, and nobody else will grieve.

Putting the prices and quantities together, even the losing farmers, if there are any, cannot be badly hurt. Meat is the only foodstuff which is dearer, and that is despite the fine prospects of the forage crops. Hay is nearly 15 per cent. better than last year, and may be 72,000,000 tons. The oats and corn crops are ample, and may be record breakers, if there is a fair improvement due to the well-watered soil and the August heats.

It would seem that neither the farmers on or off Wall Street appreciate the news of what is happening away from the financial centres. Wall Street may make prices for the speculators, but the prairies make the prices for investors, if the prairie conditions are not balked by war and politics. The substructure of values is sound.

A SHAMEFUL MOVEMENT.

Members of a church in this city whose pastor is at the head of an Anti-Enlistment League, the aim of which is to discourage young men from enlisting in the military or naval service of their country, deny all connection with the league and it is said that many of them are opposed to its object. It is to be hoped that very few Americans favor its object. But the church members are mistaken when they disclaim responsibility by describing their pastor's utterly unpatriotic activity as his own "private affair." It is not private, but shamelessly, wickedly public. Moreover, the distribution of its circulars and pledges is extremely discreditable to the church which recognizes the instigator of the movement as a spiritual leader. It is not within the right of any citizen at any time to interfere with the recognized functions of the Government of his country, and one of the functions of the United States Government is the maintenance of an army and a navy which need the services of young men.

While we do not believe that any appreciable number of young men could be corrupted by such evil influence as this league may exert, yet the attempt to mislead them is an offense which should not pass unnoticed. We are too prone to treat cranks with forbearance until the harm they can do is brought forcibly to our notice, as has lately happened. A man who tries to induce young Americans to pledge their word never to fight for their country, however much it needs protection, may or may not be a crank from the pathological point of view, but he is dangerous to the extent of his ability to derange public opinion. It might be treating him too seriously to call him disloyal, but his proceedings surely savor of disloyalty. Happily our young men know that this country gained its independence by war, preserved its unity by war, and relieved Cuba from tyrannical oppression by the same means, and that it needs at all times an army, a navy, and a National Guard of trained citizen soldiers for its defense. We say this much with full knowledge that we are giving, in a way, much-sought publicity to a petty movement designed chiefly to keep its projector in the limelight, but the matter must not be ignored.

HEEDING A WARNING.

We have been living in 1915 as if it were 1913, as if we had no part in the great convulsion. Our easy-going ways must be changed while the war lasts. We must recognize that the war has cracked many brains, has given those already cracked a homicidal impulse, has aroused the energies of men sane and ruthless and desperate. We must recognize that modern science has given to one fanatical individual the destructive power which in former times belonged only to a battery of artillery or a battle squadron.

MUENTER predicted that a ship sailing on July 8 "should sink, GOD willing, on the 7th." The Minnehaha did not sink, but that was not the fault of those who planned her destruction. But we are in danger of giving our attention only to those ships actually scuttled in this way, and of forgetting to note how many other ships have escaped only because the plot was discovered. Bombs have been placed on other ships than the Minnehaha, and others may be so placed.

MUENTER aimed at the destruction of at least a part of the Federal Capitol, and is said to have hesitated between that building and the White House, and there are indications that he intended, if he escaped, to attack the Capitol buildings at Albany and Harrisburg. Men as fearless and desperate as he may yet succeed where he failed. He aimed at the assassination of one prominent citizen—for his absurd story of having gone to Mr. MORGAN'S house to reason with him, armed with dynamite and two revolvers, is of a piece with his other lies. The next assassin may succeed in killing the public man he aims at; he may take him at a disadvantage and not be baffled by circumstances like those which enabled Mr. MORGAN to confront his assailant.

The wicked propaganda masquerading under the names of "neutrality" and "peace," but really in the interest of Germany, has stirred up among loose-thinking men a hatred of our Government and our best-known citizens, and has made some of them believe that they will be doing GOD and humanity a service if they can perform some outrage sufficiently flagrant to attract attention to their cause. Providentially, all three of MUENTER'S attempts failed of full fruition; the Capitol was not much damaged, Mr. MORGAN is alive, and the Minnehaha made port. But this good fortune should be regarded as a warning, not as a passport to security or an encouragement to complacency.

There must be an end to letting every one who will board a ship and go about it. The same rule must be adopted for the protection of national buildings, and they must be strictly guarded. Police authorities in neighborhoods where the most conspicuous men of the nation live must adopt, for the time, the novel conception that those houses are to be watched, and proceed exactly as they would if they had been informed that a Black Hand letter had been received threatening some tenement. All these, and other necessary precautions, will be irksome, but they are forced upon us by an epidemic. The deep of our social life has been troubled and uncanny reptiles have been thrown up to the surface. It is better to adopt some precautions contrary to the old devil-may-care American habit than to repent our slowness bitterly at the grave of a great man.

THE NATION'S ANNIVERSARY.

That esteemed periodical, The Nation, fitly celebrates the completion of the first half century of its useful existence by the publication of a special number of extraordinary interest to its readers. Some of the oldest of its surviving contributors write with zest of the ideals of the founder of The Nation and his early associates, and the articles of Mr. ARTHUR G. SEDGWICK and MR WILLIAM C. BROWNELL have distinct historical value. The same may be said of articles contributed by Mr. HENRY HOLT and Judge CHARLES C. NOTT, who were early readers of The Nation and friends of its founder, the late E. L. GODKIN. Appreciations of the extraordinary gifts of that famous journalist and facts about his career are contributed by Viscount BRYCE and others. Mr. HOLT, by the way, describes Mr. GODKIN as the greatest editor America ever had, not because he influenced as many persons as HORACE GREELEY, for example, but because his influence was "greater on people of "influence. He was an authority with "authorities." This fairly denotes The Nation point of view, which is interesting and worth insisting upon in a publication of this character. We have rarely found a special number quite so readable as The Nation's half-century souvenir. It tells the younger generation all about the aims of its first editor, which have been kept well in mind by his successors.

The Nation has survived many other weekly newspapers of high aims and exclusive character. It has had the good fortune in its later years to be in some sort an adjunct of The Evening Post, of which Mr. GODKIN was the editor in some of the best years of its life. Its continued prosperity is a matter for general congratulation.

A New Kind of Pacifist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a thorough-going pacifist, but not a "peace-at-any-price" man. "Peace-at-any-price" does not define my position, because it suggests the voluntary sacrifice of the happiness of loved ones, ideals, patriotism, and honor for the sake of maintaining peace. In reality, believing what I do, I should be forced to sacrifice everything that distinguishes the civilized man from the savage in order to engage in war. It is not peace-at-any-price, but peace-the-only-price, which will purchase the happiness of loved ones, and the maintenance of ideals, honor, and the highest form of patriotism.

FREDERICK J. POHL.
Brooklyn, July 8, 1915.

How to Know a Good War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hudson Maxim's right. There are good wars and there are bad wars. Ours are the good wars; the other people's are the bad wars.

E. L. S.
New York, July 8, 1915.

NEW YORK'S SECESSION.

It Has Been Proposed in Political Anger Several Times Since 1787.

New York University, July 6, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In our newspapers and on the floor of the Constitutional Convention itself, the threat has recently been made that if the convention does not grant to New York City some satisfactory measure of home rule and relief from excessive taxation, the city will secede from the State. This agitation recalls efforts in the past to disintegrate the State, when one section or another had not been fairly treated by the whole.

The present State Government was formed in 1777. After the Revolution, in 1787, a Constitutional Convention was held at Poughkeepsie for the purpose of discussing the adoption of the Federal Constitution. A political battle royal had taken place between the adherents of Governor George Clinton on the one side and of John Jay, Alexander Hamilton and Philip Schuyler on the other. Clinton had been victorious, and when the convention met at Poughkeepsie his friends outnumbered his foes about 43 to 22. Clinton was opposed to the adoption of the Federal Constitution without an agreement to amend it. At that time the merchants and residents of New York City were strongly in favor of the adoption of the Constitution immediately without amendment, and they threatened vigorously to secede unless their desire was granted. It was pointed out that the eastern part of New Jersey and the southern part of New York would make an admirable State, and that if the up-State residents did not accede to their desires they must take the consequences. The convention itself arrived at a satisfactory compromise by which the Constitution was approved upon the agreement of Jay and Hamilton to urge the amendments desired by the up-Staters.

The next serious attempt to secede was made by a business faction in that part of the State of New York lying west of what is known as the Pre-emption Line, which runs north and south through Seneca Lake. John Livingston and some business friends of his from Hudson and surrounding country had obtained from the Iroquois a long lease of the land in Western New York, and when these leases were abrogated by the State of New York conferences were called in what was then known as the far-off Geneses country, and efforts were made to have the inhabitants secede and set up a new State. A convention of the conspirators was held at Geneva in 1789 and vigorous threats were made to repudiate the authority of the State. A compromise was finally arrived at by which Livingston and his friends received the title to 100 square miles of land in the Old Military Tract, and the desire for secession died out.

Perhaps the most discussed suggestion of secession was made by Fernando Wood, the well-known Mayor of New York, in 1861. Wood was a politician of great ability. He held his power against the opposition of both Tammany Hall and the highbrows. On Jan. 7 he stated the advantages of the secession of New York City not only from the State of New York but from the Federal union itself. In his message to the Board of Aldermen he said in part:

> Why should not New York City, instead of supporting by her contributions in revenue two-thirds of the United States, become, also, equally independent? As a free city, with a nominal duty on imports, her Local Government could be supported without taxation upon her people. * * *
> Thus we could live free from taxes and have cheap goods nearly duty free. * * *
> Why may not New York disrupt the bonds which bind her to a venal and corrupt master—to a people and a party that have plundered her revenues, attempted to ruin her commerce, taken away the power of self-government?

This proposition was looked upon by many as a cynical attempt to gird at those statesmen in the Southern States who were then proposing secession. But in any event his statement stirred up a very vigorous discussion. It gave Horace Greeley in The Tribune an opportunity to write one of his excoriating editorials, in which he declared that the Mayor had every desire to be a traitor, but had not the proper amount of intelligence. But Fernando Wood seemed to thrive on this sort of attack.

STEVEN B. AYRES.

Woman's Work in Medicine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In order to avoid an erroneous construction of the views expressed in my letter in your last Sunday's issue, permit me to add this following unfortunately omitted quotation from Dr. Knopf's letter, upon which my rejoinder was really based: "Dr. Cabot must be familiar with the work of the pioneers among women physicians who have become *illustrious in all branches of medicine.*" (Italics are mine.) More correctly stated, I hold that while no fairminded colleague would deny the ability of the average woman doctor, the statement cannot stand that "concerning the number of women and men physicians, as many of the former as of the latter 'have become illustrious in all branches of medicine.'" The list cited by Dr. Knopf does not contain one name that would be so regarded by the profession. The fact is that, since women entered the profession, only three men have become illustrious—Lister, Koch, and Carrel.

The most brilliant woman among the pioneers was Mary Putnam Jacobi, who ranked far above others in scientific attainment and practical contributions to medicine. I have had the honor of meeting her in consultation and in society discussions, and I know whereof I speak. Any one who was privileged to know this truly distinguished woman would realize how she would repudiate the appellation illustrious if applied to her work.

It certainly is far from my intent to accept Dr. Cabot's alleged view of woman's temperamental unfitness for practice, nor has my observation shown that women physicians are "disappointed and dissatisfied." But I do believe that in social welfare these colleagues find their greatest opportunity, as Dr. Knopf's list indicates. Men find theirs in surgery.

In conclusion permit me to say that while no great original work is known to me that has caused women physicians to "become illustrious in all branches of medicine," I would be the last man to entertain the absurd idea that an educated woman does not possess all the qualifications for the practice of medicine in most of its branches.

Dr. SIMON BARUCH.
Long Branch, N. J., July 7, 1915.

Mr. Bigelow's Manners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not the Prussian officer whose qualities as a gentleman Poultney Bigelow maliciously attacks who needs defense, for he is quite able to defend himself, but every American gentleman must repudiate Mr. Bigelow's conduct. When a man has accepted hospitality and then vilifies his host, is he called a gentleman? When a man does so at a distance of 4,000 miles at a time when his host is fighting for his life, is he called a man? FRANK DAMROSCH.
Seal Harbor, Me., July 9, 1915.

The Janitor's Pastime.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No matter where I go I can always hear a janitor denouncing the small children. He chases them off the stoop, he chases them off the sidewalk. What are children to do?

I. B. SUSSMAN.
New York, July 7, 1915.

A CHASTENED WORLD.

What a Pro-German Can Imagine in the Event of Teutonic Victory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one of those, Sir, who believe in the righteousness of the German cause, and who honestly believe and maintain that the best interests of society would be best furthered by a Germanic victory.

I am not blind or prejudiced. I am Hungarian by descent, American by choice, citizenship, and collegiate training, but, above all, I am a human being in my sympathies. I know that the Germanic allies are not perfect, that they do not corner all the virtues, but I believe that, of all the belligerents, they represent the highest good for society.

I well realize the services England has rendered to mankind by giving the world eminent sons like Shakespeare, Newton, Darwin, Lister, &c., and by giving the world the Magna Charta and a parliamentary form of government. I concede, also, with the greatest pleasure that wherever England colonized a most liberal form of government was given the natives. I love the French. Everybody does. They gave the world Rousseau and Voltaire and Pasteur, and they have sown the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity into the consciousness of a grateful mankind.

I like the Russian moujik because, behind that dull, vodka-soaked brain and superstitiously ignorant mind of his there is the sturdy and primitive strength of a coming great race—the race of Tolstoy, Turgeniev, Mendeleeff, and Tschalkowsky.

So, you see, I am not prejudiced. But I look at things from the higher standpoint of the present and the immediate future, and that's why I have the unshaken belief that the Germanic allies will win. England and France represent the musty, bygone past; Russia typifies the coming race, but Germany, in that wonderfully virile prime of her national life, represents the glorious, splendid present, with all its tremendous possibilities. She is the country of today, and that's why she triumphs.

Coming down to the issues of the war, it was all right for Russia to undertake to champion the cause of the Serb and that of Pan-Slavism, because she risks very little and because she can easily stand a licking. Like the hero of old Greek mythology, every time she is sent to the ground she seems to get up stronger.

But it was a criminal sin against society for democratic England and republican France to enter into an entangling alliance with autocratic Russia, and—and here is where the eternal law of compensation begins to operate—they are paying the price now.

France, but for that unnaturally criminal alliance with Russia, would be at peace today, attending to the solution of her urgently pressing internal and national problems. As a consequence, however, poor Belgium lies prostrate and poor France is bleeding to death. England has no business to be in this war. The handful of people representing the Government had no business to declare war in the name of an empire when her people do not have their heart and soul in it.

This is the way the world would benefit by a Germanic victory:

England will realize that her system of education and the looseness of her governmental system are not up to date. She will learn that too much individualism in a national crisis is bad, and that the State has a very important business in looking after the economic interests of her citizens. She will realize that there is something else to life than mere money making.

France will come to her senses. She will be rejuvenated. She will learn that the old-fashioned attitude of the German haustrau, with her belief in church, kitchen, and children, is more substantial and more worth while than the sickly, loose morals of decadent French family life, which began to result in a slow dying out of the population.

Russia will learn that it is not numbers, but intelligence and patriotism, that count. She will liberate her hordes of downtrodden peasants from the slavery of ignorance, treat them justly, and give them an interest in the affairs and councils of the nation.

Italy will learn that hot-headedness does not pay. She will learn to control that excitable, hot blood of hers, and will have a chance to meditate that the old, romantic day of the stiletto is gone.

What will happen to poor Belgium, I do not know.

But let Americans who are not thoroughly acquainted with European conditions realize one fundamental thing: If the Allies should win, they would dismember Germany and Austria-Hungary, causing a renewal of the struggle in the near future—as soon as the Teutonic countries would feel sufficiently strong to try to regain what they had lost—while, in the case of a Germanic victory, there is more of a chance for a satisfactory peace because, even if the German military party should try to go too far, the honest, sober German people would stand for no nonsense.

Let the Americans remember the proclamation the highly intelligent and terribly efficient German Socialists issued a few days ago—the most important and most hopeful document that came out since the war broke out.

ERNEST L. MANDEL.
New York, July 7, 1915.

The Pious Hat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 8, William J. Bryan comes out for equal franchise, giving as an argument the following:

> For those who question the morality and intelligence of giving the ballot to women, more than 90 per cent. of the inmates of Nebraska penitentiary are men. You will find a majority of women in the churches. If women are intelligent enough to keep out of the penitentiary and have enough morality to go to church, there is no question of their fitness for the ballot.

I think and am rather ashamed to admit that many things other than piety take women to church. I am perfectly willing to own up that in the family pew on a Sunday morning nothing affords me greater elation than a new hat that has to stay on and can be seen from all sides. I am certain many women if honest will own up that God occupies a deplorably small part of their reason for attending church.

TOMA H. LEWIS.
New York, July 8, 1915.

THE HIGH OF HEART.

He digs the caverns underneath our streets,
Where subways wind their excavated way;
But he has boon companionship of dreams—
Can find
The fastness of that free, mad wind
Which sweeps from out the chamber of the storms
And blows,
As every mewing seagull knows,
In hurricanes, to battle with the shrouds
Of fair white ships, on unsuspecting seas.
His face is often masked by sweat and grime;
His hands unrecognizable with clay;
But, oh, the glad, young glory in the eyes
Which, through steel rafters, yet behold the skies!
For music he has clang of hammer, shriek
Of the great riveters, whose hideous blare
Swells a vast voice which crucifies the air.
But, ever, sounds his whistling through the din,
That hosts of choiring birds seem mingling in.
Do you not know him? Have you never seen
His form among the toilers in the dawn
Or at the eve when, weary-footed, slow,
They homeward go?
Most heads are bowed, most faces dulled and grim,
But, 'tis not so, with him!
He, and the many like him, stand apart,
True Knights of Labor, titled
"High of Heart."

EDNA MEAD.

THE MYTH OF A DEMON ENEMY.

A Foe Is Human, Too, with a Faith of His Own and a Soul to Save—And Women Sob for All Alike.

By ROLAND HUGINS.

Cornell University, July 7, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the peculiarly depressing aspects of modern war is the degradation of the noncombatant mind. The civilian population goes blind with intolerance and mad with hate. In war we credit any impossible virtue in ourselves and any degree of wickedness in our foe. We swallow with eager gullibility every tale, plausible or grotesque, of his cruelty, his bestiality, his mendacity, his stupidity. The enemy becomes the scapegoat of the universe, and we load him with every conceivable attribute of evil until he looms in our eyes a monster of inhuman fiendishness. We picture him as the potential destroyer of everything worthy—of liberty, of art, of democracy, even of civilization itself. We do our narrow-minded best to belittle his achievements in science, literature, and government. We are the good white knight, but he is the seven-headed dragon that God and justice has called us to destroy.

"War," said an ancient philosopher, "makes men mild." But this is true only of those who do the actual fighting. In the trenches, we know, the German is respected, and even regarded with a half-bantering affection. The soldier speaks generously of his foe, whose bravery and suffering he sees and appreciates. The soldier, moreover, understands the nature of warfare, and does not cite the harshness of military operations, which he himself, in whatever army, must practice of necessity, as a proof of the enemy's personal depravity. The civilian does precisely that. Out of hearing of the guns the numility and reasonableness which this game of life and death imposes have no counterpart. The millions of noncombatants, pricked daily by poisoned pens, join in an orgy of vilification, brandish lies about the enemy, chant their hymns of hate, and curse when they pretend to pray. It is even probable that a non-militarist democracy runs into this moral vitiation more easily than a military autocracy. For where great armies must be raised by volunteering, abuse of the adversary is elevated to a public duty. The spirit of the people must be aroused, it is said; we must be worked up and kept up to the fighting pitch, or rather to the recruiting pitch, by fair means or foul. The press takes on an inflammatory and scurrilous tone. A premium is out upon billingsgate. To speak a fair and kindly word for the enemy is considered traitorous, and to degrade the nation into a mob is looked upon as a patriotic service.

Of course the better men and women of every nation will resist this popular delirium. It is one of the proofs of England's greatness that there has been a constant stream of protests in her papers and journals against the slandermongers. The cheap journalist and the penny-a-liner mixes his ink with gall, but the cultivated Englishman speaks with moderation. It would be likewise, we may hope, in America. It certainly should be possible for a great democracy to make war with dignity. Battles cannot be won by insults, and mud is not even an effective weapon of defense; but it is easy to befoul our own hands and minds. A high moral tone is a nation's first duty to itself, and it can be won only by a vigilant self-control. Neither a just cause nor victory will in themselves prevent a spiritual rout.

There are certain obvious and human facts about Germany which we should keep in mind, both now and hereafter. Germany is not a Force, a Power, a Historical Tendency, or a Beast, but only a number of Germans, speaking a different language, but fundamentally like any other collection of men, women, and children. They are now, and have been in the past, a great people, who command our respect in peace for their industrial and intellectual exertions, and in war for their valor and their power. Furthermore, they are convinced, like each of the other nations at war, that they are right in this conflict. In that cause they pour out their blood like water; and they are suffering as few peoples have suffered. Germany, within her rims of flame, is a nation in bandages and black; by day her land rings with the clangor of arms and shouts of defiance, but at night God hears there but one sound, the sobbing of women. Agony and death mean the same thing to a Teuton as to any other mortal, and heartbreak is just as hard to bear.

Deeper and more lasting than any struggles of race, or pride, or national advantage are the human verities. Unless we hold to these we shall lose our soul, though we win a world. The true note of sane sympathy and understanding has been struck by an English writer not widely known in this country, A. Clutton-Brock, who contributes to the literary supplement of The London Times. In conclusion, permit me to quote one or two of his admirable paragraphs:

> "We know that we are not what the Germans think us, whatever our sins may be. We know that England is not an abstraction, cold and greedy and treacherous, but a country of people whose virtues we love and whose vices we extenuate because they are our own. But Germany—she seems to us now to speak with one voice as if she were an abstraction, and that voice says always the same venomous things against the abstract England of her evil dream. But she is not an abstraction, any more than England is. She, too, is a country of men and women who love their own virtues and extenuate their own faults; and they also hear of the evil things which England says of them, and think that England is pouring out a hatred long nursed and attempting a destruction long planned. What an ugly word 'Germany' sounds to us now; yet to them it is a music that sets them marching, and they will suffer and die for it, as we for England. Every man has dignity who is ready to die for a cause, whether it be good or bad, for men will not die for causes that do not seem right to them; and the Germans, we know, are ready to die in herds and droves, as we put it, for Germany. And yet each German to himself remains a single human being, with his individual hopes and fears, with a wife and children praying for him at home, with an immortal soul that imposes this hard discipline upon his flesh.
>
> "These hosts are not inhuman, whatever evil design has ranged them against us, but men like ourselves to whom we also seem inhuman hosts; and if some voice from heaven could suddenly speak the truth to us the weapons would drop from our hands and we should laugh in each other's faces until we wept to think of all the dead that could not share the truth with us, and the wounded who could not be cured by it, and the widows and orphans to whom it could not give back their husbands and fathers. For the truth, the ultimate truth, behind all arguments and national conflicts and all the pride of victory and the shame of defeat, is that we are men in whom the spirit is stronger than the flesh, in whom the spirit desires love more than the flesh desires hatred. We have a strange way of showing that now; but, whatever our own delusions, each nation knows that it is fighting the delusions of the other; and against them it is necessary for us to fight as if against the hallucinated fury of a madman. Yet the fighting is best done as good soldiers do it who know that their enemies are men, not devils, and who fear them the less because they do not hate."

ROLAND HUGINS.

MR. CUMMINS'S DISCLAIMER.

Senator Reed Made the "Cummins Amendment" Pernicious.

New York, July 9, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the early part of June a letter was sent to you protesting against the pernicious legislation embodied in the so-called Commercial Amendment, placing an arbitrary tax and valuation on baggage, which has been a burden to commercial travelers particularly.

I am sending inclosed copy of a letter received from Senator Cummins, which is self-explanatory, and which in justice to him I shall be glad to have you give publicity.

M. E. HEISE.
President Associated Commercial Travelers of America, Inc.

[Inclosure.]

Des Moines, Iowa, June 28, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Heise: I have just read your letter published in The Register and Leader of Des Moines, Iowa, relating to Senate Bill 4522, which has become known as the "Cummins Amendment to the Interstate Commerce Law." In your communication you point out the irritating injustice which commercial travelers are now suffering through the application of a certain part of the law to the trunks or baggage which they habitually carry.

Inasmuch as you mention my name more than once in describing the law, and inasmuch as the Interstate Commerce Commission in construing it has termed it the "Cummins Amendment," I think it is due not only to the public but to myself that you should know something of the origin of that portion of the statute which has created the trouble. I introduced the bill for one purpose, and one purpose only, namely, to restore the principle which prior to 1906 had always been in force in a greater part of the United States, namely, that common carriers should not be permitted to limit their liability for loss or damage sustained in the carriage of ordinary freight below the basis of actual value. As I introduced it, and as I reported it to the Senate from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, it contained a proviso, or exception, that entirely removed property concealed by wrapping, boxing, or otherwise, from its operation. During the consideration of the bill by the Senate an amendment was offered by Senator Reed of Missouri striking out the proviso, or exception, which I had reported, and substituting the language now in the act, and which is the source of all the difficulty that your people are encountering. To make it clearer to you, I beg to say that Senator Reed is the author of that part of the measure which reads as follows: "Provided, however, that if the goods are hidden from view by wrapping, boxing, or other means, and the carrier is not notified as to the character of the goods, the carrier may require the shipper to specifically state in writing the value of the goods, and the carrier shall not be liable beyond the amount so specifically stated, in which case the Interstate Commerce Commission may establish and maintain rates for transportation, dependent upon the value of the property shipped, as specifically stated in writing by the shipper. Such rates shall be published as are other rate schedules."

I was not in favor of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri then, and I am not in favor of it now, but it was adopted by the Senate and thus became a part of the law. I am not writing you for the purpose of criticising Senator Reed's proposal, but I am not willing to accept the responsibility for a provision which I did not suggest, and which occasions so much inconvenience to commercial travelers.

ALBERT B. CUMMINS.

A SUBMARINE'S SKY FOE.

Some Limitations of the Destroyer Aeroplanes Now Building.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to "Inquirer's" letter in reference to the discovery and destruction of submarines by aeroplanes, I beg to state that the subaqueous range of vision of an aeroplane is rather limited. It is quite true that an object can be discerned at great depth, but the aviator must be almost directly over it, for as the angle at which he looks downward decreases, reflection of light from the surface increases, and it is this same reflection which ordinarily prevents us from seeing, from a distance, objects quite near the surface.

From a theoretical standpoint your correspondent's scheme is quite feasible; practical considerations have so far prevented its adoption, for an appalling number of aeroplanes would be necessary to patrol even a small section of a steamer lane. It would appear, moreover, to be a comparatively

M. R. GUGGENHEIM WEDS MISS WEYHER

His Marriage to Amateur Horsewoman Quickly Follows Divorced Wife's Wedding.

FATHER NORRIS OFFICIATES

Few Witness the Ceremony in St. Mary's Catholic Church, Deal, N. J.—Bride Is Only 19.

M. Robert Guggenheim, son of Daniel Guggenheim, and Miss Margaret G. M. Weyher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Casper F. Weyher of Scranton, Penn., were married yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Deal, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father John Norris, assisted by the curate, the Rev. Father May.

The bride wore a costume of white silk with a white hat, and carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. There were no attendants.

After the ceremony, which was witnessed by half a dozen relatives and friends of the couple, breakfast was served at the Hathaway Inn. Later, as Mr. and Mrs. Guggenheim left for the Berkshires on a motor trip, the hotel orchestra played a wedding march.

Cards were sent out yesterday by the parents of the bride announcing the marriage. This would have been the first intimation of the wedding to many of the relatives and friends of the couple if the report of their approaching nuptials had not become known on Friday. More than ordinary interest was attached to the marriage, for it followed in close sequence, hardly forty-eight hours, the marriage of Mrs. Grace Bernheimer Guggenheim, who had received her final decree of divorce from Mr. Guggenheim, on Wednesday, to Morton E. Snellenburg of Philadelphia.

The plans for secrecy were carried out to a nicety in many respects, as no information was given out by the Guggenheim family or the parents of the bride. The Rev. Mr. Norris, when questioned at St. Mary's rectory after the ceremony had been performed, refused either to admit or deny he had officiated. He said: "Under the rules of the Catholic Church I am not permitted to talk of marriages performed in this way. I will not deny, neither will I affirm, that I performed the ceremony. I will say, however, that it is possible under the rules of the Catholic Church for persons who have been divorced by the courts to be married when certain provisions are applicable."

It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Guggenheim will make their home at Babylon, L. I. The bride is only 19 years old, being two years younger than the bridegroom. She has ridden many blue ribbon winners at horse shows at home and abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Morton E. Snellenburg, the latter formerly Mrs. Grace Bernheimer Guggenheim of New York, who are at the Pier on their honeymoon, were among the visitors to the Casino today. Mrs. Snellenburg wore a natty and becoming sailor suit of Summer costume, with white hat trimmed with black grapes. They are at the Imperial.

Miss Dorothy French to Wed.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 10.—Invitations were received today for the wedding of Miss Dorothy French, daughter of Mrs. Dorothy A. French of New York, for many years a resident of Elizabeth. Miss French will wed Frank Casablanca, a Porto Rican, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Casablanca, owners of large sugar plantations near Guayama. Mr. Casablanca is a graduate of Cornell University.

The wedding will take place July 27 at the Church of the Holy Name, Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway, Manhattan. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Father Jordan. The maid of honor will be Miss Alice Elkstrom of Manhattan, and the bride's two sisters, Beatrice and Evelyn, will act as bridesmaids. George L. Jewell of Arlington will be the best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Casablanca will live in Detroit.

Miss P. T. Vogt Weds Lieut. Kerrick

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 10.—The wedding of Miss Placide Thompson Vogt of Philadelphia and Lieutenant Charles B. Kerrick, U. S. N., took place at noon today at Beach Front, the cottage of Dr. and Mrs. Richard C. Norris of Philadelphia. Mrs. Yoride is a sister of Mrs. Norris. Many guests from New York and Philadelphia witnessed the ceremony, which was followed by a wedding breakfast.

Peggy O'Neill Secretly Married.

Word has reached New York of the marriage of Peggy O'Neill, who played Laurette Taylor's role in one of the touring "Peg o' My Heart" companies, to T. Daniel Frawley, general stage Director for Oliver Morosco. A marriage license and certificate filed in the office of the County Clerk in Chicago revealed the secret the two had succeeded in keeping from their friends. The papers were filed Jan. 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Mannes' Recitals.

Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes announce that their regular series of sonata recitals will be given next season in Aeolian Hall on Monday evenings instead of in the Belasco Theatre, where for the last eight years they have been held. The change is made to obtain a larger auditorium. The concerts will enlist the co-operation of a committee of which Mrs. William Hazard of Cedarhurst is Chairman.

A Daughter to Mrs. H. R. Stokes.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry R. Stokes of Springfield, Mass., are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter at their home. Mrs. Stokes was formerly Miss Margaret L. Van Vechten, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cuyler Van Vechten of New Brighton, S. I., and a sister of Mrs. Robert Holliday.

Engagements.

The Misses Beatrice and Nelly Curran of 57 East Fifty-sixth Street announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Marybeth Curran, to Alfred A. Amberg of Chicago, Ill. The wedding will take place in the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kingsbury Fischer of this city announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Fischer, to Charles S. Palmer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Palmer of New York and Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Mickle-Saltonstall of New York announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sophie Forrest, to John Clarence Lane, 2d, son of Colonel and Mrs. William Preston Lane of Hagerstown, Md.

Mrs. E. H. Brooke of Burlington, Vt., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaretta Brooke, to Richard V. Look of Louisville, Ky. Miss Brook is the daughter of the late Lieutenant Edward H. Brooke, Twenty-first Infantry, U. S. A., and is a granddaughter of Lloyd Brooke of Portland, Ore.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lueders of Summit, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Clothilda Lueders, to Harry M. Paulsen of Hamburg, Germany.

MAY HAVE ALDRICH $100,000 GEM THIEF

Negro Arrested at Providence Suspected of Stealing Necklace at Southampton, L. I.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 10.—In the arrest of Robert A. Taylor, a negro, by Patrolman A. G. Applin of the Central Station, the Inspectors' Department believes it has obtained custody of one of the fastest-working crooks operating in the East. Taylor was arraigned in the Sixth District Court today charged with larceny of articles from Maurice H. Stearns in the Union Trust Building. He pleaded not guilty and was held for trial in $2,000 bail. He admitted carrying a concealed weapon and was sentenced to three months in the Providence County Jail.

Chief of Inspectors O'Neil is in possession of many gold watches, bracelets, rings, chains, pins, brooches, fountain pens, earrings, and a Virginia Volunteer medal bearing the inscription, "M. B. Turleytill, Quartermaster Sergeant." All those articles, together with nine pawn tickets of Boston, Philadelphia, and Albany pawnshops, were in the prisoner's possession when arrested. Chief O'Neil is confident that Taylor has been operating in Washington, Albany, Philadelphia, Bridgeport, and Boston.

He also suspects the prisoner was connected with the recent theft of a $100,000 necklace and ring from Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich at her home on Long Island. In Taylor's pockets were found newspaper clippings describing the theft of the necklace.

Taylor admitted to Chief O'Neil that he was going to "sink" the jewelry in this city, that is, that he was going to dispose of it to "fences." He said he had bought it from men who had stolen it, but did not know who they were or where they had stolen it.

At his home in Southampton last night Mr. Aldrich said that he had not heard of the arrest in Providence and knew nothing to connect the prisoner there with the theft of his wife's jewels. The police of this city and the officials of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, which is working on the case, said they had not been notified of the arrest, but would investigate it.

GOLFERS OUT IN LENOX.

W. E. S. Griswold Wins Sweepstakes —Dance at Stockbridge Casino.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 10.—Society assembled at the Lenox Club today for the Saturday luncheon, which was served on the porches at the clubhouse. A big entry took part in the weekly golf sweepstakes, both men and women playing. Because of the flooded condition of the Stockbridge course, many Stockbridge players were on the links. William E. S. Griswold won the handicap, his score being, gross 103, handicap 18, net 85.

Among those at the club grounds were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia, Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. S. Griswold, Robert W. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Pease, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton F. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Allen B. Forbes, Carl de Gersdorff, Walter Nettleton, Newbold Morris, Giraud Foster, John H. Hammond, John Sloane, Dr. Rufus S. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Miss Margaret Seligman.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Suydam and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Renshaw are with Mrs. Jan H. Alexandre at Spring Lawn. Mrs. Alexandre gave the first of a series of dinners for her guests this evening.

The Right Rev. Thomas F. Davies has returned to Lenox from a visit in Detroit. Dr. and Mrs. Henry P. Jaques have returned to the Lenox Club from Milton, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop are organizing a party of the cottagers to tour to Bar Harbor the first of August, going by way of the White Mountains. A four days' run has been outlined.

Robert Shaw Barlow, who has been with his mother, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, has gone to Boston. Charles L. Barlow arrived to visit his mother tonight.

Miss Charlotte R. Barnes returned to Cold Brook tonight from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont are entertaining a public party at their country place, Glad Brook Farm, in New Ashford, near Williamstown.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia have issued cards for a dance to be given by them at the Lenox Club on Saturday evening, July 17. A band from New York will play, and there will be several new features introduced, including the appearance of the professional dancer, Miss Louis Lasalle. Mr. and Mrs. De Heredia also have given to the Lenox Club prizes for the best medal scores made on the Lenox course from July 15 to Sept. 30, in competition.

John Sloane is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. William E. Griswold, at Wheatleigh.

Mrs. Carl de Gersdorff was Chairman of the Entertainment Committee which gave the opening dance of the season in the Stockbridge Casino tonight. Mr. and Mrs. James R. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, and Miss Grace Bristed had dinner parties for the young folks of the villas before the dance. The Casino was attractively decorated. Among the guests of the Casino managers were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French, Miss Margaret French, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Walker, Arthur Walker, Wirt Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Blagden, Mrs. F. Norton Goddard, Miss Celestne Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Farnum, Miss Louise Farnum, Mrs. Charles S. Mellen, Miss Katherine Mellen, Amory and Raymond Mellen, Mrs. Thomas H. Rogman, Mrs. Darwin E. Litchfield, Walter Nettleton, Miss Grace Nettleton, Mrs. Edwin T. Rice, Miss Helen Rice, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, Miss Katherine Haven, and Miss Grace Bristed.

BAR HARBOR WAR RELIEF.

Women of Colony to Sew for Soldiers—Eastern Yacht Club Arrives.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Maine, July 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Ignace Jan Paderewski are expected here to spend the Summer as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schelling at their home. The Schellings have not been here for several years, but have a cottage this season.

A War Relief Committee to sew for soldiers and refugees has been organized among the Summer residents, growing out of work started by Mrs. Alfred M. Coates for the British-American relief work, by Mrs. Ernest Schelling in her interest for the Polish refugees, and by Mrs. Ernest O. G. Fabbri for Italian relief. Daily meetings will be held, the first for work taking place Monday. Officers were elected today as follows: Mrs. Alfred M. Coates of Providence, R. I., President; Mrs. Ernest Schelling of Brooklyn, N. Y., Chairman; Miss Belle Gurnee of New York, Vice Chairman; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Ernest O. G. Fabbri, Miss Mary Hoffman, and Miss A. Norris of New York, and Miss Mary Coles of Philadelphia.

The arrival of the Eastern Yacht Club, after the stormiest cruise that the club has probably had in the history of its excursions to Maine, filled the harbor with yachts today. The itinerary of the cruise was badly broken up, and the plans for a dinner at which seventy-five or more yachtsmen were expected Friday night were seriously interfered with. During its stay here the headquarters of the club will be at the Mount Desert Reading Room.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris of New York gave a dinner of twenty covers on Friday evening at their Summer home, Bogue Chitto.

Mrs. R. Bonner Bowler of Cincinnati was among today's arrivals, together with her grandchildren, Katherine and Robert Bowler, to occupy her cottage here.

Miss Helen Draper entertained a party of sixteen at luncheon Friday.

Mrs. Charles F. Ostrander of New York has issued cards for a tea to be given Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer have joined Mrs. Pulitzer, Sr., at Chatwold for the Summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Topping of Greenwich, Conn., are to arrive Monday to occupy Elsinore, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock's cottage.

ARCHBISHOP QUIGLEY OF CHICAGO IS DEAD

Prelate Finally Succumbs to Paralysis at the Home of His Brother in Rochester.

ONCE BISHOP OF BUFFALO

He Settled Longshoremen's Strike There After State Board Had Failed—Head of 300 Churches.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 10.—Archbishop James Edward Quigley of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago, died this afternoon at 5:25 o'clock at the home of his brother, Chief of Police Joseph M. Quigley. His death was due to paralysis, and the end came after a long struggle, during which the Archbishop showed great vitality.

The body will lie in state tomorrow and Monday in St. Patrick's Cathedral here, guarded by members of the Rochester bodies of Knights of Columbus and the Knights of St. John. The body will be taken to Chicago Monday and, after appropriate ceremonies on Tuesday, will be buried there. Mgr. John Bonzane of Washington, Apostolic delegate, and other prelates from many parts of the country, will be present at the Chicago ceremonies.

Arrangements for the funeral services in Rochester and in Chicago are in charge of the Right Rev. Edward Hoban, Chancellor of the diocese of Chicago, who has been in Rochester ever since the Archbishop was brought here, and who was at the bedside when death came.

At 4:30 o'clock tomorrow the Right Rev. Thomas F. Hickey, Bishop of Rochester, and other Rochester priests will conduct brief services at the Quigley home.

The Most Rev. James Edward Quigley was born in Oshawa, Ontario, Canada, in 1854. While an infant his parents removed to Lima, N. Y., and when he was 3 years old settled in Rochester, N. Y. He was the eldest son of a large family, and a relative, the Rev. Edward Quigley of Buffalo, took a great interest in him and directed his education from his first school days. After being graduated from St. Joseph's College in Buffalo he went to the University at Innsbrück, Austria, finally completing his studies in Rome at the College of the Propaganda, where Cardinal Francis Satolli, the first Papal Delegate to the United States, was one of his instructors. He received his degree of Doctor of Divinity and was ordained a priest by Cardinal Lavelletta in 1879.

He then returned to this country and was assigned to the parish at Attica, N. Y., shortly after being appointed rector of St. Joseph's Cathedral in Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained for twelve years. In 1896 he succeeded to the pastorate and irremovable rectorship of St. Bridget's Church in Buffalo, after the death of the Vicar General of the diocese. Bishop Ryan of Buffalo died in the same year, and Bishop Quigley was chosen as his successor and a year later was consecrated Bishop.

In 1898, while Bishop, he settled the bitter fight of the Longshoremen's Union in Buffalo. He did not appear in the strike until the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration had failed to effect a settlement and matters had reached an absolute deadlock. Then he attended the meetings of the strikers, and by talking to them in a frank and sincere manner won their confidence. At one of their meetings he said: "You know that as a Bishop I am without a parish, but henceforth the docks of Buffalo shall be my parish; and I shall not leave you until you are back to work, happy and satisfied that the conditions under which you are working are what they ought to be." He settled the strike in ten days.

During all his work among the labor unions he was a vigorous foe to socialism in any form and remained its enemy all his life.

On Jan. 8, 1903, Bishop Quigley was ordained Archbishop of Chicago, succeeding the Rev. Patrick A. Feehan. Archbishop Quigley then had charge of 300 churches, 13 colleges and academies, 6 orphan asylums, 16 hospitals, 1 theological seminary, 2 universities, and several convents and ministeries. Among the greater things he accomplished as Archbishop were the division of the great parishes so as to lessen overcrowding, the improvement of the system of Roman Catholic education in Chicago, the creation of laymen trustees in every parish to supervise finances, and the creation of the Diocese of Rockford by the surrender of territory tributary to his own archdiocese.

Archbishop Quigley appointed Paul Peter Rhode as his auxiliary, he being the first Polish Bishop named in this country. In 1908 he called the first missionary congress of the Roman Catholic Church ever held in this country, which took place in Chicago.

A SPORTING COSTUME BALL.

Narragansett to Celebrate Arrival of New York Yacht Club Aug. 4.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 10.—Announcement was made here today that a ball with sporting costumes a feature will take place in the Casino on Aug. 4, about the time of the arrival in this region of the New York Yacht Club, which makes its annual cruise around Point Judith and through the waters of Narragansett Bay. The costumes, which are to be displayed, will include yachting, golf, tennis, and polo. In the foyer of the Casino today many prizes and silver trophies, to be presented in dancing contests, were displayed.

Many dinner parties assembled tonight before the dance at the Casino, where the "globe trot" was introduced by M. Roberto and Miss Antoinette Bloodgood of New York. Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson of Providence was hostess at a dinner party, and among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Guy F. Strickler, Harry Clarke, Katharine E. Schermerhorn, Miss Mary Comstock, Maurayn Pierce, Ralph Cross, and Harry Beckwith of Providence. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan gave a dinner for a party of ten and among others entertaining were Mr. and Mrs. James K. Hackett of New York and Truxton Beale of Washington, D. C.

Charles M. Oelrichs and William R. Hunter sailed across the bay from Newport and gave a luncheon at the Casino today, where they were joined by Dr. Chiro of Rome, Italy, and Henry B. Kane of New York.

A Son in A. C. Vandiver's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Almuth C. Vandiver of 1 West Sixty-fourth Street are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Friday at their home. The infant weighs nine and one-half pounds, and is to be christened Almuth Cunningham Vandiver, 2d.

Mrs. Vandiver was formerly Miss Eleanor M. S. Williams, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William H. Williams of Steinway, L. I., and was married to Mr. Vandiver in November, 1912. Mr. Vandiver was for several years an assistant District Attorney, under Mr. Jerome, and is now a member of the law firm of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver of 37 Wall Street.

Auto Runs Into Stoop, Hurting Girl.

Angelina Valvo, 21 years old, was seated on the stoop of her home at 118 North Eighth Street, Williamsburg, yesterday when an auto truck which was running wild crashed into the stoop, injuring her on the head and face. She was also stricken with heart trouble. An ambulance took her to Williamsburg Hospital. The police learned that boys started the truck, which had been left standing in front of a store at Bedford Avenue and North Eighth Street.

THRONG AT NEWPORT CASINO

The Biggest Gathering of Season—Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills Welcomed

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 10.—There was the largest gathering of the season at the Casino this morning, some of the Summer residents coming for the first time. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills were welcomed back to Newport, as was Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, who will be joined next week by Mr. Loew. Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward and Charles S. Sands, who is passing the season with his sister, Miss Anna Sands, were among the visitors. Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont came in with her house guests, Dr. and Mrs. Preston Satterwhite and Addison Mizner of New York.

Others were Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer and their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Willard of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Pedro Heeren of the Spanish Embassy, Charles F. Hoffman of New York, William R. Stewart, William R. Stewart, Jr., Lispenard Stewart, Beverly R. Robinson, Bertram Winthrop, and T. Markoe Roberton of New York; Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Meredith Hare, H. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lathrop Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Burke Roché, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis, and Lawrence Waterbury, who arrived today with Joseph Widener on the steam yacht Josephine from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney entertained a dinner company tonight, having among the guests Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Dr. ad Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, Mr. Joseph Widener, Mrs. George D. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, and Colonel F. V. L. Hoppin, their house guest.

Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly entertained at Viniand with a dinner.

Preston Gibson gave a dinner at his cottage Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, afterward taking them to Hill Top Inn for dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer entertained a small dinner company at Honeysuckle Lodge for their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Willard of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Messervy gave a dinner at the Pinard cottage.

Summer residents and officers from the fleet attended the dance at the Jamestown Casino tonight.

General and Mrs. Steven L. H. Slocum of Washington are at the Muenchinger King for the Summer.

Forty-four horses of Oakland Farm stables were shipped to New York today to be sold at auction.

A recital will be given in Emmanuel Church on Monday evening with H. Stuart Henry at the organ and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis at the piano. Miss Alice Preston, soprano, will sing, and Guyla Boxhoen of London will play the violin.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who has been visiting her mother-in-law, Mrs. Vanderbilt, at the Breakers, has returned to New York.

Colonel and Mrs. H. Antony Dyer of Providence were visitors today.

Mr. Delafield and Mrs. Walter A. Edwards of Philadelphia are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton H. Powel.

TENNIS AT WHITE SULPHUR.

Players Are Practicing for Tournaments—The Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 10.—The younger members of the colony at the Springs spent the morning at the tennis courts, where many interesting matches were played. The tennis players are now practicing for the annual Summer tournament.

One of the fastest sets of mixed doubles was played between Miss Edith Marshall and Lieutenant David McD. Le Breton and Miss Hilah C. French and Dr. E. W. Halliday. It was won by the former with six games to three. The best set of men's doubles was between De Soto Fitzgerald and Wirt R. Robinson, Jr., and Lieutenant E. Armistead Pendleton and J. R. Thomas, Jr. The latter pair won the set by six games to two.

Among the other players on the courts were Miss C. D. Clark, Miss Nell Potts, Miss Helen Payne Bacon, Miss Foster, Miss Burke, Mrs. LeBreton, F. H. Royster, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Scott Campbell, Miss Johnston, Mrs. William H. White, W. M. Barrett, Miss Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Wooley, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. D. Biddle, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Clark.

Mrs. Thomas R. Rutherford of Richmond, arrived at the Springs this morning and opened her cottage in Tansus Row for the Summer. She is accompanied by her daughter, Miss Ruth Rutherford.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thorne of Chicago, left the Greenbrier this evening after spending the past month here with their three daughters. Mr. Thorne won the amateur trap shooting championship held here today.

The arrivals at White Sulphur today included Mr. and Mrs. John W. Nary, Miss Suzanne Nary, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dale of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Payne of Harrisburg; Penn.; Mrs. George Small of York, Penn.; Mrs. Horsenae A. Batre, Miss Adele Batre of Mobile, Ala., and Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Taylor of Richmond, Va.

J. P. MORGAN'S COUSIN DROPS DEAD IN SPAIN

News of George D.'s Death Cabled to State Department by Consul at Seville.

HE MARRIED A JAPANESE

Ceremony in Yokahoma Following Breaking of His Engagement to Miss Mackay Stirred Society.

George D. Morgan, son of the late John Hale Morgan and cousin of J. P. Morgan, dropped dead in Seville, Spain, on Friday. The news reached the family here through a cablegram yesterday to the State Department at Washington from the United States Consul at Seville.

Mr. Morgan, globe traveler, was little known to New York. He won notoriety through his marriage in Yokohama eleven years ago to Yuki Kato of Kioto, Japan, daughter of a wealthy Japanese merchant, after breaking his engagement to Miss Meta Mackay very suddenly. He was a member of the class of 1894 at Yale, but left before graduation, starting on a series of tours of the world. He early became a collector of Japanese art, and maintained a home in Yokohama, where he gathered his curios and valuables. He also took a deep interest in the work of the English Church in Japan.

It was in this work that he met Yuki Kato in 1904 and married her. She was a girl of exceptional beauty, well educated, and wealthy in her own right. There was a report that Mr. Morgan paid the bride's father $25,000 on the day of the wedding, but he denied this. Friends of the family said that the elder Mr. Morgan and his second wife, who was Miss Sarah Learned Mifflin, disapproved of the union. Mr. Morgan then brought his wife to New York.

She could speak no English and her husband acted as interpreter. They made a cross-continent trip and returning went to Newport. They stayed there a few days and came to New York, later returning to the Orient. Two years later, with his wife, he came again to New York for a few weeks. That was his last visit here.

Mr. Morgan and his wife maintained a home in Yokohama and another in Paris for the last five years. They moved to Spain when the war started and had made their home there since. Mr. Morgan often said he didn't like the business tendencies of the rest of his family and preferred the repose and tranquility of Spain to the hustle and hurry of New York.

The mother of Mr. Morgan was Sarah Spencer Morgan, a sister of the late J. P. Morgan. She married George Hale Morgan in 1868. Her death occurred in 1896. Mr. Morgan's father died in 1911 in his 82d year at Lenox. He was a successful financier and left the great bulk of his large fortune to his son. The size of the fortune was not made public, but it was said to run into the millions.

The Japanese widow of Mr. Morgan will inherit a great part of the wealth of her husband. There are no children.

MRS. J. L. LAWRENCE HURT.

Thrown from Hunter and Suffers Concussion of the Brain.

Mrs. Alice Worth Lawrence, wife of John L. Lawrence of Lawrence, L. I., Vice President of the National Meter Company, was thrown from her hunter into a ditch on the cross-country course of the Rockaway Hunt Club at Hewlett Bay Park, L. I., yesterday morning. She was hurled twenty feet before she struck on her head, suffering concussion of the brain. She did not regain consciousness until late in the afternoon. It was said at the Moorelands, the Lawrence home, ah midnight that physicians believed Mrs. Lawrence not fatally injured.

Mrs. Lawrence went out yesterday morning to try a new hunter. With her were her daughter, Miss Alace, and a groom. She is an excellent horsewoman and for several years has been a rider in the hunts of the Rockaway Hunt Club and has won many prizes.

The hunted took the first jump easily, but when he made the approach to the second he turned and bolted sharply to the right. The animal did a complete somersault, throwing Mrs. Lawrence from his back with great force. Miss Alice ran to her mother's assistance. The groom summoned aid from the home of Mrs. Norrie Sellers and carried the unconscious woman there, while Dr. J. Carl Schmuck, the family physician, was called. He worked for six hours before he could revive Mrs. Lawrence.

Mr. Lawrence is a member of the family after which the town of Lawrence was named. He married Miss Alice W. Work about twenty years ago.

Those who are acquainted with our unusually low regular prices (by manufacturing and selling direct) will be astonished at the tremendous reductions in this sale.

Lane Bryant

25 West 38th Street

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE

Of Summer Apparel for Women and Misses

to effect immediate clearance before enlarging our showrooms

BEGINNING MONDAY, JULY 12TH—9:00 A. M.

Dresses

$5.00 BEACH DRESSES; striped voile and ginghams, 1.95

$15.00 DRESSES of French linen, white voile and serge, 4.85

$25.00 DRESSES of crepe de chine; crepe meteor; voiles, 8.95

$29.00 DRESSES of French and men's-wear serge; silk pongee; novelty voiles, 10.00

Coats

$12.75 COATS of tan covert cloth; broadcloth trimmed, 5.95

$12.00 COATS, Palm Beach and mohair; for travel wear, 7.65

$17.00 COATS of imported corduroy and sweater cloth, 9.85

$35.00 DRESS COATS of faille and pongee silks; silk-lined serge and shepherd plaid, 14.85

Negligees

$4.00 NEGLIGEES, dotted Swiss and fancy crepes, 1.95

$8.00 HOUSE GOWNS of albatross; some hand emb'd, 3.85

HOUSE GOWNS of crepe de chine, lace trimmed, 4.95

$12.00 TEA GOWNS of brocaded silk; imported embroidered swiss empire gowns, 6.45

For Stout Figures

Lane Bryant is the only house carrying a complete assortment of apparel for all types of stout figures.

Dresses ... 5.95 to 39.50 | Waists .... 1.35 to 16.50
Coats .... 6.85 to 29.50 | Skirts .... 3.75 to 19.75
Suits .... 14.50 to 49.50 | Bathing Suits 3.95 to 14.50
Mohair Dusters .... 9.50 | Sweaters .. 3.45 to 9.85

that actually fit women measuring up to 56 bust.

For Maternity Wear

Modish apparel constructed to automatically create proper balance through changing proportions.

Dresses .... 3.95 to 39.50 | Waists .... .85 to 6.75
Coats .... 5.00 to 19.85 | Negligees... 1.35 to 14.65
Suits .... 9.85 to 38.50 | Skirts .... 1.95 to 9.50
Girdles .... .50 to 1.50 | Corsets ... 3.50 & 3.85

Differing in no way from the prevailing styles.

Baby Needs and Children's Apparel Included in This Sale

FINDS GRAVITATION SECRET?

Professor T. J. J. See Says He Has Outdone Sir Isaac Newton.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Professor Thomas Jefferson Jackson See, an astronomer, whose theories and discoveries have attracted considerable attention in the scientific world, today gave out at the home of his mother, in Montgomery, Mo., the statement that he has discovered the secret of the law of gravitation. The information made public today has been in the hands of the Royal Society of London for the last five or six months, but the war has prevented the giving of proper attention to the matter. Professor See, who is a naval observer in the employ of the United States Government, and stationed at Mare Island Navy Yard, says he sent his treatise to the Royal Society because Newton promulgated his theories before this society in 1685, and it seemed fitting that notice of his discovery should go to the same body.

"Gravitation," said Professor See, "is an electrical phenomenon and does not act instantly across space, but is transmitted with the velocity of light, thus coming fro mthe sun to the earth in eight minutes."

In his 600-page memoir entitled "Electro-Dynamic theory of magnetism and of universal gravation: Discovery of the cause of gravitation, with proof that this fundamental force of nature is propagated with the velocity of light," Professor See aims to show that gravitation is due to elementary currents of electricity circulating around atoms of matter.

The celebrated French physicist Ampère first snowed in 1820 that two parallel currents of electricity flowing in opposite directions repel. Professor See's discovery seems to be an extension of the law discovered by Ampère.

Professor See is a graduate of the University of Missouri and has received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Berlin. In 1891 he was an Observer for the Royal Observatory of Berlin.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. FANNIE M. ADAE, widow of Captain Carl A. G. Adae, a civil war veteran and business man of Cincinnati, died on Friday in the Manhattan Home for Incurables. She was born 67 years ago in Brooklyn, and was a daughter of Alfred G. Benson, a shipping merchant. A son, George E. Matthewson by a former marriage, survives her.

JOHN BAUER, 28 years old, a member of General Lawton Council, No 119, Jr. O. U. A. M., died yesterday at his home, 318 Troutman Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow and a daughter.

Mrs. VIOLA E. KOHNSTAMM, wife of Edward G. Konnstamm, who is a member of the firm of H. Kohnstamm & Co., manufacturers of chemicals at 87 Park Place, Manhattan, died in the Jewish Hospital on Friday after an operation. She lived at 598 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, and had been a resident of that borough for more than thirty years.

JOHN MURRAY, for the last twelve years a City Marshal, is dead at his home, 386 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease. He was 44 years old and left a widow and four sons.

FREDERICK MAHNKEN, probably the oldest grocer in business in Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 27 Lafayette Street, at the age of 80 years. Mr. Mahnken came to this country from Germany as a boy and shortly after went into the grocery business at Gold and Little Streets. For the last fifty-five years he ran the store at Hudson Avenue and Lafayette Street.

MICHAEL WINCHESTER WILSON, a real estate broker and active in Democratic politics in the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn, died at his home, 501 Court Street, on Friday, aged 60 years. He was born in Liverpool, England, and is survived by a daughter, Elizabeth Wilson, a school teacher.

Mrs. HELENA WENDEL REVEL, widow of Alonzo R. Revel, formerly a prominent lawyer of the Eastern district of Brooklyn and active in Republican circles, is dead at her home, 1,193 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. She was 54 years of age.

GEORGE W. HARRIS of Lakewood, N. J., a Summer resident of Greenwich, Conn., died on Friday at the residence of Mrs. S. D. Powell in that city.

DWIGHT EDWARDS LYMAN, a manufacturer of Hartford, Conn., died on Friday at his home, 30 Annwann Street in that city, in his seventy-first year. He was born in Deerfield, Mass., and had lived in Hartford for the last fifty years. Mr. Lyman was a direct descendant of Richard Lyman, one of the founders of that city. He was a charter member of the City Club of Hartford and a former officer of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

JOHN J. HUGHES, for the last twenty years with the paper house of William G. Willman of 51 Beekman Street, died on Friday at his home, 31 Overlook Road, Upper Montclair, N. J., in his forty-sixth year. He was a former resident of this city, and was widely known in the paper and printing trades.

JOHN H. STAHLEY, Vice President of the L. K. Comstock Company, contractors, of 30 Church Street, died on Friday at his home, 122 West Seventieth Street, in his fifty-second year. He had formerly been electrical Superintendent of the George A. Fuller Company. Mr. Stahley was a native of Pennsylvania and had lived here for many years. He was unmarried.

MOSES CAHN, formerly a shirt manufacturer of this city, and until he retired last January, Western representative of I. Underberg & Co. of New York, died on Friday at his home, 71 East Eighty-seventh Street, in his eighty-fourth year. He was a native of Frankfort-am-Main and lived here for sixty years. Mr. Cahnn was a member of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.

DOREMUS BEMENT, prominent in the Connecticut State Grange for many years, died on Friday at his home in Sheffield, Conn., in his seventy-seventh year. He was a Deacon in the Second Baptist Church of that city for the last fifty years.

Mrs. MARY J. PECK, widow of Moses S. Peck of Sound Beach, Conn., died on Friday at her home, 68 Elliott Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y. Her husband was a merchant at Sound Beach for many years. Four daughters survive her.

Mrs. REBECCA SCHENKEIN, widow of Hyman Schenkein, died on Friday at Deal Beach, N. J., in her eightieth year. Four sons and a daughter survive her.

WOMAN HURT IN AUTO CRASH

Mrs. George Vivian Suffers Fractured Jaw and Other Injuries.

An automobile driven by J. Seideman of the Waldorf Hotel, Rockaway Beach, L. I., sideswiped an approaching automobile near Lynbrook, L. I., shortly after 10 o'clock last night and then swerved into a head-on collision with a machine in which George Vivian, Manager of the Punch and Judy Theatre, was seated at the wheel, and Mrs. George Vivian and Philip Vivian were passengers.

Mrs. Vivian was thrown forward against the windshield and suffered a possible fracture of the jaw and other injuries. Philip Vivian was thrown out of the car, but escaped with minor injuries. George Vivian's position at the wheel saved him from being hurt. The two machines were badly smashed. The party in the Seideman car suffered n

FOR SAFE AND SANE NEW CONSTITUTION

Indications Are That Neither Radicals Nor Reactionaries Will Prevail.

SHORTER BALLOT MAY WIN

But Political Opposition Will Probably Defeat the Plans for the "Short" Ballot.

NO APPOINTIVE JUDICIARY

Up-State Republicans Block the Project—Courts May Be Allowed to Regulate Their Procedure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 10.—Latter-day isms and tenets of reaction alike will be conspicuous by their absence from the revised State Constitution which will be submitted to the voters for ratification in the general election this fall, if the Constitutional Convention gets through in time. With the work of tentatively formulating the various sections and articles designed to become the new organic law of the State about to begin, there appears to be ample justification for that prediction.

The personnel of the Constitutional Convention in itself is a guarantee that the changes which are to be made will be adapted to actual needs of the State arising out of new conditions, rather than to meet any whim of transitory public sentiment, reflected in the agitation of the last decade. Among the delegates are some of the best-informed men in the State on questions entering into Constitution making. Among them, too, are men of recognized conservatism, and side by side with these some men of safety progressive tendencies. The reactionaries among the delegates and those holding extreme radical views can be counted on the fingers of one's hand.

The pronounced radicalism of latter years which it was feared in many quarters would become articulate enough to make itself a power in the Constitutional Convention has not been very much in evidence at the preliminary hearings before the various working committees. When the convention was about to begin its labors, many persons freely expressed a belief that the occasion would be the signal for every crank to advance on the State Capitol, there to air his views before the Constitution makers. Quite the contrary has been true. At the hearings the voice of the extremist has been heard but rarely. Among the men and women who have appeared before the committees of the Constitutional Convention in the preliminary stages of its deliberations to urge or oppose the adoption of pending proposals those with conservative and liberal views have been about evenly represented. A majority of those who have appeared at committee meetings have been persons in a position to speak on the subject under discussion with a degree of authority, which compelled attention.

Of such doctrines as initiative, recall, and referendum, there has been scarcely an echo, either in discussion, debate or proposal before the convention and the committees. The Rooseveltian doctrine of recall of judiciary decisions has received no mention except in unfavorable approval. "Social and industrial justice," another Rooseveltian platform phrase, is involved in recommendations placed before the Convention Committee on Industrial Relations by representatives of labor organizations, as part of a complete labor program. The committee, as yet, has not gone far enough in its consideration of these various proposals and recommendations to warrant a prediction of action on them. According to Herbert Parsons, Chairman of the committee, the labor demands will be viewed in the light of experience and of existing needs, and anything that will not be oppressive to industry or business or subversive of the American principle of fair play and even-handed justice will be favorably reported by the committee.

Pre-eminent in the Preliminary Deliberations

of the convention have been the questions of court reform, reorganization of the State Government, reforms in the budget and fiscal system of the State and home rule for municipalities.

No Appointive Judiciary.

After six weeks of hearing before the Judiciary Committee, of which George W. Wickersham, former United States Attorney General, is Chairman, and some of the foremost lawyers in the State are members, it is clear that the plan of having the present elective judiciary give away to appointive judges will not command the necessary support in the convention to enable its members to graft this reform on the new organic law of the State.

The plan has been recommended by eminent jurists from all over the country. No less a personage than ex-President Taft made an earnest plea before the Judiciary Committee for the appointive judiciary. The New York State Bar Association and the Bar Association of the City of New York, in common with many lesser organizations of lawyers, have recommended this reform strongly. A majority of the members of the Judiciary Committee, including Mr. Wickersham, strongly favor the plan.

The opposition is due very largely to political influences at work within the convention. Partly, also, it is due to a fear on the part of men in the convention who favor the plan that with the propaganda the politicians would be in a position to set afoot against a change in the system this reform, if embodied in the new Constitution, might lead to its defeat at the polls. Political leaders, very generally, oppose the proposition because it would tend to deprive them of very important powers in connection with the filling of places on the bench. It is a well-known fact that under the present system Judges owe their nomination wholly and their election in part to the political boss. The up-State Republican element in the convention has been leading the fight against the appointive judiciary. These Republican delegates urge that, no matter how poorly the elective system may have worked in New York City, it has worked well in the rural sections of the State, and this argument in a large measure is borne out by facts.

A movement has been set on foot by lawyers of prominence in the convention to have the question of substituting the appointive for the elective system in the selection of Judges, submitted to the voters as an alternative proposition, not an integral part of the new Constitution. It is likely that such a proposition will be submitted to the convention by the Judiciary Committee. If the plan is sanctioned by the convention, it will afford opportunity for an expression of public opinion on the question at the polls, and if the alternative proposition is carried it will, as a matter of course, become a part of the new Constitution.

Reform of Court Procedure.

Another question which has agitated both lawyers and the courts for many years has to do with the question of court procedure. This question is likely to be settled by the Constitutional Convention in a manner consonant with the wishes voiced by those calling for reform.

Under the present system court procedure down to the smallest detail is fixed by the Legislature. Nearly one-third of all the legislative bills introduced at any session of the Legislature provide for code amendments. Under the plan which will be recommended by the Judiciary Committee the courts will be empowered to make rules of procedure for themselves, as the English courts are doing now, subject only to certain restrictions laid down in a short Practice act to be passed by the Legislature. This plan, it is urged, would relieve the Legislature of much unnecessary work, would free the courts from a set of rules that is retarding procedure and in a large measure is responsible for the "law's delays" and save practitioners at the bar from much annoyance and uncertainty caused through the necessity of conforming to constantly changing rules passed by the Legislature on the most whimsical pretexts.

The plan to consolidate all the courts of the State in one uniform system with spheres of jurisdiction closely defined will strand on the opposition of political bosses whose spokesmen in the convention are contending for the sanctity of such tribunals as the Surrogates' courts, General and Special Sessions and the county courts with as much vehemence as though the liberties of the people were indissolubly bound up with their continued existence in their present form.

Limitation of Civil Appeals.

Enlarged jurisdiction for the inferior courts is likely to be recommended by the Judiciary Committee. The proposal for a separate Court of Criminal Appeals, it is understood, will not be recommended. The closest kind of study is being given by the Judiciary Committee to the problem of how to speed the machinery of justice in the highest court.

The Judges of the Court of Appeals who have appeared before the committee have assured the delegates that the relief essential to a more prompt consideration of cases brought up on appeal lies not in creating a separate court for the consideration of appeals in criminal cases, but in limiting the rights of appeal in all cases. Under the present system two appeals are a very common thing—one to the Appellate Division, another to the Court of Appeals. Under the plan to be embodied in the new Constitution it is likely that litigants will be limited to one appeal in civil cases, except where explicit permission is obtained from the Appellate Division to take a case higher, or where the Court of Appeals, either on petition or on its own initiative, decides to review a case which already has been reviewed by the Appellate Division.

Exemptions from Jury Duty.

It has been definitely settled, at least so far as the Judiciary Committee is concerned, that all of the present exemptions from jury duty, with the possible exception of those involving physicians and men in the State and Federal service, will be wiped out, and that Judges will have full power to deal with requests to be excused from serving on juries in their discretion and as occasion arises. The complaint voiced before the Judiciary Committee by nearly all the Judges who appeared before it was that with the present exemptions it was difficult to fill a jury box with men of the requisite standard of intelligence. Up to the present time the Legislature has had plenary powers in the matter of enacting exemptions. The revised Constitution will contain a definite prohibition against renewed assumption of such powers by the Legislature.

A "Shorter Ballot" Expected.

The "short ballot" is closely bound up with the question of a general reorganization of the administrative machinery of the State. Under the "short ballot," as the term is generally understood, only the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected, all the other State officials, at present elective, being appointed by the Governor.

The advocates of the "short ballot" have advanced two main arguments in favor of their contention: First, that the enlarged power of appointment should be bestowed on the Governor because he is held responsible for the success or failure of the administration of which he is the head; secondly, that the crowding of the ballot with the names of many candidates is a bar to intelligent voting.

The platforms of all the leading parties last Fall contained planks favoring not the short ballot of this broad conception, but a shorter ballot than the one at present in vogue. It is likely that a "shorter" ballot rather than a "short" ballot will be provided for in the revised Constitution. The consensus of opinion among the delegates who are not opposed to any shortening of the ballot favors the continuance as elective officers, besides the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, of the Attorney General and the State Controller. The former, it is pointed out, is a semi-judicial officer, the latter is the auditing official, and both, on account of their functions, should hold their mandate directly from the people.

Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Committee on Governor and State Offices, and many leading men in the convention who are with him in favoring the proposed plan of coupling commensurate power with the responsibility that now rests on the shoulders of the Chief Executive, are well aware that when the definite proposition to shorten the ballot and centralize power in the Governor is placed before the convention it will provoke a bitter fight on the part of Republican delegates from the rural sections and up-State who, for political reasons, are opposed to any curtailment of the ballot.

The problem of how to consolidate and co-ordinate the administrative functions of the State and the agencies that perform these has been partly solved by Chairman Tanner and his colleagues on the committee. These functions are performed at present by some 159 commissions, departments, and bureaus. The plan under consideration contemplates an arrangement under which all these various agencies—in many instances with overlapping fields of activity, which means double and often triple expense to the State for the service performed—will be placed in fifteen or sixteen main divisions under heads who will be appointed by the Governor and serve him as Cabinet members in Washington serve the President. Subordinate functions within a division are to be intrusted to a bureau, the head of which is to be responsible to the head of the particular division in which the bureau is placed. The division head is to be responsible to the Governor.

While the committee plans to write into the Constitution the framework of the new Government, so as to insure stability and prevent legislative interference growing out of fluctuations in the political control of the Capitol, the plan will be made flexible enough to provide for the fitting in, coherently and in the proper division, of new governmental agencies that may be created by the Legislature to meet arising needs.

Bosses Oppose Finance Reforms.

Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, and his committee on State Finance have made considerable headway this week in their formulation of the plan for reform of the State's financial system.

Here, as in the case of the short ballot, the advocates of reform will have a vigorous opposition from the stand-pat element among the Republicans to contend with in the attempt to put through the main feature of their reform plan—the executive budget. Here, as in the case of the short ballot, too, the opposition is prompted by political considerations. The political boss, working his will through the members from his bailiwick in the Legislature, naturally is anxious that the lawmaking body should not be disturbed in its present control of the budget making.

If the advocates of reform succeed in getting their plan through it will mean that the budget will be initiated by the Governor and submitted to the Legislature, which will have power to reduce but not to raise any of the items recommended by the Governor. This is in accord with the British system and is based on the principle that the representatives of the people should hold the purse strings of the State and act as a check on executive extravagance. Under the present system in this State the reverse course is followed. Here it is the Legislature which initiates the budget and the Governor who exercises the veto power; only in the Governor's case this power is so limited that in order not to cripple his own administration he is compelled frequently to leave standing appropriations which are unjustified and involve large expenditures of the taxpayers' money.

The swollen budgets and the ever-rising tide of State expenditure, according to the advocates of the executive budget, are due very largely to the fact that the present legislative budget-making offers opportunities for logrolling on the part of the 200 Senators and Assemblymen without any possibility of rendering those responsible for the spendthrift policy through which the State is a loser amenable to the voters of the State. The lawmaker is amenable only to a limited constituency, and at home his popularity generally rises or falls in direct proportion to the amount of money he has been able to wring from the State for local appropriations of the kind that enter into the make-up of the so-called "pork barrel."

Here are the main recommendations which the Finance Committee is likely to make:

An executive budget with the items segregated so as to permit easy reductions.

Allotment of the $29,000,000 surplus in the sinking funds of the State to the sinking fund contributions of two or three years to come, so as to reduce the tax burden in proportion, and even matters up with those who have been mulcted to provide excess payments into those funds.

Substitution of the serial bond for the 50-year bond now in vogue, saving the State many millions in interest on its funded indebtedness.

Only Limited Home Rule.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low, who is Chairman of the Cities Committee, sounded the death knell of any hope of unlimited home rule such as has been advocated by Mayor Mitchel and the Conference of Mayors when he made a statement the other day in which he advocated a plan that would give cities the initiative in all legislation affecting them, but would give the Legislature veto power. The former Mayor on that occasion made it clear that he was speaking for himself and not for the committee. Inquiry among members of the Cities Committee since then have made it clear that those members who are not absolutely hostile to any greater measure of home rule than the cities now have are favorably disposed toward the Low plan. It is likely that this plan, after the details have been worked out, will be recommended to the convention.

The Low plan would give the cities through their local legislative bodies—in New York City the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate—the power to enact charters and charter amendments which would be submitted to the Legislature. That body within a period of sixty or ninety days, would have the power to annul such acts. Should the Legislature fail to act, the bills would become effective. Under the Low plan, the Legislature would not, as the extreme home rule advocates urge, be barred from passing legislation affecting cities. But cities would retain all their present powers and every present safeguard of their rights, and in addition would get the important power of initiating legislation affecting their own affairs to suit themselves.

In the matter of taxation, the proposal to do away with the exemption on certain property held by churches and by institutions of an educational, charitable or philanthropic nature, has been definitely killed through action of the Committee on Taxation, of which Tax Commissioner Martin Saxe is chairman. Power, however, will be left with the Legislature to revoke or modify existing tax exemptions, while future exemptions can be granted only by general laws, enacted by a two-thirds majority in both branches of the Legislature. The powers of the Legislature, with reference to taxation, will be so amplified, if the views of the committee are embodied in the Constitution, so as to enable that body to enact laws lodging the ultimate powers in connection with taxation in some central body at the Capitol, instead of in the local boards, who at present perform those functions.

Death Penalty Likely to Stand.

The Bill of Rights Committee, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman, will not recommend constitutional enactment for the purpose of doing away with the death penalty. Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing recently appeared before the committee and made an impassioned plea in favor of such action. No action will be taken, however, to curtail the present powers of the Legislature, which would enable that body to do away with capital punishment if the public sentiment seemed to demand the change.

Among the questions pending before the Bill of Rights Committee is one involving modifications in the jury system, so as to have verdicts rendered by majority vote. Under the present system—which the committee will vote to continue—verdicts can be rendered only by the unanimous vote of the twelve men in the box. It is likely that the committee will recommend that the Governor be relieved from his present position as final arbiter in applications for mercy on behalf of the condemned, and that this function be transferred to a Board of Pardons, with powers to commute sentences.

There has been some agitation before the convention with a view to having the State Convention restored by constitutional mandate as a vehicle for party nominations. While nearly all the convention leaders believe that the convention is vastly to be preferred as a nominating medium, it is not likely that the Suffrage Committee will recommend or the convention undertake to make this drastic change in the election system. The Legislature under the present Constitution has ample powers to bring about this change by legislation, and the Constitution makers will leave the law making body in undisturbed possession of those powers.

It is predicted that the proposal presented by Charles H. Young of Westchester, which provides an educational test for voting will be defeated. Registration by mail for absentee voters will be assured by the revised Constitution. This clause will be written in the Federal service at Washington, commercial travelers and railroad employes on actual service away from their home localities on days of registration.

No vital changes will be made in either the civil service clauses of the present Constitution or in the sections dealing with conservation.

The proposals to incorporate Stock Exchanges and Boards of Trade were defeated.

Woman suffrage has ceased to be an issue in the Constitutional Convention since both parties have agreed that the question shall be submitted separately by the Legislature, and since the Convention has provided a method through which this can be done, which is satisfactory to the suffrage advocates.

In all there are pending more than 700 proposals for amendments to the Constitution. Many of these, of course, are duplications or overlapping measures. A majority are doomed to die in committee. Some will be debated in open convention. Some will be worked into the drafts of separate sections or articles which will be prepared during the coming weeks by the various working committees.

The convention committees have made the most painstaking preparations for its deliberations. Thousands of speakers, including eminent authorities on many subjects, have appeared before them at public hearings. Statistics and reports on questions before the convention have been prepared with expert knowledge and minute care at the instance of and for the guidance of the convention.

The various drafts of sections and articles, when they are reported from the committees, will be debated in open convention. The final draft of the revised Constitution probably will be made by a Committee on Drafting, which has not as yet been created, but which in all probability will be made up of the Chairmen of the various working committees of the convention.

While many vital changes are proposed, it is contemplated to leave undisturbed to as large an extent as possible the present language and phraseology of the Constitution, which has by time been interpreted by the courts, and to make changes of language only in the interest of simplification and directness, or where court decisions have indicated clearly that the language ought to be changed.

LOSES BAG OF 175 GEMS.

Mrs. John F. Cohn Offers $850 Reward for Her Many Jewels.

This advertisement appears in today's issue of THE TIMES:

REWARD.—$300 for return of brocaded silk bag, containing $550 cash, 1 43-diamond bracelet, 1 28-diamond cluster ring, 1 diamond and emerald ring, 1 diamond and yellow sapphire ring, 1 horseshoe of 27 diamonds, pendant of 71 diamonds, and pearl and diamond clasp. In addition to reward, finder may keep the cash. $100 offered for information leading to recovery. Lost July 8 between Hotel Bossert and 500 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

CHARLTON & CO., 634 5th Av.

At the Hotel Bossert, which is at Montague and Hicks Street, Brooklyn, it was learned last night that Mrs. John F. Cohn, whose husband is a real estate broker, had lost the jewelry last Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Cohn asserted that she had left the hotel at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of July 5, and had visited friends at 500 Eastern Parkway, returning to the hotel at 8 o'clock. The jewelry and the bag containing it had disappeared somewhere between the hotel and her friend's house.

Detectives of Brooklyn and Manhattan, as well as Police Headquarters, were notified of the loss as soon as it was discovered. Mr. Cohn said the value of the jewels was covered by insurance.

SIEGEL DEPOSITORS WILL GET NO MORE

Referee Announces That Suit by Boston Store for $2,000,000 Ends Further Hope.

15 PER CENT. HAS BEEN PAID

Bank Surplus of $40,000 Likely to be Exhausted in Fighting or Settling the New Claim.

At the final meeting of the depositors of the Siegel Bank, held yesterday in the United States District Court, Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, announced that the likelihood of any further dividends being paid was very remote. A claim for more than $2,000,000, filed against the bankrupt concern since the last depositors' meeting by the Boston Siegel store for damages resulting from a broken lease, has greatly diminished whatever small hopes the most optimistic of the creditors may have had. This claim will be contested, and for that purpose Clifford G. Ludvigh, an attorney, has been retained by the Trustees.

"We may be fortunate enough to cut the claim down," said Referee Dexter, "or to effect a favorable arbitration, but at the best it looks as if there will be mighty little left for the depositors when the matter has been adjusted."

To date the dividends paid to depositors amount to 15.3 per cent. According to the report by William Henkel, Jr., one of the Trustees, the amount now on hand belonging to the bank is $40,388. The cash balance remaining in the estate of Henry Siegel, individually, is $14,502, and of Vogel, $3,215. The creditors of Siegel and Vogel, individually, will have first claim to the proceeds of the individual estates before these can be touched by the depositors.

Since the last meeting an appraisal has been made of the stocks and collateral of outside corporations held by the firm and the partners individually The stocks held by the firm are said to be worthless. Among these are 40,000 shares of the Siegel Stores Corporation. Frank B. Vogel's stocks and collateral are valued at $250 and Henry Siegel's at $5,185.

Mr. Henkel stated that Siegel's life insurance policies had been surrendered to the companies for the cash surrender value, but that it was necessary for Mrs. Siegel, who is in Europe, to give her consent before payment could be obtained.

Objections were made to the closing of the proceedings by several of the depositors, one of whom, A. B. Harris of 45 Jay Street, asked for two weeks in which to file objections to the Trustees' report. Another of the depositors, Irving Coons of 58 University Place, said he had seen Siegel in the jail at Rochester last Tuesday and that Siegel had told him he was very anxious to serve out his time and get back to New York in order to resume business. Some of the depositors said they would file written objections to the reports of the Trustees within the next few days.

BUCHANAN'S 'PEACE' RECORD

National Erectors' Association Recalls His Strike Methods.

The activity of Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois in "Labor's National Peace Council," of which he is President, for an embargo on arms and other steps opposed to the Government's war policy, has caused to be distributed a pamphlet called "The Labor Record of Congressman Buchanan."

Walter Drew, counsel for the National Erectors' Association, gave an account of the record of Mr. Buchanan at a hearing on the Clayton bill before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. In a speech before the committee Mr. Drew said Buchanan and J. J. McNamara, then Secretary of the union, were close personal friends. A mass of correspondence, including letters written by McNamara, Buchanan, and other union men, was produced to show that Buchanan approved the methods of the union which soon came to grief in the famous labor trials.

Mr. Drew said:

"It must be clear that President Buchanan did nothing more and nothing less than to administer the affairs of his organization in the regular and accepted way, and that he conducted its fights along accepted lines by the use of time-honored methods and with the full knowledge and authority of its legally elected governing board. And when his term expired, his successor, with the assistance of J. J. McNamara, continued to conduct the affairs of the union along the same lines. As a matter of fact, and in justice to Mr. Buchanan, it can be said that he was generally regarded as one of the higher type of labor leaders—less radical, less unscrupulous, and broader in view than the average, but it is doubtless true that he could not have held the office of President without acquiescing in and employing the regulation methods of coercion and intimidation, for he found them already fixed and established."

PUBLIC SCHOOL BANK GROWS

Report Shows More Depositors and Increased Savings.

The report of the savings bank of Public School 14, at 225 East Twenty-seventh Street, for the period between Feb. 1 and July 1, 1915, was issued yesterday. The figures show a healthy growth in both the number of depositors and the amount on deposit in the bank.

The balance on hand on Feb. 1 was $1,961, and on July 1 it was $2,005. The number of depositors on the earlier date was 1,446, and on the latter date 1,053. The average amount to the credit of each depositor on June 30 was $3.22. The total of deposits on Feb. 1 was $28,774, and on July 1 $30,035.

The bank was organized Feb. 20, 1911. Its manager is Herman J. Sonnenberg. The Principal of the school, who oversees the bank, is George L. Hentz.

The Custody of Doris Whan.

In reporting the application of Mrs. Henry Bradshaw Welsh to the Court for alimony pending trial of her suit for a separation, THE TIMES stated that Doris, the 4-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Hamilton Whan, who are concerned in this suit, lives with her mother. Greene, Hurd & Stowell, attorneys, inform THE TIMES that this is an error, Justice Cohalan's order having awarded the care and custody of the child to Mr. Whan, pending determination of the parents' separation action, but Mrs. Whan is allowed to see Doris daily.

CITY BREVITIES.

James Carone of 400 East 110th Street was discharged yesterday in the Harlem Court after forty-eight hours' imprisonment, when James A. Keeley, a chemist, reported to Magistrate Appleton that a bottle, which the police thought contained drugs when they arrested Carone, actually contained pure water.

Joseph Hayden of 747 Tinton Avenue and John Armson of 1,466 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, who rode in an automobile on Wednesday night when it killed Miss Carrie de Chant of 763 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, were discharged in the Morrisania Court yesterday.

John W. Harms of 1 North Street, the Bronx, an officer of the Humane Society, was locked up in the Morrisania Police Station last night, charged with accepting two bribes from Max Wallace, an ice dealer, of 500 East 172d Street.

Frederick Hersog, 9 years old, of 1,245 Park Avenue, fell from the pier at the foot of West Ninety-seventh Street into the Hudson River yesterday afternoon and was drowned.

A man who said he was Julius Kohler of 140 West Fifty-seventh Street was held in $500 bail in the Men's Night Court last night on complaint of Detective McDermott, who said he had observed the man acting suspiciously with men and women in the monkey house of the Central Park Zoo for the last month.

GOUGING TESTIMONY ALL IN.

Court of Inquiry Hears Last Witness —Arguments This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, July 10.—The court of inquiry which since June 7 has been investigating the irregularities in the recent examinations at the Naval Academy heard the last witness this afternoon. Monday will be devoted to completing the record and the preparation of statements and arguments. On Tuesday each of the twenty-six defendants will be allowed to make an argument, personally or through counsel.

A letter was read at today's session from United States Senator Lee of Maryland to Rear Admiral Fullam, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, in which the Senator answered the charge made during the inquiry that he had intervened in favor of the young defendants. Senator Lee stated that his efforts were to secure a fair investigation of the whole subject, and that the testimony produced before the court had fully justified his stand.

Midshipmen Moss, Nelson, and Keefe of the defendants were recalled to the stand today to testify as to minor points. Moss stated that he had not meant to imply in his testimony that the defendants had been harshly treated by Commander Phelps. Keefe called attention to the fact that the evidence showed that he had borrowed one of the examination papers along with some old papers and had taken them to his room, but had not looked at them.

Lieut. Commander Shackford denied a statement that had been made that he had sent a fourth-class man to another room of the defendants by accident.

SHIFT OF TROOPS ORDERED.

Exchange Between Border and Philippines Will Now Be Made.

WASHINGTON, July 10. — The War Department announced that suspended orders for the exchange of troops on the border and in the Philippines now would be enforced.

The Seventh and Eighth Cavalry and Twenty-fourth Infantry will return to the United States. The Eighth, sailing from Manila on Aug. 15, will take station at Fort Bliss, Texas; the Twenty-fourth, leaving Manila on Sept. 15, will take temporary station at San Francisco, and the Seventh, leaving Manila Nov. 15, will go to Douglas.

The Fourth, Seventeenth, Thirty-third, Thirty-sixth, and One Hundred and Eleventh Companies, Coast Artillery, will leave San Francisco for Manila on Aug. 4. The Twenty-seventh Infantry, now at Texas City, will sail from San Francisco on Sept. 7, the Fifteenth Cavalry will leave Fort Bliss in time to sail from San Francisco on Oct. 21, and the Ninth Cavalry, at Douglas, Ariz., will sail from San Francisco on Jan. 5.

MARINES LAND IN HAITI.

Company Is Put Ashore by Caperton as Precautionary Measure.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—A wireless dispatch from Rear Admiral Caperton on the cruiser Washington, off Cape Haitien, received today, follows:

"There has been no decision in the fight between the Government and revolutionist forces so far. The revolutionists are still in the vicinity of Cape Haitien. The indications are that fighting will be resumed in the near future.

"As a precautionary measure in preventing fighting in the town of Cape Haitien, and in protecting exposed American property on the outskirts of the town, I landed a detachment of eighteen marines today at the railroad station, where the radio set is installed, making a total of one officer and twenty-nine marines at that place, and I moved the Eagle in close to support this force."

Minister Sullivan Off for Ireland.

J. Mark Sullivan, United States Minister to Santo Domingo, whose method of conducting his office was recently investigated by United States Senator Phelan, sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the American liner St. Louis, accompanied by his wife and son, Donald. He said that he had no comment to make regarding the reports of his resignation emanating from Washington. He is going to Limerick, Ireland, where his mother lives, for a two months' visit.

Flushing Boy Scouts in Camp.

Headed by City Magistrate Joseph Fitch, Troop 3 of the Flushing Council, Boy Scouts of America, established camp at Brookhaven yesterday, where they will stay a week. Magistrate Fitch, who is their Scoutmaster, and Mrs. Fitch have been sojourning at Brookhaven for a month and picked out an ideal camp. Upon arriving at the scene the boys immediately erected tents. The scouts will have daily drills in campcraft.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible lists are announced: Pathologist—Bacteriologist—Charles Nammack, 76.20; Morris Morgenstern, 75.60. Inspector of Licenses, Italian—Ferdinand Pisanisani, 79.54; Mauri Mafucci, 77.64; F. J. Ricca, 75.09; Charles Troiano, 73.54; Louis F. Livote, 72.63.

United States.

The commission announces an examination on Aug. 3 for explosives chemist, male, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Penn., at a salary ranging from $2,100 to $2,700 a year. Graduation in chemistry from a four years' course in a college or university of recognized standing, and at least five years' experience, including research work along the lines of explosives, are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.07	Kentucky Con.	.01
Belcher	.30	Mexican	.40
Best & Belcher	.07	Occidental Con.	.79
Caledonia	.32	Ophir	.10
Challenge Con.	.08	Overman	.07
Confidence	.07	Savage	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.08	Seg. Belcher	.02
Crown Point	.20	Sierra Nevada	.07
Gould & Curry	.04	Union Con.	.21
Hale & Norcross	.05	Utah Con.	.03
Julia	.01	Yellow Jacket	.35

TONOPAH.

Ton. Belmont	4.00	C. O. D.	.05
Ton. Butler	.97	Comb. Fraction	.08
McNamara	.02	D'dfield Daisy	.01
Midway	.18	D'dfield Blk. B.	.02
Montana	.20	Florence	.52
North Star	.10	Goldfield Con. M.	1.35
Rescue Eula	.03	Goldfield Merger	.22
Tonopah Ext.	2.87½	Jumbo Ext.	1.62½
Tonopah Merger	.40	Lone Star	.05
Victor	.32	Silver Pick	.10
West End	.81	Vernal	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.30
Atlanta	.20	Round Mountain	.51
Booth	.30	MANHATTAN.	
		Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10½	10¾	Gold Sov.	4¾	4½
Elkton	38¾	40	Isabella	17½	18½
El Paso	98	102	Jackpot	6¼	..
Findlay	3¾	5	McKinney	37½	40
Gold Circle	178	185	Portland	144	145
Gold Dollar	2	5	Vindicator	173	176

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Thunder showers Sun. and probably Mon.; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Sun. and Mon.; moderate e. and s. winds.

Ala.—Thunder showers Sun. Mon., fair; light to moderate variable winds.

Miss. and La.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; moderate s. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; continued warm; fresh s. winds.

W. Tex. and Ark.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Okla.—Fair Sun. and Mon., continued warm.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair in w., showers in e. Sun. Mon., fair.

Ohio—Thunder showers Sun. Mon., cloudy; moderate s. winds.

Ind.—Local showers and warmer Sun. Mon., fair; moderate s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Thunder showers Sun. Mon., partly cloudy; fresh e., shifting to w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Local showers Sun. and Mon.; moderate, variable winds.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Pressure continues high off the Atlantic Coast and lower over the great Central Valleys.

Temperatures are quite high over the Southwest and near normal elsewhere. There have been no decided temperature changes within any section during the last twenty-four hours.

In the Middle Atlantic States and New England partly cloudy weather Sunday will probably be followed by local showers Sunday night and on Monday.

No important temperature change is indicated for the eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate west and southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south.

FORECASTS.—TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Partly cloudy Sunday; thunder showers at night and Monday.

Western New York.—Thunder showers Sunday; Monday, partly cloudy.

Northern New England.—Fair Sunday; Monday, local showers.

The temperature record for twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	65	68	4 P. M.	72	80
6 A. M.	65	68	8 P. M.	68	77
9 A. M.	72	74	9 P. M.	65	70
12 M.	72	77	11 P. M.	65	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73; for the corresponding date last year it was 69; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 79 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 5:15 A. M. Humidity, 57 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M.	Friday.	Loss.
11:45—127 W. 125 St.; Chas. J. Siager.		Slight
A. M.	Saturday.	
1:00—130 St. near 3 Av.; Terry & Tench		Not given
3:10—332 E. 77 St.; Antoine Schwarts.		Slight
4:45—61-63 Columbia St.; not given.		Slight
9:08—721 Hester St.; Chas. Jacobson.		Slight
11:40—205 West End Av.; Wm. Murford & Co.		Slight
P. M.		
1:55—501 W. 113 St.; John Smith.		Slight
2:00—187 St. & Lorillard Pl.; Fordham Italian Baptist Church.		Slight
2:40—214 Chrystie St.; Mary Saretto.		Slight
2:45—Foot of E. 46 St.; Daley Evins.		None
3:35—470 W. 148 St.; Frederick Meyer.		Slight
3:35—15 E. 32 St.; not given.		Slight
4:10—184 Chrystie St.; Greenstein & Meyer		Slight
4:10—247 W. 144 St.; not given.		Slight
5:25—2,000 Crotona Av.; Thomas Quiniani		Slight
8:30—37 W. 139 St.; Susan Grant.		Slight
9:30—714 Amsterdam Av.; T. Gamble.		Slight
9:30—963 1 Av.; Pearl Steghan.		Slight
10:25—40 Montgomery St.; S. Greenberg.		Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Following are relieved from assignment to regiment indicated, Sept. 15: Capts. C. F. Andrews, 13th, and A. J. Dougherty, 8th Inf., 1st Lt. J. E Baronski, 8th Inf, and 2d Lts. of Cav. R. F. Hyatt and S. M. Walmsley, 7th. They will proceed to United States, and on arrival report to Commanding General, Western Department.

1st Lt. L. M. Swart, 10th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, about Sept. 4, then to the United States and report to Adjutant General for orders.

Capt. C. P. Jackson, 1st Inf., from that reg., Sept. 4, then to San Francisco and report to Commanding General Western Dept.

Capt. T. M. Spaulding, C. A. C., is detailed as recorder of the Army Retiring Board, appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., Sept 28, 1914, vice 1st Lt. T. C. Musgrave, 17th Inf., relieved.

Name of 1st Lt. J. A. Brockman, 11th Inf., to date Sept. July 1st, and name of 1st Lt. C. A. Thuis, Inf., removed, July 1st. 1st Lt. Thuis is relieved from his present duties with the organized militia, July 18.

Chaplain F. B. Doherty, 3d Cav., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., on Aug. 23, for duty with disciplinary barracks, relieving Chaplain G. J. Waring, 11th Cav., who will proceed to Ft. Jay, N. Y., for duty.

Capt. R. S. Nix, Ord Dep., will report to the Governor of Panama Canal for duty.

Orders of June 26 relating to Capt. D. W. Hand, 5th F. A., revoked.

Maj. J. T. Nance, retired, is detailed as senior instructor, camp of instruction for regular troops at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Leaves—Capt. A. E. Sloan, Inf., 3 months, and Capt. A. La Rue Christie, 22d Inf., 1 month and 22 days.

Navy.

Junior Grade Lt. C. Q. Wright, to the Columbia.

Ensigns R. E. Kerr to the South Dakota, E. P. Elmer to the Yorktown, and R. W. Cary, the Maryland, to the San Diego.

Midshipman R. Kiely to temporary duty at Naval Academy.

P. A. Surgeon G. B. Whitmore, the New Orleans, to the Wisconsin.

Assistant Surgeon H. McDonald, the Wisconsin, to the New Orleans.

Machinist W. Lau, New York Yard, Aug. 2, to the Wyoming.

Carpenter L. E. Frey, the St. Louis, to the Milwaukee.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Nereus at Cristobal; Cyclops, Terry, Perkins, Sterrett, Roe, and the Monaghan at Norfolk; Minnesota at Barcelona; Henley at Rosebank; Standish at Norfolk; Albany at San Francisco; Warrington at New York Yard; Stewart, Paul Jones, Perry, and the Preble at Mare Island, and the

WHELAN BOYS HURT AS BOAT BLOWS UP

Explosion Catapults Sons of United Cigar Stores President Into Deal Lake.

BOTH SUFFERED BURNS

Swam Ashore, Notwithstanding Their Injuries—Sallie A. a Total Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 10.—Edward Whelan, 18 years old, and his brother, Frank, 16 years old, sons of Charles A. Whelan, President of the United Cigar Stores Company, were catapulted into the water of Deal Lake this afternoon when the engine of their $3,000 speed boat, Sallie A., exploded while they were aboard. The younger brother was burned about the face and hands, and both boys had a narrow escape from serious injury, but they succeeded in swimming several hundred feet to the Loch Arbour shore of the lake.

William Clark, a chauffeur employed by Mr. Whelan, was in the boat when the explosion occurred and kept his seat with an effort. He remained aboard, making ineffectual efforts to put out the fire that followed the explosion. The boat was finally beached with the aid of two men who put out in a skiff, but it was practically a total wreck by the time the fire was extinguished.

The Sallie A was the fastest boat in this vicinity, having made a record of 22 miles an hour. She was 27 feet in length and was propelled by a 45 horse power engine. She was built in Bayonne, N. J., three years ago, and was the victor in many races on the Shrewsbury River the first year after her launching. For the last two years the Whelan boys had had her on Deal Lake, which is at the northern end of Asbury Park and on the southern side of Allenhurst, where Mr. Whelan has his Summer home.

Since the Sallie A. came to Deal Lake she had won several championships, having defeated every boat of her class in this vicinity. Besides using her in races, Edward and Frank Whelan had much pleasure in speeding through the waters of the lake. They were out for a spin today with the chauffeur as engineer when the explosion occurred.

It is thought that back-fire caused the explosion, but this cannot be definitely determined. All that is known is that the Sallie A. was headed for the Loch Arbour landing when she was almost shaken apart by concussion from her engine. Persons on shore heard the report and saw the two youths sail through the air and sink in the water. They thought that both had been killed, or at least dangerously injured, until they saw first one of the boys and then the other rise to the surface, glance at the burning boat and then strike out for shore.

Within a few moments after the explosion at least half a dozen craft of various character put out to the rescue of the Sallie A., aboard which Clark was fighting the flames as the boat drifted off shore. One of the men in a skiff threw Clark a line and towed the Sallie A. to land, where several men attacked the flames with water and blankets. Clark was painfully but not seriously burned about the hands.

The Sallie A. was the third noted speedboat to be wrecked in nearby waters this week. The fast Katydid, owned by Captain Joseph Van Denburg of 510 West 139th Street, was practically destroyed by flames as she passed under the Williamsburg Bridge on last Wednesday night. Captain Van Denburg, Harry Vlymen of Hempstead, and Charles Price of Woodmere were taken from her into a rowboat and escaped injury. The fireboat William M. Strong extinguished the flames after they had made the Katydid all but a complete wreck.

Count Casimir Mankowski's new speedboat, Ankle Deep II., which was reported to have cost $25,000, sank off City Island on Friday afternoon. She went out for a trial spin, and was going her best speed when her stern dipped and she filled with water. The crew, including Wallace Pugh, the engineer, were picked up by a tugboat. Count Mankowski had backed the Ankle Deep II. to win the Gold Cup for the championship of America in the races on Lake George next month.

ARREST DR. V. W. METZLER.

Girl Makes Grave Charge Against an Atlantic City Physician.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 10.—Under instructions from Prosecutor Charles Sumner Moore, Dr. Victor W. Metzler, a leading physician, was arrested today on a serious charge made by Miss Carrie Warfel, said to be a member of a prominent family in Lancaster, Penn. Dr. Metzler was arraigned in private before Magistrate Joshua Jagmetty and held in $500 bail for hearing next Tuesday.

According to the story told by the girl, she went to the physician's office in the Legrande Apartments suffering from a cold. She accuses the physician of impropriety while examining her. She fled from his apartment and ran to Police Headquarters. The girl related her story to Detective Apple, who referred her to Magistrate Jagmetty. The latter refused to entertain the complaint until the girl told her story to Prosecutor Moore. Dr. Metzler, who formerly practiced in Philadelphia, denies the charges, but admits the girl came to his office for an examination.

SUICIDE IN CENTRAL PARK.

Body of Unidentified Man with Pistol Shot Wound Is Found.

An automobilist saw the body of a man who had killed himself with a pistol lying in Central Park, near Eighty-fourth Street yesterday and notified mounted Policeman Dowling. Dr. Meyer of Flower Hospital found that the man had been dead for more than an hour.

The man was 5 feet 8 inches in height, had brown hair and brown eyes, and was clean shaven. He wore a black alpaca coat, dark striped trousers, white shirt, with blue stripes, black tie, black low shoes, and a straw hat. In his pockets were a watch, a pocketbook containing 14 cents, and a pair of eyeglasses. The body was removed to the Morgue, where it remained unidentified last night.

Five Boats in Colonial Y. C. Race.

Five power boats started in the Colonial Yacht Club's annual race to Cornfield Lightship and return yesterday, a distance of 210 miles. The trophy, known as the Hunt Cup, must be won three times before it becomes the property of the winner. It was captured last year by F. L. Upjohn's Flyaway. This boat started again yesterday. The racers got away in two classes. The first, composed of the Kaniso, owned by Commodore N. J. Baker of the Colonial Y. C.; ex-Commodore Totten's Amaranth, and the Cero, owned by W. P. Frost, left in the morning. The two faster boats, Flyaway and Harold Wasson's Soup-La, flying the New York Yacht Club pennant, started in the afternoon. The last two are expected to return early this morning. They are both on the new type V bottom boats, with 78 and 123 horsepower engines. Both raced last season for the first time.

New Player for Cleveland.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—"Mickey" Coyle, outfielder and first baseman, has been sold to the Cleveland Americans and will report immediately, according to an announcement tonight by Manager Dobbs of the local Southern Association club.

NO FIGHT YET FOR LICENSE.

American Real Estate Company Holds Back Connecticut Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 10.—Although two weeks have elapsed since Building and Loan Commissioner John L. Dower refused a license to continue to operate in Connecticut to the American Real Estate Company, with offices in the Harriman Bank Building in New York City, the company has made no effort to appeal. Bondholders have employed counsel to protect their interests. Thousands of dollars of the bonds were sold in this State and more in Providence and Chicago. Here in Hartford many shopgirls, waiters, insurance clerks, and others in moderate circumstances invested. Mr. Dower says the company is insolvent.

Bank Commissioner Everett L. Sturges declined today to say whether he would renew the license if an appeal should be made to him. He declared he would not permit any outside corporation which could not amply prove its solvency to do business in Connecticut.

Mr. Dower, whose term of office expired July 1, when his office was consolidated with that of the Bank missioner, said: "The new Bank Commissioner agrees that there was no course open other than to refuse the license. In arriving at values of properties which the company carried, I consulted the highest real estate authorities in New York City."

Frank H. Sisson, Secretary of the Real Estate Company, and Austin L. Babcock, one of the Directors, said last night that the matter of obtaining a license in Connecticut was in the hands of counsel. In a statement issued last month the company said: "The fact that the license has not been granted is purely a local matter and will have no bearing on the general business of the company."

"The company has not yet decided whether it wishes to continue business in Connecticut," said Mr. Babcock.

Mr. Sisson said the company was perfectly solvent. Its net assets on Jan. 1, 1915, above mortgages, were given as $17,721,700.83; its total liabilities, $14,160,-845.42.

The President is Edward B. Boynton. The company owns several high-grade properties in Manhattan, including the Harriman Bank Building, 527 Fifth Avenue, on the southeast corner of Forty-fourth Street. It developed the Park Hill residence section of Yonkers and recently purchased a large tract of land in the Astoria section of Queens for development.

Eastern Canoe Races.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 10.—The annual camp of the Eastern division of the American Canoe Association at Touisett Point, in Warren, today, attracted much attention. The summary:

Single Blade, Single Boat.—Won by H. Colburn, Winchester, Mass., Canoe Club; second, W. French, Winchester Canoe Club; third, W. Simpson, Lawrence, Mass., Canoe Club. Time—4:23 3-5.

Double Blade, Single.—Won by C. Dolimer, Pawtucket Canoe Club; second, Z. Horn, Lawrence Canoe Club; third, T. Moss, Lawrence Canoe Club. Time—4:37.

Single Blade, Tandem.—Won by French and Hastings, Waltham Canoe Club; second, Blanchard and Colon, Waltham Canoe Club; third, Lee and Reiss, Swastika Canoe Club. Time—4:22 2-5.

Double Blade, Tandem.—Won by Horn and Ritchie, Lawrence Canoe Club; second, Hill and Bruce, Swastika Canoe Club; third, French and Hastings, Waltham Canoe Club. Time—4:37.

Single-Blade Fours.—Won by Smith, Hills, Dolimer, and Bruce, Swastika Canoe Club; second, Colin, West, Hastings, and Blanchard, Waltham Canoe Club; third, Simpson, Woodcock, Hart, and Kay, Lawrence Canoe Club. The Swastika Canoe Club was protested by the Lawrence Club because of Dolimer not being a member of the Swastika Club. He is of the Pawtucket Canoe Club. The Regatta Committee referred the matter to the National Board and the cups are held temporarily.

Double-Blade Fours.—Won by Horn, Summers, Boyton, Ritchie, Lawrence Canoe Club; second, Hill, Dolimer, Smith, Bruce, Swastika Canoe Club; third, Simpson, Woodcock, Moss, and Dean, Lawrence Canoe Club.

Sailing, Novice Race, Five Entries.—Won by Henry Dahl of the Saskatchawan Canoe Club, Rhode Island.

Single-Blade Single.—Won by John J. Smith, Swastika Canoe Club, Rhode Island; second, Dess, Lawrence Canoe Club.

Ladies' Single-Blade Single.—Won by Mrs. Heckman, unattached; second, Mrs. Richard, unattached.

War Canoe, Nine Men Crews.—Won by Waltham Canoe Club; second, Lawrence Boat Club. Time—6:30.

Polo on Deal Club's Field.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN PARK, N. J., July 10.—At the Deal Polo Club field here this afternoon the Whites defeated the Reds in a fast game by the score of 16¾ to 7¾ goals. The game was witnessed by a large throng of spectators who came from nearby resorts in automobiles. The Reds were conceded a handicap of five goals, Hugh Barrett and Fred Gillman starring for the Reds and making the only goals. Each made two. The clever play by George Sherman and Joseph E. Meyer for the winners was the feature of the game, which was played for the Henry Carrington Cup. The line-up and score:

Whites.—1, M. Stern; 2, George Sherman; 3, J. E. Meyer; back, M. Bamberger.

Reds.—1, Hugh Barrett; 2, Fred Gillman; 3, W. S. Herwin; back, H. R. Guggenheimer.

Goals: Whites.—Meyer, (5;) Sherman, (4;) Stern, (4;) Bamberger, (4.) Penalized ¼ for safety by Sherman. Total, 16¾. Reds.—Barrett, (2;) Gillman, (2.) Safety by Guggenheimer, ¼ off allowed by handicap. Total, 7¾. Referee—William Stonebridge.

Brown Wins Two Races at Motordrome.

W. Brown of Newark, N. J., won the ten-mile sweepstakes, which was the feature event last night at the Brighton Beach Motordrome. Brown's time was 7:32 3-5. Johnny Cox of New York was second, and George Sperl of Brooklyn third. Brown was a lap behind up to the fifth mile, but in the ninth mile went out in front and won by forty yards. Arthur Chappell, riding from scratch, captured the four-mile handicap in a blanket finish in 2:56 4-5. Brown and Sperl were second and third, respectively. Brown won the second race in the five-mile open. In a three-mile time trial Chappell rode the distance in 2:00 1-5, an average of 91 miles an hour.

Manasquan River Y. C. Race.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 10.—Brielle Arthur Donnelly of Trenton this afternoon took first honors in the Manasquan River Yacht Club's regatta for boats of the one-design class, leading five other boats. H. McKnight Moore finished second, and John Ellis of Montclair third. Clinton Fisk of Jersey City was fourth, Robert Higgins of New York fifth, and Francis Callery of Pittsburgh sixth.

Scout Kinsella Ill in Seattle.

Word was received here last night of the illness of Dick Kinsella, scout of the Giants, who is now in Seattle, Wash. Kinsella has been in the West for some time looking through the minor leagues for new talent for the New York club. A few days ago he developed a case of erysipelas, which has become so serious that he is confined to his room at a Seattle hotel. Kinsella has acted in the capacity of scout for the Giants for several seasons, and has discovered some of their best players in the minors.

Dwight Best in Rumson Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 10.—About forty members of the Rumson Country Club contested in a sweepstake golf event today, A. T. Dwight defeating the field, with a score of 79, 8—71. Secretary of War Lindsley M. Garrison was a guest of Mr. Herbert B. Harding at dinner at the Rumson Country Club tonight. Following the dinner the usual Saturday night dance took place.

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DIDIER MAKES NEW VELODROME RECORD

Beats Carman in 30-Mile Motor-Paced Race—Local Cyclists Featured.

Greater New York amateur riders were featured in all the contests before the motor-paced contest at the velodrome races at Sheepshead Bay last night. Tom Bello, the veteran cyclist of the Empire City Wheelmen, defeated a big field in the three-mile amateur race open to riders living in Greater New York and Long Island, but he was hotly pursued by his clubmate, Jerry Nunziata, who made up almost half a lap in the final mile. Third place fell to Franklin Fisher of Brooklyn, the old Irish-American A. C. representative. Fourth money was won by Joseph Napthal of the Century Road Club. Bello's time for the three miles was 6:48 2-5.

The victor was among the last to get away, and for two miles he was compelled to ride around the field. After passing the two-mile mark he broke away, however, and with an added burst of speed landed in front, where he remained steadily while being pressed hard by Nunziata and Fisher.

Antony Desimone of the Century Road Club Association, outsprinted George Bauker of the Glencoe A. C., in the final dash for the honors of the three-quarter-mile handicap for riders living in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Bauker was scratch man while Desimone started with an allowance of thirty yards. Joe Napthal secured third place in a hard drive with Louis Hiban of Inwood. Desimone's time was 1:31 3-5.

In the second of the series of inter-club league amateur pursuit team races, the representatives of the Unione Sportivia Italienne defeated the New Jersey division of the Century Road Club of America and the New York members of the latter organization won from the Gluns Wheelmen of Brooklyn. It took the Italian cyclists only five laps and a half to catch their opponents, while the Gluns wheelmen rode two miles and two laps before they were passed by the New York Century men. The respective times of the victors were 1:29 and 5:21. Eight teams of two men each were entered in this race, which was run in four trial heats. Two of the trials were contested on July 5, the Century Road Club Association and the Bayview Wheelmen of Newark qualifying. The final will be decided on July 17.

Leon Didier, champion of France, created a thirty-mile motor paced record for the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome eight-lap track in a race in which he was opposed by Clarence Carmen of Jamaica, L. I., the world's champion, and the former messenger boy of Syracuse, George Wiley. With Naso, the peer of pacemakers, carrying him around at a gruelling pace, Didier did the thirty miles in 43:53 2-5, beating by 12 seconds the record made earlier this season by Wiley. Carmen was beaten off by two and three-quarters laps, while Wiley, who had trouble with his own cycle and that of his pacemaker Morin, finished thirteen laps behind the winner.

For fifteen miles of the thirty Carmen remained in front, hitting a clip that seemed certain to bring him victory, but Didier, who got away with a poor start, came along like a shot, and at fifteen and a half miles he had passed the world's champion. Then ensued the most thrilling paced battle of the season. With every lap Carmen slipped further to the rear. Wiley went by the title-holder at eighteen miles, and at twenty was a good second to Didier, who was timed at this point in 29:02 2-5.

At the twenty-first mile the French title-holder finished his first full lap on Carmen, and from this stage the Jamaica cyclist appeared to lose heart. Wiley's pacemaker, Morin, lost the chain of his machine, and before Hanburg could be substituted the Syracuse man had lost whatever chance he had for victory.

About the twenty-fifth mile Carmen made an earnest bid to regain his lost lap, and he drew up on even terms with Didier, but the Frenchman drew away again by adding just a little speed. After that Carmen did not figure strongly. Didier passed twenty-five miles in 36:31, and was moving at a pace that assured him a new record. The twenty-nine miles Carmen was lapped for the second time, and he lost another three-quarters of a circuit in the final mile.

The race was the best paced affair of the season and was witnessed by a crowd that taxed the capacity of the Velodrome.

On Local Cricket Creases.

New York won again in the Halifax Cup cricket competition by defeating the Merion Club of Philadelphia yesterday at West New Brighton by a margin of 47 runs, with 4 wickets to spare. The totals were: New York, 238; Merion, 191.

The Brooklyn Wanderers ran up a total of 83 in their league against Paterson at Prospect Park. Paterson was unable to score with the bowling of H. Rushton and H. Clarke, and was disposed of for 59 runs.

The meeting between the Bensonhurst and Manhattan teams in the Metropolitan League at Ulmer Park resulted in a disagreement about the umpire, Bensonhurst refusing to continue the contest.

A game between the West Indian Veterans and the Spartans at Prospect Park resulted in a West Indian victory by the narrow margin of 7 runs, the totals being 94 against 87.

Good bowling by Tate and Holder enabled the United team to defeat the Colonials by a margin of 101 runs. The Colonials were all out for 12 runs, Tate taking 6 wickets for 4 runs, and Holder capturing 4 for 8 runs. The team totaled 113.

The Adulte School team scored 181 against the Camerons at Van Cortlandt Park, who took 41.

The West Indians defeated the Orients at Prospect Park by 29 runs. The totals were: West Indians, 121; Orients, 92.

The Bronx United had a close finish with the Van Cortlandt team in the league series at Van Cortlandt Park, winning by a margin of nine runs. They totaled 89 to 80.

The Anglo-Americans forfeited their league game to Vernon Lodge, being unable to muster players for the game.

Simmons Goes to St. Louis Feds.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 10.—It was announced tonight that "Hack" Simmons, utility man of the Baltimore Federal League Club, had been turned over to the St. Louis Federals.

ONLY 20 FINISH ROAD RUN.

Event in Knights of Columbus Games Thins Out Contestants.

Not more than half the entrants in the five-mile road race in the annual track and field games of the Long Island Chapter of the Knights of Columbus at Washington Park yesterday appeared at the starting mark, and only twenty men covered the distance through the streets of Brooklyn. John W. Soukup of the College Point Young Men's Catholic Lyceum was first in the event. He had a handicap of 2 minutes 30 seconds, and ran the course in 35 minutes 43 seconds.

The last mile of the race was run on an improvised track in Washington Park. Confusion was caused through the inability of the scorer to keep track of the men, and only the times of the leader and Arthur Fogel of the Irish-American A. C., the fast time prize winner, were taken. Fogel finished thirteenth from scratch in 35:36. The first ten men and their handicaps were: John W. Soukup, College Point Y. M. C. L., (2:30); W. Downes, unattched, (3:45); H. Schuster, Swedish-American A. C., (2:15); Harvey Frick, Bronx Church House, (3:00); M. Gross, Brooklyn A. A., (4:00); H. De Silva, Trinity Club, (3:00); E. Pienorini, Ozanam A. A., (3:15); J. Sherman, Brooklyn A. A., (3:30,) and K. F. Kesler, Morningside A. C., (3:30.)

W. Randolph Granger, the colored middle distance runner of Dartmouth College and the Irish-American A. C., took the honors in the 1,000-yard handicap, starting from scratch. He won by five yards from John Hopkins of St. Bartholomew A. C., who had forty-eight yards start. Third place went to Ellis Banov of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., who was off forty-five yards. The victor's time was 2:51 4-5.

With six yards allowance, G. Branchette of Holy Cross Lyceum triumphed in the 100-yard dash in 0:10 1-5. Arthur Pendleton of the Salem Crescent A. C. was second, with four yards start, and Frank Stephenson of Trinity Club, the scratch man, took third.

The one-mile relay closed to Catholic and Church Athletic League clubs went to the Presentation Club, with Holy Cross Lyceum second, and Bronx Church House third. La Salle Council had the winning squad in the one-mile relay closed to Knights of Columbus. In the one-mile closed event Joseph Corbett of the John Hughes Council proved best of the field, while James Ryan of La Salle Council was the leader in the 100-yard closed dash. R. C. Philips of the Mohawk A. C. led throughout in the one-mile A. A. U. contest for novices.

Tennis in Public Parks.

Frank Hopkins, Jr., won the championship singles title on the Jerome courts of Van Cortlandt Park yesterday in the tournament of the Public Parks Lawn Tennis Association. In addition, the day furnished upsets on the courts at Crotona Park, while in all of the other divisions the players moved along rapidly toward the finals which will decide the crown of the courts for the public competitions of the metropolis. Hopkins, a former high school champion, possessed little speed. He was as accurate as a chronometer, however, and his drives always landed safely in the court. It was baffling tactics to contest against, and Rumsey found it. Russell took chances. He forced many of the games to deuce points, only eventually to lost at 6—0, 6—0, 6—0.

The reversals on the Crotona Park courts were not at all according to form. H. Oshman defeated Harry Klipper, the champion of the park, in straight sets, at 6—3, 6—4. D. Rosenthal in his semi-final disposed of F. Botkin at 6—2, 6—3. All of the park followers had looked upon the redoubtable Harry Klipper as the certain titleist for Crotona. The play which Oshman so smoothly smothered the deep court drives of the hitherto invincible racquet wielder proved a revelation. Klipper could do nothing from the base line. Oshman was more than a match for him at the net, and he went down after a lively but futile struggle.

Botkin, the boy who had gained fame by standing as runner-up in the Columbia University interscholastic tournament, was experiencing a day when the best of his shots refused to land the ball in court. Rosenthal, on the opposite side of the net, was steady and resourceful. He teased Botkin into making errors, leading him by a safe margin in each of the sets.

The doubles, also, on Crotona Park produced an upset, as Starkman, of Morris High School star, paired with Cohan, the Public Schools Athletic League winner, defeated Wiseltier and Amlaur at 3—0, 6—4, 9—7. The crowd often got upon the court while this match was in progress, which necessitated many of the rallies being replayed. In the last set Wiseltier and Amlaur led at 5—3 on games and 40 love. Wiseltier, a Cornell graduate, made the mistake of attempting to smash his way to victory. He failed because of overtopping the ball and lost the match.

Straight set matches was the order on the Central Park courts as the weeding-out process continued. Roy Kriss and his partner in the holding of the doubles championship ties of the park scored splendidly. Kriss was in a hurry and he smashed and volleyed his way through L. Weil to the score of 6—1, 6—0. Gordon was not so fast. He made better use of his drives for the purposes of victory to defeat W. Weiss at 6—3, 6—3.

Other matches in the third round of the Central Park singles were: F. Goldberg defeated D. Delhi, 6—4, 6—4; J. Isaacs defeated A. Kenny, 6—3, 6—4; F. Schenck defeated W. Sanders, 7—5, 6—3; S. Maisist defeated H. Deutchmeister, 6—0, 6—1; Fred Kriss defeated W. Letson, 6—1, 6—1; L. Joffee defeated S. Levine, 6—0, 6—1; Phil Joffee defeated E. Bernstein, 6—3, 6—1; J. Kane defeated I. Finder, 6—2, 6—1; C. Barnett defeated L. Sigand, 6—4, 6—0; E. Frazer defeated A. Frank, 7—5, 6—0; J. Cohen defeated S. Lewis, 6—0, 6—4; W. Bates defeated S. Leight, 6—3, 6—3.

The doubles produced several lively contests in which the contenders endeavored to reproduce the phenomenal smashing tactics of the California Comet McLoughlin. The best of the matches were: Goldklang and Rosenbluch defeated P. and E. Pakula, 6—3, 6—3; Bates and Billinger defeated Eigen and Lamb, 6—6, 6—0, 6—2; Kane and Maisist defeated Lewis and Schwab, 9—7, 6—4.

J. M. Stafford, the committeeman of the Subway Courts of Van Cortlandt Park, won his place in the semi-final round of the singles on the courts there. Stafford defeated F. J. Propheter, 8—6, 6—4. The winner was compelled to display all the brilliancy he possessed. Propheter was steady at placing. He held his drives to court with rare precision and was a wonder at finding the openings for passes. Stafford had to work hard for the first set, as twice his rival was within a stroke of winning. The games followed service to 4-all in the second set, when Stafford pulled out the match by a swift attack at the net.

In the doubles on the Subway Courts, H. Morris and S. Hopkins defeated H. Littlewort and C. Warburton at 6—1, 6—3. Hopkins played a roving kind of game. He was all over the court, which brought about a spectacular finale to the last set. Littlewort and Warburton led at 5—2 on games. At this Hopkins plunged in for volleying and smashing on every return, his side reeling off four games for the match.

EASTERN TEAM WINS ITS FIRST MATCHES

Williams and His Mates Victorious in Opening of Exposition Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The interest of the opening day of the Panama-Pacific tennis tournament centered about the quartet of Eastern stars who have journeyed 3,000 miles to play the best on the Pacific Coast. Opinion at the conclusion of the afternoon's competition was that the visitors have the playing ability and will furnish anxiety for all who meet them on the asphalt courts.

The principal match of today's play was that between National Singles Champion R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Hugh Kelliher, a Seattle high school player. Williams was forced to play good tennis, but won by the scores of 6—3, 6—1. All of the winner's teammates played in splendid style. Dean Mathey of Princeton won over Van Dyke Johns of Stanford University by the scores of 1—6, 6—4, 6—4. Watson Washburn of Harvard took straight sets from Dr. J. O'Downey, the count being 6—4 and 9—7. George Church of Princeton had little opposition from W. Marcus of San Francisco and won, 6—1, 6—2.

Joe Tyler, Northwest champion, won from B. Batkin of San Francisco, in one of the day's best exhibitions, by the scores of 1—6, 6—2, 6—3. Ward Dawson of Los Angeles, won from R. C. Kinsey of San Francisco, 6—2, 6—3, showing a return of form.

McLoughlin, Lin Murray and Mel Long took their matches easily. McLoughlin had an easy time with J. C. Stickeny, winning 6—2, 6—3, while Mel Long, former Internationalist, showed a return to form after a three years' absence from the courts, winning from Charles Foley, 6—0, 6—1. Lin Murray ranked among the first ten, defeating J. C. Knowlton 6—3, 6—4.

KERR A GOLF CHAMPION.

Greenwich Player Defeats Topping for Connecticut Title at Brooklawn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 10.—Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich won the championship of the seventeenth annual tournament of the Connecticut Golf Association on the links of the Brooklawn Country Club today, when he defeated his clubmate, Henry J. Topping, by 1 up on the thirty-sixth green.

Topping finished the morning round 1 up. He was below form in the afternoon play, however, and Kerr played wel lon the greens, his putting being especially good. The cards:

MORNING.

Out:									
Topping	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—39.
Kerr	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	5	3—39.
In:									
Topping	6	4	3	4	5	5	4	3	4—38—77.
Kerr	5	4	3	5	3	4	4	5	5—39—78.

AFTERNOON.

Out:									
Kerr	5	5	5	4	4	5	7	5	4—44.
Topping	5	5	5	5	5	4	6	3	5—43.
In:									
Kerr	6	4	4	5	5	4	3	4	4—39—83—161.
Topping	5	5	6	4	6	4	3	5	4—42—85—162.

Central Golf Championship.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 10.—Will Diddel, representing the Crawfordsville (Ind.) Country Club, today won the championship of the Central Golf Association by defeating Edgar Simmer, representing the Riverside Club of Indianapolis, 1 up, over thirty-six holes. Diddel won on the last hole. Both men played far below their standard, and rain interfered considerably.

INMAN BELOW FORM.

McElroy Defeats New York Player for Central State Tennis Title.

UTICA, N. Y., July 10.—William McElroy of Pittsburgh won the tennis championship in singles at the Central New York annual tournament on the courts of the Yahnundasis Golf Club today. His opponent, Frederick C. Inman of New York, did not play the game he displayed in the semi-finals and lost three straight sets, at 6—5, 6—2, 6—2.

In the doubles McElroy and Garland won from Dr. Rosenbaum and Ward, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3. Charles Garland, Jr., won the final round of the consolation singles in straight sets from H. Lyttle at 6—1, 8—6.

Rumson Knockabouts in Race.

RUMSON, N. J., July 10.—Nine one-design knockabouts of the Rumson Yacht Club sailed a close race over the South Shrewsbury course of eight miles off the Rumson Country Club today, Commodore William B. Potts's Elf, well handled by E. C. Fielder, winning her second race for the Season Cup. A slight Sound breeze was blowing and the racers used their red spinnakers to advantage. Samuel Riker, Jr.,'s Frances finished second, J. A. Haskell's Margaret third, Andrew V. Stout's Trouble fourth, Bertram Borden's Rumpus fifth, Lloyd Sanderson's Monica sixth, Van Rensselaer Halsey's Briar seventh, Hugh Camp, Jr.,'s Eissador eighth, and Harold Veningen's Wihard ninth.

GOLF ON LOCAL LINKS.

Despite the fact that the play-off for the metropolitan championship was run off at the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday, most of the regular competitions were staged just the same. Austin P. Palmer defeated John W. McMenamy by 5 up and 4 to play, for the M. J. Grammont Trophy. There also was a medal play handicap in two classes, the first of which was won by B. T. Allen, with a card of 77, 4—73. Grammont was the winner of Class B, with 100, 29—71.

Besides the usual red card competition in two classes at the Dunwoodie Country Club yesterday, twelve matches in the monthly tournament were run off. In Class A of the former competition, W. E. Conklyn showed the way with 77, 6—71, while the Class B division was headed by P. W. Barton, returning 88, 16—72. The summary follows:

W. J. Darrow beat F. W. Taylor, by default; M. G. McDonald beat H. J. Jones, 3 up and 2 to play; N. D. Becker beat F. Colville, 1 up; F. H. Sisson beat A. L. Babcock, 1 up; E. E. Allen beat W. M. Ostrander, 4 up and 3 to play; W. W. McFarlane beat F. N. Adams, 4 up and 2 to play; E. C. Cavanagh beat J. H. Williams, 6 up and 4 to play; W. B. Halsey beat G. F. Huntley, 3 up and 1 to play; E. B. Goods beat W. A. Milligan, 1 up; G. A. Lund beat V. P. Rose, by default; B. F. Deacon beat Lester Russell, 1 up, (24 holes;) J. McNair beat W. H. Johnston, by default.

Horace C. Berner won the handicap against par at the Nassau Country Club yesterday. He finished 1 down. Results follow: Horace C. Berner, 1 down; E. A. Loring, Jr., 4 down; H. H. Dear 6 down; Harvey Murdock, 7 down; W. T. Black, 9 down; H. C. Folger, 11 down.

Only one match was played in the semi-final round for the Huebner Cup yesterday at the Wykagyl Country Club. However, rounds were finished in the second and third sixteens. There also was an eighteen-hole medal-play handicap, the winner being William Clark, with a card of 96, 25—71. The summary and scores follow:

Huebner Cup, Semi-Final Round.—First Sixteen.—W. L. O'Brien beat W. E. Burrell, 1 up.

Second Sixteen—A. G. Ritchie beat William Stout, 2 up and 1 to play; F. H. Cunningham beat Dr. W. J. Kelly, 4 up and 2 to play.

Third Sixteen—G. K. Maltby beat Norman Kerr, 1 up, (20 holes;) W. G. Schaff beat L. F. Gray, 6 up and 5 to play.

Besides the first rounds of match play for the President's, Vice President's and Treasurer's Cups at the Deal Golf and Country Club yesterday, there was an eighteen-hole medal-play handicap versus par. H. F. Ball, who was 2 down, won in the first divisions, while F. M. Widmer, Jr., who was also 2 down, was the Class B winner. The results follow:

President's Cup.—First Round—J. F. Shanley, Jr., beat J. E. Kelley, 4 up and 3 to play; E. G. Fraser beat Alfred Nathan, 2 up; H. A. Burd beat L. L. Clarke, 7 up and 5 to play; C. Milliken beat J. C. Gillespie, 5 up and 4 to play; J. J. Radel beat P. A. Proal, 6 up and 5 to play; J. T. Smith beat H. H. Parker, 1 up; MacIntosh Kelly beat A. B. Turner tied.

Vice President's Cup.—First Round—Warren H. Smock beat J. H. Hagarty, 4 up and 2 to play; P. L. Byrne beat E. R. Daley, 1 up; W. F. Albertson beat P. H. Moore, 4 up and 3 to play; F. H. Eaton beat W. R. Hochster, 4 up and 3 to play; C. J. Lyons beat A. B. Rode, 4 up and 3 to play; Jesse Watson and A. B. Dutton tied; J. G. Lee beat H. F. Smith, 1 up.

Treasurer's Cup.—First Round—W. H. Duval beat T. A. Ennis, 2 up; L. W. Berry beat J. D. Regan, 3 up and 2 to play; T. F. Appleby beat F. E. York, 6 up and 5 to play; F. Widmer, Jr., beat J. F. Kahre, 6 up and 4 to play; R. E. McDonald beat Joseph Hawthorne, 3 up and 2 to play; C. A. Whalen beat George D. Morrow, 3 up and 1 to play; Patrick Moore beat Joseph Paterno, 4 up and 3 to play; Jesse Herrmann beat T. A. Reynolds, 1 up.

H. L. Phillips, having a card of 81, 9—72, won the second competition for the President's Cup at the Siwanoy Country Club yesterday.

By way of novelty, the Country Club of Glen Ridge ran off a kickers' handicap yesterday. In Class A the score selected was 76, and F. W. Schirm came the closest, with 88, 11—77. In the second class 86 was the blind, and there was a tie for the prize between P. E. Connell and George Lyons, with 101, 15—86, and 105, 12—86, respectively. The scores follow:

Class A.—L. N. Olds, 90, 17—73; W. D. Lyons, 96, 22—74; G. B. Martin, 79, 5—74; C. W. Schwinn, 83, 11—77; W. G. Thomas, 88, 10—78; J. Lancaster, 94, 15—79; F. W. Baldwin, 84, 5—79; H. D. Smith, 85, 4—79; H. L. Snyder, 93, 14—79; W. J. Worcester, 97, 18—79; W. A. Le Messena, 94, 14—80; J. O. Newell, 100, 20—80; H. W. Benson, 96, Class B.—H. M. Walker, 100, 21—79; T. W. Yates, 99, 20—79; William M. Ward, 98, 18—80; William McKinley, 111, 30—81; George W. Wise, 96, 15—81; L. E. McCoy, 98, 15—83; C. M. Lindsey, 107, 24—83; R. R. Chatfield, 99, 14—85; Charles Elliott, 97, 12—85; P. E. Connell, 101, 15—86; George Lyons, 105, 19—86; H. F. Blanchard, 164, 16—88.

A large number participated in the 100-test for the President's Cup on the Hackensack Golf Club course, the following eight low net scores qualifying:

G. A. Page, 90—18—72; J. C. Barclay, 88—14—74; A. T. Dorsey, 95—21—75; N. A. Paul, 84—9—75; Taylor Holberton, 88—13—75; T. A. Gantt, 98—23—75; R. O. Bentley, 87—11—76; P. O. Judson, 96—20—76. In the semi-final for the Captain's Cup C. E. Zebrinkie beat George E. Wells and W. C. Tinkrum beat J. Abeel.

Great South Bay Yachts Race.

PATCHOGUE, N. Y., July 10.—At the regatta this afternoon under the auspices of the South Bay Yacht and Field Club, five different classes of boats took part. The wind was spanking from the southwest and other conditions were ideal.

The winning boat in Class Q, starting from in front of the clubhouse, was the Evader, owned by Gilbert Douglas, with Henry Kremer's Challenger II. second. In class Y, ten-mile course, the Kittery, owned by Paul Bigelow, won, with the Tsar, owned by Dominick Paulson, next. In Class BB, for design boats, the Ladyship, owned by Miss Julia Edey, won, and Lady Madge, owned by D. Everett, ran second. In Class F, Mr. Degrot's Jappy was first, and Pluto, owned by Kenneth Haywood, was second. In the Small Cat Boat Class, course five miles, the Carmen B., owned by Albert Bianchi, was first, and the Doris D., sailed by Douglas Dymock, was second.

The clubhouse, which was thronged with members of the club and invited guests, was handsomely decorated for the occasion.

KLEIN WINS AUTO RACE.

Maxwell Car Does 50 Miles in 58:06 2-5 at Brighton Beach.

Arthur Klein, in a Ma

BROADWAY AND 33D STREET

GIMBEL BROTHERS

STORE OPENS 8:30, CLOSES 5:30

New Goods All Over the Store, in the SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Sale Tomorrow

Could we take you behind the scenes and show you how our Receiving and Stock Rooms have been working overtime, to keep up with your buying, you would have a faint idea of the vastness of this Simpson-Crawford Sale—and in mid-July, too!

It is a gigantic task to mark all the Simpson-Crawford goods with their new GIMBEL prices—averaging half. It is another big job to take care of the new goods coming in to keep the Sale well rounded—from mills, importers and jobbers, all with over stocks of good merchandise to unload; glad, too, to help GIMBELS maintain the high character of the offerings. We receive many letters like these:

From a Famous American Maker of Rugs:

"We wish to state that we have favored you by making shipments of extra good rugs, which we had not intended to place on sale. We have no doubt that your sale will be a quick and effective one."

From a Noted Scotch Gingham Manufacturer:

"We understand you have secured the entire stock of the Simpson-Crawford Corporation, and take this opportunity to congratulate you.

"In case you are open for any more goods, we will be glad to have you look over some of our materials on which we are making big end-of-season reductions."

From an Old Perfumery Concern:

"We will take 25 cents on the dollar for goods packed and wrapped for the Simpson-Crawford Store. Do not want to have to relabel and repack."

From a Women's Tailor:

"Perhaps it will help you in completing stocks, as it will help US in our mid-year inventory, if you will take a line of dresses which we have over and above our orders. We will do better than 50 cents on the dollar."

It is from such sources as these that the Simpson-Crawford Sale derives ever-fresh interest. For, as we said in the beginning, Simpson-Crawford goods themselves (all duly marked with distinguishing price tags) are only a part of the immense quantities planned for this month-long event. Part of tomorrow's wonderful news:

Women's $5 to $12.75 Bathing Suits, $3.95 to $6.95

Satins | **Taffetas**

The majority are black, trimmed with self-color or contrasting colored pipings and bright sashes; Empire and slipover models.

$6.75 Knit Bathing Suits at $5.95

Knitted sweater top and knitted trunks with a circular mohair skirt. In combination colors—gray, trimmed with white; navy with red, and navy with white. Also Slip-on Worsted Bathing Suit with Roman sash, $3.95. Third Floor

Exceptional!—500 Women's $29.50 Dresses —20 Different Styles at $17.50

A special GIMBEL purchase adds this fascinating new lot of Summer Dresses, which comprises the daintiest of evening Dresses, to the most practical of street and afternoon Dresses.

White, Navy and Black Chiffon Taffeta Dresses

Embroidered in colors and features the full scalloped skirt.

Combination Dresses of Faille and Taffeta

Radium Silks with contrasting color coin dots, Crepe de Chine Dresses—various colors. | *Flowered, Crinkled and Georgette Crepe Dresses, Dresses of "Bridal" Taffeta, Dresses of White Faille with Black Satin Stripes*

Also Dresses of Pompadour Silks, Foulards, Radium and Novelty Silks in a large assortment of colors. Third Floor

4,000 Silk and Linen Sport Blouses

3,600 Linen Blouses, $2, $2.95 and $3.95 — Regularly $3.50 to $6.95

400 Silk Blouses at $3.95 and $5 — Regularly $6.95 to $8.95

Plain and Awning Stripe Linen Blouses

Many of the plain colors are trimmed with a plain contrasting color or awning stripes. All are made of handkerchief linen, are well tailored and most of them have pockets.

Silk Blouses—White and Flesh Color Predominates

Crepe de Chines, Radiums and Silk Broadcloths. All are the conventional sport blouse with many variations in the pockets, and collar and cuff trimmings. Also many navy blue and black Silk Blouses in this lot.

Exceptionally good are the Candy Stripe Silk Sport Blouses. Third Floor

$49.50 White Fox (Blue Dyed) Animal Scarfs, $22.50

Red Fox Scarfs	*White Fox Scarfs*	*Iceland Fox Scarfs*
Were $10 to $25	*Were Priced $45*	*Were $4.50 to $9.50*
$5.95, $7.50, $15	At $22.50	$2.55, $2.95, $4.50

Many Other Elaborate Fur Sets at Half Price. Third Floor

DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY Sterling Silver and Other Novelties

Simpson-Crawford stock, and some of our own in discontinued patterns.

DIAMOND JEWELRY.

$144 to $350 Sautoir Watches, $95 to $225; enamel set with diamonds; fine Swiss movement.
$165 Bracelets, $119.
$5.50 to $275 La Vallieres, $3 to $195.
$5.95 to $280 Rings, $3 to $195.
$4.95 to $50 Scarf Pins, $2.50 to $35.
$10.50 to $30 Cuff Links, $5.25 to $16.50.

SOLID GOLD JEWELRY.

$5.50 to $16.50 La Vallieres, $2.95 to $7.50; real pearls and fancy stones.
$6 to $12.95 Brooches, $2.50 to $7.50; pearls, corals and fancy stones.
$2.95 to $10.95 Tie Clasps, $1.50 to $5.50.
$2.50 to $4.95 Ribbon Fobs, $1.25 to $2.50.
$1.50 to $2.50 Cuff Pins, 75c to $1.50.
$1.95 Cuff Links, $1.
Men's $2.95 to $8.75 Rings, $1.50 to $4.50.
Women's $1.50 to $10 Rings, 75c to $5.
Children's 95c to $5 Rings, 50c to $2.50.
$13.95 to $18 Watch Bracelets, $7.95 to $13.50.

STERLING NOVELTIES.

$6.75 to $22.50 Vanity Cases, $4.50 to $15.
$2.25 and $2.75 Dorine Boxes, $1.45 and $1.65.
$6 to $9.50 Cigarette Cases, $3.25 to $5.50.
75c to $4 Photograph Frames, 50c to $2.50.
$1 Clutch Pencils, 50c.

PEARL NECKLACES.

$1.95 and $3.50 Long Fan Chains $1 and $1.95.
$4.50 Opera Chains, $1.95.
$2 French Filled Pearl Necklaces, $1.
$1 French Pearl Necklaces, 50c.

$1 TO $2 JEWELED HAIR ORNAMENTS, 50c TO $1.

Barrettes, Braid Pins, Back Combs, Fancy Combs in great variety of settings. Main Floor

ONE THOUSAND PAIRS OF $1.75 DUTCH VALANCE CURTAINS, $1.50

Exceptionally good quality. Made of scrim and Cluny lace.

$1.15 Dutch Valance Curtains, 85c

Embroidered on scrim, and hemstitched.

$35 to $60 Bed Spreads, $22.50

Real filet lace on fine scrim, trimmed with Cluny and embroidered motifs and Cluny or Barmen laces and insertions; single and double bed sizes.

1,000 Yards of Silk-and-Cotton and Cotton Verdure Tapestries.

Width 50 inches; standard colors; much reduced, as follows:

Were	Now	Were	Now	Were	Now
$3.75	$2.35	*$1.75*	95c	*$3.75*	$2.65
$3.25	$2.50	*$3.50*	$2.75	*$2.25*	$1.50
$4.00	$2.50	*$2.75*	$2.25	*$2.25*	$1.50
$5.50	$2.25	*$3.00*	$2.25	*$5.00*	$3.75

Sixth Floor

Over $150,000 Worth of Fine Floor Coverings At ⅓ to ½ Less

Included in our magnificent showing there are, we believe, more French Wilton, Bundhar and Rego Wilton Rugs than in all the other New York Department Stores combined.

$62.50 French Wilton Rugs (9x12 ft.) at $43.50

$45.50 "Bundhar" Wilton Rugs (9x12 ft.) at $32.50

These rugs "wear like iron," and we have over 150 in the 9x12 ft. size, alone.

$41.50 Whittall Teprac Wilton Rugs (9x12) $27.50

$31.50 Body Brussels Rugs (9x12 ft.) at $23.50

Last Shipment of the Silk Rag Rugs

We bought the entire mill output for June—to make a PRICE. The materials are ends of fine silks, with a small admixture of mercerized silks to give weight and "body."

Size 9x12 ft.,	*Size 8x10 ft.,*	*Size 6x9 ft.,*	*Size 4x7 ft.,*	*Size 3x6 ft.,*	*Size 30x60 in.,*	*Size 27x54 in.,*
$12.50	$10.50	$6.50	$3.50	$2	$1.75	$1.45

Special!—$10 Room Size (9x12) Rag Rugs at $6.50 Sixth Floor

Quarter of a Million Dollars' Worth of Fine Furniture

To Be Sold for ⅓ to ½ Less

A splendid collection, including $132,000 worth from the Simpson-Crawford stock alone. Suggestions only can be given here:

$345 Carved Mahogany, 3-Piece Suites, $175

$74.50 Sideboards, $37.50 | $30 Side Tables, $15 | $72 China Closet, $36

$416 Bedroom Suites, 5 Pcs., Colonial Mahogany, $212

$44 Cheval Glasses, $22 | $43 Dressers at $28 | $18.25 Chiffoniers, $12

$159 Library Suites, 3 Pieces, of Mahogany, $80

$80 Davenports, $62.50 | $40 Tables at $20 | $28 Rockers at $18

$35 Four-Post Beds, of Mahogany, $22.50

Pure Cotton Felt Roll Edge Mattresses

At $7.50 instead of $10 | At $6.50 instead of $9.

All our Summer Furniture, from both stocks, is now marked one-half regular prices. For instance:

$20 Fibre Settees, $10. | $12.50 Reed Tables, $6.25. | $9 Arm Chairs, $4.50.

Seventh Floor

SUBWAY STORE SPECIALS

2 Floors Crowded With New Goods

BLOUSES—2-in-1 model; tub corded voile, with long sleeves and large buttons..... $1

POCKET BLOUSE—block pattern voile, with collar, cuffs and pocket tabs of plain voile; long sleeves and large pearl buttons $1

$2 to $4 MORNING DRESSES, NURSES' AND MAIDS' UNIFORMS—"Seconds" of the famous——make $1.50

$1 and $1.50 MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—Combinations, Night Gowns, Princess Slips, Petticoats and Envelope Chemises..... 65c

$1 "KLOSFIT" AND "EPPO" PETTICOATS—Black and colors... 50c

$3.50 MESSALINE SILK PETTICOATS—In all colors..... $1.75

DINNER SETS—English porcelain; pink border design; gold lines on each piece; 100 pieces; Simpson-Crawford price, $14.50; Gimbel price..... $6.75

CHINA—5,000 Covered Vegetable Dishes, 25c, 35c and 50c.

ENGLISH EARTHENWARE TEAPOTS—At ½ Simpson-Crawford prices.

80c and 85c (Sq. Yd.) INLAID LINOLEUMS, (Sq. Yd.), 60c and 65c

50c HEAVY PRINTED LINOLEUMS—(Sq. Yd.)..... 35c

40c PRO-LINO, (Sq. Yd.)..... 25c

$12 WHITE ENAMEL BEDS—Brass trimmed..... $7.50

$2.75 WILLOW GRASS RUGS—4 ft. 6 inches x 7 ft. 6 inches..... $1.75

30c YARD WHITE RATINE—Yard wide; for separate skirts and Summer wear; yard..... 18c

WHITE GOODS—White Crepes and fancy white goods; Simpson-Crawford prices 39c to $1 yard; Gimbel prices, yard, 25c, 38c and..... 50c

$1 ENGLISH LONG CLOTH—Full yard wide; soft finish; 10-yard piece..... 68c

$1.35 ENGLISH LONG CLOTH—Chamois finish; yard wide; 12-yard piece..... 95c

75c SEAMLESS BED SHEETS—9-4 Sheeting; 81x90 inch. 50c

"FRUIT OF THE LOOM," HILL AND LONSDALE MUSLINS—One yard wide. No Telephone or Mail Orders Filled; yard..... 6¼c

EXTRAORDINARY SALE, "GLEN ROSE" SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE—French Gray, Wm. A. Rogers, Sectional Reinforced Plate, 10c, 18c, 35c

$22 and $25 "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINES—Newest mechanism, with drop head inclosed in handsome golden Oak case, and tape-measure inserted on machine. Full set of attachments Free, together with a five-year guarantee..... $18.50

DRESS COTTONS

38 inch Voiles
38 inch Seed Voiles
40 inch Ratine
Mercerized Shirtings
Printed Crepes
Chiffon Pongees
Embroidered Crepe
Silk Filled Crepe
Printed Tissues

12½c *Yd., Regularly 18c to 38c*

BIG NEWS TOLD IN SMALL COMPASS:

GIRLS' $5 WASH DRESSES AT $2.95

650 dainty Summer Dresses of Voiles, and Tissues that are dotted, striped or in floral effect. 14 to 18 years.

$16.50 Plaid Taffeta Dresses at $12.50

$12.50 Serge Poplin and Linen Suits at $6.75

Girls' $2.25 Wash Dresses at $1.35

Third Floor

WOMEN'S 50c SWISS EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS AT 25c.

Flat and Roll collars; several dainty designs.

$1 Swiss Embroidered Vestees at 50c

$1 Shetland Veils at 50c

Main Floor

$3.50 FITTED-TOP STRIPED MESSALINE PETTICOATS, $1.95

Narrow, medium and wide stripes; broad pleated flounces edged with colored pleatings of lavender, purple, green, scarlet, Copenhagen blue or black. All have fitted tops. Second Floor

WOMEN'S $6 NOVELTY PUMPS, $3.25

Sand, gray and putty kid trimmed with patent leather; white calf with patent leather tip and trimmings. 2-inch leather Spanish-Louis heels.

Women's $6 Low Shoes, $2.45 Pair

Second Floor

SUN AND RAIN PARASOLS AT $3

Value $5 to $6.50.

$1.50 to $12 Parasols, $1 to $3.75

Main Floor

WOMEN'S $1.65 TO $2 HANDBAGS, $1

Four styles in generous proportions. Goat morocco and white kid leather, metal or leather-covered frames. Main Floor

WOMEN'S 50c SILK GLOVES, 35c PAIR

2-clasp; good quality tricot silk; white only.

Women's $1 to $1.50 Gloves, 68c Pair

Lamb and kid, white, black and colors; 2-clasp. Main Floor

WOMEN'S $1 SILK HOSIERY, 75c PAIR

Plain or fancy; black and good assortment of colors.

Children's 25c Silk Lisle Socks, 15c

White and black; sizes 5 to 8½. Main Floor

WOMEN'S INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, WITH COLORED BORDERS

Reg. 6 for $1.25, at 6 for 75c.

Women's 12½c Handkerchiefs, 6c each

Sheer white Shamrock; wide corded borders. Main Floor

MEN'S 50c NECKWEAR, 25c

Open-end four-in-hand or "bat wing" Ties, in fancy figured foulard and novelty silks. Main Floor

3,000 MEN'S FINE HATS!

$6 & $7 Panamas, $3.75 | *$8 & $10 Panamas,* $5

All Our Men's $2 and $3 Straw Hats, $1.35

Including all the popular styles in Split Straws, Milans, Mackinaws, etc. Fourth Floor

BOYS' $6 NORFOLK SUITS, $3.95

With Two Pairs of Trousers—Large variety of fancy mixtures, also shepherd checks.

Boys' $3.50 Garden Suits, $1.35

Fourth Floor

WOMEN'S $4.50 SHETLAND WOOL SWEATERS AT $1.50

Made in Switzerland; a good variety of colors.

Women's $7.50 Angora Sweaters, $4.95

Very light but warm; collar and belt; all colors. Main Floor

INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S $1.50 AND $2 APPAREL AT $1

A special Gimbel purchase of 1,500 Garments from a well-known manufacturer of Children's apparel.

Infants' Short and Long Nainsook Dresses

Lace and embroidery trimmed. Sizes 6 months to 2 years.

Infants' Short and Long Nainsook Skirts

Lace and embroidery trimmed. Sizes 6 months to 2 years.

Children's White Lawn Dresses

Empire, Russian and Waist models; sizes 2 to 6 years.

Children's Colored Wash Dresses

Chambrays, Ginghams, Crepes and Dimities. Sizes 2 to 6 years. Second Floor

25c TO $11 FANCY COLORED LACES AT 10c TO $7.50 YARD

Embroidered and metal-run effects; many designs.

$19.75 to $35 Semi-Made French Dresses, $10 to $19.50

Fine Batiste; hand-run tucks, Cluny and Valenciennes lace insertions, and hand-embroidery.

$1 Embroidered Voile Flounces, 65c Yard

$1.25 Embroidered Organdie Flounces, 75c Yard

75c Voile and Swiss All-overs, 38c Yard

Main Floor

58c GENUINE CHINESE SHANTUNG PONGEE, 32c YD.

Natural color, 25 inches wide, and will wear and launder to perfection. Second Floor

BABIES' $22.50 TO $30 "PULLMAN SLEEPING COACHES," $18.50 & $22.50

White enameled. Genuine reed—some of the finest whole round reed. Upholstered in best corduroy. All reversible.

$4.50 & $6.50 Go-Carts, $3.25 & $4.25

$10.50 Folding Go-Carts, White Enamel and Battleship Grey, $7.50

$18 Alwin Folding Go-Carts, White Reed, $12.50

$4.50 Reed Sulkies at $3.25

$1 Double Rockers, (Dolls'), 50c

$1.50 Walking Dolls at 75c

$1.50 & $1.75 Wagons, $1

$4 & $6 Doll Carriages, $2 & $3

Fourth Floor

TOILET ARTICLES

$2.00 Hair Brushes	$1.00	$1.25 Bath Brushes	$1
$1.25 Ideal Hair Brushes	65c	$1.00 Bath Sponges	75c
30c Nail Brushes	18c	75c Bath Sponges	50c
25c Vent Aseptic Tooth Brushes	18c	$1.25 Bath Sprays	$1
15c Imported Tooth Brushes	10c	10c Orangewood Sticks	5c
50c Bath Brushes	38c	50c Wood Back Buffers, detachable chamois	25c

Main Floor

$2 SELF-FILLING FOUNTAIN PENS, $1

Safety self-filling Fountain Pens, with rubber chased barrel and cap; 14-kt. solid gold pen-point; patented feed and clip.

$1.50 Monogram Dies, at 75c

Main Floor, Rear

SILVERWARE MUCH REDUCED

	Value	Sale Price
Double Vegetable Dishes	$9	$6
Sandwich Plates	$2.19	$1.10
Serving Trays	$3.25	$1.65
Cheese and Cracker Dishes	$3.50	$2.25

Main Floor

75c ROMAN-STRIPE RIBBONS, 30c YD.

Plain and moire; beautiful combinations; 5¾ and 6¼ in. wide.

38c Warp-Print Ribbons, 25c Yard

Main Floor

$35 SEWING MACHINES, $27.50

"Domestic" and "New Willard"

Latest improvements. The "Domestic" has the looper that sews lock or chain stitch at will. The "New Willard" has a cabinet case. If desired, you can pay

$2 Cash and $1 Weekly

without extra charges of any kind. Fifth Floor

25c WALL PAPERS AT 12½c ROLL

For halls, dining and living rooms; heavy gold art figured designs, two-toned velvet stripes, fruit tapestries and fabric effects.

30c Embossed Bed Room Papers, 15c Roll

40c Imported Printed Oatmeal Papers, 25c Roll

Sixth Floor

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1915.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Summer Business Hours

THIS store opens at 8:30 A. M., and closes at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Saturdays, when the store opens at 8:30 and closes at 12 noon. The extra half-hour in the morning—from 8:30 to 9—is the best time to "shop in a hurry." Breakfast served at 8:30 on the Loggia—Eighth Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Developing and Printing

NO FEAR of disappointment when you leave your films at the Main Floor Kodak Counter or the Fifth Floor Camera Supply Department. We spare no effort to make the work of the amateur as good as that of the professional, and our prices are even lower than you'd expect to pay for ordinary prints.

Annual July Sale of Towels

THE usual July event which for years has been the great source of towel supply to New York homes, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, doctors' offices, etc. Unusual in the sense that this year we present what are perhaps the most substantial savings we have ever offered. Included are large, strong bath towels, huge bath sheets of Turkish toweling, cotton and union huck towels, all linen huck towels and all kinds of kitchen, glass and roller towels. All at most attractive savings. Supply your needs for months to come.

Union Huck Towels Dozen $1.49

Extra good quality. All plain white Damask border, fleur de lis and spot allover design. Size 18x36 inches. At less than manufacturers' actual cost.

Linen Glass Towels Dozen $2.88

All pure linen, hemmed, striped glass towels, in either red or blue. An extra good quality, free from lint. Size 22x36 inches. A very generous offering.

Bath Towels, Doz., $2.49
Extra large heavy bleached, soft and absorbent. All plain white. Hemmed ends. Size 22x47 inches. By dozen only.

Bath Towels 11c each
Full bleached Turkish bath towels. Good, generous size. Suitable for seashore or country homes. Size 18x40 inches. Weight about 3¼ lbs. to the dozen.

Bath Towels 15c each
Snow white Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed ends, firmly woven. Size 22x42 inches. Very suitable for apartment use.

Turkish Towels at 48c
Choice of two grades heavy double twisted yarn towels. All plain white or colored Jacquard borders. Very absorbent. Neatly hemmed. Extra large size. Macy's usual price 59c and 69c.

Turkish Bath Sets $1.29
Two bath towels, two individual towels and two wash cloths in pink, blue and yellow Jacquard borders. Towels have space for initials or monograms. Entire set six pieces, $1.29.

Huck Towels Dozen $2.88
All pure flax linen hemstitched huck towels, deep damask border; some with space for initial. All plain white, heavy and serviceable quality. Size 19x36 inches. Macy's regular price $3.72.

Special—Half Doz., 43c
Medium weight, bleached Turkish Towels. Neatly hemmed. For country or seashore use, in half dozens only, neatly put up, at 43c a package.

Bath Towels 19c each
Bleached Turkish Bath Towels. All plain white, hemmed ends. Size 22x44 inches. Ideal for hotels, clubs, bathing houses, etc.

Huck Towels, Dozen, 97c
Very special. Serviceable huck towels, hemmed ends, suitable for hotels, clubs, doctors', dentists', lavatory use, etc.; closely woven with neat red, white or blue borders. Size 17x32 inches. By the dozen only at 97c.

Turkish Towels 9c each
Hemmed Turkish Towels, firmly woven. Good quality soft cotton yarn. Plain white. Size 18x36 inches.

"Jumbo" Turkish Bath Towels, 24c each
The well known, large size Turkish Bath Towels which most Macy patrons know. Size 26x54 inches. Snow white, hemmed ends. Weight about 8 lbs. to the dozen.

Towels at $1.49 Dozen
Bleached Turkish bath towels for general use. Hemmed ends. Firm weave, very absorbent. Size 20x42 inches. By dozen only.

Face Cloths 6 for 34c
Turkish face cloths, in blue, pink, white, yellow borders. Soft and absorbent. Half dozen 34c.

Bath Towels 79c each
Hemmed Turkish bath sheets, large size, medium weight. Much in demand. Snow white. Size 50x70 inches.

Huck Towels, Doz., $1.19
Hemmed huck towels, heavy quality to stand hard usage. Red, white or blue borders. Neatly hemmed ready for use. Size 18x36 inches.

Huck Towels, Doz., $1.79
Union huck towels, superior quality, very closely woven. All white. Hemmed ready for use. For hotels, clubs, etc. Size 18x36 inches.

Huck Towels $1.39 Doz.
Superior quality cotton huck towels, extra heavy closely woven; Grecian or Empire effect borders. All plain white, neatly hemmed. Size 19x36 inches.

Dish Towels 13c each
All linen crash dish towels, colored borders. Hemmed ready for use. Size 17x35 inches.

Kitchen Towels $2.19 Doz.
Kitchen and pantry towels. All linen twill, in either red or blue with word "Kitchen" in center. Absorbent and durable. Excellent value.

Bath Towels at 34c
Very heavy, exceptionally absorbent, durable Turkish Bath Towels. Full bleached, neatly hemmed, all plain white. Size 23x53 inches.

Huck Towels Dozen $1.98
Union huck towels, very finely woven, from a well known American manufacturer. All plain white, neat tape border, sure to give satisfactory wear. Size 18x36 inches.

Bath Sheets, $1.49
Regular Macy price $2.69. Big and spongy. Firmly woven. Snow white, hemmed ends, slightly imperfect. Hence this price. Size 63x84 inches.

Glass Towels 16c each
All pure linen glass towels, hemmed ready for use. Neat red checks. Size 17x35 inches.

Bath Mats at 72c each
Another purchase of those superior quality bath mats with slight imperfections, hardly noticeable. 1,000 sold in a recent sale in two days at 74c. Choice assortment of colorings, also tile effects. Macy's usual price would be if perfect 96c. This sale 72c.

Crash Toweling 12c Yard
All linen crash toweling, suitable for dish or roller towels, neat colored borders. 17 inches wide.

Linen Glass & Tea Towels Dozen, $2.69

All pure linen, in either red or blue, with "Glass" or "Tea" woven into border. Strong and serviceable. Size 22½x33 inches.

Kitchen and Pantry Towels Dozen, $2.88

Twill kitchen and pantry towels, all pure linen; heavy, strong and absorbent. An excellent wearing quality. Size 22x31½ inches.

NOTE: A special display of the latest novelties in bath towels, bath mats, individual bath towels with face cloths to match. Turkish bath sets neatly boxed. Also the latest novelties in bath sheets shown at Main Staircase, Entrance of the Linen Department, Second Floor. Extra selling space has been provided for on special tables on the Main Floor and Second Floor, Linen Department.

Our Duty to Our Patrons

FOR fifty-seven years we have held a high conception of what this store owes to its patrons.

We did not consider our duty fulfilled by the mere assembling of merchandise. We have always taken a broader view of our responsibilities and we have found that *it pays.*

It has paid us in lifelong confidence—the sort handed down to the next generation—to consider ourselves responsible for the maintenance of highest standards in the making of commodities.

It has paid us in public appreciation to introduce comforts and conveniences not usually found in department stores—the Terminal Order Booths, the Escalators, a broader, improved delivery system, a Public Service Bureau and a Depositors' Account Department to reward and encourage the practice of thrift.

Most of all it has paid us in the recognition and patronage of the people of New York to demonstrate the power of CASH by selling merchandise at the lowest prices in the city.

Women's White Canvas Shoes $1.98

An exceptional price at the height of the season and an exceptional shoe at the price.

As pictured, a very handsome model, with four eyelets, turned sole and covered heel.

Also other models and grades at other prices, in a most delightful collection of cool white footwear for the Summer.

Macy's—Second Floor, Rear.

Linen 'Kerchiefs

At Extremely Low Prices.

THE Macy policy—"Lowest-in-the-City" prices for good merchandise—has three striking examples in these fine handkerchiefs.

All are of a quality which is worth more money and for which more is charged elsewhere.

Men's Linen Hand-Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs.

These are real Irish Linen handkerchiefs, with long, slender hand-embroidered initials and neat ¼-inch hems.

Nowhere else as low-priced. Box of six **$1.34**

Women's Linen Initial Handkerchiefs.

Just the kind of handkerchief for the particular woman's everyday use. A variety of designs and wreath effects in sheer and heavy linen. Many styles, all initials.

Usually 74c and 98c, now box of 6 **49c**

Women's Imported Chiffon Handkerchiefs.

Another shipment of these dainty chiffon handkerchiefs just received from abroad. All have corded border in white, pink, gold, lavender and blue. For quick disposal reduced from 24c to **8c**

Macy's—Main Floor.

Fetching Modes in

Bathing Suits

GAY indeed are the fashions this Season—striking combinations of black and white—or navy with coquettish dashes of red or cerise; cut on excellent lines, the Bathing Suits at Macy's are designed to fit as perfectly as a Tailor-made gown.

Of Lustrous Poplin is the model *pictured* above. Black or navy blue; box-plaited panel front with tiny tailored bows and piping of contrasting colors. **$3.74**

A simple one-piece model of heavy black surf satin is outlined with black and white stripe; smart belt and white pearl buttons the only trimming. **$3.74**

Another smart model of black satin has narrow yoke with smocking below; two envelope pockets; collar and cuffs of black and white stripe satin. **$5.49**

Macy's—Third Floor.

Imported Cotton Back Surf Satin

A strong cotton fabric, with a lustrous face—color—to be found this season for bathing suit fabrics. Black only. 54 inches wide.

At 59c Yard

Finer Qualities, 79c, 98c and $1.29 yd.

Cotton Back Satin

Medium weight, lustrous satin face, unaffected by salt water; 36 inches wide; navy blue and black—**$1.12 and $1.24 yd.**

Macy's—Second Floor.

Chiffon Voiles for Summer Dresses, (yd.) 12c.

Similar Quality, Earlier-in-the-Season, 24c.

Floral, Dots, Stripe Effects, Black and White Combinations, White and Colored Grounds

A chance for you to make up one or two of the daintiest Summer dresses at a fraction of what they would ordinarily cost. The floral and stripe effects are delightfully pretty, and the black and white combinations will surely appeal to those who follow Dame Fashion's decrees. 38 inches wide. Six yards in an average dress pattern.

Macy's—Second Floor, Centre.

A Sale of 5000 Yards Pure Silk Bathing Suit Satins

36 inches wide **89c** per yard

Macy's Usual Price $1.24 yard. *Verified Price Elsewhere $1.50 yard.*

An offering that should prove of unusual interest just when you are planning your vacation and discussing the all-important item of your wardrobe—the Bathing Suit.

These Silks have been specially treated for Bathing Suits, and are salt-water proof. Of a very light weight, they are particularly adapted for this use, as they will not become heavy and sag as other Bathing Suit Fabrics are apt to. Pure silk back; light and dark navy, black, also black and white stripe. The latter may be effectively used as trimming.

Macy's—Silk Dept., Second Floor, 35th St.

Fine Laces Reduced

Exactly the kind most wanted for trimming dress and lingerie in this frilliest of seasons. Remarkable for them to be reduced just now—but we have fresh goods to take their place.

Flouncings at 24c to $2.97 Yard

(Were 29c to $3.96)

Embroidered Net, Chantilly, Filet and Shadow Lace in cream and white; 12 to 36 inches wide—large variety of patterns, several in matched widths.

Hand Crochet Picot Edging at 12c Yard

(Macy's Usual Price 19c Yard)

The dainty handiwork of Italian peasants, although generally termed "Irish Crochet." Makes a neat finished edge for underwear, collars, etc.

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

Practical Coats For Motoring or Traveling

Warm, comfortable garments for cool evenings in the Mountains or long trips. Excellent for early Fall, as the models are distinctively new. Prices are extremely moderate for worthy garments of this sort.

At $27.75—A smart model of Tweed mixture; loose belted effect, ample pockets, deep shawl collar; stitched yoke at back gives the shoulders a well-tailored appearance, so desirable in outer garments.

At $39.75—A very handsome coat of Bolivia Cloth; loose belted model, fully lined; buttoned down entire front with ball buttons to match the cloth. Inlaid velvet collar and flaring cuffs. Field mouse and navy.

Irish Frieze Coat, $18.74

Semi-fitted full length model; coat sleeves, fancy pockets, velvet inlaid collar. Velvet pipings and buttons to harmonize; broad belt; sleeves silk lined.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Women's Suits and Skirts Reduced for Quick Disposal

An extra Suit or Skirt, at the prices quoted here, is an economy well worth considering. The choicest of this season's styles included in this offering—a variety of modes—in desirable colors.

Women's Linen Suits
$5.94, $7.94 & $9.74
Macy's Usual Prices $8.94 to $14.74

White and colors; coats of various lengths, plain tailored and dressy effects. Skirts in the full, flare style.

Taffeta and Pongee Suits
Now $18.74
Macy's Usual Prices $26.75 to $32.75

Semi-dressy coats trimmed with Velvet, pipings, dainty collars; pleated or circular skirts. Black, navy and natural.

Skirts for Sports and General Wear, $1.49 and $2.69

Macy's Original Prices were $2.49 to $4.89

There are only 85 Skirts in this clearance—and the early comer will appreciate the Skirt-values offered here. Of Repp, Gabardine, Linen Crash and Khaki, in white, natural and a few colors. An incomplete range of sizes.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Modish Frocks for Afternoon Wear

Crisp Taffeta Silk, and soft, clinging Crepe de Chine vie with each other for first place in Women's Gowns. Sheer Voiles and dainty Crepes are also favorites—and we are showing some attractively new models of these fabrics at exceptionally low prices.

Crepe de Chine Gowns, $10.74

Black and navy; pleated skirts and knife-pleated bodice relieved by a wide suede belt of contrasting color. Gilt ball buttons.

Taffeta Silk Frocks, $16.74

Coatee effect with white silk Vest, collar and cuffs; four flounced circular skirt; white ball button trimmed; black and navy.

Sheer Cotton Voile Dresses, $15.74

Copy of an Imported model; vestee and Mandarin sash of silk chiffon in contrasting color; deep white silk collar; fancy striped satin girdle. Flounced skirt. Combinations of black and white, pink and white, Copenhagen and white.

Striped Voile Gown, $7.49

Bolero jacket effect with net collar and girdle; two-tiered skirt with knife-pleats. All black, blue and white, pink and white, and black and white. Trimmed with tiny buttons.

Crepe Tennis Frock, $6.49

Combinations of rose, tan, pink and blue with white. Mandarin shape coat in contrasting color with white belt; skirt is white with colored band. An ideal frock for sport wear.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Clearance Sale of One, Two and Three Pair Lots of Lace Curtains & Lace Panels

300 pairs of Lace Curtains, and Lace Panels are included, at one-half and less than half of original prices. A splendid chance for the woman who needs an odd pair or a couple pairs—buy now and hang them later.

The assortment consists of scrim and net curtains, scrim and net panels.

74c to $8.74

Panels sold by the piece. Curtains sold by the pair.

Lace, Bed Sets, Specially Priced

Marie Antoinette, Real Lacet Arabien, and Renaissance Lace, for full-sized beds.

At $3.96, $4.96 and $5.94 per set.

Macy's—Fourth Floor.

COOPERSTOWN TAKES SEMI-FINAL IN POLO

Three Internationalists on Losing Team in Game for Rockaway Trophies.

Three polo games, two of them tournament events, were played at the Rockaway Hunt Club at Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday. The first was between Cooperstown and Meadow Brook, in the semi-final round for the Rockaway Cups, the up-State team winning by the narrow margin of three-quarters of a goal. The score was 9¼ to 8½.

The second game began opening matches for the Blizzard Cups between the Meadow Brook Magpies and Great Neck. Great Neck won without much difficulty, the score being 7 goals to 3.

A game between the Camden and Rockaway teams on the smaller field ended in victory for the Southerners by 5 goals to 4.

More than a thousand spectators saw the match between Meadow Brook and Cooperstown. The final goal, giving Cooperstown the victory, was scored a second before time was called. Harry Payne Whitney, Devereux Milburn, and R. La Montagne, all internationalists, played on the losing team.

Cooperstown had three goals by handicap, the teams lining up 25 and 28. At half time the score read 5 to 3 in favor of Cooperstown. In the sixth period Meadow Brook made four goals in rapid succession. The seventh chukker started with the Westbury players two and a half goals ahead of their opponents. Then Cooperstown braced, and at the end of the seventh period was within a quarter of a goal of Meadow Brook's lead. Neither side scored in the eighth until the final second of play, when Alex. Brown, the Philadelphia player who was at No. 1 for Cooperstown, made the winning goal. Line-up:

Cooperstown—Alex. Brown, 5; C. P. Bedleston, 6; C. C. Rumsey, 6; M. Stevenson, 8. Total—25.

Meadow Brook—L. Thomas, 8; H. La Montagne, 7; H. L. Whitney, 9; Devereux Milburn, 9. Total—28.

Goals made for Cooperstown—Brown, 3; Rumsey, 2; Bedleston, 2. For Meadow Brook—La Montagne, 4; Thomas, 2; Milburn, 2; Whitney.

Summary—Goals earned by Cooperstown, 7; allowed by handicap, 3; lost by penalty, ¾ goal; net score, 9¼. Goals earned by Meadow Brook, 9; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, ⅞ goal; net score, 8⅛. Eight 7½-minute periods. Referee—J. C. Cowdin.

SECOND GAME.

Meadow Brook Magpies—H. Phipps, 3; T. Le Boutillier, 3; David Dows, 3; W. G. Loew, 4. Total—13.

Great Neck—W. R. Grace, 3; F. McLaughlin, 4; J. W. Webb, 6; L. J. Hunt, 3. Total—16.

Goals Scored for Magpies—Dows, 2, Phipps and Loew. For Great Neck—McLaughlin, Grace, and Webb.

Summary—Goals earned by Meadow Brook Magpies, 4; allowed by handicap, 3; lost by penalty, 0. Net score, 7. Goals earned by Great Neck, 3; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, 0. Net score, 3. Eight 7½ minute periods. Referee—J. R. Cowdin.

JONES STARS AT POLO.

Playing No. 1 for Freebooters, He Scores 6 Goles Against Rumson 4.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 10.—The Freebooters defeated the Rumson polo four on Herbert Field this afternoon by a score of 8 to 6. It was chiefly through the playing of W. Strother Jones, Jr., that the Freebooters held their advantage. He played at No. 1 and scored six of the winning team's eight goals.

Two goals by Howard S. Borden, who carried the ball three-quarters the length of the field, landed the Rumson team in the lead at the end of the fourth period.

L. H. Ross, for the Freebooters, tied the score with a goal in the fifth period. Goals by Jones and J. Berens Waters made the score 6 to 6 in the sixth period, and goals were made by Jones in the seventh and eighth periods and won the game. A large gallery of society folk witnessed the fast contest. The line-up and summary:

Freebooters—1, W. S. Jones, Jr.; 2, C. L. Whitney; 3, L. H. Ross; back, W. W. Barbour.

Rumson—1, Peter Hauck, Jr.; 2, J. Berens Waters; 3, Howard H. Borden; back, C. G. Henry.

Goals—Jones, 6; Whitney, 1; Ross, 1; Borden, 3; Waters, 1; Hauck, 2.

Indians Lose at Polo.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The Chicago Polo Club defeated the Onwentsia Indians, 8½ to 0 today in the second match of the Western Tournament at Lake Forest. Toward the close of the contest playing was made hazardous by rain.

BAY SHORE HORSE SHOW.

Ladies' and Children's Saddle Classes Among Features Saturday.

One of the many features of the annual Bay Shore Horse Show, which is to be held next Saturday under the auspices of the Islip Polo Club on the club's grounds, Oakwood Park, between Bay Shore and Islip, L. I., will be the large number of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Long Island society women who will be riders in the class for ladies' saddle horses, which is scheduled to take place during the morning session.

Among the well-known horsewomen who will ride their own horses will be Mrs. Preston Davie, Miss Marjorie Hubbs, and Miss Margaret B. Rouss. Mrs. Davie has also been asked to ride Maximum, a saddle horse owned by Harry Balfe. Miss Rouss will be in the saddle when her favorite horse, Merry Countess, passes before the judges' stand.

In the class for children's saddle ponies the competition for the blue will be very keen. Master Robert A. Pinkerton on Popcorn, Robert Edward Blum on Raffles, and Miss Dorothy Lefferts on Bayonet will take part in this event that never fails to arouse much enthusiasm among grown-ups as well as the youngsters.

The entries in the events for polo ponies and hunters so far have been high class, and several ponies and hunters, recent additions to as many Long Island stables, will make their debuts as cup contenders.

Clarence H. Robbins of Great River and Robert Gilmore of Smithtown will act as judges, and their acceptance has been a source of much gratification among owners who will compete. In all probability Russell Grace of Great Neck will be the third judge. He has been asked, and the committee is confident that he will accept.

Schenectady's Big Athletic Meet.

Schenectady is making big preparations for the junior championships of the Metropolitan Association which will be held there for the first time next Saturday under the direction of the General Electric A. A. The up-state athletic enthusiasts are going to demonstrate, they say, how to make these games a financial success—something the local association has never been able to accomplish. A big delegation of juniors will make the trip from New York, and, as is customary, the odds favor the title being retained by the New York A. C. There will be about thirty-five wearers of the Mercury Feet in the games, and some of them are very good.

GIANTS, YANKEES AND DODGERS WIN GAMES—DOGS IN RING AT SOUTHAMPTON

DOYLE TRIPLES WITH BASES FULL

Rejuvenation of Larry Helps the Giants to Beat Cincinnati by 7 to 3 Score.

The rejuvenation of Larry Doyle took place at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Larry rejuvenated to the extent of a couple of three-base hits and a brace of singles. One of the triple raps came in the fifth inning, when the bases were packed and whizzed three runs through. This effervescent effort of Doyle's, linked up with numerous other little happenings, gave the Giants another win over the Cincinnati Reds, the figures on the score board flashing 7 to 3.

These Giants are beginning to look as if they could play ball again. They stung Rube Benton's pitching at the proper moments and did a like service to the offerings of Red Ames, a former inmate of the Polo Grounds. Jeff Tesreau lost about fifteen pounds out there in the sun carrying out his part of the performance and although he was in trouble much of the time he squirmed out of difficulties with slippery ease.

Any time that Jeff has his real Missouri appetite with him you can be sure that he is in shape to pitch. His luncheon yesterday consisted of all the things that are on the menu at a barbecue and he had some side dishes. He topped the soup, fish, meat, and vegetables off with a big hunk of watermelon and then said: "Show me those Reds; I'm ready to pitch."

The attendance wasn't large for a fine Saturday afternoon, but New York folks refuse to get excited about Cincinnati. To be able to beat Charley Herzog's club isn't regarded as anything miraculous, while to be beaten by the Reds is regarded locally as something of a calamity.

Manager Herzog came to the conclusion yesterday that the umpiring in the National League is as unsatisfactory, as the German notes. He was quite certain of this when Umpire Hart called Wee Tommy Leach out at second base in the sixth inning. Just because Tommy is an old man Herzog doesn't think the umpires ought to hold that against him. Tommy is like an old Waterbury watch; he can still run just as well as when he was new. Herzog endeavored to explain this to Hart and after he had finished he was positive that Hart must be deaf.

In every league there is some club which has to be the doormat and it begins to look as if the Reds were "it." For a while the Giants had a good chance, but they plainly showed that they were not pleased at being walked on.

Rube Benton was approached in the first inning with little consideration. Burns got an infield hit at third and Robertson sacrificed. Doyle immediately peeled off his first triple, scoring Burns. On Fletcher's demise at first, Doyle registered. There were two out in the third when Benton popped an easy fly in the vicinity of third base. Owing to a serious disagreement between Lobert and Fletcher, the pop fly was not properly approached and although Lobert toyed with it for a second, it fell safe. A pass to Leach and Herzog's single filled the bases. Now Tesreau had to pitch. He did it, too, and Benton was forced at the plate, when Wingo rolled a bouncer at the huge pitcher.

Cincinnati got nothing until the fifth. Benton got an infield hit, went down on Leach's hit and took third on Herzog's out. Larry Doyle attempted to make a double on this play, but he missed Leach by an eyelash. Wingo's sacrifice fly counted Benton. That same inning saw Doyle's productive three-bagger. Tesreau was safe on Groh's fumble of a small grounder. Burns walked and Robertson singled, filling the bases.

The first two shots Benton took at Larry were strikes, but then he waited until Rube pitched him three wide ones and the count was three and two. He smashed the next ball to deep center, high over Leach's cupola, and the three runners scoring.

If Cincinnati had an idea that they were going to make the score close, they were disappointed, and although they spruced up considerably in the sixth, the best they could do was to score two runs. Griffith got a double play when Robertson was slow in getting the ball back. He scored on Olson's double to right. Mollwitz died at first, Olson going to third. He scored while Bill Rodgers, pinch-hitter, was being exterminated at first base.

The Giants called it a full day after harvesting a couple more in the seventh. With one gone, Robertson singled and went to third on Doyle's one-base tap. Fletcher rolled to Ames, who whisked the ball home to head off Robertson. Wingo ran "Robbie" back to third and instead of tossing him out to Olson, he bounded the ball off the runner's "noodle" and he got back safely. Merkle rolled to Herzog and Robertson was forced at the plate. Hans Lobert kindly contributed a single which shoved Doyle and Fletcher homeward. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	3	2	1	0	0
Rob'son, rf	4	1	3	4	0
Doyle, 2b	5	1	3	1	6
Fl'c'r, ss	5	1	0	3	2
M'rkle, 1b	4	0	0	10	0
Lob'rt, 3b	4	0	2	0	1
G'fith, rf	4	1	2	0	0
Sh'rs, cf	4	0	0	5	0
Meyers, c	4	1	2	2	0
Tesr'u, p	4	1	1	0	4
Total	37	7	12	27	14

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf	4	0	3	3	0
Herz'g, ss	5	0	1	1	4
Wingo, c	2	0	1	4	1
Kill'fer, lf	3	0	0	0	0
Groh, 2b	4	0	1	5	2
G'fith, rf	4	1	2	0	0
Olson, 3b	4	1	2	0	4
M'w'z, 1b	4	0	1	11	1
Benton, p	2	1	1	0	1
*Rodgers	1	0	0	0	0
Ames, p	0	0	0	0	1
†Wagner	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	10	24	13

*Batted for Benton in sixth inning.
†Batted for Ames in ninth inning.
Errors—Wingo, Groh, Lobert.

New York	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Griffith, Olson, Meyers. Three-base hits—Doyle, (2.) Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; New York, 5. Sacrifice hit—Robertson. Sacrifice fly—Wingo. Double play—Tesreau, Fletcher, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 9; Cincinnati, 2. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; off Benton, 1; off Ames, 1. Hits—Off Benton, six in 5 innings; off Ames, six in 3 innings. Struck out—By Tesreau, 1; by Benton, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes.

Boston Double-Header Divided.

BOSTON, Mass., July 10.—After losing the first game to St. Louis, 7 to 1, today, Boston won the second, 3 to 1. The visitors grouped hits for their runs in the opening contest. Davis's pitching, which held St. Louis to three hits, and Connolly's batting were principal factors in Boston's success in the second game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b	5	0	1	1	2
B'cher, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Miller, 1b	3	0	0	12	0
Butler, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Wilson, cf	3	1	1	4	0
Hyatt, rf	3	2	2	0	0
Beck, 3b	3	0	1	0	1
*Dolan, p	0	0	1	0	0
Betzel, 3b	1	1	1	0	0
Snyder, c	2	0	2	6	1
R'son, p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	32	7	9	27	10

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	0	1	0	1
F'pat'k, 2b	3	0	0	3	0
Cather, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Magee, cf	4	1	2	5	0
Egan, 1b	4	0	2	8	1
Smith, 3b	4	0	1	0	2
M'v'le, ss	3	0	0	4	2
Whal'n, c	2	0	0	7	0
Gowdy, c	1	0	0	1	0
Hughes, p	2	0	0	0	4
†Shannon	1	0	0	0	0
Strand, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	6	27	11

*Ran for Beck in seventh inning.
†Batted for Hughes in eighth inning.
Errors—Maranville, (2.)

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	2—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Butler, Magee, Smith, Hyatt. Three-base hits—Hyatt, Wilson, Beck, Snyder. Sacrifice fly—Hyatt. Sacrifice hits—Wilson, Snyder. Double play—Snyder and Huggins. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Boston, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Robinson, 1; off Hughes, 1. Hits—Off Hughes, 6 in 8 innings; off Strand, 3 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Hughes, (Miller.) Struck out—By Robinson, 5; by Hughes, 8. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Byron. Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, lf	2	2	1	1	0
Evers, 2b	3	0	0	4	3
Con'lly, lf	3	1	3	2	0
Magee, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Egan, 1b	3	0	1	9	0
Smith, 3b	4	0	0	1	0
M'v'le, ss	3	0	0	2	6
Gowdy, c	3	0	1	6	1
Davis, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	27	3	6	27	15

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b	3	0	1	1	4
B'cher, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Miller, 1b	2	0	0	13	0
Butler, ss	3	1	1	2	5
Wilson, cf	3	0	2	0	0
Hyatt, rf	3	0	0	0	0
B'zel, 3b	3	0	0	2	3
Snyder, c	3	0	1	4	2
Mead's, p	2	0	0	0	0
*Doyle	1	0	0	0	0
†Roche	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	1	3	24	14

*Batted for Meadows in ninth inning.
†Batted for Huggins in ninth inning.
Errors—Betzel, Egan.

Boston	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Gowdy, Connolly, Snyder. Three-base hits—Connolly. Sacrifice hits—Connolly, Magee. Double play—Butler and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 1; Boston, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 4; off Davis, 1. Struck out—By Meadows, 3; by Davis, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 2; Chattanooga, 1.
Atlanta, 2; Chattanooga, 0.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 6; Memphis, 2. Birmingham, 6; Memphis, 8.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 2; Nashville, 0.
At Mobile—Mobile, 8; Little Rock, 0.

New Jobs for Michigan Leaguers.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 10.—Since the disbanding of the Southern Michigan League many of its players have moved into faster company, among them the following: Second Baseman Pitler, Jackson, to Detroit Americans; Catcher Wells, Flint, to Cleveland Americans; Ben. Koehler, manager and infielder, South Bend, to the Omaha Western League Club; Pitcher Jesse Haines, Saginaw, to the Dayton Central League Club. Pitchers Hill and Vallandingham and Outfielder Eschen, South Bend, will go to St. Paul of the American Association, it is said.

ONE OF LONG ISLAND'S BIG EVENTS IN SPORT—SOUTHAMPTON'S DOG SHOW

"Strathay Knowle Monarch," Champion bull, owned by Alexander H Stewart.

"Yucy" and "Carrissa" owned by Ruth Neyhart

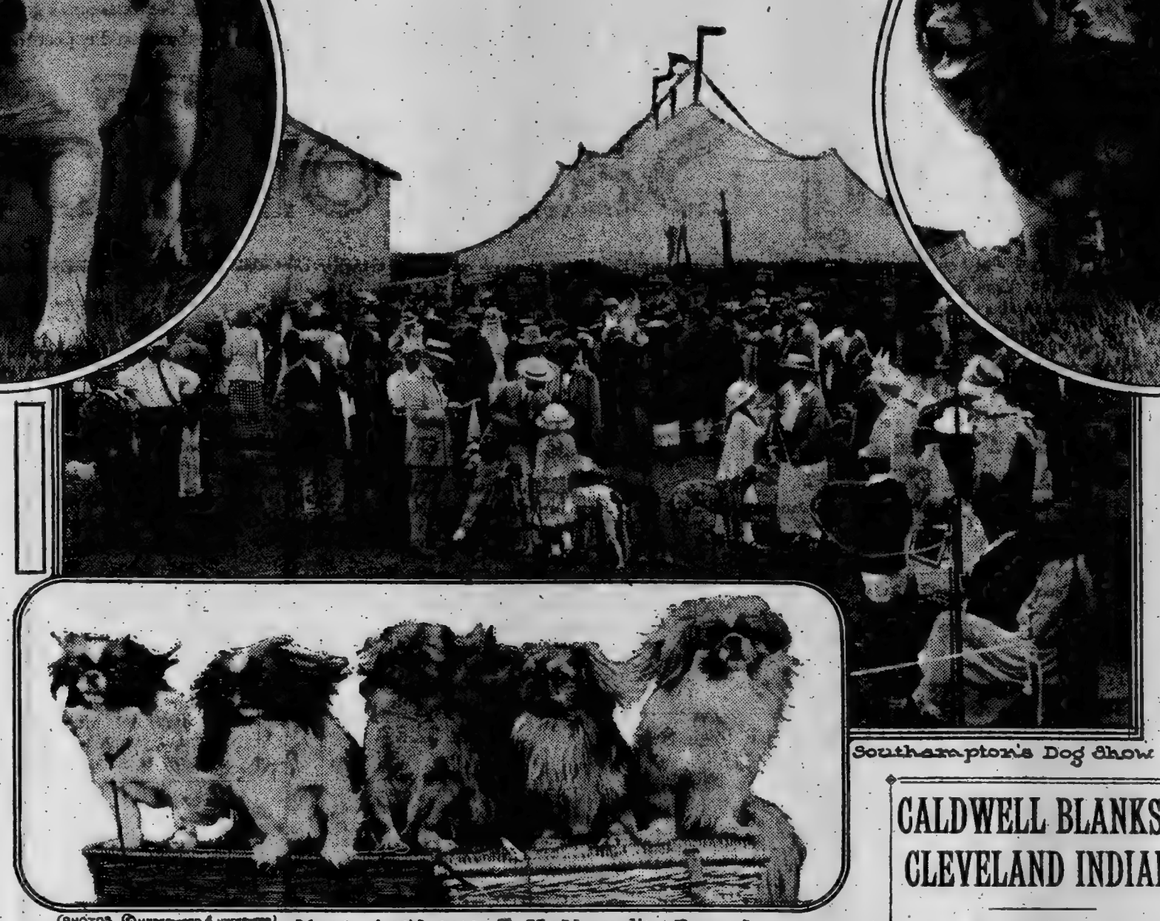

Mrs Arthur E. Holland's Bench.

(PHOTOS © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD)

Southampton's Dog Show

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 7; Cincinnati, 3.
Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 3.
Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis, 7; Boston, 1.
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 6; Pittsburgh, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 4; Cleveland, 0.
Washington, 1; Chicago, 1.
(Called end fifth; rain.)
Boston, 6; Detroit, 3.
St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 7; Brooklyn, 2.
St. Louis, 9; Pittsburgh, 1.
Baltimore, 3; Newark, 2.
Kansas City at Chicago—Rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 2; Rochester, 0.
Providence, 5; Rochester, 4.
Jersey City, 2; Toronto, 1.
Harrisburg, 2; Buffalo, 0.
Buffalo, 1; Harrisburg, 0.
Richmond, 6; Montreal, 2.
Montreal, 9; Richmond, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	40	33	.556
Philadelphia	38	31	.551
Brooklyn	37	35	.514
St. Louis	39	37	.513
Pittsburgh	35	36	.493
New York	33	35	.477
Cincinnati	30	37	.448
Boston	32	40	.444

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	48	26	.649
Boston	44	25	.638
Detroit	44	29	.603
New York	37	37	.500
Washington	32	37	.463
Philadelphia	28	45	.384
St. Louis	27	44	.380
Cleveland	26	44	.371

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
St. Louis	43	30	.589
Kansas City	43	31	.581
Chicago	41	31	.569
Pittsburgh	40	33	.548
Newark	39	36	.520
Brooklyn	31	45	.408
Buffalo	31	47	.397
Baltimore	29	44	.397

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	38	22	.633
Buffalo	33	26	.559
Montreal	35	32	.523
Harrisburg	31	31	.500
Richmond	33	33	.500
Toronto	32	36	.471
Rochester	28	36	.438
Jersey City	26	40	.394

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Baltimore at Newark.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Kansas City at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Jersey City—2 Games.
Rochester at Providence.

DODGERS STEERING STRAIGHT FOR FLAG

They Defeat Cubs Twice and Climb Into Third Place in Pennant Race.

Brooklyn's wild dash toward the top in the National League race continued yesterday at Ebbets Field when the Dodgers won both ends of a double header from the Chicago Cubs in the presence of 20,000 fans. The Brooklyn bats were bristling with hits and they just pounded their way to the front, taking the first game 8 to 3, and shutting out the invaders in the second by the score of 6 to 0. In the last thirteen games, Brooklyn has had eleven wins, one tie and a defeat, and by yesterday's double victory, the Dodgers squeezed themselves into third place.

Not only were the Dodgers' bats booming out hits all afternoon, but the players were dancing around like colts in the field. The sensational winning streak that Brooklyn has developed has got into the players' blood and they are playing a brand of ball that Brooklyn has never seen before. Cutshaw and O'Mara spent a busy afternoon, and the two youngsters speared line drives, leaped into the air and cut off hits, and pushed themselves in front of everything that came anywhere near them. When the Cubs made a hit through that Robinson infield yesterday they surely did earn it.

Phil Douglas and Wheezer Dell were picked to lower the colors of the Chicago batsmen, and they did it. In the first game Douglas let them down with six hits, and in the second Wheezer allowed them to chalk up five singles. With the Brooklyn pitchers going at their best, the batsmen brought up their heavy artillery and batted away at the ball, getting a dozen hits in the opening game, and solving Larry Cheney's delivery for nine more in the second contest.

Roger Bresnahan sent Big Jim Vaughn to the mound in the first game and the former Yankee twirler quickly wilted. Hi Myers, the first man up, singled, and then Vaughn walked O'Mara. Roger did not like the form Big Jim was showing and made him beat a hasty retreat. Rip Zabel took up the task and after five innings he was driven to the clubhouse under a fusillade of hits from Brooklyn's sluggers. Adams finished the game and a triple by Miller and a double by Myers gave Brooklyn its only score off the third Cub twirler.

Three hits, a walk and two stolen bases netted the Dodgers three runs in the opening inning, and a couple more hits and Good's glaring muff of O'Mara's high fly added another in the second. The Cubs broke into the run column in the sixth inning. Good singled, but was forced by Fisher. Schulte single and O'Mara made a miscue of Zimmerman's grounder. Douglas wavered for an instant and uncorked a wild heave, scoring Fisher and Schulte. Heinie Zimmerman scampered home on Saier's out. After that Chicago was retired in one, two, three order.

Brooklyn came right back in its half of the sixth, opening up a heavy bombardment on Zabel and chasing him off the mound. Five hits, one of them a double, gave the Dodgers three scores and another in the eighth made it eight for them.

It was the dazzling fielding of Brooklyn that kept the Cubs from scoring in the second game. Eight Westerners got on the paths in this game, but the Dodgers were all over the lot when hits meant runs and whenever a Cub cracked the ball there was a Dodger sticking around waiting for it. Ollie O'Mara was the only one to score for Brooklyn in the first inning. The Dodgers hammered in three runs in the third and errors in the fourth and sixth gave them two more tallies. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	5	1	3	3	0
O'M'ra, ss	3	1	0	2	5
D'bert, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Wheat, lf	3	1	2	2	0
Cut'w, 2b	2	0	1	4	2
St'gel, rf	3	1	0	0	0
Getz, 3b	3	1	1	0	3
Miller, c	4	2	3	7	1
Doug's, p	4	1	1	1	3
Total	31	8	12	27	15

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Fisher, ss	4	1	1	2	2
Sch'te, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Zim'n, 2b	4	1	1	3	2
Saier, 1b	4	0	0	6	0
Will's, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Phel'n, 3b	3	0	0	1	1
Bresn'n, c	3	0	0	4	5
V'ughn, p	0	0	0	0	0
Zabel, p	2	0	0	0	5
Adams, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	6	24	15

Errors—Good, Myers, O'Mara.

Brooklyn	3	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	—8
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Myers, 2. Three-base hit—Miller. Sacrifice hit—Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Myers, (2,) Wheat, Phelan. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 4. Double play—Bresnahan to Zimmerman. Struck out—By Douglas, 5; by Zabel, 2; by Adams, 1. Bases on balls—Off Douglas, 1; off Vaughn, 1; off Zabel, 2; off Adams, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Zabel, (Getz.) Wild pitch—Douglas. Hits—Off Vaughn, 2 in 1-3 inning; off Zabel, 8 in 5 1-3 innings; off Adams, 3 in 2 1-3 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Clem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	5	2	3	3	0
O'M'ra, ss	2	1	1	4	1
D'bert, lb	2	0	1	5	0
Wheat, lf	3	1	1	1	0
C'w'y, 2b	3	1	1	4	4
St'gel, rf	3	1	0	0	0
Getz, 3b	4	0	0	2	1
Miller, c	4	0	2	6	1
Dell, p	4	0	0	0	0
Total	30	6	9	27	7

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, ss	4	0	1	0	0
Fisher, ss	4	0	2	0	4
Sch'te, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Zim'n, 2b	4	0	1	1	0
Saier, 1b	3	0	1	9	1
W'ms, cf	3	0	0	1	0
P'elan, 3b	3	0	0	1	1
Archer, c	3	0	0	5	0
Cheney, p	3	0	0	2	5
Total	31	0	5	24	12

Errors—Fisher, Phelan, Cheney.

Brooklyn	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Sacrifice hits—O'Mara, (2,) Daubert. Sacrifice fly—Daubert. Stolen bases—Myers, (2,) Wheat, Saier, (2.) First base on errors—Brooklyn. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 8. Struck out—By Cheney, 4; by Dell, 5. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 3; off Dell, 4. Wild pitches—Dell, Cheney. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Phillies Rally in Lucky "Seventh."

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—A batting rally in the seventh inning gave Philadelphia the victory over Pittsburgh today, 6 to 3. Demaree and Adams had a fine battle until the seventh, when the home team scored three times and took the lead on Cravath's double, an out, Whitted's safe bunt, and a steal of second, and Luderus's home-run drive. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	4	1	1	2	3
B'carft, ss	4	0	3	1	0
Becker, lf	4	1	1	3	0
Cr'th, rf	3	1	1	3	0
Nleh'f, 2b	4	1	0	2	3
Whted, cf	3	1	2	1	0
L'd'r's, 1b	3	1	1	7	1
Burns, c	3	0	0	7	1
Dem'ee, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	31	6	9	27	11

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Collins, cf	4	1	1	1	0
Carey, lf	4	2	2	1	0
J'st'n, 1b	3	0	1	9	0
K'lman, rf	4	0	1	4	0
Wagn'r, ss	4	0	0	2	4
Viox, 2b	4	0	0	2	0
Baird, 3b	4	0	1	0	2
Gibson, c	4	0	2	6	1
Adams, p	3	0	0	0	3
*Schang	0	0	0	0	0
†Costello	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	9	24	10

*Ran for Gibson in ninth inning.
†Batted for Adams in ninth inning.
Errors—Hinchman, Wagner, Gibson, Bancroft.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	—6
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Becker, Whitted, Cravath. Three-base hits—Byrne. Home run—Luderus. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburgh, 3. Stolen base—Whitted. Double play—Niehoff and Luderus. Sacrifice hit—Johnston. Sacrifice flies—Cravath. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Philadelphia, 2. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Adams, 5; by Demaree, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Minneapolis—Minnesota, 2; Indianapolis, 1. Minneapolis, 7; Indianapolis, 4.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 4; Columbus, 0. Kansas City, 8; Columbus, 3.
At Milwaukee—Cleveland, 7; Milwaukee, 5. Cleveland, 6; Milwaukee, 5, (called in ninth.)
At St. Paul—St. Paul 5; Louisville, 1.

New England League.

At Portland—Portland, 5; Fitchburg, 4. Portland, 5; Fitchburg, 1.
At Lawistown—Lynn, 2; Lewistown, 0. Lewistown, 7; Lynn, 0.
At Worcester—Worcester, 5; Manchester, 2. Worcester, 13; Manchester, 3.
At Lowell—Lawrence, 6; Lowell, 2. Lowell, 3; Lawrence, 2.

Colonial League.

At Springfield—Pawtucket, 1; Springfield, 0. Springfield, 8; Pawtucket, 4.
At New Haven—Fall River, 2; New Haven, 1. New Haven, 5; Fall River, 2.
At Brockton—Brockton, 13; Taunton, 1. Brockton, 6; Taunton, 2.
At New Bedford—Hartford, 9; New Bedford, 7. New Bedford, 4; Hartford, 0.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 4; Scranton, 0. Syracuse, 4; Scranton, 2.
At Utica—Utica, 9; Wilkes-Barre, 3. Utica, 8; Wilkes-Barre, 3.
At Troy—Troy, 5; Binghamton, 0. Binghamton, 9; Troy, 1.
At Albany—Albany, 4; Elmira, 1. Elmira, 8; Albany, 3.

BIRMINGHAM SUES SOMERS.

Deposed Cleveland Manager to Test So-Called "Ironclad" Contract.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—Joseph L. Birmingham, former manager of the Cleveland American League Baseball team, today filed suit for $20,000 in Common Pleas Court here, against Charles W. Somers, owner of the team, to recover salary and damages alleged to be be due because Somers terminated his contract, discharged him as manager, and released him as a member of the team.

Birmingham's petition says his contract was for the seasons of 1914, 1915, and 1916 at $6,000 a year, with $1,500 additional as an option on his services, and that it contained no ten-day clause, being what has come to be termed an "ironclad" contract. He says he received his salary to June 1, 1915, and claims it is due until Oct. 15, 1916.

The suit is expected to be a test of the so-called "ironclad" contract, which displaced the ten-day clause after certain court decisions held the latter invalid, following the coming into the major league field of the Federal League, and consequent raids on clubs of organized ball and jumping of several star players.

Birmingham was deposed as manager and released in May, after the local team had obtained a poor start in the championship race, despite efforts made by Somers to give Birmingham a free hand by trading or selling several players who did not work in harmony with him. These included Lajoie, who went to the Philadelphia Athletics; Johnston, who went to the Pittsburgh Pirates; Olson, sent to Cincinnati; Gregg, to the Boston Red Sox, and Carrisch to Portland.

RADICAL SCHEDULE CHANGE.

Milwaukee Owner Wants Double-Headers on Sundays and Holidays.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 10.—There is a possibility that minor leagues, at least some of them, will witness a revolution in the scheduling of games for 1916 if the ideas of some of the owners are carried out.

Instead of waiting for postponed games in the early Spring to be worked into double-headers later in the season as is the case every year with minor leagues and in major leagues, it is planned to have the Schedule Committee book double-headers for every Sunday and holiday during the season.

A. F. Timme, President of the Milwaukee Club of the American Association, is very much in favor of it.

"There is no doubt in my mind, said Mr. Timme, "that thousands of clerks in stores and employes in the many factories are unable to witness a game except on Sunday. They are the most loyal fans we have, and I think it will be a great boost to the game to try and give them as much as possible for their money when they do turn out on Sundays and holidays. The business man has an opportunity to get out three or four times a week and can see all the teams in the League without any trouble, but it is a different case with the workers in factories, &c. I think that if a schedule of 168 games should be adopted in 1916 it would be possible to arrange a double-header for every Sunday during the season. It might necessitate carrying an extra pitcher for each club, but I think that the increased attendance would repay the club for this."

If anything comes of the above suggestion, it has been suggested to cut the second game of the double-header to seven innings instead of nine. This would give the fans plenty of baseball for a Sunday afternoon and would not extend the game too late in the day.

International Motor Cycling.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 10.—The hundred-mile international race, which was the feature of the motor cycle meet here today, was won by Leslie E. Parkhurst of Milwaukee, Wis., who led a field of fourteen riders by a mile at the finish. The time was 97:51. James Davis of Columbus, Ohio, was second, and Carl Goudy of Fairbury, Ill., third.

The five-mile national championship was won by Eugene Walker of Birmingham, Ala.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 17, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

BIG DAY FOR DOGS AT SOUTHAMPTON

Mrs. Rainey's Guycroft Salex Judged the Best at Society's Show.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 10.—The second annual show of the Southampton Kennel Club was staged today on the grounds of the Meadow Club and it was an enthusiastic throng that attended the exhibition. From the time of the arrival of the special train, which left New York at 8 o'clock in the morning, until late in the evening, there was a riot of color on the grounds. All in all, it was a big picnic for the social colony which spends its leisure time down here, as well as for the numerous visitors.

The dogs were judged out in the open, and a more picturesque setting could not have been found for the dog show. Brilliant pennants of orange and yellow flamed out in the breeze that blew in from the ocean, making a striking contrast to the huge white tents where the dogs were benched. Last year there was a big gathering, but it was nothing compared to the crowd that came here today. All morning the lawns were crowded, and society proved an early riser, and arrived early.

All of the residents of Southampton put their automobiles at the disposal of the visitors for the two-mile ride from the station up to the Meadow Club.

It was a good dog show all the way through. There was plenty of quality on the benches, and there was more quality on the lawn. Attention was divided between famous dogs and the startling awning-striped gowns that the young women wore. These stripes, of all colors, with the flaring colored sport coats, made a vivid picture that tempted onlookers to forget the dogs on exhibition. Though this is one of society's pet shows, the number of persons of social prominence present was even greater than usual. Some of those who were noted in the gathering were:

Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. Payne Whitney and Joan and Jock Whitney, W. Scott Cameron, Rufus L. Patterson, Sherwood Aldrich, Misses Mary and Olga Wiborg, Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, Dewees Dilword, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Winston, Miss Marian Kennedy, Mrs. Rawson Wood, Dr. and Mrs. Wyckoff, Miss Mary Burchell, John D. Adams, Mrs. William Lowe Rice and daughter, Miss Estella O'Brien, Stewart Preston, Franklin B. Petton, Miss Susan Fish Dresser, James L. Breese, Francis Breese, Stuart Davis, Margaret and Louise Trevor, Mrs. Mabel J. Riddell, Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, Miss Emma Riddell, A. E. Schermerhorn, Mrs. A. McClure Haley, Mrs. Emma Allard and Mrs. R. F. Mayhew.

There was quite a little surprise in the judging of the Pekingese when Mrs. F. Y. Mathis, who made her initial appearance as a judge, placed Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nanking Pao Kwei over the noted champion Chu Jen of Toddington. Ordinarily this would have created some consternation, but Mrs. Harby was the owner of both dogs. In fact, the owner was delighted to see Pao Kwei put up over her veteran blue ribbon winner.

In bulldogs Paul Scardon's Americanbred champion, Beaming Belle, defeated the international champion, Oak Nana, a decision which did not meet the approval of those at the ringside. Oak Nana, an all-white bitch, with a wonderful head and beautiful body lines, has been winning all over, and she was looked on to take the premier honors today.

Mrs. James Schaffner, Jr., the Boston expert, who was also making her début as a judge, and who has been one of the most successful breeders of "Frenchies" in this country, made quite a hit in her judging. She put up Mrs. D. Robertson's Jouffiua, a youngster of eleven months. He had been reserve winner a number of times and this was the first time that he ever got into the blue class.

After the regular classes were judged a big crowd gathered around the ring where the competition for the best in the show was staged. The winner turned up in Mrs. R. A. Rainey's wire-haired fox terrier Guycroft Salex. The best of opposite sex was the Rockcliffe Kennels' Ch. Crissie Denton, an English bulldog.

Bull Terriers, (J. Sergeant Price, Jr., Judge.)
Award for Dogs.—Won by F. R. Harriman's Namirreh Duke; reserve, same ow

EASTERN TEAM IN TENNIS AT SAN FRANCISCO—TABER RUNS FAST MILE—BASEBALL

CLOTHIER DISPLAYS BRILLIANT TENNIS

Former National Champion, with Dabney, Wins Doubles Final at Nassau C. C.

William J. Clothier, former national tennis champion, and A. S. Dabney of Boston won the final round of the Nassau Country Club men's invitation doubles tournament yesterday on the club courts at Glen Cove, L. I. Clothier and Dabney scored a sensational victory over Cedric Major and Alrick H. Man, Jr., in five sets, by the score of 3—6, 12—14, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4. The contest was witnessed by a big gallery, and was replete with brilliant plays and high-class tennis.

Clothier played the match for his team practically single-handed, for he received little assistance from Dabney. Time and again Clothier covered both sides of the court, taking many shots that fell in Dabney's territory. In spite of the heavy handicap of the loss of the first two sets, Clothier played in a style that reminded the spectators of his court work when he was at his best and captured the national title. He cut in on all kinds of shots, taking the ball on the volley and half volley with a degree of accuracy that completely overwhelmed the younger players.

Although Clothier was the shining light of the quartet, Man played a particularly effective game. His cross-court shots over the net scored many points, but the effectiveness of his court-work was offset by the splendid playing of Clothier, who seemed to anticipate almost every shot.

Major opened the service, which he won. He was followed by Clothier. Each team won its own service until Dabney failed. This was followed by good teamwork by Major and Man, who took the first set, 6—3. Major's long lobs were the feature of this set, and he kept the ball well in the back part of the court.

In the second set Major made the mistake of getting his lobs too short. This style of play suited Clothier, and he killed them repeatedly. In the meantime, Man and Major made Dabney the object of their attack and devoted all their attention to him. Clothier frequently helped his partner out of difficulties and ran the score up to 5—all. Clothier was unable to break through his opponents' service, but when Dabney served the opposing players captured his game, and then won their own service for a 14—12 victory.

Just at the time when it appeared reasonably certain that Man and Major would win Clothier came through like a whirlwind. No ball seemed too hard for him and he made almost impossible gets. His remarkable reach proved of great value to him in this and he cut through Major's lobs with little apparent effort. He took care of his own court and when any attempt was made to bombard his partner he would go to his relief, with the result that almost unaided he took the next two sets at 6—2 and 6—1, respectively, equalizing the score.

A timely rally gave Man and Major a fighting chance in the fifth and deciding set, but Clothier was not to be denied and he forced the issue to the end, thus deciding the best contested doubles match in the history of the tournament.

The singles final match between Clothier and Karl H. Behr, the former internationalist, will be played this afternoon. The summary:

Nassau Country Club Men's Invitation Doubles.—William J. Clothier and A. S. Dabney defeated Cedric A. Major and Alrick H. Man, Jr., 3—6, 12—14, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4.

WESTCHESTER TENNIS.

Fifty Players Compete for the Championship at Siwanoy Club.

With an entry list of fifty the annual lawn tennis tournament for the championship of Westchester County started yesterday on the courts of the Siwanoy Country Club, near Mt. Vernon. Several of the leading players are engaged in the Central New York State Tournament, and will play their first matches today. There were, however, several interesting contests, and with a single exception the first round was completed.

The tournament, which is closed to representatives of clubs in the Westchester Tennis Association, will include men's singles and doubles, women's singles and doubles and mixed doubles. The six clay courts of the club were kept busy throughout the afternoon. George King, Columbia University, and J. P. Fox were the only players to reach the third round.

The victory of Fox over Dr. T. H. Cherry was a peculiar one. Fox won the first set at love, and then dropped the second at 6—4. The third and deciding set, which went to Fox, was a scoreless one for Cherry. The contest between R. C. Black and M. E. Fox, Jr., was a long-drawn-out affair. Three times in the third set, which went to deuce, Fox was within a point of the match. But Black braced and finally won the match with a point earned when the ball struck the top of the net and just fell on the other side.

George King was in excellent form. The young Columbia student disposed of S. Perry Brick at 6—1, 7—5, and then eliminated Gordon Boyd in the next round in straight sets at 6—0, 6—3. The summary:

Westchester County Championship, Men's Singles, First Round.—William Rand, Sd., defeated Dr. Frederick Ehrlich, 6—2, 6—4; George Maxcy defeated E. T. Doyle by default; Herbert L. Bowman defeated W. H. Baldwin by default; Chapman Ropes defeated B. V. Smith, 6—0, 6—0; C. C. Warren defeated Mr. Ferris by default; Dr. Benjamin F. Drake defeated E. W. Putnam, 6—4, 6—2; George King defeated S. Perey Brick, 6—1, 7—5; Gordon Boyd defeated H. S. Styles by default; R. C. Black defeated M. E. Fox, Jr., 7—5, 4—6, 8—6; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated F. S. Low, 6—0, 6—0; R. C. Rand defeated Dr. F. J. Echeverria, 6—3, 6—2; C. Clarkson defeated E. A. Walz by default; W. C. Lippincott defeated Charles Bishop, 6—5, default; J. B. Walworth defeated J. H. Steinkampf by default.

Second Round.—J. P. Fox defeated Dr. T. H. Cherry, 6—0, 4—6, 6—0; George King defeated Gordon Boyd, 6—0, 6—3.

Carter of Atlanta a Champion.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 10.—Edward Carter of Atlanta won the men's singles championship in the Southern Tennis Tournament here today, defeating Esmond Phelps, New Orleans, in the finals, in four straight sets, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4.

Games at Juniper Park.

The Employes' Association of the Phillips-Jones Company will hold their third annual athletic carnival at Juniper Park July 17. The program will have handicap runs at 100 yards, 200 yards, 440 yards, 880 yards, and one mile. The sixth event will be a one mile relay to be run by teams of four.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 17, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

SURPRISE FOR LOVIBOND.

Hunter of Cornell Defeats Title Holder in North Side Tennis.

Arthur M. Lovibond, the Seventh Regiment star, failed to hold his title yesterday in the north side tennis championship tournament on the courts of the University Heights Tennis Club and lost a hard five-set match to Francis T. Hunter, the young Cornell University player at 6—4, 2—6, 5—7, 6—4, 7—5. The peculiar feature of the defeat of the playing-through champion was the fact that the contestants each won 26 games, but Lovibond was credited with three points more than the winner.

The victory of Hunter was a complete reversal of form, as the veteran was expected to win with comparative ease. Hunter, however, under the instruction of Abraham Bassford, Jr., of the County Tennis Club of Westchester, has shown great improvement since leaving Ithaca, and is now one of the most formidable of local players.

Lovibond made the mistake of not taking advantage of Hunter's weakness. The collegian's weakest stroke is the backhand. When the title holder drove the ball to Hunter for a backhand stroke he remained back in the court instead of following up the stroke to the net ready for a kill. On the other hand, when he played to Hunter's forehand he went to the net, only to be passed by a hard smash on a well-placed side-line shot.

With the score two sets all Hunter captured the first two games of the fifth and deciding set, Lovibond then made a splendid rally, which carried him to 5—2. Hunter then came back and balked every effort of his opponent to score the winning point. He ran five games in succession for the watch.

The finals in doubles will be played this afternoon, when a special exhibition match in mixed doubles will be played between Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf and Miss Margaret Grove and J. H. Steinkampf. The point score:

FIRST SET.

									P.	G.
Hunter	15	3	2	4	4	4	1	7	2	4—44	6
Lovibond	11	5	4	0	1	2	4	5	4	1—37	4

SECOND SET.

Hunter	2	0	7	4	5	9	1	0	2	8	2
Lovibond	4	4	5	6	3	11	4	4	1	4—41	6

THIRD SET.

Hunter	0	4	10	6	4	4	3	1	4	4	1	4—45
Lovibond	4	0	8	8	2	2	5	4	6	2	4	6—51

FOURTH SET.

Hunter	5	4	2	2	0	5	4	4	1	4—31	4
Lovibond	3	2	4	4	4	3	2	0	4	1—28	4

FIFTH SET.

Hunter	5	4	3	0	2	6	0	4	4	4	5—41	7
Lovibond	3	0	5	4	4	8	4	0	2	2	1—36	5

Sheepshead Track Almost Completed

The Sheepheads Bay motor speedway will be completed Aug. 15, Manager Everard Thompson expects. Concrete foundations for the grandstand were finished a week ago. Over a fourth of the two-mile course the board flooring has been laid. Steel for the grandstands is on the ground, and it is expected that the stands will be completed the same day the track is finished. Work on the bleachers will end Sept. 1. The management plans to hold the elimination trials for the opening race on Oct. 2, on the first three days of that week. Before the trials the drivers will be allowed to use the track for several days to get their cars into racing condition.

Hackensack Marathon for Broughton

Seventeen athletes participated in the modified marathon (about two miles) race through the streets of Hackensack yesterday, the event having been postponed on account of Monday's rain.

Jesse S. Broughton, who won the Northern New Jersey Interscholastic League mile race in 1913, won the event with ease. Danforth Russell, Captain of the Hackensack High School track team, was second; F. E. Howard, third; John Johnson, fourth; W. Weir, fifth; H. Douglass, sixth, and H. F. Weehly, seventh. There were seven prizes. The winner's time was 10:43.

NOTES OF THE TURF.

Tea Caddy's victory in the Tremont Stakes yesterday brought August Belmont up close to R. T. Wilson in the list of winning owners during the racing season. Mr. Wilson has to his credit approximately $25,000 in stakes and purses, due largely to the winnings of Tarpan, Ormesdale and Amiti. Mr. Belmont's stable has now won for him about $23,000, mostly through the efforts of Stromboli. H. P. Whitney, racing temporarily in the name of I. S. Thompson, heads the list of winning owners with about $38,000 as his share of the stakes and purses. The chief winners for his stable being Regret and Borrow, but the money was won on Kentucky tracks instead of here. At this time a year ago Jaime Butler was the leader among winning owners with his splendid stable of two-year-olds, but this year he has won only about half as much as the leaders, having gathered in $12,000. Gifford A. Cochran being about a thousand dollars behind.

Willie Shaw, at one time one of the leading jockeys in this country, but who has been riding in Europe for about a decade, will be back in this country before the end of this month. He expects to be able to make weight which will allow him to ride under the American scale and hopes to be in the saddle at the latter half of the Empire City Jockey Club meeting and at the Saratoga races. Fred Korb, another American jockey who has been riding in France for the past few years, will also be back in a week or so. David Gloan, who has been training horses in Europe for several years past, arrived here a few days ago and is thinking of establishing a stable, as he thinks it will be some years yet before there will be any racing of consequence in any part of Europe. "Jack" Joyner is expected home next week and will probably have a portion of the H. P. Whitney stable to handle for the Fall races in Maryland.

Three thoroughbred yearlings recently purchased by Gifford A. Cochran arrived at the track yesterday. They come from Kentucky and include a full brother to James Butler's good race Comely. With the arrival of this filly Mr. Cochran has a string of forty-two yearlings, which will be the basis of his racing stable next season. This is the largest lot of yearlings owned by any one man for racing purposes in this country in many years, and indicates that Mr. Cochran is trying to put a mortgage on all the two-year-old stakes of 1916.

When Butwell won with Roamer yesterday he put the twentieth victory of the meeting to his credit, and so placed himself far in the lead of the winning jockeys. Buxton is next with twelve victories, McCahey has seven to his credit, Turner following with six.

The racing string of John W. Schorr of Memphis has reached the Saratoga track, where the horses will be fitted for the Fall meeting. The lot consists of sixteen, including Brizs, the two-year-old by Peter Pan-Atele, which Mr. Schorr bought of Moses Goldblatt for $15,000, and the fine racer Luke McLuke, the son of Luke McLuke and Bridge, which bled while being prepared for the Kentucky Handicap, after having worked a half in 0:46, three-quarters in 1:11 1-5, and a mile in 1:36 2-5—the fastest time ever made over the Churchill Downs track. The horse has fully recovered, and after being at the Saratoga will be brought here for the Fall meeting at Belmont track, where a special race is to be arranged between him and Roamer, respective champions of the East and West.

Matthew W. Corbett's good three-year-old filly Coquette, which bled after being worked at the Aqueduct track a week ago, was out yesterday morning, worked a quarter of a mile at racing speed, and was none the worse for it.

For the meeting of the Hartford Agricultural and Breeders' Association, which will be held at the Havre de Grace track in mid-September, the association has offered for three-year-olds and up seven stakes of $1,000 each, at distances varying from six furlongs to a mile and a sixteenth, and one of $1,500 at a mile and an eighth; a $1,500 handicap and a $1,000 stake for the three-year-olds exclusively, the former at a mile and seventy yards and the latter at six furlongs; and three stakes for two-year-olds with $1,000 added, all at five and a half furlongs. All the stakes are to close on Aug. 3, and will serve to engage many of the horses now racing at the local tracks.

Judge Seeger Drives Two Firsts.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., July 10.—County Judge A. H. F. Seeger of Newburg captured two of the trotting races at the matinee of the Goshen Driving Club held here this afternoon, winning with Pattie Bird and Amasis. Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Cavroi Harriman, and a party of friends occupied a box at the races.

THESE FOUR CARRY THE TENNIS HOPES OF THE EAST

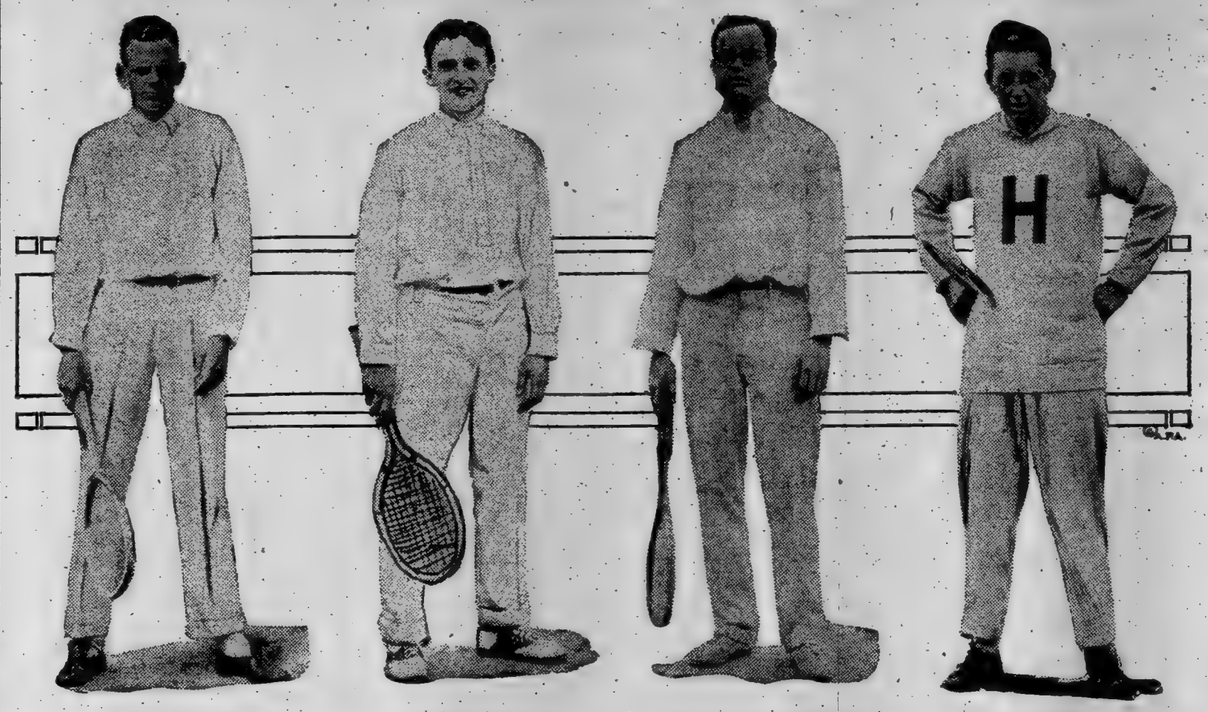

G. M. CHURCH. D. MATHEY. W. M. WASHBURN. R. NORRIS WILLIAMS II.

For the first time in the history of American lawn tennis, a representative Eastern team has invaded the West, and the members of the team will play in the championship tournament of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, on the courts of the California Tennis Club at San Francisco, Cal.

Davis Cup teams comprised of Eastern players on their way to Australia have stopped off at San Francisco, but no regular invasion of the West has before been attempted.

The visiting team represents almost the full playing strength of the East, and is composed of R. Norris Williams 2d of Harvard, National amateur champion; George M. Church of Princeton, intercollegiate champion; Watson M. Washburn and Dean Mathey of the West Side Tennis Club. The four players will compete in the singles and will be paired in the doubles.

The West will put a strong combination on the courts to oppose the Eastern players, including Maurice E. McLoughlin, who lost the championship to Williams last year, but defeated Norman E. Brookes and Anthony F. Wilding, the famous Australians, in the Davis Cup matches at Forest Hills; Thomas C. Bundy, holder of the national doubles title with McLoughlin; W. M. Johnston, Clarence J. Griffin, and R. Lindley Murray.

EAST'S TENNIS TEAM EXPECTS A VICTORY

R. N. Williams, 2d, Writes of Preparations for Panama Exposition Games.

R. Norris Williams, 2d, the national tennis champion, believes that the Eastern States team, George M. Church, the Princeton player and intercollegiate title holder, Watson M. Washburn and Dean Mathey and Williams himself, make a better showing against the Pacific Coast four than generally expected.

R. D. Wrenn, Chairman of the committee managing the team, received letters from Williams and Dr. Sumner Hardy, the national executive on the Pacific Coast, saying that the importance of the team matches was underrated by followers of tennis. It means the founding of a national team championship that might become an annual event. This has never been attempted in this country, although it would bring the greatest players together. Wrenn asserted that the selections of the committee were just, for in the clay court championship at Pittsburgh not a member of the team had met defeat, except by one another.

In his letter Williams says: "The team is going finely and will do better than most people believe possible. I am greatly impressed by the playing of Washburn. He will prove a powerful player on the hard courts." Williams believes that Church and Mathey, who beat the Australasian pair in an exhibition last season, are superior to most of the California teams.

Dr. Hardy notified Wrenn that the team matches would be played July 17 and 18. The winner must take three out of five sets. The Exposition matches will be the best two out of three sets, except in the finals.

The line-up of the Pacific Coast will be: Maurice E. McLoughlin, rated as the greatest player in the world; John R. Stranchan, William M. Johnston and R. Lindley Murray.

NATIONAL TENNIS MATCHES

To be Governed by President of the Lawn Tennis Association.

Details of the matches in the national championship tournament on the turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club, at Forest Hills, L. I., were discussed yesterday by Robert D. Wrenn, President of the National Lawn Tennis Association, who will referee. "The tournament will be under the direction of the committee of the national association," he said. "While the schedule is not yet definitely arranged the members of the Executive Committee believe that matches in the beginning of the tournament will be played mornings and afternoons. They will continue until the entry list has been reduced enough to make afternoon matches more satisfactory to players and public."

Wrenn asserted that it was the desire of every member of the committee and the officials of the West Side Tennis Club to work the arrangements of the tournament out on the most efficient and scientific basis. At the close of each day's competitions the program for the following day will be posted. It will be like a railroad time table, every match starting on its respective court at the time designated.

There was a meeting of the committee of the West Side Club, J. S. Myrick, Raymond D. Little, Harry Parker, H. C. Martin, John A. Tompkins, Karl H. Behr, Moses Ely, and L. E. Mahan. This committee arranged for the perfect surveying of twenty-four courts on the field of turf. Four of these will be pitched between the grandstands, seating 3,500 spectators each. It is not the plan tot have more than two of these courts in play at the same time.

The officials of the national association decided that only season tickets will be open for subscription until the opening day of the tournament, Aug. 30. At that time only individual seat tickets for the day will be on sale inside the grounds.

Elmhurst Tennis Club First.

The Elmhurst Tennis Club maintained its unbeaten record in the Queens Borough Lawn Tennis League by making a clean sweep of the games with the Great Neck Hills Country Club at Elmhurst yesterday. Charles C. Edwards and C. F. Card represented Elmhurst in the singles matches and each won handily. The summary:

Singles.—C. C. Edwards defeated R. Hutchinson, 6—0, 6—4; C. F. Card defeated G. B. Hutchinson, 6—4, 6—3.

Doubles.—C. C. Edwards and D. Richart defeated R. Sears and G. B. Hutchinson, 6—1, 6—3; C. F. Card and F. George defeated F. E. Morgan and Frederick Roberts, 6—0, 6—2; G. Flitt and J. Flitt defeated G. Gumaelius and H. B. Schweitzer, 9—1, 6—4.

LONG ISLAND DOUBLES.

Baggs and Wood Defeat Reimer and Chambers 3 Sets to 2.

The annual lawn tennis championship tournament of Long Island was brought to a close yesterday on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club at Brooklyn, when Ralph Baggs and W. Halsey Wood won the doubles title by defeating Lincoln Reimer and Charles Chambers three sets to two at 2—6, 1—0, 8—6, 9—7, 9—7. The match was remarkable for the plucky uphill playing of the winning pair. Reimer and Chambers made a runaway in the first two sets, the former playing at the net, while Chambers occupied his favorite position at the back of the court. The opposing players improved as the match progressed, but were not seen at their best until the third set.

With two sets decided in their favor and Reimer's service on the vantage game the veterans appeared to be reasonably sure of victory. It was at this point the tide turned and Baggs and Wood adopted a vigorous attack. Reimer was particularly strong on lobs and drives and was well supported by Chambers, but the younger combination, by brilliant court work, took the third set after several extra games had been played.

Each of the fourth and fifth sets required sixteen games to reach a decision. Reimer's overhead smashes from deep court won several points for his team, but the superior steadiness of Baggs and Wood told in the end. The summary:

Long Island Men's Doubles Championship.—Ralph Baggs and W. Halsey Wood defeated Lincoln Reimer and Charles Chambers, 2—6, 1—0, 8—6, 9—7, 9—7.

SILK BASEBALL LEAGUE.

AT BAY RIDGE FIELD.

	R.	H.	E.
Stirn	2	1	0
Eiseman	0	0	2

Batteries—Prill and Kelbunde; Jappelle and Wing.

AT ST. ANN'S OVAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Erstein	2	4	0
Dommerich	0	1	0

Batteries—Arinson and Welsbach; Macintosh and Kunce.

AT NORTHSIDE PARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Openlym	2	13	5
Victor & A.	5	8	1

Batteries—Ruddin and Trauff; Oppenheim and Eichion.

STANDING OF LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
L. Erstein & Bro.	7	0	1000
Samuel Eiseman	5	2	.636
L. & E. Stirn	4	3	.571
William Oppenheim	4	3	.571
Victor & Achelis	4	3	.571
L. D. Dommerich & Co.	3	4	.429
Susquehanna	2	5	.286

RECORDS OF THREE BASEBALL LEAGUES.

Batting and Pitching Averages of Leaders in the National, American, and Federal.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting Average.

The following figures are compiled from official scores as published in the different cities of these leagues.

Including games played Thursday, July 8.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Daubert, Bklyn.	68	251	23	84	6	12	.335
Tyler, Boston	17	42	4	14	0	2	.333
Ludgus, Phila.	56	189	20	62	3	5	.328
Merkle, New York.	52	183	21	60	10	6	.328
Doyle, New York.	60	239	41	85	10	7	.328
Collins, Phila.	31	103	13	34	2	4	.324
Wilson, St. Louis.	60	196	21	62	5	9	.313
Killifer, Cincinnati.	68	231	31	72	4	13	.312
Groh, Cincinnati.	70	239	27	74	4	13	.310
Saier, Chicago.	71	265	45	77	17	5	.302
Smith, Boston.	71	249	27	75	4	12	.301
Zimmerman, Chi.	65	243	35	73	11	2	.300
Zimmerman, Bklyn.	21	54	3	16	0	1	.296
Good, Chicago.	55	237	36	70	7	5	.296
Cravath, Philadel.	68	235	40	69	4	4	.294
Roberts, Boston.	63	237	32	69	16	9	.291
Snyder, St. Louis.	69	221	23	64	7	7	.290
Long, St. Louis.	62	215	27	62	7	7	.288
Knisely, Chicago.	34	80	7	23	1	3	.288
Griner, St. Louis.	28	85	2	10	0	1	.288
Grimm, New York.	28	49	5	14	4	0	.286
Herzog, Cincinnati.	66	257	29	73	16	6	.284
Hinchman, Phila.	71	251	36	71	12	6	.283
Schultz, Bklyn.	32	99	11	28	1	2	.283
Miller, St. Louis.	75	238	37	67	16	13	.282
Burns, Philadelp'a.	20	43	3	12	0	0	.279
Connolly, Boston.	54	166	25	46	6	4	.277
Williams, Chicago.	70	243	27	67	9	10	.276
Bescher, Chicago.	33	113	10	31	2	4	.274
Clark, Cincinnati.	51	128	16	35	3	3	.273
Fisher, Chicago.	71	273	41	74	5	8	.271
Fletcher, N. Y.	61	230	31	62	4	5	.270
Johnston, Phila.	67	237	30	64	16	16	.270
Griffith, Cincinnati.	70	233	20	62	1	14	.266
Huggins, St. Louis.	51	161	28	43	5	2	.267
Magee, Boston.	70	248	31	66	8	14	.266
Carey, Pittsburgh.	71	287	37	76	18	3	.265
Whitted, Philadel.	49	162	11	43	8	9	.265
Dolan, St. Louis.	68	194	21	51	11	9	.263
Maranville, Boston.	71	244	26	64	6	15	.262
Bescher, St. Louis.	53	187	32	49	10	6	.262
Hyatt, St. Louis.	49	141	9	37	1	1	.262
Myers, Brooklyn.	71	278	27	72	5	11	.259
Burns, New York.	67	239	29	62	7	7	.259
Schneider, Cin.	18	35	4	5	0	2	.257
Schmidt, Boston.	68	241	29	61	2	14	.253
Lobert, New York.	62	235	35	59	7	9	.253
Vice, Pittsburgh.	68	210	25	53	6	5	.252
Beck, St. Louis.	54	184	20	46	1	6	.250
Standridge, Chicago.	17	24	2	6	0	0	.250
Niehoff, Phila.	68	230	27	57	9	11	.248
Schulte, Chicago.	67	235	36	62	12	15	.247
Butler, St. Louis.	69	210	26	52	12	7	.247
Cutshaw, Brooklyn.	71	260	29	64	11	10	.246
Rudolph, Boston.	20	53	3	13	1	3	.245

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Standridge, Chi.	15	2	0	10	31	60	1000
Ritter, New York.	9	1	0	6	7	26	1000
Pierce, Chicago.	18	9	1	57	40	68	.900
Alexander, Phila.	20	15	3	128	29	112	.833
Toney, Cincinnati.	13	4	1	33	24	49	.800
Mamaux, Pitts.	20	12	3	46	26	90	.750
Smith, Brooklyn.	12	8	3	27	18	51	.727
Dale, Cincinnati.	22	9	4	47	43	90	.692
Meadows, St. L.	17	9	4	46	38	103	.667
Niehaus, St. Louis.	7	2	1	4	3	11	.667
Harmon, Pitts.	17	9	5	41	27	108	.643
Doak, St. Louis.	19	10	6	69	40	121	.625
Pfeffer, Brooklyn.	15	8	5	26	40	103	.615
Schneider, Cin.	21	9	5	49	20	84	.600
Marquard, N. Y.	16	7	5	57	21	113	.583
Vaughn, Chicago.	23	11	8	76	40	128	.579
Dell, Brooklyn.	17	8	6	58	71	107	.571
Allen, Boston.	7	4	3	23	20	61	.571
Robinson, St. Louis.	13	4	3	17	11	47	.571
Humphries, Chi.	12	4	3	12	7	64	.571
Ragon, Boston.	16	6	5	37	22	91	.545
Coombs, Brooklyn.	15	6	5	19	47	49	.500
Tyler, Boston.	14	5	5	19	27	91	.500
Stroud, New York.	15	4	4	37	18	77	.500
Lavender, Chicago.	15	4	4	40	27	64	.500
Crutcher, Boston.	14	3	2	17	15	49	.500
Strunk, Boston.	5	1	1	3	2	12	.500
Tesreau, N. Y.	19	6	5	77	40	110	.471
Adams, Pittsburgh.	19	6	7	31	24	108	.462
Cheney, Chicago.	17	5	6	44	40	86	.455
Grimes, St. Louis.	23	5	6	30	31	93	.455
Matheweson, Cin.	11	4	5	21	11	67	.444
Sallee, St. Louis.	20	8	5	50	27	109	.421
Lear, Cincinnati.	15	3	4	27	23	89	.429
Zabel, Chicago.	18	5	7	39	49	68	.417
Cadwallon, Phila.	23	7	9	42	33	122	.417
Rucker, Brooklyn.	7	2	3	5	4	21	.400
Rudolph, Boston.	19	7	11	67	34	141	.389
Hughes, Boston.	17	6	10	71	29	120	.375
Rixey, Phila.	13	4	7	39	40	80	.364
Benton, Cincinnati.	24	5	10	60	54	120	.333
Ames, Cincinnati.	14	2	4	26	26	76	.333
Schauer, N. Y.	12	1	2	19	9	38	.333
Perritt, N. Y.	15	4	9	36	29	99	.308
Chalmers, Chi.	7	2	5	7	24	36	.300
Perdue, St. Louis.	14	3	7	17	26	69	.300
Cooper, Pittsburgh.	17	3	8	33	27	80	.273
Appleton, Bklyn.	16	2	6	22	33	66	.250
Demaree, Phila.	13	2	7	13	27	58	.222
Douglass, Bklyn.	10	1	6	34	30	66	.143

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Batting Average.

Including games Thursday, July 8.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Cobb, Detroit.	74	264	79	102	51	5	.402
Jackson, Cleve.	62	230	35	77	5	2	.335
Fournier, Chicago.	69	242	51	81	14	7	.335
Thompson, Athletic.	18	33	6	11	0	0	.333
Crawford, Detroit.	74	290	88	96	13	7	.331
Lady, Boston.	22	85	15	27	0	3	.329
E. Collins, Chi.	72	245	58	80	22	12	.327
Veach, Detroit.	72	263	38	84	11	10	.319
Lajoie, Athletics.	52	201	15	64	6	5	.318
Janvrin, Boston.	42	176	18	56	5	7	.318
Shanks, Washington.	74	310	49	98	19	9	.316
Speaker, Boston.	67	241	43	76	19	10	.315
Cicotte, Chicago.	21	53	5	16	0	5	.302
Ruth, Boston.	19	43	9	13	0	0	.310
Strunk, Athletics.	59	211	37	65	9	8	.308
McInnes, Athletics.	58	210	22	64	5	4	.305
Gainor, Boston.	32	69	11	21	3	1	.304
Lewis, Boston.	69	255	33	76	9	14	.298
Foster, Boston.	30	37	6	11	0	5	.297
Baker, Detroit.	70	251	40	74	10	7	.295
Wood, Boston.	15	37	4	8	2	2	.289
Maisel, New York.	71	238	52	68	28	7	.286
J. Collins, Chi.	73	288	39	84	16	13	.292
Russell, Chicago.	71	251	34	72	9	7	.287
Shanks, Washington.	58	166	19	48	5	6	.280
Schalk, Chicago.	60	219	34	63	8	9	.288
Chapman, Cleve.	68	258	43	74	15	9	.287
Weaver, Chicago.	70	267	49	76	10	9	.285
Kavanaugh, Det.	70	260	39	74	4	11	.285
Graney, Cleve.	67	236	23	66	8	5	.280
Lapp, Athletics.	53	154	14	43	1	3	.279
Schang, Athletics.	44	126	15	35	0	1	.278
Daly, Chicago.	23	39	3	10	0	0	.256
Walker, St. Louis.	71	261	23	71	10	7	.272
Shotten, St. Louis.	71	260	40	68	28	9	.262

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Gregg, Boston.	6	3	0	16	11	17	1000
Klepfer, Chicago.	1	1	0	2	1	8	1000
Hamilton, Louis.	2	1	0	1	1	7	1000
Knowlson, Ath.	3	1	0	3	5	21	1000
Sisler, St. Louis.	2	1	0	11	10	9	1000
Boehler, Detroit.	1	1	0	0	2	2	1000
Wood, Boston.	12	8	1	82	22	68	.889
Leonard, New York.	7	5	1	15	14	29	.800
Faber, Chicago.	24	15	4	100	55	134	.789
Scott, Chicago.	21	11	3	59	35	94	.786
Dubuc, Detroit.	21	10	6	49	46	125	.625
Fisher, New York.	16	10	5	50	17	129	.667
Bush, New York.	5	2	1	21	14	31	.667
Harstad, Cleveland.	16	2	1	15	18	38	.667
Foster, Boston.	18	9	5	83	47	101	.643
Ruth, Boston.	14	7	4	59	47	82	.636
Benz, Chicago.	16	7	4

GOLF—RESOLUTE WINS ANOTHER RACE WITH VANITIE—ROAMER WINS AT AQUEDUCT

OPEN GOLF TITLE WON BY NICHOLLS

Wilmington "Pro" Defeats Robert McDonald for Metropolitan Championship at Fox Hills.

That unruffled poise of mind and body which comes to the golfer only after many years on the links, carried Gilbert Nicholls, the Wilmington professional, to victory over his youthful opponent, Robert McDonald of Buffalo, in the play-off for the Metropolitan open golf championship at Fox Hills yesterday. Nicholls had 78 to McDonald's 79. The pair had tied on Friday, after two days' play, at 292 strokes for the 72 holes.

Nicholls, who has been toying with championship titles for almost twenty years, again demonstrated his ability as a finisher. Starting out poorly and playing golf which was something of a disappointment to the gallery of more than 1,000 enthusiasts, Nicholls steadied down to his game, while the young Scotchman playing against him, went to pieces on his putting. On the thirteenth hole, McDonald, after a beautiful drive, topped his second shot, the ball becoming embedded in the muddy bank.

That was the end of the younger man. Nicholls then began to pick up strokes by remarkable play on the final holes. He putted with deadly accuracy, and scored three's on two holes. The fourteenth and fifteenth, which were par, four. After the strain of the two days' play, both golfers were inclined to be erratic. It was the veteran, Nicholls, who overcame the strong inclination to slump, while young McDonald became worse as he went along. He wasted numerous shots on the green.

Standing on the fifth tee, McDonald had a two-stroke lead; but he lost it there when his mashie shot landed his ball in the bunker. He took five for the hole, Nicholls getting three. They should

GILBERT NICHOLLS.

The New Metropolitan Open Golf Champion.

have been even at the turn. In fact, McDonald might easily have won the ninth hole, as his second shot landed him on the green about twenty-five feet to the left of the pin, whereas Nicholls, who had pulled his drive and overplayed the green on his next, seemed in a fair way to get a five.

The vagaries of the game were vividly illustrated there when McDonald took three putts and Nicholls pitched back and holed his for a four. That made it 39 to 40 in favor of Nicholls.

As was the case in most of his rounds during the championship proper, Nicholls got going on the homeward journey. McDonald, however, managed to get level at the twelfth, where he drove the green with a fine tee shot over the pond. His drive from the next tee, a long one, almost to the brow of the hill, gave him an advantage there, but he spoiled it all by topping his second shot, the ball becoming imbedded in the mud in the bank on the far side. Two strokes were required to get up on the fairway and another to the green so that the hole cost him a 7. Nicholls in the meantime getting a 5.

That was the end of McDonald so far as being a contender for the title was concerned. At the fourteenth and fifteenth holes, Nicholls, by laying up beautiful approach shots close to the pin, was enabled to get down the putts for 3s, but not so with the Buffalo man who had to work hard for his 4s. They got the short sixteenth in three each and the seventeenth in 4, and then Nicholls, to make his success the more decisive, laid up another approach practically dead at the home hole, which enabled him to finish with a 3. The winner came home in 34, as against 38 for his rival.

It was in 1911 at Englewood that Nicholls won this title before, finishing with a record round of 66. Yesterday's playoff made the second in the history of the association, and oddly enough the other tie happened also at Fox Hills back in 1905. That was the first M. G. A. open and it was won by Alec Smith, who defeated the late Will Anderson in the playoff. Macdonald Smith, last year's metropolitan open champion, caddied for McDonald in yesterday's match, while Nicholls used the boy who had been with him earlier in the week. The cards follow:

Gil Nicholls, Wilmington—									
Out	5	5	4	5	3	6	4	3	4—39
In	4	5	4	5	3	5	3	4	5—34—73
Robert McDonald, Buffalo—									
Out	5	5	5	5	3	5	4	4	5—40
In	4	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	4—38—78

150 Compete on Apawamis Links.

A field of more than 150 competed in the sweepstakes and an eighteen-hole medal play handicap at the Apawamis Club yesterday for a prize offered by F. E. Leimbeer. Those who played in the handicap qualified for the President's Cup offered by Harmon S. Graves. C. L. Watkins and Frank Presbrey tied for first in the sweepstakes, with cards of 79—7—72 and 81—9—72. In the handicap Watkins and Presbrey again tied with similar scores. The results were:

Sweepstakes.—C. L. Watkins, 79—7—72; Frank Presbrey, 81—9—72; E. J. Laidlaw, 84—10—74; N. W. Laidlaw, 81—8—73; C. H. Randelbrock, 83—17—76; J. H. Williams, 87—8—79; George H. Abbott, 90—8—82.

Handicap.—Frank Presbrey, 81—9—72; C. L. Watkins, 79—7—72; E. C. Brown, 93—18—75; C. B. Denny, 94—18—76; C. H. Randelbrock, 93—17—76; Arthur Pell, 91—18—78; William Rand, Jr., 91—13—78; J. B. Russell, 92—14 78; A. S. Corwin, 91—12—79; P. C. Fogel, 94—15—79; C. M. Sheafe, Jr., 85—6—79; James A. Tedford, 91—12—79.

Medal Play at Ardsley Club.

More than forty members of the Ardsley Club participated in an eighteen-hole medal play handicap yesterday. W. A. Slaybach was the winner with a card of 84—14—70. The following returned scores:

W. A. Slaybach, 84—14—70; T. S. Fuller, 83—10—73; M. A. Waters, 79—5—74; A. E. Lawrence, 85—15—75; C. C. Collins, 96—18—75; J. S. Stracker, 99—23—76; Cornelius Smith, Jr., 85—8—77; H. J. Bartholomae, 91—14—77; L. G. Young, 87—9—78; C. W. Clark, 98—18—80; J. French, 99—16—83; R. S. Thomas, 90—13—87.

For the Converse Golf Cup.

At the Greenwich Country Club the following scores were made today for the Converse Cup:

Class A, Eighteen-Holes Medal Play.—R. G. Ende, 87, 15—72; J. H. Staats, 88, 15—73; G. F. Lynde, 84, 8—76; E. B. Curtis, 91, 15—76; J. B. Cobb, 92, 15—77; J. D. Chapman, 86, 9—77; H. L. Gilleian, 94, 14—80; L. Selden, 94, 13—82; C. M. Moffatt, 96, 14—82.

Class B—H. C. Leighton, 96, 22—74; J. A. Topping, 96, 20—76; E. N. Judd, 95, 18—77; J. D. Glamser, 97, 20—77; E. G. Snow, Jr., 96, 18—78; W. T. Graham, 99, 20—79; F. N. Zittell, 96, 18—78; H. S. Marston, 95, 16—79; O. B. Carrott, 97, 16—81.

Shenecossett Golf Championship.

Play for the golf championship of the Shenecossett Country Club will begin on the new links at New London, Conn., July 23. This event is open to both amateurs and professionals. A driving contest, open only to professionals, will occupy part of the first day. This will be followed by approaching and putting contests from distances of 50, 100 and 150 yards, the contestants to play two balls. Putting in the 36-hole championship, medal play, starts July 24. In the July Ringer Tournament, L. H. Butt, with 76, has the best score. W. E. Truesdail, with 77, is second, and Mrs. Peter Boyd, with 95, is third.

Mrs. Whitman Second in Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 10.—A golf tournament of eighteen holes mixed foursomes, handicap play, for cups offered by Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, brought twenty-nine couples to the links of the Newport Golf Club today. Miss Anna Sands and Oliver Perrin won, with a gross score of 86, a handicap of 9, and net score of 77. Mrs. Whitman, wife of Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, and Colonel F. V. L. Hoppin of the Governor's staff, whose scores were 111 gross, 32 handicap, and 79 net, tied for second place with Mrs. W. Earl Dodge and J. Gordon Douglas, whose scores were 94 gross, 15 handicap, and 79 net.

Travis Plays at Ekwanok.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 10.—Walter J. Travis of Garden City reached Manchester this morning in time to play two full rounds of golf at Ekwanok. He negotiated both in 75 strokes. In the afternoon round Travis and J. G. Batterson of Fox Hills finished 2 up on George H. Crocker of the Country Club, Brookline, and H. M. Forrest of Lakewood after starting them 2 up.

Twelve Events in Canoe Regatta.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 10.—The Carnival Commission has placed twelve events on the program for the two-day canoe regatta here, July 30 and 31, when the Atlantic Coast and New Jersey State paddling championships will be contested. Eight races, divided into Class A and Class B, constitute the coast titular numbers, with a point trophy in each division. Class A will include only the cedar boat pushers. Class B will be reserved for the canvas boatmen. Both divisions are open to paddlers of New York, New Jersey, the New England States, and Delaware. In Class A there will be half-mile straightaway races for singles, tandems, and fours, with an additional half-mile race for quadruples using double blades. In Class B the events include an eight-mile hurry-scurry race, or a swim of 100 yards, followed by a paddle of 120 yards; quarter-mile singles, and half-mile tandems and fours, for single-blade users. The events in the State championship last year will again be raced. They are an eight-mile hurry-scurry, quarter-mile singles, and half-mile doubles and fours.

Monmouth Fair Race.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., July 10.—Hundreds of persons flocked to the Monmouth County Fair Grounds this afternoon to see the trotting race between Fred L., a trotter owned by Luther & Stapleton of Red Bank, and Maxine Payne, a pacer belonging to Henry W. Muenbrink of Long Branch. The match was for $500 a side, mile heats, best three out of five, on a fast half-mile track. Theodore Pope of Freehold drove Fred L., and Muenbrink handled the reins of his own horse. Each heat was closely contested. The pacer led over the course in each until near the finish, when Fred L. passed her and won by a small margin in each race. The starter was Fred V. Shreves of Philadelphia. The racing was governed by National Trotting Association rules, and the time was 2:21¼, 2:22, and 2:22.

Curlew Wins in Bird Class.

Close and interesting racing was witnessed on Little Neck Bay yesterday afternoon. The Bayside Yacht Club Corinthians came to the starting line in goodly numbers, and in a strong and puffy southwest breeze decided one of the best regattas of the season. In the Bird class C. L. Willard's Curlew again was the winner, defeating Dodo by 1:46. Mayflower beat Edna J. in the One Design division, and again Cabbage won the Butterfly class.

ENGLISH SPORT RECOVERS.

Cricket and Golf Being Played After War Slump—Racing Expected.

LONDON, July 10.—Sport in the British Isles is gradually getting back to its normal condition. The Football Association's decision this week to play off next season's soccer league games, beginning in Scotland on Aug. 14 and in England on Sept. 1, has brought increased confidence to every sportsman in the country that in the near future every branch of sport will be in full swing. Cricket is now being played everywhere, especially by the various leagues in the North of England, and while no county games have yet taken place Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Surrey Counties are preparing to arrange a few matches in August and September.

Surrey's fine ground at Kensington Oval, which was taken over by the military authorities at the commencement of the war for the use of the troops, was released last month, and many games have been played recently between the public schools and regimental teams. A big stir was made last month in cricket circles when Hobbs, the famous England and Surrey batsman, signed on for this season with the Idle Cricket Club of the Bradford League, who are rivals for popular favor of the Saltaire Club of the same league. The Saltaires have the best bowler in Sydney Barnes of the Lancashire County Club.

It is confidently expected that horse racing will be resumed throughout the country by the end of this month as the result of a large petition signed by several thousands which was presented to the Government by Colonel Hall Walker, the well-known owner. Golf is in full swing and the leading professionals have had a busy time lately giving exhibition games, Harry Vardon, Taylor, and Braid in particular receiving a number of engagements. Strong hopes are now held out that with the boom in other sports it may be possible after all to hold the open championship in September. Athletic meetings, which were all declared off on account of the war, are now being held each week in different parts of the country.

RESOLUTE'S SKIPPER HAS WINNING DAY

Overcomes Vanitie's Lead in N. Y. Y. C. Race and Wins by Good Margin.

THE RACE BY FIGURES.

	Resolute. H.M.S.	Vanitie. H.M.S.
Start	1:13:00	1:13:00
First mark	1:48:31	1:49:43
Second mark	3:19:00	3:23:25
Finish	5:04:14	5:07:55
Elapsed time	3:52:14	3:55:55
Time allowance	1:07	
Corrected time	3:51:07	3:55:55

Resolute won by 3:41 actual, and 4:48 corrected time.

Charles Francis Adams, 2d, skipper of the cup candidate Resolute, demonstrated yesterday that there is more than one way to win a yacht race. He sailed the sloop to a decisive victory over Vanitie in the New York Yacht Club's annual regatta for the Glen Cove cups, notwithstanding that Vanitie had established an early lead so great that it seemed hopeless to catch her. Arthur Curtiss James says Mr. Adams is a wonderful skipper. When he made that remark, Commander James said something.

Mr. Adams had his work cut out for him, for he was caught napping just before the start, and was one minute and fifteen seconds late in getting under way. That was more than enough to eat up all the time allowance Resolute receives. Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt sent Vanitie off to a perfect start, and to make matters worse for Resolute—Vanitie added thirty-three seconds to her advantage in the short first leg of their triangular journey. Mr. Adams was thus 1:48 behind, and Vanitie had only to hold her lead to win comfortably.

A shift in the wind and superior strategy by Mr. Adams when the change came put Resolute in the lead before five more miles were sailed, and she held it and won by 3:41 actual sailing time. With her allowance added, it was 4:48.

The race was started from a line between Mott's and Prospect Points, at the mouth of Glen Cove. The committee boat was Commodore George F. Baker, Jr.'s, flagship, Viking, on board which were Chairman H. De B. Parsons, J. M. Macdonough, and Frederick O. Spedden, the club's Race Committee. There wasn't enough breeze to keep the yachts out of each other's way when the 1 o'clock warning whistle blew. What there was came gently out of the south-southwest.

Vanitie had replaced the aluminium gaff which she broke in Friday's race with one of hollow wood, and a small patch on her mainsail was the only sign left of the accident. She drew alongside Resolute just before the start, and blanketed her so completely that Mr. Adams was forced to ease way off to get his wind free when the whistle blew for the start at 1:10. They had two minutes to cross the line, and Vanitie, breaking out a big balloon jib, got there exactly as the time limit expired. It was a big treat to see the Gardner boat get over first. Resolute had lost all her headway in the jockeying, and was not able to cross the line until 1:13:15.

They made a drifting match of the first leg, which was a broad reach of 3⅞ miles, north by east, to Parsonage Point, off Rye. The breeze continued light, and it was slow going. Vanitie, however, had the better of it with her larger balloon, and when she jibed around the mark at 1:41:45 she had lengthened her lead by 33 seconds. Resolute jibed around at 1:43:31.

The second leg was another broad reach of 10⅝ miles, east-northeast, to Long Neck, off Stamford. With sheets eased to port, Vanitie laid a course dead for the mark, while Mr. Adams decided that his only chance rested in working off shore and getting the weather position. He did this by careful luffing without retarding Resolute's headway in the slightest. The move proved a wise one, for he began to cut down Vanitie's lead, and in half an hour was close up, although not on the course.

It was here that the wind shifted and came up more to the westward, and both yachts had to jibe in a hurry to get it. Vanitie proceeded to set her spinnaker, hoping to make a run before the wind the rest of the way; but Mr. Adams had different plans. The shift in the wind had put him where he could reach across Vanitie's bow, and, although this meant sailing inshore among the "soft spots," he decided to risk it. He crossed in front of Vanitie neatly on his first attempt, and after holding in as close to the Greenwich Point beach as he dared, jibed again and came out. The manoeuvre was so far successful that Mr. Adams kept it up, jibing again after a ten-minute hitch into open water. Vanitie's staff saw what was happening, but declined to be drawn into a jibing match with a smarter boat, so Vanitie held to her course, trusting to some slip in Resolute's daring campaign.

But the slip never came. The wind held firm no matter how close to shore Mr. Adams stood, and with every jibe Resolute drew further and further away. The zig-zag tactics were continued successfully right up to the mark, Mr. Adams jibing in all six times in order to reach it. This he did on the starboard tack, wearing around the buoy and replacing the ballooner with light headsails, for the last home. Resolute was timed here at 3:19:00, and Vanitie at 3:23:25. Resolute's gain on this leg was 5:13, which gave her a lead over her rival of 4:25. It was fine racing.

Vanitie hauled in her ballooner and spinnaker before turning the mark, and under staysail and jib wore around breaking out a baby jib topsail later. She stood for the Long Island shore on the starboard tack, and Resolute went over after her. In midsound they found the breeze freshening and it gave them a fine lift for the thrash of ten and three-fourths miles to the home mark. Courses were laid along the Long Island shore Vanitie using a tiny baby jib and finally none at all, as the breeze strengthened. They streaked along with lee rails under, both on the port tack for more than an hour. It was fast going, and only one more short hitch was required to reach the finish. Vanitie redeemed herself somewhat on this leg by outfooting the leader and picking up forty-four seconds. Resolute flashed over the finish line at 5:04:14, and Vanitie at 5:07:55.

W. E. Dodge's Samuri, sailed by Edmund Fish, won the cup for New York Yacht Club 50-footers, and Harry Payne Whitney's Barbara, with Harry Maxwell at the helm, was a close second. There were six entered in this class, and they sailed a course of 19¼ miles, starting ten minutes after the cup yachts. All six were prettily bunched at the start, Ralph N. Ellis leading with his Iroquois II., to leeward of the line, with Samuri second and Barbara third. J. P. Morgan's Grayling was on hand under sail, but she did not race. Samuri jumped into the lead at the first turn, being three minutes ahead of Iroquois II., which was soon afterward passed by Barbara and Spartan. The fifties sailed a close race and in fast time, all being home before the cup yachts got back from their 28½-mile jaunt.

In the thirty-foot division eight sloops started, sailing the same course with the fifties. J. A. Mahlstedt's Okee sailed in the race as part of the Sound championship series, but she was not allowed to compete for the special prize. Okee led the pack home, finishing at 5:29:38. The race was won by C. B. Cutler's Alera in a sensational finish, defeating E. H. Prentiss's Silhouette by 7 seconds. O. M. Reid's Lena was third, only 13 seconds behind the winner.

N. Y. Y. C. Fifties; start, 1:30; course, 19¼ miles.

Yacht and owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Samuri, W. E. Dodge	4:48:32	3:23:32
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	4:49:07	3:26:07
Spartan, J. M. MacDonough	4:47:12	3:27:12
Iroquois II., R. N. Ellis	4:47:44	3:27:44
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	4:48:30	3:28:30
Ventura, G. P. Baker, Jr.	4:50:34	3:33:34

SPORTS—YACHTS—AD RESOLUTE SUM MARY

N. Y. Y. C. THIRTIES.

Start, 1:30. Course, 19¼ miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Alera, C. B. Cutler	5:31:35	4:01:06
Silhouette, E. H. Prentiss	5:31:42	4:01:13
Lena, O. M. Reid	5:31:55	4:01:15
Alerion II., J. W. Alker	5:33:06	4:02:36
Banzai, E. Lang	5:33:27	4:06:57
Hope, E. Raymond	5:46:06	4:15:56
Miss, W. Marshall, Jr.	5:47:10	4:16:40
Okee, J. H. Mahlstedt	5:29:38	3:59:38

BROOKLYN'S RECORD FLEET.

Wind Dies Out in Club's Annual Regatta on Gravesend Bay.

All records for starters, as far as lower bay yachting is concerned, this year were smashed in the annual regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, held yesterday afternoon off the Atlantic Yacht Club in a breeze from the south that was true and steady until toward sundown, when it petered out, leaving more than one-half the fleet out on Gravesend Bay with hardly steerage way. All of the boats managed to finish, however.

The reappearance of Alice in the Q class lent additional interest to the racing. The two twenty-seven-footers were sent twice over a course made up of a spinnaker run from the starting line off Sea Gate to a mark off Bensonhurst. Here the light sail was taken in and the boats jibed booms to starboard for a broad reach to Fort Hamilton. Once around the mark off the fort, the craft had a stiff beat down the channel to Can Buoy No. 11. Here spinnakers were again set for a run home. At the end of the first round Alice was leading by 40 seconds. During the second round there was no change in the relative distance between the craft, the Davis boat finally winning by 40 seconds.

There were the usual large starts in the second and third divisions of the handicap class. The boats of the former division made a wonderfully pretty start, all practically crossing on the gun. Careless alone was late. Joy soon drew away from the fleet, and although the craft set no light sails, she had no difficulty in leading the fleet around the course. In the third division, the first boat home was Sunbeam, the property of J. C. Peirce.

Four of the knockabouts of the lower bay had a pretty scrap with Skylark, the first across the finish line. The Star boats sailed the same course as the knockabouts, and the winner was Shadow, the property of W. L. Inslee. For the first time this season, the dinghies of the New York Canoe Club came to the starting line. They were sent once around the same course as the Stars and the knockabouts, the winner being Lila, the property of F. French.

BELLE HARBOR RACES.

A. Van Winkle's Surprise Wins Leading Event in Sailing Division.

For the first time in many years the yachtsmen of the Jamaica Bay district yesterday held an association race on a Saturday afternoon. The contest was managed by the Belle Harbor Yacht Club, and, judging by the large-sized fleet, the delegates made a right move last Winter when they placed a few Saturday dates upon the racing schedule. The wind was from the south, and had enough strength to send the sailboats around shortened courses off the clubhouse in excellent time. It also did not kick up a very big sea, and as a result the power-boat divisions had good contests.

In the sailing division the principal class was won by A. Van Winkle's Surprise. It was a special class of knockabouts that brought four yachts to the starting line. Clinco finished second. Sindbad had a walk-over in the cabin catboat division, and Selfish, the property of Walter Smith, won among the large open cats. In the small open catboat class the winner was Bill Nye. Bull Pup led home the Turtles, the smallest sailboat division that started.

The first of the cabin cruisers to cross the finish line was Neirbo. Marion was the only standing cabin cruiser to be timed, the others in the division being disqualified for not covering the course correctly. Agnes R. won a similar prize among the open power boats. Smarty was the first of the small open power boats to finish. There also was a special class of small open power boats that was won by Thelma. Today there will be a big outside race for the Jamaica Bay Corinthians that will start off the Rockaway Point Yacht Club.

CHARITIES.

MOTHERS IN NEED.

1. Mrs. A., husband dead, 3 small children. Mother in poor health. Fund of $75 ($3 a week for 6 months) needed for clothes and food.
2. Mrs. L., husband afflicted with incurable case of cancer, 5 children, the youngest only 3 years old. $42 is needed to pay rent of $7 for 6 months.
3. Mrs. D., a widow with 4 children, the youngest a baby of 4 months. $42 is needed to pay for rent and food for 3 months.

Will You Help One of These?

Please mark case you wish to assist, and mail clipping with check or bill to Room 8.

BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 43 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

THE SERVANTS OF RELIEF FOR INCURABLE CANCER

are trying to raise $10,000 to guarantee a conditional gift of the same amount, to be used in paying a burdensome mortgage on the Home. The Sisters implore the public for help.

There is no sorrow, no misery, not represented among our patients—of all nations and creeds—wounded, deprived of work, cut off from their own people, and avoided by the world. Think of them a little!

St. Rose's Home, 71 Jackson St., New York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

101-RANCH PONIES.

Another carload of ponies will arrive at Westport, Conn., about July 17; few high class polo ponies; some good park ponies fit ladies and children; all will be sold at very reasonable prices for quick sale; arrange to visit Westport and try these ponies; perfect satisfaction guaranteed; we have three fine saddle ponies for children, two for "grown-ups," now here; prices, $75 and $85. Address Miller Bros., Westport, Conn.

ROAMER MAKES HIT IN THE 'BROOKDALE'

Backed by Public, Miller's Horse Makes Record Time at Aqueduct.

Roamer batted out a home run in public estimation at the Aqueduct race track yesterday afternoon when he won the Brookdale Handicap at a mile and an eighth. This has always been considered a sort of consolation race for Brooklyn Handicap horses, practically the same animals being named as contestants in both races. Tartar, which won the Brooklyn, did not accept the weight yesterday, and The Finn, which had been sent out as a probable starter, declined the issue. His owner has practically decided to give him a rest until the Fall races, and there was little chance of his appearance on that account. When Roamer worked a trial for yesterday's race in 1:52, going the mile in a trifle better than 1:37, Mr. Hallenbeck's trainer absolutely refused to consider starting The Finn in a contest against such speed. Owners of other nominees also refused to run in a "forlorn hope" race, so that only August Belmont's pair, Stromboli and Rock View, appeared in colors against the Andrew Miller pet.

Because Roamer was giving Stromboli four pounds in weight, and it was known that the latter was in prime racing condition, layers took liberties with Roamer and laid one to two against his beating the Belmont pair. The public backed him to win yesterday just as thoroughly as it had let him alone on Monday last, when he was beaten over a muddy track in the race for the Carter Handicap. Roamer, too, certainly proved all race horse yesterday.

Butwell sent him to the front at the raising of the barrier, and kept him there until he had won the event from Stromboli by four or five lengths, and he was simply galloping at the end of his run. Yet he won the race in record time for the distance, 1:35 3-5, which was precisely the time made by Tartar in the race for the Brooklyn Handicap, in which he beat Roamer by a nose. And Roamer was carrying 128 pounds in this race, as against the 102 carried by Tartar.

The time made was something phenomenal for the track, the quarter having been run in 0:24 3-5, the half in 0:47 3-5—within a second and a fifth of the race record—the five furlongs in 0:59 2-5, but a fraction less than the record; the three-quarters in 1:12, the track record for the distance; the mile in 1:37 3-5, which is two-fifths of a second faster than the track's mile record, that has existed unbroken since it was made by Orthodox in 1904. From a time standpoint it was the most wonderful race ever run over the course. The crowd appreciated it, and it was a hero's welcome they gave to both horse and rider when they came back to the judges' stand to make their weight. The best previous record for the Brookdale was 1:52, made by Flying Fairy last year and by Gretna Green in 1908.

Tea Caddy won the twenty-sixth renewal of the Tremont Stakes for two-year-olds for August Belmont, who also started Damrosch, the pair being the favorites for the race over Woodward, a colt from the Madden string, which had been working very fast and about which there was the liveliest sort of a tip to win the event, even though he had done nothing in public to warrant support of any kind. It turned out that Achievement was the only one of the field which could give Tea Caddy any sort of a race, Woodward being the very last of the lot to finish.

Bonny Laddie won his third successive steeplechase over the two-mile course, his expected competitor for the honors—Big Sandy—going down at the first jump. Thereafter Bonny Laddie indulged the rest of the field with the pacemaking, Tuckey being content to view operations from the rear until it came to the last two obstacles. There he overhauled Cactus Bud and Single Stick, and from then on took things leisurely in front.

Bob Redfield turned a trick for the Western crowd which has just arrived at the track in force, and Startling did another for the Eastern wise ones, in the last two races of the afternoon. Both were for maiden two-year-olds and there were a half dozen "good things" in the pair of races which made them the liveliest betting events of the day. Turner got Bob Redfield home by the narrowest of margins in his struggle against Edith Olga and Typography. Buxton made no such tight fit of it with Startling, winning by a good length from Good Counsel, on which every Brooklyn man or woman at the track was said to have a wager. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; highweight handicap; purse $600; six furlongs. Time—1:14 4-5.

Hanovia, Quincy Stable's ch. f., 3 years, by Fair Play-Miss Hanover, 130 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, (Burlingame).....1½
Helen Barbee, R. J. Mackenzie's ch. m., aged, 124, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Turner)..2½
Sam Jackson, T. J. O'Brien's b. g., aged, 120, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, (McDermott)..3nk
Vladimir, Hanson, Superintendent, Adams Express, Lady Banbary, and Carnaverock also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; for three-year-olds and upward; handicap; purse $750; about two miles. Time—4:27 2-5.

Bonny Laddie, H. H. Henry's b. g., 4 years, by Donnte-Maid of the Order, 153 pounds, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, (Tuckey).1nk
Cactus Bud, Glen Riddle Farm's ch. g., aged, 139, 4 to 1 and even, (Allen).....2
Single Stick, J. E. Davis's br. g., 4, 152, 9 to 2 and 6 to 5, (Lee).....3nk

Meadow Lark also ran. Big Sandy fell at first jump and did not go the route.

THIRD RACE.—Twenty-sixth running of the Tremont Stakes for two-year-olds; value to the winner, $2,400; six furlongs. Time—1:15.

Tea Caddy, August Belmont's ch. c., by Rock Sand-Tea's Over, 107 pounds, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, (coupled with Damrosch,) (Byrne).....1
Achievement, R. T. Carman's ch. c., 107, 6 to 1 and 3 to 5, (Butwell).....2½
Slipahod, L. S. Thompson's b. f., 90, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, (Loder).....3½
Damrosch, Success, and Woodward also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Twenty-sixth running of the Brookdale Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; value to winner, $3,100; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:50 3-5.

Roamer, Andrew Miller's b. g., 4 years, by Knight Errant-Rose Tree II., 128 pounds, 11 to 10 and out, (Butwell).....1
Stromboli, August Belmont's ch. g., 4, 124, 4 to 5, (coupled with Rock View,) (Turner).....2
Rock View, August Belmont's br. c., 5, 114, 1 to 2, (coupled with Stromboli,) (Dugan).....3

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won at this meeting; selling; purse $500. One mile. Time—1:40.

Amalfi, R. T. Wilson's ch. g., aged, by The Scribe-Tarantella, 118 pounds, 5 to 2 and even, (McCahey).....1
O'Sullivan, James McManus's ch. h., 5, 112, 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Burlingame).....2
Stonehenge, Carman & E. Rockwell's b. g., 4, 107, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, (Butwell).....3
G. M. Miller, Grumpy, Ambrose, Brian Boru, Alhena, Richard Langdon, Golden Prime, Armer, Mack B. Bubanks, and Dengro also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; selling; purse $600. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 1-5.

Bob Redfield, J. M. Zimmer's b. g., by Mohawk II.-Topleah, 109 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Turner).....1½
Edith Olga, J. H. Shreve's b. f., 109, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (T. McTaggart).....2½
Typography, R. F. Carman's br. f., 109, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Butwell).....3
Belle of the Kitchen, Walloon, Maifou, Jerry Jr., and Payente also ran.

Winner, entered to be sold for $600; bought in by owner for $705.

SEVENTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; selling; purse $400. Five furlongs. Time—1:03 4-5.

Startling, R. F. Carman's b. c., by Marta Santa-Country Fraud, 113 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, (Buxton).....1
Good Counsel, Quincy Stable's b. c., 107, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (McKeever).....2
Recluse, Mrs. S. McNaughton's b. c., 112, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Turner).....3
Indian Chant, Nelli, Tony Fashion, Flag Day, and Miss Philbin also ran.

A REAL CHAMPION.

Frank Kramer, world's champion sprint cycle racer, will make his first appearance at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome on Tuesday night, when he will be on scratch with Grenda in the half-mile and three-mile handicaps.

RIVERSIDE REGATTA WELL PATRONIZED

Despite Divided Interest, 27 Yachts Take Part in the Races.

When the racing days for the yacht clubs on Long Island Sound were allotted by the Long Island Sound Association, July 10 fell to the Riverside Yacht Club. It proved to be an unlucky assignment for the club, for the New York Yacht Club elected to race its "Class H Special," its fifty-foot, and its thirty-foot class on that day, and the New Rochelle Yacht Club chose that day on which to start a long-distance race to Stratford Shoal. Therefore the racing fleet was split into three parts.

Twenty-seven yachts, however, answered the call of the Riverside Yacht Club yesterday, and these yachts had beautiful racing in a good southwest breeze, and made very good time. There were in the fleet five yachts of the handicap class, in two divisions; four of the Glen Cove jewel class, two of Class R, eight of the Star class, five of the Indian Harbor one-design class, a Larchmont interclub boat, and one of the Manhasset Bay one-design class in a match race, and Addison Hanan's little sloop Little Robin, manned by his young sons, that sailed against the best time of the Indian Harbor one-design class—and incidentally beat it. The boat was honestly sailed by "the kids," but of course the good advice of "Addie" Hanan was contributory to their success.

The course for the handicap boats and those of Class R was fourteen and a half miles; from the starting point off the gas buoy at Little Captain's Island, into the wind, five miles, to Matinicock Point; thence a broad reach, five miles to Centre Island Reef; thence a reach, four and a half miles, home. Boats of the Jewel Class and the two in the match race had a beat to Matinicock Point and a run home, ten miles in all. All others sailed a course around Great and Little Captain's Island and Newfoundland Reef, twice around, ten miles in all. This course gave the boats windward work and reaching and running. Two of the Star boats, one of which is usually first or second at the finish, mistook the course in that they went outside the racing buoy placed some distance south of the westerly end of Great Capptain's Island, and lost so much time that they were last of their class to finish.

The starts were not especially brisk, with one or two exceptions. Carolina of the first division of the handicap class, sailing with Nadia of the second division, led her competitor across the line. Robin Hood III. led the way in the third division. The Star class and the Indian Harbor one-design class made the best starts of the day, each closely grouped, with Neptune leading the Star and Yaqui the Indian Harbor boats.

Carolina of the handicap class beat Nadia by a wide margin. Robin Hood III. of the third division was first to finish, but lost to Peg on time allowance. Other winners were: Class R, Margaret; Glen Cove Jewel class, Brilliant; match race, Skid; Star class, Little Dipper; Indian Harbor one-design class, Yaqui. The summary:

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 14½ Miles.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Carolina, A. W. Lockwood	5:04:05	2:49:05
Nadia, W. F. Clarke	5:34:00	3:19:00

Corrected Time—Carolina, 2:49:05; Nadia, 3:12:13.

HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.

Start, 2:35. Course, 14½ Miles.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Robin Hood III., G. E. Gartland	5:32:58	2:57:58
Peg, H. T. Horridge	5:34:58	2:59:58
Natoma, T. S. Clark	5:35:41	3:00:26

Corrected Time—Peg, 3:02:27; Robin Hood III., 3:06:05; Natoma, 3:10:41.

CLASS R.

Start, 2:30. Course, 14½ miles.

Margaret, C. D. Mallory	5:47:00	3:17:00
Joyetta, W. H. Childs	5:51:10	3:21:10

GLEN COVE JEWEL CLASS.

Start, 2:30. Course, 10 miles.

Brilliant, J. C. Ayer	5:14:16	2:44:16
Opal, J. P. Morgan	5:15:25	2:45:25
Cat's-Eye, R. Fraser	5:19:13	2:49:13
Emerald, C. W. Atwater	5:25:05	2:55:05

MATCH RACE.

Start, 2:35. Course, 10 miles.

Skid, H. L. Curry	5:13:36
Scylla, E. A. Swick	Did not finish

INDIAN HARBOR ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 2:45. Course, 10 miles.

Yaqui, F. S. Page	5:04:22	2:19:22
Hulheehee, J. W. Lewis	5:08:21	2:23:21
Wabist, R. Outwater	5:10:30	2:25:30
Wahneta, W. C. Huyler	5:11:24	2:26:24
Minnehaha, A. A. Clements	5:12:05	2:27:05
Little Robin, A. G. Hanan	5:01:29	2:16:29

STAR CLASS.

Start, 2:40. Course, 10 miles.

Little Dipper, G. A. Curry	5:05:20	2:25:20
Snake, Tracy Lewis	5:08:40	2:28:40
Vega, E. G. Unith, Jr

ASSERTS IMMIGRANT IS SCHOOL PROBLEM

Research Director Lays Stress on Education's Part in Work of Assimilation.

CITES OLD PREJUDICES

Albert Shiels Says Critics of the Foreign-Born Are Apt to Generalize Too Much.

The school and the immigrant are the subjects of a report made to the New York Board of Education by Albert Shiels, Director of Reference and Research. Within the last thirty years, he says, there has been considerable uneasiness over the continuous flow of immigration, and the question has been raised as to the power of this country to continue successfully to assimilate so many variant types that might imperil American institutions, customs, traditions, and standards of living.

Whatever justification there may be for this feeling, says Mr. Shiels, its existence is a fact. It has been formulated in magazine articles, books, public discussions, and Governmental reports. It is interesting to note, however, that the present protests affect to be less against immigration, as such, than against the present character of the immigrant laborer, usually referred to in terms of his geographic origin. In the period from 1810 to 1883, 95 per cent. of the total immigration was from countries west of the Russian boundary and north of the Mediterranean and the Balkan Peninsula. From 1883 to 1907 81 per cent. of the immigration was from Italy, Austria-Hungary, the countries of the Balkan Peninsula, Spain, and Asiatic Turkey. Out of the total immigration for the year 1913 the latter type of immigration represents 74 per cent. of the total.

In a discussion of present-day immigration, he declares, we should be mindful that our judgment is always likely to be affected by possible illusions, and that impressions and prejudices may be confounded with fact. One frequent illusion is due to a prejudice derived from familiarity with the newly arrived immigrant, as we may meet him in person—his physical condition and his habits. We are likely here to confound the accidental and temporary with the fundamental and permanent. An immigrant may be unclean in person, repellent in his habits and apparently content to live under offensive conditions. Yet in such matters he may, in many cases, be but a creature of circumstances, perhaps their victim. The real question is whether he is inherently vicious, criminal or indolent, and, on the other hand, whether he may not under favorable conditions develop into a desirable citizen.

Critics Prone to Generalize.

A second illusion, Mr. Shiels finds, is the acceptance of generalizations, which are themselves based on very hasty and superficial inferences. One example is the tendency to repeat what appears on a printed page, without thoughtful reflection. Thus it is frequently stated that recent immigration implies a disproportionate increase in poverty, disease, and crime. Some of the opponents of the immigrant movement affirm this, others are very cautious. There do not seem to be many convincing statistics to prove the validity of all these assertions. Another charge is that immigration displaces native labor, reduces wages, and increases unemployment, or, at least, contributes to under-employment.

A third illusion, and a very real one, is, Mr. Shiels's opinion, is a manifestation of what Lord Bacon called an idol of the tribe, meaning our own human tribe. It is the attitude which most persons have against any stranger. To the degree that he differs in nationality, or race, there is always apt to be a corresponding intensity of suspicion and dislike.

Our welcome to immigration, Mr. Shiels says, has been a splendid service to the world; it is necessary to remember, however, that our goodness has not been without reward. When we realize, for example, to what degree the development of mining industries depends upon foreign labor, or remember that three-quarters of all our laborers on railroad and construction work are foreign born, certainly we must hesitate to adopt policies of exclusion, even if we adopt methods so illogical as the imposition of a literary test.

The question, therefore, Mr. Shiels thinks, is not to be solved by personal prejudice, by unprofitable economic theories, nor altogether by the assumption of responsibility for the welfare of the unfortunate of other lands. What we need to know are the fundamental qualities of the immigrant as we are getting him, what promise he and his children hold for good citizenship, what influences, pro and con, he produces on wages, labor and opportunity, and—perhaps the most important question—what we are prepared to do to reap the richest advantage from his coming. What we are doing consciously and purposively is a question the answer to which would scarcely flatter our national pride. If we shall do no more than we have done, if we are content to depend upon the slow process of evolution that has worked fairly well under happier conditions, it is possible that, notwithstanding all the material contributions that the immigrant may make, immigration itself may be a bad thing.

Whatever may be done in the matter of future distribution, Mr. Shiels points out, the immediate problem for teachers is to consider the immigrant, not in the places where we might like to place him, but where he insists on going himself. It is true that many immigrants working in camps or as farmhands go to rural districts. Until State educational agencies evolve a more effective system, however, the main concern of public school teachers will be centred in the interests of immigrants in the cities.

Teachers Need Broad Culture.

It has been doubted, Mr. Shiels says, whether the regular public school teachers are best fitted for this special work. Whatever the merits of the contention for a special school system, the actual conditions are that for some time to come many day public school teachers will continue to do the work in evening classes. Many of them have already done it with conspicuous success. Whatever the system may be, every teacher should have an equipment greater than a mere command of special method, however necessary that is. He should have a real understanding of the questions other than curriculum and teaching technique. The broader understanding brings the deeper sympathy; the foreign pupil should not be a mere recipient for a certain mass of knowledge, or a lay subject for technical demonstration of teaching skill. The foreign pupil, appreciated in all his relations, becomes in the teacher's presence a man like himself, with hopes, aspirations, misadventures, misfortunes; a fellow-being to be aided and encouraged without contempt or patronage.

Our civilization, Mr. Shiels thinks, has indicated a somewhat naïve confidence in the public school teachers' abilities, which, though flattering, is embarassing. The school is assumed to be the exclusive agency in education. Whatever faults the rising generation may have are calmly attributed to it. Such fundamental influences as the home, the street, the newspaper, the differences in individual instincts and experiences are all brushed aside, and the teacher is called upon to assume the rôle of mentor, parent, and inspired prophet. Omnipotence is the prerogative of divinity, and not even public sentiment can confer it on a corps of teachers. There is, however, one duty a teacher is required to perform and to perform well. That is the duty of effective instruction.

Now, in the case of the immigrant, Mr. Shiels says, the whole educational procedure is handicapped from the beginning. The evening school, in which the teaching of foreigners has so large a place, in the words of one teacher, is the stepdaughter of the educational organization. When school funds must be reduced, it is the evening schools that bear the reduction. When other branches of instruction come to require more and more rigid conditions for the training of teachers, it is only among evening classes for foreigners, that in so many communities a place remains for almost any kind of teacher with any kind of license. When elaborate courses in special methods have been evolved in training schools, extension courses, and teachers' colleges, consideration of the critical problem of instructing our immigrants has alone been omitted.

PLAN NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

Anti-Saloon League Hopes to Make Another Prohibition Line-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 10.—The Anti-Saloon League of America may unite with the National Prohibition forces to form a third party within the next year or two, according to statements made at the final executive session this afternoon of the leaders of the great convention which has just closed here. In its political and financial resources it hopes to rival the Democratic and Republican machines. The plan is to try systematically to create a new political organization, which, constructed on church and civic organization, the Western suffrage vote, and with the support of the numerous progressive industrial interests, may bring success to the cause with its own candidates.

Engineered by the abler men in the prohibition movement, it seems to be one aspect of the strategic campaign to drive the Republicans or the Democrats into the dry fold in self-defense. It is confidently believed in the inner circles of prohibition that William J. Bryan will try to force a dry plank into the next Democratic national platform. Failure to do so will bring his nomination of the new party, it was said. Eugene N. Foss, former Governor of Massachusetts, appeared the second choice, or ex-Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson of Alabama.

One of the new forms of campaigning against the "wet" candidates will be through the jitney bus. Another method will be the organization of Bible classes the country over.

CALDWELL 225 YEARS OLD.

Historical Pageant Given to Celebrate Jersey Town's Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

CALDWELL, N. J., July 10.—Caldwell celebrated its 225th birthday today with a pageant which depicted incidents in its history from the time that the early settlers purchased the town site until the present day. The pageant was to have taken place on July 5, but rain caused a postponement.

One of the interesting features of the pageant was the scene which pictured the Rev. James Caldwell, after whom the town was named, at the battle of Springfield in the Revolution. When the Continental soldiers ran out of wadding for their guns, the clergyman dashed to his church, near by, and gathered up a lot of hymn books. Distributing the books among the soldiers, the Rev. Mr. Caldwell cried, "Give 'em Watts, boys! Give 'em Watts!" The soldiers tore the books to pieces, and stuffed the paper leaves into their guns, in lieu of the usual wadding.

The Rev. Nelson B. Chester, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, acted the part of the Rev. James Caldwell. In connection with the celebration there was a historical exhibition in the Grover Cleveland birthplace, where hundreds of relics, contributed by residents of the town, were displayed.

DIES AFTER QUARREL.

Brothers-in-Law Clinch and Fall and One Gets Broken Skull.

James McQuirk, 46 years old, of 125 Van Horn Street, Jersey City, died yesterday morning following injuries which he sustained on Friday evening in a row with his brother-in-law, John Craven. The police have sent out an alarm for the arrest of Craven.

McQuirk and Craven quarreled at McQuirk's home, at which Craven boarded. McQuirk ordered Craven out, and he went. Late in the evening the two met at Bramhall Avenue and Van Horn Street. They renewed their dispute, clinched, and fell together. Friends separated them and Craven walked away.

McQuirk complained of pains in his head and was taken home. His skull is thought to have been fractured by the fall.

ON NEAR-BY LINKS.

Montclair's Record Holder Wins a Class A Event—Other Competitions.

First round of match play in all three sixteens was in order yesterday at the Montclair Golf Club. There also was the usual sweepstakes in three classes. A. L. Pierson, Jr., who performed so sensationally last week by making the ninth hole in 1 and also setting a new amateur record for the course, won in Class A with a card of 79—10-69.

There was a tie in the second division between J. W. Allen and F. W. Arnold, Jr., with respective scores of 52—14—68 and 34—16—68. W. W. Hubbard was the only man in the third division to hand in his card, reading 90—22—68.

Mrs. R. L. Johnstone won the women's putting competition, while Miss Margaret Johnstone took second. Summary:

July Tournament, First Round, First Sixteen.—Franklin W. Dyer beat W. E. Marcus, Jr., 4 up and 3 to play; J. deZ. Baton beat Dr. J. S. Brown, 4 up and 3 to play; Janson Noyes beat Francis E. Donohoe, 4 up and 2 to play; R. C. Kerr beat F. W. Schoonmaker, Jr., 4 up and 3 to play; R. P. Nash beat S. F. Hall, 1 up; A. L. Pierson, Jr., beat P. L. Gallagher, 2 up; H. M. Robinson beat T. W. Maley, 4 up and 2 to play; W. H. Loftus beat Walter Brown, 3 up and 1 to play.

Second Sixteen, First Round.—L. M. Blancke beat Alexander Eakin, 4 up and 2 to play; B. T. Wilcox beat W. B. Perley, by default; W. E. Cravath beat G. E. Alling, 1 up; F. C. Lowrey beat E. W. A. McMahon, 3 up and 2 to play; A. J. Graffin beat Charles Gowing, 1 up; W. W. Hubbard beat L. N. de Vausenay, 4 up and 3 to play; J. T. Pratt beat A. Hunter, 4 up and 3 to play.

Third Sixteen, First Round.—E. F. Miller beat Andrew Morrison, 2 up and 1 to play; C. G. Bradley beat F. N. Carr, by default; F. L. Dyer beat N. F. Hill, 1 up; Ralph Starrett beat E. W. Gray, 2 up and 1 to play; A. R. Copper beat R. C. Blanck, 4 up and 4 to play; B. J. Richardson beat W. F. Pool, 2 up; R. T. Kaiser beat William Ewald, 1 up; F. J. Christie beat C. L. Anderson, 5 up and 4 to play; C. R. Christie, Jr., beat C. H. F. Yallalie, 1 up.

A novel competition was run off at the Forest Hill Field Club yesterday. The method of scoring was such that it would require a Philadelphia lawyer to explain it. At any rate, L. M. Schoonmaker and R. R. Piper, with respective scores of 76, 13½—63½ and 86, 21½—62½, won it. It was a four-ball medal play handicap, with half of the usual allowances conceded, and the pair making the best average was declared the winner. The scores made were as follows, the pairs being in the order named:

L. M. Schoonmaker, 79, 13½—63½; R. R. Piper, 86, 21½—64½; J. L. Cummings, 80, 15½—64½; J. G. Honness, 82, 15—67; A. G. Gusman, 70, 12—58; Thomas Chisholm, 82, 15—67; S. S. Gaylord, 81, 14½—66½; R. Sanderson, 77, 10½—66½; Wilson Vance, 81, 15½—67½; L. S. Hutchinson, 94, 21—68; H. B. Salmon, 76, 11½—64½; Victor Christl, 85, 17—68.

Six matches were played for the July prizes at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday. There also was the customary sweepstakes in two classes, Harry Chalmers winning in Class A, with 89, 15—74, and R. B. Marshon in the second set, with 95, 24—71. The summary and scores follow:

Class A.—Harry Chalmers, 89, 15—74; C. C. Webster, 83, 8—75; T. R. Brown, 83, 8—75; L. S. Fechman, Jr., 86, 10—76; C. A. Varney, 85, 9—76; C. H. Gillespie, 90, 14—76.

Class B.—R. B. Marshon, 95, 24—71; O. H. Cheney, 98, 18—80.

July Prizes.—O. H. Cheney beat F. C. Hodson, 3 up and 1 to play; L. S. Fechtman, Jr., beat E. C. Holston, 3 up and 2 to play; A. B. Grafius beat C. T. Hunt, 3 up and 1 to play; Joseph Pickhardt beat G. W. Van Vlack, 1 up; F. W. Cobb beat Henry Hering, 1 up, (27 holes;) H. W. Chapman beat D. W. Tracy, 4 up and 3 to play.

Cocoanut First in Nut Class.

The smallest fleet of nut boats that have so far gathered for a race took part in the fourth regatta of the first series of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club on Oyster Bay yesterday. It was a pity as the weather conditions were ideal. The wind was strong and from the Southwest, in fact, there was a little too much breeze for several of the little fellows. The winner was Cocoanut, which has just been sold by George Bullock to G. M. Fletcher, Jr.

RAILWAY VALUATION MAY COST $75,000,000

New Haven Going Back 93 Years Into Records of 202 Underlying Corporations.

MUST GIVE HISTORY OF EACH

Original Estimate for Whole Country Put at $2,500,000 by Congress.

Railroad men whose companies have been among the first to be taken up by the valuation division of the Interstate Commerce Commission say that the Government's estimate of the cost of valuing the railroads of the United States has been far exceeded to date, and that the preliminary estimates of the expense were ridiculously low.

The original estimate of the cost, as made in Congress, was $2,500,000 for the entire country. This figure was raised to $15,000,000 after the work had been started. It is now asserted by statisticians in the employ of the carriers that if the present plans are adhered to the work will cost upward of $75,000,000, of which the roads will pay more than half.

One of the first roads to be valued was the Kansas City & Southern. The work is not completed, but it has already cost the Government $125 a mile and the company $150 a mile. Before completion the cost per mile on this road will exceed $300. At that rate the expense for the total mileage in the United States would exceed $75,000,000.

It is expected by the valuation division, however, that the cost of the work on the transcontinentals and the newer roads would be much less than in the East, where the age of the companies makes more research work necessary, and the congestion of population the difficulties of valuing real estate greater. On the Western roads it is planned to make much better time, and for a large proportion of the mileage the valuation will be practically the same for mile after mile. It is also possible that the Commission will order a simpler set of requirements to facilitate the valuation and reduce its cost, which is running beyond any calculations.

The Government started its first field party of engineers at work on the New Haven in April of this year. There are 2,300 miles in the New Haven system and more than two years will be consumed in the engineering inventory work alone. The program calls for the completion of work on 800 miles this year.

In the extensive preparations which the New Haven has been called upon to make before this work was actually begun and in the progress of the work itself since April 1 there is afforded concrete instance of what Government valuation involves both for the individual railroad affected and for the Government.

The New Haven was selected among the first of the large railroad systems of the East upon which to start the actual work of valuation, work on the Boston & Maine having begun a year earlier. Interest attaches to this work in its case not only because of its size and importance as a railroad system, but also because it involves delving into the history, records, deeds, and cost of construction of more very early railroads than will be found in any other large railroad system. The records of some of these railroads go back to the year 1831, when engines consisting of a boiler and a tall smokestack on wheels had just begun pulling cars of the stage-coach pattern over iron rails in competition with canals and coaches.

The overhauling of these old records, required under the valuation law, is of itself, in the case of the New Haven, a tremendous task. For example, Valuation Order No. 7 calls for a complete schedule of all deeds and other evidences under which railroad companies claim title to land. On this work alone the New Haven for some time past has had a force of twelve employes at work. Their task involves the searching of the records of Town and County Clerks' offices in four States, and the making up of complete certified lists of all deeds and other evidences of title relating to railroad property, some of them going back eighty-five years. A schedule of all lands owned by the company must be prepared, giving the areas, date of original deed, and associated subjects.

It is estimated that a compliance with this valuation order will involve the searching of between 30,000 and 35,000 recorded papers, and this is exclusive of the various records of condemnation proceedings. As an undertaking of this kind it is almost without precedent.

In connection with this task, involving as it does a complete record of the corporate history of the roads making up the New Haven, there has been prepared a genealogical chart showing 175 distinct railroad companies, which, with the 27 companies forming the Central New England, make a total of 202 railroad companies originally composing the 2,300 miles of the present New Haven system.

The history of each of these 202 companies has been traced from the time of its incorporation down to the time when it was merged, starting in 1822 and covering a period of 93 years. While not all of these companies actually constructed lines of railroad, approximately 140 of them did build and operate some part of what is now the New Haven system. The chart made up covers a sheet 12 feet long and 4 feet wide.

The searching of these old deeds and records and the compilation of this corporate history is merely one item of many comprised in the valuation of the New Haven. The company for more than a year has been preparing for the actual work to start. Its valuation department now consists of 114 employes. Ultimately this force will be increased to about 125. This force consists of lawyers, engineers, auditors, compilers, clerks, draftsmen, tracers, transit men, recorders, chainmen, and stenographers.

The law directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate, ascertain, and report the value of all the property owned or used by every common carrier, though it is silent as to the purpose for which the valuation is made. It says that the commission shall ascertain and report in detail as to each piece of property owned or used, giving its original cost to date, the cost of reproducing it new, the cost of reproduction less depreciation, and an analysis of the methods by which these costs are obtained.

GEORGE REPUBLIC FETE.

Judge Lindsey Participates in Twentieth Annivery Celebration.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 10.—A three days' celebration in honor of the twentieth anniversary of the George Junior Republic at Freeville opened last night. Large numbers of graduates of the institution are in attendance to participate and pay their respects to William R. George, the founder, now actively engaged in the work of reorganization.

Among the speakers today was Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Denver Juvenile Court. A number of exercises, including a "vodeville frolic" and a luncheon were held today.

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NEW CAT CEMETERY OPENED

Bide-a-Wee Pets Moved to New Home Bought by Mrs. Orme Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WANTAGH, L. I., July 10.—Workers connected with the Bide-a-Wee Home at 410 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York, are completing the work of removing their cat and dog charges from the place they have rented at Freeport for the Summer domicile for a number of years to their new Summer home at this place, the purchase of which has been made possible by a gift of $3,000 from Mrs. Orme Wilson.

There are fifteen acres of the new property, five of which will be devoted to an animal cemetery similar to the one in Hyde Park, London. Twenty-five dollars buys a permanent plot in the cemetery.

The gift of Mrs. Wilson was made as a living memorial to Fanny, a little griffon bruxellois of whom she was very fond. Among those who have taken plots in the animal cemetery are:

Miss Florence Ferguson, Mrs. E. K. Robinson, Dr. Richard T. Bang, Mrs. Julia F. Rogers, Dr. R. Ottolengui, Mrs. A. T. Dillingham, Mrs. George H. Gould, Mrs. H. L. Kibbe, Mrs. W. Orr Barclay, Miss Eleanor Hartshorne, Mrs. E. L. Ludlow, Miss Mary Latimer, Frank K. Sturgis, Miss Margaret H. Garrard, Miss Emily Stevens, Mrs. Winfield Scott, Mrs. H. K. Pomroy, Miss Louise Carey, Jefferson Seligman, Mrs. F. M. Wilson, Mrs. J. E. Dickson, Mrs. Jasper Lynch, Miss Vera Cravath, Mrs. H. M. Day, Mrs. Phillips A. Clark, Miss Ellen Glasgow.

CHICAGO STRIKE SETTLED.

Carpenters Return to Work After Compromising with Builders.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The strike of 16,000 union carpenters which for two months, practically, has paralyzed the building industry in Chicago, is over. Settlement was reached early today, after committees representing the carpenters, Building Construction Employers' Association and building material interests had been locked in conference since yesterday afternoon. The carpenters were ordered to return to work at once.

The agreement reached provides that the men shall receive 70 cents an hour, and that they accept what is called a "uniform agreement" which will prevent strikes and lockouts. The agreement is for three years, dating from May 31. It provides for a closed shop, and also stipulates that there shall be no restriction regarding the source of building material—whether it is manufactured here or elsewhere.

The settlement was regarded by both sides as a compromise. The carpenters had demanded a sliding wage scale of 70 cents for the first year, 72½ cents for the second, and 75 cents for the third. The men, previous to the strike, had been paid 65 cents an hour.

The same plan employed by Mayor William Hale Thompson to settle the recent street car strike—when he locked the opposing factions in his chamber and told them they'd stay there until the strike was settled—was successful in ending the carpenters' strike. Thomas Carey, President of a brick manufacturing company, locked the conferees in after the men had argued for hours without making any headway. He personally guarded the door until a settlement was reached.

APPEAL FOR WORKING GIRLS.

Vacation Society Needs Fund to Send 200 to the Country.

The Working Girls' Vacation Society, which maintains nearly a dozen Summer cottages in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, is making an appeal for funds to send to the country 200 tired working girls, all of whom are in great need of rest and country air. The last Winter was a hard one for the working girls, and their care during the present Summer has taxed not only the cottage capacity, but the funds of the organization.

The object of the Vacation Society is to send all the working girls who visit the cottages back to work in good physical condition and spirits. It takes care of only those girls who are ill or who have broken down from overwork.

Two-thirds of those who apply are sent entirely free, and last year they numbered more than 1,000. To meet the expenses of one girl's two weeks' vacation requires only $10, including traveling. A month's rest, including board and medical attention, can be provided for $40. Mrs. William Herbert, 434 West Twenty-third Street, is President of the Working Girls' Vacation Society. Donations may be sent to Miss Ethel Bryce, Treasurer, 105 East Twenty-second Street, Room 416.

JERSEY MAY ESCAPE TAX.

Controller Thinks Way Out May Be Found Without State Levy.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 10.—State Controller Edward I. Edwards is of the opinion that the State of New Jersey is going to work its way out of its present financial hole. A great number of legislators and officials have predicted that a State tax will be inevitable. The Controller says he is confident the revenue-producing legislation of 1914, with the supervision of expenditures allowed by the operation of the new Requisition act, will result in the State meeting all obligations.

The total cash in the Treasury on July 2 last was $1,316,804.86 more than a year ago.

On Plainfield's Golf Courses.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 10.—W. Lester Glanney won the golf championship of the Plainfield Country Club today when he defeated Frank C. Reinhart, 3 and 2, in a thirty-six-hole match. The first eighteen holes were played this morning, and at their end Reinhart was 1 up. This afternoon Glanney played a steady game. The other finals of the remaining sixteens were:

Second Sixteen.—H. L. Conrad defeated J. Whitney Baker, 3 and 1.

Third Sixteen.—F. S. Barr defeated B. C. Kenyon, 4 and 2.

Defeated Eight, First Sixteen.—L. C. German defeated W. M. Alling, 2 and 1.

Second Sixteen.—J. R. Shoemaker defeated W. A. Engeman, 6 and 4.

Third Sixteen.—Harry Williams defeated A. W. Kleinecke, 1 up.

C. H. Fleming won the sweepstakes event with a net score of 85.

In the play-off for the Holiday Cup at the Park Golf Club today R. M. Smith defeated W. P. Taylor with a net score of 67, Mr. Taylor returning a card of 75. In the play-off for the officer's medal challenge trophy R. T. Phillips and C. B. Moore defeated H. E. Blazier and W. H. Nischwitz, holders, 1 up.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CUTICURA SHAVING
Is Up-to-Date Shaving for Sensitive Skins. Trial Free.
Prepare razor. Dip brush in hot water and rub on Cuticura Soap (see cut). Then make lather on face and rub in for a moment with fingers. Make a second lathering and shave. Rub bit of Cuticura Ointment over shaven parts (and on scalp if any dandruff or itching) and wash all off with Cuticura Soap and hot water, shampooing same time. One soap for all—shaving, shampooing, bathing and toilet. Ideal for sensitive skins and preventive. No slimy mug. No germs. No waste of time or money. Free sample each if you wish. Address post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. L," Boston. Sold everywhere.

DEFECTIVE CHILDREN TAUGHT FARM WORK

Experiment of Board of Education on Hunter's Island a Success, Teacher Says.

HEALTH QUICKLY IMPROVES

Dr. Hirsdansky Finds Ungraded Boys Can Become Self-Supporting.

The Board of Education is going to take over the Hunter's Island Farm School for defective children this year and to enlarge it. This is the school opened by a group of philanthropists and school workers in the Bronx last year and it is the first time anything of this kind has ever been tried in this country.

The children, a group of seventeen boys ranging from 10 to 16 years of age, but mentally 7 to 10, were taken to the island last year first by the day and eventually to camp there. The results of the outdoor work and fresh air were so satisfactory and the improvement so great that one of the oldest boys was employed by a near-by farmer and is in a way to become a self-respecting citizen who could earn his own living.

Dr. Simon Hirsdansky, Principal of Public School 4, which has four classes of ungraded pupils in a school of 4,000, and from whose school the farm students were taken and who helped organize the work, gave its history, speaking under the auspices of the National Forward-to-the-Land League at the Labor Temple.

"Different causes have produced these children," said Dr. Hirsdansky. "Frequently some disease has left them weak mentally and physically. Sometimes they are able to learn to read and write a little and some are very clever in one thing. The most important thing for them is to learn how to support themselves and not become a burden to their families. We have tried different handicrafts with which they were successful. They have produced articles that were marketable, but there was nothing at which they could succeed when pitted against normal people in ordinary commercial relations.

Room for Workers.

"But in truck farming there is a scarcity of labor, notwithstanding there are boys walking the streets of the city with nothing to do; so we turned to farming. The Park Commissioner allowed us three acres of land on Hunter's Island, in Pelham Bay, where we started our work in March of last year. It is a beautiful spot; the Palisades cannot equal it, and it will pay any one to visit it. Superintendent Maxwell had never seen it until he came to visit us, and he was delighted. It was a place, he said, not only for the ungraded classes of children, but the anaemic. Why should they swelter in the hot city when there were beautiful country places so near? he asked. Then we asked why the normal and healthy children could not all have the benefit of the country air. There is room for them all in the Bronx, Staten Island, and Long Island. The work will eventually broaden in many ways.

"In the beginning our boys started off early each morning with their teachers. They took with them books, tools, fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, and fungicides among other things. Part of the class would study in the tent while the others were working the farm, and then they would change places. One thing that was insisted upon was a half-hour nap in the steamer chairs every day. There was rebellion at that at first, but gradually it became a pleasure.

"It was a surprise to the teachers how quickly the boys assumed responsibility after beginning this new work. Things that at first it was necessary to tell them over and over again, they would in a comparatively short time accomplish by themselves, and when given a task to perform they would complete it. Quarrelsome at first their relations with each other as their physical condition improved, became friendly and they showed initiative."

Show Mental Improvement.

Dr. Hirsdansky told how things literally straightened out as the boys improved in health and mental balance. One boy who could hardly read at first was so interested in corn that he sent to the Department of Agriculture for a pamphlet upon corn raising and learned to read it. When the boys went permanently into camp July 6 they were taught to make their own beds and to keep things picked up around the camp. They went in swimming and the fun of the sport smoothed out many minor difficulties that came up.

In answer to a question Dr. Hirsdansky said that he believed six months' work, or from April to October, in such a farm school would fit a boy to be an acceptable farm laborer and that two years' work would make him a really useful man on a farm. The farmer who has already taken one of the boys says he will take all the others the school can supply.

"Such a man would get from $16 to $18 a month and his board," said the speaker. "He might not go further if left alone, but we should hope to look after him and later enable him to get money to start a farm for himself. The work could be broadened to include all branches of farm and dairy work."

The farm work was begun this year with an increase to twenty-eight pupils. The Board of Education took the school over before the closing of the regular school sessions and will continue it under the head of its vocational and recreation schools. President Churchill has agreed to do this. The farm school has been reported on favorably by Miss Elizabeth E. Farrell in charge of all the work for ungraded classes under the Board of Education. Chicago, interested in this experiment, is about to start a farm school along the same lines.

MINE WORKERS' CAMPAIGN.

Inaugurate Movement for Perfect Organization in Anthracite Field.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 10.—Officers of the United Mine Workers of America, headed by John P. White, National President, have inaugurated a campaign for a 100 per cent. membership in the union in the anthracite counties. It is the plan to enlist every man employed around the mines in the union before the expiration of the present agreement with the operators next April, when demand for an eight-hour day and recognition of the union are to be made.

President White has promised the miners that if they would recruit the union to 100 per cent. he would secure both concessions for them. The campaign inaugurated today will last for two months and every town in the anthracite region will be visited by the national officers before it ends.

BIG INCREASE SHOWN IN COST OF SCHOOLS

Since 1899 the General Fund Has Risen 222.9 Per Cent., the Special 191.5.

ANALYSIS BY PRENDERGAST

Population Grew 57.4 Per Cent. in Period—School Registration Went Up 86.

Controller Prendergast has made an interesting report on the expenditures of New York City in connection with the maintenance and operation of the Department of Education from 1899 to 1914. The classification and the figures are based upon the annual reports of the City Superintendent of Schools. Section 1,060 of the City Charter provides, in part:

> All moneys raised for educational purposes in the City of New York shall be raised in two funds, to be known as the Special School Fund and the General School Fund, respectively. The General School Fund shall consist of all moneys raised for the payment of salaries for the City Superintendents, Associate City Superintendents, and District Superintendents, Director and Assistant of the Division of Reference and Research, members of the Board of Examiners, attendance officers, and all members of the supervising and teaching staff. . . . The Special School Fund shall contain and embrace all moneys raised for educational purposes not comprised in the General School Fund.

The expenses paid from the Special School Fund are mainly for care and repair of buildings, for educational supplies and equipment, for fuel, and for the salaries of those administering this fund.

Section 1,064 specifies the amount which the city shall contribute to the General School Fund:

> The Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall appropriate for the General School Fund for the year nineteen hundred and two, and annually for each year thereafter, an amount equivalent to and not less than three mills on every dollar of assessed valuation of the real and personal estate in the City of New York liable to taxation.

For the calendar year 1915, the total tax-budget allowance to the Department of Education for the General School Fund was $32,609,695.92, and the three-mills allowance was $25,170,466.41, leaving an excess over mandatory requirements of $7,439,229.51.

Increased Cost of Operation.

While this latter amount is not technically mandatory, most of it is practically so. The $7,439,229.51 is made up substantially of $5,000,000 estimated as the increased cost of operation, due to the equal pay law; $1,944,447.61 for the activities set forth in Section 1,069 of the Charter, which in the judgment of the city authorities it was not wise to curtail, and $1,194,781.99 mainly for evening, trade, high, and elementary schools.

There are six statements in the report. Statement No. 1 shows an increase of $30,736,164.82 in the expenditure of the General School Fund from $9,390,249.28 in 1899 to $30,036,854.10 in 1914, or 222.9 per cent. The Special School Fund expenditures increased $4,800,023.66 in the same period, from $2,505,749.64 to $7,307,679.80, or 191.5 per cent.

The increases in the General School Fund expenditures in 1900 and 1901 of $4,800,000 over those of 1899 were due largely to the bringing of the salaries of the outlying boroughs up to the Manhattan rates; and the increase in the expenditure in 1913 over 1911 of $5,600,000 was largely to the equalization and the Silverstein laws. The total expenditures during this period from the proceeds of corporate stock or bonds for the acquisition of school sites, the erection of school buildings and extensions, and the equipment thereof aggregated $106,180,030.72 out of the bonds issued by the city during the same period for all purposes of $497,000,000, or more than 21 per cent.

Statements Nos. 2 and 2A analyze by functions the expenditure of $308,067,530.95 from the General School Fund. The largest percentages of increase in expenditures are: Cooking, 483.31; drawing, manual training, and shop work, 275.73; high schools, 206.37; kindergartens, 176.09; training schools, 147.77; evening schools, 127.77. The heaviest increases in amount of expenditures were: Elementary school Principals and teachers, $9,007,825.78; high schools, 1904 to 1914, $2,943,782.38; kindergartens, $778,396.79; evening schools, $611,028.81.

From the General Fund.

Statement No. 3 shows an increase in the expenditures from the General School Fund from $8,059,958.89 in 1899, to $28,026,945.64 in 1914, or $19,966,986.75, a percentage of increase of 351.4. This statement includes only the day activities, exclusive of vacation schools and playgrounds.

In statement No. 4 are shown for the years 1899 to 1914 the estimated population of the city and the average daily register and attendance in the various day schools. While the increase in general population is 57.4 per cent. that in the school registration is 86 per cent. In the high schools and the kindergartens the increase is respectively 494.4 and 969.1 per cent.

Statement No. 5 exhibits the distribution of the supervising and teaching forces by functions in the day and evening schools. In statement No. 6 are shown for the years 1907 to 1914 the number of classes for school children defective in various respects.

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Rebuilt and Guaranteed
The Only Used Car Sold With a New Car Guarantee
Remarkably Low Prices on Following:
1915 Town Car
"Light 4" model, wire wheels, left-hand drive, centre control; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting.
1913 7-Pass. Touring
6-cyl.; newly painted Brewster green; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting.
1913 7-Pass. Touring
4-cyl.; overhauled and newly painted maroon; dynamo, electric lights.
SPECIAL SPEEDSTER
Newly constructed body, repainted Colonial yellow; dynamo and electric lights.
We ask offers on following: Pullman Touring, like new; Pope-Hartford, Stevens 6-cyl., 1914 Loxier Roadster.
F. B. Stearns Co., of N. Y.
417 West 55th St. Phone 7600 Columbus.
J. H. DRISCOLL, Mgr. Used Car Dept.

PIERCE-ARROWS
$1,500 to $2,750
We have ready now, after going through our shops, six dependable six-cylinder Pierce-Arrows ranging in price from $1,600 to $2,750. Not one of these cars originally sold for less than $4,500. Most of them cost from $5,000 to $6,000.
Every car has a self-starter, several have electric lighting generators as well; all have demountable rims, foredoors and very complete equipment.
Newly painted and good for many thousand miles of service, these cars are splendid value at their present prices.
We guarantee a REBUILT Pierce-Arrow mechanically, just as we do a new one.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Ave., Newark. Tel. Market 6671.
Pierce-Arrow Agents for New Jersey.

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EASY TERMS

COMMERCIAL CARS. New and Used.
Hays-Diefenderfer Co., 21 W. 62d St., N.Y.

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through our method of instruction a complete technical and practical knowledge of automobiles; several hundreds will testify to our superior facilities for teaching; complete course, $35; day and evening classes; also private instruction at hours to suit convenience; write for booklet.
CLASSES FOR LADIES.
Stewart Auto School 225 W. 57th St. (At Broadway.)

GARFORD TRUCK
1913 Four Ton, with hoisting body, all complete and in first-class condition, $2,000.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Ave., Newark. Tel. Market 6671.
Pierce-Arrow Agents for New Jersey.

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WANTED FOR CASH—MODEL C OR MODEL D LIMOUSINE.
ADDRESS B 89 TIMES ANNEX.

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Packard
"TWIN-SIX"
is attested by the fact that the ONLY GRAND PRIZE in the motor vehicle section of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and the FIRST MEDAL OF HONOR were both awarded to the PACKARD.
Learn by investigation just how the PACKARD "TWIN-SIX" sets a new measure of automobile design, performance and values.
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These pictures, printed in rotogravure from photographs secured in all the war zones, portray early stages of the great world conflict.
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RED CROSS SENDS MORE AID TO EUROPE

Hospital Supplies and Clothing Go to Russia, Italy, and Montenegro.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S FUND

Passes the $270,000 Mark—Gifts for Polish and Persian Relief —Help for Serbians.

During the past week the American Red Cross shipped through its New York offices large consignments of supplies to Russia, Italy, and Montenegro. The Russian shipment, which was valued at more than $12,000, included 148 cases; the Italian shipment included chloroform, ether, rubber goods, and hospital supplies; and the Montenegrin shipment, valued at $11,500, included clothing for destitute noncombatants.

The Red Cross European War Fund in New York City has reached $511,-185.56, of which $7,528.35 was received last week. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street. New subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

Harvard student	$5,000	Alice Jay	$50
Mrs. W. Reid	1,000	Uptown office	30
Mrs. O. Heins (col.)	527	Mrs. M. V. Snyder, Refugees' Fund	500
(col.)	18	Albany Chapter	95
Mrs. E. Ds Bois	10	E. Hoyt Nicholas	10
C. P. Howland	50	Mrs. W. H. Baldwin, Jr.	25
Quincy	60	Ruth Draper	90

For Relief in France.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now totals $85,759.48. New subscriptions of $10 or more received the past week follow:

Mrs. J. P. Morgan	$50	Julia S. Lovejoy	20
Edith Bangs	10	Mrs. P. Morgan	50
Mrs. W. T. Sloan	10	Kinnear Mfg Co	10
Mrs. L. P. Morton	100	Mrs. G. F. Baker	25
L. C. Sooville	100	Mrs. C. Whitten	10
Dr. C. L. Minor	15	F. D. Wilkerson	10
Marie Feuzchtz	10	C. F. Scripps	10
R. C. Codman	100	H. E. Slayton	10
Esther J. Auchincloss	20	Fanny P. Mason	50
Lilia C. Wheeler	15	J. W. Elliot	50
Mrs. M. C. Child	10	Elizabeth B. Bliss	10
Mrs. M. J. Chapman	25	Mrs. R. S. Ward	25
Elizabeth L. Marshall	10	Mrs. A. Naubur	20
Mrs. L. Thompson	10	M. W. Mallory	17
Mrs. A. H. Scribner	50	H. C. Rice	10
Albert Hachard	10	Mrs. H. Ellis	25
Marie A. Garrettson	10	Mrs. C. Rives	25
Mrs. M. Taylor	10	C. Z. Terhune	10
Mrs. D. Hawkes	20	Mrs. J. C. Houser	50
Mrs. J. Benjamin	10	E. S. Williams	50
W. T. Brewster	10	H. Gertrude Thomas	25
Sphinx	100	E. P. Stoughton	10
R. S. Symington	25	W. B. Johnson	25
A Friend	10	Mrs. A. Spadone	25
Mary Eva Keys	10	Sister M. Antonia	10
Mrs. G. C. Thomas	25	Mrs. G. F. Hills	10
Dr. M. Prince	50	Mrs. C. E. Bond	10
Mrs. A. C. Wheelwright	10	Mrs. J. W. Carter	10
		Mrs. T. M. Stetson	50
		C. R. Scarborough	10
		T. Cliff	25
		T. Olens	10
		Westamoe Mills	50
		C. F. Williams	25
		Carrie G. French	10
		John A. Brown	50
		I. H. Chase	50
		W. T. Stevens	20
		G. S. Shepard	25
		Mrs. L. D. Thayer	10
		H. M. Garlick	10
		Mrs. A. H. Bennett	25
		Mrs. J. F. Chamberlin	10
		Mrs. J. Chusted	10
		Mrs. S. J. Crawford	100
		Mrs. J. M. Barrett	10
		Mrs. L. Wheeler	10
		Katherine Buttard	100
		John Luther	10
		F. S. Parker	50
		Mrs. J. E. Mackay	100
		Mrs. A. Lincoln	25
		H. Whittsmore	10
		C. A. Platt	50
		Mrs. E. S. Watson	25
		W. L. Henry	10
		Mrs. C. M. Richardson	25
		Mrs. J. D. Parsons, Jr	25
		Nina H. Appleton	15
		Maria J. Webb	10
		Mrs. A. S. Lovett	10
		Mrs. N. J. Riley	25
		Mrs. E. T. Bell	25
		Mrs. J. D. Baines	15
		Mrs. G. B. Johnson	10
		W. H. Camp	10
		Mrs. H. Appleton	25
		Mrs. G. M. Porter	25
		Mrs. H. Livingston	25
		Mrs. H. S. Grew	25
		Mrs. A. Wetmore	25
		Mrs. G. S. Seeber	25
		John B. Yeager	25
		Miss H. J. Guild	10
		Mrs. J. G. Duncan	10
		Mrs. W. Grosenor	25
		Mrs. I. Forbes	20
		Mrs. F. M. Black	10
		Mrs. A. Howes	25
		Mrs. G. A. Elliott	50
		Evelyn M. Spence	10
		Payson Cong. Ch	25
		Miss L. R. Edgar	10
		Mrs. J. Hills	25
		W. Johnson	25
		Mrs. W. H. Reed	50
		C. M. Nelson	100
		Walter Jennings	100
		Nellie Gilbertson	11
		Mrs. A. Forbes	200
		Mrs. F. W. Cheney	25

Polish Relief Fund.

The Polish National Relief Fund, of which Frank M. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is the Treasurer, is now $30,937.52. New subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

John Nicolson	$10	J. P. Morgan	$250
Walter Morris	10	Rev. S. Musiel	1,500
G. V. Schoonmaker	50	Henrietta W. Porter	50
Sara F. W. Coxe	200	D. Herbert	100
Thomas A. Edison	100		

The above fund cabled to the General Polish Committee in Switzerland $33,000, to be applied to the purchase of food supplies for the relief of noncombatants in Poland.

Persian Relief Fund.

The Persian War Relief Fund, of which Edwin M. Bulkley, 25 Broad Street, is Treasurer, is now $38,873.58. New subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

Frankford Pres. Ch., Philadelphia	$100	1st Pres. Ch., Winnconno, Wis	$14
Gaston Pres. Ch., Philadelphia	50	Mrs. L. A. Turnbull	10
4th Presby. Ch., Dayton	41	Calvary Pres. S.S., Cleveland	10
Memorial Pres. Ch., Dayton	26	So. Cong. Ch., New Britain	343
Women's Pres. Bd. of Missions of Northwest Pres. Bd.	20	Rev. T. C. Moffett	25
Mrs. L. M. Edwards	25	Misses Morgan and Rev. P. Martin	20
Women's Bd. For. Mis. Presby. Ch. Spring St. Ch., N. Y. City	38	Ella C. Rowell	10
	20	Smaller donations aggregating	64

Serbian Agricultural Fund.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges these new subscriptions of $10 or more to its fund, which now totals $114,292:

Detroit Com	$1,000	Anonymous	$10
So Cal Tent Fund	55	Miscellaneous	17
Minneapolis Com	46	Emily H. Thomas	50
Mary M. Garrett	10		

Mme. Sembrich's Fund.

New subscriptions to the Polish Relief Committee's Fund, of which Mme. Sembrich is the President, include the following:

Harrison, N. J., Committee	$100	Mrs. L. G. Schindlopp	$50
A Jerseyman	100	Mrs. M. C. Ford	20
Mrs. C. Neave	25	Dr. C. L. Minor	15

The Lafayette Fund, which is used to purchase comfort kits for the French soldiers, now amounts to about $75,000. The office of the fund is Room 122, Vanderbilt Hotel.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 10.—Twenty-five corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $1,550,000, were chartered today. They included:

Blumenkrohn & Erlanger, ladies' and children's waists, $500,000; Chas. A. Davidson, Henry Herzbron, Samuel H. Kaufman, 60 Wall St.

Boise-Rochester Mining Co., Rochester, general mining, $500,000; John N. Beckley, Josiah Antice, Leo J. Falk, Boise, Idaho.

Hempstead and Garden City Manor, Rockville, realty, insurance, $150,000; Leo Soroch, Wm. E. Clifford, Wm. E. Dedoch, 192 Berry St., Brooklyn.

Brighton Hills Realty Company, $10,000; Zalda E. White, Thomas L. Murray, Lawrence E. Blake, 348 East 137 St.

L. De La Garza & Co., commission importers, exporters, $110,000; Carl S. Flanders, Nathan A. Smith, R. L. Hernandes, 115 Broadway.

Technical Journal Co., printing, publishing, advertising, $100,000; Simon Levins, Wm. H. Thomas, Agnes Smith, 233 Broadway.

Iroquois Publishing Co., Syracuse, music, stationery, school supplies, $70,000; Arthur W. Loasby, Wilbur Van Duzen, E. F. Southworth, 314 Highland Av., Syracuse.

M. Muthall, Inc., dressmaker, tailor, clothing, $50,000; H. C. Gerlach, Paul B. Barringer, Jr., Albert I. Maurice, Rye.

New York Live Stock Sales Co., Yonkers, live stock, breed, train, raise horses; $30,000. James H. Clarke, Grant Hoerner, R. M. Williams, 321 West 55th St.

Tennant Building Corporation, realty, construction; $25,000. Annette Caffrey, Michael J. McMullin, George C. Tennant, 40 West 69th St.

Azubus Corporation, works of art, statues for advertising uses; $10,000. D. A. Johnson, Elizabeth A. Greenwood, Harry P. S. Stevenson, 30 East 42d St.

I. H. Dreyfuss Co., women's wear; $30,000. Hyman Baiman, Melanie and I. H. Dreyfuss, 14 Morningside Av.

California Silk Co., agents, textile fabrics; $10,000. Max Markowitz, Samuel and Max Salmowitz, 19 East 24th St.

Troy River Front Co., Troy, realty, construction, brokerage; $10,000. George Tait, J. J. McCabe, B. G. Hibbe, Hudson Falls.

O. K. Electrical Contracting and Fixtures Co., Brooklyn, machinery, appliances, hardware; $5,000. David Davidson, Rachael and Sam Kunlansky, 627 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Stapleton & Burdick, Roslyn, mercantile agents for ores, minerals, fuels, metals; $5,000. C. N. Wysong, E. J. Burdick, J. F. Stapleton, Roslyn.

Buge & Petrey, building, plumbing; $5,000. Marcus Eberhart, Martin Petrey, Bernhard A. Buge, 381 East 140th St., Bronx.

Planters Craftsmen, forestry conservers, engineers, lumbermen, structural work, $5,000; Edward J. Mowbray, T. A. Conners, G. Doyle, 640 West 130th St.

Excelsior Brush Co., brushes, novelties, mechanical devices, $5,000; Abraham Solomon, Max Isurvitz, I. H. Hilleson, 603 West 111th St.

Capital Increases: Cutler Realty Co., Rochester, $450,000 to $600,000; British-American Metals Co., New York, $5,000 to $100,000; Quinton Gottlieb Co., New York, $11,500 to $12,500.

Voluntary Dissolutions: Trans-Niagara Bridge Co., Buffalo, Royal Antiseptic Tooth Pick Co., New York.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 10.—Following are the latest quotations of cotton mill stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co	32	56	...
Arkwright Mills	60	65	...
Barnard Mfg. Co	...	...	90
Border City Mfg. Co	...	107¼	...
Chace Mills	100	102¼	...
Charlton Mills	87½	...	...
Davol Mills	90	...	...
Davis Mills	...	...	107½
Flint Mills	99	...	...
Granite Mills	...	82¼	...
Hargraves Mills	...	43	40
King Philip Mills	107	...	...
Laurel Lake Mills	...	100	...
Lincoln Mfg. Co	...	75	...
Luther Mfg. Co	120	...	...
Merchants' Mfg. Co	78½	87½	...
Mechanics' Mills	75	...	...
Narragansett Mills	...	92½	...
Osborn Mills	...	97	...
Parker Mills	42½	...	...
Pocasset Mfg. Co	...	96	...
Richard Borden Mfg. Co	130	140	130
Sagamore Mfg. Co	175	...	...
Shove Mills	70	...	...
Stafford Mills	76½	12¾	...
Stevens Mfg. Co	123	...	...
Tecumseh Mills	105	...	...
Union Cotton Co	170	...	...
Wampanoag Mills Co	...	72	...
Westamoe Mills	...	80	...

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 10.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

Sales.		Price.	
40	Arlington Mills	78½	
10	Bowker Fertilizer	Par	ctf. 1
10	Harmony Mills (pf)	90	
86	Plymouth Cordage Co. (rts.)	8¼	
207	Shepard Circular Fabric	...	
225	Shepard Circular Fabric (pf)	94.250	for lot
12	Waltham Watch Co	12¼	
8	Waltham Watch Co. (pf)	83½	

RESERVE BANK FUND MAKES BIG GAINS

Increase of $15,300,000 Held to Credit of Banks in Gold Settlement.

BUY UP MORE U. S. BONDS

More Than $250,000 Purchased During the Week—Net Deposits Decrease by $2,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Banks indicates a decrease of $13,300,000 in the amount of gold in vault, which is, however, more than offset by an increase of $15,300,000 held to the credit of the banks in the gold settlement fund. The statement for the first time segregates the amount of gold deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of outstanding reserve notes, this amount being at present about $1,100,000. The principal gains in the gold reserve are shown for Boston, $2,600,000; Chicago, $7,700,000, and San Francisco, $500,000.

The New York bank's gold reserve shows a decrease of $6,400,000, caused largely by the liquidation of its debit balances to the other Federal Reserve Banks after the previous week's settlement. The New York bank also reports a decline of $3,400,000 in its holdings of other cash, while Chicago reports a gain under the same head of $1,100,000. The total cash reserve shows a decline for the week of $400,000.

Rediscounted notes in the hands of the banks show an inscrease of about $700,-000, Richmond and Minneapolis reporting the largest gains for the week. Dallas shows a loss of about $300,000 in the amount of commercial paper held. Acceptances show a decrease of about $227,000, Philadelphia being the only bank which reports a substantial gain in its holdings of this type of paper. The proportion of thirty-day paper decreased from 36.8 per cent. to 35.1 per cent., while the proportion of sixty-day paper rose from 26.9 per cent. to 31.0 per cent.

The holdings of agricultural and live-stock paper maturing after ninety days, declined from over $5,000,000, as shown the week before, to $3,700,000, all the three Southern banks, especially Dallas, reporting smaller amounts of this class of paper on hand.

Additional purchases of $250,000 of United States bonds are reported for the week by the Philadelphia and Cleveland banks. The aggregate of municipal short-term securities held by the banks increased about $1,500,000, mainly as the result of fresh purchases of New York City warrants. As the result of transfers of certain banks from the Philadelphia to the New York district, and of other banks from the Richmond to the Cleveland districts, a change in the distribution by Reserve banks of paid-in capital is shown.

The decrease in the amount of total paid-in capital is due partly to changes in accounts resulting from the transfer of certain banks from the Dallas to the Kansas district, and to a decrease of paid-in capital reported by the San Francisco Reserve Bank. Net deposits declined about $2,000,000, Chicago, St. Louis and Dallas reporting the largest decreases under this head.

Federal Reserve agents report an increase for the week of over $4,500,000 of notes issued to the banks. The latter show $9,889,000 notes on hand and $79,-242,000 of notes in circulation. The net liability of the banks on account of outstanding notes is reduced largely through the deposit with the agents of $74,246,000 of gold, and amounts at present to $13,375,000.

A tabulated statement follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$218,021,000
Gold settlement fund	47,106,000
Gold redemption fund with United States Treasurer	1,116,000
Total gold reserve	266,243,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c	22,494,000
Total reserve	288,737,000

BILLS DISCOUNTED AND BOUGHT.

Maturities within thirty days	$13,008,000
Maturities within sixty days	11,367,000
Maturities within ninety days	8,557,000
Maturities over ninety days	3,745,000
Total	36,677,000

INVESTMENTS.

United States bonds	$7,888,000
Municipal warrants	13,895,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks, net	6,107,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	6,379,000
All other resources	3,694,000
Total resources	365,337,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$54,104,000
Reserve deposits, net	295,808,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	18,375,000
All other liabilities	2,100,000
Total liabilities	365,337,000
Gold reserve against net liabilities	87.8%
Cash reserve against net liabilities	88.1%
Cash reserve against liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against net amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation	97.3%

The tabulated statement by districts follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total reserve	$16,011,000
Gold	15,581,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,934,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,813,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total reserve	$135,704,000
Gold	122,904,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,464,000
Reserve deposits, net	135,131,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total reserve	$18,747,000
Gold	16,274,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,865,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,916,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total reserve	$17,582,000
Gold	16,726,000
Bills discounted and bought	845,000
Reserve deposits, net	16,900,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total reserve	$7,982,000
Gold	7,826,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,565,000
Reserve deposits, net	8,178,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	5,137,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total reserve	$5,559,000
Gold	5,369,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,522,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,225,000
Federal Reserve notes	3,520,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total reserve	$41,640,000
Gold	38,080,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,637,000
Reserve deposits, net	45,732,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total reserve	$10,069,000
Gold	9,079,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,161,000
Reserve deposits, net	10,071,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total reserve	$8,382,000
Gold	8,348,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,514,000
Reserve deposits, net	9,106,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total reserve	$10,247,000
Gold	9,775,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,824,000
Reserve deposits, net	10,591,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	178,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total reserve	$7,165,000
Gold	6,473,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,222,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,824,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	5,140,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total reserve	$9,729,000
Gold	9,718,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,524,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,314,000

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8	Waltham Watch Co. (pf)	83½	

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Brokers Expect Business to Improve with War Loan Out of the Way.

LONDON, July 10.—The money market showed little change in rates. Discounts, however, hardened further, on heavy subscriptions to the war loan.

The stock market, although inactive, was quite cheerful, on the belief that business would expand, now that the war loan was out of the way. It is the general opinion that the latter will prove a great success when the figures are announced. Copper stocks were dull, while gold shares continue to receive benefit by the victory of General Botha in Southwest Africa. The old war loan was a shade easier.

The American department started below parity, but varied little during the session, and finished somewhat uncertain in tone.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, July 10, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany issued July 7 shows increases in gold of 3,324,000 marks ($831,000) and in Treasury bills of 2,801,000 marks ($700,-250). The decreases shown were: Metal stocks, Treasury certificates, and notes of other banks, 239,593,000 marks, ($59,-898,250;) discounts, 47,343,000 marks, ($11,835,750;) loans, 1,041,000 marks, ($260,250;) note circulation, 236,719,000 marks, ($59,179,750;) deposits, 61,733,000 marks, ($15,433,250.)

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Cadillac.

Cadillac 1912, seven-passenger, starter and light, A1 condition, $500. Charles E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Cadillac 1914 touring, $1,230. W. L. Plumb, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 828.

Chalmers.

CHALMERS 1915 LIGHT MASTER SIX TOURING; COST OVER $1,900; complete equipment, slip covers, six shoes on demountable rims, extra tube, searchlight, buse paper, &c.; car runs like new; $1,050 cash. 'Phone to see car. Mr. FRIEDMAN, 3000 Greeley.

Ford.

Seven-passenger Flat touring car, 1908 model, sixty horsepower, six cylinder, one hundred thirty-nine inch wheel base; first-class order; ideal motor and chassis for fire truck; can be seen garage, Automobile Club of America, 55th Street, west of Broadway.

Hupmobile.

HUPMOBILES, 1912, 1914, 1915 MODELS. All are excellent in both condition and appearance and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Knox.

Knox 1912, six-cylinder, seven-passenger, just overhauled and repainted, perfect condition, a bargain, $750. Charles E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Locomobile.

A Locomobile five-passenger, rebuilt and painted like new, fully equipped, extra tires; will sacrifice. Stewart Auto Co., 225 West 57th St., (at Broadway.)

Mercedes.

Beautiful $8,000 Mercedes tourabout; excellent condition; Charles Paris body; French gray; very fast; one of finest cars in country; worth $2,500; will sell for $975. Write P. O. Box 99, Locust Valley, L. I. Chauffeur will show car.

Packard.

PACKARDS ONLY | 14 1 "6" Phaeton, 5 passenger. 12 "30" Touring. 11 "30" Touring. 12 "18" Touring and Landaulet.

OPEN AND CLOSED BODIES AT COST. All these cars have been thoroughly overhauled PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, Inc., 1,676 Broadway. Phone Columbus 5078.

Packard (1916) touring, 38, five-passenger. Mercer (1914) runabout; like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Packard 1911, touring, first-class condition, $750. Charles E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Packard seven-passenger touring; practically new; seen to be appreciated. Audubon 4754.

Peerless.

Peerless 1910; two bodies; handsome limousine and seven-passenger touring body; fully equipped. M. C. Schavrian, 204 W. 20th.

Pope-Hartford.

Pope-Hartford touring car, fine condition; electric lighting and starting; seat covers, &c.; no dealers. J. A. A., 6895 Barclay.

Ranch & Lang.

Rauch & Lang worm-drive brougham; owner leaving city; must sell at once. S 12 Times.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 233 Times Annex.

Regal.

Regal racer, low, rakish two-passenger speedster; purchased very late 1915; painted a French gray; very classy outfit; will demonstrate anywhere and allow ten days' trial; $300; inspected by appointment only. Miss Dixon, Melrose 8648.

Simplex.

Simplex roadster; 38, with new body; wire wheels, electric starting-lighting, like new. Roskam, Broadway and 62d.

S. G. V.

1915 S. G. V. Tour: 5-passenger touring, new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

1912 S. G. V. Tour: 5 passenger, perfect condition. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

Miscellaneous.

Singer motor truck; capacity 2½ tons; perfect condition; demonstration shown. Inquire H. Gross, care of Chas. Silvester. Call on Monday or Tuesday, between 9 and 12 o'clock, 606-607 West 35th St.

USED CAR CO.—1,666 BROADWAY. Lord runabouts and touring cars all fully equipped and ready for service; $200 to $300.

Leaving city, must sell my 1914 $2,000, 5-passenger 6-cylinder touring car, fully equipped and almost new, $600. Mrs. B. H. Strauss, 473 W. 158th St.

An Italian officer must sell at once his $5,000 touring car; expert inspection; demonstration; come with cash; very cheap. 'Phone 8-12 A. M., 1702 Murray Hill.

Electric four-passenger brougham; new tires; new battery; repainted; sacrifice. 20 Central Park West.

Velie runabout for sale, 1914; generator, electric equipment; cheap. Wagner, Bryant 2203.

Good cars always in stock at very lowest prices; also big saving in tires and sundries. Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway.

Automobiles for Hire.

Truck for rent, 8-ton; covered furniture body, with driver; service guaranteed. Federal Operating Corporation, 138 West 52d St. Telephone Circle 926.

For Rent—Packard touring, seven-passenger; late model; reasonable. Krinsy, Audubon 4754.

Handsomely appointed Pierce car for rent; hour, day, week, month, trip. Briarly, 261 West 180th St., Audubon 3025.

Beautiful Garford six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Packard touring car, late model, 7 passengers, for hire, month, season; city or country. Horn, 2,441 7th Av.

Packard. — Seven-passenger touring; also closed car; $3.50 first hour, $2 after. 114 West 50th St. Telephone 1420 Circle.

Egidi Auto Service—Pierce-Arrows, Packards, hour, day, week; special monthly rates. Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d.

Flat touring car to rent, with chauffeur, hourly, daily, or monthly. Al Cells, 890 6th Av. Plaza 470.

Packards.—Open, closed, sixes; trips our specialty; rates reasonable. Hawkins, 7565 Col.

NEW PACKAR

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up; $12 weekly; $2 daily.
Hotel Oxford, 26 East 37th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 33d St.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

28 EAST 28TH ST.
near 5th Av., new modern building.
1 apartment with maid service.....$50.00
1 apartment with maid service..... 40.00

Bachelor apartment, Gramercy Park section; living room, eighteen feet long; large bedroom, kitchen, bath; completely furnished; service if desired. 144 East 22d St.

Sublet two attractively furnished outside rooms, bath, Hotel Leonori, Madison Av., (632 St.,) July 17-Oct. 1, $50 monthly.

33D ST., 7 East, (The Durham.)—2 furnished rooms and bath; high class elevator house.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. | 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 2970. Downtown Office, 27 W. 42d St. Room 1201.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette, $30-$45 up; Near Broadway. 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. 226-230 W. 66th St.,
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

Young man of position will share comfortable apartment, seven rooms, with one or two responsible and congenial young men; reasonable rate; desirable home; excellent table; laundry care; apartment cool, clean, newly furnished; good taste; references exchanged; 86th and Riverside. N 52 Times.

Six-room apartment, handsomely furnished, for one year from Oct. 1, to responsible party only; rent $1,500. Call Myers, 605 West 113th St., Monday, July 12, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., or address P. O. Box 421, Cedarhurst, L. I.

COOL, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT, OUTSIDE, CORNER 141ST AND BROADWAY; WILL RENT FOR SUMMER MONTHS; A BARGAIN; REFERENCES REQUIRED. N 123 TIMES.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

71st St. West.—Seven handsomely furnished rooms, two bathrooms; $100; location convenient to shops, theatres; also five sunny rooms, furnished, $55. Call 308 West 97th St. Write Tribelhorn.

Sublet two beautifully furnished rooms and bath in Hotel Ansonia, service included, July to October. Apply Dr. Buerger, 40 East 41st St.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment; beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell

At Riverside Drive and 84th, North Corner, 120.—Eight, ten, all-light, outside rooms, beautifully furnished, to let two or more months; reduced rent. Call, address Stewart.

26 WEST 27TH ST.,
Near 5th Av. New, modern building.
1 apartment, with maid service.....$40
1 apartment, with maid service..... 25

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR RENT AT
$60 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

86th St., 204 West.—Fine elevator apartment, eight large rooms, comfortably furnished; very moderate rent. Honigman. Phone Franklin 4320.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; three rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

WEST END, 733, (CORNER 96TH.)
Corner apartment, fifty large, airy rooms, overlooking Riverside; complete housekeeping; express subway; Summer rate.

Apartment in large, modern building to sublet, furnished; front of house; two rooms, bath, kitchenette, maid service; ideal for students. N 125 Times.

Bungalows, 3, 4, 5 furnished rooms, rent week, month, balance season; 1½ hours Lackawanna. D. R. Miller, Bass Lake, Blairstown, N. J.

Bachelor apartment; large, cool studio, bath; splendid location; unusually reasonable. N 125 Times.

Attractive 5-room apartment, near Subway; all conveniences, until Sept. 13; reasonable. 423 West 120th. Apt. 85.

131st, 414 West.—Five rooms, elevator apartment, furnished or unfurnished; reasonable. Fogg.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity; phone.

Nicely furnished five-room apartment, Washington Heights. 1,533 St. Nicholas Av. Janitor.

940 West End Av., Corner 101st.—Southwest exposure; for Summer. Geo. A. Kelly, on premises, before 12.

For rent, furnished, high-class apartment for high-class people. 801 West End Av., Apartment 11B.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

31st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

494 West 120th St., Poinciana, Apt. 2-C.—Three rooms, bath, and kitchen; completely furnished; beautiful location; less than rent.

Sublet 2 and 3-room apartments; attractive Summer rate. Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th St. See Manager.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Apartment for rent for Summer, furnished; three rooms, kitchen, and bath. Inquire of janitor, 60 West 10th St.

Riverside Drive, near 96th St.—Handsomely furnished 9 rooms, 3 baths, facing river; immediate possession. Phone Riverside 1278.

Near Broadway, four large rooms, bath; until October. Superintendent, 316 Convent Av.

Sublet 4 rooms, bath; elevator; mahogany furniture; $50. 770 St. Nicholas Av.

Beautiful 4-room apartment or separate rooms. 106 Morningside Drive. Apt. 56.

Sacrifice $70 beautiful seven rooms, two baths, Summer. Bressler, 823 West 112th.

Five rooms, bath; well furnished; $50; references; subway 96th. 336 West 95th.

81st St., 72 West.—Two rooms, private bath; electric light; all improvements.

113th, 607 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (one with kitchenette,) 19 EAST 32D ST., connected with THE FERNERY tea room, Miss S. M. Tucker, 22 East 32d St. Rentals $45 to $75, with service. Apply to THE FERNERY, phone Murray Hill 2297, or WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St., John 5700.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 East 57th Street. 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

HOFFMAN ARMS.
660 Madison Av., corner 59th St.—Apartments 4 to 8 large rooms; reduced rents; accessible location; adjacent to Central Park.
Attention! Doctors or dentists; desirable apartment; high-class location; ground floor; reasonable. Superintendent, Royal Crown, 142 East 27th.
1,137 Park Av.—8 rooms, bath; one flight; $50.
19th, (234 East.)—Five rooms, bath; modern; private house; possession October; $50.
FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.
Furnished apartment, 375 Park Av.—Four bedrooms, two baths. Apply to Mr. Voth.
Studio, large, north light, bath, living room; $40 month. 21 East 75th.

West Side.

1,060 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.
898-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.
Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Athorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Other Want Advertisements on Page 16, First News Section.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

294-296 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Eight rooms, bath; rents, $1,200 to $1,800; entrance hall and apartments newly decorated; apply Superintendent on premises.

THE GRAMONT.
215 West 99th St., cor. Broadway.
Fine 7-room apartment to sub-let to Oct. 1, 1916; large light rooms, and immense foyers, all outside; 3 baths. Apply on premises, Apt. 6-A.

SPECIAL, $2,500 apartment, $50 per month from now to Oct. 1, 1915; nine rooms, three baths; Riverside Drive, in the 100s. Particulars. Phone 1300 Riverside.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2994 Columbus.

Manhattan Av., 240-246-254, and 320 West 111th St., opposite Morningside Park.—Beautiful apartments of 4 and 5 rooms, $25 to $43; phone service; one half block from 110th St. "L" station.

GARNET HALL,
601 West 141st St., cor. Broadway.—Three to seven large, light outside rooms; spacious closets; excellent service; low rentals.

THE KANAWAH.
111th, 208 West.—High-class elevator apartments; five, six rooms; house entirely renovated; rents $37.50-$48. Superintendent.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive,
4-6 rooms and bath.....$40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

Handsome 7-room apartment; special rate over Summer; refined neighborhood; near Riverside Drive; privilege of leasing for following year. Apply Supt., 319 W. 94th St.

Four rooms and bath, 8th floor, all light rooms, West 11th St., near 5th Av.; concession till Oct. 1. Telephone Monday, Madison Square 9220.

Amsterdam Av., 1,105, (Opposite Columbia University Grounds.)—Modern apartments, 4-5 rooms; beautiful neighborhood; $27-$38. See Superintendent.

257 WEST 86TH ST.
Eight-room studio apartment; studio double height; three master bedrooms, two servants' rooms; southern exposure; rent $2,800. Supt.

208 WEST 107TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7632.

1234, 510 West.—Three, four room elevator apartments, assuring tranquillity, dignity, comfort.

308-310 WEST 15TH ST.
Two rooms, $32-$33; bachelor apartments.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

27TH ST, 361-363 WEST.—Four-five rooms; high class, elevator apartments; $40-$45.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms; bath; all improvements; $45. Janitor.

Elevator apartment; $45; five rooms; fashionable, healthy, convenient neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

116th, 420 West.—Six choice rooms and bath; all improvements; owner, premises; fiction library; from Oct. next; $55.

Splendid five-room apartment to sublet, all light, $55 until October; $60 after. 50 Morningside Av. Apt. 74.

112TH, 505 WEST, $41-$56.
Seven rooms, bath; steam, hot water; telephone.

207-209 DYCKMAN ST.
Six and seven rooms; all modern improvements; near subway; rents $35-$40.

Riverside Drive, 410, (118th St.).—8-9 rooms; 2-3 baths; reasonable.

Lenox Avenue, 342, near 125 subway, five rooms, bath; hot water; steam heat; $22.

58th, 228 West.—Studio apartment, 2 rooms; tiled kitchenette and bath; $40.

117 St., 368 West, facing Morningside Park. 6 ROOMS, WITH BATH, $35.

21st, 328 West.—Six rooms, bath; hot water; halls heated; $25-$28.

47th, 16 West.—One room, kitchenette, bath, hot water; all conveniences; $30.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 35 Times.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 65th St. Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Bronx.

College Av., 170th St., Bronx.—Three and 4 room apartments; beautiful neighborhood.

Miscellaneous.

1,186 MADISON AV., AT 67TH ST.
Modern 7 room corner apartment, exceptional value, large rooms; rent, $1,200; electricity, elevator, hall service, &c.; others nearby, $60 and $75.
THE TOWERS.
119th St., 271 (Facing Beautiful Morningside Park).—Seven rooms, bath; all improvements; rent, $45.
163 WEST 80TH ST.
Seven rooms, extra large, all improvements; $45.
Superintendent on Premises.
Agents, 507 5th Av. 4620—Murray Hill.
EVERETT M. SEIKAS CO.

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

Bachelor wants, from October, unfurnished apartment, two large rooms, bath, or part of apartment or house, similar accommodations; west side, seventies to nineties; state terms. B 307 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished five or six-room apartment wanted; east side preferred; yearly rent $1,000. N 146 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Trained Nurse, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices, $10 to $15 per week. Address Y 341 Times Annex.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrick, Riverdale on Hudson. New York City.

Westchester.

"KINMOUNT."
182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides; overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central station; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

FOR RENT.—Large, airy front room for one or two persons; use of large bath, porch, and telephone; shady grounds; two blocks from New Haven Station. 19 Washington Av., New Rochelle. Telephone 2542.

FOUR SPLENDID, airy unfurnished rooms, with or without board; new stucco house; private family; delightful surroundings; reasonable to 4. Chestnut Av., Chester Park, North Pelham.

The Whispering Pines, Chappaqua.—Select accommodations; wide porches, beautiful lawn, fine old trees, tennis and croquet, own gardens; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 37.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

CHESTER HILL, Mount Vernon.—Excellent board; airy, front room; southern exposure; gentlemen preferred; near station. (1308W.) 51 Elm Av.

HILL CREST. — Large rooms; shade; own garden; fruit; tennis; billiards; commutation, $7.20. E. J. Brown, Tuckahoe, N. Y., Box 57.

White Plains.—Elegant house; high elevation; refined surroundings; excellent table; easy commutation; near station. 54 Lake St. Phone 2588W.

PRIVATE HOME; large rooms; excellent cooking; all conveniences; easy commuting; reasonable. 97 Barry Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

THE ROCHELLE, centrally located; home cooking. 30 Le Count Place, New Rochelle. Phone 1358M.

A MOST attractive home and surroundings; small family; every convenience; easy commuting. Foote, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Convenient; delightful; moderate prices. Telephone 4138 Yonkers.

CHESTER HILL.—Beautiful residence; airy rooms, wide verandas; easy commutation; 165 North Fulton St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

LAWRENCE PARK.—Board for two married couples in quiet, private family; references; $30 weekly. E. H., Bronxville, N. Y.

VILLA ALTA, Tuckahoe.—Ideal country home; table unequaled; moderate rates.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
(Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 30 min. Broadway; So. Beach. Lovely rooms; magnificent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

ENGLISH family offer to gentleman or married couple every comfort in their modern, artistic home; lovely large garden; beautiful surroundings; private sitting room if desired; 40 minutes South Ferry. F 350 Times Downtown.

GRYMES HILL.
Coroner Louis St. and Howard Av.; highest, coolest location near New York; delightful ocean view; private estate; shady ground; tennis; excellent cuisine; moderate. Phone Tompkinsville 2064. Silver Lake car.

The Belmont, 228-230 Tenkins Av., New Brighton, S. I.; 40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious grounds, private automobile entrance; tennis court, electric lights, shower baths, beautiful view; substantial table; 5 minutes ferry. Phone 3045 Tompkinsville.

NEW BRIGHTON—VILLA ALICE.
NICE, COMFORTABLE ROOMS; ONE, TWO GENTLEMEN. GOOD GERMAN HOME COOKING; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; TERMS MODERATE. 363 WESTERVELT AVENUE.

AQUEHOGA LODGE.—Attractive country home, open the entire year; bathing, tennis, gardens, good boating; 35 minutes from Battery; convenient to train or trolley; references. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar, S. I.

TOMPKINS AV., 883, (Tompkinsville.)—Two beautiful rooms, suitable two, reasonable; permanent guests; gentlemen preferred; five minutes ferry; unexcelled cuisine; spacious, shady grounds.

WADSWORTH HALL.—Attractive and all-year-round home, combining country and seashore; adjoining Clifton Tennis Club; very accessible; spacious grounds; large verandas. Superior accommodations; rooms with baths; excellent home table; one block ferry. The Stuyvesant, St. George. Phone 194 Tompkinsville.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Desirable double, single rooms, with board; near ferry; large grounds and verandas. 100 Stuyvesant Place, St. George, S. I.

Long Island.

High-class house on ocean; capacity 125 guests; coolest spot within 300 miles; 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station,) 25 minutes from Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. station;) fine cuisine; safest beach; superb bathing, fishing; mile long ocean boardwalk; tennis, music; charming young society; bountiful table, delicious cooking, dainty service; room and board, $14 each; two in room, $26 up; special week-end, "get-acquainted" rate, two days, $6; Saturday dinner to Monday lunch includes large room two nights, six meals, ticket Arverne and return, ocean bath; three days, ticket, bath, $6.
THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
Gaston Av. Phone 415 Hammels.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References.
TELEPHONE 24 GLEN COVE.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Av. and Bay, (Beach 130.)
High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

MAC LEVY Physical Culture Farm, Babylon, L. I.—Recreation, relaxation, surf, still water bathing, sailing, billiards, tennis; freshest eggs, poultry, vegetables, milk; interviews, Mac Levy, N. Y. gymnasium, 352 4th Av.; Madison Sq. 3686.

ON PRIVATE ESTATE; all accommodations; beautiful grounds; bathing, fishing; excellent board and rooms; single, $15; couple, $25 weekly; no children; 50 miles Pennsylvania. Station; express stops; healthful location. Wm Ostermann, 502 East 134th St.

Far Rockaway, L. I.—Luxurious accommodations; high-class private home; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 35 minutes from New York. Phone 1805W Far Rockaway, or write Damson, 656 Broadway, New York.

BAY VIEW VILLA, Foot of Bay 10th St., Bath Beach.—Finest Summering place near New York. Apply for booklet and terms to management, or Mr. Charles F. Littlejohn, 1,270 Broadway.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL, Bayside, Far Rockaway.—Nice home, refined people; rates; booklets. Apply Sumner & Vedele, also 4 Court Square Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway 401-402.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.—Private family can accommodate two adults; handsome cottage; large front room; conveniences; commuting distance; excellent table; references. Owner, 60 Main Av.

PATCHOGUE INN, Patchogue, L. I.—Come for seashore, country or fishing pleasures; sailing, bathing, fishing, tennis, dancing; $10 up; booklet.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, near station and beach; excellent table; reasonable rates; Shanks, 80th St. and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Large room and board in private family; business man or woman preferred; references. B 293 Times Downtown.

VILLA ROSA.
Large, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; billiard room; dancing parlor; bathing. Phone 163 Bath Beach. 5,790 21st Av., Bath Beach.

BRIGHTLANDS, Hempstead. — Graduate nurse, owning large, modern house, board, nursing; care of invalid or elderly person; reasonable.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY.—Large, well furnished rooms, every convenience; beautiful grounds, block from water. Private family, 2,200 Voorhies Av.

BAY VIEW COTTAGE, Northport, at water's edge.—Bathing, fishing, home cooking; commuting distance.

SEA GATE, N. Y. Harbor.—Exclusive, private cottage; Christian family; near boat landing. Moss, Cypress Av.

Elmhurst.—Furnished rooms; board optional; kitchenette; second floor; desirable. 50 Gerry Av.

Far Rockaway, Maison Louis, 80 Carlton Av.—Elegant rooms; moderate; French table board.

Sea Gate. — Private family accommodate few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

Seagate.—Can accommodate two couples; exclusive private home. Bryan, Nautilus Av.

Good home cooking, boating, bathing, fishing. Annie F. Smith, First St., Bayside, L. I.

Far Rockaway, Les Cottage.—On beach; South St.; phone.; to October.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS; minute from beach and station. 14 6th Av., Rockaway Park.

New York State.

A beautiful farmhouse, situated in the picturesque hills of Orange County, where guests can be accommodated in the Summer or yearly. Rooms en suite; two, three, and five large, airy, well lighted, with private bathroom; large parlors and halls; open fireplaces in each; all newly decorated and handsomely furnished; spacious lawns and shade; water system the finest anywhere; fruits of all kinds in season; vegetables, poultry, eggs; all milk and cream, either raw or pasteurized; large new garage. State religion. For terms apply to James A. D. S. Findlay, Salisbury Mills, N. Y.

UNIQUE IDEA—MOTHERS' REST.
Children "play with profit," supervised by New York City teacher-mother; natural education methods; farm one hour New York City; 1,000 feet above street; abundant wholesome food; very lowest rates. Brookside Farms, Spring Valley, N. Y.

FAR VIEW FARM.
Good food; new beds; fresh milk, eggs, vegetables; beautiful view; tennis, fishing; $10 week; special rates to season guests; one hour express. Far View Farm, Valley Cottage, N. Y.

Bonnie View.—Lewbeach, Sullivan County, New York.—Ideal country; large private grounds; fishing on Beaverkill; tennis; home comforts; good food; moderate terms; altitude 1,900 feet; accommodate fifty. Apply proprietor.

WOODMERE LODGE.
Beautifully furnished camp, with fireplace, on sandy beach of Blue Mountain Lake. Write for terms and views. Katharine M. Curry, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.

THE MARGARD, Congers, N. Y.—Unsurpassed mountain and lake sceneries; comfortable rooms; verandas; improvements; boats, fishing; $7-$10 week.

Summer board at "Whipple Farm," in the Helderbergs; very beautifully located; elevation 1,000 ft.; rates from $8.50 to $10 per week. Address Henry A. Whipple, Altamont, N. Y.

The Roseton, Rosendale, N. Y.—Amusements, churches; unexcelled table; farm products; $8 up; booklets. H. See, Route 1, Kingston, N. Y.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages.) $8 per day, $15 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Propr.

Dr. Knipe, 85 Franklin St., physician and trainer. Health Home, Haverstraw, N. Y.

Stone Church Road, Dover Plains, N. Y.—Rates $8 to $14 per week. Address Box 26.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
20 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its old streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2630; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

THE RAMBLEWOOD, MONTCLAIR.—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME; ALL CITY CONVENIENCES; HIGH ELEVATION; LARGE LAWN; 2 MIN. TROLLEY, 45 MIN. TO N. Y. C. VIA D., L. & W.; SUITABLE FOR COMMUTERS. MODERATE; REFERENCES EXCHANGED; ADULTS ONLY. H. F. VON OHLEN, 2 SUNSET AV.

THE HOMESTEAD,
FANWOOD, N. J.
One hour from city, New Jersey Central R. R., and five minutes' walk from station; large, well-shaded grounds, tennis court, croquet; electric lights; Netherwood water; references.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
In the beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations for one's vacation; large, shady grounds; elevated; screened piazzas; all conveniences; hot and cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

HOTEL BON AIR AND COTTAGES.
At beautiful Lake Hopatcong; one hour by Lackawanna; mountain air and scenery; for the dining room the best of everything; very moderate rates; booklet. Hotel Bon Air Landing, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Attractive rooms, single, en suite, private baths; large porches; spacious, shady grounds; excellent table; near station; very low rates. The Colonial, 13 N. Arlington Av. Orange 2465.

THE WASHINGTON.
Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J.
A delightful house for comfort and rest. Fresh vegetables and fruits from our own gardens. Less than hour from New York on Erie Railroad.

LINWOOD LODGE, Englewood, N. J.—Private sanitarium; nervous conditions; aged people requiring special care and invalids; modern house; attentive nurses, physicians; home cooking; invalid chairs; automobile rides; large verandas; shady grounds.

MONTCLAIR, (Seymour Hall, 7 Seymour St.)—Large, airy house, porches, lawn, trees; refined neighborhood; easy commuting distance; excellent table; rooms, single or en suite; private baths; all city conveniences. Phone Montclair 645.

MADISON, N. J.—Large rooms, with or without bath; porches on three sides of house; beautifully situated; rains all vegetables; best home cooking; moderate. Rev. A. Kay Lodge, Ridgedale Av.

Physician will give home and professional care to nervous or aged invalids; delightful place in the Oranges; big porches, shady lawn; easily reached, train or motor; references; telephone. Z 286 Times Annex.

CALDWELL, N. J.—American family can accommodate six people; three large sleeping rooms; sleeping porch; large piazza; private bath; home cooking; terms reasonable. A. M. Pearson, Ravine and Westover Avs.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J.—The Lockwood, beautiful location and surroundings; electricity; excellent table; tennis, croquet, bathing, fishing. I. C. Secor.

South Orange.—Beautiful, convenient suburb; excellent accommodation, homelike, with or without private bath; references. 151 Scotland Road.

ORANGE, N. J.
Six minutes from Highland station; high, excellent location; a satisfactory home for refined people; rates moderate. 211 Lincoln Av.

SOUTH ORANGE.—117 Scotland Road; refined family; beautiful location near station, field club; large room, with or without private bath; couple, gentlemen; references.

HOUSE, highest, coolest location; magnificent view of ocean; piazzas every floor; first-class table; home comforts; bathing, golf, tennis. Tip Top Cottage, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Comfortable, airy rooms; homey cooking; Summer rates; business people preferred. 101 Mt. Hebron Road, Montclair Heights, N. J. Tel. Montclair 3699M.

Large, airy, front room, with board, on fine residential street; six minutes' walk from depot. Westfield 62. Mrs. K. Coleman, 402 Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.

BRICK CHURCH.—Will share the comforts of refined home, (mansion;) large, beautiful dining room; unusual opportunity. 57 Washington St., East Orange.

CHAMPLAIN HOUSE.
Excellent table; all outside rooms; modern improvements; overlooking Shrewsbury; homelike; reasonable. 35 Union St., Red Bank.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Hollywood Lodge, (Mrs. Younes, Manager.)—Delightfully located, marine and country view; cuisine and service a specialty.

PRIVATE FAMILY.—Would board one or two adults; commuting distance; near station, Lackawanna. Box 289, Chatham, New Jersey.

THE ELLSWORTH.
Can accommodate 35; verandas, lawns, tennis; near lake, station; 38-82. Mrs. G. S. Smith, Dunellen. Telephone 1255.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURB; modern improvements; excellent table; refinement; telephone; reasonable. Kerby, Palisade, N. J.

AT PORTAUPECK, N. J., on Shrewsbury.—Private family would accommodate congenial parties. Mrs. Sylvester M. Weimer.

TWO OR THREE gentlemen can find first-class home at 71 West Newell Av., Rutherford, N. J.

MONTCLAIR—Beautiful, convenient, Summer suburb; excellent accommodations; modern, homelike. Randall's, 104 Valley Rd.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Nurse's home in the hills of New Jersey; quiet, homelike; moderate. S. Straley, Newton.

KNOLLBROOK FARM, Westwood, N. J.; board, $7; weekly rates for children.

Connecticut.

Upper Stepney, Drew cottage, ten miles north of Bridgeport; accommodations for a few boarders; autos; up-to-date table; reasonable rates. Also furnished 7-room cottage to rent by week, month or season; delightfully located. Particulars, address Mrs. G. D. Drew, Stepney, Conn. Phone 72-2.

OLD HOMESTEAD DAIRY FARM.—Deep porch, shady lawn, tennis, and croquet; milk, eggs, fruit, and vegetables; home cooking; inclose stamp for circular; rates $8.50 up. Tel. 37—14 Chatham Div. Mrs. A. M. Cook, Moodus, Conn.

MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM, South Kent, Conn., on the Housatonic; bathing, boating, bass fishing, fine scenery, good rooms, large tents, own produce, good table; adults, $9-$10; week ends, $2 daily. Phone 22F-5.

NORWALK, CONN. — Rhodonolia House; overlooking Sound; large, shady grounds; modern baths; cuisine unexcelled; 10 minutes to station, beaches; hour city; tennis, croquet; $8 up. H. A. Hull, Prop.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. 282.

Private family, (2 adults,) with beautiful seaside home, will take gentleman to board; bathing, fishing, row boat, motor boat; references. Box 115, Stonington, Conn.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

REDDING GLEN FARM, CONN.—ALWAYS COOL AND SHADY; LARGE, AIRY ROOMS; BATH; OWN PRODUCTS. RANNEY.

HOMESTEAD HALL, Greenwich, Conn.—Overlooking Long Island Sound; commuting distance; 45 minutes from N. Y.; best home cooking; rooms with board, single or en suite.

Quiet farm house.—Eggs, milk, chickens, fresh vegetables; fine table; among the Berkshire Hills; rates $7-$8 weekly. Mrs. James McCowen, Danbury, Conn. R. D. 18.

BEACHSIDE INN, directly on water; Greens Farms.—Most ideal spot in Conn.; elegant grounds, bathing, tennis, music, dancing; booklets.

"The ELMS" and COTTAGES, Greenwich.—Select accommodations; excellent table; convenient trains. Tel. 83.

Excellent board; home cooking; select private family; near trolley. 4 Maher Ave., Greenwich, Conn.

Maine.

SEBASCO ESTATES.
SEBASCO ESTATES, Casco Bay, Me. Select board, $10-$15; modern furnished bungalows, camps, $50-$350 for season; accessible from Portland. Write Sebasco Estates Clubhouse, Sebasco, Me.

Rhode Island.

OAKLANDS.—A restful and refined country home on Narragansett Bay; large, well-appointed rooms; all conveniences; unexcelled home cooking. Box 326, Wickford, R. I.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Massachusetts.

THE PINES.
Monterey, Berkshire County, Mass., nine miles from Great Barrington; stage daily; accommodates 40; home table; good beds; open fires; spring water; three baths; large piazzas; telephone; piano; tennis; fishing; boating; 1,400 feet elevation; terms $10 up. Mrs. Henry Clapp.

MONROE COTTAGE, Stockbridge, Mass.—Ideal location; all modern improvements; beautiful mountain view; excellent table; near railroad and trolley.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
Hilltop Comfort House, Chester, Mass.; high elevation; newly built; excellent table; references. Hespelt, 110 East 17th St.

Vermont.

COLD SPRING FARM, Pittsford, Vt.—Enjoy Vermont's best scenery with restful vacation; farm luxuries; modern improvements. Mrs. N. G. Stevens.

Pennsylvania.

GRADUATE NURSES with large farm, fine, new, modern house, would like few tubercular patients. Dry, cool air; homelike; prices, $6, $14, $15. Address Y 340 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Three adults want 2 rooms and board on large farm, within hour from city; bathroom essential; preferably no other boarders; write full particulars, including distance from station, description of farm, and terms. D 295 Times Downtown.

REQUIRE two rooms; mother, wife, daughter, age 12, self; week-ends; from small village; good food, beds, cleanliness essential; Orange, Dutchess Co.; lowest terms, full particulars. 2,887 Broadway.

Wanted board for couple near water; commuting distance to N. Y. B 296 Times Downtown.

Room, good board, by lady; state terms, location room. Stephens, 43 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 148 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

24TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms, with board.

24TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath; electricity; $4; another $7; telephone.

62D, 16 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent board optional; block park.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful suite, adjoining bath; single rooms; board optional; phone.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

9TH, 12 EAST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; reasonable; Southerners accommodated.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel, $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 6068.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; moderate; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; modern conveniences, near Central Park. Hammond.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished large and small rooms; private bath; electricity; suit particular people desiring first-class accommodations; Southern cooking; near subway, Park.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double,

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

ENGLISH WOMAN, experienced, desires any position of trust; highest references. N 86 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Thorough kindergarten, primary training; experience; best references. Kelly, 416 West 122d.

GOVERNESS or mother's helper. (German;) good sewer; excellent references. E. E., 385 East 60th St. Phone 3228 Plaza.

HOUSEWORK.—Middle-aged woman wants place city; thoroughly experienced; work in private family; excellent references. Address W. A., 852 Columbus Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Middle-aged woman, position as housekeeper to one or two business women preferably; best references. Mrs. B. Bray, care of T. Hayes, 15 John St.

HOUSEKEEPER desires position in hotel or young ladies' seminary; highest references. B 304 Times Downtown.

MASSEUSE—Graduate of Stockholm, with hospital experience, wishes permanent position as masseuse and nurse for invalid lady; highest references. Djarf, 242 East 50th St.

MIDDLE-AGED refined woman would like chance to relieve mothers during day or evening. Address B 55 Times Annex.

NEAT and conscientious girl would like care of child in the country; could make herself generally useful about house. F. B. Rossi, 315, 190 E. 22d St. Gram. 4818.

NURSE.—Attendant, practical nurse; care for invalid or semi-invalid; city or country; every qualification; highest references. N 151 Times.

NURSE.—French nurse; experienced; references; excellent service. Apt. 61. Morningside 9306.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—WELL EDUCATED, REFINED, TACTFUL WOMAN, SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS SECRETARY TO HEAD LARGE CORPORATION, EXPERT STENOGRAPHER, ACCUSTOMED REPORTING BOARD MEETINGS, WISHES POSITION AS SECRETARY WHICH OFFERS GOOD FUTURE. B 288 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.

EMPLOYER, ACCOUNT BUSINESS REASONS, DESIRES TO PLACE COMPETENT AND TRUSTWORTHY STENOGRAPHER WITH RELIABLE FIRM; SALARY $12. TELEPHONE CHELSEA 978.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, double entry bookkeeper; Christian; capable assuming entire charge, manage office; refined, businesslike; 8 years' experience; age 25; conscientious, industrious; $15. L 202 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American girl, exceptionally neat, clean-cut; reliable, trustworthy; high school education; good penman, speller; anxious locating permanently; $8; references. Ruth, N 150 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, accurate, punctual; 6 years' experience; answer mail from detail; seeks situation any capacity where competency, intelligence are mandatory; $12. B 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; high school education; 2 years' experience; neat appearance; excellent references. Grief, 1,808 Marmion Av. Telephone Tremont 6581.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; good speller; rapid dictation; neat typist; pleasing personality; $8. Miss Doris Grundy, 220 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; Christian; knowledge bookkeeping; understands all office detail; $8; references. Advertiser, 320 W. 141st.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; familiar with difficult matter; desires permanent position; salary $13. B 323 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; wishes to connect with reliable firm; moderate salary. Ray Posner, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2964.

STENOGRAPHER—Office assistant, accurate, willing, good at figures. Excellent references; $6. F. B., Room 315, 120 E. 22d St., Gram. 4818.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $7 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 515 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' practical experience; executive ability; accurate, reliable; $10. R. B., 1,639 Mt. Hope Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, (19;) beginner; high school graduate. B 326 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, &c.—French lady, experienced teacher, governess, correspondent, &c., is anxious to obtain position; also au pair if spare time given. Refugee, care Unitarian Headquarters, 104 East 20th. Gramercy 2345.

TEACHER.—Lady, unusually successful in tutoring, desires summer position; languages; mathematics, English. Z 342 Times Annex.

TUTOR.—High school graduate wishes to do tutoring during Summer. Tutor, 215 Times.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER refined, competent for all duties of small adult family; country. Mrs. Odell, General Delivery, Yonkers, N. Y.

YOUNG GIRL, good experienced worker, would like position as waitress in the country; preferably in a sanitarium. F. B., Room 315, 150 E. 22d St., Gram. 4818.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

AT DOMESTIC SERVICE AGENCY, 329 West 39th St.—Colored housekeepers, thoroughly capable and trustworthy; good cooks; best references; other competent help supplied. Telephone Columbus 5165.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEKEEPERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 414 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 80:2 Morningside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency 12 West 99th. 5383 Riverside.

COOK, $28; waitress, $22; houseworker, $22; chambermaid, (nurse,) $20. Dometic Exchange Agency, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9176.

DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting good help; have select list; all nations. Phone 7656 Chelsea. Noel's, 77 West 11th St.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 123d. 3018 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Write, own handwriting, stating experience, &c. H. D. Co., 1,799 1st Av.

BOOKKEEPER stenographer; experienced; before noon. 320 School St., Yonkers, N. Y.

BUYER AND MANAGER WANTED.—Competent woman as buyer and manager for infants' and children's department. Address The Hub, Wheeling, W. Va.

DESIGNER.
Experienced on dresses and costumes. Wholesale experience necessary. Apply J. & M. COHEN,
10 East 32d St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS.
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF HALF-TIME WAITRESSES.
Apply at Employment Office, 9th floor, 32d St. side.

INTERVIEWER.—High-class, well-educated women capable of interviewing selected people and willing to travel; salary and commission. Mrs. Gardner, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

CARETAKER.—Jewish young woman wanted to act as caretaker for girls; must have good education, speak English fluently and without foreign accent, and be prepared to reside in institution. Apply by mail to Superintendent, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 1,560 Amsterdam Av., New York.

LIVE-WIRE NEWSPAPER WOMAN for reportorial, rewrite, and special work; experience on metropolitan daily essential; give all pertinent facts, with telephone number of self and latest employer; $25 per week. Adman, S 90 Times.

MAID wanted, general housework and care of child. Call between 10 and 3. Apartment 7B, 208 West 107th.

MODELS.
STYLISH YOUNG WOMEN.
SIZE 16, IN WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; MUST BE SMART, GOOD-LOOKING, AND EXPERIENCED; LONG SEASON; SOME PERMANENT POSITIONS OPENED. ROBBINS DRESS CO., 22 WEST 32D.

MODELS.—WANTED, 20 STYLISH, GOOD-LOOKING GIRLS TO TRY ON COATS AND SUITS; LONGEST SEASON IN THE CITY; BEST SALARIES; SIZES 35 AND 16. APPLY ALL WEEK. MEYSES & DREYFUS, 1,115 BROADWAY.

PERMANENT position for three educated women; good appearance; over 25; salary or commission. Room 1,014, 225 5th Av.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

SAMPLE MAKERS and helpers for high-class dress manufacturing. Simpson, 12 West 37th St.

SECRETARY.—New York financier wishes as secretary a high-class, ambitious, efficient, college-bred young woman capable of looking after varied and important matters; tact and successful personality necessary; New England ancestry preferred; large salary to right party. Address P. O. Box 17, Wall St. Branch, New York. First communication should fully set forth experience, qualifications, and address to which reply may be sent.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman stenographer; one with clerical experience preferred; state salary desired and full details regarding experience. Manager, P. O. Box 206, Madison Square, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—A thoroughly experienced stenographer wanted for permanent position in a Bronx office; answer, stating fully your experience, age, salary you have earned, and give references. Z 323 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, neat, experienced, for advertising office. Apply Sunday, 12 to 2, or Monday, 5:30, Room 757 Marbridge Building.

WANTED—100 beautiful girls to appear in a massive motion-picture with Annette Kellermann; must be expert swimmers; good figures essential. Send photographs. Write F. C., Box 89, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d St., New York City.

WOMAN wanted, experienced in buying art, embroidery and embroidery threads; must be familiar with embroidery lines, requirements and competent to manage large art department. Reply, stating whether employed at present, age and salary expected, to Embroidery, N 40 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted of business education as assistant in select dental practice; state all particulars. S 110 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 10 East 43d St., 3d floor. Telephone 8947 Murray Hill. Agency for reliable servants; also housekeepers, governesses, ladies' maids, matrons, dressmakers.

Bowtell's Business Brain Bureau,
170 Broadway.
Stenographer, some law, $13.
Sales Ledger Bookkeeper, $12.
Typist-Telephone Operator, $10-$12.
Other Openings.

EFFICIENT Employment Exchange, Agency, 10 East 43d St.
Wanted—High-class male and female office help. Call on Miss S. M. Budenbender, Prop., Room 602.

STENOGRAPHERS.—(1,) hotel, $40 monthly and meals; (1,) French-English, $15 up. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 61 West 45th St. Known throughout the country. Open all Summer.

FILING.—Original school teaching all authorized systems and related commercial subjects; day, evening classes; aid to good paying positions. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau, Park Row Building. Cort. 7560 Cort.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigation; work confidential; hours to suit. Specialist, personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2147 Cortlandt.

A.—A.—Accountant-auditor installs simplified systems that give in monthly comparative statements exact information you require to intelligently direct your business. Charges reasonable. Interview solicited. Fleming, 38 Nassau St.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, BOOKKEEPER, FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE; STEADY AND RELIABLE; THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED FOR ANY KIND OF WORK IN LINES MENTIONED; REFERENCES AS TO ABILITY AND CHARACTER; PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY WORK; ANY REASONABLE SALARY. ADDRESS N 77 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books, makes periodical audits; private trial; 81 systems, terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3756.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior; well trained, wants position in certified public accountant's office, with or without nominal salary. N 95 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Will revise or install factory, office or cost systems. Long experience. Th. Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Audits, systems installed, superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Telephone Cortlandt 6970.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7588 Hanover.

ACCOUNTANT, credit man, A1 executive, desires to change; highest credentials; investment if essential. N 84 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, systematical, thoroughly competent and reliable; reasonable salary. N 131 Times.

ADVERTISER is strongly qualified to assume responsibilities of manager or assistant in plant where special executive capacity and manufacturing experience are required; has a record of progress and success that emphatically indicates his ability to cope with keen organizations like to acquire for important positions in both productive and business ends; graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, department of mechanical engineering; record offers excellent evidence of ability. N 146 Times.

ADVERTISING or secretarial position desired by a young man possessing unusual sales and advertising experience plus thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, stenography, and typewriting; highest credentials. N 145 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, broad experience in manufacturing advertising, will consider making change; confidential. If you can use me we both win, if not we both lose. N 76 Times.

AMERICAN, (35,) desires position of trust; experienced office and field; son of naval officer. N 136 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager; extensive experience; age 32; best credentials; salary start $18, if advancement later. Progressive, N 113 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young accountant; knowledge of stenography; thoroughly competent; worthy of high trust, wants position; moderate salary. N 94 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; capable handling credits; familiar with all office details. Moderate salary. B 249 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; cost accountant; ten years' experience; age 33; highly educated; $18. M., 330 West 141st St.

BOOKKEEPER and private secretary, capable; desires position of trust. N 104 Times.

BOY.—Experienced office assistant; willing and neat, with high school education; refined American; best references. Sachs, 730 Flushing Av.

BOY, (16,) school graduate, desires position in office or drafting room; references. Louis Hauck, 1,208 Brook Av., Bronx.

BOY (18) high school training, seeks permanent position; bright, willing. F 314 Times Downtown.

BOY, (14,) desires work; office; willing, neat. C. Wahlstein, 430 13th St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American, 20, married, no children, 5 years' driving, 2 years' shop experience, best of private references, wishes position, city or country; country preferred. Chauffeur, 406 East 52d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman selling his car recommends high-class chauffeur; sober and reliable; good driver; splendid mechanic. Inquire G. T., Room 2,803, 14 Wall St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, does all repairs, reliable driver; long experience; best references; city, country. Hansen, 509 West 156th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (28,) Swedish, desires position; private family; drive, repair any car; references. Lofgren, 622 Lexington Av. Plaza 5186.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, competent mechanic, age 23; wishes position; city, country; own repairs; generally useful. H., 68 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position; careful driver; can do repairs; private preferred; can furnish reference. Jackson, 226 West 79th St. Telephone 9939 Schuyler.

CHAUFFEUR.—Honest, sober, reliable; drives any car. Wilson, 5,215 3d Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; American; single; gentlemanly and refined; 8 years in one position. Tourist, N 144 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, American; private, commercial; city reference; reliable. A. W., Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, good driver; city country; reference. Pace, 119 West 31 St.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (18;) married; well recommended; six years' shop and road experience; own repairs; seeks permanent position where character and ability are recognized and appreciated; $28 weekly; kindly arrange appointment evenings. Address Z 350 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese; five years' experience; useful; just came from the West; start small wages. Chauffeur, 41 East 19th.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese; 4 years' experience; careful driver; good mechanic and useful. Yama, 41 East 19th St.

COLLEGE STUDENT.—Gentleman desires position as tutor for one or two boys during remainder of Summer; mathematics a specialty. Address W. S., N 78 Times.

COLLECTOR, cashier, (33,) married, intelligent appearance, 9 years at one place, wishes position. Box 46, 2,121 3d Av.

COMPANION, Attendant; home or traveling; well-educated young man, (30,) willing to take charge of invalid; good personality; highest references; linguist. N 112 Times.

COMPETENT DRIVER wants position with party touring; will try and give best of satisfaction. B 306 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Colored man, good plain cook, wishes position; can make himself generally useful; middle-aged man; good references. N 127 Times.

DRUGGIST.—Registered; 5 years' experience; speaks Italian; reasonable salary; best reference. W. Siena, care of Pica, 342 E. 116th.

ELECTRICIAN desires steady position; first-class man; can take charge, lay out work, &c.; hotel, office building; good address; high-class references. B 324 Times Downtown.

GARDENER.—Working foreman, understands maintenance; competent; assume entire charge flowers, greenhouses, crops, stock; married, recommended. N 79 Times.

GREAT BRITAIN.
Travelled Englishman, wide business connections, returning to London, would represent reliable American firm. N 99 Times.

HEBREW gentleman desires position; experience jewelry business; finest reference given. N 143 Times.

HIGH-CLASS MANAFACTURERS of standard goods for department stores, architects, decorators, and export trade can secure services of advertiser, who has extensive acquaintance with buyers; salary and commission. N 119 Times.

I HAVE had several years' experience with a high grade automobile manufacturer in sales promotion work; for personal reasons wish to make a change; if you have a place in your organization for a young man, (36,) of my calibre, please communicate with me; only well established concern considered; salary $5,000. Z 319 Times Annex.

JANITOR, Superintendent, eight years' experience elevator houses, wishes change. 370 Manhattan Av.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!

TWO SALESMEN, WITH CLEAN RECORDS, NOW COVERING TEN MIDDLE WEST STATES, AND WELL KNOWN TO BEST DRY GOODS MERCHANTS AND BUYERS OF UNDERMUSLINS AND KINDRED LINES, ARE OPEN TO CONSIDER AN ATTRACTIVE SIDE LINE. ADDRESS Z 344 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN, with wife and two small children wishes care of country place; well recommended; wife is a good laundress and very capable general worker. Address, Z 349 Times Annex.

MANAGER.—Young man, experienced, wishes position as manager of country estate. N 126 Times.

MAGAZINE MAN.—Thoroughly experienced in circulation and business departments, is now open to accept position as circulation or business manager. If you need a fully equipped man, address D 336 Times Downtown.

PAYMASTER, timekeeper, young American; thoroughly experienced; capable of handling large force; executive ability. S. B., 322 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY or office manager (28); has traveled the whole country; desires position with commercial house or corporation executive; typewriter, stenographer, bookkeeper, correspondent; knowledge of commercial law; executive ability; experienced; $25 to start. N 83 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT, CATALOGUE LAYOUT MAN; TWENTY YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE WITH BIG PLANTS; GOOD INSIGHT ON LITOGRAPHY AND CUT-OUTS; BEST OF REFERENCES AS TO CHARACTER AND ABILITY. N 90 TIMES.

SALES MANAGER, salesman, advertising man, and executive wants new connection in administrative or selling capacity; young man; initiative and resourceful; accustomed to difficult, creative work; the advertiser is not a "false alarm," but a sincere, aggressive, and practical producer; broad experience in various lines and an unusually clean, successful record which will inspire confidence. N 105 Times.

SALESMAN, &c.—Salesman, secretary, stenographer, young man, (20,) energetic worker, 12 years' sales office experience, desires connection progressive concern; best references. Address B 309 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (26,) who has made a success in his line, desires change to another line; good reason for change; nine years' road experience; salary or commission; preferably for South. N 89 Times.

SALES MANAGER.—Progressive, clean-cut Christian, (37,) married, extensive knowledge modern methods, at present employed, open for engagement high-class house. N 110 Times.

SALES MANAGER, (41;) successful producer; American and foreign experience; skillful organizer; speaks, writes several languages; no objection traveling. For details address B 294 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, with large following, traveling Pennsylvania and Ohio past 15 years selling department store and haberdashers, wants line of merit. N 116 Times.

SALESMAN, energetic, resident in Philadelphia, wants live specialty for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. B 277 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (35,) a wideawake hustler, desires to connect with a responsible concern. S 95 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced; has an established trade with bag, belt, bookbinder, and shoe manufacturers. F 246 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, high-class man, on dresses and suits, with good trade in city and Middle West. B. R., 420 Times.

SALESMAN.—25, who has sold adding machines desires position. N 106 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young man, trained assistant to busy traveling man, capable stenographer, eight years' experience literary, lecture work, correspondence, advertising, desires similar position. B 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; experienced; accurate knowledge bookkeeping; high school education; excellent references. B 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; familiar bookkeeping; varied experience; handle any work; best references; refined American; $10. B 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, willing young man; take dictation accurately; good typist; anxious start with large concern; $8. Felix Abraham, 220 West 42d. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish and French translator; knowledge German; just returned Philippines; 3 years court reporter. N 143 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (20,) three years' business experience desires position; salary moderate. Amiel Jaffe, 265 East Broadway.

TEACHER.—An experienced teacher will coach in all branches of college or preparatory English during Summer months. N 122 Times.

TUTOR. Williams undergraduate, (20,) desires position as private tutor; Latin and German specialties. Apply 128 West 79th St.

TUTORING.—Engineering student in last year desires Summer position as tutor; versatile, efficient; willing to accept as remuneration privilege of staying at Summer home; references. Address Tutor, N 140 Times.

TUTORING by Yale graduate; eight years' experience; all branches. X. B., 3,525 Broadway.

Tutoring by high school teacher; specialty, mathematics; private or school. Address B 262 Times Downtown.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, 25, high school teacher, business experience, desires position, business or tutor; excellent references. M. M., Times Harlem.

VALET, Japanese, desires forenoon work; good cook; best reference. Otto, N 133 Times.

WANTED.—By young man who desires to travel, chance to go to Panama Exposition as business man or valet for young or middle aged man; very small salary; expenses and a chance to see; best references. Address Manager, Manchester North Carolina.

YOUNG MAN.—Has office and salesroom experience; also two years as missionary salesman; wants position with wholesale house, manufacturer or export house; at present taking Spanish course. N 75 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, possessing good education, willing, enterprising, conscientious; two years' experience in bookkeeping, typewriting, and office routine; excellent references; industrious. B 308 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, experienced, wishes position at anything, preferably in silk line. R. L. Copp, 223 Clinton St.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) experienced South American business, speaks and writes Spanish, German, and English, desires position with export or import firm. Address B. E. L., 3,525 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, (28;) ten years' experience wholesale hardware in stock, selling, buying, and invoice work; employed at present. J. Moore, 353 6th Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (American,) good knowledge of bookkeeping and general office work; competent, ambitious worker; salary $10 per week. B 328 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) educated, wide experience, executive, order, sales, and productive; now employed; highest credentials. N 135 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Knowing French, Spanish, and English, wishes position as interpreter, clerk, or anything else; steady; best references. B 58 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) college education, desires to connect with firm offering unlimited opportunities for advancement. N 134 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A LARGE fancy goods and notion concern would like to engage several energetic and ambitious young men who are recent college graduates. We shall require them to learn our business from the ground up, and they should be willing to accept moderate remuneration. This is a rare opportunity. Advancement is limited only by the applicant's ability. Please give full particulars regarding yourself and mention age, salary desired, name of college graduated from and year of graduation, and references. B 300 Times Downtown.

A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE requires the services of a man thoroughly experienced in housefurnishings, to act as assistant buyer; one having had experience with first-class trade preferred; reply, stating previous experience. S 100 Times.

AN ADVENTURE IN BUSINESS.
(NOT FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.)
Mr. Mc——, (28 years of age,) who has been a successful lumber salesman nearly all his life, found himself recently without a position. Happening through a happy chance to read our advertisement, he decided that here was an opportunity to capitalize his selling abilities for more money than he had been receiving. Result of his first eight weeks' work with us, over $1,400 in cash commissions, and he has deferred equities in the business of approximately the same amount.
This is a human document open to your scrutiny, a story from real life, the hero of which is now in our employ. Best of all, it can be duplicated by an energetic man who has been a successful salesman and who has the work habit, combined with our original selling methods. We have a similar opening for one or two successful salesmen who can furnish gilt-edge references.
L. A. CERF,
General Agent,
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company,
135 Broadway,
New York.

ANTICIPATING a tremendous revival of business in the late Summer and early Fall, we plan to materially increase our already large selling organization.
Our lines are CALENDARS and SPECIALTIES for ADVERTISING, and we are the largest house in the world devoting their facilities exclusively to this vast and growing industry.
We employ salesmen under a liberal commission contract which provides hard-working, determined men an opportunity to make a handsome income.
We invite correspondence from men of force and persistency, and to expedite negotiations suggest sending with first letter a photograph, together with full information regarding your business experience and references, and an outline by counties of a small territory in which you would prefer to begin work.
THE AMERICAN ART WORKS,
Coshocton, Ohio.

AN EXPERIENCED negotiator of good address to secure contracts from employers for high-class efficiency service; must be forceful, tactful, and able to reach the men at the head; state age, experience, references, salary expected. N 26 Times.

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR PRESENT SALARY? ARE YOU SURE OF THE FUTURE? OUR SALESMEN ARE MAKING FROM $2,400 TO $20,000 PER ANNUM, WITH GUARANTEED FUTURE INCOME. THIS OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED IF YOU ARE A MAN OF CHARACTER AND WILLING TO WORK. WE DO NOT BELIEVE THERE IS A BETTER OPPORTUNITY. CALL BEFORE ONE O'CLOCK. ASK FOR MR. VIRGO, 111 BROADWAY.

BOOK SALESMEN.

COLLIER'S OR LESLIE'S PREFERRED. To lease to merchants and manufacturers a Loose Leaf Annual Express, Parcel Post and

FREIGHT RATE GUIDE.

Established 23 years. Salesmen earning $3 to $12 daily on commission; reference required.
E. N. GETZLER, 96 Warren St., 9 to 3.

BOOKKEEPER, familiar with real estate work; state experience and salary, also if willing to do part time work. W. A. McKenna, 258 West 58th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; stenographer preferred. Answer in own handwriting, stating salary. O. F., 19 Times Downtown.

BOY.—18-20 years, with experience as stock and shipping clerk in large dry goods or yarn house; bright and hard worker; steady position; best chance for the right one. Box D 340 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Two bright boys wanted for general office work; permanent position; state experience if any. B 313 Times Downtown.

BUYER for linen department, young man, between 25 and 30 years old, preferred; state compensation expected. Address H. Jonap & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CLERGYMAN, without charge, for special work in a Protestant publishing house; must be energetic, active, fully competent to address Sunday schools if required, and furnish best of references; moderate salary. B 306 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE MEN of good appearance and ambitious for magazine subscription department; commission basis. Address Hercules, N 116 Times.

CORRESPONDENT AND STENOGRAPHER.

WANTED BY DOWNTOWN HOUSE, CORRESPONDENT AND STENOGRAPHER. MUST HAVE GOOD COMMAND OF LANGUAGE AND BE ABLE TO WRITE COURTEOUS, BUSINESS-GETTING LETTERS. PREFERENCE GIVEN TO ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE AS CORRESPONDENT OR STENOGRAPHER IN SALES DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURING OR JOBBING CONCERN. GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MAN WHO DESIRES TO LEARN BUSINESS WITH A VIEW OF GOING ON THE ROAD. SALARY TO START, $16 TO $18. REPLY STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND POSITIONS HELD DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS, AND SALARY DESIRED, TO "CORRESPONDENT," P. O. BOX 1,496, NEW YORK.

DESIGNER.—A competent designer of automatic machinery wanted; state experience in full and salary expected; give references. Z 351 Times Annex.

DESIGNER on millinery; first-class. Call Gage Brothers & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St., 5th floor.

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A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN
AS ASSISTANT TO BUYER
OF
WOMEN'S SUITS.
One with previous experience in women's suit department of New York City specialty shop or department store preferred.
A permanent position, good salary, and wonderful opportunity for future advancement to active man who can show results.
State age and previous experience in full. All replies held strictly confidential.
APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.
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INTELLIGENT, able-bodied man, not over 35 years of age, possessed of fair education, some practical experience; of good appearance and able to present first-class references from previous employers; permanent position at fair salary and opportunity for advancement for right party. Address, stating age, business experience and references. B 311 Times Downtown.

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REQUIRED AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, (UNDER 30 YEARS OF AGE PREFERRED,) ON SALARY, COMMISSION OR BOTH; ONLY THOSE WITH SUCH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY BY LETTER ONLY. WILLIAM COULSON & SONS, 429 5TH AV., N. Y.

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Twenty-five cents an agate line.

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A well known retail establishment requires the services of a competent man to act as buyer for their Men's Shoe Department.

It is preferable that he has had New York City retail experience in high-class men's footwear, and possesses the necessary executive ability to handle a large department.

This is a splendid opportunity with good salary to start and unlimited future possibilities for a man of initiative who can show results. Address in confidence, stating age and previous experience in full.
Men's Shoes, Box 116, Times.

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YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 30, DEPARTMENT DOING $100,000. MIDDLE WEST. APPLY BY LETTER TO OSCAR ABEL, 362 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. STATE EXPERIENCE, PRESENT SALARY.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Experienced, wanted; legal training, good address, for travel in Far East. Apply, stating age, experience, salary expected, and when services would be available, Box S 88 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED TO WORK ON A SPECIAL OUTDOOR LIGHTING PROPOSITION; MEN EXPERIENCED IN SELLING ADVERTISING PREFERRED; MEN WHO WILL HUSTLE AND CAN TALK ADVERTISING VALUES CAN MAKE FROM $90 PER WEEK UP IN SALARY AND COMMISSIONS; IF YOU REALLY DESIRE TO MAKE MONEY AND ARE WILLING TO WORK FOR IT CALL BEFORE 10 A. M. AT 180 EAST 15TH ST., ROOM 208.

SALESMEN.—A reputable financial corporation, whose Directors are bankers and business men, is desirous of securing two or three salesmen, with clean record and proven ability, to dispose of a limited issue of stock; we desire men who have earned not less than $5,000 to $10,000 annually; this proposition has unusual merit; a liberal commission will be paid, but positively no drawing account; communications confidential. Address Opportunity, S 100 Times.

SALESMAN.—Grocery, leading concern, wants thoroughly experienced man for retail trade, in Brooklyn; give full particulars as to experience, class of trade sold and amount of business; must state age, reference and expectations, in strict confidence; good salary and prospect to the right man. S 103 Times.

SALESMEN (3) of first magnitude, New York and extended territory, for the most successful specialty in demand; exceptional opportunity to responsible representatives capable of earning $75 to $150 weekly; commission basis; only thoroughly experienced men able to meet the requirements need apply. Room 604, 41 Park Row.

SALESMEN.—Pocket side line; new, live proposition; all merchants in towns of 100,000 and under want it; pays $5.00 commission on each sale; no collecting; no risk to merchant; we take unsold goods; easiest, biggest paying side line ever offered. Canfield Mfg. Co., 208 Sigel St., Chicago.

SALESMAN wanted outside of New York City to sell our fine line of advertising leather goods, calendars, diaries, memorandum books, all styles of signs, novelties, &c.; salary or commission; only experienced advertising salesmen wanted. The Elwood Myers Co., Springfield, Ohio.

SALESMEN to carry side line handkerchiefs for New England, New York State, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; commission; excellent opportunity for right man; state experience, reference, and territ wish to cover; all communications strictly confidential. N 150 Times.

SALESMEN wanted; experienced petticoat representative in New York City and vicinity; this is an opportunity for a live, wire who knows the trade; strict commission basis; with every reply give details of past experience and references. Z 347 Times Annex.

SALESMEN wanted to sell a full line of trunks and traveling bags; name own territory to be carried with side line on commission basis. Address R. D., 310 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN—Experienced in imported housefurnishings, with a following in the West and Middle West; salary and commission; to receive attention, replies must state experience and expectations; confidential. S 92 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Splendid opportunity for several high-class salesmen, men or women, New York City and Brooklyn; college students preferred; commission proposition. Address F. O. Box 213, Newburg, N. Y., for early appointment.

SALESMEN.—25% commission; we want salesmen to sell mining stock in operating gold mine in Ontario; references required, and only high-grade men need apply. Full particulars to H., care McKim's Agency, Toronto, Canada.

SALESMAN.—Live woolen salesman with established trade among skirt, dress, cloak and suit manufacturers; liberal commission. S 101 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced, to handle large variety of Long Island real estate; plenty of good leads; commission basis; can make $50 to $100 weekly. Office, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

SALESPERSON for out of New York; competent; experienced woman or man; must understand taking job work and orders for new work in factory; salary, cash Proposition; 220 5th Av. between hours 10 and 11 A. M.

SALESMEN to solicit individual orders in New York and near-by towns for new and popular priced lines of fine shirts; liberal commissions. Clinton H. Smith & Co., 72 Leonard St.

SALES MANAGER.—Forcible and high-class man; good appearance and education; who has and can handle large crew on extraordinary proposition; commission basis; bond required. Address Success, N 117 Times.

SALESMEN.—First-class to sell pianos and player pianos; salary and commission; leads furnished; must be straight, sober, and quick to work. James Mather Music House, 4,181 Broadway.

SALESMAN—Experienced; established trade medium and high-grade underwear; for New York State and Middle West; commission. Feastman-Rubin Co., 715 Arch St., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN, experienced, who has sold baby caps to retail stores and has following in New York and vicinity; no others need apply; all replies treated confidentially; commission. R. S., 22 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN calling on electrical and hardware dealers and jobbers, hotels, and clubs with a patented, well-advertised product; state experience; commission basis. S 107 Times.

SALESMEN.—Working department and furnishing stores, to handle side line; liberal commission; handy outfit. Address Box 43, Lancaster, Penn.

SALESMAN.—One that calls on resident buyers; a live wire for an up-to-date house; commission basis. S 105 Times.

SALESMAN to sell accessories to automobile owners; broad selling plan; liberal commission; excellent opportunity. S 106 Times.

SALESMEN—Calling on city trade, or those having good connections, may turn the experience into profit by earning commissions on the side. N 42 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, carry line buttons for dress, waist trade; commission and salary; must be hustler. H. R., 240 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced; carry line buttons for cloak, suit trade; commission and salary; must be hustler. H. R.,

The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION
NEW YORK, JULY 11, 1915
SECTION FOUR TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

Miss Jane Addams (Second from Left in Front Row) and Other Members of American Mission to the International Peace Conference at The Hague.

JANE ADDAMS POINTS WAY TO PEACE

If the United States Would Call Conference of Neutrals It Would Be the First Step to End War

By Edward Marshall.

JANE ADDAMS, returned from her survey of Europe as the American delegate of the Women's Peace Party to the conference at The Hague, says the women's mission was taken more seriously there than here.

When we had finished a long talk I asked her to briefly summarize those details of her experience which had impressed her most.

"I believe the European peoples, as a whole, are ready and anxious for peace," she answered. "This is not true of the belligerent Governments, but it is true of all the peoples. They are thinking solemnly and are ready to talk seriously of it. They are readier to talk seriously of it with an American than with any one else, for reasons which are obvious. We are the greatest of the neutral nations, and are of definite importance to each one of the warring powers.

"We women delegates to the congress saw and were gravely and courteously received by men of real importance everywhere we went. We were not looked upon as meddlers; no one thought we were amusing.

"The movement was taken there more seriously than it has been taken here. The newspapers of Europe accepted it as something to be reckoned with. There can be do doubt of that. We reached the real men everywhere.

"The militarists are not willing to consider peace. They never have been ready to consider peace at any time in any country. But we found in each Governmental group certain notable and important encroachments upon purely military thought.

"We everywhere found more or less definite division between the civil and the military groups, and, while we found both groups patriotic, in each instance, we found important civilians generally opposed to having the end of the war represent a merely military settlement.

"While the militarists are of necessity out of the argument and the Governmental groups are inevitably voiceless, we came away impressed with the belief that probably all of the thinking civil population would welcome advances looking to some settlement and that the most practical and acceptable advance would be some form of conference of neutrals guided by the United States. Personally I am convinced that this is our really great opportunity and our undeniable duty.

"Mediation, in the old sense, I think, would be a failure. It would be impossible for any of the warring powers to accept an offer of the sort from us or any one. But if the United States should call a conference of neutrals I believe the action would be welcomed.

"It is as certain that any Government which asked us to act as mediator would be rent by its own people as it is that any offer on our part to act as mediator would be rebuffed; but a continuous conference of neutral powers, standing ready to act when the opportunity arose, might be of immense value.

"The Pope told us that he would encourage the idea, and several men high in the official life of each of the warring nations expressed approval of the plan.

"Effective American work for the peace of the world, therefore, must mean the organization for the purpose of something bigger than yet has been planned, not designed to try its hand at 'stopping the war,' but to be ready with effective help when Europe herself desires to stop the war. That might be a difficult thing for Europe to do if we, or some one, did not stand ready to offer real assistance.

"It is to be hoped, of course, that this may be brought about without too much delay. The longer the war continues the

IN THE MARTYR CITY OF FRANCE

When the Great German Army of Invasion Entered Gerbeviller with the Honors of War

By Wythe Williams.

IT was just at dawn when I got off a train at Gerbéviller, the little "Martyr City" that hides its desolation as it hid its existence in the foothills of the Vosges.

There was a dense fog. At 6 A. M. fog usually covers the valleys of the Meurthe and Moselle. From the station I could see only a building across the road. A gendarme demanded my credentials. I handed him the laisser-passer from the Quartier Général of the "First French Army," which controls all coming and going, all activity in that region. The gendarme demanded to know the hour when I proposed to leave. I told him. He said it would be necessary to have the permit "visé for departure" at the headquarters of the gendarmerie. He pointed to the hazy outlines of another building just distinguishable through the fog.

This was proof that the town contained buildings—not just a building. The place was not entirely destroyed, as I had supposed. I went down the main street from the station, the fog enveloping me. I had letters to the town officials, but it was too early in the morning to present them. I would first get my own impressions of the wreck and the ruin. But I could see nothing on either hand as I stumbled along in the mud. So I commented to myself that this was not as bad as some places I had seen. I thought of the substantial station and the buildings across the road—untouched by war. I compared Gerbéviller with places where there is not even a station—where not one simple house remains as the result of "the day when the Germans came."

The road was winding and steep, dipping down to the swift little stream that twists a turbulent passage through the town. The day was coming fast but the fog remained white and impenetrable. After a few minutes I began to see dark shapes on either side of the road. Tall, thin, irregular shapes, some high, some low, but with outlines all softened, toned down by the banks of white vapor.

I started across the road to investigate and fell into a pile of jagged masonry on the sidewalk. Through the nearness of the fog I could see tumbled piles of bricks. The shapes still remained—spectres that seemed to move in the light wind from the valley. An odor that was not of the freshness of the morning assailed me. I climbed across the walk. No wall of buildings barred my path, but I mounted higher on the piles of brick and stones. A heavy black shape was now at my left hand. I looked up and in the shadow there was no fog. I could see a crumbled swaying side wall of a house that was. The odor I noticed was that caused by fire. Sticking from the wall I could see the charred wood joists that once supported the floor of the second story. Higher, the lifting fog permitted me to see the waving boughs of a tree that hung over the house that was, outlined against a clear sky. At my feet, sticking out of the pile of bricks and stones, was the twisted iron fragments that was once the frame of a child's bed. I climbed out into the sunshine.

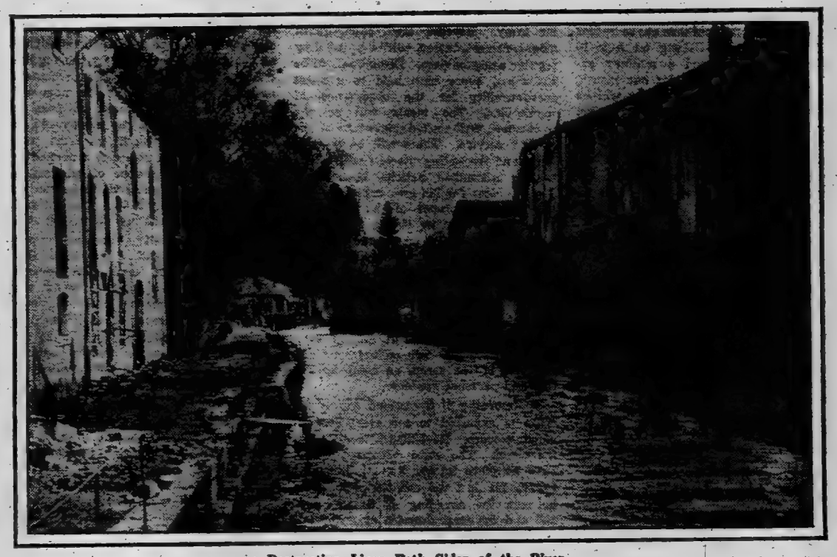

Destruction Lines Both Sides of the River.

I was standing in the midst of a desolation and a silence that was profound. There was nothing there that lived, except a few fire-blacked trees that stuck up here and there in the shelter of broken walls. Now I understood the meaning of the spectral shapes. They were nothing but the broken walls of the other houses that were. They were all that remained of nine-tenths of Gerbéviller.

I wandered along to where the street turned abruptly. There the ground pitched more sharply to the little river. There stood an entire half of a house unscathed by fire; it was one of those unexplainable freaks that often occur in great catastrophes. Even the window glass was intact. Smoke was coming from the chimney. I went to the opposite side and there stood an old woman looking out toward the river, brooding over the ruin stretching below her.

"You are lucky," I said. "You still have your home."

She threw out her hands and turned a toothless countenance toward me. I judged her to be well over seventy. It wasn't her home, she explained. Her home was "là-bas"—pointing vaguely in the distance. She had lived there fifty years—now it was burned. Her son's house for which he had saved thirty years to be able to call it his own, was also gone; but then her son was dead, so what did it matter? Yes, he was shot on the day the Germans came. He was ill, but they killed him. Oh, yes, she saw him killed. When the Germans went away she came to this house and built a fire in the stove. It was very cold.

What Is Left of a Once Beautiful Chateau.

And why were the houses burned? No; it was not the result of bombardment. Gerbéviller was not bombarded until after the houses were burned. They were burned by the Germans systematically. They went from house to house with their torches and oil and pitch. They did not explain why they burned the houses, but it was because they were angry.

The old woman paused a moment, and a faint flicker of a smile showed in the wrinkles about her eyes. I asked her to continue her story.

"You said because they were angry," I prompted. The smile broadened. Oh, yes, they were very angry, she explained. They did not even make the excuse that the villagers fired upon them. They were just angry through and through. And it was all because of those seventy-five French chasseurs who held the bridge. Some one called to her from the house. She hobbled to the door. "Anyone can tell you about the seventy-five chasseurs," she said, disappearing within.

I went on down the road and stood upon the bridge over the swift little river. It was a narrow little bridge only wide enough for one wagon to pass. Two roads from the town converged there, the one over which I had passed and another which formed a letter "V" at the juncture with the bridge. Across the river only one road led away from the bridge and it ran straight up a hill, when it turned suddenly into the broad national highway to Lunéville about five miles away.

One house remained standing almost at the entrance to the bridge, at the end nearest the town. Its roof was gone, and its walls bore the marks of hundreds of bullets, but it was inhabited by a little old man of fifty, who came out to talk with me. He was the village carpenter. His house was burned, so he had taken refuge in the little house at the bridge. During the time the Germans were there he had been a prisoner, but they forgot him the morning the French army arrived. Everybody was in such a hurry, he explained.

I asked him about the seventy-five chasseurs at the bridge. Ah, yes, we were then standing on the site of their barricade. He would tell me about it, for he had seen it all from his house half way up the hill.

The chasseurs were first posted across the river on the road to Lunéville, and when the Germans approached, early in the morning, they fell back to the bridge, which they had barricaded the night before. It was the only way into Gerbéviller, so the chasseurs determined to fight. They had torn up the street and thrown great earthworks across one end of the bridge. Additional barricades were thrown up on the two converging streets, part way up the hill, behind which they had mitrailleuses which could sweep the road at the other end of the bridge.

About a half mile to the south a narrow footbridge crossed the river, only wide enough for one man. It was a little rustic affair that ran through the grounds of the Château de Gerbéviller that faced the river only a few hundred yards below the main bridge. It was a very ancient château, built in the twelfth century and restored in the seventeenth century. It was a royal château of the Bourbons. In it once lived the great François de Montmorency, Duc de Luxembourg and Marshal of France. Now it belonged to the Marquise de Lamberty, a cousin of the King of Spain.

I interrupted, for I wanted to hear about the chasseurs. I gave the little old man a cigarette. He seized it eagerly—so eagerly that I also handed him a cigar. He fondled that cigar for a moment and then placed it in an inside pocket. It was a very cheap and very bad French cigar, for I was in a part of the country that has never heard of Havanas, but to the little old man it was something precious. "I will keep it for Sunday," he said.

I then got him back to the seventy-five chasseurs. It was just eight o'clock in the morning—a beautiful sunshiny morning—when the German column appeared around the bend in the road which we could see across the bridge, and which joined the highway from Lunéville. There were twelve thousand in that first column. One hundred and fifty thousand more came later. A band was playing "Deutschland über alles" and the men were singing. The closely packed front ranks of infantry broke into the goose step as they came in sight of the town. It was a wonderful sight; the sun glistened on their helmets; they marched as though on parade right down almost to the opposite end of the bridge.

Then came the command to halt. For a moment there was a complete silence. The Germans, only a couple of hundred yards from the barricade, seemed slowly to consider the situation. The Captain of the chasseurs, from a shelter behind the very little house that is still standing—and where his men up the two roads could see him—softly waved his hand.

Crack-crack-crack—crack-crack-crack-crack—crack-crack-crack! The bullets from the mitrailleuses whistled across the bridge into the front ranks of the "Deutchland über alles" singers, while the men behind the bridge barricade began a deadly rifle fire.

Have you ever heard a mitrailleuse? It is just like a telegraph instrument, with its insistant clickety click-click-click, only it is a hundred times as loud. Indeed I have been told by French officers that it has sometimes been used as a telegraph instrument, so accurately can its operator reel out its hundred and sixty shots a minute.

On that morning at the Gerbéviller barricade, however, it went faster than the telegraph. These men on the converging roads just shifted their range slightly and poured bullets into the next ranks of infantry and so on back along the line, until Germans were dropping by the dozen at the sides of the little straight road. Then the column broke ranks wildly and fled back into the shelter of the road from Lunéville.

A half hour later a detachment of cavalry suddenly rounded the corner and charged straight for the barricade. The seventy-five were ready for them. Some of them got half way across the bridge and then tumbled into the river. Not one got back around the corner of the road to Lunéville.

There was another half hour of quiet, and then from the Lunéville road a battery of artillery got into action. Their range was bad, so far as any achievement against the seventy-five was concerned, so they turned their attention to the château, which they could easily see from their position across the river. The first shell struck the majestic tower of the building and shattered it. The next smashed the roof, the third hit the chapel—and so continued the bombardment until flames broke out to complete the destruction.

Of course the Germans could not know that the château was empty, that its owner was in Paris and both her sons fighting in the French Army. But they had secured the military advantage of demolishing one of the finest country houses in France, with its priceless tapestries, ancient marbles and heirlooms of the Bourbons. A howl of German glee was heard by the seventy-five chasseurs crouching behind their barricades. So pleased were the invaders with their achievement, that next they bravely swung out a battery into the road leading to the bridge, intending to shell the barricades. The Captain of chasseurs again waved his hand. Every man of the battery was killed before the guns were in position. It took an entire company of infantry—half of them being killed in the action—to haul those guns back into the Lunéville road, thus to clear the way for another advance.

From then on until 1 o'clock in the afternoon there were three more infantry attacks, all failing as lamentably as the first. The seventy-five were holding off the 12,000. At the last attack they let the Germans advance to the entrance of the bridge. They invited them with taunts to "avances." Then they poured in their deadly fire, and as the Germans broke and fled they permitted themselves a cheer. Up to this time not one chasseur was killed. Only four were wounded.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the German artillery wasted a few more shells on the ruined château and the chasseurs could see a detachment crawling along the river bank in the direction of the narrow footbridge that crossed through the château park a half mile below. The Captain of the chasseurs sent one man with a mitrailleuse to hold the bridge. He posted himself in the shelter of a large tree at one end. In a few minutes about fifty Germans appeared. They advanced cautiously on the bridge. The chasseur let them get half way over before he raked them with his fire. The water below ran red with blood.

The Germans retreated for help and made another attack an hour later with the same result. By 4 o'clock, when the lone chasseur's ammunition was exhausted, it is estimated that he had killed 175 Germans, who made five desperate rushes to take the position, which would have enabled them to make a flank attack on the seventy-four still holding the main bridge. When his ammunition was gone—which occurred at the same time as the ammunition at the main bridge was exhausted—this chasseur with the others succeeded in effecting a retreat to a main body of cavalry. If he still lives—this modern Horatius at the bridge—he remains an unnamed hero in the ranks of the French Army, unhonored except in the hearts of those few of his countrymen who know.

During the late hours of the afternoon aeroplanes flew over the chasseurs' position, thus discovering to the Germans how really weak were the defenses of the town, how few its defenders. Besides, the ammunition was gone. But for eight hours—from 8 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon—the seventy-five had held the 12,000.

Had that body of 12,000 succeeded earlier the 150,000 Germans that advanced the next day might have been able to fall on the French right flank during a critical battle of the war. The total casualties of the chasseurs were three killed, three captured, and six wounded.

The little old man and I had walked to the entrance of the château park before he finished his story. It was still too early for breakfast. I thanked him and told him to return to his work in the little house by the bridge. I wanted to explore the château at leisure.

I entered the place—what was left of it. Most of the walls were standing. Walls built in the twelfth century do not break easily, even with modern artillery. But the modern roof and seventeenth century inner walls were all demolished. Not a single article of furniture or decoration remained. But the destruction showed some of the same freaks—similar to that little house left untouched by fire on the summit of the hill.

For instance, the Bourbon coat of arms above the grand staircase was untouched, while the staircase itself was just splintered bits of marble. On another fragment of a wall there still hung a magnificent stag's antlers. Strewed about in the corners I saw fragments of vases that had been priceless. Even the remnants were valuable. In the ruined music room I found a piece of fresh, clean music, (an Alsatian waltz,) lying on the mantelpiece. I went out to the front of the building, where the great park sweeps down to the edge of the river. An old gardener in one of the side paths saw me. We immediately established cordial relations with a cigarette.

He told me how, after the chasseurs retreated beyond the town, the Germans—reduced over a thousand of their original number by the activities of the day—swept over the barricades of the bridge and into the town. Yes, the old woman I had talked with was right about it. They were very angry. They were ferociously angry at being held eight hours at that bridge by a force so ridiculously small.

The first civilians they met they killed, and then they began to fire the houses. One young man, half witted, came out of one of the houses near the bridge. They hanged him in the garden behind the house. Then they called his mother to see. A mob came piling into the château headed by four officers. All the furniture and valuables that were not destroyed they piled into a wagon and sent back to Lunéville. Of the gardener who was telling me the story they demanded the keys of the wine cellars. No; they did not injure him. They just held him by the arms while several dozen of the soldiers spat in his face.

While the drunken crew were reeling about the place, one of them accidentally stumbled upon the secret underground passage leading to the famous grottoes. These grottoes and the underground connection from the château were built in the fifteenth century. They are a half mile away, situated only half above ground, the entrance looking out on a smooth lawn that extends to the edge of the river. Several giant trees, the trunks of which are covered with vines, semi-shelter the entrance, which is also obscured by climbing ivy. The interior was one of the treasures of France. The vaulted ceilings were done in wonderful mosaic. The walls decorated with marbles and rare sea shells. In every nook were marble pedestals and antique statuary, while the fountain in the centre, supplied from an underground stream, was of porphyry inlaid with mosaic.

The Germans looked upon it with appreciative eyes and cultured minds. But it did not please them. They were still very angry. Its destruction was a necessity of war. It could not be destroyed by artillery because it was half underground and screened by the giant trees. But it could be destroyed by picks and axes. A squad of soldiers was detailed to the job. They did it thoroughly. The gardener took me there to see. Not a scrap of the mosaic remained. The fountain was smashed to bits. A headless Venus and a smashed and battered Adonis were lying prone upon the ground.

The visitors to the château and environs afterward joined their comrades in firing the town. Night had come. Also across the bridge waited the hundred and fifty thousand reinforcements come from Lunéville. The five hundred of the two thousand inhabitants who remained were herded to the upper end of the town near the station. That portion was not to be destroyed because the German General would make his headquarters there.

The inhabitants were to be given a treat. They were to witness the entrance of the hundred and fifty thousand—the power and might of Germany was to be exhibited to them. So while the flames leaped high from the burning city, reddening the sky for miles, while old men prayed, while women wept, while little children whimpered, the sound of martial music was heard down the street near the bridge. The infantry packed in close formation, the red light from the fire shining on their helmets, were doing the goose step up the main street to the station—the great German army had entered the city of Gerbéviller with the honors of war.

TALK WITH GERMANY'S TREASURER

Dr. Karl Helfferich Tells How War Funds Are Raised

By Franz Hugo Krebs.

ALTHOUGH one of the busiest men in the German Empire is Dr. Karl Helfferich, Imperial Treasurer, I was, a few weeks ago, fortunate enough to have an interview arranged for me with him.

In answer to my request for a statement regarding Germany's financial position, Dr. Helfferich said:

"Up to date all the expenses of the war have been provided for by our war loans; Germany is the only country that has realized such a success.

"France has issued only one war loan, and that of 300,000,000 francs, all the rest of France's issues having been of short-term securities.

"Great Britain has issued enormous amounts of Treasury notes, running three, six, and nine months. I believe that Great Britain's war expenditures are not much less than ours.

"In our second war loan six billions of marks have been already paid in. At present Germany's proportion of gold reserve to notes issued by the Reichsbank is about 47 to 48 per cent. The reserve of the Bank of France as against notes issued is less than 40 per cent. The gold reserve in relation to banknotes and deposits is at present 34 to 35 per cent. for the Reichsbank, 31 per cent. for the Bank of France, and 28 to 29 per cent. for the Bank of England.

"Germany's strong financial position is not merely due to the thoughtful attention to detail on the part of those connected with the administration of the finances of the different States composing the empire, as well as those connected with the Imperial Treasury Department, but it has been made possible by the patriotic devotion of the masses of the German people who of their own accord have practically effected a mobilization of the entire resources of the nation, so that I have no hesitation in saying that there can be no end to our resources unless one imagines a time when the entire visible wealth of the nation, as far as credit, as well as silver and gold, were consumed.

"The tremendous success of the war loans shows that the wealth of a united Germany is at the disposal of the nation in its struggle to defend its political and commercial existence, and to restore secure and lasting peace.

"To paraphrase the recent utterances of Lloyd George, I have sometimes felt, since I was appointed Stattsminister, as though Germany and her allies were fighting Great Britain, France, Russia, and the great American international banking houses as well. We see it reported from time to time that great advances have been made in the quoted market values of certain American 'industrials'—advances based on reports that contracts for very large amounts had been closed with one or the other of the Allies.

"We realize fully that Great Britain and France have been much greater buyers of American securities than we have, and also that their operations on your Stock Exchanges have been vastly greater than ours, but we feel that our business connections, as well as the blood ties between the two nations, ought to entitle us to reasonably friendly treatment."

Then Dr. Helfferich asked: "Do American investors subscribe freely for foreign securities?"

"No, your Excellency," said I, "Americans much prefer home to foreign investments."

"That coincides with the information I have received. Then the banks, trust companies, and insurance companies controlled by what you Americans call the 'system' are doubtless used to furnish the funds. Of course, in the case of 'industrials,' controlled by the big banking houses, it would be easy enough to have them take securities in payment for supplies furnished and then arrange for the banks to lend money on the securities.

"In that way one hand could be made to wash the other very nicely, and the manipulation of funds, which those in control should properly treat as trust funds confided to them for their most careful and conscientious direction, would not be so patent."

In answer to my question as to whether there were proper safeguards to protect the public in Germany against fraud in connection with the issue of corporate securities, Dr. Helfferich said:

"Improper financing is not possible here. Our system of regulation and supervision is fairly careful, and were fraud attempted and ever carried through, there could only be one end in sight for those who abused the confidence of the German investing public."

Finally, with a cordial handshake, Dr. Helfferich bade me good-bye and said in parting:

"After this war is over, the business relations of Germany and the United States ought to be closer than ever."

Dr. Helfferich looks neither like a soldier nor a philosopher, but makes one think of one of our great captains of industry; he has an attractive, alert, and intelligent personality, and is evidently used to passing on matters of great importance with at least a reasonable degree of celerity. While Dr. Helfferich is only about 43 years old, he has had the training and experience that, added to his great ability, fit him for the difficult tasks that confront the Imperial Treasurer of the German Empire.

In 1901 Dr. Helfferich was appointed Chief of the Colonial Section of the Foreign Office. Later on he left the public service and entered the Deutsche Bank as a member of the Managing Board. While there he was particularly active in connection with questions connected with Turkey.

than 20,000 rounds from an ordinary army rifle without destroying its accuracy.

"When the du Ponts developed their new rifle powder the best European powder destroyed the rifling and accuracy of the gun at about 3,000 rounds. This American invention, therefore, has increased the life of military rifles by sevenfold. Say that an equipment of military rifles costs at the rate of, say, $20 each, and we will find that this means a saving of, roughly, $100,000,000 in the equipment of a million men with one rifle each, and, as they need four rifles each, it means a saving of $400,000,000.

"American smokeless powder for cannon also has its advantages. It erodes the guns much less than any European powder except, possibly, that of the Germans. They have a pure nitro-cellulose powder somewhat similar in quality to that of the United States, but ours has an advantage in being multi-perforated, whereby a higher velocity is insured at a lower pressure with, in consequence, a lessened erosive effect upon the guns.

"In the early nineties I made the discovery that tri-nitro-cellulose, when combined with pyro-nitro-cellulose, could be much more readily gelatinated and made an excellent smokeless power, while powder made from pure nitro-cellulose would warp and crack all to pieces in drying. The present German powder is made from such a compond of tri-nitro-cellulose and soluble nitro-cellulose.

"Nevertheless, this compound is a makeshift as compared with the nitro-cellulose used by this Government. Ours is a far better explosive, and is less erosive on the guns, because the gases which it generates are not so hot. We have the best smokeless powder in the world, and, after this war is over, our powder will be universally used.

"Nothing worth while has been developed in this war in the way of new explosives. Turpinite is a poem, a creation of the imagination. It does not actually exist, notwithstanding the reports of it which have been cabled by over-enthusiastic war correspondents. What they refer to is merely a compound no more powerful than picric acid.

"It is reported that soldiers have been found stone dead in sitting postures and without a wound upon them after an explosion of Turpinite in their vicinity. The reason for this is that the velocity of a projectile in flight is much greater than the lateral velocity of fragments of an exploding shell, so that when a projectile explodes in flight, all of the fragments continue to move forward, spreading out in the form of a cone. Consequently, a projectile may explode close to a man, or just beyond him, and kill him by the shock without scarring him at all.

"It is the shock of the explosion which kills. This is the explanation of what has been denominated the great mystery of Turpinite.

"While asphyxiating gases have produced disagreeable and some fatal results, they cannot be made into a very effective instrument of warfare so long as they are merely floated on the wind. They could be thrown in large bombs with much greater effect, and if they continue to be used they will probably be employed in this manner. By using gases in bombs, they may be placed without dependence on the wind. A wind blowing toward the gunners will merely necessitate the dropping of these bombs beyond the enemies' trenches, while a wind blowing toward the trenches will necessitate dropping them in front of the trenches. I doubt very much, however, if asphyxiating gases will develop into a serious weapon of modern warfare, because, unquestionably, they are less effective than ordinary shell fire.

"An army now must disintrench an enemy in order to advance, by blowing up his trenches with explosive shell fire, and then by throwing forward troops to occupy the position under cover of shrapnel fire. This process must be repeated over and over again to make any material advancement.

"Thus it is that infantry rushes forward under a screen of shrapnel directed at the enemy's trenches, and, on arriving, immediately burrows itself into the ground.

"Thus modern battles are decided on the power of explosives and the weight of metal thrown. Modern warfare, therefore, has become a contest not of individual against individual, but of workshop against workshop.

"If war is ever to be conquered, industry will be its conqueror. Already, even in war-time, it requires ten times as many men to produce guns and munitions of war and the food for the soldiers as there are soldiers engaged. Also, the more industrial nations become, the less military do they naturally become, and, in case of war, the more are their industries utilized for national defense.

"When we take into consideration the fact that telegraph, telephone, automobile, railroad, aeroplane, are today an essential part of the equipment of war, we may realize the truth that, under present conditions, industry already keeps ten men at home engaged in peaceful pursuits for every man sent to battle.

"The world will never enjoy permanent peace, because strife is only another way to spell life. The strife may change from war to industry, but it is still equally intense. The more we make strife industrial, the more we make it merciful, and the more the old god Mars will be pushed out of the running.

"The aim of the world should not be lassitude and laziness. It should not be ignoble ease, but, always and always, strenuous endeavor.

"The greatest mercy that can be shown a man is to spur him to maximum useful endeavor, and this cannot be done without competition. He must run the race, neck and neck, jowl and jowl, with strong rivals. He must breathe and sweat until his mouth is parched, his eyes are bloodshot, and his face is laced with straining veins.

"The goal to be sought is not a place to rest, but a place where to work with greater opportunity and advantage."

EFFECT ON ART OF PRESENT WAR

Will Do Away with "False" Artists, Says French Critic

By Andre Salmon,
Art Critic of Gil Blas.

THE European war does not bring merely an economic upheaval The whole aspect of the world will be changed by it; the most humble minds as well as the great directing forces of human thought will have to meet this formidable shock. And one may well ask how heavily will the war and its burden of disasters weigh upon the destinies of art.

One of the greatest of artistic centres, France, is being attacked by Germany, who, but a short time ago, was materially and morally one of her best artistic customers.

In Paris, from Montmartre to Montparnasse, there are numerous deserted studios where young German artists lived who are now riding about in Uhlan uniforms. It is to be surmised that they will never—or at least not for a long time—return to ask more lessons of their French teachers. As for collectors, proprietors of art galleries, and Directors of museums across the Rhine, will they have in the future either the desire or the means of completing their collections of modern French works, of which they were so proud?

It must be borne in mind that military and social conditions are not at all what they were in 1870. Then there was no national army; now every man goes to the frontier as a soldier. In 1870 the father of modern painting, Paul Cézanne, preferred to continue painting his Provençal landscapes to rejoining the armies of the east, and he was not at all dishonored thereby. In those days there was but one glorious exception, that of the painter of "Salome," Henri Regnault, who, being in foreign parts when war was declared, wrote thus announcing his return: "They are fighting, mother; I am hurrying back." He was killed at Buzenval, under the walls of besieged Paris, and became a hero for all time.

Today it would be impossible to count all the artists, both painters and writers, who are taking part in the war. Numerous American artists also, frequenters of the Parisian studios, have volunteered and taken up arms; this is also true of some of our Russian, Polish, and Scandinavian students. What will become of this flower of modern youth amid the perils of the battlefield?

Those whom fortune favors and permits to return from the front—how will they be able to win back a sufficiently calm mind, a sufficient equilibrium, for resuming their work where they left it on receiving the order of mobilization?

At the time of the first Franco-German war the great impressionist masters, although not yet hailed as masters, had already succeeded in producing powerful works which disquieted the public. They had already reacted against the somewhat silly and succedaneous art of romanticism, the official art of the Second Empire. But as neither Cézanne nor Pissaro was forced to do military service, and both pursued their careers far from the din of battle, either in the French provinces or London, surrounded by pupils as before the war, peace found them hard at work preparing the great artistic revolution of which we were but yesterday garnering the choicest fruits.

Nevertheless they did not dominate public opinion promptly enough to prevent the temporary triumph of an art inspired by the tragic days of the war, an art which may be called well-meaning, which was purely sentimental but without genuine value. If 1870 brought us such painters as Détaille and Alphonse de Neuville, let us hope that 1914 may give us, if not a Gericault, at least a Vernet.

There were just as many young German painters about the young French masters as there were about Courbet. These did not return to France, and it is easy to see the effect of this in visiting the Museum of Cologne, where, for instance, one notes that the art of a man like Leibl did not continue developing after the fatal rupture between the two schools of art and the two nations.

Then, too, attention must be directed to another danger. One month before the war the writer of these lines was giving a series of lectures in Germany. He was received by the men at the head of the Werkbund Exposition at Cologne. The most variegated examples of German decoration were set off by French canvases, drawings, and pieces of sculpture. These same Rhenish and Munich decorators had exhibited their works two years before at the Salon d'Automne and aroused emulation among Parisian decorators, their rivals. All who have fought for modern art, all who believe in the necessity of a plastic expression of the present, who do not think that the style of Louis XVI. can be adapted to a railroad station, have cause for fear that the result of a total rupture—for who knows how many years?—of Franco-German relations may bring about a deplorable misunderstanding. It is to be feared that numerous clients of modern painters or decorators may be the victims of a false line of reasoning. Since the Germans have been foremost in encouraging decorative art in all classes of society, it may be that certain French lovers of art may recognize "German taste" in all the creations of modern decorative art, which would be very unjust to our decorators, who are so essentially French. And our enemies will consider such a result a triumph for the official party which has continually protested against the invasion of French art, and which, despite such a critic as M. Meier Graef, was strong enough to have the museum head, von Tschudi, a resolute Francophile at least in the domain of graphic and plastic arts, exiled from Berlin to Munich.

It is impossible to foresee what the state of mind of men will be at the end of such a cruel war, which may be a long one, and which, no matter what happens, will weaken nations. Perhaps we shall be obliged to live an austere life for many years; or perhaps the nations, weakened but not exhausted, may go at the task of achieving a new birth with a sort of frenzy. With such conditions will go an appropriate form of art of which we can prophesy nothing. Once before defeated France soon triumphed on the field of art against her victorious rival. What does tomorrow hold in store for us?

The only thing that can be said without fear of being wrong is this: it is all over now with the false artists who attracted attention to themselves only by the bluff of eccentricity and succeeded in fooling certain scatter-brained critics. We have never hated these producers of fantastic, highly spiced wares, even during the epochs most favorable to good taste, but at least we insisted that they should be continually renewed. One cannot conceive a Futurist Exposition at Paris in 1915.

In the domain of letters it is even more difficult to foresee what will happen. A patriotic and virile literature, preaching struggle, action, and a return to the great social duties, preceded the war and formed the generation now fighting under our banners. It is difficult to say into what this literature will develop when the time comes for sheathing the sword and again taking up the pen.

To sum up: every war crisis puts art in grave peril, since it changes its conditions, shatters it economically, and reduces for a while the number of its devotees. When the last cannon shot has been fired, it will be necessary to rebuild the houses and cottages which have been destroyed, to educate those who survive their elders killed fighting for their country. Is a poet or a critic who tomorrow will take his place in a military train forbidden to think about the future safeguarding of taste and art?

FACTS FROM MANY LANDS

GLASGOW has seven municipal lodging houses, six for men and one for women. They are stone buildings, three to five stories in height, and of the most substantial character. Each lodger has a separate room, with bed and chair. The bed has a wire spring, a hair or fibre mattress, coarse sheets, a blanket, a coverlet, a pillow, and a pillowcase. These are aired, cleaned, and washed after the lodger has gone in the morning. The total number of bedrooms in the seven houses is 2,235.

The longest flagstaff produced in British Columbia is soon to be sent to Great Britain as a gift from the Provincial Government, and it is planned to place it in the Kew Botanical Gardens a few miles out from London. The tree from which it was made was a perfect specimen of fir pine, and the staff, which is 216 feet in length, is without flaw.

Merchandise and treasure to the value of $66,500,000 moved between Alaska and the United States in 1914, an increase of $4,000,000 over 1913.

The last New York City telephone directory contains 350,000 listings for 568,000 telephones in the city. The first telephone directory, issued in 1878, consisted of a card containing the names of 233 subscribers. The present directory has 970 pages, and an edition of 610,000 copies has been distributed. The preparation of the directory consumed fifty carloads of paper, seven tons of ink, and 230 miles of binding wire.

It is reported to Washington from Pekin by Commercial Attaché Julian H. Arnold that an American bank is needed in China if American trade is to be extended. He declares that there are splendid chances in China today for American capital, and that never in the history of China have the Chinese been better disposed to America and things American. Mr. Arnold says that there are numerous chances for Americans to establish industrial plants. "China offering the best field in the world for cotton manufacturing." There are tens of thousands of miles of railroads to be built; there are tramways, telephone lines, electric plants, glassmaking establishments, oil mills, and flour mills to be erected, while there are rich mineral deposits to be mined and native products to be exported.

Rumania is very rich in forests, which cover over 5,000,000 acres—more than one-sixth of the country—half of which belong to the State.

The per capita consumption of rice in Costa Rica is 100 pounds per year.

There are 200,000 gypsies in Rumania.

"MOVIES" IMPROVE OUR FICTION

Rex Beach Says They Have Made Authors More Careful Regarding Actuality and Vividness

By Joyce Kilmer.

EVEN the most prejudiced opponent of the moving pictures will admit that they are becoming more intellectually respectable. Crude farce and melodrama are being replaced by versions of classic plays and novels; literature is elevating the motion picture. And Mr. Rex Beach believes that the motion picture is benefiting literature.

This author of widely read novels had been talking to me about the departments of literature—the novel, the short story, and the rest—and among them he named the moving picture. I asked him if he believed that moving pictures were dangerous for novelists, leading them to fill their books with action, with a view to the profits of cinematographic reproduction. He said:

"Well, authors are human beings, of course. They like to make money and to have their work reach as large an audience as possible. I suppose that the great majority of them keep their eyes on the screen, because they know how profitable the moving picture is and because they want their work seen by more people than would read their novels."

"Do you think that this harms their work?" I asked.

"It might if the novelists overdid it," he answered. "It would harm their work if they became nothing but scenario writers. But so far the result has been good.

"The tendency of the moving picture has been to make authors visualize more clearly than ever before their characters and scenes that they are writing about. Their work has become more realistic. I do not mean realistic in the sense in which this word is used of some French writers; I do not mean erotic or morbid. I mean actual, convincing, clearly visualized.

"Literature has elevated the moving picture, keeping it out, to a great extent, of melodrama and slap-stick comedy. And in return, the moving picture has done a service to fiction, making the authors give more attention to exact visualization."

"Has American fiction been lacking in visualization?" I asked.

"No," said Mr. Beach. "American novelists visualize more clearly today than they did four or five years ago, before the moving picture had become so important, but they always were strong in visualization. This sort of realism is America's chief contribution to fiction."

"Then you believe that there is a distinctively American literature?" I asked. "You do not agree with the critic who said that American literature was 'a condition of English literature'?"

"I do not agree with him," Mr. Beach replied. "American writers use the English language, so I suppose that what they write belongs to English literature. But there is a distinctively American literature; Americans talk in their own manner, think in their own manner, and handle business propositions in their own manner, and naturally they write in their own manner. American literature is different from other kinds of literature just as American business methods are different from those of Europe.

"Fiction written in America must necessarily be tinged with American thought and American action. I have no patience with people who say that America has no literature. They say that nothing we are writing today will live. Well, what if that is true? It's true not only of literature but of everything else.

"Our roads won't last forever; they're built in a hurry to be used in a hurry. But they're better roads to drive and motor over than those old Roman roads of Europe. Our office buildings won't last as long as the Pyramids, but they're better for business purposes.

"Personally, I've never been enthusiastic over things that have no virtues but age and ugliness. I'd rather have a good strong serviceable piece of Grand Rapids furniture than any ramshackle, moth-eaten antique."

"But don't you think," I asked, "that the permanence of a book's appeal is a proof of its greatness?"

"I don't see how we can tell anything definite about the permanence of the appeal of books written in our time. And I don't mean by literature writings that necessarily endure through the ages. I believe that literature is the expression of the mind, the sentiment, the intellectual attitude of the people who live at the time it is written. I admit that our literature is ephemeral—like everything else about us—but I believe that it is good."

Mr. Rex Beach was not pacing his floor

nervously; he was crossing the room with the practical intention of procuring a cigarette. Nevertheless his firm tread lent emphasis to his remarks.

"There is a sort of literary snobbery," he said, "noticeable among people who condemn contemporaneous literature just because it is contemporaneous. The strongest proof that there is something good in the literature of the day is that it reaches a great audience. There must be something in it or people wouldn't read it.

"The people are the final judges; it is to them that authors must appeal. Take any big question of public importance—after it has been discussed by politicians and newspapers, it is the people who at last decide it.

"A man may have devoted his life to some tremendous achievement, and have left it as a monument to his fame. But it is to public opinion that we must look for the verdict on the value of his life's work.

"Take Carnegie, for example; when he dies, you bet people will have his number. His ideas are a tremendous menace, and the people who believe as he does about peace will find themselves generally execrated one of these days.

"It may seem to you that this has nothing to do with literature. But it has a good deal to do with it. I know that many things have been said about the effect on literature of the war. But I want to say that the war will have, I hope, one admirable effect on American writers—it will make them stir up the American conscience to a sense of the necessity for national defensive preparation. The writers must educate the people in world politics and show them the necessity for defensive action. Americans have a sort of mental inertia in regard to public questions, and the writers must overcome this inertia.

"The writers must stir up the politicians and the people. There's been a whole lot of mush written about peace. There always will be war. We can't reform the world.

"The pacifists say that it is useless to arm because war cannot be prevented by armaments. The obvious answer to that is that neither can the failure to arm prevent war. And the verdict after the war will be better if we are prepared for it. The writers must call our attention to the folly of leaving ourselves open to attack.

"It's hard to reach the conscience of the American people on any big issue. We are too independent, too indifferent, too ready to slump back. That's one of the penalties of democracy, I suppose; the national sense of patriotism becomes atrophied. It needs some whaling big jolt to wake it up. Every American writer can help to do this.

"The trouble is that we have too many men with feminine minds, too many of these delicate fellows with handkerchiefs up their sleeves. I can't imagine any women with ideas more feminine than those of Bryan—could any woman evolve anything more feminine than his peace-at-any-price idea?"

Mr. Beach smiled. "I suppose I should not be talking about world politics," he said. "There are so many men who have specialized in that subject and are therefore competent to talk about it. I am only a specialist in writing."

"Do you think," I asked, "that writers should be specialists in writing? Some people believe that the best fiction, for example, is produced by men who do some other work for a living."

"I certainly believe that a writer should devote himself to writing," said Mr. Beach. "This is an age of specialization, and literature is no exception to the general rule. Literature is like everything else; you must specialize in it to be successful."

"This has not always been the case, has it?" I asked. "Has literature been produced by people who made writing only an avocation?"

"Surely," said Mr. Beach. "It is only within the last few years that writers have been able to write for a living and make enough to keep the fringe off their cuffs."

I asked what had caused this change.

"It has been caused chiefly by the magazines. The modern magazines have done two important things for fiction—they have brought it within everyone's reach, and they have increased the prices paid to the authors, thus enabling them to make a living by devoting themselves exclusively to writing.

"But it has been said," I ventured, "that a writer, no matter how talented he may be, cannot make a comfortable living out of writing fiction unless he is most extraordinarily gifted with ideas, and that therefore a writer takes a tremendous risk if he throws himself upon literature for support."

"How is a writer going to get ideas for stories," asked Mr. Beach in turn, "unless he uses ideas? The more ideas a man uses, the more ideas will come to him.

"The imaginative quality in a man is like any other quality; the more it is functioned, the better it is functioned. If you fail to use any organ of your body, nature will in time let that organ go out of commission.

"It is just the same with imagination as with any organ of the body. If a writer waits for ideas to come to him, and ceases to exercise his imagination, his imagination will become atrophied. But if he uses his imagination, it will grow stronger and ideas will come to him with increasing frequency."

Mr. Beach is an enthusiastic advocate of the moving picture. In the course of his discussion of it he advanced an interesting theory as to the next stage of its development.

"The next use of the moving picture," he said, "will be the editorial use. We have had the moving picture used as a comic device, as a device to spread news, and as an interpreter of fiction. But as yet no one has endeavored to use it as a means to mold public opinion in great vital issues of the day.

"Of course, it has been used educationally, and as part of various propaganda schemes. But it will be used in connection with great political problems. It will become the most powerful of all influences for directing public opinion in politics and in everything else.

"It will play a mighty part in the thought of the country and of the world.

"I have seen men and women coming from a great moving-picture show almost hysterical with emotion. I have heard them shout and stamp and whistle at what they saw flashed before them on a white sheet as they never did in any theatre.

"What a strong argument 'The Birth of a Nation' presents! Now, suppose that same art and that same equipment were used to present arguments about some political issue of our own time, instead of one of our fathers' time. What a force that would be!"

YALE'S NEW SKYSCRAPER CLUB

The Twenty-one-Story Building Recently Opened to the Sons of Old Eli Is Unique in College Clubs

WITH the opening of the new Yale Club at Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, New York has once more found satisfaction for its passion for superlatives. This splendid new home of the Yale Club of New York City, which will prove, it is hoped, a sort of focal point for the sons of Eli from all parts of the country, is the largest building in the world devoted to club purposes. With its twenty-one stories it can justly lay claim to the rather overworked title of skyscraper.

But it is not in mere size that the new club is interesting. Its completeness of equipment, its practicability, and the novelty and beauty of its architectural treatment are the primary points that give it its unique appeal. The whole theory behind its construction was founded on completeness and true usefulness to its members. Even its site, opposite the Grand Central Terminal, has its important bearing on these qualities. It is convenient alike to resident and non-resident members and is essentially a place where one may "drop in" and be at home.

This most remarkable of college club buildings bears witness to the exceptional vitality which has been manifested by the Yale Club of New York since its incorporation in 1897. Since that time the history of the organization has been one of unparalleled prosperity and vigor. After occupying a building on the north side of Madison Square for a few years, the club moved to its quarters at 30 West Forty-fourth Street in 1900. This was a move of no little importance and involved an extension which not a few predicted was doomed to failure. However, results quickly confounded the prophets of evil, and it was not long before the club found its new house becoming entirely inadequate.

Those most intimately connected with the affairs of the club in executive capacities have felt for a long time that it should not be merely a social centre for New York men, but that it should be an institution of a broader character. It was felt that it should be made attractive to Yale men of all ages and from all parts of the country; that it should provide rooms adequate for meetings of all kinds; that it should offer accommodations for non-residents visiting New York; that it should contain some athletic features; that gradually a library worthy of the club should be collected; that provision for class dinners should be made, and that the cuisine and service should be the best, which was out of the question in the old quarters.

It was believed that if these increased facilities were provided the club might become really national in its character and would develop into a centre of intense activity for the good of Yale, from which would spring assistance and suggestions of value to the New Haven authorities in the solution of the many important questions which are constantly arising in the development of the university. In a nutshell, it was felt that the aim and scope of the club would be greatly uplifted and broadened by the change which has now been made.

In the planning of the building two general ideas have governed—its practicability for the use to which it was destined and the compatibility of its appearance with the ideal of the organization which it was to house. Some of the methods by which this result has been attained were described to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES the other day by James Gamble Rogers, Yale '89, the architect of the building.

"Our purpose has been to make the club useful," said Mr. Rogers, "and to that end we have taken much thought as to the division and apportionment of the various parts of the building. The different departments of club life have been segregated, as it were, so that each may be carried on without interference from the others, and yet each is accessible to the others if desired.

"The plan is intended to make the principal public rooms as convenient as possible to use. By placing the grill room on a half level between the lounge and the billiard room, for example, it becomes readily accessible to both.

"The fifth and sixth floors have been given over to the Athletic Department and a special effort has been made to group the units, such as the gymnasium, the squash courts, the swimming pool and the baths so that they are convenient as regards each other and the locker room. The rules of the Fire and Building Departments and the special restrictions of the terminal plaza site gave us some rather difficult problems to solve from this point of view of convenience.

"The matter of stairs may be taken as an illustration. Although the building is of fireproof construction and carries, by the way, the lowest rate of insurance of any club building in the city, it was necessary to have three continuous flights of stairs. As we did not wish to give up any more space than necessary to stairs, I decided to banish the ornamental stairway from the club, save for the main flight leading from the entrance floor to the social hall and the arched stone stairways connecting the lounge, grill, and billiard rooms. All the other stairways, therefore, are enclosed and treated in the simplest manner possible. They are like hospital stairways—easy to clean. They are there only for emergencies, intercommunication between the floors being by three fast elevators of the latest type.

"One thought was constantly before us in planning the building—to make it an economical building in the best sense of the word. We did not have unlimited funds, of course, for its construction. Therefore we eschewed extravagant materials and confined ourselves to using lasting and substantial materials and using them as well as possible. For instance, in the swimming pool and the walls around it, instead of using the most expensive marble, we have made use of one of the least expensive tiles on the market, but we have had that tile put in in the very best and most thorough way we could.

"This practice has been followed in many parts of the building. In other words, it has been our plan to see that the club was well built, substantially built, and that we cut our coat according to our cloth, not by skimping on structural excellence, but by making no effort to use rare or pretentious materials.

"One of the important details has been to make sure that the furniutre was comfortable. We have done no little sleuthing to secure comfortable chairs. In fact, we sent a man around to many of the clubs in the city simply to try the chairs. When he found one that was especially comfortable he would come back to the office with a complete set of measurements. We wanted to know all we could about chair comfort."

Certainly the results have justified this effort to go beyond theory and work from actual practice in the matter of chairs and lounges. Those in the new clubhouse, from the big leather couches in the lounge to the armchairs of the main dining room, have in their appearance an invitation to repose and comfort which is not belied when one takes them at their word, so to speak, and puts them to the test.

Of course, the big building, erected at a total cost of $1,250,000, is not merely a place of meeting. It is a dwelling on a very large scale as well. In order to be able to run it at a minimum expense to the members, which is an ideal of most college clubs, and also to give ample accommodations for both transient and resident guests, 165 bedrooms with private baths have been arranged. These rooms have been planned so that they may be had singly or in suites, and careful attention has been given to the matter of providing them with good closets.

There is nothing cheerless about these bedrooms, and they smack little of the conventional hotel apartment. Many of them are decorated with cozy chintzes and all are attractively furnished. Altogether they occupy eleven floors of the building, from the seventh to the seventeenth, and taken as a whole they form a good example of the system of segregation of units which has been followed all through the plan, for they are a sort of world to themselves, separated from the series of public rooms below and above them. On the seventh floor a much-needed innovation has been provided in the form of a series of dressing rooms for the convenience of out-of-town members. Those who belong to the genus commuter will be quick to realize the boon of having a convenient place to don the formal clothing of evening without being forced to hire a hotel room or impose on the good nature of some friend who lives in town.

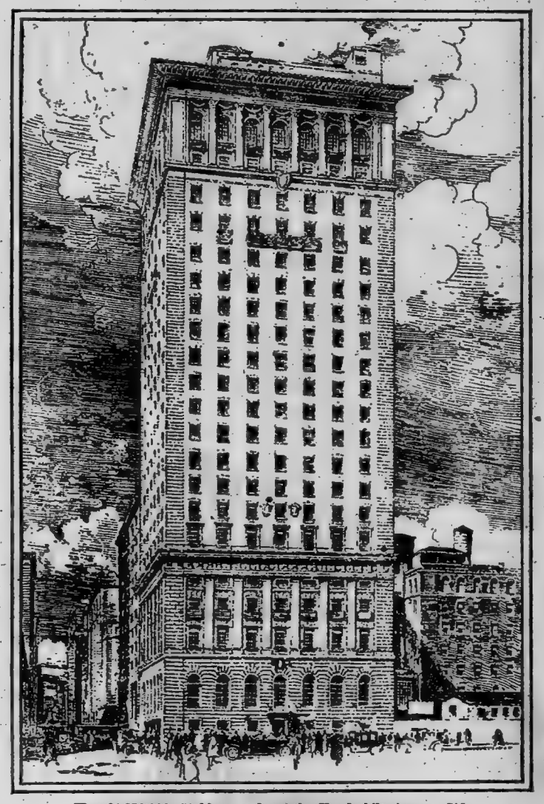

The $1,250,000 Clubhouse, from the Vanderbilt Avenue Side.

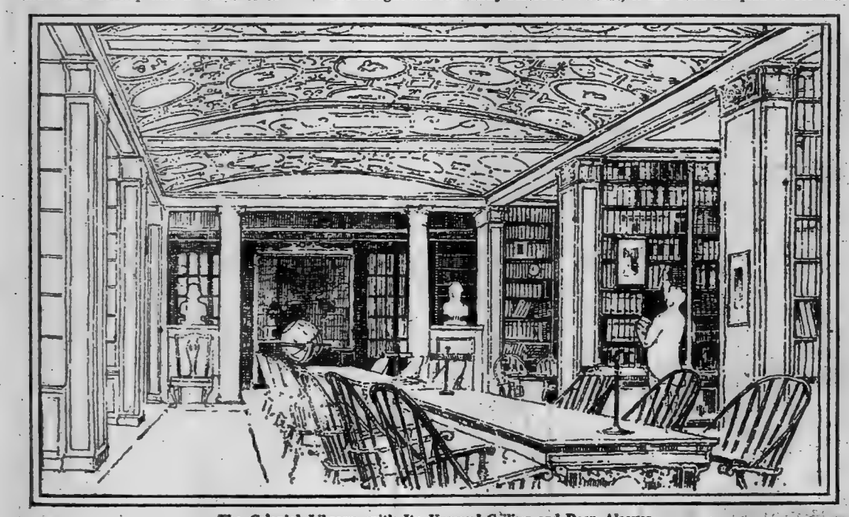

The Colonial Library, with Its Unusual Ceiling and Deep Alcoves.

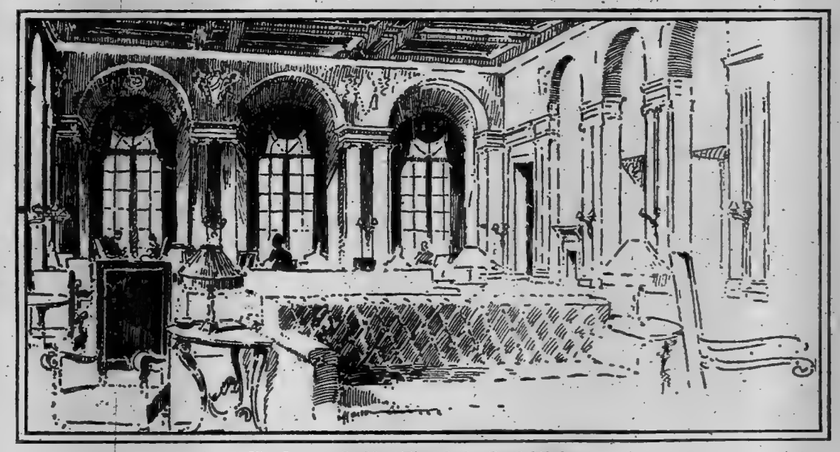

The Lounge, Looking Toward the South Windows.

The entrance is on the Vanderbilt Avenue side and is simple in the extreme. It is gained by a couple of low steps to the doorway which gives at once into a broad, low-ceilinged hall, paved with black and white marble and finished in white. Immediately at the right is the office and register for guests, while to the left is a snug little reception room where visitors may wait. At the back of the hall, to the right, is the coat room, which has been designed on a large scale to take care easily of the very large attendance which the club has on special occasions. Nearby is one of the large washrooms that add to the convenience of all the public floors. The three-passenger elevators with their clock-face dials are at the north end of the building.

From this hall the main stairway—broad, low-stepped and with a beautiful balustrade of metal and stone—leads, with two turns, to the second floor. Just to the left of the stairhead is the cigar stand, where are to be found the outward and visible symbols of what the club's two big humidor rooms, one on this floor and one on the twenty-first, near the main dining room, contain. Together they have a capacity of 20,000 cigars. To the right of the stairs is the café, spick and span in blue and white.

But the important feature of the second floor, and one of the most satisfying and delightful rooms in the building, is the social hall or lounge. This great room, running across nearly the whole front of the building, is saved from any sense of chillness by its wonderful proportions. Although it is actually a lofty room, the ceiling, Italian in detail and of considerable elaboration of treatment, cuts down the sense of height and seems to increase the sense of invitation and restful informality which is the spirit of the room. High French windows with round-arched tops are on the east and south, so that there are no barriers to the sunlight.

The woodwork and ceiling are of ivory white tone, and the hangings and the huge rug of soft blue and wood color. Both hangings and rug were woven especially for the room, and no little difficulty was experienced in getting precisely the desired shade in the hangings. The right tone was found in an exceedingly costly damask. Specimens of this were then analyzed and threads of the material it was desired to use were dyed to match the threads of the model. The same pattern, which was a registered one, could not be employed, however, and when a different pattern was tried the total result was a tone quite at variance from that which was aimed at. Eventually the blue threads were made about three shades lighter and the wood-colored threads several shades darker, and then the tone was right in the woven piece.

The furniture in the lounge is most attractive. Large leather couches flank the long table in the centre, where magazines and newspapers are gathered, and some leather armchairs so deep and wide that they swallow you in their hospitable depths are interspersed with wooden armchairs upholstered to match the hangings. The wooden furniture is of walnut with special oil finish, rich, soft, and dark. Small tables of teakwood are scattered here and there, also with a special unpolished finish. Many experiments were made to see what wood would best bear the action of alcohol without marking before this wood and finish were hit upon. As it is, libations poured upon them, or the brimming of a glass of whatever potency merely tends to improve their appearance. This is one of the many small matters which go to show how carefully the details of the clubhouse and its furnishings have been worked out. In order to be sure of the results all sorts of beverages, from mild beer to pure alcohol, were poured on a model table top before this type was chosen.

Here and there are writing tables. Two big fireplaces with white mantels, placed on the west wall at either end of the lounge, add to the coziness of the room. It has richness without over-elaboration, beauty with dignity, and, in spite of its size, an atmosphere of intimacy and charm.

Just outside by the elevators are a number of telephone booths, a feature to be found on all the public floors of the clubhouse. From the cigar stand, in what might be called the lobby outside the social hall, a short stairway which turns upon itself leads to the grillroom. The steps, walls and arched ceiling of this stair are of travertine, with its quiet tone of mottled brown, as is also the floor of the grill room itself. This room is unique. It has nothing of the rathskeller in its atmosphere, but rather the flavor of an ancient dining hall treated somewhat in the spirit which one associates with the old Italian cities of the Trentino or the Italian portion of Tyrol.

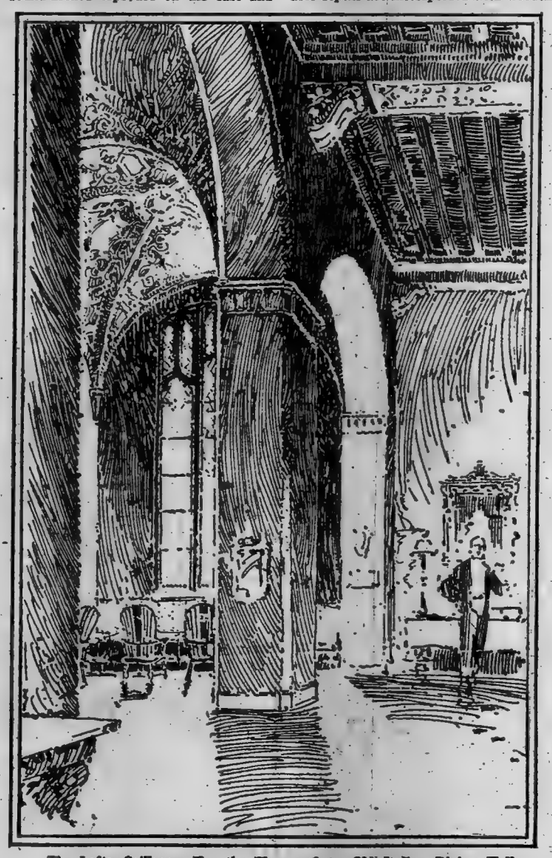

The Lofty Grillroom Has the Flavor of an Old Italian Dining Hall.

It is a lofty apartment, twenty-two feet from floor to ceiling, with an alcove at the right as one enters and a gallery along the left side. At the end opposite the entrance is the grill itself, with its hood attractively treated as a roof with broad, thick tiles. The walls, with the exception of those in the alcove, are finished in rough, dark gray plaster, on which sporting trophies find a congenial background. The room has a polychrome Italian ceiling with beams of light wood.

The only touch of color in the room, save in the ceiling, is to be found in the alcove, where the monotone of the plastered walls has been varied by mural decorations of landscape subjects. Not only was the furniture for this room designed especially to be in keeping with its atmosphere, but even the china and glass were designed and made especially for it. The china is blue and white, and the pattern used on it is now registered and can be had only by the Yale Club. Even the tumblers' broad, flaring shape and look of solid comfort have something peculiarly appropriate about them.

From the north end of the grill the travertine stairway takes another double turn to the level of the billiard room, which can also be reached from the grill by a short stair near the south end, from the newel posts of which two recumbent stone bulldogs grin like the cheerful Yale gargoyles which they are. This stair leads to the gallery of the grill (where there are also tables) which opens into the billiard room.

This room, which is above the lounge, is an inviting chamber with ample space for eight billiard and pool tables and for smaller games in the deep recesses of its windows.

Above the billiard room, on the fourth floor, is the library, a delightfully bookish room of Colonial character somewhat in the earlier Adams manner. It is long and low, with a faintly tinted ceiling composed of flat and broken arches, and finished with medallions and zodiacal symbols in peculiarly delicate and happy plaster work. On both sides are deep alcoves for reading and writing, and at one end a fireplace and comfortable chairs for quiet talk. The furniture is mahogany, with a brown English finish.

On this floor also, back of the library, are several card rooms of different sizes, some of which are finished in a novel manner. In one the wallpaper is made up of old copies of The Yale Daily News. In other card rooms the wallpaper is of a fawn tint with large and bold landscape designs, while the furniture is old maple and wicker tinted to match.

The fifth and sixth floors of the building are the domain of the athletic department. On the fifth is a large locker room with 500 lockers and a whole family of special rooms connected with the Turkish bath, including a hot room, a steam room, an alcohol room, dressing rooms, a rest room with big leather couches, and a dozen different types of showers and sprays, needle-baths, and whatnot.

On this floor is the swimming pool, and most alluring looking it is. The pool is larger than one would expect and its floor and walls, as well as the walls of the room in which it is, are in small blue and white tiles.

On the floor above is the gymnasium, equipped with some special apparatus useful in restoring his svelte outline to the former football player, or weight-thrower, who has neglected his curves in the press of worldly affairs, as well as the more usual apparatus of a "gym." Along the east side are five excellent courts for squash and court tennis, so well lighted and designed that they bid fair to be popular for tournaments as well as for the use of the less expert player.

The eighteenth floor is devoted to large and small private dining rooms treated in the Colonial manner and charming in effect. For the walls of these rooms a paper has been made by the house of Zuber, (which has been making wallpaper since the eighteenth century, at Rixheim, in Alsace,) from the original French wood blocks made in 1838.

Another example of old wallpapers is also to be found on this floor. It is a Chinese paper about 100 years old, showing pomegranates and other fruits in a bold design, and is used in the board, or council room, an apartment which, though not large, is very handsome, with its dark mahogany furniture.

The private dining rooms are served from the kitchens, which occupy the nineteenth floor. They are thus situated midway between the private dining room and the main dining room, which is on the twentieth. This room, in effect like the great room of a Colonial house, may be said without hyperbole to be one of the most stately and beautiful dining rooms in the city. Spacious and high, its long, arched windows are framed in hangings of a wonderful red plum color, mingled with a shade like gun metal.

WHY COST OF LIVING IS HIGHER

We Spend Our Money for Food Like Villagers of a Century Ago, Says Professor C. L. King

IN the matter of our amusements, our big business, our educational advantages, and our crowded cities we are thoroughly modern. In the way in which we spend our money for food we are early nineteenth century villagers.

"It is safe to say that half the workers upon whom the twentieth century city depends for its prosperity spend half their income for food. Yet food costs are increasing and subsistence pressure is ever becoming greater. The retail prices for fifteen main food articles, representing approximately two-thirds of the expenditure for food for the average working man's family, on Aug. 15, 1912, showed an increase, as compared with the average price for the ten-year period from 1890 to 1899, of 57 per cent.

"But the American city still thinks corner-grocery-wise of its food supply. In food supplies, as in Government, we are applying a country point of view to a twentieth century city.

"The twentieth century American city is urban only in its raw industrialism. In community spirit and community methods it is still only an overgrown farmers' village."

This is the indictment which Professor Clyde Lyndon King brings against the greater number of city dwellers in this country at the present time. Professor King, who lectures on the subject of political science at the University of Pennsylvania, is a well-known economist who has made the problems of food supply the special object of his study.

For several years he has given his attention to the "higher-cost-of-living" question; he has made an intensi study of conditions in Europe relating to food supply, and has been in close touch with some of the more advanced co-operative and city planning movements in this country which touch on the special problem of getting food to the city dweller at the best possible advantage.

The results of his investigations have been recorded by Professor King in his "Lower Living Costs in Cities" (New York: D. Appleton & Co.) In this book Professor King holds up, for comparison with the more advanced systems of buying and selling abroad, some of the "corner-grocery-store" methods which are still prevalent in America. He also lays out a definite "city program for lower living costs," which he argues will help to get close to the root of the struggle-for-existence problem in the big cities.

Among the first things which he warmly advocates are the municipal market and the two institutions closely connected therewith—the terminal market and the municipal slaughterhouse.

"Our cities are spending two dollars on cemeteries and crematories to one on markets," says Professor King, "more, that is, on resting places for the dead than on food-buying facilities for the living."

One of the greatest needs of the American city, he says, is the wholesale terminal market:

But few municipal wholesale terminal markets are found in America, and such as do exist are not always administered in a way conducive to the best results. Well-administered terminal wholesale markets are characteristic of every European city. The establishment in Paris, for instance, located near the Louvre, and known as the Halles Centrales, consists of ten pavilions and open structures, partly covered by a roof, occupying in its entirety twenty-two acres, and erected at a total cost of $22,000,000. In this vast entrepôt the various market supplies are received by rail, by drays, by boats on the Seine River, and by great wagons from the country; over one billion pounds of products are sold there every year.

Professor King points to New York City as a most flagrant example of wasted effort in food distribution because of the lack of proper terminals. Every day quantities of fish are brought to the freight terminal on the Harlem River, but because there are no marketing facilities there they must all be loaded on a barge and taken down to the fish market. There they are sold and promptly carted uptown again. A municipal market and distributing depot in the lower Bronx on the Harlem River at a point of convenient access to the railroads and water lines would eliminate this useless trucking. Professor King points to the saving inevitably effected through such a terminal in these words:

It is safe to estimate that a terminal wholesale market will save at least $10 to $20 a car in hauling costs. It will effect even greater economies in time, in interest on investments, and in facilitating the marketing of the food supply. At many railroad terminals there are such private wholesale markets now. But they are not adequately regulated, they are not supervised by public officials, and they are not co-ordinated with the terminals of other steam, electric, and water lines.

The failure of the retail municipal markets in some instances is due to their failure to adjust themselves to a shifting population. Retail markets are as necessary in their way as wholesale terminals, contends Professor King, but they must follow the population. Stall rentals must be high enough to provide depreciation and replacement funds so that the markets can be relocated. But it must be remembered that municipal markets of either type do not develop themselves. Says Professor King:

The American attitude has been to set aside a building or a plot of land for a market and then to expect the market to be a success. The making of a successful municipal market with maximum results necessitates virile, energetic thought and supervision. * * * Markets left to themselves tend to become but groups of grasping retailers, with no interest in public standards and no vision as to results accruing from enforced quality for goods and decency in sales practices.

But it is the subject of slaughterhouses which calls forth Professor King's most vehement protest. There are public abattoirs with municipal inspection in the following five cities of the United States: Paris, Texas; Montgomery, Ala.; Nashville, Tenn.; Dubuque, Iowa, and Los Angeles, Cal. New York is not even one of the thirty-five cities which require at least Federal or local inspection of their meat. Federal inspection is by no means adequate, writes Professor King:

It is usually thought that Federal inspection is adequate, but only one-half the animals slaughtered in the United States come under Federal supervision. Most of the remainder are slaughtered in private abattoirs in or near the cities. These are all too often dirty and insanitary. In many instances they are drained into near-by streams, and frequently the offal is thrown on the banks to decay or to be eaten by hogs or rats.

Trichinosis is disseminated by the rats, tuberculosis by the hogs; hog cholera is spread through the farms lower down, and animal parasites carried to live stock. Absence of inspection means that much of the meat is unfit for human consumption.

In contrast to this mediæval condition is the admirable system of meat inspection in operation in European countries. Of the fifty largest towns in Germany, forty-three own their own abattoirs and require that all meats sold in the city shall be slaughtered in them. In 1910 Dresden finished an immense cattle market at a cost of $4,264,000, and Düsseldorf has a million-dollar slaughterhouse in which all the meat slaughtered and used in the city is inspected by municipal veterinary surgeons.

In Italy every town of more than 6,000 inhabitants is required to build and maintain its own slaughterhouse. Even in Russia the laws, for a quarter of a century, have required that all animals for food purposes must be slaughtered in the city abattoir. In many of the sections in the Far East, in Egypt, and in South America private slaughterhouses have been shut up, and not since the time of the first Napoleon have private slaughterhouses been tolerated in French cities. In Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Norway, and Sweden, slaughtering has been in public hands for years.

From the success of the public abattoir in the countries where it has been in use for a long period of time Professor King is able to show that not only is the health of the community safeguarded by such precaution, but a more direct route from producer to consumer is established, eliminating waste and delay and insuring a standardized product.

It is in methods of distribution that the United States falls furthest behind other countries in the handling of food products, according to Professor King's estimate. The fact that the farmer sells for 1 cent a head of cauliflower which the consumer in New York City buys at 15 cents points to the defective spot out of which the "high cost of living" has arisen. Professor King quotes a statement from a leading commission merchant which shows the various price-steps for three staple farm products—apples, onions, and potatoes—on their way from the farmer to the consumer. The statement is for May, 1914. He writes:

The costs and the route for one barrel of New York State apples, for which the grower received $2.50, was handled by the local dealer at a profit of 25 cents, who then shipped it to a wholesale receiver at a cost for transportation and refrigeration of 35 cents, who in turn sold it at a profit or commission of 15 cents to a jobber, the cartage to the jobber's quarters being 5 cents; the jobber received a profit of 25 cents for selling it to the retailer; the retailer added 25 cents for cartage and delivery and $1.25 for profit, selling the barrel to consumers at $5, 100 per cent. more than the grower received.

The cost to the consumer of a bushel of potatoes which started at the farmer's price of 60 cents was to the consumer just double the amount, $1.20. A 100-pound sack of Ohio onions which was sold by the producer at $1.10 was increased by all the intermediate transactions by 136 per cent., finally costing the consumer $2.50.

A study made in 1913 by the Wisconsin Board of Public Affairs revealed that the increase for distribution costs alone in the marketing of cheese in Wisconsin was 272 per cent. For $6,000,000,000 worth of eggs sold by farmers the people of the United States pay around $13,000,000,000, says Professor King. He adds:

It is difficult for the imagination to grasp the social and economic significance of these tremendously high costs for food distribution. Assuming that New York consumers pay annually $645,000,000 for their food, certainly no less than $150,000,000 of this goes in getting that food from the terminal to the consumer's kitchen. Of the $146,000,000 paid annually by the people of New York City for eggs, milk, onions, and potatoes, less than $50,000,000 was received by the men who raised the crops, $96,000,000 went for distribution costs.

Of the total expenditure made by the American Nation for food, from two to three-fifths goes in getting that food from producer to consumer, and in deterioration and decay due to inadequate facilities and improper methods of marketing.

One of the means most often advocated of eliminating these disproportionate distribution costs is consumers' co-operation. The co-operative buying movement has been especially well organized in Great Britain, where there were, in 1910, 1,555 consumers' associations, comprising about one-fourth of the total population. In Germany there are well over 30,000 of these co-operative associations. These are not merely combinations of consumers to buy wholesale, but societies formed by individual share-holding consumers for the joint purchase and retail of commodities to themselves. They themselves finance and operate the stores where these commodities are sold. The dividends to consumers in the British associations total now $50,000,000 annually.

In the United States the co-operative movement on the part of consumers is still young. It has been considerably hampered, says Professor King, by the rise of bogus co-operative stores, with whose operation the consumers have had nothing to do. He says of this:

Unhappily for the future success of the movement, many recent activities have been labeled co-operative that are not so in any true sense. As palliatives to public opinion, and in lieu of better wages, certain traction and industrial companies have recently organized so-called co-operative stores. These, however, are financed and operated by the company's representatives, and hence are not truly co-operative; even if the employes secure goods at lower costs, such stores will never meet the real purposes and functions of co-operative societies.

But if food-supply costs are to be materially and uniformly reduced, other than the co-operation of small groups of individuals is needed. The root of the trouble lies in the lack of united civic action, and without this the greater part of constructive effort will be only in the nature of relief. The "basic part of a constructive city program for minimum living costs" is, in Professor King's opinion, direct civic action. To quote him:

The weakest point in our national transportation system is the lack of a proper co-ordination of water and steam routes. Our waterways are important, not only as competitors for rail lines in securing lower rates and better service, but also in order to keep open to our city markets the agricultural and producing sections more readily accessible to water routes.

Our National Government has spent millions in the development of water channels. But channels alone do not mean that boats are plying on them. Of as great importance as the channels themselves are adequate water terminal facilities.

But our water terminals are inadequate, our harbors ineffectively organized. For greater national efficiency and for lower distribution costs, civic attention must be focused more and more upon cheap, efficient water terminal facilities, free from the domination of interested and competing concerns.

Terminal facilities at our largest ports are inexcusably inadequate, says Professor King; the water front warehouses are poor and insufficient, the cold storage accommodations often lacking, and trans-shipping machinery and appliances often not to be had. In contrast to this condition are the European ports. Hamburg, for instance, with fewer natural advantages than Boston, New York, and many other seaports of this country, has developed its opportunities until it has become the greatest seaport on the Continent of Europe. The wharves and docks of the city are municipally owned, and every possible means utilized for the economical and speedy handling of vast quantities of freight.

In 1910 only seven American cities had anything approaching a general belt railroad to serve the wharves. One of the best systems of belt railroads by which to co-ordinate the distributing houses of the city with the water facilities is at New Orleans; after a long fight Philadelphia obtained a belt railroad for her water front.

The only remedy for much of this lack of co-ordination in most of our larger towns and cities is careful city planning; concludes Professor King:

A proper city plan devises transportation facilities that decentralize cities, thereby making living more wholesome, and that centralize business, hereby making living costs less.

In a city planned for minimum distribution costs, (1) the main depots will be so located as to be efficiently related to rail and water lines; (2) steam and rail lines will be co-ordinated by publicly owned and controlled water terminal facilities in a harbor efficiently organized; (3) like attention will be given to good through roads to local water routes and to trolley lines, that local freight may be sent to the section of the city where it is wanted; (4) a public belt-line railway, if needed, will co-ordinate transporting, manufacturing, and distributing agencies; (5) the main centres of distribution will be connected by a convenient and orderly location of streets.

A municipal market bureau is one of the features urged by Professor King. Such a bureau would inform farmers concerning retail prices, steering them into newer and better channels for marketing their produce. It would inform consumers who have now not the slightest notion of what farmers are receiving for their goods. It would show groups of consumers or individuals how to get into direct touch with the farmer; it would put the farmer in connection with the reliable wholesaler or jobber.

But all the city planning in the world, all the co-operative societies and legislation and municipal markets will count for very little, says Professor King, if the women remain in their present state of unbusinesslike methods and general ignorance concerning the important question of food buying. He writes:

The best laws, the most virile inspection, the most careful price fixing can never reach their maximum usefulness until every housewife is a law expositor and price fixer. The women of our great middle class spend nine-tenths of the total family income. Why train men to produce if women are to ignorantly or carelessly waste what men earn?

As the old proverb has it, many a day laborer's wife "throws more out of the back door with a spoon than her husband can bring in at the front door with a shovel."

Because the American housewife is helpless and ignorant she turns over the job of spending nine out of every ten dollars of her husband's income to the grocer clerk and the counter girl. Only, says Professor King, when she is an efficient purchaser will the family income be not only conserved but in effect increased.

SILVER JUBILEE OF THE D. A. R.

Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the Founding of the Society Will Be Held This Week

THE National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which will celebrate its silver jubilee this week, has 177,132 members and an organization in every State of the Union, as well as chapters in England, France, China, Japan, Mexico, Cuba, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. It is one of the most powerful women's organizations in the world.

On the night of July 11, 1890, the Sons of the American Revolution gave a banquet in Washington at which twenty of the sixty present were women. The late Senator John Sherman of Ohio was one of the speakers. In his speech he referred to the presence of women at the banquet and the pleasure it gave him that they were there, though they were ineligible to membership in the society. He paid tribute to the activities of Colonial women in revolutionary times. He said in part:

While the women may not have done any fighting, they kept the farm going—raised the crops that fed the army, spun the yarn and wove the cloth that clothed the soldiers, looked after the homes and the children, kept the country alive—hence it is most fitting that women should be present tonight to help commemorate the names of the sires of the Revolution.

Senator Sherman's speech was printed in The Washington Post of July 12. Immediately after reading it, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood began the preparation of a protest against all the honor for the winning of American freedom being given to the sires of the nation. In her protest, which was nearly two columns in length and was printed in The Washington Post on July 13, Mrs. Lockwood launched the D. A. R. movement. She wrote in part:

If this be the case, [referring to Senator Sherman's remarks concerning women's part in the war,] why do men and women band themselves together to commemorate a one-sided heroism? If these were true patriotic women, why is not the patriotism of the country broad and just enough to take in the women, too? It is a noble act for descendants to honor Revolutionary sires. But were there no mothers of the Revolution? Were these sires without dams? I trow not.

I have heard of a man who had a dam by a mill site but who had no mill by a dam site, but I have yet to hear of a man who had a Revolutionary sire without a dam by the home site. This is an opportune time to bring forward some of the women of '76, lest the sires become puffed up in vainglory.

Mrs. Lockwood called attention to Mollie Pitcher, Deborah Sampson, and the women of Pepperill Bridge, and told the story of Hannah Arnett.

Defeat after defeat had overtaken the struggling Continental Army by December, 1776, and discouragement and demoralization were manifest. Cornwallis had taken Fort Lee and was occupying Elizabethtown, N. J. The Howe brothers had issued their proclamation offering protection to all who would seek refuge under the British flag, declare themselves British subjects, and take an oath binding themselves never again to take up arms against Great Britain, nor to induce others to do so.

Isaac Arnett was one of the influential men of Elizabethtown, and in his home a council of the important men of the town was held. For hours the discussion went on. Some felt the time had come to abandon the cause, while others contended that there could be no compromise, and that the issue remained as it had been—liberty or death. But as the night passed those who were for swearing allegiance to the Crown, among them Isaac Arnett, prevailed. It was decided that this group of men would abandon the hope of freedom for the Colonies.

Hannah Arnett, sitting in an adjoining room, heard the decision of the council in which her husband, Isaac, had concurred. Frantic at the thought of what had been done Hannah threw open the door of the parlor, and, with a dignity and force sprung from the intense fidelity to the cause which she had heard abandoned, she looked over the group in silence for a moment, and then poured forth a flood of eloquent pleading which made the men retract their decision.

Mrs. Lockwood's letter brought to her by the next post a letter from Miss Mary Desha of Washington, heartily approving her idea for the organization of a society of women descendants of the Revolution and offering her assistance. A few days later, at a conference between Mrs. Lockwood and Miss Desha, the latter suggested that from their names Miss Eugenia Washington and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth would probably be eligible. The matter was broached to them, and they stated they were eligible and anxious to assist in the organization of the society.

Actual organization was deferred until October, but preliminary work was done during the Summer. The four women named sought out and communicated

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Founder of the D. A. R.

with women whose ancestry made them eligible to membership.

On Oct. 11, 1890, seventeen women met at The Strathmore Arms, at 810 Twelfth Street, N. W., Washington, and the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was born.

The roster of that day's meeting carries the names of Eugenia Washington, Flora Adams Darling, Ellen Hardin Walworth, Mary Morris Hallowell, Aurelia Hadley Mohl, Floride Cunningham, Caroline L. Ransom, Ada P. Kimberley, Susan Riveri Hetzel, Margaret Hetzel, Harriet Lincoln Coolidge, Mary V. E. Cabell, Frances D. Garrison, Mary S. Lockwood, Alice Morrow Clark, Pauline McDowell, and Mary Desha.

The preamble of the constitution states that the society will work for the preservation of historical records and spots, and the promotion of greater patriotism, and that another object is:

To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people—"to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording the young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens; to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for all mankind all the blessings of liberty.

One of the first women to add her name as member, after the meeting of organization in October, was Mrs. Harrison, wife of President Harrison. From the first she was Mrs. Lockwood's choice for President General, but it was not until after repeated conferences and much urging, with the promise that the duties of President General would be made as light as possible during her term of office, that Mrs. Harrison allowed Mrs. Lockwood to offer her name

Mrs. Lockwood's Decoration from the D. A. R.

as first President General of the society. The term of office is for two years and Mrs. Harrison was elected to succeed herself in 1892, but died shortly after her election for the second term.

The Second President General of the society was Mrs. Stevenson, wife of Vice President Adlai Stevenson. The wife of another Vice President of the United States, Mrs. Fairbanks, served the Daughters as their President General from 1901 to 1905.

It was under the Presidency of Mrs. Fairbanks that the erection of the beautiful home of the society, Memorial Continental Hall, was begun and the building dedicated. For the tract of ground upon which their building rests the Daughters paid in excess of $50,000, while the marble structure has cost them already more than $500,000, to which they are about to make additions.

Through the work of the D. A. R. many facts have been unearthed concerning the life and condition of the Colonists during the struggle for liberty. Massachusetts printed seventeen volumes of Colonial records of a thousand pages each, and now, due to the wealth of material brought forward by the chapter and individual work of Daughters, finds the work hopelessly incomplete. Several other States have had similar experiences.

In Maryland, a few months ago, a Daughter rummaging in musty old archives in the State House discovered the oath of allegiance to the cause of the Revolution wherein 7,700 freeholders of Maryland had been guilty of that treasonable act to the British Crown of swearing their lives and property to the service of liberty's cause.

Before long there will appear, with the approval of the Daughters, a new history of the United States which, it is prophesied, will tell such a story of devotion and heroism as Americans hitherto have not read.

Thousands of historic sites and lines of army marches, as well as many hitherto unknown graves of Revolutionary heroes, have been marked through D. A. R. efforts, and in many cases at their expense.

Pensioning the real Daughters of the Revolution was a matter the D. A. R. early took up, and, during the twenty-five years since the society was organized, the Daughters have given adequate support to more than a thousand aged women who were daughters of men who actually fought in the Revolution. While few real Daughters now survive, no later than last month a Washington Daughter filed the duly attested record of a South Dakota woman who is now past eighty years of age and whose father, a member of General Washington's life guard, married a fourth wife about half his age, and the South Dakotan is the issue of that union.

Nor have the Daughters been neglectful of patriotic service in time of war. Immediately after the Spanish-American war began the Daughters offered their assistance to the Government in the raising of nurses and gathering of hospital supplies. The exigencies of the situation revealed the fact that the D. A. R. was at the time the only society of women with an organization perfected throughout the country, which caused Surgeon General Sternberg to refer all women applying for service as nurses to a committee of Daughters.

But by far the greatest work they have undertaken is the educational efforts they are making among foreign-born as well as native Americans.

A few years ago Connecticut Daughters issued a small volume in five languages telling fundamentals which every alien should know. This movement has been taken up by Daughters in practically all other States, and so highly is the little book regarded that the National Council of Jewish Women is buying the publications by thousands and sending them abroad, so that they may be given to emigrants at the port of embarkation.

In night schools and before societies of foreigners, lectures on the theory of government and the history of the United States, with motion pictures and slides, are provided by Daughters in all cities where there is a large foreign element. In the mountains of the South the assistance which the Daughters have given to the educational movement is extensive.

Mrs. Lockwood, the founder, is now in her eighty-fourth year, physically active and mentally brilliant. In many capacities she has served the society, and at the last congress was unanimously elected as Chaplain General.

VAGABONDAGE

By JOHN A. MOROSO.

FOR the mountains shall depart and the hills be removed; but my kindness shall not depart from thee, saith the Lord that hath mercy on thee."
I cannot make my song so well
As olden psalmists could;
My heart is with the stars at night
Or in the silent wood.
And from the shadowed range of hills
Come echoes that seem blest,
Whilom I hear the softest laugh
Of children stretched at rest,
Sweet beds of buttercups are theirs,
As lazily they lie,
And as in dreams they smile, it seems
Their breath perfumes the sky.
With morn they wake and start their play;
Their silver voices rise
As music, at the break of day,
That sounds from paradise.
By grace or chance or dull romance—
I know not why the law's!
I hold the children's love in me
For field and wood and hare's.

In the valuation, many things must be determined—it must be determined what is the depth of the soil, whether it is subject to overflow or atmospheric troubles, what it produces, what its net earning power is, and there must be a method for a maintenance of that earning power during the life of the mortgage.

"Of the value of the landschaft system to the farmer there can be no doubt. There is not a farmer anywhere in the world that can get money on an ordinary farm mortgage at 3 per cent., or 4 per cent., or 5 per cent., and very rarely at 6 per cent. Normally the rate is from 8 per cent. to 12 per cent., and sometimes higher than that when the costs of record searching, legal requirements, commissions, and other incidentals are considered.

"The few cases in the United States where mortgage loans on farms can be had for less than 7 per cent. are cases where there are special reasons for it. The borrower has considerable wealth put outside of the piece of land he may mortgage. In other words, he is considered 'good,' independent of the mortgage. Even then he may only obtain a loan for a few years, and he must go to the expense and trouble from time to time to renew.

"In a hearing on the Hollis-Buckley bill one of the managers of the Prudential Life Insurance Company testified that his company had large sums of money out for which they received something over 5 per cent. That seems low enough, but on cross-questioning this witness it was found that there was a middleman between the Prudential Company and the farmer. The Prudential received this low rate from the middleman, but the farmer paid his 8, or 8½, or 9, or 10 per cent., as the case might be. The middleman, in fact, served as a sort of landschaft for his own benefit.

"Let it be understood that the farmer at present cannot have a mortgage loan in the United States for fifty years or so at any rate of interest, nor can he get any money on a mortgage of his farm at any such rate as 3, 3½, or 4 per cent., with or without amortization. He would find it a hard job to get it today at double that amount. He would find it no hardship to get it at all at 3, 3½, or 4 per cent., as he would elect, under the landschaft, provided, of course, that the landschaft is properly constituted, as in Germany.

"And then take the matter of cancellation. If he takes out a mortgage today for ten years he cannot cancel that mortgage until the ten years are up. Under the landschaft, even if the bond reads for seventy-five years, he can cancel it a day or two after he has mortgaged his land. All he needs to do is to buy the bonds back in the open market, bring them to the Directors, and he receives his mortgage back on demand and is free from debt right then and there.

"Of course, farm mortgage money lenders who are at present receiving high interest rates will doubtless oppose the landschaft, but on the other side the great railroads, for instance, may quite probably favor the landschaft, for the railroads are beginning to understand that the values of their roads are determined by the economic status of the farmers on both sides of their tracks.

"Then there are the great capitalists of the country—those who have fortunes already amassed. These would be inclined to favor the landschaft, because any system or condition that would work for the economic welfare of the farmers would at the same time stabilize the value of the capitalists' securities.

"It may be said, indeed, that the whole country will benefit from the landschaft bonds and the low interest rate to the farmer—the farmers themselves will benefit, the widows' and orphans' trust funds, the railroad companies, the great financial concerns, the capitalists, and, necessarily though indirectly, the workingmen of the United States, for you cannot improve the condition of the farmers throughout the country without bettering and advancing the wage rate."

HOW CENSUS HAS GROWN SINCE 1790

THE Bureau of the Census at Washington, now the greatest statistical office in the world, recently issued a booklet, "The Story of the Census—1790 to 1915," in which census history is traced from the first modest census in 1790 to the tremendous thirteenth decennial census of 1910, which cost $15,970,000, and to the present quinquennial, biennial, annual, and semi-annual activities of the Bureau of the Census, which costs approximately $30,000,000 to maintain for a decade, including the cost of the decennial enumeration.

The First Census related solely to population, and the work of enumeration was done by United States Marshals' assistants, of whom there were about 650. The report of the First Census is contained in an octavo volume of fifty-six pages. Nowadays, in a decade, the Census Bureau issues 100 or more quarto volumes, with more than 40,000 pages.

The census of 1800 was taken and published in substantially the same manner as that of 1790. The report was printed in a folio volume of seventy-four pages.

The census of 1810, so far as it related to population, differed little from its predecessors. At this census, however, there was attempted for the first time a collection of industrial statistics, the work being done by the Marshals' assistants in connection with the enumeration of the population.

The census of 1820 covered the subjects of population and manufactures in somewhat greater detail than the preceding one. At this census there were ascertained, for the first time, the numbers engaged in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. A few clerks were employed in the handling of the returns.

The census of 1830 related solely to population, but its scope was materially extended. The first collection of statistics concerning the deaf and dumb and the blind was made, and at this census was begun the use of printed schedules.

At the census of 1840 the range of the inquiry was still further broadened. It now covered the subjects of population, including school attendance, illiteracy, occupations, the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the insane and idiotic; manufactures; mines and quarries, and agriculture.

The census of 1860 followed the same general lines as that of 1850, the only changes being a few slight amplifications of certain of the inquiries.

The census of 1870 was similar in general scope to those of 1850 and 1860, but a number of extensions and modifications were made for the purpose of increasing the accuracy and usefulness of the statistics. One of the most noteworthy features of this census was the introduction of machine tabulation.

The census of 1880 was a vast undertaking which embodied a radical advance in American census taking. The most important change made was in the method of enumeration. From 1790 to 1870 the actual work of gathering statistics had been performed by assistants to United States Marshals, under the supervision of the Marshals themselves, and the enumerations had varied in length from ten to eighteen months. In 1880 there was adopted the plan, followed at all subsequent censuses, of having this work done by a large body of enumerators under the direction of Supervisors.

The statistical field covered by the census of 1890 was extended somewhat, though not greatly, as compared with that from which the data of 1880 were gathered. The distinguishing feature of this census was the use of the electric tabulating machine, without which it would have been impossible to complete the work in any reasonable time.

The census of 1900 represented in many respects a marked advance. So vast and complicated had the task become, not only because of the growth of the country's population and industries, but also by reason of the enormous increase of the detail involved in the scheme of presentation of the data gathered, that the problem of organization was now paramount, superseding that of tabulation, which to a large extent had been solved by the use of the electric tabulating machine introduced at the preceding census. Under the law governing the Twelfth Census the office was organized substantially as at present.

The scope of the census was by law restricted to the four subjects of population, mortality, agriculture, and manufactures, so that it covered a materially narrower field than did the Tenth and Eleventh Censuses.

The census of 1910 was a notable one. It was the first to be taken by the permanent Census Bureau, which had been established in 1902. The enumerators employed to gather data as to population and agriculture numbered 70,286—more than the combined population of New York and Philadelphia in 1790. To superintend the work of these enumerators 329 Supervisors of Census were employed.

The enumeration of the population in cities and towns lasted fifteen days. In the rural districts the population and agricultural enumerations combined were completed in about thirty days.

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THE RHEIMS TAPESTRIES IN PARIS

Art at Home and Abroad

Tapestry Series from Rheims Cathedral Now on View at Petit Palais in Paris Described in Detail

THE use of the large gallery at the Metropolitan Museum, in which formerly the Morgan Collection of Chinese porcelains was installed, for a Gallery of Tapestries and Textiles will give a new fillip to public interest in the subject of ancient weavings. At present connoisseurs and collectors have the field practically to themselves, the general throng passing by the great hangings as material too alien to modern life to claim very close attention.

As a matter of fact, tapestries contain more incident directed toward a popular appeal than almost any other form of art, and a very cursory examination of an important series will throw light on a multitude of contemporaneous habits and customs. Take the Burgundian Fifteenth Century group that was given to the museum by Mr. Morgan. One follows the course of a human life from birth to death through the seven panels. Here is the child brought to the priest for baptism and all the details of the ceremony are scrupulously noted by the artist whose business was representation, not romance. Later we find a marriage ceremony and the bridal attire reproduces the characteristic costumes of the century. Finally we reach the deathbed scene, and are able to observe among what splendid furnishings a mediaeval lady yielded up her soul.

In the current number of the Revue des Deux Mondes is an article by Robert de la Sizeranne describing minutely, and with illuminating comment, the tapestries that were saved from Rheims Cathedral and are now on exhibition at the Petit Palais in Paris. There, says the writer, in the brilliant light of the Champs Elysées, surrounded by the murmuring foliage of the chestnut trees and visible through the windows to the active throng of passers-by, they show to far better advantage than ever before. Many of the figures formerly were matters of conjecture, rather than visible facts, yielding their secrets only to the patient archaeologist, and even now there is enough of the enigmatical in certain worn and faded patches.

The three series at the Petit Palais are diverse in style. The first comprises only two pieces out of six in the original sequence, and illustrates the history of King Clovis. It was woven about 1435. The second series, three pieces of its original seventeen, illustrates the history of the life and death of the Virgin, as imagined by a certain Lemaire, and was woven between 1509 and 1530. The third series includes two scenes from the Gospel, and was woven by Pepersack at Rheims about 1633. These assembled fabrics represent admirably the three divisions in the history of tapestry characterized by M. de la Sizeranne as that of confusion, that of harmony, and that of denudation. The second period alone claims his detailed attention. The "Life and Death of the Virgin" was given to the cathedral by Robert de Lenoncourt, Archbishop of Rheims, to drape the interior of the choir. In one of the compositions, although not in the place designated in the woven inscription, is a figure representing the Archbishop, a man "liberal and magnificent," who won the title "Father of the People," and of whom it was said by his biographer that "charity did not dwell idle in his church."

In another panel, that containing the quaint design illustrating the Tree of Jesse, is the figure of Aza, with an inscription upon the hem of his garment that is now interpreted to mean that a certain Jehan Lemaire invented the series. But as Jehan Lemaire, a Belgian writer and theologian, but not an artist, was a well-known personage of that period, it is assumed that he merely conceived the theme and dictated rather than executed the design. That would have been wholly within the tradition prevailing in such matters, theologians having much to say about the subjects developed by the mediaeval artists.

Lemaire was not, however, a very clear inventor, M. de la Sizeranne complains. In order to understand at all this confusing mixture of Biblical episodes, he says, we must keep in mind the fact that the Middle Ages were dominated by the idea of the relation between the past and the present. The past was infinitely important to them, and what had always endured would, they believed, continue to endure. In reading the New Testament they had the Old Testament constantly in their thoughts, attaching to the origins and causes of Christianity just that importance which now is attached to its effects.

Thus, when an artist is told to depict a scene from one of the Gospels, he is told also to place beside it those scenes which prefigure it in the Old Testament. The Queen of Sheba coming to adore Solomon prophesies the worship of the Magi Kings, and must be placed in any composition dedicated to the adoration of the Magi. However much the artist might wish to discard erudition and give himself to the portrayal of purely human and pictorial motives, he was not permitted to so indulge his fancy. Thus Jehan Lemaire, inventor of the tapestry themes, followed in many of them the prescriptions of the "Bible of the Poor," and the "Speculum humanae salvationis," well known by wood engravings to students of the Middle Ages. These prescriptions were imperative. When the Annunciation was the theme the artist must place by the side of the principal scene another showing Eve tempted by the Serpent. This design must be at the left of the composition and at the right must be placed Gideon receiving the Golden Fleece, and the personages of the drama must include the two prophets, David and Isaiah. Other arrangements were of equal formality and precision, and often of great complication, so that the modern observer is quite at a loss to read their full significance.

M. de la Sizeranne wonders whether all who looked upon the tapestries at the time of their weaving understood quite clearly what we now find difficulty in accepting. Although he accepts the opinion held by M. Mâle and other students of mediaeval art that ecclesiastical art was at that time intended as a textbook for the otherwise illiterate people, he is not at all certain that the people learned much from their magnificent textbook. They learned, he declares, then, as now, from the living art of the theatre. He is convinced that only those figures which move and breathe upon the stage enter into the popular memory and remain there, with all the deformations they may bear. All other figures are as though they never had existed. The stage figure is the model for the age-long conception of a character. Statue and window, fabric and panel, serve only to repeat the lessons learned from the stage, and by themselves convey no deep impression.

Certain it is that the stories illustrated over and over again in carvings and paintings and weavings, whether they were understood or not by the public of their time, fail to enter the modern imagination, and the simple reason is that the modern imagination sees in them no symbol for its modern dreams of social progress.

If, however, the interest of the complicated mediaeval design wanes for us as soon as the explanations of the erudite have satisfied our curiosity, such is not the case with the pictorial details introduced by the artist without the shadow of dogmatic intention. These are infinite, and upon examination it is discovered that at no epoch has religious art contained so many things foreign to dogma as in the dogma-ridden Middle Ages. Perhaps to this, the author suggests, is due the various and universal charm sustained through so many centuries of changing civilization and belief.

In these tapestries of the early sixteenth century, for example, the artist has accepted, no doubt of necessity, the scenes and figures imposed by convention. In his principal panel, depicting the Virgin among Saints, he has followed his strict code without departure, but having safely established his holy personages, he proceeds to play riotously about their stately setting, evoking for his own pleasure and the pleasure of this unknown and far-off twentieth century public, blooming plants and trees rich in foliage, animals and birds of all kinds, peacocks, pheasants, pigeons, parrots, ducks, sheep, dogs, monkeys playing with their chains, human beings as well, detached from the sacred company, washerwomen wringing out their linen, little page boys, servants drawing water, beggars and cripples and sick people showing their wounds. Here are all sorts of running, climbing, growing, leaping, crawling, living things, that spring from earth to Heaven and from the Old Testament to the New Testament over the whole surface of the fabric, encroaching boldly on the delicate architectural framework inclosing the central episode, continually amusing the eye with dissymmetrical detail while affording it repose by complete symmetry in the general structure.

Fifteenth Century Burgundian Tapestry at Metropolitan Museum.

We see how thus in the same design the instruction of the pedant and the imagination of the artist find place. The pedant might choose to dictate the introduction into a group of figures one representing the author of the words "I have found one man among a thousand," but it would be the artist's privilege to conceive the prophet and sage in the costume of a Balthazer Castiglione, with curled beard and ermine collar. Possibly such variations did not enchant the theologian of the period as they enchant us now, and possibly he was not always informed in advance just what form his prescribed theme would take, but there is no evidence that he was displeased with the artist's freedom of self-expression so long as he kept to the letter of his law.

At all events, we find the two contrasting tendencies in multitudinous instances. In a composition depicting Saint Joachim, on the one hand, warned to leave his solitude and his flocks and re-enter the world, and Saint Anne, on the other hand, abandoning her pious reading at the word that her widowhood was approaching its end, to pass out through the gate leading to her divine destiny, we see clearly the hand of the monk arranging and disposing the episodes, but the monk had nothing to do with devising the lovely architecture, the street seen in perspective, the graceful little Loves clambering over a frieze, the innumerable incidents of animal life holding the legend down to the warm earth.

To feel the charm of this art one must not look upon it with the eyes of an archaeologist nor with those of a theologian, but as an ignorant and happy spectator in love with the golden nature mirrored by the artist. Thus, one sees how deeply rooted in both truth and fantasy is this charm and how quickly it would flee away if the lavish quaintness of detail should be stripped from the composition, leaving only strictly obedient renderings of the instructions given in the Bible of the Poor.

M. de la Sizeranne, analyzing the various designs at the Petit Palais, finds in each that this happy departure from pedantry is the true source of their beauty and character, and traces with the zeal of a scholar the artist's wanderings in his own field of invention. In the groups are figures that certainly are portraits so vividly characterized that it is impossible they should not have been recognized by the contemporaries of the models for them. In the "Three Marys" is one in particular, a doctor in a square cap, who recalls to the author an incident of some twenty years ago, when a French painter introduced the figure of M. Renan in an illustration of

Public Interest in Tapestries Stimulated by New Tapestry Gallery at Metropolitan Museum of Art

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN IN BOOKS

outlines the present status of the movement.

THE UPHOLSTERED CAGE. By Josephine Pitcairn Knowles. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

The author studies the conventional restrictions which have heretofore limited the life of woman, considering them as making for her a cage upholstered with comfort and luxury, and holds the feminist uprising to be the key which will open the door of the cage and give to the unmarried woman freedom and financial independence.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS. By Lady Constance Lytton. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

An account of the author's experience and observations while imprisoned as a militant suffragist.

A SURVEY OF THE WOMAN PROBLEM. By Rose Mayreder. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

Makes a study of the whole field of feminism, including suffrage, considering all its problems from every side. The author is said to have devoted fifteen years to the work.

THE SUBJECTION OF WOMEN. By John Stuart Mill. Foreword by Carrie Chapman Catt. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 90 cents. 1911.

A modern edition of the work that has been called the classic of the woman's movement, with an introduction by the President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

MRS. PANKHURST'S OWN STORY. By Emmeline E. Pankhurst. Illustrated. New York: Hearst's International Library Company.

Mrs. Pankhurst's autobiography, telling how she was gradually brought to the conviction that only violent means would win the struggle for votes, recounting the story of the militant movement in England and of its influence upon women of all classes. A chapter is devoted to the history of the suffrage movement in this country.

WAY STATIONS. By Elizabeth Robins. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50. 1912.

A historical exposition and sympathetic presentation of the militant movement in England.

WOMAN AND LABOR. By Olive Schreiner. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25. 1911.

Discusses comprehensively and in the light of the past the position of women today, and shows that it is necessary for them to partake in the work of the world.

THE MODERN WOMAN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT. By Kaethe Schirmacher. Translated from the German by Carl C. Eckhardt. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A history of the woman's rights movement in all the countries of the world, showing what has been done and the present status in each.

WOMAN AND WAR. By Olive Schreiner. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, 50 cents.

A chapter from the author's "Woman and Labor," setting forth woman's attitude toward war.

HISTORY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE. By Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joslyn Gage, and Ida Husted Harper. Illustrated. Rochester: S. B. Anthony. In four volumes. $2 each.

A history in detail of the progress of woman suffrage from 1848 to 1900.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO. By Helen L. Sumner. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2. 1909.

A report of the effects of equal suffrage in Colorado based on two years of investigation, and covering State, county, and city. It includes such topics as the influence of equal suffrage on legislation, its economic aspects, its effect upon the women of the State, and women in public office.

CONTROVERSIAL

Against Woman Suffrage

VOTES FOR MEN. Anonymous. New York: Duffield & Co. 50 cents.

A vivacious presentation in colloquial language of the case against woman suffrage, representing Uncle Sam addressing the men voters of the country.

THE VOCATION OF WOMAN. By Mrs. Archibald Colquhoun. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

An examination into the underlying principles and causes of all phases of the feminist movement, leading to the conclusion that woman finds her truest vocation in wifehood and motherhood. Contains much quotation from, reference to, an argument against recent writers on the pro-feminist side.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE: TEN GOOD REASONS. By Grace Duffield Goodwin. New York: Duffield & Co. 50 cents.

Briefly examines the claims of the suffragists and meets them with ten arguments.

THE UNREST OF WOMEN. By Edward Sandford Martin. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Discusses with wit and humor why the minds of women are so much disturbed nowadays, what social changes they seek, whether these changes would be beneficial, and whether the suffrage would help to bring them about. The author sympathizes with some phases of the woman movement, but doubts the value of the suffrage for women, and believes that the cure for the unrest is to be found outside of politics and legislation.

WOMAN ADRIFT. By Harold Owen. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

A comprehensive statement of the case against suffrage for women, making a strong indictment of suffragism and feminism.

THE LADIES' BATTLE. By Molly Elliot Seawell. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

An argument against woman suffrage based on the two principles that no electorate can exist that can not execute its own laws and that no voter can claim maintenance from another voter.

THE BUSINESS OF BEING A WOMAN. By Ida Tarbell. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

A discussion of the social, political, and economic issues of the day as they affect woman, embodying and setting forth the conviction that woman does not need the ballot to protect her interests or add to her usefulness.

THE BOOK OF WOMAN'S POWER. Compiled and having an introduction by Ida M. Tarbell. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

An anthology of prose and verse dealing with woman and her influence and setting forth the source of her power as being in her feminine personality.

THE NATURE OF WOMAN. By Lionel J. Tayler. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

Studies the question of feminism from the standpoint of the biologist and sociologist, presenting, with comment, the views of important writers from Dante to Westmarck, and arriving at conclusions that oppose the feministic contentions.

THE UNEXPURGATED CASE AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE. By Sir Almroth Wright. New York: Paul B. Hoeber. $1.

An argument against suffrage and feminism based on biological and physiological grounds and arraigning severely the woman movement.

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY. By Edith Abbott. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

A study in American economic history which traces the growth and development of the employment of women from the earliest periods of American history, through the establishment of the factory system, down to the present day.

WOMEN'S PART IN GOVERNMENT. By William R. Allen. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.60. 1911.

A résumé of the part women have played in governmental affairs, both indirectly in earlier days and directly in more recent times. It draws special attention to what they can accomplish without the vote, but does not oppose suffrage for women.

BEAUTY FOR ASHES. By Albion Fellows Bacon. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Tells the story of how the author, beginning with her own home city in Indiana, instituted a movement for the bettering of housing conditions which led to model housing laws for the whole State.

WOMAN IN MODERN SOCIETY. By Earl Barnes. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.25. 1912.

Reviews and discusses woman's place in the world of today, social, political, economic. Two of the chapters, on "The Meaning of Political Life" and "Woman's Relation to Political Life," take up the suffrage question.

WOMAN'S WORK IN MUNICIPALITIES. By Mary Ritter Beard. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

A comprehensive review of what women are accomplishing in the various departments of municipal activity and social betterment.

AMERICAN WOMEN IN CIVIC WORK. By Helen Christine Bennett. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Depicts the lives and public work of eleven widely known American women who have taken a prominent part in civic affairs, studying their characters and careers and showing how they came to take up each her particular line. Among the eleven are Anna Howard Shaw, Jane Addams, Kate Barnard, and Albion Fellows Bacon.

WOMAN IN THE MAKING OF AMERICA. By H. Addington Bruce. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50. 1912.

A historical review of the part played by women in the making of the United States from the time of the first settlement to the present day.

MEDITATIONS ON VOTES FOR WOMEN. By Samuel McChord Crothers. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

An essay considering the question of suffrage in philosophical spirit.

THE TRUTH ABOUT WOMAN. By C. Gasquoine Hartley. (Mrs. Walter M. Gallichan.) New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

Makes a comprehensive and scholarly study of the function, history, and present problems of woman as a factor in the life of the human race, basing its inquiry into the position of woman on historical, biological, and social investigations.

AMERICA IN FERMENT. By Paul Leland Haworth. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50.

A survey of this country as it is at the present time, setting forth and discussing the problems by which it is disturbed, including, with especial attention, the progress and status of the woman movement.

A SHORT HISTORY OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS. By Eugene A. Hecker. New edition, revised and enlarged. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Presents a compact but comprehensive account of the changing status of women from the time of Augustus to the present, their privileges and legal restrictions in different countries, with especial reference to the progress of the struggle for women's rights in this country and in England.

THE WOMAN MOVEMENT. By Ellen Key. Translated by Mamah Bouton Borthwick. Introduction by Havelock Ellis. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A statement of present conditions in the feminist movement, in Europe, of the causes that led to them and of the results that may be looked for. The author believes that a turning point has been reached in the movement and that henceforth it will move faster and more surely if it aims more at individual self-development. The first section of the book deals with the external and internal results of the woman movement and the second with its influence on single women, young women, marriage, motherhood, and on men and women generally.

WOMAN IN SCIENCE. By H. J. Mozans. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

The author traces the struggle of womankind for intellectual food and development from the days of Greece and Rome to the present and recounts in full women's achievements in all the branches of pure science.

WOMAN AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. By Scott Nearing and Nellie M. S. Nearing. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A discussion of the biologic, domestic, industrial, and social possibilities of American women, in the light of their innate capacity, their environment and their opportunities

WOMAN THROUGH THE AGES. By Emil Reich. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 2 Vols. $7.

Gives an account of the status and conditions of women and their influence in the most important nations since the beginning of civilization. There are chapters on the Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Mediæval, Renaissance, English and French Woman, with a final chapter on Woman in America.

WOMAN'S SHARE IN SOCIAL CULTURE. By Anna Garlin Spencer. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $2.

A historical survey of the part women have played in the evolution of the social culture of the past and an exposition of the share which, through social necessity, they must make theirs in the future. The author considers the woman movement as merely part of the great movement toward democracy.

WOMEN THE WORLD OVER. By Mrs. Alec Tweedie. New York: George H. Doran Company. $3.

An account of what women are trying to do in most of the civilized nations, as Mrs. Tweedie in her travels has observed their activities.

FICTION

JULIA FRANCE AND HER TIMES. By Gertrude Atherton. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.35.

A novel which embodies in its story the intellectual and political evolution of the modern woman and deals with the progress during recent years of the suffrage movement.

TODAY'S DAUGHTER. By Josephine Daskam Bacon. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35.

A novel dealing with the problems that confront the woman of today who wishes to have an independent career and with the question of how far she has the right to live her own life.

THE SECOND BLOOMING. By W. L. George. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.35.

An English novel dealing with the unrest of married women and depicting one of three sisters taking refuge in politics, another in her children and a third in a love affair.

ANGEL ISLAND. By Inez Haynes Gillmore. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.35.

A novel interpreting in symbolic form the changing relations between men and women in marriage. It tells how five winged women, individual and free, come flying to five strong, modern men wrecked on a deserted island. Woven into the romance are the opposing forces of the old ideals of capture and possession and the new ideals of freedom.

VIRGINIA. By Ellen Glasgow. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

A novel dealing with the changing South and particularly with the influence upon the women of the South of the feminist movement.

ANGELA'S BUSINESS. By Henry Sydnor Harrison. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.

A novel dealing with the lives, characters and careers of several kinds of the women of today, but especially contrasting the modern independent woman following a career with the old-time markedly feminine type.

HAGAR. By Mary Johnston. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.40.

A story of today and of the immediate past, presenting the life of a girl born in Virginia after the Civil War and showing the influences that mold her life—first the attitude of the South toward women, then that of the North and the effect of the stir of changing ideals and ideas concerning women, and, finally, her full awakening to her responsibilities and opportunities and the consequent development of her individuality.

THE HONEY BEE. By Samuel Merwin. Illustrated. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.35.

A novel dealing with the attitude toward life of a successful business woman and with her personal life problems.

THE PRECIPICE. By Ella W. Peattie. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.

A novel dealing almost wholly with the feminist problems of today. In its chief character it dramatizes the opposing calls to woman of love and the independent career and attempts to reconcile the two. It pictures other phases of the modern feminine unrest in other characters.

DELIA BLANCHFLOWER. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Illustrated. New York: Hearst's International Library Company. $1.35.

A novel dealing with the militant movement in England, in which the young heroine becomes fascinated by the personality of a militant leader and joins in the propaganda and activities.

THE RISE OF JENNIE CUSHING. By Mary S. Watts. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.35.

A novel portraying the evolution of an American girl and her relations with the social and economic movements of the time and their influence upon her, including her work with the suffragists.

POETRY AND DRAMA

WOMEN FOR VOTES. By Elizabeth Hughes. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Cloth, $1; paper, 60 cents.

A farce in three acts opposing the idea of woman suffrage. The action takes place in New York City at the present time.

NOWADAYS. By George Middleton. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

A comedy in three acts dealing with American life today and portraying sympathetically some of the things that have caused the unrest of the modern woman and led to the feminist movement.

ARE WOMEN PEOPLE? By Alice Duer Miller. New York: George H. Doran Company. 60 cents.

A collection of verses in which Mrs. Miller makes sarcastic, humorous and other argument for suffrage.

AND SO THEY WERE MARRIED. By Jesse Lynch Williams. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

A play satirizing the conventional view of marriage and expressing advanced ideas of woman's right to independence and individual development

"Common Sense"
applied to
Woman Suffrage

A Statement of the Reasons which Justify the Demand to Extend the Suffrage to Women, with Consideration of the Arguments against Such Enfranchisement

By MARY PUTNAM JACOBI, M. D.

Second Edition, with Introduction by FRANCES M. BJORKMAN. 12°. $1.00 net.

The expansion of an Address delivered before the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1894. The Address was described at the time by friends and opponents of Equal Suffrage as the most weighty, dignified, and forcible statement that had as yet been presented in behalf of the removal of the sex restriction on Suffrage. Dr. Jacobi deals in the main with general principles and with the facts of history, and her statements and reasonings are as pertinent today as they were twenty years back.

PARTIAL LIST OF CONTENTS: Evolution of Status of Women Since 1848—Imminence of Woman Suffrage—Arguments of Opponents—Alleged Inexperience of Women—Public Measures in Which Woman May Be Interested—The American Discovery: Webster and Madison—Appendix: Address on Behalf of the Women of the City of New York Before the Committee on Suffrage of the State Constitutional Convention, May 31, 1894.

New York G. P. Putnam's Sons London

AMERICAN CITIES ARE OVERGROWN VILLAGES

So Thinks Prof. C. L. King, Who in His "Lower Living Costs in Cities" Advances This as a Reason for Difficulties Attending Certain Municipal Problems

LOWER LIVING COSTS IN CITIES. A Constructive Program for Urban Efficiency. By Clyde Lyndon King, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Pennsylvania. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

MR. KING thinks that American cities are overgrown villages. In the villages the residents could care for themselves, wants being few outside of the ability of the farms to supply. In the cities there is no such independence of individuals, and there has been no foresight or co-operative attempt to solve problems of living peculiar to cities. In the nineteenth century Government functions were restricted in order that taxes might be kept low. In the twentieth century there is a demand that the city shall care for the well-being of its inhabitants by many things done collectively, and with city funds, regardless of taxes. City residents can be clean and healthy only by city help. The city dweller's cellar is often no larger than a refrigerator, and he is dependent upon cold storage establishments, therefore he must look to city regulation for wholesomeness of food kept and supplied from these collective establishments. Light, heat, transit are among the necessities of life in cities which city dwellers must depend upon city control to supply or to regulate. The object of the book is to call attention to the lack of social foresight as reflected in the high costs of food and rent, and unnecessarily insanitary conditions. These conditions are vital, for the average wage of the adult urban worker is $626 a year. He has neither the means nor the time to care for his own welfare, and must be taken care of by the city.

Nearly half of the cost of living in the city is the food bill, and about half of the book is devoted to considering why food is so dear, and how it may be cheapened. The globe is the garden patch of the modern city, and the cost of food is due to the cost of transportation, and the number of hands through which food must pass from the producer to the consumer. Yet although food may come from the ends of the earth and over many oceans it is not the long-distance freight which enhances the cost. It costs as much to haul farm produce from the farm to the railway as to pay the bill for the railway haul of even 1,000 miles. The produce of Pennsylvania and Colorado sell in the same market, but it costs the Colorado farmer no more for freight than it costs the Pennsylvania farmer to put his produce into the cars. It only costs 4 cents more to take foodstuffs from Chicago to Liverpool than it costs to get them from the farm to the station. A dollar will carry a ton four miles by horse and wagon, or 132 miles by railways in the United States, or 333 miles on the Erie Canal, or 1,500 miles on the lakes. The cheapest freights of all are on the ocean, a hundred weight of pork being taken from New York to Liverpool for 21 cents, or to Germany for 30 cents. These facts have a double bearing. City dwellers and farmers alike ought to feel a debt toward the railways for the cheapness of their service. Without them one could not buy and the other could not sell; yet both are apt to combine against the railways' cost of living.

Secondly, city dwellers ought to realize that it is the local costs which make their food dear. The cost of transportation is as much from the railways to the consumer as from the producer to the railways. And all along the route there are other toll takers. There is the wholesaler and the retailer, and the middleman between them. The problem is to shorten the route and to reduce the number of handlings. City markets and direct marketing is one method. Consumers' co-operation is another method. Co-ordination of land and water carriage through the city control of waterside facilities and routes is another method. The cities should control the terminals and equip them for efficiency with the aid of cargo-handling devices and connecting railways. It is less a question of costs than of planning. Existing facilities are not concerned to plan for cheapness, since their pay is sure and their interest is in raising rather than in lowering costs.

The concluding portion of the book is given to showing the economic value of many city activities which the tendency is to consider either fads or unnecessary expenses. Recreation at city cost is a stumbling block to many. If it is spelled re-creation, and if it is considered that the re-creation of citizens is cheaper than supplying them new from stock, the problem takes a different aspect. The strengthening of vitality is the reduction of the city's costs for disease, and health is cheaper than sickness. The increase of the productivity of the taxpayers is one means of strengthening the city's resources in its taxpayers. The plant is already provided in parks, and city buildings used only part of the time. The same reasoning applies to the control of city housing. Congestion is closely related to immorality and disease, and both are costlier to endure than to prevent or reduce by control of the conditions which cause them. In this respect there is much yet to be done, and yet it is the one bright spot in the American situation. The book abounds with examples of how much better most of these things are done abroad, but as respects city congestion foreign testimony is cited to the superiority of conditions in one of our worst cities, New York. Our tenements are better than Europe's and our slums are not as bad as Europe's. This is attributed to our laws, and proof is given that some foreign countries wish to remodel their laws along the lines of several States, and New York in particular. On the other hand, there are foreign examples for our imitation. In Germany, for example, more than one city owns outside its corporate limits more than twice the area within the city. The object is twofold—to reduce expenses by the profit on the unearned increment and to control the development of contiguous territory. Where the city owns so much land it is in condition to direct the improvements along lines not considered by those working for private profit, and to the advantage of city dwellers.

Dr. King's summary is that high city costs of living are the result of "community inefficiency." Minimum costs are chiefly a matter of the prevention of useless costs. "Social efficiency and virility in public action" are what is necessary. Certainly it is good counsel, and his book is a mine of knowledge, mostly from original sources. At least, he has done what he could, and not by the way of day dreaming or of painting beautiful word pictures, but by hard study of the problem and practical suggestions, with suitable moderation of expectation from his proposals. In this way his word goes further than that of others who are giving attention to similar subjects, and whose enthusiasm is such that it would not be safe to trust them with the public funds. It might be that there would be no objection to taxes in any amount if they would reduce the cost of living to a larger aggregate amount. The trouble is that we get the taxes and the debt without getting the money's worth. Our debt and taxes are all we can stand without bankruptcy, and the qualities of economic efficiency and social virility, alas! are a minus quantity. We must reform our politics before we can reform our city economics for the benefit of the taxpayers. It is easy to sympathize with the doctor's amiable and admirable aspirations. It is even possible to praise his practical proposals, and his method of treatment as a bookmaker is admirable. But he must pardon agnosticism about the realization of his ideals. It hardly can be expected before our public men are of a different class. Our Governments are organized to spend money, not to save it for others, and not to make it for anybody or for any purpose. It is not the fault of the doctor or his book. It is the fault of human nature, and of American human nature in particular. The high cost of living with us has been due to the ease of earning an ample livelihood. The superiority of foreign methods is due to the difficulty of earning a living and the narrowness of the margin above need, if not starvation. As we approach similar conditions we may expect to develop remedies for them. The high cost of living is its own remedy in the fullness of time. Dr. King's way would be a better and easier and quicker way, but such things cannot be hurried. Nevertheless, his book is among the best on the subjects.

MR. LE GALLIENNE'S VANISHING ROADS

A Volume of Entertaining Essays on Many Timely Topics of Life and Literature

VANISHING ROADS, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Richard Le Gallienne. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THERE are in the United States not more than three light essayists of the first rank, and Richard Le Gallienne is one of them; nor is he, with reverence to Dr. Crothers and Miss Repplier, the least of the three. And that the word "light" is not one of disparagement let the names of Elia and the Autocrat be proof. England has her Chestertons and Bellocs, but this is a form of literature that has seldom been attempted successfully in this country, a fact which gives additional distinction to the few who try it and succeed.

> Even gentle Elia's self
> Might be proud to share that shelf
> Leaf to leaf,
> With a soul of kindred sort,
> Who could bind strong sense and sport
> In one sheaf,

wrote Punch when the Autocrat died. There is plenty of room on that shelf and few claimants, but Le Gallienne claims it.

To praise grace of style, felicity in the expression of thought, is unnecessary in discussing a book by him; they are taken for granted. There is a good deal more than that in this one. There is a definite personality, there is an outlook on life, and there are strong convictions. The style is that of one thinking aloud, with a half-smile on his face, that sometimes breaks into a laugh; but he will be a careless reader who is seduced by this style into taking the book too lightly. The attitude toward life seems gay, but is brave; the convictions are settled ones, and not put forth in deference to received opinion, but tranquilly maintained in the face of it. "This is no book; who teaches this teaches a man," says Walt Whitman.

Optimism, but not vulgar optimism; optimism which steadily keeps the requirement truth and triumphs over it. There is a cheering appeal for the middle-aged, or even the wise who are older. It is not uttered platitudinously, but with an accent of conviction which alone could really accomplish the effect of cheering them. "Youth is largely a habit. So is romance. And, unless we allow ourselves to be influenced by musty conventions and superstitions, both habits may be prolonged far beyond the moping limits of custom, and need never be abandoned unless we become sincerely and unregretfully tired of them." If "there is a menacing murmur of Autumn in the air," "there is still Indian Summer. It is better than nothing."

Independence, not preached as a theoretical philosophy, but practically. The new social forms have made it possible as it never was before. Communities are no longer formed compulsorily out of the neighborhood, as when towns were small; now one not only can make his own community, but he has to; and by choosing his environment he can shape his course as he likes to shape it, because it will be that of his community. Formerly he had to shape it as the community chose. "Thus the one great fear that more than any other has kept Mrs. Grundy alive, the fear of being alone in the world, cut off from such intercourse with our fellows as most of us feel the need of at times, has been put an end to by the ever-increasing subdivision of 'society' into friendly seclusions and self-dependent communities of men and women with like ways and points of view, however disapproved in alien circles. What 'shocks' one circle will seem perfectly natural in another." There is your life; go live it.

He has learned how to enjoy himself, and from him you can learn, too, if you will read the essay on "The Lack of Imagination Among Millionaires." He pities them for not knowing how to spend their money, and he would have you be an artist; he gives instances of the artistic spending of a dollar, of a quarter. He finds the world immensely more comfortable, but is not one to repeat the bromidic patter about how "the world is growing better all the time"; that never impressed any one, but his proofs do. "A letter once a month! They must have had enormous faith in each other, these lovers of old-time, or they must have suffered as we can hardly bear to think of." "It would almost seem as though science had made all its discoveries for the sake of love."

Joy and beauty in the world, too, as never before. "In our time, at all events, Beauty has never walked the streets with so frank a radiance, so confident an air of security." "From the humblest shop girl to the greatest lady, there is apparent an intention to be beautiful, sweet maid, and let who will be humdrum, at whatever cost, by whatever means." All over the world the dryads and fauns are trooping back to the woods. "In the Christian fear and hatred of beauty the democratic origin of the Christian religion is suggestively illustrated, for beauty, wherever found, is always mysteriously aristocratic, and thus instinctively excites the fear and jealousy of the common people."

"The Haunted Restaurant" is in prose what Thackeray's "Age of Wisdom" is in poetry; and there are equally beautiful sketches in "Two Wonderful Ladies," and "The Bible and the Butterfly." There are literary criticisms, a delightful sketch of a visit to Mistral, and sharp comments on some present-day tendencies in writing and publishing; and there are descriptions of natural scenes that are pastels. The essays are as fine-grained as they are frank; and we do not know how they can be read without pleasure, or laid down without regret.

Look under this Lamp
Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday

A Bit O' Love

is the title of the new three-act play

By JOHN GALSWORTHY

It is set in a "village of the West" in England. The theme centres about the young cousin, a strange, beautiful character full of passion in restraint, who endures the wonder into a spirit most truly Christian. It is Galsworthy at his best, told simply, with the swing and spring in the country and enhanced with white moonlight.

60 cents net

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

HARPER'S BOOKS

The Landloper
By Holman Day

Humor, sentiment, and adventure tread upon each other's heels in this new novel of Holman Day's. It is the romance of the highroad of a modern knight errant who did not set out to redress human wrongs, but who did good almost against his will. The story abounds in those quaint, humorous types that Mr. Day so successfully creates.

The Turmoil
By Booth Tarkington

Every one is discussing this interesting novel. Thus far it is the most talked about book of the year. We will let The Bookman speak in its favor: "Broke all records in the history of The Bookman lists, with four hundred and four out of a possible four hundred and fifty points. It held first place in thirty-eight out of the forty-five reports."

Empty Pockets
By Rupert Hughes

The Boston Herald says: "A Balzac would hardly know the secret soul of all (New York), but Mr. Hughes possesses sufficient acquaintance with the types under inspection to give them the look of life. As to the story, it is very long and readable, exciting in spots. In these rapid days it is quite a triumph to keep a story of 600 pages interesting to the end." And The N. Y. Times: "She is a lovely and lovable heroine, this reckless, sympathetic, sweet-natured Muriel. The plot is a very intricate one, and it has plenty of exciting moments, including a taxicab abduction and chase, which is really quite thrilling. It is told with a good deal of clever phrasing and contains admirable description."

The Primrose Ring
By Ruth Sawyer

"This beautiful fantasy, written in a semi-humorous, semi-pathetic vein, but always with the pen of the master hand who reached the heart, carries its lesson, and should be read by all hospital trustees, and those who have to do particularly with children. It has the true Dickens spirit."—Pittsburgh Press. "One doesn't often come upon a fairy tale for the grown-ups, but here it is, made up of love and human and Celtic magic in such admirable proportions that you are bound to have wet eyes anyhow, either from laughter or from tears."—Grand Rapids Press.

Housekeeper's Handbook of Cleaning
By Sarah MacLeod

Of great value to the housekeeper face to face with the unending problem of how to keep her house clean is this book which contains the results of the application of science to household problems, and deals with the numerous aspects of cleaning.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
The Most Interesting Magazine in the World

WITH BIRD AND BEAST FROM JUNGLE TO ZOO

Various Books Tell of the Habits and Peculiarities of Animals in Their Native State and in Captivity

FROM JUNGLE TO ZOO. By Ellen Velvin. Illustrated. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $2.

THE ability of Miss Velvin, who is a Fellow of the Zoological Society, to write authoritatively and interestingly about wild animals, whether in captivity or in their native haunts, is well known to readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES because of the series of articles she contributed to the Magazine Section. This new book gives added proof of her knowledge of that subject and of her ability to write upon it at once simply, entertainingly, and informingly. The title gives an exact idea of its nature, for it begins with the wild animals in their native surroundings, tells how they are caught, how they are transported by sea and land to civilised regions, and how they are cared for in captivity. There are excerpts from the writings of naturalists describing the jungle from which so many wild animals are brought, and their life and habits therein. Among the animals whose capture and transportation are described are lions, bears, elephants, giraffes, mountain goats, snakes, walruses, baboons, tapirs, hyenas, and many others. There is an interesting chapter devoted to the history of menageries, while two chapters tell about wild animal trainers, men and women. The subject of curious friendships among animals has attention. Especially interesting are the sections which describe surgical operations upon wild animals and their care in sickness. A wealth of anecdote enlivens every chapter. The book will entertain and inform all who care about animals, and it should be a particularly good book to put into the hands of boys and girls.

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PETS FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT. By A. Hyatt Verrill. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Verrill has had a long experience as a naturalist and a collector of natural history specimens, and out of it has brought the conviction that there are very few wild creatures of any kind which cannot be tamed and domesticated by kindness, proper care, and feeding. His book has been prepared with especial thought for showing young people how much keen interest and pleasure they can find in the care of animal pets, but it will be found useful also by their elders who wish to raise wild animals for profit. A good many handbooks have been written dealing in the same way with some one kind of animal, but this volume endeavors to cover practically the whole subject by giving directions for rearing, feeding, and caring for all kinds of animal pets. Among mammals he devotes attention to rabbits, guinea pigs, squirrels, woodchucks, rats and mice, raccoons, bears, dogs, cats, monkeys, and the near relatives of each class, while a final chapter deals with ruminants and hoofed animals. One section tells how to take care of such reptilian pets as lizards, turtles, horned toads, snakes, alligators, and Gila monsters, and how to prepare, furnish, and care for salt and fresh water aquariums. The section devoted to birds is especially complete, having chapters dealing with canaries, ornamental cage birds, parrots, and other talking birds, many kinds of wild birds, game birds, wild and water fowl, doves and pigeons.

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INSECTS AND MAN. By C. A. Ealand. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company. $3.50.

"It is fortunate for man," says Mr. Ealand in the introduction to his interesting volume, "that the insect world is a house divided against itself; except for this check the human race would be extinct in five or six years." That horrifying conclusion is reached, of course, by tacitly proceeding from the supposition that man would not, in that event, war against the insect world any more vigorously than he does now. What would happen if he were to battle as determinedly against these devastating bugs as he does against his fellow-man the author does not tell us; but, judging from the results of the exertion he does make, he would, in that case, reach undreamed heights of well-being and prosperity. One instance of how rapid is the growth of progeny among insects is the cotton boll weevil, of which, Mr. Ealand says, although over 50 per cent. are probably destroyed by natural conditions, the surviving and active increase from a single pair in one season is not less than two million.

The chapter on "Insects and Plants" considers in very comprehensive fashion the damage done by all injurious insects to the plant world and the good resulting from the lives of the few insects that are beneficial. Following chapters take up the relations of insects to human disease and show how much man suffers and loses by reason of their depredations upon and within his body. Another considers in the same exhaustive way the incalculable loss through the preying of insects upon live stock. An interesting and important chapter upon insect control describes the little that has been done by man to get the upper hand of these small ravagers.

The author does not claim to furnish any new facts in his volume of three hundred-odd pages. But he has been painstaking and assiduous in his search through scientific journals and the records of scientific societies in Europe and America, by means of which he has been able to get together and present in non-technical language an immense amount of matter that has hitherto been known only to scientists. His book is a remarkably complete account of the relations, both injurious and beneficial to the human race, that exist between insects and man. It should have a large audience, since its general reading would help to bring the public to a better realization of the actual injury which they suffer and the potential menace under which they live from the insect world. A bibliography of ten pages lists the works that were consulted by the author in the preparation of his book.

***

THE PROPAGATION OF WILD BIRDS. By Herbert K. Job. Illustrated. Introduction by T. Gilbert Pearson. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

Bird lovers will welcome Mr. Job's handsome and practical volume, with its comprehensive and detailed instructions for the inducing of friendliness to man among wild birds of all sorts. He has made birds and their habits his lifelong study, and because he had learned so much about them along both scientific and practical lines he was last year made the head of the Department of Applied Ornithology, newly created by the National Society of Audubon Societies. Previously he had been State Ornithologist of Connecticut. He has also had a good deal of experience in the practical work of attracting wild birds to large private estates and inducing them to propagate there. In this book, however, although that part of it dealing with the propagation for pleasure or profit of many kinds of wild fowl will be of use chiefly to those who own estates or farms of some size, the chapters concerned with attracting song birds and inducing them to look upon human beings as their friends are as practicable for the owner of a garden containing only a tree or two and a few shrubs as for the owner of many acres of woodland.

The volume is divided into three sections. The first recounts with much detail and with many illustrative anecdotes derived from experiments by the author and others the methods to be used in propagating upon farms or estates the gallinaceous birds, such as the quail, the grouse family, the wild turkey, the pheasant, pigeons, doves, and others. Wild water fowl—ducks, geese, swans, and wading birds—are the subject of the second section, and the third is devoted to the methods to be used with the smaller land birds, those that are desired because of their song or color, or because their presence is interesting. Mr. Job considers such subjects as what forms and kinds of nesting boxes they like best, tells how to make these, what kinds of nest-building material will attract the various birds, how to feed them, and how the trees and shrubbery can be made most attractive to these feathered visitors. He tells many interesting anecdotes of happenings to people in varied circumstances who were seeking to make friends of the birds and he draws liberally from his own and others' observations of their habits and work with them.

Several chapters deal with the diseases to which wild fowl are subject and with the best methods of protecting them from their enemies.

In his introduction T. Gilbert Pearson calls attention to the rapidly increasing interest in wild birds in the United States whose quick growth and wide extent have, he thinks, "never been equaled in this or any other country," instances some of the ways in which it has manifested itself, and explains that the demands created by this growing interest led to the creation last year by the National Association of Audubon Societies of the Department of Applied Ornithology.

The book contains a great number and variety of illustrations from photographs.

THE SALON AND ENGLISH LETTERS

Professor Tinker's Book on the Interrelations of Literature and Society in the Age of Johnson

THE SALON AND ENGLISH LETTERS. Chapters on the Interrelations of Literature and Society in the Age of Johnson. By Chauncey Brewster Tinker, Professor of English Literature in Yale University. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, $2.25. Pp. 1-294.

THE salon conducted in London by the British bluestockings of Dr. Johnson's day is only incidentally the theme of Professor Tinker's book. The brief period in which Mrs. Montagu, Hannah More, Mrs. Delany, Mrs. Chapone, and the rest of the female patrons of English letters—and would-be writers—swam in their dilettante orbits, shone with faint reflected glories, mingled with the casual effulgence of a Gibbon, a Sterne, a Walpole, a Goldsmith, a Sheridan, or of the great Johnson himself and his Boswell. Knowing a little, and that not well, these women were prim, orthodox, conservative, timid. Mrs. Thrale came nearest to succeeding in the attempt to make the London salon a counterpart of the fascinating and splendid expression of French social genius across the Channel. She captured Johnson and Fanny Burney. The efforts of the rest of the bluestockings finally dissipated in the attentions ungratefully received by Ann Yearsley, the miraculous milkwoman of Bristol. The bestowers of these and like attentions lacked earnestness. Their defect was obvious, and men of self-sustaining minds refused to meet on their plea of vapid intellectuality.

Mr. Tinker looks to France for the direct influence of the salon on English letters. The amazing Mme. de Tencin, the kindly Mme. Geoffrin, the aristocratic Mme. du Deffand, and Mlle. de Lespinasse of romantic fame (who died of love at 44), were the marvelous women of middle age, or past, who in the eighteenth century ruled the social and literary world. It was their genius that dispensed fame, created opinion, and compelled men of letters to leave their retreats, even in Great Britain, and venture into full and confident contact with the world. "The shift from the coffee-house to the drawing-room," Professor Tinker says, "was indeed a plain tribute to woman, the new critic and the new patron."

The results were immediate and far-reaching. A new tone of refinement in literature became discernible by the world of readers, a stimulus to production was felt by the authors who came under the spell of the searching and experienced radicalism of the Parisian salons. At 80 Mme. du Deffand was to Edward Gibbon still "the best company in Paris," as at 68 she had eclipsed in the eyes of Walpole all the other hostesses of that capital. "At worst," Walpole exclaimed, "I have filled my mind with a new set of ideas." In the development of ideas in a new medium—the liveliness of conversation the Parisian society was helped by a certain "splendid audacity" in morals, politics, and philosophy that breathed revolution; in its radical seriousness it gave birth to revolution.

Bolingbroke and Lord Chesterfield paid court in Mme. de Tencin, the eloped nun who had won Matthew Prior's affections; in her drawing-room they met Montesquieu, Fontenelle, Crebillon, Voltaire. David Hume found freethinkers after his own heart in the salon of Mme. Geoffrin, and social converse with d'Alembert, Buffon, Marmontel, and Diderot. Mme. du Boufflers played her part in the great quarrel between Hume and Rousseau, while Horace Walpole was amusing Mme. Geoffrin's coterie with mischievous correspondence. But through it all the ferment of the French Revolution was warming, though it failed to fire, the cooler British minds. At least British dullness was overcome by French wit, insular learning and pedantry became suffused with an unaccustomed grace, clearness, and vivacity. English letters flowed easily, with charm and familiarity.

The social and literary influence of France, which was due at this period to the rapid growth of a reading democracy, afforded a substitute for the old system of aid, advertisement, and protection for writers which in the court life of Elizabeth had accrued from patrons. Mr. Tinker traces the salons to the courts of the Italian Renaissance, and to England in the Elizabethan age. In there, as later, woman was regnant. But not until the eighteenth century did she come to represent a democracy of genius—a democracy presided over, in one case, by the daughter of a valet de chambre, in another by a Swiss parson's daughter, in another by a foundling, and in a fourth by the "humble companion" of a lady. Noble birth was at last at a disadvantage before the new aristocracy of wit, intellect, and personality.

They reigned not because they were women. They had identified themselves with the forces of a new age—in that their power consisted. They could be dispensed with. Samuel Johnson had not much to do with the Pankhursts and the Catts of his age. Like Socrates in the old Athenian democracy, he gathered his own circle and made the chief English contribution to the age of conversation. Professor Tinker devotes a chapter to this vital and original British conversationalist. To Walpole's development of the art of familiar correspondence another chapter is assigned, with its tracing of descent to the graceful pages of Lamb and Hazlitt. Frenchwomen had much to do with this, to be sure, and in the smiling intimacies and gossip of familiar letters they were peculiarly capable. Correspondence became the chosen medium of the age; the novels, even, were written in letter form. A corollary of this act was the diary, in which Fanny, Barney excelled. Boswell, in his development of the art of intimate biography, comprised all the excellencies of the conversationalist, the gossiping letter-writer, and the diarist.

Another foreword upon him is one of the most brilliant in a book of brilliant and scholarly analysis.

One could wish that Professor Tinker had written yet another chapter—or another book—on the interrelations of English letters and English and American social forces at the present, contrasting them with his historic background. Feminism, which agitates modern society, the propaganda of the "uplift," that identifies society with organized efforts for the downtrodden of humanity, spreading into measures of governmental relief, and the propaganda of the German Kultur, which had spread fast enough before it turned Europe upside down, need special consideration in their social and literary aspects. The influences of these movements in letters has been pronounced; it is destined to be prodigious. Mr. Tinker has dealt with the period from 1760 to 1798, just before the storm of the French Revolution. In this generation the forces that have been incubating a revolution of Europe, which promises to become a revolution of modern life, has not been altogether, or even predominatingly, political. They are not vague or intangible. An attempt at analysis of them would be not at all unprofitable—and for such work a student of life in the age preceding the French revolution should be especially fitted.

Sir Hiram S. Maxim

Sir Hiram S. Maxim's autobiography, which appears in an illustrated volume entitled "My Life," is an entertaining record of a remarkable and picturesque career, the career of a self-made man who has won world-wide distinction through the exercise of his inventive genius. Now an English knight and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, he does not forget that he began life in a very humble way as a "Downeast Yankee," and apparently finds great pleasure in telling the story of his early years, during which he worked hard and earned little. His recollections of his American experiences are rather more interesting than those of his later years, though the latter are by no means dull. (McBride, Nast & Co. $4.50.)

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM TIMES READERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

E. B. S.—Through your query page will you kindly tell me something about Burton E. Stevenson? Is he American born, and how old is he?

Burton Egbert Stevenson was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, on Nov. 9, 1872. He was a student at Princeton University for four years. He was city editor of The Chillicothe Daily News in 1894 and of The Daily Advertiser in 1896. He has been librarian of the public library at Chillicothe since 1899. He has written many books and has done editorial work for various publications and has made many contributions to the leading magazines. He compiled the "Poems of American History," published in 1908, and also "The Home Book of Verse," which was published by Henry Holt & Co. in 1912. He is married and lives in Chillicothe.

B. S. WALLACE.—Can you furnish me with the complete poem, and the author's name, entitled "If I Should Die Tonight," the last verse of which, as I recall it, runs as follows:

Keep not your kisses for my dead cold brow,
The way is lonely, let me feel them now.
Think kindly of me, for I am travel worn;
My feet are pierced with many a thorn.

Also I would be interested to have the parody on this poem which is something like the following:

If I should die tonight and you should come
to my cold bier;
Weeping and heartsick . . .
If you should come in deepest grief and woe,
And say, Here's that ten dollars that I owe;
I might arise the while, but I'd drop dead
again.

The author of the first poem asked for by our correspondent is Robert C. V. Meyers and it is printed in "Choice Selections No. 27," published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia. The parody is by Ben King and is printed in the volume of The Humbler Poets by Sharon Thompson published by A. C. McClurg, Chicago, and in Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse," published by Henry Holt & Co., New York.

M. M. W.—Can you inform me what the verse is that begins:

O for a book, and a shady nook,

Also, who is the author of the lines?

According to Benham's "Book of Quotations," the lines are:

O! for a booke and a shadie nook,
Eyther indoor or out,
With the grene leaves whispering overheade,
Or the streete cryes all about.

These lines are referred to by Lord Avebury in "Pleasures of Life" as "an old English song," but Benham says they are probably modern.

S. A. P.—Would you kindly inform me of the value of a complete set of ten volumes the Abbotsford Edition of the Waverley Novels of 1829? They are in perfect condition.

The Abbotsford Edition, Edinburgh, 1842-49, consists of seventeen volumes, octavo, and is worth from $21 to $110.

MARY E. ROBINSON—Can you tell me the approximate value of a large book, leather covers and back, entitled "The Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain, engraved by Mr. Houbraken and Mr. Vertue, with their Lives and Characters," by Thomas Birch, A. M., F. R. S. A new edition. London. Printed for William Baynes, Paternoster Row, by Charles Wood, Poppin's Court, Fleet Street, 1813?

Its market value at present is from $8 to $10.

F. R. S.—Can you tell me where and on what occasion and by whom the following words were used: "No gentleman would insult me, none other can." I have been told that the remark was made during a debate in the Senate or House of Representatives in Washington.

When or where the words quoted by our correspondent were used we have not been able to find, nor who used them. It is evident that the person who is credited with the use of the remark had in mind a couplet from William Cowper's poem "Conversation" (line 198): A moral, sensible, and well-bred man will not affront me, and no other can.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

MABY H. AYRES.—The lines quoted by your correspondent, Herbert Brunicker, in THE BOOK REVIEW of June 20, are from a poem entitled "A Song," which is included in a collection of other poems by Harold Hersey. There are only three verses:

We're a part of the sounding sea,
We're a part of the wind that blows,
We're an hour in eternity,
A part of rains and snows.

We're a breeze above the curling wave,
An echo in the night,
A haunting tinge of a shadowy grave,
A lover of the light.

We're the breath that sways an Autumn leaf,
A thought on Nature's wing,
We're a part of every joy and grief,
A part of everything.

DENNIS W. HUNT.—The author of the Scottish poem, "My Ain Countree," was Allan Cunningham, born 1784, died 1843; born near Dumfries, Scotland. In 1826 he published his "Scottish Song," in which are preserved the finest lyrics of his native country. This particular hymn poem is contained in "English Poets and Poetry," by Rufus W. Griswold, Vol. II., P. F. Collier, Publisher, New York City. This is a different poem than the one referred to by your correspondents in THE BOOK REVIEW of June 20, as written by Mrs. Mary Lee Demarest.

L. B.—The second quotation about which F. M. O. asks for information in THE BOOK REVIEW of June 20 is the beginning of a popular song, "I Parted." The words are by Frederick E. Weatherly, an English barrister, who has found leisure to write many songs, most of which have been set to music by J. L. Malloy. This song, "I Parted," however, was composed by Francesco Paolo Tosti, at one time vocal instructor of the Queen of Italy, and also of members of the royal family of Great Britain.

SUSAN M. COMSTOCK.—The poem of which Mrs. Treadwell quotes a verse in your issue of June 6 is by Amelia Welby, a Southern poetess, born in Maryland, but who lived in Louisville, Ky., after her marriage. The poem is called "Musings," and has ten verses. It does not seem to be in any collection, but I have it in a book entitled "Women of the South."

LAWRENCE.—The lines given in Mary B. Lee's query in THE BOOK REVIEW of June 20 are from "God's Anvil," by Julius Sturm, a German writer, born at Koetritz in Reuss in 1810, where he died in 1896. The translation was made by George Washington Doane, father of the late Bishop Doane.

This appeal was also answered by Frank J. Metcalf, Washington, D. C., and J. F. Quinn, New York.

E. S. WERNER.—In answer to the request of J. R. Bowers in your issue of June 13 would say that "Brother Antonio," by Elizabeth Akers Allen, in "Soper's Scrapbook No. 7," can be had of Edgar S. Werner & Co., New York City.

F. W. LEISEN.—In answer to the query of S. R. Boyle in your issue of June 13 would say that "Footsteps of St. Patrick's Gospel" is will Atkinson. The poem was printed in "For Freedom," published by the Metropolitan Press, Seattle, Wash., some years ago.

E. WILLIAMS.—In THE BOOK REVIEW of June 27 a correspondent asked the name of the author of "When I am old," &c. I have the poem, consisting of nine verses. It was composed by Caroline A. Briggs.

ERNESTINE FRENCH.—The lines quoted by V. B. Howard in your issue of June 27 are translated from a German poem of six stanzas, entitled "Das Hüttchen." The author is Ludwig Gleim and the poem may be found in the original in a little volume, "Die Hundert Besten Gedichte (Lyrik) der Deutschen Sprache." ("The Hundred Best Poems (Lyric) of the German Language.") It is published by George Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia.

APPEALS TO READERS

S. L. P.—I wonder if some reader can help me to find the title and the author of a novel published about two years ago in England telling the story of a society girl, Lady Something or other, of whom I can only remember the nickname of "Rouge et Noir."

J. M.—Can some kind reader tell me where I can find the passage, either in Emerson or Carlyle, in which a comparison is made between man's mentality and different countries of Europe as follows: "My age of beauty shall be Spain; my age of philosophy shall be Germany; while the noontide of mental vigor shall be England." I quote from memory.

P. M.—Will some reader kindly tell me where I may find the following legend, and if it has been made the subject of a poem by Heine? A youth has been commanded by witches to bring them the heart of his mother. Fulfilling the command, as he is running back to the witches he falls, whereupon the heart exclaims, "Are you hurt, my son?"

S. L. S.—Will your readers kindly assist me in determining the source of two quotations whose origin and authorship have quite perplexed me? One is as follows:

The dead have been awakened; shall I sleep?
The world is at war with tyrants; shall I crouch?
The harvest's ripe; shall I forbear to reap?
I slumber not. A thorn is in my couch.
Each day a trumpet soundeth in mine ear,
Its echo in my heart.

I recall that the foregoing lines were used by Mr. Bryan in a speech he delivered at an assemblage of Democratic chiefs in Baltimore a year or two prior to the convention that nominated Mr. Wilson.

The other quotation consists of a line that I once read in connection with a life of Benjamin Disraeli, illustrating his rise to power despite his Jewish birth. It reads somewhat as follows: "Who breaks his birth's invidious bar."

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The New York Times.

Queries and Answers, Page 5 | Financial, - Pages 9—11 | Business, - - - Page 12 | Section 6

X SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1915. X

THE WEEK ON THE VARIOUS WAR FRONTS IN EUROPE

In the East Austro-German Armies Must Advance Together or Not at All—Violent Fighting on Western Front—Deadlock in Dardanelles and on Italian-Austrian Frontier.

By a Military Expert.

IN THE EAST the week opened with the Russians giving ground stubbornly but steadily before the Teutonic armies, not only in Galicia, but also in Southern Poland. The more important military features of the situation were distinctly favorable to the Teutonic allies, and they were making the most of this advantage.

By the capture of Lemberg they had seized the point on which all the railroads in Eastern Galicia converge. From this town excellent lines run northwest and southwest, giving them a ready means of quickly reinforcing all parts of this line which was operating against the lines of the Russians along the Dniester, the Bug, and the Gnila Lipa. In addition, their offensive, which had succeeded largely through great superiority in heavy guns and ammunition, still retained that superiority, and with the control of the railroad situation through possession of Lemberg they were in the best possible condition to maintain a continued successful offense until Galicia was cleared of Russian troops.

With these facts at hand the German plan is apparent. Naturally Warsaw is the objective, and whatever moves have been made must be analyzed with respect to their effect on a campaign to take the Polish capital. As the Teutons had the advantage first of superiority in heavy guns and in munitions for them, and had in addition the railroads which were absolutely necessary for their forward movement, it is an entirely natural supposition that the Galicia drive could be successfully consummated by thrusting the Russians back into their own territory, and thus clearing Galicia. The task of accomplishing this was left to the German right wing under General von Linsingen. Such a movement by itself could not reach Warsaw, it is true. But, simultaneous with it, the Germans from the north at Prasnysz and along the Harew front pressed south, and those from the south along the Kielce-Sokal front pushed north, the plan evidently being to seize the railroads running northweast and southeast, and by advancing along these roads, either cut Warsaw off or force a hurried and disastrous retreat. It is the same proposition exactly, though on a much larger scale as at Soissons and St. Mihiel in the west.

The general Russian line around Warsaw is a huge salient, the vertex of which is the line directly west of Warsaw. The German attack is against both sides of this salient with the object of gradually closing the circle, cutting one life line after another as they advance. It must be noted, however, that in order for this movement to be successful, the entire German right wing from Kielce to Bessarabia must either advance together, or the Russian line between Kielce and Sokal must be split wide open and the two flanks rolled up and defeated in detail.

The German line south of Lublin and Cholm cannot be thrust continually forward while the line along the Dniester and the upper Bug is held securely in its place. To attempt such a manoeuvre would be to force an attack with the point of a salient, which formation the German line would soon obtain, leaving both sides subject to attack as they were going forward at the point. As the point advanced the sides would naturally be elongated, and should they at any point be too thinly manned the possibility would exist of the Russians breaking through and cutting off the point completely.

Moreover, it is a matter of grave doubt whether, if General Mackensen did attempt to drive the point northward, he would dare to continue such a move were the Russians to direct a sudden attack against his flanks. Ordinary military caution would negative such an idea. It is impossible, therefore, for any part of the Teuton line east of Kielce to attain any marked success. All of the line must be successful or none of it can be. The movements of General von Linsingen and of General Mackensen are entirely subordinate each to the other. One cannot succeed without the other. Now as to what has been accomplished.

On Sunday night the general position of the eastern battle line was that indicated on the map. On Monday the Germans pushed forward both north and east, occupying Zamosk and Turobin, on the southern banks of the Labunka and Por Rivers, and took Krasnik. On the east they cleared the west bank of the Gnila Lipa of Russians and cleared also a part of the west bank of the Bug. Monday night pontoons were thrown across the Gnila Lipa, and Tuesday morning the Teutons crossed in force, driving the Russians back toward the Zlota Lipa.

They were unable, however, to cross the Bug or to make any progress in the For-Lubanka region. The Russians evidently made but little effort to check the advance between the Gnila Lipa and the Zlota Lipa, but once the Germans had crossed the former stream, they fell back across the latter and took up the defense of the crossing. As was noted last week, the defense of the Zlota Lipa is a much more feasible problem than the defense of the Gnila Lipa, due largely to the character of its banks, which are very steep and precipitous. It therefore has considerable defensive possibilities, which the Russians were not slow to seize. Along this line the Teuton advance was on Wednesday definitely checked, and absolutely no progress has been made on this front since.

Along the southern line the same condition prevails. Fighting is going on continuously, and is notably fierce between the Bug and the upper Vieprz, but neither the Berlin nor the Vienna reports indicate any advance. Claims are made of progress, of positions taken, but since Wednesday the names of towns do not appear in the reports. Therefore it is certain that the advances, if any, have been entirely immaterial.

As to the future possibilities, the kaleidoscopic changes in the southeastern battle front would caution against undue speculation. Prophecy is not proper subject matter for the military critic. At the same time it is well to note certain elements which will influence heavily the future German advance, since an understanding of these elements will make clear many of the reasons for future movements.

The one basic consideration is the railroad situation, and its importance lies in the fact that modern armies must move by railroads—particularly the German Army with its extremely heavy guns and the mass of artillery ammunition it must transport for these guns as well as for the guns of smaller calibre in order that its offense may be continued with maximum effect. Lemberg, as has been noted, is the point of convergence for all railroads of Eastern Galicia, but it is a significant fact that none of the roads radiating from Lemberg crosses the Russian frontier except the road to Rovno via Brody, and this road is entirely within the Russian lines.

Beyond the frontier for a distance of fifty miles there is absolutely nothing until we reach the single line railroad which generally parallels the battle line, and runs from Ivangorod to Rovno by way of Lublin, Cholm, and Kovel. This makes the German task on this front peculiarly difficult, and gives the Russians a marked advantage in their defensive operations. The Russian line is retiring parallel to the Ivangorod-Rovno Railroad, and will be ultimately supported by the railroads joining this line from the north and northwest. This will make the reinforcement of their line, wherever the attack may fall, a comparatively simple matter, and will greatly facilitate the necessary flow of ammunition and supplies.

The Germans, on the other hand, must move overland all of their artillery and supplies from bases some distance away. Their problem is further aggravated by the fact that the ground over which they must move is liberally sprinkled with woods and marshes, which naturally offer the greatest difficulty to the passage of the necessary German heavy guns. It confronts the German leaders with an entirely new problem—one they have never had to combat in any territory since the war began, except in their first advance against the Niemen and against the Upper Dniester. The first-mentioned movement was a failure, and the second, in itself a failure, was successful only because of the success of the troops elsewhere that made it impossible for the Russians to hold the Dniester line.

It is worth while noting, too, that in this theatre, in order to compensate for her expenditure of ammunition, which has been vast, and for her losses in men, which must approach the half-million mark, Germany must get a decision. Otherwise the 25,000 square miles of territory which she has regained for Austria and the effect her advance has produced at Bucharest and Sofia must be regarded solely as a defensive operation. A decision can be gained in but two ways, and one of these is not final: First, by the capture of Warsaw, and, second, by the destruction of the Russian armies. If the Germans could turn the Vistula line and, coming in from the southeast, capture Warsaw, which, by the way, is not uncovered by driving the Russians from Galicia, they would achieve a result almost as decisive as piercing and breaking the Russian line. Warsaw, being the point of convergence of so many railroads, is the principal strategic point of the whole eastern front.

Merely pushing the Russians back, however, can accomplish no lasting result. The Russian territory is so great and the Czar's resources in men so enormous as to preclude the possibility of obtaining a decision by such means. It was the method attempted by Napoleon, who penetrated the Russian vastness beyond Moscow, only to find that the Russians, instead of being rendered hors de combat, had only provided a means by which his army could starve itself to defeat.

Whether Germany will permit her eastern forces to meet the fate of Napoleon's army remains to be seen. At the same time it may well be remembered that Napoleon's successes were obtained by defeating his enemies one at a time, that is, by obtaining a conclusive decision against one before moving against another. But when they all coalesced against him and acted in unison, Leipsic and Waterloo followed.

The past week has been marked by the greatest activity on almost the entire western front from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier. Early in the week a British attack was launched against the town of Pilkem in Flanders, about a mile and a half to the east of the Ypres Canal. It had some measure of success, and the advance trenches of the Germans were taken and held against counter-attacks. But it was a sporadic and isolated movement which was not pressed and not followed up. Since then this section, except for artillery duels at long range, has been uninterestingly quiet.

In this connection it is somewhat difficult to understand the long inactivity of the British on the Flanders front. As far as is known, they are holding a front of only thirty miles, as compared to 200 held by the French. The number of troops in the present expeditionary army cannot be less than 750,000 of well-trained effectives. No other section of the entire battle line has anything like as many men to the mile of line held as has the front in Flanders, and yet it is the one section that is most quiet. England, as is well advertised, has not a sufficient flow of ammunition, and it may well be that such ammunition as she has is being conserved, in preparation either for a heavy German attack, which is expected as soon as reinforcements can be spared from the eastern theatre, or for an advance of her own, which has been already planned and is only awaiting the most propitious time for its inception.

England's infantry are the best marksmen of any infantry in the world—largely because it is one element in a soldier's training that England has always held to be of paramount importance. And the English school of musketry has more than justified its existence. At the same time, under modern conditions, England's infantry or the infantry of any other nation cannot carry the fight to Germany unless the way has been blazed by artillery fire.

Passing south to the section between Arras and La Bassée, there has been a week of most severe but indecisive fighting. Small gains have been made first by the French and then by the Germans, but with no result. It is a game of exhaustion in which the side with the greater reserve power must eventually win. Just as during most of the fighting in this section, the action has crystallized around Souchez, the small salient that is left in the French line as a result of their successfully pushing back the German line to the north and south in the operations of a month or so ago. Due to the maze of trenches around the old sugar refinery, progress has been literally foot by foot. Most of the fighting during the past week has been initiated by the Germans—heavy counter-attacks in an effort to regain that which they had lost in the previous fighting. A few yards of trenches have changed hands, but no more.

In the Argonne the Germans have been steadily increasing the pressure on the east slopes of the hills, in an effort to reach the main railroad supplying Verdun—the Chalons-Verdun road. As explained last week, however, there is no section of the battle front where France can in an emergency throw more men in a very short time than on the line from the Argonne to Etain. The result has been that the German efforts have been practically fruitless. The German effort to invest Verdun has caused the fighting to spread to the western leg of the "wedge," from Etain to St. Mihiel. Here the French advances of the early Spring, particularly the advance which led to the capture of the heights of Les Eparges, have stood them in good stead. These advances enabled France not only to seize positions which were points of vantage and of observation, but also gave her excellent artillery positions with broad fields of fire. The German efforts along this line have, therefore, been also without results.

At St. Mihiel itself, the point of the wedge, the Germans record some gains, but it is extremely unlikely that any serious attempt will be made to push this point north to the Argonne line. It has been pointed out that the apex of a salient is the most ineffective point on which to base an attack. As the point goes forward the sides lengthen out, and when these sides face an enemy who is active, well in hand, and plentifully supplied, the danger of a sudden attack breaking in behind the point and seizing its lifelines is too great to be invited. The Germans know the French strength at Ailly, Flirey, and in the Le Prêtre forest and will be too wise to make the attempt.

South of Point-à-Mousson there have been desultory artillery exchanges with a more or less sustained action in the Argonne.

It has been reported that Germany is about to transfer a large body of reinforcing troops to the western front, and it is pointed out at length by some of the European papers that all indications lead to the belief that an attack will be made in the Vosges. It is possible that this may be true as, in a way, this would be a movement co-operating with the attack on Verdun. The success of such a movement would mean the turning of the French line, would uncover Nancy and would uncover or isolate Verdun. But the obstacle of the Vosges is a very serious and difficult barrier and Belfort, against which the attack would necessarily fall, is among the strongest fortresses in France. It is questionable whether the advantages of turning the French line will counterbalance the difficulty of the task.

In the Dardanelles there has been no advance reported that is of moment, and the battle of the strait seems no nearer a decision than it was last week. That the Allies are advancing is certain, but their advances are very similar to those in the western theatre—few yards at a time over a narrow front. Even these are accompanied by great loss.

It begins to appear, with no intention of detracting from the strong defensive effort of the Turks, as if the British seriously underestimated the task before them when the Dardanelles movement was planned. This seems to be almost a national characteristic. Thirty thousand men was the estimate of the War Office of all that was needed for the Boer war. Nearly ten times that number were in the field when the war ended. A hundred thousand was Great Britain's quota in the expeditionary force that landed in France last August. It was considered enough. Nearly a million are on the British line now and new armies are in training. And in spite of the advances the Allies are now making with their present forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula, to reach Constantinople strong reinforcements will be necessary and will beyond doubt be sent.

On the Italian frontiers there is little to note beyond the fact that there is fighting. The Austrians have at various points assumed the offensive and the Italians are finding their advance a more difficult undertaking than it was during the first weeks of the war. Reports from Rome and Vienna during the week have been meagre and not particularly illuminating. In fact, nothing can be gleaned from them that would indicate the slightest change in the situation from last week. Further comment in this theatre will therefore be deferred for the present.

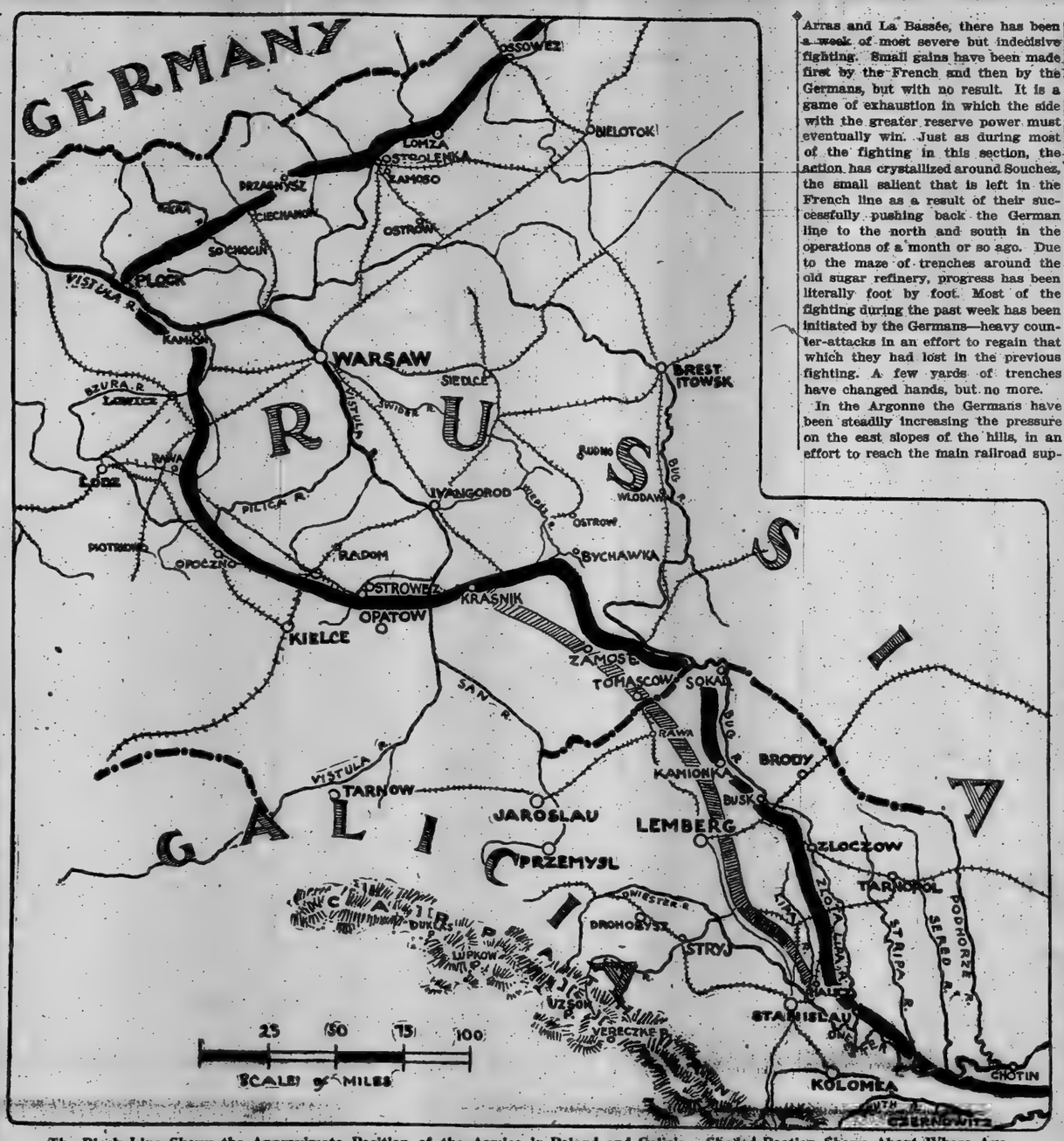

The Black Line Shows the Approximate Position of the Armies in Poland and Galicia. Shaded Portion Shows About Where Austro-German Armies Stood Last Week in the Course of Their Two-Fold Advance, Toward Ivangorod for the Purpose of Threatening Warsaw, and Eastward from Lemberg and the Dniester.

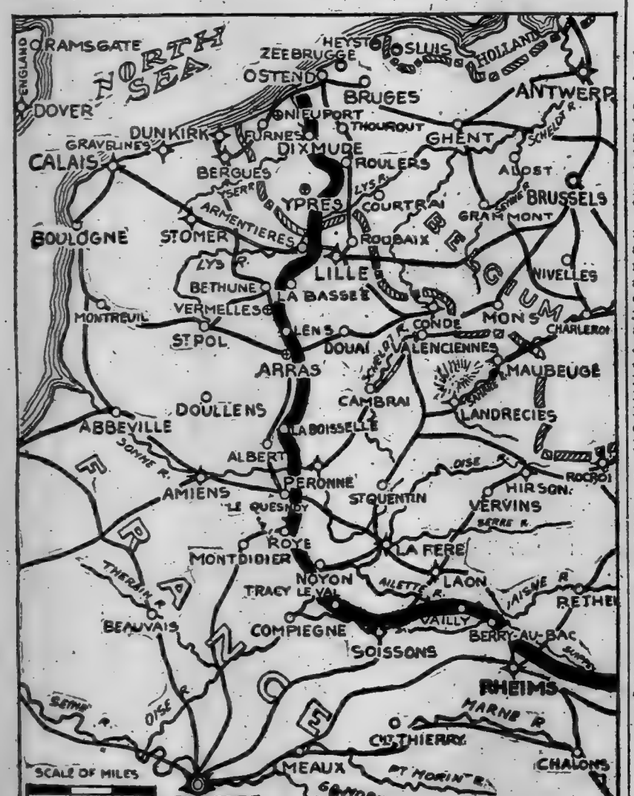

The Western Battle Front from the North Sea to the Neighborhood of Rheims, Where There Has Been Violent Fighting During the Past Week.

NEWPORT---LENOX---NARRAGANSETT PIER

NEWPORT GAYETIES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 10.—Mrs Oelrichs has completed all arrangements for the Fashion Show for charity at Rosecliff on July 25, which will be one of the largest affairs of the Summer. Mrs Condé Nast is arranging the details for the display of gowns in the afternoon and night and Mrs. Oelrichs is working early and late on the other plans.

Next week there is to be a lawn fête for St. Mary's Orphanage of Providence at the residence of Mrs. William Grosvenor. A miniature dog show has been added, for which a special class for children has been included. Mrs. Benjamin Weaver will manage the affair, and some of the most noted dogs in America will be shown, including those of Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. J. C. Mallery, Mrs. Benjamin Weaver, Miss Mildred Rives, and Miss Alice Brownell. Mrs. Mallery is giving the prizes for the children's class, which Miss Alice Brownell is judging.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt arrived at the Agassiz estate on Tuesday for the Summer on the steam yacht Nirvana, which Mr. Vanderbilt chartered from the estate of the late Senator Nelson W. Aldrich.

The same day Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt came in on the steam yacht Margaret to visit Mrs. Vanderbilt at the Breakers.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills have arrived from their place on the Hudson.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly arrived the latter part of the week with her daughter, Miss Ruth Vanderbilt Twombly, at Vinland, where Mrs. Twombly will give her first dinner of the season this evening.

Mrs. John A. Logan and her daughter, Mrs. Dewees Dilworth of New York, are at Hill Top Inn for the Summer.

Miss Phyllis I. Rich of Boston was the guest of honor for the dinner which Rear Admiral and Mrs. William T. Swinburne gave at the Corson cottage Tuesday night for twenty-one guests.

On Monday night last at the Training Station the enlisted men gave a military ball. The Governor of Rhode Island, R. Livingston Beeckman, led the grand march with the wife of Yeoman Stewart. Mrs. Beeckman led with Captain Roger Welles, and Mrs. Welles with Apprentice Seaman Frederick Webb of New York, attached to the Training Station.

A new clubhouse with many improvements will take the place of the present station here of the New York Yacht Club and will be ready next Spring. Commodore Arthur Curtiss James, who is in charge of the station, and Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., are working on the arrangements for it.

Mrs. Richard H. Weld of Boston arrived this week at The Corners, the residence of Bishop James Henry Darlington on Catherine Street. The Bishop and his family are visiting the exposition at San Francisco.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick have sent out cards for an afternoon lawn reception at Twin Oaks for Admiral and Mrs. Frank Friday Fletcher, for which all the navy and Summer colony will gather.

Colonel the Honorable Murrough O'Brien, Military Attaché of the British Embassy at Washington, arrived this week at the Neilson place on Price's Neck, close to the residence of Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan gave the largest affair thus far this season, an afternoon tea and dance, on Monday afternoon, which brought together the entire Summer colony.

Mrs. George Lothrop Bradley of Washington arrived at Brent Lodge during the week.

The Honorable and Mrs. Oliver Brett of London have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dielcourt Martin of New York at their place on Washington Street.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Kidder of Boston have apartments at Hill Top Inn for the Summer.

The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff entertained informally at luncheon Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Street have concluded a visit with Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis, returning to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor arrived this week on the steam yacht Noma, to pass the Summer at Beechwood.

Mrs. George D. Widener entertained a large dinner company at her new home, Miramar, Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener are settled in their residence, Stoneacre, on Bellevue Avenue, having arrived on the steam yacht Josephine from Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings are expected soon for the Summer from Fairfield, Conn.

Mrs. Fletcher Ryer of San Francisco, who occupies the Thaw estate, will give a dinner July 14.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller and Miss Miller are due at their estate here soon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons of New York and their daughter, Miss Le Brun Parsons, are here for the Summer.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of Boston is at her cottage for the first time in two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen and Miss Cannon arrived this week for the Summer.

John K. Page of New York is visiting George I. Scott at Belmead.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Whitehouse of New York are occupying Eastbourne Lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt of Philadelphia are at Gravel Court, on Narragansett Avenue, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew and family will arrive at Quarterfoil, on Narragansett Avenue, next week.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont gave her first dinner of the season at Marble House Thursday night.

Miss Louise B. Scott is spending a few weeks at Clearwater.

Maurice Roche and Francis Roche will return from San Francisco next week to join their mother, Mrs. Burke Roche, for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Bogert are the guests of Mrs. Frederick Pearson, mother of Mrs. Bogert.

Mrs. Clayton Dickson and son of Philadelphia are passing the Summer with Captain and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby on Halidon Hill.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt visited her mother-in-law, Mrs. Vanderbilt, at The Breakers during the week.

Mrs. George T. Bliss and Miss Bliss of New York are occupying Broadlawns.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 10.—The wedding of Miss Kitty Lanier Lawrence to William Averell Harriman will take place in Trinity Episcopal Church in September. The reception will be held at Allen Winden, the country seat of Charles Lanier, Miss Lawrence's grandfather. The Rev. William Lawrence Wood, who has just been called to Trinity Episcopal Church, will perform the ceremony.

It will be the most notable wedding that Lenox has seen celebrated since Miss Adele Sloane, the eldest daughter of Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, was married to James Abercrombie Burden, twenty years ago. Miss Lawrence has grown up in the family of her grandfather and his always been devoted to her. In the celebration of the wedding there will be a series of ante-nuptial entertainments leading up to the wedding and reception. Mr. Lanier will give luncheons and dinners, and Mrs. George Evans Turnure, an aunt of Miss Lawrence, will also give large entertainments. The wedding will come at a time when the Lenox season is in full swing and every country place is filled.

Miss Lawrence has been interested in the work in the Trinity Sunday School and has been one of the volunteer singers of the choir of the church in the midseason when the regular choir was on its vacation. She is charitable and has frequently made gifts of flowers and funds to the hospitals in the vicinity.

No announcement was of greater interest this week than that the Rev. William Lawrence Wood of New York, who three months ago married Miss Laura Cass Canfield, had been called as rector of Trinity Church, to have temporary charge of the parish. He will succeed Rev. Arthur J. Gammack. The Rev. Mr. Wood is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers Wood. He was graduated from Columbia University in the class of 1906. Since his marriage the Rev. and Mrs. Wood have lived near London, where he has been assisting the Bishop of London in missionary work in military camps. The Rev. and Mrs. Wood sailed last week for New York.

Giraud Foster was elected President of the Lenox Club at the annual meeting this week, the first meeting within the walls of the new clubhouse which was bought last year from the estate of the late Dr. Richard C. Greenleaf. The Lenox Club now has over 200 acres and a beautiful villa, which has been adapted for club uses.

Mr. Foster is the seventh President of the club. The annual meeting of the Mahkeenac Boating Club, an allied organization, was also held, at which David Lydig, long connected with the club, was re-elected President.

A series of entertainments were given this week. Miss Nancy C. Wharton entertained for Mrs. Samuel Abbott of Rome, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris for Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. John E. Alexander for her house party, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi for Mr. and Mrs. William Marshall Bullitt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate in honor of their guest, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears.

The Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, and his wife gave a dinner for Prince von Trochenberg and Captain Franz von Papen of the German Embassy. Miss Anna Blake Shaw gave several dinners for Mr. and Mrs. Grant Walker.

Remarkable taste is always displayed by the women of the Stockbridge villas in the arrangement of flowers for effect. At the first of the specialized shows last week the attention of all visitors was directed to the department for floral decorations, where Miss Marie Kobbe displayed a basket of blue delphinium, yellow loosestrife, and white meadow rue in a wicker basket, that was judged to be the best arrangement in the show. Mrs. Carl de Gersdorff, the daughter of Frederick Crowninshield, the artist, received the second award. She also received an award for originality in decorative arrangement by showing a series of small effects in which flowers were combined with ribbon and net.

Among those who received honorable mention for decorative designs were Miss Edith Tracy, Mrs. W. G. Thompson, and Mrs. Walter P. Eaton. Among those who showed delphinium were Miss Mary Weyman, Mrs. Charles Evans, and Miss Edith Tracy. A handsome arrangement of rambler roses by Joseph H. Choate was given an award, and Miss Helen C. Butler's larkspur also won an award of merit.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate's entertainment of the Lenox Garden Club brought together 125 of the leaders of the various colonies who are interested in the improvement of gardens. Mr. and Mrs. Choate received in their country home, Naumkeag. After a lecture by Professor Louis A. Fuertes of Cornell University on "Birds of the Garden" on the Pier on Tuesday last, when he made an address at the laying of the cornerstone of the new United States Post Office.

Governor Beeckman told of the days when stagecoaches rolled through the streets of Narragansett, when there were about half a dozen cottages all told. Incidentally he admitted that he had enjoyed many good times at Narragansett Pier. Everybody joined lustily in the song "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The song was given as a luncheon aftermath, when the Governor was the guest of honor at a party of fifty, entertained by Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan of New York.

Toasts were also proposed to former Senator George Peabody Wetmore of Newport and Colonel Frank W. Tillinghast of Providence.

Among golfers noted on the Point Judith links are Philip M. Prescott, Benjamin Chew of Radnor, Penn., who has joined the cottage colony this season; W. Plunkett Stewart of Philadelphia, Dr. Charles Hitchcock, Philip Randolph of Philadelphia, who is at Wild Field Farm for the Summer; Emlyn Randolph, and Philip Stevenson of Westbury, L. I.

John R. McLean of Washington, D. C., has arrived here for the Summer and is occupying Kinney Lodge on Ocean Road.

Mrs. Albert B. Lambert of St. Louis is at Sagamore Cottage for the season.

NARRAGANSETT DOINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 10.—A spectacular display of fireworks opened a round of entertainments on Monday night in the Italian gardens of the Casino, where many members of the Summer colony assembled to participate in the national celebration. Off Ocean Road the steam yacht Wakiva of New York, which arrived here recently with Harry S. Harkness and a yachting party on board, was illuminated with colored electric lights and presented a picturesque appearance.

Following the pyrotechnic display there was dancing on the plaza.

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island was greeted by many of his friends upon the occasion of his visit to the Pier on Tuesday last, when he made an address at the laying of the cornerstone of the new United States Post Office.

Governor Beeckman told of the days when stagecoaches rolled through the streets of Narragansett, when there were about half a dozen cottages all told. Incidentally he admitted that he had enjoyed many good times at Narragansett Pier. Everybody joined lustily in the song "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The song was given as a luncheon aftermath, when the Governor was the guest of honor at a party of fifty, entertained by Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan of New York.

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IN THE BLAZING SPOTLIGHT OF JULY

INTRODUCING AUSTRALIA TO "SLANGUAGE" OF BROADWAY

THE sentiment of her famous brother's song in which he announced his return to Broadway's stage last Spring is Josephine Cohan Niblo's.

"Hello, Broadway!
Gee, you're good to see, you look good to me,"

runs the lyrics in best Cohanese. And that is the way George's sister feels, for she has been away from the lighted lane for three years, playing Brother George's successes in the antipodes. And Australia is more than forty-five minutes from Broadway.

So there are big times on the Long Island estate of the Cohan clan these days. The fatted calf, or whatever they kill upon the return of a prodigal not a son, has been devoured. Brother-in-law Fred Niblo has told George M. which of his lines went best in Melbourne, and young Mr. George Cohan Niblo, aged 12, has got thoroughly acquainted with his younger cousins.

Mrs. Niblo has been resting most of the time since her arrival after the exhausting trip from Australia, so she hasn't done much talking, but the other day she felt sufficiently refreshed to tell THE TIMES reporter some of her experiences and to make some interesting comparisons between the Australian and the American theatre.

"After our engagement of fifty-three weeks in 'The Yankee Prince' in the Knickerbocker six years ago," said Mrs. Niblo, "I was so worn out that I decided I could not dance again. So I took a long rest, and when the opportunity came to go to Australia and play dramatic parts, Mr. Niblo and I decided to take it. I shall always be glad we went, for our experience there was wonderful, indeed. You may know how we liked it when we stayed three years and had gone intending to stay but six months.

"The Australians are wonderfully kind. If they like you there is nothing they won't do for you, and even when they don't like you they are considerate. We were fortunate in being liked, so everything we did met with success. We gave eight plays, and we always played to packed houses. The plays were 'The Fortune Hunter,' 'Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford,' 'Excuse Me,' 'Broadway Jones,' 'Seven Keys to Baldpate,' 'The Traveling Salesman,' 'Never Say Die,' and 'Officer 666.'

"Most of the time was spent between Melbourne and Sydney, though we toured some in New Zealand and Tasmania. In those two cities the theatrical season is not divided as it is here; it runs the year 'round, and if your play is successful you can easily fill out a year in the two cities. This has its drawbacks as well as advantages, for one must go without a vacation, and playing seven performances a week without a break for a year is a bit of a strain.

"As I said the Australians are a kindly people and most generous. On an opening or a closing night they shower you with gifts and tokens of their affection. On our last night in Sydney our trunks were all packed and we received so many presents we had to put them in extra crates. More than 600 telegrams were sent us from friends in all parts of the country, and we spent an hour after the performance shaking hands with those of the audience who came on the stage to bid us bon voyage. The stage was banked with flowers and covered with streamers thrown from the gallery by girls, for in Australia the gallery gods are girls and not boys. An opening or a closing night is always such a gala occasion.

"First performances are given Saturday nights, and the first-night audiences are made up of the same people, for they subscribe for their seats the year 'round, and it is almost impossible to buy seats for openings. If they like you and your play they come time after time, but if they don't they ignore you. They do not boo like the London audiences; they are too kind for that. In fact they even go to the other extreme, and if a play is bad, often out of sympathy for the players, the audience will applaud warmly. But Monday night the theatre will be almost deserted. So there is no such thing as a moderate success in Australia. There a play is either a big success or it is taken off.

"Australian audiences are delightful to play to. There is more sympathy between them and the players than in a Broadway theatre. They have more the attitude of the regular patrons of a stock company. They write you letters, come to see you, send you gifts, and wait at the stage door for you to come out. If they like you they come again and again, and you often hear people boasting of the number of times they have seen a play. 'I have seen "Wallingford" twenty-nine times,' some one will say and his friend will try to improve on his record.

"Like the English, they dress for the theatre rather more than we do. Performances begin at 8 o'clock and are over shortly before 11. When we first arrived we had quite a time educating them to a little later first curtain, for our plays were all short and by beginning early we got out too early. The only matinée of the week is on Wednesday. About every third day is a holiday and then business is completely suspended. They love sport and outdoor life, and these holidays are spent in the open.

"People of the stage are not only received socially, as in England, but they are sought after. The best homes are open to players, and when we first arrived we had to use all our tact and diplomacy to keep from hurting people, for we do not go out much, and until they realized this they were apt to misunderstand.

"We did not have to change the plays much. Australians are very adaptable and caught on rapidly to the slang with which they were filled. To help them understand the purely American idioms we printed on the program the expressions and their meanings. 'Slanguage' was the apt name they gave it. There was one concession that we made—we cut down the speed appreciably, for we found they could not follow the strange speech through the speed with which Americans habitually talk. Then, too, they like to laugh leisurely, and if they cannot it spoils their pleasure. But we always found that at the end of a week or so we were playing at full speed and we had them trained to it.

"The movies are much more of a factor there than here, or at least than they were when I left three years ago, although from what I have observed since my return they are playing a more important part in the amusement world than formerly. In Australia they look upon going to the movies as they do to the theatre. I could not get used to hearing people say, 'I'm going to see John Bunny tonight.' They loved Bunny, and the mention of his name was enough to start them laughing. They know all the American players and they are particularly fond of the Wild West films, for that phase of life is strange to them. They have built fine moving-picture theatres, patterning them after American playhouses, I imagine, for they like American things.

"After the theatre the Australian goes home, although now both in Sydney and Melbourne one can go to a café and get a bite to eat. They are dancing in Australia now. At first it was frowned upon, but now every one is tangoing quite freely. And every one plays ragtime. They know Irving Berlin and they love ragtime.

"We are supposed to return in two years, but I don't know. George is writing a play for Mr. Niblo and I am to act in it, too, if I feel like it when Fall comes. The family don't want us to go back, and while we had a wonderful experience we wouldn't have missed, we may not. If I could bundle my mother, father, and brother under my arms and take them with us I wouldn't mind so much, but nineteen days by boat from San Francisco is a long way from home."

A New Aquatic Dance.

Last year it was the fish walk, and now it's the water tango. Never heard of it? Well, it's being danced at Palisades Park, which boasts a large pool of salt water high above the Hudson. Along the side of the pool is a board walk, on which the swimmers tango a bit and then cool off with a dip in the pool. Honest!

Fritzi Scheff
New Brighton Theatre
Week July 12.

Anna Pennington in "Ziegfeld Follies" New Amsterdam Theatre

Cleo Mayfield. Palace Week July 12.

Clare Weldon in "A Full House" Longacre Theatre.

STAR DUST

IN all probability Granville Barker will not return to America next season. While his engagement at Wallack's was an artistic success and attracted widespread attention, he lost money both on it and on the subsequent performances of Greek plays. Then his negotiations with other managers for next season did not come to any conclusion, and he departed with little idea of returning.

When he left for home Mr. Barker was consumed with a desire to go to war. Winthrop Ames is authority for this statement. Mr. Ames was in the city the other day from his country place in Massachusetts, where he has been acquiring an enviable look of health. He said that Mr. Barker had talked of nothing else but going to war prior to his departure and that a letter from Lilah McCarthy, written on the boat, said that undoubtedly he would go in some capacity as soon as he reached London.

HARRY LAUDER will make his annual American tour as usual this year. William Morris, who has directed the destinies of the Scotch comedian on all his visits to this country, received a letter from him last week, in which he told of his tour and his son John's participation in the war. Young Lauder is a Lieutenant in the Eighth (Territorial) Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. He has been seriously wounded and has just returned to his regiment in France.

THE Palace Theatre management is determined that a little thing like a one-piece bathing suit and a bathing machine shall not stand between the American public and art. Negotiations have been pending for the appearance at the Palace of Ida Rubenstein, the Russian dancer and dramatic star, and when the matter of salary had been settled came this letter from Mademoiselle:

"Besides the question of salary, where am I to bathe? I am devoted to the sport of the sea, and your prudery forbids me the one-piece bathing suit, and you have no private bathing machines. I want my own little house on wheels that I may be drawn into the water where one may bathe discreetly but becomingly. I detest public bathhouses and stuffy bathing costumes. My Summer would be spoiled if I came to New York and found no conveniences for the seashore such as I adore at Trouville and Ostend. Tell me, Messieurs, if there is a place where one can enjoy the waves as on the French coast in the chic single garment after one has arranged a fitting toilet in the dainty private cabin."

Sufficiency, as Sam Bernard used to say. Immediately a delightful private beach shaded by great trees where the one-piece suit might languish unseen was found, a bathing cabin on wheels with every toilet accessory was built, and Mlle. Rubenstein was cabled to come on in, the water's fine, at her private beach on City Island.

ELSIE JANIS is coming home this month from London, where she endeared herself more deeply to the British public in her second revue in the Palace, to begin rehearsals of her new play. This time it is not to be a musical comedy, but a straight comedy, although the presence of Melville Ellis of the nimble piano fingers in the cast suggests the play is not to be devoid entirely of music.

Paul Dickey, who collaborated with Charles Godard in writing "The Ghost Breaker" and "The Misleading Lady," is the author of Miss Janis's new piece. Mr. Dickey is one of those impetuous souls to whom things never stop happening. In his undergraduate days he was a member of one of the famous Michigan football teams in the reign of Weeks and Heston, and life to him must still seem as thrilling as when he used to buck Chicago's line.

Only the other day Mr. Dickey was speeding up State in a high-powered car to the mountains to put the last touches on Miss Janis's play. Suddenly there was a flash, and Mr. Dickey jumped out in time to save his clothes and see his car in flames from an explosion of the gasoline tank. Then he recalled with a horrible shock that in his bag in the car was the only copy extant of the manuscript of the new play. Of course he rescued it, or his name wouldn't be Paul Dickey. The only possible damage to the play is that he will probably insist on incorporating the episode in the third act.

FILM FLASHES

VITAGRAPH—"The Scar."
STRAND—"Kindling."
BROADWAY—"The Clue."
EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—"Marse Covington."

"THE SCAR," a three-part picture, will be the Broadway Star feature of this week's new program in the Vitagraph Theatre. Donald I. Buchanan, who wrote "The Juggernaut," is the author of "The Scar," which presents a preachment against the drug habit. Chapter 10 of the serial "The Goddess" will be revealed. In it the striking miners and strikebreakers battle for supremacy, and it is said this chapter is the most thrilling yet released. Then there will be a group of comedy pictures on the bill—one a McCardell comedy, one a typical Drew picture, and a third in which the Vitagraph Comedy Four will be seen.

Charles Kenyon's melodrama, "Kindling," in which Margaret Illington was seen here several seasons ago, will be shown in movie form this week in the Strand Theatre. Charlotte Walker acted Miss Illington's rôle before the camera—the rôle of a mother of the tenements who turns thief that she may leave the city and bear her child in a healthful environment. Another installment of the Aylesworth big game pictures will be projected, and also cartoon films and the topical review.

The movies are ensnaring people of all walks of life. Take the case of William B. Davidson, for instance. "Bill" Davidson, as he is familiarly known to scores of Columbia men, was one of the leaders of his class. He sang well, which qualified him for leading rôles in the 'Varsity shows, and, being talented musically, he composed some clever songs, which he sang in the plays. When he left college he did what most New York graduates do—did the Wall Street thing, and, not cornering any particular market, he drifted into other lines of work. Then along came the movies. With his experience as a 'Varsity Thespian and his love for the work fresh in his mind, Davidson became a movie actor. He immediately showed unusual talent, and, added to that, he had the good looks one associates with movie heroes, looks that in his undergraduate days used to fill the windows of Brooks Hall with craning necks when he passed by. And now Bill Davidson, Columbia, '09, is announced as the star of a film written especially for him and entitled "For the Honor of the Crew." One of the scenes will show a boat race with Davidson the stroke. And yet there are those who scoff at the benefits of a college education.

A Lasky film entitled "The Clue," with Blanche Sweet in the principal rôle, will be the feature of the program this week in the Broadway Theatre. The photodrama was written especially for Miss Sweet by Margaret Turnbull, and tells a story of international espionage. In the supporting cast are Gertrude Keller, Edward Mackay, Page Peters, Ernest Joy, and Billy Elmer. "The Woman" is the title of a new Charles Chaplin film will be projected.

The cry for daylight "movies" on the part of promotors and theatre owners has brought forth an invention which in all probability will have a great deal of bearing on the future of the motion-picture industry in this country and abroad. The invention referred to is the Luminosa screen, by means of which it is possible to display motion pictures under any and all light conditions.

The Luminosa screen has been welcomed by the producers and manufacturers alike, for it will now be possible to use the projection machines in schools and other buildings that are difficult to darken. It will also make possible better ventilated theatres and open-air exhibition places.

The Edison Monthly describes the screen as a gelatinous chemical compound that cannot be injured by heat, atmosphere or moisture, which, when hardened, resembles heavy parchment in texture. It is translucent, and the projection machine is set up in the rear so that the image is projected through the screen rather than reflected by it. This arrangement does not in any way detract from the quality of the picture; indeed, some experts have asserted that films seem to gain in quality when they appear upon the luminous display surface. It is also said that the new screen provides a larger focal angle and is superior in every way to the old order of screen.

In the Eighty-first Street Theatre a picturization of George Ade's Southern tale, "Marse Covington," will be exhibited the first half of the week. Edward Connelly played the rôle for the picture he created when the story was acted on the stage.

VARIETIES ASSUME A MERRY MOOD FOR WARM MIDSUMMER

TEMPEST AND SUNSHINE are reunited. After several seasons apart this popular team will be seen again in vaudeville as the feature of the new Palace bill this week. They will sing some new songs and by way of celebrating the reunion will give some of their old favorites. John Hyams and Leila McIntyre will offer the miniature musical comedy by Hubert Hall Winslow, entitled "The Quakeress." Trixie Friganza in one of her skits in which travesty predominates, Lew Dockstader with one of his amusing monologues, and Cecil Lean and Cleo Mayfield in a musical sketch will be other members on a bill unusually strong in comedy.

Ballet dancing by Leon Pernikoff and Ethel Rose, assisted by a ballet of six dancers, will occupy a prominent place on the bill in Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre the first half of the week. Another number will be offered by La Reine, Hamil and company, who perform electrical feats. John O'Malley will sing Irish songs, and Paul Nevins and Ruby Erwood will present a sketch entitled "The Coalman and the Maid."

"Ye Old Song Revue," an act reviving the songs of long ago, will be given on Loew's American Roof the first half of the week. The program will also include Foxy and Page, comedians; the Three Chums, in a musical and dancing novelty, and Bernard and Roberts in a war travesty.

Fritzie Scheff will sing this week in the New Brighton Theatre. Miss Scheff's program will include several operatic arias and some of the songs she has made popular on the musical comedy stage, among them, of course, the waltz song, "Kiss Me Again," from "Mlle. Modiste." "Putting on Airs," is the title of the comedy sketch in which Mae Melville and Robert Higgins will be seen. The Bell Family will show their versatility as musicians. Agnes Scott and Henry Keane will present a playlet written by the former entitled "The Final Decree."

Some of vaudeville's favorite headliners will contribute to the program arranged for the Bushwick Theatre this week. Sam and Kitty Morton will give their skit which they call "Back to Where They Started," in which they sing some of the songs a generation of vaudeville patrons have applauded. Frederick V. Bowers and a half dozen associates will offer a mélange of song, story and dance. Billy McDermott, the tramp comedian, George Felix and the Barry Girls in "The Boy Next Door," and Ward Baker, violinist, will be others on the bill.

In the Prospect Theatre Lillian Shaw will sing dialect songs. A novelty entitled "A Mile a Minute," will be given. This is a condensed Western comedy in three scenes with some spectacular effects evolved by Howard Thurston, the inventor of a number of effects with which thrilling scenes have been produced in recent Broadway entertainments. "Milo"—the interrogation point being used to indicate mystery—will be another feature of the bill.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Cohan's—"It Pays to Advertise."
Columbia—Summer burlesque.
Harris—"Twin Beds."
Liberty—"Birth of a Nation." (Film.)
Longacre—"A Full House."
New Amsterdam—Ziegfeld Follies.

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29c Belts for Women and Children—sale.....19c
50c Checker-Board Belts for Women—sale...37c
C. B. a la Spirite Corsets—pink or white; sale..69c
Women's 50c (16-Button Length) Gloves—sale.29c
$1.25 Bloomers—for women and misses; sale...45c
75c Imported Shantung—33 in. wide; sale, yd..55c
$1.10 Black Dress Taffeta—35 in. wide; sale, yd.88c
$1.35 Black Dress Taffeta—superior quality; yd.$1
$3.75 Automobile Lap Rugs—size 60x80; sale.$2.98
$5 Mackinaw Automobile Lap Rugs—54x72 and 54x84; sale.....$3.95
$4.50 Quadruple Silver-Plated Frame Bread Boards—sale.....$1.95
$5 Quadruple Silver-Plated Steak Dishes—sale.....$2.95
$7.50 Quadruple Silver-Plated Steak Dishes—larger size than above.....$3.95
Women's and Misses' $7.95 and $8.75 Raincoats—sale.....$4.50
Standard Apron Ginghams—sale, yd.....5c
12½c Percales—36 inches—sale, yd.....7½c
15c Book-Fold Cheviots—neat stripes; sale, yd..9c
19c Voiles—36 to 38 inches; sale, yd.....10c
15c Zephyr Ginghams—32 inches; sale, yd....10c

Big Bargains in Furniture

$4 All Cotton Mattresses—to fit cribs; covered in fancy cretonne ticking; sale $2.95
$22.50 Brass Bed Outfits—consisting of 2-inch post brass beds, bright or satin finish, guaranteed lacquer, all regular sizes, and 10-year guaranteed Rome-link Spring; also soft top mattress; sale..... $13.95
$9 Living Room Chairs and Rockers—upholstered in genuine leather; frames finished in rich mahogany color; sale..... $6.95
$10 "Stearns & Foster" Mattresses—roll edge; 100% layer felt; 50 lbs. to the full size; covered in fancy art ticking; size 4.6, 4.0 and 3.0; sale..... $6.95
$10 White Enamel Cribs—high drop sides; continuous posts; woven wire spring with helical end; sale..... $6.45
$60 Genuine Spanish Leather Library Suites—birch frames; finished mahogany; consists of settee, armchair and rocker; several designs to choose from; sale..... $39.50

Women's & Misses' $4 & $5 Dresses, Tomorrow at . . $2.95

A splendid assortment of smart styles in new materials at this remarkably low price.

These dresses are cool and admirably adapted for Summer wear in city or country.

The cleverest of recent fashion features are in evidence.

Smartly tailored styles, having fine lines; jaunty pockets and collar styles are shown, as well as dressy effects with lace collars, fancy yokes, suspenders, and effective triple flounce and ruffled skirts.

All new and desirable materials, including FRENCH LINEN, FANCY and RATINE STRIPE, SQUARE AND DIAMOND CHECK, PIN CHECK and NOVELTY VOILES, SELF-FIGURED CREPES and RAMIE LINEN in all new colorings.

Women's and Misses' $7.95 and $8.75 Raincoats, Sale at $4.50

Smart, full-length styles with convertible collar and cuffs. Well made of plain or plaid back RUBBERIZED SILK, CASHMERE or CANTON CLOTH, in tan, gray, navy or black.

$1.00 White Voile Blouses, Sale Tomorrow, at . . . 59c

These are offered at almost half price—in the favorite Summer material—WHITE VOILE.

Styles with lace or scalloped embroidered rolling collar; panels of beautiful embroidery and insertions of various laces; hemstitched yokes and tucks.

Other styles of net and shadow lace, crossbar and fancy self-striped voile.

$1.00 Middy Blouses, Sale Tomorrow, at . . 79c

Very pretty blouses, well made of Galatea. All white, as well as those with collar and cuffs in red or navy blue.

Other styles with banded bottom and laced at the sides.

Also included are braid-trimmed blouses.

All have the popular ¾ sleeve. Sizes 6 to 22 years. Women up to 42-inch bust can be fitted.

Monday's Sale of Desirable Embroideries

19c Flouncings and Corset Coverings—17 inches wide; sale, yard..... 10c
75c Voile and Crepe Flouncings—36 to 40 in. wide; all white and colors on white; sale, yard..... 39c
29c Swiss Flouncing—27 in. wide; sale, yard..... 19c
75c to $1.25 Voile Allovers—36 in. wide; all white and colors embroidered on white; sale, yard..... 49c and 69c

$7.95 Mountain or Seashore Trunks
Sale Tomorrow, at $6.45

Excellent trunks; canvas covered; hardwood slats; large brass clamps and corners; 2 sole leather straps over body; linen lined; two trays. Sizes 32, 34 and 36 inches.

Specials in Upholsteries

$2.75 Tapestry Couch Covers—sale..... $1.85
$2.50 Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains—sale..... $1.89
$3.95 Irish Point Lace Curtains—sale..... $2.90
$4.75 Mercerized Armure Portieres—sale..... $3.75
$3.50 Scrim Curtains—imitation filet insertion—sale..... $2.50

Other Bargains

39c Pure Irish Ramie Dress Linen—sale, yd...23c
50c Silk and Cotton Crepe de Chine—sale, yd..34c
23c Bathing Slippers—sizes 3 to 7; sale.....18c
23c Rubber Bathing Caps—frilled edge; sale...18c
75c & $1 Sateen & Satin Bathing Caps—sale..49c
50c Imported All-Wool Challie—sale, yd.....35c
59c Black and White Stripe Gabardine—sale, yd 39c
59c All-Wool Storm Serge—36 inches; sale, yd.39c
59c Navy Blue Sicilian—50 inches; sale, yd...39c
$4.25 Silk Illusion Bridal Veils—sale.....$3.25
Women's Dainty Nightgowns—nainsook or fine Crepe Cloth; sale.....89c
Women's Cambric Petticoats—the new flare effect; sale.....89c
Women's Nainsook Combinations—daintily trimmed; sale.....89c
Women's Cambric Princess Slips—trimmed with lace; sale.....89c
19c Writing Paper or Correspondence Cards—sale.....10c
85c Initial Writing Paper and Envelopes—sale..39c
$3.00 "Parker's Lucky Curve" Fountain Pens—sale.....$1.69
$1.58 "Rayo" Table Lamps—sale.....$1.25
$5.50 Portable Gas Lamps—glass shade and Welsbach fixtures; sale.....$2.95
$6.50 (10 Panel) Gas Domes—sale.....$4.49

Summer Floor Coverings Reduced!

Fancy Figured Grass Matting Rugs. "Crex" and "Deltox" Makes.

$4.25 Rugs—size 6x 9; sale..... $3.25
$6.50 Rugs—size 8x10; sale..... $5.25
$7.95 Rugs—size 9x12; sale..... $7.00
$10.50 Rugs—size 9x15; sale..... $8.25
$14.50 Rugs—size 12x15; sale..... $12.50

Plain Grass Matting Rugs. "Crex" and "Deltox" Makes.

$3.75 Rugs—size 6x 9; sale..... $3.00
$5.75 Rugs—size 8x10; sale..... $4.75
$7.25 Rugs—size 9x12; sale..... $6.00
$9.25 Rugs—size 9x15; sale..... $8.00
$13.50 Rugs—size 12x15; sale..... $11.25

Wool and Fibre Rugs Size 9 x 12

$5.75 Rugs—sale..... $3.95
$6.75 Rugs—sale..... $4.75
$8.50 Rugs—sale..... $6.50
$6.75 All Fibre Rugs—sale..... $4.75

Size 8.3 x 10.6

$5.75 Wool and Fibre Rugs—sale..... $4.45
$7.50 Wool and Fibre Rugs—sale..... $5.75
$5.75 All Fibre Rugs—sale..... $4.45

Groceries Shipped Everywhere

Our free wagon delivery service reaches 730 Suburban and Seashore towns within a radius of thirty miles. FREIGHT CHARGES PREPAID to all railroad stations within the fifteen States nearest New York.
If you cannot conveniently visit the store send your order by mail or telephone Chelsea 4000.

Peanut Butter MacLaren's freshly made; 6 jars, 29c; reg. 10c jar..... 5c

YELLOW CLING PEACHES—San Bernardo brand; doz., $1.75; reg. 25c. can..... 15c

PORK AND PEAS—Lakeside brand; doz., 60c; reg. 10c can..... 5c

FRENCH WHOLE MARRONS—In Vanilla syrup; reg. 45c can 25c

Tetley's Teas Oolong, mixed, ¼ or ½ lb. lead foil packages, usually 65c and 60c lb.; special, lb 49c

Smoked Meats
SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb..... 16c
HAZEL WESTPHALIA STYLE BACON—lb..... 25c
SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb.. 20c
SUGAR CURED HAMS—lb..... 18c
CANVASED HAMS—Supreme, Premium, Dold's, Star; lb..... 21c

FREEZING SALT—bathing salt, pickling salt; No. 56 bag..... 49c
IMPORTED JAM—Hartley's English strawberry or raspberry; reg. $1.45 7-lb. can $1.10
FRESH FRUIT MIXED SALAD—reg. $1 qt. jar..... 59c

Lamb Fries Cut from fancy city-dressed lambs; pair..... 10c

PURE JELLY—Eddy's quince and apple; 6 jars, 70c; reg. 15c jar..... 12c

TOMATO SOUP—Snider's or Van Camp's; doz., 94c; reg. 10c can... 8c

Sugar Best refined granulated; 5-lb. carton, 32c; 25-lb. cotton bag..... $1.59 Sold at this special price only with Grocery Orders.

Potatoes
FANCY NEW POTATOES — bbl., $1.95; bushel, 60-lb. bag, 39c; peck..... 23c
BEST OLD POTATOES 120-lb. bag, $1.75; bush., 60-lb. bag, 83c; peck..... 24c

Flour
FOUNTAIN FREMIUM PATENT FLOUR—bbl., $7.75; ½-bbl., $4.05; ¼-bbl. bag..... 98c
GOLD-MEDAL FLOUR Hecker's Superlative Flour; bbl., $7.35; ½-bbl., $4.10; ¼-bbl. bag..... $1

Crabmeat EXCELSIOR BRAND—for deviled crabs, salads, etc.; 6 cans, 50c; reg. 15c can..... 9c

SMYRNA WHOLE FIGS—2 lbs..... 39c

Fresh Fruits
CALIFORNIA CANTALOUPES—sweet melons; 4 for..... 25c
LARGE JUICY LEMONS—size 300 lemons, $2.75; doz 12c
WATERMELONS — we carry the largest assortment of first class melons in town; special for Monday, each..... 39c

Coffee Come and see our coffee roaster in daily operation.
FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—5¼ lbs., $1; lb..... 19c
CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—5 lbs., $1.10; lb..... 22c
SELECTED SANTOS COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.75; 5¾ lbs., $1; lb..... 18c
GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.30; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c

SOUSED MACKEREL — Maconochie's imported; doz., $1; reg. 15c oval can..... 10c

National Biscuits Graham, Zwieback, Saltines, Social Teas, Assorted Nabob Wafers; 6 packages, 47c; reg. 10c package.. 8c

CALIFORNIA RIPE OLIVES— 6 cans, 58c; can.. 10c
IMPORTED SARDINES—Sapco brand; doz., 94c; reg. 10c can... 8c

Hazel Jam Quince, peach, damson, gooseberry, blackberry, strawberry, greengage and apple; doz., $1.39; reg. 15c jar 12c

Quaker Cereals
QUAKER PEARL HOMINY—reg. 22c large pkg... 15c
QUAKER OLD FASHIONED PINHEAD OATMEAL—6 packages 57c; reg. 14c pkg..... 10c

MIXED TEAS—green teas or black teas; 5-lb caddy, $2.10; reg. 50c grade, lb..... 43c
HOUSEHOLD TEAS—green, black or mixed; 4 lbs., $1; lb 25c

Strained Tomato Reddee brand; dozen, 39c; 3 reg. 5c cans... 10c

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single S. H. Green Stamps Thereafter

NO MIDSUMMER FASHION CHANGES

Flaring Skirts and Plenty of Ruffles Still in Vogue—Two Petticoats for Afternoon Gowns.

MIDSUMMER is usually the signal for changes and modifications in the Summer fashions. Spring clothes begin to show wear and to demand renewal, and our fickle minds begin to look for something different. That is, we are supposed to begin to do so, but, as a matter of fact, most women would be quite content to go through the Spring and Summer in the same identical styles if they were allowed to do so.

This year she is going to have the chance, for, when we investigate the subject in the true research spirit, we find that the reason of these mid-Summer modifications is not a demand for some new thing on the part of the majority of wearers, but the fact that the French race meets have launched new fashions, or turned and twisted them almost past recognition, and the news of the novelties has had time to reach us.

It may be difficult to believe that the Paris races settle the clothes of Kansas City in July, but it is nevertheless an established fact.

Startling innovations are not often launched at this time; they are reserved for the August openings later on. But the elegant wearers of the clothes, the real Parisiennes, whose word is the final one, have had time to adapt the Spring's ideas to their own sparkling personalities, to give them that individual touch which makes a Frenchwoman's costume an expression of character. We then are allowed to see the latest adjustments of the mode and we hasten to follow suit.

War Changes Everything.

All that was changed with the general order of mobilization last August. The matter of the usual race meets in England has been the subject of discussion, but in Paris, as far as I know, it was never even discussed. No races means no change in the season's accepted styles; and so we may settle down into full enjoyment of our flaring petticoats and many ruffles.

Nothing will disturb the wearing of them until next September, when most of them will be ready in the natural course of events to go into honorable retirement. Of course, there will be a certain amount of uneasiness, notwithstanding these assurances. Our dressmakers will hint at changes and prophesy that our present garments will be shortly out of style. There must be some alarmists to stimulate trade, and goodness knows it needs all the stimulation it can get this season. But never fear, you are safe as you are until Sept. 1, so possess your soul in peace and be as ruffly as you please, the friller the better.

They say that the mild climate of Great Britain, with its open Winter, is responsible for the race of sportsmen and sportswomen, which has given its sports wardrobe to the world. America, then, with its hot Summers, should develop the styles in their summery attire, both for men and women. The men seem rather hopeless in this respect, though they possibly know their own business best.

It does seem strange, however, that in a city of tropical Summer heat like New York, in the same degree of latitude as Madrid, the men should not have adopted long since a more suitable August attire than blue serge and tan shoes. However, if men persist in conservatism in this respect, women make up for it, for no woman in the world indulges in Summer clothes to the same extent as the American woman. We simply revel in Summer frocks, and time cannot wither nor custom stale their infinite variety.

Porch Frocks Popular.

The women of other nations, from reasons connected with climate or temperament, or an inborn sense of economy, may wear silks or thin wool, but we insist upon our ephemeral materials, and every year produces new ones for us. This, of course, is a taffeta season and we are all wearing it accordingly. In order to cater to both parties, we combine it with net, lawn, muslin, and organdy in the form of colored basques, coatees, and the sleeveless jackets, which it is now possible to buy separately in the department stores. What are called "porch frocks" are sold in greater variety and in prettier models for less money in this country than anywhere else.

It is a good thing for one of the principal products of our own country that we so generally adopt the cotton fabrics for Summer wear. But regard we this, as the French say. Some months ago a violent cotton crusade to "help the South" was inaugurated with great blowing of trumpets. It was demonstrated to us how many varied articles were made of cotton, and endless were the surprises of finding, for example, that one's white "London ivory" comb was really made of cotton, Southern cotton. We were urged to give up linen bed coverings and take to the less frigid cotton ones; even the superior lightness and washableness of cotton blankets was pointed out to us. Ardent crusaders implored us to relinquish the silk petticoats, which widened skirts had just caused us to adopt, and take to cotton substitutes. Everybody talked cotton for a few weeks, and then the whole subject died a natural death, until the Parisian designers, who know nothing about the South and care less, suddenly revive it again with the decree of two washable petticoats under the Summer's flounced gowns.

MARABOU ONE OF THE SMART SUMMER TRIMMINGS.

The yellow taffeta frock on the right is trimmed with marabou, and so are the hat and parasol. The bodice is made of brown net. On the left is a frock of pale pink trimmed with cream lace.

Now for Petticoats.

The latest news from the clothes capital declares that everybody is wearing two petticoats, a thin one and a thicker one. The lingerie makers, who have eked out a wretched existence upon occasional orders for a baby's layette for the last few years, are all smiles again, now that lingerie bids fair to assume its wonted importance. The present skirts, besides demanding petticoats, give place for ruffly underwear as well, and most women love frilly underclothes in their heart of hearts, however abstemious they may have been in this respect of late years. The latest combinations of corset cover and drawers show a perfect heyday of ruffles and fine lace insets. Princess patterns are revived and the Princess slip is again with us, this time, as before, a mass of elaborate handwork. All of which means the assurance of a livelihood to some little Parisian sewing woman. The fashion for using chiffon and Georgette crêpe, both requiring such nicety of handling, instead of the more easily managed linen batiste, is an added promise of employment to these patient little experts.

As for petticoats, they have decidedly come into their own again. Worth brought out a novelty in March in the form of a divided model made up of two wide legs covered from waist to hem with little frills. We had had dancing pantalettes like a pair of drawers with long accordion plaited chiffon, or lace frills, but nothing like this wide circular affair which filled out the most flaring skirt. The great bunches of colored silk petticoats, banished for a few seasons, reappeared in the aisles of the department stores, with many new ideas of cut and trimming about them. The characteristic frou-frou of silk surface rubbing together was heard in the land once more.

Skirts grew wider and wider and women began to look anxious and to dream of the embarrassments of crinolines. Then a New York shop showed the crinoline petticoat and scared us still further. This is a group of four or five little lace-edged frills, suspended from the waist by ribbon straps and held out by circles of wire hidden by the furbelows. We had grown accustomed to a line of featherbone on a reed in our flounces, but this arrangement seemed now formidable. We are safe, however, until September, anyway. For the latest idea in skirt widening applies not to the hem, but to the hips, and is accomplished, not by a machine of wire or reed, but by the skillful pleating of a bit of haircloth.

Do not conjure up visions, at this dread name, of the organ plaits and godets, stiffened for their entire length with heavy, almost impenetrable haircloth, weighing pounds and pounds, and tiring to the strongest. The new version is very innocent, light, and frivolous in comparison. This new name is crin braid, and it is open in weave, transparent, and very flexible. It first appeared some time ago as crin lace to be used as a next-to-invisible support for high collars. Then it was adopted for transparent hat brims, and then some clever persons used it to stiffen tulle frills. Now the very latest use of it is to hold a thin skirt slightly out from the hips, so that the material swings freely from the waist when the wearer is in motion. No one will object seriously to this. What we were afraid of was the undue widening of the hem, until our skirts became public nuisances, as they were in Marie Antoinette's first frivolous days of queenhood, when ladies' hoops obstructed the traffic, caused panics in theatres, and made riding in carriages almost impossible if there was more than one woman for each coach. If we have only to swing our hips a bit like a peasant woman or a Highland piper, we can resign ourselves to that.

Afternoon and evening frocks are the ones which are going to demand the wearing of two petticoats with them. Afternoon gowns, especially, cover a large space of ground in their circumference just now. Occasionally the order of flounces is reversed and the widest one comes at the top, and the narrowest at the feet, while for anything but ruffled skirts the persistence of a somewhat narrower underskirt is noticeable.

Taffeta or Tulle.

In general, however, these frocks have an ample hem-measurement of several yards, the narrowest about three, while the widest run into six or seven. For the evening, taffeta skirts doubled under at the foot over a lace petticoat of modest proportions, or tulle skirts, with moderately narrow underskirts of silk or satin, rival the flounces, which for afternoons may be said to reign supreme.

Morning dresses are still quite conservative. Many cloth tailor skirts show a measurement of little over two yards. If more material is used it is pretty apt to be plaited into smaller proportions. Taffeta and soft silk street dresses are apt to have straight, gathered skirts, trimmed horizontally with bands, shaped tucks, or narrow frills in rows. Frocks of chiffon and crêpe over taffeta have graduated bands of silk tailor braid, on a skirt which is hardly over 2½ yards at the hem.

These straight lines for utility and flaring, flouncing ones for frivolity show an extraordinary consideration for appropriateness and comfort on the part of the designers, which almost leads us to hope that the date is not far distant when dress may realize its true aim, which has been defined as "the perfect applicability to the requirements and station of the wearer with due regard to effectiveness of appearance." It must be confessed that its aim is fairly comprehensive, if this states it fairly.

More About Petticoats.

To return to petticoats for our afternoon garments. It has been stated that there are usually two of them, a thicker one underneath for modesty, and a thinner one on top for extravagance, or for effectiveness, whichever you may like to call it. The under one may easily be of cotton material, although it is apt to be of taffeta, soft silk, crêpe de chine, or satin. All these silken materials are warmer than cotton, which is a point against them for us. Then comes a frilly thing of show, for it can be plainly seen under net or tulle gowns.

Organdy is a favorite of the season, and an ideal material for petticoats. Quantities of little ruffles edged with lace or footing, sometimes picoted, or bound with very narrow ribbons, are placed one above the other to give fullness at the hem. Often old-fashioned puffing is employed between insets of Valenciennes or filet lace, with a ruffle at the hem only. Deep Spanish flowers of net, striped vertically with lace, make attractive petticoats which leave the hips plain. A new idea for a net petticoat is to stripe the whole thing horizontally with casings and run pink ribbons in them, about 1½ inches wide. The casings open at one side and the ribbons emerge and are tied in a knot and two ends, which hang down one above the other for the whole length of the skirt. The hem is a deep, plain one. The same idea was carried out in pale pink batiste with white satin ribbons.

Another new material, or old one revived for lingerie skirts, is point d'esprit. Some frocks with gathered, unruffled skirts would be prettier with unruffled petticoats under them, and this has been provided for by the makers. A charming combination was white handkerchief linen and white point d'esprit in graduated, alternate bands. The linen was hand-scalloped at each edge and embroidered with flat dots.

An inexpensive and practical idea was the use of fine white sateen, as a shadow proof petticoat under separate skirts of semi-opaque materials. One is safe in corduroy or golf cord, but white serge, contrary to expectation, proves to be disconcertingly transparent. Pique is used for these modesty-savers also, but pique has such an annoying habit of continuous shrinking with each successive trip to the laundry that sateen is a welcome substitute. White Georgette crêpe and white chiffon make adorable petticoats and require little trimming. A white chiffon one was plainly gathered from a hip yoke, at the edge of which there was a casing run with a three-inch pink ribbon tied in a soft drooping bow in the back. Another of crêpe was pale yellow, in three tiers of knife-plaited ruffles, each one beaded by a yellow ribbon run in a casing and tied at the side. A very luxurious third was a flounced affair of flowered net that looked as if it had been painted by hand.

Hand-Painted Materials.

Hand-painted materials are not neglected. We have had many of them in soft taffetas, and they appear now in chiffon. It is a matter of considerable difficulty to paint the latter successfully, so this material is naturally rather an expensive one. Hand-painted hats are common, not only for garden wear in brilliant colors on coarse straw, but for afternoon gowns also in grosgrain and taffeta, decorated in pastel shades, which trim the hat without concealing any of its lines—a fashion of the season.

Eugene
Builder of HATS
30 West 38th St.
Final Clearance Sale
50 Hats $2 25 Hats $3

Goodwin
373 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK
CORSETS
The Highest Grade Made
Due to greater demand for models of
LOW BUST GOODWIN CORSETS
Clasps 11 and 12 inch—Sizes 19 to 28
PRICED $2.50 SPECIAL
Formerly Six to Twelve Dollars
These corsets may be altered to any length clasp required at the moderate alteration charge of fifty cents
Telephone 3293 Murray Hill

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN

BY SUBWAY—25 Minutes from 96th St., 22 Minutes from 72d St., 17 Minutes from Grand Central, 9 Minutes from Brooklyn Bridge to A. & S. Subway Entrance, HOYT STREET.
Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 5 P. M. Daily. Saturdays at Noon.

Imported and Domestic Novelty Fabrics, 98c. Yd.
Usually $1.79, $2.25, $2.49
In Greatest Cotton Goods Sale of the Season
BEAUTIFUL embroidered floral designs on fine quality voiles, organdies and crepes, in handsome color embroidery combinations, at this remarkably low price. 38 and 44 inches wide.

14c Racquet Cloth Suiting at 9c. a Yard
French linen finish fabric in a splendid assortment of favored shades for Summer suitings; for outdoor sport wear in lovely shades of light pink, light blue, linen, old blue, rose, brown, green, leather, violet, black and navy; usually 14c., at 9c. a yard; 32 inches wide.

Embroidered Coin Dot Voile, 98c. Yard.
Lovely Chiffon Voile, with handsome embroidered coin dot and ring design in beautiful "uniform" blue shade, also white embroidery on "uniform" blue ground; an exceptionally smart fabric for attractive dresses and separate blouses; 38 inches wide.

Floral Voiles, 24c. Yard.
Attractive and pretty showing of beautiful floral and figured white ground Voiles, in a range of wanted colorings; sheer and cool for Summer wear; 38 inches wide.

32-Inch Dress Gingham, 12½c. Yard.
Splendid patterns in a beautiful soft finish woven Dress Gingham, in plaids, checks and stripes; especially suitable for children's wear.
Street and Subway floor, West Building.

98c. Waist Patterns at 39c. Each
Hand Embroidered Japanese Crepe
Not in years have we had the good fortune to offer such an elegant lot of Waist Patterns. They are all handsome designs, beautifully worked on a good quality of Japanese Cotton Crepe. They consist of three yards of 30-inch material. White, pink, blue and a few other pretty shades.
12c. to 59c. Cotton Carrick-Ma-Cross Laces, 8c. to 39c. Yard.
We purchased this lot from a large manufacturer at a great concession. The designs are most pleasing and edges and insertions, in both white and cream, will be found to match exactly in widths from 3½ to 10 inches.
Street floor, centre, Central Building.

Women's Linen Dresses at The Best Anywhere at This Price $7.98
WE MADE a similar announcement on Thursday night, and on Friday the evidence of appreciation which Brooklyn women showed was so emphatic that we place another lot on sale now for Monday.
The best Linen Dresses ever offered anywhere at this price, and we say this without reserve. A maker's surplus stock and intended to sell for a very much higher price. Of splendid quality Linen, cut on new smart lines; one model on Princess lines; others with coatee blouses, new ideas in collars and girdles.
Women's Summer Dresses, $5.75.
A charming collection of dainty Summer Frocks at much below their actual value. Made of voile in good-looking stripes, novelty checks and floral effects. Linen, cotton crepes and novelty fabrics, in all the dainty Summer colorings, also in self white.
Women's Washable Dresses at $2.98.
Splendid variety of pretty styles in all the favorite Summer cotton materials; well made and daintily trimmed with organdie collars or pretty laces; many with contrasting materials; sizes 36 to 42.
Second floor, Central Building.

$1.98 Sheer Lingerie Waists, $1.29
OPEN TO FRONT with insertions of filet lace and dainty embroidery panels; fancy collar and cuffs to match.
$1.00 Waists at 85c.
Made of white organdie, front, back and sleeves prettily embroidered in dainty floral designs.
69c. Waists at 39c.
Made of fancy crossbar lawn or satin stripe voile, semi-tailored model. Also a similar model of plain white lawn, low collar and pocket edged with Venise insertion.
Clearance sale of odd Waists, white and colored, slightly mussed and broken sizes taken from our regular stock, 19c. each.
Second floor, Central Building.

15c. to 25c. Camisole Laces, 10c. a Yard
WE EXPECT THIS PRICE to sell a record quantity of these laces—they might well have been priced much higher. Each piece a bargain for corset covers, fancy work, bureau scarfs and children's dresses.
25c. to $1.00 Shadow Lace Flouncings, 12c. to 59c. Yard.
Good selection of dainty shadow laces, 17 to 86 inches wide, for draping waists and skirts; in white only.
$4.25 to $5.00 Hand-Embroidered Japanese Crepe Robes, $1.98 and $2.25.
In workmanship and design these are unusually pleasing and will sell in a jiffy at the prices we quote. A Robe consists of 9½ yards of cotton crepe in five elaborate embroidered panels for the skirt and a handsome embroidered front for the waist, in white.
Street floor, centre, Central Building.

Women's Wash Skirts---2,000 in All
At 98c., $1.50, $1.98 and $2.85 Each
WITH A HALF DOZEN Wash Skirts in your vacation wardrobe you can have a wonderful variation of costume this Summer. If you buy the Skirts in this sale you can save considerable.
At 98c. Ratine, pique, beach cloth and rep; a variety of styles. Three and four gore models with detachable and tailored belts; smart pouch pockets; some have one and others two patch pockets and button front; others fastened at side and button-trimmed.
At $1.50 and $1.98. Splendid quality pique, linen, gabardine, self stripe cordeline and khaki; six of the best selling styles; some full circular flare from short yoke; tailored finish; others with novelty pockets and smart belts.
At $2.85. Fine quality imported pure white linen, biscuit linen, novelty crepes, self stripe cordeline, &c. Very smart as well as practical model, button front, shirred back and sides; pocket and belt; also washable corduroy skirts.
Waist Bands, 23 to 36 inches; lengths 37 to 42 inches. Store orders only.
Second floor, Central Building.

Bathing Suits at Exceptional Prices
WE HAVE taken our surplus stock of women's and children's Bathing Suits and, in many cases, cut in half the former prices.
Women's mohair Suits, usually $3.98 to $5.98, Monday at $2.98.
Women's mohair Suits, usually $2.98 to $3.48, Monday at $1.98.
Women's mohair Suits, usually $1.98 to $2.39, Monday at 98c.
Children's mohair Suits, usually $4.25 to $4.98, Monday at $2.89.
Children's mohair Suits, usually $3.98 to $4.48, Monday at $1.89.
Children's mohair Suits, usually $1.98 to $2.98, Monday at 89c.
As these are broken lots, all sizes will not be found at each price. Second floor, Central Building.

There Are Offerings in This Art Embroidery Store
WHICH NO WOMAN who would like to obtain the unusual at an unusually little price SHOULD MISS.
Stamped Turkish Bath Towels; extra large size, and a large assortment of patterns with scalloped edges, usually 37c., at 24c.
Figured cretonne Laundry Bags, in pink and white, also blue and white; nicely made and of excellent quality cretonne; usually 49c., at 29c.
Stamped white linen Centerpieces with scalloped edges and dainty patterns; 22 inch, usually 33c., at 14c.
Figured cretonne Centerpiece Rolls, made of dainty cretonne and ribbon bound; suitable for 24 to 36 inch Centerpieces, 59c. to 98c.
Second floor, West Building.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, prosody in dress, corrections of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Modern Greek.

A. W.—Kindly inform me whether modern Greek is similar to that spoken in ancient times.

In ancient times, before the conquest of Alexander the Great, there were many differences in the dialects spoken in different parts of Greece. About 330 B. C. a common dialect, sometimes called Hellenistic Greek, arose. This is the Greek of the New Testament.

By 900 A. D. the differences between the spoken and written language had become so great that the literary language was supplanted by the spoken. From this time the language has been further changed in grammar, inflection, and by the introduction of loan words from other languages, notably from the Italian and Turkish.

Since the Greek Kingdom was established in 1830 there has been a movement toward the ancient idiom. This has resulted again in a gap between spoken and written Greek. The new movement has made such progress, however, that it is not too much to say that a modern newspaper would be now intelligible to Plato.

Slavery in Massachusetts.

A. M. HUGER.—Did African slavery exist in Massachusetts in the Colonial period? If so, when were the slaves freed, and what was the number of colored people in the State at the date of emancipation? What is the total number of colored people in Massachusetts today? Is the marriage of blacks and whites permitted?

Slavery of the African negro began in this country about 1619. In 1641 it was recognized by law in Massachusetts. In 1766-73 controversy over the question was carried on in this State.

In 1780 Massachusetts uprooted slavery by constitutional provisions; in 1788 the law to prevent slave-trading was passed, and the census of 1790 showed that no slaves were held in Massachusetts. In 1793 the statement in the Massachusetts "Bill of Rights" that "all men are born free and equal" was finally declared by the Supreme Court to bar slave-holding forever in the State.

The number of colored people, not slaves, in the State is given in the census of 1790 as 5,463. The total number of colored people in the State today is given in the census of 1910 as 38,055, or 1.1 per cent.

Marriage between whites and negroes is prohibited and punished in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Gunner's Pay.

X. Y. Z.—The chief gunners in the United States Navy receive $1,400 a year; the gunner's mate of the first class, $40 per month; second class, $35; third class, $30.

A seaman gunner is paid $26 per month. There is no title "electrical gunner" in the service, but an electrician of the first class receives $50, second class $40, third class $30, while the chief electrician is paid $90 per month.

Germans in United States.

S. BROWN.—The last census of 1910 gives the German population of the United States as 2,501,333, or 2.7 of the total population. These figures apply to Germans of foreign birth.

Assistant Secretary of War.

G. E. S.—Henry S. Breckinridge was born in Chicago, May 25, 1886. His father was Joseph Patell Breckinridge. His middle name does not appear in official records, nor in Who's Who.

Italian Declaration of War.

CHARLES HARTMANN.—Italy has declared war against Austria, but not against either Germany or Turkey.

Mme. Alda's Birthplace.

M. S. M.—Mme. Alda was born in Christchurch, New Zealand, and educated in Melbourne, Australia. Records do not mention her connection with the family you mention.

Red Cross Service.

HOWARD BLANCHARD.—Can you inform me where I should make application for service as surgeon in a British base hospital?

Apply to the headquarters of the Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Lagnappe.

A. D.—Will you kindly give the derivation and meaning of the word lagnappe?

The Century Dictionary gives the following: Lagnappe from napa, a trifling article, added gratis to a purchase in shops or markets to encourage custom; any complimentary present from dealer to customer, as a turkey sent at Christmas for lagnappe. Louisiana.

"The pleasant institution of napa,—the petty gratuity added by the retailer to anything—grew pleasanter drawn out into the Gallicised lagnappe," says George W. Cable in "Creoles of Louisiana."

Marriage of J. J. Astor.

A. W. L.—John Jacob Astor was married to Miss Madeline Force on Sept. 9, 1911.

To Locate Hungarians.

H. L. WILLIAMS.—Will you kindly give me the names and addresses of the leading Hungarian newspapers in New York City? I am trying to locate my wife's brothers, by name Peator. Any suggestion will be appreciated.

The leading Hungarian papers are the Amerikai Magyar Nepszaba, published at 178 Second Street; Elore, published at 5 East Third Street, and Munkas, published at 322 East Eighty-first Street.

Anthony Comstock.

JOHN N. DAVIS.—Anthony Comstock is Superintendent of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice. He founded the society himself in March, 1872, for the purpose of having suitable laws passed for the regulation of the trade in undesirable books. His connection with the Post Office as Inspector ceased on June 30 of this year. He was notified on June 12 by Postmaster General Burleson that he had been relieved of his commission, which he has held since 1872.

To Secure a Trademark.

W. L.—Please inform me as to the method of securing a serial number under the Food and Drugs act, and also a trademark for an article before placing the same on the market.

Relative to serial numbers, the Department of Agriculture has issued the following statement:

"The legend 'Guaranteed under Food and Drugs act' is held to be misleading and deceptive, and the use of a serial number on foods and drugs is prohibited after May 1, 1915, by a food-inspection decision signed May 5, 1914, by the Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture, and Commerce. The new regulation will take effect May 1, 1915, in order to give manufacturers an opportunity to use up present stocks of labels. After that date guarantees of compliance with the law should be given by manufacturers directly to dealers and should be incorporated in the invoice or bill of sale specifying the goods covered. This guarantee should not appear on label or package of the product.

The requirements for obtaining registration of a trademark are as follows:

1. By filing in the Patent Office an application therefor in writing, addressed to the Committee of Patents, signed by the applicant, stating his name, domicile, location, and citizenship; the class of merchandise and particular description of the goods comprised in such class to which the trademark is appropriated; a statement of the mode in which the name is applied and affixed to the goods, and the length of time during which it has been so used; a description of the trademark and a drawing of it, signed by the applicant or his attorney, and as many specimens of it as may be required by the Committee of Patents.

2. By paying into the Treasury of the United States the sum of $10, and otherwise complying with the requirements.

This must be accompanied by a written declaration verified by the applicant or any member of the firm or corporation applying, to the effect that he believes himself to be the owner of this trademark and that no other firm has the right to use it in the United States. This verification must be made before any person within the United States authorized to administer an oath.

Sinking of Lusitania.

J. T.—Who commanded the submarine which sank the Lusitania? Has he received the Iron Cross?

No official announcement has been made in Berlin of the conferring of any order of merit upon any submarine commander for the sinking of the Lusitania. Captain Hersling, who was reported to have been decorated for this deed, is now reported to have been the commander who took his boat to the Dardanelles, and it is said to be highly improbable that it was his craft which destroyed the liner.

Louisiana Lottery Tickets.

In regard to the request of "Irish-American" for the name of the bank from which half a ton of tickets was seized after the suppression of the Louisiana State Lottery, W. C. Van Meter sends evidence to show that the New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, was the bank in question.

Wilson Bill.

A. McDONALD.—Did President Cleveland sign the Wilson Tariff bill, or was it passed over his veto?

The Congressional Records for July and August, 1894, show that the bill having been presented to the President and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress, in which it originated, within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States became a law without his approval.

Thomas A. Edison.

DONALD LIVINGSTON.—No record of the adherence of Mr. Edison to any specified denominational church is found in biographies of him.

Deaf Spanish Prince.

AMY SIESFELD.—Please state which of the royal children of Spain is deaf and dumb.

Don Jaime, the second son, is deaf and dumb. The Princess Maria Christina is also deaf.

Hans Schmidt's Case.

D. A. PALLEARE.—Hans Schmidt was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison on Feb. 12, 1914. On Dec. 13 he admitted that his so-cased insanity had been arranged between himself and Dr. Muret.

General Booth's Will.

GRACE D. WINANS.—According to the will of General William Booth, published in The London Times Aug. 30, 1913, a small private property, the net value of which amounted to £487 19 shillings, was given to the Salvation Army. The sum of £5,296, settled upon General Booth some time before his death by the late Henry Reed for his private use, was divided among his children. It was the latter sum which had enabled him to refuse all remuneration for his services for some time. No other private property, except papers and keepsakes, was mentioned in the will.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

RAPIER.—I have always understood that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was a sister of Louise Gwynne, who married Russell Hancock, and that they were children of Nicholas Gwynne. Is this correct?

The parentage of Alice Gwynne Vanderbilt is exactly as given in the Queries column published June 6. Her sister's names are Mary, Celtle Moore, (married W. E. Shepherd,) and Edith Olivia, (married W. F. Gill.)

Earning While Learning English.

EMY MANTITIOUS AND PODO KAPOGLOU.—We are anxious to continue our lessons, but are unable to attend school on account of ignorance of the English language, besides lack of financial means. Is there any school where we can earn board while learning English?

The Mount Hermon Boys' School, Mount Hermon, Mass., is such a school. There are many Greek pupils. The principal is H. F. Cutler. Boys are paid enough for farm and other work at the school to earn their board while they are learning English. They may later earn their tuition fees in the same way. The Summer term began May 1.

Sanctity of Treaties.

LOUIS PILATSKY.—Is there any treaty between England and Belgium which puts upon England any obligation, written or moral, to go to war in Belgium's behalf? Where can I find such a treaty?

The treaty guaranteeing perpetual neutrality to Belgium was signed in London, April 19, 1839, between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, and the Netherlands.

Article VII. reads as follows: "Belgium shall form an independent and perpetually neutral State. It shall be bound to observe such neutrality toward all other States."

You will find this treaty in "State Papers, British and foreign. Compiled by Sir Edward Hertslet. Published by William Ridgway, 169 Piccadilly, London, 1879." Volume 27, Page 1,000. Also in "Accounts and Papers." Volume 50, Page 349. Both these volumes may be consulted at the Public Library in the Public Documents Room.

The treaty was ratified in 1870 between the contracting powers.

As to the sanctity of treaties, international law declares that treaties of guarantee are unaffected by war, and that coercion may be applied to carry them out. It also says that one of the causes of a so-called just war is to enforce the terms of a treaty.

But it is undoubtedly true that nations have been guilty at times of violating their solemn treaties, and Frederick the Great of Prussia is even responsible for the doctrine that a breach of international convention and international morals is tolerable for the aggrandizement of one's country. International law may be said to seek to establish the same obligation for the keeping of treaties between nations, as that which exists between the parties to a private contract or treaty between individuals.

Warning Vessels Before Attack.

H. L. K.—Warships are subject to attack without warning, for one of the great objects in war is to destroy the enemy's maritime power. It is also an object of war to prevent his procuring war material from neutral sources; hence the complicated subject of contraband.

"Mutualization."

R. A. DIX.—What is meant by the mutualization of an insurance company? Will my twenty-year policy, which is sixteen years old, be more valuable?

By the mutualization of an insurance company the policy holders become stockholders to their probably future benefit. Your policy having only four years more to run will hardly be affected.

Munitions in Spanish-American War.

G. A. REDWOOD.—Were the Spanish field batteries equipped with Krupp guns made in Essen? Were orders for munitions of war placed by the Spanish Government with firms located in neutral countries, more particularly in Germany, during the Spanish-American war? Was any action taken by those neutral nations to prevent the filling of such orders?

The Spanish warships were armed with guns purchased from Krupp and Schneider-Canet. It seems to be a moot point whether Germany supplied munitions of war to Spain during the Spanish-American war. Such an action on her part would hardly have called forth protest, as neutrals have often supplied belligerents without causing comment.

Germany thus supplied Russia during the Russo-Japanese war, and Great Britain during the Boer war. The United States also supplied England during this latter war, as did the neutrals Spain, Italy, and Argentina.

Until her entrance into the present war on the side of the Allies, Italy also supplied Germany in this war.

William S. Benton.

F. P. JENKINS.—The Congressional Records show in the case of William S. Benton that he was "brutally murdered and assassinated * * * by Francisco Villa * * * without any cause whatever." This sentence is found incorporated in the resolutions adopted at the time of the incident.

Giuseppe Campanari.

H. H.—Giuseppe Campanari made his début at the Metropolitan Opera House in 1890. He sang Marcel in La Bohème with Melba at its first production at the Metropolitan in the season of 1900-01. He did not create the rôle in New York, however, as it was first sung at Wallack's Theatre in 1898 by an Italian company, and later in 1898 by the Castle Square Opera Company in English.

His Figaro was much liked.

Society of British Citizens.

L. E. KREMER.—Kindly state in your columns the address and objects of the Society of British Citizens in this city.

No record of such a society in New York has been found. Perhaps a TIMES reader may be able to answer your question.

Less Than Twelve Jurors.

A. FLUSSER.—Kindly let me know in which States verdicts from less than twelve jurors are received.

By statute in cases where the Constitution does not secure the right of trial by jury which implies unanimity to render a verdict, juries of six may render a verdict in civil actions. By the Constitution of several States—Texas, California, Nevada, North and South Dakota—three-fourths of a jury may render a verdict in civil actions.

Anita Garibaldi.

C. A. K.—The first wife of Garibaldi was the heroic Brazilian, Anita, whose family name, curiously enough, never seems to be mentioned. After her death from hardships, nobly borne, he married, some time after, the Countess Raimondi.

Enlistment of U. S. Citizens.

EDGAR A. HIRSCH.—The President says that it was "the duty of the United States to see that the Lusitania was not armed for offensive action." Will you explain whether a merchantman belonging to a belligerent country has the right, under international law, to carry mounted guns for defense only?

Please state whether it is lawful for a United States citizen to enlist in a foreign belligerent army, even though his enlistment take place in a foreign country outside of the United States.

The President referred to Paragraph 10,175 of the compiled Federal Statutes, which declares that whoever within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States "fits out and arms or attempts to fit out and arm or procures to be fitted out or armed or knowingly is concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any vessel, with intent that such vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or State with whom the United States is at peace" shall be fined and imprisoned. It is in accordance with this law that vessels leaving the United States ports are inspected for guns, as the Lusitania was inspected.

Reference to the arming of merchant vessels under the recognized rules of international law is made under the heading, "Conversion of Merchant Ships into Warships," and provides that merchant ships so converted must bear the external marks which distinguish warships of their nationality. Commander's name must appear on the navy lists as an officer.

At the second Hague Conference, and later at the London Conference in 1909, Great Britain, Japan, and the United States wished to make it a rule that merchant vessels could be converted only in the ports to which the vessel belonged, but Germany, France, and Russia contended for the right of conversion upon the high seas, though France later admitted that this must never take place in neutral ports or waters. It has been argued that the arming of merchant ships tempts them to resist the right of the belligerent to visit and search, forcible resistance to which renders the ship liable to destruction.

The Federal Statutes, Chapter 2, Paragraph 10,174, under the heading "Offenses against Neutrality," provide that "whoever within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States enlists or enters himself or lures or retains another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, State, colony, district, or people as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, shall be fined not more than $1,000 and imprisoned not more than three years."

Parcel Post.

INQUIRER.—An argument has been made on the following question: A says that the parcel post has been established and added to the ordinary mail service without the Government's having made provision for the increased demands on the railway mail service by extra payment. B says that while the railways claim, they are not being paid enough to compensate for the additional service called for by the transfer of a large volume of heavy goods which formerly went by the express companies, there has been some additional compensation given to the railways to pay for the parcel post carriage, that is, over and above the usual allowance made them to carry ordinary mails. The point involved is whether the parcel post is being carried by the railways without increase of payment.

After the Parcel Post act was passed Congress authorized the Postmaster General to pay the railroads on all routes which were not to be weighed immediately an additional payment not exceeding 10 per cent. of the pay they were then receiving. Under the authority of this law careful estimates were made of the increased weights carried on account of the establishment of the parcel post system and allowances were made on each route of such an amount as the estimated increase would justify under the lawful rates, not exceeding 5 per cent., as provided by the special act. The aggregate was an average of 4.23 per cent. increase in compensation on all railroad routes of the country. This amounted to approximately $1,700,000 a year.

These additional allowances continued until the next weighing in each section. It should be understood that under the present law, for the purpose of readjusting compensation on all railroad routes, the mails carried on each route are weighed not less than once in each four years. For the purposes of weighing the country is divided into four sections, one of which is weighed each year.

Therefore, since the inauguration of the parcel post there have been weighings in part of the First Contract Section, comprising the Eastern States except New England; in the Fourth Contract Section, comprising the States west of the Missouri River, and one is now in progress in the Third Contract Section, comprising the Central States north of the Ohio River. In the weighings in part of the First Contract Section and in the Fourth Section the weights of the parcel post mails carried were included with other weights taken, and the readjustments made thereon include compensation for the carriage of the parcel post mails, these adjustments superseding, of course, the allowances made under the special act of Congress. Similarly the readjustments to be made in the Third Contract Section from July 1 next will supersede the allowances under that act.

It is estimated that the total additional amount which will have been paid to railroads up to and including June 30, 1915, on account of the additional parcel post mails carried will aggregate approximately $4,322,000. The parcel post mails were not weighed separately from the other mails, and therefore the exact additional amount of compensation for them cannot be stated. If the increase in weight has been as great as claimed by the railroads the amount of additional pay is more than the above named sum.

The Wealth of Cities.

BRONSON WILLIAMS.—Is the wealth of Paris greater than that of New York?

The Query Column has lately published in answer to a more general question of the same kind an explanation of the impossibility of obtaining satisfactory comparison between the wealth of European and American cities.

Lord Kitchener.

A. R. S.—Is Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, on active service at the present time?

Lord Kitchener is occupied by his duties as Secretary of State for War, and is not on active service.

German-Americans.

G.—Will you please say in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES why the words "German-American" are used, and what they mean? We do not hear of English-Americans, Irish-Americans, Italiano-Americans, or French-Americans; why German-Americans?

German-Americans are American residents, or citizens of German birth or immediate ancestry. Our German-born population by the last census was 2,501,181, our population of German descent is several times that. There are more German-born foreigners in the United States than there are natives of any other nation. The German is racially tenacious in his loyalty to his and his people's "Fatherland," and the German nation, while recognizing the need of immigration in lieu of advantageous colonies for the "surplus population" of the country, has not encouraged the breaking of ties with the "old country." While the word "German-American" bespeaks a love and loyalty on the part of the German for his native or ancestral country, it has never been understood as implying any lack of fealty to the land of his adoption. The word can be literally defined as "American of German birth," its connotation being that the German-born citizen of the United States does not in his new loyalty forget the country of his birth. The words "Irish-American" and "Russian-American" are also used; all these words "Italian-American," "Greek-American," etc., denote, respectively, just what "German-American" does, although of course none of these words are in such common use, nor do they connote the same acknowledgment of native remembrance.

News from Germany.

INQUIRER.—I am constantly hearing the following statement from Americans in Germany that our news in America comes mostly by way of England and through the hand of the English censor. Will you kindly tell me how much truth there is in this affirmation?

Direct cables between the United States and Germany were cut early in the war so that there is no cable communication direct between the two countries. Your information from American friends in Germany is correct.

Religious Statistics.

CONSTANT READER.—Will you please give me the following figures: Population of England, percentage Catholic, percentage Protestant; population of Germany, percentage Catholic, percentage Protestant; population of the United States, percentage Catholic, percentage Protestant?

J. L. P.—Will you kindly give me the percentage of all churchgoing people in Germany?

The population of the United Kingdom is about 42,000,000; Roman Catholics, about 5,000,000; Protestants, about 36,400,000. The population of the United States is about 98,646,491; Roman Catholic communicants, about 13,657,787; Protestants, about 64,100,000. German figures, in so far as they can definitely answer the second as well as the first question, are as follows: Evangelicals, 39,991,421; Roman Catholics, 23,821,453; other Christians, 283,946; Jews, 615,021; others, 214,152.

The total population of Germany, by the same census, is 64,925,993. Percentages may be easily computed.

Professor Conybeare.

H. W. P.—In one of the local German papers there appeared on May 2 an article by Professor F. C. Conybeare, supposed to be of Oxford, England, taking a peculiar and unwarranted view of the negotiations conducted by Sir Edward Grey prior to the outbreak of the war. His name does not appear in the current edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and I have been wondering if you could tell me who he is and why he takes such a view.

Frederick Cornwallis Conybeare, Fellow of University College, Oxford, was born in 1856, the son of John Charles and Mary Catherine Vansittart Conybeare. He is a graduate of University College, Oxford; was made a Fellow of the British Academy in 1903; Officier d'Académie, 1906; Honorary Doctor Theologiae, Giessen, 1907; LL.D., St. Andrews, 1913. He is a member of the Armenian Academy of Venice. His long list of publications began in 1892 with "The Ancient Armenian Texts of Aristotle," and include "The Dreyfus Case," 1898; "The Roman Catholic Church in International Politics," 1901; "Myth, Magic, and Morals," 1909; "Catalogue of Armenian MSS. in the British Museum," 1912, and translations from Greek philosophy and romance, 1912 and 1913. He has been for years a contributor to the learned journals of England, the United States, France, and Germany. His home is in Oxford, where his official address is University College. We cannot undertake to explain Professor Conybeare's personal attitude in regard to British diplomacy.

"Moloch."

G. B. S.—Can you advise me through your columns who originated the expression so popular just now of "Moloch" as designating war?

Moloch was the name of the divinity which the men of Judah in the last stages of the kingdom were wont to propitiate by the sacrifice of their own children. The significance is, of course, obvious.

The German Universities.

E. R. CAMPION.—Kindly inform me through the Query Column whether the German universities have been going on this Winter, especially in Kiel, Königsberg, and Berlin.

All the German universities, throughout the empire, are going on now as before the war, but, of course, with a greatly diminished attendance.

"Groundhog Day."

The following letter has been received from "Junius," in reply to our appeal to readers for suggestions as to the history of "Groundhog Day":

The writer should state that, according to his information, there was an old legend of tradition among the North American Indians and the early settlers that in the first warm days of February or Springtime, if the groundhog (woodchuck) ventured out of his hole from his hibernal quarters to take an observation, as nautical men express it,

To view afar
The fairest scenes of land and deep

With none to listen and reply
To thoughts which in his heart beat high,

and he sees his shadow, he goes back to his Winter quarters to slumber for six more weeks of Winter. But if the sun is obscured by fog, mist, or rain, and he does not see his shadow, he knows that Winter is over.

Guns in the United States Navy.

S. A. McNAMARA.—Will you kindly inform me through the columns of your paper whether the United States has ever used guns manufactured by the Krupp Works of Germany on its battleships? I have been informed that the ships now being built were equipped with Krupp guns, and I should like to know.

All the vessels in the American Navy carry guns of American manufacture, these guns having been mainly manufactured by the Naval Gun Factory, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.; United States Army Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., or by the Bethlehem and Midvale Steel Companies.

The President's Pardoning Power.

JACQUES BONOMO.—In a discussion the question arose as to whether the President had the power to pardon a person from prison convicted in one of the States or only convicted of a Federal offense. Can you decide the matter?

The President of the United States has the power to pardon only those prisoners that have been convicted in a Federal court.

Coenties Reef.

H. S. C.—Will you kindly enlighten an admirer of your editorial pages as to the exact location of Coenties Reef, and also its bearing on the Fourth Avenue Subway going through New York?

Coenties Reef lies in the East River directly across the route of the Whitehall-Montague Street Tunnel, now under construction for operation by the New York Municipal Railway Corporation under the dual system contracts. This tunnel will connect with the Fourth Avenue Subway in Brooklyn near the De Kalb Avenue Station, and on the Manhattan side will connect with the subway running up Broadway to Forty-second Street, and thence through Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets to the Queensboro Bridge. The reef has no bearing upon the operation of the Fourth Avenue Subway, which began in June, by way of the Manhattan Bridge. Neither will it interfere with the completion of the Whitehall-Montague Street Tunnel.

A year or more ago the Public Service Commission of the State of New York asked the United States Government, which contemplates the removal of the reef, to have the blasting done prior to the construction of the subway tunnel, as the commission's engineers preferred to have the Government's work done first rather than have the reef blasted away after the tunnel had been constructed through it at a greater depth than the proposed level fixed by the Government. The Government failed to make the appropriation for this purpose, and rather than delay construction the commission decided to go ahead with the tunnel work.

Maps from the Government.

M. A. P.—Will you kindly tell me to what department at Washington, D. C., I should send to get maps of different localities and what is the price of each map?

The Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce at Washington takes charge of the survey of the United States coasts and the publication of charts covering these coasts, and also coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States. The results obtained are published, with various information, maps and charts. The United States Geographic Board has advisory powers concerning the preparation of maps compiled in the various Government departments. The United States Geological Survey is a division of the Department of the Interior.

Catholic Clergy and Marriage.

J. N.—Does the Pope issue a special dispensation in certain parts of the world for priests to marry? If so, where?

Nowhere in the world does the Pope issue such a dispensation. History and details of clerical celibacy in the Roman Catholic Church cannot be published in the limited space of the Query Column, but we would refer you to the Catholic Encyclopedia for specific accounts of present and past rulings and discipline.

Presidential Eligibility.

J. H.—To settle a dispute please tell me whether in order to be elected President of the United States a man must be not only native born himself, but the child of parents born in this country?

Any man who is himself born in the United States is eligible to the Presidency.

Charles O'Conor.

G. F.—Please tell me whether the eminent lawyer, Charles O'Conor, who died about fifty years ago, died in the communion of the Catholic Church, and was he buried from St. Patrick's Cathedral?

Charles O'Conor died thirty-one years ago, in the communion of the Catholic Church, of which he had been a devoted member. He was buried from St. Patrick's Cathedral on May 16, 1884, the requiem mass being celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan, then coadjutor Bishop of New York. The burial was in the vault under the old Cathedral in Mott Street.

Jewelers' Watch Signs.

The following should be of interest to readers of the Query column regarding an answer printed here last week:

"In THE NEW YORK TIMES is a query by Charles T. Webb concerning the repositioning of watch hands at 8:17 on jewelers' watch signs. This you have answered according to tradition, stating that it represents the time at which Lincoln was shot.

"It so happens that I once took it upon myself to find the truth of this very question, and I did considerable correspondence about it to present the matter in a forthcoming book concerning Time.

"Lincoln was shot during the third act at Ford's Theatre, about 10:41 P. M., (the exact time is not right at hand.) So that puts that story in the discard.

"The facts are that prior to about 1885 there were no jewelers' watch signs manufactured. Such as were individually made were in accordance with the ideas of the individuals producing them, and had no standardized positions of the hands. One of the pioneer watch manufacturers during the latter part of the war started making signs for his customers' use, and such other manufacturers as later went into the production of such signs merely followed copy.

"The positioning of the hands at 8:17 is for no other reason than economy of space on the face of the watch, so that advertising matter might be inserted. 8:17 shows the hands spread apart and in such a position that both the hour and the minute hands are equally dipped, (to right and left respectively,) and yet are accurate by comparison to an actual watch. This condition would not obtain elsewhere obtain without the consequent cramping of space of the placing of one hand above the other, (as at 12 sharp,) excepting at about 9:13.

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Housekeepers, hotels, restaurants, and cafes, this is an opportunity for you to save handsomely on your glassware purchases.

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Optic Wines 10c
Optic Cocktails 10c
Optic Tumblers 7c
Optic Sherry 7c
Optic Ales 10c
Optic Saucer Champagne 10c
Optic Clarets 10c
Optic Cale Parfait 10c
Optic Cordials 10c
Optic Sherry 10c
Optic Cocktail 7c
Optic Pousse Cafe 10c

The Fancy Stem Glassware Above Is Priced as Follows:

Goblets 10c
Wines (various) 5c
Pousse Cafe 5c
Clarets (various) 5c
Whisky Sour 7c
Saucer Champagne 10c
Cocktails (various) 5c
Sherrys 5c
Cordials 5c
Hot Whisky 7c

The Fancy Shape Glassware Above Is Priced as Follows:

Goblet 10c
Clarets 7c
Sherry 7c
Pousse Cafe 7c
Sherbet 10c
Fingerbowls 12c
Cafe Parfait 10c
Cocktails 7c
Tumbler 4c and 5c
Cordial 7c
Custards 10c

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A postal will bring you complete information at once. Write today.

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The dress goods section falls in line in the great procession of Bamberger July events, with mohair sicilian of splendid lustre and good, dependable quality, fifty inches wide, on sale at 59c the yard. Noncrushable and dust-shedding, ideal for summer skirts, motor coats and bathing suits. Brown, black, marine, navy and gray. Regular price, 59c, extra special at 39c yard.

49c Shepherd Checks, 42-inch, at 39c Yd.
Customers need no further information than that these are our regular 49c black and white checks. We have sold thousands of yards of it at the regular price, but to make this department of importance in the schedule of July events we will place the material on sale at 39c. Full forty-two inches wide. Extra special. Come early. Second Floor, Market Street

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"WHALEBOAT WAR"

One-Day Excursion to Flatlands and Flatbush Will Show You Historic Spots and Houses Amid Which It Raged.

By SARAH COMSTOCK.

ALL because that sturdy old descendant of Holland, Jeromus Lott, was carried off with his sack of chinking coin; and because the home of Pieter Lefferts was fired; and because Johannes Ditmars was all but smothered to death in a feather-bed by British soldiers—for these and several other equally spicy reasons there's a good day's outing awaiting you, as full of delectable history as the proverbial egg is full of meat, and no further away than our own villages of Flatlands and Flatbush.

For the stolid old Dutchmen who settled this part of our own Greater New York saw stirring adventures during Revolutionary days. We don't often recall that fact. Flatlands! we say. Drab little farmhouses, and barren swamps, and dully prosperous truck gardens! What adventures could ever have happened in so tame a spot?

Ah, but we've forgotten the old whaleboat warfare that was waged along the shores so near Manhattan! To say nothing of the loyal patriotism and also Toryism of some of these old Hollanders, which led them into many a difficulty and hair-breadth escape. Take the adventure of Colonel Jeromus Lott, for instance—surely there's a breezy tale for a Summer's day!

If you will travel on the subway to the Atlantic Avenue Station, there take a Flatbush Avenue trolley, and ride to Avenue F (if your car does not carry you as far as this corner you can get a transfer,) you can visit first the home of this Colonel Lott's son. It stands to your right as you leave the car, about a block away—an old Dutch house painted white, its windows shielded by green shutters. It is now the home of Mr. Stevenson. Its former owner was Jeromus Lott—named for his father, the hero of the whaleboat adventure. It was given to the junior Lott when he married the fair Ann Suydam, another representative of an early-day family. It is said that sixty-five fertile acres were included in the wedding gift.

The walls are of Holland brick. It is a tradition of the house that a shipload of this brick, when it arrived on our shores, was divided among six dwellings, this being one of the fortunate group. Few buildings nowadays have walls that so thoroughly shut out the Summer heat and the Winter cold. It is furnished in the quaint manner suitable to it, and the present owner has introduced sets of pictorial Dutch tiles around the old fireplaces.

And now on, from the home of this happily wedded young Jeromus. Cross a county path to Avenue S and you will come to that one of the early Lott houses which is best known by the old family name. It stands in the midst of a farm today, just as it did in 1800 when it was built. All the land hereabouts belonged to this prominent family, and several dwellings were erected from time to time.

Now walk to the north of this well-preserved building a short distance, and you will find the ruins of the old Colonel Jeromus Lott house, the house which figured in a thrilling adventure. Very crumbling ruins they are in 1915, but they were sturdy, walls in Revolutionary days—though not sturdy enough to defend their owner against the redoubtable Captain Hyler who set out to capture him and carry him off.

How many of us can recall, without an effort, the name of that Captain? As a matter of fact, there are two coupled names which would probably fall unheeded upon most of the millions of ears of Greater New York, which in 1776 and soon thereafter struck terror to countless breasts. Quills upon the fretful porcupine were limp and prostrate in comparison with each particular hair upon each particular Tory head, at the mere sound of those booming, roaring, bellowing, terrifying, deep-sea-sounding names—Captain Adam Hyler and Captain William Marriner.

In fact, the whole history of the whaleboat warfare has slipped into the forgotten past this many a day, and we have to jog our memories to call up that hot little series of battles and captures and plunders and murders which went on along the Staten Island and Long Island shores, where busy boats today ply humdrum workaday waters. These two Captains were leaders in a system of annoying both British and Tories, using their small boats and making intrepid excursions for the purpose, and carrying on many a by-play of the Revolutionary War. They were inhabitants of New Brunswick, N. J.; from the time the British took up headquarters near New York in 1776 they troubled the enemy so much that the British were actually driven to send an armed force to destroy their whaleboats. But in a short time the two had new boats and their warfare continued.

It was Colonel Jeromus Lott who had been selected by Captain Hyler as a fine prize, and for that prize the cruising Captain set forth. One dark night Hyler's boat glided up the water and approached Flatlands. Reaching the marshy shore the Captain and his men landed and marched up toward Lott's residence, the same whose ruins you are looking at now.

"What footsteps may those be?" we can imagine the dignified Colonel muttering as he woke from a profoundly snoring slumber.

Then, no doubt, he blinked a time or two, observed to the darkness: "Some of my negroes abroad? I must look to this!" If he had not been an esteemed member of the Flatlands congregation he might have uttered an annoyed oath. But, being pious, he merely thought the oath, then fell once more to sweetly slumbering.

What ho! A knock! And the knuckles of Captain Hyler are stout knuckles, forsooth!

I fear that his crew did not pause for a polite interval after that knock. It is known that Captains Hyler and Marriner both had an abrupt way with them. In fact, it is related that the latter once seized a gentleman while he was retreating to an upper chamber, desperately clutching his garments in his hands and endeavoring to find an opportunity to put them on before being taken captive. Marriner did not see the need of this ceremony, and took him as he was, en deshabille, carrying him some distance to a church, where he was permitted to make his toilet and don the garb which he still clutched desperately.

Although Colonel Lott was captured in a more dignified manner, captured he was nevertheless, and two of his negroes with him. Then, as the crowning feature of his accomplishment, the Captain ordered a search, and the reward was two weighty bags.

The Old Schenck-Crooke House.

"Guineas!" he shouted. Here was loot indeed!

"Away with him!" rang the command, and Colonel Lott was hurried to the boat with negroes, bags, and all. Slipping away from the Long Island shore, the boat made off toward Hyler's quarters in New Brunswick.

But the tables were soon turned. With a whetted appetite the captors gathered next morning to slit open those bags, fat and jingling with treasure. Zip! went the stout cloth, out poured a stream—

And instead of glittering guineas, that stream of wealth consisted of the humble half-pennies of the Flatlands church congregation!

For once, at least, the laugh was on the whaleboat warriors, and Colonel Lott must have been devoid of humor if he did not chortle a bit, under his waistcoat, despite his discomfort and anxiety.

While you are in this vicinity, you must not miss a look at the old Gerritsen tidemill, which is in sight from the front door of the Lott house. Its wheel is still to be seen, though the ancient building is slipping fast into decay. The original mill was built about 1636 by a member of the old Gerritsen family.

From this point it is possible to follow cross cuts to the old Schenck-Crooke house, which you should see while here, but so complex is the way that it will probably prove simpler to return to the Flatbush Avenue and Bergen Beach trolley which brought you here, and continue on it to Ralph Avenue, where a large sign shows you the road you must take to the right.

This road, paved with cobble stones, leads straight across the marshy land to one of the most famous old houses in all of Greater New York. It has a right to its distinction, for it is the oldest one now standing in its original form in all the city, and is probably the oldest in the entire State. It is known to the neighborhood as "the Crooke Mill House," having once been attached to a tidemill which belonged to General Philip S. Crooke.

The date of building was 1656, when Captain John Schenck erected it in sturdy Dutch style. He was of a noble Dutch family and had come to this country six years earlier. Since his day it has passed from hand to hand, and was once owned by Joris Martense of Flatbush. Martense did not occupy the house himself, but gave it over to tenants. His own home, near Church and Gravesend Avenues, played its lively part in the whaleboat warfare—whereof anon.

This Schenck-Crooke house is excellently preserved. The huge old fireplace is unchanged, the great chain whereon the kettle swung is there, and rafters, like those of a ship, are intact.

And now for Martense's own home, the building mentioned above. It was the scene of Captain William Marriner's star exploit, namely the carrying off of Major Moncrief of the British Army.

For a period this vigorous and warlike old Captain, Hyler's partner, had chafed in captivity on Long Island, being Moncrief's prisoner. Considering how great an annoyance he had been to the British, we can well believe that Moncrief counted him an excellent prize. Marriner considered him an unkind captor, and after he was exchanged he still bore a grudge, vowing that he would have the officer in his power sooner or later.

So it came to pass one Summer night that Marriner made a dash, knowing where his victim was to be had. This was at the home of Joris Martense, who was publicly supposed to be a British sympathizer, but, as a matter of fact, was ardently pro-American and had advanced $5,500 to his country's support.

Here in this house Moncrief was seized late at night and carried off, just as Colonel Lott had been. He was carried to the whaleboat headquarters at New Brunswick.

If your courage and your pedestrianism hold out, there's a glorious walk for you to the old Jan Ditmars house, before visiting Martense's early home. The pleasantest way to reach it is to return from the Schenck-Crooke house, (which is near Bergen Beach,) on the same trolley line, back in the direction from which you came, and leave the car at Kings Highway. Turn to the right, pass the old Flatlands Dutch church, and continue on Kings Highway, (or Kouwenhoven Place, as it is sometimes called,) all the way to the house. This involves a tramp of somewhat over a mile along a beautiful motor road, winding in graceful curves through farming land. You must continue across the railroad track, across the "White Bridge," as all the country people call it, past the giant old willow tree with its sweeping plumes, and there, nestled among trees, to the left of the road just beyond the bridge, is the somewhat dilapidated house.

Jan Ditmars, born in 1718, took this land and erected the dwelling.

It was Johannes, the son of Jan, who figured prominently as a patriot in the Revolutionary war. Johannes was a very wealthy man and he advanced much money to the cause of America. At the time when the British occupation of Long Island looked imminent, General Washington gave command that all the grain hereabout should be stacked in the fields, far enough from the barns so that it could be burned if the enemy drew near without burning the barns as well.

Ditmars had a neighbor who was also his guardian and a stanch sympathizer with the British cause. This neighbor had refused to stack his hay as ordered, and, at the approach of the British, his hay was found to be still in his barn. Soldiers were then sent by an American officer to fire the barn, but the loyal Ditmars ran to his guardian's relief, putting out the fire and then mounting a pile of hay with the challenge: "If you burn this barn, you must burn me as well!" Because of his liberal gifts to the American cause the barn was left without further harm.

Another story told of this same Johannes Ditmars is to the effect that a group of British soldiers attacked his house one night, having heard that his cupboard contained a number of bags of gold. A feather-bed was used to smother the outcries of Ditmars and his mother, and the thieves were breaking in the cupboard, which the owner had refused to unlock, when their noise roused the servants sleeping upstairs. They rushed to the relief of their master and mistress, attacking the robbers with any sort of weapons they could find. They succeeded in overcoming the thieves, though they were unable to hold them, and Mr. and Mrs. Ditmars emerged from the feather-bed, almost suffocated to death.

The road back from this old house lies by a somewhat devious but a pleasant trolley route. Cross the fields back of the house by a little path which leads out to Utica Avenue at the corner of Foster. This corner is worth remembering, in case you prefer to go to the house a-trolley rather than afoot. Here on Utica Avenue, only a short distance from the Ditmars house, passes a shuttle from which you can transfer to either a Church or a Reid Avenue car, and so on into town once more, perhaps stopping at the Martense house.

If you return by way of Flatbush Avenue you should leave the car at No. 563 and visit the old Lefferts homestead. This house was built on the site of the original Lefferts homestead, the home of Pieter, Lieutenant of the Flatbush militia. This same Pieter was a well-known patriot and did much for the cause of independence. During the battle fought on Flatbush soil the British used the old house as a protection, whereupon the Americans set fire to the house as a means of gaining their end, even though it belonged to one of their own side.

As soon as the war was at an end Pieter Lefferts set about rebuilding the home exactly as it had been originally and on the same spot, and this copy of the first building, now very old in itself, stands today in excellent preservation.

ITINERARY.

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Flatbush Avenue trolley to Avenue F. Fare 5 cents

See house of young Jeromus Lott, now belonging to Mr. Stevenson; old Hendrik Lott house beyond; ruins of old Jeromus Lott house to the north of this; Gerritsen's mill on beach below.

Take trolley again and continue to Ralph Avenue. Walk to Schenck-Crooke house.

Returning, the Ditmars house on Kouwenhoven Place, the Martense house at Church and Gravesend Avenues, and the Lefferts house at 563 Flatbush Avenue, may be visited. To reach the Ditmars house, leave the car, returning toward Flatbush at Kings Highway, and follow this road past the "White Bridge."

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Facing directly on Long Island Sound. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Amusements, Dancing. Modern sanitary improvements; electric light. Brass beds, hair mattresses. Trolleys to New Haven; fare, 10 cents. Rates weekly, $21 for two persons, including daintily cooked meals.

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An Exclusive Home Club
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Leading Summer hotel on Cape Cod. Rooms, with or without bath; golf, tennis, &c.; bathing unexcelled; sailing, fishing; fireproof garage. Write for booklet.
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Unsurpassed golfing—perfect beaches, with still-water and surf-bathing side by side—yachting, motor-boating, fresh and salt water fishing.
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AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
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To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway, 264 5th Av.

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Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.....$1,500.00 up
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Two floors of Bachelor single rooms at special low rates.

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800 Rooms, All With Bath

Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled cuisine. All comforts and conveniences. Central location, near shops and theatres. One block from Elevated and Subway Stations.

Room and Bath, $2 and up; Two persons, $3 and up; Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, $5 and up.

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Suites Furnished or Unfurnished. Transient or on Lease.

Cheerful Rooms. High Class Patronage. Excellent Restaurant at Moderate Prices.

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Absolutely Fireproof.

Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
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Cosy and homelike—excellent character of guests.

Single room, with bath and dressing room, including breakfast and dinner, $3.75 for one, or $4.00 for two persons per day. Large, airy 2-room apartment at attractive Summer rate.

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AMERICAN PLAN.

Unfurnished Apartments from $540 per year. Furnished Apartments from $80 per month.

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Special transient rates for JULY and AUGUST. European and American plan.

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BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.

Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less price. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

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A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

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Columbus Ave., 81st to 82d St.

Rooms with use of bath..$1.00
With bath.....$1.50 & $2.00

Dancing Every Evening.

Restaurant 50% Less Than Others.

French, Spanish, German and Italian Spoken.

BAR HARBOR'S SEASON

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 10.—The Building of Arts will have the usual series of musicales and outdoor plays this Summer on Saturday afternoons. The first will be held on July 31, when the program will include Miss Anne Swinburne and William Raymond in a play by Alfred Sutro. On Aug. 7 Miss Edith Wynne Matthison and company will give an open-air production of "King Renee's Daughter," and on Aug. 14 Miss Olive Oliver and company will give a production of "Chitra," by Rabindranath Tagore. On the 21st it is hoped that there may be a concert by Fritz Kreisler, the famous violinist, who has a Summer cottage at Seal Harbor.

The visit of the Eastern Yacht Club with over thirty vessels was the chief event of the week. Rain and fog marked the annual cruise for a good part of the course, but Commodore Herbert M. Sears brought his fleet safely to anchor in Frenchman's Bay. The cruise disbanded with the usual dinner, and most of the yachts will return westward, although a few of them will continue the cruise farther to the east.

Miss Katherine Force of New York is here to spend some time as the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, at Islescote. Mrs. W. H. Force has been here for some time. Mrs. Astor has an attractive Summer home on Vanderbilt Point this year, among her neighbors being Andrew Carnegie and George Lauder of Pittsburgh. For the past two years she has had La Selva, the cottage of Mrs. A. J. Davis of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., on the upper shore.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor entertained a party of friends at dinner Monday. Saturday Samuel Bates entertained a party of friends at luncheon. Sunday the entertainers included Mrs. W. W. Card of Pittsburgh, who entertained a party of friends, the guests including Mr. and Mrs. Templeton Briggs and Miss Dorothy Sattler.

Mr. and Mrs. Lea Mallvaine Luquer of Brooklyn entertained a party Wednesday. Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart of Philadelphia was also among Wednesday's entertainers.

Mrs. W. W. Seeley of Cincinnati entertained at dinner on Friday evening at her cottage, the guests including Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Miss Marie Hinkle, and the Misses Morrill.

The committee has set Thursday, Aug. 12, as the tentative date for the annual water sports at the Swimming Club, one of the chief events of the Summer.

Larz Anderson of Brookline, Mass., is spending a few days with his mother, Mrs. Nicholas L. Anderson of Washington.

John T. Linzee of Boston is receiving the condolences of his friends over a serious accident, which will probably keep him laid up all Summer. While walking Sunday he tripped and fell on the street, breaking both bones of his left leg above the ankle. He is resting comfortably, but it will be some weeks before he will be able to be up and about.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer of New York was among the week's arrivals. She is at Chatwold, her Summer home on the Schooner Head Road.

Mrs. E. B. Dane of Seal Harbor entertained at dinner Wednesday at her Summer home.

A. Eugene Gallatin of New York entertained at dinner Monday evening at the Kebo Valley Club, among the guests being Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Newell Tilton, Miss Alexandra Emery, Mrs. A. H. Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Alessandro Fabbri, Herbert Pell, and M. Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green entertained at tea at the Swimming Club Monday. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright and Miss Mae Conover of Philadelphia.

Whitley Wright, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, has returned to Philadelphia after spending some days here.

Miss Eloise Derby of Boston, who has been spending May and June in California, is here for the Summer, and will be with her mother, Mrs. Hasket Derby, who has the Cary cottage in Albert Meadow. Miss Derby motored to California as the guest of Miss Rose Dexter of Boston. The trip consumed a little more than a month.

John S. Rogers of New York, who has the Maitland cottage, Balance Rock, has arrived for the Summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Richmond Levering, who are here on the yacht Zara for a brief stay, entertained at luncheon at the Kebo Valley Club Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Warner Mifflin Leeds were among Thursday's arrivals for the Summer. They have Greenaway Court, the fine Summer estate owned by Francis Burton Harrison, Governor General of the Philippines.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston of New York are guests of Mrs. William Veazie Pratt at Belfast. They will spend most of the Summer here.

Mrs. Daniel Bacon is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. John Aspegren of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Edwards have arrived for the season, and will be at their cottage for the Summer, as usual.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn of New York, who have been Summer cottagers here for some years, are expected shortly.

Dr. Robert Abbe of New York has arrived to join Mrs. Abbe at Brook End.

Miss Cottenet of New York is the guest of Mrs. John L. Kane at her Summer home on the Shore Path.

Mrs. Thomas Hamlin Hubbard of New York, with her daughters, Mrs. H. S. Darlington and Miss Hubbard, are expected to arrive about the 10th, and will occupy Hillcrest Cottage.

F. Leonard Kellogg of New York is spending a few day with his family here at Brae Head Cottage.

Dr. and Mrs. Robin H. Fowler of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Auchincloss at Miramichee.

Mr. and Mrs. Lea Mallvaine Luquer of Brooklyn have arrived at their Summer home on the lower shore for the season. With them are Lea Shippen Luquer and Miss Evelyn Pierrepont Luquer. They have been doing some entertaining lately.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Lather of Brooklyn are spending the Summer at their cottage at Hancock Point, just across the bay. Other Brooklyn members of the Summer set there are Miss C. P. Latimer and Miss Langford, who arrived Saturday to occupy the Harding cottage.

Mrs. Paul Morton and her daughter, Mrs. J. Hopkins Smith, Jr., of New York, are at the Clefstone Cottage for the season. Mr. Smith is expected to arrive here later in the season.

The Countess de Laugier-Villars, who has not been here since the death of her husband some years ago, is expected to arrive soon for the Summer.

GLEN ISLANDS

"The World's Pleasure Grounds" Every seaside amusement; fine bathing; boating & fishing; Darst's Band concerts; "the Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; clambake dinner and a la carte; dancing; "Klein Deutschland"; the dairy.

Steamers leave Battery 10:15, 11:00 A. M.; 2:30, 3:30 P. M. East 24th St. half hour later. EXTRA BOATS ON SUNDAY. Round Trip, 50c.

Delightful Afternoon Trip

to Bear Mountain Park or WEST POINT

Steamer "Albany"

Returning on

Str. "Robert Fulton"

Leave Desbrosses St. Daily except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 1 P. M.; West 130th St., 2:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. 81 round trip. 1½ hours at Bear Mountain or ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant. Best Trip for Saturday Afternoon.

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BEAR MOUNTAIN

45 Miles UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON

Str. "HIGHLANDER" Weekdays and Sundays. Lvs. Battery 9:15, West 23d St. 9:45, Yonkers 10:45 A. M.

DANCING. REGULAR DINNER 50c.

Str. "MARY POWELL" Weekdays 8:30, W. 129 St. 10:40 A. M. (Str. "NEWBURGH" Sundays and Holidays.) Round Trip—Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c. McALLISTER ST'ET CO. Tel. Broad 952

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

Splendid Steamers Leave Pier 43, N. R. (foot Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M., Yonkers 7:20 P. M., Daily, (except Sunday); for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. *Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville and all points in the Catskill Mountains.

Saturday Special, Fare, $1.25

Leave Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M., Yonkers 1:45 P. M. REDUCED FARE TO HALDEN $1.50 IN EACH DIRECTION

Tickets and information mailed on request, or can be obtained at tourist and ticket agencies in Greater New York. Phone 1097 Spring.

Up the Hudson To-Day

Delightful sail to Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and return, $1.

Str. "Benj. B. Odell"

Restaurant, luncheon, music. Franklin St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.

Central Hudson Line

DAYLIGHT TRIPS

Long Island Sound

New London Line On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; ft. of East 22d St., 10:30 A. M., for New London, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Providence, Boston, etc. Folder on request. City Ticket Agent, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

UP THE SOUND Sea Cliff & Glenwood

Str. "Sagamore" leaves ft. 34th St., E. R., SATURDAYS at 1:00 P. M. Ret. due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. SUNDAYS, leaves ft. 34th St., E. R., 9:30; ft. 138th St., E. R., 10:00 A.M. Ret. due N. Y. 8:00 P. M.

Excursion 50c. Tickets.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers Rosedale & Cimbria Today

Leave—West 129th St., 9:30, 1:00, 3:30.
" West 23rd St., 10:00, 1:45, 4:00.
" Battery, 10:30, 2:15, 4:30.
" Rockaway, 12:30, 6:00, 7:00.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50c.

DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIPS TO

Interstate Park Landings

(ALONG THE PALISADES.)

STR. KINGSTON leaves W. 129th St., ft. 10 A.M., 2 and 8 P.M. FARE, 35c. Round Trip

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From New Pier 36, East River, foot of Pack Slip. Daily (except Sunday) at 5 p.m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

Sight-Seeing Yachts

Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, $3.50. Tel. Broad 5972. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1:30 P. M.

A TAX DODGERS' PARADISE.

HOW would you like to live in a town with a $3 tax rate?

Go over into Massachusetts to Cape Cod, the "right arm of the State," and about midway down this narrow neck of sand you will find such a place. Picturesque Orleans, a peaceful little hamlet of 1,077 persons, has come into the limelight as a refuge of tax dodgers.

To understand the situation properly we must go back a bit, to the year 1911. That year witnessed a revolution in this town's existence. Sidney W. Winslow, a Massachusetts millionaire, stepped into town with his bank book. He had been coming to his Summer residence on Pleasant Bay Cove at South Orleans for nearly twenty-five years, and now he decided to make Orleans his legal residence.

Thereupon the tax rate was reduced to $3, where it has since remained. Neighboring towns have rates ranging from $8 to $20 a thousand. Winslow's assessment of real and personal property for 1911 was more than 50 per cent. of the whole tax levied on property for that year.

On April 1 of this Spring twenty-five persons from all over the State of Massachusetts flocked to little Orleans. Every one was anxious to become a legal resident of the town. And this is what it all amounted to—more than $1,500,000 in taxable property was added to the town's treasury in a day by the Assessors!

Is it any wonder that the town has no debt? Can you see why they have to hold two annual town meetings there now? The valuation of the town is estimated at about $5,000,000. In 1910 it was less than $700,000.

The chief question that is now puzzling the inhabitants is, "How are we going to spend the town's income?"

Most of the highways are smooth oil stretches, in first-class condition. A concrete sidewalk curbing has just been completed in the central part of the village. An electric lighting system and water supply are two of the conveniences and modern improvements which are being contemplated by the authorities and residents. Neither the town officials, permanent residents, or "legal" inhabitants are anticipating any boost in the tax rate, and if the Legislature does not enact a new law in regard to tax dodging there is no reason why it should not remain the same for a long time.

All sorts of stories have sprung up in connection with the present situation in the village. There is one to the effect that one person slept overnight on a cot in an undertaker's establishment, thereby making the town his legal residence. Another is that one family came in an automobile with a tent, which they pitched after dark.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

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Unexcelled Service To BOSTON

Finest Equipped Steamships in the Coastwise Service

METROPOLITAN LINE

Express Twin-Screw Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL leave Pier 14, N. R., foot Murray St., every day at 5:00 P. M. Due Boston about 8:00 A. M. Same service returning.

Fare, $4.00. Inside Rooms with Electric Fans, $1.00. Outside Rooms, $2.00.

Main Deck Dining Rooms—Excellent Service

Unsurpassed facilities for the Expeditious Handling of Automobiles, Horses and Freight—Express Service.

To Portland

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE

Steamships NORTH LAND and NORTH STAR leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M.; also Mondays 10:30 A. M. A delightful 190-mile, 22-hour Trip direct to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL.

ALL TOGETHER

35 Steamers 15 Routes 80 Landings

Through Tickets to All Resorts in New England and the Maritime Provinces
Baggage Checked Through

Fares Lower Than by Rail

Tickets and information at Piers; also at all Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices, or address Passenger Traffic Department, Pier 19, North River, New York.

To Boston

Fall River Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, 5:30 P. M. Steamers Commonwealth and Priscilla. Orchestra on each.

Providence Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Steamers Providence and Plymouth.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and Are Always Cool and Comfortable.

Other Long Island Sound Routes

NEW BEDFORD LINE

To New Bedford and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE

Lv. Pier 25, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave Pier 76, E. R., foot East 23d St., week days, 3:15 P. M., Sundays, 4:45 P. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.

NEW LONDON LINE

To New London, Watch Hill and Block Island. Lv. Pier 44, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:00 P. M.; Pier 76, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 9:00 P. M. Strs. LOWELL and CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE

To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., week days, 5:45 P. M., Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt Street; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices, and at Piers.

The New England Steamship Co.

One Day's Outing On the Hudson

West Point, Newburgh or Poughkeepsie

ALSO NEW BEAR MOUNTAIN PARK.

You can combine the cool, refreshing sail with a trolley ride from Newburgh to Orange Lake or Mt. Beacon, or from Poughkeepsie you can visit Vassar College and Wappingers Falls.

All Service Daily Except Sunday.

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

AFTERNOON BOAT

for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:40 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 3:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."

Send for illustrated booklet, "Vacationettes," describing sixteen one-day trips.

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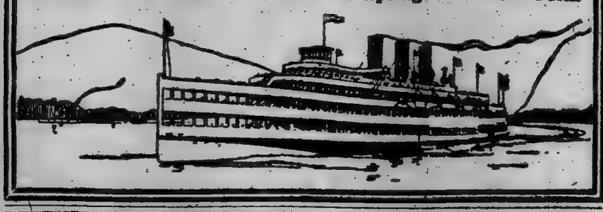

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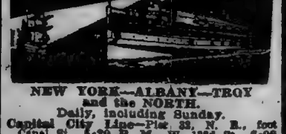

NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.

Daily, including Sunday.

Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M., W. 125d St. 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 6:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.

Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M., West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany, daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip.

People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M., W. 125d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany, 6:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.

Monday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M., W. 125d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany, 10:00 A. M.

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Leave Pier 25, E. R., 9:30 A. M., foot East 23d St. 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents. Tickets, sales limited to half the capacity, on sale at Piers only on day of excursion.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, SS.:

WHEREAS, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 5th day of June, 1915, by Actiesselskabet Ocean, owner of the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo, her engines, etc., for a limitation of its liability in respect of any claim or claims for loss, destruction, damage, or injury arising out of the collision between the steamships Jos. J. Cuneo and Ryndam on May 26, 1915; and,

WHEREAS, the value of the petitioner's interest in the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo has been duly appraised at the sum of $45,000, and her pending freight at the sum of $155.30, with interest from May 27, 1915, and the petitioner has filed a stipulation, duly approved by the Court, to pay into Court the moneys awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court or by the Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, to the amount of said appraised value with interest as aforesaid;

NOW, therefore, in pursuance of the monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for loss, destruction, damage, or injury occasioned by the said collision to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and also to appear before said Court at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the said 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and answer said petition; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in this suit.

Dated, New York, June 28th, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Bryant 1000.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NATIONAL WOOLEN COMPANY, INC., Alleged Bankrupt.

Bids in writing will be received by Henry M. Goldfogle, Assignee, at his office, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the assets of the National Woolen Company, Inc., of 67 Irving Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which assets (excluding cash and moneys on hand) consist of stock of wool

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*Tuscania	Fri., Aug. 27, 5 P.M.
Saxonia	Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A.M.
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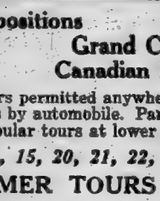

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STEEL TRADE FEARS A LABOR SHORTAGE

Big Companies Are Preparing for Crisis by Installing All Kinds of Mechanical Devices.

SMALL ORDERS REJECTED

Firms Have Contracts Which Will Keep Them Rushed for the Next Six Months.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 1.—The low prices which prevail in some lines of steel and iron are surprising when it is taken into consideration how busy the mills are turning out these products. Invariably one is met with the remark that books are filled months ahead. Every day small domestic orders are turned away, whereas, six months ago the same manufacturers would have given such orders careful consideration.

A pending labor shortage is being prepared for by firms who are looking ahead. Every mechanical device known to the art of iron and steel making is being ordered and installed against the day when common labor will be in greater demand and will not be obtainable. The H. C. Frick Coke Company has ordered the installation of mining machines, something unheard of in the Connellsville region previously. All sorts of coke drawing mechanism are being installed and electricity is replacing men in many departments. It is expected that by the Fall there will be a general scramble for common labor and partly skilled workmen.

Figures of pig iron production for June tell the story of the rise in the iron industry. The production was approximately 6,300 tons a day over the month of May. Twelve more furnaces were put in blast during the month. The total pig iron production for the country was 2,539,827 tons in June, as against 1,268,470 tons in May. More furnaces will be put in blast in July, which, together with the warmer weather, will increase the production over June. The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company will start the No. 5 furnace at Ensley, Ala. The Alan Wood Iron and Steel Company will blow in a furnace at Swedeland, Penn. Several furnaces in the valleys are preparing for operation.

With the increase in production an advance in the average selling price is also noted. Average sales of Bessemer in May were at $13.75, which was an increase of 9.1c over that of May. Basic averages for June were $12.75, an increase of 7.4c over May. Valley furnace owners have withdrawn quotations of $12.50 for foundry and malleable, and are demanding $13.75. Southern iron is firmly held at $9.75 for spot delivery and $10 for forward delivery. One Birmingham furnace sold 50,000 tons of iron in June, against a product of 25,000 tons.

The Carnegie Steel Company has purchased 15,000 tons of open hearth steel billets from an eastern competitor, owing to the demands on its own steel mills. As a result of the increased demand billets are up $1 a ton based on Youngstown prices, as Pittsburgh has none to offer. Quotations are: Bessemer and open hearth billets, $19.50 to $20; sheet bars, $20 to $20.50, Youngstown. Forging billets are firmly held at $27.

The Eastern mills having been filled with orders for steel bars, especially large rounds, which are made into shells, Southern steel mills will be utilized to take care of the surplus. The Steel Corporation will transfer some of its orders to the Ensley, Ala., plant. It is safe to predict that steel bars will be quoted at 1.30c for prompt delivery.

One Eastern Pennsylvania mill sold 6,000 tons of shrapnel bars during the week. An inquiry has been made by a broker for 45,000 tons of steel for shells. One Cleveland mill has withdrawn from the market, being filled with orders.

The American Bridge Company secured the contract of 24,000 tons for the St. Louis bridge across the Mississippi River. There are numerous small contracts letting, which, in the aggregate, bring the total tonnage to a fair figure and sustain prices. The Pennsylvania Steel Company will add a structural mill to its equipment, which is now planned to roll rails. Shapes are held at 1.25c for prompt delivery, and 1.30c. for third and fourth quarter.

No developments have occurred to change conditions in the plate mills. Orders have been scarce during the week, probably due to the holiday lull. Plates are firm at 1.25c to 1.30c, with prospects of an advance for fourth-quarter delivery. Chicago quotations are $1 to $2 a ton lower. Bookings in the West are somewhat better, but there remains a large unfilled tonnage. Eastern Pennsylvania mills are operating at 90 per cent. of capacity. The Carnegie Steel Company will start the skelp mill at Farrell, Penn., full turn next Tuesday.

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company booked an order for 100,000 boxes of plates for export in one order, and took another for 50,000 boxes. Export trade is good and prices range somewhat higher than for domestic orders. It used to be that export trade furnished the dumping ground for American products. This has been reversed. Operations at the mills are close to 100 per cent., and large extensions are planned to a number of plants contiguous to Pittsburgh.

Operations of wire plants are active, especially on export material. Barbed wire cannot be had at most of the mills in this district, as they are sold up ahead several months. Thus the business has gone West at greater cost to consumers, owing to the increased freight rate to the coast. Large quantities of wire nails are also being shipped abroad.

An active demand for rivets, bolts, nuts, &c., has resulted in many of the semi-idle plants getting into active operation. Prices are low but are gradually advancing.

New prices have been put out by the American Steel & Wire Company as follows: Plain wire, 1.40c.; wire nails, $1.60; painted barbed wire, 1.70a.; galvanized barbed wire, 1.90c.

Railroads are ordering track supplies in larger quantities but rail orders are few. The Carnegie Steel Company will soon begin work on the Pennsylvania's order for 100 and 125-pound rails. Demand for light rails is more prolific than for heavy rails. An advance of $2 a ton has been made on cold rolled strip steel.

Some fears are entertained of a greater shortage in ferro manganese owing to the increased consumption. A furnace at Dunbar, Penn. is making 80 per cent. manganese, having secured a supply from Brazil. This will not meet requirements, however.

Good Champagne Grape Crop.

Reports from sixteen of the principal wine-growing centres of that part of the Champagne district which is as yet free from ravages of the war, writes Consul William Bardel from Epernay, France, show highly favorable prospects for this year's wine yield. Few parts of the district suffered from last Winter's frosts, and, with exceptionally favorable growing weather since the beginning of May, the vines have developed so well that the crop is one to two weeks ahead of a normal year. The grapes are forming sound and abundantly. It is fortunate for the wine producers that the weather has been favorable, for, as the women performed most of the work, the usual close cultivation to overcome bad weather would not have been possible. Barring unforeseen climatic disturbances, the grape harvest can start this year two weeks earlier, and it promises to be very rich in quantity and quality.

Drug Advances and Declines.

Important changes in original package prices as reported by Weekly Drug Markets are as follows: Advanced: Ammonium bromide, antipyrine, bromine, caffeine, cantharides, (Chinese,) Messina oils, bergamot, lemon, sweet orange, myrbane oil, oxalic acid, potassium bromide and permanganate, saffron flowers, salicylic acid, sodium bromide, nitrate, and salicylate and toluol; declined: Anise seed, (Spanish,) bay oil, belladonna leaves, sweet birch oil, golden seal root, powdered, juniper berries, menthol, savin oil, silver nitrate, sloe berries.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

East Butte Mine Makes a Record in Its Output for June.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 10.—Anaconda's June output of copper was 23,100,000 pounds, 800,000 pounds less than in the corresponding month last year. Chino reports for May 6,449,977 pounds, against 3,027,548 in April and 5,666,881 in May, 1914. East Butte made a record in June, producing 1,500,000 pounds, on which the profit should be about $150,000. Kennecott produced in June approximately 9,000,000 pounds.

Lessees are operating the second section of the Ohio Copper mill plant, and are treating some 2,000 tons of ore daily. In a few days the third section will be in operation.

Wolverine officials state that the costs for the year 1914 were 8½ cents. Franklin is now turning out 900 tons of rock a day, and getting good results at the mill. Calumet and Hecla is shipping more than 11,000 tons of rock daily to its mill, and Sunday mill work is necessary.

The Ahmeek drill has found the Calumet and Hecla conglomerate, and the showing is good.

U.S. STEEL ORDERS INCREASE

Gain of 413,598 Tons Was Higher Than Expected.

The United States Steel Corporation reports unfilled orders on its books as of June 30 amounting to 4,678,196 tons, a gain of 413,598 tons during the month. This showing was unexpected in financial circles, as the most extensive increase looked for was 300,000 tons, and average preliminary estimates went no higher than 250,000 tons. The upturn in advance bookings was thought yesterday, when the report was issued, to reflect a substantial expansion of buying for domestic consumption, as well as for the manufacture of munitions of war.

The corporation's unfinished business at the end of June was greater than at any time since April, 1913. On Jan. 31 the total was 4,248,071 tons, and April 30 the smallest tonnage for the year, 4,162,244 tons, was reported.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

More Changes Than Usual Last Week, and Most Advances.

There was an unusually large number of changes shown in Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices last week, and of the 322 quotations given 101 were different from the corresponding ones of the week before. Foodstuffs played prominent parts in the changes, as did the metals and wool. In all there were sixty-six advances and thirty-five declines.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities in this city last week, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to July 3, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$7.50	$7.40	$4.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.07½	.07½	.05½
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.09½	.09½	.06½
Std. brown sheetings, yd.	.06¼	.06¼	.05
Printcloths, 38½ in., 64x 60	.03¾	.04	.04¼
Butter, creamery extra, lb.	.27½	.28	.26½
Cheese, f.c., fresh, spec., lb.	.15½	.15½	.14½
Eggs, Western late, doz.	.18	.19	.20½
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.07½	.07½	.10
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.11¼	.10¼	.07
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.04½	.04¾	.05
Raisins, lb.	.07½	.07½	.07½
Flour, Spring patent, bbl	6.65	6.35	4.35
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	5.70	5.60	4.00
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.36	1.35	.99¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush.	.85	.82½	.77¼
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.57¼	.57½	.43¾
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	.093	.095	.132
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.25	1.25	1.10
Hides, Chi. pk. No. 1, lb.	.25½	.25½	.15½
Hides, Chi. cows, n. lt.,	.25½	.25	.10
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.31	.31	.30
Leather, union backs, lb.	.43	.43	.43
Iron, pig, F. No. 2 Phil., ton.	14.25	14.25	14.75
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	21.50	21.50	19.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.22¼	.22¾	.14
Copper, Elec., N. Y., lb.	.19¾	.20¾	.15¾
Lead, New York, lb.	.05¾	.05¾	.039
Tin, New York, lb.	.33¾	.41¼	.315
Petrol., refd., gal., in bbl.	.11	.13	.13
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.00	6.85	7.60
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.50	7.50	8.50
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	5.65	5.75	5.35
Lard, pr.st., Chi., 100 lbs.	8.62½	9.20	10.10
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	9.75	11.25	11.92½
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	18.00	18.00	22.50
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.05¼	.05¼	.05¼
Rubber, up-River F'a, lb.	.53	.63	.70
Sugar, stan. gr., 100 lbs.	6.10	6.10	4.80
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.19½	.18	.14
Tea, Japan, low to fine, lb.	.22	.23	.13
Potatoes, State, bbl.	1.00	....	1.00
Wool, av. 100, Phila., lb.	.335	.315	.170

The flour market, for the most part, again advanced under the sympathetic influence of a further rise in wheat. Only one item in this part of the list showed a decline. This was the Winter clear grades, which fell off 15 cents a barrel from the price quoted in the previous week. On the Spring and Winter patent and the Spring clear grades the advances were 30, 10 and 10 cents a barrel, respectively. At Chicago there was an advance in the price of live beef, while live hogs, live sheep and prime lard were lower. Bacon, 14cs down, was higher in price at this city.

There was marked uneasiness to prices in the dairy products list. All the grades of butter quoted fell off. Cheese was fairly steady throughout the week, and while the better grades of nearby eggs moved upward in price, the reverse was true of the Western sorts. Fruits showed little change one way or the other, and while fresh vegetables also showed little change, the price tone was slightly easier. Salt advanced for the first time in a long while, and salt fish was also higher. Coffee showed no change, but the fair grade of Formosa was higher. Mace was the only item in the spice list which did not suffer a decline. The raw sugars advanced after the previous week's decline, but standard granulated remained steady at recent prices.

Further improvement was noted in the metals markets, more active business resulting in upward revisions on a number of important crude and finished forms of iron and steel. In the minor metals spelter, lead and antimony were very firm, but tin and electrolytic copper declined. The hide market showed further strength, and nine of the ten listed grades were quoted higher, including two kips and No. 1 calfskins. Leather was firmly held, but showed no further advances. The domestic wool market showed a solid advance, but cotton had a different story to tell. The price movement of cotton goods was about equally divided, between declines in fabrics in the gray and advances on colored goods.

The only decline in the grain market was supplied by rye; wheat, corn, oats and malting barley having advanced. Spot jute was higher here, possibly under the effect of the new British embargo, and while heavy burlaps advanced, the lighter weight goods lost ground. In drugs, chemicals, oils and dyestuffs together there were but thirteen changes shown, and seven of these were upward.

In paints there were one or two further declines, following the reversal of certain prices in the previous week. The best grade of Shanghai raw silk showed added price strength. The other changes for the week consisted entirely of price revisions in the tobacco market, where there were five advances and two declines. Both of the latter were on tobacco generally made use of by the export trade.

WHEAT.

Values in the wheat market experienced an early upturn of 1 to 1⅝c as a result of further rains in the Middle West, which caused further covering on the part of shorts, who were very nervous over the delayed harvest and the strength in the price of cash wheat. Local cash handlers and exporters said that there was plenty of wheat in sight for Monday, and this evidence of increased offerings of new wheat from the country brought about heavy selling, which resulted in a setback of 2⅝ to 4½c from the high point of the morning, and prices at the close of the day showed net losses of 1¼ to 2⅝c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.35, and No. 2 hard, $1.44, cost, insurance, and freight, New York export billed; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.42½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.39, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	....	....	1.10¼	1.11	87⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.18⅝	1.08⅛	1.08⅝	1.11	79⅛
September	1.04⅞	1.03¼	1.03⅝	1.06⅝	77⅛
December	1.01⅝	1.00¼	1.00⅝	1.03⅜	80⅜

NEW CHARTER PLAN DRAWS CRITICISM

Investment Bankers See Danger in Organic Law for Cities by Referendum.

WARN THE CONVENTION

General Municipal Laws Favored—Hold Not to be a Move Toward Home Rule.

Robert R. Reed, counsel for the Investment Bankers' Association, has written a letter to Seth Low, Chairman of the Committee on Cities of the Constitutional Convention, which makes objection to the proposed special charters to be adopted by different cities of the State by municipal election.

"It is impossible for those who have had actual experience with these 'referendum charters,'" says Mr. Reed, "not to sound a strong note of warning against the movement for such charters in this State. I have in mind particularly its application to the smaller third-class cities. The municipalities themselves are the chief sufferers from this system. Home rule and local referendum charters are by no means the same thing.

"Apart from the fact that legislation by popular election seems wrong in principle and dangerous in practice, the plainest objection to this proposal is that it simply makes worse the existing evil of special charter legislation. All that is best and surest in municipal progress today is moving toward uniform and general municipal laws. Nothing is more opposed to this progress than a movement to extend and revive the practically obsolete practice of general charters. In the great majority of cases the present special charters of our cities have been drafted by local men, and most of them are a standing testament to their good intention, limited experience and inadequate draftmanship. There is value and substance in the right of self-government. There is no value and no substance in the right of phrasing the same thing in a hundred different ways, and in four-fifths of all the necessary detail all city charters are or should be the same.

"It is remarkable that in these days when so many men are working for uniformity in State legislation, and others would have Federal legislation on all subjects, the idea of splitting up our State sovereignty into its territorial parts should have so many able advocates.

"One vice of special charters, particularly those adopted by referendum and capable of constant change, is that they lay emphasis on what is uppermost in the mind and experience of the draftsman, and are apt to ignore much more general and vital needs and safeguards. They run into all kinds of details to carry out the particular idea of the moment. They are as uneven and incomplete as the experience on which they are based. They become a sort of patchwork of things that would ordinarily fall into a code of ordinances. The ordinance becomes the charter.

"I would emphasize the fact that they lack and must always lack the certainty of construction which time, thought, and judicial interpretation give to general State laws. Municipal powers and affairs under them are speaking generally, as uncertain and undependable as are the rights of the parties under a hastily drawn contract on a complicated transaction. It might almost be said that nothing under them is certain in a particular case until it has been settled by the highest court. This is hardly an exaggeration of our actual experience with respect to the issuance of municipal bonds under these kinds of charters. Mention should also be made of the legal danger involved in having any law dependent on the proper calling and holding of an election.

"I remember one case, I believe in Oklahoma, where a city had, I think, three charters, or three changes backward and forward, from one charter to another, by successive court decisions, in less than a year.

"I repeat that all that is hoped for by this theory of city government can be accomplished more effectively under general laws. Municipal self-government and control by voters and taxpayers of municipal activities can be fully provided for without raising up an independent sovereignty in every municipal community."

Mr. Reed says the letter was written at the suggestion of Allen G. Hoyt, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Bankers' Association. The interest taken in the matter by bond men, Mr. Reed says, is caused by difficulties they expect to meet in examining municipal bonds of cities operating under referendum charters.

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active, and after a moderate early advance prices developed an easier tone and closed with net losses of ¼@1¼c. Argentine corn was still being offered at 73c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, and this had a tendency to check buying of the near positions. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 88½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	77¼	76¼	76⅜	77	70⅝
September	74½	73½	73⅝	74⅜	69⅜
December	65⅝	65¼	64½	65⅝	58⅜

OATS.

The oats market was influenced largely by the action of wheat and corn, and after a firm opening prices eased off and closed ⅛c to ⅛c net lower. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 60½c; No. 2 white, 61c, No. 3 white, 60c; No. 4 white, 59½c; fancy clipped white, 60@62c; ordinary clipped white, 60@61c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	48¾	47¼	47⅞	48¼	35¼
September	38⅜	37½	37⅝	38⅝	36⅛
December	39⅝	39¼	39¼	39⅝	37⅜

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was again weak under active liquidation. The decline in the market recently has been attributed to the very large stocks of all kinds of hog product, and the slow cash demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 10,000; estimated for Monday, 35,000, and for next week 120,000. Kansas City received 300 and Omaha 6,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	....	....	8.32	8.40	10.15
September	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	10.50
Ribs—					
July	9.95	9.77	9.95	9.90	11.96
September	10.12	9.90	10.05	10.12	11.96
Pork—					
July	15.60	15.30	15.30	15.62	22.75
September	15.97	15.55	15.65	15.92	20.72

COTTONSEED OIL.

Sentiment in the market for cottonseed oil was again affected by a further sharp break in the price of lard, and prices declined 8 to 11 points under renewed liquidation. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.95@6.10	5.95
July	..	..	6.00@6.05	6.03
August	6.08	6.07	6.07@6.08	6.10
September	6.15	6.17	6.17@6.18	6.21
October	6.23	6.22	6.20@6.23	6.27
November	..	..	6.20@6.25	6.30
December	6.30	6.25	6.24@6.25	6.33
January	6.35	6.30	6.28@6.30	6.38
February	..	..	6.29@6.35	6.40

COFFEE.

Trading in the coffee market on Saturday was again quiet, but prices were stimulated by continued firmness in Brazil, and final quotations were 2 to 5 points net higher. Total sales for the day amounted to 7,000 bags. The local spot market was inactive, with prices unchanged on the basis of 7½c for Rio 7s. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.10	7.10	7.10@7.12	7.06
August	..	..	7.02@7.03	6.96
September	6.90	6.90	6.98@6.99	6.92
October	..	..	6.95@6.95	6.90
November	..	..	6.94@6.96	6.92
December	6.96	6.96	6.96@6.96	6.94
January	..	..	7.00@7.00	6.96
February	..	..	7.04@7.05	7.01
March	7.09	7.09	7.09@7.09	7.06
April	..	..	7.13@7.14	7.10
May	..	..	7.18@7.19	7.15
June	..	..	7.23@7.24	7.20

SUGAR.

There was further liquidation by Wall Street longs at the opening of futures today, and first bid prices showed declines of 2 to 5 points, with sales on the call 650 tons. The market closed at a net advance of 1 to 12 points, with total sales 2,350 tons. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	....	....	3.87@3.89	3.86
August	....	....	3.89@3.90	3.87
September	3.91	3.91	3.96@3.40	3.87
October	4.00	4.00	4.00@4.05	4.02
November	....	....	3.86@3.86	3.83
December	3.58	3.58	3.58@3.59	3.55
January	3.26	3.26	3.25@3.26	3.25
February	3.26	3.26	3.25@3.26	3.25
March	3.25	3.25	3.25@3.25	3.25
April	....	....	3.27@3.33	3.25
May	....	....	3.40@3.41	3.38
June	....	....	3.42@3.43	3.39

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,009 packages. A few orders were in hand yesterday but the general movement was very light and the market had a dull, heavy tone, with indications of a decline in the near future. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 27½@28c; higher scoring, 28½@29c; firsts, 26@27½c; seconds, 24@25½c; thirds, 23@23½c; State dairy, finest, 27@27½c; good to prime, 26@26½c; common to fair, packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18½@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,978 cases. The week closed with lighter receipts and a fair clearance of good medium qualities, and some scarcity of higher grades. There is still some surplus unsold, consisting largely of inferior qualities. Tone of the market is firm on fine stock, with the tendency slightly in sellers' favor. Undergrades irregular, and are reported are generally in the range of previous quotations. Near-by eggs cleaning up closely in the finest grades, which are exceptionally firm, but offerings are still of irregular quality and value. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 29@30c; extra firsts, 26@27c; firsts, 18½@19½c; seconds, 16½@19c; thirds, 14½@16c; dirties, No. 1, 15½@16c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@15c; checks, choice, dry, 15@15½c; fair to good, 13½@14½c; culls and inferior, 9@13c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henhery whites, fine to fancy, 27@28c; ordinary to good, 22@26c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 23@27c; Western, gathered whites, 20@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henhery browns, 24@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@22c; fresh gathered Southern and near-by, Indian Runner, [illegible]

NEW HOLLAND HOUSE LEASE

J. Charlton Rivers and Jean G. Venetos Take Hotel for Ten Years.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Holland House, at Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, has been leased by J. Charlton Rivers and Jean G. Venetos from the Holland House Company, which has been managing the hotel for the last few years. The new proprietors will take possession on Aug. 1.

Mr. Rivers is well known in New York hotel circles. For two years he has been manager of the Hotel Majestic, which has recently been taken over by a new proprietor, and for seven years he had charge of the Hotel Webster on Forty-fifth Street, near Fifth Avenue. Mr. Venetos is owner and proprietor of the Hotel Mohawk, in Brooklyn; the Hotel Curlew at Allenhurst, and the Hotel Albemarle in Fifty-fourth Street, near Broadway. He will be the managing director of the Holland House under its new management.

The Holland House was leased to the new proprietors for a term of ten years through Matt J. Ward & Co. at an aggregate rent of $1,032,200.

Using Natural Dyestuffs.

Manufacturers of natural dyestuffs report a decided stiffening in the demand for their products. During the past fortnight inquiries have been pouring in to the domestic color makers from fabric manufacturers in all sections of the country, many of whom heretofore have been users of the German coal tar products. Several of the natural color plants are running at full capacity in order to keep up with the demand. According to the President of one of the largest and oldest natural color concerns, manufacturers of cotton goods anticipate no great amount of trouble in changing their dyeing processes so as to use the natural products. As a matter of fact, this man said, the bulk of orders received by his plant are from the cotton cloth producers. An improvement is noted in the supplies of dyewood, fustic and other dyewoods from the West Indies and Central America, as well as the amount of dyewood extract being imported. While heavy supplies have been contracted for by the color manufacturers, the shortage of shipping continues to be something of a handicap.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of June show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Nine roads	$4,143,091	+$272,884
Seventeen roads	10,654,836	−1,784,947
Total (26 roads)	14,797,927	−1,512,063

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & EASTERN RAILROAD for May—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$36,149	$37,864	$1,714
Net after taxes	15,788	18,088	2,300
Sur. aft. chgs.	4,362	7,624	3,235
6 mos. gross	146,197	156,697	4,510
Net after taxes	59,704	67,428	7,724
Sur. aft. chgs.	4,962	12,570	7,638

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RAILWAY for May—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	114,031	120,741	$6,711
Net after taxes	39,797	44,148	4,380
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,781	8,821	5,039
5 mos. gross	566,858

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Up, Largely on Short Covering—Street's Interpretation of German Note.

Wall Street interpreted the German reply to our second note on the sinking of the Lusitania as a refusal of all the demands which this Government had made, and then, in a mood which was not lacking in that cynicism for which Wall Street is noted, proceeded to buy stocks. It would not be fair to look upon yesterday's sharp advance in many stocks as a deliberate reflection of the judgment of the public at large on the reply which Germany has made, but it did undoubtedly reflect the belief in trading circles that, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory character of the reply, it would lead to no breach between this country and Germany.

It is most probable, moreover, that the advance which occurred yesterday would not have occurred had it not been for the building up during the earlier days of the week of a substantial short interest, on the assumption that Germany would not meet our demands. It was not contrary to the usual working of the market, in the presence of a large short interest, that prices should have risen yesterday on the confirmation of that assumption. It was on the expectation of such a reply that many traders had sold, and, finding the note no more unsatisfactory than they had expected, they proceeded to cover their short commitments. Then there was buying by those who had previously sold their stock or had been withholding from the market, on the theory that the expected bad news was out, and therefore was removed as an uncertainty of unfavorable import. It might be objected that both of these viewpoints represented snap judgment, but, be that as it may, they influenced market action yesterday sufficiently to control the course of prices.

It should be said, however, that events were not leaving it entirely to the interpretation put upon the German note to further an advance in stocks, for the Street was looking yesterday for a favorable statement of unfilled tonnage on the books of the Steel Corporation, and the expectation in this respect was fully borne out. The figures made public at the end of the market session showed an increase of no less than 413,000 tons during the month of June, which was a third more than had been expected. Larger gains than that have been shown in a single month, but, taken as part of the forward movement recently underway, this gain furnishes striking proof of the great change for the better which has been coming about in this, the most important of the country's manufacturing industries. Inasmuch, moreover, as improvement in the steel trade usually denotes improvement in many other lines as well, this increase in steel orders is a harbinger of better things for business at large. That is substantial ground upon which to build hope for the future, particularly as it is buttressed about by such important favorable factors as the highly promising state of agriculture and the unprecedented ease in money.

Upon such considerations, as much as upon the day's interpretation of the German note, was based the feeling of unconcern which found reflection in the stock market and in the drift of the day's discussion. Wall Street seemed much in doubt as to the kind of rejoinder which this Government would make to the German reply, but in no quarter in the financial district from which expressions of opinion came was found belief that a breach between the two countries will occud.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

No Support Needed.

If support was ready at hand at the opening of the market yesterday to buoy prices up against a sharp declining tendency, there was no call made upon it. Short covering began with the sound of the gong, and was so insistent that brokers ascribed the strength of early dealings chiefly to this sort of buying. The contents of the German note caused some confusion in the mind of traders, but the broad sentiments expressed were well in line with the preliminary forecasts that had caused weakness of stocks on other days of the week. So it seemed that early buying followed the time-honored custom of covering shorts when expected news was out. The most urgent demand being filled, the market showed a marked reactionary tendency, and in this appeared signs that the trading element was uncertain about the note, not so much as to what it said as to the attitude to be taken toward it by the Administration. But the condition of weakness was short lived. As soon as pressure from short sales gave indications of relaxing, prices moved forward and gave the best account of themselves at the end of the session.

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Surprise at the Market's Action.

In the opinion of one observant broker, the surprising thing about the market was not that it advanced, but that it did not sell off extensively. An explanation advanced in the first hour for this was that an entire week, practically, had been devoted to the discounting of the German communication.

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Steel Statement's Influence.

Although the rise of the second hour was well advanced before the Steel Corporation's tonnage figures for June were published, it seemed as though the unexpectedly large increase of business gave a final impetus to quotations. The figures reached the Street over the news tickers about three minutes before 12 o'clock, and buying afterward was livelier than before. Steel was one stock which failed to reflect during the week much of the retreating tendency displayed in other quarters of the list. Closing yesterday at 59½, the stock was only ⅛ under the last price of the preceding Saturday.

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The Quarterly Report.

Commenting on the value of quarterly reports by industrial companies The Odd Lot Review says: "It is not the mere issuing of some formal statement every three months which complies with the spirit of quarterly reports. Quarterly reports on their face are a guarantee of sincerity and progressiveness from corporation executives to corporation security holders. Quarterly reports in good times prepare partners to face frankly and confidently times when earnings may fall off, or it may become advisable to plow earnings back into the enterprise. Quarterly reports are automatic destroyers of rumors upon which manipulators thrive."

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A Strange Assertion.

The charge laid before the Federal Reserve Board at Washington by former Congressman Fowler of Illinois that the United States is violating its neutrality obligations by permitting banks in the Reserve system to issue Reserve bank notes based on acceptances arising out of the sale of war supplies was so sweeping in its generalities that no bankers could be found downtown yesterday who were sufficiently interested to answer it. Those who read the complaint said that it was so ridiculous on its face that it deserved no consideration. The friend of neutrality seems not even to have taken the slight trouble to read the consolidated weekly statement of the Reserve banks when he alleges that they have supplied $200,000,000 on war business. As a matter of fact, bankers cognizant of the situation say that a careful examination of all the notes and acceptances discounted by the Reserve banks, or used as security for note issues would show not one dollar of paper received in payment for munitions of war.

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New French Acceptances.

While no opinion has been rendered on the subject, it is believed that the acceptances to be delivered to the group of New York banks by French bankers for a $20,000,000 credit will be available for discount at the Federal Reserve banks, by reason of the fact that the money is to be used for commercial purposes and not for the conduct of war.

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Selling Unhatched Chickens.

The Curb market does not wait for new stock or bond certificates to be engraved, or even authorized, before buying and selling them. The proposed readjustment plan of the Missouri Pacific has only been sent to security holders, and no decision on the matter of putting it into effect or rejecting it is looked for within two months. Nevertheless, the Curb has been making prices with the usual when, as and if. It is comparatively easy to make quotations on the expected new securities, and if they are never issued, the transactions are cancelled. The owner of 100 shares of Missouri Pacific stock, under the plan, will contribute $5,000 toward reorganiation, for which he will receive $5,000 in new 4 per cent. bonds and 100 shares of new common stock. Missouri Pacific shares have been quoted a little above $3 since the announcement of the plan, and taking that figure the curb broker has $5,800 as the cost of the securities delivered on payment of the assessment. An arbitrary price of 70 is fixed for the new 4 per cent. bonds, which means that the holder will have $3,500 in bond value and 100 shares of stock representing his other $1,800. That makes a price of 18 for the new common stock. The new 5 per cent. preferred stock to be exchanged dollar for dollar for the refunding 5s and general 5s, is quoted at 40, or at practically the equivalent of the selling price of the bonds.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Memberships Transferred.—Talbot J. Taylor to Frederick H. Tate, Tower & Sherwood, 7 Nassau Street; J. Borden Harriman, deceased, to Nathan Davis Menken, 60 Broadway.

Changes in Firms.—Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, Michael Gavin, admitted; Tower & Sherwood, Nicholas G. Rutgers, Jr., retired; J. P. Benkard & Co., Ray L. Erb, admitted.

New Addresses.—Hartshorne & Picabia, 7 Wall Street; Nicholas G. Rutgers, Jr., at Tower & Sherwood, 7 Nassau Street; Rupert L. Joseph, at Raymond, Starr & Co., 115 Broadway.

Branch Office.—Callaway, Fish & Co. (new), Pittsburgh, Penn., Herbert R. Anderson, Manager.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1915.

	Stocks, Shares.
Total sales	221,934
Same day last year	109,046
Year to date	64,742,232
Same period last year	39,538,181
Average price and change 50 stocks	67.67 + .41
Same day last year	67.76 — .20

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
35⅞	37	1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	37	37	35½	36¾	— ⅛
16¼	17	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	— ½
53⅜	53½	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	52⅞	53½	52⅞	53½	+ ⅞
71½	71¾	5,700	Amalgamated Cop	71⅜	71⅝	70	71⅝	+1⅜
48½	51	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	49	49	48½	49¾	— ⅞
46	46½	1,100	Am. Best Sugar	45	46¼	45	46¼	+ ⅝
101	104½	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	103	103	103	103	—1
158	155	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr.	155	155	153	155	—3
45⅜	45⅞	13,000	Am. Can	45½	45⅞	44	45⅞	+ ⅞
99⅝	100⅝	100	Am. Can pf	100	100	100	100	— ½
52⅝	54	600	Am. Car & Fdry	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52½	...
150	152	6,211	Am. Coal Products	140	150	140	150	+12½
43½	45½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	44	44	44	44	— ⅝
6⅜	6⅝	100	Am. Hi. & Leather	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½	...
25	2[illegible]	750	Am. Ice Securities	26	26	25	25	—1
26	28	300	Am. Linseed pf	27	28	27	28	—1½
44½	44½	2,100	Am. Locomotive	43¾	44½	43¼	44½	+1
75⅝	75⅞	6,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	75	75⅞	74⅞	75⅝	+1⅝
107	107½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106½	107	106½	107	...
35	36¼	400	Am. Steel F'dries	35⅜	35⅞	35⅛	35½	— ⅜
113	114	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114	114	113¼	113¾	—1
119¾	120	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119¾	119¾	119½	119¾	— ⅛
220	225	200	Am. Tobacco	223½	223½	222½	222½	— ¾
106	107	200	Am. Tob. pf., new	106½	106⅞	106⅛	106⅞	...
24	26	100	Am. Woolen	24½	24½	24½	24½	—3⅜
33⅜	34	5,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	33½	33⅞	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
99⅛	99⅝	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	99	99¼	98½	99⅛	+ ⅛
96½	97	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	96½	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ⅞
67¼	67½	5,900	Baldwin Loco	67½	67¾	66	67	+ ⅞
75⅝	75½	900	Baltimore & Ohio	75	75⅝	75	75⅝	+ ⅛
75⅝	75½	50	do., odd lot	75½	75½	75½	75½	...
70	70⅝	400	Baltimore & O. pf	70	70	69⅝	69⅝	...
1¼	1⅝	200	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
166⅝	167	1,600	Bethlehem Steel	165⅞	167	165⅞	167	+ ⅝
116	118	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	117	117	117	117	+ ½
86½	87¼	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	+ ⅛
69½	70	300	Butte & Superior	69½	70	69½	69½	— ½
11⅜	13	100	California Petrol	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¾
34	35⅝	250	California Pet. pf	35¾	36⅛	35	35	...
142⅜	143½	3,000	Canadian Pacific	142½	143⅜	141½	143⅜	+1⅞
41	41¾	1,600	Central Leather Co	41⅛	41¾	40¾	41	+ ⅛
36½	36⅝	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	36	36	36	36	— ⅞
10⅜	10⅝	100	Chi. Great Western	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	...
27	29½	90	do., odd lot	10½	10½	10½	10½	...
80¼	80⅝	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	78⅝	80¼	78⅝	80¼	+ ⅝
122	124	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	123	123	123	123	+1
119½	120	1,450	Chi. & Northwest	119½	119⅝	118½	119	— ½
13⅝	13¾	6,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	13	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜	+ ⅜
44⅞	45	3,100	Chino Copper	44½	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞	+ ⅜
30⅝	30⅞	1,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	30½	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	...
11	12	600	Comstock Tunnel	*11	12	11	12	...
61	67	100	Continental Can	64½	64¾	64	64¾	—1⅜
13¼	13⅝	600	Corn Products Ref	13¼	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
77	77¼	250	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	77⅛	77¼	77	77	—1
30⅜	30½	2,200	Crucible Steel	30¼	30⅜	29⅝	30⅜	+ ⅜
86⅜	88	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	—1½
142	148	100	Delaware & Hud	142	142	142	142	—3
21	23½	1,900	Distillers' Secur	20¼	21⅜	20	21⅜	+1
19¼	19⅜	600	Dome Mines	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
25⅞	25⅞	3,800	Erie	25⅜	25⅞	24⅜	25¾	+ ⅛
35	39⅝	300	Erie 1st pf	35⅜	39⅝	35⅜	39⅝	+ ⅝
161½	162	1,700	General Electric	162⅜	163	161¼	162	—1⅛
158½	159½	200	General Motors	157	158	157	158	+2
159	159½	20	do., odd lot	159¼	159½	159¼	159½	...
52⅞	52⅞	2,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	52⅜	53	51⅝	52⅞	+ ⅞
113¾	115⅜	630	Great Northern pf	114½	115⅜	114½	115⅜	+ ⅛
33⅝	33⅞	1,400	G. N. certs.ore prop	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	— ⅛
60	61¾	600	Guggenheim Explor	60½	60⅝	60	60	...
119	120¼	6	Homestake Mining	119	119	119	119	...
100	101	200	Illinois Central	100¾	101¼	100¾	100⅝	— ⅛
29⅜	29⅞	3,100	Inspiration Copper	29½	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
20⅜	20⅝	4,500	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	19⅝	20¼	19⅛	20¼	+ ½
71¼	72	100	Inter.-Met. pf	71	71	71	71	— ½
20	20⅜	1,500	Interboro Consol	19⅝	19⅝	18⅞	19½	...
69½	70⅜	600	Interboro Consol pf	70	70½	70	70½	— ⅜
34	35	400	Int. Paper pf	35⅜	35⅝	34⅜	34⅝	—1⅛
23¼	23¾	200	Kansas City South	23	23¾	23	23¾	+ ⅜
44⅞	45	100	Lackawanna Steel	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
140	140¾	700	Lehigh Valley	139	139½	139	139½	+ ⅞
107½	108	700	Louisville & Nash	106⅜	106½	106	106½	...
34½	35	200	Maxwell Motors	35	35	35	35	...
82	82¾	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	83	83	83	83	+ ⅛
30⅜	31⅝	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
68⅝	69	5,400	Mexican Petrol	70	70	68	68⅝	—1⅝
27⅞	27⅞	1,200	Miami Copper	27	27	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
12	13	535	Minn. & St. Louis	12¾	12¾	12	12	—2
107	109	350	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	108	108	108	107	—2
6	7	550	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
20	20½	600	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	19⅞	19⅞	19	19⅞	— ⅛
3¼	3¼	900	Missouri Pacific	3¼	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
46¾	47¼	900	Montana Power	47¼	47¼	46½	46¾	— ⅞
102	104	200	Montana Copper	102	102	102	102	...
120	124	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	121¾	121¾	121½	121½	— ⅜
50¾	60⅜	600	Nat. Lead Co	59⅜	59⅝	58⅞	59	— ⅛
14⅜	14¾	400	Nev. Con. Copper	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
87	...	200	N. Y. Air Brake	90	90	90	90	...
84⅝	84½	4,800	N. Y. Central	83	84⅝	83	84⅝	+1⅜
56¾	57	4,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	55¾	57⅛	55	56½	+ ⅜
26¾	27	600	Norfolk & West	26½	26¾	26¾	26¾	...
102⅜	102⅝	900	Northern Pacific	102	102	102	102⅜	+1¼
33	33½	300	Pacific Mail	32¾	33	31⅜	33	...
105	105½	3,900	Pennsylvania R. R.	104⅞	105⅜	104⅞	105⅛	— ⅛
21¼	22½	100	Pittsburgh Coal	21¼	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	45½	400	Pressed Steel Car	43½	45	43½	45	+1
22⅜	22⅝	3,800	Ray Consol. Cop	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
145⅛	145¾	10,240	Reading	145⅛	145¾	144⅜	145¾	+1½
27⅛	28	1,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	28	28⅜	27⅝	28⅜	+ ⅝
87⅛	88	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	87	87⅝	87	87⅝	...
5½	6	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
5½	6	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
13¾	14	200	Seaboard Air Line	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
33⅜	33½	100	Sea. A. L. pf	33	33	33	33	+ ⅛
31	32	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
84⅜	85	2,400	Southern Pacific	84⅛	85⅜	84⅛	84⅝	+ ⅝
14	14½	2,400	Southern Railway	13¾	14	13¾	14	...
44	44⅞	400	South. Railway pf	43¾	44	43¾	44	— ⅛
53	54	200	Standard Milling	53	53	53	53	— ⅛
72	73¾	100	Standard Milling pf	72	72	72	72	— ½
78½	79	8,400	Studebaker Co	78¼	78⅝	77⅞	78½	+ ⅛
34⅝	35¼	1,100	Tennessee Copper	34	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
125	127	200	Texas Co	126	126	125½	125½	...
51½	52	400	Third Avenue	51¼	51½	51½	51½	...
5⅛	5¼	200	Union Bag & P. Co	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
125⅞	125¾	7,100	Union Pacific	124⅜	125⅝	123⅝	125¾	+1½
80	80½	200	Union Pacific pf	80⅜	80⅝	80⅜	80⅝	— ⅛
80	80½	200	do., odd lot	79⅝	79⅞	79⅝	79⅞	...
52½	54½	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	54	54	54	54	+ ⅛
33	35	100	U. S. Realty & I. Co.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	...
47	47¼	1,000	U. S. Rubber	46	47¼	46	47¼	+1½
59¼	59¾	34,460	U. S. Steel	59	59¾	58¼	59½	+1½
100½	103½	400	U. S. Steel pf	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	— ⅛
109½	109⅝	82	Do. odd lot	109½	109½	109¼	109⅜	...
66	66¼	2,600	Utah Copper	65⅞	66¼	65	66¼	+1¼
28⅝	29	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. Co	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
65¾	67	200	Western Un. Tel	66	66	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅛
97	97¼	8,600	Westing. E. & M	97	97¼	96⅝	97	...
123	125	400	Willys-Overland	123	124	122	124	—1
29	30	200	Wisconsin Central	30	30	30	30	...

*Cents per share.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 59,746 shares of stock and $102,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 24,671; oils, 225, and mining, 35,850. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Am. Zinc	55⅝	56⅜	55¼	56¼
320	Can. Nat. G. C.	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
7,000	*Car. Lt. & P.	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6½
75	*Cramp Ship	62½	62½	62	62
1,150	*Electric Boat	154	164	176	180
450	*Electric B. pf.	160	168	160	165
410	Emerson Phon.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½
95	*Hendee Mfg.	33	33	34	34
60	*Inter. Mer. M.	2	2	1¾	1¾
300	*Int. M. M. pf.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
12	*Int. Motors pf.	37	37	37	37
300	*Int. Petrole'm.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
140	*Int. Steam P.	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
70	Kelly S. Tire	161	161	160	160
400	Marconi of Am.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜
150	N. Y. Trans.	15½	15½	15½	15½
200	Riker & H.	6½	6½	6½	6½
40	Savoy Oil	5½	5½	5½	5½
8,500	*Stand. Motors	8¾	9	8¾	8¾
600	*St. J. Lead	12	12½	11⅞	12⅛
200	Un. C. S., new	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2,000	Un. Profit S.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
200	*World Film	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
100	Anglo-Am. Oil	15½	15½	15½	— ⅜
20	Indiana Pipe L.	98	97½	98	...
50	P. Oil & Gas	311	310	311	+ 1
30	Prairie Pipe L.	152	150	152	— 1
10	S. Oil of Cal.	273	273	273	— 3
15	S. Oil of Ohio	425	421	421	— 5

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	*Alaska Juneau	12⅝	13⅜	12⅝	13⅛
3,200	*Alta-C. M. Co.	85	87	85	87
2,000	*Big Cat'w'd.	5½	5½	5½	5½
500	B. Ldg. D. Co.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	*Booth	52	52	51	51
1,100	Braden Cop.	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
200	*Chile Copper	19⅜	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛
5,000	New U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8,000	*Emma Cop.	24	25	24	25
500	†Genesee Cop.	48	48	43	43
1,250	Jumbo Ext.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Kennecott Cop.	81½	82	81½	82
400	Majestic M.	75	79	72	72
500	New Utah Bo.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Nip. M. Co.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,100	*Oro	9	9	8¼	8¼
3,500	*San Toy	13½	19	18½	19
500	*Sierra	25	25	25	25
1,200	St. Sil. Lead	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,200	Stewart	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
4,500	*Success M.	93	93½	92	92
1,200	†Sup. M. Co.	24	24	24	24
400	Tono. Merg.	41	41	41	41
100	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	Tuolumne Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	*Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	†W. End Con.	82	82	82	82

BONDS.

$27,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
75,000	*Weath. Elec. cv. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 10. Bid.	Asked.	July 9. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	...	...	⅞	1
Br.-Am. Oils, Co., ord.	15½	16½	15¼	16½
Br.-A.T.Co., ord. bearer	15½	16½	15¼	16½
Int. Motors	12¾	13½	12¾	13¼
Int. Nickel	150	151	150	151
Int. Nickel pf	103	105	103	105
Inter. Rubber	9	9	8	8
Inter. S. Pump pf	14	15	17	18
Kelly Springfield Tire, new, 1st pf	86	88	86	88
Kelly Springfield Tire, new, 2d pf	159	160	155	160
Leh. Val. Coal S. Co.	160	165	150	165
Manhattan Transit	...	...	⅝	⅞
Mutual Profit Shar'g	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	11½	12¾	11¾	12¾
Riker & Hegeg., new	5¾	6	5¾	6
Sterling Gum	2½	3	2½	3
U. Cig. S., new, pf	11¾	12	11¾	12
U. C. S. Co. of Am.	101	103	101	103
Wayland Oil & Gas	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼

MINING STOCKS.

Alta-Con. Mining Co.	86	88	81	83
Atlanta	30	31	29½	30
Butte & New York	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Canada Copper	⅞	1	⅝	1
Cashboy	5½	6	5½	6½
Con. Ariz. Smelting	¾	1	¾	1
Diamond Black Butte	3	4	3

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

COTTON IN NEW DROP NETS 25-POINT LOSS

Conservative Estimates Indicate That the Market Is Badly Oversold.

110 POINTS OFF IN 10 DAYS

Price Now Lower Than Cost of Production—First Bale of New Texas Crop Sold.

Yesterday's break in cotton was of extreme violence and carried prices about 30 points below the closing of Friday. A rally of 5 to 7 points at the close, however, cut down the net loss to a matter of about 25 points. Short selling was more in evidence than recently, and the recklessness with which ring professionals pressed their advantage has given rise to the impression in conservative quarters that the market is badly oversold.

Around yesterday's low level the market registered a decline of about 110 points since the Government report was issued on July 1, and marks a maximum decline from the high prices of the season of nearly 220 points or approximately $11 a bale. Such a drop in values must be regarded as having discounted some of the unfavorable features which have obsessed the minds of most operators the last month or so.

Yesterday's July price of 8.42 represents a Southern market basis of about 7½c. This is admittedly far below the cost of production, or at least the theories upon which the production costs are calculated. Although there is a disposition to believe that the crop is doing fairly well it would be a most remarkable season if not crop scares should develop during mid-Summer. Such considerations as these are likely to induce caution on the part of the conservative element in the trade, who will be inclined to wait for the pressure of the crop and see what assistance the Federal Reserve law will afford the South in the holding of the crop.

The weather in the South is somewhat unsettled, but fair weather is predicted for Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. The first bale of the new Texas crop reached Houston on Friday and was sold on the Exchange for $1.32 per pound. The bale will come to New York by express for resale on the Exchange here.

An Alabama spot firm wired: "No weakness in spots. Only cotton being sold is hedged cotton, and this is bringing considerable better basis than last week. Consider majority of present holdings in strong hands. Crop north of Montgomery is good and south of Montgomery poor. Serious complaints of boll weevil in this section."

Southern spot markets, as officially reported were weak, 13 to 20 decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 decline; 8.90 for middling uplands.

The range of contract prices closed easy and was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.71	8.43	8.42 B	8.85 B
Oct.	9.14	8.75	8.83@ 8.85	9.06@ 9.09
Dec.	9.17	8.93	9.06@ 9.08	9.37 Flat
Jan.	9.46	9.08	9.16@ 9.17	9.42@ 9.43
March	9.70	9.39	9.40@ 9.42	9.67@ 9.68
May	9.90	9.59	9.58@ 9.60	9.87@ 9.88

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Year.	Last Wk.
Galveston	1,514	1,328	502
New Orleans	999	155	991
Mobile	...	...	9
Savannah	270	61	769
Charleston	37	96	59
Wilmington	235	...	203
Norfolk	661	186	416

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Year.	Last Wk.
Augusta	388	27	349
Memphis	188	228	231
St. Louis	31	59	190
Houston	686	510	833

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	—Today.— Week.	Last Year.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,800 to 2,500	1,269	997
New Orleans	850 to 1,200	845	2,596

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling. 1915.	Stocks 1914.
455	New Orleans	8.62	164,051 78,796
225	Mobile	8.12	15,255 4,018
185	Savannah	0.08½	70,237 16,138
629	Galveston	8.50	137,749 88,284
—	Wilmington	—	35,270 10,719
1,859	Norfolk	8.25	49,774 3,458
—	Augusta	—	30,170 14,057
185	Memphis	8.62	 20,424
—	St. Louis	0.08¾	20,351 16,509
454	Houston	8.40	 37,434

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 3 points, 5.14d.

Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 5,000 bales, including 1,000 American. Closed steady.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

After opening firmness, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange reacted sharply, but in the closing dealings firmness was again displayed. United States Steel common was a feature of strength at the end of the day. The expectation that the monthly tonnage statement of the Steel Corporation would report a heavy increase in unfilled orders helped its upward movement. Much of the buying at the start of the day represented the retirement of bearish contracts. As the session progressed, however, it was evident that a good deal of underlying nervousness existed regarding the situation created by the German note.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska Gold	36½	36½	36½	36½
1,270	Amal. Copper	71¼	71½	69¾	71½
50	Am. B. Sugar	45	45¾	45	45¾
1,640	Am. Can	45¾	45¾	43¾	43¾
20	Am. Car & Fy	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
40	Am. Ice Sec	26	26	25	25¾
220	Am. Locomo'e	43¾	44	43	44
300	Am. Smelting	75	75¾	74½	75¼
150	Anaconda Cop	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¾
50	At., T. & S. F	98½	98½	98¾	98¾
170	Baldwin Loco	67¾	67¾	65¾	67
80	Balt. & Ohio	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¼
240	Can. Pacific	141¾	143¼	141¾	143¼
210	Central Le	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾
10	Ches. & Ohio	86	86	86	86
30	C., M. & St. P	79¾	79¾	79¾	80½
200	C., R. I. & P	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
160	Col. Fuel & I	30	30¼	30	30¼
180	Crucible Steel	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼
40	Dist. Securities	20¼	21½	20¼	21½
320	Erie	25¾	25¾	24¾	25¼
10	Erie 1st pf	39	39	39	39
60	Goodrich Co	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
30	Gt. Nor. Ore	33½	33½	33½	33½
110	Inspiration Cop	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¾
280	Inter. Mat	19¾	20¼	19¼	20¼
10	Louis. & Nash	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
10	Maxwell Mot	35	35	35	35
210	Mexican Pet	70	70	68	69
30	Miami Cop	27	27	27	27
60	Mo. Pacific	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
170	N. Y. Central	83¾	84¼	83¾	84¼
230	N. Y., N. H. & H	56	57¼	54¾	57¼
60	Northern Pac	101¾	102½	101¾	102½
40	Pennsylvania	105	105	105	105
8,120	Reading	144¾	145¾	144¼	145½
10	Rep. I. & S	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
60	South. Pac	84¼	84½	84¼	84½
30	Southern Ry	13¾	14	13¾	14
10	Studebaker Co	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
1,140	Union Pacific	124½	125	123½	125
70	U. S. Rubber	45½	46	45¾	45¾
8,940	U. S. Steel	59¼	59¾	58¾	59¾
70	Utah Copper	65¾	65¾	65	65½
600	Westingh. El	97	97¼	96¾	97¼

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	20½	20½	20¼	20½
800	Gold. Merger	22½	22½	22½	22½
800	Great Bend	00½	00½	00½	00½
500	Jim Butler	.06	.06	.06	.06
1,000	Jumbo Ext	1.82½	1.87½	1.82½	1.87½
400	Mex. Con	.39	.40	.39	.39
300	Tono. Merger	.40	.40	.40	.40
500	West End	.81	.81	.81	.81

4,230

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, July 10, 1915.
AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc's, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Net. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$32,153,000	$772,600	$801,000	$1,000	$2,120,000	$26,772,000	$1,560,000	$800,000	
Merchants' National	27,166,000	1,105,000	450,000	1,584,000	16,000	1,904,000	20,122,000	.....	1,958,000
Mech. & Metals Nat	93,921,000	11,251,000	11,531,000	4,722,000	104,000	7,037,000	105,025,000	5,060,000	4,938,000
National City	257,373,000	51,116,000	4,178,000	6,092,000	246,000	27,413,000	307,243,000	947,000	2,385,000
Chemical National	50,860,000	5,965,000	796,000	1,551,000	52,000	2,720,000	50,158,000	150,000	450,000
Merchants' Exch. Nat	10,244,000	635,000	101,000	850,000	7,000	983,000	10,173,000	27,000	433,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov	1,961,000	39,000	45,000	109,000	10,000	181,000	1,703,000	128,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat	20,924,000	5,732,000	1,151,000	1,190,000	149,000	6,719,000	78,905,000	2,720,000	4,528,000
Nat. Bank of Com	182,895,000	11,897,000	5,496,000	5,504,000	58,000	12,583,000	129,196,000	125,000	3,988,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat	36,634,000	1,710,000	243,000	812,000	146,000	2,284,000	20,235,000	874,000	1,133,000
Hanover National	20,301,000	4,853,000	4,100,000	18,000	8,732,000	118,497,000	.....	.....	805,000
Citizens' Central Nat	26,902,000	1,554,000	144,000	1,532,000	52,000	2,065,000	24,392,000	733,000	1,636,000
Market & Fulton Nat	6,811,000	914,000	895,000	1,040,000	100,000	225,000	9,502,000	.....	97,000
Import. & Trad. Nat	20,634,000	2,011,000	1,063,000	1,464,000	158,000	2,223,000	22,446,000	.....	50,000
National Park	131,319,000	9,306,000	4,818,000	5,091,000	143,000	8,952,000	120,471,000	404,000	3,880,000
East River National	1,825,000	83,000	45,000	144,000	14,000	180,000	1,585,000	.....	50,000
Second National	15,278,000	927,000	190,000	447,000	81,000	1,048,000	12,404,000	.....	685,000
First National	129,208,000	7,515,000	1,558,000	3,522,000	119,000	9,789,000	128,272,000	128,000	5,077,000
Irving National	52,230,000	5,550,000	1,997,000	5,998,000	7,000	4,288,000	59,334,000	179,000	740,000
N. Y. County Nat	9,796,000	346,000	39,000	530,000	199,000	678,000	9,514,000	.....	200,000
Chase National	139,027,000	11,882,000	5,359,000	3,711,000	31,000	10,988,000	185,831,000	680,000	450,000
Lincoln National	16,400,000	1,438,000	891,000	880,000	50,000	1,814,000	16,789,000	32,000	890,000
Garfield National	8,540,000	691,000	295,000	1,077,000	49,000	750,000	9,225,000	.....	350,000
Fifth National	4,341,000	145,000	105,000	211,000	4,000	316,000	4,000,000	53,000	238,000
Seaboard National	30,273,000	2,603,000	1,355,000	1,783,000	31,000	3,342,000	32,539,000	100,000	405,000
Liberty National	37,067,000	1,894,000	419,000	1,164,000	24,000	2,919,000	36,097,000	5,118,000	200,000
Coal & Iron National	7,639,000	472,000	171,000	281,000	33,000	645,000	7,594,000	.....	225,000
Union Exch. National	10,642,000	262,000	241,000	618,000	15,000	771,000	10,125,000	82,000	420,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	8,901,000	223,000	143,000	628,000	44,000	887,000	8,259,000	6,000	397,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co	35,856,000	10,493,000	5,225,000	870,000	81,000	.....	46,000,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	32,098,000	3,954,000	1,545,000	696,000	62,000	.....	30,840,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,359,000	1,144,000	125,000	477,000	270,000	685,000	11,421,000	40,000	.....
Pacific	6,943,000	546,000	761,000	90,000	202,000	.....	6,922,000	.....	.....
People's	1,965,000	174,000	36,000	182,000	18,000	143,000	2,130,000	7,000	.....
Metropolitan	11,688,000	887,000	741,000	514,000	60,000	.....	9,790,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	75,840,000	7,177,000	4,059,000	4,296,000	1,291,000	4,000,000	87,136,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,588,000	802,000	21,000	59,000	49,000	182,000	3,294,000	.....	.....
German-American	6,582,000	458,000	132,000	87,000	12,000	200,000	4,846,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	13,671,000	1,612,000	1,056,000	1,755,000	47,000	.....	15,530,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,694,000	513,000	106,000	137,000	75,000	220,000	3,901,000	.....	.....
Germania	5,951,000	550,000	96,000	245,000	100,000	311,000	5,815,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	13,577,000	1,341,000	442,000	1,029,000	102,000	.....	12,538,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,687,000	299,000	147,000	182,000	25,000	70,000	4,053,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch	11,459,000	2,212,000	803,000	668,000	117,000	.....	13,195,000	.....	.....
State	19,402,000	1,267,000	255,000	806,000	606,000	1,200,000	20,078,000	36,000	.....
Security	10,217,000	635,000	100,000	848,000	177,000	550,000	9,162,000	1,210,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	31,205,000	1,787,000	172,000	716,000	126,000	1,106,000	22,127,000	7,074,000	.....
Bankers Trust	166,205,000	13,951,000	835,000	135,000	19,000	7,230,000	144,801,000	26,513,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	81,576,000	3,063,000	126,000	558,000	144,000	1,920,000	33,397,000	12,295,000	.....
Astor Trust	22,172,000	1,462,000	11,000	144,000	111,000	869,000	17,016,000	5,238,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	37,705,000	1,934,000	716,000	205,000	204,000	1,190,000	23,790,000	635,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	218,474,000	17,814,000	3,534,000	403,000	6,026,000	187,544,000	27,942,000	.....	.....
Fidelity Trust	8,879,000	624,000	72,000	77,000	33,000	884,000	7,396,000	24,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,036,000	1,190,000	255,000	86,000	33,000	692,000	13,947,000	540,000	.....
Columbia Trust	66,422,000	3,959,000	134,000	638,000	283,000	2,527,000	50,554,000	14,328,000	.....
People's Trust	17,459,000	1,117,000	84,000	276,000	198,000	824,000	18,483,000	289,000	.....
New York Trust	47,614,000	3,179,000	567,000	1,361,000	14,000	1,739,000	34,194,000	5,678,000	.....
Franklin Trust	16,540,000	815,000	84,000	236,000	96,000	548,000	10,959,000	5,188,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,087,000	615,000	16,000	277,000	82,000	458,000	9,167,000	1,046,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	41,726,000	3,264,000	2,353,000	287,000	266,000	1,810,000	26,205,000	5,530,000	.....
Broadway Trust	15,005,000	1,532,000	213,000	535,000	202,000	797,000	15,030,000	24,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,511,628,000	$189,705,000	$47,190,000	$51,514,000	†$1,928,000	$125,850,000	$1,581,897,000	$10,724,000	$37,904,000
State banks	263,625,000	33,345,000	15,468,000	11,710,000	3,257,000	7,571,000	265,523,000	2,258,000	.....
Trust companies	773,005,000	56,340,000	4,562,000	8,540,000	2,398,000	23,060,000	629,040,000	112,886,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,548,158,000	$279,390,000	$67,220,000	$71,564,000	$7,583,000	$161,481,000	$2,495,960,000	$133,297,600	$37,904,000
Change	+$1,981,000	−$3,289,000	+10,001,000	−2,527,000	−813,000	+8,847,000	+14,380,000	−4,723,000	+27,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,510,569,000	$189,827,000	$50,852,000	$56,799,000	†$2,142,000	$126,938,000	$1,594,141,000	$10,492,000	$37,985,000
State banks	264,154,000	33,405,000	13,361,000	12,055,000	3,237,000	7,388,000	264,210,000	2,284,000	.....
Trust companies	773,289,000	56,233,000	5,384,000	7,120,000	2,295,000	$1,236,000	632,106,000	113,766,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,548,052,000	$279,565,000	$69,597,000	$75,974,000	$7,774,000	$165,147,000	$2,507,457,000	$183,542,000	$37,985,000
Change	−8,306,000	−18,443,000	+4,076,000	+5,915,000	+854,000	+669,000	−6,531,000	−8,547,000	+84,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Reserve required at:	Excess.	Change.
Net demand deposits	$254,651,460		
Net time deposits	836,200		
Net demand and time dep.	$255,487,660	$123,571,240	−$33,981,040
Net demand deposits	51,394,140	19,956,860	− 1,719,440
Net demand deposits	94,356,000	5,544,000	+ 1,735,400
Total net deposits	$451,237,800	$154,072,100	−$23,965,080

Actual Figures	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$288,209,000	$123,850,000
State banks	63,780,000	7,571,000
Trust companies	71,840,000	23,060,000
Total	$423,829,000	$161,481,000

Actual Figures		
Net demand deposits	$396,405,330	
Net time deposits	824,600	
Net demand and time dep.	$287,229,980	$136,971,020
Net demand deposits	51,157,300	18,388,200
Net demand deposits	94,815,900	7,452,100
Total net deposits	$433,208,680	$162,711,320

	Members Federal Reserve Bank	State banks	Trust companies	Total
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$297,578,000	$126,523,000		$424,101,000
State banks	62,158,000	7,359,000		69,517,000
Trust companies	71,032,000	31,286,000		102,318,000
Total	$430,768,000	$165,147,000		$595,915,000
Net demand deposits	$287,229,980	$136,971,020	+	$107,080
Net demand deposits	51,157,300	18,388,200	−	4,287,160
Net demand deposits	94,815,900	7,452,100	+	2,029,800
Total net deposits	$433,208,680	$162,711,320	−	$1,230,780

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' REPORTS
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, July 10, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bat. Pk. Nat	$2,031,400	$143,900	$65,400	$301,300	$341,000	$3,584,100
Century	8,295,400	455,100	232,700	1,209,300	564,000	10,661,400
Colonial	7,387,400	550,800	641,100	741,100	525,900	8,920,000
Columbia	6,557,000	968,000	196,000	930,000	17,000	7,775,000
Fidelity	1,231,500	92,500	50,800	175,900	.....	1,413,200
Mutual	8,309,000	778,000	79,000	1,720,000	25,000	6,547,000
New Neth.	3,800,000	225,000	95,000	403,000	407,000	4,346,000
Sherman	1,843,800	448,000	60,000	.....	462,200	2,800,000
23d Ward	1,982,100	193,800	65,500	194,400	11,600	2,429,400
Wash. Hgts.	1,669,000	136,000	61,000	196,000	.....	1,657,000
Yorkville	5,297,500	537,700	177,900	424,400	200,600	6,425,900
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat	4,468,000	263,000	44,000	798,000	229,000	4,763,000
Mechanics'	14,721,400	1,520,000	584,000	983,100	2,379,100	21,858,900
North Side	4,919,000	325,000	58,000	725,000	538,000	6,366,000
Nat. City	2,783,052	220,850	144,473	317,732	78,474	3,205,246
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat	4,484,000	302,000	369,000	1,761,000	2,051,000	5,147,000
Hudson Co	3,828,456	136,638	12,100	360,151	143,115	3,825,097
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat	5,136,200	195,000	54,600	592,700	898,100	5,455,100
Second Nat	3,964,622	181,556	61,637	508,645	98,886	4,504,423

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$8,561,000	$492,000	$2,050,000	$1,252,000	$7,674,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	3,920,933	224,848	883,130	2,147,175	2,698,446

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$24,809,521
Bankers	155,840,000
Broadway	19,636,100
Brooklyn	23,452,000
Columbia	71,638,138
Fidelity	10,534,000
Franklin	18,894,000
Guaranty	271,342,000
Lawyers Title Insurance	15,611,000
Lincoln	$11,576,500
Metropolitan	45,501,900
New York	150,453,400
Peoples	17,321,300
Title Guarantee	32,763,200
United States Mortgage	65,002,000
Total	$875,175,259
Change	−3,880,918

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the Close of Business July 9, 1915

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:	
Gold Settlement fund	$5,846,000.00
Held in vault	117,148,372.50
Total gold reserve	$122,994,372.50
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, and subsidiary coin	12,710,053.45
Total reserve	$135,704,425.95
Bills discounted and bought:	
Commercial paper. $628,440.77	
Bank acceptances. 4,835,436.70	
	5,463,877.47
Investments:	
Municipal warrants	4,630,139.40
Federal reserve notes (net)	3,806,670.00
All other resources	156,951.23
Total resources	$149,762,064.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$10,535,800.00
Reserve deposits (net)	135,130,941.31
Due to other Federal Reserve banks (net)	2,151,520.96
All other liabilities	1,943,801.78
Total liabilities	$149,762,064.05
Federal reserve notes outstanding	$42,900,000.00
Against which there is deposited with the Federal Reserve Agent:	
Commercial paper	180,000.00
Gold and lawful money	42,720,000.00

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,548,158,000	+$31,981,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (a)	423,829,000	− 25,664,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	125,850,000	− 1,961,000
*Reserve in other depositories	35,631,000	+ 3,808,000
Net demand dep	2,495,960,000	+ 14,380,000
Net time deposits	133,897,000	− 4,723,000

Circulation	37,904,000	+ 27,000

(a) Of which $850,954,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $585,810,000; excess reserve, $154,072,200; decrease, $23,965,080.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, ACTUAL CONDITION.

Loans, &c.	$2,548,052,000	− $8,306,000
*Reserve in own vaults	430,768,000	− 3,138,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	126,523,000	− 721,000
*Reserve in other depositories	38,624,000	+ 1,880,000
Net demand dep	2,507,457,000	− 3,531,000
Net time deposits	133,542,000	− 2,547,000
Circulation	37,985,000	+ 84,000

(b) Of which $355,539,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $595,915,000; excess reserve, $162,711,320; decrease, $1,230,780.

SUMMARY OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$596,368,900	+$7,506,700
Specie	49,049,900	+ 371,900
Legal tenders	9,829,800	+ 371,900
Total deposits	737,083,300	+ 3,776,100

Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City | $97,335,500 | − 4,528,800

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

		P.C.
Cash in vault	$11,543,500	11.67
Deposits in banks and trust companies	16,364,200	16.55
Total	$27,906,500	28.22

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault	$47,336,900	09.90
Deposits in banks and trust companies	105,789,600	23.14
Total	$153,126,500	33.04
Aggregate reserve on deposits	$181,033,000	
decrease, $1,510,300; per cent. of legal reserve, 31.80.		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and investments	$843,902,900	+$3,805,900
Gold	49,535,400	− 436,600
Currency and bank notes	35,784,300	− 527,700
Deposits	452,335,300	+ 215,300
Reserve on deposits	109,139,800	− 1,035,500
Percentage of reserve, 23.1.		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Loans and investments	$1,260,359,800	+$12,286,000
Gold	100,576,400	− 329,300
Cur'cy & bk. bills	18,770,500	− 254,900
Deposits	1,512,723,400	+ 2,775,500
Reserve on dep	327,549,500	− 5,295,300
Percentage of reserve, 22.2.		

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

In New York.	1915.	1914.
July 10	*$1,646,412,188	$2,861,019,194
July 3	2,513,208,215	3,548,851,562
June 26	1,707,498,196	3,010,117,924
June 19	1,798,515,147	3,198,456,945
July 11	$1,842,250,909	$3,308,519,301
July 4	1,996,696,650	2,890,898,624
June 27	1,647,638,407	2,842,787,227
June 20	1,690,344,215	3,064,558,512

*Five days.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1915	3	1¼	1¼	1909	1¼	1½	1½
1914	5	2	5½	1908	1½	1	1¼
1913	2½	1¼	2	1907	6	2½	6
1912	2½	2	2½	1906	3½	3	3
1911	2½	2	2½	1905	3½	3	3½
1910	6½	3	6½	1904	1½	1	1½

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro	$1,478,900	$184,000	$61,800	$136,300	$26,300	$2,178,000
B'way Cent	718,200	42,100	28,900	25,000	28,000	818,800
Bronx Boro	1,894,845	84,515	115,694	107,471	47,975	1,889,500
Bryant Park	1,295,400	70,800	$1,900	165,500	.....	1,369,500
Chel. Exch	2,479,000	180,000	141,000	74,000	298,000	2,960,000
Gotham Nat	2,823,700	296,100	76,200	.....	568,500	3,415,500
Harriman N	13,416,200	1,115,600	824,000	.....	1,594,700	14,945,300
Inter. Bank	2,065,800	179,900	28,400	990,600	1,128,700	2,478,400
Public	5,340,600	524,600	387,100	516,400	538,800	5,657,900
W'chester Av	551,400	48,200	54,700	60,100	$1,000	906,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	563,500	55,400	70,000	98,000	.....	680,300
Bk. Fl'bush	886,700	44,000	54,300	126,000	.....	961,000
Homestead	656,200	44,800	57,800	61,700	.....	638,400
Montauk	597,000	84,400	32,700	78,800	.....	674,000
Peoples Nat	1,132,600	15,000	124,761	198,267	$2,857	1,773,766

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

| Trust Cos. | Loans. | Cash.

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

It has long been the custom in mercantile circles to regard the period vaguely described as "after the Fourth" as marking the beginning of activity in wholesale and jobbing circles. The only particular reason for fixing Independence Day as a kind of landmark, so to speak, was because the date was easily remembered, as it marked the holiday nearest to the time for the resumption of purchases for Fall and Winter retailing. It was not intended to convey the idea that buying would start up immediately after the fourth day of July, although some persons seem to think so, and have been a little disappointed that things did not brighten up all at once last Tuesday. Years ago, when merchants came here twice a year to replenish their stocks, the middle of July was the time when they showed up in greatest number. Nowadays, when buyers are in evidence pretty much all the year around, and purchases are too often only for immediate needs, there is no such preponderance of merchandising in July as there was formerly. There remains, however, still enough of the old method to make merchants look to this month as affording an index to business needs. Meetings of jobbers' associations are held in July in this city, and, while here, the individual members look over the offerings and decide on purchases. Manufacturers of certain textiles also have their openings and indicate their prices in order to sound out the trade for initial purchases for the next Spring. The next week or ten days, therefore, should afford some kind of an indication as to the promise for general business in different parts of the country.

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Basic Conditions Good.

Government reports showing good crop conditions are only one of the indicia of the soundness of basic and essential elements. A continuance of increased orders for iron, steel, copper, zinc, and other metals is another which has spurred up the mining industry and is making profitable the working of abandoned deposits. Greater ease and promptness in collections form another factor of great promise. Through most of the country there is also more of a disposition to buy on the part of consumers, who are realising that the tide has turned. Nearer the primary markets, especially in this neighborhood, there is still a feeling of hesitation due to the uncertainty over the complications with Germany. This feeling will not disappear until an understanding is arrived at with reference to the submarine warfare. No one believes that this country will become involved actively in the European mêlée, but strained relations with any large foreign power carry with them the potency of much business disturbance, and this condition naturally tends toward caution. In the strictly local field a feeling of relief for a great industry has followed the beginning of action toward a peaceful settlement of the disputes in the needle industries, which employ so many thousands of workers and whose products are so widely distributed. In the larger field, the continuance of big exports—now running more and more to manufactured products—is adding to the country's resources besides giving constant employment to an increasing number of artisans in nearly every branch of industry. Taking the country as a whole there is a manifest restoration of confidence and a belief that good times are at hand. This is the best of auguries, especially as it is founded on facts that are apparent.

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Cotton and Cotton Goods.

In the textiles, the most noticeable feature during the past week was the weakness in the price of raw cotton. This was based upon the large supply remaining on hand, the fair promise of the crop now growing, and the assurance that there would be no relaxation of the blockade shutting this material out of Germany. It is quite possible that too many are taking counsel of their fears in this matter, and it may yet turn out that there will not be too much cotton to serve the world's needs for the next fifteen or eighteen months. However this may be, the weakness in cotton has had the effect of restricting purchases of cotton goods, the prices of which respond very quickly to any change, especially a downward one, in the market value of the raw material. This has been more marked in the case of printcloths than in the bleached and otherwise finished goods. In colored cottons, the scarcity of fast dyestuffs is becoming more and more the principal controlling factor. In knit goods of the cheaper kinds there has been a cut in prices which seems to be due more to the methods of marketing than anything else. Manufacturers have been a little too eager and too lenient, and buyers have been playing off one against another to obtain concessions. A little better understanding in the trade would help things amazingly. Despite what is happening, however, the number of knitting mills keeps growing. Some of the stimulating seems to have come from the foreign orders received.

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No Doubt as to Wool.

There is no hesitation or uncertainty, however, when it comes to wool. Never before has there been so insistent a demand from all quarters for this article. The auction trade sales of wool in London have resulted in securing high prices, and every variety offered has found purchasers. In the Western part of this country the wool growers seem to be amazed at their own moderation in parting with their product at higher prices than they thought possible a year ago. They are getting what they ask and have no illusions as to the need of what they have to sell. Meanwhile, a rather odd aspect of the wool demand seems to be that from Great Britain for tops and yarns from this country. This has been explained by the statement that there is not labor or machinery enough in England to comb all the wool needed. Prices for tops have recently been higher in that country than in this. To some this circumstance induces the belief that the efforts to get the tops and yarns from here is for the purpose of keeping down the price abroad. It has even been stated that the British would ship wool to this country, have it combed and spun here, and returned. Thus far nothing very material has come of the movement. The trade in woolens and worsteds has been somewhat delayed, but it is expected to start in soon. A good season is expected for both men's and women's wear. Business in light Summer-weight fabrics has shown up well and indicates a permanency in this class of goods for next season. Prices for serges and other woolen cloths are bound to be dearer because of the rise in the cost of the raw material and that of the dyes. In some fabrics only will the colors be guaranteed.

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Dyes from Switzerland.

A few days ago representatives of the various dyestuffs manufacturing companies in Germany held a meeting and resolved to take stringent action against Swiss concerns which have been supplying colors to Great Britain and France. These colors, it was asserted, were made in Germany, and were sent to Switzerland to supply the needs of manufacturers there. Instead of being so used, they were re-exported because of the higher prices which English and French textile men offered. So the German manufacturers of the dyes have served notice that unless the practice is discontinued and assurances given that no German-made colors will be sold to any country at war with Germany, no more will be sent into Switzerland. Before the war began the Swiss were using coal tar intermediates made in Germany for the purpose of manufacturing the finished dyes, including synthetic indigo. The understanding was that for some months back the British were supplying the Swiss with the intermediates and were receiving the completed colors in return. Those of a suspicious turn of mind are associating the action of the German dyestuffs makers with the action recently taken by the Swiss Government stopping German manufacturers of different kinds of goods from carrying on their export trade through agencies which they had established in Switzerland for the purpose. They think it looks like retaliation. In connection with this, it is interesting to note that a great deal of German goods have been put out without the "made in Germany" stamp on them and sent to Holland and other near-by countries, where marks indicating these as places of origin have been put on them. Then the goods were exported to different countries, even including Great Britain. Within their limitations, the Germans are doing their best to keep their factories going and find a market for their wares. The trading spirit has not been wholly squelched by the military.

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Germany's Wool and Cotton.

In a report by the American Association of Commerce and Trade at Berlin admission is made that Germany has since the beginning of the war been receiving supplies of cotton "via Swedish, Italian, and also Dutch ports," and that about $10,000,000 worth of the article is now detained in Genoa. Sweden has now placed an embargo on cotton, and it is stated that at the present practically no cotton at all is being imported. The scarcity of the supply in Germany is emphasized, although it is stated that "the supply for military use is absolutely insured, and that even in case of the war lasting a long time, the army and navy will be amply provided." This and more would seem to be the case in view of the figures of exports from this country. Thus it appears that Germany's imports from this country have averaged about 2,500,000 bales per year, a great deal of which was re-exported. In the ten months' period ended with April, 1914, that country took 2,572,548 bales, which was rather above the average. For the similar period ended with April, 1915, only 283,952 bales went there direct. But Italy's imports of cotton increased from 453,339 bales to 934,200, and "other Europe," which took only 85,122 bales in the ten months ended with April, 1914, got 1,349,897 bales for the similar period this year. The excess to these countries was 1,795,636 bales, most of which is supposed to have gone to Germany. If this were the case the last named country should have had a larger supply than it ordinarily used. Besides this, as the report alluded to states: "In the territory of the enemy, occupied by the Germans, as in Belgium, northern France, and in Russian Poland, such quantities of cotton goods and raw cotton have been found that these volumes alone cover the demand for military use." The same is asserted with regard to the "enormous supplies of wool," which "have been seized by the armies in the enemy's territory, and in such quantities that the demand for military purposes is covered for an unlimited period, even allowing certain supplies for the legitimate trade." If these things be true Germany is in little need of sympathy for any supposed lack of cotton or wool.

GERMAN FORMS OF AGENCY CONTRACT

Agreements Made by Manufacturers with Representatives in Foreign Fields.

Among the problems confronting American manufacturers and exporters, who are setting out to found agencies for their products in foreign markets, apart from the search for the right man as agent, is the question of the form of contract to be adopted between employer and agent. Naturally, when a big concern invades a foreign field and perhaps establishes its own branch, it sends out as a rule as its representatives members of its own official staff, reinforced possibly by foreigners holding subordinate or advisory positions. Of course, where it is possible to go after foreign business in this way, the situation is greatly simplified.

But this plan is only followed by the few, while the greater portion of merchants desiring to sell their wares abroad must rely to a more or less extent on the agency as the medium for promoting sales in foreign territory. Granting that the right man has been selected to handle a given American line abroad, many manufacturers are at a loss to know what kind of contract to draw up which will prove mutually agreeable and workable and, at the same time, safeguard the interests of the principal in the transaction.

A great many inquiries along this line are being made by letter and in person at the local branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House, according to E. C. Porter, commercial agent in charge. It is realized by the bureau officials that, while it is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules applicable in every case as to the form of contract that should be entered into, considerable light can be thrown upon the problem by a study of the contracts made by foreign firms with their agents.

With this end in view, the local office has secured copies of two contracts made between foreign firms and their agents in export fields. One of these contracts is that made between a Hamburg firm of manufacturers and a British subject in Cape Colony, while the other is an arrangement between a German manufacturing concern and a German subject. In both cases, the bureau's copies are actual translations of effective contracts, or contracts that were effective up to the outbreak of the war.

They are elaborate in detail and so arranged that, while the agent is given a wide range of discretion in many directions, he is nevertheless bound under pain of recovery of damages to a faithful performance of his duties. Among other things, the Hamburg firm's contract with its agent in Cape Colony gives the latter sole jurisdiction in the making of sales, the only exception being that three firms in the colony, having prior arrangements with the home concern, are to be sold direct from Hamburg until such time as their respective contracts expire. At their expiration, the agent is to deal with these firms himself.

The contract's provisions as to the commissions to be paid the agent are intricate and apparently provide for every contingency that may arise. It is specified that each month the agent shall draw the sum of $200 as a minimum salary. At the end of each year the turn-over of the business transacted in the twelve months is to be calculated, subject to the reservations and in the manner provided for in the contract. The upshot of the special arrangements regarding commissions is to put it on a graduated basis according to sales. The contract does not permit the agent to effect sales at lower prices than those authorized by the firm, nor to make yearly contracts without referring the matter to the home office. Besides prohibiting the agent from handling any other similar line of merchandise, the contract binds the agent under a penalty of $2,500 for a period of three years after dissolving his connection with the firm not to act in any capacity as a representative of any other German firm, either in South Africa or Europe, where the principal or one of the principals, as the case may be, are or is a German."

Another section provides that the agent is to be compensated for all necessary traveling and hotel expenses incurred in behalf of the firm, the caution being given that the agent "will endeavor to look after the interests of the firm most carefully. All expenses must be kept as low as possible and always be in proportion to the turnover and net profit." The manner of consigning goods to the agent, and many other features of the contract, which is signed in duplicate by the manufacturer and the agent, are gone into.

The other contract in the possession of the bureau between a German manufacturer and a German agent is most minute in its provisions. The agent, under the terms of this contract, is bound to notify his employer in case he undertakes to represent other firms selling the same kind of merchandise, while considerable space is given to the respective duties of the employer and the agent. The agent is given a commission for all sales in his territory, and this rises according to the net profits from the year's transactions.

The expense allowance to the agent appears to be liberal, as is the case in outlays for special information regarding the financial standing of clients with which the firm does business in the agent's territory. Several pages of the German contract are devoted to the procedure to be followed in case of conflict between the employer and the agent over any matter. Recourse is to be had in the first instance to the chamber of commerce having jurisdiction where the agent resides or the chamber in whose jurisdiction the manufacturing plant is located. If the chamber of commerce is unable to settle the dispute, it takes its place in the regular routine of the German courts.

The contracts can be broken only upon six months' notice being given by either party, and, if at the expiration of the contracts it is mutually agreeable, they may be renewed. Agent Porter is of the opinion that these sample contracts may be found useful to merchants here, since they may be regarded as skeleton structures for the guidance of Americans embarking in the export business. The view at the bureau is that they contain the essentials of successfully working contracts which can be modified or amplified as individual cases may call for.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Week Closed with Demand Somewhat Better Than it Has Been.

FALL RIVER, July 10.—The print cloth market showed a more favorable tendency this week than has been evident for several weeks past, although the volume of business put through fell short of the normal output. Manufacturers would like to see business much better, but they are willing to do business on current quotations in order to keep their looms engaged and prevent accumulations.

Fair inquiry was manifest during the week, especially for wide and medium wide goods. Some manufacturers are opposed to stringing out deliveries, because, with cotton conditions uncertain and market elements of a doubtful nature, millmen think it better to confine deliveries within a reasonable time ahead. In a number of instances millmen were slow sellers because they contend that, at prices which have been suggested by buyers, the margin of profit is very close and sometimes a distinct loss is shown. The character of business was small and only limited lots were sold by mills.

The total sales for the week are estimated at 145,000 pieces, of which 45,000 pieces are spots or for nearby delivery. Contracts extend through August. The week closed with the demand for goods considerably below normal, but slightly better than it has been.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Distinctions Which Change the Rates of Duty on Articles.

The W. H. Horstmann Company, Philadelphia, lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in protests relating to epaulets such as are attached to the uniforms of military and naval officers. They were taxed 60 per cent. ad valorem as "ornaments of whatever threads composed." The importers claimed a rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem as articles composed in chief value of metal threads. The board held that the language of the paragraph under which duty was taken is more specific than the provision claimed and affirmed the Collector.

G. M. Thurnauer Co., Inc., protested the Collector's assessment on butter carlers composed of metal. The Collector returned them as gold-plated articles of metal with a duty of 50 per cent. The claim was that the articles are not plated, and should be admitted at 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal. As the Government chemist's analysis showed the carlers to be neither gold nor silver plated, the protest was sustained with an order for reliquidation of the entries.

H. Bayersdorfer & Co., Philadelphia, claimed that the Collector erred in classifying script letters and words made of surface coated paper and embossed. Duty was assessed at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem under the specific provision of Paragraph 324 of the present law for articles composed wholly or in part of various surface coated papers. It was claimed that the goods are properly dutiable at 25 per cent. as paper cut, die-cut, or stamped into designs or shapes such as initials and similar articles. The issue raised in the protests was thrashed out very thoroughly under the Tariff act of 1909, but for some reason the importers hoped apparently by bringing an action under the present law to obtain the lower classification denied by judicial decisions under the old act. Judge Fischer, in his decision for the board, held that the present protest is governed by the decision of the Customs Court in the case of Wyman arising under the old law. The Collector was affirmed.

Thomas Nevin was upheld in his contention that viscose bottle caps are properly dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem as unenumerated manufactured articles. The Collector was reversed in returning the goods at 30 per cent. as embossed bottle caps.

The Stone & Downer Company, Boston, imported spoons, kettles, teapots, coffee pots, saucepans, and similar hollow ware composed wholly or in chief value of aluminium. The Collector took duty under the tariff at 25 per cent. ad valorem as hollow ware, whereas the protestants claimed 20 per cent. duty as metal manufactures. The board held that the spoons were properly dutiable as claimed, the other articles being held dutiable as assessed.

DUTY ON ALUMINIUM.

All in Form of Sheets or Strips Must Pay 20 Per Cent.

The Treasury Department, with a view to uniformity in the assessment of aluminium products, has notified Collector Malone that these products should after the expiration of thirty days be returned for duty under the present tariff at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of aluminium. Recently, when a mixed importation arrived at this port and was classified, the department decided to make a construction applicable to this line of imports.

It appears that certain aluminium in sheets covered by an importer's invoice was classified as dutiable at 8½ cents per pound under Paragraph 143, as sheet aluminium, while certain aluminium blanks and foil were returned as aluminium cut to size, dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as a manufacture of aluminium under Paragraph 167 of the Tariff act. It also developed that items invoiced as foil of random lengths were classified as aluminium in strips with a tax of 3½ cents a pound under Paragraph 143.

The Board of General Appraisers some time ago found certain zinc foil and a foil of which copper was the component material of chief value to be in fact foil and so known commercially, and held them to be dutiable as manufactures of metal rather than as, respectively, zinc, in sheets not polished nor further advanced than rolled, and copper in sheets under the Tariff act of 1894. In Treasury Decision No. 32,674 gold foil as contradistinguished from gold leaf was held by the department to be dutiable as articles made of gold.

Summarizing the results of the investigation and the authorities, Assistant Secretary Malburn says:

"In view of these decisions the department is of the opinion that aluminium in the form of sheets or strips, even though not cut to size, if in fact foil, is subject to duty as a manufacture of aluminium. For the purpose of such classification you will consider aluminium in the form of either sheets or strips not more than .0015 of an inch and not less than .0003 of an inch in thickness as foil, and will assess duty on such merchandise imported or withdrawn from warehouse thirty days from date at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of aluminium under Paragraph 167."

BUSINESS AND SANITATION.

Use of Appliances for Health Helps Stimulate Trade.

The business world feels the effect not only of changes in material conditions, but likewise in public thought and taste. This is the beginning of an age of sanitary observances, and the results are already apparent in commercial life. Several times during the past score of years attempts were made to introduce aluminium ware extensively for household use, and always with but scant success. Comparatively recently the attempt succeeded beyond the expectation of the manufacturers. It was not that there was at any one of these various periods any especial difference in the price or quality of the articles. It was merely that the public mind until lately was not ready for a ware that, though high priced as compared with other wares, made finally a telling appeal; because of its attractiveness from a sanitary point of view.

So by the same token the "swat the fly" campaign is a symptom of an awakened observance for health and sanitation that is expressing itself in a steadily growing demand for screen wire cloth as a great industry down to an equally swelling sale for such little things as fly swatters and fly traps.

Equally has the demand for running water and sanitary appliances in the household in small towns and on the farm forced every harrware dealer in the South and West to carry a long line of bathroom fixtures and plumbing supplies.

RAW SILK MARKET ACTIVE.

Large Buying in Japan Causing Steady Advance in Price.

There has been very large buying of raw silk from both Europe and America during the last ten days in Japan, according to A. P. Villa & Brothers, and prices are advancing steadily every day. Large contracts have already been placed for new silk, the visible stock being estimated at about 4,500 bales.

The Canton reelers have almost entirely withdrawn from the market and are reluctant in making offers. The demand for these silks is quite large and prices are advancing. The Shanghai market has been rather quiet with the exception of tussahs, of which there are only a few parcels left. Steam filatures and tasseles are a trifle higher.

The Italian market is also more active under the influence of good buying from Europe and America. In this city business continues active for spot silks by broad silk manufacturers. Ribbons are also reported to be a trifle better.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 38th Street.

VARIOUS WAYS OF MAKING DISCOUNTS

Methods Resorted to by Some Tricky Dealers to Get the Best of Wholesalers.

There seems to be no limit to the amount of ingenuity used by retail merchants of this country to turn an honest penny in their dealings with the manufacturers and wholesalers—and also some pennies that do not seem as honest as they might be. Several of the plans used for this purpose were told of by local wholesalers yesterday.

Practically all of the schemes are based on the taking of discounts, to which the retailers are not entitled because they have not fulfilled the terms of sale, and they range from the simple grabbing of an extra per cent. or two—or more, if possible—in a barefaced, high-handed way to subtle plans which show thought that should be employed in other and more generally satisfying ways.

One of the neatest of these schemes concerned a retailer who has more or less of a reputation for being a sharp trader. In the forms on which this man orders his goods, or on which he confirms his orders, there is a none too conspicuous clause which says that if, for any reason, the merchandise ordered is not received at the time specified, he reserves the right either to return the goods for credit or to keep them at a discount of 33 1-3 per cent. Possibly his idea is that if he does not get the goods on time their value will be depreciated to that extent so far as he is concerned, but for the purposes of this story that supposition is neither here nor there.

Regarding a case in point, the merchant referred to bought twelve dozen waists at $9 a dozen. For some reason or other the goods were delayed, and reached his store several days after they should have in view of the delivery date on the order. In this case the merchant elected to keep the goods at 33 1-3 per cent. off, and therefore deducted $36 from the original invoice of $108, leaving a total of $72 due the manufacturer under the clause spoken of. Not satisfied with this arrangement, when the bill became due he deducted the discount set forth in the original terms of sale, in addition to the special private discount he took.

For illustration purposes it can be supposed that the selling terms were 6-10-60, or 6 per cent. discount for ten days, with sixty days dating. The crowning point of the whole thing was that when the merchant sent the manufacturer his check for the merchandise the latter discovered that the retailer had not only taken off the 6 per cent., but had taken it off the original bill for $108 instead of off the remittance of $72, thereby lessening the payment by $6.48, instead of the $4.32 due him under the selling agreement. Then, when there was a manufacturer here at the time the check was received who saw brilliant red for the rest of the day.

In another case a certain buyer was said always to ask that goods ordered up to the tenth of the month be billed on the fifteenth, and that goods ordered between the fifteenth of the month and the twenty-fifth be billed on the first of the following month. In this way, in addition to the regular established trade dating, he got a minimum extra dating of five days for each half month, or 120 days a year. Figuring the interest at 6 per cent. per annum, this buyer effected a saving of 2 per cent. a year on his purchases through his idea. As he was a large buyer, he saved for his department several thousands of dollars annually in this way. It was not known by the relator of this incident whether this scheme is still being resorted to or not.

Another interesting scheme was told of in which a comparatively small buyer figured, and who got away with it because his plan did not involve any great loss to any of the houses from which he bought goods, and because he has never given the wholesalers any cause for worry about the payment of his bills. It was this man's plan to buy from $100 to $300 worth of goods at a time on terms of 6—10—60, which it to all trade intents and purposes the equivalent of 7—10. This buyer, however, did not take off 6 per cent. when his bills became due at the end of the period agreed on in the selling terms, nor did he take off 7 per cent. at the end of ten days. His scheme was to make payment on the basis of 7—10—30, thereby making a half of 1 per cent. on the wholesaler, for he paid up thirty days ahead of time and took a full 1 per cent. for doing so. As his savings on individual purchases in this way ranged from 50 cents to $1.50 on the average, no great complaint was made by the wholesaler who told of the scheme. The latter, however, would not deny that he broke even on the deal through a simple little idea that was all his own.

A quite common plan of putting it over on the manufacturer and wholesaler who will stand for it operates as follows: Many store owners make their buyers contribute 5 per cent. of the department's earnings to support the office and pay for the general clerical work. So the buyer comes to the retailer and asks him to add this 5 per cent. to the cost of the goods in his bill. And right here is where the cash comes in. Ordinarily the goods are sold, say, at 6—10—60, and for illustrative purposes let it be said that a purchase amounts to $1,500.

Six per cent. of $1,500 is $90, or the discount to which the buyer is entitled. But to do away with the 5 per cent. office tax the buyer has the merchant add 5 per cent. of $1,500, or $75, to the bill, making it $1,575. Then he asks the wholesaler to deduct that 5 per cent., plus the 6 per cent. to which he is entitled, or a total of 11 per cent. Eleven per cent. of $1,575 amounts to $173.25. Deducting $90 from $1,500 leaves $1,410, or the amount rightfully due the wholesaler under the original selling terms. Deducting $173.25 from $1,575 leaves $1,401.75 for the wholesaler. The difference between $1,410 and $1,401.75, or $8.25, goes to help the buyer to pay his office tax, and it also causes a shrinkage of that amount in the profits of the wholesaler.

COAL EXPORTS INCREASE.

They Include Many Shipments by Schooners to Halifax.

The rapid expansion in American coal exports, due in large measure to the British embargo, is reflected in the outward manifests of vessels now leaving this port. Most of the coal is being transported by schooners, ranging from the six-master to the smallest vessel of this class. From the number of schooners leaving here for Halifax and other Canadian ports, it is apparent that industrial and other interests using coal are hard hit by the embargo. It was said yesterday that many of the schooners bound for Halifax are taking coal for the use of the British Admiralty, which is maintaining a good-sized fleet in the Atlantic.

The growth of New York as a coal exporting port, during the continuance of the war at least, is emphasized by the fact that in the list of outward manifests made public at the Custom House last Friday, thirty-nine sailings of coal-laden schooners were reported. While this was something of a record, coal manifests are constantly on the increase. That Halifax leads among the ports of destination of the sailing craft was apparent from Friday's statistics.

Nine of the vessels cleared for Halifax, while St. John was second with seven. The remainder of the schooners were destined for West Indian ports for the most part. The schooner M. V. B. Chase, clearing for St. John, took the biggest coal cargo, according to Friday's report, her cargo amounting to 735 tons, valued at $3,756. The schooner Glyndon for Halifax carried the smallest cargo, 180 tons, worth $937.

AMERICAN CUTLERY.

Now Supplanting the German as That Did the English Kind.

The story of American cutlery is that of a long uphill fight of a domestic industry, for even a high protective tariff and American ingenuity could not for many years supply the lack of skilled workingmen trained by experience and by generations of inheritance. But the European war has for the time being, and perhaps indefinitely, removed that most enterprising competitor, the German manufacturer. German cutlery, once known only as "cheap and nasty," has year by year grown in quality and appearance until it made great inroads upon the English article.

This was especially true of those razors known as the old-style razor, in contradistinction to the safety. The merit of such razors lies in its grinding and tempering, and the Germans have excelled in both qualities. Both need the skilled workman, for, despite all improved mechanical appliances, both are still questions of the personal equation. Incidentally, it is significant that in the matter of tempering steel people are no further advanced than their ancestors of some 5,000 years ago.

Meanwhile the American makers of razors, likewise of scissors, which were largely imported from Germany, have proved equal to the emergency. And, now that trade with Germany is practically suspended, they are producing razors and scissors equal to the best German manufacture and excelling in appearance. It has always been true in that indefinable quality called "style" that the American pocket knife far outstripped the German competitor. So much is this so that of late years the increasing intelligence and good taste of the American public have caused them increasingly to prefer the domestic to the imported article. Importation of English cutlery has of late years dwindled to small proportions, and the demand for it comes almost entirely from the South, whose ultimate conservatism still adheres to the ways of past days.

Medal for Mr. Porges.

Gustave Porges, Secretary of the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, canned goods importers and jobbers of this city, yesterday received a decoration bestowed by the Imperial Japanese Government as a recognition of services rendered Japan in the developing and marketing of Japanese marine products. The decoration consists of a gold medal, inscribed on both sides in Japanese. It was accompanied by a large parchment which recites that the decoration is given for distinguished services rendered the Government. Mr. Porges also received a letter of congratulation from Prince Higashi Fushini of Tokio. The medal is prized by Mr. Porges, as the Japanese Government rarely bestows a decoration upon a foreigner.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1600 Bryant.

ATLANTA—Niall-Herin Co.: W. A. Niall, laces, curtains, rugs, carpets, matting; Breslin.

ATLANTA—Waldman Bros.: M. C. Waldman, dry goods; 41 Union Square.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; M. V. Joseph, dry goods; 225 5th Av.

BOISE, Ia.—The Mode, Ltd.; P. J. Higgins, dry goods, notions, laces, upholstery goods; Breslin.

BOSTON—Brown-Durrell Co.; C. B. Robertson, buttons, braids; 19 West 19th.

BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. C. Hall, women's ready-to-wear, waists; 43 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Highland Mfg. Co.; J. S. Rosenberg, mfrs. children's, misses' wash dresses; Imperial.

DALLAS—Perkins D. G. Co.; J. Roos, ready-to-wear; 75 Leonard.

JACKSONVILLE—Kohn-Furchgott Co.; D. J. Levy, shoes; 108 Worth.

KANSAS CITY—Hirsch & Wolff Millinery Co.; J. Hirsch, millinery; 561 Broadway.

OMAHA—M. Spiesberger & Son Co.; M. Spiesberger, laces, millinery, fancy goods; 561 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; J. Powers, linens, (retail); 230 5th Av.; Latham.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Mrs. A. Older, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.; Park Av.

PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 521 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; J. J. Milburn, women's ready-to-wear; 370 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; O. Putnam, hosiery, 377 Broadway.

ST. PAUL—Golden Rule; J. G. Willmer, muslin underwear, corsets, children's wear; 1,270 Broadway.

TAMPA—Bentley-Gray D. G. Co.; J. N. Bryan, domestics, flannels, dress goods; 43 Leonard.

TORONTO, Ont.—L. Satanov & Co.; B. Weiss, boys' suits, overcoats; Room 342, 621 Broadway.

Buyers' Wants

45 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

CONTRACTORS.—We will buy Serge and Silk Dresses; well made and good value. Call all week, 31 East 31st, 3rd floor.

JOBBER WILL LOOK AT POPULAR-PRICED SILK WAISTS. Call with samples. Eagle Skirt Co., 37 West 20th St.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silks, crepe de chine and lace waists; bring samples. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th St.

MILLINERY BUYER WANTED. YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 30, DEPARTMENT DOING $100,000, MIDDLE WEST. APPLY BY LETTER TO OSCAR ABEL, 362 FIFTH AVE., N.Y. STATE EXPERIENCE, PRESENT SALARY.

BUYER for linen department, young man, between 25 and 30 years old, preferred; state compensation expected. Address H. Jonap & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAVE delivered big results for large manufacturer for long period; recently exposed unfair conditions make me anxious to sign up new house. Confidential, B 292 Times Downtown.

$25,000.00 STOCK OF MOHAWK OVERALLS, union label, in lots to suit purchasers, below cost of production. A. Schaap & Son, 294 Broadway.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs of men's Summer suits; cheap.

TRUSTING TO THE SELLING AGENTS

Cases in Which Men at the City End Make Good Business for the Mills.

A mill owner was asked to make up a fair-sized quantity of a certain cloth which the selling agent representing him in New York thought would shortly be in very good demand. There was delay while the mill owner argued the advisability of putting his looms to work on such goods. The time lost saw the fabric rise and decline in the favor of buyers. This is only a typical instance of what is constantly occurring in the making and selling of dress goods. According to selling agents, these lost opportunities will continue to be the rule while such scant attention is paid to their suggestions and so little respect accorded their judgment by the mills they represent.

The dress goods jobber doing a business of respectable proportions has practically passed out with some few exceptions. This evolution has brought with it a need for the exercise of some of the jobber's wisdom by the mill owners themselves. In no slight degree they must prepare for the future and be willing to take a chance on manufacturing ahead of time styles of fabrics which they have reason to believe will prove popular. If they are not competent to judge style tendencies and guide their manufacturing aright, then, in the opinion of their New York representatives, they should follow out directions received from this market to the letter, secure in the knowledge that the men on the ground must be better posted than they are.

The mill owner's answer to the proposition that more authority to guide his operations be given the selling agent is that the latter has nothing at stake but his commissions and, following the whims and fancies of an uncertain buying element, will take a fling at anything, with no one to lose but the mill. In short, the average mill owner is convinced that except for his restraining influence he would soon be in bankruptcy if he followed out every suggestion of his New York representative.

The reply made by the selling agent to this statement is simply to point to the successful mills, and explain how the most successful of these are run entirely from the New York office. In such cases the "man on the job" in the market itself may be a part owner. But, whether he is or not, his word is the law to the mills that make the goods he sells.

There is an organization of dress goods mills that started up some eleven years ago with 75 looms. Today they are running over 1,000 looms and employing upward of 4,000 people. Every branch of manufacturing from the spinning of yarn to the shipping of the finished product is attended to at this plant. The remarkable growth of this enterprise has been one of the sensations of the industrial world. This organization is run from the New York office.

Another mill has been very successful in the novelty end of the business. The path of the pioneer is generally hard. Very frequently the one who introduces a novelty is the last one to benefit from it. His lot is hard work and expense, and the success of his article gives rise to countless imitations cutting into his profit when his business has just begun to pay. But this mill enjoys the reputation of leading the market in producing novelties. They are off one thing and on to another at just the proper time, the profitable time. No time is lost in the New York end trying to convince the mill that a certain cloth should be made up, because the word of the New York office is law. The business is run by the men who are selling the goods, who know every turn and twist in the demand and the style tendencies, as well as it is possible for men engaged in such a hazardous business as that of women's wear to know them.

There are well-equipped as well as inefficient selling agents. It does not take long for the mill to determine whether the judgment of its representative is to be trusted. One season will give the decision one way or another. The testimony most to be relied upon, in deciding the question whether the selling agent is entitled to exercise greater authority, is to watch the progress made by organizations where the suggestions of the New York end are followed out. With few exceptions, obedience to the dictates of the selling office have resulted in an increased and more profitable business. Losses have followed where there was delay in executing the orders received from the market, because the ebb and flow of demand in the dress goods trade may be accomplished within the space of a couple of weeks.

One mill that was taken over not so many years ago by a selling agent has on hand at the present time in stock goods only fourteen pieces and not one yard has been sold under-opening prices. At the same time there have been additions made to the number of looms in this mill to take care of increased business. A record such as this deserves attention, and rather upholds the contention of selling agents in general that more trust should be placed in their judgment.

Wool Buyers Discriminate.

LONDON, July 10.—About 8,300 bales were offered at the wool auction sales today and consisted of a miscellaneous selection. There was a demand for fine combings at firm rates. Other grades were easy. Mediums sold per to 5 per cent. advance. Heavy inferiors realised par to 5 per cent. below the last sales. There were frequent withdrawals.

Headquarters on

WAX

of all kinds

Beeswax, white and yellow
Stearic Acid, Bayberry Wax
Ceresine, Carnauba, Paraffine
Water-White Mineral Oil
Spermaceti, Japan Wax
Pearl Floor Wax Polish

We solicit your inquiries.

E. A. BROMUND CO.,
356 West Broadway,
New York City.

SILVERTIZING. SPECIAL LETTERS That "Turn the Trick." Write Bailey Scott Co., Inc., 303 5th Ave.

APRONS. 1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dezn's Lockstitched, 45 East 17th St.

AEROPLANE TOYS. FLYING TOYS that FLY. 10c to $25. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 54 W. 28th.

BARGAIN ASSORTMENT SPECIALTIES. Headquarters for 5, 10 & 25c. goods. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS. Ladies' Belts and Gate Bags at Popular Prices. BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

BOOKLETS, CIRCULARS, ETC. PRINTING. Booklets, Catalogs, Circulars, Office Stationery, Lowest Prices. Drawings, Cuts, Trade Marks. Hayes Bros., 301 W. 37. Greeley 855.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS. Card Index. We make a specialty of the Card Index System for business and its accessories. U. S. Card Index Co., Phone 5579 Rector. 112 Liberty St.

CURTAINS (Novelty.) Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 2 West 15th St.

DRESSES. WASH DRESSES. Wonderful values. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DYESTUFFS Sold, Bought, Exchanged. N. Y. ANILINE EXCHANGE, Telephone Spring 1191. 117 Spring Street.

FAYONS & PAPER HATS. Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. L. Davidsohn, 301 W. 145th St.

FURS. Pelt'ries of all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115-25 West 30th St.

HATS. Newest Novelties at Blote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y." 49 East 21st St.

GLOVE SILK COATS At $2.75. A Business Builder for Coat and Sweater Dept. LEO F. STURM, 46 W. 23. Greeley 877-876.

HATS. PANAMAS & LEGHORNS | Milton H. Bernstein. PANAMAS & LEGHORNS | 40 W. 23d St.

SILK SWEATERS. ALBERTSON, BECKHARD & ALLEN, Inc. The Keetch Line, 140 Fifth Av. Chelsea 1863.

TAFFETAS. Phone 2566 Madison Sq. for The New 40" Fabric. Alfred Sabland, 19 Madison Ave. DAHLIA

WAISTS. BLOOM & MILLMAN, Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 West 33d St. $9.00 Waists and Middies.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS. The Five and Ten Cent Exchange. 19-13 West 20th St.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Madison Avenue Corner Deal, at Thirty-first Street, Involves $2,500,000 Investment.

LEXINGTON AVENUE SALE

Investment Deal on Edgecombe Avenue—Woolworth Lease on Percentage Basis.

An investment involving over $2,560,000 has just been closed in the purchase by George Backer of the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, 148.1 feet on the avenue by 116.10 on the street, with an extension on Thirty-second Street, fronting 21.10 feet on that thoroughfare. The property was sold through Andrew S. Gilsey in two parcels, the immediate corner, occupied by a seven-story building, 49.5 by 95, being sold for Morgan J. O'Brien and the United States Trust Company as trustees of the Herman Wronkow estate, and the adjoining parcels, 140 to 146 Madison Avenue, with 19 East Thirty-first Street and 20 East Thirty-second Street, sold for Dr. William F. Mittendorf. The entire plot contains about 19,000 square feet and the asking price was $1,150,000.

Mr. Backer is having plans prepared for improving the site with a sixteen-story building for which Mr. Gilsey has obtained a building and permanent loan of $1,635,000. It is to be ready for occupancy in the Fall of 1916.

On the preceding day plans were filed by August Heckscher through his architect, A. L. Harmon, for a sixteen-story commercial building on the site of the Havemeyer mansion, southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.

Lexington Avenue Purchase.

The three-story dwelling at 1,086 Lexington Avenue, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets, on plot 17 by 72, has been sold by John J. Kavanagh for Adolph Mayer to a client for occupancy.

Edgecombe Avenue Purchase.

William Hobson has purchased the two three-story dwellings on the northeast corner of Edgecombe Avenue and 139th Street, the immediate corner house, 100 Edgecombe Avenue being bought from Edith E. Moss and the adjoining one at 102 from the Broadedge Realty Co. They cover a plot 36 by 80, and will be altered with stores on the ground floor and small apartments above. The new owner took title yesterday.

50th Street Flat in Farm Trade.

The four-story flat at 547 West Fifty-ninth Street, on plot 25 by 100.5, being 200 feet east of West End Avenue, has been sold by Fanny Fera to Alice Fuchs. The buyer gave in exchange a farm of 110 acres at Beacon Falls, Conn.

Woolworth Lease on Percentage Basis.

An interesting feature of the lease as recorded yesterday, recently taken by the F. W. Woolworth Company, of the store and basement in the Hays Building, 21 and 23 Maiden Lane, shows that the rental to be paid will be an amount equal to 8 per cent. of the yearly gross sales. The lease is for ten years and ten months from July 1, this year.

Bronx Borough.

Isidore Zimmer has purchased for Sarah Langen the four two-family houses at 2,064 to 2,070 Mapes Avenue, covering a plot, 66 by 145, near 180th Street. The plot will be improved with five-story apartment houses.

A plot 100 by 100 on the northwest corner of Review Place and 238th Street, in the old Van Cortlandt estate tract, has been purchased by Charles Siegel Levy for improvement with five-story apartments. The plot is 190 feet east of Broadway.

The single family house at 1,471 Commonwealth Avenue, on plot 25 by 95, has been sold for the Crawford estate by John A. Steinmetz to Minnie Borger.

Brooklyn.

The three-story residence at 227 Macon Street, between Tompkins and Throop Avenues, has been sold by the Bulkley & Horton Company for Mrs. M. McKnight to a client for investment.

Long Island.

The three-story dwelling at 17 Hooker Street, Glendale, has been sold by Leonard Davidson & Co. for Fred Thomson to Charles and Magdalena Geyer.

Manhattan Beach Sales.

Recent sales of houses and lots at Manhattan Beach by the Manhattan Beach Realty Company have been made to Kitty Gordon, Nellie H. Vernon, Theodore Marston, O'Brien Brothers, and Kathryn D. Pope.

Maison Maurice Not to Move Until 1917.

Hanan & Co.'s long-term lease of the store and other space in the 516 Fifth Avenue Building, northwest corner of Forty-third Street, announced last week, will not take effect until July 1, 1917. The present tenant, Maison Maurice, will continue to occupy the premises until that time.

Clarence Mackay Leases Ziegler Camp.

Pease & Elliman have rented for William Ziegler, Jr., his estate at Loon Lake, in the Adirondacks, to Clarence H. Mackay for the season, furnished. Moncure Robinson was associated as broker.

NORTH SHORE TRANSIT ASSOCIATION ADVOCATES LEASE OF L. I. RAILROAD TRACKS FOR SUBWAY TRAINS AS GOOD BUSINESS PROPOSITION

Increase in Assessed Valuation During the First Year of Operation, It Is Claimed, Would Pay Entire Rental—On $400,000 Investment Rapid Transit Would Be Furnished to Territory Nearly Twice as Large as Manhattan and Five-sixths as Large as the Bronx.

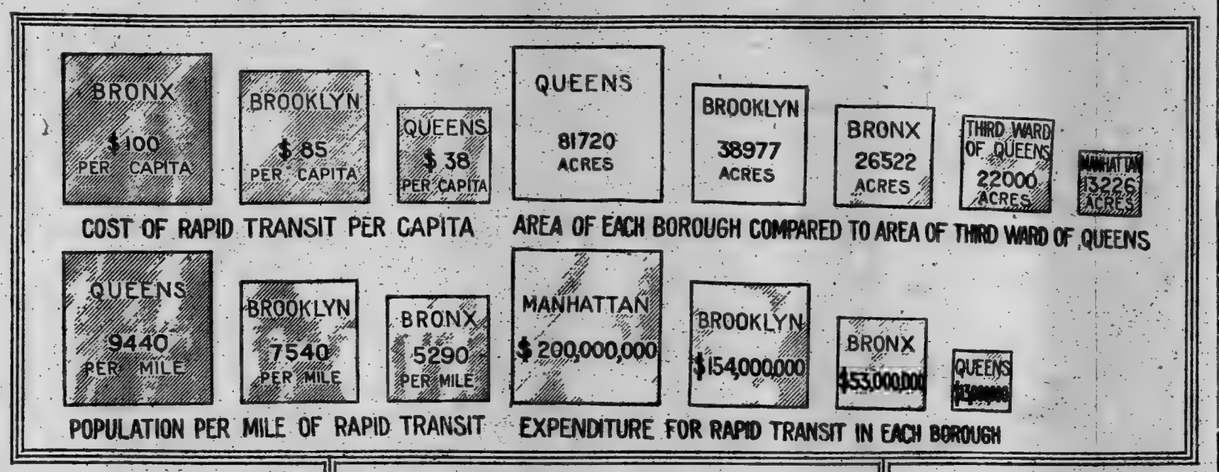

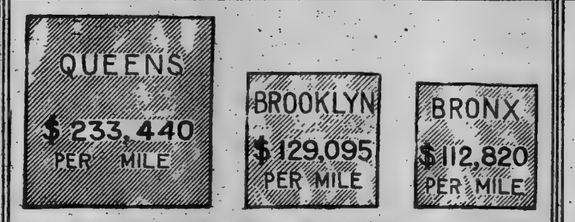

"The assessed valuation of real estate in the Bronx in 1905 was $274,859,000, while in 1914 it was $658,632,000, the increase for the nine years being $384,000,000, or approximately $43,000,000 a year, which is an average increase of 15 per cent. per annum. The increase was, however, much greater during the first six years, when it amounted to $331,000,000, or an average of $55,000,000 a year, which is a little more than 20 per cent. per annum.

"There can be no doubt that rapid transit, with a five-cent fare to the Third Ward of the Borough of Queens, will cause an increase fully as great, if not greater, than that in the Bronx, from the fact that real estate in the Bronx at the time when the subway was opened had already had the benefit for many years of a five-cent fare on the elevated roads, and real estate values were consequently at that time very much higher than they are now in the North Shore section of Queens.

"Assuming, however, that the benefits of rapid transit in the Third Ward would cause only the same average increase in assessed valuations that the subway caused in the Bronx, the present assessed valuation in that ward, amounting to $70,000,000, would be increased an average of 20 per cent., or $14,000,000 per annum for six years.

"This increase in assessed valuation would bring into the city, at the present tax rate, $260,000 in increased taxes the first year, $520,000 the second year, $780,000 the third year, $1,040,000 the fourth year, $1,300,000 the fifth year, and $1,560,000 the sixth year, at which time the assessed valuation would be $154,000,000, as compared to $70,000,000 at the present time.

"This appears to be such a remarkable increase that it would seem to be an extravagant estimate if it were not proved by the official records of the increase in assessed valuations in the Bronx, where, as above stated, the assessed valuation increased $331,000,000 during the first six years following the opening of the subway.

"There is another reason why rapid transit in the Third Ward will produce an even greater increase than occurred in the Bronx, and that is the fact that the present subway lines in the Bronx are only about five miles long, and the effect on values was, therefore, limited to a much less area than will be affected by rapid transit to the Third Ward, which will get eleven miles of rapid transit lines, or twice the mileage that caused the tremendous increase in values in the Bronx.

"That the increase in the Bronx was due almost entirely to the benefits of new transit facilities is proved by an analysis of the assessed valuations in 1904, as compared to 1913, in the territory immediately adjoining the subway. These figures are so astounding that it would seem that no further proof is necessary to show the tremendous effect of rapid transit in increasing assessed valuations.

"In 1904 a tract between Forest and Tinton Avenues, north of 156th Street, was assessed at $407,947, while in 1913 the same land, without buildings, was assessed at $1,070,300, an increase of 162 per cent.

"In 1904 a tract between Kelly and Tiffany Streets, north of 165th Street, was assessed at $183,390, and in 1913 at $486,000, an increase of 165 per cent.

"In 1904 a tract lying between 158th and 160th Streets, east of Forest Avenue, was assessed at $134,800, and in 1913 the same land was assessed at $405,400, an increase of 200 per cent.

"In 1904 a tract on the east side of Prospect and Longwood Avenues was assessed at $384,715, and in 1913 it was assessed at $1,203,000, an increase of 212 per cent.

"In 1904 a tract on the east side of Prospect Avenue, between 161st and 165th Streets, was assessed at $455,900, and in 1913 it was assessed at $1,929,400, an increase of 330 per cent.

"In 1904 a tract lying between Tiffany and Fox Streets, north of 165th Street, was assessed at $118,000, and in 1913 it was assessed at $732,000, an increase of 520 per cent.

"In 1904 a tract on Prospect Avenue, between 160th and 161st Streets, was assessed at $320,215, and in 1913 it was assessed at $2,116,900, an increase of 561 per cent.

"While the above examples show tremendous increases, other plots near the stations show even greater advances. For instance, a tract lying between Longwood and Westchester Avenues, north of 160th Street, assessed in 1904 at $127,420, was assessed in 1913 at $1,107,500, an increase of 769 per cent., while a tract lying between Fox and Simpson Streets, south of Westchester Avenue, assessed in 1904 at $108,060, was assessed in 1913 at $1,299,500, an increase of 1,093 per cent.

"A still greater increase, however, is that of the tract lying at the intersection of Southern Boulevard and Congan Street, which in 1904 was assessed at $40,300, and in 1913 it was assessed at $918,500, an increase of approximately 2,300 per cent. in nine years.

"If the city were to treat the leasing of the Long Island tracks simply as a business proposition, entirely ignoring the claims of the Third Ward for rapid transit, no other conclusion can be reached than that it would be a good business deal for the city, for, assuming that at first the net earnings of the line would not pay one dollar of the rental, the city would get it all back each year in increased taxes, and in addition thereto a profit of 100 per cent. the second year, 200 per cent. the third year, 300 per cent. the fourth year, 400 per cent. the fifth year, and 500 per cent. the sixth year.

"On the other hand, if rapid transit is not given to the Third Ward, it is certain that the present assessed valuations cannot be maintained, for these values were based on the use of the land for residential purposes, and people will not live where they are compelled to pay from 37 cents to 41 cents a day for railroad transportation, with few trains, when they can live in any other part of Greater New York and have the privilege of riding over all the 630 miles of track in the dual subway system at a cost of only 10 cents a day."

TORRENS LAW AMENDMENTS

The provision for a "land division" of the Supreme Court, carried in an amendment to the Torrens law for the registration of land titles now before the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention, has many advocates in New York City.

It is believed, however, that the amendment in question, offered by Delegate Reeves, will not meet with approval for technical reasons. Matthew J. Wheelehan, official examiner of the Torrens system, discussing the subject, said yesterday:

"The amendment submitted by Delegate Reeves to the Constitutional Convention, for a 'land division' of the Supreme Court, for the registration of real estate titles, under the Torrens law, is not grounded upon proper conceptions of the constitutional requirements of such a law.

"The Reeves amendment is only a repetition of an existing section of the present Torrens law, namely, Section 371, which empowers an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to create a 'title part' of the court and assign a special Judge to said part.

"The constitutionality of the Torrens law of New York is yet open for review. The New York Court of Appeals was invited in the writer's case, the first case under the Torrens law before that court, to uphold the constitutionality of the law, but the court evaded the question by asserting that the law was intended to register only such titles as were free from reasonable doubt, and the law would not be construed so as to cut off the rights of unknown and doubtful claimants by substituted service of process. Therefore the very essence of the Torrens system has been cast in doubt by the New York Court of Appeals.

"The fundamental oversight of the Reeves amendment is that it fails to provide for the constitutional adoption of the Torrens system. At most, this amendment creates a division of the Supreme Court to register titles under the present Torrens law, whose constitutionality may not satisfy the Court of Appeals, or some future Torrens act that may be challenged as unconstitutional.

"If the Constitutional Convention desires to submit the Torrens system to the electorate, I suggest it should follow the provisions of Article XL. of the Ohio State Constitution, which provides:

"'Laws may be passed providing for a system of registering, transferring, insuring, and guaranteeing land titles by the State or by the counties thereof, and for settling or determining adverse or other claims to and interests in lands the titles to which are so registered, insured, or guaranteed, and for the creation and collection of guarantee funds by fees to be assessed against lands the titles to which are registered; and judicial powers, with right of appeal, may by law be conferred upon County Recorders or other officers in matters arising under the operation of such system.'

"Under such a provision registration of title would be a simple process without resort to court proceedings, and titles could be registered and transferred without the necessity for repeated examination and payment of fees to a private title guarantee corporation.

"In lieu of above amendment, the convention might create a special State Land Board, similar to that of Massachusetts, but the phraseology of the Ohio Constitution should be adopted in such event, in order to put beyond the power of the courts authority to declare the Torrens system unconstitutional.

"It will be a matter of regret if our Constitutional Convention does not adopt the Torrens system."

River Edge Lots at Auction.

Joseph P. Day will sell on July 24, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, 326 lots at River Edge Manor, River Edge, N. J. The property is well situated and within one block of the station at River Edge, on the New York & New Jersey Branch of the Erie Railroad, seventeen miles from New York.

DECREASE IN FIFTH AVENUE FACTORY WORKERS

An instructive series of figures illustrative of the number of employes in the wholesale and retail trades on April 20 of this year, within the Fifth Avenue zone, has just been compiled by the Fifth Avenue Association and sent to the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions. The statistics show very clearly the present extent of the manufacturing trades in the Fifth Avenue section and also the status of the retail business.

The figures were compiled and sent to Robert W. Whitten, Secretary of the commission, with the object of providing intelligible data in determining how far manufacturing might be prohibited in the Fifth Avenue district. This commission, which has presented its views before the Constitutional Convention at Albany, aims to secure the authority through the State of districting certain sections of New York City into zones for residences and various forms of business. No attempt would be made to drive manufacturing interests from the localities they now occupy, but a proper restriction of certain localities against conditions which might work serious injury is coming to be very generally recognized as a beneficial thing for the future welfare of the city.

The figures in the table tell the story of Fifth Avenue's commercial status with more clearness to the average person than the figures of the State Labor Department, where the distinction between large retail and wholesale business is not made. In the letter sent to Mr. Whitten by the Fifth Avenue Association the following explanation is made:

"In the tables furnished by the State Labor Department the term 'factory' is used in conformity with the definition in the labor laws. No distinction is made between employes working in a purely industrial or wholesale workshop and between those in places where the products of the shop are sold at retail on the premises. As a conspicuous example, I cite the block bounded by Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets and Fifth and Madison Avenues, occupied by B. Altman & Co.—surely not an industrial concern; yet 62% of their employes are carried as factory employes. Technically, this is correct, but in order to give a true analysis of the statistics I have separated per block the employes working in retail establishments from those in factories or industrial concerns."

FACTORY EMPLOYES IN THE FIFTH AVENUE DISTRICT.

Street.	West Side. 5th to 6th Av. Whole-sale.	Retail.	Total.	East Side. 5th Av. to Broadway. Whole-sale.	Retail.	Total.	West Side. 5th Av. to B'way. Whole-sale.	Retail.	Total.	East Side. 5th to Madison Av. Whole-sale.	Retail.	Total.
14 to 15	1,043	203	1,246	784	41	825	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 16	538	43	581	307	21	328	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 to 17	2,114	73	2,187	912	30	942	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 to 18	2,057	4	2,061	508	5	513	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 to 19	849	22	871	60	7	67	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 to 20	1,984	212	2,196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 to 21	2,011	32	2,043	151	26	177	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 to 22	1,947	245	2,192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 to 23	851	36	887	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 to 24	984	195	1,179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 to 25	2,892	49	2,941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 to 26	971	82	1,053	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 to 27	..	..	..	32	82	114	1,724	107	1,841	1,427	216	1,643
27 to 28	..	..	..	176	236	412	1,372	136	1,508	229	112	341
28 to 29	..	..	..	149	157	306	343	64	407	249	21	270
29 to 30	..	..	..	283	65	348	54	16	70	281	131	412
30 to 31	..	..	..	447	172	619	86	8	94	31	56	87
31 to 32	..	..	..	767	307	1,074	9	5	14	253	128	381
32 to 33	..	..	..	611	561	1,172	..	..	..	238	13	271
33 to 34	262	225	487	..	..	..	..	..	..	632	272	904
34 to 35	429	550	979	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	650	650
35 to 36	434	203	637	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	124	198
36 to 37	653	295	948	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	245	264
37 to 38	541	352	893	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	84	102
38 to 39	486	440	926	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	171	200
39 to 40	..	124	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271	271
40 to 41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	170
41 to 42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	240
42 to 43	..	487	487	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	104
43 to 44	..	549	549	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	347	347
44 to 45	..	699	699	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	200
45 to 46	..	987	987	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	348	348
46 to 47	..	974	974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	28
47 to 48	..	490	490	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230	230
48 to 49	..	57	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	149
49 to 50	..	78	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	108
50 to 51	..	824	824	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51 to 52	..	389	389	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52 to 53	..	137	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	841	841
53 to 54	..	37	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	68
54 to 55	..	59	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	62
55 to 56	..	384	384	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	126
56 to 57	..	691	691	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	84
57 to 58	..	242	242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	36
58 to 59	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The table is prepared by blocks from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth Street, taking in the entire area within one block east and west of Fifth Avenue between these streets. Of these forty-five double blocks the wholesale or manufacturing trades will be found in the lower section. They virtually absorb the area from Fourteenth to Twenty-eighth Street. The retail business then begins to predominate, and north of Thirty-ninth Street everything is retail, no factory employes being listed in the twenty blocks from Thirty-ninth to Fifty-ninth Street, between Madison and Sixth Avenues.

The figures, says J. Bernstein, who made the survey for the Fifth Avenue Association, reveal a gradual decrease of the factory trades within a year. In 1914 the Labor Department figures showed that the biggest factory block in this section was that between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets and Fifth and Sixth Avenues, with a total of 4,738 factory employes, while on April 20 of this year the factory workers there were but 2,043. The largest factory block at present is between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, westward to Sixth Avenue, with a total of 2,892.

The largest retail block is that between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, Fifth and Sixth Avenues, with 987 employes, and the block to the north, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, is a close second, with 974. The Altman block contains 650 employes. The decrease in factory workers is chiefly due to the new labor law, which went into effect Feb. 15, 1914, regulating the number of employes according to floor space and safety measures against fire.

The table gives a total of 51,476 employes, of which 33,857 are listed as wholesale factory employes. The total is about 22,000 less than the 1914 figures of the Labor Department, showing for that year 73,000 workers in this area, where 51,476 are now employed.

"This falling off," says the Fifth Avenue Association, "is due to the enforcement of the occupancy sections of the labor laws. It is safe to assume that a further reduction will result through the continuation of the work of the Industrial Commission in enforcing the provisions of the labor laws."

The figures give the total number of employes in factories manufacturing and selling goods at wholesale as 33,857.

The total number of employes in factories which sell their goods at retail on the premises is 17,619.

The total of all employes is 51,476.

$600,000 Y. W. C. A. BUILDING

The contract for erecting the new Young Women's Christian Association Building, on the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-third Street, has just been let to the Whitney Company, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupancy by May 1, 1916. It will be ten stories high, covering a plot 100 by 103 feet. The building, together with the National Board building, erected a few years ago, will cover the entire westerly block front on Lexington Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets. Donn Barber, who planned the National Board building, is the architect for the new structure. Its style will be Italian Renaissance, with façades of brick, limestone, and terra cotta, treated in a simple and dignified manner.

The entrance floor will contain a large living hall, out of which open a living room on the Fifty-third Street corner, two parlors, room registry, &c., and also gives access to the assembly room, 50 by 80 feet. This room is two stories in height, with gallery, platform, and dressing and serving rooms. It will be used for entertainments of all kinds, conferences, and receptions.

The third floor will contain clubrooms, dressing, locker, and shower rooms. On the fourth floor will be the swimming pool and more clubrooms. On the fifth floor will be the gymnasium, 50 by 80 feet, running through two stories and amply provided with light and air on three sides. The sixth floor will give access to the gallery of the gymnasium, containing the department for trained attendants, with dressing room and diet kitchen, board room, social room, and workroom.

On the seventh floor will be the library, employment department, offices, and classrooms. The eighth floor will be devoted to classrooms for typewriting, stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c. The ninth floor will contain class and work rooms. The building will have a roof garden.

Many hitherto unsolved problems of a technical nature have been arranged for, and it is the expectation that when finished the building will become a model of its type for the handling of association work. The building, with the property, will represent an expenditure of about $600,000.

BARREN ISLAND NUISANCE.

Rockaway Residents Petition the Mayor for Quick Action.

Members of the West End Improvement League, who are property owners along the Rockaway coast, have sent a request to Mayor Mitchel that he begin proceedings to compel the owners of plants on Barren Island to show cause why they should not be removed. As an alternative to removal, it is asked that steps be taken to prevent offensive odors.

This action followed the presentation to the Mayor of a report by Irving Osborn of Toronto, the expert appointed by the Board of Estimate six months ago to investigate conditions created by the plants at Barren Island. In his report he declared the plants to be a nuisance.

One of the land companies interested in developments in the Fifth Ward has agreed to subscribe $17,500 to a fund of $25,000 to pay the expenses of litigation necessary to abate the nuisance or cause the removal of the plants. The members of the West End Improvement Association and other property owners take the position that, as the Board of Estimate took the initiative in employing an expert to determine the actual conditions, and as that report is an adverse one, the city should bear the expense of causing the abatement.

Building Active at Greenacres.

In the Greenacres section of the Scarsdale Estates ground has recently been broken for the construction of twelve new residences, averaging in cost about $10,000. The new Scarsdale school has just been started, which will occupy a tract of nearly four acres, purchased from the Scarsdale Estates.

EQUALIZATION OF TAX ASSESSMENTS

Commission Appointed, but No Funds to Carry on the Work.

NEW METHODS NECESSARY

Work Accomplished by the Real Estate Association of the State of New York.

Referring to Controller Prendergast's statement with reference to the necessity for the equalization of tax assessments throughout the State of New York, M. Morgenthau, Jr., President of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, said yesterday:

"The State Real Estate Association has conducted a campaign for equal assessments for several months, and largely through its efforts a provision was embodied in the new law passed by the last Legislature governing the equalization and reassessment of tax values in the State.

"These provisions were carefully drawn and passed upon by expert tax attorneys, and Attorney General Woodbury, who is an authority on tax law and was formerly President of the State Tax Board, carefully considered the probable constitutionality of these provisions.

"A new Tax Commission headed by Martin Sachs has been appointed by Governor Whitman in accordance with this new legislation, and has taken office. We have been informed that it has found very little material in the State Tax Department for the proper equalization of tax assessments throughout the State.

"The method pursued in the past has been to ask local assessors for specific instances of sales made for stated considerations, and to compare these few instances with the tax assessment of these properties.

"It is, of course, a very simple matter for the tax assessor to give the State Tax Department only such instances where the property has sold below its value, or where the property has been assessed unusually high. Only in very rare cases has any proper effort been made to verify the correctness of the information received.

"It is only fair to say, however, that ex-Tax Commissioner Joseph Schwab of this city made considerably more of an effort in this direction than any of his predecessors, and did succeed in having the assessments in several counties increased.

"Unfortunately, however, no provision has been made in the recent appropriations for the establishment of a Bureau of Equalization and Standardization in the State Tax Department, and this most important work is therefore at a standstill, owing to lack of funds.

"It will be the duty of the new Tax Board, under the provisions of the new law, to equalize taxes throughout the State within a few weeks, but how is it going to do it if it has not the material at hand for an intelligent survey? I have brought the matter to the attention of some of the largest property owners in New York City, who would be directly benefited by the proper equalization of taxes throughout the State, especially in a year like this, when a large direct State tax is to be levied. They could well afford to supply the funds for a survey, which could still be made in time to require a proper equalization this Fall. Some of the best men for this kind of work in the State are available and ready to put their shoulders to the wheel.

"If Controller Prendergast is sincere in his desire for equalization, which I have not the least doubt that he is, then I would respectfully suggest that he assist the new State Tax Board in the collection of the necessary material for a proper equalization, which can now be had without any further constitutional provisions.

"What is the use of having a constitutional provision or having a law conferring proper authority on the State Tax Board if the necessary funds are withheld to carry out the law's intent? This is certainly a matter which means dollars and cents to the taxpayers of New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, and other communities which are supposed to be paying a larger proportion of the State tax than they should because of unequal assessments."

New Heights Apartments.

The Frank Wilson Construction Company, which acquired from Sarah G. Fuller the plot 100 by 100 feet on the south side of Seaman Avenue, 100 feet east of Academy Street, last week, will improve it immediately with two five-story apartments, for which a building loan of $56,000 has been advanced by the Rockland Realty Company.

E. M. Krulewitch, as President of the 171 Building Company, has secured two building loans of $40,000 each on the two five-story apartment houses to be erected on the plot 143 by 90 feet on the south side of 171st Street, located 117 feet west of Broadway. Each structure will have a frontage of 71.6 feet, and will be arranged with three, four, and five-room suites. The mortgages are advanced by Samuel and Henry A. Hunsenthal, from whom the builder secured the property last month.

REVISING THE BUILDING CODE

Three Important Sections Were Passed by Board of Aldermen Last Week.

MANY DRASTIC CHANGES

Text of Revised Sections That Have Been Adopted—Work to be Completed in the Fall.

Three important sections of the new Building Code were passed by the Board of Aldermen last week, and when it meets again next Fall the entire code will be adopted.

The work of revision has been done by Rudolph Miller, Superintendent of Buildings, who has been on leave of absence since June, 1914, assisted by heads of departments and various committees.

The vital significance to real estate interests of this revision was recognised by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests at the outset. Heretofore property owners have permitted laws to be enacted without analyzing them or endeavoring to have them revised so that subsequent burdens would not be imposed upon taxpayers in general.

The result has been that little criticism of or objections to the laws affecting real estate have been raised until after they were on the statute books. Thus protests to oppressive legislation have been too late, and frequently futile. In order that the Building Code should, therefore, be framed so as to be equitable to real estate interests, a special Building Code Committee was formed by the Advisory Council, consisting of recognized technical authorities.

This committee is composed of an engineer, an architect, and a builder, so as to be representative of the various technical details incorporated in the code. Henry W. Hodge of the firm of Boller, Hodge & Baird, is the Chairman and an engineer. Julius Franke of the firm of Maynicke & Franke is the architect on the committee, and Otto M. Eidlitz of the firm of Mark Eidlitz & Son is the builder. These men have been in constant consultation with Rudolph P. Miller, and in so far as possible their recommendations have been followed in the preparation of the various drafts.

Sixteen sections out of the thirty-two sections have already been passed this year.

The ordinances that have so far been adopted in revised form, with the principal changes in the same, are as follows:

Article II., on materials of construction, governs the strength, weight, and quality of materials. The specifications for each material are brief and expressed in plain language. Wrought iron is not provided for, as it is no longer manufactured for structural purposes, but second-hand shapes of this material are permitted when in good condition.

The article provides for tests, under the direction of the Superintendent of Buildings, for new materials or materials not provided for specifically in the chapter. For several of the materials of construction, unless the rules of the Superintendents prescribe specifications, the standard specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials are designated to apply. Among the materials of construction provided for in this new code, and not heretofore recognized, are hollow building blocks, both of terra cotta and concrete.

Article III. prescribes the working stresses for the different materials of construction and the minimum loads that must be assumed for floors used for different purposes. Generally speaking, the working stresses heretofore prescribed are continued. In the case of timber, however, the working stresses on the timbers ordinarily used are raised above those of the old code. The stresses prescribed by the old code were so low that in several of the boroughs of the city they were, as a matter of practice, disregarded and the stresses used which had been prescribed by the old law of 1892, but which were inordinately high.

If it had not been for the fact that floors in residence buildings are not loaded to the extent assumed by the old Building Code, there might have been serious results from this practice. The increase in the working stresses is offset in the matter of residence buildings by a reduction in the live loads assumed on the floors of dwellings. This load has been reduced from sixty to forty pounds per square foot. The result of this is that in residence buildings the sizes of wood beams used hereafter will remain practically the same as heretofore. The allowable loads on steel, cast-iron, and wood columns have been changed to conform more nearly with the present generally accepted practice.

Article IV., on classification of buildings, is a new article, dividing buildings, according to occupancy, into public buildings, residence buildings, and business buildings, and, according to construction, into fireproof, non-fireproof, and frame. It was found sometimes difficult to draw the line between buildings of different classes so far as occupancy is concerned. In general it may be said that residence buildings are buildings in which people sleep; public buildings are buildings in which the public, either voluntarily or involuntarily, congregates for different purposes, including buildings used for municipal purposes, such as a Court House; buildings used for assembly, such as theatres, churches, and schools, and institutions for the care, treatment, or legal detention of persons; business buildings include, under the article, all other buildings, among them office buildings, factories, and stables. The provisions as to what constitute fireproof, non-fireproof, and frame buildings are practically those applying to those types of construction heretofore.

Article V., entitled Restricted Areas, covers the fire limits, and also a new restricted zone, designated as suburban limits. The fire limits in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens have been extended and new limits defined. The suburban limits section applies to Manhattan, where it includes all that part of the borough not within the fire limits; the Bronx, in which two large sections are defined, and Brooklyn. Queens has no suburban limits, because of the large areas as yet unimproved, and for a similar reason Richmond has been omitted from both restrictions. One amendment has been made since this ordinance was passed last year, removing the limitation of time within which a frame building may be moved from one lot to another within the fire limits.

Article II., Partition Fences and Walls, contains little that is new, but codifies and clarifies the situation created by the three sets of ordinances heretofore existing on the subject and applying to different parts of the city. The President of the Borough, and not the Alderman of the district, is made the arbiter in the event of a dispute as to the necessity for a retaining wall or the division of the cost.

In Article XII., on Excavations and Foundations, the old code has been closely followed. The provisions, however, for taking care of neighboring buildings when an excavation is made have been strengthened, so that the parties responsible for the care of the neighboring buildings must take care not only of such walls as may be immediately adjoining the excavation, but also of such the safety of which may be affected by such excavation.

The footings of buildings under this new law are to be designed more in accordance with the practice of the present day, in that their sizes are determined more by the amount of the dead load than the live loads that come on them. In other words, the same principle is applied to footings as has been heretofore recognized in the design of columns, namely, that the entire live load assumed on floors throughout the building is never realized on columns of footing.

The article also provides for the conditions under which concrete piles of different types may be used in building construction, continuing also the present provisions for wood piles. The provisions regarding concrete piles are substantially those now contained in the rules of the Superintendents of Buildings. The old rule-of-thumb method of fixing the thickness of retaining walls has been replaced by a provision permitting the application of engineering principles to the design of such walls.

Article XIII., on masonry construction, is one of those that were passed at the latest meeting of the board. The most striking change, perhaps, and one over which there was more or less controversy, is the provision allowing the use of hollow building blocks for the exterior walls of buildings of less than forty feet in height, and in buildings of skeleton construction the use of hollow terra-cotta blocks, provided they are faced with at least four inches of brickwork. The present practice as to the thicknesses of walls is continued, with some few minor changes, except that in buildings of skeleton construction twelve-inch walls may be used throughout the entire height of the building, as against the old provision requiring an increase of thickness in such walls in the lower sections of buildings more than seventy-five feet in height.

Article XIV., on wood construction, makes practically no changes in the present practice of non-fireproof construction. This article is not intended to cover the practice with regard to frame construction, except so far as the provisions apply equally to both frame and non-fireproof construction. A separate article of the Building Code covers frame construction.

Article XV. deals with the requirements and details of iron and steel construction. It specifies the main requirements for the workmanship in the manufacture of cast-iron columns, steel columns and beams, and other shapes that enter into general building construction, and it provides for the safe assembling of these parts in setting up the steel frames. In the matter of steel construction it practically continues the old practice, but in cast-iron construction it places certain limitations which have been found desirable, the more important of which is that cast-iron columns shall not be used when loads are so eccentric as to cause tension in the column or when wind stresses must be taken into account.

Article XVI. is a new article providing for reinforced concrete construction. The provisions of this article are in substance those of the existing rules of the Superintendents of Buildings, and, with the exception of somewhat larger loads allowed on spirally reinforced columns, no change is made in the present practice.

Article XVII., on fireproof construction, contains provisions which in previous attempts at revision have generally given the most trouble. Most of the provisions of the article represent existing practice, though not all embodied in the old law. The greatest interest in this article naturally centres around the forms of construction permitted for fireproof floors. Brick arches, constructed as heretofore required, are provided for. In the case of terra-cotta arches the required depth of the arch blocks for flat construction has been somewhat reduced from the present practice, but an increased depth in the blocks and an increase in the thickness of shells and webs is required, according as the load to be carried is increased.

Arches of terra cotta reinforced with steel, not heretofore recognised in the law, are now provided for. For concrete floor arches both stone and cinder concrete are accepted, a difference, however, being made in the carrying capacity of the arches when these two materials are used. Under this article it is no longer necessary to determine by test the carrying capacity of cinder concrete arches when they vary in span and in thickness or the amount of reinforcement, as a method of calculating strength of these arches is provided. This allows both owners and contractors a greater freedom in the use of cinder concrete.

Other forms of construction which are not provided for may still be used under this article, provided that they meet fire and load tests prescribed in the article. No material change has been made in the existing practice as to the use of fireproofed wood in buildings over 150 feet in height, the only difference between this and the old law being that hereafter the sleepers, door bucks and grounds, when not exposed on any side, need not be treated to make them fireproof.

Article XXIX., on plumbing and other systems of piping, was among the first of the articles to be revised and adopted. The rules heretofore governing the installation of plumbing are continued, as is also the method heretofore in vogue of amending or repealing them, but it is declared to be unlawful hereafter to use any plumbing or gas piping installed contrary to the rules governing this class of work. The article gives jurisdiction to the Superintendents of Buildings over other forms of piping throughout the buildings, where it is found to be necessary for the protection of life, health, or property. Any rules adopted for these purposes cannot become operative, however, until published as required for plumbing rules on eight successive Mondays in The City Record.

Of the other articles of the Building Code one on elevators is still in committee, three have been under discussion for some time in their preliminary form; three will probably be changed very slightly; one, on heights of buildings, is left, in accordance with the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, to the Board of Estimate, leaving eleven articles which will require more or less attention.

Labor Law Changes.

The Real Estate Board calls the attention of property owners to the changes that have been made in the Labor Department and amendments to the labor law. The head of the Labor Department is now the Industrial Commission, composed of five Commissioners, replacing the former single-headed commission. Under the law as amended, owners who receive orders that may seem unreasonable have a right of appeal to the commission for a reinspection, and the commission may modify the order if it seems unjustified.

TO COVER SITE OF EDEN MUSEE

Work will probably begin in the Fall on the new sixteen-story commercial structure, for which plans have already been filed, to cover the site of the historic Eden Musée, in Twenty-third Street. The old amusement resort, with its wonderful collection of wax figures, which have given pleasure, and sometimes fright to thousands of persons since the museum was opened, about thirty-five years ago, will then be torn down. The Eden Musée property, at 53 to 57 West Twenty-third Street, running through the block to Twenty-fourth Street, is owned by Michael Coleman. The new building planned for the site has been designed by the Architect William H. Birkmire, and its cost has been placed at about $600,000.

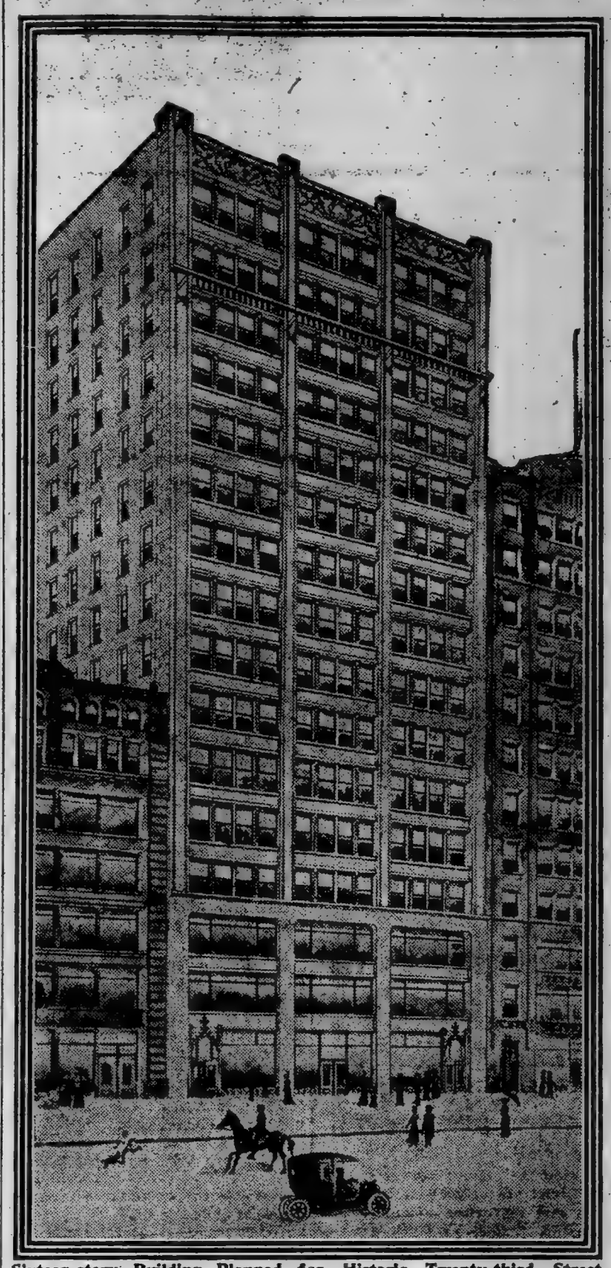

Sixteen-story Building Planned for Historic Twenty-third Street Amusement Plot. William H. Birkmire, Architect.

BELLE HARBOR SALE.

Nearly 700 Lots with Big Ocean Frontage Announced for Auction.

Nearly 700 lots at Belle Harbor, on the Rockaway peninsula, will be sold at auction on the premises by Joseph P. Day on Saturday, July 31, and Monday, Aug. 2. The property comprises 4,000 feet of ocean frontage, 286 lots, with riparian rights, between Rockaway and Seaside, and over 400 other lots fronting in and adjacent to Beach Channel Drive and Newport Avenue, between the Atlantic Ocean and Jamaica Bay.

Practically all the lots face the improved streets and are ready for building, the type of structures to be erected being governed only by the reasonable restrictions placed upon the property and by the character of the 250 or more houses there, averaging in cost of construction from $4,000 to $25,000.

West of Belle Harbor the only residential colony is that at Neponsit. Seaside Park separates Neponsit from Belle Harbor.

The Long Island Railroad has provided the district with electric train service in thirty-five to forty minutes from the Pennsylvania Station, Manhattan, and from Flatbush Avenue Brooklyn.

Staten Island Buyer.

Morris A. Lunn has purchased through Cornelius G. Kolff from the Narrows Improvement Company a plot 40 by 160, overlooking the Narrows and bay, at Harbor View, Clifton. The buyer will erect a residence on the plot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, July 12.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

West End Av, 500, e s, 81.8 ft s of 89th St, 19x82; three-story dwelling; Michael McGuire against A. C. Petrie et al.; Kelley & C., attorneys; J. A. Arnold, referee; due, $7,433.94; taxes, &c., $1,636.20; subject to first mortgage of $20,000.

Avenue B, 1305, e s, 77 ft n of 10th St, 23.9x95, three-story tenement and store; S. H. Blodget against Rosie Rothstein et al.; A. A. Spear, attorney; R. C. Birkhahn, referee; due, $2,504.75; taxes, &c., $456.55; subject to first mortgage of $17,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

88th St, 267 West, n s, 141 ft e of 8th Av, 20.6x98.9, four-story tenement and store; W. Z. Bonner against M. T. Albus et al.; G. W. Weyland, attorney; Warren Leslie, referee; due, $4,107.78; taxes, &c., $2,896.26.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

7th Av, 2076 and 2080, e s, 78.1 ft s of 28th St, 41.5x76.4x irregular, two five-story tenements and stores and two four-story rear tenements; C. N. Lee, executor, against 28th Street and 7th Avenue Realty Co. et al.; W. C. Weyland, attorney; H. C. Quinby, referee; due, $63,670.28; taxes, &c., $852.56.

By Henry Brady.

83d St, 311 West, n s, 182 ft w of 8th Av, 22.8x98.9, four-story tenement; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against R. E. Walsh et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; F. M. Crandell, referee; due, $17,542.75; taxes, &c., $747.60.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

3d St, 350 East, n s, 217 ft e of Avenue D, 20x81, four-story tenement and stores; German Savings Bank against Margaret Wondel et al.; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; W. F. Clare, referee; due, $3,886.68; taxes, &c., $1,588.

3d St, 357 East, n s, 197 ft e of Avenue D, 20x102x irregular, four-story tenement and stores; German Savings Bank against Susanna Hoisapfel et al.; Meyer Auerbach, attorney, E. D. Hays; referee; due, $2,817.40; taxes, &c., $1,534.

Tuesday, July 13.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

118th St, 923 West, s s, 154 ft e of Morningside Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; M. L. Whitefield, guardian, against Mary McGunagle et al.; R. A. B. Dayton, attorney; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $16,402.27; taxes, &c., $676.34.

111th St, 317 West, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11, six-story apartment house; C. B. Chisholm et al. against J. N. Rosenberg et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; C. H. Strong, referee; due, $107,861.75; taxes, &c., $3,400.85.

East Broadway, 244, n s, 297 ft e of Clinton St, 37x107, to Division St, 238, three-story tenement and five-story tenement and stores; Leake & Watts Orphan House against Jacob Harris et al.; Nash & J., attorneys; D. O'L. Cohalan, referee; due, $54,384.92.

116th St, 411 East, n s, 130 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100, three-story dwelling; L. S. Tenny against Vincent Chevallo et al.; Finch, C., attorneys; W. P. Burr, referee; due, $9,-295.49; taxes, &c., $262.27.

12th St, 648 East, s s, 188 ft w of Avenue C, 20x103.8, five-story tenement; Baldwin Stambach against Simon Machis et al.; Action 1; W. Wood, attorney; E. R. Finch, referee; due, $22,012.45.

12th St, 650 East, s s, 168 ft w of Avenue C, 20x103.8, five-story tenement and stores; same against same; Action 3; same attorney and referee; due, $21,042.83.

12th St, 652 East, s s, 88 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.8, four-story brick storage; same against same; Action 5; same attorney and referee; due, $19,635.92.

124th St, 318 West, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; J. K. Holly, trustee, against Rudolph Newman et al.; Gay & G., attorneys; A. A. Tausky, referee; due, $22,-161.11.

Wednesday, July 14.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

72d St, 204, s s, 90 ft e of 3d Av, 30x102.2; four-story flat; voluntary sale.

Walker St, 21, s s, 225.3 ft e of West Broadway, 25x100, five-story loft and store building; J. M. Love et al. against C. L. Boardman et al.; Edwards & E., attorneys; L. S. Burchard, referee; due, $21,196.25; taxes, &c., $608.85.

128th St, 258 West, s s, 208.4 ft e of 8th Av, 20.10x99.11, four-story tenement; J. E. Barney against H. D. White-Haight et al.; L. S. Goebel, attorney; Hugo S. Mack, referee; due, $10,984.32; taxes, &c., $400.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

29th St, 135 to 141 West, n s, 246.1 ft e of 7th Av, 60.8x98.8, twelve-story loft building; Julius Israel et al. against Twenty-fifth Construction Co. et al.; A. H. Mittlemann, attorney; Abr. Benedict, referee; due, $62,-221.18; taxes, &c., $144.90.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,744-1,748, e e corner 56th St, 131.9x122.7x120.2x88.7, seven-story Rockingham apartment house; E. L. Mooney et al. against H. W. Harrison et al.; Blandy, M. & S., attorneys; C. L. Hoffman, referee; partition.

150th St, 531 West, n s, 400 ft e of Broadway, 16x99.11, three-story dwelling; Kings County Savings Institution against Hilma Nelson et al.; W. W. Taylor, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $15,926.77; taxes, &c., $700.

624 St, 318 West, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.8, five-story tenement; L. T. Lehmeyer against Bertha Steinbuehler et al.; M. S. Marden, attorney; L. D. Morrison, referee; due, $15,551.62; taxes, &c., $191.35.

112th St, 61-514 East, n s, 280 ft w of Park Av, 25x106.11, two one-story dwellings; M. G. Maynard against Michael Goery et al.; H. S. & I. B. Isaacs, attorneys; Winter Russell, referee; due, $5,670.19; taxes, &c., $1,778.90.

By Samuel Marx.

8th Av, 976-8, w s, 25.5 n of 57th St, 75x100, three six-story flats and stores; Zinwill Co. et al. against American Purchasing Assn. et al.; Hays, H. & W., attorneys; William Klein, referee; due, $50,603.58; taxes, &c., $4,470.15; subject to prior mtg $160,000.

127th St, 370 West, s s, 155 ft e of Morningside Av, 25x90.11, five-story flat; S. R. Ober against Henry Wiegand et al.; Parker, D. & W., attorneys; L. A. Abrams, referee; due, $8,662.33; taxes, &c., $79.35; subject to first mtg $16,500.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

158th St, n s, 142 ft w of 12th Av, extends through to Riverside Drive, 267.5x251.6x irregular, 267.5 to beginning; Manhattan Mtg. Co. against Edwina Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Abraham Stern, referee; due, $91,246.64; taxes, &c., $6,280.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Madison Av, 1,552, e s, 17.7 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70, three-story tenement and stores; J. M. Haskell against Adam Moran et al.; S. P. Latting, attorney; Irving Washburn, referee; due, $9,197.29; taxes, &c., $353.73.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also 65th St, 70 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; right, title, &c., L. D. Livingston against S. A. Krulewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry S. Ketcham, receiver.

Thursday, July 15.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 3,860-6, n e corner of 161st St, 99.11x99.10, six-story apartment house and stores; Guaranty Trust Co. against Robert Fulton Realty Co. et al.; Stetson, J. & R., attorneys; M. G. Palliser, referee; due, $45,623.76; taxes, &c., $6,493.16.

By James A. Wells Company.

119th St, 128 West, s s, 335 ft e of 7th Av, 29x100.11, three-story dwelling; J. J. Mandeville against L. L. Ball et al.; Blandy, M. & S., attorneys; M. M. Friend, referee; due, $29,804.56.

Friday, July 16.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Samuel Marx.

Audubon Av, 220 to 224, w s, block front between 176th and 177th Sts, two six-story apartment houses; Mary Newton et al. against New York Real Estate Security Co. et al.; H. G. Sanford, attorney; M. J. Strouck, referee; due, $37,046.14; taxes, &c., $18,518.40.

Pleasant Av, 423, w s, 167 ft s of 128d St, 16x66, three-story dwelling; M. H. Cromwell against G. C. Kline et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; F. Cohen, referee; due, $4,868.07; taxes, &c., $276.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 4,180, n e corner of 177th St, 91.2 x115.9x89.10x100.2, six-story apartment house and stores; New York Life Insurance Co. against E. O. Weaver et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; L. J. Conlan, referee; due, $188,728.71; taxes, &c., $3,890.16.

143d St, 521 West, n s, 276.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x99.11, three-story dwelling; B. Hicks against E. F. Chapman et al.; Pressinger & N., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $10,985.27; taxes, &c., $276.50.

Water St, 684, n w corner of Jackson St, (35 to 41,) 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; A. L. Tower et al. against Ernestine Schleicher et al.; Baldwin & M., attorneys; A. J. Talley, referee; due, $34,211.42; taxes, &c., $1,816.12.

By Henry Brady.

154th St, 432 West, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11, three-story dwelling, A. M. DuBois against E. M. Schreiner et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; A. R. Mchahon, referee; due, $14,542.54; taxes, &c., $520.14.

90th St, 129 and 131 West, n s, 412 ft w of Columbus Av, 54x100.8, two five-story flats; J. A. Dittrich et al. against Pauling Groener et al.; R. H. Kittel, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $13,122.19; taxes, &c., $750.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

117th St, 128 West, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11, six-story flat; L. J. Townsend against Florence Magonigle et al.; Murray, I., H. & H., attorneys; H. S. Mack, referee; due, $32,899.94; taxes, &c., $826.57.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

188th St, s s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, for two six-story tenements, 50x81.10; Moss Goodman Corporation, 117 West 119th St, owner; G. F. Pelham, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $90,000.

University Av, w s, 344.31 ft n of 183d St, for a four-story brick store, 45.6x90; E. A. C. Building Co., Elizabeth A. Campbell, 102 West 183d St, President, owner; Robert W. Treffanberg, 507 5th Av, architect; cost, $18,000.

173d St, s w corner of Weeks Av, for a five-story tenement, 84x55.6; Adavine Construction Corp., Hyman Adelman, 11 Nassau St., President, owner; Charles B. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $65,000.

Boyd Av, w s, 194.12 ft n of Pitman Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 21x37; Leo Oesterreal, 4,311 Digney Av, owner; James Hanson, 2,857 Briggs Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, JULY 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, e s, 61.5 ft n of 88th St, 20x75; Jas. S. Segrave to Wm. A. Knapp, 1,488 East 9th St, Brooklyn, and Fred. W. Seybell, executors of Daniel E. Seybell, July 8; attorney, B. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$10

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 300, n w corner of 90th St, 100x100.8; Secured Holdings Corporation to Zinman Realty Co., 166 Broadway, July 7; attorney, Maxwell Davidson, 166 Broadway.....$100

DYCKMAN ST, n s, 350 ft w of Prescott Av, runs w 140x n 180x e 122x s 50x e 18x s 100 ft to beginning; James S. Segrave to Daniel D. Seybell, Port Chester, N. Y., (mtg $23,000,) July 3; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$1

GOLD ST, s e s, 110 ft s w of Fulton St, runs s e 81.1x s w 41.1x n w 88.6x n e 32.11 to beginning; Henry L. Doolittle and wife to Hy. L. Doolittle, 32 Walnut St, Newark, N. J., June 19; attorney, T. C. Tessig, 100 Broadway.....$1

HUDSON ST, w s, 15 ft n of 189th St, 30x17; Broadedge Corporation to William Hobson, 2,246 Morris Av, (mtg $7,500,) July 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

EDGECOMB AV, 100, s e corner of 189th St, 18x80; Edith E. Moss to William Hobson, 2,246 Morris Av, (mtg $11,500,) July 8; same attorney.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, n s, 68.3 ft e of 76th St, 34x55; Mary E. Dempsey and another to Charles W. Hotse, 317 West 85th St, release of dower, July 1; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, n e corner of 121st St, 25x93, (foreclosed July 7;) Benno Lewinson, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 81 Chambers St, July 9; attorneys R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$20,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Boulevard Lafayette,) s w corner of Broadway, gore, 48.4x39x32.6; James S. Segrave to Joseph S. Fettretch, Theodore H. Silkman and Daniel E. Seybel, Port Chester, N. Y., March 8, 1909; attorney, Edward S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, s e corner of 108th St, 50x100; Cora E. Rutherford to A. Campagna Construction Co., 501 West 124th St, July 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

VAN CORTLEAR PLACE, n s, 218.1 ft from dividing line of land of J. N. Dyckman and another; runs n 102.8x e 25.8x s w 78x s 51.8x s 26.6 to beginning; James S. Segrave to Norman L. Bergh, 540 West 126th St, July 8; attorney, Edw. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$10

WOOSTER ST, e s, 100.2 ft n of Broome St, runs s e 100x n e 28x w 4.10x n 25x n w 96.2x s w 60 to beginning, (foreclosed July 7,); Emmet J. Murphy, referee, to Seaman's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, July 8; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$50,000

57th AV, 585, s s, 81.6 ft n of 47th St, 18.10 x 100; Julia C. N. Beach, (Norris,) to Warren C. Beach, on the premises, June 15; address 585 5th Av.....$1

10TH ST, 324 East, n s, 158 ft w of Avenue C, 22x92, ½ part; David Glanbinger to Frieda Rosenfeld, 1,402 56th St, Brooklyn, ½ part, all liens, July 8; attorney, Moses G. Goodman, 287 Broadway.....$1

59TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Harry Rothman and another to Bella Inkeles, 206 East 76th St, (mtg $15,000,) July 9; attorney, Arthur Smith, 111 Broadway.....$1

71ST ST, 241.6 ft w of West End Av, 17x100.5; Lucy A. Shannon et al. to Hannah J. Miller, 324 West 71st St, (mtg $15,000,) July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

71ST ST, 235 West, n s, 392 ft e of West End Av, 69.8x102.2; A. Campagna Construction Co. to Cora E. Rutherford, 860 Riverside Drive, (mtg $280,000,) July 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

82D ST, 159 West, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x97.1x15.6x96.8; Augusta R. Jacobson to John C. Jacobson, Hutton Park, West Orange, N. J., (mtg $14,000,) July 8; attorney, Geo. W. Ellis, 149 Broadway.....$1

96TH ST, 202 West, s s, 89.9 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27.6x100.8; 96th St, 204 West, s s, 1,173 w of Amsterdam Av, 27.1x 100.8; Charles L. Ellis, West to Claremont Building Corporation, 1,564 Broadway, (mtg $25,000,) June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

119TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.10, (foreclosure June 22;) Harry Bijur, referee, to Ernestine Weber, (Faust,) and Gertrude Faust, administrators of Anton Faust, 1,587 Union St, Brooklyn, July 9; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$100

128TH ST, 9 West, n s, 147.8 ft w of 5th Av, 19x99.11; Sophia Harrison to Imperator Realty Co., 170 Broadway, (mtg $8,000,) all liens, June 30; attorney, Arthur O. Ernst, 170 Broadway.....$1

169TH ST, n s, 143.8 ft w of Broadway, 25x 100.11; Frank J. Morkey and another, executors, &c., to Adolph Lewisohn, 9 West 57th St, all liens, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,500

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 385, w s, 34.11x90; Betsey Carlisle to Susanna J. Cowan, 629 South 5th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., (mtg $17,000,) July 1; attorney, J. H. Behmann, 3,810 White Plains Av.....$100

CROTONA AV, s w corner of 180th St, 20.1x100.1; Northern Improvement Co. to Mathias Raport, 777 Dawson St, (mtg $9,-000,) July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

EAGLE AV, w s, 125 ft s of 156th St, 18x99.2; James S. Segrave to Frederick W. Seybel, 319 West 82d St, and another, executors, (mtg $6,000,) March 8, 1915; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$1

EAGLE AV, w s, 110 ft s of 156th St, 18x99.2; same to same, Oct. 17, 1911; same attorney.....$1

HARRISON AV, w s, 305.5 ft s of Tremont Av, 19.11x—; to old Croton Aqueduct, x—x 119.6; William F. Schoenfeld and another, executors, 4,305 Broadway, July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, e s, 266.8 ft from land in Liber 5, op. 94, 18.9x100; Arlington Construction Co. to Rupen H. S. Hoghrogian, 2,880 Kingsbridge Terrace, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 60, map of Pearsall Estate; Henry C. King to Lawrence Wishengrad, 90 Essex St, June 15; attorney, P. Allen, 1,860 Pitkin Av.....$1

LOT 64, map of Mapes estate; Frederick Buehler to Charles Wilckens, 158 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $4,000,) July 9; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$100

LOT 546, Map of Van Nest Park; Wilhelmina Arp to Annie W. Breintsky, 11 Orchard St, Jersey City, June 26; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av, re-recorded from June 28, 1915).....$100

LOT 50, map of Susan W. Valentine; Moses Hodes to Max Gitlits, 250 Rivington St, mtg $23,000,) July 1; attorney, Moses T. Barrows, 299 Broadway.....$100

LOT 216, Map of Lohbauer Park; Katherine A. Price to Mary Muldoon, 4,808 Broadway, Jan. 9, 1915; attorney, Jos. Price, Columbus Av and 106th St.....$1

LOT 217, same map; same to Jos. Price, 4,805 Broadway, Jan. 9, 1913; same attorney.....$1

LOTS 63 to 66, map of Paul Estate, 100x100; Julius Sargary to John Benjur, 221 West 106th St, April 16, 1914; attorney, E. S. Merrick, 160 Broadway.....$100

OLD ALBANY POST ROAD, e s, 309.10 ft n e of Bailey Av, 64.2 ft s w of Bailey Av x50x80.8x55.3, also Old Albany Post Road, s w s, 527 ft s e of Ice House Lot, Map of Mary C. P. Macomb, 50x171.11x200.1 x83.11x250.10x387.1; Louis F. Therasson to Daniel Seymour, Yonkers, N. Y., and another, executors, July 7; attorney, Daniel Seymour, Drexel Building.....$1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 225 ft s of Anna Place, 50x161.5 to Mill Brook x50.8x159.16; James S. Segrave to Frederick W. Seybel, 319 West 82d St, and another, executors, July 8; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$1

183D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Webster Av, 25x 99.9; Steinmetz Construction Co. to Lena Kraft, 513 Court St, Brooklyn, (mtg $5,750,) July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n s, 125 ft w of 207th St, 25x 150; Robert Drennan to Commonwealth Savings Bank of N. Y. City, 2,007 Amsterdam Av, July 9, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, G. H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$4,000

BROOME ST, s s, 21.10 ft w of Eldridge St, 21.10x87.6; Carrie Pia to Stephen Baker, trustee, 8 East 57th St, July 8, (prior mtg $8,000,) due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

NASSAU ST, 100x—; Frank Mullan and another to Harry Wolpin et al., leasehold, July 7, due as per note; attorney, Abraham Rosenthal, 115 Broadway.....$4,000

PRINCE ST, 19, n s; Hannah J. Miller to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 9, prior mtg $8,000, due as per bond.....$1,000

SPRING ST, 30, Phoenix and Andracco to Frank Brewery, leasehold, July 9, due as per bond; attorneys, Paskus & H., 2 Rector St.....$4,611

STUYVESANT ST, s s, 85.7 ft w of 10th St, 17x77.5; Louis Sussman to Max Wodelbach, 16 Oliver St, July 6, prior mtg $8,500, due as per bond; attorney, N. Friedman, 309 Broadway.....$800

18TH AV, w s, 50.8 ft s of 90th St, 50x100; Irma Steiner to Helene Ornstein, 294 West 118th St, July 6, (prior mtg $15,000,) 3 years; attorney, Isidor Neustardlar, 61 ParkRow.....$3,000

43D ST, n s, 313.4 ft w of 9th Av, 18.4x100; Michael J. Quinn to Robert E. Burkhardt, Bergenfield, N. J., July 2, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$2,000

50TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Lillian L. Hallett to Frederic de P. Foster, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., July 8, 1 year; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 B'way..$20,000

76TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of West End Av, 19x 102.2; Florence Kane to Astor Trust Co., 389 5th Av, July 7, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway...$10,000

119TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Ernestine Weber and another to Helen Schimpf, 840 East 156th St, July 9, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,000

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, s w corner of 180th St, 20.1x 100.1; Mathias Raport to Nortnern Improvement Co., 440 Tremont Av, July 9, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

DITMARS ST, s s, 125 ft e of Main St, 25x 104.4; Ernest Johnson to Frank J. Muhifeld, 805 Crotona Park North, July 8, due as per bond; attorney, E. J. Martin, 507 Tremont Av.....$900

EAGLE AV, w s, 305.3 ft s of Westchester Av, 24.7x1b0; James Ferguson to Sophie Knepper, 199 Belmont Av, April 1, due as per bond; attorney, H. Knepper, 4,054 3d Av.....$3,000

E ½ OF E ½ OF LOT 936, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Isabelle Morrison to Pauline Weisser, 399 Willis Av, July 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Thomas Patterson, 647 Courtlandt Av.....$3,800

FINDLAY AV, w s, w corner of 166th St, 84x 100; Tully Building Co., Inc., to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, July 8, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$20,000

FINDLAY AV, w s, 84 ft n of 166th St, three lots, each 33x100, three building loan mtgs $21,000 each; same to same, July 8, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$63,000

HULL AV, n s, 228.5 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 25x100; William R. Morse to Robert W. Todd, 520 Park Av, June 26, due Dec. 26, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Todd & St. John, 256 Broadway.....$500

LOT 422, map of Laconia Park; Rosina La-

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Manhattan.

AV A, 200;

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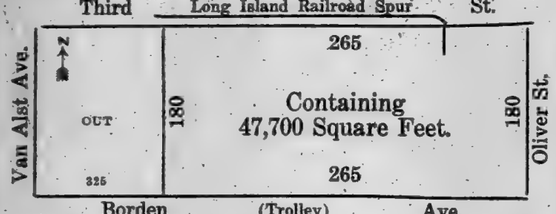

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50 acres, 739 feet above sea level, believed to be the greatest altitude now available in Westchester County, is offered at $500 an acre to close an estate. Nothing comparable to be had at such a price. If desired, easily divisible into 10 high-class residential plots.

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$10,000. Terms to Suit Responsible Purchasers.
Convenient Commutation to New York City.

A Typical English Residence, representing a large outlay of money, situated on the highest point of this beautiful property. The house is new, of concrete and stone construction; most modern interior.

THE INTERIOR contains 12 large rooms and 3 baths. There is a very large library hall, immense living room with imposing open fireplace, large dining room; a breakfast room, butler's pantry and kitchen, billiard room. Seven spacious master bedchambers with bath in suite.

It is impossible to adequately describe the interior in this limited space—the finishings are unusually beautiful and complete. Parquet floors, walls panelled in hardwoods, beamed ceilings, electric light, steam heat, servants' toilet, front and back stairways; all modern conveniences. High class neighborhood—fine country club, golf, outdoor and water sports; ideal country life. Photographs and description in detail of this estate sent on request.

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In the summertime you would like to go away—to escape the heat and stuffiness of your living quarters. You would like to enjoy green growing things, breeze-swept hills, boating, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, &c.

But the rent goes on whether you are home or whether you are not, and so, perhaps you feel justified in taking only a short two weeks or perhaps no outing whatever.

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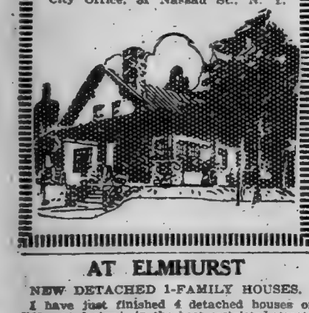

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I have just finished 4 detached houses of different designs, in the best restricted streets of Elmhurst, where there are sewers and all city improvements; houses have 7 and 8 rooms and tiled baths, steam heat, electric and gas; floors have beamed ceilings in dining room; all the kitchens are large; interior is finished in the natural hardwood, parquet floors, all modern improvements; beautiful locations, close to trolley, elevated line, and railroad station; all running to Manhattan. Prices $5,800, $6,000, $8,500; take $1,000 cash, easy terms. Call Sunday and all week, owner and builder, George C. Johnston, 75 Kingsland Av., near Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

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Semi-Detached, 7 Rooms

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Prices $4,500 to $9,000.

Payments—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1 explains plan.

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26 minutes from Penna. Station at 7th Ave. & 32d St., N. Y. Frequent electric trains; all-year homes, $6,900 to $20,000; choice plots with water view. Reasonable prices. Convenient terms. A refined community for those who love both the water and the rolling country. Boating, bathing, golf, tennis, country club. Booklet No. 2 sent upon request.

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"Where Yonkers Meets New York"

A portion of this property with high-class improvements is available for such development. Let your rent money pay for your home. Go out today.

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OFFERED BY THE OWNER at cost and under the easiest conditions; low taxes and upkeep.

$650 Cash; Mortgages, $5,850.

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$7,000 HOME $4,600

WILL BUILD TO ORDER ON EASY TERMS.

Dainty All-Year 7-Room Home

on plot 50x100 feet; high and healthy; in select neighborhood of Staten Island; most alluring real country in the city; cool in Summer; swept by ocean breezes; 45 min. to Bowling Green, N. Y. City. Unsurpassed commutation; near fine beaches; ideal boating, bathing and fishing; schools, markets, churches; all conveniences; electric light, open fireplace, steam heat, beamed ceilings, &c., or will build from your own plans. Write or phone me for particulars and photo.

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Also six-room semi-bungalow, just right for small family. Price low, terms easy. Photos on request.

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All city conveniences, near Bronxville; half acre, ten-room modern home; garage, high ground, superb view, golf, tennis; mile to station; 5 minutes to trolley; low price if sold within ten days; $8,000; easy terms, $7,000 cash. Brooks, 644 Madison Av. Phone 24 Plaza. Be sure see it.

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15 Fairview Place. Ideal suburban Home; garage, garden, fruit, grapes; plot 108x150; 30 min. 42d St., N. Y.; 5 min. Sound, station, schools, stores & churches; very good neighborhood; $14,000; ½ m't'g —¼ terms. Tel. 4051 New Rochelle; or address Bargain, Box 181 Times Downtown.

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"Where Yonkers Meets New York"

A portion of this property with high-class improvements is available for such development. Let your rent money pay for your home. Go out today.

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Only 20 miles from Grand Central. Boston Post Road passes property. A $30,000 Club House; private bathing beach and bath houses, beautiful harbor, high class improvements, ideal surroundings. Beautiful booklet on request.

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SIXTY LOTS AND FOUR HOUSES

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At Larchmont on the Sound

35 Minutes from 42d Street

Beautiful 6 or 7 room house (including land), $5,000. $500 cash, balance like rent.

HIGHEST GROUND IN THE VILLAGE.

Water side of station.

Within 5-minute walk of depot and near bathing beach and boat clubs. All improvements.

Attractive homes available for immediate occupancy or will build to meet your particular requirements. Have architectural department for that purpose.

Write for details and arrange to inspect our offerings.

Our Larchmont office, at corner of Boston Post Road and Beach Av., is open every Saturday afternoon and all day Sunday till 5 P. M.

Larchmont Colony,
49 West 33d St., New York City
'Phone 9860 Mad. Sq.

NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS

TEN DOLLAR WEEK

During to-day and the coming week but Ten Dollars will be required as the initial payment on most attractive building plots, and Five Dollars will be accepted as a monthly payment.

Plots range from $800 to $3,000 in price.

The Nepperhan section is one of the most attractive suburban semi-bungalow colonies in Westchester County. There are several attractive houses ready for occupancy, on very easy terms.

Transportation, maps and literature will be sent upon request.

Trains for Nepperhan leave the 155th St. Terminal of the N. Y. C. Lines. Office at the depot.

Nepperhan Heights Booth
COUNTRY LIFE EXPOSITION, Grand Central Terminal, N.Y.C., or at Nepperhan Station, Putnam Division, N.Y.C. R.R.
MURRAY HILL 7720.

SCARSDALE.

The New Section of "Old Colony."

Immediately at Scarsdale Station, on splendid wide macadam roadway; all improvements; sewer, water, lighting, &c.

Only a limited number of plots available for strictly residential development; plots (100x200) ½ acre or more.

Five plots sold for immediate improvement.

Avail yourself of our initial prices and favorable terms for building sites or for completed residences.

Also other residential properties for rent or sale.

JOSEPH ELSENER,
Tele. 267. SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Philipse Manor

FOR YOUR CHILDREN

At Philipse Manor, N. Y.

Good schools, plenty of room to romp; white, sandy beaches; delightful tramps through the woods; an assurance of good playmates.

Estates of Tappan Zee, Inc.
COUNTRY LIFE EXPOSITION, Grand Central Terminal, N.Y.C., and on property.
Or, Phone Tarrytown 820.

Exceptionally Attractive Building Plot
FOR SALE AT GREEN ACRES
SCARSDALE

Size of plot, 125 feet front by 250 feet in depth; situated on high ground in best residential section; all improvements—sewer, water, gas. About seven minutes' walk from Hartsdale station and Scarsdale Golf and Country Club. Can be bought at bargain. For particulars apply C—430

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

Pelham Manor

Sale or Rent.—Luxuriously appointed modern home, 8 sleeping rooms, 3 baths; hot water heat; 5 open fireplaces; large garage, living quarters for chauffeur; conservatory; most attractively planted grounds: 250x125.

Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine
192 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Overlooking Hudson River

BEAUTIFUL ESTATES, 70 acres; one hour out; tennis courts, swimming pool, lakes, great variety of shade and fruit trees; residence, 16 rooms, three baths; garage with seven rooms, gardener's cottage, barn and other buildings; short distance from Sleepy Hollow Club; cost over $100,000; will sacrifice.

W. F. Donnelly,
99 Nassau St. 'Phone, 4535—Cortlandt.

At White Plains

About Fifty Acres—Very Cheap.

Attention Speculators, Investors, Operators! At Central Av., splendid, upland. An excellent homesite; fine for subdivision. Adjoining the property of F. N. Warburg and near the Century Country Club.

Low price.

Easy terms—Act quickly.

Feist & Feist, 738 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

AT NEW ROCHELLE.

Best residential section; new dwelling, 12 rooms, 3 baths, large piazzas; two-car garage, chauffeur's quarters; spacious grounds; magnificent shade, shrubbery; unusual opportunity; $21,000

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 EAST 42D ST.

HINTS FOR HOME BUILDERS.

"How to Buy Land," "Building a Home," "The Financing of a Home," "The Ready-Built Home," a little book containing information and suggestions of great value to those contemplating buying or building; sent on receipt of 6c. for postage. FIRST MORTGAGE AND REAL ESTATE CO., 30 East 42d St.

WITHIN 10 DAYS

place must be sold, account moving away; Ingleside, Paulding Manor, near Bronxville; ten-room modern country home; every city convenience; half acre; garage; golf, tennis; high ground, overlooking Sound; see it and you'll buy it. Brooks, 644 Madison Av. Phone 24 Plaza.

AT WHITE PLAINS.

Attractive new dwelling, east side of track, eight minutes from station; extra high ground; every improvement; plot, 50x150; worth $9,000; owner will sell right.

J. & A. C. WRIGHT,
Depot Square, White Plains.

Llewellyn Park

WEST ORANGE, N. J.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Gentleman's residence, with 5 acres of grounds. Eight bedrooms, 3 baths, 4 servants' rooms, servants' bath, kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, dining room, 2 living rooms. Modern concrete stable-garage, with space for 13 horses and 20 carriages or machines; living quarters in stable consisting of 3 bedrooms, bath, kitchen, and sitting room. Tennis court. Apply to F. E. STERN, 802 Equitable Life Bldg., (Phone Rector 10,000,) or Mr. Langevin of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Gentleman's Country Estate and Farm

Modern Dwelling—High Elevation
Beautiful View—Fine Orchards

SEND FOR PHOTO and FULL DETAILS of this handsome property. High elevation, commanding view, State road, beautiful shade, shrubbery, lawns, winding drives, new modern dwelling, 10 large rooms, 2 complete baths, hardwood floors, open fireplace, every city convenience, large stable, stone cellar, carriage house, garage, modern poultry houses and runs; 5 acres fertile land, fruited with nearly 500 full-bearing peach and pear trees now loaded with fruit; long frontage; everything modern, complete, and up to date. Anyone wishing a strictly high-grade property should investigate this. PRICE, $5,500; part can remain on mortgage. BEAY & MacGEORGE, LARGEST REAL ESTATE BROKERS IN SOUTH JERSEY, 1,077 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PA., or VINELAND, N. J. Write or call for photo and details; also our HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

YOUR RENT WILL BUY

This attractive craftsman house, seven large rooms, two baths; steam heat; open fireplace, built-in furniture; in the hills of New Jersey; 45 minutes out. Send for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect.

F. C. BECKER Room 178, 30 Church St., N.Y. Tel. Cort. 3748.

IF YOU HAVE $50

and can pay $5.00 weekly, we'll build to order this fine house, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements. Nearby New Jersey suburb. Only FIVE houses built on these terms.

PRESIDENT, P. O. BOX 1041, N. Y.

AT PICTURESQUE NUTLEY

Charming Spanish Mission House, on large corner plot, in private residence section; enclosed living porch, huge living room with open fireplace; beautiful dining room; model "all gas" kitchen; 3 good bedrooms and tiled bathroom (many special features); highest class construction; price, $9,000; exceptional value; photos, terms, &c. W. A. LAMBERT, architect, 233 Broadway, New York. Phone 6364 Barclay.

Grand Old Colonial Manor House,

built by Governor Reading in 1760; modernized; barns, outbuildings; perfect order; sanitary water supply; 100 acres; 10 minutes' walk express station, Lehigh Valley Railroad, Flemington Junction, N. J.; $17,500, half cash. H. C. WARD, owner, 31 Nassau St., City.

$10 gives you possession of ¼ acre bungalow plot or little farm, in mountains, 25 miles from New York, for Summer use; high elevation; near station; 80 trains daily; payable $10 down, $5 monthly; price $100. WOLFE, 225 West 39th, New York.

A BARGAIN FOR YOU

6 acres, 1¼ miles station, hour out, North Bergen County; good section; house 7 rooms, good order; barn, chicken houses, &c.; good shade trees; fine fruit. Price $4,750.

Dudley P. Power, 30 Church St., Manhattan.

A 30 ACRE FARM, $4900.

Easy payments, near Metuchen, on Pennsylvania Railroad, 25 miles city; 6-room house, running water; barns, stable, chicken houses; 350 fruit trees, all cultivated; title guaranteed. Great bargain. Gotham Press, 225 West 39th St., N. Y.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

FOR RENT, new 9-room Colonial house, 2 tiled baths, sleeping porch, solarium, handsomely finished; large grounds and shade trees; choice location. Rent $60 per month. J. L. COX, 44 Spring St., Montclair.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I am the owner and have no further use for my desirable home, and will sacrifice for quick sale. Large plot in beautiful section; very convenient; every city improvement; new house, seven large rooms, tiled bath and every convenience to be had in a completely equipped home. Address Owner, 76 Times.

BRICK CHURCH

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT-HOUSE.

Harrison Street; elevator, restaurant, and all modern appointments; ready Oct. 1st. For full particulars of rentals in this and other attractive buildings inquire of

C. H. STIGER Opp. Brick Church Station, EAST ORANGE.

SUMMIT, N. J.

REAL ESTATE—SALE OR RENT.

HOTCHKISS-JORS REALTY CO.,
30 Church St., N. Y., and Summit, N. J.

MANUFACTURERS TAKE NOTICE

WEST NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY

5 Minutes to 42d St. Ferry

NEW 4-STORY

Fire-Proof Loft Building

Suitable for light manufacturing. Each floor contains 6,000 sq. ft. (50x120.) All improvements. Sprinkler system. Height of floors 14½ ft. Basement 50x00. Will rent separately. On Palisades car line. Excellent light. Dock facilities.

FILLMORE REALTY CO.
632 Fillmore Place, West New York, N.J.

MONTCLAIR

"The Mountain Park Town."

FALL RENTALS

Attractive residences for rental, unfurnished, at prices ranging from $65 per month upwards. We handle the finest residences offered for *Rental or Sale* in Montclair.

THE TRUTH
About Montclair
Average elevation about 400 feet above sea level.
57 Trains Daily to New York.

Our advice to strangers is to *Rent* for a year *before* Buying.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers,
Opp. Lackawanna Terminal,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

House Bargain

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.

Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electric light, high elevation.

This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.

I. D. HOUSE,
Room 518, 1328 Broadway.
Phone Greeley 380.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME

17 MILES FROM N. Y., on Orange Mountain; dry air, fine roads, excellent train service via Erie or Lackawanna and motor car; many trains; stone and cement house, perfect condition; suitable year round occupancy; best heating, plumbing, electric wiring systems, etc.; 16 ROOMS, 4 BATHS; enclosed porches; two acres, forest trees, shrubberies, garden, etc.; garage; water, gas & electricity. PRICE $45,000; liberal mortgage; might rent with motor cars to prospective purcha

EDGEMERE AUCTION.

Night Sale of 600 Ocean-Side Lots to Begin July 24.

The M. Morgenthau Jr. Company will hold this month its first big auction sale, consisting of 400 lots and seven houses at Edgemere, L. I., adjoining the Wave Crest section of Far Rockaway and on the ocean side of the Long Island Railroad. The sale will be held in a large tent on the premises at night, beginning Saturday, July 24, and concluding on Monday night, July 26.

The company owning the Edgemere property, known as Edgemere Crest, Inc., is being liquidated to go out of business. Every lot in the tract will be sold to the highest bidder. The auctioneer will act for prospective buyers if they cannot be present.

The auctioneer of the property will be Fitz James E. Browne of Montreal, who has been engaged for the sale by Mr. Morgenthau, and it will be his first public appearance as an auctioneer in the metropolitan district.

Country House Leases.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., President of the M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company, has leased Camp De La Noye, on Buck Island, Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, to Mrs. Leopold Wallach for the Summer season.

Fish & Marvin have leased for Clarence L. Smith his estate at Scarsdale, known as Wood Lea, to Carman H. Messmore.

De Blois & Eldridge leased for Bishop James H. Darlington his cottage on the corner of Rhode Island Avenue and Catharine Street, Newport, R. I., to Mrs. Richard H. Weld of Boston for the season.

S. S. Walstrum, Gordon & Forman have leased for Mrs. Horace E. King for the Summer her residence at 173 Monte Vista Place, Ridgewood, N. J., to F. C. Coleman.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased the Horace S. de Camp place at Plandome, L. I., to Herman Floerscheimer. S. Osgood Pell & Co. were associated as brokers.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have leased for George Ranner his home on South Drive at Plandome, L. I., to Michael W. Whalen of Syracuse, N. Y., for the Summer months.

Burke Stone, Inc., has leased for F. A. Delice his residence on St. Nicholas Avenue, Bronxville Park, Yonkers, N. Y., to Dr. R. Thornton of New York City, and for Robert Wetmore his residence on White Plains Road, Bronxville, to William G. Ward of New York City for the Summer.

Apartment Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased an apartment in 535 Park Avenue, northeast corner of Sixty-first Street, to Mrs. William A. Jenner, and an apartment in the Wyoming, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, for Potter & Brother, to Calvin Tomkins.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Horatio Realty Company, (Samuel A. Herzog, President,) an apartment at 309 Park Avenue to J. C. Sondheim, and an apartment at 128 West Fifty-ninth Street, for Mrs. Charlotte J. Blake to Rawlins L. Cottenet.

Moore & Wyckoff have rented a corner apartment at 405 Park Avenue to William M. Baldwin for a term of years.

Duff & Conger have leased a large apartment in the Lauriston, Madison Avenue, corner of Eighty-ninth Street, to Frank J. Ramirez, for a term of years; an apartment in 1,100 Park Avenue for the Lowell Realty Company to Dr. Charles J. Pick, for a term of years, and for W. Emlen Roosevelt to Dr. Alfred Braun an apartment in the Westminster, 68 West Eighty-sixth Street.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Robert A. Chesebrough his new house at 870 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Seventieth Street, fronting 102 feet on Madison Avenue and 25 feet on the street. It is one of the new houses erected on the Lenox Library block.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for Samuel Shaw the four-story dwelling at 344 West End Avenue to Mrs. G. E. Gosmere.

The Houghton Company has leased for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustees for the estate of Mary A. Reynes, the four-story dwelling at 137 West Seventieth Street to John H. Kraus.

Commercial Leases.

The Duross Company has leased the store and basement in the Newton Building, 666 Hudson Street, for Thomas J. Kenny of Boston to William C. Hurley for ten years.

A. H. Mathews has rented for the Wendel estate the building at 87 and 89 William Street, near Maiden Lane, to John Arata, fruiterer.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for Robert Kelly Prentice the building at 191 Front Street to the Madison Glue Company.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased to the Broadway Used Car Company the store and basement at 1,849 Broadway and the store and basement at 254 West Thirtieth Street to M. Vitale, grocer.

Staten Island Estate Sale.

The La Forge estate on Staten Island, containing about 70 acres, with a frontage of 4,500 feet on Huguenot Avenue of Huguenot Park, has been sold by the Kinmonth Realty Company through Frank H. Walker to an investor. The property, with the Mersereau and Captain Cole farms adjoining, was sold in 1906 through Percival G. Ullman, Jr., to the Equitable Realty Company of New York. All of these estates had been held for nearly seventy-five years under several ownerships. About a year ago Mr. Walker sold 190 acres adjoining the La Forge farm, with about 2,000 feet of road front to a Manhattan syndicate.

Improving Van Alst Avenue.

Contracts were let last week by Borough President Connolly of Queens for grading Van Alst Avenue in Long Island City from Harris Avenue to Ridge Street. It will closely join the Hunters Point and Astoria sections, lessening the distance between them by more than two miles.

Although residents of the district have for more than five years sought to have the street extended, it has never been possible to do so because abutting property was not sufficient to bear the cost of its improvement, estimated at $65,000.

To Sell Roton Heights Lots.

An auction sale of twenty lots and a large stone residence at Roton Heights, near South Norwalk, Conn., will be held on the premises next Saturday, July 17, by John M. Thompson. Roton Heights is a residential park near the business and social centres of South Norwalk, and is improved with macadamized roads, concrete curbs and sidewalks, water, electric light, and telephone service. The development has been under the direction of Walter Schulze, who developed Belle Harbor, Edgemere, and other Long Island properties. The railroad time from the Grand Central Station by the New Haven Road is about one hour.

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE.

ONE ROOM.

57th St., 10 East. $600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
61st St., 55 East. $600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

TWO ROOMS.

6th St., 62 Washington Sq. $900.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
28th St., 28 East. Wilmont. $600.
J. D. Thompson, 43 West 27th St.
30th St., 150 East. $600-$780.
Durham Realty Co., 200 5th Av.
40th St., 36 East. Service. $800-$1,000.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
40th St., 274 Madison Av. $720-$900.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
40th St., 10 East.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
43d St., 18 East. $660-$840.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
44th St., 20 East. $660-$840.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
49th St., 9 East. $660-$800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
49th St., 13 East. $700-$850.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
49th St., 24 East. $600-$720.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
49th St., 28 East. $600-$660.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
49th St., 36 East. $600.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
53d St., 18 East.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
57th St., 18 East. $1,260.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
57th St., 19 East. $1,300.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
57th St., 128 East. $420-$600.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
61st St., 53 East. $1,200.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
82d St., 21 East. Schermerhorn. $1,200.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
94th St., 993 Park Av. $600-$720.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

THREE ROOMS.

35th St., 150 East. $900 to $1,000.
Durham Realty Co., 200 5th Av.
37th St., Lexington Av., 287. $600-$1,050.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
40th St., 36 East. $1,000 to $1,400.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
55th St., 26 East. $1,080.
Douglas L. Elliman, 421 Madison Av.
57th St., 18 East. $1,000.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
61st St., 59 East. $1,800.
Douglas L. Elliman, 421 Madison Av.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
associated as brokers.
82d St., 21 East, Schermerhorn, $1,200-$2,100.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
128th St., 30-32 East. Tuxedo Court. $420.
Mayers-Kahn Realty Co., 110 W. 34th St.
129th St., 58 East. $240.
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.

FOUR ROOMS.

35th St., 150 East.
Durham Realty Co., 200 5th Av.
44th St., 9 East. $1,200.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
54th St., Park Av., 405. $2,100.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
76th St., 122 East. $850.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
80th St., Park Av., 925. $1,200.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
82d St., 21 East, Schermerhorn, $1,200-$2,100.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
128th St., 30-32 East. Tuxedo Court. $420.
Mayers-Kahn Realty Co., 110 W. 34th St.
129th St., 58 East. $240.
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.

FIVE ROOMS.

40th St., 104 East. $1,000-$2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 349 Madison Av.
76th St., 122 East. $1,000.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
82d St., 122 East. $760-$1,060.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
84th St., 114 East. $900.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
96th St., 103 East. $1,500.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
126th St., Lex. Av., 2,083. Herbert. $360.
Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.

SIX ROOMS.

18th St., 148 East. $360.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
45th St., 104 East. $1,300-$2,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., Park Av., 383. $1,800.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
53d St., 123 East. $1,560.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av
70th St., 178 East. $1,500-$1,700.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
76th St., 122 East. $1,200-$1,800.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
82d St., 122 East. $1,280.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
83d St., 171 East. Vardel. $540-$570.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
84th St., 114 East. $1,100-$1,300.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
92d St., Park Av., 1,155. $1,200-$1,500.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
94th St., Park Av., 1,202. $540.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
94th St., Park Av., 1,198. $456.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
96th St., Park Av., 1,228. $360-$408.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
123d St., 101 East. Alvine. $456.
Thomas T. O'Reilly, Broadway and 109th.
126th, Lexington Av., 2,083. Herbert. $420.
Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.

SEVEN ROOMS.

11th St., 2d Av., 173. $900-$1,200.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
15th St., 314 East. $720.
Duross Company, 155 West 14th St.
18th St., 148 East. $540.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
53d St., Park Av., 383. $3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
53d St., Park Av., 383. $2,500-$2,600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
53d St., 115 East. $5,700.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
53d St., 123 East. $1,980-$2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
54th St., 178 East. $3,100.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
58th St., 43 East. New England. $1,820-$1,440.
Remco, Broadway & 98th St.
58th St., Park Av., 480. New England. $1,800.
Remco, Broadway & 98th St.
62d St., 45 East. $2,300-$2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
62d St., Park Av., 550. Yosemite. $1,800-$1,600.
Remco, Broadway & 98th St.
68th St., Park Av., 571. Hetherington. $1,700.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
76th St., 122 East. $1,700-$1,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., 122 East. $1,850-$2,350.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 840. $2,800-$3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
77th St., Park Av., 863. $2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
81st St., Mad. Av., 1,070, Stratford. $1,600-$2,600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 965. $2,400.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
84th St., 114 East. $1,550-$1,600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
84th St., Park Av., 863. $2,700-$2,900.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
90th St., Madison Av., 1,246. $480-$720.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
89th St., Madison Av., 1,289. Lauriston. $1,700
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
90th St., Madison Av., 1,261. $2,100.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
92d St., Park Av., 1,155. $2,400.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
93d St., Mad. Av., 1,326. Fairfax. $1,320.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
94th St., Park Av., 1,196. $500.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
96th St., 16 East. Queenston. $1,400.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. & 86th St.
96th St., 58-66 East. $444-$540.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. & 86th St.
96th St., 71 East. Van Cortlandt. $900.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
98th St., 71 East. Van Cortlandt. $1,200.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
110th St., 82 East. $30 per month.
Porter & Co., Agents, 159 West 125th St.
123d St., 101 East. Alvine. $552-$600.
Thomas T. O'Reilly, Broadway & 109th.
125th St., 137-187 East. $27 per month.
Porter & Co., Agents, 159 West 125th St.
128th St., 71-73 East. $360-$432.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
129th St., 46 East. $420-$480.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

NINE ROOMS.

11th St., Fifth Av., 42. $2,000-$2,700.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
54th St., 118 East. $3,800-$3,000.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
67th St., Lexington Av., 901. $2,000-$2,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 833. Duplex. $2,400.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
76th St., Park Av., 830. $3,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
82d St., 21 East, Schermerhorn, $3,500-$4,000.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
82d St., Park Av., 925. $3,400-$3,500.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
82d St., Park Av., 969. $3,100-$3,300.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
89th St., Park Av., 1,100. Mercer. ($1,400.
Edgar Levy, Owner, 506 5th Av.
89th, Mad. Av., 1,289, Lauriston. $1,800-2,000.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
90th St., Madison Av., 1,261. $2,100.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
92d St., Park Av., 1,155. $3,100.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
96th St., 71 East. Van Cortlandt. $1,400.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

TEN ROOMS.

54th St., Park Av., 399. $3,200-$4,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
58th St., 43 East. New England. $1,800.
Remco, Broadway & 98th St.
68th St., Park Av., 471. $4,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE.

TEN ROOMS.

72d St., Park Av., 755. $3,500-$4,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
75th St., Park Av., 823. $2,600.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
80th St., Park Av., 925. Triplex. $4,000-$4,250.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
82d St., Park Av., 955. $2,800-$3,500.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
84th St., Park Av., 995. $3,500-$4,200.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
90th St., 16 East. Queenston. $1,500-$2,000.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.

ELEVEN ROOMS.

54th St., Park Av., 405. $4,000-$5,800.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
58th St., Park Av., 471. $4,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
75th St., Park Av., 823. $4,500.
Payson McL. Merritt Co., 9 East 44th St.
76th St., Park Av., 830. $4,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
80th St., Park Av., 925. Triplex. $4,000-$4,350.
Payson McL. Merritt Co., 9 East 44th St.
81st St., Park Av., 929. $2,700.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 993. $2,800-$3,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
85th St., 3 East. $3,250.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

TWELVE ROOMS.

54th St., Park Av., 405. $6,000.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
60th St., Park Av., 521. $6,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 771. $4,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
67th St., Lexington Av., 901. $4,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
75th St., Park Av., 823. $3,800-$4,500.
Payson, 9 East 44th St.
76th St., Park Av., 830. $4,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 840. $5,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
80th St., Park Av., 925. Triplex. $4,400.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
82d St., Park Av., 969. $3,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
92d St., Park Av., 1,155. $3,000-$3,900.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

THIRTEEN ROOMS.

75th St., Park Av., 823. $5,250.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
76th St., Park Av., 830. $4,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

FOURTEEN ROOMS.

54th St., Park Av., 400. $5,500-$5,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 777. $5,500.
82d St., Park Av., 960. $5,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

ONE ROOM.

55th St., 350 West. Dearborn. $390 to $540.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
57th St., 140 West. $720.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
68th St., 65 West. The James. $480.
Samuel H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.

TWO ROOMS.

27th St., 28 West. Monte Sano. $480.
J. D. Thompson, 43 West 27th St.
30th St., 21 West. $456.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
47th St., 112 West. $720 to $900.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
55th St., 350 West. Dearborn. $570-$810.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
64th St., 147 West. Harperly Hall. $750-$1,400.
Resident manager on premises.
68th St., 65 West. The James. $720.
Samuel H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
72d St., 47 West. $600.
Leroy Coventry, 156 West 72d St.
72d St., 156 West. $600-$900.
Leroy Coventry, 156 West 72d St.
77th St., 105 West. The Wahinta. $480.
Samuel H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
86th St., 207 West. $900-$1,000.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
96th St., West End Av., 740. Della Robbia.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
97th St., 226 West. Stuart Arms. $540-$660.
Manager on premises.
97th St., 305 West. $420.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
98th St., 220 West. Borchardt. $600-$720.
Manager on premises.
120th St., 349 West. $360-$390.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
120th St., 434 West. Poinciana. $420-$890.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
127th St., 609 West. Whitestone. $300-$480.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
172d St., Audubon Av., 145. Morrison. $312.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 Broadway.
174th St., 542 West. $336.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
180th St., 599 West. Olda. $300-$336.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., 728-736 W. Jasper-Jessica. $276-$336
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., 728-736 W. Jasper-Jessica. $276-$336.
Associated Properties, Inc. 334 Fifth Av.

THREE ROOMS.

47th St., 112 West. $900.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
57th St., 140 West. $900-$1,200.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
55th St., 321 West. Stanwood. $750-$1,140.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
55th St., 350 West. Dearborn. $720-$960, (fur.)
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
58th St., 200 West. $1,100-$1,300.
Durham Realty Co., 200 5th Av.
60th St., 147 West. Harperly Hall. $1,000-$1,600.
Resident manager on premises.
68th St., 65 West. The James. $900.
Samuel H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
69th St., 12 West. $1,200.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
72d St., 47 West. $780.
Leroy Coventry, 156 West 72d St.
79th St., 135 West. $840 to $1,340.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
84th St., 255 West. Alameda. $800-$950.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
97th St., West End Av., 771. $900.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
98th St., 309 West. Strand View. $600-$720.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
103d St., 205 West. El Casco Court. $480.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
109th St., 229 W. Prince Monaco. $540-$570.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway & 109th St.
113th St., 416 West. The Julian. $420.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
120th St., 423 W. Edm'd Francis Ct. $540-$660.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway & 109th St.
120th St., 434 West. Poinciana. $540-$870.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
127th St., 601 West. Edgewood. $480.
Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.
127th St., 609 West. Whitestone. $420-$576.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
139th St., 520 West. Bellmoore. $432.
S. Maxwell, 3,422 Broadway.
142d St., B'way, 3,495. Sarsfield. $450-$600.
Durham Realty Co., 200 5th Av.
146th St., 525 West. $300-$348.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
150th St., Edgecombe Av., 385. $248.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
150th St., Edgecombe Av., 387. $252.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
150th St., Edgecombe Av., 389. $252.
The Nehring Co.; 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
155th St., St. Nicholas Pl., 57. Nonpareil. $500.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,420 St. Nich. Av.
158th St., 478 West. Morris. $312.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 Broadway. (150th.)
159th St., 461 West. Alberta. $594.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 Broadway. (150th.)
167th St., Audubon Av., 20. $192-$240.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
170th St., Audubon Av., 101. $324.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
170th St., 555 West. Roberts. $264-$360.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
171st St., 555 West. $276.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
172d St., Audubon Av., 145. Morrison. $294.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 Broadway. (150th.)
173d St., Audubon Av., 155. Dawson. $324.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 Broadway. (150th.)
174th St., 590 West. Stratford Avon. $360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., Audubon Av., 206. $512.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 571 West. $276.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 574 West. $288-$348.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 575 West. $401.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 579 West. $276-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 583 West. $300.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 587 West. $288.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
179th St., 839 West. Heatherdell Ct. $360.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
179th St., 839 West. Marie. $360.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
180th St., 556 West. Alda. $360.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., Univ. Av., 1,400, Colonial. $312-$336.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., Ft. W. Av., 454. Nathan Hale. $420.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st, Pinehurst Av., 90. Warrington Hall. $360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,420 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., 714 West. De Koven. $372-$396.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., 728-736 West. Jasper & J. $330-$360.
Associated Properties, Inc., 334 5th Av.
181st St., 720 West. Chancellor. $324-$396.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., 854 West. Fort View. $300-$360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,420 St. Nich. Av.
182d St., 625 West. $300.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

THREE ROOMS.

187th St., 600 West, St. Cyr. $900.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 Broadway, (150th.)
191st St., 601 West. Bonny Castle.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,420 St. Nich. Av.
192d St., 600 West. Highland Court. $600.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,420 St. Nich. Av.
215th St. & Broadway. Isham Park Of. $300.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.

FOUR ROOMS.

40th St., 4 West. $1,350-$1,500.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
54th St., 162 West. Oregon. $1,200-$1,350.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
55th St., Broadway, 1,730. The Sonoma. $1,500.
55th St., 321 West. Stanwood. $840-$1,060.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
55th St., 350 West. Dearborn. $840 to $1,140.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
57th St., 140 West. $1,400.
Payson McL. Merritt Co., 9 East 44th St.
58th St., 200 West. $1,200-$1,300.
Durham Realty Co., 200 5th Av.
64th St., 1 West. Harperley Hall. $1,800.
Resident manager on premises.
64th St., 14 West. $276.
Samuel H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
66th St., Columbus Av., 146. $270.
Samuel A. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
70th St., 341-347 W. Santa Monica. $450-$600.
Owner on premises.
72d St., 103 West. $1,200.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
79th St., 135 West. $1,200-$1,660.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
81st St., 158 West. Wesley. $720-$900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
81st St., 158 West. Wesley. $900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
81st St., Broadway, 2,273. $236.
William R. Ware, Broadway and 86th St.
82d St., 127 West. $1,050.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
83d St., 156 West. $780-$900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
88d St., 165 West. $600-$720.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., 255 West. Alameda. $1,100-$1,600.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
84th St., West End Av., 580. $1,100-$1,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
84th St., 57 West. $800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
86th St., 301 West. $525. $1,800.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
87th St., 166 West. La Jacquetta. $1,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
88th St., West End Av., 578. $1,000-$1,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
89th St., 251 West. Admanston. $1,200.
Morewood Realty Holding Co., 251 W. 89th.
92d St., 304 West. $1,000-$1,200.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d St., West End Av., 645. Holsworth. $600.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
93d St., West End Av., 645. Holsworth. $600.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
94th St., 321 West. $540.
Loft Realty Co., 321 West 94th St.
95th St., 206 West. Camden. $600-$720.
Vass & Bracher, 2,010 Broadway.
96th St., 310 West. Cornwall Court. $600.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
98th St., W. B. Av., 740. Della R'a. $900-$1100
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
98th St., West End Av., 722. $1,200.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
99th St., 309 West. Strand View. $900.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
101st St., Amsterdam Av., 846. $12 mo.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
102d St., 205 West. El Casco Court. $810.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
102d St., 3-5 West. The Edgemere. $480-$600.
Samuel Mayers Realty Co., 110 W. 34th St.
104th St., 85 West. $25 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
104th St., 101 West. $20 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
105th St., 140 West. $336.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
105th St., 161 West. $35 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
106th St., 158 West. $33-$34 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
107th St., 410-420 West. Ivy Courts. $720.
Manager on premises.
108th St., 7-9 West. $540.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, B'way & 109th St.
108th St., 7-9 West. $324-$420.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway & 109th St.
108th St., 159 West. $16-$16.50 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
108th St., 212 West. $28.50 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
108th St., Columbus Av., 916. $10 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
109th St., 60-64-66-70 West. $228-$252.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way & 109th St.
109th St., 112 West. $23 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
109th St., 229 W. Prince Monaco. $600-$660.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway & 109th St.
109th St., 242 West. $324-$346.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
109th St., 250 West. $900.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way & 109th St.
109th St., 229 W. Prince Monaco. $780-$900.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, B'way & 109th St.
109th St., 242 West. $432.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
109th St., 259 West. $456.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, B'way & 109th St.
110th St., 601 W. Hendrik Hudson. $1,100.
American R. E. Co., 60 West 125th St.
111th St., 241 West, Cedarhurst. $510.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 Broadway.
111th St., 507 West. Blennerhasset. $540.
L. J. Phillips, 72d St. & Columbus Av.
111th St., 509 West. Kendal Court. $890.
L. J. Phillips, 72d St. & Columbus Av.
111th St., 507 West. Blennerhasset. $480.
L. J. Phillips, 72d St. & Columbus Av.
111th St., 531 West. Kendal Court. $540-$600.
L. J. Phillips, 72d St. & Columbus Av.
111th St., 605-615 West. $600-$1,020.
Leroy Coventry, 156 West 72d St.
113th St., 526 West. Quidnet. $630-$880.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway & 109th St.
116th St., 8 West. Renor. $780.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
116th St., Riverside Drive, 440. $660-$950.
Durham Realty Co., 200 5th Av.
117th St., 368 West. $360.
Durham Realty Co., 200 5th Av.
118th St., M'side Av., 40. M. P. Apts. $480-$540
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
118th St., 269 West. $420-$540.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St., M'side Av., 90. M. P. Apts. $480-$540
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St., M'nside Dr., 90. St. Valier. $330.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
120th St., 423 W. Edm'd Francis Ct. $720-$840.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway & 109th St.
120th St., 434 West. Poinciana. $660-$1,080.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
120th, 423 W. Edmund Francis Ct. $900-$960.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway and 109th.
121st St., 508 West. Fairholm. $600.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway and 109th.
121st St., 527 West. $336.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way and 109th.
121st St., M'side Av., 110. Shel. Hall. $660.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
122d St., Amsterdam Av., 1,284. $330.
William R. Ware, Broadway and 86th St.
123d St., Amsterdam Av., 1,284. $366.
Robert Leurs, 376 Lenox Av.
126th St., Lex. Av., 2,083. Herbert. $456.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
127th St., Claremont Av., 186. $360-$480.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
135th St., 616-622 West. $900-$912.
J. S. Maxwell, 3,422 Broadway.
135th St., 621 West. Altoona. $336.
J. S. Maxwell, 3,422 Broadway.
135th St., 625 West. Glenwood. $336.
J. S. Maxwell, 3,422 Broadway.
139th St., 520 West. Bellmoore. $480-$540.
J. S. Maxwell, 3,422 Broadway.
141st St., 505 West. $900.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
141st St., 561 West. Woodmere. $540-$720.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
142d St., B'way, 3,495. Sarsfield. $600-$780.
Durham Realty Co., 200 5th Av.
143d St., B'way, 3505. G'y'th Dwgs. $600-$660.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
144th St., 606 West. St. Rita. $336-$360.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
146th St., 525 West. $372-$456.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
149th St., St. Nich Pl., 2. A'd'b'n Ct. $450-$480
Rudolph Carlson, 3,750 Broadway.
153d St., 449 West. Heathfield. $480.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
155th St., St. Nich. Pl., 57. Nonpareil. $480.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,420 St.

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

SIX ROOMS.

Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
124th St., 57-59 West. $30 per month.
Porter & Co., Agents, 154 West 125th St.,
124th St., 317-319 West. $33 per month.
Porter & Co., Agents, 159 West 125th St.,
125th St., 306-308-310 West. $24 per month.
Porter & Co., Agents, 159 West 125th St.,
125th St., 3,136 Broadway, Cynthius. $540.
Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.
125th, Claremont Av., 180, Springfield. $720.
L. J. Phillips, 72d St. & Columbus Av.
127th St., Claremont Av., 200. $720 to $780.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way & 100th St.
128th St., 125 West. $22 per month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
128th St., 22-24 West. $336.
R. Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
129th St., 26 West. $324.
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
129th St., 40 West. $336.
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
129th St., 58 West. $336.
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
129th St., 261 West. $600.
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
129th St., 265 West. $32 per month.
Porter & Co., Agents, 159 West 125th St.
137th St., Riv. Dr., 800, Haldon Hall. $1,000.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
138th St., 603 West, Stockbridge. $680.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
139th St., 602-604 West, Westdale. $900.
Kick & Sharrott, 2,608 Broadway.
140th St., 509 West. $462.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, B'way & 109th St.
141st, St., 561 West, Woodmere. $780-$1,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
143d, B'way, 3,505, Greylock Dwgs. $780-$900.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
144th St., 52 West. $336-$360.
Kemp & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
144th St., 531 West. $336-$360.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
144th St., 605 West, St. Rita. $456-$540.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
145th St., 508 West. $432.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way, at 159th St.
149th St., 567 West, Mansfield. $660 up.
Geo. Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 E. 42d St.
103d St., 449 West, Heathfield. $612-$648.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
156th St., 523 West, Fox Den. $300.
Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.
156th St., 691 West, Hispania Hall. $720-$780.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
156th St., B'way, 3,750, Audub'n Pk. $720-$780.
Randolph Carlson, 3,750 Broadway.
158th St., 508 West. $276-$300.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
159th, B'way, 3,810, Knowlton Court. $720.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way, at 159th St.
159th St., 461 West, Alberta. $720.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way, at 159th St.
159th St., 521 West, Normal. $420.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way, at 159th St.
164th St., 562 West, Barrybolm. $720.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway & 109th.
166th St., 553 West, Crystal Court. $600.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way and 159th St.
168d St., 585 West, Waldeck. $504.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way and 159th St.
168d St., St. Nich. Av., 1,061, Florida. $600.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way and 159th St.
170th St., Wash. Av., 25, Avoca. $780-$900.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
171st, Ft. Wash. Av., 255, Rockforest. $720.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
172d St., 601 West, White House. $420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
172d St., Audubon Av., 145, Morrison. $600.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way and 159th St.
173d St., Audubon Av., 155, Dawson. $576.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way and 159th St.
173d St., Audubon Av., 165, Algomar Ct. $540.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., 590 West, Strat. Avon. $660.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 717 West, Rotherwood. $810-$860.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
177th, F'k Wash'ton Av., 855, Annadale. $780.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
178th St., 501 West, Atlanta. $516-$576.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
178th St., 551 West, Elmwood. $576.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way and 159th St.
178th St., 711 West, The Minerva. $528.
C. P. L. Huston Co., Inc., 15 E. 40th St.
178th St., 719 West, Inglewood. $660-$660.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
178th, Ft. Wash. Av., 895, Belle Ct. $720-$780.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
179th St., 700 West, Donald Court. $780.
Charles F. L. Huston Co., 15 East 40th St.
179th St., West, Rutherfield Court. $720-$780
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
179th St., 839 West, Marie. $552-$576.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
179th St., 843 West, Amelia. $576.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
180th St., 561 West, Fort Tryon. $600.
J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway.
180th, 601 West, Gen. Washington. $600-$636
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
180th St., 660 West, Swampscott. $660-$720.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
180th St., 719 West, Tilbury Court. $600-$660.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., 554 West. $408-$444.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
181st St., 556 West. $420-$436.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
181st St., 558 West. $430-$436.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
181st St., 714 West, De Kwen. $720-$780.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., 720 West, Chancellor. $600.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st, F'kst Av., 90, Warrington Hall. $720-$810
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st, Ft. Wash. Av., 454, N. Hale. $720-$975.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
182d St., Wadsworth Av., 177, Sylvia. $432.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
184th St., 522 West, Andover. $552-$600.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
167th, 618 West, Crest View. $504.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way, at 159th St.
191st St., 393 West, The Beltona. $720.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
191st St., Wadsworth Av., 374. $720.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
191st, Wadsw'h Av., 390, Grand View. $720.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
192d St., 600 West, Highland Court. $600-$624.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.

SEVEN ROOMS.

96th St., 21 West. $1,200-$1,400.
D. L. Eillman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
19th St., 61 West. $1,700.
D. L. Eillman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
14th St., 200 West. $564.
Duross Co., 155 West 14th St.
22d St., 256 West. $540.
Duross Co., 155 West 14th St.
22d St., 258 West. $540.
Duross Co., 155 West 14th St.
58th St., 207 West, Winfield. $1,200-$1,380.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
57th St., 100 West. $900.
Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St.
57th St., 431 West. $660-$840.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
58th St., 127 West, Milano. $1,800.
Remco, Broadway and 98th St.
60th St., 18 West. $540.
Fred D. Menke, 922 Madison Av.
60th St., 24 West, Milton. $600-$720.
Vasa K. Bracher, 2,010 Broadway.
61st St., 35-45 West, Jerome. $720.
Samuel H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
61st St., 112 West. $360.
Duross Co., 155 West 14th St.
61st St., 151 West. $600.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
64th, 1 West, Harperley Hall. $2,500-$3,500.
Owner, on premises.
65th St., 33 West. $432.
Samuel H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
68th St., 37 West, Raymore. $1,200-$1,800.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
69th, Central Park W., 97, Pamlico. $1,100.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
69th St., 1 West, Catherine. $1,000-$1,200.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
72d, 67 West, La Rochelle. $1,200-$2,000
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
76th St., 235 West, Lyonhurst. $840-$1,200.
William P. Ware, Broadway and 86th St.
77th St., 105 West, The Wahnita. $800.
Samuel H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
79th St., 307 West, Losanno Court. $1,600.
George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 East 42d.
79th St., 315 West, Hudsonia. $1,100-$1,150.
Owner, on premises.
82d St., 178 West, Pontiac. $800-$720.
R. L. Julian, Broadway and 107th St.
83d St., 1 West, La Grange. $1,300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., 68 West. $720.
William R. Ware, Broadway and 86th St.
84th St., 150 West. $800.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
84th St., 200 West. $36 per month.
Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St.
84th St., 255 West, Alameda. $1,800-$2,100.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
84th St., 498 West End Av. $2,200-$2,400.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., 500 West. $600.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
85th St., 100 West. $720.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
85th St., 175 West. $600-$900.
Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway.
85th St., 208 West. $660.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
85th St., 212 West. $600
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
86th St., 525 West End Av. $2,700.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
88th St., 242 West End Av. $2,200-$2,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
88th St., 575 West End Av. $2,200-$2,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
88th St., 182 West. $600.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
88th St., 250 West Metropolitan. $1,200-$1,600.
A. A. Herrman, 250 West 88th St.
89th St., 251 West. Admasten. $1,700.
Morewood Rty. Hold Co., 251 W. 89th St.
90th St., 121 West. $480-$576.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
90th St., 255 West, Cornwall. $1,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d St., 320 C. P. W. Ardsley H. $1,500-$1,700.
Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.
92d St., 9 West, Brayman. $900-$960.
Kick & Sharrott, 2,608 Broadway.
92d St., 4 West. $900-$1,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d St., 12 West. $1,000-$1,100.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d St., 214 West, St. Jas. Ct. $1,100-$1,400.
E. B. Preston, Inc., prem., or 165 B'way.
92d St., 251 West, Roxborough. $1,700.
E. B. Preston, Inc., prem., or 165 B'way.
92d St., 288 West, Avondale. $780.
Remco, Broadway and 98th St.
92d St., 304 West. $1,500.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d, W. E. Av., 645, Halsworth. $1,800-$2,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
93d St., 38 West. $ month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

SEVEN ROOMS.

94th St., 122 West. $45 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
94th St., 314 West, The Vancouver. $1,050.
Loft Realty Co., 321 West 94th St.
95th St., 206 West, Camden. $900.
Vasa K. Bracher, 2,010 Broadway.
95th St., Riverside Drive, 227. $1,200.
Harry E. Mayer, 30 East 42d St.
96th, W. End Av., 740, Della Robbia. $1,900-$2,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
97th St., Central Park West, 375. $840.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
97th St., 228 West, Stuart Arms. $1,600-$1,650.
Manager on premises.
97th St., 250 West, The Wilmington. $1,200.
Manager on premises.
97th St., 305 West, Vera. $840.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
97th St., 309 West. $36 per month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
97th St., West End Av., 771. $1,900 & $2,000.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
98th, 250 W. The Borchardt. $1,450 to $1,900.
Manager on premises.
99th St., 309 W. Strand View. $1,400 to $1,500.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
101st St., 4 West, Potomac. $540.
Geo. Kean & Co., 204 Manhattan Av.
101st St., 79 West. $33 per month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
101st St., Manhattan Av., 58. $33-$42 per mo.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus 'Av.
101st St., Manhattan Av., 100. $38-$40 per mo.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
103st St., West End Av., 841. $800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
101st St., West End Av., 843. $720.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
102d St., 1 West, Melba. $1,000.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 E. 42d St.
103d St., 135 West. $40 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
104th St., 58 West. $40 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
104th St., 66 West. $43 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
104th St., 81 West. $40-$43 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
104th St., 112 West. $40 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
105th St., 69 West. $37 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
105th St., 144 West. $600.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way & 100th St.
105th St., 202 West. $37 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
105th St., 206 West. $36 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
106th St., 1 West. $45-$60 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
106th St., 21 West. $420-$480.
Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway.
106th St., 23 West. $37 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
106th St., 65 West. $40-$43 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
106th St., 154 West. $45 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
106th St., 156 West. $42 month.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
106th St., 247 West. $540.
Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St.
107th St., 210-220-230 West. Ivy Cts. $900-$960.
Manager on premises.
107th St., 249 West, Ridgewood. $900-$1,200.
George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 East 42d St.
107th, W.End Av., 955, Waumbek. $1,200-$1,400
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
108th St., 256 West, Manchester. $1,500-$1,700.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
110th St., 204 West, Amherst. $1,100.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
110th St., 527 West, Britannia. $1,100-$1,300.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
110th, 601 W., Hendrik Hudson. $1,400-$2,000.
American R. E. Co., 601 West 110th St.
111th St., 241 West, Cedarhurst. $660.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way, at 159th St.
111th St., 249 West. $540 to $600.
Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway.
111th St., 251 West. $540 to $600.
Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway.
111th St., 253 West. $540 to $600.
Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway.
111th St., 255 West. $540 to $600.
Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway.
111th St., 507 West, Bienerhassett. $780-$900.
L. J. Phillips, 72d St. and Columbus Av.
111th St., 521 West, Kendal Court. $980.
L. J. Phillips, 72d St. and Columbus Av.
111th, 545, cor. B'way, Rockfall. $1,400-$1,600.
Charles E. Haines, 545 West 111th St.
112th St., 521 West. The Campolyn. $960.
C. P. L. Huston Co., Inc., 15 East 40th St.
112th St., 523 West. The Wenonah. $1,200.
C. P. L. Huston Co., Inc., 15 East 40th St.
112th St., 599 West, Phaeton. $1,100-$1,400.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway and 109th.
112th St., 611 West. The Maranamay. $1,100.
C. P. L. Huston Co., Inc., 15 East 40th St.
112th St., 605 West. The Clarendon. $1,150.
C. P. L. Huston Co., Inc., 15 East 40th St.
113th St., 526 West, Quidnet. $1,140-$1,200.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway and 109th.
113th St., 601 W., Forrest Chambers. $1,700.
Morewood Rty Holding Co., 601 W. 113th.
114th, R'side D., 420, Hamilton. $1,300-$1,900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
114th St., Man'tan Av., 820, Lafayette. $900.
Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.
115th, M'side Av., 14, Helen Court. $840.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
116th St., 600 West, Rexor. $1,700-$2,100.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
116th, P'side D., 443, Shore V. $1,200-$1,500.
L. J. Phillips, 72d St. and Columbus Av.
118th St., 869 West. $960-$1,020.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
118th St., 370 West. $40-$50 month.
Charles S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
118th St., 400 W. Hague Court. $900-$1,200.
W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.
118th, M'side Av., 40, M'side P. $1,020-$1,080.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St., 869 West. $960-$1,020.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St, Claremont Av., 49, Batiford. $1,200.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
119th St., Manhattan Av., 446. $540.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
119th, M'side Av., 50, M'side P. $1,020-$1,080.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St., M'side Drive, 90, St. Valier. $1,300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
121st St., 523 West. $540.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way & 100th St.
121st St., 527 West. $840.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way & 100th St.
123d St., Claremont Av., 150. $840.
Fox Lewers, 376 Lenox Av.
123d St., Morningside Av., 98, Rodna. $780.
Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St.
124th St., 538 West. $540-$660.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 36th St.
125th St., 25 and 27 West. $480.
Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.
125th St., 55 and 57 West. $33 per month.
Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St.
125th St., Claren't Av., 180, Springfield. $900.
L. J. Phillips, 72d St. and Columbus Av.
127th St., 143 West, The Viola. $540.
Remco, Broadway and 98th St.
129th St., 60 West, Smithsonian. $660.
R. Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
129th St., St. Nicholas Av., 370. $600.
R. Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
130th St., 100½ West. $540.
R Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
130th St., 306 West. $468.
Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.
135th St., 227 West. $480.
R. Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
135th St., 281 West. $480.
R. Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
136th St., R.Dr., 867, Broadfield. $960-$1,080.
Edgar A. Levy, owner, 505 5th Av.
137th St., 606 West, 101 Morro. $720.
Kick & Sharrott, 2,608 Broadway.
137th St., R. Dr., 800, Haddon H. $780-$1,140.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
138th St., 603 West, Stockbridge. $780-$840.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
142d St., 601 West, Bonair. $720-$900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
145th St., 326 West. $22 per month.
Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St.
149th St., 567 West, Mansfield. $840 up.
George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 East 42d St.
156th St., B'way, 3,750, Audubon Park. $900.
Rudolph Carlson, 3,750 Broadway.
156th St., 601 West, Hispania Hall. $810-$980.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
159th St., B'way, 3,810, Knowlton Ct. $924.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way at 159th St.
159th St., 461 West, Alberta. $840.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way at 159th St.
160th St., 425 West, Jumel Terrace. $780-$900.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
160th St., 535 West, Crystal Court. $720.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way at 159th St.
163d St., St. Nich. Av., 1,061, Florida. $780.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way at 159th.
164th St., 562 West, Barrybolm. $750-$840.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, B'way & 109th St.
171st St., Ft.Wash. Av., 255, Rockforest. $840.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 717 West, Rotherwood. $720-$780.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
177th, Ft. Wash. Av., 395, Annad's. $840-$900.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
178th St., 501 West, Atlanta. $576-$680.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
178th St., 713 West, Inglewood. $720-$780.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
178th St., Ft. Wash. Av., 895, Belle Ct. $780-$900.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
179th St., 701 West, Heatherdell Court. $840.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
180th St., 561 West, Fort Tryon. $730.
J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway.
180th St., 601 West, Gen. Washington. $780.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
180th St., 660 West, Swampscott. $720-$780.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., 554 West, Fort View. $840-$900.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st, Ft. W. Av., 454, Nat. Hale. $840-$1,144.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
184th St., 608 West. $600-$750.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
184th St., 605 West. $624-$720.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
184th St., 607 West. $660-$780.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
191st St., 508 West, Beltana. $780.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
191st St., 601 West, Bonny Castle. $780.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
191st, Wads. Av., 374, Strathcona. $780-$840.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
191st, Wadsw. Av., 382, Ben Nevis. $750-$780.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
191st, Wadsw. Av., 390, Gd. View. $750-$840.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
192d St., 600 West, Highland Court. $780.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.

EIGHT ROOMS.

53th, 1,780 B'way, The Sonoma. $1,800-$2,500.
56th, B'way, 1,744-8, Rockingham. $900-$1,700.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
57th St., 432-440 West. $900.
J. J. Clancy & Co., 900 7th Av.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

EIGHT ROOMS.

57th St., 428-440 West. $900.
J. J. Clancy & Co., 900 7th Av.
59th St., 215-220 West. $1,000.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
60th St., 16 West. $600.
Fred D. Menke, 922 Madison Av.
67th St., 51 West. $720.
J. J. Clancy & Co., 900 7th Av.
64th, Cent.Pk.W., Harperley Hall. $3,000-$3,500
Resident Manager on premises.
66th, Cent. Pk. W., 59, Georgian Ct. $2,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
69th, C. Pk. W., 84, Bremmore. $2,400-$2,750.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
69th, Cent. Pk. W., 97, Pamlico. $1,400-$1,900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
71st St., 350 West, The Vernon. $1,100-$1,300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
72d St., 175 West, The Van Dyck. $2,500.
Morewood Realty Holding Co., 175 W. 72d.
73d St., 150 West, The Severn. $2,400-$2,500.
Morewood Realty Holding Co., 175 W. 72d.
78th St., 208 West. $720.
Remco, Broadway and 98th St.
79th St., 172 West, Avonel. $1,200.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
79th St., 307 West, Lasanna Ct. $1,500-$1,800.
George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 E. 42d St.
80th St., 157 West. $900.
Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway.
80th St., West End Av., 415. $1,700.
David Lamb, 400 West End Av.
83d St., 1 West, La Grange. $1,100-$1,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
83d St., 71 West. $1,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., 255 West, Alameda. $2,200-$2,600.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
84th St., 315 West. $1,200.
William R. Ware, Broadway and 86th St.
84th St., West End Av., 500. $2,700.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
85th St., 383 West, Lancashire. $1,800-$1,800.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
85th St., West End Av., 525. $2,500.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
85th, R'side Dr., 181, Dorchester. $1,200-$1,600
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
86th St., 207 West. $2,700.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
87th St., 302 West. $3,200 to $2,400.
Coast Construction Co., 302 West 87th St.
88th St., 13 West. $720.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
88th St., 250 W. Metropolitan. $1,450-$1,700.
A. A. Herrman, 250 West 88th St.
88th St., 345 West. $1,800 to $2,500.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
89th St., 251 West, Admaston. $2,200.
Morewood Realty Holding Co., 251 W. 89th
90th St., 255 West, Cornwall. $1,800-$2,500.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
91st St., 3 West. $840.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way & 100th St.
91st St., 9 West, Stanton. $960 to $960.
Remco, Broadway and 98th St.
92d St., 214 West, St. James Court. $1,100.
L. B. Preston, Inc., premises or 165 B'way
92d St., 251 West, Roxborough. $2,000-$2,100.
L. B. Preston, Inc., premises or 165 B'way
92d St., 288 West, Avondale. $930 to $1,050.
Remco, Broadway and 98th St.
92d St., 320 C.P.W. Ardsley Hall. $1,100-$1,600
Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.
93d St., 10-12 W. Pembroke. $720 to $1,200.
Hopkins & Boyd, 11 West 39th St.
94th St., 122 West. $55 month.
Charles S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
94th St., 250 West, Stuart. $1,200-$1,400.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
95th St., 310 West, Mathilda Court. $930.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
95th St., 349 West. $1,400.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
97th St., 230 West, The Wilmington. $1,400.
Manager on premises.
97th St., Central Park W. 375. $1,100-$1,200.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
98th St., 148 West. $516-$540.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way and 100th.
98th, 220 W., The Borchardt. $1,800-$2,000.
Manager on premises.
98th, W. End Av., 777, Strafford. $2,100-$2,350.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
100th, C. P. W., 407 Irvington. $960-$1,140.
Remco, Broadway and 98th St.
101st St., 241 W. The Ackerly. $1,400-$1,600.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
101st, Manhattan Av., 58. $43-$45 month.
Charles S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
101st St., West End Av., 843. $660.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
102d, C. P. West, 424, Melma. $840-$1,000.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
102d St., 241 West, The Brittany. $1,800.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
103d St., Manhattan Av., 68. $45 month.
Charles S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
105th St., 238 West. $60 month.
Charles S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
106th, 300 West, Van Home. $1,600-$1,700.
R. L. Julien, Broadway and 107th St.
107th St., Central Park West, 471. $900.
Hopkins & Boyd, 11 West 39th St.
107th St., Central Park West, 472. $780.
Hopkins & Boyd, 11 West 39th St.
107th St., Central Park West, 473. $900.
Hopkins & Boyd, 11 West 39th St.
107th St., 249 West, Ridgewood. $1,200.
George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 E. 42d St.
107th St., W. E. Av., 955, Waumbek. $1,700.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
108th St., 256 West, Manchester. $1,900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
110th St., 204 West, Amherst. $1,800-$2,000.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
110th, 601 W. Hendrik Hudson. $1,800-$2,400.
American R. E. Co., 601 West 110th St.
110th St., Riverside, 445, Shore View. $1,500.
L. J. Phillips, 72d St. and Columbus Av.
111th St., 136 West, Parkimer. $540-$660.
L. J. Phillips, 72d St. and Columbus Av.
111th St., 249 West. $600-$720.
Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway.
111th St., 251 West. $600-$720.
Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway.
111th St., 253 West. $600-$720.
Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway.
111th St., 255 West. $600-$720.
Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway.
111th St., 545 W. The Rockfall. $1,800-$2,200.
Charles E. Haines, 545 West 111th St.
112th St., 7th Av., 1,854, Idlewild. $900-$1,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
113th St., 601 West, Forrest Chambers. $2,300
Morewood Realty & Hold. Co., 601 W. 113th
114th, 7th Av., 1,871, Whitehall. $1,200-$1,800.
114th, Riverside Dr., 417, Cliff Haven. $1,900
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
114th, River. Dr., 420, Hamilton. $2,100-$2,300
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
115th, Morningside Av. Helen Court. $900.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
116th St., 420 West, Hillcrest. $1,600-$1,700.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
118th St., 365 West, Minerva. $900-$1,020.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
125th, Broadway, 3,135, Cynthius. $660.
Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.
127th St., 143 West, The Viola. $960.
Remco, Broadway and 98th St.
128th St., 7th Av., 2,153, Westhampton. $450
Samuel H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
128th St., 7th Av., 2,155, Westhampton. $450
Samuel H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
129th St., 166 West, Florentine. $900.
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
136th, Riverside Dr., 587, Beaconsfield. $1,380.
Edgar A. Levy, owner, 505 5th Av.
127th, Riverside Drive, Haddon Hall. $1,320.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
156th St., 601, West, Hispania. $1,200.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,244 Broadway.
159th, Broadway, 3,810, Knowlton Ct. $960.
Norman Denzer, 3,816 B'way, at 159th St.
171st, Ft. Wash. Av., 255, Rockforest. $840.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th, Ft. Wash. Av., 395, Annad's. $840-$900.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
178th St., 501 West, Atlanta. $576-$680.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
178th St., Ft.Wash.Av., 895, Belle Ct. $780-$900.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
179th St., 701 West, Heatherdell Court. $840.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
180th St., 561 West, Fort Tryon. $730.
J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway.
180th St., 601 West, Gen. Washington. $780.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
180th St., 660 West, Swampscott. $720-$780.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., 554 West, Fort View. $840-$900.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st, Ft. W. Av., 454, Nat. Hale. $840-$1,144.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
184th St., 608 West. $600-$750.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
184th St., 605 West. $624-$720.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
184th St., 607 West. $660-$780.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
191st St., 508 West, Beltana. $780.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
191st St., 601 West, Bonny Castle. $780.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
191st, Wads. Av., 374, Strathcona. $780-$840.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
191st, Wadsw. Av., 382, Ben Nevis. $750-$780.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
191st, Wadsw. Av., 390, Gd. View. $750-$840.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
**192d St.,

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE ARTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street TEL., 9760—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 90th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 86th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,200.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 69th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
Appointments and fixtures of the finest quality.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Attractive rents.

The Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect; one apartment.
5, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,000 to $1,300.

The Arleigh,
620 West 115th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$900 to $1,200.

Cayuga,
296 Central Park West.
S. W. Corner of 90th St.
A modern 6-story elevator apartment house overlooking Central Park; all modern improvements.
Eight Rooms and Two Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $1,800.

The Westport,
48 West 73d St.
Six-story elevator apartment house, all modern improvements
7 Large Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner Broadway and 140th St.
Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

44 West 96th Street,
Elevator apartment house. Unusually attractive apartments. Adjoining the Park. Large, airy rooms.
6 Rooms and Bath,
$900 to $1,200.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, &c.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

St. Charles,
101 West 72d St.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, &c.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

St. Evona,
N. E. Corner 185th St. and Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

If any of these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request

THE BELNORD,

86th St., Broadway, 87th St.

Your welcome to your guest, if you live at the Belnord, is expressed in every act of every employee of the Belnord. Your guest breathes the atmosphere of hospitality as soon as he enters the building.

Vast as the Belnord is, it is not impersonal. The perfection of its service gives it an air of genuine friendliness.

7 to 11 bright, outside Rooms. 2 to 4 baths.
Rental $2,100 to $7,000.
Manager on Premises.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
AGENTS
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Telephone Schuyler 3800.

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,

INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.

To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit. In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.

L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Cathedral Parkway
(110th Street)
Near Broadway

4-5-6 Rooms & Baths
All facing front.
To rent from Oct. 1st.
In some cases immediate possession can be had.
Open for inspection from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

4 Rooms & Bath, $800 up
5 Rooms & Bath, $1000 up
6 Rooms & Bath, $1150 up

Modern fireproof buildings possessing every up to date improvement & appointment.
Apply to Agent on Premises.

Prince Humbert and Marc Antony
214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.)

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths

RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.

WELLSMORE,
77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.

J. Romaine Brown Co.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

CHATILLION
94th St.
Riverside Drive.
A House of Superior Excellence.
8 extra large light rooms, elegantly decorated.
Every modern convenience; unexcelled view of the beautiful Hudson to lordly Palisades; conveniently located to 96th St. Subway Express Station and All Surface Cars.
$1,300 to $1,800
Best Kept House on the Drive.
H. W. KRUMWIEDE, JR.
2232 7th Ave. Tel. Morningside 3323.

76 WEST 86TH STREET
AND
77 WEST 85TH STREET
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS OF
6-7-8-9 Rooms — One & two baths.
All Large Outside Rooms.
Rentals $1000 to $1800 Yearly.
One Apartment of 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Suitable for Physician or Dentist.
Apply to Agent on Premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

WARNING!--IMPORTANT!

To Those Who Are Seeking New Apartments for Fall Occupancy

OWING to unsettled conditions abroad an unprecedented demand for apartments has been created. The following shows how few suites are left in our own buildings, which represent the majority of the newest East Side properties of the better class. An immediate selection is essential.

399 Park Avenue, S. E. Cor. 54th St.
New 13 story fireproof building.
80% RENTED.
10 rooms and 3 baths, $3,200—$4,200

383 Park Avenue, 53d to 54th St.
Modern 12 story fireproof building.
4th fl., south, 7 rooms, 3 baths..$2,500
10, 11, 12 fl., north, 7 r., 3 b'ths.$2,600
9th fl., north, 8 rooms, 3 baths..$3,000

635 Park Avenue, S. E. Cor. 66th St.
Modern 12 story fireproof building.
ALL RENTED.

640 Park Avenue, N. W. Cor. 66th St.
NEW 12 story fireproof building.
ALL RENTED.

830 Park Avenue, S. W. Cor. 76th St.
Modern 12 story fireproof building.
FOUR APARTMENTS LEFT.
4th, B, duplex, 11 r'ms, 3 b'ths..$4,000
6th, B, duplex, 11 r'ms, 3 b'ths..$4,000
4th, C, duplex, 9 r'ms, 3 baths..$3,500
7th, C, duplex, 9 r'ms, 3 b'ths..$3,500

840 Park Avenue, N. W. Cor. 76th St.
NEW 12 story fireproof building.
THREE APARTMENTS LEFT.
5th, A, duplex, 12 r'ms, 4 b'ths..$5,500
4th, B, 8 rooms and 3 baths...$2,800
9th, B, 8 rooms and 3 baths...$3,000

969 Park Avenue, N. E. Cor. 82d St.
Modern 12 story fireproof building.
THREE APARTMENTS LEFT.
2d, A, duplex, 12 r'ms, 4 baths..$3,600
10th, B, duplex, 9 r'ms, 3 b'ths..$3,100
3d, C, duplex, 11 r'ms, 3 baths..$3,000

981 Park Avenue, N. E. Cor. 83d St.
Modern 10 story fireproof building.
5th corner, 10 rooms, 2 baths..$2,400
9th fl., cor., 9 rooms, 2 baths..$2,200
2d, north, 9 rooms, 2 baths..$1,650
7th, north, 9 rooms, 2 baths..$1,900
9th, north, 9 rooms, 2 baths..$2,000

1,070 Madison Av., So. West Cor. 81st
Modern 8 story fireproof building.
4th, south, 7 rooms & 2 baths..$1,800
4th, corner, 8 rooms, 2 baths..$2,300
8th floor, cor., 8 r'ms, 2 baths..$2,500

901 Lexington Av., N. E. Cor. 67th St.
Modern 10 story fireproof building.
1st, north, 9 rooms, 3 baths..$2,000
2d, north, 9 rooms, 3 baths..$2,200
4th, north, 9 rooms, 3 baths..$2,400
5th, north, 9 rooms, 3 baths..$2,500

45 East 62d St., Bet. Madison & Park Avs.
Adjoining New Colony Club.
NEW 9 story fireproof building.
THREE APARTMENTS LEFT.
2d, B, 7 rooms, 3 baths.....$2,300
3d, B, 7 rooms, 3 baths.....$2,400
4th, B, 7 rooms, 3 baths.....$2,500

3 East 85th St., At 5th Avenue
NEW 9 story fireproof building.
ALL RENTED.

103 East 86th St., At Park Avenue
NEW 13 story fireproof building.
ALL RENTED.

122 East 76th St., Bet. Park & Lex. Avs.
NEW 9 story fireproof building.
50% RENTED.
8 rooms & 3 baths...$1,850 to $2,350
7 rooms & 3 baths...$1,700 to $2,200
6 rooms & 2 baths..$1,800 (only 2 left)
Ground fl., 4-5-6 rooms..$850-$1,200

122 East 82d St., Bet. Park & Lex. Avs.
Modern 9 story fireproof building.
THREE APARTMENTS LEFT.
1st, B, 5 rooms and bath.....$760
5th, D, 5 rooms and bath.....$990
9th, D, 5 rooms and bath.....$1,080

114 East 84th St., Bet. Park & Lex. Avs.
NEW 9 story fireproof building.
75% RENTED.
7 r'ms, 3 baths.$1,300 to $1,600 (3 left)
7 r'ms, 3 baths.$1,550 to $1,600 (1 left)
6 r'ms, 2 baths.$1,020 to $1,300 (3 left)
6 r'ms, 2 baths.$1,050 to $1,300 (2 left)

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.

AGENTS
421 Madison Ave., AT 48TH ST. Tel. Murray Hill 5600

PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO. INC.

9 East 44th Street Telephone Murray Hill 8300

Offer for rent from October 1st or earlier apartments in the following buildings under their own management:

WE also have rental particulars of all the better class apartments on the East and West Sides, from Washington Square to 86th St., floor plans of which we will be pleased to show prospective tenants.

925 PARK AVENUE
N. E. Cor. of 80th St.
TRIPLEX APARTMENTS of twelve rooms and four baths, with private entrance from street. Servants' sitting room and private laundry. Rents $4,000 and $4,250.
SINGLE APARTMENT of four rooms and bath, top floor. Rent $1,200.
Vacuum cleaner. House water filter. Open fireplaces. Large closets. Building absolutely fireproof, including floors and trim. Individual laundries.

257 WEST 86TH ST.
Adj. N. E. Cor. West End Ave.
DUPLEX STUDIO APARTMENT of eight rooms and two baths. Studio 23x29, with 18-foot ceiling. Rent $2,750.
SINGLE STUDIO APARTMENT with north light, of studio, bedroom, kitchenette & bath. Rent $900 & $1,000, including service. Park street. Mail chute. House water filter. Sub. station at Broadway.

36 EAST 40TH ST.
Between Madison and Park Aves.
DOCTORS' OFFICES, 2 and 3 rooms & bath, $1,000 and $1,200.
APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath. Rents $800 and $1,400, including service.
All meals served in apartments. Day and night hall and elevator service. Valet. Vacuum cleaner.

62 WASHINGTON SQ.
STUDIO APARTMENTS of two and three large rooms and bath. Large studio with high ceiling and unobstructed north light. Rent $840 and $900. Open fireplaces. Breakfasts.

823 PARK AVENUE
Adj. Corner 76th Street.
DUPLEX APARTMENTS of twelve rooms & 4 baths. Rent $3,800 to $4,500.
DUPLEX APARTMENT of ten rooms and four baths. Rent $2,600.
Only one apartment on a floor. Servants' dining room and three servants' bedrooms self-contained in apartments. Private laundries. Open fireplaces. House filter. Unobstructed southern, western and eastern exposures.

140 WEST 57TH ST.
Between 6th and 7th Aves.
DUPLEX APARTMENTS to sub-rent, ten rooms and four baths, with studio 21x28. Rent $4,000.
SINGLE APARTMENTS of three rooms, kitchenette and bath. Rents $900 to $1,200, including service.
SINGLE STUDIOS with north light. Rent $720 to $840.
Vacuum Cleaner. Mail chute.

112 WEST 47TH ST.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE, two rooms and bath. Rent $720.
BACHELOR APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath. Rents $720 to $900, including service.
Day and night hall and elevator service. Breakfasts. Valet.

1192-8 PARK AVENUE
S. W. Cor. 94th St.
APARTMENTS of six and seven rooms and bath. Rent $300 to $540.

21 WEST 30TH ST.
APARTMENTS of two rooms and bath. Rents $456 and $550.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ADMASTON

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Situated in a very desirable and convenient location.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200
The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.
Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 7793—RIVER.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
61 Broadway

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.
5-8-9 ROOMS $1,800 TO $4,250
2-3 BATHS
Two Styles of 8 Room Apartments, Simplex and Duplex.
For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on premises,
or BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

IVY COURTS
210-220-230 WEST 107TH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY AND WEST END AVE.
5-6-7-12 Rooms—1-3 Baths.
ELECTRICITY FREE.
Rent $720 to $1,800.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
4 & 6 rooms, $40 & $50; 3 & 5 W. 104th St.
5 & 6 rooms, $40 & $47.50; 40 West 127th St.
4 & 5 rooms, $36 & $40.50; 70 East 129th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Wellesley
N.E. Corner 81st St. and West End Ave.

Very fine 7, 8 and 9 room Apartments, with 2 and 3 baths. All large, light, airy rooms, $1,700 to $2,700, including electric light, refrigeration, laundry fuel and separate laundries.
SERVICE UNEXCELLED.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

Choice Apartments
3-4-5-6-7 & 8 Rooms
All high-class buildings.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.
For Plans and particulars apply
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th Street.
Telephone, Riverside—8700-1-2.

Hotel Berkley

170 West 74th St.
APARTMENTS
unfurnished, by the year
FROM **$600.**
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

ONONDAGA
745 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
6-7 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; moderate rents. Superintendent, on premises, or Steward, William, 600 Manhattan Av.

The Right Policy

We apply the same methods to apartment renting that reputable merchants do to merchandising.

We have one price for the apartments we manage.

This policy has earned for us the confidence of a very large clientele — a confidence which we appreciate and protect in every way.

We invite you to visit these apartments.

You will find our method of renting saves you time and gives you absolute satisfaction.

43 FIFTH AVENUE
N. E. Cor. 11th St.
Chatsworth Annex
340 West 72d St., Bet. West End and Riverside.
The Carlisle Dwellings
450 West End Av., at 82d St.
483 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 83d St.
500 WEST END AV.
N. E. Cor. 84th St.
THE ALAMEDA
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 84th St.
THE LANCASHIRE
353 West 85th St.
THE DORCHESTER
131 Riverside Drive, at 85th St.
575 WEST END AV.
S. W. Cor. 88th St.
345 WEST 88TH ST.
Bet. West End and Riverside.
771 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 97th St.
THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Av., at 98th St.
THE BRITANNIA
527 West 110th St. East of Broadway

The above apartments are from five to eleven rooms. The rents range from $1,000 to $5,000.

Phone Bryant 7848, or write

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.
56 West 45th Street
Representatives on Premises.

310 & 320 West 86th St.

(Just west of West End Avenue)

THESE apartments have been planned for people looking for homes who are used to the size of the rooms in a private house.

6-room apartments $1,800 to $2,300
7-room apartments 2,100 to 2,600
8-room apartments 2,400 to 3,200

Each apartment has three baths. All rooms unusually large.

Open daily for inspection, Sundays included

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Selection of Highest Class Apartments
Moderate Rents. Excellent Service.

5 Rms.
B 260 W. 72 ST., adj. W. E. Av. $1,500
O 315 W. 97 ST., cor. River. S. Dv. 780
O 509 W. 110 ST., near Broadway. 900
M 606 W. 116 ST., adj. Broadway.. 900
B 620 W. 116 ST., adj. River. S. Dv. 750

6 Rms.
B 315 W. 97 ST., cor. River. S. Dv. 1,100
O 515 W. 110 ST., nr. B'way Sub. 1,150
O 606 W. 116 ST., adj. Broadway.. 1,300
M 15 CLAREMONT AV..... 1,300
near 116 St. & B'way.

7 Rms.
315 W. 97 ST., cor. River. S. Drive.. 1,200
515 W. 110 ST., nr. B'way Sub. 1,500
R 131 RIVERSIDE DV., cor 115 St. 1,400
O 445 RIVERSIDE DV., nr. 116 St. 1,400
O 606 W. 116 ST., adj. Broadway.. 1,600
M 616 W. 116 ST., near Broadway.. 1,200
B 620 W. 116 ST., adj. River. S. Dv. 1,250
15 CLAREMONT AV..... 1,400
near 116 St. & B'way.

8 Rms.
R 174 W. 79 ST., cor. Amsterdam Av. 1,600
O 509 W. 110 ST., nr. Broadway.. 1,600
O 515 WEST 110 ST..... 1,300
M 131 RIVERSIDE DV., cor. 115 St. 1,600
B 445 RIVERSIDE DV., nr. 116 St. 1,300

Also 2, 4, 9, 10, 11 & 12 Rooms, with 1 to 5 Baths.
BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
Apply to superintendents or
EARLE & CALHOUN
Broadway and 72d St.
Tel. 5116—Columbus.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

530
West End Av.
Corner 86th St.
Exceptionally High-Class House. Excellent Location. Unusually Large Rooms.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,800
9 Rooms, 4 Baths, $3,600
10 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4,000
11 Rooms, 5 Baths, $4,000
Apply on premises, or
Earle & Calhoun
200 W. 72d St., Cor. Broadway.
Telephone, 5116—Columbus.

471-472-473-474-475-476
CENTRAL PARK WEST
Corner 107th Street
8 Room Apartments,
$75 Per Month.

THE PEMBROKE
10-12 West 93d St.
8 Room Apartments,
$780 to $1,200.
These apartments have all improvements and excellent service. Apartments suitable for Doctor in each. Agent on premises.
HOPKINS & BOYD, Agents,
11 West 39th St. Phone 7175 Bryant.

Harperley Hall
Central Park West at 64th St.
Choice Apartments for Fall Renting.
2-3-4-6-7-9-10 Rooms
RENTALS $780 TO $6,000.
Exceptional Service; All Modern Conveniences, Including Refrigeration.
Restaurant on Premises.
Under Ownership Management.

FRANCIS,
2 WEST 83D ST.,
CORNER HIGH GRADE ELEVATOR HOUSE (overlooking Central Park).
Seven rooms and bath; rents $75 to $100.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 101 West 83d St.

"The Dorchester"

131 Riverside Drive

North Corner 85th Street

12-Story Fireproof Building

10 Rooms with 3 Bath Rooms
4 Rooms overlooking Riverside and 3 of the chambers with Southern Exposure.
7th Floor - - - - Rental $2,500

9 Rooms with 3 Bath Rooms
3 Rooms overlooking Riverside.
4th Floor - - - - Rental $2,000
9th Floor - - - - Rental $2,100

7 Rooms with 2 Bath Rooms
2 Rooms with Southern Exposure.
6th Floor - - - - Rental $1,600

6 Rooms with 2 Bath Rooms
2 Rooms with Southern Exposure.
8th Floor - - - - Rental $1,500

We have only one price for the apartments we manage

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
Telephone Bryant 7848
Representatives on Premises

"The Britannia"

527 West 110th St.

East of Broadway

Apartment No.	61	7 Rooms,	$1200
Apartment No.	62	6 Rooms,	$1200
Apartment No.	53	6 Rooms,	$1000
Apartment No.	71	7 Rooms,	$1300
Apartment No.	34	7 Rooms,	$1100
Apartment No.	44	7 Rooms,	$1100

These are very attractive apartments and we advise early inspection

We have only one price for the apartments we manage

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
Telephone Bryant 7848
Representatives on Premises

AN APARTMENT—MOST ATTRACTIVE
At a rental materially under actual value.
14 ROOMS AND 5 BATH ROOMS
ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS MOST UNUSUAL, PERMITTING OF ALL THE LIVING ROOMS BEING THROWN TOGETHER INTO ONE BIG ROOM FOR ENTERTAINING, IF DESIRED.
Appointments of the most exclusive and up-to-date design.
An unusually well-arranged Doctor's Apartment to be sublet.
INSPECTION INVITED.

ALWYN COURT
182 WEST 58TH ST.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Comfortable, yet luxurious, Convenient. Moderately priced.
Six rooms and 1 bath, $1,000 up
Seven rooms and 1 bath, $1,450
Eight rooms and 2 baths, $1,500 to $1,800
Light rooms, artistically decorated. Southern exposure. Attentive hall service.

Lasanno Court
307 W. 79th Street
Apply on premises or to
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO. INC.
51 East 42nd Street. Phone Murray Hill 1986.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1200. $1400.
310 W. 94th NEAR 4th WEST END AVE.
West Side, Above 110th Street.

ROMAINE & LOYAL
New Buildings
Now Ready for Occupancy.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades.
160th to 161st St. and 655 W. 160th.
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents, $480 to $1,320 Yearly
Special Inducements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st.
Renting Agt. on premises. Phone 8561—Aud.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 B'way

EMAHREL,
317 West 99th St.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Absolute fireproof building. Conveniently located, with exceptional large rooms and elevator service, &c.
4 Rooms, $660 to $840.
7 Rooms, $1,300.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

EAST-VIEW,
N. W. Cor. 113th St. & Morningside Drive.
OVERLOOKING MORNINGSIDE PARK.
High-class elevator apartment house, with every modern convenience.
6 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths, $800 to $1,200.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

2, 4 & 5 Room
apartments, foyer and bath; large closets; all modern improvements; excellent service—refined, homelike elevator apartments. Rentals very moderate, $46-$75. 535 W. 113TH ST., NEAR B'WAY.

ST. AUGUSTINE
264 West 57th Street
Near Broadway, corner apartment; 8 rooms and bath; $1,800. 8 rooms and bath, $1,200. Elevator, steam heat, hot water, electricity, hall service. Geo. A. Hampton, 384 Amsterdam Av., or Superintendent on premises.

Large Rooms, Reasonable Rents.
7 rooms and bath; modern improvements; rents $45-$65; hall and telephone service; choice private house block; convenient to Subway, L and surface cars. Agent on Premises.
136 AND 138 WEST 88TH STREET.

Fort Tryon Apartments
561 W. 180th St., Corner St. Nicholas Ave.
4-5-6 Rooms and Bath.
Elevator, electric light. Apply on premises or J. E. Whitaker, 2166 Broadway, at 74th St.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 4 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

Efficient Management.

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

In this list, including the choicest apartment houses on the west side and Washington Heights, there are in many instances no vacancies, but in most of the properties an apartment may be inspected for rental from October 1st.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street — Telephone, Schuyler 3800
Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

The First Edition of our 1915 Booklet, containing descriptive matter and floor plans of the above and many other properties, now ready for distribution, may be secured at any of our offices.

THE CLIFDEN
S. E. Cor. 99th St. and Riverside Drive.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,400.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $2,400 to $3,000.

265 CENTRAL PARK WEST
South Corner 87th St.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,800.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

HAZELTON COURT
3,000 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
3, 4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,600.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 163d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

CHILMARK HALL
501 West 142d St.
Northwest corner Hamilton Pl.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $780.

STRATFORD-AVON
210 Riverside Drive.
North corner 82d St.
9 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $2,600 to $3,200.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 86th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,500.

THE STETSON
263 West 83d St.
8 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.
Rent $1,400.

THE SHOREHAM
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 118th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

WASHINGTON IRVING
601 West 151st St.
Northwest corner Broadway.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $1,020.

WELLINGTON
561 West 145d St.
8 and 9 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $960.

VICTOR HALL
623 West 113th St.
61 Hamilton Place.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,200.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $62.50 to $95.00.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 102d St.
Two Elevators.
5 to 12 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rents $720 to $2,200.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $1,300.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.

STOCKTON
1,060 St. Nicholas Av.
Southeast corner 165th St.
4 to 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $420 to $1,000.

Ramona and Charlemagne
325-331 West 111th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,200.

TALLADEGA
Southeast corner 140th St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $900.

VALENTINE COURT
338 Audubon Av., Corner 177th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 138th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,200.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,200.

THE BARNARD
106-118 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
Two Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.

THE BELVOIR
473 West End Av.
Southeast corner 83d St.
Ground Floor, For Doctors.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.

THE CHERBOURG
1 West 91st St.
North corner Central Park West.
9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.

VERSAILLES
350 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,800 to $2,000.

SYLVIA HALL
500 West 144th St.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

CHATHAM HALL
476 West 141st St.
Southeast corner Amsterdam Av.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $374 to $540.

CASTLETON
547 West 142d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $500 to $900.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 7, 8 and 10 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $3,600.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
8 and 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,800.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner of 83th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,900.
One Apartment for Rent.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,000.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Av., Corner 179th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $600.

DALLAS COURT
Broadway, Southwest corner 144th St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $1,020.

THE CORINSECA
200 West 97th St.
Northwest corner Amsterdam Av.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,100.

THE VIOLA
100 West 76th St.
Elevator, hall service.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

ADELINE COURT
605 West 142d St.
Near Riverside Drive.
Overlooking Hudson River.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $840.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $960 to $1,100.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
6, 8, 9 and 10 rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $2,200.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 100th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $2,000.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $600 to $2,600.

DOROTHEA
321 West 121st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
All Outside Rooms, Facing Hudson.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Av.
158th to 159th St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

GRACEHULL COURT
988 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,200.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
West side B'way, 140th and 141st Sts.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining corner 119th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,000.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

993 Park Av., New Building. Cor. 84th St. 8-10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths — $2,700 to $4,300
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection.

955 Park Av., Near 83d St. 7-9-10 Rooms, 3-4 Baths — $2,400 to $3,500
New Building. Leases from October 1st.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection.

1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St. 8-9-11-12 Rooms, 3-4 Baths — $2,100 to $3,900
New Building. Leases from October 1st.
Now open for inspection.

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

One of the Finest on the West Side.
THE DELLA ROBBIA
740 WEST END AVE.
NORTHEAST CORNER 96TH ST.
Ready for Occupancy Aug. 1st
4 to 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths
Rental $800 to $2,000
CENTRAL LOCATION, EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE
ONLY A FEW STEPS FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
162 WEST 72D STREET

St. James Court
Southeast Corner of Broadway at 92d St.
Excellence of arrangement, convenient location and a careful attention to the details of management make this apartment building one of the most distinctive in the mid-town section.
Apartments of 5 to 8 Rooms
Renting at $700 to $1300
For information apply to
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.
165 Broadway Telephone Cort. 7475

MANHATTAN—East Side.

121 Madison Ave.
Corner 30th St.
Persons engaged in business in this vicinity can lease at attractive prices either non-housekeeping or housekeeping Apartments of from two rooms and bath to ten rooms and two baths; avoiding Subway and elevated railway travel and the consequent annoyance and loss of time. Good restaurant and room service.
Strictly Fireproof; 5 Elevators, Electric Light. All Night Telephone and Elevator Service.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Desirable Apartments Offered by
DUFF & CONGER Madison Avenue, Corner 86th St.

58-66 E. 86th St.	Single Flats, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$35-$45
1246 Madison Ave.	Single Flats, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$50-$60
127 East 86th St.	Hot water supply.	6 rooms & bath	$30-$31
131 East 86th St.	Steam heat, hot water.	8 rooms & bath	$45-$50
120-122 E. 85th St.	Elevator, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$50

Janitors in charge will show premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Absolutely fireproof.
Every Modern Convenience.
6,7,8 & 9 Rooms
2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals, $1,100-$2,400.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.
TEL., 6261—MORNINGSIDE.
Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first class service.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
61 Broadway

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HIGH CLASS HOMES
SUPERIOR SERVICE

Brockton
661 W. 180th St.
N. E. Cor. B'way.
ELEVATOR.
Large, light rooms, extra large sleeping chambers, hardwood floors throughout.
4 R'ms, $40 to $45
4 Rooms, - $50
Top Floor, All Front
5 Rooms, - $50

Swampscott
660 W. 180th St.
S. E. Cor. B'way.
ELEVATOR
Splendid, spacious apartments, extra large and light; delightfully situated.
5 R'ms, $45 to $50
6 R'ms, $52 to $60
7 R'ms, $60 to $70

542 West 179th Street
NON-ELEVATOR.
Situated in Washington Heights most select residential section.
4 Front Rooms $35

Rodney
555 West 179th St.
ELEVATOR.
Beautifully arranged, conveniently located; delightful front apartments.
3 R'ms, $27 to $28
4 R'ms, $33 to $40

Hispania Hall
601 West 156th St.
N. W. Cor. B'way.
ELEVATOR.
Overlooking grounds of Hispanic Art Museum.
4 Rooms, - $38
6 R'ms, $60 to $65
7 Rooms, - $70
8 Rooms, - $100

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway, at 181st St.
3750 Broadway, at 156th St.

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121 Mad. Av.
CORNER 30TH ST.
Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in above Fireproof Building. Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths. Extra rooms for maids.
Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apartments Furnished and Unfurnished, 3 Large Rooms and Bath, Including Room Service.
A Very Desirable Ground Floor Apartment for High-Class Physician.
Also Suite of Large Living Rooms, Bed Chamber and Bath, with Room Service if Desired.
Good Restaurant maintained for tenants only.

No. 1261 Madison Avenue
Cor. 90th St.
A Handsome 7-Story House. Finest Corner Apartments North of 86th St. ONE SUITE OF 9 ROOMS & 2 BATHS. ONE SUITE OF 8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS. High-class service. FAVORABLE TERMS.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St.

THE LAURISTON
1239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.
8 AND 9 SPACIOUS ROOMS.
Handsome apartments, beautifully arranged; elevator service and modern conveniences.
RENTS $1,500 TO $2,000.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Avenue, Corner 86th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS NEAR SUBWAY STATIONS.

LUCETINE
35-39 W. 96 St.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $720 to $1,000.

RIVERSIDE DWELLINGS
611-619 W. 114 St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,100 to $1,400.

ANNAMERE COURT
609-615 W. 115 St.
7 & 8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $780 to $1,200.

Inquire of Superintendents, or
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT,
Tel. River 975. 2705 B'way, (103d)

Edmund Francis Court
N. E. Cor. Amsterdam Av. & 120th St.
New 10-story building having every modern convenience. Most attractive plan of
3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
ALL OUTSIDE.
Rents Reasonable.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY
Broadway and 109th St.

FORT WASHINGTON AVENUE,
New York's most refined Avenue; 6 to 9 rooms, all outside, large and airy, every improvement; homelike; under resident owner's personal management; $720 and up; exceptional value. Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th Sts., on Fort Washington Av.

610 West 116th St.
2, 3 & 5 Room Apts.
Furnished or unfurnished; Summer rates. 'Phone Morningside 3040. THOMPSON.

415 CONVENT AVENUE
Eleven rooms, with bath, near 147th St.; moderate rent; partly furnished if desired. Apply to caretaker on premises or
CHAS. F. NOYES CO.,
20 William St. Tel. 2000 John.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.
Unique Corner Where Riverside Drive Curves Over River.
Apartments 4 Rooms and bath, $650
Up to 7 Rooms and 3 baths, $1,350
ONE SPLENDID DOCTORS' SUITE, 8 ROOMS, PRIVATE ENTRANCE.
New 11-Story Fireproof Bldg.
Broadway Subway Station at 157th St.
Large, airy rooms, with ample closets.
Magnificent Views from Every Window.
Resident Manager. Tel. 7100 Audubon.

Free Rent
until
Oct. 1st.
Elevator Apartments
6, 7 and 8 Rooms
Every modern improvement. All large, outside rooms on aristocratic Fort Washington Ave., and overlooking Hudson River. Rents $80 to $80. Address
OWNER, 590 West 174th St.

THE SUTHERLAND
Riverside Drive & 158th Street
Delightful 5, 7, and 9 room apartments. Fresh air and sunshine. Convenient. Low rent. Look at these
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS.
Van Norden & Wilson, 1 W. 34th St.

NEW HOUSES.
4, 5, 6 rooms, $30 upward; every modern improvement; refined neighborhood; exceptional values; owner's personal management; northwest corner West 180th St. and Northern Av.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HIGH CLASS FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

505-507 W. 113th ST.
4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $540 to $900.

530 WEST 113th ST.
5 Rooms, $900.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,800.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

FAIRVIEW COURT,
3131 Broadway at 124th St.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $420 to $720.

FINLEY MANOR,
574 St. Nicholas Av., corner 139th St.
2-3-4-5 Rooms.
Rents, $360 to $780.

HIGH CLASS NON-ELEVATOR APTS.

STONY POINT,
751 West 180th St.
Corner Pinehurst Av.
Situated in Washington Heights. Most delightful residential section.
4-5 Rooms, $390 to $540
Apply Superintendent, on premises, or
M. RAYMOND 507 WEST 113TH ST. 'Phone, Morningside—8340

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The
ROCKFALL
Broadway at 111th St.
6 to 9 Rooms
with 2 to 3 baths. Best values on the West Side. Service unexcelled.

Telephone 7317 Morningside.
Chas. E. Hames Resident Manager

THE EDGEWOOD,
601 WEST 137TH ST.
AT MANHATTAN ST. SUBWAY.
Three and four rooms; all large and light; elevator, all improvements; $32.50 to $40.

THE LAFAYETTE,
320 MANHATTAN AVE.
Southeast corner 114th St.—Beautiful Apartment, facing Morningside Park; six and seven large rooms; elevator and all improvements; rents $55 to $75.

THE CYNTHIUS,
3,136 BROADWAY,
CORNER 125TH ST.
Elevator, all improvements; six and eight large, light rooms and bath; rents $45 and $55.
Apply on premises, or
SHAW & CO.,
1 WEST 125TH ST.

THE PHAETON
539 West 112th St.
Near Broadway
HIGH CLASS APARTMENT
5-6-7 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rent Reasonable
Choice apartment on first floor suitable for physician or dentist.
THOS. J. O'REILLY
Broadway and 196th St.

HAGUE COURT
Near Columbia University
400 W. 118th St., Facing Morningside Park.
7 rooms, bath, 2 toilets . . $1,000
7 large corner rooms 1,200
Beautifully decorated; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed; location and view unexcelled. Superintendent, or
W. Alanson Alexander,
562 5th Ave. Telephone, 2718 Murray Hill.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE With Broadway entrance and conveniences, elevator.
All Outside, 5 to 8 Room Apartments, $50 to $70.
3609 Broadway
S. W. Cor. 149th St.
St. Nicholas Ave.
SOUTHWEST CORNER 178TH ST.
4 to 6 large, beautiful rooms in elevator apartment, $38 to $85.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
Rents — Parlors 18x23, Dining Rooms 19x19, Bedrooms 14x16
$1,500 to $1,800 Immediate Possession If Desired.

Bellaire Apt's,
584 Academy St.
JUST COMPLETED
ONLY A FEW
Choice Apartments Left in These
Twelve Houses
4 Rooms and Bath . . . . . $26-$30
5 Rooms and Bath . . . . . $33-$36
Extraordinarily large rooms and most modern and sanitary finish; spacious closets, private telephone, &c.
Take Broadway Subway to Dyckman St. Station and walk one block west and one block north.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES, OR
Tel. 8820 Audubon.

LYNDON ARMS,
524 Riverside Drive,
Near 125th Street.
6-8 all light Rooms $750 to $1150
Apply Superintendent, on premises.

---

104 EAST 40TH ST.
Exclusive Apartments
In the Fashionable Murray Hill Section.
5 and 6 Very Large Rooms with 1 and 2 Baths.
ALSO
A Very Desirable Bachelor Suite
AT PARK AVE.

---

8 Rooms, 2 Bathrooms
Rent $1,800 and $2,200.
NO. 39 EAST 65TH STREET,
Northwest Corner Park Avenue.
Choice residential section; private house block; all large, outside rooms.
Extra maid's room. Superintendent.

LENOX COURT
114 East 71st St.
8 Rooms and Two Baths
$1,400 AND $1,600
Choice Private House Block.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

THE SUSSEX
55 EAST 65TH ST.
From October 1st earlier; seven or eight room Suites, $1,200-$1,600; also six sunny rooms, two baths, $1,450; extra maids' rooms.

Corner Elevator Apartment
Eight outside rooms overlooking Central Park; all brilliant; every known improvement; moderate rent; remodel suit; advantageous terms made. 1,859 Madison Av., southwest corner 95th.

1337 MADISON AVE.
S. E. COR. 94TH ST., PARK VIEW
Corner Apartments. 8 Large Rooms, 2 Baths
Modern improvements; elevator service; rent moderate. Supt. on premises. Commission paid to brokers.

61-69 East 86th St.
Choice apartments, 6-7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service; a few desirable apartments to sublet at moderate terms. Supt., on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

124th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
503 W. 124TH ST.—One of the handsomest furnished apartments of 5 rooms and bath; most conveniently located in the city; to lease until Oct. or Nov. 1st. Now occupied by owner of property. Rent $60 per month or $15 per week. Supt., 503 W. 124th St. Tel. 6650 Morningside.

Beautifully Furnished Apartment
of eight rooms and two baths to sublet by the year from Aug. 1 at $1,800 in
307 WEST 79TH ST.
Apply on premises or to
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO. INC.,
51 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 1986.

BEVERWYCK APARTMENTS,
30-42 West 27th Street.
Newly furnished Apartments. Parlor, bedroom, and bath. Large rooms. Central location. Especially adapted to bachelors. Reasonable terms.

Bachelor Apartments
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette,
Furnished, $50 and $60 Per Month.
535 W. 113th St., Near Broadway.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Very desirable furnished apartment of two rooms and bath.

San Jacinto,
18 EAST 80TH ST.
Sublet apartments two and three rooms and bath; half price Summer rates; complete service.

38 WEST 59TH STREET
FACING PARK.
Sublet; Summer rates; half price; handsome furnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath.

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

HOW THE MOTOR TRUCK MAY BE USED TO ADVANTAGE AS A SEMI-TRAILER.
This shows a two-ton truck used at the recent convention of the National Team Owners' Association to demonstrate how the capacity of any motor truck may be doubled by carrying the normal weight on the truck chassis and as much more on two trailing wheels. This is known as the semi-trailer plan.

TRACTORS FAST SOLVING MODERN HAULAGE PROBLEM

C. H. Martin Tells Team Owners Why Commercial Motor Vehicles Should Haul, Rather Than Carry, Loads—The Ideal Type.

In a paper on the tractor as the modern commercial vehicle, C. H. Martin went deeply into this problem at the recent convention of the National Team Owners' Association at Springfield, Mass. He said, in part:

"Tractor is defined in the dictionary as 'that which draws.' Therefore the horse, the mule, the ox, the tugboat, and the railroad locomotive can be called tractors. So the history of the tractor might be said to begin when the animal was found to be more efficient when he pulled a load than when he carried it on his back. When the savage put the ends of two poles over the back of a horse, dragged the other ends of these poles on the ground, and slung his load in the middle, the development of the tractor started. The horse carried half the load, and the other half was hauled along the ground. The horse was thus enabled to handle just twice the burden. He carried half of it and drew half of it.

"Then came the wheel—the greatest invention that has ever been given to man. As this was before the era of written history, the inventor of the wheel is not known. The chances are that the public at that time classified him as a 'nut.' Also, the chances are that 999 out of every thousand declared it would not work, as it had never been done before. The other one in the thousand probably condemned the inventor for suggesting a labor-saving device that would throw so many men out of work. In any event, the patents have all expired. The wheel enabled the animal, whether horse or ox, to draw considerably more load than it was possible for him to carry. For thousands of years after the invention of the wheel—indeed, until the railroad locomotive came into being—most transportation on land was done by animal tractors and wheeled trailers.

"The wagon of today is one of the most highly developed, practical, and reliable pieces of mechanism we have, for it is the result of several thousand years' experience. While the wagon has been undergoing its development the animal tractor has been improving also. All development of the horse for business has been along draught lines, and not along carrying lines. If one will only stop and think that it has taken thousands of years to bring the wagon and the horse up to where they are and that the first practical motor-propelled vehicle for the highway made its appearance a few short years ago, he certainly must realize that wonders have been accomplished in a comparatively short time.

"When the invention of the differential gear made the motor-propelled vehicle for the highway a possibility, the pleasure car took precedence and occupied the minds of engineers because the public demanded it. After the pleasure automobile was well on its way thought was given to the business end, and the development of the motor truck began. The line of least resistance was followed, and the design of the pleasure car taken, in the principle that if a machine would carry a load of passengers a larger machine of the same type would carry a load of merchandise. The principal reason for the existence of the motor vehicle for business purposes, whether it be delivery wagon, heavy truck, or tractor, is economy. It may be of time. It may be of money. But as time is money, it all comes to the same thing.

"The motor truck has been brought to a high state of development. But, after all, it comes in the class of weight-carrying, or pack, animals. The next step was to make the truck do more work than it had been doing and show a greater profit than it had been showing; and the only way to do this was to make it into a tractor which would draw its load instead of carrying it. The efficiency was greatly increased, as in the case of the horse when he became a tractor instead of a carrier. In all the live factories today the tractor principle is coming in for special attention. Why it delayed so long is hard to understand. There is sufficient power to draw over good going considerably more than the frame, springs, axles, and tires will support in carrying the load. In all the standard trucks today the transmission and driving mechanism, consisting of gears, shafts, keys, and all strain-taking parts from the engine back to the wheels, are designed to withstand the power that the engine will develop. If a truck, built to carry five tons, be driven up to a brick wall with its full load on its back and the power applied, the wheels will slip on the dry street. This shows that the truck is capable of drawing behind it just as much as the traction between the road and the driving wheels will admit of.

"There are two methods of making the motor truck into a tractor. One is the four-wheel trailer principle and the other is the two-wheel or semi-trailer principle. Here comes in the traction problem, and it is one of the greatest problems that confront the designer and user of the motor vehicle today. Where we must depend entirely on friction, as is the case on the city streets, where no cleats or spikes are allowed, we must use for a tire a substance that has a very high coefficient of friction. Much experimenting has been done with wood blocks, combination wood and steel, and other substances. But we have all come back to rubber. Now, about the only reason for the rubber on a tire is for the traction that it gives. The cushioning effect of solid rubber tires is of little value. Springs are made to take care of all road shocks, and they do it very well.

"If it were not for the problem of traction we could use steel tires on the driving wheels also and get away from one of the heaviest items of expense, for where the wheel simply rolls and does no driving steel is unquestionably the cheapest, therefore the best. The railroad locomotive obtains sufficient traction on steel tires to move from forty to fifty times its weight, but 2 per cent. is the maximum grade on any except the mountain roads, and they rarely go over 3.

"As we ascend a grade the percentage of weight necessary for traction increases by leaps and bounds, and as the grades on our highway are not, as in the case of the railroad, limited to 2 per cent., the motor truck, when used as a tractor, must have a percentage of weight on the driving wheels in proportion to the grade it runs over and the road surface encountered. A large percentage is necessary on a steep, icy hill or a wet asphalt hill; and these same driving wheels must be shod with rubber until some better and cheaper substance comes along.

"The bulk of merchandise is loaded and unloaded at chutes or platforms or other places where it is necessary to back the vehicle in order to place it properly. Were it not for these two problems—that of traction and of necessity to back to a given position—any motor truck could be called on to do duty as a tractor without change, by simply having wagons hitched on behind. This is done with varying degrees of success in many places, but to obtain the highest degree of efficiency the design must be such that the tractor and trailer can be handled by one man, can have traction sufficient to go any place and be backed easily and quickly to any given position, and the trailer disconnected and left to be loaded or unloaded. There are some four-wheel trailers made that, with the assistance of an extra man, can be backed to a given position. But no part of the load can be used for traction. Vehicles of this class are successfully used over level roads in many sections of the country.

"But a much higher degree of efficiency is reached in the semi-trailer plan, where part of the load is carried by the driving wheels and part drawn behind on two trailing wheels. In this manner the capacity of a truck is doubled. There is always sufficient weight for traction. It can be backed to any given position without the aid of an extra man, and can be jacked up and left standing for loading or unloading while the tractor is after another load.

"When the motor truck is used as a tractor its field is widened, inasmuch as its capacity is doubled—it carries its normal load and draws as much more on two wheels trailing behind. It can handle as many different kinds of loads as there are different kinds of wagons to attach—low-bed wagons, end-dump wagons, bottom-dump wagons, long or short wagons, or passenger buses. Half the weight is carried on steel tires; the total weight is spread over three axles; the truck and driver are constantly occupied—no waiting for loads; loads may be left standing, to be unloaded when convenient.

"While any motor truck may be used as a tractor in this manner, far better results will be obtained if the tractor is built especially for the work, with short wheel base, short-turning radius, extra low gear, and other desirable features known to every designer.

"Just one word with regard to the use of your present wagon equipment for tractors. Motor truck salesmen, when the tractor idea was first advanced a few years ago, used as an argument in opposition to the tractor that the wagons would not stand up at the speed that the truck would draw them. And this idea seems to have gained quite a foothold. Of course, if you take a wagon built to carry five tons at three miles an hour, load it with eight tons, and draw it twelve miles an hour, it is hardly reasonable to suppose it will stand up. But my experience, covering several years, has shown that a well-built horse-drawn wagon can be safely used as a trailer provided that the bearings be kept oiled and that the wagon be not loaded with more than it was built to carry nor taken at a speed exceeding eight or ten miles an hour. However, the best results may be obtained by building the trailers especially for their work, while following the same general design as the conventional horse-drawn wagon—the only difference being that the springs, axles, wheels, and tires should be made heavy enough to withstand the load that is put on them, and means should be employed to keep the wheels oiled.

"The next step in motor haulage development is along traction lines. The ideal tractor must overcome all the shortcomings of the conventional truck and the horse as well. It must draw on a hard road at least twenty tons in several trailers. It must be able to go over plowed ground; into and out of excavations; must back any one of its trailing wagons to any given position; it must utilize the weight of the first trailer for traction when necessary; it must carry most all of its load on steel tires for economy; must manoeuvre into and out of traffic, each trailer following in the path of its leader; must turn around with a full train of wagons on an eighteen-foot road. In short, it must go anywhere, or do anything that a horse will do—except eat oats when not working; it must cost less than a three-ton truck; the per mile cost must be very little greater than that of a three-ton truck."

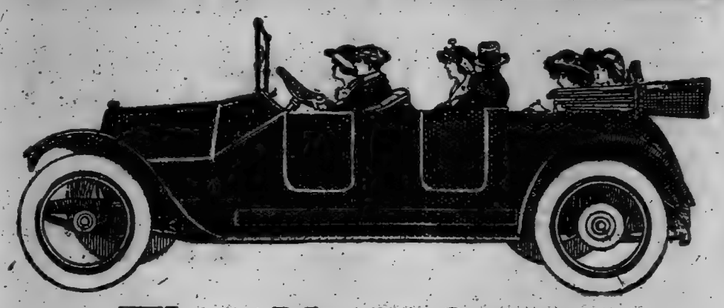

The New Series
Lewis "VI" Has Arrived
New Price $1390

AN epoch making price; a value not to be found in cars selling less than $2000. Quantity production has made possible a reduction of $210 without taking a penny out of the quality.

When you see the

LEWIS "VI"
Monarch of the Sixes

you will at once understand why it has no competitor in its class. Its 1200 fewer parts, meaning 1200 fewer chances for "trouble," and economy in upkeep come as a direct result of 12 years' experience in automobile construction. The 135-in. wheel base and underslung three-quarter elliptic rear springs, 56 inches long, mean easy riding—and comfort on country roads.

The new series has crown fenders, one man top, 36 in. wheels, power tire pump, reserve gasoline supply, Stewart vacuum feed and integral cast aluminum windshield bracket and instrument board.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

THE STEWART AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
225 W. 57TH ST., AT BROADWAY. Phone 4541 Columbus
JUNCTION MOTOR CO., 535 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

SAXON "SIX"

Saxon "Six" Beats Fastest Train From Los Angeles to San Francisco

Establishes New Speed Record in 490-mile Run

Covering 490 miles in 13½ hours a Saxon "Six" stock touring car broke all speed records over the Coast Route from Los Angeles to San Francisco.

This car sped between Los Angeles and San Francisco faster than any other automobile of its class ever did.

It beat "The Lark," the Southern Pacific fastest train, by 15 minutes.

The best previous time for the 490 miles over the particular route covered by the Saxon was between 14 and 15 hours.

Saxon averaged better than 36 miles an hour—and better than 19 miles per gallon of gasoline. It used only half a pint of water. It required no adjustments. It gave no trouble whatever.

Saxon "Six," by this performance, proved once more its speed—power—safety—reliability—economy—endurance. It demonstrated the superiority of the six-cylinder motor in a touring car.

Remember, in buying a Saxon "Six," you get all these Saxon virtues at the price of $785, fully equipped. Why not come in to-day?

Saxon Motor Co., of New York
251 W. 57th St., New York. Phone Col. 7811
Brooklyn Agency: 1270 Bedford Ave.

NEW ROSS EIGHT HERE

BUILDED BY A MASTER BUILDER

$1350
F. O. B. DETROIT

MANUFACTURED, NOT ASSEMBLED.

With an Absolutely Perfect Motor That Has Stood All Tests.

After many months of costly experimenting the Ross & Young Machine Company, of Detroit, with an enviable record of eleven years as manufacturers of gasoline engines and automobile parts, have built a car and motor which have won the approval of all experts because of the sterling character of their manufacture. The specifications tell the story.

SPECIFICATIONS:—

UNIT POWER PLANT—Eight cylinders, 3x4½; crank shaft, 1⅝; three bearings, selective sliding gears, three speeds, forward and reverse; Chrome nickel steel gears and shafts. Clutch, multiple disc, cork inserts.

AXLES—Timken standard, front and rear; electric starting, lubrication, force feed to cylinder, crank shaft and cam shaft, radiator, cellular type; control centre, steering irreversible left side, shaft drive, two universal joints. SPRINGS—Semi-elliptic front, ¾ elliptic extra long rear. Streamline, &c.

UPHOLSTERING—Wine color No. 1 Spanish leather, long hair filled. Top, one man. Windshield, rain vision, ventilating. Wheel base, 115 inches. Wheels, extra selected second growth hickory. Natural wood finish. Tires, 34x4, non-skid rear, plain front. Rims, Detroit quick demountable. Instruments on Cowl, Stewart-Warner speedometer; oil pressure gauge, ammeter, electric light and ignition switches.

Immediate Delivery.

On Exhibition This Week at the

AUTO UTILITIES CORPORATION
1700 Broadway, near 54th Street, New York.
Telephone, Circle 1694.

EASTERN DISTRIBUTORS

We can offer a most attractive proposition to worthwhile dealers throughout our big Eastern territory.

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Is This Yours?

Do your lamps grin with brilliancy? Is your crank out of sight?

Or haven't you learned the value of storage battery service that insures those things? If not, come in.

Willard Storage Battery Company
228-30 West 58th Street

Free inspection of any battery at any time.

How, and Why,——

—the GOODRICH "Fair-List" Propaganda now saves Car-Owners, yearly, over $25,000,000 on Tires

THERE are 1,923,951 Automobiles now State-licensed, and running, in the United States.

Of these, 1,803,951 are Pleasure Cars—i. e., exclusive of Trucks, etc.

More than 90% of them, or about 1,623,555 use ***Pneumatic*** Tires.

Each car will wear out and replace, on average, about one Set of Four Tires per year.

Therefore, the interests of each Car-***Owner,*** as well as each Car-***Manufacturer,*** each Car-***Dealer,*** and ***Salesman,*** is vitally and personally affected by the ***price of Tires*** to Consumers.

Because,—Tires and Gasoline are the two ***big*** items of consumption in the ***operation*** of Motor Cars.

The Owner who used his Car 1,000 Miles ***less,*** per year, than he ***would*** have done, ***because*** of "the high-price of Tires and Gasoline," received that much ***less return*** from his entire investment in the ***Car*** proper.

The potential, or prospective, Car-Owner who fails to ***buy*** a Car ***because*** of "the high cost of Tires and Gasoline,"—he who sells his Car and does not buy again ***because*** of "the high cost of Tires and Gasoline"—or he who, for the same reason, stores his Car and does not run it during a considerable part of the year, is a direct loss to—1st—Automobile Manufacturers, as a class.

—2d—Automobile Dealers, as a class.

—3d—Garage Owners, as a class.

—4th—Lubrication & Gasoline Manufacturers, as a class.

But,—he is a ***greater*** loss to TIRE ***Manufacturers,*** and ***Dealers,*** as a class, than to any others.

Because,—

—Gasoline and Lubricants, for instance, can be sold to the Owners of Motor Boats, Stationary, and other Motors.

But,—Automobile Tires can ***only*** be sold, in the ultimate, to ***the man who*** OWNS ***a Car,*** and ***who wears out Tires*** through ***using*** it.

* * *

EVERY ***mile*** that each Automobile ***runs,*** means an ***automatic Sale of Tires*** to replace that mileage with new Tires.

But, all the Salesmanship, and all the Advertising, under the Sun, could not increase, by a single Tire, the ***total sales of Tires*** beyond the ***number*** of Cars owned by Consumers, and the number of ***Miles*** each Consumer runs his Car yearly.

The Market for Tires is therefore ***limited,*** inflexibly, to the number of Cars ***running,*** and the Mileage which each Owner is ***induced*** to ***run*** yearly.

Therefore, we opine that to promote greater ***Sales,*** and greater ***use,*** of Automobiles, few better incentives can be offered than ***markedly-lowered cost,*** TO CONSUMERS, for ***Tires*** and Gasoline.

Just as we recognize that the ***only*** legitimate expansion open to the ***Tire Industry,*** as a whole, would be due to the Sale of ***more Automobiles each year*** to Consumers, with a ***greater average Mileage*** USE, per year, of ***each*** Car by ***each*** Owner.

That is why we favor the ***lowest possible price*** for Tires,—to Consumers, consistent with maintenance of ***high*** quality and a ***fair*** profit to Dealer and Mfr.

So this, then, is a leading reason why WE initiated, and propagated, that Goodrich "Fair-List" Movement which we publicly announced in the press on ***Jan. 31, 1915,*** and which caused practically every Pneumatic Tire Manufacturer in this Country to ***follow our lead*** and bring his prices down to a ***fairer*** level.

* * *

THIS is also the reason why ***some*** Tire Manufacturers, who ***could*** not, or ***would*** not, "meet" our BASIC prices for Pneumatic Tires (even though our "Fair-List" Propaganda obliged them to make heavy reductions off their former Lists) might erroneously suppose that "Goodrich" Tires have been cheapened in ***Quality,*** as well as in price.

Hence this explanation (to the Public, to Car-Manufacturers, Dealers, Car-Salesmen, Garages, and ***Tire Dealers*** generally) that ***we*** deem it "good business" to sell the ***best*** Goodrich Tires (of fabric construction) we have ever made, at the ***fairest*** price possible for such quality.

Hence, too, the following TEST offer to Consumers.

—We will cheerfully pay for ***any*** Goodrich Safety "Non-Skid" Tire, sold since our "Fair-List" price-reduction (announced on January 31, 1915,) which ***when cut open*** shows ***any reduction in quality, in number*** of layers of Canvas, in ***thickness,*** or ***quality*** of Rubber, when compared with any ***other*** Goodrich Safety "Non-Skid" made by us, and sold at our higher prices current ***before*** the Goodrich "Fair-List" Movement.

And,—this is further to ***authorize*** any Tire-User to extend this Offer (at our expense) to ***any*** Tire Dealer, or Manufacturer.

We ask Car-Owners, and Tire Consumers, in ***their own*** interest, to see that no "implication" of lowered quality in Goodrich Tires goes ***unchallenged,***—just as we have protected ***their*** interests, for our own sake, through our "Fair-List" Propaganda.

* * *

BECAUSE of that GOODRICH "Fair-List" Propaganda, every Car-Owner who ***now*** buys ***any*** make of Tire sized 37 x 5, now ***saves,*** on each set of 4 Tires, an average of about $46.27.

—Every Car-Owner who uses 34 x 4 Tires, of ***any*** make, now saves, ***through the Goodrich "Fair-List" Propaganda,*** an average of about $26.15 per Set of 4 Tires.

—Every Car-Owner who uses 30 x 3½ Tires, now saves, ***through the Goodrich "Fair-List" Propaganda,*** an average of about $14.70 per Set of 4 Tires.

Other sizes in proportion.

The 1,623,555 State-licensed Car-Owners who use Pneumatic Tires now save about 20% of what they last year paid for ANY make and size, whether they be Goodrich or competing brands,—equal to more than $25,000,000 per year.

And, don't forget that this giant ***saving to Car-Owners*** was ***never mentioned*** to the Public by ***other*** Tire Manufacturing Concerns ***until*** the Goodrich "Fair-List" Propaganda made it imperative that they extend the Saving to Consumers on ***their*** Tires, or lose business to the Goodrich Co.

But, notwithstanding all this,—the fact which should loom ***largest*** to TIRE-USERS is the contrast of 10% to 40%, in prices, that ***still*** exists between the low price of the ***best*** Non-Skid Tires (of fabric construction) that money can buy, or the largest Rubber Factory in the World produce,—(to wit, GOODRICH Non-Skid Tires) and all ***other*** "responsible" Tires in the field.

Compare these prices (in adjoining table) and see!

Then, if ***you*** are not already a Goodrich User, do yourself (and us), the justice to buy at least ***one*** GOODRICH "Non-Skid" Tire.

Test ***that*** out for Quality, Mileage and Resilience against ***any*** other Tire, at ***any*** price, which you

Made as always——

—The same reliable Construction.

—The same dependable Service.

—Nothing whatever taken out of materials or Quality, no matter what reductions in List-Price are ever made.

Some representative Price-Reductions, to Consumers, on Non-Skid Tires, made by a dozen of the largest Tire Manufacturing Concerns, AFTER JANUARY 31st, 1915, when the B. F. Goodrich Co. Initiated, Promulgated and Published the "Fair-List" Movement

(GOODRICH)	Size 30x3	Size 30x3½	Size 32x3½	Size 32x4	Size 33x4	Size 34x4	Size 34x4½	Size 35x4½	Size 36x4½	Size 37x5
"A" Since January 31st	$9.45	$12.20	$14.00	$19.15	$20.00	$20.35	$27.30	$28.35	$28.70	$33.90
Before January 31st	12.65	17.00	18.10	24.45	25.25	26.05	35.00	36.05	37.10	44.45
Consumers' Saving through Goodrich Fair-List Movement	3.20	4.80	4.10	5.30	5.25	5.70	7.70	7.70	8.40	10.55

Each of following Letters, B, C, D, etc., represents a leading Tire Mfr. in the order of his List-Price

"B" Since February 1st	$10.55	$13.35	$15.40	$20.95	$21.90	$22.30	$30.55	$31.75	$32.15	$39.80
Before February 1st	14.60	19.95	21.20	28.50	29.45	30.50	39.50	40.70	41.90	50.50
Consumers' Saving through Goodrich Fair-List Propaganda	4.05	6.60	5.80	7.55	7.55	8.20	8.95	8.95	9.75	10.70
"C" Since February 1st	$10.75	$13.95	$16.05	$21.80	$22.90	$23.40	$31.10	$32.50	$33.00	$38.45
Before February 1st	13.80	18.50	19.70	26.60	27.55	28.50	38.60	39.80	40.95	49.15
Consumers' Saving through Goodrich Fair-List Propaganda	3.05	4.55	3.65	4.80	4.65	5.10	7.50	7.30	7.95	10.70
"D" Since February 1st	$10.95	$10.00	$16.30	$18.60	$23.30	$23.80	$31.65	$33.05	$33.60	$41.80
Before February 1st	13.70	14.20	19.50	22.15	27.55	28.50	38.60	39.80	40.95	49.10
Consumers' Saving through Goodrich Fair-List Propaganda	2.75	4.20	3.20	3.55	4.25	4.70	6.95	6.75	7.35	7.30
"E" Since February 1st	$11.10	$14.85	$16.70	$22.40	$23.25	$23.65	$31.15	$32.25	$32.60	$38.35
Before February 1st	14.85	20.05	21.10	28.65	29.45	30.30	40.25	41.30	42.35	50.50
Consumers' Saving through Goodrich Fair-List Propaganda	3.75	5.20	4.40	6.25	6.20	6.65	9.10	9.05	9.75	12.15
"F" Since February 1st	$11.35	$13.40	$15.40	. . .	$22.00	$22.40	. . .	$31.20	$31.60	$37.30
Before February 1st	16.00	19.70	20.95	. . .	29.25	30.15	. . .	41.65	42.95	51.45
Consumers' Saving through Goodrich Fair-List Propaganda	4.65	6.30	5.55	. . .	7.25	7.75	. . .	10.45	11.35	14.15
"G" Since February 1st	$13.15	$18.05	$20.40	$26.05	$27.00	$27.40	$37.40	$38.95	$40.20	$47.55
Before February 1st	17.60	23.05	24.70	31.25	32.25	33.10	46.35	48.00	50.20	60.00
Consumers' Saving through Goodrich Fair-List Propaganda	4.45	5.00	4.30	5.20	5.25	5.70	8.95	9.05	10.00	12.45
"H" Since February 1st	$14.40	$18.80	$21.60	$29.30	$30.80	$31.45	$42.00	$43.85	$44.50	$51.90
Before February 1st	18.25	24.50	26.00	35.75	36.95	37.95	48.15	49.50	50.90	62.50
Consumers' Saving through Goodrich Fair-List Propaganda	3.85	5.70	4.40	6.45	6.15	6.50	6.15	5.65	6.40	10.60
"I" Since February 1st	$14.40	$18.80	$21.60	$29.30	$30.80	$31.45	$42.00	$43.85	$44.50	$51.90
Before February 1st	19.25	26.75	28.65	36.20	37.35	38.45	48.40	50.10	52.40	62.60
Consumers' Saving through Goodrich Fair-List Propaganda	4.85	7.95	7.05	6.90	6.55	7.00	6.40	6.25	7.90	10.70
"J" Since February 1st	$16.35	$21.70	$22.85	$29.10	$30.15	$31.15	$39.45	$40.70	$41.85	$49.75
Before February 1st	19.10	25.35	26.75	34.05	35.25	36.40	46.15	47.60	48.95	58.70
"K" Since February 1st	. . .	. . .	. . .	$31.50	$32.40	$33.55	$39.25	$40.45	$41.40	$52.05
Before February 1st	. . .	. . .	. . .	35.00	36.00	37.30	44.85	46.20	47.30	59.50
Consumers' Saving through Goodrich Fair-List Propaganda	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.50	3.60	3.75	5.60	5.75	5.90	7.45
"L" Since February 1st	$20.20	$22.50	$25.50	$33.55	$34.25	$34.90	$41.75	$42.95	$44.50	$55.90

HERE AND THERE IN THE REALM OF CARS AND MOTORING

ATTRACTIONS OF BERKSHIRE REGION ALLURE MOTORISTS

Not Only Is the Scenery Delightful, but Historic Spots Abound in the Hill Towns—How to Reach This Section from Many Points.

One of the most delightful and popular touring sections in the Eastern States is the Berkshire Hills of Western Massachusetts. Pittsfield, in the heart of the hills, is only a day's run—approximately 125 miles—from New York and an equal distance from Boston. Other New England and many New York State cities are closer. Ten miles south of Pittsfield is Lenox, where many wealthy New Yorkers maintain magnificent Summer homes. Both Pittsfield, the commercial and industrial centre of the region, and Lenox are well provided with excellent hotels and modern garages.

Extensive and beautiful mountain views abound in all directions. From Great Rock, at the summit of Snake Hill in the residential section of Pittsfield, a fine panoramic view of the town may be had, with Greylock Mountain, rising 3,500 feet above sea level, in the distance. Six miles north, according to the touring bureau of the American Automobile Association, in Lanesboro, stands Bremans Hill, from which another impressive view is obtained. Its perspective includes Pontoosuc Lake and continues nearly to the Connecticut State line to the south. One mile west of Pontoosuc Lake is Balance Rock, of gigantic size, yet so evenly balanced on another rock that it seems as if one could easily tip it over. Surrounding the rock are 100 acres of public park, with fine vistas at every turn.

Within the limits of Pittsfield are many estates of historic interest. In the Longfellow House, now the Plunkett homestead, stood the old-fashioned clock which inspired the bard to write the poem, "The Old Clock On the Stairs." Hawthorne lived and wrote near-by and but a short distance away is Holmesdale, the one-time residence of the elder Oliver Wendell Holmes.

In the centre of Pittsfield once stood the famous Berkshire elm, 120 feet high, and just to the north, on the site of First Church, stood the meeting house of "Fighting Parson Allen," who led the men of Berkshire to the Battle of Bennington. Also, on its green, in 1809, was held the first agricultural fair in America, and in 1825, on this same village green, was given a reception to General Lafayette. Only a few rods east stood Fort Goodrich, erected in 1756.

On the roads leading from Pittsfield are Coltsville, where is purchased all the paper used by the United States Government for its currency; Lanesboro Village, where Josh Billings, the American humorist, lived and died; Constitutional Hill, the home of that plain Berkshire farmer, Jonathan Smith, whose telling speech materially aided in bringing about the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the Massachusetts Convention in 1788; Cheshire, where in 1881, was made a Cheshire cheese which weighed 1,235 pounds and was sent to President Jefferson as a token of esteem from his admirers in the village. Beyond the town lines are numerous spots made famous in war and peace and having a special charm for the traveler.

Leading to the Atlantic Coast and its intermediate points are several much-used routes. One is by way of Lenox and Jacob's Ladder, with State macadam the entire distance. The other favorite option is over Peru Mountain, with one-third macadam and the balance a fair country road with narrow stretches. A route less used runs through Windsor and over Windsor Mountain, with a fairly good road on through the valley to Goshen and most of the balance macadam.

For Greenfield, Fitchburg, and the New Hampshire coast one may depart by this route or may go to North Adams and there take the new Mohawk Trail east in the Hoosac Tunnel regions. For points in Vermont and the White Mountains, there is the choice of going through Williamstown or North Adams, with rather more State road on the latter than the former. For Albany, Troy, and the west, there are variants over State roads all the way. For points south the tourist has a choice of the Hudson, Housatonic, and Naugatuck Valleys.

New York State motorists from Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, and other cities, who wish to visit the Berkshires will find good roads along the Mohawk Valley to Albany. This city is the best gateway from the West to New England, according to the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America. An excellent State road runs eastward from Albany through East Greenbush, Schodack Center, Brainard, West Lebanon, New Lebanon, and Shaker Village to Pittsfield. Fair roads lead from Saratoga and Lake George to Williamstown, but by going to Albany all of the roads are good State macadam.

Vermont tourists will find their best route to the Berkshires through Williamstown. Long Islanders who wish to motor to the Berkshires are fortunate, for a ferry across Long Island Sound from Port Jefferson will furnish easy access to the Connecticut shore at Bridgeport, from which point a good road leads to New Haven.

Motorists from the eastern end of Long Island will find it convenient to use the ferry from Sag Harbor or Greenport to New London. Good roads lead to the Berkshires through Old Saybrook, Guilford, New Haven, Waterbury, Torrington, and Norfolk, and also by way of Norwich, Willimantic, Andover, Hartford, and Springfield. Good roads likewise connect New Haven with Hartford in two ways—via Meriden and via Middletown. The latter route is preferable at present on account of road construction at Meriden, which necessitates a somewhat confusing detour.

From Springfield there is an excellent macadam road running over the old Jacob's Ladder route through Westfield, Chester, and Beckert to East Lee. Here the tourist may either continue on to Stockbridge or run north through Lee to Lenox.

Boston tourists will find excellent roads through Worcester and Springfield, where connection is made with the Jacob's Ladder route to the Berkshires; this is the most direct route possible, although good roads and a very beautiful section of country will also be found by running in a northwesterly direction through Cambridge, Concord, and Littleton to Groton; thence west, through Fitchburg, Gardner, and Athol to Greenfield.

Other motorists might prefer to run down the beautiful Connecticut Valley through Northampton and Holyoke to Springfield, thence to Lenox by way of Jacob's Ladder. The excellence of the roads and the wonderful scenery found on this Greenfield route make the extra distance traveled well worth while.

Motorists from New Hampshire and other northern New England points will find good conditions on the roads leading down the Connecticut Valley from Sunapee to Greenfield. Still other roads will be found leading from Concord and Nashua to Fitchburg; also from Newburyport, Lawrence, and Lowell, that connect with the Fitchburg route.

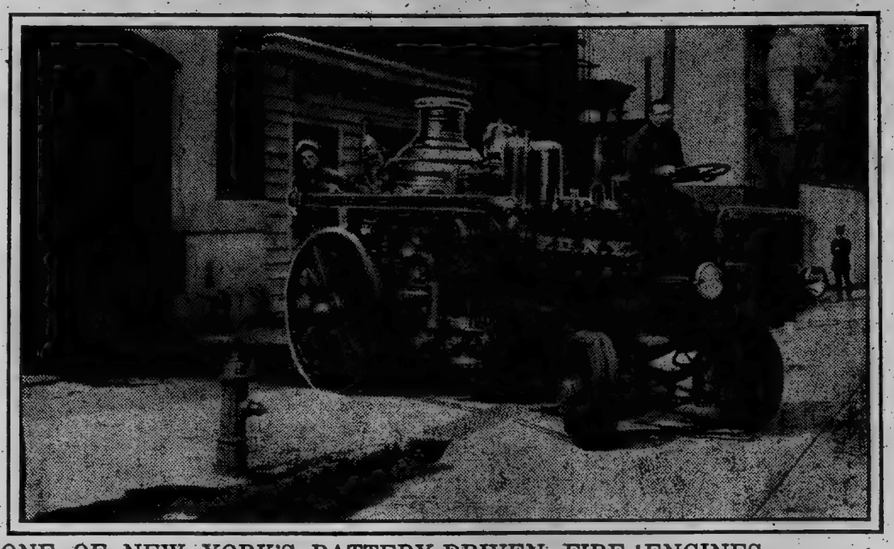

ONE OF NEW YORK'S BATTERY-DRIVEN FIRE ENGINES.

This shows Engine 217 of the New York Fire Department, one of the pieces of apparatus drawn by electric tractor, of which the city is now making use. Vehicles of this type are giving much satisfaction here and elsewhere for fire fighting.

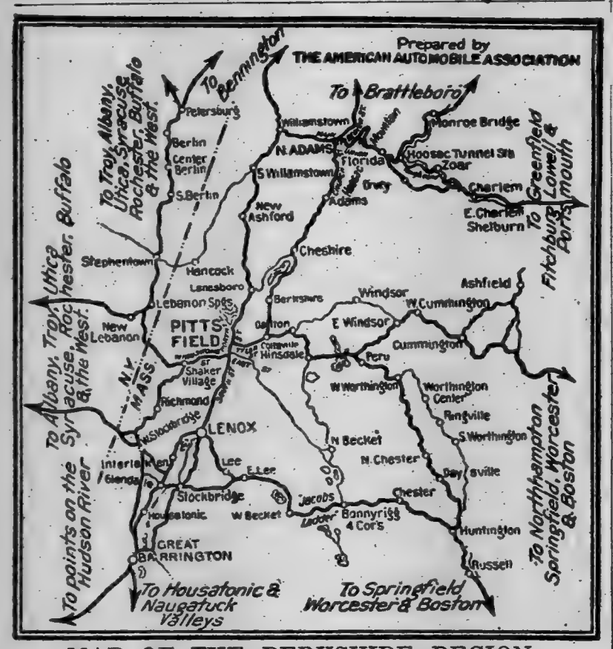

MAP OF THE BERKSHIRE REGION.

FATHER OF AUTO WAR PLAN TO FIGHT

Colonel Matthew of Scotland Planned Motor Corps Welcomed by Kitchener.

According to The Scotsman, Colonel J. S. Matthew's recent departure for the Dardanelles recalls the important national service he rendered during his year of Presidency of the Scottish Motor Trade Association, the benefits of which are being fully reaped by the authorities during the present time of stress.

"Colonel Matthew occupied the chair of the association the year before the war," says that publication, "and it was then that he launched his great scheme for motor car mobilization in the event of national emergency. It was a signal and honorable achievement. Colonel Matthew had many obstacles to surmount before his scheme became effective. In those quiet days of peace the prospect of a national emergency was remote, and, except inside the ranks of the association itself, the proposal was received lukewarmly.

"Fortunately, however, the author's enthusiasm was unbounded, his energy unflagging, his faith in the practicability of his own proposal was of the kind that quickly removed the mountains of skepticism and indifference from his path. He soon convinced the War Office that it was no faddist proposal he had in hand, but a scheme of undoubted importance from the national point of view. The sympathy and sanction of the military authorities once secured, the rest was easy; for the loyal support which Colonel Matthew from first to last received from his fellow-members of the association was a guarantee of success in itself.

"The result was that when war broke out the War Office had an organization virtually ready made, complete in almost every detail, the various districts properly scheduled, the available resources in motor cars, motor lorries, and motor drivers all duly indicated. The organization was gladly requisitioned in August; every day since then has proved its power, and it has now grown to a position of indispensable importance. Its control is now largely in the hands of Lieutenant D. A. Fairley, the Secretary of the association, who has been granted a commission for this purpose. Colonel Matthew, since the period of mobilization began, could not take much active share in the work on account of his own military duties as commander of a brigade. This brigade has now left for the Dardanelles."

"Movie" Caravan Behind Schedule.

The three cars comprising the Lincoln Highway caravan, which is making the 7,000-foot feature film of the transcontinental route, have reached Dixon, Ill., somewhat behind their schedule, owing to the bad weather encountered in the East, which made the taking of pictures impossible. It is expected, however, that with good weather the trip West will be a fast one.

NOVEL USED-CAR TRICK.

Unsuspecting Buyer Is Taken In by Old Machines in Storage.

Henry Caldwell, who published a list of old cars on sale in this city, has discovered a new form of swindling the dear public.

"The Society of Automotile Gyps has another trick, which I learned of this week," said he yesterday. "Not altogether new, but staged for the Summer trade with retouched scenery and background. The theatre of operation is a storage warehouse, where they have taken a few old 'clucks' and made a deal with the proprietor to house these useless cars. The 'easy mark' is taken to the floor on which is located the car he is to buy. It was advertised as part of an estate and has, of course, been on storage from two to four years; always the greater part of its entire lifetime.

"There it is—the poor owner has passed away. Here stands the car, on stilts and with a dust cover, just as the original owner left it. The gentleman who is settling up the estate does not know how long it has been there, but he is sure it has never been run more than 500 miles. To prove it has been there almost since the day it came from its place of manufacture he takes the prospect down to the office of the warehouse, where a well-trained bookkeeper fumbles through musty records and learns it was stored in January, 1911 or '09, according to the year of its make. And I understand they have sold fifteen cars during the past month. Thus proving that P. T. Barnum was right, but he said it too soon.

"With nearly 1,000 cars constantly on hand in the salesrooms of the New York agents and reputable second-hand dealers with prices lower than they have ever been and cars in better shape, often repaired and even rebuilt, painted and guaranteed, why some people prefer to deal with professional used-car tricksters is as absurd as it is pathetic. The legitimate dealers continue to do a big business and I have never seen such remarkable interest in the used-car as has been shown during the past thirty days."

FOR COLLEGE CHAUFFEURS.

West Side Y. M. C. A. to Have Auto Course for Vacation Work.

With the closing of schools and colleges many young men who must "work their way through" are taking up automobile driving, according to Edward L. Wertheim, educational director of West Side Young Men's Christian Association. Because of this condition the Y. M. C. A. automobile school has under consideration a plan for a special course of instruction for college students, where they can learn the essentials of driving and the care of automobiles in a very short time.

Among the present students of the automobile school is a student who has a position waiting for him just as soon as he finishes his course. He will spend the Summer months driving a car at the mountain home of a wealthy man and can save enough from his salary to help materially in working his way through his next term of college.

MUCH IS ACCOMPLISHED ALONG LINCOLN HIGHWAY

Remarkable Progress Has Been Made in Improvement, Says Henry B. Joy—Inspection Trip Revealed Few Bad Spots.

Henry B. Joy, President of the Lincoln Highway Association, has just completed a drive over the route from Detroit to San Francisco on his annual inspection trip. Last week he gave out the following statement on conditions as he found them:

"A drive over the Lincoln Highway from New York to San Francisco is a wonderful exposition of what can be accomplished by organization, cooperation, and concentration. Two years ago the route as an entity was unknown, the series of roads now forming it was unimproved, unmarked, and in many places for long periods impassable. Today the transcontinental driver is amazed at the amount of constructive work going on, not in certain States or counties, but for mile after mile and day after day until he loses all track of its extent or location.

"It is much more simple to name the few instances where road work is not in progress and where the few poor spots are than to attempt a review of the sections now under construction or in the process of improvement, or where the road has been already perfected.

"Our drive took us over the Lincoln Highway in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and California. As a rule the roads in Indiana and Illinois are hard and fast even when wet; it took us but a day and a half to drive across the two States. The amount of permanent improvement in progress in Indiana is notable; at several points we even encountered men at work at night under the light of arc lights laying concrete road. Gravel and stone roads alternate with stretches of natural dirt in Illinois.

"It is in Iowa and Nebraska that the improvement of the past two years is most noticeable, for mile after mile in Iowa the tops of the hills have been cut off and dumped into the valleys, making what is almost a railroad grade. At many points, notably near Marshalltown, the cuts and fills are from 15 to 30 feet deep, all steam shovel work. These sections are now naturally in poor condition for driving in wet weather, but all this is necessarily preliminary to hard surfacing.

"To the tourist it would appear that the entire section of the Lincoln Highway in Nebraska is under construction. Where, two years ago, the road was nothing more than twin ruts in the prairie it is now a wide, graded, smooth roadway upon which it is possible to maintain a high rate of speed for hours. In dry weather it is possible to drive across the State of Nebraska in two days without difficulty, a distance of some 400 miles. In wet weather the new work makes driving particularly difficult, and five days were required for us to cross the State through constant rain which had been falling for two weeks.

"In Wyoming, the driver, who in the old days was accustomed to follow a trail which led across the plains almost as the crow flies, is disappointed to find that where settlers have come in and taken up land directly in the path of the old trails they have been fenced off and the new road juts to the right and left, following the section lines which the new surveys have established. We are striving to remedy this situation. One is surprised to encounter gangs of men grading and dragging the Lincoln Highway far out on the Wyoming plains remote from the smallest settlement.

"Utah is the only State we encountered where extensive road improvement is not in progress. One of the two really bad spots on the Lincoln Highway is encountered at Fish Springs, where for about fourteen miles the road wallows across a desert flat. Nevada has the other bad spot, which is at Salt Wells, the point being known as the Fallon Sink. Here the road crosses a sink for a distance of about eight miles and extreme care must be exercised. Plans are in progress for the building of a bench road which will lead around this spot.

"The Highway in California is in wonderful condition and beautiful beyond description. I consider the drive around Lake Tahoe one of the most beautiful to be found in the entire world. We met hundreds of tourists going both east and west, the traffic having increased by at least threefold in the past two years. The drive over the Lincoln Highway is yet somewhat of a sporting proposition, but it is a drive which every motorist should experience. It is an education."

PLENTY OF CARS FOR ITALY.

Government Has Encouraged Industry—Motors for War.

Italy's intervention on the side of the Allies means a great gain in the motor resources now ranged against Germany and Austria, according to The Scotsman. Italy follows Britain, France, and Germany among the European motoring powers, notwithstanding the fact that she was slow to begin the serious development of the new industry. The progress of the industry undoubtedly received a setback as the result of the reaction which followed the great Italian motoring boom of several years ago, when share values became inflated and inevitable slumps were brought about.

In the early days Italy was unable to produce the greater part of the raw material needed for the manufacture of cars, but as indicating the ready recognition of the national importance of the industry, it may be stated that the Italian Government issued special regulations which rendered it possible for manufacturers to import the necessary materials free of duty, provided they issued from the country within a certain number of months in the shape of chassis and such manufactured articles. This was not the only way in which the Government stood by the industry, and fostered its growth. Labor in Italy in the early days was cheaper than in the rival motor manufacturing countries, and to assist factories the Government built special roads, brought railways to them, and lightened their financial obligations in other ways.

Under such a combination of favoring circumstances, contrasting greatly with the state of affairs in England, Italy's motor industry could not help flourishing. Her motor factories today are capable of turning out more than is necessary to make good the wastage of war; they can, besides, expand Italy's equipment of heavy transport, armored cars, ambulances, and kindred vehicles, airship and aeroplane engines, motor boats, and submarines to any extent that Italy may desire. There is scope for the effective use of motor transport in the operations now proceeding on the Italo-Austrian frontier, but the mountainous nature of the country immediately ahead will limit the motor's usefulness to some extent.

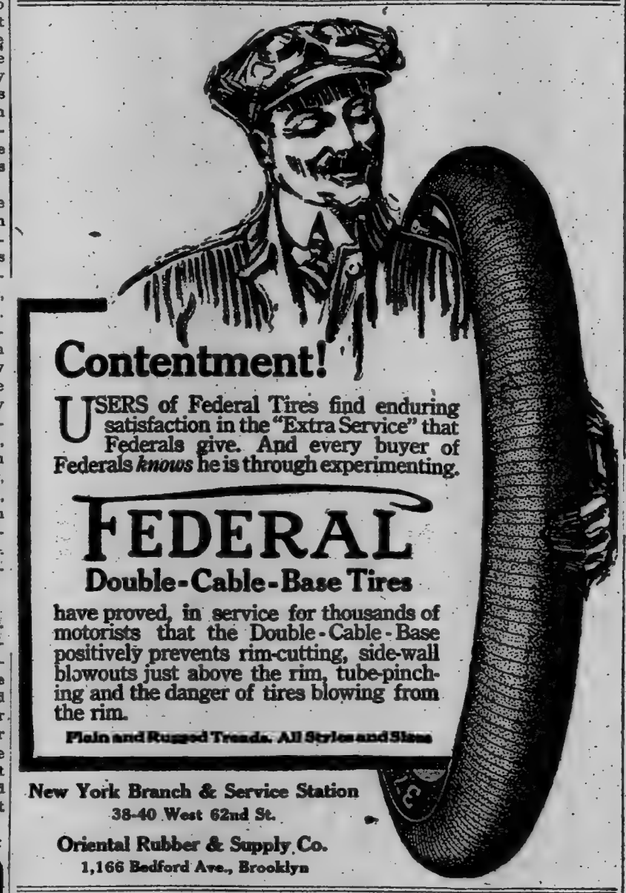

Contentment!

USERS of Federal Tires find enduring satisfaction in the "Extra Service" that Federals give. And every buyer of Federals *knows* he is through experimenting.

FEDERAL
Double-Cable-Base Tires

have proved, in service for thousands of motorists that the Double-Cable-Base positively prevents rim-cutting, side-wall blowouts just above the rim, tube-pinching and the danger of tires blowing from the rim.

Plain and Rugged Treads. All Styles and Sizes

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Oriental Rubber & Supply Co.
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Think what an automobile top must withstand:

Sun, wind, rain, snow, folding, misuse

The top material probably gets harder service and less attention than any other part of the car.

A Genuine
Pantasote

top is *built* to withstand these things—to retain its *newness* and preserve the beauty of the *car*—and to provide perfect protection.

Write for booklet

THE PANTASOTE CO.
New York

STUDEBAKER
Cars Taken in Trade
Real Values This Week Only

Peerless "Six"-48, 7-passenger, foredoor, in excellent mechanical shape	$400
Regal, 4-cylinder light touring, with two extra shoes. Ready for immediate use	$140
Packard two-passenger Roadster, in very good condition	$385
Studebaker '12 "35-c," 5 and 7 passenger, with electric lights and starter, perfect mechanical condition	$475
Detroit Electric Coupe, 1915 Model, practically new. Open to offer at	$2,500
Hudson "20" Roadster. A rare bargain at	$220
Buick Limousine, in excellent shape, suitable for hacking purposes	$450
Garford, with fine Landaulet body, worth at least $500. To quick buyer	$280

Harmony Heretofore only the large, luxuriously extravagant motor car bore the dignity requisite to the formal social function. The roadster was a special service car.

But to-day has come the SCRIPPS-BOOTH, a roadster for three, so refined in appearance and dependable in performance, that it has become a definite factor in individual social activities.

In perfect accord with its owner's every fancy, it is alert for the morning's constitutional, or restful as a silent prelude to the ballroom's brilliant chaos.

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Same Car
Powerful Valve-in-Head Motor. Big, Full Five-Passenger Body.
The 1915 INTER-STATE created a demand far in excess of our expectations. Because of this demand we can offer "The Thousand Dollar Car" at a reduction without affecting the High Quality Standard in any particular.

New Price
At $850 the 1916 INTER-STATE is the Biggest Value on the Market today. Your own investigation will prove the truth of this statement. See the 1916 Inter-State Today!
GARLAND AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
1888 Broadway
NEW YORK CITY.

MOTOR HAPPENINGS

BRITISH TRUCK SUBSIDY HAS EYE TO PEACE TYPE

Government Regulations for Motor "Lorries" Place Light Restrictions on Private Owners—Allowance of $600 Provided For.

National preparedness as a subject is one of the most engrossing that is before the American public today. There is one element of the question that, seemingly, has been given a small share of attention—that of motor truck subsidies. It was through the policy of giving subsidies that France, Germany, and Austria, and, to a certain extent, England were enabled to gather great fleets of motor trucks together at the outbreak of the European war.

Just before the start of hostilities the British War Department drew up subsidy regulations that were the result of a number of years' experience. In a recent number of The Engineer, a recognized British authority on engineering matters, the first truck to conform to the subsidy regulations was described. As a preface to this description a résumé of the conditions imposed by the War Department was given. The article says:

"In all matters relating to military transport the military point of view must take precedence for the moment, but peace will come sooner or later, and with it presumably a somewhat sudden cessation in the demand for military supplies and a period of anxiety on the part of manufacturers of lorries, among other things, as to the disposal of an output swelled, as it will have been, by the present abnormal and insatiable requirements of war. Terrible difficulties would arise if the vehicles which now have to be built to meet service requirements were inherently unsuitable for other than military purposes.

"This is a point to which the Mechanical Transport Committee gave very full consideration when drawing up the regulations governing its subsidy scheme for times of peace and which apply, we believe, to all vehicles now being constructed for the War Office. It will be remembered that the object of the scheme was to put the Government, on the outbreak of war, not then foreseen, in possession of an adequate number of mechanical transport vehicles of a more or less standard pattern, without involving the taxpayer in enormous expenses by the direct purchase of large fleets which would have been comparatively idle during peace time. With these considerations in mind the committee drew up a subsidy scheme, which was put into final form last year.

"Under it, if the civilian owner of a lorry agrees to have embodied in the construction of his vehicle certain features, which are desirable from a military standpoint but which in no wise interfere with its utility for commercial purposes, and allows the vehicle to be inspected every six months by an official of the War Office, he not only obtains grants, amounting in all to from $550 to $600, but on the outbreak of a war is paid a prearranged price for his lorry. Thus, not only is the owner assured of a fair—even generous—price, but he obtains a report every six months to show that his vehicles are being properly looked after and driven by his staff.

"A careful study of the regulations indicates that in only one essential feature of design is the liberty of the designer interfered with—a chain drive is barred on any vehicle which is to earn the subsidy. The reason for this is a military one. In active service the work which the lorry has to do is very severe on wheels and tires, and the wheels must therefore be able to be removed and replaced in the least possible time. In a gear-driven vehicle the wheel may be taken off by the removal of a few nuts. It is equally simple to replace it.

"This does not matter in the least to the owner; in fact, he gains the same advantages as the military man does, though they may not be of quite the same value to him. The worst that he has to suffer is the sacrifice of some personal predilection in favor of the chain, derived perhaps from lengthy and satisfactory experience with this form of drive. The insistence on a gear drive is the only really important point in the contrast of a subsidy lorry which may fail to commend itself to the civilian owner unless he attaches more importance to a low platform than to the advantages of a large wheel diameter and ample ground clearance. Altogether, then, it will be seen that the civilian owner has everything to gain and nothing to lose by buying a vehicle built to earn the subsidy, and there is no hidden trap behind the excellent bargain that is offered him."

ONE OF THE NEW FIVE-PASSENGER SIXES.

This is the Mitchell six-cylinder five-passenger touring model for 1916, with 125-inch wheelbase, 42 horsepower motor, and cantilever springs, which sells for $1,250.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

The B. F. Goodrich Company has offered to pay for any Goodrich Safety "Non-Skid" tire sold since its "Fair-List" price reduction (announced on Jan. 31, 1915,) which, when cut open, shows any reduction in quality, in number of layers of canvas, in thickness or quality of rubber, when compared with any other tire of the same make and type sold at the higher prices current before the "Fair-List" movement. Because of that "Fair-List" propaganda every car owner who now buys any make of tire sized 3x15 now saves, on each set of four tires, an average of about $46.27. Every car owner who uses 34x4 tires of any make, now saves, through the Goodrich "Fair-List" propaganda an average of about $26.16 per set of four tires. Other sizes in proportion. The 1,234,048 State licensed car owners who use pneumatic tires now save about 20 per cent. of what they last year paid for any make and size, whether they be Goodrich or competing brands—equal to more than $25,000,000 per year.

Carrying a message from Mayor Rolph of San Francisco to Mayor Rose of Los Angeles, a Saxon "six" recently broke a record. On the return trip from Los Angeles the car covered the distance of 490 miles in thirteen and a half hours, taking the coast route, which is considerably longer and rougher than the valley route.

George H. Kelly, Secretary of the new Baker R. & L. Company, was elected President of the Electric Automobile Manufacturers' Association at the annual meeting in Cleveland, held recently, to succeed L. E. Burr of the Woods Company.

An autocar mechanic covers now three routes with the motor cycle—Long Island, with 36 cars to take care of; Connecticut, with 34, and New Jersey, with 29. Besides the regular work of inspection, the operator carries with him small parts and is able to make minor repairs right on the territory.

Harry S. Houpt, local Hudson distributor, recently received a letter from G. A. Saunders of Skelton, Va., which read: "I am yet running my Hudson roadster, Model 20. I have gotten 100,000 miles, and she will now have to go to the shop for the first time. I have the same spark plugs in it that came in it, and the engine has never been taken down. However, I have several parts that are now worn, and I want them shipped to me by parcel post, C. O. D., at once. These are the parts needed: Rear axle propeller shaft front bearing cage, 50 cents; front wheel outer bearing assembly for both right and left wheels, with balls complete, $1.50; total, $2."

The familiar signature which loomed so large on the radiator of Studebaker automobiles has given way to a neat name plate in the 1916 models. This appears at the top of the radiator just under the water intake. It is a wheel in white enamel across which, on a black panel, is the distinctive signature.

An innovation in the Marmon "41" is the employment of "cast-in" oil ducts leading to the crank shaft main bearings, practically eliminating separate oil pipes and attendant dangers of broken connections and leading pipes.

P. W. Gaylor, who has been for the last year in Europe as general representative of the Kissel Kar, has returned to this country with many interesting side lights on the big war. Mr. Gaylor says that American motor trucks, as a rule, have been giving very satisfactory service in the field, although the work is, of course, of a very grilling character. He is convinced that the war will be a long one.

Glenn A. Tisdale, President of the Franklin Motor Car Company of New York City, announces the arrival of the Franklin new series which has been reduced in price to $1,950. The new model can be seen at the salesroom, 1,848 Broadway.

T. E. Jarrard, Vice President of Apperson Brothers Automobile Company, is now in charge of the sales department; assisting him will be J. H. Newmark, who also continues in full charge of the advertising department. For 1916 the Apperson Company will build six and eight cylinder types, with several styles of bodies.

Utilizing unimproved property for the benefit of the children in the neighborhood is the latest innovation of the Detroit automobile manufacturers. A playground for children is the new feature which has been inaugurated by the Hupp Motor Company, and it has already become so popular that it is filled every day to capacity.

The new model "G" Hand-Operated Sparton Safety Signal is one-third larger than any other hand-operated automobile signal made and listed at $7.

The strides taken by the tire industry are emphasized by Goodyear's latest record-breaking feat of building 13,447 tires in one day, establishing another world's record in tire production. These tires laid flat and stacked one upon another would make a pile more than a mile high, or if placed side by side would stretch out more than eight miles.

J. S. Patterson has become a Detroiter, having been appointed a director of publicity for the Hupp Motor Car Company.

WINTON SIX

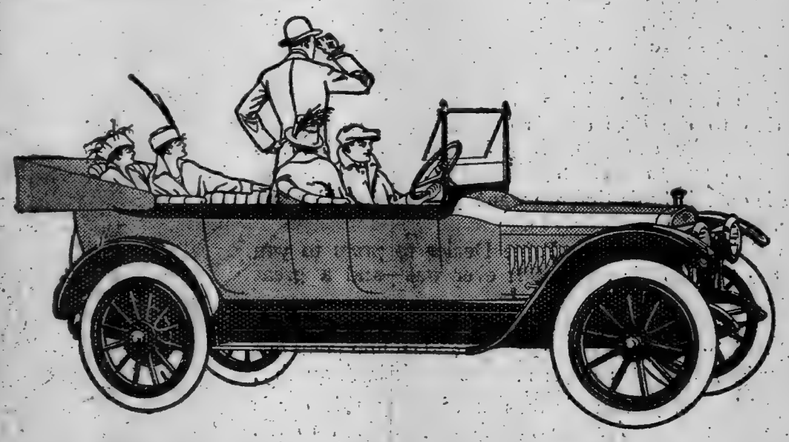

Easy to Tell a Car's Class

The quality car is more conspicuous today and more decidedly superior than ever before. That's because there is more profit in making cheap cars than in making better ones—for the reason that thousands buy cheap cars where only a limited number of successful men and women have the taste that demands the best car that can be produced. So, numerous makers are tending more and more toward cheapness and are ceasing to compete for high-grade patronage.

This has two advantages. It is easier now for the buyer to know what cars are really superior, and also, after purchasing, his high-grade car stands out distinctively from the great streams of cars that do not belong. When he owns a Winton Six, he has the further advantage that his car is a genuinely personal possession, for its colors are of his own selection and its general appearance is the expression of his individual taste.

Two models—both sizes. 33 H. P., $2285. 48 H. P., $3250.

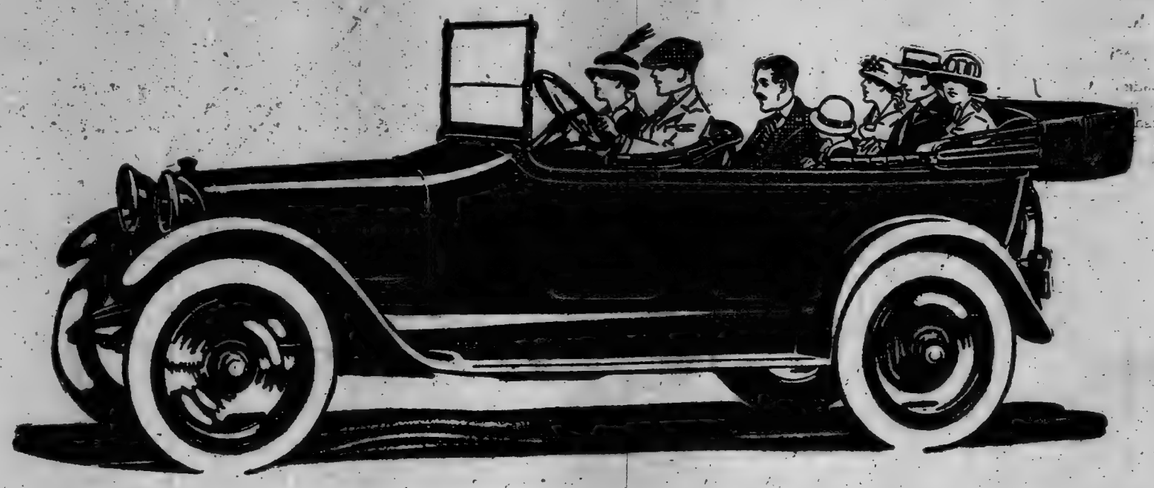

Chalmers Six-48 Now $1550

Big Seven-Passenger Touring Car

AT last you can get one of the biggest motor cars on the market at the price you have been considering—one of the most luxurious motor cars made by one of the great leaders of the higher-priced motor-car field.

At last you can get a car at a reduced price that hasn't one bit of value taken out of it.

At last you can get at the price of cheap cars, a Chalmers car—a car that 10,000 owners have run for two years at the lowest record for real economy of upkeep ever known.

Cut from $1925

This car was placed on the market two years ago at $1925. Thousands were sold at that price. Then the car was reduced to $1725 and we sold thousands more at this figure.

Most of these cars went to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, where the list of Chalmers Six-48 owners reads like the Blue Book.

They were not bought merely by those who felt that $1725 was all they could afford to pay for an automobile, but by people who could afford any car.

Over a thousand Six-48's are operating in the New York City district alone, yet one man at the Chalmers New York branch attends to all repairs or adjustments that have ever been necessary.

No Changes But Improvements

The cars operating in this district broke all records for upkeep—freedom from repair cost considered.

There can be no improvement made in a motor which does such work as this.

There can be no structural improvement made in carburetion which makes such a record in gas economy, or on a chassis with such proper distribution of weight—light where it can be, strong where it should be.

Not one of these *quality* advantages has been skimped in the 1916 model of this car, but numerous refinements have been made.

The car is built in our own shops. It is not a motor picked up here, a transmission there, and other parts from somewhere else.

How We Are Able To Cut

This fact and quantity production have enabled us to produce this car at the 1916 price.

We are building 20,000 cars this season. That is nearly four times as many as ever before. We are putting up new buildings; we are installing new labor-saving and cost-reducing machinery.

With bigger organization, increased capital and new plans, we have cut down administrative expense in its ratio to each car made.

After several years work we are now equipped to make *quality* cars at *quantity* prices.

This car gets all the advantages of this general saving.

In addition we had no new tools to make on this model, no new tool fixtures to make, no new machine tools—so we are able to give the present buyers the benefit of these special savings also.

Not a Made-Over Car

Thus you see that it is not a made-over car to meet a lower price; it is the same high-grade quality car that originally sold at $1925.

Think of it!—this car at $1550—$375 cheaper than its first selling price—and then people wondered how we could make it at less than $2000.

Why, a great motor manufacturer once said to us: "It is the finest motor in material and workmanship we have ever seen (the one in this car at $1550). We are frank to say that we have never turned out a better motor, even for higher-priced cars. No company that we know is turning out a motor with such high-class workmanship as you put on this one."

Look Beneath the Surface

Statements like this should make the prospective motor-car purchaser look beneath the surface of claims of all motor-car manufacturers nowadays.

The prospective purchaser can't tell by looking at a finished car what is in the chassis. If he is a man of mechanical knowledge he *can* tell something by close examination of the chassis.

But even then he can't find such differences as this motor manufacturer found in our motor.

But those who see Chalmers Cars in the making see these differences.

That's why we proudly call attention to the fact that we have never lost a single sale to a prospective purchaser who made a trip through the Chalmers factory.

Talk to Owners of This Car

Many of your neighbors in New York City and vicinity are running this car now—ask any of them about it.

It is the car of *Quality—Plus*. It is the car of *Quality*, because the Chalmers Motor Company has never succumbed to the temptation to make cheap cars. When we cannot build *quality* cars we will go out of business.

It is the car of *Quality—Plus*, because, with new plans for quadrupled production, new organization and the biggest business in our history, we can make Quality Cars at prices which make this Six-48 absolutely the best "buy" in the field of cars priced from $1200 to $2000 today.

We are not given to over-statements. Hence we ask the privilege of proving this rather strong claim.

May we show you this car, to-day?

The Car of Quality—Plus

Chalmers Motor Co.
Detroit, Michigan

Chalmers Motor Co. of New York, *Inc.*

Broadway and 50th Street
Phone 2980 Circle

Brooklyn—Bedford Ave. and Fulton St.
Phone 3700 Bedford

Jersey City—2527 Boulevard

PAIGE

The Standard of Value and Quality

$1295

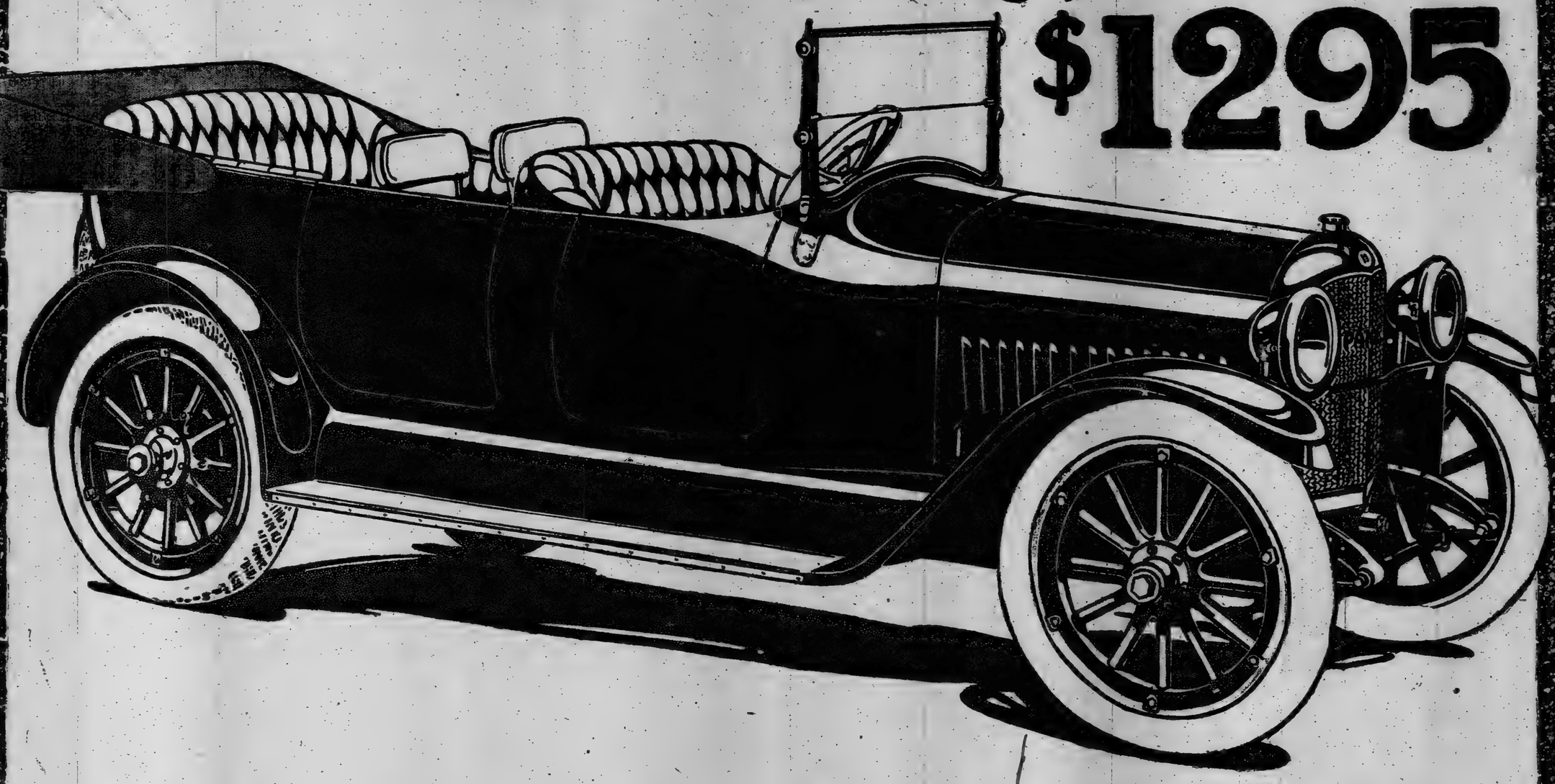

You can now buy a PAIGE Fairfield "SIX-46" for $1295

A GREATER CAR—a finer car—a more luxurious car—and a reduction of one hundred dollars in price.

Here—in a nutshell—is the most important automobile announcement of this season.

You all know this car.

You know of its instantaneous success at the automobile shows last January.

You know that everywhere it has been welcomed and praised as the year's greatest single achievement in the motor car industry.

You know that in six short months it has set the standard by which all light Sixes must be judged.

You know that it has been conceded to be the most beautiful, the most distinctive and the most widely copied car produced by any manufacturer.

And, now, the price has not only been reduced to the amazing figure of $1295

But—

We offer you MORE distinction—MORE luxury—MORE beauty than you were able to purchase at the higher price.

Such is the latest and greatest achievement of the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company.

Such is the announcement which thousands of motorists have been eagerly waiting to hear.

Now—indeed—comes your opportunity to satisfy that longstanding desire and *own* the finest of all light sixes—a Paige "Fairfield Six-46."

New Features in the "Fairfield Six-46"

When we say that the new "Fairfield" is a *greater* and *finer* Six we mean precisely what the words imply.

The only changes which have been made in this car are distinct and obvious *improvements.*

You will find, for instance, that the top is now made of genuine Pantasote instead of Mohair.

Inside the car, the upholstery has been changed to the finest French Glaze hand-buffed leather. No amount of money can buy a finer quality of leather, hair or springs for upholstering.

Scrupulous care has been given to the finish of the "Six-46," and you will now find a "paint job" which cannot be bettered in America. It requires *twenty-four* days to finish the long graceful body in its Paige Richelieu blue and the running gear has been effectively set off with a warm red.

At every point you will find *better* workmanship—*finer* material—*handsomer* appointments.

We have deliberately set out to make the "Fairfield" the *last word* in six cylinder elegance and luxury. We have spared neither pains nor money to accomplish our purpose.

When you actually *see* the wonderful improvements which have been made, you will find it difficult to reconcile so much real value with the greatly decreased price.

And, now, let us say a word about "price."

This has been a strenuous season in the motor car field—an especially strenuous season in the light six division.

Prices have been slashed right and left. Bold, intemperate "claims" have been made and it has, perhaps, been difficult for the public to separate the wheat from the chaff.

But—no matter what the "claims" may be—the public is concerned first and last with Quality—*basic* quality—*fundamental* quality.

So, this is the year of all years when you must *investigate* and *analyze* before you finally decide to make your investment in an automobile.

Only too often a cut in price means a proportionate cut in quality. A car, you must remember, can be "refined" to the point where all of the goodness is taken out of it.

Therefore, make it a point first of all to critically *investigate* the car which you propose to buy. Pay attention to the *little* details quite as well as the big ones. *Actually satisfy yourself that price reduction has not meant quality reduction.*

It is on this basis that we want you to consider the Paige.

In plain terms, ask the Paige Dealer to *prove* to you that the "Six-46" is all that it ever was—and a great deal more.

Or better still, look up a friend who drives a "Fairfield." Take him to the Paige Agency and let him point out the new improvements quite as well as the old basic quality.

Let him tell you in his own words *why* this car is the greatest value for the money ever offered to the American public.

Proceed in the same way with any other light sixes that you have in mind. See if they will stand the test of such a critical investigation.

Then, form your own conclusions. That's all we ask.

The Paige Fairfield "Six-46" was first announced last January. Since that time there has never been a single week when the factory could begin to keep step with its orders. Despite our greatly increased manufacturing facilities and doubled production, there is every indication that the overwhelming demand for the "Six-46" will be repeated. We suggest, therefore, that you act quickly in placing your order.

Hollywood Model "Six-36" $1095

Paige-Detroit Co. of New York

Broadway and 63d St. Telephone 8371—Columbus. **1001 Bedford Av., Brooklyn**

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, probably local showers Monday; fair and warmer Tuesday; moderate south and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,988. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TWO SHIPS AT SEA WARNED OF BOMBS

Government Wireless Tells Them of Threats of Dynamiter Calling Himself "Holt's Pupil."

FORMER SUSPECT ARRESTED

In a Letter to New Orleans Paper 'Pearce' Says He Will Complete Holt's Work.

NAMES MORGAN AND ENVOY

Says Holt, or Muenter, Warned Vanderbilt and Others Not to Sail on Lusitania.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 12.—Acting on advices received by telegraph late last night from The New Orleans Times-Picayune, Secretary Daniels directed the naval radio station at Arlington, Va., to flash a warning to all ships at sea to be on the lookout for bombs supposed to have been placed on board certain vessels, and warning particularly the steamers Howth Head and Baron Napier that information had come to the Navy Department that explosive bombs may have been placed on those two vessels. All ships were requested to try to communicate with the Howth Head and the Baron Napier.

The Howth Head and the Baron Napier both sailed from New Orleans on July 9 with cargoes for the Allies. The Howth Head cleared for Belfast and Dublin, but is scheduled to put in at Norfolk en route. The Baron Napier is bound direct for Avonmouth, England.

The Arlington station sent its warning to the Naval Wireless Station at Key West, which is nearest to the points at sea where the two ships are now supposed to be. As the two vessels left New Orleans on Friday they must be in the vicinity of Key West.

The message did not reach the Navy Department until after the Bureau of Operations had closed at midnight, but was delivered at once to Secretary Daniels, who turned the matter over to Lieutenant Byron McCandless of the bureau, with instructions to have a warning message sent from the Arlington and Key West radio stations of the navy.

The message, as sent broadcast by the Arlington station, was:

Steamers Baron Napier and Howth Head, cleared July 8 from New Orleans, reported to have explosives secreted in hold.

The Key West station has instructions to endeavor to communicate the news direct to the Howth Head and the Baron Napier and endeavor to obtain acknowledgements from each of these steamers. The Arlington station will be able to send this message within a radius of 2,000 miles with a wave length that can be picked up by vessels of the types of these two at that distance.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—A written threat to assassinate J. P. Morgan, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and destroy by bombs British ships clearing from American ports, thus carrying out some of the plans of Erich Muenter, is contained in a letter signed "Pearce," who styles himself a partner and intimate associate of Muenter, which was received by The New Orleans Times-Picayune this afternoon.

The author of the letter asserts that he has come to New Orleans to complete plans for the destruction of British mule transports, and gives the name of one such vessel and a British merchantman with cargo for Irish ports, which he says will be blown up on their present voyage. These vessels are the Baron Napier, which sailed from New Orleans on Friday for Avonmouth with 967 head of mules, and the Howth Head, which cleared last Thursday for Belfast and Dublin, via Norfolk, with a full cargo of general merchandise.

Hans Halle, who recently was tried and acquitted on the charge of making an infernal machine to blow up a French Line ship about to sail from New York, was arrested tonight on suspicion, and will be held until the two British ships are heard from. In the letter to the newspaper the writer mentions Halle, saying 'Halle failed completely.'

The receipt of the letter, which bears evidence of having been written by a person who knew Muenter, or Holt, ultimately, created a sensation in shipping and police circles. Steps were immediately taken to warn the Baron Napier by wireless, but the Howth Head has no wireless, and probably cannot possibly be communicated with before it arrives at Norfolk.

A score of detectives were immediately put to work on the case, and special agents of the British Government and of shipping firms were sent to the wharves where other British mule transports are loading.

The man said he had enough dynamite to destroy the city of New Orleans, and warns Americans to remain off British vessels if they have regard for their lives. The letter follows:

New Orleans, La., July 10, 1915.
Editor Times-Picayune, City:

Sir: Holt is dead, yes, and so is Muenter—two names, but one man—one of the greatest men that ever lived in this war-cursed world. Holt, the martyr,

MINNEHAHA LEAVES HALIFAX FOR LONDON

Smoldering Freight Removed and Fire All Out—Material Found Shows a Bomb Was There.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 11.—The Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha, which put in here after the explosion and fire on board last Wednesday, sailed for London tonight. All of the smoldering freight had been removed and the fire completely extinguished.

Officers of the steamer declined to say whether their examination of the forward hold yielded evidence to show that the explosion was caused by a bomb. It was learned, however, that while removing the damaged cargo, stevedores found several pieces of copper wire and other materials, which, it was said, were not a part of the cargo. Members of the crew said tha some of these materials resembled coils such as are used in time bombs.

The emptying of the forward part of the vessel disclosed that the explosion had occurred on the orlop deck, near the centre of the steamer, and not in the No. 3 hold, as at first thought. The deck was raised four inches at one point, a heavy beam, running fore and aft and supporting the deck, was buckled, and several stanchions were twisted.

To reach the seat of the fire on the orlop deck it was necessary to open the hatch of the No. 4 hold and gradually remove the cargo, fighting the flames at the same time. When the deck was finally cleared the fire was subdued. Such of the freight as was not badly damaged was put back on board before the steamer sailed.

The following message was received here yesterday afternoon from Captain Claret of the Minnehaha at Halifax:

Sailing at 4 P. M. for London. All's well. CLARET.

C. W. Thomas, Assistant Manager of the steamship department of the International Mercantile Marine Company, who received the message at his home in Bayonne, said last night that the fire had evidently done less damage than was indicated by previous dispatches, as the Captain was able to leave Halifax much earlier than he expected.

POPE TO DENOUNCE GERMANY'S WARFARE?

Will Censure Lusitania Sinking, Poison Gas and Violation of Belgium, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—A correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, in a dispatch dated Northern France, yesterday, says:

"Vatican correspondents declare that the Pontifical Secretary of State is about to publish two diplomatic documents of great interest to the Allies.

"One of these, addressed to England, conveys the Pope's explicit condemnation of the sinking of the Lusitania and the use of poisonous gases as wholly contrary to Christian morality. The other, destined for Belgium, brands the German violation of neutrality as equally opposed to the ethics of the Catholic Church and expresses firm hope for the restoration of that heroic little nation's independence."

PRUSSIAN LOSSES ALONE TOTAL 1,504,523

This Does Not Include Numerous Other German Casualty Lists—4,900 Teachers Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

BERNE, July 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post)—The last sixteen Prussian casualty lists contain the names of 94,747 officers and men killed or wounded, making the total Prussian losses to the end of June 1,504,523. This does not include 164 Saxon casualty lists, 179 Bavarian lists, 211 Württemberg lists, and 36 navy lists.

Of 40,000 German national school teachers under arms 4,900 have been killed in battle.

Few figures as to losses in battle have been coming from German sources of late, and it is said that there has been a sharp censorship on these.

In mid-March the total casualties on 173 Prussian lists alone was 1,050,029. There were besides these at that time 180 Bavarian lists, 126 Württemberg, 119 Saxon and 20 navy lists, and it was thought at the time that these represented losses equal to those of the Prussians.

If the same ratio of increase in casualties holds with regard to them in the last three and one-half months as with regard to the Prussians, (almost 50 per cent.,) the total roll of German dead, wounded, and missing must run above 3,000,000.

KING GEORGE SENDS MESSAGE TO FLEET

Visits Ships and Is Confident of Victory "Whenever Day of Battle Comes."

LONDON, July 11.—The belief that the British Navy will win fresh laurels "whenever the day of battle comes" is expressed by King George in a message to Admiral Jellicoe after a visit to the grand fleet.

"I have had the pleasure of seeing the greater portion of the officers and men of the fleet," said his Majesty. "I realize the patient and determined spirit with which you have faced long months of waiting and hoping. I know how strong is the comradeship that links all ranks together. Such a happy state of things convinces me that whenever the day of battle comes my navy will add fresh triumphs to its old and glorious traditions."

FIRE ON ALABAMA NEAR MAGAZINES

Flames Start Under Forward Turret and Battleship's Crew Has an Hour's Fight.

500 VISITORS RUSH ASHORE

Sounding of Alarm on Vessel at Philadelphia Pier at First Thought a Signal for Drill.

THEN THE SMOKE IS SEEN

And Frightened Men and Women Hurry Off the Vessel as Fight with Fire Begins.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Five hundred visitors were aboard the battleship Alabama, flagship of Rear Admiral Helm, commander of the reserve fleet at League Island, this afternoon, when fire was discovered under the forward turret of the 13-inch guns and dangerously close to the magazines. When the alarm gong began booming the crew divided itself into two parts, half fighting the flames and the other hustling the guests down the gangplank.

It took an hour of stiff work to subdue the flames, which at one time were so threatening that a squad of men was ordered to stand by and be ready to flood the magazines.

When the alarm started many of the visitors imagined they were about to witness some sort of a fire drill, but when a few minutes later they caught a glimpse of smoke from the hatchways near the turret there was a general rush for the shore. But there was no chance for any disorder, as the bluejackets were at their posts in a jiffy, directing the frightened men and women across the decks and down the gangways. Some of the sailors were at first inclined to believe the clanging of the bell meant simply a summons for a fire drill.

In a few moments everybody but the crew was ashore, while those aboard fought the fire with concentration and precision. Their efforts were directed by Lieutenant W. C. McCracken, in command of the ship.

The smoke at first was so dense that it was difficult to find the flames. All the electrical currents in the vessel were shut off as soon as the discovery was made, so that the firefighters would not be in danger of receiving shocks. The men used electric lights, crawling in and out of the manhole-like openings of the turret.

The Alabama only recently returned from doing patrol duty off the Virginia capes, and her magazines were loaded to capacity with ammunition.

Rear Admiral Helm was not aboard when the fire occurred, but upon returning and learning of the way the jackies behaved he was quick to commend them.

It is believed that the fire was started by a short circuit.

FLYING BOAT HIT LOG; TRIP TO ALBANY OFF

Edwin Morse and A. B. Gaines Thrown Into Water on Test Flight.

The hydroaeroplane flight from New York to Albany which Edwin A. Morse, son of Charles W. Morse, and A. B. Gaines, the aviator, intended making yesterday did not come off. The hydroaeroplane was wrecked within half a mile of the place selected for the start, and Messrs. Morse and Gaines were thrown into the water, Mr. Gaines under the machine. One wing of the machine was wrecked, and it was said that it will probably take a week for repairs. The flight may be attempted next Sunday.

There were a thousand persons on the viaduct and half as many more on the pier at the foot of West 132d Street at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, waiting to witness the getaway. The machine was sent up for a test flight an hour earlier and for about 100 yards it behaved well. It was up about thirty feet, and when opposite the pier and near midstream Gaines decided to bring it down. As it touched the water its bow struck a floating log, causing it to careen and wrecking the left wing.

The machine turned half turtle, with the right wing sticking high up out of the water, and the wreckage of the left wing was entirely submerged. Gaines climbed out from under the wreckage and caught hold of the body of the machine. As soon as he saw that Gaines was safe Morse started to swim for the shore.

In the meantime several launches headed for the wreck. One of them picked up Morse. Gaines tugged at the machine and finally succeeded in getting it half righted and made a towline fast to its tail. A launch took the machine in tow and dragged it back to the hangar in the pier basin at the foot of 132d Street. An examination of the machine showed that the left wing was completely wrecked and the right wing also damaged, but not seriously.

The water was smooth, and there was little wind at the time. Neither of the occupants was at any time in danger.

SHELLSEDD-EL-BAHR CAMPS

Turks Report Fire Damage at Allies' Dardanelles Base.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11, (via London.)—The following official statement was issued today at the Turkish War Office:

"Our Anatolian batteries, which had moved forward, successfully bombarded enemy camps at Teke Burun, on the front near Sedd-el-Bahr, and an infantry division, which was advancing. A great fire broke out in the environs of Teke Burun."

Buying War Supplies Here.

How big operations are financed and what is being done to safeguard American contracts. In

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES OF YOUR NEWSDEALER IN ADVANCE. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY

CARRANZA IN FULL CONTROL OF CAPITAL

His Governor Sets Death Penalty for Looting—Little Street Fighting with Zapatistas.

OFFICIALS TO MOVE THERE

Request for Recognition to be Made When Government Is Back at Mexico City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 11.—Lopez de Lara, the Constitutionalist Governor of Mexico City, has issued a decree that all persons, irrespective of position, taking horses, autos, or property of any kind will be shot. This decree was ordered by General Carranza, who said that the Constitution must and would be observed in order to show the world that theirs was the only legal government giving real guarantees.

General Gonsales says the entire city is in his possession. The General and staff will enter with artillery and food trains upon the completion of a large bridge over the drainage canal, blown up by the Zapatistas retreating from Guadalupe to the centre of the city.

Minor fighting in the streets by scattered Zapatistas is reported, but the main body is in full retreat to the State of Morales.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Announcement of the capture of Mexico City by the Carranzista forces was received by the State Department today in a message from John R. Silliman, special agent of the United States at Vera Cruz. The message, which bore last night's date, read:

"The Chief of Staff informs me that General Gonsales entered Mexico City this morning. Casualties, 3,000. The Zapata forces have fled."

When the full text of this dispatch was communicated to the Carranza agency here, it was announced by Eliseo Arredondo, Carranza's special representative here, that General Carranza would immediately establish a civil government in Mexico City, preparatory to moving his capital there. Señor Arredondo said that as a consequence of this victory he had been notified from Vera Cruz that officers of the various Governmental departments would leave there on a special train tonight for the purpose of establishing authority in Mexico City at once. General Lopez de Lara, who has been appointed Governor of the Federal District which embraces Mexico City and its environs, left Vera Cruz with his staff several days ago. Officials and employes of the postal, telegraph, railway, treasury and other departments will follow with a view to establishing a complete Carranza administration within a short time.

The official account of the occupation of Mexico City, as transmitted to General Carranza by General Gonsales follows:

Headquarters in the Field, Villa de Guadelupe.

July 10, 5 P. M.

Mexico City is being evacuated by the Zapatistas and the Constitutionalist forces are occupying the capital tonight. There was severe fighting this morning on the outskirts of the city between Guadelupe and Rio Consulado, which is within the city limits. The Zapatistas lost 3,500 men, four pieces of artillery, and great quantity of small arms and ammunition. Immediately after the morning defeat they began a hasty evacuation of Mexico City, fleeing toward the south. The retreating Zapata forces were pursued by portions of the army, while a heavy detachment was sent post haste southward parallel with the Zapatista line of retreat to cut across on their flank several miles south of the city. Complete details will follow.

PABLO GONZALES.

Members of the Carranza junta in Washington were jubilant today over the capture of Mexico City, and were hailing the Zapatista evacuation as the beginning of the end of the revolution. They declared that General Gonzales has about 25,000 men, sufficient to hold the Zapata forces permanently in check while restoring order and alleviating distress in the Mexican capital. They assert that Carranza will now be able to subdue Zapata without withdrawing forces from Mexico City for use against the Villistas, because it was their conviction, it was asserted, that General Obregon's army would be able to hold Villa in check and restore order in Northern Mexico. It is Carranza's plan to move his capital at an early date to Mexico City from Vera Cruz, to set up a provisional government there, and seek recognition from the United States Government.

Charles A. Douglas of Washington, counsel for the Carranza Government, is in Vera Cruz and will accompany the Carranza Government into the Mexican capital. The efforts of Mr. Douglas and those who have been associated with him in Washington will now be bent in the direction of recognition for the Carranza Government, and this proposal soon will be placed before the Wilson Administration for consideration. The Villistas have been seeking to arrange a conference with Carranza for a unification of the factions, but General Carranza has turned a deaf ear to them. Now that he has been able to occupy Mexico City, General Carranza, it is thought, will be less amenable than ever to the pressure the Villistas have been seeking to bring to bear on him for a compromise.

The United States Government will now look to the Carranza Government to relieve the distress in Mexico City and facilitate the movement of Red Cross and other supplies into the capital. The Wilson Administration will scrutinize the Carranza Government carefully in Mexico City. Carranza will have to do a great many things in the direction of relieving distress and restoring order in Mexico, it is said, before the United States Government would consent to recognize him as Provisional President.

OROZCO'S DAY TO APPEAR.

Missing Revolutionist Must Return or Forfeit $7,500 Bond.

EL PASO, July 11.—Whether General Pascual Orozco, who eluded civil and military guards a week ago, will appear tomorrow to answer charges of conspiracy to violate the United States neutrality laws remained unanswered today. His

ROOSEVELT FIRM AGAINST GERMANY

Reaffirms Stand for Prompt and Effective Reprisals as He Starts for Exposition.

WOULD SHUT OFF COMMERCE

Refers Inquirers to His Former Comment—Says It Applies Now and We Must Recognize It.

Theodore Roosevelt started for San Francisco last night to visit the exposition, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and his secretary, John McGrath. Shortly before he boarded the train, at 6:45 o'clock, he was asked to comment on the latest German note on the sinking of the Lusitania.

"Turn back to what I said when the Lusitania was sunk. That will cover the case," he said. "What I said then applies now, and in the end the United States will have to recognize that fact."

When he received the news that the Lusitania had been sunk by a German torpedo, Colonel Roosevelt characterized the deed as an "act of piracy." Later he said:

"Without twenty-four hours' delay this country should declare that, in view of Germany's murderous offenses against the rights of neutrals, all commerce with Germany shall be forthwith forbidden and all commerce of every kind permitted and encouraged with France, England, and the rest of the civilized world. This would not be a declaration of war. It would merely prevent munitions of war being sent to a power which by its conduct has shown willingness to use munitions to slaughter American men, women, and children. I do not believe the assertion of our rights means war, but we will do well to remember there are things worse than war.

"I very earnestly hope that we will act promptly. The 150 babies drowned on the Lusitania, the hundreds of women drowned with them, scores of those women and children being Americans, and the American ship Gulflight, which was torpedoed, offer an eloquent commentary on the actual working of the theory that force is not necessary to assert and that a policy of blood and iron can with efficacy be met by a policy of milk and water."

Colonel Roosevelt alluded to President Wilson's assertion that "there is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right." His comment on this was: "If the United States is satisfied with occupying some time in the future the precise international position that China now occupies, then the United States can afford to act on this theory."

In another statement, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"The use of the phrase 'strict accountability' of course must mean and can only mean that action will be taken by us without an hour's unnecessary delay. It was eminently proper to use the exact phrase that was used, and having used it our own self-respect demands that we forthwith abide by it."

Colonel Roosevelt never looked better in his life than last night. He was bubbling over with vitality. He refused to discuss politics, but let it be known through his secretary that he did not expect to hold a single formal conference with any of the Progressive leaders or make any suggestions to them. If they wanted to talk he would listen, but he would not advise; they must work out their plans for themselves.

It is understood, however, that the Colonel will receive informally on the train various political leaders, and have chats with them. These men will ride with him from city to city along the route. There will be a two-hour stay in Chicago. At St. Paul a change will be made to the Canadian Pacific. Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt will spend two days sightseeing in the Canadian Rockies, and then the trip will be continued, the party arriving in San Francisco on July 20. Three days will be spent in Los Angeles and San Diego. The party will start back on July 28, arriving here on Aug. 3.

The Colonel looks upon the trip as an outing. On July 21 he will deliver an address at the exposition. It will be "Roosevelt Day."

CANADIAN MUNITIONS PLAN

To Be Submitted to Thomas When He Arrives This Week.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 11.—Canadian manufacturers met here today to arrange a program for the manufacture of ammunition, which will be submitted to the representative of the British Munitions Committee, who is expected here from England early this week. The big Canadian firms hope to organize in such a way that they can effectively produce gun ammunition.

Up to the present time Canada has been producing considerable quantities of ammunition. Some of it has been ready for immediate use, being loaded or fixed with the necessary explosives.

It is expected that an arrangement will

PRESIDENT RETURNING TO WASHINGTON FOR CABINET COUNCIL ON GERMAN NOTE; BELIEVED TO HAVE MAPPED HIS REPLY

President Studies German Reply in Seclusion; Decides He Must Return to Capital to Answer

CORNISH, N. H., July 11.—In the quiet of the hills President Wilson has been giving careful consideration since yesterday to Germany's latest note on submarine warfare. He is believed to have mapped out in a general way the next step to be taken by the United States, but there will be no final decision until the situation has been discussed with the Cabinet.

It now seems probable that the President will be back in Washington in time for the Cabinet meeting on Friday. Originally it had been planned to have Secretary Lansing come to Cornish tomorrow, bringing the official text of the German note, with a view to drafting the reply here. This plan was changed because data at the State Department must be at hand when the writing of a reply is undertaken. So the note was sent here from Washington as soon as it was decoded today and the President will get into communication tomorrow with Secretary Lansing and Secretary Tumulty regarding the advisability of the former coming here at all. It may be that the Secretary will come here Tuesday or Wednesday and return with the President.

No inkling has been given of what Mr. Wilson thinks the policy of the United States should be in view of what officials generally think the unsatisfactory nature of the German note. He has been studying and thinking over the text as cabled from Berlin to The Associated Press. Instead of going to church today he spent the entire morning and afternoon in seclusion at Harlakenden House or strolling about the grounds.

GERMANY UNABLE TO END PEACE CRY

Socialist Propaganda Spreads Through Empire, Although Party Leaders Are Divided.

TO CARRY IT TO REICHSTAG

Vorwaerts Editor Renews Appeal for End of War, Hotly Opposing Belgian Annexation.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 11, (via London.)—The internal troubles of the Social Democrats are causing increasing interest, particularly as they are likely to result in sensational developments when the Reichstag meets. Nobody ventures a prophecy as to whether the party schism will be permanent even after the war or whether it marks the passing of a healthy phase, because it is provoking a nation-wide discussion of officially forbidden topics.

The two principal factions differ not in the ends desired, but as to the means of achieving the mutual goal, which is a permanent peace, guaranteeing future military, political, and economic security for Germany at the earliest moment practicable. The differences of viewpoint are interestingly brought out in interviews with prominent representatives of the warring factions by Dr. Ernest Myer, editor of The Vorwärts, who, with Haase, Liebknecht, and Ledebour, stands with the so-called minority of the Socialist Party in the Reichstag, and Dr. Edouard David, a member of the Reichstag, who is playing a prominent part in the political decisions of the Reichstag group and speaks for the Socialist majority there.

Dr. Myer, who with his associates has been bitterly attacked as being unpatriotic and helping to encourage Germany's enemies, speaking for himself, emphasized the point that these enemies need extract no comfort from the Socialist "minority's" views. He said that the peace talk most emphatically did not indicate an internal weakening; on the contrary, it was proof of the present strength of Germany's position. He said:

"The very fact that the German armies are standing on the enemies' soil leads us to believe that the time is ripe for discussing how the war is to be ended. We most emphatically do not advocate the throwing down of arms to bring about peace. We do not desire to see Germany crushed or beaten, but we do believe the time has come now, and has been ripe for some months, to end the war, since Germany has shown that she cannot possibly be beaten.

"We represent the Socialist minority in the Reichstag faction, but whether our views are those of only a minority of the party throughout the nation we have no way of telling at the present time. We certainly have a strong following in the large cities.

"We are against any annexation, and believe the Government should come out with a declaration of non-intention to annex anything, as an indispensable preliminary to permanent peace. This we believe would put the masses, not only in France, but in England as well, in a receptive mood for peace negotiations.

"We believe the first suggestion could come from Germany without humiliation, in view of her unimpeachable position. While we are irrevocably opposed to annexation on the Continent, we are also opposed to colonial annexation on principle. We would not oppose a military or customs convention with Belgium in the peace negotiations. We would oppose this only if it were imposed on Belgium by force of arms. We do not, however, desire a return to the

BRYAN DECLARES FOR COMPROMISE

Says People Would Approve Action by President to Separate Passengers from Contraband

AND CLEAR DANGER ZONE

"Not a Sacrifice of Rights to Avoid Unnecessary Risks," He Adds.

LOS ANGELES, July 11.—William J. Bryan, ex-Secretary of State, issued a statement tonight in which he said that editorial comment on Germany's latest reply to the American Lusitania note represented the extremes of sentiment, but that he believed the majority of the people were interested solely in protecting American rights and that they would "heartily approve any steps the President may see fit to take to keep Americans out of the danger zone or separate passengers from contraband, especially ammunition."

"It is not a sacrifice of rights to avoid unnecessary risks," he declared.

Mr. Bryan came with Mrs. Bryan from San Francisco to visit William J. Bryan, Jr., at Hermosa Beach. Mr. Bryan's statement follows:

"I have not had an opportunity to read many editorials in full, but I have read extracts from a number of editorials as they have been reproduced in San Francisco and Los Angeles papers. In selecting editorials for reproduction everything depends upon the judgment exercised in making the selection.

Says Public Feeling Is Neutral.

"It is improper to judge from the few which have been reproduced what the general sentiment is, and I am afraid that those which I have read represent the two extremes rather than the average sentiment. The bias of the editor or publisher must always be borne in mind when one reads an editorial, because the bias largely determines the tone of the comment.

"We have in this country a number of newspapers which strongly sympathize with the Allies and, also, a number of papers which strongly sympathize with Germany; but the great majority of the people are neutral in feeling, as well as in expression, and do not take the extreme views represented by either of the groups above mentioned.

"To illustrate what I mean: If you will read the papers which strongly sympathize with the Allies you will find that, either intentionally or unintentionally, they urge our Government to pursue a course which would be helpful to the Allies and injurious to Germany. The papers that strongly sympathize with Germany, on the other hand, urge a course which would be helpful to Germany and hurtful to the Allies. Each side, influenced quite naturally by its sympathies, so defines national honor as to carry out its views.

"The mass of the American people, however, if I know their sentiments, are interested solely in protecting American rights and in preserving neutrality. It is just as unneutral for the pro-Ally papers to insist upon our helping the Allies as it is unneutral for the pro-German paper to insist upon our helping Germany. The pro-Ally papers want this Government to stop the submarine warfare, and the pro-German papers want us to put an embargo on arms and ammunition; but as a neutral nation we have no more right to interfere in the interests of the Allies than we have to interfere in the interests of Germany.

Can't Regulate War Methods.

WILSON GETS OFFICIAL TEXT

Note Quickly Relayed to Him and He Decides to Return to Capital.

OFFICIALS GRAVE AND SILENT

Telegrams Pour Into White House Advising President on Stand with Germany.

NO SIGN OF SURRENDER

Washington Regards It as Obvious That We Cannot Accept Berlin's Terms.

MUST HAVE A DISAVOWAL

Lusitania Disaster Looms Up as the Stumbling Block in Way of Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—President Wilson is coming to Washington to confer with his Cabinet over the German note. When the President will leave Cornish is problematical, but he is expected here within a week.

Although officials do not admit that the intention of President Wilson to return to Washington means that he regards the condition of German-American relations as critical, opinion here is strong that the change of plan on the President's part is extremely significant. Yesterday the President telephoned to the White House from Cornish that he would like Mr. Lansing to join him there and bring with him the official text of the German note. Announcement was made by the State Department tonight that Mr. Lansing did not know when he was going to Cornish and might not leave Washington for that place for a day or two, or even later. It was ascertained subsequently, however, that the plan of having Mr. Lansing join the President at Cornish had been abandoned. This change in program was not admitted officially.

Telegrams Pour In.

Telegrams in considerable number expressing the views of the senders in regard to the German response to America's demands have been received at the White House, but nothing concerning their tenor is obtainable from officials. After the sinking of the Lusitania the White House was fairly deluged with telegrams and letters from American citizens advising the President as to the course he should take, and later on, after his note was made public, the volume of these messages increased considerably. At that time President Wilson declined to permit any of the messages to be given to the press, and it is probable that the same course will be followed with reference to the communications that have been received at the White House since the German response was printed in newspapers Saturday morning.

Whatever may be the sentiments of those who have thought it worth while to send telegrams to the White House concerning the German note, a very distinct impression has been created here by the editorial comment from all sections of the country that the great majority of newspapers of the United States believe that the German response is entirely unsatisfactory, and that the President should not permit the diplomatic discussion to continue. Among a great many officials the opinion prevails that President Wilson intends to wait until national sentiment has crystallized before adopting the course he will follow in respect to the differences with Germany over the manner in which that country has conducted her submarine warfare against merchant vessels.

The last section of the official text of the German response was received over the State Department telegraph wires at 7:15 o'clock this morning. After the last section of it had been received at the State Department this morning and decoded or translated back into the English, the entire communication was telegraphed to President Wilson at Cornish.

Text Sent to President.

A high official of the Government said tonight that he believed it was the President's purpose to study the German note and give Secretary Lansing the opportunity of doing the same before calling a conference to discuss the course that should be taken. Apparently, it was said, the President desired to have time to formulate his views so that he

highest humanity which are the foundations of every national existence."

The comment of the official was brief. "What about the sacred duty on Germany's part of protecting American lives?" he asked.

Situation Called Critical.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 11. — Formal study of the official text of Germany's reply to the American note on submarine warfare as it affects neutral rights strengthens the conviction of high officials that a critical point in the relations between the two countries had been reached.

Not only do they feel the United States must refuse to accept the German proposals for the future conduct of American citizens on the high seas, but the failure of Germany to disavow the sinking of the Lusitania in their view has brought on a crisis the outcome of which it is difficult at present clearly to foresee.

That there would be no action by the United States for at least another week was indicated today. Several days will be required to measure fully the consequences and responsibilities which will be incurred by the American Government in framing a policy to meet the situation firmly.

Bernstorff to See Lansing.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, intends to call on Secretary Lansing during the week to learn informally whether he can be of any service in the situation. No engagement has been made for a conference, but it may take place on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The official text of the German reply, which arrived today, differed in only a few unimportant words from The Associated Press copy which came from Berlin on Friday night. The official version was delayed in transmission because of the time required for enciphering and decoding. Comparison of the two texts reveals that they were cabled from the same translation and that The Associated Press copy in transmission had omitted a few scattering words, which did not alter the sense or meaning.

In all quarters here the reply was the single topic of concern. That the action of the American Government will be is doubtful largely in the sense that the means of expressing the ideas and purposes of the United States have not yet been decided. It was authoritatively indicated that obviously there would be no surrender of rights and no acceptance of the German proposal to guarantee immunity to American ships under arrangements to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of the two countries.

Put Responsibility on Germany.

There is no intention, from indications in official quarters, to force a situation, but in whatever policy is followed the American endeavor will be to place full responsibility on Germany for any subsequent rupture in friendly relations. Since the Lusitania was sunk on May 7 there has been no violation of the principles for which the United States has contended, unless the mishap to the Nebraskan can be included, and in that case the Washington Government has not finally reached a conclusion as to whether a mine or torpedo caused the explosion.

In the view of many officials, should German submarine commanders therefore continue in practice to respect American rights discussion could continue. There were intimations, however, that in the next communication the United States most likely would impress upon the German Government the serious consequences which would ensue from any further violation of American rights as proclaimed in the notes already sent.

Lusitania the Stumbling Block.

The chief obstacle, it appears, however, to permitting virtually a status quo to continue while further notes are exchanged is the treatment which Germany has given to the Lusitania case.

The United States has asked for disavowal of intent to kill Americans and for reparation, although the latter has been subordinated to the greater consideration of whether Germany legally justified the action of the submarine commander or would admit liability.

No direct answer on either question of law involved were given in the last note, and the quick sinking of the vessel was attributed to "peculiar circumstances," such as the presence of high explosives. High officials regard this as an evasion, pointing out that even if there were explosives on the ship, which is not admitted, they never would have been ignited but for the German torpedo.

Opinion in German quarters here is much the same as that which has been reflected in press comment from Berlin. Count von Bernstorff is satisfied with the German reply and thinks it offers a basis for negotiation. He does not believe a break between Germany and the United States is now possible, and believes that the suggestions carried by Dr. Meyer-Gerhard to urge the German Foreign Office to adopt a friendly tone in its reply were followed. With the United States as active champion for the cause of neutral rights, German officials here say they forsee an amicable understanding eventually on the question of the freedom of the seas.

LONDON FINDS NOTE EVASIVE AND IMPUDENT

Daily Chronicle Denies That England's Food Embargo Preceded Germany's Submarining.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—British comment on the German reply to President Wilson's note is uniform in condemnation of its arrogance and disingenuousness.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"Germany in her second reply to President Wilson takes refuge once more in evasive attempts to shift the blame onto Great Britain. The note's attempts to prove that Great Britain initiated the attack on noncombatants by a starving-out policy from the beginning are a tissue of untruths.

"It says that on Nov. 14 Premier Asquith declared in the House of Commons that it was one of England's principal tasks to prevent food for the German population from reaching Germany via neutral ports. The allusion is presumably to his speeches on Nov. 16, but reference to them will show that the supplies to which he alluded were supplies of contraband articles, not food, and the only food which came into the discussion was tea, whose export from Great Britain was being controlled, but not, of course, its export from Japan or China.

"The fact is we never interfered with ordinary foodstuffs until the present year, when the German Government by commandeering all the wheat within its borders made civil and military supplies indistinguishable. Even then we only stopped wheat until the German submarine blockade forced us to reply with equally comprehensive measures against goods of every description.

"As to the use of mines in the North Sea, of which complaint is made, the Germans laid these in great numbers for three months before we laid any, and they laid illegal ones, which we have never done. It was they and not we who made the North Sea perilous for neutral merchantmen."

"A Grave and Unprecedented Crisis."

The Times says:

"A grave an unprecedented crisis in American history is approaching. There are ways that it would be equally profitless and impertinent now to discuss in which the crisis may be met without drawing the United States into war. The important thing, as it seems to us, is that the issue should be met and not shirked. On the manner in which President Wilson and his advisers deal with it will depend in a very large degree the judgment of the world on the effectiveness or otherwise of American influence in international affairs. The political character of the United States is inevitably on trial, and the verdict will go far toward determining how far a really working member of the family of nations and to what ex-

herself with Germany to put an end to war by blockade. Germany is a land power. Upon land she tramples the rights of neutrals under foot. The neutral territory of Belgium has been utterly destroyed, private property confiscated, and international trade brought to a standstill. Nay, the case is even worse. Germany from the very beginning of the war has enforced a strict blockade in the Baltic against Russia. Let America try to send her ships to Petrograd and she will speedily find the degree of sincerity which inspires the German love of the freedom of the sea. The Baltic is to remain closed, but the North Sea is to be opened. There is to be no termination to the submarine warfare on British shipping, but American ships are to be free to enter and leave German ports.

"This is the doctrine which Germany invites America to press upon England. Is a blockade only a crime when it is directed against Germany? Is it really argued that while Germany may steal a horse England must not even look over the hedge?

Concerning the plea that the Lusitania might reasonably have been expected to float longer than twenty minutes The Morning Post remarks:

"There is something almost comic in this presentation of a humane power anxious for the liberty of the seas and for the lives of the descendants of John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, holding a stopwatch over its submarine atrocities in order to discover the margin of safety.

"One of the most significant passages in this extraordinary document is the concluding sentence, in which Germany expresses the hope that President Wilson's efforts for the great object of the freedom of the sea will lead to an agreement. What is the freedom of the sea? Presumably it is the old catchword, immunity of private property at sea. The fatuity of supposing that in any conceivable war at sea either belligerent would concede the right to the other to bring his supplies across the water is sufficiently apparent. Why should sea warfare differ in this respect from land warfare? Why does Germany, for instance, refuse to permit supplies sent from France to Russia and from Russia to France to run through Germany? That process would be the equivalent of the freedom of the land.

"What foolishness is this again, when Germany requests America to refrain from allowing any American vessel to carry contraband! What does Germany mean? It is not the duty of the American Government to restrict the business of a private trader who is entitled to trade in contraband at his own risk. A neutral Government may, of course, forbid all exports to all belligerents, but it cannot forbid exports to one and allow exports to another without violation of its neutrality. Fortunately the Government of the United States understands international law if Germany does not."

Calls German Contentions False.

The Morning Post's naval correspondent, discussing the Lusitania note, says:

"Germany bases her arguments, such as they are, upon what she declares to be certain rules of international law. Her contentions are as follows: That the Allies have renounced all rules of international law; that they have disregarded all the rights of neutrals; that they have paralyzed peaceful commerce between Germany and neutral countries; that the arming of merchant vessels and the exercise of the right of resistance deprives them of their rights as merchant vessels.

"It may be said at once, and comprehensively, that, tested by the law of nations, every one of these contentions is false. The Allies have strictly observed the laws of nations, which is not to be confused with glosses and variations in respect of the law of nations introduced by various conventions and agreements which, having been violated by Germany even before the outbreak of the war, then ceased to exist as to the rights of neutrals in relation to belligerents. These, strictly speaking, do not exist. A state of neutrality means a state in which a nation has nothing to do with any belligerent.

"The only right of a neutral in these circumstances is the right to be free from molestation by any belligerent. No neutral nation has been molested by the Allies. What is called in the German note the paralysis of peaceful commerce between Germany and neutral nations is the rightful exercise of the powers of a belligerent, not upon neutral nations, but upon private traders belonging to neutral nations. Merchant vessels are under the law of nations entitled to arm themselves and to resist capture. The mere fact that they are armed does not affect their right to be treated as civilians. Should they resist they must legally be treated as belligerents."

The Daily Express says:

"The German reply is that murder is a necessary part of their plans of campaign; that they will in future endeavor to murder as few Americans as possible, but that they have been forced to Bill Sikesism by Great Britain, and that they must continue to Bill Sikes until the end. Over the graves of the Lusitania victims the Kaiser and his Ministers have written: 'Serve them right!'

"The world will now await with expectant anxiety how President Wilson will meet this new declaration that necessity knows no law, and that every consideration of humanity must be subordinated to Germany's policy."

"Treated With Insolent Contempt."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"It is obvious that the United States is treated in this note with insolent contempt. It is the climax of a series of challenges to the American nation. That nation is the guardian of its own honor. What interests Great Britain is the evidence that the desperado element has, after a brief ascendancy of the saner councils in Berlin, again got its hand on the lever, and that the evident disposition lately shown to mitigate the atrocity of submarine war has been suppressed. We say the evidence, not the fact; for the situation is confused by yesterday's announcement in the German wireless, which of course, carefully censored in Berlin, that political and even naval circles are beginning to get tired of the daily editorials of The Deutsche Tageszeitung against a German-American understanding on the submarine question.

"We need not waste time in attempting to find explanations of the simultaneous administration of official slaps in the face to President Wilson by Admiral von Turpitz. The German mind in regard to the war is plainly in a more chaotic state than ever—to truly contrast with the quite unanimous resolve which animates all the Allies."

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—The London morning newspapers, in their comment on the German reply to the United States concerning Germany's submarine warfare, declare that it is a complete negation of everything President Wilson contended for, and conveyed in impudent and insulting terms.

The Daily News thinks it an "ironical coincidence" that immediately upon the publication of the German reply to the American note should follow that of a report in which Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces on the Continent, describes the operations forming the second battle of Ypres and the battle of Festubert, and in which he refers to the use of asphyxiating gases by the Germans.

"In their reply," says The News, "The German Government calls upon America and the world to admire a nation fighting for its existence against 'merciless enemies,' whose 'increasing ruthlessness' compelled them against their human instincts to resort to submarine warfare."

Referring to the German reiteration that the Lusitania carried explosives, whereas "the American Government gave assurances, founded on the most exhaustive official investigations, that the Lusitania carried no explosives whatsoever," and that British merchantmen were armed, The News says: "It would be simpler and more convincing to maintain that the British sank the Lusitania themselves."

FRENCH SEE IRONY IN GERMAN NOTE

Press Comments Bitterly on Its References to the Principles of Humanity.

PARIS, July 11.—The Paris newspapers today published in full the text of the German reply to the American note. Such headings as "A Monument of Impudence" and "A Monument of Hypocrisy," express the attitude assumed generally toward the reply by the papers in their editorial articles.

The Echo de Paris has this to say regarding the German answer:

"The note marks sensible progress over the preceding notes; to cynicism the Germans now add persiflage. To comment seriously on such a morsel would be to permit ourselves to be flouted by Germans; to laugh at it would perhaps fail in respect toward the Germans' two victims—the Lusitania and the prestige of President Wilson."

The Figaro says it is embarrassed to determine which is the more remarkable, the impudent cynicism of German diplomacy or the extraordinary presumption leading them to believe that the United States would be satisfied with such a reply." The paper adds that it is puzzled as to why it took so long to produce "nothing save affirmations, which seem of transcendent irony, of the zeal of the Imperial Government for the principles of humanity."

Under the heading "The German Reply to America is a Tissue of Quibbles," the Petit Parisien, after summarizing President Wilson's note, says:

"To this the reply of the Berlin Cabinet seems to be in disdainful irony. It brushes aside the doctrinal viewpoint set forth by the President. It enumerates in terms which might be intended to be funny the complaints of the Teutonic Admiralty against the Franco-British blockade. It offers America derisive guarantee and openly seeks to prolong infinitely the negotiations that it never intended to end."

The Socialist paper Humanité says:

"The German reply exceeds anything one might have expected of the blindness of the Berlin Cabinet. With tranquil audacity it throws upon the Allies the responsibility of all the violations of international law of which Germany has been guilty during the eleven months. For the Government of William II. it is always the victim's fault."

The Gaulois says German diplomacy remains true to the system—accusations without proofs.

The Journal asserts that "Germany seeks a means of exploiting the liberty of navigation desired by the Americans."

The Radical publishes the text of the reply without other comment than the heading "A Monument of Hypocrisy."

The Matin expresses indignation at the German note, under the heading "A Monument of Impudence."

NOTE AMAZES ITALIANS.

Called the Most Insolent One Power Ever Sent to Another.

ROME, July 11.—General interest has been aroused by the German note to the United States. All circles agree in thinking that it will have the effect of causing cooler relations between the two countries. A political personage to whom THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent spoke on the subject said:

"The question is reduced by the German note to this: If an American wishes to journey by sea he must ask permission of Germany. It is a question of national dignity, and the proud American nation will, it seems to me, never submit to such dictation."

The Idea Nationale says:

"We certainly were not expected that Germany would have the audacity to present to Washington a document which undoubtedly is the most insolent that one power ever sent to another."

BLAMES BRITAIN MORE.

Has Injured Our Commerce, Says Hoke Smith, Defending German Note

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 11.—The German note should not be considered disappointing. It opens the way for safe travel to American citizens even if it continues interference with some of their legal privileges. While our Government cannot concede the right to Germany to change the rule as to stopping and searching vessels, patriotic citizens will avoid routes which might bring international complications. No thoughtful person should expect Germany to abandon submarine attacks on British commerce while Great Britain continues to violate German rights of commerce with neutrals. The conduct of Germany and Great Britain should be considered together. Similar questions were so treated by our Government in diplomatic correspondence with France and England in 1811.

The course being pursued by Great Britain is far more injurious to citizens of the United States than the course proposed by Germany. Germany would limit the character of vessels on which Americans can safely travel in a war zone. Great Britain illegally seized vessels containing cargoes owned by our citizens, and cuts off their commerce with half of Europe.

Each proceeds in violation of established rules of international law. The illegal conduct of Germany can be avoided by the individual citizen. The individual cannot protect himself from the illegal conduct of Great Britain. A much greater service will be rendered our entire country by forcing Great Britain to cease illegally interfering with our commerce than by securing unrestricted boat selection for travelers. If the future is provided for it will not be difficult to adjust the Lusitania catastrophe. HOKE SMITH,
United States Senator from Georgia.

MUENSTERBERG APPROVES.

Sees Solution in German Note—"No Nation Has Right to Commit Suicide"

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 11.—Professor Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard can see only good in the reply sent to the United States by Germany. He said today:

"The German message goes directly to the solution of the difficulty. No nation has the right to commit suicide. The note shows how sincerely Germany desires peace and how willing she is to go to any possible length to secure it. I regret the inflammatory newspaper headlines commenting on the German message.

"I must refrain from making a formal statement on the present situation, as I am considered by so many people in this country as the unofficial spokesman of the Kaiser."

TAGESZEITUNG HAS NO FEARS.

Comments on "Hyenalike Behavior of American People."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—According to this morning's Times, the German newspapers have, for the most part, said as little as possible about the attempt to murder J. P. Morgan.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung, however, publishes a protest against any unnecessary lamentations about the crime. That paper is quoted as saying:

"It is hardly necessary to insist upon the fact that the German people condemn on principle political crimes of any sort. On the other hand, it would not be surprising if the plan of such a deed as has been committed by Holt (Muenter) should have ripened in a diseased brain as a result of the hyenalike behavior of a people who pray with their lips for peace while at the same time they produce vast quantities of the most terrible weapons for the prolongation of the war and for the killing and wounding of thousands and tens of thousands. At any rate, the immorality of the procedure of such hyenas is, in many respects, unparalleled."

It is to the Tageszeitung that Count von Reventlow, perhaps the most uncompromising critic of America's policies, is attached.

SOCIALISTS SEE KAISER.

German Deputation Invited to Visit the Battle Fronts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHIASSO, July 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Several Swiss Socialist newspapers publish an apparently inspired paragraph from Berlin protesting against the fashion in which the German Socialist conferences have been magnified by Germany's enemies.

The interesting statement is made that a deputation of the leading German Socialists, at the invitation of the military authorities, recently visited the eastern theatre of operations, where they were received by the Kaiser and Field Marshals von Hindenburg and Mackensen.

The Emperor is described as worn in appearance, but full of confidence. He spoke enthusiastically of the way in which all classes of the German people had supported the army in the war provoked by a world of jealous enemies.

The deputation was much interested by the enthusiasm and efficiency of the troops in the east, and is now collecting impressions in the west.

TWO SHIPS AT SEA WARNED OF BOMBS

Continued from Page 1.

lic buildings is a lie. The Capitol is the only building that we planned to wreck, and we partly succeeded in our plan. But what we did plan, and what I am going to carry out, is the idea, the noble, the just idea, to stop this country from contributing to the damnable, hellish, barbaric slaughter across the ocean. British muleships are daily leaving New Orleans laden with live stock for the enemies of Germany, just as ships laden with guns and ammunition to slaughter Germans are almost daily leaving New York.

Therefore this city furnishes a promising field for the work that lies before me. The world calls us cranks, but we are men who perform our duty as we see it. I may succeed in blowing up but one British ship leaving this port—I may succeed in destroying ten—but I am going to carry out the work, and whatever I achieve will be satisfactory to me. And then I will be ready for Morgan. And after I get through with Morgan I will be ready to share my pal's fate. I consider it a glorious fate.

When I think of the slaughter continually going on my duty looms before me so clearly as to overtop all other considerations. This was the spirit that moved Muenter and me to make war on the slaughterers, of which class Morgan shines like a star. And Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. Do you want to know who Muenter was after when he went to Glen Cove? Morgan? Partly. The real reason for going to Glen Cove was Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the Ambassador to Hell. We have trailed Spring-Rice for weeks, and we are going to get him yet.

This country considers Muenter a barbarian, a crank. He was one of the best men Germany ever produced. I knew him in Germany; I knew him in America. He was about the cleverest, most intellectual man I have yet met. And he was human—not only human, but humane. He destroyed property and took lives when he knew that good would follow, never otherwise. He taught me his principles, his ideals; and, as I said before, I glory in his leadership of the past.

He stood ready to risk his own life to save other lives that he considered worthy. Why, at the time the Lusitania sailed on her fateful voyage, do you know who it was that warned Vanderbilt and the rest not to sail on her? It was Erich Muenter. He knew what was going to befall this British ship, knew it just as sure as you know where the sun rises. He not only sent messages to a large number of people that he knew were going to sail on the ship, but he personally appealed to Charles Frohman not to make the voyage. Was he listened to? No. Did the liner go down? Yes.

Just as Muenter appealed to Frohman, Vanderbilt, and the others not to sail on the Lusitania, so I now appeal to my fellow Americans in this country not to sail on the British mule ships leaving this port. If my warning goes unheeded, just as Muenter's warning to Vanderbilt and the rest went unheeded, these Americans that sail on these British owned ships must accept the fate that befell Vanderbilt and the rest. All of my plans will not fail, Remember, I am Muenter's pupil and very, very seldom has Muenter failed. Muenter's methods are my methods. I have his determination and his dynamite behind me, and I am going to carry out his plans. I am working with Muenter's brains, Muenter's courage, Muenter's methods, and added to this I am working with enough explosives to wreck this whole town.

And besides this, I am working to avenge Muenter. So let Americans who take passage under the British flag beware. I have a program to follow; British ships, Morgan, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, and then oblivion. Halle failed completely, Muenter succeeded partly; I am going to succeed completely. I can feel it. I seem to hear Muenter telling me so; I seem to hear him urging me on. I am but one among millions, but I have Muenter's backing, and I have dynamite.

If there be any one among readers of this that doubts these words, let him wait and watch. The early part of next week will witness the completion of Muenter's plans—that is, the beginning of the completion. If you will look up Mr. George Schwartz, he will inform you when the next mule ships leave, and if you will look up the records you will discover the names of two of his Majesty's ships that have just left port—perhaps never to return. One of them is called Howth Head, the other Baron ——. Have you relatives on either of these ships? If you have, I feel sorry for you if you are an American. If you are a subject of his Majesty, I congratulate myself.

Watch the career of some of these mule ships. You will be interested at a final word. Please refrain from abusing Muenter or Holt editorially. I cannot bear to see him dragged in the dust by persons that cannot compare with him in intellect, courage, or martyrdom. Every one seems against him, but I, his pal, is living, and ready to avenge his death—and if necessary, avenge insults against him. I am but one among millions, but I have Muenter and dynamite behind me, and that is a combination hard to beat. PEARCE.

The letter, unstamped and marked "urgent," was deposited in a general mail basket in the business office of the newspaper sometime today. It was written with a typewriter on plain white paper.

The name "R. Pearce" was signed to the letters received by newspapers in Washington after the explosion of the bomb in the Capitol. These letters were supposedly written by Muenter.

MUENTER'S HAND IN THE FIRE BOMB PLOT

New Infernal Machine Probably Used on Minnehaha—Leading Conspirators Sought.

The bomb believed to have been placed by Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, or a confederate on the Minnehaha, according to officials of the International Mercantile Marine, must have been a fire bomb, probably of the kind which was placed by conspirators in this city on board the steamships Kirkoswald, Bankdale, Devon City, Lord Erne, and Cressington Court. All these ships carried war supplies from this port to the Allies in the months of April and May.

Officials of the International Mercantile Marine said last night that, in the absence of a report from the Captain of the Minnehaha, it seemed probable that the fire on the ship had been caused by Muenter or by men with whom he was in league.

Muenter's suicide on the night on which his prediction of a disaster on the ocean on July 7 was made public may have made it impossible for the police to trace his connection with the conspiracy in this city to destroy ships carrying munitions to the Allies. The fulfillment in the case of the Minnehaha of his forecast of an attempt on July 7 to destroy a ship at sea, together with the evidence that Muenter personally had no means of placing the bomb on the ship, cannot be explained except on the ground that Muenter was a party to a conspiracy and had knowledge of further plans which others were carrying out.

Inspector Owen Eagan, of the Bureau of Combustibles, said yesterday that in the trunk full of explosives and chemicals belonging to Muenter, there were materials for making fire bombs as well as for making explosive bombs.

Muenter's Visits Here.

It was early in May that the four fire bombs, which failed to act, were placed on board of the Kirkoswald, which left this harbor for Marseilles. The bombs on some of the other ships were placed before and since that time. Muenter was at Cornell University in May, but he made trips from Ithaca to this city. He may have been active in the conspiracy before he finally arrived in this city two weeks before his attack on J. P. Morgan, or he may then have joined the band of incendiaries.

Muenter conducted experiments with all kinds of bombs at the place he rented at Central Park, L. I., and showed a comprehensive knowledge of all branches of bomb making in his talks with Major Pullman, Superintendent of Police at Washington Heights.

"The sulphur which we found in Muenter's trunk had no place in an ordinary explosive bomb," said Inspector Owen Eagan. "It might have been left over after he had used the bulk of it for making fire bombs.

"Muenter explained his method of exploding the bomb in the Capitol by saying that he had let sulphuric acid eat through the cork of a bottle and on contact with match heads blow up the dynamite. He later admitted that this was false, and that dynamite could not be exploded in this way. But Muenter had in his possession a quantity of loose fulminate of mercury. This could be fired by acid, and might have had a place in a fire bomb. Muenter had undoubtedly experimented at length in the timing of bombs by testing how long it would take sulphuric acid to eat through corks and other substances."

Muenter did not have time, while he was in the city on the way from Washington to the Morgan estate at Glen Cove, to put a bomb on board the Minnehaha, and an examination of express receipts has satisfied officials of the International Mercantile Marine and the police that the bomb was not put on board through any of the express companies.

Muenter First Eliminated.

Because Muenter seems to be eliminated as the person who actually placed the bomb on board, his confident prediction of the attempt to sink a liner on the date when the attack did take place furnishes strong evidence that he did not act alone and that he was in the confidence of others who did place the bomb on board.

Further evidence that Muenter looked to others to place the bomb is contained in the fact that he was not sure of the name of the ship against which the attempt was to be made. He wrote to his wife that he thought it was the Saxonia or the Philadelphia, which was to sink, "God willing," on July 7.

Police Commissioner Woods said that his detectives could find no evidence that Muenter acted in conjunction with others, but they were still searching for possible connections of Muenter with criminal bands inspired by a desire to help Germany, and that the theory Muenter was in a conspiracy had by no means been eliminated.

The belief that it was a dynamite bomb which caused the explosion on the Minnehaha on July 7 was due to a misreading of a wireless message from Captain Frank Claret. The actual text of the message, according to Superintendent E. F. Wright of the International Mercantile Marine, was:

"Fire caused explosion. Now controlled by suffocation and steam. Much smoke in holds. Deem it expedient to make Halifax. Due off Chebucto Head about 9 A. M. Friday. Advise agents."

This was interpreted to mean that fire was caused by explosion, and the first sentence, before it was made public, was edited to read, "Fire caused by explosion."

"This explains," said Mr. Wright, "why Captain Claret did not mention anything about an explosion on the ship in his first message that was sent away at 5:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The second message may have been intended to signify that the fire had exploded some alcohol or chemicals in the the cargo in the No. 2 hold."

Precautions at Piers.

Mr. Wright said that every precaution was being taken at the company's piers to see that the ships and their cargoes were well guarded, but that it was a difficult problem to deal with if the bombs were secreted in the cargo while it was in transit in barges from warehouses to the ships.

No strangers are allowed on the piers in New York harbor where steamers are loading war munitions for the Allies, and all freight taken on board from barges is examined by detectives to see if it has been tampered with before being lowered into the hold.

The head of one of the detective firms employed by the cause learned yesterday that the names of two men who had negotiated with bargemen for the placing of the fire bombs discovered in the bags of sugar on the steamer Kirkoswald were known to them, and there would be developments in the case within the next few days. Steamship agents said the report of the fires on the freight steamers would cause shippers to hold back their goods and send insurance rates still higher.

Tracing Muenter's Life.

Officials of the United States Secret Service are now hunting the conspirators who placed fire bombs on several liners, and are still trying to trace Muenter in the hope that his history in this city will throw light on the conspiracy.

Two of the minor agents of the conspiracy are known to be bargemen who transported from the American Refinery Company's plant in Brooklyn to the Kirkoswold the sacks in which bombs were found.

Others who are said by Secret Service officials to be behind this conspiracy appeared in the plot to get affidavits that the Lusitania was armed. Another is a detective employed by a local steamship line. Some of the men under suspicion have figured in inquiries by the Federal Grand Jury into conspiracies to defraud the United States Government through the use of bogus passports.

The organization, according to Secret Service officials, has great financial resources behind it.

DEADLOCK, SAYS PAUL HARMS.

German Writer Thinks Differences Impossible to Reconcile.

BERLIN, July 11, (via London.)—Paul Harms, in an editorial in the Tageblatt, expresses little optimism regarding the negotiations between America and Germany. He refers to the American demand that ships be warned before they are sunk, and declares that such a course would force Germany to give up the submarine.

"One need make no bones of saying that it is impossible to reconcile the German and the American standpoints," says the writer. "That would mean for us the giving up of submarine warfare, and if Americans will not see that we cannot do that there is nothing to be done. There is no necessity of exchanging notes to reconcile irreconcilable differences. The exchange is made for the purpose of finding a tolerable compromise, and in this decision the German note goes extraordinarily far."

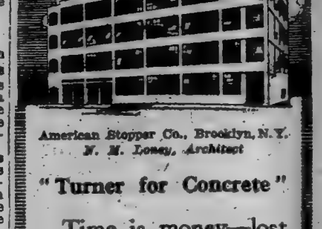

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SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF DESKS, CHAIRS, TABLES AND FILING CABINETS which do not belong in our regular stock and must be sold before the new line arrives. These are new goods that we have purchased of manufacturers at about one-half their former prices to us.

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WHEN evening after evening he comes home to that country life he longed for, only to wake and face the long day's work in a hot office as tired as when he went to bed, many a man has begun to wonder "*What* can help me?"

And "Sanatogen" is the logical answer. Not only from the 21,000 physicians who have written such enthusiastic letters, but from the multitudes of brain-workers *in tropical countries* who find in Sanatogen the *nourishing* help they must have to keep up under the enervating pressure of hot weather.

For after all, health in summer is largely a matter of diet. And Sanatogen, bringing to the nerve cells and tissues—the very foods they must have, and in the purest and most easily assimilable form, restores and revivifies the whole system. And helping other food digest, it lightens the tax upon stomach and nerves.

It is this two-fold effect of *increasing* and *conserving* nerve force that makes Sanatogen so helpful in hot weather. And not until you have felt its splendid vitalizing effects will you begin to know how much Sanatogen *can* help.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere in three sizes, from $1.00 up.

Hon. Wm. C. Adamson, Chairman Committee on Financials and Foreign Commerce, H. R., Washington, D.C., writes:

"I have found Sanatogen very satisfactory. It clears up the stomach and digestion in some phases and it is very valuable to restore wasted energies such as consumption leaves in cases of long-established effect and exhaustion."

Grand Prize International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

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VAST SHELL SUPPLY WON LORETTE HILLS

French Were Prodigal of High Explosives in the 120-Day Fight.

SAY GERMANS LOST 100,000

Some Trenches Cleared with Hand Grenades — Another Winter Campaign Expected.

ON THE HEIGHTS OF NOTRE DAME DE LORETTE, Near Arras, July 10, (via Paris, July 11.)—After fighting 120 days for the hill country between Bethune and Arras, the French forces are in possession of all the eminences looking out upon the plain of Flanders. Lille, Douai, and Chambrai all are visible from here.

Every position along the broad national road between Arras and Bethune has been won except Souchez, and last night another quarter mile of trenches in the Souchez web was torn away. The attack was made under parachute rocket lights, the French burning bluish white and the Germans greenish white, covering the scene of the desperate conflict with a ghastly glow.

The most desperate fighting has been along the short ten-mile front from Arras to Aix-Noulette, which began March 9 with the taking of a few hundred yards of trenches on the watershed of Notre Dame de Lorette, where there are the ruins of an old Merovingian military road. Every day since then some section of the German trenches has been taken, lost, or retaken.

Each side has been employing formidable artillery both of small and heavy calibre, the French guns being somewhat more numerous and better served with unlimited quantities of high explosive shells.

A correspondent of The Associated Press today went through five or six miles of the trenches formerly held by the Germans and reconstructed by the French, who now have abandoned them to move forward. Upward of 100,000 Germans have fallen or been captured in these trenches, according to the French official count, since the second week of March. The French losses, the correspondent was confidentially informed, while serious, have been much smaller than those of the Germans. There are thickets of little crosses made of twigs tied together, marking the graves between the trenches. Some of these graves have been torn up by the shell fire.

Shell Craters Everywhere.

Almost every square yard of this region is marked by miniature craters caused by exploding shells. Spots where shells penetrated the earth without exploding are indicated by signs bearing the words "Live Shell."

One line of the German works was just below the summit of a steep slope which, from the nature of the ground, could not be shelled without danger to the French position a little higher up. The Germans were sheltered in dugouts under the hillside, and their French assailants, sliding or jumping down into the trenches, were shot or bayoneted from caves. The line was finally taken by tossing grenades by the basketful into the trenches until most of the defenders in the concaved shelters were killed or wounded. Every curve or angle in the miles of labyrinthine cuttings has its story of tragedy and heroism.

In the party which went over this ground and into the firing trenches within calling distance of the German lines with The Associated Press correspondent were Owen Johnson, Arnold Bennett, Walter Hale and George H. Mair, the last representing the British Foreign Office. As they approached the lines one shell from a four-inch gun burst within twenty-five yards of them, while others exploded only thirty or forty yards away. This incident seemed greatly to amuse the soldiers in the trenches, who laughed heartily at the embarrassment of the civilians.

The visitors were invited by the soldiers into their shelters, which are dry caves with narrow entrances and with clay floors covered with matting or sacking and faintly illuminated by the light which filters in from the entrance or by bits of candle on the inside. Men who had been on duty throughout the night were sleeping in these caves.

Expect Another Winter Campaign.

The men on the firing line express the utmost confidence that what was done yesterday and this morning they can keep on doing until the war has been won. They never hear the vague, unverified reports circulated in Paris, sometimes of tremendous and impossible victories, sometimes sinister hints of disaster. They know what they have done since March 9, when they were ordered to act on this part of the Aisne. They talk as a matter of course of another Winter campaign, because, they say, it will take another year to break the German power.

The principal occupations of the soldiers when off duty, instead of worrying about the war, are eating and sleeping. The visitor hears more hearty laughter in an hour at the front than in a week behind the lines.

Extreme watchfulness is exercised on both sides of the line. German gunners shell even one man sighted walking within three or four miles of their front. Powerful glasses are used by the French, graduated lines on the lenses showing within fifty yards the location of an object or an individual.

While the members of the party were waiting at the rendezvous at the time agreed upon, four automobiles came within German range at dust-raising speed. German six-inch shells began dropping in the roadway so accurately that five holes were torn in the concrete, after the machines had passed. The shelling of the road continued with extreme precision for some time. One of the French officers remarked that if it were not a cloudy day it would be impossible for the party to move about with safety even a considerable distance behind the line, because in a brilliant light individuals can be seen miles away, and are practiced upon by the gunners. It is estimated that if one man is hit for every ton of metal thrown the average is good.

A Hungry German Prisoner.

Some prisoners are taken every day.

RUSSIAN VICTORY SPOILS GERMAN PLAN

Check and Retreat of Archduke Joseph's Army Prevent Sending of Troops to West.

MACKENSEN HARD PRESSED

Troops Destined for Anglo-French Front Are Diverted to Reinforce Eastern Armies.

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—The check which the Russians have imposed on Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army in Southern Poland and the additional strain which this has placed on the German General von Mackensen's army to the right have postponed, it is believed in military circles here, the threatened German offensive in the west, and there is now a possibility that the Allies will be the first to take the offensive.

In support of this it is pointed out that the attacks by the German Crown Prince's army in the Woevre, which the German press announced was the commencement of a general move forward, have ceased, and what fighting is going on along the western front consists of artillery engagements and a few isolated attacks and counter-attacks by infantry, which make little or no difference in the positions of the opposing forces.

The British, according to the French report, have repulsed a German attack. The German reports, however, refer to this as a British attack, and Berlin says it was repulsed with considerable loss. In fact, the French and German reports are generally contradictory in respect to what fighting has taken place, but from the trend of them it is evident that neither side has attempted anything of a decisive nature, and it is believed here that it may be weeks yet before they do.

So far as the Germans are concerned, military observers assert that they are bound to carry out their offensive against the Russians until there is some decisive engagement, such as the capture of the Lublin-Cholm Railway, which, it is asserted, would have been in their hands before now if the Austrians advancing toward the former city had not been driven back.

Reports from neutral sources are to the effect that to make good their efforts against the Russians the Germans are moving troops which were intended for the western front to the east. To a certain extent this seems confirmed by the statement in the Russian official report that reinforcements have reached Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and that General von Mackensen also commenced an offensive which, however, broke down under the Russian fire.

May Attack on Whole Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is believed here that the Galician adventure is only part of a grandiose scheme extending over all the Russian fronts, from the Baltic to Bukowina. The next German ventures are expected in the Baltic Provinces and between the Niemen and the Lower Vistula, while the possibility of another overwhelming drive toward Warsaw by the direct eastward route is never forgotten.

Experts here state positively that the entire real striking forces of the Germanic allies are definitely committed solely to the Russian fronts for months to come. This would give Russia's western allies ample time to prepare for a united forward move from all sides simultaneously.

In the meantime, Russia will continue to do her duty in this coalition war by providing plenty of occupation for the common enemy and continuing to decimate his forces.

PETROGRAD, July 11.—The official communication issued by the War Office today says:

The garrison of Ossowetz during the night of July 9-10 sortied and destroyed enemy saps. In the Edvabno district we captured and blew up two enemy mine galleries.

On the front of Josefow-Bychawa the fighting continues. The enemy yesterday still held his ground on Hill 118 and the Koverst Farm, and delivered vigorous counter-attacks between Bystrijitza and the Koverst Farm. We repulsed these attacks, inflicting heavy loss on the enemy.

South of Bychawa we took 900 prisoners, among them fourteen officers, and three machine guns.

On all the other fronts there have been no important changes.

Halted German Troops Inactive.

BERLIN, July 11, (via London.)—In regard to the operations on the Russian front the War Office today gave out the following:

In the eastern theatre the situation is unchanged.

In the southeastern theatre during the last few days a local fight has taken place in the region south of Krasnostav, (thirty-four miles south of Lublin,) which everywhere was in our favor. Otherwise nothing has taken place as regards the German troops.

CAUTIOUS ABOUT VICTORY.

Petrograd Military Circles Warn Against Premature Jubilation.

LONDON, July 12.—"While the defeat of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand undoubtedly ameliorates the situation in the Lublin theatre," says the Times's Petrograd correspondent, "a warning note is sounded in military circles against premature jubilation.

"It is pointed out that the enemy holds a thousand-mile front, wherefore his failure in a section of forty miles can be regarded only as a fact of isolated importance. The Archduke's defeat followed the exhaustion of his final reserves, which he threw into the fray in the Valley of the Bystrijitza, hoping thereby both to paralyze the Russian success at Urzendow and north of Wikolacz, and to smash the Russians operating on both banks of the Bystrijitza.

"The Austrians' stubborn retention of Hill 118, south of Wikolacz, may be designed to divide the front of the Russian offensive into two parts, from Wysnica, in the Urzendow region, to Hill 118, and from Hill 118 to the Bychawa region respectively."

SHELLED BY A SUBMARINE.

Trawler Fleetwood, Though Battered, Escapes—One of Crew Killed.

LONDON, July 11.—The Grimsby trawler Fleetwood reached her home port today battered by a German submarine. One of the crew was killed and several were badly injured.

The submarine, without warning, fired nine shells at the trawler.

LOAN STATEMENT TODAY.

Britain to be Told Officially How New Issue Was Received.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FRENCH CONDEMNS THE USE OF GAS

As a Soldier He Regrets That an Army Will Stoop to Such Methods of Warfare.

LONDON, July 11.—Field Marshal Sir John French in a review of the operations of the British expeditionary forces in April and May, the story of which has been told in the accounts by the British official "eyewitness" and by special correspondents, makes caustic reference to the use by the Germans of asphyxiating gas.

"I much regret," says Field Marshal French, "that during the period under report the fighting has been characterized on the enemy's side by cynical and barbarous disregard of the well-known usages of civilized war and by flagrant disregard of The Hague convention.

"All the scientific resources of Germany apparently have been brought into play to produce a gas of so virulent and poisonous a nature that any human being brought in contact with it is first paralyzed and then meets with a lingering and agonizing death.

"The brain power and thought which evidently have been at work before this unworthy method of making war reached the pitch of efficiency which has been demonstrated in its practice shows that the Germans must have harbored these designs for a long time.

"As a soldier I cannot help expressing the deepest regret, and some surprise, that an army which has hitherto claimed to be the chief exponent of the chivalry of war should have stooped to employ such devices against brave and gallant foes."

NEW GERMAN GAS DEADLIER.

Russians Say Respirators Are Unavailing Against It.

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—"The Red Cross Society learns that the gases which the Germans are now employing on the Russian front are denser, deadlier, and quicker in their action than heretofore," says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent.

"Numerous deaths from gases are reported. Respirators are generally unefficacious."

SUBMARINE PURSUED ORDUNA 3½ HOURS

But Captain Taylor Kept Her Stern On and Saved 400 Passengers.

Travelers returning from England yesterday brought stories of how the Cunard liner Orduna, from New York to Liverpool, with 400 passengers on board, was chased by a submarine in the Irish sea on the morning of June 28. She reached the Mersey in safety the same night.

It was 2:30 A. M., according to one account, that the submarine, apparently flying the British ensign, was observed at a fairly safe distance astern. Captain Taylor at once ordered the engines put at full speed. At the same time distress signals were sent out by wireless. A considerable increase in the speed of the vessel was obtained, and the Captain cleverly manoeuvered the liner to keep her stern on to the submarine. During the whole chase the latter never got any nearer than she was when first sighted.

The passengers were called from their berths and, coming on deck, took a great interest in the chase. So well handled was the liner, however, that it was apparent to them that they would get away in safety, so that there was little excitement among them.

The pursuit lasted for three and a half hours, at the end of which time help arrived. The submarine then submerged and disappeared.

FOE DROPS FROM CLOUDS.

Italians Climb Mountain Peaks to Turn "Impregnable" Positions.

VERONA, July 11, (via Paris.)—The taking by storm of the Dolomite Peak of Mont Tofano last Friday by the Alpine troops is considered in army circles to illustrate the preference of using these troops for the seemingly impossible task of climbing precipices to the longer process of attacking through narrow valleys and defiles, every rod of which is defended with fortifications.

In this latter method of attack in some cases the routes are so narrow that the men could march only in single file, and a battalion advancing in this order would spread over a distance of two miles and a half in length, and it would require an hour to bring the men into a fighting line when open spaces were reached.

On Mont Tofano the Austrians were encamped on the opposite slope of the mountain to that which the Alpinists ascended. They are said to have been so surprised at the onslaught from the clouds above that they offered little resistance and fled, leaving in the hands of the Alpinists food supplies, machine guns, rifles, and ammunition, and, in addition, a number of prisoners.

The capture of Mont Tofano makes the Italians masters of the road along the Travenanzes Valley, which is the short cut across the Dolomite Peak from the Falzarego Pass to Cortina.

NEW CHARGE AGAINST ITALY.

Story That in 1906 She Was Ready to Join France Against Germany.

BERLIN, July 11, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out for publication today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"Dr. Chefred Bseps, chief editor of the Vienna Allgemeine Zeitung, publishes in his paper an account of a confidential conversation he had Jan. 10, 1906, with Maurice Rouvier, then French Foreign Minister, at the beginning of the Algeciras Conference.

"M. Rouvier told the editor Italy had offered France unconditional diplomatic support and an army of half a million men in case of a war between France and Germany, provided France guaranteed Italy against an Austrian attack. M. Rouvier asked the publicist's opinion regarding Austria's probable attitude. The reply was that Austria undoubtedly would fulfill loyally her treaty obligations to Germany."

LATINS ARE CLOSE ALLIES.

Visit of General Porro to Paris Inspires Confidence in Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 11.—The presence in Paris of General Porro, Under Chief of the General Staff, is greeted in Rome with great satisfaction, as to obtain a lasting victory it is thought necessary to maintain continual contact between the political and military heads of the allied nations. Thus, it is said here, General Porro's journey is a favorable sign for a victorious future.

Every indication showing a close union between the Latin allies here is encouraged in every way. General Porro is after Cadorna the most trusted and respected officer in Italy.

ACTIONS FAVOR ITALIANS.

Night Attack of Austrians Repulsed on Isonzo Front.

ROME, July 11, (via Paris, July 12.)—The official statement issued tonight at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff was as follows:

TWO GRAND DUKES LEAD THE RUSSIANS

Peter, Brother of Nicholas, an Important, Though Unofficial, Member of the Staff.

DEVOTED TO COMMANDER

R. R. McCormick Describes a Visit to Headquarters and Luncheon with the Czar's Leaders.

By ROBERT R. McCORMICK.

PETROGRAD, June 21.—The Grand Duke Nicolas Nicolaiwitch is the great find of the war. He is the unknown quantity that for the first ten months of the war threw out the forty years of methodical circulations of the German General Staff.

He has always been actively employed in military affairs, in the cavalry arm. Why he was not sent to Manchuria I do not know and cannot imagine.

However, after its conclusion he became under the Czar the leader in military reorganization, working in perfect accord with the Czar's selection as Chief of Staff, General Yanovskevitch.

I have an idea that, while the Grand Duke built up the army and taught it battle tactics, General Yanovskevitch worked out the plans of campaign, the details of the great strategic moves that have made the Russians the dictators of the course of the war since the middle of August.

Times past, those in authority realized the serious hardship imposed by the lack of railroads in Poland and started to remedy it. The war came before this work was begun.

Thus it is that in the campaign Germany has had the use of all the railroads that military foresight could devise. Russia has had much less even than was needed for serving the territory in time of peace.

All Summer and Fall the Kaiser's objective was to crush France, the Grand Duke's to pull back the attack until time and a plethora of factories should permit France and England to supply the serious military deficiencies which the war discovered.

Russia's Sacrifice for Allies.

Look up the dates of the Russian offensives and you will find that they come at the moments when the Franco-English armies are in critical condition.

Remember that these offensives involved the advance of some hundreds of thousands of men into positions where they could be attacked by greater numbers and you will realize on how gigantic a scale Nicolas Nicolaiwitch makes his diversions.

Only once before in history has war been played on so grand and self-sacrificing a scale. That was when Grant pinned the Army of Virginia to the ground by the assaults of that of the Potomac and turned its flank by the advance of the Armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee under Sherman.

Once the reader has realized the fact that at the Marne and again at the Yser the German attack was stopped in order to turn the active army against the Russian advance, he will appreciate whose initiative has governed the war.

The Grand Duke has made two offensives against Germany and has suffered large local defeats, the second less than the first.

Hindenburg has undertaken two offensives against Russia to cripple her long enough to get time to finish France. The first time he was glad to get across the frontier with his army; the second he met a far more bloody repulse than Cold Harbor. I arrived at the Stavka shortly after the repulse of the German offensive along the Narew.

After being introduced to the Chief of Staff and being told that Grand Dukes, like Cardinals, were addressed as monsignor, I was taken to the car in which the Commander in Chief lives and works.

The man who rose to meet me was six feet six inches tall, exceedingly spare, but with the handclasp of a young man twice his weight.

Appearance of the Grand Duke.

Nicolas Nicolaiwitch Romanoff, second son of the Emperor Nicolas I, and uncle of the present Czar, is in his fifty-ninth year. In appearance he is ten years younger, due, I suppose, to his fondness for out of door exercise, which his position allows him to indulge.

There was no question of my telling him what I wanted to do. He had passed on the subject months before. He said he had already ordered the Chief of Staff to send me all around the army.

He asked a few questions about the morale of the English and French Armies, and then led the way to the dining car. On the way he introduced me to "mon frère," the Grand Duke Peter of Russia.

History will not do justice to this charming man, who may be compared to Aaron bearing up the arms of Moses.

He is not Commander in Chief. He is not even a member of the staff. He lives in the confinement of the train on its wayside track, with no duties to occupy his mind. Victory will erect no statues of him in enduring bronze. But who will say that he has not played a valuable part in the work, supporting his great brother in his trials and spreading an atmosphere of kindliness, the Russian personality, among the overworked staff and unoccupied attachés?

I surprised a fraternal scene one day when the army was retreating from Tarnow to Przemysl. At risk of stretching hospitality I must relate it.

The Grand Duke Peter was sitting in the shade of the headquarters building reading when the Commander in Chief came out and started toward his armchair some fifty feet in the sun. Immediately the Grand Duke Peter jumped up, brought the commander his cane, and then carried the commander's chair to a place in the shade.

I do not recount this as a remarkable thing for a Grand Duke to do, not being familiar with their habits. I call attention to the personal devotion of one brother to another. Jealousy is a microbe that knows no station. History and the experience of all of us tell the rarity of such a spirit as I saw revealed.

At table the Commander in Chief sits at one side of a dining car table, facing the room. Opposite to him are the Chief of Staff and the headquarters Chaplain. A particularly distinguished guest has a position on the Grand Duke's right. General Sullivanoff, captor of Erzemysl, had it while I was at the headquarters the first time.

On the Grand Duke's left is the table of the Grand Duke Peter, with General Williams, General La Guiche, English and French Military Attachés, and Prince Galitzin. Next in precedence come the Prince Oldenbourg, brother-in-law of the Czar, with the chief of tactics, the Japanese and the Belgian Attachés, both Generals. The fourth and last table is the commander's party is occupied by the Grand Duke Dimitri Pavlowitch, the Major General representing Montenegro, and the Colonel representing Serbia.

Here, as a compliment to America, I was placed, my commission as Colonel A. D. C. to the Governor of Illinois making me junior to all the general attachés.

Cossacks at Table.

Beyond a partition are six tables of staff officers, the senior being the Cossack General commanding a regiment of the guards attached to headquarters.

I was introduced to him at the same time as the military attachés one day when the Belgian General was away. I took him for the Belgian attaché. When I returned from my first visit to the front I found myself at his table in the company of two splendid youngsters. I had written with what I thought was a great deal of subtlety my preconceived opinion of the Cossacks and what I found them to be.

At my own request my writings had been turned over to an officer reading English, upon whom my delicacy of pen was lost. The "Belgian attaché" joked a good deal about the Cossacks and finally told me that he and the other two men were Cossacks. I did not tell him that I had thought he was the Belgian attaché, but did express a hope some day to visit the Don.

I have spoken of the men at headquarters who have not enough to do. It is an unfair expression. They are dispatch bearers and when on the road have no rest. Many of them have medals of honor. Among them is the Prince Cantacuzene. He is known to Americans as the grandson-in-law of General Grant. He was desperately wounded at the beginning of the war, but is now back for more.

Headquarters life is not especially formal. The officers breakfast at different hours, according to their duties. Lunch is at 12:30. The company assembles and waits standing.

The Commander in Chief enters, followed by the Grand Duke Peter, the Chief of Staff, and guests in order of rank. The Chaplain blesses the Chief, and the Chief kisses the Chaplain's hand. Then he walks through the car, shaking hands with all those he sees for the first time. He does this again at dinner with perfect memory of those he has and has not seen. Conversation is among the men at each table, with interruptions when the Grand Duke addresses some polite remark to one of his guests.

Upon the day of my arrival I was pouring Narzan water into a glass half full of claret, when I heard a deep voice say: "Ce n'est pas bien que vous faites là." My eyes were on my glass, but I had no more doubt about the remark being addressed to me than twenty years ago when the Rev. Endicott Peabody would surprise me in some schoolroom occupation not strictly according to his ideas. Upon looking up, I was told that Narzan water and claret mixed badly.

This instance will give an idea of the Grand Duke's personal care of his guests.

At Christmas the whole staff had roast beef and plum pudding in honor of General Williams.

Tea is served from 4 to 5:30 and from 10 till 11. These are strictly informal.

It was the season for the Russian woodcock, a bird of the partridge species, as large as a turkey, and this was the subject of most of the conversation. The bird is shot only at sunrise, and my reporter's eye detected dust on the commander's boots in the early morning.

His pictures show a stern face, and stern it is in repose; but my recollection will be of a man in a laughing exchange with his brother, a smiling conversation with one of his guests.

The task presented to Nicholas by the German initiative against France was to drag the Germans back from the western front without exposing his own army to destruction. He has done that, destroyed the Austrian army, and fought even with the German war machine, all this in face of a universal superiority in railroads, heavy artillery, and ammunition.

That done, all that remains is to let time run its way.

(Copyright, 1915, By The Chicago Tribune.)

SHELLING OF ARRAS HAS LASTED 250 DAYS

1,000 Out of 35,000 Inhabitants Remain, Sleeping in Cellars.

ARRAS, July 9, (via Paris, July 11.)—Shells have been dropping into Arras at intervals today, as they have been for 250 days. Each twenty-four hours a few more buildings crumple or burn, although the Fire Department still is efficient in extinguishing flames.

One thousand civilians out of a former population of 35,000 are still here. There were 4,000 in December, when The Associated Press correspondent first visited the town. A few scores of the inhabitants have been killed or wounded, while the others have been persuaded by the military authorities to go away. None of those remaining thinks of sleeping anywhere except in a cellar. The rest of their time they spend out of doors, when no shells are falling.

The streets, which formerly were filled with traffic, are now grassgrown. Two postmen deliver the mail, which comes regularly once a day by military post. Several shops located underground are open for business. Displayed on cellar doors are baskets of fresh vegetables, which can be bought at about the same prices as in Paris. Inside the principal grocery are many standard brands of American, French, and British canned goods.

About half the outer walls of the beautiful City Hall are still standing, but there remains only one jagged corner of the imposing belfry which once adorned the great square of Arras. A citizen occupying a cellar on the other side of the square counted the shells which struck the belfry, and says it took 360 to shatter the beautiful bit of architecture.

An advance angle of the French works is located in a little suburb just outside Arras. Visitors there talk in whispers, and take hasty glances through loopholes at the German trenches forty yards away. The French trenches pass through the gardens of a ruined château. Rose bushes and other flowering plants droop over the sides of these military works. Every house in what once was an interesting suburb has been wrecked by shell fire.

Weber and Heilbroner

Invite attention to the fact that every Spring and Summer suit in their clothing stock, heretofore priced at $40, $35, $30 and $27.50, dress clothes excepted, is now on sale at

$24.50

No Charge for Alterations

HEROIC DEFENSE OF VOSGES TRENCH

French Company, Cut Off from Supports, Held It for Four Days.

ROLLED ROCKS ON GERMANS

Buried Themselves in Bombproofs When Comrades Shelled Adjoining German Positions.

PARIS, July 11.—Details of the desperate fighting which resulted in the capture of the summit of Hilgenfirst, more than 3,000 feet high, in the Langenfeldkopf region, are given in an account of the struggle written by an official eyewitness with the French Army.

"In the fight for the capture of the eminence," says the eye-witness, "one company of our advance guard which forced a breach in the German lines was cut off from its battalion as the result of a German counter-attack. This company nevertheless succeeded in maintaining the conquered position four days until finally relieved.

"On June 14 the Sixth Company of the Seventh Battalion crawled from its trenches and deployed toward a clearing in the woods opposite. It then charged, taking the German trenches. The Germans fled to the woods, leaving a quick-firer. Our men immediately began fortifying the position, but our sentries reported that German patrols had been seen encircling the French. Other companies were ordered forward immediately to support the one in the trench.

"Meanwhile large German reinforcements had been brought up, making it impossible to reach our men. The Captain in the trench, realizing that he was surrounded, ordered some of his men to form a hollow square and defend the position, while others dug trenches on four sides. The Germans attacked in great force with quick-firers and rifles, but withdrew at nightfall, after a battle lasting two hours. Our men defending the position numbered 137, including five officers. One officer and twenty-seven men were wounded.

"The following day, despite a well-directed fire from our main positions, the Germans again attacked in large numbers, advancing by columns of fours. The situation now began to look critical, but at the crucial moment a hail of shrapnel from our 75s completely decimated one advancing column. The edge of the wood out of which the column advanced was piled high with German bodies, and the remainder of the force scattered in flight.

"In the afternoon the Germans again prepared for an attack, but the attempt was frustrated by our infantry fire. During the night the Captain told off men to rest in squads, the others being constantly on the alert. At dawn a Second Lieutenant and a few men surprised a small German scouting detachment of twenty men, commanded by a non-commissioned officer. Our men threw themselves upon the Germans, killing the officer and two men, the others taking to their heels at top speed.

"At 10 o'clock the main body of our troops succeeded in establishing communications with the isolated company which called for help in the Provencal dialect. We answered that we would attack at nightfall, but that the attack would be preceded by a heavy bombardment.

"Accordingly, they constructed heavy bomb-proof shelters on the four sides of the square and anxiously waited. At 9 o'clock the attack was begun with artillery, quick-firers, and rifles, but it was insufficient to drive out the Germans, who had, in the meanwhile, established well-protected trenches and with an excellent telephone system made any surprise movement impossible.

"The company's rations were now becoming very low. Delirious cries of the wounded added to the discomfiture of the men. The following morning a German patrol tried to take the position by storm, and some of the men succeeded even in mounting the parapet. These were driven off by a quick-firer, which had been captured from the Germans. On other advancing troops of the enemy huge boulders, dug from the hillside, were rolled down, and we succeeded in dispersing the attack.

"Another attack was prepared by us for that night, but the danger was great on account of the narrowness of the position occupied by the company. The Captain of the company was ordered to light fires at the opposite ends of his position, so that our artillery could better regulate its fire, as there was great danger of killing our own men.

"The artillery opened a crushing fire, and the Germans began to retreat. As they passed the company's position their men were mowed down by the exactness of the fire of our troops, and finally the brave company was delivered.

"The General in command of the army in the Vosges said in complimenting the men for their bravery the company hence forth should be called 'Company Sidi Ibrahim.'"

ARTILLERY IS BUSY ON WESTERN FRONT

Big Guns Engage in Duels at Many Points from the Sea to the Vosges.

RHEIMS AND ARRAS SHELLED

French Report Minor Successes North of Arras, Germans in Champagne.

LONDON, July 11.—Artillery actions were the feature of today's fighting on the western front; they are reported from Nieuport, the region of the Aisne, Champagne, the territory between the upper Meuse and Moselle, and from the Vosges. Arras and Rheims were shelled again. Both Paris and Berlin report attacks and counter-attacks at various points, each side claiming the advantage in these encounters.

Following is the official communication issued by the French War Office tonight:

The day has been relatively calm on the whole front. There were artillery actions in the region of the Aisne and Champagne. At Vaux Fréry, in the Forest of Aprémont, an attempt by the enemy to attack was easily repulsed.

An intermittent cannonade has been directed against the Remiers Wood, to the northwest of Flirey, and Le Prêtre Forest, and a more violent cannonade against our positions at Fontenelle, Metzeral, and to the west of Ammertzviller.

The enemy has again thrown shells on Arras and Rheims.

The afternon reports of the French War Office says:

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the British Army repulsed a German attack which had gained a temporary foothold in some elements of the first line. The Germans were driven out by an immediate counter-attack.

In the region to the north of Arras our troops completed the dislodgment of the enemy from certain elements of the trenches where he had been able to maintain himself along a line which we originally took on July 8.

To the north of the station of Souchez an enemy counter-attack delivered during the night was repulsed.

On other sections of the front particularly violent cannonades are reported in the region of Nieuport and in the sector of the Aisne, as well as in Lorraine, in the forest of Le Prêtre, and near the Moncel Bridge.

One of our aviators sent a German aviator to earth this morning in the neighborhood of Altkirch. He fell within sight of our lines.

The German Army Headquarters Staff gave out the following official statement:

North of Ypres the English yesterday repeated their attempts of July 6 to take possession of our position on the canal. The attack failed, with heavy loss to the enemy.

Due north of Souches, on the Ablain road, the French made an attack in the afternoon which met a German attack. The fighting continues.

A French attack on Fricourt, south of Albert, was easily repulsed. A trench captured from the enemy the night before last northwest of the Beausejour farm was lost on the following morning. Last night, however, it was again stormed, and, after five attacks, we took it.

Between Ailly and Aprémont French hand grenade assaults were unsuccessful.

In the Forest of Le Prêtre an attack, which was prepared for by heavy artillery fire, broke down in front of our new positions. The enemy's loss was heavy. An assault upon our position southeast of Sondernach and southeast of Münster was beaten off.

Our airmen attacked station buildings at Gerardmer.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

British Steamers Leave Galveston for France with Hay and Wheat.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 11.—Sailed for the war zone:

British steamship Eskasoni for St. Nazaire, France, with 40,826 bales of hay, valued at 25,405.

British steamship Maithy for Havre, France, via Newport News, with 224,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $248,640.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 11.—The Russian steamer Herakles departed today for Manchester, England, with a cargo including 1,100 tons of steel, 14 carloads of lumber, 500 bales of cotton waste, 2,000 bags of asbestos, 400 barrels of grease, 6 carloads of machinery, and a great quantity of miscellaneous merchandise.

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MURDER AND SUICIDE ON A LINER AT SEA

Peruvian Naval Officer, Suddenly Insane, Shoots American Traveler and Himself.

HAD BEEN GOOD FRIENDS

Victim, Talking with Other Passengers, Killed Instantly Without Warning.

The Lamport & Holt liner Tennyson, which arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro and Buenos Aires, brought the story of a tragedy on the seas which resulted in the murder of one and the suicide of another first-cabin passenger. Henry J. Coney of Duluth, Minn., was the man who was murdered, and Cesare Bravo, formerly a Lieutenant in the Peruvian Navy, was the man who killed him and then took his own life.

Captain Simmonds said that when the Tennyson left Buenos Aires the American, who was a traveling representative of the firm of Spencer, Kellogg & Co. of Buffalo, and the Peruvian appeared to be on the best of terms. On Sunday, July 4, at 7 o'clock in the evening, when the Tennyson was about fifty miles from Barbados on her way to New York, Bravo came up from his cabin and walked forward to where Coney was standing under the bridge on the starboard side chatting with two other passengers.

Without a word Bravo took a revolver from his pocket and shot his friend through the head. Coney fell on the deck dead. Bravo fired a shot into his own brain and fell across the body of his victim.

Captain Simmonds and two of his officers, with the ship's surgeon, who were aroused by the shots, found Bravo still breathing. He was carried to the hospital on deck, and the Tennyson returned to Barbados, which she had left at 3 o'clock that afternoon.

On her arrival there the Peruvian was taken ashore at Bridgetown and put in the hospital, where he died next morning, July 5. He was 30 years old, and Coney, the victim, was 35.

The officers of the Tennyson said that Bravo had been apparently rational, but had become insane before he shot Coney. He had told them that during his naval career he served as honorary midshipman on the United States battleship Missouri, and was on board her when the explosion occurred in which a number of the crew were killed. This accident, the Tennyson's officers thought, had affected his mind.

Captain Simmonds had Coney's body put in a metallic coffin and brought to New York on cabled instructions from Spencer, Kellogg & Co. The Tennyson left Barbados on July 5.

Coney leaves a wife and six children at Duluth. He had been engaged for many years in the linseed oil business.

Cleaning Up Queens Indictments.

County Judge Burt J. Humphrey of Queens will convene a special criminal term of his court today. He has continued for the month of July the Grand Jury that was summoned for June. Judge Humphrey and District Attorney O'Leary said yesterday that by the end of the month they will bring to trial every man in the Queens County Jail who has been indicted.

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BRITISH LABOR ISSUES WARNING

Quarrel Among Nation's Leaders Must Stop, Cries J. H. Thomas, M. P.,

OR WORKERS WILL REVOLT

Will Not Tolerate Jeopardizing Success of Great Army Raised to Fight for Democracy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—J. H. Thomas, M. P., Assistant Secretary of the National Union of Railway Men, last evening adressed a large meeting of railway men in Welling Borough. He said he had decided in the name of labor to offer a few observations on the serious situation which had arisen in consequence of the controversy which had raged round the personality of two eminent statesmen during the last week.

"Following the outbreak of the war," he said, "practically every labor leader in the country immediately urged men to recognize that individual and sectional interests should be subordinated to the national cause, and in spite of many unfair and unwarranted attacks made upon the workers about their being drunkards and slackers, there can be no doubt that they responded magnificently.

"Not only did they raise an army unprecedented in size, courage, and valor for battle on a foreign shore, but without hesitation they responded to the call which was made upon them to sacrifice many of their trade union rules and conditions that had been built up by years of sacrifice. They did that because they felt, as I feel, that no sacrifice is too great to secure victory in this world war.

"But let us for a moment consider the position from the top. Following the formation of the Coalition Government, which undoubtedly was the result of differences, we first find men engaged in a miserable squabble as to whether a certain lawyer should replace another in office—a mere gamble for office—in the end a compromise being effected by the creation of two jobs.

"A certain section of the press, headed by Lord Northcliffe, then decided that the Secretary of State for War, Lord Kitchener, was unfit for his job, and by a mean and cowardly press campaign set about the task of breaking the coalition. Fortunately, the attack was overdone and recoiled upon their own heads.

"What was the attitude of the Government in the matter? Unlike past treatment received by the labor leaders and labor press, no action was taken; in other words, what workers had gone to jail for, these other people were allowed to do with impunity.

"Now we find during the last week—a week critical, we are told, in all the seats of war—a miserable public quarrel between two eminent statesmen which must be gratifying to the German public. I am not going to judge the merits of the dispute, except to say that both men have done good work for the State, but without hesitation I assert that neither of them is nearly so important as the winning of this war—neither of them is so vital as the crushing of the enemy; and I venture to declare that the people of this country will make short work of those, however important they may think themselves, who consider their own personal ambition as being more important than the nation's interests.

"I therefore say to those in authority: 'Stop this fooling.' It is senseless talking to workers about unity unless you set the example yourselves. Have some thought for the effect this action will have upon the brave fellows who are risking their lives in the trenches. Give some consideration for the mothers, widows, and fatherless children who are giving their loved ones in this great struggle. Act with a firm hand and without regard to the class or creed of those who are today splitting the nation.

"You passed the Defense of the Realm act and also the Munitions act with a view to bringing to the work of the country all sections of people. Apply the principle and penalties of those acts to the top as well as to the bottom.

"Having spoken quite plainly and fearlessly of what I know to be the feeling of large masses in the country, I still say that the war is so important, the issues involved so vital to the future of democracy, that I would say to the workers: 'Let us continue to set these people the example. Let us continue to give of our best, so that when the history of the war is written, and, I hope, victory recorded, it will never be said that the working classes of this country failed to resond to their duties and responsibilities.'

"If those who are paid to run the nation fail to realise their duty, you may depend upon it time is not far distant when the workers themselves will rise in revolt."

Mr. Thomas's remarks were interrupted frequently by cheers and cries of emphatic approval.

TURKS ARE EVICTING NATIVE CHRISTIANS

Greeks and Armenians Driven From Homes and Converted by the Sword, Assert Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, July 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—American travelers coming from Turkey have given such eyewitness accounts of the treatment of the Christian population as fully bear out the reports received here from native sources to the effect that the Christians in the Ottoman Empire have never been in such stress and peril since the Turk first invaded the Bizantine Empire.

Both Armenians and Greeks, the two native Christian races of Turkey, are being systematically uprooted from their homes en masse and driven forth summarily to distant provinces, where they are scattered in small groups among Turkish villages and given the choice between immediate acceptance of Islam or death by the sword or starvation. Their homes and property meanwhile are being immediately taken possession of by their Turkish neighbors or by immigrants from Macedonia.

Throughout the vilayets of Erzerum, Van, Bitlis, Diarbekr, Harput, Sivas, and Adana the Armenians have been pitilessly evicted by tens of thousands and driven off to die in the desert near Konia or to Upper Mesopotamia or the Iberian desert. These figures do not include thousands massacred by the Kurds or hanged without trial by the Turkish authorities all over Armenia.

The Greeks are faring little better, except that they are not being massacred. Apart from the hundred and eighty thousand who last year were driven out of their homes in Thrace and the vilayet of Smyrna, a still greater number, since Turkey became involved in the war, have been and are still being dragged from their villages throughout Thrace and Asia Minor and deported to purely Turkish districts without being allowed to take with them more than clothes on their backs. Fifty-six thousand thus have been evicted from the Gallipoli Peninsula and both shores of the Dardanelles, fifteen thousand from Pinkipo Islands, forty-two thousand from Thrace up to the suburbs of Constantinople, nineteen thousand from Ismid Province, sixty thousand from the vilayet of Bremussa and this wholesale uprooting of the native population is increasing in extent and ferocity.

Able-bodied men are being drafted into the Turkish Army, and the rest broken up into little groups and distributed among Turkish villages of Asia Minor, care being taken to break up families and separate women and girls from their friends and relatives. Children are being kidnapped by the wholesale along the route of those wretched exiles, to be brought up as Moslems, and girls are given in so-called marriage to Turkish peasants.

The remaining adults have to choose between death and apostasy.

It is safe to say that unless Turkey is beaten to its knees very speedily there will soon be no more Christians in the Ottoman Empire.

TRAP THE SUBMARINE THAT SANK LUSITANIA?

London Art Dealer's Son Brings Report of Her Capture in a Net.

Lewis Charles Lewis, 15 years old, son of Lewis Lewis, a London art dealer, arrived here yesterday on the American liner St. Paul from Liverpool with a story of the war which the ship's officers described as extremely interesting, if true.

"Three weeks ago," said Lewis, "the submarine which sank the Lusitania was caught in the steel wire nets in the English Channel off Dover, and the crew were captured and put in prison. The men admitted to the Admiralty authorities that they had fired two torpedoes at the big Cunarder off Kinsale Head on May 7.

"The news has been suppressed in England because the Government officials are afraid that if it was to become known the people would demand a public execution of the officers and crew of the submarine for the murder of 1,251 innocent people."

When asked what the number of the German submarine was, young Mr. Lewis replied that it might be "U-24," but that he was not sure. The facts, he said, were related to him by his father, who told him that he had been informed of the capture of the submarine by a high official at the Admiralty office.

Mrs. J. Simmonds, Lewis's aunt, who also came over on the St. Paul, said that Mr. Lewis, her brother, had told his son about the capture of the destroyer of the Lusitania in her presence.

Mrs. Simmonds intended to take her nephew on to Newport, where she is going for the Summer, but the Immigration officials said he could not land, as he was under 16 years, and was traveling without his parents or legal guardians.

Lewis remained on the St. Paul for the night, and will go to Ellis Island early today for examination. Mrs. Simmonds said that she would see the Immigration Commissioner about her nephew's release.

Reports from German sources a few days after the sinking of the Lusitania stated that it was the U-29 that fired the fatal torpedo at the Cunarder.

In the House of Commons early last month Mr. Balfour announced the sinking of a German submarine (number not given) and the capture of twenty-seven of her crew. A week later the German Admiralty officially announced the loss of the U-29 and the capture of her crew by the British. This may be the craft referred to in the report brought from England.

SAY THEY SAW SUBMARINE.

Passengers of St. Paul Tell of Sighting One Off Kinsale Head.

Passengers in the American liner St. Paul, arriving yesterday from Liverpool, said that at 11:20 last Sunday morning, when the steamer was passing near the scene of the Lusitania disaster off Kinsale Head, they sighted a wooden bark all ablaze. The masts were nearly gone and the bowsprit and jibboom had fallen into the water, and the wreckage was held to the bow by the chain from the forefoot of the bark.

Captain C. Lucas, who is in command this voyage in place of Captain Passow, soon saw that the bark had been abandoned and continued on his course. Several of the passengers asserted they had seen a submarine pop up near the bark, and one man from the West said he had counted four submarines. None was seen by Captain Lucas or his officers.

The officers of the St. Paul said that the Cunarder Aquitania sailed from Liverpool with 8,000 troops for the Dardanelles about two hours ahead of their ship on Saturday, July 3.

G. G. HEYE WED IN GEORGIA.

Banker Marries Mrs. Dorothea Page of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 11.—George Gustave Heye, a banker and broker of New York, whose first wife sued him for divorce in 1913, asking for $78,000 a year alimony, married Mrs. Dorothea Page of New York here on Thursday. The ceremony was performed by Judge George L. Bell. Mr. and Mrs. Heye expect to remain in the South for several weeks, and are now in North Georgia inspecting Indian Mounds. Their interest in Indian history and relics originally brought them together.

Mr. Heye was formerly of the banking firm of Battles & Co., and is said to be worth $2,000,00. His father was Gustave Heye, who made a fortune in Standard Oil. His first wife was Miss Blanche A. Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Heard Williams of this city. After the divorce the first wife received $15,000 a year, to which $2,500 a year for the support of each of her two children was added later.

CONEY TRAIN WRECK MAKES 100,000 WALK

Cars Jump Track at West End Terminal, Tying Up All but Two Lines.

700 PASSENGERS IN PANIC

Drizzling Rain Set In as Excursionists Walked the Ties—300,000 at Resort.

A hundred thousand people walked part way to Coney Island yesterday afternoon. At 2:10 o'clock the traffic into and out of the West End Terminal was tied up when a train of the Fourth Avenue Subway line tore up the ingoing tracks and spread over the outgoing tracks. It was 5:48 o'clock before traffic was restored.

Going into the West End Terminal, besides the Fourth Avenue Line with trains on a three-minute schedule, are the Bath Beach line with trains on a five-minute schedule, and the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry trolley line with cars on a one-minute schedule. One-half of the people who visit Coney Island use the West End Terminal. There were about 300,000 at Coney yesterday, and it is estimated that fully 100,000 were on trains affected by the tie-up and were dumped off at Ulmer Park, whence they had to walk over the Coney Island Creek bridge to the Island.

A crowded six-car express bound from the Municipal Building station in Manhattan to the Island had just crossed Coney Island Creek bridge when, about twenty feet from Neptune Avenue, just at the entrance into the terminal yards, the front trucks of the second and third cars left the tracks. The new cars are of very heavy construction, and before their impetus could be checked they had spread over onto the outgoing tracks, dragging the other cars after them, and tearing up the rails as they went. There was a panic among the 700 passengers on the train as the cars ripped up the third rails, causing a pyrotechnic display that threw sparks and flame in every direction. A number of women fainted. None were allowed to leave the train until the current had been turned off. Then the passengers, many of them women and children, walked into the station.

Several thousand were on trains which followed the train which caused the tie-up. They were put off at Ulmer Park, and walked the mile and a half over Coney Island Creek Bridge to the island.

The Sea Beach line continued to take passengers from Manhattan, transferring thousand at Sixty-second Street and New Utrecht Avenue to the West End line, which could get within a mile or more of the station. These, too, were put off at Ulmer Park. While perhaps 10,000 excursionists were afoot trying to get on the island, a drizzling rain set in, which lasted for two hours. The crush at the bridge over which the people had to walk on the ties became so great that the reserves from the Fourth Avenue Station under Captain Gillan, and from the Bath Beach Station, under Captain O'Connor, were called out to maintain order. To add to the misery of the rain and the walk swarms of mosquitos afflicted the unhappy excursionists. A pleasant time was had by all—except the excursionists.

On the island, when the thousands already there found that the Culver and Brighton Beach lines were the only way of getting back to New York City, the rain drove such a crush to the Culver line station that police reserves were sent there to restore order. In the general excitement several women fainted, and a score of children were trampled.

A gang of 100 workmen and a wrecking train got busy at the West End terminal, and the trains started running shortly before 6 o'clock. It was 9 o'clock before the regular schedule was restored.

Yesterday was one of the season's biggest crowds at Coney. They walked in the streets, and therefore Police Captain John Linden knew there were more than 300,000 on the island. There were only a few arrests, no drownings, and no rescues.

ROB MRS. WHITMAN'S FATHER

Burglars Get $15,000 Gems from Home of Oliver N. Hitchcock.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 11.—Sheriff Odell was notified today that the home of Oliver N. Hitchcock, father-in-law of Governor Whitman, a wealthy Summer resident of Quogue, was entered late last night by burglars and jewelry valued at $15,000 taken.

Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock were at a country club dance in the neighborhood. When they reached home it was noticed that the house had been entered. Search showed the dresser in Mrs. Hitchcock's room had been ransacked and the jewels taken. The burglars overlooked several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry which was near by in the room.

Two men were seen looking into a window of the house, it was learned today, but only a poor description of them was given to the police.

A pet dog was in the house, but no one heard him bark or make any sound. The servants, who retired at 9:30 o'clock and who sleep in the rear of the house, did not hear anything.

DR. CARTER ACCEPTS.

Coming to Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

It was announced at yesterday morning's service in the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Throop Avenue and Macon Street, Brooklyn, that the Rev. Dr. William Carter, President of the Church and School Social Service Bureau, Inc., had accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the church and would assume his duties Sept. 12. Meantime the pulpit will be filled by supply preachers. The pastorate of the church has been vacant since the death of the Rev. Dr. Allen Douglas Carlile, in July, 1914.

Dr. Carter is a widely known lecturer and sermon writer, and was for many years General Secretary of the International Peace Forum. His present residence is at 981 Park Avenue, and his office at 80 Fifth Avenue, where he is at the head of the Church and School Social Service Bureau, a religious motion picture corporation. The Duke of Manchester was interested in this institution, but withdrew a short time before the collapse of his own business enterprises.

NAVY LEAGUE PLANS TO INVADE INTERIOR

Hopes to Line Up Big Inland States in Favor of More Power on the Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Executive Committee of the Navy League of the United States has planned a vigorous campaign in the Middle West and South to arouse people in those sections to the necessity of having an adequate fleet. Representatives of the league are to be sent into every Congressional district where the attitude of the Congressman appears to indicate that his constituents are opposed to naval increases. Committees are to be appointed, meetings held, and other means adopted to crystallize sentiment for a stronger navy.

Colonel Robert M. Thompson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Navy League, says concerning the league's educational program:

"Telling people in the North Atlantic States that they need a bigger navy is a good deal like carrying coals to Newcastle. Practically everybody in New York is lined up for a better navy, because New York is situated only a few miles from the open ocean, and experts agree that in case of war it would be the first goal of attack by a foreign fleet. New York, New England, and the other States of the North and East in self-defense have always voted for liberal naval appropriations. Congressional votes against naval appropriations from the North and Middle Atlantic States have been almost scarce enough to be curious.

"In the district stretching from the western slope of the Alleghanies to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains the situation is different. Comprising as it does the great Commonwealths of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas, this district has great voting strength in Congress—enough even to offset the strength of the great and populous States of the North Atlantic. In the past, Representatives of these States have voted almost as a unit against the maintenance of adequate naval defenses.

"Yet the people of these States are among the most truly American and the most truly patriotic of our people, and among them the determination to make our name respected and keep our land unviolated by the foot of a foreign foe burns most brightly. Moreover, they are the nation's great exporters of meat and grain. Much of their trade goes overseas, and needs the protection of a powerful navy. Up to a few months ago they had not realised these facts, but I believe that they are at last awakened to their true situation, and I believe that work in these sections in organizing and building up sentiment, so that it may make itself felt quickly and effectively in the political world, will yield more in ultimate benefit to the work for adequate naval appropriations, the need of reorganization of the methods of administration and expenditure, than any other work which can be done."

WOULD DEPORT McCLELLAN.

Ex-Mayor's Articles in The Times Anger Italy's Champion.

The current number of Il Cittadino, a local Italian weekly which in other times carries on a campaign of civic reform, contains an open letter from its editor, Alberto Tarchiani, addressed to Senator Albertini of Milan entitled "For the Expulsion of a Malicious Protector"—Per L'Espulcione di un Protettore Maldicente. The "malicious protector" is George B. McClellan, and his expulsion from Italy is asked on the strength of quotations from his articles which have been published in THIS NEW YORK TIMES, notably "With Italy War Is Business Only—She Fights with the Allies Against Central Powers Because She Thinks She Can Thus Profit Most," which appeared in the Sunday Magazine of July 4.

Mr. Tarchiani denies that Mr. McClellan's few years of broken residence in Venice justify him to write with authority on the subject of Italian affairs. He writes:

"Mr. McClellan does not use offensive words—oh, no! He is not carried away by passion. He treats of us so good-naturedly that on the whole he might seem to be affectionate. But viewed and interpreted at close range with the Anglo-Saxon spirit he produces, involuntarily or not, a most injurious effect on the mind.

"Furthermore, you should know that Mr. McClellan, like not a few foreigners of his stamp, has taken Italy under his protection; he feels that it is his duty to censure her, to reprove her, and to correct her; in the sight of the world enumerating and illustrating her defects, real and imaginary, revealing her sins of omission or commission with unreasonable coldness, and accusing her of calculations, thoughts, and acts which, according to him, are either fatal or abominable."

He ends as follows:

"Does it not seem to you that Mr. McClellan—in the grave and tragic times in which we live—permits himself excessive confidence? Don't you think that at the first opportunity we ought to invite him, very politely, to change his residence, especially as after having given life to all these anti-Italian libers we know instinctively that he will proceed to hostile utterance?"

A further attack on Mr. McClellan is made in the illustrated supplement of yesterday's issue of Il Progreso Italo-Americano. The article, which is in English and headed "The Asinine Judgment of a New York Ex-Mayor on the Italian War," is by Frank Corrao, formerly Assistant District Attorney of Kings County.

After attacking the ex-Mayor's political record and decrying his abilities, Mr. Corrao continues: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 4, 1915, we find the little ex-Mayor of New York dressed up in all the paraphernalia of a contemptible Austrophile, * * * an envious anti-Italian, libeler of the Italian name and Government, a malicious falsifier of Italy's purposes and motives. The malignity of his sentiments are (sic) betrayed in every line of his writing."

Turns on Gas as He Falls.

Henry Lemmeyer, 42 years old, who had a string of delicatessen stores in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn and who lives at 1,197 Halsey Street, was found dead yesterday in the bathroom of his home, a victim of gas poisoning. It was accidental, the police say. Mr. Lemmeyer had arranged to go to his country home at Bay Ridge and before starting went to the bathroom to shave. While in the room he was seized with an attack of vertigo, and in falling his elbow came in contact with the gas jet, turning it on. His body was found by his wife.

4 IN FAMILY HURT AS AUTO HITS POLE

Trenton Man Thrown Through Windshield May Die from Wounds.

2 MORTALLY HURT ON BRIDGE

Motor Cyclists Crossing from Long Island City Thrown Under Car—Twenty-one Injured Sunday.

Seventeen persons were injured, several of them seriously, in automobile accidents in and near New York yesterday. The most serious accident occurred at Egg Harbor, N. J., and involved the families of Isaac and Samuel Frisch, retired merchants of Camden, N. J., and living, respectively, at 1,452 and 1,458 Kenwood Avenue in that city.

The brothers, with their wives and the two daughters and two sons of Samuel Frisch, had gone to the seashore for a day's outing and were returning along the White Horse Pike in two automobiles, the brothers and their wives being in the first car. Something happened to the regulator of the carburetor of the car; the gas flowed in, the car shot ahead, struck a sandy spot, skidded and ran into a telephone pole with such violence that the pole was split in two and the car smashed into splinters and bent ironwork.

Isaac Frisch, who was driving, was driven through the windshield and against the pole and had his right arm broken in two places and his left wrist and left hip fractured. His condition is critical. His head was badly cut and his whole body bruised. His wife was badly cut and suffered from shock. Mrs. Solomon Frisch was cut and bruised about the head, and it is feared that her skull was fractured. The injured were taken to the near-by residence of Dr. Myrtle Frank and later removed to the Atlantic City Hospital.

Two Mortally Hurt on Bridge.

At 10:20 last night Americo Mantesiti of 229 East Forty-fifth Street and Joseph Caletti of 828 East 106th Street came in from Astoria, L. I., onto the Queensboro Bridge in a high-powered motor cycle. A street car of the Queens County Traction Company, running on the inner of the westbound car tracks on the bridge, was just ahead of them, and the two thought they could run past the car. Just as they were getting to the front the wheels of the motor cycle skidded and the motor cycle slid in front of the car.

Before the motorman could stop the front truck of the car had passed over the motor cycle and both men. Passers-by hurried to the rescue, and Caletti was removed from under the car and hurried to Flower Hospital in an automobile. He will die. Mantezziti was wedged under the trucks of the car, and after Dr. Raymond Graham had come from Flower Hospital it took half an hour's work with jacks under the trucks to lift the car off. Mantezziti was then hurried to the hospital, but he had a compound fracture of the skull, and both arms and both legs were broken. He, too, will die.

Two cars on the inner track was tied up for more than an hour.

As a big motor bus carrying thirty-five passengers from the rally of the Holy Name Societies of the Brooklyn Diocesan Union, which was held in Freeport, L. I., yesterday, was turning from Wyckoff Street into Court Street, Brooklyn, late last night it collided with a southbound Court Street surface car. Peter Colombo, 19 years old, of 84 Orange Street, Brooklyn, was thrown from his seat in the bus to the street and suffered a fracture of the skull that may prove fatal. John Ratigan, 29 years old, of 98 Butler Street, Brooklyn, the driver of the bus, suffered the fracture of several ribs and a scalp wound in falling from his seat.

At Broad and West Park Streets, Newark, 11-year-old Michael Brassell was struck by an automobile and had his left arm and right leg broken. Charles Geffinger of 107 Belleville Avenue, Newark, who was driving the car, took the injured boy to the city hospital. Geffinger was later arrested and paroled.

Cycle Hits Woman on Stoop.

Mrs. Grace Nolase, 66 years old, was sitting yesterday afternoon on the front stoop of her home at 258 North Ninth Street, Williamsburg. In front of a house a few doors away Charles Beck of 121 Roebling Street had left a motor cycle; and an unidentified man came along the street, jumped on the machine and started to ride away. Almost immediately he lost control of it and it crashed into the stoop. Mrs. Nolase was badly cut and bruised.

William Maxsey was driving along Pelham Parkway between Williamsbridge Road and the New Haven Railroad tracks in a motor belonging to Dr. C. de Felice of 590 East 187th Street. Coming toward him was a motor cycle, on which rode Charles Norton and Glen Worthington of 575 Riverside Drive. There was a moment of confusion and then the two machines ran into each other. All the riders were slightly injured, but the sufferers were three innocent neutrals who were sitting on the curbstone. They were Martha Capner, aged 52, of 183 Sherman Street, Newark, N. J., who suffered from broken ribs and internal injuries; Harry Stalnhart, aged 50, of 31 Hedden Terrace, Newark, N. J., who had lacerations of the scalp and contusions of the body; and 6-year-old Charles Conover at Garrison, N. J., who was cut about the head.

Timothy F. Dooley, a real estate dealer of 1,051 East 166th Street, driving an automobile along Bathgate Avenue, ran into Motorcycle Policeman Jennerick of the Westchester Avenue station at the corner of 188th Street and upset him. Dooley took the policeman to Fordham Hospital, where it was found that some of the bones in his left hand were broken and that he had possible internal injuries.

Hurt at Rockefeller Estate.

Edgar Mezger, a grocer of Tarrytown, started out in his car yesterday morning with his wife and their twenty-one-year-old son Edward to spend the day at Lake Mahopac. As they were passing the William Rockefeller estate two cars whizzed down the road toward them. The first passed the Mezger car, but the second hit it, throwing it over a bank at the bottom of which it landed upside down. Neither of the passing cars stopped to see what had happened, but Mr. Rockefeller's chauffeur, who was near by, rushed to their aid, stopping passing automobiles, and had the boy taken to the Tarrytown Hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured and that he might die from his injuries. Edgar Mezger, who had his collarbone broken and was unconscious, and his wife, who was badly cut about the head, were taken to the residence of Dr. B. L. Sweet, and then sent home after treatment.

Miss Terresa Smith, 20 years old, a stenographer, of 334 East 151st Street, the Bronx, was hurt when the motor cycle on which she was riding with August Burshing of 388 East 157th Street, collided yesterday afternoon with an automobile at Tremont and Washington Avenues. She was taken to the Tremont Police Station, where Dr. McGovern of Fordham Hospital attended her. Burshing was not injured.

A motor cycle fell upon Charles Michelson, 5 years old, of 513 Clifton Avenue, Newark, and broke his arm while he was playing yesterday beside the machine in Hoffman Park at Throgs Neck, on the Sound Shore.

PUTS BLAME ON AUTOISTS.

Long Island Railroad Says They Break Down Gates.

At one of the crossings on the Long Island Railroad leading to Long Beach the gates have been replaced with heavy timbers as large as telegraph poles, which may be raised and lowered like gates, to prevent autoists from driving on the rails. The timber gates have been painted in black and white circles. It is said by the railway officials that part of the loss of life at the dangerous grade crossings has been due to the recklessness of automobilists, who frequently forced their machines through the other forms of safety gates.

Officials of the road issued a statement yesterday describing six cases of this kind from July 3 to July 7. They charged that an automobile owned by J. W. Lally of Flushing ran through both lowered gates on July 3 at the Elmhurst crossing, breaking two feet off one gate. On the same day another automobile, said to bear the number "50026-N. Y.," bent the iron protecting fence at the Howard Avenue crossing. The statement said:

"Miss Hunt of Richmond Hill, L. I., at the Merrick Road crossing at Springfield, L. I., when the train was only 100 feet away, drove an automobile across the tracks, breaking both gates, and clearing the crossing not more than a second ahead of the train. The only damage to the automobile was a broken wind shield. The auto is owned by Chauncey C. Churchill.

"On July 7, while trying to beat a train at the Merrick Road crossing, near the West Hampton station, R. S. Martin, Jr., accompanied by his mother, drove onto the crossing and became stalled there. The machine was so near to the tracks on which the train was approaching that the locomotive struck the hub of the automobile."

The officials are determined to compel autoists to stop scaring the trainmen, if it can be done.

WATER'S DEATH TOLL, THREE.

Mishaps to Bathers Make Work for Rescuers.

A raft overturned in the Passaic River yesterday afternoon, throwing into the water Manus Whelan, 14 years; Louis Whelan, 13, and Aloysius Graham, 11 years, all of 37 Harrison Avenue, Harrison, N. J. Graham, who could not swim, was sinking and Manus Whelan went to his rescue. The drowning boy locked his arms about Whelan, and both went down. Louis Whelan reached shore safely. The bodies of the two drowned boys were recovered later.

Alexander Roth, 31 years, a restaurant proprietor of 584 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx, was drowned while bathing in Pelham Bay yesterday. His body was recovered and taken to Fordham Morgue.

Policeman Drescher of the East 126th Street Station dived into Harlem River yesterday afternoon and rescued Benjamin N. Hoffman, 5 years old, of 528 East 120th Street, who fell into the river from a stringpiece while playing at the foot of 120th Street.

Mary Wolff of 301 Ferry Street, Brooklyn, 19 years old, was seized with cramps while swimming off Oriental Point at the east end of Manhattan Beach, and had gone under twice when she was reached by her husband, who brought her, unconscious, to shore. She was revived, with the help of bottles filled with hot water from the radiators of several automobiles on Shore Road near the Point. At the Coney Island Hospital it was said that she would recover, and that the use of the hot water bottles had probably saved her from pneumonia.

Diving from a pole at the foot of Ninety-sixth Street, Rockaway Beach, Robin Osseroff, of 448 State Street, Brooklyn, a clerk, 18 years old, struck an object near the surface and came to the top unconscious. He was removed to the Rockaway Beach Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from a broken neck and had little chance of recovery.

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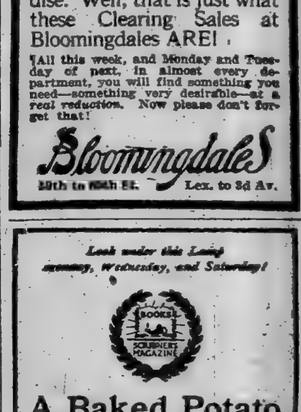

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NO PASSENGER KILLED.

Pennsylvania Railroad Has a Perfect Record for 2½ Years.

Of 180,000,000 passengers carried by the Pennsylvania Railroad system during the year ended June 30 none was killed in a train accident officials of the company announced yesterday. This record includes the passenger-carrying service over 26,000 miles of track, in thirteen States, by these roads of the Pennsylvania system: Lines east of Pittsburgh—Long Island, Cumberland Valley, New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic, Maryland, Delaware & Virginia. Lines west of Pittsburgh and the Vandalia, Grand Rapids & Indiana.

On the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie, consisting of the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington, and the West Jersey Seashore Railways, not a single one of more than 265,000,000 passengers carried in the last two and a half years was killed in a train accident. The last train accident in which a passenger was killed occurred at Glen Loch, Penn., in November, 1912. The Pennsylvania system operates 113,000 passenger trains every month.

CIVIL SERVICE

EXAMINATION FOR
PHARMACIST
Salary $720 Per Annum
(With Maintenance.)

Candidates must be residents of State of New York and be licensed by the State Board of Pharmacy. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; Technical, 6; 75% required on Technical and 70% on Experience. A physical examination will precede the mental.

Applications will be received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, from July 6 to July 20, at 4 P. M.

The minimum age is 21 years.

Four cents in postage must accompany requests for application blanks by mail.

MUNICIPAL
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS
Atlantic City
NEXT WEDNESDAY
$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 7.55 a.m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

10,000 PANTSMAKERS GO ON STRIKE TODAY

Men's Garment Workers to the Number of 70,000 May Quit Work on Wednesday.

MOBILIZED FOR BIG FIGHT

Manufacturers Show Sympathy with Workers in Quarrel with Contractors.

With a Council of Conciliation to meet tomorrow in an attempt to adjust the quarrels of the 60,000 women's garment workers in the city and their employers, the 80,000 men's garment workers yesterday completed plans they have been making for six weeks for a general strike.

The Joint Board of Control of all the men's garment workers' unions under the general title of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America yesterday afternoon at a meeting at 753 East Broadway voted to notify the manufacturers that, on the theory that preparedness was a good peace argument, they had mobilized for a fight, but were willing to listen to terms of peace.

To show the manufacturers that the situation has passed the conversation stage the 10,000 members of the Pantsmakers' Union were ordered to walk out today. The "pantsmakers" had previously decided on a strike some time during the week. With their walkout as an indication of how they feel in the situation, the leaders of the union say that they will be open to approaches for peaceful settlement up to Wednesday. Failure on the part of the manufacturers to make overtures, the leaders declare, means a general strike of the other 70,000 members of the men's garment workers' union.

The crisis came upon the manufacturers with little warning. They have known for some time that there was a general feeling of unrest, but the labor leaders kept their six weeks' preparation for a strike almost a secret until they were ready to act.

Sidney Hillman, head of the Children's Clothing Union, is a leading spirit in the fight.

"We are mobilized," he said last night. "We believe we are in position to wage a most effective strike. We want peace, but we want a living. I want the public to understand we are not making any new demands. We ask only for restoration of the scale given at the end of the strike of 1913, and a guarantee of some sort by which the contractors will be bound to keep any agreement made. We will notify the manufacturers tomorrow of what we want, and we will show them by the pantsmakers' walkout that we mean business. Then we will wait for overtures. The middle of the week will bring peace or war. We want peace, but we are ready for war."

The cloakmakers are able to deal directly with their employers, but in the men's garment trade the work is done for the manufacturers by contractors, who are not bound by any wage agreement or understanding the unions may have with the manufacturers. The unions will not go so far as to demand an end of the contract system, but they will demand a three-cornered agreement which shall be equally binding upon the contractors, the union, and the manufacturers. The unions say that pay has been cut 35 per cent. in eight months in a contractors' war to get the fewer clothing contracts of this year.

The element of hopefulness in the situation is that the unions are not primarily at war with the manufacturers, but with the contractors. Some of the largest manufacturers in New York said last night they believed a strike could be averted. A high official of the New York Clothiers' Association said there was some merit in the contentions of the unions and that he would like to see an agreement by which the rights of the workers that the manufacturers are willing to recognise should be granted by the contractors. They declare that the business will not stand the abolition of the contract system at this time of financial stress, as it would mean the investment in New York of millions of dollars in plants.

VITAL POINTS IN PROTOCOL.

Right of Discharge and Discipline Demanded by Manufacturers.

One big question to be decided by the conciliators, headed by Dr. Felix Adler, whom Mayor Mitchel named to settle the differences of the needle unions and the manufacturers, is the right of the employer to discharge workmen. The employers claim the right to discharge for incompetency. The unions admit this right, but maintain that employers are able to use this right to get rid of officials of the union.

Another point is the unions' contention for "equal distribution of work." They maintain that in slow seasons, instead of discharging workers the employers shall distribute the work among all. The employers have refused this, preferring to have fewer workers doing a standard amount of work. The unions say that when laying-off time comes it is the officials of the unions who suffer.

"We recognize that the manufacturers have had two very bad seasons," said Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, last night. "We are not demanding big increases in wages.

"This is a fight for the union, that is all. If the employers can discharge men indiscriminately and we have no power of appeal the union would soon end."

In a statement issued yesterday by the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, 200 Fifth Avenue, it was said:

The Manufacturers' Association has no desire to smash the union. On the contrary, it desires a strong union that is capable of enforcing its laws throughout the industry and enforcing discipline upon its own members.

In any future peace contract four outstanding problems will have to be met: The union must enforce the letter and spirit of any agreement and shall demonstrate its ability.

The next point is the enforcement of standards, although even in the so-called "social" shops are in the union, the union does not even claim to control their methods, hours, or any other detail insisted upon in Association shops.

The third point involves the right of administration by the manufacturer to maintain discipline in his own establishment. The union has gone to lengths to show that discharges in the main were due to activities in favor of the union. Here are the records. Of 11,593 cases under the protocol in 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914, there were 112 cases involving the discharge of shop Chairman. Of the 112, thirty-two were dropped, nine were withdrawn, and fifty-three were adjusted. Of the cases decided by the Board of Arbitration, six were in favor of the association and three in favor of the union. So in 12,000 cases only three were cases of discrimination against a shop Chairman.

When the union goes on record as unable to control its members, who is to enforce discipline, except the manufacturer? How shall he enforce discipline unless he has the right to get rid of incompetents, chronic trouble makers, or, in fact, any with whom he does not wish to be associated?

Interlocked with this question is the communistic union idea of "equal distribution of work." Boiled down this means that in a seasonal industry that employs many workers at the peak of the season, the manufacturer is to be forced to keep his entire staff and divide work among them. It means a community pay envelope, to be distributed among all sorts of workers without considering their ability, and in effect would force the manufacturer to take care of the great mass of people who drift into the industry as members of the union.

The next point will be that any agreement to strengthen the union by giving it the preferential union shop will have to be conditioned upon an agreement that the union will not deal collectively with any other employers' association in the industry.

It is one of the vital issues that, instead of 230 manufacturers in our association being bound, 2,000 manufacturers in the industry shall be equally bound, as they serve the same market.

The Conciliation Committee will begin its work tomorrow morning.

OFFERS PRISON INQUIRY AID.

Judge Swann Writes to Whitman and Praises Plan.

Judge Edward Swann of the Court of General Sessions has written to Governor Whitman, offering his services in the Governor's plan of investigation of the State prison system. Judge Swann has informed the Governor that he will gladly devote his two months' vacation, without compensation from the State, to assisting in any way he can.

"In utilising a part of the Summer for visiting the prisons Governor Whitman is doing a splendid thing," the Judge said yesterday. "There is no part of the great machinery of the State that is more important than our prison system. Upon it depends in no small degree the efficacy of our courts and whether or not those men whom society has been fit to deprive of their liberty be turned back again as useful citizens or menaces twice as dangerous as before.

"The Governor's plan to harmonize the workings of the various branches of the State penal system will receive the hearty approval of those interested in the betterment of prison conditions. It is only when every part works in harmony with the other that the best results are obtained."

MORTAR PRACTICE TONIGHT.

Navigators Warned That South Channel Will Be Dangerous.

Night target practice with twelve-inch mortars will be held at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, tonight. The South Channel from the Main Channel to Scotland Lightship will be dangerous from 7:30 P. M. and as long as the searchlights are burning, probably until about 10:30 P. M.

Small boats, fishing vessels, and pleasure craft are requested to use the Gedney Channel instead of the South Channel during these hours and not to enter the waters between the South Channel and Sandy Hook. Navigation in the Ambrose Main and Gedney Channels will not be affected by this practice.

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine." Also a la Carte.

The people enjoy our inimitable music almost as much as our cooking. Both are unusually good.
SPECIAL GRILLED DINNER (TO ORDER) WITH WINE, $1.25.
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REST RECREATION RIGHT LIVING
Nature's most beautiful and healthful spot in all New England
Hazelwood Manor SANATORIUM
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
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Children regaining health can keep up their studies from Kindergarten to Ninth grade. Competent teachers.
For particulars, 'Phone 211-14 or write
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For Summer Use

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Dixie Grass Rugs

These are from Japan. They are distinguished from other grass rugs in the clean, clear-cut centres and colors. Durable and attractive.

	Plain.	Fancy Borders.
Size 6 ft. x 9 ft.	$3.85	$4.50
" 8 ft. x 10 ft.	5.85	6.75
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Old-Fashioned Hand-Braided Rugs—Oval Shape—$8.50 to $28.00

New "Ako" Cotton Rugs from Japan, with designs in characteristic blues over a clear white background; extremely fine in weave and quality. 3 x 6 ft., $12.50; 4 x 7 ft., $17.50; 6 x 9 ft., $38.50

Scotch Style Wool Art Rugs—New designs in novel two- and three-color effects. 9 x 12 ft., $22.00. Special Sizes made to order.

Cotton Rag Rugs in an unlimited variety of quaint styles and dainty colors. Small and large sizes. 9 x 12 ft., $9.50 to $37.50

"Beam" Bath Rugs—the best Bath Rug made; very durable. Nine sizes—1 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft., $2.25; to 3 ft. x 6 ft., $9.00.

"Chaumont" Seamless Chenille Rugs—Plain and figured, various sizes. Excellent values. Size 9 x 12 ft., at $55.00

"Tuxedo" Carpet Sweepers—$3.25

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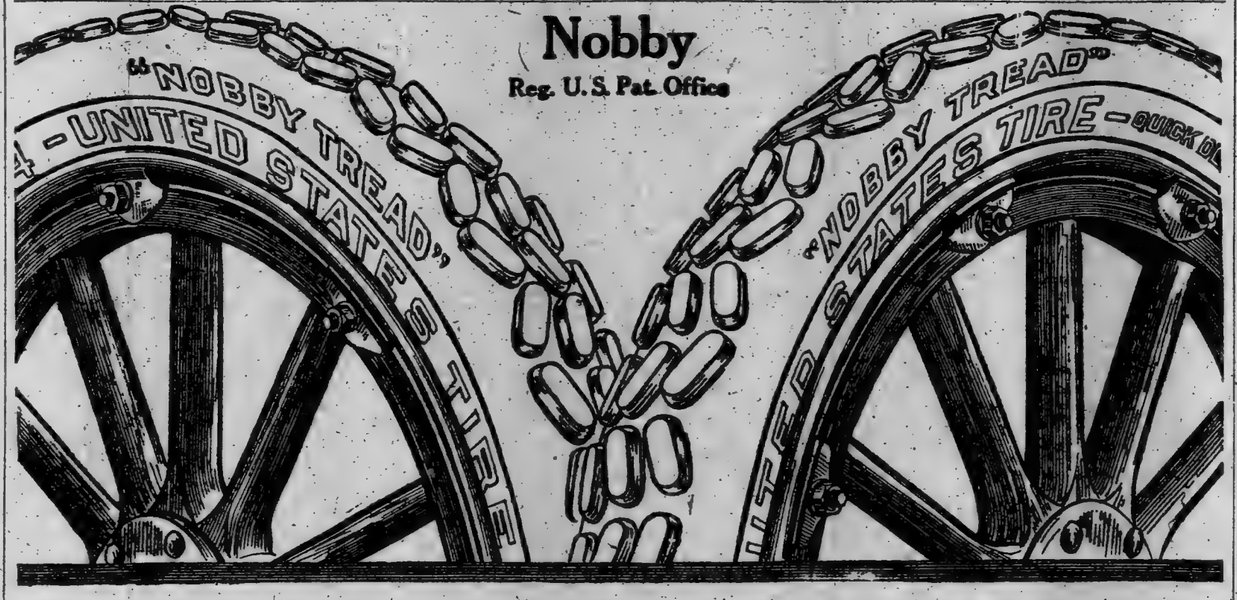

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"Nobby Tread" Tires

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COMMON-SENSE tells you that real health cannot be forever dependent upon the artificial stimulation of laxatives and cathartics.

Drugs relieve constipation *temporarily*, but never cure it.

Nujol, used in conjunction with exercise, sensible food, and regular habits, tends to remove the *cause* of constipation. It lubricates the intestinal tract, promotes natural evacuations, and so helps to restore the bowels to regular, normal action.

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A PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL

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The Real Wealth of Nations

THE denizens of cities are prone to worship trade as the only form of progressive activity. One other industry, however, surpasses all trades in importance, usefulness and dignity, and that is Agriculture, the basic industry of life. Every form of business activity owes its origin to the cultivation of the soil.

The West is the backbone of our farming industry. The twelve states comprising this section, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, contain more than half the farm property of the United States. They have one-fourth of the total area of the country and one-third its population. In agriculture they are as important as all the rest of the country combined.

These states raise 69% of the total yield of wheat; 61.6% of the total yield of corn; 75.5% of the total yield of oats; 72.6% of the total yield of rye and barley. They produce one-half of all the butter, cheese, potatoes and hay of the whole country. Their aggregate of farm products is not far from half that of the entire United States. From these lands come the products that constitute the real wealth of the country.

The West has reason to be proud of these figures, and while the Harriman National Bank is happy already to number among its business friends many Western firms and individuals, it is always pleased to add a good name to its books.

BANKING HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 9 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

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This new mid-Summer note in millinery introduces the most unusual colors in which felt has ever been dyed:

Peony Pink *Apple Green* *Champagne*
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These Hats are $3.85

An American genius discovered the treatment of this Felt which will undoubtedly rival Austrian Velour. As a matter of fact, "Felt Charmeuse" is finer.

The Hat are
In all the New Sport Models
and are simply trimmed with bands and bows of fine grosgrain ribbon to match the hats. Third Floor

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1915.

ILLUSORY WAR PROFITS.

All who wish for any reason to speak hatefully of the United States denounce the purely accidental fact that war has been and will continue to be for the American producer a fairly insatiable customer. The implication is that a peace-loving, peace-advocating people are fattening upon war. Proof presumed to be convincing is the billion-dollar excess of American exports over imports in the fiscal year ended June 30 last, (June estimated,) and the prediction by the Secretary of Commerce, Sir GEORGE PAISH of London, and other more or less competent economic observers, that in the fiscal year 1915-16 our credit balance with Europe, on account of goods sold in excess of goods purchased, will amount to a billion and a half dollars—a thing quite unprecedented in the commercial history of the world.

Very erroneous impressions are produced by these figures and predictions. The Department of Commerce itself is fond of emphasizing a huge excess of merchandise exports as a sign of American prosperity in a time of world war, and does it over and over, without setting out on the other side such qualifying facts as that the situation is abnormal, that exports alone cannot create more than an illusion of prosperity, and that the actual exchange of goods between nations, which is what real prosperity consists in, has been disastrously interfered with. Our foreign trade has not increased. Our exports have risen, our imports have fallen, and by adding the two together you get the sum of the increase in our credit balance. The total of foreign trade for eleven months of the fiscal year 1914-15 compares with that of the two preceding years as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.	Total Foreign Trade.
1914-15—	$2,489,592,000	$1,516,475,000	$4,016,067,000
1913-14—	2,207,507,000	1,736,396,000	3,943,903,000
1912-13—	2,302,479,000	1,681,462,000	3,983,941,000

The total foreign trade in the eleven months of the year 1914-15 was only $32,126,000 greater (less than 1 per cent. greater) than that for the corresponding eleven months of 1912-13. The normal tendency of our foreign trade is to expand. Without the war, with such a crop as this country raised last year, and especially as Europe's production of wheat was subnormal, the increase of foreign trade (exports and imports together) over that of 1912-13 might have been and ought to have been 6 or 8 per cent. Therefore, in spite of the high excess of exports, the total of our foreign trade on account of the war actually has been reduced. The cessation of imports is a measure of what American industry has felt in terms of loss. Imports consist principally of goods which enter directly into manufacture, remanufacture, or industrial consumption, all requiring labor in some form, so that when imports fall there must be a corresponding unemployment of labor.

The United States has suffered a greater loss on account of the war than any other neutral nation. All that can be said of the profits arising from the trade in war munitions is that they somewhat offset the enormous loss directly owing to the same cause. The profits of the war trade are theatrical, and they fall into a few hands and are advertised more than they deserve to be. The greater loss falls upon trade and industry at large. There is probably not a wage-earner in this country who has not at some point of contact adversely felt the war, either in what he earns or in the price of what he buys, or both. Investors feel it much. The rise in the rate of interest abroad is a direct hardship to them, because it affects the rate of interest here, and as that rises the market value of old securities falls. Credit by hundreds of millions is extended to the Allies, in order that they may buy here. This credit might otherwise be going into works of development at home—works which in their construction would create a big demand for labor and which when finished would be permanent additions to the wealth-producing machine of all the people.

These things are so obvious that if it were put to a vote of commercial-minded people to continue or end the war, purely as a business matter, even the manufacturers of war munitions would undoubtedly vote with all the rest to end it. Why? Because the profits from war contracts are fickle, whereas just the normal growth of industry in time of peace is enough for the imagination and capital of the American people to cope with. To argue that the United States has a selfish interest in this war is to betray either ignorance or prejudice. We should much rather sell Europe the goods normally consumed in time of peace and take in payment therefor, not gold which we do not need, nor credit which we could use ourselves, but other goods.

NOT QUITE UP TO DATE.

It has taken Mr. BRYAN a great many years to accumulate an unrivaled stock of ignorance, and he now has a store which should excite the admiration of other connoisseurs. His must be a happy life, for the world to him is what he makes it. Now and then he draws at random upon his supply of ignorance and produces from it something that charms mankind. Take, for instance, his kindly proposal that when a bright young reporter writes a little piece of news his name should be signed to it, so that he may gain the fame justly his. One can see the picture in Mr. BRYAN'S mind as he offers this proposal from a heart overflowing with love for his fellow-man; a little office with an editor, in his shirtsleeves and smoking a corncob pipe, having just finished writing all the editorial articles and now helping the printer set the type. One of his two reporters comes in with a report of a runaway on Main Street and writes it; but the soulless editor will not let him sign his name, and the town must remain in ignorance whether the glory is his or that of the other reporter. This is to Mr. BRYAN a crying evil, and must be remedied; and the only way to remedy an evil, in his mind, is to pass a law about it. So he proposes such a law.

It might work smoothly in Fairfield County, Neb. However, there are certain difficulties attached to enforcing it in a big newspaper office, with its systematized and co-ordinated ways of gathering and presenting news. Let us imagine, under the Bryan law, an account of a fire in a factory in New York, and visualize a paragraph or two from the product:

The fire was confined to the two top floors—Henry Smith, [general work reporter in charge of the fire,] and the loss of life was entirely among those on the one next to the top—J. C. Wood, [rewriting City News copy.] Messrs. Flint and Steel, the heads of the factory, say that only 50 girls were at work on that floor—H. R. Robinson [assigned to interviews,] but fail to explain how it was that—William Corrigan, [copy reader] 65 bodies were taken to the Morgue—Samuel Schwarz, [covering the Morgue.] Fire Chief Williams said that an investigation must be made—B. F. Connelly, [assigned to Fire Department,] but District Attorney White said last night that none was under contemplation by his office—Thomas Corcoran [covering District Attorney's office.] Inspector Schmidt believes the loss of life would have been much greater but for the early discovery of the fire by Patrolman Whitney—Isaac Cohn, [police reporter.] It is said, however, by Mrs. Waldo, the woman suffrage leader, who happened to be passing in her automobile, that the alarm was turned in by a shopgirl—Helen F. Rowell [covering suffrage headquarters.] This girl's identity was learned from H. F. Stote of Milwaukee, who said last night at the Hotel Columbia that he had passed at the moment and asked her where the fire was—A. D. Ellert, [hotel reporter].

Mr. BRYAN'S scheme was once tried in a newspaper office in this town, and the reason of its failure, it is said, was that the reporters insisted on signing their articles with frivolous and improbable names.

CARRANZA'S PROGRESS.

It seems to be an established fact that GONZALES, commanding the CARRANZA forces, has reoccupied Mexico City, destroying the customary large number of Zapatistas, who seem always to thrive by being destroyed. CARRANZA has been in possession of the capital twice before since his break with VILLA, and each time the inhabitants had reason to be grateful when his troops departed. But there is ground for hope that he now intends to hold the city permanently, to feed the starving, and to police the city, with a view to establishing in the near future a Government which may be worthy of recognition by other nations. It would be unfair to CARRANZA to deny that he now seems to be somewhat nearer to his goal than at any previous period in his particular branch of the revolution, but it is an unhappy omen that simultaneously with his General's belated victory at Mexico City there should come glowing reports of more Villa victories in the north. Perhaps the importance of these has been somewhat overrated by the active Villa press agency in this country, but its activities are no greater than those of CARRANZA'S agency. We are inclined to think that their literary but noncombatant friends and representatives in the United States have done both these leaders more harm than good.

In the case of CARRANZA they have manifestly failed to convince unprejudiced American citizens that he is the kind of a man likely to restore order in Mexico. We know, from direct observation of his acts and from his own words, that he is obstinate, irresponsive, and painfully self-satisfied. He might still be a fairly competent ruler. But his agents have managed to create the impression that he is committed to such a program of confiscation and reprisals as to make the Mexican outlook very dark indeed.

THE ISSUE.

I.

Proclamation of a War Zone by the German Government, Feb. 4, 1915.—The waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole English Channel, are hereby declared to be war zone. On and after the 18th of February, 1915, every enemy merchant ship found in the said war zone will be destroyed without its being always possible to avert the dangers threatening the crews and passengers on that account. * * *

II.

From the Protest of the United States Government, Feb. 10, 1915.—* * * If such a deplorable situation [as infringement of the rights of American citizens] should arise, the Imperial German Government can readily appreciate that the Government of the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas.

III.

Destruction of the Lusitania.—The unarmed British merchant vessel Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the English Channel May 7, 1915, when more than 100 American citizens lost their lives.

IV.

From the Note of the United States Government to the German Government, May 13, 1915.—* * * This Government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial German Government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures [of retaliation against the British Government] * * * to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights * * * of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. * * * American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise these rights in what should be the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights. * * *

V.

From the Reply of the German Government, May 28, 1915.—* * * It is, moreover, known to the Imperial Government from reliable information furnished by its officials and neutral passengers that for some time practically all the more valuable English merchant vessels have been provided with guns, ammunition and other weapons, and reinforced with a crew specially practiced in manning guns. According to reports at hand here, the Lusitania when she left New York undoubtedly had guns on board which were mounted under decks and masked. * * * The German Commanders are consequently no longer in a position to observe the rules of capture otherwise usual and with which they invariably complied before this. * * *

VI.

From the Reply of the United States Government, June 10, 1915.—* * * Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew. * * * It was its [the United States Government's] duty to see that the Lusitania was not armed for offensive action; that she was not serving as a transport; that she did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States, and that, if in fact she was a naval vessel of Great Britain, she should not receive clearance as a merchantman; and it performed that duty and enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials. It is able, therefore, to assure the Imperial German Government that it has been misinformed. * * * Only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy. This principle the Government of the United States understands the explicit instructions, issued on Aug. 3, 1914, by the Imperial German Admiralty to its commanders at sea, to have recognized and embodied. * * * It is upon this principle of humanity, as well as upon the law founded upon this principle, that the United States must stand.

VII.

From the German Government's Reply, July 9, 1915.—If in the present war the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been traversed more and more, the longer its duration, the German Government has no guilt therein. * * * The case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardising of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads. * * * German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such [American, or permitted to carry the American flag] passenger steamers when made recognisable by special markings and notification is given a reasonable time in advance.

The Imperial Government, however, confidently hopes the American Government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangements for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides. * * *

Here is the record. There is only one issue. The United States Government contends, and has clearly and forcibly contended from the first, that while belligerent nations possess the right to seize and examine enemy ships at sea, to seize contraband, to destroy ships carrying contraband when they cannot take them to one of their own ports, they have no right to sacrifice the lives of passengers and crew. The United States Government contends that as more than 100 American citizens, who were entirely within their rights while traveling as passengers on the Lusitania, were killed in the destruction of that vessel, the German Government has incurred a grave responsibility which it must meet. Quite apart from the necessary demand for reparation, our Government contends for something "much greater than the mere rights of property or privileges of commerce," although these must be respected. It contends for the rights of humanity in demanding that the German Government take measures to avoid interference with the rights and destruction of the lives of American citizens. This point at issue the German Government in its various notes has either confused or evaded. It talks about the "freedom of the seas," but it offers no guarantee that our right to that freedom will be respected by Germany.

American citizens who respect their citizenship and recognize clearly their allegiance to this country can hold to but one view of this matter. The question, with all its gravity, is perfectly simple. The issue cannot be obscured by words. The German-American editors whose opinions were printed in yesterday's TIMES one and all discuss the subject as Germans, not as Americans. It must be borne in mind that the question of the sale of arms and ammunition to the belligerents has nothing whatever to do with the issue raised by our Government. The sale of munitions is not an unneutral act, but the reverse. The right of all nations at war to purchase abroad the instruments and materials used in war has always been recognized and justified. If that were not so, every nation in danger of being drawn into war at any time (and what nation has escaped that danger?) would be compelled to transform itself into a permanent arsenal, to the neglect and decay of the arts of peace. For our Government to prohibit the sale of arms would be an outrageous violation of neutrality.

THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION'S WORK.

It had been supposed that the function of the Federal Trade Commission was to show business men how to obey the law. But the Vice Chairman, EDWARD N. HURLEY, marks out an entirely new line of activity. It seems that "the small manufacturer, "the country storekeeper, the retail "merchants," do not know how to do business. The Federal Commission, therefore, aims to make itself useful by showing them how to make more money by borrowing more. The country is to be divided into zones, and the merchants within them are to be shown how to keep their accounts uniformly, just as the railways were taught by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Federal Commission is to maintain experts in bookkeeping, cost accounting, and other mercantile mysteries. The small merchants, of whom the Commission speaks handsomely, are to be taught to speak the language of the bankers. Business men with a personal credit of hundreds are to be shown how they can obtain thousands on balance sheets prepared according to the Commission's advice.

It is both admirable and amiable. The names of the Federal Trade Commission ought to be written beside that of Abou ben Adhem as those who love their fellow men. And yet a doubt intrudes itself. Is this Government? Is it the function of Washington to teach those not engaged in interstate commerce how to make money? Will those of the mentality described by the Vice Chairman accept the guardianship he offers? The railways have had no choice. They had to amend their accounting, and they were compelled to regulate their rates. Will the uniform accounting of the Federal Commission have anything to do with prices? If not, where is the public benefit, apart from the personal benefits of those who profit by the Commission's advice?

It would seem that the Vice Chairman has prices in his mind, for he says that the small merchants of whom he speaks make their prices in helter-skelter fashion. They don't know what their goods cost exactly, and some of them actually sell their goods too cheaply. It will be different when they keep cost accounts, and work on smaller margins of profit. But will they work on smaller margins? The beneficiaries of the interstate commerce law have remarked that many railways have gone into bankruptcy, and that railway rates have risen.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Promising Real Investigation.

It is true, unfortunately, that nothing has been done in the way of fixing responsibility for, and punishing, the official carelessness that resulted in the suicide of Mr. MORGAN'S assailant. It is none the less satisfactory, however, to see that there are in Nassau County persons with authority who see the seriousness of the affair, and realize how much public interests and safety would have profited from the revelations which the man certainly could and would have made had he been kept alive.

The District Attorney and the members of the Board of Supervisors take the commendable view that the circumstances of the suicide must be thoroughly investigated, and it is obvious that they will not be content with putting all the blame on the Deputy Sheriff, RYAN, who seems to have been just about as intelligent and efficient as there was any reason for expecting a man of his status, age and experience to be. The "great negligence" to which the Supervisors refer in announcing their purposes was not really his. It rests with his superiors in and out of the Mineola Jail, who selected him to perform without assistance a task of very large importance for which he was pretty obviously incompetent.

What MORGAN, or Hall, could have told it is hard to say. The theory that he was a part of an extensive conspiracy receives support from no fact as yet known, except—and the exception is not trivial—the fact that he prophesied the happening to some ship on July 7 of what did happen to the Minnehaha. It is possible, but highly improbable, that the occurrence of an explosion at sea at the predicted date was a mere "verification by coincidence," and while nothing of certainty can be based on the fulfillment of this or any other one prediction, it would also be unreasonable to dismiss it as without evidential value.

That HOTZ was a member of a group of plotters is made unlikely by his mental peculiarities, but he might have been used as a tool by such a group and may have had in his possession knowledge which, when extorted from him, would have led to the detection of criminals whose madness is of a different sort from his. That chance is gone now, and the men who, in what it is charitable to call stupidity, let it go should—well, the place for them is in Mineola, and not off somewhere on vacations.

Why Use Cipher So Much?

Governments make or permit their diplomats to conduct their correspondence in code to a degree which, judged by every-day, common-sense standards, seem to be wholly unnecessary and sometimes irritating, sometimes amusing. Business men who make much use of the cable or wireless telegraph also send many of their messages in cipher—when no wars are on and they are allowed to do it—but they resort to this device much more to save expense than with any illusion that secrecy can thus be attained, and their communications are usually so short that putting them into and out of code takes little time. As it is "easy money" that Governments spend, they do not bother much about economy, and the only avowable explanation of their habit of putting almost everything of any importance into other than plain words is that thus they think they can keep from outsiders knowledge of what is going on.

The frequency of failure to achieve this end has no more effect, apparently, on diplomatic and all supine minds than has the fact that no undecipherable code ever was or ever will be devised, and that the imagined protection is as worthless as it would usually be needless. Codes do not decrease, but increase the chances of minute errors, and when the documents to be codified are long the consequence of their use is that high Government officials can often read in the newspapers communications over which their own expert translators will still be at work for many hours.

This may have the sometimes good effect of giving excuse for deliberation, but the propriety of that, when it exists, ought to be enough and excuses superfluous. It is to be hoped, and even believed, that the diplomacy of the future will have little use for codes—as little as for secrets. Then the newspapers will not be able as often as now to "beat" the Ambassadors in supplying information to their superiors, whether Presidents, Kings, or Emperors, but the things that need doing will be done more quickly and cheaply.

But Old Age Usually Likes Peace.

About the only, and certainly the most thought-suggesting piece of information that Miss ADDAMS brings back from Europe is that somebody told her that the conflict now dragging on so drearily is "an old man's war."

That statement obviously belongs to the category of "important, if true," and doubts of its correctness come promptly to mind. Naturally, the guiding and controlling men in the various fighting countries are rather well along in years, and not a few of them are really old, but they exercise power only through the permission or submission of the younger generation, where the real strength lies—in everything except mentality, at least—and the contention that the younger generation is notably pacifist and anti-military needs better proof than that Miss ADDAMS has heard of youths who "didn't believe in war" and committed suicide rather than render a service that involved shooting.

Surely most of the young men in the several armies seem willing enough to use their guns, and to do anything else of a homicidal nature that the old men devise and order.

An older and more plausible theory of the war is that it was brought on, consciously or unconsciously, by a ruling and military class for the protection of its threatened interests; but there are few indications that the members of that class had any difficulty in persuading the men outside of it that those interests were also their own—that not dynasties were menaced, but countries and all who lived in them.

Some were, after the war had begun, and young men saw that as well as old ones.

BURIAL FOR EX-SOLDIERS.

No Potter's Field for Those Dying in Indigent Circumstances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The United States, in a note forwarded to the City of New York, intimates that further burials in the Potter's Field of the said city of the men who fought for or who died for the Red, White, and Blue will not be tolerated. In Paragraph 3 of the official pamphlet the United States Government says:

In this connection I beg to invite your attention to the fact that under the laws of the State of New York $85 is allowed for the interment of the remains of Union soldiers dying in indigent circumstances, this fund being disbursed by the County Commissioners.

In Paragraph 4 the United States further says:

It is respectfully suggested, therefore, that the subject be taken up with the New York Department of Charities for the purpose, if practicable, of obviating the future interment in the Potter's Field of the remains of ex-soldiers, ex-sailors, and ex-marines of the United States regular or volunteer service who may die at institutions under supervision of that department. In case such arrangement is effected and it should be desired to make the interments in the Cypress Hills National Cemetery, it would be necessary to furnish the Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City, with the full name, company, and regiment or organization of the decedent in ample time to enable that officer to telegraph to this office for verification of the alleged service from the official records before he will be able to give instructions to the Superintendent of the Cypress Hills National Cemetery for the preparation of the grave.

Paragraph 5 reads as follows:

An official copy of this letter has been forwarded to the Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City, for his information and guidance.

WILLIAM HERMAN STONEBRIDGE,
Ex-Private, Field Artillery, S. N. Y.
New York, July 7, 1915.

TRAFFIC IN DETROIT.

How the City Successfully Protects the Lives of Pedestrians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Richard Welling has done a real service in emphasizing the rights of the pedestrian in crossing the streets. One point which might be added in this suggestion that the traffic officers be instructed to give more attention to persons who wish to cross. Most of them become so absorbed in watching the endless line of automobiles that they overlook the patiently waiting pedestrians.

The work of traffic men would be very much reduced if New York were to adopt the excellent semaphores found in Detroit, consisting of red and green arms at right angles, with "Go" and "Stop" painted on them, and red and green lamps at night. It takes only a second and no effort to turn the sign, and change the direction of traffic; while an officer can use his hands for giving minor directions to vehicles and pedestrians.

If Mr. Welling will spend a day in Detroit with Police Commissioner Gillespie he will see more progress in traffic regulation than can be found in any other city in this country or Europe. It is quite natural that the automobile centre of the world should have at the same time the highest efficiency in directing their use.

Detroit has achieved its success in traffic regulation by breaking away from old-fashioned standards; by applying common sense to every situation, whether it be car stops or left-hand turns, and by constantly trying to improve. The semaphore is one innovation; the painted safety zone at all crossing points and car stops is another. Traffic signs are used constantly to explain regulations, each with a simple inscription which any one can understand without having to visit a police station or look up an ordinance.

The left-hand turn problem has been solved in Detroit. Vehicles wishing to make the turn wait in line near the centre of the street, and are not allowed to start until the traffic direction is changed. Then they move first, before the cross traffic does, thus avoiding all cross currents. One little improvement is needed—to have the waiting vehicles turn to the left before reaching the traffic officer—instead of passing around him in the old-fashioned way, thus permitting both sets of vehicles to make the left-hand turn at the same time without interference. Right-hand turns are made without waiting for permission in Detroit, a further saving in delay over the New York method.

It is in its safety zones that Detroit has made the most marked progress. White lines painted on the pavement, like those recently introduced at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, are found throughout the congested districts, and car stops are indicated far out on the main routes. The white lines are kept fresh by means of a sticky paint, applied with little trouble and expense, and they unconsciously lead the pedestrian to cross and stand at the right points, as well as making vehicles more careful.

If Mr. Welling could see the near side car stops in Detroit, he would immediately favor them instead of suggesting a change. On the outside of each track, on the near side at each street intersection, is painted a safety zone about 60 feet long, 6 feet wide from the outer rail, extending from the crosswalk to where the rear step of the car comes, in which space a person can stand with absolute safety in the most crowded streets. When one passenger occupies such a zone, or a car is stopped alongside, no vehicles dare to infringe on the white line and the chauffeurs are so educated now that posts and signs are no longer needed to give warning of the presence of the car stops.

JOHN P. FOX.

New York, July 6, 1915.

USONIA IS LOGICAL.

A Suggestion That Esperanto Will Supply Our National Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is both illogical and impertinent for the inhabitants of the United States of America to seize upon the name Americans for themselves. Any one who is a resident of any part of North or South America is an American. But if it is sad to be a man without a country it is also awkward to belong to a country which cannot furnish its inhabitants with a name. United Statesians would not be a very aesthetic designation, and besides, at any moment there may be United States in South America. In any such case the thing to do is to resort to the international auxiliary language which we shall all be presently familiar with—Esperanto, or, better, the Reformed Esperanto of Ostwald, Jespersen, and Conturat. In this language inherent difficulties have been labored over by expert philologists and for the most part logically solved. In both forms of Esperanto, the primitive and the reformed, the word for an inhabitant of the United States of North America is Usona, which, for use in the English language, might become Usonian.

The name of the country itself (since in this perfect language nouns are characterized by all ending in "o") is Usono. In this case Usonian readily suggests U. S. A., (or U. S. N. A.,) but if any one can think of anything better, more appropriate, or more artistic, the committee, of which M. Conturat, Paris, is head, will, I am sure, be ready to receive suggestions. They have already adopted at my request the independent words matro and femino in lieu of using for mother, woman, the feminine derivatives of patro, viro, namely, patrino and virino, which is what the regular rule would require. The word homo is, of course, reserved for man in the sense of a human being.

CHRISTINE LADD FRANKLIN.
Columbia University, New York, July 7, 1915.

Refinement Evades the Beaches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My eye caught a letter from Alvin McCaslin in regard to the criticism of the moral effect of bathing at the New York beaches. I have been a frequenter of the beaches myself for many years and agree with Mr. McCaslin that you can't beat the surf and the hot sands as a cure for our little daily ailments, but, while I don't consider myself a killjoy, I must say that moral conditions at the beaches around New York are getting more disgusting every year. Mr. McCaslin may remember what a delightful pleasure it was to spend the day on one of the beaches eight or ten years ago. Everything seemed so quiet and refined; the people were so clean, even to the extent of trying to keep the beach clean. Today everything is different. Take your family to the beaches now and you hear and see the vilest of things. I have too much respect for my wife to take her to some of the beaches now. People are not even satisfied with misconducting themselves, but they litter the beach with papers and food, so that it looks more like a city dump. Why cannot the city take the same precautions toward keeping the beaches clean as it has done for the parks this year?

It might be well to hear the views of some other frequenters of the beaches on this subject, as the sooner we have some publicity about actual facts the sooner we will be able to take steps to remedy the growing evil.

L. V. T.
New York, July 9, 1915.

If Guardsmen Were Paid.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to your editorial on "National Guard Complaints," permit me to say that the enlistments in the National Guard would be greatly increased if the members thereof were paid a stipulated annual salary to cover their necessary expenses.

E. A. M., Jr.
New York, July 8, 1915.

Safety First in Flower Pots.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to offer a suggestion that might perhaps solve the flower pot question. Slip each pot in an iron ring which is nailed just beneath the window sill. The rings will not be noticed, but the flowers will be enjoyed by thousands.

M. J. B.
Lynnfield, Mass., July 6, 1915.

WHEN CAPITAL AND LABOR COMBINE

An Aspect of the Situation in the Garment Industry—Each Side Complains That the Other Does Not "Deliver the Goods."

By HENRY WHITE,
Editor The Clothing Designer and Manufacturer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A singular thing about the discussion in your columns by the different contributors on the critical labor situation in the cloak and suit business is the entire omission of any reference to the right of a person to belong or not to belong to a union, or, for that matter, to the right of a manufacturer to belong or not to belong to a combination. Separate, individual workmen, or separate, individual employers, are presumed by them to have no status whatever. Each side discusses the questions at issue as though the whole proposition is a matter of the regulation of this great industry by a certain coterie of manufacturers and a group of labor leaders. The manufacturers outside of this coterie and the workers who do not accept the authority of such leaders are expected to yield to the rule of might and meekly fall in line. It is supposed that there is no law to protect either in the exercise of the right to trade or to work without the consent of any person or combination of persons.

The reformers and social workers, too, curiously enough, in extolling the merits of the protocol scheme, have nothing to say about the suppression of the individual and the invasion of personal rights which the scheme involves. Utopias are made easy when established principles are thrown into the ash heap.

The complaint of the manufacturers' spokesmen is that the union leaders have failed to do their part, namely, to coerce competitors of the combination into compliance with the union's standards, and the complaint of the union leaders is that the manufacturers, in order to evade the union rules, farmed out a good part of their business to what is called "sub-manufacturers," and which by reason of their numbers and small forces employed by each are difficult of regulation by the union. We see here that the crux of the dispute is not over principles, but rather over the inability of either side to "deliver the goods" in order that a hard and fast monopoly may be created. Once this monopoly is effected, it is assumed, then everything is possible in the way of wages and profits.

The associated manufacturers now make the point that the union has been set against "efficiency and economy," that it seeks to enforce a distribution of work without regard to individual merit; also that the employers are expected to enforce the collection of dues, assessments, and fines of the union.

It is remarkable that these employers at the end of a five-year partnership with the union should now raise this issue. Further, they have been contending right along that they had not accepted the closed shop, rather the "preferential union shop," by which the union men were to be given simply the preference in employment, and this, it was contended, did not discriminate against the independent worker, though the fact was, as was to be expected, that all the workers were driven into the union. It is manifest that had the union been able to control its end of the proposition—that is, in respect to competitors and the "undesirables," not only here, but in the other competing markets—that the "protocol" would still be advertised far and wide as a happy labor solution.

This situation brings into relief probably the most serious danger confronting the Republic—that of combinations of employers and labor unions, by which the different fields of employment and enterprise are to be closed to every one not in the combination.

It is taken for granted that the interests of the public are safeguarded and the ends of justice served through the mutual resistance of organized employers and workingmen. But suppose both elements unite and hunt together. Suppose the cloak manufacturers succeed in forcing all competitors into its association, or those not wanted out of the business, through the pressure of the union, and suppose the union succeeds in forcing all workers into its ranks through pressure of the employers. What is to become of the principle of efficiency and economy and of personal liberty? What of the public?

HENRY WHITE.
New York, July 7, 1915.

THE PERIL OF DEMOCRACY.

Between It and World Militarism Stands Only the Allies' Thin Line.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A foreigner from any part of the globe looking at the United States at the present time sees a nation that will have to fight Germany alone if the Allies are conquered. It will have to stand and fall alone, because it does not take sides now and has no principles. Democracy is struggling for its very life, and the United States is a benevolent witness without the warm blood to save it. We are acting the part of general nurse and elaborate arguifier while human liberty sinks in the flood.

The thin wall between us and an early war with Germany, which Germany will force upon us, is the Allies. It is a very weak wall, liable to break any day. The United States could strengthen it so that it would never break. We could become the agent for insuring the destruction of Prussian militarism, the overthrow of the Hohenzollerns, the liberation of the Germans from the blood-loving Prussian war-caste and the salvation of Europe from being enslaved by that caste.

In saving Germany and Europe we should save ourselves. The Allies, aided by the United States, can conquer Prussia and end militarism. The United States alone would be a child in the path of Prussia. If the Allies are vanquished, Prussia will be Europe. The Prussian specialty is war; ours is peace. If Prussia has four times our strength now, when it becomes Europe it will have ten times our strength. We shall be a mere babe in its military grip. It will crush us like an egg.

That end of our Republic is inevitable. Germany will take South America and Canada, hemming us in. There will be no British fleet to help us, for the world-fleet will be German. Germany will possess an overwhelming army, trained and equipped as we could not train its equal in fifty years. It has taken that time for Germany to prepare. America would fall, in future to be a province of Prussia.

The world would say we deserved our fate. We were willing that freedom should collapse in Europe, when easily we might have saved it, and thought only of selfish peace, safety and gold. But we miss our reckoning, for our selfish course is the destruction of our safety. Thus the peace advocates are digging the grave of all republics, of all self-government, of all free development; they are the chief promoters of undying war and lasting military reign; they are giving possession of the world to the fighting Prussians and extending the Hohenzollern throne over all the earth. The most potent enemies of peace and perpetuators of war are these American peace preachers in this terrible crisis of civilization.

MORRISON I. SWIFT.
Boston, Mass., July 5, 1915.

The Immortal Tune.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "M. J. A.," is right. Yankee is our name; and let me add, "Yankee Doodle" is really our national air, though many of us seem ashamed of both. I, for one, am ashamed of those who are ashamed of either. I have no patience with those who seek to thrust down our throats either "God Save the King," or the insipid and doleful "Star-Spangled Banner."

The tune of Yankee Doodle may be a jingle and its words doggerel, but it appeals to the patriotism of the Yankee as no other tune can, and its associations have clothed it with dignity. It is identified with our history, and, whether we like to think so or not, typical of our civilization. It has a wild Western abandonment and "go" to it which suits the land and comports with its character. It has inspired our men on a hundred bloody fields and cheered them on many a dreary march. I never hear it but my blood tingles, and I have no doubt it affects ten thousand Yankees that way for every one who can scare up any enthusiasm over its substitutes. My own ancestors have fought to the tune and died to the tune in defense of Yankeedom. Cursed be the man who would remove an old landmark, say I. Away with shams and counterfeits and let us have the real thing.

ERNEST FLAGG.
New York, July 8, 1915.

Flaws.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since Cato II. has galumphed into your columns to criticise your choice of words, may a very sincere admirer of THE TIMES ask why the otherwise excellent English of your news stories is so often marred by the use of "following" instead of "after"? The rural press has long been accustomed to say, "Following the ceremony, the happy pair departed, &c.," and "Following the collation dancing was indulged in," but one grieves to see THE TIMES adopting the locution.

New York, July 7, 1915. BRILLIG.

Unnecessary Noises.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there no way of calling the attention of the authorities to the steady violation of the ordinance enacted for the purpose of stopping unnecessary noises in our streets caused largely by junk dealers and newsboys? Just a word from the Mayor or the Commissioner would bring relief to thousands.

GEORGE ANDREWS.
New York, July 8, 1915.

IN REPLY TO PROFESSOR COX

Neutral Rights If Unexercised May Be Lost Forever.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor George Clarke Cox's letter about international morality makes a very clear statement of a belief which is contrary to that held by most Americans. May I answer some of his arguments?

He says: "Germany claims that her very existence was threatened. If that were the case all she has done was justified, the ravaging of Belgium, the submarine warfare—everything." But a nation, even when fighting for life, has rights comparable to those of an individual in the same circumstances. A man in a lifeboat is not justified in hurling weaker persons into the sea, even to save his own life. Professor Cox says: "When men fight for their lives they are not nice about the methods they use." They should be, and usually they are. If a man attacks me I may have a right to shoot him; I certainly have no right to kill innocent neighbors.

The Professor says: "All law is made by victors." This is a denial of the American doctrine that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

He says that "our noncombatants have no business to be found on the ships of belligerents, or on neutral ships in the war zone," although he acknowledges that they have a legal right there.

Now it is the proper function of the United States in this war to maintain inviolate the rights of neutrals. We have these rights, but if from motives of prudence we do not exercise them they will be lost for all time. It is of immense importance and value to the whole world that our citizens exercise their legal rights, and that our Government uphold and defend them in so doing.

Professor

NUGENT QUOTES ROOT IN WAR ON SUFFRAGE

Issues a Letter in Which ex-Senator Denies Vote Is a Natural Right.

NOT QUALIFIED BY NATURE

Woman Different from Man, Although Not Inferior—Unlovable and Harsh in Strife.

Elihu Root, President of the State Constitutional Convention, gives his reasons for opposing suffrage for women in a letter made public yesterday by James R. Nugent, former City Counsel of Newark, and one of the Democratic leaders in New Jersey, who is assisting in the campaign there against woman suffrage, which is to be submitted to the voters on Oct. 19. This statement from Mr. Root, presenting his personal views on the subject for the first time, was not sent directly to ex-Senator Nugent, but to his private secretary, Edward J. Hanley, who two months ago was requested by Mr. Nugent to obtain it.

Mr. Root made a speech against woman suffrage in the Constitutional Convention of 1894, and the final adverse vote of 98 to 38 on the subject was attributed largely to his opposition.

The copy of the letter, the accuracy of which Mr. Nugent says he vouches for, quotes Mr. Root as follows:

I am opposed to the granting of suffrage to women, because I believe that it would be a loss to women, to all women and to every woman; and because I believe it would be an injury to the State and to every man and woman in the State.

It would be useless to argue this if the right of suffrage were a natural right. If it were a natural right, then women should have it, though the heavens fall. But if there is one thing settled in the long discussion of this subject, it is that suffrage is not a natural right, but is simply a means of government; and the sole question to be discussed is whether government by the suffrage of men and women will be better government than by the suffrage of men alone.

Question of Expediency.

The question is, therefore, a question of expediency, and the question of expediency upon this subject is not a question of tyranny, but a question of liberty, a question of the preservation of free constitutional government, of law, order, peace, and prosperity.

Into my judgment there enters no element of the inferiority of woman. There could not, for I rejoice in the tradition and in the memory and the possession of a home where woman reigns with acknowledged superiority in all the nobler and the higher attributes that by common, by universal consent determine rank among the highest of the children of God. It is not that woman is inferior to man, but it is that woman is different from man; that in the distribution of powers, of capabilities, of qualities, our Maker has created man adapted to the performance of other functions.

One question to be determined in the discussion of this subject is whether the nature of woman is such that her taking upon herself the performance of the functions implied in suffrage will leave her in the possession and the exercise of her highest powers or will be an abandonment of those powers and an entrance upon a field in which, because of her difference from man, she is distinctly inferior.

I have said that I thought suffrage would be a loss for women. I think so because suffrage implies not merely the casting of the ballot, the gentle and peaceful fall of the snow-flake, but suffrage, if it means anything, means entering upon the field of political life, and politics is modified warfare. In politics there is struggle, strife, contention, bitterness, heart-burning, excitement, agitation, everything which is adverse to the true character of woman.

Woman rules today by the sweet and nobler influences of her character. But woman in the arena of conflict and she abandons these great weapons which control the world, and she takes into her hands, feeble and nerveless for strife, weapons with which she is unfamiliar, and which she is unable to wield. Woman in strife becomes loathsome, unlovable, repulsive, and as far removed from that gentle creature to whom we all owe allegiance and to whom we confess submission, as the heaven is removed from the earth.

Purpose of Government.

Government is protection. The whole science of government is the science of protecting life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness, of protecting our person, our property, our homes, our wives, and our children against foreign aggression, against civil dissension, against mobs and riots rearing their fearful heads within this peaceful land. Against crime and disorder, and all the army of evil, civil society wages its war, and government is the method of protection, protection for us all. The trouble is not in the principles which underlie government. Men and women alike acknowledge them and would enforce them, honor and truth, and justice and liberty. The difficulty is to find out how to protect them. The difficulty is to frame the measure, to direct the battle, to tell where and how the blows are to be struck and where the defenses are to be erected.

In the Divine distribution of powers the duty and the right of protection rests with the male. It is so throughout nature. It is so with men, and I, for one, will never consent to part with the Divine right of protecting my wife, my daughter, the women whom I love and the women whom I respect, exercising the birthright of man, and place it that high duty in the weak and nerveless hands of those designed by God to be protected rather than to engage in the stern warfare of government.

In my judgment, this whole movement arises from a false conception of the duty and of the rights of men and women both. We all of us see the pettiness of our lives. We all see how poor a thing is the best that we can do. We all at times long to share the fortunes of others, to leave our tiresome round of duty and to engage in their affairs. What others may do seems to us nobler, more important, more conspicuous than the little things of our own lives. It is a great mistake. It is a fatal mistake, that these excellent women make when they conceive that the functions of men are superior to theirs and seek to share them. The true government is in the family. The true throne is in the household. The highest exercise of power is that which forms the conscience, influences the will, controls the impulses of men, and there today woman is supreme and woman rules the world.

The time will never come when this line of demarkation between the functions of the two sexes will be broken down.

I believe it to be false philosophy, I believe that it is an attempt to turn backward upon the line of social development, and that if the step ever be taken, we go centuries backward on the march toward a higher, a nobler, and a purer civilization, which must be found not in the confusion, but in the higher differentiation of the sexes.

Mr. Nugent, at his home at Long Branch, N. J., said last night he wished it clearly understood that the campaign being waged against woman suffrage was not a party matter.

"It is a State movement," he declared, "in which all parties and various organizations are working together."

ATTACKS ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Is in Contempt of the Government, Says Frank P. Walsh.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, addressing an audience that packed the Garrick Theatre this afternoon, again attacked the Rockefellers, and called upon Congress to summon John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and compel him to answer questions put by the commission, or be sent to jail for contempt.

The meeting was called by the Chicago Federation of Labor "to give Chicago people an opportunity to hear at first hand, and from competent witnesses," the facts of the Lawson case and the Colorado situation.

"Mother" Jones, the labor leader, and James Lord, President of the mining department of the American Federation of Labor, also spoke.

"John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mackenzie King, his employe and tool," said Mr. Walsh, "are today in open defiance of the Government of the United States. At the commission's hearing in Washington Rockefeller was asked if he wrote a letter that appeared in the public press signed with his name. He refused to answer that question. King was asked whom he talked with, what was said to him, and what he learned when Rockefeller sent him to Colorado to report on the strike situation there. Boldly he refused to answer. Our commission, curiously enough, has power to compel the attendance of witnesses, but has no power to punish them for contempt."

Mr. Walsh declared John R. Lawson, the Colorado miners' leader, was railroaded by a corrupt court to prison for life, not for the murder of the mine guard Nimmo, but for putting the Industrial Relations Commission on the trail of "Rockefeller misrule" in Colorado and for denouncing it in his statements given before the commission in Denver and New York.

Referring to the recent strengthening of the guard around John D. Rockefeller's home near Tarrytown, Mr. Walsh called the oil man a prisoner in a prison of his own making, and said Mr. Rockefeller had his "sublime pity."

SELECTED FOR CORNELL.

Dr. Finley Announces Local Winners of Free Scholarships.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 11.—The names of the successful candidates for scholarships entitling them to four years free tuition in Cornell University were announced by Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education, today. There is allowed one certificate every year for each Assembly district, as the result of open competitive examinations, the successful ones being selected from those having the highest average in each county.

The successful candidates from New York City and near-by counties this year are:

Bronx and New York Counties—Harry S. Berkoff, Jeanette Heertje, Nathan B. Cohen, Aaron Weinstein, J. Jesse Nadler, Louis Elegant, Leo Gershoy, Frank Alfred Baldwin, Benjamin Fiehman, Barnet Novogrudsky, Frank Williams McDonell, Herbert Arnold Bosch, Joseph Smook, Robert Duroy Spear, Robert Schwartz, Jacob Bachkoff, John Charles Gebhard, Ralph Gustave Starke, Martin Biedeman, Julius Lavant, Irving Brown, Victor H. Daly, Solomon Seidman, Louis Frank, George Frederick William Meissner, Henry Pringle, Joseph Victor Lefkowitz, Harold Edwin Himowich, Michael Goldstein, Frederick Totten Sutton, Jessie McNicol, Hubert Gant Larson, Samuel Kaufman, Nathan Levien, and Herman B. Waag.

Kings County—Malvin Robert Mandelbaum, Benjamin Marson, Israel Safir, Jesse Stickel, Jacob Feld, Louis Gottschalk, Samuel Greenberg, Jacob B. Berglas, Ernest Leopold Hettick, Herbert Saphir, William Schack, Jacob Weinman, Milton M. Levine, David Hart, Joseph Goldberg, Samuel Leon Saltzman, David Jacob Morgenstern, Benjamin Ginzburg, Wallace Blanck Quail, Herman Odesky, Theodore Burton Karp, William August Papke, and William Olsen.

Nassau County—Fred Commodore Schley of Rockville Centre.

Queens County—Malcolm Fuller Orton of Elmhurst, Josselyn Adele Kimmel of Bayside, John H. McClure of Richmond Hill, and Charles S. Miller of Corona.

Westchester County—Robert Arnson Philipson of Ossining, Chilton Austin Wright of New Rochelle, Charles M. Robson of Mount Vernon, and Elizabeth Hodgson Ratgart of Yonkers.

Richmond County—Peter Visoher of Tompkinsville.

Rockland County—Harold George Brewer of Spring Valley.

Suffolk County—George Singleton Hiscock of Southampton and Donald Griswold Cockcroft of Montauk Point.

Miss Ibbotson to Wed on Aug. 5.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Grace Ibbotson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carr Ibbotson of 32 St. James Place, Brooklyn, and William Benjamin Spofford of Claremont, N. H., will take place on Thursday, Aug. 5, in Trinity Church, Portland, Conn. The reception will be held at the Ibbotson country home, Spinnis Terrace.

Miss King to Wed F. J. Hauck.

The engagement is announced of Miss Belle R. King, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander G. Calder, Jr., and a niece of ex-Congressman Calder, to Frank J. Hauck, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hauck of 364 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss R. A. Wilson Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 11.—The engagement of Miss Ruth Averill Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marcelen S. Wilson of 299 North Mountain Avenue, to Norman Brewer Ward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Barton B. Ward, also of Montclair, has been announced. Miss Wilson was graduated in 1913 from the Sargent School of Physical Education at Cambridge, Mass., and Mr. Ward was graduated from the Montclair High School in 1909 and from the Columbia School of Mines in 1913.

Miss Stanton Engaged.

Dr. John Gilman Stanton and Mrs. Stanton announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Cooper Stanton, to Harrison Ward Sheldon of New Haven, Conn.

United Synagogue Convention Opens

The convention of the United Synagogue of America was opened at the Hotel Nautilus at Arverne, L. I., yesterday with an address by Dr. Cyrus Adler, President, who urged that the Jews of this country and Canada should make further efforts to help those of their race who were suffering in the countries at war. There were 125 delegates present. The convention will continue today.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

BALTIC, (Liverpool.)—James Bonar, Miss M. J. Boot, J. M. Brown, C. P. Curry, F. B. Converse, G. C. Coppley, C. P. Egan, W. B. Hale, Thomas Hunn, H. E. Judd, A. Marsh, W. J. Morris, E. L. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. W. Pearson, Captain M. Salmon, Frank Searle, R. J. Timmis, H. E. Wilson, G. T. Wilson.

ROTTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Dr. J. Arnold, T. C. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hunter, H. H. Leon, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Moulton, Dr. R. T. Roth, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Smith, Mrs. J. S. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon D. Stiles, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Whitaker, Mrs. M. Daly, Miss R. Shelly.

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—F. C. Allen, Richary Aney, D. J. Batchelder, R. H. Booth, Mrs. E. Bourne, J. H. Boylan, Mrs. J. C. Canuon, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Campbell, C. C. Carr, J. A. Carson, Mrs. E. Crosby, W. G. Davison, A. L. Deal, Rev. A. C. Dixon, P. L. Foster, J. French, General Russell Frost, Russell Frost, Jr., Professor and Mrs. A. H. Graves, H. S. Harrison, H. D. C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. P. Leighton-Smith, R. E. Lockhart, A. P. Paul, Alexander Reid, Mrs. J. Simmonds, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. S. Stark, M. B. Stone, Mrs. E. Tate, Viscount Uffington, Mrs. F. Wells, A. E. Woodread, Arthur Young.

ART MUSEUM GETS TWO NEW PICTURES

"Ernesta," by Cecelia Beaux, and "Cornelia," by H. G. Dearth, Charming Works.

A RARE PANEL BY JACOPI

236 Japanese Color Prints, the Late Samuel Isham Collection, Are Also on View.

Two attractive new pictures are to be seen in the Recent Accessions Room at the Metropolitan Art Museum this month, "Ernesta," by Cecelia Beaux and "Cornelia," by Henry Golden Dearth.

"Ernesta" is the first picture of Cecelia Beaux to find a place in the Museum. It was purchased from the Hearn Fund for paintings of American Artists and will hang later in Gallery 13. It is a charming picture, almost a black and white, the dark tones very dark. The handling of the attire of the young woman sitting on the couch is delightful, the soft white sheen of the silk drawn closely over the knees, the silk of the hose on the crossed feet and the white slippers.

There is an attitude of expectancy in the figure and the slender hands resting lightly on the couch. That a maid is undoubtedly just outside the picture, bringing in the tea service, was the idea of the visitors who had the first view of the picture. A little white jade bowl with teakwood cover and stand on the table enters harmoniously into its color scheme.

A strong contrast to the delicacy of tone and outline in this picture is Mr. Dearth's "Cornelia," an unusual composition. There is bright color in the face of the girl sitting so quietly with folded hands and it reflects the pale red or cherry pink of the thick, soft sport coat she is wearing, and her small hat is encircled with gay-colored flowers. Nothing is more interesting in the picture, however, than a Japanese print on the wall beside her which is so accurately drawn, so realistic, that it might almost take its place with the collection of Isham prints now being shown on the upper floor of the Museum. In front of this, on the bench on which the girl is sitting is, oddly, it seems, an Italian drug jar, introduced for the deep rich blue which is the foundation color. On a case at the other side of the girl are a number of handsomely bound books. It is a cheerful and interesting picture.

It takes the place in the Museum collection of "Boulogne Harbor," by Mr. Dearth, which was formerly in the Hearn collection. This, something of a sketch, was an earlier picture, and not considered by the artist as representative of his work.

An interesting panel also to be seen in the Recent Accessions Room is by Bernardino Jacopi, called Butinone, "St. John and St. Lawrence," a purchase at the Blakeslee sale last April. The artist, a Lombard, worked from about the middle of the fifteenth century to the first years of the sixteenth. There is charm in the youthful face of St. Lawrence and the thoughtful bearded one of St. John, and the picture is rich in color. It is the only example of Lombard work of the period in the Museum. Another recent accession is a "Portrait of Felix Adler," by Douglas Volk, which is being shown for the Summer in the exhibition of paintings at the Municipal Art Galley in the Washington Irving High School, for which it has been loaned by the Museum. Lovers of Japanese color prints will welcome the exhibition of 236 examples, collection of the late Samuel Isham and presented to the Museum by his estate, in accordance with his wishes. It is a valuable addition to the Museum print collection.

A new Trustee of the Museum is Charles W. Gould, elected June 14 to fill a vacancy in Class I, until 1917. Henry Osborn Taylor was elected a Fellow in Perpetuity at the same time in recognition of her gift to the Museum of the collection of prints of her brother, Mr. Isham. Five new annual members are Philip A. Corell, Richard Ederheimer, Joel Fleischman, Miss Florence L. Pond, and Lambert Suydam, Jr.

Changes in the galleries have been made this Summer, Galleries D 10, 11, and 12 are closed temporarily for purposes of reconstruction in connection with the new addition, Wing J. In these galleries were the classical bronzes, marbles, and the Boscoreale frescoes, some of which have been placed elsewhere and others will await the reconstruction to be replaced. An interesting collection of twenty-one paintings from the Museum has been placed as a Summer loan exhibit in the old Lorillard Mansion in Bronx Park, where the Bronx Society of Arts and Sciences has its headquarters. The mansion is open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.

The Museum Bulletin for July opens with a memorial to the late John W. Alexander, President of the National Academy of Design, Trustee of the Museum, and member of many of its committees. The Museum has many representative examples of Mr. Alexander's art. The excavation of an old Coptic monastery in one of the Museum's Egyptian expeditions at Thebes is the subject of an interesting article in the Museum Bulletin of this month.

Visitors to the Museum will be interested in the new floor plans of the Museum, which are placed as frequently as possible on the walls of the different galleries. On these plans are shown all the recent additions to the Museum, including Wing H, with an index to the collections.

FEARS FOR MRS. LAWRENCE.

Injured Horsewoman Has Concussion of the Brain.

HEWLETTS, L. I., July 11.—Mrs. Alice Work Lawrence, wife of John L. Lawrence of Lawrence, is still in a critical condition at the home of Mrs. Norrie Sellars at this place. Dr. J. Carl Schmuck, who is attending her, said this evening that she frequently lapsed into a semi-conscious state. Her condition, he said, was serious.

Mrs. Lawrence was injured yesterday while riding a hunter on the cross-country course of the Rockaway Hunt Club near Hewletts Bay Park. She is suffering from concussion of the brain. Dr. Schmuck refused tonight to say whether he held any hopes for her recovery.

VISCOUNT UFFINGTON HERE.

Earl of Craven's Son Is to Serve with Bermuda Territorials.

Viscount Uffington, son of the Earl of Craven of Coombe, who married Miss Cordelia Martin of New York, arrived yesterday on the American liner St. Paul on his way to join the Territorials in Bermuda as a Lieutenant. He is 18 years old and slightly built.

When asked if he had come to New York to look for a rich wife the young Viscount laughed and replied jokingly:

"Not a bad idea that. I don't mind if I do pick up an heiress while I am here, but I shall have to look jolly sharp, as I sail for Bermuda in five days' time."

Village Grows 100 Per Cent. a Year.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A special census of the village of Hamtramck, Mich., made at local request and expense, shows the population of that village on June 25, 1915, to have been 21,520. The increase since 1910, when the population was 3,559, has been 504 per cent. Hamtramck is a suburb of Detroit. Its remarkable growth is due in great measure to the presence of large automobile factories within and near its borders.

Lady Manners Undergoes Operation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—The Daily Mail says that Lady Diana Manners, who recently sustained a severe fracture of the leg, underwent a successful operation at the Nursing Home Saturday and is getting on favorably.

FOUR NEW FROHMAN STARS.

Marie Tempest, Francis Wilson, and Cyril Maude Are Engaged.

The Charles Frohman Company, formed by the executives of the business staff of the late theatrical manager and by his brother, Daniel Frohman, to perpetuate the work carried on for more than a quarter of a century, will begin with all of the stars under his management at the time of his death and a large group of American and English authors contributing plays for the stars. Last week application was made in the Surrogates' Court for the appointment of Daniel Frohman and Al. Hayman as administrators of the Frohman estate, and at the same time incorporation papers for the new concern were applied for at Albany.

Mr. Hayman, who occupies the same position as manager in the new company as he held with Mr. Frohman, yesterday told of the plans of the firm in the following statement:

"It is a matter of great pride to me to be able to announce that the wish of the late Charles Frohman, so often expressed to his stars, his friends, and associates during his severe illness several years ago, that if anything should happen to him his business should be conducted just as though he were absent on one of his annual European trips, is to be carried out.

"As already announced a company has been organized to be called the Charles Frohman Company.

"It is a wonderful tribute to the late C. Rolfe as a manager and friend that not only every star who was under his management the last season remains with the company, but in addition several others with whom he was negotiating prior to his sailing on the ill-fated Lusitania. Of the regulars there are Maude Adams, John Drew, Ethel Barrymore, William Gillette, Billie Burke, Blanche Bates, Otis Skinner, Julia Sanderson, Marie Doro, Donald Brian, Joseph Cawthorn, and Ann Murdock. Of the new Charles Frohman stars there will be Marie Tempest, Francis Wilson, Cyril Maude, and Graham Browne.

"What is even more wonderful is that the following English and American authors, without a scrap of paper, have delivered or will deliver as soon as completed to this company, the new plays for the coming season which they had promised to write. The English authors are Sir James Barrie, Sir Arthur W. Pinero, W. Maughan, Henry Arthur Jones, C. Haddon Chambers, Michael Morton, Hubert Henry Davies, Rudolf Besier, and Alfred Sutro. Of the American authors there are Augustus Thomas, Edward Sheldon, Catherine Chisholm Cushing, Porter Emerson Browne, Harry B. Smith, George Hobart, Edna Ferber, Gouverneur Morris, E. E. Kidder, and Jerome D. Kern."

RETALIATE AGAINST MOVIES.

Booking Office Reduces Salaries of Actors Who Appear in Them.

The United Booking Offices, which control major vaudeville in the United States, has adopted retaliatory methods against the movies by trying to discourage its actors through a reduction in salaries from appearing in moving pictures. Victor Moore was booked to appear with Emma Littlefield in Keith's Theatre, Washington, this week, but when it was found a movie version of the "Chimmie Fadden" stories, for which Mr. Moore acted the title role, was to be shown in a picture theatre, the comedian's engagement was cancelled by the booking offices. A similar measure occurred in the case of Mrs. Leslie Carter, whose salary was reduced from $2,500 to $1,500 a week when a feature picture, "The Heart of Maryland," was exhibited in cities where she was billed as a vaudeville star.

Nijinsky, Thamar Karsavina, Fokine, and Fokina.

FORMING OPERA COMPANY.

French Stars in French Works to Sing Here in November.

Minnie Tracey, the New York prima donna, who has sung chiefly in Paris and other European cities, announced yesterday at her home in this city, 38 West Ninety-first Street, that arrangements were under way for the formation of a grand opera company composed largely of French stars to present French operas for a season of seven weeks, beginning in November.

Among the patronesses named by Miss Tracey were Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., and Mrs. Whitney Warren. Among the stockholders and subscribers she said were Mrs. Emil L. Boas, Mrs. W. Francklyn Paris, Mrs. John R. MacArthur, Frank D. Pavey, and Daniel Frohman.

The operas to be produced, she said, were "Louise," "Thais," "Manon," "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," and many others. Arrangements had been made for engagements in Philadelphia, Washington, Albany, and other cities. Lyle D. Andrews of 1,600 Broadway is the business manager of the undertaking.

TOUR FOR RUSSIAN BALLET.

Sixteen Cities in Bookings as Far West as Omaha.

Sixteen cities will be embraced by the tour of the Serge de Diaghilew Imperial Ballet Russe, which will give a season of four weeks in the Metropolitan Opera House next season. The tour will extend as far west as Omaha.

The Metropolitan Ballet Company has been negotiating to bring the company to America for the last five years, and to do so it was necessary to place a guarantee of $500,000. The entire organization of 300 persons will be brought over, including fifty-five principals, an orchestra of seventy, and a large technical staff to look after the elaborate stage pictures for the twelve ballets of the repertoire. These settings are by Leon Bakst, the Russian artist.

Among the performers who will be seen here for the first time are Warslav

CLOSE JARDIN DE DANSE.

Roof Garden of New York Theatre to Become the Palais de Glace.

The passing of the dancing craze is emphasized by the announcement of William Morris that the Jardin de Danse, above the New York Theatre, one of the first of the large dancing places opened when the tango and one-step swooped down on Manhattan three years ago, is to be converted into the Palais de Glace. The roof ended its career as a dancing resort last night, and the work of converting it into an ice palace will be begun at once.

The Palais de Glace will be patterned after similar resorts in Paris and Berlin. It will contain a large frozen space on which ice balls will be given and patrons may skate. Refreshments will be served in boxes and a large orchestra will play. A small space will be reserved for those who haven't had enough of the fox trot.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Bessie Clayton and company will replace Tempest and Sunshine on the new Palace bill this week.

A new comedy skit by Glen Macdonough, entitled "The Modern Servant Girl," will be introduced in the first act of Ziegfeld's "Follies" in the New Amsterdam Theatre on Wednesday night. Leon Errol, Will West, and Bert Williams will appear in the scene, the last named playing the character of a negro woman for the first time.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has handed down a decision upholding the arrest of Conroy and Lemaire, a vaudeville team, for their failure to appear in Keith's Theatre, Providence, after a disagreement over the billing. The theatre manager obained a civil order of arrest, as the two were non-residents, and the lower court held that since the corporation operating the theatre was a foreign one the court issuing the order lacked jurisdiction. The Supreme Court reversed this ruling.

Norman Tharp has been engaged by Selwyn & Co. for the juvenile role in Rol Cooper Megrue's "Under Fire," to be produced in the Hudson Theatre early in September.

Geraldine Farrar, who is acting for motion pictures as the creation of the Lasky Company at Hollywood, Cal., will attend the meeting of the Motion Picture Exhibitors' League in San Francisco this week. Miss Farrar will lead the grand march at the reception and ball on Friday night, with Governor Johnson as her partner.

C. J. M'CORMACK DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Borough President of Richmond Expires in a Catholic Retreat on Staten Island.

ONCE WITH MAYOR GRANT

Defeated Nicholas Muller as Leader, Later Elected Sheriff—Stire Pitou, Jr., May Succeed Him.

Charles J. McCormack, President of the Borough of Richmond, died early yesterday morning at Mount Manersa, the retreat for Catholic laymen at Rosebank, Staten Island. He had been ill for about six months with Bright's disease and had spent some time at Lakewood and at Atlantic City in hope of improvement. When he returned about a month ago to his home at 155 Lafayette Avenue, New Brighton, physicians told him that his case was hopeless.

He remained at his home till last Friday, when he expressed a wish to visit Mount Manersa, where he had been several times before. He went to the retreat accompanied by his secretary, Frank O'Driscoll, and for two days seemed to be in fairly good condition. At about 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. O'Driscoll awoke and went to Mr. McCormack's room, which adjoined his own. He found the Borough President dead. Dr. Charles J. Allers of Fort Place, New Brighton, who was summoned by telephone, said that Mr. McCormack had apparently been dead about two hours.

Mr. McCormack was born on the west side of Manhattan in 1865 and moved to Staten Island in 1895. Previous to that time he had been a confidential employe in the real estate office of Hugh J. Grant. His Staten Island career began in the employ of various lawyers as a searcher of title deeds. Soon he became active in local Democratic politics, and in 1902 was elected to the Assembly. From 1904 to 1907 he was Sheriff of Richmond County, and early in 1908 he was appointed Deputy Water Commissioner by Mayor McClellan.

In the previous year Mr. McCormack had won the Democratic leadership of the borough over Nicholas Muller, Mr. Muller being backed by Charles F. Murphy and Mr. McCormack by Mayor McClellan. When, in March, 1908, the Mayor removed Mr. Muller from his office as a Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, giving as the reason that he was the largest delinquent taxpayer on Staten Island, Mr. McCormack was appointed in his place. In 1909 he was elected President of the Borough.

Stire Pitou, Jr., who was appointed Commissioner of Public Works by Mr. McCormack, will act as Borough President until a successor is chosen by the Richmond members of the Board of Aldermen to fill out the unexpired term. It is considered probable that Mr. Pitou will be selected for the place.

Mr. McCormack leaves a wife and two children, Vincent and May. The daughter was taken on Saturday to St. Vincent's Hospital, West New Brighton, for an operation and does not know as yet of her father's death. Mr. McCormack's only other blood relative, a brother, was buried four weeks ago.

THEATRE PROPERTIES BURN.

Fire in M. H. France Warehouse Causes $25,000 Damage.

Many thousands of dollars' worth of scenery and theatrical effects stored in the warehouse of Millard H. France, at 504 and 506 West Thirty-eighth Street, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire attained such headway that Deputy Battalion Chief Joseph Martin sent in a second alarm, and for a time it was feared the flames would spread to the three-story frame dwelling 508 West Thirty-eighth Street, next to the warehouse.

The fire was discovered by a passerby, and by the time the firemen arrived a dense volume of smoke was pouring from the building. It took three hours to get the flames under control, and, because of the nature of the building and its contents, it was necessary to cut holes in the roof to direct the streams of water.

The street floor of the building is occupied by the Miller, Funk & Hageman Company, grocers. Chief Martin said he could not estimate the damage done to the stock of the store and to the contents of the storage house, but he fixed the damage to the building at $25,000.

When it looked as though the fire would spread, Mrs. Mary Lang and her family, who occupied No. 508, were ordered to the street. Horses in a nearby stable were turned loose in the street.

Three firemen were overcome by the dense smoke from the burning scenery. They were carried to the sidewalk, where they were revived.

HOLY NAME SOCIETY PARADE

Fifteen Thousand Long Island Members Gather at Freeport.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 11.—About 15,000 members of the Holy Name Societies of the Long Island Diocese came here for their annual rally today. The town was decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the Papal colors in honor of the visitors.

The Rev. John J. L. O'Toole, pastor of the Church of Our Holy Redeemer, welcomed the visitors in a short address.

Senator Bernard M. Patten of Queens touched upon the war in Europe and spoke of the havoc it has caused.

The Rev. Dr. William F. McGinnis of Westbury, President of the International Truth Society, was also a speaker.

Leon Mooser.

Leon Mooser, a brother of George Meoser, manager for Oliver Morosco, died yesterday in San Francisco, in his forty-first year, according to information received here last night. He had lived for fifteen years in the Orient and was the founder of the Insular Light Insurance Company of Shanghai, China. Mr. Mooser also represented the Mooser enterprises in China and was widely known in the Philippine Islands. He suffered a sunstroke early in the year, and returned to his home in San Francisco last May. Mr. Mooser was a member of the Lambs and Friars Clubs of this city, the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, and a number of clubs and social organizations in the Orient. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Mooser of San Francisco, who, with two sisters and a brother, survive him.

SUFFRAGE WORKERS SPLIT.

Movement in Queens Now Has Two Sets of Leaders.

The woman suffrage movement in Queens County has assumed a bit of the nature of man-made politics. There has been opened in the Queens Plaza court building a headquarters for the Woman's Suffrage Central Campaign Committee. The regular county organization of the Woman Suffrage Party has its headquarters at 335 Jackson Avenue, and is under the leadership of Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, whose interest in the attack on Mrs. Clara Ellert resulted in the conviction of Harry Scanlon for complicity in the attack.

Miss Eliza MacDonald of Flushing is Chairman of the new organization. She said last night that its purposes were neither in co-operation nor rivalry with Mrs. Eno's. Mrs. Clara B. Thompson of Forest Hills is Secretary and Mrs. John J. Halleran, wife of Tax Commissioner Halleran, is Treasurer. The new organization is frank in its declaration that it does not believe the district system headed by Mrs. Eno has done all for the cause that might be done in Queens.

Interest attaches to the new organization because of the obviously favorable attitude on the part of the members of the old Democratic organization. The women have been invited to use the Shinnecock Clubhouse for meetings. To this organization belong Patrick J. Mara and John J. Halleran.

SUFFRAGE PHONE CAMPAIGN.

On July 25 Women Will Use Wire in Effort for Converts.

Telephone Day is to be the next event in the suffrage campaign, and July 25 has been set apart for the conversion of voters by wire. Every suffragist in the city, State and nation is to be asked to telephone to two doubtful voters on Telephone Day and endeavor to win them to the cause. Printed instructions are to be issued later, with a form of message to be sent to get the most substance into the shortest period of time.

Suffragists will visit big hotels and central exchanges to send the messages, and prizes are to be offered for the best campaign suggestions to be given by telephone girls.

MRS. VAN RENSSELAER DEAD

Daughter of Pioneer German Merchant Passes Away in Orange.

Mrs. Matilda Coster Van Rensselaer, widow of Stephen Van Rensselaer, died on Saturday at her home on Northfield Road, West Orange, N. J., in her seventy-seventh year.

She was a daughter of Charles Augustus Heckscher, who came to this country from Germany in 1830. For some years after his arrival he was Consul of the Duchy of Mecklenburg, and then became senior partner of Heckscher & Coster, one of the leading mercantile houses of that day. Later he became identified with the development of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's mother was Miss Georgina Louise Coster, a daughter of John Gerard Coster, and who was prominent in society and noted for her great beauty.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer married Stephen Van Rensselaer in 1864. He was a Major during the civil war, attached to the staff of General Ayres, and was wounded on the second day of the battle of the Wilderness. Mrs. Van Rensselaer was a direct descendant from Killaen Van Rensselaer, the founder of the family, who obtained the land grant from the Dutch West India Company, which included practically all the present counties of Albany and Rensselaer. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's sisters were Mrs. Arthur De Saulles, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding and the late Mrs. Philip Lydig. Her brothers were the late John G. and C. A. Heckscher, noted as horsemen.

She had been a resident of the granges for the last forty years, and was a leader in society there. She was a member of the Society of Colonial Dames, and one of the oldest members of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in West Orange.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer is survived by two sons, Charles A. Van Rensselaer of this city and Stephen Van Rensselaer of West Orange, who at one time joined Prof. Carlisle's World Aggregation of Rough Riders, and was a well-known sportsman, and two daughters, Mrs. J. Magee Ellsworth and Mrs. George C. White, Jr., of this city.

Ex-Judge H. L. Waldo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—Henry L. Waldo, former Federal Judge of the New Mexico District, died here yesterday in his seventy-second year. He practiced in Santa Fé, N. M., and was formerly associated with United States Senator Thomas B. Catron and former Senator Stephen B. Elkins.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM S. WANDELL, a Vice President of the Bushwick Savings Bank and a member of the firm of Haydock, Voorhees & Co., lumber dealers, died yesterday at his home, 878 Park Place, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fourth year. He was a Trustee of the Eastern District Hospital and a resident of Brooklyn for many years. His widow, three daughters, and two sons survive him.

CHARLES A. BLAKESLEY, for many years an editorial writer on The Kansas City Star, died at his home in Kansas City yesterday. He had been ill with typhoid fever for a week.

JOHN A. MULLEN, former Chief of the Fire Department in Boston, died in that city last night after a long illness. Soon after he resigned, after serving for forty years, he suffered a nervous breakdown. He was 66 years old.

WILLIAM TREVIRANUS, a member of the firm of Trevranus & Gardner, brick manufacturers, died on Saturday night at the Polyclinic Hospital, in his fifty-second year. He was a Mason and lived on Rover Street in Hackensack, N. J. His widow survives him.

JEREMIAH CHARLES ATWATER, a broker of this city, died yesterday at the Mountainside Hospital in Montclair, N. J., in his fiftieth year. He lived at 40 Oakwood Avenue, Upper Montclair, N. J., and is survived by his mother, widow, and two children.

JOHN J. HUGHES, who had lived in Montclair for six years, died yesterday at his home, 31 Brookfield Road, in that town, in his forty-sixth year. His mother, two sisters, and two brothers survive him.

HERMAN LOVEMAN, a member of the firm of Loveman & Herzog, embroidery manufacturers, died on Saturday at his home, 408 West 150th Street, in his fifty-ninth year. He was born in Austria and came to this country when a boy. Mr. Loveman is survived by his widow and a daughter.

ADOLPH KIES, Vice President of the Henry Elias Brewing Company, died on Saturday at his home, 360 East Fifty-eighth Street, in his sixty-eighth year. He was born in Germany and came to this city from London thirty-seven years ago. Mr. Kies was President of the Round Table Association of Terrace Garden, and was a member of the Eisenkranz, the German Press Club, and other German societies. He is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter, whose husband was killed in Flanders while serving with the German army.

Mrs. EMMA WESLEY LOCKWOOD, widow of Colonel Abram L. Lockwood, who commanded the 120th New York Volunteers in the Civil War, died on Saturday at the home of her son, Phillip V. Lockwood, at 20 Claremont Avenue, Mount Vernon, in her seventy-ninth year. She was born in this city and had lived in Mount Vernon for the last nine years. Two sons survive her.

Mrs. JOSEPH THOMPSON, whose husband was a merchant in this city, died on Saturday at her home, 92 South Highland Avenue, Ossining, N. Y., in her sixty-seventh year. She was a member of the Highland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and the Civic League. Two grandchildren survive her.

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Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
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Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E.

YANKEES DEFEAT CLEVELAND—BEHR WINS AT TENNIS—CYCLING—YACHTING—BOXING

YANKEES WIN IN TWELVE INNINGS

Plucky Uphill Battle Gives New York Victory Over Cleveland by 5 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 11.—The New York Americans proved this afternoon that by sticking everlastingly to it there was such a thing as winning a game with everything against them. Out-batted nearly all the way, with less chances to score than their opponents, they kept plugging away until they won a twelve-inning battle by the score of 5 to 2.

Brown and Hagerman for eleven innings gave a pretty exhibition of pitching, but in the twelfth, after two men were out of the way, Hagerman weakened, and four singles in a row sent the Yankees into the lead, where they remained. As on Saturday, Cleveland wasted efforts, showing why they are at the bottom of the ladder.

In the second inning doubles by Pipp and Hartzell netted a run for the New Yorks. Cleveland had almost as good a chance, but let it pass. Kirke led off with a single and Chapman beat out a bunt. Smith got in the way of his own sacrifice hit, and was called out. Then Barbare dropped the ball in front of Brown, who caught Kirke at third. In the sixth New York added a run through a little luck and a nap indulged in by Rip Hagerman. Pipp's single was a carom off Kirke that landed at Hammond's feet, but neither Kirke nor Hagerman could get the first ahead of the runner. Then, with one out, Hartzell bunted, and Hagerman stood looking at the ball while Pipp raced home from third and Hartzell sprinted to first.

Cleveland tied the score in their half of the sixth, when they might have had three or more runs, for Brown appeared to weaken. With one out Graney drew a pass to first. Kirke singled and Graney held second. Chapman drove the ball to left field, and both men scored, but Chapman tried for second when the spring seemed impossible, and was caught by Hartzell's throw. Smith followed with a single that would have scored Chapman and was out trying to steal. In the seventh Peckinpaugh saved the game by stopping a hard bounded by Southworth for the third out just as Hagerman, who had made a two-bagger to deep centre, was crossing the plate.

After the sixth the Yankees were unable to do much with Hagerman, and at the end of eleven innings the score stood two-all, with eight hits credited to the visitors and 11 to the Indians. With the two men gone in the twelfth Cook started trouble for Hagerman with a single between first and second. Peckinpaugh, Maisel and Pipp duplicated the trick and three runs were added to the score before the side was out.

Brown walked Barbare to start the final half of the twelfth, but O'Neil hit into a double play, and Hoffman, who batted for Hagerman, grounded to Pipp.

Score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf..5	1	1	1	0	0	Sw'th, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Pe'k'h, ss..6	1	1	3	2	6	H'm'd, 2b	5	0	1	0	7
Maisel, 3b.5	1	1	3	1	1	Gran'y, lf	4	1	2	1	0
Pipp, 1b...6	2	3	15	0	0	Kirke, 1b..5	1	1	2	14	0
High, cf...5	0	1	3	0	0	Chap'n, ss.5	0	3	3	0	1
Hartz'l, lf..4	0	0	2	1	0	Smith, rf..4	0	0	2	1	0
Boone, 2b..3	0	0	4	7	0	Barb'e, 3b.4	0	1	1	2	2
Nun k'r, c.5	0	0	5	3	0	O'Neill c..5	0	1	2	7	
Brown, p..5	0	1	0	1		Hag'n, p..4	0	0	2	0	4
						*Hoff'n ..1	0	0	0	0	0
Total..44	5	14	35	12		Total..42	2	12	36	21	

†Batted for Hagerman in twelfth inning.
‡Smith out, hit by batted ball.
Error—O'Neill.

New York	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; New York, 4. Two-base hits—Kirke, Hagerman, Pipp, Hartzell. Sacrifice hit—High. Stolen bases—Chapman, Barbare, Maisel, (2.) Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Boone, and Pipp, (2.) First base on balls—Off Hagerman, 3; off Brown, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Hagerman, 2; by Brown, 2. Struck out—By Hagerman, 2; by Brown, 4. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; New York, 9. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

Senators Break Losing Streak.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Washington and Chicago divided a double header today. The visitors won the first game, 8 to 5, and breaking their losing streak, but dropped the second game, by a 12 to 5 score. In the opening contest the visitors batted Faber all over the field, after two were out in the fourth inning, and won easily thereafter. Gallia pitched fine ball for Washington and receiving good support in the pinches. Cicotte held the visitors at his mercy in the second game, allowing hits in only the fifth and last innings. Chicago on the other hand batted Engle, Ayres, and Hopper for sixteen safeties. Scores:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf..5	2	2	0	0		Leib'd, cf..5	1	0	1	1	
Fost'r, 2b.5	1	2	3	3		W'k'r, ss.5	0	2	3	2	
Milan, cf..3	0	2	2	4	0	E.C'l'n, 2b.5	0	1	2	2	4
Shanks, lf.4	1	2	0	0	0	Fo'n'r, 1b.1	0	0	1	5	0
Gan'll, 1b.4	1	2	0	1	0	Brief, 1b.2	0	1	0	9	0
Con'ly, 3b.4	0	1	3	2	2	J. C'l's, rf.4	0	1	3	0	0
Henry, c..3	0	1	4	0	0	Felsch, lf.5	0	0	1	0	0
Will'ms, c.1	0	0	3	1		Schalk, c.2	0	0	3	1	
McB'e, ss.4	1	1	2	3		Daly, c...2	0	0	2	0	0
Gallia, p..4	1	1	0	1		B'b'e, 3b.4	1	2	2	2	0
						Faber, p..0	0	0	0	0	1
Total..36	8	12	27	14		Benz, p...0	0	0	0	0	0
						*Quinlan .1	0	0	0	0	0
						Russ'll, p.3	1	1	0	0	
						Total..36	3	10	27	17	

*Batted for Benz in fifth inning.
Errors—Foster, Schalk.

Washington	1	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—8
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—3

Two-base hits—McBride, Milan, Moeller. Three-base hits—Shanks, Moeller. Stolen bases—Milan, (2.) Earned runs—Washington, 7; Chicago, 3. Sacrifice hits—Milan, Gandil. Double play—Connolly, Foster and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 11; Washington, 5. First base on errors—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 1; off Gallia, 1. Hits—Off Faber, 5 in 3 2-3 innings; off Benz, 3 in 1 1-3 innings; off Russell, 2 in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, (Milan;) by Gallia, (Fournier.) Struck out—By Faber, 2; by Gallia, 6. Passed ball—Daly. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leib'd, cf.2	1	1	2	3	0	Moel'r, rf.4	0	0	1	0	
W'k'r, ss.5	1	1	3	0	2	Foster, rf.1	0	0	0	0	
E.C'l'n,2b.4	1	3	3	5	0	Neff, 2b..1	0	0	0	0	
Fo'n'r, 1b.5	2	1	12	0	0	Milan, cf..4	1	1	2	0	
J.C'l's, rf.4	0	0	0	0	0	Sha'ks, lf.4	2	2	2	2	
Felsch, lf.3	2	1	1	0	0	Gan'l, 1b.4	1	2	9	0	
Schalk, c.3	1	1	6	0	0	C'n'ly, 3b.3	1	1	0	1	
†Quinlan .0	0	0	0	0	0	Henry, c.1	0	0	0	0	
Mayer, c.0	0	0	0	0	0	Will'ms, c.2	0	0	3	0	
B'b'e, 3b.3	0	2	1	1	0	McB'e, ss.4	0	0	0	2	
Cicotte, p.4	1	1	0	1	1	Engle, p..1	0	0	0	0	
						Ayres, p..0	0	0	0	1	
						*Acosta ..1	0	0	0	0	
						Hop'er, p.1	0	0	0	0	
Total..33	12	16	27	10		Total..34	5	7	16	4	

*Batted for Ayres in fifth inning.
†Ran for Schalk in seventh inning.
Errors—Moeller, Gandil, McBride, Engle.

Chicago	0	0	2	5	0	1	4	0	0	0	—12
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	—5

Two-base hit—Schalk, Williams. Three-base hit—Weaver. Home run—Gandil. Stolen bases—Cicotte, Blackburne, Weaver, Milan, (2.) Shanks, (2.) Connolly, (2.) Earned runs—Chicago, 9; Washington, 3. Sacrifice hits—Blackburne, E. Collins, Leibold. Double plays—Ayres and McBride; Gandil and Foster. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Washington, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Engle, 3; off Hopper, 3; off Cicotte, 1. Hits—Off Engle, 3 in 2 1-3 innings; off Ayres, 5 in 1 2-3 innings; off Hopper, 9 in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Engle, (J. Collins.) Struck out—By Cicotte, 8. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 5; Cleveland, 2.
Detroit, 5; Boston, 4.
Washington, 8; Chicago, 3.
Chicago, 12; Washington, 5.
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 2; Baltimore, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Pittsburgh, 1.
Chicago, 7; Kansas City, 2.
Kansas City, 4; Chicago, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto, 6; Jersey City, 5.
Jersey City, 4; Toronto, 2.
Rochester, 6; Providence, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	40	32	.556
Philadelphia	38	31	.551
Brooklyn	37	35	.514
St. Louis	39	37	.513
Pittsburgh	35	36	.493
New York	33	35	.477
Cincinnati	30	37	.448
Boston	32	40	.444

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	49	27	.645
Boston	44	26	.629
Detroit	46	29	.613
New York	33	37	.507
Washington	33	36	.465
St. Louis	33	44	.429
Philadelphia	28	46	.378
Cleveland	26	45	.366

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
St. Louis	44	30	.595
Kansas City	44	32	.579
Chicago	42	32	.568
Pittsburgh	40	34	.541
Newark	40	36	.526
Brooklyn	31	45	.408
Buffalo	31	47	.397
Baltimore	29	45	.392

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	38	23	.623
Buffalo	33	26	.559
Montreal	35	32	.523
Harrisburg	31	31	.500
Richmond	30	31	.500
Toronto	33	37	.471
Rochester	29	36	.446
Jersey City	27	41	.397

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
(Two Games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Newark.
Montreal at Richmond.
Rochester at Providence.

Wyckoff Weakens Against St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—After his team mates had gained a lead of one in the fifth inning today, Wyckoff weakened and allowed St. Louis to pile up three more runs against Philadelphia, thus giving the locals the game, 6 to 4. Two errors in the fifth counted heavily against the visitors. Wellman relieved Lowdermilk in the sixth inning and held Philadelphia hitless. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, rf..3	0	0	0	2	0	M'r'ty, rf..2	1	0	0	0	
Aus'n, 3b..3	0	0	1	2		J.W'sh, rf..1	0	0	0	1	
Sisler, lf..4	2	1	3	0		Str'nk, cf..4	1	1	4	1	
Pratt, 2b..4	1	0	5	2		Old'ng, lf..3	1	1	1	1	
D.W'g, cf..4	1	1	2	0		Sch'g, 2b..4	0	0	2	3	
Ho'rd, 1b.2	1	1	8	0		Lajoie, 2b.4	0	0	3	4	
Lavan, ss.3	0	1	1	3		McI'is, 1b.4	0	1	8	0	
Sev'eid, c.3	0	1	6	2		Lapp, c...3	0	0	8	3	
Lo'mk, p.1	0	0	0	2		McA'y, c..1	0	0	1	0	
Well'n, p.1	0	0	0	0		Kopf, ss..3	0	1	2	1	
†Leary ...1	0	0	0	0		Wy'off, p.3	0	0	0	3	
						*Malone .1	0	0	0	0	
Total..28	6	5	27	12		Total..32	4	7	24	11	

*Batted for Wyckoff in eighth inning.
†Batted for Lowdermilk in fifth inning.
Errors—Lajoie, McAvoy, Austin, Lavan.

St. Louis	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Oldring, Lavan. Stolen bases—Sisler, Howard. Double plays—Lavan and Pratt; Lajoie and McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 2. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lowdermilk, 3; off Wyckoff, 4; off Wellman, 2. Hits—Off Lowdermilk, 7 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Lowdermilk, (Oldring.) Struck out—By Wyckoff, 4; by Lowdermilk, 3; by Wellman, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY—FIRST GAME.

				R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	12	1
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	5	11	1

Batteries—Herbert and Kocher; Crutcher, Verbout and Reynolds.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	2
Jersey City	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	8	3

Batteries—Logue and Kelly; Ring and Tragessor and Reynolds.

AT ROCKY POINT, R. I.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	4	2	0	3	1	0	6	13	0
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Batteries—Huencks and Williams; Cooper and Casey.

Knights of Columbus League.

										R.	H.	E.
Unity	0	0	6	2	0	0	4	0	0	15	18	2
24th District	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	1	0	6	12	2

Batteries—Dunn and Ryan; Kelly and Mensis.

										R.	H.	E.
Mystic Rose	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	7	10	3
San Salvador	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	11	3

Batteries—Reilly and Maier; McCafferty, Morron and Healy.

										R.	H.	E.
Xavier	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	2	0	16	18	2
Brownson	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	3	8	2

Batteries—Miller, Smith and Scott; Goff and Regis.

STANDING OF CLUBS.

	W.	L.	PC.		W.	L.	PC.
Xavier	6	1	.857	Unity	5	4	.429
San Salvador	6	2	.750	23d District	3	4	.429
Mystic Rose	4	3	.625	18th District	1	6	.200
24th District	4	4	.500	Brownson	1	7	.125

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FOREIGN CYCLISTS WIN FIVE RACES

Goullet and McNamara Lead Australian Riders at the Newark Velodrome.

The bicycle races at the Velodrome in Newark yesterday was a field day for the Australian riders. They won every race in which they were represented, five in number. Alf Goullet and Reggie McNamara divided the honors of the day with two victories apiece. The former won the one-mile national championship, defeating Champion Frank Kramer, Alf Grenda and Bob Spears, and the victory places Goullet in the lead in the titular series of races by three points over Kramer. Grenda finished second, but was disqualified for switching. Spears was fourth.

Teaming and rough riding were apparent and the 9,000 spectators showed their disapproval of the tactics of the three Australians by hissing. Kramer protested, but the disqualification of Grenda was the only action taken.

Goullet defeated Donald McDougall the former amateur champion in straight heats of a short distance match. In the heat at a sixth of a mile, Goullet established a record of 2 seconds. McNamara triumphed in the Brassard race, in which Joe Fogler was an easy victim, and he also won the three-mile open after a hard fight with Oscar Egg and Menus Bedell, in which the latter finished second. Among those defeated in this event were Kramer, Goullet and Grenda.

Larry Corbett of Australia won the third of a mile handicap from the 60-yard mark; John Schlee, Newark, (40 yards,) was second, and William Hanley of California, (20 yards,) was third. Egg defeated George Seres, the paced champion of France, by almost a sixth of a mile, in a ten-mile tandem paced race. Hans Ohrt of the Olympic Club of San Francisco won both amateur races.

In the two-mile open event, Tom Grimm of the Bayview wheelmen, finished second to Ohrt, and Fred Taylor of Newark was third. Taylor trailed the Californian home in the handicap, and Eddie Kane of the New York A. C. was third.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark Defeats Baltimore in a Ninth-Inning Batting Rally.

NEWARK, N. J., July 11.—Rariden's clever throwing, catching two Baltimore players off second, and Earl Moseley's spit-ball spelled defeat for Baltimore today by a score of 2 to 1.

Newark won in the ninth inning on hits by Campbell, Roush and Shreer. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0
Newark	0	1	0

Batteries—Bailey and Ownes; Moseley and Rariden.

Even Break at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Extra base hits gave Chicago and Kansas City one game apiece in today's double header. In the first game Zwilling, with two home runs and a double, batted in six runs for the Whales, while Brown pitched steadily in troublesome places and won over Johnson and Main, 7 to 2.

A batting rally in the seventh inning brought the Kansas City's in the second, 4 to 3. Brown's two bagger being the most telling blow of the round. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	4

Batteries—Johnson, Main and Easterly; Brown and Fischer.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	3

Batteries—Packard and Brown; Prendergast, McConnell and Wilson, Fischer.

Crandall Keeps Hits Scattered.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Although St. Louis and Pittsburgh each got seven hits in today's game the locals won, 4 to 1. Crandall kept Pittsburgh's hits well scattered, but St. Louis bunched theirs in the second and third innings. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	2	2

Batteries—Knetzer and Berry; Crandall and Hartley.

Detroit Overcomes Three-Run Lead.

DETROIT, July 11.—Detroit overcame a three-run lead and defeated Boston today, 5 to 4, scoring the winning run in the ninth inning, when with one out and two on bases Crawford doubled over first base. A triple by Crawford with Cobb on base tied the score in the seventh inning. In the ninth inning, after Vitt had been retired, Kavanagh walked and Cobb drove a lightning grounder at Barry, who threw to Janvrin. With an almost certain double play on hand Janvrin fumbled the ball. Crawford then ended the game with his two-base drive. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b..4	0	1	0	1	2	Hoop'r, rf.5	0	0	0	0	0
Kav'h, 2b.3	1	0	0	1		Jan'n, ss.4	0	0	0	0	6
Cobb, cf...4	2	2	3	0		Sp'k'r, cf.4	0	0	0	1	1
Cr'w'd, rf.5	1	3	1	0		Hob'l, 1b.3	2	1	12	0	1
Veach, lf.2	0	0	1	1		Lewis, lf..4	1	2	1	2	0
Burns, 1b.4	0	0	14	1		Gar'r, 2b.2	1	0	0	2	
Bush, ss..4	0	1	2	3		Barry, 2b.3	0	0	1	2	
Stan'ge, c.2	0	0	0	3		Cady, c...3	0	1	8	1	
Baker, c..0	0	0	0	2		Thom's, c.0	0	0	0	0	
Dauss, p..4	0	0	0	0		Shore, p...0	0	0	0	0	
†McKee .0	0	0	0	0		Mays, p...1	0	0	0	2	
‡Moria'y .0	0	0	0	0		†Hen'son .0	0	0	0	0	
Total..32	5	8	27	14		Total..33	4	6	27	24	

*One out when winning run scored.
†Batted for Cady in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Stanage in sixth inning.
‖Ran for McKee in sixth inning.
Errors—Janvrin, (2,) Mays, Burns, Vitt.

Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Lewis, Gardner, (2,) Crawford. Three-base hits—Hoblitzel, Crawford. Stolen bases—Cobb, Bush, (2.) Earned runs—Boston, 4; Detroit, 5. Sacrifice hit—Veach. Double play—Baker and Bush. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Detroit, 10. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 4; off Mays, 2; off Dauss, 3. Hits—Off Shore, 5 in 6 2-3 innings; off Mays, 3 in 2 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, (Gardner.) Struck out—By Mays, 2; by Dauss, 4. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

American Association.

At Minneapolis—Louisville, 14; Minneapolis, 7. Minneapolis, 1; Louisville, 0.
At Milwaukee—Columbus, 11; Milwaukee, 2. Columbus, 5; Milwaukee, 3.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 8; Cleveland, 4. Kansas City, 5; Cleveland, 4.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 6; Indianapolis, 1. St. Paul, 1; Indianapolis, 0.

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 4; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 10; Scranton, 4.
At Troy—Binghamton, 6; Troy, 1.
At Albany—Albany, 4; Elmira, 0.

SPORTING EVENTS.

RACING AT AQUEDUCT TODAY
Asteria Dinner Stakes
2-Mile Steeplechase
and 4 Other Attractive Races
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
leave Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at intervals up to 2 P. M. Course also reached by Trolleys. Automobiles from New York should take Queens Boulevard to Woodhaven Av., thence to Track.
GRAND STAND, $1. LADIES, $1.50.
MUSIC BY LANDER.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, today, 3:30 P. M.—Giants vs. Cincinnati.

BEHR SURPRISES CLOTHIER AT NET

West Side Player Wins Final Round of Nassau C. C. Tennis Tourney, 3 Sets to 1.

Hari H. Behr of the West Side Tennis Club played almost perfect tennis yesterday in the final round of the men's invitation singles tournament of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove, L. I., when he defeated William J. Clothier, the former national amateur champion, three sets to one, at 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4. The former internationalist demonstrated that he was properly rated by the National Association over Clothier by his overwhelming victory yesterday. Behr's success was due to his court generalship and splendid net work. He won 22 games, to 16 for Clothier, and scored 17 points more than his opponent, the totals being 182 to 115.

The West Side Club player did not find his stroke in the first set, and it was here that Clothier showed his best form. His reach enabled him to make many clever gets, which were of great help to him in point scoring, for, although he won the set 6—4, he earned but three points more than Behr.

Behr recovered his form shortly after the second set started, and by forcing tactics compelled Clothier to go to the net. With the former champion out of position, Behr passed him with side-line shots that were deadly in their accuracy. Clothier lost in the second set, 6—3, when Behr rallied and won the next three games in succession, allowing his opponent but five points in the three games.

Five consecutive games were earned by Behr in the third set before Clothier succeeded in breaking through the West Side player's service. The former title holder won but two games in this set. He rallied in the third set, and for a time threatened trouble for Behr, but the latter always had sufficient in reserve to face the attack, and won the set and match at 6—4. The point score:

FIRST SET.

Behr	3	4	4	1	4	2	4	1	4	6	30—4
Clothier	4	1	2	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	26—6

SECOND SET.

Behr	0	4	0	4	2	7	3	4	4	4	34—6
Clothier	4	1	4	1	4	5	5	2	1	2	30—4

THIRD SET.

Behr	4	4	5	4	5	2	9	7	4	6	52—8
Clothier	2	1	3	0	3	5	4	5	2	4	24—2

FOURTH SET.

Behr	4	6	3	4	8	4	5	4	0	4	36—6
Clothier	2	4	4	0	1	7	2	4	6	2	22—4

Draw for Woodmere Tennis.

Many of the leading tennis players in the Metropolitan district will take part in the open tournament of the Woodmere Club, which begins today on the club courts at Woodmere, L. I. The list includes Vanderbilt B. Ward, Charles Chambers, Dr. William Rosenbaum, Arthur M. Lovibond, E. J. Fixman, C. L. Johnston, Jr., G. A. L. Dionne, S. Howard Voshell, and Harold Throckmorton. The draw which was held last night follows:

Second Round, Upper Half.—Franklin P. Adams vs. H. Burr, G. Gutwillig vs. R. L. Bagge, G. Zabriskie vs. Dr. William Rosenbaum, N. H. Mason vs. R. C. Vaughan, J. G. Cannon, Jr., vs. J. Rothstein.

First Round—E. J. Fixman vs. I. Weinstein. M. Goldman vs. E. Ashley, Dr. W. Welte vs. K. D. Fisher, Lieutenant W. S. Anderson vs. C. L. Johnston, Jr., H. N. Balch vs. R. S. Maynard, A. M. Lovibond vs. G. A. L. Dionne, G. Levison vs. Lincoln Reimer, Charles Chambers vs. Harold Throckmorton, Allen Tobey vs. R. Swain, S. Howard Voshell vs. V. B. Ward, M. T. Ackerland vs. L. W. Fischer, Benjamin M. Phillips vs. Allen Behr, L. J. Robinson vs. L. J. Dreyfus.

Second Round, Bottom Half.—C. H. Low vs. winner Robertson-Dreyfus match, G. King vs. L. H. Fishel, C. G. Burrows vs. R. Gibson, Harold Swain vs. R. Goldman, B. Weisehler vs. I. Wolf.

Miss Rogers Wins Motor Prize.

Special to The New York Times.

WILDWOOD, N. J., July 11.—Miss Ella Rogers of New York won the women's motor prize in the Philadelphia Motor Speedway race, which ended in Wildwood Crest at the home of Charles C. Dunlap, President of the association, today. Thirty cars finished, and their occupants were entertained at dinner at the Holly Beach Yacht Club at Wildwood Crest.

Today's Aqueduct Entries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Orotund, 108 pounds; Voiant, 108; True as Steel, 116; Sinai, 105; Nouredom and Ethan Allen, 99 each; Lady Teresa, 103; Coy, 108; Telecarrie, 119; Helen Barbee, 113; Presumption, 110.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; steeplechase; selling; about two miles. Zellwood, 145 pounds; Stars and Stripes, 134; Dixon Park, 145; Aberfeldy, 132; Sansombian, 144; Forerast, 145; Cloud, 146; The Elephant, 147; Hands Allround, 143; Roger Gordon, 134; Brush, 155; Gun Cotton,

BECKER'S LAST HOPE IN APPEAL TO PUBLIC

Cockran, If Defeated Again in Federal Plea, Will Start a Sympathy Campaign.

WIFE VISITS THE PRISONER

Intends to See Whitman Herself—Two Other Men to Die with Becker on July 28.

W. Bourke Cockran, counsel for Charles Becker, fails to save his client in his last appeal to the Federal courts, he will resort to a campaign of publicity in an effort to convince the public that Becker is innocent of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, and so influence opinion in favor of sparing the condemned man's life. The attorney plans, it is said, to make a series of statements in which all of the points he has raised in the State and Federal courts and many extra-legal arguments will be set forth.

Mr. Cockran is expected to fire his first gun about a week before Wednesday, July 28, the day fixed by Warden Osborne for Becker's death. He will try to convince the public that if has not given Becker a fair trial, that it was influenced by the fact that Becker seemed to be the man who might want Rosenthal's death most, and that there were prejudicial announcements of stories and opinions on the case, many of which never had basis in fact.

That Becker's wife will make a personal appeal to Governor Whitman seemed definitely established yesterday. It was learned she was not optimistic enough to expect him to grant her plea, but was determined to make every effort possible to save her husband. If the Governor refuses to commute Becker's sentence, she will make public the substance of her plea in the hope that it will win supporters to her side.

A part of the publicity campaign in Becker's favor will be his own story of his life and activities as a policeman, with what will be represented as a complete revelation of all he knows of the Rosenthal murder. This statement, it is said, is ready for submission to the public.

The authorities of Sing Sing prison are known to be convinced that Becker will be put to death on the morning of July 28. As has been anticipated, Warden Osborne will not witness the execution. Either Deputy Wadren Charles H. Johnson or Principal Keeper Martin Deely is to be in charge of the death chamber.

According to the present arrangements, two other men will be put to death on July 28. They are Karl Dranlewitcs, condemned for a "trunk murder," and Samuel Haynes, who killed Mrs. John Harrison in Paterson, N. Y. Dranlewitcs has been reprieved four times, and hopes to gain a fifth reprieve so that he can testify against others implicated in his crime. A strong effort in which the husband of his victim is said to be participating is being made to save Haynes's life. Dranlewitcs is continually calm and restrained, while Haynes, who is part negro, is often hysterical.

Becker has long been recognized as the most stoical man in the death house. He did not flinch, according to report, when he heard the news of Justice Hughes's denial of Mr. Cockran's latest plea, and, except on few recent occasions, he never has displayed strong feeling. He has seen twelve or more men go from cells near his to their deaths, and he knows that he probably will go on July 28, yet he is sane and rational at all times, and seems to eat and sleep normally.

Admissions to the chamber, if Becker is put to death, will be limited to those whose presence is required by law and the representatives of news distribution agencies.

Mrs. Becker was with her husband all afternoon yesterday, and the two discussed his case in all of its details, according to word from the death house. She did not return to her home until night, when she said she had nothing to make public.

Mr. Cockran returned to New York from Rangeley, Me., yesterday morning. He declined to comment on his application to Justice Hughes.

TO HURRY THAW TRIAL WITH NIGHT SESSIONS

Confident of Freedom, Prisoner Is Making Recreation Plans—State Alienists Today.

The jury trial of Harry K. Thaw's sanity will be resumed before Justice Hendrick in the Supreme Court, at 10 o'clock this morning. There will be night sessions from now on, and it is expected that the case will go to the jury by Wednesday night or Thursday morning at the latest.

Thaw is absolutely confident that the jury will return a verdict of "sane" and that he will be released before the end of the week. He was not permitted to leave the Ludlow Street jail yesterday, but that did not affect his good humor. He exercised for two hours in the court and then had his supper at the jail. He missed the music of the hotel orchestras, but expressed the belief that he would be able to hear all the music he wanted to very soon.

The reading of the former testimony of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will be completed this morning, and then the alienists will be called for the State. They include Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. Raymond Kieb, Superintendent of Matteawan; Dr. Baker, a former Superintendent, and Dr. Ferris, once an Assistant Superintendent. There was some doubt yesterday whether Dr. Carlos MacDonald would testify.

Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, the prisoner's mother, has made arrangements to take her son to their home in Pittsburgh in the event of a favorable decision. Their plan is to remain at their Pittsburgh house for a few days before going to San Francisco for the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Counsel for Thaw and for the State left the city yesterday and those who could be reached had no comment to make on the case.

Holy Cross Lyceum Games.

With one exception long mark contestants were prize winners in the members' games of Holy Cross Lyceum at De Witt Clinton Park yesterday. The exception was J. Canning, who started from scratch in the 600-yard run and finished third, back of P. McGrath, who had 35 yards handicap, and W. Carroll with 55. In the 60-yard dash Carroll reached the tape first in 7 1-5 seconds. The other placed men were J. Cribben, 8 feet, and J. Cunningham with a similar allowance. With 14 yards start Cunningham triumphed in the 220-yard dash. Second place went to T. Gordon, 18 yards, and third to Cribben with 16. J. Repecki and E. Hecker had a closely contested race in the mile handicap, with the former gaining the verdict by two yards. Word was received by the Lyceum authorities yesterday that P. Coyne, the amateur who is walking across the country as training for the Marathon run which will be contested in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition in September, will complete his transcontinental journey on next Saturday. He has been out several months now.

BOXING BOUTS THIS WEEK.

Several first-class attractions have been arranged this week for the patrons of boxing. Three clubs have announced shows for tonight. At the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem three ten-round contests are announced, the principals being Farmer Sullivan and Johnny McFarland, Battling Travers and Young Paul, and Mickey McCabe and Red Mack of Newark.

Jack Dillon of Indianapolis is announced for the Far Rockaway Club tonight, where he clashes with Johnny Howard in a return match. The pair boxed ten rounds at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn several months ago. Dillon will again be one of the principals in the Friday night show of the rams club, when his opponent will be the Zulu Kid.

The Long Acre A. A. will stage five ten-round bouts tonight between the following boxers: Frankie Brown and Jack Sayles, Kiddy Baker and Harry O'Toole, Pinkey Burns and Young Rose, Paul Edwards and Tommy Flash, and Frankie Pierce and Eddie Emmers.

An all-colored show will be the feature of the Vanderbilt A. C. of Brooklyn tonight. Battling Gains and Knockout Johnson, middleweights, will head the bill, with Joe Gans and Young Hicks, another pair of middleweights, as opponents in the second contest. The club will stage a special show on Wednesday night, with sixty-five rounds of boxing. The ten-round bouts will bring together Tommy Burns and Sammy Sterling, Al Devine and Frankie Dundee, and Frank Jordan and Battling Stanley.

Manager Weismantel will put on two shows this week at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. The card tomorrow night will be featured by Silent Martin and Johnny (Kid) Alberts of Elizabeth, N. J., with Harry Pierce and Gene Moriarty in the semi-final bout. Dutch Brandt and Jimmy Murray are announced as the principals in the Saturday night show.

On Wednesday night at the St. Nicholas Rink two California lightweights will perform. Ralph Gruman, who made a first-class showing in his initial appearance at this clubhouse, will tackle Joe Azevedo in the stellar event of the evening. This will be Azevedo's first appearance in the East, but, judging by his record, he is sure to give a good account of himself Wednesday night. Besides the main event the usual preliminaries and semi-final will be staged.

The Brighton Beach Sporting Club will stage two excellent attractions on Saturday night. In the star bout Jimmy Clabby, the Hammond (Ind.) battler, will box Soldier Bartfield of Brooklyn. These boys were to have boxed Saturday night at this club, but as Clabby desires another week in which to get in proper trim for the bout the show was postponed until next Saturday night. Joe Welling of Chicago, who belongs in the Clabby stable, will box Phil Bloom of Brooklyn in the second ten.

Public Parks Tennis.

H. Oshman and M. Rettig won the doubles championship titles on the courts of Crotona Park yesterday.

Oshman and Rettig, in the match, went the limit of five sets to defeat Harold Cohan and E. Starkman by the score of 4—6, 6—2, 6—4, 1—6, 9—7. The court was surrounded by such a crowd as to make it difficult for the players and officials.

The honors of the singles on the courts of Claremont Park were won by Marty Alexander, in the final of the tournament in that division he defeated Irving Fellermann at 6—2, 4—6, 6—2. Alexander was in great form at the net. Fellermann, the Morris High School star, was unable to check him. Alexander smashed and volleyed his way to a title.

In the third round of the doubles, Alexander and P. Brenner defeated J. Turock and A. Bednoss, 6—3, 6—4, and A. Siegelstone and I. Fellermann won their way into the semi-finals by defeating A. Grossman and B. Hordes, 6—4, 6—0. The surprise of the day was furnished by J. Cohen and M. Rubin, two youngsters, who defeated S. Friedlander and J. Pike, the Claremont doubles veterans, 4—6, 9—7, 6—4.

Ray Costigan was the only performer in singles on the Macomb's Dam Park courts. He took a default from E. L. Hoyt, and then defeated George Hunt at 9—7, 10—8.

In the doubles G. R. Miller and H. S. Goldstein defeated H. Larkin and A. Larkin, 6—4, 6—4, and O. B. Mackie and F. Dulberger defeated E. Edward Troth and H. Mueller, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

H. Morris and J. M. Stafford won their places in the final round of the singles on the subway courts of Van Cortlandt Park. Morris began in the third round by defeating S. Lyle, 6—0, 6—1. In the same round D. O'Brien Gwen defeated E. Klein, 6—3, 6—1. The two met in a series of furious exchanges in the semi-final, Morris defeating Owen, 6—4, 6—2.

On the Jerome courts of Van Cortlandt Park in the first round of the doubles, Locks and Feinberg defeated Stein and Russell, 6—4, 6—4, and Wegmann and Pine defeated Messinger and Goldman, 9—7, 8—3.

H. Millwater and E. P. Helles won their way into the final round of the doubles on the courts at Highland Park, Brooklyn.

R. Whalen, by defeating S. L. Rynar, won the singles championship title on the courts of St. James Park, by the score of 6—4, 6—1, 7—5.

In the semi-finals, which held the courts during the earlier part of the day, Whalen defeated L. Abeljom, 6—4, 6—2, and Rynar defeated A. Mundorf, 6—2, 8—7, 6—1.

11 MONTHS' COMMERCE.

How the Foreign Trade Was Divided by Groups of Industries.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Detailed figures contained in the usual monthly statement of the foreign trade of the United States just completed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, show how the various industrial divisions of the country are sharing in the billion dollars' a year trade balance in favor of the United States.

The imports and exports by groups during May, 1914, and 1915, were:

IMPORTS.

	1914.	1915.
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	$42,978,338	$37,374,128
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	19,847,714	15,380,775
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufac'd	23,179,797	20,431,963
Manufactures for further use in manuf'g	24,806,492	18,051,876
Manufactures ready for consumption	32,862,144	30,494,521
Miscellaneous	1,037,040	662,364
Total imports	$164,281,515	$142,394,851

EXPORTS.

Crude materials for use in manufacturing	$67,818,066	$46,857,498
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	16,078,917	26,753,970
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufac'd	20,117,749	40,828,391
Manufactures for further use in manuf'g	80,451,865	36,872,863
Manufactures ready for consumption	53,553,302	97,548,042
Miscellaneous	484,799	10,966,443
Total dom. exports	$157,492,718	$269,336,225
Foreign merchandise exported	4,239,901	4,881,920
Total exports	$161,732,619	$274,218,143

Imports and exports by groups during the eleven months ended with May in 1914 and in 1915 were:

IMPORTS.

	1914. Dollars.	1915. Dollars.
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	855,819,085	513,755,952
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	229,517,341	305,708,042
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	159,451,197	255,414,873
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	294,336,917	212,356,260
Manufactures ready for consumption	413,693,033	312,612,223
Miscellaneous	15,698,524	15,590,115
Total imports	1,736,396,207	1,616,474,600

EXPORTS.

Crude materials for use in manufacturing	759,872,342	478,987,613
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	126,408,965	481,110,284
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	272,765,411	406,573,144
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	342,932,663	317,216,854
Manufactures ready for consumption	666,873,742	698,257,553
Miscellaneous	6,725,422	70,117,368
Total domestic exports	2,175,578,565	2,452,033,414
Foreign merchandise exported	31,928,539	48,008,510
Total exports	2,207,507,104	2,500,041,924

The increase in the exports for May, 1915, in the item "miscellaneous," to a total of nearly $11,000,000 arises from the exportation of horses in that month to the value of $3,169,267 and of mules to the value of $2,705,827. The total value of horses exported during the eleven months ended May 31, 1915, was $53,968,115; of mules, $10,183,841, and of seeds, $3,712,036.

Dundee and Britton Matched.

Johnny Dundee and Jack Britton were matched yesterday for a ten-round bout at Madison Square Garden on July 29, the lightweights agreeing to make 133 pounds at the ringside. Final details of the match will be made today, when forfeits of $500 each will be posted by the managers of the boxers.

Britton has been unfortunate in getting matches with the leading lightweights. Charley White has repeatedly refused to box him since their New Orleans bout, when Britton won in eighteen rounds. Of the local talent Dundee was the only one to take a chance with the Chicago man. Since decisively beating Cross in Brooklyn, Dundee has been just as unfortunate as Britton in getting a good man to box.

This will not be the first Madison Square Garden show under the new deal which has recently been into effect at the Big arena. Boxing will be resumed in the Garden next week, and the first show will take place on Friday night, the main bout of which will be between Tom Cowler and Jim Savage.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ARDMORE, Okla.—H. Baum, general mdse.; Woodward.
ATLANTA—S. Einstein & Co.; S. Einstein, clothing; Woodward.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Starr, hats; 354 6th Av.
BALTIMORE—S. Meyerhoff, furn. goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—S. H. Roneker, piece goods; Grand.
BOISE—C. C. Anderson & Co.; W. M. Morris, ladies' garments; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss A. Golding, muslin underwear, waists, house dresses; 1,133 B'way.
CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, imports; 134 W. 87th.
CHICAGO—Kohn Bros. & Co.; L. Kohn, sweaters; 73 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss N. Kaufmann, cloaks, suits; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; N. H. Probst, domestics; 13 E. 22; Navarre.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss D. Frank, Miss M. Moore, millinery; E. A. Clark, boys' clothing; J. F. O'Neill, ladies' hats; W. A. Banning, representing; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; E. Mayer, men's, boy's clothing; 31 Union Sq.
CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Iobs, women's, misses', children's ready to wear, furs; R. B. Snyder, muslin underwear, petticoats, corsets, infants' wear; 225 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. W. Dancer, hosiery, underwear; 43 Leonard.
DENVER—Joslin Dry Goods Co.; E. L. Jones, cloaks, suits, waists; E. H. Collins, misses' cloaks, suits, dresses; A. E. Parsons, dry goods; 22 E. 26th.
DETROIT—Newland Hat Co.; J. A. Gleason, hats; Navarre.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; E. S. Nager, jobs women's, misses' ready-to-wear, (basement;) 50 Union Sq.
DULUTH—F. A. Patrick & Co.; M. J. Gochey, hosiery; 43 Leonard.
GAINESVILLE, Texas—I. Baum, general mdse.; Woodward.
INDIANAPOLIS—Taylor Carpet Co.; Miss A. Ryan, rugs; Woodward.
INDIANAPOLIS—Fetrie Dry Goods Co.; P. J. Shaw, clothing; 2 Walker.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Abrahamson, Bigelow Co.; J. Eckman, upholstery goods; Grand.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—J. Thomas & Sons; Mr. K. Baker, cloaks, suits, waists; Grand.
JOLIET—Geo. A. Ducker Co.; J. S. Botts, silverware; Grand.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; H. J. Koenig, furs; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord, Townsend D. G. Co.; W. Check, furn. goods; 72 Leonard.
LOS ANGELES—Bullocks; Miss A. Roberts, jewelry; A. Kolner, dry goods; 36 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; H. C. Hensbey, corsets, ladies', infants' wear; 218 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; W. A. Hancock, wash goods; 377 Broadway.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; J. L. Currie, carpets, rugs; 22 E. 17th.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld, Locher Co.; T. Selig, hats; J. L. Lochet, hats; Miss K. L. Lauberheim, millinery; 640 Bwy.
MILWAUKEE—Landauer & Co.; H. W. Carley, furs, goods, underwear; 56 Worth; Cumberland.
NASHVILLE—Castner, Knott D. G. Co.; J. D. Burnett, general mdse.; 23 E. 26th.
NEW ORLEANS—L. E. Holmes Co.; E. Engle, domestics; 15 E. 26th.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; J. A. Streck, silks; 19 E. 26.
POTTSVILLE—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; E. H. Eckert, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 2 Walker; Herald S uare.
SALT LAKE CITY—Boston Store; J. Findling, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway; Wellington.
SAN FRANCISCO—Marks Bros.; A. Ancker, ready to wear; I. C. Levi, representing; 114 W. 32d.
ST. JOSEPH—Tootle, Campbell D. G. Co.; Mr. Campbell, W. Campbell, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
ST. JOSEPH—Haim Specialty Co.; O. Heim, notions; Imperial.
ST. LOUIS—Rice Stix D. G. Co.; O. Putnam, hosiery; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; C. Steinman, hosiery, knit goods; 72 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton-Ferguson Dry Goods Co.; S. Ratcliffe, cloths, dress goods, silks; 358 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; W. Wise, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton Ferguson D. G. Co.; L. Landwehr, notions, jewelry; 358 Broadway; Navarre.
ST. LOUIS—Sonnenfeld; L. Ackerman, millinery; 362 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bros. D. G. Co.; Chas. Steiman, hosiery, knit underwear; 72 Leonard St.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. Steinfeld, furs, (catalogue;) F. Stumm, fur skins; Miss Schultz, fur skins; 71 W. 23d.
ST. PAUL—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; F. W. Pederson, waists, skirts; 320 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; A. J. Gravert, carpets, rugs; 31 Union Square.
ST. PAUL—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; L. W. Wallerstorff, laces, white goods; 350 Broadway.
TORONTO—L. Satshow & Co.; B. Weiss, boys' suits, overcoats; Room 342, 621 B'way.
TROY—Goodkind Co.; Chas. Gelman, general merchandise; 1,133 Broadway.
WASHINGTON—E. C. Fain, Raleigh Royal; M. E. Cohen, jobs wash dresses, skirts; Miss M. Miller, jobs waists; Mrs. V. Bessman, jobs hosiery, knit underwear; Miss C. Hirsch, jobs muslin underwear; Mrs. Davison, jewelry; Miss M. Dell, millinery, ribbons; Miss Isaacs, women's neckwear, laces; Mrs. W. Bowman, corsets; Miss M. Cassidy, gloves, parasols; Miss E. Coleman, embroideries, bidkrs.; M. J. Levy, housefurn. goods; E. L. Etchinson, linens, blankets, comforts; A. N. Wolfe, men's, boys' clothing; 43 W. 23d.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; Julius M. Goldenberg, waists, silk and cotton, dresses; 15 W. 26th.

ADVERTISING.
CIRCULAR LETTERS That "Turn the Trick." Write Bailey Scott Co., Inc., 303 5th Ave.

APRONS.
1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dean's Lockstitched. 45 East 17th St.

AEROPLANE TOYS.
FLYING TOYS that FLY. 10c to $30. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 54 W. B'way.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES.
Headquarters for 5, 10 & 25c goods. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS.
Ladies' Belts and Gents Bags at Popular Prices. BIENENZUCHT BROS., 103-111 Spring St.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS.
Card Index We make a specialty of the Card Index business and its accessories. U. S. Card Index Co., Phone 5579 Rector. 112 Liberty St.

CURTAINS (Novelty.)
Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 5 West 18th St.

DRESSES.
WAIST DRESSES. Wonderful values. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DRESTUFFS Sold, Bought, Exchanged. N. Y. ANILINE EXCHANGE, Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS.
Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. L. Davidsohn, 301 W. 145th St.

FURS.
Pelteries at all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115-23 West 30th St.

GIRDLES
Newest Novelties at Stolz & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y." 40 East 21st St.

GLOVE SILK COATS
At $3.75. A Business Builder for Coat and Sweater Dept. LEO F. STURM, 48 W. 36. Greeley 877-876.

HATS.
PANAMAS & LEGHORNS } Miller & Schmerlich.
PANAMAS & LEGHORNS } 40 W. 32d St.

SILK SWEATERS.
ALBERTSON, BECKHARD & ALLEN, Inc., The Keetch Line, 160 Fifth Av. Chelsea 7838.

SHOW CARDS.
Hand-made, printed, and lithographed show cards. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau St.

TAFFETAS
Phone 7366 Madison Sq. for The New 40" Fabric Alfred Schlund, 10 Madison Ave. DAHLIA

WAISTS.
BLOOM & MILLMAN, Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 West 33d St. $9.00 Waists and Middies.

$2., $3., AND $5. GOODS.
The Nite and Tea Cost Exchange, 15-18 West 30th St.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rates $15 up. 149 West 35th Street.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

TRADE OFFERINGS.

Monday.

E. R. S. Company, Assignee Sale, 257 6th Av.—1,000 silk and cotton dresses, 500 cloth and Palm Beach suits, 1,000 skirts, 100 dozen silk and cotton waists, &c.; also 2,000 ostrich plumes, flowers, velvets, and other millinery supplies.

Charles Shongood, Assignee's Sale, Max Rothstein, 709 East 183d St.—10:30 A. M., groceries.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 60 Washington Av., Brooklyn.—Italian groceries.

Samuel Marx, Assignee Sale, Baum & Schlesinger, 243 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.—10:30 A. M., entire contents of dry goods store.

D. Greenwald & Co., Assignee Sale, Isaac J. Jenkins, 73 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.—10:30 A. M., men's furnishings.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 381 Schaefestady Av., Brooklyn.—Men's, women's, and children's shoes.

Tuesday.

David W. Biow Co., 320 Broadway.—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings; also cloaks and suits; all advance Fall styled.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Cloaks and suits; all advance Fall styles.

Chas. Shongood, Bankrupt Sale; Hirter Bros. & Co., Inc., 23 Beaver St., 10:30 A. M.—Office furniture, safe, fixtures, &c.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Men's, women's, and boys' shoes, 10:30 A. M.

J. Weiss, 7 Lispenard St.—Men's and boys' Spring and Winter overcoats, Fall coats, suit trousers; also boys' and men's suits, 10:30 A. M.

Wednesday.

D. Hartmann, Grand & Arch Sts., Albany, N. Y.—Machinery and fixtures of $40,000 plant, suitable for manufacture of skirts and waists. Sale also Thursday.

David W. Biow Co., 320 Broadway.—Men's, youth's, and children's clothing.

B. R. S. Company, 32 Greene St.—$5,000 stock of Japanese art goods, including bric-a-brac, china, &c.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Dry goods and domestics.

Gross, Fransblau & Co., 39 Greene St.—Cloaks, suits, waists, &c.

Henry Lilly Co., 38 Reade St.—Shoes.

Chas. Shongood, Assignee Sale: K. & S. Vienna Roll Baking Co., Inc., 31-35 Rivington St.—Fixtures, machinery, horses, wagons, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's Sale.—Joseph Cook, 1,681 Broadway, 12 auto tires, 12 o'clock.

D. Greenwald & Co., Assignee Sale.—Roth & Morbe, 106 Seventh Av., 10:30 A. M., leather goods.

Van Praag & Co., 451 Broadway.—Plant, machinery and fixtures of Joseph Wolf, millinery and dress trimmings manufacturer, 10:30 A. M.

H. Perelmuter, 206 Canal St.—Cloaks and suits, 11 A. M.

Thursday.

D. Greenwald & Co., 619 West 183d St.—Sheriff's sale of contents of Apartment 2A, at 10 A. M.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Preinventory auction sale of 5 cases of artificial tuscah silk, 446 cases and baled of cottons, woolens, sheetings, &c.; also 150 bales of palm leaf fans, at 10:30 A. M.

D. Weiss, 7 Lispenard St.—Woolens, linings, trimmings, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Chas. Shongood, bankrupt sale; Good Style Hat Works, Inc., 152 Wooster St., millinery, machinery, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Friday.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Cloaks and suits.

Henry Lilly Co., 38 Reade St.—Shoes.

David W. Biow Co., 320 Broadway.—General merchandise, women's, misses' and children's wearing apparel.

Gross, Fransblau & Co., 39 Greene St.—Cloaks, suits, waists, &c.

D. Hartmann & Co., 15 Mercer St.—Furs.

J. Weiss, 7 Lispenard St.—Woolens, trimmings, linings, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale: Edward S. Cook, 23 Lispenard St., 11 A. M.—Office fixtures.

B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St.—Women's dresses, suits, skirts and other wearing apparel.

ART AND RETAIL.

Tuesday.

Benj. S. Wise, 423 Columbus Ave.—Dining room suites, walnut bedroom suites, Russian bronzes, Oriental rugs, draperies, oil paintings, bric-a-brac, &c.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University Place.—Household furniture, 11 A. M. Sale also Wednesday. On exhibition Monday.

Wednesday.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 336 Fourth Ave.—Diamonds, watches, chains, rings, solid silver, &c., being collateral for Provident Loan Society of New York. Also Thursday. On exhibition Monday and Tuesday.

Thursday.

A. Kallaki, 26 University Place.—Household furnishings and effects. Also Friday.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St.—Household furniture, &c.

State Law Reporting Co. Appointed.

The Attorney General has appointed the State Law Reporting Company of 233 Broadway official reporter for the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for all cases conducted by the District Attorney to which the United States is a party, or in which the United States Attorney prosecutes or defends.

TO THE BUYER!
A Permanent Merchandise Exhibition of the Newest in Fall Fashions of
INFANTS', JUNIORS', MISSES' AND WOMEN'S WEAR AND FURS
ALSO
Notions—Fancy Goods—Leather Goods—Jewelry & 20,000 items for the 5, 10 and 25c & General Stores.
Courteous attendants, beautiful showrooms, cool, spacious writing and lounging rooms, to make your visit both profitable and pleasant.
No fees or commissions charged.
140 Lines Will Be Ready July 15th, 1915.
You are most cordially invited.
Irving M. Crane, Gen. Mgr. WORLD'S MARKET CORPORATION
28-30 W. 23D ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Cohn-Hall-Marx Co.
Commission Merchants
93-95 Franklin Street New York
Cotton Fabrics
Spring Lines, 1916, for Jobbing Trades, are ready in White Goods and Wash Dress Fabrics

Headquarters on
WAX
of all kinds
Beeswax, white and yellow
Stearic Acid, Bayberry Wax
Ceresine, Carnauba, Paraffine
Water-White Mineral Oil
Spermaceti, Japan Wax
Pearl Floor Wax Polish
We solicit your inquiries.
E. A. BROMUND CO., 356 West Broadway, New York City.

B. R. S. Co.
—Auctioneers—
32 Greene St.
Offer Visiting Buyers Bargains in Up-to-the-Minute Merchandise.
50% Below Manufacturer's Prices.
Handle Women's Wearing Apparel Exclusively.
Goods Open for Inspection at All Times.
Telephone 838 Spring.

Plaiting AND Fluting Machines
For Petticoats, Waists, Etc.
O. J. AHLSTROM, 713 Broadway, New York.

Close Out All $9 & $12 Wash Dresses At $6.00 per Dozen.
We also have on hand a good stock Silk Dresses, consisting Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas, and Crepe-de-Chines. Prices ranging from $2.25 to $2.75.
LEE & SMART, 113 West 32nd Street.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words again to a line.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!
WE ARE OPEN TO BUY ALL KINDS LADIES' SUITS, SKIRTS, COATS, DRESSES, AND WAISTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR CASH; ALSO FACTORY PLANTS WOOLEN, COTTON, AND SILK PIECE GOODS.
HIGHER GRADE OF MERCHANDISE MOST DESIRABLE
PHONE OR WRITE
PROGRESSIVE AUCTION SALES CO., INC., 256 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE 1987 SPRING.

THE BUTTNER CO., FLINT, MICHIGAN, are open for special offerings in 1916-price jobs of de-it-yus in ladies', misses', and children's muslin underwear, silk and cotton petticoats, house dresses, waists, skirts, and other ready-to-wear garments. Send samples by parcel post.

FIRM IN VERA CRUZ will buy job lots of any kinds of merchandise, particularly khaki clothes, shoes, canned goods and laundry soaps of the cheaper grades; cash paid. L. e. B., New York.

C. W. Davis, 1 Weaver Bldg., Utica, N. Y.

JOBBER looking at children's, juniors', ladies' Fall coats Monday and Tuesday. Friedman, Herman & Richter. Freight entrance, 56 W. 20th St. 6th floor.

JOBBER WILL LOOK AT POPULAR-PRICED SILK WAISTS. Call with samples. Eagle Skirt Co., 37 West 20th St.

JOBBER looking all week at spilled coats in light shades at $2.50 to $12. Cash Buyers' Coat Co., 37 B. 116th. 8th floor.

JOBBER looking at silk and cloth dresses, silk waists. Call all week, 15 East 36th St., tenth floor.

WILL BUY anything in women's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Orchard 3261.

JOBBER looking at suits, cloth dresses, skirts, and coats all week. 127 West 17th St., fifth floor.

CATALOGUE HOUSE looking at suits, house dresses and waists. Federal Stores, 109 W. 20th St.

JOBBER looking at coats and suits from 1 to 5 P. M.; all week. 6th floor, 40-42 West 17th.

JOBBER open, for snappy serge and silk dresses. Call 9 to 11. Room 511, 60 W. 23d St.

JOBBER looking at silk and serge dresses. Call 423 this week, 39 West 32d St. Room 1,507.

JOBBER is looking at fine Silk and Serge Dresses for Fall. 30 West 36th, 10th floor.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. Fr 2343.

JOBBER looking at fine silk and serge dresses for Fall. 33 W. 27th St., 9th floor.

JOBBER looking at silk and evening dresses. 8th floor, 39 West 29th St.

JOBBER, looking at Fall coats. 5th floor, 28 W. 36th St.

JOBBER looking at silk and cloth dresses for Fall. 40 W. 24th St. 6th floor.

CONTRACTORS on serge and silk dresses, silk and lace waists; must furnish snappy styles. Call all week. Hammerstein, 12 E. 33d St., 10th floor.

CONTRACTORS.—We will buy Serge and Silk Dresses; well made and good value. Call all week, 31 East 31st, 3rd floor.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silks, crepe de chine and lace waists; bring samples. Excel Mfg. Co., 104 West 30th St.

100 SERGE SUITS and 75 Palm Beach suits to close out. Lachar, 153 West 37th St.

WE HAVE the DRESSES, All of the Latest Fashion, to Be Sold at a Sacrifice Price.
THE B U DRESS CO., 36 West 15th St., 3rd Floor.

100 DOZEN printed voile waists, latest styles, to close out. Eden Mfg. Co., 3 West 29th St.

WASH SKIRTS at a sacrifice; job 54 dozen. Hirsh Bros., 36 W. 27th.

SALESMEN.—A first-class muslin underwear specialty house of popular price merchandise is open for salesmen in city and vicinity, New York State and Pennsylvania, South and from Denver to Coast; commission basis; best opportunity offered; only A1 experienced men need apply by letter only. Epstein & Levy, 31-37 West 27th St.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESMAN to sell fancy linens; must have a good following and be of good character; opportunity for right man; commission. B 62 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted; popular-price suit, cotton petticoat; up-to-date line; drawing account. 112 Times.

TOOK CHARGE of cloak, suit factory for five years. Young man, 27; doing everything in buying and selling; wants similar position; references. M 69 Times.

SALESMAN with Pacific Coast trade is open for manufacturer's lines of ostrich and marabou neckwear and fur trimmings. N 154 Times.

WE BUY MERCHANDISE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; quantity no object; spot cash paid. Ferdinand Ehrlich, 160 5th Av.

SALESMAN, hustler, wants strong, popular-priced line of waists, for office, city, and nearby trade. N 66 Times.

FELLOWS, 51 Union Square, wants jobs at men's Summer suits; cheap.

CANTOR WINS MANY POINTS.

Borough Park Athlete Helps Club to Defeat Bay Ridge in Y.M.H.A. Meet.

B. Cantor, the leading all-around athlete of the Borough Park division of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, materially aided his club yesterday in a dual meet with the Bay Ridge Association at the Thirteenth Regiment A. A. athletic field in Bath Beach. The Borough Park athletes scored 47 points against 43 for their opponents. Cantor won the 100-yard dash for seniors, took third in the twelve-pound shot put, and captured the running broad jump and the running high jump. In the dash Cantor defeated L. Smith and N. Grossman, the Bath Beach entrants, in 0:11 2-5. A. Loeb of Borough Park triumphed in the quarter-mile run for seniors, leading to the tape L. Leiken of Bath Beach and J. Finkelstein, a clubmate. The winner's time was 1:22.

In the half-mile run for juniors M. Rubins of Bath Beach triumphed in easy fashion. The runner-up was his clubmate, M. Tombers, and third place was annexed by M. Lakew of Borough Park. C. Meister of Borough Park, with a put of 39 feet, won the eight-pound shot honors. T. Magid of Borough Park was second, with a toss of 38

Wm. A. Read & Co.

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July List of Offerings on application

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New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

WE have issued a special circular describing a variety of conservative investments, as follows—

Public Utility Bonds
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From among the investments described in this circular you should have no difficulty in making selections to conform with your requirements and to yield a good return on your money.

Send for Circular No. 1498, "Current Bond Offerings."

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York

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Our July List includes the highest grade Municipal and Government Bonds obtainable in Canada.

They yield from

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We shall be pleased to mail a copy on request.

Wood, Gundy & Co.
C. P. R. Building
Toronto, Canada

Exempt from New Jersey State and Federal Income Taxes

$150,000

Morristown, N.J.

4½% Bonds

Dated Dec. 1, 1914. Maturing Dec., 1918-42. Interest payable June 1 and Dec. 1. Denomination $1,000. Coupon form registerable as to principal and interest.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks in New Jersey

Financial Statement
Assessed Valuation (1914) .$12,293,600
Total Bonded Debt including this issue..... 699,500

Prices to yield 4.30%

Complete Circular on Request

N. W. Halsey & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
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Legal Investment
for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in
New York and New England

City of Toledo, O., 4½s
Due May 1, 1925
Price to yield 4.25%

City of Akron, O., 5s
Due 1918 and 1924
Price to yield 4.35%

City of Youngstown, O., 4½s and 5s
Due October, 1918 and 1924
Price to yield 4.37%

Further particulars on request.

Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York

BLAIR & Co.
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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N. J. SECURITIES
CLARENCE HODSON & CO
ESSEX BLDG NEWARK

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The matter uppermost in the mind of the financial community last week was the German reply to the second American note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, and the rights of Americans at sea. Very early in the week it was indicated beyond reasonable doubt that the reply would be unsatisfactory and stocks were steadily sold on that assumption up to Saturday, when the text of the German note was published. It bore out fully the assumption that Germany would fail to meet the essential points made in our first note and repeated in the second, but instead of causing a further decline in prices it brought a sharp upturn. Very largely that was the result of the covering of short sales which had been made in anticipation of just such a situation.

It will remain for this week's market to pass more deliberate judgment on the German note and on its probable consequences, but so far as the financial district is concerned the belief is firmly held that there will be no breach between this country and Germany. In that belief Wall Street is merely adhering to the view which it has entertained from a time very soon after the sinking of the Lusitania. Beyond that the financial community had no very clear idea of how the situation would be handled. It is subject, therefore, to possible surprises, and it was perhaps not sufficiently disposed to take count of this possibility. On the other hand the feeling of assurance with which the market ended the week after a decline which had brought a loss of something over two points in the general level of prices was based in no small degree upon factors which have no direct relation to the relations of this country to Germany. Last week supplied important information in respect to certain underlying factors of wide bearing upon the general business situation, and most if not all of this information was decidedly favorable. So surely was the July Government crop report, which gave promise of a greater wheat yield than had ever been harvested, a corn crop better than last year's, and no more than 10 per cent. under the record yield of 1912, and a crop outlook at large which was distinctly favorable. Highly encouraging, too, was the report of unfilled orders on the books of the Steel Corporation, which came to hand at the end of the week. That showed an increase of 413,000 tons during the month of June, which brought the orders on the books of the corporation to the highest level reported since February, 1914. Of the continued ease in money ample proof was afforded.

With these facts in mind it is not surprising that reports concerning the tendency of general business, while still reflecting irregularity, revealed in the main an enlarging tendency. If present crop prospects are approximately realized, if the ease in money is not deceptive, and if the position of the steel trade is as barometric of business at large as it usually is, the manufacturer, the merchant, and the banker have much reason to count on a forward movement in business, which will extend to other lines than those which have already profited by enlarged demands. These are conditions which are of the highest promise for American business. This country, it is true, as all the commercial countries of the world, rests under the uncertainties which attach to the existence of war on an unprecedented scale, but will those uncertainties prevail against the unmistakable import of conditions in this country, which contain promise of improvement which has seldom if ever been exceeded? It seems unlikely that they will. At all events, it is clear that business men and the financial community do not expect that they will, and that in itself is one reason why they are not likely to.

One hears many expressions of opinion that a breach with Germany is not likely, but this in more cases than not is coupled with the view that even should a breach come it would not more than temporarily, at most, interfere with the favorable working of the factors which are now shaping the course of business in the United States. Inasmuch as the uncertainties of the war, so far as our own situation at present is concerned, are reduced to specific form mainly in the uncertainty which exists regarding our relations with Germany over the infringement of our rights at sea, the view that even a breach with Germany would not seriously interfere with this country's economic growth amounts in effect to the view that the uncertainties of the war will not stand in the way of further and probably much greater progress in American industry and in American trade. Even in such a period of expansion, however, the circumstances of the war may well call for readjustments, which will cause more irregularity than usually accompanies a broad forward movement in business. We have, for instance, to contend with the unusual liquidation of our securities by Europe and with the problems caused by the abnormal state of the international exchanges. One result of those is that we will be called upon from time to time to engage in credit transactions for the benefit of European countries which in the past have been accustomed to look to the United States as a field for profitable investment rather than as source of funds.

Much work is now being done to frustrate the normal working of the machinery which our improved banking law places at the disposal of an expanded and enlarging foreign trade, but it is not to be expected that this unworthy effort will attain its object. It is desirable from every point of view that the credit instruments on which we made advances to Europe should so far as possible be in a form which will make them available for rediscount with the Federal Reserve Banks, for however little need there may be of profiting by the rediscounting facilities of those institutions at present it is well that the larger foreign business which we are now doing should supply as large a share as possible of paper eligible for rediscount, so as to form the nucleus of a true bill market here without which the new banking system which we have set up can never perform its functions with fullest possible benefit to the trade of the country.

It is one of the anomalies of the present time that notwithstanding the difficulties that all of Europe, including England, has in providing funds in this market, not a little of our import trade is still being financed through London. It is in every sense desirable that we should now be setting up the machinery for financing our own foreign trade as well as aiding in the financing of foreign trade of other countries. A step in that direction is being taken in the new $20,000,000 French credit which is now being established here in the shape of bills drawn on banking institutions and houses here. These bills will be backed by the guarantee of the Bank of France and by the credit of the French Government itself, for they will be secured by French Treasury notes, but the proceeds are to be used exclusively for commercial purposes. It is a step which should facilitate trade between the two countries and one which may be expected to be followed by other similar transactions looking to a better provision for our commerce abroad. It is a token of the new opportunities which are opening before this country and which we should seize with all the means at our command, the more so because it is inevitable that war will bring its losses as well as its incidental gains. We must be prepared to work diligently and resourcefully to hold after the war as much as possible of the world's trade. We are getting now much trade which is coming to us merely because it cannot go elsewhere. So far as this represents peaceful demands which will endure even after the clash of arms has ceased we should attempt to provide such facilities for its conduct that a good share of it will remain with us even when it is free to go elsewhere.

BETTER TONE IN LONDON

Due to Confidence in War Loan and Better News from the Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 11.—The Bank of England closed the lists of subscriptions to the new war loan last night. While the complete result will not become public until it is announced in Parliament, enough is known about the inflow of purchases to prove that the loan has been a great success. Individual applications have ranged from a few shillings up to £21,000,000 each from two of the large joint stock banks. It is estimated in conservative quarters that the total subscribed for will prove to be in excess of £500,000,000. Dealings in the bonds will probably not occur until the allotment is complete.

Confidence in the loan success and better news from the battle fronts imparted a fair degree of firmness to the security markets on Friday, and this despite the weakness in New York. In fact, a better tone was in evidence all week, as compared with the week before, the improvement apparently being caused largely by a decline in sales for the account of potential bidders for the war loan. The liquidation of American bonds, however, continued up to the time for closing the American mail Friday. The impression here is that the closing of the loan subscription lists will be accomplished by a falling off in selling of this character.

The city is beginning to feel that the problem of New York exchange has been neglected too long, and firm demands on the Treasury that something be done to improve the situation are expected. It is hoped that the firmer money market will simplify the task.

June trade figures show an excess of imports amounting to £33,000,000. In the eleven months of war the excess of importations over exports has been £311,000,000, compared with £230,000,000 in the same period last year.

PARIS STOCKS LOW.

Gold Surrendered to Bank of France Despite Protests.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 11.—The Bourse is despondent. Rentes are at 69.45 and the remainder of the list is also depressed save American railroad securities, which again have shown much strength. Spanish exterior loan bonds have been bought for Spanish account. Russian issues have been offered and lost ground despite official refusal to list the lowest tenders on the ground that they represented bear manipulation.

The Government's appeal that gold be surrendered to the Bank of France met satisfactory response despite the friendly criticism of financiers who resent this copying of a German method. Bourse liquidation at all cost is supposed to be prompted by the Government, which recognizes the impossibility of reanimating the market until old positions have been cleared up.

The foreign exchanges are considerably better, thanks to advances made by the Morgan house.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended July 10, 1915.

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	Holiday	93,538	154,750
Tuesday	228,101	204,997	127,057
Wednesday	532,200	208,240	221,944
Thursday	348,920	197,384	162,270
Friday	376,831	256,713	94,695
Saturday	221,854	109,046	43,850
Total week	1,702,986	1,069,898	794,667
Year to date.	64,742,232	39,533,181	47,349,745

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	Holiday	$1,973,000	$1,532,500
Tuesday	$2,202,000	2,070,500	1,534,000
Wednesday	2,480,000	1,948,000	1,243,500
Thursday	2,180,000	1,837,000	1,354,500
Friday	2,371,500	1,441,000	1,000,000
Saturday	1,195,000	884,500	491,100
Total week	10,437,500	9,942,000	7,695,600
Year to date.	411,833,200	388,714,000	294,120,300

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows:

STOCKS.

	*July 10, '15.	July 11, '14	Ch'ge.
R. R. & mis.	1,095,951	1,009,269 +	626,332
Banks	25	30 —	5
Mining	7,300	000 +	6,700

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$11,002,000	$9,437,000 +	$1,565,000
Govt.	70,500	115,000 —	44,500
City	$10,000	198,000 +	112,000
State	55,000	192,000 —	137,000
Total all...	11,437,500	9,942,000 +	1,495,500

*Five days.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 10, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$10,437,500	$411,833,200
Same period last year	9,942,000	388,714,000

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.35	81.94	84.48	81.51
Same period last year	86.85	86.19	89.42	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ala. Midland 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	85½	84½	84½	19
Am. Ag. C. deb. 5s	93½	93½	93½	1
Am. Ag. C. cv. 5s	101	100½	100½	21
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Am. Hide & Lea. 6s	102½	102½	102½	1
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	106	105½	105½	28
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	101	99¾	100	1784
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	87⅞	86½	87⅞	41
Am. Writing Paper 5s	55½	53½	53½	53
Armour & Co. 4½s	91½	91½	91½	33
A., T. & S. F. g. 4s	90½	90½	90½	445
A., T. & S. F. g. 4s, r.	89½	89½	89½	10
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	81½	81½	81½	5½
A., T. & S. F. a. 4s, n.	83½	81½	81½	89
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	96½	95½	95½	76
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	100	99½	99½	20
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101½	101¼	101½	15
A., T. & S. F., E. O. 4s	92¼	92¼	92½	5
Atlantic Coast L. 4s	89½	89	89	13
At. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	83½	83½	83½	2
Balt. & O., P. 3½s	80½	80¼	80¼	239
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	86½	85	85	1314
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	85½	84½	84½	162
B., & O., R., L. E. & W. V. 4s	80½	80¼	80¼	17
B. & C. W., P. 3½s	87	87	87	37
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	101	100¾	100¾	15
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	95½	93¾	94	1945
Broad. & 7th Av. 5s	97½	97½	97½	1
Brklyn. City R. R. 5s	102½	100¾	100¾	1
Brklyn. R. T. gold 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	3
Brklyn. R. T. r. cv. 4s	81	80	80	4
Brklyn. R. T. 5s, 1918	100¾	100	100	51
Brklyn. Un. Elev. 5s	99	99	99	2
Brklyn. Un. 5s, n.	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
Brklyn. Un. Gas 5s	103	103	103	5
Cen. of Ga. con. 5s	99¾	99	99	16
Central Leather 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	20
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	113	113	113	11
Central R. 1st 5s	154½	154½	154½	2401
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	103	102½	102½	2
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	86	86	86	1
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	72	70¼	70¼	122
Chicago & Alton 3s	54½	54½	54½	1
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	93½	93½	93½	221
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	82¾	82¾	82¾	3
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	92½	92½	92½	23
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	90	89½	89½	27
Chi. & E. Ill. con 6s	96½	96½	96½	6
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	80½	80½	80½	1
Chi. Great West. 4s	66½	66½	66½	8
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	95½	93¾	94¾	1334
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, full pd.	102½	101¾	102	242
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	86	86	86	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Ser. B.	77	77	77	2
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	86	86	86	8
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	90	90	90	2
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s, Ser. A.	99½	99½	99½	25
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	102½	102½	102½	20
C., M. & St. P., Wis. Val. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	2
C., M. & St. P. Sig. 6's 4s	87½	87	87	1
Chi., & N. W. g. 4s	93½	93	93	1
Chi. & N. W. g. 3½s	80	78½	78½	2
Chicago Rys. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	3
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s	83½	83	83½	12
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	62¼	61¼	61¼	87
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	42	40¼	40½	173
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	106	106	106	2
C., S. P. M. & O. deb. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
C., St. P. M. & O. 6s	115	114¾	114¾	1
C. & W. Ind. con 4s	75	75	75	2
C. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	106	106	106	2
Chile Copper 7s	117¾	115½	116	5414
Choc. O. & G. gen. 5s	97½	97½	97½	10
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	68	68	68	7
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	90	90	90	5
Col. Fuel & Ir. 5s	90	90	90	9
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	82	82	82	4
Comstock Tunnel 4s	4	4	4	5
Con. Gas deb. 6s	116¾	115½	115½	59
Cumberland Tel. 5s	97½	96½	97½	4
Del. & H. deb. 4s, 1916	100¾	100¾	100¾	8
Den. & R. G. 4s	45	43	43	6
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	70½	69½	70	39
Detroit United 4½s	71	70½	70½	3
Distillers' Sec. 5s	63	62	62¾	46
Du Pont Powder 4½s	96	94¾	95	170
E. T., V. & G. con. 5s	103½	103½	103½	9
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y. con. 5s	107	107	107	1
Erie 1st con. 7s	109½	109½	109½	28
Erie 1st fund. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
Erie 1st con. 4s	79¾	79	79	15
Erie cv. 4s, Series A	61½	60	60	21
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B	67	65	65	9
Erie gen. 4s	66½	66	66	25
Erie R. R. 5s	70	70	70	2
F. & P. M., Pt. Huron 5s	57	57	57	1
Fla. East Coast 4½s	57¾	57¾	57¾	5
Ft. Worth & D. C. 6s	102	102	102	5
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	101½	101¾	101¾	39
Grand Rap. & I. 4½s	95	95	95	1
Granby Con. cv. 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	2
Great North. ref. 4½s	97	97	97	3
Green B. & W. db. 5s	11½	11½	11½	2
Hous. & T. C. gen. 5s	94½	94½	94½	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	72	71¾	71¾	8
H. & M. adj. inc. 5s	26	25	25	11
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	79¾	79¾	79¾	16
I., C. C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	99	99	99	14
Ill. Central ref. 4s	87	86½	86½	10
Illinois Steel 4½s	86½	86½	86½	102
Indiana Steel 5s	100¾	100¾	100½	38
Insp. Copper 6s, 1919	123	123	123	26
Insp. Copper 6s, 1922	123	123	123	1261
Inter.-Met. 4½s	75¾	74¾	74¾	161
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	97	96¾	96¾	117
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	57½	54	54	92
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	57½	53½	53½	113
Int. Nav. 5s	53	51	51	3
Int. Paper 6s	100	100	100	7
Int. Steam Pump 5s	58	58	58	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s	82¾	82¾	82¾	1
Iowa Central ref. 4s	49	48½	49	14
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	73	71½	71½	12
Kan. City Southern 5s	67¾	67½	67¾	2
Kan. City Terminal 4s	85	85	85	9
Kings Co. E. L. & P. g. 5s	113	113	113	4
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	72	71	71½	41
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	91½	91½	91½	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	90	89½	90	44
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	89½	89½	89½	62
Leigh Val. Term. 5s	105	105	105	6
Liggett & Myers 5s	101½	101	101½	9
Liggett & Myers 7s	121¾	121¾	121¾	1
Lorillard 5s	100¾	99¾	100	23
Louis. & N. coll. tr. 5s	101½	101½	101½	5
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	89½	89½	89½	37
L. & N. Pensa. & At. 6s	107½	107½	107½	1
L. & N., N. O. & Mob. 1st 6s	115	115	115	1
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, '63	100	100	100	1
L. & N., St. L. Div. 6s	106½	105¾	105¾	25
L. & N., St. L. Div. 5s	89½	89½	89½	11
Manhat. con. 4s, tax ex.	85½	85½	85½	6
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. A.	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Michigan Cent. deb. 4s	80½	80½	80½	20
Mil., Sparta & N. W. 1st 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
Minn. & St. L. 1st ref. 4s	50	49	49	22
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	86½	86½	86½	2
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	1
Mo., Kan. & T. 1st 4s	76	76	76	17
Mo., Kan. & T. 2d 4s	54½	53	53	15
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	57	56½	57	14
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	99¾	99	99¼	175
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	87	87	87	1
Mo. Pacific 4s	37	34	36	35
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	38½	35¼	35¼	29
Mohawk & Malone 4s	86½	86½	86½	15
Montana Power 5s	90¾	90	90	15
Morgan's La. & T. 7s	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
N., C. & St. L. cn. 5s	105	104½	105	2
Nat. Enam. & Stm. 5s	93½	93½	93½	5
National Tube 5s	97½	97¾	97½	7
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	98½	98½	98½	1½
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, full paid	103½	103¾	103	332
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	86	84½	84½	11
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	77	76½	76½	140
N. Y. Cent. ref. & imp. 4½s	88½	87¾	87¾	43
N.Y.C.-M. C. col. 3½s	70	69	69	3
N.Y.C.-L. S. col. 3½s	72¼	72	72	11
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	103	103	103	5
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	82½	83	82	4
N. Y., L. E. & W., D. & E. 5s	108½	108¾	108¼	9
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 6s	110¾	110¾	110¾	51
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 3½s	69¾	69¾	69¾	3
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	77	77	77	5
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	70¾	70	70	15
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	51	50	50	38
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	94½	93¾	94¼	125½
N. Y., W. & Bos. 4½s	77	76½	77	3
Norf. & West. gen. 6s	116½	116½	116½	3
Norf. & West. con. 4s	88	87¾	87¾	70½
Norf. & W. 10-25 yr. cv. 4s	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Norf. & W. 10-20 yr. cv. 4s	108	108	108	2
Norf. & W., Poca. C. & C. 4s	87½	87¾	87½	1
Northern Pacific 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	313
Northern Pacific 3s	63	62¾	63¼	297½
Ontario P. 1st r. f. 6s	94¾	94	94	8
Oregon & Cal. 5s	100½	100½	100½	13
Ore. R. R. & Nav. 4s	88	88	88	5
Ore. Short Line 1st 6s	108	107¾	108	3
Ore. Short Line con. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	3
Ore. Short Line ref. 4s	89¾	87¾	89½	15
Pacific of Mo. 1st 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	8
Pacific T. & T. 5s	97½	97½	97½	11
Paterson & P. G. & E. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Pennsylvania 4s, 1943	96½	96½	96½	7
Pennsylvania 4s, 1948	98¾	98	98	5
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	100	99¾	99¾	19
Penn. cv. 3½s, 1915	100½	100½	100½	34
Pennsylvania gtd. 4s	99¼	98¾	98¾	2
Penn. gen. 4½s, ctfs.	97¾	97½	97½	123
Penn. con. 4½s, ctfs. full paid	102¼	102¼	103½	29
People's Gas, Chi., ref. 4s	100½	100½	100½	1
Peoria & East'n inc. 4s	20	20	20	6
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. B.	97¾	97½	97¾	4
Public Service 5s	87	87	87	1
Ray Cons. Cop. cv. 6s	117	114	114½	13
Reading gen. 4s	92	91½	92	22
Rep. Iron & S. 5s	93	92½	92½	12
Rio Gr. West'n 1st 4s	69½	69¼	69¾	20
Rio Gr. West'n col. 5s	51½	50½	50½	1
Rome, W. & Og. con. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
St. L., I. M. & So. gen. 5s, tr. r.	95¾	95¾	95¾	1
St. L., I. M. & S. u. & ref. 4s	63½	63½	63½	11
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	59	58½	58½	17
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 5s	46½	45½	45½	9
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, tr. r.	46	46	45	38
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, tr. r., sta.	42	42	42	10
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	66¾	66½	66¾	4
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s, r. r. sta.	61	60¾	60¾	11
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	73¾	73¾	73¾	10
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	59	58	58	38
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	10
St. P. & Nor. P. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	11
San Ant. & A. P. 4s	72	71½	71½	2
Sav., F. & W. 1st 5s	105	105	105	1
Sea. Air Li. ref. 4s	67¼	67¼	67½	1
Sea. Air Line adj. 5s	65¾	65¾	66	57
South. Bell Tel. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	8
South. Pacific col. 4s	81½	79¾	79¾	84
South. Pacific cv. 4s	80¾	80	80¾	114
Southern Pac. cv. 5s	93¾	94	93¾	173
South. Pacific ref. 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	60
So. P., S. F. T. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	16½
Southern Rwy. 1st 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	55
South. Rwy. gen. 4s	62½	61½	61½	82
Texas Co. cv. 6s	96¾	96¾	96¾	23
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	10
Texas & Pac. 2d inc.	30	30	30	7
Third Avenue ref. 4s	80¾	79¾	80	43
Third Avenue adj. 5s	76	75½	76½	41
Tol., Peoria & W. 4s	62¾	62¾	62¾	5
Tol., W. V. & O. 1st gtd. 4½s, Series A.	97¾	97¾	97¾	4
Tri-City Ry. & L. 5s	95½	95½	95½	1
Ulster & Del. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	3
Union Pacific 1st 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	104
Union Pacific con. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	92
Union Pac. ref. 4s	86	85½	85½	14
U. S. R. & Imp. 5s	70	69½	69¾	2
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s	49½	49½	49½	120
U. S. Rubber 6s	102½	102¾	102¾	16
U. S. Steel 5s	101½	101½	101¾	285
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	101½	101½	101½	1¾
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	97	96½	96½	4
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	82	82	82	3
Va. Midland gen. 5s	103	103	103	1
Va. S. W. con. 5s	81½	81½	81½	1
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	93½	93½	93½	6½
Wabash 1st 5s	100¾	100	100	5
Wabash 2d 5s	90	90	90	1
Wabash ref. 4s	20	20	20	62
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. Tr. r.	19½	19½	19½	45
Wabash ref. 4s, Eq. Tr. rcts., stamped.	18¾	17	17	71
Wabash, P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. Tr. rcts.	2½	1⅝	1⅝	108
Wabash, P. T. 1st 4s, Columbia Tr. rcts.	2¼	2¼	2¼	5
Wabash, P. T. 1st 4s, Col. Tr. rcts. for Cent. Tr. rcts.	2⅛	1	1	26
Western Electric 5s	101½	101	101	34
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	102	102	102	4
W. N. Y. & P. gen. 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	6
Western Maryland 4s	68½	68½	68½	1
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	98	98	98	4
West Shore 4s	89½	89	89	15
West Shore 4s, reg.	86½	86½	86½	1
W. R. & M. cv. 5s	105¾	104¾	105¾	404
W. R. & M. cv. 5s, ctfs. of deposit	104½	104½	104½	149
W. & L. E. con. 4s	51	51	51	3
Wis. Central gen. 4s	83	82	82	1

Total sales $11,002,000

Government Bonds.

U. S. 2s, registered	98¾	98¾	98¾	1
U. S. 2s, coupon	101½	101½	101½	15
U. S. 4s, registered	109¾	109¾	109¾	5
Japanese 4½s	76	76	76	2
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	73½	73½	73½	5
Jap. 4½s, 2d s., Ser.	73½	73½	73½	84½
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1904	96½	96½	96½	3
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1914	92½	92½	92½	4

Total sales $70,500

State Bonds.

N. Y. State 4½s, 1965	104½	104½	104½	1
N. Y. State 4½s	109½	109½	109½	42
N. Y. Canal 4½s	109	109	109	12

Total sales ..

Wanted

50 Aetna
100 Atlas, Pfd.
25 Du Pont, Pfd.
50 Du Pont

For Sale

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100 Atlas, Pfd.
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50 E. W. Bliss

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 10, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,702,986	67,742,232
Same period last year	1,069,898	89,538,181

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	70.32	66.96	78.36	56.99
Same period last year	69.08	67.58	73.30	65.24

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
96	Apr. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	89	89	89	—	25
40½	Apr. 22	29½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.††	33½	36½	36%	— ⅝	11,900
20	Apr. 19	7⅝	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	18½	16½	16½	— ½	5,150
57	Apr. 24	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	56½	52½	53½	....	9,100
70½	Apr. 22	50%	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop...	75⅝	70	71⅝	— 2¼	83,300
58⅝	May 3	35	Jan. 6	Am. Agr. Chemical	51	48½	48½	— 2½	900
96	June 4	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf	..	..	94½	....	....
53⅜	June 14	33¾	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	49½	45	46½	— 1⅝	12,630
55%	Mar. 22	33	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf	..	..	85	....	....
105½	June 30	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	104½	103	103	— ½	400
158	July 7	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	158	155	155	— 2½	220
47⅝	July 7	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	47¼	44	45%	— 2⅛	71,500
103⅝	June 16	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf	101⅝	100	100	— 2½	1,225
59%	Apr. 16	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	54⅝	52½	52½	— 1⅛	4,500
116	Apr. 30	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	114	114	114	+ ⅝	100
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf	..	..	48%	....	....
150	July 10	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	150	123½	150	+25%	35,311
116⅜	July 8	107¾	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf	*100	116½	116½	+ 9%	175
54½	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	46	44	44	— 2⅜	900
98	Apr. 26	90	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf	..	..	91	....	....
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	..	..	85	....	....
8	Apr. 19	4%	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	7	6½	6½	— ½	800
42½	Apr. 19	19¾	Jan. 6	Am. Hide & L. pf.	34½	32	32	— 2½	2,200
35	Apr. 30	20%	Jan. 6	Am. Ice Securities	28½	25	25	— 3¼	4,350
14	Apr. 15	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	10⅝	10½	10½	— 1½	4,900
34¼	Apr. 16	25	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed pf.	28	27	28	— 1½	800
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	49%	48¼	48¼	— 2¼	9,900
100⅛	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	96½	96¼	96¼	— 2½	100
6%	Apr. 23	3½	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛	500
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf	26½	25	25	— ½	300
84½	June 14	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	79½	74	75%	— 3½	25,100
108⅝	May 6	100	Jan. 4	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	107	106½	107	+ ½	904
83%	May 3	78	Jan. 16	Am. Smelters pf. B	80%	80	80½	+ ½	200
165	Apr. 22	118	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	..	..	160	....	....
106½	Apr. 28	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf	..	..	106½	....	....
43½	June 22	31½	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	36%	35½	35%	— 1⅞	1,800
114¾	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	107½	105%	106	— 3½	1,100
115¾	June 10	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	114½	113¾	113¾	— 1¼	1,272
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	60½	....	....
124¼	June 12	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	121⅜	119¼	119½	— 2	2,400
253½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	235	222½	222½	— 4%	900
109	May 6	103½	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	106½	106½	106½	— ½	400
32¾	May 3	15%	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	24½	24½	24½	— 5⅞	100
90¾	June 16	77⅛	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf	85	84½	84½	— 5¼	500
15	Apr. 20	5	July 8	Am. Writing P. pf	..	..	5	....	....
89	Apr. 26	21¾	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper	85½	83¾	85%	— 1¼	28,200
9	Apr. 10	1	Feb. 24	Assets Realization	..	..	7⅞	....	....
105	Apr. 19	32½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	100%	98%	99%	— ⅝	14,800
101⅜	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97½	96%	96%	— ⅜	1,300
113⅞	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	100	98	100	— 4	1,800
69⅞	July 6	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO.	69%	65¾	67	+ ½	82,300
105⅝	June 10	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf.	101¼	101¼	101%	— ⅛	320
19½	Apr. 19	8¼	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio	76¾	75	75¾	— ⅛	10,750
73¼	Jan. 20	61	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	70¾	69¾	69¾	— ⅛	2,500
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ⅛	400
172¾	June 21	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	171	164½	167	+ 1⅝	10,400
120½	June 12	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf	117	116½	117	+ 1	500
93	Apr. 21	86½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran	88	86½	86¾	— ⅛	1,725
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	127	....	....
27	May 1	14	Jan. 14	Brown Shoe	..	..	24	....	....
82	Apr. 23	70	May 19	Brown Shoe pf	..	..	72	....	....
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term	..	..	5½	....	....
*90	Apr. 1	*85	Apr. 23	Buff., R. & Pitts.	..	..	*90	....	....
32½	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	28	28	28	— ½	100
79⅝	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior	72⅝	69¾	69¼	— 1½	4,900
21⅝	Feb. 8	12⅜	Apr. 1	CAL. PETROLEUM	14½	13¾	13¾	— ⅝	500
54⅝	Feb. 8	35	June 5	Cal. Petroleum pf	35	35	35	— 1	443
*60	May 6	*58	Apr. 21	Canada Southern	..	..	*58	....	....
174	Apr. 19	140⅜	July 7	Canadian Pacific	..	..	143%	....	....
88¼	Apr. 16	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	144¾	140¼	143%	— ⅛	82,421
44⅜	Apr. 19	32⅜	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co	42½	40¾	41	....	....
104⅜	May 6	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	103⅜	103	103⅜	+ ½	36,520
1825	Jan. 23	300	May 3	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	300	....	300
*121¼	June 24	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*121½	....	....
49⅝	Apr. 19	35⅝	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio	39	38	38	— 2½	5,700
9⅜	Jan. 27	8½	Apr. 23	Chicago & Alton	..	..	9¼	....	....
11¼	Feb. 11	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	11%	....	....
14½	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	11¼	10¾	10%	— ⅛	2,900
30⅜	Apr. 19	25⅞	May 14	Chi. Gt. West pf.	29¼	28½	28%	— ⅝	2,700
98¼	Apr. 19	78¾	July 9	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	85	78¼	80%	— 3⅜	47,735
130	Jan. 22	122	July 9	Chi. M. & St. P. pf	124	122	123	— 1	745
132	Apr. 15	113⅛	July 10	Chi. & Northwest	124½	118½	119	— 6⅞	8,150
163	July 8	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	163	163	163	....	100
49	Apr. 19	12⅝	July 10	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	16	12⅜	13%	— 2⅜	43,300
115	July 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	115	115	115	....	100
49⅜	Apr. 29	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper	45⅝	44½	44½	— ½	10,000
34½	Apr. 19	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	32	....	....
65	Apr. 1	53½	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	60	....	....
157	July 7	157	July 7	Cleve., & Pittsburgh	157	157	157	....	100
*55	Apr. 28	*55	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	..	..	*55	....	....
103	June 29	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	100%	100%	100%	— ⅛	100
36½	Apr. 16	21¼	Jan. 6	Colorado Fuel & I.	32¼	30%	30%	— ⅝	8,400
32	Apr. 5	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern	25	26	26	— 4	200
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf	49¾	49%	49%	— 2½	150
49¼	Apr. 8	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf	..	..	48	....	....
131¾	Apr. 30	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	126¼	125	125	— ¼	950
69½	June 22	40¾	Jan. 4	Continental Can	67	64¼	64¼	— 2¾	600
100	June 17	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf	99	97	99	+ 1	375
17	June 4	8	Jan. 6	Corn Products Ref.	14½	13	13¾	— 1½	7,950
81	Apr. 19	65	Jan. 7	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	78½	76¾	77	— 1½	1,350
49	May 7	43	May 7	Crex Carpet	..	..	46	....	....
84¾	May 24	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	31⅝	29¾	30%	— ⅛	19,700
93	May 24	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf	..	..	90¼	....	....
91	June 18	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	..	..	86%	....	....
101¼	June 11	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	88½	86¾	86¾	— 1¼	800
80¼	Apr. 30	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf	90	90	90	....	10
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson	147	142	142	— 5%	430
423%	Apr. 10	399%	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	..	..	422	....	....
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜	200
18¾	Apr. 19	6¼	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf	9½	8¾	8%	— ⅛	800
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 8	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	6¼	6¼	6½	— 1½	100
29¾	Mar. 4	22¾	Mar. 5	Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29½	....	....
115¾	June 28	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	115	114	114	....	35
61	Apr. 15	52⅛	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry.	60	60	60	....	110
28½	June 19	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	24%	20	21½	— 2½	9,550
20	July 7	16	June 25	Dome Mines	20	17%	19%	+ 1½	22,150
5	Jan. 11	4	Feb. 5	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	4	....	....
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	8½	....	....
97¼	July 8	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ 1½	100
30	Apr. 19	19¾	Feb. 24	ERIE	28¾	24%	25¼	— ⅝	21,150
46%	Apr. 19	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf	40%	38%	39½	+ ½	2,600
37½	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf	31	31	31	+ ¼	200
60	June 12	5	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM.	29	24	24	—10	400
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	44½	42½	42½	— 6½	400
290	July 9	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	290	279	290	+40	1,108
110	June 8	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf	110	110	110	....	44
175½	June 17	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	169	161½	162	— 5%	7,200
162½	July 7	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	162½	156	158	+ 1½	8,470
105⅜	Apr. 13	90⅜	Jan. 4	General Motors pf.	101½	101¼	101½	....	700
35%	June 29	24½	Jan. 4	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	54⅞	51⅜	52¾	— ⅞	20,975
104	July 1	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf	104	103½	103%	— ½	200
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	86¼	85½	85½	....	100
122¾	Apr. 19	112⅜	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf.	118½	114½	115¾	— ¼	7,630
41⅜	Apr. 13	25¾	Jan. 7	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	36½	33¾	33¾	— 1⅞	3,500
67½	June 12	45¼	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n	63½	60	60	— 2¾	4,450
81⅝	May 12	80	May 15	HAV. EL. RY., L. & P.	..	..	81¼	....	....
97¾	May 6	95	Apr. 29	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	..	..	97½	....	....
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	175	....	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf.	..	..	112	....	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	....	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	119	119	119	....	111
118	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT.	101	99	100¼	— 5½	3,225
35%	Apr. 29	10%	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper	31	29¼	29%	— 1⅜	8,700
24¾	Apr. 29	10¾	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	22½	19¾	20¼	— 1⅞	23,400
77⅞	June 22	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	74	71	71	— 3½	1,410
20½	July 9	13⅝	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n.	20½	18¾	19¼	....	2,800
76½	June 24	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf.	71½	70	70¼	— 2⅝	1,700
10½	June 18	5¼	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	..	..	6	....	....
30	June 18	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	..	..	25	....	....
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.	98	97¼	97½	— ⅝	500
117	Jan. 9	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	..	..	109%	....	....
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	60	60	60	— 3½	100
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 1	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	99	....	....
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	9	8¾	8¾	— 1¼	300
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf.	36	34¾	34¾	— 2¼	500
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6%	....	....
18	Feb. 18	18	Feb. 18	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	....	....
68½	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	..	..	68¼	....	....
23%	May 6	20⅛	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	24½	23	23½	— 1½	4,000
60½	Apr. 20	54⅜	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	57⅞	57½	57½	— ½	100
88	Apr. 26	77¼	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	84¾	....	....
100	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	109	....	....
*6½	Feb. 15	*6¼	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	*6¼	....	....
123	Apr. 30	122⅜	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	..	..	122⅜	....	....
139	May 12	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	..	..	135	....	....
110	June 12	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	107	107	107	....	25
50⅛	June 15	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	44	43¾	44	— 1½	200
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	100	100	100	— 2	100
9⅝	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	7	7	7	— 1	100
23½	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf.	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛	200
146½	Apr. 19	123¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley	143¼	138%	139%	— 2¾	5,800
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	225	223	223	— 2	700
119¾	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	116¾	116¼	116½	— ¼	119
89	Jan. 20	80	Jan. 11	Long Island	85	83	83	— 2%	100
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	18¾	18	18	— 1	200
105½	Jan. 18	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	90¾	....	....
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	60	....	....
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	..	..	168	....	....
118	Jan. 19	111¾	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	116¼	115%	115%	+ ⅞	298
125½	Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville	114½	104½	106½	— 8¼	20,900
82%	May 6	73%	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	..	..	79	....	....
63%	Jan. 19	49	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.	..	..	66	....	....
3	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	....	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd.	126½	126	126	— 1	800
69¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	52	....	....
103%	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	101½	101½	101½	— 1%	100
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	47	33%	35	— ⅛	7,400
89	June 7	43¾	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf.	88	82	83	+ ⅛	1,300
44	May 18	18	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 2d pf.	33	31¼	31¼	— 2	2,410
56	Mar. 2	35½	July 9	May Dept. Stores	36	35%	35%	— 2⅝	200
96¾	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	97	....	....
97	Apr. 27	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	75¾	68	68%	— 5	19,650
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf.	..	..	84	....	....
29¼	Apr. 28	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper†††	23¼	20%	27¼	— ⅝	13,825
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	*100	....	....
19½	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. Louis	14¾	12	12	— 3	845
49	Feb. 15	29	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf.	..	..	41	....	....
122½	Apr. 19	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	111¼	107	107	— 3	1,050
132	Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	..	..	122	....	....
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., St.P. & S.S.M. 1.l.	..	..	75	....	....
15¼	Apr. 19	6	July 9	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8¾	6	6%	— 1¾	2,150
40	Apr. 5	18¾	July 9	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	26	18%	19½	— 6	4,900
15¼	Apr. 19	2	July 9	Missouri Pacific	3%	3	3¼	— 2¾	44,000
53¾	Mar. 23	42	Feb. 10	Montana Power	49	48¼	48%	— 2¾	1,500
108	Apr. 15	90	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf.	102	102	102	— 1	500
112¾	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 10	Montgom. W. & Co. pf	..	..	112	....	....
176½	Apr. 30	167¼	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex	..	..	176½	....	....
126	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	120½	120¾	120¾	+ ⅛	100
122	Jan. 22	113	Apr. 2	National Biscuit	119	119	119	— 1	100
126	Jan. 21	113	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	124	121½	121½	— 2¼	200
71½	Apr. 21	65	Mar. 20	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	71¼	70	70	— 1¼	150
106¾	Apr. 16	100¾	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅜	100
18½	June 28	9¼	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S.	16	16	16	— 1	900
85	Apr. 23	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	..	..	85	....	....
70¾	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	63¾	58%	59	— 3¼	2,800
111	June 10	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf	109%	109%	109%	— 1	100
26	Jan. 2	18	May 12	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	19	....	....
7¼	June 4	4¼	Jan. 23	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	7¼	6%	6%	— ⅛	3,800
16⅞	Apr. 27	11¾	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	14¾	14	14½	— ⅛	2,800
100	Apr. 30	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	90	89	90	— 2	1,200
72¾	Jan. 23	51½	Mar. 1	New York Central	50¾	82½	84%	— 2⅝	19,150
36%	Apr. 9	30	June 29	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	..	..	30	....	....
*116	Apr. 9	*112	Feb. 24	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*116	....	....
71¼	Apr. 21	48	Feb. 23	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63½	55	56%	— 7½	35,000
85	Apr. 20	21¾	Jan. 6	N. Y. O. & West.	27½	26¼	26½	....	1,650
25	Feb. 15	15¼	May 5	Norfolk Southern	..	..	15%	....	....
108¾	Apr. 19	99½	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.	108%	101¾	102½	— ⅛	1,200
90	June 15	85	Jan. 27	Norf. & West. pf	..	..	90	....	....
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American	..	..	72%	....	....
*94¾	Jan. 27	*86¾	Jan. 27	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	....	....
112%	Apr. 19	90¾	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific	105¼	101¼	102%	— ⅝	17,200
4¾	June 12	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SIL. M.	..	..	3¼	....	....
67	Apr. 1	62	Apr. 16	PACIFIC COAST	..	..	63	....	....
36%	June 23	18	Mar. 17	Pacific Mail	34	31	33	— 1	5,400
39½	Apr. 16	20¾	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	..	..	30½	....	....
91	May 7	72	Jan. 5	Pacific T. & T. pf.	..	..	91	....	....
111¾	Apr. 21	103¾	Feb. 24	Penn. R. R.	109¾	104%	105%	— 1	23,105
123½	Apr. 3	112⅞	May 10	People's Gas, Chi.	115	114¾	114%	— ⅛	800
11	Apr. 15	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern	..	..	....	....	....
43	July 8	15	Mar. 5	Pettibone-Mulliken	43	40	42	+ 1⅜	1,635
89	May 6	83	May 14	Pettibone-Mul. 1st pf	..	..	88	....	....
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TO EDUCATE COAL USERS.

Chicago Meeting Also to Tell Trade About Fuel Industry.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Coal men from all parts of the country will begin here tomorrow a two-day session called to launch a national business organization to educate the public and the trade as to conditions in the fuel industry. The meetings will be held under the auspices of the Order Kokoal, a national fraternal organization.

Leading coal dealers said today that the existing situation in the industry had become a menace to proper fuel conservation because of competition largely bred of reckless overproduction and ignorance of the actual cost of doing business. The Federal Bureau of Mines had estimated that this waste runs as high as 50 per cent. of the average covered, it was said.

WHITMAN GOES TO AUBURN.

His Trip Linked with Reported Intention to Remove Riley.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 11.—Accompanied by his secretary, William A. Orr, Governor Whitman started this morning for Auburn Prison by automobile. He intends to remain at the prison until Tuesday studying conditions. The Governor, it is said, does not believe that the conditions in the prisons are of the best and is anxious to learn what room there is for reforms.

The Governor's visit to Auburn is regarded as significant because of the report here that John B. Riley, Superintendent of Prisons, will be ousted within the next week and the Governor's secretary, Mr. Orr, named to succeed him. The Governor's reported intention to remove Mr. Riley became known after his visit last Wednesday to Sing Sing prison.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 10, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.....	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14¾	15½
Do 6% pf...	2,500,000	..	..	.....	53	56
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	‡2	Q	July 1, 15	91½	93
Do pf. ($50)	1,689,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	48	49
Am. L. & Tr.	15,350,141	2½§	Q	May 1, 15	322	326
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 15	100	111
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jun 1, 15	61	64
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	82
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62	65
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7½
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum..	5,000,000	..	..	.....	57	62
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	17	19
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	S	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	60	65
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	89
B'f.C.Ist5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100½	102
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	71	76
Cal. R. & P..	2,800,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr....	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	90¾	91½
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47..	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105⅝	105⅞
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,685,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '99...	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	94
C.L.H.&P.5s..	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'51	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99½	100
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	17½	19
Do 7% pf....	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	90	92½
Do 5s, '53..	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '35	2,788,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	92
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	80
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 15	50	52
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	79	81
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½§	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,380,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87	88
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15, 15	70	71¼
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100¼	101¼
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	12,836,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '25..	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
Dt. Ed. Co..	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	114	115½
East. P. & L. 1st 5s, '33	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	96
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	63	66
El. B. & S. pf.	5,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 5s..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	74	76½
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	90
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	95
Ex. Sg. W.. G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	13	16
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	55	60
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96½
G.G. & E. 1st 6s, 1933..	1,683,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	80
Gr. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16..	734,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100¼
Gd. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16..	3,023,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100¼
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46..	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	80
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	102
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	62
Int. El. Corp. 1st in. 6s, '33	1,391,000	S	S	M. & S.	93	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	74¾
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C., R. & L. Dopf	9,543,080	..	..	.....	18	20
Do 1st ref.5s	9,407,550	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	38	40
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	78	80
K. C. B. L. 5s	1,500,000	2	S	J. & J.	100¼	101½
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	75	76
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	90
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	88
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	95	100
Do 5s, '52	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39.....	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.....	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102⅝	..
Do. ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	824,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46..	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	May 15, 15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26.....	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 20,15	55	58
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	96
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	83
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78½
N. O. L. & P. 5s, '31.....	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Do pf.	2,460,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	47	52
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	28	29½
Do pf.	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	83	85
N.T.Tr.5s,'33.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	79½
Old. Ry.3s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28.....	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
Ont. Power..	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	60	63
Do deb.6s,'21	2,985,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	94
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	13	18
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29..	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100½	..
Do con.5s,'38	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st ref.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
P.G.El.5s,'35.	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	8	S	M. & N.	102½	103½
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	14	17
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	58	63
Roch. R & L 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '35....	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	86	90
St.Jo.(Mo.)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20....	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.....	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.....	106,000	8	S	J. & D.	93	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97¼	98¾
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,080,200	..	..	.....	80	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	62	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94¼	94
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	83¼	91
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82½	85¼
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	72½	74
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	92	93
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	95	100
So. Pwr 5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Stan. G. & E. ($50).....	9,343,150	..	..	.....	36	37
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	†1	Q	Jun 15,15	‡2¾	‡25

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 10, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
Syra. L. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.....	946,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	7
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	25	29
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37....	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. El.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91¼	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	82½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	.....	38	43
Do 1st pf....	7,713,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	57	60
Do 2d pf....	2,108,700	¾	Q	July 1, 15	65	68
Utica & M.Y. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	98
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	13½	15
Do 6s, '22..	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	78½	79½
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	80	91
Do pf.....	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	83½	84½
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81¾	82¾
West'n Pow..	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do 6% cm.pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	57	60
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$44	$47
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	100
Cities Serv...	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	44	47
Do pf.....	26,198,426	½	..	July 1, 14	53	55
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30.	1,240,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	90	95
Day. Gas 5s..	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	97½
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.....	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	100
Had. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.....	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	100
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100½
N. Y. & O. C. 1st 5s, '54..	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,100,300	½	..	Apr 13,15	41	42
Old pf.....	9,621,300	1½	Q	My 15, 15	84	86
New pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	83	86
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	103
Port G. & C. 5s, '40.....	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Sag. City G. 1st 5s, '18..	857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¾	100¼
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '36..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99¾
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	103
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	May, 1915	74	74½
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	105

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	.....	149	154
Do pf.....	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 25,15	82	85
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)...	4,495,738	1	..	Aug 15,14	32	36
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	July 1, 15	48	50
Am. Brass....	15,000,000	1½	Q	May '15	171	172
Am. Chicle..	8,000,000	1	M	Jun 21,15	135	140
Do pf.....	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	90	93
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,935,331	1	Q	Apr 29,15	59	62
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	66	69
Do pf.....	2,096,630	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	81	84
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 10,15	210	215
Bab. & Wil'x	3,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	96	97
Bliss, EW.Co	1,500,000	2½§	Q	July 1, 15	375	385
Do pf.....	1,500,000	2	S	July 1, 15	325	340
Bord. C. M..	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,15	109½	110¾
Do pf.....	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	106	108
Braden Cop..	6,000,000	..	..	.....	6¾	7
Bush Term..	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	..
Can Co. Fty	3,075,000	1	..	.....	61	66
Can. Explos..	3,404,200	1	..	Jan 30,15	315	330
Do pf.....	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	101	104
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	137	140
Childs	3,000,000	1½	..	Dec 10,14	51	54
Do pf.....	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 16,15	91	95
Colt's Arms..	2,500,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	453	460
C.-Tab.&Rec.	10,457,200	1	..	.....	28	30
Do s.f. 5s, '41	5,883,000	3	S	J. & J.	74	78
Du P.Powder	29,428,708	12	Q	Jun 15,15	580	590
Gen. Baking..	3,400,000	..	..	.....	7	10
Do pf.....	5,925,000	1	Q	July 1, 15	37	40
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.....	5,200,000	1¾	Q	My 15,15	112	114
Int. Nickel..	38,052,500	5	Q	Jun 1, 15	150	151
Do pf.....	8,912,600	1¼	Q	May 1, 15	103½	105
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	105	108
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	.....	48	53
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	60	62
L. V.C.S($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Apr 17,15	160	165
Lima Loco C 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	93
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	3¼
Merg. Lino..	12,799,600	2¼	Q	Jun 30,15	180	182
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	72	73
Do pf.....	6,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	94	95
Rem. Type..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	10	10¼
Do 1st pf...	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	40	51
Do 2d pf....	4,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 14	32	35
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	..	Jun 30,15	148	153
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	110	113
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	250	275
Singer Mfg..	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	228	232
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Suls. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	89½	91
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s....	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101¼
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	July 12,15	103	107
Wm. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1675	1750

*Ex div. †Also 2% extra in cash and 5% extra in Atlas Powder preferred stock. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2¼% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am.-Nwk($5)	$1,000,000	7	Q	J.A.J.O	750	..
Am. Surety..	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 30,15	120	130
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	My 15, 15	270	285
City of N. Y.	380,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	130	160
Commer. Cas.	375,000	2½	S	M. & S.	190	200
Commonwith	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	275	325
Continental..	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	890	905
Eagle F. I....	200,000	..	..	.....	132	140
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	285	300
Firemen's In. ($50).....	1,000,000	6	Q	J.A.J.O	460	470
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	240	253
Ger.-Amer....	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	480	490
Germ's ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	145	..
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	525	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	155	165
Home Fire...	6,900,000	10	S	Jan 15,15	385	390
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	177	180
Mtg. Indemn.	1,000,000	10	A	.....	115	130
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	112	118
Nat. Surety..	2,080,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	165	167
Nwk. F.I.($5)	500,000	7	S	J. & J.	270	280
N. Brun. F.I.	400,000	3	Q	J.A.J.O	180	200
N.J.F. & P.G.	300,000	3½	S	J. & J.	135	..
N. J. Fire In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	80	100
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	105	120
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	July 1, 15	42	52
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	290	305
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Apr 10,15	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	98	105
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
U. S. (Fire)..	400,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	80	90
Westc'r ($10)	800,000	10	Q	May 1, 15	470	510
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 15	140	175

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Am. Cigar...	10,000,000	1¾	Q	May 1, 15	104	108
Do pf.....	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	98	100
A. M. & Fy..	1,200,000	1¾	Q	My 10, 15	80	90
Conley Foil..	825,000	5	Q	Jun 15,15	300	325
John. T. & M.	300,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	130	150
J. S. Young...	1,000,000	2¼	Q	July 1, 15	163	173
Do pf.....	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	103	109
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,15	167	173
Do pf.....	2,065,600	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	99½	100½
P. R.-A. T..	1,999,400	4	Q	Jun 3, 15	175	185
R. J. Rey'lds	10,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	330	340
Do pf.....	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	118	120

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

El'r St. & F Ferry stock	$600,000	⅝	S	J. & J.	15	25
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,15	160	175
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,15	172	176
Ch. & 10th St.	600,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	250	300
42d St.&G.St.	748,000	4½	J	F.M.A.N	225	250
Ninth Av....	800,000	2	Q	.....	125	160
2d Av. stock.	1,882,600	..	..	.....	..	3
2d Av.Ry.1st con 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	10	20
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q	F.M.A.N	115	120

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 10, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
America.....	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 15	550	563
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	200	205
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	24	S	July 1, 15	120	135
Bowery	250,000	*8	Q	May 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	S	July 1, 15	215	..
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	10	S	July 1, 15	118	..
Century	500,000	3	..	Jan 1, 15	170	190
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	565	575
Ch.-F. N.($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	180	..
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	8	S	Apr 1, 15	115	122
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 15	405	410
Cit's Nat....	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	165	..
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	July 1, 15	355	390
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	170	172
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 15	300	..
Com. Nat	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	160	162
Corn Exch....	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 15	308

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August and September, 1915, will be as follows:
Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 14, 21, 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.
General motions on July 14, 22, 29; Aug. 6, 11, 20; Sept. 3, 13, 23, and 30, 1915.
Notice of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.
Notice of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—No day calendar.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Bischoff<McClellan. Ludlam<Ludlam. U. S Chem Co<Harrington. Re C N Y (Kinsella Av. Re Putnam. Walk<Walk Re Mayor (Morris Av) Haskin<C N Y (2). Kaufman<Reich. Re Neuton Av. Gaskin<Asphalt Con. McGinley<Thompson & Starrett Co. Rogers<B F Keith Theatres. Sullivan<N Y Connecting RR Co. Monge<Ulrich. Miller<Hill. Mc. Sav Bk<Doelger. Hamilton<Hamilton. Sommer<Sommer. Flanagan<C N Y. Devlin<C N Y. Ehlyn Sav Bk<Newstate. Tobias<All Thea Film & Accessory Co. N Y West & Boston Ry Co<Ebstein. Kreth<Deffing. Pallace<R Carvel Con. Romano<Gross. Hasbrouck<Bunger. Stein<Krueger. Blumberg<1st R T. Re Newton Av (Harris). Re same (Hagenbaimer). Re Newton Av (Well) Re same (Bretz). Peck<McNellis. F & T Taylor Co<Nast. Re Bohme McLoughlin Co. Rosano<Gross. MacClinton<MacClinton. Re Man Ry Co<Esser. Jaffer<Jaffer. Mange<Durant. MacClinton<MacClinton. Moller<McMahon. Kufec<Kufec. Deutsch<Thompson. Re Newton Av. Corrigan<Corrigan. E J Rathbun<Rathbun. Gulinelli<Schweitzer. Zastawni<Cru Steel Co. Laurilard<Robertson. Same<Anglo-Amer Film Corp. Siegel<Siegel. Driscoll<Recht. Moller<Jacobson. Re Dorland<Comptroller of C N Y. Stafford<Richards. Weiny<Weiny. Stallmann<Korn. Nadal<Reschow. Noble<E Bournouville Welding Co. Stein<Deasi. Stoller<Stoller. Welsh<Welsh. Eline<Wilson. Apfel<Flannery.

PART II.—Garegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.
PART IV.—Recess.
PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:
Antonio Greu. Elizabeth E. Eaton. Clara Boppel. Grace F. Bendit.
John J. Dwyer. Leah Solomon. Louis E. Vollmann. Ida M. Valentine. Chas. G. Perry.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M., June Term Continued)—Estate of Dominick Colaizzi.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Rea<Boldman. Prince<Leitner. Shapiro<Miller, (2.) Curtis<Grad. Pearlman<Simpson. Spaiser<Davis. Hotel Claridge<Coverdale. Halpern<Placke. Shapiro<Miller. Jamison<Goldstein. Laitler Co<Martin. Silverman<Turkeltaub. Firth<Grand Delaney Co. MacNamara Feature Film<Basch. Topus<Merritt. Lurich<Curley. Wiederman < Versch-leiser. Frank<Stand Mail Order. Kirkpatrick < Illinois Surety.
Olmstead<Skinner. Schultze<Demarest. Cohen<Tarnower. Rossire<Brand. Lazer<Knowles. Hohan<Weber. Edelstein<Mechlowitz. Bassik<Citron. Holzman, Cohen & Co <Ernemann " Photo Kino Wks. Kubike<Juravel. Flood & Conklin Co<Lange. Curtis<Gray. Dobb Sons & Co<Israel. Calvin<Hammack-Rish & Sons. Louis<London Assur. Fay<I R T. Reinlert<Georgiana. Gerken<Hilson. Schulman<Goodman. Strassburger<Beal.
PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Farenholtz< Meinschauser—John Jerome Rooney. Seymour<Walger Realty Co.—Philip J. McCook. Sage<Hawks—William H. Hamilton. People<28th & 29th St. Crosstown R. R. Co.—Michael J. Mulqueen. Schneider<Zientz—Abraham Benedict. Re Reich—Martin Conboy.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—City R. E. Co.< Richard Price, (3)—Edward A. Percey.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to July 13.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Wills for probate:
David Weisberg. Hyman Auerbach. Benjamin Herbskowitz. Louise B McGuire. Charles Wirth.
Peter Fox. Katharina Wiegand. Anna Maria Schmitt. Anna C Stahl.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parts business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions.
Levy<Levy. Re Annanberg (Rosenthal). Macauley<Macauley. Hamilton<Splitdorf Elec. Co. Brandemeier<Brandemeier. Peckerman<Peckerman. Re Ingraham St (Dowling et al). O'Donnell<Int Motor. Re Malbone St (Shannon). Greenfarb<Smith. Shepherd<Ifs et al. Barry<Schaffer (2). Clarke<Heath. Eisenberg<D'Amicio et al. Union Sav Bk< Hitchings Admx (2). Wm Ulmer Bry< Minch et al. Standinger<Raynor et al. Haerlein<Wakof. Lowe<Lowe. Young<Young. Henderson<Henderson. Carbin<Cideese. Granat<Senate. Hat'erman<Harley.
Re 16th Av (Litt). Heimroth<McLaughlin. Home Mt In Co< Walsh. Kreisler<Wahlamer. Re Friedberg. Dettmer<Friedland et al. Pendrell<Ziegler. N Y Mtg & Sec Co< Stanley et al. Shapiro<Machlin. Lake<Bonacci Con Co. Foreman<Nordon Co. et al. Ashley<Hatley. Epsilon Assn Inc< Baar et al. Ebstein<Kiel et al. Ackerman<Acctt. Lohmeyer<Solomon et al. Re E Schmidt Inft. Cedar Gr Stk Farm< Collings. Fischer<Fischer. Markowski<Congress Brewing Co. Peckerman<Cohen. Town of Smithtown< Crulkshank. Farnola<Farnola. Re Stern. Clement<Clement.
PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—No calendar.
TRIAL TERM.—No calendar.

Loans on Furniture

2% per month on unpaid balances; monthly instalments; confidential; call in person.
CHATTEL LOAN SOCIETY,
(A Personal Loan Company) Under State Supervision
19 UNION SQUARE.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Kelcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Chas E Young, John Gilfeather, Anna Koch, Anna E Lewis, Harry Taylor, Annie Hoelstein, John Cregan, Adam Heimamann.
Agnes J McNamee, Julia Kennedy, Henry C Herme, Mary I Moore, Giovanni Lopresti, Dominico Marcellini, Elizabeth Woolsey, Wm L Dowling, Louis Berger.
Administration of: Charles Smith, Gaspare Clemente.
Estates of: Sarah Smith, Otto K Liebstruth, Peter Duffy.
Accounting of: Kenneth Sutherland.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

House, thirteen rooms, on Lawn Av., Stamford, Conn.; lovely country surroundings; beautifully laid out grounds; garage, bungalow, tennis court, and garden; will rent, lease, or sell; a bargain. For particulars address Beulah E. Beckley, Stamford, Conn.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Large, Colonial, artistically furnished house, by lake, New Hampshire; could be divided; large piazza; fine old trees; large grounds; garage, stable; $300 season. N 158 Times.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
in connection with
STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN.
Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

BROOKLYN TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

SEABEACH SUBWAY

"The Finest Subway in the World"
Opened Direct to
Mapleton Park
Semi-Detached, 7 Rooms
Beautifully Decorated Brick Houses.
All ready to move into.
Prices $4,500 to $9,000.
Payments—just like rent—little cash.
Booklet No. 1 explains plan.
Alco Building Co., 60 Liberty St.
Phone 2552 Cort.
Property Office, 20th Ave. Station.
Phone 1118-1119 Bath Beach.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SMALL FARM.

Fairly good house, needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating near by; $100 cash, balance $12 per month; one hour from city. SMALL FARM, Box 197 Times Downtown.

Bungalow, Needs Repairs.

$75 will put it in good condition; located on large plot near Hempstead Harbor; few minutes from station and water; will sell to quick buyer for $100 cash, $12 per month; 50 minutes out. C. Glen, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

526-530 West 25th St.

6 Stories & Basement, 75x100.
Sprinkler system; exceptionally fine light, suitable any business; large driveway for unloading inside of building. Occupied by Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
To Let from Nov. 1st Next.
Long Lease. Rent Reasonable.
Particulars own broker, or
ROOM 604, 51 CHAMBERS ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

261 Central Park West

N. W. CORNER 26TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE AYLSMERE,
90 West 76th
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE With Broadway entrance and convenences, elevator.
All Outside, 5 to 8 Room Apartments, $50 to $70.
3609 Broadway
S. W. Cor. 149th St.
St. Nicholas Ave.
SOUTHWEST CORNER 178TH ST.
4 to 6 large, beautiful rooms in elevator apartment, $33 to $36.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

BELL HARBOR

Long Island Beach, 139th St.; 2d house from ocean; 11 rooms, 2 baths; sub-lease; open inspection; reduced rates. Lewis Miller, 500 5th Av., New York. Bryant 2821.

REAL ESTATE.

A House on Gramercy Park North

A substantial, homelike residence in a charming locality, to let from October 1st, unfurnished.
For particulars and permit to inspect, apply to
Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

SEE DAILY ANNOUNCEMENT—BUSINESS PAGE THIS PAPER
Edgemere Crest, L. I.
AUCTION SALE—JULY 24-26.
MORGENTHAU JR & CO. AUCTIONEERS 111 BROADWAY

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Cadillac 1914 touring, $1,250. W. L. Plumb, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 328.

CHALMERS 1915 LIGHT MASTER SIX TOURING; COST OVER $1,000; complete equipment, slip covers, six shoes on demountable rims, extra tubes, searchlight, bumper, &c.; car runs like new; $1,050 cash. 'Phone to see car. Mr. FRIEDMAN; 3000 Greeley.

Singer motor truck; capacity 2½ tons; perfect condition; demonstration shown. Maquire E. Gross, care of Chas. Silvester. Call on Monday only, between 9 and 12 o'clock, 606-507 West 35th St.

An Italian officer must sell at once his $5,000 touring car; expert inspection; demonstration; come with cash; very cheap. 'Phone 8-12 A. M., 1702 Murray Hill.

Electric four-passenger brougham; new tires; new battery; repainted; sacrifice. 20 Central Park West.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard. — Seven-passenger touring; also closed cars, $3.50 first hour, $3 after. 114 West 50th St. Telephone 1420 Circle.

Egidi Auto Service—Pierce-Arrows, Packards, hour, day, week; special monthly rates. Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d.

Packards.—Open, closed, sixes; trips our specialty; rates reasonable. Hawkins, 7565 Col.

NEW PACKARD CAR RENTAL SERVICE. Rates $2.50 hourly, up. Harlem 6818.

Pierce, Packard touring cars, rent monthly, yearly. Cons. Tel. 1100 Schuyler.

Cadillac — Hour, day, monthly; reasonable; owner drives. Telephone 7452 Plaza.

Seven-passenger Packard for hire, $3.50 hourly. Telephone Borgman, 1941 Circle.

FOR HIRE.—National touring car, by day or hour. Kaiser, Audubon 860.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE WANTED—Good condition, state make and year; will be taken as part payment for a two-family house; practically new steam heated; all city improvements; 28 minutes from Manhattan express station; country, shade trees; splendid home on restricted property. Owner, Room 205, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Will pay cash for Lancia or Renault touring car with landaulet body, 1912 or later. Write N 138 Times.

Automobile Supplies.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipments at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway. WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7220 Col. Special class for women.
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; 20x50x94 FEET; PERRY ST., NEAR W A V E R L E Y PLACE; CHEAP. HARRT, 58 EAST 8TH.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
54 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 15th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Broadway corner, upper Manhattan, new six-story elevator; rent $4,000; subject to title company first mortgage only; equity $125,000; exchange for well-located lots or business property; can add cash. Builder, 1,900 2d Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable three-story dwelling; bathroom extension. 114 West 91st St.; caretaker. Particulars Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

Bay window front dwelling; 316 W. 88th St.; twenty feet wide; four stories; caretaker. Particulars G. E. Fountain.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 30 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; must be seen to be appreciated. Owner, Room 205, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

AUTOMOBILE WANTED—Good condition; state make and year; will be taken as part payment for a two-family house; practically new; steam heated; all city improvements; 28 minutes from Manhattan express station; country, shade trees; splendid home on restricted property. Owner, Room 205, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains, 4 minutes from express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; garden, shade trees; 7 rooms and tile bath; all city improvements; outside chimney and fireplace; built day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone, J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway. N. Y. 3876 Cortlandt.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 32 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Small farm of 2 acres; good rich soil and shade trees; adjoining 3 of the largest L. I. towns; full price, $775; will let responsible party have it for $7 a month; title guaranteed. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

QUEEN'S-COURT—Semi-bungalows and cottages for sale and rent; restricted and refined neighborhood; 28 minutes from Manhattan. A. P. McToole, cor. Creed Av. and Fulton St., Queens, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Six-Acre Hilltop Farm, 50 minutes Lackawanna, mile from station; beautiful, modern bungalow, fully furnished, six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; chicken plant; garage; large pear and peach orchard; price, $5,500; little cash, balance mortgage; will rent. Harmon, 185 Broadway. Phone 4792 Cort.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE.
From August to May 1st, attractive 7-room house, oak floors, steam heat, every improvement; near station; great elevation, best section; $35 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE.
Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern. Al condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale at Westfield and Fanwood on easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Country home, New Jersey; 9 miles from Fort Lee Ferry; 7 rooms, bath, water, electric lights, telephone; lawn, garden; apples, peaches, pears, cherries, quinces, grapes, small fruits. Owner, Box 162, R. D. 1, Ridgewood, N. J.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

5½ acres, 6-room house; very convenient station; thirty minutes out by express; $6,000. John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—To purchase a property within 1½ hours of New York suitable for hotel; large old mansion or hotel desired with some acreage; no liquor will be sold; applicants are of highest credit and reputation; must be bought on easy terms. B 39 Times Annex.

Wanted.—Small, refined American family would rent detached house near water; commuting distance, 45 minutes; unless rare bargain do not answer. Address S 117 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson, Phone 3161 Yonkers.

White Plains.—Elegant house; high elevation; refined surroundings; excellent table; easy commutation; near station. 14 Lake St. Phone 1249W.

THE ROCHELLE, centrally located; home cooking, 30 Le Count Place, New Rochelle. Phone 1868M.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Convenient; delightful; moderate prices. Telephone 4136 Yonkers.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 8c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References.
TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Av. and Bay, (Beach 120.)
High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL, Baywater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates; booklets. Apply Gunther & Yedels, also 4 Court Square Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway 401-402.

SEA GATE, N. Y. Harbor.—Exclusive, private cottage; Christian family; near boat landing. Moss, Cypress Av.

Sea Gate. — Private family accommodate few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

New Jersey.

AT PORTAUPECK, N. J., on Shrewsbury.—Private family would accommodate congenial parties. Mrs. Sylvester M. Weimer.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Maine.

SEBASCO ESTATES,
SEBASCO ESTATES, Casco Bay, Me. Select board, $10-$15; modern furnished bungalows, camps, $50-$350 for season; accessible from Portland. Write Sebasco Estates Clubhouse, Sebasco, Me.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

A three-story rear building, 16x40; also driveway, 18x60; suitable for any business; low rent; 38th St., near 2d Av. Apply E. Levenson, 320 1st Av.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up; $12 weekly; $2 daily.
Hotel Oxford, 85 East 57th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park in which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS IN LEASE and Unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970. Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1201.

Sublet two beautifully furnished rooms and bath in Hotel Ansonia, service included. July to October. Apply Dr. Buesser, 40 East 41st St.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED,
FOR RENT AT
$80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

86th St., 204 West.—Fine elevator apartment, eight large rooms, comfortably furnished; very moderate rent. Honigman. Phone Franklin 4320.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; three rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity; phone.

For rent, furnished, high-class apartment for high-class people. 801 West End Av., Apartment 11B.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, tastefully furnished; high-class elevator house.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

418T, 11 EAST.—Spacious, cool rooms with baths, also small single rooms; telephone service; reduced Summer rates.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Furnished apartment, 375 Park Av.—Four bedrooms, two baths. Apply to Mr. Veth.

West Side.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Athorp, Broadway, 78th St.

THE LANGHAM,
72d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4-6 rooms and bath.....$40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7662.

Amsterdam Av., 1,105, (Opposite Columbia University Grounds.)—Modern apartments, 4-5 rooms; beautiful neighborhood; $27-$35. See Superintendent.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

Five and six rooms, large; airy, southern exposure; modern elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $65 to $70. 306 West 97th St.

8 rooms, big light, airy; large kitchen; 2 baths; modern elevator house; rent $125; reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st St.

123d, 510 West.—Three, four room elevator apartments, assuring tranquillity, dignity, comfort.

308-310 WEST 15TH ST.
Two rooms, $32-$35; bachelor apartments. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 424 St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 60th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

47th, 16 West.—One room, kitchenette, bath, hot water; all conveniences; $30.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 98th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 5 to 9 rooms; 3-9 baths.

Bronx.

College Av., 170th St., Bronx.—Three and four room apartments; beautiful neighborhood.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive single rooms; cool, clean, quiet; telephone; select house.

17TH ST., 126 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

34TH, 34 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; $6.50 up; board optional.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; reference.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family, small, attractive room, every possible convenience; near Grand Central; references. First ball.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; room with piano; single room; references.

46TH, 230 EAST.—Fine parlor; also large room; electric light; telephone; piano.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, small rooms, single and connecting; private bath; telephone.

56TH, 38 EAST.—Cheap during Summer, large, cool, handsome front rooms; every convenience.

62D ST., 130 EAST, (2 blocks from Park.)—Middle-aged widow wishes quiet, permanent person; cool room suitable 2; French cooking if desired; private. Mrs. Ackermann.

BROADWAY, AT 8D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, spotless, clean room; hot water; select house; reasonable.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

66 WEST 49TH ST.
Large rooms; Summer rates; all conveniences.

62D, 255 WEST.—Second floor, medium rooms; sleeping porch, adjoining bath. Circle 793.

63D, 57 WEST.—Cool, clean rooms; excellent table board; Summer rates; references.

67TH, 158 WEST.—Delightfully cool large, small rooms; also sublet; Summer rates.

68TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; electricity; bath; select house; reasonable.

68TH, 23 WEST.—Large front basement; private bath; electricity; housekeeping; telephone; $6.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Attractive room, moderate rent, to gentlemen only; reference necessary.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH ST., 76 WEST.—Single and double room; gentlemen only.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every conveniences.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 3150.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; cool; corner house; references.

72D, 302 WEST.—First-class board and rooms for ladies and gentlemen offered in a place like home; cool, quiet, with view of river.

72D, 255 WEST.—Large room; private bath; privacy, independence; Summer rates; references.

73D, 269 WEST, (West End Av.)—Suite furnished, unfurnished; single room. Columbus 3074.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; "L," Subway express; references.

75TH, 46 WEST, near Park.—Delightful Summer location; parlor, connecting bedroom; $6; telephone.

75TH, 68 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

76TH, 134 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy front room; superior house; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

80TH, 104 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large, beautiful rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

81ST, 251 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractive room, high-class apartment; gentlemen. HOLTON.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Attractive, cool, double, single rooms; private bath; $3-$5 weekly.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished rooms; electric light; private bath; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D ST., 109 WEST.
Nicely furnished single room; reasonable. Konig.

82D, 152 WEST.—Reduced Summer rates; cool, comfortable rooms; all conveniences.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, single, baths; board optional; cool, quiet; transients; references.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small, cool rooms; private bath; references; telephone.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Splendidly furnished suite, room and bath or room; private family; all conveniences; moderate; references. Schuyler 6145.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite, room, and bath; room; private family; moderate; references.

92D ST., 255 WEST, (B'way.)—Large, light room, running water, kitchen privileges. Harrell.

92D, 46 WEST.—Beautiful Summer location; large room; three windows; dressing room; $9.

93D, 128 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms in high-class house; exceptionally low Summer rates.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished outside room, adjoining bath; references. Lins.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Two elegant, cool, airy rooms, en suite or single. Apartment 4D.

101ST, 10 WEST.—Delightful single, double housekeeping rooms; telephone, electricity; suites; reasonable. McNamara.

113TH ST., 622 WEST.—Desirable room, with private family; reference required. Apt. 43.

113TH, 501 AND 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

114TH, 609 WEST.—Two large rooms, outside, single or suite; convenient transportation.

136TH ST., 610 WEST.—Young business woman will rent large, well-furnished, sunny living room in high-grade apartment; also kitchen if desired; moderate. Girard.

137TH, 602 WEST.—Two nicely furnished rooms with baths; all outside; telephone; references.

158TH, 651 WEST.—Hudson River; Drive; refined country life; subway; conveniences. Audubon 1487.

180TH, 703 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; adjoining bath; reasonable. Buena.

BROADWAY, 2,754.—Suite of rooms; large parlor and alcove; all modern conveniences; also use of kitchen; reasonable.

CLAREMONT AV., 49, (Corner 119th.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished, overlooking Columbia.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included; write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

NEATLY furnished room, home comforts; gentleman. Apt. 35, 220 West 107th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Single, en suite; overlooking Hudson; gentlemen, couple; reasonable. Meek.

S. E. COR. 116TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611. — Delightful front room; electricity, magnificent plumbing; use of piano; private family; also delightful small room; references; Summer rates.

Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; Prospect Park South, Flatbush; private family. Apply Room 2,208, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $2.00 a week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 410 Main St., Orange.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

128TH, 553 WEST.—Two rooms, improvements, $8 weekly; private bell; letter box.

Two rooms for studio or business; reasonable. 350 Madison Av. Telephone 1370 Murray Hill.

YOUNG German wants large furnished room; [illegible] Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

COMPANION.—Refined lady, widow of 30, (refugee), very good appearance, French, English, German, (no musician,) having been four years companion to a Princess,

FIND MOST TRUANTS ARE FEEBLE-MINDED

School Report Indicates Wrong Method Is Used in Treating Those Who Stay Away.

MANY NEGLECTED AT HOME

Miss Elizabeth Irwin Says Neighborhood Gangsters Lure Boys from the Schools.

Why boys and girls play truant and what they expect to do after they leave school for good are the questions discussed in a report made by Miss Elizabeth Irwin, field worker of the Public Education Association at 8 West Fortieth Street. Miss Irwin tried to get at the truant's side of non-attendance, and investigated the cases of 108 boys and 20 girls on the west side and 27 boys on the east side; and she found that almost half of them were mental defectives, who ought to have been put in the classes for subnormal children, and that almost without exception they had next to no ideas about what they ware going to do when they left school to go to work.

The first question which Miss Irwin put to truants was, "What are you going to do when you go on the hook?" The hook, it should be explained, is only a figurative hook; it denotes the act of truancy. Many of the boys replied, "Oh, I go all around." Specifically it was found that a large percentage of them went to the park to see the animals; at least this is a favorite among the smaller boys, surpassing the attractions of a trip to the piers or a visit to relatives in which some of the truants were wont to indulge. Many of the older boys engaged in the west side pastime of pigeon flying from the roofs of tenements, where gangs compete with each other in the stealing of pigeons.

"When overindulged in," says Miss Irwin's report, "it becomes a very deteriorating occupation. The reason for this is that it is one of the easiest ways in which the older boys of the loafing and often criminal gangs lure school-boys into their company.

Influence of Gangsters.

"These gangsters," continues Miss Irwin, "are the worst influences in the neighborhood. To the younger boys they look like heroes. They fight and swear and spit and chew and boast. They promise to protect younger boys from the cop, the truant officer, and the court, and as for every boy in such a gang who gets sent up, dozens escape. The younger boys believe in the proffered guardianship and accept it. The west side gang is a sort of self-perpetuating institution, constantly fed from beneath by the truants as the older members pass on to deeper shades of vice."

When it came to the question of "What kind of a job are you going to look for when you go to work?" Miss Irwin found that most of the east side boys had aspirations to become brokers, doctors, lawyers, architects, or engineers. Among the answers given by boys from the west side were the following:

"A job to open doors for ladies who get out of automobiles."

"A job in a pool room; you get lots of tips."

"I want to be an artist and paint scenes on the walls of saloons."

"One of the most noticeable things," says Miss Irwin, "is the absolutely unstimulated attitude of the boys, all within a year or so of working age and many within a few months of actually seeking employment. Apparently neither at home nor at school had any one presented to them any constructive plans for a career. But, also, remarkable was the eagerness with which they entered into conversation on the subject and welcomed suggestions of any kind. It would seem that individual interviews with these boys concerning their economic prospects and the relation of education to success would be a fruitful means of interesting them in regular attendance."

43 Per Cent. Feeble-minded.

Finding that 43 per cent. of the cases she investigated were actually feeble-minded and 8 per cent. more on the border line, Miss Irwin concludes: "One recommendation that can strongly be made is that a thorough and competent physiological and psychological examination be made of every case reported for truancy and that those cases found to be mentally defective shall not be given punitive treatment, but removed from the jurisdiction of the compulsory attendance department entirely and educated as feeble-minded children. For it is unreasonable to expect any child to go willingly month after month, year after year, to a class where he constantly meets failure and reproof, discouragement and derision. Nothing can be expected from these boys so long as they remain in the ordinary grades."

Another important cause of truancy was found to be the question of living parents. Only 26 per cent. of the cases came from a home where both parents were living, the father earning wages, and the mother keeping house. This problem is less acute on the east side, because most of the mothers who work there are merely assisting their husbands in family shops or work as janitresses of the houses whefe the families live. There is naturally a tendency to keep the boy home occasionally to help out, and the habit grows.

On the west side conditions were more serious, and Miss Irwin cites the case of a 13-year-old boy whose mother was dead, who walked out of the house with his little brother when his father took another woman in. He went to a grandmother whose rent was being paid by a church, and offered to support himself and his brother if she would give them shelter. For two years he has been keeping up the household by selling papers in Times Square, and in the exertions of getting started he became a truant and served several months in truant school.

"I never stay out now," he explained, "except on business. I've got too much depending on me to afford to be sent up again."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Bessie Clayton and company will replace Tempest and Sunshine on the new Palace bill this week.

A new comedy skit by Glen Macdonough, entitled "The Modern Servant Girl," will be introduced in the first act of Ziegfeld's "Follies" in the New Amsterdam Theatre on Wednesday night. Leon Errol, Will West, and Bert Williams will appear in the scene, the last named playing the character of a negro woman for the first time.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has handed down a decision upholding the arrest of Conroy and Lemaire, a vaudeville team, for their failure to appear in Keith's Theatre, Providence, after a disagreement over the billing. The theatre manager obained a civil order of arrest, as the two were non-residents, and the lower court held that since the corporation operating the theatre was a foreign one the court issuing the order lacked jurisdiction. The Supreme Court reversed this ruling.

DORSET
an ARROW COLLAR
Distinctively smart and supremely comfortable. 2 for 25 cents

NO DRESSER FUNERAL PLANS

Body Lies in Undertaker's Mortuary in Lawyer's Possession.

The body of Daniel Leroy Dresser, the former banker, who committed suicide on Saturday afternoon at St. Anthony Hall, the Delta Psi fraternity house, at 434 Riverside Drive, was removed late Saturday night to the undertaking establishment of J. Aldred & Son, at 364 Madison Avenue, and later to the undertaker's mortuary, at 133 East Eighteenth Street.

The arrangements were in the hands of C. W. Gould of 114 West Seventy-ninth Street, Mr. Dresser's attorney, and it was said late last night that no definite plans for the funeral had been made. It was not known whether the ceremonies would be in charge of Mrs. Marcia Walther Baldwin Dresser, who was married to the banker last December, or of his sisters, Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, and Mrs. George D. Merrill.

Times reporter called yesterday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walther, Mrs. Dresser's parents, at 131 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn. The door was opened by a woman, who said she was Mrs. Walther's sister, and that Mrs. Walther and Mrs. Dresser had gone to Manhattan.

At Newport, where Mr. Dresser had spent much of his early life and where his family and that of his first wife, who divorced him in South Dakota on the ground of desertion in 1908, were prominent, the news of the suicide caused much interest, but was not wholly unexpected. A friend of Mr. Dresser said yesterday that those who had known him well were aware that in late years, since the failure of the United States Shipbuilding Company, in which they, his friends, held that he was used as the tool of other persons, he had been in great despondency, and had been kept going only by the vision of great profit from his invention of a steam generator. The failure of these plans and the decline of his financial prospects, the friend said, were responsible in all probability for his act.

One of Mr. Dresser's more recent acts, which caused a stir in Newport, was his attempt to clean up vice conditions. Investigators brought to the city by him and acting under the direction of his attorney, Mr. Gould, created a sensation for some time.

Among the many suits which had been entered against Mr. Dresser in recent years two were assigned to the October session of the Newport courts. One of these was a suit for $200,000 instituted by the Ichi Takayami Company of New York. Another was for $10,000, and was brought against Mr. Dresser and Dr. Oliver W. Huntington of Newport, and grew out of the Progressive Party celebration at the Newport Beach some time ago. Colonel Roosevelt was the attraction on that occasion, but the expected crowds did not appear. Mr. Dresser was chairman of the local committee on arrangements, and it was charged that the money expected from the Executive Committee to pay the bills did not appear.

1,000 BUSINESS MEN TO CAMP

Chamber of Commerce Urges Members to Take Military Course.

The applications of business and professional men who desire to attend the military camp that is to be held near Plattsburg Barracks, from Aug. 10 to Sept. 6, are coming to Governor's Island and to the offices of the committee, 15 Broad Street, in every mail, and there is every indication that the expected attendance of 1,000 will be assured. Among those who have definitely decided to go are Willard Straight, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Colgate Hoyt, Jr., Frank Butterworth, George S. Hornblower, Harry Hooker, L. H. Bigelow, Jr., William W. Hoffman, and Schuyler N. Meyer.

Yesterday the Chamber of Commerce gave out the following report:

Your committee, as directed and requested by the chamber at its June meeting, attended the National Peace and Preparation Conference, held in this city, June 14 and 15, 1915.

We would respectfully call to the attention of the members of the chamber the strong desire for peace that prevailed at this conference, coupled with the determination to do what can be done to arouse the people to the necessity or preparing against war.

In this connection, we would call your attention to the manoeuvres that are to be held by the city military organizations—July 17 to 31, 1915, at Fishkill Plains, N. Y., and to the camp of instruction, organized by General Wood, U. S. A., for business men and college graduates, to be held Aug. 10 to Sept. 6, 1915, at Plattsburg, N. Y., at both of which the necessity of attendance is most important. We would, therefore, urge the members of the chamber to facilitate the attendance of their employes at one of these camps of instruction.

The Chamber of Commerce also announced that several large corporations have issued instructions that their employes who attend the business men's or National Guard camps will be entitled to full pay during the periods of instruction. They are the New York Telephone Company, the New York Edison Company, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the Lincoln National Bank, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the United States Rubber Company, the United States Tire Company, the Consolidated Gas Company, and the Hotel Martinique.

FINDS GERMANY PRACTICAL.

Angela Morgan, Peace Delegate, Heard Soldiers' Orphans Sing.

Dr. John Van Schaick, who had charge of the Rockefeller Foundation's Belgium relief work in Holland, returned yesterday on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, accompanied by his wife. He said there were 72,000 Belgians receiving relief in Holland when he left and the commission was one month ahead with supplies.

Miss Angela Morgan and Miss Rebecca Shelly, American delegates to the International Women's Conference at The Hague in April, who afterward made a tour through Germany on their own account, were passengers on the Rotterdam. Miss Morgan said the German Government was taking care of the orphans of the soldiers in a practical manner and started schools for them near all the big cities. When the troops marched off to the war the children were gathered together on a stand and taught to sing in time with the songs of the soldiers as they passed by. It was an affecting sight, she said.

"The people of Germany profess to want peace," Miss Morgan continued, "but claim that Germany is waging a defensive war. Only on favorable terms can she accept peace, otherwise every German is prepared to fight to the last drop of blood. Germany is the greatest exhibition of concentration the world has ever seen."

When asked the German opinion regarding Belgium Miss Morgan replied that college professors whose names were well known in the United States told her that they were against the annexation of Belgium or any other foreign territory.

CITY BREVITIES.

While hanging to the rear of an overcrowded trolley car of the Unionport line early yesterday, George Newreth, a clerk, of 1,001 Boston Road, fell, striking his head against a trolley pole. He is in Lebanon Hospital with a fractured skull.

Accused of stealing jewels valued at $1,500 from the residence of Mrs. Lena Staller, at 1 East 107th Street, where she was employed as a servant, Anna Huczuck was locked up yesterday in the East 104th Street Police Station. The girl came from Austria a year ago. The police say she confessed.

While beating carpets on the roof of his home at 1,355 Webster Avenue, yesterday John Van Houten fell to the street and was instantly killed.

R. J. Timmis, one of the Lusitania survivors, who returned yesterday on the White Star liner Baltic, said that he dived off the Cunarder at the last moment with Ralph T. Moody, who had a ranch near him in Texas. Mr. Moody must have been struck by wreckage Mr. Timmis said. He didn't see him after jumping from the ship. Thomas Home, another survivor of the Lusitania, was also a passenger on the Baltic.

After refusing the demand of a man they had never seen before for drink money, Patrick Wynne, 21 years old, and James Trainor, the same age, both of 505 West Forty-eighth Street, were stabbed in the chest last evening while walking near their home. The assailant escaped and the wounded men are in the Polyclinic Hospital in a

GANGS WIPED OUT; LEADERS CONVICTED

First Half Year's Report of District Attorney Perkins Shows Much Accomplished.

10,358 CASES PROSECUTED

Greatest Number of Homicide Convictions in Any Six Months—None Escaped on Appeal.

The campaign which District Attorney Perkins and the Police Department have been waging against gangs in the last six months has resulted in many convictions of leaders and some reformed gangsters, the officials say. The reign of terror which was kept up on the east side for many years by the rival gangs of "Dopey Benny" Fein and "Joe the Greaser" Rosenzweig ended with the conviction and confession of the leaders. Owen Madden, leader of a west side gang, is serving a long term in Sing Sing for manslaughter.

The power of political gangs in the Second Assembly District has been broken by the conviction of four men for murder. Even the wiretapping syndicate, a band which long eluded the hand of the law by the cleverness of its members and lawyers, has seen its leaders go to jail.

The work of the District Attorney's office against the gangsters is told in the semi-annual report of Chief Clerk Lucius S. Breckinridge, which was made public yesterday. As Assistant District Attorney Mr. Breckinridge had charge of part of the investigation, and it was through him that "Dopey Benny" told his story of the work of gangsters as strong-arm men for the east side labor organizations.

Some Gangsters Turned Honest.

"The gangsters' activities, which have covered a field as wide as the penal law, have apparently never been combated before in an organized and systematic way," Mr. Breckinridge says in his report. "A number of lesser lights have been persuaded by various means to turn their hands to manual labor and other forms of honest endeavor. The leaders have been, in great part, arrested and convicted of serious crimes or are awaiting trial for such.

"'Dopey Benny,' possibly the best-known of the east side gangsters, is now awaiting sentence after a plea of guilty of attempted extortion. 'Gyp the Blood' Murphy and 'Augie the Wop,' otherwise known as Joseph Miller, and August Del Grazio are serving sentences for assault. Three other members of his organization are fugitives from justice and three are known to be working honestly.

"Joseph Rosenzweig, known as 'Joe the Greaser,' is awaiting sentence after a plea to manslaughter in the first degree, as is also Benjamin Schneider, otherwise known as 'Nigger Benny,' a former member of the 'Joe the Greaser' gang. A number of his former associates are now working. 'Little Doggie' has forsaken his former ways, so far as is known, and is now leading an honest life. The arrest and conviction of Tony Delisi and Howard Crosby for murder in the second degree practically dissipated the crowd of gangsters who operated largely as truck and package thieves, under the tutelage of Delisi, on the lower east side.

"Owney Madden, probably the most notorious of the west side gangsters, together with James Bieler and John McArdle, was convicted of manslaughter for the killing of Patsy Doyle, a former member of the gang. Charles Thomas, alias 'Skush Thomas,' another gangster and gunman, is awaiting trial on the charge of murder in the first degree for killing Murray Hennessy. 'Izzy' Fresser, another east side gangster, is awaiting trial for murder on the charge of killing Morris Rubinstein. A number of other gangsters are serving sentences for various other crimes. The situation is pretty well in hand and the work is continuing in a systematic manner.

New Policy with Wiretappers.

"There has been a decided quickening in the disposal of wiretapping cases by the decision of the District Attorney to apply for the commitment of complaining witnesses to the House of Detention in default of bail equal in amount to the sum lost by them in their dealings with this class of criminals.

"The chief delay in the disposition of these cases heretofore has been due to the fact that the defendants, after indictment, have been able to make money settlements with the complainants, and where no money settlement could be effected by them they were able by forfeiting their bail when their cases were reached for trial, and by similar tactics to postpone the issue to such an extent that complainants, who generally live in cities far distant from this jurisdiction, refused to appear.

"The following men have been convicted or are fugitives from justice: James M. Dawsing, Charles Gondorf, Fred Gondorf, James Fitzgerald, John H Brady, James Liddy, and George Hayden. As a result of the policy of forcing defendants to trial there are at present only two undisposed of cases in this wiretapping crusade."

Since March 1 the report says, about 110 automobiles that were stolen have been recovered and a number of the thieves have been arrested and prosecuted. Mr. Breckinridge adds that the gangs of automobile thieves have been eradicated.

The prosecution of east side bankers, whose malfeasance affected more than 50,000 depositors, resulted in the conviction of Ladislaus W. Schwenck, Adolf Mandel, and Meyer Jarmulowsky. All but Jarmulowsky are serving prison terms, and in his case a recommendation for clemency was made because he had made a satisfactory settlement with his depositors.

Biggest Six Months Work.

In the six months ended June 30 10,358 cases were disposed of in the District Attorney's office, the report shows. This is an increase of 3,000 cases over the corresponding period of last year.

"A careful study of the cases tried and the work done by the various bureaus," the report says, "leads irresistibly to the conclusion that the amount of work done and the importance of the cases involved are practically unprecedented."

The Appeal Bureau handled 110 appeals, of which ten are undecided and only seven of which resulted in reversals. Among the cases are the Crane case, involving the constitutionality of the alien labor law; the Schweinler Press case, involving the constitutionality of the law prohibiting night work by women in factories; the Poultry Trust cases, which were the only convictions with prison sentences under the anti-trust laws, which were affirmed; the affirmance of Charles Becker's conviction and the affirmance of the conviction of Max Swirsky and David Kalhofer, alleged horse poisoners, by the Appellate Division.

The work of the Homicide Bureau shows the largest number of convictions for any corresponding period, a total of 45, divided as follows: Murder in the first degree, 5; murder in the second degree, 10; manslaughter in the first degree, 23; manslaughter in the second degree, 7. Those convicted of murder in the first degree are William Perry, a negro, charged with cutting his wife's throat; William Flack and Angelo Leggio, convicted of the murder of Giuseppe Marino; Charles Di Martini, convicted of the murder of Policeman Cotter, and Gaetano Montimagno, convicted of the murder of Michael Ghamari. Of five homicide convictions which were reversed by the higher courts one resulted in reconviction and three of the others in pleas of guilty. The fifth is still awaiting a new trial.

WAR HIS EXCUSE TO COURT.

E. R. Thomas Points to Danger if He Comes from France to Testify.

Edward Russell Thomas, once a familiar figure in Wall Street, was crippled in an automobile accident in New Jersey a few years ago. Because of the accident and a subsequent attack of pneumonia it was decided that he must live in a warm climate. His home is now in the south of France, although for some time he lived in Egypt. Mr. Thomas is wanted here in a suit begun against him, Orlando F. Thomas, and Charles M. Hamilton by Edwin M. Post and Grove E. Warner to collect $48,000 said to be due as a result of his participation in a pool organibzed in 1905 to trade in Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad stock.

Mr. Thomas has asked the court to permit him to testify by deposition because of the condition of his health and because of the dangers attending ocean travel. In his petition he says he was in France when the war began, and that he has remained there to protect his family. He also asks the court to take judicial notice of the war and that passenger steamers to and from England have been repeatedly torpedoed with great loss of life, and that a situation "exists which may become serious at any time as regards the relations between the United States and Germany, and that, if he were to come to this country, it might well be that his return to Europe would be impossible.

The action was once before a referee, who found against Mr. Thomas for the full amount claimed and interest, making a total of $75,000. Mr. Thomas set up as a defense that he had paid Mr. Post $30,000 in full settlement of the claim. It was argued that this was no defense, but the Court of Appeals decided that it was a defense, and should be so considered. Then the suit went before Horace E. Deming as referee, where it is now pending.

ACCUSES MEDICAL BOARD.

Osteopath Wants Jersey Examiners Indicted for Discrimination.

Dr. Frederick W. Collins of 122 Roseville Avenue, Newark, N. J., announced yesterday that the prosecutor of Mercer County would be asked today to take steps to have every member of the State Board of Medical Examiners indicted for malfeasance. Dr. Collins alleged discrimination against members of his organization who had applied for licenses. He is head of the New Jersey State Osteopathic Association.

The American Osteopathic Society is a "trust," and Dr. D. Webb Granberry of Orange, the osteopathic member of the State Board, is a member of the "osteopathic trust," Dr. Collins charges. He declares that the State Board has refused license to the members of the New Jersey organization without regard to their proficiency.

According to Dr. Collins, the Supreme Court has granted his organization a writ of mandamus that has been served on Dr. Horace G. Norton, Secretary of the State Board, at Trenton.

16 DITCHED IN TROLLEY CAR.

Passengers Shaken Up Near Hackensack, but Only One Is Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 11.—Sixteen passengers were on a Bergen Pike trolley car, running from Hoboken to Hackensack, which left the rails in rounding the sharp curve near the Fairview tollgate and toppled over into a ditch, shortly after noon today. As the front of the car slid into the ditch at an angle of fifty degrees all the passengers slid down the seats on either side, landing in a mass at one end.

Thomas Land of Woodcliffe-on-the-Hudson, who was cut and bruised, was the only person injured, but a rumor spread that several people had been killed, and the North Hudson and Hackensack Hospitals dispatched ambulances to the place.

A few of the passengers had slight scratches and bruises, but none thought them serious enough to warrant giving their names to the conductor.

Celebrates 40 Years as Pastor.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 11.—In observance of the fortieth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Herman Gruhnert of the First German Presbyterian Church, Orange, the first of a series of special services was held this morning. Dr. Gruhnert delivered an anniversary sermon, in which he reviewed the history of the church since he began his work in Orange. Another special service will be held next Sunday morning, when the preacher will be the Rev. Johannes Rudolph of Hoboken. On Monday night, July 19, a congregational reunion will be held. Dr. Gruhnert was ordained at the Spring meeting of the Morris and Orange Presbytery in 1875.

Employer Held on Girl's Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 11.—Morris Shrage, proprietor of a garment factory at Fairview, was released from the Hackensack jail this afternoon under $2,500 bail. He was committed by Recorder George Schulz, Jr., on complaint of Julia Laffman, 18 years old, one of his employes. The girl became seriously ill a few days ago, and told Chief of Police Reme that her employer attacked her on April 15 in his factory.

IN NEW JERSEY.

ARLINGTON.—Ex-convicts and "tramps" gave their testimony yesterday at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, where the Rev. Warren T. Coon preached on "Crime and Criminals." He said that Sing Sing and most other prisons in the East should be rebuilt before prisoners were confined in them.

HACKENSACK.—Amendo Alberti, the chauffeur who was pinned under his motor and burned near Fort Lee on Thursday evening, died yesterday in the Englewood Hospital.

MONTCLAIR.—Miss Louise C. Hinck, a wealthy woman and Vassar graduate, who is the only woman on the Montclair Board of Education, has agreed to teach German without pay in the Montclair Summer school. These classes would have been abandoned but for the action of Miss Hinck.

MONTCLAIR.—Moses N. Baker, a writer and sanitary expert, has resigned as President of the Montclair Board of Health to become Vice President of the New Jersey State Board of Health

CRANFORD.—Marcus E. Hansen, a Norwegian now in business at Elizabeth, yesterday married Miss Thora K. Jellgren, a childhood sweetheart, who recently came here from Norway.

Second Week
Great Remnant Sale
$18 Just what you want. Almost unbelievable values. There's a large variety left—many $40 to $50 Suit Ends—To measure only. $18
Broadway & 9th St.
Arnheim

STAFF BIDS GOOD-BYE TO SUN'S OLD HOME

Alumni Guests at Luncheon, with Reminiscences for Every Course.

JUDGE BARTLETT SPEAKS

William C. Reick Offers Quarters for Alumni Association in New Home E. P. Mitchell Toastmaster.

Where the desks and offices of a newspaper's business department had been for forty-seven years on the first floor of The Sun's venerable building at Frankfort and Nassau Streets there were long tables surrounded by three hundred banqueting members of The Sun's staff, past and present, yesterday afternoon, and reminiscences were served with every course. It was the staff's farewell luncheon to the old building, and besides the active members there were many distinguished Sun alumni and invited guests present.

The speeches as well as the conversation were full of interesting stories of service in the old red brick structure, and in the souvenir program the building itself indulged in reminiscences. McAlister Coleman made the building speak in the first person of the laying of its cornerstone, 104 years ago, and of the days when it housed the Tammany Society, of the time when Andrew Jackson was the guest of honor in its banquet hall, of its later days when leased to hotel men, and finally of its experiences as a newspaper plant.

Edward W. Townsend, New Jersey Congressman, and author of the Chimmie Fadden stories, brought reminiscent smiles to the faces of Chief Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals, and other members of the 'Old Guard," by telling of the days when Judge Bartlett and Elihu Root were reviewing plays for The Sun some forty-five years ago. In those days Judge Bartlett was Mr. Root's boss and Mr. Root had just been admitted to the bar.

Others who spoke formally and informally told of the days when there were no telephones and no subways to help get news into the office in a hurry and no typewriters to speed copy to the compositors.

Edward P. Mitchell, Toastmaster.

The toastmaster was Edward P. Mitchell, Editor of The Sun, and among the sidelights on the paper's history which he mentioned in introducing the different speakers was the manner in which the paper acquired its name. Several names were being considered when the paper was about to be founded, but the journeyman printer who was to have charge of the printing, one Dave Ramsey, took a strong fancy to the name "The Sun," and was so stubborn in his insistence that it be adopted that champions of other titles gave way to him.

William C. Reick, President of The Sun Printing and Publishing Company, was the special guest of the members of the staff, and, in an address in which he reviewed his experiences in the newspaper business, he offered to set aside the twenty-third floor of The Sun's new building at 150 Nassau Street as a meeting place for The Sun Alumni Association.

Mr. Reick told of beginning his newspaper career as a cub reporter in New Jersey, and of his later success in New York. He said he took hold of The Sun with some trepidation, but had always received great support from all departments in general and from the mechanical department in particular. This department had always been cramped in its old quarters, he said, but the new building would do away with that drawback.

A high tribute to the value of newspaper expedience was paid by Judge Bartlett in his address. He said he attributed his success in law and elevation to the bench as much to his newspaper experience as to his knowledge of law, and he was convinced that the foundation of his success lay in the breadth of view that resulted from newspaper experience. He spoke also of his personal acquaintance while he was in the business with Horace Greeley, the elder Bennett, and other distinguished figures in journalistic history.

An Office Joke on Kingsbury.

There was published on the last page of the program "An Ode to the New Building," reproduced in the handwriting of one of the paper's editorial writers, E. M. Kingsbury. At the top of the page was printed in parenthesis the statement that: "This is not by Horace Greeley." Mr. Greeley's poor handwriting was a famous thing among the compositors whose duty it was to translate it into print, but it was almost Spencerian in comparison with the "Ode." The explanation was that Mr. Kingsbury promised to pen a fitting ode and, as he had not fulfilled his promise when the program went to press, a sample page of one of his daily daily editorials was published in its stead on the theory that nobody at the luncheon could read it and would know the difference.

Like the speeches, the program contained many reminiscences of the days when Charles A. Dana controled the paper's destinies, and of the days of William M. Laffan. hTe story of the founding and progress of The Evening Sun was also told in an article by its city editor, Thomas M. Dieuade. There were anecdotes about the experiences of magazine writers and authors such as Jacob A. Riis, David Graham Phillips, Richard Harding Davis, Frederick Palmer, and others when they were on the staff as reporters.

All departments of the paper's staff were represented at the luncheon, including the editorial, printing, and business departments. Many members of The Sun Alumni Association afterward visited The Sun's new home at 150 Nassau Street. The old Sun building will be torn down within a few weeks.

HAY FEVER CLUB SNEEZES BY THE SEA

Drowns the Music of a Negro Quartet at an Anti-Rogweed Sunday Feast.

MEMBERS TELL OF CURES

Fifty-seven Varieties Tried by Some —Plaintive Poem to "The Land Breeze."

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Medical definition of a sneeze:

Convulsive motion of the expiratory muscles by which the air is driven rapidly and rushes sonorously through the nasal fossae.

Doubtless had the waitresses of the Surf Hotel at Ocean Beach known how sonorously the air can be driven through the nasal fossae they would have excluded roses from the dining room yesterday, when 100 members of the Hay Fever Association arrived for dinner.

Such foresight might have saved many explosions and the rattling of dinner plates. No window glass was broken.

The dinner was a forerunner of a meeting held in the Casino, near by, and presided over by John A. Wilbur of 32 East 128th Street, Secretary of the Harlem Board of Commerce. P. F. Jerome of 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, Secretary of the United States Hay Fever Association, sat at the Secretary's table.

Following the welcoming address, four negro musicians started to sing a song, composed for the occasion, to the tune of "Michigan." The first two lines ran:

Ocean beach with ocean breeze
Never can produce a sneeze.

"Ac-ca-choooooo!" came in a chorus from the members and drowned the singers.

"Before we get down to the serious matter of hearing from members who have tried remedies during the year let me introduce Miss Gertrude Fellows of Blue Point, who will read an original poem," said Secretary Jerome. Miss Fellows stepped forward and read:

THE LAND BREEZE.

All flesh is grass; all fever hay;
Soft blows the soft land breeze this day,
Mid golden grain and roses red,
Indifferent to my aching head.
What gets me when the land breeze blows
Is not the breeze, but my poor nose!
The ragweed and the golden grain
Care naught for my mucous membrane.

Secretary Jerome told how the United States Hay Fever Association was formed in 1878 by Henry Ward Beecher, Frank R. Tray, former Mayor of Chelsea, and himself, for its purposes, and then ran through a list of sixty "certain cures," asking for expressions from those who had tried them. Two men present had tried all but three, from osteopathic treatment to Christian Science. Henry Altman of 15 East Eighty-seventh Street and L. M. Jones of 220 Fifth Avenue sneezily admitted having tried fifty-seven varieties of cures.

"Frieds, Dr. Goldwater has ordered that ragweed be elibidated frob all public parks id Dew York," said "Dr." Paul Franzel, property clerk of Bellevue Hospital. "I have here a resolution." He read his resolution as follows:

Tesolved, that the Fire Isiad beetig of the hay fever victibs geratly appreciates the adiod of the New York City Board of Health, budder the leadership of Dr. Goldwater, id adoptig regulatiods lookig toward the eradication of ragweed frob the parks id all the boroughs.

The resolution was adopted with a unanimous chorus of sneezes.

Perhaps the most interesting "cure" exploited by manufacturers was one which provides a germ which is as friendly with the hay fever germ as the Kaiser is with King George. This germ, or a whole bunch of 'em, one snuffs up the nose. Then begins a fight beside which a European battlefield is an old maid's tea, ending in an explosion which ejects all the contending germs "sonorously through the nasal fossas," as the medical definition might say.

Another absolutely certain remedy was described thus: Thrust the fingers down the throat, grasping the soft palate firmly. Pull it well out of the mouth and let it snap back sharply. Repeat until an explosion results, which will expel the active germs.

"I hope o see you all at Bethlehem, N. H., next September, at the annual meeting," said Secretary Jerome at the close.

Watching Over the People.

Those Eastern financiers can't fool the Cimarron Jacksonian: "The eminent bankers of the East are against rural credit legislation because they fear a low interest rate will lead to reckless borrowing. By exactly the same highly intelligent line of thought the reducing of the price of groceries would be injurious, inasmuch as it would lead to reckless eating. It is touching to see what tender solicitude the wealthy financiers have for the dear people, and how they yearn to protect them from harm."—Kansas City Star.

The Equitable is like a first-class hotel

Even as the comfort and convenience of guests is the prime consideration in a first-class hotel, it is also the prime consideration in the new Equitable Building.

The Equitable contains every device that can possibly contribute to the comfort and convenience of its tenants, and that comfort and convenience is intensified by Equitable service.

We have omitted nothing from the structure, we will omit nothing from the service, which can make the Equitable both inhabitable and enjoyable.

Building now open for tenants

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

BRIGHTON BATHS 25¢ WEEK DAYS
Tennis, Canoeing.
NEW YORK'S RIVIERA
Circular Pool—Skating, Moonlight Movies.
MAX SCHMIDT'S BAND
WHITE AND GOLD

These Theatres do not deal with Trust Company.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Popular Matinee Wednesday.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | It's All Laughter

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 43d St. 2.15 & 8.15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Eve. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats., 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS 49th WEEK THE LAUGH FESTIVAL. West 42d St. Eve. 8.30. Mats. Wed. (POP.) & Sat., 2:20. TWIN BEDS

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Popular Mat. Wednesday 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

Open 11 A. M. to 1 A. M. Admission 25c. No liquor sold.
THE PUBLIC BE—AMUSED.
Dancing A window every 2 feet; 100 fans keep the place cool and comfortable; perfect music; 200 lady and gentlemen instructors will dance with you and teach you ALL MODERN DANCES; 25c half hour. A high class institution with a national reputation.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE. Use 46th St. Entrance.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Eve. Ev. at 8:15. YE OLD SONG REVUE ALL SEATS RESERVED Sullivan, Keogh & Co., 10 Others. 25c, 35c, 50c

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 & 8:30. THE SCAR. "THE GODDESS," 10th Chap.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10 to 50c. Charlotte Walker in "KINDLING" STRAND

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today, somewhat warmer; fair tomorrow; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,989. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SUBMARINE USES AN AMERICAN BARK AS SHIELD TO SINK A RUSSIAN SHIP; PRESIDENT WORKS UNAIDED ON NOTE; MAY DELAY REPLY TO BERLIN A WEEK

FLINT SAYS THAW SHOWS NO LUNACY

State's Alienist Admits Prisoner Is Now Acting Sanely in Every Particular.

THINKS DELUSIONS HIDDEN

Paranoia or Constitutional Inferiority Is Defendant's Alleged Malady.

JUSTICE SURPRISES EXPERT

Hendrick Interrupts Cross-Examination by Sharp Queries—Warns Newspapers.

Harry K. Thaw scored his most important victory in the jury trial of his sanity before Justice Peter A. Hendrick late yesterday afternoon when Dr. Austin Flint, chief alienist and star witness for the State, who, for nine years, has fought to keep Thaw in Matteawan, testified there was nothing in action, manner or utterance of Thaw on the stand which could be taken as evidence of insanity.

Dr. Flint further stated that at the present trial Thaw had not exhibited evidence of delusions, and that, aside from the history of Thaw's case, there was nothing on which the layman could found an opinion except the testimony of the alienists.

The information was drawn from Dr. Flint in an examination conducted by Justice Hendrick himself, who broke in, when John B. Stanchfield was cross-examining the witness, to ask a long series of questions. The first admission aroused keen interest on the Justice's part and before he had concluded he had gone deep into the alienist's views and produced evidence which apparently was of high importance to the prisoner.

Concealing His Delusions.

Dr. Flint said he believed Thaw was a paranoiac and incurable. He was firm in that contention, but he said that he based the opinion not on anything Thaw had said or done at the present trial but on his study of the case since Thaw shot Stanford White on June 25, 1906. He thought Thaw was concealing his delusions and that he no longer was suffering from the delusion that he was being persecuted. That delusion had been subordinated in his mind to the delusion that he was a reformer, Dr. Flint explained.

The testimony of Dr. Flint was an astounding revelation to Thaw, his counsel, and everybody else in the courtroom, who had expected the witness would not give ground in the long fight he had made. At the conclusion of the examination Thaw was jubilant.

Based on the testimony of Dr. Flint and the fact the State would call no other witness except alienists, the opinion was generally expressed in the courtroom that the jury would render a verdict Thaw was sane.

Juror Quizzes Flint.

That belief was strengthened when juror No. 7 rose from his seat when Justice Hendrick was questioning Dr. Flint and asked permission to obtain information from the witness. He asked:

"Has a man a delusion when he has facts, figures, and dates on which to found his belief and knows them to be true?"

"Why, no, not in that case," replied Dr. Flint.

The juror smiled at the others and sat down.

To add to Thaw's gratification he was permitted to dine out again, and went to the Park Avenue Hotel with Sheriff Grifenhagen. There several opera selections which he requested were played for him, and some persons who recognized him strolled over to shake hands and wish him good luck. He acted like a boy and laughed and chatted with the Sheriff. He expressed the belief that his troubles were over.

Thaw's counsel took the evidence of Dr. Flint as an indication that the "bottom had dropped out of the State's case" and that the State realized Thaw was sane.

Mr. Stanchfield conducted a merciless cross-examination of Dr. Flint, endeavoring to discredit him because of his activities in the Thaw case and his relations with Clifford W. Hartridge and Daniel O'Reilly, two lawyers formerly connected with the case, who later were disbarred. But the real sensation occurred when Dr. Flint was questioned about Thaw's actions at the present trial.

Paranoia, Says Alienist.

First Mr. Stanchfield asked Dr. Flint if he knew that Thaw had been sent to Matteawan on the theory that he was suffering from manic-depressive insanity. The alienist said he did not know about that, but if it was so, Thaw was sent to the asylum for a form of insanity he did not have.

"Then what did he have?" demanded Mr. Stanchfield.

"Paranoia, or constitutional inferiority with paranoiac trend," said Dr. Flint.

Pressed for an explanation of "constitutional inferiority," Dr. Flint said he didn't know what it meant. He admitted he never had applied the term to Thaw before and Mr. Stanchfield

SAVED SPRING-RICE FROM HOLD-UP MEN

Suspected Associates of Muenter Driven From Glen Cove Road by Morgan's Chauffeur.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, was the subject of an attempted holdup by six men in a motor car on the evening following Erich Muenter's attack on J. P. Morgan in Glen Cove, last July 3. The Ambassador was in one of Mr. Morgan's limousines on his way from the Morgan home to the home of Willard D. Straight in Greenvale.

News of the attempt became public only yesterday, though it had been known to the police since Sunday of last week. James Paterson, Mr. Morgan's chief chauffeur, who had been at the wheel of the car, reported it to detectives from Police Headquarters on his return to the Morgan home. At the time, those who learned of the attack were at a loss to account for it.

The publication yesterday of the letter received on Monday by the New Orleans Times-Picayune from a man signing himself "Pearce" and describing himself as a "pal" of Muenter, has caused many to believe that robbery was not the motive of the holdup, and that it would have fared ill with the Ambassador had the six men got hands upon him.

The attempt to hold up Sir Cecil occurred about a mile from Mr. Straight's home. It apparently had been well planned, and was frustrated only by the quick wit and courage of Paterson, the chauffeur.

From his driving seat the chauffeur saw a dark-colored touring car, low and long, shoot past his machine about two miles from the spot where the hold up occurred. It had no lights, and Paterson noted the fact, observing also that, having passed him, it continued to keep just a short distance ahead of him.

As he rounded a curve he saw the machine standing across the road, while the six men who had occupied it stood in line across the highway, with arms outstretched, as though signaling the Morgan car to stop.

Paterson, instead of stopping, increased his speed, aiming the car directly at two men who stood to the side of the road. He did not swerve from his course, but the men stood still, apparently not believing that Paterson would actually run them down, until they had to duck under their own car to escape the racing limousine. Paterson did not slow down until he was safe within the Straight estate.

He did not recount the adventure to the Ambassador until after the call on Mr. Straight, and it is probable that Sir Cecil was not aware of anything except an unusually fast ride, for he did not mention the incident to Mr. Straight.

"The English are by nature self-controlled," said Mr. Straight over the telephone last night, "but I should imagine Sir Cecil would have mentioned the affair at least had he known that he had just escaped a hold-up. We chatted for some time, and, of course, discussed the attack on Mr. Morgan, but he never intimated that he himself had been the subject of an attack."

District Attorney Smith of Nassau County and the police here are directing a search for the six men, but no trace has been found of them yet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was congratulated on his "escape" this afternoon by some of his friends who had heard of the reported attack. The Ambassador laughed heartily at the account they gave of his adventure, but said it was the first he had heard of it.

MULE SHIP REPORTS NO BOMB ON BOARD

Other Vessel Mentioned by Letter Writer Has No Wireless and Has Not Been Heard From.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—Fears for the safety of the British steamer Baron Napier, on which an unidentified letter-writer to The New Orleans Times-Picayune intimated bombs had been placed before she sailed from here, were relieved today by a wireless dispatch from the vessel's Captain.

No word had been received from the British ship Howth Head, which was included in the letter-writer's bomb warning. The Howth Head had no wireless apparatus to receive the message which was dispatched Sunday night from the radio towers at Arlington, Va., advising search of the ship for bombs, but it was believed that she might have been hailed by some coastwise vessel which picked up the warning.

The Howth Head sailed on July 9 for Dublin and Belfast via Norfolk with a general cargo. She probably will reach Norfolk tomorrow. The Baron Napier carries mules for the British Army and sailed direct from Avonmouth.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—The investigation to determine the authorship of the letter addressed to The Times-Picayune, threatening death to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and J. P. Morgan and tht destruction of British ships clearing from American ports, developed certain facts yesterday which convinced the city detective department that the letter was written by a German fanatic who has been a resident of this city for only a brief period.

The police declined to make public the information developed, but it was learned that an arrest might be expected within a few days.

Hans Hile, the former member of Emperor William's body guard, who is held in the Central Police Station as a dangerous and suspicious character, emphatically denied that he had any connection with the writing of the letter.

SEARCHED LINER FOR BOMB.

Philadelphia Warned at Sea of Muenter's Plan to Destroy a Ship.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 13.—The American Line steamer Philadelphia, which arrived here from New York Sunday, received a wireless warning during the voyage that there were infernal machines on board.

All the passengers and their luggage were carefully searched, but no explosives were found.

The Philadelphia was one of the ships mentioned by Erich Muenter as the possible carrier of his bomb.

TRIED TO KILL FERDINAND.

Two Men Sentenced to Death for

EDISON WILL HEAD NAVY TEST BOARD

Accepts Secretary Daniels's Invitation to Try Out New Devices for Warfare.

GOT IDEA FROM THE TIMES

It Caused the Secretary to Announce Bureau of Invention and Development.

CIVILIANS TO BE ADVISERS

Best Engineering Genius of the Nation to Act with Naval Officers in Strengthening Sea Power.

Thomas A. Edison has sent to Secretary of the Navy Daniels his acceptance of an invitation to head an advisory board of civilian inventors and engineers for a Bureau of Invention and Development which the Secretary intends to create in the Navy Department.

In announcing that he would gladly accept the Secretary's invitation, Mr. Edison said last night that he believed the proposal so important that it should be attended to at once, while the war in Europe was bringing before the public the importance of encouraging and developing ideas and inventions of Americans, especially officers and men of the army and navy.

"The United States is far behind in these matters," said Mr. Edison. "I believe it is highly important for a board of civilians, made up of engineers from leading industries, to be formed for the purpose of looking into the feasibility of ideas developed by young men. While all ideas that will be submitted may not be feasible, at least they will have the benefit of expert judgment and advice.

"In addition to the Advisory Board of Engineers I would also suggest a department of experimentation, where ideas might be tried out. The cost would be nominal. Only a few acres of land would be required, with proper buildings and a corps of efficient men calculated to carry out experiments under direction of those suggesting them after they have been approved.

"It is an important matter and should be put under way at once. The European war has served to draw attention to the fact that many American ideas and inventions have been allowed to slip by, and if this matter is put off until the war is over there is danger of it being forgotten."

Secretary Daniels's Invitation.

"I have been intending for some time," Mr. Daniels said in his letter, "to write you expressing my admiration at the splendid and patriotic attitude you have taken, as reported in the public press, in refusing to devote your great inventive genius to warlike subjects except at the call of your own country. Such an attitude in these all too commercial times is one that should be an inspiration to our young men and a lesson in the pre-eminent right of one's own country to the best that its citizens have that will be of tremendous benefit to us all.

"I have deferred writing you, however, because at the time I wanted to take up with you another matter to which I have given a great deal of thought—a matter in which I think your ideas and mine coincide if an interview with you recently published in THE NEW YORK TIMES was correct. There is a very great service that you can render the navy and the country at large, and which I am encouraged to believe, from a paragraph in Mr. Marshall's interview, you will consent to undertake, as it seems to be in line with your own thoughts.

"One of the imperative needs of the navy, in my judgment, is machinery and facilities for utilizing the natural inventive genius of Americans to meet the new conditions of warfare as shown abroad, and it is my intention if a practical way can be worked out, as I think it can be, to establish at the earliest moment a department of invention and development, to which all ideas and suggestions, either from the service or from civilian inventors, can be referred for determination as to whether they contain practical suggestions for us to take up and perfect. We, of course, receive many suggestions, but our only way of handling them at present is to leave them to various bureaus already overcrowded with routine work, and it is not always possible to give the necessary attention to propositions that are not so definitely worked out as to make them immediately available for the service.

No Place to Sift New Ideas.

"Ideas which contain the germ of improvement cannot always be given the attention they deserve, as there is at present no adequately equipped department to which to send them for the careful study required. In addition our naval officers, particularly those at sea, are in a position to note where improvements are needed and to devise ways in which these improvements can be made. They have, however, neither the time nor the special training nor, in many cases, the natural inventive turn of mind needed to put these ideas into definite shape. Were there a place where they could be sent to be worked out, and perfected I am sure we would get many noteworthy improvements from this source alone.

Mexico as a Girl Saw It

Graphic pen picture of conditions there by an American who went there alone and had interesting adventures. Illustrated by special snapshots. In

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order The Sunday Times today. The Times is always sold out early.

WRECK KOENIGSBERG IN JUNGLE RETREAT

British Monitors Demolish German Cruiser After Battle in African River.

AIRMEN GUIDE THE SHOTS

Two Attacks and Long Shelling Necessary—British Report Four Killed and Six Wounded.

LONDON, July 12.—The Admiralty announces that the German cruiser Königsberg, which in the fall of last year took refuge from the British fleet in the Rufiji River in German East Africa, has been totally wrecked by British river monitors. The Königsberg was a vessel of 3,348 tons and had a speed of about 23 knots. She was a protected cruiser.

The announcement of the Admiralty follows:

"Since the end of last October the Königsberg had been sheltering some distance up the Rufiji River in a position which rendered attack against her most difficult, only shallow-draught ships being able to get sufficiently close to engage the cruiser effectively.

"Two months ago the Admiralty decided to send two river monitors, namely, the Severn, Captain Eric Fullerton, and the Mersey, Commander Robert A. Wilson, to assist the Commander in Chief of the Cape station, Vice Admiral H. King Hall, in these operations.

"The position of the Königsberg was accurately located by aircraft, and as soon as the monitors were ready the operations were begun. On the morning of July 6 the monitors entered the river and opened a fire, to which the Königsberg replied immediately, firing salvos with five guns with accuracy and rapidity. The Mersey was hit twice, and four men were killed and four wounded by one shell.

"As the Königsberg was surrounded by a jungle the aeroplanes experienced great difficulty in locating the fall of our shot. She was hit five times early in the action, but after the monitors had fired for six hours the aeroplanes reported that the Königsberg's masts were still standing.

"A salvo then burst on her and she caught fire heavily between her masts. She continued to fire with one gun intermittently for a while, but for the last part of the engagement she did not fire at all, either on account of lack of ammunition or the disablement of her guns. Although not totally destroyed as a result of this engagement she probably was incapacitated.

"The Commander in Chief reports that the task of the monitors was an extremely difficult one on account of the jungle and the trouble of accurately spotted shots, but that they were assisted by H. M. S. Weymouth, Captain Donis Crampton, on which ship the Commander in Chief flew his flag and which followed them across the bar of the river and engaged the small guns on the banks, while H. M. S. Pioneer, Acting Commander T. W. Biddlecombe, Royal Australian Navy, engaged the guns at the mouth of the river.

"To complete the destruction of the Königsberg the Commander in Chief ordered a further attack on July 11, and a telegram now has been received stating that the ship is a total wreck. In this last engagement our casualties were only two men wounded on the Mersey."

Using Zanzibar harbor as a base, the German protected cruiser Königsberg preyed upon British merchantmen in the Indian Ocean at the beginning of the war. She had a speed of 23.5 knots an hour, a displacement of 3,400 tons, a complement of 296 officers and men, and was armed with ten 4.1-inch, eight 3-pound guns and two 17.7-inch torpedo tubes. From Aug. 8 until Sept. 15, 1914, she captured or sank ten ships, mostly small trading craft, taking her prizes into the ports of German East Africa.

On her return trip to Zanzibar harbor on Sept. 20, she surprised there the British light cruiser Pegasus, which she completely disabled with a loss of twenty-five killed and eighty wounded. The Pegasus had just returned from sinking the German gunboat Möwe and destroying the German wireless plant and floating dock at Dar-es-Salam. The Pegasus, an old "P" class cruiser of 2,000 tons, carrying eight 4-inch, old pattern guns, was no match for the German craft of 1907, although she finally forced the latter to retire.

The disabling of the Pegasus caused the British squadron to seek out the Königsberg. On Oct. 30 she was discovered by H. M. S. Chatham hidding in shoal water about six miles up the Rufiji River, opposite Mafia Island, German East Africa. The last news of the Königsberg was contained in a British Admiralty report of Nov. 10 last, which said:

"Part of the crew of the Königsberg has been landed and is intrenched on the banks of the river. Both these intrenchments and the Königsberg herself have been bombarded by the Chatham, but owing to the dense palm groves amid which the vessel lies, it is not possible to estimate the damage done.

"Pending operations for her capture or destruction, effective steps have been taken to block the Königsberg by sinking colliers in the only navigable channel to the river, and she is now imprisoned and unable to do any further harm. The fast vessels which have been searching for her are thus relieved for other service."

NO WARSHIP INJURED HERE.

Unfounded Rumor of Attempt to Dynamite One at Navy Yard.

A rumor was started yesterday that an attempt had been made to dynamite or otherwise injure one of the war vessels at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and it was circulated until it reached Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels in Washington. Late last night the Secretary, who, by telephone, ordered an investigation made as soon as he heard the rumor, received word from the navy yard which enabled him to issue the statement that no attempt of any kind had been made to injure any vessel at the Brooklyn yard.

RUSE BY GERMANS AT SEA

Submersible Hides Behind Normandy to be Sure of Victim.

OF 25 ABOARD 11 DROWN

Three Women Among the Victims—Story Corroborated by American Survivors.

AMERICAN SHIP THREATENED

Captain Called Aboard Submarine and Forced to Obey German Commander's Wishes.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 13.—How an American ship is alleged to have been used as a shield by a German submarine for the sinking of another vessel is related by members of the crew of the American bark Normandy, which has arrived here from Gulfport, Miss.

The story is that the Normandy was stopped by a German submarine sixty miles southwest of Tuskar Rock, off the southeast coast of Ireland, Friday night. The Captain was called aboard the submarine, where his papers were examined and found to show that the ship was chartered by an American firm Jan. 5.

The Captain of the bark, it was asserted, was allowed to return to the Normandy, but under the threat that his ship would be destroyed unless he stood by and obeyed orders. These orders, it was stated, were that he was to act as a shield for the submarine, which lay around the side of the bark, hiding itself from an approaching vessel.

This vessel proved to be the Russian steamer Leo. Presently the submarine submerged and proceeded around the bow of the Normandy, so the story went, and ten minutes later the crew of the Normandy saw the Leo blown up.

Twenty-five persons were on board, of whom eleven were drowned, including three stewardesses. Those saved included three Americans, Walter Emery of North Carolina, Harry Clark of Sierra, and Harry Whitney of Camden, N. J. All these three men when interviewed corroborated the above story. They declared that no opportunity was given those on board the Leo for saving lives.

The Leo was bound from Philadelphia for Manchester with a general cargo.

The Captain of the Normandy told the survivors that he would have liked to signal their danger to them, but that he dared not do so, because his uninsured ship would then have been instantly sunk.

Sank in Two Minutes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13.—The survivors of the Russian steamer Leo, numbering fourteen, and including the Captain, were brought to Liverpool last night. Captain Gustav Jearnstrom, the master, said he was carrying general cargo and added:

"They sank us absolutely without warning. It was about 5:30 when we were torpedoed, and the Leo sank in two minutes. None of us saw the submarine either before or after the firing of the torpedo, but we experienced a terrific explosion and were all thrown into the water. The American bark Normandy was near, and she rescued fourteen of us. It all happened with startling suddenness, and few of us had time to get lifebelts."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 13.—The news of the sinking of the Russian steamer Leo by a German submarine, which used the American bark Normandy as a shield to hide it from the Russian vessel, compelling the American Captain to aid in an attack which as it turned out menaced the lives of other Americans, reached Washington at an early hour this morning, too late to obtain comment from State Department officials.

LONDON, July 13.—A Berlin dispatch received by Reuter's News Agency by way of Amsterdam gives the substance

Cannot Use German Liners as Berlin Suggests; They Would Be Subject to Seizure Like the Dacia

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Statements which came yesterday in press dispatches from Berlin, and may have been put out for a purpose, to the effect that the German Government was willing that German passenger steamships now lying in American ports should be placed at the disposal of the United States for use in transporting neutral passengers through the German war zone off the British coast, have made no impression on high officials of the United States Government.

It was explained today in an authoritative quarter that such a plan would not be feasible for the simple reason that, even if the German steamers were placed under American registry and flew the American flag, they would not be immune from capture by British and French war vessels.

It was pointed out that the status of such vessels, even under the American flag, would be similar to that of the steamer Dacia, which formerly belonged to the Hamburg-American Company and was transferred to American ownership and registry after the outbreak of the war.

The Dacia sailed under the American flag from Port Arthur, and was captured by a French warship, which convoyed her to a French port, where she now is. The statement was made in the authoritative quarter mentioned that German steamers were in American ports because it was not safe for them to ply the ocean with Germany's enemies in control of the seas, and it was not to be supposed that the British or French Governments would recognize that the transfer of these vessels for service under the American flag would be bona fide and give the vessels immunity from capture by British or French warships.

In another quarter the opinion was expressed that it was hardly likely that the British and French Governments would permit German ships that had taken refuge in neutral ports to have the freedom of the seas without molestation when the purpose of the arrangement was to enable Germany to devote her submarine activities to British and French merchant vessels and vessels of other nationalities carrying supplies to the ports of Germany's enemies.

PUT RUMANIA ON A TIME LIMIT

Austria Demands Answer Within a Month to Neutrality and Alliance Offers.

GERMAN PRESS MENACING

Berlin's Interest in the Situation Overshadows That in Note to United States.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 12.—America is temporarily overshadowed and all interest is centering on the diplomatic battle in the Balkans. There is general satisfaction that Germany is calling for a show-down from the Balkan powers, for which it is believed the time is particularly ripe.

What will Rumania do is the question of the hour here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, July 12, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—The Austro-Hungarian Minister here, on Wednesday last, presented to the Prime Minister proposals offering Rumania certain concessions in exchange for definite neutrality and facilities for supplying Turkey with munitions of war.

She offers to cede to Rumania a part of Bukowina as far north as Sereth and at the same time ameliorate the treatment of Rumanians in the monarchy, granting a university to Brashow, large admission of Rumanians in Hungary into the public service, and greater liberty of administration to the Rumanian churches.

An alternative proposal affects the entry of Rumania into the field of action on the side of the Germanic Powers. In this event the ceded territory would be extended to Czernowitz and the line of the Pruth, and the frontier on the Danube would be extended beyond the Iron Gates and include Mehadia. The undertaking mentioned above with regard to the situation of Rumanians in Hungary would also apply, but allowing complete autonomy to Transylvania. There is also an undertaking that the Austro-German armies will occupy Bessarabia and hand it over immediately to Rumania. Germany guarantees the execution of these proposals.

A significant point is that there is fixed the term of one month within which either alternative arrangement must be agreed to. This is the time the Germans hope the Turks will be able to hold out in the Dardanelles.

The proposals are being considered by the King and Prime Minister. In political circles they are regarded as a manoeuvre designed to delay diplomatic action by Rumania.

LONDON, July 13.—A Berlin dispatch received by Reuter's News Agency by way of Amsterdam gives the substance

SOCIALISTS FAVOR A LIBERAL PEACE

Dr. Edouard David, Reichstag Leader, Says Germany Should Offer Generous Terms to Foes.

DENIES RIGHT OF CONQUEST

Thinks Empire Will Make a Serious Mistake to Leave a Barb of Hate After Conflict.

By a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 12.—Dr. Edouard David, the mouthpiece of the orthodox and patriotic Socialist "majority" in the Reichstag, said today:

"According to the majority, there is no conflict between patriotism and socialism. We love our country and try politically, economically, and ethically to raise it. Socialism does not question the right of individual nations, but recognizes explicitly every people's rights to national independence and development. We German Social Democrats insist on this right to defend our country and assure its political and economic existence. Our rights in this respect are the same as those of the French and English Socialists.

"Only a small but active minority stands on the principle that the proletariat has no fatherland, and needs, therefore, to defend none. The war, according to this group, is a capitalistic adventure, an imperialistic Raubkrieg—war of spoliation—on the part of all the Governments concerned in it. They hold that, since it is merely a war concerning the ruling classes, the proletariat of all countries should hold aloof from it. They are also opposing the Governments while reaching out their hands to one another for joint 'action' so as to enforce an end of the war and establish proletarian democracies.

Denies Solidarity of Nations.

"This group denies principally the solidarity of nations and speaks of the hypocritical phrase of "defending the fatherland." This group accuses not only the majority of German Social Democrats, but also the Socialists of France and England, because they are supporting their Governments and making common cause with the capitalistic classes in their countries. They, therefore, reproach all the Socialists who are standing beside their country with having betrayed the principles of socialism and the cause of the international proletariat. Notwithstanding this fact, the representatives of this group of German Socialists are acclaimed as heroes in France and England. Those applauding them overlook the fact that their criticism is directed no less sharply against the Socialist fraction of the French Chamber of Deputies and the majority of the English Labor Party than against the majority in the German Reichstag fraction.

"Social Democracy is innately and historically a party of peace between peoples. It stands on the principle that

WILSON MOVES WITH CARE

Thinks German Situation Calls for the Utmost Deliberation.

WANTS COL. HOUSE'S VIEWS

Lansing and President's Friend Both to Submit Their Ideas on the Question.

DELAYS TRIP TO CAPITAL

Will Not Return to Washington Until He Is Ready to Announce His Policy.

By a Staff Correspondent.

WINDSOR, Vt., July 12.—No reply to the German note will be sent this week, nor will Secretary Lansing come here to discuss it with the President. The President will take his time about deciding on his treatment of the question, and when he does decide he will go to Washington and finish there his arrangements for dealing with the German Government. This may not be until some time next week.

His present attitude is that of deliberation, and he is seeking information and guidance from two sources—officially from Secretary Lansing and unofficially, as usual in emergencies, from Colonel House. He received the note today from Mr. Lansing, and spent the whole afternoon and evening studying it. He directed the Secretary of State to prepare a memorandum of his views, and sent to Colonel House for his. The Secretary's memorandum will be chiefly on the legal points involved, although he will also submit his views concerning the nature of the answer to be made, but Colonel House's views of course will have nothing to do with the former matter. The President has, in fact, been in communication with Colonel House since yesterday, before the note arrived.

The Colonel, however, is not expected to come here, nor is any other adviser, official or unofficial, in the Cabinet or out of it. The President is dealing with the problem alone, and not until he has his ideas in practically final form will he submit them to the Cabinet.

The note arrived early this afternoon. Mr. Lansing sent it by telegraph. The President's custom is to spend the afternoon automobiling through the mountains, and this is the first fine afternoon that he has not done so. Instead, he shut himself up with the note at once, and read it over several times. Then he decided to rest his mind for awhile, and went out to play golf with his naval aid, Dr. Cary Grayson, and incidentally he played the best game of golf he has put up in a long time, making the eighteen holes in an hour and fifty-five minutes. A good deal refreshed, he went back to the house and went to work on the note again, studying it from every angle, and continued the same work this evening.

His Plans Closely Guarded.

Nothing is more certain than that the President's action will be slow and deliberate. He will take as much time as he sees fit to make up his mind how the note should be answered and to the composition of his reply. The memorandum to be submitted by Secretary Lansing is not in any sense a draft of the note, but only of facts and considerations, largely of a legal nature, for the President's information in making his own draft. Nor does the President intend that any intimation of his purpose shall get out here, or at any time until he returns to Washington ready to inform his Cabinet of his decision—for that is what "submitting it to the Cabinet" really means.

When he does return to Washington he will first go over the subject with Mr. Lansing, and then make his final draft, before discussing the matter with any other members of his official family. When the members of the Cabinet see it, it will be in a regular Cabinet meeting, probably at one of the two meetings to be held next

one to be done slowly and in solitude, and the opportunities for solitude are greater here than in Washington.

No Word for Bernstorff.

The report from Washington that Mr. Lansing was at work on a draft of the note, probably rose from the fact that the President had ordered him to prepare the memorandum already mentioned. As for Ambassador von Bernstorff's propected call, nothing is known of it here, and Mr. Lansing has asked for and received no instructions on the matter. If, as reported, the Ambassador is to call at the State Department to get an idea of the way the German note struck the Administration, he will hardly have a chance to find out.

The President communicated with Washington by telephone today. So far as can be learned, however, he has not sought advice from anybody except as here mentioned. While not taking the situation lightly, he gives no indication of being worried or depressed, and his manner is still that of a business man on a vacation.

President Will Not Yield.

By The Associated Press.

CORNISH, N. H., July 12.—It became known after the President had read the German note today that he did not look upon the situation as critical, but that at the same time he was not inclined to underestimate the possibilities of the problem presented to him, and was determined firmly to uphold the dignity of the United States.

Several messages bearing on the German situation have been received here, but most of them have been sent on to Washington, and will not be returned to the President unless they are of particular importance.

In the deep seclusion of the hills nearly half a mile from the nearest road and in the midst of a pine forest the President sat for several hours today reading and rereading the note. At times he went over different paragraphs again and again before proceeding to the part that followed.

Several times he left his study and went out on the porch to grapple with some problem which a portion of the note had aroused in his mind, his face grave and thoughtful and his expression tense.

That the President will continue his policy along the lines already mapped out in the previous notes to Germany is generally accepted here. It is understood that there is no immediate prospect of a diplomatic break with Germany, and that whether there is any future break will largely depend upon Germany herself. There will be no undue haste about corresponding again with Germany, but at the same time it is said, there will be no long delay.

GERMANS MAY EXPLAIN.

President Will Give Every Chance to Elaborate on the Note.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—It is apparent that before this Government sends another note to Germany, efforts will be made through conversational exchanges in Washington and probably in Berlin, in the hope of reaching a basis of understanding that will forego the necessity of action of a positive character on the part of the United States. No doubt exists here that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing will afford every opportunity to those authorized to speak for Germany to make any explanation they choose of the German note.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, is to see Secretary Lansing this week and it is expected that he will explain that the German Government meant to have the United States understand in the most friendly way that there was and is no intention on Germany's part to cause the loss of American lives or to sink American ships. No authoritative statement on this phase of the matter is obtainable, but it is believed that Germany will try to persuade the United States that the essential assurances asked for in the two notes sent to Berlin since the sinking of the Lusitania have been granted.

The German contention is understood to be that disavowal of responsibility of any intention to cause the deaths of American citizens was made by Germany in the expressions of regret that followed immediately after the loss of the Lusitania. These expressions, however, have not been deemed sufficient to cover the case in the view of the United States, and it is likely that an effort will be made to reach an understanding with the State Department, by which a fuller explanation of Germany's attitude in this respect will be given before another note goes forward.

Seeks to Justify the Act.

Considerable surprise was caused here by the fact that Germany not only failed to make an expressed disavowal of responsibility with reference to the Lusitania, but referred to it in a way that was regarded as an effort to justify the sinking of the ship. This, it is pointed out, was in large measure a repetition of what had been said by Germany in her response to the first Lusitania note, and the second attempt at justification was made in the face of this Government's assertion in the note of June 9 that "it need only be said that in the view of this Government these contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel."

Pending President Wilson's return from Cornish, both the President and Mr. Lansing, it is understood, will put down in writing their views as to the manner in which the German note should be answered, and when they meet they will compare notes to draft a reply. Mr. Lansing began the preparation of his memorandum today.

Efforts to show that the German Government through its latest note sought to reach an understanding with the United States have not impressed officials of the Government. The proposal that the United States Government certify that American ships leaving American ports for Europe do not carry contraband and for permitting this Government to use ships of other neutral nations, and even belligerent ships, in American trade with Europe under the American flag is entirely unacceptable to the United States. With respect to other matters involved the contention here is that Germany has failed to appreciate that President Wilson has stood firmly for the principle that American ships and American citizens are entitled to the freedom of the seas, and a bargain with Germany or any other foreign Government is not necessary to safeguard them.

As was said in the American note of June 9: "The Government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question these rights."

Ignores Chief Point.

This Government said also that it understood that Germany accepted as established beyond question "the principle that the lives of noncombatants cannot be lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman," and to ascertain whether the vessel is carrying contraband under a neutral flag. The German Government, it is contended, has ignored or failed to appreciate that the United States stands for something more than a mere arrangement by which American ships shall be so marked and guaranteed in advance by this Government as to reduce the likelihood that they will be torpedoed by German submarines. President Wilson holds that it is contrary to the rules of warfare, as well as contrary to the rules of humanity, to sink any merchant vessel without warning. He has pointed out to Germany that the lives of American citizens were in peril unless the German submarine commanders followed the established practice of ascertaining in each case before torpedoing whether a merchant vessel overhauled by a submarine carried American passengers or crew.

To agree to the German proposal that American vessels should bear conspicuous markings and that the German Government should be advised in advance of their arrival in the war zone would be an abandonment of the principle enunciated by the President. For this reason it is clear to officials here that the Government will refuse to accept the German suggestions and will take a positive course in dealing with Germany unless that Government supplements its note of last week by furnishing the assurances asked for by the United States.

Next Note to be Short.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The situation with regard to Germany was described in official quarters as critical, and there was no concealment of the fact that relations between the United States and that country had become more strained than at any time in their history.

High officials said the policy of the American Government would be carefully worked out, and that, in order to meet the situation firmly, the utmost deliberation was required. This information was given out in order that a delay of possibly a week or more in preparing an answer might not be misinterpreted as meaning that the United States intended in any way to recede from the position it had taken in the two notes already sent to Berlin.

There was much informal discussion among officials of the contents of the German reply. The trend of their opinions was that the evasion of the American argument in the German notes had narrowed the field of negotiation so that the next communication from the United States must state to some extent the intentions of the Washington Government in case its rights were further violated, and declare the position it would take with reference to Germany's refusal to disavow the sinking of the Lusitania. Something much more specific and positive than has yet been said in the notes which the United States has sent since the submarine war zone was declared is now expected.

Officials gave the impression that there would be no further argument on the principles involved; that the note would be very brief, and state a general policy which the American Government intended to follow with respect to violations that already had occurred or might occur in the war zone.

FRENCH CALL NOTE OUTRAGE.

"Cynicism's Limit," Is One Paris Paper's Comment on It.

PARIS, July 12.—Hervé's Guerre Sociale editorial on the German note represents the general French view of the subject. It says:

"President Wilson put the issue squarely to Germany: 'Will you reply by yes or no whether, after the Lusitania sinking, you intend to continue your method of warfare?'

"Germany answers: 'We will continue. The best we can do for you is to refrain from torpedoing American ships if you promise that they will not carry contraband. If you travel on English ships, so much worse for you.'

"We await President Wilson's reply with curiosity. If America were peopled only by real Americans we know what would happen, but besides 15,000,000 Germans there are Irish politically powerful who hate England, Jews financially important who hate Russia, to say nothing of Poles. All these make common cause with Germany in America. How far will Lincoln's country resist? It is for President Wilson to say."

The Temps says:

"German diplomacy has surpassed itself. It profits by the murder of nearly 150 Americans to demand control of Atlantic navigation. Surely this is cynicism's limit. It is literally an provocation to President Wilson and an outrage to the dignity and honor of the American people."

THINKS A BREAK PROBABLE.

Manchester Guardian Says President Can't Accept Germany's Logic.

LONDON, July 12.—The Manchester Guardian concludes an editorial on the German reply to the American note as follows:

"Since Germany cannot obey the laws of humanity while she uses submarines to do cruisers' work, she contends with characteristic logic that it is right for her to break them. It is the kind of logic which America has given ample proof that she will not tolerate; and, coupled as it now is with an attempt to make the United States participate in German methods by communicating to Berlin the names and sailing times of ships that may go safe and thereby implicitly consigning others to their fate, it will probably convince President Wilson of the folly of continuing diplomatic relations with a Government so shameless."

ITALIANS DENOUNCE REPLY.

Milan Newspapers Think the German Answer Is an Insult to Us.

MILAN, (via Paris,) July 12.—The Milan newspapers give great prominence to the German reply to the American note. The Corriere Della Sera thinks President Wilson will take an energetic attitude. The Secolo, Radical, considers that even "a series of contemptuous German notes would have no power to modify the President's position."

The Popolo Italia, Socialist, says: "The German note is absolutely lacking in political tact and is an atrocious offense to America, denying her undeniable rights in the family of nations, while not ceding a line on the question of law. The note proposes that America take a shameful pledge, which is an insult. If accepted, America would pass under German control, and her liberty on the sea would be limited according to the arbitrary will of the Germans. The United States would thus fall under Teutonic tutelage. All this is absurd. It is the first time that one power has addressed another in such outrageous terms."

ITALIAN VIEWS DIVIDED.

Some Papers Expect Prolonged Exchange of Notes with Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 12.—The entire press of Italy comment on the German note and views vary from the belief that an exchange of notes most cordial in form will continue until the impression of the destruction of the Lusitania has worn off to the prediction that this time President Wilson will take vigorous action.

The general impression of the public is that the moment has come for America to stand up for the rights of neutrals.

DEFENDS AMERICA'S STAND.

Buenos Aires Newspaper Says We Represent the Neutrals.

BUENOS AIRES, July 12.—La Nacion, commenting on Germany's reply to the United States, says:

"The German note is not such as could give satisfaction to the American Government and American public opinion. It reveals a design to continue the political diatory methods so dear to German diplomacy, which has not yet replied to the Chilean claims respecting the violation of neutrality by the Dresden.

"The United States Government does not concern itself with the reasons for the German methods, but with the methods themselves. The United States cares not only for its national interests, but especially for the interests of the neutrals. The American Government cannot permit a violation of the laws prohibiting belligerents from endangering the lives of peaceful travelers."

The protest to Germany referred to by La Nacion was made by the Chilean Government last May and asked reparation for the violation of the republic's neutrality by the German cruiser Dresden and other warships which stayed five days in one harbor and transferred stores at another after a stay of seven days.

Another protest was entered by Chile against the tone of a remonstrance made by the German Government on the occasion of Chile's acceptance of Great Britain's apology for the sinking of the Dresden in Chilean waters. On May 12 a dispatch from London announced that Chile had demanded that Germany withdraw the offensive expressions and apologize for her breach of international amenities.

GERMAN BLUFF, SAYS MARTINE

Senator Says Nation Will Back the President to the Limit.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 12.—United States Senator James E. Martine said today at his country home in Plainfield that he was keenly disappointed at the contents of the latest note from Germany. He declared that it fell far short of what this country had good reason to expect. He characterized Germany's action as one of bluff, and the note as a "mass of verbiage," insisting her position was a wholly untenable one.

However, the Senator asserted that he did not believe the United States would become involved in war with Germany or any other country across the sea.

"I don't think there will be a special session of Congress to consider our trouble with Germany," he said. "I am opposed to it, and the people, who trust President Wilson implicitly in his international peace policy, are satisfied that his judgment will be best. I have just returned from a trip through the West. Although the people don't want war, they will go the limit to back the President in whatever his policies lead to. They feel that he is right, and they are above everything else with him."

TIME TO ACT, SAYS LADD.

Yale Man Thinks Further Parley with Germans is Useless.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 12.—Professor George Trumbull Ladd of Yale says little is to be gained by further diplomatic correspondence with Germany, and that it is time for the United States to lead neutral nations for an efficient, and, if necessary, an enforced opposition to the German view of civilization and law. He finds the German note unsatisfactory from every point of view.

"It is high time for the people and the Government of the United States to place themselves in front of the neutral nations for an efficient, and, if need be, enforced protest against this attack on so much of which is the choicest and best in modern civilization," he said.

BONAPARTE FOR A FIRM NOTE

Ex-Attorney General, However, Expects No Action Before March, 1917.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—"We must show our teeth" said Charles J. Bonaparte, ex-Attorney General, today, in commenting on Germany's note.

"Some people seem aggrieved," said he, "because the Germans offer no redress for destroying the Lusitania and killing more than a hundred Americans, and because they make no promise that they will not do the same thing again. Why would they offer any such redress or make any such promise? They and the whole world with them, have been told that we are too proud to fight. Why then should we expect them to pay any attention to our words or to our wishes? History shows beyond all doubt or cavil that when a nation's enmity is not feared its friendship is not prized, and other nations treat it very much as Champ Clark's dog treated the democratic campaign song. If we do not wish to be 'kicked around' by anybody and everybody, even by mere Mexican bandits, we must show our teeth and make those who molest us believe that we can and will use them to some purpose.

"We are now just where we were the day after the Lusitania was sunk, and there is not in my humble judgment the slightest reason to suppose we shall get anywhere until those steps are taken which, I thought then and think now, should have been taken two months ago. That is to say, until Congress should be called and appropriations obtained to put the country in a State of thorough defense and an authoritative announcement made as to what invasions of our rights we will treat as a casus belli.

"If that were done I think the belligerents would sit up and take notice, but I expect to see no voluntary change in our policy before March 5, 1917.

WANT FREE SPEECH IN SPAIN.

Radicals Attack Law Prohibiting Discussion of Neutrality.

PARIS, July 12.—A Havas dispatch from Madrid, filed yesterday, says:

"Action of the Government in prohibiting the discussion of Spanish neutrality was severely criticised at a public meeting today by several speakers who declared the prohibition was a violation of the Constitution. Pablo A. Iglesias, a Socialist leader, asserted violations of the Constitution were common in Spain and demanded for each citizen the right to discuss the question of neutrality. He attacked the 'passive' attitude of the Government regarding the local labor agitation, which, he said, might expand into a revolutionary movement.

"Rodrigo Soriano, another Radical, criticised Vasquez Mella y Candido, the Carlist leader, whom he charged with having spoken ill of Great Britain in a public speech."

PUTS RUMANIA ON A TIME LIMIT

Continued from Page 1.

friendly attitude toward them, and says, according to the dispatch:

"As Rumania has no present need to fear Russia and does not act upon the American theory which is accepted by the Entente powers regarding the export of war material, Rumania's maintenance of prohibition upon transit is dictated by considerations of her own interest, well or ill comprehended. She therefore desires to weaken Turkey and support attacks on the Dardanelles."

The Frankfurter Zeitung, the correspondent adds, argues that Rumania has interpreted her duties regarding neutrality in a way directly injurious to Turkey, the ally of the Central Powers, and concludes:

"Germany and Austria-Hungary are now free to decide whether they will or will not consider themselves bound by their agreement with Rumania. Their interest in the further independence of Rumania continues to exist, but we can conceive of a case arising, perhaps in the coming peace negotiations, when this interest, in support of which no obligation any longer exists, must take rank behind more important interests of the Central Powers themselves."

An Athens dispatch to The Daily Mail says that a conference is to be held at Athens at an early date between the Kings of Greece, Rumania, and Bulgaria.

COPENHAGEN, July 12.—The Deutsche Tageszeitung, a copy of which has been received here, charges the Rumanian Government with shutting its eyes to the transport of munitions to Serbia while refusing to allow Germany and Austria to send anything to Turkey. The article threatens that unless this attitude speedily is changed Rumania will lose the opportunity of maintaining friendly relations with Germany.

BULGARS SAY "NO" TO TURKS.

Alliance Was Demanded in Return for Dedeagatch Railway.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOFIA, July 12, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Negotiations between Bulgaria and Turkey regarding the cession of the Dedeagatch Railway have practically broken down.

Turkey asks for an alliance with Bulgaria against Greece and Rumania in case of their intervention against Turkey.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Sofia says that Turkey's negotiation with Bulgaria have been suspended, following Bulgaria's announcement that she would not consider any concessions which involved her intervention in the war on the side of the Teutonic allies.

BERLIN, July 12 (via London.)—According to information from Sofia, the negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria regarding the correction of the Turko-Bulgarian frontier, are nearing completion. The object of the delimitation of the frontier is to give Bulgaria a suitable route for a railroad connection between Mustafa Pasha, New Bulgaria, and Dedeagatch.

Turkey is prepared to make concessions in the interest of good, neighborly relations. The only conflict now is in connection with the delimitation of the frontier west of Adrianople, Turkey wishing to retain the southern suburb of Karagatch, with its railroad station. Adrianople is to remain Turkish.

LONG WORRIED BY RUMANIA.

Central Powers Have Exchanged Many Notes with Her.

The negotiations between Bucharest and the Central Empires have been almost as protracted as those between the latter and Rome were, but in the case of Rumania, Germany has acted directly, either independently or with Austria-Hungary, either independently or with Austria-Minister at Bucharest submitted the following note to the Rumanian Foreign Minister, M. Porumbaro:

"The Rumanian Government gave provincial prefects with regard to the mobilization instructions in which, it is alleged, it is indicated that Rumania will shortly begin 'hostilities against Austria-Hungary.'

"The Rumanian Government is represented as not preventing, but encouraging by every means, the diffusion in Transylvania of revolutionary proclamations with a view to provoking a rising of the Rumanian population and its separation from Hungary."

To this a denial was made. Then other notes followed. One delivered in March called attention to the foregoing transgression which the German Minister considered "hostile acts against Germany's ally and not in accord with the amicable relations between Germany and Rumania."

Thereupon M. Porumbaro pointed out that, as both Germany and Austria-Hungary were at peace with Rumania, the latter could not see why Germany should undertake to act for Austria-Hungary in a matter which concerned Austria-Hungary and Rumania alone.

When Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary the Emperor Francis Joseph addressed a personal letter to the King of Rumania, in which he called attention to the obligations that Rumania was under to the Central Empire in allowing Rumania to invade Bulgaria in July, 1913, and thereby secure compensation for her neutrality toward the other Balkan States during the recent war between them and Turkey.

The Emperor also called the King's attention to the agreement then made by Rumania together with the other Balkan States not to disturb the status quo of the peninsula without submitting the question involved to the powers represented at the London Ambassadorial Congress of 1912-13.

The King replied that if the European war had not rendered such an agreement, at least of doubtful tenacity, then the entrance into the war of Italy, the last of the great powers interested, had certainly rendered it null and void, and that, as far as Rumania was concerned, she must consider that her hands were henceforth free.

The main difference between the Austrian and Russian proposals to Rumania is the substitution of Bessarabia, with 1,000,000 inhabitants, for Transylvania, with 3,000,000.

GERMANS ATTACK WILSON BY MAIL

They Bombard New York Business Men with Abusive Letters and Circulars.

ROOSEVELT ALSO ASSAILED

President is Accused of "Grotesque Pedantism" and Charged with "Misusing His Office."

President Wilson is bitterly attacked and openly charged with favoring the Allies in the present war in letters that are coming to the United States from Germany addressed to business men in this and other cities. The letters bear the Nuremberg postmark, and already three sets of them have reached this country. The Nuremberg propagandists are also sending out one-sheet circulars to Americans in the hope of thus influencing American opinion in favor of Germany and against Germany's enemies.

Copies of one of the letters and two of the circulars were furnished to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by one of the best known business men in New York, to whom the letters and circulars have been coming regularly for several weeks past.

American Neutrality Attacked.

Here is a copy of a letter that has been widely circulated by the Nuremberg agency:

With much interest I have read the contents of the letter written by W. J. Bryan to Senator Stone, Esq., which purposes to palliate the one-sided neutrality of the United States in the present world conflict.

Now, suppose in Washington, D. C., were a farm, I. Willso & A. B. Surd, dealers of guns and ammunition, and they were to receive a letter one morning from somewhere reading as follows:

"Send me a six-shooter and ammunition for the same. I and a dozen of my yellow, brown, black and white hirelings have locked up that d——d competition (G.) of mine so that no outside help can reach him, and I want to kill that fellow the moment your shotgun arrives. I am just burning for that moment and want you to deliver the gun the quickest possible way you know how. Yours truly, A. Coward."

Would the firm of I. Willso & A. B. Surd furnish that gun?

Of course not, any sensible, humanely thinking person will say: but the firm I. Willso & A. B. Surd is actually delivering that gun and plenty of ammunition with it. Still, (marvel, O men of independent thought!) that firm is trying to make the world believe by some plausible argument that their honest neutrality remains perfectly unimpaired.

That is virtually illustrating the neutrality as it is executed by the Government of the United States today.

No doubt all lovers of truth and justice think that behavior quite incompatible with international usage and twentieth-century humanity and an insult on the intelligence of the world in general. I would thank you for informing me of your verdict in regard to this serious question, and trust that you will use your influence toward support of an early "fair-to-all" policy of the great American Republic.

Criticises President Wilson.

One of the circulars received in a recent German mail was captioned, "The General European Opinion of Mr. W. Wilson's Note." The circular, which intimates that President Wilson has undertaken to fulfill an alleged secret agreement with Great Britain, reads:

Europe has read with interest Mr. Wilson's note regarding the "Lusitania affair" and came to the conclusion that in all history a more grotesque piece of pedantism has never left the office of any Government of any State. Blind partiality is certainly one of the virtues of Mr. Wilson's note, and therefore every honest, straightforward, and thinking man must judge President Wilson's personality in disgust and aversion. That note is proof to any one of Mr. Wilson's inability of being at all fair, consequent or logical.

Mr. President, it is to be feared, you broke with the American national sanctuaries intrusted in your hands, and surely the great American public will condemn such display!

Mr. Chamberlain, formerly of the English Government, once said in regard to an eventual attack on Germany that there exists between England and the United States of North America an agreement, a compact, an understanding, if you please to crush a German nation, and that the United States of North America would assist England in doing so. Mr. Wilson seems to have taken it upon himself to fulfill that understanding.

Theodore Roosevelt very likely is the one who has signed that profligate paper of State; therefore his savage attacks and malice on anything German and his overand-underground work of precipitating war with America, a old-time friend, Germany.

America must be indeed "the country of unlimited possibilities," for, fancy you godst an ex-President of the United States who posted not very long ago the "Peace-Noble prize," (accepted it in hard cash,) has now the "nerve" of trying to push his country into a wanton war for the sole purpose of rehabilitation of America's most intimate enemy—"England." Now, is that the American people's will? Most certainly not!

And, Mr. Wilson, do you sanction the Roosevelt style? Your note seems to affirm that you are quite ready to juggle with facts, bury the truth, and let mighty triumph. You are taking your mouth perfectly full in yelping at Germany, who is in consequence of years of English intrigue attacked on all sides, to be real human to those who want to kill the German nation; yes, you furnish Germany's enemies guns, shells, bullets, submarines, dynamite, aeroplanes, and hundreds of other arms of war to kill German men, women, and children with, (no other neutral nation is doing that; all say the honor of their country demands to not accept any orders of war materials from any belligerents. You are the only one misusing his office and invested power;) and, Mr. President, is that Woodrow Wilson's humanity?

God will take vengeance on your daughters, to be sure!

Says America Prolongs War.

Another circular in which it is sought to prove that the United States is responsible for a delayed German victory in Europe reads as follows:

Whom will history make responsible for the prolongation of the war 1914-15?

German troops in the East and West are deep in the enemy's land, holding back the Allies where they want them. France for some time back has put her last man in the army. Russia's undrilled numbers are getting decimated as fast as they are coming to the front. England's active army is reduced to 40 per cent. of its original standing, their black, brown, and yellow men fall before the European climate, and her foreign trade, which to increase she caused this war, is decreasing immensely month after month; many of her colonies are in or near revolution, shaking off the tyrannical English yoke; English cities are being bombarded, and all England shivers from fear of a German landing, knowing that a well deserved punishment will follow their crime of causing this war.

England and its allies, although Canada, Australia, Japan, Serbia, Belgium, Portugal, &c., are assisting the English sextyrant to the best of their ability, have lost great numbers of men, guns, ships, and immense quantities of ammunition, &c. Germany and Austria have made so far almost 1,000,000 prisoners of war consequently the present predicament of England and its allies is easily understood; in fact, the Allies are fearfully weakened, and Monsieur Pichon, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, freely admits that the Allies could not possibly manufacture sufficient ammunition to supply their vast armies. Therefore the end of this lamentable war would be in sight but for the fact that the United States of North America, for gain of money and in order to swell a few already much swollen fortunes, is supplying the Allies (England, France, Russia) with hundreds of millions' worth of ammunition, guns, horses, military shoes, copper, &c., thus enabling the Allies to replenish their war materials, which otherwise would be quite impossible to them.

President Wilson's speeches in favor of terminating the war are therefore mere "empty words," calculated to make his country appear as being neutral, when as a matter of fact the United States of North America is the very strongest and active ally of Japan, England, Russia, France, &c.

This is the European situation as it stands today "in fact." Therefore peace is far off!

There are also coming from Nuremburg to various persons in New York reproductions of German cartoons dealing with the American attitude in the present war. A majority of these appear to be for the purpose of creating the impression that Great Britain exercises a powerful influence on the foreign policy of this country.

LAST ZEPPELIN RAIDER HIT TYNE FACTORIES

Several Workmen Killed and New Monitor Slightly Damaged, Travelers Report.

Passengers just arriving from Europe bring authentic details of the Zeppelin raid on the Tyne on June 15, which had been suppressed by the British censor. According to these reports but one Zeppelin took part in the raid. It appeared over Wallsend about 11:40 P. M., flying north in the direction of an electric power station. It was driven off by anti-aircraft guns.

On the way the Zeppelin dropped bombs on the Northeastern Marine Engineering Works, where a considerable amount of damage was done to machinery, explosives as well as incendiary bombs being employed. Other bombs were dropped over a coal depot. No injury to persons in the Wallsend district was reported.

Crossing the river, the raider dropped two bombs near Hepburn colliery and made its way to Jarrow. Several bombs were aimed at the Palmer Shipbuilding and Iron Company's works, where a boy, the first victim, was killed. The plant was brightly lighted, as night work was going on, and it offered a splendid target. The victims of the bombs here comprised twelve workmen, who were killed instantly by four others, who died later in hospitals, and about thirty injured. The damage to the plant and material was considerable.

It was greater at the Northeastern Marine Engineering Works, where a new monitor was slightly damaged. Another bomb missed the stern of the new battleship Resolution by a few yards.

DENY APPEAL TO POPE.

Prelates Here Contradict Report of Move to Keep Us from War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The German-American Catholic Archbishops of Cincinnati and Milwaukee and the Bishop of Toledo have appealed to the Pope, urging his intervention to avert the war spreading to America, and suggesting the mediation of the Holy See with the object of preventing the threatened rupture in Greman-American relations.

The Pope replied, recommending the prelates to rely on the wisdom of the President, whose peaceful intentions were well known. At the same time the Pope strongly urged upon German-Americans loyalty to their adopted country.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, July 12.—Bishop Shrembs today denounced the report that he, with Archbishop Moeller of Cincinnati and Archbishop Messmer of Milwaukee, had asked the Pope to use his offices to prevent war between Germany and the United States. "There is not the slightest foundation for such a report," he said.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—Archbishop Messmer denies that Catholic prelates have appealed to the Pope for intervention to prevent the United States from entering the war.

TWO TRAWLERS TORPEDOED

Hainton and Syrian Sunk—Crews Landed at Grimsby.

LONDON, July 12.—The Grimsby trawlers Hainton and Syrian have been sunk by German submarines in the North Sea.

The crews were landed at Grimsby.

HOLDS SUBMARINE MAKES NEW LAWS

Councilor Carhous of Berlin Defends the Policy of Sinking Merchantmen.

OLD PRINCIPLES EXPANDED

Obstruction of the Establishment of New Tenets a Cause of War, He Asserts.

Under the caption "International Law on Submarine War" the German Information Service gave out last night the translation of a discourse by Herr Carthous, the Chief Councilor of the Board of Revenue in Berlin.

Herr Carthous terms the measures taken by Germany as entirely retaliatory and that the orders to German commanders were "to avoid violence to neutral ships as far as they were recognizable," and that as far as possible "an opportunity be given to the enemy merchantmen to save their crews and passengers."

On the subject of the international law of the case Herr Carthous, among other things, says:

"Does international law demand that Germany should relinquish the use of the submarine against her enemies' commerce even if it is impossible for her to meet English supremacy at sea in any other way?

"International law unquestionably is not a field of law so circumscribed that it does not admit of further development. On the contrary, it needs development because new inventions and new conditions have made new maxims necessary. Unjustifiable obstruction against the establishment of such new tenets of international law is even regarded as a justifiable cause of war, as has long been recognized in theory and practice of international law.

"The submarine in its first stages of development dates back as far as the middle of the last century, but its first practical application did not take place until the present war. The peculiar situation which has arisen since the introduction of the new weapon into practical use could therefore not have been considered in the international law of the past. Nevertheless submarines as a means of warfare must be recognized, particularly where their use is commanded by necessity and comes within the general principles of international law, as especially the law of self-defense.

"As Bluntschli has it, 'The military power may do everything which military necessity demands as far as the measures appear to be necessary in order to obtain the aim of the war by warlike means and so long as they comply with the principles and usages of warfare as established among civilized people.'

"If neutral ships are carrying absolute or conditional contraband—and here it must be remembered that everything which our enemies have declared to be such becomes contraband when going to England by way of retorsion and retaliation—then they are liable not only to be mistaken for enemy ships, but they also, according to long established rules of international law, may be captured by our submarines.

"Furthermore, it is evident that if our submarines were to endeavor to capture merchantmen to a German port in order to hand them over to a prize court they would run the risk of being destroyed by the enemy's navy or by the captured ships themselves and of being compelled to give up the captured prize.

"Germany's choice lies between sinking the captured merchantmen and giving up the use of submarines against trade vessels and employing them only against the enemy's warships. Even under the old international law it was recognized that a captured ship might be destroyed when it offered resistance or when the distance to the nearest harbor or other reasons exposed the capturing ship to immediate danger.

"Would it be fair to expect Germany to relinquish the use of the very effective weapon of her submarines for general humanitarian reasons when in a war forced upon her she is fighting such reckless and cruel enemies, especially England, which could hardly be attacked in any other way? Could she do that when the Triple Entente and its allies, who command a vast superiority in resources and men, are avowedly striving to destroy Germany, Austria and Turkey with every possible means at their disposal?

"Does not the barbarous warfare of the Cossacks and the employment of savage and semi-barbarian peoples in the armies of England and France forbid the relinquishment of submarine warfare against the enemies' commerce, seeing that it will especially shorten the war with England, the most stubborn of the Allies? As long as the war lasts the danger exists that the terrible cruelties committed by the Russians in East Prussia, in Bukowina and Galicia may be repeated if our enemies should succeed in breaking through the iron wall of our brave troops.

"The right and the duty of self-preservation forbid us to relinquish the use of our submarines at the expense of our own national existence and of that of our allies simply to spare the enemy. Every destruction of an enemy merchantman by our submarines is, according to fact and law, an act of military necessity, as otherwise it would be hardly possible to confiscate the enemy ship and as it is the only means to prevent its recapture by a superior enemy.

"In cases, finally, where it is evident or where the presumption is great that the prospective prize is fitted out with guns or where other arrangements have been made to attack the submarines the destruction is nothing but an act of war against a hostile auxiliary cruiser and at the same time an act of real or putative self-defense of our own crew against the enemy ship. The assumption of the hostile character in any British ship is justified because of the measures proclaimed by the British authority, and there exists little doubt that, for instance, the U-29, with her heroic commander, Captain Weddigen, met her doom as the result of an attack by an enemy merchantman."

SOCIALISTS FAVOR A LIBERAL PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

not strong enough to prevent this war. There were great conflicting economic interests and the interested circles bent on putting it through regardless of the consequences were stronger than the forces striving for peace. Hence the necessary preliminary for the assurance of world peace is treaty regulation and adjustment of the economic differences and disputes between peoples.

"The entire Social Democracy is against a war of conquest. We still stick to our declaration made in the Reichstag on Aug. 4. We demand that, so soon as the object of security is achieved and the enemy is inclined toward peace, an end be made to the war through a peace which will make possible friendship with the neighboring peoples. That means that we desire peace on such a basis that other peoples may consider it permanent. We desire a peace which will not violate the vital interests of any nation, thereby paving the way for fresh wars. Although the wall of hate raised high between the peoples by this war, we nevertheless hope that at no distant future it will diminish and that a feeling of mutual respect and recognition between today's hostile peoples will take its place, provided the peace conditions are so formulated that the barb of permanent enmity is not left rankling in the flesh of any people.

An Appeal to France.

"From this standpoint we particularly strive for a good understanding with France. Also we do not give up the hope of succeeding in arriving at a sensible relationship with England, which will guarantee to both nations political independence and the free development of their economic forces. We have long sought to set aside the idea that a fight for the supremacy of the sea is a necessary step to this goal. We can't eat up the English and the English cannot eat us up. Therefore we must live together in recognition of the mutual right to live.

"We would consider the forcible absorption of Belgium into the German Empire a great misfortune for our own country. The absorption of the foreign-tongued parts of other nations weakens our internal unity and power of resistance. Besides the annexation of Belgium would make impossible a commonsense peace with the Western powers. It would sharpen the coalition against us and peace would have only the character of an armed truce, which necessarily would be followed by a new and more terrible war. The same danger, however, would be conjured up if Belgium should become a military outpost for England. That, too, must not happen.

"It goes without saying that among the Germans as well as all other peoples desire for peace lives, and that all will joyfully hail the day that ends this bloody butchery and the bells proclaim peace. But that does not mean that the Social Democracy wants peace at any price. We consider that our country's military position is so favorable and the nation's power of resistance is so unconquerable that we do not hesitate to speak out our readiness for peace, but it equally goes without saying that we do not suggest to our Government the role of a power bogging for peace. So long as the enemy powers are not inclined to a peace which Germany can consider as favorable, honorable and lasting for her, so long will we Socialists continue in the loyal brotherhood of arms with our whole nation. In this sense only we use the phrase 'hold out.'

"It strikes us strangely that after the splendid proof of our military and economic strength, and in view of our favorable position in all the theatres of war, people in hostile countries can still seriously believe that they can crush Germany, amputate her politically, and strangely her economically. We hope the day is not far off when the hostile powers see themselves compelled to accept the realization that their objects are unattainable, and that by continuing the war of conquest against us they are damaging themselves most."

A Few Socialists for Annexation.

This interview and the statement of Dr. Ernest Myer give the peace ideas of both wings of the Socialists as fully as is practicable at the present. Oddly enough, there is a small group of annexationists among the Socialists, who are keen for keeping Belgium.

JAMES AGAIN JAILED; REVISITED BERLIN

Gerard Recently Got American Socialist Released on Condition He Leave Germany.

WILL TAKE HIS CHANCES

Propagandist Refuses to Renew Appeal to Ambassador—Harvard Man and Champion of Mylius.

BERLIN, July 12, (via London.)—Edward Holton James, an American, arrested recently for certain Socialistic propaganda, but later released through the efforts of James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, on condition that he leave the country, has returned to Berlin and again has been placed in prison. This times James has declined to appeal to the Ambassador for aid, declaring that such an appeal would be inconsistent with his views of government.

James, who was graduated from Harvard in 1896, will be remembered in connection with the prosecution in England in 1911 of Edward F. Mylius, charged with having libeled King George by the publication in the Liberator of Paris, of which James was the editor, of an article asserting that the King in 1890, when he was Duke of York, contracted a morganatic marriage at Malta with the eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, then Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet.

Mylius was convicted and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. He served ten months, and then came to the United States, where he was ordered deported. An appeal from this decision, in which James personally pleaded the case of Mylius before Secretary Nagel at Washington, finally resulted in Mylius being permitted to enter the country.

James is a son of Robertson James of Cambridge, Mass., and a nephew of the late William James, a noted psychologist at Harvard. His wife is said to reside in Massachusetts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 12.—Edward Holton James was born 41 years ago at Prairie Du Chien, Wis. He was graduated from Harvard in 1896 and practiced law in Seattle until 1906, when he went to Paris. He was known in Paris as a man of wealth, and married a wealthy Englishwoman. He engaged in Biblical research.

It was in 1910 that he came into international prominence as publisher of The Liberator in association with Edward F. Mylius, the Belgian journalist convicted of libeling King George. To New York reporters later James admitted that it was he who wrote the article complained of. After that time—in 1911—practically nothing was heard of him by the reading public until his recent arrest in Berlin.

At the home of Mrs. James in Cambridge tonight nothing whatever would be said.

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RUSSIAN REGIMENTS PROUD OF RECORDS

Each Named After Home Town or Province, Which Gives It Popular Support.

A FETE DAY OF THE GUARDS

Roosevelt Toasted as President of United States While Band Plays "Too Much Mustard."

BY ROBERT R. M'CORMICK.

PETROGRAD, June 22.—Every Russian Army regiment has a home town, after which it is named, and from which at least a large proportion of its soldiers are drawn. This gives it the advantage of having "people back home" to take a special interest in its welfare, to make special presents to its wounded, and to fire its soldiers with letters of praise.

Some of the guard regiments are named after the largest cities, as of Petrograd, or of provinces, as of Finland, with the same result.

The Russian regular army thus gets the same popular support that comes to our volunteers in time of war, but not to our regulars; at the same time it has the training of regular soldiers: any one can see the advantage of giving soldiers both training and popular support over our system of giving training to one and popular support to the other and both to neither.

Every Russian regiment has a fête day, which is a day set apart to celebrate either its creation or, more likely, to commemorate some deed of great valor under arms. It should not be necessary to point out the value upon troops of calling to their attention the great exploits of those who have gone before and the demand for emulation.

Brilliant Feats Recalled.

Brilliant feats in history also are recalled in name and equipment. There is the regiment which stood in battle until, tradition says, blood flowed up to the boot tops. This regiment is distinguished by a red band on the tops of the boots.

There is the division which stood against odds of four to one and checked General Van Damme after the battle of Dresden, contributing more than any other one single feat of the armies to the overthrow of Napoleon. The Prussian King gave to each of the survivors the Iron Cross.

There are regiments famed for battles against the Turk, against the Kilgiz, feats of arms as great and as unknown to us as is the sacrifice of the Alamo in Europe.

Fortunately, the Seminovsky regiment held its fête while I was in Lomza, and General Bezobrazoff was kind enough to invite me and the British artillery attaché to be present. We spent a considerable time while we admired the way in which the regiment had concealed their cannon and the enterprise with which they selected observation points. Thus the regiment was drawn up in hollow square for solemn mass when we arrived.

In an orchard had been erected the two altars which the Greek service requires, one in the line of troops, the other in the centre of the square. Near the first stood the choir, chosen singers from the regiment. At the second stood the priests with their high collars and flowing robes, some of white, some of yellow.

In the centre of the square stood the General commanding the corps, and behind him his staff and the commander of the regiment. Beside him on his left upon a spirited thoroughbred race horse sat a grave man with pointed beard and thinning hair. It was the Grand Duke Boris, who had visited the United States as a young man twelve years ago. The change these years had wrought reminded me forcibly of the lapse of time.

Soldiers Silent, but Fervent.

At a word of command the troops grounded arms, at another word they removed their caps. The service began. The service is intoned throughout, and is assisted from time to time by the voices of the choir. The soldiers neither sing nor pray audibly, but their ardent participation in the ceremony is seen from their moving lips and the devout way in which they make the sign of the cross.

The service was conducted in Russian, and, therefore, was unintelligible to me, except that I could tell when prayers were being made for the Emperor by the intoned "Nicolas Alexandrovitch," and for the Commander in Chief from the words "Nicolas Nicolaivitch." Prayers were also made for the Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch, who was on the point of death and who has since died.

I had attended military masses before, notably at the headquarters of the Fifth Army General Staff, where the Grand Duke, Commander in Chief, participated in the royal box and where the congregation consisted of the staff of all the Cossack guard.

The Cossacks are said to be the most devout of the Russians, but I have been impressed by the unanimity of the religious feeling which permeates the whole army.

At the close of the service the chief priest advanced with a golden crucifix to the Commanding General, but he indicated the Grand Duke Boris, who was first to kiss the crucifix, and the priest kissed his hand. Next it is presented to officers in order of rank and each is blessed by the priest with holy water.

It being impossible for the entire regiment, or, as it often happens, an entire army corps, to be blessed individually at public mass, the chief priest, followed by the General and staff, marched round the inside of the hollow square carrying a small pine branch. This he dipped in a bowl of holy water carried by an assistant and threw the spray over the bowed heads of the soldiers.

Following the final blessing the altars were removed, the choir members resumed their places in the ranks, the commandant of the day took station in the middle of the square. The shout of the battlefield replaced the intoning of the church service, caps were resumed, troops came to attention.

Ceremonies Special to the Regiment.

Then followed ceremonies particular to the regiment. At some of these only the troops come to the salute; at others troops and the visiting officers, at others the officers alone. Being in the front rank of the visitors, I found myself somewhat lost when to salute and when not.

Stepping back and turning to the left, I hoped to model my conduct after that of the British attaché to find that officer had been copying my mistakes in the same manner. A Russian officer, perceiving our embarrassment, took station where we could see him to model our conduct.

The commandant in the centre called for cheers for various men and things, which were heartily responded to by 4,000 throats, and he called for cheers for the Emperor, to which the woods resounded until my arm grew tired from maintaining the salute, while the band played the national hymn, not once but several times.

Next came the review.

I suppose readers will become weary of my constant allusion to the military exercises which seemed to me foolish formalities before I came to the war. They do look foolish at home, but in sound of the enemy's guns even the strut step has its value.

The straightened back and lifted head reacts favorably upon the nervous system of the man about to go under fire. The eager response to orders is to a regiment what snap is to a football team.

A regiment that has learned its drill feels a thrill of conscious strength as it wheels into line, and is built up to resist the terrors when the individual courage could not withstand.

Officers and Men of the Guards.

The parade of a guard regiment is a remarkable sight. The officers are the average size men, but the soldiers are a head taller and fully fifty pounds heavier to the man. This is in marked contrast to the English regiments, where I have remarked that the officers are notably taller than the men—a fact which the German sharpshooters were not slow to discover and which similarity of uniforms cannot hide.

I noticed that many of the officers were very young, and that not a few walked with a limp. This could not be hidden before the reviewing stand. Small wonder! The regiment possessed seventy officers at the outbreak of the war, and has suffered seventy-four casualties.

After the review was a reception for the officers, at which I snapped a photograph of the Grand Duke Boris and General Brazabrazoff. Then while the regiment picnicked under the trees a birthday dinner was held indoors. The table was not large enough for all, so only the officers of higher rank were seated. The Captains and Lieutenants, except a foreign attaché, stood.

This fête formed the occasion of meeting between friends whom war had separated and was pleasant to see. Those who had received promotion or decoration for distinguished service were the recipients of hearty congratulations in which no appearance of jealousy was visible. In particular General Ettor received news that he had been appointed aide-de-camp to the Emperor.

Various toasts were drunk, beginning with the health of the Czar and ending with the toast to England, the King of England, and the British Army, in honor of the British military attaché. Then as he stood the band played "Rule Britannia."

Toast in Honor of United States.

Then, noticing that an American was present, word was hurriedly sent to the toastmaster to include our country, and similar hurried instructions were sent to the band. The toastmaster gave the toast, "America, President Roosevelt, and the American Army."

And as I, the sole American, stood, the young officers shouted themselves hoarse with fellowship and the band outside strained to the tune of "Too Much Mustard." Somewhat later the toastmaster came to my chair and apologized for his mistake, to which I replied that the mistake was not his, but ours!

As we drove back to our headquarters we saw the regiment at play. Some were playing two villages, the Russian ninepins, some exercising on the parallel bars and the horizontal bar, while the new recruits had procured the services of some non-commissioned officers and were spending their holiday in practicing the attack, which little fact would have given me an insight in the morale of the army if at this stage of the war I had needed any.

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TAKE RUSSIAN TRENCHES ON EAST PRUSSIAN FRONT

Germans Report Capture of Long Line—Austrians "Explain" Krasnik Defeat.

BERLIN, July 12, (via London.)—The War Office today gave out the following report of operations on the Russian front:

In the eastern theatre, on the road from Suwalki to Kalwaria, in the region of Lipina, our troops took the outer positions of the enemy over a width of four kilometers, (2.4 miles.)

In the southeastern theatre the situation with the German troops remains unchanged.

VIENNA, July 12, (via London.)—General Headquarters issued today the following statement on the progress of the war on the Russian front:

On the Bug River, northeast of Busk, (Busk lies thirty-two miles east-northeast of Lemberg,) our troops yesterday captured a Russian vantage point near Derewlany. On the remainder of the northwest front the situation is unchanged.

AUSTRIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN GALICIT, Sunday, July 11, (via London, July 12.)—The relative subsidence of activity on the part of the Teutonic allies during the last week may be explained by the fact that the goal for the Lemberg campaign already has been attained. This was the recapture of the city and the securing of strong defensive positions to the eastward and northward. These positions have now been secured along the line of the Zlota Lipa and Bug Rivers and the ridge to the northward of Krasnik.

The Russians attempted a counter-offensive from Lubin against the Austro-German positions north of Krasnik, bringing up heavy reinforcements for this purpose. Owing to this movement the Austrian troops, which had rushed beyond the positions originally selected, withdrew to the ridge, where they have been successfully resisting all Russian attacks. They feel secure in their present positions, and it is believed here that they can be easily held against whatever forces Russia can throw against them.

Indications now point to a period of quiet along the Russo-Galician front, while the Teutonic allies are preparing for operations in other quarters.

PETROGRAD, July 12.—The following official communication was issued here today:

There have been lively engagements on some sections of the front of the Bobr and Narew Rivers. The artillery duel at Ossowetz was renewed.

In the region of Edvabno yesterday we blew up a German mine gallery.

Between the Pissa and Rosoga Rivers a German attack was repulsed.

From the Village of Ednerojetz to Prasnysz there has been a violent cannonade and outpost engagements. All is quiet on the left bank of the Vistula.

In the Lublin region there have been isolated actions, our troops having finished the counter offensive which they began on the 5th, and in the course of which they gained important successes. They have now occupied the positions assigned to them on the heights on the right bank of the River Urzendooka.

In the direction of Cholm, in the region of the Village of Grabovetz, the enemy unsuccessfully attempted to approach our intrenchments.

On the Upper Bug, near Busk, the enemy Saturday evening attacked with several battalions. We allowed them to approach to within 200 paces and then dispersed them with our fire. Many men killed or wounded were left on the ground by the enemy.

We repulsed an attack near the village of Markoff on the Zlota Lipa front, and near the village of Koropetz, on the Dniester yesterday. Our patrols have carried out a series of successful reconnoissances on the Upped Nume and Zlota Lipa Rivers.

DRIVE MONTENEGRINS BACK.

Austrians Report Successes on the Herzegovina Frontier.

VIENNA, July 12, (via London.)—All recent attacks by the Montenegrin Army in Herzegovina have been unsuccessful, according to a bulletin issued today by the War Office and reading as follows:

The Montenegrins recently showed vigorous, but unsuccessful, activity on the Herzegovina frontier. Two battalions attacked our positions east of Avtovac after heavy artillery preparations, but were repulsed. One of our airmen at the same time bombarded a Montenegrin camp with success.

Further south a hostile battalion which had crossed the frontier was forced back.

East of Trebinje the enemy vainly attempted to gain success by a heavy bombardment.

WILL TAX WAR PROFITS.

Finance Ministers of German States Also Approve Proposed New Loan.

BERLIN, July 12, (via London, Tuesday, July 13.)—The special taxation of war profits has been considered at a meeting of the Finance Ministers of the Federated States of Germany. It was decided at the meeting that the Imperial Government was entitled to levy a special tax on increments of property arising through and during the war.

The Ministers unanimously approved the prospective financial measures of the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, Dr. Karl Helfferich, including the new war credits which will be submitted to the Reichstag at the coming session. All the Ministers viewed Germany's financial situation optimistically.

GERMANS CAPTURE SOUCHEZ CEMETERY

Drive the French Out with Storm of Gas Shells and a Night Bayonet Attack.

TELL OF GAIN AT HILL 60

Two German Assaults in Le Pretre and an Attack in Alsace Fail.

LONDON, July 12.—The lull on the western front has been followed by some of the most severe fighting in months, with the Germans the aggressors and victors.

The Souchez cemetery, seven miles north of Arras and hardly half that distance southwest of Lens, has been wrested from the French after a German gas attack, followed by hand-to-hand fighting with bomb and bayonet. The French admit this loss, and are fighting to regain the ground which they had won at such heavy cost. According to tonight's Paris report, they have been partly successful.

Slowly the French had been tightening their grip on the village of Souchez, until the Germans, aware that the capture of the entire position would be an important step in the French offensive toward Lens and Lille, launched a terrific counter-stroke, which left them masters of the shattered burial ground, with more than 150 prisoners in their hands.

There has also been a renewal of activity in other areas of France and Belgium, but nothing comparable with the strategic importance of the Souchez struggle. The Germans lay claim to the destruction of the British position on Hill 60, near Ypres, but this finds no confirmation from either French or British sources.

The German headquarters statement reads:

On the northern slope of Hill 60, to the southwest of Ypres, a part of the English position was blown up.

A battle at close quarters on the western boundary of Souchez is making progress.

The much-fought-for cemetery to the south of Souchez, situated on the road to Arras, again is in our possession. It was captured last night by storm after a fierce struggle. Two French officers and 153 men were taken prisoners, and four machine guns and one mine-thrower were captured.

At Cambres and in the forest of Ailly the enemy began an attack last night after strong artillery preparations. Near Combres the enemy succeeded in penetrating our line, but was driven out again. In the forest of Ailly an enemy infantry attack broke down under our fire in front of our positions.

In the northern hills in the Ban-de-Sapt a section of wood was cleared of all enemies.

At Ammerzweiller northwest of Altkirch, we made a surprise attack on an enemy division in their trenches. An enemy position was captured over a width of 500 yards. Our troops finally went back into their own line of trenches in accordance with our plans, taking a few prisoners with them, unmolested by the enemy.

The following official communication was issued in Paris tonight:

In the region to the north the enemy bombarded our trenches before Lombaertzyde and Nieuport. We replied and silenced two of the enemy's batteries.

Notwithstanding the activity of the German artillery, which has cannonaded with asphyxiating shells our trenches from Carency to the outskirts of Souches, a counter-attack has put us again in possession of one part of the trench works abandoned yesterday.

In the region of the Aisne operations with mines continue. We exploded a mine chamber which destroyed the galleries of the enemy.

The day has been calm in Champagne.

In the Argonne the activity was very great, particularly in the sectors of Maria Thérèse, La Four de Paris, Bolante, and Haute Chevauchée.

In the Forest of Le Prêtre two attacks were attempted by the Germans in the neighborhood of La Croix des Carmes. The first was thrown back with heavy losses by the fire of our artillery and infantry. The second was stopped before the enemy was able to issue from the trenches.

The bombardment continues against the positions which we have taken at Fontenelle, as well as against our advance trenches to the north of Wettstein, (north of Münster.)

Following is the French official report issued this afternoon:

There was great activity during the night upon various positions of the front. In the sector of Arras the enemy, after having launched a large number of asphyxiating projectiles, attempted toward midnight to the south of Souches an attack which failed. A second attack about 2 A. M. permitted him to occupy the cemetery and some sections of the trenches immediately adjacent.

A very desperate battle with hand grenades took place in the closely situated trenches to the southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast without appreciable gain on either side.

On the plateaus to the north of the Oise (region of Quennevières and de Nouvron) the bombardment on both sides was particularly violent.

In the Argonne there was fighting with bombs and mines, in which our artillery joined.

In the Woevre the enemy violently cannonaded Fresnes en Woevre with projectiles of all calibres and attempted several attacks, one near Saulx-en-Woevre, the others in the forest of Apremont at Vaux Féry and the Cow's Head. They were everywhere repulsed.

In the Vosges the Germans exploded a mine near our positions to the southwest of Ammerzweiller, and then delivered a strong attack with several companies, which was thrown back with important losses. We made some prisoners.

GIANT AEROPLANES BUILT FOR GERMANS

Carry Twenty Men and Five Guns for Attack on Trenches, Swiss Account Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13.—The Daily Mail prints the following from its correspondent at Basle:

"I have received details of a very large new German aeroplane. It has three tiers of planes, with eight Maybach motors, such as are used in Zeppelins. The engines are coupled in pairs and each couple drives a propellor, of which there are four.

"The machine will fly with only two propellers, but runs at a high speed when all four are used.

"It is said the aeroplane can carry twenty men. There are four machine guns on board, and at a slight elevation a revolver gun is mounted on an armored tower. All steering with the exception of the changes of altitudes is executed with the aid of the motors. Turning is effected by inclining the propellers. The whole machine is armor-plated, and the under part is shaped like an inverted roof. The aeroplane is three times as big and strong as usual flying machines.

"Six of these giants are finished. The intention is said to be to use them for attacks on trenches, while smaller machines will continue to be used for patrolling and for surveying artillery."

GERMANS MASS TO ATTACK ITALY

New Army Concentrating at Munich to be Sent to Trent, It Is Said.

AUSTRIAN DRIVE AT BORDER

Desperate Effort Made to Invade Through Carnic Alps—Italians Hammer Forts.

GENEVA, July 12.—According to an Innsbruck despatch the Germans are concentrating a new army under command of General Lundendorf in the vicinity of Muinch. Its destination is said to be Trent.

The Russians are returning to Italy about 6,000 Italians who were held prisoners in Galicia by the Austrians. The men will be sent home by way of Rumania.

As the Austrian aviators outnumber the Italian airmen France is sending some of her aviators to Italy.

The Italians are advancing very slowly lately. The task of breaking through the natural Alpine fortresses is more difficult, as the Austrians now have been fully reinforced. One of the chief difficulties the Italians are meeting with is the destruction of the wire entanglements in the mauntain passes by indirect artillery fire.

King Victor Emmanuel, who is in the danger zone, watched the bombardment of Malborgheth for over an hour.

ROME, July 12.—According to reports from the front the Austrians are making desperate efforts to penetrate Italy through the Carnic Alps. They are relying chiefly upon night attacks, which so far have invariably failed.

The Italians have retorted by redoubling their efforts against all the forts protecting the Pusteria Valley along the River Drave, as with the occupation of Innischen or Toblach on that river and on the railway line Trent could be resupplied only through Innsbruck.

After having bombarded Platzwiefe and the newly terraced Fort Landro, the most important of the system of fortifications closing the great Alemagna road leading to Austria, the Italians are now giving their attention to the forts forming the flank protection of that highway.

These are all armored and each is divided into two sections, one provided with armored casemates for long range cannon and the other with machine guns for near defense. All have steel cupolas.

The following official statement from general headquarters was issued tonight:

In Carnia, following our successful offensive begun yesterday on the heights constituting the southern slope of the torrent of Auslez, (Ansiel?) the enemy abandoned the most advanced positions which he had previously occupied, first destroying the intrenchments.

On Sunday night in the Monte Nero zone the enemy during a thunderstorm attempted a surprise attack on our positions, but this was repulsed.

Nothing of importance has occurred elsewhere along the front.

VIENNA, July 12, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin concerning the operations on the Italian front:

In the Coastal district Italian attacks have been repulsed near Vermegliano, Redipuglia, and other points south of the Kern summit.

On the Carinthian frontier artillery actions are proceeding. Against our positions to the northwest of the Kreuzeberg Ridge and also against some Tyrolean fortifications the enemy directed his artillery fire. Recent attacks by the enemy against Col di Lana failed.

ROMANS LIONIZE MARCONI.

He Inspects Wireless Stations and Finds Them Models of Efficiency.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 12.—One of the sights Romans enjoy is seeing William Marconi in his soldier's uniform. He is regarded here as the most illustrious man living.

Lieutenant Marconi is exceedingly busy. The other day he inspected the Rome wireless stations and found them well made and equipped.

The papers say with pride that a country which has Lieutenants such as Marconi and d'Annunzio and four men bearing the name of Garibaldi in its army may well feel itself in the van of civilization.

CZAR DECORATES BRITISH.

Cross of St. George for Men Who Torpedoed German Battleship.

LONDON, July 12.—It was announced here today that Emperor Nicholas of Russia had conferred the Cross of St. George upon all the officers and crew of the British submarine which recently sank a German battleship in the Baltic.

VACUNA

VACUUM CLEANER

Turbine Principle applied to Vacuum Cleaning.

A portable machine of unexampled power, simplicity, thoroughness and durability.

Makes the home scientifically clean and germ free at one-tenth the labor.

$25, $37.50, $55, $85, $125, $175

Telephone Madison Square 3227 for demonstration in your own home. Write for Catalog.

The Vacuna Company
251 Fifth Avenue, cor. 28th St.

It Cleans the Teeth and the Tooth-brush too

How KOLYNOS Dental Cream Cleans the 3000 Bristles of Your Tooth-Brush

"THAT a large number of bacteria occur in the mouth is a well known fact; and a moment's consideration compels the conviction that by using a tooth-brush a large proportion is removed and adheres to the bristles."

★ ★

This statement was made by a prominent investigator who is a member of the medical, surgical and dental professions of Great Britain, in an article entitled "The Sepsis of the Tooth Brush."

★ ★

"Not only the public," he says, "but even dentists themselves have little conception of the filthy state of the apparently clean tooth-brush as used in everyday life.

★ ★

"Both dentists and the laity take it for granted that the ablution received by the tooth-brush after use, either under the tap or in a tumbler, is quite sufficient to render it reasonably clean.

"That this assumption is entirely erroneous is shown by the following experiments. Each of twelve sterile tooth-brushes was used once, rinsed ten times in a tumbler of water, and after standing for twelve hours all the bristles (3,000) were removed with sterile forceps and the organisms counted in the usual way.

★ ★

"In eight out of the twelve cases more than a million organisms were found. A fair estimate of the bacterial content of sewage would be twenty-six million per cubic centimeter, and IN ONE-SIXTH OF THE COUNTS MADE ON STERILE TOOTH-BRUSHES, USED ONLY ONCE, THE NUMBER OF BACTERIA ON THE BRUSH EXCEEDS THIS NUMBER.

"These experiments were carried out by patients suffering from periodontal disease, but IT WAS ALSO FOUND BY FOUR EXPERIMENTS ON AN APPARENTLY HEALTHY MOUTH THAT ALMOST AS LARGE A NUMBER OF BACTERIA WERE LEFT ON THE TOOTH-BRUSH.

"The above experiments allow a statement that the millions of tooth-brushes in this country are in a most disgusting and septic state."

★ ★

Following his tests with plain water on the tooth-brushes, this investigator purchased in the open market a number of the most popular dentifrices, including Kolynos, and put them to similar scientific tests in his laboratory.

In the order of merit as shown in these tests, KOLYNOS STOOD FIRST IN ITS ANTISEPTIC EFFECT. IN EVERY CASE KOLYNOS ELIMINATED FROM 98 TO 99% OF ALL THE BACTERIA IN THE TOOTH-BRUSH.

This dentifrice has also been tested in the laboratories of other workers as to its disinfectant power with eminently satisfactory results.

★ ★

The authority quoted concludes by saying, "A properly chosen antiseptic dentifrice is emphatically desirable for use."

★ ★

KOLYNOS, which may be obtained from your druggist, IS THE STANDARD ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE WITH LEADING AUTHORITIES EVERYWHERE.

The Kolynos Company
New Haven Conn.
U.S.A.

Broadway Saks & Company 34th St.

Store opens 8:30 A. M., closes 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 o'clock)

SPECIALLY priced for MEN today and tomorrow

I. R. Morley's make
Men's White Wool Half Hose at 38c
our regular stock price, 50c.
SEAMLESS—which spells COMFORT
Medium weight; the correct hose for tennis and golf.

White Wool Ribbed Hose at 59c
our regular stock price, 75c.

White Wool Clocked Hose, 59c
our regular stock price, 75c.

Men's Silk Half Hose at 23c
Black or White; our regular stock price, 29c.
About one-third of this lot is very slightly imperfect; the major portion is quite perfect.

A sale of 2,400 Pairs of Clocked
Gordon Brand Silk Hose at 45c.
Full-fashioned in London smoke, silver gray, purple, helio, Burgundy, royal blue, navy or green.

1,200 Men's High-grade Union Suits
very specially priced at 79c
Made by one of America's foremost manufacturers. Fancy white striped mesh, checks and striped Madras; also crepes and light weight Panama cloth. Athletic style, knee length, all sizes.

Men's Athletic Underwear at 55c
Shirts and Drawers of fine white check and fancy self patterns, cut full and roomy.

Athletic Shirts and Drawers, 85c
Fine mercerized "pongee" or fancy striped crepes.

258 Men's Bathing Suits at $2.45
A very remarkable price. We believe it is not to be duplicated in New York at this time
Navy, gray or black with contrasting stripe borders. Some sleeveless; others with quarter-sleeves. Splendidly made, and of exceptional quality.

130 Men's Sweater Coats at $1.55
V-neck or roll collar, in maroon or navy.
PRICED FOR QUICK CLEARANCE.

A special offering of
100 Chauffeurs' Suits at $19.50
Whipcords and serges, in gray or tan. New, pleated model or plain, with one pair of breeches or trousers.

Men's Raincoats at $3.75
Made by Hodgman Rubber Co. Guaranteed waterproof. Tan and olive shades.

Men's Mohair Dusters at $3.75
Imported gray mohair; double breasted model.

Men's Linen Dusters at $3.75
Natural tan linen; full-cut, roomy garments that will wear and wash well.
Motor Apparel Shop, Sixth Floor.

An important July sale of
Fibre Dress Trunks at $10.95
Built on genuine basswood; hard fibre covered and interlined. Hardware of the best grade, including spring lock and drawbolt catches. Double compartment top tray, made swinging style. Sizes 36 to 40 inches.
Steamer Trunks, special at $9.45
Basement Floor.

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

The Kingfisher

Nature outfits the kingfisher. The Abercrombie & Fitch Store outfits the man.

And they are equally well equipped—each to his limitations.

Every bass fisherman in America knows the standard of A. & F. tackle.

From the reports of catches never has there been a better opportunity to use it.

A 5½ pound small-mouth bass was caught last week at Purdy's.

We saw it.

From the Adirondacks to the Chesapeake there is the flash of rod and reel bearing the A. & F. mark.

Tackling the Tackle Proposition

Whether you are a tyro or a veteran, every item of your needs will be promptly and competently cared for—under the advice of an expert.

Tango Bass Bait,	75c
New Moonlight Bait,	65c
New Crab Wrigglers,	85c
Pork Rind Bait,	15c
Bait Casting Rods, from 75c to	$15.00
Special Bass Reels, $1.25 and	$2.00
Other Reels up to	$50.00
Imported Featherlight Landing Net, from $10.00 to	$20.00
Combination Bait Pail and Minnow Trap,	$3.00
Tackle Boxes, 50c to	$28.00
Tourist's Combination Rod and Tackle Box, convenient for motor or to carry in train; to carry tackle for every kind of fresh water fishing,	$12.50
Casyall Bait Belt, shown in above cut,	$3.25
Soft leather Fishing Gloves, with long sleeves,	$1.75
Head Nets which protect you from flies and mosquitoes and permit smoking,	$1.00

Abercrombie & Fitch Fishermen's Clothes

Coldstream duck fishing suits, water repellant—smart and serviceable.

Fishing Coat, with special pockets,	$7.50
Coldstream Fisherman's Trousers,	3.50
Riding Breeches—same material,	6.00
Special Ventilated Helmet,	2.50
Waterproof Federal Cloth Jacket,	6.50
Trousers of same cloth,	3.50
Federal Sou'wester,	1.50
Black Rubber Coats,	5.00
Oilskin Jacket,	2.00
Oilskin Slicker,	4.00
Oilskin Sou'wester,	1.00

Oilskins also for women, boys and children. Tweed and Homespun Knickerbocker Country Suits.

The Fisherman's Refrigerette

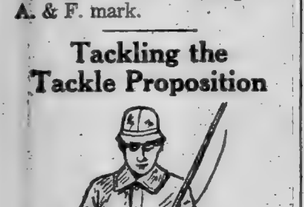

For carrying ample luncheon and liquid refreshment to the fishing ground—cooled by ice—and carrying the iced fish back.

Fish may be kept fresh in it for 48 hours. Case of basswood covered with black waterproof duck—ice containers of galvanized metal.

Price, $12.00.

Women's Clothes for Fishing and Camping

Khaki Fishing and Camp Dress as shown in cut, $8.00.

Oilskins for women—same price as men's.

Slip-on of transparent oiled silk, $22.50—equally good for motoring.

Separate Khaki Skirts, $4.50.

Middies, Bloomers, Knickerbockers, Hats, Boots—complete fishing outfits.

Store Closes Daily 5:30 P. M. Saturdays at 12 M.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

TELLS OF THRILLING FIGHT AT ATCHI BABA

Probably 21,000 Turks Fell in the Fiercest Battle Since the Allies Landed.

DEADLY WORK OF MAXIMS

French Held Their Fire Till Charging Turks Were 70 Yards Away —Dead Lay Five Deep.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13.—In a dispatch from Lemnos, via Athens, a correspondent of The Daily Chronicle gives an account of the big battle for the Dardanelles fought last week, in which the Allies pushed their lines forward five-eighths of a mile.

"The heaviest fighting which has taken place in Gallipoli Peninsula since the allied forces landed there," he says, "was that which began late Tuesday and lasted well into Wednesday. It resulted in the swing forward of the southern line of the allied armies for about five furlongs and in infliction of staggering losses on the enemy. Those who were in the battle place the Turco-German casualties at 7,000 killed and between 14,000 and 15,000 wounded. Many prisoners were taken, too. The whole army in the southern part of the peninsula was engaged, and the Australians and New Zealanders further to the north also played a part.

"The victory marks a definite stage in the initial work of throwing forces around Atchi Baba, which may now without exaggeration be described as one of the strongest fortresses in the world.

"The Allies had been resting in comparative tranquility, and the Turks therefore were evidently persuaded that they were experiencing a shortage of ammunition. This belief apparently convinced the Turks of their excellent opportunity to drive the invaders into the sea.

"It was late Tuesday night when the first signs of the enemy's movement were detected. No time was lost in flashing a warning message to headquarters. The French were soon alert, and the artillery at that portion of the line against which the attack was obviously being prepared was quickly and strongly reinforced. French and British machine guns were rushed to the front till a perfect wall of heavy and light guns was in position. Then there was a short interval of silence and waiting, almost oppressive. Suddenly the stillness was riven by a tremendous burst of shells from the Turkish guns, and for a time shrapnel poured down on the French front, but the men were safely posted in dugouts, and little loss was experienced.

"From the Strait a loud booming began. It was the battered Goeben at work again, and during the bombardment she pounded our right with some forty 11-inch shells. Many did not burst; they were apparently of Turkish manufacture.

"This hail of shells lasted an hour and a half and was the severest bombardment to which our lines had been subjected during the weeks of struggle on the peninsula.

"No sooner had the heavy fire ceased than great solid masses of Turks leaped forward to attack. On they came, the silence unbroken save for their shouts, until they reached a point within sixty or seventy yards of the French position. Then from 200 well-placed machine guns a devastating answering fire burst from the allied trenches. Rifles joined in—20,000 of them; big guns flared and lighted up the lurid scene at intervals. With fine bravery the enemy came on, not hesitating before this inferno of death. In a terribly cut-up condition the stormers reached the barbed-wire entanglements, only to find, to their dismay, that their artillery had been ineffective in the attempt to demolish them.

"The slaughter here was terrible; yet at three points the enemy managed to swarm into the French trenches and even succeeded in turning some of the French weapons on the defending troops. The second line, however, hurled itself instantly on the foe.

"'We were so closely mixed up together,' a French soldier told me, 'that it was almost impossible to use the bayonet, and we had to clear the way for ourselves by simply pushing the Turks back into the trenches. There we fell upon them, ramming our bayonets into the solid mass. Once we had cleared a little way for ourselves in this way, we rushed forward, and then the Turks, now badly supported, turned to flee.'

"Into the straggling, retreating masses masses our Maxims poured streaks of death, mowing the enemy down in heaps.

"Meanwhile the naval division had been sustaining a portion of the attack, and they, too, turned their machine guns on the wreck of the lately attacking force. Firmly held on the enemy were the ships' searchlights, thus providing a ghastly target for our deadly guns and hard-worked rifles.

"In a short space of time the field presented a most appalling spectacle. Soldiers who fought in some of the fiercest fights in France and Flanders, and who have been through the terrible experiences provided by the landing of the allied forces on the Peninsula, say they sickened at the awful sight which lay before their eyes when the dim morning twilight spread over the scene. Bodies were lying four and five deep upon the ground in all positions. Fallen men lay strewn on the barbed wire entanglements, while many of the enemy's dead still stood erect, propped up against the masses of their stricken comrades.

"Further and further, amid yells and groans mixed with the shouts and whistlings of their officers, the battered and beaten rabble retreated, followed by relentless death.

"'The sight,' said one soldier, 'was so terrible that many of us could not fire our guns or rifles, so much did the horrible vision of slaughter make the men tremble. This specially affected those in charge of the machine guns.'

"At last the poor remnant of the Turks' attacking force was sheltered in the trenches in front of the Atchi Baba slopes. The opposition our counter-attack met was very feeble, and the first line attackers easily carried the first line of the Turkish position. Then the second line of our troops joined their comrades, and after a fairly stubborn struggle the Turks were seen in headlong retreat.

"The enemy's guns developed surprising activity, and for the following two hours our men in their new positions were subjected to a bombardment of between 7,000 and 8,000 shells. This died down, and the enemy then attempted to recover the lost ground. No fewer than seven times did the Turks hurl themselves against our new lines. On every occasion they were driven back with heavy losses. When the last effort died away in disorder and death the British left swung smartly forward and threw the demoralized enemy out of two additional lines of trenches immediately in front.

"This was the last phase of the battle along the entire line. Our gains were here and there added and everywhere consolidated with the total result already mentioned. The British losses were, comparatively speaking, light."

RUSSIA SENDING TROOPS TO THE DARDANELLES?

Manila Reports That French Vessels Will Bring Them From Vladivostok.

MANILA, July 12.—Persons who have arrived here from Saigon, capital of French Cochin China, report that all vessels belonging to the Messageries Maritimes which have been engaged in Far Eastern traffic are being transformed into transports to carry Russian troops to the Dardanelles.

Whenever a vessel of the Messageries fleet reaches Ssigon, it is said, the passengers are transferred and the freight unloaded, after which a large force of carpenters works at top speed to make the necessary alterations. The ships then are sent to Valadivostok to take on troops.

Russia would probably benefit more than any other nation from the forcing of the Dardanelles and the fall of Constantinople, but there have been no previous reports of an authoritative nature to the effect that Russian troops would be sent to the Gallipoli peninsula to assist the Allies in the operations there.

TURKS BEAT OFF A CRUISER.

Constantinople Reports That Their Guns Damaged an Allied Warship.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11, (by wireless to Berlin and London, July 12.)—The bombardment of Turkish positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula by a warship has again proved futile, according to a statement issued tonight at the Turkish War Office. The communication follows:

Saturday afternoon an enemy cruiser of the Nelson type, protected by four torpedo boots, appeared before Gaba Tepe, (near the tip of the peninsula,) and fired 200 shells at our positions without success. The Turks lost one killed and two hundred wounded. Several of our shells struck the ship and forced it to withdraw.

Deny Hamburg-American Failure.

BERLIN, July 12, (via London.)—The recent report that the Hamburg-American Steamship Company had failed in consequence of heavy losses sustained during the war was denied here today by the semi-official Wolff News Agency.

REGISTER 90,000 TO MAKE MUNITIONS

British Labor Union Bureaus Complete Their Formal Campaign.

DISTRIBUTION NEXT POINT

Premier Asquith, in Commons, Declines to Answer Questions About the Recent Squabble.

LONDON, July 12.—After upward of a fortnight's work in the 600 bureaus which were opened when the Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd George, gave labor the opportunity voluntarily to enroll as munitions operatives, closed today with a total registration of 90,000 men. Registration hereafter will be carried out through the labor exchanges.

More men are needed, but the chief difficulty now is to place them on war work with a minimum of red tape. H. G. Morgan, assistant director of the Munitions Department, said today that this problem was causing some unrest among the workers, but that the transfers would take time, for the Government was anxious not to disturb industry more than necessary.

"The problem almost amounts to a rearrangement of the whole skilled labor of the country," said Mr. Morgan. "This, of course, will take considerable time."

The new bureau has a staff of 300 men, most of whom are working temporarily in tents.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 12.—Premier Asquith refused in Parliament today to discuss the various issues involved in the munitions supply controversy.

No fewer than seven questions designed to probe into one feature or another of the munitions controversy were put on the paper. The Prime Minister took them in the lump, and in a short, comprehensive answer, said it was not in the public interest that he should make any further statement. He was satisfied that no discussion in Parliament would serve any good purpose, and such a discussion would be detrimental to the best interests of the nation.

One member put the question: "Does the Prime Minister consider it well that the discussion should be continued in the press, while we are suppressed in this House?" Mr. Asquith made no reply to this question, which was understood to be a direct invitation to the Government to suppress some of the Northcliffe papers.

Timothy M. Healy also suggested that Reynolds's Newspaper might be dealt with similarly. Reynolds's is controlled by Sir Henry Dalzel, who himself today had a question designed to carry the Lloyd George-Haldane controversy further. He asked the Premier whether Lord Haldane's disclosures in regard to the confidential committee of the Cabinet were made with Mr. Asquith's authority.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has grounds for stating that Lord Haldane, at the National Liberal Club meeting, when he spoke in General von Donop's defense, acted on his own initiative. In some quarters he is blamed for taking up the cudgels hastily on behalf of a department official for whom he is no longer responsible, and whose defense should, it is said, properly have been left in the hands of the Minister at the head of the War Department, Lord Kitchener. It is also thought that Lord Haldane acted somewhat heedlessly in making a statement which, as the event proved, Mr. Lloyd George took as an attack on his own conduct of the munitions business since the formation of the special Cabinet committee last October. Nevertheless, the general belief among politicians who know both Lord Haldane and Mr. Lloyd George is that the former had no intention of attacking Mr. Lloyd George.

Generally speaking, there is an idea that the long strain of the war, contributing to abnormal nervousness, is largely responsible for the developments of this affair, which, it is hoped, is now closed till the war is over.

Mr. Lloyd George spent the week-end in Wales.

CANADIAN WORKMEN ANGRY.

Mechanics Resent the Course of British Munitions Board.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 12.—Hundreds of mechanics are dissatisfied over the treatment they have received from a British commission which came here to examine applicants for jobs in English war munition factories.

At a public meeting held here last night it was announced that nearly half of the 2,000 mechanics who made applications to the commission, although selected for the examinations prescribed by the British War Office, were rejected before the tests were given. As a result of this action hundreds of the mechanics are destitute here.

Messages were dispatched to the British press, alleging that pro-German interests were at work to prevent the men from being sent abroad. It also was reported that Americans were receiving preference over the British applicants.

APPROVE ASQUITH'S SILENCE.

London Papers Applaud His Refusal to Answer the Questions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13.—The Daily News expresses approval of the summary way in which Premier Asquith yesterday disposed of the questions in the House of Commons with regard to the responsibility for the shortage of munitions. Continuing, it says:

"The country has great respect for its business men, and wants them employed to the utmost in proper spheres, but it knows no combination of business men, whether newspaper proprietors or drapers, for whom it would exchange Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, or Lord Kitchener, who seem to be the 'incompetents' against whom the present phase of the intrigue is directed."

The Daily Chronicle also approves Mr. Asquith's answers to the questioners, but adds:

"If the unwholesome controversy be muzzled in Parliament, it must not enjoy unbridled license in the press."

ITALY'S MUNITIONS BOARD.

Supreme Committee Created Composed of Cabinet Ministers.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 13.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Rome, dated Monday, says:

"The King has signed at the headquarters of Lieutenant General Count Cadorna a decree establishing a supreme committee, composed of the President of the Council of Ministers and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, and Marine, which will give special attention to increasing the supply of arms and other war munitions.

"Another decree names Lieutenant General Alfredo Ballolio Under-Secretary of State for Arms and Munitions."

SAYS GERMANS MENACE HIM.

Dr. Kitsee Worried Over Wireless Device Berlin Government Has.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Not only has the German Government taken Dr. Isadores Kitsee's censor-circumventing wireless device from him, according to the doctor's friends, but the "foreign Government," as he calls it, is threatening Kitsee. The doctor admitted as much today.

Investigators have been puzzled to account for Dr. Kitsee's docile acceptance of the acquisition of his invention by the German Government, which, he says, failed to pay him $50,000, the price he had put upon it.

The mystery was solved today. In explaining why he had not begun suit against the German Government for using his invention, Dr. Kitsee declared he had "been hounded and threatened" by German Government agents, and that some one had said he would "go to jail" if he talked about his knowledge of the disappearance of his invention.

"I have had no peace since the newspapers brought this thing out," he complained.

BRITISH RELEASE TWO AMERICAN SHIPS

Prize Court Asked to Condemn Four Other Vessels Seized With Cargoes of Food.

LONDON, July 12.—The release of the American steamers Seaconnet and Neches after their cargoes had been unloaded for the prize court indicates that the authorities have conceded a point in the dispute which has been going on since the beginning of the war between the Government and the owners of detained ships, as both steamers obtained clearance without being compelled to pay the usual port fees and dockage charges.

The Neches had been libeled for sinking a barge when she was being brought into the Port of London, but despite this fact clearance papers were given her when her Captain gave a surety bond that he would enter an appearance at the libel trial. The representatives of the company owning the Neches say they are hopeful that the Admiralty, which had control of the steamer at the time of the collision in which the barge was sunk, will also assume these costs.

The Seacomnet was detained last month at Kirkwall, and later was taken to Shields, where part of her cargo was thrown into the prize court. The contention of the British Government was that her cargo came from a country hostile to Great Britain. The cargo was loaded at Rotterdam, and the steamer was on her way to New York when she was seized. The shippers maintained that the cargo was of Belgian origin.

Sir Edward Carson, the Attorney General, asked the Prize Court today to condemn the Norwegian steamers Alfred Nobel, Kim, Björnstjerne-Björnson, and the Swedish steamer Fridland, which are now under detention. He said the vessels had been carrying absolute and conditional contraband from America, and that the goods were intended for German consumption.

The Attorney General also said thirty-eight other vessels with similar cargoes had been captured. Copenhagen, he declared, had virtually been turned into a depot for feeding German troops. The cargoes in question consist of farm produce, meat and lard, which is used extensively in Germany in place of butter. There were many cases of products used in the manufacture of German sausage. Altogether, no less than 28,274,580 pounds of meat and meat products was included in the cargoes. On the Kim and Fridland were quantities of rubber, listed as gum.

TURKS HARD PRESSED IN TURKISH ARMENIA

Russians Attacking 30,000 East of Bitlis—More Armenian Massacres.

TIFLIS, Transcaucasia, July 5, (via Petrograd and London, July 12.)—Reports from the various fronts in the Russo-Turkish campaign indicate that lively fighting has occurred recently north and south of Van Lake, Turkish Armenia, and south of Olti, in Transcaucasia, fifty-five miles west of Kars. All of these encounters are said to have resulted favorably for the Russians. According to these reports a Turkish force of 30,000 men, which was concentrated to the east of Bitlis, near Van Lake, is being hard pressed by the Russians.

Organized massacre of Armenians in Bitlis is taken as an indication that the Turks intend to retreat from that point. The Turks distributed 40,000 rifles among Kurds in Mush Valley for use against Armenians. Notwithstanding massacres and epidemics, the Armenians are resisting bravely. Their forces have been strengthened by the arrival of 160 Armenian volunteers from America.

NO SAYVILLE PROTEST.

Germany Approves the Taking Over of the Radio Station.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The taking over of the Sayville Wireless Station by the United States has met with the satisfaction of Germany, and no complaint will be lodged with the State Department, it was learned today through German Embassy officials.

Litigation with the Marconi Company threatened to close the Sayville station by injunction at one time, and it is stated on authority that the German Ambassador had considered a request that the American Government take charge.

The installation since the outbreak of the war of additional apparatus forbidden under neutrality laws is recognized by German officials as a just ground for the seizure of the station. It is pointed out that the American censorship differs in no way, as far as it affects the sending of messages, from full control by American naval operators, and, moreover, the official character assumed by the plant makes it safe from interference from private sources.

Italian Order for M. Poincare.

PARIS, July 12.—The Italian Ambassador, M. Tittoni, delivered today to President Poincaré a collar of the Order of the Annunziata, bestowed upon the President by King Victor Emmanuel as a compliment to the French people on the occasion of the national fête day of France, on July 14. The collar was presented two days in advance so that the President could be able to wear it at his reception to the Diplomatic Corps on Wednesday.

Grey Back, Eyesight Improved.

LONDON, July 12.—Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who relinquished his duties on May 31 last to rest his eyes, which had been strained by excessive use, returned to the foreign office this afternoon still wearing glasses but with his eyesight much improved. He did not, however, resume his official duties today.

EDISON WILL HEAD NAVY TEST BOARD

Continued from Page 1.

tant contributions to the improvements in the implements of naval warfare and are doing all that is possible with their other large duties. There are, unfortunately, no officers now detailed who can take time from the mass of work which they are called upon to do in order to devote it fully to studying new suggestions and inventions. The department is also unprovided with the best facilities for work of pure experimentation and investigation, with the exception of our testing station at Annapolis, which is, as yet, a small affair. Most of all, as I have said, there is no particular place or particular body of men, relieved of other work, charged solely with the duty of either devising new things themselves or perfecting the crude ideas that are submitted to the department by our naturally inventive people.

Bureau on New Devices.

"I have in mind a general plan of organizing such a department, which is still very hazy as to details, but which, in a general way, meets, so far as the navy is concerned, with your ideas of such a department for the Government in general. I want to use such facilities for experimental and investigation work as we have, under the direction of men particularly selected for ability shown in this direction, to whom would be referred all suggestions of new devices sent in to the department, and who would work out such ideas to a practical point.

"I feel that our chances of getting the public interested and back of this project will be enormously increased if we can have, at the start, some man whose inventive genius is recognized by the whole world to assist us in consultation from time to time on matters of sufficient importance to bring to his attention. You are recognized by all of us as the one man above all others who can turn dreams into realities and who has at his command, in addition to his own wonderful mind, the finest facilities in the world for such work.

"What I want to ask is if you would be willing, as a service to your country, to act as an adviser to this board, to take such things as seem to you to be of value, but which we are not, at present, equipped to investigate, and to use your own magnificent facilities in such investigation if you feel it worth while. For our part, we will endeavor not to bother you with trivial matters, as we will probably have sufficient facilities to handle such small matters as they come up. This is a great deal to ask and I, unfortunately, have nothing but the thanks of the navy, and, I think, of the country at large, together with the feeling of service to your country that you will have, to offer you by way of recompense. Yet so clearly have you shown your patriotism and your unselfish loyalty to your country's interests that I feel justified in making this request.

Submarine Requires Attention.

"We are confronted with a new and terrible engine of warfare in the submarine, to consider only one of the big things which I have in mind, and I feel sure that, with the practical knowledge of the officers of the navy, with a department composed of the keenest and most inventive minds that we can gather together, and with your own wonderful brain to aid us, the United States will be able, as in the past, to meet this new danger with new devices that will assure peace to our country by their effectiveness.

"If you feel that you would be willing to do this, I would like, a little later, when my plans are somewhat more matured, to consult with you as to the details of the organization proposed so that I can make it as effective as possible for the purpose intended.

"With you it might be well to associate a few men prominent in special lines of inventive research, and I would like also to consult with you as to who these men should be. It is, of course, your aid that I rely upon most, and if you are not able, for any reason, to do this, I will frankly hesitate to undertake the matter at all. Should you feel like accepting the task, however, I know the relief which the country would feel in these trying times at the announcement that you are aiding us in this all important matter.

"If you could let me know as early as you may how you feel about this I would appreciate it, as everything waits upon your answer, and I think we cannot be too expeditious if we are going to take this matter up at all."

Suggestion Made in The Times.

The germ of this idea, as stated by Secretary Daniels in his letter to Mr. Edison, was contained in an interview with Mr. Edison published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, May 30, 1915. In suggesting the idea of a bureau such as Mr. Daniels intends to create, Mr. Edison said in the interview:

"I believe that the Government should maintain a great research laboratory, jointly under military and naval and civilian control. In this could be developed the continually increasing possibilities of great guns, the minutiae of new explosives, all the technique of military and naval progression without any vast expense."

Mr. Edison's idea in this interview, which Secretary Daniels says coincides with his own line of thought, is, instead of a great standing army and a great active navy, to have an ample equipment of the most modern and perfect kind for defense on land and sea, and skeleton organizations of highly trained military and naval officers, to be filled in with men in peaceful walks of life who have, nevertheless, the special training necessary to do their part in the country's fighting machines.

The most striking of the suggestions of Mr. Edison which caught the attention of Secretary Daniels are thus described in the introduction to the interview:

"Mr. Edison's plan of rendering us invulnerable to attack, while at the same time preserving us from high taxation, includes the establishment of new West Points and new Naval Academies for the training of officers and a vast system of military and naval education for the rank and file.

Edison's Views of Our Defenses.

"He would establish vast reserve stores of arms and ammunition, and he would count rather upon automobiles than upon the railroads for quick transportation.

"He would build many aeroplanes and submarines, and he would construct a fleet of cruisers, battleships, and other naval vessels—this is his most extraordinary proposal—to be kept in dry dock, practically in storage, and fully up to date until needed."

Mr. Edison said he thought an army of 100,000 would be enough, backed with an efficiently trained militia. He did not favor even a great military reserve.

Mr. Edison urged that we should have 2,000,000 rifles ready, in perfect order, even greased; an ample supply of the best mechanical devices for rapid defense, artillery, trenching tools, and all kinds of equipment; a large surplus of the best ammunition; armories equipped to manufacture, if necessary, 100,000 new firearms a day; factories that could turn out thousands of tons of high explosives in a month; 40,000 drill Sergeants selected and trained to instruct quickly a vast number of soldiers.

We should have the machinery, he said, for commandeering without delay 200,000 or more automobiles with the power to move 2,000,000 men, 100 miles in a day. He was for building an enormous number of submarines and for having better guns, guns with longer range than any which a ship could carry, for coast and harbor defense.

Navy Officers Welcome Plan.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Development of Secretary Daniels's ideas of strengthening the National defense by centralizing the inventive genius of the country to assist in perfecting the navy as a fighting machine has hinged almost wholly upon Mr. Edison's reply. The Secretary said he was greatly pleased when told Mr. Edison had accepted.

Mr. Edison's representative, Miller Reese Hutchinson, who is in Baltimore tonight, will have a conference with Mr. Daniels tomorrow. It is understood that one of the foremost officials of the General Electric Company has been asked to serve on the Advisory Committee.

Naval officers generally were enthusiastic at the proposed innovation, and predicted that, once the new bureau was in existence, great improvements in the navy's construction and organization would follow.

It is the purpose of Secretary Daniels to consult with Mr. Edison at the first opportunity concerning other men who are trained in special lines of scientific and inventive research work who might be associated with the bureau. The names of several already have been considered.

One of the first problems for the new bureau will be that of improving the navy's submarines and aeroplanes. There is at present no American-made engine satisfactory for aeroplane use, nor have submarine engines or batteries been perfected to the satisfaction of naval officers.

Mr. Edison is the inventor of new batteries being placed on the latest submarine craft, from which great things are expected.

200 Suggestions Come Each Year.

An important duty of the Bureau of Invention and Development will be to scrutinize plans which are continually being received at the Navy Department from officers at sea. As many as three to five suggestions as to possible improvements in vessels, machinery, guns, electrical equipment, and other constructive features are received daily by the department.

Secretary Daniels has not decided what officer of the Navy would be best fitted for the position of chief of the proposed bureau. The names of several have been mentioned, including Rear Admiral Fiske, former aid for operations, and now assigned to duty at the Naval War College, Newport; Rear Admiral Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

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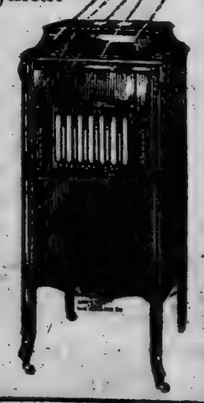

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MOVE TO CORRECT SINKING FUND ABUSE

Stimson Finance Committee Proposes Reform to Constitutional Convention.

KEEPS $29,000,000 EXCESS

But Applies It to Payments on Annual Contributions — Emergency Messages Attacked.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 12.—On behalf of the Committee on State Finance of the Constitutional Convention, Henry L. Stimson, its Chairman, at the session of the convention tonight introduced a proposal embodying a tentative plan for reforms in the management of the State's sinking funds and for changes in connection with the State's power to contract debts.

There is now an estimated excess of $29,000,000 in the various sinking funds of the State. Under the plan this surplus would remain, but it could be applied to the annual contributions for sinking fund purposes, which otherwise would have to be defrayed out of the general revenues of the State or from money raised by direct tax.

The proposal presented provides for amendments to Sections 2, 4, 5, and 11 of Article 7. The future management of sinking funds is provided for in what virtually amounts to a new Section 5, as follows:

New Sinking Fund Plan.

The sinking funds provided for the payment of interest and the extinguishment of the principal of the debts of the State heretofore contracted shall be continued; they shall be separately kept and safely invested, and neither of them shall be appropriated or used in any manner other than for such payments and extinguishments as hereinafter provided. The Controller shall each year appraise the securities held for investment in each of such funds at their fair market value, not exceeding par. He shall then determine and certify to the Legislature the amount which, if thereafter annually contributed to said fund, would, together with the accumulations upon the aggregate of such contributions and the existing amount of said funds as thus appraised, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, produce, at the date of maturity, the amount of the principal of the bonds for which the fund was created; and the Legislature shall thereupon appropriate as the contribution to said fund for such year at least the amount thus certified.

When the annual income upon any such fund reaches an amount more than sufficient to provide the entire annual contribution above provided for, such excess may be applied to the interest of the bonds for which the fund was created.

Whenever any sinking fund shall equal in amount the debt for which it was created no further contribution shall be made thereto, but the income thereof shall be thereafter devoted to maintaining such fund constantly equal to the principal of the debt outstanding, to the payment of the interest thereon and to the extinguishment of the debt as hereinafter provided. If any excess in such income be not needed for the foregoing purposes it shall be applied to the completion of the other sinking funds of the State and, after the completion of all such funds, to the general fund of the State.

Whenever any such sinking fund shall equal in amount the debt for which it was created, it may be used proportionately for the retirement by purchase, upon reasonable terms before maturity and cancellation, of any of the bonds evidencing such debt and for the reduction or extinction thereby of the debts; and the Legislature shall provide all reasonable means and authority for such retirement.

The Legislature shall also provide means and authority whereby outstanding bonds of the State for which sinking funds are provided may be exchanged at par for cancellation for serial bonds of the form authorized under Section 4 of this article, upon such terms and conditions as to interest and otherwise as it may in its discretion authorize or determine, except that the debt as thus refunded shall finally mature no later than the original debt. No further contributions into the Sinking Fund shall be made on account of bonds so exchanged, and a due proportion of the Sinking Fund may be applied from time to time to the payment of the substituted serial bonds.

Serial Bonds Favored.

Another amendment proposed by the State Finance Committee provides for changes in Section 4 of Article VII., under which the present method of raising money by fifty-year bonds would be supplanted by the more modern method of issuing serial bonds, which can be redeemed in annual installments, determined by the Legislature.

In pursuance of recommendations made by many authorities on finance at the hearings before the committee, an amendment was proposed which would prohibit the Legislature from enacting any law through which the State would contract a debt for any improvement until after the chief engineer of the department having the proposed improvement in charge shall have filed with the lawmaking body a certificate stating its probable life or usefulness, or, in financing it, create a debt running for a longer period than the life of the improvement.

Under an amendment proposed to Section 11 of Article VII., the State Controller is required to make up for any failure on the part of the Legislature to appropriate sufficient money for the sinking funds by setting aside the necessary sum out of the first incoming revenues applicable to the general fund. That would give the sinking funds the right of way over all financial obligations of the State. The proposed amendment also gives any holder of State bonds the right to compel action by the Controller through mandamus proceedings.

This was the first Monday night session held by the Constitutional Convention under its new arrangement of six working days each week. Many seats on the minority side were empty.

H. Le Roy Austin of Greene moved his amendment abolishing the emergency message from the Governor to hasten legislation.

Abuse of Emergency Message.

"The emergency message has degenerated into a message of convenience," said Mr. Austin. "I know of no emergency that has justified its use since it received constitutional sanction twenty year ago."

Mr. Austin cited statistics to show that in twenty years 502 bills had been passed as emergency measures. Of these, 140 were appropriation bills, 52 election law amendments, and 26 amendments to New York City charters.

"And I find," Mr. Austin added, "that on one occasion a Governor set aside the Constitution to rush through a bill to 'protect persons and property' in the village of Painted Post," and on another occasion the fundamental law was nullified to fix the duck-hunting season on Long Island."

The convention debated the Austin proposal in Committee of the Whole. The committee rose without taking final action.

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WANT TO BAR COTTON.

Members of Parliament Say It Should Be on the Contraband List.

LONDON, July 12.—Sir Henry Dalziel, Liberal Member of Parliament for Kirkcaldy Burghs, and De F. Pennefather, Unionist Member for the Torteth Division of Liverpool, have again brought the cotton discussion to the fore by insisting in the House of Commons today that the British Government should make clear why it did not declare cotton contraband. Failure so to do, it was pointed out, was prolonging the war, inasmuch as cotton, vital to the manufacture of explosives, was continuing to reach Germany through neutral countries.

Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply, said the Government must consider the interest of neutrals, and that the present plans to keep cotton out of Germany were considered to be effective. If it were shown conclusively that cotton was still going into Germany, he added, the Government would take any steps necessary to check it.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13.—The Chronicle, in an editorial discussing the questions in Parliament respecting cotton, says:

"All who appreciate the importance of preventing Germany from getting cotton for the manufacture of explosives will regret the confession of failure implied in the Government's admission yesterday that over 30,000 tons of cotton entered Holland last month. Holland has a cotton industry of her own, but the number of its spindles appears to be about 1 per cent. of the spindles in the British cotton industry, whereas 30,000 tons is nearly a half average of the British monthly import of American cotton in peace time.

"The inference is almost irresistible that a large part of this huge import had a German destination and if, as we suppose, it was consigned to the Netherlands Trust, which is pledged to see that consignments are for Dutch use only, it looks as if either the good faith or efficiency of that body was most seriously lacking.

"The highest estimate which we have seen, computes that Germany needs 1,000 tons of cotton a day for her explosives. If the whole 30,000 tons went to Germany it would therefore be a month's supply.

"In pressing this matter let us avoid the elementary mistake, still too often made, of asking that cotton shall be declared contraband. The demand is sound in substance but absurd in form, because contraband only affects goods consigned to an enemy port, and the whole trouble now is over goods consigned to neutral ports.

"By the Order in Council of March 11 we have gone a step further than any declaration of contraband could take us, and claimed the right to stop all goods consigned to neutral ports. If their ultimate destination is Germany no larger claim could be advanced, and the difficulty now before us is not legal but administrative. To ascertain in each case whether cotton or other goods consigned to Holland or Scandanavia is on its way to Germany, is anything but easy, and the unwisdom of cutting such knots overharshly, to the detriment of neutrals, must be obvious to every thinking person.

"Nevertheless, it is also obvious that we should be far more stringent than we have been. Germany cannot fight if her supply of sea-borne cotton is cut off for a sufficient number of months, and after nearly twelve months mastery of the sea by the British fleet it is high time that the cutting off process should have been made effective."

STAHL CHANGES HIS PLEA.

German Reservist Now Seeks Abatement of Indictment.

Gustav Stahl, the German reservist under indictment for perjury in connection with testimony he gave before the Federal Grand Jury regarding the Lusitania being armed with four guns, through his counsel, Harold S. Deming, withdrew yesterday, before Judge William Hunt in the United States District Court, the tentative plea of not guilty previously entered, and presented three pleas in abatement of the indictment.

The first plea asserts that a stenographer was improperly present in the Grand Jury room during the examination of witnesses in the proceedings pending against Paul Koenig, alias Stemler, and others. The second plea sets forth that the interpreter used by the Government to interrogate him was not sworn as an interpreter, but as a witness only. The third plea questions the property qualifications of one of the Federal Grand Jurors.

The stenographer whose presence in the Grand Jury room is complained of by Stahl is George J. Zengerlie, who took notes of the testimony given there under an appointment as clerk, as assistant to District Attorney Marshall, made by Samuel J. Graham, Assistant U. S. Attorney General in Washington on July 13, 1913. Stahl insists that Assistant Attorney General Graham was without authority to make such pretended appointment.

The Grand Juror complained of is John Kellock of Yonkers. Stahl maintains that he did not possess the necessary legal qualifications to serve as a Grand Juror. No date was set for the hearing of arguments on the pleas.

TO FIX GERMAN COAL PRICES.

Bundesrat Plans Compulsory Regulation of Production, Too.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says:

"The Bundesrat has authorized the central authorities in the provinces to form a combination of mine owners with a view to the compulsory regulation of the production and sale of coal. The Government will have the decision in fixing prices and thus have the power to renew the Westphalian coal agreement, which expires in December."

MINIMIZE BOTHA'S VICTORY.

Won by a Boer, Anyway, Says the German Colonial Office.

LONDON, July 12.—According to a Rotterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, the German Colonial Office, in a statement relative to the surrender of the German forces in Southwest Africa, says:

"If this surrender actually has taken place it was due to the overwhelming superiority of the British forces, and occurred under the most honorable circumstances. It is the first British victory of the war and was won by a Boer General, and it will not affect the ultimate result of the war."

JUST OUT

THE LANDLOPER

By

HOLMAN DAY

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HARPER & BROTHERS

VILLA THREATENS MEXICO CITY AGAIN

Force Moves on Capital from the North, Cutting Obregon's Main Lines.

FIERCER WAR EXPECTED

Admiral Howard Prevents Bombardment of Guaymas—Orozco Forfeits Bond of $7,500.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—On top of the announcement that Mexico City had been taken by the Carranza forces news came to the State Department this evening that the Villista troops had again assumed the offensive and were marching in the direction of the capital. The State Department's information was made public in the following statement:

"It is reported in a telegram dated July 10, from San Luis Potosi that a large force of Villista troops are advancing south and have taken Leon, Silao and Irapuato."

The significance of this movement of the Villistas is thoroughly appreciated by persons here who are informed as to the Mexican situation. It means, they say, that Villa is attempting to get to Mexico City by the route that is easiest and it is believed that he has a prospect of success. According to the State Department dispatch Villa has gained victories at places where he was defeated some time ago by the Carranza forces under General Obregon, as to whose whereabouts there is some mystery. Obregon was severely wounded recently and it was necessary to amputate one of his arms. It has been asserted that he was dead. The loss to Carranza of the services of his most competent General at this critical time would be a bad blow to the Carranza cause and might have considerable effect on the progress of military events.

It is probable that in order to prevent Villa from retaking Mexico City, the Carranza Government will be obliged to withdraw its forces from the capital and send them northward to meet the advancing Villista army. This, it is believed, would give the Zapata forces, which are allied to the Villa movement, a chance to take Mexico City again, while the main army of the Carranza Government was seeking to check Villa's southward advance.

Carranza has been in possession of Mexico City on three occasions, including the present occupation, and on two of these he was obliged to withdraw. The Villista-Zapata forces have held Mexico City twice, but like the Carranzistas, they found the position untenable. The Carranzistas are counting much on their present occupation of the capital. They are encouraged to believe that if they retained possession the United States Government will be inclined to recognize the Carranza authority and give it the "active, moral support" promised by President Wilson in the formal statement issued on June 2. The advance of the Villa forces makes the realization of this hope on the part of the Carranzistas more remote.

General Villa has informed the American Government that his victory over the Carranza troops under General Obregon, south of Aguascalientes, was most decisive, and that he sent a large expeditionary force of cavalry which already threatens Obregon's communication with his base, and is pressing onward within 100 miles of Mexico City, after having captured all the towns between Leon and Irapuato.

Several thousand well-equipped men are in the flying column which Villa has sent out under some of his trusted lieutenants. They are relying on an alleged shortage of ammunition in Obregon's army and their ability to keep him from getting a further supply at his base. From these advices officials conclude that the warfare in the central part of the Republic is about to be carried forward now with more vigor than has been apparent in several weeks.

The same expeditionary force is understood to have destroyed the railroad running eastward to Guadalajara from Irapuato, to prevent its use by the Carranza forces. The retreating Carranza troops destroyed the railroad, including water tanks and sidings, south as far as Irapuato, which, it is estimated, cannot be repaired for at least sixty days.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 12.—Employes of the various Government offices left here this morning to take possession of all Government positions in Mexico City. Passenger and freight service will be resumed tomorrow.

HOWARD SAVES GUAYMAS.

American Admiral Prevents Bombardment of West Mexican Port.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander in Chief of the Pacific fleet, today notified the Navy Department by wireless from the Mexican Western Coast port of Guaymas, that the commander of the Carranzista gunboat Guerrero had threatened to bombard that port at 6 o'clock this morning, but the bombardment had been prevented by a protest made by the Admiral.

Admiral Howard told the commander of the Guerrero that such a bombardment would seriously damage foreign property and threaten foreign lives and that he would not tolerate the attack on the port. He informed the department that the Villista gunboat Bonita had arrived at Guaymas with a number of troops and that the Carranzista commander of the Guerrero had also threatened to sink the Bonita by shell fire. The threatened bombardment of Guaymas had as its main object the destruction of the Bonita and the shelling out of the Villista forces at that place.

The commander of the Guerrero, it is understood, after listening to Admiral Howard's strong protest, agreed not to open fire on the port of Guaymas, but stated that he would confine the attack to the bombardment of the Bonita and of Southern Pacific Railway trains going in and out of Guaymas with troops, beginning the attack at 6 o'clock tonight.

It is understood that the British, German, French, Italian and American Consuls co-operated with Admiral Howard in calling upon the Carranzista commander to change his plans.

VILLA EXPECTED AT BORDER.

Arranges Interview by Wire with Washington Agents.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 12.—General Francisco Villa is expected to arrive here on Tuesday to transact important business with his representatives in Washington. He has engaged a special train which carried George C. Carothers, the American representative, to Chihuahua by Villa's urgent order on Sunday night and will return at once to the border with Villa. It is known that Villa has arranged for a long wire conference with Enrique C. Llorente, his Washington representative, and it is reported here that Villa is much alarmed over the possibility of early action by the United States and hopes to forestall it.

Francisco Escudero, Villa's Minister of Finance, today issued a decree to all mining and other foreign companies in Northern Mexico that Villa money must be accepted at the rate of 30 cents on the dollar in exchange for merchandise and for payment of all supplies. As Villa money was selling on the local market today for only three cents, this decree means the closing of all stores in Villa territory if it is enforced.

MEXICANS KIDNAP AMERICAN.

Carried Across Border and Held Prisoner, Federal Authorities Told.

EL PASO, July 12.—It was reported to Federal authorities today that Castulo Padilla, an American citizen, had been kidnaped by Mexicans and was being held a prisoner somewhere in Juarez. An investigation was started at once.

Three Mexicans and two Americans in an automobile are said to have appeared at Padilla's farm near the international line on Friday night, handcuffed him, and, forcing him into the car, carried him into Mexico. Padilla is an old man, who has lived on his farm forty years.

General Tomas Ornelas, commander of the garrison in Juarez, denied that Padilla was a prisoner in Juarez. He professed to know nothing regarding the alleged kidnaping.

OROZCO FORFEITS $7,500 BAIL.

Mexican Leader Arrested with Huerta Fails to Appear.

EL PASO, July 12.—General Pascual Orozco, who on July 2 eluded Federal and civil officers who held him under surveillance, failed today to appear in the Federal Court to answer charges of conspiracy to violate United States neutrality laws. His bond of $7,500 was declared forfeited.

General Marcelo Caraveo, Frank and Ike Alderete, also Mexican military adherents, who are held on similar charges, waived preliminary hearing and were held under reduced bond to the Federal Grand Jury.

BELL PLEADS FOR MEXICO.

Urges That Relief Be Sent Before It Is Too Late.

A story of terrible conditions in Mexico and of the pressing need of relief is told in a letter received by Mrs. William Alexander, President of the Special Relief Society of 597 Fifth Avenue, which is sending a consignment of grain to that country through the Red Cross. The letter is from Edward I. Bell, a newspaper publisher of Mexico and author of "The Political Shame of Mexico." He writes in part:

"You may not need further details to make vividly clear the urgency of the case. But the helplessness of those millions of gentle-natured, simple people has been too long a burden on my heart. You must permit me to add my prayer that the speediest means be employed to alleviate a condition which cries to heaven its reproach for our neglect.

"There is difficulty in reaching the needy with supplies, but it must be overcome. If I may venture a suggestion, the most certain method is through the American corporations which have interests there. Several of these great concerns have been carrying thousands of men on their payroll while their works have been shut down. This has been going on for more than a year. It has been a charity so unobtrusive that it has not been noted, but it has been effective. Several millions of dollars have in this way freely been spent to lessen the suffering of the unemployed.

"You can cover a large area through the corporations, and you will accomplish one essential thing—you will get aid to the deserving. You will also get it to them intact at a minimum of cost. Some of our Government people there also are reliable, but real efficiency lies in the companies, which know the ropes and which will guard you against graft.

"Belgium has had millions of money which of right should have gone to Mexico. The day is not far distant now when the conspiracy of silence as to the real facts in the Mexican matter will be broken. When that day comes American generosity will overflow of its own accord—but it will be too late."

Any one wishing to contribute to the relief of the starving Mexicans is urged to send contributions to the Special Relief Society, care of Lincoln Trust Company, 204 Fifth Avenue.

TO FOLLOW US IN MEXICO.

Great Britain Will Not Act Independently as with Huerta.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Great Britain intends to follow the lead of the United States in the matter of recognizing a Government in Mexico. This was explained to Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Villa faction, in a conference today with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador.

Mr. Lombardo, formerly Mexican Minister to France, is here on a special mission. He was discussing with the British Ambassador conditions with respect to foreigners in Northern Mexico when he learned, incidentally, the British view on the subject of recognition.

The decision to follow the lead of the United States, it is understood, grows out of a desire to avoid such a misunderstanding as occurred when the British Government recognized General Huerta.

MORE GOLD FOR FRANCE.

Over 10,000 Persons Made Deposits Last Friday and Saturday.

PARIS, July 12.—The flow of gold from the private stocks of the public into the Bank of France continues. More than 10,000 persons deposited gold at the Bank on Friday and Saturday.

The Minister of Finance, M. Ribot, today introduced in the Chamber of Deputies a bill raising the limit of issue of national defense bonds from 6,000,000,000 francs, ($1,200,000,000,) as fixed in the law of May 18, to 7,000,000,000 francs, ($1,400,000,000.) Subscriptions have already exceeded the previous limit by 150,000,000 francs, ($30,000,000.)

The French public in eleven months has taken 8,400,000,000 francs ($1,680,000,000) of national bonds.

Recently the Bank of France extended an invitation to the public to turn in its private hoards of gold to strengthen the national reserve. The response was such that the bank had to designate half a dozen receiving tellers to take the coin offered.

The certificates given for the gold declare that the exchange was made for "national defense."

HASTENS GERMAN CROPS.

New Method of Heated Ground Also Makes Monster Fruit, &c.

DRESDEN, Tuesday, July 13, (via London.)—Successful results of experiments in increasing yields of gardens by heating the earth with the waste heat from factories and industrial establishments are announced by Professor Kuebler of the Technical High School.

Fruits and vegetables grown under this novel condition, according to Professor Kuebler, have been found to advance about twice as fast as the same things planted simultaneously in normal unheated ground, and have attained from 40 to 100 per cent. greater size.

The originator of the scheme is a local engineer, who advocated experimenting with water heated by the waste heat from electric stations and factories, and piped even miles distant to gardens and small farms. The Minister of Agriculture gave his assent to the plan, which was carried out by students of the Technical High School.

The experiments were begun in the Spring with maize, rye, wheat, potatoes, beans, beets, and turnips, which were planted at the same time in equal quantities in adjoining fields, one field being heated and the other unheated.

The results announced today indicate not only the efficacy of the plan, but the thorough practicability of earlier and larger vegetables. Crops grown on the heated ground brought so much higher prices that the cost of heating was more than met.

Flower culture also is greatly benefited by the heating plan, and it is expected that it will be possible to produce the French and Italian flowers formerly imported by Germany in artificially heated ground. The plan is said to be advisable only where waste heat is available.

MANY LOST IN CHINA FLOODS

Consul at Canton Asks Us to Aid the Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Loss of many lives as the result of unprecedented floods in the Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, China, was announced today in a dispatch to the State Department from Consul General Cheshire at Canton. The Consul General's message said:

"Unprecedented floods. Great distress among the Chinese in the interior of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Many lives lost. Shameen flooded two or three feet. There is a total cessation of trade and railroad traffic. Contributions to suffering humanity urgently needed at once. Kindly inform the Red Cross and The Christian Herald."

Shameen is an island in Canton Harbor on which foreign concessions are located.

Miss Mabel Boardman, Chairman of the Red Cross Relief Committee, conferred with Secretary of State Lansing tonight and later directed that $1,000 be telegraphed to Canton to aid the flood sufferers. At the same time it was announced that the Red Cross headquarters here would be glad to transmit any contributions that might be made by the American public.

A commission of engineering officers was sent to China some time ago, under the auspices of the Red Cross, to investigate and devise means for checking or stopping such floods. They worked out a plan for drainage of the rivers and lakes with great irrigation ditches and reservoirs which would involve an expenditure of approximately $20,000,000. The Chinese Government promptly approved the scheme, but the problem of financing so far has proved an insuperable obstacle.

BOTHA THANKS KITCHENER.

Hopes Many of His Men Will Soon Be Fighting in Europe.

LONDON, July 12.—General Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, has replied as follows to Lord Kitchener's cabled congratulations on the conquest of German Southwest Africa:

"I most cordially thank you for your kind congratulations, which are highly appreciated by all. I hope that soon many of my men here will take their share in the greater task in Europe."

CUTHBERT KILLED IN ACTION

Well-Known New Yorker Was Fighting in Flanders with British.

Robert L. Cuthbert, an accountant and formerly a member of the firms of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co. and Arthur Young & Co., was killed in action in the European war on July 6, according to a cablegram that reached New York yesterday. While a resident of this city he lived at the New York Yacht Club.

Mr. Cuthbert was in London when the war broke out, and, although an American citizen and more than 40 years of age, regarded it as his duty to make every effort to join the British Army. He finally became a member of King Edward's Horse, and was in training in London all last Winter. Mr. Cuthbert only recently was sent to the front. Although the cable dispatch gives no details of his death, it is supposed that he was killed in Flanders, where his regiment has been engaged. He was widely known in this city, and was a member of the Garden City and National Golf Clubs and an active yachtsman.

Maternity Apparel

FINAL REDUCTIONS ON ENTIRE SUMMER STOCK

to effect quick clearance before beginning extensive alterations to enlarge our showrooms.

Lane Bryant is originator and largest manufacturer of Modish Maternity Apparel, scientifically constructed to automatically create proper balance for the figure through changing proportions, allowing for necessary expansion without removal of any fastenings. Differ in no outward way from prevailing modes, and fit when figure is again normal.

Dresses, Coats, Suits, Waists, Skirts, Negligees, Corsets and Underwear.

Baby Needs, Nursery Furnishings, and apparel for small children, 25% lower than elsewhere.

Phone 6418 Greeley Lane Bryant 25 West 38th St.

Brill Brothers

Semi-Annual Sale of Summer Suits For Men

At Two Stores—BROADWAY AT 49TH and 1456 BROADWAY AT 42ND

$23.50 For $35.00 & $30.00 Values

Including Fancy Worsteds, Cassimeres, Cheviots and choice imported Flannels in this season's newest patterns and models, many of them quarter lined with silk, and with silk sleeve linings; extremely smart, one, two, three and four button models.

$17.50 For $25.00 & $22.00 Values

Choice fancy patterns, pencil stripes and checks, in worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres. One, two and three button models, quarter and half lined.

$13.50 For $20.00 & $18.00 Suits

Unusually good suits at this low price, among them flannels, cassimeres and fancy worsteds, desirable patch pocket models, one, two or three buttons.

Choice Specials in Smart, Cool Comfort Clothes

$25 and $30 Silk Coat and Trousers.....$23.50
$22.00 Silk Coat and Trousers.....17.50
White and Striped Flannel Trousers....$3.50, $5 and $8.50
White and Striped Serge Trousers.....$3.50 and $5.00
Sport Coats for Men.....$7.50, $10, $15 and $25

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY at 49th STREET
1456 BROADWAY, at 42d STREET

Broadway and 33d Street

GIMBELS

Store Opens 8:30, Closes 5:30

More and More, People Talk About The SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Sale

Consequently, more and more, people are *coming* to the Simpson-Crawford Sale. For good news spreads. And this is the sort of news that has produced, from perfectly natural reasons, the biggest July buying—like that of the Christmas season—that New York has ever known.

What wonder, when, from the Simpson-Crawford stock itself, from other special purchases, and from our own stock, we have gathered hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of

Seasonable Goods at Average HALF PRICE!

WOMEN'S $25 FALL SUITS, $18.50

Really a wonderful value, thanks to a manufacturer who gave us bedrock prices in order to share in this great Simpson-Crawford sale.

Choose from Two Advanced Fall Models

Wool Poplin Suits, with a medium length Jacket, feature the new belted panel back that is button trimmed; silk lined; circular pleated back skirt.

Serge Suits have a belted Jacket with two large patch pockets; full circular skirt. Third Floor

500 WOMEN'S & MISSES' BOMBAZINE AND WOOL CASSIMERE RAINCOATS

At $3.95 Gimbel's former Prices, $7.50 to $15
At $5 Gimbel's former Prices, $8.50 to $17.50
Tan, Olive, Navy, Black, Taupe.

This special Gimbel Purchase duplicates Raincoats that we actually sold in regular stock earlier in the season at more than double our present sale price. The amazing reductions were made by the manufacturer to clean up the entire lot.

Single and Double Textures; Numerous Styles.

Loose and belted models with raglan and set-in sleeves.

All sizes in every style from 14 to 46. Third Floor

$3.95 TO $6.95 HANDKERCHIEF LINEN SPORT BLOUSES, $2.95 AND $3.95

All the new Sport styles and expertly tailored, which means a perfect fit, well groomed appearance and perfect freedom of movement. The majority are pocket trimmed and a few have black ribbon cravats.

Awning Striped Blouses—Rose, blue and black, tan, green, on white grounds.

Plain White Linen Blouses—With collar and cuffs of blue, rose or lavender linen. Also striped linen collar and cuffs.

Plain Colored Linen Blouses—Rose, blue, green and lavender, tan, with white collar and cuffs. Third Floor

MEN'S ALL-WOOL SWEATERS, $3.45

Regularly $5, $6, $8, and even more.

Bought *at a single clip* from a manufacturer whose product is a household word for dependability and excellence.

The BEST Sweaters he had, too; no seconds or undesirables.

They were the accumulations from a maker's orders—three or four "overrun" on this order, a dozen on that, and so on—until it ran up to 140 dozen, and he HAD to clear house.

Every Sweater is a 1915 Coat Model—New, Perfect

There are all kinds of styles, all sorts of necks, and there is every size from 34 to 46 in.—as a rule—several attractive models, colors, patterns and finishes. Main and Fourth Floors

MEN SAVE $11 TO $16 BY BUYING THESE SUITS AT $14

Ordinarily we sell this grade at $25, $28 and $30 —according to the material, etc.

These are SPLENDID Suits, and were bought especially for this Sale from a well-known manufacturer who was anxious to see us make a big success of it.

More Than Half of Them Are Silk Lined

There is wide choice in material, cut, color, style, etc.—others are models and sizes for men of all ages and proportions.

Remember, there are 150 Silk-lined blue serges in the lot.

$1.45 TO $2 SILKS, $1 YARD

Average width is 35 to 40 inches; broken assortments of colors.

Taffetas—black, navy and other desirable shades.
Charmeuse—black and street shades.
Dress Satins—Not every shade in every quality.
Crepe de Chines and Crepe Meteors—wide choice of colors.

Broken lots of numerous other weaves at the above low price—$1. Second Floor

REED & FIBRE FURNITURE—HALF AND LESS

A charming little collection of odd pieces in brown stain, green stain and enamel finish. Included are Sofas, Arm Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Lamps, etc. Only one of a kind as a rule.

Special—About fifty slightly damaged reed and fibre pieces at ridiculously low prices. For instance:—

$10 Lamps in Brown Reed, at $3
$14 Brown Fibre Settees, at $4
$4.50 Brown Ash Porch Rockers, $2.25

OUTDOOR FURNITURE at HALF PRICE

About twenty pieces in "Old Hickory," finished in brown, green, or red stain. Mostly in 3-piece suites, consisting of Settee, Arm Chair and Arm Rocker. Sold as a suite. None can be duplicated. Among them are:

$21.50 Three-piece Hickory Suites, $10.75
$10.50 Settees in Brown Stain, $5.25
$2 Tabourettes of Hickory at $1
$5.50 Arm Chairs in Red Stain, $2.75 Sixth Fl.

50c TO 60c WHITE SUMMER DRESS COTTONS AT 32c YARD

38-inch wide. New Voile grounds with satin-striped effects; new Crepe and Voile grounds with small woven embroidered figures and dots; also Rice Cloths and Gabardines. Second Floor

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Consistent with our policy to clear out each season's styles—we submit the following values in Smart Summer Apparel—

$25 to $35 Linen Suits—at $12.50
$45 to $65 Cloth Suits—at $19
$65 to $85 Silk Suits—at $35

$35 to $95 Dresses at $15 & $22
For country, beach, porch, and outing wear; a grouping of various lines.

$45 to $125 Gowns at $35 & $45
For cards, calling, restaurant, dancing and evening wear. *Also handsome Lingerie, Lace and Net Dresses.*

$35 to $125 Wraps at $28, $45, $50
For day and evening wear—a readjustment of many lines.

$35 to $75 Coats at $18, $35
For town, country, traveling, motor, beach and sports use.

Disposal of Early Millinery—$5
Formerly $15, $18, $25

A sea story of adventure, a married pair's second romance, a character study of a released convict, a war article by Gelett Burgess, another complete Fu-Manchu story—these are the high lights in the Annual Summer Fiction Number—this week's issue

Collier's 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

10,000 to-day

The Butterick Company receives considerably more than three million letters a year. This means more than 10,000 letters every working day.

This very hour some 1,000 people will be writing to Butterick. This, of course, refers only to American mail; nearly all foreign correspondence is cared for at the various European offices.

Each issue of the Butterick monthly magazines is read by more women than there are in the cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Newark and New Orleans all together.

BUTTERICK

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEGLECT YOUR SCALP

And Lose Your Hair. Cuticura Prevents It. Trial Free.

Cuticura Soap shampoos cleanse and purify the scalp of dandruff while the Ointment soothes and heals the irritated scalp skin. Dandruff and itching are hair destroyers. Get acquainted with these fragrant super-creamy emollients for the skin and scalp.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With full directions. Address postcard. Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

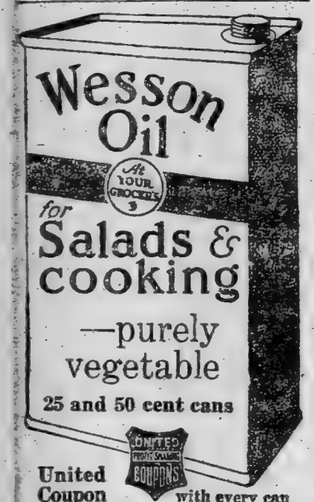

United Coupon with every can

SPECIAL
SHEETS and PILLOW CASES
All Hemstitched with Hand Scalloped Edges, Single and Double size, Excellent Value

PILLOW CASES
1.75 to 2.50 each
SHEETS
10.00 to 16.00 each

Interesting Values in other departments

McGIBBON & CO.
37th St. West Near 5th Ave.

Carstairs Estab. 1788 In the non-refillable bottle.
"A good bottle to keep good whiskey good."
Rye

MERCHANT WOUNDED FAMILY HIDES FACTS

Addison Abraham Brought Here from Galilee, Penn., with Bullet in His Eye.

SHOT ON SUNDAY NIGHT

Admittance Refused to Patient at Post-Graduate Hospital, He Is Taken to Bellevue.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Addison Abraham, a well-to-do merchant of Galilee, Penn., was taken to Bellevue Hospital. His wife and a nurse accompanied Abraham, who was suffering from a bullet wound in the right eye. The family refused to tell how he was hurt.

According to the nurse, Mrs. Bertha Clausen of Galilee, Mr. Abraham was wounded at 9 o'clock on Sunday night. When no doctor could be found, the patient was put into an automobile and was hurried ten miles to Callicoon, the nearest railroad station on the Erie.

Behind them followed another machine in case the first should break down. At Callicoon Abraham was placed on board the train that was due in Jersey City at 7 o'clock in the morning. From the station he was taken in an ambulance belonging to the Scully-Walton Company and conveyed first to the Post-Graduate Hospital, where admission being refused, he was taken to Bellevue.

Sheriff Frank Gimble of Honesdale, Penn., was ordered to serve a writ today on Abraham at the request of Mrs. Bertha Rutledge, who had obtained a judgment for $2,000 against him. The Sheriff believes that Abraham shot himself. The judgment was not large enough to cause any financial difficulty, as Abraham's store was a profitable enterprise and he was known to be well off.

Leonard Eidlestone, driver of the ambulance which bore the party from the baggage room of the Erie Station in Jersey City says that when Mrs. Clausen got out at the Post-Graduate Hospital, she bade Mrs. Abraham to remain with her husband, saying:

"Don't come in. He's liable to do something else."

Detective Kilgallon has been assigned to the case. Drs. Rutledge and Rhodes of Bellevue Hospital last night took the bullet out and removed Abraham's right eye. The patient's condition is considered serious.

WILL CENSOR MAGAZINES.

Four Pittsburgh Policewomen Named to Pass on Their Propriety.

PITTSBURGH, July 12.—Charles S. Hubbard, Director of Public Safety, issued orders late today for the establishment of a bureau of censorship to pass upon all magazines sold in Pittsburgh. Magazines transgressing the bounds of morality and propriety will be barred and newsdealers who fail to observe the police regulations will be subject to arrest.

Four policewomen were appointed by Director Hubbard to read all publications received here each month. Verse, prose, and illustrations deemed objectionable will be marked and submitted to the Director.

WIDOW'S SHARE INCREASED.

Mrs. Annie Huggins to Get $120,000 from $500,000 Estate.

Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., referee in the accounting proceedings of the estate of Samuel J. Huggins, who died Nov. 22, 1910, yesterday filed his report in the Surrogate's Court. He recommends that a trust fund of $80,000 which was set aside for Mrs. Annie Huggins, the widow, who has been adjudged an incompetent, be increased to $120,000 on the ground that there will then remain sufficient from the $500,000 estate to be divided among other beneficiaries.

The executors, James B. Martin and Francis B. Chedsey, had turned the $80,000 over to James Hart, committee of the person and property of Mrs. Huggins, but the other beneficiaries objected and the case went to Referee Winthrop.

Under the will the rest of the estate, after the widow "is suitably provided for," goes to Everett N. Huggins of South Poland, Me., a nephew; Nathaniel Huggins of Great Neck, L. I., a great-nephew, and Ruth H. Van Vleck, of Short Hills, N. J., and Grace E. Wells of Amesbury, Mass., great nieces.

RESPITE TO CONVICTED MAN.

Ex-Bank Teller to Help Family Before Going to Sing Sing.

Frederick W. Smith, formerly paying teller of the Fifty-seventh Street Branch of the Security Bank, was sentenced by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday to serve two and a half to five years in Sing Sing for robbing the bank and falsifying to cover his thefts. Judge Rosalsky gave Smith two weeks before beginning his term to make arrangements for the support of his wife and two children, who live in Brooklyn.

Smith asserted that his habits always had been of the best until he attended a birthday dinner last March. He took his first drink at the dinner and afterward visited different resorts along Broadway. After that he frequented the resorts constantly. Several weeks ago he and a girl were involved in an automobile accident. His employers hearing of his life on Broadway, investigated his accounts and discovered that he had misappropriated more than $3,000.

HUSBAND AND WIFE SUICIDES

Note to Son Asks Him Not to Expose Their Bodies.

Leslie Koch of 319 Furman Street, visiting the home of his parents last evening on the second floor of 333 Furman Street, broke in the door when he noticed the odor of gas in the hallway and found both had killed themselves by gas asphyxiation. They had left a note addressed to him, which read:

"Kindly do not expose our bodies to public view."

His father, Gustave Koch, had been ill and despondent because he had been unable to work for some time. His savings, earned while he was employed as a machinist, were gone, the son said. Husband and wife were each 56 years old.

Smallpox in Goshen Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., July 12.—The county jail here has been quarantined as a result of an outbreak of smallpox. "Snowball" Hicks, a negro, is the victim. He has been moved to the pest house at Orange Farm. There are forty prisoners in the jail.

Aviator Riley Killed by Fall.

LONDON, July 12.—Henry Riley, an aviator, was killed today at Brighton by the fall of his aeroplane. The observer who was with him in the machine was slightly injured.

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN'S
Sales for week ending July 3rd, 1915, One Million, Seventy-one Thousand.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the World.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

ALBATROSS ON FIRE, SINKS.

Gasoline Tanks Exploded—Captain and Engineer Saved.

Special to The New York Times.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., July 12.—An exploding tank on the gasoline freight boat Albatross, owned by Thomas J. Howard, at 1 Broadway, New York, tore a hole in the hull of the vessel while she was going up the Hudson River at 3:30 o'clock this morning. She sank in a few minutes on the west side of the river, opposite this place. Leaking gasoline from one of two sixty-gallon tanks ignited. The two men on board, Captain W. F. Caffney and Engineer W. G. Young, fought the flame with extinguishers until the second tank exploded and they were forced to take to the small boat.

John Lange, a fisherman of Dobbs Ferry, who was fixing his nets on the flats, rowed to the assistance of the men. They went to Dobbs Ferry and boarded a train for New York.

The Albatross, sixty feet long, used as a freight tender in the New York Harbor, was to have been placed in dry dock at Newburg for repairs. The owner of the boat, who lives at 82 Third Place, Brooklyn, said he had not received a report from Caffney concerning the accident, but supposed it was caused by a backfire from the engine.

ACCUSED OF CARO MURDER.

Two Prisoners Reported by the Police to Have Confessed.

Joseph Caro of 751 East 187th Street was found murdered in front of the residence of Mrs. L. J. Mulvaney at 3,497 Fort Independence Avenue, in the Kingsbridge section of the Bronx, shortly after midnight, yesterday morning, with bullets in his groin and temple, and no clue to the murderers except that Mrs. Mulvaney had seen two men running away after the shots were heard. Caro was unconscious when found and was identified by papers in his pockets. He died ten minutes after being admitted to Fordham Hospital without regaining his senses.

The alleged murderers were arrested last night by two young policemen who had been assigned to detective duty only last Saturday, Charles Armstrong and William Niemand of the Bronx Bureau. They learned that Caro had had trouble with fellow-employes over a girl and that all concerned worked at the Johnson Iron Foundry, 228th Street and Spuyten Duyvil Road. When the employes reported for work yesterday morning the two detectives were there and went over the rolls to find that two men had stayed away. Dressed as workmen, the detectives stayed about the place and found, they say, that Angelo Luminoso of 3,180 Villa Avenue was an intimate of the two missing men. He acted as if nervous.

When the closing whistle blew the detectives followed this man to a flat on the third floor of 2,435 East Twenty-second Street. The detectives forced their way in and found two other men with him. All three were arrested and taken to the Bronx to be questioned.

Coroner Flynn and District Attorney Martin say two men confessed to having shot Caro because of a dispute over money in which his wife was concerned. They gave their names as Peter Mantello of 3,430 Bailey Avenue and Nicholas Gori of 751 East 187th Street. Luminoso, who is accused of intending to bring money and aid their escape, was held on the latter charge.

DEPOSITORS SEEK $500,000.

Sue Directors of Defunct Roseville (N. J.) Trust Company.

Twelve Directors of the defunct Roseville Trust Company, which was reorganized into the Mutual Bank of Roseville, N. J., will be brought into court soon, it was announced yesterday in Newark, to defend themselves against a suit for $500,000, which, it is charged, they should turn over to those who were depositors in the bank when it failed. The suit is brought against each of the Directors individually and against all collectively.

The suit was instituted on the advice of Edward F. Clark, a New York lawyer, who assisted in the reorganization of the bank for the benefit of the depositors. The action was taken as a consequence of the notice served on the twelve Directors last week by the New Jersey State Commission of Banking and Insurance that they must contribute the amount named in the suit. Acting with Mr. Clark in the suit is Roger Hinds, a lawyer of East Orange, N. J.

The Roseville Trust Company failed after its Secretary-Treasurer, Raymond E. Smith, had absconded with some of its funds. In the bill which was filed in the Chancery Court in Trenton yesterday, Smith, who is now in prison in New Jersey, was among the twelve Directors named as defendants. The others were John B. Scarlett, William T. Benjamin, Emile C. Bataille, Edward D. Dunn, Harry W. Foster, Worthington H. Ingersoll, Dr. William S. Keim, George E. Krug, Charles C. Lurich, Harvey Mott, and G. Rowland Munroe.

Other Directors of the failed bank who contributed to the fund with which it was reorganized were not made defendants in the suit. If the suit is won 3,000 depositors will benefit.

Release "Ripper" Suspect.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—George Blumlein, who was arrested here on June 24 in connection with the New York "ripper" murders, was discharged today from the hospital where he had been confined for observation as to his mental condition. At the time of his arrest, New York detectives said that Blumlein was well acquainted with the neighborhood where the children were murdered. No further word was received from the New York officials, and the local authorities decided today to release the prisoner.

How Many More United Coupons Do You Need to Get What You Want?

CIGARS UNITED

You can now accumulate them more rapidly, since you now can get United Coupons with your purchases of groceries, meats, confections, and United Coupons are also given with shirts, collars, neckwear, underwear, hosiery and other furnishing goods and by retailers in other lines.

The United Coupons you receive at other stores and United Cigar Stores Coupons may be combined and exchanged for any of the many useful articles for personal or household goods obtainable at the United Coupon Premium Stores.

You get United Coupons when making purchases at all stores that display this United Shield.

LOOK FOR THE UNITED SHIELD
Buy where you see it.

UNITED PROFIT-SHARING COUPONS

FLINT SAYS THAW SHOWS NO LUNACY

Continued from Page 1.

has been on the stand?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"No," replied Dr. Flint.

"Well, paranoia is progressive, isn't it?"

"It is incurable and slowly progressive."

"Now, if Thaw believed he was a reformer wouldn't he have given some evidence of it on the stand? Wouldn't he have grown a long beard and let his hair grow, too?"

"Not necessarily; paranoia is a latent disease."

"Well, what evidence of paranoia has he given on the stand here?"

"He didn't show any evidence of anything."

Justice Hendrick broke in to question Dr. Flint.

"But you say he hasn't given any evidence here of insanity?" he demanded in a sharp voice. "What way, then, is there for the layman to tell whether he is sane or insane?"

"In this case you have no means," replied Dr. Flint. "You have no means except the testimony of the alienists."

"If you didn't know his history, would you think him a paranoiac from any indications he has given here?" persisted Justice Hendrick. "That is what I want to get at."

"No, there is not a thing," replied the State's alienist.

As to Hidden Delusions.

Mr. Stanchfield continued the examination at this point.

"You think he has been concealing his delusions?"

"Yes."

"And how long do you think he could conceal them?"

"Perhaps for a year or more."

Mr. Stanchfield explained that Thaw had been in New Hampshire for eighteen months, and that the people there close to him had seen no evidence of delusions. He also asserted that there was no evidence at the trial to show that Thaw had suffered from delusions while at Matteawan.

"One witness, who was camping with Thaw in New Hampshire, said that the test was one which would produce the yellow streak in a man if he had it. Now, don't you think that trip would have caused Thaw to have delusions if he was a paranoiac?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"No," said Dr. Flint, "he might keep them concealed for years, I think."

"Perhaps he might keep them concealed forever," retorted Mr. Stanchfield scornfully. "Where is there any evidence that he expressed delusions?"

"There is none in this court," replied Dr. Flint.

Dr. Flint explained why he believed Thaw had delusions, saying that at first they were persecutory delusions which later gave way to the delusion that he was a great reformer. He said Thaw had a delusion that he was being persecuted after the murder of Stanford White and that there was a conspiracy to put him away in order to protect alleged confederates of Mr. White and to protect Mr. White's name.

To controvert that opinion Mr. Stanchfield again read William T. Jerome's summing up at the murder trial, in which Mr. Jerome expressed the belief that there was a band of degenerates who held orgies in a house in Twenty-fourth Street named by Thaw. Justice Hendrick again interrupted to take up the examination of the witness.

"If Mr. Jerome made that statement and Thaw heard it and believed it to be true, is that a delusion?" demanded the Justice.

"When you take that simple statement it would not be," replied Dr. Flint.

No Sign of Insanity.

"Have you seen any evidence of insanity on Thaw's part at this trial?" Mr. Stanchfield asked.

"No."

"Now, no one on earth but you could see any evidence of delusions at all. Do you think that he could sit here for three weeks and undergo two days' examination on the stand and possess delusions of grandeur or persecution and not give any evidence of them?"

"Yes," said Dr. Flint.

"When did he display evidences of delusions?"

"When he was at Matteawan. When he wrote to Governor Dix, in 1911, telling of conditions at the asylum."

"Were his views delusions?"

"It was an insane letter."

Mr. Stanchfield took exception to that description and said he would talk to Dr. Flint about it again today.

"Now you are talking about Mr. Thaw's delusions," contined Mr. Stanchfield. "The other day when he was questioned about having the Thomas girl in his room in Fifth Avenue, did you hear his answer, that he was not a Sir Galahad? Wouldn't that indicate that he didn't believe himself a reformer?"

Dr. Flint replied that he always had considered Sir Galahad just a Knight of the Round Table, and not in the light of a reformer.

"You don't recall that he played the rôle of a reformer?" asked Mr. Stanchfield. "Isn't he the Sir Galahad that Tennyson wrote about, the one who went in quest of the Holy Grail?"

Dr. Flint offered no reply.

An example of the severe questioning to which Dr. Flint was subjected by Justice Hendrick was observed when the question of Thaw's degeneracy and its relation to insanity was brought up. Mr. Stanchfield wanted to know whether a certain type of degenerate was necessarily insane, and the Justice joined in the questioning.

Dr. Flint said that the testimony of Mrs. Susan A. Merrill, a confessed perjurer, that Thaw had whipped girls at her home was part of the proof he had of Thaw's degeneracy. The Justice broke in with questions.

Q.—Let me ask you a question. Does this Merrill woman's testimony enter as a basis of your conclusion that Thaw is a paranoiac or not? A.—Certain parts of it do.

Q.—Now, what part of her testimony do you think is true and what part false? You say part of it is false. What part is true? Is it the part you find necessary to adopt in order to base on it your theory of paranoia? Is that the only part you adopt? A.—It is not.

Q.—Now, tell us what part of the Merrill woman's testimony you accept as true and what you say is false. A.—May I be allowed to give my reasons therefor?

Q.—No, give us the facts; tell us what part you say is true and what is false? A.—I accept as true the testimony about Thaw's flagellating certain young women there.

Q.—Now, let me ask you why do you accept that as true and say that other parts are false? A.—Because it was corroborated in part, and for another reason. If you allow me to give it, I will give it.

Q.—Absolutely that is what I want, your reason; but first of all, by what is it corroborated? A.—It was corroborated by Mr.—Mr. Hartridge, not very well—

Q.—You accept Mr. Hartridge's testimony as true? A.—I think I do. I do not think it—

Q.—Well, by what else is it corroborated? A.—It is corroborated by the history of sadism.

Q.—In what way? Explain to us what there is in the history of sadism that makes you accept this Merrill woman's testimony against Thaw as true? A.—I did not say that I accepted it all as true, but I accepted her statement that certain girls were flagellated in this apartment.

Q.—That is what I am getting at, exactly. What is there in any part of the testimony connected with this case that leads you to believe that part of the Merrill woman's testimony when you reject other parts of her testimony as false? A.—The reasons, if I may be allowed to give them, are the following: She has drawn in her testimony and in her book a perfect history, scientific history, of sadism, which in my opinion it would be impossible for her to construct out of the whole cloth, which in my opinion it would be impossible for a physician to construct, which in my opinion it would be impossible for any one except one who has made a study of sadism to construct.

Q.—Well, that book was written six years after the facts, was it not? A.—I don't know. It was handed to me by her.

Q.—Well, don't you know as a matter of fact it was written six years after the facts which it purports to relate? A.—I do not. I would be compelled to consult the book and see what the date is.

Hendrick Surprises Flint.

Mr. Stanchfield took the witness for a few questions and the Court again interrupted, this time to get at the alienist's mental process in accepting the Merrill testimony about sadism. Justice Hendrick asked his questions with an abruptness which surprised Dr. Flint, it seemed.

Q.—Let me ask you, what mental process is there? A.—What?

Q.—What mental process is there? A.—Well—

Q.—Wait a moment and get my question. What mental process is there which leads you when you state that part of her testimony you regard as perjured, and you have her own affidavit, that part which you say you believe is perjured, her own statement—what mental process is there that leads you to believe that part of her story? A.—The process, mental process?

Q.—Yes. A.—As forming an opinion in regard to this relator's sadism?

Q.—That is, her story of it, and what is there to lead you to believe her story of his sadism when you say that you believe part of her story is perjury, and you have her own affidavit that the part about sadism is perjury? Now what is there? A.—Well, in the first place I do not believe her own affidavit.

Q.—Well, what is there left? What is there to lead you to believe that portion of her testimony which relates to sadism on the part of Thaw? A.—This relator has testified that he knew Mrs. Merrill; this relator has testified that Mrs. Merrill—or it has been testified to, either in some proceeding or other—that Mrs. Merrill during the great part of her—of the first trial, sat in the witness room with his, Mr. Thaw's, family. That taken in connection with the correspondence between her story and the scientific history of sadism lead me to believe a part of her story of sadism.

Q.—Then it was necessary for you to believe her story in order to make the theory of sadism fit Thaw's case, is that it? A.—It was not, your Honor. I have not said so. I have other reasons.

Q.—What are they? A.—The reasons are the affidavit of Ruth Lambert, made in Paris, which I believe to be true; the other reason is the affidavit of Ethel Thomas with regard to sadism, which I believe to be true; another is the statement about the boy Mr. Thaw had at the hotel, at a hotel in London, which I believe to be true.

Mr. Stanchfield resumed his cross-examination and referred to Dr. Flint once as "my dear friend," inviting him to put on his glasses again and read an exhibit. The alienist bristled a bit under the sarcasm in the lawyer's tone.

After obtaining the admission that Thaw was not suffering from manic-depressive insanity, for which he was committed to Matteawan, Mr. Stanchfield inquired if it was in order to keep Thaw at Matteawan that he had taken the position that Thaw suffered from paranoia?

Evelyn Thaw's Absence.

Leaving this topic for a time, Mr. Stanchfield started to dig into Dr. Flint's activities in connection with the appearance and disappearance of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw last week. He got from the alienist the fact that he had telephoned to Deputy Attorney General Cook to come to his house on Tuesday last when Mrs. Thaw was to arrive, and also questioned him about communicating with a physician here whom Mrs. Thaw consulted to obtain a certificate of poor health.

Mr. Stanchfield intimated that Dr. Flint and Mr. Cook, knowing Mrs. Thaw was not under subpoena by Thaw's counsel, had let her go because they feared she would not make a favorable witness. He announced that he would have more to say on that topic today when Dr. Flint was recalled, and asked him to refresh his memory about what occurred.

The first surprise yesterday was the brief examination to which the State subjected its chief expert. He was asked simply to outline his qualifications and to tell of the opportunities he had had to observe Thaw. He was not asked a single question about Thaw's appearance at the present trial. He ended his direct testimony, twenty minutes after being called, by expressing the belief that Thaw was insane and suffering from "paranoia or constitutional inferiority with paranoiac trend."

Thaw's condition, the witness said, was marked by acts of cruelty and violence which might extend to murder. It was at that point the Justice made his first interruption.

"I want to know," he said, "if sadism is insanity or degeneracy, and if there is a distinction."

Dr. Flint replied that the sadist was not recognized by law as insane.

In opening the cross-examination Mr. Stanchfield sought to show that Dr. Flint had consulted in the preparation of the case, and in testifying he therefore had violated a rule of the American Medico-Physiological Association, of which he is a member. He brought out that Dr. Flint had carried to Mr. Jerome information supplied by Clifford W. Hartridge, although knowing that in giving it Hartridge had debased his profession by a violation of ethics.

Mr. Stanchfield asked Dr. Flint if he knew by reputation the members of the Federal Lunacy Commission who decided last December that Thaw was sane, and drew from the alienist his belief that none of these men could be ranked with him as an expert.

"What I want to know is where you got all this experience?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"Here in New York, at Bellevue Hospital in 1896, and at Matteawan," said Dr. Flint.

"Is there anybody ranks up with you?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"Yes, Dr. Carlos MacDonald; and he is far above me."

Newspapers in Contempt.

Justice Hendrick interrupted the trial at one point to say that some of the New York newspapers were in contempt of court for stating on Saturday morning that he had said Thaw answered one question "very fully and very sensibly." Several of the reporters believed that they had heard the remark, but the Justice insisted he never made it, and warned the jurors that they must not think he had formed any opinion in advance. He had used the word "fully" but not the word "sensibly," he said. The stenographer's records were searched in vain for any reference to the statement by the court.

The Justice in his statement to the press said in part:

I want to say to the gentlemen of the press that a number of papers of New York have said that at the session on Friday when Mr. Thaw had answered a question and Mr. Cook had asked him to repeat it, and I finally held that he had answered the question, the papers of New York said that I said he had answered the question fully, and one of them "sanely" and the other "rationally." I have no objection to the newspaper comments on this trial as far as they are anywhere within the lines of truth, but you gentlemen must not sit down there and guess at what is said on a vital thing like that, and I want to say to you gentlemen of the jury, if you read that, I never made use of such an expression and that the papers who do that are in contempt of this court.

The trial probably will end either tonight or tomorrow morning, depending on the length of the cross-examination of the other State alienists by Mr. Stanchfield and the time allotted for summing up. If Thaw is freed and the State appeals he will at once seek bail.

If he wished to leave the State, pending an appeal to the Court of Appeals, it might be necessary for him to apply to Justice Hendrick for permission.

Thaw was in a jovial mood after yesterday's session.

"If the lawyers leave me enough money," he said with a smile, "I'll go to Pittsburgh in two days, and I'll buy a motor car with which I intend to motor to San Francisco."

The prisoner was asked if he would take Dr. Flint, and he laughed.

"I don't think he could stand the trip," he said. "It would be pleasant, for when Flint and I are alone we get along all right."

Thaw also expressed the opinion that Dr. Flint and Mr. Cook had not forced his wife to testify because they thought she would harm their case.

CHURCH FIRED THREE TIMES

Pastor of Bronx United Presbyterian Can't Explain Attempts to Burn It.

Some one got into the United Presbyterian Church, 187th Street and Lorillard Place, the Bronx, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and started a fire in a pile of rubbish in the basement. Boys discovered it and gave the alarm and firemen extinguished the flames before they did any damage.

It is the third similar fire in two weeks and detectives and the Fire Marshal are investigating.

The Rev. B. Buffa, pastor of the church, said he had no idea why any one should seek to destroy it. The church used a converted frame building and was organized only recently.

The common sense of temperance
This RHEINAROON now teaches;
He's drinking here mild Rheingold Beer
To practice what he preaches.

Rheingold Beer

As a thirst quencher and a temperance drink, Rheingold Beer is far more satisfying than any other drink.

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GIRL SAVES DROWNING MAN.

Miss Keyes Dives for Picnicker and Brings Him Ashore.

Special to The New York Times.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, July 12.—Miss Isabel Keyes, 15 years old, daughter of Walter Keyes, Tax Assessor of the Township of Greenburgh, is being praised by the members of the Summer colony at Peach Lake, near Brewsters, N. Y., where she saved the life of a youth today who had gone down in the deepest part of the lake.

Miss Keyes, who is a student at the Hastings High School, was on the lake shore today with a party of her friends when three girls and two youths arrived in an automobile. One of the young men, who remained in the water some time after the others had retired, was heard shouting for help. Miss Keyes, who was in bathing costume, dived, brought him up, and got him ashore, where he was revived and carried away by his friends before any one thought of asking his name or the names of those with him.

ON TRAIL OF MISSING BOY.

Letter Indicates Jersey City Lad Is with Rhode Island Gypsies.

The parents of four-year-old James Glass of Jersey City, who has been sought by the police of several States since his disappearance on May 12 from in front of the Greeley, Penn., Post Office while his mother was mailing a letter, heard from the Providence, R. I., police last night that a boy answering their son's description was in that city with a band of gypsies. The gypsies were traced to Providence as the result of a letter received on Friday from a woman who saw the lad with them in New London, Conn.

Charles Glass, the boy's father, is an auditor for the Erie Railroad. Following the boy's disappearance Commissioner of Safety Hague sent detectives to Pennsylvania, but no trace was found of the boy there. Post cards bearing the missing boy's photograph were scattered throughout Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and New England and the letter from New London resulted.

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"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
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50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more today, Tuesday, July 13.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. Times, 7-13-15. J. B. Greenhut Co. 61

Today's Specials

Summer Furnishings
For House and Lawn.

28c Window Screens	21c	$3.40 Garden Hose—7 ply; 25 feet	$2.75
80c Wooden Hose Reels	59c	$4.15 Garden Hose—8 ply; 25 feet	$3.45
$1.75 Steel Frame Hose Reels—galvanized drum	$1.25	$5.70 Garden Hose—extra quality; 50 ft.	$4.75
$2 Screen Doors—natural finish	$1.65	$6.80 Garden Hose—7 ply; 50 feet	$5.50
$2.85 Garden Hose—25 feet	$2.40	$8.30 Garden Hose—8 ply; 50 feet	$6.45

$12.75 REFRIGERATORS, $9.45
Lift cover style; height 41 inches; ice capacity about 45 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber $9.45

Lead Blown Glassware
(Handsome Cut Wreath Design.)

19c Water Tumblers—various shapes	10c
29c Ice Tea Glasses	15c
35c Sherbets	19c
35c Champagne Glasses	19c
35c Goblets	19c

Water Coolers and Filters of Special Grade Stone Ware AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Furniture Specials

$12 Golden Oak Extension Table—choice of 3 styles, with square and round pedestal; 6 ft. extension; well made and finished	$8.45
$3.25 Golden Oak Dining Room Chairs—leather seat; box construction	$2.05
$3.50 Mattresses—soft top; covered in a good quality ticking; all regular sizes	$1.95

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Today, at Big Reductions

GRASS MATTING RUGS, WOOL AND FIBRE RUGS, and ALL FIBRE RUGS, as well as "CREX" and "DELTOX" GRASS MATTING RUGS, plain and figured, at hitherto unheard-of-prices.

Fancy Figured Grass Matting Rugs:

Size.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
6x9 ft.	$4.25	$3.25
8x10 ft.	$6.50	$5.25
9x12 ft.	$7.95	$7.00
9x15 ft.	$10.50	$8.25
12x15 ft.	$14.50	$12.50

Plain Grass Matting Rugs:

Size.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
6x9 ft.	$3.75	$3.00
8x10 ft.	$5.75	$4.75
9x12 ft.	$7.25	$6.00
9x15 ft.	$9.25	$8.00
12x15 ft.	$13.50	$11.25

Wool and Fibre Rugs

Size 9x12 ft. Regularly.	Sale Price.	Size 8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6. Regularly.	Sale Price.
$5.75	$3.95	$5.75	$4.45
$6.75	$4.75	$7.50	$5.75
$8.50	$6.50	$5.75 All Fibre Rugs	$4.45
$6.75 All Fibre Rugs	$4.75		

Boys' 39c and 49c Overalls—sale 25c
Boys' $4.50 and $5 Suits (with one and two pairs of trousers); sizes 7 to 17 years; sale $3.45
20c Manila Typewriting Paper—size 8½x11; ream 14c
50c "Mikado" Lead Pencils—No. 174; doz 27c
5c "Faber's" Typewriter Erasers—each, 3c; doz 30c
39c Inkstands—mahogany finish 25c
50c Manila Pay Envelopes, No. 2, 500, 20c; 1,000 ..... 38c
$1 "Carter's" Photo Paste—6 lb. cans 69c

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Included are TOILET CASES, COLLAR BOXES, COLLAR POUCHES, TIE RACKS, PICTURE FRAMES, WRITING TABLETS, MUSIC ROLL AND FOLDS, MILITARY BRUSH SETS AND DRINKING FLASKS.

Annual Clean-up of Men's & Youths' $3, $4 & $5
"Kingly" Trousers today at $2
FINE ALL WOOL BLUE SERGES, BLACK THIBETS, FANCY STRIPES AND MIXTURES, in worsted and cassimeres. Cuff or plain bottoms. Sizes 28 to 54 waist.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in Forenoon—Single Stamps Afternoons.

IRISH REPUBLIC BORN IN NEW YORK HARBOR

Ten Patriots at Daybreak Renounce Allegiance to England Near Statue of Liberty.

INDEPENDENCE IS DECLARED

Sympathy with Germany, They Say, a Matter of Expediency—Then They Breakfast at Jack's.

As dawn was slowly spreading over the city on the morning of July 3 a thirty-foot launch slipped from the recreation pier at the foot of West Fiftieth Street and glided down the Hudson. On board were ten persons, silent and serious with the consciousness of what was to them a profoundly solemn and significant ceremony.

In the prow of the boat was Aleister Crowley, Irishman—poet, philosopher, explorer, a man of mystic mind—the leader of an Irish hope. Of nearly middle age and mild in manner, with the intellectual point of view colored with cabalistic interpretation, Crowley is an unusual man, capably so to those who believe and feel in common with him. He has spent years exploring in Persia, India, and Tibet, and he is the author of several volumes of translations of the early writings of those countries. He is said to be a close friend of William Butler Yeats, the Irish poet, and he has written several Irish poems himself.

In the boat also was Miss Leilah Waddell, whose mother was an Irish refugee of the last generation and who believes herself an Irish patriot. She is a violinist and has appeared publicly on several occasions since her recent coming to America. And among those in the exotic party were one J. Dorr, an Irish editor who has published papers in both Ireland and England, and Patrick Gilroy, an Irish agitator. All of those in the launch were Irish. Most of them have come to this country since the beginning of the war.

Ready to War on England.

The members of the party consider themselves members of the secret Revolutionary Committee of Public Safety of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic, and their early morning mission on July 3 was to declare the independence of the Irish Republic, which included a declaration of war against England, and to pledge their allegiance to the government of their vision.

The little launch passed from the river into the bay and stopped off Bedloe's Island, under the Statue of Liberty. The time and place chosen for the ceremony was considered brightly propitious. There was the poetic significance of the dawn, the great figure of Liberty enlightening the world was symbolic of the dreamed-of republic, the season was the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States. And the leader of the party, Crowley, in whose mysticism there is something of astrology, had read the heavens and found that the conjunction of certain stars was auspicious for Ireland at exactly 4:32 o'clock on the morning of July 3.

So, with the launch a few feet off Bedloe's Island, at the moment of 4:32 o'clock, Crowley rose to begin the ceremony. He said:

"I have not asked any great human audience to listen to these words; I had rather address them to the unconquerable ocean that surrounds the world, and to the free four winds of heaven. Facing the sunrise, I lift up my hands and my soul herewith to this giant figure of Liberty, the ethical counterpart of the Light, Life, and Love which are our spiritual heritage. In this symbolism and most awful act of religion I invoke the one true God of whom the Sun himself is but a shadow that He may strengthen me in heart and hand to uphold that freedom for the land of my sires, which I am come hither to proclaim.

"In this dark moment, before the father orb of our system kindles with his kiss the sea, I swear the great oath of the Revolution. I tear with my hands this token of slavery, this safe conduct from the enslaver of my people, and I renounce forever all allegiance to every alien tyrant. I swear to fight to the last drop of my blood to liberate the men and women of Ireland, and I call upon the free people of this country, on whose hospitable shores I stand an exile, to give me countenance and assistance in my task of breaking those bonds which they broke for themselves 138 years ago.

Unfurl Irish Flag.

"I unfurl the Irish flag. I proclaim the Irish Republic. Erin go Bragh. God save Ireland."

As the bits of the torn English passport scattered over the surface of the water the Irish flag, a green field supporting a golden harp, flapped free in the breeze from a mast in the bow of the boat.

Solemnly then the Declaration of Independence of Ireland was read. It is:

We, the secret Revolutionary Committee of Public Safety of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic, hereby authorize our spokesman and delegate, Brother Aleister Crowley, No. 418, in our name and in our behalf, to promulgate the proclamation following:

In so grave a circumstance of human affairs as the declaration of war or revolution, it is customary that those whose conscience and free-will alike impel them to take up arms against other men, should state openly the causes of their resorting to so dread efficacy of protest.

Peace and good-will are the ruling passions of the better sort among mankind; and for these to turn therefrom argues the existence of a state intolerable to free men. We hold this truth to be self-evident, that all men and women are created unequal; and our justice wills that this prejudice of nature be redressed, so far as is possible to human effort, by assuring to each and every one of them equality of rights before the law, and the right to make, alter, or repeal that law itself; and, by assuring to each and every one of them freedom to develop the powers of the soul, spiritual, moral, mental, or physical without interference from any other person or persons, so far as that development may prove compatible with the equal rights of others.

Right to Rebel.

To obtain these advantages of security and freedom is the object of all proper government; and it is not only the right of every man for himself, but his duty to his neighbor, to refuse obedience to any authority which does not serve its people to this end with loyalty and fidelity. What then must be the right and duty of every member of a nation not only misgoverned, but governed for the purpose of exploitation, by an alien, usurping, and inferior race?

For many centuries this particular wrong has been suffered with a patience and gentleness not unworthy of the Saviour of Mankind, by the Irish people; but as to endure oppression with meekness is the pride and prerogative of God, it is not for man to usurp it. The free and independent spirit of the people of Ireland is weary of the continued crimes of the English tyrants; and, seeing no end possible but the success of the oppressors in their systematic annihilation of the people, dares the desperate alternative of revolt.

For, as is notorious in every country of this inhabited globe, the deliberate policy of England from the first conquest of Ireland has been endowed with that admirable virtue of consistency which is the spine of good intention, but in this case props the determination to destroy a people.

The land of Ireland has been stolen from the people of Ireland, both by armed aggression and by the chicaneries of unjust law.

The labor of Ireland has been sterilized and thwarted by the envy of British industries.

The people of Ireland have been enslaved by a ferocious constabulary, militia, and soldiery, enforcing laws intended to weaken the people directly by coercion or indirectly by impoverishment. The right of political action has been denied to them; and the sacrilegious hand of atheistic oligarchy has been lifted even against the freedom of religious thought.

The means of private assassination and of public massacre have been freely employed against the people; and when even the soldier turned with disgust from the task of a butcher, famine and pestilence were deliberately brought upon the land by the calculating craft of the robbers, tyrants, and murderers that bear rule over them.

So comprehensive, so infamous, and so continuous a conspiracy is unparalleled in the annals of humanity; and were we to precise and to detail the crimes against our people which already overload the scroll of the recording angel, and now bare the sword of the avenging angel of God, we think that not even earth itself could contain the document of their mere enumeration.

"Hatred of Their Tyrant."

Nor have the Irish people been inactive in measures directed to appease the unnatural hatred of their tyrant. They have sought by every lawful means to obtain some alleviation of our sempiternal suffering. They have made political overtures, only to be rejected, or nullified by the adroitness of the lawyer. They have sacrificed freely their best blood, for their sons have been the best soldiers of the usurper; and England has answered by their deliberate massacre in battle.

We believe that earth itself revolts at the recital of these tyrannies and treasons; we believe that God Himself is weary of beholding these intolerable evils; and we believe in consequence that the hour is come when desperation should be transformed into resolution, patience inflamed to wrath, and Peace, folding her wings upon her face, mournfully beckon war.

We, therefore, the secret Revolutionary Committee of Public Safety of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic, by the mouth of our trusty and well-beloved delegate and spokesman, Brother Aleister Crowley, No. 418, do decree and proclaim:

1. That we put our trust and confidence in the Judge of the whole world, appealing to Him to witness the righteousness of our intent;

2. That, declaring England the enemy of civilization, justice, equity, and freedom, and therefore of the human race, we do hereby lawfully establish the Republic of the Men and Women of the Irish People, free and independent by right human and divine, having full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliance, establish commerce, and to do all other things which independent States may of right do.

Repudiate England.

3. That we do hereby dissolve all political connection between that republic and the usurper, absolving of their allegiance to England (a) all free people of good will that are of Irish blood, (b) all free people of good will born in Ireland, (c) all free people of good will who may hereafter desire to partake of the benefits of the Irish Republic, and effectually acquire these rights by the forms provided.

4. That we do hereby declare war upon England until such time as our demands being granted, our rights recognized, and our power firmly established in our own country, from which we are now exiled, we may see fit to restore to her the blessings of peace, and to extend to her the privileges of friendship.

And for the support of this declaration, with a firm and hearty reliance upon the protection of God, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Long live the Irish Republic.

The official copy of this declaration of independence is "signed by order and on behalf of the committee" by "Aleister Crowley, 418," and "attested" by "L. Bathurst, 77."

With the conclusion of the reading of the declaration, the launch headed up the Hudson River, proceeding near the western shore, Miss Waddell playing patriotic Irish airs on her violin. The music and the large Irish flag, now plainly visible in the increasing light, identified the boat to the seamen on the German ships interned at the Hoboken waterfront, and they cheered the small company of Irishmen lustily. The Captain of a Hamburg-American line tug which happened to be standing off with steam up near the Vaterland, turned out into the river and escorted the launch to its landing at Fiftieth Street. Incidentally it was noted by those in the launch that as they passed by the French and English ships at the piers on the eastern side of the river the sailors on them cheered as loudly as the Germans had.

Breakfast at Jack's.

The party left the launch and went to Jack's restaurant for breakfast, where a number of late revelers did not seem to disturb the spirit of their gathering.

A touch of comedy to the ceremonies over which Crowley and his companions laughed themselves the next day was that the party had intended to go through their ritual on the steps at the base of the Statue of Liberty, but, giving more mind to the vision of the Irish Republic than to practical details, those who arranged the journey neglected to obtain Governmental permission to land on Bedloe's Island. When the launch stopped at the dock, therefore, a solid Watchman who displayed neither Irish nor English sympathies, but who had fluent command of New York's most emphatic language, refused to let the patriots set foot on the "land of liberty." So the ceremonies were held in the boat while it drifted near the island.

The particular avowed purpose of the representatives of the "committee" in America is to spread propaganda that will contribute, at the end of the European war, to the establishment of the Republic of Ireland. Members of the committee in Ireland, according to information obtained by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, are now engaged in a secret effort to dissuade Irishmen from enlisting in the English Army. But those members of the committee who will talk of their business at all admit that there is no immediate intention of an attempt to wage active war on England by the instigation of an armed rebellion in Ireland. It is said that the present purpose of the formal declaration of war against England is more to enlist the sympathies of Irish and of Americans to the "cause" than to bring about now even the most visionary enthusiasts of the moment recognize as an impracticable war.

Aleister Crowley was displeased when the news of the ceremonies at Bedloe's Island and of the formation of the "committee" came into the possession of THE TIMES, and he declined to discuss his plans and purposes further than to acknowledge the facts set forth. An American who is acquainted with Crowley's beliefs and intentions, however, while frankly admitting that the Irishmen of the "committee" sympathize with Germany in the present war, asserted that this was due to anti-English feeling and not by any natural love of things Germanic. The members of the "committee" see in Germany, according to their unofficial spokesman, a factor that will impair the power of England to oppress them. That is all.

AUTOIST ARRESTED FOR KILLING CHILD

Police Jail Hoboken Man on Homicide Charge, Following Accident.

GEN. E. E. WOOD INJURED

Paterson Man Suffers Mortal Injuries When Motor Turns Over Following Blowout.

One death and a number of injuries resulted from automobile accidents in New York and vicinity yesterday.

Mary Miles, 6 years old, the daughter of Hugh Miles of 1,900 Cork Avenue, Weehawken, died in the North Hudson Hospital a few hours after she had been struck by an automobile in front of her home. The automobile was operated by Frank Reynolds of 602 Park Avenue, Hoboken, who took the little girl to the hospital after the accident. He was later locked up in jail on a charge of homicide and will be arraigned this morning. The police say he was careless, but according to witnesses, Reynolds did all in his power to avoid running over the child.

Two men are in a serious condition in the Miriam Barnert Memorial Hospital, Paterson, and another man and two women are at home with minor injuries, as a result of their automobile running into a ditch and turning over last night on the Paterson-Hamburg turnpike.

Lipa Wasserman of 76 North Main Street, a dry goods merchant, has internal injuries, a fractured right leg, fractured nose and sprained back and may die. Isadore Rosen, a hotel proprietor of the same address, has a fractured skull and numerous contusions and may recover, and Samuel Akin of 200 Harrison Street, the owner and driver of the car, escaped with several lacerations of the scalp. Mrs. Isadore Rosen and Miss Sarah Rosen, wife and daughter of Isadore Rosen, are at home with many cuts and bruises about their bodies.

The autoists on the way to an outing of their lodge, were going uphill and were making pretty good speed when the rear right tire blew out. The car swerved, and although Akin, who was driving, tried his best to straighten out the car, it shot across the roadway and into the six-foot ditch at the side and overturned. As it did so the left rear tire exploded.

General E. E. ood, U. S. A., retired, of estchester, Penn., was thrown to the street and suffered painful cuts and bruises early yesterday morning when an automobile in which he was riding ran into another automobile going in the same direction in Elizabeth, N. J. The negro chauffeur driving General Wood's automobile attempted to pass the other car, which was driven by N. A. Merritt of 66 Washington Avenue, Newark. Neither Merritt nor the negro was injured, but Merritt caused the negro's arrest on a charge of reckless driving. He was paroled in the custody of General Wood.

John Romenelle, a carpenter, of 366 Front Street, Hempstead, L. I., was knocked from a bicycle he was riding by an automobile near the Mineola Court House and suffered serious injuries. The automobile was driven by J. Edward Breuer, a real estate dealer of Great Neck. Mr. Breuer placed the injured man in his automobile and hurried with him to the Nassau Hospital.

Robert Sarozuk, 8 years old, of 6 Charlotte Street, Jersey City, was struck by an automobile in Newark Avenue when he ran into its path from behind a trolley car. John J. Lyng of 150th Street and Broadway, Manhattan, the driver of the automobile, took the boy to the City Hospital, where it was said that his left leg was fractured.

Walter Christy, a well-to-do farmer of Beemerville, N. J., with four workmen, in an automobile was traveling along a steep hill in High Falls yesterday, when the car skidded and before Christy was able to get control it went over an embankment, landing twenty feet below the side of the road. All five of the men were thrown out, but none were seriously injured. The automobile was wrecked.

WHITMAN VISITS AUBURN.

Governor Plays with Baby Mothered by an Inmate of the Prison.

AUBURN, July 12.—Governor Whitman, accompanied by his secretary, William A. Orr, visited Auburn Prison this morning. He went through the entire plant, including the condemned row and the women's prison. When asked the purpose of his visit the Governor said:

"My visit was purely to obtain information and to look over all that could be seen in the short period available. There is nothing inquisitorial in these visits. You know the State appropriates large sums of money for these places and we want to know how it is spent. I enjoyed my visit."

Warden Killigan accompanied the Governor through the prisons. While passing through the women's prison Governor Whitman was touched by the sight of a two-year-old baby, mothered by one of the inmates. He played with the youngster a few minutes and then addressed the women in the room.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 12.—Superintendent of Prisons Riley returned to Albany unexpectedly tonight. He seemed affected by the published statements that he was to be succeeded by William A. Orr, the Governor's Secretary, and gave out this statement:

"I have every reason to believe that the reforms inaugurated since I became Superintendent of Prisons have Governor Whitman's cordial approval. I have consulted him freely regarding all important matters and there has never been any disagreement between us as to prison management. I have no thought of resigning nor has the Governor suggested anything of the kind."

SPAIN ORDERS A SUBMARINE.

Fore River Company to Build Vessel Which Will Be Like Our M Ships.

QUINCY, Mass., July 12.—A contract for a 750-ton submarine for the Spanish navy was closed today by the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation. Construction will be begun at once.

The submarine will have a speed of 18 knots on the surface, and 11 knots submerged. She will be equipped with directive torpedo tubes and rapid fire guns, and will correspond to the M type of submarines now building for the United States Navy.

TSE NE GAT DENIES MURDER.

Accused Indian Asserts That He Is Victim of a Conspiracy.

DENVER, July 12.—Tse Ne Gat, the Piute Indian on trial for murder, swore today in the United States District Court that he did not kill Juan Chacon, the Mexican sheep herder whose body was found in Montezuma County, Col., in March, 1914.

In his opening statement the Indian's attorney said the defense would prove that Tse Ne Gat was the victim of a conspiracy among certain Colorado Indians who wanted to run the Utah Utes and Piutes out of Colorado.

HIS CORPORATION A MYTH.

St. Louis Shoe Fitter, President of $1,000,000 Concern, Is Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—George H. Montgomery, shoe fitter in a local factory, and President of a firm incorporated in South Dakota at $1,000,000, was arrested by Federal authorities here today on a charge of promoting a scheme to defraud. Montgomery said the main office of the Montgomery Shoe Company of America, his "million-dollar corporation," was in his rooming house here.

Government officials say the total assets of Montgomery's company are represented by a valuation of $600,000 placed upon a trade mark and $400,000 for Montgomery's services. The company's literature, according to Federal officials, said the capital stock was fully paid up at $10 a share for 100,000 shares.

LAWSON SENTENCED; ATTACKS THE COURT

Labor Leader Loses His Appeal for New Trial and Gets Life Imprisonment at Hard Labor.

SAYS HE IS INNOCENT

And Calls His Trial "a Travesty on Justice"—Charges Judge Was Tool of the Operators.

TRINIDAD, Col., July 12.—Judge Granby Hillyer, sitting in District Court here today, denied a new trial to John R. Lawson, the labor leader, who was convicted of murder in connection with the strike disorders here. Lawson was sentenced to spend the remainder of his life at hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

Lawson read a lengthy statement in which he maintained his innocence, charged that he had been made the victim of "a corporation-controlled prosecution," and alleged that his trial had been a "travesty on justice." During the reading Lawson faltered more than once. He said in part:

"In the name of the courts of my country, which I respect, I protest against your right to pass any judgment on me. It is undenied in this case that you were appointed to the bench this Spring for the trial of myself and my associates. Fresh from the employment of the coal operators of Colorado, including the Rockefellers, who have engineered these prosecutions, yourself a coal company attorney, you were so prejudiced against me that my case in this court was a travesty on justice. Today the Supreme Court of Colorado in Denver is reviewing your conduct."

Lawson charged that he had been "the victim of a hand-picked jury," and concluded:

"Solemnly facing iron bars and prison walls, I assert my love for justice and my faith in its ultimate triumph, not a justice of theory, but of reality extending to men, women, and children, whose proper equality of opportunity it embraces."

F. W. Clark, representing Lawson, received sixty days in which to file a bill of exceptions and a thirty days' stay of execution. Counsel also asked that pending action on the appeal by the Supreme Court the convicted man be released on bond. This, the court said, could not be done, and the labor leader was taken to jail.

Lawson was convicted, on May 3, of first degree murder for the killing of John Nimmo, a Deputy Sheriff, on Oct. 23, 1913. Nimmo fell during a fight between strikers and guards and deputies. The prosecution charged that the strikers were in personal command of Lawson.

When the motion for a new trial was argued last week affidavits were submitted, one of which, sworn to by Grover Holt, a juror, charged that undue conduct on the part of the court bailiff influenced him to decide against the defendant. Evidence also was at hand, according to attorneys for the defendant, that would establish that Nimmo was shot by deputies and not by striking miners.

DENVER, July 12.—Argument on the motion to prohibit Judge Hillyer from participating further in any of the so-called strike cases was begun in the Supreme Court today. Fred Farrar, Attorney General, argued in favor of Judge Hillyer, and Horace N. Hawkins appeared in support of the motion.

LOIS CAMPBELL WINS.

New Trial Denied to Contestants in $16,000,000 Will Case.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—A new trial was denied in the Circuit Court today to contestants of the $16,000,000 will of James Campbell, the traction man.

The suit, in which several nieces and nephews of Mr. Campbell tried to break his will by charging that Lois Campbell, now Mrs. Elsey Burkham, was not his child and that he was unduly influenced, was recently won by the defendants, Mrs. Burkham and Mrs. Florence Campbell, widow of the financier.

Now Rear Admiral Fechteler.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 12.—Captain A. J. Fechteler, U. S. N., reached the rank of Rear Admiral today and severed his connection with the Naval War College, where he had been taking the course for eight months. In a day or two he will hoist his flag on the Florida as commander of the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet.

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If you want the safest and best investment for your savings buy our

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59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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ADVERTISEMENT.

Easy Way to Get Rid of Uric Acid

Uric acid, which causes so much suffering from rheumatism, gout, and other kidney and bladder disorders, is reduced and the digestion improved usually in two or three days, simply by drinking all the Man-a-cea Water one can. This is not only a simple and easy treatment but a pleasant one as well, since Man-a-cea is a natural and delicious mineral water, so free from any medicinal taste as to be a most agreeable table water. It is widely prescribed by physicians in diabetes, Bright's disease, and other serious troubles.

Sold by all druggists and by Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., and other high-class grocers. Served at best hotels and clubs.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

"Don't throw away the old head, I want to save it. It's a crack-a-jack."

The clients of this storage warehouse have their insurance premiums cut in two. One client saves $2,000 a year.

Some faithfulness, that! Besides cutting storage insurance costs in two!

On January 20th a Grinnell System put out a fire in Baker & Williams' public storage warehouse on West 20th Street with only a trifling loss. The owner says the faithful, fire-fighting system discovered and put out the fire, and the automatic alarm notified him the moment the Grinnell head opened.

This same thing is happening somewhere about three times a day every day in the year. Have you any such protection?

The immediate reason for putting in an automatic sprinkler system is usually the desire to get the benefit of the sharp reduction in insurance expense. The saving is so radical where the owner occupies his own building that it pays dividends of from 15% to 50% a year on the sprinkler investment.

Don't be content, however, with the cheapest system that the Fire Underwriters will approve! For a little more you can have a Grinnell System with a 33 year reputation for infallibility.

Grinnell Systems have always been ahead of the minimum requirements and the action of Fire Underwriters from time to time, in raising the standards nearer to the Grinnell, show how experience justifies the Grinnell ideal.

You can't afford to take any chances on the equipment which will sometime have to save your business for you. In such a case the best possible system is needed.

Grinnell Systems are strictly shop-assembled. Field work is not good enough for sprinklers. The Grinnell Sprinkler heads are self-tightening, with corrosion-proof, annealed glass valves. Every detail is as perfect as a $6,000,000. organization can make it.

Therefore don't look only at the 50% to 80% insurance saving which sprinklers give you, but look further to the 100% protection and the record of 33 years' experience that comes only with Grinnell equipment.

Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler Head

The Sleepless Fire Watchman (In Action)

GRINNELL

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM

The Shop-assembled System

General Fire Extinguisher Co., New York Branch, No. 1 Liberty St.

HIGGINS & SEITER

Largest Retail China and Glass Store in the World
9 & 11 EAST 37th ST., NEW YORK.
(Just off Fifth Avenue—Opposite Tiffany Co.)
BANKRUPT

LIQUIDATION SALE

A special inventory of the open stock glassware patterns of Higgins & Seiter shows that a large percentage of them are still complete. We offer this entire stock for quick disposal, therefore announce that the

COMPLETE OPEN STOCK GLASSWARE DEPT.
has been placed on sale at prices
AVERAGING LESS THAN COST

Representing as it does the leading crystal manufacturers of home and abroad, this sale presents an opportunity, especially to those desiring to replenish services previously purchased or those requiring new glassware, to purchase at prices which they probably will never enjoy again.

We have placed on special tables THOUSANDS OF DOZENS of the most necessary glassware for this season of the year, suitable for the COUNTRY COTTAGE, BUNGALOW, YACHT, etc., at the

EXTRA SPECIAL PRICES of
5c 10c 15c 25c 35c 50c
per each article

The following illustrates a few of the REMARKABLE VALUES in GLASS SETS in this sale:

60 PIECE GLASS SERVICES

Each service consists of a dozen each of Goblets, Champagnes, Clarets, Cocktails, and Cordials.

	Regular Price	NOW
Domestic Crystal	$7.65	$4.85
Bohemian Crystal	9.45	6.00
Domestic Crystal	11.00	7.35
French Crystal	25.45	17.00
" "	59.00	40.00
" "	72.70	48.00
French Rock Crystal	110.75	75.00
English Rock Crystal	159.00	98.00

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN DINNER SERVICES
Complete 108 piece sets, consisting of the most useful pieces. A limited number at very greatly reduced prices.

From $22 (formerly $33.00) To $150 (formerly $295.00)

The last a handsome white and gold encrusted set of unusual beauty.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Trustee, 51-55 John Street, New York City. WM. BLAU, Trustee. WM. S. ANTHES, Mgr. for Trustee.

Resinol

stops skin diseases

If you have eczema, rash, pimples, or other distressing, unsightly skin eruption, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap, and see how quickly the trouble disappears, even in severe and stubborn cases. They stop itching and burning *at once.*

Physicians have prescribed Resinol for 20 years, for skin troubles, pimples, dandruff, sores, ulcers, burns, wounds, and piles. Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap.

Resinol Soap is delightfully pure, perfectly suited to every day use in the toilet, for shampoo and for bath.

FIGHTING TO REOPEN OLD DEWEY THEATRE

"Big Tim" Sullivan's Kinsmen to Appear Before Board of Examiners Today.

REALTY OWNERS OPPOSED

Building Used as Playhouse Illegally Ever Since It Was a Church, C. H. Strong Asserts.

An attempt to have the Dewey Theatre in Fourteenth Street reopened as a place of amusement will be made today, when counsel representing the estate of "Big Tim" Sullivan will appear before the Board of Examiners in the Building Bureau in the Municipal Building and seek to show that sufficient changes have been made in the theatre to comply with the fire laws. Owners of real estate in the vicity of the building and civic organizations, including the City Club, will appear to oppose the reopening.

Patrick Sullivan, brother of "Big Tim," and Larry Mulligan, half brother, are trying to have the theatre reopened. It was closed a few years ago as a fire-trap, and when, early in the present Administration, an effort was made to have it reopened the Building Bureau objected. The matter was referred to Joseph O. Hammitt, head of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, who approved certain plans submitted by the owners. These plans provided for the building of two underground cement passageways from the rear of the stage to Thirteenth Street, the widening of the front entrance to 25 feet, the changing of the front stairways leading from the balcony, and the rebuilding of the balcony and the floor of the theatre with cement.

Those opposed to the opening of the theatre argue that, being in the middle of a block, it must conform to the theatre building laws which state that such a theatre must be surrounded on three sides by an open court on which the exits open.

The owners maintain that the Dewey Theatre is exempt from these laws because it was built before they went into effect. Several of the older theatres, they assert, also are exempt from these laws.

Charles H. Strong, former President of the City Club and now counsel for the William Fox Amusement Company, which owns a theatre in the same block in Fourteenth Street, said yesterday that the Dewey Theatre did not come under the exempt clause because it had been built not as a theatre, but as a church, and the plans which turned it into a theatre never had been approved by the Building Bureau. These plans, he said, were investigated by the Mazet Committee in 1899, and had been lost ever since. The building once was used as a chapel for Trinity Church.

"This building has been maintained illegally as a theatre ever since it was changed from a church," said Mr. Strong. "Now, under cover of making certain changes they are trying to get out of complying with the law. The Building Department has rejected the plans for the reconstruction of the building, and the fact that Mr. Hammitt has approved them means nothing, as his jurisdiction is limited simply to fire exits. The Corporation Counsel has given an opinion that the Building is not exempt under the theatre building laws because it was not originally built for a theatre."

The Board of Examiners is made up of Fire Chief Kenlon, William Crawford, representing the building interests of the city; Cecil S. Shallcross, representing the Fire Underwriters, and D. Everett Waid, George A. Just, Lewis Harding and Charles Buek, architects.

Those opposed to the reopening of the theatre assert that if it is allowed it will establish a precedent which will permit dozens of buildings now restricted to be used as theatres, although they have not open courts on three sides, as the theatre building law demands.

GREENHUT PLAN COMPLETED

Details of the Reorganization to be Announced Today.

The final details for the distribution of the assets of the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company, formerly the Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Company, and for the reorganization of the store have been completed, it was said yesterday by the representatives of the various parties concerned. The formal announcement of the agreemnt with the approval of the trustees will be issued today from the office of Alfred A. Cook, one of the trustees, at 111 Broadway.

Mr. Cook will also give out statements from the representatives and counsel of the creditors' committees and the Greenhut interests, setting forth their indorsement of the plan of settlement. The statements of the counsel will take the form of letters to the members of the committees advising them to accept the plan. As the two chief committees of merchandise creditors, the Creditors' Protective Committee and the Independent Creditors' Committee, have already authorized their counsel to act for them, according to report, it is expected that the approval of the plan by the counsel will amount to its final ratification.

The referee in the bankruptcy proceedings, Peter B. Olney, will open his court in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building at 2 o'clock this afternoon to receive an application for a decree of sale of the bankrupt's property from James N. Rosenberg, counsel for the trustees. Because all of those interested in the settlement have come to an agreement there will not be any opposition to the sale, which will be held in such a manner as to permit the reorganized company to purchase such part of the property of the bankrupt as it will require for the continuation of the business.

By the terms of the proposed reorganization plan each creditor of the J. B. Greenhut Company will have the choice of accepting 13½ per cent. of his claim in cash and the remainder in stock of the reorganized store, or 27½ per cent. in cash for his entire claim. Captain Greenhut has obligated himself to organize a syndicate which shall provide all of the cash necessary for carrying out the terms of the agreement.

EASTERN TENNIS MEN LOSE.

Williams and Washburn Defeated in Panama-Pacific Matches.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The Harvard representatives of the Eastern team contesting at the Panama-Pacific Exposition tennis championships came a cropper today on the courts of the California Lawn Tennis Club when their doubles team and Watson M. Washburn, entered in the singles, were eliminated.

The first to succumb was Washburn. Dr. Melville Long, former Pacific Coast champion and Davis Cup representative, who has been out of active competition for three years, won in straight sets, 7—5, 6—2. With the score five games to three against him in the first set, Long won the next four games and the set.

The Harvard doubles team, made up of R. N. Williams, the national singles champion, and Washburn, was beaten, 6—4, 8—6, 6—3, by J. C. Rohlfs of this city and Lawrence Curtis, also of Harvard. Washburn was clearly off his game. G. M. Church and Dean Mathey, the Princeton doubles team, had no trouble in disposing of C. C. Cragin and R. W. Maples, 6—0, 6—1.

Fog Prevents Motor Cycle Races.

The motor cycle races scheduled for the Motordrome at Brighton Beach last night were postponed because of the heavy fog. The races will be held tomorrow evening.

WESTCHESTER TENNIS—YACHTS TO RACE OFF SANDY HOOK TODAY

TENNIS DOUBLES AT WESTCHESTER

Annual Invitation Tournament at Country Club Brings Out Interesting Competition.

With many ranking players in the list of competitors, the annual invitation tennis tournament of the Country Club of Westchester promises to take a place among the leading tournaments in the East. The events consist of men's singles and doubles, and the entry list includes several players of international fame. The tournament, which is conducted by George T. Adee, President of the club, opened yesterday with the doubles, the final of which will be played tomorrow. The singles will then get under way.

Five matches were played yesterday, all of which were decided in straight sets, but the big gallery enjoyed some interesting tennis. Raymond D. Little, who made his first appearance on the courts this year, and Robert Le Roy played a brilliant exhibition, defeating S. Howard Voshell and Frederick C. Baggs, 6—1, 6—0. Little was particularly effective overhead, and covered the court in good style. His work savored of the time when he played a prominent part in the world of tennis. He was well supported by Le Roy, who was not required to extend himself, owing to the poor defense of the opposing pair. The easy victory of Little and Le Roy was unexpected, as Voshell and Baggs had won from J. S. Myrick and Howard Hildt in straight sets in the preceding round.

E. P. Larned displayed much of the form that characterized his playing in the Middle States tournament. He played an excellent net game with Fred C. Inman as a partner and was very effective with his cross court shots. They were opposed by Alrick H. Man, Jr., the former Yale crack, and Cedric A. Major, and won at 6—2, 6—1. Inman played an excellent back court game and varied his play from lobs to hard deep court drives.

The victory of Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice over the Boston pair, A. S. Dabney and G. C. Caner, was a popular one. The latter made a good fight against their opponents in the first set, carrying it to deuce twice before losing at 7—5. The effort appeared too much for them, as Pell and Prentice swept through the New England team in the second set without allowing a single game.

Harold H. Hackett, the former Captain of the American Davis Cup team, with Walter Merrill Hall, found little opposition from Lyle E. Mahan and Louis Graves, and won at 6—1, 6—3. Hackett proved a tower of strength and held his opponent by superior steadiness and accuracy in placing. The summary:

Country Tennis Club of Westchester, Men's Invitation Doubles.—First Round—Frederick C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell defeated Julian S. Myrick and Howard Hildt, 6—3, 6—1; Frederick C. Inman and E. P. Larned defeated Olrick H. Man and C. A. Major, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round—Harold H. Hackett and Walter Merrill Hall defeated Lyle E. Mahan and Louis Graves, 6—1, 6—3; R. D. Little and Robert Le Roy defeated Frederick C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell, 6—1, 6—0; Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice defeated A. S. Dabney and G. C. Caner, 7—5, 6—0.

Dundee and Rivers Matched.

Johnny Dundee, of New York, the Italian contender for the world's title in the lightweight class, and Joe Rivers, of Los Angeles, the Mexican boxer, have been matched for a ten-round bout at Ebbets Field, next Tuesday night.

DEFAULTS AT SIWANOY.

Hunter of Cornell Only Player to Reach Semi-Final Round in Tennis.

Francis T. Hunter, who won the North Side Tennis championship on Saturday, came through to the semi-final round yesterday in the open tournament of the Siwaney Country Club near Mount Vernon. The Cornell student had an easy time as he secured two defaults in his journey through the early rounds. The only match he was required to play was against E. J. Hein in the fourth round, which was little more than practice for him.

Owing to the Country Club of Westchester and Woodmere tournaments several players were compelled to default, and in order to balance the draw the upper section was brought forward by other defaults. Only one match now remains to be played in the round before the semi-final. This is between Herbert L. Bowman, the Mount Vernon schoolboy champion, and William Rand, 3d.

H. W. Forster scored a clever victory over W. C. Lippincott in straight sets at 6—1, 7—5. The youngster was at his best and let up in the second set. F. P. Fox had little difficulty in eliminating Bruce Wilson at 6—2, 6—2. The summary:

Siwanoy Country Club, Westchester County Championship, Men's Singles, Second Round.—John D. Clarke defeated J. C. Fox by default; Francis T. Hunter defeated A. D. Britton by default; L. G. Mattison defeated Vanderbilt R. Ward by default; William Rand, 3d, defeated George Maxey by default; Herbert L. Bowman defeated Chapman Ropes, 2—6, 8—6, 6—1; H. W. Forster defeated Morris S. Clark by default; Leopard Beekman defeated D. W. C. Noyes by default; Bruce Wilson defeated A. J. Ostendorf by default.

Third Round.—Francis T. Hunter defeated L. G. Mattison by default; E. J. Hein defeated J. D. Clarke by default; Herbert W. Forster defeated W. C. Lippincott, 6—1, 7—5; R. E. Rogers defeated Leopard Beekman by default; F. P. Fox defeated Bruce Wilson, 6—2, 6—2.

Fourth Round.—Francis T. Hunter defeated E. J. Hein, 6—2, 6—3.

LATE START AT WOODMERE.

Only Four Matches Played in the Annual Open Tennis Tournament.

A late start was made in the open tennis tournament of the Woodmere Club yesterday on the club courts at Woodmere, L. I., and as a result only four matches were played. Forty-seven of the leading players in the metropolitan district were drawn in the men's singles. G. A. L. Dionne, former Captain of the West Side Tennis Club, who has twice won the trophy, will become its absolute possessor in the event he wins again. He will, however, have a difficult journey to be a triple winner. His first opponent will be Arthur M. Lovibond, the Seventh Regiment star.

In the opening rounds C. L. Johnston, Jr., of Amherst, former New England intercollegiate champion, was forced to a hard three-set match to win from Lieutenant W. Anderson. The latter captured the first game before Johnston got into his swing, but was unable to successfully oppose the aggressive attack of the Amherst player in the second and third rounds. J. Dreyfus scored a straight set victory over L. J. Robinson in the first round at 6—1, 6—4.

B. C. Vaughan and R. Goldman were the only players to qualify for the third round. Vaughan defeated A. H. Mason, 4—6, 6—1, 6—0, and Goldman won from Harold Swain at 6—3, 6—3. The summary:

Woodmere Club, Men's Singles. First Round—C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated Lieut. W. Anderson, 6—7, 6—3, 6—4; J. Dreyfus defeated L. J. Robinson, 6—1, 6—4.

Second Round.—B. C. Vaughan defeated A. A. Mason, 4—6, 6—1, 6—0; R. Goldman defeated Harold Swain, 6—3, 6—3.

LAST OF WOMEN'S GOLF.

Mrs. A. S. Rossin Lowest Gross and Net Victor at Hollywood Club.

Mrs. A. S. Rossin of the home club led the field for both gross and net prizes in the last one-day tournament in the Spring and early Summer season yesterday at Hollywood. Her card was 94, 3—91, but as there is a rule to the effect that one person cannot take both prizes it left a tie for the net between Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton of Plainfield and Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers of Baltusrol, each with 96, 1—95. On the play-off Mrs. Stockton won with 98 to Mrs. Rogers's 101.

Subsequent to the medal round an approaching and putting contest was run off. This was won by Mrs. W. W. Vaughn of the home club. About thirty women competed. No more of these popular tournaments will be held until the Fall schedule of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association is made up. The scores:

Name and Club.	Gr.	Hcp.	Net.
Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Hollywood	94	3	91
Mrs. H. R. Stockton, Plainfield	96	1	95
Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Baltusrol	96	1	95
Mrs. A. L. Cahn, Century	90	8	98
Mrs. E. L. Holman, Hollywood	109	9	97
Mrs. Lloyd A. Wimpfheimer, Hollywood	102	5	97
Miss Julia F. Bredt, Essex Co.	110	12	98
Miss G. D. Boschen, Spg. Lake	113	12	101
Mrs. C. L. Greenhall, Hollywood	106	5	101
Mrs. R. H. Lawrence, Plainfield	115	14	101
Mrs. F. J. Totte, Deal	118	16	102
Mrs. A. M. Wolf, Hollywood	122	18	104
Miss R. Seligman, Century	116	12	104
Mrs. L. J. Grumbach, Hollywood	116	10	106
Mrs. W. H. Leibman, Hollywood	117	10	107
Mrs. G. G. Mopke, Hollywood	121	10	111
Mrs. W. W. Vaughn, Hollywood	117	10	107
Mrs. R. M. Sutcliffe, Ardsley	148	20	128
Mrs. J. K. Newman, Hollywood	172	25	147

Hedley Best in Newspaper Golf.

Al Hedley led a small field in the qualifying round of the July tournament of the New York Newspaper Golf Club yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park. His card was 82, 11—70. This club will hold a one-day tournament today at Haworth. Additional prizes have been offered by Charles C. Worthington for the open championship at Shawnee tomorrow and for the amateur fixture on the next three days. The "pros" will play for a special medal for the best eighteen-hole course, and special trophies have been offered for the handicap on Saturday, coincident with the final rounds of the amateur event.

Kramer in Sheepshead Bay Race.

A match race between Frank Kramer and a paced race in ten-mile heats between George Wiley, Georges Seres and Percy Lawrence will be the feature of a program of fifteen events at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome tonight. It will be Champion Kramer's first appearance at the new track, which is the fastest in the country, and record time should be made for an eighth of a mile—one lap.

Wiley and Seres are equal choices for the paced race, and Carman's record time for the ten-mile mark, 14:08 4-5, is likely to go. Seres won his last start at the track and is one of the best men following the motors at this distance. All the professional stars will race in a five-mile handicap, and also in a five-mile open. Grenda and Goullet will be the scratch men in the handicap, and Kramer will be a starter in the open event, which should be one of the best races of the season.

CUP YACHTS READY TO RACE OFF HOOK

Resolute and Vanitie to Sail in Ocean Breezes and Swells Today.

The America's Cup yachts Resolute and Vanitie will have their first offshore test of the season today when they are sent away on the first of three races off Sandy Hook. All of the five contests thus far held have been on the Sound, where conditions are never certain, but in these three days of ocean racing they will have a chance to show what they can do over the international cup course.

They will start at 11 A. M. off the Ambrose Channel lightship, and, providing the wind is favorable, will sail a windward and leeward race. This is in accordance with international procedure. Tomorrow they will be sent around a triangle, and on Thursday again over a windward and leeward course. The tests are designed to bring out their relative seaworthiness, and whether they are favored with a breeze or not, there will be all the ocean swell that either sloop could want.

Vanitie was towed from Glen Cove down the East River to the Hook yesterday morning, and Resolute in the afternoon. It was necessary for both boats to house their topmasts in order to pass under the East River bridges, and each received a joyous salute of steam whistles as they threaded their way slowly among river and harbor craft. The tug Edwin B. Moran had Vanitie in tow, while the tug F. J. Dezell towed both Resolute and her tender, the schooner Queen. Vanitie was escorted by her tender, the steam yacht Seminole.

The two racers reached their anchorage in the Horseshoe in safety, and after their topmasts were raised, everything was put in readiness for what are likely to be the three most important races of the season. It is expected that Cornelius Vanderbilt will be at Vanitie's helm in these offshore events, as his work with her on the Sound has met with general satisfaction. Last year Resolute won all three races off the Hook. At that time Captain Bill Dennis was at Vanitie's helm, and although he came in for much criticism for the way he handled the Cochran boat, the races were as close as any last season. In one, Vanitie actually led the way over the finish line, only to lose through her time allowance handicap.

This is the sixth race of the present season, and Resolute has won four of the five so far. When the Hook series is finished, the yachts will return to the Sound to race on Saturday in the opening of the Larchmont Yacht Club's annual regatta. Their next series will be four races off Newport on July 20, 27, 28, and 29, after which they will be put in readiness for the New York Yacht Club's port-to-port cruise.

Swimmers Arrive at Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—Swimmers of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, Arthur McAleenan of New York and Arthur Farraday of New Orleans, were among the athletes who arrived here today to compete in the Panama-Pacific Exposition swimming championships Friday and Saturday. Duke Kahanamoku and six others arrived from Hawaii yesterday.

BIG JUNIOR ENTRY LIST.

Local Clubs Will Send Many Athletes to Games at Schenectady.

When the entries for the junior metropolitan track and field championships to be decided at Schenectady, N. Y., next Saturday, under the auspices of the General Electric A. A., were opened at A. A. U. headquarters last night, the members of the committee were surprised at the large number of athletes entered. Because the meet is to be held outside of New York, it was expected that the local clubs would send only a few men to the games, but a majority of them have made as big entries as ever. There will be about fifty athletes from up-State competing, and this number would have been much larger if individual entries were permitted. Only athletes attached to clubs affiliated with the Metropolitan Association can compete in the championships.

The New York Athletic Club heads the list in point of entries, having nominated thirty-five youngsters for the title meeting. With this team they expect to retain the honors they have held for many years. The Irish-American A. C. and Bronx Church House have each named twenty men, while the Knights of St. Antony team will be composed of twelve Brooklynites.

The two colored athletic organizations, Salem-Crescent A. C. and Smart Set A. C., will be represented by ten men each, while representative squads will carry the emblems of the Greek-American A. C., Pastime A. C., Trinity Club, Holy Cross Lyceum, Paulist A. C., the General Electric A. C. and the New Haven A. A. of New Haven, Conn.

Fred J. V. Delany, Chairman of the Junior Championship Committee, will complete arrangements today for the transportation of athletes and officials to Schenectady. He expects there will be 200 in the party which will leave here by boat Friday night.

CENTRAL STATES TRYOUTS.

College Athletes Expected to Head List at Chicago Next Saturday.

CHICAGO, July 12.—College men will be in the majority among the Central States athletes who journey to San Francisco for the national A. A. U. meet Aug. 6 and 7, critics here prophesied today after looking over the entries for the tryouts which will be on Stagg Field, University of Chicago, next Saturday. The cream of the athletes in this section will be selected by a committee whose members will compare the marks they make Saturday with those of the Eastern men.

Smith, the University of Michigan sprinter; Diamond, the University of Chicago quarter-miler; Campbell of the University of Chicago, considered the best of half-milers in this section, and Myers, the Depauw College mile runner, who broke the conference record last month, are the college men considered practically sure of places. Simpson, the University of Missouri hurdler, who tied the world's record of 15 seconds in the 120-yard event twice this year, is expected to compete Saturday and undoubtedly will be sent to try conclusions with F. W. Kelly, co-holder of the record.

Mucks in the weight events and Stiles in the broad jump are University of Wisconsin men and are expected to go.

Two national champions are considered sure of places. They are Jo Loomis, title holder in the 100-yard dash, 220-yard hurdles and high jump, and Dan Ahearn, hop, step, and jump champion.

GREAT NECK FAST IN POLO.

Overcome Handicap of 4 and Beat Meadow Brook 18 to 8.

Great Neck Freebooters defeated the Meadow Brook Magpies in the semi-final match for the Rockaway Hunting Club cups, which was played yesterday upon the club's ground at Cedarhurst, L. I. The score was 18 to 8.

The Freebooters were rated at seventeen goals to their opponents' thirteen; thus the victors had to earn four goals before the game started with both sides on even terms.

The North Shore team virtually ran away with the match. They worked off the handicap in the first three periods, then started to pile up points with rapidity. J. Watson Webb and W. Russell Grace were in rare form and scored the majority of the goals for their side. Le Boutillier and H. Phipps played the best game for the losers. The line-up:

Great Neck Freebooters—F. McLaughlin, J. Watson Webb, W. R. Grace, (3.) J. G. Milburn, (4.) Total—17.

Meadow Brook Magpies—H. Phipps, (3.) T. Le Boutillier, (3.) David Dows, (3.) W. G. Loew, (4.) Total—13.

Frankie Brown Shows Promise.

The East Side has a promising aspirant for the bantamweight championship in young Frankie Brown, who last night decisively defeated Jack Saylis in the main bout of ten rounds at the Long Acre Athletic Association. Brown, who has been progressing rapidly in the last few months, demonstrated against Saylis that he is clever and a hard hitter. He has ability to withstand punishment, and he received some from his rugged opponent. The East Sider, just old enough to be permitted to box under the State Athletic Commission's eighteen-year limit, tabbed and lapped it with much skill, and he escaped numerous blows that would have done harm had they landed. Saylis tried all the time, but he was outclassed. His left eye was practically closed in the sixth round, and from then on he had little or no chance. At the end of the seventh session Brown slipped on the wet canvas and strained a muscle in his right leg. Though he was forced to limp, Saylis couldn't do anything with him.

Azevedo and Grunan at Rink.

Joe Azevedo, the California lightweight, who is to box Ralph Grunan tomorrow night at the St. Nicholas Athletic Club, made a big impression with his work yesterday at Brown's Gymnasium, where he is finishing his training for the bout. The Portuguese worked six rounds yesterday with his brother before a big crowd of members of the club, and the general opinion after the bout was that the newcomer "will do." Azevedo was half a pound below weight after his work yesterday, scaling 134½ pounds. Grunan has been at work for a week, anticipating a match, and will be ready and at the 135-pound mark at the ringside. The semi-final between Percy Aubrey and Gardner Brooks should be fast.

PREFERS JAIL TO FINE.

Speeder Penalized $50 Takes Five Days in City Prison.

Lawrence Rosencrans, 22 years old, of 790 Riverside Drive, chose five days in the City Prison as alternative to paying a $50 fine yesterday, when he was arraigned before Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Jefferson Market Court on a charge of having exceeded the speed limit in driving through Lafayette Street Sunday in an automobile. He added that the prison sentence would mean he could not attend his sister's wedding.

Rosencrans was fined $25 for speeding by Magistrate House in Night Court on April 14.

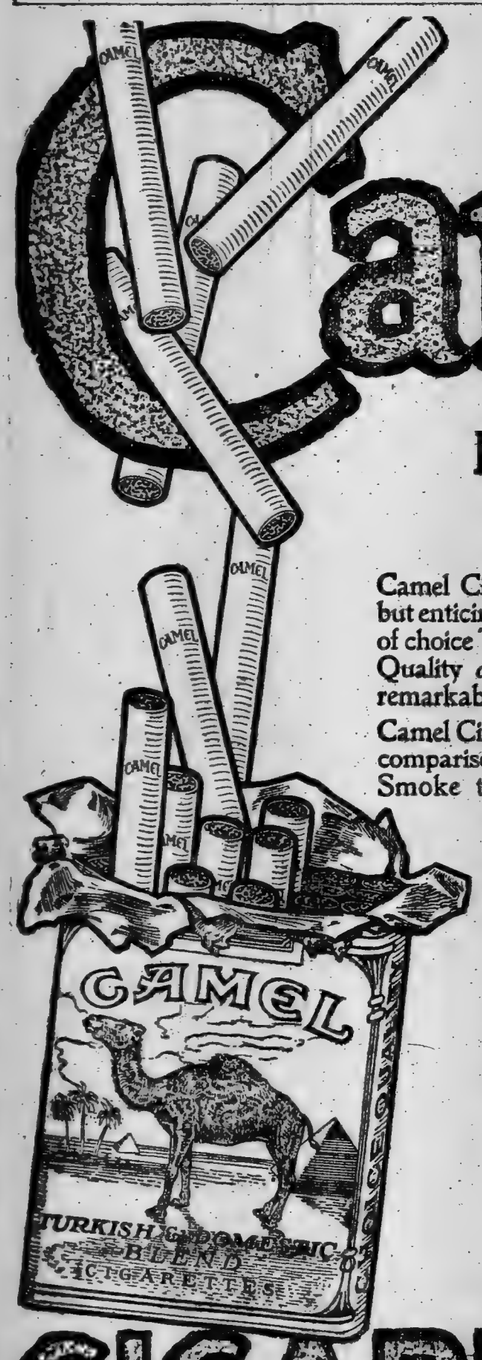

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Yet they eat as much as ever. They require *even more attention.*

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Think it over! You will admit your horses are expensive—

Substantial business men in over 200 distinct lines of trade have discarded their horses for Garford trucks. Others are doing so daily.

These men find Garford Trucks highly efficient carriers of commerce, summer and winter. Garford efficiency is not gauged by the thermometer.

Can you say as much for your horses?

Garford Trucks are powerful and rugged. They can withstand the rigors of continuous use in spite of weather extremes. They are not affected by hot pavements or glaring sun.

Can you say as much for your horses?

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Can you say as much for your horses?

Garford Trucks are making money for others—they can make money for you. No matter what your business—if you have a delivery system—if you do hauling—there is a Garford that will *exactly* suit your purpose.

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GIANTS SHUT OUT BY REDS WITH MATTY IN BOX—DODGERS AND YANKS WIN

GIANTS PROTEST BYRON'S UMPIRING

McGraw, Smith, and Perritt Utter Unkind Words and Then "Get the Gate."

Manager John McGraw had a fast conversational battle with Umpire Lord Byron up at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and his lordship won by a shade. Before and after the verbal clash, there was also a ball game, which was won by Cincinnati by a score of 6 to 0. The victory fulfilled an ambition which has been slumbering in the Reds for something like a dozen years, for ever since the Reds learned that Mathewson was a member of the Giants they have had a strong desire to beat him. It's so long since the Reds defeated Big Six that nobody remembers when it happened.

The group of folks who sat around observing the affair could hardly be classified as a crowd. There were enough there, however, to almost fill one train on the elevated. The other half dozen disappeared by rear entrances to the Speedway. It was a well-behaved little party up to the time that Lord Byron began to answer McGraw's arguments.

Then they completely forgot that poor Matty was being harshly treated by the Reds, and gave their undivided attention to Byron. McGraw talked altogether too fast for Byron, and when he saw that he couldn't keep up with his chatter, he put him right out of the game. Harry Smith was congratulating McGraw on his argument, when Byron heard him and also sent him to the clubhouse. Shortly afterward Pol Perritt said something about wanting a cracker and Byron told him to go to the clubhouse and get it. He's a hard person to please, this Byron; in fact, it is wellnigh impossible.

The crowd took up the argument where McGraw left it, and that's just where Byron got it good and proper. Some of the folks went so far as to remark that Byron could see almost as well as a ground mole—you know, the kind that hasn't any eyes at all. But that was more or less of an exaggeration.

Gene Dale did the pitching against Matty, and he was far better than the veteran. George Burns was the only New Yorker who took much part in the proceedings, and he clouted the ball hard and covered acres of territory in the field. He made a couple of running catches close to the alfalfa which were gems.

Cincinnati grouped two runs in the second inning. With one out, Groh singled, and so did Griffith, Groh going to third on an error by Snodgrass. He scored on Twenty's out, and Griffith scored on a single by Mollwitz. In the sixth, Snodgrass missed Herzog's smash, and he traveled to second. He advanced to third on Wingo's single. Killifer rolled to the infield and Herzog was run down. A single by Groh sent Wingo home.

Wingo doubled in the eighth, and scored on Groh's single, which Larry Doyle lost in trying to make a spectacular catch. Griffith's smash to centre scored Groh.

With Schauer pitching in the ninth, Rodgers singled, with two out, and scored when Herzog singled to right. Robertson let the ball roll away from him and Herzog went all the way around to third.

New York's best chance to score was in the eighth, when Burns and Robertson singled, but the effort was spoiled by Doyle when he hit into a double play. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
R'gers, 2b	5	1	1	3	5
H'zog, ss	5	1	2	2	4
Wingo, c	5	1	2	4	0
Killif'r, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Groh, 3b	4	2	3	1	4
G'ffith, rf	4	1	2	4	0
T'ny, cf	4	0	0	2	0
M'witz, 1b	4	0	1	8	1
Dale, p	4	0	1	0	1
Total	39	6	12	27	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	0	3	6	0
R'ton, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	0	1	1
Fisher, ss	4	0	0	1	4
M'kle, 1b	4	0	1	10	1
Lob't, 3b	4	0	0	0	4
S'd'g's, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Meyers, c	3	0	0	9	0
M'son, p	2	0	1	0	2
*Grant	1	0	0	0	0
Sch'er, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	34	0	8	27	11

*Batted for Matheweson in eighth inning.
Errors—Groh, Robertson, (2,) Snodgrass.

Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	1—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Herzog, Merkle, Groh. Three-base hit—Burns. Stolen bases—Rodgers, Fletcher. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 6. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 8. Double play—Rodgers, Herzog and Mollwitz. Struck Out—By Schauer, 1; by Dale, 3. Hits—Off Mathewson, 10 in eight innings; off Schauer, 2 in one inning. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes.

Double Victory for Pirates.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Pittsburgh won both games from Philadelphia today, the scores being 2 to 1 and 4 to 2. The home team made a rally in the ninth inning of the opener, when Becker hit for a home run and Cravath and Niehoff singled and Whitted sacrificed. Cooper took McQuillan's place and gave Luderus a pass, but Burns hit a liner to Vlox for a double play.

In the second game Mamaux was very effective, except in two innings. Hinchman made four doubles and a single in eight times at bat. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	5	0	1	5	0
C'lins, cf	3	0	0	2	0
J'ston, 1b	4	0	1	8	0
H'man, rf	4	1	3	1	0
Wag'r, ss	4	0	1	3	1
Vlox, 2b	3	0	2	3	4
Baird, 3b	3	0	0	2	2
Schang, c	3	0	0	2	2
McQ'n, p	4	0	0	0	1
Oper, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	9	27	9

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	4	0	1	0	0
Bo'ker, ss	4	0	1	4	3
C'vath, rf	3	0	1	3	0
N'hoff, 2b	4	0	1	0	4
W'ted, cf	3	0	2	2	0
Lud's, 1b	3	0	1	10	2
Kil'fer, c	3	0	0	5	2
Burns, c	1	0	0	2	0
Mayer, p	2	0	1	0	3
*Cup	0	0	0	0	0
†Packer	1	0	0	0	0
†Dugey	1	0	0	0	0
‡Weiser	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	8	27	11

*Batted for Killifer in eighth inning.
†Batted for Mayer in eighth inning.
‡Ran for Cravath in ninth inning.
Error—Killifer.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Hinchman (2,) Wagner, Vlox. Home run—Becker. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hits—Baird, Schang, Whitted. Double play—Vlox, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Philadelphia, 7. Bases on balls—Off McQuillan, 1; off Cooper, 1; off Mayer, 1; off Tincup, 1. Hits—Off McQuillan, 8 in 8 1-3 innings; off Mayer, 8 in 8 innings; off Tincup, 1 in 1 inning. Struck out—By McQuillan, 3; by Mayer, 3; by Tincup, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Coll's, cf	4	0	0	2	0
J'ston, 1b	4	1	1	10	0
H'ch'n, rf	4	1	2	3	0
Wag'r, ss	3	0	1	4	4
Vlox, 2b	4	0	2	1	1
Baird, 3b	4	0	0	1	1
Gibson, c	4	1	1	5	1
Mam'x, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	34	4	8	27	8

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	4	0	1	1	1
B'croft, ss	2	0	0	2	1
Stock, ss	2	1	1	0	1
Becker, lf	4	0	2	1	0
Crav'h, rf	4	0	1	1	1
Nieh'f, 2b	4	1	2	2	1
Whit'd, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Lud's, 1b	4	0	0	12	2
Burns, c	3	0	0	6	1
C'mers, p	1	0	0	0	8
Rixey, p	2	0	0	1	1
Total	34	2	8	27	13

Errors—Wagner, Niehoff, (2.)

Pittsburgh	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Hinchman, Vlox, (2.) Gibson, Nichoff. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Stolen bases—Carey, Baird. Double plays—Luderus and Bancroft; Wagner and Johnston. Sacrifice hit—Mamaux. Bases on balls—Off Chalmers, 1; off Rixey, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Hits—Off Chalmers, 6 in four and one-third innings; off Rixey, 2 in four and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Mamaux, 5; by Chalmers, 3; by Rixey, 2. Wild pitch—Mamaux. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie.

Hard Blow for World's Champions.

BOSTON, July 12.—St. Louis defeated Boston twice today by the scores of 2 to 1, and 4 to 3. The second game went eleven innings. The visitors won the opening game in the first inning, when a pass, two singles and an error by Gowdy netted two runs. In the eleventh inning of the second game, a pass, a sacrifice and two singles gave St. Louis two runs and the game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b	3	1	1	1	2
B'cher, lf	4	1	2	7	0
Miller, 1b	4	0	2	10	0
Butler, ss	4	0	0	2	2
W'son, cf	4	0	2	2	0
Hyatt, rf	4	0	0	1	0
B'zel, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Snyder, c	3	0	0	2	1
Sallee, p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	8	26	7

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Fe'p'k, 2b	4	0	0	1	7
Cather, lf	4	0	2	2	0
Magee, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Egan, 1b	4	0	0	15	4
Smith, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Mara'e, ss	3	0	1	2	3
Gowdy, c	3	0	0	5	3
Rud'ph, p	2	0	0	1	2
Total	32	1	7	27	17

*Smith out, hit by batted ball.
Errors—Gowdy, Rudolph.

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Moran, Cather. Stolen bases—Huggins, Gowdy. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Boston, 7. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 3; off Rudolph, 1. Struck out—By Sallee, 1; by Rudolph, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'gins, 2b	4	1	0	4	3
B'cher, lf	3	2	2	4	0
Miller, 1b	5	0	2	11	0
Butler, ss	3	1	1	1	1
Wilson, cf	2	0	0	3	0
Dolan, cf	2	0	1	0	0
Long, rf	4	0	0	4	0
Betzel, 3b	4	0	2	1	3
Snyder, c	4	0	0	5	0
Doak, p	2	0	0	0	3
Perdue, p	1	0	0	0	1
†Roche	0	0	0	0	0
†Beck	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	8	33	11

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	5	0	1	2	2
Evers, 2b	4	0	0	1	0
Miller, lf	5	0	1	2	0
Magee, cf	4	1	0	2	0
S'midt, 1b	5	0	2	15	1
Smith, 3b	5	0	0	0	3
M'y'le, ss	5	1	0	1	5
Wh'l'r, c	3	0	0	3	1
Gowdy, c	0	0	0	0	1
Tyler, p	4	0	1	1	4
‡Gilbert	1	0	0	0	0
Total	40	3	7	33	17

*Batted for Wilson in seventh inning.
†Batted for Doak in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Whaling in tenth inning.
Errors—Huggins, Betzel, Evers.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2—4
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—3

Two-base hits—Betzel, Tyler. Sacrifice fly—Roche. Sacrifice hits—Butler, (2,) Bescher. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Boston, 7. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 2; off Perdue, 1; off Tyler, 2. Hits—Off Doak, 4 in seven innings; off Perdue, 3 in four innings. Struck out—By Doak, 2; by Perdue, 1; by Tyler, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and eighteen minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	1	0
Providence	0	0	2

Batteries—Palmero and Williams; Schulta and Haley.

AT RICHMOND.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	1	0
Richmond	0	0	0

Batteries—Richter, Down and Madden; O'Brien and Schautele.

AT HARRISBURG—FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	0
Harrisburg	0	0	0

Batteries—Fullenwaider and Onslow; Schacht and Heckinger.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	3	1
Harrisburg	1	1	0

Batteries—Tyson, Bader, Lafitte and Lalonge; Goodbred, Lee and Snow.

New England League.

At Lowell—Lowell, 6; Lewiston, 0.
At Manchester—Manchester, 1; Portland, 0.
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 8; Worcester, 4.
At Lynn—Lynn, 3; Fitchburg, 1. Lynn, 5; Fitchburg, 0.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati, 6; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis, 2; Boston, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Boston, 3.
(Eleven innings.)
Pittsburgh, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Pittsburgh, 4; Philadelphia, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 7; Cleveland, 4.
Philadelphia at St. Louis—Rain.
Boston, 15; Detroit, 12.
(Ten innings.)
Washington, 5; Chicago, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 9; Buffalo, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 2; Rochester, 1.
Richmond, 7; Montreal, 4.
Harrisburg, 3; Buffalo, 2.
Buffalo, 8; Harrisburg, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	40	33	.548
Philadelphia	38	33	.535
St. Louis	41	37	.526
Brooklyn	38	35	.521
Pittsburgh	37	36	.507
New York	33	36	.471
Cincinnati	31	37	.456
Boston	32	42	.432

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	49	28	.636
Boston	45	25	.584
Detroit	46	30	.605
New York	39	37	.513
Washington	34	38	.472
St. Louis	28	44	.389
Philadelphia	28	46	.378
Cleveland	26	46	.361

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
St. Louis	44	30	.595
Kansas City	44	32	.579
Chicago	42	32	.568
Pittsburgh	40	34	.541
Newark	40	36	.526
Brooklyn	33	45	.416
Buffalo	31	48	.392
Baltimore	29	45	.392

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	39	23	.629
Buffalo	34	27	.557
Montreal	35	33	.515
Richmond	31	30	.508
Harrisburg	32	32	.500
Toronto	33	37	.471
Rochester	29	37	.439
Jersey City	27	41	.397

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
(Two games.)
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Baltimore.
Newark at Buffalo.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Harrisburg.
Montreal at Jersey City
Buffalo at Richmond.
Toronto at Providence.

DODGERS WIN, BUT DROP BACK IN RACE

Cardinals' Double Victory in Philadelphia Puts Them in Third Place.

These galloping Brooklyns made it four straight from the Chicago Cubs at Ebbets Field yesterday, and although they won the game, 3 to 2, they dropped back a notch in the race for the bunting, due to St. Louis' double win over Philadelphia. Roger Bresnahan and his charges made a determined effort to take at least one game of the series, but they fell short and the Dodgers breezed through to a victory, making it thirteen wins out of the last fifteen games with one a tie.

Roger used three of his pitchers in an attempt to stem the tide, but the Brooklyn bats are still full of hits and the Dodgers gathered in eleven safeties. Sherrod Smith was the pivot man for the Ebbets clan, and he kept the Cubs' nine hits well scattered. In the eighth Bresnahan started a rally and his team tried hard to break down the Dodgers' defense, but Smith never weakened and the brilliant support he received cut off Chicago's rally after one run had scored. The Cubs came to bat in the eighth inning with the score 3 to 1 against them. Phelan popped to Cutshaw, but Bresnahan drew a pass. Red Murray, recently released by the Giants and later signed by the Cubs, was sent into bat for Jimmy Lavender, and Red poked the ball into left field, sending Roger to second. Jimmy Archer batted for Good and stung the ball into centre for a single, scoring Roger, and Murray tried to make third, but was tagged out sliding. Stengel grabbed Fisher's long fly, ending the rally.

Brooklyn broke into the game with a tally in the first inning. After Myers went out at first, Ollie O'Mara, who is hitting the ball hard these days, rapped out a double to left field. He went to third on Daubert's infield tap, and crossed the plate on Wheat's infield hit. Stengel and Getz, the first two men up in the second inning, singled. Miller fanned and the base runners advanced on Smith's out, but they were stranded on the sacks when Sherrod Smith made a high one to Good. In the third Zack Wheat tried to get from first to third on Cutshaw's hit to left field, but Schulte made a perfect throw to Phelan, who tagged him.

In the fourth inning Pierce, who was pitching for the Cubs, strained his side reaching for a high bounder and he retired in favor of Jimmy Lavender at the end of the inning. Lavender did not give Brooklyn a hit in the fifth, but in the sixth the Dodgers dug up a few hits and scored twice. Stengel poked the ball into left field for a single. Getz went out at first. Miller smashed the ball into deep centre and Cy Williams, running back at top speed, made a wonderful one-hand catch of the ball. Cy turned and threw to Zimmerman, but it was a low throw and Stengel scampered all the way home from second. Smith then clouted a double to right and scored on Myers's stinger to left. In the next two innings the Dodgers did not get a chance to score, Adams, who went to the mound in the eighth in place of Lavender, retiring Brooklyn in quick order in that inning.

The Cubs scored once in the fourth, and it was Zack Wheat's error that let Good get around to the third station after he had clubbed the ball into Wheat's territory for a hit. Zack let the ball bound away from him out to the fence, and before he could get it back to the diamond the Cubs' right fielder was on third base. He scored on Schulte's sacrifice fly to centre. Bresnahan's score in the eighth made it a brace of runs for the Cubs. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	4	0	1	2	1
O'M'a, ss	3	1	3	3	2
D'bert, 1b	3	0	1	10	1
Wheat, lf	3	0	1	1	0
C'sh'w, 2b	4	0	1	1	0
St'gel, rf	4	1	2	4	0
Getz, 3b	3	0	2	1	2
Miller, c	4	0	0	6	0
Smith, p	3	1	1	0	2
Total	36	3	12	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	3	1	1	1	0
*Archer	1	0	1	0	0
Adams, p	0	0	0	0	0
Fisher, ss	4	0	1	2	2
Schu'e, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Z'man, 2b	4	0	1	5	2
Saier, 1b	4	0	2	11	0
W'ms, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Phelan, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
B'han, c	3	1	1	6	0
Pierce, p	1	0	0	0	1
†Knisely	1	0	0	0	0
Lav'r, p	0	0	0	0	0
M'ray, rf	1	0	1	1	0
Total	30	2	9	24	15

*Batted for Good in eighth inning.
†Batted for Pierce in fifth inning.
Errors—Williams, Wheat.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—2

Two-base hits—O'Mara, Smith. Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Sacrifice hits—Schulte. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Getz. Double plays—Fisher, Zimmerman, and Saier; Cutshaw and Daubert. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 8. Bases on balls—Off Pierce, 1; off Lavender, 2; off Smith, 1. Hits—Off Pierce 8 in four innings; off Lavender, 4 in five innings; off Adams, none in one inning. Struck out—By Pierce, 1; by Smith, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

Sixth District Police Nine Wins.

The first of a series of baseball games, which will be played between the precinct districts of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx of the New York City Police Department, was played yesterday afternoon on the New York University athletic field, when the Bluecoats of the Sixth District, defeated the nine representing the Third District, 16 to 11. Weisenlinar starred in the hitting for the Third District and batted out a homer in the ninth. For the men of the Sixth Precinct, Crosby, Laughran, and Barry, with a three-bagger, did the best service for their team.

The score by innings:

Sixth District	2	2	0	1	4	3	0	4	—16
Third District	2	0	1	5	0	0	1	4	—11

Batteries were, Fairclough and Hargrave for the Sixth; Logan and O'Connor for the Third. Umpire—Man Ward of the Second District.

Ten other games have been scheduled by the Police League, and all of these will be played at Ohio Field. The schedule follows: July 19, Sixth District vs. Fourteenth; July 24, Sixth District vs. Seventh; July 26, First District vs. Seventh; July 31, Second District vs. Sixth; Aug. 2, Second District vs. Fourteenth; Aug. 9, First District vs. Third; Aug. 13, Fourth District vs. Seventh; Aug. 16, Fourth District vs. Seventh; Aug. 18, Second District vs. Fourteenth; Aug. 20, Third District vs. Sixth.

Scouts on Pitcher Nehf's Trail.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 12.—Arthur Nehf, left hand pitcher for the local Central League club, who set a league record last Friday, when he struck out sixteen men, is being watched by Ira Thomas of the Philadelphia Americans and four other major league scouts who are now in Terre Haute. The management of the local club has refused all offers for the pitcher. Nehf has struck out 134 men in twenty games.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 2; Memphis, 1.
Memphis, 4; Atlanta, 2.
At Birmingham—Chattanooga, 5; Birmingham, 10.
At Mobile—Mobile, 3; Nashville, 2.

New York State League.

At Elmira—Elmira, 8; Troy, 1.
At Albany—Binghamton, 3; Albany, 1.
Other games postponed; wet grounds.

PLAN TO AID BALL CLUBS.

National League Adopts "Disabled" List to Evade 21-Player Limit Rule.

The National League found a way, at its meeting yesterday, to get around the twenty-one player limit which has caused much dissatisfaction among several of the clubs this season. Hereafter the league will keep a "disabled" list, which provides that an injured player can be kept out of the game at least ten days, and an extra player substituted for him.

By this arrangement, the clubs can carry extra players regardless of the twenty-one player limit. The request to have a player's name transferred from the active to the "disabled" list shall be certified to the President of the league by the President of the employing club within forty-eight hours after the injury occurs, and such request shall state the nature of the player's disability and when and where incurred.

A player placed on the "disabled" list will not be allowed to participate in a championship game for at least ten days, including the day of his injury. During such period, however, the player will be allowed to act as coacher. The names of all players certified as disabled shall be officially bulletined to the club Presidents.

Yesterday's meeting was held in the league's new headquarters, where all the league conclaves will be held hereafter. All the clubs were represented, and the baseball situation was discussed.

The Federal League came in for some discussion, but President Tener announced that none of the club owners were worrying about the independent organization. It was announced that hereafter the league will hold monthly meetings until the end of the season.

While the attendance in some of the cities, this season, has not been up to other years, the club owners blame this condition on the bad weather and not on the competition of the new league.

President Tener stated that all the clubs were satisfied with their financial condition. Yesterday's meeting was not called for the purpose of discussing the season's financial situation, President Tener announced. Routine matters were discussed, and President Ebbets of Brooklyn, informed the other club owners that the Dodgers were on their way to a pennant, and he invited all of them to be sure and come to the world's series when it is played at Ebbets Field.

Those who attended the meeting yesterday were James E. Gaffney and Robert H. Davis of the Boston club; C. H. Ebbets, Brooklyn; Charles H. Thomas, Chicago; August Herrmann and Harry Stephens, Cincinnati; H. N. Hempstead and N. Ashley Lloyd of the Giants; W. F. Baker and C. Ruch of the Phillies; Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh, and Schuyler P. Britton of St. Louis.

President Dreyfuss has put in a claim for the services of pitcher George Sisler, who is now with the St. Louis Browns. Dreyfuss says that he signed the pitcher some time ago before he attended the University of Michigan. The matter will be decided by the National Commission.

The league also passed a rule requiring all the clubs to have canvas covering for the diamond, so that it will be possible to play after a rainstorm. In St. Louis many of the postponed games could have been played if the diamond had been covered during the rain.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Puts Bats to Good Service and Runs Roll Over Plate.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 12.—Brooklyn won the last game of the series here today, 9 to 4. The Buffalo pitchers were ineffective in the early stages, the visitors gaining a nine-run lead by the sixth inning. Hal Chase scored Buffalo's only runs when he tripled to centre in the same inning with the bags full and came in later on a wild pitch. Score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And's'n, rf	5	0	0	2	0
Magee, 2b	4	2	1	3	2
Cooper, lf	5	2	3	0	0
Kauff, cf	5	2	3	1	0
Daley, c	4	2	2	12	0
Holt, 3b	5	0	1	1	2
Smith, ss	5	0	1	1	1
Simon, c	5	0	2	6	3
B'rket, p	3	1	2	0	0
Walker, p	1	1	0	0	0
Total	42	9	16	27	15

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meyer, lf	3	0	1	2	0
Lord, 3b	4	1	2	1	2
Chase, 1b	4	1	1	8	0
M'D'hl, rf	3	0	0	0	0
L'den, 2b	3	0	1	2	2
Eagle, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Roach, ss	3	0	0	2	3
Blair, c	4	0	0	7	2
Ford, p	1	0	0	0	0
Marq'r, p	1	0	0	0	0
Lafitte, p	1	0	0	0	0
*Watson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	6	27	9

*Batted for Marshall in seventh inning.
Error—Magee, Louden.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	3—9
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Bradley, Kauff, Walker. Three-base hits—Holt, Kauff, Chase. Stolen bases—Louden, Meyer, (2.) Earned runs—Brooklyn, 9; Buffalo, 3. Double play—Simon and Magee. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Buffalo, 7. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Buffalo, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bluejacket, 4; off Ford, 1; off Marshall, 1; off Walker, 2. Hits—Off Ford, 3 in 4 1-3 innings; off Marshall, 7 in 2-3 innings; off Lafitte, 1 in 2 innings; off Bluejacket, 5 in 5⅓ innings; off Walker, 1 in 3 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Bluejacket, 4; by Ford, 1; by Marshall, 1; by Walker, 1; by Lafitte, 1. Wild pitches—Bluejacket, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Westervelt and Johnstone. Time of game—Two hours and one minute.

American Association.

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 9; Indianapolis, 2.
At Minneapolis—Louisville, 1; Minneapolis, 0, (ten innings.)
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 5; Columbus, 1.
At Kansas City—Cleveland, 3; Kansas City, 2.

Colonial League.

At Hartford—Pawtucket, 1; Hartford, 0.
At Springfield—Springfield, 4; New Bedford, 3, (twelve innings.)

Entries for Aqueduct Racing.

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward, handicap, selling, six furlongs. Othello, 109 pounds; Master Star, 104; Cy Merrick, 99; Bac, 117; Thornhill, 113; Celery Jack, 94; Harry Junior, 106.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds, selling; five furlongs. Dune Site, 113 pounds; Little Alta, 107; Belle of the Kitchen, 107; Edith Baumann, 107; Edith Olga, 109; Variety, 113; Edna Kenna, 106; Bessilee, 106; Sandel, 107; Flag Day, 105; Typography, 109; Stellarina, 107; Nelli, 110; Sal Vanity, 106.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward, The Myrtle, selling; one mile. Watertown, 101 pounds; Blue Thistle, 106; Harry Shaw, 111; Amalfi, 103; Montresor,

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1915.

THE STATE SINKING FUNDS.

The Bureau of Municipal Research has made a report to the Constitutional Convention which places upon the law regarding sinking funds for the State debt the responsibility for the burdensome taxation which has piled up $29,000,000 more than the holders of the bonds are entitled to expect for their protection. That is a respectable opinion, but there are facts to the contrary for those who prefer facts to opinions. Inasmuch as the convention will be called upon to take action on the subject, and since the State debt is on the way to a round quarter of a billion, it is time that some exactness of action, as well as precision of law, should be imposed upon all concerned in this considerable financial transaction.

The record shows that the trouble arises more from the action of subordinates intrusted with a task beyond their powers than from any intention, or deficiency of legal provisions. For example, the constitutional provision regarding all bonds requires the levying of taxes "sufficient to pay the interest on the debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within fifty years from the time of contracting thereof." In practice the sinking funds have been managed so as to accumulate funds enough to discharge several debts many years before maturity. To take the highway bonds for an example, the sinking fund will equal their face at thirty-one years from their issue, and the bonds still have nineteen years to run. The principal and interest will both have been paid by the taxpayers in the first three decades. During the last two decades the taxpayers of that period will have nothing to pay and will have the roads as a gift from their predecessors.

It is impossible to argue that the Constitution meant to require this. It is not necessary to believe that it does require this, when the language of the Constitution is contrasted with the practice under it. The requirement of taxes sufficient to pay a debt in fifty years is not a requirement that the debt shall be paid in thirty-one years and carried alive nineteen years. It is an absurdity in practice, not a requirement of the laws under the Constitution nor of the laws under the Constitution. It is well known how this happened, although the bureau does not mention it. The bureau substitutes actuarial calculations of its own which would obviate the trouble, and moves for an amendment of the Constitution. If the proper calculations were used it would not be necessary to amend the Constitution, and it does not appear that the calculations are unconstitutional, being merely mathematical computations.

It is a happy accident, and only an accident, that there is a surplus in the sinking funds. There might have been a deficit. It is possible to conceive that the sinking funds may be raided again, as they have been before in aid of the taxpayers by avoidance of a direct tax. That is rather a political device than exact justice. The sinking fund surplus never can be repaid to those who contributed it, and its existence is a constant temptation to some irregularity in its use. In a sense the sinking fund surplus seems to belong to the bondholders. At least there will be a cry that they are despoiled if their protection is reduced to its correct constitutional dimensions. It would seem that the occasion rather calls for an alternative to the sinking funds than for the alteration of the constitutional regulation of them. There is such an alternative, and the city already has adopted it for part of its debt issues. The serial method is simpler and surer, being less liable to errors of administration. When the convention is considering what alteration of the Constitution is necessary it would do well to take the serial method into consideration. Yet the history of the sinking funds makes it doubtful whether anything more is necessary than an Executive order to do what always ought to have been done, and what would satisfy the Constitution and the bondholders as well now as at any time.

AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

The educational campaign which the Navy League intends to institute, in those parts of the country more or less remote from the seafront, for the promotion of interest in the development of the navy should have good results. It is not from lack of patriotism that so many of the inhabitants of the Middle, Western, and Southern States are so generally disposed to leave naval discussions to the people on the seaboard, nor is the mere fact that the Atlantic and Pacific States are exposed to danger from the attack by sea, in case there should be any provocation for such attack, the only reason why their representatives in Congress are generally willing to vote in favor of large naval appropriations. The people who live at tidewater see the ships frequently, they have first hand information of the capacity of the navy, its quality and its needs. A course of illustrated lectures on the warships and their armament and the officers and men of the navy such as Rear Admiral COWLES, retired, sometimes gives before clubs and societies in this part of the country would probably be highly effective in many places far from the two oceans.

The navy is too rarely, if ever, uppermost in the minds of the voters in more than half of our States. The Navy League proposes to put all the facts about our principal means of defense vividly before such people, to impress upon them the indisputable fact that the maintenance of an efficient modern navy is as necessary for their prosperity as for ours and the Californians'. If this is effectively done we shall not have so many of the Western and Southwestern Congressmen either neglecting to vote at all or voting in the negative session after session, when the Naval Appropriation bill is brought up. We pointed out the urgent need of a campaign of education the other day, and it is encouraging to learn that the Navy League had already taken steps in that direction.

WATERED STOCK.

One chief use of watered stock is to supply counters for the Wall Street game. It is easy at nominal prices to print "securities" which will fluctuate with the country's prosperity. These fluctuations easily can be emphasized by those of superior intelligence or with opportunities for getting and using information. The nominal rate of dividend is nothing comparable to the profits by operations in which the cards are subject to manipulation. Missouri Pacific is the latest example of losses by the public certainly, and perhaps even by the "insiders," so far as they have been co-victims with the public in the singular conditions in which earnings have been turned into losses. The earnings of the Missouri Pacific, like those of many other railways, have been larger at a time of reduction or suspension of dividends than at a time when dividends have seemed secure, and the shares have sold correspondingly high. It is only right that the shares should fluctuate with the condition of business, but it is not right that they should fluctuate downward when business is growing. Missouri Pacific's earnings have been millions of dollars larger in the years since its dividend record was interrupted, but the surplus has become a deficit. The unfortunate management gives reasons for this, and there may be others.

It is not the present intention to discuss the misfortunes of the investors in the property, or the property itself specifically. The public interest is a larger topic, and the Missouri Pacific is only one of several similar cases. In fact it may be said that many of the conditions affecting the railways, which are the worst sufferers from their own misdeeds, are universal, and that all are affected by the public policy which must be tested by its effects upon all railways, including the weakest and worst. The theory of railway regulation is that watered stock is a public rather than a private injury. It might be felt that the issuers of watered stock suffer more than anybody else. Probably the public injury is indirect, and chiefly in the share market, rather than in the market for rates. Rates must be fixed with reference to other conditions than those of capitalization and dividends until the verge of confiscation is reached. In the recent rate hearings it has been argued that rates should be raised to preserve the credit of the railways, but that has been for the sake of the users of the railways rather than of the owners. The law has found a way to reduce rates to a figure found by reason rather than by economics. Watered stock has ceased to be a means of fixing rates proportioned to dividends.

Taking the Missouri Pacific as an example, it appears that out of the entire old capitalization of $364,000,000 only $128,000,000 remains undisturbed. Some of the bonds get a total of bonds and shares to an amount larger than their face. The holders thought they had certainties, and they get new hopes, whose value must seem doubtful in consideration of the fate of the holders of the old shares. If the old stockholders pay in $50 per share of new money they will be allowed to share the fortunes of the reconstituted company. Time enough has elapsed since the plan was announced for it to have been appraised in the market, the best of all judges. Falling prices indicate that the partners in the old enterprise value cheaply the prospect of recouping their losses in the new one. Being in they may stay in on the chance of a turn in the tide. They are asked to contribute $41,000,000 of capital to be put at the mercy of the conditions which have depressed railway securities of all sorts in comparison with other securities not subject to the same conditions. These conditions have reduced the buying power of the greatest business factor in our country, next to agriculture. Overcapitalization has produced evils of various sorts. Regulation and legislation have produced many benefits, and some evils rivaling the errors and excesses of the security market. It is desirable to keep the two things distinct, and not allow regulation and legislation to injure all the railways in the aspect of their public service because of the evil policies of some of them.

GOLF IN PERFECTION.

It is worth while to mark with a note of admiration the extraordinary achievement of LOUIS TELLIER, a professional golfer, who played over the Canoe Brook course, at Summit, N. J., in 63 strokes. "Par" on that course is 73, and this is supposed to be the smallest number of strokes in which a competent player may hope to get around. Of course, it is impossible to settle upon a number which may not be beaten by a skillful golfer occasionally. To go over a course in a stroke or two under "par" is not an uncommon achievement for an amateur, but to play in ten strokes fewer than is officially agreed upon as the minimum number is to reach a degree of perfection in the game which seems to most of the golfers, whose aim is to get somewhere near bogey, which is always higher than "par," positively incredible. TELLIER'S record of nine threes and nine fours for eighteen holes is, indeed, marvelous. Also it is reported that he once drove out of bounds, so that his amazing score includes one penalty stroke. We doubt if the record has ever been beaten in this country.

What does it signify? Well, no golfer will find the question difficult to answer. If TELLIER could keep up the pace he could make a record of 252 strokes in an open championship tournament. HAGIN won the open championship last year with 290; TRAVERS won it this year with 297. The championship courses are somewhat harder than Canoe Brook, of course, and these scores were made by golfers of splendid skill. The perfection of swing and driving power, of vision, calculation, and delicacy achieved by TELLIER, however, is not often reached by any player under any conditions.

AN ALDERMAN ON HOME RULE.

"The people of the State of New "York, represented in Senate and As-"sembly," have "enacted" that Port Chester may borrow money to repair a fire house, that village Trustees may not sprinkle village streets, that Saratoga Springs may license dogs, and that Patrolman CAMPBELL, who had been dismissed from the New York police force some years before for "shooting craps" on post, might be reinstated. The Massachusetts lawmakers have served their State by enacting that Beverly may re-locate a draw in the Essex bridge, that Boston may change the name of the Penitent Female Refuge, and that under certain conditions the good people of Edgartown may take eels from their oyster pond. The Virginia Representatives now vote that R. H. ARKERSON may erect a wharf at Chuckatuck Creek, In Wisconsin the dome of the State Capitol looks down upon the giving of legislative permission to maintain bathhouses at Hicks Lake. These are some of the prerogatives that Legislatures have said could not be trusted to the people of the cities.

Thus does Mr. HENRY H. CURRAN, a member of the New York Board of Aldermen, in an article on "Home Rule for American Cities" in The Yale Review, briefly summarize the results of State interference in local government. Mr. CURRAN is not a man of illusions. He has had practical experience in the work of municipal government and has no idea that this big city can be regenerated by radical change in its form of government. For large cities, he argues, the commission form, which has been tried with varying results in cities with populations ranging from less than 40,000 to 400,000, will not do at all. He imagines the predicament of a commission of five men compelled to take over the administration of the affairs of a community of nearly 6,000,000 inhabitants of all races, with an assessed real estate value of more than $8,000,000,000, whose present cost of government is $6 per second; a city with 826 square miles of area and 577 miles of water front; with 20,000 school teachers to care for 800,000 pupils. Such an unfortunate commission would have to take over twenty-nine departments employing altogether about 80,000 persons. "Five men," Mr. CURRAN thinks, "would do well to administer a corner of any such domain."

Mr. CURRAN finds that the City Government has been gradually improving since New York, in 1902, "emerged from the mire of a four-"year saturnalia of incompetence "and corruption and set about put-"ting its house in order." He is confident that it is now better governed than at any previous time in its history. Particularly he speaks a good word for the Board of Aldermen, it has lately discarded its old and much abused licensing functions, which belong properly to the executive offices, and there exists "a harmonious "and hitherto unknown co-operation "between the board and the executive departments." We hear less in these days than we used to hear of the abolition of the board; as a matter of fact, a genuine local legislature has been restored to the city, which has proved to be "a balance wheel of peculiar value." So Mr. CURRAN favors the retention of our present form of government with a Mayor, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in which the business management of the city is lodged, and a Board of Aldermen "with little "power of business initiative but a "power of veto upon every important "act of the co-ordinate board." It is not, he argues, in the general form of government that the trouble lies, but rather in "the barnacles of the little "amendments with which the legis-"lators have so covered the city's "charter that its keel may scarcely "move at all."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Needs Only a Fiat to Become Decent.

Those who know the history of the introduction of bathing dress for men and women at the shore resorts in America—those, even, who have contrasted our custom of promiscuous bathing with the British and Continental practice of segregating the sexes on the beaches—must realize that last Sunday's police censors of one-piece garments worn by women bathers were dealing with a departure that may some time have universal assent. Of course, nobody should despise conventionality as untrue or hypocritical. It is usually, as Professor SUMNER used to point out with convincing emphasis, the resultant of experiments and experience as to the devices by which to soften and smoothen the details of life. It is indispensable. It cannot and should not be abolished.

But conventionality is subject to change as experience warrants change. As the occasion calls for a varying of current usage to fit special conditions, as on the stage, in sculptures and paintings, and in dress for sports, athletic contests, and for bathing, everybody is willing to admit the necessity of it. The admission is sometimes absurdly reluctant, however, and results in absurd compromises. One of these absurdities is notable in the prevailing style of women's bathing dress; which not only hampers movement in swimming, but is in a degree menacing to life. When the society which consents to swimming and diving exhibitions on the stage extends the same conventional principle to bathing at the beaches, those who condemn it will in their turn become objects of curiosity.

Why Do Things Have Weight?

It will surprise minds that take familiar matters for granted and self-explaining, simply because they are familiar, that some of the world's acutest scientists are anxious to know why material objects have weight. The latest example is Dr. T. J. J. SEE, in charge of the Naval Observatory at Mare Island, Cal., who announces that NEWTON merely discovered the law of gravitation without telling why things gravitate.

Is it due to electricity? AMPÈRE discovered nearly a century ago that currents of electricity flowing in opposite directions attract each other. If we conceive the atoms of matter to be composed of electrical currents flowing in opposite directions, we have the chief part of Professor SEE'S explanation of the phenomenon of weight. But electricians before Dr. SEE have shown that two charges of equal magnitude but of opposite sign would exert an attraction varying inversely as the square of the distance upon two similar charges. Sir J. J. THOMSON, for example, is disposed favorably toward the theory that the weight of a body depends only on the number of units of electricity in the body.

Another theory, which is almost like that illustrated in the Roentgen rays, was published by LE SAGE of Geneva in 1818. To LE SAGE'S mind the universe was thronged with exceedingly small particles, proceeding from regions far beyond the solar system. These stream through masses as large as the sun or earth, imparting to them some of their momentum; but the objects of matter mutually shield each other from the stream in proportion to their mass, producing all the phenomena of falling and of mutual equilibrium. But modern science has proved that the X-rays perform other functions besides that of carriers of momentum.

Warden, Superintendent, and Governor.

If Superintendent of State Prisons RILEY has acted arbitrarily in disciplining THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE, the reformer Warden of Sing Sing, he may find that he, too, is a man under authority. Mr. RILEY, who has demonstrated his political prepossessions in his office, has food for reflection in Governor WHITMAN'S visit to Sing Sing, especially if he will read in Article V., Section 4 of the State Constitution the provision that the Superintendent of Prisons shall hold his office for five years, "unless sooner removed."

The system with its graded rewards for good behavior installed by Warden OSBORNE, and with its assumption that the prisoners are, after all, men responsive to appeals to their manhood, may prove to be only a pink tea affair in its working, and then again it may not. The unanswerable plea that the attempt have a fair and conclusive trial is that it is better than no attempt at all, and that any change must be an improvement on the wretched régime imposed on Sing Sing in past years by its political administrators. Governor WHITMAN can have no motive of politics in the retention of Superintendent RILEY, who is a Democrat, in the office that controls the Wardens if he finds him acting contrary to the public interest. It seems quite in the public interest that no obstacle be interposed to Mr. OSBORNE'S purpose of making Sing Sing truly reformative.

Only God Can Damn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have read with interest your editorial of the 6th under the title "Damn." While we make no claim to special knowledge on such subjects, my idea has always been that the word "damn," in whatever sense used, whether as a verb or noun, was propanity for the sole reason that the word God must of necessity be implied or considered as understood, as He only is capable of damning. If such privilege were extended to any other than God, then, of course, the word could not in any sense be called profanity. Otherwise it seems to me that you are clearly wrong.

Greenville, S. C., July 7, 1915. A.

MR. NEARING'S STYLE.

Though It Was Picturesque, That Is Not the Issue.

New York, June 26, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to suggest that the general remarks in your editorial entitled "Academic Freedom," on the recent dismissal of Dr. Scott Nearing of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce by the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, to which that school is allied, set forth the very ground of offense in the action of the authorities? Assuming that Trustees should "conscientiously endeavor to carry out the purpose of the founder," let me call attention to these quotations from the deed of gift of the late Joseph Wharton, by which the school was established. Mr. Wharton speaks of "the immorality and practical inexpediency of seeking to acquire wealth by winning it from another rather than by earning it through some sort of service to one's fellow-men," and of "the necessity of rigorously punishing by legal penalties and by social exclusion those persons who commit frauds, betray trusts, or steal public funds, directly or indirectly," and adds: "The fatal consequences to a community of any weak toleration of such offenses must be most distinctly pointed out and enforced."

This is a pretty broad charter of public activity for the school. Instead of saying that one who exercises freedom of speech in this direction is violating a covenant, would it not be truer to say that the Trustees are doing that very thing in interfering with the activity of a scholar who is carrying out the spirit and intention of the founder? Of this activity and of this spirit and intention there could be no better interpreter than the chief executor of Mr. Wharton, his son-in-law, Harrison S. Norris, who is a warm supporter of Dr. Nearing and who sees in his dismissal a menace to academic independence.

I have seen quoted a single extravagance of private speech by Dr. Nearing. The issue, however, is toleration of opinion, not perfection of taste: any one can tolerate the speech of one who agrees with him. A man like Dr. Nearing, who in these sluggish days has aroused enthusiasm for good government among his students and has been an important factor of a school that has made valuable contributions to municipal efficiency and reform, may well be pardoned a picturesque expression now and then.

The silence of the Trustees gives their action the aspect of non-willingness to hear unwelcome facts. One is reminded of Brun's lines, "There's none ever feared that the truth should be told, but him whom the truth would indict."

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

When Will Germany Awaken?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have published many striking letters from correspondents who represented various types of opinion on the causes and outcome of the war, but none more fair and restrained than that of Mr. Ernest Mandel in Sunday's issue. Perhaps you will find space for an Englishman to point to two of Mr. Mandel's phrases, a consideration of which must shrivel all of his well-made points to dust in the balance. These are: "The honest, sober German people would stand for no nonsense," and "What will happen to poor Belgium, I do not know."

When are "the honest, sober German people" going to assert themselves? That is what the world is waiting for; no, that is what the world cannot afford to wait for. It must be brought about in the dark days of a national agony. That fearful German vice, submission to perverted authority, seems to preclude anything else. There is much nonsensical talk about the benefits that German thoroughness is going to give the world. If drilled credulity and blind obedience are necessary to them, the individualist chaos seems to offer fairer prospects for humanity.

What has happened to "poor Belgium"? She lay in the path of the flank attack upon France, which was to paralyze the republic before Russia got into her stride. "Life and freedom are nothing to the high gods of the General Stab. Therefore," says all that is brave and aspiring in Europe, "the General Stab must go." The honest, sober German people must emerge or be submerged. If it will not free and recompense Belgium, it is neither honest nor sober and must perish with its high gods.

J. PROTHEROE.

Arlington, Va., July 11, 1915.

New York's Uncounted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note that the taking of the census for New York City by the enumerators is completed. Having been neglected by the census man, although a resident of the city for many years, I took a census among my acquaintances with a view to determine the accuracy of the forthcoming official report.

Out of fifty New York families I have interviewed, thirty-two did not have the pleasure of a census taker's call. In the official report we shall read that there are in New York City so many inhabitants. I alone guarantee to furnish at least 2,000 names of people residing in New York and not included in the census report. CITY RESIDENT.

New York City, July 10, 1915.

The High School's Part.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The thing most needed now is the complete emancipation of high and preparatory schools from college prescription, which in the beginning of it did good but has lately become, in the East, almost an unmitigated curse. The high school should be the people's college and say to the higher institutions: "Here are our graduates. We have done our best to teach them what their stage of life most needs."

Every good topic should have its due credits for examination; military training and even great athletic power should have credit for college entrance. G. STANLEY HALL.

Clark University, Worcester, Mass., July 10, 1915.

Did Not Fight for Democracy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Canadian and a subject of Great Britain and of, if not representing, Queens University, G. W. Mitchell ought to know that the American Colonies did not fight for democratic principles, but for the right of representation when taxed for Government needs, as represented by the Empire Government today, but in that day representing a general Government by "aristocratic democracy" methods. In fact, many leaders of the Revolution, including George Washington, had little faith in democratic principles, although they were willing of necessity to try the experiment. JOHN P. DUNPHY.

New York, July 7, 1915.

DESIRE.

I want to ride
Astride
Of the foaming tide,
Where it rushes in to the shore.
I want to hide
Inside
Of caves, where the blue waves roar.
I burn to press my lips
To the tips
Of the grasses' greening sea.
I sigh to sail
Down the gale
On the wings of a humming bee.
I long to wait
At the gate,
Where, soon or late,
The feet of the Dawn drift thro'.
Ah, love! but first
I thirst
For Life begun,
For Day and the warmth
Of the sun;
For opal dreams in the dew
And heaven in the eyes of you!

EDNA MEAD.

Miss Addams Would Strip the Dead of Honor and Courage.

Mount Kisco, N. Y., July 11, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Friday night at Carnegie Hall Miss Jane Addams stated that in the present war, in order to get soldiers to charge with the bayonet, all nations are forced first to make them drunk. I quote from THE TIMES report:

In Germany they have a regular formula for it [she said.] In England they use rum and the French resort to absinthe. In other words, therefore, in the terrible bayonet charges they speak of with dread, the men must be doped before they start.

In this war the French or English soldier who has been killed in a bayonet charge gave his life to protect his home and country. For his supreme exit he had prepared himself by months of discipline. Through the Winter in the trenches he has endured shells, disease, snow, and ice. For months he had been separated from his wife, children, friends—all those he most loved. When the order to charge came it was for them he gave his life, that against those who destroyed Belgium they might preserve their home, might live to enjoy peace.

Miss Addams denies him the credit of his sacrifice. She strips him of honor and courage. She tells his children, "Your father did not die for France, or for England, or for you; he died because he was drunk."

In my opinion, since the war began, no statement has been so unworthy or so untrue and ridiculous. The contempt it shows for the memory of the dead is appalling; the credulity and ignorance it displays are inconceivable.

Miss Addams does not know that even from France they have banished absinthe. If she doubts that in this France has succeeded let her ask for it. I asked for it, and each maitre d'hôtel treated me as though I had proposed we should assassinate General Joffre.

If Miss Addams does know that the French Government has banished absinthe, then she is accusing it of openly receiving the congratulations of the world for destroying the drug while secretly using it to make fiends of the army. If what Miss Addams states is true, then the French Government is rotten, French officers deserve only court-martial, and French soldiers are cowards.

If we are to believe her, the Canadians at Ypres, the Australians in the Dardanelles, the English and the French on the Aisne made no supreme sacrifice, but were killed in a drunken brawl.

Miss Addams desires peace. So does every one else. But she will not attain peace by misrepresentation. I have seen more of this war and other wars than Miss Addams, and I know all war to be wicked, wasteful, and unintelligent, and where Miss Addams can furnish one argument in favor of peace I will furnish a hundred. But against this insult, flung by a complacent and self-satisfied woman at men who gave their lives for men, I protest. And I believe that with me are all those women and men who respect courage and honor.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

PEACE THAT IS EMPTY.

Beyond Material Welfare Lies the Ideal of Self-Sacrifice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me, as an American, lately returned to the United States after long residence abroad, to ask the following questions of the founders of the Peace Society?

Is there not something higher than material life, than mere breathing, seeing, touching, &c.? Would you eliminate from the ideals of the young, and of humanity as a whole, the element of sacrifice of self? As a listener at Carnegie Hall last evening and as an admirer of the work of Miss Jane Addams in Chicago I left the meeting when the speeches were over with a feeling of loss.

The loftiest impulse—that a man should give his life for something that he holds dearer than life—and the causes of the European conflict were alike ignored. Can the Peace Society reach thinking, widely informed, earnest people thus? We who have passed years among the people now at war and who return to our own country with passionate devotion to it cannot be satisfied with words, whether of enthusiastic admiration for Miss Jane Addams or of contempt for those who would defend our country against insult and invasion. We who with shuddering remembrance know by experience the unspeakable acts of which Germany's leaders and their men are capable need something vital to convince us that to permit insult and atrocious cruelties from such beings is a duty.

Reference was made last evening to the labors of those who worked for the abolition of slavery in our country. But the fact was not mentioned that those brave workers brought about that abolition by a terrible civil war, but a war less terrible than the evil which it stamped out.

MAYNARD BUTLER.

Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y., July 10, 1915.

Lessing's Prussian Gentleman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Bigelow says that there are no gentlemen in Prussia, and that the German language has no word for gentleman. That is as sweeping and misleading a statement as to say that all English people are miserable and unsociable, because their language has no exact equivalent for "gemuetlich," or that home life is absent from France because her speech has not evolved a noun for "home."

"The German stage has not yet succeeded in producing even a good make-believe gentleman." Has Mr. Bigelow ever heard of Mr. Lessing, who first nationalized the German stage and freed it from the pseudo-classical standard of the French theatre? One of Lessing's dramatic heroes is Major von Tellheim, a Prussian officer and gentleman, fearless and conscientious, tender to woman and true to friend and foe.

Prussian nobility would think it shocking to meet an actor at dinner. It is no longer so, but it was the case in the early Victorian age in England as well as in Prussia. The happy change in England was largely due to the noble efforts of the late Sir Henry Irving, who helped to emancipate the theatrical profession. For all that pertains to the higher plane of life, the Prussian still copies French or English models.

ERNEST P. HORRWITZ.

New York, July 7, 1915.

A Difficult Smile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one but Representative Carlin knows what kind of smile Mr. Bryan made at the former's predict that the latter will support Mr. Wilson next year again. Only a difficult smile is imaginable by us, as this predict follows and not precedes another predict that the predictor makes stand good all alone and that solemnly read: "Wilson will be renominated and re-elected."

Somehow, Mr. Bryan's greatest service to his country was his main-standing support of Mr. Wilson three years ago. Indeed, one does more by bringing others fitting to do than by doing himself. Thus this happy service of his would surpass that one at the White House which he would have rendered if he ever had acquired the Presidency. In another word, he richly crowned his celebrated four times failures with other's success he nobly helped.

Some might suspect his motive as to the above, confecting it with his alleged ambition. But we, with Representative Carlin, please to lay more stress on evangelical Bryan than to political Bryan and to see him prove his motive to have been true next year.

New York, July 12, 1915. TOWGOO.

Seeking Her Destruction, They Force Her to Become Self-Sustaining by Means of Chemical and Financial Miracles.

From Pamphlet 13 of the Authoritative Propaganda of Reassurance Conducted by the War Committee of German Industries, in Berlin.

In the present war Germany's enemies are endeavoring to bring about the economic as well as physical collapse of the German people by cutting off the overseas imports of food and rawstuffs. The imports in these important articles were before the war very large, and the enemies of Germany have succeeded in diminishing them to a great degree. On the other hand, they have not by the action attained the goal they had hoped to.

Even now every thinking person outside of Germany must be fully aware that, in spite of the diminution of the imports in provisions, the German civil population and the army are not threatened with starvation. Above all, however, German science has found ways and means of replacing the raw materials now lacking by materials of like value at present being produced in Germany. For example, an economically successful method of extracting nitrogen from the air, whereby the German powder industry and German agriculture are supplied with this otherwise missing rawstuff, has been discovered. The importation of petroleum having more or less completely ceased, this supply has also given out. Gas and electricity, for whose manufacture only coal, of which Germany has large quantities, is necessary, have taken its place as illuminants. The lack of fodder has been in part compensated for by an invention whereby the food values in straw are made accessible for feeding stock. And now another discovery is to be recorded which is not only of great importance as assuring the nourishment of our cattle but arouses the greatest astonishment as an act of scientific boldness. The Institut für Gärungsgewerbe (Institute for Yeast Industries) in Berlin has discovered a process for making food yeast with over 50 per cent. albumen in the simplest manner from sugar and ammonium sulphate. These quantities of albumen will easily replace the supplies of fodder barley that were formerly imported. Since ammonia is not only a byproduct in the manufacture of coke but can also be obtained directly from the air, this method has been correctly described as the extraction of albumen from the air.

These inventions, which will doubtless be followed by others in the course of the war, will have above all an effect on the financial world. Germany's enemies are compelled to draw a large part of their supplies of ammunition and arms as well as provisions from abroad. Since at the same time the purchasing power and prosperity of large transmaritime territories have been seriously damaged by the European war, the enemies of Germany are drawing smaller incomes from their foreign investments, while the exports of these countries have diminished during the same period. The excess of imports over exports in the foreign trade of Germany's enemies has, therefore, in the course of this war been enormously increased.

The result of this is that the payment of the very considerable sum to foreign countries which they have to make for these increased imports is made on the basis of an exchange very unfavorable for Germany's enemies. The argument that the exchange rate is unfavorable to Germany bears little weight here, for, in consequence of the interruption of German foreign trade, Germany has in comparison with times of peace small payments to make to foreign countries. The enemies of Germany, however, are compelled to pay in cash not only the contract sums but also the deficit caused by the unfavorable rate of exchange.

The enemies of Germany have now tried every means, or rather have been compelled to do so, in order to influence the rate of exchange. England has shipped some of the gold at her disposal in Canada to the United States. Russia and France have taken up foreign loans, not to get new cash but to make payments to their foreign creditors from the balances thus created, and thereby avoid the exchange. According to recent reports England intends doing the same thing in order thus to relieve the embarrassment caused her by the turn the exchange rate has taken.

But it must be remembered that the taking up of such foreign loans does not do away with the burdens imposed by the unfavorable rate of exchange, but simply postpones its effect until after the treaty of peace. These countries have, as it were, capitalized the losses growing out of the exchange rate and had their payment postponed by taking up foreign loans. But after the war the interest on these loans, as well as the sums for the liquidation of the debts, will all flow into the coffers of the foreign nations, and thus continue to influence the international monetary basis.

Matters will have quite a different aspect for Germany after the treaty of peace. Germany will then not be indebted abroad, as the costs of the war are all being covered at home. On the other hand, in consequence of the new discoveries made during the war and the newly built factories, she will be in a position to reduce the necessary payments to foreign countries and improve her exchange rate.

If the Germans, indirectly forced to it by the war, continue to use gas and electricity instead of petroleum, artificial nitrates instead of saltpeter, strawmeal and artificial fodder yeasts instead of fodder barley, in large quantities, the war will have brought about a strengthening of Germany's international financial position. Germany's enemies will then in this respect have shown themselves to be a power which, like Mephisto in Goethe's "Faust," always strives to evil and accomplishes only what is good.

Contrary to the deprecating assertions of her enemies, the economic life of Germany is in the course of the war developing in a manner which, in consideration of the extraordinary conditions, may be said to be more than satisfactory. It is well known that the deposits of the German savings banks are constantly increasing. This in part explains the huge success of the war loan. Meanwhile the German postal check service has reached a figure never touched before the war. During March, 1915, the number of persons having postal bank accounts in the imperial postal territory was 105,478—818 more than in the previous month. In March the credits on these postal check accounts amounted to 2,142,000,000 marks as against 1,779,000,000 in February and 1,875,000,000 in January of the same year; and the debits amounted to 2,124,000,000 marks as against 1,764,000,000 in February and 1,877,000,000 in January. The payments made through this medium amounted accordingly to 2,352,000,000 marks in March as against 1,982,000,000 and 2,020,000,000 in February and January, respectively.

These figures are seen in their true light when we remember, for example, that in the period Jan. 1-April 10, 1915, the withdrawals from the French savings banks amounted to 44,055,088 francs more than the deposits. The commercial war started by Germany's enemies seems to agree with them much worse than with the country they attacked.

The nations * * * being courted by the Allies have so far been able to keep their heads cool. They consider, and rightly, too, how much of all that which is promised in time of need the Allies will do or be able to do, and whether or not some reasonable national ideal may be realized at less cost than participation in this bloody struggle. But even should the future have surprises in store for us, the quiet confidence of the central powers that they will attain their goal is not to be shaken. For this goal is not the subjugation of the world, as their envious enemies would have it appear, but simply the desire to be freed from the strangle hold which hindered them in their normal development. It is not that Germany has a lust for world empire, but that England has hitherto haughtily assumed the rôle of world ruler. That she no longer has the power to force her will upon the whole world, the course of the war has shown; it should also have shown in what manner she would use this power, were she ever again in a position to possess it.

WEAPON-MAKING TOOLS.

A Novel Suggestion That They Be Not Scrapped, but Stored.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Experience has clearly demonstrated the wisdom of the modern policy of manufacturers to develop and increase their capacity for production rather than to carry large stocks of manufactured goods.

While it is hoped this nation shall have the minimum necessity for ammunition in the future, the possibility of its being needed, sooner or later, confronts us and must be seriously considered if we are to gain wisdom from the crying demand on us by European countries for munitions to carry on their fight for life.

In the light of these circumstances, it seems to me that every machine, or device, in the hands of our manufacturers now, or that hereafter may be engaged in the production of the implements of war, or ammunition, should, when the demand for their product is past, be carefully stored and preserved for our own use, when needed, and not dismantled or adapted to other uses.

With this equipment at command we could safely carry a comparatively small stock of war materials for defense, because, when any international trouble was brewing that directly concerned us, we could summon to almost instant activity the full capacity of this machinery to supply the materials for our defenders.

This could be accomplished by Congress, at its coming session, making provision to lease and safely store such of these outfits as may be deemed expedient at a fair rental on their worth, as machinery, to be appraised by a commission of United States Army and Navy officers, with options to purchase at any time at appraised values. Our Government to have privilege to cancel any or all leases on one year's notice.

This provision for our national defense would certainly cost us less than the interest and storage on the stock of arms and ammunition which, otherwise, it would be advisable for us to carry.

B. W. PETERSON.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 11, 1915.

Dutching It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letter of "D. H. R." in your paper and am inclined to dispute with him the origin of the expression: "Getting in Dutch."

It means that, in making a book, if the odds laid on a horse, race are less than 100 per cent., it is a Dutch book. If a bookmaker makes a book, with less than 100 per cent. in it he either does not know his business or else is booking with the percentage against him and in favor of the public. Anything over 100 per cent. is the bookmakers' margin against the public. Many smart track followers are able to Dutch a race, but they are familiar with percentages, have good mathematical minds, and ample capital. "Getting in Dutch" means if a bookmaker disregards percentage he is liable to get in Dutch and find it impossible to make a profit, no matter which horse wins.

New York, July 5, 1915. L. DE LANCEY.

MILKING SOUTH AMERICA.

That Is to Put Little or Nothing In and Take Out Trade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some fifty-odd years ago English manufacturers discovered two scrawny orphan calves in South America. They christened them Brazzy and Baires. Brazzy is a

DUKE DURAZZO AND DUCHESS RECONCILED

Former Miss C. F. Hanan and Her Italian Husband in a Narragansett Cottage.

SURPRISE TO HER LAWYER

Her Suit for Annulment of Her Marriage Was Discontinued on June 4 for "Legal Reasons."

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 12.—Among recent arrivals in the cottage colony of Narragansett are the Duke Arturo de Majo Durazzo of Italy and the Duchess Elizabeth Frances Durazzo, who were greeted by many friends here today. The Duchess Durazzo is a sister of John Henry Hanan of New York. The Duke Arturo de Majo Durazzo was a visitor to the Casino today.

The Duke and Duchess Durazzo are occupying a cottage here for the season.

Suit was filed in the Supreme Court of Westchester County by the Duchess de Majo Durazzo, formerly Miss Elizabeth F. Hanan, on Oct. 7, 1914, for the annulment of her marriage to the Duke, whom she married on Feb. 17, 1914, at St. Thomas's Church, in this city. In her complaint she alleged that the Duke, in order to obtain her consent to the marriage, "falsely and fraudulently represented to her that he was a respectable, law-abiding and honorable man, and concealed from her his real character." Since that time, she alleged, she had learned that the Duke was a fugitive from justice from France, where he had been convicted of larceny and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. She said further that she had been the victim of "a terrible imposition." At the time the suit was brought the Duke was 39 years old and his wife fifteen years older.

On June 4 of this year the suit was discontinued, and at the time her lawyer, A. F. Tuozzo of Brooklyn, said that there had not been a reconciliation, and that the Hanan family had not made a settlement upon the Duke.

"The suit has been discontinued for legal reasons," he said. He was asked whether the suit was discontinued for the reason that there had been difficulty in getting proof of the charges against the Duke.

"There was no difficulty at all in that respect," he said. "I won't go any further than to say that the suit was discontinued for legal reasons."

When Mr. Tuozzo was informed last night that the Duke and Duchess de Majo Durazzo were together at Newport, he said that it was news to him, as he had not heard that they had become reconciled.

The Duchess Durazzo is 54 years old and the Duke is 40.

NEWPORT SUFFRAGE DANCE.

Entertainment Planned for Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's Marble House.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 12.—Women prominently identified with suffrage met this morning in the headquarters of the Congressional Union and arranged details for the tea dance on the afternoon of July 31 at Marble House for the benefit of the work of the Congressional Union and children left destitute by the war. Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont presided.

Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas was elected General Chairman for the entertainment. Mrs. John J. Mason will give the first. Mrs. G. C. Barrows second, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry third, and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, consolation, and Mrs. Preston Satterwhite children's prizes for the dancing competition.

J. Stewart Barney will paint the posters for the affair.

FRENCH SOLDIER'S THANKS.

Letter to New Yorkers Who Furnish Tobacco and Magazines to Him.

A letter was received yesterday from a Quartermaster Sergeant of the French Army, who is at present in the second line of trenches in Flanders, and who has been "adopted" by two New Yorkers. They agreed to furnish him with tobacco and magazines. He writes, after receiving the latest package sent by his friends here, expressing his gratitude for anything that might be sent and stating that the French are all hoping for peace. He has been at the front for more than six months. He does not dwell upon the horrors of war, but simply shows a weariness felt by all of the fighters. His letter, in part, is as follows:

"Dear Friends: Thank you very much for your kind sending. The Postmaster brought it to me to my earth building in the trenches just a few minutes ago, and I hasten to answer to you.

"The boys around me are right now smoking a good pipe and they urge me to thank our American friends.

"Last night a German Corporal came to our defensive lines and surrendered. He talked French fluently and has lived in Paris for a long while. He said lots of his comrades are eager to surrender. They're tired of the war, and want peace at any price. What kills the heart of the men in these trenches is not to fight, but to stick for months and months far from anything civilized—far from all. For in the French Army there is no furlough for the men.

"There is an old Sergeant beside me who is in that hell since August. He never saw his wife or children since that time, and that poor fellow is getting mad. He don't fear death, that man. He thinks too much of his family, his little children. And there are lots like him.

"Anything we receive makes us happy, believe me, dear friends. It is very nice of you to think of the 'poilus des tranchées, merci de tout coeur.' A few days ago I received some papers from U. S. A. and I'm glad to see that the most of the American people is for us French and Allies anti-Prussian militarist people! U. S. A. is the only country in the world!

"P. S.—Before seeing death very near, as I did many times since six months, I was not religious at all; now I'm a real Christian, I don't mean Catholic or any other sect. And they are all like me. Reading and smoking are the only joys in the trenches."

ASKS JEWS TO GIVE FREELY.

Dr. Berkowitz Says Millions Are Needed in Poland.

The Summer course in social service conducted by the Jewish Chautauqua Society opened yesterday, at the Free Synagogue House, 36 West Sixty-eighth Street.

Abram I. Elkus, President of the Society, introduced Dr. Henry Berkowitz, Chancellor of the society, who commented on what he called the depression and discouragement which exists in social service.

"The facts stated by Mr. Elkus of the appalling conditions existing abroad, the increase of misery every day, every hour in this world-war make all efforts at social service appear pitiably weak," he said. "I'm discouraged. Never perhaps has such a condition confronted American Jewry as that which now overwhelms the American Jewish Relief Committee and all constituted agencies. With all the efforts that have been made, all the Jews in this great land have not given $1,000,000 where millions are needed, whereas at the time of the Kishineff massacre it seemed an easy task to raise millions. Where we had then but one pogrom, we have now miseries uncountable and indescribable, and yet there is lack of response."

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 10th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.02 cents per pound.—Advt.

THOMAS, ART DIRECTOR.

Dramatist Engaged by Alf Hayman for Frohman Enterprises.

Speculation, which has been rife since the death of Charles Frohman, as to who would direct the artistic end of his enterprises, was ended yesterday, when it was announced that Augustus Thomas had been engaged by Alf Hayman to fill that position. Mr. Thomas has long been considered one of the first men of the theatre in America. He is the author of many plays, among the best-known being "Arizona" and "The Witching Hour," and he is well grounded in every phase of stage art. In commenting on the engagement of Mr. Thomas Alf Hayman said:

"Mr. Thomas was closely associated with Mr. Frohman, and he delivered one of the eulogies at his funeral. Because of this friendship and his fitness the position was offered him, but it was several weeks before he would consent, as it would mean a personal sacrifice to him."

BILLIE BURKE IN MOVIES.

Reported That Actress Is to Receive $40,000 for One Film.

Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., steamed to Albany yesterday in the yacht Alcalda, which he has chartered for sixty days, to meet his wife, Billie Burke, who is returning to New York from an extended tour in "Jerry."

A dispatch yesterday from Denver, where Miss Burke was several days ago, said the actress had signed a contract with the New York Motion Picture Company to act for a film for them. Negotiations have been under way for some time for her picture début. It is said she has been offered $40,000 for one film.

The Friars' Outing on Thursday.

The Friars will embark on Thursday on their annual outing. The club has chartered the steamer Berchant and will sail at 10 o'clock from the foot of East Forty-third Street for Glenwood-on-the Sound. Here athletic events of all kinds will be indulged in. The principal contest will be a ball game between the married men and bachelors for the High McIntosh Prize. Willie Collier is Captain of the benedicts and Chris O. Brown is general of the bachelors. Mr. Collier's team won the game last year, and if it wins the next forty-nine years it will be entitled to keep the prize. There will be bottle, potato, fat men's, obstacle, and every other kind of races for all kinds of prizes. Frank Sheridan will be in charge of the athletic events, and the Outing Committee consists of John J. Gleason, Richard J. Hatzel, and George S. Dougherty.

A New "Midnight Frolic."

Rehearsals will begin today of a new "Midnight Frolic" entertainment for the Danse de Follies above the New Amsterdam Theatre. Joseph Urban has designed the scenery for the miniature revue, and Gene Buck, Louis Hirsch, and Dave Stamper have written the songs, while Julian Mitchell will stage the piece. Florenz Ziegfeld's new entainment will be given its first performance July 25. The current one will go on Chicago for a five weeks' engagement and then to San Francisco.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

These are the plays elected to bridge the gap between the old and the imminent new season: Ziegfeld's new "Follies," in the New Amsterdam Theatre; "Twin Beds," in the Harris Theatre; "It Pays to Advertise," in the Cohan Theatre; "A Full House," in the Longacre Theatre, and the Behman show, with Lew Kelly as the star, in the Columbia. All of these are in lighter vein, being designed merely to amuse.

The new Palace bill savors of midsummer. It is composed entirely of numbers that require little mental concentration on the part of the audience, not even a dramatic sketch being included. Adelaide and Hughes, who proved such favorites last Summer in this theatre, were chosen to fill the place left vacant by Tempest and Sunshine. They gave several of the most attractive dances of their repertoire, and Mr. Dockstader gave that monologue wherein he discourses on the politics of a certain first-page statesman. Then there was John Hyams and Leila McIntyre in a musical sketch entitled "The Quakeress," Cecil Lean and Cleo Mayfield in song offerings, Bankoff and Girlie in a program of modern dances, and Trixie Friganza in one of her individual skits.

Fritzi Scheff is on the program at the New Brighton Theatre this week. The prima donna sings some operatic selections and lighter numbers from the musical plays in which she has appeared in recent years. Tony Hunting and Corinne Frazer are there sent their skit, "A Love Lozenger." "The Final Decree" is the title of a new dramatic sketch by Agnes Scott, in which the authoress appears with Henry Keane. The Bell Family give their interesting musical act.

The Imperial Ballet, with Lew Pernikoff and Ethel Ross as principal dancers, is the principal item of the new program in Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. John O'Malley, an Irish tenor; the Kaufman Brothers in blackface, and Mary Melville are others on the bill.

Twelve acts are included on the American Roof's program. Among them are "Ye Olde Song Revivers," in which a company of vocalists revive the favorite songs of other generations; Allen and Francis in bits of musical comedy, and the Three Keltons in a musical act.

In the Vitagraph Theatre the feature picture is entitled "The Secret Trail," by Donald L. Buchanan, and its theme is the evil of the drug habit. Harry Morey, Estelle Mardo and Mary Maurice acted before the camera for the picture. Another chapter of the serial, "The Goddess," is shown, and among the comedy pictures are "A Pair of Queens," with Flora Finch, Kate Price William Shea and Hughie Mack in the cast; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew in "Following the Scent," and "Mr. Jarr's Big Vacation."

"Kindling," a melodrama by Charles Kenyon, which served Margaret Illington as a starring vehicle for two seasons, has been made into a moving picture and is being shown this week at the Strand Theatre Charlotte Walker acted Miss Illington's rôle for the film—the rôle of a mother of the tenements who steals that her child may be born in a healthful environment. In addition to the regular comic and topical films the program includes more of the Aylesworth Canadian big game pictures.

In the Broadway Theatre "The Clue," with Blanche Sweet as the star, is the feature. The story, which is by Margaret Turnbull, is one of international espionage. In Miss Sweet's support are Gertrude Keller, Edward Mackay, Page Peters, and Billy Elmer. "The Woman" is the title of a new Chaplin film.

George Ade's Southern drama, "Marse Covington," movieized, is the feature of the Eighty-first Street Theatre's new bill. Edward Connelly is seen in the principal rôle. "The Birth of a Nation," a moving-picture record of the development of African slavery, is shown in the Liberty Theatre. It is one of the most elaborate pictures yet produced.

Brooklyn Amusements.

Sam and Kitty Morton in their singing and dancing novelty, which they call "Back to Where They Started"; Frederick V. Bowers and company in songs and dances, Billy McDermott, tramp comedian, and George Felix and the Barry Girls in "The Boy Next Door" are the principal numbers on the Bushwick Theatre's new program.

Miss Lillian Shaw is singing her dialect songs this week in the Prospect Theatre. "A Mile a Minute," a spectacular melodramatic playlet, embraces some scenes devised by Howard Thurston, whose specialty is spectacular stage effects.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A party of 200 excursionists en route from New England to the Panama-Pacific Exposition saw the Behman show in the Columbia Theatre last night. Several new numbers were introduced in the entertainment.

The managers of Pathe exchanges east of the Rocky Mountains began a three days' convention here yesterday. Last night the visitors were taken to Brighton Beach by motor and this afternoon they will visit the Pathe studio in Jersey City and the factory at Bound Brook. A banquet at Rector's tomorrow night will bring the assembly to a close.

George Parsons will have an important rôle in the new Frank McIntyre farce, "Brother Masons," which E. R. Frazee will produce next month. When Mr. Parsons leaves the cast of "A Full House" in the Longacre his rôle will be assumed by Fritz Williams.

Saxon Kling, Emmet Shackleford and A. R. Tilburne have been added to the cast that will appear in "The Show Shop" on tour next season.

The Park Theatre will be the home of dramatic attractions again this coming season. It will reopen Aug. 23 with May Irwin in a dramatization of Leroy Scott's book, "No. 13 Washington Square."

Queen Mary attended the 500th performance of "Potash & Perlmutter," given in the Queen's Theatre recently in London. The performance was given as a benefit for the Blinded Soldiers and Sailors' Hospital at St. Dunstan's, Regent Park, and $1,500 was realized for the charity.

A novelty in the form of a fashion show on the stage of a theatre will be introduced by Selwyn & Co., theatrical managers, in the Fall. At a series of special matinees in the Hudson Theatre in September a display of clothes designed by Belle Armstyong Whitney will be shown in the settings and situations in which they should be worn. Mrs. Whitney will leave shortly for Paris to study the styles.

WOMEN WIN VOTES OF LONGSHOREMEN

Margaret Hinchey and Lavinia Dock Are Making a Campaign on the River Piers.

THEY ARE GREETED WARMLY

Many Men Praise the Wives at Home and Readily Sign Enlistment Roll of the Suffragists.

Margaret Hinchey, the Irish suffragette, and Lavinia Dock, "Little Doc Dock," of the Woman Suffrage Party, known to fame as the two "Trench Women," who went down into the subway excavations to interview the voters there at work, have become "suffrage pieresses," and are daily giving "walking talks" on the North River piers. Already they have interviewed several thousands of men on the piers. They began last week with Pier No. 1 and are going through to No. 50. Miss Dock said yesterday, speaking of her experiences:

"Every day between 12 and 1:30 o'clock, Miss Hinchey and I, carrying our green banner and shamrock literature for the Irish, our Italian, German, English and Yiddish leaflets for those of other nationalities, visit the men at work on the piers. We go decorated with our yellow votes-for-women sashes, and with yellow suffrage roses in our hats. We find all kinds of men, from the intelligent, well-educated American at work in the steamship companies' offices to longshoremen, and those who do the rough work of handling freight. Everywhere we get a kind welcome. Even when we interrupt the men while they are busy piling up boxes on wagons they receive us not only politely but cordially. Although sometimes we ourselves have felt that we were a bit in the way, the men themselves have never hinted it by even a change of expression.

"As we go from one dock to another the word spreads that 'the suffragettes are coming,' and often we are greeted with cheers when we do appear. Sometimes we go on the boats at anchor when we see the men at work on them. Most of the men seem to be in sympathy with us and willingly sign our enrollment slips, take the literature, and discuss the points we bring out. Sometimes men in one group call jovially to us when we are with another group:

"'Don't go away before you see us. We are suffragettes, too!'

"Often some man will try to help by giving us a tip about another man.

"'Come around again at 3 o'clock,' said one. 'Smith will be here then, and he's a man who swings a whole ward. You keep at him until you get him.'

"At one place an Alderman happened to be on the pier. We were immediately informed. He sympathizes and pointed him out, and all watched in an interested manner as we interviewed him. A man, too, will also say:

"'Brown ain't here now, but you leave your papers with the facts in them, and I'll see that he gets 'em and gets arguments, too, good and plenty.'

"'If a new-comer hears us he often a shout: 'Mike, come over here and get a green shamrock,' or 'Giuseppe, here's the spaghetti leaflet for you.'

"On one pier we met a young sailor who said he lived in Brooklyn and expected to be home for some months.

"'Will you vote for us?' we asked.

"'If I can,' he replied, 'I ought to be with you because we had a suffragette debate on our ship and I took your side, and'—he smiled broadly and proudly—'I won.'

"The men often get confidential and tell us about their wives, how well they run the homes, and how much the husbands feel that they owe to their womenfolk. We often wish the wives could hear, for the American man does not always tell his helpmate all that he thinks about her. Many men are going to vote for the woman suffrage amendment in the Fall as a silent tribute to their husband at home doing commonplace things, but very important things for home, husband and children.

"The police are very kind to us wherever we go. One policeman expressed his sympathy in these words:

"'I'm with you, and say, I'm not only going to vote for you, I'm going to root for you, too.'

"Miss Hinchey and I feel very much encouraged after seeing these men, and we also feel a great respect for the American man. Wherever you find him in the ditches, on the docks, as in the parlor or lecture hall, he is a gentleman. We are going on with the piers until we have visited them all, and are looking forward with interest to seeing the employes of the big steamship companies."

SUFFRAGISTS HAVE HOPE.

Leaders Say They Will Carry 83 Districts Outside of New York City.

Reports of a large amount of work accomplished by the workers were given yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the City Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party at headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street. Members of the committee announced that 100 meetings are being held nightly in this city and plans were made to increase the number. Since February 1,000,000 suffrage leaflets have been sent out from the Woman Suffrage Party Headquarters.

At the lunch room at headquarters, where 25-cent luncheons are served every day, and which bring in not only financial returns but converts, 14,732 luncheons have been served since February, and it was estimated that only about one-third of the visitors to the lunch room were committed suffragists. The German-American Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party has made great progress under the leadership of Miss Katherine Dreier, now numbering 1,144 members. It will hold its sixth dinner on July 27 at Ebling's Casino, co-operating with the Bronx branch.

The different Assembly district leaders forming the City Committee voted down a proposal to offer a prize to the one canvassing the greatest number of voters in her district. Each leader said she was working heart and soul for the cause and needed no stimulus of any kind.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, President of the Woman Suffrage Party, told of the results of the meeting of campaign leaders of the State who held a three days' conference in Syracuse last week. It seemed certain from the reports made, she said, that eighty-three Assembly districts outside New York City would go for suffrage. It was the last meeting of the campaign leaders.

SUFFRAGE RALLIES AT FEAST

Women to Campaign Among Italians of Harlem.

Members of the Woman Suffrage Party are to assist in the Italian celebration of the Feast of Mount Carmel which begins tomorrow and continues through till Saturday. There will be street meetings in the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, from 102d to 110th Streets and from Lexington Avenue to the East River. The speakers will be Joseph Mondelli, the Rev. R. Venturini and Raimondo Canudo, labor leader. Suffragists claim many converts among the Italians in the District.

The Men's League for Woman Suffrage of the Twenty-third Assembly District last night received a new suffrage campaign banner presented to it by the women of the district. The League which was started in April now has 250 members.

Passengers from Genoa.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Duca degli Abruzzi from Genoa were:

H. B. Gregory, Charles Buddy, L. Davis, F. E. Malone, F. J. Horn, V. Ritchard, J. E. Jones, Mrs. Carroll B. Harvey, Mrs. Helen D. Perry, Mrs. Emma Bengel, Anselm Kennedy, and Frederic Butterman.

SENTENCE FRENCH PRISONER

Germans Find Him Guilty of Attack on Belgian Put Over Him.

The Frankfurter Zeitung of June 24, received here yesterday, reports the case of a French infantryman named Patroni (a native of Naples, but a naturalized French citizen) who was tried at Hanover by a court-martial on a charge of attacking a superior officer.

The paper says that at the branch prison camp at Wietzendorf, near Soltau, Belgian non-commissioned officers were selected by the military administration as monitors over the war prisoners. The Englishmen and the Frenchmen, it says, found it humiliating to be placed under command of Belgians. The prisoner Patroni, when approached by a Belgian non-commissioned officer named Frecinaux, it is charged, insulted the Belgian and challenged him to step outside with him and fight a duel.

The Belgian officer went out with Patroni, but refused to fight, maintaining that as Patroni's superior officer he could not fight with him. Thereupon, it was charged, Patroni attacked Frecinaux, as well as another Belgian non-commissioned officer named Noel.

The court-martial sentenced Patroni to ten years' imprisonment.

GIRL IN AUTO ODDLY HURT.

Hammer Falling from Elevated Road Fractures Her Skull.

Miss Cecelia Steuerwald, 19 years old, daughter of Charles B. Steuerwald, a well-known Williamsburg contractor, suffered injuries from which she may die yesterday while riding in her father's automobile. The motor was stopped in front of a store at 889 Broadway, underneath the Broadway elevated road, where reconstruction work was going on.

A ten-pound hammer dropped from the structure, crashed through the hood and, striking the young woman, fractured her skull. When her father saw the commotion following the accident he hurried to his daughter's side and had her taken to his home at 14 Kossuth Place, whence she was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital.

MISTAKE KILLS MERCHANT.

Eyes Weak Without Glasses, He Takes Wrong Medicine.

Because he had neglected to put on his glasses to aid his failing eyesight, Augustus Sartorius of A. Sartorius & Co., dealers in artists' materials at 57 Murray Street, swallowed powdered bichloride of mercury in his home at 214 West 130th Street early yesterday morning, believing it to be a bromide for insomnia. Although Mr. Sartorius discovered his mistake almost immediately and summoned medical aid, he died at 6 o'clock in the morning. He was 63 years old.

Mr. Sartorius kept the bromide in a medicine chest in his bathroom, and often when he suffered with insomnia took a dose of the medicine.

Dr. Frederick Schaeffer of 201 West 130th Street and Dr. Gordon of Harlem Hospital arrived within less than an hour after Mr. Sartorius had taken the poison, but could not save his life.

SCHULTE TO USE COUPONS.

Cigar Concern Leases Building for Premium Business.

The announcement yesterday that the Mutual Profit Coupon Corporation, recently incorporated in Albany, had leased for a long term, through John N. Golding, the old Mark Cross building at 210 Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, disclosed that the Schulte Cigar Stores, co-operating with more than 500 independent retail dealers, had adopted the use of profit-sharing coupons in their business, the device made famous by the United Cigar Stores Company. David A. Schulte, head of the chain of forty-six Schulte stores here, is President of the coupon corporation.

The eleven-story building, it was announced, will be used principally for the executive offices and show rooms of the coupon corporation. It was said that the mutual coupons would not be confined to the cigar business, but any retail store may issue them, as several have already done.

LIPTON ILL IN LONDON.

Arrives on the Erin from Serbia Weak from Mediterranean Fever.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 12.—Sir Thomas Lipton, who went with the yacht Erin to Serbia on Red Cross work and brought back fifteen American nurses, half of whom had contracted typhus, has returned to London ill with Mediterranean fever after his trying trip. He is under the care of physicians and will be unable to leave his house for several days.

Sir Thomas left the American nurses at Marseilles, where those ill were taken to hospitals, while the others went back to America. The Erin came on from Marseilles with Sir Thomas.

The first intimation that Sir Thomas Lipton was ill came in a dispatch from Athens on June 17, which mentioned that he was on the sick list on board the Erin, which had put into Piraeus, and that the doctor had ordered several days' rest.

LAKE STEAMER IS LOST

Sixteen Men of Crew of the Choctaw Believed to Have Perished.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—The Cleveland steamer Choctaw was wrecked last night in the fog off Presque Isle, Lake Michigan, it is reported here tonight, and all her crew of sixteen men are believed to have been drowned.

Word to this effect came to her owners, the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, from Sault Ste. Marie, where the wreck was reported tonight by the steamer James H. Reed. Captain Brown of the Reed told of discovering the wreckage as he passed the island.

SULTAN REPORTED DEAD.

Rome Hears That the Young Turks Have Suppressed the News.

PARIS, July 12.—La Liberté says that the Idea Nazionale of Rome has received the following note, visé by the censor:

"News from Athens and Sofia advises us that the Sultan has been dead several days and that the Young Turks are hiding the news, fearing political complications."

A Rome dispatch to The London Daily News, published in these columns last Sunday, said: "The Sultan is hopelessly ill."

Mrs. Margaret M. Shonts.

Mrs. Margaret Marshall Shonts, mother of Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of this city, died yesterday at her Summer home on Rumson Road in Rumson, N. J., in her ninetieth year. She was the widow of Dr. Henry Daniels Shonts of Chicago and was born in Pennsylvania. Her parents were the late David and Jane Wade Shonts. Mrs. Shonts had been in good health until recently when she broke her collar-bone in a fall and never recovered from the shock. Besides her son she is survived by a granddaughter, the Duchess Emmanuel de Chaulnes of Paris.

Son Born to Kaiser's Fifth Son.

LONDON, July 12.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News transmits a Berlin dispatch announcing the birth of a son to the wife of Prince Oscar, fifth son of Emperor William. The Prince last August married Countess Bassewitz-Lovetsow.

PRINCESS RADZIWILL DIES IN GERMANY

Widow of Prince Anton Succumbs at Her Kleinitz Palace at 75 Years.

ONCE LEADER IN SOCIETY

Her Grandson Married Dorothy Deacon—Visited on Birthdays by Emperor William.

BERLIN, July 12.—Princess Marie Radziwill, widow of Prince Anton, former head of the Radziwill house and Adjutant to Emperor William I., is dead at her Kleinitz palace in Lower Silesia. She was 75 years old.

The grandson of Princess Radziwill and the present head of the house, Prince Antoine Albert Radziwill, married Dorothy Deacon of Boston in 1910.

Princess Marie was a daughter of the Marquis of Castellane and for years was a leader in German society. She was always visited on her birthday and at the New Year by Emperor William.

A. J. Blethen, Seattle Editor, Dies.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 12.—Alden J. Blethen, editor in chief and publisher of The Seattle Times, died at his home here today. He was 69 years old. He was born in Knox, Me., and was a graduate of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, later receiving the degree of A. B. from Bowdoin College. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar of Maine in the latter year. Mr. Blethen practiced until 1880 and then removed to Kansas City, Mo., and became the business manager of The Kansas City Journal. In 1884, in partnership with Edwin B. Hascall of The Boston Herald, he bought The Minneapolis Tribune, and in 1888 sold his newspaper interests for more than $250,000. In 1889 he repurchased The Minneapolis Tribune, which property was destroyed by fire later in the year. He remained out of the newspaper business for two years and became a banker, but was ruined by the panic of 1893. In 1896 he removed to Seattle and obtained control of The Seattle Times.

Rear Admiral Stephen Rand.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Rear Admiral Stephen Rand, U. S. N., retired, died here tonight of heart disease, aged 71. He is survived by a widow. Admiral Rand was born at Norwich, Vt., and after serving from the beginning of the civil war was promoted to be Third Assistant Engineer of the Navy in 1864. In 1869 he received an honorable discharge, but re-entered the service later in the year as Assistant Paymaster. Admiral Rand became Passed Assistant Paymaster in 1874, and in 1885 was advanced to Paymaster. Three years later he was appointed Pay Director, and on his retirement in 1906 was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral for his services during the civil war.

Col. Henry L. Turner.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Colonel Henry L. Turner, soldier, banker, poet and a veteran of the civil and Spanish-American wars, died tonight at his home, 66 Goethe Street. He was 70 years old, and had been in ill health for several years. Colonel Turner fought during the civil war with an Illinois regiment, and was commandant of the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, which was the only regiment from that State to see active service in Cuba during the Spanish-American war.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. EDMARESSA H. ALLEN, 87 years old, and founder of the Third Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, N. J., died early yesterday at her home, 1,073 East Jersey Street, Elizabeth, last night. Mrs. Allen was born in Philadelphia, and was the widow of John H. Allen. For many years she was a resident of New York City, where she was prominent in the work of the Home and Foreign Missionary Societies of the Presbyterian Church.

ORRIN CURRY, oldest resident of Red Bank and Monmouth County, N. J., died yesterday at his home on Wallace Street in that place, at his one-hundredth year. He was born in South Trenton, N. J., and became a cheese manufacturer in Oneida, N. Y., later removing to Red Bank forty years ago.

JOHN WILLIAM CARROLL, 49 years old, formerly a member of the Brooklyn Heating Company, is dead at his home, 681 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. He was a native of London, England, and left a wife and five daughters.

JAMES HARVEY GAUL, for fifty-two years the New York manager for the ale house of C. H. Evans & Sons, died last Saturday at his home, 943 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. He was 73 years old, a Free Mason, and left a daughter and two sons, Ward and Harvey E., organist and choirmaster of Calvary P. E. Church, Pittsburgh, Penn.

PLATT CHARLES CURTISS, who was a Sergeant in the 150th Regiment of New York Volunteers in the civil war and was with General Sherman on his march to the sea, is dead at his home, 914 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, aged 79 years. He was a retired expressman and a member of Poughkeepsie Post, G. A. R.

Mrs. CAROLINE A. SIMMONS, a daughter of the late Henry Ginnel, formerly a jeweler in this city, and wife of Simon Ginnel, who is a member of the firm of Henry Ginnel & Co., died yesterday at her home, 120 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. She was born in that borough sixty-five years ago and was an active worker in church and charitable circles. Besides her husband, she is survived by two sons and three daughters.

MICHAEL BRENNAN, who for a number of years was in the contracting business, died yesterday at his home, 76 Amity Street, Flushing, L. I. He was a charter member of Olympia Council, Knights of Columbus, and also of the Holy Name Society of St. Michael's Church.

Miss EMMA A. JONES, a descendant of an old Quaker family, died at her home, 185 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

HENRY F. LINNEMEYER, proprietor of a chain of grocery stores in Flatbush and a member of Allemania Lodge, No. 740, F. and A. M., and of Empire State Council, No. 1,839, Royal Arcanum, died on Sunday at his home, 1,109 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, aged 48 years. He left a wife and two daughters.

Mrs. ANNA BEIL, wife of Benjamin Beil, a former President and one of the organizers of New York Lodge, No. 46, I. O. B. A., died from stomach disease on Sunday at her home, 2,380 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 49 years of age.

JOHN W. EARL, 29 years old, a patrolman attached to the 147th Precinct, Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 181 Wineser Place, leaving a wife and son.

Mrs. EBBA T. GOELLIN, whose residence was at 102 West Seventy-fourth Street, Manhattan, died in the Flushing Hospital Sunday following an operation. She was born in Sweden forty-two years ago. She was a guest of a friend, Mrs. Satterlee, wife of Dr. F. L. S. Satterlee of 216 Percy Street, Flushing, when taken ill.

FRANKLIN MOORE, wealthy manufacturer, newspaper publisher, and politician, died at his home in St. Clair, Mich., yesterday. He was 74 years old. Mr. Moore was one of the organizers of the Diamond Crystal Salt Company and was Secretary and Treasurer of the company. He had published The St. Clair Republican for seventeen years.

J. M. B. WHITTON, once Treasurer of Niblo's Garden in New York, and in private seventies prominent in the theatrical section of Philadelphia, is dead at his home in Stamford, Conn., in his eighty-eighth year. Mr. Whitton was admitted to the bar in 1879, when he was 52 years old. In 1902 he published theatrical reminiscences in a volume entitled "The Wags of the Stage." He is survived by two sons and a daughter, Harold Whitton, Ernest C. Whitton, and Mrs. Aly Whitton Gibson.

ALFRED J. THARP died on last Saturday at his home in Bedford Centre, in his sixtieth year. He was a real estate dealer and a member of the firm of Lounsberry & Tharp of 7 East Twenty-second Street. Mr. Tharp was a native of Waterloo, N. Y.

THOMAS T. TABER, a member of the firm of Staines, Bunn & Taber Company of Brooklyn, dealers in gas fixtures, died on Sunday at his home, 763 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J., in his fifty-third year. He was a son of the late Stephen Taber, at one time a member of the House of Representatives from a Long Island district.

DR. JAMES A. BENNETT DIES.

Treasurer of Consolidated Gas Co. Was a Member of Many Societies.

Dr. James Albert Bennett, Treasurer of the Consolidated Gas Company for the last twelve years, died Sunday night at his home, 2,101 Fifth Avenue, in his seventy-third year. He was born in Sterling, N. Y., and was graduated from the New Homeopathic Medical College in 1871, although he never practicing extensively.

In 1864 he came to this city and entered the employ of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, and in 1884, when the gas companies consolidated, he became manager of a branch office. Dr. Bennett became Secretary of the Consolidtaed Gas Company in 1901, and two years later was appointed Treasurer. He was interested in a number of other corporations and was Treasurer of the Astoria Light & Power Company, Vice President and a Director of the Andrew J. Robinson Company, builders, Trustee of the Harlem Savings Bank, manager of the American Tract Society, and a Director of the Ball Electric Illuminating Company, and the United States Fire Insurance Company.

Dr. Bennett was also interested in social and educational institutions. He was a member of the New York County Homeopathic Society, the New York Society, the Cayuga County Society, the National Geographic Society, and the Baptist Social Union. He was a senior member of The American Institute of Homeopathy, and a member of the New England Society, a Director of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York City, the Jennie Clarkson Home for Children at Valhalla, N. Y., Director and Treasurer of the New York City Baptist Mission Society, and President of the Board of Trustees of the Southern New York Baptist Association.

Dr. Bennett is survived by his widow, who was Miss Matilda Booraem Wilmurt, and by two sons and two daughters.

JAS. P. MacQUAIDE DEAD.

Retired Steel Man Expires at Former Home of the Poet Pope.

James P. McQuaide, a retired steel man, who is said to have made several millions when the United States Steel Corporation was formed and who was the founder of the National Conduit Company, died on Sunday at his villa in Twickenham, England, the former home of the poet Alexander Pope, and where he is said to have written his "Essay on Man." He bought the villa from Henri Labouchere, editor of Truth, in 1912, and at that time announced that he would maintain the villa as the poet left it, with the exception of the bathtub, which he offered for sale for $1,000, intending to replace it with a modern one.

He was married three times, one wife being Bertie Reynolds, once a member of the old chorus of the Casino. From his former wife, Mrs. Sarah Sidebotham McQuaide, brought suit for divorce against him here on the grounds of this marriage. She alleged that he had obtained an illegal divorce from her in Florida in 1907 and that his marriage to Miss Reynolds was, therefore, not legal.

In 1913, it was announced that there was great indignation among his neighbors in Twickenham, because he had taken out a license to operate an all-night club in Pope's villa, which had become a rendezvous for Americans.

Mr. McQuaide was retired from active business, but retained his interests in a number of corporations. He was Vice President of the National Powder Company, Treasurer of the National Conduit Company, and was interested in the Douglas-McQuaide Automatic Switch Company and the Pressed Steel Car Wheel Company.

FAMOUS PRUSSIAN DEAD.

President von Wedel-Piesdorf of Upper House of the Diet.

COLOGNE, Germany, July 12.—The Cologne Gazette announces the death of Herr von Wedel-Piesdorf, President of the upper house of the Prussian Diet.

Wilhelm K. H. M. von Wedel-Piesdorf had been a member of the Prussian House of Lords since 1886, and its President since 1912. He was born in 1837 at Frankfurt-an-Oder, and was the son of a high financial official who held the rank of Russian Privy Councilor. His mother had been Baroness von der Recke. He was educated at the universities of Heidelberg and Berlin, and entered the Government service in the early sixties. After service as a Government Assessor at Erfurt, Magdeburg, Minden and Potsdam, and then he retired from the service in 1876, but came back in 1881 and became President of the Government of Magdeburg.

In 1888 he was made a minister of the royal house, with the rank of Minister of State, and received later the post of Royal Chamberlain. From 1894 to 1899 he sat in the Reichstag, and served as its President from 1894 to 1898. He received the Order of the Black Eagle in 1898. He married Editha von Kotze, daughter of a former Landrat, at Klein-Oschersleben. Their only child, a daughter, is the wife of Count Bismarck-Bohlen.

TRIBUTE TO McCORMACK.

City Flags at Half Mast and Officials Will Attend His Funeral.

The Board of Estimate at a special meeting yesterday adopted resolutions upon the death of Borough President Charles J. McCormack of Richmond, who died on Sunday. The resolutions were offered by President George McAneny. The flags on the City Hall were at half mast and will remain so until after the funeral tomorrow. The entire board will act as pall bearers. The special meeting of the board called for 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon has been adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

The charter provides that the Mayor shall call a meeting of the three Aldermen from Richmond forthwith to elect a successor. Mr. McCormack was a Democrat, and the three Aldermen from the borough, William Fink, John J. O'Rourke, and Charles F. Cole, are Democrats. Three leading candidates are Spire Pitou, Jr., Commissioner of Public Works; C. Livingston Bostwick, County Clerk, and Sheriff Joseph O'Grady.

Mr. McCormack's body will lie in state at the Richmond Borough Hall from 9 to 10:

SLADES' TRIAL MAY GO OVER UNTIL FALL

Judge Gordon Russell's Illness Certain to Last for Several Weeks.

LAWYERS SEEK PRECEDENTS

District Attorney Objects to New Judge — Freeman Appeal Was Founded on Such Procedure.

The continued illness of Federal Judge Gordon Russell, who was trying the conspiracy case against David and Maxwell Slade, the lawyers who represented Rae Tanser in her $50,000 breach-of-promise suit against James W. Osborne and against their former private detective, Albert J. McCullough, resulted in the further postponement of the trial yesterday. The legal complications presented set both sides sparring for time to study up on the few precedents to be found in this and other States.

United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall went to the court-room yesterday with the intention of ending the present trial and having the case begun all over before another Judge at a later date. Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defense, fought determinedly against this procedure. He said there was no precedent in this State. Mr. Littleton suggested that the trial be continued with another Judge.

Mr. Littleton urged the precedent at the trial of Julian Hawthorne, Dr. Morton, and Freeman, who were charged with promoting a fraudulent mining scheme through the United States mails. Judge Hough became ill after sitting on the case for four weeks and it was continued under Judge Mayer. Mr. Littleton said he would waive the question of irregularity if his program were adopted, but Mr. Marshall objected, and said Mr. Freeman cited this irregularity in the trial in appealing his case. The appeal has not been passed on.

Dr. Fielding L. Taylor was called to the witness stand and said that Judge Russell was suffering from a mild attack of typhoid complicated with an unusually high fever and possibly other diseases, and that he would be ill for several weeks at least, after which he would be obliged to rest for a month before he could resume his duties. The case was postponed until 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, when it is hoped some agreement will have been reached. If the District Attorney carries his point the case will go to the foot of the calendar and probably will not reach trial again until Fall.

JULY NUMBER
On All News Stands

"Beaucoup de Combat"

There were fifty sailors and their Arab companions, the June Number of Current History relates. They had but twenty-nine rifles. Three hundred hostile Arabs held them besieged in the desert. Coffee sacks filled with sand, and kneeling camels formed the barricades of the circular camp. Three days the sailors had stood off the attackers. Ammunition ran low. Water from the stomachs of slain camels was being used to quench the thirst of the besieged. An enemy Bedouin advanced to negotiate. The officer commanding the sailors refused to pay ransom.

"Beaucoup de combat" (Lots of fight) intimated the Bedouin.

"Please go to it," came back, from the officer. And they did.

THE JULY NUMBER OF

The New York Times
CURRENT HISTORY

tells how the adventure ended. It was among the last of the remarkable experiences of those members of the crew of the German cruiser Emden who escaped in the schooner Ayesha when the famous raider was shot to pieces by the Australian cruiser Sydney.

The Emden Epic

is told with much spirited detail by Captain Muecke, leader of the party, together with the true story of the Emden's cruise. The narrative of the six months' wanderings is a modern Odyssey, a classic of adventure; first in one craft, then in another, across the Indian Ocean, into the Red Sea, under the noses of French and English pursuers, with shipwreck and the hardships of the desert.

The July Number of this magazine of first-hand information about the events now convulsing the civilized world contains, also:

Pleas for the Warring Nations by

Th. Schiemann (A friend of the German Emperor)
Emile Verhaeren
Jerome K. Jerome
H. G. Wells
Rudyard Kipling

Other Notable Features

Developments in the Lusitania Case
With President Wilson's reply to Germany.

The Exit of William J. Bryan
All sides of the record, with the American comment, Mr. Bryan's seven statements of defense, and a critical estimate.

The Sweep Through Galicia; Przemysl and Lemberg
Official German military summaries of the campaign that threw the Russians out of their strongholds in Austrian territory—an illuminating account.

The French Victory in the Labyrinth
The most notable success of the Allies in the Western Theatre of War since the Marne. The official narrative and an eyewitness's description.

Progress of the Dardanelles Campaign

Italy vs. Austria

British Cabinet Crisis and Munitions

Balkan Neutrality As Seen by the Balkans
Illustrated with 16 full-page rotogravure portraits, 13 war cartoons, maps and plans, and containing an extensive chronology of events of the war for the period covered.

Current History provides an interesting record for permanent preservation, of the essential facts, the official statements, eyewitness accounts, and significant human documents of the most momentous conflict in the history of the race.

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AT ALL NEWS STANDS

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DIVORCES EARL RUSSELL.

Countess Charged Husband with Misconduct and Desertion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 12.—Countess Russell obtained a divorce yesterday from John Francis Stanley, Earl Russell, on the grounds of misconduct and desertion. The case was undefended. The petitioner said she was married in 1901 and lived with the respondent until February of last year, when he left her. She had previously obtained a decree for restitution of conjugal rights, which Earl Russell had disobeyed.

Evidence was given that Earl Russell and a woman not his wife had stayed at a hotel in February last as Mr. and Mrs. Russell. On this evidence a decree nisi was granted.

The matrimonial adventures of Earl Russell have had periodic attention in the press of two continents for the last twenty-five years. In 1890 he married Mabel Edith Scott, youngest daughter of Sir Claud Scott. The couple disagreed almost from their wedding day the next year the Countess sued her husband for divorce. The Earl obtained a judicial separation, and in rendering the verdict the Judge took the almost unprecedented course of ordering the plaintiff to pay the entire costs of the trial, which amounted to over $25,000.

The Earl's next venture was in 1900 with Miss Mollie Cooke of Galway, sister-in-law to the Bishop of Kilmore and the divorced wife of an electrician named Somerville, by whom she had three children. He married her at Reno, Nev.

In the meantime the Earl had obtained a divorce from his first wife in Nevada, but this not being recognized in England, the latter immediately brought suit for divorce on the charge of bigamy. Again there was a sensational trial, and this time the Countess won. Subsequently the Earl was tried at the bar of the House of Lords and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

In August, 1911, the Lord Chancellor granted a free pardon to the Earl, who went through a second ceremony with the second Countess, and they lived together until a year ago.

Earl Russell is a grandson of the famous Lord John Russell and very wealthy.

EARTHQUAKE IN CANARIES.

Frequent Shocks Destroy Buildings —Volcanic Eruption Feared.

PARIS, July 12.—A Las Palmas (Canary Island) dispatch to the Havas Agency says that frequent intense earth shocks on the Island of Fuerte Ventura, in the Canary Archipelago, have cracked or destroyed buildings and forced the inhabitants to seek refuge under tents in the open. Smoke is issuing from crevices in the neighboring mountain, and a volcanic eruption is feared.

STRIKE AT ARMS PLANT.

Ironworkers at Remington Factory Quit—Machinists May Follow.

BRIDGEPORT, July 12.—The machinists employed at the Remington Arms Company tonight informed officers of the company that if the millwrights employed there do not join the machinists' or ironworkers' union, they will go on a strike.

About 300 structural ironworkers struck today because of union differences as to the jurisdiction over the installation of certain machinery. Both the millwrights' and carpenters' unions claim jurisdiction.

International officers of the organizations arrived tonight, and an effort will be made to come to an agreement.

RECRUITING ARREST.

Alleged British Army Officer Accused of Violating Neutrality.

LOS ANGELES, July 12.—Kenneth Croft, who says he is a Lieutenant in the British Army, was arrested here today on a charge of recruiting soldiers for the British Army. He will be taken to San Francisco to plead to an indictment returned against him there last Thursday.

Other arrests are expected in connection with the Government's investigation here of alleged neutrality violations.

NORMANDIE'S CLERK HELD.

Proprietor Protests Hotel Is Not Disorderly Resort.

The night clerk of the Hotel Normandie, Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway, who said he was Patrick J. Quinlan of 237 Clerk Street, Jersey City, was held yesterday in the Yorkville Court in $1,000 bail for trial on a charge of maintaining a disorderly house. Detectives Reed, Reith, Bawsler, and Middleton of Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham's staff testified that on June 18 and 22 last they accompanied women to the hotel and were assigned to rooms by the defendant, although they carried no baggage.

Counsel engaged by Koppel Berger, proprietor of the hotel, fought hard for the discharge of the clerk, producing a score of witnesses who testified to the good character of the place. Also the lawyer put several books into evidence which he said were the original records of the assignments of rooms and the names under which the detectives said they registered could not be found in any of the books.

After the examination the proprietor said that the arrest of Quinlan was the result of a campaign of persecution instituted against him by the Committee of Fourteen. He denied that the Normandie was a disorderly house and showed a register, according to which Room 306, which the detectives said they occupied on June 18, was held on that date in the name of Jules Adams of Chicago and on June 22 Room 316 was occupied by Hiram S. Young of Scranton, Penn., and not by the detectives, as they testified.

MRS. COULTER LOSES WATCH

It Was Especially Designed for Her in Switzerland.

Mrs. E. K. Coulter, wife of the head of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has asked THE NEW YORK TIMES, through the Lost and Found column, to find a valuable watch which she lost yesterday while shopping near her home, 509 West 156th Street. The watch is of the lady's hunting case type, adorned with blue enamel and with a monogram, "H. L. C." Attached to it is a pin bearing a fleur de lis.

Mr. Coulter said last night that the watch was highly prized for its association. It was presented to Mrs. Coulter by her sister five years ago. The sister lives in Switzerland, and the watch was especially designed for Mrs. Coulter.

CITY BREVITIES.

William Rock, a plasterer's helper, of 326 East Ninety-fifth Street, was killed yesterday in a building at 66 Fifth Avenue, where he was working. He fell six floors down the elevator shaft.

Frank Collins of 223 East Twelfth Street, a pickpocket, who escaped from detectives by jumping through the window of a Third Avenue elevated train and dropping thirty feet to the ground was sentenced to forty-five days in the Workhouse by Magistrate Barlow in Yorkville Court yesterday.

Michael Brown, a laborer, working on the demolition of the building at 309 Madison Avenue, yesterday fell to the yard and was killed.

Manufacturers who include United Profit Sharing Coupons in their goods held an informal dinner at the McAlpin last night. Addresses were made by Charles B. Sherlock of the United Cigar Stores Company and others.

HEROIC POLICEMAN DEMOTED BY INDEX

Sergt. Fay, Rewarded for Bravery in Pistol Battle, Suffers by Efficiency Test.

TWO OTHERS GO WITH HIM

Detectives Were Found Deficient Under Card System Installed by Deputy Commissioner Rubin.

Detective Martin F. Fay, who was the hero of a pistol battle in the Hotel Elmsmere at 884 Courtland Avenue, the Bronx, on Nov. 15, 1912, in which Detective John Allen and the thieves, Lotta and Joseph Vogel, were killed, was yesterday demoted from the rank of Acting Detective Sergeant of the first grade to that of a precinct Sergeant in uniform. Fay's pay was reduced from $2,250 to $1,750 a year, and he was transferred to the West 125th Street Station.

The reduced detective is the victim of a card index efficiency-testing system installed by former Second Deputy Commissioner J. Robert Rubin and continued by Deputy Commissioner Lord. The card index system proved him inefficient as a detective, it was said at Headquarters last night. Fay's friends say his failure to come up to the standard was owing to disabilities resulting from the severe wounds he suffered in the Hotel battle.

After that battle Fay was a patient in Lebanon Hospital in a serious condition for a long time. Commissioner Waldo promoted him after having first promoted nine other Sergeants ahead of Fay on the eligible list so that he might reach Fay's name.

Second Grade Detective Sergeants Charles J. Barrett and John F. Kennedy were demoted with Fay for similar reasons. Both were transferred from the Detective Bureau, Barrett to be Sergeant in the West Twentieth Street Station and Kennedy to be Sergeant in the Macdougal Street Station. The pay of neither of these men were reduced, each continuing to receive $1,750 a year.

Commissioner Woods appointed thirty probationary detectives to be Acting Detective Sergeants of the second grade.

CAUGHT BY THEIR OWN BAIT.

Two Fishermen with a Full Line of Bottled Goods Arrested.

Veteran disciples of Izaak Walton who chanced to be in the Snyder Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, gasped when they heard of the abundance and variety of "bait" which Giuseppe Santucia and George McMahon were found to be taking with them on a fishing trip. Policemen Sullivan and Rice of the Parkville Station, saw the two men carrying two large leather bags and stopped them.

"What have you there?" asked Sullivan.

"Oh," responded Santucia easily, "we're going fishing and this is our lunch."

"It sure is some lunch," remarked Sullivan, opening the bags.

This is what Giuseppe and George were taking with them for refreshment while angling for fluke out on the briny deep:

Six quart bottles of whiskey, two half-pint flasks of the same, four bottles of gin, three bottles of bitters, two bottles of red wine, one bottle of white wine, a quart of Jamaica rum, one large boiled ham, one boiled tongue, thirty-four beef cubes, a bottle of Mayonnaise dressing, and a package of profit sharing coupons.

"It looks as if you lads were out for a pleasant day on the water," said Rice.

"Te ho, say I, for the life of a fisherman."

It was found that the "bait" had been taken from a Flatbush Avenue grocery without the knowledge or consent of the proprietor. The fish will have to wait awhile for George and Giuseppe, as they were both held for examination.

DRESSER SISTERS AWAITED.

Funeral of ex-Banker to be Held Here Tomorrow.

The funeral of Daniel Leroy Dresser, the former banker who killed himself on Saturday in the Delta Psi Fraternity House at 434 Riverside Drive, will take place tomorrow, providing the relatives and members of the family who are out of town can get here by that time. A representative of the family said yesterday that the sisters of Mr. Dresser, Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, now at her country home in Biltmore, N. C.; Mrs. John Nicholas Brown of Newport, and Mrs. George D. Merrill, were expected to attend.

Mrs. Daniel Leroy Dresser, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walther of 131 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, has ordered arrangements made for placing the body of her husband in a vault in Greenwood Cemetery pending interment, which, it is said, will be in the family plot in Newport. Members of the family have asked that the time and place of the funeral be not announced.

The body of Mr. Dresser was removed yesterday from the mortuary of J. Alfred & Son at 128 East Eighteenth Street, by order of his wife. It was said, to the home of a friend, where the funeral service will take place. Mrs. Dresser recently has made her home at the Grand Central Hotel, 118 West Fifty-seventh Street.

HOT WEATHER HALTS TRIAL.

Opposing Counsel and Judge Gibbs Agree to Postpone Hearing.

When the case of Walter Peck was called before Judge Gibbs in the Bronx County Court yesterday the Judge found that the trial would consume three weeks. Although six jurors had been chosen, he suggested that District Attorney Martin agree with Thomas J. O'Neill, counsel for the defense, to postpone the matter until cooler weather inasmuch as Mr. Martin had insisted that the jury be locked up for the trial. Both sides consented, and the defendant was released on $7,500 bail.

Peck, a law clerk living at 62 West Ninety-third Street, was charged with subornation of perjury on an indictment growing out of the settlement by the New Haven Railroad of a claim for the death of James Fletcher, a lineman. Fletcher died of burns suffered when he came in contact with a live wire in October, 1913. At Coroner Shongut's inquest in December, 1913, several persons, among them Dennis Murray and John J. Breen, testified that the decedent had not been warned. A verdict of criminal negligence was found and the company settled for $20,000. The indictments of Peck and Murray followed. The latter awaits trial.

Death Rate Shows Decrease.

According to figures compiled by the Department of Health, the outbreak of measles, which has prevailed in New York for the past few weeks, has passed its height and is now declining. Organic heart disease showed an increase of twenty-two deaths, but when considered in conjunction with chronic Bright's disease, the increase amounted to one death. There was an increase of twenty-two deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis last week, as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

Best & Co. Pay Guardsmen.

Best & Co. announce that employes who are members of the National Guard or Naval Militia shall, when called out in the service of their organization for manoeuvres or otherwise, be entitled to full pay and without loss of vacation.

CANARY ISLANDS HARD HIT.

The Shifts of Trade Which Have Been Caused by the War.

That the European war has proved a severe blow industrially to the Canary Islands was the statement made yesterday to a TIMES reporter by Homer Brett, United States Consul at Tenerife. Mr. Brett, who has been transferred to La Guaira, Venezuela, was a visitor yesterday at the branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House.

"The war," said the Consul yesterday, "has forced a great interest in the Canaries in everything American. Previous to the outbreak of hostilities the islanders bought practically all of their flour from England, most of the commodity being shipped from Liverpool. Now they have turned to the United States for this breadstuff, and increasing quantities are being received there. At present only American automobiles are being imported, and the natives speak highly of the makes already introduced.

"Up to the beginning of the war the Canary Islands had an annual export trade of 7,000,000 crates of bananas, 5,000,000 boxes of tomatoes, 1,000,000 bags of potatoes, and 400,000 crates of onions. A large part of this trade went to Southwestern Europe, but the war has placed a blight on all this industry. Before the war the islanders depended upon the Scandinavian countries for all of the crate material used in packing the fruit and vegetable products. This wood is no longer available to any extent, and inquiries are now being made in the United States for shooks. The packers must have this material and are looking to this country to come to their aid.

"Another serious handicap in the islands is the shortage in fertilizers. Up to the start of the war the bulk of fertilizer was imported from Antwerp, and a lesser quantity from London. This was principally Chilean nitrate. This trade has, of course, been greatly upset, and, when I left Tenerife, they were negotiating with American firms for needed supplies. There is also a serious shortage in coal and cement. The Canaries are an annual market for 1,000,000 tons of coal, practically all of which before the war was supplied from Newcastle.

"The Consul said that, while some cargoes of American coal have arrived, great efforts are being made to get adequate supplies from this country. The shortage of vessels to carry the coal is a problem. It also is the opinion of Mr. Brett that American cement manufacturers should find a profitable market for their product. The Consul said that it seemed at the outbreak of the war that the islands, among the most prosperous in the world, would be plunged into dire distress. While the trade losses have been enormous, however, the islanders have pulled themselves together after a fashion, and are making large use of their natural products for food.

Mr. Brett said that agricultural land in the islands is the most high-priced in the world so far as he knew, being worth $5,000 an acre. He will be at the local office of the bureau today and will be glad to meet merchants interested in the Canary Island trade. He sails tomorrow for his new post.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of Decisions Rendered on Imports of Textiles.

The Stone & Downer Company, Boston, was overruled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that flax card cloth should be given entry at 30 per cent. ad valorem as a plain woven fabric. The board decided that the Collector was correct in returning the fabric at 35 per cent. ad valorem as a manufacture of flax.

Rusch & Co. imported cotton cloth which was returned for duty at 15 per cent. and 30 per cent. ad valorem, according to the size of the yarn as found by the Appraiser. The protestants claimed lower rates on the ground that error was made in the estimate of the yarn sizes. The record showed that some of the goods contain threads the average size of which exceeds No. 79 but not No. 93. Judge Cooper sustained the claim as to these goods, and granted entry at 27½ per cent. The balance of the importation contained threads the average size of which exceeds No. 19 but not No. 39. The last-named merchandise was held properly assessed by the Collector.

The same importing firm protested the Collector's assessment of 40 per cent. ad valorem on dress goods imported under the present law and held by the Collector to be pile fabrics. Numerous claims were made in the protests, but the protestants apparently relied upon the claim that the goods were properly dutiable as cotton cloth at the appropriate rate according to the size of the yarn. No testimony was offered, but a request was made for an analysis. The decision by Judge Cooper does not reveal whether such analysis was made, the decision merely remarking that an inspection of the samples shows no error in the Collector's return. The claims were overruled.

William H. Stiner & Son and others claimed that the Collector took a wrong rate on silk hair nets. The Collector based his return of 60 per cent. ad valorem on the ground that the goods were the "nets, of whatever yarns, threads, or filaments composed," specified in Paragraph 358. The contention was that the goods be allowed entry at 50 per cent. as silk wearing apparel under another paragraph. The board decided that, as the Customs Court recently passed upon this issue adversely to importers, the present protest must be overruled.

M. Gardner & Co. were sustained in protests against the action of the Collector in assessing duty at 60 per cent. on damask articles composed of flax, as "drawnwork." The Collector reported that the protest fees had not been paid, but this was denied by Judge Cooper, who said the record showed otherwise. While the case was pending before the board, Appraiser Sayre modified his return, and reported that the goods should have been classified as flax manufactures, with a tax of 35 per cent. As this was the claim made by the importers, the protest was upheld.

Acting upon the authority of the Customs Court, the board sustained a protest by Kennedy & Moon regarding the classification of cotton fabrics having figures produced by Jacquard attachments to looms. Duty was taken under the tariff at 30 per cent. ad valorem as Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton, while the claim was for 20 per cent. as figured cotton cloth.

MRS. AUCHINCLOSS FREED.

Second Divorce of George Guldet's Daughter, Who Was Broker.

Mrs. Emma Guldet Duryee Auchincloss, known socially here and in Washington, D. C., has obtained an absolute divorce from Samuel Sloan Auchincloss, a broker of this city, to whom she was married on Nov. 9, 1910, at Attleboro, Mass. The decree was granted in the Chancery Court at Trenton, N. J. The suit was undefended. Mrs. Auchincloss charged her husband with non-support and desertion.

Mrs. Auchincloss lives at Short Hills, N. J., with her three children by her first husband, G. Abell Duryee, from whom she obtained a divorce in 1900. She was Miss Emma Guldet, a daughter of the late George Guldet, a wealthy Belgian, who lived at 41 Park Avenue.

Mitchel at Columbia Tonight.

Mayor Mitchel will address the students of the Columbia Summer session tonight at an informal reception in the gymnasium of the university. Dr. Butler will preside and welcome the students to their six weeks' stay on Morningside Heights.

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$1 Down; $1 Weekly and up.
Complete stock of records
Open Evenings.
Write for Catalogue.
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1,161 B'way, near 27th.
760 9th Av., near 53d St.

GROUT TESTIFIES ALL DAY.

Continues to Explain "Assets" of the Union Bank.

Edward M. Grout, who is on trial before Judge Lewis in the Kings County Court, charged with perjury in having sworn to a false statement of the condition of the Union Bank, spent all of yesterday's session on the stand in his own defense. He explained how he came to regard as a collectible asset each item which District Attorney Cropsey had offered in evidence to show that Mr. Grout knew the real condition of the bank when he signed the report on April 9, 1914.

Mr. Grout continued to declare that his knowledge of the value of mortgages, stocks, and notes held as security for loans was based on statements made to him by various persons connected with the bank and that he had no intention of deceiving the banking officials when he signed the report.

Regarding loans made to David A. Sullivan through dummies, Mr. Grout declared that he attached no importance to the names of the persons to whom the loans were made, but considered only the securities belonging to Sullivan which the bank held. He said the Sullivan loans, including all made through dummies or otherwise, totaled $258,708, and that the collateral on hand without considering the value of certificates of stock of the Union Bank owned by Sullivan and held by the bank would leave a surplus of more than $81,000 over the loans.

Mr. Grout will resume his testimony today.

MONKEY PAID COURT FINE.

Organ Grinder, Pleading Poverty, Had Gone to a Cell.

When John Fiorelle was arraigned in the Flatbush Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with playing a hand organ in the streets at a too early hour, and was fined $2, he said he did not have the money. He was sent to a cell with his trained monkey, "Jocko." Later, Fiorelle sent out word that his fine would be paid. When the organ grinder and the monkey were brought out, "Jocko" hopped on to a chair and handed up a two-dollar bill to the clerk.

"Where did he get this money?" asked the court.

"Who, 'Jocko'?" returned Fiorelle. "Oh, 'Jocko,' he carry his own roll, boss. I pay him back some time."

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References absolutely required. Request management for Booklet T, Room 716, 47 West 34th Street, New York.

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One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
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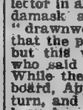
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The 17th successful season. All modern improvements and homelike. Table bountifully supplied from our own farm. Catering to automobile parties a specialty. Reached by the Long Island Railroad or the N. Y. & New London boat.
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Country and Shore combined. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing. Splendid Music. Garage. Accommodates 300. Ideal Motoring. Booklet B.

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a handsomely illustrated Summer Book. also a Hotel and Boarding House List, sent on receipt of 6c in stamps by W. C. Hope, G. P. A., 143 Liberty St., N. Y., or free on application to any New Jersey Central Ticket Office, any Travel Information Bureau or Universal Tourist Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, Room 3780.

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The Summer playground of the cultured and refined. Fine motoring roads; delightful air; the regatta and water sports; golf; ninety per cent young people. Trip by automobile or train is easy enjoyable and inexpensive; illustrated booklet; itinerary of trip, giving approximate cost, sent free.
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By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.

This entire offering will be sold strictly without reserve. Intending purchasers could take the boat this evening, landing in Albany the next morning, or take a train from New York City on the morning of sale. Full description of machines appeared in yesterday's papers. For further information you may write to the auctioneer's office, 15-17 Mercer St., N. Y. City, or call Spring 4299.

David W. Biow Co.,

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Telephone 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.

Today, Tuesday, July 13, 10:30 A.M.

Special Peremptory Auction Sale

Dry Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Cambrics, Turkish Towels, Bed Sheets Dress & Cotton Goods, Hosiery and Underwear, Ladies' and Men's Bathing Suits. Large Line Children's White Dresses Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Wearing Apparel, Ladies' Waists.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs, Sell Today, Tuesday, 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y., **$85,000 Highest Quality Stock of Hand Welt**

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Removed for convenience of sale: 5,000 pairs hand welt Men's Shoes, all made by the best manufacturer; 3,000 pairs Ladies' and Misses' Shoes in highest quality, up-to-date styles. Boys' and Children's Shoes in original cases. Above sale comprises the best manufacturers' goods, that cannot be bought by the majority of dealers in the regular way.

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LARGE UP-TO-DATE Dress & Millinery Trimming Manufacturers

PLANT, Machinery & Fixtures

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VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell **Tomorrow, Wednesday, July 14th, 1915,** At 10:30 A. M., on Premises, **487-491 West Broadway, New York City, 20 Knitting Machines** COSTING $800 A PIECE.

78 German and American Raiders, 10 Winders, Doubling Machines, Chenille Machines, 10 Gimp Machines, 5 Straw Machines, Ruff Machines, Straw Twisters, Spreaders, Spin Wheels, Beaders.

100 Silk Cans, Hand Looms, 10 H. P. Gas Engine, Pulley, Shafting and Belting, Dribling Gears and Benches, Desks, Safe, Scale, Typewriter, 1,000 Spools Raw Silk, Tussa Silk, Braids, etc. Manufacturers of dress and millinery trimmings should attend this sale, as the entire plant and fixtures are in first-class condition. Auctioneer's office, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. C. Telephone, Spring 2349-2349.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER looking at cotton and silk waists; also cloth and silk dresses; immediate orders placed on snappy styles. 151 West 30th, fourth floor.

JOBBERS in market for snappy, popular-priced Fall cloaks and suits. Call, with samples, all day Tuesday, 20 West 21st St., ninth floor.

JOBBERS looking at Fall sample of serge, poplin, and satin. Call all week at 11 West 25th St., 9:30 till 12. R. V. Manufacturing Company.

JOBBER WILL LOOK AT POPULAR-PRICED SILK WAISTS. Call with samples. Eagle Skirt Co., 37 West 20th St.

JOB of taffeta and crepe de chine dresses, latest models, to close out. Fashion Costume Co., 1,328 Broadway.

JOBBER OPEN for silk and serge dresses; placing large orders on good styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

JOBBER wishes to see ladies' silk waists for Fall and cheap serge dresses. Room 611, 1 West 34th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall coats from $2.50 to $7.50; also suits from $4.75 to $7.50. 40 W. 32d St., 3d floor.

JOBBER looking at silk dresses and silk waists. Call all week, 116-118 West 29th St., eighth floor.

JOBBER open for snappy serge and silk dresses. Call 9 to 11. Room 511, 60 W. 33d St.

JOBBER looking at silk and evening dresses. Eighth floor, 39 West 29th St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT COATS. 5th floor, 12 West 32d St.

JOBBER looking at silk and serge dresses. Call all this week. 30 West 32d St. Room 1,507.

READY TO LOOK at contractors' samples in taffeta, serge, and velvet dresses. Call all week, top floor, 118 West 30th St., City.

Meyer, Straus & Rauh of St. Louis, Mo., will look at Fall silk and serge dresses. Call 137-139 West 17th St., 4th floor.

THE Scranton Dry Goods Co. of Scranton, Penn., open for a job in wash dresses, house dresses, cloth skirts; quantity no object; spot cash. Hen. F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Mad. Sq.

CONTRACTORS.—We will buy Serge and Silk Dresses; well made and good value. Call all week, 31 East 31st, 3rd floor.

CONTRACTORS—Will look at Fall samples of children's and ladies' dresses from 10 A. M. to 12. Damsel Dress Co., 28 West 23d St.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silks, crepe de chine and lace waists; bring samples. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th St.

CONTRACTORS—Will look at samples of cheap skirts for the Fall. 12 East 33d, 11th floor. Call after 3.

CONTRACTORS wanted on better silk and serge dresses. Write for appointment, Box 9, 352 6th Av.

CONTRACTORS on silk and serge dresses; must furnish own styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

CONTRACTOR has job of good cotton dresses for sale. 32 West 20th St., 10th floor.

TO close out 15 dozen $24 dresses at $12 a dozen. Benjamin H. Rubin, 142 West 24th St.

360 WASH DRESSES; close out, cheap. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

500 COTTON DRESSES to close at sacrifice. Rosenbluth & Co., 152 West 25th.

WE HAVE 500 DRESSES, All of the Latest Fashion, To Be Sold at a Sacrifice Price. THE B U DRESS CO., 60 West 13th St., 3rd Floor.

1,000 DRESSES, in silks and in cottons at a great sacrifice; biggest opportunity of the year. Inge Society.
GINSBERG BROS., 5 W. 35th St.

WASH SKIRTS at a sacrifice; job 84 dozen. Hirsh Bros., 25 W. 27th.

500 COTTON dresses for sale. J. Glockner & Co., 115 West 30th St.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A New York State (Mohawk Valley) knit underwear manufacturing concern desires the services of a first-class man as senior salesman and to have charge of the New York sales office. Applications will be considered only from those having thorough knowledge of the sales end of the business, with an acquaintance among the jobbing trade in New York City, Middle and Northwest and Atlantic Coast States, and an ability to get results. To such a man adequate salary will be paid. Address "Knit Goods," Z 353 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A man who has an established trade in popular and medium priced dresses, who combines the acquaintance of an outside road man with the experience of a showroom salesman. Work will be entirely in the city and on the inside, but applicant must be qualified to know where business is to be had in New York City proper, and be able to get it. Mention experience and salary expected. Box N 122 Times.

SALESMAN.—HIGH-CLASS DRESS AND COSTUME MANUFACTURER DESIRES FIRST-CLASS REPRESENTATIVE FOR SOUTHERN TERRITORY; COMMISSION BASIS. L 1 TIMES.

SALESMEN for Middle West, South, to carry side line misses' blouses; commission basis. Genet Co., 34 West 21st St.

SALESMAN wanted; popular-price silk, cotton petticoat; up-to-date line; drawing account. S 113 Times.

SALESMAN with Pacific Coast trade is open for manufacturer's lines of ostrich and marabou neckwear and fur trimmings. N 154 Times.

WANT TO BUY.
METALLIC MAGNESIA.
STATE QUANTITY, PRICE & DELIVERY.
BOX S 127 TIMES.

EXPERT on flannelette underwear open to connect with muslin underwear house that wishes to get in this branch of the business; controls very large trade at present; understands the line from manufacturing to selling. N 166 Times.

CATALOGUE HOUSE LOOKING UP SUITS, HOUSE DRESSES AND WAISTS. FEDERAL STORES, 109 W. 26TH ST.

MANUFACTURERS' attention! Circularizing, addressing; complete service; guaranteed list 8,000 ready-to-wear buyers. Globe Advertising Co., 1,265 Broadway.

$23,000.00 STOCK OF MOHAWK OVERALLS, union label, in lots to suit purchasers, below cost of production. A. Schaap & Son, 394 Broadway.

SUB-MANUFACTURERS on serge and silk dresses, with their own styles. 450 6th Av., fourth floor, front.

SUMMER shirtwaists; can use jobs; bring samples. Maison Blanche, No. 120 West 32d St.

WOULD rent factory from reliable dress manufacturer on contract basis. N 170 Times.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 20 Greene St. Spring 886.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4316.

WILL buy high-grade ladies' apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 338.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

COAT and suit jobber seeking live salesman as partner. B 154 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 5½@5¾% per cent. for the best names. Saturday, 5½@5¾% " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Bates Seersucker Priced.

A general price of 9 cents a yard, with discount, was named on Bates seersucker for the new season yesterday by Bliss, Fabyan & Co., of this city. The discount was not given out.

Prosperous Season Looked For.

With the labor crisis passed in the coat and suit industry, the outlook for a good Fall business is considered brighter than ever. The union has been so taken up with the controversy in this market that plans for inaugurating its rule in other cities have been neglected. Once an adjustment has been effected here, the work of unionizing the industry in other markets will go ahead. The New York market will be the one to benefit through these operations of labor organization, as the retailers will be forced to divert their business to the local manufacturers.

Combinations of Summer Suits.

The objection raised to the low price for which Summer clothing is sold, suggested one salesman, may be overcome by offering suits to men "two at a time," charging a substantial sum. Some of the more representative clothiers, he said, have been slow to take up the Summer suit business because the prices asked for such merchandise would reflect on their general line. A certain standard might be maintained by fixing a price of $35 for two suits made of the popular Summer cloth. As it is, a man who wears a washable suit must purchase two, so that he may wear one while the other is being cleaned.

Novel Anniversary Present.

To commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Worumbo Manufacturing Company, the selling agents of the company are sending to the trade a novel souvenir. It is a complete apparatus which will enable any one quickly and easily to determine the presence of cotton in an alleged woolen fabric. The Worumbo Company is believed to be the only large mill in the country devoted exclusively to the manufacture of fine woolen goods, having kept to this merchandise throughout its existence. The late Galen C. Moses, the first Treasurer of the mill, occupied that position for fifty years, and its present manufacturing agent, Frank Gutmann, has held his position for practically the same period.

Stopping Contract Breaking.

The custom is rather general in certain lines of business to place orders for future delivery for "protection." One house has been particularly active in a campaign to eliminate this trade abuse. It is making good headway because it tries to be as fair to the customer as they expect him to be. Thus, if the price of the goods sold is higher at the delivery date than when the order was accepted, full shipment is made without delay. If the opposite condition is true, and the goods have declined since the time of the sale, the customer is compelled to accept delivery. With this policy strictly adhered to, there is a satisfying absence of complaints regarding the preference shown to one customer over another.

White Goods for 1916.

A wide range of plain and novelty white goods was offered yesterday by a leading house of this city for the Spring season of 1916, including such fabrics as marquisettes, lace effects, voiles, organdies and heavy combed yarn grounds. A number of attractive rayure fabrics is shown, having a ground motif of shadow stripes and patterns in stripes, checks, dots, clipped figures, &c. Some attractive combinations of open work lace and marquisette weaves are also shown. New effects in leno weaves and several variations of ideas in splash voiles are included in the offerings. In the goods used for skirtings are shown Oxfords, basket weaves and fancy gabardines, together with novel designs worked out on seed voile grounds. The latter include rayure and lace effects, cluster cords and embroidered designs.

Men's Wear Trade Unsettled.

The possibility of a general strike in the clothing industry will have, according to selling agents, the effect of delaying operations for the Spring season in the men's wear piece goods market. While certain of the clothiers may hasten their purchases of lightweight goods in order to be better prepared in case of such an emergency, the majority of the trade are too much concerned with the task of getting out Fall orders to worry about the future. For this reason it is believed that the Spring openings will be delayed somewhat. Business has been so quiet with the men's wear trade that the piece goods market as a whole is not as anxious as it might be over the labor situation and what it may bring. For the time being a spurt in the demand for Fall goods is looked for, with good chances of it materialising.

More Life to Gray Goods.

Prices were more favorable to buyers yesterday in the local gray goods market as a result of the break in the cotton market last week, and buying showed more life than for the last several days. Quite a little spot and nearby business was reported on 39-inch 68-72s at 4⅝ cents, on 38½-inch 64-60s at 3⅝ cents, and on 38½-inch 60-48s at 3¼ cents, all from first hands. Not a great deal of contract business was done from all accounts. Drills and sheetings were none too active, though a fair business was reported on 36-inch, 5.50-yard goods at 3¼ cents for delivery in the next two or three months. Fancy goods continued to go big, in some instances at higher prices. Spot prices on staple printcloths, some of them being nominal, were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¼@5⅜c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼@5⅜c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾@5⅛c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4c	37-inch, 64-60s	2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅞@3¾c	37-inch, 56-52s	2½c

Cotton Drop Will Hurt.

It was felt in some quarters of the local cotton goods market yesterday that last week's drop in cotton could hardly have come at a worse time. Not only did it hold back sales of gray goods, it was said, but it has taken some of the confidence out of many of the jobbers now here after goods for the next wholesale season. As a result, it is somewhat of an open question whether they will operate as freely as it was supposed they would in view of the reports of improved conditions that have come forward quite generally in the last few months. Much will depend, it was said, on the prices that are put on leading lines of merchandise that are yet unopened. However, by more optimistic merchants the assertion was made that the demand during the next few weeks will be governed more by supply and demand than by price, and that the jobbers show, by the mail orders they have sent in of late, that they are not overburdened with stocks.

Paint Manufacturers to Unite.

A co-operative association is about to be formally organized here which will be made up of the largest paint, oil, and varnish manufacturers in the country. The name of the new organization will be the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Manufacturers' Association, with offices at 35 Nassau Street. These will be its objects: To act as an exchange of information concerning all matters relative to the paint, oil, and varnish industry in general, and the financial condition of dealers in particular; to represent before the Federal, State, and municipal legislative bodies the united interests of the industry in securing legislation beneficial to the manufacturer and opposing the enactment of detrimental laws; to establish a central bureau for the collection of bills, debts, accounts, claims, and demands due and owing to members, and to act as a unit in endeavoring to stamp out all dishonest, corrupt and illegal business practices, and particularly abuse of credit and fraudulent bankruptcies, including the institution of criminal prosecutions in proper cases.

Not Worrying About Novelties.

The drop in cotton has not done much to worry the manufacturers of novelties in cotton goods, either in white or colored fabrics. In both, it is acknowledged by men who know that the American mills are now doing the best work ever on these goods, probably realizing that their opportunity to cut into the business usually done in novelties by the foreign mills is at hand. With the great bulk of the foreign goods shut out of this market by the war, American stylers have been thrown on their own resources. Having got used to it, they seem to show, by the work that is being turned out by their mills, that they like it. The effect of the good work that is being done is plainly evident, not only in the sales of the finished goods here in the last few days, but in the business that has been booked on novelties in the gray. And with the buyers more or less unable to judge values in novelties, the mill representatives have been able to get prices which admit of good profits all the way down to the consumer.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

EDWARD R. FLYNN, a saloon keeper of 216 Bedford Park Boulevard, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $117,468 and nominal assets of $3,500 in real estate.

HENRY W. WALDEN, dentist and aviator of 545 West 158th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $21,887 and assets of $296 in accounts.

HARRY W. SCKOLNICK, grocer at 2,011 Second Avenue, has assigned to Percival E. Jackson. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him. Liabilities are said to be $7,500 and assets $1,500.

HARRY ABBATE, trading as the Prospect Dress Company, manufacturer of dresses and shirtwaists at 40 and 45 East Seventeenth Street, has assigned to Maurice Lefkort. Two petitions in bankruptcy were also filed against him. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000.

ULRICHSEN BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Ulrich and Ralph Ulrichsen, composing the firm of Ulrichsen Brothers, bakers, of 501 East 180th Street and 4,432 Third Avenue.

GEORGE D. HOWELL.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy, filed against George D. Howell of 103 Park Avenue, Vice President of the Morumbo, Howell Company, manufacturer of radiators.

J. E. MANIX COMPANY.—Judge Hand has granted the J. E. Manix Company of 320 Church Street, buyers for fifty department stores, twenty days more time to answer the bankruptcy petition, filed against it on June 9.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 12.—G. E. Adams & Co., hardware dealers, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in U. S. District Court, Utica. Liabilities, $10,379; assets, $6,832.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Black, Joseph—Henry Kupfer & Co., $103.77.
Block, Westley S.—Reed & Barton Co., $716.16.
Berger, Sigmund—Henry Morgenthau Co., $306.91.
Building Contracting Co., Inc.—Port & Crane Co., Inc., $446.63.
Cutler, Benjamin W.—S. E. Henderson, $1,536.06.
Cullen, Thomas H.—Albro Brothers, $236.15.
Davis, John H.—J. C. Weir, $1,717.07.
Empire Comb Co.—American Vulcanized Fibre Co., $153.
Edelson, Louis—M. Sabsevitz, $141.69.
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank—J. S. Meng, executor, costs, $212.15.
Graydon, J. Alpin—M. E. Judd, $1,055.50.
Guilmenno, Concetta, guardian—City of New York, costs, $17.20.
Hallock, Roy E.—Saks & Co., $5,401.
Hanson, Albert—J. D. Graziadei, $205.29.
Haskins, Henry Stanley—Royal Indemnity Co., $344.41.
Jennings, Louis B.—J. Meyers, $216.41.
Jacobs, Aaron—N. T. Swezey's Son & Co., $302.41.
Kraus, Bernhard—A. Sterselbach et al., $1,115.
Kepper, Gertrude E.—F. B. Kervan et al., $186.81.
Lippincott, Oliver—J. J. Finn, $223.44.
Layng, James D., Jr.—Stumpp & Walter Co., $523.20.
Liberman, Ike, and Henry G. Feinberg—Tablus Creamery Co., $3,590.27.
Murray, Margaret—The Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs, $176.87.
Metropolitan Motors Corporation—Braender Rubber & Tire Co., $336.73.
Manevetz, Louis—Twenty-fifth Const. Co., $338.28.
Machson, Mary—P. Seigler, $101.25.
Norman Co., Inc.—E. V. Hatman, $105.21.
Ostro, David L.—S. Hirsch, $146.91.
O'Neil, Felix—Conron Brothers Co., $147.93.
Ridder, Herman—Battery Park National Bank of N. Y., $18,902.40.
Schierenbeck, Zoeller, Jr. H., executor—J. G. Grill et al., $517.90.
Swift, Mary Emma—Ivy Courts Realty Co., $344.47.
Smith, Mathew J.—A. Baum et al., $140.01.
Shappee, Frank L.—R. F. Pinney, $133.62.
Smith, John—B. Rothstadt et al., $175.47.
Sill, Frances H.—Rembrandt Realty Co., $97.53.
Walsh, Alexander—A. L. Clark, $686.50.
Young, Charlotte—Z. Gorfain, $171.14.

In Bronx County.

Alexander, Jacob—S. Wimbelbacher et al., $90.41.
Bearbohm, Henry M.—W. J. Salomon, $60.10.
Henning, Walter H.—G. Hoch, $574.18.
Holon, Paul R.—S. Jacobs et al., $48.35.
Lipman, Sarah—Couch Realty and Improv. Co., $118.33.
Lipman, Morris—Same, $118.33.
Lines, Gus—Longchester Realty Co., $214.16.
Pastone, Antonio—L. Freed, $124.29.
Riley, Peter B.—New Telephone Co., $53.22.
Rosenstock, Leopold—M. P. L. Duwe, $71.94.
Sleep, Henry and Jad Construction Co.—P. Schaad, $160.42.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

American Bonding Co. of Baltimore—C. F. Keyes, April 14, 1915, $1,236.29.
Guaria, Byram C.—Miss Beard's Day & Boarding School, June 8, 1915, $82.71.
Gerathy, Joseph H.—C. T. Zinkeisen, Feb. 15, 1913, $290.78.
Henning, Hyman—A. Levine, Sept. 29, 1914, $41.65.
Nemirowsky, Rachel—M. Berler, April 21, 1915, $157.18.
Owen, Carrie Burtt—F. F. Marquard, March 20, 1915, $57.95.
Parkman, Francis—G. R. Sutherland, May 22, 1903, $122.63.
Seymour, Daniel—E. L. Richards, Supt., June 24, 1915, $8,697.01.
Slotkin, Louis—Sarah Slotkin and Pauline Schrowie, April 21, 1915, $156.13.
Sonnenschein, Solomon—Harlem Bottling Works, Dec. 10, 1914, $311.11.
Times Printing Co. of Seattle—McClure Newspaper Syndicate, March 23, 1915, $6,845.38.
Universal Picture Cut Service, Inc.—George L. Wilson & Sons, Inc., July 8, 1915, $147.54.
Weatherhead, Robert H.—Alfred Nelson Co., Sept. 9, 1914, $80.90.
Underwood, Alice S.—A. Campagna Const. Co., Dec. 17, 1914, $230.
Vanderbeck, Jacob Z.—Varuna Investing Co., June 16, 1915, $81.32.
Wood, William C. H.—H. B. Fisk, et al., costs, June 11, 1915, $112.47.
Margolies, Edward—Morewood Realty Holding Co., Feb. 10, 1915, $483.55.
Same—Same, W. Crolly, trustee, June 4, 1914, $178.81.
Same—Same, June 4, 1914, $530.31.

In Bronx County.

Bittner, John, and Henrietta Brawnar—C. Lewis, Jan. 22, 1915, $277.12.
Bittner, John—Same, June 25, 1915, $27.73.
Lowenstein, Moses and Alles—Northern Bank of N. Y., June 24, 1914, $1,145.12.
Same—Public Bank of N. Y. City, Oct. 28, 1914, $533.26.
Lowenstein, Moses—William Gamble & Co., Jan. 5, 1915, $200.67.
Same—Shuttleworth, Keller & Co., March 13, 1915, $44.41.
Same—J. Clochessy, March 22, 1915, $101.31.

Manix Bankruptcy Case Extended.

Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court yesterday extended until Aug. 2 the time allowed the J. E. Manix Company, wholesale dry goods merchants of 320 Church Street, to plead to the involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed against it recently. The extension of time was granted to allow the company to effect a settlement with its creditors, whose claims are said to aggregate $400,000. A committee of creditors is now going over the affairs of the alleged bankrupt and a settlement is looked for in the near future.

High Prices for Good Wool.

LONDON, July 12.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,400 bales. The selection was a good one and the demand was steady. Ten per cent. advance was paid for the best merinos and crossbreds, and lower grades were steadier at the recent reduction. Americans bought a few medium greasy merinos at 1s. ½d. to 1s. 2d.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1600 Bryant.

AKRON.—M. O'Neill & Co.; W. T. Tobin, cloaks, suits; Miss S. Konrad, waists; Miss K. Fitzgerald, muslin underwear; 37 W. 20.
AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; Miss K. Fitzgerald, infants' wear; W. T. Tobin, women's suits, women's, children's coats; 37 West 28th.
ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Palmer, carpets; 11 Union Square.
ATLANTA—J. P. Allen & Co.; C. B. Merrill, shoes; 1,251 Broadway; Flanders.
AUSTIN—Chas. Rosner, women's ready-to-wear; 1,185 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, woolens; Imperial.
BOISE—C. C. Anderson & Co.; C. C. Anderson, underwear; P. D. Brown, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—Cahn, Coblens Co.; Miss B. Cohen, muslin underwear, infants' wear, wrappers; 1,196 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, china, glassware, foreign, domestic toys, &c.; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE — Cahn-Coblens Co.; Miss B. Cohn, Fall merchandise; 4,199 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Siegel, Rothschild & Co.; B. Rothschild, umbrellas; 336 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; L. L. Brager, domestics; 116 W. 32d.
BIBBEE, ARIZ.—Frankenberg Bros. & Newman; B. Frankenberg, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; H. B. Scales, buyer, 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Gilman, children's dresses; Miss Conners, infants' coats, caps; Miss Mead, muslin underwear; Mrs. Milliken, infants' haberdashery; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery department—Mr. O'Brien, ladies' coats, suits; Mr. Kasanef, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters, aprons; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses; Mr. Koemigstal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Thompson, kimonos, negligee, corsets; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON — Crawford-Plummer Co.; Miss Freed, jobs, dresses, skirts; 12 W. 31st.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss M. G. Cronin, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Shepard, Norwell Co.; E. Gillis, wash goods; 229 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; R. M. Dean, notions; C. James, toys; H. B. Runyan, books, stationery; 470 4th Av.
BRADDOCK—Katz & Goldsmith; J. Adler, cloaks, suits; 313 4th Av.; Grand.
BUTTE—Symons Dry Goods Co.; S. Mayer, cloaks, suits; 321 Broadway.
BUFFALO—H. Wile Co.; J. Weiss, woolens; 200 5th Av.
CALDWELL, Idaho—W. J. Ross, dry goods; Great Northern.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Welch-Cook Co.; C. B. Mills, dry goods; P. A. Beals, notions, fancy goods, laces; H. I. Chambers, men's furn. goods, gloves; F. C. Plumb, women's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 43 Leonard.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Killian Co.; A. L. Killian, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—J. Fox, furnishing goods; Latham.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. W. Stein, hats; W. R. Bettcher, J. Dumaine, silks, velvets; Mrs G. D. Ward, muslin underwear; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; H. H. Anning, outings; H. M. Anning, linings, ginghams; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; A. Strauss, skirts; 438 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; B. Volen, cloaks, suits; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. M. Williams, ladies' neckwear; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Brothers; A. N. Hall, Mr. Morse, men's clothing; 15 East 23d.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; F. O. Streich, silks, velvets; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—D. E. Komiss & Co.; D. S. Komiss, linen suits; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; C. Davies, dress goods; F. D. Crawford, hosiery, underwear; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—12th St. Store; J. A. Walsh, laces, ribbons, hdkfs., leather goods; 1,201 B'way.
CHICAGO — Marshall Field & Co.; Miss C. Meahan, millinery; W. H. Miller, furniture; 104 Worth St.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; C. E. Priest, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Neulander & Kreis; G. H. Neulander, cloaks, suits, dresses; Strand.
CHICAGO—Baer & Hecht Co.; J. Hecht, cloaks, suits; Latham.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; F. D. Moffit, suits; 18 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—S. Klein; S. Spilker, notions, hosiery, laces, ribbons, hdkfs.; 1,261 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Alms-Doepke Co.; Miss Sundmaker, millinery; W. G. Otte, notions; J. F. Hicks, Mr. Crotter, silks, dress goods; Mr. Speckman, white goods, linens; 350 B'way.
CINCINNATI — Mosch, Berman & Co.; A. Moch, clothing; Ansonia.
CHICAGO — Sears, Roebuck & Co.; W. H. Shenton, sporting goods, cutlery; 438 B'way.
CINCINNATI—John H. Hibben, D. G. Co.; J. Maichle, notions, fancy goods; A. Brink, dress goods, silks; 377 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Louis Stix & Co.; W. Reiss, furnishing goods; 377 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—A. Wilhemy, furs, goods, Union Square.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; J. F. Gorman, millinery; 25 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI—J. Shillito Co.; W. D. Clarke, silks, dress goods; 462 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Meyer, Wise & Kaichen Co.; S. Wise, furn. goods; 128 B'way.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; A. R. Samuels, hats, caps; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Lindner Co.; A. B. Canning, petticoats, hosiery, underwear; Hermitage.
CLINTON, S. C.; M. S. Bailey & Sons; W. J. Bailey, general mdse.; Cumberland.
CUMBERLAND, Md.—Bross Brothers Dept. Store; L. Ross, Spring, Fall ready to wear, muslin underwear; 170 5th Av.
CUMBERLAND—Gross Bros.; S. Gross, dry goods, millinery, general mdse.; Marseilles.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; L. Elsbach, cloaks, suits, skirts, dresses; 16 E. 24th.
DALLAS—Neiman-Marcus Co.; J. R. Hill, shoes; 13 E. 22d.
DALLAS—Perkins Dry Goods Co.; C. H. Rice, furnishing goods, hosiery; 75 Leonard.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Rimerz & Co.; J. Smorg, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
DANVILLE, Va.; N. Newman, clothing; Broadway Central.
DAYTON—Rike-Kumler Co.; L. E. Gumpio, furniture; 225 5th Av.
DAYTON—Crowl's; L. L. Crowl, millinery; Imperial.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; R. Shadford, linens, wash goods; J. Flanagan, silks, dress goods; 23 E. 26th; Prince George.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; R. J. Shadford, domestics; 23 E. 26th.
DENVER—M. D. Naustetter Co.; Max Neustetter, coats, suits; 320 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. H. Schrashun, jewelry; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; A. W. Lind, notions, laces, embroideries, waists, skirts, petticoats; 43 Leonard; Sherman House.
DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; A. H. W. MacMillan, domestics, flannels, blankets, seconds; A. W. Lind, notions; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—Heyn Bazaar Co.; M. May, millinery; 110 W. 32d.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; F. W. Rose, representative; 200 5th Av.
DUBUQUE—R. Kelck, notions, silks, laces, hosiery; Albert.
ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—Cox Bros.; A. E. Cox, furn. goods; Herald Square.
EUREKA — Daly Bros.; C. D. Daly, dry goods, &c.; 116 W. 32d.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. E. Sullivan, furniture; 75 Spring.
GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Montauk Shirt Co.; F. L. Cowles, shirts; Park Av.
GRAND RAPIDS—Wurzburg Dry Goods Co.; V. E. Haywood, dress goods; H. Hunter, linens, wash goods; G. Gehring, upholstery goods; 105 Grand.
HARTFORD—Crawford-Plummer Co.; C. R. McClellan, wash skirts, pattern waists; 19 W. 31st.
HOLYOKE—L. N. Potolski Co.; M. Abrams, jobs, silk waists, wash skirts, poplin coats, organdie dresses; 1,133 Broadway.
HONESDALE—J. C. Birdsall, dry goods; Grand.
INDIANAPOLIS—Havens & Geddes Co.; V. W. Woodward, domestics; C. W. McDaniel, prints, ginghams, percales; F. H. Miller, hosiery, furn. goods, knit underwear; 72 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; C. P. Walmsley, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
JOLIET—G. A. Ducker Co.; J. S. Botts, jewelry; Grand.
KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord, Townsend D. G. Co.; S. Boam, hosiery, underwear; P. C. Barbee, dress goods, silks, velvets; 72 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co.; R. S. Jones, linens, white goods, laces, ribbons, notions, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; E. Lieberman, fancy, art, upholstery goods; E. E. Mendenhall, men's, boys' furn. goods; 28 E. 26th.
KANSAS CITY — Hirsch & Wolff Millinery Co.; J. Hirsch, millinery; 581 B'way; Herald Square.
LOS ANGELES—Muse-Faris-Walker Co.; W. Fox, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Singer, laces; R. W. Sjostrom, ribbons, gloves; 116 West 32d.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Department Store; J. Schmitt, fancy goods; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; B. Strauss, ready-to-wear, bargain basement; 116 W. 32d.
LOUISVILLE—Herman Strauss & Sons Co.; Albert I. Strauss, jobs, waists, middies, wash skirts; 12 E. 32d.
LOUISVILLE—D. Baird & Son; C. H. Lynn, silks; 581 B'way; Herald Square.
MACON—Dannenberg Co.; —— M. Denn

INVESTMENTS

A well balanced list of investments is as rare as it is desirable. Most investment lists, for example, contain too much of stocks and not enough bonds, perhaps too much railroads in proportion to industrials and public utilities, or perhaps too much of the risk is concentrated in the East or in the West.

Some slight readjustment may improve the character of the entire investment, strengthening the safety by distributing the risk and at the same time increasing the income return.

We shall be glad to look over your investment list and make suggestions.

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Investment Bankers
71 Broadway New York

This List
presents securities of demonstrated stability and safety, now selling at prices below their intrinsic worth.

For July Funds

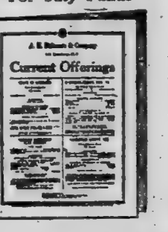

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Is from 67% to 100% greater than in the loan market.

The tendency, however, of many to buy stocks or bonds without first determining their real value prompts us to suggest a bond, a short-term note and a preferred stock especially suited for conservative investors at this time. We have on file and can furnish complete information regarding these securities.

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We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

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BONDS

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Established 1882.
61 BROADWAY NEW YORK
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BONDS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Advances on Short Covering and Fresh Buying—Less Foreign Liquidation.

It was short covering which dominated the upward movement of the stock market on Saturday and short covering again yesterday exerted much effect upon prices but the influences contributing to the rather noteworthy improvement which followed a half-hour of sharp declines at the opening of trading represented broader factors than a mere retracing of steps by momentarily disconcerted bear traders.

In some quarters a great deal of stress was laid, in explanation of the rise on the Stock Exchange, upon the friendly tone of the German note. It was friendlier in its words than in its substance, and Wall Street recognizes that it was altogether an unsatisfactory response to the demands which this Government has made upon Germany, but Wall Street also believes that no breach will grow out of the exchanges which have been under way between Berlin and Washington. With this belief firmly adhered to the German note, once it was published, was left a matter no longer to be concerned about, inasmuch as it bore out the expectation of a friendly tone, even though it also bore out the expectation of unsatisfactory substance. But there are other beliefs firmly fixed in the minds of the financial community, and one of them is that conditions in this country, including the great ease of the credit position—and indeed with particular emphasis on that—point toward an expansion in business and toward its usual collateral effect upon the security market.

Such are the underlying viewpoints which have accounted for many forward movements in the stock market in recent weeks and which account for the progress which was made yesterday away from the declines of last week which also were the product in large part of the activities of bear traders. But a more specific influence was at work in favor of the security markets. That was a lessening of the European selling which although it was still in evidence represented a less urgent and a smaller movement than the selling of the last few weeks. This decrease in foreign sales of our securities may be traced to the fact that Saturday was the last day for subscriptions to the new British war loan, against which many holders of American securities had been returning them to this market. Bankers expect European liquidation to go on in smaller volume at least until some new and specific factor prompting such sales is added to the general considerations which make this time of war a time for realizing on foreign investments.

Some things in yesterday's market suggested that securities not held in any quantity on the other side were being favored over those which might be sold in large amount by European investors, but decided strength was not confined to issues with only a home market, a position which, under existing conditions, contrary to the usual viewpoint, is regarded as an advantage rather than a drawback. Thus United States Steel gained over 1½ points, although a large amount of it is still held abroad despite a decrease of over 11 per cent. in the foreign holdings of this stock from the time of the outbreak of the war up to March of this year, and despite further liquidation since the last figures of the stock holdings were compiled. Some of the war stocks stepped forward into positions of great prominence in the day's dealings, but vigorous advances were also recorded in issues which do, and as a matter of fact must depend in the main upon home business for an increase in their profits.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅜
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2⅛	5 mos	3
90 days	2⅛@2¼	6 mos	3
4 mos	2¼@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3	6 months	3¼@3¾
60 to 90 days			3

Other Names.

4 months	3½	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.76¾	4.76⅛	4.76¾
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77⅛	4.77⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	$4.76¾	$4.77⅛
Paris	5.64	5.63
Berlin	.81⅞	.81½
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia		38.50
Switzerland	5.39	5.38
Scandinavia	26.05	26.10
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	55.50	55.75
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.24½	5.23½
Holland	.40	.40⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	
Calcutta	33.00	
Italy	6.12	6.11½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.90	42.00
Rio	25.25	25.25
Spain	18.70	18.72

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72⅝	$4.71	$4.72⅛	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $227,808,712; balance, $14,405,369; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $416,630.

The local banks have gained $102,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c. premium; Montreal, 7.50 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22⅝d, off ⅛d; New York, 47⅝c, off ⅛c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.	
	July 10.		
*Customs	$405,094	$3,301,025	$3,301,025
Int. rev., ord.	966,906	6,371,381	6,371,381
Cor. & inc. tax	214,276	3,141,157	3,141,157
*Miscellaneous	313,206	1,251,343	1,251,343
Total rcts	1,899,573	14,064,907	14,064,907
Expenditures	2,614,049	25,306,064	25,306,064
Deficit	714,475	11,241,156	11,241,156

*Includes June receipts of customs, $25,724, and miscellaneous, $49,993.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	499,817
Same day last year	275,846
Year to date	65,242,049
Same period last year	39,814,027
Average price and change 50 stocks	69.18 +1.46
Same day last year	67.23 — .53

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
37⅜	37½	2,200	Alaska Gold Mines	36⅞	37⅜	36⅜	37⅜	+ ⅝
17½	17⅝	4,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	16⅞	17⅞	16	17⅝	+1⅛
55½	55⅝	3,700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	53	55⅝	53	55⅞	+2⅞
73½	73⅝	7,500	Amalgamated Cop	71⅝	73½	70⅛	73½	+1⅝
49½	50	600	Am. Agricul. Chem	48½	48½	48⅜	48½	...
47½	47¾	1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	45½	48	45	47⅝	+1½
48⅜	49⅛	46,350	Am. Can	43⅝	49	44⅛	48⅞	+2⅞
101½	102	300	Am. Can pf	100	100¼	100	100¼	+ ⅛
54⅜	54⅝	400	Am. Car & Fdry	54	54⅞	54	54⅞	+ ⅞
164½	166	18,250	Am. Coal Products	155	170½	158	164⅞	+14½
115	119	265	Am. Coal Prod. pf	118¾	118¾	118	118	+1½
6⅜	6¾	400	Am. H. & Leather	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
34	34½	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34½	34⅞	34½	34½	+2¼
26¾	26⅞	1,100	Am. Ice Securities	24¾	26½	24¾	26½	+1⅞
10	11	100	Am. Linseed	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
48	48½	4,200	Am. Locomotive	43⅝	48⅞	42⅞	48½	+4
78⅜	78¾	10,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	75⅜	79	74	78	+3½
107	108	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107½	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ½
36¼	36¾	500	Am. Steel Fdries	35	36⅞	35	36⅞	+ ⅝
101	109	100	Am. Sugar Ref	105⅜	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝	— ⅞
120	120¼	500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120	120¾	120	120¾	+ ⅝
106	107	300	Am. Tob. pf., new	106½	106⅞	106¼	106¾	+ ⅛
25	27	100	Am. Woolen pf	25½	25⅞	25½	25½	+1½
34¾	34⅞	6,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	34⅜	34⅞	33⅜	34⅝	+ ⅜
99½	100	1,350	Atch., Top. & S. F	99	100	98⅝	100	+ ⅜
97	97½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	+ ⅜
97	97½	50	do., odd lot	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
90½	102	300	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100	100	100	...
88¾	89	24,000	Baldwin Loco	87¼	89	85⅝	88⅞	+1⅞
75⅞	76	5,900	Baltimore & Ohio	75⅝	76	73	76	+ ⅛
70½	71	400	Baltimore & O. pf	70	70½	70	70½	+ ⅜
...	...	60	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	...
175	176	9,000	Bethlehem Steel	166⅞	176	166	176	+9
87¼	87¼	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86½	86⅝	86½	86⅝	...
71⅞	72¼	1,000	Butte & Superior	70	72	69½	72	+2½
27	30	100	Butterick Co	28	28	28	28	...
12½	13	100	California Petrol	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
145⅜	145⅞	15,700	Canadian Pacific	143¼	145⅝	141	145⅜	+2⅞
41⅜	41⅝	5,600	Central Leather Co	41¼	41⅞	40⅝	41⅝	+ ⅝
37½	38	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	37¼	37¾	37¼	37½	+1⅛
27½	28¼	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	27	27	27	27	+1
80¾	81¼	7,212	Chi., Mil. & St. P	80¼	81¾	78⅝	81¼	+1
121½	127	300	Chi. & Northwest	119	119	118½	119	...
14	14¼	3,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	13¾	14¾	12⅝	14¼	+ ⅝
45⅜	45⅝	1,700	Chino Copper	44¼	45⅝	44¼	45⅝	+1⅛
32	32¼	700	Col. Fuel & Iron	31½	32⅛	31½	32⅛	+1½
11	12	500	Comstock Tunnel	*11	12	11	12	...
125	126½	50	Consolidated Gas	125	125	125	125	...
98	99½	100	Continental Can pf	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	— ⅜
98	99½	50	do., odd lot	98	98	98	98	...
30¼	30⅝	1,700	Inspiration Copper	29¼	30¼	29¼	30¼	+ ⅞
20⅞	21	1,900	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs.	20	20⅞	19⅝	20⅞	+ ⅞
71⅝	72½	100	Inter.-Met. pf	71½	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
20⅜	21	500	Interboro Consol	20¼	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
70½	71¼	300	Interboro Con. pf	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾	+ ⅝
70¾	71½	25	do., odd lot	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	...
23⅞	24½	500	Kansas City South	23	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ⅝
124	125	5	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	125	125	125	125	...
45	47⅜	100	Lackawanna Steel	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
141½	142	1,000	Lehigh Valley	138¾	141½	138⅝	141½	+2
116½	117½	100	Liggett & Myers pf	116¾	116½	116½	116½	...
109	110¾	900	Louis. & Nash	107	109¼	106⅞	109¼	+2⅝
125	126	100	Manhattan Elev	125	125	125	125	...
102	105	100	Manhattan Shirt pf	102	102	102	102	+ ½
36¼	37¼	1,500	Maxwell Motors	34½	37¼	34½	37	+2
83½	84½	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ¼
32¾	32½	1,200	Max. Motors 2d pf	31¼	32¾	31¼	32¼	+1
...	...	50	do., odd lot	32½	32½	32½	32½	...
30	38	200	May Dept. Stores	35	35	35	35	— ½
72	73	11,700	Mexican Petroleum	68½	73	67¼	78	+4½
27½	27⅝	1,800	Miami Copper	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
110½	115⅞	1,050	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	107	110½	106¾	110¼	+3½
65⅝	67⅞	1,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	64¾	67¼	64	64¾	...
20	20½	900	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	19¾	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
3¾	4	3,300	Missouri Pacific	3¾	4	3½	4	+ ⅛
46	46¼	200	Montana Power	46	46¼	46	46¼	— ⅛
70	72	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	—1½
60¼	61	200	Nat. Lead Co	59½	61¼	59½	61¼	+2½
14½	14⅝	200	Nevada Con. Cop	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	...
99½	100	10,900	N. Y. Air Brake	88½	100¼	88½	99⅞	+9½
86	86¼	3,300	N. Y. Central	84½	86	82½	86	+1⅝
58½	59	5,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	56½	59¼	55¾	59⅛	+2⅜
26½	27	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
102	103	100	Norfolk & Western	102	102	102	102	+ ½
103¼	103½	2,100	Northern Pacific	102⅜	103½	101⅞	103½	+ ⅝
34	35	2,000	Pacific Mail	33¾	34⅝	33¾	34	+ ⅛
105¾	106	3,000	Penn. R. R	105	106	104⅞	106	+ ⅞
115⅞	116	100	People's Gas., Chi	115	115	115	115	+ ⅛
43	44⅜	100	Pettibone, M. & Co	44	44	44	44	+2
22½	23	400	Pittsburgh Coal	22	22⅜	22	22½	+1⅛
47½	48	3,000	Pressed Steel Car	44	48	44	48	+3
30¼	30⅜	300	Railway Steel Sp	30	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
23½	23⅝	5,100	Ray Con. Copper	22¼	23½	22¼	23½	+1
146¾	146½	27,800	Reading	144¾	146⅝	143	146½	+1¼
28⅝	29⅛	1,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	28½	29⅛	28¼	29¼	+ ⅝
2¾	2⅞	300	Rumely, (M.,) Co	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	...
5⅞	6	300	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
6	6½	800	St. Louis & San F	5¼	6	5	6	— ⅛
6	6½	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
13½	13⅝	300	Seaboard Air Line	13	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	34	400	Seab. Air Line pf	33¼	34	33¼	34	+1
144	144¾	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	144	144	144	144	+2
31½	32½	300	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	31½	32½	31½	32½	+1⅜
85	86¼	4,700	Southern Pacific	85	86¼	84½	86	+1¼
14	14½	1,600	Southern Railway	14	14½	14	14½	+ ½
44	44½	300	So. Railway pf	44	44½	44	44½	+ ½
78⅜	80⅜	9,500	Studebaker Co	78⅜	80⅜	77½	80⅜	+1½
35	36¼	1,100	Tennessee Copper	35	36¼	34⅜	36¼	+1½
103¼	103¾	100	Texas Pacific L. T	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¾	+3⅝
52	53	1,100	Third Avenue	52	53	51½	53	+1½
124⅝	126½	11,000	Union Pacific	124⅝	126½	123½	126⅜	+1½
80	80¼	300	Union Pacific pf	80¼	80¼	80	80	— ⅜
15½	17¼	100	United Rys. Inv	17	17	17	17	+1
63	67	100	U. S. Express	64½	64½	64½	64½	+2¼
57	58	700	U. S. Indus. Alco	58	58¾	57½	57⅞	+3⅝
90	94	200	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	92	92	92	92	...
2	3½	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	2	2	2	2	...
49	49¼	6,700	U. S. Rubber	47⅛	49¾	47⅛	49	+1½
105½	106¾	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	100	106	106	106	...
61⅛	61¼	93,950	U. S. Steel	59½	61⅝	58½	61¼	+1⅝
109¾	110	200	U. S. Steel pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ⅝
108¾	110	50	do., odd lot	108¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	...
67	67¼	4,200	Utah Copper	66¼	67¼	65½	67	+1
30	31	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	30	30	30	30	+2
38	41	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	40	40	40	40	...
66	66⅞	600	Western Union Tel.	65¾	67	65¾	67	+1½
98¼	98¾	25,600	Westingh. E. & M.	97	98¾	95¾	98¾	+1⅝
⅞	⅞	100	Wheeling & L. E.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
2½	4	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf	3½	3½	3½	3½	+1
1¼	1½	100	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ¼
125	126	400	Willys-Overland	123½	125	123¼	125	+1
104⅜	105	200	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¾	+ ⅝

*Cents per share.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

But Trading Is Inactive, Japanese Bonds Being Only Busy Section.

LONDON, July 12.—Money was in good supply and discount rates were more firm today.

The stock market was cheerful but inactive. Japanese bonds and rubber stocks were about the only busy sections, while business diminished in gilt-edged securities and American gold bonds. The closing of the new war loan lists gave an easier tone to the old loan.

American securities showed very little change. A few sales were recorded a fraction under parity in the afternoon, but the closing was steady.

Trading Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 12.—Trading was irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 26 francs 96½ centimes.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.62	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'20	4½@5	4.60	4.45
Canadian Pac	1915-'26	4½	4.52	4.80
Car., C. & Ohio	1915-'24	5	5.12	4.88
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	5.00	4.60
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.20
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.12	4.80
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.80	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.95	4.65
Ill. Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.50
Louis. & Nash	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., K. & Texas	1914-'23	5	6.50	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. Central L.	1915-'23	4½@5	5.10	4.75
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.80
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.05	4.75
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
St. L. I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.55	4.95
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.05	4.80
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.82	4.40
Virginian Railway	1914-'19	5	5.12	4.80

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	101⅛	101⅛	2.75
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	5.33
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅜	98⅝	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99½	5.20
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	97½	98	7.15
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	96⅝	97½	10.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	98½	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	96⅞	96⅞	6.30
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96¾	96⅝	5.80

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101	4.00
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¾	101	3.70
Ana. Copper	5	May, 1917	100⅝	100⅝	4.50
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99¾	99½	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98⅝	98¾	4.95
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99¾	100¼	4.96
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101¼	102	5.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	90¾	91¼	4.90
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1915	99¾	100¾	4.00
Chi. Ht. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94½	98	9.25
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. Gas, B.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.96
Con. Pow. Co.	5	May 1, '17	97½	98	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100¾	1.40
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98½	99¼	5.95
Gen. Rubber	6	Dec., 1918	97¾	97¾	5.70
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98½	99½	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100¾	101¼	2.25
Int. Harv.	6	Feb. 15, '18	99¾	100	5.00
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	99¼	99¾	7.15
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97	99½	6.55
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100½	1.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100¼	101	2.60
Min. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	96¼	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	96½	6.95
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	99¾	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	94½	98	7.85
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep. 15, '15	100¼	100¼	1.75
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1925	100¾	100¾	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	4.15
Pa. R. R. ev.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	2.15
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100½	4.40
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.65
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99¾	100¼	4.65
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97¾	98¼	6.15
Suls. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100¼	100¾	5.25
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	97	98½	5.60
Union Type.	5	Jan. 15, '16	94½	95½	14.80
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅝	5.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1918	98½	99	5.35
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	98¾	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¾	6.65
West. Powr.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Professionals Have Gained Strength.

Dealings of professional traders on the Exchange have supplied the backbone of many markets since the Lusitania disaster. In yesterday's session the work of these men whose living depends on the fluctuations of prices from minute to minute was not so great a factor as in recent days because it was overshadowed by the short covering and real buying of outside traders. But report on the floor had it that the professionals were decidedly busy. They are in a much better position than they were in the long period preceding the succession of million-share days last Spring. They gathered sinews of war in the shape of profits during the bull movement that have been useful since. On the floor the trading of several who are swinging thousand-share lots, instead of hundred-share lots a few months ago, is closely studied by other brokers. When these members begin to buy extensively, or sell with persistence, their activities have a considerable influence that is outside of the actual price changes caused by their trades.

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Few Stocks Offered.

During the entire session yesterday a shortage of offerings was noted on the board

COTTON OVERSOLD AND HAS A RALLY

After a Nervous Session All Options Close Strong in Sympathy with Stocks.

DAY'S GAIN 17 TO 19 POINTS

Saturday's Break Due to Sales for Germans Unable to Respond to Calls for Margins.

Cotton gave evidence yesterday of an oversold condition and in spite of several strong efforts to cause a renewal of the break which had carried prices down more than 100 points in ten days, considerable resistance developed. Aside from some weakness around the opening, which was due to the selling of cotton on which customers had refused to respond to margin calls, the market displayed a good deal of steadiness. Throughout most of the day there was occasional nervousness, but in the last half hour the market gained strength in sympathy with stocks and closed strong at a net advance of 17 to 19 points.

There is a feeling in conservative circles that the market is likely to make a still further recovery. The decline was of much greater extent than most operators had expected, at least for the time being. Even those who had been talking about prices reaching the level of 7c. did not expect any fulfillment of their prophecies until the pressure of the bales was felt.

An interesting bit of gossip concerning the cause of Saturday's sharp break came to light yesterday. It was reported that German interests who were heavily long of the market were unable to respond to margin calls and for this reason their contracts were sold out. One firm alone is said to have sold 39,000 bales on Saturday for account of Germany and Austria.

The liquidated condition of the market lays the basis for a substantial bull demonstration, provided the weather turns sufficiently unfavorable to warrant a buying movement. Some attention is being directed to the dry weather in the Southwest. Texas yesterday showed no rain whatever, and maximum temperatures reached 102.

Some attention also was attracted by the statement of Bradford Knapp, who was in charge of the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work in the Cotton Belt. Mr. Knapp is quoted by the New Orleans Times-Picayune as saying fertilizers should have been used just as plentifully this season as ordinarily, although on smaller tracts. As the case now stands, there is likely to be a small yield per acre over a very large territory.

Crop complaints are beginning to come in from the Eastern Belt, as a result of too much rain. The plant is sappy and therefore unusually liable to damage from a sudden change to hot dry weather.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were weak, 15 to 31 decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, 8.90 for middling upland. The range of contract prices closed strong and was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.59	8.49	8.58@8.59	8.42 bid
October	9.00	8.80	8.99@9.00	8.83@8.85
December	9.22	9.07	9.20@9.22	9.06@9.08
January	9.33	9.16	9.32@9.33	9.16@9.17
March	9.52	9.40	9.57@9.58	9.40@9.42
May	9.70	9.60	9.76@9.78	9.58@9.60

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,544	1,266	857
New Orleans	876	845	2,596
Mobile	144	....	....
Savannah	1,223	....	50
Charleston	106	6	10
Wilmington	273	151	13
Norfolk	1,964	....	696

Total receipts, 11,826 bales, against 4,391 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Year.
Augusta	106	Holiday	102
Memphis	218	"	616
St. Louis	57	"	580
Houston	1,810	"	877

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	—Today.—	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,000 to 3,000	2,571	1,641
New Orleans	1,300 to 1,700	1,096	1,516

Total exports yesterday, 6,927 bales: so far this season, 8,188,515, against 8,949,408 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling. 1915.	Stocks. 1914.
2,100	New Orleans	8.62	164,255
833	Mobile	8.12	15,255
50	Savannah	8.625	70,380
1,118	Galveston	8.50	138,332
—	Wilmington	....	39,696
—	Norfolk	8.25	51,610
372	Augusta	8.38	79,857
100	Memphis	8.62	90,277
—	St. Louis	8.625	20,408
645	Houston	8.40	66,159

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling six points decline at 5.08d. Sales, 12,000 bales. Receipts, 3,400 bales, all American. Closed steady.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	101	102
American Gas & Elec. scrip	90	95
American Light & Traction	322	325
American Light & Traction pf	109½	111
Adirondack Electric Power	14½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf	54	56
*American Gas & Electric	91	93
*American Gas & Electric pf	47	49
American Power & Light	61	64
American Power & Light pf	80	83
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	62	66
American Waterworks & Electric	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	51	62
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf	53	56
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf	91	92½
Columbia Gas & Electric	12½	12¾
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1952	90	91
Commonwealth P. R. & L	50	52
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	79	81
Dayton Power & Light	28	32
Dayton Power & Light pf	81	86
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	80½	91
Electric Bond & Deposit pf	63	80
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	74	76½
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	13	16
Federal Light & Traction pf	52	59
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	70	80
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	18
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	47	52
Northern States Power	28	29½
Northern States Power pf	83	89
Ozark Power & Water	16	18
Pacific Gas & Electric	41	42
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	84	93
Republic Ry. & Light Co	14	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	56	58
Southern California Edison	71¼	74
Southern California Edison pf	96	99
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	23¼	25
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	5½	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	26	29
United Light & Rys	42	43
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67	69
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	65	68
Utah Securities	13½	15
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf	57	60

*Par value $50.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	13½	16	13¾	16
Atlantic Refining	545	550	545	550
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	90	100	93	101
Chesebrough Mfg	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	125	135	125	135
Continental Oil	225	230	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe Line	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	225	235	225	235
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil com	146	148	147	149
Illinois Pipe Line	133	135	133	135
Indiana Pipe Line	96	98	97	99
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	8¾	9	8¾	9
National Transit	29	31	29	31
N. Y. Transit	205	210	205	210
Northern P. L.	92	95	92	95
Ohio Oil	132	134	132	134
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	55	60	55	60
Pierce Oil	9¾	10	9½	10
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	73	76	73	76
Prairie Oil & Gas	308	310	308	312
Prairie Pipe Line	150	152	153	155
Solar Refining	220	230	220	230
Southern Pipe Line	207	210	208	212
South Penn. Oil	273	277	275	280
South. West. Penn.	108	112	108	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	270	273	272	275
Standard Oil of Ind.	403	405	405	410
Standard Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of Ky.	247	252	247	252
Standard Oil of Neb.	305	315	305	315
Standard Oil of N. J.	398	400	398	400
Standard Oil of N. Y.	184	186	183	185
Standard Oil of Ohio	420	430	420	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	80	81	80	81
Vulcan Oil	195	198	194	197
Washington Oil	32	38	32	35

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
6s	Sept., 1917	104	104⅜	104	104⅜
4½s	June, 1965	101⅛	101⅞	101⅛	101⅞
4½s	March, 1963	101⅛	102	101⅛	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅛	102	101⅛	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅜	101	100⅜	101
4½s	May, 1917	100⅜	101	100⅜	101
4½s	March, 1964	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98¼
4½s	March, 1962	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98¼
4½s	March, 1961	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98¼
4½s	March, 1930-60	98	98½	97⅞	98¼
4s	May, 1959	94¼	95	94¼	95
4s	Nov., 1958	94½	95	94½	95
4s	May, 1957	94½	95	94½	95½
4s	Nov., 1956	94	95	94	95
4s	Nov., 1965	94	95	94	95
4s	Nov., 1936	94½	..	94¼	..
4s	May, 1917	99¼	..	99¼	..
4s	Nov., 1918	99	..	99	..
4s	May, 1919	96¾	..	96¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1935	84	..	84½	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	84¾	85½	84½	85½
3½s	May, 1954	84½	85½	84½	85½

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 12.—The weekly statement of the associated national banks of Boston compares as follows:

	July 10, 1915.	Inc. from Prev. Week.
Circulation	$9,085,000	$2,000
Loans, discounts, inv	251,552,000	*$67,000
Ind. dep. inc. U. S	187,389,000	*$8,917,000
Due to banks	107,093,000	6,024,000
Time deposits	7,784,000	72,000
Exch. for Clear'g House	13,122,000	*2,263,000
Due from banks	29,983,000	330,000
Cash reserve	21,012,000	*1,195,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	9,828,000	839,000
Res. with other banks	41,374,000	719,000
Cash excess	8,303,000	*1,109,000
Excess to New York	27,765,000	805,000
Excess with Fed. Res. Bank	2,524,000	882,000
Total excess	38,014,000	.....
*Decrease.		

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Hornblower & Weeks, and Curtis & Sanger jointly were the successful bidders for $439,000 Jersey City, N. J., thirty-year gold school bonds, which they are offering at 102½ and interest.

Joseph T. Cosby of the foreign exchange department in the National City Bank has written a pamphlet on "Latin-American Monetary Systems and Exchange Conditions," which is being distributed by the bank.

Notice has been sent to holders of receipts of the Missouri Pacific extended 6 per cent. notes, due June 1, 1916, that the new notes, with coupons attached, are ready for delivery on presentation of the receipts at the depositories, the Union Trust Company of New York, the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, and the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
130	Con. Power	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2	*Fid. & Dep.	135	135	135	135
30	Mer.-Mec. B.	28½	28½	28½	28½
100	Un. Rys. & El.	22	22	22	22

BONDS.

$1,000	Balt. El. 5s, b.	99	99	99	99
2,000	City B. 4s, '51	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
8,000	City B. 4s '58, w. i.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
808	City B. 4s, '61, s. f.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
400	City B. 4s, '61, s. l.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
10,000	Con. Coal 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
9,000	Con. Pow., n.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
200	Con. Pow., n.	100	100	100	100
2,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
5,000	F. & C. T. 5s	98¾	98¾	98½	98¾
2,000	S. Md. 4s, '27	99	99	99	99
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	80½	80½	80¼	80¾
3,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s	56	56	56	56
3,000	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s	80½	80½	80½	80¾
400	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s	81	81	81	81

*Cash.

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Adventure	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1	Ahmeek	96	96	96	96
2,880	Alaska	37	37½	36½	37½
50	Algomah	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
30	Allouez	54	54	54	54
18,370	Am. Zinc	58⅝	58½	55½	58⅛
560	Ari. Com	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
120	Butte & Bal	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
12,241	Butte & Sup	70½	72	69¾	72
178	Calumet & Ari.	63¾	64¼	63¾	64
13	Calumet & H.	546	558	540	558
5	Chino	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
90	Copper Range	52¾	53¼	52¾	53¾
100	Daly West	3	3	3	3
55	East Butte	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
35	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
275	Granby	85½	86½	84½	86½
25	Greene Can.	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
50	Hancock	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
370	Inland Creek	48½	48½	48	48½
10	Island C. pf.	89	89	89	89
10	Isle Royale	27	27	27	27
100	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
30	Lake	13	13	13	13
10	La Salle	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
105	Mass. Con.	11½	11½	11½	11½
25	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
265	Michigan	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
255	Mohawk	71	72	71	72
50	New Arcadian	10½	10½	10½	10½
250	New Idria	4	4	4	4
20	Nipissing	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
324	North Butte	29¾	30¾	29¾	30¾
50	Oilbway	2	2	2	2
75	Old Colony	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
99	Osceola	84	85	84	85
265	Pond Creek	16	16¼	16	16¼
10	Quincy	85	85	85	85
210	Ray Con.	23⅜	23⅝	23¼	23⅝
280	Santa Fe	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
25	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8	8⅛
50	Shattuck	26½	26½	26½	26½
30	South Lake	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	St. Mary's L.	57⅛	57⅛	57	57
50	Superior & B.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
55	Superior Cop.	26½	27	26½	27
2	Tamarack	32	32	32	32
100	Union Land	1	1	1	1
2,770	U. S. Smelting	39½	40¾	39	40¾
66	U. S. S. pf.	44½	44½	44½	44¾
200	Tuolumne	45c	45c	45c	45c
980	Utah Apex	4	4¼	4	4⅛
10	Utah Con.	13	13	13	13
50	Wolverine	60	60	60	60
230	Wyandotte	55c	55c	55c	55c

RAILROADS.

1	A., T. & S. F.	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99¼
2	Boston El.	73	73	73	73
340	Boston & Me.	26½	26½	26	26½
18	Boston & Prov.	237	237	237	237
5	Fitchburg pf.	65	65	65	65
515	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	56⅜	59	56	59
9	Old Colony	142¼	142¼	142¼	142½
30	W. E. S. R. pf.	81	81	81	81

MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Am. A. C. pf.	94½	94½	94	94
55	Amoskeag	65	65	65	65
39	A. F. S. pf.	16	16	16	16
100	Am. Sugar	118	118½	118	118½
55	Am. Sugar pf.	114¼	114½	114	114
1,749	Am. T. & T.	120	120⅜	119⅝	120⅜
215	Am. Woolen	85	85	84	84
56	A.G.&W.I. pf.	26	26½	26	26½
15	Edison	237	237	235	235
10	Gen. Electric	162	162	162	162
15	Mergenthaler	180	180	180	180
5	Swift & Co.	113	112	112	112
21	Torrington	33⅜	33⅜	33½	33½
10	Torrington pf.	30	30	30	30
188	United Fruit	132	134	132	134
94	United S. M.	50	50½	50	50
11	U. S. Motor	23¾	23¾	22¾	23⅝
1,895	U. S. Steel	59½	61½	58⅞	61
4	U. S. Steel pf.	109½	109⅜	109½	109½
20	Western Union	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝

BONDS.

$3,000	A. T. & T. 4s	87⅜	87⅜	87⅞	87⅜
2,000	A. T. & T. 4½s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1,000	A.G.&W.I. 5s	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	92	92	92	92
1,500	Pond Creek 8s	96	97	95	97
1,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96
5,000	W. T. & T. 5s	96	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 12.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	First N. C.	2¼	2¾
Bay S. Gas	.13	.14	Houghton	3½	4
Begole	.90	1.00	Iron Blos.	.75	.85
Bing Cop.	8¼	8¾	La Rose	.56	.62
Bohemia	2⅝	3	Majestic	.79	.82
Boston Ely	.30	.35	McK.-Dar.	.23	.28
Butte & L.	.27	.28	Mex Met.	.30	.32
Calaveras	1⅝	1⅞	Mines of A	2¼	2⅝
Champ Cop	8	10	New Balt.	2¾	3
Chief Con.	1½	1¾	New Doug.	.45	.48
Con Cop	1⅛	2	Ohio Cop.	.10⅜	.20
Corrections	.50	.60	Onesa	1	1⅛
N Cornelia	7	7¼	Stew. Min.	2½	2⅝
Con Ariz.	1⅛	2	Utah Met.	4¼	4¼
Crown Res	.50	.65	Un V Ext.	4⅞	5
Davis-Daly	1¼	1½	Yukon G'ld	2¼	2⅝
E & B B.	1⅜	1⅝			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Chi. Pneu. Tool	56¼	56⅝	56½	56¼
20	Illinois Brick	65	65	65	65
30	Mont.-Ward pf.	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¾
22	People's Gas	116	116	116	116
75	Public Service	82	82	82	82
25	Pub. Service pf.	95	95	95	95
350	Sears-Roebuck	142⅞	143	142⅞	143
865	Stewart Warner	65	65	63	65
90	Swift & Co.	111½	112	111½	112
45	United Carbide	149	149	149	149
110	U. S. Steel	59⅝	61	59⅝	61
407	Un. Carbide rts.	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¼
100	Westinghouse	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝

BONDS.

$4,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	94⅝	94⅞	94¼	94⅞
7,000	City Rys. 5s	97	97	97	97
2,000	Com. Ed. 5s	100¼	100½	100½	100½
5,000	Swift 5s	96	97	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Anaconda	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
16	American Gas.	101	101	101	101
50	Am. Milling	5½	5½	5½	5½
20	Am. Railways	29½	29½	28½	28½
675	Baldwin Loco.	67½	68⅞	67½	68⅜
1	Cambria Iron	41	41	41	41
17	Cambria Steel	48	48½	48	48½
20	Cruc. Steel	29⅞	30½	29⅞	30½
295	Elec. St. Batt.	52¼	52⅝	51⅝	52⅜
200	Inter.-Met.	20¼	20¼	20½	20¾
250	Lake Sup.	8⅝	9	8⅝	9
135	Lehigh Nav	73½	74	73½	74
80	Lehigh Valley	70	70	70	70
25	Little Schuyl.	53	53	52	52
252	Penna. R.	52⅝	53	52⅜	52⅝
162	Phila. Elec.	24	24	23⅝	23⅝
50	P. R. T. t. o.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
208	Reading	72	73¼	71¾	73⅛
785	Tono. Belmont.	4¼	4¼	4	4⅛
120	Tono. Mining	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
4	Union Traction	32	32	32	32
431	United Gas Im.	83	83	82⅝	83
6,742	U. S. Steel	59⅝	61¼	58⅝	61¼
80	U. S. Rubber	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
435	Wm. Cramp & Sons	63	65	63	65

BONDS.

$400	Am. G. & E. 5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
2,000	Bald. L. 1st 5s	102	102	102	102
2,000	Leh. V. gen. 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½
3,000	Leh. V. C. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½
1,000	Newark P. 5s	103	103	103	103
10,000	Pa. R. R. con. 4½s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
6,000	Pa. R. R. gen. 4½s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅜	97⅜
1,000	P. & M. St. 5s	100	100	100	100
1,000	Phila. Elec. 4s	79	79	79	79
500	Phila. Elec. 4s	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
5,000	Phila. Elec. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Read. gen. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
1,000	Sp.-Am. I. 6s	102	102	102	102

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	A. W. G. M. pf.	80	80	80	80
200	Col. Gas & E.	12½	12½	12½	12½
45	Cruc. Steel pf.	90	90	90	90
20	Elk. Co. N. G.	115¾	115¾	115½	115¾
40	Mfrs. L. & H.	46	46	46	46
22	Nat. Firepf.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
20	Nat. Firepf. pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½
245	Pitts. Brew.	4½	4½	4	4
26,400	San Toy Min.	18c	18c	18c	18c
40	Un. Sw. & Sig.	100	100	100	100
47	W'house A. B.	129½	129½	129½	129¾
125	W'house Elec.	49	49	49	49

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	104	106	104	108
American Cigar pf	93	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	90	93	90	93
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf.	106	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F.	130	175	165	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	90½	105½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	178	185	175	185
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	330	340	330	340
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	116	120	116	120

6,700

STOCK LIST RISES IN HEAVY TRADING

Sudden Rally, After Weak Opening, Is Helped by a Large Short Interest.

500,000 SHARES DEALT IN

American Coal Products Gains 14½ Points — Advances in Other War-Order Issues.

The stock market made a right-about movement yesterday, when a burst of enthusiasm on the floor of the Exchange accompanied a sudden rise in quotations all around the room. The list had opened weak, with the leading issues selling off about a point in sympathy with the downward movement started on Saturday, when the German reply was published, but before the close of the first hour the receipt of buying orders by the wire houses halted the decline and strengthened the list.

The rally was helped materially by the presence of a large short interest in the market, and word quickly circulated through the brokers' offices that the short sellers were to be driven in. Out-of-town customers took advantage of the fact that the exceptionally good crop report issued by the Government last week had met with no response at the time because of the strain over the German note, and their orders were matched with local buying to cover short commitments. The movement did not get fully under way until the last hour, when prices tumbled over one another on the ticker. Business from 2 o'clock to 3 was almost at the rate of a million-share day, and carried the total transactions for the session up to 500,000 shares.

The most spectacular performer in yesterday's market was American Coal Products, which jumped 20½ points in a single hour. Afterward the issue declined 6 points from the high, closing at 16⅜, with a net gain of 14½ points. Bethlehem Steel got under way again in vigorous fashion and made a net advance of 9 points.

Other war order stocks were restored to favor. American Locomotive went up to 48¼ at the close, a gain of 4, and Baldwin Locomotive gained 1⅞ in sympathy. Distillers Securities added 8½ points to its closing price of 21½ on Saturday. Mexican Petroleum recovered 4¼, and United States Industrial Alcohol 2½. Other stocks advanced from 1 to 3 points on the movement.

The impression prevailed in brokerage circles that the German answer showed a willingness to concede further ground, and that the prospects of an unfavorable termination of the negotiations over the Lusitania had lessened. Yesterday's advance was the best for a single session in more than two months.

"SPOTTING" PAY FOR ROADS.

Allowed to Charge for Switching After One Placement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today handed down in the decision in the "spotting case" which has been argued at great length on the motion made in behalf of all roads in official classification territory. The motion was denied so far as the carriers asked to be allowed to include spotting charges in general line-haul rates, but sanction is given to new procedure where cars are moved after they once are placed on sidings where desired.

The carriers showed that the practice was universal for the roads to supply switching engines free of charge at every manufacturing town for the sole purpose of placing cars for patrons. In many places it was the practice to "spot" cars from one department to another in the manufacturing plants contributing to the business of the railroad. In some very large plants this often required an engine to be used entirely by one corporation, free of all charges except as compensation came by reason of the rates on the line-haul.

The commission took the view today that one placement of a car at the works of an industrial corporation or firm is required in the line-haul rate and that "spotting" charges would, in effect, be one way of increasing the rate that would not be justifiable. The commission holds, however, "that the line-haul rate includes only one placement of a car on the industry track for loading or unloading and an additional charge should be made for each additional placement of a car for that purpose, as also for the movement of a car from place to place within the plant during the processes of manufacture."

Commissioner Harlan dissented from the views of the rest of the commission. The decision means in the application that will be made of the principle laid down, a very large increase of earnings.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Closing prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange were generally at or near the best. As prices rose activity increased and the final condition was one almost of buoyancy. The upward movement disclosed an extended short interest, which beat a precipitate retreat. Advices from Washington indicating that there would be no hasty action by the Administration regarding Germany's reply to the Wilson note helped to stimulate buying. Last Saturday's rallying orders statement of the United States Steel Corporation also exerted a favorable effect.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold	36⅝	37⅜	36⅝	37⅜
110	Allis Chalmers	16	17⅜	16	17⅜
1,470	Amal. Copper	70½	73½	70⅜	73½
70	Am. Beet Sug.	43	48	43	47⅞
5,090	Amer. Can	45⅝	49	44⅞	49
10	Am. Coal Prod.	170	170	170	170
120	Am. Ice Sec	25	25	24⅝	24⅝
70	Am. Locomot.	44	48	43¾	48

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements in Curb Stocks Characterized by Irregularity —Bonds Are Steady.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 214,633 shares of stock and $94,500 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 38,697; oils, 186, railroads, 400, and mining, 175,550. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,930	Am. Zinc	56¼	58⅝	55⅝	58⅛
100	Brit. A. T. old.	15	15	15	15
1,630	Can. N. G.Cor.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
9,000*	Car. Lt. & Pr.	6½	6½	5½	5¾
1,632*	Cramp Shipg.	62½	65½	62½	64½
750*	Electric Boat	180	183	174	180
400*	Elec. Boat pfd.	167	170	165	168
150	Emerson Phon.	13⅞	14	13⅞	14
205*	Hendee Mfg.	35	38	35	37
100	Howe Sound C.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
300*	Int. Mer. Mar.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Int. M. M. pfd.	6¼	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
200	N. Y. Transp.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
100*	Pyrene Mfg Co.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
150	Savoy Oil.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
9,200*	Stand. Motors.	2	2¼	2	2⅛
300	Sterling Gum.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,150*	St. Jos. Lead.	12	12½	12	12½
800	United C. S. n.	10	10	9⅝	10
2,800	United P. S.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
1,000*	World Film.	4	4	3⅞	3⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
5	Atlantic Ref.	655	655	655	+4
5	Buckeye Pipe L.	99	99	99	–2
5	Continental Oil.	225	225	225	–5
10	Galena-Sig. Oil.	146	146	146	–2
10	Indiana Pipe L.	97	97	97	–1
1	National Transit.	31	31	31	+ ⅛
2	Northern Pipe L.	94	94	94	+1
7	Ohio Oil.	134	133	133	..
5	Penn. Mex. Oil.	55	55	55	..
10	Prairie Oil & G.	311	311	311	..
50	Prairie Pipe L.	152	150	152	–6
6	So. Penn. Oil.	275	273	275	–2
40	Stand. Oil of Cal.	272	270	270	–3
30	St. Oil of N. Y.	185	184	184	..

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Mo. Pac., w. i.	18	18	18	18

MINING STOCKS.

600	*Alaska Jun.	13	13¼	12⅞	13
9,200	*Alt.Con.M.Co.	84	90	84	87½
5,200	*†Atlanta.	31	31½	31	31½
3,000	*†Big Cor'd.	4½	5	4½	5
950	Big. L. D. Co.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,700	*†Booth.	53	53	52	52
4,000	Braden Cop.	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
2,800	†Caledonia M.	87	87	86½	86½
1,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	†Con. Nev. Ut.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
10,000	*†Emma Cop.	24	36	24	36
400	First Nat. C.	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,000	†Gen. Val. C.	42	42	42	42
200	Gold. Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,700	*†Gold. Merger.	23	24	23	24
300	Greene-Can.	36⅝	38½	36⅝	38½
100	Howe Sound.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
8,800	*Iron Blossom.	84	84	79	78
3,700	Jumbo Ext.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,700	Ken. Copper.	31½	32½	31½	32½
500	Kerr Lake.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
100	La Rose Con.	½	½	½	½
500	†McK.-Darragh	24	24	24	24
700	†Majestic M.	76	80	75	80
2,600	Montana Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Nevada Hills.	21	21	21	21
1,100	New Ut. Bing.	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
200	†North Star.	15	15	15	15
1,400	*†Oro.	9	9	9	9
5,800	†San Toy.	19	20	19	19
1,000	*†Sand. Kend'l	8	8	8	8
1,000	*†Sells.	25	25	25	25
1,000	*†Silver Pick.	11	11	11	11
400	Stand. S.-L.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,800	Stewart.	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
15,000	*†Success Min.	93	93	90	93
2,200	†Super. M. Co.	23½	23½	23½	23½
100	Tonopah Ext.	2½	2½	2½	2½
3,400	†Tono. Merger.	41	41½	41	41
500	Tri-Bullion.	¼	¼	¼	¼
200	†Tuolumne.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,200	*Wasatch.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,200	†West E. Con.	82	82	80	80
100	White Knob pf.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

BONDS.

$9,000	Ken'c't Cop.6s.	118½	118½	118¼	118¼
55,000	*West. Electric-conv. 5s.	106	106	105⅝	106
500	Westing. rts.	¼	¼	¼	¼

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 12		July 10.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film.	⅝	¾	½	¾
Br.-Am. Tob. Co.,ord.	15	15½	15½	16¼
Br.-Am. Co.,ord.bearer	15	15½	15⅝	16⅜
International Motors.	12½	13½	12½	13½
Int. Motors pf.	34	37	34	37
Int. Nickel.	150	151	150	151
Int. Nickel pf.	103	106	103	105
Inter. Petroleum.	8	8¼	8	8¼
Inter. Rubber.	8	9	8	9
Inter. Steam Pump.	6	7	6	7
Inter. S. Pump pf.	14	18	14	18
Kelly Springfield Tire.	158	162	160	161
Kelly Springfield Tire, new, 1st pf.	86	88	86	88
Kelly Springfield Tire, new, 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Leh. Val. Coal S. Co.	160	165	160	168
Manhattan Transit.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Marconi of America.	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Mutual Profit Shar'g	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Corp. of R. & H.	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
Riker & Hegs., new.	5¼	6	5¼	6
U. Cig. S., new, pf.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
U. C. S. Co. of Am.	101	103	101	103
Wayland Oil & Gas.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pac., w. i., pf.	34	40	..	..
Wabash, w. i.	10	11	..	..
Wabash pf.	42	45	..	..
Wabash pf. (b).	20	22	..	..

MINING STOCKS.

Canada Copper.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Chile Copper.	19¼	19⅝	19¼	20
Cons. Nevada-Utah.	⅛	⅜	⅜	⅛
Diamond, Black Butte	3	4	3	4
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
Tonopah Mining.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
Tuolumne Copper.	⅜	½	⅜	½

BOND.

Calaveras 6s.	180	200	180	200

CLOSER WATCH ON BANKS.

Chief Examiners of Reserve System Confer with Controller Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—All but one of the Chief Examiners of the twelve Federal Reserve districts conferred today with John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, as to plans for more thorough examinations of member banks and more prompt remedies for evils discovered. The Controller told the Chief Examiners that it was practically impossible for any member bank operated within the law with ordinary prudence to fail.

The conference was largely for the purpose of extending the operations of the Federal Reserve system, as it has been found that many member banks are still in ignorance of the extent to which the commercial paper they hold is eligible to rediscount by the Federal Reserve banks.

The Chief Examiners were directed, upon their return to their districts, to call a conference of the Examiners of each district with a view to informing them individually of the matters discussed at the Washington conference. The Examiners will be instructed to inform the members banks as to the practical operation of the Federal Reserve law; to point out its advantages and benefits, and to discuss with the banks the paper which each bank may have which is eligible for rediscount.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.08	Julia	.02
Belcher	.30	Kentucky Con.	.01
Best & Belcher	.07	Mexican	.41
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con.	.79
Caledonia	.22	Ophir	.19
Challenge Con.	.08	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.02	Savage	.04
Confidence	.05	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.09	Sierra Nevada	.08
Crown Point.	.20	Union Con.	.31
Gould & Curry.	.04	Utah Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross.	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	C. O. D.	.03
Jim Butler.	.97	Comb. Fraction.	.08
McNamara	.02	Diamondf. Daisy	.04
Midway	.16	Diamondf. B. B.	.02
MtsPah Ext.	.21	Florence	.52
Montana	.19	Goldf. Con. M.	1.37½
North Star.	.15	Goldfield Merger	.22
Rescue Eula.	.03	Jumbo Ext.	1.62½
Tonopah Ext.	2.82½	Lone Star.	.06
Tonopah Merger	.39	Silver Pick.	.10
Victor	.32	Vernal	.04
West End.	.50	Nevada Hills.	.26
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.50
Atlanta	.30	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.31	Man. Big Four.	.08

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10¾	11	Gold Sov.	3½	5
Elkton	38¾	39½	Isabella	17½	18¼
El Paso	93	105	Jackpot	6½	..
Findlay	3¾	5	McKinney.	37	40
Gold. Cycle.	179	184½	Portland	141	144
Gold Dollar.	3	5	Vindicator.	174	177

MORTAR PRACTICE AT NIGHT.

Fort Hancock Fires Projectiles at Imaginary Enemy.

The 12-inch mortars at Fort Hancock, at Sandy Hook, broke a silence of many months last night, and their voices were heard far down the Jersey coast. A twelve-foot-square target was towed into South Channel, and under conditions that represented a night naval attack on the harbor, with searchlights from the fort playing about, the mortars in pairs, firing at thirty-second intervals, flung their huge projectiles at the target at about 8,000 yards range.

South Channel from the Main Channel to Scotland Lightship had been closed to navigation by a warning from the authorities that it would be dangerous from 7:30 until about 10:30. Each projectile that was discharged weighed 1,046 pounds, and there were twelve of them. It took about three minutes to discharge them. The mortars were fired at angles of from 45 to 65 degrees. Different weights of powder charge were used with a constant angle of inclination of the mortar, and the results of last night's firing will be further data as to the results produced by different weights of powder charge. With other types of gun the powder charge remains the same and the angle of firing is changed.

Colonel Samuel E. Allen was in general charge of the practice, and the firing was under the direction of Captain Colvin. Colonel Lamoreaux was the umpire.

SECRET REVENUE AGENTS.

Special Squad Formed by Commissioner Osborn to Uncover Frauds.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A "Fly Squad" of special internal revenue agents has been organized by Commissioner Osborn to uncover frauds. The number of men in the squad is to be kept secret. They will operate in any revenue collection district.

It was through the work of such special agents that Mr. Osborn discovered the $27,000,000 oleomargarine frauds. It is understood that the new squad will give some attention to the recently discovered whisky frauds in the Southern States.

The Commissioner points out in announcing his new policy that regular revenue officers are known in their districts and that an unidentified person may be able to detect irregularities where the other would fail. In a circular letter sent to internal revenue agents and collectors these officers are notified that they are expected to cooperate with the secret agents.

SELL JERSEY CITY BONDS.

First Offering Under the Commission Form of Government.

Eight bids were received by Commissioner of Revenue and Finance George Brensinger of Jersey City yesterday for $439,000 of thirty-year 4½ per cent. Jersey City bonds. This was the first sale of Jersey City bonds under commission government.

The highest bid was $443,916.50, from Hornblower & Weeks, bidding jointly with Curtis & Sanger of New York, a premium at $4,916.80. Commissioner Brensinger returned all the checks deposited by the bidders except those of the highest bidders, to whom he would award the bonds, he said, after he had taken expert legal advice on his right to make the award without the approval of the City Commission.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., with probably scattered showers; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Fla.—Partly cloudy Tues. and Wed., with probably scattered showers; light to moderate, variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light, variable winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed., continued warm in interior; fresh s. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Tuesday and Wed.

Okla.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Thunder showers Tues. and Wed.

Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light, variable winds.

Ohio and Ind.—Cloudy in n., probably thunder showers in s. Tues. Wed., probably fair; light variable winds.

Ill., Mo., Iowa, Neb., Kan. and S. Dak.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., probably with thunder showers.

Wis.—Unsettled but generally fair Tues. and Wed.

Minn.—Cloudy, probably with showers Tues. or Wed.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed., probably with showers.

MORE SHIP PLANTS FOR SUBMARINES

Secretary Daniels Told of the Plans to Broaden Scope of Their Work.

BIDS NOW FOR SIXTEEN

Newport News and Camden Companies Announce That They Will Be in the Field.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The prospect of doubling American facilities for the construction of submarines was offered to Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department today, when representatives of two of the principal private shipbuilding companies notified him of their intention to broaden the scope of their plants so as to embrace the construction of submarine boats.

Homer L. Ferguson, Vice President of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company of Newport News, Va., and Samuel Knox, Vice President of the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J., called on Secretary Daniels and acquainted him with the plans of their respective companies to embark upon this sort of work. They informed him that these companies had arranged for the American rights to certain foreign patents for submarines and were negotiating with several concerns in this country with a view to arranging for the construction of motors for use in such under-sea craft, if contracts could be obtained from the United States Government.

The Navy Department has advertised for bids for the construction of sixteen coast defense submarines, the construction of which was provided for by Congress in the Naval Appropriation Act of March 3, 1915. These bids are to be opened on Aug. 2. The Vice Presidents of the shipbuilding companies, after explaining their plans to Secretary Daniels, asked him to postpone the opening of these bids so as to enable them to submit offers and participate in the bidding. Mr. Daniels took the offer under consideration and will announce his decision in a few days.

While the fact was not announced by the Navy Department, it was learned in another way tonight that it was in connection with the plans of these concerns for the construction of submarines that A. L. Hopkins, late President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, who lost his life when the Lusitania sank, went to Europe on that liner. Mr. Hopkins was accompanied by Fred G. Gauntlett of Washington, who managed to escape, went to England, arranged for the American use of an English company's submarine patent rights, and recently returned to this country after completing his mission.

Heretofore only two American companies have been bidding for the construction of submarines for the United States Navy. They are the Lake Torpedo Boat Company of Bridgeport and the Electric Boat Company of New York.

NOT MAKING SHELLS—YET.

President of Whiting Company Declines to Talk of His Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, July 12.—Harold H. Hamilton, President of the Whiting Manufacturing Company of this city, denied tonight that his firm was engaged in the manufacture of shells for European armies.

"We are not making shells, nor are we making any kind of ammunition at the present time," he said.

"Do you contemplate going into the manufacture of shells shortly?" was asked.

"I do not," he answered, "want to say anything about the future, as what plans the company now contemplate may fall through."

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was under a variety of influences and the undertone was unsettled. Early in the day prices experienced a sharp advance, especially July, on active covering prompted by heavy rains in portions of the Winter wheat belt which were expected to further delay harvesting operations and the movement. Offerings from the Southwest were somewhat more liberal, however, and toward the close of the day prices weakened and final quotations were ⅝c net higher for July and ⅞@⅞c lower for the later months. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.34¾ and No. 2 hard at $1.43¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, export, billed; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.42¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.38½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
Wheat—Sept.	..	..	1.09¾	1.10¾	85¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

July	1.11⅛	1.08¼	1.09	1.08⅝	77⅛
Sept.	1.03⅝	1.01⅝	1.02⅛	1.02¼	77
Dec.	1.06⅛	1.04½	1.04⅝	1.05⅝	80

CORN.

The corn market experienced an early upturn owing to the unsettled weather and the small movement of old corn from the country, but gave way with wheat and closed at ⅛c advance to 1c decline. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 58½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	71½	70¾	70¾	70¾	89⅛
September	73¼	72¼	72⅞	73⅛	87⅛
December	64¾	63¾	63¾	64⅛	87½

OATS.

Late in the day prices were easier with the other markets, and closing quotations were ⅝c net lower. The local cash market was steady, standard being quoted at 60½c; No. 2 white, 61c; No. 3 white, 60c; No. 4 white, 58½c; fancy clipped white, 62c; ordinary clipped white, 60@61c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	49	47½	47½	47⅞	38¾
September	38	37¼	37¼	37⅝	35⅞
December	39⅝	38⅜	38⅝	39¼	36⅝

COTTON.

The cotton market was again very nervous and unsettled, but liquidation was less active after the heavy selling of last week, and early irregularity was followed by a sharp rally in the late trading, with the close strong at a net advance of 14 to 18 points. There were rumors of a somewhat improved trade demand, while New Orleans, Wall Street, and Liverpool were good buyers on the late advance, which was accomplished by rumors that the Dardanelles had been forced. These rumors were not confirmed, however, and the bulk of the buying was attributed to covering of shorts or operations for a reaction after the recent heavy liquidation and a break of over $5 a bale in prices.

Southern spot markets as officially reported late yesterday were unchanged to 19 points lower. Exports for the day were 6,027 bales, making 8,196,515 so far this season.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.59	8.45	8.58@8.59	8.42
August	8.45	8.48	8.68@8.70	8.52
September	8.74	8.74	8.84@8.88	8.70
October	9.00	8.80	8.99@9.00	8.83
November	..	..	9.11 Bid	8.95
December	9.21	9.07	9.20@9.22	9.06
January	9.33	9.16	9.32@9.33	9.16
February	..	..	9.42 Bid	9.26
March	9.57	9.39	9.57@9.58	9.42
April	..	..	9.67 Bid	9.50
May	9.70	9.60	9.70@9.78	9.58
June	..	..	9.86	9.68

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was again weak under continued liquidation, and prices made new low records for the season. Supplies are liberal, with hogs still coming in freely, and the market is apparently feeling the absence of the usual shipments to Germany. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 35,000, estimated for Tuesday, 16,000. Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 4,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
Lard—					
July	8.52	8.20	8.25	8.50	10.40
September	8.52	8.20	8.25	8.50	10.40
Ribs—					
July	9.92	9.60	9.60	9.95	12.02
September	10.05	9.65	9.67	10.05	11.97
Pork—					
July	..	..	14.55	15.30	22.65
September	15.62	14.75	14.85	15.65	20.82

COFFEE.

The coffee market was dull and featureless throughout the greater part of yesterday's session, but during the last half hour there was a sharp break. After showing losses of 10 to 18 points, there was a partial rally on covering, but final quotations showed net declines for the day of 12 to 14 points. Total sales were 22,250 bags.

The local cash market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.08	7.08	6.97@6.98	7.10
August	..	..	6.87@6.88	7.00
September	6.89	6.74	6.77@6.78	6.90
October	..	..	6.80@6.82	6.93
November	..	..	6.82@6.83	6.94
December	6.88	6.88	6.83@6.85	6.96
January	..	..	6.87@6.88	7.00
February	..	..	6.91@6.92	7.04
March	7.10	6.90	6.94@6.96	7.08
April	..	..	6.99@7.00	7.13
May	7.18	7.18	7.05@7.06	7.18
June	..	..	7.10@7.11	7.23

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was easier under renewed selling for Western account, prompted by the pronounced weakness in lard and other hog products, and this selling brought about renewed liquidation. Final prices were net unchanged to 4 points lower.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.04@6.10	5.95
July	..	..	6.03@6.08	6.00
August	6.07	6.05	6.07@6.09	6.07
September	6.16	6.13	6.15@6.17	6.17
October	..	..	6.20@6.22	6.20
November	..	..	6.18@6.20	6.20
December	6.23	6.20	6.20@6.22	6.24
January	6.23	6.24	6.25@6.26	6.23
February	..	..	6.29@6.31	6.29

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,123 packages. Considerable stock was carried over from last week, and under strong pressure to sell prices declined ½c on nearly all grades of creamery. At the lower figures trade is still very slow. Renovated, ladles, and packing stock sustained, but moving slowly. Creamery, extras, (93 score,) 27½@27¾c; higher scoring, 28@28½c; firsts, 23½@27c; seconds, 26@26½c; thirds, 23@25½c; state dairy, finest, 26½@27c; good to prime, 24½@26c; common to fair, 22@24c; renovated, extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 22½@23½c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18½@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday 9,155 cases. The arrivals are lighter and advices indicate lighter supplies in transit. There is a growing scarcity of high grade stock, and lots containing a good to large proportion of such tend in sellers favor with some improvement quotable. Undergrades irregular and freely offered. Dirties and checks, about steady. Nearby white eggs firm in the highest grades, but offerings are of irregular quality and value. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23½c; extra firsts, 20½@21½c; firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 17@18½c; thirds, 14½@16½c; dirties, No. 1, 15½@16c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@15c; checks, choice, dry, 15@15½; fair to good, 13½@14½c; culls and inferiors, 8@13c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 27@28c; ordinary to good, 24@26c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 23@27c; Western, gathered whites, 21@24c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 24@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@22c. Duck eggs, state and nearby, [illegible]

LEFT $500,000 TO TUFTS.

Estate of Dr. Pearson, Lusitania Victim, Valued at $50,000,000.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 12.—The sum of $500,000 is left to Tufts College, $50,000 to the Lowell General Hospital, and $50,000 to the House of Mercy, this city, by the will of Dr. Fred S. Pearson of Great Barrington, this State, and London, Eng., filed for probate here today. Dr. Pearson lost his life in the Lusitania disaster. No bond has been filed showing the amount of Massachusetts property, but it is understood that Dr. Pearson left an estate of about $50,000,000.

The residue of the property was left to two sons and a daughter. The sum of $300,000 was left in trust for certain relatives, and upon the death of the legatees and their children, the fund shall be equally divided between the Young Men's Christian Associations of Manchester, N. H., and Lowell, Mass.

SHIP SUBMARINE RIFLE.

Will Be Placed on M-1 Here—Disappears Upon Being Fired.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The first disappearing rifle for use on American submarines, developed after prolonged study and tests by naval ordnance officials, was shipped to New York from the Navy's gun factory here today to be installed aboard the new submarine M-1.

The new gun, of 3-inch calibre, is said to weigh with its carriage only 1,800 pounds and to have developed the maximum of efficiency and accuracy. Automatically it disappears into the submarine's hull after each discharge. All submarines built in the future are to be equipped with such weapons.

CAR AFIRE ON NEW BRIDGE.

Passengers Quit It to Walk Across Manhattan Structure.

A small fire in a Brooklyn and North River Railroad trolley car on the Manhattan Bridge as it was directly over Chrystie Street caused five passengers, two of them women, to descend to the footpath and walk to Manhattan last night.

The fire is believed to have been due to defective insulation, and was extinguished by firemen from Hook and Ladder Company 6 with hand extinguishers. The damage was slight and the car was able to proceed.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTA GAS LIGHT COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 5% FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of Trust Deed, dated June 1st, 1897, that the undersigned as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the twentieth day of July, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $5,982.78. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders of bonds.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly New York Security & Trust Company, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, July 2nd, 1915.

MICHIGAN TRACTION COMPANY
20-Year 5% Gold Bonds Dated January 1, 1901, due January 1, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed proposals until 3 P. M. on July 22, 1915, at its office, 26 Broad Street, New York, for the sale to it of bonds as described above, at a price not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, sufficient to use the sum of $20,076.19.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
July 2, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of the Manx Realty Company, for the purpose of voting upon a resolution of the Board of Directors to dissolve, pursuant to Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, will be held on the 27th day of July, 1915, in the law offices of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, No. 57 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon thereof.

Dated, New York, June 25th, 1915.
VINCENT H. ROTHWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer of the Manx Realty Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Robert Graves Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, Madison Avenue and 33d Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, July 20th, 1915, at 2 o'clock, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.
HARRY L. BURN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Belanger's Incorporated will be held at the office of the company, 476 Central Park West, New York City, on Tuesday, July 20th, 1915, at 2:30 P. M.
C. C. HANSEN, Secretary.

LEGAL

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Pressure continues low over practically all parts of the country, but no well defined disturbance appears within the field of observations.

There have been widely scattered showers in the last twenty-four hours in the Atlantic States, the Ohio, Middle Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys, and the region of the Great Lakes. In other districts the weather was fair.

A further rise in temperature has occurred over much of the country, and readings now are above normal, except in the North Pacific and the North Atlantic States, and the Lake region.

There will be widely scattered showers in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the South Atlantic States, and generally fair weather elsewhere east of the Mississippi River, and in the West Gulf States Tuesday and Wednesday.

Moderately warm weather will continue throughout the Middle West and South Tuesday and Wednesday, in the Middle Atlantic States and New England and the Lake Region, temperatures will not change materially.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate south and southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Fair today and probably warmer Tuesday, Wednesday fair; light to moderate variable winds, mostly southwest.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday.

Western New York—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Northern New England—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer on the Maine Coast.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	70	64	4 P. M.	82	70
6 A. M.	68	62	6 P. M.	78	68
9 A. M.	74	61	9 P. M.	78	65
12 M.	84	63	11 P. M.	78	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 61; at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 72 degrees at 3:45 P. M.; minimum, 61 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity, 81 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 78 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.70 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.85 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M., Sunday. Loss
11:45—215 Manhattan Av.; Cleo Farnsworth.....Slight
A. M., Monday.
1:15—171 Charles St.; John McCann..Slight
1:45—1,853 Amsterdam Av.; not given..Slight
3:07—1,532 Madison Av.; Abraham Rubenstein.....Slight
7:55—116 E. 59 St.; Samuel Richner..Slight
10—132 Attorney St.; Kernochan & Bidler.....Slight
10:40—33 E. 101 St.; Clara Abramowitz..Slight
P. M.
12:55—35 Stanton St.; Anna Brill.....Slight
1:05—34 Leroy St.; Michael Minbige..Slight
6:10—2,114 Madison Av.; Wm. Gearon..Slight
6:30—188 Mercer St.; Halpin Hat Co., Not given
6:50—187 St. & Lorillard Pl.; Italian Presbyterian Church.....None
8:25—227 E. 95 St.; Charles Ludwig..Slight
9:00—141 W. 66 St.; Charles Volzing..Slight
9:10—8 W. 116 St.; John Kaplan.....Slight
9:20—34 New Bowery; Nicholas Mastromardi.....$1,000
9:35—329 E. 11 St.; Philip Fillo.....Slight
9:35—270 3 Av.; May Januetta.....$100

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatements: 11 A. M., July 12, as patrol. 7th Gr., W. J. Henry, assigned to 36; 11:15 A. M., July 12, as patrol., 5th Gr., W. J. Hyland, assigned to 26; 12:45 P. M., July 12, as patrol., 1st Gr., T. F. O'Connor, assigned to 37.

Relieved on Pension: 12 P. M., July 10, Patrol. J. J. Curry, 42, on his own application, at $700 a year. Appointed May 19, 1896.

Transfers and assignments: 4 P. M., July 13, Lieut. C. T. Rosell, 31 to 5 I. D.; Sergts. J. F. Kennedy, D. B. to 10, designation as A. D. Serg., 2d Gr., revoked; C. Barrett, D. B. to 18, designation as A. D. Serg., 2d Gr., revoked; M. F. Fay, D. B. to 36, designation as A. D. Serg., 1st Gr., revoked; H. O. Wunsche, 13 to 161; J. Tomany, 161 to 162; Patrol. P. F. Dunford, 69 to 36, assignment to mounted duty, discont.; J. O'Connor, 69, to mounted duty. From precincts indicated to 231; J. Loye, 6; J. A. Kiernan, 35; J. Stossel, 35; J. W. Kennedy, 35; C. L. Havighorst, 133; M. Lawless, 279. 9 A. M., July 12: G. J. Silva, 65 to Comm's Office, assigned to cycle repair shop, Bur. of Rep. and Supplies, 4 P. M., July 10. From command indicated to 23, designated as Act. Det. Serg., 2d Gr.: J. J. J. Paton, 5; J. H. Fitzgerald, 7; J. A. Leonard, 13; J. F. McCoy, 17; G. J. Whitney, 23; J. A. FitzGerald, 28; T. B. Enright, 28; J. M. Evans, 30; W. J. Nierenberg, 40; J. Fitzpatrick, 42; H. Sommers, 63; F. Stegat, 66; J. S. Maher, 148; A. R. MacConeghy, 164; J. Lavelle, B. B. H. Sq.; J. P. O'Neil, 9 G. C. Keesler, 9; J. Murphy, 15; G. Sindle, 16; G. MacDonald, 23; L. Lowenthal, 26; F. J. M. Buckley, 33; P. J. Murphy, 37; P. J. Beadle, 42; F. L. Hogan, 43; C. F. Armstrong, 65; A. J. Tully, 66; A. Snydecker, 148; E. Coleman, 283; G. C. Leavitt, Traf. and Man. Divs.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. A. Carmick, W. Hooks, H. Hughes, and E. Rosenfeld, 18, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 12; Patrol. J. Smith, 23, to Det. Persley, 23, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 12; J. Scott, 23, to C. O., duty in corridors, Police Headquarters, Manhattan, 14 days, 9 A. M., July 12; E. G. Morris, 26, to Tr. S., clerical duty, 15 days, 9 A. M., July 12; H. L. Hoffmann, 26, to 3 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 13; M. A. Miraglia, 28, and F. May, 31, to 3 I. D., 10 days, 8 A. M., July 13; J. Mitchell, 23, to District Attorney's Office, New York County, 5 days, 4 P. M., July 9; W. Wegman, 35, to 39, as driver of patrol wagon, 4 P. M., July 10, 1913, during absence of driver on sick report; P. Schubert, 23, to C. O., as chauffeur, 3 days, noon, July 11; E. P. Halpin, 156, to H. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 13; E. Kneff, M. A. Meyer, C. P. Reilly, and J. Tubman, 172, to bicycle duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 10; F. J. Timmons, 174, to C. O., duty in cycle repair shop, Bur. of Rep. and Supplies, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 12; Matron Maria A. Young, 155, to Det. B., 5 days, 8 A. M., July 11.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. W. H. Lowig, 146, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 14; E. J. Doyle, 147, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 11; J. E. Sauer, 154, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 14; J. J. Gleason, 154, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 11; J. J. Drumm, 157, 2 days, 4 A. M., July 11; J. E. Prince, 157, 1 day, noon, July 18; A. A. Scheidemantel, 164, 3 days, 8 A. M., July 9.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. M. Harris, 89, driver of patrol wagon, 4 P. M., July 10.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. Brodsky, 5, 10 A. M., June 20, to 12 P. M., June 23; T. R. Ford, 31, 1:45 P. M., April 5, to noon, May 3; J. J. Mealy, 31, 5:20 P. M., May 27, during disability; E. Foster, 37, 1:30 A. M., June 21, during disability; J. Fitzgerald, 37, 12:35 A. M., June 14, to noon, July 5; M. Carroll, 61, 12:30 A. M., June 16, to noon, June 25; T. J. Berry, 148, 1:20 A. M., April 22, to 12 P. M., April 27; J. J. King, 160, 1:20 A. M., April 29, to 12 P. M., June 14; J. J. Kerns, 170, 3 P. M., June 16, to 12 P. M., June 21; H. F. Roosa, 290, 1:10 P. M., March 30, to 12 P. M., April 7; C. Reilly, Traf. Div., Subdi. C, 10 P. M., June 23, during disability; J. G. P. Schmauder, 8 Insp. Dis., 10 A. M., June 28, to 12 P. M., July 5.

Sick leave: Sergt. J. J. Noonan, 38, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 11.

Resignation accepted: Probationary Patrol. A. F. Schuhose, T. Sc., 12 P. M., July 10.

Death: Patrol. J. A. Earle, 169, 9:30 P. M., July 10.

Amendment: So much of Paragraph 1, S. O. 154, c. s., as transfers J. M. Finnerty from Board of Water Supply to Police Dept. as Patrol., 2d Gr., is amended to read: As Patrol., 1st Gr.

Fire Department.

Appointed: J. F. Ruggles as an ununiformed fireman, for a probationary period of three months, at the rate of $1,000 a year, 8 A. M., July 12, assigned to H. & L. 12.

Leave of absence with pay: 48-hours, 8 A. M., July 16, to Fire. (1st grade) E. Dannacher, Eng. 222, prior to his retirement from the department.

Retired: Fire. (1st grade) J. Dreske, Eng. 271, on his own application, on an annual pension of $1,200, 8 A. M., July 16.

The following probationary fireman will be directed to report at School of Instruction at 1 P. M. today, for a period of 80 days, for test as prescribed by rules: J. F. Ruggles, H. & L. 12.

Suspension from all duty, 10:25 P. M., July 10: Fire. (1st grade) M. Kelly, H. & L. 27.

Continuation of detail, 8 A. M., July 13: Lieut. W. F. Messiter, Eng. 244, to the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, for two weeks.

Special leaves of absence without pay: Pilot R. Riege, Eng. 86, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 12; Fire. (1st grade) J. V. Cooney, Eng. 33, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 11; Lieut. J. F. Abbott, Eng. 30, 24 hours, 8 P. M., July 12.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for Inspector of Weights and Measures will be received until July 23. Applicants must be between twenty-one and fifty years. The salary is $1,200 a year. The subjects are: Duties, practical test, and experience.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for gardener, male, on July 21, to fill a vacancy at $720 a year at the Phoenix Indian School, Arizona. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fiftieth year on the date of the examination.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BUCHMAN, LENA, (no petition;) all to Bloch, Tessie Kelemeike.

BURROWS, JENNIE HINCKLEY, (Nov. 6;) all to Robert H., widower.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Maj. R. E. Callan, C. A. C., is relieved from duty at Ft. Monroe, Va., and proceed to San Francisco and sail about Sept. 7 for the Philippines for duty. 1st. Lt. J. W. S. Wuest, 28th Inf., is detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science and Tactics at the Kentucky Military Institute, Sept. 1.

1st. Lt. W. J. Fitzmaurice, 23 Inf., is detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science and Tactics at Kemper Military School, Boonsville, Mo., Sept. 1.

Lt. Col. C. H. McKinsley, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board at Army Building, New York City, vice Col. S. W. Roessler, retired.

Capt. H. C. Dale, Corps of Engineers, will report to President of the Examining Board at Army Building, New York city, for examination for promotion.

Capt. C. Pulis, Field Artillery, is assigned to the 6th F. A., Oct. 12.

Capt. C. G. Mortimer, F. A., is assigned to the 3d F. A., Aug. 1.

Capt. Deems, Jr., 6th F. A., will proceed to Sparta, Wis., for duty with joint camp for Field Art. of the regular army and the organized militia. On termination of the camp he will return to his station.

Lt. Col. R. B. Frick, Medical Corps, on completion of examination of Major F. C. Faunleaux, Medical Corps, for promotion, will proceed to Texas City for duty as Surgeon of 2nd district, relieving Lt. Col. W. S. Banister, who on being relieved will return to his station.

Orders of July 2, relating to following infantry officers, revoked: 1st Lt. K. S. Gregory and M. W. Thomlinson, 6th; H. H. Slaughter, 14th and W. S. Drystale, 20th, and Capt. G. S. Simonds, 22nd.

Following cavalry officers will proceed to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and report to Commanding Officer of that post and to Capt. C. A. Romey, 2nd Cav., Capt. Army Cav. team, for duty in connection with the tryout for the team; Capts. G. A. Purcington, 2nd, and B. Lear, Jr., 15th; 1st Lts. W. C. F. Nicholson, 9th; J. A. Pearson and S. O. Elting, 11th; and 2nd Lts. K. G. Eastam, 2nd, and J. B. Johnson, 34th.

Capt. H. L. R. Muller, Aviation officer, Signal Corps, 1st Lt., Coast Art. Corps, is relieved from detail in aviation section of the Signal Corps. He will report to Commanding officer Coast Defenses of San Francisco for assignment to a company.

Leaves: Capt. T. L. Ferenbaugh, Medical Corps, 3 months; Capt. H. Small, C. A. C., one month; 1st Lt. T. S. Bowen, Signal Corps, one month's extension, and 1st Lt. T. C. Spencer, 2nd Inf., one month's extension.

Navy.

Capts. R. C. Smith, Director of Target Practice and Engineering Competition, Navy Dept., to Supervisor of Harbor of New York, New York, July 20, and A. S. Halstead, Supervisor of Harbor of New York, July 20, to command the Utah.

Lt. Comdr. Comdr. Y. S. Williams, Boston Yard, to the Tennessee as Executive Officer.

Lts. J. H. Hoover, to Washington Navy Yard, Aug. 2; H. Deiano, the Vermont, July 19, to Aid on personal staff, Commander in Chief, Asiatic fleet; G. E. Johnstone, Naval War College, Newport, July 17, to the Columbia, as Navigator; T. Withers, Jr., from command of the E-1 to the Baltimore, and H. Frankenberger, the Baltimore, to the New Hampshire.

Junior Grade Lts. R. F. McConnell, Mare Island Yard, to Samoa Station, via the Fortune; J. C. Latham, to offices of Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept., temporary duty, and D. C. Laisure, to New York Yard.

Ensign T. W. McGuire, Newport Training Station, to treatment, Newport Naval Hospital.

Chief Machinists R. Jeffares, to New York Yard, July 19, and R. G. Affleck, the Wyoming; to Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Works, Va.

Chief Carpenter G. A. Lasar, the Milwaukee, to Puget Sound Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Nereus, at Baltimore; Nero, at San Francisco; Supply, at Yokohama; Ammen and Allen, Yamdish, and the Kentucky, at Newport; New Orleans, at San Diego; Nansha, at Tiburon; Lamson, at Boston; Maryland, at Long Beach, Cal.; Wisconsin, at Guantanamo; Brutus, at Cape Haitien, and the Dupont, at Provincetown.

Sailed: Potomac, San Blas for Cristobal; Jason, Galveston for Guantanamo; Pretoria, Key West for Tortugas; Gloucester, Brooklyn for practice cruise; Wasp, North River, N. Y., for practice cruise; Downes, Boston for Newport; Sioux and Chicago, Boston for Provincetown; Hector, San Francisco for San Diego; Chattanooga, San Diego for Mazatlan, and the Kearsarge, Gardiner's Bay for New York.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DEADY, WILLIAM H.—(Dec. 9, 1914:) estate, $38,500. Kate A. Deady, sister, beneficiary. Assets: 6 lots at Van Nest Station, Westchester County, $5,700; deposits, $4,185; jewelry, $200; law books, $50; mortgages, $18,612; stocks and bonds, $11,255.

DIECHES, SAUL.—(Oct. 1911:) estate, $18,477. Decedent gave Krakauer Charity Aid Society of New York, $250; Regina Lex, his sister, $1; rest of estate passed to Mrs. Augusta Diecheс, widow. Assets: One-half interest, $5,000, in equity in 138 Prince St., appraised at $40,000; equity, $3,050. In 172 E. 80th St., appraised at $16,000; one-half interest, $2,500, in equity in 189 E. 119th St., appraised at $14,000; equity, $2,600, in 58-60 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn, appraised at $4,000; deposits, $5,725; stocks and bonds, $13,475; clothing store at Olean, N. Y., $15,368; decedent also owned stores at Coudersport, Penn., Westfield, Penn., and Austin, Penn., but value of these properties are not included in New York estate. The stock of goods at Austin, Penn., was practically washed away in a flood about Sept. 30, 1911.

FARR, MARIA M., (Feb. 11, 1914;) net estate, $3,428; Maria Farr Haines, sister, beneficiary; assets, stocks $720, notes $4,556, cash $300, and personalty $50.

HARNISCHFEGER, PHILIP, (May 18, 1913:) net estate, $26,858; Mrs. Rose Harnischfeger, widow, given $5,705; Philip Harnischfeger, Jr., and Carrie Zimmerman, children, each received $10,841; assets, one-third interest, $2,000, in 2,604 Third Av., Bronx, appraised at $18,000; one-third interest, $833, in 2,610 Third Av., appraised at $12,500; one-third interest, $5,666, in 807 E. 140 St., Bronx, appraised at $45,000; interest in property at Mount Vernon, N. Y., $233; equity, $3,000, in 1,980 Washington Av., Bronx, appraised at $8,000; deposits, $40; jewelry, $180; loans, $2,052; accrued rents, $760; due from New York City for services rendered as Commissioner in State Condemnation proceedings, $180; stocks and bonds, $44,735.

RUTHS, ADAM, of Weehawken Heights, N. J., (Aug. 24, 1914:) entire estate not disclosed; assets taxable in New York, equity, $42,000, in 406 Sixth Av., appraised at $52,000; net, $41,344; Regina Lagal, Augusta Ruths, and Arthur Ruths, three children, beneficiaries.

SCHENCKER, BELLE, (Jan. 26, 1915:) net estate, $8,825; two sons, daughter, and a grandson, beneficiaries; assets, equity, $10,862, in 104 Hester St., appraised at $37,000; jewelry, $850.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 14, 21, 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 14, 22, 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Krall<Schumek, Samie<Schultz.
Re Zerega.
Foldy<Kunyon.
Ellrich<Jacob Doll & Sons.
Weiss<Montrose Rty Co.
Re Kudbauch.
Rabe<Baldwin.
Auto Tire Co<Mansfield Tire & Rubber Co.
Benquist<Benquist.
Vadana Sales Co<J C M Mfg Co.
Menier<Autosales Gum & Choc Co.
Heipershausen<Marx.
Porter<Bennett.
Otis Litho Co<Winik.
Re<Hanauer.
Nat Aniline Co<Harriman.
Giuseppe La Puma, John Corbitt, inf, Jane Boylston, David Nugent, Jacob Rubino, Andrew L Ireland, Lawrence Nolan, Willi Nussbaum, Joseph Jirout, Elizabeth B Rounds, infant, William W Bailey, Engelbert Ihl, Clarke, infants, Pietro D'Aula, inf, Dzienieszewski, infs, Mark H Lee, infant, Conboy, infs, Doherty, infs, Alpzzy Spaczynski, infant, Edna Geyar, inf, Mary D'Aula, inf, Dunn, infants, J Herbert Claiborne, Jr, inf, Edward Keller, M Agnes Keller, inf, Arthur I Keller, inf, C Leonard Steel, Jacob Abelson, &c, Mary Black, John Horay, Max Meyerson, Surah Teitel, &c, George E Morgan, Sigmund Lemberger, Anna L Mooney, &c, Magdelena Herrman, &c, Henry Kraus, Massimo Vedda, Jennie F Branigan, Margaret A Linder, Dominick Colaizzi, Chas G Huntemann, John A Watjen, Giuseppe La Puma, John Corbitt, inf, Jane Boylston, David Nugent, Jacob Rubino, Andrew L Ireland, Lawrence Nolan, Mary A Kelcher, &c, George W Crossman, Gilbert S Caddington, Eva H Platt, Andrew J Ireland, Sara D Scott.
Firth<N Y C & H R R R. (4.)
Rastor<Barclay.
Nelson<Gaillard.
Fischer<Pardua.
Pailitz<N Y C R R.
Prince<Prince.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
Friedman<Friedman.
MacDonald<Cassidy.
Jaffer<Jaffer.
Potts<Van R. Sweezy C & L Co.
Steinberg<Altman.
Cohen<Brownschweig.
Berman<Sachs.
White<Buckley.
Anastasio<Anastasio.
Re E B Halsey Co.
Murphy<Koenemann.
Re Bruegie Trust Co.
McMurtrie<Royal Baking Powder Co.
Mailer<Jacobson.
Stern<Dass.
Hobbe<Fischler.
State Bank<Aachen & Munich F I Co.
Eckhardt<Eckhardt.
Rubenstein<Miller.
Barrinick<Barrinick.
Amas<Rosthal.
Pease<Int R T Co. (2)
Davis<Epoch Prod Co
Finkelstein<Finkelstein.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar:

Aiga O Walker,
Abraham Schlesinger,
Albert W Van Winkle,
Martin Schrenkeisen,
William Grote,
Peter Clemens,
Frieda Schmid,
Maurice Donovan,
Charles H Sippel,
Frances Levy,
Patrick O'Hara,
Glacinio Vigorito, &c,
Antonia Sessanna,
Andrew L Ireland,
Lawrence Nolan,
Willi Nussbaum,
Joseph Jirout,
Elizabeth B Rounds, infant,
William W Bailey,
Engelebert Ihl,
Clarke, infants,
Pietro D'Aula, inf,
Dzienieszewski, infs,
Mark H Lee, infant,
Conboy, infs,
Doherty, infs,
Alpzzy Spaczynski, infant,
Edna Geyar, inf,
Mary D'Aula, inf,
Dunn, infants,
J Herbert Claiborne, Jr, inf,
Edward Keller,
M Agnes Keller, inf,
Arthur I Keller, inf,
C Leonard Steel,
Jacob Abelson, &c,
Mary Black,
John Horay,
Max Meyerson,
Surah Teitel, &c,
George E Morgan,
Sigmund Lemberger,
Anna L Mooney, &c,
Magdelena Herrman, &c,
Henry Kraus,
Massimo Vedda,
Jennie F Branigan,
Margaret A Linder,
Dominick Colaizzi,
Chas G Huntemann,
John A Watjen,
Giuseppe La Puma,
John Corbitt, inf,
Jane Boylston,
David Nugent,
Jacob Rubino,
Andrew L Ireland,
Lawrence Nolan,
Mary A Kelcher, &c,
George W Crossman,
Gilbert S Caddington,
Eva H Platt,
Andrew J Ireland,
Sara D Scott.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Otis Litho Co<Hopkins.
Hotel Claridge<Caverdale.
Cowperthwait<Cook.
Pinta Rty Co<Stern.
Ann Dacher<Kahn.
Maurice Schuster F & C<Netschert; (2.)
McDonald<Rawsit.
Rosen Valve Poultry Trucking Co.<Bowes<Barrett.
Burns Bros<Collins, Toan & Co.
Keber<Spielman.
Cohen<N Y Rys.
Daniels<Von Novelly.
Belitzer<Hubbard.
Fay Int. R T Co.
Ulitz<Rothschild.
Shapiro<Miller.
Am Law Book Co<Berger.
Klatzkil<Cinsburg, St'd Sanitary Mfg Co<Goodwin.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Fiske<Wright—Howard Taylor. Busbe<Wright, (2)—Howard Taylor.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Morris Goldberg<Robert Sherower—Robert Sherower.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Surrogate's Court.

SAWYER, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate (unfinished): Sarah E. Huchings, Florence B. Delano, Sarah Seebee, Jennie F. Lynch.

Wills for probate: Grace I. Adams, George Marsh, Elizabeth Kerr, Frank A. Bennett, M. B. Cowperthwait.

Administration: John Purdy.

Re estate: C. William Vare, Laura A. Wright, James L. Reynolds, Frank Reilly.

Motion: Gertrude Martens.

Accounting (unfinished): George Glass, John F. Craddock, Marcekine Yonkers.

Executor's accounting (unfinished): Louisa B. Wendt, Ophelia Young, Ellen Clifford, Mary E. Wood.

Administrators' accounting: John A. Hicks.

Compulsory accounting: John Pryor.

Trustees' accounting: Richard Warren.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 11 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Waldman<Schimeyer, People<Doe, (Hart's Island.)
Yanofsky<Yanofsky.
Cameron<Heddendorf.
Tucci<Tucci.
Laheney<Laheney.
Topal<Dorfman.
Kelly<Harris.
Gojo<Branning.
Re Moore.
Greenbaum<Deutsch.
Becker<Becker.
Carlson<Carlson.
Leffler<Gebiets.
Union Trust<Watson.
People ex rel Hagen<Hagen.
Wilkinson<Wilkinson.
Stata<Funingelio.
Deutscher<Doll & Sons.
Kaplan<L I Rwy.
Elmendorf<same.
Rhinelander R E Co<Sabbina Hldg. Co.)
Goldsticker<Denver Rty Co.
Well<Hahn.
Wolf<Conroy.
Re Amorino.
Schaeffer<176 St & Anthony Av Co.
Kaufman<Kedenburg.
Hurwitz<Arra.
Friedlander<Ruhl Real Property Co.
Blumenthal<Friedm'n.
Bruder<Berkowitz.
Re Grove Hill Rty Co.
Rothbart<2d Av M E Church.
Greenberg<Shaiken.
Austin<Travis.
Montegriffo<Walker.
Riesenberger<Ries'ger.
Bitterman<Libia Rity.
Joseph<Joseph.
Costa<Young Rty & Const Co.
Wolf<Conroy.
Schildwachter<Tietjen.
Am Sav Bk<Weiss.
Barsceno<Tuoti Match Carneval<Balser.
Stoits<Hynes.
Dunham<Pahls.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I., Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Taylor<Shane—(2) Arthur N Giegerich. Finneu<Valentine Const Co—Jacquin Frank. Fischer<Seag—John F Frees.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Charles Zoller<Charles Bjorkegnen—Ludwig C Traube.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Knuck<Knick Ice Co.
Fozin<Yaller et al.
Finken<Knauer et al.
Watson<Bd of Educ.
Manufac Citizens Tr Co<Read et al.
People<Miller.
Haverty's Taxi, Inc<Mitchell et al.
Adolph Rty Co<Frederick<Constr Co.
Witteman Bros<Foreman Bottling Co. (2)
Re Av G, (F & A M Burrell.)
Wiener<Burke et al.
Shapiro<Machlin.
Breslin<Tribune Assn.
Goldman<Goldman.
Richmond Assets Co.
Helfgott<D & S Underwear Co.
Mackey<Ill Snr. (2.)
Shepherd<Ife et al.
Fucini<Cassetti et al.
Companioni<Jeffrey et al.
Rommer<Terreny & T Barrera<Spitzer et al.
Modern Holding Co.
Oliphant<Oliphant.
Re Pub Serv Com. (86 85, 86 Sts & 16 Av.)
Webster<Ind Ref Co et al. (2.)
Keith<Bucher et al.
Grossman<Grossman.
Poughkeepsie Sav Bk<Levy et al.
Paulin<Miller.
Lewis<Berry et al (2.)
Mason Seaman Trans Co<Mitchell et al.
Levey<Levey.
Pisano et al<Woods et al.
Greenberg<Grayburn et al.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Kerin Finnerty,
Ellen Rogers,
Paul Schreiner.

Accounting of:
Theodore F Miller,
Morris Sherwin,
Phillip Collins,
William Lowery.

Mary O'Neill.

Estates of:
John Krogmann,
Katie Hess,
Jos Allert,
Anna Hannagan,
Ellen Haslett,
Jane W Werr.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS St. Paul.

France—Close at 11 A. M. July 17, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 12 M. July 14, SS Athinai.

Liberia—No sailings at present.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS Rotterdam.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 4 P. M. July 13, by rail to Newport News, Va., and thence per SS Andyk.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 15, SS United States.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 15, SS Principe di Udine, and at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 4:40 | Sun sets, 7:31 | Moon sets, 8:39

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:16	8:38	2:23	2:16
Governors Island	8:47	8:49	3:01	2:55
Hell Gate	10:27	10:39	4:41	4:35

Arrived—Monday, July 12.

SS Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples, June 30.
SS Trinidad, Cadriff, June 10.
SS Brazos, San Juan, July 7.
SS Grayson, San Juan, July 7.
SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo, July 6.
SS Suruga, Buenos Aires, June 12.
SS Shenandoah, St. Nassire, June 29.
SS Tirvives, Jamaica, July 6.
SS Parima, St. Thomas, July 6.
SS Kentuckian, Balboa, July 4.
SS Tyskland, Cardenas, July 2.
SS Puebla, Havana, July 6.
SS Herminius, Boston, July 10.
SS Comua, New Orleans, July 7.
SS El Sol, Galveston, July 6.
SS Pastores, Cristobal, July 5.
SS Brighton, Jamaica, July 7.
SS Kumi Maru, Plymouth, June 25.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Rochambeau	Bordeaux	July 4
Hackensack	Hull	June 26
Calabria	Gibraltar	June 26
Flandre	Amsterdam	June 23
Stiklestad	Havre	June 26
Saratoga	Havana	July 10
Berwind	Antilla	July 8
Nueces	Galveston	July 7
Comanche	Jacksonville	July 10
Alamo	Mobile	July 6
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 10

DUE TOMORROW.

La Campine	Rotterdam	June 30
St. Kantigern	London	June 28
Boniface	Para	July 2
Anna	Antilla	July 5
Cristobal	Cristobal	July 7
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 11
Merity	Rio Janeiro	June 23
El Alba	Galveston	July 8

DUE THURSDAY.

Manhattan	London	July 2
Van den Duyn	Genoa	June 29
Momus	New Orleans	July 8
Antillia	Progreso	July 4
Cardenas	Matanzas	July 10
Zacapa	Kingston	July 10
Huron	Jacksonville	July 13

DUE FRIDAY

Sant' Anna	Palermo	July 4
Cymric	Liverpool	July 7
Ardgair	Havre	July 2
El Siglo	Galveston	July 5
Zulia	Porto Rico	July 10
Concho	Galveston	July 10
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 13

DUE SATURDAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	July 8
Marengo	Hull	July 3
New York City	Swansea	July 3
Manin	Seville	July 3
St. Rede	Manchester	July 3
Koroma	Demarara	July 7
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 14
Bergenstjord	Bergen	July 5

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Oranje Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tropea, London		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.
Montevideo, Cadiz		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Athinai, Piraeus		6:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Evanger, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Principe di Udine, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Guantanamo, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mariana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Pocitos, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan

8,000 TAILORS QUIT; 80,000 MAY STRIKE

Members of the Pantsmakers' Unions Walked Out of Their Workshops Yesterday.

WANT THEIR WAGES RAISED

Amalgamated Clothing Workers Demand That the Manufacturers Agree to Standard Scale.

Officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America said yesterday that 8,000 members of the Pantsmakers' Union had struck yesterday morning and that the other 2,000 members of the Amalgamated organization engaged in the same branch of tailoring would leave their employment today or tomorrow. Meetings will be held tomorrow to decide whether the 60,000 to 70,000 other members of the organization engaged in the making of coats, vests, and children's garments shall join the strike.

Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said the purpose of the strike was to establish standardization in the method of paying tailors. Because the prices had not been fixed and agreed upon, he said that the contractors had continually reduced the wages of tailors since the end of the strike in 1913. The contractors, he said, were not so much to blame as the manufacturers, who had played one contractor against the other, cutting down the prices paid to contractors, who in turn reduced the pay of workmen.

Abraham Miller, Secretary of the Pantsmakers' Union, said yesterday that after the strike of 1913 the average tailor engaged in making trousers received about $20 a week, but that at present he had great difficulty in making $14 a week. At the end of the strike slow workers were making as little as $12 a week and very fast workers as high as $28 a week, but all of them had recently been making less by from 35 to 50 per cent., he said.

"One tailor makes about twenty pairs of trousers in a day," said Mr. Miller. "There are 8,000 striking today and there will be 10,000 striking tomorrow, so that the production of trousers in this city will by tomorrow be reduced by about 200,000 pairs a day. During the busy season, the production of trousers in this city is in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 a week, so that the country's supply of trousers will be seriously curtailed while the strike lasts."

President Hillman issued a long statement of the grievances of the strikers. Describing the circumstances that led up to the present strike, he said:

"The only standard that has been established as a result of the general strike and is still in force is the fifty-hour week in all union shops. There were no standards for wages or working conditions, and the union was anxious to establish them.

"Eventually the Clothing Trades Commission began taking interest in the same subject. That commission settled the strike in 1913 with that part of the industry known as the 'association firms.' These shops remained outside of the jurisdiction of the union. The commission began holding conferences with representatives of the union and representatives of the American Clothiers' Association, whose employes are members of the union. The commission's activity resulted in a series of conferences between the union and the Manufacturers' Association. That was about ten months ago. Both parties agree that standards must be established for the industry, but, as the working out of standards when there were practically none in existence was no easy matter, both parties agreed to work out temporary standards for the Spring season work, which was to begin in the month of November, and subsequently to establish permanent standards. A joint committee was elected for that purpose, and it was agreed that in the interim the status quo should prevail. But the manufacturers have not kept the status quo agreement. They continued reducing wages and in other respects they disregarded the agreement.

"The standards should be a fixed price for each completed garment or for each part. At present about 65 per cent. of the tailors employed in making trousers are paid for the completed garment. The remaining 35 per cent. are employed in making pockets, sewing seams, and doing other section work. Most of the latter are paid by the piece."

Mayer Schoenfeld, labor adjuster for the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, at 752 Broadway, said that no demands had been made by the union and that no statement of the intention to strike or filing of a list of grievances had taken place. He denied the statements of officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers that large reductions in wages had taken place. He said that the tailors should have called out their men who were employed by contractors under sweatshop conditions instead of calling them out of all shops.

Meetings will be held today at the Manhattan Lyceum and in the Forwards Building at 175 East Broadway to decide whether other tailors belonging to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers will follow the trousers makers in striking.

UNION MAY GIVE UP STRIKES.

Offer to Clothing Makers if They Yield Right to Discharge.

The Council of Conciliation headed by Felix Adler, which was appointed by Mayor Mitchel to adjust differences between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, will meet at the City Hall this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, said in a statement yesterday that the manufacturers had for a week been issuing statements designed to prejudice public opinion against the union in advance of the hearing. He said there were five leading points which the union would place before the council.

The cutters want an increase in pay. They have received, Mr. Schlesinger said, an average of $418 a year, or about $8 a week, although they are skilled workers.

The pressers, sample makers, skirt finishers, skirt basters, and drapers, who receive less than the cutters, ask that the minimum rate of their wages be raised.

For piece workers the union asks standardization, or a fairer system of price making.

The union does not desire to revive the protocol, Mr. Schlesinger said, with its intricate machinery and perpetual duration, but wants a working agreement limited to one or two years, with minimum wage, uniform rate of pay, equal distribution of work, and a representative plan of adjusting disputes.

The union urged a limitation on the employers' right of discharge, holding that the strike is the only reply when employers exercise arbitrarily the unlimited power of discharge. If the employers will agree to put limits on the right of discharge, the union will agree to surrender the right to strike, Mr. Schlesinger said.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The committee on Studies and Text Books has recommended that beginning with the class entering February, 1916, the provision of free text books in the training schools for teachers be discontinued. It is also proposed to have the high school pupils pay for their text books.

An entertainment, consisting of dances, songs, and recitations, will be given at Vacation Playground 90, 148th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, on Friday afternoon.

The Board of Superintendents has considered favorably the plan to allow pupils to serve as junior fire wardens in their respective buildings.

The use of P. S. 12, Queens on Saturday mornings by Jan A. Komensky to teach the Bohemian language has been refused by the Board of Superintendents.

The following changes of the district offices of the Bureau of Attendance has been made:

Manhattan—District 3, from P. S. 179 to P. S. 165; District 4, from P. S. 83 to P. S. [illegible].

Brooklyn—District 9, from P. S. 97 to P. S. 178; District 10, from P. S. 176 to P. S. [illegible].

Queens—District 12, from P. S. 40 to P. S. [illegible].

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Duke de Moro Sells Jewelers' Court Building in $800,000 Deal—Purchase Near Times Square—$1,200,000 Lease in Busy Bronx Centre—Active Leasing Market.

A Maiden Lane deal involving other property aggregating in value about $800,000, a sale in Forty-sixth Street near Times Square, and a long-term lease in the Bronx aggregating over $1,000,000 opened the realty market yesterday in a very active manner.

The Maiden Lane transaction involved the sale by Duke de Moro of Essex, England, of the Jewelers' Court Building at 51 and 53 Maiden Lane, which he acquired last February from Edward A. Schmidt, giving in exchange Philadelphia property worth about $500,000.

The Jewelers' Court structure is a twelve-story building, fully rented, fronting 36.6 feet on Maiden Lane, between Nassau and William Streets, 139 feet in depth and with a rear line of 64.8 feet. It is assessed at $530,000.

In part payment the Duke de Moro took the six-story loft at 41 West Seventeenth Street, running through to 38 West Eighteenth Street, 25 feet on each street by 184, and the adjoining six-story building at 43 West Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92. The owner of record is Samuel P. Tuil.

Charles B. Van Valen was the broker in the transaction, and he will also act as agent for the buildings in the deal. Simonds, Searles & Graves represented the Duke as attorneys.

46th Street Sale Near Times Square.

John C. Forster, President of the Forster Realty Company, has purchased the six-story stable at 117 and 119 West Forty-sixth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. The property has been bought from John J. and Edward P. Teaney, who have owned it and conducted the stable for many years. The plot is 50 by 100. Mr. Forster has obtained a mortgage on the property of $60,000 from the Bowery Savings Bank, and has leased the stable to a new tenant for five years at a rental of about $8,000 per year.

$1,200,000 Lease in Bronx Busy Centre

One of the largest and most important long-term leases ever made in the Borough of the Bronx has just been closed in the leasing for twenty-nine years from May 1, 1907, by the United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Company, Louis Biel, President, a subsidiary of the United Cigar Stores Company, of the entire block on the south side of 149th Street, between Third and Bergen Avenues. The property is covered with a two-story taxpayer building.

The lease has been taken from the Crossways Realty Corporation, Elkan Holzman, President. The twenty-nine year term includes the balance of the existing lease held by the Crossways Corporation and a twenty-one-year renewal term just taken by that corporation from the owner of the property, Arthur Astor Carey of Boston, at an aggregate rental of about $600,000.

The total amount of the lease for the twenty-nine years taken by the United Merchants' Company will approximate about $1,200,000. In renewing the twenty-one-year lease the latter was represented by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, while in the larger transaction both of the principals were represented by Arthur H. Levis as broker. The site is one of the busiest sections of the Bronx, and, as indicating the value of property there, it is stated that Mr. Carey for the second twenty-one-year term is receiving more than double the rental originally made in 1904.

Cooper Square Apartment Sold.

A deal in the Cooper Square section at the head of the Bowery has been closed by L. J. Phillips & Co. in the sale of the six-story apartment house on the southwest corner of Seventh Street and Hall Place, for the Dorabal Realty Company. The plot is 75 by 68.2 feet. The house was built a few years ago and is considered the finest of its kind in the section. It faces the two-story Hewitt Memorial building, erected a short time ago as an annex to Cooper Union.

Enlarge 96th Street Theatre Site.

The Claremont Building Company, which recently purchased property on the south side of Ninety-sixth Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, for the purpose of erecting a theatre, has increased its holdings by acquiring from Charles L. E. Wolff the two five-story flats at 202 and 204 West Ninety-sixth Street. They cover a plot 54.6 by 100.8 feet, adjoining the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue. The new owners have just taken title and now control a frontage of 117.0 feet, with four lots in the rear on Ninety-fifth Street. Plans for the new playhouse are being prepared by William H. McElfatrick.

Eighty-sixth Street Deal Pending.

An important deal is said to be pending, involving a big apartment house operation in West Eighty-sixth Street, for the properties owned by Mrs. Olivia P. Hoe, at 144, 146, 152 to 158 and 162 West Eighty-sixth Street. The house at 152 was transferred last week by Arthur I. Hoe to Mrs. Olivia P. Hoe. Notices to vacate at the expiration of the leases have been made to some of the tenants. Whether the intervening parcels have been obtained for the contemplated operation could not be verified.

Increases Harlem Plot.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the New York Trust Company, 4 West 113th Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 17.6 by 100.11 feet. The buyer is John C. McCarthy, owner of the adjoining plot to the east, and he now controls a plot of 35 by 100.11 feet.

Greenwich Street Buyer.

Patrick McCarthy has purchased the property at 96 Greenwich Street. He owns the adjoining southwest corner at Rector Street and now controls a plot 51 on Greenwich Street by 90 feet on Rector Street. Joseph P. Day was the broker, making the sale for Hannah Mendelsohn, who acquired the property through Mr. Dey a few days ago.

West Side Tenement Deal.

The five-story flat at 546 West Fifty-third Street, on plot 25 by 100.5, has been sold by Felix De Canio in conjunction with John J. Brady for the Donright Company to an investor.

Bronx Borough.

The vacant plot, 25 by 95, on the east side of Parker Street, 70 feet south of Castle Hill Avenue, has been sold to a builder for tenement-house improvement by Sidney B. Hickox. The broker was Felix De Canio.

Brooklyn.

The two-story dwelling at 547 Seventy-seventh Street, on plot 18 by 100, has been sold by the Samuel Galitzka Company for J. Kararik to Charles A. Darbois.

E. T. Hollahan has sold the two-story two-family brick house at 243 Seventy-second Street, Bay Ridge, for the Teele Realty Company.

Flushing Lots at Auction.

Bryant L. Kennelly sold last Saturday on the premises, at Fourth Street and Whitestone Avenue, Flushing, 101 lots, 20 by 100 each, at prices ranging from $175 to $400 each. Among the buyers were H. J. Brennan, Morris Cohn, John Fick, G. P. Freund, Mrs. Anna Masch, James Quigley, L. S. Parmenter, Frank C. Schneider, James Turner, John B. Zink, J. Heineman, and Thomas O'Brien.

Buys College Point Club.

Jacob Beresheim has purchased the old College Point Club, on the corner of Eighteenth Street and Third Avenue, College Point, fronting 84 by 106. The building is a frame structure, and it will be improved by the new owner.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold to George A. Cruetzburg two plots facing the terrace section of the Douglas Road on Emerson Hill, and below the grounds on which Mr. Creutzburg recently erected a large residence.

J. Sterling Drake has sold for Dr. Alva H. Doty to John Quigley a lot, 25 by 125, on Hope Avenue, Fort Wadsworth, for improvement with a residence.

Two Leonard Street Leases.

The cotton goods department of Parker, Willard & Co. has rented through Daniel Birdsall & Co. the store, basement, and sub-basement at 76 Leonard Street from the Colonial Real Estate Association.

The same brokers have also rented to the Turner Halsey Company, which lately acquired the sales agency of the Mount Vernon Woodbury Mills, Inc., the store, basement, and sub-basement of 62 Leonard Street from the Penniman estate of Boston.

Commercial Leases.

Alexander J. Roux & Co. have leased the building 54 Park Place, running through to 53 Barclay Street, to J. M. Thorburn & Co. for a term of years.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased for the Eighty-ninety Construction Corporation the store at 2,418 Broadway to Hernani Reiser for five years for use as a bakery.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., have leased loft space in the building formerly occupied by Aitken, Son & Co. at 573 and 575 Broadway, connecting with the building at 15 East Eighteenth Street, comprising about 10,000 square feet, to the Baker & Bennett Company, manufacturers of domestic toys.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store and basement at 320 Pearl Street for Robert B. Lawrence to the Alpine Supply Company, and for Leslie R. Palmer the ground floor at 52 Ann Street to Joseph S. Schien.

The Loton H. Slawson Company has leased the store and basement in the new building under construction at the northeast corer of Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street for the George Backer Realty Company to Liberty Godde Bedin & Co. of Paris, France. The American branch of the company has been for ten years at 13 and 15 West Twentieth Street.

Clark T. Cambers has leased the store and basement at 9 and 11 East Thirty-third Street to Willet A. Lazier, furniture, formerly in Fifty-second Street, adjoining the Knickerbocker Hotel.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Ex-Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins has leased his residence at 21 West Tenth Street, a four-story house, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, to B. Ogden Chisolm.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Varick D. Martin the dwelling at 147 East Thirty-seventh Street to the Police Department for use as a branch detective bureau.

Porter & Co. have leased for Spaulding Malin and others, to Van Bueren Allen, the three-story dwelling at 241 West 130th Street.

The Houghton Company has leased to Susan F. McClelan the three-story dwelling at 153 West Ninety-fourth Street for Dr. Francis W. Davis.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented for W. E. D. Stokes Mrs. E. C. Chase the four-story dwelling at 543 West End Avenue.

Realty Notes.

William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, has appointed William E. Davies, Thomas J. Shelley and Herbert J. Dahn to appraise the real and personal property belonging to the estate of Adolph Mandel, comprising about ninety parcels in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Nassau County.

Schwartz & Gross are preparing plans for a nine-story apartment house to cover plot 77.6 by 102.2 at 110 to 114 East Eighty-second Street, being erected by the Eighty-second Street Corporation. S. A. Herzog, President. It will be ready for occupancy in the Spring of 1916.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd and Matt J. Ward & Co. were the brokers in the recent lease of the Holland House to J. Charlton Rings and Jean G. Reticos. Mr. Rings will be the new managing Director.

Shampan & Shampan have prepared plans for ten apartments on a plot of 200 by 100, on the west side of Nostrand Avenue, 27.9 feet south of President Street, for the G. and M. Improvement Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

West End Av, 500, e s, 81.8 ft s of 89th St, 19x82, three-story dwelling; Michael McGuire against A. C. Petrie et al.; Kelley & C., attorneys; J. A. Arnold, referee; due, $7,433.94; taxes, &c., $1,036.20; subject to first mortgage, $20,000; to the plaintiff for $22,788.

Avenue B, 165, e s, 71 ft n of 10th St, 23.8x93, three-story tenement and store; S. E. Blodget against Rosie Rothstein et al.; A. A. Spear, attorney; R. C. Birkhahn, referee; due, $2,504.75; taxes, &c., $455.55; subject to first mortgage, $17,000; to the plaintiff for $18,420.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

88th St, 267 West, n s, 141 ft e of 8th Av, 20.6x98.9, four-story tenement and store; W. C. Schnipf against M. T. Albus et al.; G. W. Weyand, attorney; Warren Leslie, referee; due, $4,107.75; taxes, &c., $2,895.26; to Harry L. Sherwood for $12,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

7th Av, 307 and 309, e s, 78.1 ft s of 28th St, 41.5x76.4x irregular, two five-story tenements and stores and two four-story rear tenements; C. N. Lee, executor, against 28th Street and 7th Avenue Realty Co. et al.; W. C. Orr, attorney; H. C. Quinby, referee; due, $38,670.28; taxes, &c., $852.56; adjourned to July 22.

By Henry Brady.

33d St, 311 West, n s, 182 ft w of 8th Av, 22.8x98.9, four-story tenement; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against R. E. Walsh et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; F. M. Crandell, referee; due, $17,542.75; taxes, &c., $747.60; to John J. Cavanaugh for $18,775.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

3d St, 339 East, n s, 217 ft e of Avenue D, 20x81, vacant; German Savings Bank against Margaret Wendel et al.; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; W. F. Clare, referee; due, $3,-386.08; taxes, &c., $1,588; to Adam Muller, a party in interest, for $5,300.

3d St, 357 East, n s, 197 ft e of Avenue D, 20x102x irregular, vacant; German Savings Bank against Susanna Holzapfel et al.; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; E. D. Hays, referee; due, $2,317.40; taxes, &c., $1,554.45; to Adam Muller, a party in interest, for $4,300.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Freeman St, 990, s s, 80.6 ft w of Longfellow Av, 28.11x90.5, five-story flat; J. B. Baum against Felix Prince et al.; A. L. Strasser, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $19,129.29; taxes, &c., $1,669.27; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

Gleason Av, s w cor of 172d St, 25x106.7; same against B. Levy et al.; Coudert Brothers, attorneys; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $6,304.65; taxes, &c., $613.27; to the plaintiff for $5,500.

Gleason Av, e s, 36 ft w of 172d St, 25x106.8; Mary Brenneman against Samuel Geller et al.; Coudert Brothers, attorneys; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $4,063.60; taxes, &c., $613.27; to the plaintiff for $3,600.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

118th St, 362 West, s s, 154 ft e of Morningside Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; M. E. Whitefield, guardian, against Mary McDonough et al.; R. A. B. Dayton, attorney; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $10,402.87; taxes) &c., $579.24.

111th St, 517 to 523 West, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11, six-story apartment house; G. E. Chisholm et al. against J. N. Rosenberg et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; C. H. Strong, referee; due, $167,861.75; taxes, &c., $3,400.55.

East Broadway, 244, n s, 287 ft e of Clinton St, 37x107, to Division St, 233, three-story tenement and five-story tenement and stores; Leake & Watts Orphan House against Jacob Harris et al.; Nash & J., attorneys; D. O'L. Cohalan, referee; due, $54,884.99.

116th St, 411 East, n s, 139 ft s of 1st Av, 20x100, three-story dwelling; L. S. Tenny against Vincent Garofalo et al.; Finch & C., attorneys; W. P. Burr, referee; due, $9,-225.49; taxes, &c., $262.27.

12th St, 648 East, s s, 133 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3, five-story tenement; Baldwin Stanbach against Simon Machis et al.; Action 1; W. Wood, attorney; E. R. Finch, referee; due, $22,012.45.

12th St, 650 East, s s, 108 ft w of Avenue C, 25x108.3, five-story tenement and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $21,042.35.

12th St, 652 East, s s, 83 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3, four-story brick storage; same against same; Action 3; same attorney and referee; due, $19,833.92.

134th St, 318 West, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x90.11, five-story flat; J. K. Holly, trustee, against Rudolph Newman et al.; Gay & G., attorneys; A. A. Tausky, referee; due, $22,-962.15.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

136th St, s s, 115 ft e of Broadway, for a three-story garage; 135th Street Garage Corp., 160 Broadway, owner; Mason R. Strong, 7 Wall St., architect; cost, $75,000.

69th St, 161 East, for a four-story garage; William Bruce Brown, 13 East 70th St, owner; F. R. Loney, 15 West 58th St, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

41st St and 5th Av, to Rogers-Peet Building; Rogers Peet Co., owners; Hogeson Brothers, 7 East 44th St, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JULY 12.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 5,002, w s, 80 ft n of 175th St, 100x119.10; Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation to Halcyon Real Estate Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, (mtg $177,-000.) July 1.....$1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 47 ft s of 172d St, 48x84; Louis Stern et al. to Maurice P. Davidson, 652 East 18th St, June 27, all liens, June 29; attorneys, Lankower & D., 261 Broadway $1

BROADWAY, s w cor of 124th St, 100x100.11, (foreclosure June 10;) William Allen, referee, to Freybell Realty Co., 160 Broadway, July 12; attorneys, Elsman, L. G. & C., 135 Broadway.....$30,000

CLINTON ST, 216, s s, 402.2 ft e of Cherry St, 30.1x71.11x29.10x71.11; Lizzie Moscon to Eva Diamondston, 884 Whitlock Av, July 6; attorney, L. Manheim, 302 Broadway...$100

MADISON AV, 270 and 272, e s, 187.9 ft n of Clinton St, 31.4x100; Louis Gewertz to Mamie Rosenfeld, Dorchester, Mass., (mtg $43,500,) Sept. 25; attorney, M. Rosenfeld. 10 Wolcott St, Dorchester, Mass.....$1

PIKE, 298 of Rutgers farm, 49x irr 111.4; Louis Gewertz to Isidore Gewertz, 111 Division St, (mtg $27,000,) Sept. 25; address, 111 Division St.....$1

2D AV, 1689, w s, 24.8 ft n of 41st St, 24.8x 80, (foreclosure July 2;) John J. Sullivan, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 7; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St $20,000

67TH ST, 40 East, s s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 21.10x 90.10, (foreclosure July 2;) T. T. Flatteo, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 7; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St.....$16,000

97TH ST, 724, s s, 208 ft e of Avenue C, 25x 293.11; Fanny Greenebaum to Fanny Greenebaum and another, executors, &c., 823 West End Av, July 7; attorneys, Parker, G. & H. 2 Rector St.....$1

44TH ST, 440 West, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Thomas J. Ryan et al to Kath. Manion, Dorchester, Mass., May 27; attorneys, Ryan & L., 53 Park Row.....$1

52D ST, 67 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Jonas and Theresa Weil to Bertha Kaufmann, 1,496 Lexington Av, July 8; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Kaufmann to Bernhard Meyer, 41 East 72d St, July 8; attorneys, same $100

55TH ST, n s, 189.6 ft e of Madison Av, 16.5 x100.5; Ezekiel R. Hamilton to Howard A. Stevenson, Germantown, Penn., quitclaim, July 1; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place $1

61ST ST, n s, 324.9 ft e of 11th Av, 25.3x 100.5, (foreclosure May 19;) Horace E. Deming, referee, to Alice S. Sprague, Brandon, Vt., May 28; attorneys, Foley & Powell, 206 Broadway $10,000

63D ST, n s, 62 ft w of 9th Av, 19x100.5; Mary E. Brown to William Irwin, 2 Macon St., Brooklyn, May 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

77TH ST, 66-72 East, n s, 185.2 ft e of Madison Av, runs e 61.1x n 102.2 to s s of 77th St, w 61.1x s 100.2 to beginning; Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation to Halcyon Real Estate Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, (mtg $171,000,) July 1.....$100

81ST ST, 416 East, s s, 181.8 ft e of 1st Av; Jake Steinman to Morris Heicklen, on premises, June 24.....$1

94TH ST, s s, 55 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x 72.8, (foreclosure July 8;) John X. Halpin, referee, to Burlock E. Kabell, executor, 60 Hamilton Terrace, July 9; attorney, C. V. Gabriel, 38 Park Row.....$47,500

102D ST, 159 East, n s, 47.6 ft e of Lexington Av, runs n 95.1x e 2x n 5.11x e 25x s 100x w 27 to beginning; Minnie Hirsch to Jones Whitelaw, 3,675 Broadway, (mtg $21,-000,) June 23; attorney, L. Moschcowitz, 299 Broadway $1

102D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Minnie Hirsch to Jonas Whitelaw, 3,675 Broadway, (mtg $19,350,) June 23; attorney, L. Moschowitz, 299 Broadway $1

113TH ST, s w corner of 2d Av, 25.2x100; Axel Realty Co. to Max Tannenbaum, 200 Riverside Drive, July 8; attorney, S. W. Tannenbaum, 165 Broadway.....$100

119TH ST, s s, 337.6 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x 100.10; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, (foreclosure July 2,) July 7; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St.....$7,000

119TH ST, 324, s s, 356.3 ft w of 1st Av, runs s 100.10 x w 18.8 x n — x e 0¾ x n — x 18.2 to beginning; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St. (foreclosure July 2,) July 7; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St.....$7,000

135TH ST, 506 West, s s, 101.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 45.10x99.11; Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation to Halcyon Real Estate Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, (mtg $50,-000,) July 1.....$1

141ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 99.11x 100; Marion E. Ireland to Mental Mort. Securities Corp'n, 15 Broad St, Aug. 14, 1914; attorney, H. G. Mansfield, 27 Cedar St.$100

SAME PROPERTY; Rental Mort. Securities Corp'n to Realty and Motor Corp'n, 1,790 Broadway, (mtg $113,800,) Aug. 28; attorney, same $1

141ST ST, n s, 110 ft w of Lenox Av, 99.11x 100; Realty and Motor Corporation to 160 Broadway Building Co., 15 Broad St, (mtg $110,000,) July 10; attorney, H. G. Mansfield, 27 Cedar St $1

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 1,266, e s, 50x100.6; Carl Ernst to Fann Realty Corporation, 55 Nassau St, (mtg $10,000,) Sept. 10; attorneys, Greenbaum, W. & E., 2 Rector $1

CAMBRELING AV, w s, 195 ft n of 188th St, 25x87.6; Vincent L. Presti to Joseph Ponepinto, 2,471 Belmont Av, (mtg $5,000,) July 1; attorney, Joseph Ponepinto, 2,471 Belmont Av $100

FEATHERBED LANE, n s, 288.7 ft e of Nelson Av, 50x100; Henry Cleland, Inc., to George Stanger, 1,685 Topping Av, (mtg $33,000,) July 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LAFAYETTE AV, n w corner 178d St, 96x 100; Katharina Stanger to Henry Cleland, Inc., 1,849 Anthony Av, July 8; attorneys, Cohen & M., 99 Nassau St.....$100

LOTS 252 to 259, map formerly St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Thomas Ford to Laura Bodine Mosher, Clarence St. and Barkley Av, Brooklyn, May 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$1

LOTS 73 to 75, map St. Raymond Park; Emilia Cook to Hugo C. Cook, 2,311 St. Raymonds Av, (mtg $1,800,) May 24; attorney, D. A. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$100

SEDGWICK AV, n w s, at s w s Fordham Road, 76.9x irregular; George B. Hayes, (referee,) to John C. Rodgers, 100 Meadow Lane, New Rochelle, N. Y., June 23; attorney, John C. Rodgers, 271 West 125th St $10,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 75.11 ft n of 97th St, 24.6x95; Herman H. Bolte to Charles M. Ronnermann, July 8, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, H. Koch, 1 Bridge Plaza, Long Island City $1,000

2D AV, n w corner of 42d St; Walter Byron to Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Co., 211 East 55th St, July 9, due as per bond, leasehold. $10,000

15TH ST, s s, part of Lot 48, map of Thomas Buring, 25x100; George J. Cawood to Helen R. Gill; Philadelphia, Penn., July 9, 1915, due Jan. 9, 1915, p. c. as per note; attorneys, Everett, Clark & B., 37 Wall St..$700

46TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 100x 100x5; Mary E. Kerr to Frances T. Biker, Middletown, N. J., July 9, due as per bond; attorney, S. Riker, 19 Cedar St.....$1,000

113TH ST, s s, 117.9 ft w of 5th Av, 17.8x 100.11; John McCarthy to New York Trust Co., trustee, 26 Bread St, July 9, 3 years; attorney, Murray, P. & H., 37 Wall St.....$4,000

124TH ST, s s corner of Broadway, 100x

100.11; Freybell Realty Co. to Sorety Realty Co., 160 Broadway, July 12, due Oct. 22, 1915; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway $5,000

Bronx.

LOTS 32 and 33, map Thompson-Rose Estate; Otto F. Dreyer to Charles Willersdorf, 1,037 1st Av, June 30, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. E. Smith, 25 Broad St.....$1,200

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE B, 67, all; Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of City of New York to Charles Menke, 67 Avenue B, 5 years from May 1, 1915.....

3D AV, n w corner of 42d St, all; Otto F. Struse, trustee, to Walter Byron and another, 182 East 43d St, 10 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, A. J. Dittmar, 211 East 53th St $9,500

25TH ST, 331 East, all; Dora Diamond to Giuseppina Rossi, 1,658 81st St, Brooklyn, 5 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, A. Broona, 150 Nassau St.....$1,440

32D ST, 20 West, space for barber's shop, &c.; Samuel Jacobs to Louis E. Ohrbach, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1915.....$1,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

6TH AV, n e corner of 109th St, 100.11x100; H. M. Susswein & Co. against Charles L. Tiffany, owner; George Weinberg, lessee; Ralph Cantino, contractor $51

WEST BROADWAY, 89, and 123 Chambers St; M. Raschkind against Higgins estate, owner; Joseph Weintraub, lessee; Nevins & Pereiman Co., Inc., contractors $183

BOND ST, n s, 216.9 ft w of Bowery, 51.10x 100.3; Benjamin Mitchell against Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of New York, owner; Gilbert Johnson, contractor....$154

Bronx.

217TH ST, 724 East; Progressive Painting and Decorating Co. against Charles Hensle and Hensle Construction Co., owners; Charles Hensle, contractor, (renewal).....$65

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, 87; Max Siegel against Nathan Harrison Realties et al., Dec. 14, 1914 .....$185

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, n s, 55 ft e of Pitt St, 20x 87.6; William H. Neilson, trustee, against Felix Kunsler et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Beekman, Menken & Grisson.

36TH ST, 508-508 West; James Kiernan against Joseph A. Kiernan et al., trustees, (partition;) attorney, J. A. O'Leary.

79TH ST, n s, 284 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2; Samuel R. Weiser et al., trustees, against Omar A. Jenks et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Conoy.

83D ST, 602 East; Clinton T. Roe, trustee, against James S. Seagrave et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. C. Hayes.

100TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Mary Rapp against Mt. Sinai Hospital, (ejectment;) attorney, F. Rooney.

130TH ST, 105 West; Benjamin Bronstein against Jacob Perlman et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. Wacht, Jr.

Bronx.

KELLY ST, e s, 68.9 ft s of Intervale Av, 36x100; Charles Neave et al. against Clarence O. Bliss et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

LOT 280, map of portion of Hunts Estate, Van Nest Station; Francesco Aronson against Rosa Nathan et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Ash.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 115.6 ft n of 180th St, 28.8x138.3; 3d Av, w s, 74.1 ft s of 129th St, 25x110; Lots 656, 659, and 660, map of property of Elizabeth R. B. King, at City Island; parcel of land beginning at a point at mean high water mark on the west side of said City or Minford Island, runs s 5 ft, w 400 ft, n 75 ft, e 400 ft to beginning; Main St, w s, adjoining land of W. P. Biller, 101x100x102.6x100; Main St, s w corner of Orchard St, 50x100; Orchard St, s s, 100 ft w of Main St, 50x100; Main St, s e corner of Prospect St, 50x100; Lot 751, map of property of Elizabeth R. B. King, at City Island; parcel of land beginning at a point 100 ft s of Mitmars Av and 168th ft w of Main St, 150.6x96; Fraser St, Main St, w s, 100 ft s of Diamars Av, 57x169; road leading from West Farms to Kingsbridge, n corner of Adams Av, 122.6x179; Penfold Av, e s, Lot 110, 25x115; Crotona Park North, s e 184.3 ft e of Clinton Av, 25x100.9; Coles Road, s, adjoining lands of John J. Walker, 97.6x488x irregular; Crotona Av, n s, 239.3 ft e of Clinton Av, 50x100.7; Crotona Av, n s, 552 ft e of Prospect Av, 50x93.9; Penfold Av, e s, Lots 117, 118 and 119; Gesine Koenig against Henry Hunneke, Jr., (action to declare will void;) attorney, J. H. Denenhois.

WILLIS AV, w s, 16.8 ft s of 143d St, 16.8x 100; Kate C. Gehan against Mary Kelly et al., (partition suit;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEABEACH SUBWAY

"The Finest Subway in the World"
Only 29 Minutes to

Mapleton Park

Semi-Detached, 7 Rooms

Beautifully Decorated Brick Houses.

All ready to move into.

Prices $4,500 to $9,000.

Payments—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1 explains plan.

Alco Building Co., 60 Liberty St.

Phone 2552 Cort.

Property Office, 20th Ave. Station. Phone 1118-1119 Bath Beach.

2-Fam.—Opposite Park

$550 cash, balance $16.66 monthly; price $5,500; 11-room, brick; 887 Johnson St., Flatbush; home lover's chance; photo and details; write or call. RUCKERT, 45

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

FORECLOSURE SALE.
FIVE-STORY FIREPROOF LOFT BUILDING ON LOT 25 BY 100 IN 21 WALKER ST., N. Y. CITY. SALES ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1915, AT 12 NOON, EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

We offer exceptional east side site for high-class apartment; partly financed. Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

Astonishing bargains can now be secured in 6 private houses for sale or rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,700 B'way (at 106d).

36th, 503 West.—4-story and basement, will redecorate throughout for responsible tenant.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
36 West 44th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

At sacrifice, to close an estate, will sell two elegant new five-story apartments, 33 families in each house. Shows net income of $10,000 per year. Finest location in Bronx. Principals only. Executor, 210 Times Downtown.

A great sacrifice—An estate will sell 11 lots, including corner, in one of best locations in Bronx; all improvements; bargain for prospective builder. Principals only. Executor, 238 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my handsome 7-room cottage and plot at Jamaica, all improvements; city water, sidewalks, &c.; near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and 2 blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted. This is a bargain for right party; only $150 cash, balance easy; perfect title. Jamaica, Box 158 Times Downtown.

QUEENSBORO BARGAIN.
Plot 100x95, Van Alst Av., between 14th St.-Harris Av., in manufacturing centre; $4,000.
HENRY,
1,411 Clinton Av., Bronx.

Forced to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 28 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c.; on 2 elegant lots; need $125 cash at once; balance $18 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. T. B., Box 161 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable three-story dwelling; bathroom extension. 114 West 91st St.; caretaker. Particulars Fountain, 318 West 38th St.

Bay window front dwelling; 316 W. 88th St.; twenty feet wide; four stories; caretaker. Particulars, G. E. Fountain.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

STORE, 124 EAST 86TH ST., near Lexington Av.; choice location for almost any business; large store with living rooms in rear. Apply on premises, or REMCO, BROADWAY & 98TH ST.

Will build for responsible person only, garage, fifty by hundred, three stories high; fireproof; all appliances; best location, within 1,500 feet Plaza Hotel. Address, with references. Builder, 156 Times.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. 'Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

A three-story rear building, 16x40; also driveway, 12x60; suitable for any business; low rent; 38th St., near 2d Av. Apply E. Levenson, 320 1st Av.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 62 William St.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Bronx.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.
of two rooms and connecting five-room apartment, in desirable, rapidly growing, busy section; new building. Pasadena Court, corner Decatur Av. and 193d St.
NO BETTER OPPORTUNITY OFFERED.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN!
Magnificent 125-acre farm; mile highway frontage; cleared; fertile; orchard; residence 9 rooms; steam heat; improvements; bungalow, barns, silo, outbuildings; excellent neighborhood; $125 acre.
HARVEY B. NEVINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Have a little bungalow on a large plot, near station and water, needs some repairs, so will sell "as is" on terms of $75 down and $14 monthly; beautiful, healthy location. C. Barshad, No. 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. depot.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $30 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches, and stores, $850 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Do you want to buy my little chicken farm and 6-room house on large ground, nice shade trees, &c.? Will sell to a good party for $75 down and $12 monthly. Write for further particulars, Johnson, Box 192 Times Downtown.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Monsemus, and Leonia, New Jersey, opposite Grant's Tomb, within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address RENT D, HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Farm, 100 acres, of which 70 are cultivated and 30 first-grade woodland; 31 miles from New York on the D. L. & W.; house 16 rooms and bath; 6-room bungalow, barn, and chicken-house; cheap if sold quickly. Immediate, S 128 Times.

Six-Acre Hilltop Farm, 50 minutes Lackawanna, mile from station; beautiful, modern bungalow, fully furnished, six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; chicken plant; garage; large berry and peach orchard; price, $5,500; little cash; balance mortgage; will rent. Harmon, 135 Broadway. Phone 4792 Cort.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE.
From August to May 1st, attractive 7-room house, oak floors, steam heat, every improvement; near station; great elevation, best section; $35 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 535.

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BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE.
Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern, A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale at Westfield and Fanwood on easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Country home, New Jersey; 9 miles from Fort Lee Ferry; 7 rooms, bath, water, electric lights, telephone; lawn, garden; apples, peaches, pears, cherries, quinces, small fruits. Owner, Box 162, R. D. 1, Ridgewood, N. J.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

8½ acres, 6-room house; very convenient station; thirty minutes out by express; $6,000. John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

I want 5 to 10 acre lot, with or without house, 16 to 25 rooms, near station or trolley, 45 minutes out; Westchester County preferred. All particulars to Millworth, 192 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Pease, 254 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

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Thirty cents an agate line.

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Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester, N 60 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., 3-5 Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

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Large, Colonial, artistically furnished house, by lake, New Hampshire; could be divided; large piazza; fine old trees; large grounds; garage, stable; $800 season. N 158 Times.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

House, thirteen rooms, on Lawn Av., Stamford, Conn.; lovely country surroundings; beautifully laid out grounds; garage, bungalow, tennis court, and garden; will rent, lease, or sell; a bargain. For particulars address Beulah E. Beckley, Stamford, Conn.

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Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For rent, furnished, a new six-room cottage; fireplace; modern plumbing; on farm in Berkshire foothills; 100 miles from New York City; $200 for season; photos and plans on request. F., 119 East 40th St.

EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE CAMP.
Paul Smith's, Adirondacks. Fully furnished. Living rooms. Fireplaces. Fourteen bedrooms. Three bathrooms. Mitchell-Mitchell, 44 Wall, or broker.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted—House, furnished or unfurnished, within hour from New York, but not in New Jersey, for August and September; must have shade trees. State price and full particulars. B 388 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Six to eight room nicely furnished and clean cottage, on shore, near golf links, for balance of season. W. E. Moser, St. Andrew's Hotel.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up; $12 weekly; $2 daily.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
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Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

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SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 70 to 82 Rooms, Bath, $ 225-229 W. 69th St., Kitchenette, $30-$45 up; near Broadway. 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 228 West 80th St. Bignell.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED,
FOR RENT AT
$30 per month. Apply on premises,
250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th; 51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

For rent, furnished, high-class apartment for high-class people. 801 West End Av., Apartment 11B.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished flat or rooms, with privilege of housekeeping, between 14th and 72d Sts.; two elderly people; no children; rent not over $10 per week. Address S 129 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Studio.—Entire 2d floor; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; also one single or more floors together. 747 Madison Av.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartments, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

THE KANAWAH,
111th, 203 West.—High-class elevator apartments; five, six-rooms; house entirely renovated; rents $37.50-$48. Superintendent.

208 WEST 107TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7632.

306-310 WEST 158TH ST.
Two rooms, $32-$33; bachelor apartments, $20. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS (SPENCER ARMS), S. E. Cor. B'way and 60th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

207-209 DYCKMAN ST.
Six and seven rooms; all modern improvements; near subway; rents $35-$40.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms; bath; all improvements; $45. Janitor.

123d, 510 West.—Three, four room elevator apartments, assuring tranquillity, dignity, comfort.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths. $2,500 and up.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

58th, 228 West.—Studio apartment, 2 rooms; tiled kitchenette and bath; $40.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780, to $1,100.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apt., $40; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near Subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Pl.

Bronx.

College Av., 170th St., Bronx.—Three and 4 room apartments; beautiful neighborhood.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST. (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

BEAUTIFUL equipped room for one or two, including all conveniences, without board; near ocean; very cheap. Schwartzberg, 19 South Park Av., Arverne, L. I.

MADISON AV., 105.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 96th St. subway.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel at highest order. Grand location; 30 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$15 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL, HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. S. Robinson. Phone 1181 Yonkers.

White Plains.—Elegant house; high elevation; refined surroundings; excellent table; easy commutation; near station. 14 Lake St. Phone 2588W.

THE ROCHELLE, centrally located; home cooking. 30 Le Count Place, New Rochelle. Phone 1358M.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Convenient; delightful; moderate prices. Telephone 4186 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. New cuisine. References. TELEPHONE 226 GLEN COVE.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Av. and Bay, (Beach 130.)
High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

BAY VIEW VILLA, Foot of Bay 10th St., Bath Beach.—Finest Summering place near New York. Apply for booklet and terms to management, or Mr. Charles F. Littlejohn, 1,270 Broadway.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home, refined people; rates; booklets. Apply Gunther & Yedele, also 4 Court Square Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway 401-402.

SEA GATE, N. Y. Harbor.—Exclusive, private cottage; Christian family; near boat landing. Moss, Cypress Av.

Seagate.—Private family accommodates few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

New York State.

THE MARGARD, Congers, N. Y.—Unsurpassed mountain and lake sceneries; comfortable rooms; verandas; improvements; boats, fishing; $7-$10 week.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 20 miles; $6-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

AT PORTAUPECK, N. J., on Shrewsbury.—Private family would accommodate congenial parties. Mrs. Sylvester M. Weimer.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Maine.

SEBASCO ESTATES,
SEBASCO ESTATES, Casco Bay, Me. Select board, $10-$15; modern furnished bungalows, camps, $50-$250 for season; accessible from Portland. Write Sebasco Estates Clubhouse, Sebasco, Me.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

WANTED, by two adults, two rooms and board in private family, in New Jersey or Westchester County, at moderate rates; modern conveniences essential, and large, screened porch desirable. Address at once, R., 3,894 Broadway.

WANTED—For three weeks, beginning Aug. 18, for couple, writers, board and two rooms in nearby cottage, New York or Connecticut; bathing nearby; quiet surroundings; reasonable. B. J. S., 348 Times Downtown.

EAST ORANGE.—Gentleman would like pleasant furnished room in East Orange; convenient to station. N 169 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel, $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 5018.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; moderate; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; studio; continuous hot water; phone; park.

75TH, 18 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table guests; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; meals optional; unusually reasonable rates.

78TH, 150 WEST.—Nicely decorated large, small rooms; private bath; subway; reasonable.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive cool rooms; homelike surroundings; superior table; Southerners accommodated.

79th, 114 West, Horace Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—
The HOUSE RICHARDS; a satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D ST., 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished cool rooms; private bath; hot water; excellent table.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open All Summer; special terms, permanent, transient; table boarders.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations, superior table, homelike surroundings; moderate. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy room, refined home, excellent table, convenient location; moderate; references.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; small room; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

152D, 513 WEST.—Private house; large second floor front room; references. Phone 7392 Aud.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Desirable, cool rooms; electricity; beautiful Summer location; tourists accommodated; table guests; references.

WIDOW desirous of keeping up home would rent to couple or bachelor nicely furnished room, with every convenience and home comfort; A1 cooking; refined neighborhood; terms moderate; board optional. Mrs. R. Hirschberg, 303 West 82d St.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 457 Ocean Av.—Detached house; large rooms; $8-$10 weekly. Flatbush 8581W.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG LADY to share expense of home with elderly lady who resides alone; below the nineties preferred; references exchanged. O 142 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

21ST, 75 EAST.—Large and small; all conveniences; telephone; select neighborhood; references.

42D, 15 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family, small, attractive room, every possible convenience; near Grand Central; references. First bell.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; room with piano; single room; references.

48TH, 220 EAST.—Fine parlor; also large room; electric light; telephone; piano.

56TH, 32 EAST.—New, elegant rooms, single or double; every convenience; Summer prices.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 365, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

11TH, 120 WEST.—Attractive, exclusive, new rooms; large verandas; homelike and quiet; references.

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, spotless, clean rooms; hot water; select house; reasonable.

40TH, 56 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 58 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional; moderate. 4589 Bryant.

66 WEST 49TH ST.
Large rooms; Summer rates; all conveniences.

52D, 56 WEST.—Large room; private bath; single room; hot, cold running water; bath, electricity, telephone; gentleman only; references.

52D, 255 WEST.—Second floor, medium rooms; sleeping porch, adjoining bath. Circle 793.

53D, 57 WEST.—Cool, clean rooms; excellent table board; Summer rates; references.

54TH, 23 WEST.—Large front basement; private bath; electricity; housekeeping; telephone; $6.

68D ST., 106 WEST.—Attractive room, moderate rent, to gentleman only; reference necessary.

94TH, 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 3150.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; cool; corner house; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths, "L," Subway express; references.

78TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

78TH, 134 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

78TH, 138 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

78TH, 119 WEST.—Large room, also small, exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates.

78TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy front room; superior house; gentleman; references; reasonable.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Beautiful, large, rear parlor; every comfort; private bedroom; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Costly, furnished rooms, single, suite; electricity; conveniences; hot water.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; quiet; painted; reasonable. Burns.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Pleasant rooms for gentlemen; select, private house; electricity; references.

81ST, 251 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractive room, high-class apartment; gentlemen. HOLTON.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Attractive, cool, double, single rooms; private bath; $3-$5 weekly.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished rooms; electric light; private bath; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D ST., 109 WEST.
Nicely furnished single room; reasonable. Koenig.

82D, 152 WEST.—Reduced Summer rates; cool, comfortable rooms; all conveniences.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small, cool rooms; private bath; references; telephone.

85TH, 252 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms or single room; new apartment. Porter.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite, room, and bath; room; private family; moderate; references.

87TH, 220 WEST.—Cool, quiet furnished room in large bachelor apartment; adjoins bath. Apartment D. Schuyler 10400.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Large, cool front parlor, adjoining bedroom, $6; single room, $3.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

93D, 123 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms in high-class house; exceptionally low Summer rates.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; excellent table; telephone; references.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished outside room, adjoining bath; references. Linx.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Two elegant, cool, airy rooms, en suite or single. Apartment 4D.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Delightful single, double housekeeping rooms; telephone, electricity; suites; reasonable. McNamara.

104TH, 245 WEST.—Attractive outside rooms; lavatory, bath; meals optional. Jantzen.

113TH, 305 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; private family; references. Apartment 62.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive, cool front room; high-class elevator apartment. Bridges.

113TH ST., 632 WEST.—Desirable room, with private family; references required. Apt. 42.

115TH, 501 AND 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $3 up; conveniences. Walker.

114TH, 609 WEST.—Two large rooms, outside, single or suite; convenient transportation.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms, single, en suite; elevator, phone; home privileges; very reasonable. Apt. 33.

126TH, 113 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; all conveniences; electricity, telephone; subway, elevated.

136TH ST., 610 WEST.—Young business woman will rent large, well-furnished, cool living room in high-grade apartment; also kitchen if desired; moderate. Girard.

187TH, 602 WEST.—Two nicely furnished rooms with baths; all outside; telephone; reference. Dwyer.

141ST, WEST, (94 Hamilton Place,)—Cool outside rooms; gentlemen only; $3. Schaeffer.

153TH, 351 WEST.—Hudson River; Drive; refined country life; subway; conveniences. Audubon 1481.

180TH, 705 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; adjoining bath; reasonable. Burns.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St., also 188 East 38th St.
The comforts of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new 12-story building, roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $4 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,754.—Suite of rooms; large parlor and alcove; all modern conveniences; also use of kitchen; reasonable.

CLAREMONT AV., 49, (Corner 119th.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished, overlooking Columbia.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included; write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

IN exclusive apartment; professional woman only; home comforts; young housekeeper. N 161 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Single, en suite; overlooking Hudson; gentlemen, couple; reasonable. Meek.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (95th St.)—Cool rooms, facing Drive; high-class apartment; moderate.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful front room; electricity; magnificent plumbing; use of piano; private family; also delightful small room; references; Summer rates.

Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; Prospect Park South, Flatbush; private family. Apply Room 2,206, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $2.00 a week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 415 Main St., Orange.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

125TH, 263 WEST.—Two rooms, improvements, $3 weekly; private bath; letter box.

West End Av., 794, (98th)—One, two, rooms; private bath; maid service.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Five carloads, just in, of small and medium size, up-to-date autos; standard makes; All order; prices low; also some fine six-cylinder, high-quality cars at most alluring prices. Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,753 Broadway, near 57th St.

Pierce-Arrow, 4-35; five-passenger; recently rebuilt by Pierce Co.; perfectly equipped, demountable rims, sun top, electric lights. Druggist, 3,224 Church Av., Brooklyn, Phone Flatbush 2422.

Baker electric runabout, practically new; 24-cell battery; long mileage; just painted; leather upholstery and top; full equipment; fine condition; $800. George H. Storm, 545 East 71st.

High-grade foreign touring car, 40 H. P.; full equipment; first-class condition every detail; don't answer unless looking for high-grade car. N 175 Times.

Knox 1912, six-cylinder, seven-passenger, just overhauled and repainted, perfect condition, a bargain, $750. Charles E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Reducing sales force, roadsters, Buick, $375; Regal, $350; also powerful rakish roadster; fully equipped. Thorn Coal Co. Phone 309, Westchester.

Cadillac 1912, seven-passenger, starter and light, A1 condition, $500. Charles E. Reiss & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Packard, (1913,) touring 38, five-passenger. Mercer, (1914,) runabout; like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Electric four-passenger brougham; new tires; new battery; repainted; sacrifice. 20 Central Park West.

Chalmers, (1911,) pony tonneau; excellent condition; $375. Allison, 76 William St. Telephone.

National car, $225; elegant condition. Reid, 634 Fordham Road. Phone 6237 Tremont.

Cadillac 1914 touring, $1,200. W. L. Plumb, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 528.

Automobiles for Rent.

Careful driving essential; pleasant motoring; chauffeur reliable; own Packard; trips, monthly, yearly; satisfaction assured. Phone Reinhardt, 1994 Circle.

Beautiful Garford six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week or month; owner drives. Lenox 5767.

For hire, new 7-passenger touring cars; $2.50 per hour, or 30c. a mile, and $1.00 per hour, waiting time; reliable. 6565 Lenox.

Egidi Auto Service—Pierce-Arrows, Packards, hour, day, week; special monthly rates. Phone 774 Circle. 128 West 52d.

Packards.—Open, closed, sizes; trips our specialty; rates reasonable. Hawkins, 7565 Col.

NEW PACKARD CAR RENTAL SERVICE. Rates $2.50 hourly, up. Harlem 6818.

Seven-passenger Packard for hire, $3.50 hourly. Telephone Borgman, 1941 Circle.

Large five-passenger touring car for pleasure trips; reasonable. Phone 429 Madison.

Cadillac.—Hour, day, monthly; reasonable; owner drives. Telephone 7452 Plaza.

Pierce, Packard touring cars, rent monthly, yearly. Cone, Tel. 1190 Schuyler.

Seven-passenger touring; $3.50 per hour; special trip rates. Phone Bryant 7367.

Packard cars by hour, day, week, month, trip. Phelan, Bryant 2546-7.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobile wanted in perfect condition; state make, year, lowest price acceptable, and enumerate spare parts. N 168 Times.

Will pay cash for Lancia or Renault town car with landaulet body, 1913 or later. Write N 138 Times.

Automobile Supplies.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway. WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

Automobile Repairing.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems. Detachable Wire Wheels. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7020 Col. 302 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG German wants large furnished room; state terms. A. B., 413 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ATTENDANT, nurse, masseuse; doctor's reference; sewing. Kelly, 863 Columbus Av., care of Slattery.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; five years' experience; modern methods; controlling accounts; ambitious, reliable, conscientious worker; $12. B 290 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Typist.—One year's experience; quick, accurate, neat; $7. B 287 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—YOUNG WIDOW, DAUGHTER OF ENGLISH DIPLOMAT, DESIRES POSITION; WOULD ACT AS MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER; REFERENCES EXCHANGED. TELEPHONE GREENFIELD, 5190 MORNINGSIDE.

COMPANION.—A refined young woman desires position as useful companion to lady,

COURT HOUSE BOARD SUED BY REALTY MEN

Action to Restrain City from Acquiring More Land for Proposed Building.

GREAT WASTE IS CHARGED

United Real Estate Owners Say Structure Will Cost $16,000,000 Without Furnishing.

An action was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday to restrain the city from taking any further proceedings in the matter of acquiring land for the new Court House, and to prevent the Controller from paying the salaries or expenses of the members of the Court House Board. The application is a sweeping one, and if successful will put a stop to all further action in the matter. The plaintiffs are the members of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, who own realty in the city aggregating $300,000,000 in value. The defendants are the members of the Board of Estimate and of the Court House Board.

The complaint reviews the work done in the matter of acquiring a site, and says that the city and its taxpayers "will suffer great and irreparable loss and injury if said contracts, plans, and specifications are approved by said Board of Estimate" unless the board acquires and closes all of the intersecting streets.

It is also alleged that great loss would result if the proposed building should be erected on the site that was formerly occupied by the Collect Pond, "of the great depth of about seventy feet, and now and always fed by fresh water springs; that the present Criminal Court House is erected" over the same pond, and that numerous cracks have appeared in its walls.

It is alleged that the plans ought not to be approved because the plaintiffs and other taxpayers "would suffer great loss and irreparable injury if a contract for this expensive building, alone, without furnishings, costing at least $16,000,000, were entered into under such contracts, necessarily requiring the highest imaginable figures to be paid by the city for labor and materials.

"Over $6,000,000 has been heretofore expended under a previous condemnation proceeding for land for the new Court House site, also in the Collect Pond, west of the land intended to be taken under the condemnation proceedings now pending; that the claimants who received said $6,000,000 had no complete record title to said lands for which they received said awards, but that the title to said lands was already vested in the city."

J. Bleecker Miller is counsel for the plaintiffs.

JERSEY SEEKS MORE TRAINS

Utilities Board Hears Protest from Coast Cities.

TRENTON, N. J., July 12.—Public Utilities Commissioner John W. Slocum today reserved decision on the application for improved train service between Trenton and Long Branch and other places along the New York & Long Branch Railroad. Application was made by the Utility Commission on its own initiative after complaints made about poor service rendered by the railroad to these points.

In support of the application, Mayor Clarence E. F. Hetrick of Asbury Park, Mayor William El. McDonald, Bradley Beach; William A. Stevens, counsel for Long Branch and Deal, and H. J. McMurtie, on behalf of Freehold, pointed out the necessity for additional train facilities.

Those opposing the application were Walter Actrim, trainmaster, and T. J. Thompson, chief clerk of transportation on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who declared the train schedule had been reduced because the service was not paying.

Dentist-Aviator in Bankruptcy.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court yesterday by Henry W. Walden, a dentist and aviator, of 545 West 168th Street. Liabilities were given at $21,887 and assets at $296. Mrs. Bessie Murray of 18 West Sixtieth Street has a claim for $10,000 for work alleged to be negligently done. Mrs. A. W. Martin and Mrs. A. Nossing have similar claims, the amounts not being stated.

"BISHOP-PRINCE" SUES.

Asks $100,000 Damages for Writer's Comment Upon Him.

F. Cunliffe-Owen, who writes under various pen names, was made a defendant in the Supreme Court yesterday in a $100,000 suit for libel by Rodolphus François Ghislain de Lorraine de Landis-Berghes St. Winock, who has described himself as Regionary Bishop of Scotland of the Old Roman Catholic Western Orthodox Church and an ex-staff officer of the British Army, with the rank of Captain.

Mr. Cunliffe-Owen, in one of his articles, said that if the name of the plaintiff was his right one he was a Prince; but he could not be a Prince, because the line of succession to the title passed in 1907. He also asserted that if the plaintiff was in the British Army he must have been under some other name, because that name did not appear in the army list.

The writer then referred to Andries Caarel Albertus McLagen, who was a Bishop of the Old Catholic Church and fell into disrepute because of irregular practices in London. He did not say that the plaintiff and Bishop McLagen were one and the same. He merely, in his article and later in a private letter, showed points of similarity between the two.

The plaintiff complains that the article spoke sarcastically of him and intimated that he was masquerading under a pseudonym. The plaintiff especially objected to a letter written by Mr. Cunliffe-Owen to Bishop Philip M. Rhinelander of Pennsylvania.

Henry W. Sackett, the defendant's attorney, said last night that the letter was privileged because the information it contained had been requested by the Bishop.

FRANK LESLIE INDICTED.

Grandson of Publisher Accused of Concealing Assets.

Among the indictments returned by the Federal Grand Jury in Newark yesterday was one against Frank Leslie, grandson of the founder of Leslie's Weekly, who lives in East Orange. He is a real estate operator and is charged with concealing assets, having been in bankruptcy for more than a year.

Samuel S. Merchant of Woodbury, N. J., was also indicted. He is under arrest on a charge of sending obscene letters through the mails.

Dr. Matthesius Fined $1,000.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 12.—Dr. Albert Von Matthesius, a graduate of Berlin University, and an ordained minister, was fined $1,000 today by Judge William M. Seufert, having been convicted two weeks ago on complaint of three boys who were employed in his lavishly furnished sanitarium at Rutherford. He is 60 years old, and since his arrest has suffered a stroke of paralysis. His valuable paintings and draperies will be held to pay the fine.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Mrs. Catherine Reiss of 807 West Side Avenue and her four-year-old daughter, Catherine, are in the City Hospital suffering from dangerous burns inflicted when a bottle of naphtha exploded in the hands of Mrs. Reiss yesterday.

NEWARK.—The tug Hortense of the Passaic River Towing Company sank yesterday in the Passaic River near Centre Street. What caused it to sink is not known.

NEWARK.—Cash amounting to $167 and a bank book showing $277 in a New York bank were found yesterday on Mrs. Rose Bernstein of 195 Second Street, Manhattan, who was arrested here for begging.

MONTCLAIR.—Women prominent in this city are planning to open a public market here in September. The promoters have agreed to take the lead in shopping with baskets on their arms.

MONTCLAIR.—Men and women orators for woman's suffrage have planned a series of open-air speeches this Summer and Fall, because of the success of their outdoor meeting on Saturday night.

MONTCLAIR.—The Summer schools and playgrounds opened here yesterday with a larger registration than on any previous year. There are 318 in the school classes and 1,047 in the playground classes.

PASSAIC.—Patrick Mangen, charged with stealing a bicycle from John Dobson, 18 years old, a messenger boy, was let off with a fine of $5 yesterday when Dobson interceded for Mangen after his conviction because of the success of their outdoor meeting on Saturday night.

SEA GIRT.—The week of instruction for the second body of non-commissioned officers of the New Jersey National Guard began here yesterday at Camp Fielder under Major Winfield S. Price of Camden, the Camp Commandant. A number of United States Army officers are in charge of the drilling.

BECKER'S LAWYERS PLAN FINAL MOVE

Application for Federal Writ of Habeas Corpus Discussed with Condemned Man's Wife.

PETITION IS NOT STARTED

Letter Received by H. T. Marshall from Judge Bartlett Submitted to Counsel.

Mrs. Charles Becker had a long conference yesterday afternoon with her husband's lawyers, W. Bourke Cochran, Martin T. Manton and John B. Johnston, in relation to final steps in the fight to save her husband from paying the death penalty for the murder of Herman Rosenthal. Although it is understood that the conference related to an application for a federal writ of habeas corpus, neither Mrs. Becker nor any of her lawyers would make any announcement as to their future plans.

Harford T. Marshall, who was Bridgie Webber's counsel just after Webber's arrest, submitted yesterday to Becker's lawyers a letter from Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals in answer to a communication from Mr. Marshall telling of admissions which, he said, Webber made to him, exculpating Becker. Mr. Marshall would not make public Judge Bartlett's answer.

It was reported yesterday that the so-called "Harlem conference," the alleged meeting between Becker and Rose before the murder of Rosenthal, would be attacked in John Doe conspiracy proceedings. It was said that there would be an attempt to show that part of the negro James Marshall's testimony was the result of a conspiracy. Marshall is the State's witness who was alleged to have recanted in Philadelphia, and later recanted his recantation.

A man who has been active in Becker's behalf asserted that a member of the District Attorney's staff might be called in the conspiracy proceedings to tell of statements reported to have been made to him about affidavits which Marshall made. The name of another employe of the District Attorney's office was also mentioned in the rumors. District Attorney Perkins denied yesterday that there was any foundation for the rumors.

Former Deputy Police Commissioner F. H. Bugher sent this telegram yesterday to Becker's lawyers from Deal Park, Md.:

Just returned from West and have heard that a petition is to be sent to the Governor in behalf of Lieutenant Becker. If so I would like to be the first to sign, as you know, I was Becker's superior officer for over four years and I believe him to be innocent.

Mr. Johnston, who made public the telegram, said that he did not know if any petition for Becker had been started, but he would not be surprised to learn that Becker's friends had started one.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—The Court of Appeals will meet tomorrow to hand down decisions and then take its recess for the Summer. The Judges here tonight cannot see how Judge Bartlett can pass upon the questions which Webber's counsel Marshall proposes to put to him in an effort to help establish Charles Becker's innocence. The reason for this is that the Court has already passed on the case and Judge Bartlett wrote the opinion. Should he have power to take cognisance of Mr. Marshall's plea the Court as a whole must pass upon the proposition. Judge Bartlett is not in town tonight, and is not expected to reach here until tomorrow noon.

ARREST BOYS AS BURGLARS.

Passaic Lads Accused of Stealing $140 and Diamond Ring.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 12.—With the arrest of seven boys, from 13 to 16 years old, the police have cleared up two robberies. The boys admitted their guilt, according to the police.

John Grady of 29 Passaic Avenue, Bernard Hoar of 200 Main Avenue, Thomas McCormack of 40 State Street, and Joseph Wasko, also of 40 State Street, were arrested today at the Central Hotel, Passaic Street, where they had engaged sleeping quarters, after a five days' trip, during which, as they admitted, they had spent $140 in cash and had "lost" a diamond ring valued at $150.

William Harlan of 57 Park Place, Gilbert Wolf of 148 Main Avenue, and Michael Zank of 79 Main Avenue were picked up later at their homes.

Grady, called the "Captain" of the gang by his fellows, was held in $1,000 bail in the City Court. McCormack, "First Lieutenant," was held in $300 bail. The other boys were released in the custody of their parents. All will be arraigned before the Grand Jury.

According to the stories told by the boys, they entered the home of M. J. Schildhaus, 27 Passaic Avenue, last Tuesday, and stole $140 in cash and a diamond ring. The boys went to an old wagon at the Borden Milk Company barns and slept. On Wednesday morning all seven purchased tickets for New York. By boat the boys traveled to Boston. After a good time there they returned to this city yesterday. Boy playmates seeing them at the Central Hotel notified the police.

The prisoners, according to the police, also admitted robbing the Ploger grocery store in Main Avenue last May at night. They secured $25.

ARRESTED AS BLACK HANDER

Italian Caught in Orange Taking $200 from His Landlord.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 12.—After having kept watch in an alcove in the rear of the store of Giuseppe Evangelista in Taylor Street for eleven days, Patrolmen Michael Giordano and Lawrence Burns early this morning arrested Joseph Dolce, a shoemaker, as he took $200 in marked bills from Evangelista, who had been receiving Black Hand threats. Dolce is a tenant of Evangelista.

Several weeks ago Evangelista received a series of letters threatening destruction to a number of his houses if he did not pay $300 to the Black Hand. Evangelista's tenants received threats and were told if they did not move they, like their landlord, would be blown up. Evangelista notified Chief of Police John Drabell, who assigned Burns and Giordano to the case.

Dolce appeared a short time ago at the home of his landlord and said a strange man had told him Evangelista would not have to go to Branch Brook Park, Newark, to pay over the $300 demanded, but that he, Dolce, had been chosen to collect the money, and if it were paid quickly Evangelista would be let off for $200. Last night was agreed upon as the time when Dolce would appear to collect the money. Dolce was held in $5,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of extortion.

Cuts His Throat with Scythe.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 12.—Cutting his throat with a scythe after severely beating himself over the head with an iron crowbar, Charles Lasson, 35 years old, a wealthy farmer of Springfield, almost succeeded in an attempt to end his life today. Lasson, who was discovered by his father in a barn near his residence, was hurried to the Overlook Hospital in Summit. Lasson has been in ill-health. He will be held pending an examination as to his sanity.

BLAUVELT NOW REPUBLICAN.

Former Progressive Candidate for State Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 12.—Ex-Assemblyman James G. Blauvelt of Passaic County announces that he intends to be a candidate for State Senator in the Republican primaries. He has been one of the leading Progressives. He says in his statement:

"After considering all the circumstances those who have interested themselves in this cause have concluded that the best place to wage this contest is in the Republican Party. Here are our friends. Here are the men who in the past supported us under the banner of the New Idea and Progressive Republican banner and carried the county for us."

Members of the Progressive State Committee say that Mr. Blauvelt had a little party of his own and refused to stand for the regular Progressive nominees. For this he was ousted from the committee.

MISS ASQUITH HAS TYPHOID.

Premier's Daughter, Who Is Soon to Wed, Slightly Ill.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13.—Miss Violet Asquith, daughter of Premier Asquith, whose engagement to Maurice Bonham Carter, Mr. Asquith's principal private secretary, was announced recently, is suffering from a mild form of typhoid fever.

It is thought probable that Miss Asquith contracted the disease during her recent visit to Egypt.

Walks Out with His Throat Cut.

Policeman O'Shea of the East Fifty-first Street station saw a man with his throat cut staggering toward him along Second Avenue at Fifty-fifth Street yesterday. The man could not speak, but he wrote on a piece of paper that he was Peter Johnson, a machinist, of 314 East Fifty-sixth Street; that his wife was in Chicago and that he was out of work. Then he collapsed. An ambulance from Flower Hospital took the machinist to Bellevue, where he died a short time later. It is supposed that he cut his throat in his home and then wandered out into the street.

S. P. Northrup Fined for Contempt.

Supreme Court Justice Nelson Y. Dungan, in Newark, yesterday ordered Simon P. Northrup, Assistant Title Officer of the Fidelity Trust Company, to pay a fine of $100 for contempt of court or to be committed until the fine was paid. Mr. Northrup obtained a stay until July 26, pending the filing of an appeal. Henry G. Dickensheets, a clerk of the Fidelity Trust Company, charged that he was dismissed because he disobeyed the warning of Mr. Northrup not to appear as a witness in the suit brought by George S. Aldrich against Sebastian G. Brinkman.

Knights of Pythias in Convention.

ASBURY PARK, July 12.—More than five thousand Knights of Khorassan arrived here today to attend the twelfth annual convention of the Knights of Pythias, which opened this evening at the Casino. Features of the convention will be the drills by uniformed military companies for $6,000 cash prizes, and a rainbow parade on the night of July 14.

WANAMAKER GIFT TO CLERKS

Athletic Field on Philadelphia Store Roof Dedicated.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—John Wanamaker's seventy-seventh birthday was celebrated today with the opening of an athletic field for employes on the roof of the Wanamaker store.

The dedication exercises, which included an address by Mr. Wanamaker, were attended by 490 employes who have been with the store twenty years or more, athletes of the Meadowbrook Club, and a score of guests.

A bouquet of seventy-seven carnations was presented to Mr. Wanamaker by Captain Katharine Dunn of the Girls' Battalion of the Wanamaker Institute.

The athletic field consists of a cinder running track, ten laps to the mile; a sixty-yard straight away; two squash courts, a volley ball court, and two tennis courts. A building will be erected for shuffleboard tables, bowling alleys, and a gymnasium.

Rodman Wanamaker presented flags to the Millrose Club and the Meadow Brook Club, the athletic organizations attached to the Philadelphia and New York stores. Joseph Appel, chief of publicity, accepted the banner for the Millrose Club, on behalf of the New York organization. In a brief address, he congratulated Mr. Wanamaker and referred to the stores as "the universities that show the world how to do business."

E&W RED MAN COLLARS SHIRTS
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT
EARL & WILSON

LION-ROLL 3 IN.
THE NEWEST LION CREATION
A SUMMER ROLL COLLAR
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

Play Ball—
with comfort and ease when you wear a "LIVE" leather belt that
S-T-R-E-T-C-H-E-S
At All Wallach Stores—$1 and $1.50.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 132d St.
746-748 West 125th St.
647 Eighth Ave.
Open Evenings
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Those Theatres 42 and Over with Times Company
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow and Saturday 2:15. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.
GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Popular Matinee Tomorrow.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | It's All Laughter
THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 & 8:15.
TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays, Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
HARRIS 42d Street, West of Broadway. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
TWIN BEDS
NORTH BEACH
Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge.
FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.
Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place
The Family Resort. Free Toys.
Dancing Contests Every Friday Night.
LUNA Free Circus, Free Concerts, Free Toys, Free Shows, Free Dancing Contest Thursday Night.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mats. 25c to 75c. Cecil Lean & Clio Mayfield, Adelaide & Hughes, Hyams & McIntyre, Trixie Friganza. Evs. Lew Dockstader, Cohan. DELICIOUS FREE LEMONADE.
LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:20. Popular Mat. Tomorrow 2:20. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.
VITAGRAPH 46th and Broadway. 1:30 & 8:30. THE SCAR. "THE GODDESS." (10th Chap.)
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. at 8:15. YE OLD SONG REVUE ALL SEATS RESERVED Sullivan, Keogh & Co., 19 Others. 25c, 50c, 75c
NEW. Mat. To-day. BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. NORA BAYES, Bell Family, Hussey & Boyle, Cardo & Noll, Hunting & Francis, others.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Lew Kelly AND THE Behman Show BURLESQUE Mat. Today
Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10 to 50c. Charlotte Walker in "KINDLING" STRAND ORCHESTRA AND SOLOISTS.
EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

RECTOR'S
During the Summer Months
You can always count on finding one place where it is cool, comfortable and inviting—that's Rector's.
The first-choice foods, the rare art of our world-famous chef, the attentive and skilful service, the many comfort features, the surprisingly moderate prices and the royal entertainment provided leave nothing to be desired.
Superior Cabaret All-Star Features in the Main Dining Room
Get acquainted with Rector's famous Cold Buffet, with its inviting variety of cold delicacies. Ready during Luncheon and Dinner. Help yourself if you desire.
Grand Ballroom Opens at 8 P.M. Exceptional Music Ideal Floor Free to Guests
BROADWAY, 48TH ST. & 7TH AVE.
"THE MOST BEAUTIFUL RESTAURANT IN AMERICA"

DAVID AND DAVID
announce a Half-Yearly Sale
SHIRTS
$1.65 & $1.50 Woven Madras $1.15 | $3.75 & $3.50 Silk & Madras $2.65
$2.50 & $2.00 " " $1.21 | $6.00 & $5.00 Pure Silk $3.45
This Sale embraces Entire Line of Fancy Shirts
DAVID AND DAVID
25 West 42nd St., N. Y.

Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant
BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 TO $3.00 PER DAY.
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good."
An Extract from the New York Eve. Sun of May 25:
"The Hotel Wallick, on the corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street, was known for years as the Cadillac. It was taken over some time ago by Louis C. Wallick, modernized throughout, so that it is practically a new hotel, and under its new management is one of the most popular hostelries in town."

HOTEL NETHERLAND
5th Ave. and 59th St., N. Y.
NEW MANAGEMENT
REDUCED RATES
Room and Bath.....$2.00 up
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.....5.00 up
ON YEARLY LEASE
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.....$1,500.00 up
Parlor, two Bedrooms and Bath.....2,100.00 up
Parlor, three Bedrooms and Bath.....3,000.00 up
The largest three-room apartment in New York, overlooking Central Park.....7,000.00
Cuisine Unequalled—Prices Moderate
Two floors of Bachelor single rooms at special low rates.
VALET SERVICE FREE

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone, 9640—Columbus.
The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Restaurant Popular Prices, a la Carte
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening, six to ten, $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

Known the world over. French Cuisine. "Amateur Service." BUSTANOBY 39th Street (METAMORA CLUB.) RESTAURANTS. Dancing prizes at lunch, tea, dinner. under the direction of Marthmar Kaplan, the well-known Impersonator of Dickens' characters.

CHURCHILL'S Broadway at 49th Street

RESTAURANT-GRILL POPULAR PRICES. 20 EAST 42D STREET. Daly's "Dine in the Open Air." Near Fifth Avenue.

OPEN AIR DINING
CARLTON TERRACE
1000 ST & BROADWAY JOSEPH C. PIKE, SOLE OWNER.
The new Garden-on-the-Roof is open evenings from 6:30 until closing. Service a la carte, dancing and entertainment. HOTEL MAJESTIC Central Park West at 72d St. Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites. Radical improvements; luxury without extravagance. Get new booklet and rates.

For Summer Comfort, 1,400 Outside Rooms, 17 Floors. Hotel Ansonia BROADWAY, 73d & 74th Sts.

Breakfast.....35c-50c
Luncheon.....50c
Tea with Waffles.....20c
Club Dinner.....75c & $1
Open all Saturdays.
The Ferncy Miss Tucker—33 East 33d Street
The Oldest Tea Rooms in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

MODERN DANCES
Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances, Fifth Avenue, New York, Thurley Bldg. Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6828. Write for information 'Teachers' Normal Course.
TERMS REASONABLE.

32 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING, 917 Eighth Ave. (54th St.) 'Phone Col. 4557.
All Modern Dances Quickly Taught. One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $5.
MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 94 E. 59TH ST. Murray Hill 457. Modern Dances. Special Attention to Beginners
A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING. Broadway, 66th-67th Sts. All Modern Dances Taught. Summer Rates.
Mansfield Studios, 32 West 44th.—All dances taught, absolute privacy: Summer prices.
MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 37th St. 3468 Greeley.

Hotel Bretton Hall BROADWAY, 85 to 86 Sts.
Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Private Baths at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with baths, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's one-third less price. BEST HOTELS at SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

Fourteen East Sixtieth St. A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

THE GLADSTONE
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON OF 1915.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Located at NARRAGANSETT PIER, RHODE ISLAND,
that famous resort for which nature has done much, in a climate that is healthful, cool and dry. About 100 of the rooms in the Gladstone face the Atlantic Ocean and are newly decorated and furnished and have private baths connecting, equipped with the most sanitary and modern plumbing.
A distinct and enjoyable feature of this Hotel which is not found at other seashore resorts is four acres of well kept and beautifully shaded lawns.
Dancing, Ocean Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Polo, Fishing, Automobiling.
Cuisine famed for its culinary achievements.
Write for Literature.
Andrew Badel, Owner. A. L. Smith, Manager.

TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:30 AND 11:00. NO ADMISSION CHARGED.
NED WAYBURN'S SEASIDE DIVERSION, "SPLASH ME"
The Greatest Ballroom Entertainment
HOTEL SHELBURNE
BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. OCEAN PARKWAY STATION
A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER, $2. Served Daily from Noon to Ten P. M.
MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes. Chicken Gumbo, Dixie Biscuits, Bisque of Clams. (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs; Sauce Tartare. Fried Squab, Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn on Cob. Baked Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Coffee.

Jansen wants to see you
HOFBRAU HAUS B'WAY & 30TH ST.
BUSINESS MEN'S AND LADIES' LUNCHEON.
Famous for our Wonderful Steaks and Chops; and Delicious Milk-Fed Chickens, Fresh Daily from Our Long Island Farm.
FINEST COFFEE VARIETY OF EXCELLENT PASTRY

Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c
Maison Arthur
Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret
5 EAST 45TH STREET CLOSED SUNDAYS

"FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U. S. A." NO. 7

Thomas Jefferson "Father of the Declaration of Independence"

THIS noble founder of the Democratic Party immortalized himself by writing our Declaration of Independence—the document which laid the foundations of Free Government, not only for our own beloved land, but for all the world. His countrymen twice elected him President and will always treasure his memory. Jefferson was the most ardent advocate of Universal Freedom of his time and it was his wisdom and foresight which brought about the Louisiana Purchase. Every drop of his Virginia blood loved Liberty, and because he wanted Americans to be assured of it for all time he championed with all his might and main the signing of the Constitution of the United States. None of the fathers of the Republic were more far-seeing than he and none knew better than he that a mild brew of barley-malt and hops is truly a temperance drink. Hence, in 1816, he wrote President Madison: "A Captain Miller is about to settle in this country and establish a brewery. I wish to see this beverage become common." Jefferson lived past his 83rd year and all his life he was a moderate user of light wines and barley brews. It is unimaginable that were he alive to-day he would vote otherwise than NO to proposed tyrannous prohibition laws. For 58 years Anheuser-Busch have been brewing the kind of honest barley and hop brews which Jefferson hoped in his day to see the National beverage of Americans. Exactly such a beer is BUDWEISER. Its quality, purity, mildness and exquisite flavor have won its way to the top. To-day 7500 people are daily required to meet the public demand. Its sales exceed any other beer by millions of bottles.

Visitors to St. Louis are courteously invited to inspect our plant—covers 142 acres.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.
On Sale Everywhere. Families Supplied by Grocers and Retailers
Anheuser-Busch Agency
New York, N. Y.

Budweiser
Means Moderation

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably fair today and Thursday, not much change in temperature; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,990. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

THAW WILL KNOW HIS FATE TONIGHT

State's Case All In and Lawyers Will Sum Up Today in the Sanity Trial.

PRISONER SEES BROADWAY

Dines on McAlpin Roof and Views the White Lights Again After Nine Years.

DR. FLINT ON THE STAND

Surprises Court by Saying Thaw Tried to Hypnotize Him by Staring at Him for 15 Minutes.

Harry K. Thaw will know by tonight whether he is to be returned to Matteawan as an incurable lunatic or to receive his liberty as the outcome of his nine years' fight to prove that he is sane and not a menace to the community.

The State closed its case yesterday afternoon after calling two more alienists, and Thaw's lawyers announced that the evidence to be submitted in rebuttal would take up only a few minutes this morning. Then the attorneys will sum up and the case will be in the hands of the jury.

Thaw and his lawyers expect the jury to bring in a verdict of "sane" without long delay. Justice Hendrick has the power to disregard any verdict by the jury if he sees fit, and therefore Thaw's fate will be in doubt until the Justice has made known his decision after hearing what the jury has to say. Should Justice Hendrick decide that Thaw is sane the State will at once take an appeal. Then application will be made on behalf of Thaw for bail pending the decision of the higher courts.

Says Thaw Tried to Hypnotize Him.

The morning session yesterday was taken up by the cross-examination of Dr. Austin Flint, the State's chief expert and star witness, and in the afternoon the State called Dr. Amos T. Baker, a former Assistant Superintendent and once Acting Superintendent of Matteawan, and Dr. Raymond F. C. Kieb, the present Superintendent of the institution.

Dr. Flint, harassed by John B. Stanchfield, head of the Thaw counsel, astounded the Justice, jurymen, and spectators by stating that he solemnly believed Thaw had attempted to hypnotize him during the present court proceedings by staring at him with his brilliant eyes for fifteen minutes. The expert said he had timed Thaw. This effort to hypnotize, he said, was the only evidence he could submit that Thaw had shown himself to be abnormal during the trial.

Justice Hendrick interrupted the examination at that point to interrogate Dr. Flint.

"Do you mean to say, seriously, that Thaw attempted to hypnotize you?" he asked.

"I certainly do," said Dr. Flint. "He made a study of hypnotism once in order to hypnotize young girls."

Thaw buried his head in his hands to conceal the mirth which shook his body, and a titter ran about the courtroom. Justice Hendrick did not press his question, but warned the spectators that he would clear the room if there was any further levity. Deputy Attorneys General Cook and Becker looked astonished.

When Thaw had recovered his self-possession he said in an aside:

"If I had made such a remark there would have been no chance for me. They certainly would have said I had delusions, and I wouldn't blame them."

Alienists Didn't Agree.

The testimony given by the alienists yesterday was conflicting. Dr. Flint, under pressure by Mr. Stanchfield, said that in his opinion Thaw was a true paranoiac, and he wished to withdraw his previous testimony that Thaw was suffering from constitutional inferiority with paranoiac trend. On the other hand, both Dr. Baker and Dr. Kieb said they believed Thaw was suffering from constitutional inferiority with paranoiac trend, and that they differed with Dr. Flint. They said they didn't believe now that Thaw had sustained and progressive delusions which ultimately would obsess him, but that he had changing delusions.

After listening for several hours to these different opinions, Justice Hendrick suddenly broke in with an impatient question.

"What I want to find out," he said, addressing Dr. Baker, "is how it can help me and the jurymen if the alienists disagree. They are the men on whom we are to rely. How can we reconcile your testimony with that of Dr. Flint?"

Mr. Becker jumped to his feet before Dr. Baker could reply.

"I want to offer a thought here," he said. "Physicians will agree that a man who has a high temperature is ill. But their diagnosis on just what is the matter with him will frequently be different."

"Well, I guess you are right, Mr. Becker," said the Justice. "The examination may proceed."

Thaw Dines on Broadway Roof.

In more than one way the day was one of the big events of Thaw's life in the past nine years. For the first time since he shot Stanford White at the Madison Square Roof Garden on the night of June 25, 1906, he was permitted to dine out on Broadway last night. He was taken to the Hotel McAlpin, at Broadway and Thirty-third Street, where tables were reserved for him and a party of friends, including Sheriff Grifenhagen, in the bluebird room on the roof. There Thaw greeted many friends and others he had not met before who hunted him up to wish him good luck.

The glimpse of Broadway acted on him

Continued on Page 5.

KAISER TOLD BANKERS WAR OVER IN OCTOBER

Reported Assurance Made to Financiers Who Warned of National Bankruptcy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.—The Times says this morning:

"Information received from Germany explains the circumstances in which the German Emperor made his much-discussed statement that 'the war will end in October.'

"It appears that a deputation of Berlin bankers had insisted on an interview with the Emperor, in order to point out to him the financial difficulties of the situation and the grave risks that would be run by continuing the campaign through another Winter.

"They are alleged to have declared that even if the war were brought to an end immediately and an indemnity obtained the position would be difficult, but that if the war were prolonged, the German Empire would in any case become utterly bankrupt.

"It is in reply to these representations that the Emperor is understood to have declared that the war will end in October."

FRANK RUMORS STIR GEORGIA AUTHORITIES

Militia Ordered to be Ready, Following Reports of Imminent Attack on Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 13.—Adjutant General Nash, on instruction from Governor Nat C. Harris, today ordered three companies of the Georgia National Guard, at Macon, to be prepared to start for the Milledgeville State Farm, where Leo M. Frank is confined. The military company at Milledgeville is also under orders to be prepared for duty. This action on the part of the authorities was taken following rumors that were current that an effort was on foot to lynch Frank.

There seems to be some mystery about the origin of the rumor which reached the authorities and caused them to order out the troops. The report was current that the prison would be attacked by friends of Frank, but this report received little credence. The rumor most generally heard was that the Farm would be attacked by persons who think Frank's sentence should not have been commuted, and who have sworn to lynch him.

Advices from the State Prison Farm tonight stated that everything was quiet and that nothing was known of any attempt to get Frank. Warden Smith said that he would be able to defend the prison in case of attack, without the aid of troops. There are large stores of rifles and ammunition in the prison, and double guards have been on duty ever since Frank was sent there. The roads to Milledgeville from Atlanta, Marietta, and other towns were guarded tonight by county police.

Governor Harris and Adjt. Gen. Nash are reticent in regard to the reports on which they acted. It is understood, however, that information has been received that an organization has been formed in Georgia whose members are sworn to get Frank, and that it was feared this organization would attack the prison tonight. It is reported that this organization has a branch in Milledgeville.

Adjt. Gen. Nash tonight made the following statement:

"We got a rumor late this afternoon that an attack would be made on the Farm at Milledgeville tonight. I immediately wired Colonel Thomas of the Second Regiment at Macon, apprising him of the rumor and advising that he not be caught unprepared. I did not direct that the troops be called out. As a matter of fact, no such order could be issued under the present circumstances unless the civil authorities found that they were confronted with a situation they could not handle and made a call for military assistance. No such request has been received."

DR. VAN INGEN INJURED IN MOTOR COLLISION

Suffers Possible Fracture of Skull —Mrs. Cornelius Bliss, Jr., Slightly Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, L. I., July 13.—Dr. Philip Van Ingen of 125 East Seventy-first Street, Manhattan, was badly injured, and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., of Wheatley Hills, wife of the New York banker, was bruised in an automobile collision near the Roslyn car barns late this afternoon.

None of those in the car was thrown out, but when the auto struck a telegraph pole Dr. Van Ingen's head went through the glass and he suffered a possible fracture of the skull or concussion of the brain. The police are trying to find the occupants of the car that ran into them.

The accident occurred close to the Searington Cross Road. The car was going down a rather steep grade, when another car, also bound toward Manhattan, came from the rear and tried to pass the Bliss car. There was just room enough for the two cars to pass, but the chauffeur of the other motor cut across the Bliss auto, and the wheels interlocked. The impact caused Mrs. Bliss's chauffeur to lose control of his car, and the wheels caught in the trolley tracks of the New York & Long Island Traction Company and then skidded across the roadway, striking a telegraph pole.

The car struck with such force that it threw Dr. Van Ingen against the windshield, severely cutting his head. He was unconscious when taken from the machine and hurried to the office of Dr. Joseph L. Bogart, near by. Mrs. Bliss was thrown to the floor and badly shaken up. The chauffeur was also only slightly bruised and cut, but the machine was wrecked.

C. Oliver Iselin of Brookville, who was passing, aided the physician and Mrs. Bliss to get into his car, and after he took all three to Dr. Bogart's office, hurried them to the Nassau Hospital at Mineola. Dr. Van Ingen, who had been revived in the meantime, asked that Dr. James J. Russell of Manhattan, Dr. William Derrach, also of New York, and Dr. John Mann of Westbury be sent for. They reached the hospital this evening, and after an examination of Dr. Van Ingen decided to remove him to his home in Manhattan.

The authorities here began an investigation to ascertain who was driving the auto that caused the accident.

Dr. Van Ingen is prominent socially, and is a member of the University, Grolier and National Arts Clubs. He was graduated from Yale in 1900.

Don't miss the announcements of Edgemere Crest on Pages 14 and 16 today.—Advt.

REMINGTON STRIKE MAY STOP ARMS

Begun by Quarrel Among Unions, Threatens Output of Munitions.

STRIKERS SENT TO ENGLAND

Although 16,000 Men Will Be Needed in the New Bridgeport Works.

GOMPERS ASKED TO ACT

Major Penfield, Head of the Works, Says Germans Fomented the Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, July 13.—A dispute among labor unions practically tied up construction work today on the Remington Arms Company's mammoth 102-acre small-arms plant and the new ammunition factory, and tonight it threatens to stop the entire output of munitions of war from this city, which the completion of the new plants would make the greatest centre of small-arms manufacture in the world.

The structural ironworkers, who went out yesterday on the arms plant and today on the ammunition plant, do not ask for more pay, they do not ask for better hours, they do not ask for improved working conditions. The employers are absolutely helpless, as the strike has been called on account of a family fight among the unions. Both sides declared tonight that they would not back down.

Officials of the Remington Company blame the whole crisis upon German sympathizers. Major Walter W. Penfield, U. S. A., retired, who left the Ordnance Bureau in March to head the arms company, said tonight:

"There is not a shadow of doubt that this whole thing is the work of Germans or German sympathizers. In trying to tie us up they are committing no crime. I don't blame them. It is a part of their game. But it is time the American workingmen in our employ realized that they are merely tools and their powers and rights as union men are being made to serve a cause of which they know not.

"I am not speaking from hearsay or suspicion. I have good reasons to know just what I am talking of and I would not make any such statement for publication if I were not sure of my ground.

"Six weeks ago the bricklayers on our plant struck. The reasons seemed very shady. They were called out by labor officials and they went out. We conducted an investigation and I found positively that two of the labor officials, minor in rank, but having to do with the strike, were paid $2,000 in New York to cause the trouble. The same thing has been done now."

Asked how far the strike of the 300 structural iron workers would hinder the work, the Major replied that while the work on the buildings had not stopped, it was a question of time before that stage would be reached where the construction work could not proceed without the iron workers.

Ironworkers Sent Away.

The organizers of the strike played a trump card today when they sent out of the city to other jobs more than half of the structural ironworkers who quit yesterday and today. This means that the contractors will have to scour the country for men, even if the strike is called off.

Serious as is the threatened tie-up of work on the great new Remington plant, more serious by far is the circumstance that if the labor leaders carry out threats made tonight, twenty-one factories which have subcontracts from the Remington people will face strikes. Practically every machine shop in the entire city, with the exception of two corset factories, is making parts of arms or parts of shells under Remington direction.

Bridgeport never saw as many labor officials as came here today. John A. Johnston, First Vice President of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, is here; J. J. Keppler, International Vice President of the Association of Machinists, came last night; James Ryan, organizer of the Sheet Metal Workers; Richard Patterson, President of Sheet Metal Workers, and S. Carlisle, President of the Ironworkers of Connecticut, are among others who have gathered here.

According to the labor leaders the situation is this:

Working on the great plant on the eastern outskirts of the city are 150 millwrights. Last week the stage in the operations was reached where shafting had to be hung. When the millwrights started on the job the Carpenters' Union reminded the Stewart Construction Company, which is building the structure, that it was a "closed" job. Accordingly the millwrights joined the Carpenters' Union. Straightway, the Structural Iron Workers notified the Stewart Company that the millwrights were doing iron work and must join their union or the Machinists' Union. To the millwrights the officials of the iron workers pointed out that the pay of an iron worker was $5 a day, while a carpenter got but $3.75. Then the millwrights were willing to shift. But the local Carpenters' Union would not accept their resignations. There were various and varied conferences between local labor leaders and officials of the Remington and Stewart companies the latter part of last week without a settlement. Then the iron workers called on their national officials, who came to the city on Saturday. Johnston took charge yesterday and called out the structural iron workers from the arms plant at once and the

Continued on Page 4.

The New Sing Sing

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS

The noted novelist compares conditions in that much discussed institution under old régimes and under the present administration. In

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

NAVY TEST BOARD SUCCESS ASSURED

Orville Wright and Other Well-Known Inventors Willing to Serve with Edison.

MANY NAMES SUGGESTED

Great Experiment Laboratory to be at Annapolis, Where All Present Stations Will Be Concentrated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The names of several distinguished American inventors have been suggested to Secretary Daniels for appointment to the Advisory Board of Inventors, which will be headed by Thomas A. Edison, and which is to co-operate with a Bureau of Invention and Development for the purpose of producing devices that will add to the efficiency of the navy in time of war.

It is understood that Charles Proteus Steinmetz of Schenectady, Chief Engineer of the General Electric Company, will be invited to become one of the advisers. Others who probably will receive invitations are Hudson Maxim and Orville Wright. The latter is said to have expressed his willingness to serve. Among those mentioned as likely to be asked are Alexander Graham Bell, Professor R. A. Fessenden, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Nikola Tesla, Lewis Nixon, Henry Ford, Simon Lake, and John Hays Hammond, Jr.

It is the intention of Secretary Daniels to lay his plan before the Naval Advisory Council on Thursday afternoon, and it is expected that the first step toward developing it in a practical way will be reached at this meeting. Secretary Daniels today had a preliminary talk with three members of his Advisory Council, and discussed with them in a general way the plans he has in mind. These members are Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. They have for some years been identified with the development of new ideas in ordnance, ship construction, and engineering machinery for the navy, and Secretary Daniels was anxious to obtain their views regarding the plan for the establishment of a great laboratory of naval invention under the direction of the advisory board of civilian inventors.

Secretary Daniels Enthusiastic.

Secretary Daniels today issued a statement in regard to the Advisory Committee, saying in part:

"I am very much gratified by the acceptance of Thomas A. Edison of the position of head of an Advisory Committee, composed of men who have been recognized by all the country for their inventive genius, to assist the Navy Department in developing such ideas for new things as may be presented. Miller Reece Hutchison, Mr. Edison's representative, called this morning and explained that, as I asked Mr. Edison for his judgment on some features, the formal letter of acceptance would be delayed, but that Mr. Edison had authorized him to inform me that he would gladly undertake what I asked.

"As I stated in my letter to Mr. Edison, I am not as yet prepared to announce the full details of the plan; these must be worked out in conference with the various bureaus and the details perfected so as to insure successful operation. An informal conference with the Chiefs of the Bureaus of Ordnance, Steam Engineering, and Construction and Repair was held this morning, and I expect to be able to announce the organization in a more definite way in a very short time.

"The country does not yet know the far-reaching and important experimental work done by Admirals Griffin, Strauss, and Taylor. They and their assistants have for months been studying every new development brought out by the war in Europe, and already they have contributed to increased naval efficiency. Additional experts will be given to them to carry on the development work they have been doing with ability and success.

"The selection of the members of the Advisory Committee requires careful thought, but I hope to announce them shortly. In a broad way, the underlying idea is to make available the inventive genius of our country to improve our navy.

"With Mr. Edison so willingly and cheerfully responding to my request, I feel sure that the advisory council, when the names are all selected, will be composed of men of such prominence as to make the country feel that what is possible for the human mind to devise will be devised for our navy.

"By the creation of this machinery no suggestion will be overlooked. Ideas impracticable in their details but which contain the germ of possible revolutionary improvement will be scrutinized both by our own naval experts and by men whose brains are peculiarly fitted for detecting possibilities in suggestions of this kind and who are particularly qualified for developing such germs of ideas into actual, practical things."

May Ask Congress for Authority.

The attention of Secretary Daniels was called to an act of Congress which forbids the appointment of any person to serve the Government without compensation. Mr. Daniels was of the opinion, however, that this law would not prohibit Mr. Edison and others not connected with the Government from giving the benefit of their advice. He indicated that if necessary Congress would be asked to grant authority for the advisory committee to co-operate with the Naval Board. Such authority was obtained to enable President Wilson to appoint a board of eminent civilians to advise the Government with reference to the development of aeronautics for military purposes.

It is the idea of the Secretary of the Navy to concentrate naval experimentation at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where the navy has an experiment station. The work there would be under the control of the proposed Board of Invention and Development. The Navy Department maintains special ex-

Continued on Page 5.

FIRE BOMBS FOUND ON TWO MORE SHIPS

The Samland, an American-Owned Vessel, One of Those Singled Out for Destruction.

ANXIETY FOR TWO AT SEA

Ten Liners Attacked So Far—More "Pearce" Letters Are Received in New Orleans.

Two more ships were added yesterday to the list of vessels which have survived attempts to destroy them by fire bombs, and officials of the French Line, the Fabre Line, and the Atlantic Transport Line are waiting anxiously for news of other of their vessels at sea. The ships against which attacks by fire have just become known are the Samland, an American-owned vessel under charter to the Atlantic Transport Company, and the Strathtay, chartered by the Fabre Line.

At least two other ships are known to have had bombs aboard, but the names of these have not yet reached the companies here. No alarm is felt since news from abroad stated that both vessels were uninjured, the bombs having failed to ignite.

With the admission by steamship officials now that the fires aboard the Touraine and the Minnehaha were both caused by bombs, the list of vessels thus attacked since the beginning of this year includes:

Ship.	Destination.	Sailed.	Arrived.
Touraine,	Havre	Feb. 27	Mar. 8
Devon City,	Havre	Apr. 27	May 12
Lord Erne,	Havre	Apr. 29	May 16
Cressington Court,	Havre	Apr. 30	May 15
Samland,	London	May 1	May 13
Lord Downshire,	Havre	May 1	May 15
Kirkoswald,	Marseilles	May 2	May 20
Strathtay,	Marseilles	May 3	June 2
Bankdale,	Havre	May 8	May 24
*Minnehaha,	London	July 4	.....

*Put in afire at Halifax.

Anxious for French Liners.

The Cairnhill and the Wirral, both chartered to the French Line, are on their way here from Havre and are awaited anxiously by officials of the line, who want more first-hand information of the discovery of bombs aboard their steamships in foreign ports.

Several of the vessels attacked have been in port here since the finding of bombs aboard them, and their officers have been closely questioned by officials of the lines, by private detectives, and by United States Secret Service men, who have been at work on the fire bomb cases for more than a month.

So far the bombs seem to have been of three sorts, only one of them that used aboard the Minnehaha, of the explosive type. A letter from Captain Frank Claret, received by P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine, yesterday, said that the explosion aboard his vessel had sounded like a "dull thud," and that he would not have suspected a bomb had he not received the warning by wireless that Erich Muenter, the mad assassin and dynamiter, who attacked J. P. Morgan, had threatened to destroy some ship at sea.

The other bombs have all been of the so-called fire variety, composed of acids intended to take fire in the heat of a ship's hold. One type was sealed with wax, heavily impregnated with acid, which was intended to eat through this coating and release the fire, causing substances within a metal cylinder. This type was found on the Kirkoswald, and most of the other vessels. The Devon City, however, carried bombs fashioned out of an iron cylinder divided into two compartments separated by a slug of lead. A powerful acid was supposed to eat through this into sublimate of mercury, but it was discovered that instead of attacking the lead slug the acid had eaten through the other end of the cylinder and had done no damage.

Variety of Hiding Places.

From three to six fire bombs have been found on each ship. Some have been packed in grain and sugar sacks, but others have been found in automobile tire cases and motor car crates, and on the Samland they were discovered after the cargo had been removed, tossing about among the dunnage.

The fact that such a variety of hiding places has been employed has persuaded the detectives that not only the bargemen on whom a strong suspicion was fixed early, but stevedores as well, have been concerned in the bomb placing, and an extra watch has been kept on the storing of all cargoes. All the ships except the Touraine and the Minnehaha were loaded at the Fabre line piers in South Brooklyn adjoining the piers at which the interned German boats of the Hamburg-American line are tied up.

According to officials of the French line the attacks on their vessels followed the publication last March of an announcement that the line had chartered thirty-seven ships, mostly English, with a few Scandinavian to handle war munitions, which the regular ships of the line were unable to carry.

They are convinced now that German sympathizers here have inaugurated a campaign to destroy by fire the war munitions which would stand a good chance of running the submarine blockade abroad, and although as yet only two bombs have caused any damage, steamship men have redoubled their watchfulness fearful that the variety of bombs employed indicates that the bomb-placers have been experimenting only and that when they fix on the most suitable type of bomb many fires will follow their placing, and extraordinary care must be taken to keep them from getting aboard the ships.

TWO MORE "PEARCE" LETTERS.

Ship Disaster Threatened if Halle Is Not Released.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—Two more letters signed "Pearce" were received today by an afternoon newspaper and by Chief of Police Reynolds. In each the writer threatened disaster to more British merchant and mule ships and demanded the release of Hans Halle, held in connection with the receipt of a similar letter by The Times-Picayune last Sunday. Chief Reynolds said he regarded the letters seriously, though some were inclined to consider today's epistles a hoax resulting from Halle's demand through the newspapers yesterday that "Pearce" write and exonerate him.

The letters today said Erich Muenter had taught "Pearce" explosives "from A to Z" and that he could blow up most of New Orleans, and would start at the Criminal Courts Building. He said it was foolish to look for bombs on ships, as his method "was more modern and more certain."

WILSON SAYS HE WILL ACT PROMPTLY AFTER DECIDING REPLY TO GERMANY; AMERICAN COMMENT DISTURBS BERLIN

First Statement by President on German Note; Promises Prompt Action After Due Consideration

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Secretary Tumulty gave to the newspapers tonight a telegram he had received from President Wilson at Cornish, N. H., containing the first statement for publication the President has made concerning the German note. The official White House announcement of the matter follows:

"Referring to statements appearing in certain morning newspapers with reference to the attitude of the President toward the reply of the German Government, Secretary Tumulty this evening gave out the following telegram, which he received from the President:

"Please say that from the moment of the arrival of the official text of the German note I have given the matter the closest attention, keeping constantly in touch with the Secretary of State and with every source that would throw light on the situation; that as soon as the Secretary of State and I have both maturely considered the situation I shall go to Washington to get into personal conference with him and with the Cabinet; and that there will be as prompt an announcement as possible of the purposes of the Government."

This statement by the President was taken to indicate that he had not yet arrived at a decision as to the policy of the Government.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT AUSTRIANS AGAIN

Invaders Reported to Have Been Retreating to Galicia Since Sunday.

COUNCIL OF WAR CALLED

High Officers Disgraced — Revictualling of Host Made Impossible by Loss of Positions.

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 13.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Innsbruck says:

"Archduke Joseph Ferdinand is expected today at Cracow to preside over a war counsel.

"If within the next few days the Austrians cannot stop the victorious Russian advance the whole front must retreat. Since the loss of the position south of Lubin the revictualing of the armies has become impossible. Large Austrian reinforcements have been hurried to the Province of Lublin, but the Russians, though fighting against superior forces, continue to advance.

"The Austrians have been returning to Galicia since July 10 and are now at Wrzawy. The Russians defeated the Austrians at Zamosc and surrounded and captured two Hungarian battalions.

"It is reported from Lemberg that an important council of war was held there July 10, and that as a result of it a number of superior officers were disgraced."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 13.—The Russians in their series of successes against Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army immediately east of the Vistula have not allowed themselves to be tempted too far southward.

Having pursued the retreating Austrians almost to the Wyznica River, the Russian forces have now reoccupied their old positions north of the Urzendowka River. It would have been foolish to allow the retreating Austrians to draw any considerable bodies of Russians much farther south so long as General von Mackensen's picked divisions remained unbroken to the east.

Apparently the present stage of the Galician adventure is one of quiescence pending rearrangement of the Germanic line.

PETROGRAD, July 13.—The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

Local actions continue on the Bobr and Narew fronts. A lively artillery fire occurred near Osowiets and Jedwabno from the evening of the 11th to the morning of the 12th.

In the valleys of the Skroda, Pissa, and Skwa Rivers there has been only rifle firing. Hostile infantry in small force on the night of July 12 made attacks in the region of the villages of Tartak, Cichlne, and Groudousk, which were successfully repulsed.

There have been no engagements on the other fronts.

VIENNA, July 13 (via London).—The following official communication was issued today:

The general situation in the Russian war theatre is unchanged.

BERLIN, July 13 (via London).—The following official report of the operations in the Russian theatre of war was issued today:

The situation in the eastern and southeastern theatres of the war remains unchanged.

SAYS WE CANNOT YIELD.

Buenos Aires Diario Sees World's Sympathies with United States.

BUENOS AIRES, July 13.—El Diario, commenting on the German reply to the American note, says:

"Germany, instead of answering the American note squarely, slips between 'distingos' (quibbles.) The neutral countries want not only the established laws to be respected, but also the humane laws.

"Germany's attitude excites the antipathy of the neutrals and prepares the way for a coalition of all the countries which have been wronged. The United States cannot give in. It has on its side the sympathies of the world."

TELEGRAPHS TO TUMULTY

Wants Public to Know He Is Giving Close Attention to Reply.

PLANS RETURN TO CAPITAL

Will Consult with Secretary Lansing and Cabinet After Mutual Consideration.

TALK OF A NEW WARNING

Advisers Suggest Note Will Let Germany Know How Far Submarine Warfare May Go.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—President Wilson will return to Washington and confer with the Secretary of State and other members of the Cabinet over the German situation before announcing the policy of the Government. This was indicated in a telegram sent by the President to Secretary Tumulty and given out for publication at the White House this evening. It is evident from the telegram that the President does not intend to have Secretary Lansing join him at Cornish to draft the reply to the German note.

In his telegram the President directed Secretary Tumulty to say that he had been giving the German note the closest attention from the moment of its receipt by him; that as soon as he and Secretary Lansing had "both maturely considered the situation" he would return to Washington for personal conferences with the Secretary and the Cabinet, and that "as prompt an announcement as possible" would be made of the purposes of the Government.

All the information obtainable here points to the opinion among officials that the German response is entirely unsatisfactory to the United States and has produced a condition that will require this Government to take some positive action. It is supposed that this opinion reflects that of the President and that Mr. Wilson was not willing that, because of his continued stay at Cornish, the impression should be spread throughout the country that he was not devoting close attention to the problem. At the State Department today it was said in an authoritative quarter that Secretary Lansing was engaged in the preparation of a memorandum on the German note for the President.

Prior to the issuance of the White House statement containing the President's telegram, it was intimated in an official quarter that the President might be back in Washington before the end of the week. No explanation has been made to the abandonment of the plan to have Secretary Lansing join the President at Cornish, but the understanding is that the President felt that it would be better to have the conference in Washington where all documents essential to a study of the German problem would be readily available.

The impression is growing here that before the forthcoming communication is transmitted to the German Government, informal representations will be made to the United States by Germany with the object of explaining certain portions of the German note that have been construed in a rather critical way by American officials. It was regarded as probable that Germany would say to this Government that there was no intention to ignore the suggestion that Germany should formally disavow responsibility for the sinking of the Lusitania without visit and search.

Sought Word from President.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—President Wilson's telegram to Secretary Tumulty on the German situation set at rest reports that the President already had made up his mind on the German reply and that he did not view the situation as seriously as did high officials in Washington. Word from the President was sought by officials here, it is understood, as a result of the spread of varying interpretations of reports from Cornish of the Executive's intentions.

Official opinion here continues to regard the situation as grave. Secretary Lansing and other members of the Cabinet who are here hold this view, but are giving no intimations of how they think the problem should be dealt with. Mr. Lansing and his assistants have been canvassing the entire field of law and policy presented by the German note, and the President already has received some of the memorands bearing on important points. It is asumed that Mr. Wilson will return here the last of the week and that the subject will be laid before the Cabinet next Tuesday.

So far as can be gathered here, the President will find his advisers practically unanimous in the belief that the crucial point in the correspondence with Germany over submarine warfare has arrived, and that, if the American Government is not to recede from its previously announced position on the principles involved, the next note must convey more or less pointedly the purposes of the United States in the event of further violations of American rights in the war zone.

Just what the United States should say with reference to Germany's failure to disavow the intention to destroy American lives on the Lusitania has not crystallized definitely in the informal discussions in official quarters. Sug-

460,000 BRITONS IN WAR THEATRE

Lansdowne Tells Lords the Totals in Urging Compulsory Registration.

HE HINTS AT CONSCRIPTION

"Impossible to Say" if the War Can Be Successfully Ended Without It.

LONDON, July 13.—"The six divisions of the British Army that went out at the very outset of the war have been followed by others, and yet others, and unless I am mistaken we have twenty-two or twenty-three divisions (approximately 440,000 to 460,000 men) at this moment in the European theatre."

Lord Lansdowne made this statement in moving the second reading of the National Registration bill in the House of Lords this evening. He added that all the time Lord Kitchener had been recruiting his armies and the stream of men had been flowing in a volume which was a matter of surprise to most people. The stream of equipment did not flow so satisfactorily, but prodigious efforts had been made to remedy the errors, and he was glad to think that those efforts had been attended with a considerable degree of success.

The bill, said Lord Lansdowne, was not intended to introduce compulsory service, but if compulsory service ever became necessary a national register would greatly assist in introducing it. As the duration of the war could not be predicted, it was impossible to say whether it could be brought to a successful conclusion without compulsion.

Lord Lansdowne expressed the opinion that the voluntary system with its present anomalies and injustices would not much longer be tolerated by the country. A third of the men now serving were married men.

"This," said Lord Lansdowne, "is a terrifying proposition when you think of the number of unmarried men who have not yet joined the army."

If the foregoing figures be correct, then the number of British troops in France and Belgium is far below all previous estimates, and even official statements. The matter becomes a paradox if the phrase "European theatre" includes the Dardanelles.

It has again and again been stated that the British in the western war area hold a line thirty miles long. Military experts, taking into consideration the nature of the country, declare that such a line must have a minimum of 15,000 to the mile. This would require a force of 480,000 men, with no allowance for a reserve army, which, according to the best military authority, should consist of as many more at the minimum.

For the last six months hundreds of soldiers' letters have been published in the London papers saying that for miles behind the British front there was nothing but a collection of huge camps where, day after day, the men were manoeuvred had sham battles, defended trenches, and stormed imaginary positions. All the letters contained complaints, and their writers wondered when the offensive would begin. The letters that immediately followed the bombardment of Neuve Chapelle on March 18 were filled with hopes of immediate activity at the front.

The British troops at the Dardanelles, consisting of Territorials, Colonials, Irish troops, and Indians have been variously estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000 men. Both English and French observers have estimated the British reserve army in France at from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 men. The French newspapers, in commenting on these figures, have, at the same time, called attention to the shortness of the British front.

On April 21, David Lloyd George said that the country had then six times six divisions (6 times 90,000 men equals 540,000) at the front. In analyzing this statement the French expert, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, in the Economiste Française of May 7:

"At 15,000 men a division we may reckon then, that thirty-six English divisions in France and Belgium number about 540,000. By far the greater part of these are not at the front."

Will Take Men Previously Rejected.

BIRMINGHAM, July 13.—The recruiting authorities in Birmingham have received a communication from the War Office instructing them to invite men who were previously rejected for army service because of weak eyesight, bad teeth, or slight physical defects again to submit themselves for medical examination in the future. No man organically sound will be rejected by the re-

Continued on Page 3.

restions are heard that the German Government might be informed that the United States intended to continue to press for a settlement of the case, and would keep it constantly to the front as a diplomatic issue of prime importance between the two countries.

Need Not Lead to a Break.

The general view in official quarters is that, irrespective of what course should be followed in the Lusitania case, a statement of the purpose of the United States to assert its rights, notwithstanding Germany's inhibitions on the use of belligerent ships by Americans, seems most likely to be made in the next note. That such action would not necessarily lead to a rupture in relations is generally recognized, unless an overt act or flagrant violation of the principles for which the United States has been contending should ensue.

Officials point out that while the German reply does not give any explicit assurances on the subject, the actual practice of German submarine commanders in the last two months has been to visit neutral ships and to give warning to belligerent merchantmen, thus enabling crews to be transferred to boats in case destruction of a vessel as a prize is determined upon.

The view in official quarters is that if the present policy of the German submarine commanders is continued the next note of the United States, with its emphatic assertion of an intention to exercise neutral rights, will not necessarily lead to a break between the two countries. There are some officials, however, who regard the present situation as merely a truce during the pendency of the negotiations and who are not so confident that Germany has entirely abandoned her previous practices to which the United States objected.

WILSON DELIBERATE IN FRAMING REPLY

Will Not Attempt Actual Draft Until After He Gets Memorandum From Lansing.

From a Staff Correspondent.

CORNISH, N. H., July 13.—No move on the President's part toward beginning his next note to Germany is likely for several days. Mr. Wilson today spent a great deal of his time in automobiling and playing golf, and the work done consisted chiefly of several rereadings of the German note and some long-distance telephone conversation with Secretary of State Lansing at Washington.

There is nothing to be done until Secretary Lansing's memorandum arrives setting forth the facts and legal positions which will underlie the new note. This does not mean that as soon as the President gets the memorandum he will immediately set about the composition of the note; probably he will do nothing of the kind. It is doubtful if he will begin the actual writing before the end of the week, and the most that can be said is that the first draft of the note may be written by the early part of next week; it will be some days later before it will be ready to go to Germany. So far as can be learned, the note has not taken shape, even in the mind of the President, and he will make no move until he hears from Mr. Lansing.

Of that part of the day which the President devoted to work, he spent a considerable share in going over routine matters connected with the various executive departments, matters having nothing to do with the international situation. He treated the day largely as a holiday, taking a sixty-mile automobile spin through the Green Mountains in the afternoon. He wore a smile when he passed people he had seen before, and once, when he overtook an automobile which had been having troubles and got stalled, he stopped and genially asked if he could be of any assistance. The occupants were two exceedingly pretty girls, Margaret McCleary and Charlotte Amsden, and they overlooked a large opportunity. Instead of having the President get out and help them fix their machine, they thanked him and told him they had just got it fixed. They knew it was Mr. Wilson, too, for as soon as the President had whizzed by, Miss McCleary hopped out of the machine, waved her hands frantically at some girl friends further up the road and shrieked: "I've just been talking to the President!"

Deluge of Advice Expected.

Mr. Wilson received today the beginning of what is expected to be a deluge of telegrams advising him how to answer Germany. The messages he got today nearly all urged him to stand firmly on the position already taken. The publication of this fact will bring down upon him a number urging him to do the opposite, unless the regular procedure in such cases is unexpectedly varied.

Should the President arrive at a conclusion concerning the form and nature of his reply to Germany while he is here nothing concerning it will be made known until he returns to Washington. It is understood that one of his reasons for remaining here until the very eve of his production of the note before the Cabinet is that he wishes to avoid newspaper correspondents speculating. If he returns to Washington all his visitors will be questioned daily and surmises concerning the note will get into print. Here he sees no one and there is no ground for speculation. For this reason, as well as others, he intends to stay here, virtually hidden, until the time when it is actually necessary for him to meet the Cabinet, even should the note be drafted before that time.

Alive to Potentialities.

By The Associated Press.

CORNISH, N. H., July 13.—While it will be his own decision that will finally determine the action of the United States on the German note, President Wilson is anxious to move deliberately in order that there may be no possibility of mistake. It is said that he is acutely conscious of the possibilities of the situation. One of the difficulties which some of his advisers believe has kept Germany from acquiescing more fully in the position of the United States has been the impression apparently current in Berlin that the United States is not in earnest. While nothing could be obtained from the President for publication, it is indicated here that he gravely realizes the duty of the United States to protect its rights.

Despite the physical and mental seclusion in which the President is studying the German question here, he is keeping in close touch with his most confidential advisers in Washington, and is being informed from day to day what impression of the situation is making headway there.

BRYAN EXPLAINS "RISK."

Defines Phrase Used in Statement as Applied to Traveling Americans.

HERMOSA BEACH, Cal., July 13.—William J. Bryan, who is spending a brief vacation here with his son, issued a statement today in explanation of what he meant by "unnecessary risk" contained in his comment in connection with the last German note. He said:

"Any traveler takes an unnecessary risk when he goes into the war zone on a belligerent ship, knowing that it is subject to attack by submarine. A traveler also takes unnecessary risks when he rides on a neutral ship carrying ammunition.

"I believe that our Government would be justified in separating passengers from ammunition, but until this is done American travelers would be justified in refusing to take passage on belligerent ships or a neutral ship carrying ammunition.

"If patriotism requires a man to risk his life for his country when his country is engaged in war, it would seem to be patriotic for a citizen to avoid risks that might involve his country in war."

AMERICAN COMMENT CHAGRINS GERMANS

Berlin Papers Show Apprehension Over Tone of United States Press on Note.

By a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 13. The German press is featuring every obtainable scrap of American press comment on the latest German answer to the American note, but surprisingly little is coming through—nothing from THE TIMES or other New York papers.

The Germans are taking the Reuter messages with reservations, and are eagerly awaiting the arrival of American newspapers to learn the real sentiment of the people.

BERLIN, July 13, (via London.)—The conflicting reports of the reception of Germany's note to the United States Government concerning Germany's submarine warfare still keep a majority of the afternoon newspapers from commenting on it.

Exceptions to the rule are the Kreuz-Zeitung, the Tageszeitung, and the Boersen Zeitung, which express the belief that British and French news agencies have purposely selected unfavorable editorial expressions from the American newspapers for the sake of the effect they will have in Great Britain and France.

"Regarding the reception of the German note in America," the Kreuz-Zeitung says, "several additional reports from British sources are now at hand. Reuter's Telegram Company presents about a dozen short sentences from as many American papers. Were these really approximately a faithful picture of the thought of the American press as a unit, we should have to discard every hope of a possibility of an understanding. The conception of a great majority of the German people is that we showed in our note an earnest desire to meet, as far as possibly justified, American interests."

The Kreuz Zeitung then reproduces the editorials quoted by Reuter, but draws consolation from the admission of The London Times that there is little indication that a crisis exists and that there is no talk of war. The newspaper reviews again the alleged advantages offered by the note, which it thinks will be accepted, even if the proposals have to be altered slightly.

"It is not surprising," says the Boersen Zeitung, "that London and Paris, which had great hopes of Washington entering the conflict, are not satisfied with the answer. We cannot believe that the clear propositions of our Government can have failed to make an impression; therefore we await calmly the American answer. We will not allow Reuter to lead us astray or believe by the press quotations that a storm of indignation at German barbarism is sweeping through America."

The Boersen Zeitung adds that the newspapers quoted are all known to be intensely anti-German.

The Tageszeitung declares that American politicians must appreciate that the German propositions are practical and that Germany, of her own initiative has made extraordinary concessions. It doubts whether the United States will throw them away, at the cost of her own neutrality, in favor of what is termed a legally, politically and economically untenable position. The belief is expressed that the American statesmen will appreciate the anxiety hovering behind the British press, ministers, and legislators, and that the protest against submarine warfare is not really a question of humanity but merely a plan to disarm Germany of a weapon which is rapidly making the invulnerability of Great Britain a legend.

"The press chorus of Great Britain, France and vassal States," the Tageszeitung continues, "pursues its objects, so far as the United States is concerned, so transparently that one can readily assume that Washington should see its purpose. We cannot blame our enemies, however, for playing politics, and, if possible, for using the United States under the mantle of humanity and culture."

SEES GERMANY AS ACCUSER.

Tables Turned on United States by Her Cunning, Says Novoe Vremya.

PETROGRAD, July 13.—The Novoe Vremya, in editorial comment on Germany's reply to the American note on submarine warfare, declares that the reply indicates a victory for the demands of the military and naval elements in the German Cabinet. The newspaper says:

"Every line of the German answer tramples upon neutral rights and the honor of the United States. Every word breathes the solid conviction that America will not dare to insist upon her rights, and that America's cry about right, justice and humanity will remain empty sounds. Rejecting America's demands, German diplomacy transforms Germany from accused to accuser, who puts before the United States her own demands."

The Novoe Vremya concludes that the German Admiralty is making fun of American diplomatic eloquence, but expresses the opinion that America will bend the head and engage in further diplomatic exchanges.

The Rech, after making an analysis of the German answer, says:

"The subtleties of President Wilson's mind we do not know, but there appears to be only two alternatives open. He could forego the rôle of public crier of humane principles and look upon the affair from a narrow, practical viewpoint. In that event he could discharge one more Minister, send more notes to Berlin, deal out safe conducts for possibly 'ordered us to say eight' enemy ships. Or he could take his stand on a high plane, feeling the whole insulting cunning of the German answer and showing in deeds that even to his peaceable, trusting heart has come the conviction that the time has arrived to put an end once and for all to German pretensions."

SILENT ON THE USE OF OUR BARK AS A SHIELD

Consul Merely Reports Normandy Spared, Leo Torpedoed and Three Americans Saved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The State Department received a short dispatch late this afternoon from Consul General Washington at Liverpool, confirming the report that three Americans were among those rescued by the American bark Normandy at the time of the sinking of the Russian merchant steamer Leo by a German submarine off the Irish coast Friday night. This is the case in which press dispatches asserted that the submarine commander forced the Captain of the Normandy to use his bark as a shield behind which the submarine hid before firing the torpedo which sank the Leo.

The cablegram from Consul General Washington makes no mention of this phase of the affair, and does not show whether the German submarine gave any warning to the commander of the Russian merchant ship before firing the shot which destroyed the latter vessel. The official message says that the Normandy was stopped by the submarine, that the Normandy's papers were examined, and that she was allowed to proceed. The message added that the Normandy rescued three American citizens who were members of the crew of the Leo, and names them as Walter Emery, seaman, of Swan Quarter, N. C.; Harry Whitney, steward, of Morristown, N. J., and Harry Clark, fireman, of 113 East Fifty-second Street, Seattle, Wash.

Officials here could not determine from the meagre advices whether the Americans were aboard the Leo when she was attacked and took to their small boats, or whether they were removed to the Normandy before the Leo was destroyed. The press dispatches indicated that due warning, because of the twenty-five persons aboard, eleven were drowned, including three women. The women were stewardesses.

It was pointed out here today that the German submarine spared the Normandy, notwithstanding the vessel carried a cargo of lumber, which is on the German contraband list.

DECLARES BELGIUM CLEAR OF ZEPPELINS

English Writer Also Remarks on Suspension of Raids on British Coast.

THINKS OFFENSIVE BROKEN

Says the Destruction of the LZ-37 by Warneford and of the LZ-38 in Its Shed Caused a Panic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.—The Daily Chronicle prints an article which, it says in an editorial note, contains "inner knowledge of the change which has come over the German dispostion with regard to Zeppelins. It is stated definitely that since the triumphs of Lieutenant Warneford, V. C., and the destruction of the airshed near Brussels Belgium has been cleared of Zeppelins, and the ascendency of Britain's aerial armadas is connoted by the suspension of Zeppelin raids on the east coast."

The article says that over a month has passed since the Lz-38 was destroyed in its shed at Evere, and the Lz-37 was brought to the ground by Lieutenant Warneford. The writer adds:

"The aerial offensive of the Zeppelins, in short, has been broken. I do not pretend that there will be no more raids while the war lasts. To suppose that argues a very poor understanding of German determination. Yet it does remain a remarkable fact that just at the time of the year when, according to experts, weather conditions are most favorable for aerial activity, the enemy has been paralyzed by the discovery that he has now to face a new British war organization, only recently established yet marvelously efficient, as already proved by the inflicting on Germany of the most absolute check she has experienced for ten months.

"Information which has reached me from divers sources in Belgium, and upon which I have complete reliance, enables me to state that since July 6 not a single Zeppelin has been left in Belgium save one, which was so seriously damaged on June 7, and which the Germans are trying to repair as best they can at Namur.

"All the giant steel and concrete sheds built at great pains and great expense within the occupied territory to shelter Count Zeppelin's famed air fleet are now empty. Some of them are vast enough to accommodate three of these huge destructive engines. They are now mere deserted halls. The fright—sheer, blanched fright—that followed the drama of the LZ-37 and the LZ-38 sent the wave or aerial invasion recoiling into Germany.

"It would be quite impossible to exaggerate the panic accompanied by the fall of the blazing carcass of this Zeppelin destroyed by Lieutenant Warneford and the blowing up of the Evere hangar and its contents. What perhaps most affected the morale of the enemy was the fact that the LZ-37, Lieutenant Warneford's victim, was a new one—the Zeppelin, which was undergoing its first tests and had on board several of Count Zeppelin's chief engineers."

The LZ-38, according to The Chronicle's correspondent, was the most famous of all the Zeppelins. It was the LZ-38 which bombarded Ramsgate and Southend and parts of the London area. He adds: "It had therefore a pretty busy lease of life before it blew up in the shed at Evere on June 7. Then fifty men were burned to death.

"Naturally the Germans have done their utmost to belittle and confuse the news of its destruction and have published a report that it was a Parseval and not this famous Zeppelin that was in the shed at Evere. Nothing can be further from the truth. I have talked with folk from Brussels who saw the LZ-38 come from its shed at 6:30 P. M. on June 7 and re-enter it, never to come out again, at 9:30 P. M. after a brief flight.

"There is no room for doubt, taking into account the Zeppelins destroyed by British bombs or by accidents of all kinds on the one hand, and on the other those that have been recently built under more or less secrecy, that we are justified in concluding that the German air fleet at this moment cannot possess more than fifteen Zeppelins capable of taking the air. This calculation is supplied by expert authority."

GERMANS STRENGTHEN CONSTANTINOPLE FORTS

Making Stupendous Efforts to Safeguard the Turkish Capital.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.—According to a Mytilene dispatch to The Times, advices from Constantinople are to the effect that the Germans are strengthening and adding to the fortifications at Constantinople on a stupendous scale. They are employing thousands of soldiers as laborers, and trenches are being dug on the sea front at half-mile intervals all the way from San Stefano, on the western outskirts of Constantinople, with the usual accompaniments of mined approaches, entanglements, and concealed batteries mounting guns of all sizes.

There are ample supplies of guns, the dispatch adds, but through what channel they were obtained is not known.

REPORTS CHAOS IN TURKEY.

Italian Paper Says the German Attache Has Quitted the Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.—A Turin dispatch to The Daily Chronicle says:

"News has been received here that the German military attaché has just quit Constantinople with over two tons of baggage. The German Embassy archives have also been removed from the Turkish capital. German patrons are also withdrawing their deposits from the city banks.

"Il Secolo has this news from its special envoy in the Rumanian capital, and he annotates the news, with the statement that the general impression exists there that the collapse of the Turco-German defense of the Dardanelles is not so far off as most people imagine."

HEARS OF GALLIPOLI VICTORY

Athens Has a Rumor That the Allies Have Gained 200 Yards.

PARIS, July 13.—The Athens correspondent of L'Information informs his paper he has received from Mytilene news to the effect that after another serious battle on the Gallipoli Peninsula the Allies' right wing has advanced 200 yards and that the bombardment of the interior Dardanelles forts continues.

BLOCK THE SWISS FRONTIER

Germans Stretch a Chain Across the Border Bridge at Zurzach.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) July 13.—Without previous notice, the Germans have stretched a chain across the frontier bridge at Zurzach, a Swiss town on the Rhine, sixteen miles northeast of Aarau. Since Sunday the German frontier guards have exercised an exceptionally severe control, and it is almost impossible to cross the frontier.

It is supposed that these measures have been taken following recent attempts at espionage.

$3,000,000,000 RAISED BY BRITISH WAR LOAN

547,000 Persons Have Subscribed $75,000,000 Through the Post Office Up to Date.

LONDON, July 13.—The total subscription to the war loan amounted to close on to £800,000,000, ($3,000,000,000,) according to the statement made by Reginald McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons today.

The total number of subscribers through the Bank of England was 550,000, whose contributions aggregated £370,000,000 ($2,850,000,000.)

The subscriptions through the Post Office have not yet closed, but up to date 547,000 persons have subscribed $75,000,000 through this channel. "No figures are available as to the number of small vouchers taken out.

Mr. McKenna in making the statement pointed out that the figure of £800,000,000 ($4,000,000,000) mentioned in the newspapers neither was expected nor desired by the Government. If that amount had been reached, he said, it would have been necessary to close the list.

"This gigantic total," continued Mr. McKenna, "represents only new money. It does not include any stock which will be issued for the purposes of conversion.

"This huge sum of nearly $3,000,000,000—far and away the largest amount subscribed in the history of the world—has only been obtained by the patriotic response of the whole people. It is a declaration to our enemies and to our allies that this united Government will prove faithful to its trust and to the cause of the Allies."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.—The Daily Chronicle in an article on the war loan speaks of the "marked innovation in the way in which it was brought before the public."

"For the first time," says the paper, "an issue was advertised in the press in a popular way. Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna broke down all conventions. He boldly explained the loan in the pages of the daily newspapers and gave convincing reasons why the public should invest.

"The 'Old Lady of Threadneedle Street' must have been alarmed at thus upsetting all tradition and convinced that we were certainly at war. The banks as a whole must have been perturbed at the Treasury's daring and revolutionary methods.

"The advertising was well carried out. The appeal to the public was at once dignified and striking, and, as the results have shown, most effective. It was necessary to explain to the investing public the conditions for the conversion of consols and at the same time bring home to them the gravity of the financail situation.

"The campaign has been thoroughly justified, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to be congratulated on the success of the innovation."

In an article comparing the British and German war loans, The Daily Chronicle says:

"Subscriptions to the second German war loan were opened at the end of February last, and the issue again took the form of 5 per cent. imperial and exchequer bonds. This time the issue price was 98½, and the amount of the subscriptions was again unlimited.

"Most desperate devices were adopted to secure subscriptions. Securities of all sorts, even those of the first war loan, could be pledged with banks to secure the necessary money. It was nothing but an enormous paper operation, and after a week of this financial juggling Berlin announced with glee that the total subscribed was about £450,000,000 ($2,250,000,000.)

"Our latest war loan performance has left the Germans far behind. Moreover, as our methods have been thoroughly sound, a financial nemesis threatens us such as awaits Germany. Taking our two war loans together, the British people have subscribed ninety millions of money in the short space of four weeks, and this out of our available resources and not by the help of borrowed money. A truly marvelous result."

The Times, in an editorial article says:

"So far as money can go to win the war, the patriotism and wealth of the British people have relieved the Government of all present anxiety. The most sanguine forecasts of the result of the new war loan have been realized. A total of £800,000,000 may be reckoned as certain.

"This is truly gigantic, past all whoopings. It will confound our enemies and inspirit our friends and allies. The country may well be proud of having given such a magnificent response to the call that was made to it. There is, indeed, not a parallel in the world's history to such a national subscription, representing, as it does, solid British cash, payable between now and the end of October, and not paper trickery, which passes for the financing of a German loan."

AMERICAN HELD IN ENGLAND.

Man Born in New York, Now Interned, Sends for Birth Certificate.

Health Commissioner Goldwater received a letter yesterday from William F. Schneider, a prisoner in the British concentration camp at Handforth, Cheshire, England, in which Schneider, an American citizen, asked for a certified copy of his birth certificate, so that he might prove his citizenship and win his release. The letter to Dr. Goldwater read:

I am here a prisoner of war and hope you will please oblige me by sending me my birth certificate. I was born in the City of New York, in Manhatan Borough, Nov. 13, 1894. My name is William Frederick Schneider. I was taken off a ship in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, because I had no birth papers. As soon as I get them I will be released. While I am here I think that liberty is very sweet. The birth papers must have the Government stamp on them. The address is at the head of the letter, and your address must be at the back of the envelope. I hope you will oblige me as soon as possible. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM F. SCHNEIDER.

The birth certificate was found and mailed to Washington last night, to be countersigned by Secretary Lansing.

GERMAN HARVEST BEGUN.

Cereal Crops All Large — Restrictions on Consumption Extended.

BERLIN, July 13, (via London.)—Harvesting has begun in western and middle Germany. Reports from Cologne indicate that the crops of rye, oats, wheat, and barley will be especially large. Sugar beets are said to be richer in sugar than usual, and it is expected that the fruit harvest will be satisfactory.

MUNICH, July 13, (via London.)—The order of the General commanding the First Corps District providing for a maximum of one year's imprisonment for dealers charging excessive prices for articles of daily consumption, including food and heating and lighting substances, has been followed by similar orders issued by the commanders of the Second and Third Corps Districts. The regulation consequently now embraces the entire Kingdom of Bavaria.

★ ★ ★
MARTELL
for
AGE
and
QUALITY
★ ★ ★

SAYS FRENCH USED CHOKING GAS FIRST

Wolff Bureau Asserts That the Germans Only Improved Upon the Method.

CITES A FRENCH DOCUMENT

War Ministry Said to Have Issued Gas Circular in February, Months Before Ypres Attack.

In a long statement seeking to justify the use of asphyxiating gases in warfare the semi-official Wolff Telegraph Bureau asserted in German newspapers of June 25 that the Allies first used such gases against the Germans, and it cites French documents as proof that France in February, months before the German advance at Ypres, made extensive preparations for the application of gases and for counteracting their effects on the attacking troops.

After quoting the official German war report of April 16 that the French were making increased use of asphyxiating bombs, the statement says:

"For every one who has kept an unbiased judgment, these official assertions of the strictly accurate and truthful German military administration will be sufficient to prove the prior use of asphyxiating gases by our opponents. But let whoever still doubts consider the following instructions for the systematic preparation of this means of warfare by the French, issued by the French War Ministry, under date of Feb. 21, 1915:

Ministry of War, Feb. 21, 1915.

Remarks concerning shells with stupefying gases:

The so-called shells with stupefying gases that are being manufactured by our central factories contain a fluid which streams forth after the explosion, in the form of vapors that irritate the eyes, nose, and throat. There are two kinds; hand grenades and cartridges.

Hand Grenades—The grenades have the form of an egg; their diameter in the middle is six centimeters, their height twelve centimeters, their weight 400 grams. They are intended for short distances, and have an apliance for throwing by hand. They are equipped with an inscription giving directions for use. They are lighted with a small bit of material for friction, pasted on the directions, after which they must be thrown away. The explosion follows seven seconds after lighting. A small cover of brass and a top screwed on protect the lighted matter. Their purpose is to make untenable the surroundings of the place where they burst. Their effect is often considerably impaired by a strong rising wind.

Cartridges.—The cartridges have a cylindrical form. Their diameter is 28 millimeters, their height 10 centimeters, their weight 200 grams. They are intended for use at longer distances than can be negotiated with hand grenades. With an angle of 25 degrees at departure they will carry 230 meters. They have central lighting facilities and are fired with ignition bullet guns. The powder lights a little internal ignition mass, by means of which the cartridges are caused to explode five seconds after leaving the rifle. The cartridges have the same purpose as the hand grenades, but because of their very small amount of fluid they must be fired in great numbers at the same time.

Precautionary measures to be observed in the attack on trenches into which shells with asphyxiating gases have been thrown.—The vapors spread by means of the shells with asphyxiating gases are not deadly, at least when small quantities are used, and their effect is only momentary. The duration of the effect depends upon the atmospheric conditions.

It is advisable, therefore, to attack the trenches into which such hand grenades have been thrown and which the enemy has nevertheless not evacuated, before the vapors are completely dissipated. The attacking troops, moreover, must wear protective goggles and in addition be instructed that the unpleasant sensations in nose and throat are not dangerous and involve no lasting disturbance.

"Here we have a conclusive proof that the French in their State workshops manufactured shells with asphyxiating gases fully half a year ago at least," says the semi-official Telegraph Bureau. "The number must have been so large that the French War Ministry at last found itself obliged to issue written instructions concerning the use of this means of warfare. What hypocrisy when the same people grow indignant because the Germans much later followed them on the path they had pointed out! very characteristic is the twist of the French official direction: 'The vapors spread by the shells with asphyxiating gases are not deadly, at least not when used in small quantities.' It is precisely this limitation that contains the unequivocal confession that the French asphyxiating gases work with deadly effect when used in large quantities."

The German statement then points out that at The Hague Conference of July 21, 1899, it was England and the United States that voted against the prohibition of asphyxiating gases, which was finally resolved upon by the conference. On that occasion the American representative, Captain (later Rear Admiral) Mahan opposed the prohibition of asphyxiating gases, holding that the effects of those were not worse than the effects of splinters of metal.

Captain Mahan's objections were voiced in these terms:

1. The objection that a machine of war is barbarous has always been raised against new weapons, which were nevertheless finally adopted. In the middle ages it was firearms that were denounced as cruel. Later shells and more recently torpedoes have been denounced. It seems to me that it cannot be proved that shells with asphyxiating gases are inhumane or unnecessarily cruel machines of war and that they cannot produce a decisive result.

2. I represent a people that is animated by the lively desire to make warfare more humane, but which may nevertheless find itself forced to wage war. Therefore it is a question of not depriving itself through hastily adopted resolutions of means of which it could later avail itself with good results.

"Sentiments would revolt if a mass destruction were intended," explains the German statement, "from which no one could escape. And that, indeed, is also the fundamental idea of The Hague Convention: to prevent unnecessary cruelty and unnecessary killing, if a milder incapacitating of the foe suffices and is possible.

"From this point of view the development of smoke clouds which in a weak wind are wafted slowly toward the foe is not only a method of warfare permitted by international law, but also an extremely mild method of warfare. For it certainly gives the opponent an opportunity to withdraw from before the effects of the smoke cloud. Any one who finds objectionable from a military point of view the suggestion that the foe should adopt this way out of the difficulty should be answered by pointing out that it has in all times been regarded a legitimate method of warfare to compel the enemy to evacuate his positions by means of artificially created flooding thereof.

"It is really difficult to see what fundamental difference there can be between this application in war of the watery element and that of gaseous elements. Any one who was not indignant or even surprised when our opponents invoked the help of water against us in Flanders will have no reason to be indignant now if we instead of that make the air our ally and use it to waft stupefying gases to our enemies. Any one who has once seen the living picture of the hell provided by a rain of shells, hand grenades, subterranean mines, and aerial bombs upon a bit of trench will certainly not regard slowly approaching clouds of smoke as a more inhumane method of warfare.

"It is merely under favorable conditions, a more surely effective method of driving the enemy out of his positions—and that alone is the reason why our enemies are raising such an outcry of woe. German science and technique have simply once more driven all competitors from the field, although the latter had busied themselves longer with the solution of the problem. If the English fury finds vent, therefore, even in calumnies of the German Kaiser, that is for us merely a sign of the degeneration of morals and good taste among the English, no longer anything new. And if the Russians take part in the campaign of calumny, in complaining against the use of asphyxiating gases, even before there has been any application of the new weapon on the eastern front, as a matter of fact, we can merely see in that the proper anticipation of new defeats for which they are already seeking a hair-spun excuse.

"How differently would the phrases sound if the French or the English had succeeded in anticipating us with the manufacture of strong and more effective developers of smoke! Any one who has enough imagination to conceive of that will also know what to think of the envy-born attacks against the German method of warfare."

POPE REBUKED GERMANY?

Letter to Belgian Envoy by Vatican Will Be Published, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.—The Times says:

"In answer to a request by the Belgian Minister to the Vatican, Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, has written a letter concerning the German violation of Belgian neutrality and the situation of the Belgian clergy, with special reference to Cardinal Mercier. The letter says, with reference to Belgian neutrality:

"'I must confirm in the most categorical manner that the Holy Father did not give M. Mataple the answer which the latter dared to imagine and relate in his article. The following is the truth: The German Chancellor openly declared in Aug. 4 that in invading Belgium Germany violated her neutrality, contrary to international law.

"The letter goes on to say that the question of such violation is not in doubt, and therefore this invasion was included in the words of the allocution of Jan. 22, which condemned utterly all injustices, with whatever motive committed.

"Germany has since claimed to find proof that Belgium was not actually neutral. The Pope is unable to test the justice of this claim, but even if it be admitted, Germany invaded Belgium with the consciousness of violating her neutrality, and she consequently committed the injustice which comes directly under the terms of the allocution.

"Various incorrect accounts have been published regarding the contents of the letter to the Belgian Minister. The foregoing is an authentic résumé. The passage relating to Cardinal Mercier and the clergy will be made public within a day or two."

"GERMAN ARMY NOBLEST."

Article in the Tageblatt Also Says German Kultur Is Pre-eminent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.—The Daily Chronicle quotes the Berliner Tageblatt, which publishes an article by Fritz Mauthner, headed "Honorable Peace," in which the writer, a well-known publicist, pleads for a peace "which will satisfy the sense of honor of the German soldiers." He adds:

"If, in spite of their clear superiority over their many enemies, a peace is made which does not emphasize this superiority, the German soldiers will be deeply chagrined. Honor to whom honor is due.

"The German Army is the noblest in the world, and it would be a deep and irreparable wrong were this not considered or were it in any way veiled or limited by an unsatisfactory peace. The army is the people, the people are the army, the honor of the army is the honor of the nation.

"It is clear that German kultur, German organization and German public and private sittlichkeit are pre-eminnt and known to all the world as pre-eminent. The German Army and its victories serve the ethic advance of the world, and should the Germans, in spite of all this, seek only a useful and not an honorable and ethical peace, they will be untrue to their principles."

LIEUT. HORNUNG KILLED.

British Novelist's Son Fell in Action in Flanders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.—The Daily Telegraph reports the death in action in Flanders of Second Lieutenant Arthur Oscar Hornung, only son of E. W. Hornung and nephew of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

He was going from Eton to Cambridge when the war broke out.

DEADLY BORDER BARRIER.

Electrically Charged Wire Said to be Killing Belgian Refugees.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) July 13.—Reports from the Belgian-Dutch frontier say that many persons are being killed by a high-voltage electric wire fence which has been constructed by the Germans along the entire border.

Every morning, it is asserted, there are found half a dozen to a dozen charred bodies of Belgian peasants, including women and children, who during the night attempted to cross the fence and were killed by the current.

Get the very best obtainable. Put the lowest price possible on it. This idea pervades the whole Riker System and has made possible 102 thriving Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores.

43 New York Stores.

SPARKLING
Londonderry
WATER

For a sparkling appetizer—for a health-giving stimulus to digestion — serve Londonderry.

Found at the better hotels, clubs and cafes —wherever gentlemen meet.

CAVALRY RAID CLOSE TO TRIESTE

Italian Reconnoitring Patrol Gets to Within Three Miles of the City.

AUSTRIAN DRIVE FAILS

Large Numbers of Prisoners Taken by Caderna's Army in Fighting on the Isonzo.

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 13.—The Tribune publishes the following from Innsbruck:

"A dispatch from Laibach says a strong Italian cavalry patrol reconnoitring recently made a daring dash toward Trieste and arrived within three miles of the town and then retired.

"An Austrian attempt to invade Italian territory at Kreusberg was repulsed with heavy losses.

"The Austrians succeeded at Kellerwald in forcing back the Italians. The Italians were reinforced, however, and regained the position.

At Gargav the Austrians tried to drive back the Italians into the Isonzo, but failed. There are daily engagements east of Monfalcone, where the Italians have taken a large number of prisoners."

VIENNA, July 13, (Via London.)—Concerning the operations on the Italian front, the War Office today issued the following bulletin:

On the front of the coastal district at some points severe artillery engagements took place yesterday. Near Redipuglia an attack of several infantry regiments was repulsed.

In the Carinthian and Tyrolian frontier districts the situation is unchanged.

ITALY KEEPS UP MUNITIONS.

All Kinds of Factories Engaged in Turning Out Projectiles.

ROME, July 13.—The question of supplying munitions is of first importance here, and Government and private factories are competing in the production of the arms and ammunition needed for the army at the front.

Italy had ten months in which to prepare herself for the war, and therefore started it in good condition, but, although two months have not yet passed since hostilities began, the Government already sees the necessity for multiplying the production of ammunition, owing to the immense amount of all kinds that is being expended.

All factories, both large and small, are being transformed for the manufacture of ammunition. The factories already taken over include those which previously manufactured bicycles, automobiles, elevators, and corks. What are needed most at the present time are lathes and lathe turners. The latter are needed even more than the former in view of the fact that the factories are working continuously with three alternating shifts of workmen. Factories which are unfit for the making of projectiles are being used for making lathes.

It has been suggested that all soldiers at the front who are capable factory workers shall be sent home and also that the mechanical schools shall be used for teaching men how to make munitions. It is said that a month is sufficient to train men to be good lathe turners, and that on an average it would be possible to instruct 800 men each month in this line of work, thus giving the Government about 5,000 men in six months who would be making from five to six projectiles each daily. This would increase the present production from 20,000 to 30,000 projectiles each day, without taking into account the increased production of the old and new factories.

ITALY TO NEED MORE FUNDS.

Talk of Forced War Loan if Voluntary System Is Unsatisfactory.

ROME, July 13.—Subscriptions to the new Italian war loan, which was authorized by a royal decree June 17, continue to come in most satisfactorily, but, Italian financiers say, owing to the possible length of the war, other loans are foreseen which the Government officials prefer should be voluntary.

It has been suggested that a forced loan be resorted to if difficulty is encountered in raising sufficient money, in which case the forced loan would be emitted in proportion to the income of every citizen above a certain sum. This would not be so advantageous as the present voluntary loan. Persons who subscribed to the latter in proportion to their income would be exempt from the forced loan.

60,000 CHURCHMEN IN ARMY

Serving Italy as Chaplains, Red Cross Workers, and Officers.

ROME, July 13.—According to a Vatican report there are now about 60,000 Italian ecclesiastics in the Italian Army. They are engaged variously as Chaplains, as Red Cross workers, or as officers.

Cardinal Falconio, former Apostolic Delegate in the United States, recently visited his ancient Franciscan Monastery of San Antonio, where he found over a dozen fellow monks dressed in military uniforms and full of enthusiasm to go to the front.

RAMESES
The Aristocrat of Cigarettes

Also in Week End Tins
Stephano Bros

SPIRIT THAT SWAYS ITALY.

She Fights for Liberty, Honor, and Humanity, Marchesa de Marco Says.

Mrs. William Alexander, President of the Special Relief Society of 597 Fifth Avenue, made public yesterday a letter from the Marchesa de Vita de Marco of Rome, in which the Marchesa gives an interesting insight into the spirit that is animating Italy in the war. The letter was in reply to a cablegram from Mrs. Alexander in which she informed the Marchesa of the shipment of supplies from this country for the relief of wounded Italian soldiers. It reads in part:

"Everybody has been hard at work the past ten days making masks against the asphyxiating gases. What is America waiting for? Why not come out straight and clear, with a firm condemnation of Germany's whole system, refusing to recognize in her a member of the family of civilized nations?

"My son has all his papers ready, and as soon as his class, '96, is called, will apply for admission to the officers' training course and take his place in the ranks. He burns for the day, but you will understand that while I recognize that the moment has come when no one can think of husband or son other than as an offering to the common cause for which the future is to be made better and nobler, for which humanity is to advance by another great epoch along the road of the ideal of human fellowship, still it seems a respite that he is not yet there in the terrible trenches.

"And yet, as I say, the issues are such that even the sacrifice of all that one holds dear seems almost a privilege and a consecration. It is the end for us, the beginning for those who are to come after us."

CHOLERA IN AUSTRIA WORSE.

Italians Take Precautions with Prisoners Captured by Them.

BRESCIA, Italy, July 13.—Austrian prisoners say that cholera is daily growing worse among the Austrian troops, especially those who have returned from Galicia, and that there are many fatalities as a result of the disease. The Italian authorities are submitting all prisoners to a severe medical examination. Men suspected of having the cholera are isolated.

STEAMER AS ITALIAN TRAP.

Austrians Accuse Captured Bark of Being Decoy for Submarines.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Austro-Hungarian Embassy tonight gave out the following dispatch from the Foreign Office at Vienna:

About the first of July a Greek man-of-war perceived a small steamer off the Island of Taros flying the Greek merchant flag, and, as

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We control several hundred thousand acres of standing timber, besides lumber mills with up-to-date equipment, and during our lumber operations have constructed 150 miles of railroad.

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Inquiries invited on all kinds of high-grade lumber for future delivery.

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Manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in lumber
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WHAT DR. GERHARD TOLD GERMAN PRESS

Said on Return to Berlin Controversy Over Submarines Was Due to Misunderstanding.

COULD BE SMOOTHED AWAY

Each Side Should Consider Other's Viewpoint—Said Most Americans Opposed War Shipments.

Warning to the German and American peoples against mutual misunderstanding, which he held to be the basis of the present controversy between the two countries, was voiced by Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, the personal emissary of the German Ambassador at Washington to his home Government, in an interview published soon after his return to Berlin in the Rote Tag, (Red Day,) extracts from which have been cabled to this country. The substance of the interview was given in the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger of June 29, just received here. In this Dr. Meyer-Gerhard was quoted as follows:

"My sojourn in America during the first nine months of the war and the nearer acquaintance I am now getting of the views concerning the United States held in Germany have convinced me that these two nations do not fully understand each other. In Germany the very friendly sentiment toward the Americans has been dampened by the swinging of public opinion in the United States in favor of England, and the shipment of war materials to our enemies is felt to show an unfriendly attitude. In the United States Germany is reproached for having violated the neutrality of Belgium and is charged with having pledged itself to militarism in order to conquer the whole world. Finally, and not least, the violent death of American citizens on the Lusitania has influenced sentiment adversely toward Germany."

Dr. Meyer-Gerhard declared the American press has endeavored to influence public opinion against Germany, but says public opinion must not be identified with the attitude of the newspapers. Large bodies of the people, he said, are much more friendly toward Germany than one would imagine from the newspapers. Concerning the shipment of war supplies, he said:

"It is, unfortunately, incontestable that large orders for supplies to the enemies of Germany have been accepted in the United States, although as yet not a very large part of the orders has been filled. The supporting of our foes with ammunition naturally has cooled off the friendly feeling for Americans in Germany. The large extent of the contracts and the entire alteration of factories for the sole purpose of creating ammunition must be sincerely regretted by all interested in the maintenance of friendly relations between Germany and the United State.

"But, correctly to judge the American people, it must be borne in mind that in its overwhelming majority it is opposed to the shipment of war material. If it came to a popular vote, I have been assured, the majority of the American people would express themselves as opposed to the shipment of war supplies. Certain business men are unwilling to let the large ammunition orders escape them. Their attitude must be regretted, but we Germans should not commit the blunder of condemning on their account the great majority of the American people, who have nothing to do with the shipment of supplies.

"The American grievance against Germany for its treatment of Belgium the average German can scarcely understand, for he knows that Belgium long ago had surrendered her neutrality by an agreement with Germany's enemies; he knows that German militarism is nothing except the German people in arms, organized for the defense of their freedom and independence. In the case of the Lusitania we are unable to understand why American citizens had to put themselves in danger by travelling on an English ship.

"This is not the place to inquire how such views as are held are created on the other side of the Atlantic. But if each nation believes it is in the right, the question is: What is the best way to smooth away the differences? The answer cannot be in doubt. Germany and the United States have lived in mutual peace and friendship. No other country, by giving up part of its population, has done so much for the building up of the United States as has Germany. There are no political or economical conflicts of any fundamental significance between the two countries. Thus it is a case solely of misunderstandings, just as they occur among friends.

"No thinking man will lightly throw away a friendship of many years standing simply because he cannot immediately come to an understanding with his friend. Just so thinking peoples will act. The friendship between Germany and America is an invaluable treasure for both peoples, one well worth trying to preserve."

Commenting on Dr. Meyer-Gerhard's statements, the Lokal-Anzeiger said:

"The foregoing instructive explanation by Meyer-Gerhard shows that the Imperial Government is on the right path in its treatment of the questions pending between Germany and the United States. It is to be wished that those circles inclined to assume our differences with America to be something of no moment will permit themselves to be better instructed by the words of Meyer-Gerhard."

FOUND TORPEDOED SHIP.

Crew That Lost Their Own Brought It In—Four Trawlers Sunk.

LOWESTOFT, England, July 13.—The crews of four Lowestoft trawlers, the Woodbine, Purple Heather, Speedwell, and Merlin, which were sunk by a German submarine, have been landed here.

The crew of the Speedwell came in on the trawler Emerald, which was attacked by a submarine and was abandoned, but did not sink. After leaving their own vessel, the crew of the Speedwell sighted the Emerald and, boarding her, brought her to port.

Grouse Shootings in No Demand.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 13.—Grouse shootings in Scotland are letting this year at half the usual price. There will be no invasion of American or Continental sportsmen.

HALF-MILE GERMAN GAIN AT SOUCHEZ

Kaiser's Troops Push Forward Across the Cemetery on a Front of 600 Yards.

CHECK TO CROWN PRINCE

His Army, Attempting a New Offensive Against Verdun, Forced to Fall Back.

LONDON, July 13.—The Germans have followed up their success of yesterday at Souchez by an advance of about half a mile south to the tavern known as the Cabaret Rouge.

They failed today, however, in what military observers regard as the beginning of a new offensive against Verdun, when the German Crown Prince's army, attacking in force, was thrown back in the Argonne.

Violent cannonading continued in the region north of Arras and in the Woevre.

PARIS, July 13.—Following is the official communication issued by the War Office tonight:

In Belgium the Germans in bombarding French and British lines have made use of asphyxiating shells.

In the region to the north of Arras the cannonade had been particularly violent. Further material damage to Arras is reported. There was no infantry action in the course of the day.

In the Argonne the army of the German Crown Prince has resumed the offensive from the road between Binarville and Vienne-le-Château as far as the region of Haute Chavauchée, and has suffered a new check. After a violent bombardment and a barrier fire with asphyxiating shells, the enemy attacked with heavy forces, five different regiments of the Sixteenth Corps having already been identified.

At certain points where our line had momentarily been bent energetic counter attacks by us stopped the progress of the enemy and compelled his retirement.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle the cannonade continues, particularly in the Forest of Apremont and Le Prêtre Forest, where the Germans, after the check of a new attempt last night, have not renewed their attacks.

Between Fey-en-Haye and the forest we have gained ground by engagements with grenades in the tunnels.

The French afternoon report is as follows:

In front of our positions at the Labyrinth a German attack was attempted last night under the protection of a violent curtain of fire. The assailants were decimated and completely thrown back upon their lines.

There was a combat with hand grenades and cannonading in the forest of Apremont in the region of Regnieville and in the forest of Le Prêtre.

In the Vosges an attempted attack by the Germans directed at a bridgehead occupied by us on the east bank of the Fecht River at Sondernach was repulsed.

The German Army Headquarters' Staff today gave out the following official statement:

A French hand grenade attack at the sugar refinery of Souchez was repulsed. In connection with the storm attack on the cemetery, our positions were pushed forward across the cemetery over a width of 600 yards, and the Cabaret Rouge, situated on the road to Arras, also was captured.

The number of prisoners has increased to 3 officers and 250 men. Several attempted enemy counter-attacks were subjected to such fire and their execution thereby was prevented.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle the enemy developed lively artillery activity. He attacked our positions in the forest of Le Prêtre four times in the course of the evening and the night. The attacks broke down under our fire with heavy losses in front of our lines.

35 FRENCH AVIATORS ATTACK GERMAN DEPOT

In a Forty-Mile Gale They Drop Bombs, Set Stores Afire and Escape.

PARIS, July 13.—An official communiqué issued by the War Office this afternoon thus briefly chronicles an aerial attack in great force upon a German depot:

"An aerial squadron of thirty-five aviators ascended this morning, in spite of a wind blowing forty miles an hour, and bombarded the railroad station strategically established by the Germans at Vigneulles-les-Hattonchatel. This station served the region of the Calonne trenches and that of the forest of Apremont. Very important stores of every kind, and particularly ammunition, were concentrated there. Our aviators dropped upon these objectives 171 bombs of 90 kilograms each. The bombardment started several fires. All our machines returned, although they had been violently cannonaded."

ROUGET DE LISLE TO LIE IN THE INVALIDES

France to Honor the Memory of Composer of the Marseillaise in Ceremony Today.

PARIS, July 13.—A great ceremony has been arranged for tomorrow, when the body of Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, the French Captain who composed the Marseillaise, will be transferred from its present resting place at Choisy-le-Roi to the Hotel des Invalides.

President Poincaré, the members of the Cabinet, Senators, Deputies and other officials of the National Government and of the Department of the Seine and the city of Paris, officers, soldiers, veterans and others will march in procession from the Arc de Triomphe to the Invalides, where a military parade will be held and the President will deliver an address. The Diplomatic Corps will also attend the function.

When the Marseilles battalion of the army of the first French Republic entered Paris on July 30, 1792, they were singing a martial anthem unlike anything that had been heard before. When the soldiers broke ranks they distributed among the people leaflets upon which the words had been printed. Soon all Paris was singing the song; then it made its way into the provinces, and the entire nation sang it.

Questions were asked the soldiers from Marseilles as to who had written the song, which they called the "Chant des Marseillais." All they knew was that at a civic banquet held on the eve of their departure for Paris a singer named Mireur had sung it and that it had so impressed the major that he had caused the leaflets to be printed which they had brought to Paris. Probably, some said Mireur had composed "The Song of the Marseillais."

They were mistaken, however; the great national anthem of France had a different origin and name, and when finally the truth became known the poet and composer was properly acclaimed and honored, and years afterward King Louis Philippe conferred a pension upon him; but the song always kept the name it had received in the Southern city.

Three months before, in Strassburg, on the Rhine, Dietrich, the Mayor of the city, had complained that the volunteers who were about to join Luckner's army had no patriotic song to sing as they marched out. A young Captain of Engineers, Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, heard him. He retired to his lodgings and during the night, with the aid of his violin, composed the music and the words of the song which was to render his name immortal. He called it, "The War Song of the Army of the Rhine," and the night on which he wrote it was April 24, 1792. It was first sung at Dietrich's house on the following day and then immediately arranged for the band of the Garde Nationale, which performed at a review on Sunday, the 29th, and a copy was sent by a member of the band to his friend, Mireur of Marseilles, who himself sang it at the banquet on June 25. On Aug. 10 the people of Paris sang it as they stormed the Tuileries.

In the course of time the music has been slightly changed and stanzas added, and critics have asserted that Rouget de Lisle appropriated his melody from a German hymn—and yet that German hymn has never been produced. Later he wrote other songs, but nothing that is remembered, and some plays. One, entitled "Tom et Lucy," has its scene laid in America, but it is forgotten. Only "La Marseillaise" remains. He died at Choisy, at the age of 76, in 1836.

BISHOP'S PALACE DESTROYED.

Germans Concentrated Their Fire on That and Arras Cathedral.

PARIS, July 13.—Since June 27 the Germans have systematically bombarded various parts of Arras with projectiles of all calibres, says an official communication given out today by the French War Department.

On June 27 the bombardment was extremely violent and was executed by six-inch, eight-inch, and seventeen-inch guns, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., and between 6 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. The fire was directed particularly at the citadel and neighboring streets.

On July 3, toward 6:30 o'clock in the evening, a further bombardment took place in which incendiary shells were used, and they started a most violent fire.

"On July 5 at 4:30 P. M.," the statement continues, "the enemy recommenced its bombardment of the city, concentrating its fire upon the environs of the cathedral, more especially upon St. Vaast, the ancient Bishop's palace, which had been transformed into a museum. Incendiary shells set the building on fire, and the use of fuse shells from three-inch and four-inch guns prevented our organizing to combat the fire, which soon assumed great proportions and completely destroyed the palace. During the night there was an intermittent bombardment.

"On July 6, about 7 A. M., shells fell on the Cathedral, the roof of which took fire, and, despite the efforts of our troops, was entirely consumed, as were the Cathedral organs.

"The departmental archives, which had been deposited in the Palace of St. Vaast, had been placed in the cellar of the palace before the bombardment and were saved. The sacred ornaments and part of the furnishings in the Cathedral were removed."

SWOBODA MAY GO FREE.

Evidence That He Was a Spy Considered to be Very Weak.

PARIS, July 13.—Major Jullien, of the Paris Permanent Court Martial, has completed the effort he will present to that tribunal regarding the case of Raymond Swoboda, who professes to be an American citizen and who was charged with espionage after having been arrested on suspicion that he was responsible for the fire aboard the steamship La Touraine.

Inasmuch as experts have decided that the steamer fire was the result of an accident, and as there is no strong evidence that Swoboda was a spy, it is considered probable that the case will be dismissed.

FRENCH GRAFTERS JAILED.

Three Get Long Terms for Falsifying Army Supply Accounts.

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France, July 13.—A court-martial has condemned three members of a commission whose duty it was to purchase supplies for the army. They were accused of falsification of accounts.

M. Meuville, President of the commission, was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary; M. Estève, the Registrar, to nine years, and M. Sanceime, the disbursing officer, to five years.

BIG PANAMA SLIDE BLOCKS WARSHIPS

Culebra Cut Closed Just as First Squadron is Due to Pass Through.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, July 13.—The most serious slide ever known on the Panama Canal, which has been under way for several weeks, partly moved into the Culebra cut this afternoon, closing the cut to large vessels. The break extends back 2,000 feet from the canal, and will continue to move for some time.

The closing of the canal comes at a most unfortunate time, as the first American battleships to use the canal were scheduled to go through on Friday. These were the Wisconsin, Ohio, and Missouri, under the command of Rear Admiral Fullam. The Wisconsin arrives tomorrow and the others on Friday, bound for San Francisco.

FIRE ON THE NEW JERSEY.

Blaze in Room Containing 9,000 Pounds of Powder Quickly Put Out.

BOSTON, July 13.—A fire in the forward handling room, within ten feet of 9,000 pounds of powder, on the battleship New Jersey, in dry dock at the Charlestown Navy Yard, was extinguished by quick work of seventy-five of the crew today.

It was believed that the fire was caused by a short circuiting of electric wires. The wires were cut and the room was flooded.

ENGLAND TO FORCE MINERS TO WORK

Munitions of War Act Is Applied to Welshmen Who Threaten a Coal Strike.

THEY TALK OF DEFIANCE

Bill to Regulate the Price of Coal Announced in Parliament by the Government.

LONDON, July 13.—The President of the Board of Trade, Walter Runciman, announced amid cheers in the House of Commons today that, in view of the failure of the South Wales coal owners and miners to reach an agreement on the wages dispute, the Government had decided to apply to the mining industry the Munitions of War act. This makes it an offense to take part in a strike or lockout unless the differences have been reported to the Board of Trade and the board has referred the matter for settlement by one of the methods prescribed by the act. The ground for the Government's action in Wales is that the strike is prejudicial to the transport, production, and supply of munitions of war.

A very serious view is taken of the refusal of the miners to accept a compromise, for, even in the face of the decision of the Government, they are threatening defiance.

Most of the coal for the navy comes from South Wales, and even before the trouble arose the supply was affected by the enlistment in the army of 40,000 of the younger miners, which eventually made it necessary for the Government to stop recruiting in the mining districts of Wales.

The crisis was first threatened three months ago, when the miners gave notice that they would terminate the existing agreements on July 1, and in lieu of these, they proposed a national program, giving an all-around increase in wages. The owners objected to the consideration of the new terms during the war and asked the miners to accept the existing agreements plus a war bonus. After a series of conferences the union officials agreed to recommend a compromise, which was arranged through the Board of Trade. The miners, however, voted yesterday against this, and the Government was obliged to take action.

The miners assert that their demands would mean no more than sixpence (12 cents) a ton, and argue that, as the owners are receiving much more for their coal than previously, they could well pay it. As a matter of fact, Mr. Runciman today also introduced a bill in the House to regulate the price of coal.

The Coal Miners' Union is the first to feel the potent power of the Government created by the new munitions measure. The men's leaders protested before the passage of the bill that the miners should not be included in those subject to compulsory arbitration, and developments are awaited with the keenest interest, as upward of 156,000 miners are involved.

Mr. Runciman explained that the effect of the proclamation was to make a strike or lockout a heavily finable offense unless the differences were referred to the Board of Trade for settlement by some method provided by the Munitions act.

The Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain today decided to appeal to the South Wales miners to continue working until a satisfactory settlement was reached. The committee also decided to recommend to all county associations that joint machinery should be set up between the owners and the workmen for the settlement of all disputes that might arise in the industry.

A Cardiff dispatch says that the Welsh colliery engineers and stokers have pledged themselves not to cease work in case of stoppage pending further negotiations.

The coal situation was further complicated today by the application of 50,000 Scottish miners for an advance in wages of 25 per cent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.—The Daily News says this morning:

"The Government yesterday replied to the South Wales miners' ultimatum to cease work tomorrow unless their original demands were conceded by issuing a proclamation placing the coal field under the Munitions act.

"The effect of this is to make it an offense to take part in a strike or lockout unless the difference has been reported to the Board of Trade, and the Board of Trade has not within twenty-one days of such report referred it for settlement by one of the methods prescribed by the act."

The Daily News says:

"There may be doubt as yet as to the exact methods to which the Government will resort in the event of final contumely on their part, but if it be the considered determination of any considerable section of the South Wales miners to push the needs of the navy to force the hands of the Government, they are throwing down a gage which any Government is bound to take up."

BRITISH WOMEN PLAN GREAT DEMONSTRATION

Will March in London to Claim Their Share in Work of the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 13.—Women are coming from every quarter of the United Kingdom to take part in the great patriotic procession through the West End on Saturday, to demonstrate to London and the Minister of Munitions how strong is the women's determination to take their share in defeating the Germans.

There will be not fewer than thirty bands and 100 banners, to say nothing of thousands of pennants. Mrs. Pankhurst will lead the procession. Among the notable women who have signified their intention of marching Mme. Clara Butt, Lady Glenesk, Lady Dupplin, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Guest, Lady Byron, Lady Colebrook, Princess Sophia Dhuleep Singh, and Mrs. Waldorf Astor.

NAVY TEST BOARD SUCCESS ASSURED

Continued from Page 1.

periment stations at several navy yards, and it is the intention to have all these transferred to the central station at Annapolis.

INVENTORS WILLING TO SERVE.

Security League Congratulates Daniels on Advisory Board Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTON, July 13.—Orville Wright left Dayton on Monday for Washington and New York. In an interview before departure he expressed a willingness to serve on an inventions board for the Government, along with Edison and others.

"I believe," he said, "that an advisory commission would be of great benefit if it were so constituted as to cooperate with and work in harmony with the regular departments of the army and navy. The lack of aeroplane equipment in the navy is not the fault of the navy itself, but is due to the lack of interest in Congress."

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 13.—Henry Ford's private secretary, E. C. Liebold, said today that Mr. Ford had not received any communication regarding the new Government inventions board, but there was no question but that he would accept if an appointment to the board were offered to him.

Peter Cooper Hewitt, the inventor of the mercury vapor lamp among other things, and Nikola Tesla, whose discoveries in the fields of electricity and mechanics have been widely commended, are mentioned in connection with Secretary Daniels's new navy advisory board. Mr. Hewitt said yesterday in his office in the tower of Madison Square Garden, that he could not discuss in any way the proposed board or his possible connection with it. Mr. Tesla said he had been asked several months ago to give his opinion as to the advisability of a civilian board of experts to consult with the naval authorities, and had replied that he favored the idea on general principles, but had since heard nothing about it.

The National Security League issued a statement yesterday on the appointment of Thomas A. Edison as head of the board, making public part of a letter of congratulation to Secretary Daniels written by the President of the organization, S. Stanwood Menken.

"It is logical," said the statement in part, "that men who have specialized in lines of invention and development will be able to give the Government great assistance in modernizing the Navy, and we must keep abreast of the most advanced thought throughout the world if we are to hold our own. Mr. Edison and his colleagues demonstrate their patriotism when they contribute their time and talents to the great work of complete preparedness for national defense. The action of the Secretary of the Navy will further impress upon Congress the necessity for adopting the plans of national defense submitted by the trained army and navy experts of the Government, whose valuable work is now to be made even more effective by the ideas of men who are acknowledged authorities in invention and development."

GRATEFUL BELGIAN'S GIFT TO TOLEDO

Sends a Van Dyck Sketch for Famous Picture to Minister Whitlock's Home City.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 13.—Because Brand Whitlock is a resident of this city, and because he has made himself the idol of the Belgian people, one of the art treasures of the war-devastated kingdom will soon hang in the Toledo Museum of Art.

As a token of appreciation for what the people of the United States have done for Belgium, Charles Leon Cardon, artist and collector of Brussels, has presented to the people of this country Van Dyck's sketch for his picture, "Saint Martin Partageant son Manteau," according to information just received from Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, by Marshall Sheppey of Toledo.

In a letter to Mr. Sheppey Mr. Whitlock says that in M. Cardon's home on the Quai au Bois à Bruler, in Brussels, there are the results of two generations of artistic appreciation, and that the gift, "Saint Martin Cutting His Mantle and Sharing it with a Poor Man," is the prize picture of the collection.

In the letter of presentation Mr. Cardon says in part:

"The Belgians have contracted toward the citizens of the Republic of the United States a debt of gratitude from which they can never free themselves. With a generosity, an enthusiasm, a grandeur of soul of which history offers no example, they have come to the aid of our population whom famine was staring in the face.

"Thanks to your noble citizens, thousands and thousands of Belgians have not been victims of horrible hunger and continue still to live and to work for the approaching rebirth of their unhappy country.

"I should be happy if I could be favored by seeing this souvenir of art of the Flemish school find its place among the collections of the museum of art at Toledo, Ohio.

"In that city, the residence of his Excellency Brand Whitlock, it will recall the many admirable things that the Minister, by his intelligence and inexhaustible devotion, has been able to realize to the profit of our unhappy country so cruelly and unjustly tried.

"I beg you to accept, Excellency, the respectful assurance of my high consideration. CH. LEON CARDON."

THINK BALKAN STATES MAY REMAIN NEUTRAL

Entente Circles Confident They Won't Join Austro-Germans, Despite Russian Set Back.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.—The Balkan situation is again to the fore as a result of the disclosures that the Austro-Germans have offered Rumania alternative concessions, either to continue neutral or join with the Germanic allies.

Confidence is expressed in British, French and Italian circles that the Balkan States will not join the Austro-Germans, but it is considered likely that, owing to the failure of Russia to hold Galicia and Bukowina, they may decide to remain neutral. Of course, success by the Allies in the Dardanelles, where they are unofficially reported to have gained further Turkish trenches, would change the situation.

It is also said that the former Greek Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos, in expectation of his return to power, has arranged to reorganize the Balkan alliance, of which he was the initiator. M. Venizelos has been a supporter of the Entente Allies, and, in event of such reorganization, it is suggested, the Balkan States might possibly join this combination.

SAYS RUSSIA FEARS RUMANIA.

Reported by Germany to be Hastily Fortifying Her Border.

BERLIN, July 13, (via London.)—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from its correspondent at Czernowitz, Bukowina, says:

"The Russians are fortifying their Rumanian border. Many thousands of men are at work digging trenches parallel with the border and building barbed wire entanglements. The operations are being rushed with all speed."

The Russian Government of Bessarabia borders Rumania on the east. Austria-Hungary is reported to have pledged Rumania to undertake the conquest of Bessarabia and transfer it to the Balkan State in exchange for Rumania's active support in the war.

Russia, on the other hand, has attempted to win the support of Rumania for the Allies by promising the cession of the Hungarian territory of Transylvania, which borders Rumania on the west.

Bahamas to Send Contingent to War

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 13.—The Governor of Bahama has communicated with Sir Henry Manning, offering a small contingent to go with the Jamaica force to England, with all its expenses paid. The offer has been accepted.

BRITISH EXPLAIN STAND ON COTTON

Making Our Southern Staple Contraband Would Be Breaking Law in German Style.

CONSIDER NEUTRALS' RIGHTS

Article in The Manchester Guardian Points Out Danger Involved in Restricting Commerce.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 13.—In his answer to the inquiry in the House of Commons yesterday as to why the British Government did not declare cotton contraband, inasmuch as it was necessary for the manufacture of explosives and was reaching Germany through neutral countries, Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that, owing to the necessities of official reticence, he could not discuss the matter as freely as the other members could.

Considerable light is thrown upon the situation by an article in The Manchester Guardian today regarding some points which Lord Robert was unable to treat in detail without running the risk of making undiplomatic disclosures. After pointing out the difficulty the average man has in understanding why Great Britain doesn't use her command of the seas to prevent Germany from getting cotton the article says:

"The plain answer is that there are neutrals and there are railways. If the British seapower had been in the hands of Germans we have no doubt what their policy would have been. They would instantly on the outbreak of the war have prohibited the importation of cotton into Germany, whether through German ports or through neutral ports. To do so would have been a violation of the rules of war and illegal interference with the commercial rights of neutrals. Germany has not allowed such considerations to stand in its way. Our own Government has.

Own Rule in Russo-Japanese War.

"During the Russo-Japanese war our diplomacy insisted cotton was not contraband of war and that its importation could only be stopped when it could be proved to be intended for the manufacture of explosives, or for the use of a belligerent Government. At the beginning of the war we honorably acted on that rule and allowed cotton, like food, to enter Germany, even by her own ports, unless we had reason to think it was meant for warlike use. The mistake was in ever, without reservation, asserting or consenting to rules of war which rested on the distinction between an enemy Government and enemy subjects, a distinction which the modern military system of Europe has made almost impossible to keep up. As things are now in Europe the rights of the individual are the privileges of his Government. Our whole code of law dates back to a time before the principle of universal military service was accepted. It should have been revised, but, as it had not been revised, our Government felt itself bound, and undoubtedly we have suffered in consequence of our respect for law and for our word.

"Not until Germany showed she did not intend to be bound by rules of law and by its distinctions between combatant and noncombatant, between civil and warlike uses of articles of commerce, did we consider ourselves free to change our policy. Ever since we have been laboriously building up a new set of rules which should protect our belligerent rights against the enemy without invading rights of neutrals.

"It has been a difficult task. It was easy to stop importation through German ports, but how were we to prevent Germany from getting what she wanted through neutral ports? Declaring cotton contraband was no answer, because neutral countries have a perfect right to trade in what they like, contraband or not contraband.

Could Not Blockade Holland.

"We could not prohibit the importation of cotton into Holland or set up a blockade of her ports without in effect attacking her and treating her maritime rights pretty much as Germany treated the national rights of Belgium, apart, of course, from the policy of outrage and cruelty by which Germany in Belgium magnified a crime against international law into crime against humanity. The distinction between what was meant for Dutch national requirements and for re-exportation to Germany was one which could only have been enforced with the help of the Dutch Government itself, and in addition, of course, to difficulties with the country of import, there are difficulties with the United States, an exporting country.

"These things all take time to settle, and meanwhile our belligerent interests are undoubtedly suffering, but is any one prepared to say that this country ought to have done what Germany doubtless would have done under the same conditions and simply swept aside the commercial rights of neutral powers, rights which we ourselves when we have been neutrals have insisted upon very vigorously? Ever before would it have been if we had thought the whole question out beforehand. Our past neglect has penalised us in this war, but we have adopted the best means of repairing past faults, and, on the whole, the neutral Governments have met us half way. To have brusqued their opposition and swept away their legal rights with violence would have exposed us to other difficulties which would have outweighed even the advantages of keeping last year's American cotton crop out of Germany."

STILL URGE DECLARATION.

Some London Papers Press for Contraband Order.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.—Arguments for an allied declaration that cotton shall be made contraband of war, continue to be pressed in this morning's papers. The Chronicle has an interview with Bertram Blount who, with Sir William Ramsay, were protagonists in the campaign for several measures in regard to this necessary material for the manufactuer of high explosives.

Blount said he was not satisfied with Lord Robert Cecil's speech in the House of Commons Monday.

"But it is excellent to see," he said, "that the campaign has proceeded to a point that the Government has publicly acknowledged, in the words of Cecil, that it is undoubtedly a question of enormous importance and that every effort should be made to stop the conveyance of cotton to Germany.

"The matter is now coming to a question of terms. It is perfectly true that the order in council gives us the right to stop cotton going to Germany through neutral ports. It is also true that it remains permissive, and the public is quite ignorant as to how far it is effective. The Order in Council has certainly not stopped cotton from reaching Germany through neutral ports.

"This question of direct transit of cotton to Germany through neutral ports is the essence of the whole matter and is supported by the legal authorities whom I have consulted. My view is that it is possible, by making cotton contraband, to absolutely prevent any quantity from getting to our enemies."

The Morning Post, which for a long time has urged more restrictive measures, calls Cecil's statement a most satisfactory official announcement yet made, inasmuch as it pledged the Government to adopt any plan which would be effective for the purpose of preventing cotton from going to Germany. The Post continues:

"Robert Cecil rejected the suggestion that the amount of cotton which would in ordinary circumstances go to Germany and Austria should be purchased by this country, on the ground that such a measure would not stop the exporting countries from sending more supplies to the enemy. It would, however, remove a grievance, although the price received could hardly be as great as Germany is prepared to offer. Germany is already paying five times the Liverpool price.

"Nor did Lord Robert divulge the real reason for refusing to declare cotton contraband. Such a procedure would not, of course, remove the difficulty of dealing with cotton consigned to neutral agents, but actually destined for Germany.

"Where particular difficulty occurs, is with regard to the chief country of its origin which is the United States. The British oGvernment naturally, desires to avoid, so far as possible, inflicting any injury upon the trade of a neutral nation.

"With the difficulty of dealing with cargoes of cotton consigned to neutral agent for re-exportation to Germany, the case now before the Prize Court of the Scandinavian ships brought into port has a direct relation. The allegation is that the vessels were carrying a cargo more than one-half of which was contraband. Briefly defined, contraband here means goods destined for enemy through a neutral port, which in this case was Copenhagen. The Crown is asking that the vessels should be condemned.

"The result of the trial must be to settle what is to be done in certain cases of consigning goods actually or presumably destined for the enemy to an agent in a neutral port. The case is of the utmost importance.

"Meantime, as the Washington correspondent of The Morning Post observes, Germany in her present or prospective need of cotton is endeavoring to obtain it by threatening to withhold the supply of dyestuffs from America."

MAY BUY GRAIN FOR ALLIES.

Armour Company Said to Have Been Selected as Agent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Rumors on the Board of Trade, supplemented by messages from New York today, were to the effect that the Armour Grain Company had been entrusted with all the grain buying for England and France in this country.

Attempts at verification of the report tonight met with failure. George E. Marcy, President of the grain company, could not be reached.

Charles W. Dingman, Treasurer of the concern, said: "I have heard nothing of the matter, and am confident I would know of it if the appointment had been made."

Caleb H. Canby, President of the Board of Trade, also doubted the truth of the report. "There is very little export buying at present," he said. "Up to the last day or so the export business has been very weak. Yesterday 1,500,000 bushels of wheat was bought at the Gulf for shipment to France, but that purchase was made by Dreyfus & Co. of New York, who have been buying for the French Government for some time."

Other grain dealers, however, said that they had been informed that negotiations had been under way for some time between J. P. Morgan & Co., purchasing agents for the Allies in this country, and the Armour Grain Company, and that only hitch had been with regard to the manner of payment. It was pointed out that wheat purchases by the Allies in the ensuing fiscal year might run as high as 400,000,000 bushels. For the fiscal year ending July 1, purchases for foreign account totalled 232,000,000 bushels of wheat.

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Continued from Page 1.

cruiting officers, as those who are unfit for campaigning can be used for home defense and garrison duty.

SURE TO RAISE 3,000,000 MEN.

So Says Lord Murray of Elibank, Writing to a Paris Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 13.—Lord Murray of Elibank has written to the Journal des Debats a letter correcting the impression, which Lord Murray admits his French friends say exists in France, that England is not doing her full share in the war. He says that freech speech and criticism in England may cause the appearance of confusion, but "throughout it is the Government that directs. Immense armies are preparing, and the production of supplies is weekly increasing. The English people are now trying to accomplish what a year ago the majority would have declared impossible."

After referring to the service rendered by the fleet, Lord Murray says:

"It is beyond doubt that the British armies will reach and if necessary pass the three millions authorized by Parliament, in addition to the regular army." He maintains that the English are now devoting all their resources to the supply question, but reminds the critics that England must "keep in her factories a part of her population, not only to make munitions, but to produce and export goods which permit her to bring supplies from all parts of the world. It would be disastrous for England, as for her allies, if she failed in this respect. The British machine has not the German clockwork regularity, and requests individual freedom to a degree unacceptable to strict disciplinarians; but the French nation may trust the machine's strength and endurance."

ARMENIAN SURVIVORS HERE.

Muleteers Assert They Were Kicked Into Water by Submarine Crew.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 13.—The British steamer Victorian arrived here today with four survivors of the British mule ship Armenian, sunk by a German submarine June 28, with the loss of more than a score of lives. The men landed here today were negro muleteers, Thomas Hardin of Baltimore, W. E. Durdin of South Boston, Va., and Thomas Green and William Ross of Richmond, Va.

The negroes asserted that when they attempted to scramble aboard the submarine they were kicked off by the German sailors, who laughed at them.

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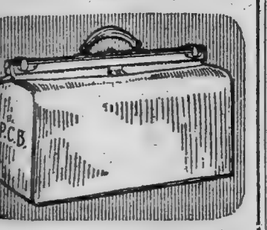

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WOULD FIT ALL MEN TO FIGHT IN DEFENSE

Security League Committee Plans to Begin Military Education at 18 Years.

MILITIA TO BE THE VEHICLE

Sports and Physical Training in Schools to Prepare Boys for Usefulness in War.

The development of the National Guard to the limit of efficiency, a course of study in the public schools to emphasize the needs for public service, sports, and physical drills for school children, theoretical training in manoeuvres in American colleges, official classification of all citizens fitted for military duty, and a requirement of some sort of military duty from all citizens between 18 and 45 years, are among recommendations made by the Militia Committee of the National Security League.

The committee, the Chairman of which is Colonel Charles E. Lydecker of the National Guard, has completed a study of the military needs of the country and the best means for supplying them, in so far as they concern the National Guard.

The report was made public yesterday. The committee says the better judgment of all its members is against military instruction to public school children. Physical training and manly sports should be made prominent features of public school life in America. Actual military instruction should start at about the eighteenth year, the responsibility to "continue during military age by such exactions as will teach the nation its duty without curbing the normal civil life in any manner."

"From those who believe that all preparations for armed resistance to foes not now openly declared should be banished from life and thought, to those who would make a trained soldier of every male over 18 and under 45," says the report, "is a wide field, and the committee has sought to advocate only measures which are absolutely essential to our national life at the present time.

"We believe that unpreparedness is a fatal vice, that the only way that peace can exist for those who wish to maintain their own standards of life, religious liberty, freedom of speech, natural growth, and such possessions as may tempt the cupidity of commercial warriors, or others who may covet, is by actual power, that military strength is an essential and must be created and maintained by the people of the United States."

"The first step," the report continues, "is the enrollment by the State of all men liable to service, to the end that every person who relies on the Government for protection should feel that he owes a duty to that Government to enable it to provide protection, and that the nature of the material which is to be molded into shape for the emergency of war may be understood, and the several complex parts may be fitted to an effective whole. The particular character of service for which each man is best fitted, whether infantry, cavalry, artillery, or naval, sharpshooting, motor driving, aviation, signal and telegraphic work, ability to command, &c., should be ascertained and noted.

"Such field service and rifle practice as the State could afford should be given to those of the younger years, annually."

The report is signed by Colonel Lydecker, Colgate Hoyt, Jr., J. Mayhew Wainwright, Reginald H. Sayre, Frank Sullivan Smith, Herbert Barry, and Commodore A. B. Fry of the Naval Militia.

WARNS MILITIA TO BE READY.

Col. Styer Tells Jerseymen Mobilization Is Likely Any Moment.

CAMP FIELDER, SEA GIRT, N. J., July 13.—Lieut. Col. Henry D. Styer, who yesterday returned to the instruction camp of non-commissioned officers, gave an address which is believed to hold more than common significance at this time.

He said that a call for mobilization was possible ta any time, and that in the event of war the members of the New Jersey National Guard would not go into it as a second-line organization or a reserve force of troops, but as a part of the first-line army. He said they would work hand in hand with the regular United States Army troops from the first, and that their importance for this reason demanded their utmost attention in preparing to acquit themselves creditably.

Colonel Styer spoke at length on the necessity of exercising great care in the selection of their food and drinking water. He said the average American was likely to drink well water which was condemned by the health officers despite the order to leave it alone. This, he said, did not make for efficiency.

COMMONS THANKS BOTHA.

Pays High Tribute to Work of South African Forces.

LONDON, July 13.—The House of Commons today voted its thanks to General Louis Botha, General Jan Christian Smuts, and the forces of the Union of South Africa upon the successful conclusion of the campaign in German Southwest Africa. Premier Asquith, who moved the resolution, paid tribute to what he characterized as "the remarkable campaign which has just been brought to a remarkable and glorious conclusion," and concluded as follows:

"The German dominion of Southwest Africa has ceased to exist. I ask the House to testify to the admiration of the whole empire for its gratitude to the illustrious General who has rendered such an estimable service to the empire which he entered by adoption and of which he has become one of the most honored and cherished sons, and to his dauntless and much-enduring troops, whether of Burgher or British birth, who fought like brethren, side by side, in the cause which is equally as dear to them as to us—the broadening of the bounds of human liberty."

MISS ASQUITH AS ACTRESS.

At Red Cross Matinee—American Tribute to England Recited.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 14.—The Daily News says that Henry Ainley recited "The Glory of England," the American rejoinder to the German Hymn of Hate, at a matinée at His Majesty's Theatre yesterday in aid of the British Red Cross Society.

The performance was organized by the Premier's daughter, Miss Elizabeth Asquith, and much interest was taken in her appearance on the stage in a playlet entitled "The Impertinence of the Creature," a trifling sketch on the old idea of a guest not knowing her host.

Miss Asquith has talent, but her voice was not sufficiently disciplined for so large a theatre.

Queen Alexandra and the Premier were present.

PLAN TO HAVE VILLA RETIRE FROM ARMY

Generals Said to be Urging Him to Resign in Favor of Robles, Who Will Seek Peace.

HIS FORCE WINS QUERETARO

Carranza Promises Relief for Mexico City—Outlaws Zapata Money and Banks and Stores Close.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 13.—Pressure is being brought to bear upon Villa by practically all of his commanders except Fierro to relinquish his position as Commander in Chief of the forces of the North in favor of José Isabel Robles, former Villa Commander in the State of Coahuila and Minister of War in the Cabinet of Eulalio Gutierrez. This message was brought to the border today by a confidential messenger from the Villa Generals who have prepared a round robin to be presented to Villa, a copy of which was brought for General Robles, who is now hiding in the city.

The plan, which has for its ultimate aim the restoring of peace between the Villa faction and the Carranza, or Constitutionalist Party, is to have Villa retire with the understanding that he is to figure prominently in the counsels of the reunited party, but is to be eliminated from the present negotiations. Robles is to take the field at the head of Villa's forces, and put the issue of peace squarely up to Carranza with the promise of co-operation of all his Generals in restoring order in the North. General Robles could not be found tonight, but the report has been confirmed from a number of Villa sources and is being generally discussed along the border tonight.

Teodoro Kyriakopolis, a friend and financial adviser of Villa, returned from the front today with the news that Villa had asked for one more opportunity to defeat the Carranza forces before he was deposed.

General Jacinto Trevino, the Carranza leader, is reported advancing on Torreon with 8,000 men. General Manuel Banda, a Villa commander, who has been in Juarez, has been recalled to lead a force against Trevino.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Villista forces are hastening toward Mexico City, according to an announcement made by Enrique C. Llorente, confidential agent of the Villa Convention Government, after the receipt of a telegram announcing that Queretaro, the place where Maximilian was executed, had been captured by General Villa's army. The telegram to the Villa headquarters here came from San José de Iturbide, and stated that Queretaro had been captured after a hard battle and that the Villistas drove Obregon's forces further south.

The Villista claim of the capture of the City of Queretaro coming on the heels of the information reaching the State Department yesterday in an official dispatch from San Luis Potosi, which stated that a large Villista force was moving southward after having captured the towns of Leon, Silao, and Irapuato, is considered most important.

Only last week General Villa's headquarters were at Aguascalientes, which is 364 miles northwest of Mexico City. The respective distances from Mexico City by railroad of the points captured by the Villistas in their southward advance are Leon, 259 miles; Silao, 236 miles; Irapuato, 230 miles, and Queretaro, 167 miles.

RELIEF FOR MEXICO CITY.

Water and Food Supply Arranged—Money System Again Upset.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 13.—Xochimilco is in the hands of the Constitutionalists, assuring a complete water supply for Mexico City. Tons of supplies are being rushed from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. The wireless station at Chapultepec Castle is being repaired and will have a service to Vera Cruz by the end of the week, assuring communications irrespective of the cable.

Many Zapatistas are surrendering. A split between ex-Federals and Zapatistas has followed orders from Emiliano Zapata to attack the ex-Federals under Lis and Aguilar, who, he says, are responsible for the defeat at Mexico City.

An active campaign is outlined by General Gonsales to pursue the Zapatistas to the State of Morelos. Many have sent agents offering to surrender.

General Carranza assures me he will make every effort to keep Mexico City well supplied with food. His aim is to demonstrate to the world that he is the only one capable of giving full protection to all foreigners and Mexicans. He showed me a number of letters from influential Mexicans now in the United States offering assistance and acknowledging that Carranza is the only hope of Mexico.

A decree issued today declares that banknotes issued in Mexico City of fifty pesos, numbering more than two hundred thousand, one hundred peso notes numbering more than two hundred and fifty thousand, and five peso notes numbering more than two million are null and void. Banks have suspended operations, and a number of business houses were caught with large sums. The Secretary of the Treasury states that upon the second evacuation the plates were left in Mexico City. General Carranza is working out a plan to settle the money question, which will be announced in a few days.

A decree has been issued permitting American ships to engage in coast trade between Mexican ports, which have been confined by law to Mexican-owned ships, owing to the large amount of freight waiting to be moved.

Governor Aguilar has invited all Governors of States to subscribe to the purchase of food to relieve distress in Mexico City. Replies received give 40,000 pesos, which will be used to purchase supplies in the United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO, July 12, (via Galveston, July 13.)—The Zapatistas have shot one of their minor leaders, Rafael Cal y Mayor, at San Angel, blaming him for their crushing defeat at the Grand Canal and Cerro Gordo. Cal y Mayor belonged to a good family in the State of Chiapas. Some time ago Cal y Mayor wanted to shoot Alfredo Robles Dominguez, a Constitutionalist held prisoner at that time in the penitentiary, but was prevented by Gonsales Garza.

The Brazilian Minister and the British Chargé called on General Pablo Gonsales this morning.

MEXICO CITY, July 12, (via Galveston, July 13.)—The main body of General Carranza's forces has not yet entered the city but General Pablo Gonzales, commanding the Carranza troops, has issued a proclamation from the suburbs granting amnesty to all who surrender and lay down their arms within thirty days. He also guarantees the life and property of foreigners and Mexicans.

Alfredo Machuca, a former Governor of the State of Hidalgo, is now in charge of the National Palace. The City Council turned over its authority to him late yesterday afternoon.

Several small skirmishes which took place in the outskirts of the city resulted in the killing of Zapata stragglers.

Business remains paralyzed because of the lack of knowledge relative to what paper money is genuine. Saloons and dance halls have been closed by general order. There were no disturbances in the city proper today.

So far but one foreigner is known to have lost his life during the fighting. Julian de la Traz, a Swiss, is reported to have been shot by followers of Zapata before they evacuated the city while defending his four daughters. He died in the American hospital.

The Mexico Country Club, whose membership is made up principally of Americans, again was entered by Zapata adherents for the purpose of looting. The building was quickly surrounded by General Carranza's men, who killed 14 looters and made 120 prisoners.

Arnold Shanklin, the American Consul General here, and Charles J. O'Connor, in charge of the American Red Cross, have been unable up to the present to get in one grain of corn to relieve the distress of the inhabitants, and the prospects for the importation of cereals remain uncertain.

Alfredo Clark, an American, formerly General Manager of the National Railroad, who disappeared on June 16, reappeared yesterday at Tasisepantla.

WASHINGTON AGAIN IN TOUCH.

Receives First Direct Reports from Mexico City Since June 16.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—For the first time since June 16, Mexico City is in telegraphic communication with Vera Cruz, according to advices reaching the State Department today, which brought information from Senor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister, and Consul General Shanklin regarding the reoccupation of the capital by Carranzista forces, commanded by General Pablo Gonzales.

Among the many dispatches which came through when telegraphic communication was restored was one from Consul General Shanklin regarding the food situation in Mexico City. He reported that 10,000 bushels of corn were needed for relief work, and that there was an urgent demand in Mexico City for food for babies.

"It is very difficult to buy supplies here," said the Shanklin dispatch, "but early train communication with Vera Cruz is promised which will settle difficulties. Need 10,000 bushels of sacked corn and all possible food for babies. Milk supply is inadequate. Am arranging for establishments of soup kitchens."

According to information received here, General Carranza is pushing his plans for the relief of distress in Mexico City and the restoration of order and the formation of a Government in the belief that he will be recognized by President Wilson.

From General Carranza this message was received by the Constitutionalist Agency here today:

"I have the pleasure to inform you that, after several days of fighting, the City of Mexico was occupied yesterday by our forces under the command of Major General Pablo Gonzales, chief commander of the Eastern Corps of the Constitutionalist Army. Action was at once taken to organize the administration, the civil officers having already been appointed to take charge of the Government of the Federal District and Council of the Municipality. By special train today I sent all the personnel for the Departments of the Treasury, the Interior, and Post Office, and prior to this I had already sent the personnel of the telegraph office to restore communication. The Constitutionalist Government is now engaged in sending provisions to the city, and ample guarantees will be given to everybody, whether native or foreigner."

HUERTA TO LIVE IN EL PASO.

Summons His Family to Join Him at the Border.

General Victoriano Huerta, who is a prisoner of the United States at Fort Bliss, near El Paso, has telegraphed to Mrs. Huerta, who is at Forest Hills, to come to El Paso and to bring all of their children and grandchildren with her.

A. Z. Ratner, who is General Huerta's representative in New York, said last night that Mrs. Huerta and her family would leave for El Paso tomorrow. General Huerta, he added, intends to make his home in El Paso.

BORDEN SURE OF VICTORY.

Canadian Premier's Patriotic Speech Cheered at London Luncheon.

LONDON, July 13.—"Four days before the war broke out I telegraphed to the Imperial Government that if there should be war Canada would regard it as her own," Sir Robert L. Borden, the Premier of Canada, told a cheering audience at a luncheon given in the House of Commons in his honor this afternoon. The Canadian Premier declared that for all purposes the resources of the British Empire were abundant and that the empire could congratulate itself on the condition of affairs today.

"I have no fear for the future, though the struggle may be long," Sir Robert said. "In whatever is necessary to bring the war to an honorable conclusion Canada is prepared to take part. This is true of the whole empire."

Premier Borden went on to say that it was impossible to believe that the democracies of the empire, though unprepared, would not prove their efficiency in this grave peril. After peace was established, he said, there would be large matters for consideration for the dominions, but the difficult and complex problems, he thought, doubtless would find wise and just solution.

A. Bonar Law, British Minister of the Colonies, in a toast to "Canada and the War," expressed the opinion that the help of the dominions was likely to prove a decisive factor. He hoped that one result of the upheaval would be the welding of the empire in unbreakable bonds.

TWO ARMS EXPERTS FREE TO QUIT ARMY

Secretary of War Willing to Let Horney and Phillips Help Build Private Plants.

WILL STRENGTHEN NATION

Garrison Says Development of Munitions Factories is of Vital Importance to the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Secretary of War Garrison announced today that he had decided to accept the resignations of Lieut. Col. Odus C. Horney and Major William A. Phillips of the Ordnance Department of the army, who have been offered private employment as ordnance experts with American powder and munition companies.

When these resignations were first tendered the Secretary of War refrained from accepting them, and called upon the Attorney General for an opinion as to whether an officer of the army had an inalienable right to resign in time of peace. Secretary Garrison has now decided to accept both of these resignations, on the theory that the safety of the country may depend on the adequate development of private gun and ammunition factories, the establishment of which should be encouraged rather than retarded. Mr. Garrison said today that the matter of developing more powder and munition factories may mean the difference between safety and disaster for the country.

Lieut. Col. Horney and Major Phillips are both expert in the designing and installation of machinery for the manufacture of ammunition and Lieut. Col. Horney is an expert in the manufacture of military powder and high explosives. Colonel Horney is now in charge of the Picatinny Arsenal, near Dover, N. J., and Major Phillips is in charge of the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds.

Colonel Horney has accepted a position with the Aetna Explosives Company of Pennsylvania, which has established a new plant for the manufacture of dynamite and other high explosives at Emporium, Penn., and which is going to embark on the manufacture of smokeless powder and high explosives on a very large scale. The Aetna Company is a new concern that has been reorganized out of an old powder company which did not before manufacture smokeless powder and high explosives. In adition to the new plant which has been begun at Emporium, this company will establish works at other points in Pennsylvania. Colonel Horney is to be general superintendent of all of the plants of the Aetna Company, and will have charge of the designs for their construction and operation. The company has no contracts for furnishing powder to the United States Government, but it was stated here tonight that the company either had or would receive large contracts for furnishing smokeless powder and explosives for European belligerents.

It is understood that Major Phillips is going with another company, which will be engaged in the manufacture of arms and ammunition on a large scale.

Secretary Garrison said today that the plants these officers would build might in the future prove of vital importance to the Government. He said he thought it was just as important for national defense that a large number of plants should be ready to turn out powder or ammunition on a large scale as to have officers of such ability held to the work of superintending Government plants already in operation which could be continued by other officers.

It was learned today that reports had reached Washington that Germany alone is consuming smokeless powder at the rate of hundreds of millions of pounds a year. The total present capacity of the United States for military powder production is said to be not over 5,000,000 pounds annually.

THE FACT IS

That the Owner who wants his building erected at a minimum of cost in a minimum of time, consistent with quality of workmanship, can get exactly what he is looking for by employing the Thompson-Starrett organization to do the job.

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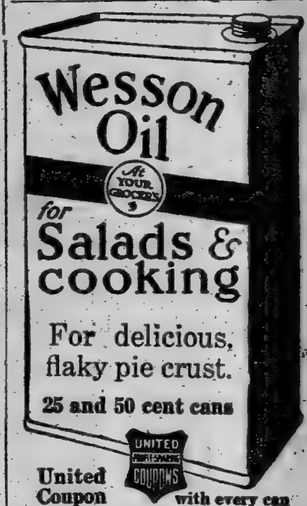

CIVIL SERVICE.

EXAMINATION FOR
HOSPITAL SUPERINTENDENT
Male and Female (Neponsit Beach Hospital)
SALARY, $2,100.

Candidates must have had three years' experience as Supervising Nurse, Assistant Superintendent, or Superintendent of hospitals for the care and treatment of children suffering from surgical tuberculosis. Knowledge of and experience in heliotherapy is essential. For this examination candidates need not be citizens of the United States; the requirement that applications bear certification of four citizens of the City of New York is also waived. Vouchers will be accepted from four reputable citizens residing outside of the State of New York. The subjects and weights are: Experience 4, 70%; education, Written Test 3, 70% required; Oral Test 3, 70% required. A physical qualifying examination will be given. Candidates failing to qualify in any part of the examination will not be summoned for the ensuing tests.

Candidates will be assembled only for the oral examination.

Applications will be received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, from July 6 to July 20 at 4 P. M.

The age limit is 25 to 40 years; there is one vacancy at Neponsit Beach Hospital, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

Persons who have filed applications for examination for this position between June 17 and July 1, 1915, need not file further applications.

Municipal Civil Service Commission.

CELESTINS VICHY
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

REMINGTON STRIKE MAY STOP ARMS

Continued from Page 1.

iron workers from the ammunition plant today. The Pardy Construction Company is doing the latter job.

Ask Gompers to Intervene.

Today the Stewart Company and the Remington people announced a conference for the afternoon, but it did not take place. The constructors and the Remington firm have no voice in the battle of jurisdiction, and in despair tonight sent a telegram to Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation of Labor, asking him to force some sort of a settlement.

"The whole procedure is the most unusual and unprecedented in my experience," said George E. Griest, General Superintendent of the Stewart Construction Company tonight. "The trouble is among branches of the labor organizations, and they should settle it. Let me say that there is no question of hours, money, or working conditions, but a question as to what class of men shall do certain kinds of work. At least that is all I can see in it."

The matter looked bright after the suggestion that Gompers arbitrate. The ironworkers had consented and the Remington people hoped for work to go on again at full blast in a day or so. But today Organizer Flynn of the Carpenters asserted he would abide by no arbitrator's decision, because the question wasn't arbitrable. The ironworkers replied that the question had been decided in the Philadelphia strike several years ago.

While there are no structural ironworkers in the plants which are doing work for the Remington people, the machinists and tool workers have been notified to be ready to strike on Thursday night if the matter is not settled, the ironworkers having the sympathy of those two organizations. This, the ironworkers say, will win their point by forcing the Remington people to take a hand. The Remington Company fears if it takes sides it will lose either ironworkers or carpenters. The machines for making shells and rifle parts in the sub-contractors' factories are operated by girls and by others not in the unions, but the ironworkers hold the whip hand, because a walkout of the tool makers and machinists means that the first machine that gets out of order will be out of commission, for there will be no one to repair it. It means that the first die that is broken cripples a machine, for there will be no tool makers to make a new die. The union officials said tonight it would take about two weeks to shut down all the factories after a general walkout. The time limit of Thursday night was set this afternoon.

The Structural Iron Workers, who have one of the most efficient labor organizations in the world, hope to win their part by forcing the Remington Company to take their side. They notified the company today that a walkout at the Ilion factories would take place if the company did not act. Such a walkout would halt the shipment of arms to England and France from one of the most important sources.

Labor Denies German Interest.

When he was told tonight of the allegation that Germans were back of the movement, President Johnston of the iron workers, waxed indignant.

"I want to say," he shouted, "that there are no Germans back of this movement, but there are a lot of bad Irish."

Several agitators, said to be members of the Brotherhod of Machinists, who have been excluded from the Federation of Labor, but are connected with the machinists' unions of Germany, appeared in Bridgeport tonight.

"I believe the stories of German money in this strike situation can be traced to these men," said Keppler. "They claim to be affiliated with the German Machinists' Union."

Charles Heide, who is an official of the brotherhood, and was active in a recent strike at the Ilion plant of the Remington Company, was said to be in Hartford.

Officials of the Remington Company refused today to admit that the situation was serious; they did admit, however, that it had a possibility of seriousness. Asked for a statement, the company issued this:

"The labor situation at the plant of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company, at present under construction, is really more complex than serious. It is true the iron workers engaged by the James Stewart Construction Company, Inc., which holds the contracts for the buildings, have left the work and are at the moment on strike.

"Naturally the contracting company, and, indirectly, the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company, are inconvenienced by delay pending an adjustment of alleged grievances, but these supposed grievences are not of such a nature as to warrant the apprehension that the troubles will be of long duration or that they will not soon be adjusted to the mutual satisfaction of all the interested parties.

"In the first place, the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company has no direct concern in the trouble. The Stewart Company is really but an indirect party to the controversy, the issues of which lie among three labor factions as to which of these unions should be entitled to enroll the millwrights employed in installing machinery fixtures in the plant.

"The three factions are the Carpenters' Union, the Ironworkers' Union, and the Machinists' Union. The first named claims that the millwrights, who are both wood and iron workers, should be enrolled in the Carpenters' Union. The ironworkers also claim the millwrights, but were willing to concede this claim to the machinists. The millwrights themselves, who are the innocent parties in the dispute, favored the carpenters' contention, and some of them joined that union. Whereupon the ironworkers and machinists appealed to the contracting company to force the millwrights into the machinists' organization. This was not done, for the reason that the employing company considered the dispute one to which it was no party, and which should properly be settled by the union officials. But the ironworkers declined to see the matter in this light, and a strike resulted.

"Meetings have been held with a view to an amicable settlement but as yet no agreement has been reached."

An idea of the possibilities of the situation may be gained from a declaration by Keppler, head of the machinists, tonight. He said:

"If the general strike comes, the Remington people will find that we have other grievances than the millwrights. We have certain rights that have not been observed and this is a very good time to see that they are.

"It will be a very good thing for Major Penfield and Mr. Dodge to remember that they will need machinists and tool workers by the hundreds when they open their employment lists for the 16,000 workers in the new plant. It may interest them to know that we have a standing order from England for 15,000 American machinists and we are sending them over as fast as we can get them. If Major Penfield looks around he will find that more than half of the men who went out yesterday are no longer in Bridgeport. The demand for machinists is greater than it ever was in this country's history.

"That the Remington people are making arms is no part of this dispute. It would be the same to us if they were making plows. We must maintain our standards and we will do that in Bridgeport and anywhere else our men are employed."

Gompers Uncertain About Serving.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor said tonight he had been informally advised that he would be asked to act as arbitrator in the Bridgeport labor trouble, but that no formal request had been received. He said he did not believe he would go to Bridgeport, but that he did not know just how serious the trouble was.

In the disagreement as to prerogatives of the carpenters and ironworkers it is recalled that in a similar situation in San Francisco both sides worked on until the matter had been peacefully settled. It is also recalled that at the Federation of Labor Convention in Philadelphia last November a resolution was adopted instructing carpenters to cease infringing on the rights of ironworkers.

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None Charged—None Sent C. O. D.—No Exchanges.

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Between 26th and 27th Sts.

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864-866 AND 868 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.
This Establishment closes—at 5 P. M. daily—all day Saturday.

Announce for to-day, a Sale of

SUMMER DRESSES

Formerly $35 to $65—at $18
Charming warm-weather styles, of batiste, organdie, crepe and linen—suitable for seashore, country and mountain wear.

Also a few remaining models, in SILK and CLOTH Dresses, from lines which are being closed out.

Smart Outing Skirts
Formerly $10 to $22—$6, $9, $12
Of cretonne, pique, linen, golf-cord and cotton gabardine.

Fashionable Shantung Coats
Formerly $45 to $75.....$18, $25, $35
Exceedingly smart models, of finest double-texture material.

Pongee, Taffeta and Faille Suits
Formerly $75 to $95.....at $35
For seaside wear and semi-dress occasions.

$35 to $45 Linen Suits—at $22
Fashionable heavy weaves, distinguished by well-tailored lines.

$45 to $65 Cloth Suits—at $19
Remaining styles from various lines; for travel, service and semi-dress.

$20 to $30 Garden Hats—$10
Of crepe, hair, leghorn and hemp; delightful mid-season effects.

BREAK YOURSELF OF THE LAXATIVE HABIT

LAXATIVES and cathartics cause more constipation than they cure.

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is the modern treatment for constipation. It conforms in all essentials to the requirements of the mineral oil treatment as prescribed by its discoverer, Sir William Arbuthnot Lane.

Nujol is not a drug, neither is it meant to cure constipation over night. From two days to a week usually are required before normal bowel movements are restored. Take it regularly.

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Write for booklet, "The Rational Treatment of Constipation." Ask for Nujol at your druggist's, or send 75 cents for a trial pint bottle. Address Dept. E

UP-STATE TO RETAIN ASSEMBLY CONTROL

Brackett Committee Votes to Give Each County but Two at Least One Member.

NEW CONSTITUTION MENACE

If Convention Adopts Representation Plan, It Will Lose at Polls, Says Democratic Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 13.—The Constitutional Convention Committee on Legislative Organization, of which ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett is Chairman, dealt a hard blow today to New York City's chance for fairer representation, even in the Assembly. With the action of the committee today it seems certain that the prospects of a coalition between the Democrats and the Republican reapportionment faction have vanished.

The Brackett Committee, by a vote of 9 to 5, determined to retain county lines in Assembly districting and to give every county in the State, no matter how small its population, with the exception of Fulton and Hamilton, at least one Assemblyman. This will place Schuyler County with fewer than 14,000 inhabitants on a par with Richmond County, which has a population of nearly 100,000.

The decision was reached by the committee over the emphatic protest of Alfred E. Smith, Democratic leader of the Assembly, who denounced this discrimination against New York City in the interest of rural counties.

The Senate in the forthcoming revised Constitution will be fixed so as to make it impossible for New York City, no matter how great its population, ever to get control.

Predicts Constitution's Defeat.

Assemblyman Smith frankly told the committee that its action, if upheld by the convention, as it undoubtedly will be, would mean the defeat of the revised Constitution at the polls.

Minority Leader Smith, former Borough President John F. Ahearn of Manhattan, and J. Sydney Bernstein and Nathan Burkan, all Democrats, of New York City, and James P. Lindsay of Niagara County, Republican, voted against the proposition.

A sub-committee of which Ray B. Smith of Syracuse was Chairman reported in favor of raising the salary of Senators and Assemblymen from $1,500 to $2,500 a year and giving them their traveling expenses from their homes to Albany every week instead of mileage at the rate of 10 cents at the beginning and end of every session. This report was adopted by the committee by a vote of 11 to 3.

The committee, by a vote of 9 to 5, decided to leave the terms of Senators at two years and of Assemblymen at one year.

Brackett, Quigg, and Thomas A. Kirby of Orleans County, all Republicans, voted against raising the salary of the lawmakers.

The committee, with the concurrence of Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, who declared it a waste of money to take a State census, voted to recommend to the convention that a Senate and Assembly reapportionment henceforth be made on the basis of and in the year following the Federal enumeration. The State census now in progress is costing the State about $600,000.

Push Reapportionment Plan.

The up-State followers of ex-Senator Brackett are tenaciously adhering to the plan of having the Constitutional Convention undertake a reapportionment of Senate districts, although President Elihu Root and nearly all the leaders in the convention frown on the plan. Mr. Brackett today appointed a sub-committee to consider whether a reapportionment should be made by the convention or whether it should be left to the Legislature next year, and in case the sub-committee should decide in favor of a legislative reapportionment, what restrictions should be imposed on the lawmakers in making it.

Ray B. Smith, who was made Chairman of the sub-committee, called on Secretary of State Hugo today and asked him to hurry his census figures, looking to a posible reapportionment. Mr. Smith said later that he had received asurances that figures, unofficial but reliable, covering the entire State outside of New York City, would be in his hands early next week.

The Commitee on Governor and other State officers took an informal vote today on the proposition of extending the Governor's term from two to four years and raising his salary to $20,000; the proposition for the four-year term carried by almost unanimous vote.

The Convention had only a brief session today to permit the committees to work in executive session.

The Cities Committee, of which ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York is Chairman, held its first executive session today and a sub-committee was appointed for the purpose of formulating certain questions relating to home rule powers over cities which Chairman Low expects to put to a vote in the full committee for the purpose of ascertaining the trend of sentiment. Four of the questions on which a vote is to be taken are: Shall cities be empowered to make their own charters? Shall veto power over charter legislation initiated by the cities be vested in the Legislature? Shall the Legislature be given power to annul acts of local legislative bodies? Shall the Legislature be given power to enact special legislation, affecting only one city by a two-thirds vote?

All these questions are related to and practically epitomize divergent home-rule plans that have been recommended. It was said tonight by a prominent member of the Cities Committee that in all probability the proposition to give cities right of charter making would be voted down.

The members of the Cities Committee are unanimous in opposition to the proposal of doing away with the classification of the cities. Both the Mayor's conference and the Home Rule Committee of New York City have recommended to the committee that this distinction be removed in the present revision of the Constitution.

WOULD AID STOCKHOLDERS.

Marshall Proposes Constitutional Safeguards for Small Investors.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 13.—The apparent reluctance of the Legislature to do anything for the protection of minority stockholders was urged by Louis Marshall today as good and sufficient ground for erecting constitutional safeguards to protect their rights. Mr. Marshall and E. N. Smith of Watertown, a Republican delegate to the convention, have introduced proposals with that end in view. They provide that corporations shall elect their Directors annually and that each stockholder shall be entitled to vote his shares either personally or by mail or proxy and cumulatively or distributively as he elects.

"It is vital to minority stockholders who represent investments of millions and millions of dollars that this should be adopted," said Mr. Marshall. "The small stockholders under our present system may as well throw their money into the sea as invest it in shares of stock corporations."

"Would this apply to banks?" asked William C. Breed, a New York lawyer, who appeared for the Bankers' Association.

"Certainly," said Mr. Marshall. "I don't know much about the inside affairs of the Union Trust Company, but I do know that it would have been a different story with the Carnegie Trust Company if the minority stockholders had had any say, and the same is true with regard to the Madison Square and the Murray Hill Banks."

Mr. Breed, in opposing the amendment, said that it would compel every corporation in the State of New York to amend its charter.

"If there had been any demand for this change the Legislature would have provided for it," said Mr. Breed. "Why, the Legislature has had a bill aiming at such a plan with regard to the banks for five years, and each year it has died in committee."

Mr. Marshall smiled and said that was the very reason he was so anxious to have the Constitution say something which would make it compulsory on the law-making body to do something.

CARNEGIE CLAIMS AFFIRMED.

Madison Trust Co. and John McGrath Recognized as Creditors.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 13.—The Court of Appeals affirmed today judgments directing the payment by the Superintendent of Banks, out of the defunct Carnegie Trust Company moneys, of $228,395 to the Madison Trust Company and $145,528 to John McGrath. The payments are not to be preferred.

The Madison Trust Company was formerly the Van Norden Trust Company and paid to the Carnegie Trust Company $195,000, the proceeds of three notes made by J. B. Reichmann, Martin J. Condon, and Charles A. Moore, Jr., Directors of the Carnegie Company. The money was received with written instructions that it was to be used in purchasing stock of the company, the Twelfth Ward and Nineteenth Ward Banks, which were to be held by the Carnegie Company. The Carnegie Trust Company was closed by the Superintendent of Banks Jan. 7, 1911, and the plaintiff claimed the stock was held in trust and it was entitled to a preference in its claims. The defense was that the stock was taken by William J. Cummings, who was convicted of grand larceny, and used by him for the benefit of the Van Norden Trust Company and the Nineteenth Ward Bank.

McGrath's claim was for money received by the Carnegie Trust Company for the purpose of buying its stock to be used as collateral security for a loan from the Twelfth Ward Bank, as the bank could not lend money on the security of its own stock. The stock was not bought, but it was sought to impress a trust on the fund as having been received for a special purpose.

DUNN'S CONVICTION UPHELD

Politician-Contractor Must Serve Ten Months for Road Frauds.

ALBANY, July 13.—The conviction of Bart Dunn, New York Contractor and former Democratic leader, for conspiring to defraud the State on highway work in Rockland County, was upheld today by the Court of Appeals. In the same decision the Court affirmed judgments levying a $500 fine against the Dunbar Contracting Company, of which Dunn was President and Treasurer, and convicting Joseph J. Fogarty, Secretary of the company, of conspiracy. Dunn and Fogarty were sentenced to serve ten months each in jail.

After Dunn's conviction in the lower courts he left the State. Recently he was located in a New Jersey sanitarium and fought extradition. He was brought to this State, however, and now is serving his sentence.

A. B. Clark Succeeds Rofrano.

Commissioner John T. Fetherston of the Street Cleaning Department yesterday appointed Amasa Burton Clark as Deputy Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Michael A. Rofrano. Mr. Clark is a practical engineer and a member of the firm of Clark & Co., engineering contractors, and lives at 23 East Twenty-seventh Street. He is an independent Democrat. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1886. His salary will be $5,000 a year.

COMPENSATION LAW IS CONSTITUTIONAL

Southern Pacific Company and Clyde Line Lose in New York Court of Appeals.

BOTH AWARDS ARE UPHELD

Neither State Nor Federal Statutes Violated in Jensen and Walker Cases, Says Judge Miller.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 13.—The Court of Appeals today upheld the constitutionality of the Workmen's Compensation law on three questions raised in suits brought to make the test.

Judge Nathan Miller wrote the opinion in the cases of Marie Jensen against the Southern Pacific Company, a Kentucky corporation, and of William Alfred Walker against the Clyde Steamship Company. In the Jensen case, which was for causing death, it was asserted by the company that the statute was not intended to apply to employment in interstate or foreign commerce.

"The statute does not purport directly to regulate or impose a burden upon commerce," says Judge Miller, "but merely undertakes to regulate the relations between employers and employes in this State. Such regulation may, and, no doubt, does, indirectly affect commerce, but to the extent that it may affect interstate or foreign commerce it is plainly within the jurisdiction of the State, until Congress, by entering the field, excludes State action.

"Literally construed, Section 114 makes the statute apply only to intrastate work, either done by itself or in connection with, but clearly separable and distinguishable from interstate or foreign commerce. But, though the section is awkwardly phrased, it is manifest that a broader application was intended, else the clause, 'for whom a rule of liability or method of compensation has been or may be established by the Congress of the United States,' is meaningless. The Legislature evidently intended to regulate, as far as it had the power, all employments within the State of the kinds enumerated. The earlier sections are in terms of general application, and Section 114, which is headed interstate commerce, is one of limitation, not of definition. Its obvious purpose was to guard against a construction violative of the Constitution of the United States, and so it provided that the act should apply to interstate or foreign commerce, 'for whom a rule of liability or method of compensation has been or may be established by the Congress of the United States,' only to the extent that intrastate work affected may or shall be clearly separable or distinguishable therefrom.

Appellant a Carrier by Water.

"The second question was in respect of the application of the act. It is said that the appellant is a carrier by railroad, and that therefore the Federal Employers Liability act of April 22, 1908, (35 Stat. L., 65,) prescribes the rule governing the employment in which the deceased was engaged. As far as this case is concerned the appellant is a carrier by water. Its business is transportation by steamships, which, as far as appears, may not even indirectly be related to transportation by railroad, certainly not by any particular line of railroad.

The court, therefore, concluded that the employment in which the deceased was engaged was not governed by the Federal statute, that the Workmen's Compensation act applied to it, and that the latter act was not in violation of the Constitution for attempting to regulate or impose a tax or burden on interstate or foreign commerce.

Regarding the assertion that the act violated the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution against taking property without due process of law, Judge Miller said:

"This subject should be viewed in the light of modern conditions, not those under which the common law doctrines were developed. With the change in industrial conditions, opinion has gradually developed, which almost universally favors a more just and economical system of providing compensation for accidental injuries to employes as a substitute for wasteful and protected damage suits, usually unjust in their results, either to the employer or the employe, and sometimes to both. Surely it is competent for the State, in the promotion of the general welfare, to require both employer and employe to yield something toward the establishment of a principle and plan of compensation for their mutual protection and advantage. The act now before us seems to be fundamentally fair to both employer and employe."

Employe Has Choice of Remedies.

The claim of Walker was for an injury on a steamship lying alongside a pier in the Hudson River, and the case was one of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, which was not considered in the Jensen case. It was urged that the Workmen's Compensation act was not intended to apply to such a case, and that if it was it was unconstitutional, as denying the equal protection of the laws.

"While Congress has conferred admiralty jurisdiction upon the district courts, that jurisdiction is derived from the Constitution of the United States and is governed by the rules of the maritime law," said Judge Miller. "Congress has not established a rule of liability or method of compensation within the meaning of Section 114 of the Workmen's Compensation act set forth in the opinion in the Jensen case. The act, therefore, applies unless the admiralty jurisdiction is exclusive. The remedy provided by the Workmen's Compensation act is a substitute for the common law remedy. It is in no sense a proceeding in rem to enforce a maritime lien and may, therefore, exist concurrently with the remedy in admiralty. The State cannot interfere with the admiralty jurisdiction, and if the act be valid, an injured employe may in certain cases have a choice of remedies, one under the act and another in admiralty, precisely as before he could choose between his common law remedy and the right to proceed in admiralty."

The awards given in each instance are affirmed.

AMERICAN VETERANS MEET.

Principles of Civil War and the Present Compared at Reunion in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 13.—Over the heads of the American Consul General, Mr. Skinner, and several American civil war veterans the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack were hoisted yesterday in Bermondsey as a prelude to the annual reunion and muster of the American civil war veterans in London.

A comparison of the fight for individual liberty in the Western hemisphere and the present war against Prussian militarism was made in a speech by Duncan Campbell Lee, who was formerly a professor at Cornell University and also an officer during the Spanish-American war.

"The principles for which England stands in the present war," he said, "are identical with those for which you fought in the Wilderness and at Gettysburg. This is a fight for equal rights and when we win, as win this country must, we shall establish, for at least one hundred years, the principle that small nations like Belgium have the same rights as larger nations."

THAW WILL KNOW HIS FATE TONIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

like a tonic. He was sure there were no reefs ahead of him and that the end of the week would see him on his way to San Francisco on an automobile tour. When it was suggested that the final evidence had been submitted in his case on the 13th of the month he smiled.

"The only people that is a bad sign for," he said, "are the attorneys for the State. It doesn't worry me a bit." Thaw was taken back to Ludlow Street Jail at 8:30 o'clock.

The trial yesterday attracted one of the biggest crowds since the case began and nearly half the persons in court were women. Thaw took an active interest in what was going on. He was restive and given to conversation. He frequently rose to his feet while the alienists were on the stand and searched among a number of suit cases on the table before him for some record. Sometimes he found the book he wanted and sometimes he didn't. Once the anxious search of the suit case occupied him for five minutes. Mr. Stanchfield and his assistants, Abel I. Smith, Jr., and Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., paid no attention to Thaw during these periods.

Dr. Flint's Fee $15 an Hour.

Dr. Flint was questioned about his own status in the Thaw case. He said he went into it for no other reason than a sense of public duty.

"It was not for a monetary consideration," he said. "I don't seek it, and, thank God, I don't need it." He told Mr. Stanchfield he received $15 an hour while doing active work on the Thaw case.

Mr. Stanchfield asked him if he considered it proper for a lawyer who had spent much time in the preparation of a case to go on the stand, and Dr. Flint said it would be unprofessional. But, he added, his own case was different.

"Just what is the difference?" asked Justice Hendrick, bluntly.

Dr. Flint explained that he wasn't an employe of the State and was not giving advice as to the conduct of the case while in court.

Mr. Stanchfield drew from Dr. Flint that he had supplied Dr. Baker with information which led him to believe that Thaw was a paranoiac. W. T. Jerome had turned the Superintendent over to him, he said.

"And you did the job?" said Mr. Stanchfield sarcastically.

"I didn't consider it a job," shouted Dr. Flint, with indignation.

Talk of the Unwritten Law.

In reply to a volley of questions, Dr. Flint said he felt Thaw had every reason to hate Stanford White, and that he had displayed a deep infatuation for his wife.

Q.—After all his relations with her and all she told him, he took her home and did everything he could to bring her up to the right life, didn't he? A.—I suppose he did.

Q.—And now I want to ask you this: "When you remember that he heard Stanford White was trying to win her sack, and he shot him, do you think it was queer that a jury found him not guilty even if they believed him insane? A.—Yes. The unwritten law doesn't go here.

Mr. Stanchfield mentioned that General Sickles and others had been freed on the unwritten law after killing men, but Justice Hendrick broke in.

"The unwritten law does not obtain in this court," he said, "and has nothing to do with this case."

Then Mr. Stanchfield switched to another topic.

Q.—Do you know Charles R. Miller, editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES? A.—I do, very well. He is my intimate friend.

Q.—He is about your age? A.—Oh, much younger.

Q.—Have you discussed the Thaw case with him and did you persuade him to write an editorial in THE TIMES urging that Jerome be retained in the case? A.—Yes. I certainly asked him to write such an editorial.

Q.—Did you ask him to write an editorial in an effort to keep Thaw in Matteawan—to prevent his release? A.—No, I can't tell you about that, but I certainly asked him to write an editorial about Jerome, and I considered that a very proper thing to do.

Q.—Your object was to keep Thaw in Matteawan? A.—Yes.

Q.—And retain your standing as an alienist? A.—Not in the slightest degree; no, Sir.

The Alienist Cross-Examined.

Mr. Stanchfield then read from Dr. Flint's testimony at the last habeas corpus proceeding, in which he swore that he had urged Mr. Miller to use his influence to keep Thaw in Matteawan "over and over again."

"That is true," was Dr. Flint's comment yesterday.

Dr. Flint said Thaw suffered from "insane credulity" when he believed stories about his being hounded by the Monk Eastman gang, which any sane man would have rejected. He denied that he had had anything to do with an interview published recently in The New York Herald, in which an unnamed alienist, described as "the greatest living," expressed the belief that Erich Muenter, who attempted to assassinate J. P. Morgan, and Thaw were paranoiacs of the same type. Then he was asked if he believed himself the greatest living alienist, and he replied:

"I am not denying that."

Questioned next about his connection with the case of Robin, the former banker, Dr. Flint said he had testified that Robin was hopelessly insane. With a broad smile he told how the jury had, in less than five minutes, declared their belief that Robin was sane. Judge Swann had said, he testified, "Gentlemen of the jury, I take off my hat to you."

Mr. Stanchfield questioned Dr. Flint at length about his knowledge of Mrs. Evelyn Thaw's visit to this city a week ago yesterday, and a sharp argument was started, in which Deputy Attorney General Cook engaged. The Justice broke in by telling counsel not to waste time. He knew all about the matter, he said, and there was nothing which reflected upon Mr. Cook or Dr. Flint.

Thaw's Evidences of Insanity.

On the redirect examination, Dr. Flint, in explaining his testimony that Thaw had shown no evidence of insanity in court, said:

"I meant that when I came into court and listened to his testimony I could not say that the testimony by itself was proof of any form of insanity. I based my belief in his paranoia on the distinct family taint. Then there was the delusion that a conspiracy existed to keep him in Matteawan without trial. I considered that an insane delusion. I based my belief on former examinations, on the Longfellow letters and the will and codicil. I believed they were the work of an insane mind and that Thaw was a paranoiac. I considered his boyhood and his hallucinations about hearing young girls screaming, and I took into consideration the nature of the murder, which was a typical paranoiac murder. A letter which he wrote while he was in the Tombs and which was found in his cell was an insane letter. Also there was the fact that he applied to Anthony Comstock for aid. I consider that letter as of the greatest importance in showing his delusions.

"At this trial he didn't appear, while on the stand, like an insane man; but at the habeas corpus proceedings before Justices Mills and Keogh I believe he gave evidence of insane delusions. I consider it of the highest importance that he expressed over and over again the belief that he was not responsible for the murder of White, but that it was the hand of Providence."

Mr. Cook then asked Dr. Flint if he thought the summing up of W. T. Jerome at the second murder trial, in which he attacked Stanford White and expressed the belief that the houses described by Thaw existed, was to be considered necessarily as evidence that these things were true. Dr. Flint said he attached no importance to the summing up of Jerome, who, he said, was under oath to prosecute Thaw for murder in the first degree and was doing the best he could.

Thaw's "Incoherence" at Trial.

Then Mr. Stanchfield jumped into the fight again and questioned Dr. Flint. Dr. Flint had mentioned statements by women known as Ruth Lambert and Ethel Thomas as evidence that Thaw was a degenerate, and Mr. Stanchfield demanded that he tell what he knew of these women.

Q.—Do you know them? Do you know whether they are black or white, and did they are, or anything about them? A.—I do not.

Q.—And still you say you took their statements into consideration when they were not even evidence in this case? What single evidence did Thaw reveal of insanity on the witness stand here? A.—None at all, except some retardation and incoherence.

Q.—What incoherence? A.—Why, I can't specify.

Q.—Then why did you testify just now to these twelve men here that there was some incoherence? What right have you to swear to it on your oath that a man is incoherent when you can't specify a single incoherent thing he said? A.—Well, I'm telling you the truth.

Q.—What do you mean by retardation? A.—A slowness in answering.

"Was he any slower than you?" demanded Mr. Stanchfield.

It was at this point that Dr. Flint told of Thaw's alleged attempt to hypnotize him, giving it as the only evidence he could produce that Thaw had acted in an abnormal manner at the trial. Mr. Stanchfield asked if it was not true that he and other alienists had examined Thaw before the murder trial at the request of a representative of Mr. Olcott, who said he believed Thaw sane and that a trial would be unnecessary. Dr. Flint said that in substance it was true.

"And so that is the conspiracy about which you have said Thaw had a delusion and on which you place so much importance," said Mr. Stanchfield, scornfully. Why, isn't it true that Mr. Dr. Lancey Nicoll, counsel for Mr. White, knew of these plans?"

Dr. Flint admitted that was so.

The trial will go on at 10 o'clock this morning.

ABRAHAM SHOT HIMSELF.

Confesses He Attempted Suicide After Quarrel with Wife.

Addison J. Abraham, the merchant of Galilee, Penn., who was taken to Bellevue Hospital Monday morning after an exciting trip which included a journey by automobile and train of 139 miles, confessed to Detective Kilgallon of the Second Branch Bureau yesterday that his pistol wounds were self-inflicted. According to the detective, Abraham said his act followed a quarrel with his wife.

"We quarreled Sunday morning," said the wounded man, "and I told her that I was sick and tired of life and was going to end it all."

Abraham said he fired two shots from a thirty-eight calibre pistol, but the revolver was not found. His wife and Mrs. Clausen, a nurse, brought him here from Galilee for treatment.

Detective Gilgallon doubts the truth of Abraham's story. From his evasive and unsatisfactory replies, the detective is inclined to believe the wounded man is shielding some other person who may have shot him. Abraham's condition is regarded as hopeful.

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At $5.95, Voile Dresses that are dotted, flowered, plain or striped and trimmed with colored pipings, lace or embroidery. Plain color Mulls with fancy borders. All sizes, 34 to 42.

At $6.95, Striped Voiles, colored Crepes, with collar and cuffs of white embroidered organdie; white Voiles with colored trimmings and plain white Voiles combined with awning stripes of colored ratine.

Third Floor

MEN'S $25 TO $28 SUITS, $14

These Suits were specially bought for this great sale, and measure up in every way to the strictest GIMBEL standards on which their $25 to $30 values are based.

More Than Half Are Silk Lined

Not only that, there are 150 silk-lined Blue Serges in the lot. Plenty of other materials and plenty of different models, effects, sizes, etc., for men of all ages and proportions.

Men's $8.50 Genuine "Palm Beach" Summer Suits, $5
$15 Genuine Silk Suits, $9
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YOUNG WOMEN'S LINEN SUITS AT $9.75 Regularly $13.50, $15 and $18.50

These well tailored Suits of white, blue, pink or green have plain tailored or Norfolk effect jackets and pleated or full flared skirts.

Complete line of sizes from 14 to 20 years. Third Floor

1,100 DINNER SETS IN THIS SALE

That is, 1,100 Simpson-Crawford Dinner Sets alone, without counting our own gigantic stock, offered at equally striking reductions.

American Porcelain 100-Pc. Dinner Sets, $8.75, $10 and $12.75. Were $13.50, $17.50 and $20

Also we offer "Apartment" Sets, forming complete services for six persons.

$4 and $5.75. Were $6 and $8.75

Over Fifteen Thousand Pieces of Open Stock Dinnerware —including many of the Simpson-Crawford Co.'s patterns as well as portions of our own stocks.

At Half and Less Than Half

Every wanted piece is included, such as plates, covered dishes, casseroles, cups and saucers, gravy boats, etc. Prices are 10c to $1.75, instead of 25c to $4. Fifth Floor

TODAY IS "BUNDHAR" RUG DAY

We will show here today the best assortment we have ever had since the opening of the store, including 179 of the 9x12 ft. size alone.

9x12 Foot Room Size "Bundhar" Rugs, $32.50

On August 1st the fixed price will be $46.50, and we are now selling them at LESS than the wholesale list price. Other sizes in "Bundhar" Rugs as follows:

Size	Were	Now	Size	Were	Now
8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6..	$41.50	$29.50	4 ft. 6 x 7 ft. 6...	$16.50	$12.00
6 x 9 ft.	$28.25	$21.00	27 x 54 inches....	$4.75	$3.00

Sixth Floor

900 PIECES $1.15 TO $19 MADEIRA HAND-EMBROIDERY, AT 60c TO $10

Specially purchased Tray Cloths, Scarfs and Centrepieces, hand-embroidered and hand-scalloped. Sizes up to 36 inches. Exquisite specimens of the skill of the Madeira needlewomen. Second Floor

Great Sale of Books In Standard Sets

85c a volume—Bound in half calf

An extraordinary purchase made specially for the SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Sale. These books are such as SIMPSON-CRAWFORD sold as a leader at $1 per volume, and as are now sold elsewhere for $1.20 a volume. The quantity is limited.

Here are Some of the Standard Authors Represented

Sets	Title	Vols.	Price	Sets	Title	Vols.	Price
5	Balzac	18	$15.30	5	Plato	4	$3.40
7	Dickens	15	$12.75	5	Shakespeare	10	$8.50
5	Hugo	10	$8.50	7	Poe	5	$4.25
7	Stevenson	10	$8.50	8	De Maupassant	10	$8.50
9	Kipling	10	$8.50	3	Pepys's Diary	4	$3.40
6	Emerson	5	$4.25	6	Dante	4	$3.40

Other Exceptional Offerings

Title	Vols.	Binding	Price	Title	Vols.	Binding	Price
Dickens	15	¾ lea.	$10.00	Kipling	10	cloth	$2.65
Dickens	15	cloth	$7.35	Kipling	10	¾ lea.	$4.25
Hugo	10	¾ lea.	$6.95	Shakespeare	10	cloth	$2.95
Hugo	10	cloth	$4.25	Shakespeare	10	¾ lea.	$5.85

12 Sets Kipling, ¾ Leather, at $6.85
Special leather, but not quite perfectly bound.

41 Sets from the Simpson-Crawford Stock Marked from ⅓ to Half Their Prices.

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Films for Developing and Printing may be left at the Main Floor Camera Counter.

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500 Custom Tailored Suits That Were $22.50, $24.75, $27.50, and $29.75, NOW

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Another striking evidence of how definitely it pays to buy clothing at Macy's. Come and try on a few of these suits reduced to **$17.75** for today's selling.

Take your choice of two or three hundred English Soft Roll Sacks of the very latest style, with 1, 2, or 3 buttons. All in the newest colors, checks and stripes.

Or choose from materials and patterns built into styles of refinement for the more conservative man.

Every suit this season's "latest" and every suit reduced from a price that was already "Lowest-in-the-City." Get a good, custom tailored suit at a *double* saving **now.**

Macy's—Men's Clothing Shop, Fifth Floor.

9,600 Men's Higher-Priced Summer Shirts 68c

THE most fortunate buy of the year. Just when soft Summer shirts are in big demand three manufacturers close out to us 800 dozen of the better grade of Summer shirts for a price that only spot cash could induce.

Every one of these shirts would retail elsewhere for a dollar or more; most retail for $1.25, and a great many for $1.50. The materials include fine madras in hundreds of handsome Summer stripings and woven and mercerized fabrics in all the new, popular patterns.

Every shirt in the lot is a dandy, clean, fresh, and well made, all coat-cut, and with turn-over French cuffs.

If we charged regular prices for them you would be satisfied with your purchase, but at 68c, less than half the regular price of most of them, they are values so rare that they will be wanted in dozen lots and will disappear like the snow in the Spring. Come early and stock up while the variety is greatest.

Macy's—Men's Shirt Dept., Main Floor, 35th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.

MEDIATORS NAMED IN TAILORS' STRIKE

Manufacturers Appoint Committee to Confer with Unions on Plans for Peace.

21,000 MAY BE OUT TODAY

Mayor's Conciliators Begin Meetings In Effort to Avert Walkout by Women Garment Workers.

There was hope yesterday of a peaceful settlement of the strike of workers in the men's clothing trade, which already involved the 10,000 members of the Pantsmakers' Union, and appeared likely to spread within the next few days to all the other 70,000 members in this city of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. A committee of seven was appointed by the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association to meet with any representatives whom the unions might select and make preliminary arrangements for a peace conference.

The committee consists of Norbert D. Light, Herbert Ansorge, Charles Douglas, Sani Bashwitz, J. Eisner, J. Ettlinger, and Mayer Shoenfeld, the last of whom is labor adjuster of the association. The Executive Committee of the association met yesterday afternoon at its headquarters at 752 Broadway, and received a visit from the Rev Dr. Judah L. Magnes, President of the Kehillah, and Charles L. Bernheimer, Chairman of the Committee on Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bernheimer is also a member of the Mayor's Conciliation Committee, which is trying to bring the employers and employes in the women's garment trade to a peaceful adjustment, but he said last night that that body was in no way connected with the attempt to bring about a settlement of the difficulties in the men's garment business.

Where the initiative came from, no one would say, but the Executive Committee of the Manufacturers' Association listened to Dr. Magnes and Mr. Bernheimer, and then appointed the committee of seven. This body will meet at 11 A. M. today at 752 Broadway, and will decide what action, if any, it will take with regard to listening to proposals of meditation.

Meanwhile Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, was marshaling his forces for an extension of the strike. Eight thousand trousermakers had gone out up to noon on Monday, and Monday afternoon and yesterday the remainder, according to the officials of the union, all went out. This morning the members of the Knee Pants Makers' Union, 6,000 strong, will quit work, and Mr. Hillman said last night that it was quite probable that 5,000 workers in another branch of the trade would follow their example.

Who these were he would not say, but from the fact that the vestmakers had meetings yesterday in the Manhattan Lyceum at 66 East Fourth Street and the Forward Building at 175 East Broadway and approved the recommendation of the Executive Committee that their officers be empowered to call a strike when they saw fit, it is believed that the vestmakers are the 6,000 referred to. So that a total of 21,000 workers may be out today.

Mayor Schoenfeld, representing the manufacturers, said it was probable Benjamin Silverstein, President of the Children's Jacketmakers' Association, would call out his 15,000 workers today, but no confirmation of that statement could be obtained at union headquarters, although it was admitted Mr. Silverstein had been empowered to order a strike.

President Hillman yesterday telegraphed to the labor leaders in the other principal centres of the clothing business over the country and urged them to be ready to back up the strike here. If this is done, it may involve 250,000 workers. Benjamin Weinberg, President of the Pantsmakers' Union of Newark, had a conference with Mr. Hillman yesterday, and it was rumored he was preparing to persuade the 6,000 men employed in the men's clothing trade in that city to walk out.

A call for a meeting in Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth Street, on Thursday evening was sent out yesterday to the cutters, trimmers, liners, and bushelmen, 5,000 in number, by the Joint Board of the Clothing Cutters' Union. Furthermore, the United Hebrew Trades, comprising 125,000 members, have expressed their sympathy with the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers who have gone out.

One victory yesterday was won by the strikers, when the firm of H. Lissner & Co., at 295 Lafayette Street, took back the 300 employes who had struck and increased their wages $2 a week each. Mr. Hillman declared that several other firms had indicated to him a willingness to arbitrate. Mr. Schoenfeld, however, minimized the Lissner episode and said the men had been called out by mistake.

Statements defending their positions in the strike were issued yesterday by both sides, and the contractors, who intervene between employers and workingmen, were made the scapegoat to a certain extent.

The Mayor's Committee on Conciliation, which hopes to bring the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union together so as to avoid a strike and renew some working agreement like the protocol which was recently abrogated after five years of operation, met yesterday morning in the City Hall and organized by the selection of Dr. Felix Adler as Chairman and Professor George W. Kirchwey as Secretary. The other members are Louis D. Brandeis, City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, ex-Federal Judge Walter C. Noyes, and Charles Bernheimer. Mayor Mitchel asked them to reach their conclusions as to the points at issue as rapidly as possible and report to him. This is in no sense, it is pointed out, a board of arbitration, but only of conciliation; and it is declared by both sides that the final judge in the case will be public opinion.

The committee will begin its sessions at 10 o'clock this morning in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall, and will hold all-day sessions, open to the public, every day until the matter has been thoroughly threshed out, or until an executive session seems advisable. There will be no strike at least until this body has expressed its opinion, and confidence was expressed yesterday on both sides that in the women's garment trade there would be no strike at all.

The arguments of the workers and employers will be presented respectively by Morris Hillquit and Julius Henry Cohen as counsel. It is understood that Mr. Hillquit's exposition of the workers' side of the case will lay considerable emphasis on living conditions of the union members and the general conditions of their existence, as well as the specific points at issue with the employers.

ICE CREAM AS A LURE.

Heavy Bail for Trio Charged with Misusing the Mails.

William E. Moore, his wife, Ruth Moore, and William Cleverager, who were arrested in Detroit on the charge of having used the mails illegally, were arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Houghton. Pending an examination on the charge made by Burt L. Burpee of 1,803 Amsterdam Avenue, Moore was held in $7,500 bail, his wife in $500, and Cleverage in $5,000.

In the complaint Burpee charges that on April 26 last, when he answered an advertisement for a young man with $300 to invest, he got into communication with Moore, his wife, and Cleverager, who represented that they had concessions at Coney Island for the sale of ice cream making machines, cones, and cups for the season from May 15 to Sept. 15. One concession could be obtained for $500, and the purchaser was to get $15 a week and 50 per cent. of the proceeds from sales. The defendants told him, Burpee charged, that a purchaser of three of the concessions would be furnished with booths and fixtures free, in addition to the weekly allowance and half of the profits from sales during the season of 1915 and 1916.

Assistant United States Attorney Julian Hartridge said the trio, after making an early "clean up" at Coney Island, went to Detroit. Others besides Burpee were duped, he said, and at the trial the Government was prepared to show that the Moores and Cleverager have worked the same sort of a scheme at San Francisco and other places.

GRAVESEND GOAT ROUNDUP.

Mounted Police Impound 47 of Jim Murdock's Herd of 62.

Five fatigued Sheepshead Bay policemen returned to their station late last evening and reported that they had corralled forty-seven goats in their first goat hunt. When this news was passed about in Gravesend, Sheepshead Bay, and near-by localities, there were sighs of relief from property owners who had been butted in fruitless efforts to protect their clotheslines, flower beds, and lawn furniture.

The goat hunt was the sequel to the imprisonment of Jim Murdock on Monday. Jim made his home at West Fifth Street and Avenue U, Gravesend, and in his little barn lived the answers to the old query, "Where did the Harlem goats go?" He kept a herd of sixty-two. His goats had slipped away from the fodder he supplied occasionally, and Jim paid small fines after many arrests on neighbors' complaints. On Monday, in the Coney Island Court, the Magistrate imposed a fine of $100 or thirty days in jail, and Jim went to jail, after penning his goats in the barn.

Good Gravesend authority has it that it took the goats just four hours to bite their way out of their wooden prison. The police records show that the first complaint reached the station by daylight yesterday morning.

The mounted policemen were put on the job with lassos and dog catchers' nets, and the round-up began. Search for the fifteen missing goats was continued last night, although it was suspected that most of them had wandered into the Italian quarter and would give no more trouble. The forty-seven that were captured presented a serious problem even in captivity—the dog pound authorities stubbornly refused to entertain them—until Police Lieutenant McCarthy hit upon the plan of sending them to a livery stable at their owner's expense.

OBJECTS TO FOOTMAN'S GARB

Kulla Arrested for Wearing Uniform Like an Army Private's.

Captain Morton G. Stockbridge of the Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., was at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon when he noticed a small crowd of men exchanging remarks with a man who wore what appeared to Captain Stockbridge to be the uniform of a private of the United States infantry and who talked with a pronounced German accent. The incongruity of the accent and the uniform led the Captain to make an investigation and he was surprised to hear the German say that he was not a soldier but a footman employed by "Count Max Lyman," for whom, he said, he was waiting.

While the crowd continued their mild jeering the "footman" and Captain Stockbridge waited half an hour for the Count to put in an appearance. After that time had expired the Captain concluded that the Count was either a myth or would never come to the corner, and, feeling that the German should not be permitted to wear the army uniform, he summoned Traffic Policeman Karft, who placed the "footman" under arrest on a charge of violating the statute forbidding a civilian to dress as a soldier.

The man said he was Northbert Kulla, 32 years old, of 302 East Eighty-fourth Street, and he admitted that he had come recently from Germany. When arraigned in the Yorkville Court he protested that his uniform was proper for him as a footman. Magistrate Barlow held him in $500 bail for further examination today.

Sues Phone Co. for Boy's Death.

Charging that the presence of telephone poles with wooden steps on them for the use of repairers is a nuisance and presented a temptation to his son, Robert S. Kelly, who died of a fractured skull on Oct. 7, 1914, Samuel J. Kelly filed a suit for $10,000 damages in the Supreme Court in Bronx County yesterday against the New York Telephone Company. The papers filed allege that the boy climbed a pole in front of 808 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx, on Oct. 5, that he was pulled down by his brother and fell.

Elks Elect New Officers.

LOS ANGELES, July 13.—The Grand Lodge of Elks opened its session here today with the election of officers, a mere formality which installed James R. Nicholson of Massachusetts as Grand Exalted Ruler, succeeding Raymond Benjamin of California. W. F. Schad of Milwaukee was elected Grand Leading Knight; William Lown, Saginaw, Mich., Grand Loyal Knight; E. H. Ingersoll, Seattle, Grand Lecturing Knight; Thomas E. Donohue, New London, Conn., Grand Tyler, and Charles Black, Oklahoma City, Grand Inner Guard. Fred. C. Robinson, Dubuque, and Charles A. White were re-elected Secretary and Treasurer, respectively.

13 LUSITANIA DEAD IDENTIFIED HERE

Names Discovered by Means of Photographs of Bodies Sent to the Cunard Office.

120 PICTURES ARE ON VIEW

New York Infant and Residents of Yonkers and Montclair, N. J., Are Among Those Recognized.

Photographs of the Lusitania dead who were not identified prior to burial in Ireland have been sent to the Cunard Line offices in this city in the hope that an inspection by friends and relatives of Lusitania victims in this country will lead to positive identification. Thirteen bodies have been identified by the photographs, two of them as the bodies of Mrs. Montagu T. Grant of Chicago and Mrs. H. A. Bruno of Montclair, N. J., both of whom were saloon passengers on the ill-fated liner. None of the pictures shows the body of either Mr. Grant or Mr. Bruno, both of whom were Lusitania passengers.

The complete list of those identified from the photographs in the Cunard offices is as follows:

ANDERSON, Mrs. GEORGE A., Pittsburgh; second cabin.
BRUNO, Mrs. H. A., Montclair, N. J.; first cabin.
CHIRGWIN, Mrs. F. C. M., Havana, Cuba; second cabin.
FERGUSON, EDWARD, infant, New York City; second cabin.
GRANDIDGE, EVA MARY, Yonkers, N. Y.; second cabin.
GRANT, Mrs. MONTAGU T., Chicago; first cabin.
GROVES, Mrs. S., Toronto, Canada; second cabin.
HOPKINS, Miss Kate, England; second cabin.
KELLY, MARY, Pittsburgh; third cabin.
LOYND, Mrs. ALICE, England; second cabin.
SMITH, ELIZABETH A., address not given; second cabin.
TIERNEY, Mrs. JAMES, Vandegrift, Penn.; second cabin.
WICKHAM, Mrs. NINA, New Zealand; second cabin.

The number of photographs sent to the Cunard Company in New York is 120, and of these 107 are of victims as yet unidentified. They are those of old and young men and women and several little children. Among the children are two tots whose bodies are shown covered with lillies placed in their coffins by sympathetic people in Queenstown. There is also among the photographs one of a woman who looks to have been about seventy-five years old. Any person who had known her in life should have little difficulty in identifying her by the photograph.

The exhibit is a pathetic one. With the exception of two or three babies, the look on every dead face is one of mingled horror and the deepest agony. A photograph of one of the little girls shows the victim hugging a "teddy bear," which was found tightly clasped to her bosom when the body was taken from the water. Another shows a mother holding her infant in her arms.

When relatives or friends of the unidentified Lusitania dead call to look over the photographs they are taken to a table in a far corner of the main office, where they can search through the pictures unwatched. Some of the scenes that have attended an inspection of the photographs by those who lost near relatives when the Lusitania went down have been touching in the extreme. An old man when he identified the body of a woman relative broke down and wept while his clenched fists indicated better than any words what he thought of the men who could calmly send to her doom a great ship laden with defenseless men, women and children.

It was considered rather a strange fact that among the thirteen identifications made in New York from photographs two were of English women whose homes were in that country, Mrs. Loynd and Miss Hopkins. The photograph of the Ferguson baby was identified by an aunt whose home is in this city.

Sara Todd of 171 West Ninety-fifth Street yesterday applied in the Surrogates' Court for letters of administration upon the estate of her sister, Margaret Todd Millar, who was lost on the Lusitania. The estate amounts to $2,000 in personal property, according to the application.

THOUSANDS DROWN IN FLOODS IN CHINA

Inundation Called Unprecedented —Four Feet of Water in Foreign Quarter of Canton.

HONGKONG, July 13.—The floods raging in the provinces of Kwang-tung, Kwang-si, and Kiang-si are unprecedented.

Entire villages on the West River in Kwang-si have been wiped out by the rushing waters and thousands of natives drowned.

The Shameen quarter of Canton, in which the foreign concessions are located, is four feet under water. Business there has been suspended.

The West, Fu, and North Rivers are greatly out of their banks. At Wu-Chow, Province of Kwang-si, the West River is seventy-nine feet out of its banks, while the North River is at a stage of twenty-six feet at Sam-shui, Province of Kwang-tung.

In addition to the Shameen quarter, other large districts of Canton are ten feet under water. Thousands of natives in these districts are on the roofs of houses, and troops in boats are busily engaged in taking them off and conveying them to high ground. Food is scarce and rice is urgently required.

TOKIO, July 13.—The Japanese Government and merchants and bankers here are preparing measures for the prompt and effective relief of the inhabitants of the flooded region of China.

Condemnation Fraud Charged.

William Schwifel, a real estate operator, of 776 Second Avenue, was held in $3,000 bail for a further hearing by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday on a charge of testifying falsely in regard to property values in condemnation proceedings in connection with the third tracking of the Second Avenue Railroad. According to the company's representatives, Schwifel's arrest is the first of a series.

Ty Cobb Sued for Cotton Margins.

Tyrus Cobb, the outfielder and champion batsman of the Detroit club, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday for $2,452, which he lost between June 12, 1913, and July 31, 1914, in dealing in cotton on a margin. The plaintiff was the Guaranty Trust Company, which is handling the assets of the bankrupt brokerage firm of S. H. P. Pell & Co. for the benefit of the creditors.

CITY BREVITIES.

Lawrence Mallon, a longshoreman, fell off the end of the Fall River Line Pier into the North River last night and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

The body found floating off Pier 10 in the East River on Monday was identified yesterday as that of James McAnerney, 68 years old, of 208 Ninth Street, Jersey City, Captain of the barge Powelton.

After having slashed his wrists and ankles with a razor, Robert J. Dougherty, a Public Works Inspector, who lived at 136 West 120th Street, cut his throat yesterday morning in the bathroom of the house. He died on the way to the hospital. The motive for his suicide is not known. His parents live at Brunswick, N. J.

A man who said he was J. Rodman, but refused to give his address, walked into the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters last night and said he was wanted in Flint County, Mich., for robbery, and had come to surrender himself. He was locked up on receipt of a telegram from Michigan stating that he was wanted for grand larceny.

On account of the funeral of Charles J. McCormack, Borough President of Richmond, the Board of Estimate postponed the meeting it was to hold today until next Wednesday. It will discuss the questions of a tunnel from Fifty-ninth Street to the Borough of Queens and the relocation of the Fulton Street (Brooklyn) elevated tracks.

James Murray, an old-time counterfeiter, known by many aliases, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Howe in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court to having passed several spurious twenty-five-cent pieces on saloonkeepers and was sentenced to four years in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta.

A laborer, known only as "Jimmie," was killed yesterday afternoon when a truck from which he fell passed over his chest on the 145th Street bridge of the Harlem River. The driver of the truck said that the man fell asleep on boxes piled in the vehicle and rolled off.

A woman, who said she was Bessie Murphy, 33 years old, and first gave her address as 16 West 106th Street, which is the Memorial Hospital, where she was not known, was found early yesterday at Riverside Drive and 120th Street. She said she had taken bichloride of mercury, and was rushed to Knickerbocker Hospital, where it was found she was in no danger. Later she said she was Bessie Thompson, 125 West 126th Street, where it was learned that a Mr. and Mrs. Thompson had a flat, but had been away for several weeks.

SCORES WAY WOMAN WAS INCARCERATED

Justice Releases Mrs. Onffroy, Who Was Privately Sent to House of Good Shepherd.

HUSBAND ONLY WITNESS

Court Calls Conditions Disturbing When a Wife Can Be Committed at a Private "Hearing."

Supreme Court Justice Shearn yesterday, in sustaining a writ of habeas corpus sued out in behalf of Mrs. Kathleen Onffroy of 735 Riverside Drive discharged her from the House of Good Shepherd, and in so doing wrote a scathing decision on the method whereby Mrs. Onffroy had been committed on a charge of inebriety. She is the wife of Roland D. Onffroy, manager of a five and ten cent store, and well to do. They have two children.

Mrs. Onffroy was sent to the institution on May 1 for a three years' term by Magistrate McQuade. In her application, through her lawyer, Hugo Wintner, for the writ, Mrs. Onffroy recited that she was brought before the Magistrate by her husband, that she was not represented by counsel, that she was examined in a private room, and that not knowing her rights, she admitted that the statements of her husband were true. These statements were to the effect that she was an habitual drunkard, and that efforts to reform her by placing her in sanitariums had been of no avail.

First Drink with Husband.

Mrs. Onffroy told Justice Shearn that she first began to drink in company with her husband, who used to take her to dances. Her lawyer, Mr. Wintner, told the Justice that she was "railroaded" to the House of the Good Shepherd, which was intended for the reformation of dissolute women.

Justice Shearn's opinion reads in part:

"The record discloses a disturbing condition of affairs. A husband, desiring to have his wife committed to a reformatory, caused her to accompany him to the private chambers of a city Magistrate. Then and there, with no Clerk present and with nothing, save the presence of a stenographer, to indicate the formality of a trial, a 'hearing' took place. She was not informed of her right to communicate with friends or relatives, as required by Chapter 650 of the laws of 1910. Her husband, the only witness against her, was present throughout her brief examination, contrary to the prohibition of Section 202 of the Criminal Code. She had no counsel to advise or protect her. After a general statement by her husband that she was of very intemperate habits and after her admission that she had the drinking habit and drank to excess once or twice a week, but never (as she claimed) out of her husband's company, the wife was committed to a reformatory for the term of three years.

Dangerous Condition Exists.

"It is evident from this brief statement of the facts that, assuming the best of motives on the part of the husband, a dangerous condition exists that is calculated to lead to grave abuse and injustice. If a husband may by this short cut have his wife locked up for three years upon his mere oath to a magistrate in private that his wife is "intemperate," no woman is safe. Realizing that when a man is arrested for being grossly intoxicated in a public place, if not merely reprimanded he is usually fined from two to ten dollars, it will surprise many people to learn that we have a law under which a woman may be committed for a term of three years, not for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the streets, but for being intemperate at home.

"In my opinion, this statute, (Ch. 358, Laws of 1896, as amended,) was never intended to cover such a case. It is aimed at wayward women who offend public decency by misconduct in public places. Where a woman becomes habitually intemperate, there is a safe and proper method provided for commitment in Section 846 of the State Charities Law, by a justice of a court of record upon the oath and certificate of two competent physicians.

"In criticising the private hearing there is no intention of even suggesting that the motives of the Magistrate were not of the highest.

"Justice Shearn stated further that to give jurisdiction under the statute the woman should have been brought before the Magistrate by the police or have appeared voluntarily, neither of which was the case.

7 ANNOYERS GO TO ISLAND.

Police Move to Save Girls from Unwelcome Attentions.

Seven young men charged with annoying women were sent to the workhouse by Magistrate Appleton in the Men's Night Court last night for from five to ten days.

Six of the prisoners were arrested in a crusade begun yesterday by Captain Brady of the East 104th Street Station. The Captain has received letters recently from factory owners complaining that idle youths were habitually annoying young women employed by them, and yesterday Policemen Cotter and Mannion were sent out in plain clothes to investigate.

The policemen stood near the cigar factory of J. A. Mendel, at 220 East 104th Street, near Third Avenue, when the policemen saw half a dozen well-dressed young men approach girls and press their attentions after the girls had clearly indicated that they wished to be left alone. The three prisoners taken said they were James Demarco, 17 years old, of 505 East 117th Street; George Smith, 22 years old, of 1,994 Second Avenue, and Nicholas Onavata, 18 years old, of 419 East 106th Street.

At a shirtwaist factory at 104th Street and First Avenue the policemen made three more prisoners who said they were Dominick Gablamont, 19 years old, of 2,037 First Avenue; Robert Odesso, 21 years old, of 2,029 First Avenue, and James Florentino, 18 years old, of 259 East 106th Street.

The seventh man was Antonio Mano, 28 years old, of 401 East Sixty-first Street, who was arrested in the elephant house in the Central Park Zoo after he had annoyed several women. When Magistrate Appleton sent him to the workhouse the prisoner's wife, who was in court with her baby, was overcome.

GROUT ENDS HIS DEFENSE.

Denies the Accuracy of His Own Stenographer's Notes.

Edward M. Grout, President of the defunct Union Bank, who has been on trial for six weeks before Judge Lewis, in the Kings County Court, charged with perjury, yesterday finished his testimony as a witness in his own defense. District Attorney Cropsey will begin cross-examination today.

Mr. Grout declared that in carrying the William R. Pearce note of $89,649 as a loan and discount asset instead of as real estate owned by the bank, which the prosecution declares it really represented, he simply did his duty. The entire morning session of the trial was devoted by Mr. Baldwin to an attempt to show that in carrying this note and that of the Consolidated Briarwoods Estates for $191,847, which is closely linked with the Pearce item, Mr. Grout acted solely with a view of protecting the interest of the depositors of the bank.

"The Bank Examiners," declared Mr. Grout, "knew exactly how these notes were carried, and yet never a suggestion was made as to its being improper. Never was any exception taken to it."

Comment made concerning these items to Bank Examiners by Mr. Grout and others connected with the bank was read from the notes of Mr. Grout's stenographer, Mrs. Hazel Pratt Adams. Mr. Grout said the stenographer had been inaccurate.

WHITMAN INSPECTS ROADS.

Stops Off to See Improvement Work at Rome Custodial Asylum.

ROME, N. Y., July 13.—Governor Whitman, on an automobile tour of inspection of highways through this section, took occasion today to visit the Rome State Custodial Asylum. He was shown over the property by Supt. Bernstein and was very much interested in all he saw. He paid particular attention to the improvements and addition to the buildings now in progress there.

The Governor came here from Syracuse and went on to Utica. He was accompanied by his secretary, William A. Orr, and Edwin Duffey, State Commissioner of Highways.

RUNAWAY DRAGS POLICEMAN

Horse Turned from Crowd Near Queensboro Bridge Plaza.

Patrolman Patrick Crowley of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, stopped a runaway horse at Fifty-ninth Street and Second Avenue yesterday, and prevented it from plunging into the crowd pouring from the Queensboro Bridge Plaza.

Hanging to the bridle, Crowley was badly crushed when the horse jammed him between the butcher wagon it was drawing and a crosstown car. Bystanders held the horse's head and allowed Crowley to free himself.

Dr. Goodman took him to Flower Hospital suffering from internal injuries and contusions of the back and body.

Adolph Reicher, 504 East Fifty-ninth Street, the driver, had finished loading meat at the shop of his employer, Joseph Bastian, 230 East Fifty-ninth Street, when the horse took fright. A group of girls near Second Avenue, crossing the street, scattered at the approach of the runaway, and Patrolman Crowley was attracted by their cries. As the horse ran past him he leaped and caught the bridle. The driver was thrown from the wagon, but escaped injury.

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This RHEINAROON now teaches;
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$29.55 buys a Columbia "Eclipse" Grafonola and 14 selections.
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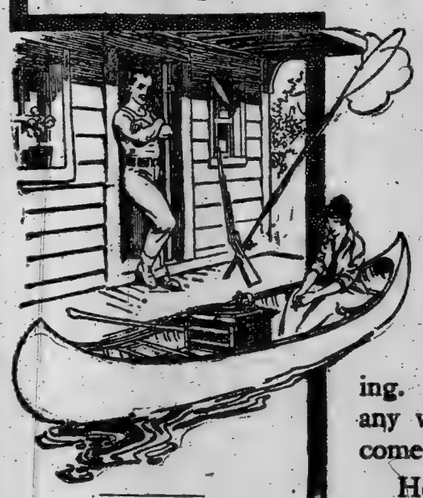

Get the Eclipse Here
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HAVE REAL MUSIC this summer—and have it without the bother and expense of taking your big machine. For very little money—for only $29.55—you can get the "Eclipse" Grafonola and 14 selections. Dance music aplenty: enough to keep the feet moving in a dozen dances without repeating. Or you can divide your selections any way you want—song hits, bands, comedy, or any other kind.

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Mahogany or quartered oak. Plays three records with one winding. 200 needles included. Has the exclusively Columbia tone-control shutters. Remarkable in tone-quality and tone-volume.

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Says the traveling Salesman:

"Of course it's a great convenience to know that my watch is my time table, but that's only *one* of *many* reasons why I always take the Jersey Central to Philadelphia

"The convenience of the 'Every Hour on the Hour' trains was forcibly brought to mind last Friday. At 11:45 a wire came in asking me to meet a client in Philadelphia at 2:15. I remembered that my watch was my time table on the Jersey Central—caught the boat from Liberty Street, cooled off on the way across the river and landed in 'Philly' in plenty of time to meet my man.

"On the way I had a splendid luncheon while enjoying the wondrous country unwinding before me—scenery that made the trip short.

"I am a convert to your splendid service and congratulate you on the uniform courtesy of your employees—and the wonderful roadbed that makes it possible for the trains to run so smoothly.

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BECAUSE
Every Hour on the Hour fast trains leave Liberty Street from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. weekdays; 8 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays. Midnight train daily; Sleepers ready 10 P. M. (Leave West 23rd St. 10 minutes of the hour for all trains.)

A sea story of adventure, a married pair's second romance, a character study of a released convict, a war article by Gelett Burgess, another complete Fu-Manchu story—these are the high lights in the Annual Summer Fiction Number—this week's issue

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THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

CUT COURT HOUSE COST TO $6,000,000

Real Estate Men and City Officials Agree to Demand the Strictest Economy.

SITE NOT TO BE GIVEN UP

Engineer Reports That Good Foundation Can Be Made—Payments May Be Enjoined.

After a conference yesterday between city officials and representatives of real estate interests regarding the proposed new County Court House, it was practically agreed that the site selected in the new civic centre should be retained, although the cost of the building probably will be kept well under $10,000,000, the amount originally proposed. Some of the real estate men thought the figure could be kept down to $5,000,000 or $6,000,000.

The conference was between Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, and Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn, representing the city, and Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Frederick H. Ecker, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Alfred E. Marling, President of Horace S. Ely & Co.; Cyrus C. Miller, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Advisory Council of the Real Estate Interests, and William L. De Bost of the Real Estate Board, representing the real estate interests. E. Goodrich, Consulting Engineer of the Borough of Manhattan, and Alanson T. Briggs, Executive Secretary of the Court House Board, were also present.

Will Not Abandon Site.

The conference lasted about two hours, and when it was over President McAneny said it was the consensus of those present that the site should not be abandoned, as it would entail too great a cost on the city, but that the building should be kept down to the lowest possible figure. Mr. Peabody thought the cost could be safely cut to $5,000,000, while Mr. Marling suggested $3,000,000. The city officials did not go on record as suggesting any amount, but all agreed that it should be kept as low as possible. At the start Mr. Kelsey was in favor of abandoning the site altogether, turning it into a park, and rebuilding the present County Court House in City Hall Park. Before the conference was over, however, Mr. Kelsey came around to the opinion of the others that the site should be retained. Mr. Ecker argued that the loss in giving it up would be too great. By going ahead now, he said, advantage could be taken of the low prices of materials.

Daniel E. Moran, consulting engineer of the Court House Board, and an authority on foundations, reported that borings on the site showed admirable material on which to found a building.

Conditions Good for Foundation.

Engineer Moran estimated the cost of the excavation at $883,798; the cost of the vault and retaining walls $79,563, the cost of steal foundations $165,627, and the cost of waterproofing the cellar floor and side walls to grade $109,120. This, he said, was an unusually low cost and compares favorably with the cost of the foundation of the Municipie Building. In conclusion he said:

"I have no hesitation in saying that natural conditions at the site are favorable for a cheap and entirely safe foundation. Comparing conditions at the site selected with conditions elsewhere on Manhattan Island south of Fourteenth Street, no more advantageous site of equal extent could be found for economical and satisfactory foundations."

J. Bleecker Miller, counsel for the United Real Estate Owners' Association, which is trying to restrain the city from building the court house, said yesterday that the city had already paid $6,000,000 for a site and contemplated paying $2,000,000 more for land which did not carry with it a clear title.

"All the city asks for," said Mr. Miller, "is that the title be clear as far back as twenty years. If the present holders of the land have any title it must be older than twenty years, but the weight of evidence is that they have no right to the property superior to the rights of the city. All of the land that was covered by the Collect Pond belonged to the city.

"Because we believe that the city already owns the land which the city is about to pay enormous sums to obtain we are going to ask the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the work. The land the city has already taken could be used with great advantage for other purposes."

BOURNE YACHT HELD UP.

Pleasure Boat Going to Race Made to Tell Business by Destroyer.

Ex-Commodore Frederick G. Bourne of the New York Yacht Club took a party of friends down to Sandy Hook yesterday on his steam yacht Alberta, once owned by King Leopold, to see the race between the America's Cup yachts Resolute and Vanitie.

But the Government is taking no chances these days. The big yacht forgot to fly her code flags showing what she was, and that is a duty exacted of every ship leaving the harbor. Lying off Quarantine were the destroyers Henley and Drayton, under orders to stop anything that looks suspicious. The Alberta was slipping along swiftly in the gray morning mist, when the Drayton spied her. The destroyer sent six sharp toots from her whistle and ran up the signal flags G T E. They mean only one thing—"Stop."

The Alberta saw them and obeyed. The navy tug Narkeeta was sent alongside, and while the Captains shouted things at each other across the water some one got busy with the Alberta's wireless and had a few things to say to the Drayton.

"We're just going down off the Hook to see a yacht race," came the explanation from the Alberta's bridge.

That seemed to satisfy the tug's Captain, and after further explanations had been offered by wireless the yacht race party proceeded.

SUE ON BRADY INCOME TAX.

Executors Want ex-Collector Anderson to Refund $61,654.75.

Nicholas F. Brady, James C. Brady, and the Central Trust Company of New York, as executors of the will of the late Anthony M. Brady, yesterday brought suit in the Federal District Court against Charles W. Anderson, until recently Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York. The plaintiffs seek to recover $61,654.75, with interest from June 30, 1914.

The money, which was levied under the income tax law, was paid under protest, the executors state, and was illegally and wrongfully collected as a tax and should therefore be refunded by Former Collector Anderson.

Mr. Brady died July 22, 1913. The taxes paid covered the period from March 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

Rolled Out of Window While Asleep.

Ida Magalla, 22 years old, a chorus girl, rolled from her bed on the second floor of 240 West Thirty-ninth Street yesterday morning and fell to the rear yard. She was spending the night with a friend, Margaret Wilson, and the bed had been put close to the window. She was taken to Bellevue suffering from a fractured skull. Her fall was broken by a shed.

Not in Suit, Says O. F. Thomas.

Orlando F. Thomas informs THE TIMES that he is not one of the defendants in the suit of Edwin M. Post against E. R. Thomas and C. A. Hamilton, having been relieved of responsibility by M. Linn Bruce, the first referee.

WANT THE JITNEYS REGULATED BY LAW

Members of Safety First Committee in Favor of Uniform Statutes by States.

PLAN TO LESSEN ACCIDENTS

Urge All Cities to Adopt the System of Having Surface Cars Stop on Near Side of Street.

Problems presented by the coming of the jitney bus were discussed yesterday at the first meeting of the Transportation Committee of the Safety First Federation in the Assembly Room of the Craftsman Building, 6 East Thirty-ninth Street, and the speakers were in accord in the opinion that the jitneys should be regulated by law and their owners held responsible for accidents. Opinion was divided, however, as to whether the jitneys would be permanent or not. Some members of the committee are officials of street railway companies, and they did not conceal their dislike for the nickel-a-ride buses that have cut in on their business.

A luncheon at the Republican Club followed the morning meeting, and in the afternoon sessions of two sub-committees were held. At the luncheon Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company and of the Safety First Society of New York City, spoke of the aims of the local safety society.

The safety first movement, Mr. Kingsley said, was the natural outgrowth of the intensive life of today. He referred to the large number of fatalities from accidents here as "the massacre going on in New York," and said that one of the highest aims of the safety first organization should be to educate the public in the hope of diminishing these accidents. The public was largely to blame for a great many of them, he said, and yet was always ready to condemn public utility corporations without awaiting investigations.

"Transportation conditions have advanced 100 years in the last 20 years in this city," Mr. Kingsley said; "but the public has not yet been educated up to the new conditions. Children are allowed to play in the streets unrestrained, regulated neither by the law nor their mothers. The wonder is that more of them are not killed by automobiles. They actually run directly under the wheels of moving automobiles. We must try to educate the public to help prevent automobile as well as other accidents.

"The safety first movement is not purely humanitarian, however. It impresses me as being a good sound business proposition. The need of regulation of traffic, for instance, was graphically illustrated at the time of the recent police parade in this city. Soon after the traffic police were withdrawn to parade a condition reigned which approached chaos. The more intensive the life we lead the more necessary is extended Government control."

W. E. Cann, the assistant to the General Manager of the Detroit United Railway, spoke of the plans for the society's campaign during the present year, and said it was hoped the use of siren whistles on automobiles could be confined to the high-speed Police and Fire Department vehicles, so that the public would be put on its guard whenever the whistle was heard. Speaking of the jitneys, Mr. Cann said:

"To my mind, the jitney bus is not a business proposition at all, but just the outgrowth of a condition brought about by hard times. Their regulation undoubtedly is needed."

Richard W. Meade, President of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company of this city, as the incident to a session said the jitney bus was a forerunner of a transportation system that was certain to increase in this country in proportion to the improvement in roads and motor vehicle construction.

After considering policies for the society for the coming year, it was decided to make a nation-wide fight for near-side stops for surface cars in all cities, to seek uniform State laws governing the operation of jitney buses, to urge uniform signals at grade crossings on all steam and electric lines, and to conduct an educational campaign outlining the dangers of grade crossings and trespassing on railroad property.

The campaign of the local safety first society was described by Frederick H. Elliott, Secretary of the federation, who said the New York plan of placing safety banners across the streets at dangerous crossings was being adopted in St. Louis. Mr. Elliott said the local organization had received admirable support from the heads of all city departments.

The annual convention of the federation will be held in Detroit on Oct. 20 and 21.

EXAMINERS SEE THE DEWEY.

Board Defers Question of Permitting Theatre to Reopen.

After taking testimony for several hours yesterday in the appeal of the owners of the Dewey Theatre, in Fourteenth Street, who want to reopen it as an amusement place, members of the Board of Examiners visited the theatre, so that they might better understand the proposed alterations. It was then announced that the hearing would be continued next Tuesday afternoon in the office of the Board of Examiners, on the twentieth floor of the Municipal Building.

William B. Ellison, former Corporation Counsel, representing Patrick D. Sullivan and Larry Mulligan, executors of the Big Tim Sullivan estate, which owns the old theatre, contended at yesterday's hearing that the present theatre building law did not cover the building, as it was opened as a theatre in 1898, before the present law went into effect. George E. Pratt, one of the members of the Committee on Fire Prevention of the City Club, disputed this statement, and said he had been unable to find any record in the Bureau of Buildings to show that the structure had ever been passed as a theatre. Isidor Cohen of 220 Broadway, representing the present tenant, Bernard Golden, and Saul J. Baron, attorney for the receivers of the old firm of Sullivan & Kraus, who operated the theatre before it was closed, also pleaded that it be reopened.

JUSTICE DELANY VERY LOW.

Lies Semi-Conscious at His Home, with Family Near.

Supreme Court Justice John J. Delany is at the point of death at his apartments in the Clearfield, Riverside Drive and 163d Street. The Justice was taken ill in court on May 14, and was taken to his home. He rallied and appeared for a time to be improving. On Saturday a change for the worse came, and it was said last night that he was not expected to live.

The last rites of the Catholic Church were administered to him on Sunday, and since then he has been semi-conscious. He is being attended by Dr. William T. McMannis of 612 West 170th Street. Justice Delany is suffering from uraemic poisoning.

At his bedside are Mrs. Delany, the three sons, John, Jr., Arthur and Theodore, and the three daughters, Mrs. Arthur Cunnion and the Misses Alice and Mary Delany.

Dr. Davis Plans Inspection Tour.

So that city officials and newspaper representatives can see the improvements and changes made in the institutions under her care, Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, has arranged for a tour covering Blackwell's, Riker's, and Hart's Islands on Friday morning, the party leaving Pier 8, North River, at 9:30, on the police boat Patrol. The Commissioner says she wants the newspapers fully informed of what is going on in the institutions.

MAIL FRAUD ARREST ON MAYOR'S CHARGE

Saul Birnzweig Accused of Selling Talking Machines by Misleading "Ads."

PROTESTS BY FOREIGNERS

Mitchel and L. C. Wagner of State Labor Department Send Them to United States Officials.

In consequence of complaints lodged with United States District Attorney Marshall by Mayor Mitchel and L. C. Wagner of the New York State Department of Labor, alleging that foreigners living in all parts of the country were being swindled by means of a mail order scheme, Saul Birnzweig, who for years has carried on a business in talking machines at 117 Second Avenue and later at 111 Second Avenue, was arrested yesterday by Post Office Inspectors Mayhew and Swain, on the charge of using the mails to defraud.

When arraigned before Commissioner Houghton, Birnzweig, who at times has carried on business as Saul Birns, the Atlantic Talking Machine Company, and the Metropolitan Talking Machine Company, waived examination and was held in $3,500 bail for the Federal Grand Jury. He furnished surety.

According to Assistant District Attorney Content, who investigated the complaints in My Mitchel's and Mr. Wagner, frauds thus far uncovered total $85,000. He said that while Birnzweig carried on a legitimate business in talking machines in Second Avenue, he conducted fraudulent mail order schemes by means of advertisements in Italian, Greek, Croatian, Russian, and other foreign newspapers published in this and other cities.

In the advertisements, Assistant District Attorney Content said, Birnzweig promised foreigners an opportunity of hearing their native songs produced on a talking machine, which would be sent them on free trial, with records, for thirty days, and could be bought on easy installments. Birnzweig never sent any of the advertised machines or records on free trial, according to Mr. Content, but when intended purchasers communicated with him, demanded a deposit of $5 to $8 in advance. After the receipt of the deposit money, Mr. Content said, Birnzweig sent a cheap phonograph C. O. D. for about 70 per cent. of the purchase price and stated that the remainder of the purchase money could be paid in installments.

The prices of the machines, which were of foreign make and inferior to the standard ones made here, ranged from $25 to $80. In connection with the sales, it was stated, Birnzweig used a contract in which it was provided that in case the purchase money was not paid he was to retain the deposit money to cover expenses.

Some of the foreigners in New York and other cities complained to Mayor Mitchel and others to the New York State Labor Department.

ARRESTED AS BOGUS AGENT.

Bamburger Said to Have Swindled Here and Abroad.

Leon or Louis Bamburger, who has been known for years to Scotland Yard and the police of this city as a commercial swindler, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Houghton on the charge of using the mails in the operation of schemes to defraud and was held in $7,500 bail for examination.

Bamburger was arrested Monday night by Post Office Inspector Barber at Broadway and Thirty-third Street on many complaints lodged with the postal authorities against him. The alleged frauds total thousands of dollars, and in consequence of some of them, Inspector Barber said, several small concerns were forced out of business. According to the complaint made by Inspector Barber, Bamburger for years has been advertising advertisements for agents and salesmen, and by representing that he had an established clientele always obtained employment on a commission and drawing account basis. In a few weeks after getting a job, Barber said, Bamburger would deluge his employers with orders for goods. He would represent that the orders came from reputable merchants and direct that the supplies be immediately forwarded to them.

By means of the drawing account, he would collect commissions on the orders and disappear. Later the merchants would discover that the orders they had filled were credited to irresponsible persons, who after getting the merchandise disposed of it and also vanished.

Inspector Barber said Bamburger was sentenced in London as a commercial swindler to a year's imprisonment in 1899. After his release he came to this country and resumed his criminal operations, because of which he was sentenced to a year's term in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. The prisoner is 60 years old and a widower.

EXAMINE WOOD BEFORE SUIT

Denies Plot to Make W. H. Barnard Pay $200,000 for Alienation.

William W. Wood, a Philadelphia woolen merchant, was examined yesterday before the trial of his $200,000 suit against William H. Barnard, on the charge of having alienated the affections of his wife, Gertrude. In 1910 he said his wife and Barnard met and that the latter, "by giving her money and by flattery and wiles," won her affection. Later Wood and his wife were divorced and Mrs. Wood sued Barnard for $25,200 on the ground that his attentions caused her husband to sue for divorce.

Barnard is the Treasurer of the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company and is closely connected with many other corporations. Mrs. Wood lost her suit against him and when the alienation suit was brought Mrs. Wood and a number of social friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wood came to help the plaintiff.

Mr. Wood denied that his suit was the result of an understanding between him and Mrs. Wood, or that he had ever tried to effect a settlement with the defendant.

"Did your wife force you into bankruptcy?" he was asked.

"Yes. She spent $10,000 on her clothes."

The witness admitted that in May, 1914, he made an agreement with his wife to pay her $60 a week and that he did so until the following July, when he telephoned to her that he was broke.

Mr. Wood told of meetings he had with his wife after they were separated. Once he met her in Battery Park and promised to pay her $1,800 a year because she told him she was without means and he was sorry for her. That was in June last, and he has not seen her since. An effort was made to show that Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Charlton, and a Mrs. Nelly Knowles were all anxious to make Mr. Barnard pay heavily for his acquaintance with Mrs. Wood, but he denied it.

City Wins Riverside Drive Suit.

The Riverdale Realty Company has lost its suit to restrain the city from building a dump at Seventy-ninth Street and Riverside Drive. Justice Lehman of the Supreme Court refused yesterday to make permanent a temporary injunction, thus refusing to sustain the contention of the plaintiff that a dump at that point would injuriously affect the public use of the Drive. Concerning the allegation that the dump would result in obnoxious odors and the scattering of much dust, the Justice said that if these things occurred suitable action could be undertaken to eliminate them.

Books on War in Public Library.

More than 150 publications on the European war, some of them representing two and three volumes, have been acquired recently by the New York Public Library, according to its July report. The report contains a sketch of the late John W. Alexander, with a photograph of the artist and two of his paintings. He was a Director of the Public Library. "Captain John Chalmer's Report of L'Orient Expedition, 1746," is also published in the July report.

CHICAGO-NEW YORK AUTO TIME BEATEN

E. C. Patterson Drives Car More Than 1,000 Miles in 35 Hours and 43 Minutes.

PREVIOUS RECORD 39 HOURS.

Stops Aggregating 59 Minutes Included—Trip Made in Stock Car Over Bad Roads.

By driving his automobile from Chicago to New York, where he arrived yesterday afternoon in 35 hours and 43 minutes, E. C. Patterson, Vice President of P. F. Collier & Son and a motor car enthusiast, shattered all records for the trip of more than 1,000 miles.

The best previous time was made by relay drivers and was a trifle more than 39 hours. Mr. Patterson himself drove the route last year in 41 hours and 17 minutes. One of the outstanding features of the trip, from the point of view of car performance, was the fact that the motor of the car, a six-cylinder touring model, was not stopped once. No adjustments were made save to replace a fan belt and only two rear tires were changed.

Mr. Patterson was at the wheel himself nearly all the way, being relieved for short stretches only by one of his party, which was composed of J. H. Cattell, J. E. Williams and W. Golland, all of Chicago. In addition to its regular four passengers, pilots were carried over some of the route. The car left Chicago at 4:52 A. M. on Sunday and reached Broadway and Sixty-first Street at 3:35 P. M. yesterday. The route was through Bryan, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica, Albany and Poughkeepsie. A total of 59 minutes was consumed in stops to take on fuel, change tires and refresh the crew, but the time of 35 hours and 43 minutes includes this period.

Two speedometers were carried on the car, which was a stock machine in all respects, and they gave the total distance as 1,015 and 1,025 miles respectively. The distance calculated beforehand was thought to be 1,003 miles, but detours added to the ground covered.

The car is Mr. Patterson's own touring car, a Packard, and the trip was made by him simply because of his deep interest in motoring and his desire to lower his own record of last year. He has owned many of the most powerful racing cars built in this country and abroad, including the Mercedes with which Ralph de Palma won the 500-mile race in record time this Spring. The trip which ended yesterday was not a racing affair, however, and Mr. Patterson said last night that his speedometer had seldom indicated more than 45 miles an hour. He said that roads in parts, especially between Erie and Buffalo, were very bad.

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That is the very thing that over 300,000 car owners have done, and you couldn't get them to part with their Hartford Shock Absorbers.
If *more comfort, greater safety, less expense* mean anything to you, motor to the Circle Building and say, "Show me!" to the Hartford man. The address—make a mental note of it—is
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E. V. Hartford, Pres.
*Formerly Truffault-Hartford.

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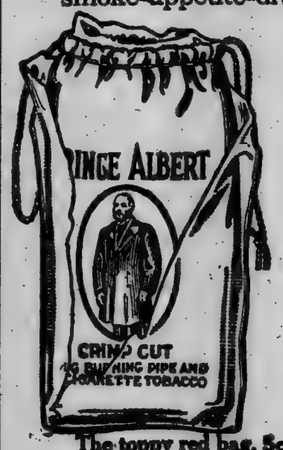

The toppy red bag, 5c

And that line of conversation is 24 kt., whether you play P. A. in your old jimmy pipe or roll it into a makin's cigarette. For you can put your little old blue-pencil O. K. right here that Prince Albert is a regular double-header for a single admission—as joy'us to your tongue and taste one way as the other!

Will the "rollers" kindly step forward for a spell and get some of this listen into their systems? Because Prince Albert certain and sure jams more joy into a makin's paper than ever before was figured up on two hands!

In the plain language of the hills, you can't any more resist such makin's tobacco than a bullfrog can pass up a piece of red flannel! Because P. A. hands to you *everything any cigarette roller ever dreamed-out*—rare flavor, and aroma, and mildness, and body; absolutely the best bet—the best smoke you or any other man ever did roll and put the fire to! Men, we tell you to wise up.

P. A. is crimp cut and stays put—which means rolling P. A. is as easy as falling off a log. And it's good to remember P. A. is put up in the toppy red bag especially for you "rollers." Sells for the price of a jitney ride, 5c.

Now, will the "pipers" kindly open both ears?

Here's tobacco that has made it possible for *three* men to smoke pipes where *one* smoked before!

Any way you hook it up, Prince Albert is *tobacco insurance!* Yes, sir, it guarantees your future as well as your *present* smokings! And just makes your tongue so jimmy pipe joy'us that your smoke appetite grows whopping big. You men who "dassn't," we say you go to P. A., *natural-like!* Because there isn't a bite in a barrel of this national joy smoke.

Unlimber your old jimmy pipe! Dig it out of the dark corner, jam it brimful of P. A. And make fire with a match! Me-o-my!

The tidy red tin, 10c

You get acquainted with Prince Albert in the toppy red bag, 5c; or tidy red tin, 10c, but for the double-back-action-joy, you buy a crystal-glass pound humidor. And then you're set! You see, it has the sponge-moistener top and keeps P. A. at the highest top-notch point of perfection. Prince Albert is also sold in pound and half-pound tin humidors.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1915.

THE DUTY TO MAINTAIN NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

No wrong more serious or more indefensible can be wrought to the commonwealth of mankind than that which is committed by rash and inconsiderate writers who presume of their own caprice to discredit, to pervert, and to undermine the settled principles of public law. Like wreckers they hang out deceptive beacons which lure the vessel of the State upon the rocks. The evils of such false teachings are immediate and most disastrous.

These are the words of a very great and much respected authority upon questions of international law. They are taken from a letter on "Neutral Trade and Contraband of War," one of several such letters contributed to The London Times during our civil war by "Historicus," a name chosen by Sir WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT for much of his writing upon questions arising under the law of nations. The admonition of "Historicus" is of interest and application at this moment, when men of some training in the law or public affairs and seeming to be possessed of some knowledge permit themselves, in considering the questions that have arisen between ourselves and Germany, to put forth doctrines of shrinking and surrender which, were we to act upon them, would expose us to the charge of having wrought irreparable injury to the interests of neutral nations, now and hereafter.

We hear it seriously argued that it would be "a fair adjustment of our dispute with Germany" for us to agree to the German proposal that the submarines of that Power will make no attack upon belligerent merchant ships carrying American passengers on condition that our Government certify that such ships carry no contraband of war. Such an agreement would be an admission on our part that American citizens who take passage upon a ship of belligerent nationality carrying contraband have no rights in the exercise of which their Government will protect them. Their rights, nevertheless, are beyond all question. We have repeatedly so asserted and the assertion has gone forth with the authority of the highest responsible officers of our Government. Our note of Feb. 10 gave notice that we should take whatever steps might be necessary to safeguard American citizens in "the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas." In the note of May 13 and again in the note of June 9 we warned Germany that we could submit to no "abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality."

Those who volunteer their opinions concerning the nature of the reply we should now make to Germany would do well to understand that this doctrine of the rights of neutrals upon the high seas is unconquerably established in international law. It belongs to that class of neutral privileges and immunities secured in the struggle that has been going on for centuries to limit the suffering and damage accruing to non-belligerents from the operations of war. When war was looked upon as a great part of the business of every nation the doctrine of belligerent rights was in the ascendant, the ill-defined rights of neutrals were violated with practical impunity. With the growth of great trade interests, due to the enormous expansion of ocean commerce, neutral nations, which means all nations, for no great nation of the world is always at war, vigorously and successfully insisted upon the recognition of their right to the non-molestation of their trade and their nationals save within the strictly defined limits established by law and usage.

The theatre of this great contest for the rights of peaceful nations was in the main the high seas. It was there that belligerents had been most arrogant, it was there that they stood chiefly in need of restraint. As a result of this contest, we have now a large body of established doctrines, sanctioned by the general assent and by the more formal conclusions of many international conferences. Among them is the doctrine to which we have referred, that a neutral's subjects or citizens may freely take passage on belligerent merchantmen, that in doing so they exercise a right in which their Government will protect them, that the enemy belligerent may not destroy or imperil the lives of such passengers, but if he elect to destroy the ship he is guilty of a crime against law if he does so without previous visit and search and the making of provision for the safety of passengers.

For us now to abandon that right by a truckling agreement to give to Germany the notice she requires as to contraband cargo and withholding our protection from passengers sailing under other conditions would be an appalling failure in honor and in duty. It would be a backward step toward the semi-barbarous times when neutrals had no rights at sea which belligerents were bound to respect, it would be an abandonment of one of the chief fruits of the long struggle for the better protection of the interests of neutrals, it would be a breach of our obligation to other neutral Powers. And we may be sure that a surrender of this right would invite fresh aggressions, until the rights of neutrals would be in peril at every point and the entire domain of lawful privilege subject to invasion.

Germany tells us that the submarine is a new weapon of war, that existing law cannot be held to control its operation, that the rule of safety compels attack without previous visit and search, and that to make provision for the safety of passengers would invite the destruction of the attacking craft. If we once admit that contention we may expect to hear it asserted that the submarine, being a weapon of this century, may freely exercise its murderous calling within the three-mile limit, since, it may be insisted, that doctrine of previous centuries could have contemplated only operations upon the surface of the sea. Give the belligerent an inch, and he will take, not the traditional ell, but mile after mile of prerogative long since denied to him by law and not to be exercised unrebuked even in a single case without imperiling the dearly won immunities of neutrality. The reported abuse of the American flag and an American ship by the submarine that sank the Russian vessel Leo is evidence of what we invite by weak courses. The whole structure of law would be shaken by the abrogation of so important a part.

With the courtesy of friendship, but with all the firmness of indisputable right, we must hold the position we have taken, we must insist upon the continuing validity of the laws to which we have appealed. Our dignity as a nation demands it, we should forfeit the respect of other nations, even of the nation with which we have to deal in this matter, if we yielded. False pleas for conciliation and compromise can have no place when the question is one of national honor, of the nation's standing among nations.

NAVAL IMPROVEMENT PLANS.

The institution of an advisory board of civilian inventors to assist the Bureau of Invention and Development, which Secretary DANIELS proposes to establish in the Navy Department, will encourage the country in the belief that the department is wide awake and intends to profit by the lessons of the hour. The selection of Mr. THOMAS A. EDISON as the head of the advisory board will stir the public imagination. As a means of deeply interesting the country in the promised new development of the navy a better appointment could not have been made. The first work of this board, we understand, will be to help Captain GRANT in the improvement of the navy's fleet of submarines which are in his charge. It can render valuable service also in the development of our naval aeroplanes. The Navy Department is overburdened at present with plans and suggestions submitted to it by American inventors. Many of these merit careful examination, and the officers of the navy now have regular work which occupies all their time. The new board, in the direction of which Mr. EDISON will be associated with a number of skilled engineers, will give due attention to all these suggestions.

The signs of genuine activity in the Navy Department are gratifying. Two of the largest shipbuilding companies in the country have signified their intention to submit bids for the construction of some of the sixteen new submarines already authorized by Congress. Many more boats of this character will be authorized by the next Congress, and it is well to have at the disposal of the Government every possible facility for building them quickly. Devices for protecting the large battleships from destruction by submarines are also receiving the attention of the Navy Department. Naval officers are not sanguine about the success of any such device. The proposed use of heavy chain nets would apply, it seems, only to a warship at anchor. The dreadnoughts move none too quickly as it is, and to hamper their progress at sea with nets suspended from booms seems scarcely feasible. The details of plans for naval improvement, however, are matters for technical, not public, consideration. With the right minds at work, under the proper direction, many problems that now seem baffling may be solved. It is well that the public mind should be thoroughly impressed with the need of improving the navy, and it is most encouraging to know that the department has begun to correct the errors of the past.

PHYSICAL VALUATION OF RAILWAYS.

Work has just been begun upon the physical valuation of the New Haven Railway. The fact that it will cost the company a half-million dollars is a measure of the increase of cost of the entire project. Only about 800 miles a year can be valued, and the company's payroll is $145,000 annually on this account. Originally it was thought the cost would be about $10 a mile for the entire country, or a maximum of $6,000,000. It is now thought by Mr. PROUTY that it will cost the Government three times that and the railways double the cost to the Government. Altogether, $50,000,000 is the latest estimate of the cost.

Unfortunately, the estimates of value do not rise with the estimates of cost. Nobody knows what will be done with the valuation when it is complete. Nobody would dream of basing rates today on the conditions of ten years ago, but this valuation will be ten years old before it is available for the purposes of rate making. If the valuation should show that the roads are undercapitalized, the proposers of the valuation would be the last to agree that the rates should be raised to agree with the valuation. And if the valuation should show that the capitalization is excessive, and any attempt were made to reduce rates accordingly, there would be an instant recourse to the courts, which would make a valuation of their own.

The Government valuation, whatever it is, will bind nobody to anything. A tax valuation is revised annually, but it settles the worth of a property only for purposes of taxation. Nobody would make a bargain on a tax valuation without subjecting it to independent revision. Yet tax valuations are of much higher authority than the physical valuation of railways can ever be, if only for the fact that it is out of date before it is completed. No doubt the costly folly must proceed; it is so much easier to start such notions than to stop them.

THE COURT HOUSE CONTROVERSY.

The result of the conference yesterday, in the office of President MCANENY of the Board of Aldermen, between members of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests and the Mayor, the Controller, and Mr. MCANENY was entirely satisfactory to all who believe that the construction of the new Court House should not be further delayed. The members of the council present included the executive officers of the large insurance companies, banks, trust companies, and savings banks whose interests in city real estate had impelled them to take note of the various charges of extravagance brought against the Court House Board and investigate the statements touching the undesirability of the site. They left the conference satisfied that the site is well adapted to the purpose, that the borings already made indicate that the foundations of the building will be firm, and that the Board of Estimate will not countenance any undue extravagance.

To abandon the Court House plan, after all this time, would entail a great loss to the city and would postpone for many years the building of a suitable home for the law courts. The apparent purpose of the organized opposition to the plan is to compel the erection of a Court House on the present site of the Tweed building in City Hall Park. Public opinion could be counted upon to defeat that scheme. The men who conferred with the Board of Estimate members yesterday do not favor the destruction of the park. It is not likely that opposition to the construction of the building will delay the work much longer.

DEMOCRACY AND WAR.

English labor, stung by much public criticism of its failure to sink all selfish interests in a sense of collective responsibility for the sufficient production of war munitions, becomes suddenly articulate, and retorts upon the Government in a very vigorous manner. J. H. THOMAS, Member of Parliament and also an official of the National Union of Railway Men, in a speech delivered on Monday, addressed to "those in authority" a striking admonition:

> It is senseless talking to workers about unity unless you set the example yourselves. * * * You passed the Defense of the Realm act and also the War Munitions act with a view to bringing to the work of the country all sections of people. Apply the principles and penalties of these acts to the top as well as to the bottom. Act with a firm hand and without regard to the class or creed of those who are today splitting the nation.

It is painfully evident that "those in authority" in England, meaning not only the members of the Government but those also who assume to dictate to the Government, are not actuated by that spirit of self-sacrificing unity which they recommend to the workers of England. Martial law has been declared over the industries that are engaged in the production of war supplies. Union regulations have been superseded by Government regulations. Hours, wages, and profits are subject to arbitration according to rules laid down under the War Munitions act. Following vague threats of compulsion an "industrial army" was organized, amenable to military discipline.

But, alas! it has been impossible to declare martial law over the politics of England. Personal and party jealousies have not been subordinated to the great emergency. The Coalition Cabinet, which was to have been a Ministry of all the talents, is harassed by criticism, by innuendo, by distrust fomented in factional strife, even more acutely than the Cabinet it succeeded. In place of the feud between Lord FISHER and WINSTON CHURCHILL, which wrecked the old Ministry, several feuds have arisen to plague the existing Ministry. There is a cabal against Lord KITCHENER, and another against DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, and recriminations instead of ceasing have multiplied in variety and intensity.

True, the very violence of the disagreement is a measure of the emotional sincerity underlying it. To suppose that Lord NORTHCLIFFE is more interested in the fame of The Times, DAVID LLOYD GEORGE in his private ambitions, Premier ASQUITH in his Premiership, Viscount HALDANE in his party's preferment, or WINSTON CHURCHILL in his personal vindication than in the welfare of England is to suppose a preposterous thing. But that is not the point.

War requires that decisions shall be made easily, rapidly, and with unembarrassed continuity; that authority shall be absolute, even when it errs, (then most of all,) and that responsibility shall be final. Differences are inadmissible. That is what a people who have governed themselves successfully in peace, finding a kind of gyroscopic force in democratic disagreement, now have painfully to learn in war against a people long accustomed to be governed by autocratic will. Any popular government tends at first to bungle war. It is slow to find itself in that unaccustomed work. War is an autocratic business.

TOO MUCH MONEY.

The monthly circulation statement shows that cash is being injected into the currents of trade, although there is no good work for it to do in such surplus amounts. There was gold enough last year, but in June there was in circulation $1,676,000,000, against last year $1,649,000,000. The banks have no need of the unusual amounts in circulation, and people are carrying more in their pockets than is their custom. This year there are out $80,501,000 of Federal Reserve notes, although last year there were none, and this year there is no greater need of them. This year there are afloat national bank notes to the total of $786,643,647, although last year the country got along very well with $718,085,637 for a larger business. There are other minor changes, and, in total, the currency now in circulation is $3,585,140,626, against $3,419,168,368 in June last year. That works out at $1.06 more apiece than last year, and several dollars apiece more than in the boom times of 1906.

This country has never learned how to get rid of unnecessary circulation. In fact, there is more money in circulation now than ever before, although the needs of trade are less than in several other years. No doubt the Federal Reserve notes in time will contract as well as increase in volume, but now they are an addition to an existing excess. Under normal conditions we should export the surplus gold, and take back what we want more. But now we are unable to import goods, for they are not produced. Yet we are under compulsion to sell, so great are the necessities of many nations, and there being no other producers upon the scale of present wants. Our gold is cheaper than our goods. Foreign countries need our gold more than our goods, except only those necessary to sustain life or conduct war. Yet foreign buyers take what we could consume, and leave us the gold which we degrade into pocket pieces, so little have we learned to put it to better use.

Perhaps it is as well, for there is no way of using our excess of gold, if put to banking use, without an orgy of credit inflation. We are now in an era of inflation, with a discount upon all foreign moneys. The premium upon the American dollar is only paid by those who lack it. For those who collectively have too many of them there is a discount upon the dollars in comparison with some of the goods for which the dollars exchange.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Motor Cyclists May Now Be Identified.

While figures of deaths and accidents in the streets, gathered by that indefatigable worker, Secretary CORNELL of the National Highways Protective Society, show that motor cycles are responsible for a large share of the casualties, their drivers have never been subject to the regulations of the State imposed on motor-car drivers. No tests of their fitness are required, no means of identifying lawless motor cyclists has been provided in the windowed and loopholed Callan law. Therefore the Aldermen of this city have acted wisely in passing an ordinance requiring that motor cycles bear identification numbers in front and rear, obtainable at a fee of $2 from the Department of Licenses. A motor cyclist who violates the traffic or motor vehicle laws may no longer speed away unidentified.

The machines must also bear at night a white light in front and a red light behind, and be at all times equipped with brake, bell or horn, and a muffler for the engine. No person under 18 may operate a motor cycle, and a penalty of $10 fine or ten days in jail may be inflicted for violation of any of the new law's provisions. The annoyance to public peace and endangerment of life occasioned by reckless cyclists should hereafter be considerably reduced. We believe that Dr. GOLDWATER, head of the Health Department, and the National Highways Protective Society are entitled to much credit for this measure to abate a long-standing nuisance.

Agriculture and the Drama.

In an era when great histrionism is scarcely more than a memory, it seems that appreciation of the acted drama as an influence for education and propaganda was never greater. We are hearing continually of plays written to serve a cause, to promote a fad, to stir the public mind to interest itself in various reforms. There are woman suffrage plays and tenement house reform plays. We need not mention the social and physiological plays of BRIEUX, as they do not fall in exactly the same category as the others we have in mind. Primarily the drama dealt with the perpetual battle of the human soul with fate.

That was the conception on which Greek tragedy was based. Later its all-absorbing theme was the love of the sexes, but the great plays of all ages were essentially those which enabled the gifted actor to display his skill in denoting the workings of human passion. In the present movement to use the drama as an instrument to promote various causes we must confess that we see little hope for either poetry or histrionism. The University of Minnesota lately endeavored to arouse interest in the agriculture of that State by fathering performances of two prize plays dealing with farm life, "Back to the Farm" and "Kindling the Hearth Fire," both described as didactic rather than dramatic. A student society of the Massachusetts Agricultural College now offers a prize for a drama of rural life, which must not ridicule that kind of life, but may be either serious or humorous. This is a liberal offer.

It seems that the prize might have been fairly won by the authors of "Speed the Plough," "The Rent Day," "The Old Homestead," or "Way Down East." But good plays deal with the passions and failings and virtues of men and women, not with the facts of their environment. A prize play for an agricultural school, it seems, may confuse the real elements of drama with rotation of crops, fertilization of soils, and the feeding of live stock. If it neglects these matters, of what service can it be to agriculture; and if it deals with them, how can it be drama, even if it is divided into acts and its arguments are presented in the form of dialogue?

New Uses for Publicity.

The Pennsylvania Railway publishes the name of the young lady who ran her automobile through the crossing gates and of the watchman at the crossing who failed in his duty to protect passersby. It is a novel use of publicity and it imposes a duty upon the public. The mere printing of the names is futile. But if the readers of the names do their duty those whose names are called will find their daily life less pleasant unless they reform the habits which threaten others as well as themselves. It seems incredible that anybody should be so reckless as to run through gates closed against traffic. Yet it is so true that the Long Island Railway at one crossing is putting in place a timber like a ship's boom to stop the joy riders who like to race the locomotives to the crossing rather than wait a minute.

Automobilists perhaps will avoid wrecking their machines where they would take a chance for their necks. They have hardly the right to risk their necks with a good conscience. They have no right to risk the lives of others, and there is no telling what harm might be done by a collision with an automobile. There is little good in throwing remarks like these into space. To do any good they ought to be brought home to the persons who need the caution, like those whose names the railway is calling publicly. Public opinion is superior to the police court in some respects, and the practices complained of will be stopped if they are made sufficiently unpopular.

Dr. Cabot and Dr. Glasgow.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has not Dr. Glasgow allowed her emotions to displace the dictates of calm reason when she accuses Dr. Cabot of harboring hatred and subversive designs against women, as a class, engaged in the practice of medicine? Personal reasons there can be none for entertaining such designs. His position in the medical world is too high and secure. He does not, to my knowledge, represent any class or community of medical men bent on crowding women out of his profession.

In my humble opinion, Dr. Glasgow impugns her right to championship, and stultifies her cause by resorting to invective instead of logic, by stirring up emotions instead of balancing the scales of reason, so essential to success in her own profession. In times like these, when women's and men's minds are stirred by imaginary and real wrongs, calmness and self-restraint are social necessities and essential factors of loyalty and patriotism. A. L. S.

New York, July 11, 1915.

TIMETABLE TIME.

From Maine to the Gulf and from ocean to ocean
We're studying now what the timetables say,
Since Summer is here, and we all have a notion
From work, from the city, we must get away.
There's talk of expresses, of trolleys, of stages,
Of beaches, and inns, lofty mountains to climb;
There's thumbing of folders and scanning of pages—
Toward Frisco some turn, since it's timetable time.

One looks up the steamer to far isles, for fishing,
One's seeking the route to a smart shore hotel,
And one for a motor-boat outing is wishing;
Another claims cottage life suits him right well.
Sweet Hetty and Betty and Millie and Lillie
Are packing their trunks, and I'll wager a dime
Their thoughts are of Jack and of Dick and of Billy,
Mixed up with the figures of timetable time.

I study the timetable, too, though well knowing
The path to a farmhouse which stands by the shore.
I see the quaint well-curb, can hear cattle lowing,
Pause under the apple tree shading the door.
Glad hands stretch a welcome. A whiff from the table
Comes, spicy as odors in Araby's clime.
Oh, burden of work, you're a myth, a mere fable,
Forgot, 'mid the visions of timetable time!

ELIA A. FANNING.

FOLLY OF PHYSICAL STRIFE.

War Ground of the Future Will Be the Mental Region.

Stamford, Conn., July 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sermon by Dr. Watson of Paris, which has been so widely circulated through the press, is a form of reasoning which belongs to the genetic school of thinking and is not of the most modern telic method.

All nature up to the age of thinking, reasoning man has been evolving according to laws of nature, which could not help but bring certain results. Rivers flow in the direction their environment forces them; electricity exists in the atmosphere free, unused; fire destroys; winds blow for fair or dark purposes. In fact, all nature's forces are genetic until the mind of man or man's intellect causes them to become telic. Then the river's course is turned, its powers controlled; electricity harnessed for light and heat; fire mastered for practical uses; winds turn wheels, and, in fact, all the true benefits of life today are telic.

In the question of war at present archaic reasons are constantly being given forth. Genetic laws are contemplated to prove the arguments that America should go to war—join the Allies. The reasons given are usually that war has to be. It is a law of nature, always was, always will be. The struggle for existence is an accepted fact, and a fact never disproved. The survival of the fittest is necessary. War leads to progress, and the world has ever advanced through wars. The history of various empires and nations is recited to give evidence of nations being overcome, one by the other, through wars, and the more virile and stronger being victorious. Then the notion that the world becomes too thickly populated and wars are needed to thin out the race is often proclaimed nowadays.

All these and many more excuses for going to war are common in our midst. And, finally, the weakest and most unscientific argument is put forth by Dr. Watson (nothing at all new or original,) and coincided with by Mr. Roosevelt, that we must help a little sister from ruin from the two big brothers (a bully and a weakling.)

It would be easy enough to decide what to do if the case were as simple and poetic as Dr. Watson so symbolically expresses it. The tremendous question of staying neutral as the United States has remained neutral, according to strict international law, does not by any means signify a cowardice or a lack of manly response to a cry from the little sister nation. The United States has stood for far greater things which it could not have done if it, too, had joined in the fearful murder now so rampant in Europe.

The giving of all the youth in our country to be slaughtered would not lend the strength to poor Belgium or to the Allies or help to crush out German militarism (not Germany) as much as the intellectual method of understanding the meaning of the law "struggle for existence." To give of our uttermost to aid the Allies in every way, even if it came to making a break with Germany's friendship, outwardly would be grander than attempting to take the offensive in actual war tactics.

The absurd idea that war is a necessity is like the old notion that children must have all the diseases of childhood. It is a fact that within nature a constant struggle is going on; but with the developing of man's intellect the plane of the struggle has been shifting ever since the nineteenth century. Today, instead of being such fools as to kill men off by the thousands to get rid of them, to lessen population, the wise ones know that we should govern the birth rate telically and have no such slaughter. War shall forever be in man's existence, but man's brain, his thinking principle, the one factor he has that differentiates him from all animals, shall be the ground upon which his battles shall be fought. As numbers and weights and majorities all count today on the bloody battlefield, so will the vote of the arguments be obeyed in the arbitration court of the future. Murderous war is a part of the ancient regime. Let America give all she can and as a great mother nation share all, but let her not take the stand of arms and the sword.

E. P. CAPE.

The Door of Medicine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Baruch says women physicians find their greatest opportunity in social welfare. Does Dr. Baruch know that in Alabama and Florida women are denied the right to seek this opportunity of contributing to the social welfare by practicing medicine? Evidently the men of those States—the legislators, at least, who are not physicians, and do not speak with the knowledge and authority of the distinguished writer of the letter quoted—do not regard women as fit to practice medicine, and so debar them by law from an honorable vocation and livelihood.

In Georgia, South Carolina, and Arkansas, on the other hand, women are permitted the legal custody as medical practitioners over life and death and birth, but are debarred from the practice of law. Whether in those States health is valued less than property we cannot say. At the present time Georgia women are seeking in their Legislature to be released from this discrimination in the law against their sex. It remains to be seen how successful they will be.

Had the distinguished Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi lived in any of those States the world might have been deprived of her splendid services. Incidentally, Dr. Baruch might have stated that Dr. Jacobi was an ardent suffragist. It is such unintelligent and unjust discriminations against women which make suffragists feel that the rights of any class, or sex, are safer when the direct power of the ballot is in their own hands.

IDA MOODY PALMER.

New York, July 11, 1915.

No Blessings Go to Waste.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the self-supporting spinsters of New York State whom your correspondent "B. B." wishes to place in politics, will you permit me space in which to reassure her on one point? Cardinal Gibbons is quite right in assuming that most women are either "married or to be married." On page 148 of the abstract of the current census of the United States are to be found the old maid statistics of the United States. From the point of view of the home, they are very encouraging. Of the women of 20 years of age and over in our country today only 19.5 per cent. are unappropriated blessings. Of the women of 35 years of age and over, only 9.1 per cent. are single, while of the women of 65 years of age and older only 6.3 are unwed. That is, the average woman only has six chances of escaping matrimony to ninety-four chances of some man marrying her before she dies; and also while there is life there is hope. This proves beyond all cavil that this is a married woman's country and that your mother and my mother and everybody's mother is the average woman. We run our country for the average, not for the exceptional man or women.

The suffragists to the contrary notwithstanding, efficient motherhood is the highest possible social service which a woman may render to her State. It is a very rare thing, however, for a woman to succeed in public life and at the same time be an efficient mother. The two services are sure to conflict. From the point of view of the race and the State, therefore, it is a mistake to hold up public service as an ideal for girlhood.

MARJORIE DORMAN.

New York, July 8, 1915.

The Offending Flower Pot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do any of your correspondents that are in favor of flower pots on window sills live underneath any people who have them? I do, and I consider them a nuisance. If these people would only notify you when they intend to water their plants it would not be so bad. But as it is, two or three times a day, not only my windows, but my curtains, floors, and chairs are sprinkled with muddy water that splashes on my window sills and then inside. The flowers do look pretty; I won't deny that. But I hate to have my furniture ruined.

L. E. JAMESON.

New York, July 12, 1915.

WHAT SOCIALISM FEARS OF THE SABRE.

Until Its Despotism Is Overthrown, No Peace Will Be Safe with Germany—Therefore, War Must Continue to the End.

By H. M. HYNDMAN,
Chairman of the Socialist Party in England.

Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster,
London, June 27, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the beginning of this war you allowed me, as one of the oldest Social-Democrats living, to appeal to American Socialists of all shades of opinion not to allow themselves to be misled in regard to the facts of the conflict by pro-German misrepresentations or peace-at-any-price propaganda. The unprecedented struggle has now been going on for nearly a year. Millions of men have been killed or mutilated, and hundreds of millions sterling have been wasted. It is not surprising, therefore, that well-meaning efforts should be made by humane people in the belligerent as well as in the neutral countries to induce the combatants to consider terms of peace. For a Social-Democrat to oppose such attempts to put a stop to the wholesale carnage and money expenditure appears to some quite contrary to Socialist doctrine and a declaration against the brotherhood of man.

But this is not so. The stupendous fight now being fought is a fight to save Europe from a long-prepared endeavor to put us all under the heel of Prussianized Germany and her confederates, with the intention of establishing a world-wide empire under the same militarist domination. There can now be no doubt whatever about that. The men who control the policy of Germany, from the Kaiser and the King of Bavaria downward, all openly avow it. The nation as a whole does not deny it. The pretense that the war was entered upon as a war of defense is completely abandoned, now that it has served its purpose of giving the official German Social-Democratic Party an excuse for turning Chauvinists and supporting the bitterest enemies of Socialism. All disguise has been thrown aside. The policy of conquest and empire is accepted as the policy of the Germanic powers, with the exception of a small and hitherto uninfluential section, whose protests, fine as they are, produce no effect.

It seems clear, also, that the elaborate proposals which emanated from Germany, at The Hague, for mitigating the ferocity and reducing the horrors of war were only suggested in order to weaken the resistance of nations more humane and more honorable than herself. For it is now proved conclusively that at the very time when these conventions were formulated by Germany and accepted by her possible adversaries, all the means (including large supplies of poisonous gases) were being made ready to infringe them wholesale. Treaties likewise which stand in the way of the realization of the full German program are denounced as being in no sense binding, and declarations, however solemn, are set aside as worthless. International law has become a mere figment, and centuries-old agreements, never broken in modern times, are, to Germany, a vain thing.

All this means and can only mean that no reliance whatever can be placed in Germany under her present rulers. If she and her friends win in this war, or if they succeed in obtaining a "draw," as the result of this terrific contest, no nation, great or small, near or remote, will be safe from a fresh attempt so soon as the aggressor thinks there is again a good chance of victory. It is not an ordinary campaign upon which the Germanic powers have embarked. The alternative for all their neighbors is crush or be crushed. The Kaiser himself has lately put that in so many words.

Nowhere has the truth been more plainly enunciated than in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES; none are better informed as to the real state of the case than American Socialists, who learn many facts about the campaign which are carefully kept from us English. I am amazed, therefore, to find that many of them who are not of German birth still uphold the cause of the Germanic powers against the Allies, and are anxious to save them from that complete defeat which sooner or later must surely come. Happily, the Belgians, the Serbians, the French, the English, the Russians, the Italians, one and all, declare that, under no circumstances, will they conclude a separate peace with the ravagers and pirates who have entered upon the greatest war of all time, and that no collective peace will be considered until Belgium and France have been cleared of the enemy and Prussian militarism has been completely defeated.

I say "happily," for it would, indeed, be deplorable if Germany had compelled her opponents to incur these terrible losses of men and vast destruction of wealth merely to bring about an inconclusive issue, leaving her in a position to recommence her struggle for supremacy within a few years. "Kultur," as understood by Prussian militarists, must be destroyed in the interests of national development, political progress and economic freedom. The overthrow of the despotism of the sabre will be of lasting benefit to Germany herself, and it is greatly to be regretted that our Socialist comrades in the Fatherland failed to recognize this from the first. It is for them, now that they have learned what it all means, not to cry for peace on behalf of their own enemies, the junkers, but to do their best, even thus late in the day, to hamper the policy which, partly by their own sad betrayal, has made their country the enemy of the human race.

Mere denunciations of Russian or of English misdoings in the past are not arguments in favor of Germany's malfeasances and atrocities today. I can claim that no Englishman has done more to withstand British despotism in India, or ran more risks in opposing our own infamous Boer war than the writer of this letter. I am a lifelong opponent of imperialism and militarism in my own country as elsewhere. I regard it as one of the greatest privileges of my life that I have been able to number among my intimate friends, for the past fifty years and more, the French, Russian, Italian, Hungarian, and Indian patriots who have stood up for the freedom of their people against political, military, and economic oppression. For that very reason I am entitled to stand by my own country, which has done much good as well as much evil in the world, when she is engaged in a life-and-death struggle to maintain her own independence as well as to uphold liberty and nationality on the Continent of Europe. I have the right, also, I think, to appeal again to my fellow-Socialists across the Atlantic not to side with the enemies of peace and progress in the greatest war the world has ever seen.

H. M. HYNDMAN.

THE PARLOR GERMAN.

Sufficient Apology for His Ways Is They Are His Own.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most amusing features of the Anglo-American campaign of vilification against the Germans is the attempt to prove the Germans inferior because they have different standards of table manners, and because the German male seems out of place at pink teas and receptions.

It seems to me that the American male is in the same boat, for it is well known that, while the American woman is much admired in "select" European circles, her consort is considered "socially unavailable" and "impossible." I say this not in disparagement, but, on the contrary, mention it as a point in favor of the American man.

In regard to table manners, as there is no international board to regulate such etiquette, the Germans are justified in setting their own standards without consulting the wishes of the English or of the Americans.

So if the Germans care to eat with their knives, and believe that the act of eating soup should be accompanied by a loud noise, they are at liberty to dine in this manner, and in doing so are, in fact, observing proper rules of etiquette.

That portion of our population which seems to think that an American is nothing more than a species of second-hand, transatlantic Englishman, loses no opportunity to point out our great indebtedness to Shakespeare, Milton and other English poets with their mushy prisms, prunes, daffodils, and the pale, wan moons. One can only wish that they were in a position to feel greatly indebted to the immortal "Book of Snobs."

But when I read such effusions as that from the pen of Poultney Bigelow, I sadly exclaim: "O Thackeray, thy labors were in vain!"

PRUSSIAN-AMERICAN.

Quincy, Ill., July 10, 1915.

A Dilemma of German Logic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is really a remarkable inconsistency in the last German note to the United States which is worthy to stand with the other gems of German logic uncovered since last August, and I haven't seen it pointed out anywhere.

According to the present German statement, the position of the Imperial Government is that the sinking of the Lusitania was justified because she carried a large cargo of ammunition which was to be used against German breadwinners, now busy defending the Fatherland by invading neighboring countries. But when the Imperial Government comes to excusing itself for the deaths of the large number of Americans, the presence of ammunition on board the Lusitania becomes merely a "peculiar circumstance" to account for the rapid sinking of the ship. The German position is this:

1. We sank the Lusitania because she had ammunition on board.

2. Of course we could not foresee the "peculiar circumstance" that the Lusitania had ammunition on board and, therefore, assumed that this "mighty ship" would float long enough for all the passengers to escape.

The only way to remove the German Imperial Government from the horns of this dilemma is to infer that in a narrow devotion to humanitarian principles it did not know that explosives explode. But it is a striking reminder of Sir Edward Grey's discovery of the German determination "to have it both ways."

L. U.

New York, July 13, 1915.

The Suffragist's Horn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have you seen the suffrage poster—a girl "blowing her own horn"? The drawing is good, and the design so appropriate to the 10 per cent. of the female sex which it represents that it is, to the remaining 90 per cent., "a source of innocent merriment."

MARY ALLEN BUTTERFIELD.

Boston, Mass., July 10, 1915.

A GROSS FABLE.

What Jane Addams Does Not Know About the Man Tyrant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 10 you publish a report of Miss Jane Addams's speech at Carnegie Hall. For her, as a philanthropist and social worker, I have had great respect. Our settlements in New York, including the East Side House, of which I was myself a founder, have learned much from Hull House. But as a politician she seems to me a pitiful failure. Your report has her as saying:

> In order to make bayonet charges all nations make their soldiers practically drunk, before it is possible. * * * In other words, before the terrible bayonet charges they speak of with dread, the men must be doped before they will start.

Now, I have a son in the French Army and have been in the way, during this war, of seeing letters from men at the front on both sides, and I assert that the charge is false and shows a pitiful ignorance of human nature. Miss Addams evidently knows nothing of the joy of combat; whatever faults the soldiers have, they are not cowards. The Germans, the French, the English, who are struggling from Alsace to the sea do not need any "dope" to stimulate their courage, or to drown their fears. Some one has told Miss Addams this gruesome tale and she believed it.

This is the same sort of thing that was said by ignorant persons of the German brigades in our civil war, and that my friend, Carl Schurz, resented with so much spirit. Would he were here to resent it now.

Let me add that statements like this are characteristic of the suffragists. I have been debating with them for two years, have met and heard their principal orators. They mean well, perhaps, but are always making positive statements which show ignorance of the fundamental facts of human nature. No fable is too gross for them to swallow if it reflects on the tyrant man.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

New York, July 11, 1915.

A Call for Fans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In response to my last appeal for ticking and cotton, which you so kindly published, thousands of yards and spools have come, giving employment to penniless women and later comfort to bedless beings in unhappy Serbia. Such generosity gives me courage to beg again, this

HITCHES HER AUTO TO STAR OF FAME

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw Puts Her Little Yellow Car Up Against Boston Tea Party.

LET 'EM SELL IT FOR TAXES

She Has No Representation in Government, and She'll Just Defy Their Extortion.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and her little yellow suffrage car Eastern Victory, she hopes, will go down into history with the Boston Tea Party as examples of unjust taxation.

Dr. Shaw yesterday issued a statement in Pittsfield, Mass., saying that she had never refused to pay any but an exorbitant tax unjustly levied on her, and that if her little yellow automobile, presented to her in New York two weeks ago, is sold for taxes it will be an altogether unfair discrimination against the 70-year-old President of the National Suffrage Association.

The trouble began in the Fall of 1913, says the statement, when the Tax Assessor of Upper Providence Township, Delaware County, Penn., left at the house of Dr. Shaw at Moylan a large legal paper requesting her to make out a detailed statement of all her "personal property, mortgages, stocks, and bonds with minute details."

Dr. Shaw replied that while she was illegally denied the right of participating in the Government of the State to ask her to make out a list upon which taxes were to be levied would be "heaping injury upon tyranny." "In the spirit of 1776," as her statement reads, she "declined to be a party to an act which violated the national Constitution." So she returned the document unadorned.

Dr. Shaw did not violate any law in this act, her statement goes on to explain, for on the document itself was the statement that if for any reason the list was not made out by the person to be taxed the assessor should "learn the amount of the property and make out a reasonably fair statement."

Did the baffled assessor do this! Not a bit of it. He boasted before witnesses who can be brought by Dr. Shaw, she says, that he would make the assessment so large that the suffrage leader would be compelled to make out the statement. He assessed her for $30,000. Then comes the thing that Dr. Shaw and her friends think is just plain "cattishness." Waiting until the proper time to swear off an overassessment Dr. Shaw found herself out of the State on a lecture tour, but sent a representative with full power of attorney to act for her. The Tax Commissioner refused to do anything of the reduction unless Dr. Shaw made out the declaration and then, to quote her:

"Unable to conceal the real animus of the situation the assessor sent out an absolutely false and misleading statement, declaring that as soon as Dr. Shaw had received the notice of assessment she had immediately rushed to the Commissioner and demanded that it be reduced, and she did nothing of the kind."

That was not the end of the trouble between the suffragist and the Tax Collector. Dr. Shaw did not pay the exaggerated tax on property she did not own, but she did change her legal address and sent in first one personal notice, then a second acknowledged by her lawyer, and a third in a registered letter to make sure of the reaching its destination, but no notice was taken of them.

The taking of the little yellow car in the absence of every one but a little maid from the house in Moylan is a part of the assessor's attempt to make her pay the unjust tax, says Mr. Shaw, the car being a gift.

At the end of her statement, as a valedictory to the little yellow car which was presented to her on June 29, and in which she had taken her first two weeks' vacation in three years to learn how to run, Dr. Shaw says:

"These men, living on the soil made sacred by the blood of heroes and heroines who fought some of the fiercest battles against the tyranny of taxation without representation, had caught so little of this heroic spirit themselves that they thought it could be used in others.

"In making the levy upon the car the officer stated to Miss Anthony's maid that unless the tax was paid within five days the sale would be advertised.

"The sale will probably take place, and the little yellow motor named Eastern Victory will become famous when the history of the tyrannical and inconsistent attitude of this so-called republic shall be written."

BIDDING WILL BE LIVELY.

Suffragists, "Antis," and Business Men to Contest for Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw's automobile will be sold Tuesday.

Immediately after the suffrage leader made her position known it was learned that three factions, the suffragists, the anti-suffragists, and business men bent on getting a motor car bargain, would bid for the car. It looks as if the fight were going to be a spectacular one, with Dr. Shaw the gainer to the extent of a tidy amount in excess of the assessment against the roadster.

The suffragists of Delaware County have been passing the hat, and say that by the end of the week they will have a very big fund, but the antis have not been idle, and they already boast of a $500 fund which they will carry to the constable's sale.

Others who covet the car, which has an electric starter and other recent devices, include a Justice of the Peace, Percy Cooper, and the Collector of Taxes, Louis Little. The latter is collector in Upper Providence Township, wherein is the Moylan home of Dr. Shaw. The suffragists, incensed that he should seek possession of the car, have retained an attorney to contest his rights in bidding personally in a sale of property seized for nonpayment of taxes.

G. A. LORILLARD TO MARRY.

Son of Pierre Lorillard Engaged to Miss Mary V. Green.

Mrs. David Lewis of Philadelphia has announced the engagement of her sister, Miss Mary Victoria Green, to Griswold A. Lorillard, son of Pierre Lorillard of New York and Tuxedo Park.

Miss Green is a daughter of the late Thomas H. Green. Mr. Lorillard is a graduate of Harvard, class of '06, and is a member of the Knickerbocker, Tuxedo, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs.

No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS FARREN WEDS TODAY.

Daughter of Ex-Judge in Albany to Marry J. Stacy Palmer.

The wedding of Miss Jacquelin Farren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Farren of Albany, and J. Stacy Palmer of Staunton, Va., will take place at noon today in the rectory of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Avenue and Eighty-third Street.

Miss Molly Woods of this city is to be maid of honor, and James Hutchins of Fort Worth, Texas, will be best man.

The wedding breakfast will be served at the National Democratic Club. After returning from their wedding trip, Mr. Palmer and his bride will reside at Garden City, L. I.

Miss Farren's father was formerly City Court Judge in Albany.

COUNSEL ASSAILS FULLAM.

Accuses Annapolis Superintendent of Prejudice and Unfairness.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, July 13.—In the opening argument today before the Court of Inquiry which has been investigating the irregularities at the recent examination in the Naval Academy, Representative Carlin, of counsel for the defendants, charged prejudice, unfairness and lack of capcity against Rear Admiral Fullam, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Commander Traut, head of the Department of Modern Languages and others in authority at the institution. No such attack has been made upon officers of the academy since it was founded.

Mr. Carlin resented Admiral Fullam's charge that the defendants had brought politics into the matter to prevent the punishment of guilty midshipmen. He asserted that the head of the academy had brought to bear politics and other influences to prevent a fair hearing of the matter when he should have welcomed it. He also charged that a newspaper campaign had been conducted by Admiral Fullam and other officers at the academy, and that Superintendent Fullam has sought to prejudice the mind of the Secretary of the Navy in advance of the action of the court and sought to dodge the issue by the cry of politics.

Commander Traut was charged by Mr. Carlin with conceiving the idea that midshipmen were untrustworthy. Mr. Carlin asserted that the instructors in the department of modern languages knew on May 10 that examination papers had been stolen and reported it to Commander Traut, but that he did not make an examination, but simply changed the papers from one drawer to another. Mr. Carlin said that he believed that some one connected with the academy, but not a midshipman, sent the papers to a midshipman of the first class, who in turn mailed them to Midshipmah Moss in order to cover his own tracks.

Mr. Carlin intimated that the civil courts will be resorted to if any of the defendant midshipmen are dismissed through the recommendation of the present court. Citing the act of 1906, approved April 9, Mr. Carlin said that the procedure necessary for the dismissal of a midshipman had not been followed.

BABY A HEROIN VICTIM.

Gets Habit from Her Mother, Who Is a Tombs Prisoner.

A girl, eight months old, who, according to Dr. Perry Lichtenstein, the Tombs physician, showed all the symptoms of the drug habit, was carried into the Court of Special Sessions in her mother's arms yesterday. Mrs. Sadie Shapiro, 23, of 32 East Third Street, the mother, was before the court on a charge of possessing heroin.

Dr. Lichtenstein asserted that the baby had taken the drug into her system through the mother's nursing. The child was pale, with the contracted pupils of a confirmed drug user, and either twitched from nervousness or lay in a stupor.

The mother told Justices Russell, Herrman, and Herbert that she began to use drugs following her discharge from a hospital after the child was born. She said that a neighbor gave her the drug to relieve pain. The court ordered that after the mother and baby had been treated by Dr. Lichtenstein so they were strong enough to leave the prison that they be sent to the Metropolitan Hospital for treatment.

Mrs. Shapiro was arrested last week with her husband, Edward, for having drugs. The husband awaits trial.

HIT BY R. G. VANDERBILT CAR

Little Boy Taken to Hospital by the Young Capitalist.

While Reginald G. Vanderbilt and a party were on their way to the Little Hungary Restaurant to dine last evening in Mr. Vanderbilt's car, the machine hit Samuel Flack, 7 years old, of 126 Second Street. The child was playing in front of his home and slipped on a banana peel, falling directly in front of the automobile.

Reuben Ridard, Mr. Vanderbilt's chauffeur, swerved the car to one side, so that the right fender just grazed Flack's head. Mr. Vanderbilt had the car stopped and took the boy to the Har Moriah Hospital, only a few doors away, where Dr. Banowich assured him the patient was uninjured except for slight scalp wounds.

There were two men and two women besides Mr. Vanderbilt in the automobile. He would not give their names.

HOPPER ACCOUNTING FILED.

Widow and Three Children Share in $847,089 Income.

An accounting of the trusts created under the will of George H. Hopper for the benefit of his widow, Mrs. Harriet A. Hopper, and her three children, shows that from Oct. 4, 1899, to date, the income has totaled $847,089. One-half the income is for the life benefit of the widow and the remaining half goes in equal shares to the children.

The amount of the trusts is not given. The report shows, however, that there is a long list of securities, including stock in Standard Oil subsidiary companies.

S. E. Vernon Left $697,000.

An appraisal filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office, Brooklyn, showed that Samuel E. Vernon, a manufacturer of blankbooks, who died at his home, 96 Remsen Street, in October, 1914, left a net estate of $697,000. The property goes to Mr. Vernon's widow and his two children.

SENDS SECOND RELIEF SHIP.

New York State Loading General Cargo for the Belgians.

The second New York State Belgian relief ship, the Daltonhall, commenced loading supplies yesterday for Rotterdam at Pier B. in Weehawken. The supplies will be distributed to the destitute people of Belgium by the American Commission for Relief in Brussels.

Captain George L. Hayes of the Daltonhall had made preparations in his holds for a cargo of wheat in bulk, and was disappointed when he discovered that it would be a general cargo this voyage. He said the steamer made a slow trip in ballast from Swansea on account of head winds and high seas, and was only a few hours behind one of the British freighters that was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland.

The Daltonhall will get away at the end of the week. Although she is British, in the insignia and banner of the Belgian Relief Commission secure the steamer from attack by German submarines while carrying the supplies for the refugees.

VESUVIUS MORE ACTIVE.

Heavy Explosions and Jets of Lava Noted in Crater.

NAPLES, July 13.—The activity of Mount Vesuvius is becoming more marked. Professor Malladra, Director of the Royal Observatory on the volcano, today descended into the crater with three assistants to take photographs and make observations.

Professor Malladra found the temperature of the lava at the edge of the crater to be 100 degrees centigrade. Thirty yards down the crater water falling on the lava turned into steam and quickly evaporated. An electric pyrometer, nearly registered 565 degrees centigrade. The heat scorched the feet of Professor Malladra and his assistants, making it necessary for them to stand on asbestos mats.

The explosions were deafening, and falling cinders burned the explorers slightly. At certain points lava sprang up to lets a yard high, these incandescent fountains turning into large bubbles of white or gray gas. Below the observers was a subterranean lake of boiling lava, similar to those found in the Hawaiian Islands.

TELL THE SAD PART WOMAN HAS IN WAR

Not a Smile Seen by Miss Newman in Her Three Days' Visit in Berlin.

FACES BURNT WITH SORROW

Half Slaughtered Humanity in War Hospitals—Hague Delegates Plead Here for Peace.

"In Germany, where sobbing on the street is forbidden by law, women still sob for their loved ones who have died at the front, and where the wearing of mourning is als the subject of regulation women wear a badge of sorrow upon their hearts."

These were among features brought out in relief in the picture of conditions in Berlin painted last evening by Miss Evelyn Newman, delegate to the recent Peace Conference at The Hague.

Miss Newman, Miss Alice Carpenter, and Mrs. Marion Cothren, all recently returned from the Peace Conference, were the guests of the League for Business Opportunities for Women at a dinner at the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, at which Mrs. Henry Bruere presided. Woman's place in war was the theme of all the speeches and the affair was an appeal for peace.

Miss Newman visited Berlin at the close of The Hague Conference. She said that often soldiers could be seen marching through the streets in their bright uniforms, but it was the women who were seen everywhere.

"There are women working in the streets, picking up refuse, and in the railroad stations, in the shops, and in the factories," she said. "I stopped at a club, the Deutsche Lyceum, that has been organized by women, furnished by women, and operated by them. And yet it is said that women have no place in war.

"In the three days I was in Berlin I did not see a smile nor hear a sound of rejoicing except on the children's playground. Sorrow has descended upon the city. The Government only allows women who have lost a husband or a son in battle to wear heavy mourning in Berlin. Yet I saw many in deep mourning, and black and white, symbols of sorrow, are the prevailing colors in the city. I met one woman who had lost eight of her men—husband, brothers, and sons. Hers was a face burned out with sorrow."

Miss Newman told of visiting a great German hospital, and she added: "If even Roosevelt could see that half-slaughtered humanity he would stop arguing for war.

"It is with you women—women of America, who must speak out and work to bring about peace. Nothing can be settled by physical force, but by spiritual influence."

Mrs. Cothren told of the anti-German riots in London after the sinking of the Lusitania. While the city is dark at night for fear of Zeppelin raids, it is, she said, ablaze by day with the colors of the posters calling upon Englishmen to enlist. Here is a poster she repeated:

"Women of England, your men are holding back on your account. Show your love of country by sending them to fight England's enemies."

The speaker told how thousands of women are working day and night in the ammunition factories. "In this connection," she said, "two girls were brought into a police court as witnesses against a Leeds firm for breaking the law. One girl, sixteen years old, had worked thirty hours continuously. The lawyer appearing for the firm said it should be rewarded and not prosecuted, and that the woman who worked overtime should be decorated for patriotism. The Magistrate, she said, took the lawyer's view of the case.

"Never was there before a war in which woman had so much work and suffering," she said. "It is her duty to work for peace. Never let it be said again that women have no part in war."

Miss Carpenter told of the Peace Conference. Miss Elizabeth Ellsworth Cook proposed this resolution:

"We, women assembled here, are for peace even though it means a compromise and prolonged negotiations."

This was adopted unanimously and will today be forwarded to President Wilson as the expression of the league's opinion as to the present situation between this country and Germany.

Edith Butts, Dancer, Weds in Fargo.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Butts of 17 West Ninth Street, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Edith Butts, to Edgar Parks of Colorado, which took place in Fargo, N. D., on Monday.

The bride is well known as a society dancer, having appeared at many social functions in this city, and has been touring with Maude Adams. She finished her tour with Miss Adams at Billings, Mon., on last Saturday.

Fitzpatrick-Connell Engagement.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Margaret Fitzpatrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Fitzpatrick of Franklin Place, Flushing, L. I., and James H. Connell, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Connell of 5 Jagger Avenue, Flushing. The prospective bridegroom is a brother of Mrs. Maurice E. Connolly, wife of the Borough President of Queens.

Miss Elizabeth Berg Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Berg of 420 Riverside Drive, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Berg, to William E. Drake of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Fritzi Scheff Is Ill.

Fritzi Scheff has been forced to cancel her engagement in vaudeville in the New Brighton Theatre because of illness. Miss Scheff is suffering from a throat affection. Nora Bayes has taken the prima donna's place on the program.

Arrivals from Bordeaux.

Among the arrivals on the Rochambeau from Bordeaux yesterday were: E. Adams, H. Arnold, Dr. M. Aimy, J. Asch, J. Berne, Barton Smith, Miss G. Barclay, Dr. L. Barton, H. Collier, Mrs. J. Coolidge, E. Carlton, Mrs. E. Cox, Mrs. Farlow, W. Guild, B. Johnson, E. Mansfield, A. May, Miss B. Porter, Miss M. Rainard, Dr. O. Rogers, R. Stadter, P. Vidal, P. Wood, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Younger.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. William Faversham and their two children, Billie and Philip, have started on a cruise on their sloop yacht, The Hawk, from their Summer home at Mattituck, L. I. They will visit Newport and other points on the coast before returning to Mattituck the last week in July.

De Witt Jennings, whose last appearance was in the role of the Customs Inspector in "Under Cover," has been engaged by H. H. Frazee for one of the important roles in "Brother Masons," the new farce by Seymour Browne and Harry Lewis, in which Frank McIntyre will be presented next month.

Flo Ziegfeld yesterday received an offer by cable from one of the London managers for the English rights to the motion picture scene which is one of the features of the current "Follies."

Mary Boland, for a number of years John Drew's leading woman, has signed a contract with the New York Picture Corporation to act for a series of films. Miss Boland will leave for the studios of the company in California next week. The pictures will be produced under the direction of Thomas H. Ince.

Belle Armstrong Whitney, who will give a series of special matinees devoted to the fine art of dress in the Hudson Theatre in September in conjunction with Selwyn & Co., is the originator in America of the style show on living models. The Whitney Style Show will embody not only the new styles in models from the style-launching houses of Paris, but from the leading American designers as well. It will be the first time such a display has been given in the form of a theatrical entertainment.

"ELAINE," A NEW OPERETTA.

Arthur Hammerstein to Produce Work by Hauerbach and Friml.

A new operetta entitled "Elaine" will be Arthur Hammerstein's principal activity during the coming season. Otto Hauerbach and Rudolf Friml, librettist and composer respectively of "Naughty Marietta" and "The Firefly," wrote the new piece, which is named after Mr. Hammerstein's daughter. Edith Thayer will be starred in the operetta, which will be presented in New York in November.

Elaine Hammerstein, who made her stage début in musical comedy, will be seen this year in straight comedy. Mr. Hauerbach is writing the play for her use. In addition to these productions Mr. Hammerstein will send two companies on tour in "High Jinks" and one each in "The Firefly" and "The Trap."

Concerts in Madison Square Garden.

Modest Altschuler and the Russian Symphony Orchestra will give three Summer night concerts at Madison Square Garden on the evenings of Thursday, July 22, and Saturday, July 24, and Tuesday, July 27. The events will be in the nature of promenade concerts, with tables placed for refreshments. The programs will be of an entertaining character and several of the musical novelties given last Winter by the organization will be repeated in the Garden for their second hearing. There will be soloists at all performances. Tickets will be placed on sale tomorrow.

Actors' Fund Gets $20,000 Check.

The amount of money realized for the Actors' Fund of America by the three performances of the Lambs' gambol given in the Century Theatre last month was $20,000. A check for this amount was sent to Daniel Frohman, President of the fund, yesterday. Because of the war this charity helped more players during the last year than during any similar period in its history, and members of the profession contributed more liberally to its treasury.

Obituary Notes.

Captain BENJAMIN M. MEDINA, a resident of Yonkers, N. Y., for many years, died on Monday at the Elks' Home in Bedford City, Va., in his ninety-first year. He was born in Florida and fought with the Confederate Army during the civil war, being wounded several times. Captain Medina took an active part in civic affairs in Yonkers and served a term as Police Commissioner. A son and two daughters who live at his former home, 139 Elm Street, survive him.

JOHN SHAFER, a former Commissioner of Hackensack, N. J., who retired as proprietor of the Washington Market, Hackensack, several years ago, is dead at his Summer home at Keansburg, aged 66 years. He was a thirty-third-degree Mason, a charter member of the Hackensack Lodge of Elks, and an Exempt Fireman.

Mrs. EMMA BATTELLE HAMILTON, wife of Bishop John W. Hamilton of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died Monday night at a private hospital at Hull, Mass. She was widely known throughout the denomination for her interest in missionary work both at home and abroad. She was born in Virginia in 1855.

ALPHONSE J. DODIN, a veterinary surgeon for the Health and Fire Departments for the last twenty years, died yesterday at his home, 1010 Bedford Street, in his fifty-third year. He was born in this city and was graduated from the American Veterinary College in 1886. Since that time he has been a practicing physician in this city, and was widely known among horsemen. His widow and a son survive him.

Mrs. ALIDA A. WILLETS, widow of Platt Willets, who was well known in life insurance circles and connected with the Metropolitan Insurance Company for many years before his death, died on Monday at her home, 680 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, in her fifty-eighth year. She was one of the oldest members of St. John's M. E. Church and left two sons.

The Rev. EDWIN S. HARDCASTLE, who died at his home, 465 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunda, was for the last seven years pastor of the Church of God, which meets in Hart's Hall, in Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Bermuda eighty-six years ago, and came to Brooklyn in his youth, where he entered the tea and coffee business. Afterward he became a preacher in Baptist churches in that borough, and seven years ago was converted into the ministry. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Eliza Cook and Mrs. Evelina Ferguson.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE SKIVENS, a resident of the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn for fifty years and one of the oldest members of the Greenpoint Presbyterian Church, died at her Summer home in Oyster Bay on Sunday, and the funeral services will be held at her Brooklyn residence, 269 Kingsland Avenue, this evening. She left her husband, George Skivens, a son, and three daughters.

JAMES HUYER STANLEY, 77 years old, a retired business man, living at 91 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, died at Mountainville, N. Y., on Monday. He was a Past Master of Manual Lodge, No. 636, F. and A. M., and a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association of New York City.

DANIEL O'BRIEN, a real estate dealer in this city, died on Monday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Bryan, 60 West 107th Street. He also left a son, Joseph F. O'Brien of Brooklyn, and another daughter, Miss Mary K. O'Brien of New Rochelle.

EDWARD A. SWEET, an expert in matters relating to horology, died on Sunday at his home, 12 Spencer Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 78 years. Mr. Sweet was born in Montpelier, Vt., and in early life became a watchmaker in Columbus, Ohio. Later he came to New York City, where he was for many years employed by L. H. Keller & Co., manufacturers of watch materials. For the last twenty years he was with the firm of Susfeld, Lorsch & Co. of 90 Maiden Lane. Mr. Sweet made many trips abroad to study the watch factories in European cities and was widely known among jewelers both in this country and abroad. He is survived by his widow and a sister.

Mrs. ANNIE McCUTCHEON RHEES, a daughter of William M. McCutcheon, who was a pioneer fire adjuster in this city, and widow of John Evans Rhees, a commission merchant of Chicago, Ill., died on Sunday at her home, 203 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eighty-fourth year. She was formerly active in the work of the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg, of which her father-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Morgan John Rhees, was the fifth pastor. She is survived by a daughter and a son, Rush Rhees, President of the University of Rochester and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

JOHN WILLIAM HODGES, a retired lithographer and formerly active in Republican politics in the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn, died at his home, 227 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was a native of London, England, and left a son and a daughter.

Mrs. DOROTHEA DILZER, a member of an old Eastern District family and active in the work of the R. C. Church of St. Nicholas, is dead at her home, 311 Maujer Street, aged 45 years.

JOHN SHERMAN EDDY, a descendant of Roger Williams, and who recently celebrated the sixty-fourth anniversary of his wedding, died on Monday at the home of his son, J. Collins Eddy, at Riverside, Conn., in his eighty-seventh year. He was born in Brunswick, N. Y.

NELSON T. PORTER, a brick manufacturer, died on Monday at his home, 125 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Mrs. MARGARET CONWAY O'HARA, wife of John F. O'Hara, former Coroner of Johnson County, N. J., died on Monday at Asbury Park, in her fifty-eighth year. Besides her husband, four children survive her.

WILLIAM ALBRECHT died on Sunday at his home in Glendale, N. J., in his fifty-first year. He was a member of the Belmont Benevolent Society and of Montauk Tribe of the Order of Red Men. His widow and three sons survive him.

Mrs. RUTH BLUMENBERG, widow of M. A. Blumenberg, formerly editor of The Musical Courier of this city, died on Sunday at Healdsburg, Cal. She was a singer and was known on the stage as Mme. Yebbi.

ORRIN G. HOLLISTER, a veteran of the civil war, whose home was in Manchester, Conn., died on Monday at the Hartford Hospital, in his seventy-eighth year. He was the flagbearer of the First Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and after being wounded at Irish Bend in 1863 was retired for disability. Mr. Hollister was a member of Drake Post of the G. A. R. of Manchester and a charter member and Past President of the Hollister Association.

Mrs. JOHN T. LUDELING, widow of John T. Ludeling, at one time Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, died on Sunday at Murray Bay, Canada, at the Summer home of her daughter, Mrs. James Grosvenor of 69 East Fiftieth Street.

Colonel WILLIAM H. McINTYRE, for more than forty years attached to the Surrogates' Court of this county, died on Saturday at his home, 201 West Ninety-fifth Street. He was a native of Ireland and came to this city when a young man. During the civil war he served as a Second Lieutenant of Company F of the Eighth Regiment, New York Infantry.

EDWARD J. LAWSON, a member of the Jacob Lawson Bag Company of 284 Water Street, died on Monday at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital in Long Beach, N. J. He was 45 years old and is survived by his widow.

DANIEL J. MACK, a street-paving contractor, died on Monday at his home in Tappan, N. Y., in his fifty-third year. He was born here, and was a former member of the Tammany General Committee, the Knights of Columbus, and of St. Ambrose's Church.

J. A. HOLMES DIES MARTYR TO MINERS

Director of Federal Bureau of Mines Lost His Health Seeking "Safety for Men."

WAS A NOTED GEOLOGIST

He Discovered That Dust from Bituminous Coal Was More Dangerous Than Firedamp.

DENVER, July 13.—Joseph Austin Holmes, Director of the Federal Bureau of Mines at Washington and a widely known geologist, died at his home here early today of tuberculosis. Dr. Holmes had been in poor health for several months, due to overwork. He came to Denver about four months ago with his family in the hope of regaining strength, but grew steadily weaker.

He was born at Laurens, S. C., and was 55 years old. After receiving his education at Cornell University, where he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, Dr. Holmes became Professor of Geology and Natural History at the University of North Carolina. While a member of the Faculty he was appointed State Geologist, and held this position, in addition to his teaching, until 1904. During this period he organized and was President of the North Carolina Good Roads Association, and was active in advocating the passage of the law whereby every county could use its own convicts for road building, provided that it was able to support them. The State furnished the Inspectors, and the law resulted in a great extension of good roads.

In 1904 Dr. Holmes was appointed by President Roosevelt as chief of the United States Geological Survey laboratories, which have headquarters in St. Louis and Pittsburgh and are used for the testing of fuels and structural materials. His services in this position were so noteworthy that he was appointed chief of the technological branch of the Geological Survey, which is in charge of the investigation of mine accidents.

President Taft in 1910 appointed Dr. Holmes head of the newly created Bureau of Mines. This appointment came as a surprise, as it was known that he was one of the Interior Department men who was regarded by Secretary R. A. Ballinger as inimical to his policies.

Under Dr. Holmes's management great progress was made in perfecting methods of saving lives in mine accidents and for lessening the dangers to which underground workers are exposed. He organized the first national mine safety demonstration, which was held in Pittsburgh in 1911, which was largely attended and resulted in mine owners, Superintendents, and miners learning many ways of preventing danger and loss of life.

One of Dr. Holmes's most important discoveries was that the dust from bituminous coal was more dangerous to miners than firedamp. This was contrary to the old theory, which taught that coal dust could not explode without gas, and which had cost many thousands of lives.

Besides his degree of B. S., he had received the degrees of LL. D. from the University of North Carolina and that of D. Sc. from the University of Pittsburgh. He was a member of the National Conservation Commission, the Mining Legislation Commission of Illinois, the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Academies of Science of St. Louis and North Carolina, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Cosmos Club of Washington, and the Engineers' Club of New York. Dr. Holmes was also a Fellow of the Geological Society of America. He is survived by his widow and four children.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The news of the death of Dr. Holmes, though not entirely unexpected in official circles, came as a great shock to his friends in the Bureau of Mines and throughout official and scientific circles generally.

Van H. Manning, Acting Director of the Bureau of Mines, commenting on Dr. Holmes's death, said:

"In the death of Dr. Holmes the people of the United States lose one of their most remarkable and efficient public servants. And the saddest part of it all is that Dr. Holmes is a victim of overwork, a too great devotion to the duties which had been assigned to him in behalf of the safety of the million miners in the United States. He was one of the most enthusiastic, indefatigable workers I ever had the pleasure of associating with.

"It is thought that Dr. Holmes's frequent visits to mines in which there were disasters and his continual insistence of going only where his trained rescue crews should go, sharing the dangers that should have gone only to more robust men, seriously affected his health. His trip to Alaska two years ago to learn concerning the great coal fields there met with many hardships and severe exposure, and it is believed that this hastened the end.

"Dr. Holmes is indeed a martyr to the cause of safety among the miners, and his name is added to the honor roll of three bureau rescuers who in the past gave up their lives to this cause."

CANADA NATURALIZES 35,069

Of New Citizens Gained Last Year 8,053 Were Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, July 13.—During the past year 8,053 citizens of the United States settled in Canada and took out naturalization papers.

This is nearly one-fourth of the total registration of naturalized citizens. In all there were 35,089. Austrians came next with 7,168, and Russians next with 5,733. One thousand seventy Germans have become naturalized British subjects since the war began.

First Saltus Prize Competition.

The Museum of French Art announces that the Saltus Prize, of the value of $100, the interest of a fund created by Sanford Saltus, will be awarded annually as the result of a competition among students of painting, sculpture, architecture, music, or literature. The first competition will be in painting, open to all art students of an American university, college, or arts school, residents of the United States and under 25 years of age, who shall have made application to compete to the Executive Secretary of the Museum of French Art on or before Aug. 1. The subject will be a decorative composition in oil, symbolical of the progress of the Fine Arts in France. All particulars can be learned from the Secretary of the Museum of French Art, 599 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PRELATE'S BODY IN STATE.

First of Chicago Services for Mgr. Quigley Held in Cathedral.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The first of the local funeral services over the body of Archbishop James E. Quigley, who died in Rochester, N. Y., Saturday, was held today in the Roman Catholic Cathedral here. Among the throng which witnessed the ceremony were church dignitaries from Mexico and all parts of the United States.

Pontifical requiem high mass was celebrated by Bishop A. J. McGarrick, while more than one hundred bishops and priests assisted. Bishop Paul P. Rhode preached a sermon, paying high tribute to the work of the Archbishop in the Chicago Archdiocese.

Tomorrow will be given over to prayers in all the churches. The body will lie in state in Holy Name Cathedral. The final funeral services will be held Thursday morning. Interment will be made in a mausoleum at Mount Carmel Cemetery in the afternoon.

EX-PREMIER COSTA DEAD.

The Ringleader of the Abortive Revolution in Portugal in 1908.

MADRID, July 13.—Dr. Alfonso Costa, leader of the Portuguese Democrats, is dead at Lisbon.

Dr. Costa for years had been regarded as one of the strongest men politically in portugal. He had been Premier, Minister of Finance, and Minister of Justice, and was the author of the law providing for the separation of the Church and State in Portugal. He was said to have been an uncompromising advocate of armed revolution, and several times was sent into exile. He was imprisoned as the ringleader of the abortive revolution in January, 1908.

Dr. Costa was extremely anti-clerical and was the leader of the advanced element, or Socialist Party. He was against the old monarchy, and in September, 1910, on the occasion of the annual elections, he said that the monarchy was doomed and advised the "young King to abdicate and prevent bloodshed and revolution, and thereby earn the gratitude of his people."

Later, in the early months of 1911, after Portugal had deposed King Manuel, he entered into a bitter controversy with Senhor Comacho, the former Minister of Public Works and the leader of the Republican Party. In August of the same year, when he was Provisional Minister of Justice, he again forced the issue with Comacho, and his party was defeated in the Presidential elections.

On the resignation of Premier Leite in January, 1913, it was said that Dr. Costa might be called upon to form the new Cabinet, and when the Cabinet was formed his wishes are said to have been consulted by the party in power.

DR. GEORGE M. DILLOW DIES.

Prominent Homeopathist Was Long a Lecturer at Hahnemann Hospital.

Dr. George Morris Dillow, formerly one of the leading homeopathists of this city and for many years a lecturer at the Hahnemann Hospital, died yesterday at his home, 125 West Fifty-eighth Street, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Clinton, N. Y., and was graduated from Hamilton College with the class of 1868. After he had been in practice here for several years he became a professor at the New York Homeopathic College, and in 1885 was a lecturer at the Flower Hospital.

Dr. Dillow was a Fellow of the New York Medical Chirurgical Society and a member of the New York Homeopathic Society and a number of others connected with his profession. He was also a member of the fraternity of Delta Kappa Upsilon. Dr. Dillow was unmarried, and is survived by two sisters.

Sanford Ellsworth Cobb.

Sanford Ellsworth Cobb, a former Vice-President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of this city, died on Sunday in Los Angeles, Cal., according to information received by his friends in East Orange, N. J., where he formerly made his home. He was born in Tarrytown, N. Y., and lived in East Orange until five years ago, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis and removed to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Cobb was 49 years old and was a descendant of Henry Cobb, who settled in Plymouth Colony in 1620. He was a former trustee of the Central Presbyterian Church of East Orange, a former President of the Yale Alumni Association of Essex County and of the old East Orange Golf Club. Mr. Cobb was also a member of the Essex County Country Club, the New England Society, the Civil Club of the Oranges, and the Yale Club of this city. His widow and three children survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

SIEGEL—MENKES.—Rose Menkes to Nathan Siegel.

YOUNG—HERTWIG.—Elsie S. Hertwig to Albert A. Young.

Married

SCANLAN—WHEELOCK.—On Tuesday, July 13, in St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Father Edwin M. Sinnott, Miss Katherine L. Wheelock to Mr. James P. Scanlan. No cards.

Brooklyn.

ROGGEMANN—BURKE.—July 12, Theodora M. Burke to Peter Roggemann.

Newark.

JACOBS—SMITH.—July 10, Bessie M. Smith to Frederick T. Jacobs.

JONES—PLACE.—July 11, Velma L. Place to Gail H. Jones.

Died

AGNEW.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 12, 1915, in the 47th year of his age, Robert Niven Agnew, beloved husband of Maude Proctor Agnew and son of the late John Agnew of Toronto, Canada. Funeral private. Toronto papers please copy.

BENNETT.—At New York, on July 12, 1915, Dr. James Albert Bennett, beloved husband of Matilda Wilmurt Bennett. Funeral services at Mount Morris Baptist Church, 125th St. and 126th St., on Wednesday, July 14, 1915, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery. Private. San Francisco, London, and Paris papers please copy.

BENNETT.—Kane Lodge, 454, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral of Brother J. A. Bennett, M. D., on July 14, at 2 P. M., Mount Morris Baptist Church, 125th St. and 5th Av.

W. CURTIS OTTERSON, Master.
HENRY W. TENOYAR, Secretary.

BRANDRETH.—At Eureka Springs, Ark., on Tuesday, July 13, 1915, Henry Daubeney Brandreth, formerly of Ossining, N. Y., and England, beloved husband of Addie Woodruff and son of the late Dr. Benjamin Brandreth. Funeral from the residence of his son, Daubeney Brandreth, Ossining, N. Y., on Friday, July 16, at 11:25 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Terminal at 9:50 A. M.

CONANT.—In Havana, Cuba, July 5, 1915, Charles A. Conant of New York City, aged 54 years. Funeral services at the First Congregational Church, Winchester, Mass., on Wednesday, July 14, at 2:30.

CORNEY.—Suddenly, Ruth H. Corney, 32 West 65th St., age 23. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUYLER.—Entered into rest on July 12, 1915, Annie E. Mathiot, widow of the late Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 176 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 15, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

DATER.—On July 12, 1915, of heart failure, at Geneva, Switzerland, Mary C. S. Dater, daughter of the late Philip Dater.

DILLOW.—George Morris Dillow, M. D., on July 13, at his residence, 125 West 58th St. Funeral private. Burial at Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y. Utica and Clinton papers please copy.

DODIN.—On Tuesday, July 13, Alphonse J., beloved husband of Marion J. Dodin. Funeral from his

GIANTS RALLY NEAR END AND DEFEAT CUBS—YANKEES BREAK EVEN IN DETROIT—TURF

GIANTS SURPRISE CUBS IN FAST FINISH

Two Runs in Eighth and Two in Ninth Spoil Chicago's Chance of Victory.

The Giants shocked the Cubs with a rip-roaring finish at the Polo Grounds yesterday, beating them out in a lurid ninth inning by just about the margin of the wink of an eye. The feverish figures were 4 to 3.

For the greater part of the journey the Giants had about as much chance as Umpire Lord Byron has of being invited out to a dinner by a ball player—just about. The Cubs, with Bert Humphries pitching twisters which refused to be straightened out, and big Cy Williams pounding the day lights out of the ball, were all primed and set to give McGraw and his men the raucous laugh.

But wait! What's your hurry? Chicago was summing up the poultry before they were out of the incubator. The score was 3 to 0 against them when the Giants went to bat in the eighth. Chief Meyers was winged by a rampant ball and carried the bruise to first base, where he was excused, Lew Wendell running for him. Eddie Grant, hitting for Rube Marquard, forced Wendell at second.

Burns swung so hard that he broke his bat, a hot liner carroming off Humphries's gloves. Davey Robertson jammed a grounder at Heinie Zimmerman, who was so anxous to make a double play that he missed the force at second and all hands were safe, Grant going over the plate. Larry Doyle had an idea that this would be a good place to boldly insert a ferocious slam. He almost did it, his crash to right being caught by Wilbur Good only after a desperate romp.

After the catch, Burns raced to third. Then Burns and Robertson ripped off a double steal, Robertson attracting the throw between first and second, while Burns scored and Robertson slid safely under the ball at second. The Giants needed only one to tie, but the best Fletcher could do was to jar a hot one to Phelan, who tossed him out at first.

In the ninth, Merkle beat out a hopper to third. Lobert also hit a bounder at Phelan, who fumbled. This sudden awakening on the part of the Giants threw the crowd into a state of emotion, Snodgrass rolled to Humphries, who in trying to force Merkle at third threw low and everybody was high and dry. The bases were so jammed that is was plainly a case for the Fire Commissioner!

Lew Wendell faced this trying situation at the bat, plainly nervous. He waited too long and was called out on strikes. Fred Brainerd was sent up to bat for Ritter, who had succeeded Marquard. Brainerd lofted a single to short centre and pushed over Merkle and Lobert with the victory. It was the fleet Dave line galloping of Lobert which brought the Giants to the finish in front, for a slower runner would surely have been nabbed at the plate.

Chicago threw away a run in the fourth because of the poor base running of Williams. With Saier on first, Williams hit a home run to right centre and in making the turn at third sank in short and failed to touch the cushion. Umpire Bill Eason noticed this slight oversight and Williams was called out.

Manager Bresnahan kicked so frantically to Umpire Byron that he was sent to the bench and silenced.

Byron also had a brief difference of opinion with Red Dooin in the fifth. Red was called out on strikes and made some remark about Byron's eye sight. It was no compliment and Dooin was chased out of the Polo Grounds. Byron is becoming so unpopular in Harlem that if he was running for office he would get only one vote. Heinie Zimmerman tried to get ejected, but Byron was so busy listening to conversation from all parts of the field and the grand stand that Zimmerman's remarks were lost in the babble.

Chicago's second run came in the seventh on a double by Williams, Phelan's sacrifice and a single by Jimmy Archer. The third Cub count was corraled in the eighth. Fisher got an infield single and Schulte sacrificed. Zimmerman's second smash of the matinee scored Fisher. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf..3	1	1	1	0	0	Good, rf..5	0	1	1	1	0
R'tson, rf.4	0	1	0	1	0	Fisher, ss.4	1	1	1	3	
Doyle, 2b..4	0	0	2	1		Sch'lte, lf.3	0	1	0	0	
Fohl'r, 2b.0	0	0	0	0		Z'm'n, 2b.3	0	0	2	4	
M'kle, lb.4	1	2	9	2		Saier, lb.4	1	0	13		
Lob'rt, 3b.4	1	1	3	1		W'ms, cf..4	1	2	2	0	
S'gr's, cf..4	0	0	4	1		Ph'lps, 3b.2	0	0	0	0	
Dolin, c...2	0	1	0	4		Archer, c.4	0	1	6	0	
Mayers, c.2	0	0	4	2		H'ph's, p.4	0	1	1	2	
W'dell, c..1	0	0	1	0							
M'q'd, p.2	0	0	0	0		Total..33	3	9	25	16	
†Grant ..1	1	0	0	0							
Ritter, p..0	0	0	0	0							
‡Brainerd.1	0	1	0	0							
Total..34	4	7	27	14							

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Marquard in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Ritter in ninth inning.

Errors — Phelan, Humphries, Fletcher, Meyers.

New York.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2—4	
Chicago.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0—3	

Two-base hits—Doolin, Williams (2), Lobert. Stolen bases—Zimmerman, Burns, Robertson. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; New York, 2. Sacrifice hits—Phelan, Schulte. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 2; off Humphries, 1.—Hits—Off Marquard, 8 in 8 innings; off Ritter, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Humphries (Meyers). Struck out—By Marquard, 5; by Ritter, 2; by Humphries, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Pirates Nearly Win Two in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., July 13.—Pittsburgh took the first game of today's double-header, 3 to 1, and the locals the second, 7 to 6. Pittsburgh's victory was won in the eighth inning, when Boston bunched three errors, and these were followed by a sacrifice hit, a sacrifice fly, and a single.

Boston had a big lead when the ninth inning of the second game began. Davis having held Pittsburgh to two singles up to that time. The pitcher then relaxed, and almost before he knew it a bunching of hits gave the visitors five runs. With two out and two on bases, Davis was then taken out, and Hinchman ended the inning with a pop-fly to Schmidt. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf..4	1	0	5	0		Moran, rf..3	0	0	1	0	
Collins, cf.3	1	1	1	0		Fitz'k, 2b.4	0	0	1	4	
J'ston, lb.3	1	0	12	1		Egan, lf..4	0	0	4	0	
H'man, rf.4	0	0	1	0		Magee, cf.3	0	0	1	0	
Wag'r, ss.4	0	2	1	2		Sch'dt, lb.4	1	0	8	0	
Vice, 2b..3	0	1	2	3		Smith, 2b.3	1	0	1	2	
Baird, 3b.4	0	0	0	2		M'y'le, ss.3	0	0	4	4	
Gibson, c.2	0	0	6	0		Gowdy, c.2	0	0	5	1	
K'hner, p.4	0	2	0	0		Ragan, p..2	0	0	0	0	
						H'ghes, p.0	0	0	0	0	
Total..31	3	5	27	12		†W'ling .1	0	0	0	0	
						Total..29	1	2	22	8	12

*Batted for Ragan in eighth inning.
†Vice out, hit by batted ball.
Errors—Wagner, Moran, Schmidt. (2.)

Pittsburgh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—3
Boston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Wagner. Sacrifice fly—Johnston. Sacrifice hit—Collins. Double play—Wagner, Vice and Johnston. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Boston, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Kantlehner, 3; off Ragan, 3; off Hughes, 1. Hits—Off Ragan, 5 in 8 innings; off Hughes, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Kantlehner, 4; by Ragan, 3; by Hughes, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.4	0	0	2	0		Carey, lf..4	1	0	1	1	
Evers, 2b.4	1	1	1	2	4	Collins, cf.5	0	1	1	0	
O'nolly, lf.2	0	1	0	1		J'ston, lb.5	0	1	11	0	
Magee, cf.3	2	3	3	0		H'man, rf.4	2	1	2	0	
Sch'dt, lb.3	0	1	9	0		Wag'r, ss.3	1	1	2	4	
Smith, 3b.3	1	1	1	2		Vice, 2b..4	1	2	1	2	
M'y'le, ss.4	2	2	2	2		Baird, 3b..2	0	0	0	1	
Gowdy, c.4	0	1	6	0		Schang, c.4	0	1	2	0	
Davis, p..3	0	1	0	0		Hinchman, p.3	0	0	0	3	
Hughes, p.0	0	0	0	0		†Costello .1	1	1	0	0	
Total..31	7	10	27	8		Total..35	6	8	24	15	

*Batted for Harmon in ninth inning.
Errors—Collins, Johnston, Baird, Schang, Harmon, Evers, Schmidt, Maranville.

Boston.....	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	—7
Pittsburgh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	—6

Two-base hits—Wagner, Costello. Home runs—Maranville. Stolen bases—Evers, Magee, Moran, Smith, Costello, Carey, Collins. Sacrifice fly—Baird. Sacrifice hit—Magee. Double plays—Wagner, Vice and Johnston; Wagner and Johnston; Maranville, Evers and Schmidt. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Boston, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Davis, 4. Hits off Davis—8 in 3 2-3 innings; off Hughes, none in 1-3 inning. Struck out—By Harmon, 2; by Davis, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes.

Phillies Take First Place.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—By winning today's game from St. Louis, 8 to 0, while Chicago was being defeated by New York, Philadelphia today went into first place in the National League race. The home team hit the delivories of Griner and Niehaus hard, while Alexander kept the six safeties of his opponents scattered. No St. Louis runner got past second base, and only two got that far. The score.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.3	1	1	1	0	4	H'gins, 2b.1	0	0	0	2	
B'y C'ft, ss.5	0	1	1	1	3	Long, rf..3	0	0	1	1	
B'Ker, lf..3	0	1	1	0		B'cher, lf.4	0	0	1	3	0
Pask't, lf.0	1	0	1	0		Miller, lb,					
C'v'th, rf..4	2	2	2	0		2b. 4	0	1	5	1	
N'hoff, 2b.4	1	3	4	5		Butler, ss.4	0	1	1	2	
W'ted, cf..3	1	1	1	0		Wilson, cf.4	0	0	2	1	
Lud's, lb.3	1	1	15	0		Hyatt, rf,					
Kil'fer, c.4	0	1	4	2		lb. 3	0	1	9	0	
Adams, c.0	0	0	0	0		Betzel, 3b.3	0	0	2	3	
Alex'r, p..3	0	0	0	2		Smyley, c.2	0	0	4	1	
						Roche, c..1	0	0	0	1	
Total..32	8	14	27	10		Griner, p.2	0	0	0	1	
						N'h's, p...1	0	0	0	0	
						Total..31	0	6	24	13	

Errors—Bescher.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	—8
St. Louis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Becker, Niehoff. Home run—Bancroft. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 8. Sacrifice hits—Whitted, Luderus. Sacrifice fly—Byrne. Base on balls—Off Griner, 1; off Niehaus, 2; off Alexander, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 6. Hits—Off Griner, 9 in 5 innings; off Niehaus, 6 in 5 innings. Struck out—By Griner, 4; by Alexander, 3. Wild pitch—Niehaus. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill.

Chinese and C. A. C. in a Tie.

Playing a good brand of ball, the Chinese University nine of Hawaii held the Crescent A. C. team to a 1-to-1 score at the Crescent Field, Bay Ridge, yesterday afternoon. In the eighth inning, when the Crescents had two men on bases, with none out, it started to rain, and the game was called. Ayan at short and Chin at second put up a good game for the Chinese team. These players covered lots of ground and accepted a dozen chances between them without an error. So, who did the twirling for the Chinese, held them to seven hits, and in the first inning, when the Crescents had two men on bases, with none out, he retired the side in one, two, three order.

The Crescents' only score came in the first inning. Codgrave, Balton, and Butler, the first three men to come to bat, each banged one of Bo's benders for a safety. Codgrave scoring on Butler's hit. But Bo tightened up after those hits, and the next three men were easy outs. The men from the Far East made their tally in the second inning. Mark was safe on a single to left and Yap laid down a pretty sacrifice, sending him to second. Pitcher Bo came to bat and singled, scoring Mark. After that inning Hohman did not give the Chinese a chance to score. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chinese	0	1	0
Crescent A. C.....	1	0	0

Batteries—For Chinese University, Bo and Mark; for Crescent A. C., Hohman and Butler.

Giants Release Catcher Smith.

Harry Smith, one of the Giants' second-string catchers, was released yesterday at his own request. Smith came from the Savannah Club of the Southern Association at the close of last season, and for a while he looked very promising. His hitting, however, was not up to standard; and since the acquisition of Red Dooin he was not needed. The catching will be handled by Meyers, Dooin, and Wendell.

Stallings Weeding Out Braves.

BOSTON, July 13.—Manager Stallings of the Boston National League Baseball Club announced today the release of Outfielders Cather and Gilbert to the Toronto Club of the International League. He also said that Paul Strand, a pitcher, had been suspended indefinitely on account of inability to get in condition.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Chicago, 3.
Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburgh, 3; Boston, 1.
Boston, 7; Pittsburgh, 6.
Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 3; New York, 2.
New York, 10; Detroit, 8.
Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 6.
Washington, 3; St. Louis, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Washington, 6.
Boston, 7; Cleveland, 3.
Cleveland, 6; Boston, 5.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 6; Baltimore, 5.
Kansas City, 1; Pittsburgh, 0.
Newark at Buffalo—Rain.
Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 0.
(Fourteen innings.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Montreal at Jersey City—Rain.
Providence, 4; Toronto, 1.
Harrisburg, 3; Rochester, 1.
Buffalo, 4; Richmond, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	39	33	.542
Chicago	40	34	.541
St. Louis.....	41	38	.519
Brooklyn	38	36	.513
Pittsburgh	38	37	.507
New York.....	33	36	.478
Cincinnati	32	37	.463
Boston	33	43	.434

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	50	28	.641
Boston	46	27	.630
Detroit	47	31	.603
New York.....	40	38	.513
Washington	35	39	.473
St. Louis.....	29	45	.392
Philadelphia	28	47	.373
Cleveland	27	47	.365

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
St. Louis.....	44	31	.587
Kansas City.....	45	32	.584
Chicago	44	32	.579
Pittsburgh	40	35	.533
Newark	40	36	.526
Brooklyn	32	43	.427
Buffalo	32	47	.405
Baltimore	23	48	.368

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	40	23	.635
Buffalo	35	37	.565
Montreal	35	33	.515
Harrisburg	34	32	.508
Richmond	31	31	.500
Toronto	29	36	.465
Rochester	29	38	.433
Jersey City.....	27	41	.397

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York—Two games.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Baltimore—Two games.
Newark at Buffalo—Two games.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rochester at Harrisburg.
Montreal at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Richmond.
Toronto at Providence.

YANKEES GET EVEN BREAK AT DETROIT

New York Hammers Five Tiger Pitchers in Second Game, Winning, 10 to 8.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 13.—Detroit and New York divided a double-header on Navin Field this afternoon. The scores were 3-2 and 10-8. Five pitchers were used by Detroit in an attempt to stop the rush in the second contest.

Excepting in one inning, Coveleskie was invincible in the first game. Warhop also pitched good ball, but was in trouble in the early stages of the game—and there it was that the Tigers won.

Shawkey relieved Cole in the second inning of the wind-up and not only helped greatly with his pitching, but also did some fine hitting, as two doubles and a single in four times up shows.

Donovan also presented a changed line-up in the second, Bauman going to second base and Boone to third. Pipp was spiked early in this contest and Mullen played first base.

The Tigers hit Warhop particularly hard in the second and third periods. Crawford smashed a liner to right to start the second and "Doc" Cook permitted the ball to roll through him to the fence. Veach followed with a wallop down the right field line that went for the circuit. This was a hit on which the sphere bounded past Cook and hopped over a ten-foot screen in front of the wall.

Cobb doubled to left to open the third and Crawford singled off Boone's shins, Cobb advancing. Crawford then tried to steal while Warhop was holding the ball and was snuffed out in a run-down. Cobb held third. Veach drove a double past Maisel's right ear, scoring Cobb. Burns went out, but Bush walked and Baker was hit. Coveleskie ended the period by three futile swings.

The Yankees did not reach Coveleskie for a hit until the fourth. Then Peckinpaugh fanned and Maisel, guessing the first one would come over, swung and drove a single to centre. Pipp forced him and stole, but was stranded when Cree tapped to Vitt and was thrown out.

The Yankees rallied and threw a scare into the Tiger camp in the eighth. Hartzell started with a single to Kavanagh. The throw was made to first base and Burns, thinking Umpire Hildebrand had called the runner out, threw home. Baker missed the ball and Hartzell went to second. Boone singled but Nunemaker was thrown out by Coveleskie. Mullen batted for Warhop and singled to left, scoring both runners. Bauman batted for Cook and struck out. Peckinpaugh ended it by tapping to the pitcher.

Donovan pitched the eighth inning and struck out two men. The other batter flied to High, who had taken Cook's place in right.

Maisel started the ninth with a single but got no further than second base. Pipp sacrificed him, but Cree flied to Veach, and Hartzell was a strike-out victim.

Jean Dubuc and "King" Cole were the pitchers at the beginning of the second game. Before two innings had hardly passed each hurler was on the bench. The final count was 10 to 8. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b..3	1	0	1	1	3	Cook, rf..3	0	0	1	0	
Kav'h, 2b.3	0	0	0	0		High, rf..0	0	0	0	0	
Young, 2b.0	0	0	0	0		P'p'n, ss.4	0	0	0	3	5
Cobb, cf...4	1	3	4	0		M'sel, 3b..3	0	2	0	1	
C'ford, rf..4	1	2	1	0		Pipp, 1b..3	0	0	9	1	
Veach, lf..3	1	2	2	0		Cree, cf..4	0	0	2	0	
Burns, lb,3	0	0	13	1		H'tz'l, lf..4	1	0	2	0	
Bush, ss..3	0	0	0	2		Boone, 2b.3	1	1	0	3	
Baker, c..3	0	2	5	0		N'm'r, c..3	0	0	5	1	
C'eski p..4	0	0	1	2		W'hop, p..2	0	0	0	1	
						Mullin ..1	0	0	0	0	
Total..30	3	9	27	14		B'man ..1	0	0	0	0	
						Total..31	2	2	24	10	

*Batted for Warhop in eighth inning.
†Batted for Cook in eighth inning.
Errors—Warhop, Kavanagh, Burns.

Detroit	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
New York.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hits—Cobb, 2; Veach. Three-base hit—Crawford. Home run—Veach. Stolen bases—Pipp, Baker. Earned runs—New York, 1; Detroit, 3. Sacrifice hits—Pipp. Double play—Pipp and Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—New York, 4; Detroit, 9. First base on errors—New York, 1. First base on balls—Off Coveleski, 1; off Warhop, 5. Hits—Off Warhop, 9 in 7 innings; off Donovan, none in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Warhop, (Baker.) Struck out—By Coveleski, 4; by Warhop, 3; by Donovan, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf..6	3	3	1	0		Vitt, 3b...4	2	0	1	2	
B'man, 2b.3	1	3	3	3		Kav'h, 2b.1	1	0	0	2	
Maisel, 3b.5	1	1	1	2		Young, 2b.2	0	0	0	0	
Pipp, 1b..2	0	0	3	0		Cobb, cf...4	0	2	4	0	
Mul'n, 1b.3	0	1	5	0		C'w'd, rf.2	1	1	1	1	0
High, cf...0	0	0	0	0		Veach, lf.4	1	0	0	0	
Cree, cf...4	0	0	2	0		Burns, lb.4	0	2	9	0	
H'tz'l, lf..4	1	1	2	0		Bush, ss..4	0	0	0	3	4
Boone, ss..3	1	0	1	0	3	Baker, c..2	0	0	3	0	
Sw'ney, c.5	1	2	4	2		Stan'e, c..2	0	1	1	0	
Cole, p....0	0	0	0	0		Dubuc, p.0	1	0	1	1	
Sh'key, p..4	2	3	3	0		Oldh'm, p.0	0	0	0	0	
						Dauss, p..0	0	0	0	0	
						Steen, p..0	0	0	0	0	
						Boeh'r, p.0	0	0	0	0	
						*M'Kee ..1	0	0	0	0	
						†Moriarty.0	0	0	0	0	
Total..39	10	16	27	14		Total..38	6	8	27	16	

*Batted For Oldham in sixth inning.
†Batted for Steen in eighth inning.
Errors—Maisel, Cole, Young, Veach, Baker.

New York	1	2	0	1	0	3	4	0	0	—10
Detroit	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	—8

Two-base hits—Cook, Shawkey, (2.) Crawford, Burns, Stanage. Three-base hit—Cree. Stolen bases—Bauman, High, Cree, Cobb, Crawford, (2.) Earned runs—New York, 5; Detroit, 5. Sacrifice hits—Boone, Cole. Sacrifice fly—Bauman. Double plays—Bauman, Boone, and Pipp; Maisel, Bauman, and Mullin; Young, Vitt, and Cobb; Bush and Burns. Left on bases—New York, 9; Detroit, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Dubuc, 2; off Cole, 3; off Shawkey, 1. Hits—Off Dubuc, 6 in 3 innings; off Oldham, 0 in 1 inning; off Dauss, 5 in 1 inning; off Steen, 1 in 1 inning; off Boehler, 1 in 1 inning; off Cole, 3 in two-thirds of an inning; off Shawkey, 5 in 7 1-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Dubuc, (Baumgad); by Oldham, (Hartzell). Struck out—By Dubuc, 2; by Oldham, 1; by Boehler, 1; by Shawkey, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

Scott Puzzles the Athletics.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Only thirty Athletics faced Pitcher Scott today, while Chicago pounded out seven runs in the first two innings off Crowell and won 7 to 0. Three double plays by the White Sox infield wrecked the few Philadelphia openings up to the seventh, when Lajoie's two-base hit and Mclnnis's single put two Athletics on the bases for the only time in the game. Scott fanned three pinch hitters Mack sent up. Knowlson, who worked the last six innings for Philadelphia, allowed only two hits. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lath'd, cf.3	2	0	1	0		M'Inn, rf..4	0	1	1	1	0
W'ver, ss.4	1	1	0	3		Strunk, cf.4	0	1	2	1	0
M.C'ns, 2b.4	1	2	3	4		Oldr'g, lf..4	0	0	2	0	
F'ner, 1b.3	0	0	8	0		Schang, 3b.3	0	0	1	2	
J.C'ns, rf..3	0	1	1	4	0	Laj'e, 2b.3	0	1	2	3	
Felsch, lf..3	1	1	2	0		M'Inn's, 1b.3	0	0	9	1	
Schalk, c..3	1	1	6	0		Lapp, c...3	0	0	5	0	
B'k'ne, 3b.3	1	1	0	1		McAvoy, c..1	0	0	0	0	
Scott, p..3	0	0	0	0		Heffn'r, c.0	0	0	0	0	
						Kopf, ss..3	0	0	0	5	
Total..29	7	9	27	8		Crowell, p..0	0	0	0	0	
						K'lsn, p..1	0	0	0	0	
						†Davies ..1	0	0	0	0	
						‡Healey ..1	0	0	0	0	
						‡Malone...1	0	0	0	0	
						Total..29	0	5	24	15	

*Batted for Crowell in third inning.
†Batted for McAvoy in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Knowlson in ninth inning.
Errors—Lajoie, McInnis.

Chicago	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Blackburne, Lajoie. Stolen base—E. Collins. Earned runs—Chicago, 5. Sacrifice hits—Fournier, J. Collins, Blackburne. Double plays—E. Collins, Weaver, and Fournier; Weaver and Fournier; Blackburne, E. Collins, and Fournier; Strunk, Schmidt. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 1; off Crowell, 1; off Knowlson, 1. Hits—Off Crowell, 7 in two innings; off Knowlson, 8 in six innings. Hit by pitcher—By Crowell, (Fournier.) Struck out—By Scott, 6; by Knowlson, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Connelly and Wallace. Time of game—One hour and twenty-four minutes.

These Games Won in Ninth.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13.—Cleveland and Boston divided a double-header today, Boston taking the first 7 to 3. Cleveland the second 6 to 5. Each game was won in the ninth inning, errors allowing Boston's victory, while Chapman's single, Graney's sacrifice, and Kirke's single accounted for Cleveland's winning tally. Wild throws by Mitchell gave Boston its five runs in the second contest. Another double-header is scheduled for Wednesday. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf..5	0	0	3	0		S'w'th, cf..4	1	1	1	0	
J'rvis, ss.5	1	1	1	1		C'man, ss.4	1	1	1	4	2
Sp'ker, cf.5	1	1	2	0		Gr'ney, lf.4	0	1	1	4	0
G'ner, lb.4	2	1	11	0		Kirke, lb.4	0	0	11	0	
Lewis, lf..5	0	1	2	0		Smith, rf.4	0	0	2	0	0
G'ner, 2b..4	0	1	2	1		B'b'ne, 2b.3	0	0	2	3	
Barry, 2b.4	1	0	2	4		W'nan, 2b.4	1	0	1	2	
Thomas, c.4	1	1	3	0		O'Neill, c.4	1	1	7	2	
Ruth, p...5	1	0	1	0		Walker, p.0	0	0	0	2	
						*Hmond ..1	0	0	0	0	
Total..38	7	7	27	14		Total..35	3	4	27	13	

*Batted for Barbare in ninth inning.

Errors—Chapman, 2; Walker, Jarvis.										
Boston	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	—7
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Kirke. Home run—Chapman. Sacrifice hits—Walker, 2; Lewis. Stolen bases—Gainer,

RESOLUTE WINS AGAIN—TENNIS

RESOLUTE WINS BY HALF-MILE MARGIN

Vanitie Cuts Down Herreshoff Yacht's Lead In Gentle Breeze Coming Home.

The Race by Figures.

	Resolute. H. M. S.	Vanitie. H. M. S.
Start	11:11:56	11:11:56
Outer mark	1:13:30	1:15:30
Finish	3:41:26	3:45:42
Elapsed time	3:29:30	3:33:46
Time allowance	1:11	.....
Corrected time	3:28:23	3:33:46

Resolute won by 4:16, actual, and 5:27, corrected time.

Resolute and Vanitie had their first trial of the season off Sandy Hook yesterday, and—need it be said?—Resolute won. Put the Herreshoff sloop on the America's cup course, and she just can't help winning. The sea air seams to agree with her.

They sailed a windward and leeward race of 15 miles and return, and Resolute outfooted her rival both ways. They had a nice 12-knot breeze to buck on the way out and a gentler air for the run home, and from start to finish conditions were the same for one as for the other. So no excuses are in order for Vanitie's showing. Resolute sailed the first half of the distance 8 minutes and 10 seconds faster, and the last half 1 minute and 6 seconds faster, which gave her the race by 4 minutes and 16 seconds, not counting her time allowance. It would be 5 minutes and 27 seconds with that thrown in.

The start was made from a line between the Ambrose Channel lightship and Commodore George F. Baker, Jr's., flagship Viking. Both yachts had left their anchorage in the Horseshoe early and were maneuvring gracefully about the line when the warning signal sounded at 11 o'clock. They carried lower head sails and rode the deep-sea swell with the ease of a transatlantic liner. There was a brisk 12-knot southwester blowing, and the early-morning mists were rapidly being burned up by the sun.

At five minutes before the starting whistle, Commodore Vanderbilt sent Vanitie over to port and stood to the westward, and away from the line. Mr. Adams quickly followed, and when Vanitie came about Resolute was able to do likewise and blanket her. With Vanitie thus covered, Resolute made for the line close hauled on the starboard tack. Before they reached it, however, Vanitie had wriggled out of her hole and by cutting across Resolute's stern got her wind free. The yachts hit the line just astern of the lightship and at a sharp angle, but it looked as if Resolute got there first. The Race Committee, however, called it an even break and gave out the official start for both boats as 11:11:56. So officially they were even at the start, although Resolute had the better position.

Baby jibtopsails were shaken out at once, and as soon as these headsails caught the wind the yachts went over to port and stood for the Jersey shore. The tide was ebbing, and, as it was running stronger inshore, Vanitie set out to get it first. Resolute was not in such a hurry, and seemed content to point higher and let Vanitie go her way. When Vanitie had stood in almost as close as it was safe to go Mr. Adams proceeded to close up the gap and keep her there. Off the beach of Normandie they drew together, and it was seen that Resolute's tactics had been successful. Vanitie was obliged to come about and head for open water at 12:07, but when she tried to cross Resolute's wake the latter promptly came about and stole her wind. This threw Vanitie over to port again. There followed a series of short hitches, in all of which Vanitie was the loser, as she is slower in stays. When Mr. Adams had opened up a comfortable lead this way he swung Resolute over to starboard and laid a course that would take him to the outer mark on another hitch. Vanitie followed, and for the next hour they stood out to sea, their lee rails smothered in foam and all sails fitting tight as drumheads.

The outer mark was a buoy anchored about three and one-half miles off Asbury Park. Mr. Adams miscalculated the distance a trifle, and when at 1:08 he brought Resolute about to fetch the mark it was found he had overstood. But he lost nothing by this, as Vanitie came about at the same time, and in so doing fell short of the mark. It took Vanitie an extra hitch to fetch it. They wore around, and were timed as follows: Resolute, 1:12:20; Vanitie, 1:15:30. This gave Resolute a lead of 3 minutes and 10 seconds for the first fifteen miles.

As soon as they were around, both yachts jibed booms to port and got ready to break out spinnakers for the run home. Resolute's crew was on the jump and had the big sail aloft and filled in 1 minute and 10 seconds. But Vanitie's sailors were not to be outdone and they broke out their spinnaker in 1 minute and 5 seconds. It was a run dead before the wind to the home mark, but the breeze was weakening and it was all the skippers could do to keep sails filled. The long easy ground swell was continually shaking the air out of their spinnakers and balloomers.

A bark, in-bound, with all sails set, nosed into the course on the homeward leg, her Captain evidently smitten with the race fever. He stood with his glasses trained on the creamy white sails as they loomed past him, and seemed unaware that he had come dangerously near to blockading Vanitie's path.

The tide helped them to the home mark, as it had turned and begun to flood. Whatever hope Vanitie's staff had of overtaking Resolute now disappeared along with the breeze. The lighter Herreshoff sloop had things all her way in the gentle airs, and Vanitie instead of catching her dropped further behind. They sailed wing-and-wing to the finish, Resolute receiving a rousing salute from the lightship's steam whistle as she fluttered by under a cloud of canvas. Resolute's time at the finish was 2:41:26. She had a lead of nearly half a mile. Vanitie finished at 2:45:42, or 4 minutes and 16 seconds behind the winner. Resolute had thus gained 1 minute and 6 seconds in the run home.

The yachts returned to their shelter in the Horseshoe, and will race again today, this time around a triangle, if the wind is right.

Catboats Sail on the Shrewsbury.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., July 13.—In a three-mile race in the north Shrewsbury River between four one-design catboats owned and sailed by sons of Rumson Country Club members, Charles Harding's Dorothea finished in the lead, with Brevoort Potts's Five Brothers, sailed by Fred Potts, a close second; Gerald Warburg's Carola third, and Varick Stout's Tadpole, sailed by Gardner Stout, fourth. A stiff southeast breeze was blowing and the cats skipped along lively.

Grunan and Azevedo Box Tonight.

Joe Azevedo, the Western lightweight, and Ralph Grunan of California are matched for a ten-round bout at the St. Nicholas Rink tonight. Both boys are in good condition and a fast bout is expected, as the winner will probably be matched with Charlie White of Chicago at the end of the week. Azevedo has a better record than Grunan and has won from a number of first-class boxers. Grunan will have Jim Corbett as one of his seconds. Grunan is a cool, deliberate boxer and has a hard punch. Azevedo is a different style of boxer, and from the tap of the gong never stops his rushing, aggressive tactics. He is a slugger who will take a lot of punishment to put his punch over. In the semi-final, Percy Ashley and Gardner Brooks, both bantamweights, will furnish a ten-round go.

Referee Stops Boxing Bout.

In the seventh round of the boxing bout between Harry Pierce of Brooklyn and Gene Moriarty of Syracuse last night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn the referee stopped the contest. At this stage Moriarty had decided he had enough punching from Pierce and walked to his corner. In the semi-final bout of ten rounds Silent Martin of New York and Johnny Kid Alberts boxed a draw.

WILLIAMS BEATS MURRAY.

Eastern Player Has Hard Tennis Match with Californian.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 13.—Only one Eastern player—R. Norris Williams, the national champion—remains in the singles championship of the Panama-Pacific Exposition tennis tournament. As a result of today's play seven local players entered the next to the semi-final round with Williams, which will be played tomorrow.

G. M. Church and Dean Mathey, the only other survivors of the Eastern team, W. M. Washburn having been eliminated yesterday, were put out of the running today. Clarence J. Griffin disposed of Church 6—1, 6—1, and John Strachan beat Mathey 6—4, 6—2.

Williams progressed by winning from Lindley Murray, 5—6, 7—9, 9—7. The surviving singles players in the matches arranged for tomorrow are Williams vs. Griffin, McLoughlin vs. Willis Davis, a local player who attends the University of Pennsylvania; William Johnston vs. R. J. Greenberg, and Mel Long vs. John Strachan.

There is also only one Eastern team left in the doubles tournament which has reached the second round. Church and Mathey won over Griffin and Hardy today 4—6, 6—4, in a hard-fought match. Williams and Washburn were eliminated yesterday by Rolhfs and Curtis 4—6, 7—5, 8—6.

Champion Williams had one of the hardest matches of his career with Lindley Murray, the Stanford star, who was the sensation in the East last season. He won, but was forced to three hard sets 5—7, 7—9, and 9—7, which illustrates the closeness of the contest.

G. M. Church, one of the crack players on the Eastern team, was eliminated in the fourth round in hollow fashion by Clarence J. Griffin, a local player. Griffin holds the coast doubles championship with William Johnston and has a national reputation, but he was not figured against the Eastern crack. The scores were 6—1, 6—1.

The defeat of Dean Mathey by John Strachan, another local star, 6—4, 6—2, was not considered much of a surprise, as Strachan ranks higher than the Easterner.

WESTERN CRACKS COMING.

Five Californians to Play in National Lawn Tennis Here.

According to a telegram received from Watson M. Washburn, a member of the Eastern States lawn tennis team playing in the Panama-Pacific international matches at San Francisco, it is now certain that five of the stars from California will come East to compete in the national championship tournament on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club. As one of the prominent members of the West Side organization, and holding the office of a delegate at large to the National Association, Washburn has instructed to ascertain exactly who of the prominent Californians intended to compete for the national title this year.

After canvassing the players, Washburn notified Julian S. Myrick, President of the club, that Maurice E. McLoughlin, rated as the world's greatest player; Thomas C. Bundy, holder of the national doubles with McLoughlin; William M. Johnston, Clarence J. Griffin, former national clay court champion, and Ward Dawson, the latest and youngest of the sensational Pacific Coast players, had declared their intention of visiting the Eastern courts. R. Lindley Murray has written that he will not be a competitor in the East this season.

The notification from McLoughlin and Bundy made it certain that it is the intention of the famous pair to defend their holding of the national honors in the doubles. The challenge match in this event will be one of the first big battles staged, following the opening of the national tournament on the turf of the West Side Club, at Forest Hills, L. I., following the start of the tournament on Monday, Aug. 30.

Miss Bjurstedt Winner Again.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., July 13.—Molla Bjurstedt played in the ladies' tennis singles today against Mrs. B. F. Briggs, formerly Dorothy Green, in the Thousand Islands Country Club tournament, and won 6—3, 6—2. In mixed doubles Miss Bjurstedt and G. E. McLean defeated Mrs. Louis Hunt and W. L. Hayden, 6—0, 6—3. Mrs. A. G. Miles and Irving Wright defeated Miss Margaret Taylor and E. W. Rubsamen, 6—1, 6—1, Mrs. Marshall McLean and A. G. Miles defeated Helen Tigleston and Stephen Bonsal, Jr., 6—1, 6—0.

Irving Wright in singles defeated Ernest Rubsamen, 6—1, 6—2. Wright is an easy, deliberate player, while Rubsamen's dash and slambang playing was easy for the winner. E. H. Homans defeated Will Cutler, 8—6, 6—3.

In the ladies' doubles, Mrs. A. G. Miles and Miss Florence Brown defeated Mrs. Louis Hunt and Miss Abby Morrison, 6—2, 6—1. Miss Nichols and Miss Helen Wilbur were defeated by Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. Chapman, 6—2, 6—2.

E. F. Briggs and H. Homans defeated A. McLean and W. L. Hayden, 6—0, 6—4. In men's doubles J. Hobart and L. E. Viles defeated S. R. Davenport and R. Wheeler, 6—2, 6—3. Irving Wright and A. G. Miles defeated Ira Kip and John Kip, 6—2, 6—2. A. Sperry and W. Brown defeated G. E. McLean and A. Spencer, 9—7, 8—6.

Round-Robin Tennis at Rumson Club

Four teams will compete in a round-robin invitation tennis tournament at the Rumson Country Club July 17 and 18. Thomas N. McCarter has offered cups for the winners. The competing teams are: William Clothier and Robert D. Wrenn; Alfred S. Dabney and Walter Merrill Hall; Bernon S. Prentice and Theodore R. Pell; Edward P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman.

RECORD TRIAL FOR TABER.

Boston A. A. Arranges Special A. A. U. Mile Race for Friday.

In order to give Norman S. Taber of Oxford University and the Boston A. A. an opportunity to break the world's record for the mile, the Boston A. A. has arranged a special mile race, sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union, to take place on Friday at the Harvard Stadium in Cambridge. George Brown of the Boston A. A. yesterday wired Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary of the A. A. U., for his approval of the event, and it was readily granted, for it is believed that Taber is in form to beat W. George's professional record of 4:12¾. The Oxonian will direct his efforts on John Paul Jones's amateur mark of 4:14 2-5, which he came within fourfifths of a second of equaling in the Eastern tryouts three weeks ago, but if he has a chance he will also try for the professional figures. Long handicaps will be allotted most of his opponents in an effort to draw out Taber to his limit. Last Saturday in the Millrose A. A. games at Celtic Park, Taber, running by himself after the first half mile, turned the mile in 4:17 3-5, and two weeks before, without pace, he did 4:18 1-5 for the distance.

In order to make the race on Friday official there will also be a 440-yard high hurdle contest in which W. H. Meanix of the Boston A. A., the national champion, will start from scratch and endeavor to supersede G. R. L. Anderson's amateur record of 56 seconds, made in England five years ago.

Not to Shift National Games.

There is no chance that the national track and field championships of the A. A. U., scheduled for the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco on Aug. 6 and 7, will be moved to the University of California track at Berkeley, Cal. In the last week word has been received here that conditions at San Francisco in August will be unfavorable for athletes in quest of records. These reports have been investigated by the National Championship Committee, of which Frederick W. Rubien of this city is Chairman, and no action will be taken on the statements. The games must be contested on the San Francisco cinder path, regardless of conditions.

White and Saylor in a Draw.

BOSTON, July 13.—Charley White, the Chicago contender for the lightweight title, and Milburn "Young" Saylor of Indianapolis, boxed twelve rounds to a draw tonight. Many of those who saw the battle gave it as their opinion that Saylor had the better of White in a majority of rounds.

Headliners for the Rink.

Jimmie Johnston of the St. Nicholas Rink has been a busy little boy these days. Yesterday he matched Cowler, Jim Corbett's big English heavyweight, with Gunboat Smith for the 28th, and Charlie White and Kid Lewis for the 31st.

LITTLE AND LE ROY REACH FINAL ROUND

Extra Games Necessary to Decide Tennis Matches on Westchester Country Club Courts.

The combination of Raymond D. Little, the former internationalist, and Robert Le Roy, again proved an effective one in the invitation doubles tennis tournament yesterday on the picturesque turf courts of the Country Club of Westchester, and their smooth and almost perfect court work placed them in the semi-final round. The team defeated Harold H. Hackett, the former captain of the American Davis Cup team, and Walter Merrill Hall, of the Seventh Regiment, holders of the Metropolitan doubles title, in straight sets, at 10—8, 6—3. In the other match played, Frederick C. Inman and B. P. Larned won from the schoolboy combination, Leonard Beekman and Harold A. Throckmorton, at 7—5, 6—3.

The squall on the Sound prevented the second semi-final match between Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice, and Inman and Larned. Pell started from his home at Manhasset Bay to make the trip across the Sound in a motor boat. When about half a mile from the Long Island shore, the wind churned up the water in the Sound and threatened to swamp Pell's boat. In order to escape the storm, Pell returned to Manhasset and telephoned to George T. Adee, who is Chairman of the Committee, and arranged to play the match at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The final round will be started two hours later.

Adopting the same court tactics that carried them to victory on Monday, Little and Larned opened an aggressive attack yesterday on their young opponents. The latter, who formed a new combination, did not work well together for a time, but after once in their swing they showed improvement. Little smashed with deadly effect from all parts of the court, and stormed the net in brilliant fashion. He was well supported by Le Roy, whose splendidly placed shots and accurate passing materially contributed to victory. Beekman and Throckmorton did their best work in the first set, when they succeeded in carrying the score to 5—all, largely by individual efforts, but teamwork told in the end, and after breaking through their opponents' service Little and Le Roy won their own. The second set was too one-sided to be interesting.

Larned's volleying played an important part in the defeat of the old combination of Hackett and Hall. He watched closely for openings, and seldom missed, piling up points in rapid fashion. Inman was not quite as effective as his partner, but was able to land valuable assists at times. Hackett was not nearly as accurate as usual, but at times showed flashes of his former brilliant play, while Hall had an off day. The first set was an interesting one, requiring twenty games to reach a decision, but the brilliant smashing of Larned told in the end, and he pulled his team through with the 10—8 victory. There was no let-up in the second set, and Larned and Little came through with an easy victory.

The singles will start this afternoon, and will include many of the best players in the East. R. Norris Williams, last year's winner; W. M. Washburn, G. M. Church, and Dean Mathey are in the West, but the list of players drawn last night includes Karl H. Behr, Theodore R. Pell, E. P. Larned, Dr. William Isenbaum, C. McMullen, Hugh Tallant, Harold H. Hackett, Fred C. Inman, Louis Graves, Bernon S. Prentice, S. Howard Voshell, Frederick C. Baggs, Robert Le Roy, R. D. Little, Harold A. Throckmorton, Leonard Beekman, Lyle E. Mahan, S. Dabney, C. C. Caner, J. S. Myrick, Alrick H. Man, Jr., and Cedric A. Major. The summary:

Country Club of Westchester Men's Invitation Doubles, Second Round.—Frederick C. Inman and E. P. Larned defeated Leonard Beekman and Harold A. Throckmorton, 7—5, 6—3.

Semi-final Round.—Raymond D. Little and Robert Le Roy defeated Harold H. Hackett and Walter Merrill Hall, 10—8, 6—3.

WESTCHESTER TENNIS.

Rand and King Surprise Gallery by "Going Out" at Siwanoy.

In spite of the threatening weather, three players reached the semi-final round of the men's singles tennis tournament for the championship of Westchester County yesterday on the courts of the Siwanoy Country Club near Mount Vernon. The survivors are W. Rand, 3d, W. H. Forster, and R. E. Rogers, who join Francis T. Hunter in the semi-final round. In the draw Rand will oppose Hunter and Forster and Rogers fill the lower section.

R. C. Rand, who was the surprise of the early rounds by eliminating Abraham Bassford, Jr., fell before W. H. Forster, the schoolboy champion of Yonkers, in straight sets, at 6—4, 6—3. Rand did not show the same form that carried him to victory in the Bassford match. George King of Columbia University, another favorite, was put out of the running by W. Rand, 3d, by the score of 6—2, 6—4. King was plainly off his stroke, while Rand was at the top of his form. In the third match, which went three sets, R. E. Rogers won from F. P. Fox at 7—5, 4—6, 6—3. Summary:

Westchester County Championship, Men's Singles.—Fourth Round—W. Rand, 3d, defeated George King, 6—2, 6—4; W. H. Forster defeated R. C. Rand, 6—4, 6—3; R. E. Rogers defeated F. P. Fox, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3. Men's Doubles.—First Round.—Abraham Bassford, Jr., and Francis T. Hunter defeated C. C. Warren and Dr. J. J. Sinnott, 6—0, 6—0.

Women's Singles.—First Round.—Miss Juanita Gould defeated Miss Ifia Cockle by default; Miss Margaret Grove defeated Mrs. R. S. Hiscoe, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Bessie Holden defeated Miss Anna Cockle by default; Miss Margaret Wilson defeated Miss Katherine Low 6—0, 4—6, 6—3.

Second Round—Mrs. Royall Victor defeated Miss Gabrielle Wilson, 6—0, 6—3; Miss Bessie Holden defeated Miss Margaret Wilson, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Eleanor Coward defeated Miss Gladys Plate, 6—0, 6—0.

Rain Stops Woodmere Tennis Play.

Rain interfered with the tennis tournament of the Woodmere Club yesterday at Woodmere, L. I., and only a few matches were played. In order to bring the men's singles to a close before the end of the week the Tournament Committee defaulted a number of players and as a result several players went through to the fourth round. Summary:

Woodmere Club, Men's Singles.—First Round —J. Weinstein defeated E. J. Fixmas, by default; K. D. Fisher defeated Dr. A. W. Waite, by default; Arthur M. Lovibond vs. G. A. L. Dionne, 6—2, 3—6, unfinished; G. Levison defeated Lincoln Renner, by default; Charles Chambers defeated Harold Throckmorton, by default; Allen Tobey defeated R. S. Swain, by default; S. Howard Voshell defeated Vanderbilt B. Ward, by default; M. T. Ackerland defeated L. W. Fischel, 3—2, 6—3, 6—4; Benjamin M. Phillips defeated Allen Behr, by default.

Second Round—E. Goldman defeated Harold Sevain, 6—2, 6—3; F. P. Adams defeated H. Burr, by default; G. Gutwillig defeated Ralph L. Baggs, by default; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated G. Gabriskie, by default; J. Rothschild defeated J. G. Hennon, Jr., by default; J. Dreyfus defeated C. H. Low, by default; L. H. Fiske defeated George King, by default; C. G. Burrows defeated R. Gibson, by default; A. J. Cause defeated B. Weinstein, by default. Third Round—G. Gutwillig defeated F. P. Adams, 6—1, 6—4; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated B. Vaughan, 6—3, 6—3; C. G. Burrows defeated L. H. Fiske, 8—6, 6—1.

Hoerr and Jones in Singles Final.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—Victories today in the semi-finals qualified Roland Hoerr and Drummond Jones, both of St. Louis and doubles champions, for the finals in singles of the Central States tennis tournament. Hoerr defeated Eugene Mocinett of Oklahoma, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2, and Jones defeated Paul Darrough, also of Oklahoma, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4. Every game in both contests went to deuce and the matches were the hardest ever fought.

BONDHOLDERS DELAY THE GREENHUT SALE

Minority Faction Contends the Proposed Plan Favors the Reorganizers.

CHARGE OF HIDDEN ASSETS

Referee to Hold Hearing Tuesday to Examine Witnesses on Alleged Concealed Property.

The unexpected antagonism of counsel representing minority creditors of the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company at the hearing before Referee Peter B. Olney in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building yesterday afternoon turned what had been expected to be a purely formal proceeding into a somewhat stormy session that was finally adjourned, after several hours of debate, with the principal question at issue still undecided.

The meeting was called to permit James N. Rosenberg, counsel for the Trustees of the creditors, to present to the referee an application for an order to sell the assets of the bankrupt, an itemized decree of which proposed sale Mr. Rosenberg read to the referee. The decree had been drawn and approved by the Trustees after several conferences with all of the lawyers representing creditors who had taken an active part in the public discussion of the manner in which the affairs of the bankrupt should be settled, and the various counsel had approved it. It was expected, therefore, that there would be no opposition before the referee.

Morris J. Hirsch, representing the holders of bonds amounting to $253,000, and M. E. Caylor, counsel for the Holland Securities Company, which holds the stock and bonds in the J. B. Greenhut Company controlled by the Siegel-Cooper interests, strongly objected to the decree of sale.

Mr. Hirsch charged that the decree had been drawn solely for the benefit of the creditors who wanted to reorganize the Greenhut Company so that they might buy in as much of the assets of the property as might be needed for the reorganization. He said the decree would "stifle competition in bidding at the sale, instead of encouraging it" and that there would be only one bidder. He objected to the sale of the real estate of the bankrupt, against which his clients and other bondholders hold mortgages, free of the lien of the mortgages, saying that this was proposed so that the reorganized company might acquire what it wanted of the real estate free of incumbrances.

Furthermore, Mr. Hirsch said the decree of sale included certain disputed claims against the Greenhut interests so that these creditors might obtain immunity from prosecution on the claims.

Alfred A. Cook, one of the Trustees, said the sale was not intended to be held solely for the majority of the creditors who wanted to reorganize the store, but that the decree had been drawn so as to give this group an equal chance in the sale with any other group or individual. He admitted that there might be only one bidder at the sale, but he insisted that this bidder would have to buy all of the assets of the bankrupt at a fair price. He contended furthermore that a higher price would be bid for the real estate of the bankrupt if the bidder knew that he would have a tenant for the property than if bidders competed at an ordinary foreclosure sale. Mr. Cook also denied that the decree proposed the sale of the disputed claims against the Greenhuts, explaining that it simply afforded all parties to the claims an opportunity to settle them by compromise.

Mr. Hirsch still opposed the suggested manner of sale and stated that he wished to examine Captain J. B. Greenhut and others associated in business with him for the purpose of revealing alleged concealed assets of the bankrupt.

The general provisions of the proposed decree of sale are that the three parcels of real estate held by the bankrupt shall be offered separately and together free of mortgage lien, that the merchandise stock of the store shall be offered in separate lots and in bulk, and that all of the assets of the bankrupt, real estate and merchandise, shall be offered in bulk so that the store may be sold as a going concern. It is the grouping of the real estate free of mortgage lien with the merchandise to which Mr. Hirsch most strongly objected. In the face of his objection the referee took the matter under advisement, saying he would announce his decision at a later date.

In the meantime, however, the referee will appoint three appraisers to fix the value of the assets of the bankrupt, and yesterday he took under consideration two names suggested to him by the trustees, those of Andrew N. Nielsen, a public accountant, and Augustus Phillips, formerly of R. H. Macy & Co.

The three fixed next Tuesday afternoon as the time when Mr. Hirsch will be given an opportunity to examine Captain J. B. Greenhut to bring out the alleged evidence of concealed assets. The referee will open his court for that purpose at 3 o'clock in the Assembly room of the Merchants' Association on the ninth floor of the Woolworth Building.

E. D. BABST SUCCEEDS ALLEN

Elected President of the American Sugar Refining Company.

Earl D. Babst, a Vice President of the American Sugar Refining Company since last March, was elected President yesterday to succeed Charles H. Allen, and assumed all executive functions as the head of the concern. Edwin F. Adkins, Chairman of the Board of Directors, retired and the office of Chairman was abolished. Mr. Adkins had served for a number of years, and it had been known for some time that he intended to withdraw as soon as a man was found to take over the direction of the big organization.

Mr. Babst was formerly Vice President of the National Biscuit Company, and served as counsel for that concern for a long time. He was born in Crestline, Ohio, in 1870, and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1895. In 1898, soon after the National Biscuit Company was formed, Mr. Babst took charge of its litigation department, with an office in Detroit. He moved to Chicago in 1902 and to this city four years later. Since being elected Vice President and Director of the American Sugar Refining Company he has made a general inspection and study of the various plants and organization of the old Sugar Trust.

Mr. Babst is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, and the University and Bankers' Club of New York, in addition to several clubs of Chicago. He holds memberships in the American Bar Association and the Association of the Bar of New York City and is a member of the Alumni Advisory Committee of the University of Michigan.

Mr. Babst entertained the Directors of the American Sugar Refining Company at his country home in Greenwich last night. He said that he had no announcement to make now as to the future policy of his company.

Mrs. Claflin's Claim Allowed.

Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court yesterday signed an order allowing a claim of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Claflin, wife of John Claflin, President of the H. B. Claflin Company, now superseded by the H. B. Claflin Corporation, against the estate of the company for $134,103. Mrs. Claflin's claim is for moneys advanced to the H. B. Claflin Company prior to its failure. Before the court allowed the claim it was approved by Charles Howland, special master.

TRADE COMMISSION'S PLANS

Completed Organization and Methods to be Employed Told by Board.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Federal Trade Commission today announced its completed organization and plans for handling its work. An administrative branch under the secretary of the commission, who has not yet been appointed, will conduct the administrative work.

An economic department, under a chief economist of the commission, will have charge of all economic investigations and corporation reports, through separate divisions. An economic board of review will finally pass on all questions in the department before they are submitted to the commission. The legal department, under a chief counsel, will attend to investigations, hearings, and court work. A board of law review will pass finally on all legal questions.

The work of the economic and legal departments will be co-ordinated in a joint board of review which will pass upon cases after both departments have submitted reports.

Through the division of corporation reports in the economic department the commission hopes to develop an information bureau for business men which will aid in building up American industry.

FORTY NAMES IN ONE.

Mr. Wolfsteiner Therefore Asks Court to Make it Walten.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Saying his name had been spelled forty ways and showing how it was done, Otto L. Wolfsteiner, President of a galvanized iron cornice company in Washington, filed a petition in the District of Columbia Supreme Court today to have his name changed to Walten. Mr. Wolfsteiner, who filed the petition on behalf of himself and his three children, informed the court there had been confusion for years over the spelling and pronunciation of his name, causing embarrassment in social and business affairs of his family. He stated, further, that his children expect to visit Europe after the war, and wished to avoid complications resulting from the use of the name Wolfsteiner, as they are native Americans. These names, taken from the family correspondence to illustrate how his name is susceptible to mispronunciation and misspelling, were given:

Wolfsteiner, Wolfsteiner, Wolpsteiner, Woolfsteiner, Wolsteiner, Wolfsteiner, Wulvensteiner, Vulfsteiner, Wolfsteinen, Wulfstein, Wolfenstein, Wolfenstein, Wolfenstein, Wolfenstein, Wolfenstein, Woofenstein, Woofenstein, Wolfenstein, Wolfverstein, Vulfstein, Wolstein, Wolfvenstein, Wolstein, Wolfsteen, Wolfenstseen, Wolfstan, Wooifsten, Voolfstein, Woolstein, Wollstein, Wolsteen, Wulfstern, Woolestone, Willstain, Wulfstain, Wulstein, Woulfstein, Wolfsteimer, Wolfsheimer, Wolfsteiner.

TO TEST TORPEDO NETS.

Navy Again to Experiment with Guards for Warships.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—For experimental purposes the Navy Department has purchased several torpedo nets to hang around battleships and protect them from torpedo attack.

Secretary Daniels said today these were of the same type as those employed by European navies. The experiments are now going on with the nets aboard one of the warships. Similar experiments made some time ago produced no very definite results, but navy officials hope to be able so to improve the nets as to reduce the dangers from submarines. The nets are made of wire links, and high-speed torpedoes have torn their way through them in previous tests.

Preparations to equip battleships with nets were made when the last few ships were launched; although the nets were not actually put aboard. Soft spots were left in the armor belts, however, where the booms could be attached. The nets hang to a depth of thirty feet or more from the ship's side. It is said that nets are of no use except to ships at anchor as, while under way, the dragging weight would hold the swiftest battleship down to a speed of less than ten knots an hour. The British Navy has always been equipped with nets, but the present tendency, it is said, is to discard them.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Europe came into the market for a considerable quantity of wheat yesterday and the volume of sales for the day was apparently the largest so far reported on the new crop. This better demand from abroad added confidence to the buying side, and after an early decline of ¾@2c a bushel on improved weather conditions the market rallied sharply, and at the close was 1½@2¾c, net higher.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.36 and No. 2 hard $1.45, cost, insurance and freight, New York export; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.43¾ and No. 1 Manitoba, $1.49, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept	....	....	1.11¼	1.09¾	85¾

CLOSING PRICES.

July	1.10¾	1.07	1.10¼	1.09	.76¾
Sept.	1.05	1.01¾	1.04¾	1.02¾	.76½
Dec.	1.07¾	1.04¼	1.07½	1.04¾	.79¾

CORN.

Values were sustained by the strength in wheat and at the close of the day were not unchanged to ¾c higher. The Liverpool market was firm with reports of a good demand there and firm offers from Argentina. Bradstreet's visible supply showed a decrease of 1,128,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,505,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83¾c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	76¾	75¾	76¼	76¼	68¾
September	73¾	72¼	73¼	72¾	66¼
December	63¾	62¾	63¾	63¼	56¾

OATS.

Prices in the oats market were easier early in the day, but developed firmness in sympathy with the other markets, and closed ¾c net higher. Bradstreet's visible supply decreased 676,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 2,197,000 last year.

The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 61c; No. 2 white, 61½c; No. 3 white, 60¼c; No. 4 white, 60c; fancy clipped white, 63½c; ordinary clipped white, 60¾ to 61¾c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	49¾	49¼	49¾	47¾	39¾
September	38	37	38	37¾	34¾
December	39¾	38¾	39¾	38¾	38

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was firmer early in the day on covering and buying for a rally, but the advance again attracted selling and prices eased off sharply. Toward the close of the day the strength in grain again brought about a rally, and final prices showed moderate net gains.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	8.42	8.32	8.35	8.25	10.27
October	8.55	8.45	8.47	8.35	10.40
Ribs—					
September	9.80	9.70	9.80	9.67	11.97
October	9.87	9.80	9.85	9.75	11.82
Pork—					
September	15.10	14.85	15.07	14.85	22.80
October	15.22	15.00	15.22	15.06	20.95

COFFEE.

Sellers have become a little more aggressive in the local coffee market, and after an early advance of 5 to 7 points on covering and in absence of the selling pressure which depressed prices at the close on Monday, the market again eased off and final quotations were 1 to 4 points net lower. Total sales for the day were 22,250 bags.

The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c.

Range of prices:

	Open-ing.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yester-day.
Spot	....	....	....	6.00@6.10	6.04
July	....	....	....	6.01@6.06	6.03
August	6.06	6.09	6.04	6.04@6.05	6.07
September	6.15	6.15	6.10	6.11@6.12	6.15
October	6.20	6.20	6.15	6.14@6.16	6.20
November	....	....	....	6.10@6.12	6.18
December	6.19	6.19	6.13	6.11@6.13	6.20
January	6.22	6.22	6.16	6.16@6.18	6.25
February	....	....	....	6.17@6.22	6.29

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 107,801 cases. The arrivals have fallen off considerably, and the proportion of strictly high-grade goods has been small. Any lots showing a good to large proportion of such have been quite wanted, and under the competition to secure them prices have ruled in sellers' favor. There has also been some improvement in the medium and ordinary qualities under slightly better clearance, but these are still making a comparatively low average and are selling at very irregular prices. A few receivers are beginning to use some storage stock, but the shortage in supply is counted on to better qualities as yet. Near-by white eggs in light supply and firm; fancy culpts are of irregular quality and show wide range, much of the stock having no value above a range of 24@27c. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen: 28@29c; extra firsts, 27@28c; firsts, 25½@26½c; seconds, 17½@24c; thirds, 15@17c; dirties, No. 1, 15½@16c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@12c; checks, choice 15@15½c; fair to good, 14@14½c; culls and inferior, 8@13½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henmery whites, fine to fancy, 27@28c; ordinary to good, 24@26c; gathered whites as to size and quality, 23@27c; Western gathered whites, 27@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henmery browns, 24@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@25c; duck eggs, State and near-by, Indian runner, 24@26c.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 101,979 packages; last week, 97,473 packages. Exports for week to tropical countries, 81 packages. Continued heavy supplies; very moderate trading and stronger pressure to sell have caused a considerable decline in all grades of creamery butter. Speculative operations are on much smaller scale, and there is a decided loss in the local consumptive demand. Advices indicate large shipments turned this way, and there is still pressure to sell. The Exchange sales yesterday included 200 tubs creamery extras, 92 score, at 27c, and 90 tubs, 92 score, at 27½c. The quality has to be very fancy to bring 28c. Very much of the stock is now grading fair seconds to fine firsts, and sales sell in range of 24@26½c. Renovated, ladles and packing stock not over-plenty, and values fairly sustained. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 27c; higher scoring, 27½@28c; firsts, 25@26½c; seconds, 23½@24½c; thirds, 22½@23c; State dairy finest, 26¼c; good to prime, 24½@26c; common to fair, 22@24c; renovated, extras,

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reaction After Further Sharp Rise—The Subscriptions to the British War Loan.

The stock market yesterday broadened very considerably. Broadened so much in fact that it invited a reaction which cut down considerably the net gain in the general level of prices without depriving many stocks which shared conspicuously in the buying movement of advances which were quite noteworthy. Only in a relatively few issues did the reaction run far enough to bring net losses for the day. The setback to which quotations was subjected was the less surprising inasmuch as short covering had been the mainspring of the forward movement which took shape last Saturday, continued Monday, and again through most of yesterday's session. It has been fairly recognized, however, that while short covering may have been the mainspring it was by no means the sole support of this three-day rise. Some of the buying other than that which represented the retreat of part of the existing short interest was based on speculative enthusiasm over war order profits, but there has been more substantial foundation than that for a good share of the buying for the long account.

It can hardly be said that any new influences entered into yesterday's further rise, and the reaction was sufficiently explained on technical market grounds. It is recognized that the more general of the influences entering into recent forward movements in the stock market—the country's sound economic position, the growing improvement in business, and the unprecedented ease in money—are all factors of long-range influence, and they are factors therefore to which market comment necessarily returns at frequent intervals. The improvement in the business situation is not uniform nor even continuous, as is purely indicated by the varied aspect of current trade news, but the dominant note in that news suggests progress. The fresh contributions to the evidence of betterment were supplied yesterday in the monthly freight car statement of the American Railway Association showing a decrease of nearly 25,000, or more than 8 per cent. in the number of idle cars on July 1 compared with June 1. This is but one of the many indications of increased trade activity.

News which has been awaited with interest here as well as in Great Britain, was supplied in yesterday's announcement of Parliament regarding the subscriptions to the new British war loan. They reach the enormous total of £585,000,000, equivalent on the ordinary method of calculation to $2,925,000,000. English investors and institutions having subscribed so great an amount as that, it is by no means surprising that the subscriptions were preceded by heavy liquidation of English-owned American securities. There is already some doubt of the probable effect of still other war loans, but the present fact is that foreign liquidation of our securities has slackened very considerably, and the market has therefore been relieved of the selling which constituted by far the chief pressure on the bond market. Foreign selling continues but bankers are agreed that it is light compared to what it was up to the end of last week. The decrease is not fully measured by the falling off in the foreign selling on the Stock Exchange, but a great many of the offerings were made privately and very few of those now seem to be coming to hand.

LONDON TRADING QUIET.

American Stocks Attract Attention on Advices from New York.

LONDON, July 13.—Money was plentiful and discount rates were more firm today.

The stock market was quietly cheerful. Most of the inquiry was for Rubber shares, home rails and Japanese bonds, with business in the other sections meagre.

In the American department United States Steel, Canadian Pacific, and Union Pacific attracted attention in the forenoon on favorable New York advices, but business slackened later and the market finished dull but steady. Markings in American gold bonds were smaller.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅜
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew.	Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	2	
ON TIME.					
60 days	2¼@2¾	5 mos			3
90 days	2¼@3	6 mos			3@3½
4 mos	2¾@3	12 mos			4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3	6 months	3½@3¾
60 to 90 days			3

Other Names.

4 months	3¾	6 months	3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅜	$4.76⅜
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77⅛	4.77⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	4.76⅛	4.77⅛
Paris	5.82	5.62½
Berlin	.31½	.31¾
Austria	.15.12	15.17
Russia		58.50
Switzerland	5.38	5.37
Scandinavia	25.90	25.95
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	55.50	55.75
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.24½	5.23½
Holland	.40	.40¼
India—		
Bombay	33.00	
Calcutta	33.00	
Italy	6.11	6.10½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.90	42.00
Rio	25.25	25.35
Spain	18.70	18.72

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.70¾	$4.72¾	$4.70

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $343,594,633; balance, $18,073,806; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $652,603.

The local banks have lost $1,291,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c. premium; Montreal, 7.50 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22½d, off ⅛d; New York, 47¾c, off ½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	614,641
Same day last year	241,166
Year to date	65,856,690
Same period last year	40,055,193
Average price and change 50 stocks	69.41 + .28
Same day last year	67.44 + .21

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.29	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
37½	37¾	2,500	Alaska Gold Mines	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37½	— ⅛
17½	17⅝	2,750	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	18	18	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
55⅝	56	2,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	56	56⅛	55¾	55⅝	— ⅛
73	73¼	6,050	Amalgamated Cop	73½	74⅛	73	73⅛	— ⅛
50	57⅞	100	Am. Agricul Chem	50	50	50	50	+1½
93½	95	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	94	94	94	94	— ⅜
48	48¼	3,300	Am. Beet Sugar	48	48⅛	47¾	48	+ ⅛
50	50¼	85,800	Am. Can	49¾	51⅝	48⅝	50	+1¾
103	103¼		Am. Can. pf	102	103	102	103	+2¼
54½	55	2,900	Am. Car & Fdry	54⅞	55½	54¼	54½	...
149	152½	13,221	Am. Coal Products	167	167	149	152	—12½
44¾	47⅛	1,200	Am. Cotton Oil	45	46¾	45	46¾	+2¾
6¼	6½	200	Am. H. & Leather	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	6¾	50	do., odd lot	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
34	34¼	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34	34½	34	34	— ⅛
26½	27	200	Am. Ice Securities	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½	...
10	10⅝	300	Am. Linseed	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
25	29	100	Am. Linseed pf	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	—1¼
49¼	49⅝	10,800	Am. Locomotive	49¼	50⅜	48⅞	49⅜	+1⅛
5	5¼	400	Am. Malt	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
77½	77⅝	10,275	Am. Smelt. & Ref	70	78⅝	77½	77⅝	—1⅝
38½	39	1,200	Am. Steel Fdries	38⅜	39	38	38⅝	+⅛
107	108½	400	Am. Sugar Ref	106	108	106	108	+2⅜
120¼	120⅝	650	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120¼	120⅝	120¼	120¼	+ ⅜
106½	107	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅛
34⅜	34⅞	5,450	Anaconda Cop. Co	35	35½	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
100	100⅜	1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	100¼	100⅝	100	100¼	+ ⅛
96⅜	97¼	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97¼	97¼	97	97	— ⅜
100	103	100	Atlantic Coast Line	101	101	101	101	+1
67½	68	17,400	Baldwin Loco	69	69¼	67¾	67¾	+1⅛
101½	102	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	102	102	102	102	+ ⅛
76⅝	77	3,800	Baltimore & Ohio	76	77⅜	76	76½	+ ⅛
71¼	71¾	600	Baltimore & O. pf	71	71¼	71	71¼	+ ⅛
		4	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	...
174½	176	6,050	Bethlehem Steel	177	178½	173½	174¾	—1⅛
116	119	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	117	117	117	117	...
87	87½	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87⅛	87⅞	87½	87⅝	+ ⅛
71⅞	72	2,300	Butte & Superior	72⅜	78	72	72	...
13	13⅛	900	California Petrol	13	13⅛	12	13¼	+ ⅛
143⅜	144	5,400	Canadian Pacific	144⅜	145½	143⅝	143⅞	—1⅜
41¾	41½	13,000	Central Leather Co	41⅜	42¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
103	104	100	Central Leather pf	104	104	104	104	+ ⅛
37	38	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	37	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
11	11¾	500	Chi. Great Western	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
27¾	28	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	28⅛	28	28	28	+1
81	81½	5,320	Chi., Mil. & St. P	80¾	82	81	82	+ ½
124	125	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	124	124	124	124	+1
14½	14¾	3,825	Chino Copper	15¼	15¼	13¾	14⅝	+ ½
45½	45⅞	3,100	Chino Copper	45½	46¼	45½	46	+ ⅝
100	103½	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
32½	33	3,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	32¼	33⅛	32½	33	+ ⅝
126	127	500	Consolidated Gas	127	127	127	127	+ ½
67	68	300	Continental Can	67	67¼	67	67¼	+⅝
13⅝	14	1,100	Corn Products Ref	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
78	78¾	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	77⅝	78	77⅝	78	+1½
31¼	31½	11,000	Crucible Steel	31½	32⅛	31	31⅛	— ⅛
...	...	100	Crucible Steel pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	— ⅝
103	105	4,700	Cuban-Am. Sugar	107	103¼	103	104	+3
100	101½	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	103⅜	103⅜	103¼	103½	+1¼
90	93	200	Deere & Co. pf	91½	92	91½	92	+1¼
143	145	100	Delaware & Hud	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	...
8	9	5,000	Distillers' Secur	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅝
25½	26¼	11,700	Distillers' Secur	25⅞	26¼	25¾	26	+1
20⅜	20⅝	100	Dome Mines	19⅝	21¼	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅝
25⅜	25⅝	1,900	Erie	26	26	25½	25½	— ⅜
39¼	40	300	Erie 1st pf	40	40½	39¾	39¾	— ⅜
46	49	200	Federal M. & S. pf	47¾	48	47¾	48	+5
46	49	50	do., odd lot	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	...
282½	285	10	General Chemical	290	290	290	290	...
166	167½	5,100	General Electric	166	168	165½	168¼	+1½
173	176	3,900	General Motors	169¼	178	168	174	+5
103	104	400	General Motors pf	103½	103⅝	103½	103½	+ ⅛
53	53¾	5,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	54	54¼	53½	53¾	— ⅛
116	117	600	Great Northern pf	117	117⅝	116⅞	116⅞	— ⅛
35¼	35⅞	3,700	G. N. certs. ore prop	35	35⅞	34¾	35½	+ ⅝
62½	62⅝	2,000	Guggenheim Explor	63	63	62⅜	62⅜	+ ⅛
19¼	20¼	2,200	Inspiration Copper	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	20½	2,800	Int. Mer. M. v. t. cfs	21	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
72¼	73¼	600	Inter.-Met. pf	72½	72½	72	72½	+1
20⅜	20⅞	500	Interboro Consol	21⅛	21⅛	20½	20½	+ ⅛
71	71¾	400	Interboro Consol pf	71¼	71⅜	71	71⅜	+1½
8	10	700	Int. Agricultural	8	9	8	9	+3
58½	100	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	97	97	97	97	— ⅛
	114	100	Int. Harv., N. J. pf	110	110	110	110	+ ⅛
9	10	300	Int. Paper	9	9¼	9	9½	+1
24	24¾	500	Kansas City Southn	23⅞	24⅞	23¾	24	+ ⅛
45	46	200	Lackawanna Steel	47	47	46½	46½	+2½
141	141½	1,200	Lehigh Valley	141½	141⅝	141	141	— ⅛
90	90¼	100	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	...
108¼	110	1,100	Louis. & Nash	109¼	110½	109	109	— ⅛
37¼	37¾	2,000	Maxwell Motors	38½	38¼	37	37⅝	+ ⅜
83⅝	84½	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	84¼	84¼	84	84	+1½
33	33½	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	34	34	33	33	+ ⅛
71⅜	72	4,250	Mexican Petroleum	72¾	72⅞	71¾	71¾	—1⅛
27¼	27½	7,250	Miami Copper	27⅜	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
111	112½	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M	111	112	111	112	+ ⅛
7	7¼	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
20½	21	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	20¾	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
3⅞	3⅞	1,400	Missouri Pacific	4	4¼	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
46⅝	48	100	Montana Power	47¼	47½	47½	47½	+1¼
102	105	8	Montana Power pf	102	102	102	102	...
16¾	17	300	Nat. En. & St. Co	16¾	17	16¾	17	+1
63	63¼	400	Nat. Lead Co	62¼	63⅝	62¼	63⅜	+2⅝
5	5⅝	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
14⅝	14⅞	1,200	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
102¼	102⅝	18,700	N. Y. Air Brake	100¼	102⅝	100¼	102½	+3
86	86⅜	3,600	N. Y. Central	86¼	87	85	86½	+ ½
58¼	59	3,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	59¼	59¾	58½	58½	— ⅝
26⅝	27	700	N. Y., Ont. & West	26⅜	28¾	26⅜	28⅝	+ ⅝
102	104	300	Norfolk & Western	102¼	102¼	102	102	...
72	73½	100	North American	72	72	72	72	— ⅝
103⅜	104½	2,700	Northern Pacific	103½	104¾	103½	104	+ ½
34½	35	4,200	Pacific Mail	34⅜	35⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
105¾	106	3,100	Penn.	106¼	106⅞	106	106	+ ⅛
115	118	100	People's Gas, Chi	115½	115¾	115½	115½	+ ½
46½	50	555	Pettibone, M. & Co	45	46	44¾	46	+ ½
22½	23	100	Pittsburgh Coal	22⅜	22⅞	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
48¼	48½	3,900	Pressed Steel Car	49	49¼	48	48½	+ ⅛
2	2¼	100	Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3	4	100	Quicksilver pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
31½	32	1,200	Railway Steel Sp	31¼	32	31	32	+1¼
23⅜	23½	1,700	Ray Con. Copper	23⅜	23⅞	23¼	23½	...
146¼	146⅜	13,800	Reading	146¼	147	145¾	146¾	...
29½	30	4,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	29⅞	30¾	29½	29½	+ ⅛
89	90	1,200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	88½	90	88½	90	+2¾
	¼	300	Rock Island Co. pf	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
	2¾	300	Rumely, (M.,) Co	2¾	2¾	2½	2½	+ ⅛
6	6½	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½	— ⅛
8	12	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf		10	10	10	—2½
13¼	13½	100	Seaboard Air Line	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛
33⅜	34	200	Seab. Air Line pf	33¾	34½	33¾	34¼	+ ¼
144	145	650	Sears, Roeb. & Co	144¾	145¾	144½	145¾	+1¼
123½	124	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	124	124	124	124	— ⅜
35	36	600	Sloss-S. S. & T. Co	33¼	35½	33¼	35½	+2⅝
85½	86	3,910	Southern Pacific	86½	86⅝	85¾	85¾	+ ⅛
14	14¼	900	Southern Railway	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
55	56	300	Standard Milling	55	56	55	56	+3
72¾	73¼	200	Standard Mill. pf	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	+1⅝
80⅜	81½	12,350	Studebaker Co	80⅜	82	80⅜	81	+ ⅝
36½	37	1,700	Tennessee Copper	36½	37¼	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅛
130	130¼	1,300	Texas Co	127	131	127	128	+ ⅝
121	125¼	100	Tex. Co. sub. rts. fp.	124¼	124½	124½	124½	+1½
	53¾	2,100	Third Avenue	53⅜	54	53⅜	53⅝	+ ⅛
	6	200	Union B. & P. Co	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
	25	200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	22¾	23	22¾	23	—1
10,000	125¾	10,000	Union Pacific	126¾	127½	125¾	125¾	—2⅛
	81½	200	Union Pacific pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ½
4,400	19	4,400	United Rys. Invest	17	19½	17	19	+2
3,100	35	3,100	United Rys. Inv. pf	31	35½	31	35	+4
100	64	100	U. S. Express	63	63	63	63	—1½
800	58	800	U. S. Indus. Alco	58	58⅝	58	58	+ ⅝
1,700	49¾	1,700	U. S. Rubber	49½	49¾	49	49	+ ⅛
300	107	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106½	106½	106	106¾	+ ⅛
102,900	60¾	102,900	U. S. Steel	61¾	62	60¾	60⅞	— ⅛
2,450	110	2,450	U. S. Steel pf	110	110	109¾	109⅞	+ ⅛
5,100	67⅝	5,100	Utah Copper	67⅝	68	67¾	67¾	+ ⅛
600	31½	600	Va.-Car. Chemical	30¾	31½	30¾	30¾	+ ⅝
100	¼	100	Wabash pf	⅛	¼	⅛	¼	...
6	97	6	Wells Fargo Exp	94	94	94	94	...
100	24½	100	Western Maryland	24	24	24	24	...
5,300	68½	5,300	Western Union Tel	67	68¾	67	68	+1
75,600	100¾	75,600	Westingh. E. & M	98¾	101¾	98¼	100	+1¼
3,610	133	3,610	Willys-Overland	126	133	126	131½	+6½
150	102½	150	Willys-Overland pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½	—2½
300	105	300	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	...

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

During the greater part of the day the market on the Consolidated was strong and active, but there was a reaction in the later trading. For the time being the difficulty with Germany appeared to have lost its market influence. The market was largely made up of industrials with United States Steel common and American Can the leaders in activity. Westinghouse Electric was one of the features of the so-called war group.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
100	Allis-Chalmers	18	18	17⅝	18
1,770	Amal. Copper	73¾	74½	73	73⅝
190	Am. Beet Sug.	47⅜	48¼	47⅜	48
9,160	Am. Can	49⅜	51⅝	48⅝	50½
60	Am. Car. & F.	54⅝	55¼	54⅝	55¼
70	Am. Cot. Oil	46½	49¾	46½	46⅝
280	Am. Loco.	49⅜	50¼	49⅜	49⅝
1,160	Am. Smelt.	75½	79¼	77¾	78
40	Am. Sugar	108⅛	108⅛	107⅝	108
270	Anaconda Cop.	34⅞	35¼	34⅝	35
30	A., T. & S. F.	100¾	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
680	Baldwin Loco.	69	69	67⅝	68
90	Balt. & Ohio	76⅜	77¼	76⅜	77¼
50	Brook. R. T.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
70	Cal. Petroleum	13⅜	13⅝	13	13⅜
510	Canadian Pac.	145	145½	143⅜	144¼
1,120	Cent. Leather	41⅜	42¼	41⅜	41⅞
50	C., M. & St. P.	80⅜	81⅜	80⅜	81
40	C., R. I. & P.	15	15½	15	15½
20	Chino Copper	45½	46¾	45½	46½
860	Col. Fuel & I.	32½	33⅜	32½	33½
30	Corn Products	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
330	Crucible Steel	31¾	32	31¾	31¾
240	Dist. Securities	26	26⅜	26	26
270	Erie	26	26	25⅝	25⅝
50	Erie 1st pf	40	40	40	40
360	Goodrich Co	54	54½	53¾	53¾
120	Gt. Nor. Ore	35¾	36⅜	35¾	35¾
10	Gt. Nor. pf	117	117	117	117
110	Inter.-Met.	20⅝	21	20½	20⅝
10	Inter.-Met. pf	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
40	Lehigh Valley	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾
10	Louis. & Nash.	110⅝	110⅝	110½	110½
190	Mex. Petroleum	72¾	72¾	71⅝	71⅝
20	Miami Cop.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
50	Mo., K. & T.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
60	Mo. Pacific	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
90	N. Y. Central	86⅜	85⅝	86⅜	85⅝
210	N.Y., N.H. & H.	59	59¾	58¾	59¾

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Northern Pac.	103½	104⅝	103½	104⅝
340	Pacific Mail	35	35⅝	34½	34½
550	Pennsylvania	106¾	106½	106½	106½
50	Pitts. Coal	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
50	Pressed S. Car	49	49	48¾	48¾
4,820	Reading	146½	147½	145¾	146¾
50	Rep. Iron & S.	29¾	30½	29¾	30½
50	Rumely	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
90	Rumely, pf	6	6	6	6
50	Seaboard Air	86	86¼	85¾	86¼
50	Studebaker Co.	80¾	82	80¾	80¾
50	Tenn. Copper	36¾	37	36¾	37
20	Third Av.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
1,510	Union Pacific	127	127½	125¾	125¾
220	U. S. Rubber	49¾	49¾	49	49¾
18,870	U. S. Steel	61¾	62	60¾	61
340	Utah Copper	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¼
20	West. Un. Tel.	69	69¼	68¾	68¾
4,670	West. Elec.	98¾	101¾	96¾	100¾
51,270					

MINING STOCKS.

1,400	Atlanta	.31	.32½	.31	.32½
700	Comstock	.12½	.13	.12½	.13
400	Con. Imperial	.02	.02	.02	.02
1,100	Goldf. Merger	.23	.24	.23	.24
300	Iron Blossom	.16	.16	.16	.16
1,000	Jim Butler	.97	.98	.97	.98
1,200	Jumbo Ext.	1.65	1

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25 Vacuum Oil
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Stocks Are Strong and Active Throughout Session—Brisk Bond Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 183,168 shares of stock and $263,900 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 46,955; oils, 353, and mining, 135,860. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,200	Am. Zinc.....	58½	60	58½	58¾
1,925	Can. Nat. Gas.	2⅝	2½	2¼	2½
2,000	*Car. L. & P..	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾
4,500	*Cramp Ship...	65¾	68	65	66¾
1,900	*Elec. Boat....	180	193	180	182
800	*Elec. Boat pf.	175	175	171	173
300	Emerson Phono	14	14	14	14
910	*Hendee Mfg..	40	40¼	36¾	38
600	*Int. Mer. Mar.	1½	1½	1½	1½
675	*Int. M. M. pf.	6¾	7⅛	5¾	5¾
300	*Int. Motors..	13¾	15	13¾	15
250	*Int. Motors pf	37	38	37	38
350	*Int. Petroleum	8	8¼	8	8¼
100	*Int. S. P. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½
25	Kelly Spg. T..	161	161	161	161
100	McC.&Co.,J.G..	53	53	53	53
100	N. Y. Transp..	15½	15¼	15½	15¾
210	*Pyrene Mfg...	12	12¼	12	12¼
100	Cpn. of R.&H..	6½	6¼	6½	6¾
100	Savoy Oil.....	6½	6½	6½	6¾
11,000	*Stand. Motors.	9¼	9½	9	9¼
700	Sterling Gum..	3	3¼	3	3¼
2,000	*Wi. J. Load..	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
2,000	Un. C. S., new	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
2,350	Un. Prof. Sh..	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2⅜
1,500	*World Film...	4	4¼	4	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
20	Buckeye P. L.	101	100	100	+ 1
80	Galena-S. Oil	147	147	147	+ 1
10	Indiana P. L..	97	97	97	..
30	Ohio Oil.....	135	134	134	+ 1
50	Pierce Oil.....	9¾	9¼	9¾	— ⅛
60	Prairie O. & G.	312	307	307	— 4
10	Prairie P. L..	152	152	152	..
2	Southern P. L.	210	210	210	..
71	S. O. of Cal..	272	270	270	..
27	S. O. of Ind..	410	403	405	— 3
1	S. O. of N. J..	398	398	398	— 1
12	S. O. of N. Y.	186	184	184	..
10	Vacuum Oil....	196	196	196	— 3

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	*Alaska Jun...	13	13	12⅞	13
3,000	*Alta-Cons. M.	83	89	83	89
12,700	*†Atlanta.....	31½	33	31½	33
1,400	*†Big Cot'wood	5½	7	5½	6
1,000	Big L'ge Dev..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	*†Booth	52	53	52	53
1,500	Braden Copper	7	7	6¾	6¾
1,050	Buffalo Mines.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	*Caled. Mining	86	87	86	87
650	*Chile Copper..	19¾	19¾	19½	19¾
200	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
3,700	†Con. New.-U..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	*Crown Res....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,000	†Dome Ext....	14	14	14	14
23,000	*†Emma Cop..	40	47	38	42
300	†Genesee Val..	42	42	42	42
250	Gr.-Calumet..	37¼	38½	37¼	38½
1,000	†Goldfield M..	24	24	24	24
1,680	*Iron Blossom.	78	78	73	74
5,000	Jumbo Ext.....	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
8,700	Kennecott Cop.	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32½
3,700	*†Kewanas	12½	12½	12¼	13⅛
900	Kerr Lake.....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,000	†Lone Star....	5	5	5	5
1,000	†McK.-Darragh	23	24	23	23
5,200	†Majest. Mines	80	85	78	77
950	Nevada Hills..	21	21	21	22
1,200	N. Utah Bing..	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3¾
1,000	*†Oro	9	9	9	9
200	Nip. Mines....	5¾	5¾	5½	5¾
2,000	†North Star...	14½	15	14½	15
1,000	**Sells	25	25	25	25
650	Std. Silver-Le.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,300	Stewart	2⅛	⅞	⅞	⅞
25,100	*† Success Min.	92	96	92	93
2,700	†Sup. Min. Co.	24	24	24	24
500	Tonopah Ext..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,200	†Tonopah Mer.	41	41	40½	40½
1,000	†Tonopah Mid.	16	16	16	16
1,100	Tri-Bullion ...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	†Tuolumne	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	*Wash.Blue Gl.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,500	†W. End Con.	80	80	79	79
450	*Wht. Kn.C.pf.	2¼	2¼	2½	2¼

BONDS.

$36,000	Kenn. Cop. 6s.	118¾	118¾	118½	118¾
225,000	*West. E. C. Con. 5s.....	106	106¾	106	106⅝
2,900	West. E. rts.	⅝	⅝	¼	¼

†Sells cents per share. $Old lot. *Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 13. Bid.	Asked.	July 12. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Filtn.....	⅝	¾	¾	⅞
B.-A. T. Co., ord...	15	15½	15	15½
B.-A. T. Co., ord. b.	15	15½	15	15½
International Nickel.	150	151	150	151
Inter. Nickel pf.....	103	105	103	105
Inter. Rubber	8	9	8	9
Inter. Steam Pump...	6	7	6	7
K. S. T., new, 1st pf.	80	88	86	88
K. S. T., new, 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Lehigh Coal Sales Co.	160	165	160	165
Manhattan Transmit...	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Marconi of America...	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3
Mutual Profit Sharing	7½	8	7½	8
Riker & H., new.....	5½	6	5½	6
United C. S., new, pf.	11¾	12	11¾	12
United C. S. Co. of A.	101	103	101	103
Wayland Oil & Gas...	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Missouri Pacific, w. i.	17½	18¼	18	18¾
Mo. Pac., w. i. pf....	34	40	34	40
Wabash, w. i.....	10	11	10	11
Wabash pf. (a).....	42	45	42	45
Wabash pf. (b).....	20	22	20	22

MINING STOCKS.

Canada Copper	⅛	1	⅛	1
Diamond Black Butte.	3	4	3	4
Goldfield Con.....	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
Howe Sound	2¾	3	2¾	2⅞
Tonopah Mining.....	6¾	7⅛	7	7⅛

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s.....	180	200	180	200

MAY APPEAL NEW HAVEN SUIT

Minority Stockholders Receive Permission to Amend Bill in the Case.

BOSTON, July 13.—Permission to amend the bill in the suit of minority stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, who seek to recover $102,000,000, alleged to have been wasted by present and former Directors, was granted by Judge Decourcey in the Supreme Court today. Eighteen days were allowed in which to take action.

The full bench of the court ruled against the suit last week, but Judge Decourcey held that the decision did not discuss the individual liabilities of the Directors, but rested rather on the failure of the plaintiffs to give the Directors reasonable time in which to act for the stockholders before taking action.

The suit names as defendants William G. Rockefeller, Charles S. Mellen, and many other prominent men who have served on the road's directorate.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt..6		Dec., 1918	101⅛	101⅜	2.75
Argen. Govt..6		Dec., 1916	100½	100⅝	5.85
Argen. Govt..6		Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	5.75
Argen. Govt..6		May, 1922	98¼	98½	6.65
City of Mont.5		Dec., 1917	99⅜	100⅛	4.95
City of Q'b'c.5		Apr., 1920	98½	99⅛	5.30
French Govt..5		Apr., 1916	97⅛	98	7.15
German Govt.5		Jan., 1916	96⅞	97⅛	10.00
Norway Govt..6		Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Govt..6		Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.6		Dec., 1916	99⅜	100	6.00
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1918	96⅜	96¾	6.30
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1920	96¼	96⅝	5.50

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.....5		July, 1916	100½	101	4.00
Am.T.&T.sub..5		Apr., 1916	100⅜	101	3.60
Am. Copper..5		Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.30
Balt. & Ohio.4½		June, 1917	93¼	93½	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.4½		June, 1918	88⅜	88½	4.95
B'klyn R. T..5		July, 1918	96¾	100¼	4.95
Can. Pacific..6		Mar.2,'20	101⅜	101⅝	5.70
Ches. & Ohio..5		June, 1919	90⅞	91⅛	5.45
Chi. & W. I..5		Sep., 1913	99⅜	100½	4.00
Chi. El. Rys..5		July, 1916	94½	96	9.25
Con. Gas, B...5		May, 1917	100	100¼	4.90
C. P. R. & L..6		May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. Pow. Co.6		May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R....5		Apr., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Erie R. R....5		Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.40
Erie R. R....5		Apr., 1917	98⅞	99⅛	5.05
Gen. Rubber..5		Dec., 1918	97½	97¾	5.70
Hav. El. Ry..6		Sep., 1916	99½	99¾	6.25
Hocking Val..6		Nov., 1915	100⅜	101½	2.25
Int. Harv.....5		Feb.15,'18	99⅝	100	5.00
Lack. Steel...6		Mar., 1917	98½	98¾	7.15
L. S. & M. S.5		Sep., 1915	100¼	100½	5.00
L. S. & M. S.5		Dec., 1915	100½	101	2.85
L. Gas & El.6		Apr., 1918	97	98¼	6.55
Mich. Ry.....6		June, 1919	98¼	100	6.00
Min. Gen. El.5		June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.6		Apr., 1917	98	98½	6.35
North St. P..6		June, 1917	99¼	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.6		May, 1917	94½	96	7.35
N. Y. Central.5		Sep. 15,'15	100¼	100⅜	1.75
N. Y. Central.5		Oct., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	1.40
N.Y.N.H.&H.5		May, 1916	100¾	100⅞	4.35
Pa. R. R. cv..3½		Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.70
P. S. C., N. J.5		Mar., 1916	100½	100⅝	4.20
Seab'd Air L..5		Mar., 1916	100	100⅛	4.60
Southern Ry..5		Feb., 1916	99⅜	100⅛	4.75
South. Ry.....5		Mar., 1917	97⅜	98⅛	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.6		June, 1916	100½	100⅝	5.25
U. S. Smelt..5		June, 1918	97	98½	5.60
Union Type...5		Jan.15,'16	94¾	97½	14.90
United Fruit..6		May, 1917	101⅜	101⅝	4.90
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	98½	99	5.35
Utah Co.....6		Apr., 1917	98¼	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.6		Oct., 1917	97	98¾	6.65
West. Power.6		Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.....	104	108	104	108
American Cigar pf...	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry..	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M..	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young.....	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf.....	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F....	165	175	165	175
MacAndrews & F. pf..	99¼	100¼	99½	100¼
Porto Rico-Am. Tob...	180	185	178	185
R. J. Reynolds Tob...	333	343	330	340
R. J. Reynolds Tob.pf.	119½	120	118	120

READJUST DIRECTORATES.

Elliott Leaves Central New England Board to Conform with Law.

To meet the terms of the Massachusetts Validation act, which prevents any person from holding a place on more than one railway directorate on lines operating in the State of Massachusetts, Howard Elliott, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, resigned yesterday as President and Director of the Central New England Railroad. E. G. Buckland was elected in Mr. Elliott's place.

The New Haven Board formally approved of the new Massachusetts law. It was explained that the act would necessitate a readjustment of the directorates not only of the New Haven and of the Central New England, but also of the Hartford & Connecticut Western, the Boston & Providence, and other affiliated roads. The changes in the directorates will be announced before Aug. 1, when the new law becomes effective.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	16	15⅝	16
Atlantic Refining...	545	550	540	550
Borne-Scrymser	268	275	265	272
Buckeye Pipe Line..	99	100	98	100
Chesebrough Mfg	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	125	135	125	135
Continental Oil....	233	236	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line..	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe L...	45	55	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line...	250	255	250	255
Galena S. Oil pf....	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil com...	145	148	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line..	134	136	134	136
Indiana Pipe Line...	96	98	96	98
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	8	8¼	8	8¼
National Transit ...	30	31	30	31
N. Y. Transit.....	203	208	205	210
Northern P. L.....	92	95	92	93
Ohio Oil.....	133	139	132	134
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	53	57	55	60
Pierce Oil.....	9½	10	9¼	10
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	73	76	73	76
Prairie Oil & Gas..	307	311	308	310
Prairie Pipe Line....	150	152	150	152
Solar Refining	220	236	220	230
Southern Pipe Line..	208	212	207	210
South Penn. Oil....	276	277	276	277
South. West. Penn...	108	112	108	112
Standard Oil of Cal..	270	277	270	273
Standard Oil of Ind..	403	408	403	410
Standard Oil of Kan..	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of Ky..	248	253	247	252
Standard Oil of Neb..	305	315	305	315
Standard Oil of N. J.	389	390	395	400
Standard Oil of N. Y.	183	185	184	186
Standard Oil of Ohio.	420	430	430	430
Swan & Finch.....	110	115	110	115
Union Tank.....	90	91	90	91
Vacuum Oil.....	197	200	196	198
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

*Ex. dividend.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.....	.02	Julia	.03
Andes	.08	Kentucky Con....	.01
Belcher	.30	Mexican	.40
Best & Belcher...	.07	Occidental Con...	.19
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.15
Caledonia	.23	Overman	.07
Challenge Con....	.07	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.01	Savage	.04
Confidence	.10	Sea. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va....	.99	Sierra Nevada....	.07
Crown Point	.20	Union Con.....	.20
Gould & Curry....	.04	Utah Con.....	.03
Hale & Norcross..	.05		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	C. O. D.....	.03
Jim Butler	.96	Comb. Fraction..	.08
McNamara	.02	D'field Daisy....	.04
Midway	.16	D'field Gl. B....	.03
Mizpah Extens...	.30	Florence	.50
Montana	.17	G'field Con. M..	1.87½
North Star	.15	G'field Merger...	.23
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Exten....	1.65
Tonopah Exten..	2.82½	Lone Star	.05
Tonopah Merger..	.39	Silver Pick	.10
Victor	.32	Vernal	.04
West End	.80	Nevada Hills....	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain..	.52
Atlanta	.32	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.58	Man. Big Four...	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot...	10¾	11	Isabella ...	17½	18½
Elkton	38¾	40	Jackpot	6¾	..
El Paso....	94	100	McKinney..	37	40
Findlay	5	..	Portland...	140	145
Golden C..170	174		Vindicator.	174	178
Gold Sov...	3⅝	6			

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Citizens' Bank...	43¾	43¾	43	43
10	Commercial Credit	37	37	37	37
85	Consol. Power ...	107½	107½	107½	107½
100	Cosden	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Cosden pf.....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Elkhorn Fuel	19	19	19	19
16	Fidelity & Depos.	135	135	135	135
9	Mer.-Mechs.' Bk..	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
30	Penn. Water & P.	64	64	64	64
879	Unit. Rys. & Elec.	21¾	21¾	21½	21½
10	U. S. Fidelity...	193	193	193	193
295	Wayland Oil & G.	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$1,000	Anacos. & P. 5s	99	99	99	99
100	City Balt. 4s, '51	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,700	City. Balt. 4s, '58, W. I....	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
2,000	Con. Gas 4½s...	93¼	93¼	93¼	93½
1,000	Elkh'n Fuel 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	Fair. & Clark. Trec. 5s	99	99	99	99
1,000	Ga., Car. & N. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
5,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. 1st 4½s.....	90	90¼	90¼	90¼
1,000	Un. Ry. Inv. 5s	60	62½	60	62½
15,000	U. S. Steel 5s.	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
5,000	Welsbach 5s....	91⅜	91⅝	91¼	91⅝

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado ...	.70	.80	M. of Am.	3¾	3¾
Binn. Cop..	8½	9	Mass. Gas.	.13	.14
Begole	.75	1.00	Majestic ..	.78	.80
Butte & La.	.28	.30	Mex. Mets.	.25	.27
Bohemia ..	.3⅝	.3	Nev. Doug.	.45	.48
Boston E..	.30	.35	N. Baltic..	2⅛	2⅜
Chief Con..	1½	1⅝	N. Cornelia	7	7⅛
Con. Cop...	1¼	2	Ohio Cop...	.18	.20
Crown Res.	.55	.60	Old D. rots	7	7½
Calaveras ..	1⅝	1½	Oneco	1½	1⅝
Con. Ariz..	.85	.95	Riker H. ..	6¾	6¾
Cortes	.30	.50	Raven Cop.	.10	.12
Champ. C..	8	.10	So Miami..	1½	1⅝
Cal. Corb..	4	5	Stew't M..	2½	2⅝
Eagle & E..	1⅛	1⅜	Ton. Min..	7	7½
First N. C.	2⅛	2¼	U. P. Sh...	2½	2⅝
G'field Con	1⅞	1⅞	Utah Metal	4¼	4¼
Houghton ..	3½	3½	U. Cig. St.	9⅞	10
Iron Blose.	.70	.80	Ventura ..	1.00	1.10
La Rose....	.51	.53	U. V. Exp..	4	4½
McK. D....	.23	.25	Tuson G....	3⅜	3⅝

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2	2
106	Ahmeek	96	96	96	96
1,455	Alaska	37⅛	37⅛	37	37⅛
45	Alloues	55	55	54½	54½
10	Amal. Copper.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
23,310	Am. Zinc.....	58⅝	60	58⅝	58⅞
445	Ariz. Com.....	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
100	Butte & Bal..	3	3	3	3
5,607	Butte & Sup..	72¼	73½	72	72
1,067	Cal. & Ariz...	64¼	64½	64	64
52	Cal. & Hecla..	565	570	565	570
90	Centennial ...	18	18	18	18
650	Copper Range.	54	55	53	54⅜
220	Daly West....	3	3	3	3
175	East Butte....	12¾	12¾	12½	12¾
310	Franklin	9¾	10¼	9⅜	10¼
488	Granby	87	87	86	86
215	Greene Can...	37½	38½	37½	38½
26	Hancock	17	17½	17	17½
2,980	Island Creek..	49	50⅜	49	49¾
205	Island Cr. pf.	89	89¾	89	89¾
150	Isle Royale...	27½	28¼	27¼	28¼
150	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	Lake Copper..	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
10	La Salle	6½	6½	6½	6½
85	Mass. Con.....	11⅜	12¼	11½	12¼
165	Michigan	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
140	Mohawk	73¼	72½	72	72½
845	New Arg	10⅞	11⅛	10⅜	11⅛
200	New Idria	5	5	5	5
100	Nipissing	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼
955	North Butte...	31	31¼	31	31
100	North Lake....	2	2	2	2
5	Old Col. M....	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
160	Old Dominion..	53½	54	53½	54
115	Osceola	84⅞	85	84½	84½
1,475	Pond Creek ..	16½	17⅜	16¼	17¼
75	Quincy	86	87	86	87
200	Santa Fe	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
120	Shannon	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
370	Shattuck	27	27½	27	27½
15	South Lake....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
190	St. Mary's	58	59	57½	58½
540	Sup. & Boston.	2½	3	2½	3
25	Sup. Copper...	28	28	28	28
40	Tamarack	33½	36¼	33½	36¼
8,865	U. S. Smelt..	41¼	45½	41	42⅝
840	U. S. Sm. pf.	43¾	46¾	43¾	45⅝
595	Utah	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
120	Utah Con.....	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
100	Utah Copper...	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
75	Winona	4	4	4	4
40	Wolverine	60¾	61¼	60¾	61½
310	Wyandotte	60c.	60c.	55c.	55c.

RAILROADS.

72	Bos. & Alb....	179	179	178½	178½
20	Boston Elev...	73	73	73	73
1	Bos. & Lowell.	130	130	130	130
465	Bos. & Maine.	27	27	25	25
5	Bos. & Prov..	235	233	235	235
25	B. R. T....	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
13	C.J. & S.Y.pf.	102	102	102	106
5	Conn. River..	153	153	153	153

Industrial Balloons

Every day in the week industrial balloons are being promoted and their security issues sold to a confiding public. More investors have been misled in putting their capital into these ventures in the past five years than in any other security field. How can a continuance of this be avoided? There is but one way. Make use of Moody's Analyses of Public Utilities and Industrials and you will be able to detect the good from the bad. The 1915 edition of this standard authority is now ready. In its pages are Rated about 7,000 industrial and public utility bonds and stocks. Send for a copy today. Price $15 net. It may easily save you fifteen hundred times $15.

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Standard Rails

Stockholders in St. Paul, Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville as well as in the other standard railroad stocks, who may feel somewhat concerned over the market decline in their securities will find the views expressed weekly in The Financial World about these shares of, more than passing interest.

Send for Copy.

The Financial World
18 Broadway New York

Announcement!

That portion of our Labor and Co-Operation Service entitled "Selecting Employees" is now being conducted by

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FINANCIAL

CITIZENS GAS COMPANY OF INDIANAPOLIS
First and Refunding Mortgage.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bankers Trust Company, Primary Trustee under the First and Refunding Mortgage of Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis, dated July 1, 1912, to Bankers Trust Company and The Union Trust Company of Indianapolis, Trustees, intends to apply the proceeds of the sinking fund installment due under the provisions of said mortgage on July 1, 1915, to the purchase of First and Refunding Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis, issued under such mortgage, at a price not exceeding par, accrued interest and eight per cent. (8%) premium, and to that end invites offers to Bankers Trust Company of such bonds at a price not to exceed par, accrued interest and eight per cent. (8%) premium, which offers shall be for all or any part of the bonds so offered. All offers must be made in sealed envelopes and delivered to Bankers Trust Company, as Primary Trustee, at its office, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, on or before twelve o'clock noon, August 5, 1915, and shall be for the sale to it of such bonds as of August 15, 1915. No offer will be accepted which shall be for a sum in excess of par, accrued interest and eight per cent. (8%) premium.

Dated, July 7, 1915.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Primary Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, JR., Asst. Secretary.

DIRECT LINE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 16-22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee under the mortgage of the Direct Line Telephone Company, dated July 1st, 1917, of a sufficient number of bonds secured by said mortgage to invest $3,005.00 of the Sinking Fund. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Proposals must be presented before twelve o'clock noon, on July 23rd, 1915, and should be directed as follows:

"Proposals to the Sinking Fund of the Direct Line Telephone Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 16-22 William Street, New York City."

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.

New York, July 13, 1915.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,
49 Wall Street.
New York City, June 9th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that inasmuch as the Directors of this Company have directed that $65,815.00 be set aside as a Special Fund for the retirement of the Preferred Stock, being 1 Per Cent. of the present outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company, as provided in the Certificate of Incorporation, offers will be received up to three P. M. of July 15th, 1915, for the sale to the Company of such an amount, or any part thereof, of the Preferred Stock as the above $65,815.00 will purchase. All stock offered and accepted must be delivered in proper form by three P. M. of July 19th, 1915. The Company hereby reserves the right to reject any or all offers.

By order of the Board.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

To the Holders of
ERIE LIGHTING COMPANY
First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds Due April 1st, 1942.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to Article III. of the Indenture, dated April 1st, 1912, securing the above bonds, that sealed offers will be received until 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, July 16th, 1915, at the office of the undersigned, No. 140 Broadway, New York, for the sale of sufficient bonds at not exceeding 105% of par and accrued interest to exhaust the sum of Nine thousand five hundred and Sixty-five dollars and fourteen cents ($9,565.14). Offers should be sealed and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

July 6th, 1915.

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the mortgage from the New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, dated November 22, 1893, the undersigned will until the close of business July 31, 1915, at its office in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company, dated January 2, 1893, and maturing January 1, 1943, and secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Bids to be accepted must be at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest.

FIDELITY AND COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY.
Louisville, Kentucky.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Boston, Mass., July 12, 1915.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the J. K. Krieg Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 Warren Street, New York City, on Monday, the 2nd day of August, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning to determine the number of Directors, not less than three nor more than seven, which shall compose the Board of Directors for the ensuing year; to elect such Directors and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

MEYLERT BRUNER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Adrian Petroleum Company, Inc., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Room 1,242, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y., on Monday, the 2nd day of August, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M.

E. A. BARLOW, Secretary.

COTTON SHOWS GAIN AFTER LOW OPENING

Closed Steady Following Sharp Reaction from Monday's Selling Pressure.

CENSUS FIGURES TODAY

Consumption for June and Weekly Weather Report Should Favor a Rising Market.

As a result of the slackening in selling pressure cotton yesterday displayed a fair degree of steadiness. Liverpool did not make a full response to the local rally of Monday. Prices here were lower around the opening, but soon ran up sharply, and along in the afternoon the market crossed 9.40 for January and touched 9.06 for October. There was a slight recession from this level, but the tone at the close was described as very steady.

The recent break extended a good deal further than was expected by the bears. It was felt that the market might show a good deal of weakness when the pressure from the new crop began to be felt, but no one was looking for the flood of liquidation which demoralized the market on Saturday. It is estimated that between 80,000 and 100,000 bales of cotton were sold for Continental account around the low prices registered on the decline. It is not believed that this liquidation has been entirely completed, but bullish factors may enter the market and make the sacrifice of these holdings unnecessary.

There is still a good deal of agitation in Great Britain to place cotton on the list of absolute contraband. The Paris Matin quotes Sir William Ramsay, the well-known English chemical authority, as follows:

"It is necessary for us today—it is a question of life and death—to have an absolute guarantee that there shall be no further re-exportation of cotton to Germany. It is more than ever necessary to declare cotton contraband and to take care that the enemy cannot receive any.

"The Germans are contemplating the substitution of wood fibre for cotton. I declare as a chemist that this is impossible. Guncotton can only be made according to the present methods with absolutely clean cotton. Obviously one can experiment, but if all the machinery is not reconstructed the factories will blow up."

This morning the Census Bureau will publish the figures on supply and distribution and give the consumption by American mills for the month of June. It is believed that these figures will be moderately bullish.

The weekly weather report due at noon today should read rather favorably.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, New Orleans 13 points decline.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points advance, 905 for middling uplands.

The range of contract prices was as follows (closed very steady):

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.65	8.65	8.59@8.60	8.58@8.59
October	9.08	8.88	9.01@9.03	8.98@9.00
December	9.22	9.13	9.20@9.22	9.17@9.20
January	9.42	9.24	9.35@9.36	9.32@9.33
March	9.66	9.50	9.60@9.61	9.57@9.58
May	9.82	9.75	9.70@9.81	9.76@9.78

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,370	2,571	1,641
New Orleans	1,551	1,096	1,516
Mobile	—	80	—
Savannah	1,145	251	232
Charleston	37	136	—
Wilmington	35	75	7
Norfolk	49	448	184
Total port receipts, same day last year.	6,215,	against	3,630

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Year.
Augusta	100	228	316
Memphis	218	312	470
St. Louis	211	580	211
Houston	3,664	2,243	141

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	900 to 1,000	2,959	1,107
New Orleans	1,800 to 2,100	1,234	988

Total exports yesterday, 10,686 bales; so far this season, 8,209,204, against 8,953,870 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price.		Stocks.	
		Middling.	1915.		1914.
838	Mobile	8.12		15,255	4,018
800	New Orleans	8.50		165,806	78,237
—	Mobile	8.12		15,255	3,941
200	Savannah	8¾		70,841	14,356
1,284	Galveston	8.50		131,316	33,905
—	Wilmington	—		25,475	10,388
—	Norfolk	8.25		50,811	19,235
—	Augusta	8.38		79,548	13,928
500	Memphis	8.62		89,521	19,854
—	St. Louis	8¾		20,406	10,227
90§	Houston	8.40		67,186	34,338

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair demand business in spot cotton, with middling one point advance, at 5.09d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 18,000 bales, including 5,600 American. Closed quiet but steady.

DENVER ROAD READY TO PAY

Has Deposited $853,000 to Meet Interest Not Due Till Aug. 1.

Disquieting rumors concerning the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad were set at rest yesterday by the announcement of E. T. Jeffery, Chairman of the Board, that $853,000 had been deposited with the Bankers Trust Company and with Blair & Co. to meet the semi-annual interest on the $33,617,000 Denver & Rio Grande first and refunding mortgage bonds, due Aug. 1.

"This action is taken more than two weeks in advance of the maturity of the coupons," said Mr. Jeffery's statement, "inasmuch as the funds are already in the company's treasury."

It is understood, moreover, that after providing for the Aug. 1 requirements there will remain a substantial amount of cash on hand.

$1,300,000 Gold from Brazil.

Gold to the amount of $1,300,000 was received yesterday at the Sub-Treasury from Brazil for the account of the Guaranty Trust Company. This is the first gold that has come from South America in several months. The gold was sent in settlement of commercial transactions.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M. August 4, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing moorings for light vessels and buoys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, consisting of light vessel chain, buoy chain, mushroom anchors, swivels and shackles. Blank proposals and particulars may be had by addressing the above office.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., July 28, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing bituminous and anthracite coal at New York, New London, Conn., and Newport, R. I. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

PROPOSALS FOR STABLING HORSES.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 A. M., July 16, 1915, and then opened, for stable accommodations for one or more horses. Information on application.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between VIRGINIA LUDWIG, EDWARD LUDWIG, and ELSIE DAVIES, under the firm name of ELSIE'S LUNCH ROOM, at 150 Nassau Street, New York City, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 28th day of June, 1915.

MESSRS. KRIEGEL AND BERKOWITZ, doing business at 181 Greene St., have dissolved partnership. Mr. BEKOWITZ purchasing Mr. KRIEGEL'S interest.

EXPORTS FALL OFF.

Those at This Port Last Week Shrunk Nearly $9,000,000.

Exports at this port fell off nearly $9,000,000 in the week ended July 10, compared with the week before, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. The statistics, however, for last week are short a day, owing to the Fourth of July holiday being celebrated on Monday, the Custom House being closed. Last week's shipments had a total value of $19,713,083, compared with $28,000,621 in the week before and $16,772,898 in the week before that. Outward shipments in the corresponding week one year ago amounted to $11,529,006. Exports from this port to date for the calendar year total $703,529,316, compared with only $495,015,249 in the same period of 1914.

England's purchases here for the week shipped abroad were somewhat in excess of those of France, the first-named country taking merchandise worth $4,989,856 and the latter $4,196,869. During the week the British Government shipped from here an unprecedented volume of foodstuffs and other supplies to Wales, their value aggregating $1,295,177. Shipments to the British possessions totaled 931,394. Italy took wheat and other supplies manifested at $1,571,751. Exports of war munitions to Russia via Archangel in the week totaled $970,904, while merchandise routed via Vladivostok had a value of $1,094,234.

Exports to the Scandinavian countries were nearer normal than they have been for some weeks. For the first time in months Brazil's purchases here in the week exceeded those of the Argentine. Shipments to Brazil amounted to $931,394 and to the Argentine $905,648. Cuba's share in the outward movement reached $704,298, while Chile took merchandise manifested at $598,944. Buying here for the Netherlands was down to $221,835, or about $800,000 off the usual weekly average since the war began.

Exports of domestics for the week totaled $193,929, while cotton duck was valued at $57,079. The biggest single shipment of domestics was to Havre for the French War Department, its value being $39,994. Cuba came next with shipments worth $38,514. Central America took domestics manifested at $24,901. Duck sent to London for the British War Office had a value of $23,126, while the French Government took duck valued at $16,185.

I. L. RICE TAKES PROFITS.

Sells 16,000 Shares of Electric Boat Stock at an Average of 150.

Wall Street learned yesterday that Isaac L. Rice, the inventor and philanthropist, had taken advantage of the tremendous rise in value of Electric Boat Company stock to dispose of 16,000 shares of his holdings. The stock was taken by H. P. Goldschmidt & Co., in behalf of a group of investors, it was said, at their office. As Mr. Rice, who is President of the company, bought his Electric Boat shares years ago at prices currently reported between 15 and 20, it may be seen that a handsome profit has accrued since, with the stock selling in the neighborhood of 180. Sales were reported on the Curb yesterday at 185 and Mr. Rice was said to have gotten out around 150 on the average. If this was true, he cleared a net profit in the neighborhood of $2,000,000.

Electric Boat has been the feature of Curb market operations since the middle of last Winter. The concern owns the Holland Torpedo Boat Company, which in turn controls the Holland submarine patents. The fact that the company stood in a position to profit from sales of submarines appealed greatly to speculators in the stock.

Mr. Rice's holdings were estimated recently at 28,000 shares, of both common and preferred. There is outstanding about $5,000,000 common and $2,647,000 of 8 per cent. non-cumulative preferred. Friends of Mr. Rice have been quoted as saying lately that he was gradually selling his stock and it is thought that considerably more than the 16,000 shares taken by the banking firm have come upon the market. While Mr. Rice is nominally head of the company, it is understood that the control has changed since the war began and is lodged in English hands.

ROCK ISLAND INTEREST DUE.

Demand for Immediate Payment Will Be Deferred.

It is understood in financial circles that the receivers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway will make no move tomorrow to pay the $500,000 interest due on the railway company's $20,000,000 debenture bonds, also that no application for an immediate payment will be made by the protective committee representing these bonds. The Federal Court before which the Rock Island matters come up has adjourned for the Summer, and it would require an application to a Justice on vacation to raise the debenture question again.

For the time being, it was explained yesterday, the nonpayment of the debentures will mean unnoticed, under the indenture there can be no default for sixty days. This will make the debentures payable not later than Sept. 15, two weeks before a payment of interest on the $100,000,000 first and refunding bonds falls due.

Estimates of the gross earnings of the Rock Island Lines for June, which have reached here, indicate that gross earnings will be about $725,000 less than in June last year. The loss attributed to express earnings is $600,000 and to freight about $200,000. The estimates state that passenger and mail earnings will show increases of more than $50,000. In addition, it is estimated, the operation expenses, due to storms and washouts, will increase about $250,000.

Court Order in Calumet-Hecla Suit.

An order was signed by Vice Chancellor Stevens in Newark yesterday fixing Sept. 27 as the date on which the Calumet-Hecla Mining Company must show cause why it should not be restrained from assuming control of the Isle Royale Copper Company by electing its Directors. A restrainer granted by Vice Chancellor Howell two weeks ago was continued by Vice Chancellor Stevens and prevents the holding of any stockholders' meeting meanwhile. The mining company has two weeks longer in which to file its answer.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
American Gas & Elec. scrip	90	95
American Light & Traction	322	325
American Light & Traction pf.	109½	111
Adirondack Electric Power	14½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	91	93
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	49
American Power & Light	90¼	91
American Power & Light pf.	80	82
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	62	65
American Waterworks & Electric	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. partic. ctfs.	15	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	62
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf.	53	56
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf.	91	92½
Columbia Gas & Electric	12¼	12¾
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	50	51½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	79	80½
Dayton Power & Light	28	32
Dayton Power & Light pf.	88	92
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	90½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	63	66
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire Gas & Electric	70	80
Empire District Electric pf.	90	100
Federal Light & Traction	14	17
Federal Light & Traction pf.	56	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	47	52
Northern States Power	99	99¼
Northern States Power pf.	83	89
Ozark Power & Water	15	18
Pacific Gas & Electric	40	42
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	84	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	16	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	58	61
Southern California Edison	70	74
Southern California Edison pf.	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	22¾	25
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	5½	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	26	28
United Light & Rys.	49	43
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	69
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	66	69
Utah Securities	13½	15
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf.	57	60

*Par value $50.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER WILL LOOK AT FALL SUITS from $6 to $15. Call between 3 and 5 P. M., 11th floor, 158 West 27th St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Fall samples of serge and poplin dresses. Call all week at 11 West 25th St., 9:30 till 12, R. B., Room 804.

JOBBER LOOKING AT silk waists and all and serge dresses. 245 7th Av., 5th floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT COATS. Fifth floor, 12 West 31st St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SERGE and silk dresses. R. B. Mfg. Co., 146 5th Av.

JOBBER looking on coats and suits from 1 to 5 P. M.; all week. 6th floor, 40-42 West 17th.

JOBBER OPEN for silk and serge dresses; placing large orders on good styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT fine serge and silk dresses, 9 to 11 A. M., 4 to 6 P. M. 12th floor, 51 West 23d St.

JOBBER, looking at Fall coats from $2.50 to $7.50; also suits from $4.75 to $7.50. 40 W. 22d St., 3d floor.

JOBBER looking at silk and evening dresses, Eighth floor, 39 West 29th St.

JOBBER looking at silk and serge dresses. Call all this week. 39 West 32d St. Room 1,507.

LARGE JOBBER is ready to place quantity orders on ladies' and misses' high-grade coats; will furnish materials if desired. Write for appointments care of this paper, Harry Greenberg Co., Inc.

DRESS CONTRACTORS, ATTENTION. Stock orders placed immediately. Stylish Fall models in silks, wool and silk combinations, and evening dresses. Call with samples. 6 West 32d, 10th floor.

CATALOGUE HOUSE looking up suits, house dresses, and waists. Federal Stores, 109 West 26th St.

EXCLUSIVE JOBBER will look afternoon only at popular-price silk waists for Fall. 147 West 25th St., 9th floor.

CATALOGUE HOUSE LOOKING AT POPULAR WAISTS. FEDERAL STORES, 109 WEST 26TH ST.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silk waists and dresses; will place orders on snappy styles. 245 7th Av., 5th floor.

CONTRACTORS on silk and serge dresses; must furnish own styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

CONTRACTORS—Will look at Fall samples of children's and ladies' dresses from 10 A. M. to 12. Damsel Dress Co., 28 West 23d St.

1,000 DRESSES, in silks and in cottons at a great sacrifice; biggest opportunity of the year, large variety. GINSBERG BROS., 5 W. 35th St.

1,000 WHITE AND COLORED wash dresses, latest models, to close out at very low price. Mikola & Bro., 39 West 19th St.

150 LADIES' LINEN AUTO CAPS, to close. Felsenneld, raincoat specialist, 20 W. 17th.

PETTICOATS, cotton, $2.50 to $8; silk $10.50 to $27.00 per dozen, white and colored. H. Horowitz, 94 Greene St.

WASH SKIRTS at a sacrifice; job 84 dozen. Hirsh Bros., 25 W. 27th.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A New York State (Mohawk Valley) knit underwear manufacturing concern desires the services of a first-class man as senior salesman and to have charge of the New York sales office. Applications will be considered only from those having thorough knowledge of the sales end of the business, with an acquaintance among the jobbing trade in New York City, Middle and Northwest and Atlantic Coast States, and an ability to get results. To such a man adequate salary will be paid. Address "Knit Goods," Z 353 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, a representative for the Middle and Far West, to sell a good line of dresses and costumes; commission basis; no drawing; will advance 75% of orders. Brecher, 29 West 35th St.

SALESMEN, Middle West; reliable manufacturer of ladies' handbags, popular-priced only; one who has established trade in large department stores. M. Y., 235 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for the popular "WING" patent rain capes on coats; all territories; commission basis. 40 East 12th St.

SALESMAN wanted; popular-price silk, cotton (or both) to-date line; drawing account. S 113 Times.

EXPERT on flannelette underwear open to connect with muslin underwear house that wishes to get in this branch of the business; controls very large trade at present; understands the line from manufacturing to selling. N 166 Times.

MANUFACTURERS' attention! Circularizing, addressing; complete service; guaranteed list 8,000 ready-to-wear buyers. Globe Advertising Co., 1,265 Broadway.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4343.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 20 Greene St. Spring 886.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¾@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Monday ... 3¾@3¾ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Large Order for Tents Placed.

Mark Cowen & Co. have received an order from Belgium for 75,000 shelter tents, with bags to contain them. The price is said to be about $2 each, and delivery must be made in six weeks. The Springdale Mills of Canton, Mass., will make the cloth, which is a khaki drill, United States standard tentage. The amount of material required to fill the order will be 350,000 yards. After the 75,000 finished tents have been supplied, it is understood that an additional order will be given out to the same people for 25,000.

Duty on Mohair Rugs.

Rug importing interests lost yesterday in a test case under the present tariff when the Board of General Appraisers decided adversely a protest by the J. M. Shoemaker Company of this city. It was held that rugs made by sewing plush, composed in chief value of the hair of the Angora goat, to a stiff jute backing are properly dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem as "articles made wholly or in chief value of plushes made wholly or partly of the hair of the Angora goat," under Paragraph 309. Lower rates were claimed by the importers under the provision for carpets or carpeting, under Paragraphs 303, 296, or 302, carrying duty at either 20 or 30 per cent.

Coal Trade Much Depressed.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that conditions in the anthracite trade are fully as quiet as last month, which was the lightest June from a tonnage standpoint in a half dozen years. If anything, business is even slower this month, but that is a normal development. Restriction at the mines is being continued. Nearly the price situation has not altered to any noticeable extent in the last week. Depression in the bituminous trade is even more pronounced than before the Fourth. This is accounted for in a measure by extended shutdowns at many industrial plants, so that coal consumption is being reduced for the time being.

Neckwear for Fall.

Sales for the Fall season in the men's neckwear line are only slightly below the record established last year. Offerings for the season are varied in nature and featured by attractive novelties. Among the latter are a series of prismatic patterns got out by a leading house. No two inches of this material has the same design, and the effect may be likened to the appearance of marble. The scarfs for Fall when folded give a large knot suitable for the present style collars that have large openings. A notable feature of the demand is the extra large business being placed for Fall on bat wings. In tubulars a novelty shown is wider than the customary size, which is 1¾ inches.

Fall Furniture Lines.

Fall lines of the furniture manufacturers' exhibiting at the New York Furniture Exchange were opened to dealers on Monday. The registration on the first day amounted to eighty-one buyers, compared with eighty-three buyers for the same day last year. The dealers came from many points in the country, and there were representatives from Cape Town and Porto Rico. While the Spring business of the manufacturers was about 75 per cent. of normal, they look for a better Fall demand. To indute brisker buying two things have been done. A wider range of period styles is offered, and there has been a grading down of prices in the more costly lines.

Shoe Buying Recovers.

With all of the large stores advertising special sales, and with good weather, the shoe business received a new lease of life last week. Business as a whole was as good as any week in June, according to men in a position to know. In some sections women's high black shoes, with white stitching and white laces, have grown very popular, though the largest business throughout the city lately has been done on pumps. Reduced prices are helping the sales of these goods to a considerable extent. White pumps and oxfords are selling well. They are none too plentiful in supply here, and, while wholesalers are getting some from the factories daily, they go out as fast as they come in.

Crude Rubber Prices Steady.

Prices continue steady in the local crude rubber market on the spot basis of 63 cents for up-river fine, 65@66 cents for smoked sheets and 65 cents for pale crêpe. While business on this side of the Atlantic is still none too heavy as far as the crude material is concerned, it is said that some improvement in the demand for the plantation grades has been seen here in the last few days. There is apparently no falling off in the demand for the finished goods, and factors in the crude end feel that it is only a matter of a short time now before buying will start in earnest, in spite of the buyers' objections to the present scale of prices. No lower figures are looked for as long as heavy foreign buying for war purposes continues.

Velvets the Feature in Ribbons.

The demand for velvet ribbons continues to be the feature of the ribbon trade. These goods are wanted in Nos. 1, 1½, 2, 3, and 4. The demand for narrow goods is so urgent that the wider ribbons are being cut down to the desired sizes. All qualities are required and, in the cheap goods, all widths. Black is the only shade being bought. Millinery jobbers on from the West are placing a fair amount of business, though in some instances not up to last year. Moires are considered the most promising for next Fall, in thick, stiff goods. In some quarters 45, 50, and 54 lignes are reported as selling the best, and in others 25 lignes is regarded as the leader. All importers are taking advance orders, except the German representatives who have to book business contingent upon their ability to get in the goods.

Little Feature to Gray Goods.

There was little feature to trading in the local gray goods market yesterday. Prices were helped somewhat by the advance in cotton, and, while no actual advances occurred, the undertone of the market was stronger. Some business was done on sheetings and drills, though some of the sales of the latter goods were of the clean-up variety. Some 37-inch, 3.35-yard drills were let out for spot delivery at 4¾ cents. On printcloths business was largely confined to the popular numbers, such as 39-inch 68-72s at 4¾ cents and 38½-inch 64-60s and 60-48s at 3¾ and 3¼ cents, respectively, for spot shipment. Not much was said of contract business on printcloths. Fancies continued to move well. Staple printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4c	27-inch, 64-60s	2¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

Floor Coverings Trade Quiet.

Not a great deal of business has been done in the floor coverings trade since higher prices were named at the beginning of the month. There are a great many carpets and rugs still to be bought by the retail trade for the coming season, it is said, but it is thought that there will be few signs of activity before the first of the coming month. Some surprise is expressed in certain quarters of the trade over the number of buyers who were apparently caught by the rise in the belief that it was merely a cry of "wolf!" It would not surprise any of the trade if these men held off their Fall purchases till the last minute in the hope of forcing prices down again by their inaction. The situation in the floor oilcloth and linoleum trade is practically the same in carpets and rugs. The British embargo on jute and jute products has caused some uneasiness, even in view of the fact that wide goods may be bought here from Dundee under special license. At best, a serious delay in getting them through is anticipated in some quarters.

Burlap Demand Eases Off.

While prices are nominally unchanged in the local spot market for burlaps, the demand has tapered off somewhat in the last few days, and close trading may secure prices in certain directions that are from five to ten points off the quoted figures. Calcutta prices are a shade easier in all positions. The non-inclusion of Calcutta in the embargo placed on jute goods by the British Government was a great relief to the trade, which was more or less panic-sticken when the report was first received here. No serious trouble in getting such goods as are wanted from Great Britain is now anticipated under the license arrangement that has been made between shippers and the Government officials. Prices, which were largely nominal, were quoted here yesterday as follows: 9-ounce, good, 7½-ounce, 6.50 cents; 8-ounce, 6.00 cents; 10-ounce, 7.85 cents, and 10½-ounce, 8 cents. As indicated above, it is possible that these prices may be shaded. Heavy goods, to arrive here in the next few days, are quoted 5 to 10 points off the above figures. Calcutta jute is now held at £29 10s., cost, insurance, and freight, this city, for prompt shipment.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers Refuse to Decide Classification on Samples.

The Board of General Appraisers served notice on importers yesterday that the tribunal has no such expert knowledge as enables it to decide classification protest cases merely by samples of the merchandise in controversy. The notification to importers generally was contained in a decision in the case of George S. Bush & Co., Seattle. This firm objected to the Collector's classification of earthenware imported under the tariff. Several claims were made for lower rates, but the issue was finally submitted without testimony and on samples only.

Appelbee & Neuman protested the action of the Collector in returning mother-of-pearl shoe buttons at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem as pearl buttons. The claim was that under the present law, the merchandise should be taxed only 15 per cent. ad valorem as shoe buttons. The board held that the articles in question were excluded from the provisions for the buttons named and were properly assessed.

The board decided in the case of the Cresca Company that the Collector's rejection of a part of the protest fee did not invalidate the appeal. Two entries were covered by the protest and a fee of $2 was demanded by the Collector in accordance with the practice then prevailing in his office. This the importer refused to pay, but tendered $1, which in turn the Collector refused to accept. After the decision of the Customs Court of Appeals holding that only $1 need be paid on each protest regardless of the number of entries covered by thereby, the importer again tendered $1 fee, which the Collector again refused, this time because the protest had been sent to the board for decision. The board, in holding the protest valid, held that the tender within the statutory time operated to validate the protest even though the tender was not accepted.

Poor Wools Go Slow.

LONDON, July 13.—A miscellaneous selection consisting of 8,400 bales were offered at the wool auction sales today. Poor classes were slow and easy to buy, while fine combings met with a brisk demand. Queensland scoured realized 2s 8½d.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Lansburg, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hamburger & Co.; H. E. Hamburger, children's, junior dresses; 1,370 Broadway; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Strauss Brothers; L. Strauss, domestics, linens, woolens; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 354 4th Av.; Marseilles.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. Mullikan, drugs, druggists' sundries, cigars, tobacco, &c.; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Cohn-Cobiens Co.; S. Cobiens, dry goods; 1,199 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Majestic Shirt Co.; W. S. McKee, shirtings; 941 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. J. Bigler, domestics; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; J. K. Hill, flowers, feathers; H. E. Taylor, ornaments; 200 5th Av.
BANGOR—Lyford & Woodward; C. C. Woodward, dry goods; Imperial.
BIRMINGHAM—Wright's Hat Store; G. Nassuer, hats, caps, umbrellas; Cumberland.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; F. Jury, inexpensive dresses; Mr. Creeron, millinery, (basement;) Miss Armstrong, waists; Mr. Buggies, children's hosiery; 51 Union Sq.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Phillips, ladies' coats; Miss Murphy, infants' dresses; Miss Griffin, ladies' waists; Miss Reddington, misses' waists; Miss Hickey, children's dresses; Miss Patterson, infants' coats, caps; Miss Nudd, infants' haberdashery, knit goods, (basement;) Mr. Levy, waists; 116 W. 32d.
BOS

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Pressure continues low over practically all parts of the country, but it is rising in the West Canadian Provinces and on the North Pacific Coast. This distribution has resulted in moderately warm weather over much of the country east of the Rocky Mountains and cool weather Northwest. It has been productive of scattered thunder showers in the Middle and South Atlantic States, the Rocky Mountain Region and the Northwest.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday over the States east of the Mississippi River except that showers are probable in the Upper Lakes Region and at widely scattered points in the South Atlantic States.

Temperature will be somewhat lower in the Upper Lakes Region, and it will change little elsewhere east of the Mississippi Wednesday and Thursday.

Winds along the Atlantic Coast Wednesday and Thursday will be light to moderate, variable.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Probably fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Western New York—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Wednesday, Thursday, probably fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	73	62	4 P. M.	77	72
12 M.	72	66	8 P. M.	77	69
4 A. M.	72	74	9 P. M.	78	68
12 M.	81	79	11 P. M.	70	66

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 71; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 4 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 76 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.88 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.85 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:30—1,532 Amsterdam Av.; Mrs. Joska.		Slight
2:30—856 E. 138 St.; Thos. Callahan.		Slight
10:40—410 Amsterdam Av.; James Butler.		Slight
11:10—2,400 7th Av.; Aaron Wolf.		Slight
11:20—134 E. 123 St.; Samuel Helmann.		Slight
11:50—223 E. 102 St.; Dominic Fozzio.		Slight
P. M.		
12:30—228 E. 86 St.; Joseph P. Ryan.		Slight
2:45—530 6 St.; Marie Majwer.		Slight
6:00—18 Bowery; David Rothman.		Slight
4:00—301 E. 139 St.; Joseph Gerstein.		Slight
4:35—308 E. 148 St.; F. Busni.		Slight
5:25—526 E. 12 St.; Jacob Bowinski.		Slight
7:45—158 W. 61 St.; John Knight.		Slight
9:15—283 W. 23 St.; Charles Rubinger.		Slight
11:30—3 Av. & 20 St.; elevated railroad.		Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

The office of the Second Branch Detective Bureau is now located at 147 East 37th St.

Transfers and assignments, mutual, 4 P. M. July 14: Patrol. J. J. Killen, 171 to 278, motor cycle duty; T. P. Fitzgerald, 278 to 171, assignment to motor cycle duty discontinued.

Temporary assignments: Capts. R. O'Connor, commanding 14 Insp. Dist., in command 7 Insp. Dist., in addition to his own, 17 days, 12 P. M. Aug. 5; J. B. Sexton, 21, in command 8 Insp. Dist., 2 days, from 8 A. M. July 16; Lieut. M. F. Walsh, C. O., in charge Div. of Transp., Bur. of Rep. and Sup., 25 days, 9 A. M. July 12; Patrol. G. N. Russell, and P. Fleming, 26 to 4 Insp. Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M. July 15; T. F. Jenkins, 26 to Dist. Bu., 30 days, 6 P. M. July 12; G. T. Valentine, 39 to Com.'s office, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 18; E. G. Buchman, 164 to C. O., duty in map room, office of Chief Insp., 30 days, 9 A. M. July 16.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Inspectors—F. J. Morris, 3 I. D., 2 days, 8 A. M., July 16, to be deducted from vacation; E. I. Walsh, 7 I. D., 17 days, 12 P. M., Aug. 3, to be deducted from vacation; Sergeant Murray. Patrol.—J. P. Cunneen, 6, 4 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 3; J. F. Bush, 13, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 12; D. J. Slattery, 13, 3 days, 8 A. M., July 14; M. Benedetto, 25, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 17; M. M. Bayan, 28, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 14; E. F. Smith, 145, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 11; F. Gerhold, 160, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 15; C. V. Stevens, 172, 2 day, 8 A. M., July 13; F. J. Masterson, 174, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 10; F. J. Gill, 283, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 10. Probat. Patrol.—R. Schmidt, T. S., 1 day, 8 A. M., July 10.

Sick leave: Lieut.—D. O'Connell, 158, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 25.

Full pay while on sick report: Sergt. J. Kaminsky, 17, 9:30 A. M., June 26; J. J. Flynn, 89, 7:35 P. M., June 29, during disability.

Patrol. J.—Cashel, 5, 4:45 P. M., June 28, to noon, June 29; F. J. Strickland, 26, 1:30 P. M., June 26, to noon, July 6; M. Carroll, 61, 12:30 A. M., June 16, to noon, June 23; L. Schubert, 79, 9 A. M., June 29, during disability; J. M. Bedell, 143, 3:30 A. M., April 9, to 12 P. M., May 31; H. J. Schroeder, 154, 7 A. M., June 23, to 12 P. M., July 1; P. J. Law, 164, 10:15 P. M., July 3, during disability; while under suspension, Patrol. J. E. Fortune, 36, 4:13 P. M., April 25, to 4:45 P. M., June 30.

Fines imposed: Patrol. W. F. Sudbrink, 150, (failed to promptly report at station house,) 2 days; C. Fannessy, 167, (absent from post from liquor saloon,) 10 days; (failed to return to station house,) 5 days; T. O'Connor, 167, (erased signature of sergeant from memorandum book,) 10 days; (absent from post,) 2 days; R. A. Farrell, 170, (absent from post,) 3 days.

Reprimanded: Patrol. Fred H. Wilshere, 10, (not in Summer uniform during inspection); J. D. Breen, 21, (improper patrol); H. E. Russell, 22, (improper patrol, loitering); H. J. Spiess, 22, (conversation); L. A. Nielson, 30, (charges preferred while attached to 2) (absent from post).

Charges dismissed: Patrol. H. T. McKenna, 35, (improper patrol); T. J. Hushion, 28, (same); C. J. Coyne, 39, (same); J. P. Nolan, 43, (absent from post); C. Weiss, 154, (improper patrol); C. A. Isaacson, 164, (charges preferred while attached to 154,) failed to liquidate debt.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Firs., 1st Gr., A. J. Muir, at the 7th Reg. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M., tomorrow: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 18; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; W. J. Mertens, Eng. 24; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 79; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213, and J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 231; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; C. Charous, Eng. 258; T. S. Richards, Eng. 327; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; M. Munn, Eng. 264; A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; C. G. Klein, Eng. 263; H. Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.); E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 25; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 46; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 107; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 115; Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. J. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 147; M. C. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148.

Fire., 1st Gr. F. Rowe, H. & L. 15, is designated as Acting Lieut. to take effect at 8 A. M., July 16.

Special leave of absence, without pay: Fire., 1st Gr., T. McCaffrey, Eng. 91, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 15.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Paul Swan will appear in classic dances in the New York University Auditorium, University Heights, the Bronx, on the evening of July 21.

The Committee on Elementary Schools has disapproved the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that $17,000 be included in the departmental estimate for 1916 for the employment of seventeen visiting teachers.

An annex to the High School of Commerce will be conducted in Public School 117, Manhattan, beginning in September.

Four continuation classes will be organized in the annex building of R. Hoe & Co., 504 to 520 Grand Street.

An election of the Executive Committee will be held this afternoon.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that old Public School 95, Brooklyn, be discontinued.

Henry E. Hein and Emily N. Goodwin have been nominated as Principals of elementary schools.

Public School 111, Brooklyn, will probably be made an annex to Public School 9, Brooklyn.

Thomas R. Garth has been nominated as Assistant Principal in the New York Parental School.

An ungraded class will be organized in Public School 45, the Bronx.

The Board of Estimate has approved the estimate of $150,000 corporate stock for the construction of an addition to Public School 45, the Bronx, and the same amount for an addition to Public School 4, the Bronx.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

BRIGG, Mrs. ABBIE O. C., (Sept. 16, 1914;) net estate, $55,496; Guy L. Brigg, son, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $1,865; jewelry, $745; stocks and bonds, $52,835; reference is made in the report to property owned by decedent in New Jersey, Minnesota, and Nebraska, but its nature and value are not disclosed.

Going Away ! ! !

Before you leave the city arrange to have THE NEW YORK TIMES sent to your country address. Order may be left with your newsdealer, sent directly to Publication Office, or phone Circulation Department, Bryant 1000. Daily and Sunday editions one week, 20c; one month, 75c.—Advt.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 21, 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 15, 21, 29; Aug. 6, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235 P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges:

Grant Sweet.
John M. Yeager.
Elting D & France.
Otto Spring.
Maurice F Savage.
Henry H Promisel.
Geo S Andes.
H W & G W Klein.
Alsan Moss.
I & L Novick.
Barnett & Kalinsky.
August Wacker.
Robt. Harrison.
Harris Sokolarsky.
Louis Schientas.
Benj Rubin.
Rose Coghlan.
Walter W Wakefield.
Louis Ahrens.
Daniel Hanley.
Kate E Zacke.
Peter Mantovani.
Moritz Greenspan.
Jos Abrahams.
Henry Greenberger.
L & M Solomon.
A & A Nestler.
Horowitz & Laidhold.
Chas Fasnik.
Hyman Abramson.
Orville E Short.
Paul P Marcus.
Amelia Greenberg.
Jas Milburn.
Carmela Esordi.
Benj H Bekker.
Mastro Bureau, &c.Co.
Max Rappaport.
Samuel Friedman.
Morris Greenstein.
David Kamsler.
Wm T Bernhart.

Under objection:
Henry Jarvis.
Jos Slutzky.
Brier & Schill.

Adjourned cases:
Louis Dienstag.
Solomon A Pyle.
Morris Schwartz.
Fred'k S Justice.
Gingold & Scheffer.
Ihrig & Miltenberger.
H & N Citron.

Involuntary case:
Petition—41st St Rity.

Motions:
A O Lawrence.
Aymo & Baratta.
E B Hart.
N Quiller & Co.
Fred'k M Hunt.
L J & N J Kalin.
S J Singer & Sons.
Augusta Greenspan.
H & H Raabe.
Jos Schwartz.
Solomon Beer.
W S Globe & Son.
Weingart & Wechsler.
Chas F Kehoe.
Louis Momud.
Wm F McClelland.
John O'Reilly.
Thos Lee.
Carmine D'Apice.
Max Kobre.
J F Pierson & Co.
Max Kobre.
Samuel Schwartz.
Superior Paper Box.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Motion calendar:

Eclipse Light Co< v. "Arrow" & Patrick Ryan Cons Co.
Daukesa<Clyde SS.
Wagner<Wilson (2.)
Re Bernard Nass.
Cheatham E S Serv Co<E R T.
Fash<C I & B RR.
Thomas<Int Merc Marine Co.
Lewicki<Wiards Co.
Individual D C Co< Public Serv Cup Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar, at 10 A. M.
Re Dean Alvord Securities Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar, at 10:30 A. M.
US<Peterson & O'Hara.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

ALBANY, July 13.—Court of Appeals handed down the following decisions today and then adjourned until Fall:

People v. Salemme, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

United Lead Co., aplt., v. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.—Judgment affirmed.

Clark v. Clark, aplt., and Hudson Iron Co., aplt., v. Fearjon, aplt., v. Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co. et al.; Jacobs v. Bernstein et al., aplts.; Gilliland, resp., v. Greason & al., aplts.; Lesser v. Delaynes, impleaded, aplt.; Hamilton Trust Co., aplt., v. Atlas Improvement Co. et al; China and Japan Trading Co., Ltd., aplt., v. Turner Co.; Nathan, aplt., v. Woolverton, Prest. New York Transfer Co.; Rothman, aplt., v. Int. R. T. Co. et al.; Milliken Brothers, Inc., v. CNY et al., aplts., and McNulty; Fox et al., aplts., v. Peacock et al.; Ferber, aplt., v. India Wharf Brewing Co.; Caskie, aplt., v. Plass; Greer et al., v. Smith, aplt.; People's Trust Co., aplt., v. Smith et al.; Hamilton Trust Co., aplts., v. Shevlin; Carlisle, aplt., v. Norris; Kreuger, aplt., v. Broadway Brewing Co. et al.; Acme Realty Co., aplt., v. Shinasi; Gaines, aplt., v. CNY; Goodman, respt., v. Kling, aplt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Harlem River & Port Chester R. Co., aplt., v. State Board of Tax Com'rs, CNY; re Jensen for compensation v. Southern Pacific Co., aplt.; re Burns for compensation v. same; re Walker for compensation v Clyde Steamship Co., aplt.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

McDonald, receiver, aplt., v. Crissey; Tuscarora Club of Millbrook, aplt., v. Brown; Laska v. Parris, aplt.—Judgments reversed, new trial granted; costs to abide event.

People v. Roach; People v. O'Day; People v. Dunn et al.; People v. Horowitz.—Judgments of conviction affirmed.

People v. Vendetti; People v. Perry.—Judgments of conviction affirmed under Section 542 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Lawrence, aplt., v. Littlefield, admr., dcft.; Morris et al.—Order reversed and interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs to appellant in this court and in the Appellate Division; question certified answered in the affirmative.

McFarland, aplt., v. Summers et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Vanness, aplt., v. Ransom et al.—Motion for substitution granted without costs.

Hastings Land Imp Co. v. Empire State Surety Co., aplt.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Brown v. Van Orden et al., aplt.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs. On the disposition of this appeal the litigation was treated in its broad aspect, and costs were awarded accordingly. We are, therefore, not disposed to amend our determination in that respect.

Madison Trust Co., aplt., respt., v. Carnegie Trust Co. et al.; McGrath v. same.—Judgments affirmed, without costs.

Herald Square Realty Co. v. Saks & Co, aplt.—Judgment reversed and judgment directed in favor of defendant, without costs.

Schoeffer, aplt., v. Van Mater, trustee.—Judgment reversed, with costs in all courts, and plaintiff decreed to have a lien upon the sum of $3,500 in the hands of the Trustee in Bankruptcy in accordance with the opinion of Cardozo, J.

Central Trust Co. of New York, trustee, v. Gaffney, aplt., and Humphreys, respt.—Judgment affirmed on the opinion of the referee, with costs of this appeal to the plaintiff Trust Co., payable out of the funds, and without costs to either of the other parties as against the others.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Pescia<Ins Co of State of Penn, (12.)
Same<Globe & Rutgers Ins Co.
Same<Prov Washington Ins Co.
Pawel<Thorn.
Re Walter.
Re CNY,(W 180th St.)
Sonberg<Hasenbein.
Grundwer<Schleiff.
Roit-Wheeler<Roit-Wheeler.
Roberts<Kleiner.
Needham Piano, &c Co<Heisler.
Hitchins<Tempest.
Bryan<Hugo.
Hessberg<same.
Mackey<same.
Coffey<same.
Lyons<same.
Flunkitt<same.
Meagher<same.
Smith<same.
Nugent<same.
Schwenke<Reilly.
City Account Co< Doyle.
Re Nereid Av.
Weber<Reilly.
Starkman<Crawford.
Re Lionella, Perera & Co.
Reader<State Bank.
British-Am Tob Co< Ltd; F & Guar Co.
Knickerbocker Hospital<Scher.
Import Chemical Co< Forster & Gregory.
St. Clair<Sherman.
Moller<Taylor.
Hecht<A Mitchell, Jr.'s, Sons.
Griffin<Camera Club.
Weid<Baker.
Wm Alten Co<Galban & Co.
Western Elec Co<L R Comstock & Co.
NY Life Ins Co<Reed Rty Co.
Monypeny<Monypeny.
Sechs<Kingston.
Re Wyman.
Re Donohue, (E 233d St.)
Gutman<Taschman.
Lieberman<Lieberman
Clancy<Clancy.
Connolly<Nassau Ferry Co.
Re Inst of Educat T.
Greenwich Sav Bk< Strauss.
Snow<Snow.
Re Sugden, (Rideal.)
Chisholm<Fox.
Pease<Int R T, (2.)
Peck<Parnes.
Cohen<Pra.
Peck<Parnes
Re Kenny.
Re Roth.
Re Morton.
Re McCann.
Re Miller.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Mary H. Budd.
Ellen J. Patterson.
Catharine Carroll.
Meyer Goldsmith.
Mary A. O'Gara.
Mary Mallon.
Tobias Miller.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Naddelman<Ward.
Horineck<Stern.
Hauser<Gassenheimer.
Weiss<Miller.
Lowell & Co<Oliver Brick Ice Cream Co.
Plaza Motor Renting Co<Willard.
Forbes<Ward.
Hallanan<Kennedy.
Inglis<Appleton.
Goldberg<Frisch.
Tuckman<Pershowsky & Brother.
Berger<Libman Coat Co.
Levinson<Brill.
Huberman<Ershowsky & Brother.
Horowitz<Teiger.
Ginsberg (142 W 26th St Rty Co.
Friedman<Lindenborn.
Cecere<Berkowitz.
Reilly<Vanderbeck.
Maccarone<Straus.
Jankowitz<U S Exp Rty Co.
Greenfield<Korn.
Glotzer<Korn.
Rubel<Honig.
Wilbreth Rty Co< Crystal & Son.
Fincus & Weinstein< Cohen Bros.
Hagneman<Hayes.
Bergman<Cohen Bros & Greenky.
Manix<H. Robertson & Co.
Seminole Dist, &c, Co<Bila.
Moore<Weil.
Lubetkin<Brenler.
Gedney<Plonten.
Brennan<Uptown Garage.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Davis< Merchants' Exchange National Bank—William T. Quinn. Marks<Obenheimer—Arthur M. Levy.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Hirshfeld <Owners Standard Realty Corp.—Maxwell Davidson. Re New Harlem Casino Taxi Service—Hon. John J. Freedman.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Spencer Realty Co.<Satterlee—N. Taylor Phillips. Sanford<Hirsch—John H. Judge.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Brooklyn Savings Bank<Newstate Co.—Wilbur Lamoreux. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.<Somerstein—Powell Crichton. De Errasu<Seikewitz—Phoenix Ingraham. Kennedy<Goff—Joseph T. Ryan.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Re Brand & Levine—William Weiss. Re Strauss—Joseph D. Edelson. Re Hudson—Franklin Leonard. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank<Ivory—William F. Clare. Groh< Wechsler—James Dunne. Franklin Trust Co.<Beall—Charles S. Foote.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Christian John Moller<Patrick J. McMahon—Henry R. Beekman.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—James B. Ford<Abraham Schwab—William J. Moran.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned to July 20, 1915.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I., Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar. Estates of John Klein, Margaret Cross, Martin Caflisch, Hyman Auerbach.

Wills for probate: Ida M. York, Francis McTaggart, Dorothea Schmidt.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions.

Schecike<Dooley.
Becker<Meinelkheim et al.
Farrell<Robins Dry D & Repair Co.
Kern, Horse Remedy Co<Kern.
Anderson<Anderson.
Re Williamson.
Buttery<Deering.
Schulman<Perl et al.
Shepherd<Ife et al.
Long Isl'd R R Co< Newman et al.
Re Carroll St, (Robinson.)
Farley, as Comm'r< Meinicke et al.
Re Boarum.
Goeller<Goeller.
N Y Ry Corp<Friedman et al.
Public Service Com< N Y & Q Co R R.
Re Remington.
Re Morgan.
Crabbe<Packard et al.
Greenblatt<Roberts.
Robinson<Robinson.
Re Hunter.
Weintraub<Horowitz.
Czerny<Jacobowitz et al.
Re Mullen.
Re Sprague.
Re Wetzler.
Re Ebstein.

Re Muller.
Re Wey.
Re Gerner.
Re Labjoki.
Re Gospel Mission Church.
Peckerman<Cohen.
Re Stern.
Ebstein<Kial.
Lohmeyer<Salomon, et al.
Gebert et al<Gebert.
Oyster Bay & Dock Co<Jones et al.
Mundheim<Scharlacl.
Bergen et al<Seal et al.
Gidseg<Fuller.
Bertrand et al<Bertrand et al.
Schmadecke, Inc< Bloch.
Buckman<Bass et al.
Baxter<Bristol.
Re Young, (Com of H Young.)
Schmidt<Woods et al.
Ungemach<Siefert et al.
Hamilton Trust Co< Dickerson et al.
People<U S Title & G Co, (9)
Goldman<Goldman.
Pisano et al<Woods et al.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:

Ward,
Orendorf,
Chivers,
Voth,
Carole,
Tingren,
Patterson,
Steenwerth,
Harrison,
Funaro,
Luengene,
Hurst,
Wege,
Maynard.

Mackin.
Filos,
Tuttle
Jacobson,
Archiola,
Le Mon,
Feinberg,
Cave,
Grubel,
Rose,
Cohen,
Solum,
Reyman,
Cantor,
Kohn.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

Albert Schaf.
Charles Hilderbrant.
Louis Linchitz.
Joseph Gerstimer.

Accounting of:

James Farrell.
Julia Kennedy.
Lulu A Cross.
Richard Shannon.

Administration of:

Henrietta Hendrickson.
Allen Spooner.

Estates of:

James McCray.
James Miller.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DEMAREST, CORNELIUS J., (June 29;) personalty, $11,400; income from entire estate to widow for life; then to sons, Edward G. and Guilliam B.

EICHWALD, JACOB, (April 29;) personalty, $500; realty, $1,000; $1 each to children, Gustay, Philip E., and Ricka; residue due to widow, Lena.

FRANK, WILLIAM E., (no petition;) daughter, Anna M., gets $1,200 annuity for life; the will reads concerning this bequest: "The reason why I make less provision for my daughter, Anna Martha, is because I have given her various sums of money during my lifetime which she has lost through hazardous speculations of her husband and her overconfidence in him;" daughter, Emma Anderson of Stockholm, Sweden, gets $2,400 annuity, all household and personal effects, and all cash in banks in Germany; the widow, Anna, gets $2,400 annuity; all these bequests are to come out of the residue, which includes all testator's stock in the William B. Frank Realty Company.

HEXTER, NAHUM, (April 6;) personalty, $2,500; all to widow, Rosa N.

MANKIEWITZ, BERTHA, (May 23;) personalty under $5,500: Hattie Campbell, sister, gets $200; residue to Rose Levien, sister.

SAMUELS, CHARLES, (July 2;) personalty, $500; realty, $5,000; all to widow, Minnie, for life; then to children.

WEISMAN, SIMON A., (June 30;) personalty upward of $10,000; realty, $1,000; all to widow, Rosa D.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM D., (April 3;) realty upward of $5,000; all for life to widow, Amanda F.; then to children.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..July 19
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra..July 15
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West), (via San Francisco) Marama ..... July 16
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru..... July 15
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China ..... July 19
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... July 30

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS St. Paul.

France—Close at 11 A. M. July 17, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 12 M. July 14, SS Athinai.

Liberia—No sailings at present.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS Rotterdam.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 15, SS United States.

Italy—Close at 7:20 A. M. July 15, SS Principe di Udine, and at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:40|Sun sets..7:30|Moon sets..9:37

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:55	9:06	3:02	3:55
Governors Island	9:20	9:20	3:37	3:31
Hell Gate	11:10	11:10	5:17	5:11

Arrived—Tuesday, July 13.

SS Rochambeau, Bordeaux, July 4.
SS Chimu, St. Nazaire, June 27.
SS Ben Nevis, Havre, June 28.
SS Van Constantinos, Patras, June 28.
SS Sticklestad, Havre, June 6.
SS Lord Tredgar, Philadelphia, July 12.
SS Irvington Court, Havre, June 28.
SS Van der Dyn, Gonoe, June 29.
SS Venator, Port Maria, July 7.
SS Van Hogendrop, Jamaica, July 8.
SS Saratoga, Havana, July 12.
SS Nuéces, Galveston, July 7.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, July 10.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, July 12.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Hackensack	Hull	June 26
Calabria	Gibraltar	June 26
Flandre	Amsterdam	June 23
Berwind	Antilla	June 28
La Campine	Rotterdam	June 30
St. Kentigern	London	June 28
Boniface	Para	July 3
Anna	Antilla	July 5
Cristobal	Cristobal	July 7
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 11
Merity	Rio Janeiro	June 23
El Alba	Galveston	July 8

DUE TOMORROW.

Manhattan	London	July 3
Momus	New Orleans	July 8
Antilla	Progreso	July 4
Cardenas	Matanzas	July 10
Zacapa	Kingston	July 10
Huron	Jacksonville	July 12

DUE FRIDAY.

Sant' Anna	Palermo	July 4
Cymric	Liverpool	July 7
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	July 7
Ardgair	Havre	July 2
El Siglo	Galveston	July 8
Zulia	Porto Rico	July 10
Concho	Galveston	July 10
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 13

DUE SATURDAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	July 3
Marengo	Hull	July 3
New York City	Swansea	July 3
Manin	Seville	July 2
St. Bede	Manchester	July 3
Korona	Demerara	July 7
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 14
Bergenafjord	Bergen	July 8

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Athinai, Piraeus		4:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Evanger, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Principe di Udine, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Guantanamo, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mariana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Dochra, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Czar Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Acre, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Rosalia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Antilla, Santiago	———	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Siglo, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	———	1:00 P.M.
St. George, Glasgow	———	5:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Vas Constantinos, Patras	———	4:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 13.

SS Bergensfjord, Bergen to New York, was 1,350 miles E. at noon; due 17th, forenoon. Norwegian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, was 215 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS El Sigio, Galveston to New York, was 56 miles N. of Jupiter at 8 P. M.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 180 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Mexico, Vera Cruz to New York, was 70 miles N. E. of Havana at 7 P. M.
SS Commodore, Jacksonville to New York, was 24 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Sarnia, Antilla to New York, was 100 miles S. at noon.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam to New York, was 78 miles S. at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 150 miles S. at noon.
SS W. R. Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 135 miles S. at noon.
SS Pleiades, Cardenas to New York, was 324 miles S. at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 216 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Brilliant, Sabine to New York, was 20 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 80 miles N. of Key West at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Saxonia, at Liverpool, July 18.
SS Strinda, at Manila, July 12.
SS Perugia, at Genoa,

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 13.—Twenty-two companies, with aggregate capital stock of $312,800, were incorporated today, including:

Hygeia Nursing Bottle Company, Buffalo, utensils, devices, $100,000; Dorothy Stevens, William Moore Decker, Perry B. Wurst, East Aurora.

Endicott Forging and Manufacturing Co., Endicott, machinery, foundry, supplies, hardware, $50,000; Ira E. Zimmer, Sidney J. Marshall, William H. Stone, Binghamton.

Hormiguero Central Corporation, commission agents, merchandise, personal property, $50,000; James Vatable, Frederick J. Middlebrook, Lorenzo M. Gillett, 63 Wall St.

Marks Lederer Co., ladies' garments, trimmings, materials, $35,000; Julius B. Baer, William Lederer, Leo Marks, 15 Kenelworth Place, Orange, N. J.

Friedman & Rosen, ladies' wearing apparel, $20,000; Norman and Harry B. Rosen, Arthur Friedman, 601 West 174th St.

Western Feather Co., $10,000; Bernard A. Williams, and Louis J. Rosenblatt, 51 East 97th St.

Sanitary Brass Works Co., metal goods, compounds, $5,000; Dora and Charles Berger, Morris Grate, 633 Tulton St., Bronx.

West Building Corporation, Brooklyn, real estate development, construction, $5,000; Adolf Weiss, Jennie and John Handler, 1,545 54th St., Brooklyn.

The Barringer Realty Company, Brooklyn, realty improvement, brokerage, $5,000; Sigmund Rosenthal, John A. and Ray Keenan, 357 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Hampp Building Corporation, Bronx, realty improvement, auctioneering, brokerage, agency, $5,000; Henry, Juliana, and Henry Hampp, 1,566 Vyse Av., Bronx.

Starr Rubber Co., autos, taxicabs, exchange, agent, $5,000; Samuel Gordon, Carrie M. and D. Ronald Downing, 830 West 179th St.

W. H. Callaghan Sons, Bronx, realty, construction, $5,000; Jacob M. Kornfeld, John P. and William H. Callaghan, Jr., 1,629 Parker St., Westchester, Bronx.

East Side Garage, Troy, $5,000; Essie L. Edwards, Theodore Litchfield, John N. Edwards, Troy.

Capital Increases: J. Menkes Electric Company, New York, $1,000 to $5,000; B. U. Taylor Company, Olean, $10,000 to $30,000; the Maracaibo Electric Light Company, Manhattan, $266,000 to $500,000; Rockville Centre Coal Co., Nassau, $10,000 to $25,000; Theo. Miller Manufacturing Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000; Laurelton Coal Company, New York, $5,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Susquehanna Reserve Gas Company, Buffalo; Universal Cigar Vending Company, Manhattan.

Delaware Charter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DOVER, Del., July 13.—Charter filed here today as follows:

National Tonsalite Corporation, New York, $300,000, to manufacture, sell, and deal in, and with, all kinds of building materials; W. B. Graham, William Golden, Dudley B. Howard, all of New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Capt. G. W. Stuart, 7th Inf., is detailed for duty with organized militia of New Hampshire as Inst. Insp., Aug. 10.

A board of Medical Corps officers to consist of Major A. W. Williams and Capts. P. L. Jones and A. C. Christie is appointed to meet from time to time at Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D. C., to investigate and report on motor ambulance best adapted for use in the military service.

Orders of July 9 relating to Capt. B. Lear, Jr., 15th Cav., revoked.

1st Lt. J. W. Turner, M. R. C., to active duty as F. R. Riley.

2d Lt. E. S. Gorrell, 30th Inf., is detailed in Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and is rated as Junior Military Aviator with rank of 1st Lt.

2d Lt. W. Harms, 9th Cav., is detailed in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, July 13, and is rated as a Junior Military Aviator with rank of 1st Lt.

Capt. F. B. Hopkins, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty in Hawaii, and will proceed from Honolulu about Aug. 1 to San Francisco, then to Texas City, with 2d Division.

Capt. H. L. Evans, Signal Corps, to Galveston, Texas, for duty in charge of Signal Corps depot there.

2d Lts. I. A. Rader and H. Gantz, 23d Inf., are detailed in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, July 14 and 15, respectively, and are rated as Junior Military Aviators with rank of 1st Lts.

1st Lt. W. G. Murchison, 19th Inf., is detailed as Insp. Ins. of the organized militia of Oklahoma.

Capts. L. B. McAfee and L. J. Owen, Medical Corps, from duty in Hawaii, and will sail from Manila about Sept. 15 for San Francisco.

Capt. E. D. Kremers, Med. Corps, from duty in Hawaiian Dept., and will sail from Manila about Oct. 15, for San Francisco.

1st Lt. W. F. Rice, Medical Reserve Corps, is ordered to active duty at Walter Reid Hospital.

2d Lt. W. R. Weaver, 22d Inf., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Marion Institute, Marion, Ala., Sept. 1.

Leave: Col. E. F. Andrus, retired, recruiting officer, seven days.

Navy.

Lt. Commanders: D. P. Mannix, the Brooklyn, to Philadelphia Yard, and W. R. White, War College, Newport, R. I., to War College, Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.

Lts.: M. Nulton, from command 1st Div., Pacific Torpedo Flotilla, and the Stewart, to Naval Academy, Aug. 2; W. W. Bradley, from Midvale Steel Co.'s works, to the Stewart; R. A. Koch, from command of the Nye, to command the Ill; W. A. Moon, from command 1st Div., Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic fleet, to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.; C. S. Graves, the Glacier, to treatment at Mare Island Hospital, and H. B. Kelly, the Louisiana, to the Vermont.

Junior grade Lts.: R. G. Walling, the Balch, to command the Sterret; H. J. Abbett, charge Navy Recruiting Station, Cincinnati, Ohio, to temporary duty the St. Louis, and E. H. Bemis, the Columbia, to the Ozark.

Midshipmen: J. H. Rockwell, M. H. Sprigg, M. J. Walker, L. R. Moore, and C. L. Lein, the North Dakota, to the North Carolina; D. J. Dupre, R. T. Dunlop, C. E. Lewis, S. H. Matteson, and H. M. Meyers, receiving ship, Philadelphia; Penn., to the Tennessee; J. B. Kneip, the Louisiana, to the Colorado, and J. L. McCrea, Naval Academy, to the Hancock.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Prometheus at St. George, Alaska; Downes, at Newport; Missouri, at Guantanamo; Wasp, North River, New York City; Gloucester, at Brooklyn; Uncas, at Charleston; Kearsarge, at New York City; Nero, at Mare Island; Marblehead, and Hector, at San Diego; Standish, at Boston, and the Culgoa, at New York Yard.

Sailed: Wisconsin, Guantanamo for Cristobal; Amphitrite, New Orleans for practice cruise; Wheeling, Lobos Island for Vera Cruz; Vulcan, Newport for Hampton Roads; New Orleans, San Diego, for San Francisco; Kentucky, Newport for New York City, and the Ohio, Guantanamo for Cristobal.

The Wadsworth has been ordered placed in commission at Boston Yard as soon as practicable after delivery by the contractors.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for Deputy Chief, Bureau of Fire Prevention, has been reopened, and will close now on July 26. The minimum age is twenty-five years, and the salary is $3,000 a year. Candidates must have four years' experience of an executive character in the inspection of fire hazards and fire efficiency, in installing fire prevention features in industrial buildings or in the erection of buildings.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 4 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for assistant in marketing business practice, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,600 a year. The duties will be to assist in conducting investigations in regard to marketing business practice, including the business accounting methods used by farmers' co-operative marketing associations and various commercial organizations. Competitors will be examined in practical questions, submittal of forms, and education and experience. Applicants must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Upper Broadway and 122d Street Apartment Houses in Investment Deals—Eighty-sixth Street Plot for Twelve-Story Building—Bronx and Brooklyn Sales—Buys 1,034 Suffolk County Lots.

Upper west side apartment house deals added to the activity of the realty market yesterday. The six-story structure known as the Clare Arms, covering a plot 100.11 by 75 feet, on the northeast corner of Broadway and 124th Street, was reported as having been sold by the Simax Realty Company, representing the Bernheimer family, to an investor. John L. Meyer, President of the owning company, admitted that a deal was pending which would probably be closed in a day or two. The sellers acquired the property several years ago, and it has recently been remodeled into small suites.

$200,000 Apartment Investment.

In the same locality, the six-story apartment known as Court Rebella, at 416 to 422 West 122d Street, between Morningside Park West and Amsterdam Avenue, has been purchased by Frederick Brown from Zachery Heller. It covers a plot 100 by 90.11 feet, and is fully rented, showing an annual rental of over $20,000. The seller bought the building a year ago from the Krulewitch Realty Company. It has been held at $200,000.

$700,000 West Side Apartment Deal.

A. Lincoln Levin is the buyer of the four private dwellings 152 to 158 West Eighty-sixth Street. The buildings, which cover a plot 80 by 106.10 feet, were sold by Mrs. Oliva P. Hoe. It is the intention of the buyer to improve the parcel with a twelve-story apartment. The entire transaction, which involves about $700,000, was negotiated by the L. J. Du Mahaut Company and Frederick Fox & Co.

Deal on Lexington Avenue.

John M. Kyle has sold to Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum, operators, 519 Lexington Avenue, a five-story building, on a lot 20.5 by 70 feet adjoining the northeast corner of Forty-eighth Street.

Tenement Sales.

Schindler & Lieblein have sold for Ferdinand Brakman the four-story tenement, with stores, at 1,441 Third Avenue to a client for investment, on a lot 25.1 by 101. The buyer is an investor.

Bronx.

Richard Dickson has sold for Hetty Crefte 1,131 Clay Avenue, a two-family frame dwelling on a lot 25 by 83.

Joseph J. Silver sold for cash to a builder, for immediate improvement, four lots on the westerly side of Cromona Avenue, beginning 70 feet south of 187th Street.

Mary Wheeler has sold to a builder the three-story dwelling, on plot 67 by 100, on the west side of Loring Place, located 580 feet south of Fordham Road.

The dwelling on the site was the first house erected on that thoroughfare and has been occupied by the seller for over twenty years. It was held at $18,000. McLernon Brothers were the brokers.

Brooklyn.

Ross & Meeks have sold for Ellen Kirby two 40-foot plots on south side of Eightieth Street, west of Fourth Avenue, to a builder.

Louis Gold sold the building located on the southeast corner of Parkside and Flatbush Avenues to Silas H. Cummings of 375 Ocean Avenue.

Arthur Jones has purchased through the John Reis Company a plot of ground on the west side of Ocean Avenue, Flatbush, 700 feet north of Glenwood Road, 70 by 150, for development with a Colonial dwelling. This property was held at $10,000.

The Samuel Galitzka Company have sold for Joseph Karasik of Manhattan to E. A. Hildenfinger the two-story and cellar brick one-family house known as 541 Seventy-seventh Street, on a plot 18 by 100 for occupancy.

Buys 1,034 Long Island Lots.

Isidor Zimmer has purchased for cash from Eric G. Nymau 1,034 lots in the Township of Brookhaven, County of Suffolk, formerly held by the William Moffitt Realty Company.

The buyer intends to hold the land for permanent investment and will improve it by erecting one-family houses. George E. Horowitz was the broker.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased the plot at 226 and 228 East Sixty-fifth Street to M. Croppi and Henry Des Fosses, for a long term of years, on which plot the lessees will erect a modern fireproof garage.

William B. May & Co. have leased 105 East Sixty-third Street for Mrs. Emma B. Lyman to the New York Steam Company; also 494 Third Avenue, a store, for John W. Thompson to Daniel Reeves, Inc.

Goodwin & Goodwin have closed a long lease for the Waunegan Realty Company to the Wingood Realty Company of the three six-story elevator apartment houses, the Alfredo, Balmoral Court, and Richmond Court, which cover the southwest corners of Broadway from 162d to 164th Street, the gross rentals of which aggregate approximately over $500,000 for the term involved.

John N. Golding was the broker in the lease of the old Mark Cross Building, 210 Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, to the Mutual Profit Coupon Corporation, reported yesterday.

Dwellings Leased.

C. P. Kelly, a mine owner of Butte, Mont., is the lessee of the residence recently completed at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Seventieth Street, by Robert A. Chesebrough.

Vernon C. Brown has leased the five-story residence at 22 West Fifty-fifth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, from the Leonard Lewisohn estate.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented for Mrs. A. E. Doyle to R. E. Wise the five-story American basement dwelling at 260 West Seventy-eighth Street.

Plan for New Downtown Club House.

A meeting of the Drug and Chemical Club will be held this afternoon in the club rooms, 100 William Street, to consider an offer made by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company to erect a building for its exclusive use on a plot at 130 to 134 William Street.

Queensboro Bridge Hearing Tomorrow

A special meeting of the Board of Estimate to consider the question of building tunnels or reconstructing the Queensboro Bridge for the operation of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit trains will be held on Thursday morning, July 15, at 10 o'clock, at the City Hall.

This meeting was adjourned from Wednesday afternoon until Thursday morning on account of the death of Borough President Charles J. McCormack.

New Heights Apartments.

Grounenberg and Leuchtag have completed plans for the two five-story and cellar apartment houses on a lot 143 by 95 for the One Seventy-one Building Company, to be erected on the south side of West 171st Street, 339.6 east of Fort Washington Avenue. These buildings will accommodate sixty-two families, and will cost $125,000.

Real Estate Notes.

Plans have been filed for alterations at the Grand Central station, connecting it with the Lexington Avenue subway, at a cost of $40,000. Warren & Wetmore are the architects.

Thomas D. McCarthy, United States Marshal for the Southern District, has designated Henry Brady auctioneer for the sale of 2,284-2,286 Beaumont Avenue, and 784 East 179th Street at the Bronx Real Estate Exchange on Aug. 20. It will be the first sale of its kind to be conducted by the United States Marshal in the last eighteen years.

Title was recorded yesterday from the Groller Club to the Meaney Renting Corporation of the Groller Club building, 29 East Thirty-second Street, 25 by 98.9, being 100 feet east of Madison Avenue. The buyer, who acquired it several months ago, gave back a mortgage of $35,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

118th St, 362 West, s, 154 ft e of Morningside Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; M. L. Whitefield, guardian, against Mary McDonough et al.; R. A. B. Dayton, attorney; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $10,402.87; taxes, &c., $579.24; adjourned to July 20.

111th St, 517 to 523 West, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11, six-story apartment house; G. E. Chisolm et al. against J. F. N. Isenberg et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; C. H. Strong, referee; due, $167,861.75; taxes, &c., $3,400.55; adjourned to July 20.

East Broadway, 244, n s, 287 ft e of Clinton St, 37x107, to Division St, 233, three-story tenement and five-story tenement and stores; Leske & Watts Orphan House against Jacob Harris et al.; Nash & J., attorneys; D. O'L. Cohalan, referee; due, $34,834.99; taxes, &c., $352.23; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

116th St, 411 East, n s, 130 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100, three-story dwelling; L. S. Temy against Vincent Garofalo et al.; Finch & C., attorneys; W. P. Burr, referee; due, $9,-225.49; taxes, &c., $262.27; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

12th St, 648 East, s s, 183 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3, five-story tenement; Baldwin Stanbach against Simon Machtz et al.; Action 1; W. Wood, attorney E. B. Finch, referee; due, $22,012.45; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

12th St, 650 East, s s, 108 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3, five-story tenement and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $21,842.33; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

12th St, 652 East, s s, 83 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3, four-story brick storage; same against same; Action 3; same attorney and referee; due, $19,633.92; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

134th St, 318 West, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; J. K. Holly, trustee, against Rudolph Newman et al.; Gay & G., attorneys; A. A. Tausky, referee; due, $22,-962.15; to the plaintiff for $21,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Whitlock Av, 956, e s, 314 ft s of Tiffany St, 39x90, five-story flat; S. McV. Hemmenway against Lockwhit Co; Everett, C. & B., attorneys; A. N. Giegerich, referee; due, $24,647.09; taxes, &c., $1,844.21; to the plaintiff for $22,000.

Whitlock Av, 958, e s, 275 ft s of Tiffany St, 39x90, five-story flat; S. McV. Hemmenway, trustee, against Lockwhit Co. et al.; Everett, C. & B., attorneys; C. W. Sinnott, referee; due, $24,527.89; taxes, &c., $1,387.90; to the plaintiff for $22,000.

Fox St, 1,052, e s, 423.8 ft n of 165th St, 37.6x100, five-story flat; Leo Hirschfeld against Haven Realty Co. et al.; P. H. Leifert, attorney; E. D. Bolton, referee; due, $6,382.34; taxes, &c., $310.40; subject to a prior mortgage of $29,000; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

72d St, 204, s s, 90 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; four-story flat; voluntary sale.

Walker St, 91 s s, 225.8 ft e of West Broadway, 25x100, five-story loft and store building; J. M. Love et al. against C. L. Boardman et al.; Edwards & B., attorneys; L. S. Burchard, referee; due, $21,196.25; taxes, &c., $606.35.

128th St, 268 West, s s, 208.4 ft e of 8th Av, 20.10x99.11, four-story tenement; J. E. Barney against H. D. White-Haight et al.; L. S. Goebel, atty.; Hugo S. Mack, referee; due, $10,984.32; taxes, &c., $400.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

29th St, 135 to 141 West, n s, 546.1 ft e of 7th Av, 60.5x98.8, twelve-story loft building; Julius Israel et al. against Twenty-fifth Construction Co. et al.; A. H. Mittlemann, attorney; Abr. Benedict, referee; due, $52,-221.18; taxes, &c., $144.90.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,744-1,748, e e corner 56th St, 131.8x122.7x120.2x88.7, seven-story Rockingham apartment house; E. L. Mooney et al. against D. W. Harkness et al.; Blandy, M. & S., attorneys; C. L. Hoffman, referee; partition.

150th St, 531 West, n s, 400 ft e of Broadway, 18x99.11, three-story dwelling; Kings County Savings Institution against Jas. Nelson et al.; H. W. Taylor, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $15,926.77; taxes, &c., $700.

62d St, 219 West, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; L. T. Lehmeyer against Bertha Steinbuehler et al.; M. S. Marden, attorney; I. D. Morrison, referee; due, $15,851.62; taxes, &c., $191.35.

112th St, 51-51½ East, n s, 230 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, one-story dwellings; Alma G. Maynard against Michael Goery et al.; H. S. & I. S. Isaacs, attorneys; Winter Russell, referee; due, $9,670.19; taxes, &c., $1,773.98.

By Samuel Marx.

8th Av, 975-9, w s, 25.5 ft n of 57th St, 75x100, three six-story flats and stores; Zinwill Co. et al. against American Purchasing Assn. et al.; Hahs & C., attorneys; William Klein, referee; due, $50,603.58; taxes, &c., $4,470.15; subject to prior mtg $160,000.

127th St, 370 West, s s, 155 ft e of Morningside Av, 25x200.11, five-story flat; E. R. Ober against Henry Wiegand et al.; Parker, D. & W., attorneys; L. A. Abrams, referee; due, $3,662.39; taxes, &c., $79.86; subject to first mtg $16,500.

By Thomas A. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

158th St, n s, 142 ft w of 12th Ave, extends through to Riverside Drive, 257.5x231.6x irregular x 257.5 to beginning; Manhattan Mtg. Co. against Edwina Co. et al.; Harold Swan, attorney; Abraham Stern, referee; due, $91,246.64; taxes, &c., $6,280.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Madison Av, 1,527, e s, 17.7 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70, three-story tenement and stores; J. M. Haskell against Anna Moran et al.; S. P. Latting, attorney; Irving Washburn, referee; due, $9,197.29; taxes, &c., $353.73.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also 65th St, 70 West, s s, about 123 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; right, title, &c., L. D. Livingston against S. Krulewitch et al.; J. H. Levin, attorney; Henry S. Ketcham, receiver.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, n w corner 207th St, for a five-story apartment, 125x90; Seaman Construction Co., 412 West 207th St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 149th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $110,000.

151st St, s s, 70.8 ft e of Morris Av, for a one-story brick auditorium, 89.6x118.5; the Rev. Francis Oppici, 276 East 151st St; owner; Gustav E. Steinbeck, 15 East 40th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

42d St, Depew Place, Vanderbilt Av, and 45th St, to s ——, story station; New York Central Railroad Co., premises, owner; Warren & Wetmore, 16 East 47th St, architects; cost, $40,000.

Madison Av, 713, to a four-story dwelling; Mrs. J. E. Smallwood, Hotel Vanderbilt, owner; A. E. Parfitt, 288 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JULY 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

DELANCEY ST, 272, n s, 75 ft e of Columbia St, 25x100; Isaac and Fannie Cohen to Mirheln Realty Co., 141 Broadway; attorney, A. Lichtig, 141 Broadway $1

HOUSTON ST, West, s s, 63 ft w of Congress St, 21x75; Nathan Weims et al to Adolf Guttmann, 137 West Houston St, July 12; atty, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway..$1

HUDSON ST, 599, w s, runs w 78.6x s to Lot 3, Map 136 x e 76x n 28.8 to beginning; Michael Donnelly and another to Ellen and Catherine v. Donnelly, 14 Abingdon Square, July 3; attorney, A. F. Murray, 45 Broadway $100

HUDSON ST, ——, 151.7 ft s of 13th St, runs w 28.6x s 16x e 26.4x21.9; Michael and Thomas Donnelly to Ellen Donnelly, 14 Abingdon Square, July 3; attorney, A. F. Murray, 45 Broadway $100

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 129th St, 60x99.11; Edw. R. Finch to George R. Smith, 154 Greenwich St, (mtg $84,000,) (foreclosure July 9,) July 12; attorney, J. M. Rider, 44 Cedar St.....$15,000

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner 130th St, 60x99.11; George R. Smith to Edw. C. Smith, 154 Greenwich St, (mtg $34,000,) July 12; attorney, J. M. Rider, 44 Cedar St.....—

SAME PROPERTY; same to John T. Smith, 154 Greenwich St, (mtg $84,000,) 1-3 part; attorney, same $100

NEW BOWERY, 2, s s, w s of James St, runs s w 3.6x e 2.5x n 2.6 to beginning; James J. Slattery to Church of St. James, May 22; attorney, N. F. Walsh, 37 City Hall Place $1

MAIDEN LANE, 51-53, n e s, at s e cor of 49 Maiden Lane, runs n e 189x s e 49.4x s w 6x s e 15.6x s w 40.8x n w 24.1x s w 9.2ix n w 29.2; Moro de Moro (by Rolf Searles, atty.) to Peter Tull, Allenhurst, N. J., (mtg, $381,500,) July 13; atty, S. P. Tull, 309 Broadway.....$100

ORCHARD ST, e s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 50x87.6; Abraham Levy to Orchard Street Realty Co., 962 St. Nicholas Av, June 17; attorney, I. M. Levy, 233 Broadway.....$100

1ST ST, s s, 75.5 ft s of 54th St, 25x94; Edward B. Gethin to Catherine Gethin and another, West Montreal, Canada, (mtg $10,-500,) June 16; attorney, George Simpson, 61 Chambers St.....$100

18TH ST, 528 East, s s, 272 ft w of Avenue B, 25x108.3; Frederic E. and Philip Klein and another, executors, &c., of Josef and Flora Klein, widow, to Barnes Realty Corporation, 271 Broadway, (mtg $19,000).....$25,000

17TH ST, 43 West, n s, 285 ft s from n e corner of 6th Av, 25x92; Samuel P. Tull and another to Moro de Moro, Inzatestana, England, (mtg $34,000,) July 12; attorney, T. J. Meehan, 2 Rector St.....$100

17TH ST, 39 West, n s, 310 ft e of 6th Av, 25x184 to 18th St, 25; same to same, (mtg $82,000,) July 12; attorney, same.$100

21ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Gertrude B. Ogden et al, executors of Francis O. Ogden, to Alex. Henderson, 207 West 21st St, July 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

29TH ST, s s, 141.3 ft e of 2d Av, 41.8x98.9; Abraham Liebovitz and another to David Rophean, 1,048 Findlay St, (mtg, $30,000,) July 6; attys, Ruskay & R, 949 Broadway $100

32D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison av, 25x98.9; Greller Club of the City of N Y to Henry Keating Corp., 61 Chambers St, May 28; atty, Lawyers Title & Trust Co, 160 Broadway $100

55TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5, (foreclosure June 9,); Thomas G. Churchill, referee, to Francis E. Kinnicutt and Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, trustees will of S. D. Bradford, July 12; attorneys, Hunt, Hill & B., 165 Broadway.....$11,000

57TH ST, 359, n s, 40 ft e of 9th Av, 20x90; 28th St, n s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Hy. D. and Maria C. Downs to Frederica C. Callen, 115 Vanderbilt Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $30,000,) July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway; dwellings, &c.$1

HOUSTON ST, s s, 63 ft w of Congress St, 21x75; Adolf Gutmann and another to George Hotchkiss, 18 West 87th St, July 12, 1915, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,700

HOUSTON ST, s s, 63 ft w of Congress St, 21x75; Adolf Gutmann and another to Nathan Weiss, 439 12th St, West New York, N. J., prior mtg $8,000, 2 years, p. c., July 12; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,300

MAIDEN LANE, 51, n e s, —x—; Samuel P. Tuil to Moro de Moro, Inzatestone, England, July 12, 1915, 3 months, p. c.; attorney, L. J. Meehan, 2 Rector St.....$10,000

STANTON ST, 161, —x— Isaac Schlanger to Max Schiff and another, 161 Stanton St, leasehold, June 11, 1915, prior mtg $30,000 due April 30, 1920.....$800

1ST AV, w s, 25.10 ft s of 109th St, 25.10x85.7; Assunta Galiucci to Raffaelo Russomanno, 310 East 109th St, 2 years, Oct. 15, 1914; attorneys, Fischer, W. & T.....$2,000

2D AV, e s, 101 ft s of 93d St, 26x100; Davidina M. Lowden to Daisy J. Meyler, 236 Jefferson Av, July 12, 1915, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$14,500

7TH AV, s e corner of 56th St, 75.5x60; John May and another to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, prior mtg $225,000, July 12, 1915, 1 year; attorney, M. L. Burghard, 111 Broadway $25,000

19TH ST, n s, 196.4 ft e of 8th Av, 22.6x75; Helen G. Mulligan to Letitia McMurtry, Flemington, N. J., July 12, 2 years; attorneys, Arrowsmith & D., 261 Broadway.$2,000

82D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 25x98.9; 32d St, n s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 50x98.9; Meany Realty Corporation to Surety Realty Co., 135 Broadway, July 2, prior mtg $285,000, 3 years; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$50,000

82D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 25x98.9; Meany Realty Corporation to Grolier Club of New York City, 29 East 32d St, May 28, 5 years; attorneys, Curtis, M. P. & C., 30 Broad St.....$35,000

46TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.5; Ritz Realty Corporation to Home Club Co., 63 Cedar St, July 12, (foreclosure sale) 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $6,000

83D ST, n s, 41.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 51.1x102.2; Duford Garage Co. to Yorkville Bank, 1,051 3d Av, July 8, prior mtg $40,-000, due as per bond; attorney, J. J. Phelan, 261 Broadway.....$10,000

104TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Anna B. Fenimore to Frances Strutzer, 552 East 86th St, July 12, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway $20,000

114TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Matthew Rudy to James V. Reilly, Germantown, Penn., prior mtg $20,000, July 2, 1915, due as per bond; attorney, T. J. Brady, 32 Nassau St.....$3,200

126TH ST, n s, 208 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.10x99.11; Elizabeth E. Tytler to Frederic C. Leubuscher, 5 West 124th St, July 12, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,500

135TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x99.11, Lawrence Davis to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, July 12, 3 years, 5½ p. c.....$35,000

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, n w s, adjoining Lot 1, Map Morrisania, 37.6x142; Gibralter Realty Co., Inc., to Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co., 3,651 3d Av, July 8, due Oct. 8, 1915; attorney, Joseph S. Wemberger.....270

Broadway $3,700

CORLEAR AV, e s, 25 ft n of 234th St, 27.8x irregular; Mary E. Leddy to Dora G. Polsenski, 66 Terrace View Av, July 1, 5 years, 5 p. c.; attorney, F. W. Pollock, 300 Broadway $1,000

FULTON ST, s e s, being Lot 108, map of Washingtonville; John Rotando to Harrison C. Jennings, 2 Rector St, equal lien, $2,000, July 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. D. Lent, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$2,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Jesse R. Reynolds, (second,) Rye, N. Y., equal lien, $2,000, July 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$2,000

LOT 174, map of part of Schieffelin estate; Job Shonquit to Isaac Cohen, 982 East 165th St., July 12, 5 years; attorney, Harry Cohen, 1,146 Tinton Av.....$1,700

LOTS 211 and 212, Map Elizabeth R. B. King; John C. Bremen to George A. Crosby and another, 31 First St, City Island, July 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$5,000

LOTS 712½ and 713½, same map; Ernest Johnson to City Island Homes, Inc., 49 Wall St, July 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Frederick Cook, 1,413 Jessup Av, prior mtg $4,000, July 12, due as per bond; attorney, same.$1,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,826, e s; also Southern Boulevard, e s, 833.4 ft s of Pennington St, 83.4x100; Helen McCartney to Miriam H. C. Cannon, 303 West 76th St., July 12, due Nov. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Cannon & C., 135 Broadway.....$1,000

THERIOT AV, w s, 175 ft n of Gleason Av, 25x100; James H. Cleary to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, July 12, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St $500

WEBSTER AV, e s, being Lots 27 and 33, map of Norwood, 144x25x145x45.6; Josiah A. Briggs to Hamilton F. Dean, 214 East 81st St, July 1, due as per bond; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.....$1,000

3D AV, w s, 106.6 ft n of Williamsbridge Road, runs 103 ft to White Plains Road x123x68.9x108.6; Ida B. McTurck to Mary J. Skillman, 3,349 Olmville Av, July 13, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

136TH ST, 307 East, n s, 25x100; Anna C. H. Undutsch to John C. Fajin, 351 East 125th St., prior mtg $9,000, Jan. 14, due Jan. 14, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. L. Pape, 95 Liberty St.....$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 1,149, store and basement; Edna K. Loeb et al, executors, to Progressive Lunch, Inc., 22 Beekman St, 5 years and 11 months from July 1, 1915; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$4,000

CANNON ST, 100, bathing establishment; Congregation Gemeleth Chesed Krankenund Unterstutzung Verein to Beriah Rubinson, 87 Columbia St, 6 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, C. Lehman, 68 Lewis St.....$1,100

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 3,436; Samuel J. Ferguson and another to Copeza Amusement Co., 6 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney L. W. Osterweil, 200 5th Av.....$4,500

PRINCE ST, 177, store and basement; Stephen P. Sturges to Importing Specialty Co., 177 Prince St, 8 years from May 1, 1915.....$1,600

STANTON ST, 161, store and basement; Isaac Schlanger to Max Schiff and another, 912 Myrtle Av, Brooklyn, 3 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Schiff, Brothers, 161 Stanton St.....$3,900

WEST ST, 182 to 185, all; Caroline Truax to August Zimmermann, 202 Chambers St, 10 years from May 1, 1915.....$14,000

2D AV, 468, store; Barnet Berkowsky to Celie Kinzelberg, 277 1st Av, 2 years and 9 months from July 6, 1915.....$930

7TH AV, 2,468, rear of store; Annie Speiser to Clarence Speiser, 2,441 7th Av, 10 months from July 1, 1915.....20 p. c. of gross receipts

Bronx.

BERGEN AV, n w s, at s s of 149th st, 204.4 to 3d Av x s w 17.8 to Willis Av x 76.2 x n e 25x100 x n e 98.7; Arthur A. Carey to Crescent Realty Co, 28 East 42d St, change Pl, 21 years from May 1, 1925; attorneys, Elsmann, L., C. & L., 185 Broadway; taxes, &c. and $15,000, to $17,500

BROOK AV, 293 s w e 140th St, corner store, &c; Herman Stursberg Realty Co. to Rose H. Meyer, 298 Brook Av, 5 years from July 1, 1915; attorneys, Bernstein & L., 22 West 1st St, Mt. Vernon, New York .....$300 to.....$1,200

181ST ST, 601 East, all; Jennie Wolff to Louis Slotnik, 879 Elsemere Pl., 5 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, Frank Krevnuck, 220 Bro

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Factory lofts, 68x78, with power; light on all sides; freight elevator, heavy carrying capacity; accessible location. 512-516 West 41st St.

Factory corner, Broadway, Hopkins Av., Long Island City.—Brick, 50x100; 2 stories; with yard. Waterman, 12 18th St., Flushing.

Furnished office; exceptional opportunity; unexpired lease. 51 East 42d, Jackson, Room 622.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Studio gallery, large, light, 495 6th Av. Peck, 268 34th St., or own broker.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester, N 60 Times.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, T E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station 8 minutes; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney; fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Meade Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN!

Magnificent 125-acre farm; mile highway frontage; cleared; fertile; orchard; residence 9 rooms; steam heat; improvements; bungalow, barns, silo, outbuildings; excellent neighborhood; $125 acre.

HARVEY B. NEVINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch; handsome bathroom, with enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling, dining room with elegant electric dome, parlor open fireplace, on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance easy. Paton, Box 139 Times Downtown.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—15 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samual Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 62 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Do you want to buy my little chicken farm and 6-room house on large ground, nice shade trees, &c.? Will sell to a good party for $75 down and $12 monthly. Write for further particulars, Johnson, Box 192 Times Downtown.

QUEENSCOURT, — Semi-bungalows and cottages for sale and rent; restricted and refined neighborhood; 28 minutes from Manhattan. A. P. O'Toole, corner Creed Av. and Fulton St., Queens, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Apple orchard farm, 125 acres, good buildings, $5,500, easy terms. E. E. Slocum, 141 Ewing.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb, within twenty-five minutes Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Six-Acre Hilltop Farm, 50 minutes Lackawanna, mile from station; beautiful, modern bungalow, fully furnished, six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot and cold water, electricity, telephone; chicken plant; garage; large pear and peach orchard; price, $5,500; little cash, balance mortgage; will rent. Harmon, 135 Broadway. Phone 4792 Cort.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE.
From August to May 1st, attractive 7-room house, oak floors, steam heat, every improvement; near station; ten minutes' train service; $35 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale at Westfield and Fanwood on easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; lot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

5½ acres, 6-room house; very convenient station; thirty minutes out by express; $6,000. John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Bargain—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 3 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 855 Times Downtown.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Large, Colonial, artistically furnished house, by lake, New Hampshire; could be divided; large piazza; fine old trees; large grounds; garage, stable; $300 season. N 168 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—To purchase a property within 1½ hours of New York suitable for hotel; large old mansion or hotel desired with some acreage; no agents will be dealt with; terms are of highest credit and reputation; must be bought on easy terms. B 39 Times Annex.

Real Estate for Exchange.

AN IDEAL PROPOSITION for physician to established sanatorium or hospital; 6 acres of land with beautiful mansion, 20 rooms, and up-to-date location; about 70 miles from New York; high and dry; very healthy location; alongside the Delaware River and a short distance from the Delaware Watergap; chance for a good physician to make big money; place can be bought reasonable and easy terms; may exchange for good New York, Brooklyn property. Address Cohen & Miller, 800 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Pirnet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Owner going to California will rent for $500 during August and September his delightful furnished house on Dongan Hills Country Club grounds, Staten Island; house contains library, parlor, dining room, master's room, three servants' rooms, three bathrooms, and large, screened porch, with fine view of the ocean and bay; electric light; private garage on place. Apply to Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

To rent for Summer at Bass Rocks, Gloucester, Mass., three furnished cottages, modern improvements; fine situation. Inquire Frank P. Wonson, Main St., Gloucester, Mass. Tel. 98.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up; $12 weekly; $2 daily.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

West Side

A half month free; elegantly furnished four light rooms; high class; reasonable. Apt. 21, 14 West 107th.

52 WEST 89TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity; phone.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Half five-room apartment, attractively furnished; ladies; west side, near Central Park; $25. Write S., 708 Columbus Av.

76th St., 250 West, cor. Broadway.—Four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished until Oct. 1; moderate rent. Colbron.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Seven high-class rooms, two baths; make offer Summer. 623 West 112th.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave., with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. | 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L." "Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. | 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette, $30-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L." 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Attention! Location convenient to shops and theatres; rooms extra large; newly decorated; handsomely furnished; rent for 7 rooms, 2 baths, $100; rent for 5 rooms, 1 bath $65; modern elevator house; every convenience; seen by appointment. Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED.
FOR RENT AT
$80 per month. Apply on premises, 230 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

WEST END, 738, (CORNER 96TH.)
Corner apartment, five large, airy rooms, overlooking Riverside; complete housekeeping; express subway; Summer rate.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; three rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

Bargain for two months; eight rooms and two baths; well furnished; windows screened. Redlich, 251 West 81st St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

THE CLEVELAND.
126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

9 WEST 91ST ST.
Near Park; 8 rooms and bath; 2 toilets; elevator house; $980 to $980.
BROADWAY REMCO. 96TH ST.
Phone 1300 Riverside.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2384 Columbus.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4-6 rooms and bath.....$40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7332.

Amsterdam Av., 1,103, (Opposite Columbia University Grounds.)—Modern apartments, 4-5 rooms; beautiful neighborhood; $27-$38. See Superintendent.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $50; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

Five and six rooms, large; airy, southern exposure; modern elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $35 to $70. 306 West 97th St.

8 rooms, big light, airy; large kitchen; 2 baths; modern elevator house; rent $125; reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st St.

47TH, 9 WEST.—BACHELOR APTS; one, two, three rooms; bath; exceptionally arranged.

503-310 WEST 157TH ST.
Two rooms, $32-$33; bachelor apartments.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

97th St., 308 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70.

123d, 510 West.—Three, four room elevator apartments, assuring tranquility, dignity, comfort.

Non-housekeeping apartments "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Rockfall apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apt., $40; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near Subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Pl.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210, EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel, $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 8053.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; attractive rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients reasonable.

72D ST., 269 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with bath; Summer rates; excellent table; references.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms; superior table; $10 up.

75TH, 18 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table guests; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

78TH, 139 WEST.—Nicely decorated large, small rooms; private bath; subway; reasonable.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive cool rooms; homelike surroundings; superior table; Southerners accommodated.

79th, 114 West, Nonrose Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS: A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; suitable two, three; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy room, refined home, even improvements; fine situation. Inquire Frank P. Wonson, Main St., Gloucester, Mass. Tel. 98.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up; $12 weekly; $2 daily.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

West Side

A half month free; elegantly furnished four light rooms; high class; reasonable. Apt. 21, 14 West 107th.

52 WEST 89TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity; phone.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Half five-room apartment, attractively furnished; ladies; west side, near Central Park; $25. Write S., 708 Columbus Av.

76th St., 250 West, cor. Broadway.—Four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished until Oct. 1; moderate rent. Colbron.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Seven high-class rooms, two baths; make offer Summer. 623 West 112th.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4-6 rooms and bath.....$40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7332.

Amsterdam Av., 1,103, (Opposite Columbia University Grounds.)—Modern apartments, 4-5 rooms; beautiful neighborhood; $27-$38. See Superintendent.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $50; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

Five and six rooms, large; airy, southern exposure; modern elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $35 to $70. 306 West 97th St.

8 rooms, big light, airy; large kitchen; 2 baths; modern elevator house; rent $125; reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st St.

47TH, 9 WEST.—BACHELOR APTS; one, two, three rooms; bath; exceptionally arranged.

503-310 WEST 157TH ST.
Two rooms, $32-$33; bachelor apartments.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

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123d, 510 West.—Three, four room elevator apartments, assuring tranquility, dignity, comfort.

Non-housekeeping apartments "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Rockfall apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apt., $40; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near Subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Pl.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210, EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel, $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 8053.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; attractive rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients reasonable.

72D ST., 269 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with bath; Summer rates; excellent table; references.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms; superior table; $10 up.

75TH, 18 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table guests; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

78TH, 139 WEST.—Nicely decorated large, small rooms; private bath; subway; reasonable.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive cool rooms; homelike surroundings; superior table; Southerners accommodated.

79th, 114 West, Nonrose Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS: A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

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82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; suitable two, three; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy room, refined home, even improvements; fine situation. Inquire Frank P. Wonson, Main St., Gloucester, Mass. Tel. 98.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Cool, attractively furnished, large and small rooms; Southern cooking; Summer terms; table guests accommodated.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; excellent meals; table guests.

137TH, 236 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; bath; unexcelled Vienna kitchen; telephone; reasonable.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLLTOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 657 Ocean Av.—Detached house; large rooms; $8-$10 weekly. Flatbush 5261W.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ROOMS AND BOARD wanted with private family (west side, 14th to 86th St.) for elderly lady and two adult sons; state terms and particulars. S 143 Times.

YOUNG LADY to share expense of home with elderly lady who resides alone; below the nineties preferred; references exchanged. O 142 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 357 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

At "Fynevue," (Bayard Circle,) Larchmont Park, appreciative guests may secure glorious rooms; superb views; all modern luxury; unrivaled location; chef; bathhouse, including use launch; auto train service, with moderate rates. 400-W Larchmont. Box 466.

Colonial house, 4 acres; shade, swimming, boating; cool, attractive furnished rooms, some having private bath; garage. 426 Pelham Road, New Rochelle. Phone 2761.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL. Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

THE ROCHELLE, centrally located; home cooking, 30 Le Count Place, New Rochelle, Phone 1358M.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Convenient; delightful; moderate prices. Telephone 4136 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References.
TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home, refined people; rates; booklets. Apply Gunther & Uebele; also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway 401-402.

For rent, one large and two small rooms, with first-class board, in beautiful location; near train and trolley. 96 Whitestone Av., Flushing, L. I.

Refined French; accommodate small number; excellent cuisine; close ocean, bay; 45 minutes Pennsylvania. Inquire Leland's, 1 West 34th St.

SEA GATE, N. Y. Harbor.—Exclusive, private cottage; Christian family; near boat landing. Moss, Cypress Av.

Seagate.—Private family accommodates few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

New York State.

Modern farm; mountain air; own vegetables, milk, eggs, chickens; bathing, fishing; French cooking. Delavigne, Road 3, Middletown, N. Y.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J. In the beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations for one's vacation; large, shady grounds; elevated; screened piazzas; all conveniences; hot and cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

AT PORTAUPECK, N. J., on Shrewsbury.—Private family would accommodate congenial parties. Mrs. Sylvester M. Weimer.

Nurse's home in the hills of New Jersey; quiet, homelike; moderate. S. Straley, Newton.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Young man, Christian, desires room and board for two weeks in refined family either in Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Deal, or Bradley Beach; must be near the ocean; private; state particulars in first letter, giving price, &c.; can give excellent references. Address Z 859 Times Annex.

Elderly lady and two adult sons desire rooms and board for Summer, on Long Island, accessible to New York City. Would consider arrangements for the entire year; private family preferred; state terms and particulars. S 144 Times.

Couple wants comfortable room and good board, Jersey Coast; husband, week ends only; reasonable. 2732 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Large room; running water, closet; $6; others, $4; telephone.

17TH, 136 East.—Large front room; gentleman; also single room; moderate. Apt. 15.

91ST, 75 EAST.—Large and small; all conveniences; telephone; select neighborhood; references.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family, room for refined business woman; every convenience; near Grand Central; references; first ball.

42D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; room with piano; single room; references.

48TH, 220 EAST.—Fine parlor; also large room; electric light; telephone; piano.

53D ST., 61 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; all conveniences; pleasant, very desirable.

56TH, 33 EAST.—New, elegant rooms, single or double; every convenience; Summer prices.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

GRAMERCY PARK, 43, (21st St.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in room.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 263, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

PARK AV., 12, (35th.)—Large, comfortably furnished front rooms; $4, $6, $10.

West Side

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, spotless, clean rooms; hot water; select house; reasonable.

87TH ST., 15-47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths; electric lights; telephone; $3 to $40.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional; moderate. 4589 Bryant.

53D, 57 WEST.—Cool rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; references; Christian family.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Delightfully cool, large and small rooms; half price Summer.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large front basement; private bath; electricity; housekeeping; telephone; $6.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

66 WEST 49TH ST.
Large rooms; Summer rates; all conveniences.

68TH ST., 76 WEST.—Single and double room; gentlemen only.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive furnished rooms; baths, running water, telephone; references.

69TH, 59 WEST.—Exceptional room, dressing room, bath; private house; gentlemen.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.—Beautifully furnished single, double rooms; board optional; Summer rates.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 3150.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; cool; corner house; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; "L," Subway express; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 29 WEST.—Airy room, kitchenette, and private bath; also single; telephone; moderate.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy front room; superior house; gentleman; references; reasonable.

77TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

79TH, 216 WEST.—Nice cool rooms; front, back; bath; electricity; single room.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Pleasant rooms for gentlemen; select, private house; electricity; references.

81ST ST., 251 WEST.
Large, cool room, furnished as combined sitting room and bedroom; smaller room; elevator; electricity; exquisite care. Barney.

81ST, 251 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractive room, high-class apartment; gentlemen. HOLTON.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Attractive, cool, double, single rooms; private bath; $6-$5 weekly.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished rooms; electric light; private bath; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D ST., 109 WEST.
Nicely furnished single room; reasonable. Koenig.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small, cool rooms; private bath; references; telephone.

85TH ST., 34 WEST.—Large or small room; private house; references. Owner.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite, room and bath; room; private family; moderate; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Large, cool front parlor, adjoining bedroom, $6; single room, $3.

93D, 4 WEST.—Large, airy room, elevator apartment; private, homelike. River 8544. Munde.

93D, 123 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms in high-class house; exceptionally low Summer rates.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large or small room; private house; every convenience; telephone.

94TH, 256 WEST.—Cool, front room; modern house; near Riverside Drive; reasonable.

97TH, 42 WEST, (Central Park.)—Beautiful suites; conveniences; single rooms, private bath.

97TH, 168 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; single rooms; conveniences; Summer rates.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Delightful single, double housekeeping rooms; telephone, electricity; suites; reasonable. McNamara.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; two elegant rooms, single or en suite, with bath; references.

106TH ST., 248 WEST.—Attractive, large double room; also single room; breakfast if desired; women only; references required. Clark.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Cool, comfortable room, adjoining bathroom; private family; elevator. Phillips.

112TH, 603 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; private family; references. Apartment 52.

113TH, 501 AND 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

118TH ST., 622 WEST.—Desirable room, with private family; reference required. Apt. 43.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Several excellent rooms, single, double; shower; elevator; telephone; near Columbia; reasonable. Camp.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms, single, en suite; elevator, phone; home privileges; very reasonable. Apt. 33.

119TH, (49 Claremont Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished. Phone 7070 Morning.

123D, 440 WEST.—Rooms; every home privileges; attractive apartment; business woman; elevator. G. Benjamin.

124th St., 610 West.—Airy, outside room; morning sun; telephone; elevator; $3.50. Apt. 34.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

GARAGE.—Largest and best-paying garage in Oranges, on main thoroughfare; filled with storage; splendid opportunity for man with some knowledge of business; reason for selling, have other business that needs all my time. Address Garage, 310 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Portable Garages, $75 and up; beautiful in appearance, strong, and absolutely weatherproof. Cash guarantee with every building. Write or 'phone for catalogue. Steel Building Sales Corporation, 163 Park Av., New York. 'Phone Murray Hill 4280.

Stearns Silent Knight, specially constructed three-passenger speedster, with disappearing drawer seat; electric lights, dynamo; newly painted, Colonial yellow; overhauled and guaranteed by Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Stevens (1912) five-passenger, six-cylinder touring; electric lights, starter; newly painted, maroon; Firestone demountable rims, extra rim and shoe; complete accessory equipment; ready for road. J. E. Driscoll, 417 West 55th. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Five carloads, just in, of small and medium size, up-to-date autos; standard makes; A1 order; prices low; also some fine six-cylinder, high-quality cars at most alluring prices. Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,768 Broadway, near 57th St.

Knox 1912, six-cylinder, seven-passenger, just overhauled and repainted, perfect condition, a bargain, $750. Charles E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Reducing sales force, roadsters, Buick, $275; Regal, $350; also powerful rakish roadster; fully equipped. Thorn Coal Co. 'Phone 209 Westchester.

Cadillac 1912, seven-passenger, starter and light, A1 condition, $500. Charles E. Reiss & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Electric four-passenger brougham; new tires; new battery; repainted; sacrifice. 20 Central Park West.

USED CAR CO., 1,666 BROADWAY.
Ford runabouts and touring cars, all fully equipped and ready for service; $200 to $300.

PACKARD (1916) TOURING, 38 H. P. Mercer (1914) Runabout; perfect condition. Turner, St. James Hotel. 'Phone 3247 Bryant.

Chalmers, (1911,) pony tonneau; excellent condition; $375. Allison, 76 William St. Telephone.

Rauch & Lang worm-drive brougham; owner leaving city; must sell at once. S 13 Times.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 213 Times Annex.

Cadillac 1914 touring, $1,250. W. L. Plumb, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 828.

Automobiles for Hire.

Truck for rent, 8-ton; covered furniture body, with driver; service guaranteed. Federal Operating Corporation, 136 West 52d St. Telephone Circle 926.

Flat touring car to rent, with chauffeur, hourly, daily, or monthly. Al Cella, 890 6th Av. Phone Plaza 470.

Beautiful Garford six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

For hire, new 7-passenger touring cars; $2.50 per hour, or 30c. a mile, and $1.00 per hour, waiting time; reliable. 8565 Lenox.

Egidi Auto Service—Pierce-Arrows, Packards, hour, day, week; special monthly rates. Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d.

Packards.—Open, closed, sixes; trips our specialty; rates reasonable. Hawkins, 7565 Col.

NEW PACKARD CAR RENTAL SERVICE. Rates $2.50 hourly, up. Harlem 6816.

Pierce, Packard touring cars, rent monthly, yearly. Cone. Tel. 1160 Schuyler.

Automobile Supplies.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used auto below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway. WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. | Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted; recent model Packard or other high-grade touring car; must be in first-class condition; state lowest cash price. Address Box 109, Massillon, Ohio.

Want Ford or other small car, with coupe body.

BECKER CONFIDENT OF ESCAPING CHAIR

Tells Prison Commissioners He Has Faith That Something Will Turn Up.

MANTON GOES TO ALBANY

Next Move May Be Habeas Corpus Application, but Lawyers Are Silent About Their Intentions.

"If the people who framed me up could get immunity they would tell a story which would more than surprise the public," ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker asserted yesterday to members of the State Prison Commission, who visited the condemned man in the death house. "I am innocent of the crime of which I am accused, and I have the utmost faith that something will turn up to save me."

Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling of Saugerties, James T. Murphy of Ogdensburg, and Dr. Leon C. Weinstock of this city, members of the commission, saw Becker yesterday morning before the condemned man's conference with his wife, W. Bourke Cockran, his lawyer, and John Becker, a brother. While the conference was going on in Sing Sing, Martin T. Manton, Becker's attorney of record at his second trial, and Joseph A. Shay, who argued the first appeal, were in Albany on a mysterious mission.

Becker told Dr. Diedling that the testimony of Charles Plitt, Jr., who has been referred to as his press agent, was a "pack of lies." Plitt testified at Becker's second trial that Becker warned him beforehand not to be in Times Square on the night of the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

"Plitt never was a press agent for me," Becker said. "He was a tipster for the newspapers. I used him to go to places before raids were pulled off to ascertain whether they should be raided."

Becker in Good Health.

Becker seemed to be in fine health, Dr. Diedling said. Apparently he has regained confidence. He greeted each of the Commissioners with a smile and a hearty handshake, Dr. Weinstock said.

Mrs. Becker and Mr. Cockran arrived at the prison at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and went immediately to Becker's cell. The condemned man entered into the conference eagerly. It lasted until after 5 o'clock, when Mr. Cockran left the prison and entered an automobile to come to New York City.

"I wish I could tell you something, but I really have nothing to say," Mr. Cockran said to reporters who asked him about what took place in the death house.

Nearly an hour later Mrs. Becker left the prison. She, likewise, refused to discuss the afternoon's talk and did not reply to questions addressed to her concerning a statement which Becker is reported to have prepared. Deputy Warden Johnson also refused to discuss the conference.

Mr. Manton made every effort to keep his trip to Albany a secret. At his office it was announced yesterday morning that he was playing golf at Sayville, his country home. When it was learned later in the day that both he and Mr. Shay were in Albany it was reported that he had gone to the capital to confer with Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals. It was said that his mission concerned the statement sent to Judge Bartlett by Harford T. Marshall, who was Bridgie Webber's counsel after Webber's arrest.

Mr. Marshall in his statement said that Webber had told him Becker was not implicated in the murder of Rosenthal.

Manton and Shay in Albany.

Both Mr. Manton and Mr. Shay were about the Court of Appeals yesterday afternoon, but denied that they were in Albany on the Becker case. Mr. Manton left for New York on the Empire State Express, and Mr. Shay went to Syracuse. Neither saw Governor Whitman. Mr. Manton said in Albany that it was probable a statement in regard to Becker's case would be given out from his office today.

Judge Bartlett arrived here on the Empire State Express last night, but Mr. Manton was not on the train when it reached the Grand Central Terminal. Judge Bartlett said he had not seen either Mr. Manton or Mr. Shay. District Attorney Perkins also came in on the train, but said that his business in Albany did not concern the Becker case.

No statement from Becker may be expected, it was said yesterday, until all the legal proceedings which remain open are finished. Although Justice Hughes's refusal to grant a writ of error on constitutional grounds shook the lawyers' hope of saving their client through Federal proceedings, Becker's friends wish to leave no stone unturned, and it is understood that an application for a writ of habeas corpus will be the next step.

A Federal appeal, it was said yesterday at the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court in Washington, would not involve, during a recess of the court, any formalities in Washington. It was suggested that an appeal might be made to a Federal District Judge in New York City or to any one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, wherever he might be. All of the Justices have left Washington for the Summer.

WILL RELIEVE SING SING.

State Commission Orders Riley to Send Men to Other Prisons.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 13.—The State Prison Commission held its monthly meeting in Sing Sing today, made an inspection of the institution, and adopted this resolution:

Whereas, There are now over 300 cells vacant in the Great Meadows Prison and 1,800 inmates in Sing Sing Prison, 240 of whom are doubled up in 120 cells. Be it

Resolved, That the State Commission of Prisons request the Superintendent of State Prisons to transfer a sufficient number to Great Meadows and other prisons to make it unnecessary to confine more than one person in a cell, and until such time as these transfers can be made that the excess men doubled in cells be placed in proper dormitories.

Dr. Rudolph E. Diedlinger of Saugerties, a member of the Commission, said there were many tubercular men in Sing Sing, but only one-third with blood disease tendencies. It was desired to get the latter to Clinton Prison. He said a removal was recommended to Superintendent Riley several months ago.

The physician said the reason so many men did not want to leave Sing Sing was the fact that they hailed from New York, and by remaining in Sing Sing could see their relatives and friends oftener.

Dr. Diedlinger said there ought to be more industries at Sing Sing to keep the inmates busy. He said the reason why Superintendent Riley had refused to allow convicts to be housed in the new dormitory here was because there were no bars on the windows.

BILLIE BURKE MAY QUIT.

In a Rumpus with Frohman Company Over Her Acting in Movies.

A disagreement between Billie Burke and Alf Hayman, general manager of the company recently formed to carry on the theatrical business of Charles Frohman, over whether the actress should go into moving pictures will probably result in Miss Burke withdrawing from the Frohman coalition of stars, with which she has been identified since she was raised to a stellar position by the late manager. Following the publication of a dispatch from Denver, published in yesterday's papers to the effect that Miss Burke had about decided to act for the movies, Mr. Hayman issued this statement:

"We are making all arrangements for Miss Burke's next season. If the reports published in today's papers are true that she has signed a contract to go into moving pictures, this is a violation of an understanding she had with me, and would of course automatically end her agreement with the Charles Frohman Company."

Immediately after the death of Mr. Frohman it was reported that Miss Burke would go under the management of Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., her husband. Mr. Ziegfeld at the time denied this, saying he would advise his wife to fulfill the remaining year of her contract with Mr. Frohman's company, although his death released her, if she cared to be released. Miss Burke returned yesterday from a long tour in "Jerry" with Mr. Ziegfeld, who went to Albany on his chartered yacht to meet her. Mr. Ziegfeld was at his country home on the Hudson last night, and over the 'phone he explained the situation.

"Miss Burke's contract with Mr. Frohman," he said, "was canceled automatically at his death. Shortly after Mr. Hayman made a trip to San Francisco to urge Miss Burke to remain with the Frohman company. He said it was Mr. Frohman's wish, often expressed before his death, that his enterprises be kept going and that he, Mr. Hayman, could not hope to keep together all the stars unless Miss Burke agreed to stay. Because of her affection for Mr. Frohman and her gratitude for all he had done for her she consented to continue with the company for a year.

"There was no contract and nothing to prevent her acting for pictures. She has an offer of $40,000 to act for movies which she will probably accept. If Mr. Hayman desires to release her Miss Burke will be more than pleased, for it will be greatly to her advantage."

Mr. Ziegfeld said that in the event of Miss Burke's withdrawal from the Frohman staff she would appear under his management, and that he already had plans for her appearance the coming season in an urban production.

20 FAMILIES SAVED IN FIRE.

Women and Children in Night-clothes Carried Down Escapes.

While the twenty families occupying the five-story tenement at 102 Delancey Street were asleep at 12:30 o'clock this morning, a fire started in the third floor hallway and spread up to the fifth floor. When the first inmates were aroused by the smoke and the crackle of flames the halls were filled with flames and smoke, and there was a rush for the fire escapes.

Some one in the street had seen the blaze and turned in an alarm. The firemen sent a second, and men and apparatus under Chief Kenlon quickly crowded the street and Ludlow Street around the corner. Ladders were raised to the front windows, and men, women, and children in their night clothes were helped to the street, where neighbors took them in.

Philip Rothman, who lives in 106 Ludlow Street, around the corner from the burning house, dragged a man named David across the airshaft to his apartment, and was badly cut by falling glass as he made the rescue.

Benjamin Arnstein and Reuben Cohn, a lodger, were trapped in the Arnstein flat and badly burned before the firemen rescued them. They were taken to Gouverneur Hospital where it was said they probably would recover.

Chief Kenlon said he did not know how the fire had started. He estimated the damage at $2,000.

SUICIDE IN BELLEVUE.

Patient Jumps from Third Floor Window to Court Yard.

William Belmore, 40 years old, a real estate broker, of 4,527 West 164th Street, committed suicide early this morning in Bellevue Hospital by leaping from a third-story window to the courtyard.

Belmore went to Belevue Hospital Monday complaining of a pain in his right jaw, which Dr. Rutledge diagnosed as erysipelas. He was placed in ward two, on the third floor of the north wing, the old part of Bellevue. He screamed continually with pain.

This morning shortly after midnight he obtained permission from an orderly to go to the washroom. In the washroom he shoved aside two boards which guarded the window and jumped to the courtyard.

GIVE $257,000 TO MISSIONS.

Episcopalians of Diocese of New York Contribute $48,000.

The Episcopal Board of Missions announced yesterday that $257,000 had been received in its campaign to raise a $400,000 emergency fund to carry on its work. The fund is to be used to wipe out the indebtedness of $254,000 accumulated during the past seven years and to provide the $150,000 necessary to carry on this year's work. This latter sum is made necessary by the war and is in the nature of an extra contribution, as the regular contributions have practically been the same as last year.

The fund is being raised by the gift of one day's income from the members of the Church, and the money already received has been given by 1,700 parishes and 700 churches and by donations from 700 private individuals, members of those churches.

Grace Church of this city leads all other parishes of this country with a total of $26,645.

ARROW Soft COLLARS

Of plain or fine White Striped Madras. Ask for "Arrows" if you want the best in fit, style and wear.

2 for 25c.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., MAKERS

DAVID AND DAVID

announce a Half-Yearly Sale

SHIRTS

$1.65 & $1.50 Woven Madras $1.15 | $3.75 & $3.50 Silk & Madras $2.65

$2.50 & $2.00 " " $1.38 | $6.00 & $5.00 Pure Silk $3.85

This Sale embraces Entire Line of Fancy Shirts

DAVID AND DAVID

25 West 42nd St., N. Y.

CITY GOVERNMENT BEST, MITCHEL SAYS

Mayor Tells 3,000 Columbia Summer Students of the Need of Home Rule.

PROBLEM OF ALL CITIES

Says More Business Principles Are Applied Here Than in State or National Departments.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, who was a member of the class of '99 at Columbia, addressed the first gathering of the Columbia University Summer students last night in the university gymnasium, urging on them the need of home rule in this and other cities. More than 3,000 students were present, crowding all available space in the large hall. The Mayor received a warm reception.

In welcoming the students President Nicholas Murray Butler told them that they were a part of and entered into the great traditions behind the university, which was founded before the State or National Government came into existence.

Mayor Mitchell said, in part:

"Because of the new spirit in American city government there is developing the country over a quickened demand for municipal freedom to enable the cities to deal with their local problems in the light of their local experience and the knowledge and understanding which can be developed alone within the cities themselves. Efficient city government comes only with a responsibility for results. That responsibility should be on the cities and the people of the cities.

"Today that responsibility is passed between half-empowered local officials and irresponsible, often corrupt and servile, Legislatures. New York is prepared today for a greater measure of independence in her local affairs. New York and all of the cities of the State are demanding today that they be accorded a wider privilege of managing for themselves their own affairs. We call that here the fight for municipal home rule. It was a fight long conducted by New York City alone, because the other cities of the State did not appreciate as keenly as did we here how necessary those powers were for them; but today there is no division of opinion among the cities of this State.

"Fifty-four cities in New York State are banded together, all of the cities of the State are banded together, and are fighting shoulder to shoulder before the Constitutional Convention, demanding that they be given this right to govern themselves in their local affairs in their own way.

"Now, I am venturing to make this subject of municipal home rule the topic of my speech to you tonight because it is a question which is not peculiar to New York City nor to New York State, but it is one which is even now vexing the people of the cities this whole nation over, and it is one which is going to continue to vex them until it has been solved, in my judgment, by according a measure of autonomy to the cities.

From my knowledge of the administration of the departments of the State and my knowledge of the administration of the departments of the National Government, I think I can say to you without fear of contradiction that the great departments of the city government have today more business principles applied in their administration than the departments of either State or nation; and, therefore, I say that the cities today furnish the most conspicuous example of the success of democratic institutions."

Scientist Sues Laboratory Company.

Elie Metchnikoff, Professor of Biology, a Director of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, France, and who received the Nobel Prize in 1908 for medical research, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Berlin Laboratory, Ltd., Inc., to restrain it from using his name on its products. The plaintiff complained that since February, 1914, the defendant had been printing his name on packages offered for public sale without his permission.

Every Fancy Shirt Reduced

At Broadway, cor. 29th Street Store ONLY.

$1.65 & $1.50 Shirts 95c
$2 Shirts - - $1.35
$2.50 Shirts - - $1.65
$3.85 Silk Shirts $2.85
$5 Silk Shirts - $3.65
$7.50 Silk Shirts $4.85
$10 Silk Shirts - $6.45

Wallach Bros.

Sale Begins Wednesday, July 14th, Broadway, Cor. 29th Store ONLY.

MORGENTHAU AIDS ALIENS.

Ambassador Prevents Their Expulsion from Constantinople.

Miss Grace M. Boynton, a daughter of the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton of this city, who returned yesterday from Constantinople on the new Greek liner King Constantinos, said there were 50,000 wounded Turks in the city when she came away on June 17.

"All the hotels and large buildings in Constantinople," Miss Boynton continued, "have been converted into hospitals for the wounded. Among them is the old Roberts College building, at Scutari, on the Asiatic shore. Germany is shipping big quantities of war munitions and supplies into Turkey through Bulgaria, so there is no hunger or distress in Constantinople, where the Germans have succeeded in keeping order.

"Turkish sentiment is against the war, my Turkish friends informed me, and the Turks are more kindly disposed toward the English, French, and Americans than the Germans, who would have had all the residents of the Allied races banished to the Gallipoli peninsula if it had not been for Ambassador Morgenthau."

Miss Boynton said that on the night of June 18 the poorer Pera quarter in Constantinople was destroyed by fire, which for a time threatened the Top Hani Mosque. She was accompanied on the ship by Miss Isabel Thorpe of Montclair, N. J., who had been teaching with her for a year in the Girls' College in the Turkish capital.

CRITICISES HART'S ISLAND.

Grand Jury Finds Conditions in Reformatory Deplorable.

Deplorable conditions in the Hart's Island Reformatory were described in a report made by the Bronx County Grand Jury yesterday, following the investigation which was brought about by the collapse on June 27 of 46 inmates who were suffering from stolen drugs.

As a result of its investigations the Grand Jury reported that boys suffering from chronic and contagious diseases, and mental defectives, were mingled with healthy inmates of the institution and allowed to use even the same towels, razors, and soap. Tubercular inmates sleep in the same dormitory with other boys, it was found.

The Grand Jury conceded that the reformatory administration was doing the best it could under poor conditions, and reported that the drugs were stolen because of lack of guards. It recommended that more guards be employed, more fire escapes be provided and other improvements be made on the island.

Refreshingly Cool

Shanley's—a restaurant where the choicest of dishes are served amid cool and comfortable surroundings.

A feature cabaret. Twenty acts—evenings seven to one.

An ideal luncheon. Seven courses—75c. (Music)

SHANLEY'S

Broadway—43rd to 44th Sts.

HOTEL CONTINENTAL "Centre of New York's Activities."

BROADWAY AT 41ST ST.

300 Rooms with Private Baths.

Rates, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00. Rooms, with bath; 50c. additional for each extra person in a room.

'Phone, Bryant—4220. H. S. DUNCAN.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone, 9640—Columbus.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, lower temperature today and Friday; light to moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,991. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

THAW FOUND SANE BY A JURY; FINAL EDICT TOMORROW

State Is Expected to Appeal if Hendrick Sets Slayer of Stanford White Free.

DECISION REACHED QUICKLY

Arbiters Disregard Alienists' Statements and Evidence of Hereditary Taint.

PRISONER, PLEASED, JESTS

Thinks Jurors' Smoking Cigars, Instead of Cigarettes, Delayed the Finding.

CROWDS AT COURT CHEER

Trips to Pittsburgh and Exposition Planned by the Defendant—Dines at the Waldorf.

Harry K. Thaw, who killed Stanford White in June, 1906, and on his second trial, after a disagreement in the first, was declared by the jury to be "not guilty on the ground of insanity," is sane today, according to a jury which was selected as an advisory body at the trial of his sanity before Justice Peter A. Hendrick in the Supreme Court. This verdict, following nine years of intermittent litigation which is said to have cost the Thaw family $750,000, was handed down at 3:42 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the jurymen had deliberated for scarcely fifty minutes on the great mass of evidence submitted.

Justice Hendrick, who must decide finally whether Thaw shall go free and has the power to disregard the opinion expressed by the jury, reserved decision. It was understood that his decision would be given tomorrow.

After the Justice had retired Thaw caused a remarkable demonstration by a crowd of 2,000 men and women who had collected in the corridors of the Court House, on the long flight of stone steps at the Chambers Street entrance, and in Chambers Street. There was much handclapping and sustained cheering as Thaw was led down the steps and across the street to the offices of Sheriff Grifenhagen in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building. In the great crush some of the women were heard to cry out hysterically. Several of the men tossed their hats in the air and saw them trampled and crushed.

Thaw Smiles on Crowd.

Thaw took this demonstration quietly. He bowed once or twice and smiled as he faced a battery of moving picture machines and other cameras. A dozen deputies, headed by Sheriff Grifenhagen, tore a hole in the crowd and pushed him through. There was a last ringing cheer followed by shouts of good will and congratulations as Thaw disappeared into the bank building. At fewest 500 remained for half an hour in the street in the hope of getting a better glimpse of Thaw when he was taken away. It required police reserves to keep order.

Just before he left the Court House Thaw consented to pose for the photographers in a room adjoining the courtroom where the trial was held. Several of the jurymen were heard to call him "Harry." He took charge of the arrangements, directed where the benches should be placed, and even carried one end of a bench that had to be moved across the room to a suitable spot. He posed while shaking hands with the foreman, David Robinson, and he posed sitting on a chair at the end of the benches occupied by the jurors.

One of the court attendants took an active part in this scene. The photographers were urging Thaw to turn toward the cameras, when the attendant raised his hand and called out:

"Everybody ready; now look at the canary!"

Worries Sheriff Grifenhagen.

When the last picture had been snapped fifty men and women who had forced their way into the room clapped their hands and cheered. Sheriff Grifenhagen, who seemed worried by the nature of the scene, stepped over to Thaw and urged him to come along.

"The Judge will give me hell for this," he exclaimed.

The verdict did not surprise anyone in the courtroom. The short time required for the jury's deliberations having been taken as indication that the verdict would be in favor of Thaw. The murmur of whispered conversations was hushed and men and women sat forward in their seats as the jury filed in. It was noticed that they were smiling. David Robinson, the foreman, had the written verdict in his hand, and after the roll had been called he passed it to the court clerk. Justice Hendrick instructed attendants to make arrests if there was any demonstration when he was on the verdict. The clerk, Frank McGuire, read the verdict:

"The question submitted to you for your consideration by the court is, Is Harry Thaw now sane? and your answer is 'yes.'"

There was a murmur of relief in the crowd, with a show of suppressed emotion by some women.

Thaw sat between two of his attorneys, his eyes upon the foreman of the jury, and he received the verdict without the least sign of emotion. He had forecast the outcome while the jurors were deliberating. There followed a four-minute debate between counsel concerning the next steps to be taken, and Justice Hendrick retired, announcing he would meet with counsel in chambers at 11 o'clock this morning. He ordered Thaw back to Ludlow Street Jail for the night.

Thaw Greets Relatives.

As the Justice stepped from the bench, Thaw walked over to his aged mother, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, and placing his right arm about her shoulders kissed her. She had received the verdict unmoved, and had sat for a full minute with her eyes fixed on the jury box, not a muscle of her face relaxing. Her daughter, Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, when she had heard the word "sane" pass the clerk's lips let her mouth drop open. She looked as if she wanted to sob or shout, but she remained silent. Thaw greeted her affectionately and shook hands fervently with his brother, Josiah T. Thaw. The three have attended every session of the trial.

The verdict was the most important victory for Thaw in the nine-year fight for freedom, which had cost him hun-

Continued on Page 4.

MANY AIRSHIPS BUILT BY GREAT BRITAIN

No. 16 Was Under Construction Last Year and More Have Been Built Since.

LONDON, July 14.—The annual accounts of the British Dock Yards expenditures for last year reveal to the public that airship "No. 16" was in the course of construction in 1914.

It had been the impression that at that time Great Britain was limiting its aircraft activities almost exclusively to aeroplanes, and the fact that so many airships had been built was known only to the initiated.

Since the period covered by these figures other airships have been added to the British aviation service.

The same accounts give the total cost of the combatant ships in the British navy in commission at the end of the last fiscal year at upward of $870,000,000.

FRENCH AIRMEN SHELL ANOTHER GERMAN BASE

Said to Have Caused Important Damage at Libercourt, Near Lille.

PARIS, July 14.—Important damage by aeroplanes to a German station in Northern France is recorded in this official statement issued here tonight:

"Our aviators, continuing their bombarding enterprises, succeeded yesterday in causing important damage to the station at Libercourt, the military bifurcation between Douai and Lille. One squadron of twenty aeroplanes dropped on the buildings and roads twenty-four shells of 90 millimeters and sixteen shells of 150 millimeters.

"Aeroplanes furnished with cannon, which were part of the squadron, bombarded a train that had come to a stop between two stations, and also obliged a German aeroplane to come to the ground."

ENVER PASHA DROVE TROOPS TO DEATH

Ordered General Charges That Cost Heavily, British Observer Says.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.—The official British press representative with the allied forces in the Dardanelles, in a dispatch dated July 7 and reaching London by way of Alexandria, Egypt, July 14, says:

"A successful allied advance on the left wing June 28 alarmed the enemy seriously, causing him to bring up heavy reinforcements, including raw troops, and he has been launching vigorous counter-attacks ever since in a vain effort to recover his lost ground.

"Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, hurried down from Constantinople to stimulate his troops, a great banner being hoisted on Atchi Baba to signalize his arrival. There had been some dissension among the Turkish leaders, especially regarding the advisability of counter-attacks, but Enver Pasha insisted upon general attacks, which were undertaken repeatedly with great bravery and tremendous losses, masses of Turkish troops fading away before the Allies' artillery.

"Meanwhile the Turkish Asiatic batteries were active, causing some annoyance at our landing places, but there were few casualties, since all the troops were too well intrenched to be harried, except by direct hits.

"The allied men all pay tribute to the extreme gallantry and indifference to death shown by the Turkish infantry, but their methods of attack are crude and wasteful. They are lacking in knowledge of how to carry out an assault scientifically.

"The Turks generally mass for an attack behind some natural barrier. Generally our artillery is informed of their massing before the attack is launched, whereupon, knowing all the ranges to a foot, we break up the mass with a torrent of shell.

"The Turks recently have been adding to the defensive possibilities of their positions in an effort to prevent any further advance by our troops, and the Turkish soldiers have been given special orders prohibiting their retirement under any circumstances. Their officers have been directed to shoot soldiers who attempt to retire."

Report Allies Took Two Hills.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.—"The Allies on Monday made four assaults on the Turkish positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula," says a dispatch to The Daily Express from Athens. "They finally occupied two hills, defending Krithia, and took 4,000 Turkish prisoners."

FILIPINO PHYSICIAN HAS LEPER TREATMENT

Twenty-Three Members of Culion Colony Discharged After Course With Chaulmoogra Oil.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, July 14.—Twenty-three lepers at Culion have been discharged as cured as the result of the treatment with chaulmoogra oil developed by Dr. Mercado, a Filipino physician.

In all eighty cases were treated, and Dr. Mercado thinks he is justified in regarding the oil as a specific for the disease.

The Lancet of London, in March of last year, contained an account of the discharge by Dr. Victor G. Heiser of the San Lazaro Hospital for Lepers at Manila of two lepers who had been free from leprosy for two years. Other cases were mentioned to show cumulative evidence of the value of treating leprosy with chaulmoogra oil, combined with camphor and resorcin and administered hypodermically. Chaulmoogra oil is made from takatogenos kurzii seeds.

In the colony at Culion there were 2,615 lepers at the end of 1912.

TO BANISH SUMMER FATIGUE take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Teaspoonful in water makes a delicious, cooling Summer drink.—Advt.

LABORERS RIOT AS REMINGTON ARMS STRIKE SPREADS

Sudden Mysterious Outburst by 100 Portuguese Workmen Quelled by Guards with Clubs.

MILLWRIGHTS QUIT WORK

Company Must Side Against Carpenters or Face Shutdown, Ironworkers Say.

DENY GERMAN INFLUENCE

But Penfield Reiterates Strike Is Aimed at Allies—Company Shortens Workers' Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 14.—One hundred workmen, twenty guards, and the Bridgeport police reserves took a hand in a riot tonight at the new plant of the Remington Arms Company, where it is planned to make small arms for the Allies. The riot brings to fever heat the labor excitement of the last week, which yesterday caused the walkout of the structural ironworkers at the plant and today a walkout of the millwrights and the ironworkers on the new plant of the sister company, the Remington Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

The three thousand workmen have been stirred into a great unrest in the last week by some unseen influence. Major Walter W. Pennfield, U. S. A., retired, head of the arms plant, says pro-Germans are back of the strike. This the labor leaders deny.

A hundred Portuguese laborers were on their way out of the 102-acre construction plant just after 6 o'clock tonight when fellow guards heard F. T. Lewis call for help. Running up, they found him surrounded by the workmen, two of whom were trying to throw him into an eight-foot ditch. The guards, former army men under the direction of a detective agency, rushed into the melee, swinging their heavy oak sticks.

The rest of the workmen went into the fight and a hurry call was sent for the police. Sergeants James Ramsey and Samuel Gregory rushed all the available policemen to the scene. When these arrived they found the guards had routed the workmen. Men were lying here and there where they had fallen. Most of them managed to scramble away when the police came in sight.

Frank Monte, 18 years old, of 18 Whiting Street, a laborer, was unconscious. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was found that a guard's stick probably had fractured his skull. He is also suffering from lacerations of the scalp and body bruises.

Cause of Outbreak a Mystery.

The guards could give no reason for the sudden attack except the spirit of general excitement. Mystery is added to the outbreak by the fact that the laborers are in no way connected with the ironworkers and millwrights who have struck.

The belief of Remington officials that outside influences are at work to paralyze the completion of the new factory is growing. They intend to start an investigation by detectives to find out the reason of the unusual conditions among the thousands of employes, none of whom has made a single complaint as to pay or hours. Without a seeming grievance the workmen have suddenly developed complex demands which are framed in such a way that it is impossible for either the Stewart Company, which is doing the construction work on the new plant, or the Remington Company to comply without antagonizing another branch of the Federation of Labor.

Most of the union labor leaders went to New York tonight in a body announcing that they would be back by tomorrow night. The machinists have declared they will call a general strike throughout Bridgeport if the difficulties are not settled by Friday night.

Strike of the Millwrights.

Throwing a damper over the hopes of the Remington Arms Company for an immediate settlement of a strike that threatens not only indefinite delay in the construction of the company's new plant in which will be made arms for the Allies, but also a paralysis of the entire munition industry in Bridgeport, the 125 millwrights about whom the labor dispute centres, at noon today laid down their tools at the call of the structural ironworkers, who went out yesterday.

This further complicates the already complex labor situation, because the millwrights are officially members of the Carpenters' Union. It was because they joined the Carpenters' Union last week that the ironworkers struck, asserting that the work done by the millwrights is properly a branch of the metal trade.

At the lunch hour today walking delegates of the ironworkers went to the Remington plant and when the millwrights came out of the stockade about the 102-acre building plot ordered them to strike. The construction work cannot go on without the millwrights, who were putting up the shafting for the new arms-making machines. The ironworkers say that if millwrights are employed as carpenters, they will call out the machinists in twenty-two Bridgeport shops; the carpenters say that if the millwrights are hired back as ironworkers they will quit and tie up the laying of floors in the entire new plant.

Vice President John A. Johnson of the International Bridge and Structural Ironworkers has received pledges of support from all the allied trades in Bridgeport, and the Central Labor Union at a meeting tonight voted to strike if the necessity arose. Mr. Johnson said tonight:

"I have the metal trades behind me, and I can tie up not only construction

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Austria-Hungary Protests Our Exports of Arms; Says We Have Means of Exporting to All Alike

LONDON, Thursday, July 15, 3:45 A. M.—According to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company it is stated from Vienna that the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a note to the American Ambassador at Vienna on June 29, drawing attention to the fact that commercial business in war material on a great scale is proceeding between the United States and Great Britain and her Allies, while Austria-Hungary and Germany are completely cut off from the American market.

It is set forth in the note that this subject has occupied the Government of the Dual Monarchy from the very beginning, and, although the Government is convinced that the American attitude arises from no other intention than to observe the strictest neutrality and international agreements, yet "the question arises whether conditions as they have developed during the course of the war, certainly independently of the wish of the American Government, are not of such a kind as in their effect to turn the intentions of the Washington Cabinet in a contrary direction.

"If this question is answered in the affirmative, and its affirmation cannot be doubted," according to the opinion of the Austro-Hungarian Government, "then the question follows whether it does not seem possible, or even necessary, that appropriate measures should be taken to make fully respected the wish of the American Government to remain a strictly impartial vis-à-vis of both belligerent parties."

The note continues:

"A neutral government cannot be allowed to trade in contraband unhindered, if the trade take the form and dimensions whereby the neutrality of the country will be endangered. The export of war material from the United States as a proceeding of the present war is not in consonance with the definition of neutrality. The American Government, therefore, is undoubtedly entitled to prohibit the export of war material.

"Regarding the possible objections that American industry is willing to supply Austria-Hungary and Germany, which, however, is impossible owing to the war situation, it may be pointed out that the American Government is in a position to redress this state of things. It would be quite sufficient to advise the enemies of Austria-Hungary and Germany that the supply of foodstuffs and war material would be suspended if legitimate trade in these articles between Americans and neutral countries was not permitted."

In conclusion, the Austro-Hungarian Government appeals to the United States, calling attention to the uninterrupted good relations and friendship between that country and the dual monarchy, to take the present note under careful consideration.

FORCE FRENCH BACK WEST OF VERDUN

Crown Prince's Troops Gain Two-thirds of a Mile in Argonne.

CAPTURE 2,581 PRISONERS

French Admit Reverse, but Assert That the German Offensive Has Been Checked.

LONDON, July 14.—The attack of the German Crown Prince's army in the Argonne, having for its objective the investment of the French forts of the Verdun area, has resulted in an advance of two-thirds of a mile and the capture of 2,581 prisoners and several pieces of artillery, according to German official reports. A communiqué issued in Paris tonight, while admitting the German success, asserts that nowhere did the assailants gain more than a quarter of a mile and announces that the Crown Prince's offensive has been definitely checked. The other principal feature of today's fighting along the Western line appears to have been artillery combats at various points, particularly near Nieuport and Arras and in the Aisne Valley.

Following is the text of the German official statement:

Fresh hand grenade attacks near the sugar refinery at Souchez were repulsed during the night.

The French blew up without result a few mines in the neighborhood of Troxoc, west of Craonne, and at Certes in Champagne, our bombardment with hand grenades preventing them from establishing themselves into the mined positions.

In the Argonnes a German attack resulted in complete success northeast of Vienne-le-Château. Our troops took by storm the enemy positions in the hills extending over a width of three kilometers (about a mile and three-quarters) and a depth of one kilometer. Hill No. 285, La Fille Morte, is in our possession. Two thousand five hundred and eighty-one uninjured prisoners, including fifty-one officers, fell into our hands. In addition, 300 wounded were taken under our care. Two field cannon, two revolver cannon, six machine guns, and a large quantity of tools were captured. Our troops advanced as far as the positions of the French artillery and rendered eight cannon useless. These are now standing between the French and German lines.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

In Belgium the enemy bombarded Furnes and Oost Dunkerke (southwest of Nieuport.) In the way of reprisal we fired on the German cantonments at Middelkerke.

In the region to the north of Arras the Germans have twice attempted, but in vain, to sally from their trenches near Souchez. In the whole of this sector the cannonading has continued. At Arras the quarter in which the Cathedral is situated has particularly suffered from the bombardment. Three civilians were killed.

In the valley of the Aisne the artillery action has been quite violent.

In the Argonne we attacked from the region to the west of the road from Binarville to Vienne-le-Château as far along as Marie Thérèse, and at several points we gained a foothold in the German trenches. To the west of the forest of Argonne our attacks have extended beyond the road from Servon and put into our possession a little wood called the Bois Beaurain, between Marie Thérèse and Haute Chevauchée.

The gains which the enemy was able to realize yesterday did not exceed at any point 400 meters (about a quarter of a mile) in depth.

In the Vosges there has been a violent bombardment at Fontenelle.

The French afternoon report says:

In Belgium, after the bombardment reported in the official statement last night, the Germans attacked the trenches captured by the British troops on the east bank of the canal to the southwest of Pilken on the night of July 5. They were easily repulsed.

In the region of the north of Arras, north of the Château de Carleul and at the Labyrinth, there occurred during the night trench-to-trench combats with hand grenades.

Arras and Soissons were bombarded by shells of large calibre. In the region of the Somme at Frise and at Fay, (west of Peronne,) as well as in the Champagne district near Perthes, mine battles occurred.

In the Argonne German attacks which were concentrated in the region included between Marie Thérèse and the Chevauchée Heights have been definitively stopped.

Between the Meuse and Moselle in the forest of Apremont there was artillery cannonading, but no infantry action.

On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

CARABANA Water is one of the best Natural Uric Acid eliminants.—Advt.

MINERS MAY DEFY BRITISH MINISTRY

Men in South Wales Likely to Quit Today, Despite the Munitions Act.

BUT COMPROMISE EXPECTED

President of the Board of Trade Agrees to Resume Negotiations with the Workers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"The outlook in South Wales is distinctly grave. The executive body of the South Wales Miners' Federation appears to be hopelessly divided, and a new conference of delegates has been summoned by telegram, to take place today.

"No instructions, however, have been issued by the executive body canceling the orders to the men to strike today, and it is considered almost certain, therefore, that a large part of the coal field will be idle today.

"This is despite the proclamation placing the dispute under the Munitions act, under which any striker becomes liable to a penalty of £5 ($23) a day."

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.—The latest development seems to indicate a way out of the coal difficulty. A Cardiff dispatch says that Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, has acceded to the request of the miners' Executive Committee that he resume negotiations with the miners at the point at which they were broken off, and that, thus fortified, the Executive Council will be able to meet in conference today with the hope of arriving at a settlement.

In the meanwhile, however, it is practically certain that a larger number of men will stop work today.

The Federation of Miners of the United Kingdom, the labor leaders, and the general public, upon whose support the miners would depend to make the strike a success, have all been urging them to continue work until an agreement can be reached.

It is not believed if a strike lasts after today it will continue for long, as the men themselves are divided, and the South Wales Union has not the funds to finance a long struggle. The Miners' Federation of the United Kingdom, after its recommendation, is not likely to assist them from its exchequer. There is also a possibility that the Government will utilize the miners who enlisted in the army and who have not yet left the country to work the mines.

This dispute, which jeopardizes the work of the navy, occupies the public mind in England above all other matters.

CARDIFF, July 14.—The Executive Council of the South Wales Miners' Union today voted against a proposal to recommend to the men that they continue work from day to day until an arrangement could be concluded with them. The meeting was a protracted one, the Executive Council, like the miners, being sharply divided on the points at issue.

Reports received from the coal fields show that a large proportion of the men have determined to stop work. This is particularly the case in the mid-Rhondda, Merthyr, and Aberdare districts, where non-unionists are numerous and are no more pacific than the unionists. A meeting of the delegates from the various collieries will be held tomorrow.

The Merthyr miners at a meeting tonight unanimously decided not to resume work tomorrow. They appointed delegates to attend the conference to be held here tomorrow and suspended further proceedings until these delegates return and report.

TO MAKE LOUVAIN MODERN.

Germans Will Spend $7,500,000 in Rebuilding the City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 14, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A Berlin telegram says that the Prussian Minister of the Interior last week visited Louvain and examined the German architect's scheme for rebuilding the city.

In an interview the Minister said that the Government intended to spend 39,000,000 marks ($7,500,000) in reconstruction of Louvain as a modern town.

SABONY PORTRAITS—$5 FOR 8, 3rd 5th Ave. (34th St.) Only address.—Advt.

PRESIDENT TO MEET CABINET TUESDAY; BERLIN MAY SEND NEW PROPOSALS BEFORE OUR NOTE GOES FORWARD

President to Meet His Cabinet Next Tuesday and Announce His Future Course with Germany

From a Staff Correspondent of The Times.

CORNISH, N. H., July 14.—The President's ideas on the return note to Germany will be presented to the Cabinet at its regular meeting next Tuesday. He is actively preparing for this session by a constant interchange of views with Secretary Lansing as point after point comes up in his mind or in the Secretary's.

Today he received a long letter from the Secretary, and sent one. The Secretary's communication did not, however, contain the memorandum on which he is at work, but was understood to have been addressed to the clearing up of certain phases of the situation concerning which the President had asked for a statement from him.

Practically all the day, except that devoted to golf, was spent in work, but not all of it was on the German question. The President cut so much of his recreation time as had been allotted to automobiling, and spent it at his desk. Several matters from the different Cabinet departments called for his attention and were examined. The larger part of his labor, however, was devoted to the German question.

The work he accomplished did not include the preparation of any notes or rough draft of his reply, and in fact nothing will be done in that direction until his correspondence with Secretary Lansing on the subject has been completed. It is possible that no work will be done in the way of drafting the note until the President arrives in Washington. The first stage of the work consisted in studying the German note for two days, during which he re-read it many times and studied every phrase and shade of meaning. Today he has been writing, but not memoranda, only matters for the consideration of Secretary Lansing. After Mr. Lansing's memorandum comes in there will be further communication with him, and not until then will work on the reply begin.

It would not be surprising if this third stage of communication with the Secretary on points raised in his memorandum continued until the eve of the President's departure for Washington, for Mr. Wilson is determined to have every light and shadow in the case made plain before anything is done, and to have the significance of every word weighed before it is penned.

GOVERNMENT ACTS IN PACKERS' AID

Ambassador Page Directed to Present Their Claim to Britain for Seized Meat.

RESULT OF THEIR APPEAL

Sum at Stake $14,000,000—Packers Allege Britain Unduly Delays Payment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—As a result of representations made today by a delegation of Chicago beef packers, the State Department this evening sent a telegram to Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador at London, directing him to represent to the British Government that the packers felt that they had not been treated fairly by Great Britain in the matter of the detention of their meat products by the British authorities.

The representatives of the packers had two conferences at the State Department today with Chandler P. Anderson of the Counselor's office, and Robert F. Rose, one of the foreign trade advisers of the department. A further conference will be held tomorrow at which the packers' representatives will submit a draft embodying the specific representations which they believe should be sent to the British Government.

It became known tonight that these representations would form the basis for a diplomatic note to be sent by the Government of the United States to the Government of Great Britain. The cases of detention of five ships, containing meat products exported by the Chicago packers will come before the British prize court tomorrow.

The cases before the prize court have been postponed from time to time and the packers have been unable to obtain action in connection with their effort to secure the release of meat products amounting to about $14,000,000 destined for neutral ports in Europe. It was said tonight in behalf of the packers that in view of past experience they had no confidence that any relief would be granted to them at tomorrow's meeting of the prize court.

The opinion, however, is that there is a bare possibility that in view of the representations to be made by Ambassador Page in accordance with the instructions telegraphed him tonight, the British Government may be induced to take some action through the prize court at its meeting tomorrow.

Failed To Get Settlement.

The complaint of the packers followed the receipt of a report from their representative at London, Alfred R. Urion, of inability to get a satisfactory agreement from the British authorities as to the release of detained meat-laden vessels or action from the British prize court on claims for damages for meet products seized and confiscated.

The representatives of the packers here are Arthur Meeker, G. F. Swift, Jr., Thomas E. Wilson, Charles J. Faulkner, Jr.; James Jacobson, Edward S. Roberts and M. Rosenbach. After a short conference with Secretary Lansing, they were sent to Mr. Anderson and Robert F. Rose, foreign trade adviser of the State Department.

The case of the packers was presented by Mr. Meeker, who headed the packers here some weeks ago, when it was expected that their troubles had been adjusted satisfactorily through the efforts of Sir Richard Crawford. It was understood then that their claims would be expedited before the British prize court and a settlement reached at a price to be agreed on for meats confiscated or spoiled. It now appears that it has been impossible to agree on terms. The packers' agents abroad are unable to get the prize court to come to terms, and they complain that the British censorship prevents them from getting necessary documents in support of their claims.

Mr. Urion, who was sent to London last January to expedite payments and releases, returned to the United States in May, having failed to get action by

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$94.30 to Pacific Coast and return via Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, going one way, returning another. Ticket Office, 31st Street and Broadway.—Advt.

RECALL GERARD, SAYS EDMUNDS

And Hand the German Envoy His Passports, Ex-Senator Urges in Letter to Wilson.

DAVID J. HILL FOR ACTION

Ex-Ambassador Holds That Berlin Must Answer 'Yes' or 'No' on the Lusitania Case.

Special to The New York Times.

PASADENA, Cal., July 14.—Advocating the withdrawal of the American Ambassador from Berlin and the handing of his passports to the German Ambassador at Washington, former Senator George Franklin Edmunds today sent to President Wilson a letter of comment on the latest German note.

Ex-Senator Edmunds, who is 87 years old, has been one of the most prominent figures in the Republican Party. He was a member of the Senate from Vermont from 1866 to 1891, and was twice a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency, receiving 34 votes in the convention of 1880 and 33 in the convention of 1884. He is the author of many important laws, including the Edmunds act, for the suppression of polygamy in Utah, and the disfranchisement of those who practice it. He was also part author of the anti-trust law of 1890.

His communication to President Wilson is as follows:

The German reply to your second protest and remonstrance against the inhuman and barbaric destruction by submarines of the lives of many peaceful citizens of our country, as well as those of the civilian citizens and subjects of countries against which Germany is carrying on an aggressive war, having been at last received, I beg to say as one of the 95 per cent., as I think, of the grown-up and intelligent people of our country who have gladly supported your efforts to mitigate the intrinsic evils and horrors of so-called civilized warfare and to defend our citizens in the exercise of the long-established rights of neutrals, that the reply is, in my opinion, in substance an attempt to justify, or else to evade, responsibility for all the slaughter of our civilian citizens which it has knowingly committed. Thus, the most grave situation plainly stated in your communication remains just what it was.

Were not the German Government so full of "Kultur," and, therefore, as it thinks, so logical, I should suppose that it was trying upon you Fabian or Chinese tactics, which I feel most strongly this nation should resent.

Let us then cease futile correspondence and withdraw our Ambassador and send to the German Ambassador his passport.

I am an old man, and have for long before this war publicly worn the badge of the Massachusetts Peace Society, but I can no longer endure the awful spectacle without an expression of my opposition to further discussion under present circumstances.

Very respectfully yours,
GEORGE FRANKLIN EDMUNDS.

D. J. HILL CONDEMNS DELAY.

Time for a Direct Answer from Germany, Says ex-Envoy.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 14—David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, sends the following communication to The Transcript from his Summer home at Cohasset:

To the Editor of The Transcript:

There are occasions when silence, delay, and prolonged negotiations are not only humiliating, but fatal to the

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LANSING TO EXPLAIN POLICY

Will Tell Bernstorff That Germany's Note Is Unsatisfactory.

HINT OF NEW ASSURANCES

Washington Believes Kaiser's Government May Make Supplementary Offer to Us.

BERLIN STILL MISINFORMED

Bryan Propaganda and Dumba Interview Are Blamed—President Works Hard on Note.

Berlin News Agency Tells of Reform in Submarine Warfare

BERLIN, July 14, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Included among the items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"During the month of June twenty-nine British, three French, one Belgian, and nine Russian merchantmen were sunk by German submarines.

"The total loss of the Entente Allies by submarines, including fishing steamers, which mostly were armed patrol boats, aggregated 125,000 tons.

"The loss of human life was remarkably small, the submarines using every precaution and giving ample warning and time for crews to leave their ships if no resistance was attempted."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The expectation that the German Government would be prepared to make further "concessions" in connection with the American demands for a change in the methods of conducting submarine warfare was increased today by information furnished by the State Department that Secretary Lansing would confer with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, within the next few days.

There have been indications that Germany was willing to supplement her note of last week with assurances intended to show a more sympathetic attitude toward the position of this Government, but the impression gathered was that this course on Germany's part would be dependent on advices as to whether President Wilson was satisfied with the character of the last German note. While the action to be taken by this Government has not been determined, it is clear that the President and his advisers regard the reply as unsatisfactory, and it is believed that this fact will be made plain to Count von Bernstorff by Secretary Lansing.

In the best informed circles the opinion prevails that the difficulty that this Government has encountered in seeking to make the German Government understand how seriously the manner in which Germany conducts her submarine warfare is viewed in the United States all dates back to statements made by William J. Bryan to Dr. Dumba, the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, soon after the destruction of the Lusitania. Mr. Bryan recently made an announcement intended to show that he had not been guilty of any indiscreet remarks to Dr. Dumba, but he did not disclose what it was that he said to the envoy of Germany's ally. Whatever Mr. Bryan may have told Dr. Dumba, the fact remains that the report of the conversation made by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the Vienna and Berlin Governments created the impression in Berlin that the demands of the United States with respect to the sinking of the Lusitania were intended for home consumption and were not to be taken seriously by Germany.

Effect of Bryan Propaganda.

The unsatisfactory character of the German note, in response to the American communication sent immediately after the destruction of the Lusitania, is attributed to the impression given by Dr. Dumba's report of his conversation with Mr. Bryan. Since then efforts have been made to show the German Government that the United States was in deadly earnest in its representations and demands, but the memory of the Bryan-Dumba conversation still lingers in the minds of the powers-that-be in the German capital and that memory has served to further the impression there that President Wilson was "bluffing" and in no circumstances would take action that would work to the detriment of Germany. The resignation of Mr. Bryan and his subsequent propaganda, in which he adopted the German view with regard to the shipment of munitions of war, accentuated the belief in German official circles that there was little if any danger that the United States would resort to drastic measures in order to bring Germany to account for attacks on Americans.

At one time there was a feeling of real concern among some of the higher officers of the German Government over the differences with the United

States. But this was dissipated in large measure by the Bryan propaganda, which created the impression that such a considerable number of the American people sided with Mr. Bryan's views that the Administration would not dare go to the extremity of force to maintain American rights on the high seas. The disclosures to the Imperial authorities by Count von Bernstorff, Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard and Dr. Bernhard Dernburg apparently were not sufficient to carry conviction that American public feeling was aroused, and that President Wilson was determined to uphold the principles for which this Government had contended in its notes.

Think West Against Wilson.

Another great obstacle to making Germans realize the attitude of the United States is found in the statement industriously circulated in Germany that the newspapers and the public of the western portion of the United States are entirely opposed to the attitude of President Wilson as set forth in his notes to Germany. This impression was created by advices from the United States to German newspapers. In Germany the idea has got about that only the press of the Eastern States is calling for a firm stand for American rights on the high seat, and it is evident that an effort is being made to persuade the German people that the newspapers which have taken this attitude are in the pay of the British Government.

Information has come to Washington that German officials believed they found confirmation of the allegation that the American notes were intended for home consumption in the arrangement made by the State Department for the quick publication of the first note following the Lusitania disaster. On account of the delay in the transmission of this note to Berlin it was published in American newspapers before it was in the possession of the German Government. This is said to have created the impression in Germany that the United States Government was extremely anxious to have the note reach the American people in the quickest possible time. That was construed in Germany as confirmatory evidence of the belief that the American note was written for the benefit of the American public and not to impress the Imperial authorities in Berlin.

All these things are construed here as being to a large extent responsible for Germany's failure to make a more satisfactory response to the President's notes. Some officials here believe it is useless to try to overcome these erroneous impressions. There is a disposition in certain quarters to accept the theory that the German authorities are only too willing to deceive themselves. Other persons hold the less charitable view that those responsible for framing Germany's international policies are unable now to see how seriously this country regards the violation of its rights at sea as they were to appreciate that Great Britain would enter into the war if Germany violated Belgian neutrality.

Observers here do not overlook the significance of the fact that German newspapers refuse to accept information from this country that President Wilson and his advisers regard the situation as grave. That the German Government is in accard with the newspaper view, and in fact may have inspired it, is indicated by what is described as a semi-official statement issued in Berlin today.

Blindness of German Press.

This statement, which appeared in American newspapers this afternoon, was as follows:

Press dispatches from English sources, reporting a most unfavorable reception of the German note by the American press, are generally discredited here. The German newspapers are fully aware that the Eastern American papers, which were quoted, with few exceptions, are hopelessly un-American and pro-British and do not fully reflect public opinion in America.

This blindness, as it is described, of the German Government and press would create amazement here but for prior experience as to how German way has failed to gauge the sentiment of the American Government. It is believed in Washington that President Wilson's next step will result in a rude awakening throughout Germany and particularly in the Government offices in Berlin.

According to unofficial reports which appear to be borne out by practice, German submarine commanders have been instructed to exercise the greatest care to avoid torpedoing any American vessel. These reports accord with a circular statement issued by the German Admiralty and transmitted to the Washington Government by Ambassador Gerard on May 11, four days after the Lusitania was sunk, and two days before the first American note on the Lusitania case was transmitted to Germany.

Since that circular statement was promulgated, there have been several attacks without warning by German submarines on American vessels. But recently the disposition of the submarine commanders has been to ascertain the identity of American vessels before taking hostile action. This disposition was shown to a marked degree in the case of the American bark Normandy, which was overhauled by a submarine on July 9 and allowed to proceed to Liverpool after her papers had been examined. The papers showed that the cargo of lumber which the Normandy carried had been contracted for prior to the time that the German war zone order went into effect, and she was released for that reason.

Critical Point at Issue.

Germany's altered attitude in the conduct of her submarine warfare has failed to satisfy the United States however. President Wilson has stood firmly on the well-established principle of international law that the lives of noncombatants shall not be imperiled on the high seas. He holds that unless German submarines exercise the right of visit and search, even in the cases of vessels flying the flags of Germany's enemies, before resorting to the sinking of such vessels, the lives of American citizens who may be aboard them are likely to be sacrificed. Germany has declined to concede that the lives of passengers on belligerent merchant ships shall be safeguarded from German submarine attack, and it is here that the issue between the two Governments assumes its critical phase.

In the opinion of Government officials the manner in which German submarines have allowed passengers and crews to escape before the vessels were torpedoed has demonstrated the justice of the American position. It has been shown, according to this opinion, that submarines are able to comply with the requirements of visit and search without danger to themselves, and that this right can be practiced with reference to belligerent merchant ships as well as with neutrals. Therefore, it is considered in Washington that there is no substantial reason why Germany should not concede the demand of this Government that visit and search be practiced in the cases of belligerent as well as neutral merchantmen before such vessels are torpedoed.

The German answer to this argument is that the British Government has offered rewards to the commanders of merchant vessels who ram German submarines, and that such rewards have in fact been paid. Nothing that has come to the United States Government recently has indicated that any British merchant vessel has shown a hostile attitude when overhauled by a German submarine.

In this connection one of the considerations that has impressed some of the very highest officials here is that the several attempts of merchantmen to escape have been due to the fact that their commanders felt that if they stopped at the command of the German submarine their vessels would be sent to the bottom anyway without giving the crews a chance for their lives. The question of bringing this particular practice of the submarine warfare to the attention of the German Government has been contemplated, but officials say they are hindered in arriving at a conclusion as to what course to pursue by reason of the difficulty of attempting to justify the effort of a merchant vessel to escape after being told to halt.

Make Themselves Fair Prey.

It is well-recognized, and conceded by this Government, that an overhauled merchant vessel is fair prey for a belligerent warship if the merchantman tries to run away. But officials believe there is merit in the contention that vessels that have attempted to escape from German submarines were justified in doing so on account of knowledge that the submarine commanders did not follow the practice of affording passengers and crews of merchant vessels an opportunity of escaping before firing their torpedoes.

This was notably the case with the Leland liner Armenian, which was sunk by a German submarine when she was trying to escape. The Armenian, a British vessel loaded with mules for the Allies, had a crew largely composed of American citizens, many of whom were drowned. There is some reason to believe that if the German Government, by new assurances that the submarine warfare will be modified, gives the United States an opportunity to enter into further discussion of the matters of difference between the two nations, this Government may find a way to suggest that Germany make official announcement that when a merchant vessel is overhauled by a German submarine that vessel will not be sent to the bottom until those aboard have had a chance to escape to a place of safety.

As the international situation appears, however, there is little prospect of anything except a positive and direct notification to Germany that this Government stands on its well-established rights, and will be obliged to maintain them. If, before that note goes forward, the German Government shows a disposition to disavow responsibility of an intention to cause the deaths of American citizens in the sinking of the Lusitania, and is willing to adopt the American view that the submarine warfare can now be conducted in accordance with the rules of warfare, there will be a chance for an amicable adjustment. But the hope that Germany will go that far is remote in spite of the belief that concessions may be made when it is realized in Berlin that the United States intends to stand by its previously expressed attitude.

May Seek Friendly Offices.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Before President Wilson returns to Washington Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, will call on Secretary Lansing to explain at length the viewpoint of his Government regarding the last German note.

The Ambassador recommended to his Foreign Office the inclusion in the note of those paragraphs expressing the hope that the United States and Germany would work together for the adoption of the principle of freedom of the seas. He places much significance on the expressed willingness of Germany to follow the lead of the United States on this question, and thinks the way is thereby open for the United States to mediate the entire controversy on the rules of maritime warfare as they affect neutral rights. The Ambassador, it is understood, believes his Government would accept a tender of good offices that had for its object mediation as between Germany and Great Britain, where the rights of neutrals are involved, either in the carriage of contraband or the safety of passenger travel.

Secretary Lansing has not set a date for the conference with Count von Bernstorff. Mr. Lansing explained today that he had not yet completed his examination of the German note, and was not ready to discuss it with the Ambassador.

LINKS WILSON AND LINCOLN.

John E. Osborne Says Nation After War Will Laud President's Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 14.—That President Wilson is the equal of Abraham Lincoln is the opinion of Assistant Secretary of State John E. Osborne, expressed in an interview here today.

"I know of no man in all history who is more worthy of comparison to Lincoln than Woodrow Wilson," said he. "In many ways their characters are almost identical so far as statesmanship is concerned. Men criticised Lincoln because the rebellion was not ended; so they criticised Grant for the delay before Richmond, and they have criticised Wilson because he has not ended the trouble in Mexico and put a stop to aggressions on the seas by Germany and the embargo which Great Britain has declared against trade with Germany.

"I am firmly convinced that when all these troubles are over the verdict on President Wilson will be one of approval by every man and woman who is disposed to treat fairly an honest, capable man irrespective of political alliances."

RUSSIAN CARGO HELD UP.

British Stop Rosin and Naval Stores —The Indianic Released.

LONDNO, July 12. (Delayed by Censor.)—The Norwegian bark Sirius, from Brunswick, Ga., for Narvik, Norway, with a cargo of rosin and naval stores consigned to Petrograd, has been detained at Kirkwall pending inquiry.

The Swedish steamer Indianic, with a cargo of lumber, has been allowed to proceed after discharging her cargo. The lumber was sent to a prize court.

The Sirius sailed from Brunswick on June 8 and was reported as having arrived at Kirkwall on July 9. The Indianic was last reported as having arrived at Gothenburg, Sweden, on June 23 from New York, whence she sailed April 28 with a cargo of food and merchandise for Gothenburg. She was detained at Kirkwall and Leith for several weeks and part of her cargo on that voyage was sent to a prize court.

Berlin Report of a Swedish Protest.

BERLIN, July 14. (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A dispatch from Stockholm to the Overseas News Agency says that the Swedish Minister in London has delivered to the British Government a sharp protest "against the continual molestation of Swedish commerce."

Norway and Denmark, the message adds, support the protest.

Mine Kills Five on Swedish Ship.

LONDON, July 14.—The Captain and four members of the crew of the Swedish schooner Daisy were killed when the vessel was sunk by a mine off Floejtans lighthouse, according to a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm.

RECALL GERARD, SAYS EDMUNDS

Continued from Page 1.

prestige and future influence of a nation.

The Lusitania controversy—for this is what we have permitted the incident to become—involves only two points:

(1.) Was the sinking of the Lusitania in accordance with the accepted rules of international law, or was it not?

(2.) Does the Imperial German Government maintain its right and intention to disregard those rules in its treatment of the citizens of a neutral and friendly country, or does it not?

Upon the answers to these two questions depends the course that should promptly be followed. If the Imperial German Government accepts the rules in question and intends to observe them, the controversy would end the moment the assurance was given and responsibility admitted.

On the other hand, if the Imperial German Government does not intend to recognize the existing rules of international law in a matter of such gravity, but to act, and maintain its right to act, in defiance of them, and to create for itself the law of the sea, it would be difficult to regard the friendly professions of that Government as sincere. In that case, it would be an act of insincerity on the part of the United States also to accept such affirmations of friendship, and above all to express sentiments of confidence and amity in return.

A frank and ready answer to these questions might reasonably be expected of a friendly nation. It could not, of course, be reasonably demanded until the questions were asked; but, once directly asked and directly answered, both countries would be relieved of an embarrassing situation, for both would then know what was expected and what would be accorded in the interest of a friendship that is at least exposed to a serious test. Until an answer is given mere assertions of friendship and the discussion of minor questions on either side only serve to obscure the vital issue which some day must be squarely met. A question of international duty should never be encumbered by the possible consequences of a right decision.

DAVID JAYNE HILL.

North Cohasset, Mass., July 13, 1915.

DANIELS TO CONFER WITH EDISON TODAY

Will Discuss Personnel and Functions of Naval Advisory Board on Inventions.

CITES NAVY'S BIG NEEDS

Submarine Motors, Airship Development, and Means to Protect Warships from Torpedoes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department is going to Orange, N. J., tomorrow for a conference with Thomas A. Edison at the latter's home tomorrow night with regard to the formation of the proposed new naval advisory board on inventions.

Mr. Daniels said tonight that he would obtain the views of Mr. Edison regarding the selection of the other members and the functions of the board. He was certain that when the board was finally selected it would be composed of men of such prominence and recognized standing as to inspire the confidence of the whole country.

It was pointed out at the War Department today that a bureau, similar generally to the advisory council proposed by Mr. Daniels, has been in operation in the army for many years and achieved notable results. It is known as the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications and suggestions go to it for new devices from the army personnel or from civilians. Secretary Garrison said today that no steps had been taken to broaden the work of the proposed naval advisory board of inventors to include service for the army, but he thought that as the two services were closely allied the army would naturally obtain the benefits of any ideas developed along practical lines for the navy.

Just now the most important lines of naval development work are the submarine, the airship, and the protection of battleships and dreadnoughts against submarine attack. The greatest need of the submarine is regarded as a motor that will function properly at all times, and this has been studied for a long time by the experts of the naval service. Mr. Edison has already turned his inventive genius toward the improvement of American submarines by designing a new type of storage battery which is being tried experimentally for installation on one or more of the newer submarines of the navy.

A special division of aeronautics has been established in the navy under the direction of Captain Mark L. Bristol, who has charge, under the supervision of Secretary Daniels, of the expenditure of the appropriation of $1,000,000 made during the recent session of Congress, for aircraft development. A naval aeronautic station has been established at Pensacola, and naval officers are being ordered there for special aviation studies.

Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, acting in co-operation with other officers of the navy, is just now concentrating his attention on the question of providing American battleships with better protection against submarine attacks. Under his direction designs have been constructed at the Norfolk Navy Yard and will be tested in the lower waters of the Chesapeake Bay on July 20. These caissons resemble the cross section of battleships, with specially constructed compartments, and a series of protective side walls, designed to protect the vessel against external explosion and outside attack. Torpedoes will be exploded against the outer walls. The plans for the two battleships authorized last March will not be definitely settled until after these tests have been completed.

Intelligence Aid to Keep It Informed.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., July 14.—Miller Reese Hutchison, personal representative of Mr. Edison and himself an expert on submarines, returned home today from Washington after having had an interview with Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in which he informed him of Mr. Edison's acceptance of the Chairmanship of the proposed Naval Advisory Board.

"You may rest assured," he said, "that when this board is completed it will, in my opinion, far outrank any body of scientists and experts that was ever collected together in any single organization."

ORVILLE WRIGHT LAUDS NAVY TEST BOARD PLAN

Says Army and Fleet Need 2,000 Flying Machines in Readiness for Sudden Attack.

Orville Wright, who, with his brother, the late Wilbur Wright, invented the first successful heavier than air flying machine, said yesterday that if asked he would accept membership on the Advisory Board of Inventors which Secretary of the Navy Daniels has decided to appoint to co-operate with a Bureau of Invention and Development for the purpose of producing and perfecting devices that will increase the fighting efficiency of the navy.

"Of course I should accept the appointment if it were tendered to me," said Mr. Wright, "but in making this fact public please be careful to say that up to the present moment I have not been asked to accept membership on such a board.

"All that I know about Secretary Daniels's proposal is what I have seen in the newspapers. Mr. Edison is of course a splendid man for the head of the board, and if asked to serve under him I shall accept, just as any good American citizen would in similar circumstances. The board should be a good thing if it remains, as I understand it will, a strictly advisory organization.

"We must keep in mind that the officers of the American Navy are able men fully qualified to handle the navy for us, and I am one of those who believe that the men who run the navy should be the officers of the service. There can be no question that the officers of our navy know their business.

Must Avoid Friction.

"The proposed board should be able to help if it is careful to avoid friction and confine its work largely to suggestion and to advice, if the latter is desired. The final decision must rest with the officers of the Navy in practically all questions involving the efficiency of the service, for they are the men who will have to accomplish whatever is to be done."

The only other nation which has a council which in a way is similar to that proposed by Secretary Daniels is Great Britain, and the British Council's work, Mr. Wright pointed out, is confined to aviation.

With reference to aviation Mr. Wright said a conservative estimate of the number of flying machines that service would need in the event of a national crisis has been put at 1,000 by naval officers who have studied the naval aviation problem of our navy. Some officers, he added, had suggested that 1,800 machines would be nearer the number that would be required in the event of war.

"Granting the correctness of the statement that the Navy needs between 1,000 and 1,800 aeroplanes and that the Army needs, say about 700," Mr. Wright continued, "it would seem that the number needed by the two services approximates 2,000. These would suffice as a guarantee of safety in the event of a sudden and unexpected war. I am not in favor of the Government owning too many machines, for it is my opinion that too much military preparedness sometimes leads to war. But I do believe the country should have the necessary peace equipment for its protection while the more elaborate preparations that would be necessary in an emergency are being completed."

Mr. Wright said that about six months would be needed to manufacture the number of machines that would be needed, provided the motors were to be had. The lack of motors, he added, would probably delay the completion of the machines, but he did not say how long such a delay would be.

The problem of training aviators to operate the machines and to act as observers Mr. Wright said would probably be serious. There should be, he said, at least three men for each machine put into commission. As to the number of scouting machines, as compared to weight carriers, Mr. Wright said that was a question for the aviation departments of the army and navy to decide. He thought that the machine that could climb at the greatest speed would appear to have an advantage in military work, for, as he put it, the aviator who can go up fastest and get above his opponent should have the best of the argument. Reports from Europe seemed to indicate the correctness of this statement.

"The reports from the battle zones in Europe," continued Mr. Wright, "are at the present time so muddled and contradictory that it is difficult to form a correct opinion, and we will have to wait for more reliable data before we can be sure of our ground in the matter. It is known, though, that all the powers at war are increasing as fast as it is possible their forces of aeroplanes.

"As far back as November I was informed that in England they were turning out aeroplanes at the rate of sixty a week, which would account for the construction of about 1,500 machines up to the 1st of May last.

Behind Other Nations.

"We must come to it some day, for we are far behind the rest of the world in aeronautical equipment. We are certainly not prepared, so far as an adequate aerial arm for the army and navy is concerned. However, we must also keep in mind that no European country is likely to go to war with us while the struggle in Europe goes on, and that is perhaps fortunate."

Mr. Wright left for his home in Dayton yesterday afternoon.

FORMS NAVY MINE DIVISION.

Six Vessels for Laying and Sweeping Added to Atlantic Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Rear Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, announced today that a mining and mine sweeping division of the Atlantic fleet had been organized in accordance with Secretary Daniel's policy of strengthening and rounding out every important arm of the fleet.

The information of this mine-laying division—the function of which will be to lay automatic contact mines around harbors to prevent the approach of an enemy in time of war and to remove mines from narrow channels and harbors by mine-sweeping operations—is the culmination of plans that have been in evolution ever since Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss became Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance. It will be the first time that the fleet has had a separate mine and sweeping division.

The composition of the new division will be the former cruiser Baltimore, the mine depot ship San Francisco, and the mine tenders Ontario, Patapsco, Patuxent and Sonoma. The five latter vessels have been ordered detached from duty with the Atlantic fleet. The new division has been placed under the command of Commander Reginald S. Belknap of San Francisco. The Baltimore is now at Hampton Roads. The other five vessels are distributed between the Portsmouth Navy Yard and Newport, R. I.

Important lessons are being learned by American naval officers, based on reports from naval officers abroad, regarding submarine, aircraft, and mine-laying operations, and the benefit of the lessons is to be contributed toward the strengthening of the fleet. The vessels in the new division will carry out practice in the rapid laying of mines, both of the anchored type, like those of the floating type, which are dropped into the sea by a fleet to destroy or damage the vessels of a pursuing enemy. Four of the vessels also will be drilled in the removal of floating and anchored mines. It is Secretary Daniel's purpose to increase the size and importance of this division, and ultimately place it under the command of a Rear Admiral.

"I cannot give you the number of mines we have," said Secretary Daniels tonight, "but I can tell you this—for every 90 mines which the navy had when Admiral Strauss became Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, it now has a corresponding 190."

J. H. HAMMOND, JR., TO MOVE.

Will Build Plant to Manufacture His Torpedoes and Bombs.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 14.—John Hays Hammond, Jr., who for several years has been conducting experiments in wireless telegraphy and who invented the radio torpedo, is to dismantle his laboratory on his father's estate and set up a manufacturing plant and experimental station on Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, at an expenditure of approximately $750,000. Lack of railroad facilities has necessitated this move.

At Fisher's Island Mr. Hammond will manufacture the wireless controlled torpedoes and the thermite incendiary bomb which he recently invented.

HITS BRITISH REPORTS.

Manchester Guardian Deplores Lack of Frankness About the War.

LONDON, July 14.—"One of our principal assets in the war was our power to tell the exact truth from day to day about the military operations. This asset has been lost."

So says The Manchester Guardian today under the heading of "The War in Flanders, by a Student of the War." The writer adds:

"The German reports, when allowance is made for occasional exaggerations of victories and for an intelligent anticipation of events, are quite as reliable as are our own. It is the more necessary to make this clear, as we have several times made much of inaccuracies in the German reports of military operations.

"Impartial American opinion ranks the truthfulness of German reports of land operations above our own. To many Englishmen the lack of frankness in the official reports is the most discouraging thing in the war."

FIND GERMAN FINANCES O. K.

Ministers Say the Situation Is "Most Favorable."

BERLIN, July 14, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—A conference in Berlin of the Finance Ministers of the several German States approved the presentation of the presiding officer, Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Secretary of the German Imperial Treasury, regarding Germany's financial situation.

The war loan and taxation and other measures to be submitted at the meeting of the Reichstag, including those on profits from the manufacture of war materials, were also discussed.

All the Ministers present agreed that Germany's financial situation was most favorable, and that the nation was resolved to hold out until a victorious peace was assured.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

British Liner Leaves Boston with Cargo of Foodstuffs for England.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 14.—The British steamer Anglian of the Wilson & Furness-Leyland Line left this port today for London heavily laden with a cargo of foodstuffs, much of which will be used by the British Government.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 14.—The only ship to leave this port today for the war zone was the British steamship Pantwen for Saint Nazaire with 6,400 bales of hay, valued at $54,000.

POINCARE SCORNS PREMATURE PEACE

Victory Must Be Decisive, to End German Peril Forever, French President Asserts.

SPEAKS AT DE LISLE'S BIER

Body of Composer of "La Marseillaise" Laid in Hotel des Invalides with Solemn Ceremony.

PARIS, July 24.—With impressive ceremony the remains of Captain Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, composer of "La Marseillaise," were placed today in the Hotel des Invalides.

"Wherever it resounds," said President Poincaré, speaking at the famous hospital for French soldiers, "La Marseillaise" evokes the idea of a sovereign nation that has a passion for independence and whose sons, all of them, prefer deliberate death to servitude. Its striking notes speak the universal language understood today throughout the world. A hymn like that was needed to interpret in a war like this the generous thought of France.

"Once more the spirit of domination menaces the liberty of the people. Our laborious democracy for many long years contented itself with works of peace, and it would have considered criminal or insane any man who dared flourish warlike projects, notwithstanding repeated provocations, and, regardless of surprises at Tangier and Agadir, France remained willingly silent and impassive."

President Poincaré rapidly sketched the events in Europe leading up to the war, finding everywhere a deliberate purpose of Germany and Austria-Hungary "to provoke war for their own objects, as history will show.

Fable as Cause for War.

"Posterity will learn with stupefaction," he continued, "that one day the German Ambassador, after vainly seeking to have himself insulted publicly by the population of Paris, presented without smiling, as a cause for war, a fable imagined in Wilhelmstrasse that French aviators without anyone perceiving them had gone to throw bombs on Nuremburg."

The President alluded to solemn treaties being torn up, to barbarous terrorism directed against noncombatants and to science dishonored in the service of savagery. Turning to the members of the French Cabinet, he said:

"You interrogate your consciences in serenity, knowing that at no moment have we neglected any word or act which could serve to dissipate this war. We have been the innocent victims of a most brutal aggression, methodically premeditated. Since we were forced to draw the sword, we have no right to put it back into the scabbard before the day when we shall have vindicated the good, until the guarantees of which the Allies shall permit us to repair the ruins and to restore France integrally and prevent a periodic return of the provocations. What would tomorrow be if a lame peace should ever rest upon the débris of our cities?"

The President said that France under such a peace would be at the mercy of her triumphant rivals, and added:

"No soldier, no citizen, no woman of France but understands clearly that the whole future of the race, not our honor but our very existence, depends upon the heavy hours of this inexorable war. We have willed to win! We have the certainty of winning! We have as much confidence in our strength and in that of our allies as in our right.

"No! No! Let our enemies not deceive themselves! There is not a sign of a precarious peace or a disquieting fugitive truce between one shortened war and another one more terrible. It is not to remain exposed tomorrow to new attacks and mortal perils that France rose in ardent enthusiasm to the manly accents of 'La Marseillaise.' Already the day of glory for which 'La Marseillaise' is celebrated illumines the horizon."

Populace Stands Uncovered.

Thousands of people stood with heads uncovered as the coffin containing the body of the author of "La Marseillaise," resting on a gun carriage of the revolutionary period, passed under the Arc de Triomphe down the Avenue des Champs Elysées and across the Alexander Bridge to the Esplanade. President Poincaré, all the members of the Cabinet, the President of the Senate and of the Chamber and other high officials of the Government marched behind the gun carriage, while a detachment of dragoons led the way.

While the cortege was passing the hospitals in the hotels along the Avenue des Champs Elysées every balcony and every window was filled with wounded men, and in the dense crowds on the pavements many maimed soldiers and bronzed reservists, home on leave, saluted the bier and the President of the Republic in solemn silence.

There were no cheers or manifestations until the procession passed the Grand Palais, when the Republican Guards' Band struck up "La Marseillaise." "Vive la France!" and "Vive l'Armee!" shouted the crowd in a spontaneous burst of enthusiasm.

A flotilla of aeroplanes, flying low, circled over the Arc de Triomphe at the start and followed the line of the procession to the Hotel des Invalides.

Mass was said this morning in the chapel of the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, which is also used as an operating room. The acolyte was a uniformed Boy Scout and the choir was made up of wounded soldiers, who ended the service with the singing of "La Marseillaise." The priest in pronouncing the benediction added to it the words, "Long live God! Long live France!"

FRANCE'S DAY IN LONDON.

Everybody Buys a Flag in Honor of the Land of the Marseillaise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 14.—France's national fete day, July 14, was celebrated throughout London by an enthusiastic prosecution of the scheme for the sale of miniature French flags. The success of the enterprise left no doubt as to the warmth of London's regard for Great Britain's ally across the channel.

It was rare to find any one, rich or poor, old or young, who was not wearing the tri-color of France in the cause of war charity. The celebration went with a vigor and animation that not even the rain, which began late in the afternoon and continued persistently, could quench. Millions of little flags were sold in addition to a vast number of medals and tiny images of cannon.

Many well-known actresses were among the thousands of women flag sellers. Mlle. Dealys held a prolonged reception at the red, white and blue stall in the Savoy Hotel. Not only that, but she drew a crowd every time she came outside to her brilliant red, white and blue car. She began the day splendidly by selling a flag for $50, and almost immediately afterward sold one for $250 to Sir J. M. Barrie. Most of her takings were in gold and notes, but one man in London is able to say that the famous French actress accepted a penny from him; he is an English curate.

Miss Ethel Levey conducted a brisk sale of flags at the Carlton. Other actresses who took a share in the work were Julia James, Mary Moore and Mlle. Yvonne Arnaud.

Miss Louis Pounds and Charles Coborn drew such crowds to the foot of the Nelson Column that part of the program there, the singing of "La Marseillaise," had to be abandoned. Mr. Coborn was giving his first rendering of the French national anthem when the police interfered—politely but firmly. Subsequently, Mr. Coborn was allowed to sing from the steps of Trafalgar Square, and during the afternoon from some steps in a corner, the voice that won fame and money with "Two Lovely Black Eyes" and "The Man That Broke the Bank," was heard in the inspiring French song of liberty. Miss Megan Lloyd George was one of the callers in Whitehall. She made an irresistible appeal to politicians and others as they passed by. She was too late, however, in tackling her father, the Minister of Munitions, he had purchased a flag from another seller.

Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, in an address said that the German had violated the most solemn treaties, and that their acts of savagery recalled the time of the most distant barbarism. France, however, he said, remained calm and resolute. She submitted without flinching to the checks of the opening days of war, and her young, heroic army, after having repulsed the invader, now opposed his formidable attacks with an impassable barrier, awaiting the moment when it should drive him out.

"We have powerful, loyal, and valiant allies," the Ambassador continued, "and, despite the surprise attack which found us insufficiently prepared, we are completing our armaments with unparalleled activity. Here we are witnesses of England's efforts of an importance which escapes outside observers. Let us have faith in the success of our arms. We will conquer, not only because we are soldiers of liberty, justice, and right, but because the moment is approaching when we will be materially stronger than our adversaries. Do not let doubt creep into your minds, but let every one learn that the essential condition of victory is patience."

WAR CRIPPLES AGENCE HAVAS.

Fifty of Press Association's Staff in Army—Six Killed.

The Agence Havas of Paris, the principal news agency in France, has had six of its staff killed in battle. They are: René Jeancourt, Jean Blanc, Paul Bellanger, M. Reybaud, Charles Huguet, and Georges Mitelet.

Blanc and Bellanger had been cited in the orders of the day of the army for great gallantry. Mitelet was the best reporter on the staff.

Quite half the staff of the agency is with the army—more than fifty, it is said—including some of the provincial correspondents. One of the acting managers at present is André Meynot, who works in the office from 8 to 10 and then goes to his military duty in the Ministry of War until 4. Afterwards he goes to his office and works until his desk is clear.

The Havas Service has necessarily suffered from the war. It has shrunk to probably half its former proportions. The distribution of news to the interior by telephone has ceased because the long-distance interior telephoning is for the army alone. There is some long-distance work still going on with Italy, but not with England. All the trans-channel lines are reserved for military purposes.

HOWTH HEAD REACHES PORT

Vessel, Which It Was Feared Had Bombs Aboard, Arrives at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, VA., July 14.—The British steamship Howth Head, on board which it was feared a bomb had been placed before she cleared from New Orleans on July 8, arrived here safely tonight.

GOVERNMENT ACTS IN PACKERS' AID

Continued from Page 1.

the prize court. He met the packers in Washington, where they obtained from Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and Sir Richard Crawford an agreement, accepted by the British authorities, to expedite proceedings before the Prize Court, which was to meet June 8.

The delay in reaching a settlement of these cases has interfered seriously, it is asserted, with the export business of the packers and with shipments of meat products from this country. There is no threat by the packers of a meat war against the British, but they are anxious to obtain a settlement of their claims and effect an agreement between this Government and Great Britain under which shipments may be made in neutral vessels to neutral countries without danger of seizure by Great Britain.

Allege International Delay.

The packers, in the statement outlining their case to be laid before the Department, declare that the British Government purposely delays settlement of their claims for seized cargoes and that they are not inclined to reopen trade with neutral countries unless they can be assured of delivery of their shipments to ports designated. The statement gives the history of the detention of consignments for Scandinavian countries, shipped before the British Order in Council was issued in some instances, and in others before it was known to the packers.

"As reported to the packers by their representative in England, Alfred R. Urion," says the statement, "the latest terms for the release of the cargoes as laid down by Great Britain are held to be so onerous as to be unacceptable. Attorney Urion went to England, arriving there the latter part of January, in response to a request made by Sir Edward Grey through the British Embassy at Washington, to discuss the seizure of the shipments with a view of arriving at some conclusion in the matter. Until a week ago the packers were assured by their representative in England the situation would be amicably adjusted, practically all differences having been agreed upon, when the new set of unreasonable terms was suggested by the authorities and immediately rejected by the packers. In brief these latest terms are:

That the packers guarantee Great Britain against claims arising out of the detention of ships.

That the packers guarantee Great Britain against claims of buyers who bought and paid for large quantities of products seized.

"The packers assert that this latest move by Great Britain is only another step to delay a settlement of the problem and that there appears to be absent the sincere desire to settle the controversy. With the $14,000,000 of packers' products held up in the prize courts and with the settlement of the controversy as remote as it was months ago, the packers are not inclined to take further chances in reopening trade with neutral countries unless they are able to receive assurances that their products will be allowed to arrive at the ports designated."

In their conferences with Mr. Anderson, the packers were insistent that the American Government should take firm action.

TO BUY GRAIN FOR ALLIES.

E. R. Stettinius and G. B. French to Act for J. P. Morgan & Co.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Reports that the Armour Grain Company had the contract to buy grain in the United States for the Allies were emphatically denied by President George E. Marcy and others today.

The grain interests of England, France, and Italy are to be handled by Edward R. Stettinius, President of the Diamond Match Company, who has received leave of absence for six months, and by George B. French, formerly right-hand man of Joseph Leiter during his wheat campaign. They are to do the buying for J. P. Morgan & Co., who are buying and financing all purchases of war and other supplies in this country for the Allies.

Mr. Stettinius is an old-time grain man who was actually in the trade for years before becoming identified with industrial corporations. When orders are to be given out for the purchase of grain they will go through the hands of Messrs. Stettinius and French to brokers in different markets.

It is said that 10,000,000 bushels of wheat have been bought for export in the past thirty days, part of it to go out in September, and in the last two days 2,000,000 bushels have been bought to go abroad, mainly to France and Italy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 14.—Some time ago the British and French Governments made Shipman, Anderson & Co., grain brokers of London, agents through whom grain was to be bought in other countries, and since that time nearly all the contracts for grain have passed through their hands. At the offices of Shipman, Anderson & Co. today an official told THE NEW YORK TIMES that the firm had been buying immense quantities of grain from America ever since the beginning of the war.

At the start the Armour company provided a considerable amount of grain, but later on, THE NEW YORK TIMES was informed, that firm practically gave up grain exports, and now supplied hardly any.

ALL CORK HAILS O'LEARY.

Brave Sergeant Says He Will Need to Seek Rest in the Trenches.

LONDON, July 4.—Sergeant Michael O'Leary of the Irish Guards, who gained much fame in February and earned the Victoria Cross, returned to his home at Macroom, County Cork, last week and was accorded a remarkable welcome.

He tried hard to escape it, but could not avoid the honor all Cork meant to show him. The Lord Mayor drove with him through streets packed with cheering crowds. The village of Glengarriff turned out as one man to greet the V. C., and all the way to his home it was one triumphal procession. His old parents, who had not seen him for two years, stood weeping with joy and pride at the door of their little cottage.

O'Leary remarked that it was all very stirring, but that he would have to ask Kitchener to send him back to the trenches for a rest cure. His leave, which was to expire tomorrow, has been extended to enable Captain Phillips, under whose care O'Leary is, to carry out an extensive recruiting tour of the South of Ireland.

Turks Report an Allied Repulse.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14, (via London.)—An official report issued here today says that the Allies on Monday made determined attacks against the left and right wings of the Turkish lines, supported by warships, but they were repulsed with heavy losses.

Scene of Crown Prince's Drive in Argonne

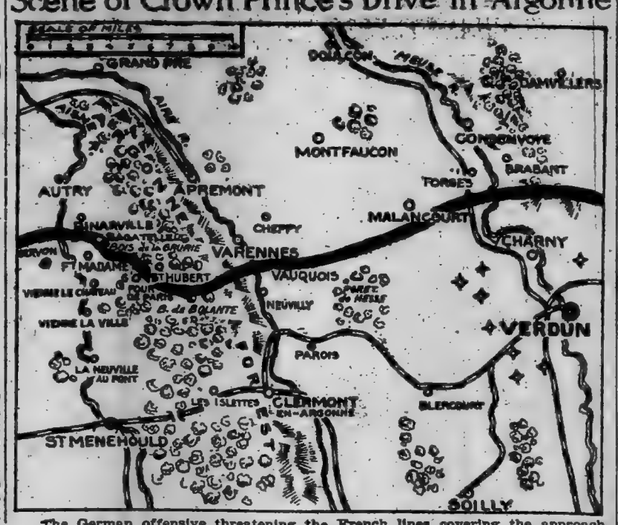

The German offensive threatening the French lines covering the approach from the West to Verdun has succeeded in capturing positions northeast of Vienne-le-Château, in the Argonne, and has scored an advance of about two-thirds of a mile, according to the German reports—a quarter of a mile, according to the French. The heavy black line on the map shows the points at which the two armies are in contact.

Vafiadis
VAH-FEE-AH-DIS
Most Famous Cigarette in the World
Smoked by Royalty and the Elite of Society
Made since 1870 by VAFIADIS & CO. CAIRO, EGYPT

ACOUSTICON.
Science Conquers DEAFNESS
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F

RUSSIANS RETAKE TRENCHES IN POLAND

In Counter-Attack Oust Germans from Long Line on the Pissa River.

GIVE GROUND ELSEWHERE

Austrians Captured When Drive from Galicia Was Halted South of Lublin Totaled 22,761 Men.

PETROGRAD, July 14.—Following the failure in Lublin Province of the Austro-German drive toward Warsaw from Galicia, the Germans are renewing with increasing intensity their attacks on the lines northwest and west of the Polish capital, as disclosed by the following official communication from General Headquarters issued tonight:

In the direction of Lomza (Russian Poland) on the evening of July 12 and also on the 13th, the enemy developed an intensive artillery fire. On the right bank of the Pissa, on July 13, the Germans succeeded in capturing Russian trenches on a front of two versts, (about one and one-third miles.) They, however, were driven back by a counter-attack and the trenches were recaptured.

On both banks of the Shikva stubborn fighting has taken place. Considerable enemy forces between the Orjetz (Orsyc?) and the Lydymia adopted the offensive and the Russians, declining a decisive engagement, retreated during the night of the 13th to their second line of positions. On the left bank of the Vistula the situation is unchanged.

In the battle near Wilkolaz, south of Lubin, during the week ending July 11 the Russians captured 97 officers and 22, 464 men.

In the Cholm region engagements have taken place along the Volitza River, and on the night of July 13 we captured over 150 prisoners.

On the rest of the front there have been the usual artillery engagements. On the evening of July 12 the enemy assumed the offensive on the Narew front.

BERLIN, July 14, (via London.)—Part of the report of operations on the Russian frontier was as follows:

Eastern Theatre of War.—Between the Niemen and the Vistula our troops obtained some local successes in the neighborhood of Kalwaria, southeast of Koino, at Przasnysz and south of Mlawa.

Southeastern Theatre of War.—There is no change with the German troops.

VIENNA, July 14, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

The general situation in the Russian theatre of war is unchanged.

LEMBERG CITY OF DEATH

Epidemics Said to Have Driven Out Austro-German Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 14.—(Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—All enemy troops have been withdrawn from Lemberg owing to terrible epidemics—cholera in particular—which are raging there.

Refugees are pouring into Russian territory, and among other novel sights at Kiev are cabmen from Lemberg who are plying for hire. The population of Galicia is starving because the Austro-Germans have requisitioned everything, and all who can are escaping to Russia.

BERLIN, July 14, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—A dispatch from Lemberg to the Overseas News Agency says that the university there, following the reoccupation of the Galician capital by the Austro-Hungarian forces, has been reopened, and that the teachers and students have begun a regular course.

Ban on Russian Gold Exports.

PETROGRAD, July 14.—The Ministry of Finance has issued an order prohibiting the export of gold. Exceptions may be made in favor of the subjects or citizens of allied and neutral States.

SENT JEWS TO CAUCASUS.

Grand Duke Told Them to Retake Palestine, German Paper Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, July 14. (Dispatch to The London Daily Graphic.)—The Munich journal Neueste Nachrichten publishes a dispatch from Lemberg stating that before the fall of that town Grand Duke Nicholas issued an order of the day to the Jewish soldiers in his army, stating that he had decided to give them a special opportunity of showing courage and patriotism. One of the aims of the struggle with Turkey was said to be in order to reconquer Palestine for the Jews so they could live there united and independent. The order of the day concluded as follows:

"We will therefore pave the way for you to join the Army of the Caucasus. It now depends on you what treatment your race and co-religionists will receive during the war and after. Reconquer Palestine for yourselves and a new day of glory will dawn for Jewry."

Jewish soldiers in the Galician army were then transferred to the Army of the Caucasus.

HELD IN CANADA, SAYS CARD.

But Toronto Knows Nothing of Spy Charge Against American.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 14.—Dr. A. L. Coyle, a leading physician here, is being held in Toronto, Canada, as a German spy, according to a hastily scribbled postcard received today by Dr. J. M. S. Heath, a personal friend at Bellaire, Ohio.

The message on the card, which bore the Toronto postmark, read: "I am in jail as a German spy. Please send credentials from Wheeling." Efforts were at once made to get into communication with Dr. Coyle at Toronto.

Dr. Coyle and Carl Laing, a banker, left here last Saturday for an automobile trip through Canada, and nothing was heard from them until the arrival of the postcard.

TORONTO, July 14.—The authorities here know nothing of Dr. A. L. Coyle of Wheeling. He is not under detention here and the police have no record of his name.

"SPY" THREATS IN BOSTON.

Police Investigate a Tale of Bombs to Wreck the State House.

BOSTON, July 14.—An afternoon paper announces the receipt of an anonymous communication in which the writer, describing himself as a German spy, says that two bombs have been placed in the State House and another in the Custom House tower, and that these will be exploded "about Friday." Also the Governor is to be killed, according to the message, which was crudely lettered with a lead pencil.

It was turned over to the police, who recently examined a similar threat against the Custom House without determining whether the writer was a crank or a so-called practical joker.

ARREST TWO ALLEGED SPIES

Charged with Attempting to Send Out News About British Fleet.

LONDON, July 14.—Two alleged spies were arrested today and will be tried by court-martial on the charge of attempting to communicate information about the British fleet, according to an announcement by the Official Press Bureau.

BRITAIN MAY SEIZE BIG MERCHANT FLEETS

Urged to Confiscate all German, Austrian and Turkish Ships in Empire's Ports.

LONDON, July 3, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Navy League, through its Executive Committee, has published an appeal to the Government to seize all German, Austrian, and Turkish merchant ships detained in the ports of the British Empire "as a set off, in some measure, against the destruction of British merchant vessels without warning by German submarines."

The appeal states that 119 German, 20 Austrian, and 11 Turkish ships were detained in British ports on the outbreak of war, and there were also 18 German and 3 Austrian ships detained in Egyptian ports, making a total of 171 ships detained in all. In addition 110 German ships, 7 Austrian, and 5 Turkish have been seized on entering British and colonial ports or upon the high seas, making a total of 302 "enemy vessels" in the possession of the British Government. The captured vessels are, of course, subject to prize court decisions, but the detained vessels are apparently being held up pending the conclusion of the war.

"Surely it is the obvious duty of the Government to turn to practical account every vessel in their hands for the benefit of British interests," says the appeal. "The destruction of British merchant vessels in violation of the laws of war offers complete vindication of this form of reprisal. Whatever a prize court decision may be as affecting cargoes of vessels, which have been seized, there should be no hesitation on the part of the Government to confiscate enemy ships as an act of reprisal for British merchantmen which have been sunk.

"In the present exigencies of the nation, every enemy merchantmen in seaworthy condition should be actively employed as part of the British mercantile marine. The immediate value of the addition of such a policy would be to convince Germany that she must pay in kind and at once for her lawlessness at sea, and in the second place to assist in considerably modifying the quotations for shipping freights by stimulating a demand for the use of these ships by merchants.

"The Navy League, therefore, strongly urge that his Majesty's Government should at once follow the example of our latest ally, Italy, in confiscating at least an equivalent of enemy ships to those which have been destroyed by German submarines; and further employ all enemy ships for the purpose of British sea commerce upon such terms and under such conditions as may be deemed advisable."

SEES GERMAN OFFICERS EVERYWHERE IN TURKEY

Correspondent Says They Have Been Especially Active in Fortifying the Dardanelles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—On the road to Entilly, a mile or two east of one of the dirtiest little towns in Anatolia, in a group of drafted Armenians engaged in road building, The Associated Press correspondent found a young German engineer, clad in the uniform of a Turkish pioneer officer.

"Yes," replied the young German to the question put to him, "I am building this road. Here is a place where there have been many washouts. I am riveting the embankment and hope that the road will stay for a while after that."

At the foot of the Amanus Pass there was another German engineer doing similar work. He showed the correspondent a new survey he had made. The old road took eight turns to get over the pass, many of them very steep. The new road takes only one, and it reduces the possibility of accidents.

At Islahieh the correspondent met a German medical officer. The man had formerly been in the employ of the Bagdad Railroad. When the war came he entered the service of the Ottoman Army, because physicians and surgeons were needed. He was put in command of the sanitary troops of Syria.

"They have had some typhoid fever and typhus around here," he explained. "I am trying to get rid of both. Making fair progress. Getting place cleaned up. Most places now safe. Nothing to fear."

The man talked as if he had to turn in a certified voucher for every word he uttered in the course of a day. It is doubtful whether he had ever smiled in his life.

In Aleppo another German officer was met. He, too, had his niche in the Ottoman Army affairs. He is looked upon as somewhat of an expert in base and line of communication matters; but, to judge by his appearance, one could swear that he had just stepped out of the best drawing room in Berlin.

Everywhere the correspondent found the German officer, almost always single-handed, and always in charge of some department of war and military affairs that must not go wrong.

No data on the number of German officers and non-commissioned men in the Ottoman Army are available. But it is certain that their influence in the army is great. Many observations induce The Associated Press correspondent to say that the Turk makes an apt pupil in military matters.

The point upon which the Germans have concentrated their greatest energy is the Dardanelles, with the Gallipoli Peninsula. Since last November German officers and non-commissioned men have been busy there. The various batteries have been improved, new batteries emplaced, and Turkish artillerymen have received such additional training as was needed.

ASK AID FOR ARMENIANS.

Relief Committee Tells of Sufferings Due to War.

An appeal for aid for destitute noncombatants of Armenia was issued yesterday by the American Armenian Relief Fund, of which Bishop Greer, Oscar S. Straus, Charles W. Eliot, Bishop Rhinelander of Philadelphia, and Isaac N. Seligman are members. More than 100,000 Armenian refugees have sought protection on Russian soil, and, the committee says, these unfortunates are in a pitiful condition.

"A more deplorable condition prevails in Turkish Armenia," the committee adds, "where all able-bodied men are dragged to the battlefields, and thousands of families, deprived of their supporters, plunged into privation, while pestilence works its ravages and Kurdish savagery spreads terror and destruction."

The Treasurer of the fund is Brown Brothers, bankers, 59 Wall Street.

GREY BACK IN HARNESS.

Foreign Secretary Attends Cabinet Meeting After Enforced Vacation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 14.—Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, attended today his first Cabinet meeting since he was ordered to rest by his oculist.

Persons who have seen the Foreign Secretary since his return to London say he is bronzed and looking well, although he still wears colored glasses. His enforced holiday was spent largely in cycling and fishing. The diplomatic negotiations he conducted between dry flies and Northumberland trout proved highly successful from his point of view.

GERMANY'S LOSS IN AREA.

Bonar Law Says 450,000 Square Miles of Colonies Are Occupied.

LONDON, July 14.—Four hundred and fifty thousand square miles of German Colonial possessions have been occupied by the Entente Allies during the war.

An official estimate to this effect was given out today by A. Bonar Law, the Secretary for the Colonies.

ITALIANS CAPTURE 2 MILES OF TRENCHES

Drag Artillery to Height of 6,600 Feet in Battle in the Carnic Alps.

TAKE FORTS BELOW GORITZ

Budapest Reports They Have Lost 100,000 Men, Including 17,000 Prisoners.

GENEVA, July 14.—The Italians have captured two miles of Austrian trenches in the Carnic Alps, according to a dispatch received today by the Tribune from Villach, an Austrian town on the River Drave, fifty-two miles northwest of Laibach.

The Alpine troops, the advices say, dragged their artillery to the heights near Roskofel, which is situated at an altitude of 6,600 feet.

The Italians also are said to have captured two important forts south of Goritz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, July 14, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Private advices describe the battle of the Isonzo River as the greatest fought as yet on the Italian front, the attacks of the Italians being almost incessant and most determined.

The bridgehead of Goritz has suffered greatly from the bombardment of the Italians, who seem resolute to carry the position at whatever cost in order to develop the operations on the east side of the river. The whole front along the line is strewn with thousands of dead. The mountain slopes are also spotted with the bodies of attackers and defenders alike.

The new Italian offensive seems to develop all along the front in Tyrol, Carnia, and the Trentino.

A new device has been adopted by the Austrians. The peaks and high slopes of the mountains have been fortified, and the men are under cover behind rocks and great stones built up all around. When attacked by great masses from below they blow up these fortified positions so that the boulders roll down on the oncoming enemy like an avalanche.

It is stated that the losses of the Italians up to the present have been 100,000 men, including 17,000 prisoners.

VIENNA, July 14, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin concerning the operations on the Italian frontier:

In the Italian theatre of war, with the exception of artillery engagements and skirmishes, there have been no events on either the south or the west front.

SOUGHT PEACE WITH SERBIA.

Report of Austria's Action Made Known Semi-Officially in Rome.

ROME, July 14.—A semi-official announcement published in Rome to the effect that when Italy's entrance into the conflict appeared inevitable Austria-Hungary first attempted to make a separate peace with Serbia and then tried to conclude an armistice, which would allow her to remove her troops from the Serbian frontier, is causing a deep impression in Italy.

Although these negotiations only became known in the present semi-official announcement, considering the caution of the Italian Foreign Office it is taken by the Italian press to indicate that the Italian Government possesses the proofs of its assertions.

PORRO PRAISES ITALY'S ALLIES

General Calls Their Qualities Sure Indication of Victory.

TURIN, July 14, (via Lucano to Paris.)—General Porro, Under Chief of the Italian General Staff, has returned from a visit to the Anglo-French front. Expressing the highest satisfaction at his meeting with General Joffre, Field Marshal French, and King Albert, General Porro said:

"The enthusiasm and valor of the French troops, the determination and grimness of the English, and the heroic persistence of the Belgians are a sure indication of final victory."

CONTRADICTS MISS ADDAMS.

Story That Soldiers Are Made Drunk Called Fiction by Dr. Ahlstrom.

Dr. William Ahlstrom of 1 West Eighty-fifth Street, who returned on Tuesday with the Harvard unit and is now resting for a few months in New York after his arduous duties with the Red Cross in the American Ambulance Corps in France, gave an address last night at 8:30 o'clock on "Fighting at the Front." He spoke at the weekly "social evening" of the University Forum of America in the clubhouse at 550 West 113th Street.

"Miss Addams was giving the world fiction when she said that English and French troops were drugged before they were ordered to engage with the bayonet," he said. "I have never known of such a thing. A civilian cannot even buy absinthe in France, still less a soldier. The French troops express their emotions with the knife and it is the ideal of each soldier to stick his bayonet into a German."

The doctor said that it was not generally known, but the French were defending a front of 465 kilometers and the British, 325. The French were doing the most of the fighting. As soon as a soldier could be patched up at the hospital, he was eager to return to the firing line and some of them came and went as many as five times.

The American hospital in Paris, according to Dr. Ahlstrom, has now 600 beds and 50 surgeons. It feeds 700 daily, including a number of soldiers for whom there is not room in the building and who are lodged in houses near by. Practically all the wounds which are treated here are infected and need anti-toxin.

QUARREL OVER REDMOND.

Dublin Councillors Vote Confidence, but Almost Fight Over It.

DUBLIN, July 14.—By a vote of 30 to 22 the City Corporation today refused to indorse a resolution demanding that "the Home Rule act shall be put into operation in the whole of Ireland on the 17th of September next."

By the same majority the Corporation adopted an amendment expressing confidence that John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist Parliamentary leader, would select the speediest means and the proper moment to bring the settlement into operation.

Though the movers of the original resolution protested that there was nothing inimical to Mr. Redmond in it, the majority scented mischief and a suggestion of dissention in the Nationalist ranks.

A disorderly scene followed the announcement of the result of the vote. The City Councillors had to be forcibly prevented from engaging in fisticuffs.

Lady Paget Returns to Serbia.

LONDON, July 14.—Lady Paget, wife of Sir Ralph Paget, who had been ill for some time with typhus, caught while in charge of one of the Red Cross hospitals in Serbia, has left London to take up her work there again.

FOR YOUR SKIN

POSLAM SOAP

To cleanse and purify; to safeguard its health. Soothing. Wholesome. For Toilet and Bath.

At All Druggists, 25 cents and 15 cents.

GERMANY WILL FIX ALL WAR GOODS PRICES

Government Plans to Establish Systematic Control Over Everything Needed in the Conflict.

BERLIN, July 3, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The War Grain Company, which for the last six months has had charge of the organization and purchase of food supplies in Prussia, is to disappear soon. It will be superseded by a central body acting under the direction of the Imperial Government and composed of equal numbers of producers and consumers. The main purpose is to improve the economic war machinery during the next harvest year, especially as regards the fixing of maximum prices and the control of the food supply.

The closing sessions of the Prussian Diet, which adjourned on June 24, were devoted to economic problems. Extended reports were presented by a special committee which has been considering the matter from all points of view, and the Diet indorsed the committee's various recommendations.

The German Government is now preparing to establish a systematic control of prices of all goods necessary to the conduct of the war, taking all matters of this kind out of the hands of the individual States. Practically all raw materials and half-finished goods are already liable to confiscation, but the machinery for regulating prices is inadequate, and it is necessary to establish some adequate means of checking systematic effort to force prices upward. This is to be done through a central Court of Arbitration, which is to settle all questions concerning the value of goods. While it is admitted that war prices must inevitably be higher than peace prices, the court will settle exactly what amount of profit is permissible.

One of the reports presented to the Prussian Diet by its special committee on the economic outlook had to do with the influence of coal and iron production as decisive means of exerting political influence. Germany, it was explained, was able by drawing on the Belgian supply of coal to prevent her neutral neighbors from becoming entirely dependent on England. It also, moreover, is the foundation of the manufacture of explosives, according to the report, and in many ways serves the most vital needs of the navy.

The iron industry is equally important, according to the committee. Since the beginning of the war the production of iron ore has been increased by about one million tons a month, and the manufacture of finished iron and steel has been doubled. Even with this increase there is no excess of these products, "for the manufacture of shells has been larger than any one dreamed possible before the war."

But, in the words of the report, "it has been proved that we can supply all the labor that is necessary without in any way diminishing the strength of the army. It has also been proved that Germany can get over all the difficulties caused by the interruption of importations of raw materials, and we are confident that Germany will emerge from the war, both economically and politically, more independent and stronger than ever before."

CABINET CONSULTS BORDEN.

A New Precedent Set in the History of the British Empire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.—The Daily Chronicle says today:

"By the invitation of Prime Minister Asquith, Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, attended the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday. This is the first occasion on which a Minister from the Dominions has joined the deliberations of a British Cabinet.

"The precedent is one of enormous significance in its bearing upon Imperial relations. It is a sign that the war will not leave the loosely knit British Imperial system remaining in its present form, though the change may be very different in tendency and character from that for which our home imperialists once used to agitate. For one thing, the status of the Dominions as distinct nations will receive full recognition, at the same time that the inter-Imperial connection is made more definite.

"That Sir Robert Borden's presence at yesterday's Cabinet Council is only an extension of the system of inter-Imperial consultation that has gradually evolved since the beginning of this country. The first step was the Imperial Conference. This institution owed its origin to the presence in London of the Colonial Prime Ministers on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1887. A more formal gathering took place in 1897. Others followed in 1902, 1907, and 1911. In 1907 the title of Colonial Conference was changed to that of Imperial Conference, and the change was more than one of mere nomenclature. The conference was given a definite constitution and henceforth the British Premier presided over its deliberations instead of the Minister of the Colonies. The Conference had, in fact, become a sort of Imperial Bundesrath, at which the Prime Ministers of the Empire met on terms of equality and common deliberation.

"Practical recognition of the status of the Dominions and their right to a voice in imperial policy was given both in regard to foreign policy and to imperial defense. Sir Edward Grey took the Prime Ministers assembled in London fully into his confidence on questions of British world policy. The Dominion Ministers were accorded the right of admission to the deliberations of the Imperial Defense Committee. One of the results was the organization in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa of military forces according to a more or less prescribed military plan.

"From consultaiton in foreign policy and co-operation in imperial defense is but a step to participation in meetings of the Imperial Cabinet in Downing Street. Nevertheless, it is a very important step, but it was the easier way to make, as the whole business of the British Cabinet at this time is concerned with the common military effort of the whole Empire."

LABORERS RIOT AS REMINGTON ARMS STRIKE SPREADS

Continued from Page 1.

work on the new Remington plant, but I can paralyze every one of the twenty-two firms in Bridgeport that are working for the Remington people. If the Remington and Stewart firms do not yield to the ironworkers by Friday night there will positively be a strike of all toolmakers, machinists, and ironworkers in all the plants. As an organization we will not be trifled with."

The carpenters are just as firm in their declaration that they will not back down and have further muddled the situation by declaring that they will not accept the decision of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. The ironworkers were willing to abide by the President's decision. The carpenters have the strongest union in Bridgeport, controlling practically every carpenter in the city.

That the Remington would make concessions to bring about a settlement was indicated today by the posting of a notice that after Aug. 1 the hours of work of all persons in the employ of the concern in all of its plants would be cut from ten hours a day to eight hours, with no reduction in wages. This means a forty-four-hour week. This change does not affect the employes of the Stewart Company, who already are on an eight-hour basis. It does, however, affect 15,000 persons in the employ of the Remington company, and will affect the 16,000 workers who will be employed in the new plant the Stewart people are building.

Labor officials who were gathered here from all parts of the eastern United States were apparently incensed today over the statement made by Major Walter W. Penfield, counsel for the head of the Remington plant, that he believed German money was back of the strike, and that he knew $2,000 had been paid to labor officials to foment a bricklayers' strike a few weeks ago. They have called upon the Major for details. He has refused to retract a word of his statement, which was published exclusively in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"German influence is most likely to want this strike," Major Penfield said today. "If the heads of the labor unions can tell me why, with the Stewart Company unionized, closed shop, every employe being satisfied as to wages and length of hours and no individual complaints having been received by any official of the company, they have decided to call out our men and stop our work, I will be willing to believe that no money has been paid to them and that German influence has not been at work. I shall continue to hold this view until it has been disproved."

From the offices of the Remington Company this statement was issued this afternoon:

The statements appearing in the newspapers yesterday and today covering the labor troubles at the plant of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company take a much more serious view of the situation than is warranted by the facts. THE NEW YORK TIMES intimated this morning a probability that the manufacture of ammunition at Bridgeport would be brought to a standstill, and that most serious consequences would result. This is the impression which the labor people are anxious to convey. But the whole affair so far is like a tempest in a teapot.

No sane reason can be given for this strike of the ironworkers or for any contemplated strike where men are engaged under union rules, paid union wages, and given continuous work, and when they admit they have no grievance against their employers. The affair does not admit the probability of any serious disruption, unless there have been hidden influences at work, which may only be conjectured.

It has been arranged by the labor organizers for all of the metal trades locals to take votes on a strike by Friday night. A mass-meeting of machinists has been called for Friday night, at which Mr. Johnson says strike action will be taken if the ironworkers are not appeased by that time. He said tonight that he had arranged for a large number of strike agitators to come to Bridgeport Saturday morning if the big strike is called, and that every piece of machinery at the command of the metal trades would be used to win the claims of the ironworkers.

TALK OF FEDERAL ARSENAL.

Bridgeport Hears City May Be Made Site of Government Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, July 14.—Army officers are making extensive surveys of the city, its harbor and the vicinity, and reports are current here tonight that the city may eventually become a Government arsenal.

Available here for use by the United States should occasion arise is not only the mammoth plant of the Remington Arms Company and the ammunition factory of the Remington Union Metallic Cartridge Company, but twenty or more plants in Bridgeport, which have learned to make war munitions under the tutelage of the Remington firm.

As told in THE TIMES today the owners of the Remington plant are said to have had an understanding with Washington before the erection of the new 102-acre plant, which is built with every attention to permanency.

$80,000,000 SHELL ORDER.

Baldwin Locomotive Works Said to Have Closed Contract with Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—It is credibly reported here that an order for $80,000,000 worth of shrapnel for the Entente allies—the largest order yet placed in the United States by the warring countries at one time and with any company—has been closed with the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Officials of the company would neither affirm nor deny the report, as is their rule.

It is understood that when H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., who is now on his way to this country from London, was in the British metropolis, this big order occupied much of his attention and that the matter has been arranged satisfactorily.

There are provisions in the charter of the Baldwin Locomotive Works which prevented the company from accepting war orders, but the company has found a way to overcome this by the organization of an independent company which will be under the direct supervision of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Just where the new plant will be situated could not be learned, but it would not be surprising if it were built at Eddystone, the home of the branch of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and where another plant is under construction to turn out a large order for rifles for the Russian government, obtained recently by the Remington Arms Company.

NIXON WORKS CUTS WAGES.

Strike May Hamper Making of Gun Cotton for Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., July 14.—Fifty carpenters working at the Lewis Nixon Gun Cotton Works here received notice today that beginning tomorrow their wages would be 35 cents an hour instead of 52½ cents, which they have been receiving.

As the men refused to accept the cut, which is below the union wage, it was reported tonight that they would strike tomorrow, and trouble is feared among 500 other workers said to be in sympathy with the carpenters. The firm is working every hour of the twenty-four, and, besides the manufacture of gun cotton for the Allies, considerable construction work is going on.

NO POWDER TO STRANGERS.

Morgan Shooting Leads du Pont Company to Restrict Sales Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—As a direct result of the recent attack on J. Pierpont Morgan at Glen Cove, L. I., the du Pont Powder Company of Wilmington Del., today issued orders to all its employes to sell explosives only to customers concerning whose identity they are thoroughly familiar. The order applies to thousands of clerks, salesmen, managers of branch offices, and keepers of magazines employed by the company throughout the country and marks the first step taken by any of the great ammunition concerns to prevent their products from falling into the hands of irresponsible persons. The order follows:

In view of the recent Holt-Morgan episode in New York, would ask you all to be sure you know you are selling or delivering explosives only to the right people. If there is any doubt in your mind, get some information about the prospective customer from some reliable source before you make delivery.

WILLIAM COYNE,
Director of Sales.

"We have always tried to see, that explosives are not sold to persons about whom we know nothing," said Mr. Coyne, "but this order is an extra precaution in view of the fact that dangerous persons have been obtaining our products. It will apply to all our employes in all our branch offices."

A MUNITIONS CRUSADE

To Begin in England Today—Hundreds of Meetings to be Held.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.—The Daily Chronicle says that a campaign to urge munition workers to even greater efforts is to open today with a meeting at Grantham, and next week meetings will be held at Luton, Gloucester, Stafford, Preston, and other centres. In the course of the next few weeks hundreds of meetings will take place in all parts of the Kingdom.

The campaign has been organized by the Munitions Parliamentary Committee, the secretaries of which have received the following letter from Munitions Minister Lloyd George:

"I am glad to hear that members of the House are responding so enthusiastically to my pressing appeal to them to undertake a campaign in the country to impress upon employers and workers in munitions shops the urgent and even vital necessity for a grand and immediate increase in the output of munitions of war."

Professor Mantoux has been asked by the French Munitions Minister to keep in touch with the campaign and to report from time to time as to the results achieved. It is felt that what affects England affects France, and later a similar campaign may be inaugurated in that country.

Sixty members of Parliament have promised to speak at the meetings.

CABINET NOW HARMONIOUS.

Lloyd George's Powers as Munitions Minister Increased.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following from its Parliamentary correspondent:

"Mischievous reports having been current as to the personal relations of some members of the Cabinet, it may be as well to state that, whatever differences may have existed on certain matters, there is now complete harmony. The relations between the Prime Minister and Mr. Lloyd George continue to be what they always have been, of a most friendly character.

"Answering questions today (Wednesday), Mr. Lloyd George stated that since he last addressed the House he had arranged with the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for War to take over in the Ministry of Munitions certain powers hitherto exercised by these departments.

"Lord Haldane, in acknowledging a complimentary address presented to him by Liberal members this afternoon, made no allusion, direct, or indirect, to his little controversy with Mr. Lloyd George. He devoted his observations chiefly to the increasing importance of educational reforms and technical instruction and the duty of the Liberal Party in regard to these matters in future. The address to the ex-Lord Chancellor was signed by 210 members. It was handed to its recipient by Sir Albert Spicer, who spoke in very laudatory terms of the services rendered by Lord Haldane as Secretary of State for War and as Lord Chancellor."

Half-Yearly Sale
John David Shirts

JUST because most of your Shirt is hidden from view, it is fatally easy to slur details and to substitute second quality for first. All my Shirts are No. 1 from material to making.

The range of patterns and colors is complete, and every fashionable fabric is represented. All neck-sizes and sleeve-lengths.

$1.65, $1.50 Shirts....$1.10
$2 .....$1.35
$3, $2.50 .....$1.85
$3.50 .....$2.65
$6.50, $6, $5 .....$3.85
$10, $8.50, $7.50 .....$6.45

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th St.

Store opens 8:30 A. M., closes 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 o'clock).

Today, an important sale of

Wardrobe Trunks

for Men and Women

We shall offer at a great price saving, 55 regulation size wardrobe trunks, new models up to the minute in every detail. None sent C. O. D.

6 Wardrobe Trunks, *regularly $75.00, at* } $53.75
6 Wardrobe Trunks, *regularly $65.00, at* } $48.00
6 Wardrobe Trunks, *regularly $50.00, at* } $37.75
12 Wardrobe Trunks, *regularly $42.50, at* } $29.75
25 Wardrobe Trunks, *regularly $37.50, at* } $26.50

NICOLL DEFENDS ASQUITH.

Says That He Is the Only Possible Man for Post of Premier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.—Sir William Robertson Nicoll says in The British Weekly, the chief organ of the Nonconformists, of which he is the editor: "It seems unnecessary to express confidence in the Prime Minister and his colleagues. We have heard mutterings and insinuations about intrigues designed to overthrow Mr Asquith and Sir Edward Grey. It has been suggested that some politicians desire to make Mr. Lloyd George Prime Minister.

"It is hard to understand how any sane man can believe in these wild fancies. There is only one possible Prime Minister at the present time, and Mr. Asquith is the man. He is not infallible, any more than other people, but during his long period of office he has shown gifts of the rarest kind, and in particular the gift of keeping men together.

"To much of his work posterity may do justice, though the present generation cannot, for this work has been behind the scenes in the way of consultation, negotiation, and reconciliation. These labors present little for the public eye to rest on, but any one who has more than a superficial knowledge of politics, in fact, we may say, any one who has more than a superficial knowledge of human nature, understands how very hard they are; indeed, far harder than more showy performances.

"Mr. Asquith has also succeeded in expressing fervently, eloquently, and with surpassing clarity the true feeling of the British people about the war. His calm and steadfast temper, his unbroken courage, his masterly knowledge of affairs, and the personal ascendancy which gives him not merely the titular but the real first place in his Cabinet are acknowledged by all. His withdrawal is inconceivable.

"We are almost inclined to offer a prize for the discovery of a person, not insane, who desires the resignation of Sir Edward Grey. As for Mr. Lloyd George, the suggestion that he should supplant his old and loyal friend would be taken by him as a cruel insult.

"The nation desires no change in the Government, and is well satisfied with the manner in which the great offices have been filled."

Old British War Sloop Here.

The steam bark Pelican, formerly the sloop of war Pelican of the British Navy, and now owned by the Hudson's Bay Company, arrived here yesterday to load cargo for the British Government at Bush's Stores, South Brooklyn. She is of the same class of obsolete war vessel as the Condor, in which Lord Charles Beresford acquired fame at the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882. The Pelican also was in that engagement.

ANOTHER SING SING ESCAPE

Long-Termer Gets Away for a Time, but is Soon Recaptured.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 14.—Daniel O'Dey, a prisoner in Sing Sing, who was serving a sentence of from six to twenty-four years for attempted murder, is back in his cell tonight after having escaped and been at liberty for just one hour.

O'Dey and a prisoner named Flanagan had been outside the walls putting blankets on the grass to dry. Late in the afternoon O'Dey told Flanagan he was going to march in with the prisoners from the prison farm, and Flanagan entered alone. When O'Dey did not follow he gave the alarm. A party of keepers found O'Dey up a tree on the river bank a quarter of a mile away. He descended without a fight and was locked up. News of his capture spread through the prison and the other prisoners raised a cheer which could be heard for blocks.

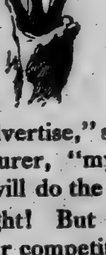

"If I advertise," said one manufacturer, "my competitors will do the same."

All right! But here is what your competitors can not do. They can't advertise *your* trade-mark; they can't advertise *your* product; they can't advertise over *your* name.

Three things—how many more?

George Batten Company
Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

Store Closed All Day Saturday

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop

8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

To-Day—at Special Prices

Men's Unlined Suits

With Silk Lined Sleeves

Two or three button soft roll front models of overplaid, Glen Urquhart plaids, checked or pencil striped cassimere or worsted, tartan plaids, Oxford vicuna, English tweed or navy serge. 33 to 46 chest.

17.50 *Regular Price $24.50*

Men's Silk Lined Suits

Half Lined with Silk, Including Sleeves

New three and four button models, in checked overplaids, hair line overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, shepherd checks, pencil or chalk striped cassimere or worsted, Oxford vicuna, English tweed and navy serge, soft roll front, natural shoulders, hand tailored; vest with silk back. 33 to 46 chest.

20.00 *Regular Price $30.00*

Men's Unlined Suits

Also Half Mohair Lined, Sleeves Silk Lined

Hand tailored suits, unlined or half mohair lined, in two or three button models, of the newest hair lined overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, club or shepherd checks, striped cassimere or worsted; also navy serge and English tweed; soft roll front, natural shoulders. 33 to 46 chest.

22.50 *Regular Price $32.50*

Men's White Flannel Trousers

Hand tailored. Of English flannel or striped white serge, with belt straps and cuffs; 27 to 42 waist, all lengths.

3.75 *Regular Price $5.75*

Men's Furnishing Shop 16 West 38th St.

Silk Crepe Shirts

Custom made of fine quality satin striped crepe de chine. *Regular Price $6.50* **4.50**

Men's Silk Shirts

Of tub silk, light or dark grounds, in a large variety of stripes and colorings. *Regular Price $4.00* **2.75**

Men's Shoe Shop 4 West 38th St.

Men's "Banister" Shoes

Banister Low Shoes in the newest models of mahogany, dark tan or black Russia calf; also imported French patent calf, with tops of same, taupe or fawn.

5.50

Regular Prices $7.00 and $8.00

THAW FOUND SANE BY A JURY; FINAL EDICT TOMORROW

Continued from Page 1.

dreds of thousands of dollars and entailed many months of litigation. It gave him strong grounds for hope that his imprisonment soon would end.

"I had intended to go to Pittsburgh tonight if Justice Hendrick set me free," he said. "Inasmuch as the Justice has reserved decision I cannot complete my plans. I expect to go into business in Pittsburgh after a trip to California. I may take up the management of my estate."

John B. Stanchfield of Thaw's counsel immediately made application to the court to have Thaw discharged and the District Attorney notified that the Dowling commitment on which he was sent to Matteawan after his second trial for murder on Feb. 1, 1908, had been abrogated.

"I think that the question of his discharge," said Justice Hendrick, "had better be deferred until I make up my mind. I haven't quite done that yet. Then there is another matter. If I should decide that Thaw is sane the State will have the right to appeal and may want to do so. If I decide that he must go back to Matteawan then he has the right of appeal."

Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, who was in charge of the State's case, because Deputy Attorney General Cook had left for Albany immediately after he summed up, said he would be ready to make any formal motions today, and it was agreed to meet at Justice Hendrick's chambers at 11 o'clock this morning to arrange for the next step.

No Extra Pay for Jury.

The Justice discharged the jury after thanking them for their services and explaining that he did not have the power to grant a request they had made for special compensation because of the hardships they had undergone. He hoped, he said, that all of them might enjoy pleasant vacations.

When Justice Hendrick left the room, formality was dropped. The court attendants called out in loud tones that the room must be cleared of spectators, but they did not act with the firmness which marked their demeanor through the trial. The jurymen made no move to go away.

Thaw, after greeting his mother, sister, and brother, hurried over to the jury box, and, leaning over the high front partition, shook hands with each of the jurors, thanking them. A moment later Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw walked over to the jury box. She shook hands first with the foreman, David Robinson, a little, jovial man, who seemed to get as much pleasure out of the verdict as Thaw did.

"I was glad to be able to do it," he told Mrs. Thaw. "Did you ever have any doubt?"

"No," said Mrs. Thaw, "I did not."

Chester A. Bentley, juror No. 6, pushed toward Mrs. Thaw.

"I hope now everything will be pleasant and happy for you," he said. "You certainly deserve it for the fight you have put up."

"It has been a long, long penance," said Mrs. Thaw with a trace of emotion.

Next she greeted John Elliott, No. 9. "I am sure the boy will be all right now," he told her. She said: "Yes; I am sure," and thanked him.

In talking with reporters, jurymen said that there was no serious doubt in their minds at any time that the evidence admitted had failed to prove Thaw insane. When the first ballot was taken juror No. 11, Basil, voted against Thaw, but that, it was said, was done purely to make it sure that there would be a consideration of the evidence before a definite conclusion was reached.

Paul J. Marks, a brother of the Manhattan Borough President, who had seat No. 5 in the jury box, said that in his opinion and that of some other jurors Thaw had a sickness of some kind; that sometimes he was better and sometimes a bit worse. He said that several jurors had felt there were circumstances which in a certain sense had justified the killing of White. There was no one on the jury who thought there was danger of Thaw's committing another homicide if freed.

Think Thaw Eccentric.

Mr. Marks could find nothing to indicate that Thaw was a lunatic or in any sense dangerous. He felt that the evidence did not reconcile itself with such a theory. His explanation of the "sickness" he referred to was that he did not consider Thaw absolutely a normal person, as the term normal was understood generally. He thought Thaw displayed some eccentricities.

The jurors, it was learned, absolutely disregarded the testimony of the alienists and even discussed some move to have the Legislature restrict testimony of this kind. One of the jurors said frankly that it was quite impossible for them to determine what belief should be founded on conflicting evidence such as the alienists gave. They practically disregarded, also, all testimony about the alleged taint in the Thaw family and predicated their belief largely on the actions and utterances of Thaw after the murder of Mr. White and his appearance on the witness stand. They had found nothing in his history since the murder to show that he had sustained delusions or that he was a danger to the community.

Mr. Robinson, the foreman, said there had not been any real doubt over what the verdict would be after the jury retired.

Thaw was asked what he thought about the time taken by the jury for its deliberations. "Well," he said, these jurymen smoke cigars. If they smoked cigarettes they would have reported earlier."

It was understood on the best authority last night that the State would appeal if Justice Hendrick decided to let Thaw go. Thaw then will ask to be admitted to bail, and it was said the State would demand that it be placed at least at $40,000. It was asserted also that the State might object to Thaw's leaving its jurisdiction. So, if Thaw goes to Pittsburgh and later to the Panama-Pacific Exposition by automobile, he will have to get permission of Justice Hendrick.

While Thaw was talking with the jurors and newspapermen, several photographers urged him to pose for a picture. He flatly declined, saying: "I don't pose, you know. When they take my picture they just get it when I can't prevent it. I don't want my picture taken."

But at this point Foreman Robinson added his request to that of the photographers, and Thaw gave way.

"I'd do anything to please you jurymen," he said.

Grifenhagen in Pursuit.

One of the photographers pointed to the open door leading to an adjoining room and Thaw and the foreman hurried off in that direction. As he disappeared through the doorway without any of his deputies at his heels Sheriff Grifenhagen saw him, and thrusting the crowd aside dashed after him.

Court attendants and policemen detailed to keep order tried to prevent any one except the jurors and photographers from entering the room where the picture was to be taken, but they met with poor success. After a while they gave way with good-natured grins and let some fifty persons in.

That at this point seemed a bit excited for the first time since the verdict was rendered. The calmness of his attitude in the court room had attracted comment, as he had received the congratulations and good wishes of scores of men and women without any evidence of egotism or nervousness.

Now Thaw hurried here and there about the room like a boy, offering suggestions and directing the jurymen where they were to sit. When he was asked to shake hands with the foreman while the cameras worked he leaned over in an awkward position. Robinson, who is a man of small stature, was forced to reach high in the air to grasp Thaw's hand.

Thaw emerged from the room a bit disheveled to face the demonstration in the corridors and outside the court house. He was rushed down the long flight of steps from the second floor to the street, amid applause which might have been given for a Presidential candidate.

Once safely through the crowd Thaw consented to talk with newspaper men in the Sheriff's office. He stripped off his coat and sinking back into an easy chair, lit a cigar and puffed slowly and apparently with much relish. He first explained that he had intended to go to Pittsburgh last night.

"Are you going to stay in New York for a time?" he was asked.

"Possibly. I may change all my plans."

"Do you wish to make any statement?"

"I'll make one tomorrow about what I consider the best testimony in my behalf. But why are the public so interested in me?"

"They are interested—not from a legal but a sentimental point of view," it was suggested.

"Well, I'm going to the Panama Exposition first," he said. "And when I get back I am going to settle in Pittsburgh."

"Are you going to practice law?"

"No, I hate law. I am going into business."

Thaw was asked what kind of business he would take up and whether it would be the management of his estate. He replied with a laugh:

"Well, that depends on how much the lawyers leave me."

Says Father "Licked John D."

"My estate," he said in answer to a question, "consists largely of railroad stocks and bonds. My father was a railroad man, you know. He was interested in oil and licked John D."

"How about this Waters-Pierce stock you own—pretty valuable?"

"Well, that was through an accident," he said, referring to the increase in value since he acquired it.

"I don't know what my lawyers are going to leave me when this is over," he continued.

"It's been mighty expensive for the State as well as for me," he replied. "The citizens didn't want to pay Jerome or any one else, but they were not consulted. It was irksome to the taxpayers to pay their good money for something they didn't want, especially up State. I am saying this on information and belief, and my information has been exceptionally accurate."

"Is it true you hypnotized Dr. Flint?" a reporter asked with a smile.

Thaw laughed.

"I met him in the corridor and tipped my hat to him," he said. "He took his way off."

He illustrated the way Dr. Flint acted by picking up a hat.

"I saluted him in a jocular manner," he added. "I can't dislike such a genial old soul, although I ought to."

Thaw was asked if he was going to write his memoirs.

"Certainly not," he replied. "If I did, nobody would want to read them."

The proceedings in the courtroom yesterday, aside from the events described, included the summing up for the State by Mr. Cook, and for Thaw by Mr. Stanchfield, and Justice Hendrick's charge to the jury. The Justice's charge occupied but ten minutes. It gave no intimation of his beliefs.

"This is the only time in the history of the State," he said, "where the question of a man's sanity has been sent to a jury. Now, I want you to exclude any feeling of sympathy for this man or any feeling that may have been caused by emotion shown by his mother. I called you in an advisory capacity to aid me in reaching my decision. After all I must decide and I alone must accept the responsibility."

Charge to the Jury.

First, said the Justice, the jury must assume that Thaw was insane when he killed Stanford White, as he had been so adjudged, and also that he was insane at the time of the various habeas corpus proceedings, after which he was returned to Matteawan. He next told the jury that Thaw was not to be punished for any act he had committed even if the jury believed that he was a degenerate. The sole question, he said, was "Is Thaw sane now?"

"He is in Matteawan," said the Justice, "only to protect the public, and he is to be retained there so long as he is insane and his going at large would be unsafe. I charge you that the statement made here that the only way this court and jury can determine that Thaw is sane or insane is on the testimony of the alienists is not a fact. You must take into consideration all of the evidence, including that of the witnesses from New Hampshire, as well as the evidence of the alienists."

The Justice said that if it was shown that Thaw was suffering either from paranoia or constitutional inferiority with paranoiac trend, and that both were incurable, then he must be sent back to Matteawan.

Deputy Attorney General Cook summed up for the State, giving but forty-five minutes to his argument. He told the history of Thaw's family, pointing out that "his childhood was a fertile field for the trouble he has now; his maternal and paternal sides both show imbecility." He traced Thaw through Harvard, recalling his outbursts of violence testified to by roommates, and spoke of Thaw's studying law for a time and abandoning the pursuit.

"This man never completed anything in his life except the killing of Stanford White!" he exclaimed. "Consider the history of a man who wishes to reform New York, to search out and punish offenders against young girls. He was willing to live two years with a chorus girl, Evelyn Nesbit, in meretricious relations, and did so.

Mr. Cook defended the memory of Stanford White, saying that the charges which had been made against him were untrue. The mirrored room with its velvet swing never existed. He continued:

"But twice Thaw has produced this pure young girl of his to save himself by her story, hiding behind her skirts and the mirrors in White's studio. If all these things about Stanford White were true I would have thonught Stanford White in his way comparable to the United States Steel Corporation. But I come here and find him only a village blacksmith."

Mr. Cook dwelt for some time on the direct evidence of Thaw's insanity, and compared the prisoner's life with that of Stanford White's. Thaw's, he said, was a worthless, aimless existence. He asked the jury to aid in sending Thaw back to Matteawan, "not for the sake of punishing Thaw, but to protect society from him and Thaw from himself, and because it is right."

For Thaw, Mr. Stanchfield spoke nearly two hours. He paid considerable attention to the unwritten law, and passed on the fact that the McClure Commission, appointed at the first murder trial, had found Thaw sane. The notes written by Thaw at the time of his trial, which were produced at this proceeding as evidence of Thaw's insanity, said Mr. Stanchfield, were placed before the McClure Commission by counsel for Thaw as evidence of his sanity. He took up the story of Thaw's relations with Evelyn Nesbit.

"He offered her his hand and name, and took her to his home in Pittsburgh," he said. "I leave it to any of you gentlemen to decide whether by doing so he paid the fullest reparation in the power of man to pay for his improper relations with her.

The speaker scored Mr. Cook for failing to mention that Thaw, just before he killed Mr. White, had received word that Mr. White was attempting to get her away from him again.

"Can anyone doubt the truth of the story Evelyn Nesbit told Mr. Thaw?" he said. "This case is the story of a married libertine on the one hand and of a man who loved her well enough to give her his name."

Mr. Stanchfield laid great stress on the testimony of witnesses from New Hampshire and made a bitter attack upon Dr. Austin Flint, the State alienist. He spoke of Dr. Flint's statement that Thaw was trying to hypnotize him as a "ludicrous answer." Dr. Flint, he said, had pursued Thaw from the first and showed that he was vindictive and prejudiced. He charged that Mr. Cook didn't say much about "insanity," and added, with sarcasm:

"I don't blame him; he didn't have much that was true."

"But our strongest argument," he continued, "is the appearance of Thaw on the witness stand. On his appearance and manner I am going to stake the result of this trial. What man could go on the stand and have every act of his life held up to view by a hostile attorney and emerge from it with so little show of annoyance or so little loss of self-respect as Mr. Thaw did? I will close with the hope and expectation that you will give to Harry K. Thaw his liberty, so that he may resume the rights of every citizen—to return to his home in Pittsburgh and to the old mother who has stood by him."

Representatives of the Attorney General would make no statement at the conclusion of the trial, but said that something might be given out tomorrow by Attorney General Woodbury at Albany. Mr. Cook had gone to Albany to discuss the case with Mr. Woodbury, it was said.

Thaw Dines at the Waldorf.

Thaw dined last night at the Waldorf. In his party were Sheriff Grifenhagen, Joe Miller, a deputy, and John Boyer, Warden Hanley's man from the Tombs. The party arrived at 5:50 o'clock from Dr. Wendell Shiffo's office at 353 West Fifty-seventh Street, where Thaw had gone to have his hand treated for an injury suffered in a game of handball with a member of the Alimony Club at the Ludlow Street Jail. No one in the big dining room knew Thaw when he entered, but there was a general craning of necks when the waiters intimated who he was.

When Thaw left the room there was a patter of applause from the women in the room. Just before rising from the table Thaw said to reporters with a smile:

"You know it was erroneously reported, when it was known that I had eaten a Broadway dinner, that 'Thaw is back in his old haunts.' Now, gentlemen, that is hardly true. I was never an habitué of the white lights; in fact, I have only been in Rector's twice in my whole life. If you don't believe me ask the hallboys or Joe Smith, who knew me when I used to live in this hotel."

After dinner Thaw was taken back to the Ludlow Street Jail.

THAW'S CRIME AND TRIALS.

Long Litigation Since He Killed Stanford White in June, 1906.

Harry Kendall Thaw shot Stanford White at a theatrical performance on the roof of Madison Square Garden shortly after 11 o'clock on the evening of June 25, 1906. The architect was killed instantly, one shot entering the abdomen and another piercing the brain through the left eye.

The first murder trial was begun in the Supreme Court on Jan. 21, 1907. This trial was halted by District Attorney Jerome's effort to prove Thaw insane. The commission appointed decided Thaw was sane enough to stand trial. On April 7 the jury was discharged as unable to agree on a verdict. The second murder trial was begun on Jan. 6, 1908. Thaw was acquitted on the ground of insanity on Feb. 1, 1908. Justice Dowling committed him to Matteawan.

Less than three months after his commitment Thaw applied for a writ of habeas corpus. The hearing was held in May, 1908, and ended in his being remanded to Matteawan on May 25, 1908. He failed the following month in an effort to be transferred to the Middletown State Hospital, and two weeks later demanded a jury trial to establish his sanity. Justice Mills of the Supreme Court denied the motion, but the Appellate Division sustained his appeal on July 5, 1909.

Hearings in the second habeas corpus proceedings were begun July 12, 1909, and in the third on June 17, 1912, in both cases the Justice ruling that Thaw released would be a public menace. On March 1, 1913, Thaw obtained a new writ, but it was withdrawn by his counsel because of "the scandal over the attempted bribing of Dr. John E. Russell, Superintendent of Matteawan, which caused the conviction of a young lawyer, John N. Anhut of New York.

Thaw's sensational escape from Matteawan for his flight to Canada was made on Aug. 17, 1913. He was deported forcibly from Canada and arrested four hours afterward on a country road in New Hampshire. On Jan. 12, 1914, he was found sane by a commission there. On Dec. 21, 1914, the United States Supreme Court ruled that New Hampshire must surrender Thaw to New York to stand trial on the indictment for conspiracy growing out of his escape from Matteawan. He was acquitted here on March 13, 1915. Battles of his lawyers, carried through the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals, to get him back to New Hampshire failed, and he was ordered back to Matteawan, but meantime he had obtained another writ of habeas corpus, and under this, after opposition by the State to a jury trial, was begun the hearing which has just ended.

JEROME HAS NO COMMENT.

On Vacation in Lakeville and Not Interested in Thaw Case.

William Travers Jerome, who as District Attorney when Thaw shot White conducted the first prosecutions and has been prominent in fighting Thaw's attempts to gain his freedom, was at his country home, at Lakeville, Conn., yesterday, when the jury returned the verdict that Thaw was sane. An effort to reach him by telephone elicited an answer by his son. He was asked if the ex-District Attorney would make any comment on the verdict.

"My father is up here on his vacation," said young Mr. Jerome. "He has not been following the case in the newspapers, and knows nothing about it, neither has he any interest in it. Therefore, he has no statement of any kind to make regarding the outcome."

LITIGATION COST FORTUNES.

Thaw Family Alone Believed to Have Spent $750,000.

In the event that Justice Hendrick agrees with the jury which yesterday declared Harry K. Thaw sane, and sets him free, his action will bring to a close a fight for liberty which has lasted for nine years and twenty days. It has been estimated that the fight has cost the Thaw family $750,000, but it has been difficult to obtain definite information. The family retained lawyers with a disregard for expense. The State has been free in its expenditure of money also, and had used probably $200,000 to keep Thaw in confinement.

The murder trials were a heavy expense in the prosecution of Thaw, and the state until the present proceedings had retained special counsel to keep Thaw in confinement. Alienists were used at heavy expenses and W. T. Jerome received large fees to keep up the fight.

Thaw is the son of the late William Thaw of Pittsburgh, who left a fortune estimated at many millions of dollars. He gave his son Harry an allowance of but $2,500. Mrs. Thaw provided for him an income of $90,000.

Thaw leaving court after the verdict
UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

Thaw's mother, Aunt and sister—left to right Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. William Thaw, Mrs G.L. Carnegie PHOTO AMER. PRESS ASSOC.

The jury that found Harry Thaw sane—Upper row Paul J. Marks, Chester A. Bentley, Louis Cohn, Ignatz Spitzer, John Elliot, Charles A. Basil, William Newman. Lower row David Robinson, foreman; Adolph W Frisch, Maynard N. Miller, and Jesse L. Strauss.
AMER. PRESS ASSOC.

SHOTS END MAD RACE FOR 1ST AV. SPEEDER

Residents Run to Roadway as Policeman in Auto Sends Fusillade After Cyclist.

A LITTLE GIRL HIS VICTIM

Commissioner Tells Police to Seize Cars in Accidents—Test for Auto Owners.

A motor cycle dashed down First Avenue last night, and as it passed Ninety-second Street there was a crash, and a little girl trying to cross the avenue lay unconscious in its wake. A cry went up from the crowd that had witnessed the accident. The driver of the machine gave one look back, then bent over his levers and the motor cycle jumped forward with increased speed down the avenue.

Patrolman Finken of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, on duty two blocks below, saw the crowd and heard the shouts of men and women demanding the speeder's capture.

By that time the motor cycle was almost on him. He stood in the roadway with uplifted arm, but the driver did not stop, and he had to jump to avoid being struck. Luckily an automobile was passing. Finken jumped upon its running board, pointed to the speeding machine, drew his revolver, and in a moment the automobile was after the fugitive.

Three shots into the air stopped the fugitive, who gave his name as Leo Jamitz of 583 East 147th Street. He was locked up charged with felonious assault.

In the meantime Dr. Weiss has been called on an ambulance of the Reception Hospital to attend the injured girl, who was Florence Daly, 9 years old, of 1,767 First Avenue. She was found badly bruised about the legs and body, and it was feared, had sustained concussion of the brain.

TO SEIZE ACCIDENT AUTOS.

Police Experts Will Search for Defects—Test Wanted for All Drivers.

Police Commissioner Woods issued new rules yesterday for the guidance of the police in automobile accident cases. The men are instructed especially to seize the car if the accident appears to have been caused by any defect of mechanism and hold it for examination by an expert of the Police Department.

Mr. Woods's new rules were made public coincident with the publication by the Department of Health of a statement dealing with automobile accidents here. It reads:

"In June last 34 persons were killed in the streets of New York City by automobiles, an increase of 70 per cent. over June, 1914. This increase is not exceptional. It is only a reflection of the steady increase in this class of accidents going on for several years.

"In the first six months of this year 152 lives were needlessly sacrificed. This loss of life entailed an immense economical loss. A conservative estimate is that one person among ten injured dies. Under this ratio, in the six months of 1915, 1,520 persons were injured by automobiles.

"Under the highways law of the State any owner or any member of the family of an owner is permitted to drive a motor car. The question of mental or physical capacity does not enter, and yet there is no doubt about the risk involved."

TWO NAVAL OFFICERS ALLOWED TO RESIGN

But Daniels Makes It Plain That the Privilege Will Be Restricted Henceforth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Daniels today announced that he had decided to accept the resignations of William B. Ferguson, Jr., and John E. Otterson, two prominent naval constructors of the navy, who offered their resignations several weeks ago, to accept more lucrative employment with private concerns. This is in line with the action by Secretary Garrison yesterday, when he accepted the resignation of two ordnance experts of the army, who will ally themselves with private munition-making firms. Naval Constructor Ferguson has been stationed at the Washington Navy Yard, and Naval Constructor Otterson was stationed at the New York Navy Yard. The former is from North Carolina and is a brother of Homer L. Ferguson, of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company.

The matter of these resignations had been pending several weeks, and, in considering each case solely on its merits, Secretary Daniels said he had obtained the opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy and of the latter's immediate predecessor in that office, both of whom held that the President had the right to reject the resignations of naval officers.

Mr. Daniels said that he accepted both resignations regretfully, holding as he did that officers educated at the Government's expense ought to give their services to the Government as they were needed. However, belief had grown up among officers that they had a moral right to resign, in time of peace, after they had served in the Navy a reasonable length of time, and that he hesitated about changing that custom in these cases.

"I confess," said Mr. Daniels, "that there are two sides to this question. These two officers had, at the suggestion of the Navy Department, prior to their appointment to the Construction Corps of the United States Navy, signed an agreement engaging themselves to serve in the Navy of the United States for eight years. This special agreement was required of all officers who, subsequent to graduation from the Naval Academy, took special courses at the Institute of Technology at the expense of the Government in order to qualify them for their duties in the Construction Corps. Both officers had served the specified eight years.

"Soon after I assumed office, the then Judge Advocate General of the Navy, by my direction, prepared an opinion upon this question, and his conclusion was that the matter of accepting resignations is discretionary with the President. Accordingly, I have since made it a practice to consider each resignation on its own merits and to recommend acceptance by the President where not prejudicial to the Government's interests and to disapprove the resignation in other cases.

"If one officer of the navy has the absolute right to have his resignation accepted by the President, then every other officer of the navy has the same right, and, instead of the President being the Commander in Chief, as he is called by the Constitution, he would be subject to the will of every officer in the service, the youngest of whom would be in a position at any time to dictate the terms and conditions upon which he would continue to serve.

"In most cases, the officers who desire to resign are those who have been educated at the expense of the Government and have been trained in special lines of technical work which fit them for lucrative employment in private life. It is evident that these are the officers who can least be spared and who, at the same time, owe most to the Government in the matter of rendering the service for which they have been trained."

The Secretary's detailed statement seems to be intended as notice that resignations may not be readily accepted in the future.

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GREENHUT OFFERS CASH SETTLEMENT

Gives Merchandise Creditors an Option of Taking 27½ Per Cent. of Their Claims.

TRUSTEES FAVOR THE PLAN

Proposition Is to Buy Back by Next February the Stock Accepted by Claimants in New Store.

The trustees of the creditors of the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company, through Alfred A. Cook, yesterday made public the details of the plan for the settlement of the debts and the reorganization of the store which had been approved by counsel representing a great majority of the creditors. The announcement was made in two letters, one efrom J. B. Greenhut to the Trustees, in which he agreed to allow the merchandise creditors a choice between 12½ per cent. of their claims in cash, with the remainder in stock in the reorganized store, and 27½ per cent. of their claims in cash with no stock in the store company. The other letter, which was from the Trustees to Captain Greenhut, set forth their position.

Mr. Cook also gave out circular letters from the two committees of merchandise creditors, urging all the creditors to accept one or the other of Captain Greenhut's offers. As the membership of the committee includes a large majority of the merchandise creditors, and as most of those creditors who have not affiliated themselves with either committee have taken no active part in the negotiations of the last few weeks, it is thought the proposed plan will be generally acceptable.

More than 90 per cent. of the bondholding creditors have agreed to the plan through their counsel, and Cornelius W. Wickersham, counsel for the Monmouth Securities Company, the largest single bondholder, which is owned by Captain Greenhut's family, yesterday expressed his approval.

A decree of sale that would permit the reorganization was presented to Referee Peter B. Olney Tuesday, and he has it under advisement. A small minority of bondholders, represented by Morris J. Hirsch and M. E. Caylor, have entered opposition to the decree, and the two lawyers filed their briefs with the referee yesterday.

Captain Greenhut's Offer.

Th letter from Captain Greenhut to the Trustees follows:

New York, July 10, 1915.

Messrs. Walter. C. Noyes, William A. Marble and Alfred A. Cook, as Trustees in Bankruptcy for J. B. Greenhut Company.

Dear Sirs: I have given serious thought to your suggestion that I endeavor to create a situation where the creditors of the J. B. Greenhut Company who do not desire to retain the shares of stock offered to them under the plan that has been promulgated for the reorganization of the affairs of the company, can dispose of the same for cash.

I recognize that you make this suggestion mainly with the view, as you expressed it to me, of avoiding, if you consistently can, the breaking up of the organization and the throwing out of employment of some 3,300 men and women, boys and girls.

I have been informed that the creditors who have been unwilling to accept the plan of reorganization as heretofore presented have based their opposition largely on a doubt as to the future of the business and the value of the shares of stock offered under the plan. I am not only confident as to the future, but I am moved, no less than you, by a desire to prevent the loss of employment to so many efficient and deserving people, particularly at this time and under present conditions.

I am therefore prepared to make such arrangements that those merchandise creditors who do not desire to retain the shares of stock offered under the plan may by accepting the all-stock proposition dispose of the shares so allotted to them at a purchase price equal to 27½ per cent. of the principal of their claims. Creditors taking the all-tock proposition are to have the right at any time up to Feb. 1, 1916, to dispose of their shares and to receive therefor 27½ per cent. of the principal of their claims and full arrangements are to be made to take over any stock so offered.

In addition, I am prepared to make like arrangements in the case of such creditorsa accept the part cash and part stock proposition under the plan, that if they do not desire to retain the shares so acquired, they may dispose of same at any time after Jan. 1, 1916, and on or before Feb. 1, 1916, for a sum equal to 15 per cent. of the principal of their claims in cash, so that in such event they will ultimately receive a total cash payment of 27½ per cent. of the principal of their claims.

The foregoing offer is of course conditioned upon the plan of reorganization being carried through and with the consent of a sufficient number of creditors of the company to make the plan a success.

I wish to assure you of my appreciation of the interest which you have shown in the matter of the continuance of the business and of your courtesies to me. VBery sincerely yours. J. B. GREENHUT.

Approved by Trustees.

Here is the reply of the trustees:

New York, July 12, 1915.

J. B. Greenhut, Esq., New York, N. Y.

Dear Captain Greenhut: We have your letter of July 10 and are pleased that you have concluded to afford an opportunity whereby the merchandise creditors of the J. B. Greenhut Company who do wish to retain the shares of stock offered them under the plan promulgated for the reorganization of the affairs of the company, may dispose of such shares for cash, and we have already made knor the contents of your communication to the committee acting for the various interests.

We have felt justified in going beyond what may possibly be regarded as the strict letter of our duties as trustees in making our suggestion to you, as we have for some time been strongly impressed with the view that some consideration was dut to the employes of the company whose spirit of cooperation and loyalty has been so splendidly exhibited during our administration.

We take this opportunity to record our satisfaction at the way in which all information desired on our part has been cheerfully furnished and to express our appreciation of the co-operation and support goven to us by you and your associates. VBery truly yurs.

WILLIAM A. MARBLE,
WALTER C. NOYES,
ALFRED A. COOK.

Creditors Favor Plan.

The Independent Creditors' Committee, which opposed the original reorganization plan offered by the Greenhut Interests, in its letter to the creditors, made public yesterday, said:

We regard the 27½ per cent. cash offer as a reasonable and fair settlement of the claims of the general creditors.

This committee will not attempt to decide for the creditors it represents whether they will accept this offer of 27½ cents cash or not, although it is of opinion that the sum offered represents as large an amount as the general creditors would get through liquidation. It asks for instructions from every creditor with whom it is in communication as to how to vote his claim, and its further steps in the matter will be governed by the wishes of the creditors it represents. If the offer is unacceptable to any large body of the creditors it will be understand, be withdrawn.

The Creditors' Protective Committee, which approved the original reorganization plan without the 27½ per cent. option, in its letter yesterday said in effect that the added option was for the benefit of those creditors who had no faith in the success of the reorganized store and that this should make the proposed settlement more generally acceptable.

Referee Olney last night announced the appointment of three appraisers to ascertain the value of the assets of the bankrupt. Those named were William L. De Forest, who will appraise the real estate, and Andrew N. Nellsen and Augustus Phillips, who will appraise the merchandise and other assets. The last named two were recommended by the trustees.

SEEK TO TAX JITNEYS.

Hoboken Bus Owners Say Proposed Law Will Ruin Their Business.

An ordinance, which, if passed, will drive the jitney buses in Hoboken out of business, according to the complaints of the bus owners, was brought before the City Commissioners of Hoboken yesterday for their consideration. The ordinance would require the owner of every bus to put up a bond of $5,000 to cover possible compensation for injuries to persons and property and to pay a tax of from $100 to $00 a year according to the seating capacity of the bus.

The form in which the ordinance was presented is said to be only tentative and the revised proposed statute will come up before the Commissioners for a first reading next week. The bus owners will demand a public hearing on it and will fight it on the ground that it is in the interest of the Public Service Corporation, which operates the street cars of Hoboken. The bus men have even gone so far as to say that they will ask for a recall vote should the ordinance be passed.

The bus owners regard the fight against the ordinance as but another battle in the war between them and the street car company. An earlier attack on the bus business made yesterday was more direct. About 100 of the motormen who drie the Hoboken street cars went to the offices of the Commissioners and urged them to restrict the number and speed of the busses, saying that the operation of street cars was made difficult and dangerous by the busses, which not only traveled at excessive speed but encraoched upon the right of way of the cars.

Two Held for Zinn Murder.

After Deputy Police Inspector Lord, Inspector Faurot, Captain Deevy of the Detective Bureau and Assistant District Attorney Follette had spent most of Tuesday night and yesterday morning questioning three men whom Detectives Corrao and Castano had brought to Police Headquarters, two of them were held in connection with the murder, on April 5, of Otto Zinn, a restaurant keeper at 56 Third Avenue, and two of his helpers. The prisoners said they were Vincenzo Licata of Rockaway and Gaetano Roinano of 435 East Third Street. Coroner Hellenstein held them without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Rose Coghlan Free of Debt.

Rose Coghlan, the actress, appeared before Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court yesterday and obtained a discharge from the bankruptcy proceedings that she voluntarily went into last February. None of her creditors appeared to oppose the discharge and Miss Cogland is now free from the debts that she said were distressing her throughout the greater part of the Winter. These debts were largely for marginal losses in stock speculations. Her liabilities were $9,538 and her assets were estimated at $100. Miss Coghlan took refuge in the bankruptcy courts to escape supplementary proceedings that had been instituted against her.

MORE BANK CONTROL OPPOSED BY MORGAN

F. L. Stetson, Firm's Counsel, Suggests German Spies Might Have Chance in Close Supervision.

REFERS TO WAR CONTRACTS

His Talk Made Before Convention Committee at Albany—Richards Favors Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 14.—On the ground that it might afford an opportunity for German spies to obtain information in connection with the purchase of war supplies for the Allies in this country, Francis Lynde Stetson, representing the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., appeared before the Constitutional Convention Committee on Banking and Insurance this afternoo to oppose a proposal to incorporate in the revised Constitution a grant of authority that would give the State Superintendent of Banks much broader powers of supervision over private bankers.

In voicing his suspicion, Mr. Stetson aparently spoke on the spur of the moment. Samuel H. Beach, a member of the committee, who is President of the Rome Savings Bank, and was Chairman of a subcommittee of the Committee on Banks which drew up the proposal, twice or thrice in the course of a speech expressed his conviction that it would be a good thing if the State Superintendent of Banks could exercise a closer "espionage" over the conduct of private bankers. Mr. Beach meant supervision.

"Mr. Beach, speaking out of the fullness of his heart, referred to the opportunity it would afford the Superintendent of Banks for exercising espionage, over private bankers," said Mr. Stetson.

"Now, that is what we would like to avoid just at present, at least as long as this war is in progress. The firm I represent is the fiscal agent of the three greatest powers engaged on one side of the struggle in the purchase of munitions of war. Now we all know that Mr. Richards, the present banking superintendent, is a benevolent neutral. But suppose that our present transactions should be subjected to espionage by some one else, say some employe of Mr. Richards's department, who might not be bombproof, or proof against asphyxiating gases. I tremble to think of the mischief that might be wrought."

Mr. Stetson said the State should not practice intrusion in cases where there was no cause for intrusion.

"The private banking business should not be treated as an outlaw any more than any other business in the State of New York," said Mr. Stetson.

The banking department now exercises supervision over State banks and trust companies, over savings banks and over incorporated concerns doing a priate banking busines. But little or no control is given the department over private bankers not incorporated.

The purpose of the proposal discussed at the hearing before the committee today is threefold. It proposes to make the State Superintendent of Banks a constitutional officer and thus render him immune against political attack and arbitrary removal through legislative action. It would write into the Constitution the powers conferred upon the State Superintendent of Banks in connection with the supervision of banks, trust companies and incorporated banking concerns by the new banking law enacte din 1913 and thus place the repeal of those powers beyond the reach of another Legislature. And, in addition, it would extend his powers of supervision so that private persons conducting an unincorporated business using the name "Bank" in connection with it and receiving deposits from the people would be as much within the control of the Banking Department as are other banking institutions.

Mr. Stetson directed his principal attack against a clause conferring these latter powers on the Banking Superintendent.

Mr. Richards himself urged that his powers of supervision be protected against legislative assault, and that the private bankers be made amenable to the Banking Department with regard to the conduct of their business.

Ex-Supreme Court Justice B. J. Lebeouf of this city and ex-Senator T. Harvey Ferris of Utica urged that the State Superintendent of Banks be made a Constitutional officer and that he be given constitutional assurance of the increased powers he regards essential for successful and complete supervision of the banking business. Mr. Lebeouf, who was a member of the State commission which drafted the revised banking law, expressed the opinion, however, that the Constitution should contain nothing but a clause assuring him general and unqualified jurisdiction, and that the manner in which he should exercise this jurisdiction should be left to the Legislature to determine.

Mr. Richards filed letters from three of his predecessors: Frederick D. Kilburn, Charke Williams, and George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., indorsing his plan.

William H. Seward, Jr., grandson of Lincoln's Secretary of tSate, and head of a private banking concern at Auburn, and John B. Pine, a New York lawyer, appeared for the State Private Bankers' Association to oppose the proposal, and to recommend that the question of regulation be made the object of legislative rather than Constitutional enactment.

Again the convention had only a brief session today in order to give the standing committees opportunity to continue their work.

Delegate Lemuel Ely Quigg got up today to move an objection to the Saturday session. Last week the convention voted to work six days a week. Mr. Quigg told the convention that at the session last Saturday only a score or so of the 186 delegates were in attendance and no business whatever was transacted. Mr. Quigg moved that when the convention adjourned on Friday it adjourn until Monday night. He said he would call up his motion for debate at the session on Friday.

FOR PERPETUAL FRANCHISES.

Barnes Committee Firm Against Proposal to Limit Grants.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 14.—Clamor against the granting of perpetual franchises has made no impression on the Constitutional Convention Committee on Legislative Powers of which William Barnes is Chairman. Two votes already taken on a proposal to erect a constitutional prohibition against such grants have been taken in the committe. Both times the proposal was defeated, receiving five votes on one occasion and seven votes on the other. A proposal cannot be budged from Br. Barnes's Committee by less than nine votes, under a rule proposed to the convention by Mr. Barnes himself.

The votes were taken in connection with a proposal presented by ex-Mayor Low of New York at the request of the Citizens' Union. Mr. Barnes today appointed a sub-committe of which W. M. K. Olcott is Chairman, and James A. Foley, the Democratic Senator from Charles F. Murphy's district, is one of the three members, to draft an amendment to meet the sentiment in Mr. Barnes's Committee.

The Low proposal prohibits municipal authorities from granting franchises in perpetuity. It provides for indeterminate franchises without time limit, but permitting the municipal authorities to resume control of the franchise on terms to be defined in the original grant.

William M. Ivins appeared before the committee today and urged that in the recapture of franchises by municipalities provision should be made for paying the retiring corporation sufficient compensation to make up for the loss of the franchise as well as a fair return on the money expended in operation.

Former Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan said he would oppose any proposition permitting the city to recapture a franchise for the purpose of municipal operation.

Prominent lawyers, who are members of the Constitutional Convention, expressed surprise at a motion made by Mr. Barnes today to place on the general orders calendar of the convention a proposal that, it is alleged, would open the way for corporations to come to the Legislature and get franchises and exclusive privileges through special legislation. The proposal which bears the name of former United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham, provides among other things for eliminating from the constitution the clauses prohibiting the Legislature from passing special or local bills granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks; granting to any private corporation, association, or individual any exclusive privilege immunity or franchise whatever.

In another section of the Wickersham proposal it is provided that special legislation for these purposes may be enacted by the Legislature only upon petition in writing signed by one or more persons actually interested in the measure and setting forth the reasons for requesting the enactment.

Mr. Wickersham has explained in the convention that he presented the proposal merely "as a suggestion for the committee dealing with the subject" (Mr. Barnes' Committee). The committee, it was learned today, decided to report the proposal at the urgent personal request of Mr. Barnes.

TO DISCUSS DEATH PENALTY.

Committee Will Report Anti-Capital Punishment Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 14.—The proposal to abolish capital punishment in this State, which was introduced recently by Charles H. Betts, a Republican delegate from Wayne County, will be a topic of discussion on the floor of the Constitutional Convention after all. While it ah dbeen generally assumed that the measure would be killed in committee, it was learned today that it would be reported to the convention "for consideration."

This action was taken by the Bill of Rights Committe, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman, at an executive meeting. Mr. Marshall himself, who was one of the counsel in the Frank case, voted to have the convention discuss the proposal in open session. It was really a tie vote of 5 to 5, but as Thomas V. O'Connor of Erie, an absent member, had signified his intention to support the motion to report the Betts proposal, it was let through.

Here is the vote in detail: For reporting the proposal for consideration: Louis Marshall, William M. K. Olcott, both of New York; Richard H. Curran of Rochester, Alfred G. Reeves of Brooklyn, and John N. Vanderlyn of Kingston. Against: President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell, District Attorney Francis Martin of the Bronx, former Presiding Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the Appellate Division, John W. Weed of Queens, and George H. Bence of Herkimer.

When the Betts proposal is reported to the convention it will come coupled with two supplementary proposals. One of these would reserve the right to juries to include in their verdicts a recommendation that the death penalty be inflicted in aggravated cases. The other will prohibit a grant of executive clemency in the form of a pardon or commutation of sentence in the case of any person convicted of murder in the first degree except as new evidence tends to establish his innocence.

RILEY VISITS WHITMAN.

Governor Denies He Has Asked for Superintendent's Resignation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 14.—For reasons best known to himself, Governor Whitman is delaying the much talked of change in the head of the State Prisons Department. He held a conference today with Superintendent of Prisons Riley, after which the Governor stated that he asked for neither Superintendent Riley's nor Warden Osborne's resignation.

Asked if he contemplated requesting Riley to resign, the Governor replied that he had no such intention at the present time. He said that he and the Superintendent discussed prison matters, principally the transfer of convicts from Sing Sing to up-State prisons. Sing Sing's population, he said, would soon be reduced from its present number of 1,608 to 1,450 so that every inmate would have a cell to himself. Auburn Prison, the Governor said, was overcrowded, some of the inmates having to occupy cots in the corridors. There are more than 400 unoccupied new cells in Great Meadow Prison and these will be filled by transfers from Sing Sing and Auburn.

Superintendent Riley, whose health is not robust, came out smiling from the conference, and said to the newspaper men:

"I did not offer to resign, nor was any suggestion of my retiring made."

Shortly after the conference the Governor motored to Round Lake, where he attended the Summer School there. As Great Meadow Prison is not far distant, it was suggested that the Governor might drop in on Warden Homer. This theory was dispelled by William A. Orr, private secretary to the Governor, who is talked of for Riley's place, saying:

"When the Governor goes to Great Meadow I shall accompany him."

The Governor had nothing to say about the visit of the Commissioners of Prisons to Sing Sing yesterday and their recommendations that there be no doubling-up in cells and that all ill convicts be sent to the prison hospital at Dannemora. This commission can enforce its recommendations by Supreme Court orders.

CARRANZA PROMISES TO PROTECT CAPITAL

Says Gonzales Will Guarantee Order There—Amnesty Decree to be Issued.

VILLISTAS KEEP UP HOPE

They Officially Assert That Obregon's Forces Have Been Isolated by Their Chief.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—While awaiting fulfillment of the Carransista promises to maintain order and relieve distress while setting up a Government in Mexico City, officials here are keenly interested in the campaign in Central Mexico between the armies of Obregon and Villa. Defeat of the Villista army would gratly simplify the situation of the Carransistas, but defeat of Obregon in a decisive fashion would seriously embarrass those who have taken over control in Mexico City. The occupation of the capital has no military or strategic value, though at this time it will prove an asset of value to the Carranza forces if they are able to preserve order and relieve distress.

Señor Llorente, Chief of the Villa Agency here, tonight denied the contention of Carranza that occupation of Mexico City meant the early collapse of the Villista movement, and issued a statement asserting that the Obregon forces had been isolated in Central Mexico. If this is true, Carranza's occupation of Mexico City will be threatened from the north.

Señor Arredondo, the Carranza agent, received this morning this cablegram from his Chief:

Referring to the occupation of Mexico City, General Pablo Gonzales will afford all kinds of guarantees to natives and foreigners and has instructions from me to severely punish crimes against property. With the capture of the City of Mexico, the Constitutionalist Party has given proof of its superiority over the reaction and that it has overpowered it. Within a few days I will, in my capacity of First Chief, issue an amnesty law in an endeavor to have those who are in eror return to the good path and to restore peace and order in the Republic.

Signed V. CARRANZA.

State Department advices from Mexico City today reported the capital quiet with order prevailing and trains arriving from Vera Cruz with food. Stores and banks had not been reopened, pending arrangements for currency circulation. Consul General Shanklin cabled that General Gonzalez had given preference to provision trains over troop trains and that arrangements for soup kitchens to relieve the capital's destitute were progressing.

Carranza has ordered the erection of a wireless station at Chapultepec to insure constant communication between Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

Trouble has arisen again in Yucatan over the sisal situation. American purchasers, principally the Internation Harvester Company, complained to the State Department today that the Carranza forces had cut them off from exporting their products at Progreso.

Representatives of the Harvester Company said dock privileges were denied them at Progreso, and therefore they could not ship the sisal purchased long ago. Some time ago the Carranza autorities, who are said to control a large stock of sisal which they seek to sell to foreign purchasers, denied cars to the American buyers. Then the Americans got their sisal to the docks by mule teams and other conveyances, but it is now asserted that the use of the docks for loading is denied them.

AMERICAN AVIATOR KILLED.

Capt. Mattery Falls 5,000 Feet While Scouting for Villa's Army.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Captain William A. Mattery, an American aviator, has been killed by a fall of 5,000 feet while on duty with General Villa's army in Mexico, according to a telegram received today by Ray Harroun, former automobile racer, from Jack O'Leary, another aviator with Villa.

Mattery's home was in Chicago.

The 107 to Nominate Aldermen.

The Fusion Committee of 107 which nominated Mayor Mitchel and the other fusion officials in 1913 is planning to enter the Aldermanic fight this Fall. Norman Hapgood, Chairman of the committee, said yesterday that he had talked with the members of the fusion administration and that it was apparent that another fusion Board of Aldermen would be necessary to carry out the good work started by the Mitchel administration.

SAVING FOR THE FUTURE

"START early and save consistently" is good advice when providing for the future.

A small amount invested regularly each month in the Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates we sell will yield 4½% interest from the first day.

Principal and interest guaranteed.

Let us explain the plan.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

EMPTY POCKETS
By RUPERT HUGHES
Want to Forget the War?
Want to Forget the Heat?
READ
EMPTY POCKETS
"A Story of Today"
HARPER & BROTHERS

Broadway and 33d Street
GIMBELS
Store Opens 8:30 Closes 5:30

Great Events for Today in the SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Sale

Market conditions are very favorable for making good purchases for ready cash. Weather has been "off"—makers are "long" of Summer goods. We have picked and chosen—and BOUGHT the best the market affords—far under value. So,

The House of Fashion Is Also the House of Economy

Even such great stocks as SIMPSON-CRAWFORD'S couldn't withstand such buying as the last ten days have shown—unheard of! But these special purchases and our own—almost $6,000,000—stocks provide ever fresh resources.

A Sale of Men's Suits

$14 — For grades that were $25 & $28
$19 — For grades that were $30 & $32
$23.50 — For grades that were $35 to $45

Description is impracticable. All we can say in the face of so comprehensive an assortment, is that every good style, every desirable material in seasonable weights, every popular color and effect is represented in a full range of sizes

$8.50 Genuine "Palm Beach" Suits at $5
Men's $10 Sport Coats, $7.50 — Fourth Floor

OLUS
The Manufacturer's Clean-Up of Men's Union Suits
65c for SECONDS of the $1, $1.25 and $1.50 qualities
95c for FIRST qualities, usually priced $2, $2.25 & $2.50
Distinguish, please. The Suits at 65c have each some trifling imperfection, such as a dropped stitch or a spot of oil. Materials are fine crossbar nainsooks and madras weaves. The Suits at 95c are absolutely PERFECT in every detail and are pure silk, silk-striped weaves and highly mercerized fabrics. Main Floor

500 Black Silk Blouses
Many Suitable for Mourning
$3.95 to $5 Japanese Silk Blouses at $2.95 and $3.95
With fronts that are embroidered in black, box pleated, fine cluster tucks, yoke and pocket effects, and many with two-in-one collars.
$5 to $6.95 Crepe de Chine Blouses at $1.95 and $2.95
Long and short sleeve Blouses. The majority are all black, but a few with fine white organdie collar and cuffs.
$5.95 Black Dotted Lace Blouses over white, at $2.95.
$6.95 Black Net and Shadow Lace Blouses, at $3.95.
$8.95 Black Shadow Lace Blouses over flesh color chiffon, at $5.
$14.75 Black Embroidered Net over White Chiffon, at $8.95. Third Floor

Women's $8.50 Black Satin Bathing Suits at $5
This belted model with a full circular skirt is one of the most becoming models of the season, both to stout and slender women.
Black Hemstitching the Only Trimming
Hemstitching on collar, cuffs, belt and short cap sleeves.
$5 Black Satin Bathing Suits at $3.95
Fastens full length of front, coat style, and has broad silk sash of black-and-white or blue-and-white stripes or plain sashes of rose, blue or green. Sizes 34 to 44. Third Floor

400 Odd Chairs and Rockers—At Half and Less
A collection made from the Simpson-Crawford stock and our own, of chairs for bedroom and dining room in mahogany, Circassian walnut, oak and enamel finish. For example:
$10.75 Rockers, $5 — Of mahogany, in graceful design.
$11 Chairs, $5.50 — Mahogany; for the dressing table.
$13.50 Rockers, $7 — Of Circassian walnut, inlaid
$32 Chairs, $16 — Louis XVI. bedroom chairs of Circassian walnut.
$15.25 Chairs, $7.50 — Chippendale model dining room chairs, of mahogany.
$10.50 Chairs, $5.25 — "Early English" side chairs. Eighth Floor

Theodore Haviland "Open Stock" China, ⅓ Less
From the Simpson-Crawford Stocks.
The White and Gold "Romeo" Shape
Has two heavy bands of stippled coin gold.
Plates, 15c and 25c. Formerly $5 to $9 a dozen.
$3 Coffee Pots, $1. $2.50 Sauce Boats, 75c.
$5 Soup Tureens, $1. $2 Butter Dishes, 50c.
50c Egg Cups, 15c.
The Theodore Haviland "Plain Shape" China.
With the pink floral spray pattern.
Bouillon Cups and Saucers, 25c. Regularly $4.50 a dozen.
$2 Covered Dishes, 75c.
$5.25 Soup Tureens, $1.
$3.50 (doz.) Soup Plates, 10c.
$3 Meat Dishes, $1.50.
$1.25 Salad Bowls, 50c.
35c Pickle Dishes, 15c.
$1.25 Sauce Boats, 50c.
$30 Imported China Dinner Sets, 100 Pieces, at $15.
Pretty floral spray design. Gold on edge. Fifth Floor

$15 Full Size 50-lb. "Ostermoor" Layer-Felt Mattresses, $9.75
Of the exact quality made by the Ostermoor Co. for the Simpson-Crawford Store. Made with a roll edge. Other 50-lb. full size roll edge mattresses from $6.50 (usually $9) to $15 (usually $23.)
$23.80 to $43.65 Hair Mattresses, $18.55 to $37.50
$15 to $25 Box Springs, now $12 to $20 Seventh Floor

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.
Fashionable Mid-Season Apparel
at mere fractions of former prices
$25 TO $45 SUMMER DRESSES—$12 & $18
Delightful cool styles, of fine sheer materials.
$10 TO $22 OUTING SKIRTS, $6, $9, $12
Typically suitable for golf, tennis or other outing wear.
$45 TO $75 SHANTUNG COATS, $18, $25
Suitable for motor wear or promenade.
$75 TO $95 SILK SUITS—$35
Outing styles of pongee—also handsome semi-dress styles of taffeta or faille.
$35 TO $45 LINEN SUITS—$12 & $22
Unusually smart models, in fashionable weaves.
$45 TO $65 CLOTH SUITS—AT $19
Very smart utility and semi-dress models.
$20 TO $30 MID-SEASON HATS AT $10
Beautiful beach and garden styles.
$10 TO $25 BLOUSES—$5, $8, $10
Of linen, smart sheer fabrics and lace.
CRETONNE PARASOLS WITH HATS TO MATCH—$25 UP
SILK PARASOLS AND NOVELTIES AT HALF PRICE

Special for Women

IN a sleeveless evening gown—or in sports-clothes—the modern woman as a matter of good grooming sees to it that her underarm is as smooth as her face.

And she doesn't use the more or less harmful and unsatisfactory depilatories. Her demand for a Gillette adapted to her own use has led to this new model—

Milady Decollete Gillette
(Your dealer can supply you today)

She finds she need use it only occasionally and she knows by experience that its use does not in any way roughen the skin or coarsen the hair.

Of dainty size, in 14-K gold plate, enclosed in French Ivory case, lined with velvet and satin in Purple, Old Rose, Green or Old Gold—Milady Decollete Gillette is a most attractive toilet article. It will be found with the toilet goods in department stores, also in jewelry and drug stores and the foremost woman's specialty shops. The price is $5.

Shown by good dealers everywhere

For full particulars about Milady Decollete Gillette and its use, write us direct

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO.
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

ARTHUR G. SEDGWICK COMMITS SUICIDE

Prominent New Yorker Evades Attendant and Kills Himself in a Pittsfield Hotel.

WAS ILL FOR SOME TIME

His Friends Say That Leroy Dresser's Self-Destruction Prompted Sedgwick's Deed.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, July 14.—Arthur George Sedgwick of 8 East Tenth Street, New York, shot and killed himself in the Hotel Wendell in this city this afternoon. He was assigned to a room in the hotel just after noon, and had not been in the apartment more than twenty minutes when he was found dead.

Mr. Sedgwick left Stockbridge this morning with his nurse, and they were brought here in an automobile by Dennis Morrissey of Stockbrige, who had driven him to this city on numerous other occasions. Upon his arrival in this city Mr. Sedgwick went to the Hotel Wendell, where he left his nurse, saying he would return in a few minutes.

An investigation which was made after Mr. Sedgwick's body was found, disclosed the fact that he went from the hotel to a hardware store, where he purchased a 38-calibre Colt. automatic revolver and a box of cartridges. He told the clerk in the store that he intended to get some target practice.

Shortly after noon Mr. Sedgwick returned to the hotel and asked to be assigned to a room, saying that he was tired and wanted to lay down. He was assigned to a room. About fifteen minutes later one of the maids in the hotel heard a revolvero shot and informed the management of the hotel.

Mr. Sedgwick had locked himself in his room, and when the door was finally opened he was found sitting in a chair in front of a mirror. He had fired a shot through his right temple. The bullet came out on the right side of his head and ecbedded itself in the wall. Dr. Henry Colt, Medical Examiner, was notified, and ordered the body removed to an understaking establishment.

The reason for Mr. Sedgwick's act is unknown. He appeared to be unusually cheerful today and, according to his nurse, there was no occasion to watch his actions.

Mr. Sedgwick had been a Summer resident of Stockbridge for several years, occupying Miss Virginia Butler's villa, the Nunnery, on the Stockbridge main street. He was a member of the Stockbridge Golf and Tennis Club and the Casino, and a liberal contributor to charitable organizations of the town.

Mr. Sedgwick was stricken with pneumonia in New York last April, and arrived here later this year than has been his custom. He had, however, been gradually improving.

A number of theories have been advanced here as the possible reason for Mr. Sedgwick's suicide. They are ill health, worry over the condition of his daughter, Miss Grace Sdgwick, who was committd to a sanitarium early in the Spring suffering from a mental trouble, and the suicide of Leroy Dresser in New York recently.

Mr. Sedgwick's daughter has always been with him on his visits here of late years in Stockbridge, and he noted her absence and commented upon it every day. Of late it is said the reports of her condition have not been encouraging. Another daughter, Mrs. Arthur Swann, is in New York, having left here last week for a short stay there.

The theory that the death of Mr. Dresser influenced Mr. Sedgwick's act is held as the most likely one here. Mr. Dresser was a brother of Mrs. George Grenville Merrill, who lives at Cross Roads, which adjoins the Nunnery. Mr. Dresser was often in Stockbridge on former seasons, and was entertained by Mr. Sedgwick on numerous occasions. Dr. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill are now in New York attending the funeral of Mr. Dresser.

Last Summer, while returning from a dinner in Stockbridge, Mr. Sedgwick's carriage was wrecked by an automobile, and he was thrown out. He was confined for a long time as a result of the injuries he received in this accident. Several of his friends in Stockbridge said this afternoon that he had never been in the samemental condition since this accident.

Arthur George Sedgwick was 71 years old, and the member of a prominent New York family. He retired from active business several years ago, and had devoted himself recently to writing. He was a graduate of Harvard, and enlisted in the Civil War. During this conflict he was taken prisoner at Deep Bottom, Va., and sent to Libby prison, where he contracted illness which disabled him from further service.

Mr. Sedgwick for a time was an editorial writer for the New York Evening Post. He lectured on law before the Lowell Institute and Harvard University, and he was the author of several law books. He leaves two daughters and three brothers, the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick and Alexander Sedgkick of New York, and Ellery Sedgkick of Boston.

TO TEST FIRE PROTECTION.

Long Island City Water Supply Under Scrutiny of Insurance Men.

Owing to the high insurance rate on factory buildings in Long Island City a series of tests of pressure and volume at fire hydrants there will be made today under the joint supervision of the Water Department, the Insurance Exchange, and the National Board of Underwriters.

The Queens Chamber of Commerce has taken up the additional charge of 25 cents and 15 cents per $100 on the insaurance of factory buildings at the request of several manufacturers, and will endeavor to have the charge abolished. The extra charge is based on inadequate water pressure and unpaved streets that existed in Long Island City twenty years ago.

Hydrants will be tested in twenty-five different localities from Hunters Point to Astoria.

Gifts Through The Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $20 from R. J. Collins for the Bureau of Charities for the benefit of two mothers struggling to keep up homes for their children; also $2 from Sadi Wolff for a poor blind wife seeking her husband.

A WARSHIP INNOVATION.

New Backing for Armor Plate Tested on the New York.

The success or failure of an interesting experiment in naval construction will be determined at the Navy Yard, in Brooklyn, within the next few days. The experiment has to do with the backing of armor plates on battleships with concrete instead of wood. The new form of backing is the work of American naval constructors who for years past have been trying to find a way to overcome the imperfections and the high cost of the teakwood backings now in use in this and European navies. Since the start of the European war the cost of teakwood, always high, has become almost prohibitive.

The experiment has been worked out on the superdreadnought New York, flagship of Vice Admiral Mayo, the commander of the First Division of the Atlantic Fleet. In May of last year when the New York went into commission, four plates were removed and backed with concrete. The matter was kept a secret and nothing was known of it outside of the Construction Corps, until one of the four plates was removed from the New York in drydock yesterday. The other three plates will be removed today or tomorrow.

Whether or not the hopes of the naval constructors have been realized will not be known until the plates have been removed and the effects of a year's use studied by naval experts. Whether or not a Board of Inspection will come from Washington to take part in the examination was not known at the Navy Yard last night.

Beyond the fact that the new system is believed to offer important advantage over previous methods, naval officers who have been in the secret refused to discuss the matter yesterday.

MISTRIAL IN SLADE CASE.

Judge Russell, Too Ill to Go on with Hearing, Issues Order.

A mistrial was declared yesterday in the Government's conspiracy case against David and Maxwell Slade, the lawyers who represented Rae Tanzer in her $50,000 breach of promise suit against James W. Osborne, as the result of the continued illness of Judge Gordon Russell. District Attorney Marshall appeared in court yesterday with a mistrial order from Judge Russell, who is in a hospital with typhoid fever.

Mr. Marshall said the case probably would be tried again in October. The trial of Rae Tanzer will also be postponed and is not expected to come up until the Slade case has been disposed of. Mr. Littleton said he did not think the case ever again would be brought before a jury.

While Judge Russell's condition is not thought to be critical, his physicians say he will not be able to resume his duties for several months.

MAYOR TO HOLD HEARINGS.

Hollow Tile Ordinance and Other Laws Proposed to Come Up.

Because representatives of the Bricklayers' Union objected to that part of the new Building Code relating to the use of hollow tiles in walls recently adopted by the Aldermen, Mayor Mitchel will hold a public hearing on the section in his office at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Mayor, at the same time, will hold a hearing on two other proposed ordinances, the sightseeing car ordinance and that part of the Electrical Code ordinance referring to licensing. Electrical workers object to the latter ordinance, as they say it will be necessary for any one wishing to stretch a single electrical wire in a house to obtain a licence. The objection to the sightseeing ordinance is that it will permit operators of taxicabs to use the streets in front of their places of business, thereby circumventing the present taxicab ordinance.

GERMAN WEDS INDIAN GIRL.

Bridal Couple Here Will Live on a New Jersey Farm.

Eunice Holmes, a full-blooded Indian whose tribal name was Laughing Waters, was married yesterday by Alderman William F. Quinn in the Marriage Chapel in the Municipal Building to August Charles Erbach, a German farmer of Summit, N. J.

The bride, who is 24 years old, was born in Cherokee, Indian Territory. She does not know the names of her parents, both having died when she was a small girl. Until several months ago, when she came East, she lived with relatives.

Erbach is 25 years odl, and has been in this country five years. He gave his address as 312 East Fourteenth Street, this city, but has a large farm in Summit. The couple will make their home on the farm.

LANDED POLICEMAN ON TRIAL

Ennis Charged with Engaging in Work Outside the Department.

Policeman Arthur Ennis of the Richmond Hill Station was before First yDeputy Commissioner Leon Godley at Brooklyn Police Headquarters yesterday charged with violating the rule prohibiting a member of the department from engaging in any other business or calling. The policeman is the head of thhe Ennis Realty Company.

Ennis said that, after the death of his father, he and other members of the family formed the company to take care of the property left by his father at Rockaway Beach. He declared that he was simply doing his share in the management of the estate and was not engaged in business in violation of the department's rules. Commissioner Godley reserved decision.

$2,500 BROOCH IN GUTTER.

Policeman's Find Probably Dropped from Passing Automobile.

While he was directing traffic at Broadway and Chambers Street early last evening, Policeman McArevery of the Traffic Squad looked down at the gutter at the northeast corner and saw something sparkle. He went over and picked up a circular gold brooch with a gold band across the centre set with six diamonds.

He turned it over to Lieutenant Horrigan at the Elizabeth Street station and experts, who examined the jewel, said it was worth $2,500. The police believe it was dropped from an automobile.

Fall from Window Kills Child.

Mrs. Jerome Healy, wife of Coroner Healy, was sitting on the porch of her home, 1826 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday when she saw Sarah Doberwitz, 4 years old, living in the house opposite, fall out of the fourth floor window to the street. Mrs. Healy picked up the child and telephoned to Fordham Hospital. When Dr. Scott arrived the child was dead.

TAILORS APPOINT STRIKE MEDIATORS

Will Begin Peace Conferences Today with the Manufacturers' Representatives.

11,000 MORE MEN WALK OUT

Both Sides in Women's Garment Trade Heard by Mayor's Conciliators, Seeking to Avert a Break.

The number of striking garment makers was increased to 21,000 yesterday when 6,000 vest makers and 5,000 makers of boys' short trousers left their work and joined the 10,000 tailors who struck on Monday and Tuesday.

At meetings held yesterday in various parts of the city about 25,000 coat makers and others engaged in the clothing trades passed resolutions accusing the manufacturers of reducing their wages and trying todestroy their union, and the men pledged themselves to strike of the officers of their organizations called for it. The oficers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America received promises from union leaders in Chicago, Newark and elsewhere that a national strike would be called if contracts held up by the strike in this city were let in other cities.

However, there is a strong possibility that developments today will avert a nation-wide strike, prevent an increase in the number of strikers in this city, and lead soon to the return of the 21,000 striking tailors to their employment.

The committee appointed by the manufacturers will meet at 9:45 o'clock today at the Chamber of Commerce offices with a committee appointed yesterday by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to discuss the terms of an agreement.

Mayor Schoenfeld, labor adjuster for the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, said yesterday there was hope that further striking could be checked and the present strike settled without losses of millions to strikers and manufacturers. He said the manufacturers were willing to go as far as they could under the conditions of the industry in making concessions.

Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in a statement issued yesterday afternoon, said:

"The officers of our organization are deeply gratified to understand that several public-spirited citizens have offered their good officers to help bring about a solution of the differences in the clothing situation. Our organization has been anxious at all times to reach a fair understanding and not to involve the industry and the community in one of the greatest labor struggles.

"Our committee will go into conference with an open mind and a desire to reach an honorable understanding. Nothing will be left undone by our organization to accomplish that end. Work of the organization will go on as before, and while we are desirous of avoiding an extension and prolongation of the strike we shall be prepared for anything that may happen."

Mr. Hillman said the cutters would meet in Beethoven Hall today to pledge themselves to strike at the call of the officers of the organization. After that meeting, he said, the organization would be in a position to call out nearly 60,000 more workers and to tie up the clothing industry in this city to the last shop where contract work was done, but that there would be no further calls for employes to walk out until after the conference which begins this morning.

The union has appointed the following on its committee to confer with the manufacturers' committee: Louis Zuckerman, Bernard Weiss, Joseph Schlossberg, Harry Cohen, I. Goldstein, Abraham Appleberg, Abraham Miller, P. Kutter, Sidney Hill, and David Wolff. Others at the meting will be Charles L. Bernheimer of the Chamber of Commerce and Dr. J. L. Magnes, President of Kahiliah, through whose effort the conference was agreed upon.

President Hillman said there were fourteen meetings, large and small, of the coatmakers yesterday. The largest meetings were held at the Forwards Building, at 175 East Broadway and at the Manhattan Lyceum. A large number of speakers addressed the meetings, and practically all of the coatmakers were enthusiastic in favor of striking.

MAYOR'S COUNCIL IN ACTION.

Hears Opening Statements in Case of Women's Garment Trade.

Morris Hillquit, representing the workers, and Julius Henry Cohen, representing the employers, made opening speeches yesterday at the meeting in the City Hall of the Mayor's Council of Conciliation, which will try to adjust grievances between the International Garment Workers' Union on the one side and the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association on the other.

In opening the session, Dr. Felix Adler, Chairman of the Council, said the calling of the Council, regardless of the results of its efforts, was in itself an event of importance.

"Twenty years ago a Mayor of New York would not have thought of appointing a committee looking to the removal of the causes of industrial friction," he said. "That the Mayor has done so in this instance indicates that a new social note is being struck in our politics, a marked step in advance.

"In spite of the official origin of this body, it has no coercive power. We are here simply to tender our friendly offices looking to industrial peace. Yet there is a certain pressure in this purely voluntary body, the pressure of public opinion which desires industrial peace.

"We are not here to go into the deep fundamentals of industrial strife, but we are to work here in the hope that we may bring about a modus vivendi. But then should be, when this council has completed its work, a commissioner created charged with investigating the fundamental causes which have produced these differences."

Mr. Hillquit said that, notwithstanding the voluntary character of the council, the unions would abide by any definite conclusions it reached, provided that the employers would agree in advance to do the same. This proposal was referred to Mr. Cohen, who at the time deferred answering, but said later in the statement of the manufacturers' side of the case that any decision of the council must be absolutely definite or the manufacturers would not be able to see their way to abide by the decision.

In his opening statement Mr. Hillquit said that 95 per cent. of the workers were organized, while the manufacturers' organization comprised 460 of the 1,900 manufacturers, the remainder of the manufacturers being independents. Nearly half of the workers, however, were employed by the organized manufacturers, he added.

He said the average worker in this industry had employment for only about half of the year, and this fact must be considered in making any wage computation. The average pay of the worker, he said, was less than $600 a year.

"We stand ready to waive our right to strike," he announced, "if the employers will surrender the power to discharge unjustly."

In closing, Mr. Hillquit asked that the council act speedily. Mr. Cohen immediately objected to speedy action. He said that nothing less than a long consideration and careful analysis of industrial conditions could produce a helpful settlement of disputes.

"No makeshift judgment will be of any value in this case," he said. "One of the questions this council has before it is to find out who is to blame for the wrecking of the protocol and for the present chaotic conditions.

"We have had arbitration, and the arbitrators have investigated the standards under which the employes work, but this council must not only establish standards, but enforce the standards. The unions have failed to discipline their own workers."

The taking of testimony will begin at 10 o'clock this morning.

CHICAGO TAILORS MAY QUIT.

To Decide Today Whether to Walk Out to Aid New York Strikers.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Frank Rosenblum, head of the garment workers of Chicago, announced today that a mass meeting of union members of this city would be held tomorrow night to determine whether to strike. The question arises over allegations that work halted by the strike in New York is being done here.

Mr. Rosenblum scaid if a strike were determined upon 10,000 persons owuld be called out at first. A complete strike, he added, would take 35,000 persons frmo their tasks.

BANK PAID GROUT FEES.

Cropsey Makes Lawyer Admit Payments from Bank President.

Edward M. Grout, who is on trial in the Kings County Court charged with perjury in having made a false statement as to the assets and liabilities of the defunct Union Bank to the State Banking Superintendent, spent all day yesterday in the witness chair undergoing a cross-examination by District Attorney James C. Cropsey.

Mr. Cropsey drew from Mr. Grout the fact that, although he had testified previously to having protested to his brother, Paul Grout, against the rendering of a bill for $25,000 by the firm of Grout & Grout for services to the bank he willingly accepted his 60 per cent. of the $20,000 paid on account, and stated that he did so because he had done a great deal of work for the bank for which he received no pay.

Mr. Cropsey will continue his cross-examination today.

To Testify Against Epners.

Two Lieutenants and six Detective Sergeants of the Chicago police are coming to New York in response to subpoenas issued by the Federal District Court of this city. They are wanted to testify in the case of Samuel and Daniel Epner, indicted on charges of attempting to defraud their creditors by going into bankruptcy. Daniel Epner reported in March, 1914, that he had been robbed of $55,000 worth of gems in Chicago, and the police declared it was a fake robbery. Soon afterward the firm filed a petition in bankruptcy in the New York court.

CANAL ZONE FRAUDS TO BE TRIED IN WEST

Canavaggio, Who Dealt with Commissary Burke, Gets Habeas Corpus Writ.

INDICTED IN INDIANAPOLIS

His Contention that He Was Kidnapped in Panama by Federal Officers Upset by Court.

Pascal Canavaggio, a merchant of Panama, who was indicted recently in the Federal Court in Indianapolis on a charge of having participated with John Burke, formerly of the Commissary Department of the Panama Railroad, in Canal Zone supply purchasing conspiracy frauds, must go to Indianapolis to stand trial it was decided yesterday by United States Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton.

Canavaggio had said that he was kidnapped by the United States authorities and brought into this country Through his counsel, Eugene L. Parodi, he obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Learned Hand, returnable on July 21.

In view of Commissioner Houghton's ruling it is likely that today Ricardo de Bermudez, said to be a former Governor of Panama, will also be removed to Indianapolis to answer the indictment charging complicity in the Canal Zone frauds. The Indianapolis indictment charges that Burke collected $28,000 from Bermudez, who had large contracts to furnish supplies to the Commissary Department of the Panama Railroad.

Jacob L. Salas, a Colon tobacco merchant, on June 2 was sentenced to serve thirteen months in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, and to pay a fine of $1,000. Pending appeal Salas was released on $10,000 bail. He has applied for permission to visit his home in Colon. His bond has been increased to $20,000, and when he gives surety in that amount he will be permitted to visit the Isthmus.

In the indictment against Canavaggio it is charged that he sold $70,000 worth of wines and macaroni to the Panama Railroad, and that Burke collected $6,000 commission. Drafts were deposited to Burke's credit in Indianapolis banks. At the hearing yesterday Canavaggio asserted that he was in Ancon at the time of his arrest, and although it had been ceded to the United States, it was not Federal territory, and therefore he had been kidnapped from Panama. Commissioner Houghton in his opinion said:

"There may, according to the evidence, have been a threat to arrest him if he did not answer, but what he thereafter did precludes the idea of kidnapping, as suggested in the argument for dismissal."

Canavaggio was paroled in the custody of his counsel. He is still under bail on the untried indictment pending against him in this district. Assistant United States Attorneys Carstarphen and Harper are in charge of the prosecution of the Canal Zone fraud cases.

START TO DIG BIG SEWER.

Forty-first Street Work Begun with a Silver Spade.

Work on the eight-foot Forty-first Street tunnel relief sewer was begun at Lexington Avenue and Forty-first Street yesterday in the presence of many engineers representing the Public Service Commission, the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company and the Bureau of Sewers. Robert Ridgway of the commission presented E. A. Shaler of the Rapid Transit Company with a permit authorizing the work to proceed and then removed the first shovelful of earth with a silver spade. Among others present were Charles, E. Gregory, Theodore Paschke, John H. Myers and Louis D. Fouquet.

The sewer is designed to drain the area in the neighborhood of the Grand Central Station, and is to extend along Madison Avenue from Forty-third to Forty-first Streets and thence in a rock tunnel, forty to fifty feet below the Forty-first Street surface to the East River. It will cost about $240,000.

Register's Clerk to Pay Alimony.

Angelo Liberi, chief index clerk in the Register's office of the Bronx, was ordered by Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court yesterday to pay his wife $65 a month pending trial of her suit for separation. The Liberis were married on Jan. 22, 1905, when the plaintiff was only sixteen years old. They have two children. Mrs. Liberi accuses her husband of having frequently assaulted her and of having threatened to kill her. Liberi makes a general denial of the charges and says that his wife abandoned him.

CONCEALED $175 DOG.

Daughter's Trousseau Also Keeps Kee in Bankruptcy Court.

Judge Augustus N. Hand in the United States District Court yesterday confirmed a report of Referee in Bankruptcy William H. Willis, denying a discharge from bankruptcy to Frank Kee, a real estate speculator of New York and New Brunswick, N. J. Kee was put into involuntary bankruptcy in 1911, at which time his properties were valued at several hundred thousand dollars. His application for a discharge, which he made more than a year ago, was opposed by several of his creditors, who accused him of having concealed assets and with having given false financial statements.

The wedding trousseau of the bankrupt's daughter, Marion, appears to have been the principal bone of contention in the fight made against him by his creditors. According to testimony taken before the referee this included eleven pairs of gloves, twenty-two pairs of shoes, eleven pairs of slippers, five dresses, three hats and a sealskin coat, all of which were purchased on the bankrupt's charge account shortly before the beginning of the bankruptcy proceedings. In addition to this, a large quantity of silverware and a Persian rug were purchased at stores with which the bankrupt had accounts by members of his family, for wedding presents to the same daughter.

Judge Hand, in his opinion, said that the bankrupt might be entitled to some latitude in supplying his daughter with a trousseau.

"Here, however," he said, "purchases were made without any view to that necessity and with a certainty that the bankrupt could not pay for the goods."

Referee Willis reported that the bankrupt fraudulently concealed from his creditors a $175 prize dog, which he failed to mention in his schedules.

ATTACKS BROTHER'S WILL.

Sister of Henry Hunneke Alleges Incompetency and Influence.

Henry Hunneke died at his home 1738 Crotona Park on April 16, 1911, leaving realty worth $179,000 and considerable personal property to his wife Elizabeth. The latter was a Mrs. Elizabeth Peters when she married Mr. Hunneke and had a son by her first marriage who became known as Henry Hunneke Jr. The will was admitted to probate and Mr. Hunneke has administered the estate of his mother who died on May 31, 1912. Prior to that date he was the executor and trustee of the estate of his stepfather.

Mrs. Gesine Koenig, a sister of the late Mr. Hunneke, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to have the will of her brother set aside on the ground of undue influence and to have all the acts performed by Mr. Hunneke in his capacity as administraior, executor and trustee declared void. The complaint says that Mr. Hunneke was 75 years old when he died and that "part of the time he was unable to speak, open his eyes, or recognize the presence of his relatives."

STERN STORE GRADUATION.

Second Education Department Class Commencement Saturday.

A picnic and luncheon at Camp Sunshine on Twin Island, Pelham Bay, on Saturday next, will be the occasion of the giving of certificates to the second class of graduates of the education department at Stern Brothers' store, which the firm has been maintaining in co-operation with the Department Store Education Association.

The first class, consisting of forty-four salesgirls from the glove, neckwear, veiling, ribbon, hat and flower, trimming, and art embroidery departments received their certificates on May 28 at a dinner given at the store, and the affair on Saturday is intended to be a Summer equivalent of the dinner and graduation exercises of last May.

The second class consists of about fifty employes in the muslins, madras and net, domestics, white goods, hosiery, fancy linens, cretonnes, fringes, tidies and laces, upholstery, infants' wear, domestic and French underwear departments. A third class will begin work in the Fall. The course includes the study of the stock in each department, the study of the interrelation of departments, scientific salesmanship, rapid calculation, and hygiene.

CITY BREVITIES.

William Edwards, 20 years old, cook on the American liner St. Paul, was drowned when swimming from the vessel at her West Twenty-second Street pier yesterday afternoon.

Morris Eston, 10 years old, of 518 Pelham Avenue, was drowned when swimming in the Harlem River, near 102d St., yesterday.

Rumors of a bomb were started at a small fire on the Hamburg-American Line's West Twenty-fifth Street pier yesterday, but it was due to a short circuit.

The excursion steamer Mandalay went on the Atlantic Highlands Line yesterday. She will leave 131st Street at 9:30 and the Battery an hour later each morning, returning in time for her regular evening sail up the Hudson.

Julius Kohler, 37 years old, a valet, was sent to the workhouse for ninety days by Magistrate Barlow in Yorkville Court yesterday. He was the thirty-ninth man convicted of annoying women in the Central Park monkey house.

MRS. CALHOUN SUES AGAIN.

Rich Man's Actress Wife Wants Separation Agreement Annulled.

Mabel Snyder Calhoun brought suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to have an agreement of separation between her and her husband, James Edward Calhoun, set aside, on the ground that she did not know what the paper was when she signed it. Mrs. Calhoun was an actress when she was married, in Philadelphia, on Dec. 8, 1910. The defendant is a son of John C. Calhoun, who made a fortune in railroads, and is associated in business with his father.

In her complaint Mrs. Calhun says she and her husband had known each other eighteen months when they were married. He told her, she says, that he was a man of great wealth, and would maintain her in accord with his financial means. Before Jan. 20, 1914, her husband left her, she says, and on that date a lawyer got her to sign a paper which gave her $500. She understood that her husband was to be absent for a time and that during his absence he would continue to provide for her. Then she learned that the paper she had signed separated her forever from her husband. Mrs. Calhoun says that during the time she lived with her husband there were no quarrels or disputes, and that their home life was happy.

Mrs. Calhoun has a suit pending against her father-in-law for $100,000 on the ground that he alienated her husband's affections.

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STATE INVESTIGATES BLACKWELL'S PRISON

Warden Hayes Admits That 1,000 Inmates Are Crowded Into 500 Cells.

STOP RIOTS WITH FIRE HOSE

Gives No Recreation and Believes In None—July 4 Holiday Kept Men in Cells Sixty-three Hours.

How a riot was put down with a hose stream was one of the things brought out yesterday when the State Prison Commission questioned Warden Patrick J. Hayes as to conditions in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. The commission was making an investigation into the institution, which is under the supervision of Commissioner Katherine Bement Davis of the Department of Corrections.

The investigation, which began yesterday, was brought about, it was said, by reports made by the Inspection Committee of the Prison Association, a reported remark of Judge Pollock of the Federal Court, that he would not send a prisoner to Blackwell's Island because it was not a fit place, and because of stories told by former convicts and men now prisoners there.

Warden Hayes spent most of the afternoon on the stand. He was cross-questioned closely as to the punishment system in the penitentiary. Prisoners are kept in the punishment cells until "they say they are sorry and promise to give up being bad," he testified.

It was Commissioner Frank E. Wade, who asked Mr. Hayes "Did you ever play a fifty-pound pressure hose on prisoners until they became unconscious and did you force them to sleep on a stone floor in six inches of water?"

"I did play the hose on some prisoners," replied the warden. "They were beating down the doors with iron buckets. That was just before the strike last year. I didn't make them sleep in six inches of water. That much water would not stay on the floor. They slept on the floor and it was damp, no doubt about that."

Would Do it Again.

The Warden said Commissioner Davis did not know of this form of punishment until afterward. It was to meet an emergency and Mr. Hayes said it met it all right. He added that he would do it ever again with the commission looking on if it were necessary. In his opinion there is nothing like cold water for getting the excitement out of a prisoner.

The Warden gave as his opinion that no prison in the country was free from revolts and that the reason the prisoners had not revolted on Osborne was because he had not been at Sing Sing long enough. Given a new prison and new prisoners he might try taking the locks off.

The Commissioners made the Warden describe the fixtures in the cells and go into details as to the twenty punishment cells where men had to sleep on the floor. The blankets were washed on the discharge of a prisoner, but where necessary they were washed twice a year. There are no sheets for the prisoners. There were no fire drills, he said—the men could get out of the shops in two minutes. The Warden told the Commissioners that he had no records of punishments.

The average term of sentence to the Island was six months, but he has forty men serving a year, and some as long as five years. According to the testimony brought out, there is no attempt made to separate men suffering with communicatable diseases. So overcrowded is the prison that a thousand men are compelled to double up, living in 500 cells.

Work Enough Recreation.

"What recreation have the prisoners?" he was asked.

"None," he replied. "The employment they get is recreation enough. They work from 8 A. M. to 12:15 P. M. and from 1:30 P. M. until 5:30 P. M."

On Sundays, the Warden said, they are locked in their cells, and when a holiday comes, like the Fourth of July this year, they are locke in from 2:30 Saturday afternoon until 5:30 Tuesday morning. They are also locked in an hour each day at noon. This was because of the visitors.

Mr. Hayes was asked whether it was not inhuman to lock 1,010 men up because about fifty received visitors. The Warden saw only the necessity for the act.

In reply to a question the Warden said that it was physically impossible to give the men recreation unless a wall was built about the prison. He did not think it cruel to lock the men up long hours.

"Who is responsible for the order locking them up an hour at noon?"

"I lock them up. We are way behind times as a prison. There should be two divisions, one for the men with six months or less to serve, and the other for the longer term men. The former class is the worse, for they have no commutation and don't care. What amusements have they? Sometimes we have such concerts. The prisoners are also allowed to attend their various church services."

The privileges, he said, were the writing of letters every two weeks after they had been on the island a month; the borrowing of books from the library and seeing visitors.

The witness was asked whether Miss Davis forbade the men decorating their cells, but the Warden replied that he had not asked her. He said there was no commissary store where the prisoners could buy tooth brushes or toilet articles.

Locked Up to Change Disposition.

On the subject of punishments the Warden said prisoners were locked up to make them tell on guards or other prisoners. At this one of the commissioners said it was a method that had not been found to work. The Warden said they "had been more fortunate" on the island because of what prisoners told the keepers had been able to break up the drug traffic.

The Warden holds decided views. One is that four ounces of bread and plenty of water is enough each day for an inmate of a punishment cell. He also doesn't think it conducive to rheumatism for men to sleep on the stone floor. Through the latter discomfort, he said, prisoners ask to be released sooner.

"You want to break his spirit," said Mr. Wade.

"No," replied the Warden, "but to change his disposition."

He added that the longest term of punishment was ten days. He is the judge of the prisoners, he said, and the investigator of complaints against the guards. He denied emphatically that in March he had placed a man in confinement and threatened to keep him there his full term. He denied also that he was in the habit of going into the punishment cells and ordering prisoners out and beating them. The Commissioners went carefully into the sanitary arrangements and conditions of the cells.

The investigation will be continued today. It is expected that Commissioner Davis and other officials as well as inmates will be put on the stand.

BOARD UPHOLDS MRS. DUNPHY.

State Investigators Report Good Conditions on Randall's Island.

The State Board of Charities made public yesterday the report of its investigation into allegations of mismanagement, inhuman treatment, and improper medical care at the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island, an institution under the supervision of Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury.

The report favors Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, the dismissed Superintendent. The investigators find that the charges on which she was dismissed were not sustained.

The investigation was the result of a joint resolution adopted by the Legislature on April 1, reciting that Commissioner Kingsbury had been cognisant of abuses and had taken no steps to remedy them.

The first charge taken up in the report is brutal treatment of inmates. It says:

> The committee has not been able to find any substantial evidence of the truth of the serious charges. The weight of evidence leads to the conclusion that the general authorities at these institutions at all times sought to secure good treatment for the inmates.

It then discusses the impossibility of obtaining ideal conditions with poorly paid and inexperienced help, particularly since it has become the custom to commit delinquents, many of them adult criminals, to Randall's Island. It gives a report made by First Deputy Charities Commissioner Henry C. Wright to the Board of Estimate containing the following "astonishing conclusions":

> The city has assumed the support of the indigents; and, in the absence of other institutions wherein the periodic and semi-responsible drunks can live and work, they can, to the best advantage, both to themselves and to the city, be supported as workers in the city's hospitals. This class renders good service when sober, and is content to serve for a small wage.

The report continues:

> For the evils, defects, and abuses growing out of the employment of a semi-vagrant class of hospital helpers, those really responsible are the fiscal authorities of the city. To be more specific the committee refers to the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who have long been deaf to the entreaties of former Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities, as well as to the recommendations of this board, to the effect that moneys be granted permitting of the payment of reasonable compensation to the hospital helper in order that a better class of such helpers might be employed, especially at the Randall's Island institutions.

The board does not find any evidence to warrant the charge that there was improper restraining of patients or failure to quarantine and segregate.

It is the opinion of the board that the care of the feeble-minded is clearly a function of the State, which it should assume directly and entirely. The board approves the recommendations of the recent State Commission to Investigate the Provision for the Mentally Deficient to this effect, and the board goes on record as advocating that the New York City institutions for the feeble-minded be taken over by the State and used for the care and training of high-grade or border-line cases. It declares that New York City should not continue to pay 70 per cent. of the cost of administering State institutions for feeble-minder and at the same time pay the cost of caring for its own deficient.

It is recorded that the charge of insufficient feeding is not sustained, but on the contrary, the children were well and suitably fed. It found, to a certain extent, that employes used clothing intended for inmates, but here again the low class of help and insufficient wages must be taken into consideration.

"Considering the condition of the buildings and the lack of funds to pay a better wage to some of the employes," the investigators are of the opinion, "that from the evidence as well as from personal investigation conditions as to the care and welfare of the large population of children at Randall's Island have been exceptionally good.

A copy of the report was mailed yesterday to the Mayor, the Speaker of the Assembly and the President of the Senate.

Commissioner Kingsbury issued a statement last night in which he said:

> For the board to have failed to vindicate Mrs. Dunphy would have been to indict itself. The whitewashing of Randalls Island was its only avenue of escape from these years of failure to discover or at least failing to report to the public the deplorable conditions which led to the Superintendent's removal.
>
> Further than this I do not care to discuss the Dunphy case. It is a closed incident. I desire only to call attention to the fact that the work of reorganising Randall's Island in the interests of the children there is already under way under the able administration of Dr. Buck, and that as a result of the recent visit to the institution by the Mayor, the Controller, and Mr. Arnstein, representing the President of the Board of Aldermen, sufficient funds have been pledged to guarantee intention of the general authorities to make Randall's Island a credit rather than a disgrace to the community.

Mr. Kingsbury refused to make further comment.

MORE SHAW AUTO TROUBLE.

Chauffeur Says the Suffrage Leader Has Not Paid Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—"Eastern Victory," Dr. Anna Howard Shaw's new automobile, which was presented to her by admiring supporters and was recently seised by the Delaware County authorities as security for taxes which the owner had steadfastly refused to pay, is now in more trouble. Dr. Shaw's automobile instructor says he has not yet received his pay for teaching her.

In a letter addressed to Constable Mathues, who now holds the automobile pending the public sale next Tuesday, W. A. Stillwell, a chauffeur, today said that he taught Dr. Shaw and her secretary, Miss Anthony, to run the "Eastern Victory," and sent in his bill at her request. His charges are: "Five hours at $1 per hour, $5; carfare from Philadelphia to Media and back, 60 cents. Total, $6.60." This amount Stillwell asks Mathues to collect and forward to him minus any charges that may be incurred.

The suffragists almost regained possession of the car today when Miss Anthony went to the constable's garage and asked to hire the machine for a little trip; but somebody warned Mathues, and he arrived just in time to put a stop to the negotiations.

The collection of funds with which to buy in the car and return it to the original owner is proceeding among the suffragists of Delaware County. The anti-suffragists likewise are collecting an "auction fund," and there is promise of plenty of fun when the machine is put up for sale.

BECKER NOW FAVORS M'INTYRE PROPOSAL

Prisoner's Hope Seems to Lie in a John Doe Conspiracy Inquiry.

INFORMERS MIGHT TESTIFY

If One of Them Recanted Application for a New Trial Would be Made—Cockran Silent on Plan.

John F. McIntyre, who was ex-Police Lieut. Charles Becker's counsel at his first trial for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, may be called into the case again, it was learned yesterday. Becker and some of his relaties hae been in communication with Mr. McIntyre in the last two weeks, and it is said they approve suggestions made by Mr. McIntyre along entirely different lines from those taken by W. Bourke Cockran and Martin T. Manton, Becker's present counsel.

A John Doe conspiracy inquiry before a magistrate is the proceeding suggested by Mr. McIntyre. Becker's friends hope that such a proceeding may lead to the recantation of one of the four informers—Rose, Vallon, Webber and Scheppe—or that it may result in papof that James Marshall, the negro witness who confirmed the fact of the Harlem conference, or Charles B. Plitt, Jr., testified falsely against Becker at the second trial. If there were such developments Becker's lawyers would ask for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

Assistant District Attorney William A. DeFord said over the telephone from the Hotel Griswold, in New London, Conn., yesterday that he would testify at such a proceeding. Mr. De Ford is said to have heard from another member of the District Attorney's staff a story concerning the making of an affidavit by a witness who testified in relation to the Harlem conference. The story was investigated by District Attorney Perkins, who said that his inquiry showed there was nothing irregular about the incident.

Jack Rose Willing to Testify.

Jack Rose has said he would testify at a John Doe inquiry. None of the other informers has expressed a willingness to be a witness. Harford T. Marshall, once counsel for Bridgie Webber, would probably be called to tell of conversations with Webber in which, he said, Webber asserted that Becker had no part in the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

Mr. McIntyre would not discuss yesterday reports that he had again become interested in Becker's case. Last week he made the announcement that he would not come into the case unless it was at the suggestion of Mr. Cockran or Mr. Manton. Since then he has heard from Becker in reply to a letter from him, conntaining the plan for a conspiracy proceeding. Mrs. Becker was seen coming out of Mr. McIntyre's office yesterday. Her visit there was supposed to have resulted from her talk with her husband in the death house on Tuesday. John Becker has also been in recent touch with Mr. McIntyre.

Becker's reported statement on Tuesday to Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling of the State Prison Commission, to the effect that if the informers could receive a pledge of immunity they would tell a story which would surprise everyone, was taken as an indication that he felt his only hope lay in their recantation.

According to Mr. McIntyre, the informers might recant their testimony under protection of Section 584 of the Penal Law. That section provides for John Doe conspiracy hearings and says that no witness at such a hearing shall be subjected "to any penalty or forfeiture," for any testimony which he may give. Mr. McIntyre interpreted the word "forfeiture" to mean not only that the testimony of the men could not be used against them, but that they could not be placed on trial for Rosenthal's murder in case they recanted the testimony which they gave at Becker's trials.

Letter Speaks of "Frame-up."

Becker's lawyers received yesterday from another lawyer a letter in which Rose is quoetd as saying when he was in the Tombs that Webber and Vallon were trying to "frame up" Becker. Mr. Cockran refused to discuss the letter, but it was understood that it was written by Rose himself to a lawyer who was once employed by Becker.

"I've got a splitting headache, and I am in terrible shape," Rose was quoted as saying. "Webber and Vallon are trying to frame up Becker. I want you to come and see me right away."

Rose was in this city yesterday in connection with his moving-picture interests, but he returned to Medford, Mass., last night, his secretary said at the Hotel Maryland.

Mr. Cockran issued this statement yesterday in disavowal of statements purporting to have come from his office and from Becker:

"Considering the awful position in which he is placed, Becker begs the press to refrain from attributing to him statements that are not made over his own signature, or any plans or purposes that are not specifically avowed by his counsel. Mr. Cockran adds to this his own disavowal of the campaign of publicity attributed to him by the newspapers. He has no qualifications for such a task and never dreamed of undertaking it."

Mr. Cockran said he had no announcement to make regarding any of Becker's future legal proceedings.

ROCKEFELLER STARTS WEST

Had Planned Cleveland Trip, but Hesitated When Morgan Was Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 14.—John D. Rockefeller started for Cleveland last night on the Lake Shore limited. A truck load of trunks was sent from his estate to Harmon this morning. Mr. Rockefeller had a private car attached to train No. 19. Inquiries for Mr. Rockefeller in the afternoon at Pocantico Hills brought the response that he was not there. Employes said Mr. Rockefeller was there at noon, but refused to admit that he had gone.

Mr. Rockefeller had planned to go to Cleveland a week ago but the shooting of J. Pierpont Morgan changed his plans.

DYNAMITE TO OPEN CANAL.

Big Charge Will Be Exploded to Clear a Way for Warships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, July 14.—In an effort to lighten the load on the big slide in Culebra Cut, a large quantity of dynamite will be exploded in one charge during the next few days and dredges will immediately remove the debris.

A temporary small channel is being dug through Tuesday's slide to permit the passage of of battleships.

POLITICAL RALLY TONIGHT.

Young Men's Democratic League Will Open Campaign.

The Young Men's Democratic League of New York, four months old, and with 1,825 members, will start the 1914 campaign tonight. Many of the members were in the Wilson and Glynn College Men's Leagues. Thirty-five members of the Executive Committee had a dinner in the New York Athletic Club last night. It was announced that a political rally would be held tonight in front of the League headquarters, at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street.

"Home Rule," one of the issues the league intends to keep before the public, is to be the chief topic of tonight's rally. The speakers include Frank D. Shelley, President of the league, who was Chairman of the Wilson College Men's League Campaign Committee, and Thomas J. Sheridan, who held a similar position in last year's campaign for Governor Glynn. Francis D. Gallatin is Treasurer of the league and Paul J. McCauley Secretary.

The activities of the League will not be confined to college men. The membership includes mechanics, street sweepers, and clerks, and any young Democrat is eligible for membership. There are many young Tammany organization men on the rolls. The League will work with the party organizations, it was said, except when circumstances may require indorsement of independent candidates.

John W. Keller, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Speakers' Committee, and Alfred J. Talley, were among the speakers last night.

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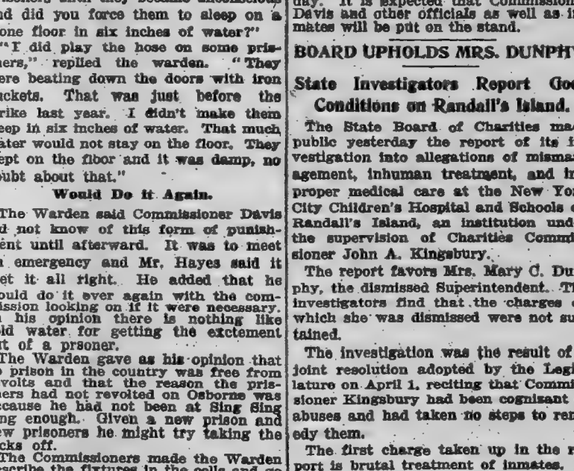

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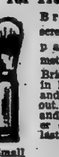

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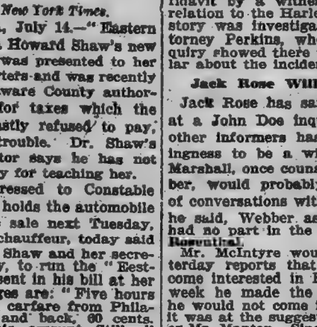

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$35.00	Blue Serges	17.50
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$20.00	Fancy Mixtures	10.00
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$30.00	Gray Mixtures	15.00
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$35.00	Dress Coats	17.50
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Smith Gray Prices	WINTER O'COATS	Our Prices
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$3.00	Straw Hats	1.50
$2.00	Straw Hats	1.00
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.

THE BRITISH LOAN.

Chancellor McKENNA said in the House of Commons that the British loan which closed on Saturday is by far the largest ever subscribed in the world's history. Those are big words, but no bigger than the facts justify. They are better justified than they would be in the case of ourselves, under the same conditions, for we are the larger and richer people collectively. Yet against the Chancellor's exultation over a loan of three billion dollars may be placed unutilized credits of our own to approximately the same amount. The Chancellor is right, no such financial conditions ever were known, and the two sets of figures are connected much more directly than by mere association. England, to be sure, has no direct command over our credits, and we are not reported to have any appreciable direct share in the subscription to the British loan. Yet the terms on which this and other loans can be floated will settle the terms of credit in this country, and will control the prices put on what we sell.

Credit is one great cost of commerce, and the British loan sets up a new standard. No other borrower in England can get credit below the Government rate of 4½ per cent. That will put the British money market above ours for the first time in financial history, except under brief and exceptional conditions. The British rate also is the minimum in the world's money market. For the first time it happens that nobody with an idle dollar need invest it at less than the British rate. Tax burdens and exemptions and motives of patriotism confuse questions of pure credit, but the British credit is so good that some Americans would rather lend to England at going terms than lend to the United States for less. The appeal would be made in the first place to those who are making profits in the supply of munitions to England. They want their pay in dollars, but they have the intelligence to consider, and England has the intelligence to offer, an equivalent in paper. If the direct purveyors will not consider questions of that kind it will be done by the banker middlemen. There is indeed a belief that England has financed much of its purchases through banking credits, the dollars having been spent, but the pounds not having been paid. The terms of the equivalence would be fixed by the popular appreciation of the offer, since the bankers buy nothing to keep. At present the appreciation of the ultimate consumers, among investors would be based on financial reasons. Later on sentimental reasons might even improve the present high appreciation of British solvency and good faith. If it ever should appear that the fate of ideals of government and commerce common to England and this country were dependent upon the success of a British loan here, fountains of wealth would be tapped which now are sealed through doubt of any such necessity being possible.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

When Baron D'ERLANGER, at a meeting of the Channel Tunnel Company in England, announced the postponement of the project of building the tunnel under the English Channel, he said: "When this war is "terminated it will be for the men "who have done their duty on the "battlefield and carried it to a successful issue—for them and for "them alone—to determine whether "this scheme, if it had been carried "out before the beginning of the war, "would have been an advantage or a "disadvantage." This, of course, is the proper attitude on the part of those financially concerned, but the writers in France are free to let their imaginations wander over the tunnel question, which is of keenest interest to them, and HENRI CARRE, in a recent number of La Grande Revue, has summed up the pros and cons with system and thoroughness and makes a number of interesting calculations.

He takes up, among other things, the possibility of a temporary blockade of the Channel ports, preventing the importation of food supplies. Each year, he says, England receives from abroad about 10,000,000 tons of these supplies, or something like 28,000 tons a day. If the tunnel were built in accordance with the latest plans made for it, about 24,000 tons a day could be brought from France by this underground way. There is a certain naïveté in the following out of the supposed situation. The English would be cut down 4,000 tons, but then they could eat less fruit and grocery stuffs, of which, M. CARRE remarks, they consume enormous quantities. He is far too courteous to hint at the benefit to the British constitution of a certain degree of French frugality, but it is evidently in his mind. Moreover, he reminds his readers that with the Channel ports closed, there still would remain at least a partial communication with America, and that would help. In fact, he goes into his argument with so much particular zest that one sees the provision trains already in motion over the unlaid tracks, and one worries a little over the ability of America to make up those 4,000 tons of good things.

RUMANIA.

Untruth at all is a kind of tribute to truth. That it succeeds so much is owing to man's first and simple inclination to believe what he is told and to accept the word of promise at its par value. Disbelief and distrust are secondary. At least, if this be not true it remains for the casuist to account for the spectacle of Germany demanding from Rumania her word of honor to remain neutral in this war. She is desired at the same time to afford facilities for the transportation of arms to Turkey. In return she would receive some coveted territory and obtain the promise of certain other things, among them an undertaking on the part of Austria-Hungary to be more polite in the future. It would doubtless take the form of a treaty, that is to say, all the stipulations of the bargain would be written down, and then the Teutonic allies would be protected against a thrust in the ribs from Rumania by—a scrap of paper! Germany has treated awkward treaties as if they were scraps of paper. It was her own Chancellor who thus referred to the treaty that guaranteed Belgium's neutrality.

And yet Germany desires a thing no more formidable than a treaty from Rumania and would be very pleased to get it. She would trust it, too; not absolutely, of course, but yet a great deal, as people have to trust each other, whether they like to or not. Rumania's position is very difficult. She is the immediate neighbor of two enemies, each insisting that she either take sides or declare finally that she won't; if she elects to remain neutral she is likely to have afterward the ill will of both. There is a greater risk of loss than hope of gain in whatever she does. She is probably more dangerous to the Teutonic allies than Italy is. Many experts think so. Therefore she is in a position to insist that her neutrality should be well rewarded by Germany and Austria, but alas! Germany and Austria beaten might be unable to redeem their half of the scrap of paper.

THE BLINDNESS OF NOT SEEING.

The Imperial German Government began, not long ago, to complain that it was altogether in the dark about the condition of public opinion in the United States. All the means of transatlantic cable communication were in the hands of the enemy, and although many messages were allowed to reach Berlin from outside, the British censor could let, hinder, and edit. Meteorological conditions in the Summer were unfavorable to the operation of transatlantic wireless, Sayville to Berlin, so that communication by that means was imperfect.

So it was possible that American sentiment had been wantonly misrepresented in Germany. Who could tell? Even Count BERNSTORFF could not tell. Therefore, before the answer was written to Mr. WILSON'S second Lusitania note, Dr. DERNBURG and Dr. MEYER-GERHARD, who had been in the United States continuously from the beginning of the war and who had been in a position to watch American sentiment crystallize, were by special permission of the enemy safely restored to Germany. They were to bring truth and understanding. But the German note written in the light of their report disclosed a misunderstanding of American sentiment only deeper and more bewildering. And now we have the text of Dr. MEYER-GERHARD'S interpretation of the American attitude toward Germany. It was printed in the Rote Tag shortly after his arrival in Berlin, and was intended, no doubt, to be restraining, though it contained the following menacing ambiguity:

> The large extent of the contracts and the entire alteration of factories for the sole purpose of creating ammunition must be sincerely regretted by all interested in the maintenance of friendly relations between Germany and the United States.

It was intended, no doubt, to convey an undistorted impression of American feeling, though it contained this dangerous distortion:

> But correctly to judge the American people it must be borne in mind that in its overwhelming majority it is opposed to the shipment of war material. If it came to a popular vote, I have been assured, the majority of the American people would express themselves as opposed to the shipment of war supplies.

It was intended, no doubt, to inform Germans, in values of their own comprehension, as to the true nature of the American grievance, and then got it inverted as follows:

> In the United States Germany is reproached for having violated the neutrality of Belgium, and is charged with having pledged itself to militarism in order to conquer the whole world! Finally, and not least, the violent death of American citizens on the Lusitania has influenced sentiment adversely toward Germany.

Finally and not least!

Dr. MEYER-GERHARD admits that an "average German" can scarcely understand why American opinion should be against Germany for its violation of Belgium, which had surrendered her neutrality beforehand; how American intelligence can mistake "the German people in arms" for a German militarism that does not exist, nor "why American citizens had to put themselves in "danger by traveling on an English "ship." And at the last he adds, most characteristically, the German innuendo:

> This is not the place to inquire how such views as are held are created on the other side of the Atlantic.

A more hopeless misunderstanding of American sentiment than Dr. MEYER-GERHARD'S, considering the opportunities he had for knowing it, we cannot imagine, unless it be that of Dr. DERNBURG. That either of them can promote a German understanding of the American point of view seems doubtful. They do not understand it themselves. While here they would not believe anything they wished not to believe, nor see anything they wished not to see, not even the possibility that a representative of the Imperial German Government could err in his perceptions; and they have undertaken to represent American sentiment to a Foreign Office that will believe nothing unfavorable to Germany that comes to it by cable, and nothing whatever from the United States unless it comes from a German-American source.

The darkness complained of by VON JAGOW is the darkness of the German mind, hermetically sealed against light. It is the darkness of a racial delusion—the delusion that only Germans are right; all the rest of mankind is wrong. One moment of freedom from this madness would illuminate a vast space in German perceptions. The attitude of the United States toward Germany would become as clear as a syllogism. The sentiment of all democracy in the world is against Germany in this war, and will be to the very end. The United States is a great democracy. So what is bound to be the sentiment of the people of the United States toward Germany? If Germany has not the answer it must be that she really does not want to know. The sentiment of the world's democracy is not anti-German; it is anti-militaristic. Democracy and autocracy cannot exist in peace on earth forever. One shall prevail. Autocracy joined the issue. Democracy defends itself. Germany does not fight for existence. The German ideal of the will to govern does. Against it is the will to freedom. And the greater Germany's success in arms the greater her weakness will be, because the democracy of the whole world fighting for existence would be an irresistible power.

THE CITY'S GROWTH.

The increase of the city's population is less than some boomers have calculated, but is not far from reasonable expectations. It was not to be expected that the city's main growth should continue to be in Manhattan. More than $800,000,000 has been pledged to an effort to prevent it, and success is at hand, with benefit and profit to all concerned. Manhattan has grown about four thousand in each of the last five years, a total gain of less than 1 per cent. But that is the population by residences, the sleeping population. Nobody imagines that the day population of Manhattan shows that paltry gain. The swelling figures of the passenger carriers show that the number of those who come to Manhattan for business or pleasure is exceeding the past rates of increase. Larger districts of the central borough are depopulated nightly in the manner of the Wall Street district, but are busier than ever in the hours of business. But those who trade and take their pleasure in Manhattan are living at home in larger numbers.

While Manhattan's rate of growth is under 1 per cent., the rate of the Bronx is 37 per cent., and of Queens over 39 per cent. That is what was planned. They are nearly empty, and need filling. Brooklyn is more like Manhattan in being more nearly full. Its rate of growth is therefore only 10 per cent. It is a wonder that it is so large, for the sections of the city now reached by the dual subway are small, and travel facilities are as necessary to growth of population as water to vegetable growth. As transit facilities become more nearly equalized the Bronx must succumb like Manhattan, and the growth of the city must lie east and south, rather than north.

It is cause for relief rather than alarm. Manhattan has sacrificed itself for its dependent boroughs like the bird which plucks the feathers from its own breast. Manhattan's values have ceased to grow, apart from new buildings, in the old fashion. The subway enterprise was undertaken on the idea that the growth of values would finance it; there has been disappointment as far as Manhattan was concerned. But the values are leaping in the outer boroughs, and the process has hardly begun. They are additional values, not values at the expense of Manhattan.

The values of Manhattan are commercial chiefly, and will be more so. Manhattan has limited and very choice residential districts, and large apartment house districts. But Manhattan lacks the cheap family residences which are attracting residents from the districts depopulated. Thousands are able to live in houses with light and air on all sides, with grass and trees in sight, and with land and water pleasures convenient. The "flat" which is able to compete with those attractions must be of a quality and cost out of the reach of the great majority.

PARCEL POST EXTENSION.

A Washington dispatch brings the welcome news that the parcel post is to be improved. Already it was a much appreciated Government service, and the improvements touch the right spot. The limits of size are enlarged so that the commercial crates are to be admissible. They are the most convenient as well as the standard package, and a limit which excluded them denied the facilities of the service to the families who might wish to get fruit or berries or other country packages. Moreover the Post Office will give receipts. Without receipts the commercial use of the parcel post service was crippled. The bills at letter rates traveled both faster and surer than the goods in the parcel post. When the goods failed to arrive suspicion was created at both ends of the line. Were they billed without being sent? Were they received without being paid for? No service which did not help to answer such questions could compete on even terms with those who answered them indisputably without any extra charge, and as a mere incident of the service.

There lies the thorn beneath the rose. Is the competition on fair terms, and if on unfair terms with Government assistance, how can it be used with a clear conscience? For example, the Government is to charge a cent for its postal parcel receipt, and very craftily is to require the clerical work to be done by the sender. A stamp for the receipt will be attached to the package, and the receipt will be sent to the addressee. The express companies do their own clerical work, and are not allowed to charge for the receipt. Will the Interstate Commerce Commission, which regulated the express companies into a deficit, take note of the Government's action, and allow the express companies to increase their charges correspondingly?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Modern Warfare in the Jungle.

Imagine that you live in an untroubled, uncivilized way on the bank of a river amid dense palms on the east coast of a country called Africa. Nothing has happened there for a very long time. Perhaps nothing ever did happen. Then one day up the river from the sea comes a boat so big that it slops the water over. It is higher than the palms. When it stops men come ashore. They decide to reconstruct the ground according to some purpose of their own. That takes them many days, and when the work is done they rest. Weeks pass. The landscape assimilates the boat. The strange people who came with it, and are still related to it, are included among the other facts of existence on a river bank in a palm grove; and so the world is likely to go on again smoothly forever but for something that appears in the sky—something like a bird, only a thousand times larger. The men of the boat are evidently superstitious. They regard the bird as an omen of evil, and shoot at it. It does them no harm. It loiters about in the sky, with apparently no predatory designs. However, the men are right, for in a little while terrific sounds are heard, followed by cloud balls which have the force of lightning and destroy whatever is near them as they fall. The men hurl cloud balls back in the direction from which the others come. When it stops the boat is badly damaged, many men are dead, and hundreds of beautiful palm trees lie uprooted. A week later the bird appears again, and cloud balls follow as before, only this time they come faster and fall always nearer, and fewer and fewer are returned from the boat, until at last the boat is a helpless mass and nearly all the men are dead. Then the great bird flies away with a contented sort of air.

It is a strange thing to happen in a palm grove, and if you are told that it had to happen because 115,000,000 people in the heart of another continent are at war with 800,000,000 other people scattered over all the continents of the world, in the name of civilization, you may have no more the deeper meaning of it than those who read the next day a report from the British Admiralty that the German commerce destroying cruiser Koenigsberg, having taken refuge up the shallow Rufiji River, in East Africa, screened by dense palms, was found by an aeroplane and shelled by monitors to whose gunners she was invisible. Their fire was directed by signals from the aeroplane. That explains quite unmiraculously everything that happened in the palm grove.

Birds Singing to the Cannon's Roar.

A nightingale doing its ambitious best to lift its song above the roar of a battery of heavy guns has so astonished a British soldier at the front in Northern France that he writes home about it. "I will roar you, an' t'were any nightingale" may not be so far-fetched after all. It will be a disappointment to the poets who from time immemorial have consigned the "sweet bird, that shunn'st the noise of folly," to quiet forest sanctuaries. Moreover, all the birds seem to like the noise, our letter writer adds. Not only the nightingale, but thrushes, greenfinches, wood pigeons, and the usually shy golden oriole fill the bushes within a hundred yards of the batteries and sing mightily.

Have we here the same sort of impulse which urges the dog to yelp when our friend "tries it over" on our piano? Those who can endure them declare that pet canaries like an accompaniment; whistling will do, but the louder the better, and there must be many country dwellers who have noticed the sudden burst of song induced by a railway train tearing through quiet meadows. One would suppose, however, that the ear which responds to the wriggle of a worm under bark or under ground would be shattered rather than pleasantly tickled by the report of cannon. It is truly hard to believe, especially in the case of Philomel, that this can be a matter of aesthetic enjoyment. Perhaps it's just nerves, or it may be the same motive that makes people shout in the subway—they want to be heard.

Other Results of Military Training.

It is a comprehensive scheme for military training that is proposed by the Militia Committee of the National Security League. Almost from the cradle to the grave would it keep an eye and a finger on the citizen. Perhaps the committee has been animated by that time-honored principle of the art of barter that you must ask a great deal more than you expect to get in order to be able to make concessions. In order to get what it wants the Security League will find it the part of wisdom to emphasize the social and personal values of military training, which are many and important. That sensible and righteous abhorrence of compulsory military service which is so deeply grounded in the American people has caused them always to turn a wary and inquiring countenance upon any proposal for general and extended military training. The horror, amazement, and sense of insecurity engendered by the breaking out and the events of the present war have much modified that former attitude of skepticism and disapproval. But it will do no harm, even yet, to show those who might be called upon to defend the country some time that for a reasonable amount of time and effort spent in military training they will receive full value.

The "tired business man," for instance, will get much more physical benefit out of two weeks spent at such a military training camp as that which is to be held at Plattsburg than he would experience from a fortnight's trailing of a fishline over the stern of a rowboat or spreading of dust and gasoline odors along country roads in the wake of an automobile. For young men in college and of the same age in business there is no better physical education than the frequent military drill. It takes the slouch out of them, mentally and physically, as no set gymnasium practice or athletic sport can do. The freshman in college slouches in gait and posture, and more or less in mind, because "all the fellows" walk and stand that way. The military drill straightens their spines, throws back their shoulders, and makes them alert, quick, and precise in movement. Both they and their elders would get training in nerve and eye correlation in target practice, in personal and community hygiene and sanitation in camp life, and throughout aplenty of hard work for their muscles, which would be a good thing for both of them.

On What a Nation Thrives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to congratulate you on the editorials which have recently appeared in your journal. They treat important subjects of the present day in a broad and dispassionate manner quite uncommon in American newspapers. Yesterday's article, "Illusory War Profits," is, I think, particularly commendable and necessary at this time.

It is time the American people realized that the interdependence of nations and the interdependence of interests within the nations is such that America as a whole cannot thrive so long as the European war continues. It is probably true that because of the vast shipments of war materials and foodstuffs we are in better condition than we would be if the conditions which prevailed at the time of the outbreak of the war had continued.

War or no war, America will not thrive and develop as she should until the executive and legislative branches of this Government cease their unfair hectoring and their incompetent supervision of financial and industrial interests. There should be general laws and Governmental control sufficient to insure fair and honest business methods, but until America follows the example of Germany—encourages enterprise and combinations of capital, ceases to make labor combinations a privileged class outside of the laws which govern others, and encourages co-operation among rival interests—we will steadily fall behind in the race.

A MANUFACTURER.

New York, July 13, 1915.

Irrelevant Necessities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am greatly puzzled by the comment that I hear on the controversy between the United States and Germany. Either I am thinking awry or the most of those with whom I have talked are doing so.

Are we not taking our stand upon the recognized principles of international law dealing with merchantmen at sea in time of war? Is not our whole contention with Germany simply that submarine warships must not imperil the lives of ships of American citizens by acting in a manner different from that prescribed by international law for all warships of belligerent countries? If this is so, what have Britain's offences against international law to do with our dispute with Germany? What have Germany's supposed military or naval "necessities" to do with it? Are we or are we not standing upon a definite principle? If we are, how can we compromise that principle?

THOMAS F. WOODLOCK.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 13, 1915.

SINGER OF "LA MARSEILLAISE."

[The body of Claude Joseph Roguet de Lisle, who composed "The Marseillaise," was placed yesterday in the Hotel des Invalides, Paris.]

Up from the land of fair Provence,
Land of the vineyard and olive green,
Flushed with a new hope's radiance
Glow of glorious visions seen,
Joyous Marseilles' Battalion came,
Singing a song since known to fame.

List as the drums the quickstep beat!
List to the Chant of Liberty!
Ringing through dawn or noonday heat—
"Allons enfants de la Patrie!"
List to the chant on the dusty way,
"Death to the tyrant! Vive le Marseillais!"

Orchards and vineyards caught up the song,
France seemed but waiting that martial lay,
Born of poet's heart-beats strong!
Sung by the sons of the South that day,
Voicing the hero-soul of strife,
Marching song of a nation's life!

Days of Terror that chant ushered in,
Falling of thrones and baubles and crowns—
Bastile walls and guillotine,
Sack of Tuileries, Temple frowns.
Heard that Chant of the Marseillais,
"Le jour de gloire est arrivé."

Reds of the Midi! The song you sung
Thrilled the hearts of all who heard!
Song of a people with hearts tense-strung,
Rhythm that every pulse quick stirred!
Echoes that song as France now pays
Honor to singer of "La Marseillaise!"

H. T. SUDDUTH.

IN THE NAME OF DOLLARS.

Mechanism of an Organized Protest to the State Department.

New York, July 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We take the liberty of inclosing for your perusal under cover two letters that we have just distributed among all of our retailers. The response on the part of our friends has been immediate and complete. Practically every one of our customers has sent to the State Department at Washington a copy of the inclosed letter addressed to the State Department on each firm's individual letterhead. The work promises to become universal, and we trust that united efforts will prove strong enough to induce the State Department at Washington to make the most strenuous efforts in behalf of importers of German and Austrian merchandise, so that they can receive the goods that they have bought and want to distribute among their customers in time for this Fall's business.

Is there any way whereby, after you have read the inclosed letters, you, through your columns, can come to the assistance of one of the largest and most important bodies of merchants in this country? We shall appreciate the courtesy of a reply, and remain,

STERNBERGER & KALISHER.

[First Inclosure.]

New York, July 7, 1915.

Dear Sir: We beg leave to call your attention to the present blockade that has been inaugurated by the British Government against all neutral and enemy ports in Europe out of which German or Austrian merchandise has in the past been exported to this country. The importers in the City of New York and elsewhere have been making constant representation to the State Department at Washington, both by letter and personal appeals, in the hope of obtaining relief through the State Department at Washington, but because of the desire on the part of the Department not to recognize a certain order that was issued by the British Council, putting a so-called blockade into effect, the Government cannot officially take action in the matter.

We believe that if we can obtain your assistance in the way of inclosed letter, directed to the State Department showing the loss you are going to suffer in sales because of the non-receipt of orders of foreign merchandise placed by you with your importer last Spring, and if such a letter is sent by every retail merchant in the United States to the State Department at Washington, they, seeing the tremendous importance of the matter, might be induced to take such steps as will vitiate the blockade that now is in complete effect. For your information we would say that all shipments out of Germany and Austria ceased completely on June 15. The British Government has positively refused to issue another permit which will allow of the shipment of any German or Austrian merchandise out of any neutral port of Europe. Naturally any merchandise shipped out of an enemy port is bound to be confiscated.

May we suggest your forwarding to the State Department, Washington, the inclosed letter written on your letterhead? Now is the time to strike for assistance from the Government, to relieve a situation which is going to work a hardship on every merchant whether he be an importer, jobber, or retailer in this country. In addition to the tremendous losses that this country is going to suffer, because of this blockade, we call your particular attention to the tremendous losses to the South because of the impossibility of exporting its cotton to neutral ports in Europe. This alone would be a factor that should induce you to take the same steps with the State Department at Washington that we have taken and have been taking for some time past—namely, steps that would lead toward the relief of an intolerable situation.

If you desire any further information on the subject of the order that was issued by the British Council, and also to what extent the British blockade has interfered with the importation of merchandise as well as the exportation of raw cotton, we shall be pleased to have such information furnished to you.

Thanking you for your valuable assistance to us in this matter, we remain,

Yours truly,

STEINBERGER & KALISHER.

[Second Inclosure.]

July 1, 1915.

State Department, Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: We have been advised by many of our importers that orders placed with them prior to March 1 as well as subsequent to that date will not be delivered unless the blockade that Great Britain has declared against neutral ports in Europe can be lifted.

Contracts that we have placed with our importers are bona fide ones, and we shall, to a greater or lesser extent, insist upon their fulfillment. This is a stand that we would not care to take, but necessity might compel us to do so. The losses that we shall suffer because of nondelivery of merchandise bought will be more than we can describe at the present moment, and in order to avert such losses and to bring before you the importance of providing relief for the importers who cannot deliver their merchandise to us because of this present existing blockade on the part of Great Britain, we ask you to endeavor by all means in your power to suggest to Great Britain the advisability of allowing such merchandise as we have contracted for to pass into the hands of the importers from whom we bought same. If Congress were in session today, we would, through our Representatives, make our appeal to you, but inasmuch as there is no session on at the present time, we are compelled to turn directly to the State Department.

We trust you will give this matter your earnest consideration.

Arithmetic of German Losses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Commenting upon a London Morning Post dispatch giving the total Prussian war losses as about 1,500,000, you say that the addition of the Bavarian, Saxon, Wuerttemberg and naval losses, not included in the Prussian lists, would at least double the figure, making a total of 3,000,000. Permit me to point out that this involves an error. The Bavarian, Saxon and Wuerttemberg army contingents comprise only 24 per cent. of the entire German army, contributing, as they do, six army corps to a total of twenty-five army corps in times of peace, and a corresponding strength in time of war. All the other German States and territories, (Hesse, Baden, Alsace, Lorraine, &c.,) belong to the Prussian army organization, and their losses are included in the Prussian lists. In order, therefore, to arrive at the total German losses, one must add about 31 per cent. to the Prussian losses instead of 100 per cent., and a round million would thus have to be deducted from the total of 3,000,000 losses mentioned in your dispatch. The naval losses, while by no means light, are insignificant when compared with the losses on land.

It must be remembered that while Germany publishes full and detailed casualty lists, she has never authorized statements as to total losses, and the compilations made from time to time by English correspondents while ostensibly based on the number of names in published casualty lists, cannot be regarded as anything but guesswork, since nearly every list contains duplications, corrections and so forth, which render exact or even approximate compilations quite impossible. It is evident, therefore, that the total German losses in killed, wounded and missing are very materially below the figure that a gross compilation of published casualty lists would yield. F. W. HEHMEYER.

New York, July 13, 1915.

Dynamite.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What restrictions are there on the sale of dynamite? The ease with which Holt provided himself with explosives and firearms indicates that there are practically no restrictions. Can any irresponsible person buy dynamite? GEORGE HARRIS,

President Emeritus of Amherst College.

Bar Harbor, Me., July 13, 1915.

WAR IS MAN'S SACRIFICE TO FAITH.

Blindly in the Valley of Darkness He Seeks a Precious Thing—But What of the Obsessions of Slothful Peace?

By OLIN DANTZLER WANNAMAKER

Alabama Polytechnic Institute.
July 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attitude of a large proportion of our people toward Europe at war has been one of mingled horror, condemnation, and self-complacency. With all our excellent traits we are still somewhat given, as in the days of Dickens, to a certain shallow sense of the all-rightness of our own country and its ideals and the accompanying assumption that Europe really shares this admiration for the great Republic. It is, indeed, just possible that we, the youngest of the nations, may even rival China, the oldest, in the strength of this obsession concerning our own greatness and goodness. It is also barely conceivable that we may be awakened some day with as rude a shock to see ourselves in the eyes of others as China has been brought to her senses by all the burly barbarians she scorned. This spirit appeared notably early in the present cataclysm. We gloried through sermon, address, and printed article in our own love of peace and order, and lamented the lapse into barbarism of our European brothers.

The platitude has been said over to us till it has become a siren song of ease and self-satisfaction: "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." It is needful that we ask at this time whether peace has also its shameful defeats, and especially whether war has its victories no less precious than those of peace. The hard code of the world still half barbaric assigns to the victor "the fruits of victory"—territory, indemnity, superior influence in the councils of nations. This barbarous code we rightly repudiate, but we Americans of the present generation, onlookers at the stupendous tragedy of the nations, are disposed to forget those fruits, not of victory, but of war, which may be assigned by no conclave of the powers, which fall as often to the vanquished as to the victors—nay, perhaps, to the vanquished more often—fruits as precious as any grown in the gardens of peace. We appear mainly oblivious of the fruits of the spirit of utter devotion, absolute self-surrender, the glad sacrifice of all, even of life, on the altar of a lofty conception or a consuming sense of duty. If we are ever to understand war and to understand and achieve worthy and lasting peace, and if we are to influence Europe in behalf of such peace, we must keep these things in mind, for they are a priceless heritage of the whole human race.

If men believe they are fighting for the right, it avails nothing to dispute the view of any one of the contestants. Abraham Lincoln and Robert E. Lee are both today national heroes in America, and the gulf which separated them in life will soon be forgotten by Americans everywhere, grateful for their examples of fortitude, loyalty, self-sacrifice. We are coming to praise alike the Blue and the Gray, and to remember and commemorate with pitying admiration the dead who died in either color and under either banner on our own battlefields, as fratricidal, at least, as those of the present war. It is not too much to expect that some day all Confederate cemeteries will be national, not sectional, the North rejoicing to claim the dead who there lie buried, and the South glad to recognize the common heart and common heroism of all the sons of the nation, and to wrap her dead in the national flag. So today we must know that Frenchman and German and Serb, Russian, Austrian, Italian, and our kindred of the British Empire, are fighting, each for the right, as God gives him to see the right.

Certainly we are right in esteeming peculiarly fortunate those who shed their blood in defense of the right as God, not merely man, sees the right, yet there is essential truth and sacred comfort to all lovers of humankind in those old words, "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori." We may well rejoice in the midst of our anguish to know that never since the creation of man has there been exerted on the planet an equal plentifulness of certain virtues without which humanity would be subject to the scorn of the angels, but with which we may well be subject to their envy. Let us Americans who stand by and watch this terrible conflict lay aside the prejudice which so easily besets us that we may honor with fitting praise the arduous labors, the bleeding wounds, the unshaken courage in the presence of unexampled perils of all our brothers in Europe.

For when the nations go up to render their accounts to Jehovah at the end of another century, what record of devotion shall we have made to compare with the tremendous tale of heroism written during these days by all these warring peoples? Can we rest assured that, if our land passes safely through this crisis and is engaged in no war for the remainder of the century, we shall begin the twenty-first century—when Christianity shall have attained its majority—a nobler people than France or England?

Nations are made up in part of individuals, but also in essential part of a subtle something generated by all these individuals in union, a spirit which comes to animate that particular nation and to give it its own distinction among the peoples of the world. Will not, then, those 70 per cent. of the young men of Cambridge and Oxford who have offered, or are offering their bodies to the salvation of their land, contribute to the making of the future race of Englishmen something different and finer than the contribution of an equal number of young Americans who go out from our college halls to mingle in the business of the world, to do their humdrum tasks and earn food and shelter? Shall we be as elevated in spirit as we were when Lowell read the Commemoration Ode to the memory of the Harvard dead?

For if adversity, "like a toad ugly and venomous, wears yet a precious jewel in its head," then war, the greatest of all adversities, wears the great Kohinoor coveted of all true men, the jewel of abandon to the ideal. Mr. Bjorl, the leader of the World Students' Christian Federation, returned across the Atlantic some months ago to tell us here in sheltered America that "Europe is on the cross." Forgetting the vain follies of autocrat and the sinful blunders of diplomacy, and fixing our thoughts for a moment upon the young men in the ranks of those armies twenty millions strong, we commit no offense against the one most holy cross of history in perceiving that today the men of Europe march up to Calvary. When one of the two sons of Bonar Law, leader of the opposition in Parliament, had gone to the front, and the second came saying, "I, too, must volunteer," the father inquired whether the family had not done its duty in the war. "Yes," answered the young man, "but what about my own duty?" From homes over all England and France and Germany and the other lands the light has gone out, but the darkness which remains is a darkness fragrant and sacred.

Too many of our people care for none of these things. The best of our people are ardently opposed to war and firmly believe that man need not slay man in order to slay that serpent of ease and sloth and selfishness which wraps its slimy length about the tree of our peace, but it is high time that we should seek means for slaying the beast.

Europe looks askance at us. We have made too much of our philanthropy. Neutrality may be a virtue, but it may possibly prove to have been a crime. If it be a virtue, its blessings accrue only to those citizens of the Republic who from lofty, humane, and fraternal motives seek peace and pursue it. Certain it is that we as a people have no just cause to take to ourselves the comfortable unction of superiority in this supreme crisis. Unless we alter our mood and with solemn self-examination, put ourselves into the hands of Providence for either peace or war as righteousness shall require, and in either event for self-denial and the bearing of the cross of humanity, we shall stand condemned in the eyes of the future, while even the aggressor in this terrible conflict shall win at least the crown of heroism. The Europeans are teaching us today a solemn lesson of supreme devotion.

OLIN DANTZLER WANNAMAKER.

BRAIN AND SOUL AT WAR.

A Battle for Supremacy in Which the Soul Is Holding Its Own.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial page today certainly is far and away the best that I have seen for a long time. There is altogether too much peace talk in this land of ours by people who do not know or understand what this war is doing and has to do with the future welfare of the world.

To begin with, the soul and brain are battling for supremacy. Germany and Austria, who have less spirituality than the other nations, represent brain. They are doing, and will continue to do, everything that brain, with all its vast power, can invent. There will be no question of right, no question of the feelings of others, any more than there has been up to the present time. We must not look for it or expect it. It is a battle to the finish, with no quarter given and every advantage taken that brain, in its desperation and fear, can invent.

At the present time soul, represented by the Allies, has succeeded in getting brain, represented by Germany and Austria, into a trap. They are like a huge rat which rushes from one end of its trap to the other, only to find that it is impossible to break out. The rat, however, is wearing itself out, and it is only a question of time when it will die from sheer exhaustion.

I have just returned from a five months' study of conditions in England and France, and I am not among those who look for a speedy ending of the war. In my opinion, we shall see several years pass ere peace is restored. The soldiers at the front are not fighting for anything but the world's liberty, not alone in Europe; the peace of the world is at stake.

It behooves Americans to stop and think and then to prepare for what is sure to take place in our own country, for so sure as the rising of the sun, we will see here actions that will make Belgium pale unto insignificance. GEORGE H. PROCTOR.

New York, July 11, 1915.

The Sober Soldier.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Lord Kitchener's counsel to the British soldiers at the beginning of the war he said, amongst other things, "Your duty cannot be done unless your health is sound, so keep constantly on your guard against any excesses. * * * In this new experience you will find temptation in wine, &c." The French Government likewise took a strong hand in condemning and stopping the use of absinthe. Is it possible to believe that such precautions or policy on the part of either the British or French authorities have been cast aside and that either Government is now indulging, as Miss Jane Addams publicly states, in such detrimental artificial means of instilling pluck and bravery into the hearts of their fighting men? T. M. MARSON.

New York, July 12, 1915.

OUR OPEN PURSE.

An Englishwoman Writes About Things We Have Done.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would give me great pleasure if the inclosed tribute, written by an Englishwoman living in Italy, could be printed. Could you find space for it? I am so raw about the things we have "left undone" that I am pathetically grateful for praise.

ALICE BROWN.

Boston, Mass., July 7, 1915.

[THE LETTER.]

There is always much talk as to whether the world grows better as the centuries roll by. Lately, especially, we are told that the signs of the times show quite plainly that there has been little improvement since the days of the dark ages. Here is going on such a war as was never heard of before, in which are employed engines of destruction enormous and incredible, which is waged, not only on land, but in the air above, and insidiously beneath the water, begun by broken faith and the oppression of an innocent and harmless people. The deeds of self-devotion and heroism which are constantly reported are but like the lightning flashes which serve only to thro

CHINESE TO MARRY PASTOR'S DAUGHTER

Fu Ling Chang, Yale University Graduate, Weds Today Miss H. Louise Huie.

HER MOTHER AN AMERICAN

The Rev. Huie Kin, Father of Bride, to Assist in Ceremony—Bridegroom to Teach in Changsha.

A romance between a young Chinese graduate of Yale University and the daughter of a Chinese minister of the Gospel in this city, which began when the young couple first met about three years ago at a students' conference at Princeton, N. J., will culminate today in their marriage. The contracting parties are Miss H. Louise Huie, eldest daughter of the Rev. Huie Kin, pastor of the First Presbyterian Chinese Church of 223 East Thirty-first Street, and Fu Ling Chang.

The ceremony is to be performed in the church at 7 o'clock this evening by the Rev. George Alexander, pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church, who will be assisted by the bride's father.

The bride is the eldest of nine children. Her mother, who is an American, was formerly Miss Louise Van Arnen of Troy, N. Y. She is a graduate of Hunter College and is 21 years of age. She will be attended by her two sisters, the Misses Alice and Caroline Huie, and her brother, Irving Huie, will act as best man.

A small reception for the immediate family and a few intimate friends is to follow the ceremony. On Monday Mr. Chang and his bride will leave for San Francisco, and will sail from there on July 31 for China. Mr. Chang is to be a teacher of science in Yale University in Changsha.

The bridegroom is 28 years of age, and has been a student in this country for six years. He was graduated from Yale University last month after taking the post-graduate course, and is now a Professor in Forestry, which he means to take up later in his native country.

There will be nothing at the ceremony to suggest the customs of the Chinese with the exception of the floral decorations. Some rare Chinese evergreens are to be placed in the reception room in Asia blue vases. These plants, like the century plant, bloom once in a century, and two of them are now in bloom, which is considered a lucky omen.

The bride is to wear white silk crêpe de chine, and her attendants will be gowned in white Chinese silk and Nile green net.

MISS B. A. GILLAM TO WED.

Daughter of Late Cartoonist to Marry John A. Love on July 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Edward Barlour of Canajoharie, N. Y., have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Beatrice Arkell Gillam, and John Allan Love of St. Louis, Mo., which is to be celebrated at Arkell Hall, the home of the bride, on July 28.

Miss Gillam is the only daughter of the late Bernhard Gillam, who was a famous cartoonist of this city.

She is a granddaughter of the late State Senator James Arkell, and a niece of Bartlett Arkell of 15 West Tenth Street.

Mr. Love comes from a well-known Southern family, and is in the real estate business in St. Louis, where the couple will make their home. Their engagement was announced last December.

NEWPORT DANCING CONTEST.

Society Children to Compete for Cups at Marble House.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14.—Society children will dance in competition for cups given by Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, and Mrs. G. C. Barrows at Marble House on July 31.

Mrs. Drelincourt M. Martin gave a dinner tonight, having Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, Miss Mott, and Captain and Mrs. Roger Welles.

Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke of Philadelphia, who have C. Willing Hare of Philadelphia as a guest, gave a dinner for sixteen.

Miss Lucille Carter, daughter of Mrs. George Brooke, is entertaining her young friends with luncheons following tennis matches this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle of Philadelphia gave a dinner tonight. Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry entertained similarly.

Mrs. Fletcher Ryer entertained at Hill Top Inn tonight for Dr. and Mrs. Preston Satterwhite of New York.

Mrs. George D. Widener of Philadelphia will have a house warming in her new residence, Miramar, the evening of Aug. 20 in the form of a dance.

Mrs. Richard W. Corbin gave a luncheon at the Pin e Lodge today.

In tennis semi-finals of women's doubles this morning, Mrs. Earl Dodge and Miss Christine Biddle defeated Mrs. Howard G. Cushing and Miss Ruth Twombly. Miss Anna Sands and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., by defeating the Misses Edna Berger and Margaret Rusk, meet Mrs. Dodge and Miss Biddle in finals tomorrow.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Tagart Steele of Baltimore, Md., have announced the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Anne M. Steele, to A. Perry Osborn, son of Professor and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn of this city. Miss Steele is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, and was an attendant at the wedding on June 20, of Miss Kathryn N. Steele and F. Skiddy von Stade. The wedding is to take place in the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron will entertain at the Moorings, their home at Southampton, L. I., tomorrow night with a small dinner dance in costume for the younger set.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Benson Davis of 300 Riverside Drive announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucretia Deed Davis, to George S. Jephson of East Orange, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding.

Colonel and Mrs. Henry May of Washington, D. C., are at the Totel Gotham for a visit. The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Mme. Dumba, who have been at Lenox, Mass., are at the St. Regis for a few days. Mrs. J. C. Van Valkenburg, wife of Judge Van Valkenburgh of the Federal Court of Kansas City, is at the Wolcott.

Passengers for Europe.

Transatlantic lines sailing today and some of the passengers booked to leave on them are:

ROTTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Mr. and Mrs. Miles Babbitt, A. E. Baird, Miss M. Barber, Mrs. Oliver Brett, Lionel Brett, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Campbell, Miss C. M. Cook, Mrs. Alice G. Cutler, Mrs. M. E. Devoe, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph R. French, Mrs. F. Graham, the Rev. F. J. Hennessy, Mrs. M. Holy, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. James, F. Mallison, J. Maurer, E. G. Miner, Mrs. F. Moore, J. H. McFadden, Mrs. McFadden, Mrs. Cornelia F. Norden, Mrs. F. C. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Rodkinson, Baroness Antoinetta von Romberg, G. G. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Thomas, Miss Josephine Tryon, Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Tydeman, Miss Mabel Webb, Miss Christine White, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Weil.

UNITED STATES, (Copenhagen.)—Mrs. Julia Anderson, Miss R. Foley, Mrs. M. H. Gross, Mrs. L. F. L. Landon, Miss Anna Meiler, F. York, Miss Louise Peter, Mr. and Mrs. R. Rowland, J. G. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. Strieker, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Vogel, Mrs. F. C. Wiesner.

WATER SPORTS AT LENOX.

A Gay Company at Mahkeenac Applauds Winners of Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 14.—Water sports at the Mahkeenac Boating Club this afternoon were held under perfect weather. There was a gay company, at the clubhouse to applaud the winners. George E. Turnure, Jr., won the plunge for distance, defeating a large entry. The 50-yard swim was won by Sheldon R. Smith. The tilting event was not finished and will be concluded July 28. Taking part in the events this afternoon were: John Rochester, Theodore Evans, W. Roscoe Bonsal, Jr., John E. Parsons, Yates Saterlee, Samuel and Donald Frothingham, Newbold Morris, Jr., Giraud Foster, Jr., Frederick and Osgood Field.

Frederick S. Delafield gave a dinner at the Lenox Club tonight for Lieut. Gov. Grafton D. Cushing of Boston. Among the guests were charles Astor Bristed, Giraud Foster, William P. Dixon, Dr. Henry P. Jaques, Charles Lowell Barlow, Allen B. Fenno, David T. Dana, Frederick Schenck, John H. C. Church, Walter Nettleton, and Willard F. Smith. A public reception for Lieut. Gov. Cushing was held in the Town Hall.

Lieutenant George Washington Krapf, U. S. A., of the Twenty-eighth Infantry regiment, stationed at Texas City, Texas, and Miss Marjorie Crane Paddock, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Paddock and a relative of ex-United States Senator W. Murray Crane, will be married at Sky Farm, the country place of the bride's parents in Dalton, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Herbert Johnson of Boston, will perform the ceremony.

Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren gave a dinner party tonight at Bel Air Villa for the members of the younger set of Lenox and round-about.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Frederick R. Newbold, Misses Katherine and Edith Newbold of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Rackemann of Boston, arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chandler of New York, are at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, the Baroness Andre of New York, Elizabeth Livingston Musgrave of Bronxville, are at Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hopkins of Naugatuck, Conn., Mrs. C. S. Haviland, Mrs. Edson S. Lott, Miss Ethel Hansen of New York, arrived at Curtis Hotel.

BETHLEHEM'S ROQUE COURT.

Country Club's Governors Appoint an Advisory Board.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 14.—The Bethlehem Country Club has the only roque court in the White Mountains and several enthusiasts, including members of the National Association, meet there daily. The Board of Governors of the club announces the following Advisory Board: Winthrop Murray Sayer, Jr., George A. Macbeth, George Giessner, Frederic Bruce, G. E. Hodson, Andrew Freedman, M. E. McDowell, Benjamin Banks, Dr. M. W. Marr, E. R. Perkins, Dr. G. C. Giddings, Dr. J. W. Kenney, J. G. Giessner, Colonel R. A. Swigert, L. N. Wilcox, Ruel W. Foore, H. L. Jillson, Harry Waldron, Dr. E. W. Bush, W. M. Bailey, George L. Green, Stuyvesant Le Roy, J. W. Kennedy, and Dr. T. W. Brown. Philip Lightborn will be Secretary of the Tournament Committee, which will be made up of club members.

A selected scrub handicap on July 24 will be the first cup event of the season.

Mrs. Etta T. Kirkland of New York has opened her cottage at Bethlehem. Mrs. Eleanor P. Woodworth and Miss Price of New York are at their bungalow. Mr. and Mrs. Gorge Hodson of New Haven, Frederic Bruce and Miss Mary Bruce of New York are early comers in the cottage colony.

Mr. and Mrs. U. T. Hungerford of New York have taken one of the Sayer cottages for the season.

The Misses Sparks and Okie have arrived at Bethlehem from Lakewood, N. J., to open their villa.

Stuyvesant Le Roy of Newport has come to spend some time in Bethlehem and plays golf daily at the Country Club with Colonel R. A. Swigert. Mr. Le Roy is the guest of the Mount Washington Hotel, near the golf links.

Mrs. Frank Van Roden and Clarence Van Roden of New York and Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Savage of New Haven have arrived by motor.

Motor arrivals at the Mount Washington Hotel at Bretton Woods today included Mrs. J. Sinclair Armstrong and party of Saratoga Springs, who are completing a tour of the mountain resorts by a return over the Ideal Tour via Albany.

Golfers out today on the Bretton Woods links included Dr. and Mrs. F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes G. Trowbridge, Miss Paula Sterling, and Mr. and Mrs. David Morrice of Montreal. Mrs. Morrice, who is a cousin of Major Hamilton Gault, lately wounded for the third time at the front, has just heard that he is one of the two surviving officers and eighteen men that remain of the Princess Patricia's Own Regiment which Major Gault founded and equipped. His latest wound is very serious.

NARRAGANSETT GOLF TOURNEY

Women to Compete at the Point Judith Country Club Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 14.—A women's golf tournament will be played tomorrow on the links of the Point Judith Country Club, the winner taking the sweepstakes. Among the members of the Summer colony who will play in the tournament are Miss Pauline Disston of Philadelphia, Miss Marguerite Prescott and Mrs. Wm. Harding Jackson of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Rush Sturges of Providence, Mrs. Rowland Hazard of Peacedale, R. I., Miss Bessie Munnikhuysen of Baltimore, Miss Bessie Samuel of Philadelphia, Mrs. Francis Robinson and the Misses Gertrude and Beatrice de Coppet of New York.

On the golf links and the tennis courts of the Country Club today were Benjamin Chew of Radnor, Pa., Mrs. Isaac H. Clothier, Jr., of Philadelphia, Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson of Kentara Green, George Thompson, D. F. Watters of New Orleans, and Miss Winship.

The members of the Point Judith golf team will motor to Jamestown tomorrow, where they will be entertained at luncheon by the Jamestown Golf Club. They will also play Jamestown a match game of golf with twelve men on a side.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley of Washington, D. C., who motored from Newport to the Pier today, had luncheon at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte of Washington, D. C., gave a luncheon today on the plaza of the Casino and in their party were Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Dickerson and Philip LaMontagne.

BAR HARBOR SOCIAL LIFE.

Miss Margaret Wilson to Arrive Today—Gen. Horace Porter a Host.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 14.—Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter, who has been visiting Mrs. William Hitt of Washington at Deer Isle, is to be in town on Thursday with Mrs. Hitt. They will return to Deer Isle in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne of Paris and New York are the guests of Mrs. Gouverneur Morris at her cottage.

Miss Anne Morgan is with her mother, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr., for several days at her Summer home.

Mrs. C. F. Sherill of New York is raising a special fund in connection with the War Relief Committee for the purpose of sending a nurse from Bar Harbor to assist in the relief work at the front. Thus far more than $250 has been subscribed.

General Horace Porter entertained at dinner last night at his cottage.

Mrs. E. C. Bodman of New York will entertain at dinner at her home at Seal Harbor Thursday.

Mrs. Daniel Bacon is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. John Aspegren of New York.

THRONG PAYS HONOR TO C. J. M'CORMACK

Body of the President of the Borough of Richmond Is Viewed by Thousands.

NOTED MEN AT THE FUNERAL

Mayor Mitchel and Other City Officials Honorary Pallbearers for Former Colleague.

The police say the largest throng ever gathered on Staten Island turned out yesterday morning for the ceremonies connected with the funeral of Charles J. McCormack, President of the Borough of Richmond, who died on Sunday at Mount Manresa, the retreat for Catholic laymen at Rosebank, S. I. The remains lay in state from 8 till 10:30 o'clock in the Board Room of the Borough Hall at St. George. Mr. McCormack was known personally to nearly everybody on Staten Island, and was extremely popular, and thousands of residents of the borough visited the church to view the remains before the ceremonies began.

Mayor Mitchel arrived at 9:30, accompanied by his secretary, Theodore D. Rousseau; President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen; Controller Prendergast, and Borough Presidents Marks, Pound, Connolly, and Mathewson. These were the honorary pallbearers. They were accompanied by Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith and other city officials.

The funeral procession started from Borough Hall at 10:30. It was headed by the full police band, followed by mounted policemen and mounted firemen and Troop F of the National Guard cavalry, a Staten Island organization. Behind the remains marched the honorary pallbearers and many local officials, including County Judge J. Harry Riernan, County Clerk Livingston Bostwick, District Attorney Albert Fox, and Sheriff Joseph O'Grady. Then the firemen on foot and a detachment of Knights of Columbus completed the procession.

The cortège proceeded from the Borough Hall through Hyatt Street and Tompkins Avenue to St. Peter's Church in St. Mark's Place, distant about half a mile. Three firemen and three policemen carried the coffin into the church as the band played "Lead, Kindly Light," and a solemn requiem high mass was celebrated by Mgr. Charles Cassidy, rector of the church. The building was crowded to its fullest capacity, and as the heat was intense two women fainted during the services and had to be taken out. More than 2,000 people, unable to find a place inside, waited around until the conclusion of the mass and of the brief talk on Mr. McCormack's life, which Mgr. Cassidy gave at the conclusion of the service. Then the procession started on its way to St. Peter's Cemetery, on Grove Road, about six miles away, and thousands of citizens followed on foot for the entire distance.

Inspector Dominick Sullivan was in charge of the police arrangements, assisted by the Captains of the four precincts on Staten Island. The police and firemen in the parade were drawn from the five boroughs.

Owing to the death of Mr. McCormack, the dinner of the Board of Aldermen, which was to be held last evening at the Hotel Shelburne, was postponed to some evening next week, to be announced later.

WOMEN POLL THE POLICE.

Suffragists Get a 75 Per Cent. Vote in Afternoon Canvass.

Policemen on east side posts were surprised yesterday afternoon when groups of women came along the streets and insisted that they tell whether or not they were going to vote for woman's suffrage. Every policeman in sight was required to express his opinion. Some who held back at first suddenly became voluble on discovering their wives among the questioners. Altogether, according to the women who made the poll, about 100 were approached and something like 75 said they were going to vote for woman suffrage this Fall.

The women who started the poll were returning from a meeting at Terrace Garden, where the Empire State Campaign Committee had gathered a large crowd of patrolmen's wives. Mrs. Elizabeth Shay Finch, who presided, introduced Miss Kate Beverly Blake, who spoke. After her came Mrs. Robert Adamson, proffering to the meeting a choice of two resolutions, each of which indorsed the suffrage movement, and included a pledge by the patrolmen's wives that they would try to make the patrolman vote yes.

The meeting passed the longer of the two resolutions, and then the women rushed out to canvass the patrolmen.

CORT ADDS TWO THEATRES.

Manager Is to Produce a New Light Opera and Three Plays.

The growth in popularity of the neighborhood theatre during the last few years has caused John Cort to secure two more playhouses in which Broadway successes will be presented at popular prices during the coming season. In addition to the Standard Theatre, Mr. Cort will have under his management Saxe's 116th Street Theatre, which will be called the York, and Hammerstein's Lexington Avenue Opera House.

Mr. Cort's producing plans for the new season include some interesting announcements. Eleanor Painter, the American prima donna, who made her New York début last Fall in "The Lilac Domino," will be the star of a new light opera entitled "The Princess Pat." Victor Herbert composed the music, Henry Blossom wrote the libretto, and Fred G. Latham will stage the piece. Among the principals will be May Naudin, Maud Careaux, Samuel Hardy, Al Shean, Alexander Clark, Robert Ober, Louis Casavant, and Max Villani.

A sequel to "The Ham Tree" has been prepared for Lew Fields and Heath, and these negro impersonators will return to the New York stage in October. Walker Whiteside will be presented in a dramatization of W. B. Maxwell's novel, "The Ragged Messenger." George V. Hobart has written a comedy for Mr. Cort from Thomas Addison's "Come-on Charley" stories, printed in The Adventure Magazine.

Ziegfeld Billie Burke's Manager.

Flo Ziegfeld said yesterday it had been decided that Billie Burke, his wife, would sever her connection with the Frohman forces. Mr. Ziegfeld said Miss Burke would open in November under his management in a play somewhat similar to "Jerry," in which she has just finished an engagement. Catherine Chisholm Cushing has completed the scenario for the new play, and arrangements will at once be made for completing the play. Miss Cushing will be one of the authors, but her collaborators have not been decided upon.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Klaw & Erlanger have commissioned Channing Pollock and Rennold Wolf to write the book and lyrics for the American version of Emmerich Kalmar's operetta, "Miss Rabbit Foot," which will be one of their early productions. Kalman composed "Sari," and his latest operetta achieved success when originally produced in Budapest.

Adelaide Ross Wyrtal has been added to the cast of "Pollyanna," in which Patricia Collinge will be seen early next season. Rehearsals will be begun next week.

A European novelty called "Mysteria," will be installed on the new vaudeville bill in the Palace Theatre next week.

BABY THEATRE OPEN.

'Portmanteau' Can Be Moved About the City and Set Up in Schools.

Dedicated to imagination, youth and the eternal spirit of play, the Portmanteau, a new theatre, was opened for its first dress rehearsal last evening at the Christodora Settlement House, 147 Avenue B.

The Portmanteau is the tiniest of theatres, the child of the brain of Stuart Walker, for several years general stage manager for David Belasco. Three charming little plays were given at the opening rehearsal before an audience which included a number of prominent people, and they were received with great enthusiasm.

The Portmanteau, as its name implies, is portable. It can be condensed into ten boxes and sent to any part of the country. It can be put up in the auditorium of any school building, the gymnasium of any club or settlement—it was in the gymnasium of the Christodora House last evening—in the ball room of a private house, or it can be set up in the open. It goes up in two and a half hours and comes down in one and a half.

Its mission is to give gay little plays full of the fineness of life for the joy of the children or for grown-ups who love them as well. It is a field that the regular theatre cannot fully cover.

The three plays last night were "The Trimpiet," a dream play, given in the time of "partly then and partly nowadays"; "A Fan and Two Candlesticks," an interlude before the curtain, and "Six Who Pass While the Lentils Boil." The first and last plays were by Mr. Walker, and the interlude was by Miss Mary MacMillan.

The first play took in a "lonely place," shown in the painted scene, a lovely place, all cool blues and greens, and four of the actors who were playing in the "then" were looking for the secret of living happily forever. A Portmanteau super, coming to the play from the audience, played in the time of "nowadays."

There were three actors in the before-the-curtain play, a simple farce play which Mr. Walker believes has great possibilities. The play with the lentils, a forty-minute act, was the most nearly a drama, and the so-called kitchen into which comes a to-be-beheaded queen was a delightful piece of artistry.

There is a professional castle which will accompany the little Portmanteau around the country. It is planned to have a rehearsal of some play in the little theatre every month in the Christodora house, and also to start a dramatic club among the young people of the settlement who can eventually develop a little Portmanteau of their own.

It was told last night of Mr. Walker that a theatre of his own had been one of his dreams always, that he did have one smaller even than the Portmanteau at the early age of six, a gift from his father, and that this new little theatre succeeded that in his affections.

In the audience last night were Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Everit Macy, Percy Mackaye, Henry Hubbell, Daid Bispham, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Olinas, Curtis Hidden Page, Mrs. Arthur Aldis, Mrs. Cooney Ward, Mrs. Richard Mansfield, Mrs. S. S. McClure, Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, and Mrs. Edwin Markham.

3,646,768 IN MASSACHUSETTS

Population Shows a Gain of 8.3 Per Cent. in Five Years.

BOSTON, July 14.—The population of Massachusetts, as shown by the census taken this year, is 3,645,768, according to preliminary figures, issued by Charles F. Gettemy, Director of the State Bureau of Statistics, today.

This is an increase of 280,352, or 8.3 per cent., in the last five years, as compared with an increase of 12.1 per cent. in the previous five-year period and 7.1 per cent. between 1900 and 1905. Of the total population 2,527,949 are distributed among the thirty-five cities. Seventy-seven towns and one city (Gloucester) show a decrease.

According to Mr. Gettemy, the lessening in the rate of increase is largely due to the falling off in emigration.

The population of Boston is given as 726,823, an increase of 55,238.

WOULD OUST PANAMA BOARD

Gen. Goethals Recommends Abolition of Joint Land Commission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, July 14.—General Goethals has written the Secretary of War requesting that the Joint Land Commission making wards for the lands taken by the Canal be abolished on account of ill-feeling between Panama and the American Commissioners. He suggests that some other means of paying for the land be determined upon.

FLYING SQUAD FOR HOBOKEN

Jersey Militia Has Three Machines and Men to Operate Them.

It was announced that an aero squadron of four planes will be organized immediately for the National Guard of New Jersey in Hoboken, with a hangar on the grounds of Stevens Castle. The organizers hope that the first flight will be made on Labor Day.

The men responsible for the squadron are Lieutenant Thomas F. Delaney, Cunselor Walter F. Garling, and School Commissioner Theodore Taistra. For six weeks they have been at Garden City taking lessons in flying.

The Aero Club of America has offered a military single-seat machine on which the members of the squadron may practice, and Maximilian Schmitt of Paterson has agreed to present a new up-to-date three-seat monoplane as soon as they get a hangar.

Governor M. G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania yesterday offered a new hydro-aeroplane that has not yet been used. He explained that the National Guard of Pennsylvania had recently been presented with a hydro-aeroplane, and as it had no flying squad and was not likely to organize one he was quite willing that the machine be presented to the aero squad of New Jersey.

Now that the new squad has three machines and three men waiting for their certificates there is a big rush of applications from men who want to join.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS CRIBBED

Superintendent's Son Among Five Who Have Diplomas.

Special to The New York Times.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., July 14.—The Administration Committee of the Bernards Township Board of Education, which has been investigating the charges of cribbing on the part of a number of graduates who received their diplomas from the high school on June 17, made its report today, and five boys were ordered to return their diplomas. In order to obtain diplomas they must take another examination before Aug. 10. Superintendent Lester Meserol, whose son is among those involved, has been severely censured for negligence.

The investigation was based on charges made by Nicholas Meany, a senior, who was caught cribbing in geometry and not allowed to graduate. The other boys involved are Walter Meserol, Alexander Mackenzie, Harvey J. Tiger, and Marving Griffith. Meany charges that he and the other boys went to the high school and obtained the questions to certain examinations, but that it was done after he had been informed he could not get his diploma.

Pythians Give a Rainbow Parade.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 14.—More than 5,000 Knights of Pythias, attending the convention of the Order of the Knights of Khorassan, a branch of the Pythians, participated in a rainbow parade here tonight. The Khorassan Knights elected these officers: Imperial Prince, George F. Eubanks, Atlanta, Ga.; Imperial Basha, Dr. L. R. Snowdon, Peoria, Ill.; Imperial Khadi, H. M. Jain, Jackson, Miss.; Secretary, A. L. Frey, Columbus, Ohio; Treasurer, Charles Stansbury, Los Angeles, Cal.

Will Let Prisoners Earn Money.

The Prison Committee of the Essex County, (N. J.) Board of Freeholders will give prisoners in the penitentiary a chance to earn 50 cents a day under the law passed by the last Legislature. The prisoners must work eight hours a day for the 50 cents.

JUSTICE DELANY DIES AT HIS HOME

Supreme Court Jurist Who Was Stricken on May 14 Succumbs to Uremic Poisoning.

ONCE HIGH IN TAMMANY

Former Corporation Counsel Was a Gifted Orator—His Early Political Fights—A Prominent Catholic.

Justice John J. Delany of the Supreme Court died last night at 8 o'clock at his home, 824 West 103d Street. He had been unconscious all day, and death came without suffering.

The Justice was taken suddenly ill in court on May 14, and was removed to his home. He rallied and appeared for a time to be improving. On last Saturday a change for the worse came. The last rites of the Catholic Church were administered to him on Sunday by the Rev. Father Wynne, S. J., editor of The Catholic Encyclopaedia, who was with him at his death, which was the result of uremic poisoning.

At the bedside were his widow, his three sons, John J., Arthur, and Theodore Delany, and his three daughters, Miss May T. and Miss Alice Delany and Mrs. Martha Kenyon. Besides these, his two brothers, William T. and DaAiel Delany and Father Sweeney of the Church of the Ascension, at 107th Street and broadway, were at the bedside.

The funeral arrangements are to be announced later. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Justice Delany's Career.

Justice John J. Delany of the Supreme Court, former Corporation Counsel and at one time one of the highest men in the Tammany Wigwam, was born in this city in the old Eleventh Assembly District in 1860. He came of Irish-American stock and was gifted with a power of oratory and blessed with a courage that ever placed him in the thick of a politics fight and won for him fame and place in the most strenuous days of Democratic politics here. He was at one time head of the Knights of Columbus and in 1885 he was elected President of the Municipal Council of the Irish League.

Graduated with high honors from St. Francis Xavier's College, Justice Delany entered the law department of Columbia College. He received his degree in 1882 and took up the practice of law here in the same year. He was a fluent and forceful speaker and his pleadings and public addresses soon attracted attention.

The young lawyer, however, soon turned his attention to politics. He always took an intense interest in local affairs. Very few now remember that Lawyer Delany was at one time a Republican. This was not for long, and it was before the formation of the County Democracy, which was made up of former members of Tammany Hall, supplemented by a number of accession from the Republican Party. To this new organization went young Delany, taking with him an unbounded enthusiasm and an ambition to fight his way to success.

His first official position came in 1889, when he was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel. To him was assigned the work of looking after the negligence cases. He successfully conducted some of the important cases that came before the Court of Appeals. His next appointment was that of Assistant District Attorney. He was appointed by the then District Attorney Philbin, and his acceptance caused some Tammany men to look at him askance.

His Fight for Fire Chief Croker.

One notable legal fight conducted by Mr. Delany was his successful fight for the reinstatement of Fire Chief Edward F. Croker. It was Thomas Sturgis, a Fire Commissioner in the Low administration, who removed Croker in 1902. He found against the Chief on seven charges, including incompetency, making false reports, and violating the Constitution by accepting free railroad transportation. Mr. Delany fought the case for the Fire Chief, and every one of the seven charges were afterward dismissed by unanimous vote of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Croker was reinstated.

When the power of the County Democracy waned, Mr. Delany became a member of Tammany Hall. The first political fight that brought him into prominence was his long and picturesque one against William Dalton for the leadership of the Eleventh Assembly District. This was his native heath, and he had a large personal following. Delany buckled down to ousting Dalton by the usual method of the powerful shield of the "organization," and who, besides, had the backing of Croker, the then Tammany leader. He was warned that his attempts to wrest from Dalton his leadership would be met with the severest political punishment. The entire strength of the Tammany organization was brought to bear upon Mr. Delany and his friends.

Violence was resorted to by Dalton's adherents, and "Hell's Bottom" was the scene of several battles. In some of these conflicts the candidate himself did not come off unscathed. He never wavered, and the fight resulted in Dalton's defeat. He carried his case before the Executive Committee of Tammany, alleging the grossest frauds in the conduct of the election, but he was turned down. Dalton's dramatic exit from Tammany Hall with his 200 followers, after an impassioned denunciatory speech, was the sensation in the day's news. He went back to his district where he organized an independent organization with an enrollment of more than 2,000 members. This movement was subsequently abandoned. Mr. Delany afterward became reconciled to Tammany. There were times, however, when he disagreed with some of the leaders, and he has left a record of having spoken his mind at times in the severest terms of Croker and the other then shining lights in the party.

Made Corporation Counsel.

Mayor McClellan was chosen Mayor in 1903 and one of his first acts was to appoint Mr. Delany his Corporation Counsel. He was reappointed in 1906. It was about that time that Mr. Delany began to be mentioned for a Supreme Court Justiceship. In October, 1906, when McClellan and Charles F. Murphy fell out, Mr. Delany incurred the displeasure of the Mayor because of his stand with the Tammany leader, and resigned. Until his selection for the bench in 1910, Mr. Delany had hard political luck. Year after year he was put off the slate at the last minute for some one with a "better claim." Once when he did get on the ticket it went down to defeat with the reception of Mayor Gaynor. He was nominated for the Supreme Court bench by the Tammany County Convention, meeting in Tammany Hall on Oct. 7, 1910, and was elected in November.

Justice Delany was prominent in the affairs of the Catholic Church. He was considered one of the best lay authorities in the city on ecclesiastical matters. He was a heavy, well built man, with a fine head and features. He was a profound student of classical literature, and his speeches had great literary merit. This is particularly so of the oration delivered on the occasion of the memorial to Archbishop Corrigan. He always took an active interest in all movements in behalf of the Irish, and he was also active in a number of charitable organizations.

Mrs. De Courcy Browne.

Florence de Courcy Browne died late Tuesday night at the Sloan Hospital after an operation. Educated for the operatic profession, she studied under Jeon de Reske and made her first appearance in Paris in "Salome," with Mary Garden. Later she was a member of the Boston Opera Company and sang with success at many concerts in New York. Mrs. Browne was born in New Orleans, Florence Todd being her maiden name. She is survived by her husband, de Courcy Bettingfield Browne. The funeral service will be at the Paulist Church, Sixtieth Street and Ninth Avenue, tomorrow at 10 A. M., and the burial will be in Baltimore.

AFRICAN EXPLORER DEAD.

Richard D. Mohun Aided in the Development of Belgian Congo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Richard Dorsey Mohun, a soldier of fortune in Africa and a prominetn figure in the civil government of the Belgian Congo region, died suddenly yesterday at his home at Royal Oak, Md., near Washington, where he had gone to recover from the effects of wounds received during twenty years of service in the heart of Africa.

Born in Washington, fifty-one years ago, he received hf education from private tutors. Then he became interested in African affairs and was the fourth of his family who tried to stamp out the slave traffic. He took an active part in the suppression of the Arab slave trade, made several exploring trips which resulted in adding new geatures to the maps of Africa, governed humanely 5,000,000 natives, substituted peaceful markets of exchange for old forays and tribal wars, and assisted in breaking up cannibalism. For this work in the Congo Free State and other parts of Africa Mr. Mohun was decrated by the Governments of England, Belgium, and France.

He was also decorated by the Sultan of Zanzibar for his work as intermediary between the British Admiralty and the Sultan at the time of the winning of that place by the English. He was one of the few surviving comrades of Baron Dhanis, under whose direction the work effecting many changes in Africa was done. Mr. Mohun was the only white survivor of the party which succeeded in connecting the west and east coasts of Africa by telegraph. He was also a survivor of the last Guggenheim expedition into Africa. Mr. Mohun had devoted considerable time to endeavors to exterminate the tsete fly.

The explorer first went to Africa as a commercial agent for the United States, after the Governments of the world had recognized the Congo Free State. His work was so notable that at the expiration of his services for the United States—about three years—the Belgian Government sought his services.

Mr. Mohun's wife, who was before her marriage Miss Harriett L. Barry of New York, once accompanied him to Zanzibar, but spent most of the time in Belgium, between which country and Africa communication was rapid. Mr. Mohun was an officer of the Red Cross ship which was sent to Belgium from this country last year. His great-grandfather, William McKenny, was prominent in the African colonization propect.

He had a rae collection of pictures of African scenes made during his service there, although not connected with the armies of the Governments which he represented, he wore a uniform a large part of the time, this being an aid to maintaining discipline among the natives. He was a member of the Royal Geographical Societies of England, France, and Belgium.

GEN. W. B. DOUGHERTY DEAD

Retired Veteran of Civil and Spanish Wars Dies in California.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 14.—Brig. Gen. William B. Dougherty, United States Army, retired, died last night at his residence in this city. He was a native of Ireland, born in 1841. He served through the civil war, and entered the regular service in 1865.

General Dougherty was also a veteran of the Spanish-American War, during which he served as Major of the First Infantry. He joined the United States Army as a private in the First Infgantry in 1860 and was promoted to be a First Lieutenant in February, 1863. Later he was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel.

During the civil war General Dougherty was in the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Shepherdstown, Fredericksburg, Leestown, Snicker's Gap, Big Black River, the siege of Vicksburg, where he was wounded, the Red River Expeditions and a number of other engagements. He received the brevet of First Lieutenant for gallant services at the siege of Vicksburgh. After the war he served for many years in the far West, at one time acting as agent for the Brule and Yanktonnai Sioux Indians in Dakota.

In 1901 he was appointed Colonel of the Eighth Infantry and in January, 1904, was appointed a Brigadier General and then retired.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ANN CREIGHTON JANES, widow of William B. Janes, who was a trunk dealer in Newark, N. J., died on Tuesday at her home, 41 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-ninth year. She was formerly a prominent member of the old Bedford Dutch Reformed Church, before it was disbanded several years ago.

Mrs. MARY LOUISE FORD, 72 years old, wife of Frederick Ford, a retired business man, died at her home, 73 Rutland Road, Flatbush.

Mrs. FRANCES LEACH SCHWACOFER, a daughter of the late Dr. George W. Leach, formerly a prominent physician of Brooklyn, and widow of George C. Schwacofer, who was Secretary of the old Stonington Railroad Company, died on Tuesday at her home, 116 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, aged 81 years.

JEREMIAH ALBERT RICHARDSON, a well-known real estate dealer of Bridgeport, Conn., died on Monday at the h ome of his sister, Mrs. Susan Young, 565 St. Paul's Avenue, Brooklyn, while on a visit. He was born sixty years ago in Salem, Mass., where the interment will take place.

Sister STELLA MARIA of the Order of St. Joseph died in St. Joseph's Convent, at Brentwood, L. I., on Monday, in her twenty-ninth year. She was born Sarah Angela Rooney and for several years taught in the parochial school of St. John the Evangelist, in Brooklyn.

GEORGE H. STANLEY, an accountant for the H. Bliss Company and a member of Stella Lodge No. 483, F. and A. M., is dead at his home, 188 Montague Street, Brooklyn, aged 36 years.

J

AUGUST BELMONT'S STROMBOLI WINS SUBURBAN HANDICAP—GIANTS WIN, THEN LOSE

FOURTH SUBURBAN IN BELMONT COLORS

Stromboli Wins Sensational Race Marked by Disastrous Spill at Belmont Park.

BIG CROWD AND FAST TRACK

Eleven Racers Face Starter Cassidy for Renewal of Historic Classic—Eight Finish.

For the fourth time since its institution in 1884 the Belmont colors were in front at the conclusion of the running of the Suburban Handicap, by all odds the most important of the handicap races in America.

Stromboli, the handsome and speedy chestnut son of Fair Play and St. Priscilla, was the winner of the event, which was raced for at the Belmont Park track yesterday, it being the opening day of the Empire City Racing Association's meeting. Sam Jackson, a Western visitor, belonging to T. J. O'Brien, ran second, and Schuyler L. Parson's Sharpshooter was third only because of the stupidity of his rider, Butwell, who mistook the finishing post and pulled up when he had the certainty of second money and a somewhat better than fair chance for victory within his reach. Norse King broke his leg during the running of the race. He was shot later by the Cruelty Society man. Tartar, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap, and Top Hat, another Belmont horse which has been used as a steeplechaser, both fell over Norse King at the time he went down, neither receiving serious injury, although a cut on one of Tartar's ankles is probably sufficient to put him out of racing for some time to come. It was the most unsatisfactory Suburban ever run in consequence of these untoward incidents, for one of which—the pulling up of Sharpshooter—Jockey Butwell was fined $50 by the stewards. No action was taken against Turner, who rode Stromboli, and whom the three jockeys who were thrown blamed for the accident.

Belmonts and the Suburban.

Running for the elder August Belmont, Raceland won the Suburban of 1880, Henry of Navarre won it for the Belmont stable in 1896, the name under which Perry Belmont raced, and in 1905 Beldame won it for the present owner of Stromboli. The latter makes a "double" for the Chairman of the Jockey Club, as the same horse won the Metropolitan Handicap on the opening day of the Spring meeting of the Westchester Racing Association, which also races over the Belmont Park track.

Fully 15,000 people were at the track to see the decision of the Surban which has always held so important a place in racing, as it has never been won by a poor horse and has been won by many which have helped to make bright the pages of turf history. Eleven horses answered the call to the post for the running of the Suburban of 1915, the Belmont stable being the only one to be represented by two starters, Stromboli and Top Hat. The winner of the Kentucky Handicap, Borrow, was the hottest kind of a favorite, but 6 to 5 being laid against his chances, while there was 7 to 1 against the second choice, Sharpshooter, and 8 to 1 against Hodge. Tartar and the Belmont pair—Stromboli and Top Hat. From 10 to 1 to 15 to 1 was laid against the others and the layers found ample backing for the entire lot as all the horses were fancied rather more than usually happens in these days of oral betting, when it is hard for the layers to get more than three horses backed in any race.

With the jockeys all wearing new colors the horses paraded to the post at 4:15, and there was a hearty welcome particularly for Borrow, Stromboli, Norse King, Tartar and Sharpshooter, which showed how most of the money was bet. The start was made from the chuté over near the hangars after a delay of but three minutes to get them in line, all of the animals being on their good behavior.

Off to a Good Strat.

When the barrier lifted and starter Cassidy shouted: "Come on! all but Norse King and Sam Jackson answered the call readily, the colors of the favorite, Borrow, being the first to show clear of the line, with Stromboli, Sharpshooter, Addie M. and Gainer following. They were all well away from in front, and through the middle of the track. That gave Tommy McTaggart a chance and he rushed Norse King up alongside the rail with terrific and seemingly ill-timed speed. Before the quarter pole had been reached he had come from the extreme rear up alongside Borrow and at the pole was actually in front of the party by the length of his neck. At the same time Stromboli bore in from the outside and was in second place by another neck from Borrow, now running third and just ahead of Tartar and the ex-steeplechases, Top Hat. Sharpshooter and Gainer were running like a pair just to the outside of Tartar, which was now close to the rail. So the horses made for the first turn.

Moving around that turn Norse King still had the rail and a scant lead, with Stromboli bearing in on him and Notter, as if he sensed danger, taking Borrow toward the middle of the track, where Gainer and Sharpshooter were making their run. Exactly at the middle of the turn there was apparently a bumping match between Stromboli and Norse King and possibly Tartar. At all events when it had ended Stromboli was clear in front and Norse King had gone down in a heap, throwing his jockey, Tommy McTaggart, over his head. Tartar, scarce a length behind, fell over the prostrate horse with Johnny McTaggart tossed to one side to the turf and before McKeever could pull up, Top Hat went down on top of the other two. The rest of the field managed to get clear of the mix-up, most of them fortunately being well wide of the pile of horses and humanity lying against the inner rail.

Stromboli's lead was now assured and it was a stern chase for the rest of the contestants. Gainer, who had come very fast around the fallen racers, was a good second, with Borrow and Sharpshooter fighting for the second place as they swung around into the straight. Away on the outside of the track Sam Jackson, who had begun his run after the accident, was challenging the whole party and coming faster than any of them. Gainer was first to crack in the run through the home stretch and faded away to the rear, his spurt on the turn having proven a flash in the pan.

The finish line for this race was moved about a hundred yards down from the judges' stand to the front of the club house, where big red flags marked the line. Turner steered Strombell straight for those flags. Fifty yards from the judges' stand Butwell began his final drive with Sharpshooter and the game Parsons gelding ran like a hundred-yard sprinter, with Sam Jackson at his flank. Sharpshooter was a half length in front of Sam Jackson and less than a length behind Stromboli when the crowd began to shout "Sharpshooter wins." Then Butwell made the bonehead ride of his career. He "Merkled" the play by misjaking the judges' stand for the finish, eased up with his mount to the surprise of the thousands of on-lookers and not only gave up his chance to defeat Stromboli, but lost the place to Sam Jackson by mistaking third base for the home plate. That was how it came about that Stromboli won the Suburban by a length from Sam Jackson, which was only a nose in front of Sharpshooter for the second money with the latter so eased that he only beat Hodge by a head for third honors. Borrow, eased up, was next, followed by Addie M. and Gainer, both of which had found the company too hot for them, even though the race was run in 2:06 2-5, time that has been beaten several times in Suburban races.

A climax to the race was the arrival of J. McTaggart in the starter's wagon, and McKeever and T. McTaggart in an ambulance and the complaints of the trip that they had been thrown by foul riding by Turner, was responsible for the throwing of horse King. Tommy McTaggart was so injured that the Stewards came down from their stand to listen to his complaint. A big gash in his thigh, the result of being kicked by one of the horses and various contushions all over his body where the three horses had fallen on him. No attention was paid to their complaint. Jimmy McTaggart had a narrow escape from death. While Tartar was struggling to rise the boy saw the horse trying to kick out, dodged just in time to escape the flying heel and escaped with a crack on the pate from Tartar's knee which stunned McTaggart for a few minutes, though he revived before the doctor reached him. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; highweight handicap; purse, $500; six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.

Polarius, D. Gideon's br. g., 8 years, by Astronomer-Her Majesty, 115 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, (Fairbrother).....1
Vladimir, F. Ambrose Clark's ch. c., 3, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Buxton).....2
Dismouse, August Belmont's b. f., 3, 110, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, (Turner).....3½
Leo Skolny, Copra, Hanson, Lady Panchita, Quartz, Adams Express, He Will, and Supertendent also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

Paton, A. P. Doyle's ch. h., aged, by Chuctanunda-Retallation, 110 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, (McCahy).....1
Coin, J. E. Widener's ch. s., 5, 107, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, (Louder).....2
Penalty, C. W. Gasser's br. f., 4, 105, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, (Mink).....3
El Blod, Dr. Duenner, Guy Fisher, Superstition, Sir Denish, Lord Marshall, Beethoven, and Armor also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Fifth running of the Frivolity Stakes, for two-year-olds; guaranteed stake of $1,000. Five and a half furlongs, straight. Time—1:07.

Hands Off, Gifford A. Cochran's b. c., by Plaudie-Meddling Mary, 107 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, (Lilly).....1½
Success, Quincy Stable's b. c., 107, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (McCahey).....2
Trales, R. T. Wilson's ch. f., 94, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Louder).....3
Ferarock, Plumose, Gun God, Tribolo, Gipsy George, and Benjamin also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Twenty-ninth running of the Suburban Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; value to winner, $4,000. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:05 2-5.

Stromboli, August Belmont's ch. c., 4 years, by Fair Play-St. Priscilla, 122 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, (coupled with Top Hat,) (Turner).....1
Sam Jackson, T. J. O'Brien's b. g., aged, 100, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, (McDermott).....2
Sharpshooter, Schuyler L. Parson's b. g., 3, 106, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Butwell).....3
Hodge, Borrow, Addie M., Gainer, and Buckthorn also ran. Norse King, Tartar, and Top Hat fell and did not finish.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase; for four-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $600; about two miles. Time—4:23.

Frigolee, M. Smart's b. g., 5 years, by Burgomaster-Lady Trivolas, 135 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5 (Stevenson).....1
Little Hugh, William Garlle's ch. g., 6, 137, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 (E. Williams).....2
Gyosset, L. Jacobs's br. g., 5, 145, even and 2 to 5 (Powers).....3
Jim Enson and Foxcroft also ran. Zallwood unseated rider at the seventh jump and Hands Allround unseated rider at the eighth jump and did not finish.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; purse, $400; five furlongs straight. Time—0:59 2-5.

Airman, Gifford A. Cochran's br. c., by Waterboy-Colonial, 115 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1 (Lilly).....1
Dominant, J. E. Thompson's br. c., 115, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3 (Notter).....2
Gevillian, John Sanford's br. g., 112, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1 (J. McTaggart).....3
Lord Rockvale, Trumpator, Meadoworth, Jose, Cashmier, Woodward, and Keziah also ran.

Swimming And Diving Taught Privately to Both Sexes. Dalton Swimming School, 16 West 44th St.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Chicago, 5.
Chicago, 3; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
(Ten innings.)
Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 3.
Pittsburgh at Boston—Rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 12; New York, 3.
Cleveland, 3; Boston, 2.
Boston, 7; Cleveland, 1.
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 4.
Washington, 2; St. Louis, 1.
(Eleven innings.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 9; Baltimore, 7.
Baltimore, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
Pittsburgh, 8; Kansas City, 4.
Buffalo, 4; Newark, 1.
Buffalo, 4; Newark, 0.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Montreal, 2; Jersey City, 1.
Providence, 1; Toronto, 0.
Harrisburg, 6; Rochester, 2.
Buffalo, 5; Richmond, 4.
Buffalo, 12; Richmond, 9.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	40	33	.548
Chicago	41	35	.539
Brooklyn	39	36	.520
St. Louis	41	39	.513
Pittsburgh	38	37	.507
New York	34	37	.479
Cincinnati	32	38	.457
Boston	33	43	.434

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	51	28	.646
Boston	47	28	.627
Detroit	48	31	.608
New York	40	39	.506
Washington	36	39	.480
St. Louis	29	46	.387
Philadelphia	28	48	.368
Cleveland	28	48	.368

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	45	32	.584
St. Louis	44	32	.579
Kansas City	45	33	.577
Pittsburgh	41	35	.539
Newark	40	38	.513
Brooklyn	34	46	.425
Buffalo	34	47	.420
Baltimore	29	49	.372

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	41	23	.641
Montreal	36	33	.522
Harrisburg	34	32	.515
Buffalo	37	37	.500
Richmond	31	33	.484
Toronto	33	39	.458
Rochester	28	39	.427
Jersey City	27	42	.391

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Baltimore.
Newark at Buffalo.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rochester at Harrisburg.
Montreal at Jersey City
Buffalo at Richmond.
Toronto at Providence.

GIANTS AND CUBS BATTLE TO A DRAW

Home Folks Capture First Game, Then Chicago Wins on a Hot Day.

It was the hottest afternoon of the season at the Polo Grounds yesterday. It was hotter than a Coney Island frankfurter. In the humid shades of the big stands 16,000 customers of Hempstead, Foster, McGraw & Co. sweltered. Yes, baked.

The Giants were one run behind. Gee, but its hot. The score was 5 to 4 in favor of the clawing Cubs. When you said this was a warm day, you delivered a recitation.

It was the eighth inning. Wow, what a warm day! Davey Robertson got a pass and went to second on a wild pitch. Another glass of lemonade, mister, and don't be so stingy with the ice. Sit down there in front. Larry Doyle struck out. Thought Doyle was waiting for the warm weather; here it is and he strikes out. Fine.

Art Fletcher is at the bat. Yerright, hottest day yet. This ice cream cone is luke warm. "Fletch" whangs the ball a thundering thump, Hurrah, look at it travel.

Everybody up. Look at 'er go. Jumping jimminy, its a home run.

Two runs flash over and already the kids down in Times Square are yelling: "Goints Win." Who cares now if it is hot?

That was the first ball game of the red-hot double header yesterday. The Giants snatched it right out of the Cubs grasp in that eighth inning typhoon by a score of 6 to 5. From the Giants way of looking at it, there isn't much to get excited about in the second game. The Cubs got away with it by a 3 to 1 score.

The eleventh-hour upset in the first tilt made Bresnahan, who was managing and also catching, blue in the face. It was the Cubs' sixth straight defeat. If he had had a railroad spike Roger, the Dook of St. Looey, could have bitten it in two. It wouldn't have been so bad, only in the seventh inning, when the score was deadlocked at 4 to 4, up came Bob Fisher and splashed a home run drive into the left field bleachers and put the Cubs in front.

Two pitchers, Jim Vaughn of the Cubs and Ralph Stroud of the Giants, were batted out of the game in the fifth, the lacing of Big Jim being so serious that Bresnahan chased him before the inning was over. Adams succeeded Vaughn and Schauer took Stroud's place. After Schauer came Schupp.

As more than one fan remarked, "With the Giants it never Schauers, but it Schupps."

When Fletcher banged out his home run and shoved the Giants ahead, McGraw rushed Tesreau to the right field pasture to warm up. Tesreau warmed up faster than he ever did before, and in the last half of the ninth he held the Cubs safe and saved the day.

There was one other occasion, aside from Fletcher's spontaneous home run contribution, when the biggest, mildest crowd of the year jumped to its feet and yelled itself hoarse. That was in the eighth, when Pink Jack Murray, staged in Chicago scenery, went in as a pinch hitter for Williams and jammed a two-bagger to centre field. Red may be gone, but not forgotten.

It has been many a long day since there was such a carnival of fanatics at the Coogan ball yard. The old boys with the gray heads and long whiskers said that it seemed like old times to see the Cubs and Giants scrapping like a couple of wild cats.

Jeff Tesreau did so well in holding the Cubs scoreless in the fretful ninth inning of the first game, that McGraw sent him to the mound in the second game. Tesreau did fairly well, but not nearly so well as Larry Cheney, who had the Giants baffled at critical times.

The second game, like the first, sparkled with sharp fielding and brisk, lively plays. You might know how deeply the players had their minds on the game when they forgot, every one of them, to pick on Umpires Lord Byron and Handsome Mal Eason.

Byron said it was the first time since he joined the National League that he had not had death wished on him. Nobody told him to go to the Bronx Zoo and get locked up. Nobody even told him what his lot might be hereafter. It was a pleasant afternoon for Bill Byron. Some day, when the players are not so busy playing as they were yesterday, perhaps they may pay Bill a little attention again. He's hopeful.

The Giants started the scoring in the second game when Georgie Burns doubled in the sixth inning. He went to third on Robertson's infield single and scored while Doyle was being exterminated at first. The Cubs got a couple in the seventh. Saier got a pass and went to third on a single by Cy Williams. Phelan's sacrifice fly sent him home. Jimmy Archer crashed a triple to centre which scored Williams.

Cheney ripped a fly to Burns in left, after which Archer tried to score, but Burns made a beautiful throw to Meyers and Archer was doubled at the plate. Archer and Meyers came together with all the gentleness of freight trains, and Meyers was so badly spiked in the knee that he had to retire from the game. Archer was limping, too, for the rest of the afternoon.

The Cubs made victory a little surer in the ninth, when with Rube Schauer pitching and one out, Saier singled and went around to third on Red Dooin's passed ball. He scored on Williams's sacrifice fly.

Gee, but it was a hot day. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf..3	0	0	7	0	
R'tson, rf..3	1	0	3	0	
Doyle, 2b..4	0	1	2	1	
F'ch'r, ss..4	1	1	0	3	
M'Kie, 1b..4	1	1	9	0	
Lob't, 3b..3	0	1	0	0	
S'dg's, cf..4	2	1	3	0	
Dooin, c..3	1	1	5	0	
Meyers, c..0	0	0	1	0	
Stroud, p..1	0	0	0	0	
†B'nard ..1	0	0	0	0	
Sch'r, p..0	0	0	0	0	
‡§Grant ..1	0	0	0	0	
Schupp, p..0	0	0	0	0	
Tr'sau, p..0	0	0	0	0	
Total..31	6	7	27	5	

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf...4	1	0	3	0	
Fisher, ss..5	2	1	2	3	
Sch'te, lf..4	0	0	2	0	
Z'man, 2b..4	0	1	0	3	
Saier, 1b..3	2	0	9	0	
Williams, cf..4	0	1	2	0	
Archer, c..3	0	0	4	1	
Cheney, p..3	0	0	0	3	
Total..32	5	7	24	7	

*Batted for Tesreau in seventh inning.
Errors—Saier, Fletcher.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Burns. Three-base hit—Archer. Stolen bases—Good, Meyer, Saier, Phelan. Earned runs—Chicago, 3; New York, 1. Sacrifice hit—Cheney. Sacrifice flies—Phelan, Williams. Double plays—Phelan and Saier; Burns and Meyers. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 1; off Schauer, 1; off Cheney, 2. Hits—Off Tesreau, 7 in seven innings; off Schauer, 1 in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cheney, (Meyers, Fletcher.) Struck out—By Tesreau, 4; by Schauer, 1; by Cheney, 6. Wild pitch—Schauer. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason.

Hard-Hitting Phillies Win.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14. — Philadelphia defeated St. Louis today 6 to 3 in a game featured by hard hitting. Home runs figured in nearly all the runs scored in the first seven innings. In the eighth Neihoff led off with a double. Perdue then succeeded Meadows. After Whitted got a pass, Sallee took Perdue's place. Singles by Luderus, Burns, and Demaree then sent in three runs. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b..4	0	1	2	2	
B'o'rk, ss..3	2	1	1	3	
Becker, lf..4	0	1	2	0	
Paul't, rf..1	0	1	0	1	
C'vath, rf..4	1	2	1	0	
N'hoff, 2b..4	1	1	4	5	
W'ted, cf..2	1	2	0	0	
Lud's, 1b..4	1	3	11	1	
Burns, c..3	0	1	5	1	
Dem'e, p..4	0	1	1	1	
Total..33	6	13	27	13	

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'z's, 2b..3	0	0	2	3	
B'cher, lf..3	1	1	1	0	
Miller, 1b..4	0	1	8	0	
Butler, ss..4	0	1	2	3	
Wilson, cf..4	0	1	3	0	
Hyatt, rf..4	0	0	1	0	
Betzel, 3b..4	1	1	0	0	
Snyder, c..4	1	3	10	4	
Mead's, p..3	0	0	0	0	
Perdue, p..0	0	0	0	0	
Sallee, p...0	0	0	0	0	
Total..33	3	9	34	10	

Errors—Miller, Burns.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	—6
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Wilson, Niehoff. Three-base hit—Becker. Home runs—Snyder, Cravath, Bancroft. Stolen bases—Bescher, Snyder. Double plays—Niehoff and Luderus, 2. Sacrifice hit—Byrne. Earned runs—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 4; off Perdue, 1; off Demaree, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 9. Struck out—By Meadows, 8; by Demaree, 4. Hits—Off Meadows, 10 in 7 innings, (none out in eighth;) off Perdue, none, (none out in eighth;) off Sallee, 3 in 1 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn and Baltimore Each Win Game in a Double-Header.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 14.—Brooklyn and Baltimore divided today's doubleheader, the visitors taking the first, 9 to 7, and the locals winning the second, 5 to 4. Rankin Johnson lost his first game since joining the Baltimores after winning four straight.

Seaton's home-run drive with one on base in the ninth inning put the visitors one run ahead, but Walsh's three-base hit scored the tying run and he came home with the winning run when Helfrich let Agler's grounder go through his legs in the terraping half of the same inning. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	2	5	2	0	1	0	1	—9	12	0
Baltimore	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	—7	11	3

Batteries—Walker, Frank Smith, Wiltse and Land; Johnson, Quinn and Jacklitsch.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	—4	13	3
Baltimore	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	—5	9	2

Batteries—Seaton and Simons; Sugg and Owens.

Newark Loses Two in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 14.—Newark lost the first two games of the series to Buffalo here today by 4 to 1 and 4 to 0. Anderson and Schulz, the two Buffalo pitchers, held the visitors to three safeties in each game. They were both backed by splendid fielding. Secret:

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	3	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	*	—4	7	1

Batteries—Falkenberg, Brandon, and Rariden; Anderson and Blair.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	1
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	*	—4	6	1

Batteries—Moran and Rariden; Schulz and Allen.

Kansas City Weakens in Eighth.

PITTSBURGH, July 14.—Pittsburgh defeated Kansas City here today, 8 to 4. The locals won the game in the eighth, when misplays on the part of the visitors resulted in five runs being scored. Knetzer was hit hard early in the game, but after the third inning was never in danger. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4	8	2
Pittsburgh	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	*	—8	11	0

Batteries—Main and Easterly; Knetzer and Berry.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Chicago today took the second game of the series from St. Louis 4 to 1. Chicago made two runs in the sixth inning, and two in the ninth by bunching hits. St. Louis's run was made in the sixth by Vaughan, who reached first base on Smith's fumble. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—4	9	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	7	0

Batteries—McConnell and Fischer; Groom and Hartley.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	8	0
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6	0

Batteries—Fullerton and Madden; Crutcher and Tragressor.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	6	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	6	2

Batteries—Manning and Kocher; Oeschger and Haley.

AT HARRISBURG.

										R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	*	—6	6	2
Rochester	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2	8	1

Batteries—Heresche, Huenke, Palmero, and Williams; Chabek and Snow.

AT RICHMOND—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	—5	15	1
Richmond	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4	10	0

Batteries—Gaw and Lalonge; Russell and Schaufele.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	4	1	—12	17	1
Richmond	1	0	1	0	3	2	0	2	0	—9	11	3

Batteries—Fullerwalder and Onslow; Russell and Schaufele.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Elmira—Elmira, 15; Troy, 10.
At Albany—Binghamton, 6; Albany, 3.
At Scranton—Scranton, 5; Utica, 0.
At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre, 3; Syracuse, 1, (seventeen innings.) Wilkes-Barre, 4; Syracuse, 3.

American Association.

At Minneapolis—Lowsville, 10; Minneapolis, 5.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 5; Cleveland, 2.

New England League.

At Lawrence—Lowell, 6; Lawrence, 3.
At Fitchburg—Fitchburg, 2; Lewiston, 1.
At Worcester—Worcester, 0; Portland, 0, (five innings; darkness.)
At Manchester—Lynn, 8; Manchester, 2.

Colonial League.

At New Haven—Brockton, 6; New Havan, 4.
Brockton, 8; New Haven, 4, (ten innings.)
At Hartford—Pawtucket, 8; Hartford, 7.
At Springfield—Springfield, 4; New Bedford, 0.

Southern Association.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 5; Little Rock, 3.*
At Birmingham—Chattanooga, 5; Birmingham, 2.
At Mobile—Mobile, 5; Nashville, 4.
Memphis at Atlanta—Rain.

Sixteen-Inning Scoreless Tie.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, July 14.—Pitchers Seibold of Cedar Rapids, and Garrett of Mason City divided honors in a sixteen-inning scoreless pitchers' battle in the Central Association game here this afternoon. Seibold allowed eight hits. Garrett held his opponents to five and did not give a base on balls. In addition he fanned twelve men. Seibold struck out six.

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CALDWELL AND COLE HIT HARD BY TIGERS

Yankees Make Futile Attack on Boland, Whose Pitching Was Puzzling.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 14.—Bernie Boland, a Tiger cub who made a fine winning record for Detroit in the Spring, opposed "Slim" Caldwell, "King" Cole and the other Yankees in this afternoon's game. What he did to them can be learned from a reading of the score: it was 12 to 3.

At no time after the first inning was Boland in danger of losing his game. His pitching was beyond criticism, whereas Caldwell and Cole did not offer anything that was really puzzling.

The Tigers started after Caldwell in the second, after Crawford and Veach had gone out. Burns, Bush, Standge and Boland made singles, Burns and Bush scoring.

Young singled, Cobb walked and Crawford bunted safely to start the second. Veach then smasedh a triple down the right field line, clearing the bases. Caldwell settled down and retired the side.

Young walked and was put on second by Cobb's sacrifice in the fifth. Crawford then singled, scoring Young.

The blow-off for Caldwell came in the sixth. Burns walked and Bush sacrificed. Stanage's double tallied Burns. Boland fanned and Vitt's line single went through Cree and rolled almost to the fence, Stanage and Vitt crossing the plate.

Cole and Schwert comprised New York's battery in the seventh. Cole was well received. Cobb was passed. Ty stole and Crawford filed to Cook. Veach's single to left scored the Georgian. Hartzell threw wild to the plate, Veach taking second and when Mullen heaved a bad one back to Malsel after Burns had grounded out, Veach raced across the plate with another run.

Cole got the first two batters in the eighth, but the next three got on the bases and one run was scored.

The Yankees put two men on in the eighth, but nothing came of it. In the final period Boland let down, pitching nothing but straight fast ones and the Donovanites scored three. Hartzell, Boone, Schwert and Nunamaker, who batted for Cole, were the late hitters. Hartzell, Boone and Schwert scored the runs. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf..4	0	0	4	0	
B'n'n, 2b..4	0	0	4	4	
Maisel, 2b..0	0	2	0	0	
Mul'n, 1b..0	0	1	0	1	
Cree, cf..4	0	0	0	0	
H't'l, lf..4	1	2	0	0	
Boone, ss..4	1	1	3	4	
B'ne'y, c..2	0	0	2	4	
Schwert, c..1	0	1	1	1	
Caldw'l, p..3	0	0	1	1	
Cole, p....0	0	0	0	0	
*Brown ...0	0	0	0	0	
†Nunam'r.1	0	1	0	0	
Total..34	3	8	24	16	

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt, 3b...4	1	2	3	0	
Y'ng, 2b..5	3	1	3	5	
Cobb, cf...2	2	0	4	0	
Ja'b'n, cf..0	0	0	1	0	
Veach, lf..5	1	2	3	0	
Burns, 1b..3	2	1	7	0	
Bush, ss..3	1	2	2	2	
Stan'ge, c..4	1	2	8	1	
Boland, p..4	1	1	0	1	
Total..34	12	15	27	9	

CUP YACHTS IN CLOSE RACE—LAWN TENNIS

H. M. S. CRUISER SEES VANITIE LEAD RIVAL

Resolute Wins Second Sandy Hook Race by Aid of Her Time Allowance.

	Vanitie. H. M. S.	Resolute. H. M. S.
Start	1:55:32	1:56:15
First leg	3:43:03	3:44:09
Second leg	4:55:11	4:56:05
Finish	5:44:53	5:45:55
Elapsed time	3:49:31	3:49:40
Time allowance	....	1:11
Corrected time	3:49:31	3:48:29

Vanitie led by 10 seconds actual time, Resolute won by 52 seconds, with aid of time allowance.

As heroic an effort as ever a yacht made to win a race when the odds were against her was put forth yesterday by the America's Cup candidate Vanitie off Sandy Hook, and she did it to the King's taste. This last may be said on the excellent authority of one of his Majesty's own men of war, which loomed up on the horizon, saw what was going on, and, with black smoke coming from her three tall funnels, steamed in closer to have a good look at this pair of fast sloops that are getting faster each day that the war lasts and the British challenger, Shamrock IV., is unable to race.

The British patrol cruiser never got close enough to reveal her identity, but her officers and crew had a fine view of one of the closest and most exciting trial races the cup yachts have sailed. Resolute won, but only by grace of her time allowance, for Vanitie beat her from start to finish in a stirring set-to around a thirty-mile triangle. The Gardiner yacht outsailed her rival by 30 seconds, boat for boat, but was not equal to the task of overcoming the 1 minute and 11 seconds' handicap—her penalty for carrying larger sails.

The race was half run when the big gray British sea fighter put in an appearance. The yachts were then ten miles or more off Long Beach, on the second leg of their journey. As soon as the warship—some said she was the Essex, although there was no telling—sighted them, she edged in closer, and by the time they had rounded the mark and headed for home the intruder was on their course and racing the two back to the Ambrose Channel Lightship. Against the late afternoon sun, the huge hull of the fighting ship loomed black and sinister, and scores of glasses were trained on her for some mark that would tell who she was. There was none. For a time the warship escorted the racers home, and then turned on her heel and headed out to sea again, disappearing in the faint haze as mysteriously as she had come.

To add to the collection of strange craft, a full-rigged four-master hovered close to the course, and two barks and two brigantines were sighted, not to mention a small fleet of fore-and-afters. You could have found almost any kind of ship but a submarine off the Hook yesterday.

The wind was southwest and ten knots, but the yachts had a long, tiresome wait till it came. They were to have been sent away at 11 o'clock, but at that hour the sea was as smooth as a mill pond and barely a breath of air was stirring. The monotonous moaning of the Ambrose Lightship for one while was the only sign of life. For two hours the big sloops scarcely moved, and then a few puffs of air came and prospects for a race brightened. By 1:45 it was blowing nicely from the southwest, and the committee signalled the yachts to be ready to start in another minute. The course selected was a thirty-mile equilateral triangle, the first leg running parallel to the Jersey coast, a by w. to a mark off Long Branch, the second running e. n. e. to the Cholera Banks, and the third n. w. ½ w. back to the lightship.

The first leg was a windward thresh, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Vanitie's skipper, determined to get away unmolested. He sent Vanitie spinning around the committee boat just before the start and shook off Mr. Adams, who had been hovering astern too close for comfort. Resolute stood off to the west-ward, then tacked and stood for the line on the starboard tack. Vanitie had all the time she wanted and luffed to leeward of the line until the whistle, when Mr. Vanderbilt hauled her smartly and sent her across close to the lightship at 1:55:32. Vanities was on the starboard tack and to leeward, but well out of reach of Resolute, which crossed 43 seconds later, at 1:56:15. They held this hitch for the next half hour, standing well out to sea in quest of a better breeze. Mr. Adams was the first to go over to port. Vanitie immediately followed, and when she did it looked as if Resolute had crept up. A favoring slant of air actually did cut down Vanitie's lead a trifle, but when she got it she heeled to her rail and regained what she had lost. On the port tack they stood well in toward the Jersey shore. Vanitie was to windward, and, unwilling to surrender this advantage, held this hitch so long that both overstood the mark. When she did come about, off the Normandie Beach, at 3:19, the Gardner sloop was able to ease sheets and break out a larger jib topsail to fetch the mark. Resolute was right after her, and the closest observers could discern no difference in their positions since the start.

As they neared the first turning point, first Vanitie and then Resolute took in their jib topsails and had ballooners up in stops for the broad reach to the next mark. Mr. Vanderbilt was so eager to make the turn without a second's delay that he nearly scraped the paint off Vanitie's white hull as the yacht shot past the buoy. Resolute also cut the corner very fine and they were timed at this mark as follows: Vanitie, 3:43:06; Resolute, 3:44:00. This put Vanitie in the lead by 57 seconds, so she had gained just 14 seconds in the 10 miles of windward work.

Booms were eased to port and ballooners were carried in the reach to the Cholera Banks mark. The long deep-sea roll made the big expanse of canvass flap at times, but both yachts seemed able to ride the swell without much fuss. It was while they were on this stretch of the journey that the British cruiser loomed up on the horizon.

Try as she would, Vanitie could not increase her lead on this leg. Half a mile from the mark, both sloops jibed, having stood too far to the eastward, and as they neared the turn, it was seen that their positions were still unchanged. Vanitie traveled on the wind and was timed at the turn at 4:55:11, and Resolute at 4:56:08. The leader was still 57 seconds ahead—exactly where she had been ten miles back.

For Vanitie to win the race now it was necessary for her to gain 57 seconds more in the remaining ten miles. Resolute had saved that much of her time allowance up to this point, but Vanitie is usually the faster on a close reach, and she had just a fighting chance. As she hauled on the wind, Vanitie's big baloon flapped and before the crew could get it in the clew that holds the big sail at the foot of it pulled out and the loose canvas fluttered free in the breeze. Vanitie's sailors worked like madmen, however, and the sail was quickly lowered before it had caused any appreciable loss. In its place, a No. 2 jib topsail was broken out, while Resolute held a larger reaching jib. Vanitie's staff showed the better judgment, however, and soon Resolute was obliged to shift to a smaller kite. With main sails close hauled and their lee rails scooping the sea foam, they sped for the finish, but the looked-for spurt on Vanitie's part never materialized. Half way to the lightship it looked as if she had lengthened her lead, but the gap between the two sloops really never varied except by a few feet. The best vanitie could do was to pick up five seconds on this lap. She finished at 5:45:53, one minute and two seconds ahead of Resolute, which finished at 5:46:55. As she had started 43 seconds ahead, Vanitie's actual lead at the finish was 19 seconds. But because of her larger sail area, she must allow Resolute 1 minute and 11 seconds in 30 miles, so the race went to the Kerreshoff sloop on corrected time.

The racers anchored for the night inside the Hook, and will sail their third and last trial off the Hook today.

HARVARD'S FIELD COACH.

Ellery H. Clark Also Named as Assistant Treasurer of H. A. A.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 14.—The Harvard Athletic Association has announced through Treasurer Fred W. Moore that Ellery H. Clark, an old Varsity athlete, has been selected to succeed Dr. Paul Withington as Assistant Treasurer of the Harvard A. A. and J. Fred Powers as the coach for the Harvard field event men.

Clark was a very proficient athlete when at college some twenty years ago, and as an amateur has a national reputation, winning the A. A. U. all-round championship in 1897 and 1903. He also was the New England champion four years, in 1896, 1897, 1909 and 1910.

Clark has been in close touch with athletics for many years, being the author of several books on the subject of college sports. In 1896 he was a member of the first American team sent to the Olympic games at Athens, Greece, winning the high and broad jumps and being presented with a laurel wreath by the Duke of Sparta, then Prince Constantine. He was a member of the Harvard track team for four years, winning many prizes. Since his graduation he has been engaged in law practice in Boston, also having been a member of the Board of Aldermen and the School Committee.

J. Fred Powers, whom Clark succeeds as coach for the Crimson's field event material, probably will remain at the head coach at Brown University next Spring.

POLO FINAL POSTPONED.

Louis E. Stoddard Unable to Play Owing to Illness.

Owing to the indisposition of Louis E. Stoddard of the Great Neck team, it was necessary to postpone the final for the Rockaway Hunting Club cups, which was scheduled to have been played yesterday at Cedarhurst, L. I.

The North Shore team would have played Cooperstown to decide the ownership of the trophies for another year. If Stoddard is well enough, the match will be played tomorrow afternoon.

As there was no lack of polo talent on the field and the Cooperstown team being intact, it was decided to play a practice match, so the up-Staters lined up against a side styled the Great Neck Freebooters. The former won by 5 to 2½ goals. There were only five periods.

A few minutes after play started R. La Montagne, who was at No. 3 for the Great Necks, received a severe cut under the left eye. A delay of ten minutes was necessary while he was having the wound dressed. He then returned to the game.

The teams played on the flat. Rumsey and Brown were the heaviest scorers for the victors. The line-up:

Coopersotwn—Alex. Brown, C. P. Beadleston, C. C. Rumsey, M. Stevenson.

Great Neck Freebooters—W. R. Grace, J. W. Webb, R. La Montagne, J. G. Milburn, Jr.

Goals made for Cooperstown—Rumsey, 2; Brown, 2; Stevenson. For Freebooters—Grace, 2; La Montagne.

Goals erased by Cooperstown, 5; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, 0; net score, 5. Goals earned by Freebooters, 2; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, ½; net score, 2½. Five seven-and-a-half-minute periods. Referee—J. C. Cooley.

PLAY POLO IN RAIN.

Kansas City Defeats Chicago for Mid-Western Championship.

CHICAGO, July 14.—In a spectacular polo game, played in rainy darkness illuminated by occasional flashes of lightning, Kansas City defeated Chicago for the Mid-Western polo championship at the Onwentsia Club here today, 14½ to 9. The Chicago team had a handicap of seven goals.

Rain during the morning had made the field soft, but the ponies held well in sharp play. Many times during the second and third periods it was impossible for spectators to see all the field on account of the darkness.

Oceanport Whites Win at Polo.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEANPORT, N. J., July 14.—With the score a tie at 3½ to 3½ goals at the beginning of the final period in the polo game today between the Oceanport Reds and Whites, J. Seligman made a pretty goal, winning for the Whites by 4½ to 3½ goals. The match was closely contested throughout, the all-around play of Frederick Gilliman and Joseph E. Meyer for the Reds and Seligman for the Whites featuring. A special match will be played on the Deal Polo Club grounds Saturday.

Whites Win Polo Trophy.

The last polo game of the present series between Squadron A teams was played yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park. The Whites defeated the Reds and won the Troop Cup. The score was 18 to 13. Today the ponies will be shipped to Fishkill, where the squadron goes into camp.

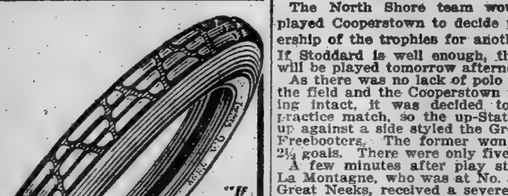

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EASY VICTORY FOR LARNED AND INMAN

Tennis Team Captures Two Matches in Doubles at Westchester Country Club.

Playing in their best form, E. P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman won the men's invitation tennis doubles tournament yesterday on the turf courts of the Country Club of West hester, defeating in the final round Raymond D. Little and Robert Le Roy in straight sets at 6–4, 6–2. That Larned and Inman were able to carry off the honors in such easy fashion was a big surprise to the gallery, as the pair had barely recovered from a hard three-set match with Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice, which required nearly two hours to decide. The score in the semi-final round was 9–7, 3–6, 8–6.

The players suffered from the excessive heat, and there was a noticeable falling off in the court work of all the contestants. There was less sting in their drives and there was an absence of speed when moving across the court. In spite of the gruelling match in the semi-final round, Larned and Inman appeared comparatively fresh in their contest with Little and Le Roy and stood up well under the excessive strain.

The combination of Little and Le Roy did not work as smoothly as in the early rounds of the tournament. Little did not storm the net with the same aggressiveness that he showed on Monday and Tuesday, while Le Roy's deep drives and passing shots were not nearly as accurate and effective as in his former matches. The pair worked hard, but could not get results, while, in addition, they were playing against resourceful and dangerous opponents.

Larned's beautiful volleying across the court was one of the features of the day's play. His judgment was unerring, and his overhead playing left little to be desired. Inman had an off day, and it was only the brilliant work of Larned that pulled the team through. Larned was particularly good on the openings, and once having mastered the playing of his opponents, he displayed a dash and vigor that was exhiliarating in spite of the heat. Larned and Inman scored 12 games to 6 and 69 points to 63.

From a spectacular standpoint the semi-final round between Larned and Inman and Pell and Prentice was easily the feature of the tournament. The former pair appeared to face certain defeat. Inman repeatedly drove into the net, and Pell and Prentice carried the first set to 5–2, with the eighth game 40–15 in their favor. Larned rallied and got a line Inman second to get back into his old form. The pair won the set at 9–7. The second set was easy for Pell and Prentice, equalizing the match. In the last set Pell and Prentice took the lead at the start, but lost it at 3–2. They took advantage of the ragged work of their opponents, and ran the score to 5–4, with but one point necessary to win the match. Another clever rally by Larned and Inman brought the score to 5—all, and from this point they carried their play to victory. The final point of the match was scored when Pell served a double fault.

Several matches were played in the singles. In the first round Pell found unexpected opposition in Cedric A. Major, who carried the score to 6–4, 9–7 before losing the match. S. Howard Voshell, the Long Island champion, took the first set of his match with Alrick H. Man, Jr., from the same player, at 6–1, but was forced to 12–10 in the second set. G. C. Caner of Boston scored a surprisingly easy victory over Frederick C. Baggs in straight sets at 6–2, 6–1.

Dr. William Rosenbaum and Caner were the only players to reach the third round. The former eliminated Theodore McMullin of the West Side Club at 6–3, 8–6, while Caner advanced through the default of R. D. Little. Summary:

Country Club of Westchester Men's Invitation Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—E. P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman defeated Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice, 9–7, 3–6, 8–6.

Final Round—E. P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman defeated Raymond D. Little and Robert Le Roy, 6–4, 6–2.

Men's Singles.—First Round—Theodore R. Pell defeated Cedric A. Major, 6–4, 9–7; S. Howard Voshell defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., 6–1, 12–10; G. C. Caner defeated Frederick C. Baggs, 6–2, 6–1.

Second Round—Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated C. W. McMullin, 6–3, 8–6; G. C. Caner defeated Raymond D. Little by default.

HUNTER IN FINAL ROUND.

North Side Tennis Champion Likely to Win Westchester Title.

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Mrs. Royal Victor and Miss Bessie Holden will decide the women's championship. In the semi-½nal round Mrs. Victor scored an easy victory over Miss Margaret Grove at 6–2, 6–2, and Miss Holden won from Miss Eleanor Coward, the 16-year-old Bronxville school girl, at 6–4, 6–1. Summary:

Westchester County Championship, Men's Singles.—Semi-fanil Round.—Francis T. Hunter defeated William Rand, 3d, 6–2, 6–3; H. W. Forster versus R. E. Rogers, 6–0, 1–0, unfinished.

Women's Singles, Semi-final Round.—Mrs. Royall Victor defeated Miss Margaret Grove, 6–2, 6–2; Miss Bessie Holden defeated Miss Eleanor Coward, 6–4, 6–1.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Drake defeated Miss Gabrielle Wilson and R. Wilson, 6–4, 10–8.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—F. P. Fox and Morris S. Clark defeated Dr. B. F. Drake and H. S. Ghormley, 6–0, 6–4.

Miss Bjurstedt Has Easy Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., July 14.—The third round of tennis was played today in the Thousand Islands Country Club tournament. Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway defeated Miss Helen Eggleston, 6–1, 6–2. This match was not a very exciting one, as Miss Bjurstedt was not exerting herself and it was an easy victory. Miss Handy beat Mrs. A. G. Miles, 6–1, 6–4. This eliminated Mrs. Miles from the ladies' singles. Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss Margaret Taylor, 6–3, 6–4. The result was not a surprise. Mrs. A. G. Miles and Miss Florence Brown defeated Miss White and Miss Handy, 6–3, 6–4, 6–2, in the doubles, and Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Margaret Taylor defeated Miss Katherine Bleecker and Miss Helen Eggleston, 6–0, 6–1. In the men's singles R. E. Wheeler was defeated by Lawrence H. Vilas, 6–3, 6–0. C. M. Bull defeated Earl F. Hayden, 6–1, 6–0, and Irving Wright defeated H. H. Homans, 6–2, 8–6. Homans sprained his ankle, but after it was bandaged he continued the game, and within an hour played in the men's doubles. Irving Wright and A. G. Miles defeated B. F. Briggs and H. H. Homans, 6–4, 6–4. Bull and Rubsamen defeated Stephen Bonsal, Jr., and Earl F. Hayden, 6–0 6–0.

American Motor Boat Races in West

CHICAGO, July 14.—A motor boat regatta to decide the American free-for-all championship will be held here on Aug. 28 to 31 under the auspices of the Associated Yacht and Power Boat Clubs of America, it was announced today. The races will be run over a thirty-mile course in Lake Michigan. A trophy valued at $20.000 will go to the winner. Eleven of the fastest boats in the country already have entered.

Chicago Auto Race Postponed.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The Fall automobile race meeting originally scheduled for the new speedway on September 18, has been set back to October 16, it was announced today. The race will be over a distance of 250 miles and for a $25,000 purse.

DIONNE DEFAULTS MATCH.

Lovibond Takes Unfinished Contest in Woodmere Tennis Tournament.

There was a marked improvement in thme tennis tournament of the Woodmere Club, played yesterday at Woodmere, L. I. The wholesale defaulting of Tuesday had its effect, and nearly all the scheduled matches were played. The two veterans, Benjamin M. Phillips and Charles Chambers, qualified for the fourth round. Chambers defeated Allen Tobey at 6–1, 6–2, and Phillips won from L. J. Dreyfus by the score of 6–1, 6–1.

G. A. L. Dionne, former Captain of the West Side Tennis Club, did not put in an appearance to finish the match with Lovibond, which was stopped on Tuesday with the score 6–3, 4–3 in favor of the Seventh Regiment star. Dionne went to Westchester, where he is seeded in the invitation singles. The match was defaulted to Lovibond.

The only three-set match in the singles was between C. L. Johnston, Jr., of Amherst, former New England intercollegiate, and K. B. Fisher, which was won by the former at 6–3, 4–6, 6–3. Lovibond advanced to the third round at the expense of H. N. Balch.

Two matches were played in the men's doubles, while a third went by default. Lovibond and Steinkampf won both the matches. In the first round they defeated C. G. Burrows and W. H. Ross at 8–10, 6–2, 6–2, and in the second they triumphed over R. F. Maynard and R. B. Swain at 7–5, 6–4. Summary:

Woodmere Club Men's Open Singles.—First Round—Arthur M. Lovibond defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6–3, 4–3, default.

Second Round—M. Goldman defeated R. Weinstein, 8–6, 6–3; C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated C. Fisher, 6–3, 4–6, 6–3.

Arthur M. Lovibond defeated H. N. Balch, 6–2, 6–1; Charles Chambers defeated E. Levison, 6–3, 6–1; Allen Tobey defeated S. Howard Voshell by default; Benjamin M. Phillips defeated M. T. Ackerland, 6–1, 6–3.

Third Round—Charles Chambers defeated Allen Tobey, 6–1, 6–2; Benjamin M. Phillips defeated L. J. Dreyfus, 6–1, 6–1.

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WILLIAMS LOSES IN COAST TENNIS

National Champion Put Out of Exposition Tournament by Griffin in Three-Set Match.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 14.—The last member of the Eastern tennis team which entered the Panama-Pacific Exposition singles tennis championships was eliminated today in the person of National Champion R. Norris Williams II. The Harvard champion fell before the prowess of Clarence J. Griffin, Pacific oCast star and holder, with Johnny C. Strachan, of the American clay court championship. Griffin defeated Williams in three sets at 6–3, 5–7, 6–1. It was evident to those who wathed the match that Williams was perceptibly weakened by his hard match on Tuesday afternoon with Lindley Murray. In the last set the Easterner made a sorry showing, taking but one game from the San Franciscan. His service was poor and his usual agility in the back court went pretty badly at critical moments.

Although the East has been eliminated from the singles play, Church and Mathey, the Princeton pair, are still to be considered for doubles final honors. In today's play the Eastern team defeated Tyler and Kelleyer, Northwest stars, in straight sets at 612, 8–6. The Atlantic representatives displayed plenty of class, their team combination being one of the pleasing factors of the play.

Dr. Melville H. Long, former internationalist and Pacific Coast champion, was eliminated from the tournament today by John Strachan in a close singles match. Long, handicapped by his weak ankle, gave his more agile opponent a hot time of it, but was scarcely equal to the task of winning. Strachan's margin of victory was 6–4 and 7–5.

McLoughlin and Bundy, the national doubles champions, who had entered the doubles play, lost today by default to Smith and Klein, so it begins to look as if the doubles finals will narrow down to Church and Mathey vs. Murray and Gardner.

All semi-finals in both men's and women's singles and doubles will be contested tomorrow with finals set for Friday afternoon. Just who will take the singles title is a matter that is bothering the followers of tennis. From the present outlook it is thought that Johnston and McLoughlin will take the court for the finals.

CALIFORNIA BOXERS RUN.

Ajevedo and Grunan Cover Much Ground in Bout at Rink.

Two California lightweights, Joe Azevedo of Sacramento and Ralph Grunan of San Francisco, engaged in a running match at St. Nicholas Rink last night and Grunan won. He covered more ground and could sprint much faster than Azevedo. California has produced some good lightweight boxers, but these two boys are an unsatisfactory combination of willingness with crudity in one and in the other boxing cleverness with absolutely no aggressiveness.

Grunan should have won hands down. He played a defensive game for five rounds, while Azevedo rushed at him wildly and seldom landed. Toward the end of the bout Grunan was spurred into some action by his seconds. He whaled Azevedo unmercifully in the ninth and tenth rounds. In the ninth he had him staggered on the ropes with his hands hanging limply at his sides, but even then lacked the aggressiveness to go in and administer the slumber blow.

About the only thing that Azevedo possessed as a qualification as a boxer is an iron jaw. He stood up like Joe Grim used to and took enough wallops on the point of the jaw to drop half a dozen boxers. Grunan always hesitated when he could have struck the vital blow. Azevedo was so groggy at one time that he could not see his opponent and began to fan the air wildly.

Instead of going in and finishing him—for their was no defense there to stop him—Grunan backed away and the Sacramento boy recovered. Abe Attell was in Grunan's corner and he did more shadowing boxing than the two in the together.

Azevedo accidently hit Grunan under the left eye in the early rounds and opened a cut. At the end, Grunan had Joe's mouth cut and bleeding, and his face bruised, but he lacked the telling rap to put him away. In backing away from Azevedo continually in the early rounds when there was seemingly nothing to be afraid of, he placed himself at a decided disadvantage. What punishment Azevedo's iron jaw got in the last few rounds was simply a postponement of some thing which could have been done much sooner.

Joe Brooks of Lowell outpointed Percy Aubrey of England in the fast ten-round semi-final.

Oeschger's No-Hit-No-Run Game.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 14.—Joe Oeschger, the former Philadelphia National pitcher who was obtained from Manager Moran on an optional agreement, pitched a no-hit-no-run game for Providence against Toronto in the International League series today. Rain fell intermittently throughout the closing innings, making the performance all the more remarkable. Providence won by only one run, and Oeschger scored that tally. Only twenty-seven batsmen faced him and but one man reached first base, Luque, the Cuban, drawing the only pass in the ninth inning, and he was thrown out on an attempted steal.

Giants Play Two Games Saturday.

Secretary John B. Foster announced last night that the Giants would play two games on Saturday with the St. Louis team at the Polo Grounds instead of playing a double-header on the following Monday. The Giants feel that they have a hard row to hoe in the next ten days, with a double-header on Saturday and two games with Pittsburgh on next Thursday and Friday and on the following Monday, after which they go West.

Newark Federals Incorporated.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 14.—The Newark Federal Baseball Club today filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The incorporators are P. T. Powers, Jersey City; Harry F. Sinclair and Oscar M. Gerstung, Tulsa, Okla. Powers is named agent of the club, which is authorized to issue stock to the extent of $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $100 each.

Harvard Re-engages Pooch Donovan

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 14.—William F. (Pooch) Donovan has signed a contract with the Harvard Athletic Association to continue as coach for the track team and as conditioner for the football squad for another term of two years. Donovan has been conditioner and coach at Harvard for nine years.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for typewriting copyist, Grade 2, male. The subjects are speed test, tabulation, and arithmetic. The speed test will consist of the copying of a mimeographed passage on the typewriting machine. Both the accuracy and the rapidity of the operation will be considered. The minimum age is 17 years. Vacancies occur constantly at a salary of $900 to $1,200 a year. A physical qualifying examination will be given.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 4–5 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for ordnance draftsman, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in any United States navy yard or naval establishment or in the department at Washington, D. C., at entrance salaries ranging from $3.28 to $5.04 a day. In filling vacancies in navy yards and other naval establishments hereafter certification will be made of the highest eligibles examined in the vicinity of the place at which the vacancy occurs, except that upon request of the Navy Department certification will be made of the highest eligibles on the register for the entire country who have expressed willingness to accept appointment where the vacancy exists. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, materials and shop processes of manufacture, drawing, education, training, and experience. Age 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

SELL TYPESETTING STOCK.

Securities of International Concern Bring $130,000 at Auction.

Securities of the International Typesetting Machine Company with a par value of $530,000 sold at auction in the Exchange salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, yesterday for $130,000. The bonds and stock were offered in a single block and a single bid took them.

Herman Ridder was President and leading backer of the company, which fell into difficulties and went into receivership more than a year ago. The securities consisted of $200,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due Jan. 1, 1933; $30,000 6 per cent. receivers' certificates, maturing Dec. 29, 1915; 1,000 shares of preferred and 2,000 shares of common stock of a par value of $100 each.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 14.—Thirty-eight corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $444,000, were chartered today. They include:

General Abrasive Co., Niagara Falls, abrasives and abrasive goods, $105,000; A. G. Porter, T. B. Allen, P. D. Hamilton, 54 Buckingham St., Springfield, Mass.

Metropolitan Distributing Co., liquors, beverages, spirituous liquors, $50,000; W., J. and F. Goldberg, 110 Morris Av., Rockville Centre.

New 14th Street Theatre, theatrical moving pictures, $30,000; C. Steiner, H. Weisner, J. Schwartz, 111 East 7th St.

Motor Car Products Co., Salamanca, autos, motors, engines, accessories, $20,100; H. L. Odell, A. and A. Ashworth, Salamanca.

Made-in-U. S. A. Hardware Exhibits, commission, selling agents, merchandise, $25,000; J. L. Feeny, E. B. Ringholm, H. S. Reilly, 43 Exchange Place.

W. G. Davis & Co., promoting and increasing circulation of newspapers and other publications, merchandise, $25,000; L. V. Hulse, J. C. Booth, M. E. Davis, 268 State St., Flushing.

Gibson Corporation, Casenovia, sand, gravel, products, $25,000; J. E. Ratchford, H. P. and Malcolm Gibson, Elmira.

Scofield Dress Goods Co., trimmings, accessories, dress goods, $20,000; L. N. Rockfeller, F. H. Roades, J. S. Scofield, 247 Rutger St., Rochester.

Dodge Construction Co., Rochester, realty, construction, $25,000; E. H. Lamb, J. Julian, J. G. Brooks, Rochester.

Dry Goods Truth, dry goods publications, $10,000; A. J. Pulsford, H. Meisel, G. Covert, 32 Union Sq.

Merit Waist Co., ladies' garments, materials, $10,000; A. Cohen E. and S. Epstein, 207 West 110th St.

Packard Construction Co., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $10,000; C. Lack, J. and H. Altenberg, 1,207 47th St., Brooklyn.

Enterprise Towel Supply Co., Brooklyn, laundry, $10,000; H. and C. H. Hoag, P. J. O'Brien, Brooklyn.

The Brook Bridge Corp'n, orange juice, confectionery, restaurant, $10,000; M. Muller, H. A. Richter, S. R. Trimper, 530 West 157th St.

Natural Reality Co., realty, construction, $10,000; R. M. Hodes, O. M. Lazarus, F. Newman, 989 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

Lewis Roller Bearing Co., roller bearings, $10,000; I. A. Cohen, S. B. Levy, E. Auerbach, 39 West 34th St.

Braus Women's Shop, Schenectady, ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; S. Goldstein, H. F Grayer, L. Eisner, 261 Broadway.

Griffin Contracting Co., Bronx, general contracting, $5,000; J. Blockbaus, M. Goldwater, M. W. Sametz, 672 Park Place, Brooklyn.

S. S. Construction Co., broker, agent, contracting, $5,000; S. Preifer, S. and S. Silk, 1,217 10th St., Brooklyn.

The Allison & Vervalen Coal and Lumber Co., Haverstraw, coal, lumber, realty, construction, $5,000; W. Coyne, M. C. Vervalen, G. S. Allison, Jr., Haverstraw Village.

Palmer Realty Co., realty, insurance, brokerage, building materials, $5,000; S. Epstein, W. F. Steinmetz, H. Rinker, 100 West 124th St.

Michael Riespl, Inc., Yonkers, realty, construction, $5,000; M. Riespl and M. Riespl, Jr., 591 Bronx River Road, Yonkers.

H. Goodman Flower and Feather Co., $5,000; D. Berman, T. and H. Goodman, 40 St. Nicholas Place.

Nockwood Corp'n, merchandise, $5,000; S. L. Marcus, L. and E. Potter, 938 St. Nicholas Av.

Capital Increases: The Mohican Co., New York, $2,000,000 to $8,000,000; Curtiess Chemical Co., New York, $500 to $5,000; Jacob D. Halpern Co., New York, $1,000 to $3,000.

Voluntary Dissolution: New York State Southeastern Timber Corp'n, New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 14.—Charters filed at State Department today as follows:

The Federal Stores, Inc., $3,000,000, to conduct general stores especially for the selling of women's wear of all kinds, including cloaks, furs, dress goods, etc.; Charles S. Bishop, Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis, all of Wilmington, Del.

Pancoast Medical Corporation, $2,000,000, to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with surgical instruments of all kinds; William M. Pyle, George G. Steigler, Lawrence W. E. McCarthey, all of Wilmington, Del.

Brunston Automatic Electric Lighting and Power Co., Incorporated, $1,000,000, to manufacture, sell, and deal in with electric lighting, heating, and power devices; William J. Maloney, Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, all of Wilmington, Del.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 14.—The following incorporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State today:

Newark Federal League Ball Club, Newark, to promote baseball, athletic exhibitions, &c.; $100,000; Harry F. Sinclair and Oscar M. Geistung of Tusla, Okla., and Pat T. Powers of Jersey City.

Bouker Towing Co., Jersey City, to conduct a towage business; $10,000; J. B. Anderson of New York City, and A. A. Bauker and S. E. Bouker, both of

Assurances of A Good Income

which can be depended upon are more conducive to peace of mind than the uncertain possibilities of speculative profits. We have selected with care a number of sound, reliable investments which we recommend for those desiring to invest conservatively and to advantage.

Send for Circular No. A-51

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co

Incorporated

Investment Securities

14 Wall Street, New York

Severe Tests

Encouraging to Bond Buyers

Our general circular for July discusses briefly the series of unfavorable incidents of the past several weeks, and the reasons for their comparatively slight effect upon the prices of good bonds; also the numerous favorable factors calculated to influence improvement in the future.

This circular also contains a well-diversified list of Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility issues available under these favorable circumstances for the investment needs of institutions, guardians, trustees and individuals.

Send for July Circular AG-59

N.W.Halsey & Co

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

Having sold the greater portion we offer the balance of

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City of Jersey City

NEW JERSEY

4½% Gold School Bonds

Coupon or Registered—due July 1, 1945

Legal for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England.

Exempt from Federal income tax and all taxation in New Jersey.

Price 102½ and interest Yielding 4.35%

Descriptive Circular on request.

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New York, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
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Railroad Bonds

Information Comparisons

We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

We will be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 210

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111 Broadway, New York.

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Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

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Municipal Bonds

Bond for Offerings

Redmond & Co.

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C.W.Langley & Co.

Investments

115 Broadway, New York City

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices React in Less Active Market—Excellent News from the Steel Trade.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday fewer issues were traded in; dealings were smaller and prices were more irregular. A letting up of short covering, profit taking by some who had been buyers at last week's much lower prices, and the appearance in a few stocks at least of a fair amount of foreign selling, all contributed to the reaction which occurred in the list at large after it had for a time early in the day followed moderately and rather hesitatingly the violent upturn which took place in some of the war stocks. For a time the market suggested a new period of unrestrained speculation in those issues, but they did not hold by any means all of their rise, and they as well as the rest of the market were subjected to the influence of profit taking in the afternoon.

This setback, however, did not modify materially the spirit of hopefulness with which traders are looking to the future. It was argued on one hand that at least until our reply to the German note was framed there was no matter of importance which was foreseen which would supply reason for special caution, and on the other hand the signs of improvement in business were pointed to as offering foundation for optimism. A favorable weekly weather report seemed to counter a good share of the recent talk of damage and from the steel trade came news as gratifying as any which a now prolonged period of recovery has brought. Not only has a further increase in steel production, as The Iron Age said yesterday, become necessary to keep pace with expansion in the demand for steel products, but the price of important products has been further increased. Consumers are not only requiring more, but they are willing to pay a higher price. Those are conditions which make for steel trade prosperity and there is no present ground for doubting a continuance of the favorable tendencies which are being shown in this important industry.

It is a fact pretty clearly suggested by the present state of Stock Exchange accounts that the public's and traders' interests in the market have run very largely to the industrials. That is partly due to the prominence which so many industrial issues have been given as a result of war orders, but it is also due in part to the effect exerted by the present unhappy state of a number of important railroad properties. The traders' point of view in this matter is aptly illustrated by the ready acceptance of rumors suggesting decreases in railroad dividends. Southern Pacific was weak yesterday and largely as a result of the circulation of a rumor that the dividend is likely to be reduced. Another reason, no doubt, for the favor shown the industrial issues is the fact that foreign liquidation has been chiefly in railroad securities, this being particularly true of the selling in recent weeks. The bond market had to bear the brunt of this foreign selling, but that had its reflex effect on stocks.

Another war loan in England, many bankers feel convinced, would result in renewed liquidation on a large scale of American securities, but against that time plans are under discussion looking to a more orderly absorption of any further liquidation from the other side. Private cables were received yesterday that the total amount subscribed to the new war loan, including conversions, was $4,250,000,000. The cash subscriptions previously announced amounted to $2,925,000,000, indicating that $1,325,000,000 of the new bonds will be issued in conversion of outstanding loans. If no more than $50,000,000 of American securities, which one banker estimated yesterday was the maximum sold by England since the announcement of the war loan, were disposed of to help in taking up this vast amount of bonds it is plain that our indirect contribution to this record-breaking financing was, after all, not very great.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days 2¼@2¼
Ninety days 2¼@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days 2¼@2½ | 5 mos. 3
90 days 2½@2¾ | 6 mos. 3
4 mos. 2¾@3 | 10 mos. 3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months 3 | 6 months 3¼@3½
60 to 90 days 3

Other Names.

4 months 3¼ | 6 months 3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76¾	$4.76⅝	$4.76¾
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77⅛	4.77⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76⅝	4.77⅛
Paris	5.61⅛	5.61
Berlin	.81⅝	.81⅝
Austria	15.12	15.15
Russia		16.60
Switzerland	5.37½	5.36¾
Scandinavia	25.85	25.90
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	55.50	55.75
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.25	5.24
Holland	.40	.40⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	
Calcutta	33.00	
Italy	6.12	6.11½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.90	42.00
Rio	25.40	25.50
Spain	19.20	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅜	$4.70⅛	$4.72¼	$4.70

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $326,678,237; balance, $19,333,570; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $687,893.

The local banks have gained $2,219,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 7.50 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 7/16d, up 1/16d; New York, 47½c up ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total Sales	468,672
Same day last year	360,043
Year to date	66,325,362
Same period last year	40,415,236
Average price and change 50 stocks	69.56 + .15
Same day last year	66.92 — .52

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
35¾	36	3,500	Alaska Gold Mines	37	37	35½	35⅝	−1½
17⅝	18	2,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	17⅝	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
56½	57	4,300	Allis-C. Mfg. pf	56	57⅝	56	56½	+ ⅝
72⅜	73⅛	6,000	Amal. Copper	73¼	73⅝	72⅜	72⅝	− ⅝
48	48⅛	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar	48⅛	48⅝	48	48	
106⅛	106⅜	2,200	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	104½	106⅝	104½	106⅝	+3⅜
157	160½	200	Am.B.S. & F. pf. t.r.	160	160	158	158	+3
50⅜	50⅝	48,700	Am. Can	51	52	50½	50⅝	+ ⅞
103	104	700	Am. Can. pf	103½	103⅞	103	103	
54½	55	1,400	Am. Car & Foundry	54½	53⅝	54½	54½	
146	147	7,075	Am. Coal Products	152	153¼	141	146	−6
45	47	700	Am. Cotton Oil	45½	46⅝	45½	46⅝	
88⅝	94	150	Am.C.O. pf.,odd lots	93	93	93	93	
33⅝	34¼	100	Am. Hide & L. pf	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
26	27	300	Am. Ice Securities	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
49¾	49¾	8,610	Am. Locomotive	50	51¼	49½	49½	− ⅜
5	5⅛	100	Am. Malt	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
78½	78⅝	5,400	Am. Smelting & R.	78	78⅝	77⅝	78½	+ ⅛
107½	108	200	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	108	108	107½	107½	
40¼	41	1,000	Am. Steel Found	39	40⅝	39	40⅝	+2⅝
40½	41	100	do., odd lots	40½	41	40½	41	
107½	108	550	Am. Sugar Ref.	108	108	108	108¼	+1½
113½	114¾	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅞
120½	121	1,500	Am. Tel. & Tel	120⅝	121⅛	120⅛	120⅛	
5½	6	100	Am. Writing P. pf	6	6	6	6	+ ⅝
34⅝	34⅝	8,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	34⅝	35	34⅜	34⅝	− ⅛
100	100⅛	1,000	At., Top. & S. Fe	100	100⅝	100	100	− ¼
96⅝	97	50	At., T. & S. Fe pf	97	97	97	97	
100	100½	200	Atlantic Coast Line	100½	100¾	100¼	100¼	− ⅜
69⅞	70	44,500	Baldwin Locomo	68⅝	71⅛	68	70	+2⅜
76½	77	1,700	Balt. & Ohio	77⅛	77⅞	76⅝	76⅝	+ ⅛
70½	71½	200	Balt. & Ohio pf	71⅜	71⅝	71⅜	71⅜	+ ⅛
172½	173¾	4,600	Bethlehem Steel	175	175¾	170¼	173	−1⅞
116	120	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	117	117	117	117	
71¼	71½	1,300	Butte & Superior	72	72½	71½	71½	− ½
12	15	100	Cal. Petroleum	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
142½	142⅝	5,800	Canadian Pacific	143⅞	143⅞	142½	142⅝	−1⅞
41⅝	41⅞	8,900	Central Leather Co	41⅝	42½	41⅝	41½	+ ¼
103	104	100	Cen. Leather Co. pf	104	104	104	104	
36⅞	38	200	Ches. & Ohio	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	− ⅛
80⅝	80⅞	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	81	81¼	80⅝	80⅝	− ⅛
124	125	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	125	125	125	125	+1
122	123	300	Chi. & Northwest	123	122½	122½	122½	+3⅞
155	165	70	Chi. & Northw. pf	164	165	164	165	
13⅞	14	1,900	Chi., R. I. & Pac	14⅜	14⅝	13⅝	13⅞	− ⅝
45½	46	1,600	Chino Copper	45⅝	46	45⅝	46	
58	70	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	60	60	60	60	
32¼	33	1,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	33	33¾	32¾	32⅞	− ⅛
11	12	1,000	Comstock Tunnel	*11	11	11	11	−1
127½	128½	5,100	Consolidated Gas	127	129¼	126¾	127⅝	+ ½
13⅜	13⅞	200	Corn Products Ref	14⅛	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	− ¼
32⅜	32⅝	26,800	Crucible Steel	32¼	33⅜	31¾	32¼	+1⅛
83½	92	100	Crucible Steel pf	92	92	92	92	+2½
103	105	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	105	106	103¾	103¾	− ½
25¼	25⅝	2,350	Distillers Securities	25⅝	26	25¼	25⅝	− ⅛
23½	23⅝	17,200	Dome Mines	21	23⅜	20⅝	23¼	+2⅞
1	3½	150	Dul., S. S. & At	2	2	2	2	−2
4	6	50	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	4	4	4	4	
25½	25⅝	2,250	Erie	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25¼	− ⅛
29	31	200	Federal Min. & Sm	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+5⅝
230	230	130	Gen. Chem. odd lots	230	230	230	231	
108	110	90	General Chem. pf	109	109	109	109	
166¼	167	2,200	General Electric	165⅞	168½	165	166	− ¼
177	179	2,700	General Motors	173	182½	173	180	+6
104	105	300	General Motors pf	104	104	103⅜	103⅜	+ ⅛
53	53¼	8,300	Goodrich,(B. F.,) Co.	54	54⅜	53	53	− ½
115½	116½	600	Great Northern pf	116¼	116½	116¼	116½	− ⅛
33½	34	900	Gt. N. ctfs. for Ore	33¼	35⅛	33½	35⅛	
62⅝	62⅞	600	Guggenheim Explo	62¼	62⅝	62¼	62¾	− ⅛
119	121	5	Homestake Mining	120	120	120	120	+1
103	104	100	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	+1
103	104	38	do., odd lot	102	102	102	102	
30¼	30⅝	2,100	Inspiration Copper	30¼	30½	30⅛	30⅜	
19½	19⅞	1,500	Int.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	20¼	20½	19½	19⅝	− ⅞
72	73	100	Interb.-Met. pf	72	72	72	72	− ½
19½	19⅝	1,200	Interboro Consol	20	19¾	19¼	19¼	−1
70½	71½	200	Interboro Consol. pf	71½	71⅞	71¼	71¾	− ⅛
11½	13¼	1,370	Inter. Agricultural	9⅝	14	9⅝	14	+5
27½	29½	900	Inter. Agricul. pf	25	30½	25	29½	+4½
8	9½	200	Inter. Paper	9	9	9	9	
23⅜	24¼	400	Kansas City South	24	24	23⅜	23⅝	− ⅛
80	84	25	Kayser, (J.,) & Co	80	80	80	80	
124	125		Kings Co. E.L. & P.	124	124	124	124	
132	137	200	Kresge, (S. S.) Co	134⅞	135	134⅞	135	
46	48	1,400	Lackawanna Steel	46	47⅝	46	47	+ ½
141	141⅝	200	Lehigh Valley	141⅜	141⅝	141⅝	141⅝	+ ⅝
109¼	110	25	Louis. & Nash	109½	109¼	109¼	109¼	
78	79⅝	100	Mackay Cos	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	+ ⅞
125	126	100	Manhattan Elev	125	125	125	125	
37½	38	1,400	Maxwell Motors	37¼	38⅜	37½	38⅛	+ ⅛
84½	85½	400	Max. Motors 1st pf	84½	85	84½	85	+1
34	34½	1,050	Max. Motors 2d pf	33⅝	34½	33⅞	34	+1
71½	72	800	Mexican Petroleum	71½	72	71½	72	+ ½
27⅛	27½	3,300	Miami Copper	27½	27¼	27	27¼	
6	6⅜	3,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¼	6⅜	6	6⅜	− ⅛
17	18	3,300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	19¼	19½	17	17	−3½
3⅛	3⅝	2,100	Missouri Pacific	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	− ⅛
47	47¼	100	Montana Power	47	47	47	47	− ½
16⅜	17	200	Nat. En. & St. Co.	16⅜	17	16⅜	17	
82	87	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	83¼	83¼	83¼	83½	−1⅜
107	110	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	−2
5	5¼	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	5	5	5	5	
102½	103	400	N. Y. Air Brake	104¼	104	102	102½	
86	86¼	1,600	N. Y. Central	86⅛	87	86¼	86½	− ⅛
58½	58⅝	900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	59	59	58½	58¾	− ⅛
26	26⅜	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	26¼	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅛
103⅝	104	600	Northern Pacific	104¼	104½	103⅜	103⅜	− ½
32½	34½	1,100	Pacific Mail	34¼	34¾	33½	33½	− ⅞
32½	32	610	Pacific Tel. & Tel	32	32	30	32	+1½
105¾	106⅜	300	Penn. R. R.	105⅞	106	105⅞	105⅞	− ⅛
46	50	300	Peoples Gas & Co.	45¼	46	45¼	46	
23	23⅝	1,300	Pittsburgh Coal	23	23⅜	23	23⅜	+1⅛
93½	94	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal pf	92½	93¾	92½	93¾	+3⅝
48¾	49	1,500	Pressed Steel Car	49	49½	48½	48⅝	+ ½
155	160	200	Pullman Co	156¼	156¾	155	156	+ ⅞
2	2½	200	Quicksilver	2½	2½	2½	2½	
30	32½	500	Railway Steel Sp	32½	32¾	32½	32½	+ ½
23¼	23⅝	300	Ray Con. Copper	23½	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
145⅞	146⅛	6,100	Reading	146⅜	146⅝	145¾	146	+ ½
29¾	30	2,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	30	30½	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅝
89½	89⅞	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	90	90	90	90	+ ⅜
2⅝	2¾	500	Rumely, (M.,) Co	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
6	6¾	100	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+1
14	18½	1,100	St. Louis Southwest	13	15	13	15	+1
13¼	13⅝	300	Seaboard Air Line	14	14	13¾	13¾	
33½	34	360	Seab. Air Line pf	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝	− ⅛
144½	145	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	145	145	144	145	− ⅜
123	124	200	Sears, R. & Co. pf	124	124	124	124	
33	34	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	− ⅛
84⅝	84⅞	3,700	Southern Pacific	86	86⅜	84⅝	84⅝	−1⅛
94⅞	95	900	Southern Railway	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
45	45½	100	So. Railway pf	45¼	45½	45¼	45½	+1⅜
55⅞	56	300	Standard Milling	55⅞	56⅛	55⅞	56⅛	+ ⅛
72½	73¼	100	Standard Mill. pf	73	73	73	73	− ⅝
		100	do., s 6 f	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	
81⅝	82¼	11,200	Studebaker Co	81	82⅞	81	82	+1
37⅞	37⅞	2,900	Tennessee Copper	37	38¼	37	37⅝	+ ⅛
129	130	200	Texas Co	129¼	129⅞	129¼	129⅞	+1½
53⅝	53	1,000	Third Avenue	53⅜	54	52¾	52¾	− ⅞
126⅝	126¾	7,600	Union Pacific	126⅜	126⅝	126	126⅜	+ ⅛
80½	80⅝	300	Union Pacific pf	81	81	81	81	+ ⅞
80½	80⅝	50	do., odd lot	80½	80½	80½	80½	
19	19⅛	1,100	United Rys. Invest	19¼	19¼	18⅞	19	
35	35	525	United Rys. Inv. pf	35	35	34½	34½	− ⅛
12	14¼	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	13	13	13	13	− ⅛
62	64	100	U. S. Express	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	− ⅛
56½	57½	400	U. S. Indus. Alco	57⅝	57⅝	57	57	−1
48¼	49	100	U. S. Rubber	49	49	49	49	
106¾	107½	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	− ⅜
60⅞	61	47,800	U. S. Steel	61	61¾	60⅝	61	+ ⅛
109⅝	110¼	300	U. S. Steel pf	110	110⅞	109⅞	110¼	+ ⅛
67¼	67¾	2,700	Utah Copper	67⅛	67⅞	67¼	67¾	− ⅛
32⅝	33	1,700	Va.-Car. Chemical	32	33⅜	32	33	+2¼
94	97	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	96	96	96	96	+1½
¼	⅜	100	Wabash pf	¼	¼	¼	¼	
69½	70	5,900	Western Union Tel	69¼	70⅜	69	69⅝	+1⅝
101½	101⅝	70,900	Westingh. E. & M	101⅛	103	101¼	101½	+1½
133½	134⅛	3,300	Willys-Overland	133	136	132½	133½	+3
102½	103	100	Willys-Overland pf	102½	102⅝	102⅜	102½	
28	30	100	Wisconsin Central	28	30	28	28	−2
105¾	106	400	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	105	106	105	106	+1¼
120	122	50	Woolworth pf	120½	120½	120½	120⅝	

*Cents per share.

LONDON TRADING STAGNANT

Only Old War Loan and Japanese Bonds Are Dealt In.

LONDON, July 14.—Although money is obtainable at 1½ per cent. and Treasury bills are maturing, discounts continue firm and near the bank rate, indicating that the Bank of England has control of the market. A temporary stringency is anticipated until after next Tuesday, when payment in full will be made under the discount allowable on the new war loan.

Apart from further easing of the old war loan and a few dealings in Japanese bonds, rubber shares and home rails, the stock market was stagnant.

American securities were only occasionally marked. The closing was dull, but steady.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'28	4½	4.55	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Can. Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.95	4.75
Car., Cl. & Ohio	1910-'24	5	5.15	4.85
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.95	4.65
Chi. & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Lou.	1914-'28	4½	5.12	5.85
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.90	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.20	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie	1914-'23	4½@5	5.05	4.85
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.90	4.80
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4@4½	4.65	4.50
Louisv. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'21	5	6.30	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.50	5.80
N. Y. Cen. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.05	4.85
N. Y. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.75
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.70	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'28	5	5.40	4.75
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.50	4.70

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	68.92	68.44	68.50	− .17
Industrials	71.45	70.05	70.62	+ .46

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 7	69.40	67.96	68.49	−1.22
July 8	68.71	67.77	68.06	− .43
July 9	68.35	67.12	67.26	− .80
July 10	68.76	66.96	67.67	+ .41
July 12	69.25	67.26	69.13	+1.46
July 13	70.15	68.96	69.41	+ .28
July 14	70.18	69.24	69.56	+ .15

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Jy. to date	70.32	July 6	66.96	July 10	69.56
July, 1914	69.08	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77
July, 1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.34
July, 1912	82.76	July 30	79.76	July 12	81.90
Yr. to date	73.38	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	69.56
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	63.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	76.39

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
6s	Sept., 1917	103½	104	103½	104
4½s	June, 1965	101¾	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
4½s	March, 1963	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s	May, 1957	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s	May, 1917	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s	March, 1964	97⅛	98¼	97⅛	98⅛
4½s	March, 1963	97⅜	98	97⅜	98
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅜	98	97⅜	98
4½s	March, 1960-'90	98	98¼	97⅝	98¼
4s	May, 1969	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞
4s	Nov., 1968

Savage Arms

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Gilbert Elliott & Co
SPECIALISTS
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
35 Atlas Powder Com. Stock
10 Continental Insurance Stock
25 Du Pont Powder Com. & Pf. Stock
100 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
75 Germania Insurance Stock
25 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
100 Int. St. Pump Com. & Pf. Stock
50 New Jersey Zinc (New) Stock
50 Rem. Typewr. Com. & 1st Pf. Stk.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
15 Atlas Powder Com. Stock
100 Bush Terminal Com. Stock
30 Del., Lack. & Western Coal Stock
25 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
75 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
50 German-Amer. Insurance Stock
25 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
100 New Jersey Zinc (New) Stock
50 White Rock Pf. Stock

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

BUY—SELL

KENNECOTT COPPER CORP.
6% BONDS & STOCK
INTERNATIONAL NICKEL
PREFERRED & COMMON
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
CHILE COPPER STOCK
BURNS BROTHERS
NATIONAL FUEL GAS
AETNA EXPLOSIVES

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4340-1-2-3-4 Broad 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Am. Spirits Mfg.

First 6s 1915

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Aetna Explosives
C.C.Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

Conn. Ry. & Ltg. com.
Gulf States Steel
Guantanamo Sugar
South Porto Rico Sugar
Locomobile Co. of America
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orlenfmest."

Aetna Explosives
Hercules Powder
Du Pont Powder
Atlas Powder
GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST.N.Y 'PHONE BROAD 3665

Morgan & Finlay
Am. & British Mfg. Co.
Chalmers Motor Pfd.
Bucyrus Co. Com.
Gulf States Steel Stocks
Aetna Explosives
115 Broadway Tel. Rector 9272

CENTRAL PACIFIC REF. 4s, 1949.
JAP. GOVT. 1st & 2d SERIES 4½s, 1925.
NOR. PACIFIC GEN. LIEN 3s, 2047.
NOR. PACIFIC PRIOR LIEN 4s, 1997.
ELECTRIC BOAT, COM. & PF.
INTERNATIONAL MOTORS.

E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St.—'Phone 6951-6 Broad—N. Y.

United Cigar Stores Co. of America.
BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 Broad Street Phone 5501 Broad

United Light & Railways Co.
First Preferred Yields 8%
Common earning about 5%
H. F. McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St., Tel. 6064 John, New York

We Will Buy or Sell
Pacific Gas Scrip
Perpall, Shaskan & Droge,
29 BROAD ST. Telephone 1490 Broad

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

War-Order Stocks Claimed Most Attention in Yesterday's Market—Oils Fairly Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 168,288 shares of stock and $283,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 61,245; oils, 698; 15) railroads and mining, 106,175. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,300	Am. Zinc	59¼	60¼	58½	59
3,440	Can. N. G. C.	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	2⅝
11,000	*Car. L. & P.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
2,500	*Cramp Ship.	66¾	69¾	66½	68
2,000	*Elec. Boat	180	184	176	176
2,500	*El. Boat pf.	172	185	172	176
105	*Emer. Phon.	14	14½	14	14
250	†Hendee Mfg.	40	40	38½	40
425	*Int. Mer. M.	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1¾
1,500	*Int. M. M. pf	5⅝	5⅝	5	5
12,000	*Int. Motors	15½	20¼	15½	18
3,000	*Int. Mot. pf.	38	44	38	43
600	*Int. Nickel	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Int. Rubber	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	*Int. St. Pump.	7	7	7	7
25	Kelly S. T.	158	158	158	158
23	Kelly S.T. new 1st pf.	86¾	86¾	86	86
600	N. Y. Trans.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½
*75	*Fyr. Mfg. Co.	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼
400	C. of R. & H.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
7,000	*Standard Mot.	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
400	Sterling Gum	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
2,000	*St. Jos. Lead.	12¾	12¾	12½	12¾
300	Un. C. S. new	10	10	9⅝	9⅞
4,500	Un. Prof. Sh.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
200	*World Film.	4¼	4¼	4⅜	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Net Chge.
15	Buckeye P. L.	99	99	99	— 1
2	Colonial Oil	135	135	135	+ 5
1	Ohio Oil	136	136	136	+ 2
600	Pierce Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
12	Prairie P. L.	151	150	150	+ 2
10	St. Oil of Cal.	273	273	273	+ 3
10	St. Oil of Ind.	407	407	407	+ 2
32	St. Oil of N. J.	402	402	402	+ 2
10	St. Oil of N. Y.	185	183	183	— 1

RAILROAD.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	*Wabash pf. (b)	20¾	22¼	20	21

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,050	*Alaska Jun.	12⅞	13¼	12⅝	13
3,000	*Alta Con. M.	87	88	84	87
1,565	*†Atlanta	31	35	31	34
8,000	*†Big Cotton	9	9	8½	8½
900	Bing. L. Dev.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	*†Booth	53	55	53	54
100	Braden Cop.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1,500	Caledonia	86	86	85	85
100	*Chile Cop.	19½	19½	19¼	19¼
1,500	Com. Ar. Sm.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Diamond B. B.	3	3	3	3
10,000	*†Emma Cop.	40	42	40	41
500	*†Genesee Cop.	42	42	42	42
500	G'field Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	*†G'field Met.	24½	24½	24	24½
1,850	Greene-Can.	40	42⅝	40	42⅝
1,000	*Iron Bloss.	75	75	72	72
4,300	Jumbo Ext.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,500	Kennecott Co.	32⅝	32¾	32½	32½
2,500	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
2,300	*†Kewanaa	13½	14	13½	14
1,000	†Lone Star	5	5	5	5
1,600	Magma Copper	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
5,000	McIntyre	57	57	57	57
2,200	†Majestic M.	82	85	82	85
600	New Utah B.	3½	3½	3½	3½
3,500	*†Ore	9	9	8½	8½
1,000	*†Sells	25	25	25	25
410	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,000	Stewart	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
23,000	*†Success Min.	24	29	23	23
3,100	†Super. Min. Co.	24	24	24	24
500	Tonopah Ext.	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞
1,500	†Tono. Merger.	41	41	40	40
5,000	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Tuolumne Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	*Wasatch	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	†West E. Con.	80	80	79	79
300	*White K. Cop. pf.	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$28,000	Con. Ari. S.5s.	20	24	20	20
250,000	*Westing. El. conv. 5s	106⅜	107	106⅜	106⅜
5,000	Westing. El. rights	⅝	1⅛	⅝	⅞

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 14. Bid.	Asked.	July 13. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15	15½	15	15½
Br.-A. Tob., ord. bearer	15	15½	15	15½
Internat. Nickel	150	151	150	151
Internat. Nickel pf.	103	105	103	105
Int. Steam Pump pf.	10	15	10	15
Kelly Spgfd. Tire new 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Leh. Val. Coal Sales	150	165	150	165
Manhattan Transit	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Marconi of America	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
Mutual Profit Sharing	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Riker & Hegeman, new	5¾	6	5¾	6
Savoy Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
U. C. Stores new pf.	11¾	12	11¾	12
U. C. Stores of Am.	101	103	101	103
Wayland Oil & Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific, w. i.	18	19	17½	18½
Mo. Pacific pf., w. i.	35	37	34	40
Wabash, w. i.	10	11	10	11
Wabash pf. (a)	42	43	42	45

MINING STOCKS.

Buffalo Mines	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Canada Copper	1	1	1	1
Cons. Nev.-Utah	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅛
Howe Sound	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
McKinley-Darragh	23	24	23	24
Nevada Hills	21	23	21	23
Nipissing Mines	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
Tonopah Mining	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7⅛

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200
Kennecott Copper 6s.	118⅛	118⅝	118¼	118⅝

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	102	102
American Light & Traction	322	326
American Light & Traction pf.	109½	111
Adirondack Electric Power	14¾	15¾
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	61	66
*American Gas & Electric	91	93
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	49
American Power & Light	60	64
American Power & Light pf.	80	85
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	62	65
American Waterworks & Electric	5½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	62
Cities Service	43	47
Cities Service pf.	53	56
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf.	91	92½
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	50	54
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	79	82
Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	28	32
Dayton Power & Light pf.	81	88
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	90	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	63	66
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	74	80
Empire District Electric pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	16	19
Federal Light & Traction pf.	56	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	76½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	50
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	47	52
Northern States Power	28	29½
Northern States Power pf.	83	88
Ozark Power & Water	13	13
Pacific Gas & Electric	41½	42
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	84	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	14	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	58	63
Southern California Edison	70	93
Southern California Edison pf.	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	23	25
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	5½	7
Tennessee Light & Power pf.	5	29
United Light & Rys.	39	46
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	65	69
Utah Securities	13	15
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf.	57	60

*Par value $50.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	545	550	545	550
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	100	99	100
Chesebrough Mfg.	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	130	140	125	135
Continental Oil	223	228	223	228
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe Line	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	220	*223	220	*223
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil com.	145	147	146	148
Illinois Pipe Line	134	136	134	136
Indiana Pipe Line	96	98	96	98
Inter. Pet. Co, Ltd.	8¼	8½	8⅛	8¼
National Transit	29	30	29	30
New York Transit	208	208	208	208
Northern P. L.	92	95	92	95
Ohio Oil	134	136	133	135
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	53	57	53	57
Pierce Oil	2¾	3¾	2¾	3½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	75	78	75	76
Prairie Oil & Gas	308	312	307	311
Prairie Pipe Line	150	153	150	152
Solar Refining	220	230	220	230
Southern Pipe Line	208	212	208	212
South. Penn. Oil	272	275	273	277
South. West. Penn.	108	113	106	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	270	273	270	273
Stand. Oil of Ind.	403	407	403	408
Standard Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of Ky.	250	258	250	258
Standard Oil of Neb.	305	315	305	315
Standard Oil of N. J.	398	400	398	400
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	183	185	183	185
Standard Oil of Ohio	420	430	420	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	80	81	80	81
Vacuum Oil	197	200	197	200
Washington Oil	82	86	86	86

*Ex. dividend.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
19	Citizens' Bank	43	43	43	43
200	Codden	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Fed. & Deposit	135	135	135	135
75	Un. Rys. & E.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼

BONDS.

$400	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. H.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95⅝
1,000	Con. Coal 5s	101	101	101	101
6,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	95½	95½	95¾	95¾
1,000	Mt. V.-W. Cotton Duck 5s	35	35	35	35
1,000	N. & P. Tr. 5s	77	77	77	77
3,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s	55¼	55¼	55⅝	55¼
100	Un. Rys. & El. ftg. 5s	81	81	81	81
2,000	Va. Ry. & P. 5s	82	82	82	82

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	Alaska	37⅛	37⅛	35⅛	35⅝
100	Amalgamated	73	73	73	73
15,903	Am. Zinc	59	60⅜	58⅝	59
120	Anaconda	35	35	34⅞	34⅞
430	Ariz. Com.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,945	Butte & Sup.	72⅜	72⅜	71	71
235	Cal. & Ariz.	65	65	64¼	64½
5	Cal. & Hecla	565	565	565	565
10	Centennial	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
259	Copper Range	55	55	54¾	54¾
15	Daly-West	3	3	3	3
1,110	East Butte	13	13⅜	13	13
65	Franklin	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
305	Granby	87½	87½	86½	86½
4,183	Greene-Can.	39	42⅜	39	42⅜
153	Hancock	17⅞	18	17½	18
170	Indiana	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1,110	Island Creek	50	50⅝	49⅜	49⅜
52	Isl. Creek pf.	88¾	90¼	89¾	90¼
10	Isle Royale	22	22	22	23
880	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
1,155	Lake	13⅜	15⅜	13⅜	15¼
280	La Salle	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
135	Mass. Con.	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅜
5	Mayflower	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
40	Miami	27½	27½	27½	27½
220	Michigan	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
260	Mohawk	72	73⅜	72¼	73⅜
75	Nipissing	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
730	North Butte	31½	32	31⅝	31⅞
20	Old Dominion	53½	53½	53½	53½
85	Osceola	84	84	84	84
1,945	Pond Creek	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜
244	Quincy	86½	88	86½	88
600	Santa Fe	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
25	Shannon	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
115	Shattuck	27½	27½	27½	27½
25	South Lake	6½	6½	6½	6½
100	South Utah	23c.	23c.	23c.	23c.
50	St. Mary's La.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
490	Sup. & Boston	3⅛	3	3	3
50	Sup. Copper	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
10	Tamarack	87	87½	87	87½
160	Trinity	4½	4½	4½	4½
700	Tuolumne	45c.	45c.	45c.	45c.
1,980	U. S. Smelt.	42	42¾	42	42¾
120	U. S. Sm. pf.	45⅝	46	45⅝	46
865	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
75	Utah Copper	67⅛	67⅝	67⅛	67⅝
50	Winona	4	4	4	4
70	Wolverine	61	62	61	62
880	Wyandotte	55c.	55c.	50c.	50c.

RAILROADS.

4	Boston & Alb.	178½	178½	178½	178½
180	Boston & Me.	25	25	24	24½
5	Maine Central	99	99	99	99
55	N.Y., N.H. & H.	58½	58½	58	58
10	Union Pacific	126⅛	126½	126¼	126½
81	West End St. Ry. pf.	81	81	81	81

MISCELLANEOUS.

30	Am. Ag. Chem.	51	51	51	51
10	Am. Ag. C. pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
300	Am. Pneu. S.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
105	Am. Pneu. S. pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½
30	Amoskeag	65	65	65	65
110	Am. Sugar	108	108	108	109
5	Am. Sugar pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114½
627	Am. Tel. & T.	120⅜	121¼	120⅛	120⅝
25	Am. Woolen pf	85	85	84½	85
224	A., G. & W. I. pf	27¾	27¾	27	27
70	Edison	238½	238½	238½	238½
2,582	Mass Gas	89¾	91⅜	89¼	90¾
320	Mass Gas pf.	89	89¾	89	89¾
140	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
8	N. E. Tel.	132	132½	132	132
15	Pullman	156	156	156	156
80	Reece Folding	4½	4½	4½	4½
30	Swift & Co.	112½	113	112½	113
80	Torrington	33⅝	33⅝	32½	33½
645	United Fruit	135	135¾	134½	135
514	Un. Shoe Mach.	50¾	51	50½	50¾
415	U. S. Steel	61¼	61½	60¾	60⅞
10	Western Union	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼

BONDS.

$4,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	88	88	88	88
2,000	Am. T. & T. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½
500	Miss. River P. 5s	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
5,000	Swift & Co. 5s	96	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 14.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	McK.-Dar.	.22	.25
Bay S Gas	.12	.13	Mines of A	3½	3½
Bingham	9¼	9⅝	Mass Gas.	.13	.14
Begole	.75	1.00	Majestic	.81	.85
Butte & L.	.27	.28	Mex Met.	.22	.25
Bohemia	2⅜	3	Nev Doug.	.48	.50
Boston Ely	.30	.35	N Baltic	7½	7¾
Chief Con.	1¼	1⅜	N Cornelia	7½	7¾
Con Cop.	1⅝	2	Ohio Cop.	.20	.22
Crown Res	.48	.56	Old D Rcts	⅞	⅞
Calavaras	1⅜	2	Oneco	1⅛	1⅜
Con Ariz.	.85	1.00	Riker-H.	6⅞	7⅛
Cortez	.30	.50	Raven Cop	.10	.12
Cham Cop.	8	10	S W Miami	1¼	1⅜
Cal Corbin	4	5	Stew Min.	2¼	2½
Davis-D.	1¾	1¾	Tono Min.	7	7¼
E & B B.	1⅛	1⅜	Un Prof S.	2½	2⅝
First N C.	2¾	2¾	Utah Met.	8⅝	8¾
G'd'd Con	1⅝	1½	Un V Ext.	4⅞	5
Houghton.	3½	4	Venture	11¾	11¾
Iron Blos.	.69	.75	Yuk Gold.	2½	2⅝
La Rose	.50	.55			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Rad. pf.	137	137	137	137
10	Chi. P. Tool	56½	56½	56½	56½
30	C. Rys. Ser. 2	23½	23½	23½	23½
76	Con. Edison	133½	133¾	135½	135¾
45	Diam. Match	95	95	95	95
25	Inland Steel	203	203	203	203
11	Mont. W. pf.	112⅜	112⅜	112¾	112¾
100	Nat. Carbon	136	136	136	136
5	People's Gas	116	116	116	116
16	Pub. Serv. pf.	95	95	95	95
105	Sears-Roebuck	145	145	144½	144½
250	Stewart War.	66⅞	67½	66⅞	67½
139	Swift & Co.	113	113	112⅝	112⅝
688	U. Carb. rts.	4½	4½	4½	4½

BONDS.

$2,000	City Ry. 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1,000	Chi. Rys. 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
2,500	C. Rys. inc. 4s	35	35	35	35
2,000	Chi. Gas. 5s	102	102	102	102
2,000	Swift 5s	96½	96⅝	96½	96½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Anaconda	34½	34½	34½	34½
30	Am. Loco	50¼	50¼	50¼	50½
400	Am. Can	50¾	51⅞	50¾	51
4	Am. Rys. pf.	99	99	99	99
50	Am. Smelting	78	78	78	78
8,125	Baldwin Loco.	63¾	71½	63¼	70½
1	J. G. Brill	29½	29½	29½	29½
25	Cambria Iron	41¼	41½	41¼	41½
1,852	Cambria Steel	49¾	50	49½	50
100	Central Leath.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
400	Crucible Steel	32¾	33¼	32¾	32¾
376	Elec. St. Bat.	53	53	52½	52½
400	Gen. Asph't pf.	89	89	89	89
80	Ina. Co. N. A.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
530	Lake Superior	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
17	Lehigh Nav.	74½	74½	74	74½
2	Lehigh Valley	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
30	M., K. & Tex.	7¾	7¾	7½	7¾
289	Penna. R. R.	52⅜	53⅛	52⅜	53
5	Penna. S. Mfg.	88	88	88	88
360	Phila. Co.	34	35	34	35
50	Phila. Electric	23¾	23¾	23½	23¾
220	Reading	73	73	72⅜	72⅜
10	Tonopah Bel.	4½	4½	4½	4½
295	Tonopah Min.	7	7	7	7
40	Un. Gas Imp.	83½	83½	83¼	83½
5,935	U. S. Steel	61	61⅝	60¾	60¾
60	War. I. & S.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
2	West Jer. & S.	48	48	48	48
1,415	W. Cramp & S.	67	69½	67	68

BONDS.

$1,000	City 4s, 1941	101½	101½	101½	101½
500	City 4s, 1943	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
600	City 4s, 1958	102	102	102	102
1,000	El. & Peo. 4s	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
5,000	Harwood E. 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	L. G. 4½s	99	99	99	99
23,000	P. R. R. 4½s	97½	97½	97¼	97¼
1,000	Phila. El. 4s	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
1,000	Phila. El. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Reading g. 4s	92½	92½	92¼	92½
5,000	U. Ry. Inv. 5s	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sewer P.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
10	Am. W. G. pf.	99	99	99	99
173	Am. W. G. M.

LACKAWANNA COAL PROFITS $5,973,595

First Report Since Separation Decree Shows More Than 90 Per Cent. Earned.

DIVIDEND OF 52½ PER CENT.

Official Explains Large Gains as Result of Enormous Tonnage Handled.

The first statement of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company issued since the Supreme Court's decree ordering a change in the contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, made public yesterday, caused some surprise in view of the finding of the court that the coal company's contract with the railroad was too favorable to the latter. The report showed profits in the year ended June 30 last of $5,973,595, which is equivalent to more than 90 per cent. on the stock.

Of this surplus checks for $3,460,117 are being sent out to stockholders today. The Directors declared a regular dividend of 2½ per cent. and a special payment of 50 per cent. on July 1, leaving $2,513,477 of the year's surplus to be carried forward. On June 30 the company had more than $7,000,000 cash on hand.

An official of the coal company said yesterday that he wanted to forestall a criticism which he expected the statement to produce on the ground that the profits reported by the Lackawanna were on their face proof that the price of anthracite is too high.

"In the first place," said this representative, "we buy our coal at the mines at the same price that all other companies pay. In the second, we have to sell it in the hardest kind of a competitive market. The reason we make money is that we have a very efficient organization, with overhead charges no larger than we would have if we did a business of only a million tons a year. Our profits come on the other ten millions or so that we sell. In other words, our selling cost per ton is so low that we do not need a wide margin between cost and selling price to make a good profit on our vast business."

BIG GAINS IN STEEL TRADE.

July Developments Give Assurances for Remainder of the Year.

The increase of steel buying thus far in July has been so satisfactory, according to reports from trade centres, that manufacturers are confident that later months will produce a good account. The Iron Age says:

A further increase in steel production has become necessary to keep pace with the continued expansion of demand. July developments have gone so far to strengthen the situation that steel manufacturers now speak with assurance concerning the remainder of the year.

Following the announcement of an increase of 433,000 tons in the Steel Corporation's unfilled orders in June—a total that exceeded estimates in the trade—the corporation has started up four more blast furnaces and a considerable number of open-hearth furnaces, and this week's working schedule will represent 90 per cent. of its ingot capacity.

There is no end in sight to the bar tonnage required for shells, and buyers are looking further ahead. Contracts covering one and two years are now proposed, one calling for more than 100,000 tons of rounds. The bar specifications of agricultural machinery makers have increased, and Chicago reports July resumption of such plants, whereas earlier plans looked to starting in September.

The Iron Trade Review says:

The straining point of output of the largest steel companies of the country now is being attained rapidly under the uninterrupted heavy flow of tonnage to the mills. The Steel Corporation is running this week at slightly over 90 per cent. of the steel work's capacity, which is within 2 or 3 per cent. of practically full output. So severe has been the demand of the finishing mills for crude steel that the Steel Corporation continued to supplement the make of its own works by further purchases of billets in the open market. Such buying now has totaled well over 50,000 tons.

Southern Railway Bonds Sold.

J. P. Morgan & Co. and Brown Brothers & Co. have bought from the Southern Railway Company $3,500,000 Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, the proceeds to be used for double tracking on the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line. This is the second series issued under the $20,000,000 first mortgage bond authorization of this subsidiary of the Southern Railway. The first issue for $5,500,000 4½ per cent. bonds was purchased and disposed of by the same banking houses about a year ago.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The whole list of "war stocks" was stimulated in the early dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange by reiterated talk of enormous profits through recently secured contracts. The full gains in prices were not retained at the end of the day, profit taking on a large scale having an effect, but the operations in the war group dominated the dealings throughout the session.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	Alaska Gold	36½	36¾	35¾	35¾
160	Allis-Chalmers	17	18¼	17⅛	18
980	Amal. Copper	72⅝	73⅝	72¾	72¾
20	Am. Beet Sug.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
4,750	American Can	50⅞	51⅞	50⅝	51
10	Am. Coal Prod	144½	144½	144½	144½
20	Am. Car	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
20	Am. Ice Sec	27	27	27	27
590	Am. Loco	49⅜	51	49⅜	49⅞
800	Am. Smelting	77⅝	78¼	77⅜	78¼
50	Anaconda Cop	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	34⅝
10	A., T. & S. F	100	100	100	100
8,970	Bald. Loco	68¼	71⅛	68⅛	69⅞
400	Canadian Pac	148¾	148¾	142¾	143
840	Cent. Leather	41⅝	42⅝	41⅜	41¾
20	Ches. & Ohio	37	37	37	37
50	C., M. & St. P	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
90	C., R. I. & P	14½	14½	13⅝	13⅝
90	Col. Fuel & I	33⅝	33¾	32⅜	32⅝
1,700	Crucible Steel	32⅝	33⅝	32⅛	32⅝
170	Dis. Securities	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
80	Erie	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25¼
230	Goodrich Co	54⅜	54⅜	52⅞	52⅞
10	Gt. Nor. Ore	35	35	35	35
240	Inter.-Met	20½	20½	19⅝	19⅞
60	Lehigh Valley	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾
40	Maxwell Motor	38½	38½	38⅛	38⅛
40	Mex. Petrol'm	72	72	72	72
60	Miami Copper	27	27⅛	27	27⅛
870	Mo., K. & T	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10	Mo. Pacific	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20	N. Y. Air B	105½	105½	105½	105½
20	N. Y. Central	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
70	Pacific Mail	33	34	33⅝	33⅝
40	Pennsylvania	105⅝	105⅞	105⅜	105⅞
50	Pitts. Coal	23	23	23	23
240	Pressed S. Car	40¼	40¾	48	48
3,780	Reading	146⅛	146⅝	145⅝	145⅞
100	Rep. I. & S	30	30½	29⅞	29⅞
90	Southern Pac	86¼	86½	84⅝	84⅝
350	Studebaker Co	81¼	82⅝	81	81⅜
290	Tenn. Copper	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜
1,220	Union Pacific	126¼	126½	125⅜	125⅞
60	U. S. Rubber	40	40	48⅝	48⅝
9,080	U. S. Steel	61¼	61⅝	60⅞	60⅞
20	Utah Copper	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
10	Va.-Car. Chem	33⅓	33⅓	33⅓	33⅓
20	West. Un. Tel	69⅝	70	69⅝	70
4,880	West. Elec	101⅞	102⅞	101⅝	101½

$2,000	MINING STOCKS.				
1,170	Atlanta	32¼	34	32¼	34
200	Gold, Florence	53	53	53	53
500	Gold, Merger	23	24	23	24
400	Iron Blossom	72	72	72	72
400	Tim Butler	97	97	97	97
300	Tono. Belm't	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10
100	Tono. Ext	2.87½	2.87½	2.87½	2.87½
700	Tono. Merger	40	40	39½	39½
800	United Gold	.07¼	.07¼	.07½	.07½
$1,500					

Gallery of War Pictures

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, printed on superfine paper by rotogravure process, gives 24 pages of magnificent pictures of the war. Stirring incidents, graphic portraits. 10 cents a copy. Sold everywhere. Times Square. New York.—Adv.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED—By THALHIMER BROTHERS, Richmond, Va., merchandise for our dollar day sale; quantities must be large, and only perfect goods considered; delivery will be required by no later than Aug. 5; samples must be delivered prepaid to our New York Packing Office, 120 West Twentieth St.; only extreme big values need be submitted, and we are willing to pay the limit for same; terms net cash, ten (10) days; note every line wanted except ladies' ready-to-wear.

FOR CALIFORNIA RETAILERS, cottons, silks, dress goods; will be here all week, assembling non-competing lines. May I talk to you about yours? Shall be glad to tell you of my experience. Address Room 923 Knickerbocker Hotel.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Fall samples of serge and poplin dresses. Call all week at 11 West 25th St., 9:30 till 12, R. B., Room 804.

JOBBER OPEN for silk and serge dresses; placing large orders on good styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

JOBBER OPEN FOR serge and taffeta dresses from $2.75 to $5. Address 1,270 Broadway, Room 315.

JOBBER looking at Fall line of serges and poplin dresses. Call 107 West 25th St., sixth floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT waists. Apply between 9 and 12 Thursday, 45 West 34th St., Room 508.

JOBBER looking at $18 and $27 silk waists; call all week. Universal Skirt Co., 135 Wooster St.

JOBBER looking at silk and serge dresses. Call all this week. 39 West 32d St. Room 1,007.

JOBBER LOOKING AT women's suits, 9 to 10 A. M every day. 6th floor, 17 East 22d.

JOBBER BUYING ladies' Fall coats; 1st floor. 40 West 28th St.

WANTED—JOBS IN WAISTS. WASH DRESSES, AND WASH SKIRTS FOR SPOT CASH. SOL. KLEIN, 1,261 B'WAY.

WILL buy high-grade ladies' apparel. M. H. Spanier, 33 Greene St. Spring 358.

CONTRACTORS WANTED.—Apply with Fall samples of silk and serge dresses. I. Geller, 33 West 34th St., Oppenheim, Collins Bldg., 10th floor.

CONTRACTORS on silk and serge dresses; must furnish own styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

75 PIECES COTTON WHIPCORD, 36 inches wide, assorted colors; close out. Simon Tuch Co., Room 1,416, 1,183 Broadway.

1,000 WHITE AND COLORED wash dresses, latest models, to close out at very low price. Mikola & Bro., 39 West 19th St.

500 WHITE AND COLORED voile dresses to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th.

CLOSING OUT JOB on play suits, Boy Scouts, &c.; great bargains. 853 Broadway, 7th floor.

150 LADIES' LINEN AUTO CAPS, to close. Feisenneld, raincoat specialist, 20 W. 17th.

300 WASH DRESSES; close out, cheap. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

3,000
COTTON DRESSES,
to close out at a price
some as low as 75 cents.
DAVIS & GINSBERG, 121 West 17th St.

CONTRACTOR has job of good cotton dresses for sale. 32 West 20th St., 10th floor.

75 VOILE DRESSES, white and colored, to be sold as job. Salesky Bros., 142 West 24th St.

WASH SKIRTS at a sacrifice; job $4 dozen. Hirsh Bros., 25 W. 27th.

BEADED AND BRAIDED
DRESS AND MILLINERY TRIMMINGS
Produced on the
CORNELL EMBROIDERY MACHINE.
O. J. AHLSTROM, 711 B'way, New York.

FOR SUCCESSFUL SALES SEE US ON POPULAR PRICE WASH DRESSES. GUARANTEED DELIVERIES. DENBOSKY BROS., 126 W. 28TH. MADISON SQUARE. 10219.

LARGE JOBBER is ready to place quantity orders on ladies' and misses' high-grade coats; will furnish materials if desired. Write for appointments, Z 367 Times.

MANUFACTURERS' attention! Circularizing, addressing; complete service; guaranteed list 8,000 ready-to-wear buyers. Globe Advertising Co., 1,265 Broadway.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4343.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross, Franzblau Co., 20 Greene St. Spring 895.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs of men's Summer suits; cheap.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3⅛@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...3⅛@3¼ " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Coverts Still Thought Good.

Although opinion in the piece goods and clothing markets has somewhat reversed itself on the question of whether or not covert topcoats will be in favor this coming Fall, one of the houses that sold these goods largely last Spring still considers they will be good. A sharply rising demand is looked for, and it is not at all improbable that the material will be as scarce as it was toward the end of the Spring season.

For Exports of Furniture.

L. L. Bucklew, a special agent of the Department of Commerce, who was sent to South America to investigate opportunities for the export development of American furniture and wood products, returned yesterday. Mr. Bucklew studied the fields in the different countries, and is preparing a report to be made to Secretary Redfield. The special agent will remain in this city for a few days, and may be consulted by those interested in the results of his investigation, at the branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, room 409, Custom House.

Clothing That is Favored.

Among the features of the clothing demand is the way blue flannel suits have sprung into favor. For some little time these goods have been well taken, and only recently a leading young men's house received orders at regular prices for clothing of the sort. Unlined coats continue to be favored for Fall. It is fairly well established now that wide stripes in atractive color combinations will receive the bulk of the late Fall business. A new style feature added is the semi-top pockets to trousers. This is an idea copied in part from the old English style, though the pocket is not askant and not parallel to the waist line.

Notices by Telephone.

Orders or cancellations are frequently received over the telephone by business houses and no further notice confirming the wire conversation is required of the customer. The danger in this practice, outside the fact that the wishes of a customer may not be clearly understood over the telephone, is that no evidence is at hand in case trouble should arise out of a certain transaction. When the talk over the telephone is confirmed by the receipt next morning of a letter detailing whatever was done, the seller has an accurate record which may well be placed in evidence if civil suit is brought one way or the other. The importance of the confirmatory letter, as one man said, cannot be overestimated, and, for the extra trouble involved, the return is a material one in dollars and cents.

Bought on Consignment?

An association in the women's wear trade has had occasion to warn its members of a trick order blank used by one retailer. At the bottom of this business form, the warning is given that all orders must be signed by Mr. So-and-So, the proprietor, otherwise the order is not genuine. Recently a number of dresses, delivered by a member of this association to the retailer in question, were returned with a letter saying that the goods were bought on consignment. It happened, however, that the goods were made up special, and, far from being kept a "few days" as the retailer set forth, were in his place for several months. How the retailer could consider goods held up long as bought on consignment is a question that is puzzling the association executive who has taken up the case for the manufacturer.

Golden Rule Buyers Here.

About $1,250,000 worth of merchandise for the coming season will be bought here in the next week or two by thirty-eight buyers for the Golden Rule stores, operated by the J. C. Penney Company, Inc., of which J. C. Penney is the head. These buyers arrived here from St. Louis on Tuesday night, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, having made use of two Pullman cars and a special dining car during the trip. The corporation now operates eighty-three stores in Oregon, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, California, North Dakota, and Nebraska, their combined business totaling over $5,000,000 annually. Reports from the various stores indicate that, so far as they are reflected in the sales, business conditions in the sections in which the stores are located are good generally.

Filling In on Wash Goods.

While Far Western and Southern buyers of wash goods are said to be getting later into market this year than usual after Fall goods, it is further said that an unusually good filling-in business is being placed on seasonable fabrics by the local and nearby retailers. As a result, the trade continues in good shape. The character of the demand has not changed materially in the last few weeks. Buyers are still hard after striped voiles, both in black and white and colors and white, as well as in plain and novelty striped effects on plain and seed grounds. Large printed floral, or cretonne, effects are still well up in the running, it is said, some of the newer offerings in this line showing the cretonne figures combined with plain and novelty stripes. Sheer goods are wanted generally. Because of the attractive offerings for Fall, an excellent business in wash goods is anticipated and predicted by men who know.

Cod Liver Oil Still Going Up.

Local trade in cod liver oil has been almost at a standstill since the spectacular jump in prices a week ago, according to Weekly Drug Markets, though interest in the market continues keen. Actual sales of the Norwegian brands are reported at $65 to $70 a barrel, but only small quantities changed hands at either figure. None is offered now at less than $75, and it is doubted if holders would part with more than a few barrels at that figure. For some brands as high as $85 is asked. Norwegian refiners, according to the latest cables, are asking from $85 to $100 a barrel for this oil, and are not inclined to offer much even at these figures. Some of the refiners in that country are reported to be offering dealers over here large bonuses to consent to the cancellation of contracts. These offers have been turned down. Exporters have been more active in the market for chemicals in the last few days.

Greeks Need Barrels.

Handlers here of Greek produce were reported yesterday as being handicapped in getting goods from Greece on account of a shortage of barrels in the Kingdom. An agent of one of the large fruit and produce jobbing firms received a cable yesterday stating that certain goods ordered could not be shipped on account of the scarcity of barrels. It is believed here that the Greek shippers are affected by the war in the same fashion as shippers in the Canary Islands. In both cases, the usual supply of wood from the Scandinavian countries is greatly curtailed owing to reduced vessel tonnage available for transportation purposes, while the extra hazards of the several war zones operate to deter owners from sending out vessels. High marine insurance rates, together with increased prices for the barrel wood, are also responsible for the shortage. One factor in the produce trade said it looks as if the Greeks would have to come to this country for their barrel shook supplies.

Not Much Life to Gray Goods.

Trading was again limited in the local gray goods market yesterday. The inactivity of buyers apparently bore out assertions made in certain quarters that they are not greatly interested in spot goods at any price. On the other hand, there was quite a little bidding for printcloths, for deliveries straight to the end of the year, at present prices. Mills, however, could see no reason for accepting them, particularly in view of the promised recovery of the cotton market. Such goods as 39-inch 68-72s, 38½-inch 64-68s, and 38½-inch 60-48s were especially in demand for late shipments at the prices given below. Drills were none too active yesterday, but, while individual purchases of sheetings were limited, it was said that they totaled up pretty well. Fancies continued in demand. Spot prices on staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5¾c | 38½-inch, 64-56s...5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¼c | 38½-inch, 60-52s...5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c | 38½-inch, 60-48s...5¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..*5¾c | 27-inch, 64-60s....2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s...5¾c | 27-inch, 56-52s....2½c
*Nominal.

Knit Goods Orders Were Small.

The ninth annual jaunt of the Knit Goods Outing Club, which was held yesterday at College Point, limited business in the local knit goods field to a considerable extent. Both jobbing buyers and selling agents attended, one of the features scheduled being a ball game between the two. As for business in the last few days, there has not been a great deal of it. While there is said to be practically no prospect of lower prices on Fall goods as a result of the recent antics of the cotton market, jobbers seems to be holding back their duplicate orders for them on general principles. They also show little disposition to go very deep into their requirements for the next Spring season. This is attributed in good part to the unsettled price situation, the range of quotations on certain men's cheap goods being as much as thirty to forty cents a dozen. While some of this discrepancy may be due to varying selling terms, it is said that a good deal of it results from the desire of some of the mills to get as much business ahead for the new season as possible.

Critiques Gray Goods Buyers.

Criticism of the way buyers of gray goods have been conducting themseives of late, as well as the way they do their buying generally, was made yesterday by a representative of one of the leading commission houses. "There is every reason in the world to believe," he said, "that prices are at rock bottom now and that they will move up within the next week. Yet the buyers are holding off in anticipation of a further decline. This inaction will continue, probably, until some big buyer is forced into the market through sheer need of goods. His activities will soon become known, and then will follow a wild scramble for goods at prices that will go up like a scared cat up a tree. The result will be that the buyers will pay an eighth to a quarter of a cent a yard more for the goods they need than they would now, and then they will lay off again in the hope the market will break. So far as I can see, they gain nothing by it in the long run, and it only makes things more difficult for the mills. Steady and even business, without the element of speculation there now is, would doubtless mean steady and even prices and a less worried feeling all around."

Lackawanna Steel Report.

The Lackawanna Steel Company's gross operating income in the quarter ended June 30 was $994,327, a gain of $634,243 over the same quarter a year before. A balance of $646,711 was left after interest was paid and a surplus of $538,384 was reported yesterday in the quarterly statement after depreciation and sinking fund requirements had been met. In the June quarter in 1914 there was a deficit of $328,473. In the six months ended with June the company had a deficit of $297,375, as compared with a deficit of $783,680 in the corresponding period of 1914.

Good Wool Clips Only Firm.

LONDON, July 14.—There were 8,470 bales, mostly crossbreds, offered at the wool auction sales today. Good clips were firm, but inferior and faulty were from 5 to 7½ per cent. and occasionally 10 per cent. lower than at the close of the last series.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers Act in Cases Involving Different Imports.

Importers of Japanese shoyu and nigari were sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the claim for lower duty on these products. The board reversed the Collector's classification, which was not named in the decision, and held that the products are properly dutiable as unenumerated manufactured products. Such of the importations as were entered under the Tariff act of 1909 were held properly dutiable at 20 per cent., while the later entries are given a rate of 15 per cent. under the present law. The protestants included Iwakami & Co., North American Mercantile Company, Chashi Importing Company, J. Onishi, Oriental Production Company, Okada & Ichida, Pacific Trading Company, Ti Hang Lung & Co., the Rose Grocery Company, and others, San Francisco and Portland, Ore.

Butler Brothers, Chicago, claimed a short shipment. It was asserted by the importers that a case purporting to contain 200 dozen Japanese parasols actually contained only 100 dozen. The Collector made no allowance and exacted full duties on the 100 dozen figuring in the controversy. Evidence was introduced on the part of the firm tending to show that this discrepancy was allowed for and adjusted by the shipping concern of whom the goods were purchased. Judge Waite said the testimony of the importers' witnesses, who examined the case on its receipt at the store, showed conclusively that the box contained only 100 dozen parasols. The protest was sustained and the Collector authorized to make a reliquidation.

The North American Mercantile Company, San Francisco, lost in a contention relating to the classification of beans. They were returned by the Collector at the rate of 25 cents per bushel as beans not specially provided for. The importers claimed that they should be accorded free entry under Paragraph 606, which specifies "soya beans." The Appraiser reported that it was determined at the time the goods were in the Custom House that they were not soya beans. The board held that the importers failed to prove the Government's classification wrong. The Collector was affirmed.

A protest by the Baldwin Shipping Company was dismissed. When the case came up for trial, Assistant Attorney General Hanson moved to dismiss the protest as not having been made by the proper party. The importation was made by Austin Baldwin & Co., while the protest was signed by the Baldwin Shipping Company, the latter firm not appearing to be the owner, importer, consignee or agent. Under these circumstances, the board decided that the Government's motion should be granted.

G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, protested against the assessment of duty on silk hosiery, the claim being that free entry should be granted as American goods returned. At the hearing it was admitted by the Assistant Attorney General that the merchandise was of American manufacture. As the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury in such cases were complied with, the protest was sustained with an order to the Collector to reliquidate the entries. P. McGetrick, St. Albans, Vt., made a similar claim regarding merchandise, but was overruled for lack of compliance with the regulations.

G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, were overruled in the claim that certain earthenware was properly dutiable at 20 per cent. as metal manufactures. The Collector was affirmed in his return at 35 per cent. ad valorem as plain earthenware.

CORPORATIONS BEHAVING.

Making Sincere Efforts to Meet the Laws, Says Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Attorney General Gregory said this afternoon that in the last year, or a slightly longer time, the large corporations had shown a marked improvement in their attitude toward the laws. He said that they seemed now to be making a sincere effort to square their business practices with the requirements of law, and to adjust their operations to avoid a conflict with the Federal authorities.

This explained, he suggested, why the so-called "trust busting" campaign had not been very spectacular of late. In reply to further questions he made it plain, however, that such cases as were now pending would be pressed to conclusion, and he intimated that nothing would be taken as conclusive but the decision of the Supreme Court. In this connection he mentioned the suit to dissolve the Harvester Trust, which the high court has ordered to reargument; after a decision below favorable to the Government, and the suit against the Steel Trust, recently decided below in favor of the corporation.

The mere fact that these decisions of the lower courts on more or less similar questions were so widely at variance, said Mr. Gregory, made it necessary to press for a final ruling from the Supreme Court.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

ROSE COGHLAN, the actress, was discharged from bankruptcy yesterday by Judge Learned Hand. Her liabilities were $9,538.

CORTE & POPPIANI.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Ernest Corte and Andrea Poppiani, doing business as Joe's Restaurant at 7 Third Avenue. Liabilities are $1,300 and assets $500.

SOL KAHN of 1,542 Minford Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,110 and no assets.

DAVID LEVINSON, a plumber of Peekskill, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,689 and no available assets.

FRANK T. KEE.—Judge A. N. Hand has affirmed the report of W. H. Willis, referee, that the discharge from bankruptcy of Frank T. Kee, a builder, of 165 Audubon Avenue, should be denied. A petition was filed against Mr. Kee by creditors on Jan. 27, 1911, and his liabilities were $290,470 and nominal assets $109,053.

AYMO & BARATTA.—Judge Hand has granted a motion made by Harry L. Herzog for a denial of a discharge from bankruptcy to Aymo & Baratta, who formerly kept the Stevens House cafe, at 21 Broadway.

EDWARD ROBERTSON, manufacturer of petticoats at 60 Grand Street, has filed schedules schowing liabilities of $8,564 and assets of $3,150.

MORITZ GREENSPAN.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Moritz Greenspan, dealer in diamonds and jewelry at 215 East Houston Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, payable 25 cents cash and 5 cents note at four months.

M. GREENSTEIN & CO.—Morris Greenstein, trading as M. Greenstein & Co., manufacturers of millinery at 596 Broadway, has filed a petition with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar, payable 25 cents cash and 10 cents in two notes at three and six months.

THE MOHAWK FILM COMPANY, INC., of 31 Liberty Street, producer of motion picture plays, has assigned to Albert A. Rinaldi.

LEVY & STOLLER.—Samuel L. Levy and Frank Stoller, cap manufacturers at 17 and 19 Bleecker Street, have assigned to Joseph Elias Davidson.

SAMUEL GOLDSMITH, jeweler at 25 Chrystie Street, has assigned to Max Salomun.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Learned Hand of the United States District Court has granted discharges from bankruptcy to these bankrupts:

HYMAN ABRAMSON, as the Globe Underwear Co., 73 Allen St.

BENJAMIN H. BAKER, 143 East 35th St., formerly Vice President of the Atlantic Turpentine and Refining Co.

WILLIAM T. BERNHART, 3,620 Paulding Av., formerly of C. Capella & Co.

ELTING D. B. FRANCE, salesman, Poughkeepsie.

AMELIA GREENBERG, agent, 1,545 Madison Av.

HENRY GREENBERGER, grocer, 2,614 Broadway.

DANIEL HANLY, real estate agent, 186 9th Av.

ROBERT HOWISON, undertaker, 239 Lenox Av.

HARRY JURIS, men's furnishing goods, 125 Thompson St.

FREDERICK S. JUSTICE, real estate agent, 182d St. and Webster Av.

WILLIAM KLEIN & SON, carpenters, 505 East 136th St.

CARMELIA LEVOLI, 630 Van Nest Av., formerly a builder.

PETER MANTOVINI, grocer, 678 Morris Av.

PAUL P. MARCONE, clerk, 31 West 126th St.

METROPOLITAN BUREAU AND LYCEUM CO. OF NEW YORK, 28 East 42d St.

JAMES MILBURN, JR., salesman, 2,987 Marion Av.

ALCAN MOSES, salesman, 215 West 98th St.

LOUIS MOUND, men's furnishing goods, 903 8th Av.

A. NESTLER, furniture, 126 1st Av.

HENRY H. PROMISEL, 514 West 135th St.

SOLOMON PYLE, clerk, 860 Elsmere Place, formerly cloak manufacturer.

MAX RAPPAPORT, furs, 24 West 30th St.

MAURICE F. SAVAGE, traveling salesman, 217 West 120th St.

SAMUEL SCHWARTZ, grocer, Luzon, N. Y.

OTTO SPRING, interior decorator, 114 East 28th St.

GRANT SWEET, general store, Bull's Head, N. Y.

AUGUST WACKER, bartender, 4,041 Lowrie

WALTER W. WAKEFIELD, painter, 22 Thames St.

KATE E. ZACKE, janitor, 1,135 Union Av.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 14.—Joseph D. Perrault of Gardner, hotel proprietor, filed a petition in bankruptcy today; liabilities, $11,000; no assets.

BOSTON, Mass., July 14.—Schedules in bankruptcy were filed this morning by the Natick Boot and Shoe Company, for which receivers were recently appointed. Total liabilities are shown to be $106,059, with nominal assets of $93,815. There are two secured creditors, with claims of $14,191, and about 110 unsecured creditors, with aggregate claims of $85,487. The principal creditors under this head are: Avery & Lowery Co., 43 South St., $4,330; F. H. Buckley, Boston, $7,686; Chicago Trimming Co., $5,091; Comba & Walsh, 11 Columbia St., $7,842; Dunn Green Leather Co., $14,974; Federal Trust Co., $8,500; Framingham Trust Co., $5,000, and the United Shoe Machinery Co., $8,503. The assets consist principally of debts due, $62,500; stock in trade, $14,000, and bank deposits, $7,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 14.—Schwarz & Co., 1,804 S. Crawford Av., voluntary petition; liabilities, $13,781; assets, $1,229.

Bauman & Co., retail jewelers, involuntary petition filed in behalf of Bruhl Bros & Heinus, N. Y., and others; liabilities, $125,000; assets, $30,000. The liabilities include claims of $9,889, presented by Bruhl Bros. & Heinus of N. Y. F. Speidel & Co., Providence, R. I., $38,76, and Martin Copeland idence, R. I., $42.50. Bauman & Co., of Providence, R. I., $42.50. Bauman & Co. failed March 15 and Franklin N. Woods was appointed receiver. He returned a 35 per cent. dividend to the creditors after a sale of all the assets of the company. The present proceeding is brought to test the claim of the First National Bank of Chicago, which the petitioning creditors say is excessive. The First National Bank of Chicago claims $176,000 on obligations of Bauman & Co., and the creditors contend the claim should not be more than from $50,000 to $75,000. At the time the receiver was appointed the liabilities of the company amounted to approximately $225,000 and the assets were about $125,000. The stock on hand was subsequently sold by the receiver for $96,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Edelstein, Davis—City of New York, $215.48.
Funck, Charles H.—Same, $183.98.
Glasco Ice Co.—Same, $192.78.
Same—Same, $1,542.09.
Same—Same, $1,569.55.
Gillette, George H.—Same, $614.98.
Gernsbach, Hugo—Same, $362.41.
Gilmore, William G.—Same, $2,417.71.
Graber, Samuel—Same, $258.10.
Irving, Amelia A.—Same, $520.25.
Krefets, Frank—Same, $281.39.
Lennon, James—Same, $286.42.
Merrall, William B.—Same, $734.33.
McCrary, Pierce R.—Same, $378.26.
Moos, Jacques M.—Same, $143.74.
McArthur, John R.—Same, $645.74.
Mills, Henry P.—Same, $293.25.
Mullen, Andrew—Same, $281.39.
Reiling, Joseph L.—Same, $614.98.
Rosenthal, Harry—Same, $370.28.
Rosenbault, Walter M.—Same, $266.42.
Riley, Edw. E.—Same, $256.94.
Alfinito, Alfonso, and Ernesto Consentino—Eugatnom Realty and Construction Co., $2,034.83.
Alliance Films Corporation—C. Simon, $519.41.
Bartlett, John R.—Herman De Selding, William B. Tubby, and Reade Duane Cold Storage Co.—C. Rives, $8,291.
Braun, Joseph—J. Tompkins, costs, $112.87.
Black, Joseph—A. Lubin, $175.90.
Bussell, Frank W.—Same, $233.61.
Black, Joseph—A. Lubin, $175.90.
Briante, Rocco—W. W. Schupner, $805.35.
Conhagen, Fred—A. Levine, $128.08.
Cohen, Lawrence—L. Goldstein, $327.41.
D'Onifrio, Tony, and Eugenio Mongelli—E. F. Breskin, $119.10.
Eckert, Chas. C.—Miller Press, $132.78.
Fields, Lew—E. F. Rush, $2,950.92.
Feldman-Swarris Co., Inc.—W. R. Ellison et al., $142.50.
Goldman, Samuel M.—Hanson-Jenks Co., $126.82.
Gordon, Joseph and Max—A. Timen et al., $102.22.
Gippert, Herman C. and Elizabeth—Woodridge Heights Construction Co., $189.41.
Gass, John and Otto—M. Landau, $346.61.
Gevirtz, Jeno—W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., $144.16.
Harper Press, Inc.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $2,723.04.
Hunter, James F., and John B. O'Brien—L. McLaughlin, $176.77.
Hershfield, Daniel—C. F. Ruh, $101.89.
Hecht, Rudolph—N. H. Young, $475.94.
Holocvher, Gertrude M.—V. J. McQuade, $239.45.
Higgins, Albert A.—Lord & Taylor, $129.35.
Illinois Surety Co.—G. Gagliano, $650.35.
Same—L. Lamanna, $150.
Same—G. Gagliano, $285.
Same—G. Mirabelli, $150.
Same—G. Di Trani, $140.
Same—F. Sposato, $103.90.
Janies, Herbert L.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $604.39.
Kiesel, Ida J.—S. Kissel, $121.76.
Kronethal, Joseph—A. M. Pariser, $127.22.
Kahn, Marcel—A. C. Levine, $125.91.
Keppel, Anton, and Stephen Oswald—F. E. Peters, $366.71.
Kahn, Albert, George Alexander, and Jacob Fitchman—Mahler Co., $819.84.
Lyons, Nicholas D.—Alpha Electric Co., Inc., $327.31.
Lane, Ralph—J. A. Lane, $444.85.
Midville Realty Co.—New York Edison Co., $209.50.
Mackin, William—W. H. McElrain Co., $366.31.
Mehnert, August or Gus—United States Gates Co., $244.71.
Pick, Hugo—H. Bloch, $140.05.
Polo & Clubman Co., Inc.—Kelly Springfield Tire Co., $163.23.
Queens Land and Title Co. and Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland—G. Pennell, $5,003.64.
Rector, George—New York Edison Co., $162.68.
Rathkowsky, Isidor—M. Jacobowits, $464.38.
Rinehart, John B. G.—F. T. Bosler, $2,474.65.
Same—J. C. Seal, $867.72.
Same—Same, $917.72.
Same—C. Thomas, $467.72.
Semon, Randolph—Ditmas Realty Co., $132.85.
Stewart, May—A. Kohn, $100.
Shenkoff, Jacob—I. Rosenzweig, $161.13.
Shapiro, Harris—National Nassau Bank of New York, $28,316.65.
Swan, Frederick A.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $4,636.69.
Sullivan, Tom—G. E. Perney, $196.91.
Salvini, Marie—Theatre Magazine Co., $267.99.
Stein, Alma C.—New York Edison Co., $102.38.
Shenkoff, Jacob—F. Holzbauer, $201.23.
Thomas, Samuel and Frederick L.—B. Amato,

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Barometric pressure continues low over nearly all parts of the country, and an extensive disturbance is charted over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region. This distribution has resulted in a continuation of moderately warm weather over nearly all districts east of the Rockies and cool weather in the Northwest and on the North Pacific Coast, and it has been attended by generally fair weather, except that there have been widely scattered showers in New England, the South Atlantic States, and in the North from the Upper Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Coast.

Indications are that there will be showers in the region of the great lakes and in the South Atlantic States, and generally fair weather elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during Thursday and Friday.

Temperature will be somewhat lower Thursday and Friday in the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States, and will change little elsewhere east of the Mississippi during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	69	65	4 P. M.	80	84
6 A. M.	69	64	6 P. M.	80	84
9 A. M.	71	73	9 P. M.	69	82
12 M.	73	78	11 P. M.	67	78

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 80. Maximum temperature, 85 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 5:45 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.85 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.81 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. ..... Loss.
12:30—2,422 8th Av.; Abraham Butler.....Slight
12.33—102 Delancey St.; Benj. Ornstein and others $5,000
8 20—304 E. 100 St.; Abr. Dusche.....Slight
4 20—Bronx Blvd. and Station Pl.; not given .....Slight
7.00—219 St. W. of Bway; St. Philip's Home .....Slight
11.10—Pier 65 N. R.; Hamburg-Am. Line.$500
P. M.
1.50—Van Ness Av. and Bear Swamp Rd.; New Haven R. R. .....Slight
2.05—212 St. and Harlem River; Alexander Ordenshaft .....Slight
4.20—3,967 3 Ave.; Louise Man.....$5
6.50—77 2 St.; Yetta Schwartz.....Slight
7.15—296 Brook Av.; P. Weinstein.....Slight
7.30—135 W. 66 St.; not given.....Slight
9.15—584 E. 187 St.; S. Pollack.....Slight
9.20—745 Columbus Av.; J. Renwick..Slight
9.40—960 Avenue St. John; S. Horowitz. Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., July 14: Mtcd. Sergts. with horses and equip.; L. T. Mead, 168 to 169; F. A. Klinck, 169 to 168; C. W. Strokun, 169 to 173; J. A. Ferris, 173 to 169; Sergt. C. O'Neill, 62 to 69.

Temporary assignments: Patrol, J. C. Kennek, 68 to 1 D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 17; W. G. Murray, 38 to C. O., duty in Bu. of Inf., 8 A. M., July 19 to 8 A. M., Sept. 27; T. Dolan, 39 to D. R., 15 days, 9 A. M., July 29; G. B. Pattison, C. O. to Bu. of Tel., 30 days, 4 P. M., July 15.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) G. J. Bindenbach, 2, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 18; M. F. Duly, 154, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 17; G. E. Muehleck, 157, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 1; W. T. Mankel, 278, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 12.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol, H. F. Moeller, 43, 5 P. M. June 24, during disability; W. J. Sheehan, 81, 12:50 P. M. June 28 to noon July 5.

Advancements to grades: Patrol, (to $1,400 grade, July 27,) L. F. Tagliani, 1; W. E. O'Connor, 1; G. Sullivan, 2; J. Brown, 5; J. A. Williamson, 5; F. Wendel, 13; W. C. Doyle, 13; P. J. McGerald, 18; J. Curristine, 18; J. W. Ward, 21; P. Tubridy, 21; J. J. Lynch, 21; F. May, 31; J. Connolly, 31; J. E. Smith, 35; B. J. Kane, 39; C. Bonaventuro, 61; T. L. Hocror, 63; E. C. Steihr, 143; S. G. Patterson, 161; W. H. Douglas, 164; J. R. Shaw, 166; Geo. F. Wixted, 167; J. Gregan, 275; G. Martin, 275; J. Hartmann, 276; C. W. Morgan, 278; M. P. McGarry, Traf. B; J. M. Kelly, Traf. C; A. C. Johnson, C. O.; T. F. J. Cavanagh, C. O.; C. P. Kiel, B. H. B. P. D.; Kenealy, 5th Dist.; J. C. Casper, 5th Dist.; W. T. Burke, 5th Dist.; E. S. Wilson, Marine, (to $1,400 grade,) J. G. Beyer, 7, July 25; J. J. McIntyre, 25, July 26; W. T. Mencke, 30, July 26; F. W. Schell, 277, July 27; J. Coy, D. D., July 26; R. A. Fennelly, D. D., July 26.

Fines imposed: Patrol, J. P. Calcaterra, 2, (absent from post,) 5 days; J. J. Schine, 6, (failed to comply with orders,) 1 day; J. L. Hunter, 14, (improper patrol,) 1 day; O. Holub, 26, (absent from special post,) 3 days; W. J. L. Duffy, 26, (abandoned signal box,) 2 days; F. B. Bayer, 28, (absent from post,) 2 days; P. J. Malcolmson, 28, (failed to report at station house,) 1 day; P. S. Quinn, 28, (absent from post,) 2 days; P. J. Killeles, 31, (same,) 3 days; J. F. Shea, 32, (absent from reliving point,) 1 day; M. Shanahan, 38, (absent from post,) 1 day; C. F. O'Connell, 61, (standing at entrance of saloon, drinking beer,) 10 days; A. Strauss, 63, (absent from post,) 3 days; E. H. Gerstenfeld, 144, (absent without leave,) 5 days; F. E. McGreevey, 144, (same,) 5 days; F. J. Mang, 146, (absent from home while on sick leave,) 3 days; J. Barrett, 151, (left post and entered premises entered woman's sleeping apartment,) 8 days; (left post and entered premises entered woman's sleeping apartment, repeatedly addressed her as "girly,") 8 days; R. A. Wilson, 152, (absent from post,) 1 day; A. Andres, 154, (absent from post, in liquor saloon,) 4 days; J. O'Neil, 154, (absent from post, in liquor saloon,) 4 days; N. A. Benson, 164, (same,) 4 days; I. McLaughlin, 168, (absent from post,) 2 days; A. E. Smith, 168, (absent without leave,) 1 day.

Reprimanded: Capt. J. J. Shevlin, 33, (made false entry in blotter; absent without leave;) Patrol, T. A. Malley, 15, (absent without leave;) J. H. Brennan, 16, (charge preferred while attached to 81,) (failed to pay debt;) W. Klenk, 23, (improper patrol;) R. S. Purcell, 28, (absent from post;) Dennis King, 62, (same;) W. H. Cannon, 69, (absent without leave;) C. Cronin, 153, (same;) H. Crouse, 153, (in conversation;) C. S. Robinson, 162, (absent from post.)

Charges dismissed: Patrol, W. J. Fitzgerald, 22, (on post suffering from intoxicating agent;) V. F. Durning, 66, (failed to pay debt;) C. F. Leibfried, 217, (improper patrol.)

Fire Department.

Death: Veterinarian A. J. Dodin, at 1:30 A. M. July 13. Funeral from his late residence, 632 E. 166th St., the Bronx, at 9:30 A. M. today. Interment at St. Raymond's Cemetery. The funeral escort will consist of a battalion of two companies of ten men each, commanded by Chief of Battalion G. E. Weber.

Fine: Fire, (3d grade) C. Nathan, Eng. 13, $5, loss of coat badge.

Retired: Fire, (1st grade) E. Danancher, Eng. 222, on his own application, on an annual pension of $700, 8 A. M. July 16.

Transfer, 8 A. M. July 15: Fire, (2d grade) W. A. Dorritie, H. & L. 16, to Rescue Co. No. 1.

Special leaves of absence without pay: Capt. P. C. Harmon, Jr., H. & L. 31, 12 hours, 8 A. M. July 16; Lieut. P. J. Marron, Eng. 93, 12 hours, 8 A. M. July 15; Fire, (3d grade) C. J. Melville, H. & L. 42, 24 hours, 8 A. M. July 16.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ALDRICH, HELEN M., (June 5;) personalty, over $2,000; $300 to nephew, Benjamin R. Cox; certain moneys to Woodlawn Cemetery for care of grave and erection of a tombstone; rest to relatives and friends.

CONANT, CHARLES A., (July 4;) personalty, over $4,000; realty valuation unknown; Grace W. Page of Waltham, Mass., sister, gets 100 volumes, a silk rug, certain pictures, jewelry, and bric-a-brac, all contracts for abridgements or collections of new articles not completed at time of his death, and the residuary estate; remainder of his books to go to the School of Commerce and Finance of New York University; Alice S. Balch of Washington, D. C., gets $3,000 and all royalties on books completed at time of testator's death; brother-in-law, Rev. Frederick H. Page, gets all personal correspondence and $500, with which to furnish bindings for such.

FREEMAN, ELOISE W., (June 10;) personalty, over $1,000; all personal effects, pictures, books, &c., to daughter, Eloise Willis Livingston, who gets residue in trust for life; a diamond ring goes to a granddaughter, Margaret Lente, who has contingent remainder interest in residue.

GREENWOOD, MINNIE, (June 27;) personalty, $3,800; $1,900 to widower, Thomas; $1,900 to sister, Emma Schmidt.

HICKSON, CATHERINE J., (May 7;) personalty, about $5,000; all to sister, Caroline H. Kenedy, who died on same day, leaving $7,000 and other interest to brother, Richard J. Hickson; Miss Hickson's will read that if her sister predeceased her the income of the property was to go for life to her niece, Mary M. Warnock, known in a religious order in Toronto as Sister Mary Austin. Both wills were dated May 1, 1915.

WEISS, SAMUEL, (April 24;) personalty, $175; all to son, Alexander.

History Up to Date.

The New York Times Current History prints the story of the war in progress splendidly illustrated. 25c a copy—published monthly. Bound volume of first six numbers $2, delivery charges extra. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Orders of June 25 relating to 2d Lt. G. P. Anderson, C. A. C., amended to take effect on or about Aug. 15, instead of Aug. 25. On arrival in coast defenses of Key West, is detailed, in addition to his other duties, to assume charge of construction work at Ft. Taylor, Fla.

1st Lt. J. B. Anderson, Med. Corps, from Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and will proceed at proper time to join 27th Inf. en route to San Francisco, and sail about Sept. 7 for the Philippines for duty.

Capt. J. C. Magee, Med. Corps, to Ft. Riley, Kan., temporary duty, then to his proper station. He is detailed as a member of the board of officers of the Medical Corps at Ft. Riley for conducting preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Med. Corps, vice Major W. R. Eastman, Med. Corps, relieved.

Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps, from this city to Ft. Wood, New York, temporary duty, then to his proper station.

Chapgin E. F. Bropsey, C. A. C., will report to commanding officer, coast defenses of San Francisco, for assignment to a station.

1st Lt. B. W. Phillips, 14th Inf., to Yellow Springs, Ohio, on July 29, to inspect Company A, Signal Corps, organized militia of Ohio, there on his station.

Col. G. Adams, 5th F. A., and Capts. F. Conner and W. Bryden, F. A., will proceed to Enid, Okla., about July 26 to observe and inspect the action of motor tractors, then to their proper stations.

Lt. Col. C. B. Baker, Q. M. C., to Philadelphia, Penn., on official business, then to his station.

Major A. E. Waldron, Corps of Engineers, is appointed an Acting Quartermaster for the purpose of issuing bills of lading covering shipments for the Engineer Corps.

1st Lt. C. F. Thompson, 16th Inf., to West Point, Sept. 1, for temporary duty at Academy.

Following officers of the Medical Corps relieved from duty with 2d Div., and from further station at post specified, and will report to commanding officer, 27th Inf., for duty en route to San Francisco, and sail from there about Sept. 7 for the Philippines for duty: 1st Lts. C. L. Beaven, Ft. Washington, Md.; W. P. Davenport, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; W. Guthrie, Ft. Riley, Kan. E. F. Thodo, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; W. C. von Kessler, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; L. W. Webb, Jr., Madison Barracks, N. Y.; R. H. Wilds, Ft. McPherson, Ga., and A. W. Williams, Washington Barracks, D. C., and Capts. R. M. Hathaway, Texas City, Texas, and H. J. Hallett, Ft. Cook, Neb.

Leaves—Capt. C. T. Harris, Jr., Ord. Dept., 15 days; 1st Lt. J. J. Thomas, C. A. C., 15 days' extension, he will sail for the Philippines Aug. 5; 1st Lt. R. Dougherty, F. A., 20 days; Capt. F. Q. C. Gardner, C. A. C., 14 days; Maj. J. Wheeler, Jr., C. A. C., 2 months, and Capt. G. S. Gibbs, Signal Corps, 1 month.

Navy.

Capt. G. W. Kline, from command of the Vermont, July 15, to home wait orders.

Junior Grade Lt. A.—E. Montgomery, the Columbia, to the Tonopah.

Ensign J. L. Ribaldaffer, to the Columbia.

Midshipmen H. E. Overesch, Naval Academy, to the South Carolina; W. S. Hafer, G. C. Krine, and H. O'D. Hunter, Academy, to the Hancock; R. D. Tisdale, Academy, to the Virginia; F. C. Huntoon, Academy, to the North Carolina, and H. D. Clarke, Academy, to the Jupiter.

Surgeons J. M. Brister, Atlantic reserve fleet, to Boston Naval Hospital; H. M. Toffree, from receiving ship at Philadelphia, Penn., to the Minnesota; J. C. Snyder, receiving ship at Philadelphia, to the Minnesota, and R. E. Hoyt, the Minnesota, to home wait orders.

P. A. Surgeon F. H. Stibbens, to San Francisco Naval Training Station.

A. Surgeon F. J. Conklin, Norfolk Naval Hospital, to the Milwaukee.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Caesar at Beirut, Kentucky at North River, New York City; Dupont at Boston, and the Hull at Mare Island.

Sailed: Osceola and Paducah, Cuatro Reales Channel, for Guantanamo; Lamson, Boston Yard for Boston Light; Nereus, Balboa for Honolulu; Albany, San Francisco for Port Angeles, and the Wheeling, Vera Cruz for Tampico.

A mining and mine sweeping division of the Atlantic fleet has been organized, consisting at present of the Baltimore and the following vessels detached from duty with the auxiliary division: San Francisco, Ontario, Patapsco, Patuxent, and Sonoma.

The Culgoa, now at Brooklyn Yard, will leave for Newport about the 25th inst.

The Whipple has been detached from duty with the reserve torpedo flotilla, Pacific fleet, and assigned to duty with the first division torpedo flotilla, Pacific fleet. The Whipple was placed in full commission July 14.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ABENDSCHEIN, ALBERT, (July 28, 1914;) net estate $5,623; Mrs. Helena Abendschein, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Equity, $6,520, in 147-149 Attorney St. appraised at $19,000, subject also to deduction of $1,320 for dower; deposits, $223; paintings and furniture, $566; stocks, $354. Decedent was an artist, and the most valuable painting was a picturesque study of Old Man, appraised at $100.

BARNES, Mrs. MARY C., (Dec. 17, 1914;) net estate $414,850; Lucy B. Brown, daughter, given $95,291; Martha B. Schirmer, daughter, $95,156; Mary B. Leonard, daughter, $95,116; Charles W. Barnes, son, $123,911; Martha Leonard, granddaughter, $350; Katherine Chamberlain, granddaughter, $35. Assets: Equity, $20,000, in 106 E. 17 St., appraised at $30,000; two vacant lots, south side, of 183 St., west of Amsterdam Av., $17,000; deposits, $14,752; personal chattels, jewelry, and pictures, $4,389; bonds and mortgages, $197,661; notes, $15,000; stock and bonds, $158,147. Large holdings were in Federal Light and Traction Co., $14,927; bonds, Rhode Island Suburban Traction Co., $8,250; bonds, Mississippi Glass Co., $10,000; bonds, U. S. Steel Corporation, $8,000; 80 shares Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Ry., $11,100; 150 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., pref., $14,700; 80 shares Borden's Condensed Milk Co., pref., $8,200; 200 shares Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R., $13,000; 100 shares Portland Gas and Coke Co., $9,750; 102 shares Southern Rwy., $6,824.

BABB, GEORGE FLETCHER, (Jan. 11, 1915;) net estate, $19,415; decedent died intestate and the estate passed to a brother, a sister, and four nephews and nieces. Assets: Deposits, $20,918; personalty, $15; library, $408; notes, $715.

FUCITO, JOSEPH, (Jan. 22, 1914;) net estate, $28,476; decedent died intestate, and the assets passed to seven daughters and four sons. Assets: Realty, $3,850, 114-118 Park Av., Corona, L. I., appraised at $9,000; equity, $3,985, in 2-4 51 St., Corona, L. I., appraised at $9,600; deposits, $5,706. Decedent was a banana merchant, and his personalty, stock, and claims due were appraised at $21,062.

STORM, ELIZABETH, (Nov. 21, 1914;) net estate $10,742; $2,500 goes to Amanda Carlson, decedent's maid, rest of estate passed to May Whitmore Waters, niece. Assets: Deposits, $10,998; jewelry and personalty, $1,167.

WEIL, JACOB, (Dec. 25, 1914;) net estate, $12,776; Mrs. Rose Weil, widow; Leon J. Weil and Manuel L. Weil, sons, beneficiaries. Assets: Equity, $9,500, in 1,833 2d Av., appraised at $32,500, subject also to deduction of $2,223 for dower; deposits, $6,114; stocks, $35; retail meat market, located at 777 8th Av., $1,509.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Clarence E. Meleney becomes Acting City Superintendent of Schools today.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to transper $52,280 from vocational educational equipment to general repairs, the Bronx, for the purpose of equipping twelve schools in the Bronx on the "Gary plan."

Permission has been granted to the Principal of P. S. 159, Brooklyn, to collect three cents each from pupils in that school during September for the maintenance of a school garden.

President Churchill on Aug. 11 will deliver an address on "Educational Unrest" before the Summer School at Cliff Haven.

The Board of Education has approved the assignment of Morris E. Siegel to the supervision of the prevocational classes in P. S. 5, Brooklyn, during July.

The nomination of Frederick D. Drescher and Max D. Pfeffer as attendance officers have been confirmed.

Charles Harper has been transferred from the Vocational School for Boys, Brooklyn, to the Murray Hill Vocational School.

The discontinuance of old P. S. 95, Brooklyn, as an elementary school and the organization of new P. S. 95 as an elementary school for boys and girls of all grades, with a kindergarten, have been approved.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows: Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 21, 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 21, 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Wright & Cobb<Royal Dutch Mail.
Univ Sav Corp<Morris Plan of Ind Corp.
Whitney<Univ Film Mfg Co. (2.)
U S Hoffman Co<Mirrino.
Panouliias<Ford.
Hough & Sec<Southwestern Westinghouse de Russia.
Panouliias<Ford. (2.)
Sauer<Florida Ry.
Vassar Nat Re-Assurance Co.
Mead-Morrison Mfg Co<Hunt Co. (2.)
Mykeistadt<Sturm.

Jaffa, Hoffman & Co<Greenland Fur Co.
Sheffield Farms S D Co<Ward.
Behrend<Ludwig.
Levy<Larney.
Munroe<Whiteside.
Garey<Grass.
Safir<No British, &c, Co.
Lauter Co<Martin.
Deutsch<U S Grand Lodge O B A.
Läuter Co<Martin.
PART III—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Chelsea Exch Bank<1st United Presbyterian Church.
Herrman<Leland, Greenwich & Cortlandt Co<Dohm Litho Co.
U S Cas Co<Wagner.
Catts & Carr<Morrimin.
Chambers<Erkins.
Maas<Tragger.
Greenfogel<Schlifferstein.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Leman, J. Coghlan<Corn Exchange Bank—Samuel J. Levinson.
SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J. Hastorf<Barclay—Michael J. Scanlan.
SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Schmidt<Neumeyer—Elias H. Avram.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Wilfred A. Openhym<Maddox Realty & Eq Co—Safford A. Crummey.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned to July 20.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J. Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Colgate<Young Realty & Const Co—Edward J. Flynn. Katz<Higgins—Emanuel B Cohen—American Savings Bank<Weiss—Arthur M. Giegerich. Schaeffer<176th St. & Anthony Ave Impv Co—Marcus Rosenthal. Union Trust Co<Watson—Bernard J Isecke. Goldsticker<Denver Realty Co—John P Dunn. Wundrack<Wundrack—Edward D Bolton.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Elizabeth F Ferris<Nellie Wood—Edgar H Napolis. Celia Schneider<Selara Holding Co—John W Stocker. Jacob Blumenthal<Rebecca Cohn—Leo F McDermott. Matter of Reisler Iron Works—Henry Frank, Jr.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions.
Shifrin<Caputo.
Diener<Diener.
Daly<Kingsbury.
Pub Serv Com<NY & Q Co Rwy.
Madden<Carpenter & Bozley, Inc.
Re Grandview Av.
McBennett<Bianchi et al.
Fromberg<Phillips.
Tax Lien Co<Hoffenbach.
Fine<Feiner.
Hud Wreck & L Co<Burak.
Kantor<Katz et al.
Borough Bank<Gow.
Haverty's Taxi Co, Inc<Mitchell et al.
Mason-Seaman Trans Co<same.
Scharrenbiewicz<Polish Mechanics Assn.
Small<Hasbrouk et al.
Re 71st St. Ovington Av, at 90th St.
Horstman et al<Wyckoff et al.
Wilberg, Harry<Stand Charcoal Co.
Wilberg, Julia<same.
Lezebrink<Schiff et al
Wilcox<Vause.
Re Rutland Road.
Wallach Co<Benedict et al.
Re Pub Serv Com'n (Davis St.)
O'Rourke et al<Mullally.
Berman<Berkspieg Realty Co.
PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—No calendar.
TRIAL TERM.—No calendar.

Punla et al<Dietz et al
Mundheim<Scharisch.
Schreiner Realty Co<Shatkin et al.
Brandemeier<Brandemeier.
Markowski<Congress Brewing Co.
Pollak<Grandis et al.
Rhinow<Rhinow.
Schecke<Dooley et al.
Pine<Pfalzgraff.
Levey<Levey.
Nalecz<Wisowaty.
Re Newtown Av, (Queens.)
Re opening Britton & Elmhurst Ave.
Katz<Stoddard, (Nadansky.)
Wright<Suskin et al.
Goldberg<Kamin.
Gross<Emulovitz.
Hunt<Prendergast.
Gleason<Craig et al.
Ferzer<E Un Gas.
Bowers<Bowers.
Montgomery Trust Co<Elias.
Keoski<Keoski.
Kings Co Trust<Eastern Brewery Co.
Re Mullen.
Re Sprague.
Re Wetzler.
Re Epstein, (Epstein.)
Re Keller.
Re Wey.
Re Gerner.
Re Labjok.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Patrick O'Connor,
Mary Mauder,
Emma Waacks,
Annie Applegate,
Cornelius Rorke.
Administration of:
Jacob Schwartz.
Accounting of:
Frederick A. Nast,
John C. Morris,
Peter Hickey,
Moses Karnell,
Hilma Flanagan,
Mat Bergen,
Mary Schultz,
Nathaniel G Pendleton
Henrietta Mauncy,
Abby Morris,
Margaret T Middleton,
Henrietta L Calahan,
Otto Wiemann,
Wolf Sahen,
John H Krogmann,
Jacob Schwartz,
Richard Shannon,
Estates of:
Harly Herman,
Charles Grell,
William A Malley,

Cavinato<Piccirilli.
Commonwealth Sec Co<W 184th St Rly Co.
Johnson<Crown Oper.
Tobias<All Theatres Film, &c, Co.
Rathbun<Rathbun.
Feury<Combes.
Re Hoffenberth.
City Account Co<Farrell.
Chamberlain<Chamberlain.
Re Grosaman.
Acme Film Exch<Aldrich.
City Account Co<McKeough.
Grant Co<Emslie.
City Account Co<Pogel.
Steves Lacois Co<Lackawanna Bldg Co
McGlehan<Dodge.
Nussbaum<Dillon.
Seraphine<Seraphine.
Willner<I R T Tax Lien Co<Harriman.
Jacobs<Tischler.
Davis<Epoch Prod Corp.
Finkelstein<Finkelstein.
Weiss<Weiss.
Buckley<Brill.
Brown<Sotscheck.
Sarbin<Stoss.
Smith<Hamilton.
Bitterfeld<Aschengrau
Fagerstrom<Fagerstrom.
Re Nereid Av.
Tietz<Williams.
Kupic<Kupic.
Re Melvin Stable Co.
Katsur<Zwick.
Greeley Sq Garage Co<McNabb.
Neuman<Goldberg.
Tepper<Tepper.
Freeman<Bronx Nat Bank.
Greenspan<Riker & Hegeman Co.
Sacksman<Sacksman.
Re Pleasant Iron Wks

Armeby Co<Hubner.
Gulf Pipe Line Co<Globe & Rutgers F I Co.
Same<Hamilton F I Co.
Goldstein<Lichtman.
McGuirl<NY, NH & H R R.
Int Drinking Cup Co<Errett.
Peterslage<N Y, Sus & W R R.
Ostapko<Erie R R. Am Importing, &c, Co<Secon.
St'd Asph, &c, Co<Standard Oil Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Naturalizations at 9:30 A. M.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Apfel<Flannery.
Posner<Posner.
London Finance Co<McSherry.
Silber<Silber.
Quagliotta<Standard Arch Co.
Borup<Borup.
Margolis<Cuba.
Schulit<Schulitz.
Greenlee<Yarrow Towing Line.
Finck<Barry.
Bradley<Bradley.
Wisch<Rudiger.
Da Vivo<Da Vivo.
Krause<Krause.
Erman<Erman.
Deegan<City Sales Agency.
McEnerney<Greis.
Re Hasbrouck.
Kneuper Spec Co<Kneuper.
Mangini<Mangini.
Stolis<Rumore.
Merchants Nat Bank<Collora (3.)
Koster<Un Trust Co.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Fisher.
Re Faraone.
Re Demeo.
Bowers<Fidelity Const
Levine<Schwartz.
Southmayd<O'Farrell.
Crulkshank<French.
Schwartz<Goldstein.
Jasik<Greenman.
Tassinari<Brill.
Henderson<Broad Channel Corp.
Re Roussett.
Aetna Accident, &c, Co<Engelholm.
Pechenik<Stolzberg.
Dubin<Dubin.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Butler.
Zimmer<Freund (2.)
Koves<Freed.
Stern<Philipson.
Jaburg<Rosenfeld.
Shurman<Shurman.
Cohen<Sidman.
Fraino<Brill.
Murray<Murray.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.
PART IV.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:
Evanna Feiser.
A. Irving Griggs.
Lena. Buchman,
Charles Samuels,
Henry Hayer,
Minnie Greenwood,
William D. Williams,
Charles A. Conant,
C. J. Demarest.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—June term continued at 10:30 A. M. Contested will of Frank Fuller.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Otis Litho Co<Hopkins.
State Bank<Zellman.
Davis<McKenna.
Marcuccio<Ganz.
Fried<Century Iron Works.
Furman<Dobroczynski
Gurieghian<Cons Dental Mfg Co.
Lanza<Brooks & Co.
Cleigman<Jacobs.
Levine<Greines, (2.)
Block<Grossman.
Fainberg<Horkimer.
Schuster<Netschert. (2.)
Creighton<Finlay Barrell Co.
Grecco<Gillespie & Sons.
Brodkin Brothers<Chefets.
Nicholas Power Co<H. Robertson & Co.
Rybok<Penn Trucking Co.
Ragona<Greenbaum.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:41|Sun sets..7:30|Moon sets..9:21

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:35	9:48	3:37	3:36
Governors Island	9:54	9:54	4:10	4:06
Hell Gate	11:44	11:44	5:50	5:18

Arrived—Wednesday, July 14.

SS Sarnia, Antilla, July 10.
SS Cristobal, Colon, July 7.
SS Mandeville, Jamaica, July 9.
SS El Alba, Galveston, July 8.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam, July 5.
SS Relay, Vera Cruz, July 9.
SS Pelican, Montreal, July 10.
SS Tronprate, Gloucester, July 12.
SS Celia, Cristobal, July 3.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Calabria	Gibraltar	July 3
St. Kentigern	London	June 28
Boniface	Para	July 2
Merida	Rio Janeiro	June 29
Manhattan	London	July 3
Momus	New Orleans	July 8
Antilla	Progreso	July 4
Pleiades	Matanzas	July 10
Zacapa	Kingston	July 10
Huron	Jacksonville	July 13

DUE TOMORROW.

Sant' Anna	Palermo	July 4
Cymric	Liverpool	July 7
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	July 7
Ardgair	Havre	July 8
Kansas City	Fort Scott	July 9
Zulia	Porto Rico	July 10
Concho	Galveston	July 10
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 13

DUE SATURDAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	July 8
Marengo	Hull	July 8
New York City	Swansea	July 3
Manin	Seville	July 3
St. Bede	Manchester	July 7
Korona	Demerara	July 7
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 14
Bergensfjord	Bergen	July 5

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	July 10
Anconia	Naples	July 1
Herm	Seville	July 1
Novgorod	Hull	July 2
Lampo	Leghorn	July 3
Aboukir	Baiboa	July 11
Navajo	Balboa	July 11
Algiers	Tampa	July 11
El Mar	New Orleans	July 18
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 15
Nickerie	Curacao	July 6

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Principe di Udine, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Guantanamo, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mariana, St. Thomas	4:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Czar, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Acre, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Rosalia, Rio Janeiro	——	2:00 P.M.
Antilla, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Doctor, Arecibo	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sigio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.
St. George, Glasgow	——	4:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Vas Constantinos, Patras	——	4:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 56 mi

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Long Lease on Plot in Fifth Avenue Retail Centre for Twelve-Story Building—$900,000 Riverside Drive Deal Closed—Upper Manhattan Sale—Bronx Buyers.

Plans filed yesterday for another tall, light manufacturing building in the retail Fifth Avenue section showed that a deal for a choice site between Fifth and Madison Avenues, as rumored a few days ago, has been closed. The property involves the plots at 7 East Thirty-eighth Street, running through the block to 10 East Thirty-ninth Street, fronting 37.6 on each street, by 197.6 deep. It adjoins the new Craftsman Building.

The property, which is owned by the Nabis Corporation, of which Samuel Sloan is President, has been leased for twenty-one years, with two renewal privileges, through Frank D. Veiller and J. L. Robertson, Jr., for the owning company, to the Improvement Company of New York, of which Leslie R. Palmer, who has been actively interested in several large midtown structures, is President. The Thirty-ninth Street plot is vacant, and an old dwelling covers the Thirty-eighth Street parcel. The leasing company will improve the site with a twelve-story building, to cost $250,000, from plans by the architect, M. L. Meader.

Heights Apartment $900,000 Trade.

Negotiations were closed yesterday, and papers signed, for the sale of the ten-story apartment house on the northeast corner of 155th Street and Riverside Drive, sold by the Strathcona Construction Company to William N. Dewey. In part payment the buyer gave the seven-story loft building at 27 East Tenth Street, located 153.10 feet east of University Place, and diagonally opposite the University Place Presbyterian Church. Heckscher & De Saulles and Francis B. Robert negotiated the trade. The Riverside Drive house figured in the deal at $775,000, and the Tenth Street property at $125,000.

Buys Site for Heights Taxpayer.

As a site for a one-story taxpayer with eight stores, an investing client of A. E. Leicher has purchased from the Rexton Realty Company, Samuel Kempner, President, the northeast corner of 184th Street and Audubon Avenue. The plot fronts one hundred feet on the avenue and twenty feet on the street. M. I. Strunsky negotiated the sale.

Operators Buy Harlem Flats.

The D. H. Jackson Company has bought from the estate of Helena Munstuk and Joel B. Libermann, executors of the estate of I. Munstuk, 6-8 West 118th Street, two 5-story double flats on a plot 50 by 100 feet. Norman Denzer was the broker in the transaction.

Bronx Sales.

An investor has purchased from Louis Kleban the six-story flat house occupying a plot of 70 by 112 by irregular, on the northeast corner of Stebbins Avenue and Freeman Street.

Charles E. Watkins, Jr., has sold to a Bronx builder nine lots 25 by 100 feet each, in the Arden tract. The lots, which are located on both sides of Cedar Street near Gun Hill Road, will be improved by the buyer with two-family homes.

The new apartment house on the north side of Featherbed Lane, 233.7 feet east of Nelson Avenue, on a plot 50 by 100 feet, has been sold by Clement H. Smith for a client. George Stanger is the buyer and in exchange he gave the dwelling at 1,685 Topping Avenue, northwest corner of 173d Street, on plot 100 by 95.

Brooklyn.

The Samuel Galitzka Company has sold for Joseph Karasik of Manhattan, to William Simpson the two-story-and-cellar brick one-family house, 555 Seventy-seventh Street, on a plot 18 by 100 feet, for occupancy.

John Pullman has sold 538 Fifth Avenue, near Fifteenth Street, a one-story business building, on lot 20 by 100 feet, for Evelyn D. Bruner to Frank Adler for investment.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for J. F. O'Brien the three-story dwelling, 311 West 102d Street, for a term of years to J. E. Lorenz.

The Brett & Goode Company has leased for George A. Wheelock the dwelling house, 36 East Thirty-third Street, to Mrs. Marie Edwards, for a term of years.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased for George W. Nix to Joseph Corn private house at 43 West Ninety-first Street.

Unger & Watson, Inc., have leased for a term of years the four-story and basement dwelling at 128 East Sixty-first Street to Dr. L. Pierce Clark for Frederick B. Sewall.

Porter & Co. have leased for Moritz L. Ernst to John J. Kistler the four-story dwelling at 152 West 122d Street.

To Publish Fire Department Orders.

J. O. Hammitt, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention of the Fire Department, announced yesterday that hereafter all rules and regulations of the Fire Department will be printed in the City Record on Thursdays. They will be mainly resolutions adopted from time to time by the Board of Standards and the Board of Hazardous Trades, and having general application.

In the course of preparation is a complete codification of all the regulations, properly classified under the different subjects covered. These will be printed in a series of pamphlets.

The pamphlet of standpipe regulations is about ready and will shortly be sent to the City Record for printing. For the last decade real estate owners, architects, and builders have endeavored to have the Fire Department codify and print all its rules and regulations.

For example, they wish to have it definitely settled what buildings require standpipes and what buildings require sprinklers; and next, to be sure that in case certain standpipes, house tanks, and other apparatus are specified the regulations in this respect would not be changed unless property owners were informed, so they would not be in a position of having contracted for something they assume to be correct only to find out later that the Fire Department wants something else. The publication of these resolutions was brought about through the efforts of the Industrial Codes Committee of the Advisory Council of Rural Estate Interests, Julius Franke, Chairman.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

124 St, 204, s s, 90 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; four-story flat; voluntary sale; to Gustav Gitterman for $17,800.

Walker St, 21, s s, 225.8 ft e of West Broadway, 25x100, five-story loft and-store building; J. M. Love et al. against C. L. Boardman et al.; Edwards & B., attorneys; L. S. Burchard, referee; due, $21,196.25; taxes, &c., $308.05; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

128th St, 268 West, s s, 208.4 ft e of 8th Av, 20.10x99.11, four-story tenement; J. E. Barney against H. D. White-Haight et al.; L. S. Goebel, attorney; Hugo S. Mack, referee; due, $10,984.32; taxes, &c., $400; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

89th St, 135 to 141 West, n s, 346.1 ft e of 7th Av, 60.8x98.8, twelve-story loft building; Julius Israel et al. against Twenty-fifth Construction Co. et al.; A. H. Mittlemann, attorney; Abr. Benedict, referee; due, $52,221.13; taxes, &c., $144.90; subject to a prior mortgage of $210,000; to the plaintiff for $230,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,744-1,748, s e corner 58th St, 181.8x122.7x120.2x88.7, seven-story Rockingham apartment house; withdrawn.

150th St, 531 West, n s, 400 ft e of Broadway, 19x99.11, three-story brick dwelling; Kings County Savings Institution against Hilma Nelson et al.; W. W. Taylor, attorney; J. H. Regan, referee; due, $15,926.77; taxes, &c., $700; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

62d St, 218 West, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; adjourned to July 21.

112th St, 51-51½ East, n s, 230 ft w of Park Av, 23x100.11, two one-story dwellings; M. G. Maynard against Michael Goery et al.; H. S. & I. S. Isaacs, attorneys; Winter Russell, referee; due, $9,670.15; taxes, &c., $1,773.98; to Samuel H. Stone for $12,000.

By Samuel Marx.

8th Av, 975-6, w s, 25.5 ft n of 57th St, 75x100, three six-story flats and stores; Zinwill Co. et al. against American Purchasing Assn. et al.; Hays, H. & W., attorneys; William Klein, referee; due, $50,603.58; taxes, &c., $4,470.15; subject to a prior mortgage of $180,000; to the plaintiff for $201,667.

127th St, 370 West, s s, 125 ft e of Morningside Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; B. R. Ober against Henry Wiegand et al.; Parker, D. & W., attorneys; L. A. Abrams, referee; due, $1,662.39; taxes, &c., $79.85; subject to prior mortgages of $15,500; to Samuel Kleinberg, a party in interest, for $19,183.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

158th St, n s, 142 ft w of 12th Av, extends through to Riverside Drive, 257.8x231.6x irregular x 257.5 to beginning; Manhattan Mtg. Co. against Edwina Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Abraham Stern, referee; due, $91,248.64; taxes, &c., $6,290; to Edward Vaughan, Jr., for a party in interest, for $45,100.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Madison Av, 1,527, e s, 17.7 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70, three-story tenement and stores; J. M. Haskell against Adam Moran et al.; S. P. Latting, attorney; Irving Washburn, referee; due, $9,197.29; taxes, &c., $353.73; to William A. Wellwood, for $8,800.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; adjourned to July 21.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Webster Av, 2,508, e s, 240.11 ft s of Fordham Road, 50.2x119.8x50.3x121, two-story frame building and vacant; adjourned to July 27.

By George Price.

Bryant Av, 818, e s, 150 ft n of Lafayette Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; C. F. Halsted against Albert Gerhards et al.; Daniel Burke, attorney; J. H. Radigan, referee; due, $773.36; taxes, &c., $5; subject to a mortgage aggregating $6,000; to the plaintiff for $6,800.

By Joseph P. Day.

North St, e s, 127.4 ft n of Tier Av, 165.7x253x170.5x255; Edw. Robitzek against M. L. Roeder et al. (Action 2;) Harry Robitzek, attorney; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $2,240.92; taxes, &c., $606.96; to Aaron Forsey for $5,300.

By Charles A. Berrian.

216th St, East, s s, 50 ft w of Tilden Av, 25x100; Michele Saracena against Tuotl Hatch & Co. et al.; B. S. Vitale, attorney; C. C. Marrin, referee; due, $1,218.95; taxes, &c., $100; to the plaintiff for $750.

Carroll St, 106, s s, 465 ft e of William Street, 25x100.5; I. L. Karlebach against H. G. Frank et al.; F. W. Hottenroth, attorney; J. J. Hyland, referee; due, $344.53; taxes, &c., $168.93; to the plaintiff for $750.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 3,860-6, n e corner of 161st St, 99.11x99.10, six-story apartment house and stores; Guaranty Trust Co. against Robert Fulton Realty Co. et al.; Stetson, J. & R., attorneys; M. G. Palliser, referee; due, $45,623.76; taxes, &c., $6,498.16.

By James L. Wells Company.

119th St, 128 West, s s, 385 ft e of 7th Av, 20.11x90.11, three-story dwelling; J. J. Mandeville against L. L. Ball et al.; Blandy, M. & S., attorneys; M. M. Friend, referee; due, $29,804.86.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

38th St, n s, 187.6 ft e of 5th Av, running through to 39th St, for a twelve-story light manufacturing loft building, 37.6x197.6; Naols Corp., Samuel Sloan, President, 20 William St., owner; H. L. Meader, 2 West 33d St, architect; cost, $250,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, n e corner of 16th St, to a thirteen-story loft; Greenwich Savings Bank, premises, owner; Starrett & Van Vleck, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BENNETT AV, e s, at centre line, e of 182d St, 100x181.11x100.11x195.7; McNulty Brothers to Bennett Avenue Realty Co., 31 Bennett Av, (mtg $160,000,) July 8; attorney, W. F. Kimber, 141 Broadway.....$1

CHERRY ST, 220 and 222, n s, 122.3 ft e of Pike St, runs n 163.11x e 37.9x s 9½x s 64x e 37.7 to beginning; Joseph and Betsy Solomon to Anna L. Duncan, 11 Bergen Place, Brooklyn, July 8; attorney, I. Hershfield, 99 Nassau St.....$1

CHRYSTIE ST, 115, e s, 75.5 ft s of Broome St, 25x100; Herman and Kedy Fichter to Potential Realty Co., (mtg $27,000,) June 24.....$100

DELANCEY ST, 222 to 226, n w corner of Willett St, 44.8x88; Herman and Kedy Fichter to Potential Realty Co., 74 Broadway, (mtg $75,000,) June 24.....$1

ELIZABETH ST, e s, 155.8 ft s of Grand St, 24.9x89.10; Montgomery St, e s, 37.11 ft s of Monroe St, 22x60; Montgomery St, e s, Lot 25, map of W. Romayne, 22x60; Joseph Gabrilowitz to Tillie Gabrilowitz, 554 Knickerbocker Av, Brooklyn; attorneys, Aronson & S., 34 Pine St.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 68.2 ft s of 75th St, 34x55; Charles A. and Emma J. Hotze to Martin P. Huberth, 1045 Forest Av, (mtg $23,000,) July 1; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

RIVINGTON ST, 136, n s, 104 ft e of Suffolk St, 23x100; Felix Kunstler and another to Yuda L. Muehstein, 141 Mangin St, Brooklyn, (mtg $25,500,) July 6.....$100

SHERMAN AV, s w corner of 204th St, 100x110, foreclosure July 1; David E. Goldfarb, referee, to Lillian Townsend, Irvington, N. Y., July 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$15,000

STANTON ST, n s, 79.8 ft e of Goerck St, 10.11x90, foreclosure July 9; Phoenix Ingraham to Mary Vaughan and another, 332 East 170th St, July 12; attorney, W. W. Henly, 32 Liberty St.....$5,000

3D AV, 419, e s, 123.4 ft s of 30th St, 24.8x100, consent to third track; Winthrop A. Charles and another to Manhattan Railway Co., 165 Broadway, Nov. 17, 1913; attorney, J. L. Quackenbush, 165 Broadway.....$297

SAME PROPERTY: Lawyers Title and Trust Co. and another and Mary M. Johnston to same, June 23, 1915; attorney, same.....$100

3D AV, 2,410, w s, 25 ft s of 117th St, 25x100; Ray Bleier to Walter M. Engel, 844 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, (mtg $35,000;) attorney, M. Shilvek, 95 William St.....$100

220 ST, 2KK West, n s, 17.3 ft w of 7th Av, 16x49; Thomas D. Day and another to Willie L. Inman and Margaret I. Davis, at Leesburg, Va., May 31, quitclaim; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$10

37TH ST, e s, 141.5 ft s of 5th Av, 43x98.9, foreclosure Feb. 2, 1915; William Klein, referee, to William Zeigler, Jr., 10 West 57th St., Feb. 13; attorneys, Swan & M., 29 Liberty St.....$215,000

43RD ST, 213 East, n s, 178.9 ft e of 3d Av, 16.7x100; Louis M. and Mary H. Montgomery to Sarah J. Lynch, 220 East 50th St, quitclaim and correction deed, June 23; attorneys, Clarke & C., 61 Chambers St..$1

82D ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.5; Adele Weil to Jessie Weil, 224 East 60th St, (mtg $18,000,) July 13; attorney, J. Weil, 50 Broad St.....$100

115TH ST, n s, 385 ft e of Park Av, 20x102.2; Ambrose Realty Co. to Mary Lyons, 244 Riverside Drive, (mtg $50,000,) July 13..$100

82D ST, s s, 291.9 ft e of Avenue A, 18.9x102.2; Pauline E. Spivack to Joseph A. Sterling, 375 Hunts Point Av, (mtg $9,200,) June 30; attorney, F. A. Kepp.....25

Broadway.....$100

109TH ST, s s, 337 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Christine Zito to Rose Marina, 228 East 109th St, (mtg $16,000,) June 28; attorney, N. Marino, 1,689 3d Av.....$100

120TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100; Morris Schinasi (or Muss) and another to Solomon Schinasi, 346 West 89th St, June 24; attorneys, Wise & S., 15 William St..$100

122D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 90x100; Lamport Manufacturers' Supply Co. to Ostend Holding Co., 1 Pine Row, July 9; attorney, A. H. Zesair, 63 Park Row.....$1

122D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 90x100; Zachary Helles to Orland Holding Co., 63 Park Row, July 9; attorney, J. H. Zeiser, 63 Park Row.....$1

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

STANTON ST, 96; Ciffer Lanrow Co., Inc., against S. Samuelson, owner; J. Hammerschlag, contractor.....$10

17TH AV, w s, whole front between 24th and 25th Sts, 200x250; Jeremiah Daly against National Cloak and Suit Co., owner; W. L. Briggs, contractor.....$329

11TH ST, 326 and 328 West; Isaac H. Kapian against George and Thomas Brickell, owners; Irving T. Brickell, contractor.....$54

44TH ST, 103 West; Ciffer Lanrow Co., Inc., against William Bunger, owner; J. Hammerschlag, contractor.....$40

140TH, 161 West; Samuel Layefsky against John Weber, owner and contractor.....$168

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BOND ST, 42 and 44; Benjamin Mitchell against Seamen's Bank for Savings et al., July 12, 1915, (by deposit).....$154

116TH ST, 616 West; Larkin Lumber Co. against Jason R. Westerfield et al., June 2, 1915.....$86

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 176th St, 99.11x100; Manhattan Savings Institution against Mulhern Steam Heating Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Rapallo & Kennedy.

143D ST, 246 West; Morgan E. Coman against Mary T. Smith et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiveer.

Bronx.

BECK ST, 680; Samuel Blumner against American Land Credit Corporation, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. W. Levy.

COSTER ST, e s, 520 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100; Emily A. D. Ames et al. against Charles D. Pope et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. P. Orrell, Jr.

LONGFELLOW AV, w s, 307.2 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Ellen Frances Donlin against Frank Fischer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hirleman & Vaughan.

MORRIS AV, e s, 180 ft s of 179th St, 20x100; L. Josephine Van Deusen against Lena Stein et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Adams.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

Wanted for the Month of August
IN THE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS,
a cottage with sleeping arrangements for five adults, a maid, and two children; also containing a bath; in connection with a first-class hotel. Write to B 60 Times Annex.

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HIGHEST CREDENTIALS.
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Beautifully Decorated Brick Houses.
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Prices $4,500 to $9,000.
Payments—just like rent—little cash.
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$550 cash, balance $16.66 monthly; price $5,500; 11-room, brick; 357 Johnson St., Flatbush; home lover's chance; photo and details; write or call. RUCKERT, 45 Willoughby St., owner.

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for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

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ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
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an attractive 5-room improved bungalow on south shore of Long Island, 43 minutes out; refined surroundings; good soil; boating, bathing and fishing; only $2,900; on plot 50x100. Call or write OWNER, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. C. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

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on the south shore of Long Island; water front; high-class surroundings; six rooms and bath, laundry and store room; all improvements. Price $5,150. Will take small payment down and balance on easy monthly payments. KEILTY, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

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New Houses for Sale easiest terms
Write for full particulars.
Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

3 Acres Good Farmland, $750.
In farming country, within commuting distance to N. Y. C.; you can pay for it at the rate of $30 cash, balance $5 per month; title guaranteed. D. Suffolk, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

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Long Island Beach, 139th St.; 2d house from ocean; 11 rooms, 2 baths; sub-lease; open inspection; reduced rates. Lewis Miller, 200 5th Av., New York. Bryant 2821.

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$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.
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Colonial Country Home Near the Water
Plot 186 by 150 Feet. Fine Old Trees.
Superb views; select neighborhood; near country club; high in hills; elev. 500 test. House is new; has 26 ft. living room; beamed ceilings; paneled walls; huge open fireplace; large central hall through centre of house; dining room, pantry, kitchen first floor; six fine master bed chambers; 2 tiled baths. Only 48 min. on Lackawanna R. R. to N. Y. C. Parquet floors, electric light, steam heat; every city improvement—schools, churches, stores conveniently near. For appointment to see property write or telephone A. B. M., 1522 Cort. Box 392. Times Downtown, N. Y. City.

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The Broad Atlantic
ON THE NORTH
Jamaica Bay
ON THE WEST
The swell Neponsit
ON THE EAST
Cool Rockaway
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Best residential section; new dwelling, 12 rooms, 3 baths, large piazzas; two-car garage, chauffeur's quarters; spacious grounds; magnificent shade, shrubbery; unusual opportunity; $21,000
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One of the new and finest
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8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.....$2,100 & $2,300
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.....$1,300 to $1,500
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MANHATTAN—West Side.

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7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,850.
9 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,200.
10 Rooms 3 Baths Corner Apartment, $3,000.
Doctor's Corner Apt., $2,400

KELMSCOTT
316 West 79th St.
6 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,500.
7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,700 to $1,850.
8 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,100 & $2,300.
ALL ROOMS LARGE AND LIGHT.
Apply to Supt., on Premises, or
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 W. 79th. Tel., 9827—Schuyler.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths
RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.
WELLSMORE,
77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
399 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

CHATILLON
94th St. and Riverside Drive.
A House of Superior Excellence.
8 extra large light rooms, elegantly decorated.
Every modern convenience; unexcelled view of the beautiful Hudson to lordly Palisades; conveniently located to 96th St. Subway Express Station and All Surface Cars.
$1,300 to $1,800
Best Kept House on the Drive.
H. W. KRUMWIEDE, JR.
2232 7th Ave. Tel. Morningside 2322.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ADMASTON
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Situated in a very desirable and convenient location.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200
The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.
Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 7793—RIVER.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
61 Broadway

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts,
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

261 Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 66TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
30 West 76th
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

610 West 116th St.
2, 3 & 5 Room Apts.
Furnished or unfurnished; Summer rates. 'Phone Morningside 3048. THOMPSON.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons
IN THE APTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.
Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,200.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West,
South corner of 68th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
Appointments and fixtures of the finest quality.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Attractive rents.

The Runoia,
202 West 89th St.
New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect; one apartment.
5, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,000 to $1,300.

The Arleigh,
620 West 115th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$900 to $1,200.

Cayuga,
326 Central Park West,
S. W. Corner of 90th St.
A modern 8-story elevator apartment house overlooking Central Park; all modern improvements.
Eight Rooms and Two Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $1,800.

The Westport,
48 West 73d St.
Six-story elevator apartment house, all modern improvements
7 Large Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner
Broadway and 140th St.
Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

44 West 96th Street,
Elevator apartment house. Unusually attractive apartments. Adjoining the Park. Large, airy rooms.
6 Rooms and Bath,
$900 to $1,200.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, &c.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

St. Charles,
101 West 72d St.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, &c.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

St. Evona,
N. E. Corner 135th St. and Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

If any of these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

305 W. 71st St.
(Near West End Avenue.)
Four-story American basement dwelling on lot 25x102. First-class condition and caretaker on premises.
Moderate Rental.
Horace S. Ely & Company
21 Liberty St. 489 Fifth Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

993 Park Av., New Building. Cor. 84th St.	8-10-11 Rooms 3 Baths	$2,700 to $4,300

Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

955 Park Av., Near 83d St.	7-9-10 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,400 to $3,500

New Building. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St.	8-9-11-12 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,100 to $3,900

New Building. Leases from October 1st. Now open for inspection.

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

St. James Court
Southeast Corner of Broadway at 92d St.
Excellence of arrangement, convenient location and a careful attention to the details of management make this apartment building one of the most distinctive in the mid-town section.
Apartments of 5 to 8 Rooms
Renting at $700 to $1300
For information apply to
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.
165 Broadway Telephone Cort. 7475

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HENDRIK HUDSON
Apartment Houses
Broadway, 110th St. and Riverside Drive
Subway Express Station at Building
THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.
Apartments from 6 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $1,000 to $2,800.
Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson, in charge of an experienced nurse. Moving pictures and entertainments given for adults, with scenes, views, and scenes of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.
Owners
American Real Estate Company
FRANK A. PETELER, Manager of the Building
Telephone, 6262 Morningside

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$20 to $60

West Side, Above 110th Street.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE With Broadway entrance and convenient elevator.
All Outside, 5 to 8 Room Apartments, $50 to $70.
3609 Broadway
S. W. Cor. 149th St.

St. Nicholas Ave.
SOUTHWEST CORNER 178TH ST.
4 to 6 large, beautiful rooms in elevator apartment, $33 to $55.

202 WEST 78TH ST.
Eight rooms and b

VERNON CASTLE SUMMONED.

Warrant Will Follow Dancer's Failure to Answer Speeding Charge.

Police Justice Albert H. Parsons is angry because Vernon Castle, the dancer, has failed to answer a summons for speeding. Judge Parsons says Castle must obey the summons or be arrested.

Castle, it was charged, was speeding in his auto on Sunday, July 4. The number of his car was taken and he was summoned to appear before Judge Parsons.

"I'll give Castle just one more chance," said Judge Parsons, "but only one more summons will be sent. Then, if he still sees fit to disregard it, an order of arrest will be issued. That will fetch him."

Militia to Fisher's Island.

For a two-week tour of duty at Fort H. G. Wright, Fisher's Island, N. Y., the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command, N. G. N. Y., Colonel N. B. Thurston, will assemble in its armory next Sunday morning at 5:30 o'clock. The command will take trolley cars to the foot of First Street, Williamsburg, and there embark on a steamboat for Fisher's Island. The Eighth Coast Defense Command, Colonel E. F. Austin commanding, will leave Fisher's Island Sunday, and return to Manhattan.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE C, 26, store and basement; Edward Baumann to Samuel Wagner, 26 Avenue C, for 2 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, S. H. Sternberg, 176 Rivington St.....$540

AVENUE D, 73, first floor; Jacob Klinger and another to Chevra B'nai Harov R'Yosur Meyer Anshei Ungarn, 5 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, I. Apfel, 220 Broadway.....$35 per month

BROADWAY, 4,210, store and basement; James F. McGarry to Ernestine Neuman, 4,210 Broadway, 3 years from July 12, 1915; attorney, B. F. Schneider, 66 Broadway.....$1,400

FRONT ST, 203, store; Henry A. de Mell to Albert Bertuzzi et al, 310 East 106th St, 2 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, P. Zanelli, 303 East 104th St.....$900

HESTER ST, 35, first floor; Sarah Bernstein to Congregation Beth Ishak, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, M. Goates, 122 Attorney St.....$240

LEXINGTON AV, 1,072, ground floor and part of basement; Mucklow Holding Co. to Herman H. Hoops, 123 East 76th St, 5 years and 8 months from July 1, 1915; attorney, S. H. Goodman, 1,072 Lexington Av.....$2,520

1ST ST, 47 East, store and front basement; Morris Saffer to Lucia Failla, 47 East 1st St, 5 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av.....$780

2ND ST, 186 West, store and basement; Wenter Realty Co. to Kate Devaney, 486 8th Av, 7 years and 9 months from Aug. 1, 1915; attorneys, A. P. Fitch, H. & S., 253 Nassau St.....$2,400

46TH ST, 106 West, first floor; Kompesula Realty Co. to Emil Greco, 352 West 46th St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, J. Egan, 25 Vesey St.

72D ST, 262 West, all; Catherine F. Smith to Emma V. McFadden, 267 West 72d St, 4 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorneys, Hornblower, M., P. & E., 24 Broad St.....$4,000

Bronx.

WILLIS AV, 839, store; John J. Trainor, executor, to Louis Levinson and another, 839 Willis Av, 3 years from Sept. 17, 1914; attorneys, Louis & Edward Levinson, 339 Willis Av.....$600

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my handsome 7-room cottage and plot at Jamaica, all improvements; city water, sidewalks, &c.; near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and 2 blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted. This is a bargain for right party; only $150 cash, balance easy; perfect title. Jamaica, Box 158 Times Downtown.

QUEENSBORO BARGAIN.

Plot 100x95, Van Alst Av., between 14th St.-Harris Av., one block new Subway station, in manufacturing centre; $6,000.

HENRY,
1,411 Clinton Av., Bronx.

Forced to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 28 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c.; on 2 elegant lots; need $125 cash at once; balance $18 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. T. B., Box 161 Times.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of E. SCHLOSS & CO., INC., Bankrupt.—No. 20,838.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the referee herein, the undersigned Trustee in Bankruptcy offers for sale, pursuant to the rules and practice of this Court, the assets and effects of the said bankrupt, consisting of machinery, appliances, office furniture and fixtures, now located in the place of business of the said bankrupt at 25 Grand and Cherry Streets, in the City of New York, together with the good-will of the business and the right to the use of the name of "E. Schloss & Co.," and patents, if any, to be sold in the following manner:

Bids for the business of the bankrupt as a going concern, in the first instance, and such bids are to be made on the following basis:

(1) Inclusive of all the book accounts; and

(2) Exclusive of all the book accounts; together with the good-will and the right to the use of the name of "E. Schloss & Co." and patents, if any.

In either event, such sale to carry with it all the merchandise on hand of every description, and all machinery, appliances, office furniture and fixtures.

The above described property may be inspected on the premises on any day prior to the receipt of bids, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Bids for the above described property in the manner aforesaid may be submitted to the Trustee at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 23d day of July, 1915, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the bids will be opened by the Trustee, and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto, and advise and instruct the Trustee thereon.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids in which event the property aforesaid will be sold at public auction on the premises at Grand and Cherry Streets, in the City of New York, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the 28th day of July, 1915, at 10:30 in the forenoon of that day.

New York, July 13, 1915.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
GARDNER B. PENNIMAN,
Attorney for Trustee in Bankruptcy.
ROBERT R. HOWARD, Attorney for Trustee, 32 Liberty Street, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS E. LANDON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 8, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Excelsior Stables, 166-172 East 124th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of two black horses, one team truck, two delivery wagons, and harness.

The above mentioned sale has been adjourned for the opening of written competitive bids until the 28th day of July, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Messrs. Weil & Purvin, 300 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

If all bids are rejected by the Receiver the property will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the premises, 2,150 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on August 2d, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

ARTHUR F. COSBY, Receiver.
WEIL & PURVIN, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 300 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Supreme Court, New York County.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of LOUIS KNEE, individually and trading as STAR BINDING Co.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 26th day of July, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 7 Ella St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of binding, silks, machinery used for manufacturing bindings, rope, lawns, spool cotton, desk chairs, safe-partitions, fixtures, &c.

CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Assignee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Assignee, 74 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GOOD STYLE HAT WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 15, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 153 Wooster Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of millinery, machinery, safe, partitions, fixtures, &c.

SAMUEL H. LUMMIS, Receiver.
SAMUEL STURTZ, Attorney for Receiver, 198 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 21,791.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT G. THOMAS & SON, Bankrupt.

Robert G. Thomas & Son were duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 21st, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 238 Broadway, City of New York, July 26th, 1915, at 12 o'clock. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MAGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 13th, 1915.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

House, West 51st St., opposite Park; suitable converting into apartments of two and three rooms and bath; 25 feet front; large extension; favorable terms or exchange for income property. Owner, 3 141 Times.

Astonishing bargains can now be secured in private houses for sale or rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way (at 103d).

86th, 302 West,—4-story and basement, will renovate throughout for responsible tenant.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Broadway corner, upper Manhattan, new six-story elevator; rent $34,000, subject to title company first mortgage only; equity $125,000; exchange for well-located lots or business property; can add cash. Builder, 3,008 3d Av.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

STORE, 124 EAST 86TH ST., near Lexington Av.; choice location for almost any business; large store with living rooms in rear. Apply on premises, or REMCO, BROADWAY & 86TH ST.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $10 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLLTOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 607.

Will build for responsible person only, garage, fifty by hundred, three stories high; fireproof; all appliances; best location, within 1,500 feet Plaza Hotel. Address, with references. Builder, 154 Times.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

Furnished office; exceptional opportunity; unexpired lease. 51 East 42d. Jackson, Room 623.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

To Let—Part of desirable office, $20 monthly. Apply 1,207, 432 4th Av.

Bronx.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.

of two rooms and connecting five-room apartment, in desirable, rapidly growing, busy section; new building. Pasadena Court, corner Decatur Av. and 193d St. NO BETTER OPPORTUNITY OFFERED.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester, N 60 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle property—sale, rent, exchange; opportunities. J. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station 3 minutes; restricted neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney; fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3576 Cortlandt. J. Meade Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

A Bargain.—100x140 feet, 50 per cent. less than cost of property similarly located; half-hour from New York or Brooklyn; all improvements; good surroundings; convenient to golf and country clubs; title guaranteed; no brokers. Address Quick Action, 334 Times.

Have a little bungalow on a large plot, near station and water, needs some repairs, so will sell cheap on terms of $75 down and $15 monthly; beautiful, healthy location. C. Barshad, No. 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. depot.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Sanford Corp., 165 and 424 St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

QUEENSCOURT. — Semi-bungalows and cottages for sale and rent; restricted and refined neighborhood; 28 minutes from Manhattan. A. E. O'Toole, corner Creed Av. and Fulton St., Queens, L. I.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices.

They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresmere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

For sale or lease for 1 year, (furnished,) with privilege of buying, house and 1 acre; 10 rooms and bath; electric lights; stable, carriage house, garage; cottage for coachman; small dairy; attractive lawn and vegetable garden. For particulars apply to Chas. E. Timberlake, Room 1,108, Flatiron Building, N. Y.

Six-Acre Hilltop Farm, 50 minutes Lackawanna, mile from station; beautiful, modern bungalow, fully furnished, six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; chicken plant; garage; large pear and peach orchard; price, $5,500; little cash, balance mortgage; will rent. Harmon, 135 Broadway. Phone 4782 Cort.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Bungalow to let for six weeks from August 1st; new, artistically furnished, non-housekeeping; table board at Clubhouse, Mallett's Bay Outing Club, Lake Champlain, Vermont; large living room, cobblestone fireplace, three bedrooms, bath, kitchenette, sleeping porch; wide piazzas; boys' camp on Club farm; Earnard's girls' camp walking distance; good fishing; references; price, $150; suitable three or four adults. R. G. T., 131 Duane St.

For rent, furnished, 6 new six-room cottage; fireplace; modern plumbing; on farm in Berkshire foothills; 100 miles from New York City; $200 for season; photos and plans on request. F., 119 East 40th St.

Large, Colonial, artistically furnished house, by lake, New Hampshire; could be divided; large piazza; fine old trees; large grounds; garage, stable; $300 season. N 158 Times.

Asbury Park.—Nine rooms; all improvements; near ocean; garage, $175, $100 without garage, season. Particulars telephone 4194 Riverside.

Part of private cottage, beautifully located, ½ block to ocean, 45 minutes Penn.; adults, $400 to Oct. 1st. Inquire M. Gilmore, 4,011 Broadway.

Three-room furnished bungalows at seaside for rent; commutation $5.25. Phone Orchard 2767. Apply Fox Oakwood, S. I.

FOR RENT—2-6 furnished rooms; house in the Catskills on farm. EMERY OKOB, Chichester, Ulster County, N. Y.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 80 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av., with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few suites, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970. 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

SUMMER RATES.

THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. 2-3 Rooms, Bath, $4. Kitchenette, $90-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.

Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN, Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR RENT AT $80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 76th St., corner Broadway.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping, Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St., Bignell.

81st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

78th St., 250 West, cor. Broadway.—Four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished until Oct. 1; moderate rent. Colbron.

118th, 307 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

77th, 104 West.—Large, beautiful, modern parlor floor, or part; private bathroom.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

ION-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (one with kitchenette,) 19 EAST 32D ST., connected with THE FERNERY tea room, Miss S. M. Tucker, 22 East 33d St. Rentals $45 to $75, with service. Apply to THE FERNERY, phone Murray Hill 2297, or WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St., John 5700.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

THE OGONTZ,
509-511 West 122d St., near Broadway. Apartments, 4, 5 and 6 rooms, shower bath, elevator, &c.; rents moderate; furnished if desired; worth investigating. Superintendent on premises.

THE LANGHAM,
736 to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

THE KANAWAH.
111th, 203 West.—High-class elevator apartments; five, six rooms; house entirely renovated; rents $37.50-$48. Superintendent.

203 WEST 107TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7632.

NON - HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 room; $70 to $125.

308-310 WEST 15TH ST.
Two rooms, $32-$33; bachelor apartments. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

207-209 DYCKMAN ST.
Six and seven rooms; all modern improvements; near subway; rents $35-$40.

Ardsley Hall,, 92d, corner Central Park West.—Three-nine rooms, $500-$1,700.

123d, 510 West.—Three, four room elevator apartments, assuring tranquillity, dignity, comfort.

47TH, 9 WEST.—BACHELOR APTS; one, two, three rooms; bath; exceptionally arranged.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms; bath; all improvements; $45. Janitor.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

58th, 229 West.—Studio apartment, 2 rooms; tiled kitchenette and bath; $40.

538-544 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

180th, 600 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $40; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near Subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 288 St. James Pl.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST. (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel, $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 6068.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms; superior table; $10 up.

75TH, 18 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table guests; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Nicely decorated large, small rooms; private bath; subway; reasonable.

79th, 114 West, Norsee Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 30 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

At "Fynerue," (Bayard Circle,) Larchmont Park, appreciative guests may secure glorious rooms; superb views; all modern luxury; unrivaled location; chef; bathhouse, including use launch; auto train service, with moderate rates. 606-W Larchmont. Box 668.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL, HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

White Plains.—Elegant house; high elevation; refined surroundings; excellent table; easy commutation; near station. 14 Lake St. Phone 2588W.

THE ROCHELLE, centrally located; home cooking, 50 Le Count Place, New Rochelle. Phone 1858M.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Convenient; delightful; moderate prices. Telephone 4136 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,

within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing; Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 236 GLEN COVE.

Malba on the Sound.—Half hour from New York; splendid room and bath; one without bath; good table; golf, tennis, water sports; low commutation; gentlemen only; quiet, restful place. Telephone Flushing 1037.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.—Private family can accommodate two adults; handsome cottage; large front room; conveniences; commuting distance; excellent table; references. Owner, 60 Main Av.

BAY VIEW VILLA, Foot of Bay 10th St., Bath Beach.—Finest Summering place near New York. Apply for booklet and terms to management, or Mr. Charles F. Littlejohn, 1,270 Broadway.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home, refined people; rates; booklets. Apply Gunther & Uebele; also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway 401-402.

SEA GATE, N. Y. Harbor.—Exclusive, private cottage; Christian family; near boat landing. Moss, Cypress Av.

Seagate.—Private family accommodates few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

Far Rockaway; Lee Cottage.—On beach; South St.; phone; to October.

New York State.

THE MARGARD, Congers, N. Y.—Unsurpassed mountain and lake sceneries; comfortable rooms; verandas; improvements; boats, fishing; $7-$10 week.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

MANASQUAN PARK.—Ravinia bungalow, on wooded bluff, overlooking water, offers features of shore and country life and recreation; $10 and $12 week, special week-end rate, $2.50 and $3. Box 600, Manasquan, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.
Six minutes from Highland station; high, excellent location; a satisfactory home for refined people; rates moderate. 211 Lincoln Av.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Hollywood Lodge, (Mrs. Younes, Manager.)—Delightfully located, marine and country view; cuisine and service a specialty.

AT PORTAUPECK, N. J., on Shrewsbury,—Private family would accommodate congenial parties. Mrs. Sylvester M. Weimer.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; a satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

87TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive, large, cool rooms; private bath; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; reasonable; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms, permanent, transient; table boarders.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; suitable two, three; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 10 WEST.—Airy room, refined home, excellent table, convenient location; moderate; references.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; excellent table; telephone; references.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; excellent meals; table guests.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; small room; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms with bath; single, en suite; table guests.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water; good meals; telephone.

WIDOW desirous of keeping up home would rent to couple or bachelor nicely furnished room, with every convenience and home comfort; A1 cooking; refined neighborhood; terms moderate; board optional. Mrs. R. Hirschberg, 308 West 93d St.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

91ST, 75 EAST.—Large and small; all conveniences; telephone; select neighborhood; references.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath; electricity; $4; another $7; telephone.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family, room for refined business woman; every convenience; near Grand Central; references; first bell.

49D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; room with piano; single room; references.

48TH, 220 EAST.—Fine parlor; also large room; electric light; telephone; piano.

56TH, 83 EAST.—New, elegant rooms, single or double; every convenience; Summer prices.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42, (21st St.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in room.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 213, (near 38th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private bath; newly furnished and decorated; attractive Summer rates; references.

PARK AV., 12, (35th.)—Large, comfortably furnished front rooms; $4, $6, $10.

West Side.

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, spotless, clean rooms; hot water; select house; reasonable.

27TH ST., 15-47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths; electric lights; telephone; $3 to $10.

59D, 57 WEST.—Cool rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; references; Christian family.

35TH, 226 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large small room; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; $2-$10; splendid location; telephone.

58TH, 22 WEST.—Large, front basement; parlor, bedroom; suite; private baths; housekeeping; $6-$9.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; telephone; $5, $7, $8, $10.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH ST., 76 WEST.—Single and double room; gentlemen only.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Handsome suite, also large and small; elegant apartment; suburban.

71ST, 217 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 3150.

71ST, 252 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; cool; corner house; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; "L," Subway express; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Attractively furnished, pleasant rooms; select neighborhood; bath, phone; Summer rates.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large room, also small, exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy front room; superior house; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Costly, furnished rooms, single, suite; electricity; conveniences; hot water.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

81ST, 251 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractive room, high-class apartment; gentleman. HOLTON.

81ST, 143 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private bath; breakfast optional; private family.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished rooms; electric light; private bath; reasonable.

82D, 124 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D ST., 109 WEST.
Nicely furnished single room; reasonable. Koenig.

84TH, 46 WEST.—Large and small, cool rooms; private bath; references; telephone.

85TH, 252 WEST.—Adjoining rooms, or single; new apartment; kitchen; women. Porter.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite, room, and bath; room; private family; moderate; references.

88TH, (549 West End Av.)—Single room, $4; double room, $6; private house.

87TH, 230 WEST.—Cool, quiet furnished room in large bachelor apartment; adjoins bath. Apartment D. Schuyler 10400.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Large, cool front parlor, adjoining bedroom, $6; single room, $3.

93D, 122 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms in high-class house; exceptionally low Summer rates.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool front rooms; small adjoining room; references.

97TH, 168 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; single rooms; conveniences; Summer rates.

1018T., 16 WEST.—Delightful single, double housekeeping rooms; telephone, electricity; suites; reasonable. McNamara.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Cool, comfortable room, adjoining bathroom; private family; elevator. Phillips.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Very comfortable room; adjoining bath; in private home. Apt. 36.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive, cool front room; high-class elevator apartment. Bridges.

112TH, 603 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; private family; references. Apartment 52.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Southern exposure; elevator; $3; New Englanders; 5th floor, south.

115TH, 506 WEST.—Large, newly furnished; immaculate; telephone; elevator; electricity; private. Coffey.

118TH, 501 AND 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

114TH ST., 419 WEST.—Large, outside single room; elevator apt; business woman preferred. Call, after 6, Apt. 5-C.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Cool, attractive room, adjoining bathroom; private family; references. Apartment 63.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms, single, en suite; elevator, phone; home privileges; very reasonable. Apt. 35.

119TH, (49 Claremont Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished. Phone 7070 Morning.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractive, cool room; all conveniences; $3.50 to $6; references. Apt. 42E.

123D, 512 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; elevator. Apartment 66.

126TH, 113 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; all conveniences; electricity, telephone; subway, elevated.

141ST, WEST, (94 Hamilton Place.)—Cool, outside rooms; elevator; gentlemen; $4. Schaeffer.

151ST, 517 WEST.—Furnished room; strictly private family; bath; telephone; cars, subway. Mitchell.

153TH, 851 WEST.—Hudson River; Drive; refined; country life; subway; conveniences. Audubon 1487.

177TH, 601 WEST, (Corner St. Nicholas.)—Delightful, cheerful, private front corner suite; southeastern exposure bedroom, library; ideally furnished, seperately or together; elevator. Mrs. Markham.

180TH, 703 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; adjoining bath; reasonable. Burns.

BROADWAY, (Corner,) 245 West 104th St.—Desirable front rooms, lavatory; meals optional. Jantzen.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included; write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE, 676, (145th St.)—Attractive, cool, outside room; private family. Apartment 10C.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (95th St.)—Cool rooms, facing Drive; high-class apartment; moderate.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath; from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611. — Delightful front room; electricity, magnificent

BURNS SAYS WADE FORGED 65 CHECKS

Occupant of $75,000 House in Bayonne, N. J., Is Held for Extradition.

INDICTED IN SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Prisoner, Who Denies Charge, Talked of Erecting Factory to Build 48-Ton Motor Trucks.

Henry Clay Wade, who was arrested at the Crowis Nest, a $75,000 house in which he lives in Bayonne, N. J., was held by Magistrate Kain yesterday in the Bayonne Police Court for thirty days to await the arrival of extradition papers from Governor Whitman. The court took action after reading a certified copy of an indictment charging that C. Weston defrauded the City Bank of Syracuse out of $35 on a forged check.

The William J. Burns Agency charges that Wade is Weston, but the prisoner said it was a case of mistaken identity. He also said the Burns Agency, acting for the American Bankers' Association, intends to prosecute him on another charge if they can get him to New York.

C. L. Patterson of the Burns Agency said yesterday that Wade had cashed at least sixty-five forged checks. His method, the detective said, was to go into a small city in the guise of a salesman, get acquainted with a local printer, and tell him he intended to have some checks printed. While the printer was not watching he would steal some blank checks which had the printed names of business men in the town. These names would then be forged, Patterson said, and Wade would cash the checks, usually for $100, but sometimes for smaller sums.

The prisoner was identified by John F. Moran, paying teller at the Syracuse Bank. On Aug. 28, 1914, Moran testified in court yesterday, he paid $35 to Wade on the forged check. Detective Patterson told the court that Wade had been arrested four times in New York, and that in 1907 he was sentenced to serve two years and nine months in Sing Sing for swindling.

Patterson said yesterday that when Wade was arrested on Monday he wanted to know what the charge was, and when informed said: "Oh, I thought that was a joke." Wade has lived in Bayonne only a few weeks. He is occupying a house of thirty-five rooms. The detective said he had told it about Bayonne that he had come to the city to erect a factory for the manufacture of forty-eight-ton motor trucks. When informed by the skeptical townsfolk of Bayonne that they would not permit such heavy vehicles to travel through their streets Wade modified the size to eighteen-ton trucks.

Wade said he was 48 years old, and gave his occupation as that of promoter and inventor. It is thought he may have been engaged in obtaining a site for a plant to manufacture supplies for the Allies.

Potash and Perlmutter in Court.

Perlmutter was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning and Potash was the complainant against him. But they didn't turn out to be Montague Glass's Potash and Perlmutter. The party of the first part was Wolf Perlmutter of 29 Ludlow Street, a stable man, who was jointly accused with Joseph Schwartz of 140 Suffolk Street of burglary. The complainant was Henry Potash, silk jobber at 144 Fifth Avenue, who charged that the pair had entered his place on the seventeenth floor of the building early yesterday morning and taken silk valued at $770. Magistrate Ten Eyck held them for examination tomorrow.

HELD AS COMMON SCOLD.

Woman to be Tried Under Old New Jersey Law.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 14.—Charged under the old blue laws of New Jersey with being a common scold, Mrs. Mary Guadiano, aged 50, of Peetsburg, will have a hearing before Justice Edward M. Johnson at Hackensack tomorrow morning.

The complainant is Mrs. Marie Luciano, a neighbor, and the chief witness for the prosecution is the Rev. Father de Vincentiis, in charge of the Catholic Church there. Among the many things alleged is that Mrs. Guadiano did disturb the morals and peace of the community by calling Mrs. Luciano names and saying things harmful to her. Both women belong to well-to-do families, and are neighbors of the priest and members of his church.

English Flannel Suits, $16.50.

I have a small lot of English Flannel Suits, $16.50, which I wish you would come in and look over. They are genuine English Flannel—I made them, therefore excellent value. Besides the value, comes the comfort and satisfactory wear. They are uncommon, too, for a good thing is quite unusual.

G. N. VINCENT,
524-526 6th Av., at 31st Street.

E&W RED MAN COLLARS SHIRTS
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT
EARL & WILSON

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NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10.
Matinees Saturday and Wednesday 2:10.
Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Next Mat. Saturday 2:20.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | It's All Laughter

THE BIRTH OF A NATION
AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8.15.
TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2.
Other Mats.....25-50-$1
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20.
Mats. Wed. (Popular) & Sat. at 2:20.
TWIN BEDS

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th BURLESQUE Mat. Today
Lew Kelly AND THE Behman Show

NEW Mat. To-day. BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. NORA BAYES, Bell Family, Hussy & Boyle, Cardo & Noll, Hunting & Francis, others.

1,000 Patterns Left
84th Remnant Sale
$18 This is an occasion waited for by hundreds of shrewd buyers Many $40 to $50 Suit Ends—in almost an endless range of weaves and patterns. To measure only. $18
Broadway @ 9th St. Open Saturday until 1 o'clock. Arnheim

NORTH BEACH
Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts.
Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge.
FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.
Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place
The Family Resort. Free Toys.
Dancing Contests Every Friday Night.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Ev'y Ev. at 8:15
Is He Charlie Chaplin? ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c. 85c. 50c
The Popular Trio, 10 Others.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, cor. 47th St. Cecil Lean & Cleo Mayfield, Adelaide & Hughes, Hyams & Mclntyre, Trixie Friganza. Daily Mats. 25c to 75c. 2d. Low Dookstader, Odiva.
DELICIOUS FREE LEMONADE.
LUNA Free Circus, Free Concerts, Free Toys, Free Shows, Free Dancing Contest Thursday Night.
LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:20. NEXT MAT. SATURDAY 2:20
Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.
VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30.
10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. "THE SCAR," "THE GODDESS." Beg. Sun.: Night of the Wedding.
Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10 to 50c Charlotte Walker in "KINDLING"
STRAND ORCHESTRA AND SOLOISTS.
EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

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FOREST HILLS, L. I.
New Fireproof Hotel, nine miles from Herald Square, 15 minutes via L. I. electric trains (74 per day) or 25 minutes from Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn.
Charming environment, attractive, convenient, superb tennis courts, tea garden and Country Club.
References absolutely required. Request management for Booklet T. Room 716, 47 West 34th Street, New York.

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GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

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Each course is marked by an individuality and quality of flavor found only in the dishes of the finest chefs.
Cabaret incomparable—twenty feature acts. Evenings seven to one.
Always excellent—Shanley's seven-course luncheon—75c. (Music)
SHANLEY'S
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400 Acres Chateau, Cottages and Country Club.
A wonderful ballroom that sets your pulses skipping and your feet tripping.
OPEN ALL YEAR. Private Motor-Bus Service without charge. Table d'hote or a la carte. Under same management as the Allenhurst Club, Allenhurst, N. J., which is now open.
Gedney Farm Hotel, White Plains, N. Y.
Edward H. Cranston.

The Highest Class Hotel on the Catskills.
New GRAND HOTEL
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Altitude 2,500 ft.
Now Open. Scenery Unequalled.
15 to 20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Perfect sanitary conditions. Cuisine and service highest standard. Pure spring water. Superior grill. Reasonable prices. Ball Room; perfect dancing floor. Symphony orchestra; dancing afternoon and evening instructors; prizes. Golf, tennis, billiards, pool, bowling tournaments. Oscar Hauter's superior saddle horses. Special rates for families. Transients $4 a day and up.
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Highmount P. O., N. Y.

HOTEL CONTINENTAL "Centre of New York's Activities."
BROADWAY AT 41ST ST.
300 Rooms with Private Baths.
Rates, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
Rooms, with bath; 50c. additional for each extra person in a room.
'Phone, Bryant—4220. H. S. DUNCAN.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
Catskill Mountains, N. Y.
ALTITUDE 3,000 FEET.
NOW OPEN.
The largest and most beautifully located summer resort in America.
THE TABLE A FEATURE.
PARENT & RICHARDS, INC.

SEA VIEW HOUSE
SAG HARBOR, L. I.
The 17th successful season. All modern improvements and homelike. Table bountifully supplied from our own farm. Catering to automobile parties a specialty. Reached by the Long Island Railroad or the N. Y. & New London boat.
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AN IDEAL PLACE FOR CHILDREN.
Supplies from Our Own Gardens.
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Stamford-in-the-Catskills
NOW OPEN. Finest Hotel in the Catskills. Golf, Tennis, Boating; New Swimming Pool; Garage; 100 Rooms; 40 Bathroom Suites. Booklet on application. C. W. PECK, Prop.

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Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Country and Shore combined. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing. Splendid Music. Garage. Accommodates 300. Ideal Motoring. Booklet B.

NEAREST MOUNTAIN RESORT TO N. Y.
MIZZEN TOP HOTEL
Also 5 Elegant Cottages and Country Residence of 19 Rooms, 5 Baths.
ON CREST OF QUAKER HILL,
SOUTHERN BERKSHIRES, PAWLING, N.Y.
NOW OPEN.
GOLF. DANCING.

MANSION HOUSE
Cottages, Bungalows. Always Cool.
Fisher's Island, N. Y.
Wm. F. Ingold, Mgr., 18 W. 25th St., N. Y.

MORLEY'S—LAKE PLEASANT, N. Y.
R. P. MORNELL, Prop.
Modern hotel in Adirondacks, accommodating 250. All amusements. New management. Booklet.

Adirondack Inn, Elevation 1540 ft.; capacity 200; all modern conveniences and amusements; boating, golf; no flies or mosquitos. Write for booklet. C. T. Chamberlin, Mgr.
Sacandaga, N. Y.

TO RENT.—By the week or month, two five and six room COTTAGES AT LAKE CHARLOTTE; spring, well, and cellar. Mrs. Fahey, 326 Gifford Place, Hudson, N. Y.

HOTEL FERNCLIFF
Write for Booklet. GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK FREE at city offices, or send 10c. to G. P. A., L. I. R. R., Penn. Station, N. Y.

STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS.
Folder & infor. at 1199 B'way, N.Y. F.H.Duffy, Res.
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MISSES VANDERHOOF & REYNOLDS.
THE SHOREHAM SPRING LAKE BEACH New Jersey.
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William G. White
Half-Yearly Clearance Sale of
Fine Summer Shirts

Formerly $1.50 and $1.75	Reduced to $1.15
Formerly $2.00 and $2.50	Reduced to $1.35
Formerly $2.50 and $3.00	Reduced to $1.85
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Formerly $6.50	Reduced to $4.85

Not Shirts with merely an arbitrary label to stand as their sponsor. No. Shirts of that high grade and character which for almost a generation have contributed much to the fame of the Wm. G. White label.
Fashioned of white madras, Anderson's Scotch madras, silk-and-madras, Russian cords, French batiste, French crepes, heavy tub silks and other imported Shirtings; in a variety of exquisite stripes and designs on white and colored grounds; straight and French cuffs.
The lease on my 49 Nassau Street Shop expires. Without reserve all the goods will be sold—at from one-third to one-half off—the fixtures disposed of and the Shop closed.
The Cortland Street Shop and the Worth Street Shop will stand back of everything sold at 49 Nassau Street. If your purchase should in any way prove unsatisfactory, the purchase price will be refunded without quibble or controversy.
William G. White
President (himself)
WHITE & WHITE SHIRTS READY FOR SERVICE MADE TO MEASURE
335 BROADWAY COR. WORTH ST.
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Men who know values—who appreciate fine tailoring, smart styles—ought to come now to see the offerings in our
Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits
Mere price comparison means nothing—it's what you get for what you pay that is the real measure of value. The great values these suits offered at their regular prices make this sale unusually interesting to you now.

$20, $22.50, $25 Summer Suits	$15.00
$25, $28, $30 & $32.50 Summer Suits	19.50
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No charge for alterations.
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BUSINESS MEN'S AND LADIES' LUNCHEON
Famous for our Wonderful Steaks and Chops; and Delicious Milk-Fed Chickens, Fresh Daily from Our Long Island Farm.
FINEST COFFEE VARIETY OF EXCELLENT PASTRY

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The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Restaurant Popular Prices, a la Carte
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Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.
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For Summer Comfort, 1,400 Outside Rooms, 17 Floors. Hotel Ansonia BROADWAY, 73d & 74th Sts.

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Southern Cooking. Hot Breads.
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Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances, Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg. Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6321. Write for information, Teachers' Normal Course.
TERMS REASONABLE.
MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 64 E. 34TH ST. Modern Dances. Special Attention to Beginners.
A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING. Broadway, 58th-57th Sts. All Modern Dances Taught. Summer Rates.
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Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway Station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's one-third less price. NOW IN EFFECT.
BEST HOTELS at SUMMER RATES

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.
Mansfield Studios, 26 West 44th.—All dances taught, absolute privacy; Summer prices.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today and tomorrow; probably local showers, not much change in temperature; light to moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,992. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

THAW MAY START FOR HOME TODAY

Will Furnish $40,000 Bail if Justice Hendrick's Decision Is Favorable.

STATE PLANNING APPEAL

Prisoner Cheered by Crowd That Fills Chambers Street While Conference Is On.

DISCUSSES HIS AUTO TRIP

Thinks It Will Take 30 Days to Reach San Francisco from Pittsburgh—Wife Fears Him.

Harry K. Thaw will know at 11 o'clock this morning whether he is to be liberated or returned to Matteawan. This announcement was made yesterday by Justice Peter A. Hendrick, after a consultation with counsel for the prisoner and the State, at his chambers in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building.

The decision will be handed down in the courtroom where the trial was held and in which a jury returned a unanimous verdict on Wednesday afternoon that Thaw was sane.

Thaw, who received another stormy demonstration in front of the Court House yesterday, was present during the discussion. The fact that there was to be even this short delay in reaching a decision so momentous to him plainly caused him annoyance. When he was asked about his plans, if freed, he refused flatly to discuss them.

He had expected to go to Pittsburgh on Wednesday night until somebody "gummed the game," he said. Then he expressed the belief that the Attorney General had been responsible for the delay.

"It is too bad they are keeping you up in the air about this," said a reporter.

Prepared to Give $40,000 Bail.

"That's not it," he replied. "The trouble is that they are keeping me down. I can't tell you when I am going to Pittsburgh, for something may happen to make me change plans again. I understand now that the Attorney General will demand that I give $40,000 bail. By his actions he is simply causing me and the taxpayers to spend more money unnecessarily. I don't think the taxpayers will like it."

The general belief expressed yesterday, although it was founded on no utterance by Justice Hendrick, was that Thaw would be free to go where he pleased by noon today. If, as is expected, in view of the jury's finding, Justice Hendrick, who has the final say, holds that Thaw is not a menace to the community and is a sane person to set at large, his counsel will be prepared to put up any reasonable bond immediately to guarantee the return of Thaw if his surrender should be demanded after the State carried the decision to the Court of Appeals.

It was explained yesterday that if Thaw is freed and puts up bail he will be able to go to Pittsburgh, the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, or to Europe if he sees fit to do so. In cases of this character there is no provision in the law which makes it necessary for the person admitted to bail to remain in the jurisdiction of the State. If his return should be demanded and he failed to appear at the specified time his bond would be forfeited.

At the conference in Justice Hendrick's chambers yesterday morning at 11 o'clock the attorneys discussed the nature of the application to be made today when the court renders its final decision. Counsel for each side said they would be prepared to take an appeal in the event the decision was unfavorable to them. Thaw will make application for bail no matter how the decision goes, it was said. Justice Hendrick explained that such an application would be a proper one, pending an appeal, even if he decided against giving Thaw his liberty.

Discussing Hendrick's Decision.

The proceedings were of a formal nature. Thaw was represented by Abel I. Smith, Jr., and Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., and the State by Deputy Attorney General Edgar Bromberger. Mr. Smith said that should Justice Hendrick decide to free Thaw he would ask that the order abrogate the Dowling commitment on which Thaw was sent to Matteawan after the murder of Stanford White. This was opposed by Mr. Bromberger, and finally Justice Hendrick put it this way:

"Put in your recital, if I sign your order," he said to Mr. Smith, "that I hold that in view of the fact of my decision, as a matter of law, the Dowling commitment ceases to be operative in holding Thaw in Matteawan."

This was satisfactory to the State, as it will not declare the commitment void but simply inoperative, pending an appeal. It was arranged that if the decision was against Thaw the State would ask that the writ of habeas corpus on which the trial was based be dismissed and Thaw sent back to Matteawan. In the consideration of such an application the Justice explained he would be called upon to decide not only whether Thaw be admitted to bail pending an appeal but whether he be returned at once to Matteawan or kept at the Ludlow Street Jail. It would be within his power, he said, to make any of these decisions.

Street Crowd Cheers Thaw.

It was by no means a quiet day for Thaw, although he was not permitted to dine out last night. He left Ludlow Street Jail with the Sheriff and a

Continued on Page 5, Col. 1.

CANADA COAST PATROL AGAINST SUBMARINES

Warships Will Watch to Prevent Germans from Establishing Bases in Those Regions.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 11, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Provision for an effective patrol of the ocean areas around the east coast has been taken by the military and naval authorities of Canada and Newfoundland, with a view to preventing the Germans from establishing submarine bases in these regions.

At the present time the east coast of Newfoundland and the seaboard of Labrador are felt to be comparatively secure because there is such a quantity of field ice in the North Atlantic that submarine craft probably would not venture into these waters, and if they completed a landing it is thought that it would be on the Canadian seaboard. Later the same waters will be filled with fishing vessels on the Grand Banks and a vast number of smaller boats operating from all parts of the coast of this island or cruising along the Labrador seaboard. The authorities have confidence in the vigilance of these vessels to make difficult the approach of submarines.

Governor Sir Walter Davidson is authority for the statement that in all forty-four British and French warships are patrolling the North Atlantic, occasionally stopping off American seaports when there are rumors that German or Austrian ships may leave them. It is understood, however, that this contingency is so remote that probably all these patrolling ships will be released for scouting against German submarines at the first alarm.

BERLIN LIFE WITHERS UNDER BLIGHT OF WAR

Vibrations of an Awful Drama Felt in Homes of the People, Says Vorwaerts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—"The German Socialist paper Vorwärts," says The Daily Chronicle, "has an article on Berlin streets in war time which must have had some difficulty in passing the censor, so much at variance is it with the accepted theory that life in Berlin moves in the old grooves and without alteration.

"The Socialist organ draws attention to the military life of the streets. Large as Berlin's garrison was before the war soldiers were not then noticeable in great numbers. Now the majority of the males in the streets are in uniform. Vorwärts states expressly that civilians are in considerable minority. They are mostly wounded or men on furlough. Among them one sees any amount of boyish faces, any amount of grey heads. A father walks with his son, both in uniform, both wounded. The wounded generally move about in groups with a Red Cross sister. A frequent sight is the father of a family at home on furlough with his wife and children around him. Business, just like the streets, is toned with the colors of war; from the cinemas to the chocolate shops, it is all war, war, war.

"Vorwärts draws attention to the number of shops which have been closed owing to the failure of their tenants to make both ends meet. It seems that in most cases the stocks remain inside untouched, as the creditors can do nothing with them. Certain trades, Vorwärts does not specify them, have suffered more severely than others, one class of business, however, mentioned is the combined public house and restaurant, which in ordinary times is one of the most profitable of businesses. These establishments in vast numbers have closed their doors, says Vorwärts. The bars are cobwebbed, and dusty glasses stand in the corners with dead flies in them. The landlords have all gone to war and their guests, too. No longer do the great tankards brim with beer. The loud 'Prosits' have given place to a strange silence. Dumb and deserted are the places of mirth and great placards on the dirty windows announce that the restaurant is to let.

"Vorwärts also notices as a sign of the times the approach of woman in callings for which a year ago they were regarded as wholly unsuitable. What man in the German Empire a year ago could have imagined women tram or omnibus conductors, ticket collectors, letter carriers, doorkeepers, life attendants in factories? Women are now doing work which in the days before the war no responsible person would have dared intrust to a woman. It is not that Berliners are getting used to female waiters, they are getting used to female head waiters. The Socialist newspaper points out that the war is bringing up problems of so difficult a character that no one ventures to offer any solution of them.

"'The vibrations of that awful drama of war,' says Vorwärts, 'are felt in the homes of the people and felt with force enough to warn them that a gigantic process is at work in the bosom of time and that its convulsions will shake our daily life to its foundations.'"

SIR GEORGE PAISH SEES LIGHT IN WAR GLOOM

Thinks Bankers' Call on Kaiser a Hopeful Sign—Significance of the British Loan's Success.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—Sir George Paish, who has participated in various conferences at which war loans were considered, told THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day that the way in which Great Britain took up the 4½ per cent. loan had even exceeded the hopes of the Government.

"It reflects deeply the loyal sentiment among all Britons," said Sir George. "The British workman of large family and slender means has shown that he is anxious to respond to the call of the empire for financial aid. Heretofore there has been a feeling that on the call of the empire the rich men were to do the buying of bonds. This time all were asked to join in, and the man of medium means has bought of the war loan as well as the rich investor. It is all a good sign that the empire is united in the sentiment of a continuance of the war and providing the sinews with which to carry it on."

Sir George was impressed, he said, with the tendency of the business men of Germany to have the war ended, as evidenced in their call upon the Kaiser.

"That was the first real ray of sunshine that has come since the war began," he said. "It seems to indicate that the bankers of Germany realize the disastrous consequences that must fall on their country the longer war continues. Already in human life that country has lost what cannot be replaced for a great many years, and if the war continues for another twelve months it is evident that the loss of life among the young men of Germany will be so serious that the growth of Germany's population may be entirely checked for a long time to come.

"From Germany's financial point of view, as well as from the standpoint of humanity, the action of the bankers in waiting upon the Kaiser and urging the necessity of peace is a matter for general congratulation."

Continued on Page 2, Col. 2.

$24.30 to Pacific Coast and Return via Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, going one way, returning another. Ticket Office, 31st St. and Broadway.—Advt.

Don't miss the announcements of Edgemere Crest on Pages 5, 14 and 16 today.—Advt.

DANIELS AND EDISON PICK NAVY BOARD

Confer Until Midnight in Inventor's Home on Men to Improve Sea Defense.

WRIGHT, LAKE, AND FORD

Belief Is Strong That These Three Will Be Among Names to be Announced.

SECRETARY TALKS OF WAR

First Needs of Navy Are Standard Aeroplane and Finest Submarine Motor in the World.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels and Thomas A. Edison conferred for more than two hours last night in the home of Mr. Edison in Llewellyn Park, N. J., on the personnel of the advisory board of civilian inventors and engineers. Mr. Edison is to head this board, which is to work in conjunction with existing official bureaus for the improvement of the United States Navy. Incidentally it will aid the army, too, where its engineering problems and those of the navy are closely allied as in the aeroplane.

Mr. Daniels returned to Washington on a midnight train. He declined to make public the names of the men who are to work with Mr. Edison, saying he must reserve this announcement until after his return to the Navy Department in Washington.

He spoke extensively of his plans, however, intimating that the board probably would be restricted to four or five men, and those who heard him, departed satisfied in the belief that Mr. Edison would have as confreres, certainly, Orville Wright, the master of aviation; Henry L. Ford, the manfacturing genius, and Simon Lake, inventor of the submarine.

With Edison Until Midnight.

The Secretary left Washington at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Commander David W. Wurtsbaugh. They were met in Newark by Mr. Hutchinson, an official of the Edison Company, and dined at his home, reaching Mr. Edison's home at 9:40 o'clock. Secretary Daniels and the inventor went into what might be called "secret session" at once, and remained in conference until it was time for Mr. Daniels to hasten to his train.

Before joining Mr. Edison, the Secretary explained his inability to make public the names of Mr. Edison's confreres last night, saying:

"All of the members, however, will be men so well known that no one will have to say, on learning a name, 'Who is he?' I shall discuss the matter with Mr. Edison in every phase, and the men we select will be nationally and internationally famous.

"The next war will be fought by machinery and by men of brains. They say we have millions of men and a mint of money. But we need more than that. We need machinery and we need skill.

"I believe in preparedness for war; that is in scientific preparedness, so my idea in creating this board is to try to bring about a mobilization of the brains of the country, to mobilize the inventive geniuses of the country. I want to get together the men who have devoted their lives to science, to use the genius and skill of these men for the benefit of the United States.

Only Four or Five in Board.

"I want to help these men develop their inventive faculties. My idea is to have a board of only a few men, probably just four or five, but men whose names are known everywhere, the very leaders in their professions.

"Mr. Edison is the only one selected positively so far, and I am going to get his opinion and his suggestions before selecting the others. The members of this board will keep in touch with the scientists who are not so well known. I believe that when the board shall have been selected and shall have got down to work, and we shall have commenced to get results, then this country will be in a state of defense such as neither this nor any other nation has ever before known.

"In the future, instead of 1,000 men roaming about the decks of battleships and scrubbing them down, we shall have a few hundred highly skilled specialists in mechanics and electricity.

"If we had had such a board as this will be a few years ago we would today have control of the submarine and the aeroplane and we would be further along in the development of both of them than any other nation in the world. We have no standard type of aeroplane for war use now. Had we taken advantage of our opportunities we would be a generation ahead of all other nations today."

The Secretary told of receiving a letter a few days ago from ex-Commissioner of Patents Seymour, who told Mr. Daniels how, when he had been Commissioner, Simon Lake had offered for patent his first submarine idea. The patent had been disapproved until Mr. Lake called on the Commissioner, explained his ideas, and convinced Mr. Seymour of their practicability. Then he got his patent.

Secretary Helped Simon Lake.

"When I became Secretary of the Navy," Mr. Daniels continued, "I found that Mr. Lake was behind on his contracts for submarine building for the Government, and was on the point of bankruptcy. I believe in helping all inventors and in doing all I can to encourage them. So I gave Mr. Lake an extension on his contracts, and I went to Bridgeport, Conn., and saw Mr. Lake's bankers and persuaded them to give him more backing and then, to enable them to do this, I gave him more contracts for submarine construction.

"At that time there were only two concerns in the United States building submarines for the Government, the

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.

Four Fascinating Features

The New Sing Sing—by Richard Harding Davis.
The Truth About the Nearing Case—by Chas. Willis Thompson.
"Americans have no humor," says Carolyn Wells.
An American Girl in Mexico—by Ruby M. Stone.
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.
ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

THREATEN TIEUP OF ARMS PLANTS

Machinists Declare They Will Strike for 8-Hour Day in All Bridgeport Works.

MAY INVOLVE OTHER CITIES

Remington Strike Started by Associates of Buchanan, Opponent of War Supplies to the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 15.—The strike at the giant new plant of the Remington Arms Company under construction to make arms for the Allies, as well as, it is supposed, for the United States Government, spread today from the proportions of a picayune family labor quarrel to an imminent industrial war which would paralyze Bridgeport, curtailing the shipment of arms and ammunition from this centre, and which threatens to spread to other cities in the United States, especially to those where munitions of war are being manufactured.

Frank in their declaration that they were taking advantage of what they regardjed as a golden opportunity in the absolute dependence of the arms makers upon them, the machinists, who up to this time had taken no part in the strike, today declared that they would inaugurate a general strike Monday, not alone in sympathy with the ironworkers and millwrights, who struck earlier in the week, but with a universal demand from all the Bridgeport plants of an eight-hours a day and a minimum wage scale.

Thus the Remington Company and the James Stewart Construction Company, which is erecting the 102-acre plant, lose the opportunity of settling the strike by recognising the millwrights as members of the Metal Workers' Union instead of the Carpenters'. This opportunity was held out to them for three days. They took the attitude that it was not within their province to help any particular branch of the American Federation of Labor, but that the controversy would be settled by President Samuel Gompers or some other labor official.

Taking the opportunity offered by the crippling of the Remington Company by the strike of the millwrights and ironworkers, the machinists declare now that, to repay the injuries they say the companies have caused their fellow-artisans, the ironworkers, the Remington Company must force the twenty-odd Bridgeport plants which hold contracts with the Remington Company, to grant the eight-hour day. They believe the few other Bridgeport plants will follow suit. Officials of the machinists said tonight that if the strike in Bridgeport came about it would be spread all over the United States with a demand for a universal eight-hour working day.

It is believed to be possibly other than by a coincidence that yesterday, on the eve of the machinists' ultimatum, President Marcellus Hartley Dodge of the Remington Company announced that the eight-hour day would go into force in all the Remington plants on Aug. 1. The labor officials say this step was taken only because the Remington people got advance knowledge of their projected coup.

Machinists to Act Tonight.

The news of the machinists' decision spread rapidly through Bridgeport. The Manufacturers' Association hurriedly called a meeting. At its close, President Ludlum refused to say what had been done or what probably would be done. It was learned, however, that the manufacturers decided to await the formal strike action of the machinists, which will be taken at a mass meeting tomorrow night. The ultimatum will be formally presented to the manufacturers Saturday morning and the general walkout will follow Monday if the eight-hour day and minimum wage is not assured.

Officials of the Remington Company said tonight they had not yet decided upon their future course. They said that probably they would do what they could legitimately to induce the other manufacturers to prevent the stopping of construction work on the big new plant or on the manufacture of ammunition in the sister plant of the Remington Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

An ardent campaign was started tonight to enlist in the labor ranks a few old machinists at the Remington ammunition plant who never joined the union. The machinists' officials say they do not need these men to paralyze the Remington business, but they wish to make as complete a job of it as possible.

It has been asserted by the union officials that the Stewart Company would not dare bring strikebreakers to Bridgeport because of public opinion in this strongly union town. Superintendent G. S. Greist of the Stewart Construction Company said tonight:

"Public sentiment would back us to the limit. When any company has been made the innocent sufferer of any such outrageous situation, the public would be on its side to a man. However, I want to say that the Stewart Company prefers to settle its labor troubles amicably, and to bring in strikebreakers would be our last resort. But we are not going to be caught napping."

Buchanan's Labor Affiliations.

Congressman Frank Buchanan, President of Labor's Peace Council, which appealed to President Wilson to stop the exportation of arms to the Allies, is ex-President of the Structural Ironworkers. He was a close friend and associate of J. J. McNamara, now in prison for participation in the dynamiting of The Los Angeles Times Building. Joseph McCrory, who is now President of the Ironworkers, was Vice President when Buchanan was the leader. John A. Johnson, now Vice President of the Ironworkers, the leader in the present strike, and the man who called out the ironworkers Monday and Tuesday and the millwrights yesterday, has been known as a member of the labor faction of which Buchanan, McCrory, and McNamara are members.

The Remington officials steadfastly refuse to back down from the declaration of Major Walter G. Penfield, U. S. A., retired, head of the Remington Arms plant, that German influences were back of the strike. It was said at the offices of the firm today that evidence which was coming in did not tend to disprove this belief. Major Penfield has declared he would not re-

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200,000 MINERS OUT, DEFYING MINISTRY

Colliers in Wales Strike Despite Proclamation Under the Munitions Act.

DERIDE PATRIOTIC APPEALS

Conference to be Held with Board of Trade President—Rumors of German Gold.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 16.—A telegram from Cardiff to The Daily Chronicle says:

"The whole of the Welsh coal field is idle today, and the special conference of the miners' representatives has rejected by a large majority the proposal to work pending the resumption of negotiations with the employers through the Board of Trade.

"On a show of hands the Executive Committee's recommendation to return to work was rejected by 180 to 113, and a card vote, which was then demanded, also resulted in the rejection of the proposal to return to work. Those voting for the strike represented 89,950 men, those voting against it 41,500 men.

"This means that the strike is to continue indefinitely, and 200,000 men and boys in the Welsh coal fields will be standing idle at a time when the country is at death grips with a powerful and relentless foe.

"The decision today was taken in the teeth of advice from the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and from the Executive of the South Wales Miners' Federation, in defiance of the explicit undertaking given to the Government in most solemn terms that there should be no strike during the period the war lasted, and in defiance of the proclamation of the King on the advice of his Ministers.

"Nothing more could be done to increase the absolutely criminal action of the Welsh miners.

"The coal owners have left matters entirely in the hands of Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, who has been working hard to secure a proper agreement. All he asked for has been the co-operation of both sides to enable him to make that agreement a fair and just one. Yet in the midst of his work the men have thrown down their tools and refuse to take them up until every demand that they made is conceded.

Appeals to Patriotism Derided.

"In face of this exceedingly critical and dangerous crisis, it would be rash to prophesy. It has been quite apparent during the last few days that the men intended to stop work. The length of the stoppage is not so apparent. There are few signs tonight of anything approaching a reasonable frame of mind. Appeals to patriotism are openly derided.

"There has been talk of German gold in the Welsh valleys. Upon this matter I offer no opinion, but I may be allowed to recount an experience which befell me while traveling in the train to Pontypridd this morning. The carriage was full, and the whole of the conversation was monopolized by a voluble individual who was well dressed and spoke with a strong American accent. His talk was a continuous stream of coarse insult directed against Ministers, members of Parliament, coal owners, shopkeepers, newspapers, and, indeed, the whole nation outside of the Welsh miners.

"All talk about patriotism was laughed at by this individual, who was listened to in silence by the rest of the occupants of the carriage. 'If the Government,' he went on, 'dares to put the Munitions act into force, the miners have plenty explosives and will know how to use them.'

"If this is the sort of vehement treason that has been spread by tongue and pen of late, there is small wonder at the result of today's conference."

"Tell Country to Go Hang."

The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial, throws considerable light on the Welsh situation. It says:

"It was hardly possible to prevent a temporary stoppage in the South Wales coalfield from occurring yesterday, at least for a day, because the sudden resolution in favor of a strike passed by the conference of delegates on Monday left no time for rescinding or suspensory action to be taken, but the proceedings at yesterday's conference, when the strike policy was reaffirmed by about the same majority, put the thing in an infinitely worse light. The 180 pro-strike delegates, who, in effect, told the navy, army, and country to go hang, voted in open-eyed defiance of the advice of the Miners' Federation Executive, the advice of their own executive, and the proclamation of the National Government.

"Their attitude was one of perfectly frank mutiny. We do not believe for a moment that this is the attitude of the vast majority of the South Wales miners. If a ballot of the men were taken, as it ordinarily is, and always ought to be taken berore a great strike is started, the strike would be voted down. That is evidently the opinion of the pro-strike delegates, else they would not, as they did, have voted on Monday against taking one. But unless and until a ballot is taken the decision of the conference holds the field and trade union discipline will insure its being carried out, however much the majority of individual members dislike it.

"It may well be asked how such an intensely discreditable strike can come about. How can men of whom so many have relatives or comrades fighting in the navy or army take a course which they have education enough to know amounts to stabbing them in the back? The answer is to be found in the apathy of the average trade unionist toward the conduct of trade union business. Miners' lodges are large bodies, but their meetings are very thinly attended. A few scores of men elect delegates to represent as many thousands. It is easy for a handful of fiery extremists who attend regularly to secure by vigilance and wirepulling a grotesque overrepresentation of their views."

Stop-the-War Propaganda.

"The views which have predominated at the Cardiff delegates' conference and have plunged several hundred thousand

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES, Equal to the best Champagne.—Advt.

BERNSTORFF TO EXPLAIN NOTE TODAY; MAY OFFER LUSITANIA DISAVOWAL; BERLIN SENDS NEBRASKAN APOLOGY

Austrian Arms Protest to Us Pleases Germans; Papers Suggest Vienna Is Backing Lusitania Case

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 15.—The publication here of the Austrian note to the United States, protesting against the shipment of arms to the Allies, has been the political sensation of the day, and it is hailed by the German press as another pledge of loyalty between Austria and Germany. Intense satisfaction is expressed that Count Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has stepped forward at this critical time as Germany's second in the diplomatic duel with Wilson. At the same time the hope is expressed that America will be impressed by Burian's note.

Germans in general are much pleased with the document. Those with whom THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent talked today characterized the note as "masterful" and "splendid." There is a feeling here that it will do much toward clearing the diplomatic air.

Some of those who affect to be politically well informed profess to see in the note a warning to Wilson that Germany has Austria's moral support in a submarine war to the knife on England, regardless of consequences.

The Lokal-Anzeiger says:

"As on the battlefields of Poland and Galicia, and wherever German and Austro-Hungarian soldiers are fighting shoulder to shoulder to annihilated the common foe, so the two allies are making a common front on the field of diplomacy to protest against the unheard-of favoritism to their enemies of gold-greedy arms and ammunition manufacturers.

"The Burian note is couched throughout in friendly tones, but does not fail to state the international law aspect with clearness and firmness. With masterful sharpness it proves that the hypothesis on which the American Government justified its attitude toward the gigantic arms and ammunition shipments is no longer tenable.

"President Wilson now learns from this note that the views in Vienna and Budapest coincide almost to a letter with those held in Berlin. The joint demonstration will lead Washington to see that the two empires are in bitter earnest, and President Wilson thereafter will not be able to decline again to go over the whole question in the same friendly spirit evinced by Count Burian's note."

The Cologne Gazette says:

"With this note, which is a loyal deed of the highest value, Austria takes her stand diplomatically beside Germany in the single case where as a result of the world war Germany is involved in serious diplomatic differences with a neutral State at the moment when the negotiations have reached a critical point. President Wilson now knows that Austria shares Germany's standpoint in the Lusitania case, and is undoubtedly decided also to bear all the consequences of this standpoint."

On the other hand, Count von Reventlow, in the Tageszeitung, says:

"To prevent misunderstanding in advance, the fact must be emphasized that the Austrian note has nothing to do, even indirectly, with the questions between Germany and America arising from the submarine war. The Austrian Government acted of its own initiative and is not involved in the submarine war and the resulting differences. But it shows its standpoint that the attitude of the United States is contrary to the spirit not only of neutrality but also of international law."

The Tageblatt, after pointing out the commercial importance of the Austrian market to America, says:

"To this extent the negotiations which will now take place between Vienna and Washington need not remain by any means a purely academic matter. They will not fail to realize in America that the wide extent of Austrian territory will come again into the situation where it can give forceful emphasis to its complaints. That the Americans supremely desire, out of love for England, to place themselves permanently on a war footing with the whole of middle Europe seems at present improbable. They would do well across the Atlantic to consider seriously the Austrian note in connection with the initiation of a closer economic and commercial union between Austria and Germany which is now in progress.

"In any event, by now stepping openly to our side at this timely moment Austria has rendered us a valuable service."

It calls attention to the directness with which Burian goes to the point without "a shred of superfluous rhetoric." It adds:

"One should always tell the American simply and clearly and without circumlocution just what one wants, and leave the rest to him. In this way one will soonest come to an understanding with an American. For this form of intercourse the Austro-Hungarian note, in its dignified frankness, seems to be an example worthy of imitating."

The Vossiche Zeitung says that, despite the fact that the same theme has been so often discussed between Germany and America, Burian's note is a political event of far-reaching importance, because of the novelty it contains, namely, the suggestion that the American Government could not be reproached if it got Congress to pass an embargo act. It adds:

"In pointing out to America the way to pass such law the Vienna note transfers the appeal on the neutrality question from the Government to Congress. It calls upon the feelings of independence and humanity of the American people, whose voice, raisified by an evil press, will be heard again as soon as Congress is called together."

LONDON, July 15.—A dispatch from Berlin by way of Amsterdam to The Exchange Telegraph Company today reads:

"The Austro-Hungarian protest to America is a sequel to the recent conference at Vienna between Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, and Gottlieb von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, and Baron Stephen Burian von Rajecz, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. The protest was sent at the request of Germany, and Turkey will follow suit."

ENVOY TO CALL ON LANSING

Anxious to Show that Germany Is Open to Further Exchanges.

AND HOPES FOR MEDIATION

May Ask United States to Take Up "Freedom of Seas" Question with England.

FLAW IN NEBRASKAN NOTE

Washington Sees Dangerous Precedent in Accepting Plea of Mistaken Attack.

Germany Proposing Peace Through Us, London Hears

LONDON, Friday, July 16.—The Financial News today displays with great prominence reports "from quarters close in touch with German sources of information that Germany is making "tentative peace proposals" through the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Considerable importance is attached to a conference which is to take place tomorrow between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

There are open intimations that this Government is particularly dissatisfied over the failure of Germany to disavow any intention of causing the death of Americans on the Lusitania. If Count von Bernstorff gives oral assurances that his Government is anxious to correct this important omission, it may modify this Government's view of the generally unsatisfactory character of the German communication. The interview between the Secretary of State and the German Ambassador is therefore regarded in some quarters as likely to have a marked bearing on the future relations of Germany and the United States.

Officials here do not see the necessity of continuing the discussion with Germany over the complaints of the United States on the subject of the German practice of employing submarines against merchant craft. But they do not know that President Wilson shares this view, although the feeling in Washington is general that the President will not care to have further exchanges with Berlin on this particular topic unless the German Government, prior to the sending of the American answer, indicates an intention to respect American rights on the high seas as they have been described in the several notes of this Government. Whether Count von Bernstorff will offer additional concessions on Germany's part, has not been disclosed. If he should do so his action would be due, according to opinion here, to an eleventh hour realization on the part of the authorities in Berlin that the situation was looked upon as serious, even critical, by the Wilson Administration.

Wilson Again Sustained.

President Wilson's position is sustained again, according to the official view, by Germany's explanation of the attack on the American steamer Nebraskan. Germany contends that the Nebraskan had no neutral markings and did not display a flag. The central point of this Government's contention is that if every German submarine would observe the requirement of international law and ascertain the identity and status of a merchant vessel before torpedoing, American ships would not be sunk and American citizens on ships of other nationalities would not be robbed of the opportunity of escaping to places of safety.

That is the crux of the American position. It has been emphasized time and again. And time and again the German Government has endeavored to explain attacks on American merchantmen as mistakes. This Government maintains that such mistakes could be avoided if German submarine commanders observed the law. It has been set forth in the several American notes that it was just as essential for a German submarine to visit and search a belligerent vessel to ascertain her identity and the status of her passengers and cargo as it was to observe the same requirement with regard to an American vessel. The Nebraskan case shows that visit and search are absolutely necessary to determine whether a submarine is justified in attacking a merchant vessel.

The Nebraskan case becomes more important in consideration of the fact that another American merchant vessel had been attacked by a German submarine and still another by a German aeroplane before any effort was made to learn whether they were of neutral or enemy register. The American steamer Cushing was bombarded by a German aeroplane, whose pilot gave the excuse that he did not see any flag on the vessel. The Guiflight was attacked by a German submarine without warning. The explanation in this case was that the Guilflight was accompanied by two smaller vessels, which were supposed by the submarine Commander to be British guardships, and the Commander jumped to the conclusion that the larger vessel must therefore be British. In his report the submarine Commander said that he did not see

RUSSIANS AGAIN LOSE PRZASNYSZ

New Great German Drive at Warsaw from North Is in Full Swing.

HINDENBURG IN COMMAND

Credited with Saying He Will Wipe Out Previous Defeat and Astonish the World.

LONDON, Friday, July 16.—Abandoning for the moment their attempt to outflank Warsaw from the south, the Germans, probably under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who is reported to have said a few days ago that he would wipe out his previous failure and astonish the world, have renewed their attack on the Polish capital from the north.

They have not only captured a large number of prisoners south of Kolno, according to the report issued by Berlin yesterday, but have occupied Przasnysz, a fortified town fifty miles north of Warsaw, which was taken by von Hindenburg in his great drive from East Prussia last Winter, but was retaken by the Russians in their counter-offensive.

This move on the part of the Germans has taken the military critics completely by surprise. It was generally supposed that General von Mackensen would, after being strengthened, continue his attempt to reach the Lublin-Cholm Railway, thus forcing the evacuation of Warsaw. But, as in all their operations, the Germans have done the unexpected.

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OVER 10,000 PHYSICIANS have for years recommended Wincarnis as a tonic and restorative—dilute with seltzer and a dash of lemon during hot weather.—Advt.

U. S. TO REJECT AUSTRIA'S PLEA

Will Uphold Right of Americans to Sell Munitions to Belligerent Nations.

TURKEY ALSO MAY PROTEST

Washington Will Cite History to Show That Teutons Have Profited in War Supplies.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—It is probable that within another fortnight the United States will send a reply to the note recently received from the Austro-Hungarian Government, which contended that the extensive shipments of war supplies from this country to the Allies was "not in consonance with the definition of neutrality."

Unofficial word came to the capital today that Turkey would follow Austria in making representations on this subject, and should a note from the Ottoman Government arrive it is probable that the United States would simultaneously inform the Germanic allies of the unalterable view of this Government with regard to the right of neutrals to trade in war materials.

While Germany has admitted in diplomatic correspondence with the United States the legal right of individuals in a neutral country to sell munitions to belligerents, some emphasis was placed on the super-normal growth of American industries for the manufacture of arms and explosives. In the Austrian note, extracts of which have appeared in dispatches from Amsterdam, this idea is developed almost entirely to the exclusion of the legal question involved. It points out that the American Gov-

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DEWEY'S PURE GRAPE JUICE. Healthful and refreshing Summer Drink. 125 Fulton Street & 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.—Advt.

the American flag on the Gulflight until the moment he gave the command to discharge a torpedo at her.

Submarines a Constant Menace.

Officials here find it difficult to understand how the German Government can justify its submarine attacks without warning after its own admissions concerning the Gulflight and the Nebraskan. It is maintained by this Government that as long as the German Admiralty permits submarines to torpedo without warning, so long will there be the menace to the continuance of friendly relations between Germany and the United States through the likelihood that an American vessel or a belligerent vessel carrying Americans will be sent to the bottom with heavy loss of life.

In some quarters here it is believed that an amicable solution of the differences between the two governments will be found in the manner in which the German submarine warfare is conducted in future. There are persons who hold that recent instances of torpedoing of merchant ships by German submarines have indicated that the submarine commanders have been instructed to exercise the greatest care to establish the identity of prospective victims, and are endeavoring to comply with the requirement of visit and search and to give the passengers and crews an opportunity to escape. Among these the belief prevails that this Government will notify Germany that the United States will not discuss the submarine issue further, but will maintain its rights, and trust to the German Government to show by the future course of its submarines that American lives and American ships will not be endangered.

May Seek Mediation.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, will present to Secretary Lansing tomorrow the view that Germany's reply to the American note on submarine warfare was intended to pave the way for negotiations on the part of the United States with Great Britain as well as Germany to adjust questions that have arisen over contraband and submarine warfare, as affecting the rights of neutrals.

The German Ambassador for several days has been anxious to see Secretary Lansing, but the latter expressed a preference not to discuss the German reply until he had examined it carefully. Today Mr. Lansing met the Ambassador casually at a club and set tomorrow as the date for the conference.

Count von Bernstorff is confident that his Government emphasized in the last note its willingness to work "hand-in-hand" with the American Government for the establishment of the freedom of the seas principle with the express purpose of entering into negotiations now on the entire question of maritime warfare. He sent the suggestion through Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard that the note should contain such an intimation. Having followed his suggestions, the Ambassador is sure his Government will accept a tender of good offices for the mediation of the dispute. This would involve an acceptance by Great Britain of the services of the United States as mediator to bring about the termination of the British reprisal—the Order-in-Council—as well as Germany's submarine attacks upon merchantmen.

PRESIDENT BUSY ON NOTE.

Keeps in Touch with Lansing by Mail, Telegraph and Telephone.

From a Staff Correspondent.

CORNISH, N. H., July 15.—President Wilson continued today in communication with Secretary Lansing on various matters connected with the German situation and particularly the German note. The two men are in constant touch with each other by mail and telegraph, and frequently use the telephone when either desires some information and does not want to delay.

This is about all that will be done in the way of actual progress until the President's return to Washington next week, except that Mr. Lansing may forward the memorandum he is preparing at the President's request. Even this is not certain, however, for the time is now so short that the President may think it unnecessary to see the memorandum before his arrival in Washington, if indeed, it is finished before that time.

The President devoted about three hours to his desk this afternoon, in the time between the golf game and the automobile ride. The German situation was not the only thing under consideration, other official matters being taken up. The President has been devoting some attention of late to the situation, but only in the way of keeping in touch with the progress of events and apparently without contemplating action.

The President would not discuss the communication forwarded by Austro-Hungary, nor would he give any information concerning the reason for its having been kept secret so long.

It is stated on his behalf that he has no knowledge of the resignation of Ambassador Marye.

GERMANY APOLOGIZES FOR NEBRASKAN ATTACK

Expresses Formal Regrets and Offers to Pay For Damage to American Ship.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Ambassador Gerard today formally transmitted Germany's admission of liability and expression of regret for the attack by a German submarine on the American steamer Nebraskan. Although officials were pleased by the receipt of the memorandum, they practically decided that the legal points raised by the incident would require the dispatch of a note on the subject further to conserve American rights in the war zone.

Legal officers of the American Government who examined the German memorandum pointed out that in many respects the case resembled that of the William P. Frye, an American ship, sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. In both cases the German Government has expressed regret at the occurrence and offered to compensate American citizens for losses sustained, but the action of the German commanders has been declared justified in the circumstances. To admit this, officials here say, would establish a dangerous precedent.

In the Frye case Germany contended that it was a fair inference from the language of the Prussian-American treaty of 1828 that an American ship carrying contraband could be destroyed if there was no other way to stop the transportation of the contraband. The United States vigorously objects to this construction of the treaty, and in the case of the Nebraskan probably will place on record its view that the attack, even though payment is assured and regrets expressed, nevertheless was an illegal act under international law and treaty relations between the United States and Germany.

Insist on Visit and Search.

Officials here take the view that the case of the Nebraskan proves conclusively that a merchantman must be visited in order to determine her nationality and the character of her cargo before being attacked. Some high officials do not believe the United States would insist that in exercising the right of visit the submarine commander actually be required to board a merchantman, but would hold that a ship could be "visited" by signaling a warning to stop and asking for the submission of papers to the submarine commander. This was done recently in the case of the American bark Normandy, which was halted by a German submarine and then allowed to proceed.

The text of the German memorandum on the case of the Nebraskan was the subject of much comment in official quarters because it bore out conclusions reached by Lieutenant John H. Towers, Naval Attaché of the American Embassy in London, who forwarded fragments of metal found in the Nebraskan when she arrived at Liverpool, to the Navy Department, with his expression of opinion that the vessel was torpedoed and not mined. In the case of the Gulflight, too, the naval constructors at the American Embassy at London were able to establish that the vessel was torpedoed. This has strengthened the confidence of naval officers here that they will be able to determine accurately the causes of mishaps to American vessels in the war zone provided the hulls can be raised or brought into port for examination. The Navy Department's report on the Nebraskan has never been made public, but in view of the admission by Germany today, officials had no hesitancy in saying that the findings of its officers were confirmed by the German Foreign Office memorandum.

Germany's Memorandum.

Secretary Lansing's announcement of the German memorandum follows:

Ambassador Gerard has telegraphed to the Department of State the following memorandum from the German Foreign Office relative to the damaging of the American steamer Nebraskan by a German submarine:

"The German Government received from newspaper reports the intelligence that the American steamer Nebraskan had been damaged by a mine or torpedo on the southwest coast of Ireland. It therefore started a thorough investigation of the case without delay, and from the result of the investigation it has become convinced that the damage to the Nebraskan was caused by an attack by a submarine.

"On the evening of May 25 last the submarine met a steamer bound westward without a flag and no neutral markings on her freeboard, about 65 nautical miles west of Fastnet Rock. No appliance of any kind for the illumination of the flag or markings was to be seen. In the twilight, which had already set in, the name of the steamer was not visible from the submarine. Since the commander of the submarine was obliged to assume from his wide experience in the area of maritime war that only English steamers, and no neutral steamers, traversed the war area without flag and markings, he attacked the vessel with a torpedo, in the conviction that he had an enemy vessel before him. Some time after the shot the commander saw that the vessel had in the meantime hoisted the American flag. As a consequence, he, of course, refrained from any further attack. Since the vessel remained afloat, he had no occasion to concern himself further with the boats which had been launched.

"It results from this that without a doubt that attack on the steamer Nebraskan was not meant for the American flag, nor is it traceable to any fault on the part of the commander of the German submarine, but is to be considered an unfortunate accident. The German Government expresses its regret at the occurrence to the Government of the United States of America and declares its readiness to make compensation for the damage thereby sustained by American citizens."

CALLED "QUEER PRETENSION."

Paris Comment on Austria's Complaint About Munitions.

PARIS, July 15.—Under the heading "A Queer Pretension," the Presse publishes a dispatch from Amsterdam giving a resumé of the Austrian note to the United States, and adds editorially:

"Let us recall that the exportation of arms and munitions was declared legal by The Hague Conventions at the express demand of Germany. No international regulation, therefore, prevents the Americans from procuring war material from the United States."

Other Paris afternoon papers publish similar resumés, but without comment.

BALTIC IS PREPARED FOR GERMAN SHRAPNEL

White Star Liner Departs with Sandbags Piled Around the Wheel House.

The White Star liner Baltic did not sail for Liverpool until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, instead of at noon as usual, on account of delay in putting aboard the big cargo for the British Government, which consisted of 15,000 tons of ammunition, provisions of all kinds, and fifty auto trucks on deck.

The Baltic had a numer of sandbags piled about three feet high around the wheelhouse aft on the promenade deck as a protection to the steering gear in case the ship is attacked by shrapnel fire from the German submarines. Similar precautions have already been adopted on the White Star liners Adriatic, Arabic, and Cymric.

By a new regulation of the International Mercantile Marine Company, issued since the fire on the Minnehaha, believed to have been started by a bomb secreted in the cargo, none but passengers were allowed on the ship yesterday. Extra guards were on duty at the entrance of the White Star pier, foot of West Nineteenth Street, and friends of passengers were allowed to go as far as the end of the gangway when vouched for by those sailing on the vessel.

Following the example of the Cunard, French, and Italian Lines, the baggage of the 312 passengers was examined on the pier before it was sent on board. There were 22 first, 140 second, and 150 steerage passengers, the majority of whom came from Canada. The agents requested all passengers to show their passports or identification papers, and were warned to have them ready on arrival at Liverpool for the British authorities. It was not stated how many Americans sailed on the ship. The last cargo brought alongside the Baltic was a number of cases of cartridges from Bridgeport, Conn., which were facetiously described by an official of the line as apples.

In addition to the ordinary life belts for adults, the Baltic has a number of smaller belts for the use of children, and several wooden lifecrafts on her boat-deck.

DENIES THE NORMANDY TALE.

Captain of American Bark Says His Vessel Was Not Used as a Shield.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Denial of published reports that a German submarine used the American bark Normandy as a screen from which to sink the Russian steamer Leo, was cabled to the State Department today by the American Consul at Liverpool.

The Captain of the Normandy is said to have specifically denied the report. He said the bark was stopped by the submarine but allowed to proceed with some of the Leo's crew.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Horace L. Washington, the American Consul here, has cabled the State Department at Washington that the three American sailors who were rescued from the Russian steamer Leo when it was torpedoed by a German submarine off the Irish coast Friday night, have submitted deposition in which they state that no Americans were lost in the disaster.

SHIP BLOWN UP; ONE KILLED.

Norwegian Steamer Rym Sunk by a Torpedo in North Sea.

LONDON, July 15.—The Norwegian steamer Rym has been torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea. The second engineer was killed, but the others of the crew escaped, landing at Great Yarmouth.

The Rym was a vessel of 1,078 tons gross, built in 1908. She was owned by J. Lund & Co. of Bergen.

TOLD TO QUIT IRELAND.

Three Sinn Feiners Are Expelled by the Authorities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—The Government has just given orders to three members of the Sinn Fein, one in Belfast, another in County Clare, and the third in County Galway, to leave Ireland before the end of the week.

PROTEST TO BRITAIN PROMISED PACKERS

Note Will Urge Speedy Settlement of Their $14,000,000 Claim for Seized Meat.

OTHERS WILL SEEK RELIEF

Lord Crewe's Talk of Limiting Neutrals' Imports Causes New Disquiet in Washington.

London Hears Our Protest Will Attack British Order

LONDON, July 15.—It is understood here that the American representations to Great Britain for the release of neutral meat cargoes will insist that Orders in Council or municipal legislation with regard to this matter cannot be recognized by the United States, and that the rights of Americans to carry on business with neutral countries must be recognized.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Definite assurances were given to the Chicago beef packers today in a supplementary conference with Chandler P. Anderson, special counsel of the State Department, that their protest against the action of Great Britain in seizing and detaining meat shipments consigned in neutral vessels to neutral ports would be made the subject of special representations to the British Government.

A preliminary message was sent to Ambassador Page at London yesterday informing him that the Chicago packers felt that they had not been fairly treated by the British Government in its handling of meat cargoes valued at $14,000,000 detained in British ports. These goods are on five vessels which have been held up since November, and on thirty-one other vessels which have been taken into British ports and detained under the British Order in Council of March 15 restricting trade with Germany and neutral ports. The preliminary message to Ambassador Page will be followed with a note from the United States Government insisting upon the protection of the packers in their rights as neutrals to ship to neutral countries.

The packers in their appeal asked that their Government make representations to the British Government. Mr. Anderson said, following today's conference, that such representations would be made by this Government, but that the form of the representations had not been determined. It has not been decided whether a separate note shall be sent to Great Britain dealing with the packers' plight or whether the representations to be made in their behalf shall be sent as part of a general note to be addressed to the British Government dealing with detentions of American ships and interference with American trade with neutral countries in Europe.

Crewe's Announcement Disappointing.

Lord Crewe's speech in the House of Lords today announcing that the British Government hoped soon to limit the export of cotton to neutral countries to the precise amount needed by those countries is not regarded by Washington as inspiring hope for an early adjustment of the controversy that has existed between the United States and British Governments since the beginning of the war as a result of British interference with American shipments. The position of this American Government is that American shipments may be freely transported in neutral bottoms to neutral ports in Europe.

The British Order in Council of March 15 has been enforced in a manner that amounts to a practical blockade of Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, so far as shipments of innocent American goods are concerned. The American Government challenges this enforcement and insists that American shippers of cotton, meats, provisions, and other non-contraband products have a right to ship these goods to neutral countries. The United States goes further and insists that, even though a blockade should exist and the doctrine of contraband as to unblockaded territory be rigidly enforced, innocent shipments may be freely transported to and from the United States through neutral countries to and from belligerent territory without being subject to the penalties of contraband traffic or breach of blockade, much less to detention, requisition, or confiscation. This means that the United States takes the position that American shippers have a right to ship cotton through Holland into Germany when not destined for the use of the armed forces of Germany.

What disappoints Washington most in Lord Crewe's announcement is the evident fact that if this is to be the British policy it affords little hope that the British Government intends to accord to neutrals the right they possessed up to the opening of the war or meet the contentions of the United States Government regarding the international law principles and practice that should govern belligerent treatment of neutral rights.

The American Principles.

The United States Government regards the British Order in Council of March 15 as a practical assertion of unlimited belligerent rights over neutral commerce within the whole European area, and an almost unqualified denial of the sovereign rights of the nations now at peace. In the forthcoming note from the United States Government to the British Government the enforcement of the British Order in Council policy will, it is confidently believed, be stoutly challenged on these points.

First—That Great Britain, as a belligerent, has no right to blockade, as it is substantially doing, the coast of a neutral country like Holland, thereby placing an illegal obstacle between the United States and such a neutral country.

Second—That the British Government should not undertake to prevent innocent shipments to be sent to the Baltic ports of Denmark and Sweden, when the Order in Council policy, as carried out in practical effect, is not prohibiting and preventing shipments being made from Sweden and Denmark to Germany.

Third—That the British Government has no international legal right to prevent innocent shipments being freely transported through neutral countries into Germany, much less to detain, requisition, and confiscate such shipments.

Viewed along broad lines, the present result of the British policy upon American commerce has been:

First—American-owned goods manufactured in Germany, represented as being worth from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000, contracted for before March 1, but not paid for before that date, but for which American importers are obligated, are not being permitted to come from Germany via Holland to the United States.

Second—No American cotton shipments are now being permitted to be sent from this country to neutral countries in Europe or to Germany or Austria, and shipments of American cotton destined for Russia have been detained and delayed.

Third—Shipments of American meat products to neutrals worth $14,000,000, according to itemized statements filed with the State Department today, have been detained in ships in British ports.

The representatives of the packers are to submit to the State Department a detailed statement embracing all the facts in the case. This statement will also contain a draft of the packers' ideas as to their right in the premises under international law for full compensation for their goods and protection of their rights to trade with neutral countries.

Arthur Meeker of Armour & Co., heading the packers' delegation, said today that he was satisfied, and the delegation left this afternoon for Chicago.

"We made our protest against interference by England with neutral trade," said Mr. Meeker. "The Government promised to take up the matter and see if some adjustment could be made so that such interference should cease. The Government has promised to help expedite our claims for goods seized and for damages for goods detained and spoiled. This is the condition, and that is all there is to be said."

It was learned today that the packers delegation received from cotton and livestock shippers an invitation to join with them in a united protest to the Government against the action of Great Britain in delaying and interrupting shipments to neutral countries, this protest possibly involving the calling of a special session of Congress. Members of the packers' delegation declined to state whether they would join with such shippers at this time, but it is understood the packers prefer to await the outcome of their individual protest to the Government and the answer from England on the note to be forwarded in their interest.

As a result of the complaint of the packers and the statement of facts presented by them, it is probable that the general note of protest to be sent by the United States Government to the British Government against the manner in which the British Order in Council is being enforced, to the impairment of recognized American rights to trade with neutral countries, will be hastened, but it is probable that the character of this protest may depend somewhat on the outcome of the British action on the protest of the Chicago packers.

PLANS FURTHER CURB ON COTTON EXPORTS

Britain Will Allow Neutrals Just Enough for Their Own Needs, Lord Crewe Announces.

LONDON, July 15.—The British Government hopes very shortly to limit the export of cotton to neutral countries to the precise amount of actual need.

The Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council and Liberal leader in the House of Lords, made an announcement to this effect in the upper house this afternoon.

The statement was made in reply to a series of questions by Baron Charnwood regarding the supply of cotton and other material through neutral countries to Germany and whether the Government had found that the measures taken since March had proved effective.

The real question, the Marquis of Crewe thought, was whether it was advisable to add cotton to the contraband list. On that question there had been a number of misunderstandings and misapprehensions, and some of them, the speaker said, undoubtedly obtained not only in this country but in neutral countries.

So far as could be ascertained, the Lord President continued, the naval measures taken to prevent fresh supplies of cotton from reaching Germany had been successful. The Government hoped by continual friendly negotiations to improve the position progressing toward what was their main purpose, namely, to limit the exports to those neutral countries to the precise amount of their actual needs calculated on the average imports which they had employed at home during the last few years.

The Marquis of Crewe said that there could be no magic in the mere declaration of any commodity as contraband so long as the Government pursued its present system of examining all goods.

He did not think that any one would suppose that under international law or the most elementary rules of fair play it was possible to institute a blockade of neutral countries with whom England had no quarrel. Therefore, the Government had adopted a policy, which was admittedly novel, but which was rendered necessary by the changed conditions of maritime warfare. The desire of the Government was to admit to the export to neutral countries of goods representing the needs of these countries and absolutely no more.

"In the United States," he said, "the placing of cotton on the contraband list would cause no small amount of alarm, and the Government is convinced that, so far as the amount of cotton going into Germany is concerned we should gain no benefit. At present we stand better in instructed public opinion in the United States than our enemies, and, therefore, unless it is clear that a change of this kind is absolutely necessary the Government is loth to take any action which would be regarded by a particular interest in the Southern States of America as being unfriendly.

"I am certainly not going to say that if the military considerations were found to be paramount we might not have to face corresponding disadvantages, and we should be unwise to bind ourselves strictly."

SUBMARINE SHIP TO CARRY FREIGHT

Planned to Transport 2,500 Tons and May Take War Stores to England.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—In connection with reports that the Navy Department contemplated building a submarine vessel of cruiser type, the largest submarine ever undertaken by any Government, it became known today that plans had been disclosed to the Navy Department by a prominent civilian engineer for a submarine freight ship intended to carry 2,500 tons and be able to travel under water at a reasonable speed. The aim of such a design was to provide for the shipment of contraband of war with the least possible danger of capture or destruction.

The Navy Department was informed that a syndicate planned to have a ship of this type built to try out the idea in the transportation of munitions of war from the United States to the British Isles. It was said that if the idea proved feasible and the German submarine warfare was continued with any great success, more of these submarine freight ships would be constructed. The possibility of the adoption by Congress of an embargo on the shipment of war supplies was discussed by the engineer representing the syndicate during his visit to the Navy Department but he was of the opinion that this possibility was too remote to keep capital out of the enterprise.

While the plans for the two seagoing fleet submarines authorized by Congress at its last session have been practically completed at the Navy Department, the size of the vessels has not been determined, although it seems to be settled that they will be the largest underwater craft ever laid down by any naval power.

The largest submarines now on the naval list are of 800 tons, with a length of 180 feet. It is understood that Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief Naval Constructor, who has the designing of the new vessels, favors a type having a displacement of 1,500 tons, with a surface speed of not less than 20 knots and a speed when submerged of from 15 to 18 knots.

When he was asked today if there was foundation for the expectation expressed in some quarters that the United States would go a step further than any of the great naval powers by constructing a large cruiser that would be able to travel under water, Secretary Daniels said that he did not like to answer questions about the construction of submarines, and declined to discuss the plans for the large submarine navy that this Government is expected to build within the next few years.

A prominent naval officer having knowledge of the Navy Department intentions said tonight that it was not true that plans had been made for such a big underwater ship, and at present there was no intention to construct one.

Experiments are being conducted now to obtain, if possible, modifications of the form or submarine hulls that will increase speed. The principle that was employed in the designing of the hull of the dreadnought Texas, where by the use of cycloidal curves in the shape of the hull forward and aft the speed of the ship was increased and the big white wave usually thrown up at the bows was done away with and a low bluff wave realised, will be tried out on the submarine hull.

Edison Greets Daniels at Llewellyn Park.

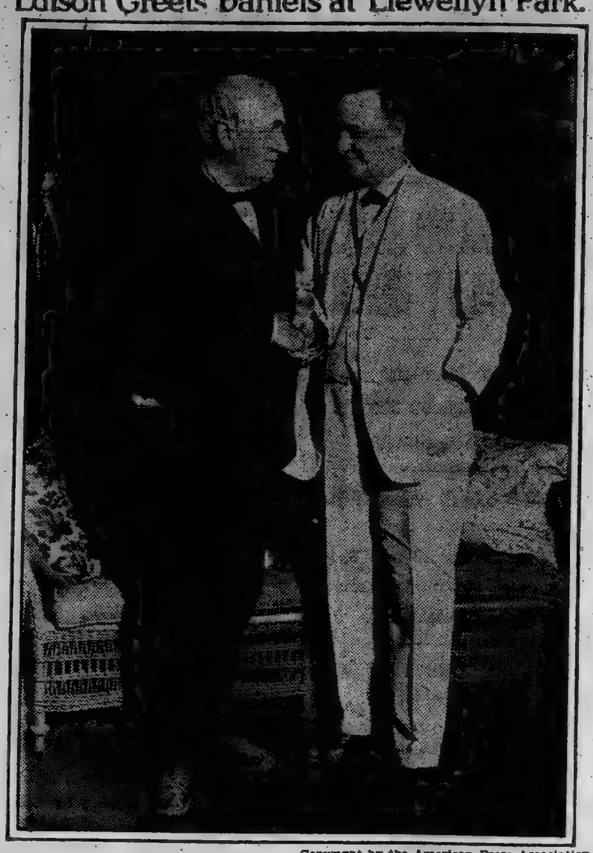

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DANIELS AND EDISON PICK NAVY BOARD

Continued from Page 1.

Lake people and the Holland people. If I hadn't helped Lake we would have lost one of our two submarine plants."

Mr. Daniels said that the first two problems which would be presented to the new board would be the perfection of a standard type of aeroplane for naval and military purposes and the construction of an aeroplane and a submarine motor which should be the finest in the world.

"But the board will take up all inventions aimed at the improvement of our navy," Mr. Daniels went on, "and I hoped to have a great national laboratory in Washington, where these ideas may be worked out.

"I have been asked how the creation of better facilities for the handling of inventions or suggestions will actually increase the number of useful ideas adapted to the navy. Vast improvements in our ships, particularly devices to increase their offensive powers or to strengthen their defensive resources, are extremely technical, and are not easily comprehended except by those with a thorough knowledge of naval architecture and what is now existent.

Naval Needs Little Known.

"In fact, some of the most crying naval needs in this country and abroad are probably unknown to all but a very few people who have made a specialty of studying the subject. No better proof of this is needed than is shown by the character of the suggestions we now receive. A great many of them propose devices to accomplish things which have already been accomplished by our naval experts in other and better ways. Another large percentage are vague and general ideas which are technically impossible, although they would seem reasonable enough to a layman.

"And it is only occasionally that an invention relating to a particular matter where the need of an invention had been long felt is received. In other words, the inventive genius of the country, so far as the navy is concerned, has been largely misdirected through a lack of understanding of the problems, and I think it is obvious that if we could instruct the inventors among our own people as to what we really needed, and thus concentrate the inventive thought on the things most useful, we would speedily get many suggestions along practical lines that would be worthy of adoption after they had been perfected.

"It is my intention to give the widest publicity to such needs as they may be brought forward from time to time. When the subject is particularly technical, and there are many baffling conditions to meet which would not be known to the ordinary civilian inventor, the matter prepared by our experts.

It is my intention to have a pamphlet on "This will set forth as fully as possible the requirements that the new inventions must have and the stumbling block that must be avoided. These pamphlets will be sent to such inventors as are interested in the subject and who desire to work on the problem. They will thus take, as far as it is possible to give them, the advantage of the wonderful technical knowledge of our own experts. I feel sure that this will give a much higher percentage of useful suggestions than we now receive.

To Submit Needs to Inventors.

"The method is, of course, analogous to that adopted when we wish apparatus for our ships to be built by outside firms. Here the manufacturers are the same people as are the inventors today. They are without a technical knowledge of just what the machine should be, the space it may occupy, and the conditions under which it must work. If, for instance we want an air compressor and were to advertise merely for bids for an air compressor, we would come many bid intelligently. So, in the matter of inventions, we will prepare, as far as possible, detailed specifications of what kind of inventions are needed with the idea that in a similar way men of naturally inventive genius will be able to devise practical things.

"Of course there will be a certain number of inventions needed of a more or less confidential nature which it would not be good military policy to proclaim broadcast. These would be referred directly by the department to the advisory board, thus getting their invaluable assistance in solving problems which, up to this time, remain unsolved.

Secretary Daniels said he had already received many letters from Senators, Congressmen, bankers, business, and professional men, all approving of his plan, and he said he had great hopes that it might become easier to get appropriations from Congress when the Navy Department's proposals had the O. K. of such men as will compose the advisory board.

The Secretary remained with Mr. Edison until nearly midnight, leaving just in time to motor in to Newark, where he boarded the Washington train.

AIDS SUBMARINE BUILDERS.

Daniels Extends Time for Bids on Sixteen Undersea Fighters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Additional evidence that both the War and Navy Departments are encouraging the creation, enlargement, and development of American plants for the manufacture of war material, on the theory that these new resources would become valuable contributions to the national defense in time of war, was afforded today by the announcement by Secretary Daniels that he had decided to postpone the opening of bids on sixteen newly authorized submarines to Sept. 29 to enable two American private shipbuilding companies to enter the competition.

Today, at the regular meeting of his naval advisory council, composed of the ranking bureau chiefs of the Navy Department, the proposition was discussed of postponing the opening of the bids, which was scheduled for Aug. 2, and the postponement was decided upon.

"The Newport News and the New York Shipbuilding Companies," said Mr. Daniels, "have procured the right to build a submarine of the type used by one of the European nations, but owing to the interrupted traffic would be unable to submit bids on the date originally set. I consider it of great advantage to the Government to have these two large shipbuilding companies enter the submarine field. It increases competition and tends to increase the development of the submarine."

The companies obtained the right to build the European submarine known as the Hay-Denny type some time ago. The new vessels will be similar in size to the L type boats now in commission. They will have a surface cruising radius of between 5,000 and 6,000 miles and be equipped with the new three-inch disappearing gun recently developed by naval engineers.

WOULD KEEP TORPEDO SECRET

United States Government May Acquire Young Hammond's System.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 15.—John Hays Hammond, Jr., inventor of a system of wireless control of marine and submarine vessels, said today:

"The United States Army heads and the Secretary of War have recommended to Congress that my system be purchased by this Government and kept as an American secret. Recommendation has been made for the construction of a number of wireless torpedo plants for the protection of certain harbors and one of the first of these will be installed at Fisher's Island, as soon as Congress appropriates the money. When the appropriation for this plant shall have been made all the test work in torpedo units built for the Government will be done on Fisher's Island."

KRUPP WORKS STRIKE REPORTED TO IMPEND

Workmen in Great German Gun Plant Said to Demand Better Hours and Wages.

GENEVA, July 15.—A report has reached Basle that a big strike is threatened at the Krupp Works at Essen, Germany, the movement being headed by the Union of Metallurgical Workmen and the Association of Mechanics. They demand higher wages, the report says, because of the increased cost of living and shorter hours because of the great strain under which they work.

The workmen, according to these advices, are in an angry mood and threaten the destruction of machinery unless their demands are granted immediately, as they have been put off for three months with promises. Several high officials have arrived at the Krupp Works in an effort to straighten out matters and calm the workmen, the advices add, and Bertha Krupp is expected to visit the plant and use her great influence with the workers.

The Frankfort Gazette, according to the news reaching Basle, has warned the administration of the Krupp plant of the seriousness of the situation, and has advised that the men's demands be granted. Meanwhile, the reports state, several regiments have been moved to the vicinity of the works to be available should the trouble result in a strike.

PLAN TO COMBAT GASES.

Cincinnati Chemists Say Agent of Allies Will Test Method.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—That they have invented an effective plan to combat the poisonous gases used in warfare, and are now negotiating with an agent of the Allies who has approved of their method, was the statement made today by Al C. Roach and his brother, William Roach, two local chemists.

"We are negotiating with an agent of the Allies in Washington, and he has informed us that he heartily approves of our invention. We are arranging to go to Washington to give a demonstration, and in case this proves convincing, as we feel sure it will, we shall carry our proposition directly to the French War Office at Paris and also to Rome," said Al Roach.

When asked why he did not give his information to the United States Government, Roach said that he had already submitted a discovery as to the use of incendiary shells and illuminating devices for night attacks and had received but scant courtesy.

200,000 MINERS OUT, DEFYING MINISTRY

Continued from Page 1.

men into committing a crime against the nation are those of a few hundred extreme Syndicalists and stop-the-war Socialists. In regard to the latter, it must not be forgotten that Keir Hardie's constituency, the storm centre of the movement, has been deluged with stop-the-war propaganda as perhaps no other in the country has, and that a strike of colliers to stop the war has for years been one of Keir Hardie's favorite themes.

"In appealing from these men to those whom they misrepresent the Government will be wise to combine patience with firmness. The great thing is, if possible, to get an early ballot, which would allow the patriotism and conscience of the majority to restore the situation, so far as it can, without any coercion. But if this cannot be obtained, and the strike drags its disastrous length into next week, there will be nothing for it but very drastic treatment, indeed, of the strike-inciting minority."

Only Two Small Collieries Working.

LONDON, July 15.—With the exception of two small collieries in the Rhondda district, employing about 800 men, all the coal mines in South Wales, from which comes the coal for the navy, were idle today.

Although opinion is divided, the extremists are in the large majority. Yesterday's conference, however, agreed to meet the President of the Board of Trade, Walter Runciman, tomorrow to discuss the situation, and some of the miners of the Western district have agreed to resume work tomorrow.

General business on the Cardiff Coal Exchange ceased, owing to the Government requisition for the Admiralty of all available coal supplies, while shipping and the railways which depend on the mines also had little to do today.

All the responsible labor leaders of the country are opposed to the strike, and, while it is hard to see how the Government can enforce the penalties of the Munitions act, it is believed that the men will be influenced by the fact that they are opposing a measure which was passed for the safety of the country.

This is the first time that the Government has used the authority granted by the Munitions measure. It ruled that the miners must not strike. A royal proclamation to this effect was issued yesterday. The miners' answer to this proclamation was to go on strike, thus not only stopping the mines, but leaving idle the mine railways and some ships engaged in coal transport.

Theoretically the Government is empowered to check the strike forthwith, but it is a puzzling problem how the fines authorized under the munitions measure are to be enforced. The whole country is watching the outcome of the strike, which will be a test of the Government's power to force labor to arbitrate in the face of the men's contention, though not the contentions of the leaders, that, having made their demands, there is nothing to arbitrate.

Munitions Tribunal for Wales.

An official announcement made this evening says:

"The Minister of Munitions has appointed a general munitions tribunal for Wales and Monmouthshire, as follows: Chairman, Robert Wallace, King's Counsel; Assessors, Sir Griffith Thomas, representative of the employers, and Councillor Griffiths, representative of the workpeople."

The strike was forced by the men of the Aberdare Valley, who are strong syndicalists, and have declared that the present is a good time to force the Government to take over the mines. This policy has been advocated by the Independent Labor Party, which is more extreme than the regular Labor Party, and one of the leaders of which is James Keir Hardie, whose parliamentary constituency includes the Aberdare Valley.

Asked in the House of Commons today was steps, if any, had been taken to suppress the organs of the Independent Labor Party, Premier Asquith replied that the question of increasing the power conferred by the Defense of the Realm act was being considered.

Take Over Coal Reserves.

CARDIFF, July 15.—The Admiralty today took over all the reserve supplies of coal.

Virtually every mine in Wales was idle this morning. In one district alone 20,000 men struck, defying the Government's proclamation that the provisions of the Munitions act would be invoked to prevent a cessation of operations. By 10 o'clock it was estimated that upward of 120,000 men were out in all parts of the Welsh fields.

The rank and file of the miners are obdurate, and the Government's proclamation seems only to have stiffened their resolution to stand firm in their demands.

Men who strike in the face of the Government's prohibition are subject to a fine of $15 a day, in default of which they may be imprisoned.

D. A. THOMAS HOPEFUL.

Welsh Coal Operator Believes the Strike Will Soon Be Ended.

D. A. Thomas, the Welsh coal operator who is here as a Commissioner of the Munitions Ministry of the British Government, said yesterday that he believed the strike of the Welsh coal miners would be over in a few days. He declined to be interviewed further on the subject, saying he had decided not to make any comments on the war or any other subject during his stay in the United States.

Since Mr. Thomas arrived at the Plaza Hotel three weeks ago he has been inundated with inquiries from manufacturers' agents who want to sell war munitions to the British Government.

On account of the enormous amount of work since his arrival in New York, Mr. Thomas will not be able to leave here for Canada for some days.

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THREATEN TIEUP OF ARMS PLANTS

Continued from Page 1.

tract what he said until the labor officials proved he was wrong. Major Penfield said today:

"When I said that $2,000 had been used to cause the recent bricklayers' strike, I did not mean or say that the money had been paid to officials of the Bricklayers' Union. It went to the agitators who caused the strike. The officials of the Bricklayers are the men who put an end to the strike, and we have nothing but the best feeling for them."

Mr. Greist was asked if he attributed his many labor troubles here to German influence. He thought a moment, and then replied: "That is a question I would rather not answer."

Pressed for an opinion, he said: "I am not on the witness stand."

Silent on Government Orders.

Publicity Agent French of the Remington firms was asked if the company now had any orders for arms or ammunition from the United States Government.

"That I cannot discuss," he replied.

"Would the Remington people build such a magnificent plant for temporary purposes?"

"That's a question you can answer for yourself. You can say the Remington people knew what they were doing when they put up this great plant—the greatest of its kind in the world."

Major Penfield has several former army and navy officers associated with him. He himself left the Ordnance Bureau of the navy on March 1 to take up his present duties.

Business Agent Bowen of the local Ironworkers' Union said tonight:

"The Remington and the Stewart people have lost their chance to settle this strike on the original terms. They must now force an eight-hour day for members in Bridgeport, and they must do it quickly. We will strike Monday for that, if we don't get it by then, and delay will spread the strike first to the other Remington plants, and then to all other shops making war supplies. If that doesn't bring results we will call out men in other plants throughout the country. This is our chance, and we will take the best advantage of it."

The machinists have lined up with them the hod carriers, the stationary engineers, and the sheet metal workers. These workers have declared their willingness to strike with the machinists Monday.

Following the disturbance of last night there was erected about the new 102-acre Remington plant today a series of strong electric lights, one every seventy feet, in order that the guards might be able to detect any congregation of persons at night. It was said at Remington offices today that the fight last night was caused by a laborer who attempted to get out of the stockade at the wrong place. In the melée his skull was fractured.

The labor leaders admit that the withdrawal of the machinists and toolmakers could not halt the plants at once, but declare that it would require only a few weeks to effect a complete paralysis, because, with the machinists out, disabled machines could not be repaired. It is estimated that a strike by the machinists ultimately would throw 30,000 persons out of work in Bridgeport.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—While the State Department is not communicative on the subject, it is understood that the attention of the department has been called to the statement made by Major Walter W. Penfield of the Remington Arms Company that the strike of employes of the company's big new plant at Bridgeport, Conn., was fomented by German sympathizers.

The understanding is that the embassy of one of the belligerent European powers laid the statement of Major Penfield before the department, but whether with a request for action is not disclosed. It is said that the embassy indicated a belief that German official agents had been responsible for furthering the strike, and may have furnished the $2,000 which Major Penfield said was contributed in a former strike.

New Concern to Make Explosives.

For the purpose of manufacturing ammunition, the Bradley Nitrate Company was incorporated yesterday in Newark with an authorized capital of $2,500,000. According to the incorporation papers, the concern will manufacture and dispose of explosives, chemicals and compounds. The plant and office of the concern are at 105 Hamilton Street, Newark. Parker R. Bradley is statutory officer of the company. The other incorporators are Francis H. Peaby of Essex Fells, N. J., and George F. Hall of Newark.

Nixon Carpenters Resume Work.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., July 15.—Differences existing between the Nixon Nitrate Works and the carpenters employed there

VIENNA RED BOOK ACCUSES ALLIES

Cruelty to Nationals and Breaches of International Law Charged.

SEVERAL EXAMPLES CITED

French, Russians, Serbs, and Montenegrins Denounced for Alleged Atrocities.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Austria-Hungary's indictment of the methods of warfare of her enemies, giving scores of instances of "barbarous treatment" of nationals and prisoners and breaches of international law, was made public today in a Red Book issued by the Austro-Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs through its Embassy here.

The publication is called a "Collection of Evidence" and is divided into four parts.

"The first two parts," says a prefatory note introducing numerous depositions and affidavits, "contain evidence concerning the treatment of Austro-Hungarian diplomatic and consular officers by the Government officers of the hostile countries. The cases adduced deal with the violations of the most elementary rules of the right of hospitality, a right consecrated since the remotest antiquity and respected even by the uncivilized nations or tribes.

"Never before have so many cases of the violations of this right been instanced. In several cases the illegal expulsion or arrest has preceded the actual state of war, a fact which still further aggravates the offense. The expulsion of the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic agents from Morocco and Egypt, which is irreconcilable with existing international treaties, has been made the subject of protests lodged with the neutral powers.

"The third part contains evidence of the treatment to which Austrian and Hungarian citizens have been subjected —in most cases before the opening of hostilities—in hostile countries. Even if it be conceded that the prevention of the enemy's nationals from joining the war is to a certain extent justifiable, the methods employed by the hostile countries, and especially the arrest and the incarceration of aged men, sick persons, women, and children, are contrary to the elementary usages of humanity. It was a French professor of law who thus defined such conduct: 'To inflict sufferings on defenseless citizens of the enemy without imperative reasons is to revert to barbarism.'

Violations of Laws of Warfare.

"The fourth part comprises authentic proofs of violations of the laws of warfare. From the evidence published herewith the conclusion is inevitable that there is hardly a rule of warfare which has not been violated repeatedly by the hostile armies. To the numerous cases of disregard of the regulations concerning the use of prohibited projectiles, contained in The Hague agreement about the laws and practices of warfare on land, and of the Geneva convention, must be added the unspeakable outrages of which the Serbian and Montenegrin troops have been guilty. This ruthlessly illegal way of conducting war operations, and the cruel and treacherous participation of the entire population in acts of war, certify once more the lapse from civilization which the people of these countries have undergone.

"The 'Collection of Evidence' does not purport to be complete in any respect. It is naturally restricted to the exposition of facts which have been either officially investigated or authenticated in an unimpeachable way.

"In proportion to the number of cases which have actually occurred, the number of the proven instances is exceedingly small. Up to this day, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is still without information concerning the fate of several consular officials who have been arrested. The Austrians and Hungarians who are being detained in hostile countries can be counted by the thousands. Almost all of them still endure in silence the outrageous methods wherein the Governments of hostile countries set human dignity at naught.

"The breaches of the laws of warfare, as compiled in part of this collection, must likewise be considered, however, as only individual evidence. For the time being we cannot have anything approaching a comprehensive knowledge of events in the territories beyond the enemy's lines. And yet, from the reports which reach us and from trustworthy news published in foreign daily papers, it is possible to draw the well-founded conclusion that thousands of shocking violations of the law of nations have occurred, especially in the districts of our country occupied by the enemy.

"It may be conceded that certain breaches of international law seem to be an inevitable consequence of the massing of troops on so huge a scale as this war has produced. But it is nevertheless most disappointing that the international agreements securing the protection of lives, the honor, the freedom of the religious faith of peaceful citizens, and the arts and sciences, should be willfully violated by the troops and officials of the very Government under the aegis of which The Hague conferences reformed and completed the laws of warfare.

Employment of Colored Troops.

"One of the main causes for this unfortunate situation must be ascribed to the employment of troops wholly unable to perceive the legal restrictions applied to warfare. The French professor of law, already quoted above, enumerates the doctrine that countries at war with nations of a low standard of civilization are compelled to apply methods of warfare which correspond to the level of their opponents' morals. He adds:

"'The French acted in accordance with this precept in Africa, Tonkin, China, and Dahomey; the English in India and Russians in Caucasia and in Turkestan. France, Great Britain, and Russia could, therefore, not possibly expect that their African and Asiatic subjects would respect the provisions of international law. There cannot be the slightest doubt that they are well aware that they are disregarding the law of European nations when they line up savages and half-savages against the troops of European powers.

"The object of this publication is to adduce only such violations of the international law as have been perpetrated directly and individually against nationals of the dual monarchy; it, therefore, does not include the evidence of numerous exceedingly grave breaches of the law which affected Austria-Hungary in an indirect and general way. Such breaches are to be found in the arbitrary and unlawful declaration of France and Great Britain with regard to the status of Morocco, Egypt and Cyprus, in the violation of the rights of neutral nations, and in the sympathetic disregard of the regulations provided by maritime law.

"The preposterous claim of the hostile nations to the right to subject the entire population of large countries to famine must be stigmatized as a sacrilegious violation of the rules of warfare. No less sacrilegious is the act of the hostile Governments in tolerating, if not actually inspiring, the unprecedented agitation of a press which disseminates lies and fosters hatred. Most of the excesses to which thousands of innocent and defenseless people have fallen victims are the direct outcome of that agitation.

Only Gives a Faint Idea.

"The collection of evidence, as now published for general information, cannot convey even a faint idea of the decay which the notions of international law have undergone and which in the course of a few months have destroyed many a hope. It may, however, furnish some facts for the reflection of those whose judgment has remained unbiased as to who is responsible for the collapse of the law of nations and of the sense of morality in a war brought on by our enemies for the purpose of crushing nations engaged in the peaceful pursuit of the blessing of civilization, and as to who has the right to claim that he is fighting this hotly contested struggle for the sake of liberty and humanity.

"The Austro-Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has received, since the printing of this collection was completed, a number of further reports of violations of international law committed by hostile Governments, and among them the reports of the consular officials recently released from Russia. These and similar revelations which may come to hand at a future date will be published in the form of supplements to the present collection.

"The names of a number of witnesses have been withheld at their own special request. They have reasons to fear that the publication of their names would, as long as the passions aroused by the war last, to subject them to reprisals and thus endanger either their interests or those of other persons in hostile countries. The identity of all the witnesses has, however, been carefully established by responsible Government officials. The names which have, for the time being, been suppressed will be available when their publication will not be liable to entail harm to them or other sufferers of the war."

"A Typical Example."

A "typical example" of the treatment of Austrians in Belgium is described in a letter from an Austrian merchant in the perfumery business who had lived fifteen years in Paris and was forced to leave within twenty-four hours.

"The hostility and brutality of the population of Brussels toward Germans and Austrians," he writes concerning his journey through Belgium, "was beyond description. From Brussels we proceeded to Antwerp, where we were arrested by the Garde Civique on the station platform. * * * My poor wife was hurried on with the butt ends of the guards' rifles. As she took no heed of this, she was struck across both legs with a rifle and was injured. We witnessed most pitiable scenes. A child, 9 years, was so frightened that it refused to follow the others and clung with both hands to the railings at the exit; a garde civique cut it with his sabre to cut its hand off.

"An Austrian couple, who had owned a restaurant at Antwerp for the last sixteen years, were terribly ill-treated by the mob. The poor woman had one of her eyes pierced with a fork, while her husband had two fingers cut off. Another Austrian woman was expelled from a maternity home with her baby, which was only 5 days old. She had neither dress nor shirt on her body, which was only covered with a dirty bed sheet. It was a heartrending scene, yet it did not prevent a garde civique from making fun of her in a shameless manner; it was such a 'comedy' very amusing, indeed."

With reference to the treatment of Austro-Hungarian nationals in France, the chief complaint was against the treatment of women and children in the concentration camps. A deposition of Miss M. E. Schreiner, a graduate nurse, pictures conditions in a convent prison to which Austrians, Hungarians, and Germans were ordered after a march of twenty kilometers. Here they were informed that they were prisoners of war.

"There were altogether about 1,000 prisoners," declared Miss Schreiner, "half of whom were women and children. There was no furniture available, and straw was the sole bedding. Under the pretext of safety, the existing latrines were boarded up and holes in the ground were dug by the male prisoners in lieu of other arrangements. There were no provisions made for washing. * * * Insufficiency of food and the weather conditions soon brought about serious illnesses, such as dysentery, and in consequence of the inadequate latrines epidemics broke out. * * * Two women were confined and had to put up with the most atrocious treatment. * * * Four people died."

Charges Against French Soldiers.

Other cases cited included the "malicious punishment, rough medical attendance by a veterinary surgeon," and the "shameless molestation of interned girls by French soldiers" at Sables d'Olonne.

"The young girls," according to one of the depositions, were exposed to criminal assaults by the soldiers. In the beginning, they were herded together with the young men and had to share their rooms or stables with them. Modesty forbids specification of all the acts of indecency to which we had to submit; worst of all offenders was the Commission of Police Maternes, who unmercifully maltreated all those who opposed his immoral designs."

The Royal Hungarian Ministry of the Interior ordered on Jan. 11, 1915, a report of "the murder of interned Hungarians at Argenton-sur-Cruse, Angers, Bastide-St. Pierre, La Courtine, Garaison, and Orville."

In Great Britain, insufficient food and accommodations, it is claimed, were accorded the interned nationals at Devonport and Newbury.

"Colonel Haines," (presumably in charge of the detention camps,) says a letter from Baron Giskra to Count Berchtold, "would have been quite willing to do something for the prisoners, but his humanitarian impulses were checked by Lord Kitchener."

Similar complaints are made of treatment of prisoners at Dorchester and the Douglas concentration camp on the Isle of Man.

In Russia, the intelligence department of the Austro-Hungarian General Staff learned of "barbarous treatment inflicted on the interned at Orenburg, where typhus and starvation depleted their ranks by the hundreds."

In Serbia besides "rough treatment, plundering, and insufficient food, compulsory naturalization was enforced, prisoners of war were robbed, badly fed, and forced to do work for military purposes."

Twenty-seven cases of violations by Russia of the laws of warfare, and eighteen instances in which Serbia and Monenegro are accused of various atrocities are given in detailed affidavits selected from many more made by soldiers, officers, and civilian officials. These include, in Russia, not only the use of dumdum bullets, firing on the Red Cross flag and ambulances, but "organized looting and killing of civilians and numerous authenticated cases of rape."

Attacks on Jewish Civilians.

Cases are recorded of looting and killing directed especially against Jewish civilians who also "were forced under the lash to work in the trenches during their holidays." Atrocities committed by the Cossacks, assassinations and robberies and wanton destruction, all supported by concrete instances, were verified, it is claimed, after the Austrians reoccupied the invaded territory, where the alleged violations had occurred.

In Serbia and Montenegro, the participation of the civilian population in the fighting, the misuse of the white flag, use of cartridges filled with wire nails and pieces of vitriol of copper, torture of prisoners, the poisoning of wells with dead bodies and mud, the firing upon the army service corps by women and children, mutilation of bodies and maltreatment of prisoners of war, with insufficient food and accommodation, complete the list of atrocities complained of by the Austrian Army.

Under the head of "Violations of the Laws of Warfare" complaint is made that Russia refused to recognize Austrians described as the Polish and Rumanian Legions as belligerents. The Russians are accused of hanging them whenever they catch them."

"The Rumanian Legions, not less than the Polish Legions," says the book "comply not only with all the requirements of The Hague Convention in regard to a volunteer corps, but form a part of the army itself."

Charges are also made against the Russians of "grievous acts of terrorism" against Greek Catholics in Bukowina.

ASSAIL AUSTRIAN RED BOOK.

Italians Say It Seeks to Influence Opinion of Neutrals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 15.—From a résumé of the Austrian Red Book telegraphed here Italians think Austria is trying to influence public opinion in the neutral countries. The Giornale d'Italia observes:

"The Red Book says the discussions between Austria and Italy continued after Italy denounced the Triple Alliance on May 4. This is true to the extent that the last Austrian concession came to the Italian Government after the denunciation and therefore too late to be considered."

Of the Red Book, interpretation of the famous Article 7, which the book tries to establish was identical in Austria and Italy, the Giornale d'Italia says:

"Vienna reasons thus: The Austrian interpretation was held also by Italy on some occasions, while on others, when it was to her advantage, she refused to recognize that certain of her acts raised the question of Article 7 to the benefit of Austria. Now Austria refuses to recognize that her action against Serbia raises the question to the benefit of Italy.

"The Red Book maintains that Austria at the time of the Libyan war demanded the application of Article 7, which was refused, so that now she is free to refuse to consider Italian claims; while the reality is, as shown by the Italian Green Book, that Italy bowed to the Austrian veto ordering the Italian squadron away from the Albanian coast, and not to bombard Saloniki or Cavilla or occupy Chilo.

"Evidently this Red Book is an effort to stultify the Green Book, just as Germany tried to neutralize the English White Paper with here."

It is said that Foreign Minister Sonnino will answer the book, giving overwhelming proofs of its incorrectness.

URUMIAH TYPHOID VICTIMS.

A Number of the American Mission Colony Have Died.

The Presbyterian Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions yesterday made public a letter received from Mrs. J. P. Cochran, a mission worker at Urumiah, Northern Persia, written on May 20, a day after the Turks and Kurds left the place because of the approach of superior Russian forces. The letter is addressed to "Friends in America," and describes the sufferings of the people and the missionaries during the occupation of the town by the Turks.

Writing of the scourge of typhoid, Mrs. Cochran says:

"Then we all began to get the typhoid fever. We had some Turkish soldiers in the hospital with it, and the people were ignorant and careless and we had an epidemic. We have seven hundred new-made graves in our compound here at the college as the result of it.

"In the hospital there was a time when the head physician's assistant, Dr. Daniel, who died with it; the matron, druggist, all the nurses, the cook, the bake-woman, the steward, and washer-women were all down together, and two hundred and fifty patients to be taken care of. You can imagine, or rather you can't begin to imagine, the disorganization of the place.

"In the city it was even worse."

ITALIANS SHELL DOBERDO.

Several Infantry Attacks Repelled, Austrians Announce.

VIENNA, July 15, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following concerning the operations on the Italian front:

Against some points on the plateau of Dobero the Italians again are developing a vigorous artillery fire. They also have attempted several infantry attacks between Polazzo and Sdraussina, but these were repulsed with heavy losses.

In the Carinthian and Tyrolean frontier districts nothing of importance has occurred.

HAS LOST NO SUBMARINES.

Italians Have Destroyed Three, Austria Denies Assertions That

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Austrian Embassy today announced the receipt of this dispatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Burian:

"Contrary to reports in Italian papers that, in revenge for the sinking of the Italian cruiser Amalfi, the Italians sunk three Austro-Hungarian submarines, it has been ascertained that the Austro-Hungarian Navy, during the progress of the war with Italy, has thus far sustained no losses whatever. Likewise, all reported damages by the Italian Navy to submarines are wholly untrue."

AMERICANS AS PRISONERS.

Germans Treat Volunteers for France as if They Were British.

GENEVA, July 15, (via Paris.)—Wounded French soldiers passing through Geneva under the recent exchange agreement say that several Americans who were fighting as volunteers in the ranks for France are prisoners in Germany, where they are being treated as Englishmen.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, whose daughter is the wife of the German Crown Prince, is visiting here. At the railway station this morning she distributed gifts to the wounded German soldiers passing through to Germany from Lyons. The Grand Duchess wept at the spectacle.

NO ENGLISH UNEMPLOYED.

Annual Vote for the Relief of Those Out of Work Is Dropped.

LONDON, July 15.—Unemployment having virtually disappeared throughout the United Kingdom, Edwin Samuel Montagu, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, asked and obtained leave in the House of Commons today to withdraw the vote of $1,250,000 for works to be carried out for the relief of the unemployed.

This vote is an annual one, made in the anticipation that a large number of men will be thrown out of employment during some period of the year.

NO GERMAN FOOD SHORTAGE

Inventory Shows Ample Supplies, Says Bicknell—Serbia Improving.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of the American Red Cross, who has been directing the Rockefeller Foundation activities throughout the European war zone, and who returned here today, says a German inventory of food supply in Germany shows no shortage, present or prospective, and that in Serbia, where there is much destitution, there is considerable food shortage, but conditions are improving and the situation is encouraging generally throughout the war area.

TRACING GERMAN 'J'ACCUSE.'

Attack on Berlin's Policy Attributed to Own Consul General.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—An Amsterdam dispatch says the Vlaamsche Stem learns from the best sources that the German book, "'J'accuse,' which contained a serious indictment of German policy, was written by a Consul General of Germany in a small neutral country.

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MOST DELICIOUS RICKEY OR FIZZ
For sale by Acker-Merrall, Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Elker's, 399 Broadway; Siegler Bros., Charrot & Henry, Brooklyn; Decker Stores in Jersey; other Dealers and Cafes
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GERMANS HOLD FAST TO ARGONNE GAINS

Big French Counter-Attack Repulsed with Heavy Losses, Berlin Report Says.

PARIS ADMITS A REVERSE

But Asserts That Later German Attacks Failed—Calm Follows Varied Activity on Western Front.

LONDON, July 15.—While the day along the western front is characterized in tonight's Paris report as comparatively calm and the fighting in the Argonne has dropped off considerably, the ground recently won there by the Germans appears still to rest in German hands, and that in spite of heavy counter-attacks by the French.

According to the Berlin account, this attempt to win back the lost trenches was carried out by a large force, with an abundant use of ammunition, and its failure is said to have cost the French a large number of men. The Argonne operation has netted the Germans more than 3,500 prisoners.

The Paris bulletin of this afternoon is contradictory in so far as it fails to mention the counter-attack, but it concedes that the Germans regained a "footing" in the Beaurain woods to the west of the forest proper.

The struggle in the Argonne today consisted of some close fighting and two German attacks, which Paris says were repulsed. The recent German success, Berlin remarks, is the more striking, as it was the intention of the French to carry out an attack on July 14, the national holiday.

The French continue to attack around Souches, and tonight artillery duels are reported in this area, as well as northwest of Verdun, on the heights of the Meuse, and one position in the Vosges Mountains.

The official statement issued at Berlin today says:

In Southern Flanders, not far from Wyschaete, we blew up a number of mines yesterday with good results.

In the neighborhood of Souchez, the French attacked in several places, in some cases with strong forces. They were everywhere repulsed.

Northeast of Beauséjour, in the Champagne district, an enemy hand grenade attack could not be carried through on account of our mining operating there.

The French made repeated attempts yesterday, which lasted into the night, to recapture the positions we took from them in the Forest of Argonne. Notwithstanding the employment of large quantities of ammunition and of strong forces, they brought to naught all their attacks broke down. In many places there was bitter fighting with hand grenades and encounters at close quarters.

The enemy paid for his unsuccessful efforts with extraordinarily heavy losses, the number of French prisoners has been increased to 68 officers and 3,688 men.

The success of our troops was all the more remarkable as, according to corresponding statements made by prisoners, the French had prepared for a great attack against our positions in the Argonne front on July 14, their national festival day.

To the east of the Argonne fighting activity was more lively yesterday.

In the Forest of Malincourt attempts of the enemy to make an attack were frustrated by our fire.

In the Forest of Le Prêtre a French advance broke down in front of our positions with heavy losses.

A French aeroplane near Souchez was hit and descended behind the enemy lines in a burning condition. A second aeroplane was shot down at Henin-Lietard.

Paris Admits Some Loss.

This official bulletin was given out in the afternoon in Paris:

Activity during the night in the region of the north of Arras was quite diversified. To the south of the Château de Carieul we seized a line of German trenches. Around Neuville Saint Vaast and the Labyrinth there was hand grenade fighting.

In the Argonne the fighting was circumscribed within the region situated to the west of the forest where we had progressed yesterday. To the noth of the Servon Road, after a series of counter-attacks the Germans succeeded in regaining a foothold in the Beaurain woods. In the rest of this sector there was no change in the situation.

Between Fey-en-Haye and the Forest of Prêtre an attempt of the enemy to sally from his trenches was immediately halted by a curtain of artillery fire and the fire of our infantry.

The folowing official statement was issued by the French War Office tonight:

The day has been relatively calm.

In the Argonne there was a struggle with hand bombs and petards in the region of Marie Thérèse. Two German attacks against Haute Chevauchée and Boureuilles were repulsed.

There is nothing to report on the rest of the front except artillery actions, notably in the region to the north of Arras, in the sector of Quennevières, on the right bank of the Aisne near Troyan, on the heights of the Meuse around the trench of Calonne, and in the Vosges, near Wissembach.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS LOYAL AND CONFIDENT

National Congress Unanimous for Allies and the Freeing of Oppressed Peoples.

PARIS, July 15.—The National Congress of the Socialist Party of France, at which all the Socialist members of the Cabinet were present, today unanimously adopted lengthy resolutions affirming anew "the unshakable confidence" of the party "in the cause of the Allies and Republican France."

The resolutions declared that the party sought, with the remainder of the nation and with the nation's allies, "the liberation of the territory of heroic and loyal Belgium and the invaded regions of France, as well as justice for Alsace and Lorraine."

"Today," the resolutions continued, "after eleven months of war, the Socialist Party of France is unable to conceive of an enduring peace that is not based upon the following:

First—Nationalist principles, including the willingness to abandon all policies of annexation, and the re-establishment of the right inherent in the oppressed peoples of Europe to dispose of themselves and return to the nations from which they were brutally separated.

Second—Absolute respect for the political and economic independence of nations.

Third—Organization of obligatory arbitration, permitting also the limitation of armaments; democratic control of engagements entered into by Governments, and an international police.

The resolutions review the origins of the war, recalling the anti-war declarations of German and Austrian Socialists, and place the responsibility for the war on "execrable dreams of hegemony, which aimed to place Europe under the heel of the most brutal, the most aggressive and the most unscrupulous imperialism."

MANY PRISONERS TRADED.

Trains of Permanently Disabled Passing Through Switzerland.

BERNE, July 14, (via Paris.)—A special train loaded with French prisoners of war, permanently disabled, on their way home from Germany, passes here every night another special filled with similarly crippled Germans who are returning from France. After this exchange is completed 3,000 members of the sanitary corps of the two nations will be transferred from one country to the other.

It is reported at Constance that 2,000 French sanitary troops are being held on the German frontier awaiting transport home.

EX-PRISONER-HURT IN WAR.

Jerseyman Sentenced "to Go to Front" Fights for England.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 15.—Thomas Shaw, who formerly lived here, and who about the time of the outbreak of the war was sentenced by Police Court Judge John A. Borden to "go to the front," and who amazed his friends by taking the Judge's words literally, has been heard from. He wrote to Frank Turner of 721 Cookman Avenue that he was now in a hospital in Sheffield, England, with the prospect of losing his left arm as the result of a shell wound.

"I am still in the land of the living," Shaw wrote. "I'm mighty lucky to be alive after my lot at La Bassée. I've got mine in the left shoulder. It was caused by a high explosive, and I'm very much afraid my arm isn't going to be any more use to me, and I may have to have it off. I don't know yet, but I'm living in hope. I was in two bayonet charges, and I sure went raving mad while they were on, and for days after I couldn't get over the first one. When we got back to the trenches. I couldn't close my eyes for a single minute. Oh, it's awful!"

Shaw was interested by our German shower particular dislike for bayoent charges.

"Well, I've been through what I'll never forget, and I'm proud I've done my bit for a country worth fighting for," concludes Shaw." Give my kind regards to Judge Borden. Tell him that the Germans with all their guns couldn't kill me."

Shaw was arrested last August, when he and Michael Manners, who ran a delicatessen store at 641 Cookman Avenue, got into a fight on the sidewalk. They spent the night in jail, and the next day Judge Borden discharged them. Shaw is an Englishman and Manners a German. Shaw had served fifteen years in the United States Army.

DOUBLE FT. TOTTEN GUARDS

Extra Precautions Follow Rumors That Spies Have Been Seen.

Within the last few days the number of "guard posts" at Fort Totten, fronting on the Long Island Sound near Whitestone Landing, have been doubled by order of Lieut. Col. H. H. Hearn, U. S. A. Just why the posts were doubled cannot be learned, but it is understood that extra precautions are being made to guard the waterfront and particularly the short range guns that cover the Sound directly in front of the fort.

Rumors that spies and cranks who might plant bombs have been seen near the fort have been heard here, but the officers refuse to discuss them. The batteries of guns of small calibre are designed to cover the mine fields that stretch along the Sound in all directions and across to Fort Schuyler on the Westchester shore.

Half-Yearly Sale Stein-Bloch Clothes

MANY men go far out of their way to pay *full price* for a Stein-Bloch Suit. Many men will wear *nothing but* a Stein-Bloch. Now you may buy one here at a great reduction.

Three-Piece Suits, light and medium weights, ½, ¼ or skeleton-lined. You can wear the medium weights all summer and right on until the snow flies.

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$25 Suits.....$18.75
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Broadway at 32nd Street

WEEK'S HARD FIGHT WON FECHT VALLEY

French Swept Down the Mountains After Long and Difficult Preparations.

MET HEAVY CROSSFIRE

Group of Chasseurs Trapped, but Refused to Surrender—Metzeral Destroyed by Attackers.

PARIS, July 15.—"The operations by which our troops captured the towns of Metzeral and Sondernach, which are situated in the Fecht Valley," says the official eyewitness today in recounting the French success in the battle of Metzeral, Upper Alsace, "have been remarkable because of the means employed and the results obtained, and as the Alpine troops have been forced to surmount all possible difficulties."

Metzeral, the eyewitness explains, is situated in a valley surrounded by high hills, the sides of which dropped precipitously down to the Fecht region. On these hills was stationed artillery, to the rear of which, within easy access, large reinforcements could be massed and brought to the front when needed.

"From prisoners we learned," continues the official eyewitness, "that the Germans considered their position impregnable. It was surrounded by several lines of trenches and barbed wire entanglements. We made long preparations for the attack, concentrating troops and bringing supplies up the Vosges through winding, narrow, and hastily constructed roads twenty miles in length. New trenches were dug, mines laid, and various other details attended to.

Opening of the Attack.

"On June 15, after prolonged and heavy artillery fire on both sides of the valley, the attack was begun against Hill 830, on which we captured trenches situated on the slopes, taking two companies prisoners. A portion of the trenches on Braunkopf also fell into our hands.

"At Eichwald we gained less, as here the German fortifications were strongest. At Anlass, also, although many grenades were thrown, the fortifications were of such a character as to make it impossible to break through.

"On the day following the attack was resumed, with the purpose of gaining us all the positions on Braunkopf and Hill 830. We began at this point to encircle Eichwald, as the road to Metzeral now lay open. The Germans remained at Anlass, where our attack always stopped, and with their fire across the valley on Braunkopf made it impossible for us to proceed.

"All our efforts were now concentrated on Anlass. We attacked on June 18 and 19, and on the 20th the German positions fell into our hands. Our troops continued on down the valley, capturing 6 officers, 11 non-commissioned officers, and 140 men.

French Chasseurs Trapped.

"An attack directed at the same time against Winterhagel, situated to the south of Anlass, was marked by a sad incident. A small group of chasseurs who succeeded in breaking through the barbed-wire entanglements found themselves under a crossfire of quick-firers. The men tried to construct a shelter with the tools they carried. The Germans cried 'Surrender!' Not one man answered. The quick-firers accomplished their work, and the men were found lying with faces to the ground, as if they had dropped when drawn up in line for parade.

"Our attacks were now centred on Metzeral. The factory at Steinbruck was taken on the night of June 17, and a battalion entered Altenkof the day following. June 21 our men came down from Braunkopf, surrounded the village on the north, and took the railway station. The Germans in Metzeral, threatened with capture, placed quick-firers in several houses to protect their retreat and prepared to set the place on fire. Our artillery quickly demolished the houses in which German artillery had been placed, and our troops entered the flaming streets from the north and west. The village was burned.

"On the two following nights, while our troops harassed the retreating enemy, Winterhagel and Sondernach fell into our hands and our line was established along the length of the valley of the Fecht as far as Sondernach.

"The action resulted in the capture of 20 officers, 53 non-commissioned officers, and 638 men."

CZECH LEADER ARRESTED.

Austria Proceeds Against Dr. Raschin, a Pan-Slavic Propagandist.

BERLIN, July 15, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—A dispatch from Prague, Bohemia, to the Overseas News Agency says:

"Dr. Raschin, a Czech leader, has been arrested. He was President of the Czech newspaper Narodny Listy, and a well-known Pan-Slavic leader. Twenty years ago he was sentenced to a prison term for political reasons. More recently he was elected a member of the Austrian Diet."

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Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

BRITISH PLAN TO MEET GERMAN COMPETITION

Turn to America for Model Co-operation Between Scientists and Manufacturers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—Methods to bring about a closer cooperation between British scientists and manufacturers in meeting future German competition were discussed today at the annual meeting of the Society of Technical Industry, which was founded in Lancashire in 1881. The example of America was held up as a model. Professor G. G. Henderson, President of the society, urged the institution of a plan of industrial fellowships on the lines of that successfully inaugurated by the late Professor Kennedy Duncan in connection with the University of Kansas and an educational institution at Pittsburgh.

The essence of this eminently practical idea is that any manufacturer who desires to have some technical matter investigated applies to the Chemistry Department of the university of technical college for the services of a chemist qualified to prosecute research and undertakes to provide adequate remuneration for a period of one or more years. The work is done in the Chemistry Department under the general superintendance of the professor, and if necessary facilities for large scale experiments are provided by the manufacturer.

Sir William Ramsay said the Royal Society had reorganized itself for war purposes and so had the Chemical Society; negotiations were in progress with other institutions, and they were trying to connect their interests and work together for the national cause. The American plan of fellowships he entirely approved, but he pointed out that the viewpoint in England differed from that in America. The idea of the English employer, he said, was to keep his laboratory and works in a system of watertight compartments. A chemist was not trusted with the secrets of the works, nor was an engineer allowed in the laboratory; only the man responsible for the whole of the production knew both sides. Under the American system a young man who showed aptitude was taken on trial for a year and, if he proved himself worthy, was entirely trusted and learned his work thoroughly.

Sir William declared for the American system. The English system, he said, had done more to kill the development of chemical industry than anything else.

GERMANS EXPLAIN DEFEAT.

Say They Were Outnumbered Six to One in Southwest Africa.

BERLIN, July 15, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today says:

"The conditions of the surrender of the German forces in Southwest Africa make clear that the German troops numbered 204 officers and 3,094 men, with seven field pieces and twenty-two machine guns. This force was matched, after prolonged warfare and terrible fatigues, against 20,000 men. The bravery of the Germans was admitted by the British, who even permitted noncommissioned officers and privates to keep their sidearms and guns."

COMMONS WELCOME GREY.

Cheer Him on His Return—His Health Much Improved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 16.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"Sir Edward Grey on making his first appearance in the House of Commons yesterday, after several weeks' absence owing to an affection of the eyes, received a welcome so fervent that he was almost unmanned by it.

"As soon as the Foreign Secretary rose to reply to the first question on the paper spontaneous cheers broke forth from every quarter of the House, and they were sustained for several moments, Sir Edward meanwhile standing at the table with bowed head, embarassed by the warmth of this hearty and affectionate tribute.

"He is vastly improved in health His old haggard look is gone, and there is vigor in his carriage and air. In short, he seems to have been quite revivified by his sojourn amid those rural scenes which he loves so much."

E. B. Squibb & Sons—New Brunswick, N. J.
Serum Manufacturers
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"Turner for Concrete"

A concrete building every other week for 12 years—over $30,000,000 worth.

40% of these on cost-plus-percentage contracts.

46% on repeat orders without competition.

TURNER
Construction Co

OPPOSES LOANS TO EUROPE.

Dr. E. E. Pratt Warns Bankers Against Aiding Industrial Rivals.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 15.—Lending American money to Europe was condemned as an economic mistake by Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in a speech today before the convention of the West Virginia Bankers' Association here.

"In lending money to European nations," he said, "we are enabling them merely to keep up their wasteful warfare, and if we continue to lend money to Europe for reconstruction purposes after the war is over, we shall simply be building up our most active competitors. If, however, this money is lent to other countries of the world, countries which are not our competitors, but which are customers, and also the customers of European nations, we shall be building up our customers, we shall be strengthening them, and we shall be strengthening the ties between them and ourselves."

Dr. Pratt estimated that the total loans of American money and of dit to Europe so far during the war totaled $500,000,000.

The bankers of the United States must prepare to handle the financial end of a great American foreign trade, asserted Dr. Pratt. The development of a large export business was now under way, and manufacturers and merchants would call upon the banks for extensive services in handling the cash and credit export transactions.

Dr. Pratt said that American banks were now establishing branches in South America and other parts of the world to handle American business, and that the war had resulted in the extensive substitution of American dollar exchange for English pound sterling exchange in international transactions.

U. OF P. COACH RESIGNS.

Vivian Nickalls Abandons Rowing to Join the British Army.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Vivian Nickalls, coach of the University of Pennsylvania rowing crews, announced today that he had resigned in order to join the British Army. Nickalls, who sails on Aug. 18, said he would accept a commission in either the Third or Fourth Hussars.

The Pennsylvania Rowing Committee asked Nickalls to remain at least another year, but he resisted all entreaties to stay.

"My country needs her sons," said Nickalls, "and I am going. I have remained here and read what little news we get, and I can stand it no longer."

Nickalls had a three-year contract with Pennsylvania, which had another year to run. Last year the Pennsylvania 'Varsity crew finished second in the Poughkeepsie regatta and this season it was fast.

Ricoro Cigars are the Pride of the Famous Cigar Makers of Porto Rico

Nowhere in the world—not even in Havana—is more skillful work done on cigars than in the Ricoro factory at San Juan. Signor Luis Toro, President of the Company, himself a master of the art, picks the native Spaniards for the work as the Ritz-Carlton picks its cooks.

The RICORO Cigar
(Invincible Size) 7 cts. each
or by the box of 50, $3.50

is an example of what these wonderfully gifted cigar makers can accomplish working with Porto Rican tobacco, planted, cultivated, ripened and cured in fields where every condition prevails that favors tobacco growing on any island of the West Indies.

The RICORO Cigar is imported FREE OF DUTY.

The one difference between Porto Rican and Cuban tobacco is the delicate mildness of the former, due to its cultivation on high altitudes, under shade (as shown in the illustration above.)

UNITED CIGAR STORES

GALLIPOLI TRENCHES TAKEN BY ALLIES

British and French Capture Strongly Fortified Lines Guarding Dardanelles.

TURKISH COUNTER-ATTACK

Ottomans, Using Bombs, Regain Section of Trenches, but Allies Afterward Recover Position.

LONDON, July 15.—Two strongly held Turkish lines defending the Dardanelles have been captured by the Anglo-French forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula, according to an announcement given out this evening by the British Official Press Bureau. The announcement is as follows:

"General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the allied forces at the Dardanelles, reports that on the 12th inst. the forces under him made an attack at daybreak with their right and centre. After heavy and confused fighting, lasting all day, the troops engaged, including a French corps, succeeded in carrying two strongly held and strongly fortified lines of Turkish trenches opposite to them, the ground covered by the advance varying in depth from 200 to 400 yards.

"The second phase of the operation was then undertaken, and the right section of the enemy's lines was attacked. As in the former phase, the first line of trenches was easily carried, a preliminary bombardment having been very successful. Following up this success, our troops took the second line of trenches, capturing some eighty prisoners, and by nightfall the line was consolidated some 400 yards in advance of our original position.

"In his part of the field in the course of the night of July 12-13, two counter-attacks were successfully repulsed.

"During the hours of darkness, however, it was found that the British right had pressed too far, and the Turks made a successful bomb attack and captured a section of the trenches.

"This position being vital to the safety of life, a further attack was organized, and a brigade of the Royal Naval division, supported by French artillery, was sent forward, and with the support of 75's retook the trenches. In the meantime the French had pushed their extreme right down to the mouth of the River Kereves Dere, where it runs into the sea. This position was maintained without difficulty.

"During the night of the 13th-14th, as on the previous night, the enemy counter-attacked, but without success.

"Thus in these successful operations the whole of the original objective of the attack was attained, except for one small portion of about 300 yards, which still remains in the hands of the Turks.

"Four hundred and twenty-two prisoners were captured, of whom 200 were taken by the French in the first attacks."

PARIS, July 15.—Tonight's official statement regarding the war operations contains the following:

"In the Dardanelles, July 12 to 15, the expeditionary corps of the Orient and the right wing of the British troops attacked the Turkish positions and carried several lines of works. A first line was occupied along the whole of that front on the morning of July 12, and a second toward the close of day through a magnificent charge of the Zouaves and the Foreign Legion.

"The following day fresh progress was made at several points, and the lower Valley of the Kereves was occupied. We captured more than 200 prisoners and our allies 150.

"The losses of the enemy, surprised frequently in massed formation by the artillery, were extremely heavy.

"The warships co-operated efficaciously, shelling Achi Baba and the Asiatic Coast."

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued here today:

"On the night of the 12th, near Avih Burnu, we repulsed the enemy, who attempted to approach our trenches. Against our left wing the enemy, fearing a surprise, maintained a heavy infantry fire without results.

"At Sedd-el-Bahr, the morning of the 13th, there were slight infantry actions. In the afternoon, after infantry firing, the enemy attacked our right wing, but were repulsed by a counter-attack, suffering great losses. Moreover, we drove back to their original positions enemy troops who had approached part of our trenches, taking fourteen English prisoners.

"Our Anatolian batteries played an important part in these actions and forced two enemy destroyers, which were firing on our left wing, to flee. We hit with two shells an enemy torpedo boat in the Gulf of Saros, which retired."

SAY FATE OF TURKEY HANGS ON RUMANIA

Holding Up of Ammunition Worries Germans — Vorwaerts Protests Against Threats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, July 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—According to information from Berlin matters as to the Balkans are approaching a climax. A growing fear, especially as to the attitude of Rumania, is finding expression in covert threats as to what the Central Powers may do if that State does not allow the passage of arms and ammunition to the Turks. The continued refusal to permit munitions to pass is endangering the position of the Turkish Army in the Dardanelles, and two important journals have declared that the Allies' success there would decide the whole war.

Meanwhile a note of protest against the threats to Rumania is uttered by the Vorwärts, which says:

"Rumania remains firm in her refusal to allow the transport of weapons and ammunition. The excitement upon the matter is easily understood. Upon the free passage of transports between the Central Powers and Turkey depends the fate of the Dardanelles. That is the greatest danger which threatens the defenders, and upon the fate of the Dardanelles depends the fate of Constantinople.

"Today this is the cornerstone of the politics carried on by the Central Powers. Rumania's obstinate refusal is based on the determination not to allow the opportunity of the world's war to pass unused, as in the second Balkan war. It will now with the least possible expenditure of money and blood obtain the highest profits, but firm opposition must be raised against attempts in certain quarters here to beat down Rumania by the application of the principle of Clausewitz. As to other means of following up his recommendation of policy, what words would the people of Germany use if England attempted to force Sweden to allow transport of ammunition and weapons, or even of machines? But the same words would be of exact application if the Central Powers were to attack Rumania."

ALLIES STILL ADVANCING.

Both British and French Said to Have Gained Ground.

LONDON, Friday July 16.—A further advance by the Allies in the Dardanelles is reported by the Athens correspondent of The Express.

The British are said to have dislodged the Turks from four lines of trenches near Derkia, Tepe, while the French have gained an important success in the Krithia region.

BRITISH TROOPS IN SERBIA.

Eyewitness with Serb Army Now Permitted to Confirm Reports.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—That British troops are now in Serbia fighting with the Serbians against the Austro-Hungarians was confirmed today by Crawford Price, the British eyewitness with the Serbian forces.

Lecturing here, he said that the British army authorities now permitted him to make this announcement, thus confirming what has been often rumored, but never officially substantiated.

The strength of the British forces in Serbia were not stated by the lecturer.

SPY ROSENTHAL EXECUTED IN LONDON

Was Convicted of Sending Berlin Information About British Fleet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 16.—Robert Rosenthal, the German spy, who was convicted of sending information about the British fleet to the German Admiralty, was executed this morning.

LONDON, July 15.—An official announcement of the execution of Rosenthal, given out tonight, says:

Robert Rosenthal, who on July 6 was tried by a general court-martial on charges of espionage, was found guilty and sentenced to death. The sentence was duly confirmed and was carried out this morning.

Robert Rosenthal is the fourth convicted spy to be executed in the Tower of London since the war began. He was arrested early in June as he was about to leave the country after a short sojourn. His arrest was brought about through the interception of a letter he had sent to Captain von Prieger of the German Admiralty and the head of the Kaiser's spy system. Although the letter was not addressed with von Prieger's name, the name employed was known to be identified with the Captain, as it was the one used by the spy Kuepferle, who committed suicide in his cell at Brixton Prison on May 26 just before the summing up of his case.

Rosenthal, it is said, was practically "caught with the goods," for on his person and in his baggage were found many incriminating documents, including letters in cipher alleged to be from von Prieger, with data concerning the basis of the British fleet, plans of dockyards, &c. Thereupon, it is alleged, he made a full confession, in which he declared that von Prieger, in his office in Berlin, had a complete outfit for issuing fraudulent American passports. Ambassador Page advised the State Department at Washington to this effect, although he then had no confirmation of the reported confession.

As far as has been ascertained Rosenthal was never in America. He had what appeared to be a genuine American passport issued by the American Embassy in Berlin. He is said to have explained this on the ground that von Prieger's office was equipped with authentic American passport blanks and with a die for stamping the seals and signatures. He also had a number of genuine passports turned in by patriotic Germans, who had secured them as citizens of the United States.

Rosenthal's trial began on July 6 before a military court, presided over by Major General Lord Cheylesmore.

The first execution in the Tower since the beginning of the war was that of Karl Hans Lody, who was shot there on Nov. 6 last.

The second was that of an unknown spy, who met his death on March 5.

The third was that of F. Robert Müller on June 23. Müller, with Kuepferle and a German named Hahn, were implicated at the same time. Hahn has been sentenced to serve seven years.

Previous to the execution of Lody the last executions in the Tower were those of Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino, on Aug. 18, 1746, and of Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, on April 8 in the following year. The Tower had ceased to be a state prison since Thistlewood and his confederates in the Cato Street conspiracy were incarcerated there in 1820.

SHOT ALLEGED AMERICAN.

Franz Berka Executed on Treason Charge in Silesia.

LONDON, Friday, July 16.—Franz Berka, a laborer, who claimed American citizenship, was shot for high treason at Mahrsich-Ostrau, Austrian Silesia, on June 14, according to The Daily Chronicle, which says it gets its information from a copy of the official journal of Silesia.

Berka, who was 46 years old, says the Daily Chronicle, was tried before the military court, charged with using traitorous expressions in an inn at Gross Helendorf. The court sentenced the man to be hanged, but the sentence was changed to shooting and was carried out two hours after it was pronounced.

Kiao-Chau Refugees Sail for Home.

Sixty-nine German refugees from Kiao-chau, China, who have been living on board the Hamburg-American liner President Lincoln in Hoboken, sailed yesterday for Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner United States. Their safe passage has been guaranteed by the British, French and Japanese governments. The remainder of the party, which numbers 104, were left behind in Hoboken.

WAR A BIG HANDICAP TO BUSINESS IN U. S.

Herman A. Metz Tells Rotary Club That Neutrals Are Hampered by Both Sides.

CALLS WILSON TOO MILD

America Barred, He Says, from Obtaining from Germany Chemicals That Are Badly Needed Here.

Former Congressman Herman A. Metz told the members of the Rotary Club yesterday that merchants of the North were not protesting loudly enough for their rights to trade unhampered with the neutral countries.

"But wait until you hear from the South; for when the South begins to talk the country will wake up," he added, "and that will come in about a month, when the cotton crop begins to move, and the planters find no market for it. The trouble in the North is that we do not yell loud enough."

Mr. Metz was the speaker at the luncheon of the Rotary Club, in the Hofbrau Haus, Broadway and Thirtieth Street, and more than 100 members were there to hear him talk on American industrial conditions as affected by the European war. He reviewed the commercial difficulties due to the British Orders in Council, which he said were against all principles of international law in the trade relations of neutral nations.

"We have no right to complain of the control of the seas from whatever country it may come," he said, "but we have a right to complain when that advantage is used against us, for we have a positive right under the London Agreement to do business with neutrals. Let the belligerents fight it out, but when our rightful interests are cut off in an arbitrary manner we ought to kick and kick hard, and I would kick as hard against one side as the other.

"I thoroughly believe that our Government is doing all it reasonably can to solve the difficulty. It is a delicate situation, more so than many persons imagine. While I feel that President Wilson is doing all he can to solve the controversy, I think he is overcautious. He showed that spirit in his first letter, but his second note to Germany was all right. The sinking of the Lusitania has complicated the case, but when that question has been settled, these other trade difficulties will probably be solved more satisfactorily for us all.

"A Government has a right to establish a blockade, but it must be an actual one, and Great Britain has not made a real blockade of German ports. I have never heard that cotton was classed as contraband, yet England has prohibited its export except to France, Italy, Spain, and one or two other countries. The embargo on cotton covers everything pertaining to it shipped to or from Germany or Austria, and no foreign steamer will carry it from a neutral port. If an American vessel carries such a cargo she is liable to be seized, and some time the owner will get his money, and our merchants put up with it only because they are satisfied to get their money some way, but there is no law in it, and noncontraband goods have no right to be seized, even though paid for.

"Take the woolen question, of which we import quantities. How do our manufacturers get it? Simply by agreeing to the conditions whereby British manufacturers are allowed to sell to Americans, and those are, first, importation in British ships, and, second, by the American merchant agreeing not to export any part of the wool in any way to a neutral nation. We can't even send it to South America, and this limits it to our home consumption. It is the same with rubber. An American merchant cannot get a pound from the British colonies until he binds himself not to export any article containing a particle of rubber. This applies to hundreds of articles, including typewriting machines, and under this agreement, which has no force in international law, such goods cannot be sent from America to any country on the earth. I could cite other cases, but this shows to what an extent the American manufacturers are up against it. There is no law in it, but you simply can't do business, and that is making war hell for our merchants.

"Germany makes many things which this country does not produce and which we are sadly in need of," said Mr. Metz.

GUARDS IN CAMP TOMORROW

First Brigade to Work Out Practical Problems of War.

Major General John F. O'Ryan, N. G. N. Y., who will command the camp at Fishkill Plains, N. Y., which will commence tomorrow and continue until Aug. 1, has mapped out what is considered by experts to be the most progressive program of instruction the guard has had on field service. His idea is to give the officers and men as much varied instruction as possible in the limited time. There will be no fatiguing marches and sleeping in dog tents, which never keep out the rain, but each regiment will take its heavy tentage and sleep eight men in a tent.

All the troops of the First Reinforced Brigade, including all branches of the service, will leave this city by rail and boat to the number of 5,000 tomorrow morning. The camp has been named Camp Whitman, in honor of the Governor, and the Post Office address is Hopewell Junction, Dutchess County, N. Y.

MRS. MARYE DENIES RUMOR.

Says Husband Has Not Resigned as Ambassador to Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Mrs. George T. Marye denies the rumor that her husband has resigned his post as American Ambassador at Petrograd.

Mrs. Marye, who is spending a few weeks in her Hillsborough home before sailing shortly with Mrs. Edward H. Harriman to rejoin her husband, in speaking today of this rumor which had originated in a Washington dispatch, said:

"I am very indignant to think that such a rumor should have been published without any foundation whatever. The first intimation I had was when I was told of the publication today."

In regard to the report that Mrs. Marye had found Russian life uncongenial, she said that she had found the Russian capital a most charming city, and the people most hospitable.

Ray T. Baker, Ambassador Marye's secretary, also denied the rumor, and said that his recent advices from the Ambassador indicated that he was working very diligently on several matters of importance, and contained no hint of a thought of resignation.

RUSSIANS AGAIN LOSE PRZASNYSZ

Continued from Page 1.

The new offensive will probably be general and extend from the Baltic around the east Prussian border to the Vistula, west of Warsaw, for all the Russian troops in this section must be kept busy to prevent them from concentrating at the point where the Germans hope to break through.

This is the second time Field Marshal von Hindenburg has tried this. His last effort, while it freed East Prussia of the Russians, cost the Germans an immense number of men and very nearly involved them in disaster, owing to the muddy condition of the ground. Now, however, there are only bad roads or lack of roads to contend with, and it is possible that the Germans have built railways to their northern front, as they have done in Central Poland.

Several Russian Positions Stormed.

BERLIN, July 15, (via London.)—Przasnysz, a town of Russian Poland, fifty miles north of Warsaw, has been captured by the German forces, according to the official statement given out today by the German Army Headquarters Staff. The statement follows:

In the eastern theatre: In the course of minor fights on the Windau below Koltany 425 Russians were taken prisoners.

South of the Niemen River, in the neighborhood of Kalwarya, our troops captured several outer positions at Franziskowa and Osowa and maintained them against fierce counter-attacks.

To the northeast of Suwalki the Heights of Olszauka were taken by storm.

South of Kolno we captured the village of Konsya, and the enemy positions east of this village and south of the Tsetak line. Two thousand four hundred prisoners and eight machine guns fell into our hands.

Battles in the neighborhood of Przasnysz are being continued. Several enemy lines were captured by our troops, and the City of Przasnysz, for which we were fightly hotly in the last days of February, and which was strongly fortified by the Russians, we have occupied by our troops.

In the southeastern theatre the situation generally is the same.

VIENNA, July 15, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

In the Russian war theatre the situation is unchanged.

On the Dniester, below Nizniow, (south of Mariampol, in Galicia,) there has been fighting in which our troops were successful. On the north bank of the river we captured eleven officers and fifty-five men.

PLAN TO CRUSH CZAR'S ARMIES.

Austro-Germans Trying to Close In on Them from North and South.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 15, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Germans have opened a new campaign for the conquest of Russia. Their plan is to catch the Russian armies like a nut between nutecrackers.

The German line of advance from the northwest lies between the Mlawa-Warsaw Railway line and the River Pissa and from the south from the Galician line. On paper the German scheme is that these two fronts shall move to meet one another and everything between them must be ground to powder. But the nut to be cracked is rather a formidable area of space and well fortified, the kernel sound and healthy, being formed of the Russian armies inspired not merely with the righteousness of their cause, but the fullest confidence in themselves and absolute devotion to the proved genius of their Commander In Chief. The area referred to cannot be less than eighty miles in extent, north to south, by 120 miles west to east. That is the mere nucleus and minimum area, as contained between the Novo Georgievsk fortress in the north to the Ivangorod fortress in the south and the Russian lines on the Bzura in the west to Brest-Litovsk on the east.

The Germans have an incalculable amount of fighting to face before they win to that area, the nut to be cracked, and then the cracking is still to be done. It is all sheer frontal fighting. The Germans have been twelve months trying frontal attacks against Warsaw on a comparatively narrow front, and in vain. What chance have they of success by dividing their forces against the united strength of Russia?

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS

LAKE HOPATCONG
$1 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.

MAUCH CHUNK
NEXT SUNDAY
$1.50 Lv. W. 23d St. 8.30; Liberty St. 8.30; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

MAIN VILLA ARMY TO DEFEND TORREON

Forces Called In for a Stand Against Obregon—Battle Expected in a Few Days.

IMPORTANT CITIES GIVEN UP

Carranza Gains Nearly All Railway from Laredo to Capital—New Movement on West Coast.

EL PASO, July 15.—Partisans of both Villa and Carranza said tonight the next battle of importance probably will be at Torreon. Villa is concentrating there and within a few days has received from the United States a quantity of ammunition.

Carranza's agents here have information that Obregon has not yet actually entered Zacatecas, abandoned by Villa, but by getting a force north of the city succeeded in cutting off a small rearguard of Villa's troops.

Villa has abandoned San Luis Potosi, according to reliable, although unofficial, information here tonight. This action has given to Carranza possession of all but one of the important points on the railroad from Mexico City to Laredo, on the American frontier.

Villa, so far as known here, continues to hold Queretaro, but with a small force, now isolated. By the abandonment of Aguascallentes and Zacatecas, Villa has yielded to General Obregon the means for support from the east. The forces of Villa destroyed long stretches of railway south of Queretaro. From the interior it was reported today that the Carranza forces from Monterey were planning to co-operate with Obregon by moving westward against Villa at Torreon, while another force is attempting to get between him and the American frontier by a march westward from Monclova.

Villa has on hand some millions of rounds of ammunition and his army is not suffering for foodstuffs.

He appears, however, not to be well supplied with money and it is said that desertions have shown some increase, due to the comparatively small pay soldiers receive and the larger prices paid for labor.

GUAYMAS, July 15.—Villa forces are reported to have taken the offensive in the Western States, capturing Tepic and Santiago in the Territory of Tepic. They are advancing on San Blas, principal port of Tepic.

Carranza troops under General Dieguez, commanding in the State of Jalisco, are reported to have withdrawn from Guadalajara. A report from Manzanillo said all troops and eleven pieces of artillery had been sent to reinforce him. Only thirty soldiers were left at Manzanillo.

HUERTA DENOUNCES VILLA.

Denies Visit to the Border Was to Make Terms with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 15.—When told that General Villa had been routed at Aguascalientes and was in retreat to Torreon after leaving many of his troops to surrender to General Trucy Aubert of the Carranza army, General Victoriano Huerta talked of Mexican affairs for the first time since his arrest as he paced the floor of his quarters in Fort Bliss today.

"Villa is a coward, as well as an outlaw," said Huerta. "Do I not know? Did he not crawl into my private car at Jiminez and beg me to save him from the firing squad which was about to carry out the just edict of a regular court-martial of which I had nothing to do and had dismissed from my mind? They say that I am afraid of Villa, that I have come to the border to make peace with him in order to get back into the political affairs of Mexico. That is impossible—out of the question.

"Mexico has a wonderful history. Her men are great, even her bandits are great. Some day I may go back over there, but it will be to associate with the patriots, to restore peace and to take the country out of the hands of those blood-thirsty leeches who have been sucking her life blood.

"My enemies are trying to make capital out of the flag incident at Tampico. That was an affair between nations. It was not done by me personally. I was many miles distant in Mexico City. An irresponsible man did that and they tried to make me the scapegoat for his acts in order to humiliate me, those who today have placed me here in Fort Bliss. But I represented my country and would not see it humiliated. Your country used it as a pretense and I suffered. But no one has ever, can ever say that a single American has ever suffered at the hands of Victoriano Huerta. I protected your nationals, and for that am I imprisoned. I am the one now who practices 'watchful waiting.' We wait for the time when the Villas and the Pierros and the Urbinas and the other bandits have cut each other's throats, then will we go back and build a great country out of the ruins."

TO PUSH WAR ON ZAPATA.

Carranza Generals Plan to Attack His Strongholds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 14, (via Galveston, July 15.)—With the entry of General Pablo Gonzalez announced for tomorrow, life in Mexico City is expected to become normal. The Zapatistas have been driven completely out of the Valley of Mexico. The forces of General Coss, pushing their advantage, have taken several villages on the slopes of Ajusco, and it is said they will not rest until Cuernavaca, capital of the State of Morelos and the great Zapatista stronghold, is captured. This is thought feasible, as the Zapatistas are short of ammunition and demoralized by their successive defeats.

On the other hand, Generals Amaro and Elizondo, favorable to the Constitutionalists, are advancing from the State of Michoacan on Toluca, capital of the State of Mexico, being now within striking distance of it.

General Gonzalez issued a warning tonight that foreigners, whatever their nationality, caught aiding and abetting the enemy would be treated as rebels. The proclamation states that it has been discovered that foreigners traveling with passports issued by their diplomatic representatives or safe conducts from the Constitutionalist authorities have been carrying information to the enemy or supplying them with armament and food. The proclamation also says ample guarantees have always been given to resident foreigners, but that the practices complained of must stop.

BOMB KILLS TRAVELERS.

Wrecks Vera Cruz-Mexico City Train—Capital Is Quiet.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A train between Vera Cruz and Mexico City has been wrecked by a bomb near Apizaco. The explosion killed and wounded many persons. A cablegram from Vera Cruz to the State Department says it is uncertain whether the train left Vera Cruz on July 12 or July 13. The railroad has discontinued selling tickets to Mexico City.

A State Department telegram received today, but dated Sunday, said a passenger train on the Tehuantepec Railway, going south, was derailed by bandits. Three people were killed and eight others injured.

Travelers arriving yesterday at Vera Cruz reported Mexico City quiet, and said foreigners were safe from molestation. The populace seemed indifferent to the shifting scenes of government.

Advices to the Carranza agency said Col. Ignacio Enriquez, formerly Consul at New York, had been appointed Municipal President of Mexico City, to have charge of the civil administration.

MUENTER INQUEST TODAY.

Prisoner Told of Seeing Mr. Morgan's Assailant Kill Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 15.—The inquest into the suicide of Erich Muenter, the dynamiter and assailant of J. P. Morgan, in the county jail here, will be continued tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock before Coroner Jones in the Town Hall at Hempstead. The Coroner wants to call as witnesses prisoners in the jail who occupied cells on the side of the block from which Muenter jumped to his death. District Attorney Lewis J. Smith said today he will not allow the seven prisoners to go to Hempstead, and it is probable that the inquest will be continued in the County Court House here.

Antonio Pelestrino, awaiting trial for murder, told Mr. Smith, it is said, that he saw Muenter at the wire screen puffing and blowing as though from a great exertion, and saw the form of the man as he climbed up the iron crossbars of the cell block. Then there was a noise and a groan, and then the prisoner could hear the excitement which followed the discovery of the suicide's body.

Assistant District Attorney Weeks, who is examining witnesses at the inquest, said he did not want the matter closed until it was known just what happened in the jail before and after Muenter killed himself. George Hoffman, Deputy Warden, in charge of the outer office on the night of the suicide, will tell a story tomorrow which will differ from that told by Jerry Ryan, the watchman, who had been detained to watch Muenter in his cell.

MORE THREATS FROM 'PEARCE'

Says Now the Rochambeau, from New York, Will Be Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 15.—"No more letters will be written until Captain Taylor's vessel and the Howth Head go down," says Pearce, self-styled German bomb and dynamite expert, in his latest letter to The Times-Picayune. The letter was received by mail this afternoon, and undoubtedly is from the same person who wrote the Sunday night missive. The statement is made that the steamer Rochambeau, from New York, also will be destroyed, "if our plans carry."

Secret Service operatives and the police were informed at once, and the former communicated the news to Washington.

ECONOMY

Economy, unless properly understood, may very easily become a dangerous thing.

Quality is economy, but not if it involves extravagance and delay.

Speed is economy, but not if it impairs the quality of the work.

Low cost is economy, but not unless quality and speed of construction be assured.

For results that are unqualifiedly and unequivocally economical, we are the people.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

GENEALOGIST.
Mrs. Josephine C. Frost,
234 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Compiler of Frost, Haviland and Strang Books. Families traced. Genealogies compiled.

FIRE INCREASES RUIN IN FLOODED CHINA

Tens of Thousands of Natives Estimated to Have Been Drowned Near Canton.

MANY MORE MADE HOMELESS

City of Canton Is Isolated and in Darkness — American Warships Rushed to Aid in Relief Work.

HONGKONG, July 15.—Tens of thousands of natives are estimated to have been drowned by the floods in the Chinese Provinces of Kwantung, Kwangsi, and the desolation in the devasted districts is terrible, according to the latest reports reaching here.

A fireswept area of one mile and raging floods are handicapping the work of rescue in Canton. The city was in darkness last night, the water having inundated the machinery of the electric light plant.

Missionaries have arrived here seeking the assistance of the United States gunboat Callao to aid in the work of rescue. The last report received here from Canton before communication was cut said that the Christian hospital was in danger from fire.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Consul General Anderson at Hongkong reported today that Canton was isolated except to powerful steamers, thousands have been drowned and tens of thousands are taking refuge on high places. Thousands of houses have been burned, American mission property has either been damaged or destroyed, and foreigners are taking refuge at the British Consulate at Wuchow. No Americans have been lost so far as is known.

The American Consul says further that he has been unable for five days to communicate by telegraph with Consul General Cheshire at Canton. The Hongkong government and citizens there are organising relief. American naval vessels are proceeding up the West River to assist in the rescue of those in distress. The Consul General recommends immediate Red Cross assistance, inasmuch as there will be widespread famine involving millions of human beings. He asked for a temporary allowance of $20,000."

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Get a copy of our Panama Expositions Folder and glance at the map. See the Circle Tours available to California. Out through Colorado, with its incomparable mountain scenery, back through El Paso and the historic Southwest, over the Golden State Route, the direct line of lowest altitudes, or vice versa, or in one direction by way of Yellowstone National Park, Glacier National Park, or Canadian National Park, through the Canadian Rockies.

Pre-eminent in the through transcontinental service are the "Golden State Limited" and "Californian," via El Paso and Tucson, and the "Rocky Mountain Limited," "Colorado Flyer," and "Colorado-California Express," via Colorado. No finer trains, no better service are provided anywhere than on Rock Island Lines. Automatic Block Signals — Finest Modern All-Steel Equipment—Superb Dining Car Service.

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Our representatives are travel experts, who will give you full information about California and the Expositions, how best to see them, prepare itineraries, make reservations, etc.

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U. S. TO REJECT AUSTRIA'S PLEA

Continued from Page 1.

ernment "would be entitled to prohibit the export of war materials" if the trade in contraband "takes the form of dimensions whereby the neutrality of the country will be endangered."

Will Cite German Shipments.

Details of the American answer have not been divulged, but it is understood that the United States will not only cite its rights under international law, but will recall precedents in previous wars in which Germany and Austria have been interested where importations of arms were carried on in extensive proportions.

The State Department has not made public the text of the Austrian note and will not do so until the reply is ready. The note already has been published abroad, however, the American Government giving its consent on request from the Vienna Foreign Office.

The significance of concerted action by Austria and Turkey caused much comment in official and diplomatic quarters, but it was recalled that Great Britain in her controversies with the United States over contraband had obtained the adhesion of France and other allies to her announced principles of procedure.

Germany has repeatedly laid emphasis on the trade in arms between the United States and the Allies. In the German note of Feb. 16, replying to representations from the American Government on the subject of the war zone, the legal right of citizens of the United States to trade in arms was conceded, but it was argued that it was equally right of neutrals "to stop trade in contraband, especially the trade in arms with Germany's enemies," because of violations of other neutral rights by Great Britain.

Wilson Disputed It.

A memorandum from Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, dated April 4, was devoted entirely to the discussion of the alleged toleration by the United States of infractions of international law by Great Britain, and pointed out that it was necessary, in connection with shipments of arms, to take into consideration "not only the formal aspect of the case, but also the spirit in which the neutrality is carried out."

President Wilson himself wrote the reply disputing the Ambassador's assertions and the incident was closed, no further notes on the subject being exchanged with Germany.

Arnold, Constable & Co.
TODAY'S WEEK-END SPECIALS

1,275
Men's Shirts
For All Summer Wants

Woven Madras, Mercerized Madras, Jacquard-ed Madras, Silk-finished Shirtings, Best Plain Sateen,

95c
3 for 2.75

New Mercerized Fabrics, White Cheviot Sporting Shirts, Black and White Sporting Shirts.

Regular Prices, $1.45, $1.65 and $2.00

500
Men's Bathing Suits
All Wool—Most Desirable Weaves

Short sleeve two-piece Suits, plain colors or trimmed. Perfectly proportioned.

2.55
Regular value, $3.50

Professional two-piece Suits, extreme athletic cut; sleeveless two-piece Suits, regular athletic style.

15,000 Pairs
Men's Half Hose
At Wholesale Price

Pure silk mixed with fibre in the fashionable greys; also some sizes
25c Pair Formerly 39c
in tan, navy and black. Thoroughly reinforced and recommended for good service.
3 pairs for 70c; 6 pairs for 1.35

Fine mercerized cotton in white, black, tan and grey.
35c Pair Formerly 50c
Not all sizes in each shade, but all have hand embroidered clocks.
3 pairs for 1.00; 6 pairs for 1.75

Pure thread silk with fine lisle sole, reinforced.
68c Pair Formerly 85c
All desirable plain colors with self clocks.
3 pairs for 1.85; 6 pairs for 3.50

Broadway & 19th Street.

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Store open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Closed all day To-morrow, Saturday

The July Clearance of Men's Clothing, will offer to-day exceptional economies in

Men's Summer Sack Suits
At the following unusual reductions from former prices

$22.50 Values, Now $15.00
$25.00 Values, Now $17.50
$30 & $35 Values Now $21.50

Splendid assortments to select from in style, colorings and materials, including serges, worsteds, cassimeres, flannels and mixtures.

Palm Beach and Mohair Suits, Sport Coats and Auto Dusters, at very reasonable prices

Men's Flannel Suits of unshrinkable Viyella flannel, in stripes and plain colors, Special at $11.75

Men's Outing Trousers of Duck, Khaki, white or striped flannel, from $1.50 to 3.75

An Unusually Important Sale, To-day, of a well-known brand of

Men's Negligee Shirts, $1.35
of most seasonable materials; regularly $2.00 and 2.50 each

Also Extra Quality Shirts at $1.95
of Imported Madras, Batiste and Silk Mixtures; regularly $3.50

Men's Summer Neckwear, 35c each
Comprising Flowing End Silk Scarfs and Bat Wing Ties of Crepe Grenadine and Foulard. Six for $2.00

B. Altman & Co.

Decided Reductions

have been made in the prices of all styles in

Men's Low Shoes

now in process of elimination from the regular stock, including several Balta models. All of these Shoes are in broken assortments, no one style running in a complete range of sizes.

(Men' Shoe Department, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Founded 1858

$2.45

is the price we have placed upon an elaborate variety of fine Summer Shirts. Qualities that usually sell at $3, $3.50, $4 & $5.

Pure Silk, Silk-mixed and high-grade Madras.

Plain and Plaited bosoms
Soft and laundered Cuffs
Sizes 13½ to 18

BROKAW BROTHERS
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
Subway Station at Door

BECKER'S LAST HOPE IN JOHN DOE INQUIRY

John F. McIntyre Ready to Apply for a Hearing on Alleged Conspiracy.

MAY SUBPOENA INFORMERS

District Attorney Sees Gov. Whitman, Then Denies Any Becker Sentiment in His Office.

With the announcement yesterday of John F. McIntyre's re-entrance into the case as counsel, at the solicitation of Mrs. Becker, ex-Police Lieutenant Becker's friends saw new hope for him in the final legal fight to be made in his behalf. It is understood that Mr. McIntyre, co-operating with W. Bourke Cockran and Martin T. Manton, will be ready either tomorrow or early next week to apply for a John Doe hearing. At this they think new evidence will be brought out.

District Attorney Perkins went to Albany yesterday and had a conference with Governor Whitman, during which the Becker case was discussed. John A. Cahill, a stenographer in the District Attorney's office, who took down affidavits made by the negro witness, James Marshall, also visited the Executive Chamber. Mr. Perkins said his presence there was merely a coincidence.

Possible John Doe Witnesses.

The formal announcement of Mr. McIntyre's association with Mr. Cockran and Mr. Manton in the case was made after a conference between the three lawyers in Mr. Cockran's offices, which lasted for more than an hour. Then John B. Johnston of counsel went to Sing Sing to talk with Becker in the death house. Mr. McIntyre said that he might have a definite announcement to make today, which is the third anniversary of Herman Rosenthal's murder.

The names of Assistant District Attorney De Ford, Mr. Cahill, Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Groehl, James Marshall, Charles B. Plitt, Jr., Jack Rose, Harry Vallon, and Bridgie Webber were mentioned as possible witnesses in the John Doe proceedings. The examination of a witness under a John Doe conspiracy proceeding is almost unlimited in scope, and Becker's lawyers will go into every possible angle of the Becker prosecution if they get the opportunity. If some new evidence appears, application will be made immediately to a Justice in Special Term for a new trial.

Plitt announced yesterday that he would make public within a few days a statement which, he said, will "positively free Becker." Plitt was one of the chief witnesses against Becker at the second trial.

Perkins Denies Rumors.

When District Attorney Perkins got back from Albany last night he gave out a typewritten statement in which he said:

> For several days now there has been in circulation covert rumors emanating from unnamed sources to the effect that "irregularities," so-called, exist in the manner in which the evidence in the Becker case was procured, and that members of the District Attorney's staff are cognizant of such irregularities.
>
> These rumors have culminated today in the publication of articles to the effect that a "faction" in the District Attorney's office believes Becker was made a victim by Rose and Webber and that an Assistant District Attorney has expressed a wish to appear in court and testify as to the way such evidence was procured, with the intimation that testimony which he could give would in some way cast doubt on Becker's guilt.
>
> Under these circumstances it seems necessary to state that the evidence in the Becker case was gathered together in the customary way by trusted members of the District Attorney's staff, that neither the District Attorney nor those of his staff who participated in the preparation or the trial of the Becker case, nor any other member of the District Attorney's staff, has any knowledge of any irregularity in the way such evidence was procured; that if there were any such irregularity it would necessarily be known to some of them.

Then Mr. Perkins quoted a letter received from Assistant District Attorney De Ford at New London, Conn. He wrote that W. Bourke Cockran had wanted to send a man to see him, having heard that he possessed information which would be helpful to Becker. He replied that he felt it would not be consonant with his obligations to the District Attorney to talk with any man from Cockran's office, but if a legal proceeding were instituted he would accept service of a subpoena. Then Mr. De Ford wrote that two reporters had been to see him, and he said to them:

"I do not know that I am the Assistant District Attorney referred to in connection with the Marshall affidavit. I have no statement to make concerning my alleged knowledge of a fact related to the Becker case."

Judge Bartlett Surprised.

Chief Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals made public yesterday the reply which he sent to Harford T. Marshall, formerly Bridgie Webber's counsel, who wrote to the Judge saying that Webber told him in the Tombs that Becker had no part in the murder.

"I am a loss to understand," Judge Bartlett wrote, "why the facts therein stated should be communicated to me, inasmuch as neither the Court of Appeals nor any Judge thereof has any power or jurisdiction in the matter. As an experienced practitioner of the law, you must be aware that any facts pertinent to the exercise of Executive clemency should be submitted to the Governor. The functions of the Court of Appeals in a capital case are terminated by the affirmance of the judgment of conviction and the denial of a motion for reargument."

OPPOSES GREENHUT DECREE

Bondholder Alleges Terms of Sale Stifle Competition.

Herbert R. Limburg of Hirsch, Scheuerman & Limburg, of 160 Broadway, counsel for Blanche S. Vogel, who owns bonds of the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company amounting to $253,000, yesterday filed with Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, an affidavit setting forth his objections to the decree of sale of the bankrupt placed in the referee's hands last Tuesday by the Trustees. In his affidavit Mr. Limburg goes over the points made at Tuesday's meeting by his partner, Morris J. Hirsch.

The chief general objection of the lawyers to the sale as proposed by the trustees is in their allegation that the decree was not drawn to promote competition in bidding at the sale, but to stifle it, so that the body of creditors of the bankrupt who want to reorganize the store may appear as the only bidder and buy in the assets for the furtherance of the reorganization plan. The Trustees have denied this, saying that the terms of the decree merely gave the creditors an opportunity to purchase the assets if they are willing to pay a fair price for them.

Mr. Limburg insists in his affidavit that every bondholder of the bankrupt has the right to demand a foreclosure sale of the real estate distinct from the sale of the merchandise, and such a disposal of real estate, he asserts, would yield more to the bondholders than the proposed sale of the property—real estate and merchandise together—as a going concern. After what he considers an open sale has been held, and the proceeds have been distributed to the creditors, Mr. Limburg would have the Trustees bring suit against Captain J. E. Greenhut, the Monmouth Securities Company, and others for the recovery of assets alleged to have been withheld.

Besides having been approved by the Trustees, the decree of sale and the proposed reorganization plan have been endorsed by a great majority of the merchandise and bondholding creditors. Mr. Olney is expected to announce his decision regarding the decree some time next week.

DR. SHAW ASKS INJUNCTION.

Would Have Courts Prevent Sale of Suffrage Auto for Taxes.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Counsel for Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Women Suffrage Association, has instituted equity proceedings to enjoin the Delaware County authorities from selling at public auction the little yellow automobile "Eastern Victory" to satisfy a tax assessment.

This announcement is made by Miss Lucy Anthony, secretary to Dr. Shaw, who adds that the suffrage leader is no longer a resident of this State, but has made her home in New York since she returned from abroad in 1912. The officials assert the $120 taxes are for arrearages due from Dr. Shaw since 1913, when the suffrage leader declined to make out a list of her taxable property on the ground that she was not a voter and therefore was not subject to taxation.

The car, which was the gift of New York suffragists, was seized at Moyland, Penn., and is to be sold at auction on July 24 at Media.

GROUT REPUDIATES LOANS.

Says, as Witness, Reserve Law Was Violated Without His Knowledge.

In his cross-examination of Edward M. Grout, on trial in the Kings County Court, charged with perjury, District Attorney James C. Cropsey brought out yesterday that in 1910 when the reserve of the Union Bank was below 20 per cent. of deposits as required by law, the bank made loans to persons in violation of the statute. Mr. Grout said the loans were made without his consent or knowledge and explained that they might have been authorized on a day when the reserve was above 20 per cent. and consummated on a day when the reserve was less.

To refute Mr. Grout's statement that he knew David A. Sullivan, who served a term in Sing Sing, "only slightly," Mr. Cropsey produced letters written by Grout to Sullivan in 1906. Mr. Grout addressed Sullivan as "My dear Mr. Sullivan," and the letters showed intimate business connections.

Mr. Cropsey finished his examination late in the afternoon. Today will be spent in taking testimony in rebuttal and summing up will begin on Monday. A verdict may be expected before the end of next week.

ALASKA TROOPS FIGHT FIRE.

Use Dynamite to Check $500,000 Blaze in Valdez.

VALDEZ, Alaska, July 15.—Fire today destroyed the business section of Valdez, causing a loss of $500,000. United States troops from Fort Liscum aided in checking the flames with dynamite.

No rain had fallen for weeks and the wooden buildings were dry as tinder.

THAW MAY START FOR HOME TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

deputy at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. They took a car at Grand Street, and the conductor walked up and shook hands with him, thus letting all of his passengers know the identity of Thaw. Thaw smoked a cigar in a rear seat.

"Thank you, old man," he said to the conductor. "I've had a long fight and I wasted a lot of time and money for my freedom. If I get it now I'll make good use of it."

As Thaw left the car and approached the Court House he found a huge throng awaiting him. Somebody yelled that Thaw was coming and the cheering and handclapping began. The Sheriff thought Thaw's presence was demanded in the courtroom where the trial was held, and not in chambers, so, with the aid of police reserves, he dragged his ward through the hysterical crowd and into the Court House.

When they got to the courtroom nobody was there, and the Sheriff headed down the long flight of stone steps to cross the street to the bank building where Justice Hendrick has his chambers. It was no easy task to get Thaw through the crowd. As they were walking down the steps ex-Senator George Washington Plunkitt, a Tammany leader, pushed forward and shook hands with Thaw.

"Good luck, my boy," he said. "If you want anybody to go on your bond up to a million let me know."

"Thanks," said Thaw, "but I guess I can raise $40,000 if that is what they want, although times are hard."

While this demonstration was in progress the Justice, who had heard that Thaw had been taken to the Court House, decided to walk over from his chambers and, in order that there might be no question of the regularity of the proceedings because of any misunderstanding, formally adjourn court there until today. As he was hurrying back to his chambers again to meet with counsel he found himself in the midst of a surging mass of humanity. Thaw was somewhere in the very centre of it, the recipient of cheers and shouts of good will.

"Great Scott, what's this?" exclaimed the Justice.

For a moment the Justice and Thaw were brought almost face to face and then Thaw was lost again in the crowd. Thaw, with the aid of the police reserves, made his way to the entrance of the bank building, anxiously calling for the Sheriff or one of his deputies.

"They might think I tried to escape," he said.

A few moments later the Sheriff, deputies, Thaw and newspaper men were swept into the bank building and soon the Justice entered in a more dignified manner. As they entered the elevator and were carried to the Justice's chambers the cheers of the crowd could be heard.

During the conference Thaw read a copy of The Law Journal and chatted with the reporters. He seemed somewhat excited by the recent street demonstration. On only one topic was he irritable, and that was the delay in gaining his freedom. For some reason he seemed determined to place blame for this on the Attorney General. He spoke several times also about the extra money it was costing him.

He was asked about his proposed trip to California by automobile, and said he thought it would take him thirty days to get there.

"Are you going in that Ford you had in New Hampshire?" he was asked.

"Not in that," he replied. "You know I sold that for $350, and a pretty good price, too, for a second-hand car."

Asked what kind of a car he was going to buy for the trip, he said:

"I'll have to count my pennies first. I suppose it will depend on the amount my lawyers leave me."

When the conference ended Thaw posed for his picture in the Justice's office. Then the photographers asked the Justice to pose with counsel.

"I suppose to become a really great Justice you must have your picture taken?" he said good naturedly.

The window shades were lowered and a flashlight photograph taken after the Justice had picked up some papers and assumed the pose carefully explained by one of the camera men.

From the Justice's chambers Thaw was taken to the offices of Sheriff Griffenhagen, on the third floor of the same building. He wanted to go to a restaurant for luncheon, but the Sheriff glanced out of the window at the surging mob which was waiting to greet Thaw and shook his head.

"I think it would be better if we give that crowd the slip and go back to jail quietly," he said.

"Oh, all right," said Thaw. "I'll have some more pinochle this afternoon. I stand second in points in a tournament in which four of us are playing. Who are the others? Well, there is a Mr. Levy and a Mr. Van Schiechten, I think, and another gentleman whose friends don't know he is there. I don't believe I'd better tell you his name, had I?"

While he was at the Sheriff's office a big pile of letters from friends in Canada and New Hampshire was handed to Thaw. He was reading them and talking with the reporters when moving picture machines were brought in. Thaw protested that he didn't want to pose and that the moving picture men had got enough views, but the operators persisted. They also took pictures of the Sheriff, his deputies, and every one else in the room who didn't hide.

Thaw seemed a bit wearied by it all, and he began to show signs of the strain he has been under since the series of demonstrations began after the jury's decision. When his attention was called to the cheering, surging mob which had waited in Chambers Street, he exclaimed:

"Oh, gee! We better use the rear entrance going out."

On Wednesday afternoon Thaw said that he would issue a statement yesterday calling attention to some of the most important evidence produced at his trial. He made good that promise by handing the newspaper men a copy of the affidavit made by Mrs. Susan A. Merrill at the home of Justice R. Ely, who had charge of the disbarment proceedings brought against Clifford W. Hartridge. In this affidavit Mrs. Merrill swore that she had lied when she said she had paid $40,000 given her by Hartridge to girls whom Thaw had whipped and who threatened to appear against him. She said the amount was only $1,000.

This charge of degeneracy seems to have caused Thaw more worry and discontent than any other phase of the trial. In his statement yesterday he said that nothing the woman said was to be believed, and that even the $1,000 mentioned in the Ely affidavit had never been paid out by her.

The statements made by Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, his wife, at Malone, N. Y., in which she said she believed Thaw when free would hunt her down and injure her, were called to Thaw's attention, but he let them aside with scant comment. He showed not the least evidence of resentment.

"I haven't the slightest interest in this," he said, "and for that reason I haven't anything to say. Of course it is ridiculous."

While Thaw would not state definitely yesterday what he would do if set free this morning, it is probable that he will pack up his things at the jail and take the first train he can catch after luncheon for Pittsburgh. He will probably be accompanied by a private detective, who will also go to San Francisco with him if Thaw makes the auto trip he has been planning for the last two weeks.

Justice Hendrick received many letters and telegrams yesterday offering suggestions for the disposition of the Thaw case. One letter from a Springfield, Mass., man ended with this sentence: "Let Thaw go, and send me to Matteawan to enjoy myself for the Summer."

WIFE FEARS THAW'S DRINKING.

Evelyn Says He Might Injure Her if Chance Came.

Special to The New York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., July 15.—"The verdict of the Thaw jury will have no effect on my plans," said Evelyn Thaw today. "I do not like the idea of Harry's being granted his liberty, but I should dislike very much to learn that he was to be sent back to Matteawan, as that is an awful place."

When asked if she was afraid Thaw would harm her personally, she replied:

"One naturally fears for one's own safety in such a case as this one, and I am like other folks in that respect. I am not afraid of Harry when he is not drinking, but when he starts boozing then he is apt to do most anything, and I fear he would injure me if the chance presented itself."

She commented on her husband's proposed trip to San Francisco, and said:

"Wait until he reaches the zone and gets a few drinks in. Then there will be something doing that will make them think another earthquake his broken loose."

She then cited many instances of Thaw's escapades, and said she intended to remain at Camp Jack until the latter part of September. Then she will sign a contract with the moving picture concern that offers the most money.

RUNAWAY KILLS CHILD IN 42D STREET TUNNEL

Three Others Injured When Frightened Horses Dash Upon Sidewalk.

Runaway horses drawing a heavy ice wagon killed one child and serious injured three other persons last night in the Forty-second Street tunnel, near First Avenue. The dead child was Albert Kiernan, 3 years old, of 401 East Forty-sixth Street, and those injured were Mrs. Matilda Kiernan, his mother; her nine-months-old baby daughter, and Mary Mackin, 4 years old, all of the same address. William Sattoni of East Forty-second Street, the owner of the team, who said he left the animals in charge of his wife while he made a delivery in Second Avenue, was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street station charged with homicide.

Mrs. Kiernan had been walking with the children, and had just entered the tunnel from the western end when the horses dashed up on the sidewalk and knocked down every one in the party. The baby was thrown from her carriage and suffered many cuts and bruises. Albert suffered a fracture of the skull and died a few minutes after reaching St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Both Mrs. Kiernan and Mary Mackin suffered contusions and possible internal injuries, and, with the baby, remained in the hospital.

The horses were stopped in the tunnel by Daniel Roche of 342 East Forty-second Street, and Thomas Shannon of 346 East Forty-second Street. According to some witnesses, the horses ran up on the sidewalk and into Mrs. Kiernan and the children when Roche made his first effort to stop them.

BRYAN TO LECTURE AGAIN.

Says Platform Enables Man with a Message to Present It.

LONG BEACH, Cal., July 15.—William J. Bryan in an address last night announced his return to the lecture platform.

"I have on several occasions experienced a willingness to suspend my lecturing activities for four years," he said, "but never for longer. I consider the lecture platform not only a legitimate field, but very necessary. It provides for any man with a message an opportunity to present it. In public office, the Republicans have had to help pay my salary whether they wanted to or not."

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Gertrude Atherton says: I have not the least doubt that the Belloc history will be used as a textbook, and very extensively. It is a remarkable piece of work, lucid, terse, sane and as cold as logic itself. No one is better fitted than he to write the history of the war nor analyze the egos of the countries at war.

What he says of the French military methods as opposed to the German, and his almost casual but historically profound estimate of the German race on page 371 ought to be widely quoted—and digested.

Prof. C. T. Winchester, of Wesleyan University, author of *Principles of Literary Criticism*, says: "The First Part seems to me the clearest and most satisfactory account I have anywhere seen, in like compass, of the causes of the war, immediate and remote."

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DENVER EDITOR FINED.

Refused to Divulge Source of Information to a Grand Jury.

DENVER, July 15.—Arthur MacLennan, managing editor of The Denver Times was today fined $250 and costs for contempt of court in refusing to divulge information to a recent county Grand Jury. The contempt proceedings followed an incident in the State Legislature last Winter, when a package of currency was delivered to Representative W. W. Howland on the floor of the House. The Times printed an account of the affair. MacLennan, when ordered by the Grand Jury to reveal the source of information contained in the account, refused, maintaining that the information reached him in a confidential communication.

In pronouncing sentence the Court said:

"There seems to be a notion current among members of the press that they are privileged from disclosing the names of persons who give them information which is made the subject matter of their articles, a notion, however, which the respondent ought to have understood to be wholly erroneous."

MANY HURT IN A WRECK.

Eight Seriously Injured When Buffalo Car Hits a Work Train.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 15.—Eight persons were seriously injured, several probably fatally, and a score less seriously hurt, when a passenger car on the Buffalo, Lockport & Rochester Electric Railroad crashed into a work train a few miles north of Rochester this afternoon. The passenger car, which was from Buffalo, caught fire and was totally destroyed.

The injured, including several women, were placed on a Falls Branch train, brought to Rochester, and taken to hospitals.

Among them were Mrs. Garrett Meadert, Brockport; John Gray, Albion, seriously injured; Roy Clark, Lockport, shoulder dislocated; James Ray, Albion, broken hip and collarbone; the Rev. S. S. Hooper, 5,555 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, bruised and cut; Mrs. S. P. Hooper, face crushed; Muriel Hooper, 5 years old, a daughter, bruised and cut; Bessie Russell, Gainesville, N. Y., face crushed; Mrs. Charles Smead, Brockport, jaw broken, internal injuries; Mrs. W. F. Steel, Lockport, nose broken.

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This means cool Summer Clothes—Bathing Suits—Straw Hats—Toys for the Children—Good Novels—Toilet Articles—Sporting Goods—and all the rest of the whole family's personal requirements.

Bath Towels—Grass Rugs—Japanese Porch Screens—Ice Boxes—Wicker Furniture—Glassware and Silver—for the Summer Home.

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The great comprehensiveness of this Simpson-Crawford Sale and its great economies on GOODS WORTH BUYING are the twin wonders of this Sale that has demolished all Summer records for store attendance in New York City. Examples:

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$14.00 For grades that, when bought in the regular way, cost you $25 and $28.
$19.00 For Suits that are paralleled by others in our regular stock at $30 and $32.
$23.50 For Suits of the very excellent grades that we usually sell at $35 to $45.

Styles, materials, weights, color effects, weaves, etc., run the gamut of what is approved by the well-dressed New Yorker of today. Fourth Floor

Blouses! Not Again at These Prices

$2.95 Black or White Jap Silk Blouse.....$1.50
$6.95 Candy Striped Crepe de Chine.....$3.95
$6.95 Hand-Embroidered Georgette Crepe..$3.95
$6.95 Shadow Lace over Flesh Color Chiffon.$3.95
$7.95 Radium Silk Blouses.....$5.00
(in all leading colors)
$6.95 and $8.95 Few of a Kind Blouses....$5.00
Crepe de Chine and Georgette Blouses in white, flesh, sand and gray; broken sizes. Third Floor

Special Summer Luncheons, 75c

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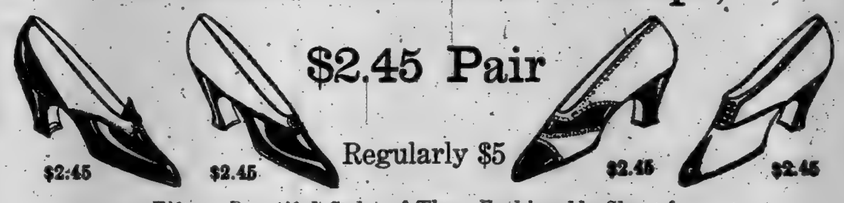

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Angora Cloth Sport Suits—white skirts with colored Coats trimmed with white.

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WHITMAN UPHOLDS OSBORNE'S METHODS

Warden Will Choose the Men Riley May Send from Sing Sing to Other Prisons.

SUPERINTENDENT VERY ILL

May Give Up Work Soon—Governor Demands Instant Report from Prison Commission.

The strained situation in the State Prison Department arising out of differences between Superintendent Riley and Warden Osborne of Sing Sing is rapidly approaching a point where a solution must be found.

Governor Whitman had both men before him yesterday and heard their statements. He learned that Superintendent Riley was just back from Rochester, Minn., where he had gone to consult Dr. Mayo on the advisability of an operation for cancer of the stomach, and that it had not been deemed wise to use the knife. Mr. Riley after the conference went to his home in Plattsburg, where he told the Governor he meant to rest for a week. Superintendent Riley's friends fear that he will be away from duty much longer than a week.

Mr. Osborne told Governor Whitman that his attitude toward the moves that have been made to reduce the congestion at Sing Sing had been misrepresented, or at least misunderstood. He desires as much as Superintendent Riley can desire it that the congestion in Sing Sing Prison be relieved, and has not objected to prisoners being drafted to other prisons. He has only desired that the men chosen for removal be picked with a view of bettering the morale at Sing Sing. He deems it wise to take away to new environment men who have not tended to improve discipline, and to leave in Sing Sing those who have fallen in with the Warden's new methods and are helpful to their fellows.

Friends of Supt. Riley said last night that the differences between the Superintendent and the Warden might be due to irritability caused by Mr. Riley's grave illness and a consequent tendency on his part to mistake Mr. Osborne's activities for insubordination.

Governor Whitman let it be known yesterday after his conferences that so long as the State's interests and the good of the prisons are not put in jeopardy he will let each man continue to do his work. It was understood, however, that Mr. Riley was likely to ask to be relieved soon on a plea of illness.

The sudden halt of the State Prison Commission's inquiry into conditions at the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary yesterday morning was due to a demand from Governor Whitman that the commission report to him immediately their findings at Sing Sing. The Governor was annoyed because the public had been permitted to receive information regarding what the commission was expected to include in its report before the report had been given to the Governor. Some of these things have been viewed as a reflection upon the Sing Sing management, and to that extent upon Governor Whitman's administration, hence the Governor's decision to see the report at once. He particularly wanted a complete statement of the evidence upon which the commission is alleged to have referred to Sing Sing as "pest-ridden."

Governor Whitman's conference with Warden Osborne and his precipitate demand by telephone for the commission's views on Sing Sing all within a few hours are looked upon as significant of the War 's good standing at Albany.

This was further accentuated when Warden Osborne said last night that he was preparing a list of prisoners to go from Sing Sing to other prisons under the next draft, and by news from Albany that hereafter all drafts on Sing Sing will take men selected by the Warden. This is what Mr. Osborne has contended for from the beginning of his troubles with Superintendent Riley.

"I have never refused to co-operate in the removal of the prisoners," said the Warden last night. "Matters in that respect were misrepresented to Superintendent Riley. I have sent away 900 prisoners since Dec. 1. We have 1,200 cells. There are provision for 200 more prisoners in the dormitories and accommodation for an additional 50 sick prisoners in the hospital. There are about 1,600 prisoners here, while the accommodations should not permit more than 1,350 to 1,475."

The Warden declined to discuss his conference with the Governor. He said Governor Whitman had indicated his interest in the work at Sing Sing, and while he was not in accord, perhaps, with all the ideals and plans of the Warden, he was willing to give the experiment a fair test and await results.

Warden Osborne and Superintendent Riley did not meet while in Albany. Mr. Osborne called at Mr. Riley's office, but found him out.

ESCAPES FROM SING SING.

Convict Adopts Ruse and Successfully Eludes Guards.

Louis E. Pillods of Woodhaven, L. I., who was brought to Sing Sing Prison in 1909 to serve a sentence of nineteen years and eight months for an attempted assault on a woman, yesterday morning walked away from the institution, pushing a wheelbarrow, while apparently performing a task that he had tricked the guards into believing had been assigned him. Some time later the wheelbarrow was found up the big hill east of the prison, but the convict had not been found up to midnight, although a score of prison guards scoured the countryside and the police all the way to New York had been notified.

Pillods was missed when the prisoners were called in at noon and he had not returned. The convicts were sent to the cell blocks and counted, and then the big whistle that announces the escape of a convict was blown.

It was learned that Pillods had written a letter to a woman living in Ossining a day or two ago, and shortly after noon Policeman Irving of Ossining was stationed on an adjoining roof to watch this house while search warrants were being obtained from Justice of the Peace Cowie. Then Chief of Police Tompkins and Assistant Warden Johnson of Sing Sing, with some keepers, searched the places suspected. The first was a building at 62 North Highland Avenue, where Mrs. Mary Scherer kept a small grocery store. Her apartments at 189 Main Street were also searched, as was a house at Sparta, a village near by, conducted by Louis Brazee, because Pillods had been seen talking to two boarders there the day before.

The police authorities also traced the arrival of two strangers to the Italian section Wednesday night. They were seen to display a bundle of clothing, and the authorities believe they hid it yesterday near the prison and that Pillods donned the clothes to make his escape.

Late last night Warden Osborne, after his return from Albany, commented on the escape.

"You cannot put it too strongly to suit me," said the Warden, "that these escapes were due to negligence on the part of the officials. It was for exactly this reason that I dismissed the late head keeper recently. We are now reaping the effects of the slackness that has grown up here in past years. I can administer the discipline of the prison only through the head keeper, and if he is not a thoroughly efficient man the official body under him is inefficient. The escape does not reflect on the Mutual Welfare League, because you cannot judge 1,700 men by the act of one. There have always been trusties and there have always been escapes.

"The thing that was striking was the splendid conduct of the prisoners. When the escape was made known there was not a sound among them, yet in the old days the hours of catcalls and howls in the cells was proverbial. I am really glad the fugitive was not captured this afternoon when the men were all here. They were furious against him because the threatened the objects they are working for."

Up to a late hour last night County Judge Humphrey of Jamaica, who sentenced Pillod, had not heard of the escape. When he was awakened and informed of the fact, he said that he remembered the case very well. He had not heard of any threats from the prisoner at the time the sentence was passed and had never considered Pillod a very dangerous man.

"Now that you remind me, though," said the Judge, "I may call on the police."

The Jamaica police said that they had sent men to watch Pillod's old home at Woodhaven and would send guards for Judge Humphrey if he should request it.

DOCTOR TELLS ISLAND ILLS.

Half of 1,690 Prisoners Drug Users —Thirty-five Insane This Year.

The State Prison Commission's inquiry into conditions at the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary came to a sudden halt yesterday when Governor Whitman called the commission to Albany.

At the ferry landing the Commissioners on their way to New York met Frank Tannenbaum, the I. W. W. leader, who served a term on the Island and had been called to testify. He was told that he would not be wanted.

Dr. Louis B. Effler, the prison physician, was on the stand when the hearing was adjourned. Beginning his testimony he thus explained his position:

"I am the principal physician here. There are visiting physicians, but I am principal in the matter of responsibility. I can recommend, but I have no power to enforce any order. I am dependent upon the Warden. I can't override him, for I have never received authority to enforce health or sanitary regulations."

"Do you believe doubling up the men in cells injures their health?" Mr. Wade asked.

"I do," replied the doctor. "I believe with the Sing Sing Sanitary Superintendent that doubling up does endanger health, but I don't see how it can be helped. We are overcrowded. What else can be done?"

"Does the practice endanger life?" the Commissioner asked.

The witness hesitated and replied that it did with some men. It was a question, he thought, that could not be answered absolutely.

The commission figured out with the witness the air for the men in the cells. It was estimated that 171 cubic feet was the amount of air for each cell, and that gave two men only 36 cubic feet apiece. The city health regulations call for a minimum of 500 feet, and the State Board of Charities demands 651 feet.

Dr. Effler was asked whether he considered it good treatment to lock men in cells for more than sixty hours at a time, as was done over the Fourth of July.

"That statement sounds colder in print than in fact," he replied. "The men are not locked in continuously. They are let out for their meals, and on Saturday afternoon there are religious exercises for the Jews, and other religious services on Sunday. Whether the ill effect on health is permanent depends upon the men."

Thirty-five Insane This Year.

The questioning then turned on whether such treatment would not drive men insane, and Dr. Effler said that since January, 1914, thirty-five men had gone insane in the penitentiary. He qualified his statement by saying that they were mentally deficient at the start.

"Don't you think many men on the border line of insanity have been pushed over the line by confinement in their cells?" asked Mr. Hurd.

"I never noted that," answered the physician.

There have been three attempts at suicide on the Island in a year, he added, but these attempts, he thought, were made to create sympathy. He had treated eight prisoners who had been struck by guards, but none of their injuries was serious.

The doctor thus described the mental test on Blackwell's Island:

"The sanity test here is the ability of a prisoner to work and his power of concentrating his mind upon his work." It is not wholesome to bottle up two in a cell, the witness said, but he had never noted that it was conducive to the spread of the drug habit. He gave as conservative the estimate that of the 1,690 prisoners 50 per cent. had the drug habit. He believed they had it when they came to the Island. Five per cent. of the inmates are tubercular, and some of these developed the disease after imprisonment. The witness said he had recommended to Commissioner Davis open-air dormitories for tubercular prisoners. She had consented to this, but after twenty men had been transferred to Hart's Island word had come that that place was crowded.

Great Need Is Open Air.

The great needs at the penitentiary were exercise in the open air and recreation, the doctor thought. He had recommended that all tuberculosis sufferers be put in a large cell or that none of such sufferers be doubled up with healthy cellmates. He had also asked that these prisoners be put to work in the open air. Dr. Effler said he and Dr. James Roohan had begun an investigation to ascertain just who is afflicted with tuberculosis among the prisoners.

"When did this work begin?" Dr. Effler was asked?

"Just a week ago," he said.

Commissioner Solomon commented: "Oh, that was the day after the commission was here."

"Don't think it was done on that account," broke in the doctor. "Dr. Roohan, who looks after the men in the cells, and I planned it some time ago."

The first witness of the morning was Warden Hayes. He was on the stand only ten minutes. He said he had seventy-five employes under him, and this included his office force. Sing Sing, he said, had 117 keepers, and he told the commission that if he had more he could let the men work during visitors' hour and could take the chance of letting them exercise in the open air. He said he had carefully instructed the keepers to let the men out to walk, and they had told him his orders were being carried out.

DR. DELAFIELD DYING.

Noted Physician Suffered a Stroke of Apoplexy Recently.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, July 15.—Dr. Francis Delafield of 5 West Fiftieth Street, Manhattan, one of the most noted physicians and surgeons in the country, is gravely ill at the home of his sister, Miss Emma Delafield, in Norton. It was said early this evening that he was gradually weakening, and that his death might come at any moment.

Dr. Delafield suffered a stroke of apoplexy on Saturday night. It affected his left side. He remains conscious, and his mind is active and lucid.

His assistant, Dr. Rolfe Floyd, of New York, also Dr. Evan Evans of New York and Dr. George Sherrill of Stamford are in attendance.

ROCKEFELLER IN CLEVELAND

Heavily Guarded in His Summer Home, Where He Plans to Rest.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15.—John D. Rockefeller arrived this morning from Tarrytown over the New York Central Railroad, to spend the Summer at Forest Hill, his Cleveland residence. His trip, which was to have been made prior to his seventy-sixth birthday, on July 8, was delayed because of the attack by Frank Holt upon J. P. Morgan, and the consequent fear that Mr. Rockefeller might be the object of a similar outrage by a crank.

Mr. Rockefeller was accompanied by Miss Lucy Spelman, sister of Mrs. Rockefeller, who has died since the last visit of the family to their former residence here. He inquired anxiously whether insects, which had wrought great harm to his Pocantico Hills (N. Y.) estate, had damaged Forest Hill, and seemed relieved when told that no injury had occurred here.

The force of guards at Forest Hill has been heavily increased.

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—House of Cobwebs
Goodchild, George. Lore of the Wanderer
Hardy, Thomas. Under the Greenwood Tree
Jackson, H. Southward Ho!
James, Winifred. Bachelor Betty
Jefferies, Richard. The Open Air
Lamb, Charles. Essays of Elia
Lawrence, C. E. Pilgrimage
Lee, Charles. Widow Woman
Lowndes, Mrs. Belloc. The Heart of Penelope
Milne, J. The Epistles of Atkins
Pain, Barry. De Omnibus; by the Conductor
Parry, Judge. Letters of Dorothy Osborne
Paul, Herbert. Queen Anne
Ridge, Pett. The Wickhamses
Russell, G. W. E. Selected Essays
Russell, W. Clark. Round the Galley Fire
Shaw, George Bernard. Cashel Byron's Profession
—Love among the Artists
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Sienkiwicz, Henryk. Quo Vadis
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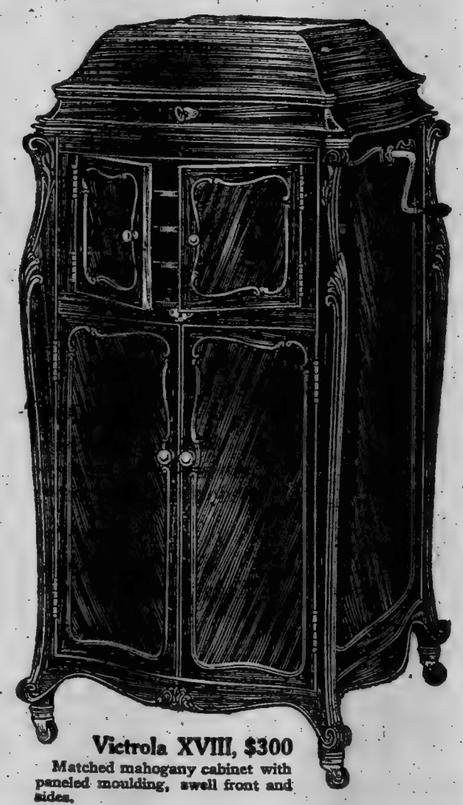

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MOVES TO RESTORE PARTY CONVENTION

Committee Reports Two Plans Limiting Direct Primaries to Constitution Revisers.

A DIFFERENCE OF DEGREE

State Leaders for Partial Return to Old System—May Go to Voters as Separate Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 15.—The Suffrage Committee of the Constitutional Convention today referred to the convention itself the question of whether nominations of candidates for public office should be made through direct primaries or whether the party convention should be restored as a nominating medium.

That question is involved in two proposals, one presented by Patrick J. Tierney, a Republican delegate from Clinton County, the other by former State Senator John Godfrey Saxe, a Democratic delegate from New York, both of which were reported favorably to the convention by the committee today.

The report of both amendments will place the convention in a position to take its choice. The plan embodied in the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Delegate Tierney calls for the nomination of all candidates for public office with the exception of those elected in town and village elections by convention. The amendment proposed by Mr. Saxe provides for the nomination of all candidates for State offices and of candidates for positions on the bench in convention, but leaves all Congressional, legislative, and local nominations to be made at the primaries. The Saxe amendment has the indorsement of the majority leader, George W. Wickersham of the convention, and has been advocated by such men as William D. Guthrie in the Republican ranks and ex-Judge D. Cady Herrick, a Democrat.

The Saxe amendment was reported by a vote of 11 to 3. The vote on the Tierney amendment stood 10 to 4. Patrick W. Cullinan of Oswego, a Republican delegate-at-large, who is Chairman of the committee, voted against reporting either.

Practically all the leaders of the Constitutional Convention, Republicans and Democrats alike, are in favor of the proposed change after the short trial given the direct primary plan which went into effect as a State-wide proposition only last year. There is fear among the members of the convention, however, that public sentiment would not favor a return to the convention system. For that reason it is planned that if either proposal is acted upon favorably by the convention it will be submitted to the voters as a separate proposition so as not to endanger the rest of the revised Constitution.

The Committee on Suffrage also reported favorably a proposal providing for the registration of commercial travelers, Federal employes, and railroad men, necessarily away from their home localities in pursuance of their occupations on registration day, without personal application. It will be left to the Legislature to provide the manner in which they shall be registered.

The proposal of Charles H. Young of Westchester, one of the Republican delegates at large, for an educational test as a pre-requisite for the exercise of the franchise, is lacking one vote in the Suffrage Committee for a favorable report. It was considered at an executive session of the committee today, when it received eight votes. It will be reconsidered.

Except for the usual session of the convention this morning, this was a day of committee work. Eleven of the standing committees of the convention held all day executive sessions.

The Committee on Canals voted to give the Canal Board constitutional authority to lease to private concerns, against fair compensation to the State, surplus water developed in connection with the construction of the new barge canal. Such leases would be subject to revocation for cause at any time. Constitutional provision will also be made providing for the recapture of leases which do not produce revenue to the State commensurate with their value.

Fear that the convention might open the door for the exploitation of the State's forest domain was lessened today when it became known that a subcommittee of the Conservation Committee had determined on a policy rigidly "conserving conservation."

WHITMAN FOR BUDGET PLAN.

Would Deprive Legislature of Power of Initiating Appropriations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 15.—Governor Whitman today gave his unqualified indorsement to the reforms in the State budget system which the Committee on State Finance of the Constitutional Convention is planning to place before the convention as a proposed amendment to the Constitution. The Governor's approval of the plan was voiced at a conference between the Governor and the committee, of which former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson is Chairman. Mr. Stimson and the members of the committee called on the Governor in a body in the Executive Chamber and later were closeted with him for an hour or more in the Governor's inner office.

The budget plan of the Stimson Committee contemplates taking away from the Legislature the power of initiating the State budget and transferring that power to the Governor. Many political leaders are against the Stimson plan and are going to put up a stiff fight in the convention against its adoption.

"I told the committee that I strongly favored the plan of letting the Governor, who is responsible for the economical conduct of his Administration, initiate the budget in as far as it relates to the cost of conducting the State Departments," said Governor Whitman after the conference. "The Legislature should have the power to make reductions, but not to increase any item on the budget sent to the lawmaking body by the Governor."

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WILL REVISE LAW ON PUBLIC UTILITIES

Thompson Committee Begins a Series of Hearings to Get Suggestions.

SHONTS SUBMITS IDEAS

Senator Thompson Composes a Letter About Too Much Tar on Automobile Roads.

Senator Thompson's Public Service Investigating Committee came to town yesterday and will hold sessions here and up the State off and on until Jan. 1 next, when it will report conclusions to the Legislature. It will submit proposed laws as the result of an all-Summer discussion of the big general subject of public utilities and their regulation.

The committee has lost Assemblymen William J. Maier and John Knight, who have resigned to work on other legislative committees this Summer. In their places are William C. Baxter and Aaron E. Feinberg. First Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis has succeeded Colonel William Hayward as counsel.

The committee held a morning session at the Biltmore Hotel and an afternoon session at the Bar Association. Senator Thompson said:

"We can provide for reform in the Public Service Commission, but the Commission will attend to the organization. We believe the law should be amended so that the people can get some action from the commission. It is my opinion that both water companies and ferries, municipal-owned and otherwise, should come in under the Public Service Commission. If the municipal-owned companies are not making money and are charging over deficits to general taxation, I think they ought to be made to raise their prices so as to do away with the deficits.

"Another thing, it is an economic waste to let a municipality parallel the lines of a water company that it doesn't like in order to bring it to terms. If it doesn't like a company, let it condemn the land on which its lines are situated and take it over. This committee may recommend a law to cover such a case. We will use the model bill for the regulation of public utilities prepared by the National Civic Federation.

The afternoon session at the Bar Association rooms was devoted to a discussion as to what business should be brought under the new public service law. Mr. Lewis suggested the railroad, telephone, telegraph, gas and electric power and lighting concerns and the electric generating plant at Niagara Falls.

After Senator Lawson had found in the law books a definition of public utility Chairman Thompson found that water companies would not be included.

"I guess we'll have to make our definition," he remarked.

"Under that definition we can include steamboat companies," said Mr. Lewis. He then referred to a decision which held that steamboat companies were practically exempt from taxation. Assemblyman Baxter declared they never would be reached.

The committee determined before going further to have several public hearings at which any one with any suggestion would be heard. Senator Thompson read a letter from Theodore P. Shonts, Chairman of the Interborough, proposing to vest all jurisdiction over public service corporations and properties in a public service commission and in no other official body. F. A. Stratton, President of the Westchester Lighting Company of Mount Vernon, N. Y., made a large number of proposals in a letter, which said:

"If the Public Service Commissions law were amended and then administered, as it might well be, by able and competent commissioners. It would, in my opinion, save the State $1,000,000 a year and obtain results for its citizens fully as good as those now secured."

Letters have also been written to the committee by the New York Telephone Company and others.

Assemblyman Baxter said that at present the Public Service Commissions have no control over locomotive headlights and suggested that they be considered in formulating the scope of the new law.

At the recess Senator Thompson showed the reporters a copy of a letter he has sent to the State Highways Commissioner at Albany. He dwelt on the face use of tar on the roads and its effect on automobiles, motorists and the scenery. He said in part:

Why tar should be distributed on the surface of the roads is something I do not know. But I assume that there is an excess supply of the substance, owing probably to the war in Europe, where they have not yet got to shooting it at each other.

The most beautiful sight in riding through the country is the grass on the sides of the road, the rail fences, the stone walls, cherry trees, and apple trees—all carefully decorated and painted with a beautiful outlay of black spots, and in some cases completely submerged in the ebony tar, the product of the distribution system of your department.

The committee will meet at 11 o'clock this morning.

FORM OF SUFFRAGE BALLOT.

Secretary of State Decides Issue After Talk with Women Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 15.—"Shall the proposed amendment to Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution, conferring equal suffrage upon women, be approved?" is the form which is to go on the ballot when the woman's suffrage amendment, which has been passed by two succeeding Legislatures, is submitted to the electorate in November. This form was decided upon today by Secretary of State Hugo, who is charged with the duty of preparing the proposed amendment for submission.

There was some talk of whether it might not be better to use the expression "Extend equal suffrage to women," but the form presented by the committee was adhered to, and Secretary Hugo decided to use it on the ballots.

JUDGE MILLER TO RESIGN.

Member of Court of Appeals Desires to Engage in Private Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 15.—Judge Nathan L. Miller of Cortland, who has acted as an Associate Judge on the Court of Appeals by designation since Jan. 13, 1913, is expected to resign as a Justice for the Supreme Court, Sixth Judicial District, in time for his successor to be nominated and elected this Fall. Justice Miller's term as Supreme Court Justice expires with the calendar year 1918, but he feels that he would rather engage in the practice of law than sit on the bench.

If Justice Miller carries out his intention Governor Whitman will have to designate another Supreme Court Justice from one of the nine districts to take his place on the Court of Appeals bench.

Justice Miller is 47 years of age, was born in Scio, Cortland County, and was admitted to the bar in 1893. He served one year as State Controller, by appointment by Governor Odell, upon the resignation of Erastus C. Knight, in 1901.

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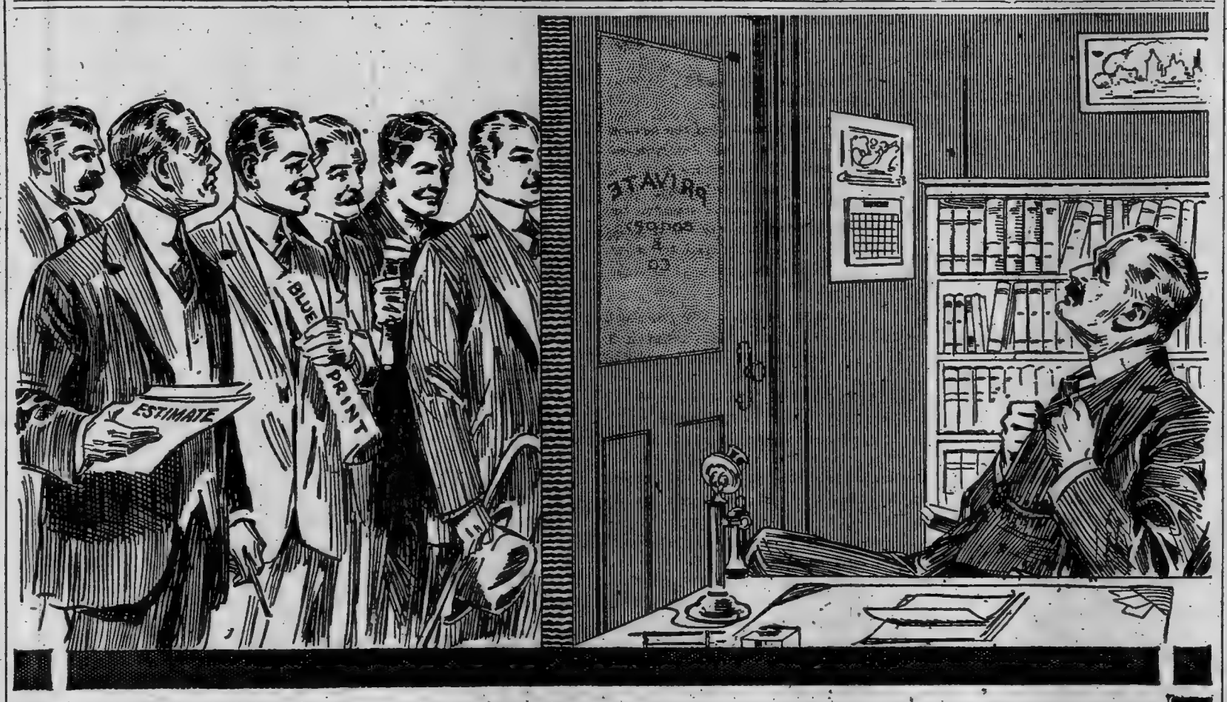

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He says—"When a fire comes each Grinnell System shows not only what stuff it is made of, it shows what kind of concern and what kind of organization solves the special engineering problems of each particular building. I know of one owner who has had to thank his Grinnell System 102 times for putting out 102 fires in his factory, with a total insurance claim of only $268. Hundreds of other well known business concerns have had their businesses saved from destruction by fire time and again by Grinnell equipments."

Bring in your Superintendent
He says—"That company, the largest in the world, is able to deliver materials with fittings all screwed on and pipes cut to exact measure and properly marked. The amount of work on the job is thus reduced. The system goes in without interfering with regular business."

Bring in your Master Mechanic
He says—"Ever since its invention the Grinnell Sprinkler has maintained its superiority from a technical standpoint. No other head has a flexible, self-tightening valve seat or a glass valve which is proof against corrosion. The part which holds the valve shut is protected against accidental release by the strong yoke. The melting solders are self-lubricating in their action."

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Other Kent models, all made well, run from $1.39 to $4.49.
Wright & Ditson Models—"The Campbell." Oval shape, strung with fine red and white gut; a very satisfactory racquet, $4.24.
Other Wright & Ditson models run from $1.24 to $7.74.
Slazenger Models—"The Stadium." A very high-class racquet, strong, true, and well balanced, $7.94. The "Doherty," another good racquet, $6.89.
Championship Balls, $3.49 a dozen.
Practice Balls, 21c each.
Tennis Nets—Made of heavy twenty-one thread twine, double centre canvas bound, size 42 x 3 feet, $3.74. Others at $1.64 to $8.49.
Tennis Tapes—For marking courts. Sufficient for one full court, with staples and pins. $2.74.
Tennis Posts, 98c to $7.49.
Dry Court Markers, 98c to $1.98.
Wet Court Markers, $5.74, $9.49, $24.25.
Racquet Covers, 44c, 74c, $1.49.
Presses, with fly back springs, 74c.

Golf Clubs

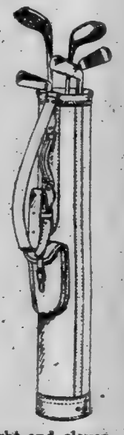

New "Gibson" Clubs, just imported. Made by hand from selected hickory, heads of best persimmon wood. Iron clubs hand forged from best steel obtainable.
Drivers and Brassies, $2.49
Irons in Braid, Smith, Nicoll, Logan, Vardon, and Stella models, $2.24
Slazenger's hand-made clubs of seasoned stock in the Nicoll, Stewart, Horn and Auchtetionie models.
Drivers and Brassies, $2.14
Irons, $1.89
Thistle "Special" wood or iron clubs, $1.39
Thistle "Juvenile" wood or iron clubs, 98c
Burke Golf Clubs of straight grain hickory, excellently finished.
Drivers and Brassies (end grained—grain runs with stroke), $2.97
Irons, Vardon model, $2.24

Golf Bags

Canvas, 98c to $7.69. Leather, $7.24 to $14.74.
Automaton Caddy Bags, stand on tripods, very light and clever, $4.96.

Golf Balls

Whippets, $6.69 a dozen. Colonel 31, $6.69 a dozen. Remades, $3.59 a dozen.
Golf Shoes—High quality russet leather with screw calks in sole and heel, $6.24; also shoes at $4.96 and $4.74.
Golf Stockings—All wool, assorted colors, $1.74, $2.24, $3.24 a pair.
Coat Sweaters, $4.96 to $16.74. Chamois Golf Coats, $8.49.
Golf Gloves, Score Cards, and all the accessories used.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

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Of Victor records, we offer three thousand selections at this record price: 75c records at **37c**; $1.00 records at **49c**; $1.50 records at **74c**; and even some $2.00 and $3.00 records at **99c** and **$1.49.**

Of Columbia records, we offer five thousand 65c ten-inch Double-Disc Records at the record price of 39c.

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$1.00 Record Cases for 20 Records
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10-inch reduced to **59c**
Invest in a new record case part of what you save on records.

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R. H. Macy & Co.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915.

THE GERMAN ADMISSION.

In its expression of regret and offer of compensation for the attack upon the American steamer Nebraskan the German Government admits the very essence of our contention as to the illegality of submarine warfare as practiced at the time when the Lusitania was sunk. In the German memorandum, transmitted to the State Department by Ambassador GERARD, the Imperial Government recites the circumstances of the attack upon the Nebraskan. In the dim light of early evening the submarine commander was unable to see any markings indicating that the Nebraskan was an American ship. As the sun had already set, the flag had been lowered. But, says the memorandum:

> Since the commander of the submarine was obliged to assume from his wide experience in the area of maritime war that only English steamers and no neutral steamers traversed this war area without flags and markings, he attacked the vessel with a torpedo, in the conviction that he had an enemy vessel before him.

It was only after the torpedo had reached its mark, without, however, inflicting fatal damage, that the Nebraskan raised the American flag. The German commander "of course refrained from any further attack." The German Government now assures us that the attack "was not meant for the American flag," it is not traceable to any fault on the part of the commander of the submarine, "but it is to be considered an unfortunate accident." Therefore the German Government expresses to our Government its regret "and declares its readiness to make "compensation for the damage thereby "sustained by American citizens."

This "unfortunate accident" affords the best possible proof of the soundness of the position taken by our Government in its note of May 13, after the sinking of the Lusitania, when it said to Germany "that the objection to "their present method of attack "against the trade of their enemies "lies in the practical impossibility of "employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, "justice, and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative." That visit and search, with adequate provision for the safety of the ship's company, must precede attack is the only safe rule, the only rule of which this Government can admit the legality. Germany has had her warning, she has taken heed of it. It has been evident for some time that it was not her purpose to persist in murderous warfare, and she has been careful not to give us another Lusitania case as a ground of complaint against her. Yet Germany, while admitting that her submarine destroyed the Lusitania, carefully avoids any avowal of responsibility, she tenders no expression of regret or offer of compensation.

The admission in the Nebraskan case and the evasion in the Lusitania case are inconsistent one with the other. To dispatch a torpedo against an American ship or to dispatch one without warning against a belligerent merchant ship carrying American passengers is in either case a crime against law, it is a crime committed against us, and against the rights of neutrals. Disavowal of intent and tender of compensation must logically follow in both cases unless Germany intends to persist in being a law unto herself.

THE RIGHT TO RESIGN.

In accepting the resignations of two naval constructors Secretary DANIELS took pains to make it clear that he does not recognise the right of officers who have been trained for the service of the United States Navy to withdraw from that service while they are in good health and in possession of all their powers, merely because they have received offers of higher pay than the Federal Government gives them. The decision of the Judge Advocate General that the President has the right to reject the resignations of naval officers is in accord with the popular view of the matter. The people do not support the academies at Annapolis and West Point for the purpose of fitting young men for technical pursuits, but to train officers for our army and navy. There are not too many officers at present in either branch. In fact, many more are needed. While the Secretary of the Navy feels that he is justified in permitting the retirement of these two constructors he gives due warning that every resignation in the future will be separately considered "on its merits" and will not be accepted if the retirement of that officer should be considered prejudicial to the Government.

This matter in both the navy and the army has not been fully comprehended in the past. For many years it was the custom to accept without question the resignations of officers who desired to go into private business. Our small army and navy had more officers than they actually needed, and it was always understood that in case of national peril the officers who had resigned would return promptly to the service of the Government. But the conditions have changed now. A young man who enters Annapolis or West Point does so with a thorough understanding that after his four years of schooling he will be expected to serve his Government on specified terms. Advancement may be slow, but he has a settled position and one of great honor, and he is sure of better payment after his retirement for age than officers of foreign countries receive. In the present situation navy and army alike need all their officers, and it is well for them to understand that they have no inalienable right to withdraw from the service. For, as the Secretary of the Navy says, "if "one officer has the absolute right "to have his resignation accepted, "every other officer has the same "right." In that case we might as well not educate men to be officers.

THE GEDDES CASE.

The ruling of the presiding Judge in the lawsuit brought at Ogden, Utah, by the woman who has been known as Mrs. GEDDES, on behalf of her 16-year-old son, who, she claims, was born of her plural marriage with DAVID ECCLES, a Mormon Elder who died leaving a fortune estimated at $20,000,000, was in accord with the law of the State. He held that children of such a polygamous marriage as the woman claims to have contracted with ECCLES are illegitimate. This, we believe, does not end the contest, in which it seems the Mormon Church is so deeply interested that it has permitted one of its minor officials to give testimony in behalf of the woman. There seems to be no doubt that Mrs. GEDDES was a plural wife of ECCLES, although at the time of their marriage polygamy had been ostensibly abandoned by the Mormons. He had another plural wife, who had four children by him. On their part there has been no contest of the will. The quarrel seems to pit Mormons against Mormons, and the sworn testimony of the Mormon official who says that ECCLES told him Mrs. GEDDES was his wife, is so clear a defiance of the law that the Mormon question may be forced again into the public view.

While the case may not be of great importance in itself, the facts that polygamy is still practiced in Utah, that such marriages do not injure the standing of men and women in the Mormon community, and that the Mormons dare to make a polygamous marriage a cause for suit in a law court are now clearly on record. Nobody has believed that polygamy was abandoned before or since the admission of Utah to the Union. Reports of polygamous marriages have been freely circulated, but legal proof of them has been hard to obtain. The legal proof is now at hand. The enormous influence exerted not only in Utah but in Idaho and Wyoming, and, in a less pronounced way, in other States of the West, has caused great uneasiness in the minds of many persons. The Mormons have been closely watched. Their vast wealth, their growing prosperity, has worried people who have felt that they maintained within the Republic a kingdom which defied the laws of the country. It is not likely that the Geddes case will be permitted to drop out of sight.

THE AMERICAN DOLLAR.

The American dollar is today the most desired piece of current money in the whole world. Never since money was discovered to have variable qualities has one kind been universally so esteemed in anything like the same degree. The English pound sterling has been hitherto the most acceptable, the safest, the best known money of all. But today a man with pounds sterling in London owing dollars to a man in New York must pay a premium of 2 per cent. to convert pounds into dollars. That is to say, he pays a premium for dollars when he buys them with pounds.

An American dollar is worth $1.02 in English money. The premiums in other money are greater. In French money the American dollar is worth nearly $1.09; in German money, $1.17; in Italian money, $1.18; in Russian money, $1.33; in Austrian money, $1.34. In neutral money the premiums are less. In Dutch money it is very slight. In Scandinavian money a dollar is worth $1.03; in Swiss money, $1.04.

Such premiums on American money indicate, in the first place, that the world owes this country an enormous quantity of dollars, and, in the second place, that it is very inconvenient for the world to pay in the only absolute equivalent, which is gold. Ordinarily, a premium of only a fraction of a cent in a dollar will cause gold to be sent from London to New York. The meaning of that transaction is that at a given time London owes more money in New York than New York owes in London, so that after all the offsetting credits have been swapped there remains a balance due and payable in New York on account of goods delivered to foreign buyers. Then the demand for leave to convert pounds into dollars at the banker's causes a premium to appear on dollars, and when the premium is more than the cost of actually shipping gold the gold itself is shipped.

Thus, under normal conditions, a man in London would not pay a premium of 2 per cent. to convert pounds sterling into dollars through the foreign exchange market. He would ship the gold outright, because it would be cheaper. That he cannot do at the present time. Too much is owing. England is very reluctant to part with her gold at all. So, instead of paying in gold and as they cannot pay in goods, Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and all our belligerent foreign customers arrange for credit, and the American dollar, in terms of all foreign money, stays at a premium. The credits foreign buyers obtain from bankers here are arranged on the basis of foreign exchange, so that for each dollar's worth of goods bought here on credit they pay all the way from $1.02 to $1.34. Buying on credit is the costliest way to buy.

Those are the purely mechanical laws of exchange. Other factors remain to be considered. If your creditor ultimately will pay up in gold, it seems hard to charge him a very high premium for credit; to give him the credit and then to add to your bill 2 per cent., 10 per cent., even 33 per cent. The probability is that when the war is over Europe will work terrifically to produce the goods to pay off her debts. In time the terms of exchange will be normal again. But nobody can tell when that will be, and in the meantime there is an element of risk.

All the comparisons that have been made between the American dollar and foreign money units were on the gold basis of equivalents. The civilized world is on a gold money base. But it may not be able to continue that way. The enormous output of paper money in Europe, especially in Germany, cannot go on for very long without causing acute distrust of the power of gold redemption. The possibility of non-redemption is already patent to bankers. On this subject the National City Bank in its July circular said:

> It is a misfortune for any country in this age of international trade to be off the gold basis, but when a country is engaged in war smaller misfortunes do not count. The fact is that a currency fixed upon a gold basis is a luxury that only a few countries have been able to afford until comparatively recent times. Russia and Austria-Hungary established gold payments in 1897, and Italy since then. Few countries have gone through a great war without suspending specie payments.

The world-wide premium on the American dollar represents for the most part, of course, the exigencies of foreign exchange under abnormal conditions; but in some degree it reflects the fact that the American dollar is intrinsically the safest, least variable unit of money in the world today, protected by what is both relatively and actually the largest gold reserve in existence.

THE CHANGED ATTITUDE TOWARD BUSINESS.

Attorney General GREGORY informs the correspondents at Washington that he will appeal the Steel Trust case, but that there will be no more trust prosecutions "right now," because "the trusts are being good." The President must be relieved to learn that his Attorney General does not dissent from his views regarding the changed attitude toward business, and the country certainly will welcome the announcement. The Attorney General could not very well say that he had determined to discontinue his prosecutions because the courts took a different view of the law from himself, yet that will be the conclusion reached by those who have followed the rejection of the Government's arguments in the recent decisions. The Government made its charge of unlawful conduct in one of the latest leading cases and brought proof for a period so ancient that the charge was outlawed. It would seem that the trusts attacked have been good for so long that reform of their conduct is not a valid reason for any change of policy on the part of the prosecutors. The more candid reason for stopping the prosecutions would seem to be that the Government had alleged more wrongdoing than it could prove, or, in other words, that the trusts were better than the Government thought until the courts taught the Administration the lines of legality which it promised to teach business.

What the courts taught the Government's law officers the course of events has taught the politicians. Quiet trade, scant employment, the revolt of business against constant nagging for no good public purpose, have been resented by so many different interests that a prudent regard for the opinions of the majority long ago dictated the change in the highest quarters which at last is recognised by the official who is specifically charged by the Sherman law with its enforcement. He defers to a public opinion which has given plain signs of dissent from his views. The public having learned so much may be trusted to remain of the same opinion for as long as can be expected in this changing world. It is odd to find it stated from Washington that popular opinion is the defender of the trusts against mistreatment by an Administration which relied upon that policy for popular applause.

Times have changed indeed, and it will be long before it will be considered again that it is a merit to nag business. The courts have taught the Government law and the trusts have been taught the value of good conduct by a narrow escape. The President and the people have learned from experience. For the present it may be said that a new leaf is turned in the relations of Government and business.

CONSTITUTIONAL BANKING.

The regulation of banking by Constitutional provision is a novelty. The Federal Constitution empowers Congress to deal with the subject, as the recent establishment of the Federal Reserve system is a reminder. So it has been in this State. The Legislature has often dealt with banking in all its various aspects, and has recently revised the banking law. It has been conceded that the changes were for the better, and it must be admitted that if the subject were embedded in the Constitution the opportunities for amendment would seldom recur. That is particularly unfortunate in any legislative regulation of business, for it is constantly changing, and the needs of change are imperative when they arise. Moreover, the regulation of banking is so much a matter of detail and discretion that it is peculiarly unsuitable for Constitutional treatment.

Yet it has been proposed in the Constitutional Convention to

write into the Constitution the powers conferred upon the State Superintendent of Banks in connection with the supervision of banks, trust companies, and incorporated banking concerns by the new banking law enacted in 1913, and thus place the repeal of those powers beyond the reach of another Legislature.

The present banking law has been considered a model statute, but it is not the last word. Even if perfect in itself, it would be affected by such an incident as the establishment of the Federal Reserve system, which might make it necessary to revise the relation between State and Federal banking institutions. So far as the statute is embodied in the Constitution the opportunities for amendment are restricted. It is sure that we should not now have the law of 1913 if its predecessor had been part of the Constitution now under revision. It is to be remarked that the proposal to put banking under Constitutional protection is not for the purpose of protecting the public against bad banking, but for the protection of the Bank Superintendent against "legislative assault." Thus it would seem to be a measure for the restriction of the misconduct of the Legislature rather than for the protection of banking. Either there must be something behind this suggestion or the suggestion is unnecessary.

There should be specifications and proof before that argument should be allowed to weigh in a matter of Constitutional amendment. If the statute of 1913 is not good enough to be made part of the Constitution, still less could it be said that any official should be secure against oversight and correction in his duties if such should be necessary.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Germans Would Rebuild Louvain.

Some one was asked what revenge the French ought to take upon Berlin for the German desecration of French towns, and replied, "Why, leave it just as it is." Modern Berlin, just as it is, makes no appeal to those enamored of the "tone of time," and it is the tone of time that has lured the American tourist from his home comforts to the older haunts of civilization. He needs to cherish his memories of them.

Whatever course the war takes it will cut clean swaths, and there will be many places in Europe that will wear a shining morning face as sadly as the Shakespearean schoolboy. The Germans already are planning to rebuild Louvain and to spend 30,000,000 marks on the work. No very lively imagination is required to see how it will be done. It will be a clean place and the expression of a high ideal of town planning. It may be quite beautiful, as new Munich is beautiful. It will not, of course, be Louvain. Let us indeed cherish our memories.

Are Not the Ladies' Rights Infringed?

We are afraid the shoe manufacturers who have just met and solemnly put a ban on fancy shoes for women do not realize the ridiculous futility, not to say fatuity, of their decree. We see now they were unaware that on the day when they sent out the forerunners of those rococo, laced-up-the-back-and-finished-with-tassels affairs which now trip the avenue they put a mighty weapon in the feminine hand and independence in the feminine heart. For years the shoe business had been as comfortably unprogressive as a municipal utility company. Nothing was left over because styles had little or nothing to do with the case. If some erratic lady should have wanted boots of brocade and fur for a rainy-day walk, she could just go on wanting them. But of course such a desire never entered the submissive female mind. It was content to follow the man and master who made all shoes mere sober shoes.

Who started the revolution none knows, only undeniably it was a man—some Luther Burbank in footgear who created from the common garden variety of shoe the most alluring hybrids that ever mortal saw. The ladies, quick as always to feel their shackles when these are pointed out to them, burst their bonds and demanded hunter's green Colonials, heliotrope pumps, leopard skin boots, maspie slippers—anything that free fancy dictated. Millinery fell comparatively neglected by the wayside. The urge to express self had found a new and pleasant outlet; the clinging vine unloosed one more tendril.

In the face of such a history, do the shoemakers imagine they can put a "ban" on fancy shoes? Are they blind to the great moral issue behind it all? Emancipation once won is not so easily recalled, not even by issuing fictions about reaction on the part of "the better-dressed American woman." It is not a question of beauty, it is not a question of comfort, it is not a question of trade profits; it is a question of the rights of women, long denied. Will the ladies retrench? We think not, but we shall watch.

Honoring an Ancient Craft.

Those who delight not only in art products but in art processes will be interested in the award to HENRY WOLF of the grand prize in etching and engraving at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. There is nothing astonishing in the award, looking at it merely as a recognition of merit. Mr. WOLF has a sensitive vision as well as a highly trained hand. His work has admirable qualities and the rare attribute of charm. But the point that will strike the initiated is that the prize has been won by a wood engraver.

For many a long year wood engraving has been more or less laid on the shelf. New methods of reproduction have driven it from its old place in the illustrated periodicals, and the slow and patient craftsmanship required to rival effects easily produced in other ways has made the path of the wood engraver difficult. Recently there has been a revival of the old brusque linear style, chiefly undertaken by foreign engravers; but Mr. WOLF has pursued his own way, caressing and persuading his medium to the subtlest expression.

His work on the block is incredibly fine and just. In his reproduction of paintings he dedicates himself to the passionately exact interpretation of the original, but he works also from nature as few of his guild have done, and in these subjects his manipulation of the wood conveys the most delicate effects of air and light with a freedom and tenderness that imply complete mastery. No doubt his "grand prize" has pleased him, but it is safe to assume that primarily he is pleased with the tribute to the wood engraver's craft, which has won out almost single-handed against the many other forms of engraving.

Technicalities of Heroism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Richard Harding Davis writes to THE TIMES under date of July 11, criticising the statement of Miss Jane Addams that the soldiers of the nations at war have to be doped or made drunken before they charge with the bayonet. "In this war," says Mr. Davis, "the French or English soldier who has been killed in a bayonet charge gave his life to protect his home and country. * * * When the order came to charge, it was for them that he gave his life. * * * Miss Addams denies him the credit of his sacrifice. She tells his children, 'Your father did not die for France, or for England, or for you; he died because he was drunk.'"

While sympathizing entirely with his attitude in regard to Miss Addams's accusations of drunkenness, I should like to point out that she had excellent precedent for maintaining that a soldier killed in battle did not necessarily die doing his duty.

In "With the Greek Soldiers," published in "A Year from a Reporter's Notebook," Richard Harding Davis says, (Page 242):

"If a man happened to be standing in the line of a bullet he was killed. * * * 'Father died,' his children will say, 'doing his duty.' As a matter of fact, father died because he happened to stand up at the wrong moment or because he turned to ask the man on his right for a match and projected his bulk where a bullet happened to have the right of way."

There is, of course, a great difference between Miss Addams's statement, which Mr. Davis paraphrases, "Your father died because he was drunk," and Mr. Davis's own attribution of the death of some particular father to Fate or Chance. But both of them deny to the children the right to say that father died while doing his duty. E. D.

New York, July 13, 1915.

Mediæval Mr. Root.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not in years have I read anything so screamingly funny as Mr. Root's speech upon the "Suffrage Question," as printed in your paper of July 12. Nothing so deliciously illogical, so absolutely apart from the point at issue, was ever penned; not even by the "weak and nerveless hands of those designed by God to be protected."

But Mr. Root has fully demonstrated, in the past, his ability to evade the point at issue. He says: "We all see the pettiness of our lives. We all see how poor a thing is the best that we can do." All of us, perhaps, except Don Quixote, who wears a bang! Ah, Mr. Editor, even though you be not in favor of woman suffrage, does not this article tickle your sense of humor?

MARY D. CAMPBELL.

New York, July 12, 1915.

Parlor-Window Marketing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to a complaint voiced by Mr. George Andrews in THE TIMES of July 12, perhaps he is not aware that the law allows all vendors to call their wares in the street from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M., excepting on hospital streets.

I was advised by a Magistrate to obtain a signed petition of my neighbors, protesting. Unfortunately, my means will not allow me to live in restricted districts, and, if indolent housekeepers prefer to barter from their parlor windows, what chance have we with a petition? E. B. F.

New York, July 14, 1915.

THOR!

I am the God of War—yea, God of Battle am I,
And the evil men speak about me has moved me to fierce reply.
Does not the surgeon's knife
Torture—to save a life?
So, for the life of nations, men learn to fight and die—
Even die!

Craven through love or fear do the weak of the earth await me
Tensely, with bated breath—yea, teaching their sons to hate me.
Lured by my rolling drum,
Nevertheless they come
Proudly, their youth and manhood offering up to sate me!

You who would grudge me aught but harvest of woe and shame—
Answer me, you who hate me, cursing my very name—
When was a serf made free,
Save and alone through me?
When was a tyrant vanquished, save through my purging flame?

After an age of peace do your sons wax soft, their weakness
Shown in a love of ease, of sensuousness, and sleekness;
Then, lest a nation die,
Loud rings my battle-cry!
Lo, they foresake snug warmth for desolate cold and bleakness!

I am the God of War—yea, God of Battle am I,
And the bolts of my savage anger I hurl from a threatening sky.
Speak of me as you will,
Swift though I be to kill,
I have made men of weaklings—I teach men how to die—
Even I!

BEATRICE BARRY.

YOUNG MEN WHO LOVE PEACE

They Think in Abstract Terms and Know Not the Faith of Age.

Columbia University, July 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES, in its number of July 12, comments upon the report that Miss Addams said that somebody in Europe told her that the present strife is an "old man's war."

I take it for granted that, if Miss Addams has been correctly quoted, she meant that there are young men in France, in Germany, or somewhere else who consider themselves as vastly more intellectual than most men of older generations. They probably consider themselves as superior to older men because they have an abstract love for peace and an abstract hate for war, and their intellectuality consists mainly in a profuse use of such abstract terms as "peace." Such a superior young man, if he lives in France, would have accepted without restrictions the complete loss of Alsace-Lorraine rather than to have to think that peace might be disturbed on that account. In opposition to that young man there were men, one or two generations older, who accepted the loss of the provinces torn from the motherland against the consent of the governed, and accepted it rather than go to war, because of two evils, they chose the lesser. Or the peaceful young man is a German who prefers sipping his beer quietly to inhaling the odor of powder; not having exactly the same temperament as most German army officers or as most Germans of the generations of 1864, 1866, and 1870, he blames his elders for having started the row.

Whatever nationality may be assigned to this young pacifist, he should have been described more fully by Miss Addams, so that a moral might be deduced from the story. Many pacifists use the word "peace" in a vague or abstract or even religious sense, just as the French revolutionists of 1789 used the term "liberty" and "equality." Were they more practical, they would now use the word "peace" only in relation to well-stated facts.

Suppose the aforementioned young Frenchman had said to the invader: "Keep Alsace-Lorraine and whatever else you want, I won't fight. I want peace at any price." He would only have demonstrated his inability to have any voice whatever in the government of his country and in the conduct of his own life. A few such men may be found in France or in Belgium, and their existence may explain why the Teuton hordes have invaded the Belgian and French beehives, believing the bees were degenerate and would not sting.

I grant that the doctrine of non-resistance may be, at times, preferable to other doctrines, but that depends on the particular circumstances of the case. The first Christians, by meekly allowing themselves to be fed to lions and tigers, awoke the smoldering fire of human conscience, and had they resisted persecution at that time they might, in the light of history, pass today as outlaws. But for Americans, after the sinking of the Lusitania, to say: "It was well done; sink another," would be short of moral suicide.

Is there, in the minds of some pacifists, an unconscious return to the old doctrine of non-resistance, with the feeling that such an attitude will assure their own personal peace and comfort, at least for the immediate present? I hope not, because such men would be a danger to society. I always believe that ideal peace lovers—and there are many such among the advocates of resistance to evil—are the ones who in time of peace principally do all they can to avoid the frequent recurrence of war instead of arming to the danger point; who seek to restrict future wars to methods of fighting less inhumane, who promote international amity and understanding, encourage recourse to arbitration, and want to form powerful combinations for the punishing of international crimes, just as they want an effective police force in communities in which criminals are found.

In accord with many peace advocates I feel that war is an evil, and, in a general way, I would like to stop war just as I desire to destroy things evil. But to oppose fighting of every kind—for instance, to condemn war on white slavers, disease, ignorance, and intolerance—is, to say the least, absurd. Loose talk on brotherly love when dealing with criminals, loose talk on peace when confronted by the present war, is in some cases foolish and criminal.

The young man who loves peace, as quoted by Miss Addams, may have spoken earnestly and sincerely. In that case he may be right or wrong, as he stated a disputed fact which may be true or not. And, finally, there is a possibility of his having been insincere, like some peace advocates who want to improve the definition of neutrality so as to help one of the belligerents. Real friends of peace and justice will not hesitate to take arms in defense of peace and justice whenever it is advisable and likely to destroy a serious evil. But to advocate a contrary policy is the act either of an unpractical dreamer, of a poltroon, of a madman, or of a conscious traitor to the cause of humanity.

DANIEL JORDAN.

The War's "Old Men."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a Britisher and was in Ireland when war was declared and for weeks after, and I protest against Miss Addams's statement that it is an old men's war and that the young men of the country fail to respond to the call of duty. At the recruiting stations in Belfast crowds so great as almost to interfere with traffic surrounded the buildings eager to enlist, and they were taken off in large companies and prepared for field duty. Three of my nephews, all the sons of the family, immediately volunteered for duty in any part of the world. The ages of the youths range from about 23 to 31 years. The father spent hours a week drilling those about to go to camp and to the front. Another nephew, about 34, the son of a widow, to whom he was devoted, instantly volunteered for service in any part of the world, giving up his lucrative position as surgeon. A cousin of mine, 37 years of age, also the son of a widow, was killed at the front while gallantly leading his men, and I on the same day wrote three letters of condolence to three parents where a son had been killed in each instance. All were young men, not over 33. I have two friends whose sons gave up their course in Oxford to fight for their country, and both were killed. These are merely typical cases, but the mention of them should be sufficient to thoroughly discredit Miss Addams's statement.

Of course the statement that the men had been "doped" with whisky and absinthe is not worthy of denial; "doped" soldiers do not make brilliant attacks and secure glorious victories. RICHARD H. EWART.

New York, July 12, 1915.

Mr. Mitchell's Mistake.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my letter which you so kindly printed in your issue of July 8 I find that I made a bad mistake in copying out my manuscript. Because of this mistake I have received some letters of criticism which would not be pertinent if your readers had before them what I meant to write.

The mistake I refer to is in the beginning of the second paragraph. The words "You once fought for democratic principles abroad" ought to have been "You fought for democratic principles for yourselves, but you now hesitate to fight for these principles abroad." G. W. MITCHELL.

Kingston, Ontario, July 13, 1915.

The Blue Irish Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can it be possible that so called "Irish Patriots" do not know the national flag of Ireland? Or was it an erroneous report in your paper today which described the Irish flag as "a green field supporting a gold harp." May I inform you that the national flag of Ireland is a blue field supporting a golden harp with silver strings, the using of the green field being purely a modern invention and utterly incorrect.

A. H. GORDON.

Philadelphia, Penn., July 13, 1915.

THE BIGGEST NEUTRAL COUNTRY UNPREPARED.

Others Took Active Steps at the Beginning of the War—Mr. Wilson's First Thoughts on National Defense Recalled.

By WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS,
Director Geological Laboratory, University of Michigan.

University of Michigan, July 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can it be supposed that the German Minister of Foreign Affairs would have delayed a month before making his reply, would have quietly ignored every important demand of the American note, and have then replied in terms of such studied insolence, if he had not believed that a "peace-at-any-price" policy was to be followed? The arrogance of the German position and the astounding offer for Germany to license a limited number of American vessels to navigate European waters, with the requirement that they furnish the German Government early notice of departure and destination and observe other rules favorable to Germany and hostile to England—all this is notably Prussian and a monument of impertinence, and raises the question whether the United States is a sovereign nation.

Since the beginning of the war many Americans have been asking the question why the Government has adopted no measures to perfect the national defenses, which in all well-informed quarters are acknowledged to be woefully inadequate. There is hardly a neutral nation of importance but took active steps at the outbreak of war to defend its neutrality. In America alone a movement of this nature to meet the emergency of the war, was blocked. In a declaration to both houses of Congress made Dec. 8, 1914, the President advised a mild encouragement of the National Guard and added:

> More than his carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our polity. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost our self-possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble. * * *

But I turn from the subject. It is not new. There is no need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some amongst us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defense. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. * * * Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. (Congressional Record, Vol. 52, p. 21.)

Such is the authoritative declaration of the President to meet a strong movement toward national defense—not, be it understood, toward militarism, which is unthinkable in connection with such forces as have been proposed. Coincident with this action of the Administration, the Secretary of the Navy strove to suppress those naval officers whose devotion to duty was greater than their ambition for preferment, and who, with a view to remedying existing defects, showed the country how as a result of political considerations our navy has been built up with entire neglect of certain necessary units and is further so undermanned that it could not be effectually employed against a first-class power. The Secretary's retort in which he claimed that the navy is composed of properly balanced units and is adequately supplied with men and munitions has been completely refuted.

To meet the claim of the Administration that our military defense is adequate the statements of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, made shortly before the outbreak of the European war, may here be cited:

> Much as we wish to avoid war, we shall inevitably be confronted with it in the future as we have been in the past. If we were called upon to mobilize a force to meet the early stages of a war with a first-class power—and you must remember that we have never had such a war, or at least we have never fought such a war unaided—we should require a minimum of 600,000 men. That it is not a large number is apparent when one remembers that in the civil war there were 2,000,000 men in the Northern armies, and over 1,000,000 in the Southern armies. In view of the length of our two coast lines, it is a very small number; and that is all we are trying to arrange for. Now the regular army and the militia under their present organization together would not furnish more than 150,000 dependable troops, and we should have to raise about 450,000 men from the population.

You hear much talk about our tremendous military resources—"undeveloped resources" is the term most commonly used, and used with a certain sense of satisfaction by those who understand nothing of what preparation means. Undeveloped military resources are just about as useful in time of war as an undeveloped gold mine in Alaska in a panic on Wall Street. It is a valuable asset if you have time to develop it, but not otherwise, and it will not help you during the crisis. You have just seen a great war with the decisive battles fought in the first month. Wars are coming that way. Modern wars come quickly, and when they come upon us, whoever our antagonist may be, he will take advantage of the fact that we are never ready, and war will be made with more than usual promptness in order that we may not be able to assemble even such scanty organized and trained resources as we have.

The strength of the fleet on which we should have to rely in case of attack might to a very large extent be neutralised through a surprise attack by the newer submarines—vessels entirely capable of crossing the ocean.

The outlook for extensive defensive operations is discouraging enough, and by some this condition might be urged as reason for receding from our demands upon Germany.

But I should feel humiliated by any other reply to the German note than what is involved in a severance of diplomatic relations and the adoption of such measures as are possible to protect the lives of American citizens upon the seas. Many Americans have mistakenly supposed that Germany is justified in demanding for her submarine warfare a modification of existing international law because the submarine is more subject to capture or destruction by hostile vessels. This risk of capture or destruction it has always been necessary to assume by a war vessel when conforming to the requirement of visit and search of a belligerent's merchant vessel; and if the introduction of wireless telegraphy has augmented this risk, the submersible quality has more than compensated for it by facilitating an escape. The addition of a rapid-fire gun of moderate calibre to the armament of the submarine has largely eliminated the danger of effective resistance by the merchant vessel.

WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS.

AS A CITY SHOULD BORROW.

Bureau of Municipal Research Finds an Agreement with The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of the 13th THE TIMES had a leading editorial on the State sinking funds, in which there is an implied criticism of the Bureau of Municipal Research for the position it takes in the report recently issued on the subject. The criticism bears on two points: first, that the report places responsibility for burdensome taxation on the laws governing the sinking funds; second, that the remedy should be serial bonds rather than amendment to the Constitution.

May I call attention to Section 2 of Chapter 147 of the laws of 1903, which provides in part:

> There is hereby imposed for each year after this act goes into effect, until all the bonds issued under the authority of this act shall be due, an annual tax of 12-1000 of a mill upon each dollar of the real and personal property of this State subject to taxation.

Other provisions are also set forth in Appendix D of the report which fix definitely the amount or the rate which is to be levied each year for sinking fund purposes. While there may be some difference in opinion as to whether the law is at fault when at the time bonds are issued a definite levy is made that has the result of piling up a sinking fund, the report does not attempt to do more than get clearly before the reader a statement of facts on this point.

With respect to the second criticism, namely, that serial bonds should be proposed instead of amendment to the Constitution, may I call your attention to the general conclusions on page 274 and also to the concrete recommendation on page 286, which is as follows:

> That the Constitutional provisions regulating the creation of State debt should be amended so as to permit the adoption by the Legislature of any of the following three courses, namely:
>
> I. The issue of bonds divided into a number of equal series, of which one series shall mature in each calendar year after the year in which the issue of such bonds shall be approved at a general election.

The other proposals are alternative. The point to which I would call your attention is that the bureau proposes the very thing which the editorial suggests as an alternative to its proposal.

With respect to the need for an amendment to the Constitution, may I say this: That while under the present Constitution a good practice might have prevailed, this provision of the Constitution was so indefinite as to admit of a bad practice. The bureau suggests that the Constitution be not left indefinite, however general may be its terms.

The editorial suggests that opinion is not what is wanted, but facts. I may say in this relation that the bureau has prepared the only complete statement of facts that has ever been put in print on the subject, and that this is the primary reason for putting out the report in question. In other words, the conclusions drawn by the bureau are to be found on the first two pages, the remaining portion of the report being a statement of facts.

F. A. CLEVELAND,
Director Bureau Municipal Research.

New York, July 14, 1915.

Values.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"New Cat Cemetery Opened," twenty-six subscribers at $25 a plot.

"Appeal for Working Girls' Vacation Society," 200 tired working girls in great need of rest and country air; $10 will keep one for two weeks.

Was it by accident or design that these two items appeared on Page 5 of THE SUNDAY TIMES, with only one other notice between them? What a commentary on the human heart and its ideas of what is of real worth—$25 for a plot for a dead cat, and working girls with souls asking for $10 for a two weeks' rest! L. M. EMERY.

New York, July 13, 1915.

A PRUSSIAN'S ORIGIN.

Some Facts for Those Who Are Bound to Call Him a German.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is now many months since I first thought of using your columns for an effort to correct the evidently prevalent misunderstanding about the right application of the term "German." Your article in today's "Topics of the Times" about Mr. Poultney Bigelow and his talent for hunting trouble is an opportunity—an occasion of adding my testimony—much too good to miss.

Every newspaper in this city—every writer of headlines—is in the conspiracy to make "Prussian," at least part of the extension of "German." It is always assumed that a Prussian, as such, is a German, like the Saxons, Wurttembergers and the Rhinelanders; the fact is that a Prussian as such is not a German. The ethnological basis of Prussia is Lettish, like the ethnological basis of Lithuania. The Lettish stock, the original stock of the Prussian people, is, for most people, a dark and difficult matter.

One thing the ethnologists have agreed to predicate about it: It is not Aryan. This much may be said of at least two other

FRIARS AND CLAMS ENJOY A FINE BAKE

Neutral Ship Merchant Takes Clubmen to Glenwood-on-Sound for Day's High Jinks.

'CASUALTIES' IN THE SPORTS

Even Optimistic Managers Are Unable to Count the Baseball Score —Bathers Jitneyed to Beach.

Some 200 Friars and about ten times as many clams enjoyed a bake at Glenwood-on-the-Sound yesterday. Ever attend a clam-bake? A clam-bake is an outing planned before a grate fire in mid-January and executed and repented of in mid-July. So it happened that about 200 Friars who said "Sure, I'll go" in Winter, got up yesterday in time to board the neutral ship Merchant at the foot of East Forty-second Street before she began dodging the morning traffic up the East River.

Glenwood is about two hours as the Merchant crawls up the Sound. Or if in a short jitney ride from Glen Head, which is on the branch of the railroad leading to the Colonel's town. Or one may motor across the Queensboro bridge along Thompson Avenue to Hillside Avenue, Jamaica, along Hillside to the Junction of Jamaica Avenue and Turnpike, along Turnpike to Kraft's Hotel at Mineola, then beside the track to Roslyn to the clock tower, thence to the right via the shore road to Karatcenyi's Hotel.

Two Ball Teams Perform.

Between the waiters on the one hand and the clams on the other, the Friars filed to a natural amphitheatre in the woods, where the sports were to be indulged in. There was a ball diamond and on this two teams contested, or at least performed. At the end of five innings the score had reached such proportions that not even the most optimistic manager could be induced to say counting houses would venture a guess at the total, so the game was called off.

There followed contests of various sorts resulting in various casualties. A hammer throw had been scheduled exclusively for press agents quite appropriately, but none having brought his typewriter a large boulder was substituted. Ralph Trier had just made a good put and was standing congratulating himself when the next man up accidentally threw the stone and hit him on the right foot, injuring reputable physician desirous of exchanging professional services for an ad in the theatre programs will confer a favor on Mr. Trier by phoning him at the clubhouse.

Like Troops at Rest.

While these stirring events were in progress the scene in Karatcenyi's grove and that portion of the terrain stretching down to the cove was an interesting one. It looked like nothing so much as a current picture of the troops of any army resting after a battle. In the fringe of trees bordering the clearing actors and stein's cluttered the turf, while mixed indiscriminately on the field, the road leading to the water, and in the water were more actors and steins, and others who were neither. Beaumont would have screamed at the incongruities of dress. Bathing suits were popular on the sport field and running trunks as common in the water. There was the gentlemanly James J. Corbett in a baseball uniform, but looking dressed up in spite of the fact. Also attired in baseball togs were the young White Hope he brought from Australia and another ambidextrous young man with a cauliflower ear and cauliflower-toed shoes, who engaged in a boxing bout about clam time.

Julius Tannen wore his crêpe shirt and linen trousers and was very jealous of Frank Sheridan, who, in his old make-up of Captain Paid-in-Full Williams, acted as master of sports and gave a longer monologue than Mr. Tannen was ever allowed to do in the theatre. Mr. Tannen also took part in the half-mile walk, but was disqualified for running, a breach of sportsmanship he explained as the result of his long run last season in "Potash and Perlmutter."

George Beban in his new white car, Garlic, and there were repeated bathers between the field and the cove. Dion Titheradge, in wrist watch and running clothes, might have won the hundred-yard dash had he not slipped over his English accent, an accent that Mr. Tannen, with magnanimity commendable in these days of British ascendancy on the American stage, declared he explain was Mr. Titheradge's by right of birth and not through membership in the Lambs.

Above the noise of all these hurried happenings one heard the laughter of Herbert Corthell and Eddie Garvie as they told each other jokes and the shouting of Jack Glenson, Joe Humphrey, and ex-Police Commissioner Dougherty as they megaphoned orders.

When all the clams and watermelon had disappeared the crowd swore an oath to make those who stayed in town wish they had gone, and then they and the neutral ship Merchant steamed down the Sound.

FRIÉSEKE WINS GRAND PRIZE

Panama Fair Award to Painter—Medal to Late J. W. Alexander.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The grand prize for oil paintings in the United States section of the department of fine arts at the Panama-Pacific Exposition has been awarded to Frederick Carl Frieseke of Owosso, Mich, it was announced today. Nine gold medals were awarded in this section, with the name of the late John W. Alexander at the head of the list.

Henry Wolf of New York won the grand prize in etching and engraving. For sculpture in the United States the medals of honor went to Herbert Adams, D. C. French, and the late Karl Bitter of New York.

Mr. Frieseke was born in Owosso, Mich., in 1874, and received his art education at the Art Institute of Chicago, the Art Students' League of New York, and at Julien Academy and Whistler School of Paris. Pictures by him are hung in the Galleria-Moderna in Venice, the Luxembourg Gallerie in Paris, the Modern Gallery in Odessa, the Telfair Gallery in Savannah, Ga., and the Art Institute of Chicago.

He has done a number of mural decorations, among which are those of the Manhattan Club auditorium in New York.

Among the decorations and medals his work has been awarded are the gold medal at Munich in 1904 and honorable mention and the prize at the Corcoran Exhibition in Washington, D. C.

Jacob Adler to Make Farewell Tour.

Jacob Adler, the Yiddish actor, is at Battle Creek, Mich., in the Battle Creek Sanitarium, recuperating and getting in condition for a farewell tour of the country, which he will make in the early Fall under the direction of Edwin A. Relkin. As a token of esteem a motor party made up of a hundred of the veteran actor's friends will make the trip to Battle Creek to see him.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Servant Girl," a comedy by Glen MacDonough, was introduced in the first act of the "Follies" in the New Amsterdam Theatre last night. The sketch replaces Bernard Granville's recitation.

"Honor Bright" is the title of the new play Mrs. Catherine Chisholm Cushing has written for Blanche Ring. The play, the manuscript of which was delivered yesterday to Klaw & Erlanger, is American in locale and characters. Miss Ring is resting in Los Angeles and will return next month to begin rehearsals.

A new one-act burlesque entitled "At Palm Beach" will be introduced in the Behman show in the Columbia Theatre next week. Among the players who will be added to the cast will be Will J. Kennedy, Vic Casmore, Loraine Lester and Fred Florence.

Bertha Kalich is at the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, for a short stay before going to her country place in the Catskills, where she will study a new play in which she will be seen the coming season.

LUNATIC AT LARGE.

Seen Flourishing a Revolver and Alarms Shinnecock.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 15.—Summer folk in the Shinnecock Hills have been alarmed recently and the Shinnecock Indians are said to have been terrorized by the frequent appearance at lonesome spots of a man who has flourished a revolver and then darted into the woods. Motorists have seen him. Sometimes he has been clothed and sometimes has appeared without clothing, but always flourishing the revolver.

The identity of the wild man was a mystery for several days, but it has been decided now that he may be Albin F. Hoffman, proprietor of the Peconic Baths at Shinnecock Hills, who disappeared on last Thursday. Friends say he acted queerly before his disappearance, and notes have been found in the bath houses evidently written by him and tucked into hiding when no one was about at night. It is supposed that he has become insane and is wandering about the hills.

So terrified have cottagers become that today an appeal was made to Sheriff Odell, and he assigned Deputy Sheriffs Squires and Moore to search for the man. With armed squads the deputies went into the hills today, and the search of the woods and swamps will be continued until Hoffman is found.

The discovery of notes at the bathing beach has made former frequenters of the place afraid to go near it now lest they encounter Hoffman, unclothed but armed, returning to hide another note.

Hoffman has relatives in Germany, and friends say he has brooded over the war, becoming particularly moody after the receipt of a letter from Germany a few days before his disappearance.

LUNATIC OUT WITH A KNIFE.

Tells Captor He Is Hunting Man Who Hypnotized Him.

Michael J. Connery of Brooklyn escaped yesterday from the Insane Asylum at Kings Park, Long Island, and was captured later near Huntington.

When captured he had a long-bladed sharp table knife. Motorcycle Policeman John B. Trainer of Huntington discovered the missing man.

"I have been hypnotized," said Connery to Trainer, "and I want to find the man who hypnotized me so that he can remove the hoodoo."

H. A. MURRAY, JR., TO WED.

Captain of Harvard 'Varsity Crew Engaged to Miss Josephine Rantoul.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Neal Rantoul of The Farms tonight announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Josephine Rantoul, to Henry Alexander Murray, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Murray of 38 West Fifty-first Street, New York City.

Miss Rantoul has been out in society for two seasons. Her grandfather is Robert S. Rantoul, former Mayor of Salem. She is a niece of Mrs. Charles C. Auchincloss of 12 East Seventy-first Street, New York.

Mr. Murray, whose parents are now at their Summer home, Mid-River Farm, in the Thousand Islands, N. Y., was graduated from Harvard last June. He was Captain of the 'Varsity crew and was prominent in university life. He will enter the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in October. The date of the wedding has not been set.

CHINESE GIRL MARRIES.

Miss H. L. Huie, Daughter of Rev. Huie Kin, Weds Fu Ling Chang.

The Wedding of Miss H. Louise Huie, eldest daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Huie Kin, and Fu Ling Chang, a graduate of Yale University, took place last evening at 7:30 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Chinese Church, 225 East 31st Street, of which the bride's father is the pastor.

The bride wore a gown of white silk crepe de chine and a veil of silk net caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white sweet peas.

Her sisters, the Misses Alice and Caroline Huie, were her only attendants. They wore frocks of white China silk with an overdress of Nile green net, and carried pink sweet peas.

Irving Huie, acted as best man. The Rev. George Alexander performed the ceremony, assisted by the bride's father.

Mr. Chang is full blooded Chinese. His bride's mother is an American woman of Dutch descent. They are to sail for China from San Francisco on July 31, and will live at Changsha, where Mr. Chang is to teach science in Yalo University. Mrs. Chang is a graduate of Hunter College, this city.

MISS M. B. MILES ENGAGED.

White Plains Society Girl to Wed R. Clifford Simpson.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 15.—The engagement of Miss Marion Braidfoot Miles and R. Clifford Simpson was announced at a luncheon given yesterday at the Miles home in Linda Avenue here. Miss Miles is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Miles, and Mr. Simpson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Simpson of Simpson's Corners, Scarsdale.

Both Miss Miles and Mr. Simpson are popular members of the younger set in the society of this village and Scarsdale. They will be married in the Autumn.

Lieut. Krapf Weds Miss Paddock.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 15.—Lieutenant George Washington Krapf of the Twenty-sixth Infantry Regiment, stationed at Texas City, Texas, who was graduated from West Point, class of 1913, and Miss Marjorie Crane Paddock, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William L. Paddock of Dalton, Mass., were married this afternoon at 4 o'clock at Sky-Meadows, the country place of Dr. and Mrs. Paddock. The Rev. Dr. Herbert S. Johnson of Boston performed the ceremony.

Lieutenant Rudolph G. Whitten of the Thirtieth Infantry, stationed at Plattsburg, N. Y., a classmate of the bridegroom, was the best man. The ushers were Franklin L. Couch and William L. Maguire of Boston, Mass. Miss Jean Henry of Pittsfield was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Marguerite Maguire and Miss Marjorie Davis of Dalton.

Harrison Cady Weds Next Tuesday.

The wedding of Miss Melinna Louise Eldredge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Irving Eldredge, who make their home at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, and Harrison Cady, the artist, will take place at the Hotel Bossert on Tuesday afternoon next at 4 o'clock. Miss Eldredge is prominent in the younger set of Brooklyn society. Mr. Cady is a member of the Salmagundi Club and the Society of American Illustrators.

BARNARD'S $600,000 BUILDING PLANNED

To Have 200-Foot Frontage on 119th Street End of Milbank Quadrangle.

BIG GYMNASIUM AND POOL

Library, Refectory, Alumnae, and Classrooms in First of New Group of College Halls.

Plans were filed yesterday for the first of the new group of Barnard College buildings which George A. Plimpton, Treasurer of the college, announced at its twenty-fifth anniversary last April, the Trustees had voted to put up. This new structure will be five stories high and will occupy the northerly portion of the large Milbank Quadrangle, an undivided plot extending from 116th to 119th Streets between Broadway and Claremont Avenue.

It will have a frontage of 200 feet, covering the entire southerly block front of 119th Street, and will run back to a depth of 176.8 feet on both Broadway and Claremont Avenue. The Broadway side will overlook the Columbia University campus and on the north the building will overlook Milbank, Fiske, and Brinckerhoff Halls, the three large educational buildings of Barnard College.

The estimated cost of the new building is $600,000. Mr. Plimpton, in his anniversary address on April 29, said that while the expected $1,000,000 fund had not been raised pledges had been obtained amounting to more than $900,000, of which $280,000 had been paid in. He felt confident, however, that the necessary amounts would be forthcoming in the near future and on that basis the Trustees had voted to construct one of the necessary buildings.

The architects are Charles A. Rich and Frederic Mathesius. In its exterior the building will harmonize with the surrounding Columbia and Barnard College structures. Among the features in the new building will be a large gymnasium and a swimming pool. On the main floor will be a large living room, parlor, and alumnae room. Another section will be devoted to the library and reading rooms and in one of the wings will be the refectory and kitchen. The upper floors will contain classrooms, seminars, rooms for religious and philanthropic societies, council rooms, offices, and rest rooms.

The Milbank Quadrangle was purchased for $1,400,000 several years ago for Barnard College from Mrs. Elisabeth Milbank Anderson, and this is the largest individual gift ever made to the college. In its twenty-five years Barnard has attained a high rank among the leading women's educational institutions of the world and last year its student enrollment was 1,930. The Barnard College dormitory building occupies the southerly portion on the quadrangle, fronting on 116th Street.

BARNARD HONORS AWARDED

St. Louis Girl Wins Two Scholarships at Entrance Test.

The list of winners of competitive entrance scholarships at Barnard College, which have just been awarded, is headed by Miss Frances D. Rule of St. Louis, prepared by the Mary Institute. Miss Rules' record won her both the Trustees' Competitive Scholarship, awarded annually to the student who in June passes the best entrance examinations, and the Pulitzer Residence Scholarship. The latter is one of a number of scholarships, of the value of $600 a year apiece, which have been established with funds left to Barnard by Joseph Pulitzer for the founding of scholarships in memory of his daughter Lucille. They are open only to women who do not live in or near New York City, and are awarded on the merits of the entrance examinations and on the candidates' general character, personality, and power of leadership.

The other students now in Barnard who hold these residence scholarships are Miss Eleanor H. Hubbard, 1916, of Sioux City, Iowa, prepared by St. Mary's Hall, Faribault, Minn.; Miss Louise Talbot, 1916, of Baltimore, prepared by the Hannah More Academy; Miss Gladys Palmer, 1917, of Philadelphia, prepared by the Girls' High School of that city, and Miss Gladys M. Cripps, 1918, of Dorchester, Mass., prepared by the Boston Girls' Latin School.

The Pulitzer Non-Residence Scholarship, open to girls from under New York City, has been awarded this year to Miss Dorothy Brockway from St. Agatha. Miss Lucy Carter Lee of Macon, Ga., prepared by the Hannah More Academy of Reisterstown, Md., has won the scholarship which was reserved for a candidate of the Southern Association of College Women.

JUDGMENT AGAINST RIDDER.

Staats-Zeitung Owner Admits Debt of $16,000 on Wife's Note.

Herman Ridder, proprietor of The Staats-Zeitung, yesterday confessed judgment in the Supreme Court for $16,330.20 in favor of William Hampel. The suit was brought on a note dated March 21, 1914, made by Mr. Ridder's wife and honored by him. The loan was made by Lederburg, Thalmann & Co., and subsequently turned over to Mr. Hampel. The amount was originally $25,000, but it was reduced to the amount claimed, which includes interest and costs.

In another action judgment was entered against Mr. Ridder by default in a suit by the Battery Park National Bank for a balance of $18,902 on a note for $30,000 made on June 30, 1914. Van Vorst, Marshall & Smith are counsel for Mr. Hampel; Walter S. Neuhouse for the bank, and Amend & Amend for Mr. Ridder. The latter was out of the city yesterday and his counsel declined to discuss the matter.

SETTLE MORGAN VASE SUIT.

Executors and Countess of Bechevet Adjust $30,000 Claim.

LONDON, July 15.—The suit of Diane, Countess de Bechevet, against the executors of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, claiming $30,000, the value of a vase and picture she was alleged to have sold the millionaire in 1912 was settled before the Lord Chief Justice today on terms that were undisclosed.

The defendants denied that Mr. Morgan had ever engaged in such a transaction.

When the case was called, counsel held a private consultation with the judge and on returning to court announced that it had been agreed to settle the case.

C. DE GALLATIN DROWNED.

His Boat Upset on Lake Geneva—Father Lives in New York.

GENEVA, July 15.—Charles De Gallatin, aged 19, was drowned today in Lake Geneva when his boat upset. He was visiting his mother, Mme. Dunant, who is divorced from Mr. De Gallatin. She was Harriet Bogert of New York.

The youth's father resides in New York.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

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Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
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1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

MGR. QUIGLEY BURIED.

1,000 Priests in a Procession—Cardinal Gibbons at Services.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The body of the late Archbishop James Edward Quigley was laid away in a mausoleum at Mount Carmel Cemetery this afternoon.

The funeral at the Roman Catholic Cathedral of the Holy Name was said to have been the largest in point of numbers who attended or stood outside after the church had been filled with ticket holders ever held in this city, and it was remarkable also for the number of high church dignitaries present. These included Archbishop John Bonzano, Papal Delegate, and Cardinal Gibbons.

The first ceremonial of the day was a procession of high churchmen and 1,000 priests from the parish house to the cathedral. Thousands of persons packed the streets and occasioned a delay of an hour in starting the funeral services.

Archbishop Bonzano conducted mass and Archbishop Hanna of San Francisco, who as a boy was a playmate of James Quigley in Rochester, N. Y., preached the funeral sermon.

Senator Ferdinand Dreyfus.

PARIS, July 15.—Senator Ferdinand Dreyfus, who was a member of the most important committees of the French Upper House and writer and expert on economic and social questions, died here today.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ADA PALMEDO, who died at her Summer home at Oquaga Lake, N. Y., on Wednesday, was for many years President of the German Ladies' Society of Brooklyn and the widow of Dr. Ulrich Palmedo, for many years a practicing physician in that borough. Her funeral services will be held this afternoon at the home of her son, A. M. Palmedo, 439 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush. She was in her seventy-sixth year.

The Rev. JAMES W. POGUE, Principal of the Sheldon School in Louisville, Ky., and a well-known Presbyterian minister in the South, died on Wednesday night at his Summer home in Garden City, L. I. Mr. Pogue, who was 54 years old, played tennis all afternoon with his daughter, and on returning home he became suddenly ill. He is survived by his wife and two children. The interment will be in Atlanta, Ga., next Tuesday.

Mrs. MARY A. DEAN, 47 years old, widow of George H. Dean, died on Wednesday at her home, 270½ Ninth Street, Brooklyn, leaving two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. MARY WYVILL FAIRLIE, a member of the old Wyvill family of Brooklyn and of the Central Congregational Church, died at her home, 229 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. She was the widow of Robert Fairlie.

JOHN E. COLLINS, an employe of the Journal of Commerce since he was 11 years old, died from apoplexy on Wednesday at his home, 546 Macon Street, Brooklyn, aged 61. He was a member of Typographical Union No. 6, and the Royal Arcanum. His wife, two sons and a daughter survive him.

MELVILLE THOMPSON, 39 years old, a pressman on the New York Globe, died on Wednesday at his home, 810 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM L. BURDELL, who died in Marion, Ohio, on Tuesday, was formerly an old resident of Brooklyn and for thirty-five years a confidential clerk in the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. He was born sixty-nine years ago in Columbia, Ohio, where his father was a prominent merchant, and as a boy was a page in the House of Representatives of that State. He was for a great many years a member of Company H, Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

LEON KESSEL ISRAEL, proprietor of the Empire Stables, in Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, a business which was established by his grandfather in 1848 and continued by his father, died on Wednesday at his home, 130 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 38 years. He was a member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. Elks; Fortitude Lodge, No. 19, F. and A. M.; Juanita Club, and the Temple Israel. He is survived by his widow and a son.

Professor GEORGE WILLIAM ULRICH, a retired composer and piano teacher, and at one time a member of the New York Arion Society and of the German Liederkranz, died on Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frederick Rossiter Raymond, in his seventy-eighth year. He was born and educated in Germany and was known as a musical prodigy when he came to this country many years ago. He is survived by three sons and a daughter.

HENRY BIRD LORD, who had not missed a commencement since the founding of Cornell University, and who was only junior to Andrew D. White as the eldest member of the Board of Trustees of that University, died on Wednesday at his home in Ithaca, N. Y., in his ninety-fifth year. He was a former member of the State Legislature and at the time of his death was Vice President of the First National Bank and a Trustee of the Cornell City Library.

ALFRED LYONS, formerly widely known as a real estate lawyer, died on Wednesday at his home, 102 West Seventy-fifth Street, after a long illness. He was a native of New Yorker and a graduate of the Columbia Law School. Mr. Lyons was unmarried and is survived by his brother and sister.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WARD POWELL, widow of Col. Robert Ward, a prominent citizen of Baltimore, died on Tuesday at her home, 549 West 123d Street. She was a member of the Ring family, well known in theatrical circles, and was a sister of Miss Blanche Ring, Miss Julie Ring, and Frances Ring. Her grandfather was Jule Ring, Jimmy Ring, who was proprietor of the Boston Museum for twenty-five years. Mrs. Dunham was born in Boston and was 36 years old.

Miss MARY FRANCES HOBBS, one of the first women telegraph operators in this country, died on Wednesday at the Graham Home for Old Ladies, in her 70th year. She was born in Boston and lived for many years in Cincinnati.

CHARLES N. OTT, for many years in the shoe business in Nassau Street, died on Wednesday at his home, 2,175 Third Avenue, in his 66th year. He was born in Halifax, N. S., but had been a resident of this city for thirty-six years. Mr. Ott was a member of Warren Lodge, No. 84, I. O. O. F., Warren Encampment No. 79, and Canton Washington No. 11. A son and three daughters survive him.

ALLEN GOLDIE, keeper of the Bellevue Hospital morgue for the last fifteen years, died on Wednesday at his home, 2,076 Eighth Avenue, in his 57th year. He was born in this city, and is survived by his wife.

Miss BERTHA LEVISON, sister of Frank Levison, a New Rochelle optician, died on Wednesday at her home in that town, in her 37th year. She was born in New Rochelle and was a member of Temple Israel.

HENRY C. RANKIN, Department Commander in Chief of the Michigan Grand Army of the Republic, died on Tuesday at his home in Ypsilanti, Mich. He was active in the educational and political matters.

ELMER E. OVERPECK, Eastern dairy agent for the New York Central lines, died yesterday at his home, 336 West 112th Street, in his fifty-first year. He was a native of Clinton, Ohio, and had spent all his life in the service of the New York Central, being located for many years at Chicago, Ill., where he was in charge of the Western dairy business. Mr. Overpeck was a member of the Arkwright Club and the Hackensack Golf Club. He was a widower.

PATRICK LEHANE, 73 years old, for more than fifty years a resident of the Ravenswood section of old Long Island City, died Wednesday night at his home, 585 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City. He was one of the Committee of Forty who worked for more than ten years to secure the building and completion of the Queensboro Bridge. Mr. Lehane was a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Democratic Club.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To Discard Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Wrinkles

The use of creams containing animal substance sometimes causes hair to grow. You run no risk of acquiring superfluous hair when you use ordinary mercolized wax. There is nothing better for a discolored skin, as the wax actually absorbs the offensive cuticle. The latter is naturally replaced by a clear, smooth, healthy complexion, full of life and expression. It's the sensible way to discard a freckled, tanned, over-red, blotchy, or pimpled skin. Get an ounce of mercolized wax at any druggist's and apply nightly like cold cream, erasing in the morning with soap and water. It takes a week or so to complete the transformation.

Don't let those Summer wrinkles worry you; worry breeds more wrinkles. Banish them by bathing the face in a solution of powdered saxolite, 1 oz., dissolved in ½ pt. witch hazel. Used daily for a while, this will be found wonderfully effective.

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MARTIN ENGEL, OLD 'DE ATE' LEADER, DIES

Former Tammany Ruler in Essex Market District Passes Away at Home, at 68.

IN POWER WITH "BIG TIM"

Generous to His Political Followers, but Ever the Foe of Reformers —A "Kosher" Butcher.

Martin Engel is dead. This does not mean anything to those unacquainted with New York politics, nor to those whose political interests have been quite recently developed, but to the "old-time" politicians familiar with the days when "Boss" Croker ruled Tammany Hall and "Big Tim" Sullivan was the man highest up in the Bowery district the death of Martin Engel means the passing of another of the Tammany leaders who led when to be an east side leader was greater than to be a silk-stocking Republican.

At the age of 68, several years after he had lost his leadership in the old Eighth District—"De Ate," to those who were of it and in it in the "good old days"—Martin Engel died yesterday in his home at 25 East Third Street. He made money in his business of politics, and it is said that his son, Alfred S. Engel, will inherit a comfortable fortune. His death was due to Bright's disease, from which he had been a sufferer for some time.

Martin Engel rose to political power when the immigrant Jews from Russia, Rumania, Bohemia, and Hungary began to crowd the Irish out of the east side. The son of a "kosher" butcher, he was born in the Bowery and began life, after leaving the public schools, in his father's butcher shop. After the death of the father he continued the business, and even after his business became political and his "office" for all important purposes was in "Silver Dollar" Smith's Hotel, near the Essex Market Court, he remained the nominal head of the market, from which fact he became known in the east side as "Butcher" Engel.

"Big Tim" Sullivan, Irishman, and Martin Engel, Jew, were the combination that held the power in "De Ate," where fully 50 per cent. of the fixed and floating voters spoke Yiddish. Engel was apparently devoted to Sullivan, and was ever faithful to "Big Tim." In matters political, and, until the Republican leader, "Charley" Adler, began to make trouble in the Eighth, he always "swung the district" at election time.

Those who followed Engel as their political leader found never, in their own opinion, exaggerate his virtues. He was generous, as all Tammany leaders of the east side have been, and he was successful in "landing jobs" for those who served the party. Also he was known to have a strong "pull" with the police, and many an east side youth who "got in bad" with the authorities owed his liberty to Engel's influence. Because of all these things he was the leader, and because he was the leader he cultivated the character and quality that enhanced his leadership.

But to reformers Engel was the personification of a vice that, though seen with disturbing frequency, could never be even endured, much less embraced. In "De Ate" was what was known for many years as "The Red Light District," and Engel's political enemies used to dwell with views of alarm upon the protection in which the district thrived, and Engel was always named as the protector.

Those who have seen Engel remember as his most striking facial characteristic a "dented" nose. The bridge of his nose had been broken, and until his death there was a depression in the centre of his face that never failed to attract attention. The scar was a mark of Engel's rise to political power. He received the original injury in a fight years ago—and there have been stories of this fight to Engel's credit and to his discredit. The only positive and printable fact is that a man who became enraged against Engel struck him across his nose with a button-hook or some other equally destructive weapon.

Besides "Silver Dollar" Smith's hotel, which later became the property of Engel himself, the leader of "De Ate" had several "headquarters" in the district where those who knew his habits and haunts might find him. His home was at 29 East Third Street, where he died; but in the days of his power he could be found most often at some of his "hanging-out" places—such as the clubrooms of the Martin Engel Association, at Ludlow and Grand Streets, or the old Café Boulevard, in Second Avenue, where, for a number of years, he regularly received his henchmen between noon and 3 o'clock.

Although the kind of politics accepted as legitimate by Engel is passing for the good of society, there are those in the east side who will feel real regret for the death of their former leader, for whatever his vices were, Engel was sympathetic and generous in his own way and in his moods, and many a family would not have eaten had he not supplied a meal, many a man or woman would have gone barefoot had he not furnished shoes. Also, many a "down-and-outer" would have gone thirsty if Engel had not "set 'em up" to the drinks. So, somewhere east of the Bowery, where there were not many of the Ten Commandments, and where a man could raise a very great thirst, Engel had his friends who will mourn him now.

Professor Frederick Prime.

Professor Frederick Prime of Girard College, Philadelphia, died on Wednesday at Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., in his seventieth year. He was born in Philadelphia, and after serving for a year in the civil war attended Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1865. Professor Prime later received degrees from the Royal School on Mines at Freiberg and Lafayette College. From 1869 until 1870 he was an assistant in assaying at Columbia, and for the next nine years was Professor of Geology and Metallurgy at Lafayette. He was also President of several iron and electrical companies in Alabama and Pennsylvania, and from 1891 until 1893 was President of the Edison Electric Light Company of Philadelphia. In 1895 he became Professor of Natural History at Girard College. Professor Prime was a Secretary of the American Philosophical Society from 1897 until 1900. In 1870 he edited in English von Cotta's "Treatise on Ore Deposits."

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COURTS HONOR DELANY.

Bench and Bar Unite in Tribute to Dead Justice.

Tribute was paid to the memory of Supreme Court Justice John J. Delany yesterday by bench and bar at a meeting in the room of Part I., Special Term, presided over by Justice Eugene A. Philbin.

"I do not think it necessary," said Justice Philbin, "for me to emphasize the loss which the city and State have sustained in the death of John J. Delany.

"Of his personal qualities there is but one opinion. He was a man of sterling ability, strict devotion to duty, and tireless energy. To know him was to respect him."

Clifford Boese, Chief Clerk of Part I., Special Term, expressed the sorrow of himself and the other Clerks. Assistant Corporation Counsel Edward S. Malone, speaking for the Law Department, characterized Justice Delany as a man of remarkable breadth of sympathy.

In the four parts of General Sessions proceedings were suspended for five minutes, while Judges, representatives of the District Attorney's office, and members of the bar united in honoring the memory of Justice Delany.

Dr. Lewis H. Adler.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Dr. Lewis H. Adler, a prominent physician and surgeon of this city, died today at the Methodist Hospital on his seventy-fourth birthday. He was widely known in Maryland, and since retiring from active practice had made his home at 316 South Broad Street. Dr. Adler was born in Baltimore and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Maryland at the age of 18, later being graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of this city. Last year he was elected President of the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the University of Maryland.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

GOTTLIEB.—At Far Rockaway, 15 Mills St., July 14, to Mr. and Mrs. Israel Gottlieb, (nee Marian Reiss,) a son.

Married

OGLEY—MARTIN.—On Wednesday, June 30, 1915, at St. Bride's Church, Sefton Park, Liverpool, England, Alvia Bathaway, daughter of the late Edward Martin, Esq., of Yonkers, N. Y., and granddaughter of the late James Purdon, Esq., of New York, to Lieutenant W. Victor Ogley, R. N. R., of Liverpool, England.

Brooklyn.

BLANCO—THIMLER.—July 10, Charlotte Thimler to James J. Blanco.

HICKS—SMITH.—July 14, Mabel A. Smith to Louis A. Hicks.

SENSABAUGH—MURRAY.—July 14, Grace C. Murray to William H. Sensabaugh.

Jersey City.

SMITH—KELLY.—July 10, Gladys Kelly to Jesse I. Smith.

Died

APPLETON.—In Brooklyn, July 15, 1915, Rev. James Hervey Appleton. Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, State St., Saturday, at 10 A. M. Interment Fairview Cemetery, Westfield, N. J.

BACK.—Wednesday, July 14, at East Orange, N. J., Albert, beloved husband of Sarah and father of Rose Herzog, Viola Feldenfield, Hattie Shonts, Nellie and Jesse Back. Funeral from his late residence, 16 North Arlington Av., East Orange, upon arrival of Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 1:31 P. M., Friday, July 16.

BLANCO.—On July 15, Ada May Blanco, aged 24 years. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Saturday at 8 P. M.

BOWR.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on July 15, 1915, M. Louise, wife of Mr. James F. Bowron, of 181 Thomas St., Bloomfield. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—On Thursday, July 15, Kate Stanbury Brown, wife of the late Albert Henry Brown, and daughter of Captain John and Margaret A. Willard. Notice of funeral hereafter at Boston and Providence papers please copy.

BROWNE.—The funeral of Florence Todd Browne, beloved wife of De Courcy Browne, the well-known metallurgical engineer and member of the prominent Baltimore family of that name, will take place from Gordon's, Funeral Director, 427 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York City, and low mass will be said at Paulist Church, Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, New York, at 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning. Interment will take place in Baltimore. Mrs. De Courcy Browne, who was Florence Todd of New Orleans, lived in Paris several years before her marriage and was deeply interested in music. She possessed a voice of rare beauty.

Mrs. De Courcy Browne as Florence Todd was a great social favorite in New Orleans, where the year of her debut she was made Queen of Comus. She was also a great favorite in New York and Paris, and will be greatly missed among her numerous friends.

DAVIS.—At Madison, N. J., July 15, Charles Gay Davis, beloved husband of Helen Paulmier Davis, in the 56th year of his age. Funeral services will be held in the Webb Memorial Chapel, Madison, N. J., Saturday, July 17, at 3:30 P. M.

DELANY.—Funeral from his residence, 324 West 100d St., Saturday, 10 A. M.; thence to Church of Ascension. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

DELANY.—The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in the City of New York announces with deep regret the death of our fellow-member, Hon. John J. Delany, an ex-President of our Society, on July 14, 1915. Members are requested to attend the funeral services, which will be held at the Church of the Ascension, 107th St., east of Broadway, on Saturday, July 17, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.

VICTOR HERBERT, President.
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, Secretary.

DELANY.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of Hon. John J. Delany at the Church of the Ascension, 107th St., east of Broadway, at 10:30 A. M. Saturday, July 17, 1915.

MICHAEL J. MULQUEEN, President.
PERCY J. KING, Secretary.

ENGEL—Martin, aged 68. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d (Campbell Building,) Saturday, 8 o'clock.

FAIRLIE.—In Brooklyn, July 14, 1915, Mary Wyvill, wife of the late Robert Fairlie. Funeral services at the Birchall Funeral Parlors, 86 Leffert Place, on Saturday, July 17, at 11 A. M.

FROBISHER.—On Thursday, July 15, 1915, Julia C., widow of Joseph E. Frobisher. Funeral services at Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, corner 121st St., on Sunday at 3 o'clock.

GALLATIN.—Killed accidentally at Geneva, Switzerland, Charles Albert Francis, beloved son of Francis D. Gallatin, in his twentieth year.

TURBULENT DAY AT POLO GROUNDS—GIANTS LOSE TO CUBS—SUPERBAS VICTORS—TURF

UMPIRE BANISHES GIANTS' RESERVES

Manager McGraw, Too, Chased for Disagreeing with Eason's Decisions.

"You don't mean me?" said Christy Mathewson, with startled surprise, to Umpire Mal Eason at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon when Mal ordered him off the Giants' bench.

"Yes, I mean you, and everybody else, too," quoth the handsome Eason.

"But, Mr. Eason, I have not said or done anything," ventured Matty.

"I don't care; you must suffer for the sins of the others," said Mal.

The sins of the others to which the umpire referred was a volley of chin music which was being emitted from the rathskeller where the players repose between innings. Most of the McGraw army of reservists were telling Eason, who was umpiring on the bases, that they had serious doubts as to whether he was much of an umpire. So he banished them all from his sight.

But why pick on poor Matty? The veteran can hark back through the dim years and recall lots of times when umpires called balls and strikes wrong on him, but he never made a squeal. No one can remember the time when Matty was put out of a game for kicking.

Matty obediently went, with the whole bunch, from the Giants' bench to the wilderness of right field. Before he went he took along the satchel of baseballs, for he didn't want to leave them unguarded with two umpires running at large.

All the reserves, with Manager McGraw, saw the Giants defeated from afar. The Cubs won the game, 5 to 2, simply by using good judgment in making hits off Pol Perritt. None of the actual players was expelled until the ninth inning, when Umpire Bill Byron chased Fletcher from the bench.

The heat and humidity affect people in different ways. It made the Giants irritable and talkative, while it had just the opposite effect on the Cubs. They were exceedingly quiet and not dangerous—all except Roger Bresnahan, who, finding nothing to find fault with about the umpires, in the seventh inning turned his attention to a fan in the grandstand, who made a remark to angry Roger. The Dook of St. Looey answered back, and Byron told Roger to restrain himself. Byron then turned to the grandstand and made a speech to the fan who dared to criticise Roger for striking out.

Said Bill Byron: "Leave the players alone. Don't use no personalities."

President Tener of the National League, peeled down to his shirt sleeves, saw the game. That is, he was present, but didn't see much of the game. His whole attention was taken from the playing by his umpires. When Umpire Eason ejected one of the Giants' benches some of the fans wanted to know if there was somebody who could clear the Polo Grounds of the umpires. President Tener did not volunteer.

Jimmy Lavender pitched one of his good games. He fanned eight of the Giants and kept their eight hits well scattered. The Cubs provided Perritt early in the game. In the first, with one out, Fisher singled, and went to third on Schulte's safe tap, scoring on Zimmerman's crack to centre.

The Giants got the run back in their half. Robertson sent a double to left, and scored on Merkle's single. With the score tied, trouble began to brew. Fletcher was the third out in that inning, trying to steal third. McGraw, coaching at the base, told Eason Fletcher wasn't out. One word was followed by another, and the words rapidly formed into sentences, then grew into paragraphs. Eason ordered McGraw out of the game. McGraw wouldn't take Eason's word for it, so Byron had to back up Eason. Soon after McGraw left, to peek at the game with one eye from the Giants' secret shanty at the end of the bench, young Babbington, the Brown University player, took up McGraw's cause, and he also got the gate.

The players chattered like a lot of parrots until Eason chased all the benchwarmers. By this time the 5,000 spectators had almost forgotten there was a ball game. However, the Giants went into the lead in the third inning, when Robertson was safe on a bouncer which Zimmerman juggled. Robbie scored on Larry Doyle's three-base drive to centre.

Victor Saier couldn't think of leaving town without making a home run, so he chose the sixth inning to do it. Fisher singled, and so did Schulte, Bob going to third. The Giants then proceeded to spike the Cub rally when Zimmerman hit into a double play, Fisher remaining at third. Saier hoisted a home run into the right field grandstand, and followed Fisher home.

The other two Cub runs came in the eighth. Fisher got a hit over third and Schulte sacrificed. Zimmerman singled to centre, scoring Fisher, while Zimmerman traveled all the way to third on Snodgrass's miserable throw to the plate. Saier's single to right scored Zimmerman.

That was about all the baseball there was to it. The players and umpires took up the rest of the time conversing. Some day, somewhere, somebody is going to have a ball club which will not talk back to the umpires. But understand, when that happens the present crop of umpires will have long passed away. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	5	0	0	3	0
Fisher, ss.	4	2	3	3	1
Schulte, lf.	2	0	0	2	0
Z'man, 2b.	4	1	2	2	1
Saier, 1b.	4	1	2	7	0
W'ms, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Phelan, 3b.	4	0	0	0	3
B'han, c.	4	0	0	10	1
Lav'r, p.	4	0	1	0	1
Total.	35	5	9	27	7

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
R'tson, rf.	4	2	4	3	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	2	1	3
Fl'ch'r, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
M'kle, 1b.	4	0	2	12	0
Lob't, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
S'dg's, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
D'lon, c.	4	0	0	4	0
Per't, p.	2	0	0	0	1
*Grant	1	0	0	0	0
Schupp, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Brained.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	2	9	27	14

*Batted for Perritt in eighth inning.
†Batted for Schupp in ninth inning.
Error—Doyle. (2,) Snodgrass.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0—5
New York	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Robertson, (2,) Doyle. Three-base hit—Doyle. Home run—Saier. Stolen bases—Robertson, Schulte. Earned runs—New York, 2; Chicago, 5. Sacrifice hit—Schulte. Double plays—Fletcher and Merkle; Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1; off Lavender, 1. Hits—Off Perritt, 9 in 7 innings; off Schupp, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Perritt, 5; by Schupp, 1; by Lavender, 10. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Boston Victory Comes in Seventh.

BOSTON, July 15.—Boston defeated Pittsburgh 3 to 2 today. The locals scored all their runs in one inning. Magee walked and took second when Schmidt's grounder rolled through Wagner's legs. Both scored on Smith's double. Maranville sacrificed Smith to third, and the latter scored on Rudolph's sacrifice fly. Wiox singled in the second inning and scored on Baird's two-bagger. In the third Maranville threw wild when Carey grounded, the batter reaching second. Carey stole third, and scored on Johnston's bunt to Schmidt. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
F'p'ck, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3
Egan, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Magee, cf.	3	1	0	1	0
Schm't, 3b.	2	1	0	1	4
Smith, 3b.	3	1	1	1	1
M'rville, ss.	2	0	1	0	4
Gowdy, c.	2	0	0	6	0
R'dolph, p.	2	0	0	1	3
Total.	27	3	5	27	11

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	1	0	4	0
Collins, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
J'ston, 1b.	3	0	1	7	1
M'ran, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Wag'r, ss.	4	0	2	2	5
Wiox, 2b.	3	1	1	2	1
Baird, 3b.	4	0	2	0	3
Gibson, c.	3	0	0	4	0
Cooper, p.	3	0	0	0	0
*Schang	1	0	0	0	0
†Costello	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	34	2	7	24	8

*Batted for Gibson in ninth inning.
†Batted for Cooper in ninth inning.
Errors—Wagner, Maranville.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—3
Pittsburgh	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Baird, Smith. Stolen bases—Johnston, Carey. Sacrifice fly—Rudolph.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 5; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
Boston, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Detroit.
(Wet grounds.)
Boston, 4; Cleveland, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Washington, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Washington, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 4; Baltimore, 2.
(Ten innings.)
Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 5.
Newark, 7; Buffalo, 0.
Newark, 4; Buffalo, 3.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.
(Wet grounds.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 2; Montreal, 2.
(16 innings; darkness.)
Providence, 5; Toronto, 3.
Richmond, 6; Buffalo, 4.
Rochester at Harrisburg.
(Postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	41	33	.554
Chicago	42	35	.545
Brooklyn	40	36	.526
St. Louis	41	40	.506
Pittsburgh	38	38	.500
New York	34	38	.472
Cincinnati	32	39	.451
Boston	34	43	.442

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	46	29	.638
Boston	48	28	.632
Detroit	48	31	.608
New York	40	39	.506
Washington	36	41	.468
St Louis	31	46	.403
Philadelphia	29	48	.377
Cleveland	28	49	.364

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	44	32	.590
St Louis	44	33	.571
Kansas City	46	33	.577
Pittsburgh	41	35	.539
Newark	42	38	.525
Brooklyn	35	46	.432
Buffalo	34	49	.410
Baltimore	29	50	.367

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	42	23	.646
Montreal	36	33	.522
Harrisburg	34	32	.515
Buffalo	37	28	.569
Richmond	35	36	.493
Toronto	33	40	.452
Rochester	29	39	.427
Jersey City	27	42	.391

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Detroit—Two games.
Washington at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Harrisburg.
Buffalo at Jersey City.
Rochester at Richmond.
Montreal at Providence.

Sacrifice hits—Johnston, Wagner. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Boston, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Boston. Bases on balls—Off Cooper, 2; off Rudolph, 2. Struck out—By Cooper, 2; by Rudolph, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

Phillies Win with Pinch Hit.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Philadelphia won a hard-fought game from St. Louis in the tenth inning today, 4 to 3, when Stock, a pinch hitter, singled and sent in Killifer with the winning run. After two runs had been scored by the home team in the sixth, Robinson was taken out of the box and Perdue was so slow in going to the rubber that a ball was called by Umpire Klem. Griner succeeded Perdue in the seventh. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	5	0	1	0	1
B'c'ft, ss.	2	0	0	2	3
K'kert, lf.	2	1	2	0	0
E'ker, lf.	2	0	1	1	0
C'vath, rf.	4	1	0	0	0
N'hoff, 2b.	5	1	2	5	2
W'ted, cf.	5	0	1	3	0
Lud'g, 1b.	5	0	2	7	0
Burns, c.	2	0	0	8	2
Kl'fer, c.	2	1	1	2	0
Rixey, p.	3	0	0	0	0
*Dugey	1	0	0	0	0
†Stock	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	38	4	10	30	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b.	4	0	0	0	4
B'cher, lf.	3	1	1	5	0
Miller, 1b.	5	0	0	12	0
Beck, 3b.	3	0	1	0	0
Betzel, 3b.	2	0	1	1	0
Snyder, c.	3	0	2	5	2
R'son, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Perdue, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Griner, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	37	3	8	29	14

*Ran for Burns in seventh inning.
†Batted for Rixey in tenth inning.
‡Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Butler, Long, Paskert, Nicholff.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Butler, Beck, Dolan, Paskert, Whitted. Nicholff. Three-base hit—Nicholff. Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Stolen base—Cravath. Double plays—Griner and Miller. Sacrifice hits—Bescher, Bancroft. Bases on balls—Off Robinson, 1; off Perdue, 1; off Griner, 3; off Rixey, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 12. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Perdue (Rixey). Struck out—By Robinson, 4; by Rixey, 10. Hits—Off Robinson, 4 in 5 2-3 innings; off Perdue, 1 in 1-3 inning, none out in seventh; off Griner, 5 in 4 innings. Balk—Griner. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-one minutes.

Sounds Like Allies' War Fund.

KANSAS CITY, July 15.—The Federal League, at its recent meeting in New York, formed a war fund of $1,000,000 to force its fight against organized baseball, according to a statement made here today by Harry Sinclair, owner of the Newark Club.

Mr. Sinclair confirmed the announcement that the Federal League would invade New York next season, and said he had been named Chairman of a committee in charge of the expenditure of the big fund. He refused to confirm or deny the report that Newark's franchise would be transferred to New York.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Scranton—Syracuse, 4; Scranton, 3, (ten innings.)
At Wilkes-Barre—Utica, 1; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
At Elmira—Elmira, 3; Albany, 2.
At Binghamton—Troy, 8; Binghamton, 1.
Binghamton, 10; Troy, 1.

New England League.

At Manchester—Lynn, 3; Manchester, 0.
At Lowell—Lawrence, 7; Lowell, 3.
At Worcester—Portland, 5; Worcester, 2.
Portland, 4; Worcester, 0.
At Fitchburg—Fitchburg, 4; Lewiston, 2.
Fitchburg, 1; Lewiston, 1. (thirteen innings, darkness.)

Colonial League.

At New Haven—Pawtucket, 8; New Haven, 1.
At Springfield—Springfield, 11; Brockton, 2.
At Hartford—Hartford, 4; New Bedford, 3.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Columbus, 2; Milwaukee, 0.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 3; Little Rock, 0.
At Mobile—Memphis, 2; Mobile, 1.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 6; Chattanooga, 3.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 7; Nashville, 3.

MYERS COLLAPSES AFTER HIS HOME RUN

But Brooklyn Outfielder Soon Recovers and Helps His Team Win.

Those people who think that ballplayers have an easy job, with nothing to do except draw their salary, had better consult one Hi Myers, centrefielder for the Brooklyn Club. Mr. Myers came to bat in the eighth inning of the game between the Dodgers and the Cincinnati Reds at Ebbets Field yesterday and pasted the ball to the fence in centre field for the circuit. It was a warm, sticky day and galloping around those bases may have stirred a breeze on the diamond, but it didn't cool Hi off any, and when the centrefielder went out to play his position the next inning he collapsed. He revived quickly and Brooklyn won the game, 4 to 2, but Myers will think twice hereafter before he bats out any home runs on a hot day.

Red Ames was pitching for the Reds when Myers came to bat in the eighth. There were two down and Brooklyn was ahead, so the Brooklyn fans wanted the game to end quickly. It was altogether too warm for comfort in the stands. Myers couldn't resist the desire to take one good whack at the ball. He braced himself and made a mighty swing. Crack! Away went the ball sailing high beyond Williams's reach. It went bounding joyfully on out to the fence.

A lot of people think Brooklyn hasn't a chance for the pennant, but you cannot make that Robinson outfit believe it, and they edged a little closer to the top of the league by pushing Herzog's Uhlans into a defeat. Cincinnati scored first, but that doesn't mean anything anymore. A team can score a good many more times than once over in Brooklyn and still lose. Killifer smashed out a triple in the second inning and made it one for the Reds when Griffith sent a high fly to Wheat. There were two more singles off Phil Douglas in that inning, but neither runner scored.

The 500 newsboys who were guests at the park had presented Owner Charles Ebbets with a big floral horseshoe, so it would not do for Brooklyn to lose that game. The Dodgers came right in and tied the score. Cutshaw walked, stole second, and crossed the rubber on Getz's poke to centre. But the Reds were fighting hard and in the third they scored another run. Getz's fumble of Herzog's grounder let Pat the Pest Manager safe on first. Charlie was desperate and stole second. Then Killifer rammed out a double, sending the Manager home. That made two runs for Cincinnati. And they were all the runs that Cincinnati got. Groh became all excited in the ninth and tripped over a triple, but Griffith fanned and Williams went out at third, and Groh's nice long biff was all wasted.

Myers, who was knocked out by a home run, scored in the third. He singled to left, stole second, went to third on Rodgers's error and scored when O'Mara slapped the ball for a sack. In the fourth Cutshaw bumped the ball to left for a base, and went to second when Rodgers performed a juggling act. He scored on Getz's hit. Then Meyers's circuit hit in the eighth made it four for the Dodgers. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	4	2	2	3	0
O'M'a, ss.	4	0	1	1	3
D'bert, 1b.	4	1	1	9	0
Wheat, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	3	2	1	0	5
St'gel, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Getz, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Miller, c.	3	0	0	4	0
D'gl's, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Total.	31	4	9	27	14

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
R'gers, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2
H'zog, ss.	4	1	0	3	4
Roth, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Kil'fer, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Groh, 3b.	4	0	2	1	3
G'ffith, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
W'ms, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
M'wtz, 1b.	3	0	1	7	3
Benton, p.	1	0	0	1	1
*Leach	1	0	0	0	0
Ames, p.	1	0	1	0	2
Total.	33	2	7	24	17

*Batted for Benton in fifth inning.
Errors—Rodgers, (2.) Killifer, Getz.

Brooklyn	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	—4
Cincinnati	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Killifer. Three-base hits—Killifer, Groh. Home run—Myers. Stolen bases—Herzog, Myers, Cutshaw, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Griffith. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Double play—Daubert and Douglas. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 4. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Base on balls—Off Douglas, 1; off Benton, 6 in 4 innings; off Ames, 3 in 4 innings. Struck out—By Benton, 4; by Ames, 1; by Douglas, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Secret Draft Again This Year.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Reports today reached minor league leaders in this section that the "secret draft," under which their players were taken into leagues of higher class last year, will be in vogue again this season. While the National Commission has not announced that the results of the 1915 draft would be kept secret the minor leaguers pointed out that general conditions were the same as last season. At that time, rather than let the Federal League know the players chosen for promotion, the awards were kept secret until the players involved had signed contracts.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 15.—"Nothing to it," said Garry Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission, tonight regarding a report that the "secret draft" of minor league players used by the major leagues last year would be in force again this season.

"The matter has not yet been discussed, and won't be for some time," he added.

Mr. Herrmann did not say what drafting plan he would favor.

White Sox May Train at Miami.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The Chicago Americans probably will train in Miami, Fla., next Spring instead of in California, as has been their custom, President Comiskey announced today. Negotiations for training quarters in the Florida city are now progressing, he said.

"Miami seems to have all the natural advantages, and with jaunts to Key West and Havana and games with Southern clubs, the White Sox can get plenty of practice," said Mr. Comiskey.

Catcher Smith Joins Brookfads.

Harry Smith, the catcher, who was released by the Giants, has been signed by the Brooklyn Federal League Club. He joined the team in Baltimore yesterday.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal—	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	10
Jersey City—	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	1

Batteries—Cadore and Hawley; Sherman, Verbout, and Reynolds.
Called in sixteenth inning on account of darkness.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	8	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	4	3

Batteries—Herbert and Kocher; Hayes and Casey.
Game called in sixth inning; rain.

AT HARRISBURG.

Rochester - Harrisburg game postponed; rain.

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	3
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	7	0

Batteries—Bader and Lalonge; Cottrell and Schaufele.

Athletes Off for the Fair.

Eight of the leading athletes of the country left here yesterday for San Francisco to compete in the national track and field championships on Aug. 7 at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The party, in charge of Lawson Robertson, coach of the Irish-American A. C., included Ted Meredith, intercollegiate quarter and half mile champion; Pat Ryan of the Irish Club, world's record holder with the sixteen-pound hammer; Abel Kiviat, national mile champion; Eddie Rens of the Mohawk A. C., the leading walker of the United States; George Bronder, javelin champion; Hannes Kolehmainen, the greatest long-distance runner in the world; Mike Fahey, the Irish-American jumper, and Pat O'Connor, unattached, who will compete in the all-around championship.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

White Sox Batting Eyes Dim, Athletics Win, 5 to 2.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Inability to hit Bressler in the pinches today cost Chicago the game with Philadelphia, which the visitors won, 5 to 2. The Athletics had little difficulty bunching their hits off Cicotte. Bressler was touched for only five scattered hits, and the fielding behind him prevented Chicago from scoring on several occasions. Cicotte retired in favor of a substitute runner, and Wolfgang could not stop the attack of the visitors. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	5	0	2	1	0
Strunk, cf.	5	1	1	4	0
Davis, lf.	4	1	1	3	1
Sch'ng, 3b.	3	2	2	2	2
Laj's, 2b.	5	0	1	3	2
Mci's, 1b.	4	1	3	11	1
Lapp, c.	3	0	0	7	4
Kopf, ss.	4	0	1	1	0
B'sler, p.	4	0	0	0	4
Total.	37	5	11	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
Roth, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
W'ver, ss.	2	1	1	3	3
E. C's, 2b.	4	0	1	0	5
F'ner, 1b.	3	0	0	12	0
J. C's, rf.	2	0	0	4	0
Fensch, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Schalk, c.	3	0	0	2	1
Bl'b's, 3b.	3	1	0	2	0
Cicotte, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Quinlan	1	0	0	0	0
W'gang, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	35	2	5	27	14

*Ran for Cicotte in seventh inning.
Error—E. Collins.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Schang, McInnis. Three-base hit—Weaver. Stolen bases—Strunk, Schang. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 5. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Fournier, J. Collins. Double plays—Lapp to Schang; Bressler to Lajoie to McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Chicago, 5. Base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 2; off Bressler, 6; off Wolfgang, 1. Hits—Off Cicotte, 7 in 7 innings; off Wolfgang, 4 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cicotte (Schang.) Balk—Cicotte. Struck out—By Bressler, 2; by Cicotte, 2. Umpires—Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Hagerman Bungles Bunts.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15.—Hagerman's bungling fielding of bunts gave Boston a 4 to 3 victory over Cleveland, three of Boston's runs being attributed to his slips. A one-hand catch by Barry of a line drive by Graney cut off two runs. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hyer, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Y'ng, ss.	3	0	1	2	3
Sp'ker, cf.	4	2	4	3	0
Gain'r, 1b.	2	1	0	12	0
Lewis, lf.	3	1	2	1	0
G'dn'r, 3b.	4	0	2	1	4
Barry, 2b.	2	0	1	3	3
Cady, c.	4	0	3	2	2
Shore, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total.	31	4	12	27	15

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'th'k, cf.	4	1	1	4	1
Chap'n, ss.	4	1	2	1	3
G'ney, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
Kirke, 1b.	4	0	2	10	3
Smith, rf.	3	0	0	2	1
B'hare, 3b.	3	0	0	3	1
Hoff'n, 2b.	1	0	0	1	3
W'bs's, 2b.	4	0	1	1	3
O'Neill, c.	3	0	0	5	1
Hage'n, p.	3	1	1	0	3
*Eschen	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	3	10	27	17

*Batted for Hagerman in ninth inning.
Error—Kirke.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Boston, 3. Two-base hit—Gardner. Sacrifice hits—Shore, Hooper, Gainer, (2.) Barry. Sacrifice fly—Lewis. Stolen base—Graney. Double plays—Smith, (unassisted;) Barry and Gainer. Bases on balls—Off Hagerman, 1; off Shore, 1. Struck out—By Hagerman, 1; by Shore, 1. First base on error—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Boston, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

Senators Lose Two to Browns.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15.—St. Louis took a double-header from Washington today by scores of 5 to 2 and 4 to 3. The second game had an exciting finish, in which McBride was banished from the field. In the eighth, with the bases full, Pratt filed back of second base. Foster missed the catch and Shotton and Austin scored, Howard going to third and Pratt to second. With two balls and two strikes on Walsh, Howard and Pratt performed a double steal, Howard scoring. Washington contested the play, claiming Walsh had struck at the ball, which should have made him out. In the ninth, Washington filled the bases, with two out, but Janes struck out Williams. St. Louis made seven double plays in the two games. George Sisler, the University of Michigan star, pitched the first game for St. Louis. Engle was withdrawn after St. Louis had collected three runs in the fifth inning, and Hopper, who succeeded him, was batted off the slab in the eighth. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
A'stin, 3b.	5	2	3	2	0
Hoch'r, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	1	2	2	5
Walsh, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Leary, 1b.	4	0	1	10	1
Lavan, ss.	4	0	1	1	3
Agnew, c.	4	0	1	5	3
Sisler, p.	4	0	1	4	2
Total.	34	5	12	27	13

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
Foster, 2b.	4	1	1	2	0
Milan, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Shanks, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
G'dil, 1b.	2	0	0	9	2
Neff, 3b.	3	0	1	2	1
Janes, c.	2	0	1	3	2
Hopper, p.	1	1	1	1	2
Ayres, p.	0	0	0	0	1
M'B'e, ss.	2	1	1	1	4
Engle, p.	2	1	0	0	2
Will's, c.	3	0	0	2	0
*Ainsm'h	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	2	8	24	13

*Batted for Ayres in ninth inning.
Error—Walsh.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	0

VANITIE, LEFT IN CALM, LOSES

MORGAN WATCHES RESOLUTE WIN

Vanitie Deserted by Breezes and She Drops Lead of Five Minutes.

The Race by Figures.

	Resolute. H.M.S.	Vanitie. H.M.S.
Start	12:12:00	12:12:00
Outer mark	2:19:30	2:24:50
Finish	4:17:21	4:17:40
Elapsed time	4:05:21	4:05:40
Time allowance	1:11	.....
Corrected time	4:04:10	4:05:40

Resolute won by 19 seconds, actual, and 1:30 corrected, time.

The luck that gave Resolute and Vanitie two fine days of racing off the Hook deserted them yesterday when they came together for their last trial over the international cup course. They raced, but it was a cross between hide-and-seek and blind man's bluff much of the time. Out of the scramble Resolute emerged the victor, but for once Vanitie had an alibi—and a good one. The race was really won on a fluke.

No one is to blame if the wind falls flat and puts the leading boat out of the running long enough to let the other sneak by and get ahead. And that's just what happened to Vanitie in the fickle breezes that flirted off the Hook yesterday. After she had stood helpless waching the zephyrs waft Resolute into a lead that amounted to 5 minutes and 14 seconds at the half-way mark, Vanitie settled down and in a fresh southwest breeze that held true to the finish regained all but 19 seconds of what she had lost.

This was the only part of the race worthy of the name. It was a close reach of fifteen miles in a steady ten-knot blew, and in those fifteen miles Vanitie was 5 minutes 1 second faster. She almost caught the leader, and was only two boat lengths astern when the chase ended off the Ambrose Channel Lightship.

Resolute finished at 4:17:21, Vanitie at 4:17:40. This gave Resolute the race by the narrow margin of 19 seconds, actual sailing time, or 1 minute 30 seconds with her allowance thrown in.

J. P. Morgan, who is Vice Commodore of the New York Yacht Club and one of the owners of Resolute, watched the finish of the race from the bridge of his steam yacht Corsair. It was his first sea trip since the attempt on his life two weeks ago, and he seemed to enjoy his first view of the cup yacht in action.

Because of the flukiness of the wind, there was an hour's delay before the yachts were started. The Race Committee, on board the flagship Viking, was anxious to give them a windward and leeward course, but what breeze there was was due west, and a fifteen-mile thrash of windward work would have brought the sloops up high and dry somewhere on the Jersey shore. So the committee waited, hoping for a shift. As none came, the only thing left was to give them a run of fifteen miles due east and let them beat back to the mark—not a very satisfactory arrangement.

After the course signals were set, the yachts were warned at noon to be ready to start in ten minutes. When the signal came they were both far to windward of the line. Resolute a bit nearer and on the starboard tack, while Vanitie held the port tack. The breeze was so light that they could not make the line within the two-minute period, Resolute being handicapped twelve seconds and Vanitie eighteen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at Vanitie's helm, had his boat well in hand, and sent her over under good headway, breaking out a balloon jib as she crossed. Skipper Adams was quick to realize his mistake, and jibed so as to follow Vanitie after crossing.

Instead of making a run of it with spinnakers, both skippers figured they could do better by tacking down the wind. The tide was ebbing, and carried them the way they were going, but they had to lay courses well to the northward in order to carry the breeze. While the westerly islant held Vanitie slowly gained, and at the end of the first hour she was one minute ahead passing the whistle buoy off Hogg Inlet.

Then they ran into a southerly slant of air and jibed to get it. Vanitie, having stood further to the northward, suffered her first setback here, but she nevertheless maintained her lead. It was now a closer reach, with booms to port, and on this hitch Vanitie gained some more. They had sailed perhaps half the distance to the outer mark, when the wind suddenly fell flat. Vanities being the leading boat, was first to suffer. Her sails hung limp, and she stood still in her tracks. There were puffs of air on all sides, but none seemed to come her way.

The puffs were sufficient to bring Resolute up on even terms, but Skipper Adams was able to steer out of the calm spot, and Resolute was soon the leading boat. Again the wind hauled, and this time it was due south, which further aided Resolute by making her the windward boat. She leaped ahead with the first gusts, while Vanitie was still waiting. Before the latter got it Resolute had pulled out a lead of five minutes or more, and the rest of the journey to the mark was an easy sail. Light headsails and small reaching jibs were carried to the turn, Resolute wearing around at 2:19:30 and Vanitie at 2:24:50. It had taken them more than two hours to cover the fifteen miles. Resolute's lead at the turn was 5:20, which measures pretty accurately what the fickle breezes had cost Vanitie.

From this point home, however, the wind held true, freshening as they went and making a real race of the last leg. Mr. Adams called to carry a large reaching jib at first, but in less than twenty minutes Vanitie had come up so rapidly under her light headsails that he had to change and adopt Vanitie's headgear. Commodore Vanderbilt held Vanitie well to the southward in the hope of being the weather boat if she caught up, and the Gardner boat fairly raced through the sea. Foot by foot for the fifteen miles Vanitie struggled to close up the gap, but the task was too great. She gained steadily, and had the race gone another mile, it seemed certain that Resolute would have had to relinquish the lead.

Champion Loses in Tennis Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., July 15.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, national lawn tennis champion, was defeated today in the women's doubles event at the Thousand Islands Country Club tournament. Miss Bjurstedt was paired with Miss Margaret Taylor, and lost to Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. W. H. Chapman, runners-up for the national championship two sets to one at 6—4, 4—6, 6—1. Miss Bjurstedt again demonstrated that she is much better at singles than at doubles. Summary:

Women's Singles.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Edna Wildey, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss Edith Handy, 8—6, 2—6, 6—2.

Women's Doubles.—Mrs. B. F. Briggs and Miss Edna Wildey defeated Miss Post and Miss Pomeroy, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Margaret Taylor defeated Miss Katherine Bleeker and Miss Helen Eggleston, 6—3, 6—1; Mrs. B. F. Briggs and Miss Edna Wildey defeated Mrs. A. G. Mills and Miss Florence Brown, 6—4, 7—5, 6—3; Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. W. H. Chapman defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Margaret Taylor, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and George McLean defeated Miss Post and Mr. Averill, 6—0, 6—2; Mrs. A. G. Miles and Irving C. Wright defeated Mrs. W. H. Chapman and Ernest Rubsamen, 6—2, 6—4; Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Briggs defeated Miss Abbie Morrison and Charles M. Bull, Jr., 6—4, 7—5; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hobart defeated Mrs. McLean and A. G. Mills, 11—9, 1—6, 6—4.

Men's Singles.—Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Laurence H. Vilas, 6—0, 6—3; Irving C. Wright defeated E. McLean, 6—0, 6—2.

Men's Doubles.—Will Cutler and R. L. Wilbur defeated Wiser and Fisher, 6—3, 6—2; Irving C. Wright and A. G. Mills defeated Cutler and Wilbur, 6—4, 6—4; Clarence Hobart and Laurence H. Vilas defeated George McLean and Spencer, 6—0, 6—0; Charles M. Bull, Jr., and E. B. Rubsamen defeated Stephen Bonsal and Earl Hayden, 6—0, 6—0.

SLEEPY HOLLOW GOLF.

T. V. Bermingham of Wykagyl Turns in Best Card of 108 Starters.

T. V. Bermingham of Wykagyl won the qualifying medal in the Sleepy Hollow Country Club's invitation golf tournament yesterday with a card of 87—40—77. This was two strokes better than the effort of the Flushing champion, Gardiner W. White.

There was a field of 108 starters, and provision was made for five flights of sixteen each, so that eighty will compete in the first and second rounds of match play—beaten eights competition being arranged for all divisions.

At the outset it looked as if Bermingham would not get into his stride, for on the first and third holes he was short on his approaches and it cost him extra strokes. His fine long game saved him on the seventh and eighth holes, however, and he reached the turn in 37. This is two over par, but any one does well to equal par at Sleepy Hollow. He was bunkered at the thirteenth and took 7 at the long sixteenth hole through his second shot getting trapped. Even so, he had putts for a 3 and a 4 to finish, and took 4 and 5. His card:

Out ..... 5 3 5 4 4 5 4 4 3—37
In ..... 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 6—40—77

White found a little difficulty on the greens, but his approaches were the most costly part of his round. Philip Carter, the junior champion, could not get going and needed 80, the same as William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., of Baltusrol. The scores:

First Sixteen.—T. V. Bermingham, Wykagyl, 77; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 79; Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, 80; William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Baltusrol, 80; Stuart D. Connolly, Rockland, 81; C. T. Lansing, Knickerbocker, 81; Mason B. Starring, Sleepy Hollow, 81; H. L. Phillips, Siwanoy, 82; Charles H. Brown, St. Andrews, 83; Lee W. Maxwell, Sleepy Hollow, 83; C. E. Wilcox, Baltusrol, 83; Louis P. Gwyer, Siwanoy, 83; Reginald M. Lewis, Ridgefield, 83; Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich, 84; Howard W. Maxwell, Jr., Nassau, 84; Dwight Partridge, Bedford, 84.

Second Sixteen.—C. G. Comstock, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, 85; E. C. Stevens, St. Andrews, 85; T. W. Case, Auburn, 86; A. H. Johnson, Sleepy Hollow, 86; A. S. Bowne, Westbrook, 86; T. R. Brown, Scarsdale, 87; F. H. McAdoo, Princeton, 87; Samuel Allison, Midland, 87; S. C. Clark, Piping Rock, 87; T. Horner, Ardsley, 88; Harry Chalmers, Scarsdale, 88; R. V. Gaines, Wykagyl, 88; G. L. Conley, Evanston, 89; Morton L. Feary, Oakland, 89; C. H. Jennings, Dutchess, 89; W. A. Pratt, Apawamis, 89.

Third Sixteen.—James D. Foot, Apawamis, 89; E. W. Foster, Scarsdale, 89; C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, 89; M. W. Laidlaw, Apawamis, 90; E. B. Wilson, Rockland, 90; R. L. Jackson, Williams, 90; T. W. Potter, East Chester, 91; O. D. Carlson, Siwanoy, 91; J. T. McMahon, Sleepy Hollow, 91; Dr. C. C. Sichel, Englewood, 91; E. J. Laidlaw, Apawamis, 91; J. T. Soutter, Greenwich, 92; J. F. Adams, Ardsley, 92; Walter F. Purcell, New York Golf, 92; H. D. Brewster, Sleepy Hollow, 92; O. C. Macy, Sleepy Hollow, 92.

Fourth Sixteen.—F. Hughes, Sleepy Hollow, 93; T. F. Allen, Sleepy Hollow, 93; D. R. Lawrence, Sleepy Hollow, 94; L. D. Purnell, Baltimore, 94; F. M. Dyer, Englewood, 94; Harry Jones, Dunwoodie, 94; George B. Francis, Sleepy Hollow, 94; P. S. MacLaughlin, Scarsdale, 94; T. C. Parsons, Sleepy Hollow, 94; E. C. Holston, Scarsdale, 95; J. Couper Lord, Piping Rock, 96; Chester R. Gillett, Wykagyl, 96; A. B. Gilkes, Siwanoy, 96; Dr. W. G. Frelich, Wheatly Hills, 96; W. H. Holston, Wykagyl, 96; A. N. Peterson, Sleepy Hollow, 96.

Fifth Sixteen.—J. R. De Witt, Sleepy Hollow, 96; R. de F. Simmons, Sleepy Hollow, 96; David Torrance, Dunwoodie, 96; Clarence Martin, Baltusrol, 97; D. M. Stewart, Dunwoodie, 97; M. S. Harrison, Lawrence Park, 97; W. L. Colt, Scarsdale, 97; A. P. Roth, Manhattan, 97; G. E. Hayes, Sleepy Hollow, 97; F. W. Cobb, Scarsdale, 98; James M. Sheldon, Skokie, 98; H. W. Chapman, Sleepy Hollow, 98; A. S. Tompkins, Midland, 98; C. R. Martin, Sleepy Hollow, 100; A. W. Haigh, Scarsdale, 101; C. V. Rich, Sleepy Hollow, 101.

HARVARD MAN GOLF LEADER.

L. H. Canan Surprises Field at Shawnee with a Score of 77.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE, Penn., July 15.—Both medal and match rounds made excellent progress in the amateur championship tournament of the Pennsylvania Golf Association at the Shawnee Country Club today. L. H. Canan of Altoona sprang a surprise by winning the medal in the qualifying round by a five-stroke margin. He made a 77, the next nearest man to him being Frank W. Dyer of Montclair, who got 82.

E. M. Byers of Allegheny, a former national champion, was expected to lead the field, but he could not get going on the outward journey, taking 45 to the turn. Thereafter Byers went along in something like his true form, his 38 for the last nine giving him an 83.

Later Byers won from L. W. Schoch of the Philadelphia Country Club by a 2 to 1 margin. This time the Pittsburgh man had an 80. Dyer won handily over W. L. Thompson of Huntingdon Valley, while Canan defeated Alec Coles of the home club 4 and 3. Canan, who is a Harvard student, played at another 77 pace against Coles. The summary:

Championship Sixteen.—L. H. Canan, Altoona, 39—38—77; F. W. Dyer, Frankford, 41—41—82; E. M. Byers, Allegheny, 45—38—83; C. E. Buxton, Huntingdon Valley, 42—41—83; D. K. Bakewell, Allegheny, 40—43—83; W. L. Thompson, Huntingdon Valley, 44—41—85; R. E. Worthington, Shawnee, 44—42—86; O. B. Webster, Frankford, 45—41—86; J. R. Patterson, Overbrook, 43—44—87; J. F. Byers, Allegheny, 44—44—88; Alec Coles, Shawnee, 46—43—89; L. M. Schoch, Philadelphia Country, 47—42—89; A. W. Willingham, Aronymink, 48—49—92; E. W. Sawtelle, Shawee, 47—45—92; D. S. E. Sharwood, 44—48—92; H. Helms, St. David's, 49—45—94.

First Round Championship Match Play.—Dyer beat Thompson, 4 and 3; R. S. Worthington beat Bakewell, 5 and 4; Patterson beat Sharwood, 1 up; Canan beat Coles, 4 and 3; Buxton beat Helms, 6 and 4; Webster beat Sawtelle, 6 and 5; Tillinghast beat A. F. Byers, 1 up; E. M. Byers beat Schoch, 2 and 1.

FORSTER TO PLAY HUNTER.

Yonkers Schoolboy Tennis Champion Qualifies for Westchester Title.

By his victory over R. E. Rogers in the Westchester County lawn tennis championship tournament yesterday on the courts of the Siwanoy Country Club near Mount Vernon, H. W. Forster the Yonkers High School champion qualified for the final round of the tennis singles and will oppose Francis T. Hunter of Cornell for the title. The match between Forster and Rogers was started on Wednesday, but with the score 6-0, 1-0 in favor of Forster, darkness stopped the contest. When play was resumed Rogers surprised the youngster by taking the second set and equalizing the match. The third and decidlng set was closely contested, but Forster pulled out with a 6—4 score.

R. C. Rand and W. Rand, 3d, were kept busy in the doubles. The pair contested five sets for a total of fifty-nine games, with one victory and one unfinished match. In the former they defeated George King of Columbia and Young Forster 6—8, 7—5, 6—3, and in the second encounter, with J. P. Fox and Morris S. Clark, the score was 4—6, 8—6. The match will be finished this afternoon.

Miss Bessie Holden and Abraham Bassford, Jr., reached the final round of the mixed doubles, defeating Mice Callenbach and S. H. Rowe in the first round at 6—0, 6—3, and eliminating Mrs. R. V. Hiscoe and Francis T. Hunter in the semi-final round by the score of 4—6, 6—3, 6—1. Summary:

Westchester County Championship, Men's Singles.—Semi-final Round—H. W. Forster defeated R. E. Rogers, 6—0, 4—6, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—R. C. Rand and W. Rand, 3d, defeated George King and H. W. Forster, 6—8, 7—5, 6—3.

Second Round—R. C. Rand and W. Rand, 3d, versus J. P. Fox and Morris S. Clark, 4—6, 8—6, unfinished.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. Royall Victor and H. W. Forster defeated Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Britton, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round—Margaret Grove and George King defeated Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Drake, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Bessie Holden and Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated Miss Callenbach and S. H. Rowe, 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. R. V. Hiscoe and Francis T. Hunter defeated Miss Margaret Wilson and H. L. Ghormley by default.

Semi-final Round—Miss Bessie Holdman and Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated Mrs. R. V. Hiscoe and Francis T. Hunter, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

VETERAN TENNIS PLAYERS IN DEFEAT

Pell Beats Larned and Beekman Wins from Hackett on Westchester Courts.

Playing at the top of his form, Theodore R. Pell eliminated E. P. Larned in the men's singles invitation lawn tennis tournament yesterday on the courts of the Country Club of Westchester after a brilliant contest at 4—6, 6—4, 6—2. On the adjoining court Harold H. Hackett, former Captain of the Davis cup team, was put out of the running by the young interscholastic champion, Leonard Beekman, in another hard-fought contest by the score of 6—8, 6—2, 6—3.

The downfall of Larned was entirely unexpected, especially as he has been showing such excellent form during the past few weeks. Pell, however, has recovered his mid-Summer form and will now be a difficult man to beat. Larned covered a lot of ground and for a time succeeded in resisting his opponent's aggressive attack. Pell's service was severe and his overhead smashes telling in effect. Larned, who had previously beaten A. S. Dabney of Boston in a three-set match, felt the effects of the severe strain and did not display his usual speed.

The first set found Larned at his best. His volleying was excellent and his net playing was of the most approved style. He kept Pell on the run and won the set, 6—4. Pell forced the pace in the second set and Larned appeared to tire from his efforts in the first set. Pell displayed good judgment in his placement shops and quickly ended the match by capturing the next two sets, scoring two games to each one made by Larned.

Beekman had one of his best days when he caused the downfall of the internationalist. The latter used all his science against the youngster, but it was useless. Beekman, after the first set, smashed the ball in all directions and scored a number of clever passing drives. Hackett's steadiness proved too much for the Bronxville schoolboy in the opening set, but the latter made the most of the next two sets and easily outplayed the veteran.

Karl H. Behr, another former international, made his first appearance in the tournament when he defeated Walter Merrill Hall in straight sets at 6—4, 6—4. Behr's net play was up to his best form and his cross court shots won him many points during the match. Behr is drawn against Pell in his next match.

In the lower half of the draw G. A. L. Dionne, former Captain of the West Side Tennis Club, won a clever match from Robert Le Roy in straight sets. Superior steadiness and ability to take advantage of openings won for Dionne although Le Roy forced the second set to extra games before a decision was reached.

After Harold Throckmorton, the junior champion, and Lyle E. Mahan had carried the score to 8 all in their first set darkness set in and necessitated a postponement. This contest and the Beekman-Voshell match will be started at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Summary:

Country Club of Westchester, Men's Invitation Singes.—First Round—Walter Merrill Hall defeated Frederick C. Inman, by default; E. P. Larned defeated A. S. Dabney, 6—2, 6—8, 6—2; Leonard Beekman defeated Harold H. Hackett, 6—8, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round—Hugh Tallant defeated S. W. Merrihew, 6—0, 6—3; Karl H. Behr defeated Walter Merrill Hall, 6—3, 6—4; Theodore R. Pell defeated E. P. Larned, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; G. A. L. Dionne defeated Robert Le Roy, 6—3, 6—8; Harold A. Throckmorton versus Lyle E. Mahan, 6—8, unfinished.

McLOUGHLIN VS. JOHNSTON.

Panama-Pacific Tennis Finals Between California Boys.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 15.—Maurice McLoughlin will play William F. Johnston in the finals of the Panama-Pacific Exposition singles tournament as a result of the play this afternoon at the California Tennis Club. McLoughlin worked his way into the finals after a hard match with John H. Strachan, winning in five sets, while Johnston qualified to play the auburn-haired star by a rather hollow defeat of Clarence Griffin in four sets.

In addition to the singles semi-finals, G. M. Church and Dean Mathey, the Eastern doubles team, qualified to play in the exhibition finals by a rather tame defeat of W. N. Ambrose and F. Bass of this city by the scores of 6—0, 6—4, 6—2. The Easterners will play Strachan and Johnston in the doubles finals, the latter team winning today from Mel and Al Rosenberg in straight sets.

The McLoughlin-Strachan match furnished today's sensation. McLoughlin had his hands full with Strachan, and only won after a gruelling struggle by the scores of 3—6, 6—2, 6—2, 4—2, 6—2. The men specialized in back-court driving and staged many sensational rallies. McLoughlin found a weakness in the defense of his opponent, however, and by deciding set, playing entirely to Strachan's back hand. As a result the loser was thrown out of position and forced to return weakly.

William F. Johnston found rather easy work in his defeat of Clarence Griffin by the scores of 6—2, 6—4, 6—3. Johnston uncovered some rattling good service, and was master of the situation at all times. Griffin was unable to force his opponent into an exchange of back-court shots, as was the case in his match with Williams.

A change of schedule will set the finals in the singles and doubles for Saturday afternoon, while team play between the East and West will reach a conclusion on Sunday afternoon. McLoughlin and Bundy will play Church and Mathey, while Strachan and Johnston will try conclusions with W. M. Washburn and R. N. Williams. The team play singles will be staged on Sunday afternoon. It is probable that the matches will be played in the following order: Williams against McLoughlin, Church against Johnston, Washburn against Strachan, Bundy against Mathey.

LOVIBOND IN SEMI-FINALS.

Competition in Woodmere Tennis Reduced to Four Players.

Competition in the open lawn tennis tournament in Men's singles yesterday, on the Woodmere Club courts at Woodmere, Long Island, narrowed down to the semi-final round for which the following players qualified: Dr. William Rosenbaum, Arthur M. Lovibond, Charles Chambers and C. G. Burrows. In the semi-final round, which will be played today, Rosenbaum will play Lovibond and Chambers will oppose Burrows.

The doubles were well advanced, M. Goldman and G. Gutwillig reaching the fourth round. The finals in this event will probably bring together Chambers and Reimer and Rosenbaum and Phillips. The summary:

Woodmere Club, Men's Singles.—Third Round—A. M. Cause defeated R. Goldman, 4—6, 8—6, 6—3; M. Goldman defeated J. Rothstein, 6—4, 6—0; Arthur M. Lovibond defeated C. L. Johnston, Jr., 6—3, 6—4.

Fourth Round—Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated G. Gutwillig, 7—5, 6—3; Arthur M. Lovibond defeated M. Goldman, 6—2, 6—4; Charles Chambers defeated Benjamin M. Phillips, 6—2, 6—3; C. G. Burrows defeated A. T. Cause, 6—2, 6—3.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Allen Tobey and C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated E. D. Fisher and L. W. Fisher, 6—4, 6—4.

Second Round—Charles Chambers and Lincoln Reimer defeated M. T. Ackerland and Eugene Ashley by default; Dr. William Rosenbaum and Benjamin M. Phillips defeated R. Goldman and L. A. Dreyfus, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2; F. P. Adams and S. Spaeth defeated W. Halsey Wood and partner by default; M. Goldman and G. Gutwillig defeated I. Weinstein and J. Rothstein, 6—1, 6—3.

Third Round—M. Goldman and G. Gutwillig defeated F. P. Adams and S. Spaeth, 6—3, 6—2.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:42|Sun sets..7:29|Moon sets..9:44

TIDE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:16	10:38	4:11	4:31
Gowanous Canal	10:29	10:53	4:44	4:49
Hell Gate	12:10	12:27	6:24	6:29

Arrived—Thursday, July 15.

SS Vestas, Ganos, July 3.
SS Musician, Liverpool, July 1.
SS Ardpair, Havre, July 2.
SS Stephano, St. John's, July 13.
SS Pleiades, Matanzas, July 10.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, July 13.
SS Squida, Manzanillo, July 11.
SS Paloma, Nipe, July 9.
SS Momus, New Orleans, July 8.
SS Guy Gittage, Bordeaux, June 26.
SS Hackensack, Hull, June 26.
SS Carolina, Boston, July 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Calabria	Gibraltar	July 8
St. Kentigern	London	June 28
Bonifacio	Para	July 2
Maria	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Manhattan	London	July 1
Sant' Anna	Palermo	July 4
El Sigio	Galveston	July 8
Julia	Porto Rico	July 10
Concho	Galveston	July 10
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 13

DUE TOMORROW.

Orduna	Liverpool	July 3
Maracaibo	Cuba	July 3
New York City	Swansea	July 3
Manin	Seville	July 3
St. Regis	Manchester	July 3
Korona	Demerara	July 7
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 14
Bergenfjord	Bergen	July 8

DUE SUNDAY.

Cymric	Liverpool	July 5
New York	Liverpool	July 10
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	July 7
Ancona	Naples	July 6
Herm	Seville	July 1
Novgorod	Hull	July 2
Lampo	Leghorn	July 3
Aboukir	Baltoa	July 11
Navajo	Baltoa	July 11
Algiers	Tampa	July 11
El Mar	New Orleans	July 13
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 15
Nickerie	Curacao	July 6
Mexico	Havana	July 14

DUE MONDAY.

Tuscania	Liverpool	July 10
Samland	London	July 10
Monkburn	Liverpool	July 5
Roma	St. Michaels	July 9
Wellington	Baltoa	July 10
Rodney	Bordeaux	July 7
Monginesso	Lisbon	July 3
Bantia	Baltoa	July 11
Boriaquen	San Juan	July 14
Calamares	Cristobal	July 12
Carolina	San Juan	July 14
Antilles	New Orleans	July 14
El Oriente	Galveston	July 13
Ocmulgee	Mobile	July 11
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	July 15

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Czar, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Rosalia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Antilla, Santiago	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Dochra, Argentina	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acre, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	11:00 M.
El Sigio, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	———	1:00 P.M.
St. George, Glasgow	———	3:30 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Vas Constantinos, Patras	———	4:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 15.

SS New York, Liverpool to New York, was 1,216 miles E. at 2 P.M.; due 18th, forenoon. American Line.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 1,100 miles E. at noon; due 18th, forenoon. Holland-America Line.

SS Calabria, Naples to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 16th, forenoon. Anchor Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Iroquois, San Domingo to New York, was 7 miles E. of Puerta Plata at 7 P. M., July 14.

SS Radiant, New Orleans to New York, was 120 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at noon.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 225 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 37 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Mexico, Vera Cruz to New York, was 580 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Northwestern, Port Arthur to New York, was 9 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 85 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 150 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 110 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Zulia, San Juan to New York was 226 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 330 miles S. at 9 P. M.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 214 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Normanbridge, Tampico to New York, was 242 miles S. at noon.

SS El Sigio, Galveston to New York, was 127 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS Millinocket, Stockton to New York, was 90 miles W. of Nantucket at 7 P. M.

SS Madina, Galveston to New York, was 410 miles W. of Sand Key at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Platuria, at Carlshamn, July 10.
SS Posilden, at Amsterdam, July 11.
SS Greenbank, at Avonmouth, July 14.
SS American, at Rotterdam, July 14.
SS Minerva, at Rotterdam, July 14.
SS Mimosa, at Manchester, July 14.

Sailed.

SS Arabic, from Liverpool, July 14.
SS St. Cecilia, from London, July 15.
SS Columbia, from Colombo, July 13.
SS City of Bristol, from Manila, July 14.
SS Egremont Castle, from Hongkong, July 13.
SS Korona, from St. Thomas, July 14.
SS Francis, from Liverpool, July 16.

Passed.

SS Earl of Elgin, Saloniki for New York, passed St. Michaels.
SS Malang, New York for Rotterdam, passed Isle of Wight.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS St. Paul.

France—Close at 11 A. M. July 17, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.

Liberia—No sailings at present.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS Rotterdam.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Tahiti, Marquessa, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Marama ..... July 16

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru ..... July 18

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China ..... July 19

Hawaii, Samoan islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (except Auckland,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... July 29

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... July 30

Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....July 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 15; Manila, June 17; Shanghai, June 19; Yokohama, June 25, and Honolulu, July 7—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched east on July 13, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, July 17.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, June 18; Sydney, June 19; Auckland, June 22, and Wellington, June 24—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Marama, were dispatched East on July 14, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, July 18.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
STEAMER "CASTLETON" FARE 10 Cts.
AUTOMOBILES CARRIED. Capacity 30 cars.
This Route for All Jersey Coast Resorts.
Str. Wm. New York Daily, R. of B'way, near South Ferry. 10 A. M., 3 P. M. | Lv. Atlantic Highlands Dn Return Trips, 11:30 A. M., 5 P. M. Tel. Broad 170 or 3963.
NOTICE—Str. "Castleton's" Passenger Capacity Is Limited to 1,250.

To Boston
Fall River Line
Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, 5:30 P. M.
Steamers Commonwealth and Priscilla. Orchestra on each.
Providence Line
Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Steamers Providence and Plymouth.
$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and Are Always Cool and Comfortable.
Other Long Island Sound Routes
NEW BEDFORD LINE
To New Bedford and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE
Lv. Pier 32, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 2:15 P. M., Sundays, 4:45 P. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
NEW LONDON LINE
To New London, Watch Hill and Block Island. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. LOWELL and CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M., Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
Tickets, Staterooms and Information at 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt Street; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices, and at Piers.
The New England Steamship Co.

Hudson River Day Line
The Finest River Steamers in the World.
"Albany" "Robert Fulton" "Hendrick Hudson" "Washington Irving"
New York and Albany
All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.
Leave Desbrosses St., daily except Sunday, 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.
Afternoon Boat
For Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring. New York.

SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE
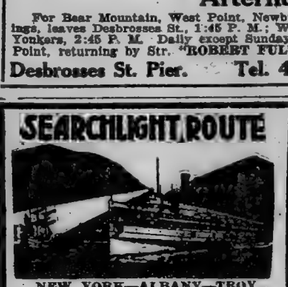
NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the

Severe Tests

Encouraging to Bond Buyers

Our general circular for July discusses briefly the series of unfavorable incidents of the past several weeks, and the reasons for their comparatively slight effect upon the prices of good bonds; also the numerous favorable factors calculated to influence improvement in the future.

This circular also contains a well-diversified list of Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility issues available under these favorable circumstances for the investment needs of institutions, guardians, trustees and individuals.

Send for July Circular AG-59

N.W. Halsey & Co

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

This List

presents securities of demonstrated stability and safety, now selling at prices below their intrinsic worth.

For July Funds

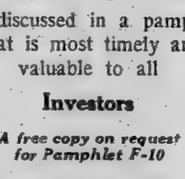

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A.H. Bickmore & Co.

111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

The Present Earning Power of Money

Invested in Safe Bonds or Notes

Is from 67% to 100% greater than in the loan market.

The tendency, however, of many to buy stocks or bonds without first determining their real value prompts us to suggest a bond, a short-term note and a preferred stock especially suited for conservative investors at this time. We have on file and can furnish complete information regarding these securities.

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are discussed in a pamphlet that is most timely and valuable to all

Investors

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UNITED STATES BONDS
and other
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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New York State Secured Debts Tax Law

(As Amended)

Send for our Booklet No. 1497 Summarizing the Above Law.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

25 Broad Street, New York

$200,000

City of St. Paul, Minn.

4½s July, 1935

Coupon or registered

Price 101¾ and interest

Yielding 4.37%

Circular "T" 167 on request

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Resume Advance in More Active Trading—French Bank Gains Gold.

For the first time in a long while trading in United States Steel exceeded yesterday 100,000 shares. Incidentally the stock showed a net gain of more than 2 points. These two facts throw much light on the course of events in yesterday's session of the Stock Exchange. They reflect the spirit of optimism which has been steadily gaining force notwithstanding the handicaps which war and all the consequences of war have put upon an unrestrained expression of confidence in the American business situation, and in that spirit of optimism lies the explanation of the recent recurrent periods of strength in the stock market. Yesterday, as on many other days, there was irregularity in the course of prices; but the main movement was clearly defined, and it did not seem to come mainly from short covering. There has been a reversal of position on the part of many traders, but an enlarged public support seems also to have come to the market.

Confidence is growing in Wall Street that a peaceful settlement will be reached with Germany, and more attention is being given to suggestions that some opportunity for peace overtures may shortly present itself. Others, and they include some of the most thoughtful bankers in the financial district, see no hope of an early peace and are mistrustful of much of the talk concerning the advantages, notably in the way of war orders, which are accruing to the United States out of the war. But that is not at the moment at least the dominant spirit. The prevailing disposition is to count on a happy solution of every difficulty, and it is typical of the market atmosphere of the moment that talk of the likelihood of early peace in Europe is coupled with extravagant estimates of the profit which this country will derive from war orders.

Fortunately, underlying the exaggeration and the inconsistencies of market viewpoints is the solid fact that business in the United States has been improving and that all the major conditions seem to favor further expansion in trade at large. Thus yesterday's strength in United States Steel was traceable to the excellence of the recent news from the steel trade, where output has been expanding and prices rising. From many other lines of business, too, come reports of greater activity, some of it representing response to existing demands and some of it preparation for the demand which merchants foresee for the time when the country will get the actual benefit of the large crops which are promised.

The statements of the Bank of England and of the Bank of France made public yesterday showed on one hand the result of the appeal of the French Government to the people of France to turn in their gold in exchange for notes, and on the other some of the effects of the new war financing in England. In advance of the receipts of the first installment on the subscription to the war loan the Government has lessened or suspended its application to the money market in the form of Treasury notes, and this is reflected in the English Bank statement in an increase for the week of $90,000,000 in private deposits and a decrease of $75,000,000 in public deposits. The French Bank statement showed a gain of over $8,000,000 in gold.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¾	2¾
Ninety days	2¼@2½	2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½	5 mos	3
90 days	2¼@2½	6 mos	3
4 mos	2½@3	10 mos	3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3	6 months	3¼@3½
60 to 90 days	3		

Other Names.

4 months	3¼	6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77⅛	4.77⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76⅛	4.77⅛
Paris	5.67	5.66
Berlin	81½	.81⅝
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia	63½	63.00
Switzerland	5.57	5.56⅛
Scandinavia	25.60	25.65
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	55.50	55.75
Singapore	57.50	...
Greece	5.25	5.24
Holland	.40	.40⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	...
Calcutta	33.00	...
Italy	6.12	6.11½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.90	42.00
Rio	25.40	25.50
Spain	19.20	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¾	$4.70⅝	$4.72	$4.70

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $336,269,142; balance, $24,728,864; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,006,044.

The local banks have gained $1,898,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, 7.50 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22⅝d, unchanged; New York, 47½c, unchanged.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 14.	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$1,156,191	$5,329,168	$5,329,168
Int., rev. ord.	1,277,218	10,764,053	10,764,053
Cor. and Tres.	884,632	5,053,702	5,053,702
Miscellaneous	185,368	2,056,681	2,056,681
Total rcts.	$3,487,410	$23,403,610	$23,403,610
Expenditures	3,480,294	34,096,692	34,096,692
Surplus	7,205	...	...
Deficit	...	10,693,081	10,693,081

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company has upward of $12,000 for the purchase of Consolidation Coal Company 4½ per cent. bonds up to July 20.

The protective committee of the first mortgage bondholders of the Western Pacific Railway announces that nearly 75 per cent. of the bonds have been deposited with the committee under the agreement of May 1. The time for deposit has been extended to Aug. 14.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)	
Total sales	528,491
Same day last year	297,437
Year to date	66,853,853
Same period last year	40,712,673
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.26 + .70
Same day last year	66.90 — .02

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	78.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	35⅝	36	4,200	Alaska Gold Mines	35½	35½	35	35½	— ⅛
	17⅛	18	1,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
	56½	57½	900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	56⅞	57	56⅝	57	+ ⅛
	73⅝	73⅞	3,800	Amalgamated Cop.	73	73⅝	72⅝	73⅝	+ ⅛
	50	51	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+ ⅛
	49½	49⅝	2,300	Am. Beet Sugar	48	49¼	48	49	+ 1
	107¼		1,055	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	106⅝	107½	105⅛	107⅛	+ ⅛
	158	160⅛	15	Am. B. S.& F.pf.t.r.	160	160	160	160	...
	51½	52	29,700	Am. Can	51½	53⅛	50⅝	52	+ 1½
	54½	55	600	Am. Can pf	54⅞	55	54	54⅛	+ 1⅛
	112⅞	114	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	113½	113¾	113½	113⅝	— 1
	146½	147	1,900	Am. Coal Products	147	148	145	146	...
	116	120	200	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	118	118	116¼	116¼	— 1¾
	46	46⅞	800	Am. Cotton Oil	46	46⅝	46	46⅝	...
	33	33½	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
	26	27	400	Am. Ice Securities	26	28	25½	25⅝	— 1⅛
	10	10½	200	Am. Linseed	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
	50⅝	50⅞	3,000	Am. Locomotive	50	50⅜	49½	50⅛	+ 1
	95	97	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅛	95⅞	— ⅛
	80¼	80½	13,525	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	78½	80⅝	78½	80½	+ 2
	41⅝	42⅛	4,050	Am. Steel F'dries	41	42¾	41	41⅝	+ ⅛
	120⅜	121¼	1,200	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	121	121½	120⅞	121	+ ½
	222	224	100	Am. Tobacco	224	224	224	224	+ 1½
	35	35½	4,150	Anaconda Cop. Co.	34⅞	35	34½	35	+ ⅛
	100½	100½	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100¼	100¼	100	100¼	+ ¼
	...	...	50	do., odd lots	99½	99¾	99½	99½	...
	97⅜	85¼	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛
	71⅜	71¾	29,200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	71	71⅝	70⅝	71¾	+ 1½
	101	102	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	102	102	102	102	...
	77	77⅛	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	77	77⅛	76⅜	77⅛	+ ⅛
	70¾	71	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅛
	...	...	100	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	...
	179⅝	180	4,300	Bethlehem Steel	175	181½	175	180	+ 7
	119	121	400	Bethlehem Steel pf.	120	120⅞	119⅞	120⅝	+ 3½
	87	87½	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	87	87	86⅞	87	— ⅛
	87	87½	10	do., odd lot	83⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	...
	70	70⅝	1,400	Butte & Superior	71½	71⅝	70	70⅝	— ⅝
	144	145	3,300	Canadian Pacific	143¾	144½	142½	144	+ 1½
	41⅝	41⅞	3,600	Central Leather Co.	41⅞	42⅛	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
	37	38	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	36⅞	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
	27¾	28	100	Chi. Great West. pf.	27½	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
	81⅛	81⅝	2,610	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	80⅝	82	80⅝	81⅝	+ ⅝
	121½	123	200	Chi. & Northwest	122½	122¼	122	122	— ⅛
	13½	13⅝	11,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	13⅜	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
	46⅝	46⅞	2,200	Chino Copper	45⅝	46⅝	45⅝	46⅝	+ ⅜
	33⅜	33⅞	6,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	33	34	33	33⅝	+ ⅛
	10	11	1,400	Comstock Tunnel	*11	11	11	11	...
	128⅝	129	600	Consolidated Gas	128	129	128	129	+ 2
	99½	100⅝	100	Continental Can pf.	99⅛	99½	99¼	99½	+ ⅛
	14½	14⅝	4,600	Corn Products Ref.	14	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ 1
	79⅝	80	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	78⅝	80	78⅝	79	+ 1
	34½	34⅝	28,250	Crucible Steel	33	34¾	32⅝	34½	+ 2½
	92	93	700	Crucible Steel pf.	91½	92½	92	92½	+ ½
	102	104	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	103	103	103	103	— ⅞
	102	104	50	do., odd lot	102⅞	103⅞	102⅞	102⅞	...
	420	422½	50	Del., Lack. & West.	426	420	420	420	...
	25	25⅝	1,400	Distillers' Secur.	25⅛	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
	23⅝	23⅞	11,215	Dome Mines	23⅝	24⅛	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
	25¼	25⅜	1,400	Erie	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
	...	...	40	do., odd lot	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
	39½	40	600	Erie 1st pf.	39½	39⅞	38⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
	31	31½	200	Erie 2d pf.	31	31	31	31	— 1
	32	33	200	Federal Min. & S.	31	32⅝	31	32⅝	+ 1
	50	52	500	Federal M. & S. pf.	50	49	50	50	+ 2
	280	285	120	General Chemical	281	284½	280	280	...
	167⅝	168	1,800	General Electric	167	168½	166¼	167¾	+ 1⅛
	178	181	700	General Motors	180	180½	180	180	...
	103	104⅝	100	General Motors pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅜
	51½	51⅞	13,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	52⅜	53⅜	50⅝	51⅝	— 1⅝
	116¾	117½	900	Great Northern pf.	116	116¾	116¼	116¼	...
	36⅝	39½	5,504	G. N. ore certs. prop.	35⅝	36⅞	35⅝	36½	+ 1
	62	63⅜	3,200	Guggenheim Explor.	62⅞	63¼	62⅝	63	+ ⅜
	119	...	15	Homestake Mining	120	120	120	120	...
	102	105	100	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	...
	30⅛	30⅞	2,300	Inspiration Copper	30⅜	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
	19⅞	20½	1,600	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs.	19⅞	20½	19⅝	20½	+ ½
	18	73⅛	100	Inter.-Met. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
	10⅞	20¼	700	Interboro Consol.	20¼	20¼	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
	11	14	300	Int. Agricultural	13¾	13¾	11⅞	12	— 2
	9⅛	10	700	Int. Paper	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
	35	37	100	Int. Paper pf.	35	35	35	35	+ ⅛
	23⅜	24½	200	Kansas City South.	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	...
	48	48¼	700	Lackawanna Steel	47½	48¼	47½	48⅛	+ 1⅛
	142	142¾	1,500	Lehigh Valley	141½	142	141	142	+ ½
	110	110⅝	100	Lorll., (P.,) Co. pf.	114⅝	114⅝	113½	110½	+ 1½
	109½	110⅝	500	Louis. & Nashville	109½	110½	109½	110½	+ 1½
	51	...	100	Manhattan Shirt	53	53	53	53	— 1
	37½	38	900	Maxwell Motors	38	38	38	38	— ¼
	34½	35	100	Max. Motors 2d pf.	34	34	34	34	...
	95	98	100	May Dept. St. pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½	— 1½
	74½	74⅝	7,800	Mexican Petroleum	72	75	72	74½	+ 2½
	27⅜	27½	2,500	Miami Copper	27¼	27¾	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
	113	115	100	M., St. P. & S. M.	113	113	113	113	— 1
	6	6¼	8,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¼	6¼	5½	6	— ⅛
	16	17	1,600	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	17	17	15	16	— 1
	...	...	2,000	Missouri Pacific	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	...
	70½	72	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	+ 1⅛
	16⅝	17	300	Nat. En. & St. Co.	17	17	16⅝	16½	— ⅛
	64⅜	64¾	1,700	Nat. Lead Co.	64	65	64	64½	+ 1
	14⅝	14⅝	400	Nevada Con. Cop.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	...
	103	104	4,984	N. Y. Air Brake	103½	104⅞	102	103	+ ½
	87	88⅛	1,700	N. Y. Central	85½	86⅝	85½	86⅜	+ ½
	59	59½	3,400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	58½	59½	56	59⅛	+ 1
	30⅝	30⅞	100	N. Y. Ont. & West.	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	30⅞	— ⅛
	104¼	104⅝	1,000	Northern Pacific	103⅝	104⅝	103¼	104⅛	+ 1
	33½	34	200	Pacific Mail	33	33⅞	33	33⅞	+ ⅜
	105⅞	106	1,300	Penn. R. R.	105⅝	106	105⅝	106	+ ⅜
	90	90	900	People's Gas, Chi.	116	117	116	117	+ 1½
	57⅝	58	700	Pettibone, M. & Co.	47	57⅝	47	57⅞	+ 11¾
	...	...	10	do., odd lot	46	46	46	46	...
	23	23⅛	200	Pittsburgh Coal	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
	92⅜	92⅝	100	Pitts. Coal pf., w. d.	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	+ ⅛
	49	49¼	1,100	Pressed Steel Car	49	49¾	49	49¾	+ ⅜
	23½	23⅝	1,000	Ray Con. Copper	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
	145⅞	147½	10,000	Reading	145⅞	147½	145⅝	147½	+ 1½
	30	30⅛	4,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	30	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
	89⅞	90	700	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	89⅞	90	89⅝	89⅞	— ⅛
	...	...	607	Rock Island Co.	½	½	½	½	— ⅛
	...	...	426	Rock Island Co. pf.	1	1	¾	¾	— ⅛
	2⅜	2⅝	300	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅛
	4⅞	5	1,930	St. Louis & San F.	5	5⅛	4½	4⅝	— 1¼
	9	11	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	8½	9	8½	9	— 1
	5	5½	1,500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	4⅞	5½	4	5¼	— 1⅛
	13	13½	100	Seaboard Air Line	13½	13½	13½	13½	...
	33¼	33⅝	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	33½	33⅝	33½	33½	— ⅛
	146¾	147⅜	8,200	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	145¾	148½	145⅝	147	+ 2
	36⅝	36½	800	Sloss.-S. S. & I. Co.	34	36¾	34	36½	+ 1⅛
	84½	84⅝	29,665	Southern Pacific	84½	84⅝	82⅞	84⅜	...
	72	72	150	So. Porto R. Sugar	72	72	72	72	+ 2
	75	75	...	do., odd lot	75	75	75	75	...
	14½	14⅝	800	Southern Railway	14½	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
	45	46	500	So. Railway pf.	45	46	44⅝	46	+ ½
	56	56	200	Standard Milling	56	56	56	56	— ½
	73	73	100	Standard Mill. pf.	73	73	73	73	...
	82¼	82⅝	5,100	Studebaker Co.	82¼	82⅞	81¼	82⅝	+ ⅝
	101	101	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	101	101	101	101	+ 1
	38¾	38⅝	6,100	Tennessee Copper	38	38⅝	37⅞	38¼	— ⅛
	129	130	100	Texas Co.	129½	129⅝	129½	129¾	— ⅛
	51⅛	51½	1,600	Third Avenue	51⅜	51⅝	50⅝	51⅛	— 1⅝
	90	93	100	Twin City R. T.	92	92	92	92	+ 2
	127	127¼	5,500	Union Pacific	126½	127½	125⅝	127¼	+ ⅝
	80	81	100	Un. P. pf., odd lots	81	81	80⅝	80⅝	...
	58	60	100	Un. Dry Goods pf.	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅞	+ 1⅝
	19⅝	19⅞	900	United Rys. Invest.	18⅝	19⅛	18	19½	+ ½
	35⅞	36¼	1,100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	35	36	34	36	+ 1½
	12¼	12⅝	1,100	U. S. C. I. & F.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	— ⅛
	56⅞	57⅛	1,100	U. S. Indus. Alco.	57⅛	57⅝	56⅞	56⅞	— ⅛
	35	37	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
	48	49⅝	500	U. S. Rubber	48⅜	49	48½	48½	— ⅛
	63⅛	63¾	101,100	U. S. Steel	61½	63⅝	61	63½	+ 2½
	110	110⅝	500	U. S. Steel pf.	110⅛	110⅝	110	110⅜	+ ⅛
	67⅛	68	4,200	Utah Copper	67⅛	68	67½	68	+ ⅜
	31	32⅜	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅜
	94	96	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	96	96	96	96	...
	¼	⅜	200	Wabash pf.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
	70	70¾	3,700	Western Union Tel.	70	70⅝	69⅞	70	+ ⅜
	102¾	104⅜	62,750	Westingh. E. & M.	102⅜	104⅜	102¼	104⅛	+ 3¼
	137	138	2,500	Willys-Overland	135	138½	135	137½	+ 4
	105⅝	106	200	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	100	106	105⅝	105⅝	— ¾

*Cents per share.

LONDON TRADING LIFELESS.

Money Market Feels the Effect of Preparations to Pay War Loan.

LONDON, July 15.—The money market is feeling the effect of the preparations being made to pay in full for the war loan next Tuesday and supplies are shrinking and rates advancing. Discounts were more firm today in sympathy.

On the Stock Exchange the old war loan was flat. A few Kaffirs and rubber shares received attention, but otherwise the market was lifeless. Funds are temporarily locked up in the new war loan and the minimum prevents dealings in many securities.

The American section was equally dull. Canadian Pacific, United States Steel and a few gold bonds were the only issues traded in during the day.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, July 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£441,000
Circulation decreased	573,000
Bullion decreased	157,845
Other securities increased	2,102,000
Other deposits increased	18,124,000
Public deposits decreased	14,912,000
Notes reserve increased	453,000
Government securities increased	724,000

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 17.57 per cent.; last week it was 17.63 per cent.

Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 15.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 69 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 26 francs 70 centimes.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, July 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	41,487,000
Silver in hand decreased	1,630,000
Notes in circulation increased	120,264,000
Treasury deposits increased	29,550,000
General deposits increased	6,115,000
Bills discounted increased	6,817,000
Advances decreased	163,000

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	68.91	67.99	68.88	+ .33
Industrials	71.90	70.53	71.63	+1.03

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 8	68.71	67.77	68.08	— .43
July 9	68.36	67.12	67.26	— .50
July 10	67.76	66.96	67.67	+ .41
July 12	69.25	67.28	69.18	+1.46
July 13	70.15	68.96	69.41	+ .28
July 14	70.18	69.24	69.56	+ .15
July 15	70.40	69.26	70.26	+ .70

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Jy. to date	70.40	July 15	66.96	July 10	70.26
July, 1914	63.08	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77
July, 1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.34
July, 1912	65.76	July 3	59.75	July 12	61.80
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	70.26
Year, 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	63.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	75.30

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	165	170	184	186
Aetna Explosives pf.	82	86	82	86
Atlas Powder	217	220	205	218
Bliss (E. W.)	365	385	365	375
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	125	140	125	140
Canadian Car & Fdy.	92	99	92	99
Canadian Explosives	310	330	310	330
Canadian Explo. pf.	101	109	101	109
Colts Arms	452	462	450	465
Du Pont Powder	695	710	697	710
Du Pont Powder pf.	92	100	95	100
Electric Boat	173	175	176	179
Electric Boat pf.	173	175	173	175
Hercules Powder	425	440	425	428
Niles-Bement-Pond	108	111	108	111
Savage Arms	250	300	265	290
Winchester R. Arms	1690	1720	1695	1730

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Paying the Russian Acceptances.

When Russia obtained $25,000,000 here last January, giving a syndicate of banks acceptances for that amount, it was agreed that she could obtain one renewal for three months, but that at the end of the second maturity they should be paid off. The acceptances were extended in April and will be taken up on August 5 when the renewal expires. It is understood from the bankers who handled the original loan that so far no arrangements have been made for floating a new issue of bills, but they expect the Russian Government to take steps to that end very soon.

Western Union's Earnings.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's report for six months ended June 30 came fully up to expectations. Increased business, largely through the cable department, brought an advance of gross earnings of $1,652,682 over the corresponding half of 1914, and a decline of operating expenses to the extent of $338,382 aided in bolstering up the net income account. Larger reserves were made for

Renskorf, Lyon & Co
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Announce the Opening of an
Outside Securities Department
Under the management of
Mr. J. Julian Dick
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Moderately Active Market Featured by Strength in Mining Issues—Bonds Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 303,547 shares of stock and $759,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 32,490; oils, 402, and mining, 270,585. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,100	American Zinc	55½	56½	55¾	56¾
100	Brit. Am. Tob. Co., cr. bear.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
2,875	Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	2¾	3½	2¾	2½
3,000	†Car. L. & P.	6	6¼	6	6¼
1,000	†Cramp Ship.	69	69	67	67
1,800	†Electric Boat.	173	181	173	181
1,200	†Elec. Boat pf.	178	183	175	182
400	Emerson Phon.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
605	†Hendee Mfg.	39½	39½	37	39½
400	†Int. Mer. Mar.	1¼	1⅜	1	1¼
500	Int. M. M. pf.	5¼	5¾	5	5¼
5,500	†Inter. Motors	19	19¾	18	19½
800	†Int. Mot. pf.	45	47	45	46
100	†Inter. Petrol.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
10	Inter. Rubber	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,400	Man. Transit.	½	½	½	½
400	N. Y. Trans.	15½	15½	15¼	15½
2,000	†Stand. Motors	9	9½	8¾	9
4,000	†St. Jos. Lead	12¾	13¼	12¾	13
8,000	U. Ct. St. new	9¾	10	9¾	10
600	Un. Fr. Shar.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,000	†World Film.	4¼	4⅝	4	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Net Ch'ge.
10	Cumber. P. L.	46	46	46	..
20	Gal.-Sig. Oil.	147	146	146	— 1
80	Illinois P. L.	135	134	134	— 1
25	Ohio Oil	135	134	134	— 2
320	Pierce Oil	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
1	Prairie O. & G.	310	310	310	+ 3
10	Prairie P. L.	151	151	151	+ 1
21	St. Oil of Cal.	273	271	273	..
30	St. Oil of Ind.	403	401	401	— 6
25	St. Oil of N. J.	400	400	400	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	†Alaska Jun.	15	15¼	15	15
2,000	†Alta Con. M.	86	86	82	86
17,500	†Atlanta	34	36	34	35½
2,000	†Big Cotton.	6	6	6	6
1,500	Big L. Dev.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
7,000	†Booth	54	56	54	55
400	Braden Cop.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
700	Butte & N. Y.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,200	†Caledon. Min.	93	96	93	93
2,000	†Canboy	6	6	6	6
800	†Chile Copper.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
300	Con. Ar. Sm.	¾	¾	¾	¾
200	†Crown Res.	½	½	½	½
1,000	Diam. B. R.	4	5	4	4
30,000	†Dome Ext.	17	21	17	21
7,900	†Emma Cop.	40	40	38	40
300	†Florence	53	53	53	53
300	†Genesee Cop.	41	41	41	41
3,500	G'field Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6,500	†G'field Mer.	25	26	25	25
2,500	Greene-Can.	43	44¼	42¾	43
12,600	†Iron Blos.	72	72	61	62
12,800	Jumbo Ext.	1¼	1 25-32	1¼	1⅝
1,700	Ken. Copper.	32½	32¾	32¼	32½
1,900	Kerr Lake.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼
2,500	†Kewanaa	13	14	13	14
300	La R. Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†Lone Star.	5	5	5	5
3,900	Magma Cop.	12¾	13⅝	12¾	13⅝
6,000	McIntyre	54	54	54	54
28,500	†McK.-Dar.	23	23	20	22
500	†Majestic M.	80	81	79	79
3,400	†Montana Con.	1½	1½	1½	1¾
50,000	‡Mother Lode.	32	32	23	30
2,400	Nevada Hills.	21	21	21	21
1,200	N. Utah Bing.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1,900	†North Star	15	15	14½	15
2,000	†Oro	9	9	8	9
8,200	†San Toy	17½	18¾	17½	18¼
1,000	†Sells	25	25	25	25
1,000	†Silver Pink.	10¾	10¾	10½	10½
4,925	Std. Sil.-Lead.	2	2	1¾	1¾
1,000	†Stewart	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
27,500	†Success Min.	88	90	87	89
2,100	†Superstition	24	24	24	24
650	Tonopah Ext.	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
2,500	†Topo. Merger.	40	41	40	40
6,000	†Tribullion	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
800	Tuolumne Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	†Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,140	†W. End Con.	80	*84	76	77
600	Yukon Gold M.	2¼	2¾	2¾	2¾

BONDS.

$44,000	K'cott Cop. 6s.	118¾	118¾	118	118
700,000	‡Westingh. Elec. conv. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
15,000	Westingh. Elec. rights	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. §Ex dividend.

Nota.—The first sale in Alta-Consolidated Wednesday was 86.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 15. Bid.	Asked.	July 14. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15	15½	15	15½
International Nickel	160	162	159	161
Internat. Nickel pf.	103	105	103	105
Kelly Spgfld. Tire	158	160	158	160
Kelly Spgfld. Tire new 1st pf.	86½	86½	85¼	88½
Marconi of America	2¾	3	2¾	3¼
Mutual Profit Sharing	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¾
Corpn. of R. & H.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
Sterling Gum	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
U. C. Stores new pf.	11¾	12	11¾	12
Wayland Oil & Gas	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾

RAILROADS.

Missouri Pacific, w. l.	18	19	18	19
Mo. Pacific, w. l., pf.	35	37	35	37
Wabash, w. i.	10	11	10	11
Wabash pf., (a)	42	45	42	45
Wabash pf. (b)	20	22	20	22

MINING STOCKS.

Canada Copper	⅞	1	1⅛	1
Howe Sound	3½	3¾	3½	3½
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Tonopah Mining	7	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
White Knob Cop. pf.	2	2⅜	2	2⅜

BOND.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
†American Light & Traction	312	316
†American Light & Traction pf.	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14¾	15¾
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	88	96
†American Gas & Electric	91	93
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	49
American Power & Light	60	64
American Power & Light pf.	80	83
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	62	65
American Waterworks & Electric	5½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	62
Cities Service	43	47
Cities Service pf.	53	56
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf.	92½	95
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	50	54
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	79	82
Dayton Power & Light	28	32
Dayton Power & Light pf.	91	96
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	90	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	68	66
Electric Bond & Share pf.	96½	100
Empire District Electric 6s	74	80
Empire District Electric pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	16	19
Federal Light & Traction pf.	86	90
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	47	52
Northern States Power	28	29½
Northern States Power pf.	83½	85
Ozark Power & Water	13	16
Pacific Gas & Electric	41½	42
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	84	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	14	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	58	63
Southern California Edison	70	74
Southern California Edison pf.	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	23	25
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	5	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	28	29
United Light & Rys.	39	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	66	69
Utah Securities	13½	15
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf.	50	54

*Par value $50. †Ex div.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	545	550	545	550
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	100	99	100
Chesebrough Mfg.	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	130	140	130	140
Continental Oil	223	228	223	228
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe Line	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	220	223	220	*223
Galena Signal Oil	144	146	145	147
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	133	135	134	136
Indiana Pipe Line	95	96	96	98
Inter. Pet. Co.	5¼	5½	5¼	5¾
National Transit	29	30	29	30
New York Transit	203	207	206	208
Northern P. L.	92	95	82	85
Ohio Oil	124	126	124	126
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	35	37	33	37
Pierce Oil	9¼	9½	8¾	9¼
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	73	76	73	76
Prairie Oil & Gas	309	312	309	312
Prairie Pipe Line	150	152	150	152
Solar Refining	220	230	220	230
Southern Pipe Line	208	212	206	212
South. Penn. Oil	272	275	272	275
South. West. Penn.	108	112	108	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	271	274	270	272
Standard Oil of Ind.	400	405	403	407
Standard Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of Ky.	250	255	250	255
Standard Oil of Neb.	305	315	305	315
Standard Oil of N. J.	398	400	398	400
Standard Oil of N. Y.	181	183	183	185
Standard Oil of Ohio	420	430	420	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	80	81	80	81
Vacuum Oil	199	202	197	200
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

*Ex. dividend.

ESTABLISHED 1873
Carbon Steel
N. J. Zinc
Singer Mfg. Co.
Ward Bak. Co.
Worth'ton Pfd.
TOBEY & KIRK
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DIVIDENDS.

NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING COMPANY,
17 Battery Place, New York.
July 15, 1915.

DIVIDEND NO. 196.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. on its Capital Stock, payable on July 30, 1915, to stockholders of record on July 20, 1915. ERNEST SCHERNIKOW, Treasurer.

RUMORS ABOUT SO. PAC.

Fluctuations in the Stock Make Talk About Coming Dividend.

Recurring fluctuations in Southern Pacific Railway stock on the Stock Exchange have given rise to more rumors regarding the passing or lowering of the 6 per cent. dividend. The next dividend period is three months off, however, and interests close to the railway said yesterday that there was not sufficient ground now for assuming that the usual dividend would not be earned. The May net earnings were $97,428 below the earnings of May, 1914, and the net earnings for the eleven months were $3,332,486 less than the earnings for the corresponding period a year ago. The June earnings will be announced on July 24.

One cause for the unsettled state of Southern Pacific stock, an official of the railway said yesterday, might lie in the many suits which the United States Government is pressing against the road. There are nine suits, all of them far from settlement. The Central Pacific suit is probably the most important. All the testimony has been taken in this suit and it will probably be argued in the Federal District Court in St. Paul in December. From there it can be carried to the United States Supreme Court. The Oregon coal land suit, recently won by the railroad company in one court, may also be carried further. In addition there are seven oil land suits involving big tracts. It was predicted that it would be three years before all of the cases could reach final adjudication.

Southern Pacific stock dropped to 84 last week and sold down to 82⅞ yesterday. It recovered before the end of the session on the Exchange and closed at 84⅝, which was Wednesday's closing price.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.01
Andes	.08	Mexican	.40
Belcher	.30	Occidental Con.	.79
Best & Belcher	.07	Ophir	.18
Bullion	.01	Overman	.07
Caledonia	.20	Potosi	.02
Challenge Con.	.07	Savage	.04
Confidence	.08	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.13	Sierra Nevada	.05
Gould & Curry	.04	Union Con.	.19
Hale & Norcross	.05	Utah Con.	.03
Julia	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	C. O. D.	.03
Jim Butler	.95	Comb. Fraction	.08
McNamara	.03	D'field Daisy	.04
Midway	.15	D'field B. B.	.02
Mispah Exten.	.20	Florence	.50
Montana	.18	G'field Con. M.	1.35
North Star	.15	G'field Merger	.24
Rescue Eula	.08	Jumbo Exten.	1.70
Tonopah Exten.	2.77½	Long Star	.05
Tonopah Merger	.39	Silver Pick	.10
Victor	.32	Vernal	.04
West End	.77	Nevada Hills	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.50
Atlanta	.34	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.54	Man. Big Four	.06

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jpot	10¾	10¾	Gold Sov.	3¼	5
Elkton	37½	39	Isabella	17¾	17¾
El Paso	91	100	Jackpot	8¾	..
Findlay	5¼	5	McKinney	.37	40
Golden C.	180	181	Portland	.142	146
Gold Dol.	2	5	Vindicator	.170	173

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100½
6s	Sept., 1916	102¾	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	104
4½s	June, 1965	101¾	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
4½s	March, 1963	101¾	102	101¾	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101½	102	101½	102
4½s	May, 1957	101¾	102	101¾	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s	May, 1917	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞	101
4½s	March, 1964	97⅞	98½	97⅞	98⅜
4½s	March, 1962	97⅞	98½	97⅞	98
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	98
4½s	March, 1930-60	98	98⅜	98	98⅜
4s	May, 1959	94¾	94¾	94¾	94⅞
4s	Nov., 1958	94¾	94¾	94¾	94⅞
4s	May, 1957	94¾	94¾	94¾	94⅞
4s	Nov., 1956	93¾	94⅜	93¾	94⅜
4s	Nov., 1955	93¼	94¼	94	95
4s	Nov., 1936	94½	..	94½	..
4s	May, 1917	99¼	..	99¼	..
4s	Nov., 1918	99	..	99	..
4s	May, 1910	98¾	..	98¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	84	..	84	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	84	85½	84½	85½
3½s	May, 1954	84	85½	84¼	85½

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Cons. Power	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
110	Cons. Power pf.	112¾	113	112½	112¾
5	Cosden pf	7	7	7	7
4	Exchange Bk.	146	146	146	146
5	Houston Oil pf.	59	59	59	59
80	Nat. E. & S. pf.	83¼	83¼	83¼	84
50	United R. & E.	21¾	22	21½	22
2	U. S. Fidelity	193	192	193	193

BONDS.

$5,000	City B. 4s, '31	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
100	City B. 4s, '58, W. L.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
800	City B. 4s, '61, L.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
13,000	Elkhorn F. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¾
500	Elkhorn F. 5s	96	96	96	96
1,000	Mt. V-W Cot. Duck 5s	35	35	35	35
8,000	Nor. &P. T. 5s	76	76	76	76
2,000	United E. L. & P. 4½s	90½	90½	90½	90¾
8,000	United R. & E. 1st 4s	80¾	80¼	80¼	80¾
2,400	United Ry & E. fdg. 5s, small.	81	81	81	81
1,000	Va. R. & P. 5s	82	82	82	82

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,830	Alaska	35¼	35¾	34¾	35¾
1	Ahmeek	96	96	96	96
20	Amalgamated	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
7,470	Am. Zinc	55½	56¾	55	55½
610	Ariz. Commercial	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,580	Butte & Sup.	71	71¾	70¾	70¾
160	Calumet & Ar.	64½	64½	64½	64½
12	Calumet & H.	570	570	570	570
35	Centennial	19	19	19	19
10	Chino	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¾
275	Copper Range	54¾	55¾	54¾	55¼
550	Daly West	3	3	3	3
645	East Butte	13½	18¾	13¼	13¾
195	Franklin	10¼	10¼	10	10
135	Granby	87	87	86½	86¼
3,180	Greene-Can.	43¼	44	42¾	43
581	Hancock	18	19	18	19
100	Helvetia	50c	50c	50c	50c
10	Indiana	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
110	Island Creek	40¼	40¾	40¼	40½
3	Island Creek pf	89½	89¼	89¼	89¼
30	Isle Royale	28¾	28¾	28	28
80	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
75	Keweenaw	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
852	Lake	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
20	Mayflower	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
440	Michigan	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
138	Mohawk	73	73¾	73	73
940	Nipissing	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
595	North Butte	81½	83	81½	83
70	Old Colony	4	4	4	4
175	Old Dominion	53¾	54	53¾	54
240	Osceola	84	84	83	84
655	Pond Creek	17¾	17¾	17	17
30	Quincy	87½	88	87½	88
200	Santa Fe	3	3	3	3
9	Shannon	7½	8½	7½	8½
50	Shattuck	26½	26½	26½	26½
200	South Utah	20c	20c	20c	20c
425	St. M. Land	59	59½	59	59½
850	Sup. & Boston	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
25	Sup. Copper	28½	28½	28½	28¾
10	Tamarack	36½	36½	36½	36½
140	Trinity	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
100	Tuolumne	45c	45c	45c	45c
1,850	U. S. Smelting.	43	43¼	43	43¼
158	U. S. Smelt. pf	46	46	45¾	46
485	Utah Apex	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼
890	Utah Consol.	13¾	14	13¾	14
50	Winona	4	4	4	4
20	Wolverine	62¾	63	62¼	63
385	Wyandotte	50c	60c	50c	55c

RAILROADS.

11	Boston & Alb.	178¾	178¾	178¾	178¾
5	Boston Ele.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
131	Boston & Me.	24½	24½	24	24
15	Bos. & Wor. pf.	47	47	47	47
12	Fitchburg pf.	65	65	65	65
35	Mass. Elec. pf.	34½	34½	34¼	34½
5	North. N. H.	95	95	95	95
460	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	58	58¾	58¾	58¾
22	Old Colony	142½	142½	142½	143¾
10	W. E. St. Ry.	63	63	63	63
10	W.E.St. Ry. pf.	81	81	81	81

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Ch. pf	94	94	94	94
30	Am. P. S. pf.	17	17	17	17
30	Am. Sugar	108	108¾	108	108¾
22	Am. Sugar pf.	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¾
485	Am. T. & T.	121	121½	121	121
20	Am. Woolen pf	85	85	84¾	84¾
30	A., G. & W. I.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
820	A.,G. & W.I.pf	27	27	27	27
3	*Edison	225	225	225	225
75	East B. Land	9	9	9	9
10	General Elec.	167½	167½	167½	167½
194	*Mass. Gas	90	90¾	90	90¾
50	*McElwain pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½
60	M. R. Prov. pf.	40	40	40	40
16	Pullman	156	156	156	156
1	Reece But'hole	16	16	16	16
88	Swift & Co.	113	113½	113	113
25	Torrington	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
352	United Fruit	135	135¾	135	135¼
239	United S. Ma.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
2,527	U. S. Steel	63½	63¾	61¼	62¼
220	West. Union	70½	70½	70	70½
100	W'house Elec.	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	83¾	83¾	83	83¾
3,800	Am. T. & T. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100	100
10,000	A.,G. & W.I. 5s	70	70	70	70
1,000	C.,B.& Q. Jt. 4s	95¾	96	95¾	95¾
5,000	Con. Vt. 1st 4s	70	70	70	70
1,000	N. E. Cot. 5s	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
4,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	W. T. & T. 5s	96	96	96	96

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	La Rose	.55	.80
Bay S G.	.11	.13	McK-Dar.	.22	.26
Bingham	1¼	2	Mex. of Am.	2¾	2¾
Bonanza	.75	1.00	Mex. Gas	.13	.14
Butte & L.	.27	.29	Majestic	.75	.83
Bohemia	2	2¾	Mex Met.	.33	.35
Bost Ely	.30	.35	Nev Doug.	.50	.52
Chief Con.	1½	1⅞	New Bali, ass't p'd.	8½	8½
Cons Cop.	1¾	2	N Cornelia	7¾	7¾
Crown Res	.50	.60	Ohio Cop.	.20	.30
Calaveras	1¾	2	Old D'rctn.	5	10¼
Cons Ariz.	.25	.30	Onco	.15	.20
Cortez	.35	.50	Riker-Hi	6¾	8¼
Champ C.	.08	.10	Raven C.	.10	.14
Cal Corbin	4	5	S W Miami	1	1¼
Davis-Daly	1⅛	1⅜	Tonop M.	7	7¾
Eagle and Bluebell	1⅞	1¾	Un Pr Sh.	5¾	7¾
1st N Cop.	2¾	2¾	Utah Met.	4¼	4½
G'field C.	1¾	1¾	U V Ext.	4¾	5
Houghton.	5¼	5¼	Ventura	11¾	12
Iron Blos.	.68	.70	Yukon G'd	2½	2¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
43	Am. Shipbuilding	30¾	30¾	30	30¾
25	Chi. Rys., Ser. 1	84	84	84	84
25	Chi. Rys., Ser. 2	23½	23½	23	23
30	Chi. Rys., Ser. 3	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Chi. Rys., Ser. 4	1	1	1	1
5	Diamond Match	95	95	95	95
250	Goodrich	51¼	51¼	51¼	51½
5	Inland Steel	210	210	210	210

COTTON IS STEADY IN A DULL MARKET

Liverpool Is Easier, but Range of Prices Here Is Within Very Narrow Limit.

NET GAIN OF 1 TO 3 POINTS

Traders Appear to be Awaiting More Definite Developments in the Crop Conditions.

Cotton fluctuations yesterday were unimportant, and trading was on a small scale with the undertone dull during most of the session. Liverpool was rather easier at the time of the local opening, the spot sales reaching a total of 12,000 bales. The range of fluctuations in the New York market was narrow with extremes ranging from 7 to 9 points. The close was steady at a net gain of 1 to 3 points.

The trade appears to be awaiting crop developments, which thus far have not been influential in affecting sentiment. There is the belief that more or less deterioration has taken place in spite of the fact that the weather is not unfavorable. The plant, however, is susceptible to a good deal of damage, as it is sappy as a result of general and continued rains for the last month, with the exception of portions of South Texas, where complaints of drouth are beginning to be more pronounced.

From the Eastern belt come reports that the plant is beginning to shed as a result of the hot weather and the lack of sufficient plant food owing to the decrease in the use of fertilizers.

The latest advices from Alexandria, Egypt, have the following to say regarding the progress of the new Egyptian crop: "The destruction of locusts continues, and the latest Government report states that but a few localities remain infested. The cool weather has caused the early maturity of the worm and its partial destruction. Fears continue to be expressed of probably heavy damage by this pest. Water is sufficient."

Southern press advices indicate that strong pressure will be brought to bear upon President Wilson to take steps to bring about a lifting of Englands blockade on American cotton, particularly with reference to neutral countries. In Georgia, the commercial organizations are getting together to make a united protest on this subject.

Sentiment on the market continues bearish, but those who are looking for lower prices appear to be disposed to await possible crop scares during the latter part of July or early in August before adding to their short lines.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was unchanged at a decline 9.10c for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows, (closed stead):

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.70	8.63	8.68@8.70	8.65@8.66
October	9.12	9.05	9.10@9.12	9.08@9.10
December	9.38	9.32	9.37@9.38	9.35@9.36
January	9.49	9.40	9.46@9.48	9.45@9.46
March	9.68	9.67	9.70@9.72	9.69@9.70
May	9.87	9.86	9.89@9.91	9.87@9.89

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,893	1,590	327
New Orleans	1,487	749	705
Mobile		103	100
Savannah	1,067	1,024	104
Charleston	119	388	
Wilmington	52	1	
Norfolk	522	251	72
Total port receipts, same day last year.	5,555,	against	1,592

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	156	212	63
Memphis	200	332	99
St. Louis	14	1,102	
Houston	1,963	356	346

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	—Today.—	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	400 to 700	706	633
New Orleans	1,300 to 1,500	457	273

Total exports yesterday, 6,347 bales; so far this season, 8,218,214, against 8,974,167 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	1915.	Stocks. 1914.
2,000	New Orleans	8.50	166,989	74,198
....	Mobile	8½	16,189	4,114
266	Savannah	8¾	66,926	14,467
181	Galveston	8.50	128,046	72,586
....	Wilmington		35,903	10,386
177	Norfolk	8.25	50,468	18,660
865	Augusta	8.38	79,334	13,870
25	Memphis	8.62	87,370	19,370
....	St. Louis	8.50	19,542	16,187
213	Houston	8.50	66,577	34,245

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling unchanged at 5.15d. Sales, 12,000 bales. Receipts, 1,000 bales, American non. Closed quiet.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The advance of United States Steel common dominated the entire market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange toward the close, instilling firmness even into the railroad list which had previously evinced relative heaviness at a time when the "war stocks" and the industrials generally were strong. Reports continued of improving steel trade conditions and enlarging earnings.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska Gold	35½	35½	35¾	35½
40	Allis-Chalmers	18¾	18¾	18	18
700	Amal. Copper	72¾	74	72¾	73½
90	Am. B. Sugar	48½	49¾	48¾	48½
3,880	Am. Can	51¾	52	50¾	52
10	Am. Car & F.	54½	54½	54½	54¾
80	Am. Ice Sec	25½	26¼	25½	26¼
170	Am. Loco	50	50	50	50¼
2,310	Am. Smelting	78¾	80¾	78¾	80¾
25	Am. Steel F'd's	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
120	Anaconda Cop.	35	35¼	34¾	35¼
1,290	Baldwin Loco.	71¾	71¾	70¾	71½
20	Balt. & Ohio	77	77	77	77
120	Can. Pacific	143½	144	142¾	144
300	Cent. Leather	41¾	42	41¾	41¾
70	C., M. & S. P.	80¾	82	80¾	82
310	C., R. I. & P.	13¾	13¾	12¾	13¾
40	Chino Copper	45¾	46	45¾	46
770	Col. F. & I.	33	34	32¾	33¾
90	Corn Products	13¾	14¾	13¾	14¾
2,080	Crucible Steel	33½	34¾	32¾	34¾
30	Dist. Secur	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
180	Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25½
10	Erie 1st pf	39	39	39	39
770	Goodrich Co.	52¾	52¾	50¾	51¾
150	Gt. Nor. ore	35½	36¾	35¾	36
20	Inter.-Met.	20	20	19¾	19¾
50	Louis. & Nash.	109	109	108¾	108¾
20	Max. Motors	38½	38¾	38¾	38¾
220	Mexican Pet	72¾	74¾	72¾	73¾
80	Miami Copper	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
470	M., K. & T.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
10	M., K. & T. pf.	16	16	16	16
150	Mo. Pacific	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
70	N. Y. Central	86	86¾	85¾	86¾
140	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	57	59	56¾	59
310	Nor. Pacific	103¾	104¾	103¾	104¾
120	Pressed St. Car	48¾	49¾	48¾	49¾
3,780	Reading	145¾	147¾	145¾	147½
40	Rep. I. & S.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
40	Rumely Co	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
4,080	So. Pacific	84¾	84¾	82¾	84¾
140	Studebaker Co.	82¾	82¾	81¾	81¾
80	Tenn. Copper	37¾	38¾	37¾	38¼
70	Third Ave.	51¾	51¾	51	51
2,410	Union Pacific	126¾	127½	125¾	127½
30	U. S. Rubber	48½	48½	48½	48½
27,600	U. S. Steel	61¾	62¾	60¾	62¾
40	Utah Copper	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
5,820	Westing. El	102¾	104½	102¾	104½

MINING STOCKS.

1,400	Atlanta	.34	.35½	.34	.35½
500	Booth	.54	.54	.54	.54
700	Comstock	.11	.12	.11	.12
300	Con. Virginia	.09	.09	.09	.09
1,000	Gold. Merger	.24	.24	.24	.24
500	Iron Blossom	.68	.68	.68	.68
800	Jim Butler	.87	.87	.86	.86
1,100	Jumbo Ext	1.67½	1.72½	1.67½	1.72½
500	Mexican	.41	.41	.41	.41
100	Montana	.21	.21	.21	.21
500	West End	.79	.79	.77	.77
7,400					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of July show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately.

Eight roads	$ 1,985,430	+$210,275
Twenty-one roads	9,395,430	—1,326,778
Total (29 roads)	11,353,860	—1,116,502

Miscellaneous Earnings.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. for the six months ended June 30, 1915. (June estimated):

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Total rev.	$24,019,260	$22,466,578	$1,552,682
Main. & dep.	3,878,138	3,511,371	366,667
Other exp.	15,481,607	16,186,556	*704,949
Balance	4,659,515	2,768,451	1,891,064
Bond interest	668,500	668,625	*25
Surplus	3,990,915	2,099,826	1,891,089

*Decrease.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for the year 1914—

	1914.	Increase.
Gross operating rev.	16,912,688	1,043,832
Net from operation	7,998,766	1,460,967
Total net income	8,806,582	1,435,451
Balance after charges and discounts	3,645,666	922,621
Balance after divs.	3,030,683	1,306,496
Reserved:		
For rev. involved in pending rate litigation	554,362	292,628
For depreciation	1,000,000	*462,482
Total reserves	1,554,362	*169,854
Corporation surplus	1,476,321	1,475,320

The income account from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1915, compares as follows:

	1915.	Increase.
Gross operating revenue	7,749,538	679,598
Balance	4,063,414	595,910
Net from operations	3,468,414	500,076
Total net income	3,605,658	498,998
Surplus	1,794,264	649,032
Surplus after dividends	1,348,031	505,089

*Decrease.

PROPOSALS.

TRUSTEES' SALE.
LIVE GARAGE—SEALED BIDS.

This will include three Locomobile limousines, one touring type "L" four cylinder car, Locomobile, Abbott-Detroit and Westcott parts, miscellaneous merchandise, etc., portable gas tank, office furniture, complete machine shop; five big machines, with lease option for renewal subject to approval by landlord. Sealed bids received up to July 21st. For further particulars address Guy C. Heater, Trustee, 111 Broadway, New York, or on premises of the L. S. Remsen Manufacturing Co., 1,410 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., August 4, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing moorings for light vessels and buoys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, consisting of light vessel chain, buoy chain, mushroom anchors, swivels and shackles. Blank proposals and particulars may be had by addressing the above office.

REPAIRS, FT. HANCOCK, N. J.—SEALED proposals for repairing Hospital, Annex, and Hospital Steward's Quarters will be received until 12 M. July 23, 1915. Information on application to Quartermaster.

FINANCIAL.

Public Utilities

This country is flooded with public utility securities. Every day and hour new issues are being created and floated. Bankers and investors are finding it absolutely essential to know the merits and demerits of these many new issues.

There is one source from which can be secured accurate and complete information regarding public utility bonds and stocks. This source is

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Investment Bankers' Bureau
224 Washington St., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

New York, July 16, 1915.

To the Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of Western Pacific Railway Company.

Nearly seventy-five per cent of the First Mortgage Bonds of Western Pacific Railway Company have been deposited with the Protective Committee under the Deposit Agreement, dated May 1, 1915, and, the Committee having been requested by holders of other bonds to grant a further extension of the time within which bonds must be deposited, the Committee has by resolution duly adopted extended the period within which such deposits must be made to and including AUGUST 14, 1915.

By order of the Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH,
Chairman Protective Committee under said agreement of May 1, 1915
JOHN J. O'LEARY, Secretary,
14 Broad Street, New York City.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, July 15th, 1915.

In accordance with the terms of the Mortgage of the Pensacola Division of this Company, the following Twenty-five (25) bonds have this day been drawn for the Sinking Fund, viz.:

26	119	202	264	427
30	133	245	271	467
37	142	248	323	493
74	144	249	350	520
94	173	263	357	572

The interest on the same will cease September 1st, 1915, and the principal of the bonds, plus five per cent. premium, will be redeemed at this office on and after that date.

E. L. SMITHERS, Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

White Investing Company
55 Liberty St., New York
Managers

Michigan Limestone & Chemical Co.

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Limestone & Chemical Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the preferred stock of the corporation, payable July 20th, 1915.

(Signed) EDGAR H. WOODWARD, Sec.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent. upon the Adjustment Preferred Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on and after August 10, 1915, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders as registered at the close of business July 31, 1915.

E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1915.

The Board of Directors has declared from the net earnings a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Common Stock of the Company, to be paid on August 13, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business, July 27, 1915. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.

JAY V. HARE, Secretary.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates,
111 Devonshire Street,
BOSTON, MASS.
DIVIDEND NO. 67.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared, payable on August 2, 1915, to shareholders of record July 14, 1915.

MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

WESTINGHOUSE

ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A dividend of One Per Cent. on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1915, will be paid July 30, 1915, to stockholders of record as of June 30, 1915.

H. D. SHUTE, Treasurer.

New York, June 17, 1915.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY

42 Broadway, New York, July 15, 1915.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) was declared, payable August 30th, 1915, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company as of 12 o'clock noon, July 31st, 1915.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED—By THALHIMER BROTHERS, Richmond, Va., merchandise for our dollar day sale; quantities must be large, and only perfect goods considered; delivery will be required by no later than Aug. 5; samples must be delivered prepaid to our New York Packing Office, 120 West Twentieth St., only extreme big values need be submitted, and we are willing to pay the limit for same; terms net cash, ten (10) days; note every line wanted except ladies' ready-to-wear.

JOBBER placing orders on Fall skirts of better grade, Friday, July 16. Call with samples, between 4:30 and 6 P. M., H. B., Room 1,210, 4-16 W. 33d St.; Waldorf Building.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Fall samples of serge and poplin dresses. Call all week at 11 West 25th St., 9:30 till 12, R. B., Room 804.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FINE SERGE AND silk dresses, 9 to 11 A. M., 4 to 6 P. M. 4th floor, 51 West 23d St.

JOBBER OPEN for silk and serge dresses; placing large orders on good styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

JOBBER looking at ladies' and misses' Fall suits. Eleventh floor, 28-30 West 25th St.

JOBBER BUYING ladies' plush and corduroy coats. First floor, 40 West 28th St.

LARGE JOBBER OF DRESSES ready to look at Fall serge dresses, snappy merchandise only. Saturday, 10-12 A. M. Room 804, 7 West 22d St.

SERGES, open for quantity Amoskeag or others, 54-inch blacks and blues. Communicate, Z 372 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURER AND JOBBER WISHES to look at some junior and girls' shoe-top length suits and dresses. Z 366 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURER WANTS TO BUY FALL samples of popular-priced silk waists. 10th floor, 30-32 West 21st St.

EXCLUSIVE jobbing house looking at samples of popular priced silk dresses. 137 West 35th, 7th floor.

CONTRACTORS WANTED.—Apply with Fall samples of silk and serge dresses. L. Geller, 38 West 34th St., Oppenheim, Collins Bldg., 10th floor.

CONTRACTORS on silk and serge dresses; must furnish own styles. 130 West 29th St., first floor.

5,000
NORTH SHORE DRESSES.
Clean, desirable merchandise; to close out at a low price; no samples submitted.
35 West 35th St. 'Phone Greeley 3585.

1,000 WHITE AND COLORED wash dresses, latest models, to close out at very low price. Mikola & Bro., 39 West 19th St.

75 PIECES cotton whipcord, 36 in. wide, assorted colors, to close out. Simon Tuch & Co., Room 1,416, 1,133 Broadway.

FOR SALE—150 ladies' linen AUTO COATS, to close. L. Felsenheld, Raincoat Specialist, 20 West 17th St.

500 WHITE AND COLORED voile dresses to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th.

300 WASH DRESSES; close out, cheap. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

75 VOILE DRESSES, white and colored, to be sold as job. Salesky Bros., 142 West 24th St.

JOBBERS—850 boys' O. T. wash suits at $1.25 a dozen, net; no discount. L 12 Times.

$25,000.00 STOCK OF MOHAWK OVERALLS, union label, in lots to suit purchasers, below cost of production.—A. Schaap & Son, 394 Broadway.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. F'p $843.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 20 Greene St. Spring 886.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday..3½@3½ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

The Use of Stripes.

The coming Fall season, according to present indications, will see a wide use of striped materials in men's clothing. It is generally considered that the "matched back," whereby the goods are cut so that the stripes run up and down, was a considerable improvement over the old method of matching. This opinion is open to question, however, because houses that inaugurated the system do not always use it. In fact, some of the foremost designers prefer to have the stripes run in any but a regular fashion, and their reason for so doing is that the effect which they wish to produce can be helped out by having the stripes converge or diverge.

Merchant Tailor Buys Overcoats.

Illustrating the remarkable progress made in producing finely tailored ready-to-wear clothing, a leading house of Chicago has received an order from a merchant tailor on the Coast for a number of overcoats. This tailor, it was explained, has evidently found out that he cannot get the high prices that he asks for overcoats which he makes himself. A man will not pay $65 for an overcoat when he can get just as good tailoring in a ready-to-wear garment that costs him only $35 or $40. The difference in the quality between custom-made clothes and the high-grade ready-made clothes and the high-grade ready-made clothes is so slight that the merchant tailor cannot afford to ask the prices he did several years ago.

Some Call for Panamas.

Buyers in the dress goods market have been displaying of late a renewed interest in Panamas. These goods were taken up quite extensively some time ago, were popular for a time, and passed out of favor just when the mills were preparing for a larger demand. Some houses were "stuck." Some of the larger operators in the cutting-up trade seem to believe, from the inquiries they are making, that these goods will return to favor. A factor that, no doubt, has a good deal to do with the talk concerning Panamas is the pleated skirt. If this design grows stronger with the trade as time goes on a light fabric will be required out of which pleated skirts may be manufactured. Panamas are considered very good from this viewpoint.

Hope for Better Season.

Manufacturers of dresses in this market are hoping for more favorable treatment from the Fall season than they got from Spring. In several instances it is said that the past season was one of the most unsatisfactory in some time. This was due principally, it is contended, to the unseasonable weather that marked the early season and the prolonged run on suits. When dresses did begin to meet a demand, practically everything ran toward silks, and those mnufacturers who stocked up on cotton dresses, in anticipation of a normal season, were "in for it." Numerous tales of sacrifices in order to clean things up are told of in the trade, with the result that the profits made on silk dresses were cut into largely by the losses on cotton ones. As one cotton dress manufacturer put it, "The consumer got the best end of the Spring season, but we hope to get ours this Fall."

Openings Next Week.

It appears fairly certain that the opening of staple piece goods in the men's wear market will take place next week. Further delay will be of little benefit, and the interest that has been taken by buyers in serges is regarded as a promising sign of the business to be done. Advances will be made chiefly on the middle and lower-priced goods. The extent of these increases mentioned now is put at from 10 to 15 cents. The policy which the mills will adopt in regard to dyes will be perhaps the most interesting feature of the openings to buyers. The market will be a peculiar one for the clothier to figure out. When it is brought home that outside influences, and not the volume of business the clothing trade is placing with the mills, are the reasons for the increasing cost of piece goods, the clothier will probably see to it that his orders are placed early.

Fancy Cottons the Bright Spot.

The bright spot in the cotton goods market at present, so far as goods in the gray are concerned, is the way buyers are going after the so-called fancy and specialty fabrics. So heavy has this business been, largely as the result of foreign fine goods being shut out by the war, that several of the New Bedford mills are said to be sold ahead, so completely they cannot make any kind of delivery on new orders until after the first of the coming year. This is considered a really unique situation in view of the fact that only a few months ago a good percentage of the looms in that centre were standing idle.

So far as these goods are concerned, the law of supply and demand is governing prices to a much greater extent than the present position of the cotton market, as is witnessed by advances that have been made of late on certain fabrics which were in particularly good demand. Agents for Southern mills which make specialty fabrics are also reporting good business on them.

Colored Goods Unsettled.

The colored fabrics end of the local cotton goods trade is more unsettled at the moment than it has been for some time. Chambrays hold the centre of the stage at the moment, the trade as yet having been unable fully to absorb the shock of the cut made on these goods for the new season by the leading producers. As the unofficial report that goods would be sold practically in unlimited quantities, which would mean that there are blue color stuffs on hand, has shaken the faith of some buyers in the reports of the general scarcity of blue dyes that has been heard here for some time past. The omitted report that there are reports afloat that some buyers who still have goods due are demanding rebates on the basis of the cut. With leading mills making denims closing in about two weeks for lack of indigo, there is not much to be said about these fabrics, nor about indigo ginghams, on which a shutting down for the same reason is not wholly improbable in the near future. The uncertain price situation in the general gingham end of the trade adds further interest to the situation.

Raw Silk Prices Rising.

The Yokohama raw silk market has advanced from 10 to 15 yen per picul during the past week, and prices are firmly held at the new levels. Sales for the week amounted to 3,200 bales, with stocks reduced to 4,000 bales. Canton reports heavy damage by floods, and the fourth crop is said to be seriously affected. Holders have withdrawn from the market, and it is impossible to obtain offers of any kind just now. Business is further handicapped with that market by the interruption of the cable service. Shanghai is very firm, and steam filatures have advanced. Better buying of the tsatlee sorts there has resulted in the asking of higher prices for the new season's silk. Tussah stocks have been very largely depleted, and prices have advanced further during the last week. Cables from Milan say that the new crop will be 30 to 40 per cent. below average in quantity. The yield of cocoons is from 6 to 8 per cent. below last year's, and the cost of the new silk is higher than anticipated. Holders are very firm, and prices show an upward tendency. Locally there is a fairly active call for spot silks. Prices are firm.

Some Buying of Gray Goods.

Along staple lines there was some buying of gray goods here yesterday. Sales were made, at the prices given below, on these printcloths for delivery in the next ten weeks: 39-inch 80-80s, 39-inch 68-72s, 38½-inch 64-60s, and 38½-inch 60-52s. Buyers seemed willing to contract at present prices as far as the mills were willing to go, and much further, for that matter, but there was little disposition on the part of sellers to let goods out for more than ten weeks ahead at these prices. Some houses will not sell ahead at all at current figures. Narrow goods eased off, and 27-inch 64-60s can now be had for prompt and nearby shipment at 2¾ cents; 56-52s in that width could be had at 2¾ cents, it was said, if they were desired very much at that price. While some business was put through on sheetings and drills during the day, it was without feature. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-90s	5¾c.	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	5½c.	38½-inch, 60-52s	3½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4⅝c.	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3⅞c.	27-inch, 64-60s	2⅞c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c.	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅜c

*Nominal.

Wool Prices Maintained.

LONDON, July 15.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today consisted of a better selection amounting to 8,400 tales. The tone was steadier and the lower qualities were less frequently withdrawn owing to sellers meeting the market better. Russian buyers paid 2d. to 6d. for New South Wales scoured and 2s. 7½d. for Queensland.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

WILLIS P. CLARK.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Willis P. Clark, trading as S. E. Clark, shoe dealer at Port Chester. Liabilities are said to be $20,000 and assets $5,000.

MOHAWK FILM CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Mohawk Film Co. of 31 Liberty Street.

RAIZENY BROS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Raizen Bros., manufacturers of dresses at 16 West Nineteenth Street. Liabilities are $9,664 and assets $1,453.

MENDEL MENDELSON of Mendelson Bros., 76 Orchard St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,124 and assets of $706.

EDWARD G. SOLTMANN.—Judge Learned Hand has authorized Charles M. Bleecker receiver of Edward G. Soltmann, dealer in drawing materials, architects' and engineers' supplies at 13½ to 140 West Twenty-ninth Street, to continue business for ten days. Mr. Soltmann's liabilities are $377,000 and assets $505,000.

HERMAN WEBER.—Judge Hand has directed that creditors of Herman Weber, trading as Weber & Co., dealer in wines at 139 and 141 Third Ave., be paid a dividend of 8 per cent., more, making 25 per cent. in all, and the balance of the cash on hand is to go to the attorneys for an allowance.

KRITERION FILM CORPORATION of 1,600 Broadway has filed schedules showing liabilities of $208,244 and assets of $48,500.

MANHATTAN RIBBON COMPANY of 3 East Twenty-eighth Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $15,528 and assets of $51,851.

CORTE & FOPPIANI.—John L. Lyttle has been appointed receiver by Judge Hand for Corte & Foppiani, who carried on Joe's Restaurant at Third Avenue, with leave to continue the business ten days.

K. BLOOM & CO.—Creditors of Kalman Bloom, trading as K. Bloom & Co., cloak manufacturers at 6 West Thirty-second Street, elected yesterday Robert H. Vorck, Archibald Palmer, and Nathaniel Walkof Trustees, with a bond of $20,000. An offer of composition was made at 40 cents on the dollar cash.

JOHN R. PERLHESTER.—Judge A. N. Hand has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to John R. Perlhefter, salesman, of 306 West 146th Street. Liabilities were $47,617.

BREMNER TALKING MACHINE COMPANY of 187 Broadway has assigned to Marie A. Connell.

REPUBLIC MFG. COMPANY, INC., seller of mica, at 46 West Broadway, has assigned to Max Cedarbaum.

A confession of judgment was filed yesterday against Herman Ridder for $16,359, in favor of William Hampel of 25 Broad Street.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 15.—The Dial Cash Register Company, which went into bankruptcy recently, filed schedules in the Federal Court today. Liabilities were given at $82,188.50, and assets $561,866.46. Large amount of assets due to the fact that included in them were copyrights, patents, and trade marks listed at $500,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Arena Innovation Show Co., Inc., Rudolf Pressberg, and Jolanda Pressberg—E. Karpel, $547.05.

Allaway, Henry—W. D. McLean, $301.91.

American Hotel Victoria Co.—R. Webber, $375.50.

Ackert, William—City of N. Y., $661.10.

Ackner, Leon—G. W. Gibson, $107.51.

Beiswerger, Gustav—John Wanamaker, N. Y., $427.41.

Concver, Frank E.—H. F. Hutchinson, $729.34.

Carman, Grace—S. Abeloff, $290.53.

De Mano, Tammaso—German Exchange Bank, $126.06.

Dahlgren, Winthrop—Calumet Club, $435.52.

Doody, Daniel F.—E. Conran, $304.15.

Doris, James—Central Brewing Co. of N. Y., $501.53.

Ennis, Thomas A., and Oliver Humphrey—Lord Courts Building, $967.76.

Detectra Phone Co. of America, Inc.—American Code Co., Inc., $224.40.

Engineering Utilities Co.—Cleveland Suction Cleaner Co., $310.13.

Flynn, Edw. R.—Park & Tilford, $235.72.

Finch, Edward—F. Forman, $197.96.

G. Santis & Co., Inc.—B. F. Goodrich Co., $227.71.

Garden Crusher Co.—Concrete Cement Age Pub. Co., $150.10.

Grasfsky, Rachel—D. Schlein, $101.30.

Goodman, Solomon—German Exchange Bank, $251.40.

Gilligan, Thomas M.—Ebling Brewing Co., $2,852.04.

Hecht, Fred—Charles Spiegel & Co., Inc., $213.52.

Harrington, J. Edw.—Concrete Cement Age Pub. Co., $163.80.

Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nursery—W. A. Thomas, $300.84.

Hennessy Realty Co., Isaac Polstein, and Israel Lebovits—Empire Architect Bronze Co., $816.52.

Henderson, James—J. M. McCann, $103.90.

Higgins, Thomas F.—H. Spear, $308.82.

Joseph Frank & Sons—P. C. Joslin, $484.20.

Kelleher, Patrick J.—Central Brewing Co. of New York, $3,408.59.

Lowe Bros., Inc.—Colgate & Co., $116.57.

Loeb, Carrie F.—Oppenheimer, Collins & Co., $159.54.

Lavan, Patrick M.—Park & Tilford, $190.15.

McCurt Bros., Inc.—H. Marco Skirt Co., $23.09.

Mitchell, Edw. W., and E. H. Mitchell; also Mitchell & Mitchell, Inc.—H. H. Fogarty, $366.24.

Misch, Paul—J. E. Meyer et al., $166.17.

Morris, Joseph—L. Hauswirth, $151.17.

Moreau, Henriette—Judkins & McCormick Co., $201.70.

Munn, Henry H.—J. Schanz, $1,056.29.

New England Casualty Co. and John T. Williams—L. Tager, $304.82.

Neis, Harry—Frank J. Lennon Co., $161.18.

Nagley, Albert G., Jr.—Scranton and Lehigh Coal Co., $151.68.

Pritzker, Max—Scharf Bros., $132.25.

Pofielarczyk, Walenty—M. C. Wolf, $112.15.

Payne, Clarence O.—E. B. Levy, $782.90.

Prato, Paul, Jr.—Kinston Mfg. Co., $482.39.

Pugh, Joseph N.—Rogers Peet Co., $322.17.

Profit Sharing Groceries Corporation—E. H. Sayre et al., $348.56.

Pfaeffle, Otto—F. Johnson, $119.81.

Same—H. Beckett, $119.81.

Rudolph, William H.—Almore Realty Co., $103.83.

Reiss, Fritz W., Jacob Asanger, and Alfred A. Besel—J. G. Minot et al., $520.12.

Raysik, John and Joseph—Igoe Bros., Inc., $165.19.

Ridder, Herman—W. Hampel, $16,359.20.

Reliance Auto Parts Mfg. Co., William G. Ashmead, and Herman L. Wilkens—W. L. Nichols, $117.40.

Reliance Auto Parts Mfg. Co.—W. L. Nichols, $332.42.

Rolker, Emil C.—S. Briskman et al., $311.47.

Robinson, Charles L.—G. Hill, $1,655.44.

Sitzer, Anton—E. A. Miller, $139.41.

Sommerfeld, William—Home Life Insurance Co., $1,751.20.

Schwartz, David—G. Horowitz, $126.61.

Sedlicki, Kazimer—J. J. McSorley, $104.50.

Sheehan, William F., M. J. Brazill, $1,387.78.

Verlanga, Felix—S. Todd, $426.75.

Twenty-eight East Twentieth Street Corporation—C. Stein, $5,681.05.

Tinton Improvement Co., Inc., Sigmund Brodsky, and Tarker Iron Works, Inc.—B. Weinstein, $200.99.

Tunik, Abraham—S. Kimler, $181.76.

Voss, Bernhard; J. B. McCoy & Sons, and Kammann & Crowley—Dunmore Realty Co., $107.25.

Same—J. L. Murray et al., costs, $108.31.

Whittaker, Stephen G., and John J. Van Horne—W. H. Freedman, $378.55.

Weill, Margaret E. and Henry M.—H. Blau, $412.18.

Wazeter, Leon F.—N. A. Mokarzel, $111.91.

Wolitzky, John—A. Josephsohn, $119.76.

Yorke, Nellie M.—A. Beaber, $212.76.

Yalam, Louis—S. G. Maleo, $135.4.

In Bronx County.

Barry, Marian J.—Henry Meyer Co., $82.60.

Clements, Gastano, and Pasquale Ventimiglia—James McLaughlin Co., $83.98.

Isaacson, Sigmund—S. Miller et al., $18.28.

Kupets, Edward—N. Y. Telephone Co., $34.86.

Maresca, Raffaele—F. Danese, $162.22.

Mantel, Maurice and Fannie—A. Bayer, $250.76.

Nelson, Philip, and Solomon Green—H. Alexander, $833.50.

Robinson, John—L. Sobin et al., $106.51.

Storch, Anthony C.—L. Te

PACIFIC GAS CO. GAINS.

Surplus for the Year Shows an Increase of $922,621.

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company has issued its annual report for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1914, with a supplemental report for the first five months of 1915. For 1914 the gross operating revenue was $16,912,687, an increase of $1,048,000, while the surplus for the year, amounting to $3,645,995, showed an increase of $922,621. In the five months from Jan. 1 to May 31 gross revenues were $7,749,538, an increase of $879,000, and the surplus after charges $1,794,264, an increase of $349,000.

The report says that the Board of Directors has decided to make no cash disbursement, in addition to that already announced, on the common stock for the remainder of the year, with a view to protecting the company against any contingencies that may arise out of the present foreign and international situation. President Drum says:

"Gross and net earnings, irrespective of the temporary revenue derived from the Exposition, are continuing to increase at a satisfactory rate, and a substantial percentage upon the common stock is being earned. The company is entirely free from floating debt, is on a cash basis and has an ample working capital.

"These conditions would ordinarily render a dividend policy easy of determination. The European war has, however, created an unprecedented state of affairs. The duration and ultimate financial consequences of the war are the unknown factors which, in a still larger degree, impose upon your board the obligation of conserving the company's cash resources until more dependable conditions again prevail in the securities markets."

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 21, 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 21, 29; Aug. 5, 11, 18, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the meeting day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERMS—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

King<Dudley. Wood<same.	P. Cooper's Glue Factory<Chollar.
Denner<Periman.	Bassett<Von Keller.
Tanenbaum<Tanenbaum.	Krauss<F. Dras & Co
Re Wagner.	Averill<Hennessy.
Boeckhoff<Am Hallan S S Co.	Benguiat<Benguiat.
Ward<Leonard, (2.)	Helperhausen<Marx.
Thomas<Thomas & Son.	Re Hannaur.
Re CNY. (Needham Av.)	MacDonald<Cassidy.
Senders<Bext.	Howard<Lannon.
Goldstein<B & S Rty Co.	Int Sash and Door Co<Rei.
Maiwin<same.	N Y Sav Bank<Auger.
Walter<Field.	Gutman<Toschman.
Yorkshire Ice Co<Mc-Laughlin.	Re Inst of Educat'l Travel.
Bernstein<Deroy.	Hydrox Chem Co<N Y Food Prod Co.
Re East 218th St.	Blitz<Brett.
Riley<Burr.	Re Comyns.
Mairo<Smith.	Bernstein<Beliger.
Russa<Smith.	Re Claremont Elec. &c, Co.
Openhym<Cella.	Bell<Bell.
Excelsior Sav Bank<Marks.	Axelrod<Axelrod.
Alexandar<Rosenstover.	St John<Reiss.
Gotham Silk Hosiery Co<Landay Bros.	Wiener<Wiener.
Curley<Straus.	Lockwood Co<Millsville Realty Co.
Lorenz<Lorenz.	Riesner<Riesner.
Spad<Morris	Bannister<Murray.
Berry<Brown.	Valentine<Valentine.
Ventres<Zuelich.	N Y Life Ins Co<Red Rock City Co.
Shapiro<Linch.	Fox<Peacock.
Re Kaufman Costume Co.	Stevenson<O'Connor.
Brown<City Island Realty Co.	Graeber<Swartwout.
Pizzocolo<Pizzocolo.	Re Hasbrouck.
Levine<Int R T Co.	Kovesi<Feed City Account Co<Farrell.
Bell<same.	Same<McKeough.
Daenhoff<same.	Frank<De Emalle.
Flagler<Wade.	City Account Co<Poggi.
Smith<Welch.	Finkelstein<Finkelstein.
Pinas<same.	Weiss<Weiss.
Horowitz<Klyde.	Fagerstrom<Fagerstrom.
Taylor Co<Nast.	Re Melvin Stable Co.
Cohen<Cohen.	Hoodgrood<Reilly.
Walk<Walk.	Clark<Schoonmaker.
Stoller<Stoller.	Re McCrocken.
Re Hart, (Huggins.)	Avens<Broadway Claremont Co.
Nobile<Mancini.	Itzkowitz<Bronitzky.
Moller<Picken.	Stern<Met Life Ins Co
Hedges<Mountjoy.	Re Zucker.
Boldberg<Nat Surety Co.	Miner<Duff.
Weber<Johanson.	

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Patrick Larkin.	Charles Samuels.
Rudolf R. Ippich.	Bertha Markewitz.
Jeannie H. Heaton.	Charles A. Conant.
Catherine C. Riordan.	Eloise W. Freeman.

TRIAL TERM.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Mat Tobacco Co<Feldman.	Fuss<Waltzer, (2.)
Werdann<Larney.	Oliner<Gronich.
N Y Eve Post<Baldwin.	Posner<Posner.
Israel<Hirschbein.	Loew<Gillespie.
Howell<Orcutta.	Alexander<Daniels Co
Schweibish<Dondero.	Buttet<Igstaedter.
Goldstein<Quinn.	Wrenn<Guest.
Dutton & Co<Cushman.	Barker-Jennings Hardware Co<Perf Vacuum, &c, Co.
Modern Neckwear Co<Weiss.	Rosen<N Y Live Poultry, &c, Co.
Bender<Newark, Ohio, Furniture Co.	Gould<Gould.
Goldman<Kiltzner.	Schneider<Werner.
Saltzman<Borden's C Milk Co.	Kunstlich<Kaufman.
Re Zucker.	Dagostino<Foletti.
Crystal, Glass & Syphon, &c, Co<Paetyer, Silberman & Co.	Loew<Gillespie.
	Lauretta Co<Manetta.
	Central Brew Co<Doris.
	Richman<Stevens.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Chisholm<Fox—Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr. Grand Lodge of U. A. I. O. F. S. of I.<Price, (1)—Albert De Silver. Same<Same, (2)—E. Boardman Spalding. Same<Same, (3)—Richard Steel.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Gavegan, J.—Catherine Cochran<William Cochrane — William W. Hoppin. Clinton T. Ros<James S. Segrove—Thomas J. Burton.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions.

Gordon<Gordon.	Schwartz, infant<Seligman.
Re Mayer.	Nat Thread Co<Schlifter.
Hesketh<Adriance.	Fisch<Rizzo.
Sieger, infant<Spring et al.	Sorelli<Greenwood Cemetery.
Zeldner, infant<Rothenberg.	Gaffney<Sparks et al.
U S Trust Co, trustee, &c<Martin et al.	Pisano et al<Woods et al.
Dolan et al<Martin et al.	McBreen<Miller.
Brown<Keller et al.	Schiavallo<Schiavallo et al.
Cohen<Hirsch et al.	Lewis<Promised Corp.
Zuckerstein<Miller et al.	Peckerman<Peckerman.
Grudden<157 and 159 East 96th St, Inc.	Re Morrison et al Awards Boulevard, (Queens.)
Hansen<Hansen.	Re Mumford.
Scanlon<Scanlon.	McDonald<McDonald.
Dime Savings Bank<Druss et al.	Caulfield<Caulfield.
Re Stevenson.	Goldberg<Blum & Weinberg.
Richmond Assets Co<Bache et al.	Parmele<Bauman.
Pease Piano Co<Hurst.	Rouse<Robertson.
Schwartz<Seligman.	

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

Kapham, S.—No day calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to July 20.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

RUSSIA PLACES RAIL ORDER.

Lackawanna Steel Co. Announces Contract for 60,000 Tons.

The Lackawanna Steel Company announced yesterday that it had sold 60,000 tons of rails to the Russian Government for delivery in September. This is the largest order of the kind ever received by the corporation. The company now has six blast furnaces in operation, against two for the last year and a half.

This order for rails is the first apportionment under the inquiries for 400,000 tons which the Russian Government has been making in this country. A further considerable portion of the order has been placed with the United States Steel Corporation and the Cambria Steel Company. Practically all of the rails are wanted for the extension of the western lines, particularly the lines up through the Kola Peninsula to new ports which the Government is opening on the White Sea. Part of the tonnage will go to the lines to Archangel.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The recent appearance of a more active export demand has revived confidence in the stability of values, but sentiment is not universally bullish, and late in the day the market experienced a sharp reaction which left prices at the close ¾@1⅛c net lower.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.41½ and No. 2 hard at $1.50½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, export; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.51½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.42½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept	..	..	1.15½	1.16½	87⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.13	1.14¼	1.15	1.15⅝	70⅜
Sept	1.14¾	1.07¾	1.08¼	1.09⅜	73¾
Dec	1.13¼	1.10⅜	1.10½	1.12⅛	81⅜

CORN.

The warmer weather over the corn belt has created a more optimistic feeling regarding the crop prospects, and while prices were influenced more or less by the action of wheat, underlying sentiment was bearish and final prices were ⅜ to 1⅛c net lower.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 89c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	77⅞	75⅞	76⅝	77⅜	70½
September	72¾	72½	72½	73¼	65⅝
December	64½	62⅞	63	64⅛	56⅞

OATS.

Active covering by July shorts gave a firm tone to the oats market early in the day, but later prices lost most of the advance in sympathy with wheat and corn, closing ⅝c higher for July and ⅝@⅞c lower for the other months.

The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 63c; No. 2 white, 63½c; No. 3 white, 62½c; No. 4 white, 62c; fancy clipped white, 63⅝@64½c; ordinary clipped white, 62½@63½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	50¼	48¼	49	48⅝	37
September	38⅜	37⅞	38	38⅞	35¾
December	40¼	39½	39⅝	40	36⅜

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was firmer on covering and influenced by a steadier tone to the hog market, although sentiment was still bearish on account of the very large stocks and an indifferent demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 13,000; estimated for Friday, 11,000; Kansas City, 8,000, and Omaha, 5,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Lard—					
September	8.45	8.35	8.42	8.27	10.37
October	8.55	8.47	8.52	8.37	10.42
Ribs—					
September	10.17	10.00	10.17	9.95	11.97
October	10.22	10.15	10.22	10.00	11.60
Pork—					
September	15.45	15.75	15.87	15.12	..
October	15.57	15.40	15.50	15.27	21.17

COFFEE.

There was a little better demand and prices during the day were firm, closing net unchanged for July and 4@8 points higher for the other positions. Total sales for the day were 10,250 bags.

The local spot market was inactive and barely steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 7⅜@7½c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.07	7.05	7.06@7.10	7.05
August	..	..	6.95@7.00	6.90
September	6.80	6.80	6.80@6.81	6.75
October	..	..	6.53@6.54	6.75
November	..	..	6.86@6.87	6.80
December	6.88	6.86	6.88@6.89	6.82
January	..	..	6.92@6.93	6.87
February	..	..	6.96@6.97	6.92
March	7.00	7.00	7.01@7.03	6.96
April	..	..	7.06@7.08	7.00
May	..	..	7.12@7.14	7.05
June	..	..	7.17@7.18	7.09

COTTONSEED OIL.

The upturn in lard caused a slightly steadier tone to the market for cottonseed oil and final prices were 2 to 5 points net higher. Underlying sentiment, however, seemed inclined to lean to the bear side, and, aside from moderate covering, the demand was not aggressive.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.00@6.10	5.95
July	6.03	6.02	6.03@6.04	5.99
August	6.05	6.00	6.03@6.14	6.00
September	6.09	6.05	6.05@6.10	6.04
October	6.07	6.05	6.05@6.09	6.05
November	..	..	5.95@6.02	5.97
December	6.07	6.05	6.06@6.07	6.02
January	6.13	6.07	6.10@6.11	6.08
February	..	..	6.12@6.15	6.10

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,777 pkgs. Buying was not quite so free, but fair trading was reported, and feeling steady on most grades of creamery. About 800 tubs creamery extras sold on 'Change at 27c and 75 tubs, 93 score, at 27½c. The quality had to be exceptionally fancy to bring 28. Moderate trading in the secondary grades. Renovated holding up pretty well, but ladles are weak. Good packing stock wanted. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 27c; higher scoring, 27½@28c; firsts, 24½@26½c; seconds, 23½@24½c; thirds, 22½@23c; State dairy, finest, 26½c; good to prime, 24½@26c; common to fair, 22@24c; renovated, extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 22½@23½c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20½@20½c; lower grades, 19@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 11,794 cases. Arrivals show considerable decrease, and there is a growing scarcity of new-laid quality. There is demand for high grade stock containing a good to large proportion of such, and buyers would pay better prices to secure the qualities desired. It is very difficult, however, to find enough Western eggs to exceed the range of previous quotations, although some of the stock selling at 24c is certainly no higher grade than a good first, and even some of the rather exceptional qualities commanding our quotation for extra firsts might not secure an official inspection as such. The medium and undergrades are working out more closely, but at comparatively easy prices, although the average is better than a week ago. Nearby white eggs are in fair supply and without quotable change; very fancy qualities are comparatively scarce, but most receivers have enough for their requirements at unchanged prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 23@24c; extra firsts, 21½@22c; firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 18@19c; thirds, 15@17½c; dirties, No. 1, 16@16½c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@15½c; checks, choice, dry, 15½c; fair to good, 14@15c; culls and inferior, 8@ 14c. State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 27@28c; ordinary to good, 24@26c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 23@27c; Western, gathered whites, 21@24c; State, Penn., and nearby, hennery brown, 24@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@23c. Duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 24@26c.

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Last night it was Paris. There was Pere Lunette's "Bistro" of the Latin Quarter; with bohemian fare, menu on slates, waiters in red neckerchiefs, frankfurters and onions dangling from the ceiling, sawdust on the floor, candles in claret bottles for illumination, and dances by Perla and Paul de Cardo of the Folies Bergeres. The Belvedere windows looked down on the city lights below like the summit of Montmartre.

This glimpse of Parisian life showed the joyousness and hilarity of the picaresques, and it showed, too, how Villon, the vagabond poet, once lived, and little Gavroche of "Les Miserables," and the folk of Eugene Sue's "Mysteres," and those latter-day roustabouts, "les Apaches." If old Samuel Prout had only been alive to paint it! Art elevates crude realism into ideas of sympathy and beauty.

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Its "Ownership Management," while accounting for its unique reputation, is a guaranty of the high character of its patronage and the unexcelled quality of its service and cuisine. It employs only white service in both its American and a la carte dining rooms.

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Atlantic City, with its only real competitor (Europe) this year impossible, is offering unusual attractions and entertainments. Two flying boats are daily sources of interest. Two golf courses, the Yacht Club, the fishing fleet and the wonderful bathing beach attract their respective devotees, while the pier amusements, the Boardwalk, the fine motor roads and the splendid hotels and restaurants, afford enjoyment to all. There is only one Atlantic City and this summer it is particularly attractive. Write for illustrated booklet and rates.

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WEST END, NEW JERSEY.

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In the woods and hills; elevation, 675; 12 acres of pine, oak and hemlock; 600 acres free for roving; there is a glen, a waterfall, a river and a virgin forest adjoining; tennis, saddle horses, bathing, canoeing and mountain climbing; extensive view over water and Highland; French chef; pure food and water; 10 minutes' walk from station; one hour out; booklet. G. N. Vincent, Boonton, N. J.

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On the ocean front. Best and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra. JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. BUKETHER, Mgr.

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Concert and dance orchestras. Golf, Tennis, Riding, Garden, Grill. Hot and cold sea water in bathrooms. Fine cottage for rent in connection with the hotel. N. Y. Office, 569 5th Ave. 'Phone 3654 Murray Hill.

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75 Lenox Avenue, EAST ORANGE.

Is admirably situated and beautifully furnished; has private bathrooms, long, cool verandas and white service. As to table, we invite comparisons after a week-end "with us. Only 15 minutes will cover Hudson Tunnels, Lackawanna R. R. and a short walk. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller" grill, orchestra; dancing, garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

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Cor. Ocean & 2d Ave., Asbury Park, N. J. 2d year; same m'g'm't. (Formerly The Imperial.) A well-equipped, well-run, comfortable hotel. $2.50 up; w'kly, $9-$18. A. D. WIDDEMER.

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Spring Lake Beach, N. J. NEAR OCEAN AND LAKE.

MISSES VANDERHOOF & REYNOLDS.

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overlooking ocean; suites with bath; booklet. HARRY DUFFIELD, Owner and Proprietor.

THE SHOREHAM SPRING LAKE BEACH, New Jersey. Now open. H. R. STANGERUHR.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The next meeting of the Board of Education will be on July 28. There will be only one meeting in August, on the 11th. The meeting days in September have been changed to the 15th and 29th.

A communication has been received from the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, consisting of a report of a committee commending the work of the Bureau of Buildings of the Department of Education.

Fanniebelle Curtis, Director of Kindergartens, has been asked to submit a plan for the reorganization of the kindergartens.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been requested to arrange for the removal of the one-story brick building under the Manhattan approach to the Williamsburg Bridge, between Lewis and Goerck Streets, known as P. S. 96C, the Commissioner of Bridges having applied for the use of the property.

The Board of Education has accepted the offer made by Arthur Williams, President of the Electrical Exposition in this city, Oct. 4 to 16, of an opportunity for the public schools to make exhibits of technical work there.

The classes in gardening, pottery, millinery, &c., in P. S. 45, the Bronx, will be kept open during July.

The Committee on Bylaws and Legislation has been requested to prepare such bylaws or bylaw amendments as may be deemed necessary to make effective the report of the Special Committee on Community Centres.

The assignment of Emberson E. Proper as teacher in charge of the annex to the Bay Ridge High School conducted in P. S. 101, Brooklyn, has been terminated.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DREYFUS, Mrs. EMMA, (Jan. 23, 1915;) net estate, $39,472. Walter Dreyfus, son, $19,623; Elsa Louchelm, daughter, $18,854; three nephews and a niece each received $250. Assets: Deposits, $5,170; mortgages and personalty, $28,041; stocks, $8,435.

SCOTT, EDWARD W., (Aug. 2, 1908;) net estate, $7,119; Mrs. Ellen R. Scott, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Equity $4,250 in 145 Riverside Drive, appraised at $84,500; personalty, $2,250; insurance, $8,508; deposits, $289.

WIX, Dr. WILLLIAM H., (March 5, 1915;) net estate, $3,650; George B. Wix, brother, and Martha J. Roughly, sister, beneficiaries. Assets: 2 lots at Jamaica, L. I., $1,200; 4 lots at Belle Harbor, L. I., $724; 2 lots at Queensboro Heights, L. I., $1,000; deposits, $369; notes and insurance, $719; dental instruments and office furniture, $1,162.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BAKER, SUSAN V., (June 17;) personalty over $10,000; 1-6 residue to each child, William E., James B., Henry R., Charlotte S., Mrs. Christine Rowell, and Mrs. Emilie Kellogg; the personal effects are divided equally between the daughters, and Christine gets $1,500 in cash, Charlotte $1,000, and Emilie $300.

KNIGHT, WILLIAM, (no petition;) Sarah Ann Lyons, nurse, gets $1,500; residue to sons, Edmund W. and Albert E., and daughter, Mrs. Florence Miller.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

9TH ST., s s, 248 ft w of Broadway, 25x98.11, all; Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to Carolina Drescher, 52 East 9th St, 21 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, E. L. Drescher, 235 Broadway. $1,200

9TH AV, 614 and 616, all; Charlotte H. Appell to William Yoost, Rockaway Park, L. I., 30 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, G. T. Stern, 41 Park Row.....$2,000

38TH ST, n s, 187.6 ft e of 6th Av, 37.6x 197.6 to 39th St, all; Naols Corporation to Improvement Co. of New York, Inc., 21 years from July 15, 1915; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$36,000

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 555, store; Solomon Silverman to Christopher Mengel, 550 Brook Av, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, C. Mengel, 550 Brook Av.....$900

TREMONT AV, 408, store, &c.; Paul M. Bechtel and another to John Finger, 344 East 176th St, 5 4-12 years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorney, S. J. Loeb, 19 Cedar St.....$2,100

150TH ST, 231 to 237 East, 2 six-story tenements; Marrozzi Construction Co. to Abraham Levit and another, 277 Columbus Av, 3 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St.....$8,400

156TH ST, 915 East, store; Bartholomew F. Carmody to Marks Gordon, 751 Dawson St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1915; attorney, M. Gordon, 915 East 156th St.....

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 77; George T. McGovern against Michael D. Ryan et al., (action to set aside deed;) attorney, W. S. Shanahan.

LEXINGTON AV, 2407 and 2 003; Bradish Johnson et al. against Harry Bierhoff et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

2D AV, 2,387; Edward Ridley et al. against Florida T. Whitaker et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Uterhart & Graham.

8TH AV, 2,171; Jacob Ruppert against Charles Knickrihm et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. P. Fitch, Mott & Grant.

19TH ST, 447 West; Philip Elting, trustee, against Nathan B. Blum et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bennet & Cooley.

91ST ST, 100 West; Tenement House Department of the City of New York against premises 100 West 91st St, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, (violation of tenement house law;) attorney, F. L. Polk.

127TH ST, 148 East; Harris A. Burke against Catharine A. McGuire et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. L. Scott.

140TH ST, n s, 264 ft e of 7th Av, 136x99.11; Frederick Zittel & Sons, Inc., against John Weber, (notice of attachment;) attorney, H. B. Davis.

Bronx.

LOT NO. 83, Givan's Homestead, between Givan's Drive and Palmer Boulevard; George J. Puckhafer against George A. Meyer et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, G. A. Moses.

LOT NO. 160, map of building lots in the 24th Ward, near Williamsbridge Station; Lola Carolyn Freedman against Francesco Attardo et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Marks.

LOTS Nos. 221, 222, 231, and 232, map of building lots belonging to W. A. & H. Magaw; Dobgy Mendelson against William Henderson et al., (action to debar lien;) attorney, G. A. Moses.

PEROT ST, n s, 22 ft e s of Armand Place, 42x50; Perot St, n e corner of Armand Place, 22x80; Albany Crescent, s e, 331.2 ft n of Macomb St, 33.4x100.1; Frederic H. Cowden, as guardian, against Frederic H. Cowden, as guardian, et al., (partition suit;) attorney, F. Donohue.

WALTON AV, w s, 288.7 ft n of 184th St, 19.8x96.4; John Hyslop against Liberty Investing Co. et al., (foreclosure of mtg.;) attorneys, Merrill, Rogers & Shumway.

206TH ST, s s, 289.2 ft w of Mosholu Parkway South, 25x125; Charles F. Brinck against Emma Clark et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. F. Keogh.

HIGHWAY leading from Crossway to Pelham Bridge, which point is at the s e corner of lot of land belonging to James Henderson; William H. Beam, as referee, against Louise D. Burke, et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Theall.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 8, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against one trunk containing twenty model gowns and seven blouses upon a seizure thereof, theretofore made by the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Sub-Section 9 of Section 28, Tariff Act of August 5, 1909, and Sections 2592 and 3082 of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 7th, 1915.

THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 8th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against twenty-five tubs of butter upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 8th, 1915.

THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by C. Kornblum, auctioneer, on Tuesday, July 27th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 507, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., one cape, four stoles and one muff, (fur wearing apparel.) The goods will be on exhibition Monday, July 26th, 1915.

Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, July 8, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Vincent Astor Buys American Real Estate Company's Bronx Building for $850,000—Gives Jerome Avenue Plot in Trade—$1,100,000 Midtown Loft Deal.

Vincent Astor, who has shown great interest in improving his Manhattan properties since he came into possession of his estate, figured as a buyer yesterday, showing his faith in the future business growth of the Bronx by acquiring the five-story Areco Building on the northwest corner of Melrose Avenue and 149th Street. It occupies one of the best localities in the busiest section of the Bronx, fronting 80 feet on the avenue by 175 feet on the street, covering 14,000 square feet.

The property was purchased from the American Real Estate Company, which erected the structure several years ago. It is fully rented, among the tenants being the Riker-Hegeman drug store on the ground floor, a large restaurant, the Lawyers' Title & Trust Company, branch offices of several insurance companies, with the offices of the United States Internal Revenue Department for the 14th District, and the Tenement Department of the Bronx.

Mr. Astor is said to have paid about $850,000 for the property and the sale is interesting in that it is the first piece of improved property in the Bronx to be acquired by the Astors.

In part payment the American Real Estate Company took from Mr. Astor an undeveloped plot at the northeast corner of Jerome Avenue and 170th Street, running through to the Grand Boulevard and Concourse. This is only part of the Astor holdings in that section, but is in a commanding position and ready for immediate improvement. It is bounded on the west by the Jerome Avenue extension of the Lexington Avenue Subway line, the construction of which has now reached the next station to the south on Jerome Avenue.

J. Clarence Davies was the broker in the transaction, which is the largest realty transaction in the Bronx for some time.

$1,100,000 Midtown Deal.

A deal aggregating over $1,000,000 in the midtown section was one of the big features of the day. It involved the sale of the twelve-story commercial building at 115 to 125 West Thirtieth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, by the F. & L. Building Company, of which Henry Lindenbaum is President. The structure has a frontage of 161 feet by 90 in depth. The sellers purchased the site in 1912 from the Realty Holding Company and erected the building at an estimated cost of $400,000. The assessed valuation of the property is $839,000.

The buyer was the Gridley estate, which will hold it for investment. In part payment the new owners gave the three four-story buildings at 430 to 434 Seventh Avenue, being 49.4 feet south of Thirty-fourth Street, on the west side. The plot is 50 by 100 and has been owned by the Gridley family for over half a century. It is assessed at $250,500. The new owners will doubtless improve it, as it is in a choice location.

The brokers in the deal were M. & L. Hess, and they state that the entire transaction aggregates about $1,100,000.

Lotta Apartments Sold.

The three five-story apartments at 1,961 to 1,965 Seventh Avenue, northeast corner of 118th Street, formerly owned by the actress Lotta Crabtree, have been sold to an investor by the L. A. Kerngood Company for the Agra Holding Company, which took title in January, 1915. The buildings are known as the Lotta apartments, and were acquired by the present sellers from Eugene Gallatin Lowry Estate. They cover a plot 100.11 by 100, the corner plot being 20.11 and the inside houses having a frontage of 49 feet each.

Good Sale in Old Wholesale Centre.

A good deal in the old dry goods centre has been closed in the sale of the two six-story connecting commercial structures at 24 and 26 White Street, 37.6 by 100, and 25 Walker Street, directly in the rear, 25 by 106.6. The owner of record is Annie A. McKinney, who took title last year. The sale was made through the L. A. Kerngood Company, and negotiations are pending for a resale. The buildings were recently altered at a cost of $20,000 and are fully rented. They are between Church Street West Broadway, near the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Subway lines.

Claremont Co.'s West Side Deal Closed.

Calder, Nassoit & Lansing report that the deal by the Claremont Building Company for all the property it requires in Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets has been closed. The latest acquisitions are the three five-story flats and two-story tax payer at 203 to 209 West Ninety-fifth Street, fronting 88 feet. In Ninety-sixth Street the buyers have obtained 202 to 208, a frontage of 104 feet, with a total depth of 200 feet. The projected theatre, as originally stated will not be built at once, but the property will be held as an investment for a year or two unimproved.

A Recent Buyer.

Ellis Lockwood is the buyer of 50 West Twelfth Street, a four-story dwelling sold Wednesday by Mary Wall.

Bronx Sales.

John Davis has purchased from the Anthony Avenue Realty Company for investment the five-story flat 1,640 Anthony Avenue on a plot 52 by 95. In part payment the buyer gave a plot 75 by 100 on the west side of Nelson Avenue, 225 feet north of Brandt Place. Hall J. Flow & Co. negotiated the trade.

An investing client of Arnold, Byrne & Baumann has bought from Osserman & Gottlieb for a client the southwest corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse and Minerva Place, a vacant plot 70 by 100. This property was held at $18,000, and was purchased by Osserman & Gottlieb six weeks ago. The two-story brick two-family house at 1,382 Plympton Avenue, on plot 25 by 68, has been sold by Harold H. Harding to a client.

Brooklyn.

Friday & Lehman have sold 348 McDonough Street, a three-story and basement brownstone one-family dwelling for John R. Ryon of the D. & M. Chauncey Company to a client for occupancy 387 Bainbridge Street, a two-story and basement stone one-family dwelling for Elizabeth A. Gormley to Samuel Legrer for occupancy and 117 Moffat Street, a two-story and cellar brick, two-family dwelling for Elizabeth and Rose Markert to a client for an investment.

B. J. Sforza has sold for Mrs. Ellen Fergus a lot 20 by 95 by 20 by 94, situated on the north side Sixty-fourth Street, 240 feet west of Fourteenth Avenue, to Diego Guardino and Lorenzo Porrello, the owners of the adjoining lot, who will immediately improve the plot with a four-story modern apartment house.

Buys House at Far Rockaway.

A large residence, with garage and outbuildings, with 2½ acres of land in the Bayswater section of Far Rockaway, has been purchased by Harris and Albert Sokolski from a Mr. McLaughlin. The property overlooks Jamaica Bay and runs through the block from Trisk Place to Grand Avenue. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers.

Long Island.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have sold to J. Milton Doremus a fifteen-room Colonial house located on a plot of one acre at Plandome, on Manhasset Bay. The house, which was recently completed, is directly opposite the three-acre estate recently sold by the same brokers to Eugene M. Richardson of the Sherwin Williams Company.

In the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 20 by 100, on the Boulevard to M. U. Betterley, and a plot, 60 by 100, on Oxford Place, to A. H. Torrice.

Louis Berman has purchased a stucco dwelling, occupying a plot 100 by 100, on the southwest corner of Albemarle and Argyle Roads, Cedarhurst.

New Jersey.

At Garwood the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot, 100 by 100, on Fifth Avenue, to E. A. Howe, and a plot, 40 by 125, on Spruce Avenue, to C. Becker.

Commercial Leases.

Van Norden & Wilson have leased for the Stumpf & Langhoff Company, of Milwaukee, the store and basement at 253-255 West 125th Street, to the Silver Lunch Company, Incorporated, for a long term of years, as an addition to its extensive chain of lunchrooms.

Williams B. May & Co., have leased the store at 1,663 Broadway to the Danbury Hat Company.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented for the estate of A. E. Andrew, the four-story dwelling, 30 West Seventy-first Street to a client for a term of years.

The Houghton Company has leased the four-story and basement dwelling 24 West Eighty-ninth Street for Julia M. Hurth to Agnes L. Durant and Donald Durant.

J. B. English has leased for M. Huston to B. Lowery, the three-story dwelling 223 West Forty-eighth Street for a term of years.

William B. May & Co. have leased the live-story American basement residence at 38 East Thirty-ninth Street for Joseph B. Dickson to W. S. Gurnee.

Rentals Show Increased Business.

The Rental Department of the Bush Terminal Company reports that quite a number of tenants have recently taken additional space owing to increased business. Oliver M. Burton Company (cotton felt) have taken 7,622 square feet; A. D. Shoup Company, (paper boxes, set up) 5,739 square feet; Libby, McNeil & Libby, (canned meats and other food products) 9,089 square feet; John Bene & Sons (peroxide) 3,426 square feet and James H. Callender (copper wire) 2,995 square feet.

The printing and Finishing Company (card mounts) have taken 11,685 square feet and the Cleveland Osbourne Manufacturing Company, (hardware) 6,526 square feet are new tenants.

$150,000 Brooklyn Lease.

Pease & Elliman have leased for John Francis Morrisey for a term of fifteen, years, at an aggregate rental of $150,000, to the Schulte Realty Company, the entire building at 353 and 355 Fulton Street, including the ground floor at 10 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

McKinley Theatre Leased.

The Cross & Brown Company has closed a lease to the Damorba Amusement Company, (Frank C. Bangs, governing director,) whereby the McKinley Square Theatre building, Boston Road and 169th Street, passes to the control of that company.

The McKinley Square Theatre is one of the largest of the modern uptown theatres, on a plot 102 by 175 feet, from Boston Road to Clinton Avenue. The theatre will be handsomely redecorated and will be opened under a new and original policy.

Frank Lord Leaves Old Firm.

Frank Lord, who has been connected with Daniel Birdsall & Co. for forty years, since 1875, has announced his severance with that firm. He has been elected Vice President and a Director of the Cross & Brown Company, and in his new firm he will carry the management of the real estate holdings in New York City of Frederick Ayer of Boston.

The properties include the sixteen-story building under construction at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, the twelve-story building at 29 to 33 West Thirty-sixth Street, the twelve-story building at 2 and 4 West Forty-seventh Street, and the tract just south of the Queensboro Bridge in Long Island City, on which has been built a factory for the Sterling Gum Company and on which is also being built a building for Kozak & McLaughlin, manufacturers of shoes.

Real Estate Note.

The six-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Broadway and 161st Street was taken over yesterday by the Guaranty Trust Company as plaintiff in foreclosure proceedings for $180,000 at the stand of Joseph P. Day. The successful bid was $10,000 over and above a prior mortgage of $170,000 and accrued interest.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 3,860-6, n e corner of 161st St, 90.11x99.10, six-story apartment house and stores; Guaranty Trust Co. against Robert Fulton Realty Co. et al.; Stetson, J. & R., attorneys; M. G. Palliser, referee; due, $45,628.76; taxes, &c., $6,408.18; subject to a prior mortgage for $170,000; to the plaintiff for $10,000 over prior liens.

By James L. Wells Company.

119th St, 128 West, s s, 385 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; J. J. Mandeville against L. L. Field et al.; Blandey, M. & S., attorneys; M. M. Fried, referee; due, $20,894.83; to the defendant for $17,000.

AT 3,208 3D AV.

By George Price.

Brooke Av, 1,251 and 1,253, w s, 238.11 ft n of 168th St, 41.9x90x irregular, five-story brick flat; Samson Rosenfeld against R. R. Warner et al; Kantrowitz & E., attorneys; J. J. O'Brien, referee; due, $6,329.76; subject to prior mortgage of $26,500; to the plaintiff for $31,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

Audubon Av, 222 to 224, w s, block front between 176th and 177th Sts, two six-story apartment houses; Mary Newton et al. against New York Real Estate Security Co. et al.; H. G. Sanford, attorney; M. J. Strouch, referee; due, $37,046.14; taxes, &c., $18,513.40.

Pleasant Av, 423, w s, 167 ft s of 123d St, 16x60, three-story dwelling; M. H. Cromwell against G. C. Kline et al.; Harold Swaln, attorney; John Cohen, referee; due, $4,363.57; taxes, &c, $270.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 4,180, n e corner of 177th St, 91.2 x115.9x89.10x100.2, six-story apartment house and stores; New York Life Insurance Co. against H. O. Weaver et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; L. J. Conlan, referee; due, $183,723.71; taxes, &c., $3,390.10.

148th St, 521 West, n s, 276.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x99.11, three-story dwelling; E. Hicks against E. P. Carman et al.; Pressinger & N., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $10,935.27; taxes, &c, $279.50.

Water St, 684 W, n e corner of Dikeman St, (53 to 61,) 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; A. L. Towet et al. against Ernestine Schleicher et al.; Baldwin & M., attorneys; A. J. Talley, referee; due, $34,211.42; taxes, &c, $1,319.12.

By Henry Brady.

154th St, 432 West, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11, three-story dwelling, A. M. DuBois against E. M. Schreiner et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; A. R. McMahon, referee; due, $14,542.54; taxes, &c, $529.14.

90th St, 129 and 131 West, n s, 412 ft w of Columbus Av, 54x100.8, two five-story flats; J. A. Dietrich et al. against Pauline Groener et al.; R. H. Kittel, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $12,123.19; taxes, &c, $750.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

117th St, 128 West, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11, six-story flat; L. J. Townsend against Florence Magonigle et al., Murray, I. H. & H., attorneys; H. S. Mack, referee; due, $32,389.84; taxes, &c, $825.37.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

119th St, s s, Broadway to Claremont Av, for a five-story students' building, 200x176.8; Barnard College, owner; C. A. Rich and F. Mathesius, Jr., 320 5th Av, architects; cost, $800,000.

239th St, n s, 100 ft w of Martha Av, for a three and one-half story frame dwelling, 29x37; Ehrich Peterson, 2,254 Ryer Av, owner and architect; cost, $10,000.

City Island Av, e s, 115 ft s of Fordham St, for a one-story brick store, 25x60; Joseph Lippman, 285 City Island Av, owner; Charles S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $3,500.

Westchester Av, s s, 128 ft e of Bergen Av, for a one-story brick storage house, 49.3x47.4; Anuncio Santini, 430 Concord Av, owner; A. Francisconi, 928 East 169th St, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 893, and 19th St, 13 East, to a three and four-story store and stock room; estate of John M. Dodd, 52 Broadway, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JULY 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, e s, 71 ft n of 10th St, 23.8x 93, (foreclosure July 12;) Robert C. Birkhahn, referee, to Sarah E. Blodget, at Livingston, N. J., (mtg $17,000,) June 14; attorney, 19 Wall St.....$100

BROADWAY, n w s, at n e s of 215th St, 100x201.5x100x195.5; Broadway, n w s, at s w s of 215th St, 100.3x125; Murray St, n s, 150 ft e of College Place, 25x97.6; Pell St, n s, 25.2 e of Mott St, runs n 106 x e 23 x s 101 x w 23.2, ½ part; 13th St, 205-207, n s s, between 7th Av and Greenwich St, 50x103; Washington Square, n s, 189.11 ft e of Macdougal St, 56x136.9x55x183; Catherine Hamersley Hinckley to Louis G. Hamersley, at Barrytown, N. Y., July 13; attorneys, Steinert & S., 45 Wall St.....$1

BROADWAY, 454, e s, 25x100; William Klein, referee, to Henry Bruere, City Chamberlain, July 2; attorney, F. L. Polk, Corporation Counsel $60,000

CHRYSTIE ST, 87, w s, 175 ft n of Hester St, 11x110; S. J. Friedland, Inc., to Metropolitan Trust Co., 49 Wall St, (mtg $21,000,) July 12 .....$1

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, e s, 69.2 ft s of 151st St, 30x35.1x44.3x96.1; Specialists Realty Co. to Matilde B. Williams, 76 East 177th St, (mtg $36,000,) July 15; attorney, A. Lamont, 68 William St.....$100

MINETTA LANE, 16, n s, 25x50; Tranquilla Cottaneo to Joseph Runoldi, West Hoboken, N. J., July 14, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

MINETTA LANE, 16, n s, 25x100; Pauline Runoldi to Tranquilla Cottaneo, West New Brighton, S. I., July 14, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

STUYVESANT ST, 25, n s, 135.2 ft e of 9th St, 16.4x59.8x16x55.9; Pauline Runoldi to Tranquilla Cottaneo, 448 Bement Av., West New Brighton, S. I., July 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

STUYVESANT ST, n s, 135.2 ft e of 9th St, 59.3x16.4; Tranquilla Cottaneo to Joseph Runoldi, West Hoboken, N. J., July 14, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

WEST END AV, n w corner of 94th St, 42.2x 100; Ullerton Realty Co. to Valentine Grunprecht, 611 West 114th St, July 15, (mtg $80,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

1ST AV, 1,849 and 1,851, w s, 25.8 ft s of 96th St, 75x80; Salomon Margaretten to Ella. Weiss, 221 East 81st St, June 1; attorney, M. A. Horowitz, 156 East 94th St. $5

6TH AV, e s, 49.3 ft s of 36th St, 24.9x62.6; John H. Wieners to Mary Constance et al., 170 St. Mark's Av, attorney, J. W. Redmond, 40 Court St, Brooklyn $1

10TH ST, 163, n w corner of 1st Av, 27.1x 100; Washington Square, n s, 184.11 ft e of Macdougal St, runs n 133 x w 32.6 x s 127.6 to the North Washington Square, 24 and 26; 5th Av, e s, 49.11 ft n of 28th St, 24.7x100; 5th Av, 255; 218th St, s w s, 130.11 ft from s w corner of Broadway, 25x100; Louis G. Hamersley to Catherine Hamersley, 157 East 55th St; attorneys, Steinert & S., 45 Wall St $100

26TH ST, s s, 384.11 ft e of 8th Av, 21x98.9; Pauline Runoldi to Tranquilla Cottaneo, 443 Bement Av, West New Brighton, S. I., July 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

26TH ST, s s, 348.11 ft e of 8th Av, 21x98.9; Tranquilla Cottaneo to Joseph Runoldi and another, 293 Central Av, W. Hoboken, N. J., July 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

28TH ST, 470-76, n s, 60 ft e of 6th Av, runs n 74 x w 60 x n 20 x e 75 x n 4.8 x w 68.2 x s 99.9 x w 83.2 to beginning; William Klein, referee, to Henry Bruere, City Chamberlain, July 2; attorney, F. L. Polk, Corporation Counsel $60,000

CHRYSTIE ST, 87, w s, 175 ft n of Hester St, 11x110; S. J. Friedland, Inc., to Metropolitan Trust Co., 49 Wall St, (mtg $21,000,) July 12 .....$1

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, e s, 69.2 ft s of 151st St, 30x35.1x44.3x96.1; Specialists Realty Co. to Matilde B. Williams, 76 East 177th St, (mtg $36,000,) July 15; attorney, A. Lamont, 68 William St.....$100

MINETTA LANE, 16, n s, 25x50; Tranquilla Cottaneo to Joseph Runoldi, West Hoboken, N. J., July 14

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Guy H. Scull has been appointed Fifth Deputy Commissioner.

Temporary Assignments: Surgeons M. Williams, 7 S. D., in charge of 5 S. D., in addition to his own, 1 day, 6 P. M., July 15; H. G. Webster, 14 S. D., in charge of 11 S. D., in addition to his own, 1 day, noon, July 17; W. B. Brouner, 17 S. D., in charge 13 S. D., in addition to his own, 14 days, noon, Aug. 5. Lieut. De Lee W. Evens, 233, to 1 D., 30 days, 4 P. M., July 17. Sergts., for ten days, 8 A. M., July 19: H. J. Walton, 1, to 80; A. W. Morris, 2, to 99; D. McCarthy, 10, to 2; C. J. Barrett, 18, to 1. Te Training School, from precincts indicated: O. J. Walch, 66; R. C. Benedict, 99; W. McGee, 80; J. D. Connesily, 276. Patrol. J. Horn, 7; J. Hellirieel, 154, and H. J. McCloy, 160, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., July 15; J. R. Thompson, 22, to D. B., 5 days, 5 P. M., July 14; C. C. Michaels, 23, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., July 14; J. Imperial, 28, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad, 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., July 19; F. J. McCarthy, 142; D. P. Ryan, 144, and C. J. Dwyer, 174, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Warrant Squad, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 17; J. T. McGann, 169; S. E. Thompson, 171, and J. E. Cassidy, 174, to 15 I. D., 4 P. M., July 17, to 8 A. M., July 20; G. C. Schiessinger and J. J. Crowley, 170, to 15 I. D., 1 day, 2 P. M., July 18. To B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, from precincts indicated, 3 days, 8 A. M., July 17: D. E. Reilly, 12; E. J. Brady, 13; M. Lewis, 160; F. J. Silkenhaupt, 143; T. W. Gray, 161; D. J. Maher, 290. To 278 for motor cycle duty, from commands indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 19: G. Bloss, J., 36; F. Palmer, 81; R. Gulager, Traffic C; W. J. McGowan, 43; A. Rosener, Traffic A; F. E. Burns, Traffic C. To 12 I. D. from precincts indicated, 4 P. M., July 17, to 8 A. M., July 20: T. M. Webster, 139; H. M. Marks, 205; T. W. Dufty, 225; T. L. Connors, 227; C. Schappert, 233; H. Winters, 285. Motor Cycle Patrol. to Training School from 278 Prect., 10 days, 8 A. M., July 19: A. Purnhagen, C. M. Murphy, J. D. Brennan, H. D. C. Weber, W. T. Manley, F. J. Alletzhausser.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Surgeons D. J. Donovan, 5 S. D., 1 day, 6 P. M., July 15, to be deducted from vacation; E. C. Demlin, 13 S. D., 14 days, noon, Aug. 1, 1915, to be deducted from vacation; T. A. McGoldrick, 19 S. D., 1 day, noon, July 17, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. C. L. McNulty, 39, 5 days, noon, July 18; J. J. Mahoney, 43, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 18; E. A. Kearney, Bridge Precinct, 8 days, 12:01 A. M., July 20.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. E. Hellman, 31, 3:30 P. M., July 7, to noon, July 6; J. M. McCarthy, 17, 11:35 P. M., May 31, to 12 P. M., June 30; G. H. Rivers, 35, 6:40 P. M., June 28, to noon, July 5; G. P. Primont, 36, 7:35 A. M., July 6, during disability; H. S. Schopp, 42, 3 A. M., July 1, during disability; J. F. Maloney, 61, 1:45 P. M., July 11, during disability; John Carroll, 61, 1:15 P. M., July 5, during disability; J. J. Wood, 5:30 P. M., July 2, to 12 P. M., July 11; J. J. McDonald, 70, 11:40 P. M., July 11, to 12 P. M., July 13; W. Schwebel, 153, 1:15 P. M., July 1, to 12 P. M., July 12.

Change of name: Effective July 12, 1915, the name of Patrol. John Donnaghian, 218, is changed on the records of the Police Department to John Doman, by order of the Courts.

Fire Department.

Leaves of absence with pay: Thirty days, 8 A. M., July 5, to Driver J. F. Brady, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of App., on account of illness; July 1 to 6, inclusive, to Watchman A. Connor, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of App., on account of injuries received in the discharge of duty; 5½ days, June 24 to June 30, to Carpenter R. V. Salerno, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of Bldgs., on account of injuries received in the discharge of duty.

Leave of absence without pay: One month, July 9, to Engn. T. Bagley, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of Bldgs., on account of illness.

Appointed: E. McCormick, as a harness-maker in the Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of App., $4 a day, 8 A. M., Aug. 1.

Reprimanded: Asst. Insp. of Combustibles E. E. Fischer, Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp., violation of orders.

Retired: Foreman of Harnessmaker J. M. Hass, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of App., 8 A. M., Aug. 1, on an annuity of $400; Asst. Fire Marshal R. Dillman, Bur. of Fire Invest., 9 A. M., July 1, on an annuity of $900.

Fined: Lieut. T. J. Flanagan, H. & L. 107, $5, (loss of official badge.)

Revocation of suspension from all duty, 8 A. M., July 16: Fire, 1st gr. M. Kelly, H. & L. 37.

The following will report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry at Repair Shops, 36th St. and 12th Av., Manhattan, at 9 A. M. today for completion of the course in the Automobile School: Fire, 1st gr. G. F. Goldie, Eng. 37; Fire, 2d gr. A. F. G Godsman, Eng. 53.

Revocation of detail, 8 A. M., July 16: Fire, 1st gr. J. J. Healy, Eng. 265, as an Acting Lieut.

Detail 8 A. M., July 16: Fire, 1st gr. F. C. Melahn, Eng. 235, as an Acting Lieut.

Detail 8 A. M., July 16: Fire, 1st gr. J. J. Healy, Eng. 265, to the Chief of the 47th Bat., as driver.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Fire, 1st gr. H. R. Bartels, Eng. 76, 36 hours, 8 A. M., July 24; Fire, 3d gr. M. T. Bowling, Eng. 53, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 17; Eng. of Str. P. J. Lynch, Eng. 64, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 18; Fire, 2d gr. C. Sprinka, Eng. 89, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 17; Capt. W. Dugan, Eng. 49, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 16; Fire, 1st gr. J. P. Kidd, Eng. 39, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 16; Lieut. A. A. Faubel, Eng. 257, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 17; Fire, 1st gr. J. Kane, Eng. 241, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 16; Fire, 1st gr. J. Imbrioscia, Eng. 27, 12 hours, 8 P. M., July 16.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—2d Lt. B. M. Atkinson, 15th Inf., is attached to Aviation Section, Signal Corps, as an aviation student, at San Diego.

Following is ordered to Texas City and report to commanding General, 2d Div., and to 1st Lt. J. F. Clapham, 19th Inf., for duty with the try-out for the Infantry team in the national matches: 1st Lt. A. W. Pardee, 20th, and 2d Lt. C. H. Hodges, 6th Inf.

1st Lt. R. F. Tate, 15th Cav., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and report to commanding officer there and to Capt. C. A. Romeyn, 2d Cav., Capt. of the cavalry team in the national matches, for duty with the try-out for the team.

Orders of April 24 relating to 2d Lt. C. P. Barnum, 15th Cav., revoked, effective Oct. 15; 2d Lts. G. W. Chipman, 4th, to 15th, and C. P. Barnett, 15th, to 4th. Lt. Barnett will proceed with 20th from San Francisco about Oct. 5 to Honolulu, where he will join the 4th Cav. Lt. Chipman will join the 15th on arrival at Honolulu en route to Manila.

2d Lt. R. C. Ditto, 20th Inf., to Hot Springs Army and Navy Hospital, sick.

1st Lt. M. E. Malloy, 29th Inf., is transferred to 26th Inf. He will proceed to Fort Jay, N. Y., for temporary duty, then to his regiment.

Capt. M. E. Locke, 3d F. A., to Texas City not earlier than Sept. 27 for appointment and duty as Aide-de-Camp on staff of Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

2d Lts. J. L. Devers, 4th F. A., and H. B. Miner, F. A., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for duty at camp of instruction for regular troops.

1st Lt. J. A. Robertson, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Thomas, Ky., during absence of Maj. E. L. Ruffner, Med. Corps., on whose return Lt. Robertson will stand relieved from active duty in the M. R. C.

Orders of April 16 relating to 2d Lt. L. O. Wright, C. A. C., revoked. He is detailed for service in the Ord. Dept., in the grade of 1st Lt. On expiration of present leave he will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for duty.

1st Lt. R. R. Pickering, 16th Inf., to duty with organized militia of Mississippi as Inspector-Instructor, and will proceed to Jackson, Miss., Aug. 1.

1st Lt. B. F. McClellan, Inf., is relieved from duty with organized militia of Mississippi, Aug. 6.

Capt. L. S. Eckels, Med., Corps, is relieved from duty at Ft. Grant, Canal Zone, and will proceed to San Francisco, thence to Hawaii for duty with Hawaiian Dept.

1st Lt. L. T. Kirk, Med. Corps, is relieved from duty with 26 Division and will proceed to Ft. Grant, Canal Zone, for duty with 5th Inf.

Resignation of Maj. W. A. Phillips, Ord. Dept., (Infantry,) accepted.

Resignation of Lt. Col. O. C. Horney, Ord. Dept., accepted.

Retirement of Maj. J. T. Davidson, Q. M. Corps, from active service is announced.

Leaves: Capt. C. W. Van Way, Q. M. Corps, from July 20 to Aug. 1, inclusive; he will sail from San Francisco about Aug. 5, as heretofore ordered; Capt. F. W. Griffin, Q. M. Corps, 2 months, and Capt. J. W. Craig, 12th Cav., 15 days.

Navy.

Lt. Commanders L. Shane, to duty in charge Navy Recruiting Station, Pittsburgh, Penn., and D. C. Bingham, from connection fitting out the Nevada, to Squadron Gunnery Officer and Aid on Staff of Second in Command, Atlantic Fleet.

Lts. H. M. Jensen, from command F-1, home and wait orders, and D. Lyons, to duty in charge Navy Recruiting Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ensigns N. Davis, the Colorado, to Atlantic Reserve Fleet, via Naval Academy Practice Squadron; T. A. M. Craven, the Wyoming, to temporary duty Naval Radio Station, Radio, Va., and H. H. Little, the Fortune, to the Princeton.

Midshipmen C. G. Vickrey, Academy, to the Louisiana; R. R. Adams, Academy, to the Michigan; R. Riely, Academy, to the Virginia, and R. De S. Horn, Academy, to the Tennessee.

A. Surgeon W. E. Lawhead, M. R. C., to Navy Recruiting Station, Albany, N. Y.

Chaplains C. M. Carlton, the Nebraska, to Newport (R. I.) Training Station, and L. N. Taylor, Newport Training Station, to regiment marines, San Diego, Cal.

A. Chaplain M. O. Alexander, receiving ship at Norfolk, to the Nebraska.

Naval Constructor W. B. Ferguson, retired.

Boo'ns. L. H. Cutting, from command of the Waban to temporary duty in command of the Osceola, and O. A. Martin, the Osceola, to the Waban.

Machinist E. W. Doble, to temporary duty the St. Louis, via Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

Pharmacist C. Schaffer appointed to Naval Medical Supply Depot, New York, N. Y.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Vulcan, at Hampton Roads; Paducah and Jason, at Guantanamo; New Orleans, Stewart, Preble, and the Whipple, at San Francisco; Powhattan, at New York Yard; Wheeling, at Tampico; Amphitrite, at Fort Morgan, Ala.; Justin, at Tiburon, and the Denver, at Manzanillo.

Sailed—Prometheus, St. George for Unalga; Missouri, Guantanamo for Cristobal; Du Pont, Boston for Provincetown; Tennessee, Barcelona, for Fayal, en route New York; Kearsarge, New York City for Hampton Roads; Supply, Yokohama for Shanghai; Marblehead, San Diego for Catalina Islands; Montgomery, Baltimore for Tangier Sound; Glacier, San Diego for west coast of Mexico; Hull, Hopkins, Lawrence, and the Farragut, Sausalito for San Diego.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination for allenist has been ordered. Candidates must be residents of the State and qualified examiners in lunacy.

Applications for pharmacist will be received until July 20.

The receipt of applications for Instructor of Industry has been reopened. The closing date now is July 21.

Applications for Inspector of Weights and Measures will be received until July 23.

The oral test for Secretary on Markets was held yesterday and will be continued today.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 4 and 5, at the New York Custom House, a competitive examination for junior ceramic chemist, for men only, to fill vacancies at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,500 a year, in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. The duties will consist of examinations of clay, feldspar, and quartz quarries, the study in the laboratory of the material obtained therefrom, together with chemical analyses of same, and studies of the technical operations involved in converting material of this character into pottery, stoneware, &c. Competitors will be examined in inorganic chemistry, including mineral analyses; mineralogy and blowpipe analysis, French or German, ceramics, and education and experience. Graduation from a four years' course from a college or university of recognized standing is a prerequisite. Applicants must not have reached their thirty-fifth birthday on date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS.
187 B'way, N. Y. 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Building Material.

Roofing, waterproofing, pipe coverings, etc.; repairing work guaranteed. American Roofing, 79 Maiden Lane.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Broadway corner, upper Manhattan, new six-story elevator; rent $24,000, subject to title company's first mortgage only; equity $125,000; exchange for well-located lots or business property; can add cash. Builder, 2,960 3d Av.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

STORE, 124 EAST 86TH ST.
near Lexington Av.; choice location for almost any business; large store with living rooms in rear. Apply on premises, or
REMCO, BROADWAY & 98TH ST.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLLTOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Factory corner, Broadway, Hopkins Av., Long Island City.—Brick, 50x100; 2 stories; with yard. Waterman, 12 18th St., Flushing.

For Rent.—Private office, with use of main office; rent reasonable to desirable party. Apply Room 906, 347 5th Av.

Furnished office; exceptional opportunity; unexpired lease. 51 East 42d. Jackson, Room 628.

Private office to rent; deskroom; office conveniences. Reed, 16 East 33d St.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 800 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester, N 60 Times.

New Rochelle.—Sacrifice modern house, nine rooms, bath; hot-air heat, gas, electricity; cost $10,000; sell for only $7,250. George Cranston, 505 5th Av, New York.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau. 2 E. 23d.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle property—sale, rent, exchange; opportunities. J. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN!
Magnificent 125-acre farm; mile highway frontage; cleared; fertile; orchard; residence 9 rooms; steam heat; improvements; bungalow, barns, silo, outbuildings; excellent neighborhood; $125 acre.
HARVEY B. NEVINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station 3 minutes; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney; fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Meade Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch; handsome bathroom, with enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling, dining room with elegant electric dome, parlor open fireplace, on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance easy. Paton, Box 139 Times Downtown.

Freeport.—New all-year home, six rooms and tiled bath, hot water heat and every modern comfort; will sell to responsible party same as rent; small payment. Address Owner, Box 201, Freeport, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Adirondack Camp to Rent for Season.—Beautiful camp on Upper Saranac Lake, completely furnished; main house, guest cottage, boathouse, with belvedere; servants' quarters, laundry; launch; coal, wood, and ice; one night's journey from New York; telephone and telegraph connections; two mails daily; provision men come daily; accommodations for ten in family and four servants; tents if desired; ideal for house parties; rent for season. For price and further information address Box Z 369 Times Annex.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
in connection with
STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN.
Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE CAMP.
Paul Smith's, Adirondacks. Fully furnished. Living rooms. Fireplaces. Fourteen bedrooms. Three bathrooms. Mitchell-Mitchell, 44 Wall, or broker.

Large, Colonial, artistically furnished house; by lake, New Hampshire; could be divided; large piazza; fine old trees; large grounds; garage, stable; $300 season. N 158 Times.

For Rent.—Long Island, at Bellerose; artistic house of 7 rooms, furnished; near the station. Apply H. M. Marsh, 347 5th Av.

Three-room furnished bungalows at seaside for rent; commutation $5.25. Phone Orchard 3767. Apply Fox, Oakwood, S. I.

FOR RENT—2-6 furnished rooms; house in the Catskills, on farm. EMERY OKOS, Chichester, Ulster County, N. Y.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Elegantly furnished house; reasonable. Phone 1176 Coney Island.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Townsend Av., Clifton, Staten Island.—Fine property; house and 9 lots, (garden and garage if needed;) ten (10) large rooms, hardwood floors; windows have shades and screens; three bathrooms, four toilets; hot-water heating system; gas and coal ranges; immediate occupancy; near Fox Hills Golf links; one hour to City Hall. Apply to owner, E. C. Bridgman, 86 Warren St., N. Y.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Family of 4 adults desire small cottage, 2 bathrooms, on Long Island coast, near ocean bathing, within 40 or 50 minutes from city, for August and to about Sept. 15; moderate rent. Send particulars in detail to L 11 Times.

Apartments to Let

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

Sublet handsomely furnished duplex apartment; 6 rooms; unusual opportunity. 25 East 80th; Curry.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Cen. Av. } 1, 2, 3, 5 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSION'S ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 3076.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, } 2-3 Rooms, $30-$45 up;
225-229 W. 69th St., } Kitchenette, $30-$45 up;
near Broadway. } 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN;
No Questionable Characters. Objector able Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

47TH, 9 WEST.—BACHELOR APTS: one, two, three rooms; bath; exceptionally arranged.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Seven high-class rooms, two baths; make offer Summer. 523 West 112th.

Apartments to Let

Thirty cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM,
72d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

9 WEST 91ST ST.
Near Park; 8 rooms and bath; 2 toilets; elevator house; $980 to $960.
BROADWAY REALTY CO. 98TH ST.
Phone 1309 Riverside.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2-apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4-6 rooms and bath.....$40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7582.

Five and six rooms, large; airy, southern exposure; modern elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $65 to $70. 306 West 97th St.

8 rooms, big light, airy; large kitchen; 2 baths; modern elevator house; rent $125; reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st St.

$55-$65; at 91st St. subway; 2,465-2,469 Broadway; 6-room elevator apartments; all improvements. Apply supt., or tel. John 2429.

97th St., 308 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70.

317 West 121st St.—Seven large, all outside rooms, private hall; modern improvements; concessions. Only $37-$40.

308-310 WEST 15TH ST.
Two rooms, $32-$33; bachelor apartments.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Manitou.—Elevator apartments, 6-8 rooms; also doctor's suites, $40 up; concessions. 221 West 141st, (7th Av.)

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Athorp, Broadway, 78th St.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $33 to $100.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Country Home

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 30 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

AQUEHOGA LODGE.—Attractive country home, open the entire year; bathing, tennis, gardens, and poultry; 35 minutes from Battery; convenient to train or trolley; references. T Richmond Av., Arrochar, S. I.

Superior accommodations; rooms with baths; excellent home table; one block ferry. The Stuyvesant, St. George. Phone 194 Tompkinsville.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

White Plains.—Elegant house; high elevation; refined surroundings; excellent table; easy commutation; near station. 14 Lake St. Phone 2588W.

THE ROCHELLE, centrally located; home cooking, 30 Le Count Place, New Rochelle. Phone 1358M.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Convenient; delightful; moderate prices. Telephone 4136 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

Malba on the Sound.—Half hour from New York; splendid room and bath; one without bath; excellent table; golf, tennis, water sports; low commutation; gentlemen only; quiet, restful place. Telephone Flushing, 1037.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.—Private family having handsome cottage can accommodate few adults; large front rooms; conveniences; commuting distance; excellent table; references. Owner, 60 Maine Av.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home, refined people; rates; booklets. Apply Gunther & Uebele; also Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway 401-402.

Inwood, L. I.—Magnificent accommodations; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 35 minutes from New York. Phone 1805W Far Rockaway.

FAR ROCKAWAY, MAISON LOUIS, 80 Carlton Av.—Elegant rooms; moderate; French table board. SPECIAL WEEK ENDS, $3.50.

SEA GATE, N. Y. Harbor.—Exclusive, private cottage; Christian family; near boat landing. Moss, Cypress Av.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Adults desiring refined home, telephone 1176 Coney Island.

Seagate.—Private family accommodates few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; $35-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages.) $3 per day, $15 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Propr.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
In the beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations for one's vacation; large, shady grounds; elevated; screened piazzas; all conveniences; hot and cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

MAPLE HILL HOUSE, MADISON, N. J.
Large, modern boarding house; all improvements; acre; high altitude; near station; hour out, Lackawanna R. R.; commutation, $8.20 monthly; rates, $10 weekly and up. Write or telephone 177R Madison; or city, 3964 Stuyvesant.

MANASQUAN PARK.—Ravinia bungalow, on wooded bluff, overlooking water, offers features of shore and country life and recreation; $10 and $12 week; special week-end rate, $2.50 and $3. Box 600, Manasquan, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.
Six minutes from Highland station; high, excellent location; a satisfactory home for refined people; rates moderate. 211 Lincoln Av.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Hollywood Lodge, (Mrs. Kunes, Manager.)—Delightfully located, marine and country view; cuisine and service a specialty.

AT PORTAUPECK, N. J., on Shrewsbury.—Private family would accommodate congenial parties. Mrs. Sylvester M. Weimer.

Montclair.—Convenient; excellent accommodations; beautiful location; piazzas; homelike. Randall, 104 Valley Road.

CEDARCREST INN, NORTH CALDWELL.
600 feet elevation; real country; convenient.

Connecticut.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; rooms accommodated; open year round. Tel. 292.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Couple desire two rooms, use kitchen; refined country home. C 208 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apt., $40; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; new; sublet. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Pl.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Young, refined married couple without children desire use of small furnished housekeeping apartment for August; rent must be reasonable; excellent care given. R. H. Wilson, Sabael, Hamilton County, N. Y.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

117TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

218T ST., 165 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

89TH, (1,845 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

167H, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

58D, 87 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; attractive rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients reasonable.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms; superior table; $10 up.

75TH, 18 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table guests; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

79th, 114 West, Norsee Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS: A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; suitable two, three; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy room, refined home, excellent table, convenient location; moderate; references.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

94TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; excellent meals; table guests.

111TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 536 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms with bath; single, en suite; table guests.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water; good meals; telephone.

WEST END AV., 531, (86TH ST.)—Desirable rooms; excellent board; table guests.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

HOME WANTED.

Is there a small private American family living in a modern elevator apartment on west side, preferably Columbia Heights section, who want to share their home with a clean-cut young Gentile business man? Desire a large outside room, fifteen feet square or equivalent, for my own furniture; home cooking; no other roomers or boarders. Give price and all particulars. B 376 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive single rooms; cool, clean, quiet; telephone; select house.

17TH, 136 EAST.—Large front room; gentleman; also single room; moderate. Apt. 15.

97ST, 75 EAST.—Large and small; all conveniences; telephone; select neighborhood; references.

48D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

48D, 180 EAST.—In private family, room for refined business woman; every convenience; near Grand Central; references; first bell.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; room with piano; single room; references.

48TH, 220 EAST.—Fine parlor; also large room; electric light; telephone; piano.

53D ST., 61 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; all conveniences; pleasant, very desirable.

56TH, 33 EAST.—New, elegant rooms, single or double; every convenience; Summer prices.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 295, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 213, (near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private bath; newly furnished and decorated; attractive Summer rates; references.

West Side

11TH, 120 WEST.—Attractive, exclusive, neat rooms; large verandas; homelike and quiet; references.

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, spotless, clean rooms; hot water; select house; reasonable.

37TH ST., 15-47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths; electric lights; telephone; $3 to $10.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional; moderate. 4589 Bryant.

53D, 57 WEST.—Cool rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; references; Christian family.

55TH, 536 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large, small room; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; $2-$10; splendid location; telephone.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large, front basement; parlor, bedroom; suite; private baths; housekeeping; $6-$9.

58TH, 22 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; telephone; $5, $7, $8, $10.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; suit particular people; also smaller room; Southern cooking; attentive service.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive furnished rooms; baths, running water, telephone; references.

69TH, 59 WEST.—Exceptional room, dressing room, bath; private house; gentlemen.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Handsome suite, single; shower, electricity; Subway; $5 upward; Steele.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 5150.

71ST, 232 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; cool; corner house; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

76TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, (325 Amsterdam Av.)—Furnished room, private family; all conveniences; elevator apartment. Goodwin.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy front room; superior house; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Airy room, kitchenette, and private bath; also single; telephone; moderate.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 149

TRUCE IS PROPOSED IN TAILORS' STRIKE

21,000 Men Now Out May Return to Their Work Pending Negotiations for Peace.

60,000 ARE READY TO QUIT

Mayor's Conciliators Hear Confessions of Wrongs by Both Sides in Women's Garment Trade.

The prospect for a settlement without further striking of the differences between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Association was encouraging last night after the conference at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce between representatives of the workmen and the manufacturers.

It is possible that a temporary working agreement will be speedily reached under which the 21,000 tailors who are now striking will return to their employment while the issues between the workers and the association are under discussion.

A Subcommittee of Immediate Adjustment, whose business it will be to agree on terms on which striking employes will return to work, was appointed at a conference last night in the Chamber of Commerce of representatives of both sides. On the committee for the manufacturers are Saul Bashwitz, Charles Douglis, Louis Ettlinger, Herbert C. Ansorge, and Mayer Schoenfeld. The members selected by the union are Alexander Cohen, Bernard Eiss, Louis Zuckerman, David Wolff, and Sidney Hillman. They will meet today at 10:30 A. M. in the building of the United Hebrew Charities, at Twenty-first Street and Second Avenue.

Several thousand cutters at a meeting at Beethoven Hall last night followed the lead of the other branches of their trade by pledging themselves to strike at the call of the officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The 60,000 members of the organization who are still at work are now pledged to strike if the word is given. Sidney Hillman, President of the organization, however, said yesterday that no further striking would take place while the conference was on. Mr. Hillman said:

"The situation was thoroughly discussed at the conference, and a frank exchange of views took place. It is too early to predict the outcome of this conference. The union is hoping that it will result in a settlement, but preparations are being made for any developments.

"It must be remembered that the conferences are so far only between the union and the members of the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Association; and even should an agreement be reached a strike will be ordered in the shops of the manufacturers who are not members of the association unless they reach an agreement with the union. A strike may be ordered in the other shops at any moment."

The manufacturers who belong to the association employ a majority of the members of the union in this city. Officials of the union said last night that they were unable to tell at present how many thousand of their members were employed by manufacturers who are outside of the association.

CONFESS TO MAYOR'S BOARD.

Both Sides in Women's Garment Trade Admit Doing Wrong.

Morris Hillquit, counsel for the International Ladies' Garment Workers, acknowledged that workers had been in the wrong in one instance, and Julius Henry Cohen, counsel for the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, admitted that the manufacturer had been at fault in one case at the hearing yesterday at the City Hall before the Mayor's Council of Conciliation. The public was excluded from the afternoon session, and Dr. Felix Adler, Chairman of the Council, announced that sessions would be held behind closed doors in future.

Mr. Hillquit acknowledged that the manufacturers had ground for complaint in the case of A. Schwartz & Co., manufacturers. Mr. Cohen said that the discharge of four men for insubordination in this case resulted in several walkouts and finally in a strike in which pickets were used. He said that the action of the workers in this case, following a number of similar incidents, had caused the manufacturers to abrogate the protocol, and argued that this and other cases proved that the union had been unable to control its members.

Mr. Hillquit insisted vehemently that there was no real ground for the argument that the union had failed to control its members, asserting that in practically all cases the union had been able to exercise complete control.

On the other hand, he said, manufacturers in large numbers failed to obey the rules of the association and the association had not established its control over more than 120 of its 240 members. He cited several instances in which he said manufacturers had broken the rules of the association.

Mr. Cohen said he had never heard of any of the complaints referred to by Mr. Hillquit and if they could be substantiated the erring manufacturers would be punished by the association.

The case in which Mr. Cohen acknowledged that the manufacturer had been to blame was that of Wald & Fein of 38 West Thirty-second Street. Mr. Hillquit had charged that this firm had demanded a weekly rebate of $5 from each of its employes at the penalty of discharge.

Mr. Hillquit said that in another case employes who had earned only 60 cents a week on the average and continued to report for work in order to hold their jobs had been laid off without just cause. In this case the manufacturers denied that Mr. Hillquit's facts were correct.

Much of the session was spent in an argument over the demand of the unions that work should be so distributed in slack seasons that every employe should be employed an equal number of hours, instead of some men being retained at full pay while others were laid off without any pay.

Mr. Cohen argued that the immediate issue was that of obtaining discipline, so that factories should be properly run, and that all other questions should be taken up after that one was settled.

1 DEAD, 8 PROSTRATED; NO RELIEF FROM HEAT

Thermometer Reaches 87 and Unusual Humidity Causes Much Distress.

One death from heat and eight prostrations were reported in the city yesterday. The day was one of unusual heat and humidity, even for the Summer season. The highest temperature reached during the day was at 12:20 o'clock in the afternoon, when the mercury went to 87 degrees. For a good part of the day it was not much below this mark.

And the weather man promises no relief for forty-eight hours. The forecast for the day is "partly cloudy, with probably local showers," but the words "not much change in temperature" are added.

The person killed by the heat was Mrs. Anna Marcus, 50 years old, of 949 Avenue St. John, the Bronx. She was overcome in front of 715 Westchester Avenue and died before the arrival of an ambulance from Lebanon Hospital.

Yesterday was St. Swithin's Day, and, according to an old tradition the weather for the next forty days will be as was the weather yesterday. Although rain seemed imminent all day, it did not actually fall in New York, so, if the old tradition holds true, there will be no rain for forty days. St. Swithin was an English Bishop who lived in the ninth century. He has been canonized only in tradition.

URGES ROOT FOR PRESIDENT

Penrose Says None is Better Fitted to Handle Problems Ahead.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 15.—"Elihu Root is the strongest Presidential possibility now before the public," said United States Senator Boies Penrose today at the Fort Pitt Hotel, "in the sense that he is the man most talked of as Republican nominee. As the result of the European war the United States, as the years go on, will have greater and more complicated international problems to handle involving niceties of law and diplomatic usage.

"When Woodrow Wilson went to the White House no one had a thought of the international complications that were going to arise, but they are here and it seems as if this nation from this time is going to be up against diplomatic problems such as we have never had before. While I have nothing to say of the President's policy, we are to think of the future, and it does seem to me that the man who takes the chair at Washington in the days to come must be well up in knowledge of the affairs of our neighbors across the sea. Where will you find one better fitted than Elihu Root? Unquestionably the New York delegation will be instructed for him."

Mr. Penrose was asked regarding "native son" candidates.

"Pennsylvania has two strong candidates in Governor Brumbaugh and Philander Knox," he said. "Their strength is bound to grow and they may be the 'dark horses' whom every one expects will develop before the Presidential situation becomes clarified. It is probable that the Pennsylvania delegation will be uninstructed, however."

SEE PROSPERITY HERE.

Illinois Dry Goods Men Say Good Times Are at Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 15.—John T. Kirby of New York, field manager of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, takes a roseate view of the business situation throughout the United States. He says conditions are improving and the tide of prosperity is setting in. Mr. Kirby, who is attending the first annual convention of the Illinois Dry Goods Association, which opened at the Hotel La Salle yesterday, said tonight:

"Business conditions are improving. The tide is setting in. Bountiful crops at high prices, better banking facilities, and the general desire of the country's business men to go ahead are the chief factors in the trade revival that has begun and is gaining momentum every day. The merchant sees the necessity to stop worrying about what the other fellows are going to do and get down to business for himself. The conditions in this country today are such that the merchant who will go with the rising tide, with sense and energy, is not taking a chance but grasping an opportunity."

"Business is good" crystallized the sentiment of the delegates attending the convention, all of whom reported rapidly improving conditions in retail business throughout the State of Illinois. All seemed optimistic and expressed confidence in the speedy return of normally good times.

URGES MIDDIES ARE GUILTY.

Judge Advocate Exonerates Only Nine Defendants in Closing Address.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, July 15.—The court of inquiry which has been investigating the irregularities at the recent examinations completed the taking of testimony and hearing of arguments today, and the court will begin its closed sessions tomorrow. In his closing address today Judge Advocate Watts expressed his belief in the guilt of the ten original defendants, and in that of ten midshipmen constituted by the court since these sessions began.

Nine midshipmen, all made defendants since the proceedings began, were admitted by him to be without culpability. These are A. D. Struble, W. J. Nunnally, R. Burhen, W. J. Confer, H. H. Harrison, A. C. Roders, G. R. Price, R. J. Walker and T. R. Denny. The original defendants are Midshipmen Moss, R. McK. Nelson, L. P. Wessell, C. E. Evans, S. A. Hamilton, T. W. Harrison, Jr., and D. E. Duncan. The others whom the Judge Advocate believed guilty are E. H. Jones, K. Keller, C. M. Readle, C. F. Holden, and J. H. Keefe.

EXPLOSION WRECKS BIG GRAIN ELEVATOR

Six Injured When Spark Ignites Dust in N. Y. Central's West New York Plant.

BOMB SUSPECTED AT FIRST

Concussion Shakes Buildings, Rocks River Craft, and Does $70,000 Damage.

A dozen grain barges were tied up near the big grain elevator of the New York Central Railroad Company at Pier 7, West New York, the largest of its kind east of Chicago, and dozens of employes were unloading grain-laden freight cars beside the plant, at 11:15 o'clock yesterday morning, when there was a roar that echoed for hundreds of yards along the Hudson River and a concussion which shook near-by buildings and set the barges rocking at their anchors. From the roof of the elevator cupola, a twenty-two-story structure of steel and brick, 150 feet high, there burst a column of flame and smoke, in which were flung aloft bits of steel, of brick, and of mortar.

While all structures near by still rocked from the concussion there fell a rain of débris, much of which landed on the main roof of the elevator, five stories lower than the cupola, smashing and warping it till it sagged in places and threatened to crash in on the floors below.

At the same time parts of the north and south walls of the cupola fell away, their fragments of brick and mortar crashing down on the already strained roof. On the south side a section 200 feet in width, and extending up through the whole five stories of the cupola, was pared away as cleanly as though by a giant knife, while on the north side two sections, also extending the whole height of the tower and each fifty feet wide, were tossed down.

Thought It Was a Bomb.

With the roar and concussion of the explosion all the West New York and Weehawken river-front folk rushed to the plant. Everywhere the theory was offered that a bomb had caused the damage. The elevator has been the main point in this country for the shipment of grain to the Allies.

Nearly every day great steamers are loaded at the elevator piers, and it was simply chance that no steamship lay there yesterday. The police started work on the theory that some one interested in destroying grain commerce with the Allies had penetrated to the top of the tower and placed an explosive there, and it was recalled that thirty pounds of the dynamite bought by Erich Muenter, the mad assassin and murderer, were still unaccounted for.

But later, when a thorough investigation had been made, George Lynn, Assistant Manager of the Central's Marine Department, and Detective Joseph Kenny of the West New York Bureau, declared that the whole thing was due to internal causes. There are fourteen huge steel grain bins in the elevator and they had emptied No. 7 to clean it. This bin, capable of holding some 14,000 bushels of grain, and in construction built not unlike a forty-two-centimeter howitzer, exploded when an electric spark came into contact with the grain dust which the cleaning process had disturbed. Braced on all sides by vast steel girders, the bin did not burst, but the full force of the concussion went upward through the roof exactly as from the muzzle of a high-power cannon. This same concussion caused the walls to fall a moment later. Mr. Lynn estimated the damage at $70,000.

Three grain barges, the Tuckaboe, Sodus, and Wolcott, lying at Pier 7, nearest the elevator, were covered with débris, and at first it was feared their crews had been buried and killed. Rescuers got them all from the heap of rubbish, however, placed them on a New York Central tugboat, and hurried them to the Fifty-ninth Street pier here, where they were met by Dr. Katz of the Polyclinic Hospital, and taken by ambulance to the hospital. The injured were:

MURRAY, CHRISTOPHER, 28 years old, a laborer, 515 Fulton Street, Union Hill, N. J. Lacerations and contusions of the right arm.

REZLOF, FRED, 45 years old, Captain of the barge Sodus. Lacerations of the scalp and contusions and lacerations of the right arm.

SWANSON, ANDREW, 55 years old, laborer, 515 Eifteenth Street, West New York. Fractured shin bone and lacerations of the right arm and thigh.

TEETS, WILLIAM, 63 years old, laborer, 130 Main Street, Union Hill. Lacerations of the right arm.

WITTMORE, Mrs. DORA, 37 years old, wife of Captain Wittmore of the barge Wolcott. Lacerations of the left hand.

WITTMORE, JOHN L., 52 years old, Captain of the barge Wolcott. Fracture of the left foot and lacerated scalp and arm.

All of the injured except Swanson were able to leave the hospital last night. Swanson was removed to Bellevue. It is not believed he is seriously hurt.

BRAZIL TO BUY UP COFFEE.

Issues $78,000,000 in Paper Money to Acquire 4,000,000 Bags.

After the close of the coffee market yesterday, several New York firms received private cables to the effect that a bill had passed the Brazilian Congress providing for the issuance of 300,000 contos, the equivalent of about $78,000,000 in gold, of paper currency, half of which is to be turned over to Sao Paulo to be used for the purchase of the surplus of the present crop of coffee up to 4,000,000 bags.

This valorization plan, if carried into effect, will be the second attempt by the Government of Brazil to protect the coffee planters. Brazil has felt the loss of the German and Austrian markets very severely, as in normal times 25 per cent. of her crop goes to those countries. There were reports several weeks ago that efforts would be made to use paper currency to prevent the growers from rushing the new crop to the ports and placing the market at the mercy of the United States.

It was pointed out by local coffee importers that the plan now proposed will not remove any of the new crop from Brazil, and consequently will not bring any gold into the country. To buy up 4,000,000 bags with paper money is expected to depreciate still further Brazilian currency. The rate of exchange is now almost 20 per cent. below gold parity.

Nine years ago the State of Sao Paulo bought up 8,000,000 bags of coffee and borrowed against it from private firms and banks in the United States and Europe. This action was taken to prevent the bumper crop from breaking the market, and it cost the Government large sums in commissions and interest, which the planters repaid in the form of a heavy surtax. Smaller harvests followed and allowed the bankers to dispose of most of the stored coffee.

American bankers who assisted the scheme by storing millions of bags in New York warehouses, were proceeded against under the Sherman Anti-Trust act and were forced to liquidate their holdings, so that it is not regarded as likely that they will assist the new valorization.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Temperatures continue above the seasonal average in practically all parts of the country except the Northwest, but in no section have unseasonably high temperatures been recorded. There were widely scattered showers over the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley and the region of the Great Lakes, and thence westward to the Pacific Coast.

No important storm area is within the field of observation. Indications are that the weather will be partly overcast, with widely scattered showers in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, the Ohio Valley, and the Lake region. In the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee—generally fair weather will prevail Friday and Saturday.

No important temperature changes are indicated for the East or South during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; probably local showers.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy, probably showers Friday and Saturday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy, probably local thunder showers Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	67	72	4 P. M.	74	84
6 A. M.	67	72	6 P. M.	72	82
9 A. M.	70	80	9 P. M.	70	78
12 M.	77	86	11 P. M.	69	77

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 79; at 8 P. M. it was 79. Maximum temperature, 87 degrees at 12:20 P. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.89 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.96 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light s. winds.

E. Texas—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; continued warm, fresh s. winds.

W. Texas—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler in the Pan Handle.

Okla.—Fair and continued warm Fri. and Sat.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ohio, Lower Mich., and Ind.—Partly cloudy, with probably thunder showers Fri. and Sat.; light to moderate variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Showers Fri. Sat., partly cloudy; light to moderate variable winds.

Ill.—Unsettled with probably thunder showers Sat. and in n. and cen. Fri.

Mo.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat., with probably thunder showers.

Wis.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat., with probably showers and thunder storms; warmer in s. Fri.

Minn.—Showers Fri. Sat., partly cloudy.

Iowa—Showers Fri. Sat., probably unsettled.

N. Dak.—Partly cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably showers in n. Fri.

S. Dak.—Partly cloudy Fri., becoming unsettled again Sat.

Neb.—Partly cloudy Fri., with showers in e. Sat., probably unsettled.

Kan.—Showers and thunder storms Fri., cooler by night. Sat., probably unsettled.

VANDERBILT STABLE IS SOLD AT AUCTION

Owners of Show Horses Compete Keenly for Blooded Stock of Lusitania Victim.

33 ARE SOLD FOR $25,675

For Sentimental Reasons the "Old Times" Coach Four Were Withheld from Sale.

Owners of show horses from all over the country were at Durland's Riding Academy, Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West, yesterday afternoon, when the show stable of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who lost his life on the Lusitania, was offered at public auction. There were no reservations of those catalogued for sale. Champions and blue-ribbon winners went to the highest bidder.

Besides the horses well known in the show ring, there were seven English hackneys which Mr. Vanderbilt imported last Autumn with the intention of bringing them out at the shows this year. These all brought good prices.

Only five were not catalogued. These were withheld from the sale for sentimental reasons. They were the handsome old stallion, Sir James, who was the sire of many of Mr. Vanderbilt's finest show horses and the gray road four, the team their owner used to drive in the famous "Old Times" coach from London to Brighton.

"Under no circumstances would I part with these horses," said Reginald Vanderbilt yesterday. "It was my brother's express desire that these animals should be pensioned, and they are now up at Oakland Farm, where they will remain for the rest of their lives and do nothing but enjoy themselves."

The sale itself was one of the largest ever held at Durland's, and the prices reached a high-water mark for horses of this standard. Thirty-three were sold, and they brought an aggregate price of $25,675, an average of about $777 a head. The bidding was spirited, as every show horseman seemed to want at least one of these magnificent animals, and while the prices were good not one brought more than it was worth.

Pireno, a brown hackney mare, 15 hands high, winner of several championships, brought the top price. She was knocked down to J. C. Brady of Gladstone Farm, N. J., for $2,875. The mare was started at $500, Brady and A. A. Busch of St. Louis bidding against each other. Auctioneer Bain got her up to $2,000 with very little effort. Busch's representative went to $2,500. With a little persuasion Brady continued to bid, finally taking the mare for the price mentioned.

The same owner obtained Mel-Valley Flame, an imported English hackney pony, 13.3 hands, which is supposed to be one of the finest going and fastest ponies in the world, and has won championships at all the leading shows in America. The gelding went for $2,600. Brady also bought a pair of mares, recently imported from England, which have never been shown in this country, for $2,025 each.

A number of the pairs, in the harness horse division, were split. Melbourne Lady Ursula, a hackney mare, went to A. A. Busch for $1,650, while her teammate, Fairy Tread, was sold to C. H. Wilson for $825.

Galloping Major, a hackney stallion of the finest type, went for $1,550 to W. A. Lieber, Bryn Mawr, Penn.

Among the best sales were the following:

Pireno, h. m., aged; J. C. Brady, Gladstone Farm, N. J.	$2,875
Mel-Valley Flame, b. g., aged; J. C. Brady, Gladstone Farm, N. J.	2,600
Queen of Earth, b. m., 6 years; J. C. Brady, Gladstone Farm, N. J.	2,025
Hoyport Brunella, b. m., 4 years; J. C. Brady, Gladstone Farm, N. J.	2,025
Melbourne Lady Ursula, b. m., 5 years; A. A. Busch, St. Louis	1,650
Galloping Major, b. s., 5 years; W. A. Lieber, Bryn Mawr, Penn.	1,550
Lady Warley, ch. m., 6 years; A. A. Busch, St. Louis	1,100
Electra, b. m., aged; Bexley Hocomb	925
Stamford Lillie, b. m., aged; A. A. Busch, St. Louis	900
Silver Fox, g. g., aged; A. A. Busch, St. Louis	800
Fairy Tread, b. m., 5 years; C. H. Wilson	825
Hamlet, b. g., 6 years; H. T. Marden, Philadelphia, Penn.	500
Hertes, b. g., 6 years; H. T. Marden, Philadelphia, Penn.	500
Endymion, b. g., 5 years; Bexley Hocomb	600
Monona, b. g., aged; William Zeigler, Jr.	600
Buckingham, b. g., aged; Peter Manning	635
Polonius, c. g., aged; H. B. Cross, Providence	350
Uncle Sam, b. g., aged; H. B. Wilson	225
Columbia, b. m., 6 years; James Talbot	500
Boston, c. g., 5 years; Eugene Van Vest	385
Brown mare, 6 years; C. P. Trautum	205
Lady Bonnie, bl. m., 6 years; Emil Antony	350
Alert, b. g., 5 years; E. Howard, Brockton, Mass.	325
Luminator, b. g., 5 years; H. B. Cross, Providence	375
Lucera, c. m., 5 years; C. E. Cox, Malvern, Penn.	410
Old Maid, c. m., 5 years; E. A. Abrahams, Kingston, N. Y.	385
Seaham Forester, c. s., 5 years; M. T. Murphy	400
White Lady, b. m., 5 years; M. Cowperthwaite	325

Mr. Vanderbilt had done so much for American breeding that many of those at the sale made purchases for sentimental reasons.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Booklets, Steel Forgings, and Blank Books Are Passed On.

Following recent decisions, the Board of General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by G. Ceribelli & Co., and held that calendars in the form of booklets were properly assessed at 7 cents a pound as "booklets." Free entry was claimed under Paragraph 426 as books and pamphlets printed wholly or chiefly in languages other than English. The board held that, in a commercial sense, a booklet is an article for greeting or souvenir purposes, and made up of leaves or inserts flimsily fastened within a folder of paper or other material. It was said yesterday that the Customs Court will be called upon next Fall to make a final ruling on the question.

Hawley & Letzerich, Galveston, were sustained in a contention relating to steel balls upon which duty was levied at 35 per cent. ad valorem under the present tariff as ball bearings. The importers claimed a rate of 12 per cent. as steel forgings. According to Judge Fischer, the claim was amply supported by the uncontradicted testimony offered on behalf of the importers which showed the merchandise to consist of balls which had not been further advanced than the forging process. It was also brought out that the articles are used for crushing cement or ores. The Collector was reversed with an order to reliquidate the entries.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company was sustained in a claim that blank books invoiced under that designation are the goods specifically provided for at 15 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 329. As the Government counsel was unable to contradict the importer's testimony, the board reversed the Collector in returning the merchandise at 25 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of paper.

The board cleared the files of several protests where the importers failed to present testimony in support of their contentions. The claims overruled were filed by T. D. Downing & Co., the Stone & Downer Company, the S. S. Kresge Company, Morimura Bros., and the Norma Company of America.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
12:01–175 E. 107 St.; Frank Pase.....Loss.
12:45–222 W. 146 St.; Joseph Rosenblut.....Slight
1:25–128 Hudson St.; Industrial Savings Bank.....Not given
1:50–94 Vesey St.; Benjamin H. Rose.....$10
2:35–1,575 Wash. Av.; S. Zarasky.....Slight
3:10–199 3 St.; Samuel Sambro.....Slight
10:10–183 Henry St.; Aaron Shnol.....Slight
11:00–515 W. 134 St.; B. Haas.....Slight
11:25–33 Gouverneur St.; Sarah Brandweln.....Slight

P. M.
1:45–741 E. 6 St.; Morris Goodman.....$100
2:40–3 Howard St.; not given.....None
4:45–116 E. 4 St.; Joseph Diamond.....Slight
5:55–Fordham Road & Church E. Gates Co.....Slight
7:00–148 W. 45 St.; —— Hahlo.....Slight
7:30–225 W. 26 St.; Corrugated Paper Co.....Slight
7:30–2,096 3 Av.; not given.....Slight
8:15–511 W. 133 St.; Van Buren & Co.Slight
8:25–30 E. 42 St.; Order of the Eastern Star.....Slight
8:27–2,096 3 Av.; not given.....Slight
10:50–481 B'way; Abe Laten.....Not given

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees Tomorrow and Wednesday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Matinee Tomorrow 2:20. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE It's All Laughter

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. 8.15 & 8.15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1.00. Other Mats.....25-50-$1 D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 60.

HARRIS West 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:20. 49th WEEK THE LAUGH FESTIVAL TWIN BEDS

Steeplechase Coney's Only Funny Place. The Family Resort. Free Toys. Dancing Contests Every Friday Night.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way. 47th St. Daily Mats. 25c to 75c. Cecil Lean & Cleo Mayfield, Adelaide & Hughes, Hyams & McIntyre, Trixie Friganza, Mlle. Lew Dockstader, Others. DELICIOUS FREE LEMONADE.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Ev'g Ev. at 8:15. Is He Charlie Chaplin? ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c The Popular Trio, 10 Others.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:20. MAT. TOMORROW 2:20. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

LUNA Free Circus, Free Concerts, Free Toys, Free Shows, Free Dancing Contest Thursday Night.

NEW BRIGHTON Mat. To-day Brighton Beach. NORA BAYES, Bell Family, Hussy & Boyle, Cardo & Noll, Hunting & Francis, others.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. to 50c Charlotte Walker in "KINDLING" STRAND ORCHESTRA AND SOLOISTS.

VITAGRAPH 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 44th and Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. "THE SCAR." "THE GODDESS." Beg. Sun.: "On Her Wedding Night."

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Lew Kelly AND THE BURLESQUE Mat. Today Behman Show

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Help yourself if you desire! Rector's famous Cold Buffet is conveniently located in the main dining room, and its generous variety of individual specialties will surely appeal to you. Our world-famous chef has this Rector feature in charge. You will be more than pleased with the good things he has provided ready for service during the Luncheon and Dinner periods.

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Society's favorite entertainer appears nightly at Rector's. The greatest and most refined dancing act in America. You will like this feature and the many other acts on Rector's All-Star Cabaret program.

After you have enjoyed your dinner, dance in Rector's Grand Ballroom—the only place in the city where you can dance now and be comfortable. Fine music. An ideal floor. Refreshments. Four of the best dancing acts in America to entertain you.

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Where Cooling Breezes Blow from Windows on Three Wide Streets.

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ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS. ALL POINTS AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY
All Outside Rooms
Breakfast, 50c. Lunch, 50c. Dinner, $1.00.
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
Single Room with Bath (per year)..from $540
2 Rooms and Bath (per year).....from $720
3 rooms, 1 or 2 Baths (per year)..from $1,200
Special Rates by Month and Season.
BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER,
'Phone, 3270—Morningside.

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Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less prices. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

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One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $5.

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The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, printed on superfine paper by rotogravure process, gives 24 pages of magnificent pictures of war. Stirring incidents, graphic portraits. 10 cents a copy. Sold everywhere. Times Square, New York.

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Finest and Best Located Hotel in New York
NEW MANAGEMENT
REDUCED RATES
Room and Bath.....$2.00 up
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.....5.00 up
ON YEARLY LEASE
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.....$1,500.00 up
Parlor, two Bedrooms and Bath.....2,100.00 up
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The largest three-room apartment in New York, overlooking Central Park.....7,000.00
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Two floors of Bachelor single rooms at special low rates
VALET SERVICE WITHOUT CHARGE

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street Phone, 9640—Columbus.
The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Restaurant Popular Prices, a la Carte
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening, six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

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BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.
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"The Wallick" Is Popular Because It Is Good

Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c
Maison Arthur 5 EAST 15TH STREET
Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret CLOSED SUNDAYS.

Known the world over. French Cuisine, "Amateur Soirees." BUSTANOBY RESTAURANTS. 39th Street (METAMORA CLUB.) Dancing prizes at lunch, tea, dis.

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CARLTON TERRACE
100TH ST. & BROADWAY JOSEPH C. PIKE, SOLE OWNER.
The new Garden-on-the-Roof is open evenings from 6:30 until closing. Service a la carte, dancing and entertainment.
HOTEL MAJESTIC Central Park West at 72d St.
Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites. Radical improvements; luxury without extravagance. Get new booklet and rates.

Prince George Hotel Fifth Ave. and 28th Street.
One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.
300 Rooms with Bath. Rates, $3 and up.
Breakfast 15c-50c
Luncheon 60c
Tea with Waffles.....30c
Club Dinner.....75c & $1
Open all Saturdays.
The Fernery
The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 55th & 56th Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

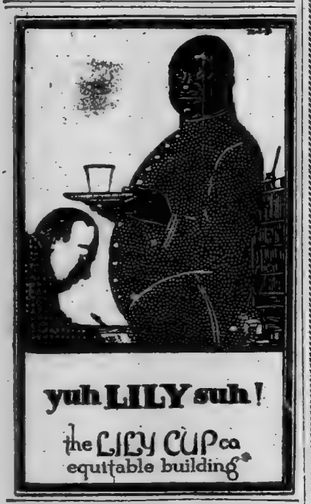

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Plain white fancy weave madras with white satin stripes; athletic shirt and knee drawers, cut full and roomy and well tailored. The drawers have convenient adjustable waist band.
Regular price $1.00
Today and tomorrow only—65c per garment.
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Better see these splendid Hart Schaffner & Marx suits—try one on; see yourself in it.

You'll probably find it the best looking suit you ever saw for the money. And if you'll examine the beautiful materials, the excellent tailoring and finish of these garments—you'll wonder how it is possible for us to sell them at these prices.

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$35 & $40 Summer Suits	25.00
$40 & $45 Summer Suits	30.00
$45 & $50 Summer Suits	35.00

No charge for alterations.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Saturday, cooler at night; Sunday fair; moderate southwest and west winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,993. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

THAW, FREE, FLIRTS WITH THE OLD LIFE AS MOTHER WAITS

Motors to Atlantic City and Goes to Bed to Rest Up for "a Good Time."

HOME NO LONGER IN MIND

Thinks He's Entitled to Some Pleasure After Nine Years —But Bars Liquor.

CROWDS OUT AT EVERY TOWN

Declares He Has No Interest in Evelyn or Baby and Has Not Considered Divorce.

R. R. BONDS FOR $35,000 BAIL

State May Not Appeal—Sheriff Glad He's Gone—Will Shun New York, Says Thaw.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 16.—Harry Kendall Thaw, who shot and killed Stanford White on the night of June 25, 1906, and who, until this morning when he was liberated, as sane, by Supreme Court Justice Peter A. Hendrick in New York City, had been in the Matteawan State Hospital for the Insane, except for the short period of his flight to Canada, arrived here by automobile at 11 o'clock tonight.

The first day of freedom saw the man now adjudged sane, vacillating and uncertain in his plans and tonight finds him hastening to bed in the Hotel Dennis here, so that he may be refreshed "for a good time tomorrow."

For the time being his announced intention of returning to his home in Pittsburgh has been abandoned. His mother, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, who has stood by him through his nine years of fighting for freedom, waited, according to dispatches from Pittsburgh, until a late hour for some word from her son.

And none came, for Harry Thaw thinks he is entitled to a good time, as he expressed it, and the only definite plan he admitted having tonight was "to take a swim tomorrow as soon as the tide is right."

Thaw's companions on the trip here were two private detectives, Norman J. Fitzsimmons and Daniel W. Dean. A second car carried six newspaper correspondents. On arriving here they went to the Hotel Denis on the board walk, and Thaw retired to his room at once, disappointing the crowd collected in the corridor. He said he was tired from the 150-mile automobile trip and would see no one.

Resting Up for a Good Time.

"I want to get a good sleep and be refreshed, so that I will have a good time in the morning," he told THE TIMES correspondent just before he retired.

Although it had been expected that Thaw would make all haste to Pittsburgh to join his mother, who has opened the house there for him, there seems small chance of his getting there for at least a week the way things are going now. He feels that he is entitled to a good time after his many years of trouble, and Atlantic City, at the height of the Summer season, with its gay crowds, looks to him like a good place for a little recreation.

He hopes to find some of his old-time friends here, although he said it was many years since he had been at Atlantic City.

But tonight he preferred exclusion after the tiring automobile ride. He slipped into the city unnoticed and, surrounded by the members of his party, walked into the side entrance of the hotel and was shot up to the rooms engaged for him before the crowd who had heard that he was on his way learned of his arrival.

Sheriff Tired of His Charge.

After his discharge by Justice Hendrick Thaw was taken immediately to Jersey City by Sheriff Grifenhagen and that step was the first thing to change his plans. The Sheriff explained that he wanted to get Thaw out of the jurisdiction of New York County. He had heard—and this report Thaw confirmed—that Thaw had intended to remain in New York until tomorrow night. He wanted to buy some new clothes and perhaps see a play, although he said he wasn't much interested in plays—at least he had not been in those he had seen years ago on Broadway.

When Thaw was landed in Jersey City he was in the air about his plans. He said he was hungry and that the first thing he wanted to do, now that he was free to go where he pleased for the first time in nine years, was to seek out a comfortable restaurant and eat without an officer on guard.

"Let's go on till we find a good place," he said, and, with nothing more definite in mind, he urged the chauffeur forward.

There were four touring cars in the party which left Jersey City, and they attracted much attention as they swept through the streets. Crowds gave Thaw a ringing cheer, and he took off his hat several times and smiled.

The driver of the automobile followed the best road, having no more explicit directions, and the automobile parade was soon heading through the streets of Newark. That city not having been notified, of course did not have a crowd out. No one there KNEW Thaw was in town until the machines stopped in front of the Anheuser-Busch Restaurant in Broad Street, near Market Street.

While he was eating his lunch there Thaw was asked where he intended to go next, and answered that he did not know. "But I'm not going back to

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HEARS ALL GERMANY FACES MARTIAL LAW

Copenhagen Reports the Government Is Ready to Suppress Peace Demonstrations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The London Daily News says:

"A private dispatch from Berlin which was passed by the German censor says excitement is growing rapidly among the German population on account of the Social Democratic pamphlets demanding a rapid conclusion of the war, owing to the increasing prices of all foodstuffs.

"Martial law will be declared all over Germany to suppress all demonstrations."

A Lugano dispatch to The Daily Chronicle says:

"The German authorities are becoming seriously alarmed at the spread of the anti-war movement. The Governors of Coblenz, Cologne, and Strassburg have ordered the confiscation of the Socialist pamphlets entitled 'The Voice of the Majority,' and 'Our Real Enemies,' promising punishment for the distributors.

"The railwaymen at Bremen have been forbidden to take part in the Socialist organization."

JAMES MAY RENOUNCE AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

Novelist Said to Resent Failure to Protest More Strongly to Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—The report that Henry James had decided to renounce his American citizenship and to take out naturalization papers as a British subject reached THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today. The reason for the novelist's decision was not stated authoritatively, but it was suggested that he wished in this fashion to mark his dissatisfaction with the policy of the American Government, particularly in its abstention from any protest against what Mr. James regards as the gross violations of the rights of humanity by Germany.

The correspondent called up Mr. James on the telephone tonight to ask him if the report was correct, but he replied that he did not wish to say anything on the subject at present.

U-BOAT DUMPS CARGO, THEN FREES VESSEL

Norwegian Steamer Held Up at Sea and Her Freight Jettisoned by Submarine.

LONDON, July 16.—The cargo of provisions on board the Norwegian steamer Vega was dumped into the sea when the steamer was overhauled on her voyage from Bergen to Newcastle by a German submarine, according to officers of the Vega, which arrived here this afternoon.

The officers say that the submarine came alongside the Vega last night and that the commander of the submersible superintended the jettisoning of her cargo of 200 tons of salmon, 800 cases of butter, and 4,000 cases of sardines.

RUMANIA REJECTS GERMANY'S DEMAND

Refuses to Pass War Munitions Intended for Use by Turkey.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.—The correspondent at Copenhagen of the Exchange Telegraph Company quotes the Vorwärts as announcing:

"Rumania has emphatically refused to comply with Germany's demand to allow weapons and ammunition to traverse Rumania for Turkey."

A dispatch from Bucharest on Monday announced that Austria had offered to cede to Rumania part of Bukowina and ameliorate the treatment of Rumanians in the monarchy in exchange for definite neutrality and facilities for supplying Turkey with munitions of war.

An alternative offer was made for Rumania to enter the war on the side of the Central Powers, when the ceded territory would be extended to Czernowitz, while the frontier on the Danube would be extended beyond the iron gates and include Mehadia. Moreover, the Russian territory of Bessarabia was to be occupied and turned over to Rumania at once.

A month was given to the Government at Sofia to make up its mind, the intimation being given that declination of both proposals would involve loss of the kingdom's independence.

Rumania's refusal to permit munitions to pass is endangering the position of the Turkish Army in the Dardanelles, and may mean the loss of Constantinople.

GERARD SEEKS AN OKLAHOMA HOME

"Primarily for Shooting," But the Location Is Far From the Atlantic Seaboard.

Ambassador Gerard took his pen in hand on a recent occasion and wrote a whole letter all in his own hand, and the fac simile thereof is now being reproduced in half-page advertisements in the West.

It was not to Gottlieb von Jagow, or Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, or Under-Secretary Zimmerman; not even to his superiors at Washington. It was to a Chicago real estate dealer, and it concerned an advertisement of the sale of United States Government lands in Oklahoma, $1 to $3 an acre, terms 25 per cent. cash.

The advertisement caught the eye of Ambassador Gerard, and he sat down and wrote this to the real estate dealer:

Embassy of the United States of America,
Berlin, Jan. 22, 1915.

Dear Sir: I am interested in your advertisement in Chicago Tribune of Government lands in Oklahoma.

I want to get a large place, primarily for shooting and amusement. The land therefore does not have to be so fertile. But there must be some quite fertile land and some water—lake or river. Want at least 20,000 to 24,000 acres. Please send me maps and all particulars as soon as possible to address below at Washington, putting on foreign postage, for which I inclose $1.

No objection to mountain lands; in fact, would like some. Also describe climate, &c.

Yours truly, JAMES W. GERARD,
American Ambassador.

The Ambassador does not say what he wants to shoot, but Oklahoma is far enough from the seaboard to insure that only game is intended.

A VALUABLE SUMMER TONIC—Horsford's Acid Phosphate restores vitality, relieves exhaustion and tones the nerves—non-alcoholic—Advt.

TEUTONS BEGIN BIGGEST DRIVE AGAINST RUSSIA

Mackensen Moves In South Again as Hindenburg Advances in North.

FOUR CORPS LEAVE THORN

Picked Reinforcements from East Prussian Fortress Sent to Join Hindenburg's Host.

AUSTRIANS CROSS DNIESTER

Co-operate with the Armies in Poland by Attempting to Invade Bessarabia.

WARSAW MAIN OBJECTIVE

Plan to Squeeze Muscovites Out of Capital and Destroy Their Armies While Short of Munitions.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.—The Austro-German armies, which now appear to be working in perfect concert as the result of the German organization, are giving the Russians little rest or time to reorganize themselves after their retreat from Galicia.

Simultaneously with the German effort to reach Warsaw, or the Russian lines serving that fortress from the north, the Austrians have attacked along the Dniester and have succeeded in crossing that river at several points. General von Mackensen's army, which doubtless had been waiting for Field Marshal von Hindenburg to move in the north, has also come to life again and the fighting has been resumed in Southern Poland. In fact, there is fighting of more or less severity all along the Russian front, except in Central Poland, where the Russians are in such strong positions that, in the opinion of military men, it would be impossible to break through.

The Germans claim to have made further progress with their northern operations, but with the Russians retiring it is not likely that the main forces have clashed as yet.

The combined operations are the most gigantic yet undertaken, the aim being, according to military experts, to squeeze the Russians out of Warsaw and the great slice of country which they hold to the north, south and east of that city, and at the same time to attempt an invasion of Bessarabia.

So long as this effort to crush Russia or to break her power of offensive continues there is little possibility, military writers say, of the Germans attempting any important movement in the west, for it is believed that the Austro-Germans will for a long while require all their available troops in the east. Four German army corps, composed of Pomeranians and men from Schleswig, are said to have left Thorn to reinforce General von Hindenburg.

MUNITIONS SHORTAGE NEW CAMPAIGN BASIS

Austro-German Plan to Destroy Czar's Armies Foreseen and Provided Against.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is reported to have said that for the present the western front is for the Germans the anvil and the Russian front the hammer. The simile is not a very clear one, but if it means that the Germans intend at this juncture to devote their chief energies to attacks on Russia, in the hope of effectively defeating the Russian Army, the German armies are certainly doing their best to carry out their intention. After a few days of comparative tranquillity along the whole front, they have begun to advance from a new direction.

Southeast of Warsaw, in the Lublin-Cholm sectors, the Austrian and German armies are passive. Archduke Joseph's army, after losing nearly 28,000 men in prisoners alone in the attempt on Lublin, has withdrawn its salient under pressure of the Russian advance. Mackensen's army, which lies between the Wieprz and the Bug and is facing northward toward Brest-Litovsk, is still recuperating and is probably awaiting developments elsewhere.

The character of these developments, which have been vaguely outlined during the last few days by the intensification of the artillery fire on the North Polish front and by determined attacks on Ossowetz, is now made perfectly clear. The Germans are again advancing on Warsaw from the north, and this advance is directly and organically connected with the operations in the south and east.

Warsaw Not Only Objective.

Again Przasnysz and the River Narew have come into the purview of German aggressive strategy, and this time not alone, as at the moment of Hindenburg's sudden advance in January, but in double context of the protracted German watch on the Bzura, Rawka, and Pilica, and the Austro-German advance toward Lublin and Cholm. The objective of German strategy is clearly this time not Warsaw alone. The time has gone by when the Germans could be satisfied with merely political successes. Hindenburg from the north and Mackensen from the southeast are co-operating in a herculean effort to destroy the Rus-

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U. S. Submarine Has Radius of 6,000 Miles; Oil Engine Would Carry It to Europe and Back

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, July 16.—The first American submarine to meet tests designed to prove that it could cross the Atlantic Ocean and return without stopping, today completed trials on Long Island Sound, showing it has a cruising radius of more than 6,000 miles. The submarine is the G-3, built by the Lake Torpedo Boat Company of Bridgeport.

The realization of this dream of Simon Lake, the inventor, hinges on the use of a Swiss engine, which burns heavy oil. The efficiency of the new engine is so great that the tiny G-3 can carry enough fuel to cross the Atlantic twice without stopping for a new supply.

The Swiss engine drives both on the surface and under water, replacing the double gasoline and electric engines formerly used, the gasoline to drive the craft on the surface and the electric motor for undersea travel.

The G-3 is only 160 feet in length. The seven new Lake boats being constructed for the United States Navy will be more than 350 feet in length, and will have a much greater radius of activity than the G-3. Mr. Lake said tonight that some of the new German U-boats had a cruising radius equal to that of the G-3, but that the G-3 was the first American submarine able to carry war across the ocean. He said the new Lake boats, which will also use the Swiss engine, would be the equal of anything Admiral Tirpitz now commands.

The engines for the G-3, which are of 1,200 horse power, were imported from Switzerland, but American firms will in the future be able to make the machines, so that the development of the United States submarines will not depend on getting the engines out of warring Europe. The engines were installed in the G-3 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard about two weeks ago, and the tests which culminated today have been carried on in Long Island Sound under the supervision of naval officers. The G-3 showed a cruising radius of 5,500 miles at the top speed of 11 knots, and at approximately 8 knots a radius of more than 6,000 miles. The tests consisted of trips up and down the length of the Sound, on the surface, under the water, and in every condition to which the craft would be subjected in actual warfare. The tests showed that the G-3 could make 14.7 knots an hour on the surface and 10.7 knots submerged, when under pressure. The G-3 cost $450,000.

Mr. Lake was asked tonight by THE TIMES correspondent to tell about what capabilities the G-3 had developed.

"You can say," replied the inventor, "it is perfectly practicable for the G-3 to cross the Atlantic. While there is no immediate prospect of any attempt being made, the G-3 with her new engines can cross the ocean, do what she went to do, and come back without dependence on any base of supplies. It is merely a question of the economy of fuel."

Mr. Lake said the Swiss engines were basically the same as were being used in the new German submarines, but with certain differences. The United States Government has possession of the specifications of the new engines and is closely guarding the secrets. It is said that American inventors had been able to improve on the original for the higher power motors which will be installed in the seven new Lake boats.

"When the new boats are finished in about a year and a half," said Mr. Lake. "They will be a match for any submarine in the world. They will cost $535,000 apiece, will be equipped with six torpedo tubes each, and will have a cruising radius of much more than 6,000 miles. They will be more than 300 feet long."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The most important fact about the submarine G-3, as demonstrated by tests, is that her engine, which is of the new Sulzer-Diesel type, is a success. The Navy Department sent naval officers to Winterkuhr, Switzerland, to help build a heavy oil engine adapted to the submarine, and after two years of disappointment this first completed engine has apparently achieved a triumph. The engine is to be placed in all Lake boats, of which nine are under contract.

Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, said tonight that while no official reports of the tests had reached the Department, he was satisfied with the new engine, and had no doubt that the G-3 possessed a sailing radius of 6,000 miles. The use of water tanks for oil storage, a feature of the boat design, is the main expedient that secures such a long radius.

It is believed here that with the new engine and the Edison battery successes, the two great problems in submarine engineering will have been overcome and the American type of submarine will be superior, if anything, to any now known.

MACHINISTS VOTE FOR ARMS STRIKE

Plan to Go Out in Bridgeport Factories Next Week Unless Demands Are Granted.

PREPARE NEW PROPOSALS

If Remington Company Won't Settle Unions' Fight, Men May Accept Other Compensations.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, July 16.—A mass meeting of machinists of this city voted tonight with a show or great enthusiasm to call a general strike early next week if the Remington Arms Company refused tomorrow to hire back striking millwrights as metal workers, or, as an alternative, to grant other demands.

According to the decision of the meeting, the Executive Committee was empowered to submit to the Remington Company, first, the proposition that the striking millwrights be taken back to work with cards of a metal trade union instead of carpenters' cards, and should that demand be refused the board is to make demands, including double time for overtime, an eight-hour day, union recognition, and a minimum wage.

The board further was empowered to call a strike at about a score of subcontracting concerns doing work for the Remington Company should the company refuse to meet one or the other of the alternative demands.

"I want the public to know," said J. J. Keppler, International Vice President of the Machinists, after the meeting, "that if the Remington people tomorrow morning take back the millwrights on our terms peace is assured. Their refusal of our demands means war to the finish."

Tonight's action followed a conference last night in the Hotel Continental in New York of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Deputy United States Commissioner of Labor O'Keefe, and heads of eight international unions. It is understood Mr. Gompers told the men they were going too fast in their avowal of a strike outright, that they must give the Remington and Stewart people a chance to back down before a general strike.

Tonight a number of machinists who were out of the union became members, and Keppler put into every shop in the city a man authorized to call out the men when he gives the word.

Union Sees an Opportunity.

It can be stated positively that such a strike has been in contemplation in Bridgeport for several months. For years Bridgeport has been a thorn in the side of organized labor because of the presence of so many men in shops who were not members of the union. Now that the whole city is making war munitions in a hurry, and every day of delay means tens of thousands of dollars, the unionists see their opportunity. If a general strike is called they expect that peace will not be made until every shop in the city is a closed shop. The Remington people have known of this, and in addition to granting the eight-hour day they knew the unions were going to fight for, they have let it be known that they were willing that the big new plant, to employ 16,000 men, should be a closed shop, it is said.

The union officials admit the matter has now passed beyond the millwright question, and grant that it is being made an excuse for additional demands.

The situation has developed rapidly since last week when the 100 of more millwrights on the big new 102-acre plant joined the Carpenters' Union. The millwrights maintain they were instructed by officials of the Stewart Company to join the carpenters or quit work. When the millwrights joined the carpenters, the

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PRO-GERMAN CRANK HELD IN WASHINGTON

Weinschenk, Head of "International Information Bureau," Arrested by Federal Agents.

SENT TO INSANE ASYLUM

Wrote Letters to President—Says He Will "Pull Off" Something to Startle the World.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Frank X. Weinschenk, 53 years old, an American of German descent, was arrested tonight by J. M. Nye, one of President Wilson's Secret Service guards, and three Washington detectives, on a charge of insanity and was sent to the Washington Asylum for examination and observation.

The Secret Service has reliable information that Weinschenk has received within the last few years about $200,000 from a brother in Wichita, Kan., who manages an estate in which both have an interest, and has used this money in conducting an anti-Masonic propaganda. He extended his propaganda since the European war began sending out pro-German and anti-British literature. Before coming to Washington, Weinschenk had maintained anti-Masonic bureaus in Zurich, Munich, Rome, and Chicago.

Weinschenk was arrested at his office in the District National Bank Building in G Street, about half a block from the Treasury Department. He came to Washington recently and established what he called the "International Information Bureau." More than 100 forms of his anti-Masonic and pro-German-anti-British leaflets have been sent during his residence in Washington to newspapers throughout the country, and widespread distribution was given to them in other directions. The Secret Service received information from Weinschenk's brother, who was in Washington yesterday, that the propagandist had been spending about $1,800 a month in the distribution of this literature from Washington.

The prisoner has been writing letters to President Wilson for the last two years. None of these letters indicated any dangerous tendency or contained any threats against public men. Secret Service officials had not regarded him as a dangerous crank, but his recent literature showed that he had hallucinations and his activities as a propagandist became so widespread as to convince them that he needed watching.

When he was taken to Police Headquarters tonight Weinschenk said, in response to a question as to whether he knew anything of Frank Holt, the man who committed suicide in the Mineola Jail after having exploded a bomb in the United States Capitol and made an attempt on the life of J. P. Morgan, that he knew nothing of Holt, but that when he got through with his work here he would "pull off something that would startle the world."

In the bulletins sent out from his Washington "Bureau" during the last six weeks, Weinschenk argued that the Freemasons of the United States and Great Britain had formed an alliance and were coercing and forcing the United States to take sides with the Allies against Germany and Austria. Recently the Secret Service received an editorial from a North Dakota newspaper condemning his propaganda.

One of the bulletins sent out by Weinschenk, under date of July 9, contained this allusion to the Holt case:

"The following London dispatch of May 5, a few days later, may suggest some reason for the British Ambassador's presence with Mr. Morgan, when

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LANSING SILENT TO BERNSTORFF PLEA TO INDUCE ALLIES TO LIFT EMBARGO; PAGE PRESENTS NOTICE TO ENGLAND

President Finishes Draft of Note to Germany and Is Ready to Lay It Before the Cabinet

CORNISH, N. H., July 16.—President Wilson today practically put in shape the views on the German situation which he will communicate to Secretary Lansing and other members of his Cabinet on his return to Washington next week. He has now completed his preliminary study of the subject and is ready to bring his stay here to a close.

The President was in communication again today with Secretary Lansing and obtained in a general way the ideas of the Secretary of State on the position to be assumed by the United States. No announcement on the subject will be made until the President has met with his Cabinet and determined finally on the details of the next step in the American policy.

It was said tonight that the President had not yet received a report from Secretary Lansing on his interview with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, although such a report may come here before Mr. Wilson starts for Washington.

The protest from Austria-Hungary against the shipment of munitions of war to the Allies, and the situation growing out of the interference by Great Britain with commerce between the United States and neutral nations in Europe came in for a share of the President's attention today, but he let it be known that all information would have to come from the State Department.

GERMAN ENVOY INSISTENT

Wants U. S. to Take the Initiative in Move to Let Supplies In.

HINT OF ORAL DISAVOWAL

Berlin May Offer Informal Assurances of Modified Submarine War.

BUT FEARS HOME SENTIMENT

Washington Likely to Reject Proposal for a Renewed Appeal to Germany's Enemies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, visited Secretary Lansing today and suggested that the United States approach Great Britain with a proposal that the embargo on supplies for Germany be lifted in order to bring about a discontinuance of submarine warfare on merchant ships. He did not find the Secretary of State responsive to the suggestion.

This proposal appeared to be the main purpose of the Ambassador's call on Mr. Lansing. Briefly, the position of the Secretary of State was that as the German proposal had been suggested to Great Britain previously and had failed to bring any response, it was useless to renew it. Count von Bernstorff gave the impression that he was acting on his own initiative and did not appear as the bearer of direct proposals from his Government.

While it is not disclosed that the German Ambassador offered assurances to the Secretary of State that Germany had no intention of causing the death of American passengers on the Lusitania, it was understood that he said there was every desire on Germany's part to make clear to this Government that the omission of a disavowal of that character was entirely unintentional. Germany contends that prior expressions of regret on the subject were deemed sufficient to satisfy the United States that there was no desire to cause the death of American citizens. Whatever Count von Bernstorff may have said to Mr. Lansing on this subject will receive the most favorable consideration by the United States, for it was admitted in an authoritative quarter at the State Department after Count von Bernstorff's visit that oral representations of the German Government in further explanation of the German note would be accepted by the United States if they were made "formally."

Fears Public Opinion.

This admission opens up a new and important opportunity for Germany to prevent drastic action by the United States. It is conceded by persons in a position to know that the German Government may be willing to furnish guarantees that American ships, and even belligerent ships carrying Americans, will not be torpedoed by German submarines without warning, but the German Government is not agreeable to making public that such guarantees have been furnished. The submarine warfare is very popular among the German people and it is said that the German Government feels that any announced change in present methods may create deep resentment on the part of the German populace. But it is pointed out that apprehension as to the effect of an official declaration that the submarine policy had been changed to meet the views of the United States may be obviated by private assurances to this Government that Germany intends to abide by the rule of visit and search, upon which President Wilson insists, and will not sink merchant ships until their passengers and crews have been placed in safety.

Whether Germany will take advantage of the hint contained in the statement that oral assurances will be accepted if made formally is not known. There is a suspicion that private explanations already have been made to the effect that Germany deeply regrets the loss of American lives in the Lusitania and had no intention of causing the death of any American citizens on that vessel.

Freedom of the Seas.

It is understood that in their conversation today, Count von Bernstorff called Mr. Lansing's attention to Germany's contention for the freedom of the seas, and indicated that the United States should adopt the German view of this issue. The German view, however, is radically different from that of the United States. Germany would have neutral ships free to engage in trade with belligerent ports while war is in progress. She is understood to go even a step further in desiring that belligerent merchantmen have a certain freedom from attack or capture. This Government, much as it is interested in having American trade with Europe undisturbed, does not hold that American ships bound for German ports with contraband of war are to be free from interference by British or French war vessels. It holds merely that while American ships have a perfect right to engage in trade with countries at war, they do so at their own risk and are subject to confiscation of their cargoes.

AUSTRIA TELLS WHY SHE ACTED

Vienna Statesman Says Her Note Is in the Interest of Mankind.

IS NOT A CRY FOR HELP

But She Feels America Makes a Distinction Between Belligerents—Reply to be a Denial.

VIENNA, July 16 (via London.)—From a highly authoritative source at the Foreign Office a representative of The Associated Press has received an explanation of the motives that are said to have inspired the dispatch of the Austro-Hungarian note to the United States regarding the American traffic in war munitions.

The Austro-Hungarian statesman who spoke said that, although the facts upon which the note was based had been in existence for a long time, the communication was sent only now, when, after great victories in Galicia, it could not be interpreted as a cry for help from a land in distress. He disavowed in advance any idea that the note was sent at the request or inspiration of Germany, asserting that the step was taken spontaneously in the hope that, owing to the undisturbed friendly relations between Austria-Hungary and the United States, the note would be assured a sympathetic reception in the latter country.

Speech of a Friend to a Friend.

"The note," said this statesman, "is inspired by friendly feelings of the monarchy toward the Union, where so many of our subjects have found a second home. It is the speech of a friend to a friend—an attitude which we are the more justified in taking because the relations of the two states have never been clouded.

"It might, perhaps, easily be a source of wonder that, since the basic grounds of the note have been in existence for months, the note was not sent long ago; but there is a reason for its appearance at this particular time. In view of the incredible rumors and reports about the condition of the Monarchy which have been circulating throughout the United States, this note would surely have been interpreted at an earlier stage of events as a confession of weakness, as an appeal for help in distress. Today, when a rich harvest is being garnered throughout the Monarchy, when talk of starving out Austria-Hungary therefore is rendered idle, when complaints of shortage of ammunition are heard everywhere else except in the allied central monarchies, there cannot be the slightest question of this.

"On the other hand, it might be asked why the note, under these conditions, was issued at all. With nothing to check the victorious progress of the central powers in sight, with their ability to meet pressure in the economic field demonstrated, it might well be thought that it is a matter of indifference to them whether America continues her policy or not. That, however, is not the case. The problems of international law which this war has brought up are of far-reaching importance. The solutions reached will be standards of action for decades to come.

Appeals to The Hague Convention.

"For eminently practical as well as theoretical reasons, therefore, the monarchy is forced now not only to concern itself with the questions of the day, but also to feel its responsibility toward the future interests of mankind; and for this reason the Government thought it necessary to approach the subject under discussion—the more so because it felt that the previous debate pro and con had not, as it wished, led to the desired result, and because it believed that numbers of arguments specially laid down in The Hague Convention hitherto had escaped consideration.

"It may, of course, be assumed that the note is a product of mature consideration, and was drafted after consultation with international law experts of the first rank. The absence of the slightest hostile intent in it against the Union is shown not only by the opening phrases, but by the fact that it was

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BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. The Wines for the Connoisseurs.—Advt.

MOVE TO PROTECT OUR SEA RIGHTS

Washington Insists International Law Must Govern Cases of Seized Cargoes

AND NOT ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL

Lansing Styles It a "Legal Caveat"—Charge of Deceit at British Hearing.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Formal notice was given to Great Britain today through Ambassador Page that the United States holds that the rights of Americans, who have cases before British Prize Courts, rest upon international law, and not upon various British Orders-in-Council or municipal law. This notice took the form of a brief statement which was presented by Ambassador Page to the Foreign Office.

Secretary Lansing explained tonight that this communication was not to be confused with the general note, now in preparation relating to contraband and interference with American commerce on the high seas. He said that it was more in the nature of a legal "caveat," generally conserving the rights of citizens of the United States whose cases are about to be tried by English Prize Courts.

Inasmuch as the prize courts have not yet ruled on any American case and are believed to be about to do so, the statement from the United States signifies in effect that if there is a denial of justice diplomatic protests will be entered based on the general principles of international law existing before the outbreak of the war.

The United States has in its formal notes given Great Britain as well as Germany general notice to this effect, and the statement now sent draws particular attention to the prize court cases pending. It will be made public here tomorrow.

Carson Accuses Packers of Deceit.

LONDON, July 16.—The third day of the hearing of the meat packers' cases in the prize court was again occupied by the Attorney General, Sir Edward Carson, in presenting the Crown's argument for the condemnation of the Norwegian steamers Alfred Nobel, Kim, and Bjornstjerne-Bjornsen, and the Swedish steamer Fridland.

The Attorney General produced a letter that had passed between Messrs. Aschers of Hamburg and the American packers, and asserted that it contained frank statements of efforts being made to deceive, showing that it was the reexportation of goods from Denmark that was desired.

One of the letters of the Aschers to one of the claimant firms, said the Attorney General, read:

"We shall have to take a chance and we hope the little lot will slip through."

The Attorney General agreed with the suggestion of the Judge that American packers naturally supplied any one with goods who paid for them, and added that they had a perfect right to supply Germany, if they could get their goods through; but the suggestion that Great Britain should derive no advantage from her sea power in time of war, he said, was untenable.

Sir Edward Carson contended that there undoubtedly had been a conspiracy of all the parties concerned to deceive the belligerent countries.

The packers' cases were adjourned until Tuesday on account of the pressure of other matters before the prize court.

Acting on the request of Alfred R. Urion, counsel for the American packers, the Government has decided to try the cases separately, and, consequently, today's opening statement for the Crown concerned the consignments made by the Cudahy and Morris packing companies. The opening statements next Tuesday will be made in the cases of the Armour and Swift concerns.

England Starts Cotton Payments.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The British Embassy today began the practice of making payments in Washington for detained American cotton cargoes, the identity of ownership of which has been satisfactorily established. The first payment, a partial one for a cargo at the rate of 10 cents a pound, was about $250,000.

Don't miss the announcements of Edgemere Crest on Pages 9 and 12 today.—Advt.

But it differentiates between the treatment of American ships bound for belligerent ports and American ships bound for neutral ports.

It is for this reason that the Government has protested to Great Britain against the detention of American ships bound for neutral countries contiguous to German territory. The British defense of this policy is that these ships may carry cargoes intended for Germany, and are, therefore, operated in violation of the British Order in Council. It is expected that if the submarine issue is adjusted to the satisfaction of the United States, this Government immediately thereafter will address another note of protest to Great Britain and demand that American ships be permitted to proceed to neutral ports of Europe.

In the American note of May 13, in which President Wilson called Germany to account for the sinking of the Lusitania, it was contended that "it is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantmen at sea and examine her papers and cargo." The President said also that it was practically impossible for the submarine to make a prize of a merchantman, "and, if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her, they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats." In concluding this portion of the first Lusitania note, the President said: "Manifestly submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity."

The President has not changed his view in that respect. But recently Germans have shown that the requirement of visit and search can be exercised with safety to the submarine. German submarine commanders, by their own acts, have demonstrated that, in addition to being able with safety to visit and search merchantmen, they are able with equal safety to give passengers and crews of an overtaken merchant ship sufficient time to get into the boats and thereby have a fair chance of escape.

Wants a Frank Statement.

In view of this changed condition in the manner of submarine activity, the United States Government would be gratified if Germany would be frank enough to acknowledge the practicability of visit and search by submarines. Such an acknowledgement would not give entire satisfaction to the United States, but it would go a long way toward proving Germany's good faith and friendly feeling for this Government, and it might lay the foundation for an adjustment of the submarine issue.

Germany's desire that the United States act in a mediatory capacity in obtaining a modus vivendi is based on a misapprehension of the position of this Government, according to the understanding here tonight. It is gathered that Count von Bernstorff suggested that the American Government should take the initiative in approaching Great Britain in an effort to bring about such an agreement. But this Government believes that it should go no further than to transmit to Great Britain any proposal that Germany cares to make. It is understood that this was made clear to Count von Bernstorff, and it is not likely that anything more will be heard of the subject unless Count von Bernstorff presents to the State Department some definite proposal for the consideration of the British Government.

While the conversation between the Secretary of State and the German envoy may have no immediate results of importance, it is realized that it may lead to further oral exchanges after President Wilson has received Mr. Lansing's report of the interview. President is expected to be in Washington on Tuesday morning.

Next Note to be Short.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—President Wilson will lay the German situation before his Cabinet next Tuesday. Several drafts of a note setting forth the course which the United States intends to follow as a result of the German reply have been prepared and will be discussed by the President with Secretary Lansing on Monday and submitted to the Cabinet the next day.

Although officials generally are reticent, the purpose of the United States to continue to assert its rights on the high seas probably will be announced in definite form in the next note. In authoritative quarters it was stated that the new note very likely would indulge in no extended discussion of the principles already stated and reiterated. It became known in official quarters, too, that there was little likelihood that the United States would subordinate the Lusitania case or assertion of its rights to Germany's suggestion of mediation for the freedom of the seas.

Inasmuch as Count von Bernstorff had no instructions from his Government and brought no communication from his Foreign Office, his visit to the Secretary of State today, some officials said, was unlikely to change the purpose of the United States to take into consideration solely what was said by Germany in its last note. The Ambassador exchanged views with Secretary Lansing on all phases of the question and sent a long report to Berlin.

The Ambassador expressed confidence tonight that the situation was not critical, and that a rupture of relations seemed impossible, because of the desire of the Government here to avoid it. He believes there will be no repetition of attacks without warning on passenger vessels of belligerent nationality, and bases his optimism on the fact that German submarines recently have exercised great precaution.

When asked if certain assurances that Americans would be safe on unresisting and unarmed belligerent ships would be acceptable, Secretary Lansing told inquirers that if such assurances were given by direction of the German Government they would be as satisfactory as those of a formal character. As yet he has had nothing from Berlin on this phase of the situation since the last note arrived.

FRENCH SCORE BRYAN FOR PEACE MESSAGE

Letter to d'Estournelles de Constant Denounced by the Press as an Evasion of the Issues.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 16.—Several newspapers comment on William J. Bryan's reply to Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, expressing amazement that any one professing to be a responsible statesman should produce a document so superficial and inconclusive. The Lanterne says:

"It is the letter of a humorist. Mark Twain might have written it."

Scoring Mr. Bryan's suggestion to end the war by a peace treaty now as the culminating absurdity indicating the writer's failure to grasp the situation, the Journal des Débats says:

"The flippant tone is characteristic of the puerility of the whole letter, which dodges the vital points. It is unworthy of serious consideration."

France de Demain says the only parallel to Bryan's calm refusal to face the facts is found in the German notes to America. Both display similar evasiveness.

The Temps attacks Mr. Bryan's arguments in detail.

"Nothing so deserves denunciation," it says, "as the hypocrisy of pacifism which pretends to ignore the questions of justice and responsibility. Not to decide between legitimate blockade and murder is not neutrality but indifference, not to say complicity. Such pacifism at all costs is more hateful than the most implacable of wars. When Mr. Bryan asks how to re-establish peace, is any answer possible but to break Germany? Does he fancy Germany, still militarist, will be more scrupulous than before about treaties? Her predatory instinct he bids us ignore. The Allies won't be duped by German, Dutch, or other pacifists. They are determined to end the war by a victory, and timid or accessory neutrals who do not dare decide where lies the guilt or right will have no part in the coming glorious regeneration."

BRYAN'S PEACE PLAN.

"If We Can't Protect Citizens on Shipboard, We'll Keep Them Home."

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July 16.—"Bearding the Lion in His Den, or, Roasting the Newspapers to Their Face," is the title of William J. Bryan's latest sketch, which he staged at the Advertising Club here today.

"Two weeks before I resigned," he said, "the jingo press was telling the country how firm the second note to Germany was to be; how it would tell Germany where to get off, where to head in. My resignation at least had the effect of making them admit how mild that note was and to comment on how little it justified my resignation.

"The jingo press was trying to lash the country into war. There was no one to speak for the masses; one could no more determine from their jingo utterances what the people desired than one can judge of the silent depths of the ocean by the froth on its surface. Now, my resignation has had this effect, that the President has had a chance to know what he had no way of knowing before, that newspapers interested in the manufacture of arms and ammunition do not represent the people of the United States, and that the people do not want this nation to become involved in the war.

"I do not know to what degree I can speak the views of the President, but I do know I can say what he as President could not with propriety: 'I am not in favor of going into this war under any condition or any provocation. Let us wait till it is over, then present our claims. If we cannot protect our citizens on shipboard, we will keep them at home.'

"The names of Wilson and Bryan will be linked for a thousand years in history in the thirty treaties of arbitration signed by this Administration."

URGES A JOINT PROTEST.

Mr. Herrick Says Belligerents Must Respect Humanity Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 16.—Myron T. Herrick, ex-Governor of Ohio, and recently Ambassador to France, spoke informally to an audience of society people last night in the First Presbyterian Church here on his experiences at the beginning of the European war, and expressed his opinion as to what the United States should do in the present crisis incident to Germany's reply to President Wilson's note.

After recalling numerous happenings before the war broke out, Mr. Herrick said he had been thinking of the most effective thing the United States could do in this crisis to make secure the life and property rights for her citizens as neutrals, and it seemed plain to him that all neutral nations should join in a demand that their recognized rights must and shall be respected.

"In this war," said Mr. Herrick, "the nations are divided into two classes, the belligerents and the neutrals, and the belligerents are assuming certain prerogatives, or privileges, which not alone are contrary to international law, but are forgetful of the life, liberty, and property of the neutrals who are not now prepared, as in the old way, to instantly redress the wrongs of their citizens or enforce their rights, but are none the less determined upon their protection wherever they are within their rights.

"In the conduct of the course of the United States is that of every other neutral nation. Therefore in the insistence of the United States upon such rights why should not all other neutral nations join and co-operate with her to the very end, whatever that end may be?

"Their interests are common interests in more ways than ever before, and those interests will not be safeguarded either by the belligerents or by chance. It is axiomatic now in the minds of all Americans that the recognized rights of our country must and will be respected.

"These are precedent-making days. This is a good precedent to establish, and it is also a good time, when the adjustment day comes, to settle some century old sea contentions in the interest of humanity generally."

SAYS BERLIN WROTE LUSITANIA WARNING

Providence Journal Also Cites Alleged Report on Cargo Sent Three Days After Sinking.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, July 16.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow:

"The German Embassy, which has persistently refused either to affirm or deny the statement that it sent out the advertisement the day before the Lusitania sailed from New York, warning American citizens against taking passage on that ship, not only sent out the advertisement, but was ordered to do so by direct instructions from Berlin. The German Admiralty even went so far as to provide the text of the advertisement. This was proved yesterday in the progress of The Journal's translation of the Sayville wireless messages in its possession.

"This translation also shows that the order to issue the warning was sent out from Berlin six days before it actually appeared in the newspapers. In other words, the warning was held by the German Embassy for nearly a week until the day before the Lusitania sailed. The message also shows that the first official knowledge in the possession of the German Government as to the character of the cargo of the Lusitania reached it three days after that ship was sunk.

"On May 10 the following message was sent over the Sayville wireless station by Captain Boy-Ed to the head of the Admiralty Department in Berlin:

Botschaft hat 30. April durch Annoncen allein bedeutenden Zeitungen Vereinigte Staaten amerikanische Reisenden noch einmal vor Kriegszone und Benutzung englischer Dampfer gewarnt. Lusitania hat 5,400 Kisten Munition an Bord. Ladung fast ausschliessich Kontrabande, Gesamtwert etwa 3,000,000 Mark.

"The translation of this message is as follows:

Your message of the 30th of April was given to American travelers in all important newspapers of the United States, warning them again of the war zone and the use of English steamers. The Lusitania had 5,400 cases of ammunition on board and her cargo was almost exclusively contraband, with a total value of about 3,000,000 marks.

MIRRORS ON SUBMARINES.

Denver Inventor Says Boats Can't Be Made Out at Short Distance.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, July 16.—Patrick Keenan of Denver has completed an invention by which he proposes to make small boats and submarines completely invisible when on the surface or underneath the water at short distances.

Briefly stated, Keenan's idea is to fit the portion of the submarine above the surface with mirrors inclined to reflect the water. At a distance of a few yards the ship gives the appearance of open sea.

Keenan conducted his experiments in City Park Lake in Denver. A short time ago he erected in the middle of the Lake a large mirror, inclined to reflect the water. From the shore 100 yards distant the effect was that of an unbroken surface. Nothing could be seen of the mirror or what was behind it.

TEST FOR INVISIBLE PERISCOPE

Parallel Stripes in Colors of Spectrum on the K-6's "Eye."

A method of making the periscope of a submarine invisible at sea to an enemy ship any considerable distance away is to be tested on the K-6, which is now in dry dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The periscope of this undersea craft has been painted in parallel stripes in various colors of the spectrum. It is calculated that these colors, when refracted, will be converted into a white ray which will make it extremely difficult for an enemy to make out the periscope.

NEW DEMAND MADE BY WELSH MINERS

They Want the Government to Withdraw Application of Munitions Act to Them.

NO SIGN OF YIELDING

Colliery Owners and Press Attacked at Meetings—Conference at Board of Trade.

LONDON, July 16.—The day has brought no change in the South Wales coal strike situation. The wet weather, which kept the men indoors, prevented the holding of the mass meetings which had been arranged, but a few gatherings took place in small halls, where speakers devoted themselves to attacks on the colliery owners and the press, which is outspoken in condemnation of the miners' action in quitting work.

The Executive Committee of the South Wales Miners' Federation, most of the members of which are opposed to the strike, came to London today and conferred with Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, who, it is understood, made new proposals for a settlement of the trouble, which will be considered at a meeting in the morning.

There is no indication of any weakening on the part of the men. Even the men in one district who last night decided to resume work reversed their decision, and not a pick was moving today.

However, the impression still prevails that a few days will see an end of the walkout. It is not believed that the introduction of the Munitions of War act can force the men to return to work, for it is impossible to bring 150,000 men before the courts to impose fines for contravening the act.

In fact, the resort to this measure is believed rather to have made the situation worse, and the men's demands now include its withdrawal so far as coal mining is concerned.

There is a possibility that David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, will go to Wales with a view to making an attempt to effect a settlement of the strike. He has been asked from many quarters to use his personal influence in this matter. He has not yet decided what he will do, but if the week end passes without a settlement it is expected that he will go.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BARS A KRUPP STRIKE

Mass Meeting to be Held Tomorrow, When Appeals to Workers' Patriotism Will Be Made.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHIASSO, July 16. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—According to a telegram from Munich to Swiss papers, the German military authorities have interfered in the management and union officials of the Krupps, where disputes occasioned by the increased cost of living have arisen in several departments, that in no circumstances will a strike be tolerated.

A mass meeting of the workers has been fixed for Sunday, when, it is expected, appeals to patriotism will prove effective, and a settlement will be reached.

MAY SEIZE IRON INDUSTRY.

Cologne Paper Warns Country the Government May Take Control.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.—The Cologne Gazette, a copy of which has been received here, in commenting on the German Government's plan to control the coal trade of Germany, warns the country that the Government may be obliged to take a similar step with regard to the iron industry.

SAYS LITTLE COTTON IS USED FOR SHELLS

Bulk of High Explosives Is Coal Products, British Inventor Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—W. F. Reid, inventor of a process for making smokeless powder, and former President of the Society of Chemical Industry, asserted at a meeting of the society today that there was no truth in the statements made by some scientists that cotton was absolutely necessary to the production of high explosive shells.

"There is practically no cotton used in the manufacture of high explosives," Mr. Reid declared. "The whole thing is a great fraud. There may be some trace of cotton in the explosive, but the bulk of it is coal products.

"Eminent scientists have made erroneous statements on this subject. If people associated with science would only speak on the branches with which they are connected the advantage would be very great."

Walter S. Hopkins, Secretary of the Conference of Chemists and Engineers on the cotton question, in an interview, said the remark by Mr. Reid that cotton is not used for the manufacture of high explosives, omits the fact that the shell has to be fired and that the firing charge is made from cotton.

The German 1men shell requires approximately two pounds of raw cotton and the six-inch shell approximately twenty pounds of raw cotton for its discharge from the gun. If high explosive powder is used instead of cordite or gun cotton for propulsive purposes, it would mean the end of the gunner and gun.

RUSSIA ACCEPTS PLAN TO SEND GOODS TO US

Ready to Lift Embargo and Consign Shipments to Secretary of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Acceptance by the Russian Department of Customs of proposals looking to modification of Russia's embargo on exports to the United States was announced today in a cablegram to C. Medzikhovsky, Commercial Attaché to the Russian Embassy.

Under the proposed plan, which must be formally ratified by the Foreign Office, exports would be consigned to the Secretary of Commerce of the United States to be distributed under official supervision to American merchants and manufacturers upon guarantees that the goods would not be re-exported. Prompt approval by the Foreign Office is expected, and the Department of Commerce is ready to carry out its part of the plan.

The arrangement will cover exports from Russia to the United States aggregating millions of dollars annually, which have been entirely cut off since the beginning of the war.

The original plan proposed by Russia under which goods might be shipped to the United States contemplated "diplomatic guarantees" from the United States that the products would not find their way to Russia's enemies. The State Department said it had no power to make such guarantees, and negotiations were undertaken to meet the situation in another way.

SINK MANY TURKISH SHIPS.

Russian Torpedo Boats Are Active in the Black Sea.

PETROGRAD, July 16.—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin:

"In the Black Sea our torpedo boats opened fire against newly installed batteries at Zunguldak and destroyed two steamers and several sailing vessels. The submarine Merj sank a loaded steamer at the entrance of the Bosporus and also destroyed several sailing ships."

AUSTRIA TELLS WHY SHE ACTED

Continued from Page 1.

published only after it leaked out in the United States that there was no objection to its publication.

Question of Trade Relations.

"The question of whether Austria-Hungary feels that she is being cut off by America may be answered unreservedly in the affirmative. The military monarchy can and will continue the war as long as necessary. The population will, as hitherto, suffer neither starvation nor material want. But there are other interests than those connected primarily with war which every Government is bound to consider, and unhampered trade relations with the United States are of the greatest importance to us.

"Finally, not only material, also I might say sentimental, interests play a certain rôle not to be underestimated among the people. Many warm friends of America among us are painfully affected by the fact that actual conditions give the impression that America, even though unintentionally, differentiates between the belligerents."

"Austro-Hungarian statesmen, conscious of the great rôle that America will be called upon to play in the future, would forget their duty if they neglected to do everything in their power to clear away the circumstances that shake the confidence of the bravely fighting armies and the whole population in the justice of America. It is clear that the war would have been ended long ago if America had not supplied our enemies with the means of continuing it.

"The assumption that the Austro-Hungarian note was sent at the wish of the German Government is incorrect. On the contrary, it is a completely spontaneous demonstration, inspired wholly by the Austro-Hungarian considerations. We hope it will be received and judged in America in the same spirit in which it was sent."

Will Deny Austria's Request.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Within the next fortnight the United States probably will send its reply to Austria's contention that the vast shipments of war munitions from this country to the Allies are "not in consonance with the definition of neutrality."

The position of the American Government, as frequently explained at the State Department, is that traffic in war supplies is legal under all accepted principles of international law, and that to prevent such shipments to a belligerent able to receive them would be a violation of neutrality.

SAYS BERLIN INSPIRED IT.

Germany Said to Count on Austria's Better Standing Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.—The Berne correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"I learn on the best authority that the Austrian note to America was sent at German instigation and drafted by Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg and Dr. von Jagow. One reason for thus using Austria as a pawn is that she did not, as did Germany, supply England with war material during the Boer war and consequently cannot immediately be accused of objecting to America's doing precisely what she did herself. Other reasons are that Austria did not sink the Lusitania, and that, as she is far less unpopular with Americans than Germany, her note may have an effect in helping Bryan's propaganda, which no German note could have.

"In Austrian official circles not much tangible result is expected, but the note nevertheless is considered a clever move. It is also intended to have the effect of an intimation to America that, should she break with Germany, she must also break with Austria and Turkey.

"Another reason for the intervention of Austria in the American-German dispute is that Rumania lately refused to allow the transit of German war material to Turkey.

"I learn also that it was only owing to strong pressure from Germany that Austria consented to dispatch the note."

HOPE IN AUSTRIAN PROTEST.

German Press Thinks It May "Convert" President Wilson.

BERLIN, July 16, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the news items prepared by the Overseas News Agency today for transmission abroad by wireless telegraphy was the following:

"The German newspapers continue generally to express high satisfaction regarding the Austro-Hungarian note to the United States in the matter of war munitions. The note is considered a testimony of the good will and shrewd political judgment of the Teutonic allies.

"The Vossische Zeitung hopes that the strong neutrality argument will impress and convert President Wilson as ex-Secretary of State Bryan was converted before. The newspaper says that the United States now has a golden opportunity to show its readiness to observe a true neutrality in spirit, but it is skeptical about the effect the note will have."

NOTE AMUSES PARIS.

La Liberte and Other Newspapers Scoff at Austrian Protest.

PARIS, July 16.—"Germany is too deeply involved and too thoroughly unmasked, so her accomplice comes to the rescue," says the Temps in a column editorial on the Austro-Hungarian note to the United States.

The afternoon newspapers generally comment on the note, considering it a subtle attempt of the Austro-Germans to shift the basis of discussion between Austria, Germany and the United States from Germany's "act of piracy to a question touching the Austro-Germans closer; namely, the shipment of arms to the Entente Allies and the naval blockade," as the Temps puts it.

The Temps points out, nevertheless, that in the Austro-German request that Rumania permit the shipment of arms to their ally, Turkey, through her neutral territory, the "same obligations of neutrality are interpreted in their opposite senses, according to the immediate interest of those who consider themselves above right and law."

La Liberte asks editorially: "Will Americans let themselves be terrorized?" The newspaper considers the note "particularly laughable, Austria's ports being blockaded not only by the Anglo-French, but also by Italy," and adds:

"The note either is a bluff or a warning that the Austro-Germans are going still further in their criminal course of attacks on the persons and the property of the United States."

La Presse says: "The export of munitions to Europe is a century-old tradition of American commerce, which neither the representations of the Austro-Germans nor dynamite attacks on factories and vessels are able to bring the citizens of the United States to renounce."

MUENTER INQUEST IS QUICKLY ENDED

Coroner, Convinced of Suicide, Will File His Verdict Later.

THREE PRISONERS TESTIFY

One Never Heard of Muenter—Warden Tells of Instructions to the Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, July 16.—The inquest into the death of Erich Muenter, J. P. Morgan's assailant, who committed suicide in the County Jail here, was concluded today. Coroner Jones's findings will be written and will be filed with the Nassau County Clerk. He forecast the verdict when he said: "I have heard enough. I was satisfied to close the inquest a week ago, but I left it open so that there would not be the suspicion that there was anything to hush up."

The Coroner said that a week ago he had made up his mind that Muenter, alias Holt, died of a fracture of the skull received when on the night of July 5 he climbed to the top of the cell block and dived off to the concrete floor. Whether the findings would censure the jail officials for negligence could not be learned.

Prisoners who occupied the upper tier on the side of the block from which Muenter jumped testified today. Herman Thom, who occupied Cell No. 4, almost over Muenter's, said he never had heard of the prisoner, did not know the man was confined in the jail, did not know Mr. Morgan had been assaulted, and even did not know there had been a suicide in the jail.

John Lickstcher, a trusty, testified he heard a commotion after the suicide, and that Jerry Ryan, Muenter's guard, said to George Hoffman, a Deputy Warden: "Did you hear that shot?" The witness said that next morning he climbed up and took off the bars a blaster Muenter had worn on his forehead.

Tony Pellegrino, an alleged murderer, testified he heard the heavy breathing of some one climbing up the bars.

"The breathing was very heavy, almost sobbing," he said. "It came nearer and nearer until the climber reached a point apparently just opposite my cell door. Then I heard a body fall. I could not see the man—it was too dark."

Warden William E. Hults, who went on his vacation the morning after the suicide, made his first appearance at the inquest. Watchman Ryan, he said, had been engaged by Sheriff Steve Pettit. He declared he instructed Ryan every night, including the night on which the prisoner killed himself in Ryan's absence: "Don't take your eyes off that man, for he is going to commit suicide."

"I heard that Holt was dead," Hults continued, "when Hoffman told me. I was in bed. I ran in and saw Holt and then I ran out and called the doctor. I heard nothing like a pistol shot."

District Attorney Smith questioned the Warden about why Muenter's cell had been left open. The witness explained that this was done so the keeper could get to Muenter quickly. A lever controlled all the doors on the lower west tier. Had the door been locked the keeper would have had to open three locks before he could have opened the prisoner's cell door.

NEW "R. PEARCE" WARNING.

Americans Told Not to Travel on French and British Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Washington Times, which received the original "R. Pearce" letter the morning after the public reception rooms of the Senate was wrecked by a bomb, today received and published another "Pearce" warning letter regarding bomb plots. It urged Americans to refrain from traveling on British ships, named more than a dozen British ships as scheduled for destruction, and renewed threats against J. P. Morgan and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador.

The letter was dated New Orleans, July 14, and is somewhat similar to the four letters that have been sent to The New Orleans Times-Picayune, one of which communications declared that the British steamers Baron Napier and Howth Head would be destroyed by bombs.

The "Pearce" letter received by The Washington Times today contained two interlined words bearing a close resemblance to the handwriting of the communication warning of the bomb explosion in the Capitol. This led to the question whether Frank Holt was the "Pearce" who wrote the first letter, or whether there is a bomb-plotting "Pearce" still at large.

The letter received by The Washington Times today read, in part:

"There is only one way by which Germany can keep the Americans from slaughtering her citizens, and that is by destroying the ships that leave America laden with ammunition and guns to kill Germans. Submarines alone do not suffice. Therefore, the only recourse left to the Germans is to destroy the enemy ships by means of explosives.

"The Imperial German Consulate, by advertisement, and Erich Muenter, by message, warned Americans what was going to befall the Lusitania. Abiding by instructions, we will carry out the same system. Americans going to Europe are warned to stay off the following vessels: From New York—Orduna, Saxonia, Cameronia, Niagara, and Espagne. From Philadelphia—Steamer Hulva. From New Orleans—Anglo-Australian, Kelvinia, Medina, Nortonian, Defender, and Nicosian. From Montreal North Land. From Newport News—Graciana. From Savannah—Glensloy. Other vessels are marked for destruction, but we are of the opinion that after several of the ships enumerated above go down, Americans will come to their senses and no further warnings will be necessary.

"The bomb operations are going to eclipse, by far, the submarine operations, and we are going to work with a zest unknown to the laggard British. We need but one thought, one idea, to spur us on; to give up our lives if necessary, and that is: We are working for the Fatherland, the glorious, invincible Fatherland."

Captain Dumont of the French liner Rochambeau, which sails today for Bordeaux, said yesterday that he had never heard of any bomb being discovered on his ship and he had no fear of such a thing occurring.

The British freighters T. Fageland, Ben Nevis, and Ardgair, three of the vessels chartered by the French to carry war munitions to Havre, have made round voyages without discovering any fire bombs among the cargoes, it was said yesterday.

DEATH RATE ABOVE CRIMEAN

Due to Delay in Reaching the Wounded, Says London Lancet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.—In an article, dealing with the high death rate among the wounded, nearly 24 per cent. as against 22 per cent. in the Crimean War, and this in spite of the insanitary conditions which then prevailed, the Lancet says:

"Conditions generally are utterly different today. Trench fighting results in a much larger number of injuries, due to shells and shrapnel. Wounds from rifle bullets are comparatively rare and when they do occur the body is so sheltered by trenches that it is generally the head which is hit and the probability of fatal results is consequently much greater.

"But by far the most terrible feature of the present war is the fact that in so many cases it is impossible to bring timely help to the wounded. The trenches face each other at very short distances. An attack is delivered and a mass of wounded fall on the unsheltered space between the trenches. When the struggle is over this space is carefully watched, and the slightest movement brings a volley from rifles or machine guns.

"At night only, when favored by darkness, some of the wounded may be able to crawl back to their trenches. It is a cruel fact that aid reaches the wounded very late, if at all. That accounts chiefly for the high death rate."

PRO-GERMAN CRANK HELD IN WASHINGTON

Continued from Page 1.

one of America's professors became extremely insistent, and resorted to the "iron hand" method."

The dispatch referred to by Weinschenk is alleged by him to have recorded an expression of gratitude by Prime Minister Asquith to J. P. Morgan & Co. After the above allusion to the assault on Mr. Morgan the bulletin continued:

"There is danger lurking in many quarters, which may burst into flame almost any moment. As those dominating the country are not independent to act impartially they had best not meddle with the German factor and Latin nations at this critical moment. There is danger from within as well as from abroad for the reason that the duplicity of the Anglo-American combination has been worked overtime and is due to react."

In one circular issued by him Weinschenk makes allusions to previous "bulletins" and shows that as far back as Nov. 6, 1913, he was writing criticisms of the British and French Governments and complimentary allusions to Germany and the German Emperor, in connection with the condition of affairs in Mexico. In this circular Weinschenk says that his "Bulletin No. 7," entitled "The Atlantic Fleet," was issued especially to block a scheme to embroil this country with Italy."

He reprints a paragraph from his "Bulletin" of Nov. 6, 1913, entitled "American and International Press Conditions," and points to this as giving some indication of the German Emperor's character as well as showing up the attempts made to inveigle this country into war.

Weinschenk said that the reference made in this bulletin in regard to Mexico "was for the purpose of exposing and frustrating the Anglo-American machine in their attempt to inveigle this country into a war with Italy, Japan or Mexico in order to protect the British Government and its secret treasury." At the time he issued the bulletin of Nov. 6, 1913, he said: "the British machine was convincing American Germany was minding and pushing the British Government's views concerning Mexico. Having no secret organization or news agency and syndicate press in this country, Germany, of course, was helplessly placed in a false light."

In another bulletin he said:

"There is some excuse for monarchial governments overestimating royal breeding, titles, and crowns, and not readily yielding to self-government. However, there is no legitimate reason or excuse for the United States Government not being what it pretends to be, or strictly conforming to the Constitution. The people of the United States, or their representatives, (if they have any,) may submit to Anglo-American-British combination rule of this country; but it cannot be expected to make other nations select this country for the head of a universal federation when it means Anglo-American-British rule. The United States is but a tool of another nation, and is thus looked upon by non-Masonic statesmen of the world."

Crank letter writers have been very active lately, and have kept Secret Service agents and other investigators of the Government busy finding out whether they were likely to become dangerous.

MACHINISTS VOTE FOR ARMS STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

ironworkers struck, and a day later called out the millwrights. They have all along demanded from the Stewart Company that the millwrights be taken back as carpenters. The carpenters have threatened to strike if the millwrights are favored. Superintendent Greist denies he issued the order favoring the ironworkers.

"It is all a subterfuge," he said today, "to hide the real motives back of the strike. I shall certainly take no action favoring any union."

In reply, George J. Bowen, business agent of the machinists, said tonight:

"We have eight millwrights who will swear they were told by Taylor, a foreman for Greist, to join the carpenters or quit work. We base our stand on their words."

Four millwrights told THE TIMES correspondent tonight that they had been told last week by Taylor to join the carpenters or not to come back to work the next morning. The labor officials hold that the Remington Company, as employer of the Stewart Company, can settle the whole difficulty.

Major Walter G. Penfield, head of the new plant, said today:

"I shall take no part in the settlement of the dispute until our company is involved further than at present. If the labor people have any quarrel except among themselves they must take it up with the Stewart Company, which is building our plant."

Major Penfield has refused to confer with numerous delegations of the ironworkers and millwrights on the ground that he had nothing to do with the fight.

The labor officials see it all in another light.

Still Deny German Influence.

"We hold Major Penfield responsible for this trouble," declared Keppler, "and we propose to call out our armies as needed. As far as German influence goes, the Major can find out just what the German influence is and he can settle this strike in five minutes if he will rescind the order given through the Stewart Construction Company to our millwrights ordering them to join the Carpenters' Union. It is not a question of German influence, but a question of the Remington Arms Company trying to dictate matters of strictly union government. Some one gave that order, if it wasn't the Major he can find out who did it. The best we can do is to hold him responsible until we are shown."

Ernest O'Brien, until six weeks ago business agent of the Blacksmiths' Union, it was learned today, had been offered a bribe to call a strike of the bricklayers, and it was upon conditions surrounding the bricklayers' strike that Major Penfield based his statement that $2,000 which he believed to be German money had been used to cause the strike. He declared today that he would stick to his original statements that German influences caused the first strike and was back of the second.

When asked tonight about attempts to bribe him, O'Brien said:

"Three days before the bricklayers' strike I was approached by a man outside of the Remington plant where I was working, who asked me if I wanted to make some money. I asked him what he meant, and he said that he would make it worth $200 to me to call a strike of the bricklayers on the big arms plant. I refused.

"The next day, near the trolley bridge that goes to the Remington plant I was approached by two well-dressed men who asked me the same question the first man had, and offered me the same amount, $200. I refused, and went to Mr. Griest and told him what had taken place."

Two days later the bricklayers' strike was called, and three days after it was called the men were ordered back to work by O'Brien, under orders from Indianapolis, international headquarters of the bricklayers. O'Brien has since resigned from the Bricklayers' Union to go into the building business for himself. He said he knew one of the men who offered him money, but he refused to give his name or affiliations. He said he would tell it only on the witness stand. He said he did not know whether it was German money or whose money was offered.

It was learned that O'Brien's story is a part of the evidence with which Major Penfield will back up his belief of subtle influence in the strike, if he sees fit to come out in the open. It is said that O'Brien was only one of the union officials who was approached. It is the contention of the Remington people that after the failures to bribe the union officials agitators got work on the plant and stirred up the bricklayers to strike. They were ordered back by the union officials as soon as it was learned that there were no grievances against the Remington or Stewart companies.

In reply to the union claim that there was more demand for labor than supply, the head of the Remington Company said today he was being besieged by hundreds of people who wanted to work in the new plant, and they would be kept out of work the same number of days as the strike continued. This is the fifth day since the ironworkers struck.

Attending the strike meeting to-night were officials of unions in all parts of New England, who were instructed by the international officers to notify their men to be ready to strike if the Remington people refused to back down. This would mean a tie-up of all munition manufacture in the Connecticut Valley and throughout Massachusetts.

There was much discussion tonight of the state of the unions' finances with which to back a big strike. The international officers assured the men at the mass meeting that there were funds enough to take care of every one. However, the men receive no strike benefits until they have been out a week.

Miss Catherine Hewitt, head of the Bridgeport Protective Association, said tonight that the strike would not only mean suffering to the strikers and their families, but to many of the 5,000 girls who would be forced out, hundreds of whom have come to Bridgeport to work in the past few months. She said they would be left jobless and with no place to go but the streets of a strange city unless Bridgeport people cared for them.

It became known today that efforts were being made to organize the girls who work in the Remington plants and the twenty-one other factories that have sub-contracts from them. However, a strike of the machinists would throw the girls out of work in a few weeks, because there would be no one to repair the machines when they got out of order.

The larger plants which would be affected by a strike are Harris Engineering Company, Bullard Machine Tool Company, Coulter & McKenzie Company, Standard Manufacturing Company, Grant Manufacturing Company, Gaynor Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport Brass Company, Bridgeport Engineering Company, Remington-Yost Company, Brue Manufacturing Company, Baird Machine Tool Company, Columbia Bolt and Nut Company, Burns & Bassick Company, Bassick Machine Company, and the Automatic Machine Company. These companies are all doing various kinds of work on Remington war contracts.

The machinists said tonight they would be able to take out with them the die sinkers and drop forgers. The forgers, who are not members of the labor federation, are employed now in making swords and bayonets for the English and French armies.

Bridgeport business men were worried today over the presence here of J. Wellington Broadhead, who said he was the advance agent of Joseph Ettor, the I. W. W. leader, who was tried for murder in connection with the killing of several men in the riots at Lawrence last year. Broadhead said Ettor was in Danbury and believed that unsettled conditions in Bridgeport would be a fertile field for him. He applied to Chief of Police Birmingham and to Mayor Wilson for permission for Ettor to speak in Bridgeport. He did not get the permission.

In sympathy with the ironworkers and the millwrights who have struck at the other Remington plants, the millwrights in the Middle Street plant of the Remington Company walked out at noon today. The plant is the old home of the Read Carpet Company, which was taken over by the Remington Company three months ago and is being fitted out as a trade rifle barrels. The millwrights were installing machinery, and their quitting further handicaps the completion of war contracts.

Johnson was firm in his declaration today that Major Penfield would have to retract his statement of German influence before the ironworkers went back, no matter what was done about the millwrights.

In reply Major Penfield says he would retract his statement only when the union men prove he was wrong and told the world what they were striking for.

WOULD HIT SHELL ORDERS.

Strike at Bridgeport Would Hamper Work at Bethlehem.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 16.—The turning out of shrapnel shells at the Bethlehem Steel Company would soon be affected by a strike at the Remington plant at Bridgeport. The Remington Company, it has been learned, makes practically all the brass butts for the shrapnel shells made here—that is, that part of the shell which contains the powder and percussion cap. The Steel Company here makes the steel shells and the lead shrapnel bullets, while the Scoville Company of Connecticut makes most of the fuses or heads of the shrapnel shells.

David A. Thomas, the special ambassador to America, for David Lloyd George, English Minister of Munitions, paid a secret visit to the steel plant today.

DU PONT FORCE THREATENED?

Bomb Rumor Causes a Great Stir in the Wilmington Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 16.—The report that an official of the du Pont Powder Company had received an anonymous letter threatening that the du Pont Building, the headquarters of the big powder concern, would be blown up between 3 P. M. yesterday and 3 P. M. today caused a panic among the 1,200 employes in the building, and many of the girl stenographers and clerks refused to go to work this morning.

While officials deny the receipt of any such letter, the force of detectives patrolling the corridors was augmented this morning, and persons with suitcases, bags, or packages of any kind were not allowed to enter the elevators unless they consented to allow the detectives to examine their belongings. It was said that detectives disguised as bellboys examined all baggage of guests at the Hotel du Pont, which is a part of the office building.

A woman who has apartments adjoining the hotel is said to have received a telephone message yesterday that the building was to be destroyed between the hours named. The person telephoning advised her to give up her rooms. It is also said that various employes of the company received similar messages.

Members of the detective force are noncommittal, but the fact that unusual precautions were being taken was obvious today to any one familiar with the building.

No Search for German Plot.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—An official of the Treasury Department declared

FRENCH RECAPTURE ARGONNE HEIGHT

Hill 285 Is Again in Their Hands, the Embassy in London Asserts.

GAINS HELD, SAYS BERLIN

More Than 7,000 Prisoners Taken Since June 20—London Believes the Drive Checked.

LONDON, July 16.—The French losses in the Argonne have been largely retrieved, according to official statements from Paris, although the reports from Berlin declare that the Crown Prince's army holds all its gains of the last few days. The Crown Prince did try to break through the French lines in the Argonne, but it is the opinion of military experts here that his intention was simply to weaken the French hold on Verdun. British critics say his effort was partly successful, but costly, and believe that it has been followed by a counter-offensive which has definitely checked his progress.

The recapture by the French of Hill No. 285 was announced today in a statement from the French Embassy, issued through the British Official Press Bureau. The statement says:

Their gains at no points exceeded a depth of 400 meters, (440 yards.) Hill No. 285, which they occupied for a time, has been recaptured by us.

Fighting is now in progress on the heights of the Meuse, near Soissons, and in Artois, where the French continue their attempt to capture Souchez.

Following is tonight's official French statement:

In Artois spirited artillery actions have taken place. The enemy bombarded the village of Bully. Two civilians were killed. Our shells set fire to the buildings of La Folie Farm on the Vimy Ridge.

On the right bank of the Aisne, to the west of Soissons, the Germans, after having dropped 4,000 shells in the Fontenay section, attempted yesterday evening a surprise attack against one of our fortified works, which failed.

In the Argonne comparative calm prevailed, except in one section of the forest, where cannonading continued without interference by the infantry.

On the heights of the Meuse there was a violent bombardment, as there was also at Les Eparges, in the region of the Sonvaux Ravine, and in the Forest of Apremont.

A squadron of ten aeroplanes this morning dropped forty-six shells of 75 millimeter calibre, and six large bombs on the military station at Chauny, where there are important depots of war material. Fire broke out in two places. A barge was blown up on the Oise Canal.

The following is the afternoon official statement issued by the French War Office:

In the region north of Arras the enemy attempted to sally from his trenches to the south of the Château de Carleul, and was immediately checked by our infantry and artillery fire.

In the Argonne our curtains of fire prevented every tentative attack of the enemy.

Between the Meuse and Moselle the night witnessed activity, but without action on the part of the infantry. There was a bombardment at the Ravine of Sonvaux, bomb throwing in the Forest of Ailly, and cannonading to the north of Flirey.

In Lorraine the Germans attacked on a front extending three kilometers the positions which they had lost near Leintrey. They at the same time bombarded all our line from the Forest of Champenoux as far as the Vezouse River, delivering some attacks partly with infantry. They were everywhere repulsed. Near Leintrey, after having gained foothold in an element of the trenches, they were immediately ejected by a counter attack.

In the region southeast of the Forest of Parroy, assaulting troops which had reached our wire entanglements were dispersed by our fire and left prisoners in our hands. The losses of the enemy appeared considerable.

The text of the German official statement is as follows:

During one of the enemy's attacks in the neighborhood of Souchez we lost a trench in the section south of the cemetery on July 16.

Repeated attempts made by the French to take away from us the positions we had captured in the Argonne failed. The positions are firmly in our hands.

French attacks delivered yesterday and the day before to the west of the Argonne Forest failed in the face of the North German Landwehr, who inflicted large and sanguinary losses on the enemy in bitter hand-to-hand fighting. We captured 462 prisoners.

Since June 20 our troops have fought continually in the Argonne and to the west of that forest, with the exception of short interruptions. In addition to the gain in territory and booty in materials a total of 116 officers and 7,000 French prisoners has been reached up to the present.

On our front which joins the Argonne to the east, lively artillery battles are in progress. Attacks made by the enemy in this region were repulsed without difficulty.

In the neighborhood of Leintrey, to the east of Luneville, there have been outpost engagements.

Our aviators dropped bombs on enemy troops in Gerardmer, (in the Vosges Mountains, eighteen miles south of St. Die.)

WHAT ARGONNE GAINS MEAN.

German Tacticians Say French Communications Are Cut.

BERLIN, July 16, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Included in the news items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"German military tacticians point out that the German victory in the Forest of Argonne, in France, is of special importance, as it shows that the connections toward Western France are gradually being cut.

"The large amount of war material captured by the Germans in the last battle illustrates the importance attributed to the positions by the French commanders. The French, however, were unable to resist the terrific offensive of the Crown Prince's army."

FRANCE COLLECTING GOLD.

Every Post Office an Agency for Strengthening the Treasury.

PARIS, July 16.—The Ministry of Finance today issued a note regarding means adopted for resupplying the Treasury with gold, as follows:

"The general Treasury will be resupplied by joint measures which have been adopted by the Bank of France and the Tax Office. Specially engraved receipts will be given to those who will exchange their gold for these receipts, which on demand will be exchanged for gold.

"As the result of an arrangement between the Ministries of Finance and Commerce, all Post Offices will be empowered to issue these receipts for gold after July 10. All receipts are exempt from taxation."

PROHIBITION IN PARIS CAMP.

Sale of Alcoholic Liquors to Soldiers or Officers Forbidden.

PARIS, July 16.—General Gallieni, the Military Governor of Paris, today issued an order forbidding the purchase by or sale to soldiers or officers of whatever grade in the intrenched camp of Paris of any alcoholic liquors whatsoever.

Offenders will be cited to appear before the police courts and military tribunals. Liquor dealers violating this order will be punished by a temporary suspension of their licenses on the first offense and the revocation of their licenses on the second offense.

ALLIES WIN MORE AFRICAN TERRITORY

Chief Interior Trading Centre of the Kamerun Taken With Only Two Killed.

LONDON, July 16.—A statement given out today by the British Official Press Bureau says:

A telegram from the Government of Nigeria reports that on June 29 the entente allied forces occupied Ngaundere, an important town in Central Kamerun. Our losses were two rank and file killed and eight wounded.

The Kamerun against which the Anglo-French forces are operating is a German colony in Western Equatorial Africa, having an area estimated at 191,000 square miles and lying between Nigeria and the French Congo. It has a population of 2,540,000, of whom about 2,000 are whites.

Ngaundere, which has been occupied by the Anglo-French troops, is a chief interior trading station, with a population estimated at 30,000. It is situated about 100 miles from the border of the French Congo and 450 miles from the coast.

GERMAN SURRENDER DUE TO LACK OF AMMUNITION

Colonial Secretary Says Force in Southwest Africa Long Held Out Against Heavy Odds.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 16.—Dr. Solf, Secretary of State for the Imperial Colonies, today gave me the German version of the capitulation in German Southwest Africa. He said:

"Though there is no doubt about the fact of the capitulation, on the other hand these troops, which neither in numbers nor equipment were able to cope with the attacks of a great power like England, fought an army eight or ten times as strong, which was in a position to receive war supplies by sea, while the small German force was completely cut off.

"The brave German band held out for eleven months against heavy odds, causing the enemy severe losses. It finally capitulated because of lack of ammunition and other war materials and because further resistance meant purposeless annihilation.

"There is no reason to celebrate the success of the South African Union's troops as an extraordinary deed of arms as the English press does. Our police troops in German Southwest Africa were exclusively for maintaining internal order and had only sufficient numerical strength, artillery, ammunition, rifles, and equipment for suppressing native insurrections. All the reports in the English press about their strength and equipment were fantastically exaggerated.

"The personalities of the commanders guaranteed that it was lack of means that led to the surrender, and that no courage or military spirit was wanting on the part of Governor Seitz and Lieut. Col. Franke. The latter's name is linked with the glorious deeds of the Southwest Africa police troops, and he wears the Pour le Mérite Order owing to the Kaiser's recognition of his complete fulfillment of the highest soldierly duty."

ADMONISHES LLOYD GEORGE

London Morning Post Urges Him Not to Led Astray by Northcliffe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—The Morning Post, discussing the Haldane-Lloyd George dispute, says:

"It is distressing and deplorable that, with a fine army and a fine navy fighting and dying for their country without a thought of self, our politicians should be still thinking of their reputations for an infallibility they never possessed.

"Now that we are in the midst of war, Lloyd George is doing his best to retrieve the position and putting his fiery energy for the first time at the service of the whole nation; but let him cut himself wholly away from those personal quarrels and petty intrigues which only deflect him and the country from the proper business of the hour.

"We do not blame Mr. Lloyd George alone for these divagations. His personality is being skilfully used to an extent which he does not perhaps realize by the sensational genius who presides over the Harmsworth press. Lord Northcliffe has certain feuds of his own of which the country has sense enough to disapprove. This poor nation has gone far astray in its search after democratic government, but it has not yet quite reached that bottomless pit, that circle of democracy where the nations which are governed by their yellow press. Therefore, Lord Northcliffe will not succeed in his intrigues, and Mr. Lloyd George should be warned by his friends not to allow himself to be made a party to them, and it should also be made clear to Mr. Lloyd George, in case of any present or future misunderstanding, that if there is to be any change of Prime Minister the choice of a successor would lie with the nation and not with the Harmsworth press.

"Therefore, we hope there will be an end of these cabals and that the coalition will firmly set behind it these personal matters and work together in the service of the country, for the politicians may be warned that there is serious trouble ahead for them and the system of government they represent as well as for the country. It may be that they are having their last chance, and certainly democracy is on its trail."

FOOD HIGHER IN ENGLAND.

About 35 Per Cent. Above a Year Ago—Higher Still in Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.—Statistics compiled by the Board of Trade's Labor Gazette show that food in general is about 35 per cent. dearer than a year ago in the large towns of England, and 30 per cent. higher in the small towns and villages.

The Gazette quotes official figures in the German Statistische Korrespondenz for May to show that the general level of food prices in Berlin during that month was 69 per cent. above that of May, 1914.

No general average estimate is given for Vienna, but, taking individual items, beef was 108 per cent. more in April than in the same month in 1914, bacon 162 per cent. dearer, eggs 167 per cent., bread 83 per cent., lard 161 per cent., margarine 114 per cent., and so on.

SAVE YPRES TREASURES.

British Have Sent Fifteen Wagonloads of Art Objects to France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 16, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—During the shelling of Ypres it was impossible to have all the treasures and valuable objects of art removed from the churches, convents, and public buildings. However, some days ago Colonel Wombley, with Adjutant Dumont, succeeded in digging out of the ruins a quantity of valuables.

Up to the present more than fifteen wagonloads of treasures of all kinds have been conveyed to France.

Baltic Carried 193 Aeroplanes.

A partial list of the manifest of the White Star liner Baltic, which sailed for Liverpool at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, showed that she carried 193 aeroplanes among her 15,000 tons of war munitions, and 92 automobiles. The ammunition on board includes 5,300 cases of cartridges, 10 cases of rifles, 4 cases of revolvers, 84 cases of fuses, 970 cases of empty projectiles, and 225 cases of fuses.

WAR COUNCIL HELD AT ITALIAN FRONT

King and Premier Hear Gens. Cadorna and Porro Expound the Military Situation.

TRIESTE DEPUTY IN CABINET

All Positions Captured from Austrians Being Strongly Fortified—Mountain Storms Hinder Advance.

ROME, July 16.—Premier Salandra today returned to the front to participate in a council of war presided over by King Victor Emmanuel at which General Count Cadorna, Chief of the Italian General Staff, and General Porro, Assistant Chief of Staff, expounded the military situation. General Porro had just returned from the western front.

Premier Salandra's visit also was for the purpose of submitting to the King several decrees dealing with internal affairs, including that appointing Signor Barzilai a Cabinet Minister. This action has a special meaning as Signor Barzilai was appointed a Deputy to Rome twenty-five years ago because he was a native of Trieste, as a protest against Austria, and typifying Italian aspirations to redeem the border provinces.

His entrance to the Cabinet has another meaning as well, implying the renunciation of his republican ideas, thus continuing the policy inaugurated by Garibaldi and followed by Crispi and other Italian republican patriots, who accepted the monarchy when, as at present, sovereigns led a national movement.

The Italians are strongly fortifying all positions captured from the Austrians. Trenches are being excavated and platforms constructed on which to mount heavy guns.

Many places along the frontier have been transformed into intrenched camps, strongly garrisoned and with immense supplies of munitions.

Terrific storms continue in the high mountain region. Violent winds, hail, and even snow are delaying military operations; but the troops are engaged in fortifying dominant points.

The following official statement concerning the operations was issued at the headquarters of the General Staff tonight:

In the upper Cadore region our troops continued to bombard the bridges of the Platzwiese and Landro, which were partly demolished while an enemy battery installed on the plateau of Rauchkofel was partly dismounted.

Encounters favorable to the Italians occurred on Mount Zeillonkofel and upon the Burgstall Crest, (3,460 feet high.)

A detachment of infantry succeeded in escalading the slopes of a ravine heretofore considered inaccessible and occupied by a surprise attack the summit of Falzarego Pass, (6,945 feet high.) On the night of Tuesday and Wednesday the detachment was counter-attacked, but the enemy was repulsed and suffered serious losses.

There has been no change on the remainder of the front.

VIENNA, July 16, (via London.)—Concerning the operations on the Italian front, the War Office today issued the following:

In the Italian war theatre yesterday there was increased artillery activity in the coast district and in Carinthia. On the Dolomite frontier several Italian battalions which attacked our positions near Ruffeddo and on the road of Schluderbach-Penteistein were repulsed with important losses.

THREATENS ITALIAN ART.

German Paper Says Destruction Will Be Just Punishment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.—According to The Morning Post, the German press is beginning to educate the public to regard the ruthless destruction of art treasures in Italy as a proper judgment on that kingdom. The Dresden Nachrichten is cited as declaring that there can and will be no consideration whatever paid to a country that "attacks us from behind" because it believes it can gain something by so doing it. "If Italian statesmen have imagined that art treasures in the country are a special line of insurance against a too energetic conduct of the war they will experience some very bitter disappointments," says the German paper.

It informs the Italian people, according to The Post, that the least significant German is of more value that the most magnificent jewel of ancient or modern art when the German nation is engaged in a war that others have forced it to fight in order to prevent itself from being extinguished.

"When, therefore," The Dresden Nachrichten writes in conclusion, "the monuments and cathedrals and statues and pictures, the churches and palaces of Venice, Milan, Florence, and Rome feel the sharpness of the German sword, it will be—and God knows that it will be—a just judgment that overtakes them."

BANISH IRISHMEN FOR OPPOSING WAR

Three Members of the Sinn Fein Expelled for Conducting Campaign Against Recruiting.

LONDON, July 16.—The Government has ordered three members of the Sinn Fein—Ernest Blythe of Ennistimon, William Mallows of Athenry and H. J. Pim of Belfast to leave Ireland. The immediate cause of their expulsion is believed to be the campaign which they have been conducting from public platforms against war and recruiting.

All of the trio were active in the Sinn Fein section of volunteers that broke away and opposed the followers of John E. Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons. Pim has written several books under the name of A. Newman.

PLOT AGAINST VENIZELOS.

Young Turks Plan Assassination of Former Greek Premier.

PARIS, July 16.—A dispatch to the Havas News Agency from Athens says that a private letter received from Constantinople states that the Young Turks Committee is plotting the assassination of former Premier Venizelos of Greece.

The police, the Athens advices state, have taken the necessary measures to protect the life of the former Prime Minister.

DANIELS IN WASHINGTON.

May Announce List of Inventors on Advisory Board Today.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A definite plan for navy experimental work on a broader scale than ever before attempted will be laid before Congress in December by Secretary Daniels. Its adoption, Mr. Daniels believes, ultimately will result in placing the United States ahead of the remainder of the world in the machinery of sea warfare.

Back today from his conference at Orange, N. J., with Thomas A. Edison, who is to head the Advisory Board, Mr. Daniels announced that he would have a statement to make tomorrow. He indicated that it might include at least a partial list of the noted inventors and technical experts who will be asked to make up the board.

SUPPOSED AMERICAN ARRESTED IN BERLIN

George S. Speets Held on Undivulged Charges — Long Under Surveillance.

BERLIN, July 16, (via London.)—George S. Speets, said to be an American, who, it is understood, represents American copper interests, was arrested here on Tuesday and is held at police headquarters on charges that have not been divulged.

Speets, who has an American passport and maintained an office for general brokerage business, had been under police surveillance for several months. Some doubt exists as to Speets's citizenship, and Ambassador Gerard only yesterday, while still ignorant of Speets's arrest, had started an investigation regarding the manner in which Speets had obtained an American passport. The Ambassador had also communicated with the German authorities on the subject.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The State Department records show that George S. Speets applied to the American Embassy in Berlin for an American passport as a New York importer on April 1 last and that the passport was issued at the Citizenship Bureau here on April 17. Speets swore that he was "general director of the American Trading Import Company." He said that he was born at Winters, Cal., on March 29, 1886, and that his father was a native American.

The State Department has not yet been advised of his arrest.

WINTER, Cal., July 16.—There is no record here of the birth of George S. Speets, and no family of that name is known here.

Certain residents are confident that no one named Speets lived here in 1886, the date Speets gave as that of his birth.

No one could be found in copper producing circles here yesterday who knew George S. Speets.

Members of the Metal Exchange and the Copper Producing Association said they had never heard the name before.

U-51 REPORTED SUNK BY RUSSIAN WARSHIPS

German Submarine Traveled to Dardanelles and Torpedoed Two British Battleships.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.—The German submarine U-51 has been sunk in the Black Sea by Russian warships, according to information received from Varna, a Bulgarian port on the Black Sea, by the Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The U-51 was the submarine which made the voyage from Germany to the Dardanelles. She was commanded by Captain Otto Hersing.

The exact date of the remarkable voyage of Captain Otto Hersing from Wilhelmshaven, around the British Isles and through the Straits of Gibraltar to the Dardanelles is not known. The first news of it appeared in the Berliner Tageblatt of May 30, which took it for granted that the feat had been accomplished, adding:

"The United States must realize that if a submarine could be sent to the Dardanelles the matter of sending one across the Atlantic, which is about the same distance, would not be attended with more difficulty."

It was known both from English and German sources that on May 26 the British battleship Triumph had been sunk by a submarine and that the next day another battleship, the Majestic, had met with a similar fate in a similar manner, and it was generally supposed that they had been sunk by the same submarine and that this submarine was a German. It was not then believed, however, that she had made the voyage from the German coast to the Dardanelles by water but had been sent overland via Rumania and Bulgaria in parts, and that the parts had been assembled at Constantinople.

Later it was learned that the Triumph had been torpedoed at the entrance to the Dardanelles and the Majestic near the narrows, which facts supported the theory that the hostile craft had been making her way from west to east. On June 5, however, all doubt was removed by the German Kaiser, who ordered that Captain Otto Hersing should be decorated at Constantinople for having made the longest voyage on record in a submarine. The decoration bestowed was the Order pour le Mérite.

The craft was identified as the U-51, the first of five large and powerful submarines that had been completed in February and tested in March. At this time it was reported, from Hamburg via Copenhagen, by witnesses who had seen the tests in Heligoland Bight, that the new type had a surface displacement of 1,000 tons, a speed of 20 knots, a radius of 4,000 miles, and carried a heavy oil fuel for three months. It had an armament of one 3-pounder and one 15-pounder rapid-fire, disappearing guns, and four torpedo tubes, two ahead and two astern, and a supply of fourteen reserve torpedoes, making eighteen in all.

It is said that the British Admiralty heard of the voyage of the U-51 about May 15, but supposed that she was bound for the British coast and then took precautions for such a contingency. Later, when she was reported in the Bay of Biscay, there seemed to be no doubt as to her destination, and orders were sent to have the destroyer flotilla at Gibraltar "capture or destroy" her at all costs.

According to one account she slipped through the Straits by using a fleet of Spanish tank steamers as a decoy. The fleet tried to escape, was overhauled and taken into port for prize proceedings. The cargoes were addressed to the agents of German consignees at Genoa, but the commander at Gibraltar knew that Italy would declare war before Genoa could be reached and he thought that England might possibly have the oil as Italy. In the excitement of the chase the U-51 slipped by.

TIED IN SACKS, DROWNED.

Old Punishment Revived for Enemies of Those in Power in Turkey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, July 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Recently the Turkish Government expelled all Secretaries who on the outbreak of the war were left at the English and Russian Embassies in order to guard the archives. Now the Turks have meted out the same treatment to M. Ledoux, who remained behind in Constantinople to look after the property of the French Embassy.

M. Ledoux has just arrived at Athens. He states that he regards the situation at Constantinople as critical. Many Old Turks have been done away with in a manner which used to find favor in Abdul Hamid's eyes. They were tied in sacks and thrown into the Bosporus during the night.

The relations between the Turks and the Germans, M. Ledoux adds, are not at all good, and the Germans make no secret of their intention, if they win, to turn Turkey into a German protectorate.

As the Turks are incapable of ruling foreign subjects, all subjects of the entente powers now interned or under surveillance in Turkey are about to be sent to the interior of Asia Minor.

Holds Untermyer Servant.

Ford A. Simonson, a servant at Greystone, the country home of Samuel Untermyer at Yonkers, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Judge Beall of that city on the charge of having attacked a 17-year-old girl. Simonson was unable to put up the bail, and was paroled in the custody of his counsel until Monday.

THINKS WAR DEBTS WILL LIMIT ARMIES

French Socialist Minister Says Disarmament Will Be Forced by Need of Economy.

MUNITIONS CONTROL URGED

M. Sembat Would Lodge It in an International Commission, Under Neutral Presidency.

PARIS, June 27, (Delayed by Censor.)—"The Ministers of Finance in the belligerent countries will be the most forceful advocates of the limitation of armaments after the war," asserted Marcel Sembat, Socialist leader and French Minister of Public Works, in a statement to a representative of The Associated Press today. Continuing his discussion the Minister said:

"They will speak not only in the name of the superior ideal of social solidarity; they will speak in the name of the budget and of public credit. If we leave aside the philosophical considerations that might incline us to desire a limitation of armaments, it seems to me that during the war and after it financial considerations alone will suffice.

"I have come from an interesting session of the Chamber, devoted to a discussion of war appropriations. Two speeches, completing the admirable report of M. Metin (Albert Metin, General Budget Reporter of the Chamber of Deputies) for the Appropriations Committee, emphasized the extent of the sacrifices that the war has imposed on us. You know that M. Metin calculated the war was costing France 50,000 francs ($10,000) a minute. The expenditures of the English are not less than ours, while the Russians and Italians are feeling a heavy burden on their shoulders. Our adversaries, the Germans and the Austrians, are crushed by financial burdens. You have noticed recently the failure of the Austrian loan.

"If the war proves to be long, which is not an improbable conjecture—the President of the Cabinet and the Minister of Finance today took occasion to say so and prepare the public mind for it—endeavor to form an idea of what will be the state of the public finances of the belligerent countries at the conclusion of peace. We must expect that the public debt of each of these countries will be augmented by a considerable number of billions. I say, then, of any one capable of seriously examining a financial situation how it will be possible to pay the debts contracted or the interest on the loans, and at the same time keep up as costly armies and fleets as in the past without renouncing the expenditures for social reforms which impose themselves today upon all civilized people.

"The carnage of which we are witnesses may reasonably be expected to open the eyes of the people to their real interests. But considering only the practical side of the question, whether it will be easier after the war than before to limit armaments, it seems to me it will.

"This war has demonstrated above all the supremely important rôle of cannon, rifles, shells, and explosives. In the United States you know it better than any one. You know also that rifles and cannon cannot be improvised over night—months are necessary.

"Formerly to partisans of the limitation of armaments was cited the ability of Prussia to get around the prescription of that sort imposed by Napoleon I.; but since it is demonstrated today that troops, however numerous, can do nothing without powerful artillery, we may find a practical means of control in the supervision of all manufactories of arms and cannon by an international commission instituted by the eventful treaty of peace. That commission should include representatives of each European power and should be presided over by a representative of some neutral State, such as Switzerland."

PUTS ENGLAND'S NEED AT $10,000,000,000

Must Borrow That Amount Before She Can End War, Harold Cox Tells London Bankers.

LONDON, July 16.—"In this national crisis expenditures, both public and private, should be rigidly curtailed, and at the same time new taxation should forthwith be imposed upon all classes of the people in order that when the war shall be brought to a triumphant conclusion the nation may enter the period of restoration with its financial power impaired to the least possible extent."

The foregoing resolution was adopted this evening at a meeting of the leading bankers and financiers of London. A deputation will convey it to Premier Asquith.

Harold Cox, well known as a political economist, addressed the meeting. He said that the loan would hardly carry the country over until Christmas, and that personally he did not think the war would end without England having to borrow £2,000,000,000 ($10,000,000,000.) Altogether, the interest on this, Mr. Cox said, would be £90,000,000 ($450,000,000,) which, with the sinking fund, would be increased to £110,000,000 ($550,000,000,) and another £20,000,000 ($100,000,000) would have to be added for the first two years after the war for pensions. The new taxes imposed last November, Mr. Cox added, produced £63,000,000 ($315,000,000,) so that many more new taxes would have to be imposed.

GERMANY TO CONTROL COAL.

Owners Compelled to Form Associations Under the Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—The Times says that, without any previous discussion of the subject, it was officially announced in Berlin last Monday night that the Government had decided to assume control of the whole coal industry.

The form of procedure is that the Federal Council has approved a proclamation which will empower the State authorities to bring owners of coal fields together by compulsion in associations which will control the whole production and sale of coal produced by their members.

It is expressly stated that these associations are formed without the consent of the coal owners, who "are no longer free." It is laid down that all coal owners have to place their output at the disposal of their association from the time at which it begins operations.

The State is to have what is described as "a certain influence in the fixing of prices," and is to appoint Commissioners who will take part, with voting power, at all meetings of coal owners and can veto their decisions in accordance with the laws, the new regulations, or even "public interests."

It is explained that the new regulations will take effect immediately as regards the renewal of the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate. The Syndicate agreements expire Nov. 31 next. From Oct. 1 the members of the Syndicate were to be free to enter into contracts with regard to production on and after Jan. 1. Thus far all efforts to conclude the agreement for the renewal of the Syndicate have failed.

It is provided that compulsion shall not be exercised in any district in which before a given date a voluntary agreement is reached by the coal owners whose production amounts to more than 97 per cent. of the whole production of their district.

TEUTONS BEGIN BIGGEST DRIVE AGAINST RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

sian Army, a considerable part of which is now concentrated in Poland.

The Russian army is forewarned and has so far unwaveringly pursued the tactics adopted to its present situation. It may confidently be anticipated, therefore, that the Germans will not gain their object.

But the German plan as now revealed is interesting. Hindenburg is pushing his columns under cover of very heavy artillery fire toward Lomza, Prasnysz, and Ciechanow, along the northern tributaries of the Narew. The Narew, after flowing due east along Northern Poland, suddenly bends southward and flows into the Vistula near the fortress of Novo Georgievsk. Just north of Novo Georgievsk, the Narew is joined by the Western Bug. Due east of Warsaw, where the Bug, after running northward from Galicia turns to the west, lies another important fortress, Brest-Litovsk. The Bug and Narew are thus at present the most important lines on the Polish front.

Hindenburg's objective is Novo Georgievsk and Mackensen's is Brest-Litovsk, and the concerted advance of these two Marshals might have serious consequences for the Russian army; but there are certain difficulties in the way and the Germans might easily be outwitted by skilful manoeuvring.

For one thing, the Russians, who are now on their inner lines, have this time the advantage in railways and can throw their troops from one part of the front to the other with much better effect than the Germans. Hindenburg has behind him, it is true, a splendid railway system which might insure the success of the first stage of his advance, but Mackensen in the southeast is surrounded by long miles of ill-roaded country from the chief railway systems of Galicia and Southern Poland. He, again, from all accounts, the quality of the German soldiers is not what it was.

The present German plan is evidently based on the relative state of the munitions questions on the eastern and western fronts of the Allies. The hypothesis that the Russians are worse off and that their supply and organization of munitions are developing more slowly than in France and England has inspired the Germans with the idea of soundly beating the Russians when, as they suppose, they are down, and then rushing their troops to the western front to bury the resistance there under a hail of artillery before, as they suppose, France and Britain are quite ready.

Russia Organizing Rapidly.

It is to be hoped that the frankness with which the Allies have lately discussed the lack of munitions may prove misleading to the Germans. As far as Russia is concerned the organization of supplies is proceeding with greater rapidity and energy than could possibly have been imagined. What is surprising is not the defects in the Russian organization, but the success with which it is coping with very serious difficulties. The invitation to public bodies to participate in supply work has already had an excellent effect in clearing away abuses. The output of shells, rifles, and cartridges is steadily increasing, and it is now possible to equip hitherto unused forces of recruits.

Russia is settling down to a long war, and her mobilization at the beginning of the second year is much more thorough than it was last August. It is worth noting, too, that there are prospects of a bountiful harvest. The important speech delivered yesterday by Minister of Agriculture Krivoshein noted that Russia would meet the new harvest with a liberal supply in hand from last year. Russia could supply to the full not only her own needs in wheat, but those of all her allies.

Developing Lloyd George's assertion that in the long run victory is on the side that is technically best equipped, M. Krivoshein declared that the country that could feed its population and its army ungrudgingly would in a long war by patient endurance make certain of victory.

RIGA GERMAN GOAL IN NORTH.

Advance So Far Opposed Only by Russian Cavalry and Outposts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 16, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The German invasion of Russia is rapidly developing. While the Galician section of the general plan appears to be merely keeping up routine activity, in another section, that between the Baltic and Lower Vistula, it is moving with force and determination.

The main strategic objective in the north is evidently Riga, upon which the Germans have made several abortive attempts by sea. They have now poured considerable armies into the region between Libau and Schavli, and are advancing on a sixty to seventy-mile front, with the left resting on the Baltic Sea, and the right extending across the Libau Railway to a point behind the River Windau in the direction of Popeliany station, on the railway twenty-six miles short of Schavli. The left is making directly for Goldingen, and is well forward of the right wing of the line.

The Russians are meeting the German advance by river crossings on the Windau and Wento and at other suitable points, but the opposition is offered only by cavalry and outposts. There are no elements of military surprise in this movement of the Germans, which has been foreseen and adequately provided against in every respect.

Nevertheless, the Germans may be expected to advance for some little time yet, in accordance with Russia's general plans of defense against invasion. Those plans are based solely upon military considerations. Nothing else counts. There are very few towns, and the wealth of the country is mainly found in the castles of German Barons who are Russian subjects. Many of these princely possessions have been specially stocked in aid of the German invasion, and the Russian authorities have been busy for some time investigating the loyalty of landowners in the Baltic provinces.

It is improbable that the Germans will gain much by their advance into the Baltic provinces on this occasion. Until they succeed in forcing the Russian armies to a general engagement and are victorious in such a battle, they have gained nothing whatever. Frontiers have no existence in war; only armies and strategic points which they can utilize count for anything at all.

On this principle Russia has steadily acted, well knowing that the victors will lay down frontiers with perfect satisfaction to themselves when the time comes for map-making. At present only armies count.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN POLAND.

Official Versions Issued by Petrograd, Berlin, and Vienna.

PETROGRAD, July 16.—The following official communication has been issued by the War Office:

After engagements with our advance guard, the enemy on the 15th occupied the right banks of the Rivers Windau and Venta and continued in certain sectors his movement toward the east.

On the Transnfoen front the enemy on the night of the 14th made an attack northeast of the village of Glioubokieroff, where he took part of our trenches, but was driven off by our counter-attack.

On the Narew front our troops last night, between the Pissa and the Oryc, were withdrawn in order to take up a more concentrated position on the right bank of the Narew. In this sector the enemy made local attacks between the Pissa and Skwa Rivers.

On the left bank of the Vistula, north of the Pilica, there has been rifle firing. South of the Pilica on the 15th the enemy attempted to take the offensive on the roads leading to Radom from the northwest and west, but was repulsed by our counter-attacks. In the other sectors there were engagements between patrols.

Between the Vistula and the Wieprz there is no change. Between the Wieprz as well as in the sector of the Bug below Krustnopol, there have been vigorous advance guard engagements.

West of the River Orzyc important enemy forces attacked on the front of the villages of Podossie and Tzieknanoff.

The morning of the 15th two vigorous German attacks against the right flank of the sector indicated and against the villages of Plonisny and Bramvoura, Svientchennais were repulsed with great enemy losses. In the centre district, in the village of Midiki, the enemy made slight progress, but his advance was arrested.

On the left flank the Germans, who had attacked unsuccessfully the preceding night in the sector of Grabovo-Opinagoura, broke down 400 paces before our front. Between Tzieknanoff and Vishgorod there were advance guard engagements.

In the district of the village of Grabovetz, as well as to the south of Grounechoff and on the Bug below Skoal, fighting has begun.

Along the course of the lower Zlota Lipa there has been violent gun and rifle firing. Near the mouth of this river we repulsed an enemy attack.

Fighting continues on the Dniester. Our troops attacked three enemy forces which had crossed the Dniester near Ivanjogar and Grodek.

BERLIN, July 16, (via London.)—The German forces have crossed the Windau River to the north of Kolnyani in Courland, according to the following statement given out today by the Army Headquarters Staff:

In the eastern theatre: Our troops have crossed the Windau River north of Koltinyani, in an easterly direction. Southeast of Kolno and south of Przasnysz we have made further progress and are fighting.

In the southeastern theatre: The situation with the German troops is unchanged.

Dispatches from Austrian headquarters say that after a heavy bombardment of the Russian position the Austrians have crossed the Dniester River at Uciebiskupie, on the Russian border, where the Austrian crownlands of Galicia and Bukowina and the Russian province of Bessarabia meet.

VIENNA, July 16, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

The fighting on the Dniester is continuing. Russian attempts to repulse our troops on the north bank of the river by severe counter-attacks have been unsuccessful, and we have captured 57 officers, 1,300 men, and 3 machine guns. When forcing a crossing of the Dniester and on the following days the Carinthian Seventh Regiment especially distinguished itself.

Near Sokal increased activity is shown on both sides. Our troops have stormed several vantage points, among them the Dernhardiner Convent, near Sokal.

On the other fronts the situation is unchanged.

"NATIONAL DAY" IN POLAND.

Ceremonies Held Under Auspices of Austro-German Governments.

BERLIN, July 16, (Via Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Natives of Russian, Austrian and Prussian Poland have held a "national day" in Petrikau in Poland, according to a dispatch from that place, given out by the Overseas News Agency today for transmission abroad.

"Delegates were present," the dispatch says, "representing the Polish Executive National Committee, the Polish Legion, Polish organizations in provinces occupied by the Teutonic allies, members of the Polish Independent Party in the Duma, members of other political parties and representatives of American Polish organizations.

"The 'national day,' held under the auspices of the allied Governments, proved a great success in preparing for a close connection between Russian Poland and the Teutonic allies."

SECURITY LEAGUE ADVISES DANIELS

President Menken Says Modern Battleships Are More Important Than Submarines.

COMMENDS ADVISORY BOARD

But He Asserts Subsidiary Forces Are Subordinate to Building Up Superdreadnoughts.

In regard to the proposed advisory board of civilian inventors and engineers, headed by Thomas A. Edison, and announced by the Secretary of the Navy, President S. Stanwood Menken of the National Security League issued yesterday a statement from the league's headquarters at 31 Pine Street, in which he said:

"The league is much encouraged by the public statement of the Secretary of the Navy that he believes in preparedness for war, but the fact remains that the modern battleship is still the all-important unit of every fleet, and so far as it has hitherto been shown all improvements in aeroplanes, submarines, and other subsidiary forces are subordinate to it. The league believes that no improvements in the subsidiary fleet equal in importance the necessity of bringing the superdreadnought, which is the first line of the fleet, to its highest state of efficiency.

"An underlying principle of every military organization must be that battle efficiency is the only test by which any measure or innovation is to be tested.

"Thomas A. Edison for the high post of adviser to the Navy Department needs no indorsements from the National Security League, his fame in his particular field being secure, and this is in only lesser degree true of the distinguished names which have been mentioned by the Secretary of the Navy along with him—Orville Wright, the inventor of the aeroplane; Henry Ford, Mr. Lake, pioneer of submarines, and others.

"Further emphasis must still be laid upon the fact that there is not a submarine on the Atlantic Coast which is fit for sea duty. The largest submarines carried on the naval list are the K boats, weighing about 500 tons. During the last manoeuvres of the Atlantic Fleet these boats were found to be too small to be seaworthy, and by radio from Admiral Fletcher were ordered back to port. Nevertheless the sixteen submarines ordered by the last Congress, for which bids are now being issued by the Secretary, are of only 300 tons displacement, or 200 tons less displacement than the K boats, which have already proved too small. In other words, the sixteen submarines now to be built are obsolete before a dollar has been spent in their construction or before a single keel has been laid.

"Public attention should not be diverted from the further fact that the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt; the General Board, and Admiral Fletcher have alike drawn attention to the fact that the Atlantic Fleet is short 18,000 men. Admiral Fletcher has stated in his report that the ships now actually in commission are short 18,000 men and 300 officers, and that the balance is necessary to place in commission those ships which are now lying idle in the navy yards. As a matter of fact, the destroyer fleet at present the most effective branch of the service, is so short of men that if any one of them were called upon to go into action

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HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

THAW, FREE, FLIRTS WITH THE OLD LIFE AS MOTHER WAITS

Continued from Page 1.

New York," he said. Later when he reaffirmed that statement a reporter asked him if he didn't like Broadway.

Never Did Like Broadway.

"No, I don't like Broadway; I never did," he replied. "My wife's interests were what forced me to go there when I did. I never thought the plays were funny, and I don't believe they are any different now, although, of course, I don't know."

When Thaw left the Newark restaurant he had to be dragged through a dense crowd to his automobile. There was one Newark policeman on hand, and he lost his head, yelling: "Yes, it's him; it's him!" Thaw's detectives and the newspaper men formed the wedge which finally broke a path through the throng.

When the automobiles resumed their journey, it was believed Thaw was headed for Philadelphia to remain there over night and take a train tomorrow for Pittsburgh. Thaw said he didn't know just where he was going, and the detectives said either didn't know or didn't care at the time that he was headed for Atlantic City or wouldn't tell.

Two of the automobiles dropped out of the parade as Thaw suddenly diverted from the road to Philadelphia and laid his course through Elizabeth, Perth Amboy and South Amboy. At the latter place Thaw jumped out of the automobile.

Didn't Take a Drink.

"I'll buy everybody a drink of soda," said Thaw.

And there was one thing that Thaw didn't do throughout the day—he didn't touch a drop of liquor in any form. He wouldn't even permit it to be served to others in the party while he was present. He said that it wasn't a good thing for them and frequently warned them against it.

The next town on the route was Keyport, and there it began to rain. The covers of the cars were put up, but as the next town was reached the rain began to come down in torrents. Thaw directed that a stop be made at a roadhouse near the railroad station. As he reached the porch he looked across the street and read the name of the town, printed in huge letters on the station. It was one word: "Matawan."

Thaw laughed uproariously at that.

"It's funny," he said, "but that name sounds familiar. Don't that beat the Dutch? I didn't know the arm of coincidence was so long."

While waiting for the shower to end Thaw played selections on a piano and chatted with the reporters. He was more than considerate, even anxious that the newspaper men should have time to call their offices by telephone, and agreed to hold the trip up ten minutes.

The automobile used by the reporters was the same in which Thaw escaped from Matteawan, a big touring car. This was called to Thaw's attention.

"Now, that's another coincidence," he said. "It's making better time than it did when I had it."

The automobile shot through Freehold, Farmingdale, and Squankum to Lakewood, where the party stopped for supper at the Bartlett Inn. Nobody there knew Thaw until he appeared to make some pointed reference to his case and then the secret came out.

No Word for Mother.

Just before he went in to supper one of the party suggested to Thaw that he communicate with his mother at Pittsburgh and let her know where he was and where he was heading. He said that he didn't think it would be a wise thing, as he didn't know when the message would be delivered and he didn't want to wake her up if there was any delay. The message was not sent at that point. Thaw ruled that no liquor should be served at the table during the supper and ordered bottled water. He had vegetable soup, fried chicken, and a salad for his meal.

After Lakewood came Toms River, Barnegat, Manahawken, Tuckerton, New Gretna, Port Republic, Smithville, Oceanville, Aberdeen, and Pleasantville, and then the automobile turned into the new boulevard and on to Pacific Avenue. As the bright lights of Atlantic City and the Boardwalk came into view Thaw showed renewed interest.

Glad to See the Bright Lights.

"They look good," he exclaimed. "I haven't seen them for a long time. Isn't it a pretty sight?"

It was 10:40 o'clock then, and Thaw became very solicitous for the newspaper men. He said he felt in a measure responsible for keeping them away so long from the telegraph wires. He also expressed fear that one of the reporters was catching cold, who was riding in the automobile with him, and, notwithstanding the fact that he was no more warmly clothed himself, insisted that they change seats so that the reporter might avoid a breeze.

When the automobile swept over the bridge leading to Atlantic Avenue Thaw looked at the water and exclaimed, "That looks good." He inquired when the tide was high for bathing tomorrow. What other plans he had in view he would not say, except that he expected to stay here at least three or four days. Where he would go then he said he didn't know.

Doesn't Fear Appeal.

During the trip Thaw talked over at great length his case and the strong points which he felt had been brought out. When the question of the appeal was brought up Thaw said that he thought it would not amount to anything and doubted that it would be pressed.

"I am tired of the law courts and I never want to see any of them again," he said.

He told of his experiences at Matteawan and spoke of the various Superintendents. "I wonder that I didn't go crazy there," he said, "and I wonder also that some of the old people there live through it with the food they get."

The two detectives who are with Thaw to see that he gets to Pittsburgh unharmed had rooms adjoining Thaw's at the United Doctors. No information could be obtained from him about what they expected to do.

Persons close to Thaw said tonight that he had not been in touch at all with his mother. He goes where he pleases and does as he pleases, and the detectives are making as good a job as they can of a bad situation. They had hoped to have him in Philadelphia or even in Pittsburgh tonight, but they were powerless.

SANE, SAYS HENDRICK.

Justice Declares Evidence Before Jury Overwhelming.

Justice Hendrick announced the verdict declaring Thaw sane and free with his elbows leaning on the bench in front of him and speaking in a voice which carried distinctly to the farthest limits of the court room. He said:

Gentlemen, I have reached a decision in this case, and it is based upon what my own judgment, fortified by the advice of a very intelligent jury, has led me to. I want first to speak of the evidence. We have had come here men from New Hampshire, some of them, though not by name alienists, of great experience in the judgment of the difference between a man who is sane and one who is insane. We have had men and women come from the community, of undoubtedly high repute, witnesses whose testimony was impressive, to testify to their belief in the sanity of this relator.

We have been told here by one alienist that it is impossible for a judge or jury to determine the sanity or insanity of a paranoiac, except as judge and jury accept the statements of the alienists. The reason I speak of this, gentleman, is that I want to say a word about the testimony of alienists in our courts that I hope may remedy what is fast becoming a scandal in the administration of justice.

If this court and this jury are to depend upon the opinion of an alienist or of alienists who have made it their business for years and for pay to render expert testimony that Thaw is sane or insane, whichever it may be, that opinion is to me of absolutely no value and has no influence on my determination of this case.

The idea that in the administration of justice a doctor of repute can for years devote himself to a case, can publish his opinions in the public press, can interview witnesses, can help to prepare for trial, can do everything that an advocate is bound by law to do, and then go on the stand and think his evidence is of any probative value, is wrong.

Hopes Evil Will Be Corrected.

I hope the members of the medical profession itself will find some way to correct that evil. I do not speak especially of this case, but of cases generally where alienists' expert testimony is rendered by doctors of repute for pay. If the members of the medical profession do not do it themselves, as I have no doubt they want to, I hope the Legislature of this State will find some means of curing that evil that obtains in our courts, either by legislation that will allow the Court to appoint the experts to examine the lunatics, or by such other means as may be deemed advisable.

I have adopted the verdict of this jury. I think it is founded not only on the weight of evidence, but it is overwhelmingly founded on the weight of evidence, and I declare the decision of this Court that Harry K. Thaw is now sane.

Thaw had listened to Justice Hendrick, apparently unmoved, and his only display of emotion at the verdict which gave him his liberty after nine years was a smile and a nod to his counsel. How great was the restraint which he had imposed on himself was revealed later when the formalities connected with admitting him to bail had been completed, but for the moment he was as calm, if not calmer, than any other in the courtroom.

Deputy Attorney General Edgar Bromberger rose as Justice Hendrick finished speaking and so quickly that his words seemed almost a part of the Justice's verdict, he gave notice of the State's intention to appeal, and for the time checked effectually the triumph of Thaw.

"Well, this acts as a stay, Mr. Bromberger," remarked the court.

John B. Stanchfield and ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien of counsel for Thaw were on their feet instantly, and Mr. Stanchfield asked that Thaw be at once admitted to bail on an order "a form of which has been agreed upon between the Attorney General's office and ourselves."

Bail Not a Remedy.

"To the apparent amazement of Mr. Stanchfield and Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Bromberger exclaimed:

If the court please, before we arrive at that decision, the only agreement arrived at between counsel and the Attorney General was that in the event your Honor saw fit to admit Thaw to bail, then this order would be agreeable in form.

But after full conference and most careful consideration of the admission of this man to bail pending an appeal, we respectfully differ with due respect to your Honor's finding and do not think Harry Thaw is sane, but believe him to be insane and a menace to the public welfare to be at large.

Bail will not remedy any harm that Harry K. Thaw may do while out, whether within this State or without this State, and accordingly in the interest of justice, as unwelcome a guest as Harry K. Thaw is within this State now in our opinion, yet we believe he ought to be restrained here pending the final determination of this matter and the outcome of the appeal.

"If you question the power of this Court to admit Thaw to bail," interrupted Justice Hendrick, "if that is seriously done we will consider it on briefs. I supposed it was conceded that I had the discretion to admit him to bail."

"That is not conceded," responded the Deputy Attorney General.

Denies Notice Is a Stay.

Mr. Stanchfield, obviously surprised and indignant at the unexpected obstacle to the granting of bail, exclaimed quickly.

If the court please in the first place, as a strict matter of law we do not at all acquiesce in the proposition of the Attorney General that the filing of this notice operates as a stay. It is quite incredible that a man found sane by a jury, declared sane by your Honor, after you have received that verdict in evidence—that the mere filing of an appeal that is deliberately assert will never be prosecuted should act as a stay.

I have no hesitation in saying that the Attorney General of the State of New York never intended to prosecute this appeal, and that the record, in my deliberate judgment, will never be printed for any argument or appeal, because what, if your Honor please, is there to discuss in the Appellate Division?

The Attorney General from the start has fought through every court in this State the order which you made calling in a jury to assist in aiding your conscience in arriving at a conclusion of this matter, and the Court of Appeals in turn has held that you had the right in the circumstances, and it was a proper exercise of your discretion to call in a jury to aid your conscience in arriving at a conclusion.

Now, we have taken testimony here covering three weeks. Your Honor has been so impressed and moved by the dignity and the high character and standing of that testimony that you pronounced it in rendering your opinion as practically overwhelming.

Now, in the Appellate tribunal what question is there to review? When your Honor had finished your admirable charge, so fair that the Attorney General was moved himself to get upon his feet and say that there was no exception to be taken to that charge, there is no legal question left in this case. Can the Attorney General be held here to say that the Appellate Division would review the facts in the case after this trial and after this result?

Now, there is no Appellate Division until the Fall, and if this motion is pressed I will have some very serious remarks to make as to what I think is the motive that is behind it. Now, it is understood, it was agreed, and Mr. Becker and Mr. Cook and I talked here, over and over again, the question of the amount of bail that should be furnished in this case. There has been no dispute upon that proposition.

As Mr. Stanchfield concluded Justice Hendrick turned to Mr. Bromberger, asking:

"On what do you found your opinion that I have no power to take bail?"

Resents Charge of Bad Faith.

In reply the Deputy Attorney General said:

If the Court please, in Section 1,313 of the Code, it is provided that upon an appeal taken by the people of the State of New York or by a State officer or a board of State officers or a board of supervisors of a county, the service of the notice of the appeal prevents bail and stays the execution of the judgment or the order appealed from, without any undertaking or other security, and the similar provision with reference to municipal bodies and officers thereof is in Section 1,314.

But before I state the authorities, if the Court please, I resent the charge made by Mr. Stanchfield that this appeal has not been filed in good faith. As late as yesterday I had a conversation with Albany, and the appeal is filed at the present time in the utmost good faith, and it is with the entire idea of it being prosecuted that we file these papers.

I do not know of any motive actuating the Attorney General or any of his deputies in this matter excepting that of protecting the public interest and discharging a public duty as they see it and with a view of performing their full duty in accordance with their oaths of office.

"There is no question about that," interrupted the Justice. "The only question here is the question of my power."

Here Mr. O'Brien rose and said:

Yes, your Honor, I was about to speak of that. It seems to me that we are going very much further than the State has any right to ask when we are willing to state in this case that bail should be given. That was out of abundant caution to avoid this discussion which we are now having. I ask your Honor in reading that decision which only relates to subjects in actions which are pending, and has no bearing on the question of writs of habeas corpus, where is the power and where is the authority that counsel states here wherein he can suspend the writ of habeas corpus?

The Constitution of the State gives the man the right to the habeas corpus and we are here on the habeas corpus. It is the duty of Your honor to discharge this relator here, by the force of the Constitution, and I would like my friend to cite a single case on which you cannot discharge the writ without bail.

Bail Fixed at $35,000.

Justice Hendrick, who had evidently made up his mind as Mr. O'Brien spoke, announced at once that he would release Thaw in bail and permit the State to take an exception to the ruling. Mr. Bromberger answered that he did so, and Justice Hendrick declared:

"I hold Thaw in bail to the amount of $35,000."

Thaw, who had listened intently to this final fight on which his liberty still depended, despite the decision of court and jury, kept the tight rein on himself which he had drawn when he entered the room.

The strain was apparent, however, and it was evident that he would have welcomed a loosening of his restraint, but before this was to be Mr. O'Brien took opportunity to spread on the record a tribute to the late Justice John J. Delany, Mr. Stanchfield and Mr. Bromberger adding their eulogies, while the court also officially paid tribute to his former colleague.

The doors of the courtroom had been kept locked, and there was not a murmur among the lawyers, jurors and few witnesses in the room. But to Thaw's ears came the yells and cheers of throngs that had congregated outside and who had learned the outcome when a reporter, released from the courtroom to flash the news to various offices, shouted from the corridor:

"Thaw is free."

Pennsylvania R. R. Bonds for Bail.

Chambers Street was filled with men, women, and children, all anxious for a glimpse of Stanford White's slayer, and the crowd waited patiently but boisterously, while Thaw followed his lawyers into Justice Hendrick's private room and there signed the bail bond provided by the National Surety Company, whose representatives, William A. Thompson, the Secretary, and Harold Norris, the resident Vice President, had been in waiting with a blank bail bond. The amount was quickly filled in and the document was signed. It was said that the Thaw family had deposited $40,000 worth of Pennsylvania Railroad bonds with the surety company.

The bond differed from the ordinary bail bond, inasmuch as it assured Thaw's obedience to any mandate the court might make until final disposition of the case.

With the signing of the bond the last formality was over, and the doors of the courtroom were thrown open. It was noon, and Thaw had been in court since 11 o'clock.

The crowd that had blocked corridor and stairs poured into the courtroom, and Thaw, turning to face them, threw back his head and laughed. The last vestige of restraint left him. He grabbed the hands of all about him and pumped them up and down. He laughed and capered and exchanged good wishes with the throng that surged about him. He was like a child in his excitement and pleasure.

His new striped gray suit was pulled out of shape by the crowding about him and by his own rapid movements. His dark blue scarf was pulled under one ear, his collar was wilted, he was dishevelled and disarrayed, but he was happy.

Autographs for Young Women.

A crowd of young women pressed about him and Thaw quickly signed his autograph twenty or more times, using the pen he had used to sign the bail bond. He was boyish in action and youthful in appearance. He seemed to have dropped twenty years, for when he entered the court he had looked tired and worried.

John Elliott, a traveling salesman and the ninth of the jurors who had voted for Thaw's freedom, approached him with outstretched hand, saying:

"I wish you all the luck in the world, Harry, my boy. I hope you will turn over a new leaf, and not give us cause to regret what we have done for you."

"Oh, I'll be all right," laughed Thaw.

"Why, Mr. Elliott, five other jurors have given me the same advice."

"Remember the old saying, Harry," Elliott continued, "'A boy's best friend is his mother.'"

Thaw laughed and shook hands again, and later, the thought recurring to him, he exclaimed:

"Wasn't he a nut to imagine that I'd ever go back to that sort of thing again. If any one has any idea that I am going back to the old life he's got another guess coming.

"This is the end for me. I am free and I am going to stay free. There will never be another trial. The State was merely putting up a bluff about an appeal. I am tired of courts and I never expect to be in another one as long as I live."

The attempt to deprive Thaw of his liberty by forbidding the acceptance of bail rankled in Thaw's mind and he spoke of it frequently, exclaiming once:

"What do you think of the Attorney General trying to suspend a writ of habeas corpus in time of peace. Isn't that a pretty funny piece of business?"

No Interest in Evelyn or the Baby.

Thaw was ready enough to discuss his plans after bail had been accepted, though he had declined to do so before. He said he should go to Pittsburgh at once, motoring to Philadelphia and taking the train from there. His future otherwise was uncertain, but as regards Evelyn Nesbit Thaw he said:

"I have no interest in her nor in her child. Between my first and second trials she became a changed woman in character and manner of life so completely that I lost all affection for her.

"She is a different person from the girl I married. She might as well be another individual. There may be some time in the future when I may, but will be desirable. But I am not considering that now. I have no interest in her at all."

Nevertheless friends of Thaw said that one of his first acts as a sane person able to transact business would be to make a will cutting off his wife from any share in his fortune.

At 12:55 o'clock he left the building, and a roar of welcome rose from the crowd of thousands which jammed the street and stopped all traffic. The shouts continued as Thaw entered Sheriff Griffenhagen's automobile and turned toward the Pennsylvania Ferry at Cortlandt Street. There, as he was about to step upon the ferry to leave the State of New York, Thaw shook hands with the Sheriff.

Sheriff Glad He's Gone.

"Good-bye, Harry, I'm glad to see you go," said that official.

"Good-bye and good luck to you, Sheriff," responded Thaw. "You certainly treated me well."

The order of Justice Hendrick, liberating Thaw, sets forth in legal phraseology the history of the habeas corpus proceeding, which resulted in Thaw's release, and directs that the order of Justice Victor J. Dowling, dated Feb. 1, 1908, committing Thaw to Matteawan, has no longer "any legal force and effect as a warrant or justification in law for the further detention of Harry K. Thaw."

This last writ was sued out before Justice Bijur on March 16, last, and was made returnable forthwith. Adjournments were had on various grounds until appeal was made to Justice Newburger for a trial by jury. This proceeding finally came before Justice Hendrick, who decided for the jury trial, and was sustained by the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals. The actual trial began on June 22.

HIS MOTHER WAITS IN VAIN

Telling Her Plans for a Happy, Quiet Life for Her Harry.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 16.—Mrs. Mary C. Thaw, mother of Harry K. Thaw, expected her son to join her at her home in Beechwood Boulevard tonight. A reporter telephoned to her home tonight, and Mrs. Thaw said:

"Harry is not home yet. I do not know just when he will arrive."

Mrs. Thaw arrived here from New York at 7:24 o'clock this morning. She was evidently disappointed because her son had not joined her earlier. Speaking of his release, she said:

"The result is what I expected. It was the only result possible when the people of New York at last understood how they had been deceived by charlatans and their allies. Harry will be home tonight. My happiness is complete."

On Mrs. Thaw's arrival the servants had gathered in front of the house to greet her. The old housekeeper ran forward, and Mrs. Thaw embraced her tenderly. Speaking of her plans, she said:

"We—Harry and I—are going to live very quietly now. Do you know, he has never seen this house? I hope—don't you think he will like it? I've planned to have everything prepared for him tonight the way he likes it."

"Of course, this house is smaller than Lyndhurst, but Harry and I won't worry much about that. Any place will be home to us, now that he is free, and we will be together again. Harry is not going to live the life of a man-about-town any longer. He expects to be very busy looking after the interests left by his father. And we are going to be happier—happier than any one else in the world, it seems—my son and I."

Late in the evening, when the newspapers had learned of Thaw's stopover in Atlantic City, reporters visited Mrs. Thaw again, but she refused to be interviewed.

MAY NOT BE APPEALED.

Attorney General Takes Thaw Verdict Under Consideration.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16.—Attorney General Woodbury will reserve decision as to whether or not he will press an appeal from the decision liberating Harry K. Thaw. In a statement issued from his office this afternoon it was said that Mr. Woodbury "will now personally examine the record of the proceedings for the purpose of determining if such error has been committed by the court as would warrant the argument of the appeal before the Appellate Division."

TWO WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS—TENNIS

TABER SETS WORLD MARK FOR A MILE

Former Brown Athlete Timed at 4:12 3-5—World Hurdle Record for Meanix.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 16.—The world's record for running one mile, which has stood as 4 minutes and 12¾ seconds for twenty-nine years—made by W. G. George of England in 1886—this afternoon was set aside by Norman S. Taber of the Boston Athletic Association. Taber, who ran for Brown University as an American student and later at Oxford, England, as a Rhodes scholar, beat George's mark by only one-twentieth of a second today, but he did break it, and his time of 4 minutes and 12 3-5 seconds was taken by five of the most expert watchholders in the country. President Albert L. Lill of the American Amateur Athletic Union was one of the timers, H. von Schuckman of the Boston A. A. was another, and the other three were "Pooch" Donovan, Keane Fitzpatrick, and Johnny Mack, the respective athletic trainers and coaches at Harvard, Princeton, and Yale Universities. Edward E. Babb, former President of the A. A. U., was the referee. Therefore there is no doubt that the record will be accepted and Taber allowed full honor for his splendid running this afternoon.

The race was run at the Harvard Stadium and on a track which judges and timers agreed was the fastest they ever had seen. In the field with Taber were three other Boston A. A. distance men—J. M. Burke, with a handicap of 255 yards; D. J. Mahoney, with a handicap of 120 yards; and J. W. Ryan, with 10 yards. Ryan set a great pace for Taber in the first quarter, carrying him through in 58 seconds flat. After the next turn Taber began to follow Mahoney, running his second quarter in 1 minute and 5 seconds, the half-mile time being 2 minutes and 5 seconds flat. The third quarter also was made while trailing Mahoney, Taber's time being 1 minute and 7 seconds, which brought the time for the three-quarters of a mile to 3 minutes and 13 seconds. The last quarter showed Taber in wonderful form. He passed Burke coming into the straight, and his drive to the tape was the fastest he ever has made, his final quarter being run in 59 3-5 seconds.

Taber was much stronger than when running for Brown, and he made most of the splendid perfect conditions which prevailed for his effort, the day being just warm enough and what little wind there was helping rather than handicapping him. Taber's time for the 1,500 meters was said to be 3 minutes and 55 seconds, but this was unofficial.

Before the race ended it was assured that Taber would break the American amateur record of 4 minutes and 14 2-5 seconds which John Paul Jones of Cornell established on the Harvard Stadium track two years ago. This Taber eventually did by one and four-fifths seconds.

The mile record was not the only one which was broken here this afternoon. After Taber had completed his great race William H. Meanix of Harvard and the Boston A. A. went out to break the mark for the 440-yard low hurdles, which was set at 56 4-5 seconds by G. R. L. Anderson of England in 1910. Meanix had broken the old record several times in practice, and his supporters were not astonished to see him come through today in 54 3-5 seconds, which was better than the world's record by two and one-fifth seconds. The American record of 57 4-5 seconds was held by Meanix and was made last year.

Following the two big events there was a special 100-yard dash, which was won by J. L. Foley of the Boston A. A. and Harvard, in 10 1-5 seconds. Later it was announced that Taber would make the effort to break the record for the half mile, but the veteran trainers and athletes present advised him not to attempt it.

EASTERN TENNIS MEN LOSE.

Californians Show Superiority in Doubles Matches.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 16.—Eastern tennis players were unable to cope with their Pacific Coast opponents this afternoon at the California Tennis Club, and as a result both the doubles matches in the team play, East against the West, went to the California players. In the first match William F. Johnston and John R. Strachan had little difficulty with R. Norris Williams and W. M. Washburn, winning in straight sets 8—6, 6—3, 6—2, while Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas Bundy provided the sensation of the day in their victory over G. M. Church and Dean Mathey, by the scores of 6—2, 7—5, 6—3.

It is doubtful if better tennis could have been provided than that which was offered in the McLoughlin-Bundy and Church-Mathey match. Sustained and thrilling rallies, great line shots and brilliant smashing at the net drew much applause from the spectators. The coast team was never in danger, but by no means walked away with a hollow victory. Only in the second set, which went to the winners, 7—5, did the Easterners threaten with a win. In this set Church and Matney ran the game count from 2—4 up to 5—4 by a tremendous effort, but right here wilted under pressure, giving the Californians the next three games and the set.

Thomas Bundy of Los Angeles, who partnered McLoughlin in last year's Davis Cup matches made his first appearance in the present tournament this afternoon and provided some of the best tennis that has been witnessed on the local courts.

Church and Mathey easily upheld their reputation of being the second doubles team of the country. The Easterners never failed in smooth team work, and cool anticipation brought them many points.

Johnston and Strachan won from Williams and Washburn in clean fashion in the first match of the afternoon by the scores of 8—6, 6—3, 6—2. The first set was the most exciting of the match and was won by great forehand driving, as exemplified by both Strachan and Johnston. The next two sets were won in rather easy style.

INSTRUCTION.

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HOLES 151-YARD TEE SHOT.

J. Couper Lord's Achievement in Sleepy Hollow Golf.

Golf of all varieties was seen yesterday in the course of the first and second match rounds of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club's invitation tournament. The most sensational development of the day was J. Couper Lord's playing of the fifth hole in one stroke, and it is the first time that a player in competition has holed out his tee shot at Sleepy Hollow.

The fifth hole is 151 yards long, with the carry over a deep ravine. Lord used a mid-iron and the ball struck on the green about six feet short of the cup and rolled in. He never had accomplished such a feat before. Lord is a member of Sleepy Hollow Club, the Apawamis Club, Tuxedo Club, Garden City Golf Club, and several other organizations both in this city and elsewhere. His opponent in the beaten right of the fourth sixteen was F. M. Dyer of Englewood, who witnessed the shot. Lord won his match by 6 and 5.

Favorites survived the first two elimination rounds yesterday and as a result the players who will meet in the semi-final matches today are T. V. Bermingham of Wykagyl, Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich, Gardiner W. White of Flushing, and Philip V. G. Carter of Nassau. They will come together in the order named.

Some good players fell by the wayside. Bermingham first disposed of H. L. Phillips of Siwanoy, then took on Dwight Partridge of Bedford, who missed short tries for the cup. Bermingham won by 4 and 3.

Gardiner White had a close match with Charles H. Brown of St. Andrews. Neither player was up to form. White was two up at the turn, but lost his ball on the tenth hole and the match was squared on the eleventh. White won the home hole in 4, and the match.

Carter displayed excellent golf against William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., of Baltusrol. Morgan is one of the longest of drivers, facing them out from 250 to 300 yards. Even so, Carter was able to win by 6 and 5, but the junior champion's 35 for the outward journey is excellent golf. The summary:

First Sixteen.—First Round—T. V. Bermingham, Wykagyl, beat H. L. Phillips, Siwanoy, 2 and 1; Dwight Partridge, Bedford, beat Reginald M. Lewis, Ridgefield, 1 up; Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich, beat L. P. Gwyer, Stwanoy, 2 and 1; Lee W. Maxwell, Sleepy Hollow, beat Howard W. Maxwell, Jr., Nassau, by default; Charles H. Brown, St. Andrews, beat Stuart D. Connolly, Rockland, 2 and 1; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, beat Charles T. Lansing, Knickerbocker, 4 and 3; Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat C. Wilcox Tuttle, Jr., Siwanoy, 2 and 1; William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Baltusrol, beat Mason B. Starring, Sleepy Hollow, 4 and 3.

Second Round—Bermingham beat Partridge, 4 and 3; Lee W. Maxwell, 4 and 3; White beat Brown, 1 up; Carter beat Morgan, 6 and 5.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen.—First Round—Lewis beat Phillips, 3 and 6; Gwyer beat H. W. Maxwell, by default; Lansing beat Connolly, 1 up; Starring beat Wilcox, 6 and 4.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—F. H. McAdoo, Princeton, beat A. H. Johnson, Sleepy Hollow, 1 up; Harry Ward Ashley, Rock Rock, beat Harry Chalmers, Scarsdale, 7 and 6; W. A. Pratt, Apawamis, beat C. Jennings, Dutchess, 5 and 4; G. L. Conley, Evanston, beat E. C. Stevens, St. Andrews, 6 and 5; T. Horace Ashley, beat T. W. Case, Auburn, by default; Morton L. Feary, Oakland, beat A. S. Bowne, Westbrook, 4 and 2; T. R. Brown, Scarsdale, beat H. V. Gaines, Quaquaryl, 1 up, (21 holes); C. Comstock, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, beat Samuel Allison, Midland, 6 and 4.

Second Round—Clark beat McAdoo, 3 and 2; Conley beat Pratt, 6 and 6; Feary beat Brown, 2 and 1; Comstock beat Brown, 5 and 4.

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen.—First Round—Johnson beat Chalmers, 1 up; Stevens beat Jennings, 7 and 5; Bourne beat Case by default; Allison beat Gaines, 4 and 3.

Third Sixteen.—First Round—R. L. Jackson, Williams, beat J. T. Souttar, Greenwich, 1 up; Walter F. Purcell, New York Golf, beat E. J. Laidlaw, Apawamis, 1 up; James D. Tod, Apawamis, beat C. E. Carlson, Siwanoy, 4 and 3; T. W. Potter, Westchester, beat M. W. Laidlawn, Apawamis, 2 and 1; Charles E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, beat Dr. C. C. Sichel, 3 and 2; F. E. Adams, Sleepy Hollow, beat W. Fowler, Scarsdale, by default; E. B. Wilson, Rockland, beat O. C. Macy, Sleepy Hollow, 3 and 2; Joseph T. McMahon, Sleepy Hollow, beat J. Bowne Brewster, Sleepy Hollow, 5 and 4.

Second Round—Jackson beat Purcell, 3 and 2; Potter beat Foot, 5 and 3; Van Vleck bbeat Adams, 6 and 5; McMahon beat Wilson, 3 and 2.

Beaten Eight, Third Sixteen.—First Round—Souttar beat E. J. Laidlaw, 1 up; Carlson beat M. W. Laidlawn, 1 up; Sichel beat Fowler by default; Macy beat Brewster, 1 up.

Fourth Sixteen.—First Round—Charles R. Gillett, Wykagyl, beat J. Couper Lord, Sleepy Hollow, 1 up; Dr. W. G. Fralich, Wheatley Hills, beat F. M. Dyer, Englewood, 1 up; Harry Jones, Dunwoodie, beat George B. Francis, Sleepy Hollow, 4 and 2; E. C. Holston, Scarsdale, beat L. D. Purcell, Baltimore, 5 and 4; A. N. Peterson, Sleepy Hollow, beat D. R. Lawrence, Sleepy Hollow, by default; C. Preston Pelleton, Wykagyl, beat A. B. Gilkes, Siwanoy, 5 and 4; T. S. Parsons, Sleepy Hollow, beat Prestley S. Maclaughlin, Scarsdale, 2 and 1; F. Hughes, Sleepy Hollow, beat T. F. Allen, Sleepy Hollow, 4 and 3.

Second Round—Fralich beat Gillet, 2 and 1; Jones beat Holston, 2 and 1; W. H. Holston beat Paterson, 3 and 2; Hughes beat Parsons, 2 and 1.

Beaten Eight, Fourth Sixteen.—First Round—Lord beat Dyer, 6 and 5; Francis beat Purcell, 1 up; Gilkes beat Lawrence by default; Allan beat Maclaughlin, 7 and 5.

Fifth Sixteen.—First Round—Clarence Martin, Baltusrol, beat A. S. Westfield, Midland, 5 and 4; C. R. Martin, Sleepy Hollow, beat George C. Austin, Englewood, 1 up; D. M. Stewart, Dunwoodie, beat E. de F. Simmons, Sleepy Hollow, 5 and 4; James M. Sheldon, Skokie, beat F. W. Cobb, Scarsdale, 1 up; W. L. Colt, Scarsdale, beat G. R. Hayes, Sleepy Hollow, 2 up; J. R. De Witt, Sleepy Hollow, beat L. S. Harrison, Lawrence Park, 2 up; David Torrence, Dunwoodie, beat A. P. Roth, Manhattan, 1 up; C. V. Rich, Sleepy Hollow, beat H. W. Chapman, 3 and 2.

Second Round—Clarence Martin beat C. R. Martin, 4 and 3; Sheldon beat Stewart, 4 and 2; De Witt beat Colt, 1 up, (21 holes); Torrence beat Rich, 5 and 4.

Beaten Eight, Fifth Sixteen.—First Round—Austin beat Westphal, 5 and 3; Cobb beat Simmons, 5 and 4; Hayes beat Harrison, 5 and 4; Roth beat Chapman, 1 up.

Rain Stops Woodmere Tennis.

Only two matches were played in the Woodmere Club tennis tournament yesterday at the club courts at Woodmere, L. I. The contests were in progress when rain stopped play for the day. In the semi-final round of the men's singles, Charles Chambers, the Kings County Tennis Club crack, defeated C. G. Burrowe in straight sets at 8—2, 7—5, and in the upper half of the men's doubles semi-final round Allen Tobay and C. L. Johnston, Jr., won from Van Steinberg and McLaughlin at 6—4, 6—2.

BEHR BEATS PELL AT WESTCHESTER

"Anyway, I Am Champion Racquet Smasher," Says Defeated Tennis Player.

"Anyway

MATTY PITCHES ONE OF HIS OLD-TIME GAMES AGAINST CUBS AND WINS

MATTY'S FADEAWAY MOWS DOWN CUBS

Old Master Shows His Best Form in Shutting Out Chicago—Merkle's Hit Wins.

This morning's family reading about what happened at the Polo Grounds yesterday sounds far different than the wailings of the ball players who have raised their raucous voices during the past few days. It is another song today. It is a song about the Old Master. You know him well. "Matty?" Right.

You have lived in this town many years and have seen many a tilt at the Polo Grounds, and when it comes right down to cases in pitching, leave it to C. Mathewson. He has aged and the gray hairs are edging their way into his blonde head. Some of the snap may have gone from that trusty right arm, but you cannot tell the hard-hitting Cubs that.

It wasn't only the Giants' victory that pleased the few people at the Polo Grounds yesterday. It was old "Matty" coming back with that elusive, tantalizing fadeaway, laming the backs of super-batsmen like Heinie "Zim, the great," and "Vic" Saier. "Wildfire" Schulte, who in the old days used to hoist the ball far into the everglades of right field, bowed before the twists of the Old Master.

You may as well know it now as later. The Giants won 2 to 0.

Good-bye, Cubs, you are not the Cubs of yesterday. There is an inclination to hunt through the musty archives of the national game to see where the old boy has done better than he did yesterday. The old-timers may have seen it, but not this generation.

In a way, yesterday's game was a classic. There were no petty conflicts between player and umpire. It was waged on its merits. The Giants supported Matty superbly. No foozles or fumbles at critical moments, but just the support that the old Giants used to give "Matty" many years back.

It was McGraw's hardest working employe who broke the goose-egg jinx and shoved the Giants in front. The player who has come to be known as the busher from Texas for one slip he made in 1908.

Fred Merkle, that's him.

It was in the feverish fourth inning. Davey Robertson slammed Zabel for a single. So did Larry Doyle, faithful fellow. Fletcher rolled one to the infield and was safe on a fielder's choice.

Now comes Fred Merkle. A safe slap to left shot "Robbie" and Doyle over the plate with the two tallies that won the game.

Bresnahan, the "Dook of St. Looey," held an old home week for his pitchers. At the head of the procession there was Zabel. Next came Ames, Humphries, and last but not least, Standridge. It was the lacing the Giants administered to Zabel that did the trick. After Merkle's slam which sent home the brace of counters, Bresnahan, in fury, withdrew the pitcher from the game and sent in Humphries. It was too late then; the damage had been done.

After all has been said and done, the thing to talk about is "the Big Train." With the old fadeaway working with its greatest charm, he mowed the Cubs down, one, two, three.

Never was there a moment when he did not have all the control of an electric motor. At one time Vic Saier threatened trouble. That was in the seventh inning, when, with two out, he crashed the biggest hit of the day, a two-bagger into right field. He advanced further because hard-hitting Cy Williams behind him ballooned to Robertson.

It was a big day for Matty and his friends. He showed that he can smile at the crowding years. He still has the cunning and the skill to outwit the best hitters in the game. He is only waiting for the warm weather. Yesterday it was warm, and even humid. He was at the top of his game.

"Matty" is not through yet. Watch out, National League. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Bt'son, rf.	4	1	2	5	1
Doyle, 2b.	3	1	1	4	4
Fl'ch'r, ss.	3	0	1	1	4
M'kle, 1b.	3	0	1	10	1
Lob't, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0
S'd'g's, c.	2	0	0	2	0
Doolin, c.	2	0	0	4	1
M'son, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total.	24	2	5	27	15

CHICAGO	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Fisher, ss.	3	0	1	4	2
Sch'te, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
Z'man, 2b.	4	0	0	5	2
Wilson, 3b.	3	0	1	1	0
W'ms, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
P'lan, 3b.	3	0	1	1	4
Archer, c.	3	0	0	3	5
Zabel, p.	1	0	0	0	1
H'ph's, p.	1	0	1	0	0
*McLarry,	1	0	0	0	0
St'dge, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	0	5	24	14

*Batted for Humphries in eighth inning.
Error—Fletcher.

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Fletcher, Saier. Earned runs—New York, 2. Sacrifice hits—Fisher, Lobert. Double plays—Robertson, Mathewson, and Fletcher; Zimmerman and Saier. Left on bases—New York, 3; Chicago, 4. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Zabel, 1; off Humphries, 2; off Standridge, 1. Hits—Off Zabel, 4 in three innings, (none out in fourth;) off Humphries, 1 in four innings; off Standridge, none in one inning. Struck out—By Mathewson, 4; by Zabel, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and nineteen minutes.

Braves Win in Fifteenth Inning.

BOSTON, July 16.—Boston defeated Pittsburgh, 6 to 5, in a fifteen-inning game today, and as Brooklyn defeated Cincinnati, the locals moved out of last place. Good hitting and a muff by Gibson gave the home team three runs in the seventh inning, tying the score. Pitchers were changed by both managers in the eighth inning and Hughes held the visitors to one single during the remainder of the game, while Adams was hit safely nine times. Neither Hughes nor Adams passed a man. The winning run was scored on singles by Connolly, Magee, and Schmidt. President Tener and Secretary Heydler of the National League witnessed the contest. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	7	1	3	4	0
Evers, 2b.	7	1	3	3	2
Con'ly, lf.	7	1	2	2	0
Maran, cf.	7	1	1	3	4
Sc'n't, 1b.	7	0	4	10	1
Smith, 3b.	5	1	2	0	3
M'ville, ss.	6	1	2	4	8
Wh'l'g, c.	2	0	0	5	0
Gowdy, c.	4	0	0	1	0
Tyler, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Hughes, p.	3	0	0	1	0
Total.	58	6	19	45	16

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	6	1	1	5	1
Baird, 3b.	7	1	2	2	5
J'stn, 1b.	7	0	0	20	0
H'lm'n, rf.	6	1	1	1	0
Wagn'r, ss.	6	1	2	2	3
Vice, 2b.	6	1	2	1	4
Dunc'n, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Collins, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
Olsen, c.	5	0	1	7	2
Mam'x, p.	3	0	0	1	0
Adams, p.	2	0	0	0	1
*Gerber	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	55	5	10	43	22

*Batted for Mamaux in ninth inning.
†One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Gibson, Smith.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0—6
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Carey, Wagner, Magee, Smith. Three-base hit—Baird. Sacrifice fly—Smith. Double play—Baird, Vice, and Johnston. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Boston, 10. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 2. Hits—Off Tyler, 9 in 7 innings; off Hughes, 1 in 3 innings; off Mamaux, 10 in 7 innings; off Adams, 9 in 7 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Mamaux, 6; by Adams, 1; by Tyler, 5; by Hughes, 3. Wild pitch—Tyler. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and fifty-eight minutes.

St. Louis Feds Get Westerzil.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Tex Westerzil, whom the Chicago Federals obtained from Brooklyn and later released, has been signed by the St. Louis Federals, it was announced today. He will replace Third Baseman Deal of the St. Louis Club, who is ill with typhoid fever.

White Sox Buy Eddie Murphy.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Eddie Murphy, an outfielder, was purchased by the White Sox from Philadelphia today, and will join the team without delay. The consideration was not announced.

Carstairs Rye
In the non-refillable bottle.
Estab. 1788.
"A good bottle to keep good whiskey good."

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 2; Chicago, 0.
Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
St. Louis at Philadelphia. (Rain.)
Boston, 6; Pittsburgh, 5. (Fifteen innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Detroit—Rain.
Boston at Cleveland—Rain.
Washington, 6; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 0.
Buffalo, 4; Pittsburgh, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 2; Jersey City, 1.
Montreal, 1; Providence, 0.
Rochester, 11; Richmond, 4.
Harrisburg, 8; Toronto, 7. (Twelve innings.)
Toronto, 3; Harrisburg, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	41	33	.554
Chicago	42	36	.538
Brooklyn	41	36	.532
St. Louis	41	40	.506
Pittsburgh	38	39	.494
New York	35	38	.479
Boston	35	43	.449
Cincinnati	32	40	.444

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	53	29	.642
Boston	48	33	.632
Detroit	48	31	.608
New York	40	39	.506
Washington	37	41	.474
St. Louis	31	47	.397
Philadelphia	29	49	.372
Cleveland	28	49	.364

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	47	32	.595
Kansas City	45	33	.577
St. Louis	44	34	.563
Pittsburgh	41	36	.532
Newark	42	38	.525
Brooklyn	35	46	.432
Buffalo	33	49	.417
Baltimore	29	50	.367

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	42	24	.636
Buffalo	38	28	.576
Montreal	37	33	.569
Harrisburg	35	33	.515
Richmond	35	37	.486
Toronto	34	41	.453
Rochester	30	39	.435
Jersey City	27	44	.386

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York—2 games.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn—2 games.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston—2 games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Newark at Kansas City.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.
Baltimore at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Harrisburg.
Buffalo at Jersey City.
Rochester at Richmond.
Montreal at Providence.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo Profits by Pittsburgh's Errors and Wins in Ninth.

PITTSBURGH, July 16.—The Buffalo Federal League team defeated Pittsburgh today 4 to 3. The visitors won the game in the last inning, scoring three runs on two hits and two errors by the home team's infielders. In the ninth inning Buffalo used three pinch hitters. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3—	4	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1—	3	4

Batteries—Bedient, Lafitte, Allen, and Watson; Rogge, Dickson, and Berry.

St. Louis Poor Match for Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Chicago had a walkaway today against St. Louis, winning by the score of 6 to 0. Taking a lead in the first inning by virtue of Fritz's double, with two men on bases, they were never in danger of being headed. Score:

									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2—	6	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	5	1

Batteries—Black, Hendrix and Fischer; Davenport, Watson, and Hartley.

Havana Reds to Play Bushwick.

The Havana Reds, Cuba's 1915 champions, play the Bushwick Club in a double-header Sunday at Wallace's Ridgewood Grounds, in Brooklyn. In their first game on the Ridgewood diamond the Bushwicks beat Massguer's team 2 to 1. The first game will begin at 1:30.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—	2	1
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	1	7

Batteries—Beebe and Lalonge; Bruck, Ring and Tragesser.

AT PROVIDENCE.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1	5
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	7

Batteries—Dowd and Hawley; Cooper and Haley.

AT RICHMOND.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	3	1	0	5	2	0	0—	11	3
Richmond	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0—	4	9

Batteries—Hoff, Ericson, Hercha and Williams; O'Brien and Schaufele.

AT HARRISBURG—FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	3—	7	1
Harrisburg	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	1—	8	3

Batteries—Luque, Cocreham and Kocher; Lee, Schacht and Heckinger.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3—	8	1
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2—	4	2

Called by agreement.
Batteries—Manning and Kocher; Goodbread, and Snow.

Added Entries for A. A. U. Tryouts.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Added entries for the A. A. U. tryouts here tomorrow, telegraphed to Everett C. Brown today, included the names of Lee Talbott of the Kansas City A. C., who will be an opponent of Arlie Mucks of Wisconsin in the weight events, and I. Mahl and J. Probst of the Columbian A. C., St. Louis, the former in the sprints and the latter in the five-mile walk.

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CHICAGO CELEBRATES ED WALSH DAY

Famous Pitcher "Comes Back" and Defeats Athletics—Fans Carry Him Off Field.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Ed Walsh has "come back" in the opinion of the biggest week-day crowd of the season which watched him pitch Chicago to victory over Philadelphia today, 6 to 2. Holding the Athletics to six hits, passing only three men, and striking out five, the big pitcher looked like the Walsh of old, though some critics thought he lacked much of the speed he used to show. It was noted by others that he seldom resorted to the moist ball, his forte in his best days, but depended mostly on a slow curve and his expert knowledge of the opposing batters.

In any event, Walsh satisfied the big throng and was the hero of an ovation from the time he took his place on the slab to the end of the game, when cheering admirers carried him off the field.

Of the half dozen safe drives the Athletics gathered, J. Walsh made three and Davies two, the latter getting a triple, which paved the way to Philadelphia's first run. Walsh's most trying inning was the eighth, in which a pass and two singles gave the Athletics one run and threatened more, but he struck out Schang and caused Lajoie to fly to Weaver for the final out.

The Chicago runs were mainly gifts. Schalk singled after Wyckoff had passed two and Lajoie fumbled a grounder in the second, when four scored. Pitcher Sheehan got by without allowing a run, but successful bunting in the eighth off Knowlson netted two more for the White Sox.

Besides the bestowal of gifts upon Walsh, the ceremonies included the raising of the Chicago championship pennant by a squad of soldiers from Fort Sheridan. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
W'ver, ss.	3	1	1	3	2
E. C's, 2b.	3	0	1	3	2
F'ner, 1b.	2	1	0	7	1
J. C's, rf.	2	1	0	1	0
Felsch, lf.	3	1	1	4	0
Schalk, c.	3	1	1	5	1
Bl'b'e, 3b.	2	0	1	0	2
E. W'sh, p.	3	0	1	2	0
W'lfolf, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	25	6	6	27	10

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. W'h, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
§Str'k, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Davies, lf.	3	1	2	4	0
Schang, 3b.	2	0	0	0	1
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	0	1	3
McI's, 1b.	4	1	0	9	1
Lapp, c.	1	0	0	1	0
McA'y, c.	3	0	0	1	2
Kopf, ss.	3	0	0	4	4
W'lott, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Healey,	1	0	0	0	0
Sh'han, p.	1	0	0	0	1
K'lson, p.	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	30	2	6	24	13

*Batted for Wyckoff in third inning.
Errors—J. Walsh, Lajoie, Knowlson.

Chicago	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—	2

Two-base hit—Blackburne. Three-base hit—Davies. Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hits—Blackburne, Schang 2, Leibold. Double plays—Lajoie to McInnis; Lajoie to Kopf to McInnis; Lajoie to Kopf to McInnis. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 6. Base on errors—Chicago 2. Bases on balls—Off E. Walsh, 3; off Wyckoff, 2; off Sheehan, 1; off Knowlson, 1. Hits—Off Wyckoff, 1 in 2 innings; off Sheehan, 4 in 5 innings; off Knowlson, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Knowlson (J. Collins.) Struck out—By E. Walsh, 5; by Sheehan, 2. Wild pitches—Wyckoff, E. Walsh. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours.

Brown's Pitchers Ineffective.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Washington hit St. Louis's pitching, particularly Leverens's offerings, to all corners of the lot today, while Walter Johnson held the home team to six scattered hits, and the visitors won easily, 6 to 2. The Senators opened the game with a walk, two singles, and a triple, on which Foster, Milan, and Shanks scored. Ernest Koob then replaced Leverenz, and Neff greeted the new pitcher with a sacrifice fly which brought Gandil home from third base with the fourth run of the first inning. Koob allowed two more runs and was replaced in the ninth by Cook. St. Louis's errorless fielding kept Washington from running the count even higher. Score:

WASHINGTON	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	4	1	3	1	0
Foster, 2b.	2	1	2	1	2
Milan, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
Shanks, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Gandil, 1b.	3	1	2	10	0
Neff, 3b.	1	0	0	0	4
A'sm'h, c.	4	0	0	5	0
McE'e, ss.	4	0	0	4	1
J'nson, p.	4	1	1	2	3
Total.	30	6	12	27	11

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ten, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Austin, 3b.	4	1	1	1	1
How'd, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	1	6	3
Leibold, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Leary, 1b.	4	0	0	5	1
Lavan, ss.	4	0	0	5	1
Agnew, c.	4	0	0	4	4
Koob, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Koob, p.	2	0	0	0	6
*Sisler	1	1	1	0	0
Cook, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	2	6	27	15

*Batted for Koob in eighth inning.
Error—Neff.

Washington	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—	6
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—	2

Two-base hits—Johnson, Pratt, Sisler. Three-base hit—Gandil. Stolen bases—Foster, Milan. Earned runs—Washington, 6; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Neff, (2,) Moeller, Foster. Double plays—Austin to Pratt to Leary; Koob to Lavan to Leary; Pratt to Agnew to Austin; Shotten, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Washington, 6; St. Louis, 6. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Leverenz, 1; off Koob, 2; off Cook, 1. Hits—Off Leverenz, 3 in one-third inning; off Koob, 8 in seven and two-thirds innings; off Cook, 1 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—Walsh by Johnson, Gandil by Koob. Struck out—By Leverenz, 1; by Koob, 3; by Cook, 1; by Johnson, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Scranton—Scranton, 7; Syracuse, 1.
At Wilkes-Barre—Utica, 3; Wilkes-Barre, 2.
Albany at Elmira—Rain.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 2; Troy, 1.
Binghamton, 6; Troy, 4.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 6; Little Rock, 2.
At Mobile—Mobile, 3; Memphis, 2.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 1; Chattanooga, 4.
At Birmingham — Birmingham, 3; Nashville, 1.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee 5; Indianapolis, 4
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 10; Cleveland, 1.
At Minneapolis—Columbus, 8; Minneapolis, 3.
At Kansas City—Kan. City, 5; Louisville, 4.

New England League.

At Lawrence—Lewiston, 3; Lawrence, 0.
At Fitchburg—Fitchburg, 5; Portland, 0.
At Manchester—Manchester, 3; Lowell, 3. (Called in seventh inning; rain.)
At Lynn—Worcester, 7; Lynn, 1.

Colonial League.

At New Haven—New Haven, 3; Pawtucket, 1
At Springfield—Brockton, 3; Springfield, 0.

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TENER EXONERATES EVERS.

No Proof That Boston Player Said Baseball Race Was "Fixed."

BOSTON, July 16.—President Tener of the National League tonight said that he had found nothing to substantiate the published reports that Captain Evers of the Boston Braves had charged that the National League race had been "fixed." Mr. Tener, with Secretary Heydler of the National League, stopped here on the way to Salisbury Beach for the week-end. He witnessed today's game between Boston and Pittsburgh, and then conferred with Manager Stallings of the Boston Club and Captain Evers. At the conclusion of the conference President Tener made the following Statement:

"My attention was attracted to an alleged statement by Captain Evers during the game between Boston and St. Louis here on Monday that the race had been 'fixed,' and on account of the great publicity which this statement received I decided to make inquiries on my visit here today. Neither Rigler nor Hart, the umpires, told me that Evers said they had been instructed to give St. Louis the benefit of close decisions in order to make the race close. There were no charges made against Evers to me.

"Captain Evers says many things on the ball field in the heat of the contest that he does not mean and that he should not say, but he has never done anything to bring discredit upon the game, and all his life he has been a great credit to the sport.

"Baseball is so firmly established that no one except some person wholly ignorant or with a corrupt mind would credit any such statement as Evers was alleged to have made.

"Captain Evers denied having meant any such thing as were attributed to him in the published articles."

A GREAT MARE FORGOTTEN.

Only a Few Recall the Remarkable Career of Goldsmith Maid.

Greater even than Trenton, the city built over her grave, is the memory of Goldsmith Maid, a $40,000 mare of forty years ago—at least in the mind of her old trainer, Baxter Konever. This is what he says:

"The fastest trotting mare of all time lies buried in Trenton without a stone to mark where Goldsmith Maid is speedless at last, although at Goshen a handsome marble shaft marks the grave of Green Mountain Maid and gives her history and pedigree. Few persons know that Goldsmith Maid cost her owner $40,000; that she won $360,000 in purses; that she was the fastest mare that ever trotted, considering the style of sulky and the weights drawn.

"I remember that Chancellor Dunyan came out one day with an Assemblyman and asked to see the trotters. The stall of Goldsmith Maid was next to the office. We did not like to strip the horses in cold weather, but I took the blanket off Goldsmith Maid and stepped back, expecting the Assemblyman to admire the $40,000 worth of horse flesh that had then won more than $500,000 in purses.

"But this visitor did not admire. 'Why, if you had not told me that was Goldsmith Maid I would not have guessed the horse was worth more than $125,' he said.

"In her racing period from June 6, 1867, to Sept. 27, 1877, this animal was in more races than any trotting horse before or since her time. She made more long journeys than any other horse. She traveled across the continent to California three times, and such trips were real journeys in those days. The Maid was born April 16, 1857, and died Sept. 4, 1885, leaving a trotting record of 2:14 in harness and sulky—and harnesses and sulkies were heavy in those days."

Local Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Two ten-round bouts are scheduled at the Fairmont Athletic Club tonight. Fred Kerbler of Newark, N. J., will box Tex Kelly of the Bronx, and A. Ratner, the former amateur champion, will make his second appearance in a professional contest when he faces Artie Walsh. Ratner's first bout as a "pro" was a decided success, as his opponent's seconds threw in the sponge in the ninth as a token of defeat of Tommy Ward.

Jimmy Murray, the aggressive Italian-American bantamweight, and Dutch Brandt will be the headliners tonight at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. The semi-final bout will bring together H. Thomas of Brooklyn and Charley Bergen of New York. Two special bouts also will be staged.

Ahearn Wants to Box Somebody.

The Brighton Beach Sporting Club wants a heavyweight boxer to go against Young Ahearn on Saturday evening, July 24. Jim Coffey, Al. Reich, Charlie Weinert, George Rodel, Gunboat Smith, and Tom Cowler preferred. Apply at offices of the club, 909 Longacre Building. The Brighton Beach Sporting Club intends to hold its next contest on July 24. The bout between Jimmy Clabby and Soldier Bartfield has been postponed indefinitely. Silent Martin, the deaf mute champion, has been matched with Bartfield.

Dillon Defeats the Zulu Kid.

Jack Dillon of Indianapolis outpointed the Zulu Kid of Brooklyn in their ten-round bout at Brown's Far Rockaway A. C. last night. Dillon weighed 159 pounds and Zulu Kid 155. Dillon was the aggressor and had the better of the bout in every round. In the semi-final Gene Gannon of Milwaukee and Frank Daley of Staten Island went ten rounds to a draw. Each boy weighed 116 pounds.

Kramer Fit for Match Race.

Frank Kramer, for fourteen years professional sprint cycling champion, will make his first appearance at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome tonight in a match race against the Italian crack, Caesar Moretti, for the best two-out-of-three heats at one mile each. Kramer is riding in better form now than at any time of his career, as was shown at Newark Wednesday night, when he defeated Goullet in a match race. Another feature on the long programme will be a paced race between Clarence Carman, George Wiley, and Georges Seres. This trio will race in ten-mile heats for the best two out of three, and since Carman was beaten by Didier in a thirty-mile race the other riders are anxious to take the champion's scalp in short-distance races.

Carman broke his own record in a trial Wednesday over the ten-mile route, and there is little doubt that the mark will be lowered tonight.

Indiana Seeking Coaches.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 16.—The Athletic Board of Control of Indiana University, is seeking coaches for the baseball and basket ball teams. A. H. Berndt, who has been Director of Athletics for the last three years as coach of these two sports, requested that he be relieved of all intercollegiate coaching, and that his work be confined to interclass athletics. This was done at a meeting of the board today. Mr. Berndt also requested that he remain as Director of Athletics, but the Athletic Board recommended that this position be left open for the present. Mr. Berndt will look after baseball and basket ball until coaches for these are secured.

HERZOG OBJECTS TO DELL'S PITCHING

Cincinnati Manager's Argument Results in His Banishment at Brooklyn.

Every day it is becoming more difficult to convince an umpire he is wrong. Charlie Herzog attempted to show Ernest Quigley that Wheezer Dell's pitching was all wrong. Herzog made no headway. He was chased. It must have been a highly interesting argument, because the umpire listened in patient silence for about five minutes before he flashed his Ingersoll. Then Herzog saw it was all up and left the field. Besides his attempt to instill rules of the game in Quigley's brain, he helped the Dodgers defeat his Cincinnati Reds in the fourth inning by some stupid base running in the last game of the series at Ebbets Field, which the home team won by the score of 2 to 1.

Wheezer Dell relieved Ed Appleton in the sixth inning, and Manager Charles objected to the way Wheezer moved his foot around the pitcher's rubber. Quigley went out to the box for a personal inspection, and, after a conference with about eighteen players, announced everything O. K." But Herzog retained his own opinion. In the seventh he was sure he was right and boldly asserted to Quigley that Dell was violating the pitching rules by taking a step, and further asserted that Quigley knew it. That was too much for the umpire on a warm day, so he waved Charles into oblivion. Before departing the Red manager had his say, and it was a long say, too.

The Dodgers will play two games today with Pittsburgh, and President Ebbets has designated it Civic Club Day. The score:

BROOKLYN	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
O'M's, ss.	3	0	2	3	3
D'bert, 1b.	4	0	1	13	2
Wheat, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	3	0	0	1	2
St'gel, rf.	3	0	1	3	0
Getz, 3b.	3	1	1	0	4
Miller, c.	3	1	1	3	0
Ayl'on, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Dell, p.	1	0	0	0	1
§Schultz	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	2	7	27	15

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
H'zog, ss.	1	0	0	0	4
Wag'r, ss.	2	0	0	0	1
Roth, 2b.	4	1	1	2	4
Fisher, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
G'fith, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Wingo, c.	4	0	1	6	1
W'mn, cf.	2	0	0	3	0
M'Kitz, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Dale, p.	3	0	1	0	1
*Leach	1	0	0	0	0
†Clark	1	0	0	0	0
†Twombly	1	0	1	0

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1915.

EQUALIZING TAXES.

It is to be hoped that the Constitutional Convention will observe the manner in which taxes were equalized at Oyster Bay on Thursday. Several towns of Nassau County have been disputing about their respective shares and obtained a court order for the equalization of their assessments since 1910.

The Tax Commission decided upon the following rates for 1911: Hempstead, 50 per cent. of the market value; Oyster Bay, 27.4 per cent.; North Hempstead, 27.4 per cent. For the years 1912, 1913, and 1914 a slightly higher percentage was obtained for Oyster Bay and North Hempstead.

Those rates seem to be unequal, after the equalization, one with another. But there is still another basis of comparison, the 100 per cent. valuations of this city. The longer the list of counties compared the greater would be the inequalities disclosed in the face of equalization. Only a little earlier in this month President SAXE of the new Tax Commission reported to the Governor that the tax records of thirty-two counties never have been examined. The records of the Mortgage Tax Bureau are said to be in an "indescribable" condition. What that condition might be, although undescribed, is indicated by the conditions of the Franchise Tax Bureau—"everywhere were duplication, neglect, inefficiency, and waste."

In other words, the State tax system has broken down, and is chaotic. Its equalization process is farcical, and its burdens and inequities call aloud for reform. When there was no direct tax these little matters were of slight concern outside of the localities where they happened. As there was no county contribution to the State tax, a go-as-you-please fashion was matter of local preference, and the relation of taxes was of no particular concern. Now and hereafter as long as can be foreseen there will be direct taxes, and in sufficient amount so that the manner of their local assessment is important everywhere. At Oyster Bay taxes were nearly doubled, and there remain such differences as the report indicates.

It would seem either that there should be a single uniform assessment for State taxes, or else that the taxes payable from the counties should be apportioned among them, leaving them to make their own levies and collections in their own way. Inasmuch as the direct tax carries the New York City tax above the constitutional limit for the local tax, the matter is of sufficient importance to receive the best attention of the Constitutional Convention.

PLIGHT OF THE SECOND FIDDLE.

The slow progress made in the development in this country of the manufacture of chemicals for which we have hitherto depended on foreign markets, now practically closed to our trade, has been partly due, no doubt, to the indisposition of capital to embark in new enterprises under abnormal conditions, that is to say, in the absence of foreign competition, which will probably be renewed when peace is restored in Europe. But the dilatory spirit and lethargy born of many years of feeding on the pap of protection are equally to blame. An excellent opportunity to build up a new and hugely profitable branch of trade has thus far been neglected. With a great demand for drugs and chemicals, and particularly, just now, for the acids needed in the manufacture of high explosives, and the market prices for many of them 800 per cent. and more higher than they were a year ago, only the men who have undertaken the production of anilines are doing anything to improve the situation. Many of the high prices in the market reports are marked with asterisks signifying that they must be considered merely nominal because of the scarcity of the article. Yet most of the men who might now be producing these chemicals are trying to get along without them in the hope that the war will soon be over and active trade with Germany will be resumed. A few of the high prices are here assembled in contrast with the prices quoted for the same drugs and chemicals in the market reports of July, 1914:

	1915.	1914.
Acetanilid, oz.	$0.65-$0.75	$0.21
Russian cantharides, lb.	4.50	1.90
Carbolic acid, lb.	1.50	.12
Oxalic acid, lb.	.32	.07½
Salol, lb.	8.25	.57½

It seems unworthy of the manufacturers of a country like this that they should submit to great inconvenience and cause others to suffer because countries with which they have been in the habit of trading are at war. All of these products could be made here with energy, care, and hard work. Capital is needed, of course, but there is plenty of capital which could be put to use by men determined to overcome obstacles. Why should not manufacturing America make up its mind that it will no longer play second fiddle to any foreign nation?

FISHKILL PLAINS CAMP.

Our First Brigade of National Guard, together with Squadron A of the cavalry, a pioneer battalion, a signal battalion, a battery of field artillery, and the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers and the necessary hospital, ambulance, and commissary troops, today begin a week's encampment, under all the conditions regular army men encounter in the field, in the new State camp at Fishkill Plains. When their week of soldiering is finished, the Second Brigade, the Brooklyn troops, will take their place. Major Gen. O'RYAN will be in command of the camp for the fortnight. A battalion of United States cavalry and one of infantry will share the encampment with the citizen soldiers and serve as models for the National Guardsmen. The time will not be wasted. There will be no junketing and there will be no showy parading. The men are to have a week's practical instruction in modern soldiering. No doubt the influence of this week will remain with them throughout the year.

The National Guard of this State is up to the mark. It answers all the requirements of the Dick law, which placed the State troops, when their organization is in accord with United States military law, in control of the Federal Government. The New York militiamen are fitted now to take their place in the first line of defense. In their new hygienic and well-situated camp they will enjoy advantages in the practical study of military tactics that National Guardsmen have hitherto missed. They will have their camp amusements, and leaves of absence during the week will be discouraged. Medical attention will be at hand and there will be no undue hardships. But the citizens who know little about the National Guard need to have the fact impressed upon them that this week in camp is no child's play. It is the hardest kind of work and the men of the Seventh, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments, and their fellows in the other arms, take it up in the full knowledge that it means business. There is no more jesting about the militia. General officers in future years will not declare that "the militia is not to be depended upon." Our National Guardsmen are not soldiers for show, not "trainin' day" patriots. They work hard at their task all through the year, subject themselves willingly to discipline, because they know that they are to be reckoned with, in time of peril, in the national plans for defense.

ST. CLAIR M'KELWAY.

It was said many years ago of Dr. ST. CLAIR MCKELWAY that he had "some ancestral right to the battle-axe of BRUCE, although the pen of "KNOX is his more accustomed "weapon." Dr. MCKELWAY was in truth of equal force in the contentions of politics and in the calmer reasoning appropriate to discourse upon religious or social themes, a field in which he had the qualifications of a teacher and a leader. His death yesterday, at the age of 70, brought to a close a distinguished career of more than fifty years in newspaper writing and editorship. It is not generally known, probably, that he studied law and was admitted to the bar. What would have been his achievements in that calling it is impossible to say, but had his advancement been as rapid and his triumphs as great as in journalism he would have been one of the chief men of the profession.

It was fortunate for the fourth estate, doubtless it was fortunate for him, that he chose to be a newspaper man. His gifts as a writer brought him universal recognition and applause, and his equipment for the daily tasks of the editorial room was very great. His vocabulary was extensive, his use of it profuse, as befitted his Scotch-Irish descent. There were few, if any, even among the professional politicians, who possessed Mr. MCKELWAY'S intimate knowledge of politics in principle and in detail. His memory of political incidents, of the career, and particularly the utterances and inconsistencies of men in public life was remarkable and was freely drawn upon in his writing. In all the great campaigns of the last four decades he has wielded a notably vigorous pen. As editor of The Albany Argus during the memorable campaign of 1884 he lent his powerful support to the candidacy of Mr. CLEVELAND, and the terrible threat he uttered against those who, it was supposed, were conspiring to rob the Democrats of victory had nation-wide currency.

But it was as the editor of The Brooklyn Eagle for the last thirty years that Mr. MCKELWAY earned his chief distinction. In that post his great abilities and wide knowledge found a worthy field of action. He was sincerely devoted to the interests of Brooklyn, and whether in politics or in the municipal affairs of the greater city, the community of which he justly felt himself to be the representative and the spokesman never lacked an advocate, and his advocacy of what Brooklyn desired or what he thought Brooklyn ought to have never erred on the side of timidity and effacement. Brooklyn owes much to Mr. MCKELWAY. He was one of its great men, a man who with unflagging zeal and definite purpose wrought valiantly for the promotion of its welfare and the recognition of its worth and its desert.

In addition to his repute as a journalist Mr. MCKELWAY won wide recognition as a speaker of unusual gifts, whether in the discourse of mere occasion or in the delivery of more formal utterances. The breadth of his interests was commensurate with his opportunity of service. For many years he was a Regent of the University, and on the death of Mr. WHITELAW REID he succeeded to the Chancellorship, and in the work of the board he was always active and fertile in suggestion. The universities of the country bestowed upon him many honorary degrees. But we have no doubt that above all other prizes he esteemed the honors he had won in his life work as a newspaper writer. He loved his profession, he gloried in it, he was one of its most distinguished and successful practitioners.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

The murderer of STANFORD WHITE at last goes free. By the provision of law and under the terms of his sentence his detention at Matteawan was to continue until he became sane. A jury and a Judge of the Supreme Court have found him sane. The term we have used is not misapplied, for if THAW is sane now he was sane on that June night nine years ago when he killed STANFORD WHITE. The crime and the circumstances of the crime create a presumption amounting to a certainty that if he was then insane his mental affliction was of an incurable nature. The legally established fact of sanity at this time establishes by reasonable inference and with the force of certainty his sanity in the legal sense at the time of the murder. THAW should have suffered the penalty of his crime.

That he is now set free fulfills in a remarkable manner a prophecy made more than five years ago in a report of the Special Committee on the Commitment and Discharge of the Criminal Insane, presented at a meeting of the State Bar Association in Rochester in January, 1910. From the report of that committee we here quote:

> No stronger illustration of the abuses in our system of criminal jurisprudence can be had than by recalling the circumstances of this case. Sympathy for an unfortunate and misguided family ought not to deter us from the recital.
>
> A youthful debauchee, of great wealth, trained to believe that his money gave him a right of freedom from all restraints, whether imposed by law or the rules of decency, inheriting an abnormality of mind likely to develop into homicidal acts, leading a debased and ignoble life, without a thought of the responsibilities which wealth imposes upon its owner, commits a foul and cowardly murder in a public resort. If he were sane, there could be no escape from the penalty of death. His only defense is insanity. After a long and seemingly needless delay—and delays in haling murderers to the bar for trial bring the administration of the criminal law into disrepute—he is brought to a trial, which, by reason of the manner in which it is conducted, degenerates into a disgraceful farce, and a confused jury finds itself unable to agree. A second trial, conducted properly and with dignity, results in a verdict of acquittal on the ground of insanity, and thereupon the prisoner is sent by the Court, as required by the statute, to a State asylum for the criminal insane. From this he plans to get free upon successive writs of habeas corpus, which he purposes to apply for so long as his purse will enable him to pay zealous counsel and unscrupulous experts. We say unscrupulous experts, for, to the shame of the medical profession be it spoken, the expert who at one time swears him out of jail on an opinion of insanity attempts at another time to swear him out of the asylum by an opinion of sanity. So forgetful are the murderer's family of their duty to society, their obligation to uphold the law, that they aid and abet the plot, and instead of leaving him to his fate, as it is their duty as citizens to do, they claim, forsooth, that he is an object of persecution. Among the numerous Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, the chances are that there is at least one whose head is not able to control his heart, and the only problem in this murderer's quest for freedom is to discover who that particular Judge is. There may be a number of proceedings, but he will at last be found, and then upon a petition to him, backed up by the testimony of medical experts, whose favorable opinions can be bought for cash, the path to freedom will be cleared of all obstacles. It is a mere question of time and money when this particular murderer will be set free to direct his homicidal inclinations against some other citizen who has already fallen or may hereafter come under his displeasure. And everything done according to the forms of law!

This prophecy implies in its fulfillment no criticism of the jury or the Judge who have now found THAW sane. They had before them the record of the relator, but more than that they had the relator himself before them. It is plain that in his bearing and conduct, in his testimony and in the manner of its giving they found no proof of insanity. Even the alienists of the State had to admit that judged solely by his appearance in court THAW could not be pronounced insane. On the evidence presented and admitted and not afterward altogether disregarded by the jury and the Judge, by the test of questions asked which the witness was permitted to answer, THAW appeared to the Judge and the jury to be sane, although the jury's opinion upon such a question could have little value.

It would have been surprising had he appeared otherwise. THAW has been schooled by his long confinement, by his private study of his own case, and of the symptoms and manifestations of paranoia, by his experience in former habeas corpus trials, and by the instructions of counsel until he appears to have acquired full mastery of himself upon the witness stand. This triumphant discipline he owes, we judge, chiefly to his distinguished counsel, and with it the privilege of freedom he is now to enjoy. Although the Thaw family has been prodigal in its expenditures for legal service it may almost be said that they were throwing away their money until they retained JOHN B. STANCHFIELD. That brilliant practitioner has perhaps never displayed his great abilities and his resourcefulness in the management of a difficult action at law more conspicuously than in the case which he has just brought to a triumphant conclusion. The mind of the client was in complete subjection to the mind of his counsel, and the showing of calmness and self-mastery that THAW made in court must be credited very largely to Mr. STANCHFIELD. He is the man of whom the Thaw family has stood in need. He was the man to free THAW.

Perhaps the work Mr. STANCHFIELD had to do was not made overdifficult by the State. Possibly the State of New York is exceeding tired of the Thaw case and was quite willing that he should be removed from its jurisdiction. At any rate, there is a widespread impression that THAW had an easy time of it. At one time it seemed that the representative of the Attorney General had hit upon the theme and the method which were most likely to bring out THAW'S delusions, if delusions he still had. But that trail was not followed up. At times when THAW did exhibit some symptoms of nervousness, opportunities were given him to collect his faculties by a court recess, and upon one occasion one of his counsel interrupted the examination of the witness to deliver a eulogy upon a gentleman, recently deceased, who was much esteemed by Bench and Bar. It may be that the utmost skill and rigor of procedure would have left THAW unmoved, but it is the general belief that he was not hard pressed. And his able counsel was always there. Mr. STANCHFIELD paid a deserved tribute to his own perfect work when he said in summing up:

> What man could go on the stand and have every act of his life held up to view by a hostile attorney and emerge from it with so little show of annoyance or so little loss of self-respect as Mr. THAW did?

To keep this murderer under restraint the State of New York has for nine years done battle against the Thaw money. It has now been soundly beaten. "It is a mere question of time and money when this particular "murderer will be set free to direct "his homicidal inclinations against "some other citizen"—so runs the State Bar Association's prophetic report from which we have quoted. Experts have many times expressed the opinion that the release of THAW would be incompatible with the public safety. The nature of the man, whether he be sane or insane, and legally he is now sane, has never changed, it is unchangeable. The manner in which he has exercised the liberty accorded to him by his custodians shows that the allurements of his former mode of life are still strong upon him. If he returns to his old haunts and his old evil, degenerate ways, it is probable that he will be heard from again in the courts. But undeniably it is a scandal and a monstrous perversion of justice that this murderer should now be at large.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Massachusetts and the Minimum Wage.

Massachusetts in the process of enforcing its minimum wage law this week has provided that laundresses shall not receive less than $8 weekly. That is 77 cents less than the cost of living in Massachusetts, and also $2 more than the average laundress's wage. The $2 was added to the laundryman's cost, but the 77 cents was forgiven to him in consideration of slack trade. Also, and less irrelevantly than it may seem, Massachusetts is wondering why the census shows that its population has grown 8 per cent. in the last five years, against an increase of 12 per cent. in the previous five years. The blame is upon the decrease of immigration. An alternative explanation may be found in the testimony of a member of the Boston Industrial Commission and an ex-Speaker of the Massachusetts House before the Minimum Wage Board. Mr. COLE said that he had interviewed and been interviewed by 200 concerns regarding doing business in Boston, and in no case did he fail to discover a prejudice against the industrial laws of Massachusetts. And he proceeded to caution the Minimum Wage Board against further handicapping the industrial growth of the State.

The State which now establishes wages by statute once had a Railway Commission with no power except to give advice. It is on the record that the Commission's advice was more cogent than many modern orders which are contested in the courts as a matter of course. The Massachusetts Minimum Wage Board now determines an arbitrary wage, and is plainly told that it is prejudicing the State's industries. Nor is it sure that it benefits those whose wages it orders raised. Employment at a wage which the employe cannot earn is precarious. An increase of wages at the cost of the loss of the job is a sacrifice, not a benefit. The employers who must pay $8 will not hire those worth less. Possibly some part of the laundry work can be done more cheaply across the State border.

Affection for Cats and for Humanity.

In a letter appearing yesterday on this page one of our readers took occasion to contrast two neighboring news items appearing in THE TIMES. One was an announcement of the opening of a cemetery for cats, with twenty-six subscribers at $25 a plot; the other, an appeal for the Working Girls' Vacation Society. "Twenty-five dollars for a plot for a dead cat," writes our correspondent, "and working girls with souls asking for $10 for a two weeks' rest! What a commentary on the human heart!"

Now, as a matter of fact, it is a commentary on the human heart, but in no sense as derogatory as our correspondent implies. The twenty-six subscribers for the cat cemetery are not inhuman wretches who would see the working girl get tuberculosis rather than forego a tombstone for their Angoras. The two expenditures involved are in totally unrelated fields and admit of no comparison. One springs from the homeliest, most intimate sort of human affection; the other—at least it should—from the praiseworthy impulse of brotherly love. It is no disgrace for one to love a Persian kitten more warmly—though it never by any chance can harbor a particle of affection for its mistress—than a vague, impersonal typist in need of a rest whom one has never even seen. It may be one should love the poor typist much more, but, being human, one doesn't.

Call it self-indulgence if you like, this twenty-five-dollar plot, but class it, then, with all the other indulgences, with the new hats and colored shoes, with the Christmas presents, with the unnecessary toys for the baby—all of which, if eliminated, would give heaven knows how many stenographers two weeks at the seashore. But there is no limit to the self-denying business once the bars are down. No, if the cat memorials are foolish, then they are foolish *per se*, not because working girls need a vacation. Incidentally, we think they are foolish.

Low Standards at the Naval Academy.

Whatever may be the outcome of the investigation which the Court of Inquiry is making at the Naval Academy into the alleged misconduct of the accused midshipmen, the fact remains that the institution at Annapolis has twice lowered its examination standards in order that its students might be graduated, and a member of its Faculty has admitted that not otherwise could they have been passed on into the service of the country. Apparently the point of view at Annapolis, or of the politicians who interfere with the working of the academy, is that the important thing is for the young men to be graduated.

The whole matter, including both the idle and irresponsible students and the too indulgent authorities, is closely akin to the near-treason of an armor-plate manufacturer who should willfully supply defective steel for a battleship's defense or of a workman who should carelessly injure its electric wiring, and so subject it, the one to increased danger of being sunk by an enemy and the other to peril of fire and explosion. Each one, workman, manufacturer, student, instructor, is doing less than he had engaged to do, failing to measure up to the specifications, and by his failure he may at some crucial moment in the future put his country in jeopardy.

Surely it is possible for the Naval Academy to attract a sufficient number of young men of probity and intelligence to keep its classrooms full. For capable and ambitious lads of fine, high character, the sort of young men the naval service ought to attract, will prefer an efficient training and a stimulating and congenial environment.

Now Perish the Greenback.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice with considerable interest and pleasure that you devote a part of the valuable space of your editorial page to the discussion of "Too Much Money." This subject is of far greater interest to the American people than any discussion of the quibbles between the members of the English Cabinet, to which subject, however, you devote even more space on the same page.

May I suggest to you that the subject of "Too Much Money" would lend itself to many more editorials, and that with the enactment of the Federal Reserve Act, with the present great influx of gold and with the great and continued inflation threatening, the psychological moment has arrived for everybody in favor of "sound money" to advocate the cancellation of all outstanding greenbacks. Not only would their cancellation curtail the threatened inflation, but their circulation is a continuous menace to "sound money." R. REINHART.

New York, July 14, 1915.

Submarine Logic Paralleled.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recurrent German suggestion that the invention of the submarina has completely altered the rights of neutrals on the high seas brings to mind a passage in Macaulay's History of England concerning the trial of the Jacobite printer, Anderton, for high treason as defined by the Statute of Edward III., before Chief Justice Powell:

> One argument with which Anderton had been furnished by his advisers, and which, in the Jacobite pasquinades of that time, is represented as unanswerable, was that, as the art of printing had been unknown in the reign of Edward III., printing could not be an overt act of treason under the statute of that reign. The Judges treated this argument very lightly; and they were surely justified in so treating it. For it is an argument which would lead to the conclusion that it could not be an overt act of treason to behead a King with a guillotine or to shoot him with a Minie rifle.

SELDEN BACON.

New York, July 15, 1915.

THE NEXT NOTE TO GERMANY.

Insistent that the Nation's voice be heard,
Searching his soul for every measured word,
He strives to make grave lines with peril fraught
Maintain Fair Peace, not peace with honor bought.

Upon the page where stern intent he writes
Appear dread visions, weird, uncanny sights—
Ships sunk in sea and fields of ghastly dead—
Before his eyes the paper turns to red.

Yet he will write what duty bids him say,
Steadfast and sombre take his lonely way,
Still strive for understanding, peace, accord;
And fear nay, not one whit, the naked sword!

O. C. A. CHILD.

IS GERMAN WILL THE LAW?

An Issue in Which International Civilization Is at Stake.

Denison University, July 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The issue between the United States and Prussianized Germany is just the same as that between Germany and all other States with which she is at variance, just the same as that between Germany and international civilization itself. It is simply this: Shall a single State be allowed to set itself up as its own judge in matters of international right and obligation? That is just what Germany is actually doing in the methods by which she is carrying on the present war, and just what every indication points to as her defiant attitude toward the whole world in case she shall come out of the war successful.

And German statesmen and newspapers are complaining that the outside world does not appreciate the German way of thinking; does not get the German point of view. The outside world is only too well aware of the German way of thinking; it catches with absolute clearness the German point of view. And as the outside world is in no mood for committing suicide in the interest of furthering German political ambitions, it is unanimous in its rejection of that point of view. We are told with insistence by some of our German apologists in this country that the act of Holt, Muenter or whatever his name may really be, was mere insanity, and not to be in any way charged against the German cause in this war. As a matter of fact, the act of this criminal parallels with astonishing closeness the acts of Germany herself in this war. He was simply trying by horrible assaults on noncombatants to terrorize civilians and thus bring pressure upon the enemies of Germany. Germany has been doing just the same thing, and avowedly for just the same purpose, with her submarine and her aerial bombs, and the successful effort of Germany against the lives on the Lusitania was just as clearly in violation of international law as the unsuccessful effort of the assassin upon the life of Mr. Morgan was in violation of local law.

The President of the United States has twice earnestly sought from the Imperial German Government assurance that this lawless assault upon the rights and lives of American citizens shall not be repeated. This assurance the Imperial Government has twice refused to give. Simply to repeat that request a third time would be to palter with a matter of the gravest importance and to sacrifice unduly the dignity of the country. The Imperial authorities in Berlin apparently think that they can trifle with us until the war is over. They must be brought sharply to a sense of realities.

Germany's proposition to allow safe transit across the Atlantic in ships sailing under directions given by her, with due notification to her of dates of sailing, &c., can be construed only on one of two ways, either as a deliberate insult to our standing as an independent nation or as a proof of extraordinary dullness of intellect on the part of those who conceived and drafted the plan.

Americans sail the seas not as a privilege conceded by Germany, but in accordance with age-long international law, subject only to such restrictions as international law has previously sanctioned. We are willing to submit to the restrictions of an effective blockade, which takes due care of the lives of noncombatants, and we are further willing to trust to already provided means of redress when in doubtful cases a power maintaining such a blockade seems to have infringed upon property rights of our citizens.

Germany has not established and cannot establish any such blockade, or any other kind of blockade which has ever in the world's history had the slightest sanction in international law, and yet she coolly proposes to tell us just when and how and in how many specified ships our citizens may cross the Atlantic free from the danger of indiscriminate destruction by a lurking submarine. Of course, to accept such a proposition, would be to cancel every word of the strong and truthful presentation of the Lusitania case which the President has twice made to the German Government. Did the Kaiser or von Jagow imagine for a moment that the President would be capable of such a volte face when fully convinced that he is in the right and well aware that he has the whole of the loyal citizenship of the country behind him?

It is time that Germany should learn the truth, and one large feature of the truth is that the dignity of our Government and the rights and lives of our citizens cannot longer be safely trifled with. W. H. JOHNSON.

What General Lee Would Not Do.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper of the 9th instant had a very able editorial on reprisals showing the folly of any nation undertaking to make a difference in the treatment of prisoners of war, provided any of their own men are in the enemy's hands. There were several instances in our own civil war which prove this without a shadow of a doubt. The following brief extract from a letter to the Confederate Secretary of War from General Lee gives the opinion held by this great soldier and good man on the subject:

> If the guilty parties could be taken, I would not hesitate to advise the extreme punishment, but I cannot in the first place think it right, and in the second politic, to make the innocent, after surrendering as prisoner of war, suffer for the guilty.

JOHN C. STILES.

Brunswick, Ga., July 13, 1915.

The Spirit of Italy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Italians of today feel the spirit of patriotism more than any other nation, for it is not long ago that Italians were under the Austrian and Papal rule. Since the Italian declaration of independence the Italian soul has been full of desire to liberate the remaining Italians from the Austrian Government, and Italians were always ready to sacrifice their lives at a propitious time for the redemption of their brothers. Fifty years of Italian existence mark a marvelous industrial progress; therefore a sound economical condition in Italy is a matter of time only. The spirit of her great past has awakened. That spirit realizes her brilliant future; it conquers the land which belongs to her; it radiates upon her children to invigorate and ennoble them. An agreement with the unfaithful Teutons was impossible and absurd. ROBERT GERARE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 9, 1915.

Holt's Religion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not true, as reported in your issue of July 5, that Professor Muenter-Holt "had a strong leaning toward Christian Science." He was a member of another church. Mrs. Muenter became interested in Christian Science a short time before the birth of their child in 1906, but his attitude toward this subject was only tolerant or indifferent.

This information is furnished by Christian Scientists at Cambridge, Mass., and Ithaca, N. Y. ROBERT S. ROSS.

New York, July 13, 1915.

Who Loves Efficiency?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One phrase in Ernest L. Mandel's letter in THE TIMES struck me especially: "I love the French. Everybody does." This is true, though everybody knows of the many French weaknesses. And how about the Germans? Their knowledge and many qualities are widely appreciated generally, but they have been unable to arouse affection and sympathy outside of their own country. Cannot the wonderful German efficiency be brought to bear on this problem. E. J. de C.

Prides Crossing, Mass., July 15, 1915.

A Fickle Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to three different New York newspapers St. Swithin's Day falls on three separate and distinct days, viz.: the 13th, 14th, and 15th. I shall anxiously await the morrow to buy still another paper and see if perchance it does not fall also on the 16th.

(Miss) M. CLAREY.

New York, July 15, 1915.

THE UNKILLED ROOTS OF POLYGAMY.

They Lay Deep in the Weaknesses of Human Nature, and the Mormon Church, Though Disapproving, Was Forbearing.

By WALTER P. MONSON,
President Eastern States Mission Church of Latter Day Saints (Mormons.)

New York, July 12, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your editorial "Polygamy in Utah," based upon the suit of Mrs. Geddes against the estate of David Eccles. In this suit Mrs. Geddes seeks to establish that her son was the son of David Eccles, and that she was a recently-married plural wife of David Eccles.

From testimony in the case you conclude that the case makes a starting point for a fresh survey of the Mormon situation. New York is a long way from Salt Lake City, but not half so far as it once was. If you were more intimately acquainted with the problem of abandoning polygamy, as the people in Utah have known it, I am quite confident that you would understand that this case was one of a very circumscribed group whose existence was known, measured, and acted upon a full decade ago.

In 1885 practically the whole Mormon governing body was unanimous in favor of polygamy, and men were chosen to place when that issue was a bitterly-fought one in which men who would not compromise were chiefly looked up to. In those days of the last stand for polygamy they were standing for an open and avowed polygamy, with every child accounted for and every woman openly acknowledged before the world and provided an ample home. The movement, whatever was to be said for or against it, ran head-on against American sentiment and the laws of the country that about that time were fully declared upon court authority. With the question added in of doing something law-defying instead of law-abiding, polygamy's supporters dwindled in power and strength very rapidly.

The "Manifesto" against polygamy of 1890 was an advice to all "to perform no marriages contrary to the law of the land" in effect. The open advice from all parts of America to Mormons who cared to sustain polygamy was at that time that they move to Mexico. The American cry was that America must be freed of the practice—pictured in the East as everything that bestiality and licentiousness could be. Well, the irreconcilable fringe of the Church did move to Mexico. And they did keep on with their polygamous households in Mexico. The rule of the Mormon Church had been that the President could perform a marriage ceremony, or that any of the Apostles of the Church could perform a marriage ceremony.

That fact and the fact that a branch of the Church in Mexico construed itself as not bound by the Manifesto were what made the trouble. Here and there in Utah a woman appeared with a child. Such women plead, when called before a Bishop's Court, that they were plural wives who had been married either in Mexico or by an Apostle. You may condemn us for not casting the women outright from the Church. Instead of that a rigid inquiry was instituted right after these sporadic cases of new polygamy became known. That was in 1900 and the two or three years immediately following.

Apostle Merrill, whom Mrs. Geddes testified married her to Mr. Eccles, refused to go to Washington to testify in the Smoot case. Two other Apostles fled the jurisdiction of the United States. Two others, who had been chosen in the days when the cry was for a last-stand fight, openly told of their refusal to be bound by the Church ruling as a whole. These Apostles were aged men for the most part. Apostle Merrill settled the question of whether he was a stubborn witness or not when he died in his bed while the United States process servers still attended him. Two other Apostles died, and the two who had fled the jurisdiction of the United States were dealt with by the Church courts. They were disfellowshipped from their positions, and one of them was later excommunicated even from his Church membership.

This was a very active period within the Church itself. The deposing of the Apostles strengthened the administration of the Manifesto by bringing in new Apostles who had not been in the heat of the old conflict.

One of the first rules, strengthening the Manifesto, shut down absolutely on the plural marrying in Mexico. The Mormon colonists there, out in the wilderness, had been entirely out of mind and out of thought while the problem centred as a big one in the United States. Some officials were removed from their places in Mexico. The power to perform marriages of any kind was taken away from other officials.

And in Utah a sweeping rule was adopted for the whole Church. It took away the power to perform marriages or "unions" from all Apostles and all persons who had theretofore held this power, except the ward Bishops before whom any contracting couple must bring the usual marriage license issued by the State authorities.

Thus, by 1904 the Church completed a process of reconstruction during the progress of which deep shame and humiliation was brought upon it by an irreconcilable small group that was constantly dwindling in size instead of expanding. At the Smoot investigation a number of cases of polygamy after the Manifesto were brought to light. Mormons, in their public conferences, brought others to light by denouncing those guilty and forcing out of their Church positions those who secretly supported and fostered the trickish practice.

And there you have our problem. While the Church could destroy the last vestiges of the spirit that would substitute subterfuge for open practice it could not destroy the mothers and their children born before the administration of the Manifesto had discovered all of the tricks to get around it and had eliminated them. This situation has been well known throughout the West for many years. The trouble is, when we come to discussing it outside, to get it into its proper focus. An anti-Mormon crusade, which has been with us from the beginning, is never willing to let any Mormon issue rest short of the longest limit into which it can be stretched. But, after all, isn't our problem just the same as the problem that has surrounded the administration of every new law? That has surrounded, for instance, the working of the automobile law, in which new speeders have suffered each year more drastically as courts and administrators have better understood their problem?

WALTER P. MONSON.

STRIKES UNRELATED TO WAR

A Worker's Protest Against the Suspicion of Pro-German Incitement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that since the beginning of the war, whenever anything out of the ordinary happens in the ranks of labor, there is always some one to attribute the source of the trouble to Germans or their sympathizers? It has all the earmarks of an organized effort to either discredit the Germans or the labor unions, and in either case I fail to understand how anything of this kind is going to help the allied cause.

Does not the assertion that the Germans are causing dissension in the ranks of organized labor seem rather far-fetched, in view of the fact that in each case where a strike occurs the strikers are a unit in their demands, and are convinced that the principles involved in their grievances are worth fighting for? If, as some people, (a very few, I hope,) seem to think, the strike is due to the activity of German agents, would not the success of the strike, if due to these activities, indicate that the sentiment of the men themselves was overwhelmingly pro-German?

In the case of the Remington Arms Company strike at Bridgeport, Conn., the men are a unit for the principles involved; still we read that Germans caused the strike. It does not seem possible that all these men could have the wool pulled over their eyes so easily. Are these men going to forget their own interests on account of any influence a German might have? No. Are they going to forget any grievance they have, merely because, if they strike, it will seriously interfere with the manufacture and shipment of arms and ammunition? Do the workmen of Great Britain forget their grievances at this time? An answer to this is in THE TIMES nearly every day, as witness the accounts of the miners', railway and dockers' strikes and threats of strikes.

The big idea is that none of these men are going to see any of their privileges taken away from them. Else why the unity? A pro-German emissary could never obtain any result of this kind, without some of the men being opposed to it, and naturally would be made public if such were the case. So then the only conclusion we can come to is that the strikes are all due to local conditions, and not to German activities, and that the vague statements of men like Major W. W. Pemfield of the Remington Arms Company are an attack upon labor and not upon the German-Americans.

I am not a member of any labor union, but I class myself among the workers, and as such cannot stand idly by and allow such statements to appear (which are on the face of them open to question) without comment. G. R. BAKER.

Jersey City, July 14, 1915.

New York Mosquitos.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have lived in several parts of the United States, Alaska, the Canal Zone, and South America, and the only one that can beat Washington Heights for mosquitos is Alaska.

The breeding places of these pests can be eliminated to a great extent if the Sanitary Department will wake up and spend a few dollars. Make the owners of vacant lots cut the high grass and keep it cut during the Summer months. See that the catch basins at the street corners do not hold stagnant water, as many of them do. One of these is at the southeast corner of West 180th Street and Pinehurst Avenue.

Sit on the benches in the evenings in the vacant lot in front of the church at the corner of 175th Street and Broadway, if the mosquitos will let you, and see if I am not right.

I would be willing to wager, if something is not done at once, that during the next month there will be more mosquitos in the City of New York than there are in the Canal Zone. WALTER S. WHEELER, C. E.

New York, July 14, 1915.

WHEN MARS WILL SMILE.

An Argument to Show That Preparedness Is a Delusion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to express my disappointment at the stand which THE TIMES has taken editorially on the question of increasing the military armament of our country. I regret exceedingly that even THE TIMES has allied its influence with that class of unfortunate individuals which reckon the nation's strength and the duration of its existence as a world power only in the size and number of its guns and other war equipment, in spite of the fact that a brief review of the world's history will show conclusively that, without exception, in the exact proportion of the extent to which a country has taken the sword to advance or maintain its standing among nations, its career as a power has been brief. This is the best

ST. CLAIR M'KELWAY, EDITOR, DIES AT 70

The Brooklyn Eagle's Chief of Staff for 31 Years Expires at His Home.

EDUCATED FOR A LAWYER

An Influential Political Writer Who Was Also an Orator—Ex-Chancellor of State University.

Dr. St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and ex-Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, died yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at his home, 21 Monroe Place, Brooklyn. His death, although sudden, was not entirely unexpected, because the veteran editor for several years had been a sufferer from bronchial affection, and recently had been compelled to give up his journalistic work. Six weeks ago he had a general breakdown, brought on by hardening of the arteries and other afflictions incidental to age.

The condition of Dr. McKelway took a turn for the worse three weeks ago, and he was compelled to go to bed. Following his confinement to his home Mrs. McKelway daily had reported to those at his office that his condition was unchanged. Yesterday morning she called Arthur Howe, managing editor of The Eagle, on the telephone and made the usual report. A little before 3 o'clock she again telephoned Mr. Howe that Dr. McKelway's condition suddenly had taken a turn for the worse, and the managing editor hurried to his bedside. Before he arrived at the house Dr. McKelway had passed away. With the editor when he died were his wife and his niece, Miss Flora Foster.

The influence of Dr. McKelway as a political writer is generally admitted by Democratic leaders to have manifested itself to a great degree when Grover Cleveland was elected once Governor of New York and twice President of the United States. Outside his editorial columns he also exercised power as an orator. His interest in and devotion to educational advancement identified him with many and important educational movements in this State.

Dr. McKelway's Career.

St. Clair McKelway was born in Columbia, Boone County, Mo., March 15, 1845, the son of Dr. Alexander J. and Mary Ann (Ryan) McKelway. His grandparents, Dr. John and Isabella McKelway, came to this country from Scotland and settled in Trenton, N. J., in 1817, when Dr. McKelway's father was only 4 years old. His father for many years was a practicing physician in Trenton before he removed to Columbia, Mo., where he remained until 1845 and then returned to Trenton.

Dr. McKelway was the fifth of seven children, the second son. As a boy he developed a great love for books, and this was encouraged in a home of culture and refinement. He received his early education in private schools and then attended the New Jersey Normal School. It was the desire of his parents that he should study law, and while he was not strongly inclined to favor the profession he took up his studies earnestly, first in Trenton and later in New York, where he was under the tutelage of Samuel Blatchford, afterward a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and his partner, Clarence Seward. In 1866, when he had won the highest honors of his class, he was admitted to the bar.

Meanwhile Dr. McKelway developed a faculty for writing. His first articles appeared in The Trenton Gazette and The Trenton True American while he was a student of law. In the second year of the civil war he wrote a story about Confederate sympathizers at Trenton, where their large number perhaps more than anything else kept them immune from local editorial comment, and this article he sent to The New York Tribune, to fall into the hands of Horace Greeley. The story was published as news by Greeley, who wrote Dr. McKelway a very complimentary letter, inclosing a check for $5. He sent other stories to Greeley as requested.

For three years he studied law while he kept up an irregular contribution to the newspapers, and on the day after his graduation, notwithstanding the plans his parents had laid out for his career as an attorney, he joined the staff of The New York World. His first work was to "cover" Brooklyn.

Chief Editor of Albany Argus.

When he was sent to Washington as correspondent in 1868 he also represented The Brooklyn Eagle. He continued reportorial work two years in the national capital, where he made a reputation that was noteworthy. In 1870 he began to write editorials for The Eagle, and continued in this position until 1873, when he became editor in chief of The Albany Argus. His connection with The Argus was maintained until after the first election of Cleveland, and then he returned to Brooklyn to become editor in chief of The Eagle, filling a vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Kinsella. That was in 1884, so Dr. McKelway had been head of the editorial staff of The Eagle for thirty-one years.

In his career as a newspaperman Dr. McKelway was associated closely with men whose names are indelibly associated with the development of New York's daily publications — Marble, Croly, Dana, Smalley, Chamberlain, Godkin, Halstead, Reid, Raymond.

His Trip with Horace Greeley.

He used to tell his friends about a trip he and Horace Greeley made to a New Jersey town, where both made speeches. They stopped at the house of a local squire, and when they went to their room Dr. McKelway noticed several girls stealing out of it with suppressed laughter, which aroused his suspicions. Unknown to Greeley he made an investigation and found the covering of one of the beds had been made up "pie fashion." He placed Greeley's baggage near the mismade bed and his own at the other. When they started to retire Greeley found it impossible to stretch his limbs out, and protested in a highly pitched voice, "Feels just like a damn bag." Greeley got up, struck a match, found what was the trouble, straightened out the tangle and lay down to sleep. When Dr. McKelway got into his bed he discovered it was filled with daguerreotypes.

During the reconstruction period after the civil war, when Dr. McKelway was a correspondent at Washington, he assisted in bringing about a conference between General Robert E. Lee and General Grant, which saved Virginia from the worst conditions that befell most of the other Confederate States. Dr. McKelway, telling about his part in bringing about the meeting, said:

"I saw General Lee in Georgetown, when he was President of Washington College, now Washington and Lee University. A violent storm broke out after I arrived and I was detained in the house from 10 o'clock Sunday morning until 4 o'clock that afternoon. When I left General Lee that afternoon he knew I would ask General Grant to consent to a conference with him. The next day I did so, and General Grant said he would see what he could do about it. The conference took place, and the result was that there was no military interference with the election in Virginia."

Dr. McKelway married in 1867 Miss Eleanor Hutchinson of Brooklyn. They had two children, Nathaniel Hutchinson McKelway, who died in Brooklyn in 1896, and Lee McKelway, a member of the staff of The Eagle, who died in Paris in 1914. Mrs. McKelway died in 1884. In 1888 he married Miss Virginia Brooks Thompson, by whom he is survived.

His University Degrees.

Dr. McKelway was appointed a Regent of the University of the State of New York in 1883, Vice Chancellor in 1900, Acting Chancellor in 1905-12, and Chancellor in 1913 succeeding Whitelaw Reid. Degrees were conferred upon him by Princeton, Colgate, St. Lawrence, Syracuse, Union, and Missouri State Universities. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, Albany Institute, American Academy of Science, British Association of Science, Long Island Historical Society, and the Society of Medical Jurisprudence. He was a member and Director of the American Social Science Association and a member of the Metropolitan Club of New York, Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, Phi Beta Kappa Chapter of Rochester University, and of Clio Hall, Princeton.

The Late St. Clair McKelway.

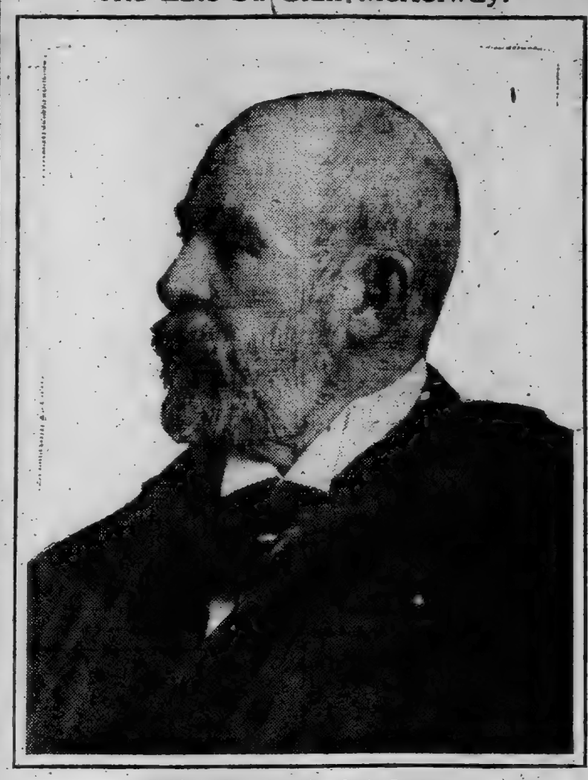

Editor of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

C.G. LORING OFF FOR LONDON

His Marriage to Ambassador Page's Daughter to be Held Aug. 4.

Charles Greely Loring, son of General Charles G. Loring of Boston, who is to marry Miss Katharine Alice Page, daughter of Ambassador and Mrs. Walter Hines Page, in London on Aug. 4, is sailing today for England on the St. Paul. Frank C. Page of Pinehurst, N. C., who is to be the best man, is also accompanying Mr. Loring.

The wedding is to be celebrated during the forenoon in the Chapel Royal in St. James's Palace. The King and Queen will not be present as they attend no social functions during the war. The guests will include the family and their intimate friends and the heads of the diplomatic corps. The bridal breakfast will be held at the American Embassy, 6 Grosvenor Square.

Owing to the uncertainty of transatlantic travel all of the bridal attendants have not been determined. Miss Page already has chosen two of her attendants, the Misses Frances Leggett and Joan Cavendish-Bentinck of England. Lieutenant Louis McBride, naval attaché at the embassy, and Harold Fowler of New York, formerly the Ambassador's private secretary and now a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, are to serve as ushers.

After a short honeymoon in England Mr. Loring and his bride will return to this country, and will spend the Winter at 8 Otis Place, the Loring's house in Boston.

Miss Stanley Adopts Jewish Faith.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—According to The Jewish Chronicle the Hon. Miss Stanley, youngest daughter of Lord Sheffield, who is to marry E. S. Montagu, has adopted the Jewish faith and become a member of the Jewish community.

Julio Madero Marries.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 16.—Julio Madero, brother of the late President Madero of Mexico, and Miss Carmen Garcia, daughter of Francisco Garcia of Hermosillo, were married here today. The bride-groom's father, Francisco I. Madero, Sr., witnessed the ceremony. Julio Madero is said to be one of the wealthiest men of Mexico.

JACOBS—GRAHAM.

The marriage is announced of Mrs. Jean Martin Graham, daughter of the late John Martin of Birmingham, Ala., and Alexander H. Jacobs of Brooklyn, which took place on Thursday, After Oct. 1 Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs will reside at 414 West 120th Street, this city.

Ketcham-Kohlbusch Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Ketcham of Passaic, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Ketcham, to Arthur H. Kohlbusch of this city. Mr. Kohlbusch is a graduate of Columbia University, and was formerly Captain of the Varsity water polo team. He was also manager of the Columbia basket ball team, and is a member of the All-American water polo team. Miss Ketchem is a graduate of Barnard. No date has been set for the wedding.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. PAUL (Liverpool)—Howard S. Ambrose, C. W. Anderson, Gordon Armsby, Miss Eva L. Atkinson, Mrs. H. M. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Bowles, W. T. H. Boyd, Mrs. J. S. Bollard, C. E. Bleckle, Miss F. O. Brown, Colonel James Burns, H. G. Burford, W. F. Carsley, Mrs. L. H. Collins, Harold Cotter, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cottingham, Philip Crooke, T. E. Davies, H. S. Davis, Miss K. M. Douglas, Miss Grace E. Eaton, A. N. Forman, Mrs. Helen Foster, Mr. and Mrs. H. Garland, Mrs. S. Morgan Gray, A. L. Grey, Edward Harris, Mrs. C. E. Hellier, and Mrs. R. E. Holaday, Sir Herbert Holt, Countess Ogier Ivry, A. D. Kingsley, C. G. Loring, E. H. Long, Mr. and Mrs. L. Millet, R. W. Mortimer, F. C. Page, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Pearson, W. A. Reeves, J. H. Savage, G. E. Scott, Baron and Baroness E. de Wardener, Henry S. Wellcome, J. S. Willett.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Bordeaux.)—James Blaine, Mrs. F. Bixon, Miss C. B. Cutter, Miss M. E. Cannon, Mrs. E. L. Dilworth, Mrs. M. H. Fox, Mrs. R. Fox, Count de Favole, Eben F. Givin, C. J. P. Lucas, W. P. Lindley, Mrs. G. L. Lincoln, Miss M. Martin, R. Mourer, Edward Pane, R. G. Paterson, Mrs. F. J. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Spangler, J. D. Smith, Mrs. F. E. Skinner, R. H. Teaner, Francis Thynne, Mrs. M. J. Ward, Mrs. B. A. Whitney, D. Wilard, and Herbert Wallace.

DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI, (Genoa.)—The Rev. S. V. V. Holmer, Miss L. Leonori, Professor C. de la Vallee Poussin, Mrs. Annie Fiorelli, B. Manin, and Mrs. Lina Eymann.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Sant' Anna from Marseilles were:

Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Phelps, Dr. E. Butler, Mrs. A. M. Stanton, Miss Sarah Bickell, Miss Alice Williamson, and Miss F. Van Duyn.

Tourists for Bermuda.

Among the tourists sailing today on the Bermudian for Bermuda are:

E. J. Bradbury, P. Irving Ballow, Dr. Colman W. Cutter, Theodore Clare, T. P. Davis, Daniel Frohman, F. C. Holmes, Mrs. W. S. Hughes, Rev. J. W. Rankin, W. E. Spear, Viscount Uppington, H. M. Doremus, J. F. S. Davis, J. P. French, W. E. Hughes, Mrs. N. B. Nellson, C. F. Smith, Miss E. M. Van Horn, T. S. Whitfield, F. D. Wilson, G. C. Wheaton.

CARNEGIE TO GO FISHING.

Recovered from His Illness, He Takes a Motor Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 16.—Andrew Carnegie motored yesterday to Eagle Lake and spent the afternoon at a tea house there. He plans to try fishing in the lake at the earliest opportunity, and seems to have recovered his health. He was accompanied by Mrs. Carnegie and his daughter, Miss Margaret Carnegie.

Miss Jane Addams, who recently returned from Europe, and is the guest of Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen at her Summer home at Hull's Cove, is to speak Sunday morning on "The Present Prospects of Peace in Europe" at the local Methodist Church.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor and her sister, Miss Katherine Force, were members of the committee which put in the day at the High School Building sewing for relief work in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri will entertain a party of eighteen at dinner at their Summer cottage Saturday night.

Miss Katherine Steward entertained at a tea at the Kebo Valley Golf Club Thursday afternoon. Other entertainers of Thursday were Mrs. W. Bright, who had a party of thirty; Mr. and Mrs. Lea McIlvaine Luquer, and Mrs. Sheffield Phelps.

Mrs. William H. Bliss of New York also gave a luncheon at her cottage Thursday.

NARRAGANSETT POLO TO BEGIN

Players Gather for the National Tournament—Colony Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 16.—Plans are being completed at Narragansett for the national polo tournament, which will begin here next week on the field of the Point Judith Polo Club. Poloists and their ponies are arriving here to participate in the senior, open, and junior championships to be played during July and August. It was announced today that the drawings will probably be made known here on Monday, and the date of the initial match of the tourney will be next Thursday, which is several days later than originally planned. A special polo match will take place here Aug. 4, and among the players who will probably participate are Philip S. P. Randolph and Philip S. P. Randolph, Jr., John R. Fell, Philip Stevenson, and Robert E. Strawbridge.

Captain Isaac E. Emerson arrived in Narragansett Bay today on board the steam yacht Margaret, which anchored off the New York Yacht Club. The Margaret sailed this afternoon for Newport.

The motor yacht Lady Evelyn also arrived here today and cast anchor in the bay.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Dickerson of Monte Carlo, Monaco, gave a luncheon on the Casino Plaza today, and among their guests were: Truxton Beale, and Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte of Washington, D. C.

MOVIES GET BILLIE BURKE.

$50,000 Down, Says the Company, $145,000 for Three Years.

Billie Burke yesterday signed the contract with the New York Motion Picture Corporation, which she has had under consideration for some time and which was the cause of her withdrawal from the Charles Frohman Company. Miss Burke is to receive $40,000 for five weeks' work and in addition her expenses to the studios in California are to be paid.

The company also gave her a check for $50,000 as an option on her services for the next three years at $150,000 a year, the contract calling for twenty-six weeks of her time each year. The company has applied for a policy with Lloyds against rain during Miss Burke's stay in California.

Viola Tree Has a Son.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—Mrs. Alan Parsons (Miss Viola Tree, the actress) gave birth to a son at 20 Welbeck Street, on Thursday.

Heiress Wants Her Legacy.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 16.—An order to compel the executors of the estate of Frank S. Neal of Plainfield, who died five years ago, leaving $100,000, to make an appraisement and accounting was applied for in Orphans' Court today in behalf of Mrs. Florence Williams, a daughter of the testator. Mrs. Williams asserts that the executors have never filed an inventory of the estate and that she has never received any of her share. Mrs. Williams's mother and two brothers, Edward and Frank Neal of Plainfield, are the executors. Judge James C. Connolly postponed action until next week.

Dinah's Portrait in Zoo Gallery.

It has just been announced that Miss Shonnard, whose animal subjects attracted much favorable attention at the sculpture exhibition in the Gorham Galleries last Spring, has sold her portrait of Dinah, the Zoo gorilla, to the Art Committee of the Zoological Association. Dinah's effigy is to be in the Administration Building of the association.

HORLICK'S

The Original MALTED MILK

Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

MRS. CROKER'S WILL DIVIDES $320,189

Estate Goes Mostly to Children, with No Mention of ex-Tammany Leader.

$1,000 TO TWO CHURCHES

Property Includes House at 5 East 74th Street and High-Grade Stocks and Bonds.

Mrs. Elizabeth F. Croker, first wife of Richard Croker, ex-Chief of Tammany Hall, left a net estate of $320,189 when she died at Levico, Austria, on Sept. 6, 1914, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday.

Mr. Croker, who has since married Miss Bula Benton Edmondson, who was known as Ketaw Kaluntuchy, the Princess Sequoyah of the Cherokee Indians, is not named in the will, and the only mention made of him in the report puts him in the list of "relatives." He does not share in the estate.

The property is divided as follows: Mrs. Florence M. Massimo, a daughter, receives jewelry appraised at $3,010 and $79,271 of the residuary estate; Ethel J. Croker, the other daughter, receives jewelry appraised at $2,650 and $78,841 of the residuary estate; Richard Croker, Jr., and Howard L., the sons, share equally in jewelry which had been the property of their deceased brother, Frank, and also receive $76,686 each from the residue; Sarah Fraser, a sister of the testatrix, receives $5,300; Emma Stanley, a friend, receives personalty appraised at $125; Mrs. Richard Croker, Jr., receives a pin appraised at $200; Jane Larkin, the housekeeper in the Croker home at 5 East Seventy-fourth Street, receives $2,000 in cash, jewelry appraised at $150, and is paid $8,100 from the estate on a note made out in her favor by Mrs. Croker for a loan; the Church of the Blessed Sacrament and the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola each receives $500.

The assets included the residence, 5 East Seventy-fourth Street, appraised at $111,000; twenty-seven acres of farm land at Catskill, Greene County, N. Y., $1,800; bank deposits, $24,744; jewelry, $7,425; mortgages aggregating $17,500; household effects, $4,500; 1,277 shares of stock of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, $153,240; 900 shares of Interborough Rapid Transit Company, common, $10,900; bonds of the Interborough - Metropolitan Company, $30,240; bonds of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, $2,576, an emerald and diamond star brooch, $2,500; two solitaire diamond rings, $1,500, and a pair of earrings, $300.

Under the item of expenses and administration fees there is a statement showing that Mrs. Croker owed $14,817 to Cannann & Co., bankers and brokers. The administration costs totaled $15,000; the cost of bringing the body from Austria to this country amounted to $2,200, owing to the difficulties encountered on account of the war, and there was $1,800 due to three physicians in Austria.

The list of contents of the house at 5 East Seventy-fourth Street shows that the paintings there are appraised at prices ranging from $10 to $150.

Mrs. T. L. Cuyler's Will Filed.

The will of Mrs. Annie E. Cuyler, widow of the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, for many years pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, was filed in the Surrogate's office, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mrs. Cuyler, who died at her Summer home at Saybrook, Conn., on Monday, left an estate of $50,000, divided equally between her son and daughter.

James A. Deering Left $550,000.

James A. Deering, whose law offices were at 135 Broadway, left a personal estate of $150,000 and realty valued at $400,000, when he died at his home, 22 West Forty-seventh Street, on July 8, according to an application for letters of administration filed by his son, James R., in the Surrogates Court yesterday. The application recites that the lawyer's only heirs and next of kin are the widow, Mrs. May Deering; a daughter, Mrs. May Deering Pierce, and the son.

George Still Left $68,987.

George M. Still, who for years had an oyster house at 195 Third Avenue, and where, on Oct. 8, 1913, he committed suicide with gas, left a net estate of $68,987, according to the State Controller's appraisal. Business worries were said to be the cause of Mr. Still's suicide. He was known to many Tammany politicians who had frequented his place.

Civic Club Gets 1,183 Members.

As a result of a four-day campaign which ended yesterday, the membership of the new Brooklyn Civic Club, which plans to be a sort of Chamber of Commerce for Brooklyn, has been increased by 1,183. A new campaign to add 5,000 names to the membership roll of the club will be started in the Fall. Mayor Mitchel was the guest of the campaigners yesterday at a luncheon in the Imperial restaurant. Brief addresses were made by the Mayor and Borough President Founds.

Exposition Is Yale Blue.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Yale University's "Boola" song was heard many times at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which had dedicated the day to the Eastern school. Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale, spoke at formal exercises. Tonight the Exposition lighting was Yale blue.

Dr. Delafield Growing Weaker.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 16.—Dr. Francis Delafield, who is critically ill at the home of his sister, Miss Emma Delafield, in Noroton, is growing weaker. Dr. George Sherrill, the attending physician, said tonight: "Dr. Delafield is gradually failing, although there is no immediate danger of death."

Sisters Die of Diphtheria.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 16.—Two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Wolohon of Magnolia—Katharine, 17 years old, and Grace, 13 years old—died within five minutes of each other this morning of diphtheria. They fell ill about the same time on Monday. Elizabeth, a sister, 15 years old, was taken ill a few hours afterward, and her condition is critical.

CHARITIES.

SECURITY IN HEALTH.

There is a duty involved in keeping well. We've been pegging away at this work for twenty-six years, eradicating baby troubles—yes, looking after his little ailments—acting his little digestion straight.

We've often been very happy—when as a result of special study the way has been seen more clearly—the path to travel outlined more distinctly.

Despite their cunning and winsome ways—these little human specimens are often great mysteries.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
55th St. at Lexington Ave.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents.)

BEVERLEY WARD DEAD.

Retired Real Estate Dealer Was for Many Years Prominent in Society.

Beverley Ward, a retired real estate dealer, and for many years prominent in New York society, died yesterday at his home, 26 West Fifty-eighth Street, after an illness of many months. He was born and had lived all his life in this city.

Mr. Ward was graduated from Columbia University in 1871. He was formerly a member of the Racquet and Tennis Club, the Baltusrol Golf Club, and the New York Yacht Club, and, at the time of his death, was a member of the Union Club.

Obituary Notes.

ELLA SIGOURNEY MURDOCK, matron and Superintendent of Nurses of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled for twenty-three years, died on Friday at her home, 3 Hawthorne Place, Yonkers, N. Y. She was a graduate of Bellevue Hospital and will be buried in Wellsville, Ohio.

Mrs. FRANCES GRISWOLD TERRY, wife of Professor N. M. Terry of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., died on Thursday at the family homestead, Matson Hill, Lyme, Conn. For more than thirty-five years her home had been open house for the midshipmen and officers of the academy. Besides her husband, she is survived by a son and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Lieut. Commander Arthur Atkins of the U. S. S. Pittsburgh.

LEWIS A. DODGE, who built one of the first houses at Rockaway Beach, sixty years ago, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ella Sherwood, in Rockville Centre, L. I., in his eighty-eighth year. For some years he owned a sailboat ferry between Canarsie and Rockaway.

JACOB COX HARING died at Ticonderoga, N. Y., yesterday, aged 75 years. Mr. Haring is survived by a son, Everett Haring of Cradell; a daughter, Mrs. Sheridan Birley of Ticonderoga, and a sister, Mrs. B. Oliensis of Saddle River. Mr. Haring was formerly Postmaster of Spring Valley, and between 1870 and 1880 a prominent breeder of trotting horses. Among those he raised and raced were Deucallion, record 2:22, and Scotland Maid, record 2:28.

The Rev. Father JOSEPH ESSING, widely known among German-speaking Catholics as an orator, died at the Alexian Brothers Hospital in Chicago yesterday. He was 76 years old.

Mrs. IVA O. LAWRENCE, wife of John J. Lawrence, Jr., a lawyer, died on Wednesday at her home, 348 East 140th Street, in her thirty-first year. She was born in Michigan and was a choir singer, her father being the Rev. Eugene V. Ostrander, a Presbyterian minister of Montana.

FRANK J. NEILL, Superintendent of the clothing factory of Henry Peavy & Co., died on Thursday at his home, 254 West Twenty-fourth Street, in his forty-sixth year. He had lived here for thirty years and is survived by a sister and brother.

Mrs. JULIA C. FROBISHER, widow of Joseph E. Frobisher, formerly Professor of Elocution at Fordham University and the College of the City of New York, died on Thursday at her home, 505 West 135th Street, in her eighty-fourth year. She was born in Little City, Conn., and is survived by three daughters and two sons.

Mrs. W. W. MAYO, widow of W. W. Mayo, founder of the Mayo Clinic and Surgical Institute at Rochester, Minn., and the mother of Drs. W. J. and C. H. Mayo, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. D. N. Berkman, in Rochester. She was 90 years old.

WILLIAM G. DEACON, managing editor of the Public Service Magazine of Chicago and widely known as a public utility expert, died yesterday in Minneapolis. He was formerly a newspaper man in Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis.

CHARLES F. TAYLOR, head of the Taylor & Atkins Paper Manufacturing Company of East Hartford, Conn., died on Thursday at the Hartford Hospital. He was 74 years old and was through the civil war a member of the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers.

MATTHEW DOUGHERTY died on Wednesday at his home, 169 Cleveland Street, Orange, N. J., at the age of 101 years. He was born in Ireland and came to this country seventy years ago.

Mrs. MARGARET B. ARNOLD, an author and a descendant of the Beaulieu family of Detroit, Mich., died on Thursday at her home in Santa Monica, Cal. Her family still occupy part of the grant deeded to their ancestors by the King of France more than 200 years ago. Mrs. Arnold had lived in California for the last eleven years.

THOMAS E. HILL, author of "Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms," died on Thursday at his home in Glen Ellyn, Ill., in his sixty-fourth year. He was born at Sandgate, Vt. Mr. Hill founded The Aurora Herald in 1880, and was Mayor of that city in 1876. His last book was "The Open Door to Independence."

W. W. DAVIS, a former Councilman and School Director of Scranton, Penn., and the father of Howard Davis, business manager of The New York American, died on Wednesday at his home in Scranton, in his sixty-second year. He was head of the Davis Painting Company of that city for many years ago. Mr. Davis had lived in West Scranton for sixty years, and is survived by his widow, five sons, and a daughter.

ALBERT BACH, a manufacturer of ruching in this city, died on Thursday at his home in East Orange, N. J., in his sixty-seventh year. He was born in Austria, but had lived in this country for the last forty-five years. Mr. Bach was a member of Lyric Lodge and the United Brothers Soleis.

FREDERICK MEYER, 83 years old, a retired merchant, died on Thursday at his home, 1,464 President Street, Brooklyn, leaving a son and a daughter.

Mrs. ALBINA ELIZABETH BUFFLER, wife of Paul Louis Buffler, who is at the head of a department of Standard Oil Company, died on Wednesday at her home in Westwood, N. J., and her funeral services will be held this afternoon at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Moody, 215 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn. She was born in that borough 28 years ago.

Mrs. SABINA LOUISE MALLON, one of the founders of the Immaculate Conception Day Nursery and an active member of St. Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic Church, died on Thursday at her home, 155 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 64 years old, and the wife of Peter Mallon, a florist of Brooklyn.

Sister MARY JOSEPH, a member of the French Convent, at Harrison and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, and one of the original French Visitation Sisters, known as the Sisters of the Infant Jesus, who were driven from France at the time of the confiscation of the property of religious orders by the Government, died in the convent on Tuesday.

The Rev. JAMES HARVEY APPLETON, a retired Protestant Episcopal minister, died in the Long Island College Hospital on Thursday at the age of 76 years. He was born in Ossining, N. Y., and after graduating from the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1856, he was ordained as a Baptist minister, but several years later he took orders in the Episcopal Church. He had held pastorates in Pennsylvania and Washington, and for a time was rector of St. Barnabas's Protestant Episcopal Church in Manhattan. In 1904 he married Miss Ida Williamson of Philadelphia, who survives him.

Mrs. ELIZABETH PLUMMER GENTH, wife of Edmund L. Genth, who is connected with the Peerless Pattern Company, died at her home, 861 Amsterdam Place, Flatbush, on Wednesday. She was born in Bethany, W. Va.

JOHN F. O'CONNOR, a member of the New York Police Department for the last twenty-three years, died on Thursday at his home, 368 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, aged 59 years.

Mrs. LAURA M. GILLMORE, widow of General Quincy Adams Gillmore, who was one of the noted fighters of the civil war, died on Thursday at the home of her son-in-law, the Rev. George R. Garretson, at Laurel, L. I. Mrs. Gillmore was nearly 88 years old. During the civil war her husband organized an engineering corps, and one of his notable feats was the reduction of Fort Pulaski, a strong fortification defending the water approach to Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. SARAH PHILINA BARDEL, wife of Hans Theodore Bardel, and active in church and benevolent work in Flatbush, is dead at her home, 1,659 New York Avenue, aged 38 years. Mrs. Bardel was a member of the Executive Committee of the Mothers' Club of Public School 89, and of the Vanderveer Park Methodist Episcopal Church, of which her husband is Treasurer of the Sunday school.

The Honey Bee. A corking name, isn't it? And it just fits this story of a crisis in the life of an American business woman. —*Life*

The **Honey Bee**

By SAMUEL MERWIN

is for sale everywhere
Price $1.35 net
The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

CLERGYMAN'S WIFE CHARGES CRUELTY

Mrs. Rolt-Wheeler, in Separation Suit, Says He Urged Her to Kill Herself.

TOLD HER SHE WAS INSANE

She Alleges He Read Love Letters to Her Which He Had Written to Another Woman.

The Rev. Francis Rolt-Wheeler, who is an Episcopal clergyman, a writer, lecturer and poet, will have to file affidavits on Monday answering the charges of his wife Christine, who is suing him for a separation on the grounds of cruelty, failing to support her, and of having abandoned her. The charges of cruelty are in effect that the plaintiff sought to induce his wife to commit suicide by suggesting to her that she was going mad, that she was a millstone about his neck.

Mr. Rolt-Wheeler was for a time chapiain of St. Luke's Hospital, which made him one of the clergy connected with the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. His wife was auditor and registrar of the hospital, and both stood high in the opinion of the churchmen. He was employed as a lecturer by the Board of Education. He is the author of boys' books called the "United States Service Series." They have two children, Roger, who is 13 years old, and Mona, who is an infant.

Mrs. Rolt-Wheeler's suit for a separation was filed some time ago. It came before Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court yesterday on the question whether the defendant had been properly served, and the court decided that he had been and must answer an application for alimony and counsel fees. Before the present suit was begun Mrs. Rolt-Wheeler had her husband haled to the Domestic Relations Court on the charge of non-support. He was ordered to pay his wife $7 a week. This was three months ago and several months after the defendant was alleged to have abandoned his wife. Then Mrs. Rolt-Wheeler asked her husband to surrender some of her heirlooms and other property belonging to her. When he refused a recovery suit was brought in the Municipal Court and the court decided that the property should be given to the plaintiff.

Mrs. Rolt-Wheeler lives with her two children at Rutherford, N. J. Her husband has an office and sleeping quarters at 589 Lexington Avenue for which he pays $24 a week. In her complaint in the separation suit Mrs. Rolt-Wheeler says, through her counsel, Arthur J. Westermayr:

"From June to Sept. 1914 the defendant, knowing the plaintiff was in an overwrought, dangerous, nervous state when suggestion from a stronger mind would have full measure of influence on plaintiff's mind, repeatedly urged plaintiff to end his misery and the care of it by committing suicide. To add to the influence of this suggestion, and to give greater weight to his advice, he told her she was doomed to madness anyway and that he could not afford to care for an insane wife, so that it would be best for all concerned, and particularly for the baby Mona, that she should kill herself forthwith.

Once during the month of June Mrs. Rolt-Wheeler said she went to the park at 181st Street with suicidal thoughts. Then she sat down and wrote her husband a note asking him if he still was anxious for her to kill herself, but got no reply. She returned home and her husband said to her:

"I knew you would not have the courage to do it. I registered your letter against you in the Detective Bureau. It is good ground for a divorce in some states. I shall use it against you."

Mrs. Rolt-Wheeler also said that her husband assured her she was a millstone about his neck, and declared his love for a woman named Eunice Tietgens to whom she says he sent love letters after first reading them to her. Mrs. Rolt-Wheeler also mentions the name of Mrs. Natalie Sonnichsen from whom her husband rents his quarters in the Lexington Avenue house, and who is said to be a co-worker of the defendant and an employe of one of the State departments. On July 29 last when Mrs. Rolt-Wheeler was in "a highly nervous state" her husband said to her:

"Well, this $20; it's the last you'll ever get from me. Go to Seagate, hire a boat, and drown yourself. Remember, if I find you home when I return I will leave you forever."

William J. Gordon Dies in Reno.

RENO, Nev., July 16.—William J. Gordon of New York City died here last night from acute neuritis. Mr. Gordon had been in Reno since March for his health. Before coming West Mr. Gordon had offices in Wall Street, New York.

He was a son of the late James Gordon of Cleveland, Ohio, and was prominent on Staten Island and in this city, where he was a member of the Union, Racquet and Tennis, and other clubs. Mr. Gordon was a former President of the Staten Island Cricket Club and a member of the Richmond County Country Club.

Eight years ago he married his sister-in-law, Mrs. Carl Gordon, a year after her husband had accidentally shot himself. The marriage took place a month after Mr. Gordon's first wife, who was Miss Maude De L. Robinson, obtained a divorce.

His widow and two sisters, Mrs. Franklin D. Felton and Mrs. Morton B. Stelle, survive him.

Edward Maitland Armstrong.

Edward Maitland Armstrong, the son of David Maitland Armstrong, the artist, and a veteran of the Porto Rican campaign, died yesterday at his home, 58 West Tenth Street, in his forty-first year. He was graduated from Columbia University in 1895 and was a member of the fraternity of Delta Psi and the Philadelphia City troop, with which he served in Porto Rico. Mr. Armstrong married Miss Gwendolen King, daughter of the late David King of Newport, who with his three children, survives him.

The Rev. Clarence H. Perlee.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., July 16.—The Rev. Clarence H. Perlee, retired missionary of the Dutch Reformed Church of America, was found dead in his bed in New Brunswick this morning. He was a son of Ralph N. Perlee and was a graduate of Rutgers College in 1880, and the New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1883. In 1902 he went to St Thomas, West Indies, as a missionary. He is survived by a widow and two children and a sister, Miss Mary Louise Perlee of New York City.

Beginning in the
August Century

DEAR ENEMY

A Love Story

By Jean Webster

Author of
Daddy-Long-Legs

(The July CENTURY sold out in a week. Buy your August number today.)

SEVENTH DAY FOUNDER DIES

Mrs. Ellen G. White, Adventist, Was Regarded as a Prophetess.

ST. HELENA, Cal., July 16.—Mrs. Ellen G. White, one of the founders of the Seventh Day Adventists, died here today, aged 88. She was widely known among members of that denomination, and by many she was regarded as their prophetess.

She is survived by two sons, James Edson White of Marshall, Mich., and William C. White.

Mrs. White was born in Gorham, Me., and when at the age of 9 she was struck in the face with a stone and disfigured for life she turned to the worship of Christ. In March, 1840, she heard William Miller, a Baptist evangelist, prophesy the second coming of Christ, which was to happen in 1843, and became converted, receiving, as she averred, a vision from God in 1844, showing her the second coming of Christ. She then decided that it was her duty to observe the Seventh-Day Sabbath, as she believed it was so observed by Christ. At about the same time she married James White, a Mayflower descendant, who died in 1881, and who became an active worker in her religion.

She believed in the ultimate annihilation of the wicked. She traveled extensively and, besides traveling all over this country, spent two years in Europe and nine in Australia, making converts. Mrs. White wrote forty books whose circulation is said to have been more than 1,500,000 copies and her writings were translated into forty languages.

DELANY FUNERAL TODAY.

Services for Late Justice in Church of the Ascension—The Pallbearers.

The funeral of John J. Delany, Justice of the Supreme Court, who died on Wednesday at his home, 324 West 103d Street, will take place this morning at 10:30 o'clock at the Church of the Ascension, at 107th Street and Broadway

ATTACK CARRANZA RECOGNITION HOPES

Villa Agents at Washington Set Up Claims to a Strong Military Position.

NOT DEFEATED, VILLA WIRES

Zapatistas Threaten Line from Coast to Capital—No Foreigners Hurt in Train Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Villista agency in Washington tonight issued a review of the military situation in Mexico with the purpose of answering claims that the Carranza Government would soon embody the essentials necessary for recognition by the Government of the United States.

Secretary of State Lansing said today that no suggestion or request for recognition had come from the Carranza Government. Not the slightest hint has been given in official circles here that this Government is willing to recognize Carranza on the basis of the present reoccupation of Mexico City. The announcement by the Villista agency follows:

Recent inaccurate statements from Carranzista sources suggest to the confidential agency that a careful review of the military situation in Mexico might be helpful to a better understanding of facts.

Convention forces operate in the States of Tabasco, Campeche, Nuevo Leon, Sinaloa, Tamaulipas, Jalisco, Michoacan, Yucatan, the Federal District, and in northern and southern Vera Cruz.

In the following States the Convention forces hold more territory than the enemy: Guerrero, Puebla, Tlaxcala, Mexico, Hidalgo, Guanajuato, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Aguascalientes, Coahuila, and the territory of Tepic.

Convention forces control the States of Sonora, Zacatecas, Chihuahua, Morelos, Durango, and Northern Lower California.

The Carranzistas control Chiapas, territory of Quintana Roo, Colima, and Southern Lower California. The State of Oaxaca has maintained neutrality.

Outstanding features of the military developments of the past few days have been the rapid advance of General Villa's flying column as far south as Queretaro, after taking Lagos, Leon, Irapuato, Silao and Guanajuato, and the severe defeat of the Carranzistas at Ixtle, thirty miles south of Paredon, by General Raul Madero. Paredon has not even been threatened by the enemy and is in no danger, as it is strongly garrisoned.

Obregon's advance northward fits into a strategic plan, which it would be unwise to disclose at this time. In accordance with this plan General Villa has moved north of Aguascalientes, holding Zacatecas. General Villa himself wired the confidential agency yesterday denying the Carranzista report that he had been defeated and was moving his army to Torreon. He said: "We have not been defeated, and if I am apparently retreating we will soon show the Carranzistas I have not lost my strength." Obregon's communication with his base of supplies has been cut off for almost ten days, and the Vera Cruz reports of his movements cannot be accounted for.

The Zapatistas, in small parties, have been endeavoring to destroy communications between Vera Cruz and Mexico City. A dispatch to Secretary Lansing from Vera Cruz this afternoon stated that on account of a disaster to a special train of employes the first passenger train from Vera Cruz to Mexico City was held up at Apizaco. This train was scheduled to proceed to Mexico City yesterday, when through passenger service was to be attempted by the use of pilot trains ahead. Meanwhile it is being arranged to patrol the track with cavalry. Five carloads of corn left Mexico City on July 14. No foreigners are reported to have been on the wrecked train.

The Carranza agency tonight gave out a telegram from General Carranza stating that the Zapatistas had been routed in the campaign south of Mexico City and that the Valley of Mexico had been practically cleared of hostile forces.

Another dispatch to the State Department from Vera Cruz stated that Red Cross Agent O'Conner had sent word to Vera Cruz from Mexico City on July 12 confirming the cutting off of the water supply on the 11th and the closing of business houses until the money question could be settled. He reported nothing concerning the food situation, but stated that no damage was being done in the city. Secretary Lansing had telegraphic advices from Monterey indicating some improvement in the food situation. Consul General Hanna stating that American missionaries from Victoria also reported improvement in the food situation there on account of the new crop.

Admiral T. B. Howard reported from the Mexican West Coast today that the Chattanooga had arrived at Mazatlan and the Cleveland at Guaymas. Admiral Howard reported that the Villa forces had captured Tepic and Santiago and were marching on San Blas. The garrison and refugees are preparing to leave San Blas on the yacht Iola. Admiral Howard has sent the Denver to San Blas to protect American and foreign interests. Manzanillo and vicinity are reported quiet by Admiral Howard, who says also that order prevails in the Yaqui Valley.

RELIEF PROBLEM FOR WILSON.

Red Cross, Foreseeing Great Distress, Seeks President's Guidance.

Unless somebody wins in Mexico soon and a semblance of order is restored, that sorely distressed land will be the most destitute on earth, according to a statement issued yesterday by William C. Potter, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company and Chairman of the National Mexican Relief Committee of the American Red Cross. The source of the information was Consul General Hanna at Monterey in the State of Nuevo Leon. Mr. Potter says:

"A letter received a day or two ago from Consul General Hanna at Monterey says that unless peace is promptly restored to Mexico, so that the crops can be planted for the late harvest, that country will be the most destitute in the world. The situation is, naturally, very complicated there, and we believe it advisable to have a conference with the President before further active steps are taken.

"We are trying, on the advise of the State Department, to arrange for a shipment of six carloads of corn to Mexico City. Department telegrams reporting conditions just before the occupation of the capital by the Carranza troops state that, in the distribution of a few carloads of food obtained by the relief committee there, the frantic mobs were so uncontrollable that the soldiers in firing killed two women, and also about a thousand women and children were absolutely prostrated in the crush."

HUERTA FAMILY DEPARTS.

Special Pullman Carries Party of Thirty to El Paso.

Five large automobiles left the three houses occupied by the Huerta family at Forest Hills yesterday afternoon, to carry the family and servants to the train upon which passage had been engaged for the first stage of their journey to El Paso, where they are to join General Victoriano Huerta. Señora Huerta, through an interpreter, expressed a keen desire to join her husband, whose arrest she characterized as illegal and outrageous. She said that the family would travel in a Pullman car which had been engaged especially for them. The party numbered about thirty persons.

General Huerta leased last May the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul La Croix, at the corner of DeKoven and Seminole Avenues, Forest Hills, for a period of six months. Mrs. La Croix admitted last evening that the rental had been "rather high," as otherwise they would not have given the lease. She declined to name the amount, but said that Señora Huerta, despite the fact that the lease has still three months to run, settled for the entire term before departing.

Some weeks ago two additional houses were leased nearby, into which the overflow from the main building moved.

The trades people of Forest Hills learned that the Huertas had really departed with unconcealed regret.

REPUDIATE ADVERTISEMENT.

Britain Had Nothing to Do with Notice in American Machinist.

LONDON, July 16.—The British Government today officially repudiated connection with an advertisement which appeared in The American Machinist on May 6 concerning a new kind of high explosive shell, described as capable of causing wounds which result in death in terrible agony within four hours, if not attended to immediately.

"The Government," says the official repudiation, "have reason to believe the advertisement was not genuine, but was published with the deliberate intention of creating a false impression. No order for an explosive of such description has been given by the Government."

An investigation of the company which is alleged to have inserted the advertisement in The American Machinist, made on behalf of the United States Government, showed, according to the report of Assistant Solicitor Edwin Quigley of the Department of Commerce, who made the investigation, that the company manufactured no bombs or shells, but turned out machines for use in drilling holes in metal.

The company, it was said, explained that the advertisement was a mistake, and that it would not appear again.

NAVY YARD GATE BARRED.

Visitors Unattended May Not Enter at Clinton Avenue.

Visitors to the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn were surprised yesterday to find that the Clinton Avenue gate, by which many visitors from the eastern side enter, had been ordered closed to every one except officers and enlisted men or such persons as were under their escort. This order has the effect of sending all visitors to the main entrance at Sands Street.

None of the officials of the yard would discuss the new order except to say it had come from the commandant's office, and that the gate was closed indefinitely. There have been many more lately of suspected persons found inside the navy yard, and with the important work going on there, it is supposed generally, the officials decided that all those not in the service had better be admitted through the main gate, where the facilities for careful scrutiny are better. The order also affects the civilian workers in the yard, many of whom are forced to travel a longer distance to and from work on account of the closing of the Clinton Avenue gate.

There was a small fire on Thursday night in a shed in that part of the yard which contained material to be used in fitting the Arizona, lately launched. It was denied at the Navy Yard that any suspicious circumstances attended the fire.

MONTENEGRIN GIVES BAIL.

Will Answer in Chicago to Charge of Violation of Neutrality.

Captain Anto V. Seferovich of the Montenegrin Red Cross Society of this city, who was arrested several days ago by Agent John A. Baker of the Department of Justice for alleged violation of American neutrality, was arrigned yesterday before Commissioner Houghton. He waived examination in proliminary proceedings and gave a bond of $5,000 to appear on July 26 in the Federal Court in Chicago and answer an indictment charging him and four other Montenegrins with engaging in a conspiracy to violate Section 100 of the United States Criminal Code, which prohibits the enlisting in this country of soldiers for service in foreign armies.

The expenses of the men induced to enlist here and their transportation to Montenegro, the Government officials say, were paid out of funds raised here and purporting to be for Red Cross purposes. The funds were on deposit with Brown Brothers & Co. in Wall Street. On motion of Assistant District Attorney Harold A. Content, the complaint in this city against Captain Seferovich was dismissed by Commissioner Houghton.

MILITIA VAN CRUSHES AUTO

Touring Car, Carrying Aged Invalid, Tried to Pass Army Machine.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., July 16.—While Mrs. William Sanford, Sr., an invalid, was passing through here en route to Liberty, N. Y., this afternoon a big army automobile, one of three that were taking the supplies of the Seventh Regiment to the State Camp, crushed the automobile in which she was in between the curb and a tree. Mrs. Sanford, who is about 75 years old, is in a serious condition as a result of the shock.

At the corner of Broadway and Warburton Avenue the touring car containing Mr. and Mrs. Sanford, Jr., Mrs. William Sanford, Sr., and her daughter, Miss Sanford, tried to pass the army van, which was going in the same direction, but the latter swerved to the right as the Sanford car tried to pass, and crushed the Sanford car between the curb and a tree. None were injured, but Mrs. Sanford suffered a severe attack, and was taken into the Handy residence, and Dr. Doerfler summoned.

John O'Leary, a policeman, took William Hessenthal of 485 Prospect Street, who was driving the military van before Judge James E. Hogan, who refused to hold him.

CITY TO DRAIN MARSHES.

To Destroy Breeding Places of Mosquitos Around Jamaica Bay.

Having failed, after a campaign lasting three years, to force some of the property owners along the shores of Jamaica Bay, in Queens Borough, to drain their land so as to carry off all stagnant water and thus destroy the breeding places of mosquitoes, the Health Department has issued an order to M. E. Connolly, Borough President of Queens, to have the work done.

The order calls for the drainage of 3,500 acres of salt marsh land by the construction of open ditches from 10 inches wide and 24 inches deep to main channels 36 inches wide and 36 inches deep, as well as culverts 24 inches square.

TO CLEAR UP GIRL'S DEATH.

Civil Suit May Disclose Whose Auto Killed Miss Zaretsky.

MINEOLA, N. Y., July 16.—The county authorities have been told that an automobile belonging to a hotel man ran down and killed Miss Olga Zaretsky on the night of Feb. 10, 1914. She was the daughter of Joseph Zaretsky, who kept the Nassau Heights Hotel, and was to have been married ten days later.

She was found dead in the road by the motorman of a trolley car. No trace of the automobilist was ever obtained until recently a Pole gave information. It is said he was a witness of the accident and that since then the owner of the automobile has been paying him to keep him from talking. It is planned to start a civil action for damages.

Girl's Escort Drinks Acid.

August Braun, 25 years old, who lives near Sedgwick Place and Second Avenue, Brooklyn, drank carbolic acid at Third Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, last night. He was found writhing in pain by Miss May Heaney of 126 Sixty-seventh Street, with whom he had been walking. He was removed to the Norwegian Hospital, where it was found that he was in a serious condition. The police could not learn the cause of his act.

NO SHIPS FOR SALE, SAYS HAMBURG LINE

Director Meyer Thinks "Unusual Turn of Affairs" Might End War Suddenly.

ONLY FOUR VESSELS SOLD

Keen Interest In Power Under Which Local Officials Act—Hostilities Not Foreseen.

Recent calls at the Register's office for copies of the power of attorney given by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company to Julius P. Meyer, William G. Sickel, and Emil Lederer, under which these three have absolute power to conduct all the affairs of the company in the United States, have given rise in interested quarters to speculation as to the interest in this document.

The power of attorney gives to the trustees, among other specific authorizations, the legal right to sell or otherwise dispose of any steamship or other real or personal property of the company at any time permanently or temporarily in the United States. The unusual number of demands upon the Register's office for copies of this paper caused reports to be circulated that the Hamburg-American Line contemplated selling more, or perhaps all, of its big ships, which have been tied up here since the war began, and these rumors have resulted in unusual activity among ship brokers downtown. When these matters were brought to the attention of Mr. Meyer yesterday he said:

"Anybody who comes in here to buy ships is told that we have none for sale. We have sold three or four ships, but we shall sell no more."

Asked about the expense of keeping the ships and crews in commission here, Mr. Meyer said that when the war began there were more than 5,000 employes of the company in this country, but that about half of them had found places elsewhere. He said of course seafaring men were hardly content with jobs ashore, but that it was a matter of necessity, and they could not do better for the present.

Mr. Meyer expressed the belief that the war might last at least another year, but that it might possibly end suddenly, through some "unusual turn of affairs."

Mr. Meyer was told that in some quarters the impression existed that the Hamburg-American officials either had warning or foresaw the war when the power of attorney was given on May 5, 1912.

"That is ridiculous," Mr. Meyer said positively and without hesitation. "We were given that power because of the death of Mr. Boas, who had exercised it. Somebody had to have the power to conduct the affairs of the company in this country."

Emil Boas died May 4, 1912. He was General Manager and Resident Director of the company here. Mr. Meyer is a Vice Director of the company, and his associates, Messrs. Sickel and Lederer, have co-ordinate powers with him in controlling the affairs of the company here. A two-thirds vote of the three men is necessary to make valid any act of theirs in the affairs of the company.

HOOKWORM IN BROOKLYN.

Schoolboy Victim Cured of Sleepiness and Mental Dullness.

The Board of Health announced yesterday that a case of hookworm had been discovered in Brooklyn. While the case is one of the first on record here, Health Commissioner Goldwater sounds a warning to physicians to be on the lookout for the disease, especially in children coming from Southern climes.

Recently while examining the children in Public School 35, Decatur Street and Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, the attention of the medical examiner, Dr. Isidore Lederer, was called to a boy 14½ years old, who persistently fell asleep during school hours. Despite his age, the boy was only in the 3B class, and in response to question made indefinite replies.

From the boy's mother Dr. Lederer learned that previous to November, 1914, when they came to New York, the family had lived in Jamaica, W. I. A physical examination showed the lad to be thin and markedly anemic, sleepy looking, and undeveloped. A more thorough examination disclosed typical ova of the hookworm.

The boy was advised to submit to approved treatment with thymiol and epsom salts. His improvement was noted from the time of the second administration. Dr. Lederer reports the boy has entirely lost his sleepiness, his mental sluggishness has disappeared, and he has gained weight.

BATTLESHIPS PASS CANAL.

Annapolis Practice Squadron Makes Trip Through Waterway.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, July 16.—Half an hour after the dredges which worked all night before cutting a channel through the slide in Culebra cut finished their work, the first American battleships to use the canal started through. They were the Missouri, flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam; the Ohio, and the Wisconsin. The former was decorated, and all flew all their flags, with the bands playing.

The ships were boarded at Gatun by Minister Price, General Edwards, Colonel Harding, and other officials. While the squadron was going through the cut soldiers lined the banks and cheered. At noon the ships fired the national salute. After arriving at Balboa they put to sea, sailing from San Diego.

The squadron started the trip through at 8 o'clock in the morning, going through Gatun a little after noon, and ending the trip in nine hours. They made the trip in single file, about a quarter of a mile apart.

The ships got through in good shape on $35,000 worth of supplies and paid $45,000 of canal tolls.

INDUSTRIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Commission Makes James L. Gernon First Deputy.

The State Industrial Commission, at its meeting on Thursday, appointed James L. Gernon First Deputy, in charge of the Bureau of Inspection of the Department of Labor. He takes the place of Frank J. Prial, who was in that position when the commission took over the Department of Labor and the Workmen's Compensation Commission on June 1. The salary is $6,000 a year.

Mr. Gernon entered the Labor Department as a Deputy Factory Inspector in 1896. He was a pattern and model maker, and was once Chairman of the Executive Board of the Pattern Makers' League. He lives at 411 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

William C. Archer, who has been deputy in charge of compensation, was appointed Second Deputy in charge of workmen's compensation.

The commission also appointed provisionally, under the civil service, Davis M. Stone of 377 State Street, Brooklyn, as Deputy Commissioner in charge of the compensation office in Brooklyn, in place of Thomas J. Drennan, who resigned.

Mr. Stone has been Chief Satisfaction Clerk in the office of the County Clerk of Kings County since 1912.

$1,075 FOR A RAEBURN.

Other Important Paintings in London Sale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—At Christie's "A Portrait of a Gentleman" by Sir T. Lawrence was acquired today by Leggatt for $409.50.

A Canaletto, 32 by 23 inches, went for $260.30, and Raeburn's portrait of John Baillie brought $1,078.

ENDS LIFE WITH A SHOTGUN.

Lonely Man Lays It Upon Dresser and Fires It Off with a Ruler.

"Please forgive me, for I cannot live alone," was the substance of a note found in the apartment of Richard A. van-Den Henden, a Belgian, 65 years old, living at the Bayton Court apartments, 65 Fort Washington Avenue. There was another note addressed to the Coroner, asking that the writer's body be prepared for burial.

Mr. von Den Henden's wife had been dead about a month, and yesterday, when he visited his daughter, Mrs. Mary Coley, at Far Rockaway, L. I., she noticed that he was despondent. When he left her she made him promise to telephone her last night from the apartment. He failed to do so, and she called up Mr. Pettit, the Superintendent of Bayton Court, and asked him to see her father.

Mr. Pettit found Mr. van Den Henden lying at the foot of his dresser. He had placed a shotgun upon it on a level with his eyes and pushed the triggers with a long ruler.

Vander-Henden was a wealthy retired druggist, who formerly had a shop at Fifty-first Street and Ninth Avenue. He left papers asking that his large library be given to the French Hospital and that paintings and other possessions be given to certain friends.

RIVAL LAUNDRYMEN IN ROW.

Officers of Owners' Association Held for Conspiracy.

Two men, said by the police to be former Presidents of the Manhattan and Bronx Laundrymen's Association, and two others, former executive officers of the same association, were arraigned in the Harlem Court before Magistrate Marsh yesterday afternoon charged with conspiracy in an attempt to ruin the business of individual laundrymen by embarrassing them in their connection with steam laundries. It was further charged that the prisoners had attempted to boycott the complainants.

The prisoners were Joseph Weinberger, 57 years old, of 82 West 118th Street, described as a former President of the Manhattan and Bronx Laundrymen's Association; Samuel Ganser, 39 years old, of 77 West 135th Street, also a former President; Israel Gieser, 25 years old, of 780 St. Nicholas Avenue, and Boris Slobody, 35 years old, of 234 West 111th Street, former executive officers of the association.

The men were arrested on warrants issued on the formal complaints of George Nussbaum, a laundryman of 60 West 134th Street, and Benjamin Toland, also a laundryman of 1,840 Lexington Avenue. An adjournment was taken until next Friday, and the prisoners were held in $250 bail each, which was furnished.

HOTEL PROSECUTES WOMAN.

Mrs. Jackson, 75 Years Old, Held in Police Court.

A woman about 75 years of age, well-dressed and dignified in appearance, who registered at the Hotel Bossert in Brooklyn on May 24 as Mrs. A. J. Jackson of Janesville, Wis., was arraigned yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court, charged with swindling the hotel out of $300 for board and lodging. Magistrate Folwell held her in $1,000 bail for examination next Friday. The complaint said that Mrs. Jackson was accompanied to the hotel by a woman about 40 years old, who said she was her daughter, Miss Virginia A. Weeks. They declared they intended to make a long stay and that their seventeen trunks would arrive within a few days.

The younger woman finally left the hotel, saying she was going to Philadelphia. On June 22 the hotel received a check for $41, but since that time nothing had been heard from Miss Weeks, and no more money reached the hotel.

BIG CAR STRIKE IS ENDED.

Rhode Island Trolley Men to Submit Their Grievances to Arbitration.

PROVIDENCE, July 16.—Through a proposition that Mayor Joseph H. Gainer act as an arbitrator, the street car strike which has paralyzed the Rhode Island Company's system for the past two days was settled late today. It is expected that the 2,400 men on strike will go back to work tomorrow morning.

By an arrangement suggested in a communication from the union officials to Mayor Gainer, and immediately accepted at a meeting of the Directors of the company, the union will select one arbitrator, the company another, and the Mayor will act as the third.

The strike began Wednesday night, when the company refused to accept three men named by the union as arbitrators of matters in dispute. Union and company officials had been in conference for a month over the men's demands for increased wages, shorter hours, the abolition of the automatic fare collector, and a guaranteed daily wage for spare men.

COAST GUNNERS' RECORD.

Fort Flagler Battery Makes Three Hits Out of Four Shots.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., July 16.—What is believed to be a record in coast defense target practice was made at Fort Flagler by the Twenty-sixth Company of the coast artillery corps, commanded by Captain Hughes, during its annual service practice yesterday. The shooting was done from the battery Wilhelm at a moving target 12,000 yards distant and three hits in four shots were scored. The same battery, during night practice at a 7,000 yards range, fired four shots each making a hit. Sergeant Porter was the gun pointer.

The Ninety-fourth Company, Captain Bunn, made the remarkable record of five hits out of seven shots.

BARBER SUIT THROWN OUT.

Connecticut Supreme Court Decides In Favor of Morgan Estate.

NEW HAVEN, July 16.—The Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors, in a finding handed down today by Justice Thayer, upholds the Superior Court in deciding against Clarence L. Barber of New York in his suit to recover $250,000 from the estate of the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

Mr. Barber brought the original action in 1911 against Mr. Morgan. He alleged that as a stockholder of a Connecticut corporation owning property in Mexico, Mr. Morgan had participated in a transfer of the assets to an English corporation. Mr. Barber came in possession of a number of outstanding claims of the Mexican company and subsequently was appointed receiver.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING BOLT.

Man Struck After Taking Shelter Under a Tree.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 16.—Lightning killed one man and severely shocked another in a storm tonight. Enoch Test, manager of the farm of Howard Letts at Johnston, was killed when sheltering himself under a tree on the farm.

Collins Applegate, a railroad telegraph operator at Buckingham, was struck by lightning on duty. The lightning severely burned his leg. He is in a serious condition, suffering from shock. There was no one in the station at the time, and Applegate remained where he fell until he was found by a train crew.

Wife Sues Arthur S. Giles.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 16.—Alleging her husband, Arthur S. Giles, a contractor of Plainfield, had thrown a basket full of peaches at her head because she refused to sign a realty deed and had otherwise ill-treated her, Minnie Giles, now living in Dunellen, has filed suit for divorce. A bill for maintenance has been presented to Chancellor Walker. The names of two Plainfield young women are mentioned in the petition. Mrs. Giles asserts her husband has had business reverses, but his income is $5,000 a year, and that he owns considerable real estate.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 4:43 | Sun sets, 7:29 | Moon sets, 10:06

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:00	11:37	4:53	5:06
Governors Island	11:09	11:14	5:15	5:34
Hell Gate	12:59	1:04	6:58	7:14

Arrived—Friday, July 16.

SS Sant' Anna, Palermo, July 4.
SS Calabria, Gibraltar, July 8.
SS Boniface, Para, July 8.
SS Hern, Seville, July 1.
SS St. Andrew, Lisbon, July 8.
SS Zacapa, Colon, July 9.
SS Pathfinder, Guanica, July 16.
SS Moorish Prince, St. Nazaire, July 4.
SS Prey, Las Palmas, July 1.
SS Alliance, Colon, July 13.
SS Zulia, Mayagues, July 11.
SS Peter H. Crowell, Balboa, July 11.
SS Marie d'Giorgio, Jamaica, July 10.
SS Concho, Galveston, July 10.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	July 8
St. Kantigern	London	June 23
Moxity	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Manhattan	London	July 3
Marengo	Hull	July 3
New York City	Swansea	July 3
Manin	Seville	July 7
Koruna	Demerara	July 7
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 14
Berganafjord	Bergen	July 8

DUE TOMORROW.

Cymric	Liverpool	July 8
New York	Liverpool	July 10
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	July 6
Ancona	Naples	July 6
Novgorod	Hull	July 3
Lampo	Leghorn	July 3
Aboukir	Balboa	July 11
Navajo	Balboa	July 11
Algiers	Tampa	July 11
El Mar	New Orleans	July 13
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 15
Nicketie	Curacao	July 6
Mexico	Havana	July 14

DUE MONDAY.

Tuscania	Liverpool	July 10
Samland	London	July 10
Monkbury	Liverpool	July 8
Roma	St. Michaels	July 8
Wellington	Balboa	July 10
Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Mongineso	Lisbon	July 6
Banilia	Balboa	July 11
Borinquen	San Juan	July 14
Calamares	Cristobal	July 13
Carolina	San Juan	July 14
Antilles	New Orleans	July 14
El Oriente	Galveston	July 13
Ocmulgee	Mobile	July 11
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	July 15

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:30 M.	5:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Dochfra, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sigio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.
St. George, Glasgow	——	5:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Acre, Rio Janeiro	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Vas Constantinos, Patras	4:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tapajos, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Georgic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 16.

SS Orduna, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 17th, afternoon. Cunard Line.
SS Tuscania, Liverpool to New York, was 1,067 miles E. at noon; due 19th, afternoon. Anchor Line.
SS Bergenafjord, Bergen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 3 P. M.; due 17th, forenoon. Norwegian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Santa Clara, Balboa to New York, was 268 miles N. of Colon at 8 P. M.
SS Navajo, Balboa to New York, was 620 miles N. of Colon at 8 P. M., 15th.
SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, was 68 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 90 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 434 miles S. at noon.
SS Radiant, New Orleans to New York, was 70 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Pereton, Port Arthur to New York, was 175 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 344 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 115 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 107 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 580 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mexico, Vera Cruz to New York, was 460 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, passed Rebecca Shoal at 7 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 659 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Patria, at Marseilles, July 12.
SS Kristianiafjord, at Bergen, July 16.
SS Kura, at Liverpool, July 15.
SS Capac, at Payta, July 15.
SS Polish Prince, at Queenstown, July 14.
SS America, at Genoa, July 9.
SS Duca d'Aosta, at Genoa, July 9.
SS Lux, at Barcelona, July 15.
SS Cheniston, at St. Nazaire, July 14.
SS Magda, at Liverpool, July 15.
SS Area, at Port Said, July 15.

Sailed.

SS Italia, from Leghorn, July 15.
SS Constantinos XII., from Punta Arenas, July 14.
SS Saxonia, from Manchester, July 15.
SS Frinton, from Havre, July 13.
SS Rio Preto, from Rio Janeiro, July 14.
SS Kumeric, from Calcutta, July 14.
SS Tempus, from Buenos Aires, July 14.
SS Libra, from St. Michaels, July 15.
SS Belford, from Naples, July 10.
SS Jemtland, from Gothenburg, July 3.

Passed.

SS Palermo, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Taormina, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 17, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Liberia—No sailings at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS Rotterdam.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru.....July 13
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China .....July 19
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) and New Zealand, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .....July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via Vancouver)—Niagara .....July 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....July 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 15; Manila, June 17; Shanghai, June 19; Yokohama, June 26, and Honolulu, July 7—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched east on July 12, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, June 18, Sydney, June 19; Auckland, June 23, and Wellington, June 24—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Marama, were dispatched East on July 14, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, July 18.

O'GRADY OUT OF RACE.

Several Candidates for Richmond Borough President Remain.

The three Richmond Aldermen who will choose a successor to Borough President McCormack are not likely to name Sheriff Joseph F. O'Grady. The five months' vacancy in the Sheriff's office which would result would leave a position open for Governor Whitman to fill with a Republican. Each of the three Aldermen is an aspirant to succeed O'Grady when he retires on Jan. 1.

The leading candidates for Borough President are Spire Pitou, Jr., who by virtue of being Commissioner of Public Works is acting as President; Joseph H. Mallow, ex-Senator Edward E. Bayne, and William Welsh, President of the Richmond County Gas Company.

JAILED FOR LEAVING BABY.

East Orange Woman Gets Six Months in the Penitentiary.

Mrs. Catherine Ballantine of East Orange, N. J., who is alleged to have threatened bodily harm to her one-month-old child, was committed to the penitentiary yesterday for six months by Judge Grice in Newark.

Joseph Murray of the Children's Aid Society testified Mrs. Ballantine had declared that unless she could obtain custody of her four-year-old daughter, who is now under care of the Catholic Children's Aid Association, she would neglect and injure her baby. Police Matron Elizabeth Hughes corroborated his statement. Mrs. Ballantine told Judge Grice she did not want to take care of her little one unless she had her daughter back. She was arrested Wednesday night after having abandoned her baby on the steps of the Children's Aid Society.

GUARD JUDGE HUMPHREY.

But Jurist Tells Police He Does Not Fear Escaped Convict.

Because of fear that Louis E. Pillods, who was serving a term of nineteen years and eight months in Sing Sing for an attack upon a little girl, and who walked away from that institution some time Thursday, might return to take his threatened revenge on County Judge Humphrey of Queens, by whom he was sentenced, a detail of police was sent to guard Judge Humphrey's home in Jamaica.

When Judge Humphrey learned of this precaution yesterday morning he requested that the guard be withdrawn, as he did not apprehend that Pillods would try to carry out the threats he made when sentenced. Pillods was sentenced in the Queens County Court in July, 1900.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
Orduna.....Thurs. July 22, 10 A.M.
Saxonia.....Thurs. Aug. 5, 10 A.M.
Orduna.....Sat., Aug. 21, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania....Fri., Aug. 27, 5 P.M.
Saxonia.....Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A.M.
*Cameronia...Fri., Sept. 10, 5 P.M.
Orduna.....Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A.M.
*EN ROUTE TO GLASGOW.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 62, N.R., Noon
St. Paul....July 17 | New York....July 24
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
†Cymric.....July 28 | †Arabic.....July 28
†Cabin and Third Class Passengers Only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa.
Cretic, July 21, 10 A.M. | Canopic, Aug. 13
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. 2nd floor Rector.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ROCHAMBEAU . July 17, 3 P.M.
TOURAINE . July 24, 3 P.M.
CHICAGO . July 31, 3 P.M.
ESPAGNE . Aug. 7, 3 P.M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N.Y. Phone Broad 4900.

A Vacation Cruise for Two to Boston
All-the-Way-by-Water on the Metropolitan Line's Great Express Passenger Steamships "Massachusetts" and "Bunker Hill."
$25.00 FOR TWO
$12.50 each includes transportation, stateroom, hotel, auto tour to Historic Concord and Lexington, and boat trip to Pemberton and Nantasket Beach.
For itineraries, reservations and tickets, apply to
GEO. E. MARSTERS
1246 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbines
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
TUSCANIA
Saturday, July 24, 10 A.M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

FABRE LINES to PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
SANT' ANNA....July 22 | PATRIA (new)...Aug. 12
Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar and Barcelona
ROMA.....July 29 | ROMA.....Sept. 21
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
CASERTA, AUG. 7 | TAORMINA, AUG. 11
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $55

BRITISH DESERTER CHOOSES JAIL HERE

Joseph Strudwick, a Bogus Knight, Pleads Guilty to Using Mails to Defraud.

TO BE SENTENCED TODAY

Absconding Pay Sergeant and Bigamist Caused Some Stir in Boston Society Last February.

Joseph Strudwick, who created some stir in social circles in Boston when he and his wife arrived there on Feb. 10 last, as Sir Henry and Lady Sterling, and who said he was on an important mission to this country for the British Government, will be sentenced to a term in prison this morning by Judge Howe of the Federal Court for using the mails to defraud.

Strudwick has been known also as Hector Macdonald and Henry Carleton Carlisle. He is a well-known English rogue and has been many times in the hands of the English police. He refused to stand trial, and pleaded guilty to the indictment against him, thinking it safer to be in an American prison than to be deported to England, where he would be in danger of being shot as a deserter from the army in time of war.

Strudwick was Pay Sergeant in the Fourteenth Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery at Guildford, England, under the name of Carleton. Last January he ran away with $750 of army money and got to Glasgow, where he assumed the name of Sir Henry L. Sterling, Bart, K. C. M. G. of the Lodge, Strathalbyn, South Australia. With the stolen money he lived high, and a Scotch girl of good family married him. With his wife he came to this country. In Boston he told inquirers that he was here to buy the exclusive rights to a wonderful periscope that was needed by Great Britain.

Strudwick and his wife journeyed by easy stages to this city, where they stopped at expensive hotels. Their money getting low, they hired out to Francis Bannerman at his country place on the Hudson as gardner and housekeeper, but were dismissed for incompetency. Coming back to this city, they lived in a small bedroom at 101 West 125th Street, and later hired similar quarters at 119 West 137th Street.

Strudwick's wife still had faith in him when he told her he would shortly have all the money he needed and would begin showing her how she would live by immediately providing her with a secretary and traveling companion. He inserted an advertisement in the newspapers for such a person. Among those who replied was Miss Anna Doyle of 104 West Eighty-fourth Street. Strudwick assumed a lordly air while talking with Miss Doyle and said he would employ her at a good salary if she would deposit $200 as security to guarantee that she would properly perform the services expected of her.

Miss Doyle communicated with Post Office Inspector McQuillan. Strudwick was arrested on April 30 and confronted with his own history. He turned out to be not only a mail swindler, but also a bigamist, having had a wife and two children when he married the Scotch girl.

The girl that Strudwick married in Glasgow has been returned to her home by some philanthropic persons.

DUTIES ON JEWELRY.

Decisions in Two Test Cases Under the Present Tariff.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday handed down its first important decisions under the jewelry provisions of the present tariff law. One of these decisions was in the name of the American Bead Company and involved necklaces composed of beads strung on cotton threads, some with and others without metal clasps. These necklaces were all valued at above 20 cents per dozen pieces.

They were assessed for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 356, and the claim chiefly relied upon by the importers was that the goods were properly dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem as beaded articles as specified in Paragraph 338. Judge Sullivan, in a long decision in which the other members of the customs tribunal concurred, overruled the protests. The decision held:

Necklaces composed of beads, with or without snaps or clasps for fastenings, are dutiable as jewelry rather than as beaded articles.

Another test case under the present law decided yesterday adversely to the protestants stood in the names of C. B. Richard & Co. and Mamluck & Co. and Cohn & Rosenberger. This decision related to parts of jewelry. The Collector took 60 per cent. duty as jewelry, whereas the importers claimed a tax of 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal. The board decided that brass snaps or clasps for fastening necklaces and small compasses used in connection with watch chains as parts of charms, being in fact parts of jewelry, are dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 356 of the tariff.

THE CLUETT AT SYDNEY, N.S.

Relief Ship Prepares to Fetch the McMillan Greenland Expedition.

Special to The New York Times.

SYDNEY, N. S., July 16.—The three-masted auxiliary schooner George B. Cluett, which sails for Etah, Greenland, to bring back the members of the McMillan exploration party who went north two years ago to find Crocker Land, arrived in port this morning from St. Anthony, Newfoundland, where she had been landing supplies for the Grenfell Mission.

The Cluett was nearly six days on the trip from St. Anthony to this port. She will take on supplies for the McMillan party here. Dr. Edmund O. Hovey of New York, Chairman of the Crocker Land Expedition Committee, who has been here several days, will join her for the trip to Etah.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Fall samples of serge and poplin dresses. Call all week at 11 West 25th St., 9:30 till 12. R. B., Room 804.

JOBBER is looking at silk and serge dresses. 35 West 36th St., 10th floor.

LARGE JOBBER OF DRESSES ready to look at Fall serge dresses, snappy merchandise only. Saturday, 10-12 A. M. Room 804, 7 West 22d St.

CONTRACTORS to submit samples serge and silk dresses. Vogue Costume Co., 47 West 42d St., Room 314A.

1,000 DOZEN white petticoats, 57½ cents; 1,000 ratine skirts, 50c. 186 5th Av.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. Fr'm 4843.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 20 Greene St. Spring 886.

Help and Situations Wanted.

MANUFACTURER of a high-grade Athletic Underwear, Pajamas, and Nightrobes will place the line with salesmen or agents having experience and acquaintance with the gross trade; commission basis; state territory and all other particulars. Address A. Austin, 39 South Gay St., Baltimore.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names
Thursday 3¼@3½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Retaining Old Customers.

Through keeping track of customers who move away from the town in which their store is located one retail concern has been able to do a very nice business by means of the parcel post. The customers' preferences are well known, and when the store is able to make an especially attractive offering of merchandise in any branch he is notified. The cost of sending the goods through the mails is a trifling one, and the customer is not charged for it. By this means the firm in question has been able to hold the trade of patrons who live at considerable distance from the city in which the store is located.

The Use of Knitted Fabrics.

There are manufacturers connected a long time with the production in one way or another of knitted fabrics who state positively that only abeginning has been made in this industry. This sort of fabric, as distinguished from woven goods, possesses a degree of adaptability that makes the uses it may be put to innumerable. Suits are now being made of these goods. The cloth is made in such a manner that it will keep its shape even though the garment is given hard usage. In goods for sporting wear the knitted fabric excels probably any other material because it gives a freedom of movement that is not possible with any other type of cloth.

Canadian Wheat Crop Large.

Consul Henry P. Starrett, who is stationed at Fort William, Ontario, reports to the Department of Commerce that, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather conditions which have been experienced throughout the Canadian West during the growing season, the latest estimate of the total crop of wheat places it at 200,000,000 bushels. This estimate was made, according to Mr. Starrett, by Commissioner J. P. Jones, a member of the Canadian Government Grain Board, at Fort William, after a four weeks' tour of inspection through the crop area of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. It is believed that the grain movement will begin about two weeks earlier this year than usual.

No "Turnovers" for This Firm.

Commenting on the turnover system, the head of a large clothing concern in New England said: "This system is rarely resorted to in this store, and the percentage of unsold customers is so small as to be negligible. If for any reason the customer cannot be pleased or correctly fitted in our stock the fact is pleasantly and frankly admitted and another opportunity requested when conditions would be more favorable. In fact, we do not believe any profit accrues from a forced sale, and the firms that employ this method of turnovers and intimidate a customer by giving him over to a dominating or domineering personality have not built their business on a very secure foundation."

About Laces and Embroideries.

A fairly good business is being done in the lace market these days in the shape of orders from the manufacturing trade and duplicates from the retailers. Among the best selling goods just now are ranked narrow net tops. Venise edgings in filet effects, bands and edges of Venise, shadow allovers, net flouncings and Vals. Some business is also reported on tinsel effects, as well as on the gold and silver varieties. The embroidery trade is doing pretty well, all things considered, and it is acknowledged generally that the fall outlook for these goods is the brightest in some time. One big local house thinks so well of embroideries for the coming season that it is stocking them in sizable quantities for the first time in two of three years. A wide use of embroideries on Fall undergarments for women is anticipated.

Keeping a Customer Informed.

It is getting to be more and more the practice of leading wholesale houses and manufacturers to keep their retail customers informed on everything having to do with their business. The heads of the different departments from time to time are called upon to supply the retailers with useful hints. While the manufacturer or wholesaler at the start may be backward in furnishing his customers with all the information he can, for the reason that it may appear to reflect on the ability of the customer to keep himself well informed, the advantages far outweigh such trifling considerations. When the manufacturer assumes the helpful attitude, a bond is established between him and the retailer that is invaluable from a business standpoint. The retailer wants to keep posted and appreciates what service the manufacturer can lend in this direction.

Hosiery Export Business Growing.

The steady increase in the demand for American hosiery for export is said to be the chief feature of this branch of the knit goods trade at the moment. As stocks of German goods in the hands of foreign merchants dwindle there is a corresponding increase in the call for goods from the U. S. A. For civilian purposes, at least, England continues to be the largest consumer of American hose, but not a little of it is going to the antipodes. The local jobbers are not doing a great deal just now, the demand for seasonable goods having tapered off more or less, while the demand for Fall goods from them has not yet started. Out-of-town jobbers now here after merchandise are said to be duplicating on Fall goods fairly well, but they are not yet showing the interest the agents think they should in cotton hose for next Spring. They are said to be buying silk hose all right, especially the fibre varieties.

Want Improved Cotton Packing.

According to Consul General Carl Bailey Hurst, who is stationed at Barcelona, Spain, it is hoped there that a concerted effort will be made in the United States to improve the present manner of packing raw cotton for export. Mr. Hurst says that leading cotton brokers and spinners consulted on that subject have informed him that Barcelona prefers cotton packed in the way now employed in Egypt, because there is rarely more than 2 per cent. difference in the weight of the bale, and they are all of the opinion that a high density of some forty pounds to the cubic foot is not harmful to the cotton. The truth of this contention is shown by the condition of bales of Indian or Egyptian origin arriving at Barcelona. There is also complaint of the condition in which bales of American cotton arrive and the resultant loss of contents. Sometimes as much as 50 per cent. of the original weight is missing. After the bales have been carted away very poor people gather up the waste that has been left.

Linen Trade Is Quiet.

There is a great deal of business being done in the linen trade just now, and the bulk of what is being done for prompt shipment is on such goods as are used for household purposes. The Fall business is also limited, but this is expected to increase in the near future, when the jobbing buyers congregate here. Quite a good deal of surprise is expressed by importers because spot business is not larger in view of the fact that goods in most cases are held more cheaply here now than they can be bought abroad; but it is said that they are a good deal more surprised at the objections made by many buyers to paying such advances as have of necessity been declared on the goods now in stock. Some of the principal buyers are reported to be seeking quotations for goods for the Spring, 1916, season; but not much information along that line can be looked for, from all accounts, before the first of the month, if as soon as that. It is argued that Spring prices cannot show much change either way from Fall figures, because of the high levels at which Fall goods are held.

Printcloths More Active.

While the rise in cotton yesterday did not actually raise prices on gray goods in this market, it had the effect of strengthening the undertone to no small extent and of curtailing the period in which mills were willing to sell ahead. There was more business done on printcloths than for some time, but the great bulk of it was for deliveries in the next four to six weeks. Beyond that point the mills do not care to go. Excepting on 39-inch 72-76s, which have been very quiet and which were sold yesterday at 5 cents in some cases, all the business done was at the prices listed below. The narrow goods continued quiet, but, aside from these constructions and 38½-inch 64 squares, business was done on all the fabrics listed. Particularly good buying was told of on 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s. Sheetings and other staple goods were more or less quiet during the day, but fancies again moved well. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5¾c 38½-inch, 64-36s...3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¾c 38½-inch, 64-52s...3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s...3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s...4¼c 37-inch, 64-60s....2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s...3¾c 27-inch, 56-52s....2¾c
*Asked.

Don't Like "Red Fire Boys."

Certain men who make a business going about the country "whooping things up" for the retailers, generally in the smaller cities and towns, by holding "red fire" sales in which the merchants turn the reins over, are getting unpopular in certain quarters of the women's ready-to-wear trade. These men go to the retailers and outline the wonderful schemes they have for cleaning up all old stocks at reasonable prices, as well as selling newer goods at what they call legitimate figures. If the merchant succumbs to their arguments, the "red fire boys" get busy. They usually first try to work the manufacturers for goods at the lowest possible prices with a variety of pleas, generally promises of new accounts, &c. Next they go through the stock in the store and slash prices to what they think prices should be. When all is ready, they put "screamer" notices in the papers and throw the doors open. The sales usually make a hit, so far as the consumers and the "red fire boys" are concerned, but it is said that the merchant often as not finds himself on the wrong side of the deal when his net profits are considered. Further than this, nearly every sale of this kind is said to result in goods being thrown back on the manufacturers, the "red fire boys" showing the retailers how to pull the strings, if they don't already know.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

One Decision Involved Classifying Skiving Machines.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by Charles H. Brandt, and held that merchandise was properly dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "agate buttons." The Collector was reversed in returning the goods at 40 per cent. as collar buttons composed wholly of agate.

George H. Diehl, Jr., was sustained by the board in a test case brought under the present tariff for the purpose of determining the classification of skiving machines, knives, and parts. Collector Malone took duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal, whereas W. A. Hines of the law firm of Churchill, Marlow & Hines maintained that the merchandise in dispute is properly entitled to free entry under Paragraph 441, as "shoe machinery in whole or in parts, including repair parts." Mr. Hines told the board that the issue was of great importance to the shoe manufacturing industry, which objected to the payment of the high duty taken by the Collector in accordance with the orders of the Treasury Department.

The attorney brought many witnesses to the hearing, all of whom testified that skiving (either by an absolutely essential operation in the manufacture of all shoes except babies' shoes. It was established to the satisfaction of the board that from 75 to 85 per cent. of the machines involved in the controversy are commercially dealt in and employed as shoe machinery, the balance being used for skiving leather by bookbinders, manufacturers of leather goods, &c. Judge Fischer held that under the law free entry must be given, the Collector being reversed. The Government is expected to take the issue to the Customs Court.

George Borgfeldt & Co. were sustained in the contention that chamois skins imported under the Tariff act should be admitted at 15 per cent. ad valorem. The action of the Collector in exacting duty at 30 per cent. was reversed.

HEMPSTEAD VALUATIONS UP.

Town Assessors Add $7,000,000 on Country Places.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 16.—Wealthy persons who own country places in the town of North Hempstead will, like their neighbors in Oyster Bay, have to pay taxes on property largely increased in assessed valuation this year. Among them are Payne Whitney, whose assessment is increased from $235,000 to $237,500; Howard Gould, from $500,000 to $675,000; Isaac Guggenheim, from $300,000 to $465,750; John S. Phipps, $175,000 to $239,250; Clarence H. Mackay, from $400,000 to $540,000; Florence E. Satterwhite, $90,000 to $168,750; Nellie E. Church, $100,000 to $135,000, and Jeanette Grace, from $60,000 to $108,000.

Altogether the increase in assessments in the town of North Hempstead amounts to $7,000,000. Last year's assessments in the town totaled $21,241,989. The increase in the old assessed valuations amounts to 35 per cent. An effort is being made to equalize the assessments in the towns of Oyster Bay, North Hempstead, and Hempstead.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light to moderate w. winds.
Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except showers on the coast; light variable winds.
Fla.—Partly cloudy Sat. and Sun., except showers in n. e.; light to moderate variable winds.
Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light s. winds.
E. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; fresh s. winds.
W. Tex.—Partly cloudy Sat., warmer in Panhandle. Sun., fair.
Okla., Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.
Ohio and Ind.—Partly cloudy Sat. and Sun., not quite so warm; moderate w. winds.
Mich.—Partly cloudy Sat. and Sun.; moderate w. and n. w. winds.
Ill.—Fair in n. Sat. and Sun., probably unsettled in s., with showers by Sun.; cooler in n.
Mo.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun., probably with showers.
Wis.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; cooler in extreme e. Sat.
Minn.—Fair Sat.; cooler in n. e. Sun., probably unsettled.
Iowa—Partly cloudy Sat. and Sun., probably with showers in w. by Sun.
N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun., probably with showers.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN—Hess Bros.; M. Kauffman, furniture, upholstery goods; W. H. Behringer, housefurn. goods, toys, china, glassware; 315 4th Av.; Sherman Square.
BALTIMORE—M. Kramer, mfrs. ladies', misses', children's muslin flannelette underwear; Wallick's.
BALTIMORE—L. Singer & Son; S. M. Singer, woolens; Wellington.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Slason Bros.-Weldon Co.; M. J. Miles, carpets and rugs; 20 5th Av.; Breslin.
BIRMINGHAM—Burger D. G. Co.; S. Philips, cloaks, furs, and millinery; E. J. Schwab, representing; 148 W. 23d.
BIRMINGHAM—L. Saks; M. Mayeram, men's shoes; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—F. P. O'Connor Co.; P. L. Flynn, waists and dresses; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Standard Dry Goods; A. F. Sachs, Fall dresses, skirts; Breslin.
BUTTE—Symons D. G. Co.; S. A. Mayer, women's ready-to-wear; 521 Broadway.
CHICAGO—J. Smith & Co.; J. Smith, petticoats; Navarre.
CHICAGO—Singer Bros. Cloak Co.; M. H. Singer, ladies' ready to wear; 646 B'way.
CINCINNATI—L. Stix & Co.; E. F. Paddock, white goods, linens, laces, embroideries, draperies; 417 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—L. Stix & Co.; Carl Stix, ladies' ready-to-wear; 377 B'way.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—Sternberg's Carpet House; H. Sternberg, carpets, rugs, mattings; Grand.
DALLAS—L. Kahn Shoe Co.; I. K. Kahn, shoes; Woodward.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; D. Frank, shoes; 19 E. 24th.
DALLAS—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; H. Levy, dry goods; 148 W. 23d.
DES MOINES—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; M. Shloss, silks, velvets, and ribbons; 621 B'way.
DETROIT—G. J. Yost Furn. Co.; G. P. Yost, furs, &c.; Breslin.
INDIANAPOLIS—Sparton Hosiery Mills; G. K. Perry, mfrs. shirts, hosiery; Breslin.
GREENSBORO, N. C.—Ellis, Stone & Co.; W. H. Stone, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Grand.
GREENSBORO, N. C.—Meyer's Co.; W. D. Meyer, cloaks, suits; 15 E. 22d.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; H. C. Vollrath, shoes; 25 Madison Av.
LAKE CHARLES, Iowa—Jacobs D. G. Co.; B. Jacobs, dry goods, women's ready-to-wear; Flanders.
LANCASTER—Donovan Co.; C. H. Foulk, carpets, furniture; 470 4th Av.; Grand.
LOUISVILLE—Carter Dry Goods Co.; H. M. Wright, cloaks, suits, and muslin underwear; 42 Leonard.
MacALESTER, Okla.—Sample Millinery & Waist Co.; Miss P. Rosenstein, women's waists; 377 Broadway.
MEMPHIS—H. Coleman, dry goods, clothing, shoes, groceries; Wallick's.
MONTREAL—Goodwin's; O. Galea, jewelry, silverware; 120 West 23d.; Navarre.
NEW HAVEN—Bodwitch Co.; G. W. Crane, furniture; Murray Hill.
OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—Randles Mfg. Co.; W. M. Calkins, mfrs. Summer wash, wool dress skirts; Imperial.
OKLAHOMA CITY—T. Maxfield Co.; T. S. Maxfield, domestics, linings, and flannels; 256 Church; Great Northern.
OMAHA—Nebraska Clothing Co.; A. Herzberg, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Miller, Kernish & Hirsch; J. M. Katz, tailored suits; 1,123 B'way; Arlington.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Fickler & Co.; J. Fickler, ladies' waists, dresses; Albert.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Miss L. Barnard, women's ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Miss J. Milne, art embroidery; 425 4th Av.; Park Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; F. F. Harker, basement merchandise; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; L. N. Levinson, cloaks, suits; 100 5th Av.
READING—Pomeroy & Stewart; C. C. Chrismer, books, stationery; 2 Walker.
SAN ANTONIO—E. Blum Co.; E. Blum, general mdse.; 13 E. 22d.
SAN FRANCISCO—Greenbaum, Weil & Michels; A. M. May, manufacturing dept.; 43 Leonard; Flanders.
SAN FRANCISCO—S. L. Leszynsky & Co.; E. Leszynsky, ladies' ready to wear; 35 W. 31st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Zazel Millinery Co.; Miss I. A. Biasonette, J. W. Wolf, millinery; Great Northern.
SEATTLE—Bon Marche; F. Besselman, laces; J. N. Hexre, boys' clothing; 2 Walker.
Eyinet George.
ST. LOUIS—Emporium World Millinery Co.; A. Frank, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.
STURGIS, Mich.; H. E. Beadle, genl. mdse.; 17 E. 22d.
WACO, Tex.—Sanger Bros.; H. Wheeler, shoes, 19 E. 24th.

AUCTION SALES.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 21ST, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET,
FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTOR.

Claim on judgment in suit Supreme Court, N. Y. County, Milton P. Bagg, plaintiff, vs. Richard H. Lenkheit and Margarethe Lenkheit, defendants, for deficiency judgment, $4,664.02, with interest from Dec. 1, 1911.
10,000 shs. International Petroleum & Oil Co.
$30 note of L. C. Hoe on which is due $28.
905 shs. Pacific Copper Co., Ltd.
$126.25 note of Richard Montgomery, dated Oct. 1, 1914, with 12 shs. Tremley Point Corpn. as collateral.
1,500 shs. Pacific Copper & Pyrites Co.
156 shs. Automatic Coin Wrapping Machine Co. common.
$10,000 Note of Manhattan Securities Co., dated July 1, 1909, reciting the deposit with the Hudson Trust Co. as collateral security for this and all other notes of same issue, an amount at par value with the 1st Mtge. 7% Gold Bds. of the Elko Realty & Development Co. equal to $1,250 par value for each $1,000 note issued.
500 shs. Tuscarora & Nevada Mines Co. common Cts. of Deposit, deposited under reorganization agreement dated June 11, 1910.
25 shs. Elko Realty & Development Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF TRUSTEES.
$3,000 Indiana, Decatur & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1933, (Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y. Ctf. of Deposit.)
$14,000 Cinn., Indianapolis & Western Ry. 1st Ref. 4% Bds., 1952, (Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y. Ctf. of Deposit.)
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
15 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
550 shs. Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. assenting common.
50 shs. Cities Development Co.
7 shs. First National Bank of Jamaica.
49 shs. Cambridge Book Corporation Pref.
$500 Freundschaft Society of N. Y. 4% Mtge. Bd. issued March 1, 1914.
100 shs. Ramapo Water Co.

REAL ESTATE.

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HOME TALK
NO. 12

IS $500 CASH TOO MUCH?

For this down you can very likely buy a newly built and fully furnished Home at

Edgemere Crest

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Saturday, July 24th, at 2
Continuing Nights
Following Monday, at 7:30.

7 WELL BUILT HOUSES
ALSO 400 LOTS

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GOLF TENNIS DANCING

Yesterday, temperature at noon, 74°.

Must Be Sold July 24th
Only 10% Down on Houses.

10% more on Passing of Title. Balance of 50% on Mortgage at 5½%. And 30% in easy quarterly payments.

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Our representative on property will demonstrate the values any day. He'll "show you"—whether you're from "Missouri" or Broadway. Look this week end.

Write for illustrated Edgemere booklet.

HIRSCHENTHAL JR & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
111 BROADWAY

LONDON'S WOOL SALES

To Close for Twelve Days—Varied Selection Yesterday.

LONDON, July 16.—The Selling Brokers' Committee today decided that the present series of colonial wool auctions, owing to the difficulty in getting wool from the available warehouses, shall close from July 26 until Aug. 5. The buyers strongly opposed the closing of the series and will hold a meeting next week to decide what course of action they should pursue.

A varied selection amounting to 8,300 bales was offered at the wool auction sales today. Fine greasy merinos and good crossbreds were firm and in strong demand, but lower grades were irregular. West Australian greasy sold at 1s. 7d. and Geelong crossbreds at 1s. 9d.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INVITATION TO CONTRACTORS.
Part of the Broadway-Fourth Avenue Rapid Transit Railroad.

The Public Service Commission for the First District (hereinafter called the "Commission"), acting for and on behalf of The City of New York (hereinafter called the "City"), invites proposals to construct Section No. 3 of Route Nos. 4 and 36, a part of the Broadway-Fourth Avenue Rapid Transit Railroad.

The points within the City between which the said part is to run and the route or routes to be followed are briefly as follows:

Section No. 3. Beginning at a point under Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, about ninety-eight (98) feet north of the northerly building line of West 35th Street and extending thence southerly under Broadway and Seventh Avenue to a point under Seventh Avenue near the southerly building line of West 31st Street.

The general plan of construction calls for a subsurface railroad having four tracks.

The Contractor will not be required to provide or lay tracks, ties or ballast, nor to do station finish work.

The work under the contract will include the care and support of buildings, vaults, sewers, pipes, railroads and other surface, sub-surface and overhead structures, the maintenance of traffic, the restoration of pavements and other surfaces, and the removal and reconstruction of portions of the Manhattan-Bronx Rapid Transit Railroad.

The removal and reconstruction of portions of said Manhattan-Bronx Rapid Transit Railroad must be so conducted as not to interfere with or interrupt the safe and continuous operation of trains in said Railroad, the use of which is required for passenger traffic, and the Contractor shall be responsible for the support, maintenance, safety and protection of said Railroad, including its equipment and rolling stock, and for the safety and protection of passengers and other persons therein.

In view of the nature of the work the attention of bidders is also called to the fact that the Contractor must be amply able financially to execute the work, and the Contractor must, if required by the Commission, furnish the Commission with a detailed statement of his financial condition.

The method of construction will be by trench excavation under cover, unless otherwise permitted by the Commission.

The Contractor will be required to prosecute the work of construction from working shafts located as specified in the contract.

Bidders must examine the form of contract and the specifications and contract drawings, must visit the location of the work and inform themselves of the conditions along the line of the work and make their own estimates of the facilities and difficulties attending the execution of the work.

A fuller description of the work and other requirements, provisions, details and specifications are given in the form of contract and in the contract drawings hereinafter referred to. Copies of the forms of contract, bond and contractor's proposal and of the contract drawings may be inspected and purchased at the office of the Commission, No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The forms of contract, bond and contractor's proposal and the contract drawings are to be deemed a part of this Invitation.

Partial payments to the Contractor will be made as the work proceeds, as provided in the contract.

The Contractor must within twenty (20) months from the delivery of the contract complete the Railroad and such other work covered by the contract as may be necessary to put the Railroad in condition for operation and must complete all other work covered by the contract within thirty (30) months from delivery of the contract.

At the time of the delivery of the contract the Contractor must furnish security to the City by depositing a bond, cash or securities, in the sum of six hundred thousand dollars ($600,000). A further security fifteen per centum (15%) of the amounts certified from time to time to be due to the Contractor will be deducted until the amounts so deducted and retained shall equal ten per centum (10%) of the total estimated amount to be paid to the Contractor under the contract. Thereafter there shall be so deducted and retained for such purpose ten per centum (10%) of the amounts certified from time to time to be due to the Contractor.

Sealed bids or proposals will be received at the office of the Commission at No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, until the 27th day of July, 1915, at fifteen (15) minutes after 2 P. M., at which time and place, or at a later date to be fixed by the Commission, the proposals will be publicly opened.

Proposals must be in the form prescribed by the Commission.

A statement, based upon the estimate of the Chief Engineer of the Commission, of the quantities of the various classes of the work and of the nature and extent as near as practicable of the work is to be found in the schedule in the form of contractor's proposal. The quantities given in such schedules are approximate only, being given as a basis for comparing proposals. The City will no claim is to be made against the City on account of any excess or deficiency, absolute or relative, in the same, except as provided in the specifications and form of contract.

Every proposal must be submitted be enclosed in a sealed envelope endorsed "*Proposal for Constructing Part of Rapid Transit Railroad—Routes Nos. 4 & 36, Section No. 3*," and must be delivered to the Commission or its Secretary; and in the presence of the person submitting the proposal, it will be deposited in a sealed box in which all proposals will be deposited. No proposal will be received unless accompanied by a separate certified check for seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) payable to the order of the Comptroller of the City and drawn upon a national or State bank or trust company satisfactory to the Commission and having its principal office in New York City. Such check must not be enclosed in the envelope containing the proposal.

The City reserves the right to reject any proposal, and any bid which the Commission considers detrimental to the City's interests may be rejected.

No proposal, after it shall have been deposited with the Commission, will be allowed to be withdrawn for any reason whatever.

The award of the contract will be made by the Commission as soon as practicable after the opening of the proposals.

Deposits made by bidders whose proposals are not accepted will be returned within three (3) days after the contract is executed and delivered and its provisions in respect of the bond or deposit are complied with, unless all proposals shall be rejected, in which event such deposits will be returned within three (3) days after such rejection. The deposit of the successful bidder will be returned when the contract is executed and delivered and its provisions in respect of the bond or deposit are complied with.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

New York, July 9, 1915.
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT.
By EDWARD E. McCALL, *Chairman*.
TRAVIS H. WHITNEY, *Secretary*.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE CO-PARTNERship heretofore existing between HARRY ETSIG and SYDNEY BECKER, under the firm name of ETSIG & BECKER, and trading as THE ENTERPRISE CLOTHING CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated New York, July 15, 1915.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Eastern time, July 20, 1915, for furnishing articles of clothing and equipage for delivery during the fiscal year 1916, at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., or Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall St., N. Y. City. "Schedule No. 12."

REPAIRS, FT. HANCOCK, N. J.—SEALED proposals for repairing Hospital, Annex, and Hospital Steward's Quarters will be received until 12 M. July 26, 1915. Information on application to Quartermaster.

RESORTS. CANADA.

Penetanguishene HOTEL

Canada's most popular and best situated summer resort, at gateway to Thirty Thousand Islands of Georgian Bay. Now under ownership management. 125 bright, airy rooms, steam heating, open fireplaces, electric lights. Several rooms en suite with private bath. Good fishing, tennis, bowling. Superior cuisine. Two hours from Toronto via special daily express. Write for booklet.

W. H. WILSON, Prop.
PENETANGUISHENE, ONT.

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FOREST HILLS, L. I.

New Fireproof Hotel, nine miles from Herald Square, 15 minutes via L. I. electric trains (74 per day) or 25 minutes from Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn.

Charming environment, attractive, convenient, superb tennis courts, tea garden and Country Club.

References absolutely required. Request management for Booklet T. Room 718, 47 West 34th Street, New York.

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Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.?
30 Miles up the Albany Post Road.
50 Minute Electric Train Service to Scarboro.
600 Feet Elevation.
All the advantages of country life and the comforts of the best city hotel. New York Office—402 Madison Avenue.

Terra Marine Inn
BY THE SEA
HUGUENOT PARK,
Staten Island.
Elegant rooms with and without bath. Special rates for families and season. MODERATE PRICES.

THE REAL COUNTRY
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
10th season; 45 min. to 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 600 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; capacity 200; own dairy; vegetable garden; music, dancing, tennis; rates $9 up; outside sleeping porches; garage; furnished cottages; booklet.

PROSPECT HOUSE
Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Country and Shore combined. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing. Splendid Music. Garage. Accommodates 300. Ideal Motoring. Booklet B.

COUNTRY CLUB.
An exclusive country club in Westchester County, only 30 minutes from N. Y., can accommodate a few paying guests. Full privilege of Tennis Courts and Golf Links. Bathing beach within short distance of club. Apply Secretary, Z 377 Times Annex.

Wanted for the Month of August
IN THE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, a cottage with sleeping arrangements for five adults, a maid, and two children; also bathing, boating, bath; in connection with a first-class hotel. Write to B 62 Times Annex.

LAKE MOHEGAN INN.
Spend your vacation in the Mountains. New double Tennis Courts, Dancing, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Commuting distance. Special cut rates. FRANK J. WELTON, Prop.

GRAND UNION HOTEL
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Thoroughly Renovated and Renewed. Under management of LELAND STERRY, N. Y. Office, 243 5th Ave. Phone 9230 Mad. Sq.

TO RENT.—By the week or month, two five and six room COTTAGES AT LAKE CHARLOTTE; spring, well, and cellar. Mrs. Fahey, 326 Gifford Place, Hudson, N. Y.

HOTEL FERNCLIFF
Write for Booklet. GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.

STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS.
Folder & infor. at 1180 B'way. N.Y. F.H.Duffy, Mgr.
The Catskill Mts. Booklet Free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, N.Y.

The Chelsea, Broadway, Far Rockaway, near beach; large grounds; reasonable board.

NEW JERSEY.

New Hotel Breslin
On Lake Hopatcong, Mt. Arlington, N. J.
The ideal hotel at which to enjoy the Summer or the week-end. Elevation 1,400 feet. No malarial or mosquitoes. Only one hour from New York, via D., L. & W. R. R., enables the business man to commute at $12 a month and get the benefit of the same cool, bracing mountain air which usually requires a day's travel. 300 rooms, with hot and cold running water; 100 private bath suites. Motor boating, canoeing, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, saddle horses. Excellent motoring. Orchestra; dances, cafe, grill. Booklet with auto maps and special July and family rates mailed.

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We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

We will be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 210

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Some War-Order Stocks Rise Abruptly--Most Railroad Stocks Show Net Losses—Money Firmer.

Trading in some of the war order stocks, as excited as the dealings carried on in those issues before the sinking of the Lusitania, gave to part of the Stock Exchange list yesterday bouyancy which was entirely lacking in most of the railroad stocks and in many of the industrials, not excluding the stocks of some companies which have been figuring in the war order rumors of recent weeks, and more particularly of recent days. The market's favor was irregularly distributed, so partially distributed in fact as to cause some concern less the runaway character of the rise in a few stocks should put a further damper on the improvement in the list as a whole. Movements such as that which occurred or was made in Crucible Steel yesterday sometimes have that effect.

The market of late has been disposed to pay more attention to industrials than to railroad issues. The latter are, of course, more exposed to foreign liquidation than are most of the industrials, but there are more general reasons for the fact that the market has been running more to the industrials. One is that recent dealings have been fed by speculative enthusiasm, and that naturally thrives better on industrials than on railroads under the conditions which now exist. A Director who holds a prominent place in the financial world—he is a Director of railroads and industrial companies as well—pointed out that these days there are very few things about the railroads which the insiders know which outsiders also do not know, whereas there is still plenty of room for the gathering and using of inside information in industrial companies. By the same token there is plenty of room in which the imagination of the trader may roam and he has been doing so to his heart's content in the case of some of the war order companies. Let some one on the inside suggest that a company will earn 50 per cent. this year on war orders and the trader will make it 100 per cent. Let some insider say that his company hopes to get an order for 1,000,000 shells and the trader makes it known that the company has actually closed an order for 5,000,000. There might be profit enough to suit any one in the 1,000,000 but the imagination is more easily fired by 5,000,000. The companies which depend upon the staider, but more satisfactory, as it is also likely to be the more permanent, gain in peaceful trade, attain no such spectacular position in the stock market, but none the less the improvement which is going on in business at large is laying a more substantial foundation for the still greater improvement which is hoped for.

The harder tendency which lately was shown in the time money market has extended to the commercial paper market but the supply of prime paper remains very light and lenders are indisposed to pay a higher rate, as the banks for their part are indisposed to take paper at the lower rates. It is a condition which makes for very light trading in paper at the moment. For short paper running from 60 to 90 days, there is still a fairly broad demand at 3 per cent., but for the longer maturities the market is a quarter per cent. higher. The return to this country of a large amount of American securities by creating additional demand for more money has had something to do with the stiffening of the commercial paper market, and thus indirectly this market is feeling the effect of the causes responsible for the rise in discount rates in London up to the 5 per cent. official bank rate, or slightly in excess of that figure.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2⅜
Ninety days	2½@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾
90 days	2½@2¾
4 mos	2¾@3
5 mos	3
6 mos	3
10 mos	3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½
60 to 90 days	3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾
6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76¼	$4.76⅜	$4.76⅜
Cables	4.77⅛	4.76⅞	4.76⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76⅛	4.76⅜
Paris	5.55	5.54
Berlin	.51⅛	.51⅛
Austria	.15.06	15.13
Russia		36.00
Switzerland	5.37⅛	5.37
Scandinavia	25.60	25.65
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.90
Shanghai	55.00	55.75
Singapore	37.50	...
Greece	5.24½	5.25⅝
Holland	.40	.40⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	...
Calcutta	33.00	...
Italy	6.13¾	6.13
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.90	42.00
Rio	25.40	25.50
Spain	19.20	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $344,834,358; balance, $23,477,086; Sub-Treasury credit balance. $533,804.

The local banks gained $919,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 7.50 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22⅝d. up 1-16d.; New York, 47½c, up ½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Expenditures:

	July 15. This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$763,894	$6,299,063
Int. rev., ord.	1,446,163	12,210,221
Cor. and inc..	572,847	5,626,349
Miscellaneous	153,881	2,210,516
Total r'c'ts	$2,942,787	$26,346,398
Expenditures	3,140,996	37,237,068
Deficit	197,609	10,890,990

	Fiscal Yr.
	$26,346,398
	37,237,068
	10,890,990

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	679,468
Same day last year	295,509
Year to date	67,533,321
Same period last year	41,008,182
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.56 + .30
Same day last year	66.44 — .46

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
35½	36	1,000	Alaska Gold Mines	35⅝	35⅞	35½	35¼	...
18	18¼	1,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	18	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
56½	56¾	1,700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	57	57⅝	56½	56¾	— ⅛
73½	73⅝	4,625	Amalgamated Cop	74¼	74⅝	73½	73⅝	...
50½	51½	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	50⅜	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜	— ⅜
48¾	49	2,200	Am. Beet Sugar	49¼	49⅜	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅜
106¾	107	400	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	107	107	106¾	106⅞	— ⅛
164½	165¾	600	Am. B. S. & F. pf. t. r.	165	165	159	165	+7
164¾	165⅞	10	do., odd lot	165¼	165¼	165¼	165¼	...
51⅝	51⅞	25,100	Am. Can	52¼	52⅞	51½	51¾	— ⅜
105¼	106	1,540	Am. Can pf	103¼	105	103½	106	+ ⅜
57	57¼	15,325	Am. Car & Fdry	55	57¼	54⅜	57¼	+3¼
137	139	3,525	Am. Coal Products	148¾	148¾	133	138	—8
116	117	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf	116⅛	116⅞	116⅛	116⅞	+ ⅝
46	47¼	600	Am. Cotton Oil	48¾	47	46¾	46⅞	— ⅛
33¾	34½	700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	33½	34	33¼	34	+ ¼
25⅝	25⅞	1,050	Am. Ice Securities	28	28	25¾	25⅝	...
10¼	11	300	Am. Linseed	10	10½	10	10½	+ ⅝
51⅛	51¼	5,800	Am. Locomotive	50⅝	51¼	50	51⅛	+ ⅛
5½	6	600	Am. Malt	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
80	80¼	6,850	Am. Smelt. & Ref	80⅜	80⅝	79⅝	80⅛	...
107	108	250	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	108	108	108	108	+ ½
41¼	42	3,100	Am. Steel F'dries	42¼	42¼	41	41½	— ¼
108½	109½	700	Am. Sugar Ref	109	109¾	109	109⅝	— ⅛
120⅝	121¼	600	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121¼	121¼	120⅝	121	...
224	226	100	Am. Tobacco	224½	224½	224½	224½	+ ½
82	86	100	Am. Woolen pf	85	85	85	85	+ ½
34⅞	35	3,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	35⅜	35⅝	34⅜	35	...
100⅜	100⅞	2,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100¾	101⅛	100¾	100⅞	+ ⅛
97⅛	98	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97	97	97	97	— ⅛
100	101	100	Atlantic Coast Line	100¼	100¾	100¼	100½	+ ⅛
72	73¼	25,000	Baldwin Loco.	72	73⅞	71⅝	73	+1½
100	102	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾	+ ⅛
77	77¼	1,600	Baltimore & Ohio	77¼	77¼	76⅝	77¼	+ ⅛
70⅝	71	100	Baltimore & O. pf	71	71	71	71	+ ¼
...	...	7	Bank of Commerce	161	161	161	161	...
180	187	7,900	Bethlehem Steel	181½	187¾	181	187½	+7½
118	125	1,000	Bethlehem Steel pf	120	120	120	120¾	...
86¾	87¼	300	Brklyn Rapid Tran	87⅛	87⅛	87¼	87¼	+ ⅛
71⅜	71½	1,000	Butte & Superior	71	71¾	70⅞	71½	+ ⅜
28	90	100	Butterick Co	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
13	13½	200	California Petrol	13	13	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
143¼	143¾	2,850	Canadian Pacific	144½	144½	143	143½	— ⅝
42⅛	42¾	8,625	Central Leather Co	41⅝	42¼	41⅝	42¼	+ ⅛
28	29	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	28	28½	28	28½	+1
81	81¼	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	81¾	82	80⅝	81	— ⅝
12	12⅜	11,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	13⅞	13⅞	11⅞	12	—1⅝
46⅜	46½	4,600	Chino Copper	46⅝	46⅞	45⅝	46⅜	...
34⅜	34½	13,050	Col. Fuel & Iron	33⅞	34⅞	33¼	34⅜	+ ⅝
10	11	300	Comstock Tunnel	*11	11	11	11	—1½
128	128½	600	Consolidated Gas	129¼	129¼	127⅝	127⅝	—1½
15⅞	15¼	4,900	Corn Products Ref	14⅝	15¼	14½	15	+ ⅝
80	80½	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
44¼	44½	110,800	Crucible Steel	43¾	44½	43½	44⅜	+1⅞
98¾	99½	3,750	Crucible Steel pf	97⅞	99	97⅞	98½	+6
102¼	104	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	103⅞	103⅞	102¼	102¼	— ⅝
415	422½	100	Del., Lack. & West	420	420	420	420	+ ½
8	9	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	8	8½	8	8½	...
24½	25½	2,100	Distillers' Secur	25	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
23⅝	24	7,200	Dome Mines	24	24½	23	23⅞	+ ⅛
25½	25⅝	2,500	Erie	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
39½	39⅝	100	Erie 1st pf	40¼	40½	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
31	34½	200	Erie 2d pf	32	32	31	31	...
33	33	300	Federal Min. & S.	34	36	34	34	+3½
50	53	600	Federal M. & S. pf	53	52	52¾	53	+3
39	41	41	General Chemical	257¾	287½	238	237½	...
108	110	10	General Chem. pf	110	110	110	110	...
168	168½	1,100	General Electric	165¾	168½	167¾	167¾	— ½
182½	184½	1,300	General Motors	181	183¾	180	183¼	+3¾
104	105	300	General Motors pf	104½	104¾	104½	104½	...
51⅝	52	6,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	51⅝	52	50½	50½	— ½
116	116¾	1,400	Great Northern pf	116½	117	115¾	116	+ ⅛
31¼	31⅝	10,600	G. N. Iron Ore Prop.	36⅝	37¼	36⅜	37¼	+ ¾
62¼	62½	700	Guggenheim Explor	63	63	62	62	—1
102	104	200	Illinois Central	103	103	102¾	102¾	+ ⅛
30⅞	31½	2,800	Inspiration Copper	31	31½	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
19½	19⅞	900	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	20¼	20¼	19½	19½	+ ⅛
72½	73½	500	Inter.-Met. pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	—1
19½	20	500	Interboro Consol	20½	20½	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
71	72	800	Interboro Consol. pf	72	72	72	72	+ ⅛
60	64⅝	10	Int. Harvester Corp	60	60	60	60	...
96	99½	10	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	96	96	96	96	...
9½	10	700	Int. Paper	9¾	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅜
23⅞	24	500	Kansas City South	23½	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	...
107	110	100	Kresge (S.S.) Co. pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ⅛
48¾	49	1,900	Lackawanna Steel	49	49¼	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛
141½	142	600	Lehigh Valley	142¾	143¼	141¾	142	...
89¾	92	100	Loose-W. Bis. Cst. pf	91	90	90	90	— ⅛
114	117	300	Maxwell Motors	114	114½	114	114½	...
36½	37½	500	Maxwell Motors 2d pf	36¾	36⅞	36½	36⅞	—1⅛
34	34¾	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	34¾	34⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
73⅞	74	1,100	Mexican Petroleum	74¾	74¾	73¾	73⅝	— ⅛
27	27¼	3,000	Miami Copper	27¾	27¾	27	27	— ⅛
113	115	100	M., St. P. & S. M.	113⅜	113⅜	113½	113½	+ ½
5½	5⅝	1,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6	5	5½	— ⅛
14	15	1,650	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	16¼	16¼	14	14	—2
3¼	3½	2,325	Missouri Pacific	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
47	49	300	Montana Power	48	48	47	47	...
119	120	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	120	120	120	120	+1
122¾	126	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	124	124	124	124	+2¾
71⅞	73½	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	72	72	71½	71½	...
16½	17	200	Nat. Enameling Co	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
63	63½	700	Nat. Lead Co	64¼	64½	63	63	—1¾
6	6	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	6	6	6	6	+1
14⅝	14¾	500	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
102	102½	1,500	N. Y. Air Brake	103½	103¾	102	102½	— ⅛
86	86¼	1,200	N. Y. Central	87	87	85⅞	86¼	— ⅛
57½	58¼	700	N. Y. N. H. & H.	59	59	57¾	58	—1⅛
28	28½	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
102½	103	200	Norfolk & Western	103	103	102¾	102¾	+1⅞
73⅞	74	600	North American	73½	73⅞	72½	73⅞	+1⅛
103⅝	104⅛	400	Northern Pacific	104⅞	104⅞	103⅝	103⅝	—1
36⅞	37	8,600	Pacific Mail	33⅞	37	33¾	37	+3½
105⅞	106	1,725	Penn. R. R.	106	106	105⅞	105⅞	— ⅛
...	...	100	People's Gas, Chi	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ⅛
70	80	1,750	Pettibone, M. & Co.	62½	70	62½	70	+24½
22½	23	1,100	Pittsburgh Coal	23	23½	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
91	93	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	— ⅛
51	51¼	9,600	Pressed Steel Car	49⅞	51¼	49¼	51¼	+1¼
2⅝	3	3,800	Quicksilver	2⅜	3⅛	2⅜	3⅛	+1
3½	4	1,200	Quicksilver pf	3¼	4¼	3½	4	+1¼
33	34	1,300	Railway Steel Sp	33	33⅞	33	33⅞	+1⅛
23	23¼	1,400	Ray Con. Copper	23¼	23⅝	23	23	— ⅛
146½	147	6,700	Reading	147⅝	147⅞	146¼	146¾	— ⅛
32⅝	32⅝	32,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	30¾	33	30¾	32¾	+2¼
90	90½	1,800	Rep. Iron & S. pf	89⅝	90¼	89¾	90	+1⅛
2⅞	2⅞	200	Rumely, (M.,) Co	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	...
4¾	4¾	600	St. Louis & San F	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	...
5⅞	6	1,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	—⅛
32½	33	400	Seab. Air Line pf	33	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
146	147	100	Sears, Roeb.	146	146	146	146	—1
36	36⅜	800	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	36	37¾	36	37	+1
84	84	100	Southern Pacific	84	84	82¾	83¼	—1½
14½	14¾	1,100	Southern Railway	14½	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
47	47	500	So. Railway pf	47	47	47	47	+1
3	4⅜	2	Standard Milk. pf	3	4⅜	3	3	...
48	48½	1,400	U. S. Rubber	48	48	47¾	47¾	— ⅝
105	106	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	105	105	105	105	—1½
63¾	63¾	126,900	U. S. Steel	63¾	63¾	63	63¾	+ ⅛
110½	110⅝	950	U. S. Steel pf	110⅝	110⅝	110⅜	110½	+ ⅛
67½	67¾	2,800	Utah Copper	68	68	67¾	67⅝	— ⅛
32⅜	33	800	Va.-Car. Chemical	32¾	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅜
95	97	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	96	96	96	96	...
39	43	400	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	41	44	41	44	+4
...	...	1,000	Wabash	...	...	...	...	...
96⅜	97	100	Wells Fargo Exp	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	—2⅜
70⅛	70½	1,200	Western Union Tel.	70½	70½	69⅞	70	...
103⅜	104	51,100	West. E. & M. 1st	104⅝	105⅛	103¾	103⅞	— ⅜
137	138	1,100	Willys-Overland	138	139⅛	136¼	137¼	...
102¼	104	300	Willys-Overland pf	102½	102⅞	102½	102⅞	...

*Cents per share.

LONDON TRADING ACTIVE.

American Securities Lead in a Busy Market.

LONDON, July 16.—Money conditions are getting tighter and discount rates were firmer today.

The American section was the best spot on the Stock Exchange. Traders were busier than for some time past, and United States Steel and Amalgamated Copper were active leaders at a fraction over parity.

Business in other directions was irregular. Copper shares eased off, with the metal and home rails affected by the coal trade crisis. The war loan was subjected to further selling for exchange purposes.

Prices Weak on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 16.—Prices were weak on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes 69 francs for cash. Exchange on London 26 francs 57½ centimes.

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	160	185	165	170
Aetna Explosives pf	82	99	82	86
Atlas Powder	224	230	217	225
Bliss, (E. W.)	305	370	305	335
Bliss (E. W.) pf	125	140	125	140
Canadian Car & Fdy	62	66	62	66
Canadian Explosives	310	350	310	330
Canadian Explo. pf	101	109	101	109
Colt's Arms	453	463	462	462
Du Pont Powder	090	095	090	110
Du Pont Powder pf	98	100	92	100
Electric Boat	193	195	173	175
Electric Boat pf	197	199	178	175
Hercules Powder	430	440	425	440
Hilo-Bement Pond	109	112	102	111
Savage Arms	250	300	300	300
Winchester R. Arms	1,675	1,710	1,690	1,725

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	68.98	66.27	68.50	+ .99
Industrials	73.01	71.35	72.63	+ .98

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 8	68.71	67.77	68.06	— .43
July 9	68.35	67.12	67.26	— .80
July 10	67.76	66.96	67.67	+ .41
July 12	69.25	67.26	69.13	+1.46
July 13	70.15	69.36	69.43	+ .30
July 14	70.13	69.24	69.56	+ .15
July 15	70.40	69.26	70.26	+ .70
July 16	70.99	69.81	70.36	+ .30

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Jy. to date	70.99	July 16	66.96	July 10	70.56
July, 1914	69.08	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77
July, 1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.34
July, 1912	82.76	July 15	81.70	July 13	81.80
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	70.56
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.06	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	37.50	37.75	37.50	38.00
Lead	5.62½			5.65
Iron, No. 2X, tdy	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	*21.00		*21.50	...
Antimony	35.50	36.50	35.50	36.50
Quicksilver	$92	$94	$92	$94
Aluminium	131.00	33.00	131.00	33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 15¾@20c per pound, unchanged, in the open market. London quotations were:

	Friday. £ s. d.	Thursday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	76 15 0	76 10 0
Copper, futures	77 0 0	77 15 0
Tin, spot	170 0 0	170 0 0
Tin, futures	163 0 0	166 15 0
Lead	24 14 3	25 0 0
Spelter	26 0 0	26 5 0

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

That New Erie Station.

Travelers on the Erie Railroad, particularly the commuters, are still wont to talk about a new Erie terminal, to be built several hundred yards back of the present structure in Jersey City. When it is ready, they say, it will no longer be necessary to walk through the long tunnel connecting the Hudson Tubes with the Erie lines. Officials of the Erie are not seriously considering this new terminal. Years ago they thought much about it, but now they say the old one must suffice for years to come. The ambition of the Erie's President now is to earn a dividend on Erie stock.

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Pacific Mail.

The liners of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have not been sold, according to Southern Pacific officials. These officials yesterday repeated their statements that the Pacific Mail would not operate after Nov. 4 because of the Seamen's act, which becomes operative in November. But there had been no decision, they said, as to the disposition of the boats or the future plans of the company. It was admitted that Chinese capitalists had arrived in San Francisco with a view of forming an American-Chinese transportation line which might operate under the Seamen's act, but the Southern Pacific, the officials insisted, had not been approached regarding the sale of the Pacific Mail's ships.

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Rock Island Debentures.

Holders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent. debenture bonds, on which interest was defaulted on Thursday, can get their interest money if they want it, but they must pay an interest of 5 per cent. on the interest. The special committee for the debentures, of which Seward Prosser is Chairman, has made this arrangement, which constitutes a loan. The arrangement holds good until Aug. 15 and is calculated to hasten the deposit of the bonds, for the interest money will be forwarded only on bonds which have been deposited.

"The committee will endeavor to obtain payment of this interest by the receivers within the next sixty days, before the expiration of the period of grace," says the committee's circular to the bondholders.

The amount of the interest, technically defaulted, is $500,000. Opinion as to the probability of getting this money before interest on prior liens is paid, is divided.

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Amster's Point of View.

N. L. Amster, Director of the Rock Island and at odds with the Protective Committee for the $20,000,000 debentures, telegraphed THE TIMES last night from Jackson, N. H., protesting against the default of interest. The technical default, he insisted, was not indicative of an actual default. Judge Carpenter, in the Federal District Court of Chicago, had made it quite clear on June 8, Mr. Amster stated, that he intended to have the interest paid if possible. Mr. Amster insisted that it was possible and that the interest should have been taken out of the $1,000,000 cash working capital recently laid aside. He was confident, he said, that the July

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Strength and Activity in War Stocks—Advances in Principal Issues—Coppers Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 1,050,000 shares of stock and $224,594 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 51,415; oils, 664, and mining 172,515. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	Am. Zinc	58¼	58¾	58	58¾
2,220	Can. Nat. Gas.	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
3,000	*Car. Lt. & P..	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
500	*Cr. Shipbl...	68	68	67	68
100	Cush. Bak. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
2,100	*Elec. Boat ...	190	197	190	196
2,500	*Elec. Boat pf.	190	200	188	198
1,000	EmersonPhono.	13¾	14⅞	13¾	14⅞
1,005	*Hendee Mfg..	36½	40	29½	39
270	*Int. Mer. Mar.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
250	*Int. Mer.M.pf.	5	5	5	5
2,000	*Int. Motors..	20	20	18¾	19
95	*Int.Motors pf.	47	47	47	47
200	*Int.S.Pump pf.	14	14	14	14
1,350	*Int. Petrol	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
20	Kelly Spgfd. T.	156	156	156	156
50	Kelly S.T.1stpf.	85½	85½	85½	85½
300	†Man. Trans....	½	½	½	½
900	Marconi of Am.	3	3	3	3
25	N. Y. Trans...	15¾	15½	15¾	15½
8,000	*Std. Motors...	9	10¾	9	10¾
1,000	Sterling Gum..	3	3¾	3	3
4,000	*St.Joseph Lead	13	13½	13	13⅜
700	U.C.Stores,new	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
3,000	Unit.Prof.Shar.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Way'd O. & G.	2½	2½	2½	2½
300	*World's Film.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Net Ch'ge.
100	Anglo-Am. Oil	15¾	15½	15½	..
30	Illinois P. L.	135	134	134	..
10	Northern P. L.	93	93	93	— 1
850	Pierce Oil	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
25	Prairie P. L.	153	152	153	+ 2
2	Southw. P.P.L.	112	112	112	+ 2
10	St. Oil of Ind.	400	400	400	— 1
100	St. Oil of N. J.	401	400	401	..
85	St. Oil of N. Y.	182	181	181	— 2
2	Union Tank L.	81	81	81	+ 1

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	*Alas. Juneau.	12⅞	13¼	12⅝	13
700	*Al.-C. M. Co.	84	88	83	84
15,700	*Alaska	84½	87	84½	86
1,000	*Big C'wood..	6	6	6	6
955	B. L. Dev. Co.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,300	*Booth	55	58½	55	58
100	Braden	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,000	*Cal. Min....	85	85	85	85
1,000	†Cashboy	7	7	6	7
220	Chile Cop.....	19½	19½	19¼	19¼
700	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Cons. Cop. M..	2	2	2	2
1,200	†Con. N.-Utah.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,000	†Cr. Reserve..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,550	*Emma Cop...	38	40	38	40
350	*Gen. Cop....	42	42	42	42
50	Davis-D. Cop..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
150	†Gen. Valley..	42	42	42	42
400	Goldfield Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,000	*Goldf'd Merg.	25	26	25	25
450	Greene-Can....	43	43	42	42
200	Howe Sound...	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,200	Iron Blossom..	60	63	60	63
3,600	Jumbo Ext....	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
25,000	Kennecott Cop.	32½	34½	32½	34
700	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
4,550	*Kewanas	15	15	13	14½
2,705	†Lone Star	5½	6	5½	6
1,900	Magma Copper	13¾	13⅝	13¾	13½
2,100	†McK.-Darragh	22	23	22	22
100	†Majestic M....	82	77	77	77
2,400	*Montana C....	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1¾
45,000	*Mother Lode..	31	31	28	29
500	Nevada Hills..	21	21	21	21
800	New Utah B....	3½	3½	3	3
100	Nip Mines Co..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,500	*Nor. Star	2	2	2	2
200	†Peterson Lake	24	24	24	24
500	*Sells	25	25	25	25
200	*Silver Pick..	10½	10½	10½	10½
340	Stand. Sil.-L..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	Stewart	2⅝	2⅝	2	2⅜
1,000	*Success Min..	88	89	86	87
8,400	†Super. Min.Co.	24	24	24	24
300	Tonopah Ext..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2,550	Tonopah Mercer.	41	41	39½	40½
100	Tono. Mining..	7	7	7	7
3,500	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅛
200	*Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,120	†West E. Con.	78	78	76	77

BONDS.

$50,000	Ken. Cop.6s.	118½	119	118½	118¾
1,000,000	*West. Elec. conv. 5s...	108¼	100⅞	107	107¼

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 16. Bid.	Asked.	July 15. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance,Film	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	14⅝	15⅛	15	15½
Brit.-Am. T., c. b...	15	15½	15	15½
International Nickel.	160	162	160	162
Internat. Nickel pf...	103	105	103	105
Inter. Rubber	7	8	7	8
Kelly Spgfd. Tire new 1st pf.	85½	86½	85¼	88¼
Kelly Spgfd. Tire new 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Lesh. Veh. Coal S. Co.	160	170	..	..
Manhattan Transit ..	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mutual Profit Sharing	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Pyrene Mfg. Co....	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
Corpn. of R. & H....	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
U. C. Stores new pf...	11½	12	11⅝	12

RAILROADS.

Missouri Pacific, w. i.	18	19	18	19
Mo. Pacific, w. i., pf.	35	37	35	37
Wabash, w. i.	10	11	10	11
Wabash pf., (a).....	42	45	42	45
Wabash pf. (b).....	20	22	20	22

MINING STOCKS.

Braden Copper.....	6¾	7	6¾	7
Butte & New York...	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Caledonia	84	88	84	84
Canadian Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Diamond Black Butte	3	4	3	4
Florence	52	53	52	54
Goldfield Cons.....	1⅛	1⅞	1⅛	1⅜
McIntyre	55	57	54	56
Tonopah Copper....	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
White Knob Cop. pf..	2	2½	2	2½
Yukon Gold Mines...	2¼	2½	2¼	2½

BOND.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Crucible Steel's sharp advance, which carried it more than 10 points above its closing price on Thursday, made it the feature on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. It was again a market of industrials, led by the "war stocks." The railroad list was rather hesitating in tone, and there were evidences of continued liquidation in certain issues.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold...	38	38	36	36
50	Allis-Chal.....	18	18	18	18
840	Amal. Cop.....	74¾	74¾	73¾	73¾
50	Am. B. Sug....	49⅝	49⅝	49¼	49¼
8,880	Am. Can.....	62¾	63¼	62¾	63¼
210	Am. C. & Fy.	56	57¾	55⅝	56⅝
40	Am. Ice Sec..	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
40	Am. Locomo..	51	51	50	51
610	Am. Smelting.	89½	90½	89½	90½
20	A. Steel Fds..	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
200	Amer. Cop....	35⅞	35⅞	35	35
40	A., T. & S. F.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3,550	Baldwin Loco.	73¾	77¾	73¾	75⅞
20	Can. Pacific..	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾
750	Cent. Leather.	41⅜	42¼	41⅜	42¼
50	C., M. & St. P.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
150	C., R. I. & P.	18¾	18¾	17⅞	17⅞
10	Chino Copper..	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
2,190	Col. F. & I..	34	34⅞	33⅞	34⅛
100	Corn Products	15	15¼	14⅝	15⅛
14,750	Crucible Steel.	34⅞	44⅞	34⅝	44¼
40	Dist. Secur....	24	25	24½	24½
80	Erie	25⅝	26	25⅝	25⅝
250	Goodr'h & Co.	51⅞	51⅞	50¾	51¾
50	Gt. Nor. Ore..	37⅞	37⅞	37	37¼
40	Gt. Nor. pf....	116½	116½	115½	115½
220	Insp. Copper..	30¾	31¼	30¾	31¼
30	Int.-Met.	20	20	19¾	19¾
80	Lehigh Val....	142⅜	142⅜	141⅝	141⅝
160	Mexican Pet..	74⅝	74⅝	74	74
100	Miami Cop.....	27½	27½	27¼	27¼
800	Mo., K. & T...	5	5¼	5	5¼
120	Mo. Pacific..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Nat. Lead.....	63½	64¼	63½	64¼
70	N. Y. Central.	87	87	86¾	86¾
60	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	58	58¼	58	58¼
20	Nor. Pacific..	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
400	Pacific Mail..	34⅛	37⅝	34⅛	37⅝
20	Pennsylvania..	106	106	106	106
140	Pr. Steel Car.	60⅝	61	60½	61
20	Ray Copper....	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
2,140	Reading	147⅜	147⅜	146¾	147
5,240	Rep. I. & S...	30⅞	33⅞	30¼	33
10	S.-S. S. & I..	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
3,610	So. Pacific....	84	84	82⅝	83⅜
120	Studebaker	82¾	82¾	82	82¾
170	Tenn. Copper..	39½	39½	39½	39½
20	T. Cons S. pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
1,820	Union Pac.....	127¼	127¾	127	127
40	U. S. Rubber..	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
28,850	U. S. Steel....	63⅝	63⅞	62⅝	63⅝
10	West. U. Tel..	70½	70½	70½	70½
1,220	Westing. El..	104½	105	103⅜	104
120	W.E. & M.rts.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$1,000	I.M.M.4½s cfs..	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.35	.37	.35	.37
1,400	Booth	54¾	.55	54¾	.55
500	Elkton	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
100	Goldfld Merg.	.25	.25	.25	.25
700	Jim Butler..	.85	.86	.84	.84
800	Jumbo Ext....	1.72½	1.72½	1.72½	1.72½
600	Kewanas	.15	.16	.14	.14
900	Midway	.16½	.16¾	.16½	.16¾
450	Tonopah Ext.	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
700	Tono. Merger.	.39	.39	.39	.39
200	Union Cons...	.20	.20	.20	.20
100	West End.....	.76	.76	.76	.76

$250,000,000 COFFEE CROP.

Brazilian State Will Protect Its Output Against Speculation.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, July 16.—In a message addressed to Congress, the President of the State of Sao Paulo, after remarking that the coffee situation never was so favorable, added that the marketed stock of 1915-1916 would be worth $250,000,000 provided efficacious government measures were taken to protect coffee against speculation.

According to the Sao Paulo State Journal, the Sao Paulo deputies next week will present to the Federal Chamber a project designed to protect coffee as well as various other products by means of the emission of a loan of 250,000 contos ($62,500,000), of which 150,000 contos would be taken by the State of Sao Paulo at 3 per cent. interest for five years.

The loan would be secured by coffee which the Sao Paulo Government would withdraw from sale, and by means of the usual $1 surtax. The loan would be reduced as the crop was garnered.

The remaining 100,000 contos would be devoted to the protection of other products.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade, Dun's Review says:

Constructive factors accumulate and the international uncertainties, while making for caution, fail to check the growth of confidence in the future. With the basic influences still gaining in strength, the outlook steadily becomes brighter. It is mainly in sentiment that the general situation continues to reflect uniform and substantial betterment, but in actual commercial transactions there is also concrete evidence of improvement. One instance of this is found in the record of bank clearings, which more frequently show increases in comparison with earlier periods and for the current week are 5.2 per cent. larger than in 1914.

Bradstreet's says:

Factors making for expansion multiply. Evidence is provided by such facts as considerable improvement in industrial matters, virtually full movements in finished steel, overtime work in numerous war-order lines, smart activity at shipyards, freer distribution of seasonable goods, somewhat fairer sales aiding crops, bounteous yields of foodstuffs, better collections, growing scarcity of labor, slightly larger sales of steam coal, absence of strain in money matters at the crop-moving season, increased construction of plants to take care of war orders, and some Western agricultural implement makers resuming operations, whereas a while ago it seemed as though work would not be started before September.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	..	15¾	..
Atlantic Refining	545	550	545	550
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line....	99	100	99	100
Chesebrough Mfg.....	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	130	140	130	140
Continental Oil	223	228	223	228
Crescent Pipe Line....	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe Line	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line.....	220	223	220	223
Galena S. Oil pf.....	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil com....	144	146	144	146
Illinois Pipe Line....	133	135	133	135
Indiana Pipe Line....	96	98	96	98
Int. Petrol. Co., Ltd..	8⅝	8¾	8¼	8½
National Transit.....	39	40	39	40
New York Transit.....	207	208	208	207
Northern Pipe Line..	92	95	92	95
Ohio Oil	134	136	134	138
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co...	50	55	52	57
Pierce Oil	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
Pierce Oil pf. 6s, 1924	75	78	75	80
Prairie Oil & Gas....	309	312	309	312
Prairie Pipe Line....	152	154	150	152
Solar Refining	220	230	220	230
Southern Pipe Line...	202	208	203	212
South Penn. Oil.....	270	275	272	275
S. W. Penn.....	108	112	108	112
Standard Oil of Cal..	271	274	271	274
Standard Oil of Ind..	400	405	400	405
Standard Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of N. J.	400	405	400	405
Standard Oil of Neb..	305	315	305	315
Standard Oil of N. J.	400	402	398	400
Standard Oil of N. Y.	181	183	181	183
Standard Oil of Ohio.	420	430	420	430
Swan & Finch.....	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	80	81	80	81
Vacuum Oil	199	202	199	202
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

$1.50 A BALE JUMP HITS COTTON SHORTS

Covering Starts a Rally That Causes a Stampede at the Close.

FAILED TO TAKE PROFITS

Some Bears Were So Sure of a Drop That They Overstayed the Market and Were Caught in the Rise.

Short covering was largely responsible for a strong and active market in cotton yesterday, and prices made a maximum advance of about $1.50 a bale over Thursday's closing. A gain of from 27 to 29 points was held to the end of the session, which closed firm. There was quite a stampede among the shorts in the last hour, and some brokers were so active on the buying side that they took all offerings and bid for more.

The advance was largely by way of a readjustment of the technical position. On the break of 110 points which followed the publication of the Government report on July 1, local professionals and Southern operators sold with a recklessness that indicated a belief in an immediate decline to the predicted level of 7 cents a pound. Many of the scalping contingent made good profits by their bear operations, and most of them were so confident that values could not be sustained that they neglected to take them. Yesterday's rise made the shorts nervous, and, as the recovery gathered headway, the inroads on paper profits were so serious that a stampede resulted.

New Orleans was particularly strong. That market has been receiving a good deal of the Southern business which used to come to New York, as a result of the indictment held out by the commission of $15 for the round turn compared with $20 for the round turn of buying and selling on the New York Exchange. Southern sentiment has been very bearish, and the covering of shorts was acutely reflected in New Orleans, and at one time October in that market, which has been selling about 30 points below October in New York, ran up to within 10 points of the October price on the local Exchange.

Weather news was generally favorable. Some showers occurred in Georgia and Alabama, but there was no heavy precipitation. Texas and Oklahoma were without rain. One point in Oklahoma reported a temperature of 100 degrees, while five stations in Texas reported 100 to 101 degrees. The weather was hardly an influence in yesterday's advance.

The semi-monthly report of Miss Giles placed the condition of the cop at 77.8, compared with 79.5 at the end of June, and also compared with a condition of 73.8 on the corresponding date last year. Miss Giles stated that, although weather conditions had been more favorable since her last report, the crop in most instances was not making a quick response to the better outlook.

The "into sight" for the week, according to the Exchange, was placed at 79,144 bales, against 16,354 last year. The total for the season is 14,995,000, against 14,817,000 last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were up from ¼ to 20 points. The local market for spot cotton was quiet at a 15-point gain to 9.25c for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.98	8.70	8.90@	8.98@8.70
October ...	9.46	9.15	9.35@	9.40 9.10@9.12
December ..	9.70	9.43	9.63@	9.68 9.37@9.38
January ...	9.77	9.51	9.70@	9.74 9.46@9.48
March	10.00	9.78	9.98@	10.00 9.70@9.73
May	10.17	9.95	10.15@	10.20 9.89@9.91

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	611	705	638
New Orleans	1,417	437	227
Mobile	5	1	..
Savannah	1,036	453	115
Charleston	29	70	..
Wilmington	54	173	..
Norfolk	177	396	351
Total port receipts, same day last year.	6,214,	against	5,341

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	30	204	52
Memphis	34	229	88
St. Louis	17	538	516
Houston	1,731	1,898	819

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	—Today.—	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,500 to 2,000	1,514	1,095
New Orleans..	300 to 500	900	668

Total exports yesterday, 4,448 bales; so far this season, 8,224,822, against 8,974,642 in the same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	1915.	Stocks. 1914.
1,600	New Orleans..	9.57	128,207	70,928
....	Mobile	8.12	15,194	4,084
17	Savannah	8¾	37,563	14,330
268	Galveston	8.70	166,543	75,924
....	Wilmington	..	35,857	10,245
....	Norfolk	8.25	49,743	17,846
556	Augusta	8.50	72,691	12,524
180	Memphis	8.75	36,543	12,513
....	St. Louis.....	8¾	19,859	16,125
139	Houston	8.70	64,497	23,556

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling unchanged at 5.15d. Sales were 12,000 bales. Receipts, 1,000 bales, of which none was American. The close was firm.

DRY GOODS TRADE ACTIVE.

Large Number of Merchants in Market for Warm-Weather Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods has maintained about the same volume as during the corresponding week a year ago.

"The attendance of merchants in the market has been large, indicating a lively interest in merchandise for warm weather retailing.

"Extensive prepartions are well under way for Chicago market week and style show, Aug. 2 to 7 inclusive, and it is expected that an unusual number of merchants will visit Chicago during that week."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of July show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately.

Eight roads	$1,985,430	+ $210,275
Twenty-one roads .	9,395,430	—1,326,718
Total (29 roads) ..	11,353,860	—1,116,502

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16.—Forty-three corporations with aggregate capital stocks of $977,200 were chartered today. They include:

Sacandaga Potash, Felspar Co., Poughkeepsie, mining oils, metals, $200,000; J. Malcolm Ingal, E. G. Minard, L. B. Dederick, Corinth.

Empire Arms Co., firearms, heavy hardware, $150,000; S. J. Goldsmith, W. H. Loss, H. J. Corbett, 181 Lincoln Road, Flatbush.

The National Opera Co. of America, theatrical moving pictures, $100,000; S. B. Waddell, J. W. Webber, J. Cahn, 1,482 Broadway.

L. S. E. Company, Brooklyn, machines, engines for sewing, stitching, embroidering, knitting, $150,000; H. K. Milliken, J. Hampden Dougherty, R. G. McCann, Jr., 51 Leonard St., Manhattan.

George F. Baright and Staff, machinery, lands, property, brokerage, advertising, $40,000. C. Wood Tatham, C. Von Nemethy, G. F. Baright, 170 Broadway.

Little Leather Library Corpn., books, materials used in their manufacture, $40,000; A. L. Pelton, C. Boin, H. Scherman, 5,000 Broadway.

John M. McAdam & Co., decorators, cabinetmakers, masons, plumbers' materials, $40,000; F. K. Ruprecht, T. F. Doyle, W. F. Wand, 2,627 Morris Av.

Fristachi & Geronimo, wearing apparel, materials, $25,000; M. Ferry, E. Geronimo, G. Fristachi, 1,470 First St., Brooklyn.

Liberty Shirt Co., Albany, talking machines, musical instruments, $25,000; H. B. Casey, J. H. Haire, J. L. Gateley, Somerville, Mass.

Kingsbrook Realty Co., $25,000; J. W. McGinnis, J. F. O'Connell, L. R. Waterman, 717 West 177th St.

Liberty Shirt Co., Brooklyn, shirts, blouses, pajamas, $15,000; F. and S. Katz, S. Meltzer, 130 South 9th St., Brooklyn.

Kreisle and Hewitt, contracting, masonry, construction, $10,000; M. I. Swan, D. W. Noel, C. N. Talbot, Jr., 11 West 25th St.

The Cadden Co., wearing apparel, $18,000; C. P. Deysher, R. W. Horn, F. C. Cadden, 7 West 76th St.

International Fashion Show Assn., exhibitions, models, clothing, publishing, advertising, $10,000; J. E. McLaughlin, R. W. Crawford, C. C. Cuthell, 622 Broadway.

Camp Amusement Corpn., Buffalo, realty, brokerage, managerial, $10,000; J. B. Devine, G. W. Beckett, L. Wertheimer, 88 Granger Place, Buffalo.

Huyler Real Estate Corpn., realty, construction, managerial, $10,000; R. Abramson, S. I. Dressel, M. Freed, 30 Church St.

Correta Film Co., moving-picture plays, vaudeville, dramas, operas, $10,000; S. Pino, F. Losito, E. Correta, 182 Nassau St.

Uncle Sam Mail Order House, mail order business, realty, $10,000; M. and M. E. Weiss, M. Stern, 600 West 142d St.

Nemo Waist Co., ladies' waists, $10,000; S. L. Schaffer, S. D. Schamarock, S. Silverman, 104 Second Av.

Popular Economical Ladies' Hat Works, $10,000; I. Radeloff, R. Ivanhoe, J. Edelstein, 4,034 Park Av.

White Stock Shorthand Co., shorthand text books, $5,000; J. C. Scheman, W. Z. Gold, O. M. Whitestock, 122 West 12th St.

The Colard-Kipp Co., jewelry, China, $5,000; P. H. Abbey, J. M. Kipp, H. H. Collard, Garden City.

Twin City Tire and Supply Co., Troy; autos, accessories, vulcanizing, repairing, $5,000; L. Foley, J. Hansen, J. Sloan, 254 Fourth Av., Upper Troy.

Consolidated Producing Co., theatrical films, picture films, projecting machines, $5,000; E. Ullman, A. G. McLaughlin, M. Lippman, 226 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester Oil and Rubber Co., Mount Kisco, autos, supplies, accessories, petroleum products, lubricants, $5,000; C. A. Barnard, W. F. Baily, C. E. McCormack, Mount Kisco.

The Classic Waist Co., women's and children's waists, $5,000; J. Louis, J. Wiener, A. Schoenfeld, 130 Second St.

W. F. Sheehan Co., Jamaica, hardware, cutlery, saddlery, sporting goods, $5,000; F. J. Sheehan and W. F. Sheehan, 88 Hanson Place, Jamaica.

Supplemental Finance Corpn., auditing, accounting, investigate business or enterprise, $5,000; P. E. Greenfield, S. Hainburger, A. F. Muhlbacher, 115 West 42d St.

Reform Initial Co., initials made of various materials, merchandise, $5,000; H. Wesse, M. A. Hills, H. Brasch, 4th St. and Midland Av., Mount Vernon.

W. O. Hughes Coal Co., Rome, $5,000; M. Duly, W. O. Hughes, C. B. Conner, Rome.

Authorizations: The Beaver Co., Canton, Ohio, wall boards, sheathing, papers, roofing materials, $2,000; repres., W. F. MacGlashan, Toronto; Victory Talking Machine Co., Wilmington, Del., phonographs, theatrical records, films, cameras, caterers, tobacconists, printing, brokerage, $1,000,000; repres., Mabelle Tucker, 500 5th Ave.

Capital Increases: The Bacorn Co., Elmira, $60,000 to $160,000; Kansch & Schwartz Co., New York, $100,000 to $400,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Jolifo Amusement Corpn., New York; Winder, Inc., Rochester; Defipe Raincoat Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—The following incorporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State:

Paterson Folding Co., Paterson, to manufacture paper materials, &c., $125,000; George W. Runkel, J. D. Montmest, E. O. Hammond, all of Paterson.

Bradley Nitrating Co., Newark, to manufacture explosives; $250,000; Parker R. Bradley of Newark, Francis H. Peaty of Essex Falls, and George F. Hall of Newark.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 16.—Charter filed here at the State Department report:

Northeastern Pipe Line Co., New York; Three million dollars to construct, lease, own and control a pipe line for the transmission of oil from a point in the Cushing Oil Field, in the State of Oklahoma, to a point at Casey, in the State of Kansas; Allen R. Moore, John J. Lawses, Brooklyn; George F. Jebbett, New York.

DEFERS DIVIDEND TO FIGHT ATTACK

American Real Estate Company Fortifies Itself Against a Connecticut Ban.

IT INVITES EXPERT INQUIRY

Issues Statements to Show Wherein the Criticisms Were Unfair and Not True to the Facts.

It was stated authoritatively yesterday that the deferring of the quarterly dividend of the American Real Estate Company of New York City was due to a desire on the part of the officials to conserve the company's cash until the question involving the renewal of its license to sell bonds in the State of Connecticut had been settled.

Several weeks ago the financial standing of the company was questioned by Building and Loan Commissioner Dower of Connecticut, and he refused to grant the company a renewal of its license to do business in that State. The charges made by Mr. Dower were declared by the officials of the company to be not only malicious, but absolutely groundless. In refuting the statements it was announced that the company's books had only recently exhaustively examined by experts of the New York State Banking Department and that the balance sheet for the year ended Dec. 31, 1914, showed a capital and surplus of $3,560,855.41.

Explanation to Stockholders.

The quarterly dividend fell due on July 15, and the following letter, dated July 14, was sent by the company to its stockholders to explain the situation:

To the Stockholders of the American Real Estate Company:

The office of the Building and Loan Commissioner of the State of Connecticut was abolished by statute on June 30 last, and its functions merged into those of the Banking Commissioner of Connecticut. Five days prior to his retirement the Building and Loan Commissioner, after a hasty and very cursory examination of this company's affairs, refused a license to it to do business in Connecticut, for the year ending June 30, 1915.

Since his retirement the ex-Commissioner has set out, as a private individual, to publish attacks upon the standing of this company in the public press of Connecticut, claiming that his examination as commissioner and his partial appraisement of some of the properties proved it to be insolvent. These statements are not only unwarranted but untrue, and to substantiate our position we are applying to the Banking Commissioner for a license to do business in Connecticut for the current year and also requesting that a thorough and complete examination of this company be made by him before issuing such license.

For over twenty years this company has without

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The storm that has been moving eastward along the Northern border during the last three days has reached the St. Lawrence Valley, where it will move slowly eastward. During the last twenty-four hours this storm has produced showers in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio, upper Mississippi, and lower Missouri Valleys and the region of the Great Lakes.

In other parts of the country the weather remained generally fair.

Temperatures are near or above the seasonable average generally, except in the Northwest where it is cool. No unusually high temperatures are reported from any section.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair without decided temperature changes east of the Mississippi River.

It is probable that winds from the West and Northwest will bring eastward air of a less vapor content than that now overlying the Middle Atlantic States, and afford relief from the heat in this region.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic coast will be moderate south, shifting to west; Middle Atlantic coast, moderate southwest and west; South Atlantic coast, light, variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Saturday, cooler at night; Sunday fair.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday, not quite so warm.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy, probably preceded by local showers Saturday; Sunday, probably fair, cooler.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	70	74	4 P. M.	80	77
6 A. M.	63	73	6 P. M.	81	75
9 A. M.	73	70	9 P. M.	77	76
12 M.	82	75	11 P. M.	75	73

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; forthe corresponding date last year it was 77; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 76. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 4:10 P. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 9 A. M. Humidity, 85 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.88 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.70 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M.		Loss.
5:30	1,102 So. Blvd.; Leo Schwartz	$1,000
7:35	155 E. 112 St.; Henry Levine	Slight.
10:40	2,507 8 Av; Antonio Leiurli	Not given
12:25	226 3 St.; not given	None
P. M.		
1:30	163 W. 145 St.; Leo Abrams	Slight
2:50	730 Courtlandt Av.; John Frees	Slight
5:10	374 E. 4 St.; David Gorden	Slight
7:20	370 E. 4 St.; Isaac Steinmetz	Slight
7:35	150-155 Lafayette St.; Am. Blank Book Mfg. Co.	Slight
9:00	111 W. 143 St.; Alfred Fried	Slight
9:10	538 W. 55 St.; Jonas & Naumburg	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Relieved on pensions, 12 P. M., July 15, (on Police Surgeons' certificate:) Patrol. P. P. Tommey, 39, at $700 a year, appointed Oct. 28, 1892; C. Wodicka, 86, at $700 a year, appointed Nov. 5, 1892; T. H. Lynch, 143, at $541.64 a year, appointed Dec. 22, 1893; J. A. Kiefer, 161, at $700 a year, appointed July 10, 1894. On his own application, 12 P. M., July 16: D. Byrne, 168, at $700 a year, appointed Jan. 7, 1880.

Transfers and assignments: 8 A. M., July 16, Lieut. J. H. O'Neill, Comm'er's office to 45, assignment to Chief Clerk's office discontinued; 8 A. M., July 20, Sergts. J. F. Kennedy, 19 to 132; 4 P. M., July 15, L. Duffy, Comm'er's office, assignment changed from Bur. of Rep. and Sup. to Bur. of Inf.; 4 P. M., July 15, Patrol. A. Flood, 19 to 150; J. J. O'Connell, F. J. Coyle, and J. O'Neill, 21 to 26, F. J. Upton, 21 to 29; C. Nagel, Jr., 28 to 172; 8 A. M., July 20, J. J. Magner, 165 to Traf. Div., Subdiv. C. Mutual; 8 A. M., July 20, Sergts. T. F. Wynne, 149 to 172; R. McHale, 172 to 149; Patrol. T. H. Conklin, 29 to 37; W. O'Neill, 37 to 29.

Temporary Assignments: Sergt. D. Lehane, Bridge Precinct, 20 to 8 Squad, duty in Bur. of Infor., 4 P. M. July 16, to 8 A. M. July 26. Patrol. A. L. Hughes, 15, and Vito W. Cristiano, 63, to 14 L. D., 10 days, 4 P. M. July 17; M. T. Dawson, 26, to C. C., duty in Special Squad 1 A. M. 20 days, 8 P. M. July 20; T. F. Mulligan, 63, to 14 L. D., for clerical duty, 11 days, 8 A. M. July 15; J. E. Bealer and W. W. Ruege, 153, to 11 L. D., 4 P. M. July 17, to 8 A. M. July 20. To 15 D. from precincts indicated, 20 days, 8 A. M. July 20: J. C. Jagel, 2; J. Vitale, 43; C. C. Kellermann, 22; J. Cross, 170. To D. Bu. from precincts indicated, 20 days, noon July 18: J. I. Finnegan, 5; W. H. F. Reardon, 28; J. L. Newburn, 40; T. T. Lawler, 15; J. F. A. Hitz, 39; M. M. McDonald, 43.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. P. F. Comerford, 32, as stat. house att., 4 P. M. July 17.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. M. F. Monigan, 2, 1 day, 12:01 P. M. July 19; J. Mahoney, 5, 1 day, 4 P. M. July 17; M. Sheehy, 15, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. July 19; P. Sheridan, 69, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 17; J. Meade, 74, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 17; J. C. Eichhorn, 154, 2 day, 8 A. M. July 17; J. Renz, 155, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 19, W. H. Hand, 156, 1 day, 4 P. M. July 16; G. Kauffmann, 158, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. July 19; C. Thompson, 167, 2 day, 8 A. M. July 18; D. A. Fitzpatrick, 168, 1 day, noon July 23; M. Flynn, 169, 1 day, 8 P. M. July 18.

Full pay while on sick report: Sergt. J. P. O'Connell, 14, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 15 to 12 P. M., July 1. Patrol. M. DeGuiro, 26, 10:30 P. M., April 19 to 12 P. M., May 31; P. Kelly, 29, 10:40 P. M., June 18 to 12 P. M., July 1; L. Rafsky, 30, 11:15 P. M., June 1, to noon, June 3; A. J. Gennerich, 68, 1:10 P. M., July 11, during disability; C. F. Wallace, 8:40 P. M., July 4, to 12 P. M., July 10; T. C. Pepper, 145, 1:10 P. M. July 3, during disability; W. Weisheiser, 156, 7:50 A. M., April 1, to noon, July 6; J. J. Govern, 155, 7:50 A. M., July 4, during disability; T. Mills, 164, 3 A. M., July 1, during disability; L. H. Brown, 169, 12 P. M., May 26, to 12:01 A. M., July 6. F. F. Timmons, 174, 9 P. M., June 12, to 12 P. M., June 28; J. J. Blake, 276, 11:16 A. M., July 12, during disability; H. Powell, 278, 5:15 P. M., July 9, to 12 P. M., July 13; W. J. Hagerman, 279, 6:10 P. M., July 4, during disability; C. Traenkle, 283, 12 P. M., July 12, during disability; A. A. Bolster, Traff. Div. Sub. A, 2:30 P. M., July 2, during disability; P. Malahan, Bridge Precinct, 11:15 A. M., July 14, during disability.

Death: Patrol J. T. O'Connor, 145, at 7:40 A. M., July 16.

Appointed as special patrol: J. Toye, with Court of Special Sessions, July 14.

Resignation of special patrolman accepted H. E. de Pachh, with the Dep. of Health July 15.

Fire Department.

Penalty imposed: Fireman 1st gr. M. Kelly, H. & L. 37, (intoxicated, disobedience of orders, absence without leave,) fourteen leaves withheld and sentence suspended on three charges.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Fireman 2d gr. J. F. Harrington, H. & L. 35, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 18; Lieut. E. Murphy, Eng. 90, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 18; Fireman 1st gr. J. Kitchen, Eng. 22, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 17; Fireman 1st gr. W. Kuchs, H. & L. 40, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 19.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 21, 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 21, 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Lynch, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Commonwealth Securities Co. vs. West 134th St. Realty Co.—Harold V. Story, Emigrant Industrial Sav. Bank vs. Butler—Arthur O. Truax.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Redfield vs. Boardman—John H. Rogan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Edward Ridley & Floris J. Whittaker—James A. Behe, Philip Elting & Nathan B. Blum—Helen V. Boswell.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—1st Lt. A. G. Gutensohn, 17th Inf., to service in Signal Corps, Sept. 19, vice 1st Lt. W. A. Alfonte, Signal Corps, relieved from detail in that corps, Sept. 18.

Capt. H. S. Howland, 16th Inf., on expiration of present leave, will report to Commanding Officer, Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, for physical examination.

Capt. A. E. Schlanser, Med. Corps, after arrival in U. S. and on expiration of any leave granted, will proceed to Ft. Thomas, Ky., for duty and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

1st Lt. J. N. Greely, Signal Corps, now at Tobyhanna, Penn., will return to his station in this city.

1st Lt. D. L. Roscoe, 1st Cav., is, at his request, relieved from duty at Panama-Pacific Exposition and will report to Commanding Officer of his regiment for assignment to a troop.

Orders of July 2, relating to 1st Lt. J. W. Hart, M. R. C., revoked. He is ordered to active duty, Aug. 3, and will report on that date to Commanding Officer, Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty until Aug. 19, when he will stand relieved from active duty in the M. R. C.

Capt. A. A. King, 1st Cav., is relieved from duty with Yellowstone National Park detachment and detailed for recruiting service at Phila., Penn., relieving Major C. W. Farber, retired, who will proceed to his home.

Resignation of 1st Lt. S. Lila, M. R. C., accepted.

Leaves: Capt. F. B. Watson, Quartermaster Corps, two months; Major A. C. Read, Porto Rico Regiment of Inf., 1 month; 2d Lt. H. F. Loomis, C. A. C., 1 month, and 1st Lt. F. H. Coleman, Ord. Dept., 7 days.

Navy.

Junior Grade Lts. A. McGlasson, the St. Louis, to Navy Recruiting Station, Cincinnati, Ohio, and F. D. Fryer, from command Truxtun to command of the Whipple.

Ensign Z. W. Wicks, the Minnesota, to Great Lakes (Ill.) Training Station.

Midshipmen C. O. Kail, Academy, to the North Carolina; A. R. King, Academy, to the Celtic, and A. Barnett, Academy, to the Culgoa.

Naval Constructor J. E. Otterson, New York Yard, resignation accepted, July 31.

Boat'n L. H. Cutting, from temporary duty receiving ship at New York, N. Y., to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Chief Machinists J. M. Ober, Boston Yard, to the Kansas; H. Lobitz, the Virginia, to the Boston Yard, and F. F. Kralnek, New York Yard, Aug. 12, to the Delaware.

Machinists J. Gallagher, the Delaware, to New York Yard, and F. C. Waugh, the Kansas, to the Virginia.

Coast Guard.

Capts. F. S. Van Boskerck, from duty as Insp. Labor and Material, Newport News, home, wait orders, and N. E. Cutchin of Engineers, from duty as Insp. Labor and Machinery, to Boston, Mass., as Fleet Engineer, Eastern Division, and six months' leave en route.

1st Lts. J. Boedeker, from duty as Asst. Insp. Labor and Material, Newport News, to home, wait orders; J. H. Maher, from duty as Asst. Insp. Labor and Material, Newport News, to 3 months' leave; J. B. Turner of Engineers, from duty as Asst. Insp. Labor and material for machinery, Newport News, Va., to the Mohawk for temporary duty, and 15 days' leave en route, and H. W. Butler, from duty as Fleet Engineer, Eastern Division; upon relief resume leave status.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Wisconsin, Missouri, and Ohio, at Cristobal; Nicholson, at Boston; Marblehead, at Catalina Island, and the Nanshan at San Francisco.

Sailed—Cleveland, Tobari Bay for Guaymas; Chattanooga, Guaymas for Mazatlan; Denver, Manzanillo for San Blas; Callao, Canton for cruise up West River; Wilmington, Hongkong for Canton; Machias, Tampico for Lobos Island; Stewart, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, and the Whipple, San Francisco for Bremerton.

The fuel ship Vulcan will leave Hampton Roads about July 21 for Olongapo, P. I., via the Panama Canal.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the American Alliance of Civil Service Women will be held at 8 P. M. on June 19 at 335 Wes. Fifty-eighth Street, Manhattan. All women interested in civil service and civic affairs are cordally invited to be present.

The following eligible list for resident physician, grade 2, is announced:

Sidney Trautman, 76.80; Frances Shostae, 75; Henry A. Gelb, 74.20.

The test for fireman will be held on November 16. Applications will be issued from July 19 to Aug. 2.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 10 a competitive examination for assistant editor, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the forest service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $2,000 a year. The duties will be the technical and literary review of manuscript intended for publication by the Department of Agriculture or in technical journals, especially those presenting the results of work carried on by the Office of Industrial Investigations and the Forest Products Laboratory of the Forest Service. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience and practical test of ability to write technical material. Applicants must have bachelor's degree from a college or university of recognized standing and at least two years' experience in teaching English in such an institution, such experience to have included the correcting of themes. Other prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

AXIEN, IDA, (July 8;) personalty, $150; realty, $105; all to nephew, C. Paul Prentzlein.

BACH, MARKUS; over $10,000; all for life in trust to widow, Jennie; then to children.

CAHM, MOSES, (July 8;) personalty over $10,000; residue in trust for life to widow, Mathilda, who gets household effects, &c., and shares with children in collection of gold and silver coins. She has power of disposal at her death.

DAVIES, CHARLES W. T.; (no petition;) all to widow, Ellen Tudor Davies.

DEL MONTE, JACOB, (July 7;) personalty over $10,000; realty, $15,000; to Jacob and Joel Del Monte, son, receive $6,000 each; Reine Adelson, granddaughter, $300; residue to John, son.

FLUHRER, EMMA P., (March 24;) personalty, $1,400; realty, $22,000; all to widower, William F.

HEATON, JOHN C., (June 28;) personalty, $2,500; realty, $3,000; Alba, widow, and Lillian B., daughter, $2,250 each.

LONDON, ELLEN, (Feb. 23;) personalty, $1,000; all to relatives and friends.

MICHELS, SOPHIE, (July 6;) personalty over $10,000; all to daughters, Helen Stein and Edna Keller.

MOSEBY, ISAAC; (no petition;) all to widow, Elizabeth; then to children.

VON EIFF, ADELINA, (July 6;) personalty under $1,000; Gustav, widower, gets $800; Adeline gets $30.

WEISSE, FANNY D., (June 22;) personalty, $5,000; all to widower.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Committee on Elementary Schools has disapproved the recommendation that P. S. 111, Brooklyn, be made an annex of P. S. 9, Brooklyn.

The recommendation of the Board of Superintendents in reference to the organization of evening trade schools for the season of 1915-16 has been approved.

Associate City Superintendent Haaren has been authorized to continue the assignment of such assistants as he may deem necessary during the Summer months, persons so assigned to be paid at the rate of $6 a day of actual service.

The services of James D. Horton, architectural draftsman, in preparing charts in connection with part-time co-operative and continuation classes have been extended for one month.

The recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that $17,000 be included on the departmental estimate for 1916 for the employment of substitute visiting teachers has been disapproved by the Board of Education.

Susie F. Daniels has been assigned to duty in the office of the Supervisor of Opportunity Classes in vacation schools until August 20 with compensation at the rate of $3.50 a day.

Morris E. Siegel has been assigned to the supervision of continuation classes during August.

An exhibit of the work of the vocational and prevocational schools will be made at the Vocational Training Exposition in the Twelfth Regiment Armory from Sept. 22 to Oct. 2.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CROKER, ELIZABETH F. (Details elsewhere.)

STILL, GEORGE M. (Details elsewhere.)

ROCHE, JAMES, (April 1, 1915;) net estate, $1,124; Margaret Geary, niece of decedent, was the beneficiary.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,854. In Bankruptcy.—EDWARD L. ENGEL, Bankrupt.

Edward L. Engel was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 21, 1915. The first meeting will be held at 9 P. M. on June 30, 1915, at 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on July 30, 1915, at 10:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 14, 1915.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Walker Street Commercial Loft Traded for Block Front on Amsterdam Avenue—Deal Involves About $260,000—Seamen's Bank Sells Dwellings—Bronx and Suburban Sales.

The old wholesale dry goods centre showed another indication of returning activity yesterday in the second sale of the week in Walker Street, and, like the former one, it was in the same block, between West Broadway and Church Street. The property involved, the seven-story commercial building at 9 to 18 Walker Street, on the south side, fronting 60 feet by 107. It was sold by Eliza Guggenheimer, widow of Randolph Guggenheimer, and has been purchased by the 111th Street Construction Corporation, of which J. Roseff is President.

In exchange the new owner gave the block front on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between 186th and 187th Streets, fronting 211.10 by 100 on each street. The plot is vacant and is in the centre of an active apartment house district. The properties aggregated in value about $260,000. Israel Cohen was the broker in the transaction.

The previous Walker Street deal involved the building at 25 Walker Street, with the abutting property at 24 and 26 White Street, which were given in trade for the Lotta apartments, on the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and 118th Street. Title to these properties passed yesterday.

Seamen's Bank Sells Dwelling.

William A. White & Sons have sold for the Seamen's Bank for Savings to a client the premises 50 West Fifty-sixth Street, a four-story-and-basement brownstone front private dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.5, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

Tenement Sales.

Lella R. Herman has bought for investment from Sarah R. Mann 201 and 202 Avenue C, two four-story tenements, with stores. Mrs. L. G. Johnson negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

An investor has purchased from F. A. Snow 882 to 840 Whitlock Avenue, three five-story flats, each on a lot 89 by 90, near Longwood Avenue.

Brooklyn.

E. T. Newman has sold the three-story six-family brick and stone apartment 628 Sterling Place, near Franklin Avenue, for Virginia C. Bennet, to an investor.

Arthur H. Strong has sold the new semi-bungalow and garage 2,650 Bedford Avenue, Flatbush, on plot 35 by 100, to George C. Snyder. This property was held at $11,000.

$40,000 Long Island City Lease.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for the Brett Lithographing Company, for a long term of years, at an aggregate rental of about $40,000, the entire first floor of the Brett Building, corner of Anable Avenue and Meadow Street, Long Island City, to the Paul Wissmach Glass Company, Inc., now located at 188 West Seventeenth Street, New York City.

The floor contains a total area of over 14,000 square feet, and the lease carries with it the privilege of renewal at an advanced rental.

New Jersey.

Vincent S. Mulford has sold to C. Reckleff, the wooded tract on the west side of South Mountain Avenue, Montclair. The property has a frontage of 259 feet on the latter thoroughfare, and extends to a depth of 300 feet, having a frontage on Undercliff Road. The property will be improved by the erection of a handsome residence. The price paid for it was held at $25,000. F. M. Crawley & Bros. were the brokers.

$300,000 Bronx Court and Jail.

Plans were filed yesterday for the new Bronx Court House and jail which will be erected on the east side of Arthur Avenue, 134.4 feet south of 177th Street. It will be a seven-story building, and is estimated to cost $300,000 by the architect, Walter C. Martin. It will occupy a plot 53 by 129.6, owned by William C. Bergen, from whom the city has leased it for a long term.

To Appraise Greenhut Property.

Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy for the J. B. Greenhut Company, has appointed William L. De Bost, Vice President of the Cruikshank Company, to appraise the real estate owned by that company.

Commercial Leases.

L. Tannenbaum Strauss & Co. have leased to Semon Bache & Co., plate glass importers and dealers, the eight-story fireproof building, containing approximately 100,000 square feet, at the northwest corner of Morton and Greenwich Streets, for the estate of Charles Frederick Hoffman. The lease is for a long term of years. The lessees are now located at West and Hubert Streets.

The Schulte Realty Company has secured, through Pease & Elliman, for a long term of years, a lease on the bufilding 353 and 355 Fulton Street, also the ground floor and basement 10 Myrtle Avenue, at the junction of Fulton, Court, Washington, Montague, Remsen Streets and Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. The building for twenty-five years has been occupied by the Dennett Restaurant Company and is a portion of the Johnson estate holdings on this block.

Extensive alterations will be made by the Schulte Realty Company. A large portion of the ground floor on Fulton Street has already been subleased by Pease & Elliman to M. Samuels & Co. of Baltimore.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

Audubon Av, 280 ft n of 190th St, 100x200; Audubon Av, w s, block front between 176th and 177th Sts, two six-story apartment houses; Mary Newton et al. against New York Real Estate Security Co. et al.; H. G. Sanford, attorney; M. J. Strock, referee; due, $37,046.14; taxes, &c. $18,818.40; subject to prior mtgs of $366,000; to the plaintiff for $285,200.

Pleasant Av, 423, w s, 167 ft s of 128d St, 16x66, three-story dwelling; M. H. Cromwell against G. C. Milne et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; F. F. Cohen, referee; due, $4,363.57; taxes, &c., $270; to the City Real Estate Co., a party in interest, for $4,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 4,180, n e corner of 177th St, 91.2 x115.9x89.10x100.2, six-story apartment house and stores; New York Life Insurance Co. against H. C. Weaver et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; L. J. Conlan, referee; due, $188,723.71; taxes, &c., $3,890.10; to the Lawyers' Mortgage Co., a party in interest, for $175,000.

148th St, 521 West, n s, 276.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x99.11, three-story dwelling; 148th St. Realty Co. against E. F. Carman et al.; Pressinger & N., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $10,935.27; taxes, &c., $279.50; to the plaintiff for $500.

Water St, 684, n w corner of Jackson St, (55 to 61,) 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; A. L. Tower et al. against Ernestine Schleicher et al.; Baldwin & M., attorneys; A. J. Talley, referee; due, $34,211.42; taxes, &c., $1,319.12; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

By Henry Brady.

154th St, 432 West, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11, three-story dwelling; A. M. Dubois against E. M. Schreiner et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; R. McMahon, referee; due, $14,542.84; taxes, &c., $529.14; to the Lawyers' Mortgage Co., a party in interest, for $12,000.

90th St, 139 and 141 West, n s, 413 ft w of Columbus Av, 54x100.8, two five-story flats; J. A. Dittrich et al. against Pauline Groszer et al.; R. H. Kittel, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $12,123.19; taxes, &c., $750; subject to prior mtg of $50,000; to the plaintiff for $55,750.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

117th St, 128 West, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11, six-story flat; L. J. Townsend against Florence Magonigle et al.; Murray, L. H. & H., attorneys; H. S. Mack, referee; due, $32,398.84; taxes, &c., $325.57; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

AT 2328 3D AV.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

Valentine Av, 2,093, e s, 169.11 ft n of 180th St, 18.6x89.9x irregular, two-story dwelling; Lawyers' Mortgage Co. against Bertha Steinschneider et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; E. S. Booth, referee; due, $8,311.40; taxes, &c., $382.89; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

214th St, 702 East, s s, 19 ft e of White Plains Av, 25x101.1; Michael Brennan, Inc., against Michael Brennan et al.; Wood & B., attorneys; H. R. Eckley, referee; due, $1,877.79; taxes, &c., $150.78; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

Willet Av, 3,620, e s, 200.11 ft n of 218th St, 24.2x96.1; Michael Brennan, Inc., against Michael Brennan et al.; Action 2; same attorneys and referee; due, $300.37; taxes, &c., $96.61; to the plaintiff for $300.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Seaman Av, s s, 100 ft e of Academy St, for two five-story apartment houses, 55x85; Frank Wilson Construction Co., owner; S. Kaz, 405 Lexington Av, architect; cost, $70,000.

Fordham Road, n s, 85 ft e of Webster Av, for a one-story brick store and R. R. station, 80.44x250, Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 70 P. Shonts, 165 Broadway, President, owner; George T. Pegram, 165 Broadway, architect; cost, $15,000.

146th St, s s, 119.97 ft e of Morris Av, for a one-story frame shed, 26x60; Philip J. Kearns, 2,811 Grand Concourse, owner; Tremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont Av., architect; cost, $400.

Arthur Av, e s, 134.33 ft s of 177th St, for a seven-story brick court and jail, 53x129.6; William C. Bergen, 1,982 Arthur Av, owner; Walter C. Martin, 1,932 Arthur Av., architect; cost, $300,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Bowery, 50 and 52, and Elizabeth St, 2; William Kramer's Sons Realty Co., premises, owner; W. Gorman, Corona, Queens, architect; $5,000.

57th St, 106 East, to a four-story and basement dwelling; R. A. Taylor, 45 East 17th St, owner; O. L. Spanhake, 233 East 78th St., architect; $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 280 ft n of 190th St, 100x200; Audubon Av, w s, 520 ft n of 190th St, 100x20, plot begins 720 ft n from e s of 190th St, along line at right angle to Audubon Av, and 100 ft n from n s corner of Audubon Av and 190th St, 50x 100; Jesse I. Straus to Jesse I., Percy S., and Herbert N. Straus, (R. H. Macy & Co., Broadway and 34th St,) Nov. 30, 1914; attorneys, Wise & S., 15 William St.....$1

HAMILTON PLACE, s s, 193.3 ft e of 142d St, 16.4x—; Mary Salinsky to Henry Salinsky, 101 Hamilton Place, July 12, (mtg $8,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HAVEN AV, e s, 123.11 ft n of 170th St, 25x89.5x25.10x95.10; Henry Holding to Emma Holding, 111 West 130th St, (mtg $3,000,) Nov. 30; attorney, H. C. Knoepel, 5 Beekman St.....$1

HILLSIDE AV, s s, 659.7 ft e of Broadway, 245.1x150x178.6x147.4x61.11, ¾ part R. P. 1,—; Ida V. Price to Lucia Di Menna, (mtg $5,000,) April 2; attorney, T. G. Price, 1,650 Mt. Hope Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY, ¼ part; same to Nicholas Di Menna, 2,336 Cambreling Av, (mtg $5,000,) April 2; attorney, T. G. Price, 1,650 Mt. Hope Av.....$100

HILLSIDE AV, s s, 659.7 ft e of Broadway, 61.11x—; Lucia Di Menna to Ida V. Price, 3,650 Mount Hope Av, April 2, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, T. G. Price, 1,650 Mount Hope Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, (mtg $5,000,) April 2; attorney, same.....$1

MADISON AV ST, s, n s, 25x87; George V. Hudson to Hudson, on premises, July 15; attorney, D. Morris, 277 Broadway.....$100

NAGLE AV, n w corner of Dyckman St, 100x 100; John F. Fitzpatrick to Crest View Realty Co., 100 Dyckman St, (mtg $55,000,) July 13; attorney, Oscar Englander, 302 Broadway.....$100

PARK AV, w s, 51.9 ft n of 84th St, 55.6x62 x irregular; Esthold Realty Co. to Fenlo Realty Co., 119 West 40th St, (mtg $40,000,) July 9; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

PARK AV, n w corner of 84th St, runs n 51.7x w 82x n 25x w 0.2½x n 25x w 67.9x s 102.2x e 150 beginning; Catherine Meehan et al. to Fenlo Realty Co., 119 West 40th St, May 14; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$275,000

PARK AV, 1,406, w s, 75.11 ft s of 105th St, Nassau Realty Co. to John Moench, July 17; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

PARK AV, 1,406, w s, 95.11 ft s of 105th St, 25x80; Melrah Realty Co. to Nassau Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, June 30; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

PINEHURST AV, w s, 53.6 ft n of 180th St, 46.5x111.2x46.5x109.1; Stockwell-Purser Realty Co. to the Hatwill Realty Corporation, 541 De Kalb Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $46,000,) July 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Franklin St, 61.5x100.6, one-fourth part; Benjamin F. Romaine to Louis I. Romaine and Girard Romaine, trustees, Lakewood, N. J.; attorney, C. E. Lydecker, 2 Rector St.....$1

WHITE ST, n s, 75 ft w of Church St, 87.6x100; Walker St. 25, e s, 25x100; Annie A. McKinny to Agra Holding Co., 160 Broadway, (mtg $90,000,) July 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

WEST, 1,148-45, n w corner of 60th St, 75x 100.5; consent to Clarence Gerlinde and Helen Sackett to Manhattan Railway Co., 165 Broadway, June 20; attorney, J. L. Quackenbush, 165 Broadway.....$1,445

WEST, 1,441, e s, 77.1 ft n of 81st St, 25x 100.8; Terk Leichmann to Lester Feingenblatt, 864 West 180th St, (mtg $23,700,) July 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WEST, s e corner of City Hall Place, 68x 75; Dorahal R. Co. to Jennie McLaughlin, 215 West 98th St, (mtg $115,000,) July 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

8TH AV, s w corner of 18th St, runs n w 83.4x s 51.4x n e 45.7; Emilie Mehlich to C. J. Carey Building Co., 906 East 176th St, July 15, (mtg $11,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

10TH ST, n s, 154 ft e of University Place, 24.10x94.9; Emily M. Roemer to Strathcona Construction Co., 8,788 Broadway, (mtg $55,000,) June 18.....$100

17TH ST, n s, 296.3 ft w of 8th Av, 25x92; 17th St, n s, 247.8 ft w of 6th Av, runs n 49.9x e 0.6x n 30x e 17.2x n 15.2x w 66.8x s 92x e 49 to beginning; Riffon Realty Corporation to the Adams Land and Building Co., 61 Broadway, (mtg $170,000, July 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$1

SAME PROPERTY; Domestic Realty Co. to same, quitclaim, July 15; attorney, same.$1

33D ST, n s, 263 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x98.9; Michael J. Byrne to William J. Byrne, 521 East 33d St, June 30; attorney, William J. Coen, 870 East 163d St.....$100

85TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 50x105; 84th St, n s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 25x102; 86th St, s s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x98.9; 86th St, s s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 25x92; 148th St, s s, 500 ft w of 7th Av, 99.11x100; 19th St, n s, 128.2 ft s e of 7th Av, 23.1x90; begins at point where s s of Webster Av, intersects n s of 19th St, being 140.5 ft s along s s of Webster Av from city line; 19th St, n s, 183.1 ft s e of Broadway, 104.2 ft n of 24th St, runs n 24.3x w 72.4x s 94.9x e 16.8x n 74.7x e 54.5 to beginning; Broadway, 1,323, and 34th St, 113 West, 1-12 part; 34th St, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, runs n 192.6x e 75x s 98.9x e 8.4x s 98.9x n 83.4, 1-12 part; 34th St, n s, 353.4 ft e of 7th Av, 41.8x96.9, 1-12 part; 34th St, n s, w s, 56.6 ft n of 34th St, runs n 48.2x n 64.5x s 74x e 16.8x n 31x e 64.6, 1-5 part; Broadway, 1,319 and 1,321; 34th St, 111 ft w of 8th St, s s, 425 ft e of 7th Av, 16x 98.9; 34th St, n s, 45 ft e of 7th Av, 50x98.9; 34th St, 129 to 133 West; Percy S. Straus to Jesse I. Straus et al., (R. H. Macy & Co.,) Broadway and 34th St, Nov. 30, 1914; attorneys, Wise & S., 15 William St.....$1

39TH ST, s s, 187.10 ft e of 3d Av, 12.2x 98.9; John J. Egan to Anna Egan, 323 East 41st St, July 16; address John J. Egan, 323 East 41st St.....$1

40TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 12.10x98.9; same to same, July 16; address, same....$1

49TH ST, 324 West; Felix Currid to William Zoll, 564 West 149th St, July 15; address, 1328th Av and Amsterdam Av.....$1

53D ST, n s, 350 ft e of 10th Av, 50x146; Henry Holding to Emma Holding, 111 West 130th St, (mtg $25,000;) attorney, H. C. Knoeppel, 5 Beekman St.....$100

56TH ST, 50 West, n s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Seaman's Bank for Savings to Rivoli Realty Co., 11 Pine St, (mtg $47,500,) July 15; attorney, J. S. Todd, 18 East 41st St.....$100

74TH ST, 114 East, s s, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 18x102.2; 74th St, 112 East, s s, 18x102.2; Irma Straus to Jesse I., Percy S., and Herbert N. Straus, (

$2,000,000 DAMAGE BY FLOODS IN OHIO

Four Dead and Scores Injured—Great Areas Imperiled by Weak Levees.

BETTER WEATHER PROMISED

Columbus Strengthens Its Embankments—Lima Estimates Loss at $500,000.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 16.—Four dead, scores injured, and more than $2,000,000 worth of property damaged were the toll of floods which last night and today resulted from torrential rains throughout Central Ohio. Hundreds of acres of land are under water, and vast areas imperilled by weak levees and embankments.

In several places in Ohio the disastrous flood of March, 1913, was exceeded, but tonight most of the swollen streams were stationary, and fears of further damage were allayed by favorable weather predictions.

At Lima, where two lives were lost, more than 200 homes submerged, and a large area flooded, Mayor Miles Standish issued a proclamation stating that while the property damage there would exceed $500,000, no outside aid in relief work would be asked.

In Columbus both the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers, after flooding a large section early in the day, were slowly rising tonight, but the Weather Bureau gave assurance that no serious damage would result here unless the rainfall should be excessive. The Mound Street levee, which began leaking this afternoon and threatened to send its great volume of pent-up water to overflow a section which suffered in the flood two years ago, was being repaired tonight.

A large portion of Kenton was submerged when the Scioto overflowed. Forraker, a village near Kenton, also suffered considerable damage. Several houses were washed away, and it is feared that a number of persons lost their lives. The Miami River rose five feet at Dayton, but caused no alarm, as it is far below the flood stage. Mount Vernon and Lancaster each reported one death due to the storm.

Included in the property damage are big crop losses amounting to several hundred thousand dollars.

Missouri River Still Rising.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 16.—The Missouri River here had reached the 27.3-foot stage late today, the highest in the history of the local weather bureau excepting in the disastrous flood years 1908 and 1908. The stage marked an increase of four-tenths of a foot since morning, and the river continued to rise at about the same rate tonight.

P. Connor, the Observer, however, stated tonight that the situation appeared less threatening than this morning, because of the absence of heavy rains in the valleys of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers since early today.

Oyster Bay Police Next Month.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 16.—Following a petition from many of the wealthy residents of Oyster Bay, including Mortimer L. Schiff, Frank N. Doubleday and William L. Swan, the Nassau County Supervisors today adopted a resolution providing for the establishment of a police district about four miles in area, to take in the village of Oyster Bay and territory surrounding it. There will be an election on Aug. 3 to choose three Police Commissioners, a Police Justice and a Treasurer. The Commissioners will appoint several policemen. The Commissioners will serve without pay.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—"From Glory to Glory."
8:00 P. M.—"Zionism Triumphant! Palestine for the Jews."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge. 3 P. M.—Discourse; 7:30 P. M., Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Aves. Rev. Thomas M. Dadson will preach, 11 A. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av., Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. Rev. T. J. Longhurst, London, 11, 8.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 5th and 9th Aves., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, B'way, 104th St. REV. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor. SERVICES, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. PREACHER, REV. E. R. EATON.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. Rev. Alfred Alton, Acting Pastor. Services through the Summer, 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR, MAURICE PENNELL JONES, D. D., of Detroit preaches Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. 11 A. M., Rev. John M. Vander Muelen.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. HUGH BLACK, Union Theological Seminary, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST. 11 A. M., Rev. MARION J. BRADSHAW will preach. Cordial welcome to strangers.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Service at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AV., MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., RALPH W. SOCKMAN. 8 P. M., G. E. NEWMAN of China. Song Service on the Church Steps at 7:30 P. M.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

THE METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.—Mr. Marshall at 11, also at 8, "The Handwriting on the Wall," and Motion Picture, "Belshazzer's Feast." Quartette.

New Thought.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 WEST 79TH ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays 11, all Summer, F. W. Seara.

AT THE HOTEL BILTMORE. Mrs. Mary Etheridge T. Chapin, Speaker. Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "The New Way Out." Evening, Studio, 23 West 44th.

FIRST CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, 117 West 57th St. Service 11 A. M. Subject: "The Great Want."

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 305 Madison Avenue. Sunday, 11—Mrs. Van Marter and Miss Leila Simon. Subject: "The Genius of the New Age."

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D. Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 55TH ST. REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. SERVICES AT 11 A. M. AND 8:30 P. M. REV. LEN G. BROUGHTON, D. D., WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. and Broadway. Rev. DANIEL H. MARTIN, D. D., Pastor.

B. FAY MILLS Preaches Sunday at 11, 3:30, and 8. And every night except Saturday, at 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work, 11. Outdoor Service, 7:30.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. WILLIAM RAYMOND JELLIFFE will preach at 11 A. M. and Rev. HUGH C. BURR at 8 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th Street. Rev. ARTHUR H. LIMOUZE, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. Church Open All Summer.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. 11—Mr. H. C. Jaquith will preach. 8, service on church lawn.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. REV. HENRY SMITH LEIPER preaches at 11 A. M.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. ROBERT WATSON, Minister, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. William Bishop Gates.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. Ministers: WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY. DR. CLELAND B. McAFEE of McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, will preach at 11 o'clock. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Saturday,) 12:30-12:50.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th Street. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

Presbyterian.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, corner 105th. 11 and 8—JOHN MALCOLM SHAW, D. D.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Rev. WILLIAM CARTER, D. D., at 11 A. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Charles Edward Woodcock, Bishop of Kentucky.

Daily Service, 7:30 A. M.

CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.—Services 8, 10, 11, and 8. Preacher Rev. RAYMOND S. BROWN.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Low masses, 7:30, 9. High mass and sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION. 6th Av. at 20th St. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 8:00 P. M.—Preacher, the Rector.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St., the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon by Rev. Thomas C. Campbell. 4—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D.C.L., Rector. Services: 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. STANLEY MATTHEWS CLEVELAND.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. 8; and 11 (Bishop Williams of Michigan). 8 (Rev. John Mausfield Groton).

SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock. Full Choir will be present. Seats free. Preacher, July 18th, The Rt. REV. JOHN N. McCORMICK, D. D., Bishop of Western Michigan.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., east of 3d Av. All Seats Free. REV. STUART L. TYSON preaches 11 A. M.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 and 11 A. M., Rev. W. Strother Jones, D.D.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11—Rev. William Wilkinson, Preacher.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. COMMUNIONS, 7, 8 A. M. At 10:30 SERMON and WOODWARD'S MASS. EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with PROCESSIONAL.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 22 Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. Harold W. Schenck will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M.—"The True Hero." 8 P. M.—"Progress with Christ."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D.D., Minister. Church closed during month of July.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Alexander McColl, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.) Meetings for worship, 11; 50 Gramercy Park, Manhattan; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

SPIRITUALIST MEETING, Psychological Research Society, Inc., Tuxedo Bldg., 58th cor. Madison Av.; Sunday, 8-8; Monday, Thursday, 8; Wednesday, 8 P. M. Christensen, Psychic answers questions.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—Union Service at 11 A. M., Rev. EDMUND H. REEMAN. Subject: "THE AMAZING PARADOX" The public cordially invited.

Other Services.

CHURCH OF THE INDWELLING MASTER, 1,910 Broadway, at 64th, Fridays, 8:15 P. M. Higher Thought Home services, Baldwin, L. I., Sundays, 4 P. M. Summer School now open. Frederic Keeler.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. —10:30 A. M., preaching by Rev. J. H. Spumpf; 8 P. M., Young People's Rally.

PROFESSOR EVERSON'S TENT, 146th St. and Amsterdam Avenue. 8 P. M.—"The Orient Awakening; For Armageddon." An interesting lecture every night at 8 P. M.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA at his Summer School, "Vedanta Ashrama," in West Cornwall, Conn. All welcome.

TENT CATHEDRAL, Amsterdam Av. at 113th St. THE GOSPEL PREACHED IN A GREAT TENT ON THE CATHEDRAL GROUNDS BY PROMINENT PREACHERS. EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT SATURDAY.

THE TENT EVANGEL, West 125th, also 124th, Near Morningside Av. NOTED EVANGELIST. Dr. J. J. WICKER of Richmond, Va., Sunday 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 8 P. M., and every night next week. Seating Capacity, 3,000 Inside Tent. Greatest Revival Centre in New York.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., between Henry and Hicks. Morning service at 11 A. M. Dr. William L. Tenney preaches upon "Loyalty, the Fundamental Virtue." No evening service.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7948.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Commuter's Home.—Eight-room house; electric lights; 12 minutes to station, hour from Manhattan; five acres; shade and fruit trees all descriptions; barns, garage. Box 94, New Dorp. Phone 178R.

Building Material.

Roofing, waterproofing, pipe coverings, etc.; repairing work guaranteed. American Roofing, 79 Maiden Lane.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

STORE, 124 EAST 86TH ST., near Lexington Av.; choice location for almost any business; large store with living rooms in rear. Apply on premises, or REMCO, BROADWAY & 38TH ST.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $10 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLLTOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Furnished office; exceptional opportunity; unexpired lease. 51 East 42d. Jackson, Room 623.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester, N 90 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots. THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

True exclamations: "Best bargain in Bergen County!" "See that view!" "What fine trees!" This about a house I have for sale on Schraalenburgh Road, Haworth, N. J.; 45 minutes to 42d St.; 8 rooms and improvements, on plot 100x200; price, $5,750; easy terms. Holbrook, Room 370 at 50 Church St., City.

MANASQUAN PARK.—Directly on water; appreciated especially by persons of refined and artistic tastes; paradise for children; bungalows with plots, $450 to $8,000; wooded acreage from $250 per acre; easy payments; cafe investment. A. P. Fitt, Box 600, Manasquan, N. J.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE. From August to May 1, attractive 7-room house, oak floors, every modern improvement, near station, great elevation, best section, $35 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 935.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern, A1 condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale at Westfield and Fanwood on easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Nutley N. J.—New stucco house, every improvement; parquet floors, sleeping porch, tiled vestibule and bath; large lot, 7 rooms, $4,850; easy terms. Meyerhoff, & Dressig, 111 Center St., Nutley, N. J.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x300; 100 bearing fruit trees; 8 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Asbury Park, near ocean; 9 rooms, all improvements, $175 season, garage; $100 without garage. Particulars Telephone 4194 Riverside.

5½ acres, 6-room house; very convenient station; thirty minutes out; express; $6,000. John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

Splendid property in beautiful Princeton for sale at a bargain. Lock Drawer E, Princeton, N. J.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. —On July 6, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against one trunk containing twenty model gowns and seven blouses upon a seizure thereof, theretofore made by the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Sub-Section 9 of Section 28, Tariff Act of August 5, 1909, and Sections 2802 and 3082 of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 23, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 7th, 1915. THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. —On July 8th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against twenty-five tubs of butter upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 23, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 8th, 1915. THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by C. Kornblum, auctioneer, on Tuesday, July 27th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 507, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., one cape, four stoles and one muff, (fur wearing apparel.) The goods will be on exhibition Monday, July 26th, 1915.

Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, July 8, 1915. THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal. S. D. N. Y.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of A. BERRETT, INC., Assignors, to Charles I. Katz, Assignee.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, through J. H. Mayer, auctioneer, all the assets of the above-named assignors, consisting of jewelry, silverware, fixtures, etc., on Wednesday, July 28th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 123 Lenox Av., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. CHARLES I. KATZ, Assignee. MARCUSON BROS., Attorneys for Assignee, 256 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of REPUBLIC MICA CO., Inc.

The assets herein, consisting of sheet and cut mica, fixtures, machinery, &c., will be sold at public auction on Thursday, July 29th, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 46 West Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. MAX CEDERBAUM, Assignee. J. NATHAN HELFAT, Attorney for Assignee, 233 Broadway, New York.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,000; 26 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station 8 minutes; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney; fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 5876 Cortlandt. J. Meade Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 16 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $30 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Freeport.—New all-year home, six rooms and tiled bath, hot water heat and every modern comfort; will let to responsible party same as rent; small payment. Address Owner, Box 201, Freeport, L. I.

QUEENSCOURT. — Semi-bungalows and cottages for sale and rent; restricted and refined neighborhood; 32 minutes from Manhattan. A. P. O'Toole, corner Creed Av. and Fulton St., Queens, L. I.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Large, Colonial, artistically furnished house, by lake, New Hampshire; could be divided; large piazza; fine old trees; large grounds; garage, stable; $300 season. N 158 Times.

For Rent—At Peconic, L. I., furnished cottage, on the Sound, all improvements, eight rooms; terms for the season $175. Silkworth & Grable, Mattituck, L. I.

Douglas Manor.—Best location, near water, good order; tan-room stucco house furnished, $75; unfurnished, $65. J. W. Joffrey.

Three-room furnished bungalows at seaside for rent; commutation $5.25. Phone Orchard 3767. Apply Fox, Oakwood, S. I.

Asbury Park—New house, 2 blocks from ocean; 8 rooms, 2 baths; $225 season. Particulars phone 4194 Riverside.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Elegantly furnished house; reasonable. Phone 1176 Coney Island.

To Let—Unfurnished.

To let, Upper Montclair, attractive house, 10 rooms; large grounds, beautiful shade trees, gardens, fruits; plot 219 by 309; all modern improvements; centrally located; convenient to station and country club. 387 Park St.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Family of 4 adults desire small cottage, 2 bathrooms, on Long Island coast, near ocean bathing, within 40 or 50 minutes from city, for August and to about Sept. 15; moderate rent. Send particulars in detail to L, 11 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $20 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

Sublet handsomely furnished duplex apartment; 6 rooms; unusual opportunity. 25 East 30th; Curry.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. with private bath and kitchenette; 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE. some 3 & 4 rooms suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L."—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 2970.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; three rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

SUBLET. Three rooms and bath. HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM, 73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

203 WEST 107TH ST. Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7632.

308-310 WEST 157TH ST. Two rooms, $32-$33; bachelor apartments. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

NON - HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (SPENCER ARMS,) 8, E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

Manitou.—Elevator apartments, 6-8 rooms; also doctor's suites, $40 up; concessions. 221 West 141st, (7th Av.)

317 West 121st St.—Seven large, all outside rooms, private hall; modern improvements; concessions. Only $37-$40.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms; bath; all improvements; $45. Janitor.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $3,500 and up.

Apartments to lease of 5 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $40; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near Subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Pl.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

63D, 30 WEST.—Second floor, rooms; excellent board, optional; Summer prices.

62D ST, 16 EAST.—Large and single rooms; block Park; excellent board, optional.

89TH, (1,542 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

West Side

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; suit particular people; also smaller room; Southern cooking; attentive service.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients reasonable.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 260 WEST.—Newly opened, smart, up-to-date house, luxuriously furnished and appointed; large rooms; twin brass bedsteads, box spring, hair mattresses; exclusive shower bath and toilet, at reduced Summer rates; excellent cuisine; accommodations equal to the best hotels at half the cost.

73D 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms; superior table; table guests; Summer rates.

76TH, 18 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table guests; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

79th, 114 West, Norsca Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, L; references.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST. The HOUSE RICHARDS: A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Trained Nurse, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices, $10 to $15 per week. Address Y 841 Times Annex.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 267 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Brooklyn.

Elegantly furnished rooms in private cottage to rent by week or season; bathing and boating. Address 582 Neptune Av., Van Sicklen, Brooklyn.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

The Belmont, 226-230 Tomkins Av., New Brighton, S. I.; 40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious grounds, private automobile entrance; tennis court, electric lights, showers baths, beautiful view; substantial table; 5 minutes ferry. Phone, 2046 Tompkinsville.

NEW BRIGHTON—VILLA ALICE. NICE, COMFORTABLE ROOM; ONE, TWO GENTLEMEN; GOOD GERMAN HOME COOKING; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; TERMS MODERATE. 363 WESTERVELT AVENUE.

Superior accomodations; rooms with baths; excellent home table; one block ferry. The Stuyvesant, St. George. Phone 194 Tompkinsville.

GRYMES HALL.—Excellently located private estate; ocean, shady, tennis; excellent cuisine; moderate. Tompkinsville 2064. Silver Lake car.

Westchester.

A Villa Alta Inn, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y.—Suburban location, fireproof building, spacious verandas, excellent table, moderate rates; five minutes from station, thirty Grand Central; tennis, golf, dancing.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Colonial house, 4 acres; shade, swimming, boating; cool, attractive furnished rooms, some having private bath; garage. 426 Pelham Road, New Rochelle. Phone 2761.

Chester Hill.—Beautiful house; large verandas; excellent table; every comfort; easy commutation. 165 North Fulton Av., Mt. Vernon.

WESTCHESTER ACADEMY, White Plains, N. Y.—Summer session; children boarded without instruction; excellent references.

THE ROCHELLE, centrally located; home cooking, 20 Le Count Place, New Rochelle. Phone 1358M.

Long Island.

THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I., within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 236 GLEN COVE.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.—Private family having handsome cottage can accommodate few adults; large front rooms; conveniences; commuting distance; excellent table; references. Owner, 60 Maine Av.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home, refined people; rates; booklets. Apply Gunther & Uebele; also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway 401-402.

Howell House, Quogue, L. I.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; large, cool rooms; three acres; wide verandas; vegetables from own garden; tennis, golf, sailing, bathing.

For Sale—Long Island, at Bellerose; attractive house of 7 rooms, all modern conveniences; near the station. Apply H. M. Marsh, 347 5th Av.

For rent, one large and two small rooms, with first-class board, in beautiful location; near train and trolley. 96 Whitestone Av., Flushing, L. I.

Inwood, L. I.—Magnificent accommodations; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 35 minutes from New York. Phone 1905W Far Rockaway.

SEA GATE, N. Y. Harbor.—Exclusive, private cottage; Christian family; near boat landing. Moss, Cypress Av.

MANHATTAN BEACH. Adults desiring refined home, telephone 1176 Coney Island.

Seagate.—Private family accommodates few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

A lady having attractive suburban home desires boarders. Address Box 55, Flushing, L. I.

For Rockaway, Lee Cottage.—On beach; South St.; phone; to October.

New York State.

FAR VIEW FARM. Good food; new beds; fresh milk, eggs, vegetables; beautiful view; tennis, fishing; $10 week; special rates to season guests; one hour express. Far View Farm, Valley Cottage, N. Y.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles

WANT CITY TO GIVE CHILDREN VACATIONS

Two Weeks in the Country for Each School Child Ultimate Object.

WOULD BEGIN THIS YEAR

Conference of Social Workers Will Ask Authorities to Start with Those Most Needing Aid.

A conference of social workers on the question of utilizing city property to provide Summer vacation schools yesterday afternoon at the City Club, on the call of Frederic C. Leubuscher, President of the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes, adopted resolutions leading to the putting before the Board of Estimate and Board of Education a proposal to include in next year's budget an appropriation for the creation of Summer schools in the country. It was suggested that as an experimental measure the work be first tried out among anaemic children, with the ultimate hope of extending it to all school children of the city.

It was pointed out by Professor George D. Strayer of the Teachers College of Columbia University that all over the country parents who can afford it are spending considerable sums of money to give their children the advantages of Summer camps, most of which are in effect Summer schools, and that the City of New York could give these advantages to its children for a fraction of this cost. "Such country schools for city children," he said, "have long been in operation in European countries, and the gain in health and strength which they have brought to anaemic children is immense."

Mr. Leubuscher, who presided, said that a large percentage of the school children of New York came from peasant families, but had almost no opportunity to learn anything about agriculture and gardening. "Vocational training which excludes these vocations," he said, "is incomplete, to put it mildly. Anaemic children need such training most, and it is appropriate that they be given first chance; but it should be the ideal ultimately to give every child in the public schools at least two weeks in the country as part of its education and not as a charity. There are large areas of land belonging to the city which could be used for this purpose; thousands of acres along the aqueduct which would be sufficient for years to come—and perhaps arrangements could be made for camps in the Palisades Interstate Park. The complaints against the increased cost of social activity are short-sighted economy. If the city authorities do not know how to provide revenue for these purposes, the voters can be trusted to determine by referendum the natural sources from which to obtain additional revenue."

How much it would cost to put the plan into effective operation nobody seemed to know. Mr. Leubuscher said that he would guess $1,000,000 a year would be more than ample—perhaps $500,000. B. C. Marsh, Executive Secretary of the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes, suggested $2,000,000. But the movement aims at present only to start the experiment with the anaemics.

How a start could be made was suggested by Miss Lillian D. Wald, who told of a settlement built by contractors on cleared land at the Ashokan Dam to accommodate workmen and their families, which contained dwellings, a school, a chapel, a moving picture theatre—and, most important, a complete sewage and water plant, which Miss Wald said would be the most expensive feature in any plan for such country schools. Miss Wald spoke of the success of similar work in Switzerland and Japan.

Leslie M. Conly said that private enterprise gave opportunities for fresh air outings to not more than 25 per cent. of the children who needed them. "All that can be done by private enterprise," he said, "is utterly inadequate."

Others who spoke were Mornay Williams, Richard M. Neustedt, and B. C. Marsh. A letter was read from Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, who said: "It seems to me good that a body of citizens joined together with the idea of securing lower rents is big enough to see the necessity for speedy action regarding the health of the children, even though it costs the city more money and rents thus become a little higher."

The resolutions adopted urged the city authorities, "to make provision for at least two weeks' vacation in the country, if possible this Summer, for public school children who most need it, utilizing the plant the city now has available for this purpose; and if it be not possible this Summer, that the city authorities be requested to make provision for such vacations in the budget for next year."

The committee appointed to put the proposition before the proper authorities was made up of Lillian D. Wald, William H. Matthews, Horace D. Waldman, Mrs. William Spinney, Dr. George D. Strayer, Tristram Metcalf, Leslie M. Conly, Mornay Williams and F. C. Leubuscher.

NIP COUNTERFEITING PLOT.

Chicago Gang Had $100,000 in Spurious Money When Caught.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Counterfeit money with a face value of nearly $75,000, alleged counterfeit Minnesota State bonds running up to $25,000, and dies, plates, engraving tools, and chemicals used by a gang of counterfeiters believed to have operated on a large scale, fell into the hands of the police today. Five men were arrested.

Samuel Robbins said the money was made in Duluth, Minn., the police reported, and confessed that he was the leader. He hired two men to help him. The remaining two were said to have been employed in passing the currency.

The officers found $2,000 in genuine one-dollar bills, which had been raised or were being raised to the five-dollar denomination. Had they retained some of the good money, the police said, the men might have escaped arrest.

They were about to move from their rooming house, but the landlady, to whom they owed money, would not let them take a heavy trunk in which the bogus money was found. There was trouble over this and the police were called. The alleged counterfeiters had left, but the weight of the trunk prompted the detectives to look inside. They got a photograph of four of the men in bathing suits and located them in a Turkish bath.

COLUMBIA JURY DISAGREES.

Woman Who Says She Shot Husband in Self-Defense Not Convicted.

WHITE PLAINS, Saturday, July 17.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Ellen Columbia, on trial here on a charge of manslaughter, told Judge Platt this morning that an agreement could not be reached. It is said the jury stood 10 to 2 for acquittal.

Mrs. Columbia was indicted for having killed her husband on May 1 at Montross. According to her story the couple quarreled over money and Columbia gave her a beating. She asserted he had a revolver and that she took it from him and shot in self-defense.

To Safeguard Workmen on Elevated

The large number of fatal accidents which have occurred on the Williamsburg elevated road during the past few weeks, where reconstruction work is in progress, caused Coroner Ernest Wagner of Brooklyn and Police Inspector Myers of the Traffic Squad to make an investigation. They will insist on proper protection for the iron workers and a recommendation will be made for the shutting off of vehicular traffic on the Broadway line where men are working overhead.

UTAH COURT UPHOLDS A PLURAL MARRIAGE

Decides That David Eccles Is Rich Sugar Man's Heir and Shares His Wealth.

OGDEN, Utah, July 16.—The jury in the case of Albert Geddes, suing for an interest in the $8,000,000 estate of David Eccles, the wealthy sugar manufacturer, on the ground that he is a son of Eccles, decided today that Eccles was the boy's father, and that Geddes was an heir to the Eccles estate. The jury returned the verdict at noon, after having deliberated since early last evening.

Albert Geddes is the sixteen-year-old son of Mrs. Margaret Geddes. The suit has been on trial for a month. Margaret Geddes contended that she had been united to David Eccles in plural marriage by an apostle of the Mormon Church in 1898, and that he had acknowledged her as his wife.

The case had attracted widespread attention, partly because of its relation to the Smoot investigation in Washington in 1904, Mrs. Geddes having testified before the Senate committee that she was not the plural wife of David Eccles.

The case also involved the question whether plural marriages had been performed within the Mormon Church since the Woodruff manifesto in 1890, declaring against the practice of polygamy. Among those who testified were President Joseph Smith of Mormon Church and Senator Smoot.

COCKRAN TO VISIT BECKER.

Condemned Man's Lawyers May Ask Whitman for More Time.

Ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker's lawyers were in conference all day yesterday, planning the final steps in Becker's fight to escape death in the electric chair on July 28 for the murder of Herman Rosenthal. They made no definite decision as to future legal proceedings.

Although the lawyers have but eleven days more in which to act, they are proceeding cautiously on the theory that whatever they do at this stage of the case particularly must have careful preparation. They may ask Governor Whitman for extra time, but it is not believed that he would grant such a request.

A John Doe investigation seems the most probable course, but other proceedings are under consideration. Nothing will be done until the first of next week, the lawyers intimated yesterday.

"I have nothing to tell you at this time," W. Bourke Cockran told reporters late yesterday afternoon. "There will be an announcement in two or three days, however."

Mr. Cockran probably will go to Sing Sing on Sunday to see Becker. John F. McIntyre, who re-entered the case this week, is working on the John Doe proceedings. Mr. McIntyre has been in communication with several persons who figured in the case, and who are regarded as possible witnesses if the inquiry is held.

KILLED AS CAR HITS AUTO.

Motorman Puts Dying Man Aboard and Rushes to Meet Ambulance.

In a collision between a Flatbush Avenue car and a motor truck shortly before midnight last night, Peter Watterson was killed and R. S. Jones, the chauffeur of the truck, was slightly injured. The accident happened at Avenue N and East Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

The motor truck was going west, and Watterson was riding on the rear. Behind the truck the surface car approached at high speed. The motorman failed to check his car in time and it struck the truck, throwing Watterson to the street.

The crew of the car placed him in the car, and, after picking up a policeman, proceeded at high speed for the barns at Avenue N and East Forty-ninth Street. There a call was sent to the Swedish Hospital. The policeman, observing that Watterson appeared to be dying, ordered the motorman to proceed and meet the ambulance. Dr. Reed examined Watterson and said he was dead. He was 23 years old.

BOY KILLED BY ELEVATOR.

Crushed to Death Soon After Taking His First Job.

The police are investigating the circumstances surrounding the death of Max Colenstein, 15, an errand boy, of 389 East Tenth Street, who was found crushed to death yesterday between an elevator and the first floor of the twelve-story loft building at 114 to 120 West Twenty-sixth Street.

L. Spirn of 43 West Sixteenth Street said that he ascended to the twelfth floor to transact some business, and as he stepped off he heard a scream. He did not know where it came from, and five minutes later he went to the street. By this time the body had been discovered in the adjoining elevator shaft. Some witnesses said they saw two boys scamper from the building at about that time.

The boy was graduated from public school last month, and had been employed for the first time since Monday.

WRIT FOR ALDRED CHILDREN

Mother Granted Habeas Corpus In Action Against Divorced Husband.

Justice Gavegan of the Supreme Court granted a writ of habeas corpus yesterday to Mrs. Nellie Van Buren Montgomery, wife of James C. Montgomery, to compel her former husband Oliver H. Aldred of Portchester to produce in court their two children, Blanche fourteen years old and Olive who is twelve. The decree of divorce obtained on March 4, 1911 provided that Mrs. Montgomery should have the custody of the children from July 15 to Aug. 15 each year at the home of her parents Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Vail at Lake Hopatcong, N. J. Mrs. Montgomery says in her petition that the father of the children refuses to surrender them to her.

The decree also provided that the mother should have the children once a month at Easter and Christmas in the odd years and on their birthdays in the even years.

WOMAN CAUSES AN ARREST.

Charges Man Accosted Her and Followed Her to Carnegie Hall.

Frederick H. Clark, who said he was admitted to the bar about twenty years ago, but was now a salesman for the Pullman Sales Company at Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street, was arrested late last night in front of Carnegie Hall by Policeman Kleinmeier of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, on complaint of Mrs. Rose Cronin of 121 West Sixty-third Street.

Mrs. Cronin said she had gone downtown to meet her husband by appointment at Broadway and Fiftieth Street, and that Clark had accosted her, and when she had tried to shake him off had followed her to Fifty-seventh Street and thence east on the cross street. Clark said he never saw her and was looking at the stars, but he was held on the charge of disorderly conduct.

OLD MAN SAVES DOG IN BAY.

Leaps Off Battery Wall and Swims Out to Cramped Setter.

Michael Hoey, 73 years old, a veteran of the civil war, plunged into the water last evening off the Battery to rescue a setter dog that, with cramped legs, was fast drowning. Without discarding even his coat, Mr. Hoey, who lives at 135 Liberty Street, swam out thirty feet and seized the dog by the back of the neck.

Members of the crew of the fireboat New Yorker saw the plucky rescue and helped Hoey out of the water.

The dog was owned by John Gunn of 78 Cortlandt Street, who promised Mr. Hoey a new suit of clothes as a reward.

5,000 TROOPS START FOR TRENCHES TODAY

National Guard Will Practice Modern Warfare at Camp Whitman.

GO BY BOAT AND TRAIN

New York Commands, in Division Formation, Will Have Some Sham Battles with Regulars.

It was a bit hotter in the armories of the National Guard organizations of Manhattan yesterday than anywhere else. This morning, beginning at 8:30 o'clock, the entire First Brigade, which includes the Seventh, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments of infantry; Squadron A, Battery F of the Field Artillery, Company A of the Twenty-second Engineers, and a company of signalmen will start by train and boat for Fishkill Plains. Here the most extensive manoeuvres ever undertaken by the National Guard of this State are to be held, beginning this afternoon. The number of troops will total about 5,000 National Guardsmen and about 800 regulars, the latter from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. The regulars will include a squadron of the Second Cavalry and a battalion of the Thirtieth Infantry.

The camp has been named Camp Whitman, in honor of the Governor, and is about nine miles from Poughkeepsie. The program has been so arranged as to make the tour of duty similar to that which the men would be called upon to perform in the event of actual war. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of Division of New York, will be in command of the camp, and all of the regular army officers detailed to duty with the National Guard of this city will be present as acting members of his staff.

For the first three or four days instruction will be in the hands of the organization commanders. Trench work will be featured, and the pick and shovel will play an important part in this preliminary work. During the second phase of the tour, which will probably be Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of next week—the last three days of the manoeuvres—the Guardsmen will undertake defensive and offensive work on a large scale, their opponents being the crack infantry and cavalry organizations from Flatsburgh and Fort Ethan Allen. The Guardsmen will be called upon to oppose attacks by the regulars, the problems involving work in pontoon bridge building, and the crossing of streams under fire. They will be instructed how to advance in the face of artillery fire and how best to take advantage of the support of their own artillery. They will be hurled against barbed-wire entanglements, and will charge strongly intrenched positions, while the mounted forces will perform the various services of screening and reconnoitring. The hospital units will be practiced in the care and rescue of wounded under fire, as well as in base and field hospital work.

The infantry regiments will be sent out by train from the west side freight yards between 8:30 and 10:30 o'clock. Squadron A and its machine-gun troops, Battery F, the Pioneer Company, the Signal Company, the Third Ambulance Company, the First Field Hospital, the Medical Reserve, and the Field Bakery Company will be sent by boat from Christopher Street and 132d Street, Hudson River, to New Hamburg, whence they will march overland seven miles to the camp. The infantry regiments will detrain at Hopewell Junction, which is three miles' march from camp.

Besides these troops, Wagon Company No. 1 of the Division Supply Train, consisting of twenty-two wagons, commanded by Captain Jesse A. Millard, will march overland twenty-five miles from the old State Camp at Peekskill to Camp Whitman.

Colonel Arthur P. Townsend, chief of the Quartermaster's Department of the National Guard, assisted by Lieut. Col. H. S. Sternberger, is in charge of the laying out of the camp, and has supervised the sanitary and water arrangements. Wells sunk through the clay soil will supply 50,000 gallons of water daily, which will be piped by gravity to the several divisions of the camp. Incinerators will dispose of the camp waste, and the Signal Company will link up the various headquarters and guard posts by field telephones. The Field Bakery Company will turn out 3,000 loaves of bread a day from its ovens.

William S. Luckey, the New York aviator, who won THE NEW YORK TIMES Round Manhattan Flight of 1913, will participate in the manoeuvres.

ARMY CAMP FOR POLICE.

Those Wishing to Go to Plattsburg Will Obtain Leave.

Police Commissioner Woods sent out a notice to all Inspectors, Captains and Lieutenants in the Police Department yesterday asking them to ascertain if any of the men under their command desired to attend the military training camp for business and professional men that is to be opened at Plattsburg Barracks next month. In the event any considerable number of policemen desire to take advantage of a month's training that the Government will provide at Plattsburg it was said they would receive leave of absence with pay. The notice was issued at the request of Major General Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army.

General Wood said yesterday that there was every indication that the encampment at Plattsburg would be a great success. Already more than 500 bankers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, bank clerks and men in other walks of life have signified their intention of going, and have signed enrollment blanks at Governor's Island. The camp will open Aug. 10, and the training will last one month.

SUIT OVER PICRIC ACID SALE.

Lawyer Seeks Fees for $947,978 Contract with France.

Mervyn Wolff, a lawyer, sued Noel Jourda de Vaux and Frederick S. Bennett in the Supreme Court yesterday for $10,000 legal fees, which he claims for having assisted in closing a contract with the French Government for 200 metric tons of picric acid for $947,978.

Mr. Wolff alleged that through a power of attorney given by Mr. de Vaux, Mr. Bennett retained him on April 15 to close an agreement for the acid at a price which would yield a profit of $198,414. The contract was made with John T. Hettrick, Charles G. Armstrong, and David L. Herman on April 30. Mr. Wolff asserted his services alone resulted in the making of the contract, and that his labor was reasonably worth the amount sued for. He asked for an attachment against the property of the defendants.

Mr. Bennett is an officer in the William L. Barrell Company and lives in Englewood, N. J.

MAGISTRATE CHASES THIEF.

Esterbrook, Robbed, Has to Borrow Clothes to Wear to City.

Coming to town yesterday to stop payment of his first pay check from the city, O. Grant Esterbrook, Brooklyn's newest Magistrate, reported that the check and other things had been stolen from him at Blue Point, L. I.

The Magistrate has been stopping at a hotel at the south shore resort. He was awakened early yesterday morning by a noise and saw a man in his room. As Mr. Esterbrook leaped from his bed, the burglar made for an open window, and got out on the fire escape. The Magistrate started down the fire escape after the man, but when he reached the ground the thief had disappeared in the darkness.

The burglar took with him all the Magistrate's available clothing and his pocketbook, which contained the city check for $66.66, representing his pay for the last three days in June, and $14 in cash. Mr. Esterbrook had to borrow clothes from a friend in order to come to the city.

CROWD ATTACKS MAN IN FIGHT OVER FLAG

Fancied Insult to Stars and Stripes at Evangelist's Meeting Starts Riot in Broadway.

Theodore Neilson of 234 West Twenty-fifth Street, an evangelist, stood last night at 9 o'clock in Forty-seventh Street a few feet west of Broadway on a platform draped with the American flag, preaching the Gospel to a crowd of about 100 persons.

He had just been arguing with one of his hearers who objected to his explanation of the Holy Trinity, when a man of huge size elbowed his way through the crowd shouting at the evangelist, climbed upon the platform, dragging down the American flag as he did so, and struck the evangelist, knocking him flat on his back.

"He pulled down the American flag. Let's get him!" shouted someone in the crowd.

Jack Powell, who was in sailor's uniform with "U. S. S. Maine" on his cap, shouted:

"I fought for this country at Vera Cruz. Come on and let's get any man that pulls down the American flag."

With the sailor in the lead, the crowd went for the man who had attacked the evangelist. In spite of his size, the man soon lay on the ground unconscious, his eyes closed and his face bleeding from several cuts.

In the meantime the shout of "He pulled down the American flag!" was taken up along Broadway, and in a few minutes several thousand persons from all parts of Times Square were at the corner. Several men who felt that the evangelist's assailant had been punished enough were laboring to remove him. Those on the inside of the crowd began to struggle to get out, and those on the outside battled to get in. Most of the many hundreds who swarmed at the corner had only a vague notion that some enemy of the country had insulted the flag, and clamored to be allowed to have a share in avenging the insult.

Policemen Hottman and Loeb of the West Forty-seventh Street Station and Policeman Keller of Traffic Squad C came running up and forced their way into the crowd, searching there in vain for the centre of excitement. Finally they discovered that the unconscious man had been removed to a garage in Forty-seventh Street, some distance from the corner. As soon as he had been revived he was taken by the three policemen to the West Forty-seventh Street Station. There he said he was John Moran, 32 years, a machinist of 308 West Thirty-sixth Street, formerly of Holyoke, Mass.

"You are a nice one with your name to insult the American flag," said the desk Lieutenant.

"I did do it. They got the wrong man," said Moran. "I happened to be near the platform and they picked me out. It was somebody else who pulled down the flag."

Moran, nevertheless, was booked on a charge of insulting the flag and disorderly conduct.

In the meantime, Evangelist Neilsen, who was unhurt, took the platform again.

"That man did not mean to pull down the flag," he said. "He came after me. But I have a protector tonight, (pointing to the sailor,) who won't let anyone attack me or the flag."

TO ACT FOR GERMAN HEIRS.

Power of Attorney Gives Quick Returns from Estate Here.

A power of attorney to Babette Weiss of 258 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, filed in the Register's office here on Wednesday by Watson & Kristeller of 100 William Street, shows a method whereby residents of Germany who have interests in New York may legally dispose of property.

The plan facilitates immediate relief for persons in the Fatherland who may have need to convert holdings here into cash.

In this instance the power of attorney was given by the residuary legatees under the will of Ernst Schmidt, which instrument was probated here on May 1, 1914, and gives Babette Weiss power to settle all interests of the legatees with the executors. That there was desire for immediate action was evidenced by the fact that the law firm asked that copies be furnished them on Thursday.

The property to be disposed of consists of five $1,000 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Consumers' Brewing Company, twenty shares of stock of the same company, sixteen $250 6 per cent. bonds of the Central Consumers' Wine & Liquor Company, twelve $100 shares of stock of the same company, forty shares of the Central Assets Corporation, sixty $100 shares of the Central Brewing Company, clothes, trinkets, watch and chain, souvenirs and old jewelry, two lots at Tottenville, S. I., and one lot in Woodside, L. I.

This is the method employed by the Hamburg-American Steamship line in handling its affairs in this country.

FATHER FORGIVES ELOPERS.

Williamsport Man Withdraws Charge Against His Son-in-law.

The father of Laura Irene Smith, a 15-year-old bride, called for her at the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children yesterday and after going before Magistrate Marsh in the Fifth District Court and withdrawing a complaint which he had made against Frank Hasserick, 24 years old, who had eloped with his daughter from Williamsport, Penn., last Saturday night, started for home with the couple, assuring them that they were forgiven and could live with him.

The father had sworn out a complaint in Williamsport, charging Frank Hasserick with white slavery and larceny. Before the arrival of the father at the society's rooms yesterday, the girl, fearing that she would never see Haserick again, told tearfully how he had wooed her for the past three years while he was employed by her father. She kept her father's books and gave Haserick his pay check for $50 on last Saturday night. The couple went to Elmira, where they were married. On their arrival here Sunday morning, they went to the home of Haserick's uncle at 269 West 103d Street. Haserick, arrested on a telegram from Chief Harber of Williamsport, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Marsh in the Fifth District Court.

SEEK MISSING YACHTSMAN.

Friends Fear Ex-Commodore J. R. Pratt Was Drowned.

Julius R. Pratt of 2,235 Emmons Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, ex-Commodore of the Sheepshead Bay Yacht Club and a produce dealer at 2,101 Emmons Avenue, was reported missing at the Sheepshead Bay Station yesterday morning by his wife, who said that on Thursday night he had left the foot of Dooley Street in a rowboat and started to row alone to his sloop Henrietta to get a storage battery, and that he had not been seen since.

Police from the Sheepshead Bay Station and friends of Mr. Pratt from several boat clubs went out to the Henrietta. About 200 feet from it they found floating an empty rowboat with a broken oar. The battery from the Henrietta was missing.

The rowboat was the one Mr. Pratt had taken the night before. It was believed that in transferring the battery, which weighs fifty pounds, from the launch to the rowboat, it had fallen, injuring him and throwing him from the rowboat and breaking the oar. The missing man was a good swimmer. Police boats and several boats from Sheepshead Bay clubs dragged the bottom near the Henrietta all during the day.

Band Concerts in Queens Parks.

The Department of Parks of the Borough of Queens announces three afternoon band concerts in the parks of the borough for tomorrow. The schedule is as follows: Kissena Park, 4 o'clock, Loose's Military Band, W. C. Loose, Jr., conductor; Forest Park, 4 o'clock, Gould's Military Band, Everett S. Gould, conductor; King Park, Jamaica, 4 o'clock, Moses's Military Band, Sanford Byron Moses, conductor. The programs will include light and popular numbers.

STATE WILL KEEP SCHOOL CONTROL

Educational Home Rule Clause Will Not Appear in New Constitution.

CURB ON INSANITY PLEAS

Committee Urged to Make Life Sentence Mandatory Where Such Defense Is Made in Murder Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 16.—Under a decision reached by the Constitutional Convention Committee on Education, of which President Schurman of Cornell is Chairman, the Home Rule which the New York City authorities have been seeking in educational matters will not be written into the new Constitution. The committee today decided to report to the convention an amendment to the educational clause of the fundamental law, reasserting the doctrine which is applied at present, that education is a State function.

The decision is a virtual victory for the New York City Board of Education and a defeat for Controller Prendergast, who has appeared before the committee twice to urge that the Board of Estimate should have a more direct control over the city's educational budget. President Churchill of the Board of Education has spoken before the committee, too, taking the other end of the argument. Delegations of New York City school teachers also petitioned the Constitutional Convention to provide for continued State control over educational functions in New York City.

Here is a new matter the committee has voted to insert in the Constitution before the present clause, which provides that the Legislature shall provide for the maintenance of common school system:

"The State shall continue its supervision and control of the education of children as a State function, and no powers in derogation thereof shall be conferred on local authorities or any civil division thereof."

The proposed amendment would give the State Legislature full powers to provide for uniform boards of education in cities throughout the State and would remove every obstacle in the way of decreasing, through legislative action, the membership of the New York City Board from forty-six to nine members, as was attempted through measures introduced during the last session of the Legislature.

The Bill of Rights Committee has been urged to have inserted in Article 1 of the Constitution, a provision which would make confinement for life mandatory, with the Governor's power to pardon abrogated, in cases where an insanity defense is interposed in a murder case. The change is asked for because it is thought it would act as a deterrent against fake pleas of insanity on the part of defendants accused of murder.

It was learned today that the Committee on Industrial Relations, of which Herbert Parsons is Chairman, in addition to reporting favorably the Parsons proposal, conferring what virtually amounts to legislative powers on the Industrial Board, and the A. E. Smith amendment, directed against manufacturing in tenement houses, has voted to report favorably the proposal to include occupational diseases among the grounds on which employes may collect compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The new provision would merely confer on the Legislature power to enact a measure to that effect.

Delegate Lemuel Ely Quigg, when the convention met today, raised the question of a quorum and made an effort to have the convention adjourn until Monday evening instead of tomorrow, on the ground that too many members were absent to permit the transaction of business, but was overwhelmingly defeated.

WILL UPHOLD PRIMARIES.

Chairman Tanner to Oppose Amendment Favoring Party Conventions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 16.—All the effort that Chairman Tanner of the Republican State Committee can exert to defeat any proposed amendment to the Constitution looking toward a re-establishment of the party convention will be brought to bear when the proposals of John Godfrey Saxe and Patrick J. Tierney, which aim a death blow at direct primaries, come up in general orders. This became known today, when the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers, of which Mr. Tanner is Chairman, unanimously decided that the Saxe amendment should not be adopted, and prepared the following report to be submitted to the convention for its guidance:

Proposed Constitutional Amendment No. 4, by Mr. J. G. Saxe, was transmitted to the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers for information and opinion. The committee, after deliberation, reports unanimously that in its opinion the proposed amendment should not be adopted for the reason that a provision compelling the people or political parties to make nominations for political offices in a specified way, whether by convention, direct primaries, or otherwise, is not a proper subject for constitutional provision.

Patrick W. Cullinan, Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage, which reported out the Saxe and Tierney amendments favorably, is a member of the Tanner Committee, and voted at today's meeting. The vote of the Tanner committee does not mean that the members of the committee favor direct primaries and do not want the party convention restored. What moved them to their action today was the belief that the Constitutional Convention should not prescribe the method in which political parties should nominate candidates.

The action of the Tanner committee was not a surprise. On July 8, at the request of Mr. Cullinan, it took an informal vote on the Saxe amendment for the guidance of the Suffrage Committee. The vote was 10 to 2 against the Saxe proposal. It is said here that Mr. Cullinan, who voted against both amendments, tried to persuade his committee to report the proposals adversely, but was unable to control his committee.

HOTEL ST. ANDREWS FAILS.

Small Claims Throw Operating Company Into Bankruptcy.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Prospect Leasing Company, which operated a hotel and restaurant at Seventy-second Street and Broadway known as the Hotel St. Andrews. The Prospect Leasing Company was organized in January, 1914, and bought the business of the Hotel St. Andrews Company, which had been put into bankruptcy in October, 1913, and for which Henry A. Wise, ex-United States District Attorney, was receiver. Gustave Kaufmann, President and Treasurer of the Prospect Leasing Company, was a well-known champagne salesman.

The assets and liabilities were not given. The claims against the company are: Wilson Distilling Company, $800; A. Bernicker, $56; George H. Tiemeyer, $4,000.

DR. DAVIS SHOWS ISLANDS.

Tells the Reporters on Trip That Potter's Field Must Go.

Correction Commissioner Katharine B. Davis took representatives of the newspapers yesterday on a tour of inspection of the penitentiary and workhouse on Blackwell's Island, the workhouse and other buildings and the city farm on Riker's Island, and the reformatory and hospitals on Hart's Island. The police boat Patrol left the Battery at 10 o'clock in the morning, and it was twelve hours later when it returned.

A large part of the physical improvements in Dr. Davis's eighteen months of administration, such as new buildings and additions and new sanitary arrangements, have been done by the prisoners. Practically all the inmates of the Blackwell's Island prisons were wearing striped suits yesterday. On Riker's and Hart's Islands the prisoners, especially the boys and young men, were in overalls and working clothes.

"When I entered the department I determined to do away with the stripes in the prison garb," said Dr. Davis. "The custom is degrading, without producing the least beneficial effect." She said she hadn't done so because there was no money for new clothes.

Dr. Davis announced her intention to abolish Potters' Field at Hart's Island, where nearly 200,000 of the city's unknown and unclaimed dead have been interred three deep in graves marked only by a number. The limit of the available space has been reached, and Miss Davis believes the city should establish a system of cremation.

Many improvements in the care of the inmates have been made on Blackwell's Island, she said, but it has been impossible to accomplish much with the old buildings. The penitentiary, so far as physical conditions are concerned, has been put in better condition than the workhouse. Miss Davis said of this:

"I am worried about the people we must house in the workhouse domitories. The old wooden buildings are dangerous. I fear to think of what might happen there should a fire occur."

The Commissioner wants to do away with the penitentiary and workhouse on Blackwell's Island. The prison and workshops cannot be remodeled, and the cells, constructed over eighty years ago, cannot be made to meet modern sanitary conditions. It is intended to remove the prison to Riker's Island, the workhouse to Hart's Island, and to transfer the 1,000 boys and young men from Hart's Island to the Hampton Farm, recently bought by the city in Orange County. About 200 boys will soon be at work there. Cultivation of a smaller farm by the prisoners at Riker's Island has also begun.

TWO DEATHS DUE TO HEAT.

William Blake, Stricken in Street, Dies at Bellevue Hospital.

Excessive humidity made yesterday uncomfortable. The highest point attained by the mercury during the day was 77 degrees, which it registered at 4:10 o'clock in the afternoon. The temperature had a range of seven degrees only during the day. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 85 per cent., but it was one per cent. lower at 8 P. M. The rain brought additional discomfort for those who had to go to their work in the morning hours.

Two deaths were reported on account of the heat, and one man was overcome and taken to Lincoln Hospital. William Blake of 381 Hudson Street was removed to Bellevue Hospital. He was prostrated on the street near his home. He did not recover consciousness. Philip Filagarro of 285 East 151st Street was overcome by heat at 150th Street and River Avenue, the Bronx.

Ralph Daniels, 23 years old, a clerk, was killed last night when he fell from the window of his room on the fifth floor of 60 Henry Street to the yard. In trying to avail himself of what little air there was in the crowded tenement he went to sleep in a chair near the window and toppled out while asleep.

Forecaster Scarr holds out the promise of relief. It is going to be fair today and cooler at night.

HOLLOW TILE OPPOSED.

Bricklayers Fight Building Ordinance at Mayor's Hearing.

Mayor Mitchel gave a public hearing yesterday on three proposed new ordinances. License Commissioner Bell opposed one giving sight-seeing cars the privilege of standing in front of a building in which the owners rent an office. So did Joseph A. Nelson, President of the Public Hackmen's Association. He said there was no reason why the big cars should not use the public hack stands. Lawyers for the sight-seeing car companies declared that the only privilege they asked was the right to be allowed to load people in their cars in front of their offices and bring them back to the same place. The Mayor gave all interested a week in which to file briefs.

John J. Donnelly, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bricklayers' Union, opposed the proposed amendment to the code providing for hollow-tile construction in building walls. He said hollow tile had never been tested in fire, and also that its use would mean less work for bricklayers.

STOPS MRS. GOULD'S AUTO.

Financier's Wife Goes to Police Station with Chauffeur.

Mrs. George J. Gould was on her way to Georgian Court at Lakewood, N. J., yesterday afternoon in her automobile when, on the Hudson Boulevard, Motorcycle Policeman Jack Frost overhauled the machine and shouted to the chauffeur to stop, saying he was exceeding the speed limit.

According to the policeman, the chauffeur paid no attention to him. Frost brought the Gould machine to a stop in front of Schuetzen Park. He put the chauffeur under arrest and had the car driven to the North Bergen Police Station, Mrs. Gould remaining in her seat.

At the station the chauffeur, Frederick E. Palmer of 167 East Seventy-third Street, Manhattan, was released on payment of $40 cash bail to appear before Recorder Medina in North Bergen on Monday night.

Mrs. Gould took the situation philosophically after expressing some annoyance at the delay, and said she did not believe her chauffeur had been going too fast. After the bail had been deposited the trip to Georgian Court was resumed.

See how much $15 Brings to you today

in this sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits. Regular prices $20, $22.50 & $25.

Broadway stores open till 6; Harlem stores till 11.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 132d St.
245-247 West 125th St.

REBUT GROUT'S TESTIMONY.

Brooklyn Perjury Trial Now in Its Ninth Week.

At the perjury trial of Edward M. Grout in the Kings County Court, before Judge Lewis, yesterday, District Attorney Cropsey produced witnesses in rebuttal, to refute the statements made by Mr. Grout when he testified in his own behalf. The day marked the close of the eighth week of the trial.

William R. Pearce, who was President of the Shetland Company, a subsidiary of the Union Bank, testified that in his opinion Mr. Grout wrote some of the figures on the sheet, giving the real values of some of the real estate parcels owned by the bank as well as the book values. Of this report, Mr. Grout the day before, while he admitted that the figures looked like his, was not certain that the handwriting was his.

John F. Wernesbach, who was secretary to Vice President Edwin J. Stalker of the Union Bank, testified also.

STOCK BROKERS ARRESTED.

Charged with Not Delivering Mining Securities to Customer.

Robert Byars and Herman H. Aiken, stock brokers, with offices at 50 Broad Street, were arrested yesterday by Detective Thomas of the District Attorney's staff on charges of grand larceny, and were held in $1,500 bail each for examination next Tuesday by Magistrate Nolan in the Tombs Court.

The complainant was Charles Becker of 49 East Thirtieth Street, who charges that on June 10 he engaged them to buy 2,500 shares of mining stock, paying them $1,000 in stock and $563 in cash. Mr. Becker said the brokers never delivered the stock.

All Straws REDUCED TO

Every Straw other than Leghorns and Panamas is included $1 $

$2.85 Leghorns, Values up to $5.00

$3.45 Panamas, Values up to $5.00

Truly Warner

New York and Everywhere

E & W RED MAN COLLARS SHIRTS

TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

EARL & WILSON

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees TODAY and Wednesday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. M. Matinee TODAY 2:20. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE It's All Laughter

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE Evs. 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Mat. Sat. & Mon. 25-50-75-$1. Other Mats.....25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

NORTH BEACH Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge. FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.

Steeplechase Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 8 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Is He Charlie Chaplin? Ev'g Ex. at 8:15. The Popular Trio, 10 Others. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 50c, 75c

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mats. 25c to 75c. Cecil Lean & Cleo Mayfield, Adelaide & Hughes, Hyams & Mcintyre, Trixie Friganza, Jos. Lee Duckst

The New York Times

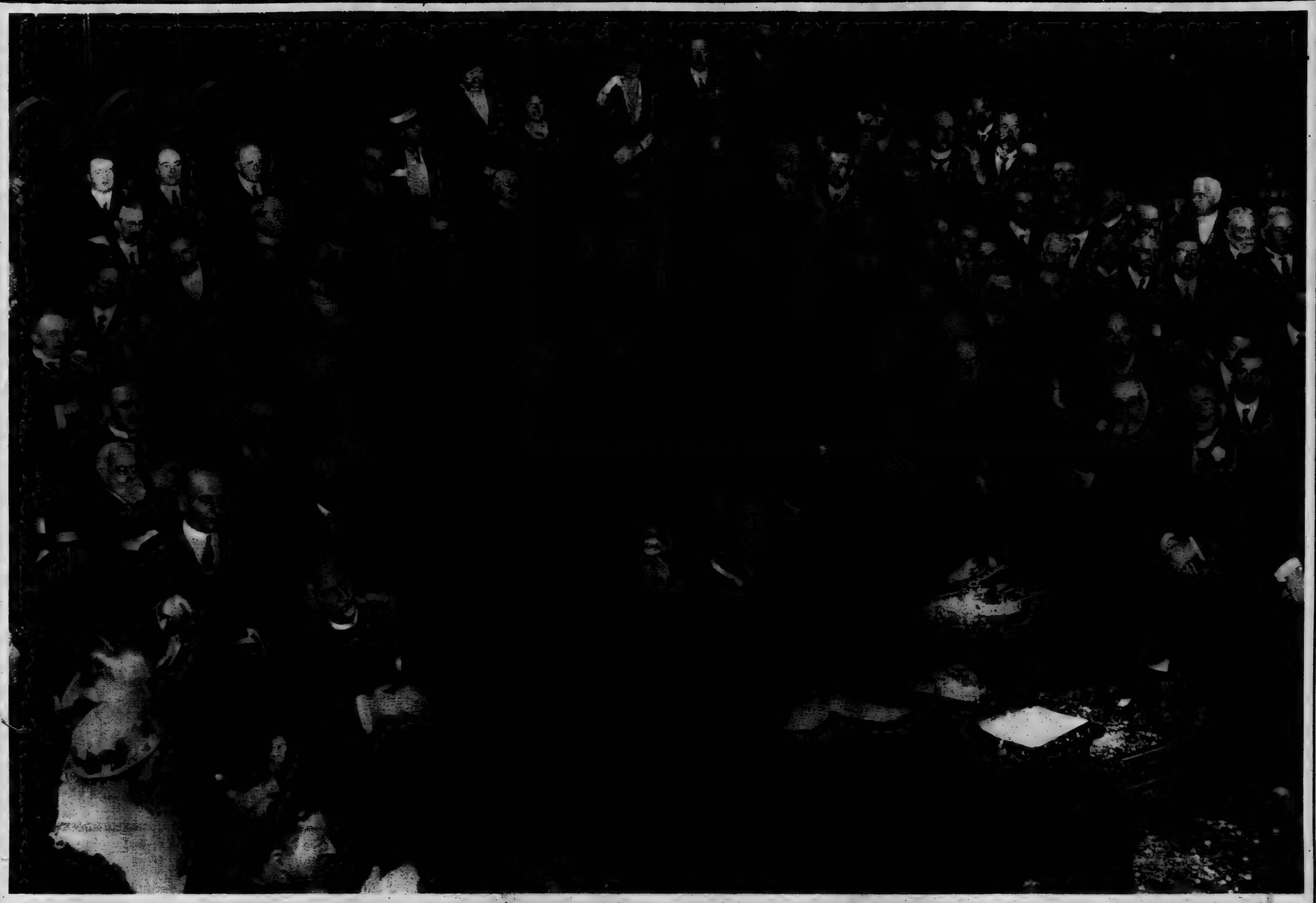

MR. ASQUITH, PRIME MINISTER, OPENING THE CAMPAIGN IN THE GUILDHALL FOR THE NEW BRITISH WAR LOAN OF $1,250,000,000.
Among Those on the Platform Are: Mrs. Asquith, Miss Asquith, the Bishop of London, the Lord Mayor, and Bonar Law. (Photo © by American Press Assn.)

CROWD IN FRONT OF THE CLUBHOUSE AT THE SECOND ANNUAL BENCH SHOW OF THE SOUTHAMPTON KENNEL CLUB.
(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)

"GUYCROFT SALEX," OWNED BY MRS. R. A. RAINEY, ADJUDGED THE BEST DOG AT THE SOUTHAMPTON DOG SHOW.

DOG FANCIERS TALKING IT OVER.
They are, left to right, Miss Louise Trevor, Mrs. Fred Humphries, Mrs. Stuart Davis, Mrs. Eric Winston, and Miss Marian Kennedy.

Mrs. Franklin D. Pelton and Daughter, Elizabeth Gordon Hanna, Granddaughter of the Late Senator Mark Hanna, Who Have Returned from France, Where Mrs. Pelton Is Maintaining a War Hospital.
(Photo by Davis & Sanford.)

MRS. ORSON KILBORNE,
FORMERLY MISS ELOISE SHERIN.
(Photo by Davis & Sanford.)

MISS OLGA WIBORG, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. FRANK B. WIBORG, WHOSE ENGAGEMENT TO SIDNEY W. FISH, SON OF STUYVESANT FISH, HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED.
(Photo by Davis & Sanford.)

BUSTS OF KING ALBERT I. AND QUEEN ELIZABETH OF THE BELGIANS, Which Are a Centre of Interest in the Belgian Exhibit at the Panama Exposition.
(Photo by International News Service.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fig. 2—Hip Belt. Produces remarkable results, reducing the hips and abdomen. Price $4.00.

Fig. 3 Bust Reducer. Made of reducing rubber, with coutil back. Price $5.00.

Fig. 4—Long Thin Belt. Can be worn with or without corsets. Reduces upper part of abdomen. Price $15.00. Neck and Chin Reducer. Price $3.00. Arm Reducer. $3.00 to $10.00.

Fig. 1—Illustrates the famous Bust Reducing Brassiere which reduces not only the bust but removes the fat from under the bust. It is made from pure Para rubber (medicated) and fine coutil, trimmed with dainty lace. Price, $6.00.

Don't be fat

COMFORT, health and fashion require a normal figure. It is unnecessary for you to be fat when without inconvenience, discomfort, or loss of strength, you can reduce abnormal fat from any part of your body simply by wearing **DR. JEANNE WALTER'S Famous Medicated Rubber Garments for Men and Women.**

Frown Eradicator	$2.00
Chin Reducer	2.00
Neck and Chin Reducer	3.00
Bust Reducer	5.00

If you will write in confidence telling exactly where you desire to reduce, you will receive from Dr. Jeanne Walter personally, advice as to the proper garment to select and how to take your measurement. We make over 40 different styles and kinds of garments and covers every case.

DR. JEANNE A. B. WALTER
(Inventor and Patentee)
45 West 34th St., New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., N. Y.

47

New Fall Model

Suitable for immediate wear.

Misses' Serge Dress

47—**Misses' Dress** of navy blue serge and blue and green plaid taffeta silk, Eton coat effect, piped with silk, underbodice and sleeves of plaid taffeta silk, collar and vestee of white crepe de chine, novelty buttons and buckle; new model skirt of blue and green taffeta silk and serge combined, 14 to 20 years.
Special **18.50**

47A—**Women's and Misses' Black Sailor Hat** with velvet crown, transparent maline brim with two velvet folds, white silk rose and leaves.
Special **5.95**

Mail and 'Phone Orders Promptly Filled.
'Phone 6900 Greeley.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.
34th Street—New York

Women's Bathing Suits
Of Superior Black Satin *(no bloomers)* **5.90**

Bossert two-car Redibilt Garage, with chauffeur's quarters built on in rear—a very popular type.

The Right Home for Your Car

Bossert Redibilt Garages

"Not Even a Nail to Buy"

A Bossert Redibilt Garage can be put up in a few hours. No waiting for architects, contractors—or expensive assembling of ready cut lumber.

Sections come ready fitted to the 1-64 of an inch with air chambers. Painted in two colors (selected by owner)—two coats. All you need is a monkey-wrench—can be put up by unskilled labor. Good for rented or owned place. May be erected in New York City under fire ruling where frame buildings are permitted.

Prices range from $179, up, according to size.

Send for illustrated catalog, which also contains description of complete line of Bossert Redibilt Homes.

LOUIS BOSSERT & SONS
Builders of Bungalows for 25 Years.
1319 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Strength Need

Not be clumsy, grace need not be fragile.

There's more strength in the gracefully shaped **Blyn Plan Shoe** than in the clumsiest brogan that ever tortured the foot of a child.

Blyn Plan Nature Shoe

Patent Colt and Gun Metal Lasts	For Children
5 to 8..... 1.75	
8½ to 11.. 2.00	
11½ to 2.. 2.50	
Tan Russia Calf Lasts	Bleeker Button and Oxfords
5 to 11... 2.00	10c. extra by mail anywhere in the United States.
11½ to 2.. 2.50	

Red Cross Shoe For Women

You may enjoy supreme comfort in Red Cross Shoes—with no loss of style—at no cost in money.

Ordinary shoes of equal quality cost fully as much—**$3.50 to $5.00.**

At BLYN STORES ONLY in New York and Newark

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I. Blyn & Sons GUARANTEE SHOE CO.

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West Side Stores:	East Side Stores:
122-124 W. 125th St.	3d Av. & 122d St.
6th Av. & 37th St.	3d Av. nr. 86th St.
6th Av., near 39th St.	3d Av., 150 & 151 Sts.
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Brooklyn Stores { B'way, bet. Park & Ellery Sts. 485 Fulton St., opp. A. & S. Broadway, near Greene Ave.

Factory: 511-519 East 72d St.

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AN EXCELLENT TONIC FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIR

BALDPATE
Registered in U. S. and Canada
HAIR TONIC
NEVER FAILS

Nourishes and strengthens the follicles and thus promotes the growth of the hair. Relieves the scalp of unhealthy accumulations and secretions. Gives a rich gloss. Is highly perfumed and free from oil, makes the hair light and fluffy. Trial will convince you.

Price $1.00

BALDPATE CO.
467 W. 34th St.
New York

Sold by all druggists, or send $1.00.

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Lamp of Lamps Light of Lights For Summer Homes On Summer Nights
(No mantle)

Commences where the sun leaves off. Beautiful in form. Beautiful in performance. $5.00 delivered. Dull Brass, Jap., Bronze, Polished Copper.

Write for Booklet "H."

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Mountain Community Co.,
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Attractive Summer Hosiery and Neckwear For Gentlemen

No. 15—Colored Crepe Scarfs, English Silk, all colors, $1.50 each.

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No. ½ 480—Ribbed White or Black Silk Socks with colored stripes of white, blue, green, tan, red or purple. Exclusive and new, $3.50 the pair.

PECK & PECK
EXCLUSIVE HOSIERY
448 Fifth Avenue, at 39th St.
586 Fifth Avenue, at 47th St.

The Summer Girl Needs PLEXO CREAMS

CLEANSING CREAM
Incomparable for ridding the pores of all impurities.

GREASELESS CREAM
Protects your skin from dust, wind and sun burn.

Do not grow hair.

These two essential creams are scientifically prepared to be used in conjunction with each other, and will produce results obtainable in no other way.

25c and 50c Jars

PLEXO PREPARATIONS INC.
24 N MOORE ST NYC

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EXTRAORDINARY DRESS SALE

Linens, Voiles, Crepes, Pongees, Lingeries—in all the most up-to-date makes at **$9.50**

Stylish and becoming Net Dresses, Taffetas and Crepe de Chines, also fine Linen, soft top and hand embroidered, at **$12.75**

No. 1288—Chic and cool dress of best quality Irish Linen. Noted for its new and becoming lines. Ideal for Beach or Mountain wear. All colors and in all sizes. Special Value, $9.50.

All these dresses made on the premises within the last two weeks, due to the large stock of raw material we had on hand.

Mme. Leonard's Self-Adjustable Maternity Apparel at similar reductions.

No charge for alterations.
Catalogue T mailed out of town on request.

24 WEST 39TH STREET
Near 5th Avenue. Phone Greeley 8982.

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The **HARDMAN** *Five-Foot Grand*

Occupies no more space than an upright.

Caruso says, "Its tone is wonderful."

$650

Easy Terms if desired

HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY—*Founded 1842*
Hardman House: 433 Fifth Avenue, (between 38th and 39th Sts.)
Brooklyn Store: 524 Fulton Street (near Hanover Place)

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Selma's Russian Skin Beautifier

Now is the time to prevent Freckles, Sunspots, Wind-burn and Sun-burn. Always use my Russian Cream before going out. Jars 75c, $1.00, $1.50. Tube, 50c. Keep your skin nice.

AT LEADING DEPT. STORES, RIKER-HEGEMAN and LIGGETT DRUG STORES

Also Face Lotion for whitening the skin, Face Powder, Cold Cream, Rouge, Talcum, Bath Salts, Scalp Tonic, Fine Shampoo, Toilet Waters, etc., etc.

Made and guaranteed by Selma J. Setherlund of Russia 45 West 34th St., New York, N. Y. Established 1906.

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$4.75
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Width 25 in.
Solid Mahogany
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It Brings the Living Artist's Voice to You!

The World's Supreme Sound-Reproducing Instrument:

—the sweetest tone;

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PLAYS ALL DISC RECORDS!

THIS PATHEPHONE $200

A few addresses where this perfect instrument may be heard:

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Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Jacob Doll & Sons, 116 W. 42d St., N. Y.
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James Mather Music House, 4181 B'way, N. Y.
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O. W. Wuerts Co., 1518 Third Ave., N. Y.
O. W. Wuerts Co., 833 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.
B. G. Werner, 1226 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.
Ryder Sound Regulator Co., 71-73 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn.
Manhattan Carpet & Furniture Co., 1923 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, S. I.
Frank Steadman, 41-45 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
Jacob Doll & Sons, 146 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Jacob Doll & Sons, 607 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Pathephone Shop of New Jersey, 8 Park Ave., Paterson, N. J.

NO STEEL NEEDLES TO CHANGE.

Pathephones range from $15 to $200.

Pathé Double Disc Records—75c. to $2.50.

"PATHEPHONE means REAL MUSIC."

PATHÉ FRÈRES PHONOGRAPH CO.
29-33 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York City

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My new Electrical Method will make the straightest hair permanently wavy. It is the only known device that imparts a smooth wave to the hair without injuring it.

Guaranteed to remain unaffected by washing or dampness for at least six months or money refunded.

FOR COLORING THE HAIR, USE
HENNA GLOREAL

Not a liquid, but the most perfect and only harmless coloring. Easy to apply and detection impossible by even your closest friends.

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French Hair Shop,
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Opp. Altman's Phone 959 Murray Hill

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GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE
Direct from the Factory
DISCONTINUED PATTERNS
at 50% of Regular Prices.

COLONIAL Gate Leg TABLE
With Drop Leaves and Drawers.
SPECIAL AT **$10.50** SOLID Mahogany
Regularly $20.

Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc., Dining Room Suites, 10 Pieces, $100 up; regularly $200 up. Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc., Bedroom Suites, Mahogany and Walnut, $75 up; regularly $150 up.

ODD PERIOD PIECES, $4 up
Chairs, Tables, Desks, etc.
Set of Photographic Reproductions Mailed Free

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before you buy lighting fixtures. Our showrooms are a continuous exhibit of the newest and latest creations at prices one-third less than retail.

It pays to buy direct from the factory and receive the assistance of experienced lighting engineers free.

Write for booklet, *"Lighting the Home,"*

Or better still, call at our showrooms.

Original Dale Semi-Indirect Fixture

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.,
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Zobright
TRADE MARK
WATERPROOF
NAIL ENAMEL

Imparts a lasting satin finish and brilliant lustre. Delicately fragrant. Prevents nails from becoming brittle.

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Kayser Silk Gloves

More sold than all other silk gloves combined
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Smart New Modes in Hairdressing

THE earliest indications of style tendency find their first expression in our smart new modes.

Our Featherweight Transformations supply the needed hair to lengthen the years of your youth. They are skilfully made, on a fine net, of *Superior, Soft* and *Wavy French Hair*, and can be dressed in any fashion.

Illustrated Booklet "T" on request.

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BERTHE MAY'S Maternity CORSET

The only corset of this kind made for its own purpose—can be worn at any time, allows one to dress as usual and preserve a normal appearance.

Call at my parlors or write for BOOKLET NO. 21.

Sent free under plain envelope. Mail orders filled with complete satisfaction.

Similar corsets for ordinary wear for young girls, stout women and for invalids.

Berthe May 10 E. 46th St. New York
(Opposite the Ritz-Carlton.)

The New York Times

HER MAJESTY MARGHERITA, QUEEN MOTHER OF ITALY, VISITING AN ITALIAN RED CROSS STATION.
(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)

RUSSIAN PRISONERS CAPTURED AT THE FALL OF PRZEMYSL LEAVING FOR VIENNA.

RUSSIANS CAPTURED NEAR LEMBERG IN THE GALICIAN DRIVE MARCHING THROUGH THE CITY UNDER HUNGARIAN GUARD.

Northern Forts of Przemysl Taken by the Teutonic Allies After Having Been Crumpled by Their Big Guns.

British Soldiers Assaulting a German Trench Which Had First Been Mined and Blown to Pieces.
(Photo © International News Service.)

French General, to the Delight of the Bystanders, Kissing an Alsatian Girl Who Has Brought Him a Bouquet.
(Photo from Brown Brothers.)

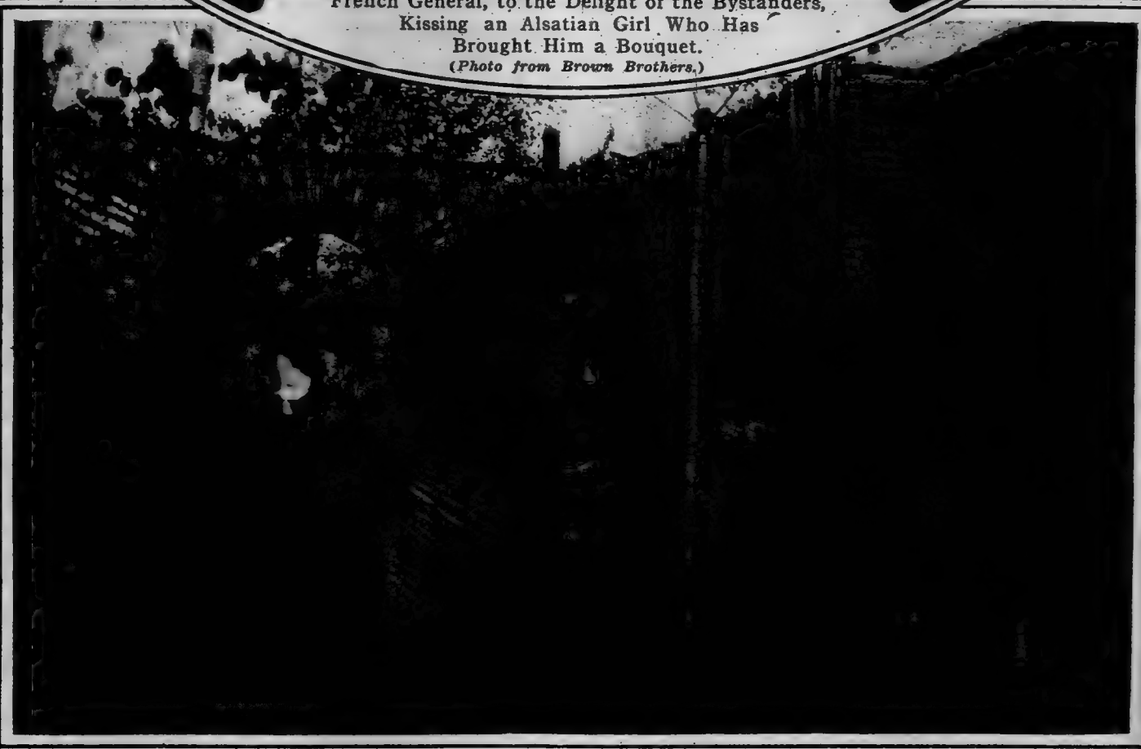

Officers' Quarters in the Summer Village Built by German Soldiers Behind Their Trenches in France.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)

Italian Volunteer Students, at the Foot of the Statue of Dante in Naples, Swear to Restore the Former Italian Territory Now Included in Austria.

(Photo by Sport & General.)

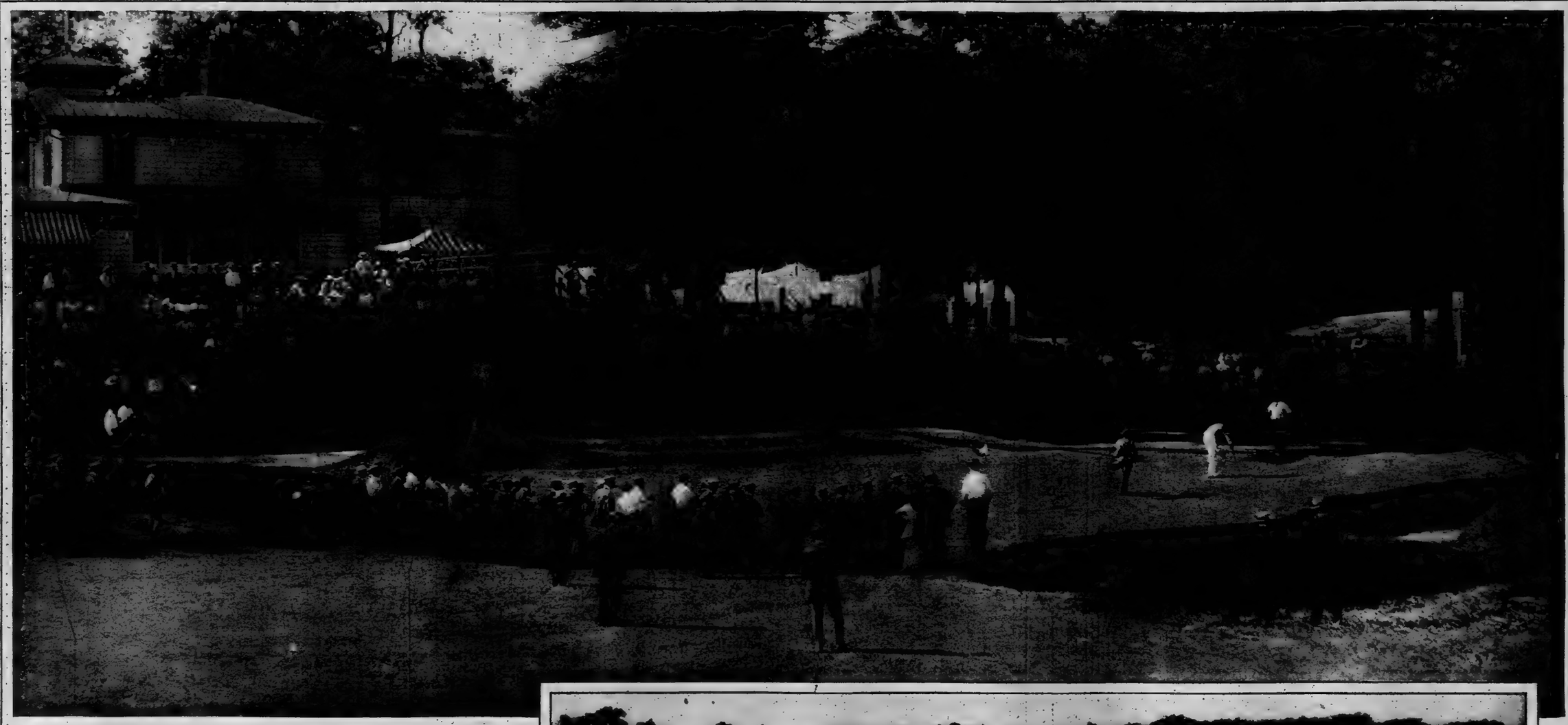

SCENE BEFORE THE FOX HILLS CLUBHOUSE IN THE METROPOLITAN OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP, WITH HAGEN AND O'LOUGHLIN AT THE EIGHTEENTH HOLE.

(Photos by Edwin Levick.)

GILBERT NICHOLLS.
TIED BY McDONALD ON THE LAST HOURS OF THE METROPOLITAN OPEN CONTEST.

SECTION OF THE WATER SPORTS GALLERY AT LAKE MAHKEENAC, LENOX, MASS.
In the Group, Left to Right, are: Mrs. W. E. S. Griswold, Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick, Mrs. William B. Bacon, Mrs. C. F. Bishop, C. de Heredia, and Joseph H. Choate, Jr.

ROBERT McDONALD PUTTING AT THE TENTH HOLE IN HIS FINAL PLAY-OFF WITH NICHOLLS.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE HORSE SHOW, FALL RIVER, MASS., WHEN 30,000 PEOPLE WERE PRESENT, BREAKING THE WORLD'S RECORD FOR ATTENDANCE ON SUCH AN EVENT.
(Photo by Haas.)

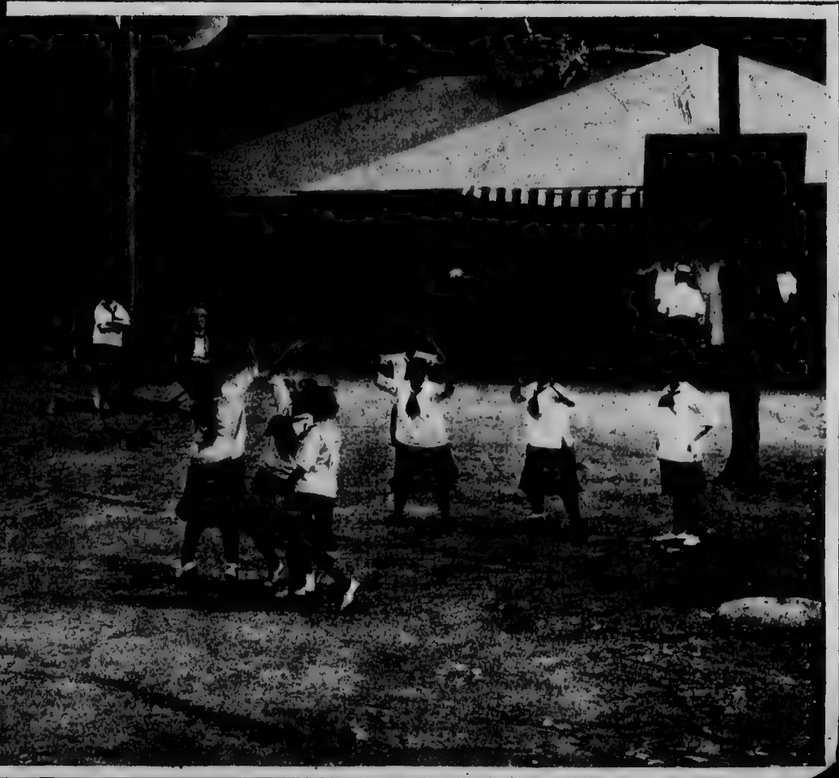

KET BALL AT THE INKOWA VACATION CAMP, FOUNDED E MORGAN ON GREENWOOD LAKE.

CAPTAIN W. H. G. BULLARD, EXPERT WIRELESS OPERATOR OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY, WHOSE TRANSFER FROM THE ARLINGTON STATION TO SAYVILLE HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED.

SECRETARY DANIELS AND HIS NEW ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT
In the group, left to right, standing, are: Dr. R. C. Holcomb, Captain Ridley McLean, Major Gen. George Barnett, Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Commander D. W. Wurtsbaugh; Seated, Rear Admiral H. R. Stanford, Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, Secretary Daniels, Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Rear Admiral W. S. Griffin. *(Photos © by Buck. From Underwood & Underwood.)*

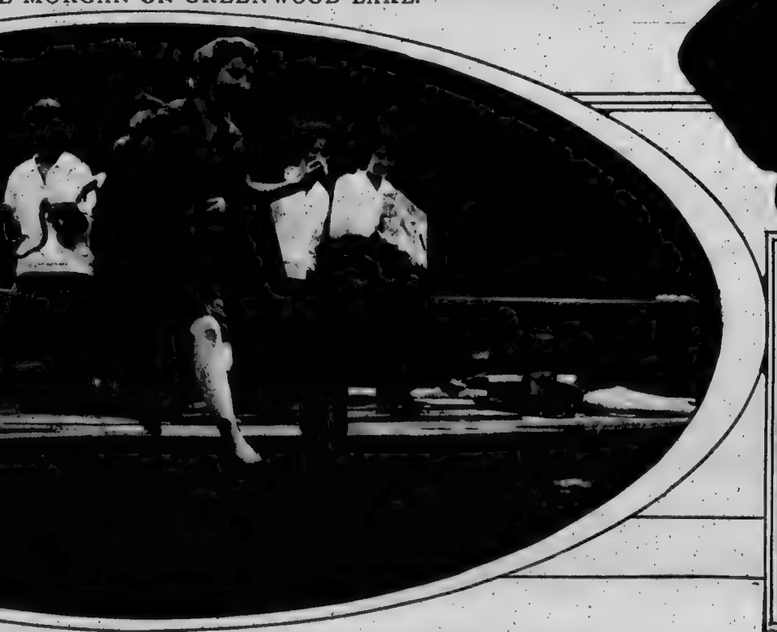

INTO GREENWOOD LAKE, WITH DUE PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ACCIDENTS.
(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB AT MANILA, RECENTLY COMPLETED, AND QUICKLY BECOME THE CENTRE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY SOCIAL LIFE IN THE PHILLIPPINES.

REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE FORMER CUNARD LINER FRANCONIA, LEAVING AVONMOUTH, ENGLAND, LADEN WITH BRITISH TROOPS FOR THE DARDANELLES.

This picture was taken two weeks ago from a window of the S. S Rotterdam by a passenger whose camera, with the cameras of all other passengers, was confiscated a moment later. He managed, however, to save the exposed film, which was not developed until the Rotterdam reached New York on last Sunday.

BRITISH SOLDIERS CROSSING A STREAM ON A RAFT DRAWN IN PART BY SWIMMING HORSES.
(Photo © by International News Service.)

(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

AUSTRIAN SHARPSHOOTERS ENTRENCHED ON A HILLSIDE IN BUKOWINA, AND IN ACTION, WITH THEIR DEAD AND WOUNDED LYING BEHIND THEM.

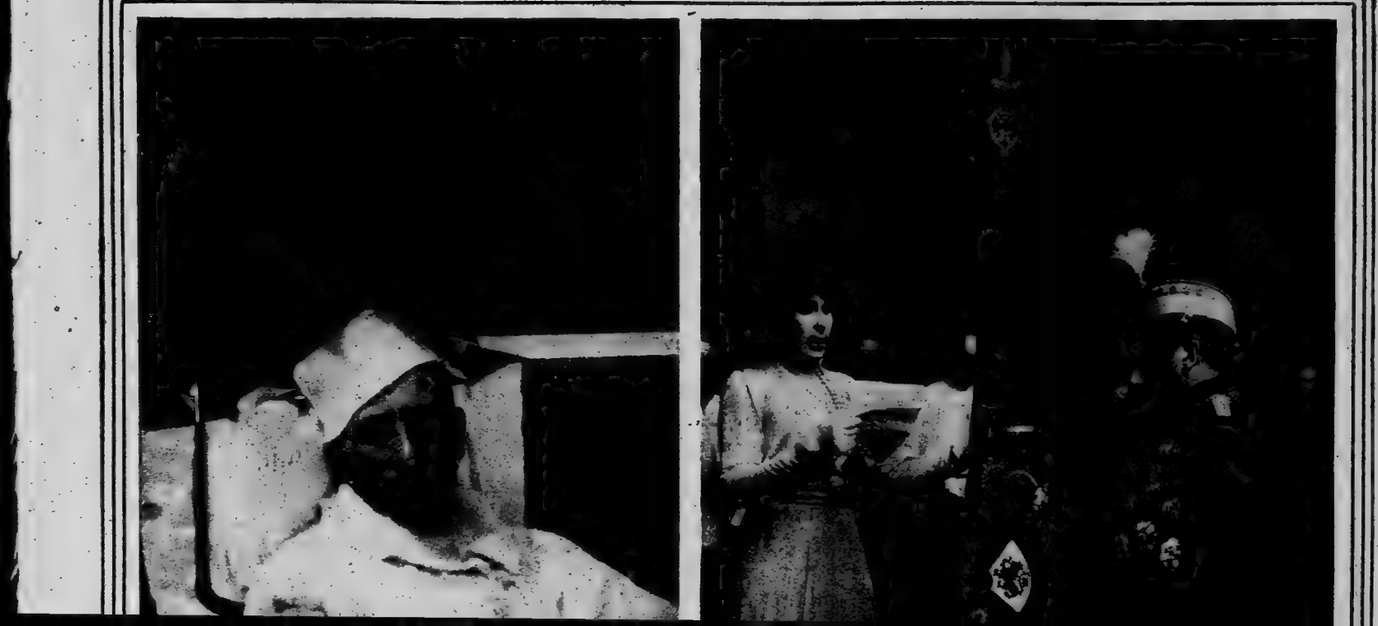

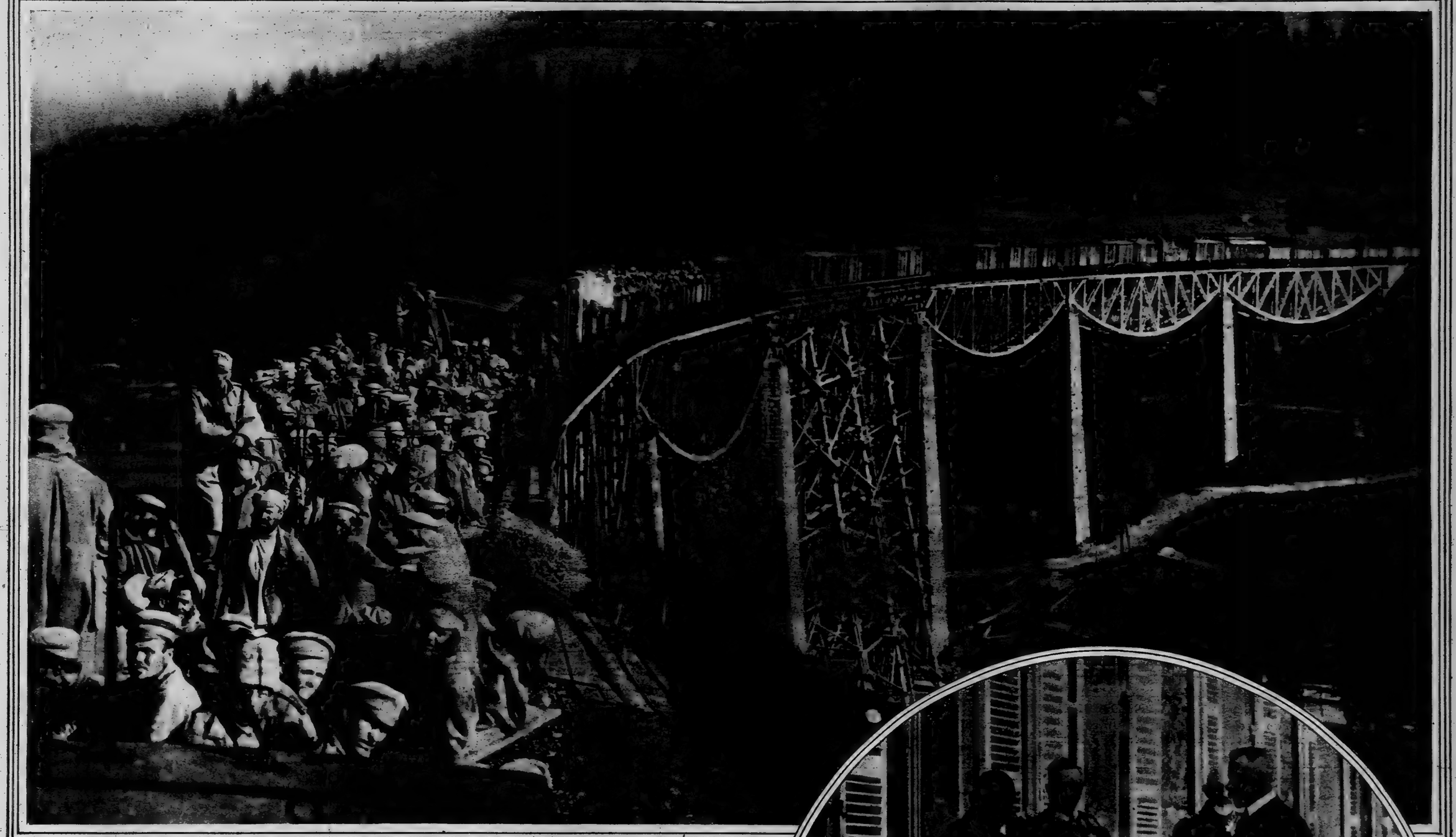

A TRAIN LOAD OF RUSSIANS, CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS IN THE GALICIAN DRIVE, PASSING OVER A BRIDGE IN THE CARPATHIANS BOUND FOR A CONCENTRATION CAMP IN THE INTERIOR OF AUSTRIA.
(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

The German Emperor and His Brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, Call at the Headquarters of General von Heeringen Near Rheims and Are Invited to Have Coffee.

King Ludwig III. of Bavaria (Right Centre), Preceded by Cardinal von Bettinger, Archbishop of Munich, Leading the Great Religious Procession in Munich, Held This Year as a Supplication by All the People for Victory for the Arms of the Teutonic Allies.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)

LANCE CORPORAL DWYER YOUNGEST WINNER OF THE VICTORIA CROSS, PLEADING FOR RECRUITS FROM THE BASE OF THE NELSON MONUMENT, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

LADY JELLICOE, (CENTRE) WIFE OF THE BRITISH NAVAL COMMANDER, AND LADY LIMERICK, CHATTING WITH WOUNDED BRITISH OFFICERS, ENTERTAINED AT HURLINGHAM.

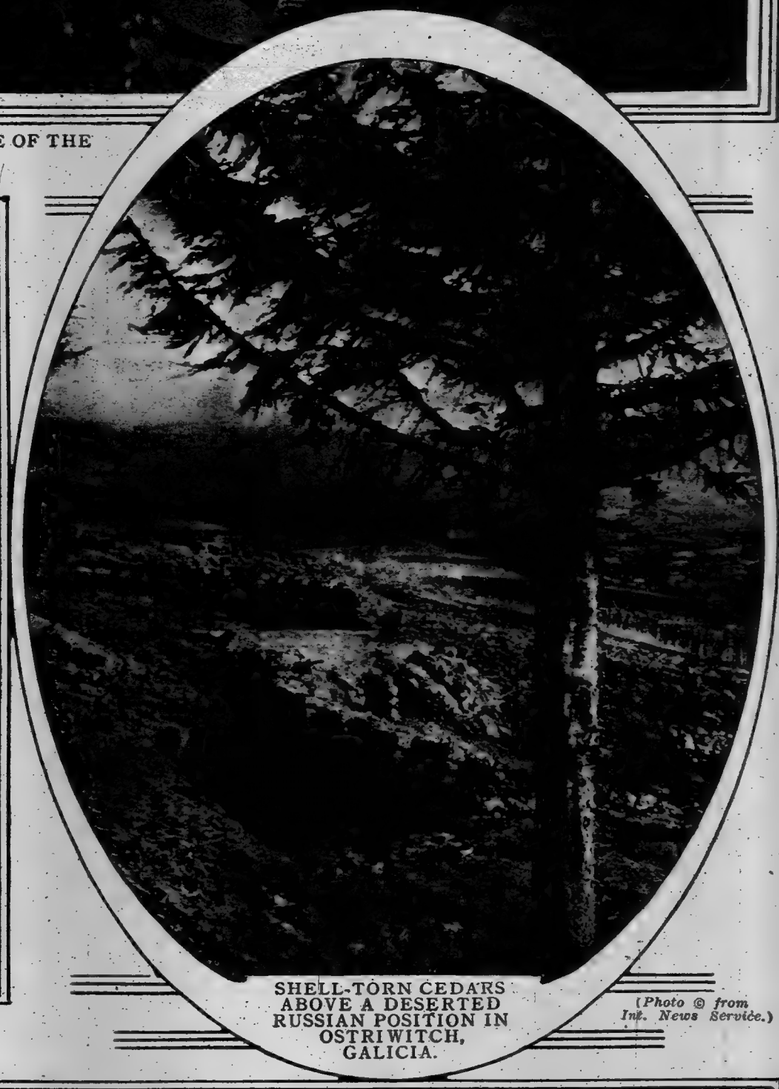

SHELL-TORN CEDARS ABOVE A DESERTED RUSSIAN POSITION IN OSTRIWITCH, GALICIA.
(Photo © from Int. News Service.)

STATUE OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, RECENTLY UNVEILED IN THE PUBLIC GARDENS, BOSTON.
(Photo © Boston Photo News Co., from Medem Photo Service.)

General Pascual Orozco, Huerta Lieutenant, Who Was Arrested With His Former Chief Near El Paso, Texas, by Order of the United States Government.

FRED STONE, OF CHIN CHIN FAME, With His Children on the Grounds of His Home at Amityville, Long Island.
(Photos by Underwood & Underwood.)

AMERICANS AND OTHER FOREIGNERS LEAVING MEXICO CITY IN A WAGON CARAVAN, EXPECTING TO MAKE THEIR WAY TO PACHUCA, THENCE TO VERA CRUZ.

OLIVE THOMAS,
In the Ziegfeld Follies, at the New Amsterdam Theatre.
(Photo by Rochlitz)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Midsummer SALE of High-Grade Refrigerators At Very Low Prices

It is seldom indeed that the world-famous Bohn Refrigerators are offered by us at any such prices, and this special sale will continue a short time only. It offers an opportunity which might never occur again.

We understand the science of refrigeration. Practically every dining car, fresh meat and fruit express car in the land is equipped with Bohn Refrigerators, because the Bohn System maintains an even, low temperature (40°) of dry, pure, cold air at the smallest ice consumption of any refrigerator ever built.

We invite you to call and inspect our large line (specially priced) of

Bohn "Sanitor" Refrigerators

Their very construction will show you at a glance why they keep food, walls, lining, etc., very dry, very clean, and very cold.

The heat-resisting qualities of the Bohn are remarkable. Its construction is thoroughly substantial in every way. It is built to last a lifetime. The lining is genuine Porcelain fused into steel at intense heat; very different from the baked en-

Bohn "Sanitor" Refrigerators are made in our own factories. We also make the famous Bohn Syphon Refrigerators, and in the "Sanitor" maintain the same standard of materials and construction. In fact, we guarantee them to be more effi-

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PARKER'S METHOD OF HAIR TREATMENT

is insurance against thin and impoverished hair. Itching, oily and scaly conditions cause falling hair; incipient grayness and baldness successfully treated. Results simply phenomenal.

Send today for free booklet "T," "Healthy Hair—How to Get and Keep It."

JANE COWL says: Dear Mr. Parker:—Let me thank you for the most beneficial treatments my hair has ever had. All good wishes to you.

You Can Have Luxuriant Hair!

By Proper Stimulation and Nourishment to the scalp and especially the hair. HERBEX accomplishes this; it has done it for 39 years. Send description of your hair trouble. I will advise what tonic to use, and how.

FRANK PARKER
Hair and Scalp SPECIALIST.
51 WEST 37TH ST., N.Y.

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"DOMES OF SILENCE"
10c. FOR FOUR

Make your furniture glide. Save rugs, carpets, floors and your furniture. Look for the name

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Modern Dances
Taught Privately
Syncopated Walk
One-Step
Waltz Hesitation
Fox-Trot
Parisian Tango, etc.

The one distinctly expert school that has been selected by New York's Fashionable and well-to-do people.

Terms Reasonable.
Write for information Teacher's Normal Course

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Send for beautiful booklet *"The Dance"* in colors.

G. Hepburn Wilson, M. B.
American Authority on Modern Dancing.
FIFTH AVENUE — NEW YORK
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Call | Tel. Bryant 6321 | Write

FOR LIMB TROUBLES

Non-Elastic Laced Stocking
VARICOSE VEINS, Weak Ankles or any Limb Troubles.
SANITARY, as they may be washed or boiled.
COMFORTABLE, made to measure. **No elastic;** adjustable; laces like a legging.
COOL, light, NO RUBBER.
Price, $2.00 each, or two for same limb, **$3.50. Call** or write for self-measurement **Blank No. 4.**
Limb troubles helped by

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GLASSBERG'S SHORT VAMP SHOE

$3.50 UP

Smart style, rare beauty, perfect comfort, all combined in this original Glassberg model. Made in all leathers, all sizes, high or low cut; French or Cuban heels. **Latest Novelties.**

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225 West 42d St., near Times Sq.
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Send for illustrated Catalogue T.
Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

INTERNAL BATHS
Are Best Given by the
"J. B. L. Cascade"
which is the scientific invention of Chas. A. Tyrrell, M. D., the eminent specialist of New York City. Dr. Tyrrell has specialized on Internal Bathing for 25 years, and the Cascade is the perfect-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAMOUS IN EUROPE FOR A CENTURY

BEATRICE CRÊME

Now on Sale in America For the First Time
$1.00 $2.00 $3.00 Pots
Sample Jar and Dainty Book
"The Face Beautiful"
Post Free Twenty-five Cents
Society Specialty Co.
Importers Distributors
175 Fifth Avenue, New York City

USED BY NOBILITY

Curtains, Draperies and Portieres

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cutex

Makes Manicuring Easy

Takes off the rough, ugly cuticle without cutting, and leaves a smooth, graceful border to the nail.

Absolutely harmless; contains no acids. 25c. and 50c. at all drug and department stores.

CUTEX NAIL WHITE, 25c.
CUTEX NAIL CAKE, 25c.

Send 35c. for full size bottle of Cutex and generous samples of all Cutex preparations.

Northam Warren Corporation
9 West Broadway New York

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JACK'S

JACK'S IMPROVED PEDIC-ARCH SHOES LEAD IN FASHION. Give Complete Relief From Foot Troubles.
HIGH AND LOW SHOES
$7 to $15

Estab. 1880.

495 6th Av.
Bet. 29 & 30 Sts.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cooler Sunday; Monday, probably fair; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 68.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,994. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1915.—90 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THAW ANNOUNCES A DIVORCE ACTION; ANGRY AT CRITICS

Reconciliation with Wife Not Possible, He Says in Formal Statement.

WRITES REPLY TO EDITORS

Comments Referring to Him as Murderer Called Unfair and Libelous.

ENJOYS TWO DIPS IN SURF

Atlantic City's Interest in Visitor Waning—Plans to Start for Pittsburgh Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 17.—Harry K. Thaw announced tonight that he would endeavor to divorce Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw now that he has been adjudged sane by a jury and Justice Hendrick of New York County. He did not tell his plans in detail, but he was insistent upon one point—that there never could be a reconciliation. Mrs. Thaw is now at Camp Culhane, Upper Chateaugay Lake, in the Adirondacks, with her son and her dancing partner, Jack Clifford.

Thaw coupled his statement with an assertion that certain newspapers, among them THE NEW YORK TIMES, were persecuting him through their editorial columns. He said that he wanted only fair play in his effort to establish to the world that he is sane, as the Supreme Court has decided after a fight of nine years. Editorials which referred to him as a "murderer" were unfair and libelous, he said, angrily.

Questioned about his wife, Thaw intimated that he would enter a complaint soon, and called attention to the fact that he did not deny more than a year ago reports that he was contemplating such a move if freed. He then dictated this statement:

There is nothing more to be said now than what I said a year ago. There never can be a reconciliation between us, and ultimately there will be a divorce suit filed, but I have retained no counsel and have made no definite plans.

May Sue in Pennsylvania.

As to the grounds on which he would bring suit Thaw was silent, and he would not say whether the contemplated action would be brought in Pennsylvania or in New York. It is believed that Pennsylvania is now in Thaw's mind. In that State a divorce can be obtained on the ground of desertion, but in New York the only ground is infidelity.

Thaw indicated that in his belief he had at present sufficient evidence on which to start proceedings to sever the marriage bonds. It was his desire to avoid, as far as possible any testimony of a sensational character.

There have been reports published within the last few weeks that Thaw was contemplating some such move, and the inference was drawn that he might be thinking, if he were successful, of divesting his wife of any right in his fortune. Despite the long fight for liberty and Thaw's continual talk about counting pennies and seeing how much his lawyers had left him, it is believed that he is still a wealthy man.

Tonight Thaw announced that he had decided to go on soon to Pittsburgh, where his mother is waiting for him. After talking over various plans, he said he probably would leave here tomorrow afternoon after another dip in the surf. Later he decided to stop tomorrow night in Philadelphia. Unless he changes his plans again, he will leave here at 4:45 o'clock, arrive in Philadelphia at 6:25, and go on to Pittsburgh on Monday morning.

Mother Sends Telegram.

Thaw got into communication with his mother for the first time this morning, sending her a telegram, in which he said he was well and happy. He had not made his plans to leave here then. He received telegrams, some of which, it was said, were from members of his family. He received a wire from his mother tonight, as follows:

"Glad to know you are having sea air after stuffy city. All well."

Stanford White's slayer was by all odds the most conspicuous person in Atlantic City today, but there were no prolonged demonstrations for him such as he received in New York and on his journey here through New Jersey. Residents of Atlantic City and the thousands of guests did not seek him out at his hotel to shout and applaud. He attracted most attention when he went for a bath in the surf at noon. There were cheering and handclapping then, but after looking him over for a while the bathers went back to their sport.

The guests at the Deris Hotel showed curiosity and once or twice when he walked through the lobby there was a faint ripple of handclapping. On his appearance on the Boardwalk he occasionally was pointed out, and some strollers followed him a short distance, but as frequently he walked by almost unnoticed. Atlantic City was having a good time and excepting the flurry when he appeared in his bathing suit the visitors did not often desert their pleasures to see Thaw.

The day began early for Thaw. He was awakened at 7 o'clock, and, finding that none of the members of his party were up, he dressed and, unattended, went for a long stroll on the boardwalk and through the streets of Atlantic City. He was back promptly at 9 o'clock to keep a breakfast engagement.

"I walked all about the city and nobody knew me," he said, with a smile. "I thought for a moment that I was going to be recognized, but not a soul

Continued on Page 6.

PRESIDENT TO START FOR CAPITAL TODAY

Cabinet May Settle the Reply to Germany at Second Meeting on Friday.

CORNISH, N. H., July 17.—Having put his views on the German situation in tentative shape, President Wilson began tonight making preparations for his departure tomorrow for Washington in order to take up with his Cabinet the next step in carrying out the American policy toward submarine warfare.

There are indications that the President does not expect to delay long in informing Germany as to the position of the United States. Members of his Cabinet are unanimously behind him in his determination to assert the rights of Americans to the "freedom of the seas." Consequently only the details of the next step remain to be finally determined upon.

The German situation will be gone over in a general way at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting, and a final decision is expected at the next Cabinet meeting on Friday.

In addition to the submarine problem, the President expects to take up with his Cabinet the Mexican situation and the projected protest to England against interference with commerce between the United States and other neutral nations.

POPE HOPES TO HAVE PART IN MAKING PEACE

Believes He Will be Invited to Send Delegates to Conference When War Ends.

ROME, July 17.—The policy of the Vatican toward the war is outlined by Vatican officials to The Associated Press as a constant endeavor to shorten the conflict and mitigate its horrors.

The expectation was indicated that Pope Benedict XV. would be invited to send delegates to the peace conference at the close of the war in recognition of his moral influence, directed steadily in favor of humanitarian and Christian principles.

The relations between the Vatican and Holland have been interrupted since the first conference at The Hague, the Netherlands Government having omitted to invite the Pontiff to participate, acting in this, it was said, under representations from Italy strongly supported by Great Britain.

The relations of the Vatican and the Italian Government are considered to have been so changed during the past fifteen years, however, that the Vatican, it was indicated, hoped that Italy would not oppose the Pope's participation at the peace conference at the end of the war.

BULGARS AND TURKS AGREE ON ONE POINT

It Concerns Railway Traffic and Does Not Affect the War Situation.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Announcement of the arrangement of a modus vivendi between Bulgaria and Turkey in the dispute over the former's protest against interference with traffic on the Dedeagach Railway reached the Bulgarian Legation today in mail reports.

The Bulgarian Minister, Mr. Panaretoff, made it plain that the negotiations had nothing to do with any proposals from either the Quadruple Entente or the Germanic allies concerning Bulgaria's entrance into the war. The arrangement between Turkey and Bulgaria now permits direct railway service between Sofia and the Bulgarian port of Dedeagach on trains that do not stop at any point in the Turkish territory.

Frequent interferences with passengers and freight over the road by Turkish authorities brought a sharp protest from Bulgaria, which included a demand that the strip of Turkish territory which the railway is forced to cross be ceded to Bulgaria. Turkey refused to do that, but agreed to yield the right of way, including the railway station in Adrianople. Bulgaria answered that she could not accept a proposition that left strongly fortified points within her own border. The matter was then settled by accepting a modus vivendi.

No official dispatches have reached the legation concerning the implication of the former Minister Ghenadeff in the plot to assassinate the King, but it is known that a close friend of the accused statesman has been apprehended.

EXPECTS RUMANIA IN THE WAR SPEEDILY

Paris Financiers Hear She Has Agreed to Move at the Allies' Word.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 17.—Opinion here has suddenly become optimistic about Rumania's entry into the war. In financial circles it is declared that Rumania has already signed an agreement to move when the Allies give the word.

Excelsior publishes a statement from Gabriel Dichter, the Paris correspondent of the conservative newspaper, Lepoca, which says:

"The Rumanian situation is clearing. I am positive that we are on the eve of important decisions. The Balkan convulsions will finally disappear in a union of nations for mutual benefit to sweep away dissensions and difficulties and establish a lasting peace. It will be the crowning effort of France's political program, the object of which has ever been the conciliation of the respective rights of the Balkan States. Rumania is ready and resolute."

GERMANS TO KEEP ALL BEER

Report That Government Will Issue Order Prohibiting Export.

BERNE, July 17.—It is reported here that the German Government tomorrow will issue an order prohibiting the export of all German beer.

The motive suggested is that production has already been reduced by the war to 60 per cent. of the normal volume, and that about 20 per cent. of this is taken beforehand for the army.

$84.80 to Pacific Coast and Return via Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, going one way, returning another. Ticket Office, 21st St. and Broadway.—Advt.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO BRYCE REPORT ON ATROCITIES

Says Belgian Civilians Broke All Rules of War by Attacking Troops.

GOVERNMENT ALSO ACCUSED

It Had Plenty of Time, German Report Says, to Organize War According to Law.

HUNDREDS OF DEPOSITIONS

Women and Young Girls Alleged to Have Tortured and Murdered Humane German Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The Tribune has received from its Berlin correspondent, James O' Donnell Bennett, the text of the German Government's reply to the findings of Lord Bryce's Belgian Atrocity Commission.

The document, issued by the German Foreign Office, carries the title, "The Conduct by the Belgians of a National War Contrary to International Law," and comprises 332 quarto pages, or about 140 newspaper columns.

The report is divided into five neatly separated rubrics. First—and this is the real gist of the work—comes a generalized pronouncement of the German point of view, which is that the Belgians invariably sinned against the rules of the Geneva Convention of July 6, 1906, by carrying on a deliberately planned guerrilla warfare.

This first part of the German official reply is translated fully hereunder, and therefore deserves no other comment than to have its earnestness mentioned. But no fewer than forty pages of individual depositions follow this first part—the sworn and officially recorded statements of regimental commanders before a variety of German tribunals, civil, criminal, and military.

So much for the first part of the German official report. The four other sections contain an anthology of the best of the depositions which make for the cause of Teutonic innocency while Germany's interminable armies were pouring through Belgium. They are variously entitled: "Belgian Insurrection in Aerschot, Aug. 19 and 20, 1914;" "Belgian Insurrection in Andenne, Aug. 20, 1914;" "Belgian Riot in Dinant, from Aug. 21 to 24, 1914," and "Belgian Insurrection in Lowen, from Aug. 25 to 28, 1914."

Each one of these rubrics is preceded by a "comprehensive survey" of the issues involved. Then come long records of the experiences of witnesses—military men of every age and station, from the lowest to the highest. These records are without exception testimony of soldiers under oath, given before a distinct department of the German Ministry of War—"the military commission for the investigation of infractions of martial law."

Foreign Office's Introduction.

The following is a translation of the introductory statement of the German Forein Office:

"Right on the heels of the outbreak of the present war a turbulent insurrection broke forth in Belgium against the German troops. This was in flagrant violation of international law, and brought the heaviest penalties on the Belgian land and people.

"This struggle on the part of a mob which was inflamed by the most savage passions raged during the whole advance of the German army through Belgium.

"When the Belgian Army, after obstinate resistance, finally gave way before the German troops, the Belgian civilian population in the as yet unoccupied parts of the country sought by every possible means to retard the German advance. Nor did these civilians, even in localities which had been long occupied by German troops, hesitate to harm and weaken the German military power through cowardly and perfidious attacks.

"The extent of this armed opposition by the people is easily seen on an inclosed synoptical map, which notes in the main the positions of the German advance lines and the Belgian towns in which the national insurrection raged. On the routes of march and in these towns the struggles against the German troops were participated in by the Belgian civilian population of every condition and age and of both sexes.

"These conflicts showed the greatest bitterness and fury. An overwhelming mass of evidence is at hand to establish the proof of this—material gained from official investigations, especially based upon sworn testimony before a court or upon reports received from the front. A selection from this material is presented in five appendices and embraces only the more important occurences, but this evidences in an at any time be increased by further examples.

Fought Germans in Many Places.

"According to this appended material, the Belgian civil population fought against the German troops in numerous towns in the Provinces of Luttich, Luxemburg, Namur, Hennegau, Brabant, East Flanders, and West Flanders. Fifty-seven depositions and reports attest these facts.

"The battles took on an especially horrifying character in Aerschot, Andenne, Dinant, and Lowen. Special reports on these have been gathered and sent in by the Military Commission for the Investigation of Infractions of Martial Law, which was formed by the Ministry of War. One hundred and forty-five separate examinations are contained in the four appendices which follow the findings of the commission concerning the four above-mentioned towns.

"In these struggles men of the most various classes participated—workmen, manufacturers, physicians, teachers, even clergymen. Women and children were seized with weapons in their hands—twenty-five depositions attest this fact.

"German troops were shot at in districts from which the Belgian regular army had long since retreated. These shots came from houses and gardens,

Continued on Page 4.

Leo Frank's Throat Cut by Convict; Famous Prisoner Near Death

Attacked from Behind at the Milledgeville Prison Farm With a Butcher Knife and His Jugular Vein Severed, He Has a Bare Chance for Life.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 17.—Leo M. Frank, who is serving a life sentence at the State Prison Farm on the charge of murdering Mary Phagan, a 14-year-old factory girl of Atlanta, was terribly slashed tonight by a fellow prisoner and may die.

He was attacked from behind soon after 11 o'clock by William Green, a fellow convict, who is serving a lifetime sentence for a murder committed at his home in Columbus.

Frank's jugular vein was severed and his neck was cut nearly half off.

Doctors after working on him in the hospital for over an hour reported that while he had lost a great deal of blood there was a bare chance that he would recover. The windpipe and the spinal cord were not cut.

The former Superintendent of the National Pencil Factory had been doing light work around the prison building dormitories since his arrival there after commutation of his sentence by Governor Slaton. He had been employed to clean up the rooms and to do other tasks of a similar nature around the building.

His assailant is 45 years old. He used a prison-made butcher knife which does service in killing hogs. He is now in a prison dungeon.

Frank has not been on very good terms with some of the prisoners, but the authorities did not believe that he would be attacked.

It is alleged that Green came up to Frank from behind and thrust the knife into his throat. Frank fell to the floor, screaming with pain. The guards rushed up and removed him to the hospital and doctors began work on him, but he had lost a great deal of blood.

How the assailant procured the knife is not known.

All lights were out in the dormitory at the time of the attack. So sudden was the attack that no guard had time to interfere. When Frank fell to the floor screaming the guards switched on the lights and saw another prisoner trying to make his way back to bed.

The inmates of the prison occupy one large room at night, a sort of dormitory. All the prisoners are allowed the freedom of the floor until 8 o'clock, but after that hour a prisoner is not allowed to move without permission from a guard. The attack on Frank tonight came so quickly that no guard had time to interfere.

Green is alleged to have drawn the knife from his prison clothing, where he had secreted it for the murderous attack and, uttering a curse, thrust it across the throat of Frank, the attack being from behind.

The knife, made from a file, was found on the dormitory floor.

Before Dr. George B. Comptop, the prison surgeon, could reach the prison dormitory two surgeons who are serving terms in prison were at Frank's side, administering first aid.

"I guess they've got me," Frank is quoted as having said to the doctors when they reached him. He did not lose consciousness.

Frank was removed to the operating room in the hospital, where the wound was dressed.

The doctors completed the sewing up of the wound in Frank's throat at 1:15 o'clock this (Sunday) morning. They had joined the jugular vein and believed the operation was successful.

While Frank was on the operating table, Warden Smith took Green's statement.

"I'm awfully sorry that I did this," he is reported to have said. "At the moment I thought that I was doing what was right. I thought that I was doing something that ought to be done.

"I am sorry because of the criticism that it may bring on the officials of the State farm, especially of Warden Smith. I wouldn't do a thing in the world to injure him in his position. He had confidence in me, and I have violated that confidence. I am ready to suffer the consequences."

Green said that Frank was asleep when he was attacked. There was only one knife wound.

After Green made his statement he was put in irons and placed in solitary confinement.

Mrs. Frank is in Milledgeville, where she had come to visit her husband.

Leo Frank was taken to the Georgia Prison Farm on June 20, the day before Governor Slaton announced that he would commute his death sentence. When the commutation was announced, the Governor's life was threatened and it was necessary to call out the militia for his protection and martial law was proclaimed for a distance about his country home near Atlanta.

During the last days of June, there were rumors, some that Governor Slaton would be lynched and others that Frank would be taken out of the jail and hanged, and only a week ago State Militia were ordered on duty to protect Frank in the prison farm, if need arose.

Mary Phagan, the 14-year-old daughter of Mrs. J. W. Coleman, for whose murder Frank was originally sentenced to die, was killed on April 26, 1913. On that day she called at the pencil factory of which Frank was Superintendent, to obtain a balance of $1.20, due her for wages. In the factory at the time were Frank and Jim Conley, a negro, whose testimony was instrumental in the conviction of Frank.

Frank was arrested April 29, and the arrest of Conley followed two days later. On July 28 Frank was indicted for the girl's murder and was brought to trial on Aug. 22. The trial lasted until Aug. 26, when he was convicted. The conviction was followed by sentence to death. On Oct. 31 a motion for a new trial was brought, but after a bitter fight, was denied. The case was carried to the State Supreme Court and a new trial was asked for, but on Feb. 17, 1914, the Supreme Court refused the petition.

On March 7, Frank was again sentenced to die for the murder of Mary Phagan. This second sentence was followed by a second motion for a new trial which, however, was again denied on May 5.

Then came an appeal to the United States Supreme Court and after a long fight and the hearing of arguments from both sides on the question of the admission of a writ of error, the Court denied it and left Frank's death sentence still operative.

On Dec. 28, 1914, Justice Lamar was appealed to and granted a hearing on the writ of error and on Feb. 26 of this year, the Supreme Court granted Louis Marshall a hearing on behalf of his client, Leo Frank. After considering Mr. Marshall's arguments, the Court refused, on April 19, to issue the writ.

Frank received his third sentence of death of May 10, and on June 9 the State Prison Board declined to interfere.

Only one hope then remained for Frank and that was to appeal to the clemency of Governor Slaton. This was done; the Governor went over the evidence and after several days in retirement, he announced on June 21 that he would commute the death sentence to life imprisonment. He said that he felt there was a doubt as to Frank's guilt and therefore he could not allow the death sentence to be carried out.

THREATEN TO EXTEND REMINGTON STRIKE

After Tying Up New England, Leaders Would Attack Other Munitions Plants.

COMPANY WON'T NEGOTIATE

Construction Alone Affected, Officials Tell Committee—Submarine Patternmakers Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 17.—Major Walter G. Penfield, works manager of the Remington Arms Company, today refused to receive a delegation of labor officials bearing the ultimatum framed at the machinists' strike mass meeting last night. The men voted to make a refusal of their demands a declaration of war, and, following the declination of Major Penfield to negotiate, J. J. Keppler, International Vice President of the Machinists' Union, announced that the machinists would be called out of the Remington plants Monday morning.

Marcellus Hartley Dodge, principal owner of the Remington plants, came to Bridgeport this morning, and it was under his direction that Major Penfield refused to receive the strike delegation. Major Penfield issued orders that the men be not allowed within the stockade.

Mr. Keppler said that this failure of negotiations meant a strike for an eight-hour day and the recognition of the millwrights as metal workers. He said that a few days later would see the start of what probably would prove to be the biggest industrial war in the history of New England. The labor leader, whom the machinists have intrusted with a full grant of arbitrary power, said that he would like to confine the strike to the Remington plants, but that the men were afire with determination to spread the strike throughout the country with a demand for a universal eight-hour day, on the grounds that the time, because of the great activity in manufactures, gives organized labor the greatest opportunity in its history.

The men are plainly angered at Major Penfield's charge that German influences are back of the strike to tie up the new plant to make arms for the Allies, and they declare they want revenge. John A. Johnson, International Vice President of the ironworkers, said tonight his men would never go back until Major Penfield had apologized or granted extraordinary concessions.

"We hold the whip hand," said Mr. Keppler. "We are not anxious to cause industrial havoc, but unless the Remington people back down, we will spread the

Continued on Page 2.

Don't miss the announcements of Edgemere Crest on Pages 2 and 12, Section 7, today. —Advt.

WOMEN MARCHERS BEG FOR WAR WORK

Thirty Thousand Parade in London and Present an Appeal to Lloyd George.

BOARD OF TRADE BLAMED

Mme. Clara Butt Says Many Women, Eager to Work and Needed, Are Not Being Employed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 17.—Rain interfered considerably with the women's demonstration today, and it is estimated that only about 30,000, instead of the 50,000 expected, took part in the procession. Possibly the object lesson was all the greater because of the untoward conditions over which the women rose superior.

Mme. Clara Butt, the contralto, who was one of the organizers of the demonstration, lucidly explained the objects aimed at. She said:

"It was to convince the new Minister of Munitions, Mr. Lloyd George, and his colleagues in the Cabinet that so far as winning the war is concerned the women of this country mean business. Women of all classes and professions, of all political creeds or none, joined in this public demand to be enrolled for war service.

"The women of France are alredy fully engaged not only in carrying on the enormous agricultural work of their country, but also in vital manufacturing industries, including the production of munitions. Many Frenchwomen are now earning between $5. and 10f. a day in shell factories after three weeks' training. The women of Germany are rendering tremendous service to their country. It is estimated that nearly 40 per cent. of the munitions workers in the Fatherland are women, and this represents but one of their many spheres of activity.

"But what of our own country? The position is, quite frankly, the reverse of satisfactory. Some months ago the Board of Trade published an appeal to the women of Great Britain asking them to register for war work. The response was splendid. Over 30,000 have registered up to the present, yet, on the board's own admission, not more than 3,000 of these have obtained employment.

"Taken in conjunction with the fact that the board's scheme was badly designed, inasmuch as registration at the Labor Exchanges failed to attract educated and professional women, whose time is valuable, it will be seen that the blame for the comparative non-success

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For constipation—CARABANA Water, natural physic—gives safe, sure, speedy relief. —Advt.

ORDUNA ESCAPES A GERMAN TORPEDO BY ONLY TEN FEET; THEN SHELLED; NEW ATTACK A SHOCK TO WASHINGTON

No Warning Given of Attack, Says Capt. Taylor; Saw Nothing of Submarine Until She Fired Torpedo

This is the official statement of Captain Thomas M. Taylor of the Orduna concerning the attack made on his vessel by a German submarine:

At 6:05 A. M. July 9 the lookout man on the after bridge rang the telegraph, at the same time pointing his hand downward and out on the port beam. The third officer was immediately sent aft to inquire what was seen. He returned quickly and reported both men had seen a torpedo pass across the stern from port to starboard, only ten feet clear of the rudder. In the meantime both the chief officer and myself distinctly saw the trail of the torpedo, extending from the stern to about 200 yards out on the port beam. About eight minutes afterward the chief officer and I saw the submarine come to the surface about two points on the starboard quarter, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, with five or six men on her deck, getting her guns ready.

I immediately ordered all possible steam, altered the course, and brought her right astern, when they began shelling us. The first shot struck the water abreast of the forecastle on the starboard side, about thirty feet off. The second dropped just under the bridge; third, abreast of No. 5 hatch, quite close alongside; fourth, under the stern, sending up a volume of water forty feet high; fifth and sixth and last shells all fell short. The firing then ceased, and the submarine was soon left far astern.

Marconi distress signals were sent out at once. We were thirty-seven miles south of Queenstown. I got a reply that assistance would be with us in an hour, but it was four hours before the small armored yacht Jennette appeared. I account for the torpedo missing the ship to their misjudging the speed, allowing fourteen knots instead of sixteen, which we were doing at the time. The torpedo passed only ten feet clear.

It was an ideal day for torpedo attack—light wind, slight ripple, clear weather. The periscope could only have been a few inches above water, for a very strict lookout was being kept at the time by chief and third officers and myself and four lookout men. However, we failed to see her before she fired the torpedo.

Not the least warning was given, and most or nearly all the passengers were asleep at the time. It was almost another case of brutal murder.

We had twenty-one American passengers on board.

PUTS ALL BLAME ON THE GERMANS

Lusitania Court of Inquiry Finds Cunard Line, Captain, and Crew Without Fault.

REPORT AMAZES SURVIVORS

Americans Present Indignant as Lord Mersey Reads Finding—Torpedoes Aimed at Lives.

LONDON, July 17.—A small gathering composed almost entirely of survivors of the Lusitania disaster and their relatives listened today to the announcement of the decision of the Court of Inquiry on the sinking of the Lusitania. The findings, which were brief, were read by the Chairman of the Court Baron Mersey of Toxteth. They stated that the Cunard liner was lost as the result of the act of a German submarine, which not only intended to destroy the ship, but planned to blot out the lives of its passengers.

The report was a distinct disappointment to the American survivors, who expressed indignant surprise at a portion of the report which exonerated Captain Turner and the Cunard Line from all blame, and commended the discipline prevailing on the ship at the time she was sinking. Several attorneys representing American clients listened closely to the reading of the judgment, which may have a great effect on actions brought against the steamship company.

Among the spectators were Walter Webb-Ware, representing the Vanderbilt family; Major F. Warren Pearl and Mrs. Pearl of New York, and F. B. Jenkins of Chicago, survivors; and William Crichton of New York, whose wife was lost. Before the reading of the judgment was begun, Major Pearl, who has followed the whole case closely, expressed the opinion that the decision would sharply condemn the officers of the ship and of the Cunard Line for negligence.

"No Incompetence or Neglect."

The salient features of the report are that the lifeboat and lifebelt facilities were adequate; that the demeanor of the crew was above all blame, and that the conduct of the passengers, barring a slight panic when the steerage passengers came on deck, was praiseworthy. The court also found that the ship was unarmed and that her cargo was a general one, the ammunition aboard consisting only of 5,000 cases of cartridges, from which there was no explosion.

"No doubt there were mishaps in handling the ropes of the boats," Lord Mersey said, "but in my opinion there was no incompetence or neglect."

Lord Mersey found that Captain Turner was fully advised by the British Admiralty as to the best course to follow, adding that in some respects he did not follow these out. The Court pointed out, however, that the Admiralty instructions were not intended to prevent Captain Turner from exercising his individual judgment and that his failure to follow the Admiralty's advice to the letter was no reason for blame.

The reduction of the Lusitania's speed from 24½ to 21 knots still left the vessel faster than any other boat on the Atlantic, said Baron Mersey, and he found there was no reason to blame the Cunard Company for this economy during war time. Relative to the Admiralty instructions the Court said this phase of the inquiry was in camera and it would be contrary to public interest to discuss it.

Lord Mersey, in handing down the judgment, said:

"The captain of the ship, Mr. Thomas Turner, gave his evidence truthfully and

Continued on Page 2.

RAISES NEW POINT IN BLOCKADE NOTE

It Will Hold That the British Order Discriminates Directly Against American Trade.

LEAVES BALTIC PORTS OPEN

Thus Sweden and Norway Ship to Germany—Text of the Warning Given Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—In its forthcoming note to Great Britain the United States will not only reiterate its contention that Great Britain has no right to make her blockade cover neutral Scandinavian ports, but will emphasize the view that the blockade as it is being carried out under the order in council, is discriminatory.

In setting up this contention the United States will point out that while the North Sea coasts of Germany and Scandinavia are blockaded, and American trade with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland is cut off, the Baltic coast of Germany is free for trade with ports of Norway and Sweden. The American Government will point out that England has sent no war ships into the Baltic to prevent this traffic, and that as a result a large trade has been in progress between Sweden and Germany. The United States will insist that this is discriminatory and that it has a full right under international law to trade with these neutral countries without restraint.

When this communication will go forward to London is not known, but it is assumed that the Government will postpone its transmission until after the differences with Germany have assumed a less threatening aspect, granted that a favorable outcome of the German situation is in sight.

Secretary Lansing made public today an official paraphrase of the formal warning that was sent to the British Government last Wednesday to the effect that the United States insisted upon the rights of its citizens under the international laws governing neutral trade in time of war, and would not recognize the validity of any acts in derogation of those rights. This communication was sent to Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador in London, under date of July 14, with instructions to bring it to the immediate attention of the British Government.

The paraphrase fully confirms the announcement contained in a Washington dispatch printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 15, setting forth that as a result of representations made on July 13 by a delegation of Chicago beef packers the State Department had sent a telegram to Ambassador Page directing him to represent to the British Government that the packers felt that they had not been fairly treated by Great Britain in the matter of the detention of their meat products by Great Britain. The summary of this telegram, as made public today, shows that the note to Ambassador Page warned the British Government that the United States would not recognize as valid any prize court proceedings involving American interests as affected by the Order in Council which in any way encroached upon the rights of American commerce under recognized principles and rules of international law.

Text of the Notice.

Secretary Lansing's announcement follows:

This is a summary of the communication telegraphed to the American Ambassador at London for presentation to the British Government, July 14, 1915, when cases involving American interests were being tried in prize court:

"In view of differences which are understood to exist between the two Governments as to the principles of law applicable in prize court proceedings in cases involving American in-

Continued on Page 3.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
To Florida, Cuba, Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham. Best service South. Ing. 1154 B'way. —Advt.

LINER HAD NO WARNING

Attacked Off Queenstown, Westbound, on the Morning of July 9.

21 AMERICANS ON BOARD

Protest to be Lodged with Lansing by Chicago Lawyer Who Saw the Attack.

SAVED BY SEAMANSHIP

Captain and Chief Engineer Manoeuvred So as to Dodge the Submarine's Shrapnel.

MAY AFFECT CABINET ACTION

Indications That a Firmer Tone Will Be Taken in the Next Note to Germany.

By a margin of only ten feet the Cunard liner Orduna, with 227 passengers on board—twenty-one of them American citizens—escaped the fate of the Lusitania, when, on the morning of July 9, she was attacked by a German submarine, thirty-seven miles south of Queenstown, on her way to this port. The attack was made only a few miles from where the Lusitania herself sank.

The 492 persons aboard the Orduna probably owe their lives to the fact that the commander of the submarine miscalculated the speed of the liner, which was making sixteen instead of her ordinary fourteen knots at the time of the attack, as well as to the admirable seamanship of Captain Thomas McComb Taylor, who, with the aid of Chief Engineer Thomas Gowans, manoeuvred the ship so as to confuse the aim of the submarine in its subsequent attempts to destroy the steamer by artillery fire.

Captain Taylor is precise in his statement that he received absolutely no warning from the submarine before the launching of the torpedo.

A protest against the attack will be made to the Government at Washington by at least one of the American passengers, William O. Thompson, of Chicago, Counsel to the Federal Industrial Relations Commission.

The attack on the Orduna was first reported yesterday afternoon, when the liner made port after her voyage from Liverpool. According to the stories told by the Captain, passengers and members of the crew, the first intimation that Captain Taylor received of the imminent danger of his ship was the shout from the lookout men on the after bridge that a torpedo had passed under the stern.

Americans, British, and Scandinavians among the 227 passengers were unanimous in denouncing the act of the German submarine commander in firing, without any warning, at a vessel in which eighty women and forty little children were sleeping in their berths. With the crew of 285 and the 227 passengers, a total of 492 persons narrowly escaped death.

Had the steamer gone down, the officers said, the submarine would not have appeared on the surface, and the disaster would have been attributed to striking a min, as was asserted at first in the case of the Nebraskan. That orders had been given in Berlin to sink the Orduna was proved, they said, by the determined attempt to torpedo the ship on June 28, when she was bound for Liverpool laden with war munitions, and by this latest attempt, when the ship was bound to New York practically in ballast.

Will Protest to Washington.

William O. Thompson, counsel to the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, who went to London to consult with David Lloyd George on the methods of dealing with disputes between big corporations and their employes, was a passenger on the Orduna, and was on the promenade deck aft when the submarine attack was made, and remained watching through his glasses until the danger was past. He said:

The excitement lasted about fifteen minutes altogether, from the time of the firing of the torpedo until the last shot from the submarine fell into the water astern of the Orduna and sent a column of water forty-five feet up in the air."

Mr. Thompson said that some of the second class passengers were on deck at the time, but very few of those from the first cabin. Baron Rosendranz and his wife and one other were the only passengers that he knew who had sighted the submarine.

Mr. Thompson declared he felt so strongly about the attack made on the Orduna by the German submarine that he would bring it before the State Department at Washington.

"I have my business to attend to in New York on Monday," he said, "and will then go to Washington. I do not know exactly what form my protest will take, but I shall lay the facts before Secretary Lansing on Tuesday and request that the United States Government take some action in the matter to protect its citizens and others, whose lives were endangered by the firing of the torpedo and shelling of the Orduna on July 9.

"I felt that I had a right to return home on the Orduna," Mr. Thompson continued, "although she flies the British flag, because she is a passenger ship. The fact that we had no war munitions on board fortified this

opinion. Going east I traveled on the American liner St. Louis.

The Orduna, an unarmed passenger ship, was deliberately attacked without warning, pursued and subjected to shell fire. It is a little short of marvelous that she was not sent to the bottom with all on board. About half an hour before the submarine was sighted, a small bark crossed the bows of the Orduna from starboard, which Baron Rosencrantz told me had an American flag painted on her side, but he could not make out the name.

Saw the Wake of the Torpedo.

Baron Rosenkrantz of Copenhagen described the incident from what he saw of it from the promenade deck.

"It had just gone 6 o'clock on the morning of July 9," he said, "and the Orduna was steaming through the water at top speed, as I judged by the vibration on deck. Suddenly my wife called my attention to a peculiar trail in the water passing close to the stern of the ship from port to starboard. The next thing we saw was a submarine rising to the surface astern, toward the starboard side, about a mile and a half away. No warning had been given of any kind, and when the crew got the gun in the bow trained on our ship it began firing shells one after another.

"The first two or three shots fell astern, but when the gunner got the range a shell went whistling over the stern of the Orduna and missed hitting the bridge by thirty feet to starboard. As it struck the sea it made a loud splash the spray rose higher than the crow's nest on the foremast. The next shot fell in the water amidships, and another close by the engine room, but none hit us. This was due to the skill of Captain Taylor, who calculated where each shot would fall to such a nicety that he always kept the stern of the ship toward the submarine.

"There were nine shots fired in all before the Orduna finally got out of range and the submarine steamed away on the horizon. The passengers were quite calm after the bedroom stewards had awakened everybody and warned them quietly that they might have to take to the boats, and advised them to have their life belts ready to put on."

Baron Rosencrantz said the attack made by the German submarine was a cowardly action, as no warning had been given to the Captain, and nearly all the passengers were asleep below.

Joseph Henderson and Thomas Ennis, the two lookout men who were on duty from 4 to 8 o'clock, were the men who saw the periscope and the torpedo and watched the shooting with the submarine's bow at close range. The after bridge is ten feet from the stern, and has an overhang on either side.

The Lookout's Story.

In an interview with a TIMES reporter, at which the two men were present, Henderson said:

"It was just after four bells on Friday morning, about five minutes past 6 o'clock that we saw the periscope on the surface of the water about a mile away on the port quarter, and before we had time to warn the bridge a torpedo shot through the water and passed within about ten feet of the stern, under the patent log line. I rang the telegraph to warn the officer on the bridge and then pointed down to the water from the overhang to indicate the torpedo, while Ennis ran along the upper deck and shouted to the bridge to look out for the submarine.

"About eight or ten minutes later I saw the submarine rise to the surface a mile and a half astern toward starboard, just outside the wake of the ship. Presently a shot was fired from his gun on the port side, which fell quite short. The second came closer and the third exploded in the air. The fourth shot was in range, and passed right over my head, so near that I could hear it whistling through the air; but the Captain had swung the ship in time. It fell into the water about thirty feet to the starboard of the foc'sle head. The next shot fell into the water amidships, close to the engine room, and twenty feet away, and another shot exploded near the starboard quarter, but did no harm. The other three shells, making nine in all, fell into the sea astern, as the submarine had fallen off then, and was soon out of sight astern."

Henderson and Ennis were both positive that they saw the torpedo pass the stern of the Orduna and also saw the periscope of the submarine a few seconds before they sighted the torpedo.

Captain Taylor said that as an officer of the Royal Naval Reserve he could not give any details of the incident except those facts contained in his statement to the Cunard Line. He said emphatically that the German submarine commander had tried to sink his ship and drown 492 passengers and crew by firing a torpedo, and then using shells from the forward gun, some of which exploded in the air. Credit was due to Chief Engineer Thomas Gowans, he added, for the manner in which he and his staff had stood by down below in the engine room and carried out the instructions from the bridge in manoeuvring the ship. Both Ennis and Henderson would be rewarded for sighting the submarine, he said. The submarine was one of the old type, Captain Taylor added, and fortunately was not so fast as the Orduna. The one which attacked her on the eastward voyage was built on the latest designs of the German navy, but she rose about four miles astern, and the Orduna kept her there until the German commander gave up in despair.

Chief Steward William H. Allison said that the passengers were put through a lifeboat drill, with life belts, on Thursday evening after the ship left Liverpool, and the boats were all swung out as usual until the Irish coast was cleared.

Passengers Dressed Without Panic.

"After the torpedo passed," said Allison, "the second steward ran up to my room and told me that a submarine was firing shells at us, and I instructed him to have the passengers aroused quietly and informed of what was happening, which was done. There was no trouble or panic of any kind. The women took the news splendidly, and even the little children dressed and stood by on deck with their parents; but Captain Taylor ordered all passengers below in case they might get hit by the shells. When it was all over the stewards served coffee and the passengers went to bed again."

Chief Engineer Gowans was asleep when the submarine was sighted, but as soon as his steward roused him he dashed below in his blue pajamas and stood by the telegraph with the second engineer until the manoeuvring was over and the captain sent word that it was "all clear." During the fifteen minutes with the submarine the Orduna made close upon seventeen knots, the engineers said, which is the best she has ever done.

F. M. Morse of Winnipeg, one of the wealthiest merchants of Canada, who was a passenger, with his wife, said that the attack by the German submarine on the Orduna was the most dastardly thing he had ever heard of. "Here is a peaceful ship," he said, "with no war munitions of any kind crossing the sea to America with twenty-one citizens of the United States and other innocent civilians, women and little children, asleep in their berths when, without warning a deliberate attempt is made to send them all to their graves."

Mr. Morse has two sons who are officers in the Canadian contingent, at the front, and he devotes half his income to the St. John's Ambulance Fund during the war.

Another passenger on the Orduna was Travers Browne of 170 Broadway, who has just returned from the front after serving a year with the British Mechanical Transport Corps. Mr. Browne will stay at Narragansett Pier with his family until Sept. 1, when he will return to France with the British Flying Corps. Mr. Browne's wife is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Fowles of New York and London, who were among those lost on the Lusitania.

Some of the passengers differed in their accounts as to the actual time of the firing of the torpedo at the Orduna. The official log book showed that it occurred at 6:05 A. M.; the submarine appeared astern on the starboard side at 6:15 A. M., and the shelling ended at 8:21, the incident occupying exactly sixteen minutes altogether.

Of the 227 passengers on the Orduna, thirty were in the first, 112 in the second and eighty-five in the third class.

The Americans in the first cabin beside Mr. Thompson were Mr. and Mrs. L. Johnson, F. H. Keith, H. B. Leary, H. J. Lesser, and Mrs. Richmond Smith.

Passengers' Tribute to Captain Taylor.

In appreciation of the coolness and skill shown by Captain Taylor in the face of great danger, the following testimonial was signed by a number of the passengers on the Orduna and handed to the commander on July 10, when the liner was 350 miles west of the Irish coast:

Dear Sir: We, the first-class passengers on the steamship Orduna on her memorable voyage from Liverpool July 8, 1915, desire to express to you our heartfelt appreciation and our admiration of the masterly manner in which you manoeuvred and handled your ship during the sudden and deliberate attack made upon it on the morning of July 9, at 6 A. M., by a German submarine.

We feel that it was entirely due to your skill, your resourcefulness, and unfailing pluck that we escaped the dangers and the sufferings of having to take to the open boats and that the German commander was completely defeated in his evident intentions of destroying the ship and setting us adrift on the sea.

We thank you, and we hope that your brilliant conduct under shellfire and in the face of grave danger will receive elsewhere the reward and praise it so well deserves.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Johnson, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn.; William Q. Thompson, Chicago, Ill.; Violet Richmond Smith, Chicago, Ill.; Ford Humboldt Keith, New York; Henry J. Lesser, New York; Henry B. Leary, New York; J. See, Travers S. Brown, J. S. Cameron, John F. Chambers, Mlle. N. Degani, T. H. Graham, B. H. F. Humphries, A. Milligan, R. C. Moore, H. Billinile Porter, and R. Ruder, Great Britain; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Manley, Nelson, B. C., Canada; Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Morse, Winnipeg, Canada; Baron and Baroness Rosenkrants, Denmark.

The Orduna is owned by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and had been designated to open its service from South America via the Panama Canal last July if the war had not started. Captain Taylor, who has the entire confidence of his officers and crew as well as his passengers, has never in the North Atlantic trade until the Orduna was chartered by the Cunard Company last January.

WASHINGTON REGARDS INCIDENT AS GRAVE

Attempt to Sink Vessel Having No Munitions May Affect Tone of Our Reply.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Into the grave situation that has developed between the United States and Germany over the sinking of the Lusitania was thrust another issue today when reports came from New York that the British steamer Orduna, carrying a score of Americans from Liverpool, had been attacked by a German submarine.

Should the first reports of an attempt to torpedo without warning be borne out by the official investigation about to be instituted it was indicated in official quarters that the United States would probably regard the incident as adding a grave element to the already strained relations between the two countries.

Lacking information as to the circumstances of the attack, officials were unable to predict tonight to what extent the Orduna case would aggravate the situation, but they thought the question would certainly compel serious consideration by President Wilson and his Cabinet in formulating the next step in the policy of the United States toward the activities of German submarines and the safety of Americans on the high seas.

Although the Orduna escaped unhurt, this, in the view of officials, does not relieve the case of grave possibilities. The fact that a belligerent merchant ship, bound for the United States with Americans on board and without arms and ammunition or contraband cargo—(which has been the reason assigned for the provocation for previous attacks)—was assailed, while her passengers slept, convinced many officials that the theory they had held of an actual change in the practice of German submarine commanders was not warranted.

One point on which the entire case, so far as the United States is concerned, may hinge is whether any attempt was made to halt the Orduna by the customary warning signals either by flag, megaphone or shots across the bow of a vessel.

As yet the case is not officially before the State Department, but as soon as some of the American passengers file their statements of what took place, the question will be brought immediately to the attention of the German Government for a report from its submarine commander on the circumstances of the attack.

The case is believed to be different from that of the Anglo-Californian and the Armenian, which were ordered to halt, but attempted to escape capture. According to the rules of international law, even though neutrals are on board, the use of force is held to be justified to compel submission.

Irrespective of whether or not a signal was given to the Orduna to halt, or whether the shots fired by the Germans came without warning, the view which impressed officials tonight was that the German submarines had not abandoned their attempts to destroy enemy passenger vessels whether carrying contraband or not, and that American citizens seemed still to be subject to hazards from which under previously accepted rules of international law, they should be immune.

Secretary Lansing said tonight that he would have no announcement to make on the case until it was brought to his attention in some official way by Americans who were passengers on the ship.

In official quarters news of the attack on the Orduna came as a shock, for it had been confidently believed, as a result of the informal explanations of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and press dispatches from Berlin concerning the care being exercised by German submarines, that Americans on board passenger vessels, at least, would be safe from attack. The incident increased the general uneasiness which has been felt since the last German note failed to give the assurances asked for by the United States.

The belief was general that when President Wilson laid the entire situation before the Cabinet Tuesday there would be insistence by many Cabinet officers on a much more emphatic pronouncement of the intentions of the United States than otherwise would have been the case but for the reports of the attack on the Orduna.

The conviction had become widespread that the negotiations could continue if the situation were not aggravated by further violations of American rights. This was based largely on the absence of any cases of attack without warning in several weeks.

The only important case of attack without warning that has occurred since the Lusitania was sunk is that of the American steamer Nebraskan, also bound for the United States and without cargo. Germany has expressed regrets for that occurrence and agreed to pay damages, but it was pointed out tonight that the United States took the position in its first note after the sinking of the Lusitania, that expressions of regret and offers of reparation do not lessen the dangers to American citizens on the high seas unless followed by a discontinuance of the practice complained of.

Although Secretary Lansing, after an exchange of letters with President Wilson, has practically finished the draft of a note which will be discussed by the Cabinet next Tuesday, it was considered possible that some reference might be made to the case of the Orduna as tangible evidence of Germany's failure to refrain from attacks without warning on merchantmen, carrying Americans. On the other hand, officials may decide to await a report from Ambassador Gerard as to the German Government's version of the affair. This may be delayed several weeks, as in past experience German submarines have not returned to base to report only after long intervals have elapsed.

That the American note to Germany would probably be written in the light of the Orduna's experience, however, was indicated by officials. They pointed out that the suggestion of a change in the practice of German submarine commanders in attacking vessels primarily engaged in passenger trade no longer seemed tenable.

"No intimation has yet been given in official quarters of what the next American note would contain, but it was admitted among those in authority that the communication would doubtless convey some hint of the purposes and intentions of the United States in case there was further violation of its rights. The note will probably be a brief and according to well-informed opinion, will be in the nature of a warning that subsequent violations of the principles contended for by the United States will be viewed as hostile acts, making difficult the continuance of diplomatic relations.

CHASED BY SUBMARINE JUNE 28

Orduna Escaped Previous Danger by Superior Speed.

When the Orduna left New York on her last eastward voyage, June 10, it was rumored that the German Government had given orders to sink her and the White Star liner Arabic, both bound for Liverpool with heavy cargoes of war munitions.

On June 28, when the Orduna was off the Smalls Lightship, off the Welsh Coast, a submarine estimated to be of at least 1,000 tonnage came to the surface and proceeded to speed after the ship. At the time she was four miles astern, and all the firemen off watch went below to the stokehole and fired up. Through their glasses the passengers watched the German war vessel with great anxiety until they saw she was falling astern, and then the chase was abandoned.

The Orduna is 550 feet long, 67 feet beam, and of 15,499 gross tonnage, with accommodations for 1,500 passengers of all classes.

PRESS COMMENT.

Seen a New Defiance.

From The Herald.

Civilization cannot show a case of such brazen effrontery, such evil duplicity, as that revealed by the latest German diplomatic and submarine exploits. At a time when Germany's Ambassador was pretending to pave the way to a better understanding with the United States and the President was preparing an answer to Germanys' note, in which he would endeavor to make clear that friendly relations depended upon an answer to Germany's note, in which he maned this Government, as we learn comes that the steamship Orduna of the Cunard Line was attacked by a German submarine while on her way *from Liverpool to this country with a mixed passenger list of more than two hundred persons and carrying no munitions of war.* The torpedo missed, and eight shrapnel shells were fired at the ship.

Defiance!

If the torpedo had struck the Orduna her fate would have been like the Lusitania's. American lives would have been lost. So it is perfectly clear that this Government is just where it started when the first note on submarine warfare was sent warning Germany. All warnings are unheeded. But public sentiment is crystallized despite the treason of Mr. Bryan and his followers.

"Attacks Were Not Accidental."

From The Tribune.

The public here has been cajoled recently with a piece of fiction constructed for a purpose. That is the assurance that Germany has decided to live up to the obligations of international law and to the dictates of humanity in dealing with unarmed enemy merchantmen. Several cases were recently reported in which German submarine commanders before sinking such merchantmen observed the rule of visitation and search and gave noncombatants on board an ample opportunity to take to the boats.

The American public would be glad to believe that Germany has abandoned her lawless methods of warfare at sea. But it is clear that no orders have yet been sent from Berlin imposing compliance with the rules of international law on German submarine commanders.

These happenings of the past week explode the specious fiction that German submarine warfare has assumed a humaner and more legitimate form. The attacks on the Leo and the Orduna were not accidental or careless lapses back to the methods of the original campaign of piracy and murder. They were in line with the still unmodified program of the German Admiralty. They were exemplifications of the Von Tirpitz policy of terrorism, which represents Germany's purpose just as much today as it did on the day of the Lusitania massacre.

If the Orduna had been sunk and more American lives had been lost that would not even have been an "unfortunate accident." It would have been in the German view a meritorious performance on the part of the submarine commander, a performance which the Government at Berlin would no more have disavowed than it has disavowed the slaughter of Americans on the Lusitania.

RUSSIAN COLLIER SUNK.

The Balwa Torpedoed Off the Shetland Islands.

LONDON, Sunday, July 18.—A Dutch vessel yesterday landed at Aberdeen the crew of the Russian steamer Balwa of Riga, which was sunk by a German submarine sixty miles east-southeast of the Shetland Islands on Friday.

The Balwa was bound from Blyth, England, for Archangel, Russia, with a thousand tons of coal.

EXPECTS HOLLAND IN WAR.

Traveler Thinks She Is Preparing to Join the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—"Holland will be engaged in the European war within two months, fighting on the side of the Allies," said Joseph Carson, London representative of the Allis-Chalmers Company, who has just returned from London on business.

"Holland is now buying munitions of war to the value of millions of dollars in the United States and other countries," said Mr. Carson. "On my trip back to the United States I talked with business men who gave me positive evidence that Holland would enter the war. Although a small country, Holland is wonderfully equipped.

"It is my opinion that the Allies will win the war. People do not realize the spirit of unity which pervades the ranks of the Allies. Contrary to opinion in the States, the war will go on at least two years more. England realizes this and is bending every energy to cope with the situation by an absolute siege of all Germany."

WELSH STRIKERS REJECT COMPROMISE

Executive Council Goes Back to Cardiff After Fruitless Meeting with Officials in London.

GOVERNMENT READY TO ACT

Unless Some Sign of Agreement Appears Tomorrow, Tribunal Will Begin to Try the Strikers.

LONDON, July 17.—The members of the Executive Council of the South Wales coal miners' organizations, who came to London to confer with Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, have returned to Cardiff, having found it impossible to reach a basis for new negotiations in the coal dispute.

There is now no hope of the men returning to work before the middle of next week, if they do so then. Already some industries in South Wales are being hampered by a shortage of coal.

After a meeting in London today, at which they failed to reach an agreement, the following official statement was issued by the Executive Council:

The council met to consider the proceedings at an interview with Mr. Runciman (Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade) yesterday. Several hours were spent in discussing Mr. Runciman's statement upon the present position of the South Wales coalfield. It was found impossible to arrive at any decision that will bring about a settlement, and the council decided to adjourn until Monday at Cardiff.

This means that the minority of the Executive Council have maintained their demands made to Mr. Runciman yesterday, and refused to compromise, and that the council recognized that it was useless to go before the men with proposals unless these were backed by the whole council.

The next move rests with the men, who previously have declined to budge from the position taken on advice given by their direct representatives in the various districts, who twice before have voted down proposals of the Executive Council to resume work on day-to-day contracts, pending the further thrashing out of points in dispute.

Besides their original terms, of which the principal demand was a 5 per cent. raise in wages, the men now insist on the cancellation of the royal proclamation bringing miners under the "No Strikes," or Munitions, act. Meantime the tribunal set up under this measure is preparing to act, and unless the meeting of miners' delegates to be held in Cardiff on Monday, to receive a report of the Executive Council regarding its visit to London, shows some sign of compromise, the tribunal will commence sessions to try the men guilty of striking.

In order to conserve the coal supplies, steps are being taken to prevent any from leaving the country. Neutral steamers hereafter can obtain only sufficient coal to carry them to their first port, and exports are being strictly curtailed.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Four Ships Leave Our Ports with Large Cargoes for Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 7.—The following ships sailed from here today for the war zone:

Madrileno, Spanish, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 124,148 staves valued at $22,100; 21,681 plates of spelter, valued at $209,394; 6,031 bales of cotton, valued at $274,417; 3,012 pieces of lumber, valued at $12,000, and 1,022 steel bars, valued at $11,171.

The Napierian, British, for London, with a cargo of 184,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $281,760.

BRITISH COURTEOUS TO DR. DERNBURG

Naval Commander Who Held Up His Ship Shook Hands and Saluted Unofficial Envoy.

Captain Irgens of the Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord, which arrived yesterday from Bergen, said that Dr. Dernburg was treated with every courtesy by the British naval officers when the ship was boarded at Kirkwall by officers from the auxiliary cruiser Ortega.

"The meeting took place in my cabin," the Captain said, "and the naval commander shook hands with the doctor and looked at his papers for a few moments, and that was all. Then they saluted each other in military fashion and parted."

Ira Nelson Morris, the United States Minister to Sweden, who was a passenger on the Bergensfjord, declined to affirm or deny the report that he was going to Chicago to undergo an operation upon his throat. He said that he had nothing to say about anything and expects to go to Washington next week.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THREATEN TO EXTEND REMINGTON STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

strike to New England; if that doesn't win, we will spread it further."

Submarine Workers Strike.

Labor trouble from an unexpected source developed today when the eleven patternmakers of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, where seven new submarines are being built for the United States Navy, struck for more pay. These eleven patternmakers are highly skilled men and their absence greatly handicapped the work at the submarine plant. The men are all members of the Patternmakers Association, New York Division. There is no local union. The patternmakers in the vicinity of New York two weeks ago obtained from national headquarters in Cincinnati sanction to strike. The patternmakers here seek an increase in wages from 44 to 47½ cents an hour for their eight-hour day. They say that not a man of the craft is receiving less by choice.

Their strike is not connected with that of the machinists. They thought that as war conditions had made their plant busy it was a good time to make wage demands.

The Lake Company employs 500 men, many of whom are union machinists, who would be called out if the machinists' strike extends to all of Bridgeport. That might mean indefinite delay in the completion of the submarines for the navy.

Sent to Spread the Strike.

International labor officials have been sent to South Bethlehem, Penn., to New Jersey plants and to factories in other parts of the country making war munitions to prepare the men for an impending walkout.

Beginning plans for the general New England strike, Mr. Keppler called to Bridgeport today Frank Jennings, an official of the machinists, and empowered him to call the strike when ordered. Plans have been laid for a strike in the Winchester Repeating Arms plant in New Haven.

Mr. Jennings, before he left the city tonight, said that conditions were ripe for a national demand for the eight-hour day.

"The Westinghouse Company has large contracts in Springfield, where about 5,000 men are employed. We are well organized there, and conditions are ripe for the eight-hour strike. From all over New England offers are coming from the men to go on strike for the eight-hour day, while they can get what they want. I believe the eight-hour demand will be made on every industrial plant in New England, if not in the whole United States.

"The most vital point we can strike in New England, outside of Bridgeport, is the Becker-Brainard Milling Machine Company of Boston, which is milling parts for the machinery in munition factories here and all over the country.

"This is a golden opportunity for the machinists. This is so thoroughly realized that the unorganized men are coming into the fold all over the country."

Johnson and Keppler apparently were surprised at the result when they headed the ultimatum delegation to the new Remington plant and sent in their cards to Major Penfield. They believed the dignity of their mission would obtain them at least an audience; but Major Penfield sent out word that he had no business with the gentlemen and begged to be excused from receiving them.

It was learned that as soon as he got to the plant today Major Penfield issued orders that no passes be allowed to any one to reach him. He denied audience to the newspapermen for the first time.

In the message he sent to the delegation Major Penfield said that until someone in his employ struck the whole affair was none of his trouble. This was taken by Keppler and Johnson to mean that as soon as the machinists were out Monday, Major Penfield would treat with them. The men who have struck so far have been employés of the Stewart Construction Company, which is erecting the new plant for the Remington Company. The Major's stand caused resentment among the labor leaders, however, because a concrete part of the strike demands is that the Remington people recognize the millwrights as members of the Metal Workers' Union.

After Major Penfield refused to see the ultimatum bearers, they obtained a conference with Superintendent George Grolar of the Stewart Company. When Mr. Johnson was asked what Mr. Grolar told him, he replied: "He just grinned."

The labor officials were further angry today at the discharge of five machinists at the arms plant this morning, all members of the union. In reply the labor officials called out the belt lacers in the new plant.

The strike impending on Monday means that 1,000 machinists will be called out from the new plant, where bayonets are being made for England and France, and from the sister firm, the Remington cartridge concern, which is making bullets for the Allies.

Vincent De Falco, International Organizer of the Hodcarriers' Union, stated that his organization had already taken a strike ballot, and that it had been arpoved by the General Committee. If the machinists walk out the hodcarriers will follow them, the Organizer said. Such a move would, in turn, involve the bricklayers engaged on the new buildings. The drop forgers, engaged in the manufacture of bayonets, were also considering what action they would take, it was said.

There were mutterings about the streets that Mr. Keppler was not willing to go the lengths demanded by the rank and file of the machinists and call the New England strike at once.

"Many of the plants to be affected in Bridgeport if the strike is not halted," said Mr. Keppler, "are working on other business than that of the Remington Company. Bridgeport has the greatest prosperity in its history, and it would really be organized labor if we rashly precipitated war without parleying. We are fair men. The manufacturers are profiting by the war in Europe; why should we not get something?

Not Peace Propagandists.

"I do not want the public to get the impression that we are warring on the munition plants because we are the evangelists of any peace propaganda. That is rot as much as the German charge. We view the manufacture of arms just as we would the manufacture of any other product. We are not tyrannical, and if the Remington firm will back down from what we regard as an attempt to dictate how we shall run our unions, we will let the eight-hour demand be settled by negotiations."

Mr. Dodge, who came here with General Manager Pryor of the Remington Companies, refused to discuss the strike situation. He left for New York tonight.

Some of the most expert organizers at the command of the Federation of Labor are now in Bridgeport. Frank Morrison, Vice President of the Federation, who directs organization work, has been asked by the strike leaders to send organizers here to unite the 5,000 girl workers who are making munitions of war, so that they have support in the strike which will throw them out of work with 25,000 other Bridgeport workers.

Social workers here appealed to Johnson and Keppler not to throw out of work these girls, hundreds of whom have come from without the city. The request to Morrison was their reply. They said it was the best they could do.

Twenty-three heads of international labor organizations have gathered in this city from all parts of the United States. These men have been sent here with the approval of President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. Among the leaders here are Charles Sehl, International organizer of the Machinists; Frank Savage, a member of the Machinists' General Executive Board; William Larkin, State business agent for the machinists; George J. Bowen, Machinists business agent; Vincent De Falco, international organizer of the Hod Carriers' Union; J. W. Sweek, international organizer of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; John Nolan, business agent of the Hoisting Engineers; J. Ryan, organizer of the Sheet Metal Workers; Samuel Carlisle, business agent for the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Conference in New York.

In response to a request from the offices of the Stewart Construction Company in New York for a conference with the labor leaders, Johnson went to New York tonight. The Stewart people are under a heavy bond for the completion of the new plant, and delay might mean a big loss to them.

Recognition of the unions, guarantee of a permanent eight-hour day, no reduction in wages, reinstatement of all men who are out and who will be called out—these are the demands the labor leaders wished to make to Major Penfield today, these demands to be spread as a second step to all Bridgeport plants with sub-contracts from the Remington people, of which there are twenty-one. The third step would be the extension of the strike with the same demands to all New England.

Asked why he made an issue of the eight-hour day with the Remington Company when that already had been granted, Mr. Keppler said:

"Mr. Dodge's order said that the eight-hour day would take effect Aug. 1 and would continue until further notice. How do we know that, as soon as the war contracts were finished, the men would not lose the eight-hour day? Such an outcome has been our experience in more than one plant where the eight-hour day was granted for the purpose of averting a strike."

The real big issue of the unions with the Remington Company is the closed shop for the 16,000 men who will be employed in the new plant. The Remington officials are firm in their opposition to a closed shop.

"I don't believe the machinists can win," said Oliver C. Smith, an official of the Smith-Egge Company, which has several large war contracts. "They tried the strike method once before and the manufacturers beat them. Ninety per cent. of the factories in Bridgeport are working on a ten-hour schedule. Some factories, including our own, work nine hours. I believe that if the machinists asked for a nine-hour day the manufacturers might consider it."

"If Bridgeport gets a general eight-hour day it will be wiped off the map as a manufacturing city," declared Norman Leeds, General Manager of the Automatic Machine Company, one of Bridgeport's largest plants. "Bridgeport, with men working only eight hours a day, would be competing with hundreds of cities where men are working nine and ten hours. If the machinists force the fight we must fight back."

PEACE IN WINCHESTER PLANT.

Officials Know of No Cause for Strike—Employes Non-Union.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 17.—Officials of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of this city, when informed tonight that an official of the machinists' union planned to take up labor questions at the factory, said they had no knowledge of any trouble among the employes. The factory is non-union, and, so far as officials are aware, there has been no recent attempt to induce the men to join unions.

The company now employs about 12,000 hands and new buildings are being erected to accommodate 3,000 more by Autumn.

PUTS ALL BLAME ON THE GERMANS

Continued from Page 1.

well. I am quite satisfied that the two Captains and the officers are competent men and that they did their duty. Captain Turner remained on the bridge till he was swept into the sea and Captain Anderson was working on deck until he went overboard and was drowned."

Lookout Morton Commended.

The Court commended Leslie N. Morton, a member of the crew who shipped at New York and who was acting as extra lookout man at the time the Lusitania was torpedoed, saying:

"He was only 18 years of age, but he seems to have exhibited great courage, self-possession and resource. He was the first to observe the approach of the torpedoes, and before they had touched the ship he had reported them to the bridge by means of a telephone."

Though knocked off his feet when a torpedo hit the Lusitania, and later having to swim for his life, Lord Mersey said the youth, aided by a member of the crew named Parry, righted a collapsible boat and was instrumental in saving nearly a hundred lives.

The Court analyzed the passenger list, giving the saved and lost by sex and nationality and, commenting on the lack of a general panic, added:

"Some passengers attempted to assist in launching the boats and, in my opinion, they did more harm than good. It is, however, quite impossible to impose any blame upon them. They were all working for the best.

"The cargo was a general cargo of the ordinary kind, but a part consisted of cases of cartridges—about 5,000. This ammunition was stored well forward on the upper and lower decks, and was about fifty yards away from where the torpedoes struck the ship."

Lord Mersey then iterated that the Lusitania carried no masked guns and no troops.

The warnings issued by Germany before the ship left New York, he found, only aggravated the crime of her sinking.

Saving of Steam Justifiable.

Explaining the curtailment of boiler power, Lord Mersey said the Lusitania had made five successive trips in this fashion before the disaster, and "in my opinion this reduction in the steamer's speed was of no significance and was proper in the circumstances."

Lord Mersey described at length the events immediately preceding the torpedoing of the vessel, giving her speed as eighteen knots and recounting details regarding the position of the ship as testified by Captain Turner. Continuing, he said:

"The blow of the first torpedo broke No. 5 lifeboat to splinters. A second torpedo was fired almost immediately afterward, which also struck the ship on the starboard side. The two torpedoes struck the ship almost simultaneously. Both these were discharged by a German submarine from a distance variously estimated at from 200 to 500 yards. No warning of any kind was given."

Lord Mersey bitterly assailed the German Government, saying the act was a "murderous attack because it was made with a deliberate and wholly unjustifiable intention of killing the people on board."

Of the testimony of a second cabin passenger, a witness describing himself as a French subject, who stated that he had heard an explosion similar to the rattling of a Maxim gun, Lord Mersey said: "I do not believe this gentleman. His demeanor was very unsatisfactory and there was no confirmation of his story. It may be worth nothing that Leith, the Marconi operator, who was in the second-class dining room, speaks of but one explosion. In my opinion there was no explosion of any part of the cargo."

Of what happened in the engine room after the torpedo struck, Lord Mersey said:

"Orders given to the engine room are difficult to follow and there is an obvious confusion about them. It is not, however, important to consider them, for the engines were put out of commission almost at once by the inrush of water."

No Proof of Boats Leaking.

"Complaints were made by some witnesses about the manner in which the boats were launched and about their leaky condition. I do not question the good faith of these witnesses, but I think their complaints were ill-founded. There doubtless were some accidents in handling the ropes, but it is impossible to impute negligence or incompetence in connection with them. There is no satisfactory evidence that any of the boats leaked."

Dwelling on the instructions to Captain Turner, Lord Mersey said:

"It was made abundantly plain to me that the Admiralty had devoted most anxious care and thought to questions arising out of the submarine peril and that they had diligently collected all available information likely to affect the voyage of the Lusitania. I do not know who the officials are to whom these duties were intrusted, but they deserve the highest praise. Captain Turner was fully advised as to the means which, in the view of the Admiralty, were best calculated to avert the peril he was likely to encounter.

"It is certain that in some respects Captain Turner did not follow the advice given him. It may be, though, I seriously doubt it, that had he done so his ship would have reached Liverpool in safety. But the question remains: Was his conduct that of a negligent or an incompetent man? The conclusion I have arrived at is that blame should not be imputed to the Captain.

"The advice given to him, although meant for his most serious and careful consideration, was not intended to deprive him of the right to exercise his skilled judgment in difficult questions that might arise time after time in the navigation of his ship. His omission to follow this advice in all respects cannot fairly be attributed either to negligence or incompetency.

"He exercised his judgment for the best, and, though others might have acted differently and perhaps more successfully, he ought not, in my opinion, to be blamed. The whole blame for the destruction of life in this catastrophe must rest solely on those who plotted and those who committed the crime."

The Finding Summarized.

Lord Mersey then delivered a brief summarized finding as follows:

"After having carefully inquired into the circumstances of the disaster, the Court finds the loss of said ship and lives was due to damage caused the ship by torpedoes fired by a submarine of German nationality. In the opinion of the Court, the act was done not merely with the intention of sinking the ship, but also with the intention of destroying the lives of the people on board."

As printed and concurred in by Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford and Lieut. Commander Hearn, Naval Assessors, and Captain Davies and Captain Speeding of the Mercantile Marine, the report will be presented to both houses of Parliament.

MISTRANSLATED GERMAN TEXT

An Error in Providence Journal's Version of Lusitania Dispatch.

The Providence Journal, in its statement quoted in yesterday's TIMES that the Lusitania warning issued by the German Embassy was sent out by Berlin six days before, appears to have mistranslated the German text of the wireless message which, it asserted, was sent through the Sayville wireless station by Captain Boy-Ed, German Naval Attaché at Washington, to the head of the German Admiralty Department at Berlin on May 10.

The German of the message sent read:

Botschaft hat 30 April durch Annoncen allen bedeutenden Zeitungen Vereinigte Staaten amerikanische Reisenden noch einmal vor Kriegszone und Benutzung englischer Dampfer gewarnt. Lusitania hat 5,400 Kisten Munition an Bord. Ladung fast ausschliesslich Kontrabande. Gesamtwert etwa 8,000,000 Mark.

This The Providence Journal translated to read:

Your message of April 30 was given to American travelers in all important newspapers of the United States, warning them again of the war zone and the use of English steamers. The Lusitania had 5,400 cases of ammunition on board and her cargo was almost exclusively contraband, with a total value of about 5,000,000 marks.

The mistake was in The Providence Journal's translation of the German word "botschaft," which means "embassy" as well as "message." The dispatch, therefore, properly translated, reads:

Embassy has, April 30, through advertisements all important newspapers United States, warned American travelers once more against war zone and use of English steamships. Lusitania had 5,400 chests of ammunition on board. Cargo almost exclusively contraband; total value about 5,000,000 marks.

LORD MERSEY DRAMATIC.

Verdict on Sinking of Lusitania Delivered with Impressive Gravity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 17.—It was in an intensely dramatic tone that Lord Mersey, head of the inquiry into the sinking of the Lusitania, read in Caxton Hall today the commission's verdict that the German Government was, in effect, guilty of coldblooded murder. The ending of the inquiry was marked by the presence of a fair-sized throng, all deeply serious. The room in which the verdict was read is the famous one in which the stained-glass windows show incidents in English history. Through the windows came a sombre light from the drizzling day outside.

The proceedings were simple in the extreme. Lord Mersey and the naval assessors were in civilian garb. Lord Mersey at once plunged into the reading of the report, which had been printed. Barristers connected with the hearing followed the reading from copies of the report which had been passed around.

Perhaps the most striking period of Baron Mersey's recital came when, after leading up to the incidents preceding the sinking, he read in a solemn voice: "Immediately afterwards the Lusitania was struck by a torpedo." He followed this by impressively quoting the words of the Attorney General, Sir Edward Carson, who, at the opening of the hearing, characterized the torpedoing of the Lusitania as "a deliberate attempt at the murder of the passengers on board the ship," agreeing that this "language was not a whit too strong."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Power Yacht, 53 Ft. Over All

85 H. P. heavy duty motor, nearly new; 11 miles speed, able, stanch, safe and very handsome. Two staterooms, two toilets, full-length mirror, wardrobe and wonderful locker room. New gas plant, lighting and cooking, (with oven.) Also electric lighting with dynamo and switchboard. Superb equipment of highest class; bridge deck with lazyback and afterdeck with lazyback. All brass rail and fittings. Original cost nearly $11,000, and $3,000 spent on new equipment last August. Just put in commission—delivered ready for cruising. Price reduced from $5,000 to $3,500, part cash, for quick sale.

MISS BOYD, 616 FIFTH AVE., MANHATTAN.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 90 Pages,

as follows:

I. Rotogravure and Picture Section.

II. General News.

III. Sports.

IV. Magazine Section.

THE NEW IDEA AT SING SING PRISON...*By Richard Harding Davis*
THE TRUTH ABOUT THE DR. SCOTT NEARING CASE.
By Charles Willis Thompson
AN AMERICAN GIRL IN MEXICO.....*By Ruby M. Stone*
MEMOIRS OF A CHEERFUL MUSICIAN.
PASSING

GERMANS REGAIN GROUND ON MEUSE

In a Wide Attack Near Les Eparges They Recover Some Lost Trenches.

HARD FIGHTING IN VOSGES

Violent Cannonading Continues in the Argonne—Sappers Are Busy on the Aisne.

LONDON, July 17.—Renewed activity is being shown by the Germans on the Meuse heights. In this section a violent attack was made on the front from the Calonne trench to Les Eparges, according to the official reports from Paris—the only official communications received there up to a late hour tonight. The French War Office admits that the assailants managed to gain a hold in trenches which they lost to the troops of the republic about ten days ago.

The French War Office also says that the Germans suffered a defeat in the Vosges. On the rest of the western front the two armies have been engaged in violent artillery actions.

The Paris night bulletin says:

In Artois the cannonade has diminished in intensity; some shells were fired into the town of Arras.

On the right bank of the Aisne, in the district of Troyon, there has been fighting with mines, as well as a very violent bombardment. Twenty shells were thrown into Rheims, one civilian being killed and one seriously wounded.

In the Argonne the day has been relatively calm, and no infantry action has occurred.

On the heights of the Meuse the Germans, after last night's bombardment, launched a violent attack against our position from the Calonne trench to the village of Les Eparges. On the southern ridge of the Sonvaux Ravine they succeeded at only one point in regaining a footing in the trench section which we captured on July 6. Some parties of Germans who succeeded in creeping through the entanglements were made prisoners. Between the Sonvaux Ridge and the Calonne trench the enemy was also repulsed, with heavy losses.

There has been a continuous bombardment in the Forest of Apremont.

The Paris afternoon report says:

In the region to the north of Arras the cannonading continued during the night. It was particularly violent to the north of Souchez and between Neuville and Roclincourt.

In the Argonne there was bomb and petard fighting in the region of Marie Thérèse, and violent cannonading at the ravine of Meurissons. Two German attacks against our positions on the side of Hill No. 263 (west of Boureuilis) were repulsed.

On the heights of the Meuse the bombardment of Les Eparges and of the region of Sonvaux reported in the last statement continued during the night.

In Lorraine the Germans about 1 A. M. delivered a new attack against our trenches in the district southeast of the Forest of Parroy. The assailants were dispersed.

In the Vosges the enemy last night launched an attack upon the positions which he had lost at Ban-de-Sapt. It was checked by our curtains of artillery fire and the fire of our machine guns.

A coup attempted by the Germans at 11 P. M. upon our works at the Tournies Farms, (1,500 meters northwest of Bonhomme,) was completely defeated.

FRENCH ARTILLERY WON BATTLE OF FONTENELLE

Enabled Assailants to Retake Vosges Positions Deemed Impregnable.

PARIS, July 17.—A French official eyewitness at the front has sent a dispatch giving details of the French success in the battle of Fontenelle, in the Vosges. The scene of the conflict is in the neighborhood of the village of Senones and the forest of Ormont, and the ground is described as undulating and cut by deep ravines.

It was in this region, says the observer, that the Germans, after the battle of the Marne, took up a position on a summit commanding the surrounding countryside. This hill was Height 627, which is known as Fontenelle.

"On June 22, after severe losses, the enemy succeeded in occupying Fontenelle," says the observer. "Although we counter-attacked vigorously, taking 142 prisoners, the enemy held the summit. General Van Kuderzen, in a report dated July 3, said that after a careful inspection of the German works and trenches he finally believed that the hill had been transformed into an impregnable fortress, and that its capture would necessitate tremendous losses.

"On July 8 all necessary preparations for the attack had been completed. The same day, at nightfall, three columns, aided by a remarkably accurate artillery fire, took a portion of the enemy's trenches. In the center we also attacked, forcing the enemy to the west of Launois in ten minutes. The attack on the left proceeded more slowly, but, aided by gathering darkness, we took possession of the northwestern portion of the hill.

"At daybreak not only the whole of the summit had been retaken, but a majority of the German defenses as far as the road from Launois to Moyen-Moutier. Thanks to our artillery, all preparations for counter-attacks were immediately stopped.

"During the battles of July 8 and 9 we took 581 prisoners, including 21 officers. When questioned the prisoners gave great praise to our excellent artillery marksmanship, saying: 'We did not believe there could be such a hell of fire.'"

FRENCH TRADE HARD HIT.

Exports Drop $385,200,000 and Imports $171,800,000 in Quarter.

PARIS, July 17.—Customs statistics just issued show that the foreign commerce of France decreased $357,000,000 in the first three months of 1915, as compared with the same period a year ago. Of this amount $171,800,000 was in imports and $385,200,000 exports.

France bought abroad during virtually the same period food supplies valued at $10,200,000, while manufactured articles purchased amounted to $20,600,000. The latter figure is the highest recorded since the beginning of the war.

The Temps, commenting on these statistics, says it is absolutely necessary for France to resume her economic activity and to facilitate the reopening of factories and the resumption of work generally. This, says the paper, is the only way to reduce payments abroad and improve the foreign exchange situation.

LOOPS LOOP FOR 'BOSCHES.'

Pegoud Does Flying Feats Above Heads of German Prisoners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 17.—"Aeroplane stunts for Bosche prisoners," is the title of an article in L'Auto describing how the famous aviator, Pegoud, while on a reconnaissance flight near Saint Die eight days ago saw a column of hundreds of prisoners who had been captured at Fontenelle.

Flying low over the column he executed a series of loop the loops before resuming his mission, to the cheers of the prisoners.

WOMEN MARCHERS BEG FOR WAR WORK

Continued from Page 1.

of the scheme cannot be laid upon the shoulders of the women.

13,000,000 Acres Under Grass.

"Take the case of agriculture, for example. Although the problem of feeding the nation is of paramount importance, we have no fewer than 13,000,000 acres under grass at the present moment—potential sources of food supply which, with the aid of trained women, could be made almost immediately productive again.

"It is estimated that of 1,000,000 workers engaged in farming about 50 per cent. are of military age. Here is obviously a splendid opportunity for women to release many men for the fighting line.

"Incidentally, it is worth noting that some 90,000 women are already engaged in agricultural work, a sufficient answer to those who say women are useless on the land. Three weeks' training, generally speaking, will qualify a healthy woman for ordinary farm labor.

"The services of women are equally in demand in the medical and nursing professions, particularly the former. We have it upon the authority of a well-known hospital surgeon, Dr. Stanley Boyd, that some 7,000 medical men are now serving with the colors, and the result is that the greatest difficulty is being experienced in meeting the needs of the civil population. 'I could place twelve young women graduates in a moment,' says Dr. Mary Scharlieb, the famous specialist, 'but I cannot get one.'

"Here again prompt action is necessary, for every day sees the further depletion of our male hospital staffs, and the chances for women doctors in the next few years will be such as they have never yet been.

"There are without doubt scores of women ready and willing to undertake the five years' training necessary to qualify as doctors, but they lack the means. Yet there can be no question as to the necessity of encouraging such women to enter the profession. Not only should more hospitals be thrown open to women. Fees should be reduced also, or even abolished entirely, to meet the crisis. At present it costs approximately £200 ($1,000) in fees, &c., alone to be graduated in this country.

Women Teachers Needed.

"The teaching profession has also been hard hit by the war. Thousands of male teachers have joined the colors, and the education of the nation's children—a problem to which we must pay a little more attention than hitherto if we mean to capture German trade—is being hampered in consequence. Only last week the London County Council appointed 400 new women teachers, a fact indicative of the general demand throughout the country.

"So far as non-professional women are concerned, the demand for their services is insistent. The French have found that their employment in munition factories has been highly successful and that women possess not only the aptitude, but also the stamina necessary for the work. That our own women are equally capable I see no reason to doubt. It is worthy of note in this connection that in normal times some 70,000 women are engaged in miscellaneous metal trades of this country, while 7,500 others are employed in vehicle building.

"In addition to the demand for women's labor in various war industries, it should not be forgotten that their services are also needed as shop assistants, clerks, and so forth. Various peace industries must be kept going, for it is these which must pay for the war in the long run.

"Briefly then, the problem is one for the Government to solve, and the immediate demand for women's services is unmistakable. From all parts of the country comes the cry of a shortage of the labor supply. As I have shown, there is waiting to be drawn upon an army of women war workers, which merely awaits mobilization. It is for the Board of Trade to move and without further waste of valuable time bring supply and demand together.

"Our women are impatient to serve their country, but, in the words of the old adage, 'Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.'"

Led by Mrs. Pankhurst.

LONDON, July 17.—The women who took part in today's procession, voicing the demand that the Government utilize women in the work of making ammunition and in replacing the men, were led by Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, founder of the Women's Social and Political Union. Among the marchers were many titled women, those who took part including Lady Colebrook, Lady Knollys, and Mrs. Waldorf Astor.

The main body was made up of groups representing France, Russia, Japan, Serbia, and Poland in national costume.

Thousands of banners were borne in the procession and a hundred bands played stirring music.

The main thoroughfares of the city were packed and the marchers had an enthusiastic greeting. The women proceeded to the Ministry of Munitions, where the demands of the marchers were presented to David Lloyd-George. The Minister of Munitions told the deputation of women that something like 50,000 women already were working at various factories in the production of munitions. It was not a question of competition between male and female labor, he said, but of getting men and women to work together to help the country through the worst crisis it ever experienced.

The first thing, continued Mr. Lloyd-George, was to get an adequate supply of machinery and tools, and the Government was assuming the control of all machine and tool making establishments in the country. Women who came forward to serve must give their whole time. There must be real national organization for all women who were prepared to take up munition work.

Secondly, added the Minister, there must be a sufficient number of women trained to direct and instruct others. In regard to wages, women would receive the same piece rate as men, and all establishments would be under Government control, while the Government would see that there was no "sweated" labor.

Without women, he declared, victory would tarry, and victory which tarried meant victory "whose footprints were footprints of blood."

The Minister pointed out that the greatest difficulty at present was the shortage of machinery for turning out shells. Machine and tool makers, however, had consented to Government control of their works, and for the next few months all the energies of these establishments would be devoted to turning out lathes and machines to enable the country to increase the supplies of war material.

In the meantime it was necessary to set up a national organization for the purpose of registering the names of all women willing to devote their whole time to any task for which they were fitted.

Women Cheer Lloyd George.

There was a remarkable scene when the Minister of Munitions, accompanied by Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, appeared on a platform overlooking the Embankment along which the procession made its way. This was after Mr. Lloyd George had received the women's deputation, headed by Mrs. Pankhurst, who said it was a crime for men to be doing work which could be performed by women.

In response to loud cries for a speech the Minister said that the Government proposed to utilize the services of every one prepared to assist, and declared that victory would eventually be won. There were dark clouds looming in the east, but he looked to the indomitable courage of Russia to meet this hurricane. The clouds would scatter, the hurricane would disperse, and Russia would "emerge once more formidable and deadly, to help the great democratic countries in the west achieve a great victory for the freedom of Europe."

The people of England, said the Minister, were panting to help—they had panted twelve months behind—catch the foe, who had been prepared for years; but they would catch him.

The conclusion of the Minister's speech was the signal for a great patriotic demonstration. Hats and flags waved enthusiastically, while the bands played the national anthem.

RUSSIANS GAIN ON VISTULA FRONT

Austro-Hungarian Forces Are Reported Routed at a Position on the Dniester Also.

VAST MOVEMENT GOES ON

Capitals Silent on the Operations Extending from Riga to the South of Poland.

GENEVA, July 16, (via Paris, July 17.)—The Tribune prints the following dispatch from its correspondent at the front:

"The Austro-Hungarian forces which attempted to dislodge the Russians from positions along the Vistula River have been repulsed with heavy loss. The Russians, attacking in turn, occupied a mile of the Austrian trenches.

"Fresh Russian batteries, which have arrived and have been posted on the Sereth River, have begun to bombard the passage across the Dniester River, south of Zaleszczyky, obliging the Austrians to recross the river. Their retreat is being converted into a rout by Russian bayonet attacks.

"East of Mirodenka the Austrians occupying the left bank of the Dniester have been dislodged after a fierce hand-to-hand struggle.

"On the Stripa River the Russians have succeeded in temporarily arresting the Austrian offensive.

LONDON, July 17.—A new German offensive of huge proportions, with Riga, the great Russian seaport and the seat of the Governor General of the Baltic provinces, as its objective, is revealed in the latest official statements issued at Petrograd and Berlin. Military experts here construe the offensive to be a vast envelopment movement, in which the Germans are making a herculian effort to destroy the Russian Army.

Both the German and Russian communications agree that the German forces are at the Windau River, near Goldingen, which is only eighty miles from Riga, the great strategic commercial metropolis in the Gulf of Riga and on the Upper Baltic.

An official statement received this morning from Petrograd adds details of sanguinary fighting all along the new line in efforts to hold back the German advance, which now is being concentrated on Riga and on Warsaw, while the Austro-Hungarians are moving northward from the Dniester River.

Advices reaching London today say that the Germans left a trail of desolation along the Baltic Sea from Memel to Libau, where the villas, hotels, and casinos are alleged to have been destroyed, about the only exception, it is said, being the palace of a Polish nobleman whose cousin married an American woman. The palace is now being used as a military headquarters in which Prince Henry of Prussia and Field Marshal von Hindenburg recently conferred on the new offensive toward Riga.

Not a word has come through from either side tonight of the major battles in Russia.

Field Marshals von Hindenburg and von Mackensen are clearly acting in coöperation in the movement against Warsaw, one advancing from the north and west, and the other from the southeast. It will probably be several days before the armies get into full swing.

RUSSIA READY FOR RUMANIA.

Army of 250,000 Intended for Bosporus Held at Odessa.

Alfred C. Berghoff, a representative of an agricultural machinery firm in Wisconsin, who returned yesterday from Russia on the steamer Bergensfjord, said that there were 250,000 troops in Odessa when he left three weeks ago.

"They were embarking for the Bosphorus," Mr. Berghoff continued, "when word of a possible change in Rumania's attitude caused a hurried change of plans. The embarkation order was canceled and the troops were held at Odessa ready for use against Rumania, should she show signs of favoring the Teutonic Allies.

"I anticipate one of the bitterest battles of the entire war if the Germans attempt to take Warsaw. I had the opportunity to take a look at the defenses that have been erected around that city. On all sides the Russian engineers have built an extensive system of well-defended trenches. About eight miles from the city the inner trenches end, the next trenches being at a distance of about twenty miles. The space between the two lines in an open plain, swept bare of all obstructions and commanded by many concealed guns of heavy calibre which could no fearful slaughter."

Mr. Berghoff added that the Turkish cruiser Medjidieh, which was sunk by a mine opposite Odessa in April, had been raised by the Russians, placed in dry-dock and would be fitted out as a Russian warship.

DISEASE SWEEPS GALICIA.

Cholera and Smallpox Reported in Lemberg and Elsewhere.

ZURICH, July 17, (via London.)—Asiatic cholera and smallpox are raging fiercely in Galicia, despite all efforts of the military and civil sanitary authorities to check them, according to dispatches received here.

It is said that 120 cases of cholera were reported in Lemberg, capital of Galicia, last Tuesday, and that 419 cases of smallpox were reported in Galicia between the 4th and 10th of July.

ITALIANS CAPTURE TWO MORE PASSES

Austrians Advance Through Them to Attack, but Are Repulsed—More Than 10,000 Feet High.

ROME, July 17, (via Paris.)—A statement given out at the Italian Army Headquarters, signed Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna and dated July 16, reads as follows:

In the Upper Val Camonica the enemy, having passed through the Venerodolol and Brizio Passes, made an attack in force against our positions near Rifugio Garibaldi, but was repulsed with loss, leaving a few prisoners in our hands.

Our troops, after driving back the adversary, occupied the two passes, which are, as is known, at a height of more than 10,000 feet.

In Carnia the enemy, profiting by fog and darkness, made during the afternoon and evening of July 14 two determined attacks on Mount Cogliano and Mount Pizzo Avostano. Both attacks were repulsed. The enemy's ascertained loss was 33 dead, including 1 officer.

In the Plezzo region the situation at Preppipappy is unchanged. The enemy by small attacks, especially at night, and by heavy artillery fire, has continually sought to cause us losses, to hamper our slow advance, and, above all, to force our batteries to reply and thus reveal our positions.

Official announcement was made yesterday that King Victor Emmanuel had signed a decree appointing Signor Barzilai, a member of the House of Deputies, a member of the Cabinet without portfolio. The oath was administered to the new Minister at the front in the presence of Premier Salandra, who went to the King's headquarters to request that the decree be signed.

A Rome dispatch received in Paris a few days ago stated that Signor Barzilai would be appointed Civil Governor of Austrian territory occupied by the Italians.

SOCIALISTS ATTACK GERMAN FOOD PRICES

Protest Against Impending Increase by Government—High Rates Laid to Speculation.

BERLIN, July 17. (via London.)—The Executive Committees of the Socialist Party and the Federation of Socialist Labor Unions have united in a protest to the Minister of the Interior against any rise in the maximum prices of grain and flour. It had been intimated that there would be an increase when the Federal Council adopted the new regulations for the conservation and distribution of this year's harvest.

The Executive Committee of the Federation publishes in the Vorwärts a manifesto "against food harpies," as follows:

"The general rise in prices is pressing even heavier on the poor classes. The prices of meat have risen almost 100 per cent. under the ruthless exploitation of the situation caused by the scarcity of swine and cattle, and the rise continues. The consumption of this so important food product has become thereby almost an impossibility in the widest circles, particularly among the laboring classes.

"All other food products, particularly those recommended as substitutes for meat, such as vegetables, fish, eggs, milk, butter, cheese and sugar, are unusually dear and are steadily becoming more expensive. Speculation of the most unprecedented sort is again in evidence in the potato market. Potatoes stored for a month for price manipulations had to be unloaded in the Spring and sold at low prices to dealers who, in turn, are selling at profits of from 200 to 300 per cent.

"It is now announced that the Federal Council is about to increase the maximum prices of grain, which already are from 30 to 40 per cent. higher than in times of peace. Bread, the all-important food, is to cost the people more. This will arouse indignation in the widest circles.

"In the name of the working classes, upon whom the war already has imposed great sacrifices, we protest against any increase in the maximum prices. We demand instead a thorough regulation of price fixing in the provision markets and effective protection for the people against food harpies. We demand that, without regard to the profit of producers and dealers, moderate maximum prices for food be fixed on a basis assuring adequate alimentation of the people's food supply. The storing up of supplies in order to manipulate prices must be prevented by expropriation and compulsory sale.

"We urge party comrades throughout Germany to fight the food harpies by every means in their power. Representatives of labor in the Legislatures must above all exert every influence to assure a supply of food to the people at non-exorbitant prices."

RAISES NEW POINT IN BLOCKADE NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

terests, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding as to the attitude of the United States in regard to such proceedings, the Government of the United States informs the British Government that insofar as the interests of American citizens are concerned it will insist upon their rights under the principles and rules of international law as hitherto established, governing neutral trade in time of war, without limitation or impairment by orders in council or other municipal legislation by the British Government, and will not recognize the validity of prize court proceedings taken under restraints imposed by British municipal law in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law."

While this communication was sent to the British Government as a result of representations made by the Chicago packers, the warning was not limited in its scope or application to the packers' cases, but was intended to be broad enough to cover every American interest or right under international law as affected by the manner of the enforcement of the British Order in Council as a result of which American commerce of a legitimate character has been harassed, burdened and stifled by the action of the British Government in seizing, detaining, requisitioning, and confiscating American cargoes.

High officials of the State Department explained today that it was not necessary, in order to maintain American rights, to notify Great Britain of this Government's determination to insist upon neutral commercial rights under the principles of international law, but that, in view of differences that have arisen between the two Governments over the application of the law, it was deemed wise to serve another warning on Great Britain to avoid misunderstandings. It was said that the warning also carried the purpose of notifying the British Government that the United States was "not asleep at the switch," to quote the phrase of a high official, in its determination to protect American commercial rights, but was thoroughly awake to the destruction pressed in unmistakable effect by the disregard of American rights in British treatment of cotton, meats, tobacco, and other export products, as well as by the refusal of the British Government to permit between $50,000,000 and $100,000,000 worth of American-owned goods that were contracted for and manufactured in Germany to be shipped through the neutral port of Rotterdam to the United States.

Secretary Lansing's announcement also bears out the statements made in a special Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, printed on July 16, following Lord Crewe's announcement in the House of Lords that the British Government hoped soon to limit the export of cotton to neutral countries to the precise amount needed by those countries. In that dispatch it was pointed out that Lord Crewe's announcement came as a distinct disappointment to the American Government.

Both Violate Our Rights.

The attitude of the United States toward British interferences with commerce has been absolutely consistent since the beginning of the war and is identical with its position toward the German policy of submarine warfare.

In the controversy with Germany and Great Britain, the United States has discarded the Declaration of London and municipal legislation by both belligerent Governments, and has planted itself upon principles of international law.

In the controversy with Germany it has been insisted that Germany has no right to destroy life by indiscriminate attack upon mechantmen and it has been demanded that the rule of visit and search be applied. In the controversy with England equally definite rules and principles of international law are being insisted upon. But just as the Germans, through the promulgation of the order instituting submarine attacks on unarmed merchantmen, which brought on the Lusitania issue, so the British Government has sought by orders in council prize court proceedings and other municipal legislation to restrict recognized international law rights to which American commerce is entitled.

The German war zone decree and the British order in council and the manner of their enforcement are regarded by the United States as a practical "assertion of unlimited belligerent rights over neutral commerce within the whole European war area and an almost unqualified denial of the sovereign rights of the nations now at peace." The United States denies emphatically any of the groups of belligerents possesses any "unlimited" rights over neutral commerce or citizens at sea. On the contrary it is the contention of the American Government that these belligerents possess only limited rights over the trade or citizens of neutrals on the high seas, and that these rights are limited only to the prevention, if possible, of contraband trade with either enemy, and the prevention of hostile acts. Even then, the United States insists, the agents of the belligerents must observe rules that are in accordance with well-recognized principles of law so as to avoid derogation of neutral rights.

President Wilson's Policy.

A nation's sovereignty over its own ships and citizens under its own flag on the high seas in time of peace is unlimited. President Wilson and his advisors contend that this national sovereignty suffers no diminution in time of war, except in so far as the practice and consent of civilized nations has limited it by the recognition of certain clearly determined rights, which it is conceded may be exercised by nations at war. This concession of universally recognized rights is what constitutes international law.

What the United States has conceded to be within the rights of the British Government, as a belligerent, are:

First—That belligerents have the right of visit and search.

Second—That belligerents have the right of capture and condemnation if, upon examination, a neutral vessel is found to be engaged in unneutral service or to be carrying contraband of war intended for the enemy's Government or armed forces.

Third—The right to establish and maintain a blockade of an enemy's ports and coasts.

Fourth—That belligerents have a right to capture and condemn any vessel taken in trying to break the blockade.

Fifth—It even concedes that a belligerent has the right to detain and take into his own ports for judicial examination all vessels which he suspects, for "substantial" reasons, to be engaged in unneutral or contraband service and to condemn them if the suspicion is sustained.

Doctrine Long Sustained.

These rights, long clearly defined by doctrine and practice, are held by the American Government to be the only permissible exceptions to the principle of universal equality of sovereignty on the high seas as between belligerents and nations not engaged in war. This is all that the American Government has conceded either to England or Germany.

The United States concedes the right of Great Britain to maintain a blockade of the ports and coasts of Germany, but holds that it must be effective to be binding. The British Order in Council policy has gone far beyond this right, the United States contends. In effect the British Government, it is pointed out, is seeking to blockade, not only the ports and coasts of Germany, but also the ports and coasts of Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The United States is challenging the right of England to interpose any blockade between this country and Holland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden, because there is nothing in international law that permits the blockading of the coast of a neutral. The attempt of a belligerent to institute a blockade of a neutral coast, it is admitted, would be regarded as a casus belli.

Not only does this Government challenge Great Britain's claim to the right to virtually blockade neutral coasts, but it will also insist in the forthcoming general note to Great Britain that the so-called blockade even of the German coast has not been maintained with equal regard to all neutrals; that it has been discriminatory in effect, if not in purpose, and that it has not been an effective blockade for the reason that only the North Sea coast of Germany has been affected, while the Baltic Sea coast of Germany has been unblockaded and free for commerce with Norwegian and Swedish ports.

No Baltic Blockade.

The British Government has sent no warships into the Baltic to blockade that part of the German Coast, and has not taken into its prize courts a single cargo bound from Sweden to German ports. This has resulted in building up an enormous trade between Sweden and Germany, and while foodstuffs and other products have been barred from the German North Sea front door, they have entered Germany through the Baltic Sea back door. Thus the attempt to starve the civil population of Germany has borne down unequally on neutrals, since Swedish and some Norwegian shipments, as well as Danish shipments, have been able to proceed to Germany, while American goods destined for delivery inside the entrance to the Baltic Sea have been barred from going to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. As a result, it is impossible for American shippers of cotton, meats, and other products to send them to Goteborg, Christiansand, Copenhagen, and Stockholm, while goods from these ports have been able to proceed to Germany, despite the so-called blockade under the British Order in Council.

Where the Burden Falls.

Besides pointing out in the next note to Great Britain this inequality of the British blockade, so far as shipments by neutrals to German Baltic Sea ports are concerned, the American Government will insist that American shippers have an undoubted right to ship goods from this country to Holland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and to receive goods in return. The British policy has resulted in paralysis for the American cotton and meat trades with those countries, and Americans have not been able to ship cotton to Germany or Austria or bring goods out of Germany since March 1, except to the limited extent permitted by the informal arrangements made between American shippers and the British Government. There is a legal way under international law by which Great Britain might bar American cotton from going to Germany. That would be by declaring cotton to be absolute contraband. But the British Government has been endeavoring to accomplish the result without resorting to that measure.

The British Government fully realizes that if it establishes the precedent of treating cotton as absolute contraband it would not only be offending the great cotton interests of the South and displeasing the United States Government, but the precedent thus established might become a boomerang during a subsequent war, when conditions might be changed and some other belligerent might turn the tables on the British by treating cotton as contraband and preventing its shipment to England.

Should Great Britain now put cotton on its contraband list it would be possible for Germany in some future war to respond in like manner, and thus keep cotton out of British ports. Moreover, less than a year ago the British Government formally assured the United States that cotton would not be treated as contraband, but would be allowed to have "freedom of the seas," and it is contended by officials that to declare cotton contraband now would be highly inconsistent and contradictory of the former assurances.

Held Up Cotton for Russia.

Strictly interpreted, the British Order in Council of March 15 would have barred all cotton from going to Germany. In the enforcement of the order, England sought to stop cotton shipments leaving this country after March 2 and destined for Germany. This would have upset existing contracts made on the basis of England's previous assurances that cotton would have the freedom of the seas. England then, by informal arrangements, which the United States Government never officially recognized, agreed to permit cotton that had been sold before March 1 to go forward until April 1, with the understanding that this cotton, if requisitioned by the British Government would be paid for. This permitted some cotton to go forward with the understanding that the British Government would pay for it. But since April 1 cotton has not been permitted to go to Germany, even if shipped through neutral ports. One shipment of cotton involved in a bona fide sale to Russia, was stopped at Kirkwall and detained nearly a month before it was allowed to proceed, although ample assurances were given that it was going to Russia and would not be transhipped to Germany.

While such temporary arrangements have been made by shippers, the American Government has never officially recognized them because it could not do so without recognizing the Order in Council, and the State Department has so shaped its course as not to commit such a mistake in derogation of American rights.

The meat situation and that of American goods contracted for in Germany are just as serious as the cotton problem, and in each of these situations the United States Government is insisting upon the supremacy of its legal rights over mere municipal regulations of a retaliatory character as between the Allies and the Germans.

AUSTRIANS RECALL OLD-TIME FRIENDSHIP

Monarchy Had No Connection With German Misunderstandings, the Press Urge.

ZURICH, Sunday, July 18, (via London.)—The Austrian press comment on the Austrian note to the United States in a conciliatory manner.

The newspapers recall the old-time Austro-American friendship and point out that Austria can the more easily approach the United States, as the Dual Monarchy had no connection with the sinking of the Lusitania or with the whole "chain of unfortunate misunderstandings" between the United States and Germany.

The Nieue Freie Presse says:

"The Austrian Foreign Minister appeals to America, not as a complainant, but as a friend seeking assistance. By forbidding the export of munitions the United States can gain glorious fame and do much to shorten the war."

IN NO HURRY WITH AUSTRIA.

United States Awaits Full Note—Expects None from Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The reported intention of the German and Turkish Governments to follow the protest of Austria-Hungary against the shipments of munitions of war from the United States to the enemies of those countries by filing similar protests has not been confirmed by any information received at the State Department, and the disposition is to believe that Germany, at least, will not formally back up her ally. This Government holds that it is within its legal rights in not attempting to stop the exportation of arms and ammunition to Europe, and the matter has not caused any worry except in so far as it affords an incentive to those who will seize the opportunity to embarrass the Administration.

The Government intends to take plenty of time in answering the Austro-Hungarian protest. In a formal statement issued this evening the State Department said that in the cabled text of the note a page was omitted through some error, but that a full copy had been mailed to Washington on July 2. The State Department said it would wait for that copy before it would take any action on the protest.

Germany is already on record as agreeing in a negative way that there has been no violation of international law or failure to observe neutrality by the United States in permitting arms shipments to go to Great Britain, France, and Russia. Such critical suggestions as have been made on this subject by Germany have not been based on the contention that the United States was not within its legal rights. The German question appears to be that, while such exportations are legal, the spirit of true neutrality seems to require shipments cease. Observations along this line, made in a memorandum of the German Government left at the State Department by Count von Bernstorff, were answered last April by William J. Bryan, and since then the German Government has given no indication that it did not agree with the contentions of the United States except in a criticism of the shipment of ammunition on the Lusitania.

There is no room for doubt that the German Government and people are in hearty sympathy with the position of Austria-Hungary, but it is believed by officials that the German authorities will be slow to make any formal representations in harmony with the Austrian attitude.

SAYS OUR STAND IS RIGHT

And Our Munitions Market Is Open to All, Is Italian View.

MILAN, July 17.—Commenting upon the Austrian note to the United States protesting against the shipment of war munitions to the Entente Allies, the Corriere della Sera points out that America never has refused to supply arms and munitions to the Central Empires, but that Germany and Austria are unable to obtain them from that country because of the superior naval power of the Allies.

"The American market is open to all," says the paper. "If the Government were to close it to the Allies, it would commit a violation of neutrality in favor of the Central Empires."

ROME DERIDES PROTEST.

Italians Believe That Berlin Instigated Austria's Complaint to Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 17.—Great interest is expressed here in the Austrian note to the United States. It is believed to have been sent at the instigation of Germany and is a sign that the Teutons are seriously feeling the stoppage of supplies.

It is held here that the United States is perfectly neutral and is quite ready to sell to the Central Empires whatever they want if they will send vessels to get it or will protect American vessels carrying it. The American market is believed to be open to all. To close it to one power certainly would be a violation of neutrality. Wonder is expressed as to what the Central Empires hope to gain by the last note.

Greeks Complain of Blockade.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Complaint that the British Admiralty decree has resulted in the detention of Greek ships "without plausible reason and at any moment," has been forwarded by the official press bureau at Athens to various foreign capitals.

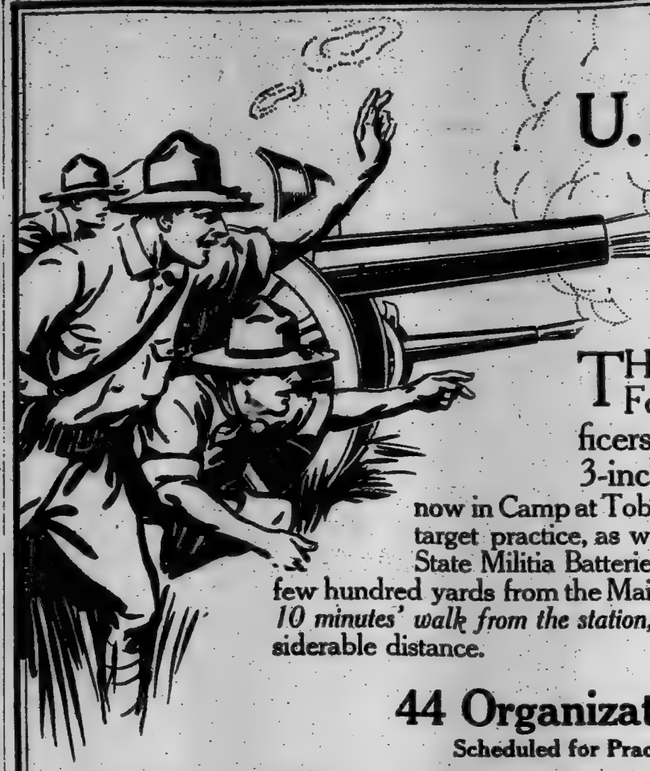

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WAR MAKES BRITON FEEL MORE DEVOUT

Rev. Dr. Hugh Black, Returning, Says Religious Spirit Is Deepening.

THREE SHOCKS TO NATION

Belgian Atrocities, Poisoned Gas, and the Lusitania Disaster Awakened All Classes.

The Rev. Hugh Black, of the Union Theological Seminary, who recently returned from England, where he filled the pulpit of the City Temple in London for several weeks, yesterday told his impressions of the effect of the war on the religious life of Great Britain. Dr. Black was abroad for two months. He visited his old home in Edinburgh, where one of his brothers is an army chaplain, and he preached there, in Oxford, and other places.

"There is no mistaking the deepening of the religious spirit among the men who have volunteered for service," Dr. Black said. "I talked to scores of the boys in khaki and it is plain they have taken the step, ready to make the ultimate sacrifice, from a pure sense of duty. England is a very unmilitary nation. Thousands of these boys never dreamed that they ever would have to fight. Although they are taking it quietly and even jocularly, at bottom there is a downright seriousness. I never met among these boys who are preparing for the front any of the 'hip hurrah' type.

"I was in England during three important events which made a radical change in the Englishman's impressions about the war. At the end of April there was a tendency to take things rather easily. We had heard a great deal about the cruelties inflicted by the Germans upon the Belgians, but many Englishmen said the stories must have been greatly exaggerated. When the damning proof of the Bryce report came it was worse than any one had ever dreamed of. It acted upon the nation like a shock.

"This was followed in a few days by the information of the use of poisoned gas in Flanders, and simultaneously came the news of poisoned wells in South Africa. Oh! the pathetic letters that I saw written by the lads in the trenches telling of the awful effects of poisoned gas upon their comrades, describing their fearful writhings and contortions with their lungs gradually liquifying.

"Then came the horror of the Lusitania, and England awakened. I seemed to see the whole nation rousing itself and asking if it were possible they were fighting devils instead of men. It could hardly be believed that all sense of chivalry and honor were lost. The result was intense, bitter moral indignation which is inclined to go too far and which did, in several instances, as shown by the sacking of the homes and shops of German residents by the London mobs.

"One of the things that particularly aroused this spirit of moral indignation was the gradual realization that a systematic campaign was being waged by the German submarines against fishermen and the fishing boats. Perhaps nothing so aroused the Englishman's ire as this persistent attack on the fishing smacks. In every other sea war the life of the fishermen has been protected. Nothing strikes the ordinary Briton with such indignation as warfare against these simple men of the sea.

Despite all of these shocks to their sense of chivalry and honor, there is, as yet, no sign of deep personal hatred in the English type. Why, the commonest joke in England is the one of German hate, and that familiar phrase from Germany, 'Gott strafe England,' meaning God hate or God punish England, is made the source of endless jokes. The Englishman laughs at it and it is a helpful sign that the Englishman has not lost his sense of humor.

"As for the mass of the nation, the war has not made nearly as much of an impression from the religious point of view as one might expect. This is seen in respect to organized religion, such as church attendance, although it has never been my policy to judge of the religious feeling of a people by the number who attend church. At first, there were many special services and big meetings with large numbers attending. This sort of thing, however, gradually dies out. It is hard to keep up. But at the bottom there is decidedly a new sense of the ultimate relations of life which is truly a deepening of the genuine religious spirit."

Dr. Black is now supplying New York pulpits whose pastors are away and today he will preach in the Broadway Tabernacle at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street. He is giving lectures at the religious conference session in the Columbia Summer School.

EXPEL DON CARLOS'S WIDOW

Italian Authorities Believe She Was in Plot in Venice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 17.—A dispatch to The Daily Express from Rome says it is reported from Venice that the widow of Don Carlos, the pretender to the Crown of Spain, has been invited by the Italian authorities to leave Italy.

It is stated that her famous white launch has been seen several times in the lagoons under suspicious circumstances, and other information has led the Italian authorities to believe that the old Bourbon palace was the headquarters of a great conspiracy of some sort.

Before the death in 1909 of Don Carlos, Duc de Madrid, the legitimate Bourbon pretender to the throne of Spain, his palace in Venice, the Palais de Loredane, was the place of refuge or entertainment of half the royal and noble exiles of Europe. He was easily recognized in a Venetian crowd by his tall figure, arrayed in a curious uniform, and the line of courtiers in his wake.

His first wife, a royal Princess of France, Marguerite de Bourbon, became the mother of the present pretender, Don Jaime. His widow, who is mentioned in the foregoing dispatch, is not of royal birth, but a scion of the noble House of Rohan of Castile. She is 55 years of age and married Don Carlos at Prague in 1894.

After the Carlist revolts of 1869, 1870, and 1872, personally led by the pretender he withdrew to Venice with considerable wealth. His residence there has always had one curious circumstance: the King whom he helped to drive from Spain in 1873 was an uncle of King Victor Emmanuel III., and father of the Duca d'Aosta, the Duca degli Abruzzi, and the Count of Turin.

The constant presence, with lavish entertainments, in Venice of Don Carlos had always been a source of annoyance to the Quirinal. Since his death the Palais de Loredane, presided over by the Princess Bertha, his widow, has been the centre of intrigue, particularly during the recent delicate negotiations between Rome and Vienna.

SPLIT IN GREEK CABINET.

Foreign Minister Zographos Resigns —Appointed in March.

LONDON, July 17.—Christakis Zographes, Foreign Minister of Greece, has resigned, according to an Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Although King Constantine's physicians assert that his condition is satisfactory, and that he is convalescing normally after his severe illness, they have ordered him to abstain from all participation in political discussions.

M. Zographos became Foreign Minister in the Cabinet formed by M. Gounaris in March, after the retirement of M. Venizelos as Premier when the King declined to accept his views regarding the proper attitude for Greece to assume in the war.

FAMINE LAID TO JAPANESE.

People Reported Starving on Island Taken from Germany by Nippon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A scarcity of food, resulting in starvation, has followed the Japanese occupation of the little Island of Rota in the Marians group, which was taken over from the Germans shortly after Japan's entrance in the war, according to a dispatch from Governor Maxwell of Guam, given out tonight by the American Red Cross. The Governor gives no details, but he reports that the Mariana group was "devastated several months ago" and "no crops have been raised since on account of drouth."

Reports of the desperate situation in the islands were first received here by the Navy Department, and Secretary Daniels urged the Department of State to have Red Cross supplies sent from Manila to Rota. The American Red Cross has advised the Japanese Red Cross of conditions on the islands and will cable $500 to Manila for foodstuffs to be sent by the supply department direct to Rota.

CIGARETTE TOBACCO FAMINE THREATENED

War Cuts Off Levantine Supply and Greatly Reduces the Acreage Planted.

TOBACCO LAND PUT TO GRAIN

Germany and Austria Bare of Stock —Closing of Dardanelles Stops Shipments.

A shortage and an advance in the price of Turkish tobacco are predicted by James M. Dixon of the Tobacco Products Corporation, who has just returned from a tour of Asia Minor, Turkey and Greece.

"The available supply from the crop of 1914 now being dealt in," said Mr. Dixon yesterday, "is only half what it usually is, and of the high grade tobacco such as is used in America there is only 40 per cent. of the normal. The crop of 1915 is small in acreage, having been curtailed on account of the planting of grain, and cannot receive proper attention, so that there is no relief in sight. Furthermore, Egypt is entirely cut off from its ordinary source of supply, the Black Sea and Asia Minor and she has been compelled to buy in Greece and Macedonia this year, thus increasing competition.

"Owing to the war it is difficult to make shipments even when purchases are made. Unless the war ends soon or unless the Dardanelles are taken by the Allies, the situation in the tobacco leaf market will be extremely interesting before long. Turkish tobacco, so called, is that raised in Macedonia and adjacent places, most of which are now parts of Greece. Tobaccos used in connection with Macedonian Greek are raised on the southern shore of the Black Sea in Asia Minor from Samsun east and on the north shore of that sea, in Russia, from Sebastopol east. Egypt gets three-fourths of its supply normally from the Black Sea, and owing to the war not a pound can be had from that section, although the 1914 crop was ample."

Prices Low, But Only Nominal.

Mr. Dixon explained that the war caused a shortage of labor at the time the leaf was being cured, so that the quality is below the average. Farmers along the Black Sea have their whole crop on hand, and whereas they got 25 cents a pound for it in the field a year ago they cannot get 5 cents a pound now. In Bulgaria the same condition of market blockade prevails, and tobacco worth $1.75 a pound can be purchased for 35 cents, but there are no purchasers, and the prices are nominal. This, according to Mr. Dixon, leaves the whole world to be supplied from Macedonia. Continuing, Mr. Dixon said:

"In Turkey and Greece there is a demand for grain and as a result a large part of the tobacco land was planted this year in wheat. Because of this, Macedonia has perhaps the largest wheat crop on record."

Mr. Dixon said that both Germany and Austria are bare of tobacco, from the manufacturer's standpoint, but once the war ends they will become urgent buyers. This condition will be more intense the longer the war lasts.

"We have considerable Turkish tobacco in Germany," said Mr. Dixon, "and the German Government is willing to let us bring it to America on condition that we return equal value of inferior grades which are more in demand in Germany. This will be done if the consent of the British Government can be got, and the necessary shipping facilities arranged. This is now a matter of Governmental inquiry.

Holdup by Railroad.

"Ordinarily it costs half a cent a pound to get tobacco out of Macedonia, but the cost is up now to 5 cents a pound. Recently I took a carload from Rustchuk, in Bulgaria, to a porte in Greece. It is a ten-hour run and the Bulgarian Railroad charged me $240 bonus per car for the privilege of making the shipment. No reason was assigned. The arbitrary demand was made and I paid it."

Mr. Dixon thinks it will take years to restore Macedonia, and particularly the tobacco industry, to normal conditions. The Turkish population has fled, and thousands of acres of the richest land in the world lie untenanted.

Relative to the situation confronting the tobacco trade, Mr. Dixon said:

"Tobacco manufacturers are facing the peculiar condition that they are liable any time to have a sudden collapse in the price of leaf tobacco or an equally sudden advance. The fall of the Dardanelles would bring the Black Sea supply in, whereas peace would cause a sharp advance by making it possible for Austria and Germany to replenish stocks. In a few months certain brands of cigarettes cannot be manufactured unless the situation is relieved, because the leaf cannot be obtained at any price."

NEW PLAN TO GET DYES.

Swiss Might Furnish Them in Exchange for Coal Tar Products.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A way has been found to relieve the shortage of dyestuffs in this country because of the British refusal to allow German cargoes to come to the United States, and the position taken by the German Government that no dyestuffs shall be allowed to be exported to this country so long as our cotton is prevented from reaching Germany. After a thorough inquiry into all the conditions of the dyestuff industry, the Department of Commerce, through Commercial Agent Thomas H. Norton, advances the proposal that the United States supply the Swiss manufacturers of dyes with benzol and toluol, which they have heretofore received from Germany, and in return this market be opened to Swiss dyestuffs.

At the same time it is suggested that it would now be an opportune time to obtain from Switzerland the skilled labor and operators needed to build up the dyestuff industry in the United States. The Swiss make, under normal conditions, about $6,000,000 worth of dyes in a year. This is, perhaps, 60 per cent. of the amount used in this country. They have been obtaining their crude coal tar products used in the industry from Germany, but with the demand for toluol for high explosives, this supply has been cut off.

Germany has also notified the Swiss Government that all sales of dyestuffs from Switzerland must cease or supplies of German chemicals and medicinals will be cut off. These supplies have been reduced during the war to about one-half the usual amount. The Swiss manufacturers look to the United States for a supply of coal tar materials, this country being really the largest producer of them in the world. Owing to wasteful methods of coking coal in this country, we send off into the air every year upward of $40,000,000 of by-products that would enter into coal tar manufactures. There are a few commercial concerns in the country, however, that use the modern scientific processes which are universal in Germany, and to these the dyestuff industry must look for relief.

SEARCH SHIP BAGGAGE.

St. Paul Held Up While Trunks Are Inspected for Bombs.

The steamer St. Paul was delayed fifteen minutes in sailing yesterday on account of the examination of the passengers' baggage on the pier before it was taken on board the ship. This is the first occasion that such an examination has been made on the American Line ships.

An official who was on the pier said that, while he did not believe a bomb would be placed on an American vessel, it was just as well not to take any chances. "One never knows what may happen these days," he said.

Charles G. Loring of Boston, who is going over to marry Miss Katherine Alice Page, daughter of the United States Ambassador to London, was a passenger on the St. Paul, and had to undo his new leather bag containing the presents he was taking over to the bride-elect.

Another passenger was Mrs. Slavko Grouitch, wife of a Serbian Cabinet official, who has been lecturing and raising funds for the Serbians in the United States and Canada.

SWISS BAR GOLD EXPORTS.

Federal Council Will Not Permit It to be Sent from Country.

PARIS, July 17.—The Swiss Federal Council has decided to prohibit the exportation of gold in any form says a Havas dispatch from Berne.

Another Havas telegram from Berne states that the editor of a newspaper at Neufchatel, France, now occupied by the Germans, has been ordered before a court martial for publishing an article in which he violently attacked Germany.

COULD FEED BRITAIN BY UNDERSEA BOATS

Simon Lake, Inventor, Thinks Submarine Freighters May Be Needed if Germans Keep On.

WOULD CROSS THE ATLANTIC

Traveling on the Surface or Beneath It in Danger Zone— Slower but Safer, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, July 17.—The completion by Germany of great additions to her submarine fleet for her cordon about the British Isles means that the life of England may depend on submarine importation of food if the war lasts two more years, according to Simon Lake, the submarine inventor. Mr. Lake therefore believes the world's greatest marine engineering problem is the perfection of big freight-carrying submarines running from the United States to England, and he believes another year will see the solution of that problem.

"I believe," said the inventor today, "that the Germans will succeed in cutting off all travel to England on the surface of the sea. It means starvation for the English masses if Great Britain cannot get food, and the only way England will be able to get food will be by undersea routes. I believe such craft are practicable.

"Three years ago I suggested a plan to a Canadian railway whereby it could carry passengers and freight by submarine under the ice in the Pacific. They wanted to get to some islands which were open on the ocean side, but frozen tight on the side toward the coast.

"The plan wasn't seriously considered, and so the public knew little about it. Nevertheless it was and is entirely practicable. If this war in Europe lasts much longer that is just what England will have to do. Vessels will be unable to approach with supplies on the surface, even if passengers are allowed to pass by the Germans, and dependence will have to be placed on freight-carrying submarines."

Mr. Lake wouldn't say whether he was the inventor who has submitted plans to the Navy Department for a 2,500-ton submarine to be able to travel across the Atlantic. He admitted he was much interested in such a plan and in the plan of Rear Admiral Taylor for the construction of a submarine displacing 1,500 tons. Those at present in use by this Government displace 900 tons.

Discussing his ideas on submarine traffic with England, Mr. Lake said:

"Submarines of any size, according to the need, will run from the United States across the Atlantic. Hostile submarines will be virtually powerless against the undersea freighter if aeroplanes protect the approach of the freighter submarine to the coast. Secret landing places will be maintained on the English shore. Lanes of mines will be run for a great distance out into the ocean surrounding the country, and only the Captains of the freight carrying submarines will have the charts that will enable them to pass through these lanes unharmed.

"Approaching the shore the freight submarines will be notified by code signals either from the coast or from aeroplanes where it is safest to land, where hostile submarines lie, and what, if any, changes have been made in the travel lanes.

"Submarines of 6,000 miles cruising radius are now a reality. Half of that radius is enough to carry them across the Atlantic. New methods of conserving the air supply and food supply mean that passengers will be safer in the undersea boats than in liners which are subject to the fate that overtook the Lusitania.

"Of course, these freight carrying submarines would not be as speedy. Neither would they travel all the distance under water. But whenever in danger, whenever within the line of an enemy submarine cordon, they would take the undersea route and be safe."

Mr. Lake is making seven big new submarines for the United States Navy. When asked what he thought of the much-discussed undersea submarine "mother boat," he replied: "The plan is entirely practicable. Not only is it practicable, but for the United States it is essential to a successful submarine warfare."

Asked about the new Edison storage battery of which Secretary of the Navy Daniels is hopeful, Mr. Lake said it had not been fully tried out, and he would not like to compare it with the Diesel heavy oil engine which will displace the combination electric and gasoline motors now used in submarines. He said that the Edison batteries had been installed in a submarine being built according to Lake specifications at Portsmouth, N. H. The greatest advantage of the Edison battery is that it is lighter than those now in use, and does not generate chlorine gas, which damages the air supply of submarines, and has several times proved fatal to submarine crews. The submarine being built at Portsmouth is the L-8.

It was learned here tonight that the new G-8, which is the first American submarine capable of crossing the Atlantic and returning without stopping for fuel or supplies, is being closely guarded here, and will not have any more tests the coming week because of the installation of new inventions which are expected to increase the efficiency of the remarkable little boat.

DANIELS ASKS CO-OPERATION

Wants Nation to Back Up Advisory Board of Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Secretary Daniels of the Navy today explained that while he hoped for great things from the Advisory Board of Inventions, he realised that the organization of the board, on which he has already invited many distinguished scientists to sit, would be but the beginning of laborious work necessary for lasting practical results. Much work of a high sort in this direction, he said, was already being done by the chiefs of the bureaus in the Navy Department, and his purpose in enlisting the help of lay talent was to strengthen the hands of the bureau chiefs and at the same time satisfy the country that the best men to be found were devoting themselves to improving the marine defenses.

"My attention," said Mr. Daniels this afternoon, "has been drawn to a newspaper dispatch in which I am made to say that when we have assembled the inventive geniuses of the country we shall be in a state of defense that no other nation has ever known. This is, of course, not what I intended to say, the point I was trying to make being that when this board was organized and the initial plans for utilising the native American talent were also under way, and the whole idea was in actual operation, we would have taken a very long step toward making our navy as efficient as human ingenuity could make it. No one realizes more than I do that this is but a beginning. Merely inventing things will not strengthen our navy. We must have for the work that lies before us the loyal and intelligent co-operation not only of Congress, but of the whole nation. To convert dreams into realities much more must be done than merely to show how these dreams can be made into practical and useful things."

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Misses', Girls', Boys' and Infants' Apparel

During This Sale No Goods Sent on Approval

Misses' Summer Dresses

Misses' Summer Dresses
Of striped or figured voiles, gingham or linen. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $5.75 to $9.75 — 3.75

Misses' Summer Dresses
Of white and colored voiles, French linen and novelty fabrics. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $9.75 to $14.50 — 6.50

Misses' Net and Voile Dresses
Of white or colored French net or voile. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $14.50 to $24.50 — 9.75

Misses' Afternoon and Evening Gowns
Silk Gowns of taffeta or crepe de Chine. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50 — 18.50

Misses' Tailored Suits
Of navy blue or black serge, gabardine, taffeta or pongee silk. 14 to 20 years.
12.50 *Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50.*

Misses' Coats
Dress, Sport and Travel Coats. All the fashionable wool and silk fabrics. 14 to 20 years.
9.50 *Heretofore $18.50 to $29.50*

Semi-Annual Sale of Boys' Clothing

Boys' Wool Norfolk Suits
Of fine all wool homespun, cheviots or tweeds, in desirable colorings. 7 to 18 years. Heretofore $8.75 to $10.00 — 4.50

Boys' Washable Suits
Middy, Tommy Tucker, Dutch, Sailor or Beach models of chambray, galatea or drill, in white and colors. 3 to 10 years. Heretofore $1.95 to $3.75 — 1.45

Boys' Hand Tailored Suits *with Extra Trousers.*
Including extra knickerbockers, of fine imported homespuns, worsteds and cassimeres. 7 to 17 years. Heretofore $12.50 to $15.75 — 7.50

Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits
Of gray or tan crash, tan linen, army khaki or white duck. 7 to 17 years. Heretofore $2.95 to $3.75 — 2.50

Boys' Wool Knickerbockers
Of Scotch cheviot, English tweeds or homespun. 7 to 18 years. Heretofore $2.50 to $3.75 — 1.00

Boys' Separate Sport Coats
Of English navy serge, shepherd plaids or knitted fabrics. 6 to 18 years. Heretofore $5.75 to $9.75 — 4.75

Semi-Annual Sale of Boys' and Youths' Furnishings

Boys' Madras Negligee Blouses
In colored stripes, with attached or separate collar, long sleeves, 8 to 14 years; short sleeves, 4 to 10 years. Heretofore 95c. to $1.25 — .55

Youths' Silk Shirts
Of imported fibre or radium silk, with separate collar to match. French cuffs. 12 to 14 neck. Heretofore $2.75 — 1.50

Youth's Madras Negligee Shirts
In novelty stripes, separate collar to match. French cuffs. 12 to 14 neck. Heretofore $1.25 to $1.45 — .78

Youths' Washable Ties
Of imported wash silk in a large range of colored stripes. Heretofore 50c. — .25

Girls', Boys' and Children's Hosiery

Fine Ribbed Cotton Hose
Black, white or tan; also black corduroy ribbed. Sizes 6 to 10. Heretofore 25c. — 6 pair for 1.00

Children's White Socks
Children's imported white cotton socks. Sizes 4½ to 9. Heretofore 20c. — 6 pair for .75

Broad or Fine Ribbed Cotton Hose
Black, white or tan cotton, broad or fine ribbed, double knee. Sizes 6 to 10. Heretofore 35c. — 3 pair for .75

Imported Lisle Thread Socks
White, cadet or navy, with striped tops; also white with all-over colored stripes. Heretofore 25c. — 6 pair for 1.15

Semi-Annual Sale of Small Children's Apparel

Children's Chambray Rompers
Beach, bloomer or diaper models, in pink, blue or tan, also checks or stripes. 2 to 6 years. Heretofore 50c. to 85c. — .35

Children's White and Colored Dresses
Russian, long waisted, or Hubbard models, of batiste, nainsook, pique or gingham. 6 months to 6 years. Heretofore $2.50 to $3.95 — .95

Oliver Twist Rompers
Beach models of pink, blue or tan striped madras, with white waist, low neck and short sleeves. 1 to 6 years. Heretofore 95c. to $1.45 — .58

Children's White Dresses
Empire, French waist, or Russian models, of fine white batiste or French pique. 6 months to 6 years. Heretofore $3.95 to $6.50 — 1.85

Children's French Pique Sun Hats
Paris Hats of imported pique, hand embroidered and ribbon trimmed. 2 to 6 years. Heretofore $4.95 to $9.75 — 2.95

Children's French Hand Made Dresses
Of fine white dimity, batiste or French pique, hand emb'd, in white, pink or blue. 6 months to 6 years. Heretofore $4.95 to $9.75 — 2.75

Children's French Model Dresses
French pique, batiste, linen or dimity, hand made, hand emb'd and lace trimmed; 6 months to 6 years.
4.95 and 6.75 *Heretofore $9.75 to $19.50*

Children's French Pique Coats
Paris Coats of imported white pique, elaborately hand embroidered; 6 months to 3 years.
2.95 and 5.95 *Heretofore $4.95 to $12.75*

GERMANY'S REPLY TO BRYCE REPORT ON ATROCITIES

Continued from Page 1.

from roof tops and cellars, from fields and woods.

"In these battles materials were used which would surely not have been employed by regular troops. Great masses of fowling pieces and hunting ammunition were discovered and all sorts of worn out revolvers and pistols. Seventeen depositions attest this fact. In accordance with this situation, the wounds received from small shot and from scalding hot tar and boiling water were numerous. Nine depositions attest this.

"After all is said and done, there is no doubt that in Belgium the insurrection was carried on not only by individual civilians but by direct masses of the population.

"The waging of war by the Belgian civilian population was entirely incompatible with the universally recognized rules of international law, as they have found expression in Articles 1 and 2 of The Hague Conference, which was adopted by Belgium. These rules differentiate between organized and unorganized national war.

"In organized national war (Article 1) militia and volunteer corps, in order to be recognized as in a state of war, must subscribe to the following four conditions: (1) They must have a responsible leader at their head; (2) they must wear definite insignia which can be recognized from a distance; (3) they must carry weapons openly; (4) they must observe the laws and usages of war.

"Unorganized national war dispenses with the first two above conditions. (Article 2,) and does not require responsible leaders or military insignia, but instead it is bound by two other assumptions: (1) It can be waged only in territory not yet occupied by the enemy, and (2) there can have been no time for the organization of the insurrection.

Where Volunteers Sinned.

"The two conditions which are especially laid down for organized national war were undoubtedly non-existent among the Belgian volunteers. For, according to the concurrent dispatches of German military headquarters, the civilians engaged in battle had at their head no responsible leader and wore no sort of military insignia. Thirteen depositions attest this fact. Therefore, the Belgian insurgents cannot be regarded as organized militia or as a volunteer corps. Concerning this point it is of no importance that the insurgents' enterprises were apparently participated in by Belgian military men and members of the Belgian Municipal Guard. For these persons, likewise, wore no military insignia and mingled in civilian dress with the fighting burghers. Seven depositions attest this fact. Therefore, the rights of persons in a state of war can be accorded to them as little as they can to others.

"The whole Belgian national war, consequently, may be judged only from the viewpoint of an unorganized armed resistance. But as such opposition is permissible only in unoccupied territory, it was beyond any doubt contrary to international law in all the towns which were already in the possession of the Germans, especially in Aerschot, Andenne, and Lowen. But unorganized national war was not even permissible in the places as yet unoccupied by German troops, above all in Dinant and its environs, because the Belgian Government had had amply sufficient time for an organization of national war conforming to international law.

"For years the Belgian Government had been counting on becoming entangled in the military situation the moment that a Franco-German war should arise. It has been proved that preparations for Belgian mobilization were under way at least a week before the entry of the Germany Army. The Government was, therefore, fully competent to provide its civilian population, so far as it cared to call upon it, with military insignia. The Government had time to arrange for responsible leaders. When the Belgian Government asserted in a communication which reached the German Government through the mediation of a neutral power that it had taken the necessary precautions in this regard, what does this show but that it could have satisfied the conditions referred to above? At any rate, the precautions were not carried out in any territory through which the German troops marched.

"Not only, however, did the presumptions for an internationally lawful unorganized war fail to exist in Belgium, but this war was waged in a fashion which, in itself, was sufficient to place its participants beyond the pale of martial law. For the Belgian volunteers made a practice of not carrying their weapons openly and throughout paid no attention to the laws and usages of war.

"It has been made clear by irrefutable testimony that, in a whole series of instances, German troops were received with apparent cordiality by the Belgian civilian population when the troops were entering a town. Later, when darkness had set in or the moment was otherwise favorable, German soldiers were surprised by an armed attack.

"Such cases occurred, for example, in Blegny, Esneux, Grande Rosiere, Bievre, Bouvy, Villers-Devant-Orval, Sainte Marie, Les Bulles, Xchippe, Acoz, Aerschot, Andenne, and Lowen. More than fifty depositions attest this fact. All such surprise attacks transgress the provisions of international law that weapons be carried openly.

"The greatest stigma, however, which attaches itself to the Belgian population is that of the violation of the usages of war in the most unheard of way. In different places—for example, in Luttich, Herve, Brussels, Aerschot, Dinant, and Lowen—the Germans have been shot down from behind and murdered. Sixteen depositions attest this fact. Such murders violate the prohibition governing the 'assassination or wounding of persons belonging to a hostile nation or army.' (The Hague Conference, Article 23, Paragraph 18.)

Red Cross Not Respected.

"Further, the Belgian population did not respect the badge of the Red Cross and thus violated Article IX. of the Geneva Convention of July 6, 1906. Particularly the population did not shrink from shooting at German troops, using the protection of this badge, nor from attacking hospitals in which the wounded were being cared for, nor from harming the medical staff, when it was in the performance of its duty. Thirty depositions attest this fact.

"Finally, it has been determined, beyond the shadow of a doubt that German wounded were plundered and killed, even frightfully maimed and mutilated. Women and young girls took part in such infamous crimes. German wounded soldiers had their eyes put out their ears, noses, finger ends, and organs cut off, were disemboweled. Seventeen depositions attest this fact.

"In other cases German wounded soldiers were poisoned, hanged to trees, drenched with burning liquids, or otherwise burned to death, so that they suffered an excruciating end. Twelve depositions attest this fact.

"This bestial behavior on the part of the population is a blow in the face not alone to the express engagement of the Geneva Convention (Article 1, Paragraph 1) regarding consideration and care of the sick and wounded, but a blow as well to the first principles of martial law and of humanity.

"Under circumstances such as these, the Belgian civilian population which took part in battle could, of course, lay no claim to treatment befitting persons in a state of war. Rather was it unqualifiedly necessary, in the interest of the self-preservation of the German Army, to adopt the strictest measures with these insurgents.

"Persons who confronted the German troops in battle must, therefore, be cut down; captives were not to be treated according to martial law like prisoners of war, but according to martial usage like murderers.

"Nevertheless, whenever military necessity did not dictate the contrary, the forms of legal procedure were preserved. Prisoners, if the circumstances in any degree permitted, were not shot until after due trial or sentence by a military court. Ten depositions attest this fact.

"Old men, women, and children, even such as were under strong suspicion, were to the greatest possible extent spared. Eleven depositions attest this fact.

"What is more, German soldiers often cared for women and children in the most self-sacrificing way, whenever it was possible to do so. They took the endangered and helpless ones under their protection, even when their patience was put to an extraordinarily hard test through the malicious attacks of the population.

"They shared their bread with the sick and the weak and brought the latter to places where they would receive care. Fourteen depositions attest this fact.

"There is no doubt but that the Belgian Government was grievously to blame for the attitude of the population toward the German Army. For, aside from the fact that a government is under all circumstances responsible for such acts as represent the universal expression of the national will, the Belgian Government must bear the added heavy reproach of not stopping this guerrilla warfare when it could have done so. Seven depositions attest this fact.

"It surely would have been an easy thing for Belgium to give the necessary instructions to her public instruments, such as the Burgomasters, the soldiers, and members of the Municipal Guard in order to restrain the passionate emotions of the people, which had been artificially fanned into flame. So, full responsibility for the enormous bloodguiltiness which weighs upon Belgium must be borne by the Belgian Government.

"This Government has made the attempt to divest itself of such responsibility by attributing the blame for even this to the destructive rage of the German troops, who, quite without reason, were supposed to have committed deeds of violence. The Belgian Government had a commission appointed to investigate the atrocities which pretendedly had been committed by the German troops and had made the findings of this commission a matter for diplomatic complaints.

"This attempt to twist the facts in the case into the exact opposite of the truth has utterly failed. The German Army is accustomed to make war on hostile armies, not on peaceful inhabitants. The irrefragable fact that from the very first a defensive battle was forced upon the German troops in Belgium as a matter of their self-preservation cannot be refuted by any investigations by any commission whatsoever.

"The stories of the Belgian Commission, patched together from the narratives of fugitives, are labeled the product of painstaking, impartial investigation. They bear the stamp of incredibility, if not of malevolent distortion. Because of the condition of affairs the commission is in no wise able to prove the correctness of the rumors presented to it and to grasp the connection of events. Their accusations against the German Army are, therefore, nothing more than vulgar slanders which, without further effort, will be invalidated by the documentary evidence now at hand.

"In Aerschot the battle of the German troops with the Belgian civilian population did not arise, as the Belgians hint, because German officers besmirched the family honor of the Burgomaster. The battle began because the population ventured a thoroughly planned surprise attack on the Commander in Chief at Aerschot and murdered him from behind.

"In Dinant it was not innocent, peaceful citizens who fell victims to German swords, but murderers who had treacherously waylaid German soldiers and thus compelled the troops to fight a battle that annihilated the city.

"In Lowen the battle with the civilian population did not break out because fleeing German troops through mistake became engaged with their comrades who were entering the town. The fight sprang up because a blinded population misjudged the occasion and thought that without danger to themselves they could mow down the returning German troops.

"The torch was applied in Lowen and in other Belgian cities only when bitter necessity demanded it. The plan of the destruction of Lowen, which appears in this official report, shows clearly that the troops contented themselves with razing only those sections of the city where the inhabitants treacherously and with murderous intent made their attacks.

"What is more, it was German troops who took care to save, so far as possible, the rare art treasures not alone of Lowen but of other cities. A special commission of Germans has determined in how great a degree the works of art in Belgium were preserved by German troops.

"The Imperial German Government believes that by the publication of the present material it has convincingly shown that the measures which the German troops adopted against the Belgian civilian population were called forth by a guerrilla warfare, which defied international law, and were demanded by the necessity of war. On the other hand, the Imperial German Government enters an emphatic and solemn protest against a population which waged a dishonorable war by the most contemptible means against the German soldiers.

"This emphatic protest, too, must lie against a Government which completely misconstrued its duties, which gave free rein to the insane passions of its people, and which now does not shrink from throwing off its own heavy guilt by meretricious abuse of the German Army."

An enormous amount of testimony is presented to back up the foregoing statement of the German Government.

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MASSES IN GERMANY TALKING OF PEACE

Next to "American Ammunition," the End of the War Is the Public's Chief Topic.

COUNTING UP THE SPOILS

All Classes Represented as Thinking That the Kaiser Will Be Able to Dictate His Terms.

From a Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN, June 1.—There are many indications that Germany is fast ripening toward "peace with honor and safety"—on her own terms—although one would probably never suspect it if he confined himself to reading the German papers unless he read very carefully between the lines of certain inspired articles and semi-official statements.

Sounding public opinion personally—the only satisfactory way of getting information here—I find that next to "American ammunition" the question most frequently asked me by Germans is "When are we going to have peace?" "How long is it going to last?" Often the hope of an early—and favorable—peace is veiled in the volunteered remark, "It can last a long while yet."

These spontaneous opinions and questions about the probable duration of the war I encounter chiefly in talking with working men and women, small shopkeepers, employes, &c. When you seek your sources of information highet up the social scale you yourself have to do the questioning, and the higher you go the more persistent you must be in order to turn the conversation into peace channels. Under the surface reticence, however, you discover that big business men, financiers, professional men, and even members of the military caste are doing some hard thinking—and in not a few cases constructive speculating—on the subject of peace. You get the impression from your mvestigations that the dove of peace will get a great ovation any time it turns up; always provided that it's a pro-German dove, bearing in its bill not only an olive twig but a fat indemnity, choice colonies, chunks of France, Russia, and Belgium. It cannot be put too strongly that while not only the masses, but the classes as well, are eagerly looking forward to a return to the normal condition of peace, it must, according to the present temper of the German people, be a peace favorable to Germany, with Germany the principal judge in pronouncing on its quality.

No Sign of Quitting.

Notwithstanding the sub-surface peace talk there is not the slightest evidence that Germany is willing to quit either now or in the immediate future. I have never met a German in the past seven months who has even hinted at the possibility of quitting. All seem to be sincerely and even fervently trying to live up to the homely Hindenburgian motto to "hold out" until the strongest nerves win and Germany can dictate the much-desired peace either wholly or in large part. To the well-disciplined German public opinion, a peace that would leave Germany in the statu quo ante bellum" is quite unthinkable.

To repeat that all Germans with whom I have talked never doubt that Germany will win in the end is a work of supererogation, but there are some interesting and significant differences of opinion as to the completeness of the victory and the time when and way in which this will come about. The military men are invariably and quite honestly modest on the subject. As typical of the feeling among the officers, I quote the remark of one of the most brilliant of the younger officers on the General Staff: "Germany can never be conquered."

Many non-fighters consider that Germany has already won the war, and that it is merely a matter of hanging on to what they already have in order to "cash in" at the peace negotiations "which must come some time." The hope is frequently expressed that France will soon see "the hopelessness of her fight," and another favorite thought uppermost in the minds of many Germans is that England will "come to her senses." An interesting variant of this thought which I have heard expressed is that "England's business instinct will sooner or later lead her to find a way out of an expensive and losing game."

Look to America.

A banker of international note in discussing the involved and delicate question of launching the "peace that must come" was particularly interested in inquiring what one man in America possessed the requisite tact to start the ball rolling toward an armistice when the time was ripe. He was particularly interested to learn of some American who possessed the necessary judicial tact to delicately convince Sir Edward Grey of the error of his ways. The central and important fact still remains that the stiff backbone of the German people is the farflung German battle line across France and Poland, and that the German people cannot conceive of even the remote possibility of their armies ever being driven out of the enemies' countries.

There are interesting shades and divergences of opinion as to when and how the deadlock will be broken, and some of the gossip and rumors are significant as indicating several marked trends and undercurrents of public opinion. Thus I find almost unanimous agreement that "the war won't last over another Winter." On the other hand, some one "close to" Hindenburg told some one else—and so on down the line—that the war would not be over before Christmas. Hindenburg probably never said anything of the kind, but the bit of gossip is none the less significant.

Equally without basis, in all probability, is the remark attributed to the Imperial Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, that it would be over before the end of Summer. These bits of presumably baseless gossip, however, show which way two winds of public opinion are blowing: One that, by fighting on, Germany can still further increase her favorable position in the ultimate peace negotiations and grab off more of the lawful victor's spoils to repay her heavy sacrifices in blood and treasure; the other, that Germany would do well to let well enough alone, and hang on to what she already has, merely holding out.

Can't Land a Knockout.

Most Germans with whom I talk display a hard common sense in thoroughly realising the great odds against them and that Germany cannot hope to give the "knockout blow" to all her enemies. What they feel is that the world championship is going to be won on points, and that even if they were only to break even in the succeeding rounds, they still have the decision clinched. The difference of opinion seems to be on the question of whether they can increase the winner's share of the purse by accumulating a few more "points." In the opinion of many well-informed Germans if all simmers down to the proposition that the length of the war now is "up to England." "What will England do?" is the question which most interests them.

A German who is in touch with many of the leaders of German thought and some of Germany's most influential politicians holds the novel "glory-enough-for-all" theory as the probable solution of the world-war deadlock. "The war will end sooner than most people think," my informant said. "It will end by Germany and England making up and shaking hands; with France and Austria the principal losers."

A further clue to these two undercurrents of public opinion is furnished by a recent newspaper discussion between the political editor of the Berliner Tageblatt and Count Reventlow in the Deutsche Tageszeitung. The Berliner Tageblatt, which is said to be "close" to the Imperial Chancellor and to mirror some of that statesman's views, seemed to take a strong position on the proposition that "the real enemy was Russia."

Many Germans, who are supporting the Government only because of the "higher patriotism" in the time of the nation's danger, are not unreasonably concerned about the possibility that permission to discuss peace terms will be given so late in the day that the public won't have a look-in—will be left literally holding the bag, with statesmen and politicians settling the big question to suit themselves. Evidence of increasing restlessness, and particularly peevishness, that Dr. Dernburg is allowed to talk freely in America about things which Germans may not discuss in the papers at home are, to a good American, most healthy and hopeful signs for Germany's political future. It looks as if Germany, as one result of the world war, were heading toward a larger measure of real democracy.

All kinds of Germans have been and still are giving an inspiring exhibition of unbroken unity in the face of the foe—you can count the "rebels" on the fingers of one hand. And Liebknecht, Ledebour, and the other non-patriots are not taken seriously here; they are more pitied than scorned when they get any attention at all. But, on the other hand, a healthy ferment is working in the minds of many thinking men—and many have had time to think in the trenches of France, Flanders, and Poland. Many have had time to do some original political thinking at home.

There are evidences that very many Germans no longer will be dosed with the soothing syrup of "inspired" words when once the real danger is over; and that the masses of the people, who have cheerfully made heavy sacrifices and who show every indication of a continued willingness to make every necessary sacrifice in blood and money till the End of the War"—the unknown "Kriegsziel"—is gained, will want a look in afterward. One does not need to be a prophet to foresee one of the prettiest political battles in the history of democracy, after the war ends. It may mean the passing of "Government by Inspiration." But the German Michel, being of a shrewdly hardheaded race, has wisely decided to forego the luxury of a family quarrel while the enemy threatens at the gates. For "patriotism first" is the motto of all good Germans.

But while peace conditions may not be discussed in the press of Germany, there is no censorship on conversations, and while most Germans are reticent about airing their views on the subject personally, some interesting ideas can be fathomed by the persistent sounder of German public opinion.

Want to Keep Belgium.

A symposium of talks with all kinds and conditions of Germans shows, of course, a unanimous agreement that Germany is going to win in the end, and will have the chief voice in the peace negotiations, though the neutrals will also have much to say. There is, however, no agreement on the subject of a large cash indemnity to cover all or even part of the huge cost of war. Many Germans in fact have serious doubts as to any large amount of spot cash being forthcoming. There are only hazy opinions as to how the choice colonies will be reshuffled and which ones Germany will or ought to get. On the other hand there seems to be a very considerable body of public opinion which would like to see Germany tuck the coast of Belgium under her belt. Many, too, think that most of Belgium should be Germany's by right. They argue in support that the Flemish population is really of low Dutch stock and logically ought to be annexed to the Fatherland.

There is considerable talk about continuing to keep the rich industrial districts of France, including the coal fields and iron mines, in German hands, but most of them with whom I have talked consider it almost as a foregone conclusion that Germany will keep the important industrial chunk of Poland which she now holds.

As an interesting, serious contribution to the question, the following "trial balance" of what Germany has lost and won in the course of the war, by the geographer, Geheimrat Professor Dr. Penk, who enjoys an international scientific reputation, deserves careful consideration.

"Our enemy's lands have an area thirteen times as great as those of Germany and our allies, and five times as many inhabitants. But as their colonial population doesn't tall very heavily into the scales, and Japan doesn't count at all on the Continent of Europe, the real relative strength may be taken as 2 to 1. Our quick attack at the west front made it possible to carry the war at once into the enemy's country. On the debit side of the ledger, however, you must enter the hostile tone in the neutral countries because of our violation of Belgium, which in reality had been broken long before by her joining our enemies. We have now occupied in Belgium and France 50,000 square kilometers, with 10,000,000 inhabitants, and this territory embraces the most important iron and coal fields and the most valuable industrial territory of our enemies, while in Germany only about 800 square kilometers are at present in the theatre of war.

"In the east, profit and loss about balance each other, for Russia has occupied 55,000 square kilometers, with 6,000,000 inhabitants of Austria-Hungary, while we, on the other hand, hold 60,000 square kilometers of Russian territory, also with 6,000,000 inhabitants. The fact, however, that there, too, we have the greatest part of the coal centres and of the textile industry centres in our hands is in our favor.

"England's plan to starve us out may be considered as a failure. On the other hand, our hopes of a lack of arms and ammunition among our enemies setting in soon have not fulfilled themselves. Further, the minimum loss of our enemies in the west was, till April 1, 1,250,000 men; that of the Russians, 3,400,000—together, say 5,000,000 men in eight months. This number is increased monthly by about 600,000 men, so that we can safely maintain that after a few months France will have bled to death and Russia will have been militarily exhausted.

"Great and not yet to be estimated are our losses in the colonies and the losses of our merchant fleet. But our German navy has not been destroyed. On the other hand, England's sea power has been so damaged that one can no longer speak of her unconditional supremacy of the seas."

The geographer puts down in his war ledger as a great gain two moral factors also:

"First, the realization that we are not only fighting for our existence as a people and as a State, but also that we are fighting for the high ideals of mankind. And finally we can with justifiable pride book under the profit account the awakening of a new feeling of national consciousness which is the first step in Germany's development into a world power. Thus will we be victorious!"

Talk of peace is always automatically coupled with victory. It is always well to bear this in mind if you want to understand the Germans. There is no trace of any tired feeling; in fact, not since the fall of Antwerp have I found them so confident of ultimate victory. This increasingly optimistic confidence, like the parallel peace longings, is in part due to the very early warm Spring weather, in all probability, but chiefly to the central fact that their armies are still in the enemy's country, in spite of the Allies' various Winter offensives.

BAN TEUTON CHESS PLAYERS

City of London Club Strikes Lasker and Others from Its List.

Further illustration of the intense feeling in England against Germany and everything German was furnished at the last annual meeting of the City of London Chess Club, when a resolution was passed to strike the names of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Dr. Emanuel Lasker, the world's champion, and Dr. S. Tarrasch, the champion of Germany, from its list of honorary members.

Not satisfied with this expression of their displeasure, the Directors sent a request to all members of German and Austrian birth, whether naturalized British subjects or not, not to frequent the club during the war.

Ten per cent. of the members of the club are on active service, including G. A. Thomas, the club champion, who succeeded Eduard Lasker, now champion of the Metropolitan Chess League of New York, as title holder.

Among those who are helping to make history on the battlefield and who are also excellent chess players, are General Joffre, General von Hindenburg, and Count Zeppelin.

MILITIAMEN IN CAMP FOR MIMIC WARFARE

5,000 from New York City Start Week of Real Army Work on Fishkill Plains.

7TH FIRST TO PITCH TENTS

800 Regulars to Participate in Manoeuvres—Trooper of Second U. S. Cavalry Falls Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y.—More than 5,000 National Guardsmen, all from New York City, reinforced by about 500 regulars from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and the Plattsburg Barracks on Lake Champlain, are encamped here tonight. The militiamen began arriving shortly after noon, and until late this afternoon all roads leading to the Plains were dusty from the tramping of the thousands of infantrymen and the galloping horses of the cavalry and field artillery contingents.

Sydney J. Jeffries, 23 years old, a "model unit" soldier in Troop M Second U. S. Cavalry, died suddenly of heart disease soon after camp had been reached. He was a veteran of the Mexican border and Moro campaigns. His home was in New York City.

The excessive heat made the movement of troops from New Hamburg, on the Hudson River and Hopewell Junction, extremely uncomfortable, and both men and horses suffered.

For the first time the usually peaceful spot which Major Gen. O'Ryan had picked out as the right place to teach citizen soldiers how to "dig themselves in," and how to go forward in the face of machine gun and artillery fire, assumed a real warlike appearance. The encampment, which had been named "Camp Whitman," covers hundreds of acres just to the east of Sprout Creek, along the banks of which the first big tussle between the guardsmen and the regulars is scheduled to take place a few days hence.

Headquarters on "Hill 23."

Major Gen. O'Ryan and his staff have been on the ground for a week laying out the camp sites, installing water and sanitary systems, studying the topography of the country and formulating the problems that the soldiers will be called upon to solve during their week's tour of duty on the plains. O'Ryan's headquarters are perched on the top of an eminence that overlooks the entire encampment. The soldiers call it "Hill No. 23."

"Have you ever seen a finer ground for manoeuvres?" General O'Ryan asked THE TIMES correspondent this afternoon as he pointed out the military training advantages offered by the valleys, hills, and streams.

"We are not going to break in the men right at the start," he continued, "and we are not going to feed them sparingly or deprive them of ample opportunity to have an hour or so off now and then, during which they can play baseball, run races, box and wrestle, but beyond that it is all going to be work, carefully thought out, so as to provide a maximum of training in the art of war for every officer and man present. Treach work will be featured in many of the problems as well as pioneer operations, such as the construction of pontoon bridges. For obvious reasons details of the problems that will be worked out will not be announced in advance, and not until each problem has been worked out and the results carefully studied by the umpires will anything concerning them be made public."

A little narrow road deep in dust that made some of the regulars think of the sand dunes beyond Vera Cruz cuts the main camp in two just in front of the headquarters of the commanding General. Beyond the road and on the way to Sprout Creek the infantry organizations, the Seventh, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments have pitched their camps.

Seventh Regiment First.

The camp of the Seventh is almost directly opposite the headquarters, and it was these men who reached camp first this afternoon. They "hit it up" from Hopewell Junction, where they detrained at quick step all the way and pitched camp with the speed and precision of regulars.

Colonel Daniel Appleton led the regiment, and fifteen minutes after the last company came to a halt the big conical tents were in position and the men were shuffling about, getting cots, bedding, and equipment in their proper places. It was a splendid demonstration of the efficiency of the New York regiment and brought much praise from the score of regular army officers who witnessed the pitching of the camp.

The Twelfth Regiment, under command of Colonel Clarence Wadsworth, arrived next. Like the men of the Seventh, they came along as a regiment would going into battle, and, despite the terrific heat, every man appeared to enjoy it. They pitched their tents to the left of the Seventh. The Seventy-first and Sixty-ninth followed soon after.

Mounted Men Delayed.

The first of the mounted troops to arrive was Squadron A, under command of Major W. R. Wright. They had been delayed at New Hamburg owing to the late arrival of the animal transport. When the transport landed the horses and wagon trains were quickly unloaded and the march to Fishkill Plains started. The squadron is brigaded with the regulars of the Second Cavalry under Colonel Joseph N. Dykman, U. S. A., from Fort Ethan Allen.

The signal men and engineers of the Twenty-second Battalion came next. The last to arrive was Battery F of the Second Field Artillery. It was their misfortune to draw a slow transport, and it was nearly sundown when the big caissons and guns came lumbering into camp.

The Third Battalion of the Thirtieth United States Infantry is under the command of Major H. H. Bandholtz, and Troops K, L, and M of the Second United States Cavalry are under Captain Joseph H. Herron. These commands are made up of picked men from two of the crack regiments of the army, and they arrived here after a two weeks' march ride through Northern New York and along the east bank of the Hudson.

"The men of three troops of the Second Cavalry," said Captain Herron tonight, "had an experience on the trip to the plains that none of us will ever forget. Every city, every village, every hamlet through which we passed gave us a splendid reception, and we were made to realize that, after all, the regular army occupies a warm spot in the hearts of the people. One thing that especially impressed me was the attitude of the little children. We rode 250 miles, and I don't remember a single occasion when the children failed to salute the colors."

March Twenty Miles a Day.

The battalion of the Thirtieth Infantry under Major Bandholtz marched every foot of the 260 miles from Plattsburg to Fishkill Plains. The battalion averaged nearly twenty miles a day. The march was made the occasion for an interesting experiment which was carried out under the supervision of First Lieutenant Paul C. Potter, U. S. A. This was to make as nearly as possible an absolutely correct tabulation of the number of steps required to march 250 miles at the regulation army service gait. Lieutenant Potter said this afternoon that he figured that each man averaged 572,000 steps for the entire distance, or 154,440,000 steps for the battalion.

The troops, with the exception of the regulars now here, will break camp next Saturday afternoon and return to New York. As they depart the soldiers of the Second Brigade of Brooklyn are due to arrive for a week's stay.

Major Allan L. Reagan has been appointed Provost Marshal of the camp, with Lieutenant L. F. Knust of the Seventh Regiment as his first assistant.

AMERICANS SAVED SERBIA, SAYS LIPTON

Work of Our Doctors 'Miraculous' —Typhus Hospitals Closed for Lack of Patients.

LONDON, July 17.—"Miraculous is the only proper adjective to apply to the work being done by American doctors and nurses in Serbia," said Sir Thomas Lipton today, following his return from his second trip to the Near East with his yacht Erin, now made into a hospital yacht.

"As usual," continued Sir Thomas, "the Americans excel in organization and preventive measures. The French and English units are doing good work in the hospitals, but credit for the work of sanitation, which is rapidly making typhus a thing of the past, must go to the Americans, whose magnificent efforts have made them loved by every Serbian, from the King to the lowest peasant, all of whom seem fully to appreciate the efforts of the Red Cross in their behalf.

"When I was in Serbia on my first trip," continued Sir Thomas, "it was unsafe to travel in the country, which was then so badly infected from vermin as to make necessary the use of antiseptics night and morning. But on this trip no such precautions were necessary, thanks to the sanitation reforms enforced by Americans. The hospitals are now as clean as any to be found in Europe, while hotels and dwellings are beginning to observe sanitary regulations.

"At the height of the epidemic there were probably 300,000 cases of typhus, but many typhus hospitals now have been closed for lack of patients. At Ghevgheli, where Dr. James F. Donnelly, now Serbia's national hero, died, there were once 1,400 patients in the American hospital. Now there are only three who are suffering from typhus.

"At Uskub I saw in operation the machinery with which American doctors and sanitary experts are washing the whole nation. Near the town three long railroad trains were standing in the midst of a city of tents. From these tents there poured an army of naked men carrying their clothing in their hands. Stopping at the first train they deposited their clothes in a car, where they were thoroughly sterilized. Then the owner proceeded to the bath car, where an attendant placed him under high-pressure water pipes. When he was completely scrubbed the next step was an inspection by an American doctor, after which the bather received his sterilized clothing.

"Members of the Turkish population, which is large in this part of Serbia, protested vigorously against disrobing for the bath on the ground that such a procedure violated their religious principles, but without avail, for the American Sanitary Commission has complete power to enforce its regulations. After the army of men had been treated during the day, the women and children received baths during the night.

"The next day I saw a whole regiment inoculated against cholera with a speed and efficiency almost incredible to any one who does not understand American methods. Cholera may come again, but it is no longer feared.

"In brief, it can be said that American methods of prevention and cure have saved Serbia from what threatened at one time to be the worst series of epidemics ever suffered by a modern nation.

"Dr. Edward W. Ryan has 3,000 patients, mostly wounded, at Belgrade in a hospital pronounced by experts to be of the best. Dr. Ryan has not fully recovered from his illness with typhus, but manages to direct the big hospital.

"The whole task is in charge of Dr. Richard P. Strong of Harvard, to whom the lion's share of credit for the direction of the great work must be given. This is due as much to his magnetic personality as to his skill. While Dr. Strong was in Saloniki the Greek Queen sent for him to see the King.

Sir Thomas brought back with him on the Erin several American doctors and nurses convalescent from typhus.

While she was attempting to enter the Straits of Messina during the night the Erin was fired on, one shell striking near the yacht, which, unable to anchor in the deep water, cruised about until morning, when the commandant came on board and apologized. He explained that the gunners did not recognize the Erin as a hospital ship.

Sir Thomas came home ill, but is improving. When he is able to travel he expects to go to America to recuperate.

BRITISH CATECHIZE KOELBLE

German-American on Dr. Dernburg's Ship Also Had Baggage Searched.

Alphonse Koelble, a leading German-American propagandist of this city, who was with Dr. Bernhard Dernburg on the steamship Bergensfjord when she was taken into Kirkwall on a recent voyage to Norway, was questioned in detail by the British authorities, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung of June 26.

Koelble, who, a few years ago created an Irish-German-American uproar that prevented Andrew Carnegie and other peace orators from speaking at a big peace meeting at Carnegie Hall, was traveling to Germany on the Bergensfjord in connection with the transmission of more than $250,000, realized at the recent German benefit bazar for the relief of widows and orphans of German soldiers.

"When questioned by the English," the Frankfurter Zeitung says, "Koelble decidedly refused to answer certain questions. Therefore, he was released only after several hours. In spite of Koelble's protest, his baggage was searched the next day without results. To the amazement of all the passengers, the ship was detained until Wednesday. The reason was probably suspicion of espionage against the American dancer, Irene Sanden, who, a born German, is the wife of an American named Greenberg. An English woman who shared her cabin had declared that a dangerous German woman spy was on board. The American woman was subjected to an unsparing examination of her person and baggage, despite her protests, but of course nothing was found against her."

WAR ON COTTON CONTINUES.

Sir William Ramsay Insists Britain Should Exclude It from Enemies.

LONDON, July 17.—Sir William M. Ramsay, the well-known British scientist, today seizes the opportunity contained in the statement issued yesterday by W. F. Reid, the inventor of a smokeless powder process, declaring that cotton was not necessary for the production of high explosives, to renew his campaign for "the supreme necessity of excluding cotton from our enemies' country."

The scientist says there is no dispute between himself and Mr. Reid. The latter referred to material used in charging shells, while he, Sir William Ramsay, referred to firing the charge when he said that "modern propulsive explosives are not made without cotton."

Sir William asserts that during May nineteen times as much cotton as its normal supply was allowed to enter Holland, and adds:

"It is certain it passes, maybe indirectly, into Germany. We virtually are fighting against ourselves. We indirectly are killing our own men."

The scientist concludes that when the exportation of cotton to the Central Powers is stopped "it will not be long before we see the end of the war."

SHELL IN FACTORY KILLS 5.

French Authorities Start Inquiry Into Accident at Vergeroux.

ROCHEFORT, France, July 17.—Five persons were killed by the bursting of a shell in the ammunition factory at Vergeroux, near here, yesterday. Seven persons in all were injured.

An inquiry has been begun by the marine authorities.

BUSINESS MEN EQUIP FOR MONTH IN CAMP

In 1,000 Who Will Go to Plattsburg Barracks Every Profession Is Represented.

MANY ATHLETES IN THE LIST

Special Train Will Take New Yorkers—List of Army Supplies Required.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood commanding the Eastern Department of the Army on Governors Island, said yesterday that judging from the rate at which applications for permission to participate in the military camp for professional and business men, to be held on Lake Champlain, near Plattsburg, N. Y., were coming in there was every reason to believe that the limit of 1,000 would be reached before the end of this month. More than 500 approved applications have been filed at Division Headquarters on Governors Island and among them are the names of some of the best known young men in New York, Boston and other large cities.

Included in the list of volunteers are bankers, lawyers, noted football and baseball players of recent years, polo players whose fame is international, a champion tennis player, police athletes, and business men who are anxious to take advantage of the opportunity to learn military tactics.

During the past week scores of inquiries have been made to THE NEW YORK TIMES for information as to the best way of enrolling for the month's tour of duty.

In order to answer these inquiries Captain Gordon Johnston prepared the following official bulletin covering the inquiries:

PERIOD OF CAMP.—The camp starts on Aug. 10 and continues to Sept. 6, 1915. Men are required to report at camp on Aug. 10, except in the special cases where enrollments for less than the full period of the camp are approved.

LOCATION.—The camp will be held near Plattsburg, N. Y., on the shore of Lake Champlain adjoining the U. S. Regular Army Post.

TRANSPORTATION.—A special train for men going by way of New York will leave Grand Central Station, New York Central Railroad, at 9:15 P. M., on Aug. 9. For reservations apply to M. E. Cochrane, care New York Central Lines, 1,216 Broadway, telephone 6310 Madison. Remittances should be made at the same time covering transportation and Pullman space desired, one way fare from New York, $6.80—lower berth $2.00—upper berth, $1.60. Same rates can be obtained at Plattsburg for return trip.

For men going by way of Boston information can be obtained from the Boston Enrollment Committee, Shawmut Bank Building, Boston.

UNIFORMS.—Each man must take—3 pairs marching shoes, medium weight socks, 1 pair light shoes or sneakers, Summer underwear, 2 pairs of olive drab breeches, cotton, 1 pair leggings, regular pattern, 2 olive drab shirts, 1 army blouse, cotton, 1 campaign hat and hat cord (special for military training camps), toilet articles and other necessaries.

Articles of uniform may be purchased from Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, 16 East Forty-second Street, New York, Sigmund Eisner, 103 Fifth Avenue, New York, or any military outfitter.

The Stetson shoe is recommended, but any good tramping or hunting shoe will be satisfactory.

Bathing trunks or suits are recommended.

Civilian clothing, &c., in trunks and suit cases will be properly stored.

CAMP EQUIPMENT.—Arms, other ordnance and other equipment, including mess outfit, will be furnished by the United States Army, and mess will be provided at the rate of 50 cents a day (included in deposit of $30, to be made on arrival to cover camp expenses).

BOOKS ON MILITARY MATTERS.—It is recommended that the following books be read before attending camp: "Manual of Military Training," by Captain James A. Moss; "U. S. Army Field Service Regulations." For those wishing more information the following additional books are suggested: "Technical Principles and Problems," (Hanhum;) "Basic Course for Cavalry," (L. C. Andrews;) "Elements of Military Hygiene," (Ashburn;) "Military Map Reading," (Sherrill.) The above may be obtained from the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, New York. The Infantry Journal, Washington, D. C., the George Banta Publishing Company, Minaska, Wis., or from any good book publishing company.

INOCULATION.—It is recommended that the typhoid prophylaxis inoculation be taken at the camp, or before if preferred. (No charge for this treatment at the camp or for approved applicants at Governors Island, N. Y.)

INSTRUCTION.—The purpose of the camp will be to give each attendant as much of the fundamental education of an officer as can be imparted in the duration of the camp. A certain definite routine will be prescribed for all. Special opportunities will be offered for training in various branches of the service under expert officers. There will be present at the camp cavalry, artillery, signal corps and infantry officers of the regular army. Opportunities for work with aeroplane and machine gun are proposed.

ORGANIZATION.—Attendants at the camp will be divided into organizations commanded by officers of the regular army, whose duties cover not only those of instruction, but also the health and general welfare of their commands.

SPECIAL PERIODS OF ATTENDANCE—NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.—Those who have been members of the National Guard or have had other military experience may apply, and on approval may attend for less than the prescribed period. As the military training is progressive, the latter part of the camp is recommended for such men. Men of sufficient experience will be used as officers and non-commissioned officers for the various organizations. The original enrollments stating experience are on file with the commanding officer of the camp.

EXAMINATIONS.—No examination is required, but a board of regular officers on duty at the camp will make such recommendations as to individual qualifications as they may deem proper, to be filed with the War Department.

Additional information to the above may be had by application to Division Headquarters, Governors Island, or to the Business and Professional Men's Enrollment Committee, 15 Broad Street.

KING BRAVES GUNS TO SEE DARING WORK

Italian Monarch Watches Young Wire Cutter as He Attacks Trench Entanglements.

UDINE, Italy, July 17, (via Lungano and Paris.)—King Victor Emanuel recently stood his ground while he and a group of officers were the target of Austrian gunners, refusing to retire to a place of safety because he was interested in watching a young Italian soldier who was trying to cut the wire tracted the attention of the Austrians, trenches.

The King marked the progress of the wire cutter attentively from the time the latter left the Italian lines. The ruler and the officers about him attracted the attention of the Austrians, who began to shell them. The King was advised to retire from the spot but declined. For a short time the Austrians did not see the wire cutter, but when they did discover him they made him the centre of a terrific fire.

The soldier, however, redoubled his efforts and accomplished his work, returning to his own lines uninjured amid the cheers of his comrades. The King wished to congratulate the daring youth and the soldier was brought before him. When asked his name the young man gave it, adding that he was a leader of the Republican movement in Romagna, which tried to overthrow the monarchy in June, 1914. Now, he declared, he was determined to shed his last drop of blood for his King, the first soldier of the land.

MACHINE GUNS NEEDED.

War College Will Ask Congress to Aid That Branch of Service.

When the army estimates are submitted to the next Congress they will include a provision for the creation of a machine gun company for every regiment of infantry and cavalry in the army. These organizations now have machine gun platoons and some of the regiments have as many as four machine guns, but these platoons are all provisional and without legal status. The total number of machine guns in the entire United States Army at the present time is about 180, as compared to 50,000 in the German, the same number in the French, and more than 25,000 each in the British, Austro-Hungarian, and Russian armies.

That Congress is to be asked to remedy this deficiency in equipment was the statement made by an army officer on duty in New York yesterday. The proposition to be submitted to Congress, on the recommendation of the War College, will be for a machine gun company for each of the thirty regiments of infantry and the fifteen regiments of cavalry, each company to be equipped with twelve of the latest and most improved type of machine guns, with authority to increase the number to twenty-four in the event it is decided to bring the regiments up to war strength. This would give the regular army 540 machine guns on a peace footing, or 1,080 on a war basis.

The decision on the part of the officers of the War College to recommend the creation of machine gun companies follows a close study of the present war in Europe, the reports received from the military observers in Europe all stating that the value of the little quick-firers in France, Poland, and other war zones has been proven beyond all question. Already the subject of providing more complete drill regulations for these guns will shortly be taken up at the Army School of Fire, at Fort Sill, Okla., and in the event Congress authorizes the organization of the forty-five companies that will be recommended, the War Department will be ready to promptly undertake the work of organizing and equipping the companies.

"There is no military organization on the face of the earth in so deplorable a condition, so far as machine guns are concerned, as is that of the United States," said an army officer yesterday.

SAVE MANY IN HARLEM FIRE.

Police and Firemen Carry Tenants from Blazing Building.

A fire which started on the ground floor hallway and spread up the stairs, mushrooming out on each of the five floors, drove the ten families living in the tenement at 203 East 113th Street, on the northeast corner of Third Avenue, to the rear fire escapes and the roof shortly after midnight last night. Policemen Horton, Farrell, and Salter of the East 126th Street station, who saw the blaze through the glass of the front door and broke this door in, couldn't get up the stairs, but they got to the fire escapes in the rear and by standing on one another's shoulders, reached the first of these and lowered the drop ladder. Then they marshaled the frightened men, women, and children down the ladders to the yard and safety.

Mrs. Margaret Craig, who lived on the second floor with Elizabeth, 18 years old; Edward, 20, and Henry, 14, was caring for Elizabeth Carron, the 7-month-old baby of a daughter who died recently, and the mother and grandchild were caught in their bedroom. The policemen found them there and carried them down the fire escape.

Mrs. Margaret McGuire and her daughter Lillian, eighteen years old, who lived on the top floor, found flames already on the fire escape and so fled to the roof. Firemen of Truck 14 ran an extension ladder up the front of the building and the driver, Frank Watzinger, mounted it. He had to lean far over from the ladder to reach the roof, but he got the daughter down and returned for Mrs. McGuire. She fainted before he got her to the street but was resuscitated.

Deputy Chief "Smoky Joe" Martin turned in a second alarm for the blaze, and with the arrival of the extra men and apparatus it was quickly got under control. The Chief estimated the damage at $10,000. No one knows how the fire started.

HELLO GIRLS TO RECEIVE.

Exchange Has Visiting Days with Subscribers as Guests.

The Brooklyn manager of the New York Telephone Company apparently believes it to be good policy for a public service corporation to cultivate friendly and personal relations with the subscribers. He has decided to have "at home days" for visitors to the telephone exchanges, with "Miss Central" and "Miss Information" presiding as hostesses, between turns at the switchboards. Brooklyn subscribers have received neatly printed "R. S. V. P." invitations to call, which read:

New York Telephone Company.

A number of our patrons and friends have expressed a desire to see one of our central offices in actual operation, and we have arranged for several visiting days. I take pleasure in extending you this invitation to visit our Prospect Exchange, at 547 Clinton Avenue, Tuesday, 1915, at 8 P. M. This letter will serve to admit you, and I shall be pleased to conduct you through the central offices, explain its operation, and point out the many interesting features of telephone operating. I would appreciate the favor of a reply on the inclosed card.

Yours very truly,

R. V. GIBSON,
Local Commercial Manager.

An addressed postcard was enclosed with the invitation, on which the subscriber may announce his acceptance of the invitation. A subscriber receiving one of these invitations was further surprised by receiving, since the return of five cents from the telephone company, a refund made because he had put a dime in a slot machine by mistake for a five-cent Brooklyn call. The operator took his name and address, and a few days later the subscriber received a statement from the company inclosing stamps for the overcharge.

3,500 IRON CROSSES GIVEN.

Total of First Class Alone Since Beginning of the War.

BERLIN, July 17, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—"As illustrating the bravery of the German troops in the present war," says an announcement made today by the Overseas News Agency for transmission, "the fact is noted that since the war began 3,500 Iron Crosses of the First Class have been distributed.

"The regulations require that a soldier must have earned the Cross of the Second Class before the Cross of the First Class can be conferred upon him."

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

New Models—Princess & Redingote Serge Frocks

IN TAILLEUR, SATIN COMBINATION, BEADED AND BRAIDED TYPES

39.50 49.50 79.50

Unusual models for immediate and early fall wear that depart in silhouette and style-refinements from the everyday commonplaces.

Closing Out Remaining Summer Stocks

At Extraordinary Price Reductions

Women's Cotton Frocks

Formerly 12.50 to 39.50

5.00 7.50 9.50 16.50

Of voile, linen, organdie, crepe and novelty tissues.

White Silk Dresses

Formerly up to 39.50

18.50 22.50

Tailleur and demi-dress models in white crepe de Chine.

Women's Tailleur Suits

Formerly up to 65.00

15.00 22.50

An assortment of styles, in serge, gabardine, tweed, faille silk and taffeta.

Women's Summer Blouses

Formerly up to 8.50

2.90

Of chiffon, flowered effects, lace, crepe de Chine and linen.

150 Women's Cloth & Silk Coats & Wraps

Formerly up to 45.00

15.00

For Evening, Afternoon and Sport Wear

Charmeuse Wraps with marabou.
Smocked white taffeta coats.
Satin sublime sport coats.
Black and white check motor coats.
Tweed travel and motor coats.

Velveteen blazer sport coats.
Black and white check sport coats.
Pongee silk motor coats.
Tan covert and gabardine coats.
Blue and black serge coats.

Misses' Sport Coats

Formerly up to 29.50

10.00

Of golf cord, covert, cheviot, eponge, checks, navy serge. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Cotton Frocks

Greatly Reduced to

5.00 7.50 10.00

Of voile, linen, organdie, crepe and novelty tissues. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Odd Dresses

Greatly Reduced to

12.75

One or two of a kind in various silk materials and cloth. Sizes 14 to 18.

French Nightgowns

Formerly 2.50

1.95

Hand made and hand embroidered nightgowns of fine sheer nainsook.

Crepe de Chine Negligees

Formerly up to 16.50

8.95

Plain and accordion plaited skirts with lace coat effects.

Glove Silk Vests

Reduced to

1.10

Pure glove silk, reinforced, colors white and pink.

200 Women's Separate Cloth & Wash Skirts

Greatly Reduced to

3.50

Smart sport models in linen, ratine, cotton gabardine, pique, colored golfcords and a collection of odd cloth skirts.

LIKE LIFE AS USUAL IN ENGLAND STILL

But It Only Looks That Way to the Casual Observer of Surface Conditions.

WHY ENGLISHMEN ARE CALM

The Censor Keeps Excitement Down, but Response to Real Needs Is Instant—A Baggage Corps Recruiting Scene.

Why England, to the casual American observer, has seemed phlegmatic or even indifferent to the war in which the mastery of Europe hangs in the balance, is well told in a letter to a New York friend from an Englishman long resident here, who recently crossed the water. From an English watering place he writes:

"Last night I went to the Castle Hill and heard the band play. There was a stretch of two acres of green lawn with a border deep with all the old familiar flowers of every imaginable hue. An ancient pile of masonry half covered with ivy stood in the middle and from the hill one could look down on every hand to valleys thick with trees. Such mighty elms and sturdy oaks as all the wealth of Wall Street could not buy, standing alone in the fields or wound together in great cliffs of green.

"And this was a country at war, with hundreds of thousands of its young men drilling in khaki and their mothers and wives buying respirators as a matter of household furniture in preparation for—hardly fear of—a Zeppelin raid, even gas. It was absolutely impossible to realize the immensity of the contrast. Here we were, one hundred of us, gently strolling through these magnificent grounds and listening to the band, while within five miles were half a dozen hospitals for wounded soldiers; every now and then an army aeroplane whirring overhead and the newspaper bulletins flaming with war news. If not 'business as usual' to one who is a comparative stranger to England, it is, at any rate, life as usual, because there is nothing that seems to call for anything different. The countryside is not different; the Summer is not different, and so the old familiar life flows on in its accustomed channels.

"I haven't been in London much yet, but what I have seen bears out the same thing. More soldiers are to be seen in the streets, in the parks one runs across wounded officers seated on the benches, and of course everywhere are the rather undignified recruiting advertisements. More automobiles carry little flags, often clusters to represent all the Allies, and individuals sport buttons to show they belong to this or that volunteer training organization. The top hat and morning coat have almost disappeared, and I am told that at even Sunday afternoon 'At homes' it is no longer good form to wear them. They are not suited to war time, it is felt, and it is correct, as one asks a guest to a meal, whether it be of one or a dozen courses, to explain that 'it's all very simple, because it's wartime, you know.'

"Of course, if one looks for war scenes they can be found, but they need looking for. One afternoon my wife and I went into St. James Park and heard a band playing on the Horse Guards Parade. They were in khaki, and there seemed to be no particular reason why they should perform, or, for that matter, show much interest in their program. As we got near them, however, we found that it was the Scots Guards Band itself, and, as it was playing near some temporary wooden sheds, it was supposed by the authorities to be inspiriting the recruits in waiting. As, however, it was rendering some very classical selection with that peculiar virtuosity that counts it meritorious to reduce the music of forty pieces to the volume of one clarinet, it didn't inspirit any one, but did suggest that here were forty perfectly healthy men who might have been put in the fighting line without difficulty to anybody.

"They played 'God Save the King,' every soldier within earshot at rigid attention, and as they moved off their place was taken by the most extraordinary collection of individuals. They had been resting in the background and came forward as their names were called. Some were short and some were tall; some wore laborer's corduroys, and others frayed and shabby serge suits. They had caps and derbies, and soft felt hats, they ranged in age from 25 to 50, and they smoked everything from cigarettes to calabash pipes.

"If these had been Kitchener's recruits, truly they would have looked bad. They were not, however, fighting men, but baggage handlers. They had been recruited not to shoot Germans, but to load and unload the ammunition intended for that laudable pursuit. They were to go to Aldershot for training, but none of them expected to get nearer the trenches than Boulogne.

"The N. C. O.'s treated them with infinite patience. A smart Grenadier Corporal, six feet if he was an inch, straight as a ramrod, with swagger stick under his arm, formed them up. He wasted no time in ordering them to 'fall in;' he took each by his shoulder and placed him in line. Slowly he made a column of fours and paid no attention to the cheap tobacco smoke that ascended from it.

"Behind a rope stood the wives of the recruits. Like them, they were no longer young and passably battered. The black bonnet of the charwoman nodded among them and the finery, such as it was, smacked of the one and eleven pence ha'penny order. They showed no emotion—just stood to watch 'Jim' go off with the hard luck hardened philosophy of the very poor.

"One of the recruits, who had swaggered most with his big pipe, at last broke away. He left the ranks, ran to the rope, and, leaning across it, said:

"'We ain't going to foight the Germans, y' know.'

"His wife said nothing, but the woman with her replied:

"'No, but if you get a chawnce to do one, do 'im good!'

"A laugh from the rank and the men called:

"'Shawn't we mike foine German sausidges.'

"Another man saw his wife taking it hardly. He called out to her:

"'You know the old tile. Don't be down 'earted.'

"'I don't mean to be,' she answered. 'At any rite, not if I can 'elp it.'

"One recruit who in more prosperous days was probably a clerk of the cheaper grades couldn't stand it any longer. He went to his wife as she stood at the rope with her friends and urged her to go home.

"'Just take the same bus we came by and you'll soon be in Brixton. You know, don't you, Jenny?'

"Jenny evidently did know, and the wife followed her away in silence without a word of farewell to her husband.

"The men were now in place, and a Grenadier Guards Corporal mounted a bench and read them their orders. They were to go to the Charing Cross Station, he said, and entrain for Aldershot; there they were to draw their equipment, and so on. As he spoke a small military band marched up and wheeled into column ahead of the recruits. They struck up a lively march; even the most slouchy of the new men squared his shoulders and threw up his chin, and away they went across the park. The crowd followed. They were only dock laborers off to handle packing cases at Aldershot or 'somewhere in France'; but they had joined the army and they had their moment of homage.

"It was such a curious little episode, so complete in itself, that I have let myself tell it in full. Near Charing Cross you can see the same thing all day long, and continually little parades of recruits, headed by the bagpipes or a band, thread the crowds of Trafalgar Square. They disappear into the station, and what happens to them then no one knows.

"So far I have really talked with very few people, but it seems to me that those who prate of the nation not taking the war to heart are expressing it wrongly. I have tried to tell you how hard it is to realize that there is a war going on, especially as the news we get does not begin to be displayed as THE NEW YORK TIMES displays it. The censorship seems sterner here, and so we know little. We are unsatisfied; we are disappointed; we are all anxious; we are some of us angry and puzzled, but we are all determined to go on and confident it will come out right.

"One thing helps and that is the information passed from mouth to mouth, which is never printed and cannot be. It may not all be true by any means, but it is distinctly comforting, and shows that the navy at any rate, is a conspicuous success in equipment and gunnery as well as courage, and that it is making the lot of the German submarine far from the unmitigated success that the official silence permits it to appear.

"Of course some of the newspapers yell for the mobilization of the nation and so on. I tried an experiment. I went to two Government offices, telling them I was a Cambridge graduate, with some experience in organization and that I was likely to be in the country for two or three months and would be delighted to offer my services in any capacity that I could. From them I received formal notices that my communication had arrived. Now I shall have to register when the new bill is passed, but I suppose most people will find it end there. Very few will find the Government can really make use of them and the rest of us will go on just as before.

"So when men write and talk of the phlegm of the British nation and the impossibility of getting people to realize the seriousness of the war, it seems to me they don't understand. What can the average man do? How is he to show his anxiety? How is he even to get enough real news to justify his anxiety? He is completely in the dark; he finds the world goes on around him very much as usual and so he goes on about his usual business. Barring the labor troubles, the country has done whatever has been ordered of it and is concerned only that it has not had some of the recent demands put to it earlier."

NO EXPLOSIVES ON PIERS.

Neutrality Squad Investigating Violations in Loading Powder.

Placards have been put up at all steamship piers along the water front calling attention of truckmen to the new regulation of the Explosives Commission of New York City that dynamite, powder, and other explosives must not be loaded from the New York City piers. All such goods must be loaded on the ships from lighters in the lower bay.

The Neutrality Squad, under orders of the Collector of the Port, which has to see that this law is carried out by the steamship lines, has traced two alleged violations to a powder company. More than fifteen tons of blasting compound, loaded on steamers at the Bush Terminal in South Brooklyn, have been traced to Jersey railroad centres.

$1,000,000 for Cuba's Gold Reserve.

The Ward Line steamer Saratoga sailed at noon yesterday for Havana with $1,000,000 in five-dollar gold pieces stowed in her specie room. The gold was shipped by the National Bank of Cuba's branch, at 1 Wall Street, and makes a total of $1,000,000 in American gold sent to Havana for deposit in the Cuban Treasury as a reserve against the money coined in the National Mint at Philadelphia for the Cuban Republic.

KILLED BY BOY'S CAR WHILE MENDING TIRE

Motorist Working at Roadside Mangled by Racing Car That Speeds Away.

RICH MAN'S SON ARRESTED

Gives Information That Leads to Capture of Boys and Girls with Him in Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 17.—A party in an automobile brought the body of Anton Darbie of 341 Spruce Street into this city shortly after 3 o'clock this morning and told the police that they had seen a racing automobile strike Barbie as he stood beside his own car on the White Horse Pike at Barrington, repairing a punctured tire. Some members of the party alighted, expecting to care for Darbie, and had found him dead, with almost every bone in his body broken.

The others in their car followed the speeding machine, which, after striking Darbie, had put on more power and raced away. They continued the chase until their quarry distanced them, and then, returning, picked up their companions and the body of Darbie.

County detectives, in automobiles, set off at once to search for the racing car, and Detective Doran found it just before noon, ditched and abandoned on a side road leading off from the White Horse Pike, about seven miles from the main thoroughfare.

The front was broken, and there was blood on the radiator. The license plates had not been removed and from them Doran decided that Arthur Tomlinson, 19 years old, son of B. C. Tomlinson, a flour broker, and ex-Freeholder of Laurel Springs, had been the driver of the car.

According to the police, Tomlinson talked readily after he had been arrested, and presently Wesley Dilson of Philadelphia and William Clare of Laurel Springs, boys of about Tomlinson's age, and Miss Catherine Barney, Miss Mabel Williams, and Miss Nettie Fietz, all of this city, were arrested.

Tomlinson was held on a charge of manslaughter, and the others were detained as material witnesses.

TWO UNDER UPSET AUTO.

Car Overturned on Grade—Boy's Skull May Be Fractured.

Theodore E. Schults of 18 East 196th Street, the Bronx, ran past his corner in his automobile last evening and stopped in Creston Avenue to back up so he could make the turn. He did not see the car of Dr. E. C. Davis of 2,715 Creston Avenue standing outside his home and Schults backed into it, his wheels grasing the front wheel of the physician's car. There is a grade in the street and the collision was sufficient to upset the Schults car, pinning under it Mr. Schults and his eleven-year-old son, Theodore, Jr. Mrs. Davis and her daughter were in the Davis car.

Policeman Sailor and Dr. Davis helped Schults and his son from under their car and carried them into the Davis home, where it was found that Schults was unhurt. The boy's skull may be fractured. He was taken to Fordham Hospital.

Auto Runs Over Little Girl.

Edith Klein, 8 years old, of 190 South Twelfth Street, is in the Women and Children's Hospital in Newark, suffering from broken ribs and other injuries. She was run over yesterday by an automobile owned and driven by Louis C. Martmer of 366 Johnson Avenue. She was crossing the street near her home when the auto containing Martmer and John B. Smith of 366 Badger Avenue struck her. The autoists picked the girl up and carried her to the hospital, and then reported the accident to the police. Martmer was paroled.

LONG WAIT TO GET MARRIED.

Alderman Couldn't Be Found to Unite Couples in City Chapel.

Forty eager and anxious couples waited at the church, or, more accurately, the marriage chapel in the Municipal Building yesterday because no Alderman could be found to perform the marriage ceremonies for which Chief Clerk Scully had just issued licenses, and, in his extremity, Scully telephoned to Magistrate Norman J. Marsh, in the Harlem Court, offering to send a Fire Department automobile for him if the Magistrate would visit the Municipal Building and perform the ceremonies.

The Magistrate was willing to oblige, but only twelve of the couples had waited for him when he finally got downtown. He performed twelve ceremonies in record time, and then went back to court.

Scully said he thought the Aldermen, after their vacation, ought to assign one of their number regularly to the Marriage Chapel, so that anxious couples might not have to wait.

LUNCHEON TO PRIZE DOG.

Sun Boy Sits Beside His Mistress at Feast in His Honor.

Sun Boy, a champion Boston terrier, owned by Mrs. D. D. Dunn of 15 East Thirty-fifth Street, Manhattan, sat in a chair beside his mistress yesterday when she gave a luncheon in his honor at the Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, Queens. The luncheon preceded what Mrs. Dunn called a "Boston terrier fête," at which sixty Boston terriers of high degree competed for twenty silver cups offered as prizes for the best. The fête was held on the grounds adjoining the inn.

Sun Boy didn't compete for a prize, for that would not have been befitting the guest of honor at the occasion. The silver cup for the best dog in the match went to Some Little Girl, owned by Mrs. A. S. Whitesell, while the cup for the second best was awarded to Captain Kidd, owned by Mrs. Robert Dula of Tarrytown.

LOST SHIP IN A FOG.

Whalers, After Four Days in Open Boats, Reach New Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 17.—Two open boats arrived at this port today with twelve men of the crew of the whaling vessel Job R. Manta, who had become separated from their ship in a fog off Cape Henry last Monday morning. They told a story of hardship and excitement. Without food or water for four days, they spent two days in fighting large schools of sharks, and were finally forced to violate the tradition of their calling never to lose a captured whale.

According to the story of the men, a whale was sighted off the Virginia coast early Monday morning. Two boats were lowered for the chase, one in charge of Mate Joseph Brown, and the other commanded by the second mate. Each crew put a harpoon into the quarry, but while they were making their capture the Manta became lost to sight in the fog.

The whale was lashed between the two boats and the mate laid a course toward the coast. Great schools of sharks were attracted by the carcass and for two days the men fought these scavengers with lances and oars. Finally they became exhausted and the whale was cut loose, and given over to the sharks.

The men were without food and water until Thursday night, when they were picked up by the Norwegian steamer Skard, bound from Newport News for Christiania. Yesterday they were transferred to the steamer Piedmont, which ran into Vineyard Sound, where the whalemen again took to their own boats and sailed across Buzzards Bay to this port, arriving this afternoon.

CITY BREVITIES.

Policeman Thomas Slattery, 39 years old, of Traffic A, was struck on the head yesterday by an iron bar which fell from the elevated structure of the Third Avenue line at Chambers Street and Park Row. He was taken to the New York Hospital. He suffered a probable fracture of the skull.

Mrs. Mary Staffens, 35 years old, of 81 Hamilton Street, was cut yesterday afternoon five times on the face and neck with a razor by a former boarder in the sight of her five children. She was taken to Volunteer Hospital in a serious condition. Her assailant escaped.

STABS WIFE, KILLS HIMSELF.

Wounded Victim Says Her Husband Had Been Jealous.

William Krause stabbed his wife, Kate, in the left breast as she lay in bed in their home, 396 New York Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday morning, and when the woman, who rushed in terror from the house, returned with neighbors and policemen Krause was found dead in the cellar. He had stabbed his wife with a jackknife and her wound is not serious. He had cut his own throat with a razor. In his pocket was found this note:

"Forgive me. I could not stand my wife's treatment. I heard everything that Doran and my wife said, and Mr. Doran has a chance now. Aber nit. Forgive me. I could not help it. It was too much for me to endure. I dislocated my right shoulder a few days ago and my beloved wife would do nothing for me. She wished I had broken my neck."

Mrs. Krause and John Doran, a boarder, said that Krause had been insanely jealous without cause and his attack on his wife followed one of their many quarrels over Doran.

GIRL TRIES THRICE TO DIE.

Inmate of Vanderbilt Home for Working Girls Takes Poison.

Miss Sophie Rodferb, 19 years old, a factory worker, of the Vanderbilt Home for Working Girls, 346 East Fiftieth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night a prisoner, charged with an attempt to commit suicide. According to the police, she once attempted to jump from the roof of the building, and again she swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid. When other girls found her ill last night they notified the police.

Patrolmen O'Brien and Mahoney of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station and Ambulance Surgeon Gross arrived at the building simultaneously. When the girl heard the clanging of the ambulance bell she ran up two flights of stairs to the roof, with the police and ambulance surgeon running after her. The police say she threatened to throw herself to the ground. She was captured by Patrolman O'Brien.

Dr. Gross found traces of carbolic acid upon her lips and asked her if she had drank any. She replied that she had started to drink the acid in an attempt to die, but had changed her mind. She said she had been out of work for a long time.

THAW ANNOUNCES HE SEEKS DIVORCE

Continued from Page 1.

knew me until just as I was about to enter the hotel."

Replies to His Critics.

With breakfast out of the way, Thaw sent for copies of all of the newspapers and read with much care some of the accounts of his trip from New York and all of the editorial comments on his case.

"I do not understand these people," he said.

After much consideration he gave out this statement:

My refusal to pretend insanity nine years ago when unexpectedly taken to District Attorney Jerome's office two days after my arrest, and my determination to stand trial, which caused me to dismiss my first lawyer, Lew Delafield, on July 14, 1906, and to take John B. Gleason, and after him Judge Delmas, still seems to anger a few decadents.

I can see no other reason for some petty malice being displayed in print. This malice certainly is not felt by any of the honest people I meet around the country. On every hand I find only the greatest kindness. It seems very unfortunate that, simply because I refused to join in the efforts to hush up matters after my arrest nine years ago, some persons should still show their spite.

I don't wish to say any more about this, as it is a disagreeable subject, but instead to express appreciation of the impartiality to be found in the news reports ever since, from New Hampshire I came by way of Boston to New Y[illegible]

Thaw wrote out the statement himself. He said he considered it enough for the time. Later, he said, he might have something further to say about "libelous and malicious attacks" being made on him editorially.

It was noon when Thaw finished reading the newspapers, and he then went for his first dip in the surf. He decided to have a smoke on the way to the bathing house on the Boardwalk, and first selected a pipe. Then he turned to the reporters.

"Now, what do you suppose is the proper thing to smoke here?" he said. "Perhaps I'd better try a cigar, because I wouldn't want to offend anybody. You know, when Jerome and Kennedy were in Canada they made everybody angry by the way they went on.

"And about a bathing suit—what kind shall I get? You know, I don't want to be conspicuous or look like a freak."

Plunges Through Surf.

Thaw finally decided on dark blue, and, strolling into the bathing house, tossed a quarter on the counter. By that time the crowd along the Boardwalk and in the surf had heard the news. In a moment there was a crowd of perhaps 300 about the bathing house. As Thaw ran out of the house, across the Boardwalk to the ocean there was a rush to follow him. He is a big man and his muscles looked in good trim.

It was easy to follow his movements, for he pushed rapidly through the throng of bathers and was soon beyond the point where others cared to venture. He jumped up and down in the great waves, plunged through them and turned over and over. Two life guards in a surf boat kept close by, fearing that he might be carried out by the undertow. He seemed to have no fear.

After twenty minutes of this, Thaw ran up on the beach, where he soon was surrounded by a crowd of bathers who tried to shake his hand, but he broke away and ran along the sands. As he jumped up on the Boardwalk he had to push his way through another crowd and he entered the bath house on the double quick, looking neither to right nor to left.

In the afternoon Thaw took another swim at 4 o'clock, just at the end of a heavy thunderstorm. None of the photographers had obtained pictures of him in his bathing suit, and he went into the surf again as much to please them as anything else. He has shown great consideration for correspondents and the photographers, especially the newspaper men who came with him and who have been his only companions, barring the two private detectives.

In fact, while Atlantic City and its guests have taken much interest in Thaw, no one here has sought to make his acquaintance, and none of his family or friends has come here. There was one instance which attracted attention. Thaw was walking along with several of the correspondents when an elderly woman who was passing in a chair ordered her attendant to stop.

"I want to congratulate you very much," she said to Thaw. "I am glad you are here, and I want you to know I am glad."

There were tears in the woman's eyes, and Thaw, snatching his hat off, bowed and thanked her.

Thaw has talked much about his case with the correspondents. Once when the topic of Matteawan was mentioned he was asked if he thought it harder to get out of there than out of Sing Sing.

"Not at all," he replied. "In fact if one has proper political influence he can easily secure his release. In my case it was quite the opposite."

Most of the sane people sent to Matteawan had been released, he thought, and he spoke of what he had done to help others who were wrongfully detained there at one time or another. In connection with his own case he seemed to feel that Attorney General Woodbury had much to answer for. In fact he referred often to Mr. Woodbury's activities. A typical comment was this:

"By insisting on bail and violating the Constitution of the State he has cost me $700, the amount I must pay to the Surety Company for my bond."

No Fun In War Zone.

Thaw insisted that he would make the trip to San Francisco, and he was asked if he contemplated going to Europe as well.

"I'd have to be neutral, and it wouldn't be any fun to go over there and remain idle," he said. "I have a brother, Edward, in the German Red Cross and a half nephew in the French Aviation Corps, William Thaw."

Regarding the demonstrations that have greeted him everywhere, Thaw said:

"I don't think it will last long, for in three weeks they won't be paying any attention to me. Perhaps I may be observed a little at the Panama Exposition, but it won't be long before I can go about unobserved just as other people do."

After dinner tonight Thaw took a short stroll and then returned to the Dennis Hotel, refusing at fewest a dozen offers extended by theatre managers to have him attend their houses. The manager of a theatre on the Million Dollar Pier sent him an invitation.

"Tell him," said Thaw, to Daniel W. Dean, one of his private detectives, "that I am taking the rest cure. But be very courteous and thank him, for I appreciate his kindness."

Throughout the day he abstained from drinking any liquor. He spent some time in the lobby of the hotel in the evening, and attracted little attention.

Thaw got on the Boardwalk after all tonight, although he said before dinner time that he wasn't going to see any of Saturday night's gayety. He spent some time after dinner reading the newspapers and later, just when the throng on the Boardwalk was thickest, he changed his mind again and got into a chair with Dean. They started toward the Steeplechase Pier. Many people recognized Thaw and followed him. After an hour's tour he deserted the chair because the crowd after him was so great and returned to the Dennis Hotel in a jitney bus.

JURY OF 1908 WAS SURPRISED.

Members Say They Thought Their Verdict Then Would Free Thaw.

Of the jury which in February, 1908, found that Harry K. Thaw shot Stamford White under the influence of a passion which temporarily over-balanced his reason, nine are left, three being dead. Of the nine, only three could be found in the city yesterday.

Speaking of their verdict, "Not guilty, because of insanity at the time he committed the murder," in the light of the present trial's outcome they were unanimous in saying that Thaw's incarceration in Matteawan and the subsequent legal battles to get him out and to keep him out after his escape had been unforseen by them. William Burch, one of the jurors, said:

"They brought evidence from the four corners of the earth to prove that Thaw had always been liable to these fits of insanity. They brought his school teachers and even his nurses to show his unfitness for freedom. Yet, although we were not at all sure just what would happen, I think that we all believed he would be freed by our verdict."

W. H. McHugh, another juror, said that Justice Dowling's commitment of the defendant to Matteawan, while it did surprise them, was not displeasing.

"We thought," said Mr. McHugh, "that Harry Thaw was undoubtedly insane at the time he shot White, but that when he faced us he was as rational as any ordinary person. You see, we could only find him innocent or send him to the chair, and so we brought the verdict we did. However, perhaps, we were a little relieved by the Judge's action. It was quite a responsibility we assumed in allowing a man of such tendencies to go free. Indeed, one of the jurors who had held out all along for a conviction said that he would have concurred with us immediately had he realized that Judge Dowling would send Thaw to Matteawan."

Mr. McHugh considered that the 1908 jury had acted as wisely as possible in the circumstances.

"If it took so many judges and lawyers seven years to finally decide that Thaw was sane," he remarked, "you can hardly blame us in the short time we had for any lingering doubts. It seems to me that he is sane now, and perhaps the lesson will do him good."

Francis Dovale, a third member of the jury, said he concurred in the opinions of Mr. McHugh and Mr. Burch. The three jurors who have died since the trial are David A. Arrowsmith, Albert S. Naething, and a Confederate veteran, Colonel George Cary.

Apparel for
Stout Figures
Final Reductions on Entire Summer Stock.

If you are hard to fit, we can fit you, and when we say "up to 56" you will find here in stock garments that ACTUALLY do fit women of 56 bust measure. Lane Bryant is the authority on Smart Apparel for Stout Figures—built over three distinct types of living models representing the basic measurements of over 7,000 women who have availed themselves of our stout figure service and marvel at the wonders we have achieved.

Lane Bryant is the only house carrying a complete stock of the
Dresses Coats Suits
Waists Skirts Negligees
Corsets and Underwear
especially designed to give stout figures (up to 56 bust measure) slender lines and poise that proclaim the well-dressed woman.

Phone 6416 Greeley **Lane Bryant** 25 West 38th St.

THE MONOLITH

45 West 34th Street

In the Heart of the Shopping District

to be a

Women's Apparel Retail Center

The Age of the Specialty Shop is Here

We have planned to concentrate in this building a group of stores selling different articles of women's apparel at retail.

Many who are deterred from enjoying ground space because of the prevailing rentals will find our plan of great interest; in short, we propose to make upstairs space nearly as effective as store space, at very much less expense.

Retailers of Millinery, Corsets, Underwear, Stockings, Silks, Laces, Linens, Embroideries, Notions, Waists and Outer Apparel will find it worth while investigating this proposition.

Call at Room 602, Monolith Building, 45 West 34th Street.

Summer Business Hours: *July and August: 8:30 A. M to 5 P. M. Saturday closed all day.*

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

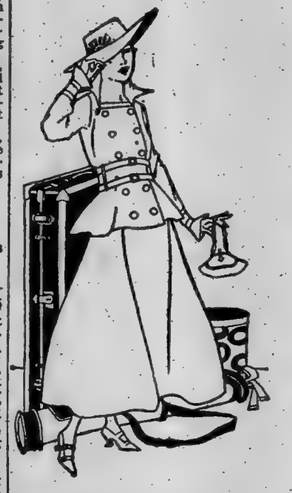

OUR correct styles and correct prices may be two items of particular interest to New York Summer guests.

The opportunity to shop at Best's in person, to discover for yourself that our goods are absolutely as advertised, that every garment bears an individual stamp and style, and that "You never pay more at Best's"—may lead to many pleasant transactions after you have returned home.

For shopping by mail at Best's is just as satisfactory as when done in person—in fact we endeavor to make it as near *like* a personal transaction as possible.

Individual tastes in so far as we know them are considered—an intelligent desire to please is manifested—and close attention given to the order.

New Summer Fashions

at Midseason Summer Prices

Women's and Misses' Exclusive Summer Frocks

Will be shown in the most recent models, smart original styles, and copies of higher priced models, specially priced at

3.75 4.25 5.00 5.75 6.75

Striped and fancy novelty voiles in all colors—2nd Floor

Women's and Misses' Summer Silk Frocks

Comprise an interesting variety of original styles at these attractive prices.

Afternoon Dresses of crepe de chine, in white, navy, black; also stripes and novelties; sizes 34 to 44, **11.50**

Crepe de Chine Sport Dresses, featuring navy blue and white materials en compose, **12.75**

Smart Silk Frocks of fancy taffeta, **16.50**

Of Striped Charmeuse, **18.50**

In the regular stock—2nd Floor.

Sport Skirts and Smart Summer Coats

New styles for Women and Misses—2nd Floor.

Skirts of pique, repp, cordaline and cotton gabardine, according to material, **1.85** to **3.50**

White Corduroy Skirts, **3.95, 5.00**

Smart Sport and Automobile Coats, **15.00**

Girls' Hand Smocked Middy Blouses

Will offer an excellent value at **1.50**

Showing the new Byron collar and detachable belt; of white drill, hand smocked front and back; laced in front; 12 to 18 years—1st Floor.

Women's and Misses' Smart Slip-On Satin Bathing Dresses

Will be an important selling feature at **5.00**

Showing new sleeve effect, with shield and straps; deep sailor collar, belt and tie of black and white striped satin.

Bathing Caps, upward from **25c**
Bathing Shoes and Boots, upward from **50c**

Misses' Silk Dresses of Crepe de Chine

Are on sale specially priced at **11.50**

Navy blue or white. Exclusive Best styles; charming and dressy; sizes 14, 16 and 17 years—4th Floor.

Girls' and Misses' Summer Dresses

In exclusive styles at low prices; in the regular department—4th Floor.

Girls' Dresses of flowered dimity; 4 to 12 years, **1.95**

Girls' Middy Suits of blue, white or tan jean; 4 to 15 years, **2.50**

Misses' Smocks of white or colored ramie linen; hand smocked in contrasting shades; 14, 16 and 17 years, **6.75**

Infants' Summer Things

For the warm Summer days, your Baby needs more of the little soft bands, shirts, skirts and things than at any other time.

It means Baby's health, comfort and happiness—in fact, the happiness of the entire family.

Understanding these needs, we never let our stock run short. In Summer, in Winter, at all times, you will find the Liliputian Bazaar stock complete.

Complete and including all the newest inventions for Baby's comfort.

Only the prices run down as the thermometer runs up.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR Reg. Trade Mark.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR Reg. Trade Mark.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

We have adopted the most direct route to a quick and complete clearance, that is, Decisive Price Reductions. This great sale starts tomorrow morning, one of the most important value-giving events in the history of this store. Extra salespeople will be here to serve you.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Shopping at the Lord & Taylor Store is a pleasure these warm days. "The Coolest Store in the City," but this is only one of the many comforts our friends find here in this fine, old-new store, founded in 1826.

Our one idea is to serve you quickly, intelligently and satisfactorily.

MID-SEASON CLEARAWAY OF TAG ENDS

Second Floor

"Elente" Imported Corsets.
Were $3.00 to 5.00.....Now 50c to $2.95

"Elente" Brocaded Corsets (domestic).
Were $5.00 to 8.00.....Now $2.95 to 3.95

"La Vida" Brocade Corsets.
Were $2.95 to 10.00.....Now 98c to $3.95

"American Lady" Brocade Corsets.
Were $3.50 to 5.00.....Now $1.95 to 2.95

"Augustine" Coutil and Brocade Corsets.
Were $3.50 to 8.00.....Now 98c to $2.95

"Florita" Corsets.
Were $3.00 to 5.00.....Now 98c to $2.95

"Redfern" Brocade Corsets—Were $7.50.....Now $3.95

"Smart Set" Brocade Corsets—Were $5.00.....Now $1.95

Imported Princess Slips.
Were $3.00 to 7.00.....Now $1.25 to 4.95

Domestic Princess Slips.
Were $1.00 to 4.00.....Now 50c to $1.95

Imported Petticoats.
Were $3.00 to 5.00.....Now $1.95 and 2.95

Domestic Petticoats.
Were $2.00 to 4.00.....Now 98c to $2.95

Lingerie Negligees.
Were $2.00 to 10.00.....Now 98c to $4.95

Dressing Sacques—Were $1.00 to 8.00....Now 50c to $3.95

House and Porch Dresses.
Were $3.00 to 8.00.....Now $1.95 to 4.95

Gingham, Crepes, Linenes, Chambray, Linen and Voile.
Porch Dresses—Were $4.50 to 7.00.....Now $2.95

Semi-Made Skirts—Were $2.50.....Now $1.58

White pique, in flaring model.
Skirt and Dress Lengths.
Were $1.00 to 2.00 a yard.....Now 58c

White Golf Cord—Was $1.00 a yard.....Now 78c

Women's Lisle Vests—Were 50c.....Now 35c
Half dozen.....Now $1.95

Lisle Union Suits.
Were 75c, $1.00 and 1.75.....Now 50c to $1.25

Milanese Silk Vests—Were $1.75.....Now $1.35

Milanese Silk Union Suits—Were $3.50.....Now $2.50

Milanese Silk Bloomers—Were $2.75.....Now $1.75

Swiss Ribbed Silk Union Suits—Were $3.75.....Now $1.95

Union Suits—Were $1.50.....Now 85c

Glove silk top and ribbed lower part all reinforced.
Embroidered Dress Cottons.
Were 95c to $1.25 a yard.....Now 48c

Cotton Dress Lengths at Half.

Figured Voiles—Were 25c a yard.....Now 12½c

Imported Plain White Crepes and Crepe Ratine.
Were 65c and 75c a yard.....Now 45c

Dotted White Swisses—Were 25c.....Now 18c

Japanese Lingerie Nainsook.
Was $2.85 a piece of 10 yards.....Now $2.25

Sheer and fine; width 48 inches.
Linen Table Cloths.
2x2 yards—Were $3.00.....Now $1.38
2x2½ yards—Were $2.50.....Now $1.68
2¼x2¼ yards—Were $4.25.....Now $2.50
2½x2½ yards—Were $4.75.....Now $2.95

Breakfast Napkins—Were $2.85 a dozen.....Now $1.85

Dinner Napkins—Were $4.85 a dozen.....Now $2.95

Huck Towels—Were $3.75.....Now $2.50

Gold Medal Linens—One-third Less.
William Liddell's famous Linens, hemstitched and embroidered Bed Spreads, Pillow Shams, Scarfs and Centrepieces.

Muslin Sheets—Were 75c.....Now 59c
Single bed size.

Muslin Sheets—Were 98c.....Now 79c
Double bed size.

Muslin Pillow Cases—Were 20c.....Now 15c
Size 45x38½ inches.

All Sections Participate in This Annual Event

EACH July we go through our immense stocks and assemble the tag ends of the season's selling, re-pricing all Spring merchandise and tag ends for immediate disposal. Seasonable merchandise is not carried over from one season to another in the Lord & Taylor store.

Below is a partial *PRICE LIST* showing the remarkable savings offered in this sale. Thousands of other items reduced in price are on display in the various departments. The sale begins Monday and continues until every item specially marked is sold. All sales must be final. The selections, quantities and sizes in all cases are limited.

No C. O. D.—No Approvals—No Returns.

Ground Floor

(First Floor)

Cut Lengths of Chiffon.
Were 75c and 95c a yard.....Now 35c
Cut Lengths of Satins—Were $1.00 and 1.25.....Now 68c
Lining Satins—Were 85c.....Now 55c
Plain and Novelty Silks.
Were $1.50 to 2.50 a yard.....Now 95c
Genuine Shantung—Was $1.50.....Now 78c
16-Button Length Silk Gloves.
Were 75c and $1.00 a pair.....Now 35c
One- and Two-Clasp Kid Gloves.
Were $1.50 a pair.....Now 50c
8-Button Suede Gloves.
Were $2.00 and 2.50 a pair.....Now $1.00
16-Button Glace Gloves.
Were $2.00 and 3.00 a pair.....Now $1.00
Women's Linen Handkerchiefs.
Were $1.50 to 2.00 a dozen.....Now $1.00
Imported Novelty Handkerchiefs.
Were 25c to 50c each.....Now 12½c and 25c
Silk and Chiffon Handkerchiefs. Were 25c each..Now 12½c
White Lace Veils.
Were $1.00 to 5.00 each.....Now 50c to $2.50
Colored Chiffon Veils. Were $1.50 each.....Now $1.00
Chiffon Veiling—Was 50c a yard.....Now 25c
White Shetland Veiling—Was 25c a yard.....Now 15c
White Shetland Veils—Were $1.50 each.....Now $1.00
Women's Neckwear Novelties.
Were $1.00 to 2.95.....Now 50c to $1.00
Collars, Vestees, Guimpes and Sets.
Were 50c to 75c.....Now 35c
Neckpieces—Were $2.50 to 10.00.....Now $1.50 to 4.50
Imported Novelty Ribbons.
Were 65c to $2.00 a yard.....Now 39c to 95c
Embroidered Flouncings (Dress Lengths).
Were $7.50 to 10.00.....Now $3.95 to 5.00
Imported Embroideries.
Were 25c to $2.50 a yard.....Now 10c to $1.00
Shadow Lace Flouncings.
Were 55c to $1.00 a yard.....Now 35c and 50c
Embroidered Net Laces.
Were $1.00 to 5.00.....Now 50c to $2.25
Net Flouncings—Were $1.50 a yard.....Now 95c
Plain and Fancy Parasols—Were $2.50 each.....Now $1.55
Novelty Parasols—Were $3.00 and 3.50.....Now $1.95
Finer Parasols—Were $5.00 to 6.95.....Now $3.95
Floral Beaded Bags—Were $6.95 to 45.00.Now $3.95 to 35.00
Black Beaded Bags—Were $14.50 each.....Now $6.95

Spangled and Lace Fans—Were $1.00 each.....Now 50c
Celluloid Fans—Were 35c.....Now 20c
Sterling and Rhinestone Necklaces—Were $3.95.Now $1.95
Sterling and Rhinestone Bar Pins.
Were $2.00 to 4.95.....Now $1.00 to 1.95
Cut Crystal Necklaces.
Were $6.95 and 8.95.....Now $4.95 and 5.95
Leather Hand Bags.
Were $2.00 to 3.95.....Now $1.00 and 1.95
Silver Beaded Trimmings.
Were $1.50 to 8.00 a yard.....Now 50c to $2.00
Colored Beaded Trimmings.
Were 95c to $6.50 a yard.....Now 50c to $3.00
Colored Embroidered Trimmings.
Were $1.25 to 5.00 a yard.....Now 50c to $2.00
Beaded and Embroidered Tunics.
Were $10.00 to 50.00 each.....Now $5.00 to 35.00
Imported Ornaments.
Were $1.50 to 4.50.....Now 75c to $2.50
Leather Ornaments—Were $1.00 to 7.25...Now 25c to $2.50
Fancy Braids—Were 75c to $1.50 a yard....Now 25c to 50c
Fancy Buttons—Were 25c to $4.50.....Now 5c to 50c
Moire Silk Bags—Were $3.00 to 5.00.....Now $1.95
Silk and Leather Belts—Were 50c to $2.95..Now 25c to 50c
Correspondence Cards and Envelopes.
Were 35c a box.....Now 29c
Combination Boxes of Stationery.—Were 75c a box..Now 50c
Boxes of Stationery—Were 85c a box.....Now 60c
"Ivor-Tone" Hair Brushes—Were $3.00.....Now $1.95
"Ivory Grain" Mirrors.
Were $1.50 and 1.65.....Now $1.15 and 1.35
Hair Brushes—Were $1.00.....Now 50c
Pullman Aprons—Were $1.50.....Now $1.00
Manicure "Rollups"—Were $1.75.....Now $1.25
Cuticle Scissors—Were 75c.....Now 45c
Imported Soaps—Were 25c a cake.....Now 17c
Per dozen cakes.....Now $1.75
"Imperial" Dress Shield Holders—Were $1.50...Now $1.00
Net Brassieres with Imperial Shields attached.
"Little Jewel" Shield Holders—Were $1.00.....Now 85c
Net Brassieres with Rubber Lined Shields attached.
Women's Silk Lisle Hose—Paris Clocks. Were 50c..Now 35c
In black or white silk lisle. (3 pairs for $1.00.)
Novelty Lisle Hose—Were 50c to $1.00.....Now 35c
Lace and embroidered effects. (3 pairs for $1.00.)
Opalescent Silk Hose—Were $1.00 a pair.....Now 65c
In many lovely color combinations.

Fourth Floor

Women's Morocco Suit Cases. Were $15.00....Now $9.00
Fitted Bags—Were $32.50 to 50.00.....Now $25.00
Travelling Bags—Were $13.50 to 18.50.....Now $12.50
Women's Fitted Bags—Were $20.00 to 30.00....Now $16.50
Wardrobe Trunks.
Were $40.00 and 55.00.....Now $32.50 and 45.00
Boys' Junior Jacket Suits—Were $8.50 to 10.00..Now $2.00
Boys' Middy Suits—Were $10.00.....Now $5.00
Boys' Serge Knickerbockers—Were $3.00.....Now $2.00
Boys' Imported Long Trouser Middy Suits.
Were $5.50.....Now $3.00
Boys' Golf Caps—Were 95c.....Now 65c
Boys' White Linen Norfolk Suits—Were $9.00..Now $5.50
Children's Night Gowns—Were 75c to $1.00....Now 35c
Children's Princess Petticoats and Slips.
Were 75c to $1.50.....Now 35c and 50c
Infants' Imported Dresses—Were $6.95 to 9.75..Now $4.95
Millinery Flowers and Fancies.
Were $1.50 to 5.00.....Now 25c to $1.50

Untrimmed Hats—Were $3.00 to 4.00.....Now 50c
Mourning Hats—Were up to $20.00...Now $3.50 and 5.00
Auto and Steamer Caps—Were up to $3.95.....Now 50c
Sport Hats—Were up to $5.00.....Now $1.00
Laundry Bags—were 35c.....Now 15c
Chiffonier Scarfs—Were up to $2.00.....Now 50c
Pillow Slips—Were 65c to $2.00.....Now 50c
Golf and Tennis Supplies.
Spalding combination Drivers and Brassies.
Were $4.00.....Now $2.75
Forgan's Gold Medal Drivers and Brassies.
Were $3.00.....Now $2.25
Burke Endgrain—Were $3.50.....Now $3.00
Slazenger's Irons.....Now $1.85
Vardon Irons.....Now $2.00
Whippet Golf Balls—Were $9.00.....Now $6.50
33 Tennis Rackets (Curley)—Were $7.00..Now $4.00
25 Tennis Rackets (Horsman)—Were $3.75.Now $1.75
16 Tennis Rackets (Kent)—Were $6.50....Now $4.75

Mezzanine Balcony

1 Sun Dial—Was $36.75.....Now $25.00
1 Garden Bench—Was $31.75.....Now $22.50
1 Plant Box on Pedestals—Was $35.00 Now $25.00
1 Bird Bath—Was $30.75.....Now $20.00
2 Plant Vases—Were $10.50.....Now $7.50

Galloway Terra-Cotta Garden Pieces

2 Plant Boxes—Were $13.75.....Now $8.00
1 Plant Vase—Was $12.25.....Now $7.50
2 Flower Boxes—Were $9.50.....Now $6.00
3 Flower Boxes—Were $8.25.....Now $5.00
1 Flower Box—Was $10.50.....Now $7.50

Third Floor

Women's Plain and Striped Voile Dresses.
Were $5.75 to 8.50.....Now $2.95
Women's Summer Dresses.
All white Voiles and French Linens.
Were $8.75 to 12.50.....Now $5.00
Women's Summer Dresses.
French Linen, Striped Voiles, etc.
Were $12.75 to 16.50.....Now $7.50
Pongee, Linen, Voile and Crepe Dresses.
Were $20.00 to 27.00.....Now $9.50 to 12.50
Women's Shower-Proof Tweed Coats.....Now $14.75
Women's Novelty Sweaters—Were $6.00.....Now $2.25
Women's Sport Coats—Were $7.50 to 16.00....Now $5.00
Women's Bathing Suits.
Were $6.00 to 11.75.....Now $2.95 to 6.95
Misses' Dresses—Were $7.00 to 9.00...Now $3.95 and 4.95
Girls' Summer Dresses—Were up to $2.50.....Now 95c
Girls' Summer Dresses—Were up to $3.50.....Now $1.50
Girls' Summer Dresses—Were up to $4.00.....Now $1.95
Crepe de Chine Blouses—Were up to $5.00.....Now $1.95
Lingerie Blouses—Were $4.00.....Now $1.95
Lingerie Blouses—Were $5.00.....Now $2.95
Lace and Net Blouses—Were $6.00.....Now $3.95
Other Blouses—Were $7.00 to 12.75....Now $3.95 to 5.00

Fifth Floor

Japanese Oval Rush Rugs.
2½x3 feet—Were $1.75.....Now $1.00
3x6 feet—Were $3.75.....Now $2.50
Grass Rugs—Crex and Japanese.
36x72 inches—Were up to $1.65.....Now 85c
Old Bellaire Rag Rugs.
30x60 inches—Were $1.10.....Now 70c
9x12 feet—Were $9.75.....Now $7.00
Japanese Jute Rugs—Oriental.
30x60 inches—Were $2.00.....Now $1.00
36x72 inches—Were $2.75.....Now $1.50
Bath Room Rugs—Extra Quality.
27x54 inches—Were $2.85.....Now $1.65
Best Quality Wool Wilton Rugs.
9x12 feet—Were $39.50.....Now $29.50
Anglo-Persian Wilton Rugs.
9x12 feet—Were $62.50.....Now $43.50
Carpets—Were $1.75 a yard.....Now 87½c
Carpets—Were $2.50 a yard.....Now $1.25
Carpets—Were $3.50 a yard.....Now $1.75
Lace Curtains—Were $3.00 to 15.00....Now $1.00 to 6.50
Renaissance Bed Sets—Were $6.00 to 9.00.....Now $2.00
Lace Window Panels.
Were $3.00 to 10.00.....Now 75c to $4.50
Curtain Nets—Were 38c to 65c a yard.....Now 24c
Bordered Scrims—Were 45c to 55c a yard.....Now 22c
Imported Scotch Muslins—Were 45c to 75c a yard..Now 25c
Lounging Cushions.
Were $2.00 to 4.00.....Now $1.00 to 1.50
Belgian Linen Stand Covers—Were 65c.....Now 35c
Stencilled Scarfs and Pillow Tops—Were 55c.....Now 35c
Bordered Velour Portieres—Were $24.00 a pair..Now $11.75
Short Lengths of Upholstery Stuffs.
Were $1.50 to 22.00 a yard.....Now 65c to $2.50
Screens—Were $8.75 to 40.00.....Now $4.00 to 18.00
Cretonne Lamp Shades—Were $4.00 to 10.00.....Now $2.50
Cretonne Lamp Shades—Were $2.50 to 3.00.....Now 75c
Wicker Lamps (complete)—Were $16.75.....Now $10.00
Japanese Bamboo Lamps—Were $12.00.....Now $6.00
Metal Electric Portables—Were $10.00.....Now $5.00
Metal Lamps (complete)—Were $22.50.....Now $10.00

Sixth Floor

Fine Wool Blankets—Were $4.25.....Now $2.95
Bed Spreads (single bed size)—Were $1.50.....Now $1.00
Bed Spreads (double bed size)—Were $1.75.....Now $1.25
Comfortables—Were $2.25.....Now $1.50
Brass Bedsteads—Were $28.50.....Now $16.50
Brass Bedsteads—Were $35.00.....Now $22.50
Woven Wire Springs—Were $8.50.....Now $6.50
Box Springs—Were $16.50.....Now $12.50
Felt Mattresses—Were $16.50.....Now $11.50
Hair Mattresses—Were $32.50.....Now $24.50
Feather Pillows—Were $3.00.....Now $2.50

In the Adam Salon

Fourth Floor

Summer Furniture

⅓ to ½ Reductions

Mahogany China Cabinets, formerly $50.00 to 175.00.
Mahogany Extension Tables, formerly $50.00 to 120.00.
Odd Wood Bedsteads in mahogany, walnut and enamel, formerly $40.00 to 110.00.
Sofa Bedsteads in mahogany, formerly $45.00 to 85.00.

Are Reduced One Half

Wardrobes in walnut, oak and mahogany, formerly to $175.00.
Book Cases in oak and mahogany, formerly $26.00 to 170.00.
Library Tables in oak and mahogany, formerly $18.00 to 110.00.
Consol Tables and Mirrors in oak and mahogany, formerly $37.50 to 135.00.
Settees, Chairs and Rockers in oak.

All at One-Third Less

Odd Davenports, $150.00 Formerly $250.00.
Wing Chairs, $25.00 Formerly $40.00.

Sixth Floor.

SPECIALS FOR MEN

Men's High Grade Suits

$17.50

Former Prices, $22.00 to 35.00

Our stock of hand-tailored spring and summer suits, including all the newest models and materials. Oxford grays, blues, pencil stripes and checks. Every suit in our stock at this one special price. All sizes 34 to 44, including stouts.
No charge for alterations.

Men's Auto Dusters—To Clear at $2.25
50 Dusters, linen and gray mercerized; double breasted.
Tan Mohair and Gabardine Dusters, finely tailored, sizes 34 to 36. Regular price, $13.50. To clear, $9.00.

105 Golf and Sport Caps for Men
Light weight, knit materials and fancy weaves. $1.00.
100 pairs of Goggles. Regular price, $1.00. 50c.

Men's Straw Hats, 75c. The $2.00 and 3.00 kind. Sizes 6¾ to 7.

Men's Oxford Bags—Light weight, tan cowhide, leather lined and finely made; formerly $19.00 to 23.00. Now $15.00.

Fourth Floor.

Men's Low Shoes

$3.25

Were $4.00, 5.00 and 6.00

400 Pairs of Men's Low Shoes from regular stock which we are closing out—incomplete sizes.

Men's Furnishings

Imported Bath Robes, made of plain colored Terry cloth; lot. Regular price $7.50. Special at $4.95.

Beach Robes
of mercerized material, madras and silk mixtures. Regular price, $3.50 to $6.00; special at $2.95.

Pajamas
made of plain colored mercerized materials, special at $1.10. Regular price $1.50.

Underwear
Athletic Shirts and Drawers, made of cotton crepe or nainsook, 35c a garment, three for $1.00. Regular price 50c a garment.

Half-Hose
in a wide variety of clock, stripes, fancy and plain colors, 35c a pair, three pairs for $1.00.

Gloves
Silk and washable fabric gloves, in colors and white. Usually $1.00 a pair; special at 50c.

Ground Floor.

Women's Shoes

$2.65

Formerly $5.00 and $7.00

Pumps, Colonials and Oxfords

Incomplete sizes; 18 styles

Women's and Misses' Sport Shoes.
Were $4.00 and 5.00.....Now $2.95

Oxfords and High Shoes, with rubber heels; white trimmed with black or tan Russia calf or patent leather.

Misses' and Children's Low Shoes.
Were $2.50 and 3.00.....Now $1.95

Pumps and Oxfords, tan, black, patent leather or white canvas.

Second Floor.

HEAT KILLS EIGHT; PROSTRATES SCORES

Sudden Storm, with 60-Mile Wind, Drenches Thousands, but Brings Some Relief.

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE, 89

"Cooler," the Promise for Today—Suffering Blamed on Preceding Mild Weather.

There were seven deaths, a suicide, and two-score or more prostrations in New York and the Metropolitan District yesterday as a climax of the hot weather of the last few days.

A short but severe thunderstorm broke over the city late in the afternoon, bringing a torrential downpour and wind that reached sixty miles an hour at times. The wind did little damage.

The temperature was 88 degrees when the storm started and 67 when it was over, but this did not free the grip the heat had on the city, and several of the prostrations reported to the police came in the evening after the storm had passed.

There were victims of the heat in all the boroughs, as well as nearby points in New Jersey.

The Dead.

FALKNER, WILLIAM C., 55 years old, Springfield Avenue, Hilton, N. J.; overcome while riding from Newark to home in trolley; dead when car reached barns.

GANS, SAMUEL, 70 years old, retired merchant, died at the home of his daughter at 140 Norfolk Street.

GREVE, CHARLES, 49 years old, baker, of 72 West 107th Street; overcome in cellar of that address; removed to Knickerbocker Hospital, where he died.

MANIARO, LOUIS, 45 years old, laborer, of 60 Prospect Street, Jamaica; overcome on Fulton Street, Jamaica, and removed to St. Mary's Hospital; died three hours later.

SLEEMAN, NATHTULY, 88 years old, inmate of the Home of the Daughters of Jacob, at 301 East Broadway; committed suicide on account of heat.

SMITH, Mrs. MARY, 28 years old, prisoner in Hunter's Point jail; found unconscious in cell, suffering from heart failure, aggravated by heat exhaustion; removed to St. John's Hospital and died there.

BURJECT, JOHN, 45 years old, driver of 718 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome while at work in stable at 220 Twenty-third Street, and died there.

Prostrations.

ANDERSON, JENNIE, 22 years old, of 9 205 Foster Avenue, Brooklyn; prostrated at her home; removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

BERGEN, JOHN, age and address unknown; prostrated at South Fourth and Havemeyer Streets, Brooklyn; removed to the Williamsburg Hospital.

BRUST, FRANK, 42 years old, drug clerk, of 402 Tompkins Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I.; prostrated in front of 740 Ninth Avenue; removed to Polyclinic Hospital.

CAMERON, AGNES, 28 years old, of Midland Park, N. J.; overcome at Rutgers and Greenwich Streets; removed to Hudson Street Hospital.

EBNER, WALTER, 64 years old, of 41 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn; removed to Holy Family Hospital.

GIBNEY, MICHAEL, 45 years old, of 330 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn; removed to Kings County Hospital.

GORMAN, JAMES, 19 years old, of 151 Butler Street, Brooklyn; overcome at home and treated by Dr. Curtis of Holy Family Hospital.

HANAUER, MARGARET, 8 months old, of 601 East Seventeenth Street; prostrated at milk station at 348 East Forty-second Street; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

HEINZE, PHILIP, 30 years old, of East Eighty-ninth Street and First Avenue; overcome in car barns at Woodside, Queens, and removed to St. John's Hospital at Hunter's Point.

KENELLY, THOMAS, 25 years old, of 1,796 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at Kings Highway and Flatbush Avenue and taken home.

KLEINMAN, SAMUEL, 28 years old, vegetable dealer of 405 East 100th Street; overcome while driving wagon at Fifth Avenue and 111th Street; fell unconscious under wagon and was run over, receiving injuries to back and neck; removed to Harlem Hospital.

POLAK, MICHAEL, 21 years old, laborer, of 224 Monroe Street, Bronx; removed from the Bronx Park police station suffering with heat prostration, to Fordham Hospital.

MENSING, HENRY, 37 years old, of 810 Steinway Avenue, Long Island City; overcome at home and removed to St. John's Hospital.

MILLER, GEORGE, 27 years old, of 380 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Jamaica Avenue and Georgia Avenue; taken home.

MUNICKE, MICHAEL, 33 years old, laborer, of 224 East Sixteenth Street; overcome by heat at 413 West Broadway; removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

MURPHY, JOHN, 45 years old, electrician's helper employed by Department of Docks and Ferries; overcome while working at Battery; removed to Hudson Street Hospital.

NICKSON, JOHN, 35 years old, negro laborer, of 822 Hewitt Place, the Bronx; overcome working in subway at 137th Street and Broadway; removed to Knickerbocker Hospital.

REED, MINNIE, 28 years old, of 82 Washington Place; overcome at Eighth Street and Sixth Avenue; removed to her home.

SMITH, EARL, miner, of 315 West 116th Street; overcome by heat in front of 231 West 134th Street; removed to Harlem Hospital.

WELSH, MARY, 30 years old, of 21 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Coney Island Avenue and Avenue O; removed to Coney Island Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED GIRL, about 20 years old; hysterical, due to heat, at Liberty and Washington Street; removed to Hudson Street Hospital.

In its report last night the Weather Bureau promised better weather. The forecast read: "Fair and cooler Sunday; Monday, probably fair; moderate northwest winds."

Holiday makers who rushed out of the city to the beaches and nearby resorts to escape the heat were caught by the storm, but no serious damage was reported from anywhere. It is estimated that 200,000 were at Coney Island when it broke. Most of them, as usual, had refused to heed the Weather Bureau's forecast or the signal of the clouds and were drenched.

At Coney Island the Culver and West End depots became so crowded with persons struggling to get upon trains that Captain Sam Linden of the Coney Island Station brought his reserves to the stations and formed long lines leading to the train gates. It is estimated that from 75,000 to 100,000 were on the beach when the storm broke.

Small craft in the waters about New York suffered by the storm. No upsets were reported, as most of the boats had warning, but those at anchor were rubbed and smashed. The flimsy cottages built for summer use only also lost many shutters and chimneys and were otherwise damaged.

At Broad Channel, Jamaica Bay, a large flagpole in front of the Summer residence of William Sharkey, brother of Robert A. Sharkey, former Naval Officer of the Port of New York, was struck by lightning. A fragment from the pole hit Mr. Sharkey on the head, inflicting a painful but not serious injury. Several guests on the piazza of the house were frightened when the pole was struck.

At Golden City, a pleasure resort at Carnarsie, the wind did considerable damage. A carousel and a giant roller were damaged and a marionette theatre blown down. The effect of the wind was severe also at Sands Bay, a fishing village in Jamaica Bay. There the wind reached the proportions of a gale. Several chimneys were blown down and other damage done.

The storm seemed severest in its effects in the Borough of Brooklyn. Old residents who were forced to spend half an hour in doorways about Borough Hall said they had never seen a heavier downpour.

While the storm was at its height a Flushing Avenue trolley car was in Sands Street near Bridge Street. Suddenly there came a flash of lightning which seemed to strike the car. The conductor, Charles Robey of 385 Yarwood Avenue, Woodhaven, was thrown off the running board into the street, dazed. He was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, suffering from shock. An examination of the car made the affair a mystery, for there was no mark of its having been struck.

As he was driving in Prospect Park near the main entrance at Flatbush Avenue and Union Street, Charles Loewey of 161 East Seventy-third Street, Manhattan, a chauffeur, was struck by the limb of a tree broken by the high wind. He was not severely injured.

Samuel Cohen, 5 years old, of 312 Powell Street, in the Brownsville section, sought refuge when the storm came in a doorway at 274 Chester Street. He was struck on the head by a piece of tin roofing torn loose by the wind. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was said he would recover.

In spite of the number of deaths and prostrations yesterday the Weather Bureau officials maintained that the city was not in the grip of a heat wave. Their explanation gave a new line on weather effects. They said the city was not suffering on account of yesterday's temperature by itself, but because the last few days' heat came on the heels of ten days during which the temperature was cooler than normal for this time of the year.

Yesterday's average temperature of 78 degrees, they said, was only about four degrees above normal for the day, while the record was 95½ degrees on July 17, 1905. Nor was yesterday's humidity excessive. Friday, they said, was comparatively cool for this time of year, while Thursday's mean temperature was again only four degrees above normal. But these three days came after a ten-day period ending Wednesday, during which the temperature had been consistently below normal. On Monday the mean temperature was as low as seven degrees below normal. Hence the change of the last three days was felt strongly, and had results that might not have occurred had the preceding weather been warmer.

The summary of the day's temperatures given out by the Weather Bureau last night showed that the same temperature which prevailed at 8 in the morning, 76 degrees, prevailed at 8 in the evening. The maximum temperature reported was 89 degrees at 2:30 P. M. and the lowest was 66 degrees at 5:10, just after the storm. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 81 per cent. and it had dropped to 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YALE STUDENT DISAPPEARS.

Private Detectives Are Trying to Locate Young Emerson MacMillin.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, July 17.—Emerson MacMillin, 3d, who inherited a large fortune upon the death of his father several years ago, has disappeared, and Burns detectives have been in this city several days trying to trace him. He is a member of the junior class of Sheffield Scientific School and left the university just before the close of the school year. He has not been seen.

Before departing young McMillin was notified by the Faculty of deficiency in several studies and confronted with the possibility of taking his school year over. Despondency over this is supposed to be the cause of his disappearance.

Detectives have learned that MacMillin spent some time at Madison, about twenty miles from here, where there is a brilliant Summer colony, and in New York City since leaving here, but they arrived too late at each place to locate him. His home is in Ramsay, N. J.

MacMillin has been popular at Yale. He is a member of the Berzilius Society of the Sheffield Scientific School and has resided at the Colony Club the last year. He is one of the best dancers at Yale and has taken part in exhibitions at thés dansants at the Hotel Taft.

BURGLARS IN MONTCLAIR.

Policeman Catches Two New Yorkers About to Enter House.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 17.—Two men got off an Erie train at Bellevue Avenue at 5 o'clock last night, and Policeman James Lennon followed them directly to Duryea Road, where they ascended to the porch of the house of R. F. Kip, whose family the policeman knew was out of town. Lennon took them to Headquarters, where on one of them a lady's watch recently stolen from the home of Frederick Murhlmeister was found. Later, the police say, the pair confessed that they had robbed the houses of the Rev. Nassau N. Stephens, William S. Woods, and W. B. Fullerton.

The men are Charles Lang and James Lewis, both of New York. A number of articles taken from the houses robbed have been found by the police.

FLEEING FROM HEAT, 7 BATHERS DROWN

Six Boys Are Among Those Lost in the Waters In and About New York Yesterday.

SEVERAL NARROW ESCAPES

The Rev. Clarence Carman of Washington, N. J., Rescues Baby and Discovers It Is His Own Son.

Yesterday's hot weather brought out unusual numbers of bathers in all waters in and around New York City, and drownings, besides a number of rescues by narrow margins, resulted.

Pedestrians crossing the New York Central Bridge over the Harlem River yesterday afternoon heard cries for help from the water and saw William Zingaro, 15 years old, of 279 East 151st Street, the Bronx, going under. The boy had been floating on water wings and lost control of them. His brother, Angelo, and other boys bathing near by tried vainly to reach him, and Policeman Murdock of the High Bridge Station and several members of nearby rowing clubs, who dived for him, were unable to recover the body.

Fourteen-year-old Daniel Boyle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Boyle of Elizabeth, N. J., fell or jumped off a steamship pier at that place in full view of a dozen other boys, who thought he was playing a joke on them. When he cried for help they brought him ashore, but he was already unconscious and the use of a pulmotor was without effect.

Floyd Rice of Nasareth, Penn., who was visiting Edgar Pettit at Passaic, N. J., was drowned when a canoe in which the two were riding on the Passaic River was overturned. Pettit was rescued with much difficulty by some of the 800 onlookers.

The Rev. Clarence Carman, pastor of the Port Murray Episcopal Church, Washington, N. J., was on his way from the rectory to the church on Friday evening, when he heard the cries of children across the street, who were screaming that a boy had fallen into the water. The clergyman ran down to the bank of the Morris Canal and saw a little boy struggling not far from the bank. He dragged the child safely ashore and then found it was his own four-year-old son, Paul, who had stumbled and fallen into the water while playing on the bank.

Tony Bussano, 15 years old, of 51 Wallis Avenue, Jersey City, was drowned in the Hackensack River near the Turnpike Bridge while bathing with a number of other boys. His body was not recovered.

Fourteen-year-old Leo McFay of Long Branch, N. J., a caddie at the Hollywood Golf Club, went bathing yesterday afternoon in a pond on the estate of Colonel George Harvey at Deal. He could not swim and was drowned.

Seven-year-old Charles Snow, living on Atlantic Avenue, near Nevins Street, Brooklyn, was bathing on a sloping beach at the foot of Adams Street in the East River when he got beyond his depth and went under. His body was recovered half an hour later, but work with a pulmotor by Dr. Smith of the Brooklyn Hospital was unavailing.

John Messenger, a clerk living at 506 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, was out in a rowboat with some friends in Pelham Bay last night and dived overboard. He did not come to the surface again.

Mrs. W. I. Ramage of 15 Ashwood Terrace, West Orange, N. J., was bathing near her cottage at Seaside Heights Friday afternoon when she became exhausted and was carried out to sea by the high waves. After many bathers had tried to rescue her by running out a life line and joining hands to go out to her, Thomas Sheridan and Robert F. Cummings plunged in fully clad and brought her ashore. She is still in a serious condition, but will recover.

Miss M. Debegrarcsee of Manhattan became exhausted yesterday while bathing at Beechhurst Beach, Whitestone, and was rescued by R. J. Griesser, a swimming instructor. Captain Lester Van Schack of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps, and Joseph Conlon.

The body of a boy found in the North River off 129th Street on Friday was identified yesterday as that of Guido Lowenthal of 114 West 117th Street.

The body of Richard Tindale, who was connected with the Tindale Cabinet Company, was recovered in Jamaica Bay yesterday morning by the police of Harbor Squad A. He was drowned off Valentine Point on Thursday.

Two unidentified dead men were found in the East River yesterday. One body, floating off 109th Street, was about 5 feet 10 inches, weighing about 200 pounds, with dark hair, sandy mustache, and blue eyes. It was in a blue coat, overalls, black shirt and tan shoes. The other, found off Ninety-third Street, was that of a man about 40 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and weighed about 175 pounds. It was dressed in a blue serge suit, a striped outing shirt and black lace shoes.

PRISONERS FIND SAMARITAN.

Autoist Fined $1 Also Pays Fines of Two Others.

Two young men, charged with riding in a freight car from Boston to New York, found a benefactor in the Morrisania Court yesterday in George M. Bodman, 33 years old, a banker of 835 Madison Avenue. Mr. Bodman was in court on a charge of running his car with dazzling headlights within the city limits, for which he was fined $1.

While waiting for his own case to come up, Mr. Bodman heard the hard luck story told by Frank Reilly, 21, of 625 Albany Avenue, Boston, and William Cody, 24 years old, of 620 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, who stole their passage to New York, where they hoped to find work.

Mr. Bodman remembered being stranded once, and he sympathized with the young men. He asked the clerk that he be allowed to pay their fines, and the clerk consented. At his own request, however, the defendants were not told who had assisted them.

Loses Finger in Motor Crash.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 17.—A trolley car with eight passengers struck a motor truck owned by the Arctic Stores Company of Jersey City on the Paterson Plank Road at Wallington this morning. John Petri, driver of the truck, was pinned between the car and the truck. The index finger of his right hand was torn from its socket. Petri suffered a severe electric shock and was badly bruised and scratched. None of the passengers was injured.

LONG ISLAND ROAD BLOCKED

Short Circuit Ties Up Trains for Three Hours.

At the height of the half-holiday rush yesterday afternoon a pecular accident happened on the Atlantic Avenue Division of the Long Island Railroad in Brooklyn, which tied up operations on that line for more than three hours. Homeward-bound commuters, as well as thousands of persons on their way to the Belmont Park races or to the beaches, had to take the elevated and trolley lines to Woodhaven or Jamaica in order to get to their destinations.

A six-car local train which drew out of the Flatbush Avenue Station at 1 o'clock, bound for Jamaica, was stalled at the Nostrand Avenue station. A contact shoe of the motor car in some way got out of place while the train was in motion, and forced a section of the third rail out of alignment. A short circuit resulted, and some woodwork on the under part of the forward car took fire. There was excitement among the passengers on the train, but they became quiet when assured that there was no danger. The blaze was put out by the trainmen, and the passengers made their way to the station platform and down to the street.

In a short time the Flatbush Avenue Station was jammed with persons waiting for trains. They were directed to take the elevated and trolley lines to Jamaica, eastward of which the service was not affected.

The disabled train at Nostrand Avenue was drawn to a siding in East New York, and men were set at work repairing the break in the third rail. It was nearly 5 o'clock before the tangle was entirely straightened out and the service on the Atlantic Avenue Division was in full operation again.

COURT SENDS FOR DUVEEN.

Chauffeur Blames Art Dealer for Exceeding Speed Limit.

Magistrate House in the Morrisania Court yesterday directed that a summons be served on Joseph Duveen, an art dealer living in the Hotel Plaza, because of the story told in court by his chauffeur, Pask W. Duran, who was fined $30 for speeding. Duran was arrested at Broadway and 237th Street. Mr. Duveen was in the car at the time.

When arraigned Duran said he knew he was going too fast, and called Mr. Duveen's attention to the fact. According to Duran, the art dealer ordered him to continue at the same pace.

BARS APPEAL TO REASON.

Paterson Public Librarian Says Socialist Organ Advocates Treason.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 17.—The Paterson Public Library has excluded the Socialist organ, The Appeal to Reason, from its files. G. F. Winchester, the librarian, wrote to Charles Raymer of Seattle, Washington, declining Mr. Raymer's offer to send the publication to the library. In his letter Mr. Winchester said:

"The Appeal to Reason has repeatedly attacked the flag, Government, and army of the United States and does not hesitate to advocate the bringing about of changes in our economic and political system by treason and bloodshed."

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street On Monday and Tuesday *5th Avenue*

Annual Summer Clearance Sale

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Offering Extraordinarily Low Prices.

563 Straw Hats

Remaining stock of high grade hats,

95c

regularly 1.65 and 2.85

No Charge for Sleeve Alterations.

"McCreery Shirts"

880 dozen,—Madras and Mercerized materials. Negligees with French Cuffs. Discontinued lines.

1.35

regularly 2.00 to 3.00

"McCreery Shirts"

460 dozen,—A large assortment of desirable patterns in various models and materials.

95c

regularly 1.50 and 2.00

"McCreery Silk Shirts"

145 dozen—made of Heavy Habutai and Pure Silk Crepe. Unusually attractive colorings,—light or dark grounds with satin stripes.

4.25

regularly 5.00 to 7.50

"McCreery Silk Shirts"

280 dozen,—made of Tub Silks with neat or wide satin stripes; an unusually large variety.

2.60

regularly 3.50 and 4.00

Neckwear

825 dozen Four-in-Hand and Bow Ties; made of fancy and washable silks.

45c

regularly 75c and 1.00

Silk Mixed Pajamas

95 dozen,—made in workroom on the premises. Large range of neat colors and patterns.

2.65

regularly 4.00

Pajamas

210 dozen,—made of Madras with plain or fancy stripes; low cut.

95c

regularly 1.50

130 Auto Dusters

Made of Gray Mohair and Tan Linen.

4.45

regularly 6.00 to 7.50

110 Robes

Made of Austrian Terry Cloth or Ratine.

2.85

regularly 4.00

Tennis Trousers

472 pairs,—made of plain or striped White Flannel.

3.65

regularly 5.00

Silk Gloves

Gray Silk with Black or self embroidered backs.

Silk Half Hose

Silk or Lisle Thread with reinforced heels, soles and toes.

Athletic Underwear

Athletic Shirts and Knee Drawers. Made of striped Madras. Discontinued lines.

The Store Beautiful

Gowns — Millinery

Hartmann

IMPORTER

Under Management of HENRI

308 Fifth Avenue, Between 31st and 32d Sts.

Monday & Tuesday

A Final Clearance of

Fine Summer Dresses

6.75 to 14.75

The lowest price dress in this collection was regularly

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

THE MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW YORK

Accessible from all points by Surface Cars, Elevated Railroads, Fifth Avenue Busses, Interborough Subways, 42d Street Ferries, the new Steinway Tunnels from Long Island, as well as the West Shore and New York Central R. R. Terminals.

Being in the heart of the Theatrical and Hotel Districts it is also easily reached by out-of-town visitors from most of the leading Hotels, the most fashionable Restaurants and Theatres, the Public Library and other points of interest in the vicinity.

NEW MERCHANDISE—EVERY SHOPPING COMFORT AND SERVICE—MODERATE PRICES are the uniform and well defined standards identified with Stern Brothers

Final Clearance Sales, To-morrow, of Women's

Summer Suits, Dresses and Coats

offering a wide choice of this season's most attractive models for every occasion

At One-Third to One-Half Former Prices

Women's Dresses

of voiles, linens, tissues, crepes, nets, embroidered voiles and laces,

at $3.50, 4.75, 6.50 to 16.50

Women's Suits

of Palm Beach cloth, linens, eponge, cretonnes,

at $7.50, 11.75 to 19.50

Women's Suits

of gabardines, serges, mannish checks & tweeds,

at $9.75, 13.50 to 19.75

Afternoon Dresses

of serges, taffetas, crepe de chines & marquisettes,

at $9.75, 15.00 and 22.50

Sport and Beach Coats

of golfine, novelty stripes and other popular Summer materials,

at $6.25 and 9.00

White Chinchilla Coats

in smart new models, for general vacation wear,

at $10.75 and 15.50

Women's Silk Wraps

of two-toned silk, in various colorings,

Special at $18.50

Motor and Traveling Coats

of mohair, linens and Palm Beach cloths,

at $3.50, 5.00 and 7.00

Summer Dress Silks

An absolute clearance, on the Main Floor, of the most fashionable black and colored weaves arranged in

Waist and Dress Lengths Only

Heretofore from 65c to $3.50 a yard,

now 35c, 58c, 78c, 95c, $1.28, 1.45 and 1.95

Included in this very unusual offering are Messalines, Chiffon Taffetas, Charmeuses, Crepe de Chines, Meteors, Japanese Silks, Fleur de Soies, Faille Charmeuse, Gros Grain, Rajah, Striped Habutais, Printed Foulards and Crepes, Self Striped Taffetas and Messalines.

Women's & Men's Hosiery

in the most seasonable qualities and styles

At very exceptional price inducements

Women's Hose, Silk Lisle Thread, in black or white, pair 35c

Women's Silk Hose, Ingrain dye, in black or white, lisle garter tops, pr. 59c

Women's Hose, extra quality Black Silk, medium or heavy weights, pair 95c

Men's Half Hose, of Black Silk Lisle Thread, reinforced soles, pair 35c

Men's Silk Half Hose, in black, tan, gray and navy, pair 75c

Women's Bathing Apparel

All of our Bathing Suits and Accessories, including the more elaborate high priced models have been very decisively reduced.

For To-morrow, on the Second Floor:

Mohair Bathing Suits

in a splendid assortment of designs, variously trimmed with braid, buttons, polka dot and striped foulard,

at $2.95 to 6.50

Satin and Taffeta Bathing Dresses,

very smart models, in a variety of designs and trimmings,

at $5.00 to 22.50

An exceptional offering, Monday and Tuesday, of an opportune purchase of

Couch Hammocks

of the most dependable make and finish, in white, green and khaki, complete with hanging chains, at $6.50 and 8.25

Household Linens

of superior and serviceable quality

At large concessions from former prices

Damask Table Linen, - at 88c
Heretofore $1.25 a yard

Heavy Dinner Napkins, doz. $2.75
24 by 24 inches; Heretofore $4.25 a doz.

Linen Huck Towels, doz. at $2.75
Hemstitched; Heretofore $4.00 a doz.

Satin Finish Bedspreads, each $2.25
Heretofore $2.75 each

Hemstitched Linen Sheets, pr. $3.85
Heretofore $5.00 a pair

Hemstitched Pillow Cases, pr. $1.25
Pure linen; Heretofore $1.75 a pair

Real Hand Embroidered Madeira
Tray Cloths, 25c | Luncheon Sets 2.75
Centerpieces, 1.95 | Tea Napkins, 4.95

A Great Rug Clearance

will be effected to-morrow

comprising small, medium and room size

Oriental Rugs, Carpets and Runners

taken from regular stock and marked for quick selling, in many instances,

At Greatly Below Import Cost

Small Persian Rugs, $14.75 to 29.75
Kurdistans, Moussoul, Beloochistans and Irans; from 3½ to 4½ ft. wide by 6 to 7 ft. long; formerly from $22.50 to 45.00

Persian Carpets, $77.00 to 358.00
Mahals, Ghoeravans, Serebends and Bidjars; sizes 9 to 13½ ft. wide by 12 to 17 ft. long; formerly from $115.00 to 795.00

Persian Carpets, $195.00 to 395.00
Kirmanshahs and Sarouks; sizes from 8½ to 10½ ft. wide by 12¾ to 14½ ft. long; formerly from $338.00 to 575.00

Persian Hall Runners, 29.75 to 49.50
Sizes 2½ to 3½ ft. wide by 12 to 15 ft. long; formerly from $45.00 to 85.00

Main Floor Specials for Monday

Women's Sweaters
of fibre silk, with sashes in all fashionable colors,
Special at $6.50

Children's Dresses
hand-smocked; of dimity or lawn, with pink or blue collar and cuffs; sizes 1 to 5 years,

A purchase of very SMART PARASOLS
will be offered in the season's newest designs and materials, including black, white, floral or plain effects,
At the remarkably low price of

Women's Hand Bags
of black moire or blue faille, covered frames, and inside compartments,
Special at $1.50

Women's Neckwear
A sample line of Vestees and Collar Sets, hand embroidered and lace trimmed

SEPARATE ELECTION PLANNED FOR JUDGES

Ex-Senator Saxe Would Have State Choose Its Judiciary Every Fourth Year.

POINTS OUT ADVANTAGES

Says Voters Would Be More Likely to Pick the Better Men—Convention Against Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 17.—With the plan to change the State Constitution so as to provide for an appointive instead of an elective Judiciary abandoned by the leaders of the Constitutional Convention, a proposal which would involve the segregation of all judicial elections is now under consideration.

The new plan was proposed by former State Senator John Godfrey Saxe, a Democratic delegate from New York. Mr. Saxe is also the author of the proposal which has been favorably reported by the Suffrage Committee and which provides for the restoration of the party convention as a medium for the nomination of Judges and candidates chosen by State-wide vote.

Ex-Senator Saxe said today that his plan would fit in with the proposal which is to be reported from the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers, providing for the election of Governor and State officials every fourth year instead of biennially.

"I think favorable action on that proposal will pave the way for a satisfactory disposition of how our Judges shall be elected," said Mr. Saxe. "I have suggested to the leaders of the convention a plan for the election of Judges once every four years—in one of the years intervening between the Presidential and the Gubernatorial elections. Under the plan I propose we would have the Governor elected two years after each Presidential election. Municipal elections, which under the present policy of the State are segregated from State and National elections, should be held in one of the intervening years, the Judges should be elected in the other intervening year.

Would Not Change Terms.

"This would mean that Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court would be voted for only once in four years, at an election when no officer is voted for except a judicial officer. The terms, of course, should remain as at present.

"If we are to have an elective judiciary," Mr. Saxe went on, "the important point to be reached is to focus public attention on the election of Judges to the end that the best candidates may be elected. The suggestion that comes to us from Western States distinctly favors the suggestion for electing Judges at special separate elections. This is objectionable for two reasons. In the first place, a special election never receives the attention that does a general election. In the second place we have been accustomed to look to November for our elections, and under the circumstances it is easier to obtain a large vote at a November election.

"My proposal carries out the Western idea of segregating judicial elections without being open to either of the two objections to which I have directed attention. It would mean that once in every four years the voters, when asking for whom they would have to vote, would be told, 'This is judicial year.' Information of that nature would be certain to send the voter away determined to inquire as to the most likely candidates and with their qualifications without danger that the voters' attention to the judiciary will make it possible for other than judiciary candidates slipping by, for there would be no other candidates.

"But what would you do with regard to vacancies occurring through death, resignation, or by Judges attaining the time limit in years when there is no judicial election?" Mr. Saxe was asked.

Vacancy Appointments as Tests.

"These vacancies under my plan would be filled through appointment by the Governor, as now," was his reply.

"But I would make this change—where an appointment now holds good only until Jan. 1 following the first general election at which the vacancy can be filled, I would let the Governor's appointment hold good until Jan. 1 following the first judicial election after the vacancy has occurred. With few exceptions, the man who is appointed to a position on the bench becomes a candidate for the place at the election following his appointment. Under the new plan the voters would have the additional advantage that when they came to the polls they would probably find that a majority of their candidates for judicial positions were men who had served by appointment during all or part of the intervening period of four years, for in that time a good many Judges are retired. Thus the men whom they would be called upon to vote for would have been thoroughly tested and their qualifications known.

"I am sorry," said Mr. Saxe, "that this plan is not before the Constitutional Convention in the form of a printed proposal, but the thought did not occur to me until after I learned that the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers was inclined to increase the Governor's term to four years. I am very hopeful, however, that the Committee on Judiciary will take up the plan and introduce a constitutional amendment along these lines.

"Distinguished jurists from this and other States have appeared before the Judiciary Committee and testified to the need of strengthening our judicial system. Many of these men have urged an appointive system, but the convention seems to favor an elective system. Indeed, no one from up-State seems to want the appointive system, the demand for which seems to come exclusively from New York City.

"If we must have an elective system, I contend that we should make some progress toward a better elective system than we have today. It is to that end I have introduced and the Committee on Suffrage has reported a proposed amendment requiring the nomination of Judges by party conventions instead of by the primary system and it is with the same purpose in view that I am urging that we may have one year of four set apart for a general election for all elective members of the Judiciary."

STATE ESTIMATE 10,250,000.

Secretary Hugo Puts Gain in Population Since 1910 at 1,136,386.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 17.—If the estimate of Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo that the recent census of New York State will show a population of ten and a quarter million holds good, the gain during the last five years has been 1,136,386.

Since 1870, when the census figures showed that the Empire State had a population of 4,382,759, the gain has been 5,867,241. Between 1870 and 1880 a gain of 700,112 inhabitants was made while the ten years from 1880 to 1890 brought an increase of 914,982.

A big stride was made from 1890 to 1900, when the State gained 1,271,041. From 1900 to 1910 the gain was 1,844,720.

To Exhibit Gems on Living Models.

The biggest display of jewelry, silverware, and gems ever made in New York will be a feature of the annual convention of the American National Retail Jewelers' Association, which will be held at the Grand Central Palace, Aug. 23 to 28. It is expected that 5,000 retail jewelers from all parts of the United States will attend. A style show, with living models wearing jewelry worth thousands of dollars, will be given. Ludwig Nissen is the Chairman of the General Committee, and Harry Larter Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. Arrangements have been made for a special train from Chicago.

DICTAPHONE CO. DEFEATED.

Injunction for Alleged Patent Infringement Is Vacated.

The injunction obtained by the American Graphophone Company, which manufactures the dictaphone, to restrain the importation and sale of a German machine called the parlograph, has been vacated by Judge Andersen of the Federal Court. The imported machine is made by the Carl Lindstrom Company of Berlin, which for many years has made talking machines that are on sale throughout Europe.

When the German company opened a branch office here at 2 Rector St., with the name the American Parlograph Company, its agents were warned that they would be sued if they did not shut up shop. The matter was turned over to the attorneys of the concern, Cabell & Gilpin, and the business went on until the injunction stopped it.

The plaintiff company bases its suit on the ground that the invaders were infringing on a patent obtained by Thomas H. Macdonald of Bridgeport, Conn., and declares that the parlograph was an exact imitation of the Macdonald patent. The defendants answered that Mr. Edison and many others had used the Macdonald idea before he patented it and that it was described in the letters patent as a "mechanical expedient." Therefore, it was asserted, the device was not an invention at all.

Counsel for the defendant also said that in 1880 Mr. Edison had invented the graphophone and all of the patents on that invention had expired long ago. All of the other machines put on the market since that time were the same except in the mechanical construction. The principle remains unchanged.

Judge Anderson dismissed the injunction without a written decision.

HEARTMAN BOOK SALE.

Rare Volumes to be Sold by Auction on July 27.

An auction sale of Americana and other books will be held by Charles F. Heartman, 36 Lexington Avenue, morning and afternoon, July 27.

Among the rarities is the original edition of J. P. Brissot de Warville's "Neuveau Voyage dans les Etats-Unis de l'Amerique, Septentrionale fait en 1788." The author visited this country just prior to the French Revolution. He gives an account of the steamboat invented by Fitch, which had then made its first trial trip on the Delaware River.

A scarce John Brown item is "Un Drame Esclavagiste. Prologue de la Secession Americaine," by Emile Chevalier and F. Pharon. An uncommon work is "The Narrative of the Honorable John Byron, containing an Account of the Great Distresses on the Coast of Patagonia, with a Description of St. Jago de Chili and the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants," published in London in 1768.

A copy of Jonathan Carver's "Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America in the Years 1766, 1767, and 1768" is accompanied by an interesting manuscript volume relating to the Carver claims made up by a descendant of Samuel Peters, who claimed that Carver's heirs sold to him "all that vast country" which Carver said he bought from the Indians and known as the "Chippewa Territory."

There are also books relating to California, the West, the Indians, and Abraham Lincoln; important items in French about Santo Domingo and Haiti; Guadeloupe and Cayenne imprints, books relating to the French and Indian war, and works issued from the Aldus and Elzevir presses. Some rare pamphlets relate to General Andrew Jackson.

MRS. GATES WINS A POINT.

Service in Suit Against Speculator's Widow Is Vacated.

On the ground that the firm of Waite, Thorburn & Co., grain merchants of Chicago, had been destroyed through a corner in corn manipulated by Charles E. Gates and his associates in the firm of Harris, Gates & Co., suit was begun in the Federal Court against Dellora R. Gates, executrix of the estates of John W. and Charles E. Gates, for threefold damages under the Sherman law. John W. Gates, one of the members of the firm, died on Aug. 9, 1911, and Charles G. Gates died Oct. 28, 1913.

The complaint said that because of a corner in corn caused by the Gates firm the plaintiffs were forced to buy from Harris, Gates & Co. a quantity of corn at unreasonable and monopolistic rates in order to fill their contracts.

The summons in the suit was served on the defendant at 17 Battery Place, in this city, on May 13. A motion was made to vacate the service on the ground that it was contrary to law because the Federal Court was without jurisdiction over her. Judge Hand sustained this contention.

MISS STRACHAN, CANDIDATE.

Running for President of National Education Association.

Grace C. Strachan is a candidate for the Presidency of the National Education Association, which will hold its fifty-third annual meeting in Oakland, Cal., from Aug. 16 to 28. The Interborough Association of Women Teachers, of which she is the President, is supporting her candidacy.

There will be meetings at the same time of other educational groups, which are affiliated with the National Education Association, and the program has been arranged in the form of an International Congress on Education, over which David Starr Jordan, President of the Leland Stanford University, and also head of the National Educational Association, will preside. Many foreign countries are represented on the program.

BARS MOVIE FILMS ON CARS.

Commissioner Adamson Will Enforce Recent Regulation.

Fire Commissioner Adamsen yesterday issued a warning to the motion picture interests that he purposed to enforce strictly the city ordinance prohibiting the carrying of picture films in subway trains. Facts have been laid before the Commissioner, showing that the ordinance, which went into effect on June 22, has been disregarded and that large quantities of films, which are highly inflammable, are being transported in subway trains daily.

The ordinance restricts moving picture exchanges and exhibitors from using elevated and street car lines for the transporting of their films.

"I intend to see that the regulation is complied with," said the Commissioner, "and will, if necessary, have our inspectors make arrests."

MRS. ROCKEFELLER'S ESTATE

Transfer Tax Appraiser to Delay Hearings Until Fall.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday designated Joseph W. Spencer as Transfer Tax Appraiser to set a valuation upon the estate of Mrs. Laura S. Rockefeller, wife of John D. Rockefeller, who died on March 12, at Pocantico Hills.

The petition for the appointment, filed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., recites that his sister, Mrs. Edith McCormick, is at Zurich, Switzerland, and Margaret Strong, a granddaughter of Mrs. Rockefeller, is at Fiesole, Italy, and that neither will return here until September. On this account, there will be no hearings during the Summer.

San Francisco
Geary at Taylor
Bellevue Hotel
10 minutes to Exposition without transfer. Built of concrete and steel. Private bath to every room. First class in every detail.
RATES FROM $2.00 UP.
H. W. WILLS, Manager.
Member of Official Exposition Hotel Bureau.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street — On Monday and Tuesday — *5th Avenue*

Enormous Reductions to Effect Immediate Clearances

NO CREDITS — NO APPROVALS — NO C. O. D.'S

During These Clearance Sales

Women's Dresses

Cotton Dresses in a variety of desirable materials.....regularly up to 5.75, **3.50**
Cotton Dresses in many attractive styles.....regularly up to 7.75, **5.00**
Lingerie Dresses,—very effective models.....regularly up to 22.00, **10.00**
Dresses in French Voile, Silk Crepe and Novelty Fabrics...regularly up to 29.50, **16.75**
Taffeta Dresses,—smart models.....regularly up to 29.50, **9.75** and **14.50**

Women's Suits

Linen, Pongee, Palm Beach Cloth and Check Materials....regularly up to 25.00, **10.00**
Suits in Serge, Gabardine and Check Fabrics.....regularly up to 42.00, **14.75**
Suits, including Silk and the remaining spring stock of higher priced cloth models.....regularly up to 55.00, **19.75**

Women's Skirts

Tailored Skirts in Fancy Cotton Cords.....regularly up to 3.95, **1.95**
Skirts in Ramie Linen, Ratine and various other weaves....regularly up to 12.00, **5.50**

Women's Coats

Silk Coats in attractive models, silk lined.....regularly up to 35.00, **12.50**
Evening Wraps, trimmed with marabout.....regularly up to 29.50, **16.50**
Coats in Gabardine, Serge and Mixed Fabrics.....regularly up to 35.00, **15.00**
Limited number of Silk Coats,—one or two of a kind.....regularly up to 35.00, **4.50, 7.50, 12.50**

Women's House Dresses and Negligees—4th Floor

Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—pretty graceful models.....regularly up to 9.50, **5.75**
Negligees of Albatross, trimmed models.....regularly up to 6.50, **3.95**
Porch and Morning Dresses, smart models.....regularly up to 5.50, **3.75**
Porch Dresses,—sheer, attractive models.....regularly up to 5.00, **2.95**
House Dresses,—neat patterns.....regularly up to 3.00, **1.50**

Bathing Suits

Women's Bathing Suits of Mohair,—very attractive models.....regularly up to 5.95, **2.95** and **3.95**
Women's Bathing Suits of Silk,—smart, youthful models.....regularly up to 9.50, **4.95** and **6.50**

The remaining stock of Women's, Misses' and Children's Suits greatly reduced.

July Clearance Sale
Women's Boots, Pumps, Colonials & Oxfords

The Season's Smartest Models

3.85 regularly 5.00 and 6.00 | **4.75** regularly 6.50 and 10.00

All Sizes, But Not in Every Style.

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century—The Finest Silks the World Produces.

18,000 Yards, Plain and Novelty Dress Taffeta Silks.

A choice variety of Plain and Changeable Shades, also Fancy Stripes and Checks in early Autumn combinations of colors, including Navy Blue, Black and White. yard **95c** formerly 1.25

Natural Ecru
Tailleur Pongee Silk
33 in. wide....formerly 85c, yd. **58c**
42 in. wide....formerly 2.00, yd. **1.25**
54 in. wide....formerly 3.00, yd. **1.85**

White Washable
Shirting Habutai
36 in. wide.....regularly 1.00, yd. **68c**
White Shantung Pongee
42 in. wide.....regularly 2.00, yd. **1.35**

LINENS

Pronounced Reductions

Double Damask Scotch Linen Table Cloths and Napkins,—superior quality.
72x72 in.....regularly 5.50, **3.50**
72x90 in.....regularly 7.50, **5.50**
72x108 in.....regularly 9.00, **7.00**
Napkins to match.....doz. **5.00** and **6.50** regularly 6.75 and 8.50
Pure Linen Tea Napkins with hand embroidered corner. regularly 4.00, doz. **2.75**
Bungalow Luncheon Sets,—scalloped and embroidered in colors. set **1.50** regularly 2.00
Bleached Turkish Bath Towels,—white or colored borders. doz. **3.00** and **5.50** regularly 4.00 and 7.50
Hemstitched Linen Huckaback Towels with Damask borders. doz. **2.50** and **3.00** regularly 3.00 and 4.00
Irish Linen Pillow Cases,—hemstitched and hand-embroidered. pair **1.95** regularly 2.75

Hemmed Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Good Quality, At Decided Reductions

Sheets:	63x99	72x99	81x99	90x99
Each,	65c	70c	75c	85c
Pillow Cases:	42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36
Each,	15c	17c	19c	21c

SUMMER BED COVERINGS

English Printed Bed Spreads,—desirable colors.
Single Bed Size.....each **2.25** and **3.75**
Double Bed Size.....each **3.00** and **5.00**
White Dimity Bed Spreads.
Single Bed Size.....each **1.15**
Double Bed Size.....each **1.25**
Comfortables.
Cotton Filled.....each **1.75** and **2.65**
Camping Blankets.
Gray Mixtures.....each **3.75** and **4.50**
Olive Drab.....each **5.75**

Annual July Sale
McCreery "Master-made" Furniture

Many advantageous purchases enable us to offer high grade Furniture at extremely low prices.

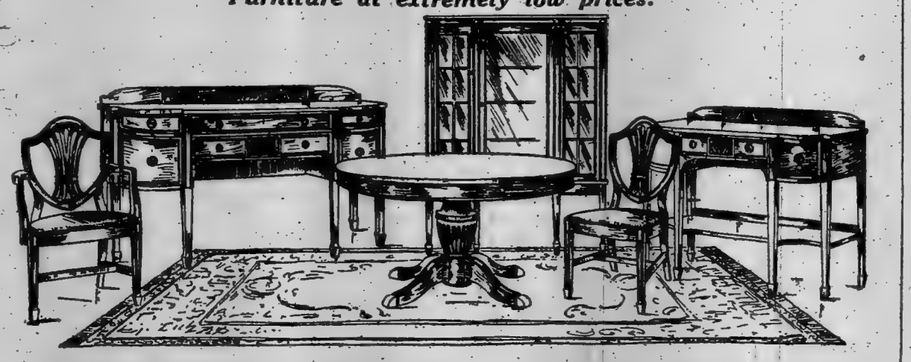

10-piece Hepplewhite Model Suite.....467.00, regularly 650.00
Suite includes Buffet, 72 inches long; Extension Table, 54 inches in diameter; China Closet, Side Table, five Side-chairs and one Arm-chair.

Dining Room Furniture

10-piece Sheraton Model Suites, inlaid with ebony. regularly 550.00, **395.00**
10-piece Adam Model Suites, with 72-inch Buffet. regularly 480.00, **375.00**
10-piece Adam Model Suites, with 60-inch Buffet. regularly 375.00, **295.00**
10-piece Sheraton Model Suites, with 60-inch Buffet. regularly 300.00, **195.00**

DOMESTIC RUGS
Mid-Summer Clearance Sale

Royal Wilton Rugs in designs and colors reproduced from the most expensive Oriental Rugs. Sizes 9 x 12 ft. or 8.3 x 10.6 **29.75.** regularly 34.50 and 39.50
Seamless Wilton Velvet and Royal Axminster Rugs in attractive patterns, including the popular Chinese effects. Size 9 x 12 ft. **19.50.** regularly 24.50 and 27.50
100 Washable Colonial Rag Rugs 9 x 12 ft. **7.25.** regularly 9.75
Best grade Royal Wilton Rugs,—extra large sizes.
10.6 x 12 ft.....formerly 59.50, **45.00**
10.6 x 14 ft.....formerly 70.00, **49.75**
8.3 x 14 ft.....formerly 56.00, **39.75**
11.3 x 15 ft.....formerly 75.00, **52.00**

Novelty Parasols

Extra quality Taffeta Silk Parasols,—plain and fancy styles in a large variety. Choice colors and Black and White. regularly up to 5.00, **2.65**
Attractive Taffeta Silk Parasols,—plain colors, fancy borders and insertions, also Black and White combinations. regularly up to 4.00, **1.65**
150 Silk Parasols with wide ribbon borders, Dresden Patterns. regularly up to 7.50, **3.85**

Women's Sweaters

Thread Silk Sweaters with sash. Various colors.....regularly 24.75, **17.90**
Silk Fibre or Glove Silk Sweaters,—a variety of models.....regularly up to 8.90, **6.90**
Silk Fibre and Shetland Sweaters,—various colors.....regularly up to 6.75, **4.95**
Sweaters without sleeves, suitable for golf or tennis; various colors, at special prices.

Maids' House Dresses (5th Floor)

Low neck and short sleeve Dresses, in Percale, Gingham and Lawn. All sizes represented from 34 to 42, but not in all styles. regularly up to 2.25, **85c, 1.25, 1.50**

Missses' Dresses, Coats & Skirts

Summer Dresses,—size 14 to 18 years.....regularly up to 26.50, **2.95, 6.75, 9.75**
Washable Skirts,—size 14 to 18 years.....regularly up to 7.95, **95c, 2.95, 4.75**
Coats,—size 14 to 18 years.....regularly up to 24.50, **9.75, 14.75**
Afternoon, Evening and Street Dresses, comprising White Crepe de Chine, Plain Taffeta, Poplin, Satin, Crepe Meteor, Navy Blue and Black Serge...regularly up to 45.00, **7.50, 12.75, 16.75**

Juniors' and Girls' Apparel

Juniors' and Girls' Suits,—size 12 to 17 years..regularly up to 24.75, **7.50, 9.75**
Coats,—size 6 to 14 years.....regularly up to 12.75, **1.95, 4.95, 6.95**
Girls' Washable Dresses,—size 6 to 14 years..regularly up to 9.75, **95c, 1.45, 1.95**

Little Children's Dresses

Colored Wash Dresses,—some bloomer models. 2 to 5 years.....regularly up to 2.00, **75c, 95c, 1.25**

Women's Hosiery

Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; reinforced. White or Black..regularly 1.50, pair **1.15**
Thread Silk Hosiery,—Lisle Tops and Soles. White or Black...regularly 75c, pair **60c**
Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge. White, Black and Colors...regularly 1.15, pair **85c**
Lisle Thread Hosiery,—reinforced. Black or White.....regularly 50c, pair **35c**

Hair Goods

First quality Pompadours and Switches; all shades.....regularly up to 6.95, **3.50**
First quality Gray Switches and Pompadours; all shades.....regularly up to 8.95, **4.50**
A perfect match guaranteed by the expert attendants in charge.

COTTON WASH DRESS FABRICS

15,000 Yards of Printed Cotton Goods

Irish Dimity and Chiffon Voile in choice colors and designs, including Floral Patterns, Awning Stripes and Black and White effects.

White Gabardine, wide wale
36 in. wide.....formerly 65c, yd., **45c**
White Washable Corded Crepe
40 in. wide.....formerly 35c, yd., **21c**
White Seeded Voile
38 in. wide.....formerly 35c, yd., **21c**
White Cotton Voile, Chiffon finish
40 in. wide.....formerly 35c, yd., **21c**
White Golf Corduroy
32 in. wide.....formerly 75c, yd., **48c**
White Fancy Broche Voile
40 in. wide.....formerly 35c, yd., **21c**

BEDS & BEDDING

Considerably Reduced

Brass Beds with 2-inch continuous posts and 1-inch filler rods. regularly 20.00, **12.50**
Brass Beds with 2-inch Colonial posts; panel head and foot. regularly 33.00, **19.50**
Brass Beds with square posts and square top rods. regularly 34.50, **24.50**
"McCreery" Hand-laid Mattresses. regularly 45.00, **35.00**
"McCreery Special" Upholstered Box Springs. regularly 35.00, **25.00**
Special Curled Black Hair Mattresses in one or two parts. regularly 26.00, **19.50**
French Box Springs. regularly 20.00, **15.50**
Pure Live Geese Feather Pillows. regularly 4.00. **3.00**

CHAMBER FURNITURE

4-piece Chinese Chippendale Suites,—Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed. Finished in dark mahogany. **245.00,** regularly 360.00
4-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites in Circassian Walnut, Mahogany or Ivory Enamel. **250.00,** regularly 375.00
4-piece Adam Model Suites, finished in Brown Mahogany or Ivory Enamel. **198.00,** regularly 275.00
Solid Mahogany Wood Beds with four-inch posts. **39.50,** regularly 60.00
Solid Mahogany Wood Beds with three-inch posts. **25.00,** regularly 50.00

STRIKE OF 16,000 TAILORS DEFERRED

Jacket Makers, Who Were to Quit Tomorrow, Postpone Their Walkout for a Week.

TRUCE HAS BEEN DELAYED

Committee Expects to Agree on Plan Monday That Will Send 21,000 Men Back to Their Work.

After a meeting with the officers of various unions at Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway, President Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said last night the strike of the 16,000 members of the Children's Jacket-makers' Union, which had been called for tomorrow, had been postponed and might not take place at all.

"There is now hope for a speedy settlement of the troubles in the children's clothing industry," he said. "There is a prospect that every manufacturer of children's clothing in the city will come to an agreement with the union within the next few days. If a complete settlement is not reached during the week, the strike will be declared against manufacturers who refuse to join in the agreement."

The Committee on Immediate Adjustment failed at its meeting yesterday in the United Hebrew Charities Building to reach the basis of a working agreement between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association. The committee will meet again tomorrow morning and its members say there is reason to believe terms will then be agreed upon for a truce while the differences between the workers and manufacturers are being adjusted.

The danger of a general strike has not disappeared entirely, as the failure of the Committee on Immediate Adjustment to come to an agreement at its two long sessions suggests that radical differences have arisen, notwithstanding the hope for an agreement expressed by the committeemen.

According to Mr. Hillman the coat-makers, cutters and children's garment-makers, who have remained at their work, are anxious to strike unless an immediate agreement can be reached, so that the time in which the Committee on Immediate Adjustment can do its work is limited. A general order to strike would make the total number of strikers about 80,000, including the 21,000 who are now out, and the 16,000 jacket-makers who may be called out of independent shops.

The action which the workmen insist on having taken at once by the Committee on Immediate Adjustment is that of placing on the manufacturers the duty of enforcing the rules of their organizations in the shops of contractors who do work for them. The other question is that of fixing standard prices on piecework, and this the workers are willing to submit to arbitration.

75,000 PREPARE TO STRIKE.

Workers in Women's Garment Trade Are Warned to Get Ready.

The Mayor's Council of Conciliation, headed by Dr. Felix Adler, which is seeking to adjust the differences between the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will on Monday hear the argument of the workers for an immediate increase in wages.

Representatives of the union who have gone over the books of a large number of manufacturers will present figures intended to prove that the average earnings of the members of the union have fallen off heavily, and that some of the employers have acted unfairly.

Before any new agreement is entered into as a substitute for the protocol the union insists on having a guarantee of better wages and the manufacturers insist on having a guarantee that the union will keep discipline in its organization. If a satisfactory adjustment is reached on these two points, both sides will agree to continue to seek a solution of their differences by arbitration. Members of the Protective Association said last night there was strong hope that an understanding would be reached by Wednesday or Thursday.

Officials of the union, while saying there is reason to expect the work of the Council of Conciliation will be successful, have notified the shop Chairmen to be ready to call out the members of the union, who number more than 75,000 in this city, on short notice, if the council fails to find a proposal which will suit both sides.

NEWARK TAILORS DIVIDED.

Essex Trades Council Refuses to Aid Strikers in New York.

By the refusal of the Essex Trades Council in Newark to aid the garment workers of Manhattan in their strike, there is likely to be a split between some of the unions in the clothing trade in Newark. It was said yesterday that the trades council's action was to prevent the New York trouble from affecting the Newark situation.

Some of the garment workers said that upward of 4,000 Newark workers were only waiting to be called out. The Newark Local, No. 24, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, has sent out invitations for a mass meeting to be held tomorrow night in New Union Hall, 163 Springfield Avenue.

Max Weinberg, President of the Newark union, said that any agreement made by the New York tailors would be binding in Newark.

CONEY LINES TIED UP.

Drawbridge Fails to Close and Thousands Are Inconvenienced.

The drawbridge on which the cars of the new Sea Beach Subway Line, the West End Line, and the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry Line cross the Coney Island Creek about a quarter of a mile from Surf Avenue was opened at high tide at about 7 o'clock last night to permit a tug to pass underneath.

The draw is used only about half a dozen times in a year, and last night, because the machinery was in bad shape through disuse, the draw failed to close.

Crews of engineers and repair men were sent out by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company as soon as word was received of the tie-up, but an hour and a half had passed before the draw was back in place. During that time scores of trains and trolley cars came to a stop waiting for the closing of the draw, and thousands of passengers were delayed. Hundreds got out and walked. A line of Subway trains more than a mile long stood on the tracks approaching the bridge, and a line of cars of about the same length stood on the track which is jointly used near the bridge by the West End Line and the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry Line.

Old English Designs in Garden Furniture

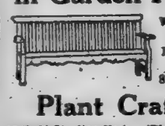

WHITE OR GREEN FINISH.

Prices Exceptionally Reasonable.

Send for Catalogue.

Plant Craftsmen

16 E. 33 St., New York. 'Phone 122 Murray Hill.
All branches of Landscape and Tree Work.

ROB SAFE IN AN APARTMENT.

Police Arrest Negro Attendants in Building in Which Hoch Lives.

An 880-pound safe, which was said to contain $3,000, was broken open and looted in the apartment of Philip L. Hoch, a wealthy furrier, on the fifth floor of 57 Second Avenue, yesterday. Mr. Hoch and his family went to Fallsburg, Sullivan County, on Friday. The first intimation that a robbery had been committed in the apartment was received by the detectives of the First Branch from Charles Sparrow, an elevator operator, and William Cleveland, superintendent of the building.

Both Sparrow and Cleveland are colored and when they told what they knew of the robbery, the detectives decided to arrest them on charge of being suspicious persons. According to Sparrow, a strange man entered his elevator at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and asked to be let out at the fifth floor. He carried a suit case and Sparrow identified a suit case found in the apartment as the one which he saw in the stranger's possession.

When he discovered that the door to the Hoch apartment had been opened Sparrow summoned Cleveland, and then they notified the Detective Bureau. Detective Markey found the Hoch apartment in disorder. He was dissatisfied with the explanations made by Sparrow and Cleveland and arrested them, though they denied having been in the apartment in the absence of the Hoch family.

A complete kit of burglars' tooks was found near the broken safe.

TWO WIDOWS ADMIT THEFT.

Both Plead Poverty When Caught in Brooklyn Store.

Two poorly dressed women, each of whom pleaded that she had been driven to steal by necessity, were arraigned in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday charged with shoplifting. They were caught in a Fulton Street store. They said they were Mary Cannon and Mary Ridder, both 43 years old, both widows, and both living in Williamsburg.

"I took the things because I was in need and without food," pleaded Mrs. Cannon.

"I am also a widow and poor," said Mrs. Ridder. "I took the goods because I saw the other woman take some."

Each was held for the Court of Special Sessions. Mrs. Ridder had her seven-year-old daughter with her in court. The girl was put temporarily in the care of the Children's Society.

$20,000 Damage in Farm Fire.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 17.—Five horses, one cow, 100 tons of hay, and large amounts of farming implements and machinery were lost in a fire on the country place of W. S. P. Shields, a Philadelphia lawyer, near Woodbury, last night. Fire companies from Woodbury, Gloucester City, and Westville went to the blaze, but they were too late to save the barns. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

NEW ACTION BEGUN BY MRS. GUGGENHEIM

Former Wife of William Guggenheim Wants $42,500 for Back Alimony

AND $500 A MONTH FOR LIFE

Plaintiff Alleges Her Ex-Husband's Four Brothers, Whom She Sues, Were to Pay Her.

Mrs. Grace Wahl Guggenheim, who was divorced from William Guggenheim in Chicago in 1901, has just begun suit in the Supreme Court to compel the four brothers of her former husband to carry out the terms of an alleged agreement by which she was to receive $42,500 in back alimony and $500 a month for life.

The four brothers are Isaac, Murry, Solomon, and Simon Guggenheim. The alleged agreement bears the date Nov. 1, 1913.

The present action is being pushed by John J. Lordan, who represented Mrs. Guggenheim in her efforts to have the divorce decree set aside. The suit is one of the results of the testimony given by the members of the Chicago law firm of Gregory, Poppenheusen & McNab, who represented Mr. Guggenheim in that proceeding, for payment of their services. Their suit was settled. The testimony is on file in the Federal Court.

The testimony of Stephen S. Gregory, who was Mr. Guggenheim's chief attorney in 1913, was to the effect that in October, 1913, about a month before the alleged agreement was signed in this city, he was asked to see Samuel Untermyer. Mr. Gregory said he told Mr. Untermyer that in his opinion the litigation brought by Mrs. Guggenheim ought to be settled because of doubt as to what the outcome of a trial of the case would be. Mr. Gregory also testified:

"I told him (Mr. Untermyer) that I supposed this woman had squandered the money she had been paid, $150,000, as was natural, and was probably necessitous. I said I didn't know whether there was any warrant in law for holding that a man once married to a woman and divorced, and having paid her alimony, was liable thereafter for her support, but I thought that probably was the law, or ought to be, on the same principle that a parent is compelled to support a child of full age or a child a parent in order to prevent the necessitous one becoming a public charge."

Mr. Gregory also suggested, he said, that instead of giving Mrs. Guggenheim a lot of money which she might squander as she pleased, it would be better to give her a fixed income. He said that if Mrs. Guggenheim would go into court and ask to have the matter of alimony readjusted, that would prove the integrity of the decree and it would be impossible thereafter to assail it. Also, Mr. Gregory said that it would secure the validity of the marriage of William Guggenheim and his present wife, and establish the legitimacy of his son, and that the consequences of a possible adverse decision were so serious to contemplate that this was a very important consideration.

Mr. Gregory said he talked with John N. Steele, general counsel for M. Guggenheim's Sons, and made practically the same statements to him that he had made to Mr. Untermyer. On Oct. 17, 1913, Mr. Steele wrote to Mr. Gregory, who was in Chicago, about the proposed settlement. The letter said that John B. Stanchfield would see Mr. Gregory in Chicago the following week and that Mr. Stanchfield would have full authority to act along the lines which the Guggenheim brothers had agreed upon. Mr. Stanchfield did not go to Chicago at the time mentioned and later O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver entered the case on behalf of the Guggenheims. Mr. Gregory testified as to the terms of the proposed agreement as follows:

"My impression would be that it was stated or referred to that there was something like $40,000 to be paid in the nature of back alimony and that a provision was to be made that Mrs. Wahl Guggenheim should be paid $500 a month for life, and that she should again release all interest in her husband's property, right of inheritance, &c."

Mrs. Guggenheim and her counsel argue that Mr. Gregory's testimony establishes the fact that an agreement eventually was made for the payments of the sums sued for. It is likely that the case will be transferred to the Federal Court.

MISS STANLEY CAUSES STIR.

Her Change of Faith, However, Typical of a Liberal Family.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 17.—The announcement that Miss Venetia Stanley, who is engaged to marry Edwin Montagu, M. P., has become a member of the Jewish community, having adopted the Jewish faith, has caused a flutter in more than one social, if not ecclesiastical, circle.

The Stanley family has been liberal in its religious views, for Lord Sheffield's eldest brother, now dead, was a Mohammedan, and his other brother, Mgr. Stanley, Bishop of Emmaus, is domestic prelate to the Pope.

The Montagu family belong to the straitest Jewish sect and it would have been rather inconvenient for the daughter-in-law of Lord Swaythling to hold a different religious belief from that of her husband.

Lord Sheffield, when Lyulph Stanley, was an ardent opponent of denominationalism in religious education in the elementary schools. He has the patronage of three livings in the Church of England.

EXPOSITION CROWDS HAIL LIBERTY BELL

Great Demonstration Welcomes Relic of the Revolution to Panama Fair.

CLARK FOR PREPAREDNESS

Speaker of the House Denounces Both Peace at Any Price Men and Friends of Militarism.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The Liberty Bell, America's chief relic of the War of Independence, was installed here today at the Pennsylvania Pavilion of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The crowds, which had increased steadily through the early morning hours, broke into an uncontrolled demonstration when the bell, banked by Crimson Rambler roses, reached the great plaza at the exposition, where Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Hiram W. Johnson, Governor of California, and other speakers were gathered.

Automobiles parked on the steep sides of the streets and large crowds afoot marked the path traversed by the bell across the city, and thousands of school children sang and tossed garlands upon the car. At the exposition forty-eight little girls, representing the States of the Union, placed wreaths on it.

Officials in charge of the bell, in explaining its late arrival last night, said that nearing San Francisco cheering crowds blocked the railroad tracks.

Noisy whistles and clanging bells throughout the city, the salute of guns from battleships in the bay, many bands playing patriotic airs and thousands of citizens extended greetings to the relic.

In his speech, following the parade to the grounds, Mr. Clark said:

"I differ in toto with the proponents of 'peace at any price.' That is an amazing, a demoralizing, a degrading doctrine.

"On the other hand, I am utterly opposed to those who advocate a large standing army and to those who advocate a navy equal to the two biggest navies in the world. I am not a jingo. God forbid! I hope most profoundly there will never be another war—particularly another to which we are a party, but, knowing that human nature has not changed a jot or tittle since Adam and Eve were driven with flaming swords from Paradise, I am in favor of putting the country in such a position that if war should for any reason become necessary we may emerge from it conquerors, as we have been in all our wars.

"Toward the consummation of this plan I am in favor of doubling the number of cadets at West Point and of making it obligatory upon the Secretary of War to detail an army officer to any school, college or university which will furnish a minimum of 200 students to drill. In that way, and at the least possible cost, we could in a few years have enough drilled men to officer a volunteer army of a million soldiers, if need be."

MARYE LIKES HIS POST.

Ambassador to Russia Says He Has No Intention of Resigning.

PETROGRAD, July 17, (via London.)—George T. Marye, Jr., the United States Ambassador to Russia, when apprised today of the report circulated in America regarding his alleged imminent resignation, expressed great surprise, and said he was entirely at a loss to know how the unfounded rumor originated. He denied that he had ever contemplated such a step. The Ambassador said:

"I have found my duties in Russia most congenial and I am glad to have an opportunity of rendering important service at this highly critical time.

"At present my duties at the Embassy are very engrossing and will continue to be so. Nothing is further from my mind than a desire to abandon them. Mrs. Marye will return to Petrograd in the Summer."

SHIP HIT AN ICEBERG.

The Agenoria Reaches Her Canadian Berth Badly Damaged.

MONTREAL, July 17.—With her bows crushed in, stern lying low and squat in the water, and damaged stem riding high, the steamer Agenoria crawled into port today to her berth at the upper end of Windmill Point. Sunday morning she crashed into an iceberg while running through the Straits of Belle Isle.

Ninety bergs were sighted in the narrow passage, but the one that the vessel struck, although one hundred feet high, was not seen through the fog until it loomed up thirty feet dead ahead. Then it was too late and the Agenoria crashed into the towering mass. Hatches were pulled off at once and when it was seen that the vessel was making water pretty fast the sea was let into the stern tanks to raise the bow.

The Agenoria is a vessel of 2,077 tons gross register, is 330 feet long, and was built in 1902. She flies the British flag and is owned by Dickinson & Sons of West Hartlepool, England.

SUFFRAGISTS AT FIGHT.

Woman to Speak on Cause Prior to White-Lewis Bout.

Manager Jimmy Johnston of the St. Nicholas Rink is going to have woman suffrage as an added attraction at the Charley White-Kid Lewis bout, which will take place next Wednesday night. Before the main bout goes on, Miss Alice Carpenter will talk on suffrage to the boxing fans. Other speeches will be made from the ring also.

Nate Lewis, manager of White, yesterday demanded that Manager Johnston post $500 forfeit that Lewis will be under the required weight limit, 135 pounds. Lewis's trainers say he will have no trouble in making the required weight, for yesterday at his training quarters at New Dorp, S. I., he weighed 135½ pounds after his work-out with his sparring partners.

Lewis boxes daily with Paul Freeder. Young Otto, and Harry Thomas. Joe Rivers, the Californian, who is also training at New Dorp, has refused to box with the Englishman.

Manager Johnston is unusually anxious for Lewis to make a good showing against White, for he has him pointed for a match with Freddie Welsh, the lightweight champion. White is doing his training at Rye Beach, with Dick Peters and Gardner Brooks for sparring partners.

Son of R. T. Paine Killed.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 17.—The body of Walter Paine, son of Robert Treat Paine, 2d, a well-known attorney of Boston, was found under an overturned automobile at East Wenham early today. The steering wheel had caught the young man across the neck, and death resulted from strangulation. The cause of the accident could not be determined, as Paine was alone in the car and there were no witnesses. Paine was 23 years of age and a graduate of Harvard in the class of '14.

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

THE READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENTS

devoted to the outfitting of Women, Misses, Boys and Girls, as well as to the supplying of Men's Furnishings and Summer wear, are amply equipped with garments and accessories that can be unqualifiedly recommended for the replenishment of the Summer wardrobe.

The Mail Order Service is at the disposal of patrons residing either temporarily or permanently out of town. All purchases, whether charged or paid for in cash, will be forwarded absolutely free of charge to any point in the United States.

Sales for to-morrow (Monday)

A Special Selection of Women's Silk Gloves

Mousquetaire, Sixteen-button Length, in white or black, will be placed on sale to-morrow (Monday) at the remarkably low price of

68c. per pair

An Unusually Advantageous Sale of Box-plaited and Sports Skirts

(Semi-made)

is now in progress in the Dress Goods Department, on the First Floor. These Skirts, which are as smart as they are comfortable, may be obtained in either fine French serge or storm serge, in white, navy blue or black; also in plaids and homespuns. All are specially priced at

$3.75

Dresses in the New Redingote and Princess Models

(advance Autumn styles) are an interesting feature in the Women's Ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor) and in the Misses' Department (Second Floor).

The prices are very moderate.

An Interesting Reduction Sale of Women's Bungalow and Morning Dresses

for to-morrow (Monday) will comprise the remainder of the assortments now in stock. All are made of cotton materials, and are just the simple Dresses needed to round out the Summer season. They will be offered at the decidedly low prices of

$1.90, $2.45 & $3.00

(Department on the Second Floor)

Mourning Outfits

With the advent of the warmer days the necessity arises for cool, light-weight materials, the most desirable of which are represented in the present assortments of Mourning Dresses, Suits, Blouses, Hats, etc. Among them are Dresses of crepe de Chine and silk poplin, as well as of striped fabrics in black-and-white and various materials in effective combinations.

Also Mourning Collar-and-cuff Sets, Handkerchiefs and Silk Gloves; Wrist Bags, Fans, Jewelry and Stationery.

Upon request, a representative will call with samples of any merchandise desired.

New York Brooklyn Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Cleveland Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

Important Clearance Sales

Dresses of Taffeta and Crepe de Chine,
Dresses of Georgette Crepe and Novelty Silk,
Dresses of Cotton Voile, Crepe and Linen.

Coats of Chinchilla and Corduroy,
Coats of Silk and Sport Fabrics,
Coats of Mixtures and Linen.

Tailored Suits of Serge and Gabardine,
Dressy Suits of Various Silks,
Sport Suits of Prevailing Fabrics.

Misses' Dresses of Voile, Crepe and Linen,
Misses' Dresses of Silk, Lace and Net,
Girls' Wash and Net Dresses.

Women's Negligees and Kimonos,
Women's Underwear, Gloves and Hosiery,
Women's Fibre and Pure Silk Sweaters.

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Extraordinary Values—To Close Out

805 Women's Summer Dresses

475 Cotton Dresses, practical models of Plain, Striped and Novelty Voile, Linen and other summer materials. Regular Values to 12.75 — 5.00

185 Silk and Cotton Dresses, consisting of Taffeta, Crepe de Chine and desirable Sheer materials; smart models. Regular Values to 25.00 — 10.00

145 High Class Summer Dresses of White and Novelty Crepe, Plain and Embroidered Nets, Laces, Allover Embroidery and Voile; also higher cost Silk Dresses. Regular Values to 35.00 — 15.00

475 Misses' Summer Dresses—Third Floor

Misses' Dresses of Plain, Striped and Novelty Voile, smartly trimmed. Regular 7.90 to 10.75 Values — 5.00

Misses' Dresses, White or Novelty Voile and French Linen in attractive models. Regular Values to 15.00 — 7.90

500 Girls' Summer Dresses—To Close Out

Variety of attractive Dresses in desirable materials and colors, sizes 4 to 14 years. Regular Values to 8.95 — 1.00

Sale of 1,800 Pairs Women's Silk Gloves

16-Button Milanese Silk Mousquetaire Gloves, extra quality, double finger tipped. Regular 1.00 Value — 50c

Clearance of Women's Undermuslins

Night Gowns—Petticoats—Combinations—Envelope Chemises.

Made of fine Nainsook, trimmed with Embroidery and Laces; Ribbon drawn. Regular 2.00 Values — 1.00

Sheer Lingerie, trimmed with Lace, Embroidery and Ribbon drawn. Regular 3.95 Values — 2.00

Lingerie Corset Covers, several models, Embroidery, Lace and Ribbon trimmed. Regular 65c Values — 39c

1,200 Women's Summer Kimonos

Empire models, in plain and flowered Crepe, hand embroidered or accordion pleated, various color combinations and trimmings. Regular 2.00 Values — 1.00

Important Clearance of

Women's Pumps and Sport Oxfords

Handmade Pumps, gray kidskin quarters, white calfskin vamps, turn soles. Also White Canvas Sport Oxfords, tan trimmings. Regular 5.50 and 6.00 Values — 3.75

195 Prs. Women's Pumps Regular 4.00 to 7.00 Values — 2.95

NEW ENGLAND ROADS SUE FOR MILLIONS

File Mail Rate Claims of $10,880,865 Against the Government.

COMPLAIN OF PARCEL POST

Increased Burdens Due to Its Extension and Quadrennial Weighing Chief Grievances.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Alleging that they have lost large sums through carrying the mails under the present system of weights, and that their compensation at the present rate fixed per mile is unreasonable, unjust and confiscatory and hence unconstitutional and void, seven New England roads filed printed petitions today in the Court of Claims in an effort to obtain from the Government money which they contend they have lost in the last six years by reason of the Postmaster General's mandates and the operation of the present system.

The roads filing these petitions are the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Boston & Maine, the Maine Central, the Bangor & Aroostook, the New York, Ontario & Western, the Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes, and the Bridgeton & Saco River. The sums they claim from the Government are as follows:

N. Y., New Haven & Hartford	$4,526,718.65
Boston & Maine	3,676,823.80
Maine Central	1,839,740.00
Bangor & Aroostook	490,194.08
N. Y., Ontario & Western	305,000.00
Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes	30,966.31
Bridgeton & Saco River	13,425.59
Total	$10,880,865.43

This is an average annual loss of $1,813,477.57 for the last six years.

The petitions filed by these New England railroads assert:

First—That the annual increase of mail has not been paid for at all.

Second—The carrying of the parcel post has been without adequate compensation.

Third—That the deficiency created by loss of mail compensation must be made up from the freight, passenger, and express receipts.

Two causes of action are set up in the petitions filed, one with respect to the system of quadrennial weighing, declared to be illegal, and the other with respect to the rate of pay per mile and the increasingly expensive demands made from time to time by the Postmaster General upon the railroads for facilities, for which no adequate compensation has been made.

With respect to the weighing of the mails every four years as a basis for the mail payments to them, the railroads assert that such weighing has been done exclusively by the Post Office Department and that they have been prohibited from fully inspecting and verifying such weighing. This weighing of the mails for a certain period every four years as the basis for stating the average weight of the mail carried for the four years beginning a number of months after such weighing had been made, it is contended is not in accordance with the law. The petitions in this connection allege "that the daily average weight of mail was not ascertained by the Post Office Department for each and every year of said contract period, as was by law required, and as could and should have been done, either by weighing the same annually or by averaging the weights so taken in 1904, 1908, and 1912 respectively between the different years of said contract periods, as the Post Office Department was by law bound to do."

The railroads charge that the Postmaster General "deliberately and purposely" resorted to this system for the reason that by so doing they would be compelled to carry and did carry the whole increased and increasing amount of mail during the subsequent four-year period without any compensation therefor, and that had they been weighed annually they would have received more money. This is held to have been illegal, inasmuch as the annual compensation was by law fixed according to "the amount of mail carried per annum."

With regard to the effect of the parcel post law, these railroads point out that, taking effect as it did on Jan. 1, 1913, the increased mail resulting from these packages has not been included in any weights ascertained by the department, and no compensation has been paid them for it upon any basis of weight. Furthermore, the raising of the weight limit of packages by the Postmaster General on July 25 and Dec. 18, 1913, has, they assert, enormously increased the amount of this mail which has been carried by them at an enormous expense but without any adequate compensation. The railroads ask in each case for the difference between the extra compensation granted them by the act of March 4, 1913, for this parcel post business and a sum which they fix as the fair and reasonable compensation for the transportation of such mail.

Since the law was passed in 1873, fixing the rate of pay per mile, there have been several reductions, the last occurring in 1907, which figure as part of the second cause of action in the roads' petitions, it being alleged that even prior to these reductions the total compensation paid was insufficient to pay the cost of the transportation furnished, the reductions merely increasing the deficiency.

Regarding the acts of the Postmaster General by which they allege that their burdens have been increased, the railroads say that not only has he made more exorbitant demands for a more extensive use of terminal facilities and switching conveniences, but "he has pretended to exercise an arbitrary, discriminating, and unfounded discretion constantly against the legal rights and contract interests of the carriers; he has from time to time during the existence of outstanding quadrennial contracts made large additions thereto and increased requirements therein; he has refused to pay the statutory rates for carrying the mails during contract periods stated by him; he has at various times ordered apartment and railway Post Office cars of special construction, design, and equipment, and entered into contracts for their use for definite periods, and then refused to pay the rates stated in the contracts, but offered lower and different rates which were unremunerative and confiscatory; he has made greater and more expensive demands as to rooms in stations for handling the mails; he has made many and extensive demands in the handling and disposition of the mails at the several stations along the lines of railroad, and in the transportation of the mails between the stations and the Post Offices not more than eighty rods therefrom; he has required the hauling of vast amounts of gold coin as mail of the fourth class in violation of law and without compensation to the carriers; he has required the carrying of mail on limited trains, and has burdened the service with onerous fines, forfeitures, and increasing exactions."

Another charge made against the Postmaster General is that "without any warrant or authority in law" he raised the weight limit of the parcel post packages by his executive orders of July 23, 1913, and Dec. 18, 1913, the latter order bringing it up to fifty pounds in the first and second zones, "and thereby invited and permitted the shipping of vast quantities of merchandise, farm, mine, and factory products, and materials of all kinds which theretofore had been shipped by freight or express, all without any adequate compensation therefor."

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Rich Ground Discovered in Opening of New Arcadian Shaft.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 17.—Much richer ground is reported from the opening on the south side of the New Arcadian mine shaft. Four of Hancock's Pewabic lodes are being opened and work on the Quincy lode will soon begin. South Lake has now twelve drills in operation, and shipments of rock should begin soon. La Salle is now shipping ten carloads of rock to the Franklin mill daily.

Shattuck-Arizona has begun shipping ten carloads of rock a day, containing gold and silver, in addition to the regular shipments of copper and lead rock. The Braden Copper Mines Company reports for June 2,542,000 pounds of copper produced, bringing the total for six months up to 15,238,000 pounds. In the same period last year 12,451,000 pounds were produced. Only one drill is now in operation on the Mayflower property, and that is now at a depth of between 2,400 and 2,500 feet.

Davis-Daly has begun stoping ore from the new vein on the 2,500-foot level of its Colorado mine and is shipping one car daily. The vein has been opened 150 feet by drifting. North Lake's shaft is being pushed down at the rate of 50 feet a month. Sinking started 340 feet below the surface. Last month Iron Cap shipped 18 cars of ore, earning more than in any previous month in the history of the property.

Old Dominion output for June totaled 2,744,000 pounds against 2,888,000 pounds in May and 2,867,000 in June of last year. Officials of Greene-Cananea say that the production for July should be at least 2,500,000 pounds. Dividends will be resumed in September, according to present intentions.

The Superintendent of the Franklin mine reports that the ground being opened is better than that reported last week. On the thirtieth, thirty-third, and thirty-fourth levels the ground is very rich, he says, and would probably mill at least thirty pounds of copper to the tone of rock.

NO PROFIT IN RAZING THE HOFFMAN HOUSE

Cost of Demolishing $2,000,000 Structure Is More Than Value of Materials.

REMOVE 2,000 TONS OF STEEL

Expensive Building Loses All Value Because of Change in New York's Hotel Centre.

Wreckers are progressing rapidly with the work of demolishing the Hoffman House, a modern fireproof structure built only seven years ago at a cost of $2,000,000. As a rule wreckers pay to tear down a building because of the profit in the sale of the material, but in the case of the Hoffman the wreckers were paid for demolishing the building because of the great expense involved in tearing apart a structure so substantially built.

The Hoffman House, twelve stories in height, is the most modern building of the fireproof steel type of construction that has ever been torn down in this city. Taller structures have been demolished, of which the twenty-one-story Gillender Building, on the northwest corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, was the most conspicuous example. The Albert A. Volk Company, which tore down that skyscraper a few years ago, is wrecking the Hoffman House.

"While the Gillender Building was much taller, the Hoffman House job is really a bigger operation," said Mr. Volk yesterday, "because it contains so much more stone and steel. There are about 2,000 tons of steel to come out, while the Gillender Building only had 600 tons."

The late Francis S. Kinney, who bought the property several years ago from the Hoffman estate, tore down the earlier hotel and erected the building which was opened in 1908. It surrounded the old Albemarle, having a big frontage on Broadway, in the middle of the block between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, and an extension on Twenty-fourth Street. Last year the assessed value on this building alone was more than $1,700,000, the land line being $657,000 additional. The old Albemarle was only valued at $150,000, but the corner it occupied was assessed at $950,000, giving a total land value for the entire plot now being prepared for a sixteen story office

RED CROSS HALTS FOOD FOR MEXICO

Unable to Get Guarantee That It Will Be Forwarded to Capital by Carranza.

AMERICANS NOW IN NEED

Zapatistas Who Wrecked Train Said to Have Shot Down the Civilian Survivors.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Fearing that food supplies from Vera Cruz for Mexico City may be intercepted by bandits, the American Red Cross today suspended its shipment of eight carloads of corn for Mexico City from Galveston. The corn will be held up until there is something in the nature of a guarantee that it can be delivered.

First word that Americans are among the food sufferers in Mexico City reached here today. A dispatch from Consul General Shanklin dated Thursday, said some Americans in Mexico City needed food.

Unofficial reports say the Carranza authorities, despite their assurance of co-operation in relief measures for Mexico City, have done nothing to get food there. Approximately 50,000 pounds of corn and beans are waiting at Vera Cruz.

The following report concerning the dynamiting of a railway train on the Vera Cruz-Mexico City line, with incidental loss of life, was received at the Carranza Agency this morning:

Vera Cruz, Mexico, July 16.

A roving band of Zapatista soldiers yesterday dynamited a railway train at Apizaco on the Vera Cruz-Mexico City Line. The train was conveying employes of the Constitutionalist Government, who were en route to the capital, to take up their duties in the executive departments of the Government. The Zapata forces were in ambush alongside the railway and immediately the train had been dynamited they fired a volley into the cars, killing the train guards. Next they began shooting into the derailed and damaged cars, killing and wounding the survivors of the wreck. In all thirty-five persons, besides the guards were killed, and fifty wounded. While the work of savagry was going on, a superior force of Constitutionalists arrived and the Zapatista murderers were driven off and dispersed.

The utter inhumanity of the deed has caused great indignation in Vera Cruz. The employes were all civilians and non-combatants. This murderous attack has served to inflame the people here and many men otherwise employed in civil pursuits have offered their services to the army of the Constitutionalists for the purpose of participating in the work of eliminating Zapatistas from further consideration as a menace to the peace and good order of Mexico.

NEXT BATTLE IS FAR OFF.

Villa Destroys All Railways, Isolating His Enemy.

EL PASO, July 17.—Indications that it may be two months or more before the main forces of Villa and Carranza meet in their next big struggle for the control of Northern Mexico were noted here tonight. George C. Carothers, special agent of the State Department, returned from Torreon, where he left Villa yesterday. Information he brought supported the claims of Villa that General Alvaro Obregon, who drove Villa out of Aguascalientes, was effectually isolated. He also confirmed an earlier report that Zacatecas was held by a small Villa garrison.

Two official reports from Villa's Headquarters were contradictory regarding the evacuation of Zacatecas. The first admitted the place had been abandoned. The second that the garrison remained. Unofficially it was explained that the intention was to leave the place, but seeing Obregon did not press forward, Villa decided to keep a small detachment there.

That Obregon has the larger and better equipped army was conceded by Villa's adherents here, but its temporary uselessness, because of its isolation was emphasized. In all directions Villa's forces have destroyed Obregon's railroads, it was said, and the belief was expressed that he had so inadequate a supply of rails and other material that many weeks must pass before he could restore the track.

OBREGON SAW A CLEAR FIELD.

Thought Washington Would Tolerate a Strong Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Carranza agency was advised today in a dispatch from San Antonio that at yesterday's preliminary examination of Ricardo Gomez Robelo, charged with conspiracy, the legal representatives of the United States Government introduced a letter admitted to have been written by Robelo to General Enrique Morosteita at El Paso, which asserted that officials of the Administration at Washington would not interfere with a "strong movement" in Mexico. Part of the letter is quoted as follows:

"I also wish to tell you, my dear General, that General Orozco has taken all necessary steps for a strong movement against the Constitutionalists, actual owners of the country. General Orozco has talked with high American authorities and understands that the Washington Government is disposed to tolerate a strong movement along that line because it finds itself disconcerted, perplexed, and frightened by the results of its work and is convinced of the incapacity of the men of the revolution. Since help would have been rejected tolerance on the part of the American Government is highly acceptable. We have all the necessary capital available from the moment we start to the end of the campaigning."

Judge Edwards bound Robelo over to await the action of the Grand Jury, and remanded him to jail.

DENIES SISAL OBSTACLES.

Carranza Agent Says Commerce in Yucatan Is Free.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Denial of the recently published allegations that the Constitutionalist Government in Yucatan had been thrusting obstacles in the path of the sisal hemp export trade is made in a letter received today by Eliseo Arredondo, Carranzista agent, from Juan Zubaran, manager of Henequen Market Regulating Commission of Yucatan, who is now in New York. Under date of yesterday Manager Zubaren said:

"Commerce is entirely free. Whatever sisal may be needed by cord manufacturers of the United States for the use of their farmers can be obtained from the Regulating Commission or from other firms in Yucatan. The rates are equitable and the delivery is made without delay. I can furnish the International Harvester, if so desired, all the sisal they may require for their necessities, as the producers, in order to defend the price of sisal, have, in their majority, contracted for all the production of the present year. The Regulating Commission under these conditions has a stock of half a million bales of sisal."

CARRANZA'S "WAR ZONE."

Trains to be Attacked and Passengers Ride at Their Own Risk.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 17.—The Southern Pacific Railroad, operating between Nogales and Guaymas, in Sonora, has been declared hostile to the Carranza régime by a notice in Spanish posted today at Aguas Prieta by General Calles because of the transportation of troops of the "rebel Governor Maytorena."

The notice says that all Southern Pacific relations henceforth will be considered hostile and passengers riding thereon do so at their own risk, and the trains will be subject to attack by the Carranza troops.

It is understood here that the railroad company will take the matter up with the State Department at Washington.

Two former customs employes at Aguas Prieta, who are charged with being spies in having attempted to notify Villa troops of the surprise movement on Thursday, when 3,000 Carranza soldiers are said to have routed Villa forces near Cabullona, were executed today.

Gen. Angeles Goes to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—General Felipe Angeles, Villa's chief lieutenant, who has been in Washington studying the attitude of this Government toward Mexico, left today for Sonora on a mission for Villa to General Maytorena. It is understood he will discuss a military scheme with Maytorena, the nature of which cannot be divulged. Angeles plans to rejoin Villa in about two weeks.

LANDA AT DIAZ'S SIDE.

Ex-Governor of Federal District with General When He Died.

By Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BIARRITZ, July 17.—In your issue of July 3, referring to the death of our great General Diaz, it is mentioned that none of his close friends was at his side when he died.

I was near him during his illness and at his side when he expired, so I pray you to rectify this statement, as I feel proud to have been always one of his most loyal, devoted, and disinterested friends. LANDA Y ESCANDON.

Señor Landa y Escandon was Governor of the Mexican Federal District under President Diaz.

R. R. PERRY KILLS HIMSELF.

Washington Lawyer Follows Example of His Two Brothers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Richard Ross Perry, one of the leaders of the Washington legal profession, committed suicide in his office here today by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. His son, R. Ross Perry, Jr., left the office to get his motor car to take his father home for luncheon. When he returned he found his father dying with a revolver beside him. Mr. Perry had told friends recently that he believed that when a man was incurably ill he should kill himself. He had been on the verge of a nervous breakdown from overwork.

Mr. Perry was born in Washington in 1846. He was admitted to the local bar in 1868 and had been one of the most successful and prominent lawyers in the national capital. The latest important cases in which he was engaged were the suit to break the will of Stilson Hutchins, the millionaire newspaper owner, and the suit of the Riggs National Bank against Secretary McAdoo and Controller Williams. Mr. Perry was a Director of the Riggs Bank and for a number of years was its counsel. During the Hutchins trial he suffered from several severe heart attacks.

Seaton Perry, an older brother and a successful dry goods merchant here, committed suicide seventeen years ago. Charles Perry, a younger brother, killed himself about thirty years ago.

Killed by Boys Shooting at Target.

BOONTON, N. J., July 17.—Dominic Tatomnic, 7 years old, playing near his father's home, was killed by a bullet that pierced his brain. The police say two boys were shooting from a window near by at a bottle. No arrest has been made.

PROBATION REFORMS WITHOUT JAIL STAIN

Many Cases Cited to Prove the Value to Society of Supervision System.

AID TO JUVENILE COURTS

Boys Often Found to be Under Evil Influences That Are Easily Broken Up.

The State Probation Commission, of which Homer Folks is President, is the subject of a report made by the Department of Efficiency and Economy to the Constitutional Convention. Not only does this report go into statistics as to the number of salaried employes, the number on probation and other matters which tend to show its value as an effective development in the field of practical reform and criminal jurisprudence, but it gives examples showing the benefit to humanity in the individual cases. It is the sum of individual betterment, Mr. Folks pointed out yesterday, that make up the grand total of good done to society. The commission is entirely separate in its organization and duties from any other State department.

Probation has been defined as a system by which the courts seek to supervise, discipline and reform offenders without branding them as prisoners, and without sentencing them to prison. Its greatest importance, however, is said to be as an agency for the reform of juvenile delinquency. Probation has been called the right arm of the Juvenile Court. Here is a case given to prove the effectiveness of its work among youths.

A boy of fifteen was convicted of forging an order for goods. It was his first offense. The lad was brought into the Children's Court. Instead of following old methods, the case was placed in the hands of the probation officer. The prisoner was questioned closely as to his habits, his methods of play and his associates. The interrogation went further than that. He was led to talk of his hopes and desires and of his ambitions. These indicated that he was not essentially bad. He had simply been started in the wrong direction.

It was found that home supervision was lacking. The boy had no parents and he had simply drifted into bad company in an evil neighborhood where lack of means forced his married sister to live. The probation officer took him out of this bad environment, and after some correspondence his young charge was sent to live with another sister in a distant part of the city. Here he found a good home and was induced to go to work. The report says he now works steadily and saves part of his earnings. He showed great improvement at the time of his discharge from probation.

Here is another case given to illustrate the use of probation and its results:

Not many months ago a fifteen-year-old boy was brought into the Children's Court charged with stealing, a second offense. He was put in the charge of a probation officer. The latter reported that he found home conditions good, but supervision lax. Unknown to his father the boy had been associating with bad companions. He had been allowed to stay out late at night. The probation officer told the father what his conclusions were, and as a result strict discipline followed. The boy was required to attend a special school until he became old enough to obtain working papers. He was kept at steady employment by the probation officer and away from bad associates.

A middle-aged man in one of the smaller cities of the State was convicted of failure to provide for his wife and five small children. He was ordered to pay $8 a week to the probation officer for the support of his family. The money was paid regularly every week for seven months. Meantime, through the efforts of the probation officer the husband and wife were reconciled. The husband took the pledge and lived up to it. The family are now reunited and have since been living in harmony.

A young man was arrested in Buffalo for abandoning his wife. An investigation by the probation officer showed that the fellow was a victim of bad companionship. He was also drinking to excess and gambling. By patient work the probation officer succeeded in gaining the confidence and friendship of the offender. Through this influence the latter was induced to keep away from saloons, refrain from gaming, and shun his former companions. While on probation he worked steadily and when discharged from probation had an excellent position. He learned to take more interest in his family and home and contributed regularly to the family support. The wife was induced to improve home conditions and the couple are now happy.

The system of probation, the report continues, is as follows: A person is found guilty of an offense. Where the offender is a boy many of the forms of criminal procedure are dispensed with, but there must always be a decision by a judge, whether the child is really an offender and what the proper treatment should be. If the decision is for probation the boy, or the man, is turned over to the probation officer, after the matter is carefully explained to him by the Judge. The offender is made to understand that what may take place thereafter depends entirely upon himself.

There are now 164 salaried probation officers, most of whom give their entire time to the work, in the various courts of the State. Besides these, there are many volunteers appointed each year. The system, the report says, has been growing with amazing rapidity. At the end of 1907 there were 1,320 persons of all ages on probation. At the end of 1914 there were 10,926.

"The cost of the State prisons, penitentiaries, adult, and juvenile reformatories for maintenance alone in 1913 was $2,292,849," the report continues. "This takes no account of the vast sums expended in land, buildings, and equipment and the sums spent annually for repairs and new construction. The average daily population throughout the year was 11,414, making per capita cost for a year's confinement $200.83. The entire estimated cost of the probation system for the year 1913 was $283,676. This includes salaries, an estimate of officers' expenses and total appropriations to the commission, which amounted to $12,620. The average per capita cost of a year's probation was $28.92, less than one-sixth of the average expense of a year's imprisonment.

"There is a greater saving than that expressed in dollars and cents. If probation succeeds in its purpose of reform, as the statistics and investigations seem to show in a considerable majority of cases, the saving to society can hardly be measured."

The commission was created by the Legislature in 1907. In July of that year Governor Hughes appointed Homer Folks, Charles F. McKenna, and Felix M. Warburg of New York, and Frank E. Wade of Buffalo, to the Commission. Roger P. Clark of Binghamton, and Dennis McCarthy of Syracuse, subsequently were designated, and Dr. Andrew S. Draper, Commissioner of Education, became a member ex-officio. Of the original members, Homer Folks and Frank E. Wade are still serving. Mr. Folks has been President of the Commission since its creation. Mr. Wade is now Vice President. The other members now serving are Edward C. Blum of Brooklyn, Edmond J. Butler of New York, Judge Alphonse A. Clearwater of Kingston, and Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education. The present secretary of the Commission is Charles L. Chute, who succeeded Arthur W. Towne in 1913.

STRIKERS MOB OIL FOREMAN

Bayonne Police Arrest Eleven Rioters Near Standard Works.

As he was leaving the Standard Oil plant in Bayonne for his home yesterday, Anthony Joswiori, a still foreman, was attacked by the 400 striking still cleaners and many of their friends, and severely beaten. Eleven strikers were arrested and held. One, Joseph Kiusco, had a piece of rubber hose filled with lead in his pocket.

Twenty-two Italians were put to work yesterday cleaning the stills. An auto van, in which they were taken to the plant, was followed by a crowd which the police dispersed with difficulty.

It was said last night that a sympathetic strike of 5,000 workmen may soon begin.

JERSEY MAKES SOIL SURVEY.

Scientific Investigation for the Benefit of Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 17.—The State of New Jersey has just completed a soil survey of 400 square miles of territory under the direction of Dr. Henry B. Kummel, State Geologist. The section will be mapped out and the soils classified, giving scientific information as to the exact agricultural value of all the lands.

Following this work there will be further investigations under the direction of Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick. The territory covered by the survey was from Camden to Mount Holly, Hammonton, Swedesboro, and along the Delaware River. Dr. Kummel says the result, so far as agriculture is concerned, should be a big advantage in farming and trucking, because such work can be done on an exact scientific basis.

Boy Shoots Himself.

BOONTON, N. J., July 17.—William Stickle, 16 years old, of Rockaway Valley, two miles from Boonton, shot himself in the head with a gun this morning. He had been ill for three years and became despondent because he could not play as other boys who are well. He also feared he would be insane. He is in the Morristown Hospital with but small chance of surviving.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

334-336 AND 338 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

An Entire Disposal of the Most Fashionable Summer Apparel

Presenting unusual advantages to women who are replenishing their wardrobes for Country—Mountain—Seashore—Traveling or City wear.

Charming Garden Party Dresses — Formerly $65 to $125—at $45
New high character styles of marquisette, net, lingerie and chiffon—in plain colors, stripes and pompadour designs—highly desirable for wear at the Country Home—or Summer Hotel.

Fashionable Afternoon Gowns — Formerly $55 to $95—at $28, $38
Tailored and semi-dress styles of silk and cloth.

Country and Outing Frocks — Formerly $35 to $45—at $15
Smart, but simple styles of crepe, linen, voile and batiste.

Afternoon Coats and Wraps — Formerly $35 to $75—at $18 & $28
Of silk, satin, faille and chiffon; suitable for Summer porch wear and informal affairs.

Very Handsome Wraps—Formerly $75 to $125—at $55
Including beautiful models of gros de Londres, embroidered in silver.

Summer Costume Suits — Formerly $65 to $125—at $32
Of Shantung, pongee, faille, taffeta and cloth; handsome styles, including embroidered effects.

Smart Tailleur Suits — Formerly $45 to $75—at $19 $28
Splendidly tailored from high-class materials—suitable for immediate wear, or for early Autumn.

Fashionable Linen Suits — Formerly $25 to $45—at $15
Of Cossack, Ramie and hopsack linen, linen crash, eponge and Palm Beach cloth.

Motor and "Boat-trip" Coats — Formerly $55 to $75—at $35
Ultra-swagger models, in belted effects—of handsome imported velours.

$50 to $65 Promenade Coats of Gabardine and Cashmere-Covert at $35.
$45 Zephyr-cloth Beach Coats at $25. $35 Shantung Motor Coats at $18.

Blouses— Net, voile, linen and batiste. Formerly $10 to $18—at $4 & $8

Advance Styles in Millinery

New early Autumn designs in delightful combinations of *velvet with tulle—bead-edged tulle hats*—flower and worsted trimmed *velvet hats—coque trimmed hats—guinea-feather* and *white feather turbans*—also smart styles of *satin, faille* and *panecla*, the new sleek velvet—$15, $18, $20.

Charming Mid-Season Garden Hats at $10

Cretonne Sets—Hat and Parasol—$20, $25, $35

SILK PARASOLS—BAGS—CANES—NOVELTIES—at EXACTLY HALF PRICE

Paris Advices

Our Representatives, now on the field of Paris Fashion Activities, are keeping in touch with every new movement of style—as fast as they communicate their observations by cable, we develop the new thoughts here. In our French Salon (Fourth Floor) even during these Summer days, Milady of Fashion may observe the trend of the Early Autumn Modes. Private Design and Custom Tailoring a specialty.

Arnold Constable & Co.

MONDAY'S EVENTS

25% to 50%
Savings in
Women's July Specials

Removal Clearance Sale of Women's Bathing Dresses

All of black satin, featuring particularly attractive color combinations, including the popular black and white effects in various choice styles.
3.95
Regularly up to $9.00

The fashionable Princess and "Slip On" dresses of superior quality black surf satin; all black or smartly trimmed with colored silks.
6.50
Regularly up to $12.00

100 Smart Sweaters
Of the fashionable, lustrous fibre silk in the newest plain shades, blazer stripes and plain colors with novelty facings and belt.
5.75
Exceptional Value

125 Japanese Kimonos
Dainty crepe boudoir robes direct from Japan, in coral, Copenhagen, pink, blue and lavender, exquisitely hand embriodered in delicate colorings.
1.75
Regularly $3.75

Our celebrated Rubberless
"Rugberry" Raincoat
Priestley Gravenette
In All Sizes for Women and Misses
Made from a light-weight fabric, silky in texture and thoroughly waterproof.
8.75
A smart, new belted model with Raglan shoulder, in tan, navy and black.
Regularly $12.50

Men's Bathing Suits

350 Suits
Of pure worsted, close and firmly knitted, so as to shed water and dry quickly; sleeveless or short sleeves, plain or trimmed.
Regularly $3.50
2.55

150 Suits
Dark Oxford mixed suits, heavy, strong and firmly knitted; sleeveless two piece models with white trimming. Neat and entirely different.
Reg. $5.50
4.00

Men's Summer Shirts
⅓ to ½ Reduced

PURE SILK SHIRTS in a large assortment of satin stripes, in the season's smartest color effects, including black and white. *Regularly $5.00* — **3.45**

STADIUM SPORTING SHIRTS; our exclusive new model in white cheviot with latest convertible collar and Raglan shoulder. *Regularly $2.00* — **1.45**

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, in a great variety of fine mercerized fabrics in the most desirable Summer colorings. *Regularly $1.35 to $1.50* — **95c**

1,000 Yards Washable Corduroy
36 inches wide.
White Washable Corduroy continues pre-eminent in fashion for separate skirts and other sport apparel, and is correspondingly scarce and difficult to procure. *Reg. 65c per yard.*
50c

1,500 Yards Cotton Dress Goods
Imported Ratines, in plain shades, except white; fine Poplins, Dress Linens, in fashionable colors; dainty flowered Voiles and Marquisettes, fancy Crepes and other cool washable fabrics, much in demand this season. *Reg. 50c yard.*
15c

25% to 40% Reductions
An Extraordinary Sale of Women's Hosiery and Underwear

2,500 Pairs Fine Silk Lisle
Of superior quality, soft and lustrous; reinforced; summer weight; in black and tan.
Regularly 38c Pair
28c
3 prs., 80c; 6 prs., $1.50

3,000 Pairs Silk and Fibre
Smart, cool summer stockings of pure thread silk and fibre mixed; recommended for extra service; black, white and tan.
Regularly 55c Pair
38c
3 prs., $1.10; 6 prs., $2.00

500 Cotton Union Suits
Perfect fitting, cool garments of fine ribbed white gauze, seamless at side, being a newly patented model. Tight or lace trimmed knee; in regular sizes only.
Regularly $1.00 Each
55c
3 for $1.60; 6 for $3.15

1,500 Knit Undervests
Extra fine Swiss ribbed gauze, soft, elastic and of very superior wearing quality. In regular and extra sizes.
Regularly 50c Each
33c
3 for 95c; 6 for $1.85

Broadway & 19th Street

Simon Inc.

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

Our establishment will be closed for four weeks, beginning July 31st, for extensive alterations. Everything must be disposed of before that time.

SERGE AND PONGEE DRESSES	$10.00 up
LINEN DRESSES	5.00 up
SUITS	15.00 up
EVENING DRESSES	35.00 up
LINGERIE WAISTS	7.00 up
BALANCE OF HATS	4.00 up

GOWNS WRAPS FURS MILLINERY

535 Fifth Avenue (Between 44th and 45th Streets) New York

RESORTS. | RESORTS.

Health "First"—"Safety" Follows

The Jackson Health Resort

Dansville, New York

REFERENCES FROM LOCAL PHYSICIANS AND PATRONS

Dr. Emma H. Jackson, Pres., Dr. Walter L. Gregory, Vice-Pres.

Write for literature. NEWTON B. GORHAM, Managing Director.

Mme. Irene

FRENCH MODEL GOWNS

500 Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street

A Very Remarkable Sale

SUMMER DRESSES

$3.75

Three for $10.50

Former Prices, $5.90 $6.75, $7.90, $9.75

Taken From Our Regular Stock

Stunning Models excellently made

Materials: Voile, Tissue, Cretonne, Linen, Crepe, Cordeline.

They come in very attractive stripes, figures, dots, pastel shades, and all white.

25 Distinctive Styles to choose from.

Sizes for Women and Misses, 14 years to size 46.

No C.O.D.'s. No Exchanges

YOUNG EDISON BACKS BIG ARTISTIC UPLIFT

Free Theatre in Fifth Avenue to Give Best Music to the Greenwich Villagers.

POETRY AND PICTURES, TOO

Auditorium Will Seat 250 Persons and Admission Will Be by Invitation.

A new movement to get good music to the people is being started in the Washington Square neighborhood by Charles Edison, a son of Thomas A. Edison, who begins next Monday a series of recitals of good music at 10 Fifth Avenue. With the music is to be combined poetry readings, and later the production of musical comedies played by actors and phonographs on a tiny stage in which will be, in effect, the newest pocket theatre.

That the recitals are to be limited to invited guests does not detract from the fact that the essence of the scheme is to spread good music among people who have comparatively little chance to hear it, for in effect anybody who really wants to hear classical music for nothing can get in. And more than that Mr. Edison hopes to get the consent of the Park Board to use the little pavilion in Washington Square as a shelter for one of the largest instruments and give open air concerts on Sunday afternoons and evenings.

The plan was started some time ago during a conversation between Mr. Edison and Guido Bruno, the Greenwich Village publisher. One of Mr. Bruno's pet ideas is the spreading of good pictures among the common people by getting prints of the best works hung in grocery stores, cigar stores, shoe-shining stands, barber shops, and other places of the sort where the proletariat go constantly and where their eyes usually meet at present only cheap and worthless lithographs or reproductions of pictures of no value.

"It sounds well," said Mr. Edison, "but why limit it to pictures? Here in Greenwich Village, for instance, you have a good many painters and sculptors, writers and designers; but musicians are scarce. There is more art of one sort and another around this part of New York, where people who want to look for it can find it, than in any other section of the city; but music is lacking."

Sees Need for Good Music.

Then the conversation veered to the possibilities of spreading music of the better sort among the villagers, and it occurred to Mr. Edison that he had an excellent opportunity at 10 Fifth Avenue. This building, on the northwest corner of Eighth Street, just across from the Brevoort, was originally the old McCormick residence, and was bought for the offices of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., a few years ago. But gradually most of the offices have been moved away until there is only one room which finds occasional use, and only a few phonographs are left in the building. Charles Edison uses some of the upstairs rooms as studio and residence; and when he spoke of the matter to his mother, who now owns the building, she readily agreed to his idea of using the double rooms on the first floor, which were concert chambers during the days when the main offices were in the building, for recitals of the best records to residents of the neighborhood.

The plan, as worked out at present, has three features: Moving pictures, park concerts, and studio recitals. The first two are still matters of the future, Mr. Edison and Mr. Bruno are to confer with the Park Commissioners on Thursday next, and hope to obtain permission to give phonograph concerts from the Washington Square pavilion on Sunday afternoons and evenings. They think that with the large Italian population of the district south of the square, who have feeling for music and little opportunity to hear the best, they should be able to give recitals of good works without losing any of the popular interest, the winning and holding of which is the chief object of the plan.

Free Photo-Plays.

Later on Mr. Edison hopes to fit up a small moving-picture theatre in the building at 10 Fifth Avenue and give photo-plays for the multitude—anybody who wants to come in.

"The popular appeal of this sort of thing," said Mr. Edison yesterday, "will naturally be much greater than that of the studio recitals. The principal purpose of these at present is simply to get together men and women who want to hear the best music and who have little chance to do so around this neighborhood at this time. I expect to have the best machines, the best records, and the best selections. While the affairs are nominally by invitation only, the general idea is similar to that of the exhibits of paintings which are held in private galleries in this neighborhood: if anybody wants to attend, there will be no difficulties in the way. But naturally the recitals in the studio will appeal in the main only to more cultivated tastes."

The first of these studio recitals, which are to be given on Monday afternoons and possibly later on Friday evenings throughout the Summer, will be held next Thursday, with Charles Keeler, the poet, as the principal attraction. The invitations which have been sent out contain the following announcements:

"Charles Keeler will recite a selection of his poems, including his 'Enchanted Forest,' which he declaimed during his recent sojourn in Japan, at the yearly Imperial Garden Party of the Mikado, and which was translated by special request for the Emperor.

"Mr. Edison will present for the first time to the small circle of his guests some wonderful pièces de musique.

"Guido Bruno will speak of rhythm and of music as the chief essentials of our lives."

Part of Sweet Sounds.

Mr. Keeler is one of the onomatopoetic poets whose words sound sweetly regardless of their meaning, and his declamations will be accompanied by soft music on the phonograph. Other similar bards will follow, and it is hoped that early in August the stage will be completed and the studio can be opened as a regular threatre.

This newest of the toy theatres will have an auditorium seating about 250, and a stage, most of which is contained within the big bay window at the back of the first floor of the house. The first play to be staged, according to Guido Bruno, who is making the arrangements for Mr. Edison, is to be an adaptation of Johann Strauss's "Die Fledermaus." The parts will be taken by actors and actresses most of them drawn from the village, and Mr. Bruno and Mr. Edison were at pains yesterday to let it be understood that the parts were all filled and that there was no room for further applicants. The actors will speak and sing, but the place of the orchestra will be taken by four big pronographs, set off behind screens at the rear of the stage, and so synchronized that as one runs down another will take up the air without interruption. The records will include a number of selections from "Die Fledermaus" as played by the New York Symphony Orchestra.

The stage is going to be fitted up with severe simplicity, and will in the main be as bare as that of a Greek theatre. It will be shut off by a pair of curtains in black and white, which Clara Tice is now designing, and everything about it is to be of peculiarly American character. Every piece of furniture which is to be used in any of the productions will be built by artists in Greenwich Village, who will aim, according to the promoters, to make it something more than a piece of furniture—something to express the spirit of the age. The same will be true of the costumes, which will be idealizations of the actual garments worn in the periods of the various plays.

Will Be No Scenery.

There will be no scenery, but the stage will be floored with a rag carpet woven by convicts in the Minnesota State prison and colored by a secret method which, it is said, is unknown outside the prison walls, and the hangings are of cloth woven near Bowling Green, Ky., by a colony of negroes whose ancestors were freed in 1814 and handed down their primitive crafts to the succeeding generations.

If the plans work out successfully Mr. Edison's studio will in time be a musical centre of Greenwich Village, and almost the only one, to complement the many fireside circles where plays and pictures and poems are the burden of the conversation.

TO DISCUSS UNIFORM LAWS.

Committee Prepares Program for Salt Lake City Meeting.

Charles Thaddeus Terry, President of the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws announced yesterday that the Executive Committee is preparing the program for the forthcoming annual meeting which will be held in Salt Lake City from August 10 to 16. The annual meeting of the American Bar Association will follow the conference, opening August 17 and continuing for three days.

The conference this year of the Uniform Laws Commissioners will mark the completion of the first quarter of a century of its existence. The value of the organization in its influence toward simplifying many difficulties of Interstate commerce through the spirit of uniformity in legal regulations has been recognized in every State.

Among the matters of importance to come up will be the final report for a uniform Torrens system in the registration of land titles, the final report on the Incorporation Acts, which was one of the important topics under discussion last year in Washington, D. C., and the Partnership Act. The Partnership Act, which was put in its perfect form a year ago, after seven years' work by the committee, has now been enacted into laws by five states.

FENDERS ON 5TH AV. BUSES.

Safety Devices to Appear on All Vehicles Today.

The Fifth Avenue buses will come out today with wooden fenders suspended beneath the bodies between the front and rear wheels. The fenders curve outward at the back so that the rear wheels are thoroughly protected. Accidents to pedestrians on account of the buses have been surprisingly few in New York, the mishaps that have occurred having in nearly all cases been rear wheel accidents, the pedestrian walking into the way of a rear wheel after the front of the vehicle had passed him.

The Bus Company's engineering department has been trying various types of fenders for months. The fender finally chosen is of the same type as that used by the London Bus Company.

ACTRESS OFF TO FACE TRIAL.

Mrs. Molera Takes Children She Is Charged with Corrupting.

Mrs. Fay Molera, 30 years old, a singer and actress known on the Pacific Coast, started back for San Francisco yesterday in custody of Detective Frank O'Brien of that place, having ben extradited under indictment charging her with endangering the morals of minor children. She took with her her two children, one a girl 4 years old, and a baby about 3 months old. Just before being turned over to Detective O'Brien Mrs. Molera asked Judge Humphrey, in the Queens County Court, if she could leave her eldest child in care of her sister. Judge Humphrey told her she might do as she saw fit. This answer worried Detective O'Brien, for Mrs. Molera's husband, who is a wealthy real estate speculator, wants the child. Mrs. Molera finally decided to take both with her.

ARREST FUGITIVE IN CHICAGO

G. H. Lester, Real Estate Man, to be Sent Here for Trial.

The District Attorney's office received word yesterday of the arrest in Chicago of George H. Lester, 62 years old, a real estate promoter, on an indictment filed in May 1913. Lester is charged with appropriating $8,000, which Mrs. Harry A. Deal, of this city, says she gave him in 1905 to invest in real estate.

Mrs. Deal filed suit against Lester, and as a result of the suit Lester was indicted for perjury. Since 1913 the police have been looking for him on both the perjury and grand larceny indictments, but it was not until two weeks ago that trace was found of Lester in this city. From here he was traced to Chicago and the police there arrested him on Friday.

VAIL PROPHESIES ELECTRIC MARVELS

Telephone Expert Thinks World Has Only Made Beginning in Use of Mysterious Force.

OBSERVES SEVENTIETH YEAR

Says Young Men Have Better Opportunities Than Ever Before, but They Must Make Good.

On his estate, Speedwell Farms, Lyndonville, up near the Canadian line in Vermont, Theodore Newton Vail, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, celebrated his seventieth birthday yesterday. There were thirty guests in a house party at Speedwell Farms, and Mr. Vail spent most of the afternoon driving with them. He found time, however, to read 300 letters and telegrams of congratulation and to answer many of them. He also received over the long distance telephone the felicitations of his friends in San Francisco and other cities in the South and West. Over five hundred and fifty miles of wire from New York Mr. Vail received the congratulations of THE NEW YORK TIMES and gracefully submitted to an interview on matters of great public interest.

"I thank THE TIMES for its well wishes," said Mr. Vail in a strong clear voice over the telephone. "I am 70, and I am having one of the happiest birthdays of my life. I had a very pleasant drive this afternoon, and I have been receiving the kind wishes of my friends. Seventy years? Well, I never felt better.

"I have had several hobbies in my life, but just now my hobby is getting the best out of life. Do I contemplate giving up active business life? I can't. They won't let me. It is not a question of choice. Naturally if I consulted my own feelings entirely I would like to drop the harness. 'Like' is hardly the word, for I do not mean I would like to give up work as long as I can do good.

Chances for Young Men.

"There are still chances for doing well. Look around at the young men of today. Their chances were never so big as they are now. In electrical science we have not yet begun to find out the capabilities for development. The opportunities are still wonderful, and we shall continue to progress in adapting electricity to the service of man. There is much to be done, and I expect to do some of it. I have talked to San Francisco today, and I am now being interviewed over 550 miles of wire. This is an index of what has been done, and it is also a hint to those who have faith of what can be done in the future. I believe electricity is going to be adapted more and more to our daily service. All we have done is but a beginning.

"I do not predict any sudden discoveries. Electrical progress will not be an outbreak, but an evolution. The things we do now we are going to do better and more quickly. Ten years or more ago an interview like this would have been impossible. Now it occasions no surprise. The telephone illustrates what I mean by evolution. This ability to talk over great distances has been developed mile by mile, not by jumps of 200 to 500 miles, but in ten-mile stretches. We work on, bit by bit, to the perfect accomplishment."

"Have you in mind any improvements in telephonic communication?" Mr. Vail was asked.

"No," he replied, "we never tell what work we are doing until we have made an improvement ready for public use."

"Pull" No Longer Effective.

Returning to the subject of the chances of success for young men, Mr. Vail said that while opportunities had increased, the time had also come when only merit in business life would win success. "Father's sons" and "somebody's relatives" can only make good by work and ability.

"The young man who is willing to work and has ability and a good education, is the one who is going ahead," continued Mr. Vail. "There was a time when, because a person was the son of an old friend or had influence, he would be given a good position and boosted along. That day is past. Too much is involved in big business to have its affairs retarded because of a friendship. It has been discovered that one cannot run a business under the present high pressure by favoritism or nepotism. I don't mean that young men with friends are not given chances, but I say they have to make good or get out. Opportunities? Why, sir, the world is still full of them."

Mr. Vail is going to give many men opportunities to fit themselves for this strenuous battle of life. One of his hobbies has been to encourage farmer's sons to stay on the farms. He has lured many an unsuccessful country boy away from city careers to the farm. At the Lyndonville Institute, which he founded, there are at present 300 boys and girls, all learning, as he said, "to become boys and girls for life."

Holding Boys on Farms.

"I have a real school here in Vermont," Mr. Vail said, "and the boys are expected to go back to the land. That is where the real wealth of the country lies, and I want the boys to share in it. I am educating them to be good farmers."

Sometimes, when Mr. Vail becomes reminiscent, he talks of the early days when he studied medicine under the direction of his uncle.

"Had I remained in my uncle's office," he said, "I imagine I should now be a country doctor. Still, I have often said that the favorite employment of man is to speculate over what might have happened had he done something else."

Years ago, when Mr. Vail retired from the street railway business in Buenos Aires, he intended to retire from active business. He did not find time. The nearest he came to it was to take up farming as a recreation, a pursuit which his father wanted him to take up when his school days ended. Since 1898 Mr. Vail has had a country home at Lyndonville. Mr. Vail finds great pleasure on his farm.

Mr. Vail some years ago turned his mind to scientific agricultural study, and he has maintained an experimental station at which the possibilities of the land are carefully tested. The neighborhood reflects the result of this work. New England pasture land, he thinks, demands sheep for its adornment. On the hills at Lyndonville graze the best herds of the district. On his 5,000 acre estate Mr. Vail also raises fine cattle.

PRISONER HAD ARMS STORED

Revolvers, Swords, and Ammunition Found in Merchant's Room.

The police found a miniature arsenal yesterday in the room of Tommaso Matrazzo, a retired merchant, at 183 Grand Street, following Matrazzo's arrest on the complaint of his wife, who said that he threatened to take her life. The room was searched after Matrazzo had been held in $1,500 bail by Magistrate Nolan in the Tombs Court.

Three revolvers, two blackjacks, three swords, a number of bayonets, fifty razors, piles of lead slugs and 150 cartridges were included in Matrazzo's stores. The police have started an investigation to learn what Matrazzo intended to do with the weapons.

WILLING TO HELP BECKER.

Rose and Vallon Will Come Here to Testify if Required.

Jack Rose and Harry Vallon are willing to come to this city to testify in any proceedings which ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker's lawyers start in their client's behalf. Announcement to this effect was made yesterday by Bernard H. Sandler, their attorney. There is no intimation that either will change his testimony.

Rose was here last week, but he has returned to Medford, Mass., where he is in the moving-picture business. Vallon is away in connection with his work as salesman for a chandelier factory. Rose will be here again tomorrow, Mr. Sandler said, and he will be more than willing to testify.

"Rose has told all there is to tell," Mr. Sandler said, "but if Becker's lawyers, or any one else, think that he can throw any light on the situation, he will come here to testify."

W. Bourke Cockran, Becker's lawyer, and Mrs. Becker will see the condemned man in the death house today. Both Mr. Cockran and John F. McIntyre said yesterday that they were not prepared to make any announcement yet as to future proceedings.

THE WEEK'S FREE CONCERTS

Dates of Open-Air Entertainments at Parks and Piers.

Free band concerts at parks and recreation piers are announced by Commissioner Ward in Manhattan and Richmond for today as follows:

Central Park, orchestral concert at 4 P. M. Band concerts at Tompkins Square, evening.
Washington Square, 8 P. M.
Hudson Park, 4 P. M.
Mount Morris Park, 4 P. M.
East 112th Street Pier, 8 P. M.
Westerleight, S. I., 8 P. M.

The concerts for the remainder of the week are these:

Monday Evening—Port Richmond, S. I.
Tuesday Evening — East Twenty-fourth Street Pier, Chelsea Park, Colonial Park, and Pleasant Plains, S. I.
Wednesday Evening—Columbus Park, Battery Park, Morningside Park, and Alaska, S. I.
Thursday Evening—Corlear's Hook Park, Barrows Street Pier, Fort Washington, and Tottenville, S. I.
Friday Evening—Hamilton Fish Park, Abingdon Square, Carl Schurz Park, and Washington Park, S. I.
Saturday afternoon, Seward Park; Saturday evening, orchestral concert at Central Park; orchestral concert at Curtis Field, S. I.; band concerts at East Third Street Pier, Fiftieth Street Pier, West 129th Street Pier, and St. Gabriel's Park, S. I., the latter concert by the Kips Bay Neighborhood Association.

STRUDWICK IS SENTENCED.

Says English Nobleman to Serve a Year for Mail Frauds Here.

Joseph Strudwick, who arrived in this country on Feb. 10 under the name of Sir Henry Sterling, and was made much of under the impression that he was here on an important mission for the English Government, was sentenced by Judge Hand yesterday to serve one year and one day in the Federal Prison at Atlanta for having used the mails to defraud. When Strudwick was arraigned Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox presented his criminal record to the court. It showed that he had served several terms in English prisons, and that while he was Pay Sergeant of the Fourteenth Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery at Guildford, England, he ran away with £750 of army money.

Going to Glasgow, Scotland, he married a young girl of good family, thus committing bigamy, as he was already married and had two children. Strudwick has been known under many aliases. He pleaded guilty to the indictment, and was greatly afraid that he would be deported to England. If he had been he might have been shot for having deserted in time of war. Mr. Knox said that after he had served his sentence Strudwick would be returned to England.

The Full Measure of the Artist at his best

". . . And frees witcheries of tone never before liberated from records."

HE stands at a receiving horn, that artist who makes a record, filled with desire to give the world the full, great measure of his best. His voice floods out, pulsing with feeling, rich in its wealth of golden tone—but—

Is it *his* fault that he cannot make his record with that velvet throated softness of tone which has helped to make his fame?

Alas! Wonderful as the phonograph unquestionably is, faults still remain in the process of making records. No method has yet been found that will record the softest and therefore the most delicate beauties of a singing tone. And so the artist must sing louder than is his wont — must sacrifice his marvelous pianissimos to the requirements of record making.

And furthermore, the phonograph itself—as it has been known, could not do justice to his lower, richer tones. Even though they were *in the record*, the phonograph could not reproduce them in all their rounded resonance. And so, a certain appreciable measure of his great art is lost to you.

Was lost, at least—"till the Vocalion came."

WHAT is this Aeolian-Vocalion which rectifies and makes more beautiful and perfect all phonograph records; which reveals for the first time, the depth and richness of the lower registers of voices and all instruments; which secures music's most lovely effect—the delicate pianissimo?

What the Aeolian-Vocalion Is:

The Aeolian-Vocalion is a new phonograph, made by the greatest builders of musical instruments in the world—The Aeolian Company.

It is a phonograph embodying many inventions and utilizing acoustic principles of tone production that have been worked out in developing such impressive instruments as the pipe-organ and the piano-forte.

The Aeolian-Vocalion

"THE PHONOGRAPH THAT CALLS FORTH HIDDEN BEAUTIES FROM YOUR RECORDS"

—The Aeolian-Vocalion accomplishes this for the first time

Its Sound-box of new and patented design takes from the record the vibrations made by *low tones* and translates them into living tones, fuller, richer and deeper than have ever come from a phonograph before.

—The Aeolian-Vocalion accomplishes this for the first time

Its Symphonetic Horn, built on new and scientific principles hitherto unused on phonographs, conserves every distinctive quality of tone that identifies different instruments and voices. Never from a phonograph have the subtle beauties of the "strings," "wood winds," "horns" and "brasses" of the orchestral choir been so manifest, nor the contrasting qualities of male and female voices, of tenor, soprano, contralto, baritone and bass, been so pronounced.

—the Aeolian-Vocalion accomplishes this for the first time.

Its Graduola, that wonderful invention for artistically controlling tone, solves the great remaining problem of the phonograph. It enables you to sit at an appreciable distance from the instrument and with a simple pressure of your hand, delicately shade the music to your wishes. It enables you to put into the music pianissimos of exquisite delicacy which the artist was not able to put into his record. It enables you to introduce just the countless little shades of tone, with which the artist himself varies his every performance.

In other words—it gives you a part in the music, without altering the artist's own technique or expression. And it does this only *when you want it to.* You do not use the Graduola unless you wish to, as the Aeolian-Vocalion will play without it, just like other phonographs.

There are many other interesting and important advantages in the Aeolian-Vocalion. One of these is the simplest and best Automatic Stop yet produced. But to really appreciate this wonderful new Phonograph, you must see and hear it. We direct your attention therefore to the invitation that we present below.

You can buy a Vocalion for as low as $90—and terms for this instrument are but $5 a month. There are numerous exquisite styles—all, truly, pieces of beautiful furniture, all similar in quality of tone. We will make exchange arrangements for phonographs of other kinds.

AN INVITATION

We are anxious that all music lovers shall know by personal experience what the Vocalion can do. We cannot translate into words its tonal qualities. We therefore invite you and your friends to visit Aeolian Hall between nine A. M. and five P. M. Hear, in a private room, any records you desire—to be played for you. If convenient, we suggest that you bring with you one or two of your *own familiar records.*

Perhaps play the Aeolian-Vocalion yourself. Hear how sweetly it brings out the *buried beauties* that records were not known to possess. You need not feel the slightest obligation for this really amazing experience. Consider it rather a favor granted us, in spreading the knowledge of the Aeolian-Vocalion among music lovers.

Drop in to Aeolian Hall whenever you may happen to be near. You will be welcome any day.

Informal demonstrations daily at 11 and 3 in the Vocalion Salon. Admission Free. Illustrated booklet sent upon request.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL, 29 WEST 42nd STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES

The Vocalion is made only by The Aeolian Company, makers also of the Steinway, Steck, Wheelock, Stuyvesant, Stroud, and famous Weber Pianolas—largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1915.

CLASS EGO.

In Great Britain what has been stigmatized as the selfish attitude of labor toward the war assumes suddenly an acute phase in the strike of 200,000 Welsh coal miners, whose aggregate productivity is almost as essential to the success of the Allies against Germany as the destructive valor of men at the front. In Germany workers at the great Krupp works are threatening to go on strike for relief from the tension of long hours and for more pay commensurate with the increased cost of living. In Bridgeport, Conn., there is a strike among workmen engaged in the erection of a giant new war munitions plant, the output of which is to be delivered for profit to the cause of democracy against autocracy in Europe.

Taking the three things together, in a casual survey of the lesser peaks in the bewildering topography of human affairs, one is tempted to generalize on the class ego of labor, on its seeming detachment from the higher ends of mankind, on its somewhat sullen preoccupation with its own every-day welfare. From that one goes to reflections on the power of organized labor and the helplessness of all other people in the event of workers refusing to produce except on their own terms. One wonders, indeed, if the dream of the syndicalists might not after all be something of substance. Without labor's surplus to feed an army and provide it with munitions there could be no war at all.

The futility of conscription appears. Men can be drafted to fight, and when they are on the field of battle, though brought there unwillingly, they will fight. The animal can be trusted for that. But in this modern age could men introduced into a coal mine against their will be compelled monotonously to extract coal? The profits of the mine owners can be regulated, under threat of confiscating their equities; but can wages be regulated, too, under threat of confiscating the laborer's property in his hands? Coal mine owners are not very numerous; coal miners are. That fact alone presents a dilemma in the choice of practical means. Great Britain has passed war laws designed to compel labor, as they compel capital, to surrender private interests to national necessity, but as to labor they are unenforceable. What can be done with 200,000 men who all at once refuse to work? They are not animated by a spirit of sacrifice in the name of patriotism. If they are fined, as the law requires, they cannot pay, and in default of payment they cannot be put in jail. There are not jails enough to hold them.

One thinks it would be different in Germany. The workers could be surrounded by force, perhaps, and be compelled to choose between continuing diligently at work or allowing themselves to be delivered from the curse of work forever; but, of course, that is possible only in a limited degree. If enough of them elected to be shot, compulsion would fail. The Government needs guns, and somebody must make them or war shall cease. Fancy executing the whole Krupp works crew!

So at last one is obliged to return to the region of what is probable. It is a practical world, much governed by experience with the law of give and take. It is true that the production of labor is essential to society, in peace or war, but it is equally true that the consumption of society is essential to the existence of labor. Great Britain must have Welsh coal. It cannot shoot the miners or physically compel them to work. On the other hand, the Welsh miners must exist, and they exist by mining coal. They have no other means; they cannot cease from work except for a very short time. They will not starve themselves. The same is true of labor everywhere. It cannot all at once maintain a strike against the world. That would be to strike against itself. Everybody would perish, labor first.

The rest is a matter of compromise, of give and take, of the rate of wage, of the hours of work, of sixpence per ton of coal produced. That brings us back again to the sordid selfishness of man, or in the case of labor to the class ego. Welsh miners demand more for themselves, under threat of stopping work, at a time when a continuous supply of coal is necessary to save England from defeat in war. The workers in the Krupp works are in the same unlovely state of mind, except there it is a supply of guns instead of coal. And at Bridgeport union labo is more interested in its reward for a day's work than in the necessities of the Allies.

It seems a very selfish attitude. But put yourself in the place of a Welsh coal miner. He cannot very easily relate himself in a responsible way to a European war. He is a miner still. He has been told and believes, what is probably true, that the war demand for coal increased its price and raised the profits of the owners. The Krupp works pay huge dividends. The manufacturers of war munitions at Bridgeport make large gains from war. In the meantime the cost of a laborer's living rises on account of war. Why should he not have higher wages? So he thinks, and there is something to be said for his point of view. To say that he is more concerned about his own immediate welfare than in the issue of war is only to say that his personal welfare, or that of his class, seems more important to him than the welfare of a whole people or the future of mankind. The argument for war is that it may become a necessary evil to save a people from something, or to lead them to something, that will promote the desirability of existence on earth. Most of us feel the same way; only our values differ. A man cannot make a sacrifice except for something that deeply matters to his welfare, his faith, or his honor. If a Welsh coal miner refuses to make a sacrifice for England's war it is either because the war does not touch his spirit of sacrifice or because he thinks he is asked to give more than others give and wants giving to be fair. There will be no lack of coal in Great Britain, and it will be produced by Welsh miners as before. Concessions will be made to them, just as concessions have been made to selfish party interests in the high politics of England. The Krupp works will not stop producing guns, nor will the workers have to choose between work and death. Also, the munition plant at Bridgeport will be built. Men will take and men will give.

ARE WE TO LOSE HENRY JAMES?

The announcement that Mr. HENRY JAMES intends to renounce American citizenship and become a subject of the British King may be somewhat premature. His reply to the inquiry of THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent concerning the report, that he did not want to say anything about it at present, certainly indicates, however, that the thought has been in his mind. What other American would answer that question in that way? Still, Mr. JAMES has endured American citizenship through so many years of self-imposed exile, during which he has become wholly Anglicized in his tastes and his point of view, that it seems incredible that he should now cast off even the empty symbol of allegiance to the Republic in the placid evening of his admirable life. There is no obvious cause. Mr. JAMES may indeed feel, with some real American citizens, that the United States should have resented more vigorously the invasion and ruin of Belgium. But he must feel proud of the relief extended to suffering Belgium by men and women who are still legally his fellow-citizens.

The way things are going in England cannot be to Mr. JAMES's liking, and he would be powerless as a British citizen to change them. We cannot imagine him as an admirer of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, or as giving approval to the acts of the coalition Government, or as deriving satisfaction from the political and industrial quarrels that are going on while the nation is fighting for English principles and English liberty. He is too old to fight even in the ultimate reserve and he is, after all, of such American stock as few have ever cared to disown. We fancy the memories of his New England ancestry and its precious traditions will keep him with us, after all.

POTTER'S FIELD AND CREMATION.

The proposal of Miss DAVIS, the Commissioner of Correction, to do away with Potter's Field on Hart's Island, where the unclaimed bodies of paupers are buried three in a grave, and substitute cremation for burial, is reasonable, and to be commended alike on sanitary and humane grounds. But we must bear in mind that even in the case of unidentified paupers the religious objections to cremation which still survive would be strongly expressed. Another obstacle to her plan would be its cost. The city is in no position now to undertake new responsibilities. Crematories are expensive. Nevertheless, if Miss DAVIS sticks to her idea she may be able to put it into practice some day. Interment of the dead of large cities must give way to cremation eventually. There is little room left for cemeteries. As for Potter's Field, the very thought of it is depressing. It is a shameful place. There is no decency, there can be no reverence for the dead in a paupers' cemetery, crowded with unmarked graves. Of course, the religious objections to cremation are mediaeval and can be removed by intelligent discussion. In some parts of the Latin-American countries graves are leased for a short term of years. After the lease has expired the bodies are exhumed, and it is the custom to keep them on exhibition, as a useful reminder to the living of the way of all flesh. No person who looks upon the exhibition in the vaults at Guanajuato, for instance, will be likely to oppose cremation thereafter.

A REVERSIBLE PRINCIPLE.

The statesman quoted by The Associated Press as "a highly authoritative source in the Foreign Office" at Vienna says: "The problems of international law which this war has brought up are of far-reaching importance. The solutions reached will be standards of action for decades to come." To the simple American mind the problem of international law brought up by the war is whether international law shall be respected or not. International law is clear on certain points, but on those points one of the belligerents disobeys and breaks it, and then announces that by this course it has presented a "problem." There is on the New York statute books a law against murder. If some person should kill another with a newly invented weapon and should say, "The law you cite against me was made before this weapon was in existence, and therefore new conditions have been created," he would be propounding just the same kind of "problem" that Germany offers for solution.

It is surprising that things so simple should wear a complex look, and that they do is the result of the strange logical processes of the Teuton allies. The twist in the German mind baffles the American effort to understand it, but some of its quirks are becoming understandable. One is that in German logic there seems to be no such thing as a principle. A thing is lawful or unlawful not according to any general theory, but according to the effect it will have on Germany. It is wrong, for instance, for the United States to sell ammunition which will be used to kill German soldiers, and equally wrong for Rumania to prohibit the forwarding of ammunition which will be used to kill French and English soldiers.

We are told that it is wicked and unneutral for us to permit the French and English to receive ammunition, because it prolongs the war and makes many German mothers childless. Rumania is told that it is wicked and unneutral for her to prevent the Turks from receiving ammunition, though that ammunition would prolong the war and make many French and English mothers childless. We are told that we must not let the French and English use our soil to recruit their supplies, because that is siding with one of the belligerents. Rumania is told that she must let Turkey use her soil to recruit its supplies, because not to do so will be siding with one of the belligerents.

The Teutonic allies are said to have given Rumania a month in which to decide, and within that month she must either face the loss of her independence or give them the use of her soil for the transport of munitions to Turkey. At about the same time she notifies us of her desire that we stop using our soil for the transport of munitions to England and France. The statement from the Vienna official that this demand arose spontaneously from the Austrian mind, without any hint from Berlin, will be received with skepticism. The demand was forwarded on June 29, before the German note was sent. It was evidently intended to take precedence and be on record when that note arrived. Thus the demands made in the German note would reinforce a demand already made by another nation, one with which we have no dispute. This is a specimen of what the wonderful German mind seems to consider deep craft and subtlety, and it is not surprising to hear that the German newspapers consider it an example of the "shrewd political judgment of the Teutonic allies." The German mental processes are indeed baffling.

THE BATTLESHIPS' PANAMA TOLLS.

The "naval cadet squadron," the Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, is said to have passed the Panama Canal "without incident." That very fact is quite an incident, considering the possibilities of the "slides." There is another incident worth notice, although it is obscured in the reports. In a matter-of-fact way it is said that the battleships "paid $38,000 in tolls." That is as it should be. To be sure, the cost to the battleships is shifted toward the cost of the canal, which comes out of Uncle Sam's other pocket, and the old gentleman is neither in nor out of pocket. But there is a gain worth reckoning, although not in dollars and dimes. The navy will know the cost of passing Panama, and Panama will know how much it aided the navy. The accounts of both will be kept straight, in a manner conspicuously better than the Post Office's.

The Post Office Department proceeds on the grandmotherly plan that whatever the Government has costs nothing and need not be entered in the accounts. So strong is this theory in the department that it canceled the old postal parcel stamps, and all the mail accounts are in one statement. Nobody can know except from calculation how the costs and income of the different classes of traffic should be apportioned.

The Post Office has just confessed a deficit of $8,008,000 for nine months, but the accounts were not audited by any one competent to make a statement of the real cost and loss. Not that the Post Office officials are incompetent or untrustworthy. They simply work on a different theory from the navy and the Panama Canal, and we get the result of the theory. The result is as bad as the theory, and that is as bad as possible in a commercial sense. If the Standard Oil were worked on the Post Office theory from today it would go broke. And the Standard Oil is as solvent as it is now because its methods were and are different from the Post Office's.

TABER'S ACHIEVEMENT.

Three-twentieths of a second count for something when you have to catch a train. If NORMAN TABER, the American Rhodes scholar, who broke the world's record for a mile run at Cambridge on Friday, dwelt half a mile from the station, when he wanted to go to town on the 8:13 train he would not have to start from home until 8:10; that would give him spare time at the station to buy a paper. Most of us go through life wasting our precious seconds and twentieths of seconds without thought of the tremendous total they make, without a notion of the records we might break if we cared more for time. In twenty-nine years, largely devoted to "sporting events," nobody has broken GEORGE'S English record for a mile run until on Friday in the Harvard Stadium TABER'S 4 minutes and 12 3-5 seconds broke it by a brief fragment of time. So we must infer that TABER has somewhat better breathing machinery and rather better legs than any athlete who has gone in for mile running in the long interval. Of course we must be proud of TABER, especially as he is not altogether a man of legs and lungs; he has brains, too, and as he gets along in life he will find himself depending more and more on them. For, after all, a horse can do a mile in about one and a half minutes, and a good automobile can beat a horse. If a man were pursued by bloodthirsty enemies, and, like King RICHARD, had neither a horse nor an automobile, it might be handy to be able to run a mile in 4:12 3-5. But few of us are destined to enjoy that experience.

This is an hour, however, when Americans comprehend the need of many muscularly trained young men in the community. Such men lead decent and wholesome lives and set a sound example. We have reason, too, to recognize unusual skill in the accomplishment of difficult tasks, as we have awakened to a realization of our many deficiencies. All hail to TABER, then; let us not only praise him, but also heed his example. A man who, having completed one college course, takes up the hard mental work at Oxford for four years more, is an exceptional man in the intellectual sense. The reminder TABER has given us that the man of intellect may also be a man of muscle is worth having.

CALORIES AND PROTEIDS.

We have heard recently from a Boston physician that the worms know much more than we know about a proper diet. The worms eat nice, wholesome cereals and leave wheat flour alone. We eat the cereals and then some white bread and call ourselves intelligent. That can't go on, and even at the moment of writing it is going off. In THE NEW YORK TIMES Magazine Section today is printed a story that points the way to a balanced diet list such as you get in hospitals. We no longer shall need to be run over by considerate motors in order to be hygienically fed. There is a restaurant, it seems, conducted by the Department of Health, where calories and proteids play the star parts on the menu. For fifteen cents you may purchase a thousand calories and thirty-one grammes of protein. For thirty-eight cents you get a "balanced ration," containing fewer calories and more protein, and you have been better balanced on fifteen cents than on thirty-eight. The food values are all down on the bills of fare, so that you know what you are about when you order an egg or a ham sandwich.

If this excellent system could be introduced into the general lunch rooms of the city it would be a startling reform. And the busy wage earner, who uses up half his luncheon hour fussing over his card, could save the time for a wholesome repose by simply asking his waiter to bring him a thousand calories and thirty grammes of protein in whatever there might be the most of. There is but one disadvantage and it is purely psychological. The term "balanced ration" has a marked hypnotic effect on the average person, especially the person out of health. It sounds important, as if long study and technical training were required to master it.

A doctor or nurse who knows enough to prescribe a "balanced ration" is one to be respected and obeyed. But if any native or imported waiter, any office boy or fattening chauffeur, can balance his own ration on a printed bill of fare, the last shred of mystery is gone. It is the absence of mystery in the modern practice of medicine that is driving people to faith cures. It is extremely annoying and wearing to the nervous system to be as intelligent as the modern physician assumes you to be.

FULTON'S SUBMARINE.

A Description of the First Plunger Boat, Built in 1801 for France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article in your issue of this morning, under the title "Holds Submarine Makes New Laws," quotes from Herr Carthous of Berlin, a discourse, in which the author says: "The submarine in its first stages of development dates back as far as the middle of the last century."

Even this degree of antiquity for the submarine may surprise many readers; but the real invention of the submarine as a naval war vessel seems to have been much earlier. In 1801 Robert Fulton, then residing in France, constructed and used, in the harbor of Brest, such a craft, the description of which bears a striking resemblance to the modern vessel. The first or successor boat was 66 feet in length, with 8 feet beam, and was propelled by steam.

Fulton's immediate object was to supply the French Government with the means of attack on the British fleet, then occupying the channel and blockading or threatening the French harbors. His experiments began in 1801. On July 3 of that year he navigated his first "plunging boat," in which, with three companions, he descended to a depth of 25 feet, and remained below the surface for one hour. The craft was easily turned and navigated below the surface; kept at any desired depth, and traveled about 70 yards a minute. A few weeks later, he was able, by the use of compressed air, to remain under water six hours at a stretch. He called his invention a "submarine boat," or "plunger boat," and afterward gave it the name of "The Nautilus."

Fulton was also the inventor of torpedoes, and published a work descriptive of them entitled, "Torpedo War or Submarine Explosion." His desire of discovering a means of using torpedoes against warships is what turned his thoughts to a submarine boat. His motto for the above publication and his favorite sentiment was: "The liberty of the seas will be the happiness of the earth."

The above invention preceded Fulton's application of steam power to commercial navigation.

For authority see Dunlap's "History of the Arts of Design," New York, 1834.

ARTHUR O. TOWNSEND.

New York, July 13, 1915.

In the Name of Now.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of your paper I read that Miss Wycherly, in a speech asking the vote for women, made an appeal to the patriotism of men "in the name of our forefathers," who fought so bravely for freedom. There are women who do not advocate Woman Suffrage some of whose forefathers, too, braved the unknown in that plucky first trip of the Mayflower, fought the Indians in defense of the Colonies, fought for independence during the Revolution, and later whose fathers and brothers fought and died for the integrity of the Union; but, as a matter of fact, what "our forefathers" did, or did not do, and what women want or do not want, is not the question. The one great question to be decided is whether extending the suffrage to women will be a permanent and unquestioned benefit to the States individually and to the United States as a whole; and whether the record of those States where women have had the vote longer than ten years shows a permanent and unquestioned superiority in administration and legislation over the non-suffrage States.

This is the crucial question, and as the day of decision draws near the voice of sentimentalism and personal wants should be silent so that the voter may focus his attention on the supreme question.

ANNA REED PARSONS,
Member of New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

Locust, N. Y., July 15, 1915.

Sleep Hath Uses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the name of Edison appears prominently in the newspapers, allow me to protest against a very insidious doctrine which he preaches. His habit of continuous labor for a great many hours without sleep or other recreation is notorious. Quite recently he was quoted as saying that most people waste a lot of time in bed; that his laboratory assistants often work as unceasingly as he himself does, and that such a practice is good for them. Nor is Edison the only man of achievement to maintain that:

The heights, by great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight,
For they, while others dreamed and slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.

Very true, but the poet discreetly forgot to mention that these same supermen were blessed with the constitution of the ox. No doubt others with their physical endurance will continue to be born till the crack of doom. But before any young man attempts to follow such a schedule he would do well to ascertain from his physician just how far he may safely violate the laws of moderate living.

This letter is written by one who tried to play Edison's game of much work and little sleep, and who has lost his health in the process.

ERNEST H. WOOD.

Saranac Lake, N. Y., July 15, 1915.

Forest Hills Mosquitos.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am writing this letter to you in the hope that its publication will be the means of spurring on the Forest Hills public to demand the elimination of the mosquito plague. The average person is resigned to what seems to him to be the inevitable. This is a view which can be held only through ignorance, for the mosquito can be eliminated. Concentrated effort is needed, however, in this crusade, but before even interest can be commanded a campaign of education must be carried on in order to prick the pride of the peaceful populace. There are three things needed to eliminate the mosquito in any district—knowledge, desire, and money. The money and the desire are present, and the knowledge may be had for the asking. Let us resolve to call up the family physician or the Health Department (telephone Franklin 6280) the next time we are bitten and ask the following question: Do you think the mother of the mosquito which bit me laid its egg in the Flushing Creek or in my rain barrel?

G. W. BEAVERS, JR.

Forest Hills, L. I., July 15, 1915.

The Case of Otto Ludwig Blitz.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pardon me, Mr. Editor, but this is a shame. It is becoming every day more unpleasant for us Germans out here in the West. Already this war has cost me a good position, and I must work for a German firm of manufacturers for less money, and my family is so large that I cannot afford to come East. Is it justice? I get by mail such insulting poems as "The Kaiser's Prayer and Last Ultimatum," "Gott Mit Uns," "The Baby Killer's Reward," &c.

Why should it be this way? Why cannot we all live together in harmony and peace? Am a good German-American citizen, who came over to the United States forty years ago to make an honest living, no more be left alone?

Please tell me what I should do, as I think it might help some other German-Americans who also are worthy.

I have already written to the German Consul in New York about it.

OTTO LUDWIG BLITZ.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 15, 1915.

Mr. Root's Logic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's TIMES a suffragist correspondent proves Mr. Root's case by simply calling his statement "deliciously illogical" without pointing out a single flaw in his logic.

ROBERT GRIMSHAW.

New York, July 16, 1915.

ONE WAY OF ESCAPE FROM THE ABYSS OF WAR

Inferences from Eleven Months of the European Conflict—Small Nations Cannot Survive in Their Own Strength, but the Feasibility of Defensive Alliance Is Demonstrated.

By CHARLES W. ELIOT,
President Emeritus of Harvard University.

ASTICOU, Me., July 16, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The inferences of the first importance are military and naval. In the conduct of war on land it has been demonstrated during the past eleven months that success in battle depends primarily on the possession and skillful use of artillery and machine guns. The nation which can command the largest quantity of artillery in great variety of calibre and range, has developed the amplest and quickest means of transporting artillery and supplies of all sorts, and whose troops can use mortars, howitzers, and cannon at the highest speed and with the greatest accuracy will have important advantages over an enemy less well provided, or less skillful. Before every assault by infantry artillery must sweep and plow the position to be captured, and so soon as the enemy has lost a trench or a redoubt the enemy's artillery will try to destroy the successful troops with shell and shrapnel, before the enemy's infantry makes a counter-attack. Whenever troops have open ground to cross before they reach the intrenchments of the enemy, they encounter a withering fire from machine guns, which is so effective that assaults over open ground have, for the most part, to be undertaken at night or in fog, or by some sort of surprise.

In general the defense has great advantage over the attack, as regards expenditure of both men and munitions. So decided is the advantage of the defense, that Germany can dismiss all those apprehensions about invasion by the Russian hordes with which she set out on this war. Success in military movements on a large scale depends on the means of transportation at hand; and these means of transportation must include railroads, automobiles, and horse wagons, the function of the automobile being of high importance wherever the roads are tolerably good. There is little use for cavalry in the new fighting; for aeroplanes can do better scouting and more distant raiding than cavalry ever could, and large bodies of infantry with their indispensable supplies can be moved faster and further by automobiles than cavalry could ever be.

The aeroplane also defeats the former use of cavalry to screen from the enemy's view the movements of troops and their trains behind the actual fronts. Moreover, cavalry cannot stand at all against the new artillery and the machine gun. An old-fashioned cavalry charge in the open is useless, and indeed impossible. Aerial warfare is still undeveloped, but the war has proved that the aeroplane, even in its present imperfect condition, is a useful instrument. The Zeppelin, on the other hand, seems to be too fragile and too unmanageable for effective use in war. Rifle fire is of far less importance than artillery and machine gun fire; and, indeed, the abandonment of the rifle as the principal arm for infantry is clearly suggested.

Elaborate forts made of iron and concrete are of little use against a competent invader, and fortifications round about cities are of no use for protection against an enemy that possesses adequate artillery. For the defense of a frontier, or of the approaches to a railroad junction or a city, a system of trenches is immeasurably superior to forts, particularly if behind the trenches a network of railways or of smooth highways exists. Wounds are often inflicted by jagged pieces of metal which carry bits of dirty clothing and skin into the wounds, and the wounded often lie on the ground for hours or even days before aid can reach them. Hence the surgery of this war is largely the surgery of infected wounds, and not of smooth aseptic cuts and holes. A considerable percentage of deaths and permanent disabilities among the wounded is the inevitable result. Surgeons and dressers are more exposed to death and wounds than in former wars, because of the large use of artillery of long range, the field hospitals being often under fire.

SOURCES OF STRENGTH.

From these changes in the methods of war on land it may be safely inferred that a nation which would be strong in war on land must be strong in all sorts of manufacturing, and particularly in the metallurgical industries. A nation chiefly devoted to agriculture and the ancient trades cannot succeed in modern war, unless it can beg, borrow, or buy from sympathizers of allies the necessary artillery and munitions. No amount of courage and devotion in troops can make up for an inadequate supply of artillery, machine guns, shells, and shrapnel, or for the lack of ample means of rapid transportation. Only in a rough country without good roads, like the United States in 1861-65, or Serbia or Russia now, can the rifle, light artillery, and horse or ox wagons win any considerable success; and in such a country the trench method can bring about a stalemate, if the combatants are well matched in strength, diligence, and courage.

The changes in naval warfare are almost equally remarkable. Mines and submarines can make the offensive operation of dreadnoughts and cruisers near ports practically impossible, and can inflict great damage on an enemy's commerce. Hence important modifications in the rules concerning effective blockade. In squadron actions victory will probably go to the side which has the gun of longest range well-manned. Defeated war vessels sink as a rule with almost all on board. Commercial vessels can seldom be taken into port as prizes, and must therefore be sunk to make their capture effective. There have been no actions between large fleets; but the indications are that a defeated fleet would be sunk for the most part, the only vessels to escape being some of the speedier sort. Crews would go down with their vessels. Shore batteries of long-range guns can keep at a distance a considerable fleet, and can sink vessels that come too near. Mines and shore batteries together can prevent the passage of war vessels through straits ten to fifteen miles wide, no matter how powerful the vessel's batteries may be. Every war vessel is now filled with machinery of various sorts, much of which is delicate or easily disabled. Hence a single shell exploding violently in a sensitive spot may render a large ship unmanageable, and therefore an easy victim. A crippled ship will probably be sunk, unless a port is near.

To build and keep in perfect condition a modern fleet requires dockyards and machine shops of large capacity, and great metallurgical industries always in operation within the country which maintains the fleet. No small nation can create a powerful fleet; and no nation which lives chiefly by agriculture can maintain one. A great naval power must be a mining, manufacturing, and commercial power, with a sound banking system available all over the world.

The war has proved that it is possible for a combination of strong naval powers to sweep off the ocean in a few months all the warships of any single great power, except submarines, and all its commerce. Germany has already suffered that fate, and incidentally the loss of all her colonies, except portions of German East Africa and Kamerun, both of which remnants are vigorously assailed and will soon be lost. Nevertheless, she still exports and imports through neutral countries, though to a small amount in comparison with the volume of her normal trade. Here is another illustration of the general truth that colonies are never so good to trade with as independent and prosperous nations.

Again the war has proved that it is not possible in a normal year to reduce by blockade or non-intercourse the food supply of a large nation to the point of starvation, or even of great distress, although the nation has been in the habit of importing a considerable fraction of its food supply. An intelligent population will make many economies in its food, abstain from superfluities, raise more food from its soil, use grains for food instead of drinks, and buy food from neutral countries so long as its hard money holds out. Any large country which has a long seaboard or neutral neighbors can probably prevent its noncombatant population from suffering severely from want of food or clothing while at war. This would not be true of the districts in which actual fighting takes place or over which armies pass; for in the regions of actual battle modern warfare is terribly destructive—as Belgium, Northern France, Poland, and Serbia know.

A manufacturing people whose commercial vessels are driven off the seas will, of course, suffer the loss of such raw materials of its industries as habitually came to it over seas in its own bottoms—a loss mitigated, however, by the receipt of some raw materials from or through neutral countries. This abridgment of its productive industries will, in the long run, greatly diminish its powers of resistance in war; but much time may be needed for the full development of this serious disability.

Because of the great costliness of the artillery, munitions of war, and means of transportation used in the present war, the borrowings of all the combatant nations are heavy beyond any precedent; so that already all the nations involved have been compelled to raise the rates of interest on the immense loans they have put upon the market. The burdens thus being prepared for the coming generations in the belligerent nations will involve very high rates of taxation in all the countries now at war. If these burdens continue to accumulate for two or three years more, no financier, however experienced and far-seeing, can imagine today how the resulting loans are to be paid or how the burden of taxation necessary to pay the interest on them can be borne or how the indemnities probably to be exacted can be paid within any reasonable period by the defeated nation or nations.

SMALL NATIONS HELPLESS.

It follows from these established facts that a small nation—a nation of not more that fifteen millions, for example—can have no independent existence in Europe except as a member of a federation of States having similar habits, tendencies, and hopes, and united in an offensive and defensive alliance, or under guarantees given by a group of strong and trustworthy nations. The firm establishment of several such federations, or the giving of such guarantees by a group of powerful and faith-keeping nations ought to be one of the outcomes of the war of 1914-15. Unless some such arrangement is reached, no small State will be safe from conquest and absorption by any strong, aggressive military power which covets it—not even if its people live chiefly by mining and manufacturing as the Belgians did.

The small States, being very determined to exist and to obtain their natural or historical racial boundaries, the problem of permanent or any durable peace in Europe resolves itself into this: How can the small or smaller nations be protected from attack by some larger nation which believes that might makes right and is mighty in industries, commerce, finance, and the military and naval arts? The experience gained during the past year proves that there is but one effective protection against such a power, namely, a firm league of other powers—not necessarily numerous—which together are stronger in industries, commerce, finance, and the military and naval arts than the aggressive and ambitious nation which heartily believes in its own invincibility and cherishes the ambition to conquer and possess.

Such a league is the present combination of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and Japan against the aggressive Central Monarchies and Turkey; but this combination was not formed deliberately and with conscious purpose to protect small States, to satisfy natural national aspirations, and to make durable peace possible by removing both fear of invasion and fear of the cutting off of overseas food and raw materials. In spite of the lack of an explicit and comprehensive purpose to attain these wise and precious ends, the solidity of the alliance during a year of stupendous efforts to resist military aggression on the part of Germany and Austria-Hungary certainly affords good promise of success for a somewhat larger league in which all the European nations—some, like the Scandinavian and the Balkan, by representation in groups—and the United States should be included. Such a league would have to act through a distinct and permanent council or commission which would not serve arbitrary power, or any peculiar national interest, and would not in the least resemble the "Concert of Europe," or any of the disastrous special conferences of diplomatists and Ministers for Foreign Affairs, called after wars since that of 1870-71 to "settle" the questions the wars raised.

THE WAY REVEALED.

The experience of the past twelve months proves that such a league could prevent any nation which disobeyed its orders from making use of the oceans and from occupying the territory of any other nation. Reduction of armaments, diminution of taxation, and durable peace would ensue as soon as general confidence was established that the league would fairly administer international justice, and that its military and naval forces were ready and effective. Its function would be limited to the prevention and punishment of violations of international agreements, or, in other words, to the enforcement of treaty obligations, until new treaties were made.

The present alliance is of good promise in three important respects—its members refuse to make any separate peace, they co-operate cordially and efficiently in military measures, and the richer members help the poorer financially. These policies have been hastily devised and adopted in the midst of strenuous fighting on an immense scale. If deliberately planned and perfected in times of peace, they could be made in the highest degree effective toward durable peace.

The war has demonstrated that the international agreements for the mitigation of the horrors of war, made by treaties, conferences, and conventions in times of peace, may go for nothing in time of war; because they have no sanction, or, in other words, lack penalties capable of systematic enforcement. To provide the lacking sanction and the physical force capable of compelling the payment of penalties for violating international agreements would be one of the best functions of the international council which the present alliance foreshadows. Some years would probably be required to satisfy the nations concerned that the sanction was real and the force trustworthy and sufficient. The absolute necessity of inventing and applying a sanction for international law, if Europe is to have international peace and any national liberty, will be obvious to any one who has once perceived that the present war became inevitable when Austria-Hungary, in violation of an international agreement to which she was herself a party, seized and absorbed Bosnia and Herzegovina, and became general and fierce when Germany, under Prussian lead, in violation of an international agreement to which she was herself a party, entered and plundered neutralized Belgium.

A strong, trustworthy international alliance to preserve the freedom of the seas under all circumstances would secure for Great Britain and her federated commonwealths everything secured by the burdensome two-navies policy which now secures the freedom of the seas for British purposes. The same international alliance would secure for Germany the same complete freedom of the seas which in times of peace between Germany and Great Britain she has long enjoyed by favor of Great Britain, but has lost in time of war with the Triple Entente. This security, with the general acceptance of the policy of the "open door," would fully meet Germany's need of indefinite expansion for her manufacturing industries and her commerce, and of room "in the sun" for her surplus population.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.

It is a safe inference from the events of the past six months that the longer the war lasts the more significant will be the political and social changes which result from it. It is not to be expected, and perhaps not to be desired, that the ruling class in the countries autocratically governed should themselves draw this inference at present, but all lovers of freedom and justice will find consolation for the prolongation of the war in this hopeful reflection.

To devise the wise constitution of an international council or commission with properly limited powers, and to determine the most promising composition of an international army and an international navy are serious tasks, but not beyond the available international wisdom and goodwill, provided that the tasks be intrusted to international publicists, business men of large experience, and successful administrators, rather than to professional diplomatists and soldiers. To dismiss such a noble enterprise with the remark that it is "academic," or beyond the reach of "practical" politics, is unworthy of courageous and humane men; for it seems now to be the only way out of the horrible abyss into which civilization has fallen. At any rate, some such machinery must be put into successful operation before any limitation of national armaments can be effected. The war has shown to what a catastrophe competitive national arming has led, and would probably again lead the most civilized nations of Europe. Shall the white race despair of escaping from this hell? The only way of escape in sight is the establishment of a rational international community. Should the enterprise fail after fair trial, the world will be no worse off than it was in July, 1914, or is today.

Whoever studies the events of the past year with some knowledge of political philosophy and history, and with the love of his neighbor in his heart, will discover, amid the horrors of the time and its moral chaos, three hopeful leadings for humanitarian effort, each involving a great constructive invention. He will see that humanity needs supremely a sanction for international law, rescue from alcoholism, and a sound basis for just and unselfish human relations in the great industries, and particularly in the machinery industries. The war has brought out all three of these needs with terrible force and vividness. Somehow they must be met, if the white race is to succeed in "the pursuit of happiness," or even to hold the gains already made.

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Democracy Its Own Enemy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Singular it is that while democracy serves the under or working classes, it is they who are obstructing the triumph of the Allies in the present struggle for democracy.

A TIMES READER.

New York, July 15, 1915.

PEACE RUMORS.

Hark! I hear the beat of a wing,
The caged bird is free.
The sun goes up in a wreath of hope
In waking Germany.

Now all the world lays by its work
And listens breathlessly
For the word that will make men kin again
With the men of Germany.

The ear made blunt by cannon-roar
Vibrates with prophecy,
For rebel tongues have raised a cry
That rings through Germany.

A voice is raised; it will not still;
It thunders o'er the sea,
And men are calling loud to men
From distant Germany.

For they are wakened now and miss
The broad fraternity
Of borderless, hand-clasping men
That call to Germany.

Their sword will soon be scabbarded
And love will set them free.
Beware, Red Kaiser and your band,
The wrath of Germany!

HENRY ALTIMUS.

BRAVE SUFFRAGISTS SAVE 'ANTI' FROM SEA

Women Life Savers Plunge In and Rescue the Limp and Listless Jerushy Ann.

SHE WAS ONLY A DUMMY

But Their Act, They Say, Exemplifies Their Eagerness to Save Sisters from Civic Oblivion.

Jerushy Ann Maria Jane Tompkins was saved from a watery grave at Manhattan Beach yesterday afternoon. The rescuers were the members of the National Women's Life-Saving League, who were giving an exhibition of athletic sports at the beach when Miss Jerushy fell in. Fully clothed and hampered alike by her garments and by her principles, being an old-fashioned woman who does not believe it is ladylike to swim, she would certainly have been lost in the waves but for the gallant women who hurried to her rescue.

The name of the victim of the accident was not really Jerushy Ann, for she was made in Brooklyn, and Mrs. Bertha H. Goddard, who made her, said that she was merely "Aunty Anti-Suffrage." But Mrs. Anti-Suffrage had the glummest kind of an old maid face that had ever been seen out of an old-time story book, and it showed the courage of the rescuers that they were willing to go to the aid of such a disagreeable looking person.

The whole thing was a suffrage feat done in connection with the exhibition of the league, and any one of the spectators would have been willing to have been drowned a little to be rescued in such a brave fashion. The league members are a gallant lot. There is not much in the way of water sports that they cannot do, and one of the life-savers yesterday was Miss Adeline Trapp, who was the first woman to swim through Hell Gate. The water women are all good Suffragists, and when it was proposed that, with their other sports, they save an unfortunate Anti-Suffragist, they all agreed with enthusiasm.

"Sure," said the spokesman of the party, "why not? We want to save the suffragists from political voicelessness and we will help them along in any way we can. We will give Mrs. Anti the best life-saving she ever had in all her days."

Mrs. Anti-Suffrage arrived early in the afternoon, with a party of twenty suffragists from Brooklyn, headed by the gallant Colonel Ida Kraft of the one-time Pilgrim army. The anti-suffrage lady, who was a limp sort of a person, arrived in an automobile and she was so frightened by the exploit that was before her, not only the element of personal danger, but the fear of getting her name in the paper and having her picture taken for the movies, that she couldn't hold up her head.

It did not make much difference whether she did, for she was not an attractive individual to look at. Her limp figure was of indiscriminate proportions. She wore a white dress, low white shoes over tan hosiery, white silk gloves, a white cap on her head, not concealing her tightly curled hair, which in some way suggested an upholsterer's shop. She wore a deep red sash, and lest this might not indicate her principles on it was printed in big black letters, "Anti-Suffrage." Red, white and black were the original anti-suffrage colors.

Mrs. Anti-Suffrage was taken directly from her automobile to the spectators' benches, where she promptly fainted away, and with the palor of death upon her uncomely features reclined upon a large piece of brown paper. Dark lines indicating her eyes, nose and mouth were so black that she had the appearance of being really in a desperate state. She was carried to the beach in Mrs. Goddard's arms and there rested upon her brown paper couch during the opening sports. A man in the crowd who said he did not like her expression threw a lighted match upon her and slightly burned her white frock, but the lady lived through the danger of fire to try that by water for which she was intended.

Still limp she was taken out in a boat and flung violently into the water, but without so much as a gasp she played her part nobly without a tremor.

"I never saw an anti with so much confidence in suffragists before," said Mrs. Goddard. At the last extremity Mrs. Anti-Suffrage did not show a change of countenance but floated calmly, while gallant suffrage ladies, each wearing a yellow sash, were striving to reach her.

Miss Rita Greenfield was the first to give her a helping hand, and she will receive a money prize, which will be awarded by Mrs. Norman White-house, Chairman of the Publicity Department of the Empire City State Campaign Committee. Miss Greenfield said that she had never rescued a person who had showed such calm self-reliance.

"Our yellow sashes inspired her with courage, I am sure," she said. There were wild cheers by the bathers at the beach while the rescue was going on.

The exercises of the day were under the direction of Mrs. Katherine F. Mehrtens, President of the League. Among those taking part were Miss Edna Cole, Miss L. Maria Ramsperger, Miss Trapp, Miss Lucy Freeman, Miss Lilly Samson, Miss Rose Samson, Miss Sophie Freitag, Mrs. May Waldis, Miss France Ricker, Miss Erma Greene, and Miss Josephine Bartlett.

TALKS SUFFRAGE ON ROOFS.

Mrs. W. K. Withrow Holds Meetings on Apartment House Tops.

Roof visiting is one of the latest lines of work of the suffragists. Mrs. W. K. Withrow of the Eleventh Assembly District, one of the champion canvassers of the Woman Suffrage Party, has taken to the roofs since the warm weather has come on and finds big and attentive audiences.

"The other evening on Forty-ninth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, I went through an apartment house," Mrs. Withrow said yesterday, "and did not receive an answer to any of my bell ringing. A happy thought struck me, and I climbed the steep, ladder-like stairs to the roof. Sure enough, I found all the men of the house there, most of them in stocking feet, without their coats and their families with them. For fifteen minutes I had quite a meeting and then, seeing that the roof of the next house was covered with people, I passed on to that and repeated the talk. I went over four or five house roofs in this fashion, secured signatures to many enrollment slips, and did a good work for suffrage, I think," she said.

"'I'd like to give to the women who go canvassing this hot weather and climb up long flights of stairs to roofs two votes instead of one.'

"There is no use troubling a man about suffrage when he is giving all his thoughts to the hot weather. Wait until after supper is over, and if the family is not on the roof it is sure to be on the porch. I'm a porch and roof visitor these days, and I find it is good policy."

Mrs. R. L. Lansing Against Suffrage

Mrs. Robert L. Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, has joined the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Wives of other statesmen who are active opponents of woman suffrage, are Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, and Mrs. William H. Taft.

Suffrage Meeting in Settlement.

The Henry Street Suffrage Club and the East Side Forum will co-operate in a suffrage meeting to be held at Seward Park tonight at 8 o'clock. Meyer London will be the speaker. Karl Beck of the Forum will preside. The bandstand will be decorated with a large flag, yellow streamers and yellow lanterns. Boys and girls of the Settlement will distribute literature, sell buttons and flags and obtain enrollments.

COACHING AT NEWPORT.

Wm. Woodward and Miss Ruth Twombly Inaugurate the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—William Woodward inaugurated the coaching season, with Miss Ruth V. Twombly on the box, today.

At Gooseberry Island members met for a luncheon and business meeting today. R. Horace Gallatin was elected a member in place of the late Robert Ives Gammell, and Augustus Jay in place of the late ex-Senator Nelson W. Aldrich. In the absence of President George B. de Forest, General J. Fred Pierson, Secretary, presided.

Among the luncheon guests were Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Pay Director I. Goodwin Hobbs, U. S. N., and Benjamin Barker of New York. The members present included Ogden Mills, James J. Van Alen, Oliver G. Jennings, Frank K. Sturgis and Lewis Cass Ledyard.

The mystery poster painted by Robert Reid for Fashion's Passing show fêtes, is displayed in a shop window. The woman in evening dress is a member of the Summer colony. Her features have been changed to prevent identification. Another poster displayed is from the brush of J. Stewart Barney. It shows a group of dancers in the woods. It was made for Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, who gives a tea dance at Marble House July 31.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. William F. Draper, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. Lauterbach, Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, ex-Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Robert S. McCormick, and Preston Gibson gave entertainments tonight, while Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher entertained on the flagship Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Messervy gave a luncheon for their guest, Francis Fitz-Gerald of London.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Parsons and C. G. Smith of New York and Rear Admiral Edward H. Gheen of Washington, are at the Muenchinger King.

DE HEREDIAS HOSTS.

Dinner Dance Is Notable for the Beauty of Floral Decorations.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 17.—The dinner, dance, entertainment, and supper given by Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. De Heredia of Wheatleigh in the Lenox Club tonight was the most brilliant of all the big entertainments thus far.

The dinner was served in the music room. There was a beautiful arrangement of garden flowers for the tables. The choicest roses and sweet peas of the Wheatleigh gardens, bushels of roses and thousands of sweet peas, were used in the decorations. There were table centrepieces o froses and peas, and for the arrangement before which Mr. and Mrs. De Heredia received their guests there was one massive bank of pink roses. Throughout the whole lower floor of the clubhouse the decorations were carried out. This setting of flowers was brilliantly lighted. Special electric effects were used in the music room. There were many novelties in the electrical lighting.

Dinner began at 8 o'clock and lasted until close to 10 o'clock, when the young people of the village arrived for the dance which immediately followed. The band from Sherry's, which had played at intervals during the dinner from a station on the porch, was now installed in the music room, and the liveliest dance of the whole summer followed. At intervals professional dancers from New York appeared. Miss Louise La Salle of New York, well-known among the cottagers, was warmly received in a number of her dances. The entertainment continued until midnight, when supper was served at tables on the porches.

GAYETY AT NARRAGANSETT.

Many Dinner Parties Precede the Saturday Dance at Casino.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 17.—Narragansett's season of entertaining is well under way, and tonight a round of dinner parties preceded the Saturday dance at the Casino. Many dinners were given on the plaza of the Casino and others entertained in their villas and afterward attended the dance. John H. Hanan, who arrived here from New York last night with a party on board the steam yacht Surf, gave a dinner for a party of sixteen tonight, and Mrs. John H. Hanan entertained a party of eight at the Casino.

The yacht Surf has been chartered by Harry Black of New York, who will cruise during the Summer. In September Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan plan to sail on the Surf for Panama. The yacht Edithia, which was chartered early in the season to Lloyd Demarest, is expected to arrive here in a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine of New York, who are entertaining a house party at their cottage, gave a dinner tonight at the Casino. Their guests were Miss Caramar Caroll, Miss May McK. Daland, Louis Keller, Loren Carroll, James Beach of New York, Mrs. J. Gazzam, Miss Olivia Gazzam of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Newton Hutchinson of Providence. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tangeman of New York were joined at dinner at the Casino by Henry Spies Kip of New York. Others entertaining were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farquhar of New York, Mrs. Philip M. Prescott of Washington, Dr. Frank Samuel of Philadelphia, and H. W. Pierce of Providence.

Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson gave a dinner tonight at her villa, and among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Kane, Miss Katharine Schermerhorn of New York, Mauran Pearce, Arthur D. Champlin, and Henry Clarke.

The annual polo tournament will open on the Point Judith Fields on Tuesday, when the match will be the first round for the Randolph Cup, presented by P. S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia. The rival teams entered for this event will be the Point Judiths and the Chagrin Valley Hunt Polo Club of Ohio. The second round in the tournament will be played on Thursday. Preceding the tournament a special match was played here today between the Point Judith Reds and the Point Judith Whites. The Whites won the match by a score of 9½ to 4½.

W. D. McLEAN TO MARRY.

Former United States Express Official to Wed Miss Ada R. McConnell.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard C. McConnell of Adrian, Mich., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ada R. McConnell, to Wallace Donald McLean, of this city.

Mr. McLean is a graduate of Princeton University, class of '96, and after holding positions in the Treasury and Navy Departments in Washington, engaged in the practice of law in that city. He has been identified with many patriotic celebrations at the Capitol, and was one of the incorporators of the University Club in Washington. He came to this city in 1913, acting as assistant to the President of the United States Express Company until the liquidation of the company last December.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Bar Harbor Social Life.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 17.—Miss Jane Addams will leave here tomorrow for New York, where she will attend a conference, and then go to Chicago.

Mrs. John S. Kennedy entertained a party of friends at tea at the Tea Cup Inn Friday afternoon. Mrs. Lea McIlvaine Luquer entertained at dinner at Kamp Kill Kare at Eagle Lake Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff are expected to arrive here about the 27th for the rest of the season. They will have the cottage Fairview.

Mrs. Robert H. McCormick, Jr., entertained at dinner tonight at her cottage.

Miss Cornelia Gallatin of New York has arrived to join her mother, Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin at the Malvern.

Miss Littell to Wed Lieut. Patch.

Colonel W. Littell, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A., and Mrs. Littell announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Julia Adrianne Littell, to Lieutenant Alexander M. Patch, Jr., of the 18th Infantry, U. S. A. The wedding will probably take place in the early Autumn.

SARAH C. LE MOYNE, ACTRESS, IS DEAD

Prominent American Player of the Old School Succumbs at Lake Placid.

MADE DEBUT HERE IN 1878

She Read "Columbia Prize Ode" at Dedication of Chicago World's Fair —Noted as a Reader of Browning.

Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, one of the best known American actresses of the old school, died yesterday after a brief illness at Lake Placid, where she had gone to spend the Summer.

Mrs. Le Moyne was born in New York, July 22, 1859. She made her stage début in 1878 in the Union Square Theatre as a member of A. M. Palmer's stock company. He first rôle was that of Madeline in "A Celebrated Case," and subsequently in the same theatre she appeared as Lizette in "The Banker's Daughter," Sister Cecilia in "The Lost Children," Bianca in "French Flats," and Mrs. Chauncery in "A False Friend." In 1884 Mrs. Le Moyne visited England, where she achieved considerable success as an elocutionist.

She returned to the American stage in 1898 and since that time had acted in "Catherine," "The Greatest Thing in the World," in which she starred; "In a Balcony," "Pippa Passes," and "Diplomacy." She was Truth in the original production of "Everywoman," and her last rôle here was in "The Five Frankforters."

Sarah Cowell was married to William J. Le Moyne, a well-known actor, in 1888, and after his death she retained her married name on the stage.

Mrs. Le Moyne led an active life and had many interests other than her own acting. She was very active in the foundation of the Neighborhood Playhouse at 466 Grand Street, and was one of its Directors at the time of her death. Its success is largely due to her efforts, as she managed many of its productions and was always consulted in all matters affecting its welfare.

At the dedication ceremonies of the Columbia Exposition at Chicago in 1893, she was selected to read the "Columbia Prize Ode," by Miss Harriet Monroe, and received a laurel wreath and a bronze medal. At the unveiling of the monument to Edgar Allan Poe in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1885 she recited "The Raven." For many years she met nearly every one of note in this country, and on one of her visits to England had the honor of reading before the Prince and Princess of Wales, now King and Queen of England. This was by royal request.

Apart from her acting, Mrs. Le Moyne established for herself a distinctive position in the best social and literary circles in this city. She was one of the best readers in this country, and was the first reader to make Browning popular. She distinguished herself by her public readings and also at one time had a number of reading classes here.

Mrs. Le Moyne's funeral will be held tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.

MONKEY IMPRESSES FAUROT

Leaves His Finger Prints on Police Inspector's Silk Shirt.

Inspector Faurot discovered that it requires more than ink and paper to obtain the finger prints of Toto, an elusive $2,000 ape which was returned at Police Headquarters yesterday to Lady Grace E. McKenzie, the game hunter. The ape refused to have its finger prints recorded on anything but Inspector Faurot's silk shirt. Then it leaped out of the Inspector's arms, upset a bottle of ink on Captain Dunn's desk, and scattered all the papers gathered there to the four corners of the room.

Detective Lowenbach tried to bring Toto under control, and had his hand scratched in the effort. Then, when the ape had curled itself into a corner, Lady McKenzie approached, coaxed the pet into her lap, and carried it away in a taxicab.

Toto disappeared early in the week, and Lady McKenzie notified the Second Branch Detective Bureau. An investigation resulted in the arrest of Frederick H. Eeles of 230 West Twenty-ninth Street, ex-secretary to Lady McKenzie, who had the ape in his possession. In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday Eeles disclaimed ownership of the ape. He said he merely borrowed the animal to show to some friends. Magistrate Cobb discharged him.

DENIES RIDDER IS IN DANGER

Staats-Zeitung Announces Editor Is Not Seriously Ill.

This item of news was sent out last night by the newspaper of which Herman Ridder is proprietor:

"Because of a number of rumors that Mr. Herman Ridder is seriously ill The Staats-Zeitung wishes to deny that this is so. Mr. Ridder is at present at Woodmere, L. I."

A Playlet Aids New London Nursery

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 17.—To aid the New London Day Nursery society came from Newport, Narragansett Pier, from the watering places across the Sound on Long Island, and from along the Connecticut shore this afternoon to witness the performance of "The Frog Fairy" by nine children of the Pequot colony. The playlet was given on the tennis courts of the Ocean Avenue estate of George M. Landers, whose New York City home is at 840 Park Avenue. Movies registered the acting of the children, and the reels will be shown in the principal cities of Connecticut, the proceeds likewise to be given to the day nursery. The cast was as follows: The Fairy, Mary Sheffield; The King, Thornton Woodbury; The Three Princesses, Violet Fisher, Contra Ellis, and Neva Palmer; A Herald, Joseph Sheffield; A Soldier, Leila Moore; A Page, Thomas Sheffield; The Executioner, Louise Sanford.

Lawyer Hodge Seeks Portfolio.

A pigskin portfolio belonging to J. Aspinwall Hodge, the lawyer, of 5 Nassau Street, has disappeared from the Bar Association Building at 42 West Forty-fourth Street, and Mr. Hodge is advertising a reward in THE NEW YORK TIMES for its return. The portfolio contained some private correspondence and photographs which Mr. Hodge says would be of no value to any one but himself. He had the portfolio at the Bar Association last Thursday, and has discovered no trace of it since then.

Greek Dances on Lawn for Charity.

Greek dances were given on the lawn yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. David Ansbacher, Lawrence, L. I., for the benefit of the Seaside Home for Crippled Children. Miss Helen C. Molier appeared, and was assisted by Elsie Kuehne, Emily Illingworth, and a number of children residing in the neighborhood.

New Head for St. Vincent's Home.

The Rev. Patrick J. Kelly, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph, at Ronkonkoma, L. I., has been appointed Director of St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn, by Bishop McDonnell. He succeeds the late Father William Blake, who, for many years, was the head of the institution.

THRONG AT DELANY'S BIER.

Supreme Court Justices Among Mourners—Father Wynne's Eulogy.

The funeral of John J. Delany, Justice of the Supreme Court, who died last Wednesday, took place yesterday morning at the Church of the Ascension at 107th Street and Broadway. It was one of the largest funerals ever held in this city, and those who were unable to crowd into the church stood by the hundreds in the streets for more than two hours waiting to pay a last tribute to the late Justice, as the funeral cortege left the church.

Seventy policemen, under Captain John H. Boyle of the West 100th Street Station, headed the procession from the Justice's late home, 824 West 103d Street, where were gathered all those who had come into intimate touch with him during his legal career. Among those who attended the services were Justices John A. Goff, Victor J. Dowling, Leonard A. Giegerich, P. H. Dugro, F. B. Delehanty, E. A. Philbin, J. J. Brady, Luke D. Stapleton, Bartow S. Weeks, T. F. Donnelly, John Ford, Peter A. Hendrick, and J. A. Blanchard. There were a number of Judges in the church, among whom were Otto A. Rosalsky. Delegations from many societies were present, including the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Knights of Columbus, the Tammany Society, and the Bar Association.

The Rev. Father Sweeney celebrated the solemn high requiem mass, assisted by the Rev. Father Wynne, S. J., who also pronounced the eulogy. A number of the prominent Catholic clergy were present, including Mgrs. Wall, Mooney, and Kane, Father Evers, Chaplain of the Tombs; Father McGean, Chaplain of the Fire Department; Father Mulry, S. J., President of Fordham University, Cardinal Farley pronounced final absolution over the Justice's body.

Father Wynne in speaking of the late Justice touched on both his public and private life. After saying that he died all too soon, but had accomplished more than many in his short term of life, Father Wynne said:

"He never stooped to the unwritten law and never would have, even if it had meant his own salvation. Our city is better, our politics are better for John Delany. Our public officials have an inspiring tradition to emulate. As Corporation Counsel and as Judge he was always a just dispenser of justice. He never let any one feel in his commanding presence any inferiority of moral, mental, physical, or accomplished sense."

Justice Delany was buried in Calvary Cemetery.

McKELWAY FUNERAL PLANS.

Mayor Among Those Sending Condolences to Editor's Widow.

Funeral services for Dr. St. Clair McKelway, editor in chief of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, who died at his home, 21 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, will be held at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, at Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn. The Rev. John Howard Melish, rector of the church, who is spending the Summer at Lake George, will come to Brooklyn to read the service. The body will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

Many messages of condolence on the death of the distinguished editor were received yesterday by Mrs. McKelway and at The Eagle office. Among those who sent expressions of sympathy were Mayor Mitchel, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Mrs. Frances Cleveland Preston, President Joseph Peters of the Long Island Railroad, and Borough President Lewis H. Pounds.

"Accept deepest sympathy," said Mayor Mitchel. "New York City loses a valued citizen and the profession of journalism one of its greatest editors."

"We deeply sympathize with you and mourn the loss of a dear and noble friend whose presence was always a blessing and whose departure is an irreparable loss for Brooklyn and the country," Mr. and Mrs. Straus telegraphed from Tamworth, N. H.

Late last night the list of pallbearers had not been completed, because several of those desired were out of town and had not been heard from. The following, however, had accepted invitations to serve: Chief Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals; George McAneny, President of the Aldermen; Oscar S. Straus, William Hester, President; William C. Dester, Secretary, and Robert F. Dunnison, business manager of the Eagle Corporation; Charles H. Miller, editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES; Alfred T. White, William N. Dykman, G. Foster Peabody, and Oswald G. Villard.

OHIO FLOODS RECEDING.

Rivers Falling as Rapidly as They Arose—Missouri Conditions Better.

COLUMBUS, July 17.—The passage of last night without any considerable rainfall resulted in improved conditions early today throughout the Ohio flood district. While many thousand acres of land remained under water today practically all rivers were either stationary or falling, and with clear weather generally prevailing, it was believed the worst had been passed.

The Scioto and Olentangy Rivers began receding here early today, bringing ease of mind to anxious watchers, especially in the flood-stricken district on the west side, where thousands remained up all night. Many of them were engaged in moving their belongings to higher ground. Levees along the Scioto River in this city, which began leaking yesterday afternoon, were repaired during the night, and this morning were reported to be holding fast.

The damage throughout central Ohio will mount into the millions as thousands of acres of wheat and oats have been ruined, corn and other crops washed away.

At Delaware the Olentangy River and Alum Creek were receding today, and normal conditions were in prospect. The Muskingum and Licking Rivers, which went on the rampage yesterday were reported falling today.

At Kenton, where a large part of the town was under water yesterday, improved conditions prevailed today. The damage there will aggregate $300,000.

KANSAS CITY, July 17.—Afternoon reports to the Weather Bureau led to a declaration tonight that danger to either the west or east bottoms here from flood waters from the Kansas and Missouri Rivers had been averted. The Missouri River here stood at 27.5 feet all day. The flood crest is expected tomorrow afternoon at not more than 28.5 feet.

500,000 PLAY AT SCHOOLS.

Big First Week Attendance at 200 Recreation Centres.

The Board of Education is conducting playgrounds during the Summer at almost 200 schools. They are largely attended and prove to be of great value in saving the children from the perils of the city streets.

The following are the official figures of attendance during the first week:

Borough.	Play-gr'ds.	Open-air Play-gr'ds.	Play-gr'ds for Mothers and Babies.	Total.
Manhattan..	155,313	7,754	87,857	250,964
The Bronx..	34,775	4,435	19,823	59,033
Brooklyn ..	167,543	7,987	48,038	223,568
Queens	17,274	.....	.....	17,274
Richmond..	3,736	1,185	.....	4,921
Total.....	378,641	21,391	155,718	555,750

Through the co-operation of Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, a list of the schools in which the Board of Education is conducting playgrounds has been furnished to each police precinct, and the policemen have been instructed to see that the children playing in the streets exposed to the dangers of vehicular traffic are urged to visit the school playgrounds.

Arrivals from Europe.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ORDUNA, (Liverpool.)—J. Bee, T. S. Brown, J. S. Cameron, J. P. Chambers, T. H. Graham, B. H. P. Humphries, Mr. and Mrs. L. Johnson, F. H. Keith, H. B. Leary, H. J. Lesser, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Manley, Miss E. W. Manley, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Morse, R. C. Moore, H. B. Porter, D. Rider, Baron and Baroness Rosencrantz, Mrs. Richmond Smith, W. O. Thompson.

BERGENSFJORD, (Bergen.)—Russel Allen, Leon de Backer, Miss J. Berg, Wilfred A. MacClelland, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Legge, Ira H. Morris, U. S. Minister to Sweden; Miss H. T. Stag, Daniel Steen, G. H. Watson, Professor Alexander Sementschenko, Miss I. Sondima.

FRANCIS DELAFIELD, PATHOLOGIST, DEAD

New York Surgeon Succumbs to Apoplexy, at 73, at His Sister's Home in Noroton, Conn.

EMERITUS OF COLUMBIA

Author of Many Standard Medical Works, and Consulting Physician When McKinley Was Shot.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 17.—Dr. Francis Delafield of New York, a distinguished physician and surgeon, an author of many standard medical works, and consulting physician at the illness of President McKinley following the latter's assassination, died today at the home of his sister, Miss Emma H. Delafield, in Noroton. He was stricken with apoplexy a week ago while visiting at Noroton, and death had been expected momentarily for several days.

Dr. Delafield's Career.

Dr. Francis Delafield, pathologist, writer on medical subjects, and the first President of the Association of American Physicians and Pathologists, was born in New York City in 1841. He was a direct descendant of John Delafield, who came to this country from Oxfordshire, England, in 1783, and became one of the successful merchants of this city. Dr. Delafield's father was Dr. Edward Delafield, who was in his day one of the foremost of his profession and a President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His mother was Julia, a daughter of Colonel Nicoll Floyd and a granddaughter of General William Floyd of Mastic, L. I.

Dr. Delafield studied in private schools, after which he entered Yale and was graduated from that institution in 1863. Two years after he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from Yale he received his degree as Doctor of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which his father was the head. He then went abroad to continue his studies in the hospitals of London and Paris and returned to enter at once into that tireless investigation of the purely scientific problems of medicine which resulted in making him one of the prominent workers in pathological research in the country.

His special study was pathology, that branch of medicine which explains the nature and cause of disease, and he soon became known as an authority on the subject. In 1875 he was appointed Adjunct Professor of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons under Professor Alonzo Clark, whose reputation is that time was enormous among physicians in this country. When Dr. Clark retired Dr. Delafield was appointed to succeed him. In 1890 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Yale University. He had been emeritus professor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia since 1900.

Dr. Delafield had served at different times as physician to Bellevue Hospital, surgeon at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and as pathologist at Roosevelt Hospital. He was a member of the New York County Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, and of the St. Nicholas Society. His clubs included the Century, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, Morris County Golf Club, and the Yale Club.

His Medical Writings.

The contributions made by Dr. Delafield to the literature of medicine are valuable. His "Studies in Pathological Anatomy," published in 1882, embodied an amount of labor and patient research that was enormous, but he was amply repaid, for his work is today an authority on the subject. The work covers ten years of study, and the doctor was the author of the drawings of the microscopic appearance of tissues, faithful reproductions of what he saw under the microscope.

His first important writing was his book, "Post Mortem Examinations," 1872, which embodied all the main features of a treatise on pathological anatomy. A second edition being called for, the scope was greatly extended by Dr. Delafield with the assistance of Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, and practically a new book, "A Handbook of Pathological Anatomy and Histology" was the result. This is used as a text-book in medical colleges. His other writings include "Manual of Physical Diagnosis," published in 1878, and "Diseases of the Kidneys," which was written in 1895.

Dr. Delafield lived at 5 West Fiftieth Street. He is survived by three daughters, Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Delafield, Miss Elizabeth Ray Delafield, and Mrs. F. S. Crosby of New York; also a son, Edward H. Delafield of New York. His wife, who was Miss Katherine Van Rensselaer of New York, died in 1901.

Dr. Delafield's funeral will be held at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, on Tuesday at 10 A. M.

James Van Horn Lawrence.

James Van Horn Lawrence, 76 years old, member of an old Long Island family of that name, and who was born in Astoria, died suddenly in his home, 52 Wardell Street, in that place, yesterday morning from an attack of acute indigestion. Mr. Lawrence was for forty years with the former prominent brokerage firm of H. B. Hollins & Co., of Wall Street, Manhattan. Mr. Lawrence's first wife was Miss Caroline Montgomery, and his surviving children by this marriage are Miss Swantie DeWitt Lawrence, Miss Emma Montgomery Lawrence, and James Van Horn Lawrence. He is also survived by his second wife, Mrs. Isabelle W. Lawrence, who was a sister of his first wife.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Herman H. Moscowits has been appointed to fill a temporary vacancy in the position of attendance officer.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that $7,500 be placed in the budget for 1916 for the purchase of moving picture machines and for an exchange service.

The Board of Estimate has denied the request of the Department of Education for a modification of the salary schedule applicable to district superintendents' clerks.

Contracts for $4,875 have been awarded for alterations and repairs to heating and ventilating apparatus in P. S. 1, 4, 6, 7, 34, 78 and 89, Queens.

The Board of Education has approved the action of its Committee on Buildings in directing the Secretary to notify the First Presbyterian Church of Tremont that the lease of the basement of the church, Washington Avenue and 174th Street, occupied as an annex to P. S. 4, which expired July 1, would not be renewed, and in authorizing the removal of all school property from it.

Anna M. Plumer has been appointed as a temporary clerk in the office of Associate City Superintendent Haaren in connection with the work of the part time co-operative and continuation classes, at $3 a day.

Contracts for $4,283 have been awarded for moving old P. S. 8, Richmond, to a new location.

The assignment of E. Gordon Hopper, draughtsman, to act as assistant to the Deputy Superintendent of School Buildings, has been continued to Dec. 31, 1915.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BENNETT, JAMES A., (July 12;) personalty, over $10,000; realty, about $2,500; all to widow, Matilda B.

JOSENHANS, CHARLES, (July 12;) personalty, about $800; all to widow, Karoline.

SMITH, GEORGE M., (June 21;) personalty, over $10,000; realty, over $10,000; Anna M. Smith, widow, gets over $5,000; Elliott, son, gets calendar watch which had been the gift of the Fifth Brigade, and all father's State long service medals; Florence L., daughter, gets loving cup presented her father by the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and his Seventh Regiment long service medals; the children share equally in the decedent's military commissions.

YOUNG, MARY, (May 18;) personalty, $650; Church of St. Jean the Baptist gets $100; residue to son, Joseph G.

JUSTICE J. P. BRADBURY DIES

Former Head of Ohio Supreme Court Was Once a Gold Miner.

POMEROY, Ohio, July 17.—Justice J. P. Bradbury, former Chief Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, died at his home here today. He was 77 years of age. Born in Gallia County, Ohio, at the age of 18, he went to Kansas soon after its organization under the territorial government, during the agitation over the adoption or rejection of slavery.

Justice Bradbury joined the "Free State Party" and took active interest in the stirring events of that time. He accompanied the expedition against the Mormons, later going to California, where he spent four years gold mining. He then returned to his native State by way of Panama, and during 1864-5 he taught school and read law and was admitted to the Bar in 1868.

Justice Bradbury practiced in Pomeroy until 1872, and in 1876 was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1885 he resigned and four years later was elected to the Supreme Court Bench of his State. From February, 1898, until February, 1904, he was Chief Justice.

FRANCESCO FANCIULLI DIES.

Former U. S. Marine Bandmaster and Composer Was Aged 62.

Francesco Fanciulli, who succeeded John Philip Sousa as conductor of the United States Marine Band at Washington, died in the German Hospital last night after an operation. He had been ill for several months. He lived with his family at 128 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Mr. Fanciulli was born in Port St. Stephan, in Tuscany, in 1853. He was educated musically in Florence, where he conducted in opera for a time. He came to this country in 1876. During the Administration of President Cleveland he was appointed conductor of the Marine Band. He also conducted the Seventy-first Regiment Band in this city, and later led a band of his own.

Mr. Fanciulli was the composer of two operas in English, "Priscilla" and "Malinche," as well as an opera in Italian, "Gabriel de Montgomery." He was also known as a composer of religious and choral works.

MARTIN ENGEL FUNERAL.

Rabbi Greenfield Praises Ex-Leader's Many Acts of Charity.

The funeral of Martin Engel, for many years a Tammany leader, was held last night in the Campbell Building, 241 West Twenty-third Street. A number of men, at one time familiar figures in east side Tammany politics, attended the service, among them ex-Sheriff Thomas Foley, Frank Farrell, Edward J. Sparrenberg, ex-Assemblyman Philip Wissig, ex-Assemblyman Isidore Cohn and Simon Steingut, once widely known as "The Mayor of Second Avenue."

The eulogy was delivered by Rabbi Samuel Greenfield of Isaiah Temple, who praised highly the many acts of charity done by the former leader.

Interment will be made today in Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM C. OSTERHELD, 46 years old, long interested in the development of business in the Hill section of Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 148 Lefferts Place. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

Mrs. JENNIE MAY LAWSON, wife of Ernest R. Lawson, died from kidney disease on Friday at her home, 719 Fourteenth Street, South Brooklyn, aged 43 years.

MAX WEIL, a retired meat dealer and member of B'nai B'rith and the Congregation Ahawath Achim, died on Friday at his home, 1,093 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 62 years of age and a native of Alsace-Lorraine.

JOHN LANGMAID, 46 years old, with the C. Victor Twiss Company, Manhattan, interior decorators, died at his home, 548 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, on Friday. He was born in Wolverhampton, England, and leaves a wife.

GEORGE WASHINGTON GEDNEY, a retired builder in business in South Brooklyn for more than forty years, died on Friday in the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men at the age of 82 years. Mr. Gedney had been a resident of Brooklyn for sixty-eight years, and had built many of the houses in South Brooklyn. He was the oldest living member of Greenwood Lodge, No. 630, F. and A. M., of Greenwood Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and of the Twelfth Reformed Dutch Reformed Church. During the civil war Mr. Gedney went to the front with two of his brothers as builders of bridges for the Union forces. He was also a pioneer in the oil fields of Oil City, Penn., where he was with four of his brothers to construct derricks for oil wells. He is survived by three sons.

HORATIO NELSON PRINCE, 40 years old, the New York representative of Chase & Sanborn, Boston tea and coffee importers, died on Tuesday at his home, 614 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush.

Miss ADA E. BLACKWELL, 83 years old, a member of one of the oldest families of Astoria, died at her home there Friday night. Miss Blackwell was the daughter of Robert and Eliza W. Blackwell. She was born in the old Blackwell homestead in Astoria, and during her early womanhood was prominent in social affairs. Miss Blackwell was one of five daughters, of whom her sister, Mrs. W. Ramsen Taylor, widow of Dr. Taylor, who was Colonel of a New Jersey regiment during the civil war, is the sole survivor.

NOAH GREEN, retired merchant and a veteran of the civil war, died on Thursday at his home, 778 Central Park West, in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in Austria and came here when a child. Mr. Green

EXPECT BIG DEMAND FOR PIG IRON IN FALL

Warring Nations Are Utilizing Their Own Supplies Now and Will Need Ours Later.

LOOK FOR RISE IN PRICES

Western Mills Are Making Plants Ready to Take Over a Great Part of the Coming Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 18.—There is a growing feeling that with the opening of the Fall trade, pig iron prices will be materially advanced. This is predicated on the belief that the nations now at war will be large consumers of pig iron. Russia, Italy, France, and even Great Britain will have to buy large tonnages. With 80 per cent. of the French pig iron district under German rule, France is in sore need of iron. Russia, too, is figuring on an extensive building program of railroad extension which will require considerable iron. Great Britain is in no shape to export iron, as the islands will utilize all the metal that can be melted for requirements at home.

With a reduction of stock in this country which has been going on for months, and with some furnaces, such as those in the Buffalo district, sold months ahead, Southern and Eastern irons will have the call. Southern furnaces apparently had the largest stocks in the country and were slowest in getting rid of it. No. 2 foundry is being firmly held at $10 for fourth quarter delivery. Should the export demand come, as anticipated, Southern iron will go to $11, Birmingham.

In the event of heavy exports, steel making irons will have the call. Most of the furnaces now in blast are working on basic iron, with a few in the valleys on Bessemer. The demand for foundry grades is not nearly normal. There is some demand for malleable iron and cast iron pipe makers are reducing the stocks of low grade iron.

Basic iron can be said to represent a value of $12.75 to $13, and Bessemer, $13.75 to $14, valleys. Eastern quotations are: No. 2X foundry, $14.50. Buying during the week was not as large as had been anticipated and the next two weeks of July will have to see some active selling to bring July up to the average of June which showed the largest sales in the last twenty months.

Inquiry for billets from abroad has strengthened the market. Billets have been advanced to $21, and a further advance of 50 cents a ton is anticipated. Eastern steel makers are beginning to operate their billet mills to capacity. In Pittsburgh and Youngstown districts steel makers have no billets for sale and the Carnegie Steel Company has bought heavily from Eastern Pennsylvania mills. The United States Steel Corporation is operating its Gary, Ind., plant almost to capacity for the first time during the last eighteen months.

Plate mills are working to about 80 per cent. in this district. They are dependent largely on the steel car builders. As steel car building is not very active, ship building has in a measure taken the place of the former industry in creating tonnage for the plate mills. Many projects have been held up until the vessels contracted for are off the ways.

Plates represent a price of 1.20c to 1.25c. free on board Pittsburgh, but in going West, Chicago quotations are somewhat lower and Chicago mills are quoting on a base of 1.10c. to 1.15c. Pittsburgh. Cleveland mills are slack of orders and are forcing Pittsburgh quotations down. If the Western mills had their order books as well filled as Pittsburgh mills, plates would stand at 1.30c. Pittsburgh.

Structural steel erecting is somewhat more active on a large number of enterprises. The railroads have failed to furnish their quota of new work to maintain the standard. Otherwise structural demand is good. While contracts for steel buildings are numerous, the average tonnage requirements are small. Erectors are gradually firming up their bids, which in the last year have been excessively low.

Steel bar mills in this and adjoining districts are operating to capacity. Orders for shell and shrapnel bars have all been placed, and specifications are coming forward for rapid output. Domestic demand for steel bars has increased, and this has had a further tendency to stifffen prices. 1.30c. Pittsburgh is fairly established, but going westward prices flatten out on a base of 1.20c., Pittsburgh. However, Western steel mills are filling their order books, and before the close of August the Pittsburgh quotation will probably prevail.

Barbed wire exports continue heavy, and new orders are being turned down as quickly as offered. Premiums have been offered for wire intagliements without finding takers. Plain wire is being utilized to some extent and is being crudely warped into barbed wire. Exports of other lines of wire goods are also fair and are going abroad in increasing quantities. South American shipments are becoming more numerous.

Inquiries for tin plates are coming in from all quarters of the globe. The activity is gradually extending westward owing to crop reports. The canneries expect a tremendous Fall business and they are ordering freely, fearful that they will be caught in the glut next Fall.

Sheet sales have improved slightly, especially in the heavier makes. Lighter gauges of sheets are not so much in demand. Some galvanized is being sold and quotations vary. There is no fixed market. Sheet mills are operating at about 70 per cent. of capacity.

Buying of hoops and bands is increasing. The cotton crop is expected to be fair, and will require a round tonnage. It is not believed that cotton will be hampered the same as it was last year.

A shortage of ferro manganese is imminent now that the steel mills are operating to greater capacity. Consumption has overtaken shipments from Great Britain. Some Brazilian manganese is being imported and made into ferro in this country, but importers find it difficult to find freighters.

RUSSIAN COTTONSEED OIL.

It May Be a Serious Competitor of the American Article.

All indications point, according to Commercial Agent Thomas H. Norton in a report on the cottonseed industry in foreign countries, to an early appearance of Russian oil as a serious competitor to the American product in European markets. An energetic propaganda had been organized in Turkey prior to the outbreak of the war, to secure a market for Russian oil outside the empire, and was meeting with a certain amount of success.

In 1912 ten carloads of Turkestan oil arrived at Batum for shipment to foreign countries. The very high-grade oil from the imperial factory at Murgab has been used largely in the effort to build up a market abroad. The quality shipped by Russian exporters to Mediterranean ports is practically equivalent to the American "prime Summer yellow" grade. This tendency of the Russian industry is a factor which eventually may become serious for American trade. Russia is producing today about 500,000 short tons of seed available for crushing purposes, the output increasing 10 per cent. annually.

Russia Buys Japanese Woolens.

An extract from the Japan Chronicle of recent date, which was forwarded to the Department of Commerce by Consul General G. H. Scidmore, Yokohama, says that Japanese manufacturers of woolen goods have so far received orders from Russia that total about $4,980,000. The unfilled part of these orders has until the end of August to be completed. A third batch of similar orders from Russia was reported at the time the extract was published, and the Japan woolweaving and other companies were then considering terms on which to book them. The increased demand for the raw material has forced the market up for it, and as a result the weavers are asking advances ranging from 15 to 20 per cent. on the new business they take.

Broadway and 33d Street **GIMBEL BROTHERS** *Store Opens 8:30, Closes 5:30*

The SIMPSON-CRAWFORD SALE—New Bargains

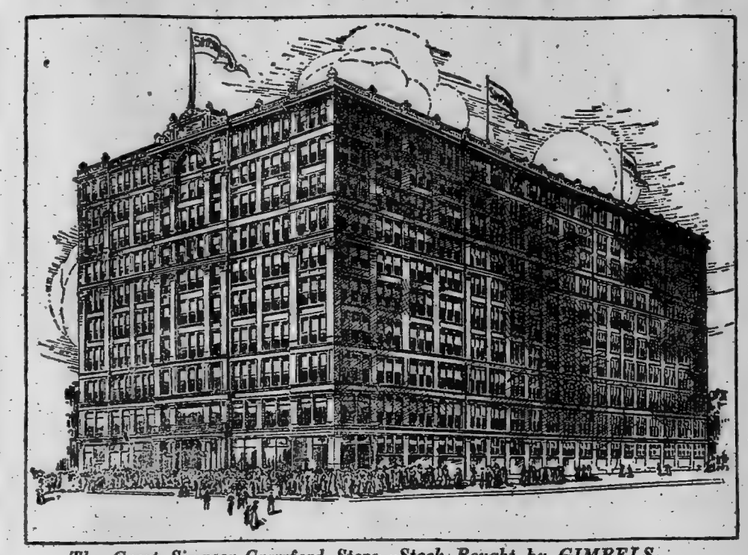

The Great Simpson-Crawford Store—Stock Bought by GIMBELS

Now we begin the second half of the sale, with a week of big events.

HALF PRICE—or close to it—will rule on an amazingly large share of the offerings.

We have matched the extraordinary price-advantages of our Simpson-Crawford purchase with other fine lots of new, worthwhile Summer goods bought far below value from makers at their season's-end.

There will be very remarkable offerings in every section of the Store, notably—

Women's and Children's Summer Dresses, Blouses, Women's Bathing Suits, Muslin Underwear, Corsets, House Dresses.

Men's and Boys' Clothing, Men's and Women's Hosiery, Men's Furnishings, Toilet Goods, Trunks.

Furniture, Floor-Coverings, Draperies, China and Crystals, Linens, Bedcoverings.

These will be announced from time to time—watch, and come! Part of tomorrow's announcements:

200 Women's $27.50 to $37.50 Cloth Suits Reduced to $10

Not odds and ends of Suits that we are anxious to dispose of, but broken sizes in the Summer's most desirable Suits that are now marked at half and less the price they were sold at yesterday.

Black-and-White Checked Suits in the Majority

Several styles including the "Prince Chap," Norfolk effects, and plain Tailored Models; all have straight flare or side pleated skirts—a few with patch or set-in pockets.

Tan Covert Suits—Medium-length Jacket—full Skirt.

Navy Blue and Black Gabardine and Serge Suits—semi-Norfolk effects. Third Floor

$2.95 and $3.95 Voile Blouses 1,800 of Them; Four Styles $1.65

A quantity purchase at a great price concession of new, fresh white Voile Blouses that are elaborately trimmed with lace and panels of sheer embroidered organdie. All have lace trimmed short sleeves, shadow lace Vestees and the modish high back lace collars that taper to a V neck at front. Every Blouse trimmed back and front. The Laces and Embroidered Organdie form yokes and coatee effects. Main and Third Floors

YOUNG WOMEN'S $25 CREPE AND TAFFETA FROCKS $19.75

These charming Frocks actually sold in regular stock up to last Saturday at $25 and we only reduced for the Simpson-Crawford Sale. Full rippling overskirt, and vestee bodice, with a sheer organdie collar.
In Navy, Copenhagen Blue, White or Black. All sizes. Third Floor

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED $2 AND $2.50 NIGHTGOWNS $1.50.

Specially purchased for the Simpson-Crawford Sale.

11 Attractive Styles.
Set-In or Kimona Sleeves.
Round, Square, Surplice Necks.
Many made with deep lace yokes or Coatee effect.
Made of Fine Nainsook.
Empire and Open Front Models.
Valenciennes Lace, Embroidery, Hemstitched, Embroidered Organdie and Ribbon Trimmed.
Second Floor

SAVE HALF ON WOMEN'S SAMPLE NECKWEAR AT 25c AND 50c

Collars, Collar and Cuff Sets, Chemisettes, Vestees and Guimpes, made of sheer organdie, net and fine laces.

50c and 75c White Shetland Veiling at 38c

Mill ends in excellent selections—shadow and scroll designs; 1¼ yards long. Main Floor

$3.50 CORAL NECKLACES, $1.95

Mounted with solid gold clasps; beautiful tints.

50c & $1 Velvet Neckbands, 25c and 50c

Gold-plated trimmings or rhinestones. Main Floor

WOMEN'S $5 SUMMER PUMPS AT $2.45 PAIR

It is a very low price—indeed, below wholesale cost—for such fashionable shoes of distinction and grace. But we want to clear them out quickly!

Patent leather or gun metal, with inlays of gray, fawn, white, putty or sand colored cloth or suede; also handsome black-and-white effects. All sizes.

$2.45 Second Floor

WOMEN'S SILK UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY

Women's $1 Lisle Thread Union Suits at 55c
Tight or lace knee; crochet top.

Women's $2.25 to $3 Silk Vests at $1.70
Plain or Embroidered.

Also $3.50 to $5 Silk Bloomers at $1.70
Pink and other shades.

Women's $1 Pure Silk Stockings at 68c
Black, white and colors.

Women's $1.50 to $2.25 Stockings at 95c
Black or white.

Children's 50c Imported Socks at 28c
Large assortment of styles and colors. Main Floor

THE "VICTROLA IV." OUTFIT, $26

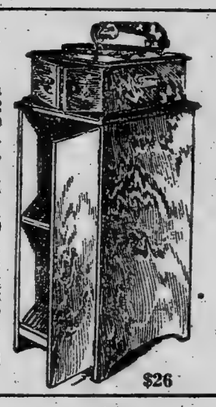

Illustrated. Including the $15 Victrola IV., six 10-inch double-faced records (12 selections), worth $4.50, and cabinet (100 record capacity) to match, worth $10.00. A delightfully practical outfit for camp, Summer home or bungalow.

GIMBEL easy terms—$1.00 cash and $1.00 weekly.

The "Victrola VIII." Outfit, $54.50

Including latest model $40 Victrola VIII., with 12-inch turntable and exhibition sound box. Finished in golden oak. Six 10-inch double-faced records, worth $4.50; beautiful double rack golden oak cabinet to match (150 record capacity), worth $17.50. All for $54.50.

GIMBEL easy terms—$2.00 cash and $1.00 weekly. Eighth Floor

$26

MEN'S $2 & $3 STRAW HATS, $1.15

The best straws, the most perfect weaves and the finest selection of popular shapes in all New York at the prices. Fourth Floor

MEN'S 50c SOCKS, 28c PAIR

Fancy silk and fine silk lisle.
In a very wide assortment of colors and popular color combinations. Main Floor

MEN'S $1.65 & $2 SHIRTS, $1.25

Soft negligee styles in fine woven madras and in mercerized cloth with a neat woven stripe in color. Full range of sizes from 14 to 17.

Men's $1 Neckties, 50c

Nine hundred big open-end Scarfs, in neat black-and-white or "regimental" color effects. Main Floor

A Special Purchase of Men's $30, $32 & $35 Suits $16.50

A high-class New York manufacturer sold us EVERY SUIT he had—making a price in proportion to the size of the purchase. The quality—for evidence of which every suit has been carefully examined by our experts—is fully up to the exacting GIMBEL standard in every way. All the good styles, materials and effects of the season are represented, sizes 34 to 48.

Men's $15 Silk Suits, $7.50 Cool and comfortable, tan color. All sizes.

Men's Fine $6 White Flannel Trousers, $3.75 In new stylish models. All sizes. Fourth Floor

Women's Very Special Bathing Suits Four Hundred $5 Black Satin Suits $3.95

A manufacturer's over-lot, bought at a saving. A splendid silk-water-proof silk, fashioned the new waist line model; silk colored pipings on front of waist, belt and cap, sleeves in shades of white, rose, blue, blue-and-white and green-and-red. Sizes 34 to 44.

$4.95 Slipover Worsted Bathing Suits at $3.95

Very becoming smock models with broad Roman Stripe sashes. Bathing Combinations of cotton, worsted and mercerized silk at 65c, $1, $1.95 and $2.75. Third Floor

GIMBEL Special—Washable White Skirts

A manufacturer's clearance of made-up stock on hand—all new, seasonable goods. More than 200 skirts. All sizes.

$3.95 Cotton Gabardines, $2.25
Open front skirt, patch pockets and detachable belt.

$5 Imported Cotton Crepe, $3.95
Same model as above.

$5 Corduroy Skirts, $3.95
Very modish these wide wale Corduroy Sport Skirts that have a colored pin stripe of green, black or gold on a white ground; self covered buttons fasten the front. Third Floor

Fine Dinner-Ware ⅓ to ½ Less

Simpson-Crawford Stocks & Gimbel Purchases

$8.75 *instead of* $13.50 for 100-piece American porcelain dinner sets, with floral spray decoration and gold lines on the edges.

$15.75 *instead of* $25 for 100-piece Austrian china dinner sets, with dainty border design. A rare value for an important event.

$22.50 *instead of* $40 for 100-piece French china dinner sets from Bernardaud et Cie. Attractive border, coin gold handles. Fifth Floor

WOMEN'S $2 KID & LAMB-SKIN GLOVES, 68c PAIR

White, Black and Colors.

Women's 50c Silk Gloves, 35c Pair
White tricot silk; one row and Paris point backs; 2-clasp.

Women's $2 Silk Gloves, $1.15 Pair
White Milanese Silk, extra heavy, with Paris point backs; 16-button. Main Floor

$5 "KLOSFIT" PETTICOATS, $2.20

These Fitted Top "Klosfit" and other well-known Petticoats from Simpson-Crawford stocks are lower in price than we have ever sold them before.

Materials—Messalines, Silk Jerseys and Taffetas.

Numerous styles. Colors and black.

Main and Second Floors

$3 TO $4.25 EMBROIDERED LUNCHEON CLOTHS, $2.25

White; some with drawn work; excellent quality.

$3 to $5 Embroidered Pillow Slips, $1.75
All trimmed and ready for the pillow. Main Floor

9c PALM OLIVE SOAP, 5c CAKE

Only 2,800 cakes at this low price, and we must necessarily limit quantities for this fine toilet soap. No mail orders. Main Floor

CLARK'S "O. N. T." SPOOL COTTON, 35c DOZ. SPOOLS

Only 1,500 dozen; black and white; all numbers in the assortment; quantity limited. Notion Store, Main Floor and Subway Store

HARTMANN'S $12.50 TO $15 TRUNKS, $10

Dress and Steamer Trunks, constructed to stand much traveling, as they are well riveted and reinforced; convenient trays.

$22.50 to $35 Dress, Steamer and Hat Trunks, $15.

$5 Week-End Carrying Cases, $3.85. Fifth Floor

$1.85 WHITE BED-SPREADS, $1.25

Crocheted, nicely hemmed; full size.

$2.25 Scalloped Bedspreads, $1.50
Full size; cut corners for metal bedsteads.

$2.75 Satin-Finish Bedspreads, $1.95
Full size; new Marseilles patterns; hemmed. Second Floor

$100,000 Worth of Fine Wilton Rugs at Radical Reductions

GIMBELS are now showing the best grades of Royal Wilton in the largest variety of colors and designs that we have ever been able to offer, at prices that are, in many cases, BELOW the usual WHOLESALE list price.

$62.50 Room Size French Wiltons (9x12 ft.), $43.50
$45.50 Room Size "Bundhar" Rugs (9x12 ft.), $32.50
$38.50 Room Size Logan Wiltons (9x12 ft.), $27.50
$42.50 Rego Wiltons, Room Size (9x12 ft.), $31
$41.50 "Teprac" Wilton Rugs (9x12 ft.), $27.50
$35 Room Size (9x12 ft.) Royal Wiltons, $25

Our Entire $100,000 stock of Oriental Carpets at One Third Less Sixth Floor

Clean-up of the Simpson-Crawford Stock of Fine Bedroom Furniture, at Half

Suites and odd pieces in enamel, maple, Tuna mahogany, mahogany and walnut.

$416.50 Suites, $208. | **$16.25 Chiffoniers, $8.** | **$24 Toilet Tables, $12.**
$38 Chiffoniers, $19. | **$438 Suites, $219.** | **$20 Chiffoniers, $10.**
$51 Bureaus, $25.50. | **$46 Cheval Glasses, $23.** Seventh Floor

175 Reed Pieces at Half and Less

Including lamps, tables, settees, arm chairs, etc. Sixth Floor

350 Simpson-Crawford Odd Chairs, $2.50 to $10

Reg. $5 to $25—many styles. Seventh Floor

PICTURES, MIRRORS, AND FRAMES ⅓ TO ½ LESS

An extraordinarily large collection, many of the items being from the Simpson-Crawford stock.

25c to $45 Pictures, 15c to $20
Charming subjects covering the entire field of art.

$2.50 to $13.50 Mirrors, $2 to $10.50
Mostly panel shape, with a picture at the top. All sizes.

$1 to $3 Picture Frames, 25c to $1
In all sizes and finishes. Oval and square. Sixth Floor

$1.25 TO $12.50 STERLING SILVER SERVING PIECES, 65c TO $6.25

A very large collection of odd pieces for many purposes.

$1.50 Napkin Rings, 75c | **$2.75 Mustard Pots, $2**
$1.75 Pie Servers, $1.25 | **$7.50 Sugar Holders, $4.75**
$2.50 Tea Strainers, $1.75 | **$3.50 Candlesticks, $2.65**
Main Floor

SILK VALUES EXTRAORDINARY!

Specially selected for the Simpson-Crawford Sale.

$1.50 to $2 Navy Blue Taffeta, $1.10 Yard
75c White Washable Corduroy, 50c Yard

Extra Special! Broken assortment of silks that have been selling at $1 to $3 a yard—Now 50c to 75c Yard.

Messalines, Pongees, Chiffons, Plain and Figured Trimming Silks, Poplins, Taffetas, Striped Silks. Second Floor

28c PRINTED ORGANDIE, 18c YARD

The very popular fabric is sheer, cool and dainty; wide range of beautiful colorings on white grounds in striped and plaited effects.

New Printed Cretonnes, 22c Yard
Many quaint and fanciful designs to choose from.

For Skirts, Coats, Hats and Parasols
75c to $2.50 Imported and Domestic Novelty Goods, 38c and 68c Yard
Sold in suitable lengths.

Beautiful Range of Weaves, Colors and Designs
Second Floor

10c TO $5.75 LACE REMNANTS, 5c TO $4 LENGTH

Lace, Nets and Chiffons; a very broad assortment.

$1 Embroidered Flounces, 50c Yard
Organdie, in French floral designs; 45-in. wide. Main Floor

55c SASH RIBBONS, 35c YARD

All-silk satin taffeta, suitable for dress and millinery trimming; beautiful colors; 7½-in. wide. Main Floor.

$22 & $25 "DOMESTIC" & "GRANT" SEWING MACHINES, $18.50

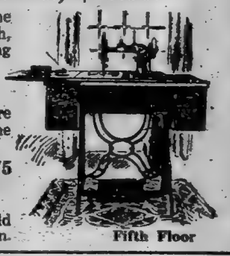

The "Domestic" Machines have the looper which sews lock or chain stitch, and the "Grant" has a large self-threading shuttle. Both in beautiful golden oak cases, and have all attachments.

Sold on easy terms; $2 cash and $1 weekly, without extra charge and are GUARANTEED by GIMBELS and the manufacturers.

$8.50 "Acme" Dress Forms, $5.75
4 Section, Automatic, Adjustable and Collapsible.

These Forms were awarded the Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Fifth Floor

18c WALL PAPERS, 9c ROLL

Rich gold outlined, figured two-toned effects and novelty stripes, for all rooms.

22c Wall Papers, 12c Roll | **40c Wall Papers, 25c Roll**
30c Wall Papers, 18c Roll | **50c Wall Papers, 30c Roll**
Sixth Floor

The New York Times.

R. H. Macy & Co.

AT 8:30 in the morning, when Macy's opens, is the time for 9 o'clock office people to have a delicious club breakfast on the loggia, far above Broadway. Prices run, 16c, 29c, 34c, 39c and 44c. Try it. Take express elevator, 35th St. entrance. Store opens at 8:30 A. M. and closes at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 8:30 to 12 Noon.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

LEAVE your pictures at Macy's to be developed and printed. They will receive careful treatment and will be developed and printed skillfully. No fear of spoiled or poorly printed pictures. Our prices are lower than elsewhere. Leave pictures at Main Floor Counter or Fifth Floor, Camera Department.

From To-morrow to the End of the Month, every effort of this "Store of Savings" will centre on reducing Summer stocks by Inventory Time

Triple Economies in Macy's

Pre-Inventory Clearance

NEW Fall stocks are coming in—whole trainloads that demand all the space in the store.

Enough Summer merchandise to stock a dozen good-sized stores must go out to accommodate them.

But to sell a stock so huge in two weeks, we must offer tremendous inducements. Therefore—

We undersell others, undersell ourselves, and undersell even our lowest sale prices.

Such economies stand alone. If our everyday prices mean a saving because they are "Lowest-in-the City"—and our special prices *savings on savings*, because they are below our usual prices—then these clearance prices mean *triple savings* because they are lower still.

In selection, as well, this is more than the ordinary clearance event. There are no "left-overs" in the store—only the newest, smartest goods. The increase in patronage created by a nation-wide movement for *thrift* made stocks kept full and up to the minute a necessity all this season.

These values are genuine—worthy of Macy's. If you buy here, you know that. If not—we are ready for the test. You have the rest of the month to compare and claim your share of these savings.

The items given are only a hint of what awaits you in the store. Reductions cover *every* department — economies are everywhere.

Misses' Fine Taffeta and Lingerie Frocks, $12.74

Macy's Usual Prices $19.74 to $26.75

Evening and theatre frocks of fine chiffon taffeta—some in quaint Empire style. Georgette crepes with little coatees of Dresden flowered taffeta. Afternoon and evening frocks of finest net trimmed with hand-embroidery, narrow braids, ribbons and flowers. Cool, lingerie frocks of sheerest organdie and chiffon voile, with dainty laces and embroideries. A complete range of sizes, but only three or four of a kind.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Mid-Season Clearance of Infants' Wear

Infants' Hand-made Dresses $2.89 and $3.89

Macy's usual prices, $4.49 to $4.98. Little Dresses of fine Nainsook, strictly hand-made and daintily embroidered. Both Empire and French styles. Some of these little frocks are imported. Sizes 2 to 5 years.

Infants' Petticoats and Princess Slips $1.49

Macy's usual price, $1.98. Dainty hand-made Nainsook Petticoats with hand-scalloped edge. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

Infants' and Children's Nightgowns, Hand-made, 94c

Macy's usual prices $2.24 to $2.69. Little Nighties of fine Lingerie, put together entirely by hand and daintily hand-embroidered. Mostly high-necked models. Sizes 4 to 10 years.

Infants' Paris-made Kimonos $1.89

Macy's usual prices $2.44 to $3.69. Charming little Negligees, put together by the skilled fingers of French needlewomen. Not all sizes in the lot. Also some excellent values copied from the French. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

Infants' Hand-made Caps 69c

Macy's usual prices, 94c to $1.98. Sheer and dainty little Caps—some imported—many hand-embroidered—and all hand-made and exceptional in value. Sizes 13 to 16.

Infants' Lawn Caps 23c

Macy's usual price, 48c. Embroidered and lace-trimmed Caps, some slightly mussed, but surprisingly good value. Sizes 13, 14, and 15.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear, 35th Street.

Women's Imported Fibre Silk Sweaters, $7.74

Macy's Usual Prices Were $9.74 to $12.74.

Those modish sweaters, lustrous in finish and glowing in color, that form a most important item of the vacationists wardrobe this season. Plain and belted models, with V necks or shawl collars, patch pockets and close-fitting cuffs. Colors: pink, champagne, gold, brown, violet and Copenhagen blue. Sizes: 36, 38 and 40.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

Women's Blouses at Decided Reductions

Thrifty shoppers look forward to "Inventory time at Macy's," realizing that sharp cuts are made on merchandise. In this offering of Women's Blouses unusual values will be found.

At $1.29

Macy's Usual Price $1.89.

Two models—one (*as illustrated*) of organdie with panels embroidered in leather and light blue. Another at this price of Embroidered White Voile with organdie vestee, collar and cuffs in eyelet effect; black silk bow and dainty shirrings.

At 69c

Macy's Usual Prices 94c to $1.49.

An unusual collection of pretty, summery effects in Embroidered Voile, Crepes, White Lawns and popular stripes.

At $2.29

Macy's Usual Price $2.89.

Charming flowered silk Blouses, Chiffon, Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepes. White and colors; demi-tailored and dressy styles in the newest modes.

Frilled and Embroidered Blouses of Colored Voile, 94c

Macy's Usual Price $1.69. Sheer model with hemstitching and embroidered frill; picot edge Eton collar and novel cuffs.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

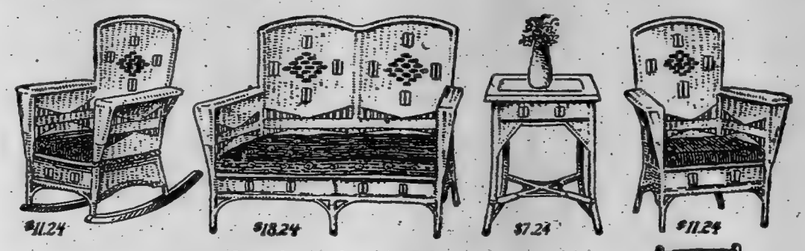

Summer Furniture

At a third less than our usual "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

Some are samples—only one of a kind—of others we have duplicates. Willow, rattan, natural birch, silver gray oak, Indian splint, white enamel, and a few imported Chinese grass pieces. Willow furniture in various styles and finish, some fitted with cushions, which are also reduced a third, others without.

Green Willow Suite

$22.49 Settee at	$15.24
$12.74 Rocker at	$8.24
$12.24 Arm Chair at	$7.49

Cretonne Cushions to match; also reduced one-third.

$8.67 Settee Cushion for	$5.89
$4.34 Arm Chair Cushions	$2.89
$4.34 Rocker Cushion	$2.89

Ivory Enamel Willow Suite

$25.75 Settee at	$17.24
$13.74 Rocker at	$9.34
$13.24 Arm Chair at	$8.89

Gray Willow Suite

$15.24 Settee at	$10.24
$8.34 Rocker at	$5.67
$7.89 Arm Chair at	$5.24

Indian Splint Furniture

$6.24 Table at	$4.24
$5.24 Chair at	$3.59
$2.24 Stool at	$1.54
$9.74 Rocker at	$6.49
$15.24 Swing at	$10.24
$16.49 Settee at	$11.24
$10.24 Rocker at	$6.67

Driftwood Oak Living Room Furniture

$27.25 Settee at	$17.49
$16.49 Rocker at	$11.24
$18.24 Rocker at	$12.24
$12.74 Arm Chair at	$7.49
$18.24 Arm Chair at	$12.24

Silver Gray Living Room Furniture

$36.25 Settee at	$24.24
$21.24 Arm Chair at	$14.24
$21.74 Rocker at	$14.49
$6.74 Pedestal at	$4.59
$11.67 Table at	$7.74
$8.24 Book Rack at	$5.59
$24.24 Tea Wagon,	$16.24
$3.24 Waste Basket,	$2.49
$24.24 Lamp at	$16.24

Black and White Enamel Suite

$27.25 Settee (*illustrated*) at	$18.24
$3.24 Cushion Seat at	$2.49
$16.49 Arm Chair (*illustrated*) at	$11.24
$1.89 Cushion Seat at	$1.24
$10.49 Table (*illustrated*) at	$7.24
$16.89 Rocker (*illustrated*) at	$11.24
$1.89 Cushion Seat at	$1.24

Odd Willow Chairs, Rockers and Settees in natural color, some with Cushions, others without. All at one-third off.

$19.49 Settee at	$12.89
$13.24 Chair at	$8.89
$10.89 Rocker at	$7.24
$7.89 Chair at	$5.24
$13.24 Rocker at	$9.89
$5.67 Rockers at	$3.74
$8.67 Rockers at	$5.74
$23.49 Lounging Chair at	$15.74

Silver Birch Pieces

$10.89 Settee at	$7.24
$5.49 Chair (*illustrated*) at	$3.67
$9.24 Chair at	$6.24
$14.49 Table (*illustrated*) at	$9.67
$21.67 Table at	$14.49
$12.67 Couch at	$8.49

Rattan Suites—complete suite in green.

$18.24 Arm Chair at	$12.24	$4.14 Seat and Back Cretonne Cushions at	$2.74
$27.25 Settee at	$18.24	$7.74 Seat and Back Cretonne Cushions at	$5.24
$8.24 Desk Chair at	$5.34	$3.74 Seat and Back Cretonne Cushions at	$2.59
$10.49 Side Chair at	$7.24	$4.14 Seat and Back Cretonne Cushions at	$2.74
$18.34 Rocker at	$12.34	$4.14 Seat and Back Cretonne Cushions at	$2.74
$33.25 Desk with glass top,	$22.24	$11.24 Table at	$7.49

Macy's—Sixth Floor.

Couch Hammocks, Stands and Awnings

20 Designs in Khaki, White and Green | 10% Less—Monday Only | Furniture Department Sixth Floor

Rugs, Matting and Linoleums

Prices which were already "Lowest-in-the City" by 5 to 10 per cent. have been reduced ¼ to ⅓ on all floor coverings in this sale.

French Weave Wilton Rugs

Among the best, if not the best, of this kind made. Extra serviceable and beautiful.

	Macy's Usual Price.	July Clearance Price.
27x54 in.,	$5.74	$4.89
36x63 in.,	$8.64	$6.89
4½x7½ ft.	$18.48	$14.24
6x9 ft.,	$32.75	$25.75
8¼x10½ ft.,	$48.50	$38.50
9x12 ft.,	$53.25	$39.50

Remnants of Linoleum

Linoleum remnants in most cases less than half price. A few imperfect ones. Each piece ranges from 1½ to 6 yards.

Inlaid Linoleum remnants. Were 69c to $1.48. Now **48c** the square yard.

Figured Cork Linoleum remnants. Were 48c to 69c. Now **29c** the square yard.

China and Japanese Matting

New, fresh, pliable straw. Perfect goods. China Matting that was $5.89 the roll, now **$3.89.**

China Matting that was $7.89 the roll, now **$5.24.**

Japanese Matting that was $10.24 the roll, now **$7.24.**

Japanese Matting that was $8.89 the roll, now **$6.89.**

(All of these rolls contain full 40 yards and are one yard wide.)

Room Size Rugs—Quantities are limited

	Macy's Usual Price.	July Clearance Price.		Macy's Usual Price.	July Clearance Price.
Seamless Velvet, 8¼x10½ ft.,	$19.89	$15.24	Worsted Royal Wilton, 8¼x10½ ft.,	$36.50	$28.50
Seamless Velvet, 9x12 ft.,	$21.48	$16.89	Worsted Royal Wilton, 9x12 ft.,	$39.50	$31.25
Body Brussels, 8¼x10½ ft.,	$25.50	$21.48	Wool Royal Wilton, 8¼x10½ ft.,	$31.50	$25.75
Body Brussels, 9x12 ft.,	$27.50	$22.48	Wool Royal Wilton, 9x12 ft.,	$33.75	$27.75
Seamless Axminster, 9x12 ft.,	$25.50	$21.48			

Macy's—Fourth Floor.

Framed Pictures—at Half Price

Fine proof etchings printed in color, by such artists as M. Samanos, G. Marchette, P. Waldmann. Were $8.49 to $24.89; now **$4.24** to **$12.44.**

27 Original water colors, landscapes and marine views, by such artists as F. F. English, George Howell Gay, J. L. France, Veenvliet and others. Were $2.97 to $74.75. Now **$1.49** to **$37.50.**

100 Photogravures and prints, mezzotints, Burlington proofs and facsimiles. Hand-colored and printed in colors. In antique frames, some close and some with margin. Were $1.98 to $31.50. Now **94c** to **$15.74.**

26 Engravings, Etchings and Mezzotint Engravings. Figure and landscape subjects by such artists as Lucien Gautier, Arthur Holber, Alma Tadema, and two beautiful Helleu heads. Were $4.74 to $29.50. Now **$2.49** to **$14.74.**

42 Carbon Photos, some imported, of "old masters" and moderns, mostly in walnut veneer frames. Suitable for hall, library, or living room. Were $2.97 to $24.84. Now **$1.49** to **$12.49.**

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 34th Street.

"Straus" Cut Glass

A limited quantity at Pre-Inventory reductions that range from ⅓ to ½ less than usual Macy prices

	Regularly.	Reduced to		Regularly.	Reduced to
70 Ice Cream Trays,	$2.69	$1.59	40 Butter Dishes,	$3.49	$1.98
50 Low Jelly Dishes,	$1.69	89c	75 Nut Bowls,	$2.97	$1.79
100 Olive Dishes,	$1.19	69c	50 Mayonnaise Bowls & Plates,	$2.49	$1.49
25 Cheese Dishes,	$5.49	$3.29	100 Flower Vases,	$2.19	$1.39
50 Ice Tubs,	$1.98	$1.19	40 Water Bottles,	$3.19	$1.89
100 Fern Dishes,	$2.69	$1.49	50 Celery Trays,	$2.97	$1.89

Macy's—Basement.

Women's Suits of Taffeta, Pongee & Summer Serge, $14.74

Macy's Usual Prices were $26.75 to $34.75.

A limited number only of these suits—some in mannish tailored effect; some in belted and pocketed sports modes, and some in dressier styles for afternoon wear. Exceptionally fine values.

Linen Suits at Sacrifice Prices, $6.94

Macy's Usual Prices were up to $13.74.

Macy's—Third Floor.

These Misses' Suits Will Go Quickly at $15.74

Macy's Usual Prices $28.75 to $58.75.

Only 38 Suits in this collection—so if you want a real "treat" you must come early. Black and navy blue only; Taffeta, Charmeuse, and Poplin. Newest modes of the season; circular and pleated skirts; two-tier effects; short and medium length coats; tailleur and dressy models. Some beautifully embroidered and finished with dainty collars and cuffs. Sizes 14, 16 and 18—in many cases only one of a kind.

Misses' Smart Coats, $3.49, $6.74 and $11.74

Macy's Usual Prices $6.94 to $28.75.

Top Coats, Steamer Coats, Sport Coats; fashioned of Covert Cloth, Mixtures, Plain or Striped Taffeta, White Serge, Lamb's Wool; short and long models; tailored and demi-tailored. Some silk lined. Sizes 14 and 16 years. A few in size 18.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street.

Women's Sport, Dress and Utility Coats, $9.74

Macy's Usual Prices $13.74 to $19.74.

Just 63 of these coats in styles adapted for sport, dress, afternoon or general wear. Materials include Serges, Covert Cloths, Silks and Novelty fabrics. The majority of these coats are silk lined throughout. Very radical reductions, as the size range is incomplete in many styles.

Macy's—Third Floor.

An Outgoing of Women's Summer Dresses

Among the very large collection of women's cool Summer frocks of cotton, linen and net that will make their farewell bow tomorrow are some of the cleverest modes of an exceptionally clever season.

Cotton Voile Dresses in Stripes, Checks, and Figures. Now **$4.89**

Macy's Usual Prices $7.94 & $6.94.

Striped Voiles; Figured, Checked, and Fancy Voiles, and all White Nets—some reduced just half in price. Now **$9.74**

Macy's Usual Prices $18.74 & $14.74.

Cotton Voile, Crepe and all white dresses—a collection of charming modes. Now **$6.94**

Macy's Usual Prices $11.94 & $9.74.

Cotton Voile, Crepe and Linen Dresses—a variety of snappy styles. Now **$5.49**

Macy's Usual Prices $9.74 & $8.94.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Girls' Summer Dresses

100 Dresses, 94c.

Macy's Usual Price $1.89.

Of White Lawn and Gingham; prettily trimmed. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

150 Dresses, $1.69 & $2.49.

Macy's Usual Prices $2.89 to $3.74.

Of sheer Voile and Crepe; Ginghams, Linens, and Chambrays, in up-to-date modes; attractively trimmed. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

100 Dresses, $2.96.

Macy's Usual Price $3.96.

Of Cretonne, Voile, and Tissue, in Empire and straight line modes. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

65 Coats, $1.74 and $2.96.

Macy's Usual Prices $4.49 to $7.49.

In Serges, Checks, and Fancy Mixtures. Modish styles in broken assortments. Sizes 4 to 14 years.

35 Girls' Rainproof Coats, $2.24.

Macy's Usual Price $3.49.

Of Poplin and Cantonette, in English belted style. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Handkerchiefs

Women's Imported Silk Handkerchiefs (ea.) 12c

Verified Price Elsewhere, 25c.

Floral designs and colored borders; blue, pink, etc.

Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, 6 for 49c

Macy's Usual Prices, 74c and 98c.

Clearance of many styles. All initials in stock.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street.

Special Values in Women's Bathing Suits

The fetching little Princess model *illustrated below* is made of excellent quality Black Satin with deep sailor collar of black-and-white checkerboard taffeta and large pearl buttons. Special at **$6.94.**

A snappy model of navy or black Silk Poplin, piped with white, has skirt and sleeves finished with deep scallops and fastens in front with white silks frogs and ball buttons. Special at **$4.49.**

A Worsted Swimming Suit in navy or black, with wide belt run through straps, is quite unusual value for **$2.49.**

Black Taffeta Bathing Suit $7.94

Macy's usual price $8.94

This is a dashing model of crisp black taffeta made with corded sectional skirt and waist of black and white checkerboard silk. Wide straps of the taffeta fasten on shoulders with white pearl buckles. Black silk braid neck cord with white tassels.

Bathing Suits for Little Girls Special at $2.49

Two Styles—one, a belted model of navy blue mohair, smartly trimmed with wide black and white stripes. The other of navy mohair with deep pointed collar and wide belt. The four-in-hand tie and trimmings are in contrasting color.

Bloomers go with both these suits. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

R. H. Macy & Co.

TENNIS AND GOLF AIDS TO HEALTH

Big Increases of Public Permits for Playing the Two Games.

Interest in tennis and golf is increasing by leaps and bounds and the number of New Yorkers who are taking up these sports as a means of recreation grows larger yearly. Not only have the private clubs of the city utilized every available foot of space for new tennis courts, but the city in its parks has built many new courts in an attempt to keep abreast with the growing demand. And every part of the city is dotted with courts owned by private individuals, many of them with lighting facilities for night play, and it is indeed a strange sight to pass through some section of New York where there is a vacant lot that might be turned into a tennis court and is not used for such a purpose. The public golf courses at Van Cortlandt Park and at Pelham Bay Park are nearly always in use when the weather permits and on some days there is a long list of enthusiasts waiting for their turn to tee off.

This remarkable wave of popularity on which the two sports are now riding is not any sudden outbreak of interest, but is the result of a gradual increase of interest extending over several years. Business men of the city have awakened to the realization that health is necessary for success, and that tennis and golf are distinct aids to health. The increased number of tennis and golf devotees has no doubt had its effect upon the attendance at baseball games this year. The falling off at the baseball parks may be the result of a number of contributing factors, and this new policy of becoming a contestant in some sport rather than a spectator is one of them.

It is not an unusual sight to see men and women journeying to Van Cortlandt Park shortly after sunrise in the morning. Park officials state that there are a large number of men who play over an eighteen-hole course, two or three mornings a week, before going to business. And there are a number of women who play the course early in the morning. At Van Cortlandt officials estimate that between 400 and 500 people play golf every week-day and nearly a thousand on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, and many of these people who play on the latter days have to wait a long time for their turn. On such days numbered score cards are given to the players, and they drive from the first tee, according to their numbers.

There are three different golf courses under the jurisdiction of the Bronx Park Department, two at Van Cortlandt Park and one at Pelham Bay Park, and last year the department issued 6,000 permits to golf players. On July 15 of last year, 4,426 permits had been issued, and on the same day of this year there were 5,743, and the officials expect it to grow to 9,000. The surprising fact is that most of these permits have been issued to young people—young New Yorkers who probably in the past spent their spare time at some baseball game.

Although no accurate tabulation was kept of tennis permits last year, it is estimated that 8,100 were issued for the entire year, and on July 15 of this year 9,476 had been issued, which means that the total number of tennis permits this year will be close to 15,000. In the Bronx there are three times as many tennis courts now as there was one and one-half years ago, and there are sixty-two public courts in daily use.

At Central Park, where the city has thirty-eight dirt courts and fifty grass courts, the demand is so great that already plans have been made to build seventy more courts next year, providing conditions are favorable. The Park Department has had considerable difficulty with the grass in the North Meadow, and it was necessary to have the entire field ploughed up and replanted. Commissioner Ward threw the Meadow open to tennis players for one week this year, but the grass was too young to stand the effects of tennis playing, and further use of it was discontinued until next year.

In 1913, 4,000 permits were issued for the courts in Central Park; last year, 12,527 were issued, and so far this year, 17,940 have been issued, and it is expected that the number will easily reach 20,000 before the end of the season. To accommodate this increased number, the Park Department secured gravel from the contracting company in charge of the new municipal subway work, and constructed the new dirt courts.

Over in Brooklyn, where there are 300 tennis courts in Prospect Park, and about fifty more scattered around in other parks, 7,367 permits were issued last year, while to date this year, 8,500 have been issued and the authorities expect the number to reach 12,000.

NEW RECORDS IN SWIMMING.

Hebner of Chicago and Duke Kahanamoku Set Marks at Exposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—Duke Kahanamoku of Honolulu won the two principal races in the Panama-Pacific Exposition indoor swimming championship contests here last night. His time in the fifty-yard dash was 0:24 1-5. In the 220-yard dash P. McGillivray of the Illinois Athletic Club led Kahanamoku to within twenty yards of the finish, when the Hawaiian sprinted and finished first. The time was 2:26 2-5, lowering the Amateur Athletic Union record set by him in the same tank last year by two-fifths of a second.

Harry Hebner of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago established a world's record for the 150-yard back stroke. His time was 1:53 3-5, one-fifth of a second better than that made by Weckesser of Belgium, former record holder.

Hebner holds the American record in this event at 1:49 3-5, but this time was not allowed by the International Records Committee because it was not made in a seventy-five-foot tank. The summary:

50-Yard Dash.—Duke Kahanamoku, first; C. Lane of Honolulu, second; G. Cunha of Honolulu, third. Time—0:24 1-5.

100-Yard Dash for Girls.—Miss Frances Cowells, first; Miss E. G. Daly, second; Miss Dolly Meyer, third. All Pacific Association entries. Time—1:44 4-5.

150-Yard Back Stroke.—H. J. Hebner, first; Max Mott, second; H. J. Handy, third. All Illinois Athletic Club. Time—1:53 3-5.

Springboard Diving.—W. Williams, San Francisco, first; Louis Balbach of Multnomah Club, Portland, second; William P. Heyn of Chicago, third.

50-Yard Back Stroke, Girls.—Dorothy Becker, first; Frances Cowells, second. Both Pacific Association entries.

220-Yard Dash.—Duke Kahanamoku, first; P. McGillivray, Illinois Athletic Club, second; G. Cunha, third. Time—2:26 2-5.

GIANTS WIN TWO GAMES FROM CARDINALS, ONE SIXTEEN INNINGS LONG—YANKS LOSE

GIANTS TAKE TWO GAMES FROM CARDS

First Contest a Sixteen-Inning Thriller, with Fletcher Batting Hero—Second a Shutout.

The Giants took a smart leap in the direction of the first division at the Polo Grounds yesterday by winning a double-header from St. Louis in an exhibition which lasted all afternoon and far into the evening. New York is now only one point behind fourth position. The first game went sixteen frenzied innings, when Art Fletcher's bat broke up the game. He scored Davey Robertson from second base with one down in the sixteenth. The score was 5 to 4. In the second game the Cardinals were shut out 2 to 0.

The sixteen-inning scrap was the longest game that has been played at the Polo Grounds in many years. A crowd of more than 18,000 sat in at the popular diversion and forgot all about the heat. The first game lasted three hours and a quarter, and it was just 5:45 when the second game began. Most all the natives in Harlem were asleep when the last game was over.

A change in umpires was welcomed by nearly everybody except Manager McGraw. To him umpires are divided into two kinds—bad and worse. With the transfer of Lord Byron to Brooklyn it was thought that McGraw would be able to sit on his own bench for a little while yesterday. He sat there until the fifteenth inning, when he had a row with Umpire Quigley. Miller Huggins chopped at the ball and McGraw contended that he was out for trying to bunt a third strike. Quigley had his own ideas about it. He didn't get McGraw's drift of talk, so he ordered him out of the lot. McGraw took the time limit in moving and Quigley held his watch on "Mac" before he decided to amble out of sight.

It was an eventful day for Pol Perritt, who seems to have arrived at the top of his form with a jump. Perritt pitched the last inning of the first game, after Rube Schauer was withdrawn to make way for Pinch-hitter Eddie Grant. Schauer had succeeded Rube Marquard in the ninth, when Rube retired to permit Brainerd to bat. Schauer was in great form and gave only one hit in the seven innings he worked. Perritt also pitched the second game and held his former team-mates to eight scattered blows.

St. Looey had the first game won when the team went to pieces in the ninth. The Giants rushed from behind when the score was 4 to 2 against them and tied the score. A bundle of errors, including a costly one by Manager Huggins himself, started the Giants' drive. Slim Salee led the way to his own downfall, and he was yanked out of the game when Fred Merkle's single sent over a run.

In the ninth inning Robertson fanned and Doyle was safe on Sallee's error. Fletcher hit to Butler, who tossed to Huggins for a force play, and Miller dropped the ball like a hot potato. Betzel, at third, also muffed the ball when he coud have nabbed Fletcher sliding into third. Hub Perdue, the Gallatin Squash, succeeded Sallee, and Lobert hoisted a sacrifice fly to centre, which scored Fletcher and deadlocked the game.

There was no chance to break up the pastime until Robertson, the first man up in the sixteenth, slammed a two-bagger to left. He went along to third on Doyle's neat sacrifice and scored when Fletcher hammered a liner to left.

Perritt and Willie Doak were the opposing pitchers in the second game. Manager Huggins gave himself a vacation and shook up his club until nobody recognized it as the same team.

The Giants got busy at Doak in the fourth inning. Robertson, who was running wild all afternoon, beat out a bunt by his marvelous sprinting. Robbie has developed into the fastest man in getting to first in the big leagues. Grant rolled to Butler, who tossed to Dots Miller at second for a force play, but Miller spilled the ball. Fletcher's sacrifice sent them both along a station and Merkle again slammed one in the pinch and sent Robbie and Larry home. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	0	1	2	0	B'cher, lf	2	0	1	0	2
R'tson, rf	3	1	2	1	0	Hug's, 2b	4	1	2	2	4
Doyle, 2b	4	2	2	3	1	Miller, 1b	3	0	1	16	0
F'cher, ss	3	2	1	4	0	Butler, ss	4	0	1	3	3
Mkle, 1b	4	0	1	8	0	Betzel, 3b	4	0	0	1	2
Lob't, 3b	5	0	2	2	3	Wilson, cf	3	0	1	2	0
S'dg's, cf	3	0	1	5	1	Long, rf	5	1	2	3	0
Dooin, c	4	0	1	7	0	Hyatt, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Mg'ld, p	3	0	0	0	2	Snyder, c	3	0	1	10	0
†Bren'n	1	0	0	0	0	Betzel, 3b	7	0	2	2	5
Schauer, p	2	0	0	0	1	Sallee, p	4	0	0	0	3
‡Grant	1	0	0	0	0	Perdue, p	3	0	0	0	2
Perritt, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	60	5	12	34	17	Total	59	4	12*	46	19

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Marquard in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Schauer in fifteenth inning.
Butler out; hit by his own batted ball.
Errors—Huggins, (2), Butler, Sallee, Betzel, (2,) Robertson, Fletcher, (2,) Lobert, Snodgrass, Doyle, Fletcher, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 15; St. Louis, 11. First base on errors—New York, 4; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 1; off Schauer, 3; off Sallee, 3; off Perdue, 1. Hits—Off Marquard, 10 in 8 innings; off Schauer, 1 in 7 innings; off Perritt, 1 in 1 inning; off Sallee, 0 in 8 1-3 innings; off Perdue, 3 in 7 innings. Struck out—By Schauer, 5; by Perritt, 1; by Sallee, 1; by Perdue, 4. Wild pitches—Marquard, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—Three hours and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	0	2	3	0	B'sch'r, lf	4	0	2	0	0
R'ts'n, rf	4	1	3	3	0	Long, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Doyle, 2b	2	1	0	3	2	Miller, 2b	4	0	0	2	2
Grant, 2b	1	0	0	0	0	Butler, ss	4	0	1	0	1
F'cher, ss	2	0	0	3	6	Wilson, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Mrkle, 1b	2	0	1	10	0	Hyatt, lb	4	0	0	15	0
Lob'rt, 3b	3	0	1	0	1	Snyder, c	3	0	3	4	5
S'dg's, cf	3	0	1	1	0	Betzel, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
Dooin, c	2	0	0	2	2	Doak, p	2	0	0	0	2
Perritt, p	3	0	0	1	3	*Roche	1	0	1	0	0
						Rob'son, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	26	2	8	27	16	Total	33	0	8	24	21

*Batted for Doak in the eighth inning.
Errors—Miller, Doak, Perritt.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Three-base hit—Burns. Stolen base—Miller. Earned run—New York. Sacrifice hits—Fletcher, Merkle, Doom. Double plays—Snyder, Betzel, and Hyatt; Wilson and Snyder. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 2; off Rob'son, 1; off Doak, 7 in seven innings; off Robinson, 1 in one inning. Struck out—By Perritt, 1; by Doak, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

Cubs Check Alexander.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Alexander, who had won nine games and tied one out of his pre lous ten, had his winning streak broken when Chicago won today's game from Philadelphia, 4 to 0. Cheney out-pitched Alexander and was in difficulty in only two innings. The visitors won the game when they sent three runners over the plate in the second inning on singles by Saier and Williams, Phelan's double and Bancroft's wild throw to the plate on Cheney's grounder. They added another in the seventh on Nichoff's fumble of Williams's grounder, Phelan's sacrifice, Bresnahan's out and Cheney's single. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	3	0	2	1	0	Byrne, 3b	3	0	0	2	3
Fisher, ss	3	0	0	1	5	B'ch't, ss	4	0	1	5	3
Sch'te, lf	4	0	0	4	0	B'ker, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Z'man, 2b	4	0	2	1	1	C'vath, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Saier, 1b	4	1	2	11	0	Niehoff, 2b	4	0	0	1	0
W'ms, cf	4	2	1	6	0	W'ted, cf	4	0	2	0	0
Phelan, 3b	2	1	1	1	0	Lud's, 1b	4	0	1	9	2
B'han, c	4	0	0	5	1	Kill'fer, c	4	0	2	8	2
Cheney, p	3	0	1	1	0	Alex'r, p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	32	4	8	27	8	Total	34	0	0	27	18

Errors—Zimmerman, Bancroft, Nelhoff.

Chicago	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Phelan, Killifer, (2.) Earned run—Chicago. Sacrifice hits—Fisher, Phelan. Base on balls—Off Cheney, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Alexander, (Phelan.) Struck out—By Cheney, 5; by Alexander, 7. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; St. Louis, 4.
(Sixteen innings.)
New York, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburgh, 3.
Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 4; New York, 3.
Washington, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Washington, 10; Cleveland, 4.
Detroit, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Boston, 6; Chicago, 4.
Chicago, 4; Boston, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 8; Buffalo, 5.
Pittsburgh, 7; Buffalo, 2.
Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 6.
Brooklyn, 5; Chicago, 4.
Kansas City, 6; Newark, 3.
St. Louis, 7; Baltimore, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Providence, 5; Montreal, 4.
(Ten innings.)
Jersey City, 2; Buffalo, 0.
Toronto, 5; Harrisburg, 4.
Harrisburg, 7; Toronto, 6.
Rochester, 6; Richmond, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	41	34	.547
Chicago	43	36	.544
Brooklyn	42	37	.532
St. Louis	41	42	.494
Pittsburgh	39	40	.494
New York	37	38	.493
Boston	37	43	.463
Cincinnati	32	42	.432

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W	L	PC.
Chicago	53	30	.639
Boston	49	29	.628
Detroit	49	31	.613
New York	40	40	.500
Washington	39	41	.488
St. Louis	32	47	.405
Philadelphia	29	50	.367
Cleveland	28	51	.354

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	48	33	.593
Kansas City	46	33	.582
St. Louis	46	34	.570
Pittsburgh	45	36	.544
Newark	42	39	.519
Brooklyn	36	47	.434
Buffalo	35	51	.407
Baltimore	29	51	.363

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	43	24	.642
Buffalo	38	29	.567
Montreal	37	34	.521
Harrisburg	36	34	.514
Richmond	33	38	.479
Toronto	35	42	.455
Rochester	31	39	.443
Jersey City	28	43	.394

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Kansas City.
Buffalo at Chicago.
Baltimore at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Jersey City.
Montreal at Providence.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.H.E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0—5 2
Providence	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—5 7 3

Batteries—Miller and Madden; Schultz and Casey.

AT JERSEY CITY—FIRST GAME.

										R.H.E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0 4 1
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2 8 1

Batteries—Tyson and Onslow; Ring and Reynolds.
Second game called in fourth inning; rain.

AT HARRISBURG—FIRST GAME.

										R.H.E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1—5 8 2
Harrisburg	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1—10 5

Batteries—Herbert and Kocher; Enzman and Recklinger.

SECOND GAME.

										R.H.E.
Toronto	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	6 10 3
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	7 10 2

Batteries—McTigue and Kocher; Chabek, Kraft, and Sinclair.

AT RICHMOND—FIRST GAME.

										R.H.E.
Rochester	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	6 14 2
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4 8 1

Batteries—Hunke and Williams; Morrisette, Hersche, and Schaufele.
Second game called in third inning; rain.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Scranton — Scranton, 6; Syracuse, 0.
Scranton, 4; Syracuse, 3.
At Wilkes-Barre—Utica, 1; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
Utica, 8; Wilkes-Barre, 3.
At Elmira—Elmira, 12; Albany, 4. Elmira, 9; Albany, 0.
At Binghamton — Binghamton, 2; Troy, 1.
Binghamton, 3; Troy, 2.

American Association.

At Milwaukee — Indianapolis, 11; Milwaukee, 9.
At Kansas City — Kansas City, 1; Louisville, 0.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 9; Cleveland, 5.
At Minneapolis — Minneapolis, 9; Columbus, 0.

New England League.

At Fitchburg—Fitchburg, 12; Portland, 11.
Portland, 9; Fitchburg, 4.
At Manchester—Manchester, 6; Lawrence, 0.
Manchester, 2; Lawrence, 0.
At Lynn—Lynn, 4; Worcester, 1. Lynn, 5; Worcester, 3.
At Lowell—Lowell, 6; Lewiston, 5. Lowell, 6; Lewiston, 2.

Colonial League.

At Hartford—Hartford, 8; New Bedford, 0.
New Bedford, 3; Hartford, 2.
At New Haven—New Haven, 7; Pawtucket, 6. Pawtucket, 4; New Haven, 1.
At Springfield—Springfield, 2; Brockton, 0. Springfield, 3; Brockton, 0.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 3; Little Rock, 2.
At Mobile—Mobile, 11; Memphis, 1.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 12; Chattanooga, 3.
At Birmingham—Nashville, 5; Birmingham, 1. Birmingham, 7; Nashville, 6.

THE BIG THREE IN AMERICAN GOLF

Francis Ouimet — Jerome D. Travers

DODGERS LOSE, THEN DOWN THE PIRATES

Pittsburgh Breaks Winning Streak of Ebbets's Pennant Chasers.

Hans Wagner of the Pirates, who has jogged along life's highway for more than two-score years, romped around Ebbets Field like a youngster yesterday afternoon and played a big part in Brooklyn's failure to win both ends of the double header. It was in the first game that the sturdy Teuton played havoc with Brooklyn's prospects and Pittsburgh won the game, 5 to 3. The second game, which was called during the seventh inning because of a thunderstorm, went to the Dodgers by the score of 7 to 3.

There were 20,000 fans in the stands, and they sweltered during the two games. Since the dashing Dodgers got so near the top of the percentage column, the native fans have become all excited over the prospects of the world's series being staged at Ebbets Field, and they just flock out to the games, while Charlie Ebbets's smile expands. Mr. Byron was one of the umpires. His pathway is not strewn with roses these days, but Mr. Byron had about the most uncomplimentary remarks hurled at him yesterday that have ever been uttered to an umpire. He may have been right on his decisions, but some of them looked questionable from the stands.

Manager Robinson picked Sherrod Smith to baffle the Pirate batsmen, while Fred Clarke sent McQuillan to the mound in the first game. For four innings both twirlers did themselves proud. Smith allowed two singles, one of them a stingy infield hit, and Casey Stengel made the only hit off McQuillan in the first four innings, when he slashed the ball to the fence in right field for a triple in the second inning, but he could not score.

In the fifth inning, after Hinchman had popped to Cutshaw, Honus started a rally that made Brooklyn pause in their scramble toward the top. Honus, by the way, singled in the second inning, and when he went to the bat in the fifth for his second trial he sent the ball crashing into left field for three bases. Then Vlox singled, scoring the Dutchman. Baird hammered the ball to the flagpole in deep centre, completing the circuit, Vlox scoring ahead of him. Then Smith walked Murphy. McQuillan went out at first, sending Murphy to second, and the catcher scored on Carey's single to left.

This heavy bombardment did not seem to lessen Manager Robbie's confidence in Smith. In the sixth, Collins connected with the first ball Smith pitched and drove out a single. Then Smith juggled Johnston's infield tap, when there should have been a double play, and Smith made his exit. Ed Appleton went out to the firing line and he did not give the Pirates a hit during the two innings he worked, but Pittsburgh had two men on bases when Ed started to twirl, and they pushed one run across the plate. Douglas pitched for Brooklyn in the ninth and only three Pirates went to bat.

The Dodgers' three scores were made in the sixth. Miller was safe on an infield hit, but was forced at second by Appleton. This was one of the decisions that caused the big crowd to make Byron's life miserable. Appleton's bang went skimming along the ground between third and short, and the veteran Hans knocked it down, recovered the ball, and threw to second in time to catch Miller—at least Byron says he did. Anyway, Wagner made a wonderful stop. Myers singled, O'Mara doubled, and Daubert singled, all in a row. Three runs and only three.

In the second game the Dodgers uncorked all the hits they had been saving up, drove Joe Conzelman off the mound and touched up Lefty Cooper's delivery to their heart's content. They scored two in the fourth, chased Conzelman after they had tallied thrice in the fifth, and added one more that inning off Wilbur Cooper. Just before the rain fell in the seventh they pushed one more across the plate.

Joe Collins plays centre field for the Pirates and he hails from Brooklyn, and in his seven times at bat he banged out four hits. And against his home town team, too. Well, Joe tripled in the fourth and Johnston hit to deep right field for the circuit. Then Vlox singled, went to second when Baird drew a base on balls, and scored on Gibson's hit.

Jeff Pfeffer was gently removed after this inning and Jack Coombs, who has been invalided into retirement several times, went in to pitch and did not allow a hit, and only nine men faced him in the three innings he pitched. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	4	0	1	5	0	Myers, cf	4	1	1	0	0
Coll's, cf	4	1	2	3	0	O'M'a, ss	4	1	2	3	4
J'ns'n, 1b	3	0	0	13	0	D'bert, 1b	4	0	1	15	2
H'ch'n, rf	3	0	0	2	0	Wheat, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Wag'r, ss	3	1	2	3	3	Cut'w, 2b	4	0	0	6	5
Viox, 2b	4	1	1	4	3	St'gel, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Baird, 3b	4	1	1	0	5	†Olson	1	0	0	0	0
M'phy, c	2	1	0	0	0	Getz, 3b	4	0	0	1	3
Gibson, c	0	0	1	0	0	Miller, c	3	0	0	3	0
M'Q'l'n, p	1	0	0	0	1	Smith, p	1	0	0	0	3
*Duncan	1	0	0	0	0	Aple'n, p	1	1	0	0	2
Kant'r, p	0	0	0	0	0	‡Schuis	1	0	1	0	0
						Doug's, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	5	7	27	12	Total	34	3	7	27	20

*Batted for McQuillen in seventh inning.
†Batted for Stengel in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Appleton in eighth inning.
Error—Smith.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Two-base hits—O'Mara. Three-base hits—Wagner, Stengel. Home run—Baird. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 4; Brooklyn, 3. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, Hinchman, and McQuillen. Double play—Getz, Cutshaw, and Daubert. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Brooklyn, 4. First base on error—Pittsburgh. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 1; off Appleton, 1. Hits—Off Smith, seven in 5 1-3 innings; off Appleton, none in 2 2-3 innings; off Douglas, none in 1 inning; off McQuillen, five in 6 innings; off Kantlehner, two in 3 innings. Struck out—By Kantlehner, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Byron. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	4	2	3	5	0	Carey, lf	3	0	0	3	0
O'M'a, ss	2	0	0	1	1	Coll's, cf	3	1	2	1	0
D'bert, 1b	4	2	2	7	0	J'ston, 1b	3	1	1	3	0
Wheat, lf	3	1	2	1	0	G'ber, ss	0	0	0	0	0
C'sh'w, 2b	2	0	1	1	1	H'han, rf	3	0	0	0	0
St'gel, rf	3	0	1	2	0	Wag'r, ss					
Getz, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	1b	3	0	0	2	1
Miller, c	3	0	0	4	1	Viox, 2b	3	1	1	2	2
P'fer, p	1	0	1	0	0	Baird, 3b	1	0	0	2	2
Coomba, p	2	1	1	0	1	Gibson, c	3	0	1	2	1
						O'z'm'n, p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	28	7	12	21	6	Cooper, p	1	0	0	0	2
						Total	25	3	5*	19	10

*One out when game was called.
Errors—Carey, Cooper, O'Mara, Daubert.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	7
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3

Two-base hit—Myers. Three-base hits—Collins, Wheat. Home run—Johnston. Stolen base—Gibson. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 3; Brooklyn, 6. Sacrifice hits—O'Mara, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Cutshaw. Double play—Daubert, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; Brooklyn, 3. First base on error—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 2. Hits—Off Pfeffer, five in 4 innings; off Coombs, none in 3 innings; off Conzelman, eight in 4 1-3 innings; off Cooper, four in 2 innings. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and seventeen minutes.

Braves Win Two Games from Reds.

BOSTON, Mass., July 17.—Boston defeated Cincinnati twice today, the scores being 3 to 2 in each contest. A two-base hit by Schmidt in the ninth inning of the first game when the bases were full, drove in the tieing and winning runs. A pass, a fielder's choice, Moran's double, Evers's single, Connolly's sacrifice fly, and Magee's hit gave Boston its three runs during the seventh inning of the second game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	0	0	3	0	Groh, 3b	3	0	1	0	1
Evers, 2b	4	0	0	3	3	H'zog, ss	4	0	2	0	2
Con'ly, lf	3	1	1	7	0	R'dc'k, 2b	3	0	0	0	2
Magee, cf	5	0	1	2	0	Killif'r, lf	4	0	1	5	0
Sc'm't, 1b	5	0	3	6	0	G'fith, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Smith, 3b	4	1	3	1	1	Clark, c	3	0	1	8	1
M'Ville, ss	4	0	1	0	4	Leach, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Gowdy, c	3	0	2	1	3	W'ms, cf	2	1	1	2	0
Ragan, p	2	0	0	0	0	M'w'z, 1b	3	0	0	8	0
Hughes, p	0	0	0	0	1	Sch'der, p	3	1	2	0	4
James, p	0	0	0	0	0						
†Egan	1	0	0	0	0						
‡Patrick	0	1	0	0	0						
Cather	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	36	3	11	27	9	Total	31	2	10*	25	10

*One out when winning run scored.
†Batted for Hughes in eighth inning.
‡Ran for Evers in ninth inning.
Batted for Ragan in sixth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Two-base hits—Smith, Schmidt, Gowdy. Three-base hits—Herzog, Connolly. Sacrifice hits—Mollwitz, Clark, Connolly. Sacrifice fly—Groh. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Boston, 13. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 4; off Ragan, 1. Hits—Off James, 2 in 1 inning; off Ragan, 5 in 6 innings; off Hughes, 3 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Schneider, 3. Passed ball—Clark. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of Game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	2	1	2	0	Groh, 3b	3	1	0	0	1
Evers, 2b	3	1	1	3	3	H'zog, ss	4	0	1	5	6
Con'ly, lf	3	0	1	1	1	R'gers, 2b	3	0	2	2	4
Magee, cf	4	0	3	1	1	T'bly, lf	4	0	0	5	0
S'midt, 1b	4	0	0	12	3	G'fith, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Smith, 3b	4	0	2	1	0	Wingo, c	3	0	0	7	1
M'v'le, ss	4	0	0	3	7	W'ms, cf	3	0	1	1	0
Whal'g, c	2	0	2	4	0	M'witz, 1b	3	0	1	9	0
Gowdy, c	0	0	0	1	0	Lear, p	2	0	0	0	0
Davis, p	2	0	0	0	3	Ames, p	0	0	0	0	0
Rud'ph, p	0	0	0	0	0	Benton, p	0	0	0	0	1
†Tyler	1	1	0	0	0	*Clark	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	11	27	18	Total	30	2	7	24	13

*Batted for Ames in eighth inning.
†Batted for Davis in seventh inning.
Error—Whaling.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2

Two-base hits—Rodgers, Moran. Hits—Off Davis, 6 in 7 innings; off Rudolph, 1 in 2 innings; off Lear, 10 in 6 1-3 innings; off Ames, in 2-3 inning; off Benton, none in 1 inning. Sacrifice hit—Groh. Sacrifice fly—Connolly. Double plays—Rodgers, Herzog and Mollwitz, (2.) Left on bases—Cincinnati, 3; Boston, 7. Bases on balls—Off Lear, 2; off Davis, 1. Struck out—By Lear, 1; by Davis, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes.

. Ness Still Hitting Them Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—Jack Ness, first baseman for Oakland, landed a safe hit in the fourth inning of the Coast League game today, between Oakland and Salt Lake, again setting a new world's record by hitting safely in forty-five consecutive games.

WARHOP'S WILDNESS CAUSES HIS DEFEAT

Allows Browns Few Hits, but Bases on Balls Help St. Louis to Win.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 17.—Warhop held St. Louis to five singles today and got one of the three doubles the Yankees counted in their six hits, but Warhop did not win the game. He had an excellent chance, it seemed, until the last half of the ninth when a Brown scampered across with the deciding run of a 4 to 3 score, after Warhop had permitted two singles.

The story might have been different had not Warhop paid too much attention to strategy. He persisted in placing the ball so far from the plate that the Browns had little chance to fatten up their batting averages. When three men walk in one inning the chances of defeat are apparent. Warhop also yielded hits just when his aides were wishing he would do something else. Four of these Brown bingles figured in the scoring.

Jimmy Austin started the Yankees' trouble. In the first inning he singled. Then When Howard sent an easy grounder to Peckinpaugh, he did not stop at second and offer thanks that he hadn't been forced into a double play. Instead he put on more steam and made a dash for third. Such tactics are most unethical and it's no wonder Mullin was so surprised he threw the ball far over Meisel's head and allowed Austin to score.

Warhop evidently was still displeased over

NEW YORK A. C. ATHLETES WIN A. A. U. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS—NEW MOTOR DERBY

N. Y. A. C. JUNIORS TAKE CHAMPIONSHIP

Metropolitan A. A. U. Games Held at Schenectady Furnish Excellent Sport.

New Metropolitan Junior Track and Field Champions.

100-Yard Dash—Roy F. Morse, Salem Crescent A. C. Time—0:10 1-5.
220-Yard Run—Hector Auray, New Haven A. C., New Haven, Conn. Time—0:23 4-5.
440-Yard Run—Daniel Kuhn, N. Y. A. C. Time—0:53 4-5.
880-Yard Run—Edward Frasier, Irish-American A. C. Time—2:01 3-5.
One-Mile Run—George B. Kiely, Bronx Church House. Time—4:40 1-5.
One-Mile Walk—Joseph Pearman, New York A. C. Time—7:01 2-5.
120-Yard High Hurdles—F. H. Winters, General Electric A. A., Schenectady. Time—0:17 1-5.
220-Yard Low Hurdles—J. Ryan, Knights of St. Antony. Time—0:28.
440-Yard High Hurdles—F. A. Bennis, St. Agnes A. C. Time—1:11 1-5.
Three-Mile Run—Pat Flynn, Irish-American A. C. Time—15:22 3-5.
Pole Vault for Height—Ralph Runyan, Pastime A. C., 11 feet.
Running High Jump—Emil Loescher, New York A. C., 6 feet ⅜ inch.
Running Broad Jump—S. Gibbs, N. Y. A. C., 21 feet 9¾ inches.
Putting 12-Pound Shot—Howard G. Cann, New York A. C., 51 feet 5⅞ inches.
Throwing 12-Pound Hammer—A. Gennert, New York A. C., 168 feet 3½ inches.
Throwing the Discus—Harry White, New York A. C., 119 feet 7¾ inches.
Running Hop, Step, and Jump—D. Burke, Osanam Association, 43 feet 6 inches.
Throwing the Javelin—James A. Lincoln, New York A. C., 181 feet 1 inch.
Throwing 35-Pound Weight—T. L. Matsukes, Greek-American A. C., 41 feet 11 inches.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 17.—Following their custom of the past ten years, the representatives of the New York Athletic Club this afternoon won the junior track and field championship of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union on the track of the General Electric Athletic Association here. The victory of the Mercury Footers over their rivals, the Irish American A. C., was sweeping, for they registered 85 points against the small total of 22 for the Winged Fistites. Two new junior field records and one Metropolitan district mark were made. Fast performances on the track were impossible, for the cinder path was a makeshift affair that had been under water for three days and gave no footing to the runners when they dug their spikes into it.

On the whole, however, the meet was unusually successful, and in view of the fact that it was the first time in twenty-one years it had been held up-State the attendance and general results spoke well for the sport.

Jim Lincoln, the New York A. C. javelin thrower, who is a prospect for the National Championship at San Francisco, bettered both the old junior and senior Metropolitan records for the event when he hurled the spear-shaped missile 181 feet 1 inch. George Brondes, the national champion, holds the senior record, at 173 feet, and the junior's best previous mark was 168 feet. Lincoln's throw was made with the aid of a slight wind, but Herman Obertubbesing, Chairman of the Record Committee of the association, stated that the mark would undoubtedly be accepted as record.

Emil Loescher, another Mercury Foot representative, who carries Columbia University's colors in collegiate competition, leaped 6 feet ⅜ inch in the running high jump, and displaced Wesley Oler's old mark. The present intercollegiate high jump champion cleared 6 feet ¼ inch when he established his junior record. In the 100-yard dash Roy Morse, the colored boy of the Salem Crescent A. C., who was placed in the Eastern tryouts at Cambridge, ran a pretty race and won in a close finish from S. Johnson, Knights of St. Anthony, who was counted a probable winner. Morse was caught in 0:10 1-5, equaling the junior record held jointly by Rosenberger and Conway of the Irish club, but he will not receive credit for the performance, because it was made on a track that was down grade. Morse's victory was none the less impressive, for what little advantage he gained by the down grade appeared offset by the many runs in the lane he was compelled to run in.

Altogether the New York A. C. men captured six track and two field championships. Joseph Pearman, of the Mercury Footers who started the ball rolling when he annexed the honors in the one-mile walk, in which he was timed in 7:01 2-5; J. E. Goldstein of the Pastime A. C. chased him almost to the tape, where he was disqualified, so second place was awarded to W. J. Walker of the Irish-American A. C., with T. J. Moroney of the Bronx Church House third. Danny Kuhn kept up the good work when he broke the tape five yards in front of E. Balestier of the Knights of St. Anthony in the quarter-mile run. C. M. Gilmore, another New York A. C. athlete, with Ed Haupt of the Bronx Church House fourth. With victory within his grasp, after more than five years' efforts, Jim O'Neill, the veteran New York A. C. miler was beaten in his favorite event by George B. Kiely of the Bronx Church House, who just passed him at the tape. O'Neill made the running all the way, but his legs "pied" fifteen yards from the tape and he slowed up just enough to let Kiely in. E. J. Garvey of Belleville, N. J., was third.

Ed Fraser of the Irish Club, who recently made a new 800-meter world's record, logged home first in the half-mile, with W. F. Kelly of the Prudential A. A., Newark, fifteen yards back in second place.

A local man, F. H. Winters of the General Electric A. C., was best in the 120-yard high hurdles, and in the 220 low hurdles J. Ryan of the Knights of St. Anthony scored in rather unusually easy fashion.

It is said that Ryan was ineligible to compete because he had been suspended for taking part in the Telephone Club games, but he was not protested this afternoon, though this may follow.

F. A. Bennis of the St. Agnes A. C. placed his club in the point column when he triumphed in the 440-yard high hurdle exhibition. There was no class to any of the contestants in this event. After accepting pace from Jim Plant of the Long Island A. C. for two miles Pat Flynn of the I. A. C., sometimes known as the champion long distance runner of Ireland, had little trouble winning the three-mile title. Charles Pores of the Millrose A. A., who was closest to him at the fininsh, was almost 100 yards to the bad. Theodore Mastsukes of the Greek-American A. C. scored three points for places before he succeeded in breaking into the championship class. He captured the 35-pound weight throw from a small field with a toss of 41 feet 11 inches. "Babe" White, the big weight thrower of the New York A. C., won the discus throw with a distance of 119 feet 7¾ inches.

One of the leading performers of the meet was Hector Auray of the New Haven A. C., who defeated the crack colored sprinter, Peter J. White of the Salem Crescent A. C., in the 220-yard run, after getting only fourth in the 100.

The full point score follows: New York A. C., 85; Irish-American A. C., 22; Salem Crescent A. C., 14; Knights of St. Anthony, 10; Greek-American, 9; General Electric A. A., 8; Bronx Church House, 7; Pastime A. C., 6; New Haven A. C., 6; unattached, 5; St. Agnes A. C., 5; Albany A. C., 3; Swedish-American A. C., 3; Prudential A. C., 3; Millrose A. A., 3; Smart Set A. C., 2; Cambridge High School, 1.

CENTRAL A.A.U. TEAM CHOSEN

Two New Records Made in Tryouts at University of Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Track and field athletes of the Central West competed today at the University of Chicago field for places on the team to represent the Central Amateur Athletic Union at the Panama-Pacific games next month. Alma (Olympic) Richards, recently reinstated to his standing in the Amateur Athletic Union, was first in the high jump. The track was fast, warm weather speeding the competitions. New records were set in the running broad jump and the 440-yard hurdles. Alonzo A. Stagg, Director of Athletics at the University of Chicago, was referee. Seventeen events were on the list. Many of the competitors participated in the Central Amateur Athletic Union track and field championship events on the same field two weeks ago, when seven records were broken

After comparing the marks made today with those in other sections of the country, the Central A. A. U. Committee selected the following men to represent this district in the national championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition:

Sprints.—H. L. Smith, J. G. Loomis, A. Booth, all of the C. A. A.
Middle Distance—B. Dismond and L. Campbell, University of Chicago, and E. Eby, C. A. A.
Distance Runs.—Joie Ray, Illinois Athletic Club.
Hurdlers—Robert Simpson, University of Missouri; J. G. Loomis and H. Goelitz, C. A. A., and E. Lighter, I. A. C.
High Jump.—Loomis and Alma Richards, (unattached.)
Broad Jump.—Sol Butler, Rock Island, Ill.; Dan Ahearn, I. A. C., and Richards.
Hop, Step, and Jump.—Ahearn, I. A. C., and S. Landers, C. A. A.
Pole Vault.—P. Graham and Landers, C. A. A., and E. Knoureyk, I. A. C.
Weights.—Lee Talbott, Kansas City A. C.; Artie Mucks, University of Wisconsin; C. W. Bachman, Notre Dame University, and Alma Richards, unattached.

200 ATHLETES AT PICNIC.

Many Athletic Club Runners Take Part in Employes' Association Races

Almost two hundred athletes took part in the third annual athletic carnival and picnic of the Phillips-Jones Company Employes' Association, which was held yesterday at Juniper Park, Maspeth, L. I. Besides running events there were basketball and baseball games, though, owing to the storm, the latter had to be called off after the second inning and players and spectators were driven indoors, where the basketball game was in progress.

Runners from nearly all the prominent athletic clubs around New York took part in the handicap events. The first race was the hundred yards handicap, which was won by Herman Foster, of the Salem-Crescent A. C. He received two and a half yards handicap. B. Liffner, unattached, was a close second, being beaten by only a few inches. Foster's time was ten seconds flat.

John Bronson, with a ten-yard start, easily carried off the 880-yard event. K. James, Mohawk A. C., was second With F. L. Stephenson of the Trinity Club on scratch, the 220 yards furnished an interesting race. The runners in the final heat got away with a good start. A. E. Neil, Knights of St. Anthony, quickly took the lead. He had three yards on the scratch man. Stephenson found the pace too hot and soon dropped behind. Neil took the event with a comfortable margin from Al Rothschild, Brownsville. L. Cohn, Mohawk A. C., was third.

A. W. Feher, Hungarian-American A. C., won the mile handicap from a field of fifteen. He had forty-five yards on the scratch man, Casper Scheffer, Long Island A. C. The latter was not placed. The mile relay handicap was won by the Bronx Church House team, the Brooklyn, A. A. four running second and the Phillis-Jones quartet bringing up the rear. The time was four minutes flat.

NEWARK Y. M. C. A. GAMES.

Granger of Irish-American A. C. Wins "Bamberger Quarter."

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 17.—Randolph Granger, the Irish-American A. C. and Dartmouth runner, won the feature event, the "Bamberger Quarter," at the first annual games of the local Y. M. C. A., at the Federal League Baseball Park, today. A heavy downpour occurred during the running of the games.

Many New York athletes were present and carried off prizes. Jimmy Ravenall, the colored lad of the St. Christopher A. C., won the hundred-yard dash in a blanket finish. John Phillips, a Bronx Church House athlete, with a handicap of 180 yards, captured the three-mile run, with Nick Gianakopulos, the big Melrose runner, third. Arthur Fogel, the junior metropolitan cross-country runner, started from scratch, but dropped at the end of the two-mile mark.

The "Bamberger Quarter," an invitation affair, was easily the feature of the afternoon. Granger and Frank Lagay, a New York A. C. man, were on scratch. Lagay took the lead at the crack of the gun, with Granger on his heels, and quickly worked up on the handicap men. Granger laid back until the 300-yard mark had been passed and uncorked a beautiful sprint, which carried him through the whole field and into first place.

The ne-mile walk was won by J. Gallagher of the Long Island A. C., with Oscar Lundquist of the Mohawk A. C., second. Inches only separated the men at the finish. William Plant, a teammate of Gallagher's, started from scratch, but was unable to catch the limit men.

Three events were closed to the local Y. M. C. A. They were all closely contested. A medley relay race closed to the members of the North Jersey Athletic League was an intensely interesting affair. The race was won by the Newark A. C., with the Montclair A. C. second.

Bayonne Elks Beat Newarks.

The baseball teams of Bayonne and Newark Lodges of Elks played at Bayonne yesterday afternoon in their first game in the Interstate Elks League, and a thundershower ended hostilities in the fifth inning with Bayonne leading, 5 to 0. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0
Bayonne	2	1	0

Batteries—Boehme and Chappell; Goldweber and Solomon.

Kerbler and Kelly Box to a Draw.

Fred Kerbler of Newark and Tex Kelly of the Bronx boxed ten fast rounds to a draw at the Fairmont Athletic Club last night. Both boys were aggressive and the bout was full of action. Kelly weighed in at 154 pounds and Kerbler tipped the beam at 158. In the semi-final Abe Ratner, the former amateur champion, knocked out Artie Walsh in the third round of what was to have been a ten-round go.

Breaks Hand but Earns Draw.

Davy Moder of the West Side broke a bone in his right hand in the seventh round of his bout last night with Young Fulton of the East Side at the Sharkey Athletic Club, and despite this handicap earned a draw. Fulton, who weighed 138 pounds, was ten pounds heavier than the West Sider, but was not as clever. In the ten-round semi-final Joe Dore had a shade the better of Ritchie Ryan.

HOT PENNANT RACES IN MAJOR LEAGUES

With Season Half Gone, National Teams Are Closely Bunched for Lead.

The close race in the National League is doing much to instill a new interest in the game, after a season's start which was anything but auspicious. At the present time there are but eight and a half games between the first and last clubs, Chicago and Cincinnati, and every game is making the outcome more problematical. Each day sees a surprising shake-up in the standing of the clubs, and it has been difficult for any one of them to hold one position any length of time. There are only 115 points between the first and last clubs.

The Boston Braves are in next to last place, while they were last a year ago. With the season half over baseball fans are now speculating as to whether Boston or any of the other clubs will rush through the league to the top as the Braves did so sensationally last year.

Many baseball club owners are inclined to believe that the twenty-one-player limit is responsible for the close races this year, as it equalizes the clubs as they have never been equalized before. They maintain that it gives the weaker clubs an advantage they never had before in limiting the playing strength of the more prosperous clubs.

A year ago Boston was in last place and was just beginning to start that wonderful spurt. It was on July 20 of last year that the Braves finally shook the dust of last place from their feet and started to go forward with leaps and bounds. At the present time Cincinnati is eight and one-half games behind the Phillies in first place. Last year, at the corresponding date, the Bostons were ten games behind the leaders. The first five clubs are now so closely crowding each other, with the season already half gone, that baseball sharps are inclined to predict that the pennant will not be won until the final spurt for the wire.

The Phillies and the Dodgers are furnishing the sensational results at the present time, and both of them may be looked upon as pennant possibilities. The Brooklyn pitching staff has held up so wonderfully well that many believe it will be able to continue. The Giants have played such in-and-out ball that if they do not settle down to some sort of a steady pace within a short time their chances will be slim to finish up among the first clubs. The Giants, after yesterday's showing, seem to have arrived. Just now it is anybody's race. Any one of the clubs, with any sort of a sustained winning streak, would go to the top quickly. St. Louis is also furnishing a big surprise, and Miller Huggins's club appears to be able to remain up with the leaders for some time to come.

An early season, with the interest in the game at a low ebb because of what appeared to be an over-production of baseball, with bad weather and an unusual amount of doubleheaders, has, at the halfway mark, become one of the most exciting years in the history of the league.

A year ago the Giants were in the lead, with Chicago second, St. Louis third and Philadelphia fourth. The Phillies this year lead, with the Chicago, Brooklyn, and St. Louis teams close behind them. New York this season is in sixth place, a lower position than it has held in the race at this stage of the season in many years. On the other hand, the Brooklyns and the Phillies are higher than they have been for other seasons at this period of the pennant chase.

In the American League the situation this year is also much different than it was a year ago. Instead of the Athletics being in their familiar birth at the top, they are now down next to last, and the White Sox are leading the parade in the Ban Johnson circuit. The Boston Red Sox are proving a stronger contender each day for the premier honors, and are favored by many to beat out the White Sox and Detroit for the pennant.

It is believed that with a slightly stronger pitching staff Detroit would have little trouble in winning. The Red Sox pitchers, however, seem to have greater possibilities than either the White Sox or Tigers, that is, when they reach top form. The pitching staff at Boston has not yet shown the results of which it is capable.

A year ago the Yankees were down in seventh place, while today they are up in fourth position and showing much better playing form under Bill Donovan than they did under Frank Chance last year. Cleveland holds it familiar position in the cellar. Washington, at this time last year, was in second place, but it has not shown the form this year which is likely to carry it that high in the race during the remainder of the present season.

In both leagues, however, the team which wins is going to be carried through a close, hard fight right up to the end of the season. There will be no runaway race for any club when the season is drawing toward the end.

Because of the high position in the race of the clubs which have been far behind in other seasons, they are playing a much higher standard of ball and are making it hot all the way for the pacemakers. This condition, it is believed, will continue right through to the end. No club, especially in the National League, believes that it is out of the pennant race.

TABER TO RUN IN WEST.

Will Endeavor to Break Half-Mile Record at San Francisco.

BOSTON, July 17.—Norman S. Taber, of the Boston Athletic Association, who yesterday set a new world's record of 4 minutes 12 3-5 seconds for the mile run, arranged today to leave at once for San Francisco in order to become fully acclimated for the Panama-Pacific Exposition games next month. He will be accompanied by his trainer, Edward O'Connor of Worcester.

Friends of Taber stated today that the champion would make an effort while on the coast to shatter the half-mile record of 1 minute 52⅕ seconds, held by J. E. Meredith, of the University of Pennsylvania.

Chief Kenlon Judge at Westwood.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 17.—Fire Chief Kenlon of New York was one of the judges at the fermen's contests held at Westwood this afternoon in connection with the convention of the New Jersey and New York Firemen's Association. The auto speed race went to the Park Ridge firemen, and Ridgewood won the hose apparatus contest. A big parade, with 1,000 in line, took place this noon, and tonight there was a fireworks display.

At the Hackensack Golf Club, much interest was shown in the Class A and B handicap tournaments, and a large number participated. The following qualified: Class A—W. H. Tinkroum, 81, 14—67; A. N. Dorsey, 87, 15—72. Class B—J. M. Diaz, Jr., 92, 20—72; A. A. Uebelacker, 93, 20—73. W. H. Tinkroum defeated C. B. Seabriskie, 3 up and 2 to play in the finals for the Captain's Cup.

The Englewood Field Club continued its winning streak in the amateur league by defeating the Montclair nine this afternoon, 8 to 0. Both sides played a good fielding game, but Englewood's batters hammered out three runs in the seventh inning. The features of the game were double plays by Knox and Rhodes for Englewood and by Rollins, McCabe, and Kinsey for Montclair.

JAMES C. NICHOLS

Originator of the idea of a real automobile track for New York. The immense plant at Sheepshead Bay nearing completion is the result of the enthusiasm and efforts of Jim Nichols, who, as a mere matter of form, bears the title of assistant manager.

AMERICAN CUP RACE NEW MOTOR DERBY

Fastest Speedway Soon Ready for the First Race in October.

In the first motor derby for the American Cup at the new Sheepshead Bay track in October the make and nationality of the cars and not the nationality of the drivers will be the distinguishing feature of the contestants. If De Resta or some other Italian driver should drive an American-made car the machine will not be painted with the red of Italy, but with the red and white of America, according to a new racing custom recently adopted on American tracks.

Every car entered in this new automobile classic must be painted some distinguishing color to indicate its nationality. By requiring every car to wear its colors the officials of the American Cup race hope to make the event more spectacular. There will be clash of colors as well as clash of sentiments as the city of spectators in the world's greatest stadium sees the white of Germany, the green of England, and the blue of France sweeping around the two-mile board track at 130 miles an hour. With thirty-two cars of a dozen different colors racing on the same track at a mile in half a minute the rainbow and peacock themselves will be outshone.

J. C. Nichols's Idea.

When the thunder of the racing motor car at last displaces the clatter of racing horses in this historic old Sheepshead, famous before for speed and color, there will be one—at least one—interested spectator among the tens of thousands. That will be James C. Nichols, assistant manager of the Speedway, who again brings Sheepshead into her own as a place for speed and deruies by substituting the automobile for the thoroughbred.

More than a year ago Mr. Nichols, a dealer on automobile row, dreamed of building a speedway where the fastest cars and the best drivers in the world might match nerves and steel. He told Anderson T. Herd, a real estate man, about this idea. Herd told many others, and Percy R. Pyne, Horace M. Kilborn, and Charles E. Danforth became interested. Then Fred J. Wagner, who has started most of the big American auto races, began to talk about the scheme. Soon the plans passed the talking stage and Everard Thompson, who built the Yale Bowl, had a commission to build a stadium big enough to make the famous Roman stadium look small. The interior dimensions are 4,000 feet by 1,700 feet.

In that unfinished world of wood, concrete and steel there still remain the historic traces of the old Coney Island Jockey Club and the "speed demons" of a generation ago. A few of the old stables and paddocks are still standing, while around them steam shovels and derricks are building stables and paddocks for the greater American thoroughbred, the automobile. When the big stadium is ready for the faster racers the old buildings will be torn down—if the workmen are able to find them.

Fields for All Sports.

This new stadium has been intended for more than automobile racing. That old top line on the sporting pages, "The World of Sport" may indeed be used when the new Sheepshead track is completed. In the centre will be polo and football fields, and an athletic track with a quarter mile straightaway, where the Olympic games may be contested some day. Perhaps when the Atlantic fleet visits the city again the bowl will be filled with water and the President will review the dreadnoughts there. The field may be used as a training ground for aviators, and the stands are being so constructed that aeroplane manoeuvring can be watched by the spectators. But the structure is intended primarily for automobile racing, and it will perhaps be the safest and fastest track engineering skill can design.

An idea of the speed possibilities of the new course is gained by comparison with other tracks. On the Indianapolis track, banked for a theoretical speed of 61 miles an hour, a practical speed of 100 miles has been attained. On the Chicago track, with a theoretical banking for 73 miles, a machine has traveled 114 miles an hour. On this proportion the Sheepshead Bay track, banked for a theoretical speed of 96 miles an hour, will allow a practical speed, of 137 miles an hour. Officials assert that the speed will be limited only by the strength of the car and the nerve of the driver.

The track surface is constructed of 2 by 4 long leaf yellow pine planks, laid lengthwise on concrete sleepers on the straightaways and on steel framework on the curves. This surface will be planed as smooth as a table, treated with chemical preservatives, and tinted to obviate glare on the driver's eyes. Of the 3,500,000 feet of lumber needed for the surface, 2,000,000 feet has already been laid. It is expected that the track surface will be finished Aug. 10.

At the highest point of the curve the outer edge of the track rises 55½ feet from the ground. The track surface is in the form of a parabolic curve at the turns. With the bank almost perpendicular at the top of the curves, a car must gather enormous speed to hang on to the upper edge of the track. It is 70 feet wide on the straightaways and 78 feet at the curves.

Precautions for Safety.

Inside the wooden track is a thirty-foot apron where a driver may right his car if it leaves the main track. If the machine becomes unmanageable there is a thirty-inch concrete safety wall inside the safety apron to prevent the machine from reaching the spectators. Between this thirty-inch barrier and the wire fence in front of the spectators is a safety zone of twenty feet. All automobiles coming into the grounds will pass through tunnels, and nowhere will pedestrians and vehicles use the same crossing.

The grand stand is to be double-decked, three-eighths of a mile long. It will be ninety feet high, or about as tall as a seven-story building. This grand stand will seat 50,000 people. The bleachers, across the track from the grand stand, will hold 40,000 people. From every seat a spectator has a full view of every part of the track. Altogether there will be twenty-seven miles of seats.

Although easily reached by surface cars and elevated trains and smooth highways, the officers have arranged facilities to run special trains from the West or South direct to the grounds. A temporary siding from the Long Island Railroad line to the speedway will be ballasted and made a permanent branch.

SWAMPED IN BOAT RACE.

Tugboat Upsets Jauss and Dilli at Metropolitan R. C. Regatta.

During the race for the senior double gigs at the annual regatta of the Metropolitan Rowing Club yesterday afternoon on the Harlem River, the wash of a passing tugboat swamped the frail boat in which were seated V. Jauss and Tom Dilli. The two oarsmen floundered in the water, while the boat floated bottom up. The accident, which occurred near the Central Bridge, was witnessed by the spectators who witnessed the regatta from the Metropolitan Clubhouse. J. Schultz, a member of the Regatta Committee, rescued the oarsmen, with the aid of a motor boat which lay alongside the "Met" float. The incident caused a deal of excitement, but did not mar the regatta, as neither man was the worse for his impromptu duckings.

In the junior double sculls event E. H. Keeley and W. Kirk won by about three-quarters of a length from E. Roberts and A. H. Coster. The senior double gig event went to J. P. T. Callahan and J. Patton, with H. Indekofer and W. H. Westcott second. This race was the best contested on the program, the first and second crews being within a few feet of each other during the entire distance. The winning double led at the finish by about two feet.

J. P. T. Callahan, who is one of the club veterans, was a member of the second winning crew when he invoked the first boat to finish in the quadruple sculls race. The other members of the crew were H. Martin, H. Henrichs, and Lieutenant McGronin. Callahan's boat won by a length and a half.

The exhibition eight-oared race between the Bohemians and Metropolitans was postponed on account of the strong current. The annual race between these two clubs will take place this afternoon. The distance will be one mile and the finish opposite the Bohemian clubhouse. A cup has been donated, and the club winning it twice will become the absolute possessor of it.

'Simon Pures' at Velodrome Tuesday

Hans Ohrt and Fred Taylor, two leading amateur bicycle racers, will go from scratch in the feature amateur race at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome Tuesday night against a field of forty "simon pures." At present Taylor is leading the Frisco star by one point in the race for the amateur title, and the duel between these two Tuesday night promises to be a bitter one. In a twenty-five-mile motor paced race Clarence Carman, Vincinzo Madonna, and Victor Linari will face the starter. Linari, who holds the Belgian title for pace followers, won his last start at the track, and has rounded into his European form. The Belgian was one of the first refugees to leave Antwerp, riding his wheel to the coast, where he stowed away on a French liner and arrived here in time to enter the last six-day race at the Garden. Madonna is the Italian hope in the bid for the title which is now held by Carman.

RECORDS OF TWO BASEBALL LEAGUES

Batting and Pitching Averages of Leaders in the National and American.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting Averages.

The following figures are compiled from official scores as published in the different cities of these leagues.

(Including games Thursday, July 15.)

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Daubert, Brooklyn.	75	274	24	92	6	16	.336
Luderus, Phila.	63	213	24	70	3	6	.329
Merkle, New York.	60	214	23	70	11	6	.327
Tyler, Boston.	18	46	4	15	0	2	.326
Doyle, New York.	74	293	44	95	11	8	.324
Groh, Cincinnati.	77	296	32	95	5	13	.320
Robertson, N. Y.	73	267	38	83	18	6	.316
Wilson, St. Louis.	66	218	22	66	5	10	.303
Saier, Chicago.	79	285	51	86	22	5	.302
Zimmerman, Chi.	73	277	37	83	13	9	.300
Killifer, Cin.	75	257	34	77	5	13	.300
Whitted, Phila.	53	185	14	55	9	12	.297
Snyder, St. Louis.	77	243	24	72	2	7	.296
Cravath, Phila.	75	260	45	76	5	5	.292
Smith, Boston.	79	280	28	81	5	12	.289
Knisely, Chicago.	26	81	7	23	1	3	.284
Schultz, Brooklyn.	32	99	11	28	3	2	.283
Collins, Pitts.	38	131	16	37	3	5	.282
Connolly, Boston.	58	181	28	51	5	5	.282
Zimmerman, Bklyn.	22	67	3	16	1	1	.281
Long, St. Louis.	67	231	29	65	8	7	.281
Hinchman, Pitts.	78	278	40	78	12	6	.281
Good, Chicago.	66	270	39	75	8	5	.278
Miller, St. Louis.	83	299	37	83	16	13	.278
Fisher, Chicago.	79	306	49	85	7	10	.278
Archer, Chicago.	41	130	11	36	3	4	.277
Herzog, Cincinnati.	73	287	33	79	17	6	.275
Myers, Brooklyn.	77	309	35	85	9	13	.275
Williams, Chicago.	78	272	31	74	9	12	.272
Clark, Cincinnati.	52	129	16	35	5	3	.271
Dolan, St. Louis.	61	200	34	54	11	9	.270
Burns, New York.	75	294	35	79	8	4	.269
Magee, Boston.	78	276	38	74	10	16	.268
Fletcher, N. Y.	69	282	35	76	5	5	.267
Griffith, Cincinnati.	77	278	22	74	1	15	.266
Johnston, Pitts.	74	268	32	69	17	19	.262
Grant, New York.	35	54	6	14	4	1	.259
Bescher, St. Louis.	61	216	37	56	11	8	.259
Carey, Pittsburgh.	78	315	43	81	22	4	.257
Griner, St. Louis.	29	39	2	10	0	1	.256
Vlox, Pittsburgh.	76	224	27	80	6	5	.256
Nichofff, Phila.	70	258	32	66	9	11	.256
Maranville, Boston.	79	271	30	69	7	16	.255
Hyatt, St. Louis.	55	161	11	41	1	2	.255
Cutshaw, Brooklyn.	78	285	34	72	15	11	.253
Butler, St. Louis.	74	250	45	63	12	9	.252
Beck, St. Louis.	58	195	20	49	1	6	.251
Burns, Phila.	24	52	3	13	0	0	.250
Lear, Cincinnati.	19	20	1	5	0	5	.250
Huggins, St. Louis.	80	188	30	47	7	3	.250
Lobert, New York.	70	294	40	73	7	9	.250
Schmidt, Boston.	72	256	31	64	2	14	.250
McCarthy, Brooklyn.	42	144	9	36	5	7	.250
O'Mara, Brooklyn.	76	298	39	74	8	10	.248
Wheat, Brooklyn.	78	292	34	72	12	2	.247

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Ritter, N. Y.	10	2	0	8	7	27	1000
Schupp, N. Y.	11	1	0	13	23	35	1000
Pierce, Chicago.	20	9	1	62	46	86	.900
Alexander, Phila.	19	12	2	124	31	120	.850
Marquis, Pitts.	21	13	4	81	46	98	.765
Smith, B'klyn.	13	9	3	20	20	80	.750
Dale, Cin.	24	10	4	52	46	106	.714
Toney, Cin.	14	4	2	36	27	55	.667
Davis, Boston.	6	2	1	21	11	31	.667
Neihaus, St. Louis.	8	2	1	11	16	25	.667
Standridge, Chi.	16	2	1	22	31	65	.667
Mayer, Phila.	22	12	7	66	35	137	.632
Robinson, St. L.	15	5	3	42	19	71	.625
Doak, St. Louis.	21	10	6	76	55	131	.625
Dell, Brooklyn.	18	9	6	61	75	111	.600
Marquard, N. Y.	17	7	5	62	23	121	.583
Schneider, Cin.	20	7	5	44	48	97	.583
Pfeffer, B'klyn.	17	8	6	30	42	119	.571
Meadows, St. L.	19	8	6	56	44	121	.571
James, Boston.	11	4	2	22	20	41	.571
Harmon, Pitts.	19	9	7	47	32	123	.563
Stroud, N. Y.	17	5	4	44	21	88	.556
Vaughn, Chicago.	25	11	9	78	42	134	.550
Ragon, Boston.	13	7	6	44	25	105	.538
Coombs, B'klyn.	13	6	5	19	51	58	.545
Lavender, Chicago.	17	5	5	50	30	77	.500
Humphries, Chi.	13	5	4	16	8	71	.500
Rucker, B'klyn.	8	3	3	8	12	64	.500
Crutcher, Boston.	14	2	2	17	15	49	.500
Strand, Boston.	6	1	1	3	6	26	.500
Pernall, N. Y.	21	9	10	83	45	127	.474
Sallee, St. Louis.	22	7	8	52	30	119	.467
Cheney, Chicago.	19	8	7	54	46	99	.462
McQuillen, Pitts.	22	6	7	45	24	130	.462
Tyler, Boston.	15	6	6	42	47	99	.455
Adams, Pitts.	20	6	8	36	34	117	.429
Rixey, Phila.	15	5	7	51	46	90	.417
Zabel, Chicago.	19	5	7	41	51	76	.417

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Batting Average.

(Including games Thursday, July 15.)

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Cobb, Detroit.	81	278	90	112	56	6	.403
Cicotte, Chicago.	23	37	6	13	1	5	.351
Crawford, Det.	81	320	48	110	14	7	.344
E. Collins, Chi.	81	272	62	93	24	22	.342
Bauman, N. Y.	24	77	11	26	3	3	.340
Jackson, Cleve.	62	230	35	77	8	2	.335
Thompson, Ath.	18	33	5	11	0	0	.333
Fournier, Chicago.	77	266	55	87	15	9	.327
Speaker, Boston.	35	125	25	41	9	4	.328
Jennings, Boston.	76	277	52	89	30	11	.321
Gainor, Boston.	39	94	17	30	6	1	.319
Veach, Detroit.	79	289	44	92	13	11	.318
Maisel, N. Y.	78	316	57	99	38	8	.313
Lewis, Boston.	78	288	47	90	10	17	.313
McInnes, Athletics.	61	237	24	74	5	7	.312
Strunk, Athletics.	65	233	40	72	11	8	.309
Lajoie, Athletics.	58	224	17	69	6	5	.308
Baker, Detroit.	41	99	12	30	1	4	.303
Jaurvin, Boston.	81	216	33	65	9

FRIAR ROCK AND PHOSPHOR WIN STAKES AT BELMONT PARK—YACHTING

RACE PROPHETS GET JOLT AT BELMONT

Favorites Passed by Selling Platers—Storm Makes Canal of Track.

There were two stake features on the racing card at the Belmont Park track yesterday, and they gave public expectations an awful jolt. If ever there was a race that looked like a certainty for a horse it was the Whirl Stakes for two-year-olds at five and a half furlongs. Seven horses carried colors, and of these Ormesdale, on his vast performances, looked to be a certain winner. He had won his three previous races in stake horse fashion, and had suffered defeat only in the race for the Juvenile, which Lena Misha won by what his subsequent races proved to be the veriest "fluke." Naturally Ormesdale was a hot favorite, the very good price of 7 to 10 being laid against him only because he was giving weight to all the other starters.

Yet Ormesdale was completely outrun. He was beaten out of sight by Friar Rock, which has never done anything to warrant his being considered out of the class of selling platers. Not only that, but Lorac, which has gained a reputation as a "quitter" in her last two races, and Airman, which has just emerged from the maiden class, beat him home by as far as the champion hammer thrower could throw a cat by its tail.

The crowd could only gasp when Friar Rock romped home four lengths in front of Lorac, she being five lengths ahead of Airman, with Ormesdale and Paddy Whack—the latter the prize of the James Butler string—both beaten by Kilmer, a 30-to-1 shot.

Only the excessively hot weather could be found as an excuse for this complete overturning of previous performances by animals supposed to be of stake class, for such usually run very consistently. The defeat was too overwhelming to count as a reversal of form. It was a racing catastrophe.

When High Noon defeated Phosphor in the race for the Illinois Handicap at the Jamaica track, after the latter had won six straight races, followers of the racing game concluded that the Butler colt must be the better of the pair, though opinion up to the running of that race had been to the contrary. But with Top o' the Morning splitting the pair, there seemed no question of High Noon's superiority. That was why High Noon was made the favorite for the Fleetwing Handicap, run over the straight six-furlong course, with Figinny the second choice and Phosphor rated with Top o' the Morning as 6-to-1 shots in the speculation, which, by the way, was very heavy. But Phosphor was back to his best form of the early season in this race, and threw dirt in the face of all his competitors at all stages of the running, never being headed, so far as could be seen from the stand, at any stage of the journey in from Garden City to Queens. When they left Garden City, High Noon and Top o' the Morning were up in company with him, and seemingly had courage and speed enough to give him a good battle. But when the journey was about half done and the Queens Station was in sight, people could see that Loftus was merely having a joy ride in Phosphor's saddle and that the others were plugging along in a bitter and disheartened manner. Both had enough when the last furlong pole was reached, and cut it—hot weather again, perhaps. Ten Point, on the inside of the track, and Figinny, on the outside, challenged these erstwhile contestants for the honors, beat them handily, and fought it out for the place honors, while Loftus looked over his shoulder and grinned at them.

Joseph E. Widener came up from Philadelphia just to see his two horses, Relluf and Skibbereen, run one-two in the race for the steeplechase handicap at two miles, just as Relluf and Compliment had done at Piping Rock in the race for the Whitney Memorial a year ago. There was a hitch somewhere. Relluf, considered by the cross-country people one of the best chasers in the country, had mislaid his speed en route here. He could not run fast enough to keep warm even in yesterday's scorching atmosphere. He was a very bad last all through the journey. But he did manage to stand up all the route, which was more than Meadow Lark and Single Stick did. Both of these took tumbles just at the end of the race. Ballybay won the race with Ral Parr of Baltimore here to watch him, but not daring to back him, as every time he has been to Belmont Park to see Ballybay perform the horse has fallen down. Ballybay won handily yesterday, after hedging all the journey, coming from behind at the end in time to outrun Skibbereen, which was also beaten right on the post by Indian Arrow.

The last race of the afternoon was run in the heavy thundrstorm which swept over the track. The downpour was so dense that the jockeys looked like drowned rats in the last sixteenth of a mile of the journey. That was all of the race that could be seen. The race was won by Idilko, which had been the medium of an ill-timed plunge to win thousands the last time he ran, which also happened to be the first time he had ever started in a race. He ran like a veritable water rat yesterday, and won about as he liked from Hidden Star. The track at this time resembled a canal, and, appropriately enough, Max Hirsch's Fairweather ran last in the field. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; selling; purse, $500; one mile. Time—1:39 3-5.
Lady Teresa, Quincy Stable's b. f. 3 years, by Star Shoot-Maribel, 96 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5 (McKeever).....1st
Old Ben, C. J. Brockmiller's b. g., 4, 104, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5 (Louder).....2d
Booker Bill, M. C. Moore's ch. c., 3, 104, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2 (Dishmond).....3d
Athena, Stonehenge, and Czar Michael also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; selling; handicap; purse, $500; six furlongs. Time—1:13 3-5.
Etruscan, Greentree Stable's ch. g., 3 years, by Burgomaster-Ficsola, 106 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5 (J. McTaggart).1½
Cy Merrick, T. J. O'Brien's blk. c., 4, 96, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 (Louder).....2d
Pennmouse, August Belmont's b. f., 3, 98, 18 to 5 and 7 to 5 (McKeever).....3d
Harry Junior, Wanda Pitzer, Prairie Lily Orme, and Conning Tower also ran.
Winner, entered to be sold for $1,200, bid up to $2,200 by J. L. McGinnis and bought in by owner for $2,205.

THIRD RACE.—Fifth running of the Whirl Stakes, for two-year-olds; value to the winner, $2,000; five and a half furlongs straight. Time—1:03 4-5.
Friar Rock, August Belmont's ch. c., by Rock Sand-Fairy Gold, 106 pounds, 9 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Turner).....1st
Lorac, Foxhall P. Keene's br. f., 103, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, (J. McTaggart).....2d
Air Man, Gifford A. Cochran's br. c., 106, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, (Lilly).....3d
Kilmer, Ormesdale, Paddy Whack, and Vermont also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Fifth running of the Fleetwing Handicap, for three-year-olds and up; six furlongs straight. Time—1:11 2-5.
Phosphor, Schuyler L. Parsons's b. c., 5 years, by Pesp o' Day-Myrtelus, 118 pounds, 6 to 1 and 3 to 2, (Loftus).....1½
Ten Point, A. L. Aste's b. h., 5, 128, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Turner).....2nd
Figinny, Gifford A. Cochran's b. c., 4, 102, 13 to 5 and 3 to 2, (Lilly).....3½
Top o' the Morning, Hanovia, High Noon, Pomsette Bleu, Vladimir, and He Will also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward; handicap; purse $700; about two miles. Time—4:21.
Ballybay, Ral Parr's b. g., 5 years, by Hawkswick-Nancy D., 144 pounds, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, (Allen).....1½
Indian Arrow, H. W. Sage's ch. g., 4, 135, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Bryant).....2d
Skibbereen, J. R. Macomber's b. g., 5, 149, 9 to 10 and out, coupled with Relluf, (Henderson).....3rd
Relluf also ran. Meadow Lark fell at the ninth jump, and Single Stick at the tenth, and did not go the route.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, maiden fillies and geldings; purse $400; five furlongs, straight; no time taken.
Idilko, J. G. Oxnard's b. f., by Golden Maxim-Sandy Bar, 12 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, (Butwell).....1st
Hidden Star, G. F. Johnston, Jr.'s, blk. f., 112, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Buxton).....2d
Remembrance, L. S. Thompson's b. f., 112, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, (Troxler).....3d
Royalist, Keziah, Excelsior, Madam Hermann, Renard, Smoothbore, Maggie Quince and Fairweather also ran.

The Emil Herz Stable Sold.

Previous to the racing at Belmont Park yesterday the racing stable of Emil Herz was disposed of at auction. Short Grass, an imported horse, 7 years old, by Laveno-Outburst, the prize of the lot, was sold to W. E. Applegate of Kentucky for $6,000. The Irish horse Glencairn, 5 years old, by Richard Croker's Epsom Derby winner, Orby, out of the American mare Yankee, which raced in this country under "Lucky" Baldwin's colors as Rey Del Carrares, was bought by Joe Marrone for $2,000, who will use him as a stock horse, providing he cannot be brought up to racing form. John Kelly paid $1,600 for Runnymede, a seven-year-old horse, by Voter-Running Stream, and Marshon, by Marston-Edna Shannon, sold for $1,450 to R. A. White. The four others sold fetched from $300 to $900, the eight selling for $13,600, considerably less than the string cost Mr. Herz, according to current reports.

After the Herz sale J. E. Davis's ch. g. Volant, by Cunard-Estimation, was sold for $1,000 to Max Hirsch, and Philip Stevenson's b. g. Ambrose, by Disguise-Ambrosine, was bought by Joe Marrone for the same sum.

Lord Decies Wins Irish Derby.

Lord Decies's crack colt, Ballaghtobin, further improved his splendid reputation by winning the Irish Derby which recently took place at The Curragh. The race attracted much more interest than usual this year, if only for the reason that quite a number of English horses, ridden by English jockeys—among them Achtol, Fitzorb, and The Revenge—were in opposition to the pick of the Irish talent. Achtol, with the English jockey, Trigg, up, which finished fourth behind Pommern in this year's English Derby at Newmarket, was the strongest opponent, but Ballaghtobin's stamina proved equal to the test and he scored a fine win by a neck in 2 min. 39 secs for the course of one and one-half miles.

Many Entries for Harness Races.

DETROIT, Mich., July 17.—For its annual Grand Circuit races here, to be held from July 26 to 30, the Detroit Driving Club managers say they have the greatest list of paid-up stake entries in the history of the light-harness turf. There will be twenty-two trotters eligible to the Merchants and Manufacturers' $10,000 event, and twenty-five pacers in the Chamber of Commerce $5,000 race. In addition to the quartet of world's champions, Directum I., William, Anna Bradford, and Frank Bogash, Jr., the speedy Flower Direct, 2:07, has been added to the $5,000 free-for-all pace.

Goelet's Trotter Shows Speed.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., July 17.—Robert Goelet drove Exito to victory in straight heats at the matinee trotting races of the Goshen Driving Club this afternoon, and his horse made the fastest time of the day, 2:15. There was a large attendance, many well-known society folks being present.

Yachting at Panama Exposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The opening date of the International Yachting Regatta has been set for Aug. 14, it was announced today by delegates of six yacht clubs, who arranged the schedule for the events to decide the Panama-Pacific Exposition championships. The regatta will be held every Saturday and Sunday until Sept. 5. Classes have been arranged so that every boat in the country owned by amateur yachtsmen may compete. The King's Cup, presented by King George of England, and President Wilson's Cup, are among the trophies to be awarded.

New York Boatmen in Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

WATCH HILL, R. I., July 17.—Interest in the weekly races, held weekly in Narragansett Bay is increasing by bounds, and there were many entered in today's events. A stiff breeze favored the morning handicap races, which resulted in a victory for Arthur Bunker in his new sloop Salome, with Charles Cottrell's Twinkle finishing second, and High Gear, sailed by Phillips Turnbull, taking third position. A significant fact is that all three winners came from New York. Lighter wind prevailed when the bigger boats started in the afternoon's dory races. T. N. T., sailed by H. H. Babcock, which was last week's winner, again finished first in today's event, with Duer McLanahan, sailing Carolina, in second place. Ridley Watts won third position.

Knockabouts In Close Race.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 17.—In a light southeast breeze seven one-design knockabouts sailed a close eight-mile race on the South Shrewsbury River off the Rumson Country Club today for the season cup. W. B. Potts's Elf, sailed by E. C. Fielder, won in fast time, and Bertram H. Borden's Rumpus was second. B. Dominick's Trouble came in third, Samuel Riker, Jr.'s Frances fourth, Hugh Camp, Jr.'s Elseador fifth, Van B. Halsey's Briar sixth, and Lloyd Sanderson's Monica seventh.

Old Sam Takes Taft Cup.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 17.—Old Sam, the Toledo Yacht Club's entrant in the Taft Cup races for catboats, retained the trophy in the final heat today by winning over a field of twelve from Toledo, Monroe, and Detroit. Old Sam lost the first heat on Thursday. Today's victory makes the fourth win for Old Sam in as many years.

Robideau Defeats Mohr by Shade.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 17.—Sam Robideau of Philadelphia outpointed Walter Mohr of Brooklyn by a shade in a ten-round boxing bout here today. Mohr weighed 139 and Robideau 139½ pounds.

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TRICKY WIND GIVES RESOLUTE A VICTORY

Beats Vanitie on First Day of Larchmont Race Week—121 Yachts Compete.

	Resolute.	Vanitie.
Start	1:32:00	1:31:52
Finish	6:04:15	6:30:19
Elapsed time	4:32:15	4:58:27
Allowance	1:06	....
Corrected time	4:31:09	4:58:27

Resolute won by 26:12 actual time and 27:18 corrected time. Resolute's actual start, 4:32:18.

Anything is a race, after the starting line is crossed, blow high, blow low or blow not at all, and so, of course, it was a race that Resolute and Vanitie, the two yachts of "Class A, Special" had at Larchmont yesterday, the first day of Larchmont race week. It may possibly be considered a test of ability to guess the wind, but the race wasn't in any sense a test of speed. Halfway down the Sound to Long Neck, Vanitie took the middle way and ran into a calm. Resolute sailed along the Connecticut shore and carried a light breeze with her, and rounded the buoy at Long Neck, fifteen minutes in the lead. The distance, according to observations made by means of the apparatus carried on board Resolute to determine such things, was 4,000 yards. After that the crew of each yacht had a pleasant sail, that of Resolute taking care to avoid losing time or distance. Resolute crossed the finish line at 6:04.15 and Vanitie at 6:30.19, twenty-six minutes and four seconds later.

There was a nice little breeze from about west-southwest at 1:05 o'clock, when the Regatta Committee set the signal that directed the two yachts to sail a course of 28 miles: First 13¼ miles east by north, three-quarters north, to Long Neck Point; then southwest 7⅞ miles to Oak Neck Point, and then west half north 7 miles to the finish line. It was hot enough to suggest squalls and lots of wind from around the southwest during the afternoon. There was a little squall, or maybe two, down the middle of the Sound, and a few drops of rain, but there were also broad stretches of water without a breath of wind. For a time, an hour after the big yachts started, the breeze switched into the northwest, but not for long. And at last, around 6 o'clock, it was brisk from the southwest.

Between the preparatory signal, at 1:25, and that for starting, at 1:30, there was some very pretty work by the rival skippers. At the outset both were close to the southerly end of the starting line, Resolute headed to the westward and Vanitie to the eastward. Then Resolute jibed into Vanitie's wind. Then the two yachts alternately jibed and came about several times, gradually working to the westward of the starting line, and just as the whistle blew at 1:30 both yachts turned their transoms to the wind and made for the line, with Vanitie in the lead, but to leeward. Both broke out balloon jibs just at crossing. Vanitie took almost the limit of time, for her start was recorded at 1:31:52.

The last of the manoeuvring had carried the Resolute a little too far away, for she did not cross the line until 1:32:18, although officially she was timed at 1:32. Booms were to port. Resolute set her course diagonally across the Sound, about east-southeast, and was just far enough ahead to carry Vanitie along the same line. Well across the Sound both bore off for the first mark, Vanitie leading in this respect, and both set spinnakers. Vanitie took the middle of the Sound, while Resolute went over more directly to the Connecticut shore. Vanitie ran into a flat spot and hung there, while Resolute carried just enough wind to keep her moving, and the mischief was done. The two yachts were never near enough to each other during the rest of the race to admit of any comparison of speed or method of handling.

Even with the eccentricities of the wind it was a big day for the Larchmont Yacht Club, this first day of race meet. In all, 121 yachts crossed the starting line. There were the schooners Katrina, Irolita, and Miladi, the first the flagship of Commodore Ford and the second the Estalina of other racing days. There were eight of the fifty-foot class, all that are in commission. Samural was sailed by Edmund Fish, Carolina by Bryan Alley, and Grayling by Harry Maxwell. There were three yachts of Class P, among them Josephine, which made her first appearance of the season. Then eight of the thirty-foot class, four of Class Q, their first appearance of the season on the Sound; two Buzzard's Bay boats, twenty-one of the handicap class in four divisions, eight of the Larchmont interclub class, five Glen Cove jewels, nineteen stars, and small boats in one-design and special classes by half dozens.

The starts were not brisk, because of lack of strength in the breeze. In the fifty-foot class Barbara got away slightly in the lead, with Ventura in windward berth and close aboard. Silhouette led the thirty-footers, with Bansai in the forward place. The best start of the day was made by the big fleet of stars, which crossed the line so close together as to give the Regatta Committee some trouble in identifying them all. The prettiest finish of the day was made by the Class P boats, Josephine won in the last mile by 40 seconds from Amoret, with Anita only 11 seconds astern of the second boat.

The winners were: Schooners, Irolita; fifty-foot class, Grayling; thirty-foot class, Okee; Buzzards' Bay class, Gamecock; Class Q, Arvia; handicap class, first division, Carolina; handicap class, second division, Red Wing; handicap class, third division, Firefly; handicap class, fourth division, White Cap; Class R, Margaret; Larchmont Interclub class, Wild Thyme; Indian Harbor one-design class, Huchebee; Manhasset Bay one-design class, Mile. Boss; Glen Cove jewel class, Opal; Orienta one-design class, Teal; star class, Little Dipper; Stamford one-design class, Dart; old class R, Oguinah, Seawanhaka knockabout class, Dacoit; dory class, Yan; New Rochelle one-design class, Nereid. The summary:

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 50-FOOTERS.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Start, 2:08. Course, 20 miles.		
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	5:54:36	3:49:36
Spartan, J. M. McDonough	5:59:41	3:54:41
Carolina II., Pembroke Jones	6:01:45	3:56:45
Samuri, W. E. Dodge	6:03:27	3:58:27
Iroquois II., R. N. Ellis	6:05:05	4:00:05
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	6:05:46	4:00:46
Ventura, C. F. Baker, Jr.	6:05:56	4:00:56
Acushla, H. Steinbrugge	6:15:57	4:10:57
SLOOPS—CLASS P.		
Start, 2:10. Course, 17 miles.		
Josephine, A. G. Hanan	6:21:04	4:11:04
Amoret, R. B. Budd	6:21:44	4:11:44
Anita, G. P. Granbery	6:21:55	4:11:55
NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 30-FOOTERS.		
Start, 2:15. Course, 20 miles.		
Okee, J. H. Mahlstedt	6:23:02	4:08:02
Alera, J. L. Cutler	6:23:47	4:08:47
Lena, O. M. Reid	6:24:39	4:09:39
Bansai, E. Lang	6:20:41	4:11:41
Minx, W. Marshall, Jr.	6:30:59	4:15:39
Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	6:42:25	4:27:25
Alerion II., J. W. and E. P. Alker	6:47:27	4:32:27
Hope, J. R. Raymond	7:03:00	4:47:00
BUZZARD BAY CLASS.		
Start, 2:20. Course, 17 miles.		
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Gamecock, R. P. Tyler	6:31:33	4:11:33
Mashnee, W. S. Pardee	6:33:02	4:13:02
SLOOPS—CLASS Q.		
Start, 2:25. Course, 17 miles.		
Arvia, F. W. Rouse	6:26:31	4:01:31
Virginia, J. S. Blackton	6:37:20	4:02:20
Dixie, J. E. Lalor	6:29:36	4:04:36
Alice, Gherardi Davis	6:32:33	4:07:33
LARCHMONT INTERCLUB CLASS.		
Start, 2:40. Course, 9 miles.		
Wild Thyme, A. H. Morris	5:26:26	2:46:26
Skid, H. O. Curry	5:27:50	2:47:50
Dagmar, R. P. Tierney	5:28:59	2:48:59
Yuron, W. H. Mackintosh	5:32:54	2:52:54
Hamburg II., M. M. Gold'dt	5:38:12	2:58:12
Whirl, W. R. Mann	5:38:32	2:58:32
Lewanna, Spence Bros.	5:39:22	2:58:22
Barbara, C. Shields	5:38:28	2:58:28

Rockaway Hunting Club Polo.

As there was no polo tournament fixture scheduled for yesterday at the Rockaway Hunting Club, a specially arranged match was played for individual cups presented by the club.

The teams were styled the Whites and the Blues. The former won by 7½ to 1¾ goals. Soon after the first period opened it started to rain, and the match was played through a perfect downpour. The game was on the flat. The losers were able to earn only three goals, two of which were contributed by J. M. Waterbury, Jr., J. Watson Webb making the other point.

C. C. Rumsey of the Cooperstown team tallied four times for the Whites, while Tilney and La Montagne each made two goals. After a few minutes of play the field became heavy with mud and the ball was frequently so deeply imbedded in hoof holes that it took the united efforts of all eight players to get it out.

The regular tournament schedule will be continued tomorrow, when Cooperstown will play Point Judith Fresbooters.

Yesterday's line-up follows:
Whites—L. N. Tilney, R. La Montagne, C. C. Rumsey, L. E. Stoddard.
Blues—M. Heckscher, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., J. Watson Webb, C. P. Beadleston.

Speed Boat Beats Hydroplane.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., July 17.—An open handicap motor boat and hydroplane regatta was held on the North Shrewsbury River here under the auspices of the Red Bank Motor Boat Club over a ten-mile course this afternoon. The boats were handicapped from their previous sailing time over the same course on July 4. There were nine starters, each being sent over the starting line separately, and Jeanne, a speed boat owned by F. O. Gratlin, won, beating the Baby Ro, a hydroplane owned by J. F. Betz, 34, by four seconds.

TO BEGIN POLO CUP MATCH.

Many Entries for Point Judith Tournament—"Big Four" to Play.

Keen competition is looked for when the Point Judith championship polo tournament opens this week at Narragansett Pier, R. I. An unusually large list of teams has been entered and three titular events of the association will be decided during the fixture. These are the senior, junior, and open championships.

The senior event is for a gold cup presented by William Waldorf Astor, through the Tuxedo Club, and was first played for at Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Meadow Brook, Great Neck, and Cooperstown have all entered for this tournament. The Meadow Brook team will be captained by Harry Payne Whitney. The other players will be J. M. Waterbury, Lawrence Waterbury, and Devereux Milburn at back. This is the old "International Four."

For the junior title there are four entries, which include Bryn Mawr, the present holder of the cup; Point Judith, the Aiken Redbirds, and the Meadow Brook Fresbootars. Unfortunately, owing to the war, there will be no foreign teams in the open event, and there are only two starters. These are Meadow Brook and Great Neck. Cooperstown, who won this event last year, has not as yet sent in an entry.

The donors of the junior and open championship trophies are S. D. Warren and Joseph E. Thomas. The Polo Association adds individual cups to be won outright to each championship emblem. These are perpetual and have the names of the winners inscribed upon them each year. Among the other trophies which will be played for are the Army and Navy cups, Randolph cups, Rathborne, and Atlantic cups, and the Gladstone trophy. Teams winning trophies given for sectional championships by the Polo Association will, after this season, be obliged to enter for the national championships.

The best imported and home bred polo mounts in this country will be rounded up this week on the Point Judith fields. There will be a number of players from the Middle West and California who have never played in the East before. Some have entered as individual players, while three or four have sent in their entries as representing their clubs. There are three players from the Chagrin Valley Club, near Cleveland, who will select another man from among those at Point Judith to fill out the team. St. Louis and the Westmoreland Polo Club, of Greensburg, Penn., will both be represented in the minor events. The tournament is expected to last five weeks.

Some Soccer Football Figures.

The rapid strides Soccer football has made in the States is further proved by some very interesting particulars just issued by the Secretary of the United States Football Association. Last season's National Challenge Cup competition, which was the second held in this country, attracted eighty-two clubs from nine States; ninety games were played and over 1,000 players took part. The attendances at these cup ties totaled 52,934 people, the gate receipts reaching $13,543.35. Entries for next season's cup competition will close at midnight, Sept. 30. Drawings for the qualifying and first round proper will take place on Oct. 2. The following dates have been sanctioned by the National Challenge Cup competition committee:
Qualifying Round—On or before Oct. 24, 1915.
First Round—On or before Nov. 14, 1915.
Second Round—On or before Dec. 12, 1915.
Third Round—On or before Jan. 16, 1916.
Fourth Round—On or before March 5, 1916.
Semi-finals—On or before April 2, 1916.
Final—On or before April 30, 1916.

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It will cost us $1,000,000 this year to make our All-Weather treads double-thick. Many anti-skids are merely regular treads made rough.

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One extra combats rim-cuts, one blow-outs, one loose treads. One means extra-strong side walls, one extra fabric protection. One makes the tire secure. One involves much added rubber.

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Despite these extras, Goodyear prices have come down and down. This year's reduction will save our users about five million dollars. And that was the third reduction in two years, totaling 45 per cent.

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Banahan & Ackerman, 250 West 47th St.
Geneva Bauman, 136 Lenox Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. & Third Ave.
Belnord Auto & Storage Supply Co., 525 W. 87th St.
Brickner's Auto Supply Co., 216th St. & B'way
LeRoy Brewster, 1790 Broadway
Broadway Tire & Repair Co., 1691 Broadway
Brownell & Kraft, 463 Sixth Ave.
Bronx Rubber & Auto Co., 385 East 149th St.
Bryant Sales Co., 1996 Broadway
Louis Burghardt, 136 West 105th St.
Cedarhurst Motor Livery Co., 147 West 83rd St.
Century Garage, 9 West 100th St.
S. W. Childs Co., Inc., 3552 Broadway
Circle Rubber Tire Co., 978 Eighth Ave.
J. B. Cohen & Co., 253 West 58th St.
Colonial Rubber Specialties Co., 35 Murray St.
Consolidated Auto Supply Co., 2071 Seventh Ave.
Crane & Stendicke, 1912 Broadway
Crescent Tire Co., 1777 Broadway
I. Davega, Jr., Inc., 125 West 125th St.
J. F. Driscoll, 148 West 68th St.
E. J. Edmond & Co., 1783 Broadway
James J. Fero, 796 Seventh Ave.
Field-Baran Co., 1733 Broadway
The Ford Sales Co., 55th St. & Broadway
Lewis Gensler, 1790 Broadway
Grand Concourse Garage Co., 190th St. & Grand Concourse
O. Goldberger, 376 Amsterdam Ave.
J. S. Griffin, Inc., 242 West 41st St., N. Y.
Hartford Tire Co., 1783 Broadway
Haynes Auto Co. of N. Y., 1745 Broadway
Henschel Tire & Rubber Co., 1675 Broadway
The Hoffman Garage & Taxi Co., 121 East 23rd St.
Hollywood Garage Co., 238 East 64th St.
Hubbell's Imp Garage, 52 West 67th St.
Hudson Rubber Co., 1902 Broadway
Hulse Garage, 516 West 145th St.
Imperial Auto Supply Co., 95 Chambers St.
Jeb Auto Tire Works, 3152 Third Ave.
A. D. L. Jewett, 1966 Broadway
King Tire Co., 1985 Broadway
Lenox Auto Tire Works, 113 West 116th St.
George Leveene Co., 125 West 68th St.
Lenox Garage, 112 East 75th St.
Lowe Motor Supply Co., 1727 Broadway
Metcalf & James, 245 West 57th St.
Mineola Garage, 503 Park Ave.
The Monmouth Garage, Inc., 126 East 54th St.
P. J. Mulcahy, 2286 Broadway
Mt. Morris Garage, Inc., 27 West 124th St.
N. Y. & Brooklyn Auto Supply Co., 1717 Broadway
New York Steam Auto Tire Works, 312 W. 52nd St.
Niagara Livery & Motor Car Co., 69 East 89th St.
Normal Auto Station, 208 West 124th St.
Peerless Boulevard Garage, 1133 S. Boulevard
C. L. Peets, 250 West 54th St.
H. Phillips Rubber Works, 1989 Broadway
Ream Auto Supply Co., 1974 Broadway
Regal Rubber Tire Works, 158 West 52nd St.
Reliable Tire & Supply Co., 224 West 48th St.
Republic Rubber Tire & Shoe Co., 956 Eighth Ave.
Richards Auto Supply Co., 1785 Broadway
Rona Auto Tire Repair Co., 4050 Broadway
Rose Auto Supply Depot, 1776 Broadway
Royal Auto Tire & Supply Co., 102 Chambers St.
St. Nicholas Garage & Taxi Co., 646 St. Nicholas Av.
E. Schoenmaker & Co., 835 Seventh Ave.
W. A. Shanahan, 135 West 68th St.
Standard Auto Supply Co., 97 Chambers St.
Star Rubber Co., 1777 Broadway
Superior Motor Garage Co., 208 West 76th St.
Thedford's Garage, 137 West 89th St.
The Tire Specialty Co., 166 West 50th St.
Turin Garage & Supply Co., 55 West 93rd St.
United Auto Supply Co., 88 Chambers St.
United Tire & Rubber Works, 160 E. 57th St.
H. Veghtke, 155 West 51st St.
Washington Heights Auto Tire Works, 650 West 165th St.
Washington Square Garage, 73 Washington Square
Yorkville Auto Supply Co., 1235 Lexington Ave.

SUBURBAN

W. T. Abbott, Tottenville
Blum's Garage, Concord
Brighton Heights Garage, Inc., 415 Castleton Ave., New Brighton
Castleton Motor Car Co., West New Brighton
Granite Motor Car Co., Graniteville
Killian's Garage, Tompkinsville
Neumann's Garage, 30 Roff St., Stapleton.
Richmond Auto Tire Repair Co., 167 Richmond Ave., Ft. Richmond

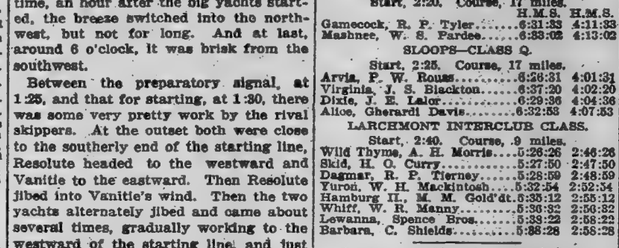

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YOUNG CARTER TRIUMPHS IN GOLF AT SLEEPY HOLLOW—ON LAWN TENNIS COURTS

CARTER IN TOP FORM FOR CHIEF GOLF CUP

Young Junior Champion Lands Sleepy Hollow Trophy—Beats Bermingham.

Although he was the junior champion, Philip V. G. Carter of Nassau played golf worthy of a senior yesterday when he won the chief cup in the invitation tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club. He defeated T. V. Bermingham of Wykagyl by 3 up and 5 to play.

It was Carter's day all through. In his semi-final match against Gardiner W. White he went out flying in 34. Against Bermingham, Carter needed only 36, with an approximated 6 on the third hole. His drive there was pulled to the rough, and the ball came to rest in a rabbit hole. After taking one whack and more deeply imbedding the ball, he picked up.

Bermingham did not play his best game against the young title holder, and it was apparent that the intense heat had something to do with the Wykagyl man's inability to keep pace. They were all even at the end of the fifth hole. Bermingham made a spectacular shot out of the ravine almost dead to the pit, and halved in three. Reeling off two of the next three holes a stroke under par, Carter became 3 up at the eighth and a half in three at the ninth, where he missed a five-foot putt for a 2, and left himself 3 up at the turn. He won three of the next four holes and settled the match. The card follows:

Carter, out	4	4	6	4	3	4	4	4	3	—36
Bermingham, out	6	3	5	6	3	5	5	5	3	—41
Carter, in	4		4	4	4					
Bermingham, in	5		6	4	5					

Bermingham advanced by defeating Hamilton K. Kerr, the Connecticut State champion, early in the day. The margin was 5 and 4. Kerr had a tendency to be wild off the tee, with the result that he gave himself too much to do on his second shots and dropped strokes when they would have counted.

There was an eighteen hole medal play handicap coincident with the semi-final and final matches in which A. H. Johnson of Sleepy Hollow, won first prize, with a card of 81, 8—73, second net award going to Alfred Morrell of Hackensack, with 83, 8—75.

The summary follows:

First Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—T. V. Bermingham, Wykagyl, beat Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich, 5 up and 4 to play; Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 3 up and 2 to play.
Final Round—Carter beat Bermingham, 3 up and 5 to play.
Beaten Eight, First Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—Reginald M. Lewis, Ridgefield, beat L. P. Gwyer, Siwanoy, 1 up (19 holes); Mason B. Starring, Sleepy Hollow, beat Charles T. Lansing, Knickerbocker, 2 up and 1 to play.
Final Round—Starring beat Lewis, 2 up and 1 to play.
Second Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—G. L. Conley, Evanston, beat S. C. Clark, Piping Rock, 1 up; Morton L. Fearey, Oakland, beat C. G. Comstock, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, 8 up and 6 to play.
Final Round—Conley beat Fearey, 1 up (19 holes)
Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—A. H. Johnson, Sleepy Hollow, beat E. C. Stevens, St. Andrews, 6 up and 5 to play; A. S. Bourne, Westbrook, beat Samuel Allison, Midland, 2 up.
Final Round—Johnson beat Bourne, 6 up and 5 to play.
Third Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—T. W. Potter, Westchester, beat F. L. Jackson, Willakenzie, 3 up and 2 to play; Charles E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, beat Joseph T. M. McMahon, Sleepy Hollow, 7 up and 6 to play.
Final Round—Van Vleck beat Potter, 2 up and 1 to play.
Beaten Eight, Third Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—O. E. Carlson, Siwanoy, beat J. T. Souttar, Greenwich, 1 up, (19 holes;) O. C. Macy, Sleepy Hollow, beat Dr. C. C. Siobel, Englewood, 7 up and 5 to play.
Final Round—Macy beat Carlson, 3 up and 2 to play.
Fourth Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—Harry Jones, Dunwoodie, beat Dr. W. G. Fralich, Wheatley Hills, 2 up and 1 to play; W. H. Holston, Wykagyl, beat F. Hughes, Sleepy Hollow, 3 up and 1 to play.
Final Round—Jones beat Holston, 1 up.
Beaten Eight, Fourth Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—J. Couper Lord, Sleepy Hollow, beat George E. Francis, Sleepy Hollow, 3 up and 2 to play; A. R. Gilkes, Siwanoy, beat T. F. Allen, Sleepy Hollow, 5 up and 3 to play.
Final Round—Lord beat Gilkes, 7 up and 5 to play.
Fifth Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—Clarence Martin, Baltusrol, beat James M. Sheldon, Skokie, 6 up and 5 to play; J. R. De Witt, Sleepy Hollow, beat David Torrence, Dunwoodie, 1 up.
Final Round—Martin beat De Witt, 3 up and 2 to play.
Beaten Eight, Fifth Sixteenth, Semi-final round.—George C. Austin, Englewood, beat F. W. Colp, Scarsdale, by default; A. F. Roth, Manhattan, beat G. E. Hayes, Sleepy Hollow, 6 up and 5 to play.
Final Round—Roth beat Austin, 2 up.

	Handicap. Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
A. H. Johnson, Sleepy Hollow	81	8	73
Alfred Morrell, Hackensack	83	8	75
E. de F. Simmons, Sleepy Hol.	92	16	76
Morton L. Fearey, Oakland	83	6	77
S. G. Rea, Sleepy Hollow	98	18	80
F. H. McAdoo, Princeton	86	6	80
F. Hughes, Sleepy Hollow	99	18	81
William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Baltusrol	88	5	83
George C. Austin, Englewood	97	14	83
A. S. Bourne, Westbrook	90	7	83
W. D. N. Perine, Sleepy Hol.	102	18	84
J. E. Phillips, Lawrence Park	100	15	85
Samuel Allison, Midland	95	9	86
Eugene Van Schaick, Sleepy Hollow	98	12	86
M. S. Harrison, Lawrence Park	105	18	87
R. B. Duis, Sleepy Hollow	110	18	92
Douglas Kent, Sleepy Hol.	110	18	92
H. B. Scott, Sleepy Hollow	114	18	96
R. B. Young, Ardsley	117	18	99
H. M. Peck, Sleepy Hollow	119	18	101
H. C. Newland, Memphis	122	18	104

MONTCLAIR GOLFERS SHINE.

Two Jerseymen Take Championships on Pennsylvania Course.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Penn., July 17—Montclair was surely put on the map as a result of the golf tournaments held over the Shawnee course this week.

On Wednesday, Tom Anderson, the Montclair "Pro," walked away with the Pennsylvania professional State golf championship. Today Frank W. Dyer, also of Montclair, took the measure of Eben M. Byers of Pittsburgh, the erstwhile national champion, by a three and one margin for thirty-six holes, thus bringing to Jersey the Pennsylvania Amateur State Golf Championship.

Dyer was eligible for play in this tournament because he is also a member of the Frankford Golf Club. At the end of the morning round, Byers stood two up, getting a 78 to Dyer's 80. In the afternoon Dyer won six straight holes. He went out in 37 to his opponent's 43. Byers had trouble with his approaches, many of which were too strong. The cards follow:

Byers—										
Out	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	—40
In	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	—38—78
Out	4	5	5	4	5	6	5	3	6	—43
In	4	5	5	5	5	6	4			—38
Dyer—										
Out	5	6	5	4	4	6	5	4	5	—44
In	5	4	3	4	4	4	3	6	3	—36—80
Out	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	—37
In	5	6	4	6	5	5				—35

Flag Golf Contest at Paterson.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 17.—The annual flag competition was played before a large gallery at the North Jersey Country Club here this afternoon. Par was 74. Karl W. Haller proved the victor of the annual contest. He planted his flag at the second hole of the second green, making 20 holes. H. W. Mason was second, planting his flag just short of the green on the second round on the 18-hole course.

TITLE FOR McLOUGHLIN.

Johnston Forces Former Champion to Five Hard Sets.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 17.—Two thousand spectators rose to their feet at the California Tennis Club today and cheered Maurice E. McLoughlin to the echo when he walked from the sun-baked court winner by a close margin from William M. Johnston in the title match of the Exposition Singles Tennis Championships. The struggle went to the limit, five sets, and at the end both players gained a reputation for pluck as well as skill. Johnston, though beaten, was strong in defeat, and it is doubtful if his clever opponent gained much more by victory. It was a great trial of strength from start to finish, with the scores 7—9, 4—6, 8—6, 6—2, 6—4 in McLoughlin's favor.

Miss Anita Myers started the title winning with a defeat of Miss Marjorie Wale in straight sets, 6—4, 6—2. Miss Myers displayed more tournament experience, but was not far beyond Miss Wale in point of skill.

George M. Church and Dean Mathey, the last of the Easterners to figure in the Exposition tennis championships, went down to defeat before John R. Strachan and W. M. Johnston, the Pacific Coast stars. Johnston, although he had just played through a grueling struggle with McLoughlin, came back to the scene of his defeat and helped Strachan win by the scores of 6—2, 2—6, 7—5, 6—1. The visitors appeared to be a trifle off their game, netting many balls on easy shots.

The exposition tournament will close tomorrow with matches in singles, East against the West.

SEEK RETURN TENNIS MATCH.

High Wind and Asphalt Courts Blamed for Easterners' Defeat.

Private telegrams and letters received from members of the Eastern States Tennis Team, which was defeated in the Panama Championship Tournament at San Francisco, indicate that the unusual conditions of the asphalt courts and the high winds proved more of a handicap than the Eastern players could surmount. Robert D. Wrenn, Chairman of the Eastern States Team Committee, and others, however, are in no way downhearted over the showing of R. Norris Williams, George M. Church, Watson N. Washburn, and Dean Mathey, the Eastern contestants. Playing on splendidly groomed turf at the Casino, at Newport, or at Forest Hills, is one thing. Trying to obtain the same results on none too good asphalt surfaces is entirely different—and Williams and his team mates had the fact impressed on them.

The wind, according to the telegrams, amounted almost to a gale. Dr. Sumner Hardy, the National Committeeman on the Pacific Coast, mentioned the wind as playing pranks, especially with the Eastern team, and this statement was made by Wrenn: "I look to see the Eastern team do materially better in the special team matches, despite the poor showing in the Panama championships."

Wrenn said that the matches, so far as they had progressed, had aroused a desire for a return team match to be decided in this section of the country and on turf, at the time that the Californians are here for the national tournament. Negotiations are already going on between the National Association and the Pacific Coast Association with the idea of bringing these matches about. One plan is to stage the Pacific Coast versus Atlantic team matches on the turf of the West Side Club, at Forest Hills, a few days after the national championship.

The special tournament at the Newport Casino, which begins on Monday, Aug. 16, will be under the guidance of F. K. Stergus. Noted players from all parts of the country have been invited, and the entry list practically represents the first thirty-two men of the Nation. It will include McLoughlin, and will be his first tournament coming east; Thomas C. Bundy, William M. Johnston, Clarence J. Griffin, and Ward Dawson, Californians. The tournament offers wonderful possibilities for a week of great tennis, as it will be the tuning up of the top men for the national championship.

CHICAGO GOLFERS RETAIN OLYMPIC CUP

California Team Second in the Cleveland Contest—Western Tourney Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 17.—Chicago golfers again came to the fore this afternoon when the Windy City Association team won first honors in the annual Olympic Cup tournament at the Mayfield Country Club, an event preliminary to the Western golf tournament, which will open Monday. The Chicago team's score for the thirty-six holes was 651. The next nearest team was the California contingent, which brought in 655 for the day's work.

All of the four men on the Chicago team played good games, but first honors of the day go to Ned Sawyer, who played the strange course in the morning in 74 and in the afternoon in 77. It was the best golfing seen in the last week at Mayfield. The Californians came strong in the afternoon, with two men in the seventies. R. Y. Hayne played the course in 78 and E. S. Armstrong in 77.

The Trans-Mississippi team, which tied for fourth place with the Detroit and Central teams, started with but three players: S. E. Edmunds of St. Louis, did not arrive until noon. He started right off when he did reach the links, and played thirty-six holes without stopping. The Pennsylvania team finished third, although it played the last eighteen holes with a cripple, J. B. Crookston having injured an ankle during the morning.

By winning again this year the Chicago team will retain the $1,000 trophy another season. Poor scores were the rule today and many of the star golfers were off their game because of the soft course which, in spots, was still very wet this morning after last night's downpour.

There are present today more than a hundred of the tournament contestants, and tomorrow morning and afternoon will see the stars of several States getting in trim for their preliminary round, which starts Monday morning.

Chick Evans, the Western amateur golf champion, today received a birthday present in the form of a week's vacation to enable him to defend his title in the championship tournament next week. The champion had all but given up hope of playing because of business, and managed only today to arrange affairs.

Evans will leave Chicago Sunday night, and he will have to start playing in Cleveland without a chance to practice on the difficult Mayfield links. Sunday will be his twenty-fifth birthday. He has played in every Western championship since 1907, winning the title three times and the gold medal for low score twice.

It was rumored about the course today that J. D. Standish, Jr., last year's runner-up to Evans, would have to withdraw because of important business in Detroit. Standish would not confirm the report tonight, but admitted his plans were a bit uncertain.

Medal Play at Park Golf Club.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 17.—W. P. Taylor and W. H. Nischwitz, holders, defeated Dr. H. K. Carroll and J. A. Wilson, 3 up and 2 to play, for the officers' medal at the Park Golf Club today. The leading scores for the President's Cup were: R. G. Campbell, 89, 21—68; W. H. Nischwitz, 89, 20—69; W. P. Taylor, 80, 9—74; Dr. H. K. Carroll, 85, 13—72; H. E. Blazier, 84, 9—75; J. A. Wilson, 89, 16—73; C. J. Hand, 109, 19—90.

Spring Lake Golf Results.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 17.—R. C. Maxwell of Trenton today won the match play at the Spring Lake Golf and Country Club. In a match against Poor he finished one down. Albert Bryant and George Bowley tied for second with two down. Others in the tournament were Walter T. Fahy, George de Boescht, Edward F. Hooper, Robert M. Sutcliff, Clarence D. Meeks, R. H. Perry, Chester Maxwell, Harry Maxwell, Harry Messenger, and Malcolm Harkness.

Semi-Finals on Weeburn Links.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 17.—In the semi-finals for the club championship at the Weeburn links today Chester Selleck beat C. H. Seeley 4 up, 3 to go, and Dr. W. MacDonald beat A. S. Pitt 2 up, 2 to go. In the second division Gillespie and Buchanan won their matches. They will be in finals.

MISS BJURSTEDT LOSES.

Mrs. McLean Beats National Tennis Champion in Straight Sets.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., July 17.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the National indoor and outdoor tennis champion, was defeated today in the final round of the women's singles at the Thousand Islands Country Club by Mrs. Marshall McLean of the West Side Tennis Club, New York, in straight sets at 6—3, 7—5. It was Miss Bjurstedt's second defeat in singles since engaging in competition in this country. Mrs. McLean used excellent judgment. Her strokes were accurate and hard, and she kept the champion running from one end of the court to the other. She played to Miss Bjurstedt's backhand most of the time, but the champion did not show up to her usual vigorous style. The courts, which were slow, owing to a heavy rain last night, did not help Miss Bjurstedt's play.

In the final round of the men's doubles Clarence H. Hobart and Lawrence H. Vilas defeated Irving C. Wright and A. G. Mills 7—5, 9—7, 5—7, 7—5. Both players adopted a back court game and the match lasted three hours.

PUBLIC PARKS TENNIS.

Roy Kriss Retains His Central Park Championship—Other Matches.

Court generalship of the highest order, interspersed with sparkling sorties at the net, resulted in Roy Kriss upholding his title as champion of the Central Park lawn tennis courts yesterday. In one of the most stubbornly fought contests of his career Kriss defeated his rival, William Bates, in three sets, and thereby won his place in the semi-final round of the divisional singles of the championship series of the Public Parks Lawn Tennis Association. The score of the match was 6—1, 6—7, 7—5.

The other singles matches were in the fourth round, in which Edward Gordon defeated Frederick Kriss, 6—2, 5—2; Julius Isaacs defeated S. Maisist, 6—2, 6—4, and A. Kane defeated B. Barnett, 6—2, 6—2.

Edward Troth, rated as one of the greatest wielders of the racquet in the Macomb's Dam Park division, gained his place in the semi-final round of the singles on the courts there, from came through by defeating Ray Corrigan in straight sets, 8—6, 6—3.

A lively match in the semi-final round of the championship doubles provided the feature on the courts in Claremont Park. J. Fellermann and A. Siegelstone came through the winners against J. Cohen and M. Rubin. The score was 6—4, 8—6. The defeated pair were a couple of youngsters; whose net attack was as pyrotechnical as it was erratic. They brought off smashes that would have done credit to McLoughlin and dubbed easy volleys into the net.

L. A. Sheridan, the champion of Prospect Park, reached the semi-finals at Prospect Park by beating F. Short, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1. Sheridan got a scare in the first set, and when Short won here the friends of the champion feared he was in for a defeat. After the opening set Sheridan settled down, and once the second set was under way it was seen that Short would have to play his best game in order to make even a good showing. Sheridan took the second set easily and had no trouble in winning the final and deciding set. Sharidan also reached the semi-finals of the doubles. With Rubenstein as his partner he defeated Lowenthal and Goldstein in straight sets at 6—0, 6—0.

Flahel and Rooney also reached the doubles semi-finals, as did Fearriman and Malbin. The first named pair scored over the Cohn brothers at 6—0, 8—2, while Fearlman and Malbin had to play three sets before they emerged victors over Short and Bixby at 4—6, 6—0, 6—2.

Rain Stops Woodmere Tennis.

Only one match was played in the men's singles open tournament of the Woodmere Club yesterday at Woodmere, L. I. Several contests were started, but a heavy rainstorm flooded the courts and necessitated the postponement of the unfinished matches until today. In the lower half of the semi-final round Arthur M. Lovibond of the Seventh Regiment defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum after a lively session in straight sets at 7—5, 6—3. Lovibond played steady tennis and kept well in the back court, holding his shots close to the top of the net. Dr. Rosenbaum was not up to his usual form. Lovibond will play Charles Chambers of the Kings County Tennis Club in the final round for the cup.

Clean Sweep for Closter.

Closter made a clean sweep in the inter-club tennis match with Harrington Park yesterday on the courts of the latter club at Harrington Park, N. J. Three singles and two doubles matches were played, in which Wray and G. Zabriskie appeared to advantage for the winning team, while Smith showed the best form for the home combination. The summary:

Singles.—G. Zabriskie, Closter, defeated Strunk, Harrington Park, 6—1, 6—1; Wray, Closter, defeated Smith, Harrington Park, 6—1, 11—9; I. Zabriskie, Closter, defeated Dennison, Harrington Park, 6—3, 6—3.
Doubles.—Lesterance and Zabriskie, Closter, defeated Miller and Myers, Harrington Park, 6—4, 6—2; Wray and I. Zabriskie, Closter, defeated Smith and Strunk, Harrington Park, 6—4, 6—4.

TENNIS VETERANS ARE ELIMINATED

Beekman and Throckmorton Advance to Semi-Finals at Westchester Country Club.

Two more veterans fell by the wayside in the men's invitation lawn tennis tournament at the Country Club of Westchester yesterday. S. Howard Voshell, former Eastern New York champion, was put out in the second round by Leonard Beekman, the Princeton freshman, who holds the national interscholastic championship, and G. A. L. Dionne, ex-Captain of the West Side Tennis Club team, met his master in the brilliant Woodbridge High School boy, Harold Throckmorton.

The matches were played in a withering heat, which was by no means to the advantage of the older men. The sun beat down without mercy and there was hardly any breeze. When they left the courts, all the players looked as if they had been in swimming, but the youngsters didn't seem to mind it so much.

Both Beekman and Throckmorton advanced to the semi-finals by their victories. The former furnished the first upset in the morning by downing Voshell in three sets, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4. Voshell had his stinging left-hand service working nicely in the first set and his rushes to the net were usually good for points, but he couldn't stand the pace and became erratic after that. Beekman seemed pretty well baked after the encounter, but in the afternoon he bobbed up as fresh as a lark and put G. C. Caner, the young Harvard player, out of the running in another up-hill fight at 8—6, 6—4, 6—2.

The matches were so long-drawn-out and the heat so intense that Referee George T. Adee decided to call it a day after the youngsters had finished these matches. As a result, the semi-finals between Beekman and Throckmorton and Karl H. Behr and Dr. William Rosenbaum were put over until noon today and the final round will be played at 3 P. M. The change in schedule came just in time, for a squall came up and drenched the club lawn a few minutes after the players reached the clubhouse.

Throckmorton and Dionne started at 5-all, where they had left off the day before, and the youngster had the service. But that proved to be of little advantage, for he was unable to get his first ball over and Dionne broke through and made it 6—5. Throckmorton again evened matters in the twelfth, but again his service failed him and Dionne took the upper hand at 7—6. The veteran then walked off with a love game which gave him the set at 8—6.

In the second set the youngster ran into a lead of 3-love before he faltered. Dionne had started in by driving the ball straight at him, but the youngster soon solved this system and the veteran fell back to his long-driving back court game. He kept Throckmorton dancing all over the court after placement shots, and his soft returns prevented the youngster from smashing. Dionne took the next four games straight before Throckmorton found himself and tied the score at 4-all. Throckmorton then steadied and took the next two and the set at 6—4.

The third set was a ding-dong affair, each winning on service until the count was 3 all. They were stopping every few minutes now to mop their heads, and the perspiration trickled down their arms and made their grips as weak as a novice. Dionne's chance to win the match came after he had broken through Throckmorton's service and made it 4—3, but another return of form put the youngster on even terms in the next, and the score went to 5 all on service. The strain of the contest was beginning to tell on both men, Dionne being the chief sufferer. Throckmorton's hot serves won him the odd game, and he quickly ended the argument in the next by putting on steam and rushing Dionne off his feet for the game and match at 7—5.

The Beekman-Caner encounter was a stubborn tug-of-war between players of much the same type. Beekman found the Harvard man easy at first, and ran up a lead of 3-love before the collegian got going. When he did, he had his opponent driving them to all points of the compass, and Caner walked off with the next six games in a row. The heat made both men erratic in the second set, and each profited by the other's wildness. The score seesawed up to 4 all, and then Beekman steadied and pulled out the next two for the set, at 6—4.

In the third Beekman brought off some telling shots near the net, and they were good for the first two games. Then Caner pulled himself together and tied the score. It was all he could do, however, for Beekman again got the upper hand at 3—2, and finding his opponent weakening made quick work of the next three games, which he won easily, allowing Caner only one point in each. The summary:

Country Club of Westchester, Invitation Men's Singles, Second Round.—Leonard Beekman defeated S. Howard Vosbell, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.
Third Round.—Beekman defeated G. C. Caner, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2; Harold A. Throckmorton defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6—8, 6—4, 7—5.

Golf Tournament at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—Thirty-four pairs were entered today in the mixed foursomes tournament at the Newport Golf Club, for which prizes were offered by Senor Riano, the Spanish Ambassador. The winners were: Miss Muriel Winthrop and George S. Post, first; Miss Rose B. Dolan and Charles E. Sands, second; Mrs. Vincent Astor and Paulding Fosdyck, third.

LONG BATTLE AT NET.

Alexander and Little Defeat Pell and Prentice in Rumson Tourney.

Frederick B. Alexander, the former international tennis player, showed brilliant form in the round robin men's doubles tournament of the Rumson Country Club yesterday on the club courts near Seabright, N. J., when with Raymond D. Little as a partner, he defeated Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice in the first match, and former National Champions William J. Clothier and Robert D. Wrenn in the second. The other doubles winners of the day were Frederick C. Inman and Edwin P. Larned, who defeated in succession Walter Merrill Hall and Alfred S. Dabney and Pell and Prentice.

Battling for three hours during the excessive heat in the morning rounds, Alexander and Little gave a spirited exhibition of tennis, and during that time thirty-eight games were played. It was a contest employing all the elements in tennis and the veteran pair stood up well under the strain. Alexander made a number of clever passing shots and Little stormed the net in brilliant style, smashing with deadly results from any position in the court, and subjected Pell and Prentice to a merciless bombardment. After winning the first set at 7—5 Alexander and Little led in the second at 5—2, when a clever rally by Pell and Prentice brought the score to 5-all, from which point the latter pair annexed the two deuce games and took the set 7—5. The third set was even more bitterly contested than the first two. It was marked by brilliant and long sustained rallies, the score being carried to 8—8.

The two former national champions, W. J. Clothier and R. D. Wrenn, proved easy victims for Alexander and Little. They were outplayed throughout the two sets, which went to their opponents at 6—1, 6—3. In their match with Walter Merrill Hall and A. S. Dabney, which was another straight-set affair, Clothier and Wrenn won at 9—7, 6—3.

Larned was particularly effective in the match with Pell and Prentice, his clever volleying across the court by a quick wrist movement for the openings piling up the points rapidly. Inman, too, was strong in his play overhead, and was a great assistance to his partner. Hall and Dabney again proved a poor combination, going down to defeat at 6—1, 6—3. Summary:

Rumson Country Club, Round Robin, Men's Doubles.—Frederick B. Alexander and Raymond D. Little defeated Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice, 7—5, 5—7, 8—6; Edwin P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman defeated Walter Merrill Hall and Alfred D. Dabney, 6—1, 6—3; William J. Clothier and Robert D. Wrenn defeated Walter Merrill Hall and Alfred S. Dabney, 9—7, 6—3; Frederick B. Alexander and Raymond D. Little defeated William J. Clothier and Robert D. Wrenn, 6—1, 6—0; Edwin P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman defeated Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice, 7—5, 6—4.

Travis in Lincoln Foursome Win.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 17.—Walter J. Travis, the veteran golfer from Garden City, played his annual round with the far-famed Lincoln foursome at Ekwanok this afternoon. Mr. Travis played the best ball of Robert T. Lincoln of Washington, Robert M. Janney of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Horace G. Young and George H. Thacher of Albany. Going out in thirty-five, Mr. Travis established a good lead and won by six up and four to play.

BASSFORD'S LOBS FAILED.

Miss Grove and King Captured Westchester Mixed Doubles Finals.

The third of the annual tennis championships of Westchester County was decided yesterday on the courts of the Siwanoy Country Club, near Mount Vernon, when Miss Margaret Grove and George King captured the mixed doubles title, defeating in the final round Miss Bessie Holden and Abraham Bassford, Jr., two sets to one, at 5—7, 6—4, 7—5. The final match in the men's doubles will be played tomorrow afternoon.

Ability to master the lobs of Bassford played a prominent part in the result. King took care of the back court and made a number of sensational gets, while his speedy service added many points to his score. He was splendidly supported by Miss Grove, whose steadiness was of great value to the winning combination. Bassford devoted his attention to lobs, and kept King racing all over the court, while Miss Holden made a number of clever cross-court shots.

The lofty lobs of Bassford were successful in the first set, King failing to make accurate returns. With the score 5—all Bassford outmaneuvred his opponents and captured the set. The second set found the young Columbia student at his best, and he made a number of clever passing shots. He was well supported by his partner, and equalised the score. The third and deciding set required extra games before King and Miss Grove won the title.

In the semi-final round Miss Grove and King defeated Mrs. Royal Victor and H. W. Forster, the Yonkers High School champion, in straight sets at 8—6, 7—5. Summary:

Westchester County Championship, Mixed Doubles.—Semi-Final Round.—Miss Margaret Grove and George King defeated Mrs. Royal Victor and H. W. Forster, 8—6, 7—5.
Final Round.—Miss Margaret Grove and George King defeated Miss Bessie Holden and Abraham Bassford, Jr., 5—7, 6—4, 7—5.

Victory for Haworth Tennis Team.

The Haworth Country Club lawn tennis team yesterday afternoon defeated the team of the Tower Ridge Yacht Club of Hastings-on-Hudson, taking five of the seven events—three of the four singles and two of the three doubles. The games were played on the Haworth courts. The summary:

Singles.—Percy Nash, Tower Ridge, defeated Frank Knapp, Haworth, 6—2, 6—4; Harold Nalawald, Haworth, defeated Frank Wuffernman, Tower Ridge, 6—0, 7—5; Denman Fink, Haworth, defeated E. J. Buttenheim, Tower Ridge, 6—4, 6—0; James Eckerson, Haworth, defeated Carlos Wufferman, Tower Ridge, 6—2, 6—0.
Doubles.—H. Nasawald and Denman Fink, Haworth, defeated P. Nash and C. Wuffermas, Tower Ridge, 6—2, 6—2; Frank Knapp and P. R. Buttenheim, Haworth, defeated E. Wufferman and E. J. Buttenheim, Tower Ridge, 6—3, 6—4; William Casey and M. Kensing, Tower Ridge, defeated Henry Collins and Frank Hennessy, Haworth, 6—3, 6—2.

Plainfield Golfers Play for Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 17.—The point winners for the Golf Committee Cup at the Plainfield Country Club today were: Morris J. Dumont, 88, 12—76; Burnett C. Kenyon, 86, 16—77; H. H. Craig, 99, 16—83; D. H. Rowland, 102, 19—83.

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Prestige never results from mere pretension. It comes only from achievement. LOZIER prestige is permanent. LOZIER Cars are immutably fixed in the public mind as quality products. Think of "LOZIER" and you *must* think "class" and "quality." The association is intimate and inevitable. "LOZIER" is one of three great American Cars. The others will readily occur to most newspaper readers.

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The mountain climbing type LOZIER Motor is famous wherever automobiles are known; a power plant of marvelous perfection. The smooth-running, silent and flexible long-stroke LOZIER Motor meets every possible demand for power with true economy of fuel consumption. Both LOZIER "Six" and LOZIER "Four" are equipped with the genuine, original LOZIER Motor, designed by LOZIER engineers and built only in the LOZIER factories.

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Results count! The test of time is the test that tells. LOZIER Quality for many years has fulfilled every claim—met every demand—satisfied every expectation of LOZIER owners. Point for point the powerful, silent, thoroughbred LOZIER "Six" and LOZIER "Four" challenge comparison with cars of the very highest class only. In construction, performance, comfort and refinement, they leave nothing essential to be desired.

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The LOZIER is not a temporary car—here today, gone tomorrow! It is the car of permanence, untouched by the fickle currents of popular whim and senseless craving for "new models" each season. LOZIER engineering principles embody every essential factor of strength, safety and reliability. Hence LOZIER Cars are fundamentally sound in construction; cars of real "class" that yield increasing satisfaction with each succeeding year.

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The LOZIER plant is better than ever equipped to maintain the high ideals of true LOZIER production. In men, materials and machinery, LOZIER methods now set a new pace in modern factory efficiency. Every invention, process and device that tends to improve quality and increase intrinsic value of LOZIER cars finds its place in the scheme of the great LOZIER plant.

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LOZIER prices will remain unchanged. To continue the production of a car of the sterling LOZIER quality, logically demands a continuance of LOZIER price policy. LOZIER "Light Six" and LOZIER "Light Four" will be fully LOZIER equipped with added refinements for 1916. These models are real LOZIERS. They have all the power, speed, beauty, comfort and distinction that made LOZIER *"The Choice of Men Who Know."*

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OCEANFRONT PROPERTY.

4,000 Feet at Belle Harbor to be Sold at Public Auction.

The announcement made last week by Joseph P. Day to the effect that he would sell without reserve to the highest bidder on July 31 and Aug. 2 286 ocean-front lots, with full riparian rights, and 625 lots adjoining, located within the city limits, came as a genuine surprise to the average New Yorker.

That ocean-front property for homes, with all advantages of boating, bathing, and fishing, within easy reach of the heart of Manhattan existed and could be purchased at reasonable prices seemed almost too good to be true. As a result of the announcement, many inquiries have been made regarding the property to be sold, which is located at Belle Harbor, between Rockaway and Seaside Parks, on the Rockaway Peninsula. Despite the rapid growth of this section of the Borough of Queens, and especially Belle Harbor, which is an all-the-year-round seashore sort, with all city improvements, not one ocean-front lot has been sold up to the present time. Therefore no values have been established, and the sale will constitute the first record of prices for these ocean-front lots.

In the opinion of Mr. Day, this is unfortunate, "as the present lot selling market offers but poor prospects of even normal prices being paid, the probability being," he says, "that even these rare specimens of semi-suburban home-building sites having the manifold advantages of city and borough improvements, government, &c., will bring but a small part of their actual value in any sort of a responsive market." However, the owner, according to Mr. Day, has determined to let the public make the prices and to abide by the decision of the bidder.

Aside from the unusual importance of this offering of 4,000 feet of ocean and beach frontage, together with full riparian rights to low-water mark, the sale marks what is probably the largest offering ever made of seashore property located within the limits of the City of New York.

For those who will not be able to secure the ocean-front lots, numbering 286, there are 420 other lots, situated between Washington Avenue, one block north of the beach front, and Newport Avenue, on which is the line of trolley connecting with the Long Island Railroad station, connecting with Rockaway Park, and a number of lots lying in a less restricted area between Bayside Drive and Beach Channel Drive, along the Jamaica Bay frontage.

About 100 of these lots are also grouped about the clubhouse and boat landing at the front of Orient Avenue, which is within from one to four blocks of the trolley car line and the gateway to Belle Harbor. With few exceptions, all the lots to be sold face improved streets and are ready for building. The types of houses to be erected are governed by very reasonable restrictions. Up to the present time close to 300 houses have been erected, costing from $4,000 to $25,000 each.

An improvement of vital importance to Belle Harbor and the adjacent territory will be the construction of a new road and automobile highway across Jamaica Bay to the ocean front. The plans have been prepared by Borough President Connelly, and will be presented to the Board of Estimate. When completed this boulevard, as it is designated, will shorten by about twelve miles the present roundabout trip to Manhattan by automobile, and will be the means of attracting to the west end of the Rockaway Peninsula the representative population that is now deflected toward Arverne, Far Rockaway, and Long Beach.

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$650 Buys It. Balance $5,850 on 1st and 2d Mortgage.
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NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS
TEN-DOLLAR WEEK
Ten dollars only will be required as the initial payment on most attractive building plots, and Five dollars will be accepted as a monthly payment.
Plots range from $800 to $3,000 in price.
The Nepperhan section is one of the most attractive suburban semi-bungalow colonies in Westchester County. There are several attractive houses ready for occupancy, on very easy terms.
Transportation, maps and literature will be sent upon request.
Convenient trains leave the 155th St. terminal of the Putnam Division, New York Central, to-day at 10 and 11 A.M., and at 1, 2:26 and 4:59 P. M.
The property is twenty-three minutes from 155th St. and to-day is the last day of the sale.
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I am the owner and have no further use for my desirable home, and will sacrifice for quick sale. Large plot in beautiful section; very convenient; every city improvement; new house, seven rooms, tiled bath and every convenience to be had in a completely equipped home. Address Owner, 76 Times.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Private Residence—West Side.
For lease for a period of years, the modern private home on the southwest corner of 73d Street and West End Avenue; 16 rooms and 5 baths; electric elevator; house in magnificent order; owner desires to lease to responsible party; interior house very attractive and costly and ready to move in a week's notice; terms, only $5,000 yearly. Apply to your broker or Wm. A. Moffat, 135 Madison Av.
Full commission to brokers.

59 WEST 89TH ST.
3-story brownstone house, 2-story extension, ten rooms and two baths. Will be decorated to suit the tenants. Otto Dencker, 503 Fifth Ave. Telephone 5616 Murray Hill.

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Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

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City.

The following dates for tests have been set:

Laboratory assistant, mental test July 21. There are eighty-two candidates.

Civil Service examiner, medical, mental test July 22. There are eighty-two candidates.

An examination has been ordered for female nurse, temporary. Age limits are twenty-one to forty years. The usual salary is $900 a year.

An examination has been ordered for craneman, electrical, Part III. of the Labor Class. Age limits are twenty-one to forty years. The salary is $900 a year.

An examination has been ordered for automobile engineman, with knowledge of hoisting, Part II. of the Labor Class. Age limits, twenty-one to forty-five years. Salary, $1,200 a year. There is one vacancy in the office of the President of the Bronx.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 18 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for laboratory aid in seed testing, for both men and women, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $720 a year. The duties will be to assist in laboratory work incident to investigations in grain standardization, and also to assist in the seed laboratory of the bureau. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, report writing, copying, and practical questions in seed testing. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth but not their thirtieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 30 and 302; Hyman Fleischman against Eldorado Holding Corp., owner and contractor $63
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 300 and 302; Charles Lymn against Eldorado Holding Corp., owner and contractor $108
86TH ST, 144 East; Simon Pfaster against Aschenbroedel Verein, owner and contractor $40

Bronx.

JENNINGS ST, 876 and 878; Morris Muinick against Beck Street Construction Co., owners; J. Calvin Bogert, Samuel Wilfand and Rosie Dash, lessees; Samuel Wilfand, contractor $350

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

GRAND ST, 100 and 102; Charles Braun against Grand Street Realty Co. et al., July 15, 1915, (by deposit) $39
115TH ST, 122 West; Herman Ostermann against Lina Henschel et al., Jan. 7, 1915. $124

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

SPRING ST, 160; Metropolitan Savings Bank against David Kass et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.
1ST AV, 1,937 and 1,939; Estate of Thomas Suffern, Inc., against Isaac Kleinfeld et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Hagen.
30TH ST, 216 West, rear; Tenement House Department of the City of New York against 216 West 30th St, rear, (violation of tenement house law;) attorney, F. L. Polk.
114TH ST, 178 East; Josephine Lachat against Cornelia B. Greenbaum et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ferris & Storck.

Bronx.

BOONE AV, e s, 45.5 ft s of West Farms Road, 50x100; Hortense De La P. Howland Dixon against Bessie Seidman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dixon & Holmes.
PROSPECT AV, 1,320; Barnet Gellis against David Gellis et al., (action to impress a trust;) attorney, Louis Scheuer.
3D AV, 3,349; City Real Estate Co. against Louise A. Irving et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.
3D AV, 3,438, 3,438, 3,440, and 3,442; City Real Estate Co. against Louise A. Irving et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

46TH ST, n s, 383.4 ft w of 3d Av, 41.2x100.5; Union Mortgage Co. loans Ritz Realty Corporation to erect a nine-story loft..... $225,000

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 17.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

Sale.		Price.
2	Bates Mfg. Co.	241¼
1	Columbia Mfg. Co.	1,365
5	Draper Co.	226¼@227¼
15	E. T. Fairbanks Co.	125
5	Everett Mills	115
1	Great Falls Mfg. Co.	185
3	Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co. pf.	93½
1	Lyman Mills	118¾
1	Lancaster Mills	76
1	Massachusetts Cotton Mills	118
2	Massachusetts Mills in Georgia	99
8	Merrimac Mfg Co.	23¾
1	Merrimac Mfg Co. pf.	83
1	Otis Company	2,805
6	Pemberton Company	90
10	Pepperell Mfg. Co.	122
10	Plymouth Cordage Co., ex-rights	191
1	Plymouth Cordage, rights	6
6	Riverdale Cotton Mills pf.	86
2	Thorndike Company	1,370
U. S. Envelope Co. pf.		107

STEAMBOATS.

CONEY ISLAND ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers Rosedale & Cimbria Today
Leave—West 129th St., 9:30; 1:00, 3:30.
West 23rd St., 10:00; 1:45, 4:00.
Battery, 10:30, 2:15, 4:30.
Rockaway, 12:30, 6:00, 7:00.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50c.

RESORTS.

New York.

The Margard, Congers, N. Y.—Unsurpassed mountains and lakes sceneries, comft. rooms, verandas, impts., boats, fishing; $7-$10 week.

Adirondack Mountain booklet free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, New York.

Long Island.

Large bungalows, furniture, boat, included, $10 weekly. Beardall, Owassa Lake, Newton, N. J.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 6, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against one trunk containing twenty model gowns and seven blouses upon a seizure thereof, theretofore made by the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Sub-Section 9 of Section 28, Tariff Act of August 5, 1909, and Sections 2802 and 3062 of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 7th, 1915. THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 8th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against twenty-five tubs of butter upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 8th, 1915. THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by C. Kornblum, auctioneer, on Tuesday, July 27th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 507, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., one case, four stoles and one muff, (fur wearing apparel.) The goods will be on exhibition Monday, July 26th, 1915.

Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, July 8, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

Story of the War.

The New York Times Current History, issued monthly, presents the story of the European conflict from all viewpoints. Pictures of notable men and scenes. 25c a copy. First six numbers, handsomely bound, $2. (Delivery charges extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, July 19.
AT 8,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Roselle St, w s, 81.3 ft s of Poplar, 50x147.1x 157x122.3; Max Herzig against C. F. Brennan et al.; A. L. Davis, attorney; Valentine Taylor, referee; due, $1,477.40; taxes, &c., $32.45; subject to first mortgage of $6,000.
Newbold Av, n e corner of Castle Hill Av, 21x82; A. H. Minner against M. M. Henning et al.; L. S. Goebel, attorney; L. O'Reilly, referee; due, $3,441.91; taxes, &c., $844.42.

By Henry Brady.

Eastern Boulevard, w s, adjoining lands of Paul Platzer, 175x201.6 to Becker av, 100x 200; Commonwealth Savings Bank against Colorado Realty Co. et al.; G. H. Hyde, attorney; J. J. O'Brien, referee; due, $17,-235.77; taxes, &c., $1,348.26.

Tuesday, July 20.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

118th St, 262 West, s s, 154 ft e of Morningside Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; M. M. Whitefield, guardian, against Mary McDonough et al.; R. B. Dayton, attorney; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $10,402.87; taxes, &c., $570.24.
111th St, 517 to 521 West, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11, six-story apartment house; G. E. Chisolm et al. against J. N. Rosenberg et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; C. H. Strong, referee; due, $167,861.75; taxes, &c., $3,400.55.
Amsterdam Av, 206 and 208, w s, 60.5 ft n of 96th St, 40x75, vacant; M. A. Cudlipp against Kodak Theatre, Inc., et al.; M. F. Johnson, attorney; M. S. Coan, referee; due, $:9,225.82; taxes, &c., $1,837.14.
106th St, 332 East, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; Rachele Podesta against J. G. Andriaccio et al.; Wessels Ryerson, attorney; D. G McConnell, referee; due, $15,388.74; taxes, &c., $151.55.
122d St, 327 East, n s, 296 ft w of 1st Av, 37x100.11, three-story loft building and one-story extension; New York Savings Bank against G. C. Kline et al.; J. A. Dutton, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $10,900.87; taxes, &c., $887.95.

By Henry Brady.

22d St, 140 to 144 West, s s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 62.6x98.9, twelve-story loft and store building; Postal Life Insurance Co. against Ritaro Realty Co. et al.; C. C Lockwood, attorney; J. J. Halpin, referee; due, $208,-403.15; taxes, &c., $7,732.76.
99th St, 114 and 116 West, s s, 207 ft w of Columbus Av, 42x100.11, five-story flat; E. H. Roenquest et al., executors, against Luciano Giuliani et al.; Atwater & Co., attorneys; H. W. Unger, referee; due, $39,-752.54; taxes, &c., $2,114.20.
13th St, 111 West, n s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 25x103.3, three-story tenement and three-story rear tenement; Corn Exchange Bank against Ensign Realty Co. et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; W. P. Schoen, referee; due, $26,110.17; taxes, &c., $281.20.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

27th St, 334 to 342 East, s s, 95 ft w of 1st Av, 130x197.6 to 26th St (331 to 339) x125x 24.9x100 to 1st Av, 74x100x24.8x5x74.1, three and four story factory; Bowery Savings Bank against Bellevue Realty Corporation et al., (Action 1;) Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; W. F. Clare, referee; due, $160,-174.32; taxes, &c., $19,987.79.
20th St, 329 East, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9, five-story factory; Bowery Savings Bank against Bellevue Realty Corporation et al., (Action 2;) Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; W. F. Clare, referee; due, $18,068.20; taxes, &c., $1,119.95.
Mott St, 284, e s, 50.8 ft s of Houston St, 25x 88.10, five-story tenement and stores; David Israel against Pietro Alvino, executor and trustee, et al.; I. J. Danziger, attorney; J. T. Ryan, referee; due, $4,510.30; taxes, &c., $2,492.03; subject to a first mortgage of $22,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Hester St, 25, n s, 75.2 ft w of Suffolk St, 25x100.3, four-story tenement and store and two-story rear building; Sarah Werbelovsky against Rebecca Lasky, individually and as administratrix, et al.; H. S. & C. G. Bachrach, attorneys; William Klein, referee; partition.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

9th St, 638 East, s s, 289 ft w of Avenue C, 27.6x90.11, five-story tenement; J. I. Donley against M. A. Franklin et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; Abraham Benedict, referee; due, $11,802.48; taxes, &c., $961.10.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Clinton Av, e s, 132 ft n of 181st St, 65x150; Annie Mahoney et al. against Giosue Galiani et al.; Wesselman & K., attorneys; W. J. McKeown, referee; due, $4,378.66; taxes, &c., $2,091.65.

By James L. Wells Company.

Decatur Av, w s, 120.1 ft s of 205th St, 50x 100, vacant; Smith Williamson against Abraham Cahn et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; C. E. Moore, referee; due, $2,820.27; taxes, &c., $65.

By Joseph P. Day.

Longfellow Av, e s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 25x107.6x26.10x100, vacant; Frank Barre against W. T. Atkinson et al.; Nabe & Nicolaysen; James Shea, referee; due, $1,-743.24.

Wednesday, July 21.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

119th St, 10 East, s s, 141.8 ft e of 5th Av, 15.7x100.11, three-story dwelling; C. M. Child et al., trustees, against Margo Gordon et al.; Samuel Riker, Jr., attorney; Richard Steel, referee; due, $8,201.27; taxes, &c., $429.87.
Amsterdam Av, 2,107, e s, 75 ft n of 164th St, 25x100, four-story tenement and stores; M. J. Mondorf against Arthur Otten et al.; W. F. Clare, attorney; Hal Bell, referee; due, $11,152.31; taxes, &c., $818.45.
Division St, 261-3, s s, 128.6 ft e of Montgomery St, 41x42, two and three story tenements and stores; Metropolitan Savings Bank against J. L. Young et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; George W. Simpson, referee; due, $17,332.47; taxes, &c., $1,033.44.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James J. Donovan.

Jerome Av, e s, 189.1 ft n of 172d St, 37.8x 20.7x21.11, vacant; E. L. Brown against William Seitz et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. J. Silver, referee; due, $462.45; taxes, &c., $126.

By J. H. Mayers.

Interior parcel at a point 52.5 ft w of Townsend Av, 5—172d, 25x50; A. R. Crossin against William Seitz et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; R. N. Souffront, referee; due, $454.46; taxes, &c., $517.

Thursday, July 22.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

30th St, 7 East, n s, 164.4 ft e of 5th Av, 21.5x81.2, three-story dwelling; J. W. Sterling against W. C. O'Brien et al.; J. A. Garver, attorney; N. T. Phillips, referee; due, $47,829.22; taxes, &c., $2,372.47.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

7th Av, 307 and 309, e s, 78.1 ft s of 28th St, 41.5 x76.4x irregular, two five-story tenements and stores and two four-story rear tenements; D. N. Lee, executor against 28th St and 7th Av Realty Co. et al.; W. C. Orr, attorney; H. C. Quinby, referee; due, $63,-670.25; taxes, &c., $852.56.

By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, 328 to 332, w s, 49.2 ft s of 29th St, 74.7x98.8x74.7x100.7; 3 four-story buildings; F. M. Warburg et al., trustees, against G. W. Tubbs; Stroock & S., attorneys; H. E. Deming, referee; due, $129,082.47; taxes, &c., $5,548.95.
123d St, 414 East, s s, 212 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.11, four-story tenement and stores; Eleanor La Roy against Rocco D'Amico et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; D. M. Ernst, referee; due, $12,140.70; taxes, &c., $397.54.

By Samuel Marx.

85th St, 343 East, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; six-story flat and stores; Jacob Regensberg et al. against Dora Isaacson et al; Myron Sulzberger, attorney; I. F. Cohen, referee; due, $3,358.25; taxes, &c., $765.40; subject to first mortgage $25,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By J. H. Mayers.

Grant Av, s s, 100 ft e of Garfield St, 25x 100; Land & Lien Co. against Carrie Scheer et al.; Milton Frank, attorney; R. D. Paskett, referee; due, $640.72; taxes, &c., $35.

Friday, July 23.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.

Duane St, 42, s w corner of Lafayette St, 8x 31.3x19.2x21.3x18.5, six-story loft and store building; H. E. Clark et al. against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al.; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney; L. H. Sanders, referee; due, $8,807.08; taxes, &c., $1,880.01; subject to first mortgage, $42,000.
54th St, 226-228 East, s s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.4, one-story stable and three-story tenement; Bowery Savings Bank against Joseph Boeiger et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; J. A. Foley, referee; due, $19,-414.63; taxes, &c., $2,277.59.
Lenox Av, e s, 24.11 ft s of 143d St, 50x85, vacant; Hart Levy against Philip Meyer et al.; Joseph Sapinsky, attorney; Carl Fuierman, Jr., referee; due, $718.55.

By Samuel Marx.

9th St, 6-8 West, s s, 124.1 ft w of 5th Av, 53.8x93.11, two three-story dwellings; Harry Content against the Securities Co et al.; R. L. Tarbox, attorney; L. A. Abrams, referee; due, $13,498.06; taxes, &c., $1,431.70; subject to two mortgages aggregating $45,000.
28th St, 304 West, s s, 85.2 ft w of 8th Av, 20x74.3x16x24.8x5x98.9, three-story and basement brick dwelling; Henry Burden, trustee, against E. A. Demarest et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; Abraham Greenberg, referee; due, $10,000.21; taxes, &c., $487.18.

FOR SALE.

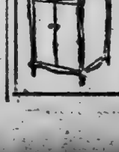

VICTORS VICTROLAS
On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly
and up.
Complete stock of records
Open Evenings.
Write, call, phone 623 Oss.
A. H. MAYERS,
1,983 B'way, near 67th.
700 9th Av., near 53d St.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The centre of the northern storm has reached the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is moving toward Newfoundland. It has been attended by showers and thunderstorms in the Middle Atlantic States and New England and the Ohio Valley. Another storm covers the south Rocky Mountain region and it is causing local rains in the Northwest.

Temperatures remain above the seasonal average generally, except in the Northwest, where considerably cooler weather has appeared.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday in practically all districts east of the Mississippi River and in the west Gulf States.

Temperature will be lower in the middle Atlantic States and New England, the upper Ohio Valley and the southern portion of the region of the Great Lakes, and it will change little in the South.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the north Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest; middle Atlantic Coast, light west; south Atlantic Coast, light variable.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND MONDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair and cooler Sunday and Monday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	73	72	4 P. M.	80	86
6 A. M.	74	74	6 P. M.	83	75
9 A. M.	77	81	9 P. M.	82	74
12 M.	84	85	11 P. M.	80	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 79; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 76, at 5 P. M. it was 76. Maximum temperature 86 degrees at 2:30 P. M., minimum 66 degrees at 5:10 P. M. Humidity 81 per cent. at 8 A. M., 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.66 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.70 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:50–313 W. 22 St.; John Jones		Slight
1:20–206 8 Av.; Andrew Davey		Slight
1:25–910 S. Av. yard; not given		Slight
1:25–1,272 Boston Road; John Cook		Slight
2:00–457 W. 150 St.; F. Dannemann		Slight
5:15–78 W. 43 St.; Fred Backus		Slight
6:15–48 E. 97 St.; B. Madoff		Slight
10:22–1,560 B'way; not given		Slight
11:15–33½ E. 13 St.; Charles Blitz		Slight
11:15–1,989 Lex. Av.; Walter Stokes		Slight
11:17–61 E. 100 St.; E. Lispanof		Slight
11:30–494 E. 74 St.; Antonio Bonen		Slight
P. M.		
2:25–207 E. 25th St.; Michael Vicox		$25
2:30–54th St. and 7th Av.; not given		None.
3:35–1,636 Wash'n. Av.; Morris Bloomfield		Slight
6:30–857 St. Nn. R.; O'Brien Bros.		Slight
7:25–824 E. 24th St.; J. M. Horton		$500
8:30–280 E. 98 St.; Mrs. Stern		Slight
9:03–311 E. 139 St.; Warren Skellen		Slight
9:15–1,272 Av.; Mrs. Stone		Slight
9:30–327 E. 137 St.; Samuel Rothenberg		Slight
10:20–79 E. 115 St.; A Cohen		Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Orders of June 22 relating to Majors M. J. Henry and D. E. Case, Quartermaster Corps, revoked.

Leaves: Lt. Col. H. D. Styer, infantry, 10 days.

Navy.

Lts. F. B. Freyer, the Oregon, to the Glacier as Executive Officer and Navigator; C. C. Slayton, Tutuila, Samoa, Naval Station, to his home wait orders.

Pilot Grade I. D. G. Blakeslee, the North Carolina, to branch hydrographic office, Boston, Mass.

Ensign S. G. Womble, the Stewart, to the Paul Jones.

A. A. Surgeon M. E. Rose, appointment revoked Oct. 10, 1915.

Chief Bosn. E. Murphy, to the Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Pay Clerk M. E. Mitchell, appointment revoked July 20, 1915.

Marine Corps.

Lt. Col. W. C. Neville, 1st Brigade, Philadelphia, to command Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking.

1st Lts. F. E. Evans, Marine Barracks, Norfolk, to Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, and A. McC. Robbins, from headquarters, to Salt Lake City for recruiting duty.

2d Lt. H. C. Daniels, Marine Barracks, Boston, to the Brooklyn.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Prometheus at Unalga, Wisconsin at Gatun Lake, Preston at President Roads, Machias at Lobos; Hopkins at Santa Barbara, Parker at New York Yard, Hector at Guaymas, Lawrence at San Diego, Albany at Port Angeles, Wash., and the Hull and Farragut at San Pedro.

Sailed: Kearsarge, Hampton Roads for New York; Kentucky, New York for Philadelphia; Preston, Cape Haitien for Guantanamo; Marblehead, Catalina Island for San Francisco, and the Dolphin, Washington for New York.

The Mars, now at Philadelphia, ordered to Hampton Roads.

The Lebanon, now at Norfolk Yard, to Newport, R. I.

The Baltimore, now at Norfolk, to Newport, R. I.

The flag of the Commander of the Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the Prairie to the Columbia.

The entry in the "Movements of Naval Vessels" list of July 16, announcing that the Vulcan would leave Hampton Roads about the 21st inst., for Olongapo, is canceled.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.01	Julia	.02
Andes	.07	Kentucky Con.	.02
Belcher	.30	Mexican	.40
Best & Belcher	.79	Occidental Con.	.40
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.15
Caledonia	.20	Potosi	.02
Challenge Con.	.07	Savage	.04
Confidence	.07	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Sierra Nevada	.06
Crown Point	.20	Union Con.	.19
Gould & Curry	.04	Yellow Jacket	.30
Hale & Norcross	.05		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	.04	Comb. Fraction	.08
Jim Butler	.82	Diamondf. Daisy	.04
McNamara	.02	Diamondf. B. B.	.02
Midway	.15	Florence	.50
Mizpah Ext.	.20	Goldf. Con. M.	1.35
Montana	.19	Goldfield Merger	.25
North Star	.15	Jumbo Ext.	1.72½
Rescue Eula	.08	Lone Star	.05
Tonopah Ext.	2.70	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Merger	.33	Vernal	.04
Victor	.32	Nevada Hills	.21
West End	.74	Round Mountain	.50

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.36	Man. Big Four	.55
Booth	.54		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10½	10¾	Gold Sov.	3½	5
Elkton	35½	39½	Isabella	17	17½
El Paso	93	100	Jackpot	6½	
Findlay	40	43½	McKinney	37	39
Gold Cycle	180	183	Portland	144½	145½
Gold Dollar	2	5	Vindicator	170	172½

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Madonna, at Marseilles, July 15.
SS Svene, at Archangel, July 2.
SS Ischia, at Genoa, July 10.
SS Jungmoore, Santa Catharina, July 15.
SS Colorado, at Plymouth, July 14.
SS City of Madrid, at Rockhampton, July 15.
SS E. K. Venezuelos, at Marseilles, July 15.
SS Hanseman, at Cherbourg, July 15.
SS Santa Clara, Baiboa to New York, was 1,225 miles from Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 24, SS La Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. July 19, SS Vasilofs Constantinos.
Liberia—No sailings at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 21, SS Veendyk, and at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS New Amsterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 21, SS Veendyk, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 2, SS Noordam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 20, SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 24, SS Bergenstjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Arduin.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Baker.

Baker electric runabout, practically new; 28-cell battery; long mileage; just painted; leather upholstery and top; full equipment; fine condition; $800. George H. Storm, 545 East 72d.

Cadillac.

Cadillac, 1914 touring. W. L. Plumb, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 826.

Chandler.

'15 CHANDLER R'DSTR; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises...4:45 Sun sets...7:28 Moon sets...10:58

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:49	12:13	5:34	6:01
Governors Island	11:55	12:00	5:57	6:28
Hell Gate	1:45	1:50	7:37	8:08

Arrived—Saturday, July 17.

SS Orduna, Liverpool, July 8.
SS Bergensfjord, Bergen, July 7.
SS Kanawha, Spezia, June 25.
SS Richmond, Brunswick, July 14.
SS Shawmut, Jacksonville, July 13.
SS New York City, Swansea, July 3.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, July 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

New York	Liverpool	July 10
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	July 7
St. Xentigern	London	June 28
Merity	Rio Janeiro	June 29
Manhattan	London	July 3
Manin	Seville	July 3
Cymric	Liverpool	July 8
Ancona	Naples	July 6
Novgurod	Hull	July 2
Lampo	Leghorn	July 5
Aboukir	Baiboa	July 11
Navajo	Baiboa	July 11
Algiers	Tampa	July 11
El Mar	New

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

House, thirteen rooms, on Lawn Av., Stamford, Conn.; lovely country surroundings; beautifully laid out grounds; garage, bungalow, tennis court, and garden; will rent, lease, or sell; a bargain. For particulars address Beulah E. Beckley, Stamford, Conn.

Bargain to Close Estate.—Price $20,000; gentleman's all-year country place; commuting distance; 25 acres high ground; modern house, 11 rooms, 2 bathrooms; large barn, garage; all buildings new. Folsom Brothers, 127 East 34th St.

For Sale.—Two Connecticut Summer homes; express 2½ hours, no change; one picturesque, stone, English cottage with barn; beautiful old trees; also an adjoining estate old house and barn; 70 acres land; will divide to suit. Z 375 Times Annex.

Farm 14 Acres for Sale.—Good house; improvements; good barn and other outbuildings; situated in the Township of Greenwich; two miles to station, either Greenwich or Port Chester. Henry A. Fisher, Port Chester, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

LIVE IN A PARK BY YOURSELF, OWNED BY YOURSELF.

I own a park of 9 acres in the Oranges, New Jersey. I will sell at a reasonable price, or I will exchange for income paying property, or for a farm. This property is free and clear. The mansion is located in the centre of the park, has 25 rooms, and modern in every particular. There is a garage, stable, and other outbuildings. The Oranges are known as the healthiest section of the United States. Only five minutes from the station. Write or call for particulars, Owner, Room 1,111 Fuller Building, 23d St. and Broadway, New York City.

Will exchange magnificent residence property of 10 acres in the Oranges, N. J., free and clear, for income property on Manhattan Island. Write or call for particulars, Owner, Room 1,111, Fuller Building, 23d St. and Broadway, New York City.

Pool parlor or cigar business wanted; exchange 7-room Freeport cottage; all improvements. Lewis, Box 171, Freeport, L. I.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Plot 50x141, free and clear, Bronx, near station; will exchange for flat. Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

TO LEASE OR PURCHASE, A MODEST ADIRONDACK CAMP; FULTON CHAIN OR RAQUETTE LAKE PREFERRED. A. F. R., 350 WEST 85TH ST., NEW YORK.

A.—Owners of Water Fronts, Factories, Factory Sites, Warehouses, desiring to sell or lease, communicate with FLOYD S. CORBIN, SPECIALIST, 10 Wall St., N. Y.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Have plenty of money to lend on first mortgages at 4½% and 5%; submit your applications at once.
THOS. J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th St.

$10,000 QUEENS—$25,000 MANHATTAN.
Will divide; also Jersey and Staten Island funds. Harold E. Wittemann, 191 Broadway. City.

Wanted.—$5,000 second mortgage Washington Heights apartment; 1st mortgage $45,000; bank A1; no brokers. B. M., Times Harlem.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

LOFTS TO LET.
On account of moving to our new factory at Long Island City, we offer 90,000 square feet light, airy, steam-heated lofts at 304-322 Hudson St., New York City; immediate possession; will divide. Your own broker or American Ever Ready Works, Long Island City, N. Y.

WAR ORDER FACTORY
at Harrison, N. J., opposite Lackawanna Station, 19 lots fronting on 3d., Bergen, and Sussex Sts.; 3 buildings and machinery; immediate possession; rent, $2,500. Apply to Donnelly, 99 Nassau St., New York.

Loft in Mt. Vernon; 4,500 sq. ft.; all light; for manufacturing purposes, cloaks or clothing; also 1 loft in Mamaroneck, N. Y.; 45x45 feet; for same purposes. Apply Kingsbury, 1,311 Washington Av., Bronx.

STORE, 124 EAST 86TH ST., near Lexington Av.; choice location for almost any business; large store with living rooms in rear. Apply on premises, or REMCO, BROADWAY & 98TH ST.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $18 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLLTOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. Phone 3785-5786 Bryant.

Factory corner, Broadway, Hopkins Av., Long Island City.—Brick, 50x100; 2 stories; with yard. Waterman, 12 18th St., Flushing.

107 John St., Near Cliff St.—5-story small building; rent entire, except cellar; low rent. E. A. Tredwell, 41 Park Row.

DENTIST'S Parlor; ground floor of hotel; good opportunity. 137 West 45th St.

A large, light store to lease, Manhattan Av. and 111th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Business Building Brokers.—Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St. and 793 B'way, N.Y.C.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
in connection with
STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN.
Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

For rent from Oct. 1, 1915, to Sept. 1, 1916, a comfortably furnished house of ten rooms and two baths, pleasantly located, excellent neighborhood; convenient to schools; 5 minutes to Park St. Station, Erie R. R., Upper Montclair, N. J.; references exchanged. Address P. O. Box 1836, N. Y. City.

HIGHLAND MILLS, Orange County, N. Y.—Several cottages and bungalows, (two housekeeping;) nicely furnished; modern conveniences; meals at Hillcrest Hall, (hotel;) golf, tennis, boating, fishing; 1,200 feet elevation; 40 miles from city. Harry A. Goff.

Litchfield Hills, for August, September and October, completely furnished modern cottage; Township of Washington, Conn.; five bedrooms, two baths; garage, launch and rowboat. C. A. Whittier, 78 Brinkerhoff St., Jersey City.

SHORE COTTAGES FOR RENT
by month or season in a selected colony; running water; electricity; tennis court; clubhouse; safe, sandy beach. List on request. Jas. Jay Smith Co., Inc., New London, Conn.

For rent, furnished cottage for August on beautiful lake, Shawangunk Mountains; new, seven rooms, boat; running water, swimming, tennis, &c. B. F. Todd, Burlingham, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Large, Colonial, artistically furnished house, by lake, New Hampshire; could be divided; large piazza; fine old trees; large grounds; garage, stable; $300 season. N 158 Times.

For Rent—At Peconic, L. I., furnished cottage, on the Sound, all improvements, eight rooms; terms for the season $175. Silkworth & Grable, Mattituck, L. I.

Furnished house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; close to fine bathing beach; all improvements. Phone Morningside 100, Van Amburgh, Oakland Beach, Rye, N. Y.

Large house, handsomely furnished; bath; opposite lake; New Hampshire; fishing, boating; fine trees; 17 acres; garage, stable; very moderate. Madison, 190 Claremont Av.

Six large rooms, furnished, bath; fireplace; sun parlor, shade, fruit; improvements; electric lights; reasonable rental. Briggs, Rowayton, Conn.

Bungalows, 3, 4, 5 furnished rooms, rent week, month, balance season; 1¼ hours Lackawanna. D. B. Miller, Bass Lake, Blairstown, N. J.

REDUCED RENTALS. FURNISHED COTTAGES, HUNTINGTON AND SHELTER ISLAND. D. M. Gerard, 1,370 B'way. (33d.) N. Y.

Douglas Manor.—Best location, near water, good order; ten-room stucco house furnished, $75; unfurnished, $85. J. W. Jeffrey.

FOR RENT—2-6 furnished rooms; house in the Catskills, on farm. EMERY OKOS, Chichester, Ulster County, N. Y.

Furnished 6-room bungalow on Lake Owassa; two hours from Manhattan; $50 for August. Hoffman, 909 East 3rd, Brooklyn.

Adirondacks, Lake George, Champlain, Vermont, N. H., Maine. Adirondacks Co., 35 Nassau, Manhattan.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Elegantly furnished house; reasonable. Phone 1176 Coney Island.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Adirondack Camp to Rent for Season. Beautiful camp on Upper Saranac Lake, completely furnished; main house, guest cottage, boathouse, milk—belvidere; servants' quarters, laundry; launch; coal, wood, and ice; one night's journey from New York; telephone and telegraph connections; two mails daily; provision men come daily; accommodations for ten in family and four servants; tents if desired; ideal for house parties; rent for season. For price and further information address Box Z 369 Times Annex.

AT GREENWICH.

Furnished or unfurnished, for the remainder of the Summer or by the year, 14-room house, convenient to the station; 6 master's bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, 4 baths, basement laundry; flower and vegetable garden; tennis court, fruit and shade trees; beautiful view of sound; large garage and stable; no reasonable offer refused. Apply to Lawrence Timmons, 37 Railroad Av., Greenwich, Conn.

A fully furnished cottage on a beautiful lake in the Berkshire Hills; 3 hours from Grand Central Terminal; at a reasonable rent for August or longer; fine boat fishing, bathing, boating, walks, drives; near station, post office, telegraph, telephone; supplies ice, milk and all necessities delivered daily; plenty of refined neighbors; dock, good boats. William S. Anderson, Twin Lakes, Conn.

To Let—Unfurnished.

To let, Upper Montclair, attractive house, 10 rooms; large grounds, beautiful shade trees, gardens, fruits; plot 219 by 209; all modern improvements; centrally located; convenient to station and country club. 387 Park St.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, furnished cottage, 7 or 8 rooms, within commuting distance, near the Sound, for August and September; moderate rent. Apt. 32, 802 West 181st St.

Small cottage or bungalow by the sea for 3 adults for August and September; state price and full particulars or no attention paid. N., 239 East 17th St.

Wanted—Somewhere between Stamford and New York, a very small furnished cottage for balance of season or longer; state terms. L 15 Times.

Cottage or bungalow to Sept. 15; commuting distance; improvements; state full particulars, price. Budigh, 259 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $80 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

Sublet handsomely furnished duplex apartment; 6 rooms; unusual opportunity. 25 East 30th; Curry.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av., with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 8370.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 60th St., near Broadway. 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette, $30-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE GRAMONT.
215 West 98th St., cor. Broadway.
Fine 7-room apartment to sub-let to Oct. 1, 1916; large light rooms, and immense foyers, all outside; 3 baths. Apply on premises, Apt. 6-A.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN.
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 375 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

RECUPERATE. YONKERS-THE-BEAUTIFUL.
Near Hudson; beautiful view; new 6 rooms; sleeping porch; mahogany furniture; grand piano. Oct. 1; permanency easier; rent; $38. Ekin, 10 Bayley Av.; Superintendent.

Location convenient to shops, theatres; 71st St.; newly decorated, handsomely furnished; 7 extra-large rooms, 2 baths; $100; every convenience; seen by appointment. Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th St.

At Riverside Drive and 84th, (north corner, 120.)—Eight, ten all light outside rooms; beautifully furnished, to let for two or more months; reduced rent. Call, address Stewart.

83d, 3 West.—Two three-room suites; private baths; board optional; electricity; continuous hot water; steam; physicians, bachelors, family, students, club; lease if desired.

256 WEST 57TH ST.
Spacious seven-room apartment, near Broadway, sublet Summer; attractively furnished; seventh floor.

144th, 510 West.—Three beautifully furnished, large, light rooms, kitchenette; high-class elevator apartment; Summer rates; references. Superintendent.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

96TH, (Corner,) 738 West End.—Room, kitchen; complete housekeeping; telephone; subway; reasonable.

75TH, 181 WEST.—Six rooms, furnished complete; very desirable; immediate possession. Superintendent.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 5 and 5 West 104th.

Sublet — Modern furnished apartment, $28 monthly; eighties, near Broadway. Telephone 4211 Schuyler.

78th St., 250 West, cor. Broadway.—Four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished until Oct. 1; moderate rent. Colbron.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

47TH, 9 WEST.—BACHELOR APTS; one, two, three rooms; bath; exceptionally arranged.

Handsomely furnished, cool, clean rooms; bath; telephone; private residence. 5 West 74th St.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

119TH, 435 WEST.—High class, two rooms, front, kitchenette; bargain. Apt. 3 F.

112th, 523 West.—$65; below cost; seven high class rooms; two baths.

Furnished house or large apartment; west side; best references. Address T 32 Times.

Five rooms, furnished, $50; everlooking Riverside; subway 95th; references. 336 W. 96th.

70th, 236 West.—Elegant 6 rooms, 2 baths; appointments unsurpassed; $100. Supt.

Lady share apartment with lady; business woman preferred. Apt. 9, 3,129 B'way.

Bachelor; one and two rooms and bath; hotel service. 157 West 46th.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

A 5-room furnished apartment in Washington Heights section for a long or short term; family consists of man, wife, and 15-year-old daughter; best of care given to apartment; mention price. Box Z 374 Times Annex.

Have clients wanting high class furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases. Send particulars, Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d St., Murray Hill 5392.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Lexington Av., 805, near 62d St.
Two large, light rooms, bath, $30.
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

87TH, 145 EAST.—Floor for rent; non-housekeeping; rent reasonable. Three rooms and bath; references required. Apply to owner, A. S. Furst, 19 East 48th St.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

CORNER PARK AV.—8 large, light rooms, 2 baths; sublet till May 1; great sacrifice; 70 East 66th.

College Av., 170th St., Bronx.—Three and four room apartments; beautiful neighborhood.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Furnished apartment, 375 Park Av.—Four bedrooms, two baths, apply to Mr. Voth.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern, private house., possession October; $50.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (one with kitchenette,) 19 EAST 32D ST., connected with THE FERNERY tea room, Miss B. M. Tucker, 23 East 33d St. Rentals $45 to $75, with service. Apply to THE FERNERY, phone Murray Hill 2297, or WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St., John 5760.

1,186 MADISON AVENUE, AT 81TH ST.
Corner apartment, 7 large rooms, modernized throughout, parquet floors, electric lights, tiled baths, elevator service, rent $150. Superintendent on premises. Agents 507 Fifth Av. EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.

"HOFFMAN ARMS."
640 Madison Av., corner 59th St.; apartments, four to eight large rooms; reduced rents; accessible location; adjacent to Central Park; fine large studio, bedroom and bath.

THE CLEVELAND.
125 to 129 East 84th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM,
72d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2304 Columbus.

GARNET HALL,
601 West 141st St., corner Broadway.—Three to seven large, light, outside rooms; spacious closets; excellent service; low rentals.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive,
4-6 rooms and bath.....$40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

THE BROCKHOLST, 201 WEST 85TH.
Apartments from 4 rooms and bath to 8 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $900 to $1,500. Telephone Schuyler 4774.

15 Claremont Av., (opposite Barnard College.)—Attractive 6-room apartment; splendid neighborhood; nominal rental balance term. Inquire superintendent.

208 WEST 107TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7632.

Vera, 9 West 68th St.—High-class elevator apartment, 8 rooms; one apartment on a floor; exclusive neighborhood; rent $1,600.

$55-$85; at 91st St. subway; 2,465-2,469 Broadway; 6-room elevator apartments; all improvements. Apply supt., or tel. John 3429.

Manitou.—Elevator apartments, 6-8 rooms; also doctor's suites, $40 up; concessions. 221 West 141st, (7th Av.)

317 West 121st St.—Seven large, all outside rooms, private hall; modern improvements; concessions. Only $37-$40.

Ardsley Hall, 92d, corner Central Park West.—Three-nine rooms, $500-$1,700.

112TH, 506 WEST, $41-$46.
Seven rooms, bath; steam, hot water; telephone.

SAVILLE—420 WEST 118TH ST.
Six rooms, all improvements, fiction library, vacuum cleaner; owner, premises; Oct., $55.

328 West 21st.—Six rooms, bath, hot water; halls heated; $25-$28.

Six large, light rooms, all improvements; $29 to $30. 110 West 129th St.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment six rooms, bath; all improvements; $45. Janitor.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Athorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apt., $40; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near Subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 288 St. James Pl.

Westchester.

At "Fynevue," (Bayard Circle,) Larchmont Park, appreciative guests may secure glorious rooms; superb views; all modern luxury; unrivaled location; chef; bathhouse, including use launch; auto train service, with moderate rates. 406-W Larchmont. Box 406.

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

SMALL, MODERN APARTMENT,
SOUTH OF 116TH ST., WEST
OF AMSTERDAM.

RENTAL, ABOUT $1,200.

By successful lawyer, twenty years' standing; experienced in real estate matters, where by mutual co-operation owner will accept professional services in exchange for rental; highest references. Replies confidential. L, B., 53 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Trained Nurse, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices, $10 to $15 per week. Address Y 341 Times Annex.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 307 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

The Belmont, 228-230 Tompkins Av., New Brighton, S. I.; 40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious grounds, private automobile entrance; tennis court, electric lights, shower baths, beautiful view; substantial table; 5 minutes ferry. Phone 3046 Tompkinsville.

NEW BRIGHTON—VILLA ALICE.
NICE, COMFORTABLE ROOM; ONE, TWO GENTLEMEN; GOOD GERMAN HOME COOKING; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; TERMS MODERATE. 388 WESTERVELT AVENUE.

Splendid opportunity; strictly private family could accommodate one gentleman as paying guest; seashore, boating, bathing, foot of grounds; tennis; hour from Battery. C 256 Times Downtown.

AQUEHOGA LODGE.—Attractive country home, open the entire year; bathing, tennis, gardens, and poultry; 35 minutes from Battery; convenient to train or trolley; references. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar, S. I.

The Willows Inn, Huguenot Park, Staten Island, hour from Manhattan; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, select families, and individuals; excellent table; cool, comfortable. August bookings.

WADSWORTH HALL.—Attractive and all-year-round home, combining country and seashore; adjoining Clifton Tennis Club; very accessible; spacious grounds; large verandas.

Superior accomodations; rooms with baths; excellent home table; one block ferry. The Stuyvesant, St. George, Phone 194 Tompkinsville.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 61 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

GRYMES HALL.—Excellently located private estate; ocean, shady, tennis; excellent cuisine; moderate. Tompkinsville 2064. Silver Lake car.

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.
Large room; ample closets; superior table; overlooking bay; near ferry. 298 Tompkins Av.

Private American family desires few boarders; piazzas; overlooking bay; fine bath; reasonable. 32 Townsend Av., Clifton, S. I.

Spanish teacher sublets room, meals, lessons optional; 84 Westervelt Av., New Brighton, S. I.

Westchester.

Bronxville.—Studio or room, kitchen for light housekeeping; high, open country; trees, garden, improvements. Wenidar. Telephone 625W.

Chester Hill.—Beautiful house; large verandas; excellent table; every comfort; easy commutation. 165 North Fulton Av., Mt. Vernon.

CRESTWOOD, N. Y.
Large, airy rooms; excellent table; 30 minutes city; tennis; references. M. Logan.

Yonkers, 90 Locust Hill Av.—Excellent cuisine; refined boarding house; convenient to trolley or station; moderate. Tel. 2636.

PARK VIEW.—Double, single rooms; excellent table; commuting distance; White Plains. (448J.)

MT. VERNON.—Excellent accommodations; modern house; superior table. 136 Cottage Av.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

A few select people wanted; not a boarding house in any sense of the word; unusual surroundings; large rooms; all improvements; three spacious drawing rooms; delightful grounds; shady seats; fruits and vegetables raised on the place; colored chef; service of the best; price reasonable. 188 West 4th St., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Tel. 2208J.

"KINGSNOTE."
182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides; overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central station; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 926 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

A Villa Alta Inn, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y.—Suburban location, fireproof building, spacious verandas, excellent table, moderate rates; five minutes from station, thirty Grand Central; tennis, golf, dancing.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

The Whispering Pines, Chappaqua.—Select accommodations; wide porches, beautiful lawn, fine old trees, tennis and croquet, own gardens; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 37.

Colonial house, 4 acres; shade, swimming, boating; cool, attractive furnished rooms, some having private bath; garage. 436 Pelham Road, New Rochelle. Phone 2761.

Bellewood Farm, Sebec Village, Sebec, Maine; large rooms; home cooking; fresh vegetables; shade, boating, fishing; booklet. Marcus La Rue, Prop.

Private family, modern home; beautifully located; convenient station; one hour from city; excellent table. A. B., Box 276 Pleasantville, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER ACADEMY, White Plains, N. Y.—Beautiful situation. Summer session. Conditions removed. Mere board. Parents accommodated.

HILL CREST.—Large rooms; shade; own garden; fruit; tennis, billiards; commutation $7.20. E. J. Brown, Tuckahoe, N. Y. Box 57.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

Mac Levy Physical Culture Farm, Babylon, L. I.—Recreation, relaxation, surf, still water bathing, sailing, billiards, tennis; freshest eggs, poultry, vegetables, milk; interview, Mac Levy, N. Y. gymnasium, 382 4th Av., Madison Sq. 8686.

Large room, all conveniences; for couple or two gentlemen, with private family; North Shore, L. I.; 10 minutes from station, N. Y.; 28 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; references exchanged; board optional. X 210 Times Annex.

Malba on the Sound.—Half hour from New York; splendid room and bath; one without bath; good table; golf, tennis, water sports; low commutation; gentlemen only; quiet, restful place. Telephone Flushing 1057.

Can accommodate one more young couple in my home; have own garden and chickens; quiet, select; ten minutes to depot, also near water. Mrs. H. A. Neely, 271 W. Randall Av., Freeport. Phone 784-W.

OCEAN VIEW HOUSE.
Far Rockaway, L. I.—Choice rooms; overlooking ocean; special rates to families; transients accommodated; good, substantial table. Mrs. Marten.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.—Private family having gentlemen cottage can accommodate few adults; large front rooms; conveniences; commuting distance; excellent table; references. Owner, 40 Maine Av.

A few Summer boarders; no children; large house; elegant table; on water's edge; 22 minutes out from Pennsylvania Station; $8 per week. E. Hubert, 18th St., North Boulevard, College Point, L. I.

Howell House, Quogue, L. I.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; large, cool rooms; three acres; wide verandas; vegetables from own garden; tennis, golf, sailing, bathing.

For Rent.—Two large rooms and one small room, with good table board, in good location, near train and trolley. 107 Main St., Port Washington, L. I.

VILLA ROSA.
Large, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; billiard room, dancing parlor, bathing. Phone 163 Bath Beach.

PATCHOGUE INN, Patchogue, L. I.—Come for seashore, country vacation pleasures; sailing, bathing, fishing, tennis, dancing; $19 up; booklet.

For rent, one large and two small rooms, with first-class board, in beautiful location; near train and trolley. 96 Whitestone Av., Flushing, L. I.

Inwood, L. I.—Magnificent accommodations; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 25 minutes from New York. Phone 1805W Far Rockaway.

GREENPORT.—Cottage near water; all improvements; good table; $10 per week. The Raynor Boarding Cottage, 825 Front St.

THE RICHARDSON, SEA CLIFF, L. I.
Hungarian cuisine. Send for booklet, photo. Open for season. A. JACOBS, Proprietor.

SEA GATE, N. Y. Harbor.—Exclusive, private cottage; Christian family; near boat landing. Mose, Cypress Av.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Adults desiring refined home, telephone 1176 Coney Island.

Seagate.—Private family accommodates few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

Excellent board in private family for business men; Summer; convenient station; tennis. Box 247, Great Neck Station. Phone 353.

A lady having attractive suburban home desires boarders. Address Box 35, Flushing, L. I.

Far Rockaway, Lee Cottage.—On beach; South St.; phone; to October.

Good Ground, L. I.—Board, cottage on bay; water sports. H. A. Picken.

New York State.

A beautiful farmhouse, situated in the picturesque hills of Orange County, where guests can be accommodated in the Summer or yearly. Rooms en suite; two, three, and five large, airy, well lighted, with private bathroom; large parlors and halls; open fireplaces in each; all newly decorated and handsomely furnished; spacious lawns and shade; water system the finest anywhere; fruits of all kinds in season; vegetables, poultry, eggs; all milk and cream, either raw or pasteurized; large new garage. State religion. For terms apply to James A. D. S. Findlay, Salisbury Mills, N. Y.

Rathven Grange.—Ideal vacation spot; excellent board; good rooms; tennis court; nearby lakes; terms very reasonable; also six room furnished cottage to rent. Samuel Lynd, Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y.

FAR VIEW FARM.
Good food; new beds; fresh milk, eggs, vegetables; beautiful view; tennis, fishing; $10 week; special rates to season guests; one hour express. Far View Farm, Valley Cottage, N. Y.

BEECHFORD HOUSE, COLD BROOK, N. Y.
Ideal location, large, airy rooms; own farm produce; bathing, fishing; $6-$10. Beechford House, Beechford Post Office, Ulster County.

Bungalow in Berkshire Mountains; high elevation, garage; close to D. & A. Ry.; accommodations; convalescents solicited; reasonable. X 218 Times Annex.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $5 per day, $15 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Prop.

A quiet space in the mountains; terms $8 and $9. Mrs. O. Sherry, Ellenville, N. Y.

Connecticut.

Mountain View Farm, South Kent, Conn., on the Housatonic; splendid scenery, elevation, boating, bathing, bass fishing; good rooms; large tents; own produce; first class table; adults $8-$10; week ends $2 per day. Phone 227-3.

NORWALK, CONN. — Rhoconolla House; overlooking Sound; large, shady grounds; modern baths; cuisine unexcelled; 10 minutes to station, beaches; hour city; tennis, croquet; $8 up. H. A. Hull, Prop.

HOMESTEAD HALL, Greenwich, Conn.—Overlooking Long Island Sound; commuting distance, 45 minutes from New York; best home cooking; rooms, with board, single or en suite.

GOSHEN, CONN.—BIRDSEYE HALL.
1,300 feet elevation. June 15 to Sept. 15. Cool, restful. Miss C. A. V. Scott, Box 96, Torrington, Conn.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. 292.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

BEACHSIDE INN, directly on water; Greene Farms.—Most ideal spot in Conn.; elegant grounds, bathing, tennis, music, dancing; booklets.

"The ELMS" and COTTAGES, Greenwich.—Select accommodations; excellent table; convenient trains. Tel. 83.

Glen Farm, Redding, Conn., large, airy rooms, bath; own products; excellent table.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

THE MAHLENBOUGH,
East Orange, N. J.
Opens Saturday, July 4, at 44 William St.
or MOUNTAIN AVE. and BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its old shades, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $35 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 3620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

THE HOMESTEAD,
FANWOOD, N. J.
One hour from city, New Jersey Central R. R., and five minutes' walk from station; large, wall-shaded grounds, tennis court, croquet; electric lights; Netherwood water; references.

Few select guests accommodated on large, beautiful estate in the hills of New Jersey, noted for its health-giving qualities; not near seashore; high altitude; modern private country home; Christian family; excellent cuisine; tennis; free garage; easy commuting; $17.50 weekly; double, $30 up. X 225 Times Annex.

HOTEL BON AIR AND COTTAGES.
At beautiful Lake Hopatcong. One hour by Lackawanna; mountain air and scenery; for the dining room the best of everything; very moderate rates; booklet. Hotel Bon Air, Landing, N. J.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
In the beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations for one's vacation; large, shady grounds, elevated; screened piazzas; all conveniences; hot and cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

MAPLE HILL HOUSE, MADISON, N. J.
Large, modern boarding house; all improvements; 5 acre lawn; high altitude; near station; hour out, Lackawanna R. R.; commutation, $8.20 monthly; rates, $10 weekly and up. Write or telephone 1717R Madison; or city, 3964 Stuyvesant.

LYNWOOD LODGE, Englewood, N. J.—Private sanitarium; nervous conditions; aged people requiring special care and invalids; modern house; attractive rooms, physician; home cooking; invalid chairs; automobile rides; large verandas; shady grounds.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Attractive rooms, single, en suite, private baths; large porches; spacious, shady grounds; excellent table; near station; very low rates. The Colonial, 12 N. Arlington Av. Orange 2465.

THE WASHINGTON,
Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J.
A delightful house for comfort and rest. Fresh vegetables and fruits from our own gardens. Less than hour from New York on Erie Railroad.

MONTCLAIR, (Seymour Hall, 7 Seymour St.)—Large, airy house, porches, lawn, trees; refined neighborhood; easy commuting distance; excellent table; rooms, single or en suite; private baths; all city conveniences. Phone Montclair 545.

THE MAPLES, RUTHERFORD.
Thirty minutes from 33d or Wall; spend Summer months in this delightful suburb; refined, homelike; near station; golf, tennis; $8 up. Tel. 139.

MONTCLAIR HOUSE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Family hotel; 16 miles on the D., L. & W. R. R.; 800 feet elevation; rates from $12 up. Apply to manager; also furnished cottage with improvements.

Madison, N. J., large rooms, with or without bath; porches on three sides of house; beautifully situated; raise all vegetables; best home cooking; moderate. Rue A. Kay Lodge, Ridgedale Av.

THE HILLSIDE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Large, shady grounds; spac

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, several years' experience; open, close books; excellent references. C 234 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Young widow of refined and literary taste wishes to be companion to lady. S 150 Times.

COOK; German, thoroughly experienced, wishes position with family of adults all year in the country; wages, $40. Advertiser, 233 East 60th St.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic, expert fitter; street, dinner gowns; linens; remodels; home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Tel. 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER, original designer, wishes to make costumes, all sorts of gowns, for some well-known actress; home or out. T 25 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Colored; experienced, quick, style; references; $2.50. 261 West 134th St. Apt. 2d.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; home, out. Telephone 6416 Audubon. Stafford, 3,575 Broadway, corner 147th St.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, home, out, $2.50; reference. Conway, 102 Greenwich Av., (West 12th St.)

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

DRESSMAKER. — First class; out by day, city, country. Dorsey, 517 West 148th.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK. — Colored girl; half-time; small family; reference. Badley, 68 West 98th.

GOVERNESS, &c.—French young lady, (20 years,) of good family, desires position as governess or companion to a child over 10 years. R. O. S., 320 Broadway, Room 212, New York, N. Y.

GOVERNESS.—Refined French lady wishes position as governess; town or country; references. Mme. Lioua, 790 Riverside Drive, care Clos.

GOVERNESS.—A refined young lady as governess; experienced with children; highest references. 134 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, 1024 Prospect.

GOVERNESS.—German; two years' references; capable. Guttstadt, care of Marks, 540 West 122d St.

GOVERNESS.—German kindergartner wishes position, town or country; references. A. Wu, 33 Fairview Av., Bladline, N. J.

HOMEMAKER or HOUSE MOTHER.—American woman, 42, well educated, reliable, alone, wishes position as homemaker or house mother in home of refinement and plenty. T 50 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Neat and conscientious girl would like to do housework in a small private family in the country. S. E., Room 315, 130 East 22d St. Gramy 4818.

HOUSEKEEPER and nurse, companion, Swiss-French, educated, desires position as housekeeper and nurse of one or two adults; city or country; references. T 28 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined young woman desires position housekeeper; take care motherless children; four years' experience; best references. 447 Tremont Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, unencumbered widow; French, German; good cook in small family; no boarding house. Margott, 143 East 60th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent working housekeeper for small adult family; country. Mrs. Odell, General Delivery, Yonkers, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—English, for one or two gentlemen; good manager; trustworthy. Address C. G., 1,504 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady wishes employment as housekeeper, where she can have daughter. Moore, 503 West 124th St.

HOUSEWORK. — Light-colored woman; good cook; best of reference. 141 West 98th.

MANAGER of hotel or boarding house; position required by woman of culture; capable manager, housekeeper, and bookkeeper; clever linguist and entertainer; references. X 217 Times Annex.

MANICURIST, experienced, wishes position. Box G 100 Times Downtown.

MASSEUSE, graduate of Stockholm, with hospital experience, wishes permanent position as masseuse and nurse for invalid lady; highest references. Djerf, 242 East 50th St.

NURSE, trained, desires position, semi-invalid or elderly person; practical, generally useful, reading, writing; moderate; references. S 174 Times.

NURSE, ATTENDANT.—Practical nurse; care for invalid or semi-invalid; city or country; every qualification; highest references. T 25 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Young woman, exceptional ability, expert English-Spanish stenographer, desires position. T 51 Times.

SEAMSTRESS, dressmaker, by day, $1.50; July, August. M. A., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.

Employer, account business reasons, wishes to place competent and trustworthy stenographer with reliable firm; salary, $12. Telephone Chelsea—978.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; - beginner; young lady, Christian, (18,) good English education; car assist on double entry books, speed typewriter 90 tests, two years' business experience, desires permanent position; E. Edith, 708 Lexington Av. Telephone 1924 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduate of stenographic department and model office of Eastman School; one trial will demonstrate my ability and with highest 3 min. tests; good references; will start at $7. Miss D., 36 West 123d St. Phone 618 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, with expert knowledge of the famous Stentotype system; very essential where rapid and accurate transcription is of account; salary moderate. Box S 40 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; special commercial training; take rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist; will take temporary work; experienced; $15. Miss Ruth Smith, 220 West 42d. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; good correspondent, high school education; 7 years' experience; no clock watcher; need employment; $15; furnish references. L 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Pleasing personality; good education; rapid dictation; good typist; $10. Miss Edna Phillips, 220 West 42d. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, aged 20; neat appearing; well grounded in English; not afraid hours 8-6; good speller; quick grasping ideas; $8. L 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable young woman, recent graduate, desires position that offers advancement. Elizabeth Kridack, 57 East 68th. Phone Plaza 2003.

STENOGRAPHER, having own machine, will do work evenings, Sunday, or spare time; commercial, legal; thoroughly experienced. C 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; accurate, willing; good at figures; excellent references. S. B., Room 315, 130 East 22d St. Gram. 4818.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' technical experience; Christian; familiar office details; quick, comprehensive; unquestionable references; $12. L 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly efficient; excellent references; six years' experience; $12. B 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; neat appearance; accurate worker; $10. C 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; references; willing to substitute; moderate salary. C 243 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, eight months' experience; $6. A. W., 203 Prospect St., Flatbush.

STENOGRAPHER. — Employer recommends stenographer employed by him for past three years; capable in every way. M 109 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—8 years one concern; understands filing, office work; A1 references furnished; $15. S 172 Times Downtown.

WOMAN with 16 years' experience in jewelry business, from bench to ownership, wants position as manager in factory or as buyer in department store. For particulars address Jewelry, Box 315, Providence, R. I.

WOMAN wants management high-class bachelor apartment house; capable; responsible. T 62 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

A.—FOUR excellent colored Southern servants; city and country. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th St.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COOKS, $23-$30; waitresses, $22; housework-ers, $18-$25; laundresses, nurses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 3072 Morningside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 99th. 5383 Riverside.

DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting good help; have select list; all nations. Phone 7058 Chelsea. Noel's, 77 West 11th St.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency. 209 East 11th. Orchard 3607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

FILING.—Original school teaching all authorized systems and related commercial subjects; day, evening classes; aid to good paying positions. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau, Park Row Building, opp. Post Office.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—"NOT JUST 'AN ADVERTISING MAN,' BUT A PRACTICAL SALES BUILDER."

A profit-earning advertising man, with 15 years' practical experience desires a part time or a permanent JOB with one big or two small manufacturers, or an advertising agency that needs a GENUINE service man; my ability evidence and your knowledge of men will PROVE my value; I'm employed, never was out of work; do not drink; age 31, married. Wages are a secondary consideration. T 27 Times.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes; audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigation; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A.—Accountant-auditor installs simplified system in monthly comparative statements exact information you require to intelligently direct your business. Charges reasonable. Interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2083.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison square 2780.

ACCOUNTANT and office manager, certified public accountant, will give two or three days a week permanently to managing office of reputable concern. C 235 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED,

Will revise or install factory, office or cost systems. Long experience. Th. Pentiarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.

Audits, systems installed, superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Telephone Cortlandt 6970.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7583 Hanover.

ABILITY TO SHAPE OLD IDEAS INTO NEW COMBINATIONS AND A STRONG INCLINATION TOWARD RESEARCH WORK; FAIRLY GOOD EDUCATION IN CHEMISTRY; AND VERSED IN MOST OF THE SCIENCES; AM YOUNG MAN, 28, SINGLE, GOOD HABITS; AT PRESENT EMPLOYED IN CLERICAL CAPACITY; I WANT A CHANCE TO SHOW MY WORTH ALONG THE LINES INDICATED ABOVE. S 177 TIMES.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, with notable record, will devote entire time to one established concern, basing salary on your net increase in sales. Mr. Rosenheim, Yorkshire Apartments, 113th St. and Broadway.

ADVERTISING WRITER.—Ten years' experience; executive ability; proven value. "Prosperity," T 20 Times.

AM 21, experienced stenographer and double-entry bookkeeper; excellent references show applicant's conscientiousness, initiative and ability; 7 years' business experience. C 232 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECT desires position as draftsman, specification writer, executive, estimator, with architect, engineer, builder, contractor; moderate salary. L 212 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECT, Superintendent, Specification Writer. — Twenty years' experience; best references. N. A., Times Harlem.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

COMPANION to lady wanted; Bohemian or French preferred; well educated and musical. Address with full particulars. C 201 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Good, plain cook wanted for small private school for nervous, backward children; salary, $25. Phone Kingsbridge 316, Florence Nightingale School, 329th St. and Riverdale Av.

FORCEFUL, educated woman may obtain a permanent position by applying to the FOUNDATION LIBRARY SOCIETY, 225 5th Av.

MATRON.—Wanted, Jewish woman as matron of institution; reply, stating age, qualifications and experience; applicant must speak English fluently and be prepared to reside in institution. Apply to Z 373 Times Annex.

MILLINERS wanted; accustomed to the highest-grade work. Apply Monday, 9 A. M., Frances, Inc., 154 West 46th St.

MODEL.—Desirable all year round position as dress model in the fitting department for a young woman with good figure, measuring 36 bust; previous experience unnecessary. Apply F. G. Wolf, Butterick Bldg., Spring and McDougal Sts., New York.

NURSE.—Jewish woman wanted with nursing experience to act as assistant to matron of children's institution; must be prepared to reside in institution and must speak English fluently. Apply by mail, stating age and qualifications, to Superintendent of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 1,560 Amsterdam Av.

NURSE.—To assume charge of thirty children, 7 years old, in Hebrew orphanage; must be mature, experienced, well recommended. Apply Monday A. M. Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, capable of keeping books and taking charge of general office work, typewriting; please state explicitly what experience has been had, and give references; salary $9 per week. L 16 Times.

SALESWOMEN.—The Butterick Publishing Co. has several positions open for saleswomen in pattern departments; excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply by letter only stating age and experience, to L. G., Butterick Bldg., Spring and McDougal Sts., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Established uptown, office, doing general insurance, requires competent stenographer and typewriter; one understanding detail of the business preferred; position permanent and desirable. In answering, state experience, age, and salary. Address T 42 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, with an experience of light bookkeeping, to assist physician in office work; board, lodging, laundry, &c., and $30 a month. A. L., 1,775 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced; temporary and permanent; $10 to $18. Call at Remington Typewriter Co., Employment Department, 8:30 to 5.

STOCK GIRL, millinery, experienced. Apply all week, Gage Bros., 37th and 5th Av.

DESIGNER, first class, for wholesale millinery. Gage Bros., 37th and 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY supervise girls' clubs in settlement; knowledge of household arts and Yiddish or German helpful. C 226 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., New York.

Stenographers for permanent positions; $10-$15.

Typists for permanent positions; $10-$12.

Bookkeeper familiar with corporation books; $15.

Ledger clerks to act as assistants in bookkeeping department; must be quick, accurate at figures and good penmen; $12-$15.

Dictaphone operator; $20.

Stenographer and bookkeeper; good, permanent position; $15.

Bill clerk able to figure extensions and use typewriter; $10.

Stenographer, Jersey City position; $10.

Call between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

NURSES.—Graduates, undergraduates; hospital ward duty; immediate call. Home Bureau Agency, 62 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—(2;) advertising experience; $15 to start. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers wanted for permanent positions. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS wanted; permanent positions; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE,

50 Court St., Brooklyn. 7034 Main.

Positions open for capable young women, Americans. Stenographer, experienced, $18. Stenographer, $15. Typist, rapid operator, $12. Dictaphone Operator, $15. Strong, intelligent Boy, 18 years old, chance to learn a good trade, $6 a week.

YOUNG WOMEN to work under head nurse; private family; English, French, Scotch; immediate call. Home Bureau Agency, 62 West 39th St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

FILING.—Original school teaching all authorized systems and related commercial subjects; day, evening classes; aid to good paying positions. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau, Park Row Building, opp. Post Office.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A SALES and ADVERTISING MANAGER.

A nationally known SALES MANAGER of the first calibre will be open August 1st for engagement. Address C 218 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT to general manager of public utility company by an industrious young engineer with well-known banking firm; has college education and seven years' experience with the Westinghouse, Pennsylvania, and New Haven Companies; thoroughly familiar with the design, construction, operation, and economics of electrical and railroad properties. B 365 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC.—Large experience; would like position with party owning several cars, to keep same in repair; single; good driver; go anywhere. N 176 Times.

BANK CLERK.—(26,) now paying teller, seeks new connection; knowledge of bookkeeping; moderate salary. S 162 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Columbia student working way through school desires to correspond with party desiring services of a bookkeeper, cashier, typist, companion, chauffeur, tutor, valet, or general clerk; open for full time this Summer or part time work this Winter; hours can be arranged to suit. Address L. S. S., 221 and 223 S. Walnut St., Muncie, Ind.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, speaking English, German, good knowledge of Spanish wants office position as bookkeeper or in foreign department of export house; willing to go abroad. A. Fleischer, 46 Ridge St., Orange, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, Accountant, Systematiser, Office Manager.—Young man, 27, married, wants to connect with reliable concern, where ability counts and opportunity given. C 222 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, high grade, with knowledge of accounting, wide experience, open for position at moderate salary; age 28; married; highest references. T 5 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER.—Age, 24; quick, accurate; capable taking charge entire books; employed at present; finest credentials. T 35 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; familiar with all office details and handling of credits; moderate salary. C 206 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (Christian,) 24 years; 4 years' experience double entry statements, trial balances, &c.; references. S 176 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, 25; general office man, correspondence; thoroughly efficient; moderate salary; highest credentials; accurate. 443 Amsterdam Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, and confidential secretary, desires whole or part time position; highly recommended by former employer. C 250 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, employed part time, would keep books for concern not requiring constant service. Reasonable, S 173 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, 2 years' experience; university student, desires position. L Glonzer, 438 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, office man, typist; American; Christian; good salesman. Hunt, 22 East 116th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young accountant, correspondent, stenographer, typist, business experience, wants position. T 39 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, wants work for spare time; books opened and written up weekly. Dale, 12 West 37th St.

BOY, (16,) residing with parents, public school graduate, one year in high school, honest, willing, reliable, position with chance for advancement where ability can be shown; salary no object. Theo. Sarey, Flushing Bay, near Jackson, Corona, L. I.

BOY, (16,) three years high school, can typewrite, desires position as office boy; best references. S 173 Times.

BUYER. — Experienced underwear manufacturer and buyer seeks position as knit-goods buyer for large jobber or department store; aged 38; now employed and connected with large mills; best of references. Address X 214 Times Annex.

CARPENTER, CABINETMAKER.—Good mechanic; reliable, quick worker. Iscia, 782 11th Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Leon Chaminade, 525 West 175th St. Phone Audubon 7240. Being unable longer to use my chauffeur, I desire to secure position for him; first-class driver and mechanic. Arthur D. Weeks, Sr., 45 William St. Phone John 1495.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, recent graduate Y. M. C. A.; complete shop and road course; 2 years' previous clerical employment, Y. M. C. A.; has filled 6 weeks temporary position, desires charge high grade car; moderate salary; will do general work. Howe, 318 W. 57th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, American, married, no children; six years driving, two years shop experience; private family; references; drives any make of car; all own repairs; city, country. Chauffeur, 406 E. 52d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese; single; experience eight years; good mechanic; careful driver; desires position with private family; city, country; sober, honest, polite; highest references. Phone 6752 Plaza. Goro, 330 East 57th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman selling his car recommends high-class chauffeur; sober and reliable; good driver; splendid mechanic. Inquire G. T., Room 2903, 14 Wall Street.

CHAUFFEUR, (28,) Swedish, desires position; private family; drive, repair any car; references. Lofgren, 622 Lexington Av. Plaza 5166.

CHAUFFEUR, Christian, age 28, sober, honest, wishes position private family or assistant chauffeur; wash, polish cars. T 55 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good mechanic; neat; six years' experience; references. Roubian, 22 East 125th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese, five years' experience, useful, wishes position; just came from the West. Moto, 41 East 19th St.

CHAUFFEUR wants position in city; will come highly recommended to anybody desiring a steady, sober man. C 1 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Honest, sober, reliable, careful driver. Wilson, 5,215 3d Av., Brooklyn.

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER.—AGE 40; FIFTEEN YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE; BEST REFERENCES; TACTFUL, FORCEFUL, PERSISTENT, ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR RESPONSIBLE POSITION; SALARY $1,800. T 16 TIMES.

CHIEF ENGINEER.—Extensive experience in operating and erecting steam, electrical and refrigerating machinery; thoroughly familiar with the operation of ice plants, packing houses and breweries; would like to take charge of a plant where better results are desired; best of references. T 19 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, high schol teacher, age 25, wants work for Summer; some business experience. C 211 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Japanese, experienced cook, wants position in family; city, country; best references. N. N., 36 Gramercy Park, City.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, 3½ years' experience, desires place with consulting engineer or with office of factory or office building work. L 7 Times.

EXPORT MANAGER.

Experienced exporter, thoroughly acquainted with exports to Europe, Latin America, etc., speaking and writing English, French, German, Spanish, and Portuguese, capable of managing the exports of any concern, is open for an engagement. Exporter, N 167 Times.

FREIGH CLAIM and Traffic Man, aged 26, now employed, desires to affiliate with reliable house where competency and efficiency are appreciated; interview solicited. X 216 Times Annex.

GARDENER, working foreman; understands maintenance; competent assume entire charge flowers, greenhouses, crops, stock; married; recommended. T 4 Times.

GARDENER, Scotch, single, wishes position; sober, industrious; experienced all branches. T 56 Times.

GENERAL USEFUL MAN; country; good cook, plain washing and ironing; city or country; good references. T 60 Times.

GERMAN gentleman, (39,) desires position as companion with family, with lady or gentleman, where he can give German lessons; will also be pleased to take care of children. T 34 Times.

I DESIRE TO REPRESENT few responsible firms in Porto Rico; have been resident there for two years; am thoroughly acquainted with the merchants and their financial standing; good market for building, iron materials, preserves, canned goods, candy, chocolate; will be up to confer with interested parties first week in August. M. P., 203 West 125th.

LAWYER.—An experienced and competent lawyer, University graduate, 18 years' experience in New York and New Jersey, admitted to practice in both States, desires engagement with busy firm or corporation on salary or other equitable basis. R. W. T., 15 West 36th St.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

LET me make your complaint dept. a service bureau; 10 years' successful experience handling complaints personally and by mail; capable executive. C 242 Times Downtown.

MECHANIC'S HELPER. — Young man, knowledge of automobile construction, would like to be automobile mechanic's helper in repair shop; living in Jersey City; some experience; wages low to start; solicit interview. C 251 Times Downtown.

PAINTER, decorator; parlor papered unfadeable, oatmeal cutout border work included; $5; largest jobs; low prices. Langenaur, 419 Lexington Av. Telephone 6309 Murray Hill.

POLISHER, OILER.—Private dwelling or hotel; highest reference. F. B., 2,960 3d Av.

PRACTICAL CIVIL ENGINEER, 15 years' experience, at present employed with subway construction company as draughtsman, desires to improve position as his experiences and knowledge call for; would cover position as superintendent or office and field engineer; best references. T 59 Times.

RETIRED officer Fire Dept., desires position, hotel, institution, corporation. S 153 Times.

SALES MANAGER, salesman, advertising man, and executive wants new connection in administrative or selling capacity; young man; initiative and resourceful; accustomed to difficult, creative work; the advertiser is not a "false alarm," but a sincere, aggressive, and practical producer; broad experience in various lines and an unusually consistent successful record which will inspire confidence. N 105 Times.

SALESMAN, 32, traveling West, with trade in women's undergarment and outergarment departments, desires representative line; have managerial ability, good at detail and correspondence; also consider position requiring less travel in connection with foregoing. Z 364 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wishes a special line for Southern territory, Florida preferred; know trade and territory. J. D. McEwen, Poland Hotel, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

SALESMAN wants line of waists, dresses, skirts or kindred line on strictly commission basis; territory New York, Penn., Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Ohio. Address Salesman, T 7 Times.

SALESMAN.—Aggressive young man, 27, desires position as salesman or general sales correspondent; experienced, highest credentials; reasonable offer accepted. C 210 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN having eight years' experience Central and South America, commanding a large trade, desires position with reliable concern; best of references furnished. T 30 Times.

SALESMAN.—Good address, wide experience, with established selling ability, wants position, city or road; highest credentials. Address G., Post Office Box 2,054, City.

SALESMAN who has made good in Greater New York and surrounding towns is open for position, men's or women's apparel; references. L. B., Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, experienced, conversant with wholesale and retail drug trade from coast to coast, seeks immediate engagement. Producer, 14 Sayres St., Jamaica, N. Y.

SALESMAN, (25,) hustler, thorough business training, wishes to connect with reputable concern; will entertain any reasonable proposition. Z 376 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Ten years' experience through Pennsylvania and Ohio, is open for strong line misses' suits; best references. T 40 Times.

SALESMAN, young man, experienced city and surrounding territory, desires position with reputable house manufacturing staple article. S 193 Times.

SALES MANAGER and salesman, (34,) experienced, wants position, anything, any salary; national acquaintance; best references. S 154 Times.

SALESMAN. — Ladies' underwear; hustler; city and vicinity; commission; no drawing account. C 219 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young man, trained assistant to busy traveling man, capable stenographer, eight years' experience literary, lecture work, correspondence, advertising, desires similar position. B 317 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK. — American; experienced; satisfactory references. J. Gross, 683 Evergreen Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; take rapid dictation; good typist; experienced. 912 Leo J. Moore, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, varied experience; familiar office work; rapid; accurate. C 240 Times Downtown.

STEWARD.—Neat, reliable man; knows the business thoroughly; good cook and waiter; will make good. W. F., Times Harlem.

STEWARD.—Japanese; experienced steward, cook on yacht, camp. Haru, 330 E. 57th.

TEACHER.—Young man, college graduate, with experience, wishes position in high school or academy, New York or vicinity; subjects preferred, English, history, or science. 222 Times Annex.

TECHNICAL, commercial translations into and from Spanish by Spanish engineer connected with New York corporation; best references; accurate and idiomatic work guaranteed. T 24 Times.

TUTORING by Yale graduate; eight years' experience; all branches. X. B., 8,525 Broadway.

VALET, &c.—Valet, companion, secretary, home or traveling; well-educated young man; good personality; linguist; highest references. T 6 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22 years old, really ambitious, energetic, and intelligent, who is willing to work hard for advancement, desires position with mercantile or manufacturing concern that offers good future, preferably as or leading to salesman; experienced, capable office assistant. T 10 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) several years' office sales and executive experience, seeks position with concern offering opportunity; willing to leave city; best references. C 263 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) good education, desires position offering unlimited opportunities for advancement; highest credentials. A. M., 125 East 23d St.

YOUNG MAN, 27, neat, refined, intelligent; thoroughly efficient; real estate agent; collecting; renting; repair; credentials. 443 Amsterdam Av.

Young man, (20,) Christian, all round office man; five years' experience; bright, ambitious, have brains; willing. C 246 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) neat, well mannered, excellent penman, desires position with advancement; clerical experiences. Schulze, 117 West 117th.

YOUNG college man desires position; 25; of neat address and passable personality; future first consideration. T 41 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 29, college education; 7 years' business experience, mechanical line, wishes position with reliable firm. T 15 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, wishes position general office assistant; references. C 208 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25; understands bookkeeping; can sell or collect; references. C 218 Times Downtown.

VALET.—Visiting; can take entire charge of bachelor's apartment; highest references. A. B., 1,398 Broadway.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING.—Established trade journal wants first-class solicitors for special edition; commission basis; good money; prospect permanent position; write fully with references. C 259 Times Downtown.

AN ADVENTURE IN BUSINESS.
(NOT FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.)

Mr. Mc——, (32 years of age,) who has been a successful lumber salesman nearly all his life, found himself recently without a position. Happening through a happy chance to read our advertisement, he decided that THERE was an opportunity to capitalize his selling abilities for more money than he had been receiving. Result of his first eight weeks' work with us, over $1,400 in cash commissions, and he has deferred equities in the business of approximately the same amount.

This is a human document open to your scrutiny—a story from real life, the hero of which is now in our employ. Best of all, it can be duplicated by an energetic man who has been a successful salesman, and who has the work habit, combined with our original selling methods. We have a similar opening for one or two successful salesmen who can furnish gilt-edge references. L. A. Cerf, General Agent, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 136 Broadway, New York.

AN EDITORIAL WRITER, who has had practical experience in handling subjects relating to railway construction and operation; preferably one who is familiar with practical railroad work and has an up-to-date acquaintance with important railroad officials. Railroad, Box C 220 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT TO MERCHANDISE MANAGER.

A LARGE MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENT REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A MAN COMPETENT TO ACT AS ASSISTANT TO GENERAL MERCHANDISE MANAGER. MUST HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN DEPARTMENT STORE OR MAIL ORDER WORK. SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP A FUTURE. GIVE FULL EXPERIENCE IN FIRST LETTER, WHICH WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. DIRECTOR OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT, 25 JAY ST., BROOKLYN.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A YOUNG MAN who has had sales promotion experience, and who can write convincing advertising copy; give full details of your experience for past five years and references. Address Copy, 1,584 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER for cloak and suit house; only those with experience in this or similar lines considered; state houses worked for and salary. X 219 Times Annex.

BRICK MASON FOREMAN wanted; state experience in detail. A. A., Box 72 Times.

BUYER MEN'S HATS AND SHOES.

Prominent retail firm in Newark, N. J., requires the services of an experienced buyer of men's hats and shoes; an energetic man with clean record and proven ability; give full particulars; must state age, references, and salary expected in strict confidence. Address Buyer, Box 153 Times Downtown.

BUYER WANTED.

BUYER OF SHOES FOR LARGE AND LONG-ESTABLISHED CONCERN HANDLING LOW-PRICED SHOES; WHEN REPLYING GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, STATING AGE, ENTIRE EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, WHETHER MARRIED OR SINGLE, &C. ADDRESS Q 256 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CANDY STORE MANAGER.

Man who has produced results; preferably with wide experience in New York City shopping district. Call 205 East 49th Monday afternoon, 5 to 6; Tuesday morning, 8 to 9, or write.

CHAUFFEUR.—Sober, married; no children; country; must be mechanic, able to drive best cars, and all-around man, willing to work about place when not driving or working on cars; no one need apply without best references. S 168 Times.

COTTON—Highly indorsed young man, thoroughly understanding the business, acquainted with spot and spinning trade, wanted, on commission. C 216 Times Downtown.

COUPLE for small suburban hotel as housekeeper and working steward; mail references. Wm. Wilkins, 1 Newark St., Hoboken.

DESIGNER WANTED.—An out of town house wishes to engage a DESIGNER on children's white and colored dresses. A splendid opportunity for the right man. The Greenbaum-Shapiro Dress Co., 311 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

FOUR capable persons, college men preferred, to promote "International Police of the Seas," and a preliminary continuous conference between the belligerents on all the powers to consider measures necessary to enduring peace; state qualifications; enthusiastic, good fighters; soldiers' pay. Riker, C 230 Times Downtown.

HEAD BOOKKEEPER and office manager wanted by a manufacturing firm; must be a thoroughly competent accountant, able to furnish best references from past employers and give bond; address, stating past experience, age, and salary desired. C. B. D. & Co., C 237 Times Downtown.

MANAGER export department for large Southern house; young man familiar with South and Central America; must have good references and correspond in Spanish and Portuguese; state past experience and salary expected. Manager, 100 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURER of a high-grade Athletic Underwear, Pajamas, and Nightrobes will place the line with salesmen or agents having experience and acquaintance with the gross trade; commission basis; state territory and all other particulars. Address A. Austin, 39 South Clay St., Baltimore.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man as office assistant by manufacturing concern; must be accurate at figures; one with experience in photo-mount line preferred. L 19 Times.

OUTDOOR ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE WANTED.

WE WANT A MAN WHO IS SEEKING A LARGE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE THE MOST OUT OF LIFE; WHO IS WILLING TO WORK HARD, AND CAPABLE OF TAKING HIS PLACE IN A VIRILE, GROWING ORGANIZATION.

HE MUST HAVE THE PERSONALITY AND IMAGINATION REQUIRED TO REPRESENT AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM WHOSE POTENTIAL FORCE IS BEING MORE APPRECIATED BY BIG ADVERTISERS EVERY DAY.

PREFERABLY A MAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN SELLING PAINTED AND ELECTRIC SIGNS OR GENERAL ADVERTISING EXPERIENCE.

WRITE, GIVING PARTICULARS AND ARRANGE FOR APPOINTMENT. NO PERSONAL CALLERS WILL BE INTERVIEWED, BUT ALL LETTERS WILL PROCURE AN APPOINTMENT. AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE HELD CONFIDENTIAL. COMMISSION BASIS.

THE O. J. GUDE COMPANY,
220 WEST 42D ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMEN WANTED

TO SOLICIT NOTCHERS.

Exceptional money making opportunity for high-clas men to sell memberships in big national organization of automobile owners. Permanent positions. Liberal commissions. A chance to make $3,000 to $5,000 or more per year. Your name will be backed by $50,000 advertising campaign in leading magazines. Experience selling automobiles and supplies or insurance and stocks and bonds valuable but not necessary. Unlimited field. Every automobile owner a live prospect. Little competition. State fully your experience and qualifications. Want hustlers, not "chair warmers." Territory going fast. Write at once for full details. J. L. W., Room 727, 527 S. La Salle St., Chicago.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced salesmen between the ages of 28 and 35; no book, magazine, nor correspondence school work; men with previous experience in specialty lines preferred; we want men who are earning from $3,000 to $5,000 per year, but who feel they have reached the limit in their present lines; we have a splendid commission proposition handling educational work; reply by letter, giving age, education, nationality, and experience in detail; do not call. G. F. Barber, Emerson Institute, 30 Irving Place, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Young men of good standing to become outside salesmen in our phonograph department; must be neat and come well recommended; excellent chance for high school and college men to make money during vacation; good chance for advancement for the right young men; liberal commission paid on all sales while learning; no salaries paid; must show what you are worth. Diamond Disc Shop, 10 5th Av., New York City.

SALESMAN.—Manufacturer wants salesman thoroughly familiar with leather belting and the marketing of by-products therefrom; must be familiar with every detail of the business, be able to create and handle large sales, and tactfully make adjustments; applications will be treated confidentially; in reply, give age, past record, salary desired, &c. Address X 220 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED TO COVER LARGE CITIES IN SOUTHERN STATES WITH LINE OF BOYS' HIGH-CL

The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION
SECTION FOUR. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

A Play at Sing Sing Prison

THE NEW IDEA AT SING SING

How Plan to Treat Prisoners Less Like Animals and More Like Human Beings Is Working Out

By Richard Harding Davis.

THE new idea in prison reform is being tried out in this country in several States. It is very simple. It is to treat prisoners less like wild animals and more like human beings.

The men who first conceived this thought appear to be many. It is invariably so. For the credit of every important idea or invention there always are rival claimants. When, to save labor or eliminate space and time, a mechanical device is wanted, men of inventive minds in different parts of the world start making experiments to fill that want. Later, they sue each other. It is the same when a great wrong needs to be righted. The first man to attack the wrong can generally choose between being called a crank or a rascal.

In their time, the Abolitionists, Henry Bergh, Susan B. Anthony, and Professor Langley, with his "flying machine," were cranks. They were hated or ridiculed.

In the last hundred years those who worked to reform the condition of prisoners have been many and of different countries, and in the last twenty years in this country, in the treatment of convicts, there have been great changes and many experiments. The one that is now being worked out at Sing Sing by Thomas Mott Osborne, the new Warden, is the one that is being watched perhaps with the greatest interest.

This is so partly because Sing Sing has always been notorious, and because the changes now being tried out there are so extremely radical. The fact that the Warden is not a political appointee entirely ignorant of the question of prison reform—the last Warden was a plumber—but a millionaire who does not need the job, a graduate of Harvard, and a man who for years has studied the different methods of handling convicts, even to the extent of living in a cell as one, has given to his effort the widest publicity.

Mr. Osborne himself is receiving both abuse and praise. Some honestly oppose him. They believe him entirely unselfish and well-meaning, but carried away with dreams that are impracticable. He is opposed also by the politicians. Their opposition is not honest. They want control of Sing Sing for the rich graft that in hundreds of ways, obvious and hidden, there is in it for them. They misrepresent Osborne in his work; they hamper and impede him. They are after his scalp, and unless he is very careful and his friends with influence stand by him, he will lose it. It is fortunate that Governor Whitman believes in the "Osborne idea."

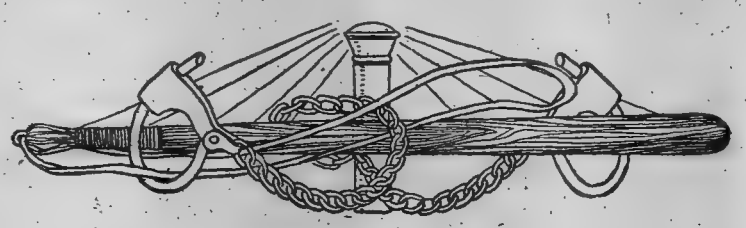

Others believe in it unquestioningly. They see in Osborne himself a valiant crusader persecuted and misunderstood, but one who is leading the blind out of darkness, who is fighting a cruel and inhuman superstition. Owing to the nature of the work to which he is devoting his life, Mr. Osborne has not escaped publicity. But he is not seeking it. He is, I believe, working solely for the good of others, and what people think of him, so long as it does not stop the progress of his work, does not concern him.

Personally, I know Mr. Osborne but slightly; but with Sing Sing and its inmates I have been acquainted for several years, and, having seen it under both the new and the old régime, I am with those who believe Mr. Osborne is working in the right direction. That in giving so much freedom to the prisoners he has gone too far, has still to be proved.

But one thing is certain. The tortures and cruelties practiced upon them in the past will never be revived. Upon that

THE TRUTH ABOUT NEARING'S CASE

Both Sides of the Controversy That Has Raised a Storm at the University of Pennsylvania

By Charles Willis Thompson.

IF Dr. Scott Nearing has been dropped from the teaching force of the University of Pennsylvania because his political and sociological views do not agree with those of the Trustees, many of whom are trust officials or corporation lawyers, then a heavy blow has been struck at free speech. Then an attempt to muzzle college professors and turn them into the mouthpieces of rich men has been made. Then every professor in the land is made to stop and consider what will be the effect on his bread and butter of his holding opinions of his own. Then an attempt has been made to poison the fountain of thought, for it can be poisoned as well by enforced silence as by speech. Then it is a matter that concerns not Dr. Scott Nearing alone, but every man and woman in the land.

If he has not been dropped for this reason, but for reasons affecting his usefulness to the university, then it is a matter affecting nobody but himself and the institution. But, even in that case, it is of importance to every man and woman of us to have the facts brought out. For as long as they remain unknown, all of us, professors included, will remain under an uneasy doubt and fear that the trusts are really throttling free opinion in college chairs, and the belief that it has been done in Nearing's case will frighten and silence weak men in such chairs into the suppression of the opinions to which they are entitled. So, if erroneous, the uncorrected belief will work as much harm as if it were true.

For these reasons I went to Philadelphia to see if I could ascertain the truth; for only one side has come before the public. Dr. Nearing's friends have said their say very fully, but the Trustees have not replied. His friends have said that he was dismissed because he held heretical opinions, because he attacked privilege and the injustices of wealth, and had become a nuisance if not a danger to the corporations and political machines which exercise such a great influence in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania life. To this charge no real answer has come.

I have talked to both sides, under a promise in each case not to quote what they said or indicate in any manner, in what I might write, the source of my information.

In the first place, it is asserted by Dr. Nearing's friends, and admitted by most of his adversaries, that he did not preach heresy in his classroom. Some of his opponents would qualify this, but the evidence is all on the affirmative. His heresy was preached outside, on the public platform and in the newspapers.

Secondly, there is no complaint of his ability as a teacher; he is admittedly not only competent but highly efficient. Nor is it said that he is an unpleasant person, hard to get along with, difficult of temper; he is admittedly a gentleman and a man of singularly winning ways. There is nothing whatever against his character; it is the subject of universal praise, and his opponents outdo his friends in tributes to it.

Thirdly, he is not the only radical in the university. It contains many as radical as he, some who are more radical. They express their opinions as freely as did he.

In this last statement is the heart of the question. Why is Nearing singled out? His friends have an answer ready. He happens to be reachable, while others are not. A professor in that university cannot be dismissed without trial until he reaches the age of 62, and the trial must be on charges affecting his character as a teacher. But an assistant professor can be dropped without trial and without charges.

Scott Nearing was an assistant professor in the Wharton School. The Trustees could not go after full-fledged professors who were heretical, but they could go after an assistant, and they did. So runs the explanation. If you point out to Nearing's friends that some of the heretics, Dr. Clyde King, for example, are assistant professors and as reachable as he, they reply that these heretics will be the next to go. Concerning which, however, it is well to remark here that my investigation shows no intention whatever on anybody's part to go after anybody but Nearing.

Philadelphia is the most conservative large city north of Mason and Dixon's line, and things which would pass as commonplace elsewhere sound shocking there. In the teaching force of the university are many men who entertain and express opinions which have long been received without question in the Middle West, but are still strange novelties to Philadelphia. The shock is mutual. The conservatives are alarmed and outraged when they hear these heresies, and the professors are astonished and disgusted at the reception given to these commonplaces. When the latter find what to them are the most ordinary and settled facts received as if they were blasphemies their feelings begin to surge and they emit sparks.

Now, if among these professors there should happen to be one with a faculty for pungent speech and great aggressiveness, combined with an unholy genius for getting his name in the papers, it does not require much effort of the imagination to see that in his particular case the sparks might become flames. It would not be hard to imagine a constant rubbing of each other's fur the wrong way, prolonged through a course of years until a tension was produced that made the Trustees begin to see red at the slightest remark from the belligerent and provocative professor.

This is the fact. Both sides have made efforts to avoid a clash and to do the reasonable thing by the other. Dr. Nearing doesn't mean to be provocative or aggressive. Perhaps he doesn't mean to get his name in the papers, either, but he is one of those men born to publicity.

Dr. Nearing made an honest effort, and made it more than once, to moderate himself, to keep his hands off the Trustees' fur, to say things so bromidically that they wouldn't annoy anybody. He did this in response to an equally honest effort by the Trustees to avoid extremities; they sent kindly word to him by a third and disinterested party to gear himself down a few points in the matter of expression. But you can't keep a squirrel on the ground. After every such well-meant effort there was an explosion.

The charges against him resolve themselves into two. The first is that he does not give utterance to his opinions as from a pulpit, but as from a prize ring. He is a fighter, not a philosopher. He could not set forth the Beatitudes except in a challenging and defiant diction.

The other is that he is a magnet for headlines, and whenever he appears in a headline the University of Pennsylvania is necessarily dragged after his name in the next line. Nothing can happen to him without becoming "copy." He could not express an opinion on the weather without its having some "news value." "He gets into the newspapers on everything," said one pained Trustee, "from the high cost of living to the resuscitation of the apparently drowned."

This is not a figure of speech, either. Dr. Nearing was at hand when some boys who had been upset and apparently drowned were brought to land near the Walnut Street Bridge. He and a couple of policemen worked over them, trying to bring them to life. Finally the policemen gave them up as dead, against his protest, and had them taken away. Next day the papers appeared under headlines something like these: "Nearing Raps Police. University of Pennsylvania Professor Scores Their Antiquated Methods in Drowning Cases. Flays Them in Scorching Interview." And the Trustees, seeing that inevitable "University of Pennsylvania" following on as usual like the tail after a dog, gnashed their teeth again.

Or Dr. Nearing gets drawn on a jury panel. As soon as he is discharged the following letter appears in The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin—date, Jan. 1, 1911:

> For three weeks I have been serving on the petit jury panel in the Prison Division of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. I entered the panel with a measure of faith in courts and the law. I left the panel with my faith utterly destroyed.
>
> I saw foreigners come into court dazed and terrified, unrepresented by counsel, badly understood through inefficient interpreters, and sentenced to months or even years in prison. I saw political power and wealth, fur coats on arm, bowed respectfully in and out of court, and even in and out of the prisoners' dock, though the members of the jury were subjected to the petty insolence of the court officials. Property is a god in criminal jurisprudence.

It is not what he says, apparently, so much as the way he says it, and especially the way in which the University of Pennsylvania sails after him through the newspapers like a highly respectable tail attached to a frisky and plunging kite. If some irreproachable maiden lady, prominent in prayer meeting and the sewing circle, were kidnapped and handcuffed to a buck-and-wing dancer at the moment of his entrance on the stage and obliged to conform to his subsequent proceedings or fall down, her sentiments would not be wholly different from those of the Trustees. In many colleges the difference between the professor and the Trustees would not be so great, but in Philadelphia——!

"I don't criticise what he says," said one Trustee to me. "There is need for such a man in the world. There's Billy Sunday. He does a great deal of good, but if he were officially connected with a cathedral, the cathedral would be responsible for him and it would not have a good time."

Now what Dr. Nearing says is not very terrible. Outside of grave, placid, heavy-footed old Philadelphia it would not sound terrible at all. It is not charged that he is a Socialist, and he says he is not. His wife is one, and a soap-box campaigner, and makes Socialist speeches on street corners. Many of Nearing's utterances squint toward socialism, if taken by themselves and detached from their context, but he does not seem to have enunciated any particular kind of social philosophy. He has confined himself to attacking particular features of corporation methods. In the course of these attacks he has now and then uttered some sentence which suggests a wish to reform the whole social system in some way, but how is not disclosed.

He has not, however, uttered these opinions in the classroom. There he has confined himself to his regular teaching duties, and it is conceded that he discharged them with unusual skill and success. He has conducted no propaganda among his students. He has, however, accepted invitations to make speeches before different bodies in other cities, and there he has exercised full liberty of utterance.

On one of these occasions, only a few days before his dismissal, he went to Longwood to address a meeting of Progressive Friends, and there he attacked the theory of interest, saying: "The man who doesn't work shouldn't eat. If a man wants to live without work, it is all right for him to live off the principal of his accumulation, but it is a disgrace for him to live off the interest which he does not earn, and save the principal to bequeath to some other that more idlers shall be created."

This utterance gave violent offense to the Quakers to whom he spoke, and it has not ceased to echo. It is, in fact, almost the only thing his adversaries can put their finger on when asked what there is so offensive in his opinions. But it is not socialism. There are only two or three of his utterances on record that seem even to squint at that philosophy. In addressing the Federation of Women's Clubs at Atlantic City, in May, 1913, he said:

> How much longer can you maintain a social system where the men who do the work are denied a living wage, while the idlers take millions of dollars over to England to enjoy it?

This is not socialism either, but the sort of talk often heard in Congress and on the stump; but it does intimate a belief that there could be a better social system of some kind. The other utterance was made before the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, when that body was caravanning around the country a year ago and summoning before it all sorts and conditions of men. He was asked what he thought was the cause of the present social unrest, and he replied:

> There are causes, but no one cause, for the present state of affairs, with its impossible living conditions. Existing conditions threaten the stability of our civilization. Never in the history of the world has it been so easy for the few to live high on the toil of the many. The men who do four-fifths of the labor of the country get only the barest kind of a living from their labor. Cut off the more blatant forms of monopoly. Have Government ownership if need be. Eliminate unearned incomes from rent and interest. Tax land higher. That might help for a starter.

In reply to further questions he said:

> The condition in thirty years will be intolerable. We've incorporated everything. More and more is needed for interest, therefore for dividends and for salaries. Each employe must earn more and more each year for interest and dividend accounts before he can get his pay.

Still, even this wasn't socialism. "Have Government ownership if need be" came near to it, but no nearer than did Mr. Bryan in his Madison Square speech in 1906.

This seems to be the extremity of Dr. Nearing's socialism, so far as any words of his which his adversaries have been able to collect can be found. It falls short of the utterances of Mr. Bryan, Senator La Follette, and many other public men who are not called Socialists and who would be indignantly disavowed by Socialists. However, Nearing's friends contend that if he were a Socialist of the deepest dye he would have the right to retain his opinions and express them as an American citizen, provided he did not use his classroom for the purpose; and no one charges that he ever did that.

But there is more than one way of saying a thing, and Dr. Nearing's way sets Philadelphia's teeth on edge. In December, 1913, he was addressing an association of schoolteachers at Nanticoke, Penn., and urging them to study the causes of social unrest. He endeavored to wake them up, to make them put themselves in the places of the poor. He might have done it by saying, "You are in comfortable circumstances, and perhaps do not enter sufficiently into the feelings of those less fortunate in life. Let me entreat you to pause and, if possible, imagine yourselves unable to give your children the education to which they are entitled." Instead, he said:

> "You have never sent your children into the mills whose stockholders were able to educate their children in Europe."

And when this form of statement reached Philadelphia the flesh rose on the bodies of the Trustees, and apoplexy was imminent.

Thus it came to pass that when the attack was made on Dr. Nearing the leaders in it were precisely those men whom such language might be expected to drive nearly frantic. They were men whose lives had been spent in the most conservative currents of Philadelphia existence; *Philadelphia* existence, mark you. Some of them were men who had grown up in the atmosphere of commercial and financial institutions, who were as sure that the rich govern by Divine right as was George F. Baer. Others were more liberal, but were men of taste and quiet speech, and abhorred extremity in language. Even the less liberal are willing, even if grudgingly, to let professors discuss the unequal distribution of wealth and propose remedies, provided they do it in a calm and theoretical sort of way, and not as agitators.

A number of the Trustees who voted against Nearing are closely affiliated with the U. G. I. and other big corporations and of course, his friends made the most of this fact.

Another Trustee active against him was the Attorney General of Pennsylvania in the administration of Governor Tener, which came to an end with last year. The Tener ticket was nominated by the Penrose machine. The corporations of Pennsylvania and of Philadelphia are generally understood to interlock with the political machines headed by Senator Penrose, State Senator McNichol, and the Vare family.

The U. G. I. is the Philadelphia name for the United Gas Improvement Company, which has a prominent place in the political as well as the commercial and financial history of Philadelphia. Its fame even reached New York in 1905, when a proposal by it to acquire a franchise, unsympathetically styled "the gas grab," led many impulsive citizens to invade Councils with ropes in their hands and dangle them before the eyes of the representatives of the people when the vote was taken.

Of course, the corporation affiliations of the anti-Nearing leaders were assumed to have a great deal to do with his dismissal. When the vote was taken in the board it received the ballots of all except two—Wharton Barker and J. Bertram Lippincott. Mr. Barker takes his position squarely on the ground that, since nothing is charged against Dr. Nearing but his utterances on public questions, his dismissal is an attack on free speech. He has been a believer in progressivism for many years—in fact, since long before the word progressive came into political usage—and was the Populist candidate for President of the United States in 1900.

To deny that the corporation environments of some of the Trustees influenced them at all would show great guilelessness. A man takes his color from his company. If a man spent his life in Emma Goldman's Mother Earth publishing house, and never had half an hour's conversation except with Frank Tannenbaum, Alexander Berkman, and Gussie Miller, he would surely be not only an anarchist but immovably convinced that anybody who thought the other way was a tool of capitalism.

But it is going a little too far in the other direction to assume that the U. G. I. and other corporations ordered the dismissal of Nearing because he was an obstacle to them. It is said that he was marked for the slaughter because he gave advice to Mayor Blankenburg's reform administration which resulted in acts detrimental to the profits of this and other corporations; but it seems that it was his fellow-radical, Dr. King, who gave most of this advice and was most harmful to the corporations, and, despite all reports to the contrary, no movement has been begun against King.

The Trustees resolutely corked themselves up and refused to give their side to the public. This was letting Nearing's friends have it all their own way, and it worked as well as that lamentable policy usually does. One reason may have been that the Trustees who are offended by Nearing's manner of public discussion are offended by different things. What set one man's teeth on edge left another still able to masticate. They were only agreed on one thing, which was that each of them found something Nearing had said to be too raw.

Finally one of them exploded into print on his own account, with worse results than the silence had brought about; for it so happened that the one thing which had set his teeth on edge had left all the other teeth in the board still edgeless, and his eruption seemed to commit them all to his grievance. This was ex-Attorney General Bell, an impulsive gentleman who has no gift of seeing how a thing will look in print. And he brought forward as Nearing's chief offense the fact that that professor had once said:

> "I'd rather send a boy to hell than to the Episcopal Academy."

This did not sound professorial. However, it turned out that Nearing had not made use of his classroom to discharge heresy concerning the Episcopal Academy; he had uttered this fervid sentiment in the office of the Dean. What happened was this:

A certain student had come to the university from the Episcopal Academy, and, being constantly behind in his work, was sent to the office of Dean McCrea of the Wharton School, there to be interrogated concerning what was the matter with him. Dr. Nearing and the Dean were there, and as the investigation proceeded the evidences multiplied until Nearing exclaimed in a tone of despair: "I'd rather send a boy to hell or to a Billy Sunday meeting than to the Episcopal Academy."

There was no one present at the time of this frightful blasphemy except the Dean, the professor, and the student, and neither the Dean nor the professor turned State's evidence. The student, however, went forth from the scene and spread the horror broadcast, and when it got to the ears of Mr. Bell, who is devoted to the Episcopal Academy, it seemed a Himalaya of heresy. He described the sentence as a "professional utterance in the university," which implied that it was a classroom utterance, and said that a man who "intemperately declares" such a sentiment as this "invites dismissal."

Of course Dr. Nearing's friends made the most of this, as showing both the bias and the weakness of the case against him. In fact, it was the bias of one man, and he not the wisest member of the board. The others, however, if called upon to produce the utterance or utterances which had most offended them, could not be any more convincing. For they cannot put their hands on any one saying or series of sayings that will carry conviction to other minds. Their case against him is simply this:

> "He can't say anything without saying it in such a way as to arouse antagonism and hurt people's feelings; he hurts ours; he can't say anything without the newspapers printing it, and when they print it the University of Pennsylvania is always mentioned so as to make the institution seem responsible not only for what he says but for his manner of saying it."

And that is a thing easy to say, but hard to prove; and if any other member of the board were called upon to produce specifications, he might be just as unconvincing as Mr. Bell. Hence they fear to tread where Mr. Bell rushed in.

There is another feature of the case not yet touched upon, and that is that whether or not the Trustees are fighting against free speech, there are other persons connected with the university who are undoubtedly doing so. They are to be found among the alumni. The element among the alumni who are opposed to Dr. Nearing are squarely opposed to him because of the opinions he holds, and they want him silenced. In April a committee of the General Alumni Society adopted a resolution placing itself on record

> as squarely opposed to the use of the fair name of the university as a point of vantage for utterances foreign to the scheme of its teachings and ideals in education,
>
> and recommending
>
> that where such members of the teaching staff are not willing to subscribe to its policies their services should be dispensed with.

Concerning which it must be said that if Dr. Nearing had used his place in the classroom for his attacks on certain features of corporations—which he did not—he would not have been doing anything "foreign to the scheme of its teachings and ideals in education." He was a teacher in the Wharton School. That school was founded by Joseph Wharton, who set apart for it the income from $600,000 for the object of giving

> an adequate education in the purpose underlying civil government and a training for those about to enter business.

In the deed of gift, which was made in June, 1881, it is provided that the instruction given in the school shall inculcate

> the immorality and practical inexpediency of seeking to acquire wealth by winning it from another rather than through some sort of service to one's fellow-men; the necessity for rigorously punishing those who commit frauds, betray trusts, or steal public funds, directly or indirectly.

It may be that the teachers in the university had some prevision of the attack about to be made; for only a few days before Nearing's dismissal, at the commencement exercises, Dr. Felix Schelling, who is John Welsh Centennial Professor of History and English Literature at the university, made these significant remarks in the course of his address:

> A teacher does not abdicate his right of opinion as a man, even in the things in which he is not expert, when he decides to walk that straight—and, some would have it, narrow—path wherein walks the teacher. We do not demand of the lawyer that he express himself only on the law, nor of the moneyed man that he discourse only on finance. We allow to the clergyman a latitude of opinion on all subjects, save religion, wherein his fellows of the cloth may be trusted to hold him to a strict accountability.
>
> Then why should we not demand for the teacher a similar freedom of speech and opinion? In this land of freedom of speech and unaccountability as to any lawful action it would be intolerable to allow to those who are the most deeply learned, the most thoroughly equipped, anything less than that full liberty which we grant to all other men.

As Dr. Schelling reached this point, one of the Trustees turned to a colleague and said, "That is unwholesome doctrine."

What was unwholesome? It was simply a declaration in favor of free speech, and anywhere but in Pennsylvania it would not have been regarded as unwholesome. This Trustee a few days afterward was voting to drop Dr. Nearing. This incident may be hastily assumed to prove that the Trustees are campaigning against free speech. It only proves, however, that they, or some of them, take a hopelessly reactionary view; it proves that they disagree with and disapprove of the progressive opinions of the teachers. But that we already knew. It does not prove that they are carrying their opinions into effect by dismissing every one whose opinions they disapprove. The only one they have dismissed is Dr. Nearing; and in his case, they say, it was not what he said but how he said it that made them dismiss him.

Harrison S. Morris, one of the executors of the Wharton estate, issued a statement in which he charged that Nearing "had been dropped by the standpatters in the Board of Trustees for expressing views opposite to those held by the great trusts and public service corporations, which depend on corrupt politics for their profits." Mr. Morris added:

> He has been the most readily punished of the group of useful scholars of the Wharton School who have given it universal fame and drawn students from almost every country of the globe, because he was an assistant professor and could be dropped without a trial by his peers, as a full professor could not. His associates have been equally guilty of trying to better social and business conditions, but they are harder to get. They have been of vast use to the present Mayor and his directors in showing up the wrongs done to the city by corporations whose most powerful Directors sit in the Board of Trustees of the university. They have checked the U. G. I. in its aggressions against the citizens, the Reading Railway was brought to its knees in the excessive freight charges on coal through the services of one of the Professors, and the talent and efficiency of the Wharton School have been used whenever possible by the present city administration.
>
> * * * The University of Pennsylvania is not a free agent. It is supported by great sums appropriated by our corrupt Legislatures, and it must obey their wishes, which are equivalent to the demands of the great corporations. My belief is that all the right-minded citizens of the State would rally to the support of the university if it would free itself from an alliance with Penrose, Vare, and McNichol, which controls its judgment when freedom of speech is at stake.

And if freedom of speech is at stake it is an issue which profoundly affects every one of us. There is not the least doubt that the utterances of the other professors—particularly in the Wharton School, which is honeycombed with radicalism, at least what passes for radicalism in Pennsylvania—grate on the feelings of the Trustees; business men mostly, and trained in a school which regards any attack on established institutions as wicked. But they disavow any intention of interfering with free speech; and they say that Nearing would be as safe as his fellow-radicals if he had been less of an agitator. "He confuses free speech with 'a free fight,'" one Trustee said to me. Perhaps it would not be far wrong to conclude that Nearing's offense consisted in his ability to get what he said constantly before their eyes, and in the fact that he was effectively radical while the radicalism of the other professors was comparatively ineffectual.

Professor Scott Nearing, the Storm Centre of the University of Pennsylvania.

MEMOIRS OF A CHEERFUL MUSICIAN

Maude Valerie White, Composer and Pianiste, Tells Vivaciously of Celebrities She Has Met

DID you ever think of writing your memoirs?" somebody once asked Maude Valerie White, composer and pianiste. She hadn't. And she said at first that she wouldn't think of it. But the question kept popping up in her mind until at last it resulted in a fat volume by Miss White, entitled "Friends and Memories," which has just been published by Longmans, Green & Co. It is a good thing that the question had that effect, because Miss White has not only had an interesting life in which she has met a host of interesting people, but she has the divine gift of being able to tell her story in such a way that it is an unending delight. It is easy and chatty, there is scarcely a page without a quaint turn of wit, and there is a kindly, cheery philosophy impregnating it from first to last. All honor, then, to the unnamed person who said: "Did you ever think of writing your memoirs?"

Miss White has played at concerts in royal palaces, and other mansions only a bit less awesome; she has met the great Gladstone and Matthew Arnold and Sir Arthur Sullivan, of "Pinafore" and "Mikado" renown. She is an intimate friend of Mary Anderson, over whom American theatregoers raved years ago before her marriage to Mr. de Navarro, who built the Navarro flats fronting Central Park. For years, too, she was a member of the little colony at the quaint village of Broadway, in Worcestershire, where Mary Anderson still lives, and of which another and beloved member was Frank Millet, the American artist and war correspondent, who perished in the Titanic disaster.

She also has anecdotes of Balfour and Sir George Macfarren, the composer, of Sir Charles Santley, the baritone; of Lord Wolseley, England's famous military chief. And they are pleasant anecdotes; Miss White's pen picks up not a single drop of poison. Writing of her childhood, she tells us that she always used to say to herself, "Something nice is sure to happen, and everything will be all right." She kept that attitude, apparently, right through her life, if her book is any index to herself.

Her childhood was spent partly in Germany, where she went "at the venerable age of 7," to stay at the home of her German governess in Heidelberg.

At Heidelberg, Miss White was taken to hear Joachim, the celebrated violinist. One expects something from her describing her childish sensations at first hearing melodies played with his magic bow. But she wore to the concert a new silk dress and a "grand little opera cloak trimmed with swan's down," and "to tell the truth I was so taken up with the unusual splendor of my appearance that I hardly listened to the music!"

The vivacious young lady eventually returned to her relations in England and spent a number of years there and in Paris, studying assiduously to fit herself for her musical career. Of these years she has many anecdotes, musical and otherwise. She tells of a very wealthy

course, and was astonished that evening when he piped up, "God bless Beethoven and Brahms."

Years later Miss White began to go to fashionable parties and play the piano, often rendering her own songs.

She first met Gladstone at a concert where she accompanied on a piano a cousin of hers, a well-known singer. The guest of honor was her Royal Highness Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria—and the nervousness induced by such a grand occasion was enhanced by the fact that Miss White had done up her hair in a fashion which she knew was unbecoming, making her look "exactly like a low-spirited seal." Things were not improved when, after the songs, everybody surrounded Miss White's cousin, leaving the young accompanist all alone by the piano. She writes:

I was perfectly unknown and had, as a matter of fact, not a single acquaintance among the guests. So I remained standing by the music stool from which I had just risen, feeling rather forlorn in spite of the brilliant crowd scattered over the room.

All of a sudden my heart went pit-a-pat. Mr. Gladstone was making his way to the piano where I stood quite alone, and was coming to speak to me. And then I suddenly felt that I didn't care a brass button if every man or woman in the room ignored me so long as the "Grand Old Man" didn't think me beneath his notice.

He said a few kind words in the beautifully modulated voice which so many of us can still remember, and asked me some questions with the simple and charming courtesy which so often fascinated even those who hated him politically.

I thought him a perfect darling. * * *

From that time forth I was an enthusiastic Liberal, firmly convinced that if one thing was more certain than another it was the fact that Mr. Disraeli was not fit to black the boots of the parish in which Mr. Gladstone lived!

The young musician's meeting with another celebrity was less smooth. He rather irritated her by a note of condescension in talking about the poetry of Victor Hugo. So the vivacious Miss White bristled, and other observations of the great man made her bristle some more, and she launched some tart remarks at the head of her neighbor, of whose identity she had not the slightest idea.

After he had gone she was struck speechless with shame and horror at learning that he was none other than—

to South America on a concert tour with him. While she was in Chile, she tells of attending mass in a church and being horrified to hear the organ rendering tunes from "The Mikado" and "Pinafore." When her horror was at its highest she overheard a pious Chilean woman remark in Spanish with a happy little sigh: "What lovely music! How devout it makes one feel!" Concerning which the irrepressible Miss White makes this comment:

"I realized on that occasion what I have realized very often since; true charity really consists in a heroic and persistent determination to sit in your stockinged feet from morning to night, ready at a moment's notice to take a flying leap into other people's shoes!"

She was then informed that she had won the scholarship. Before imparting the news Sir Arthur observed, "but you are very young," and Miss White says to this day she regrets not making to him the retort: "Anyhow, I'm not in pinafores,"—Sir Arthur's "Pinafore" being greatly in vogue just then in London.

Miss White later made the acquaintance of Santley, the baritone singer, and went

really difficult score means a blinding headache to me after a very short while.

Of course, I began to stumble over this one, and a feeling of despair seized me.

All of a sudden Sir Arthur snatched the music away—I didn't know what was going to happen.

"Leave her alone," he said.

Then, turning to the other examiners, who were sitting at the long table, he said:

"Leave her alone; she's dead tired."

I really loved him at that minute!

He was clever all around. When he wasn't painting he was writing. * * * He was an admirable war correspondent, and was decorated by the Czar's brother for an act of signal bravery during the Russo-Turkish war.

I had known him for years before I ever heard of the following incident, and when at last he told me the history of the beautiful medal that hung on a nail in an out-of-the-way corner of his studio at Broadway, he told it with characteristic simplicity. He was accompanying a detachment of Russian cavalry which was going to the rescue of comrades who had been attacked by the Turks. They came to a river and, to their horror, found that the bridge had been destroyed. Without a moment's hesitation Frank rode his horse into the water. When they saw him crossing the river they all followed to a man.

The last time that dear Frank Millet was seen alive he was helping a poor Italian emigrant woman into one of the boats into which every friend who loved him felt so certain that he would never set foot while there was a woman or child left on board the ill-fated Titanic. He was seen, cheery to the last, waving his hand to her.

He loved Italy and the Italians. I spent a week with him at the Villa Aurelia in Rome only three months before his death, just after he had been appointed head of the American School of Art in that city. He was popular with literally every one. * * *

I loved Frank Millet and I think I may say, without exaggerating, that he was very fond of me, too. I remember the twinkle in his

language was—well, there! And me with my bonnet on!"—as if that fact made the offense ten thousand times more heinous.

At another gathering Miss White met Lord Wolseley—then merely Sir Garnet—the pride of England's army, the "One and Only." He liked one of the young lady's songs, and told her so. The following dialogue ensued:

"Do you sing yourself, Sir Garnet?"

"Oh, no!"

"Ah, then I expect you play?"

"I'm afraid I neither play nor sing."

"Oh, do you mean to say you can't do anything?"

The famous commander laughed and said: "Well, I try sometimes to do one or two other things to the best of my ability."

At another meeting with Gladstone, the statesman and Miss White talked sagely of Italy. He remarked that he thought Italian should be the first foreign language taught to children.

"I must say I think so, too," comments Miss White, "though this last observation of mine savors perhaps a little too strongly of the remark made by the lady who said 'St. Paul and I quite agree that,' &c."

Somebody appeared during the colloquy to tell Gladstone that a Duchess wanted to speak to him. He said impatiently: "Very well, but I haven't done with Miss White yet." And for the second time she thought him "a perfect darling."

She waxes eloquent in her enthusiasm for the quaint little village of Broadway and her delightful neighbors there, especially Mary Anderson, her husband, and Frank Millet. Of the latter she writes:

He was not only lovable and amusing, but I think he was without exception the most versatile human being I have ever known. Edwin A. Abbey, the well-known American artist, used to say of him:

"Frank can do anything—from untying a knot to restoring a Gothic chapel."

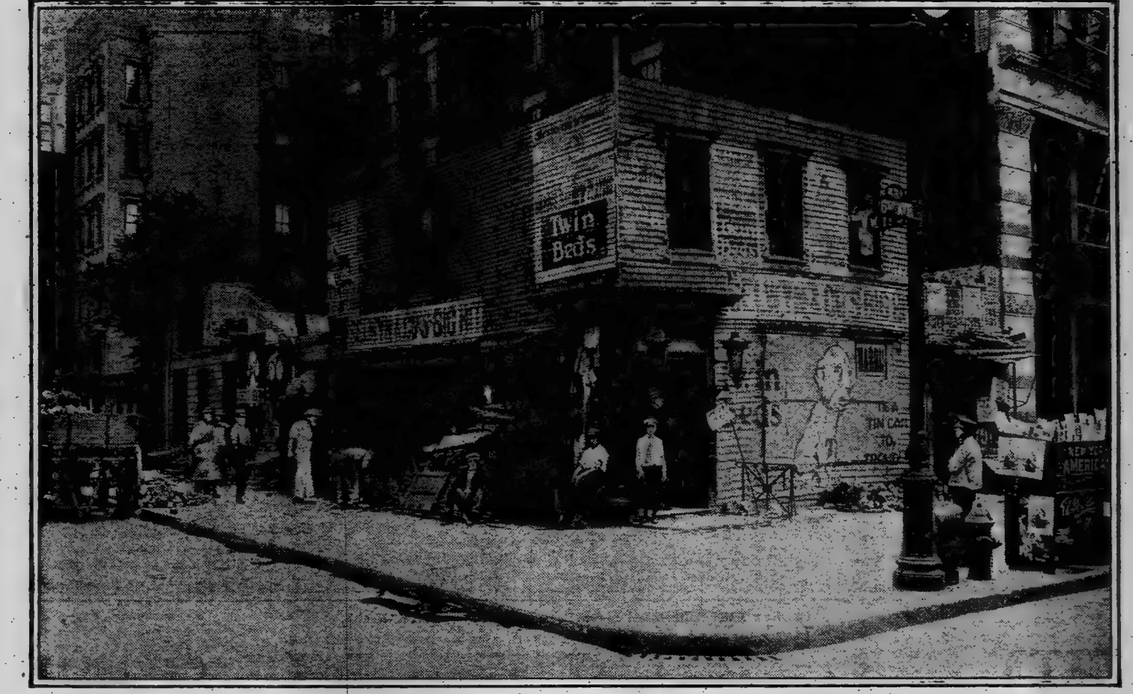

Demolishing "The Grapevine," at 11th Street and Sixth Avenue, Once a Famous Resort of Actors, Bankers, and Men About Town.

PASSING OF THE OLD GRAPEVINE

Quaint Landmark Known to Artists, Actors, and Good Fellows Generally Is Torn Down

LAST week the final vestige of one of the quaintest landmarks on Manhattan Island was obliterated. It was the old Grapevine Tavern, known to all the artists, actors, littérateurs, and good fellows generally of the last half century as one of the pleasantest meeting places of its kind in the metropolis.

With its plain wooden exterior, two stories high, with a gently sloping gable roof, it was always an interesting sight to the passengers on the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad trains as they passed Eleventh Street. Its very name recalled the charm of early tavern days in New York, such as the late John Austen Stevens wrote about in this city and of whose counterpart in London Boswell gives such cheerful descriptions in his "Life of Samuel Johnson."

A tavern was known by its name in those olden times; it was not only a place to warm the inner man with the fermented juice of the grape, malted beers, and fine musty ale, but a place where good fellows met, as in the more palatial clubs today, to match their wits, tell the latest story, and discuss in a friendly way the political destinies of the nation.

souvenirs a letter written while Colonel Roosevelt was a Police Commissioner.

Mr. Roosevelt walked into the Grapevine late one night, stepped up to the ancient wooden bar with its high polish, the result of long years of patient rubbing, called for some Vichy water, as Mr. McClelland tells the story, and after a brief survey of the place walked out. He was then on his career of investigating the observance of the liquor law in the city.

"Mr. Roosevelt complimented me on the clean appearance of my place," said Mr. McClelland, "and said he was anxious to see the Grapevine, as it was one of the few places in the city against which the police records had never revealed a complaint. Well, a few days later, in an address in a Methodist Church near Eighth Avenue, Mr. Roosevelt hit the liquor dealers pretty hard. I wrote and told him that what he had said never applied to the Grapevine, and I received a prompt letter, in which he said he was attacking the liquor interests as a class, and if all drinking places had been conducted as well as the Grapevine there would have been less trouble in the city."

Mr. McClelland sold the Grapevine to a building operator in December, 1912. Since that time he has been enjoying a well-earned leisure with his family on the snug little fortune amassed as the result of forty years of thrifty business in the picturesque wooden tavern.

He returned a short time ago from a long visit to the scenes of his childhood in Scotland, "just in time," he added, "to see the old timbers of the familiar building torn down."

"It broke my heart to see it go, for it was full of pleasant memories to me, but I didn't feel so badly as when I sold out and the owner got a new tenant to conduct the business on modern principles," he said. "You see, when I gave it up over two years ago all my friends came around to bid me good-bye, and the papers said the days of the Grapevine were ended.

"The new tenant felt he had a mint. But my ways were too old-fashioned and he started to bring the place up to date by putting in a back parlor, where women could sit and drink. To me that was the worst of all. Never in my career have I sold a drink to a woman. No women were allowed in the place. It was no hang-out for roisterers, and, if I do say it myself, the Grapevine, from the day I went there in 1870 was a gentleman's café. Just as soon as a man showed that he had enough his money was no good; he couldn't buy anything more.

"And I want to say another thing about this business of liquor selling in New York," added the astute Scotchman. "I never was approached by a policeman or politician for one dollar of graft money. You hear a lot said about the impossibility of running a drinking place

The New Model Educational Lunch Room of the Department of Health.

CITY RESTAURANT IS A DIET GUIDE

Calories and Protein Shown on Menu of Health Department Eating Place Recently Opened

THERE is one place where a menu is provided which shows the number of calories in each article supplied, and tells how much protein it contains, and where the inner man may be satisfied with a meal scientifically proportioned. This is at the restaurant of the Bureau of Public Health Education of the Department of Health. It opened in May and had not been running a month before it was self-supporting.

The chief beneficiaries of the restaurant are the 350 employes of the Department of Health at department headquarters, although city officials generally are invited to use the novel eating place and benefit thereby.

The movement is capable of wide development, says the man through whose suggestion it came into existence, Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education. According to Dr. Bolduan, malnutrition is an important factor in the causation of disease, and if people could learn to live on a proper diet not only would the standard of health be raised, but the pocket could be greatly benefited. The rich may be as badly fed as the poor from an unwisely combined dietary, and the poor, buying intelligently, may be as well nourished as the rich at small cost.

The new educational lunchroom tells its patrons what they should eat, and in its menus places the proper food before them with the nutritive values of each article given. On the fourth page of its bill of fare is given general instruction under the head of "Food Wisdom," as follows:

Food is fuel for the human body.

You need food for two purposes: 1. That your body may do its work. This is done mainly by starches and fats. 2. That your body may rebuild body tissues such as the organs, muscles, bones, and nerves. This is done mainly by protein.

The amount of food required as fuel can be measured exactly, just as an engineer knows how much coal to use to produce a required amount of heat.

The fuel value of food is expressed in terms of "heat units," or calories.

Clerks, stenographers, and the average adults doing office work need about 2,500 calories a day. Mechanics and artisans need about 3,000 to 3,500 calories a day, while laborers, longshoremen, and others doing hard work need 3,500 to 4,500 calories a day.

Your luncheon should consist of sufficient food to supply about 1,000 calories; 90 per cent. of these should be in the form of starches and fats. Look at the specimen lunches on this bill of fare and notice that this can be obtained for various prices.

Food should have not only sufficient nourishment, but should also supply certain necessary constituents to rebuild body tissue. Chief among these are protein and mineral salts.

Protein is especially abundant in meat, eggs, fish, milk, cheese, beans and peas.

The body needs about three ounces (ninety grammes) of protein a day. Study the menu and see that your meal contains a sufficient amount of this necessary constituent, but not too great an excess. Remember that protein is the expensive item in food.

The body needs mineral salts. These are best supplied in milk and in fruits and green vegetables.

In milling white wheat flour all of the outer, dark portion of the wheat kernel is sifted out. This is rich in protein and mineral salts. We therefore supply and recommend whole wheat bread.

Notice that the high cost luncheon given on another page provides an excessive amount of protein.

Water is essential in all diets and there are many advantages in taking it with meals.

In the menu each day are given two properly balanced luncheons. The prices vary slightly from day to day, but the simplest and least expensive are frequently superior in food values, as illustrated in the following at 15 cents and 38 cents, respectively:

LOW COST—BALANCED RATION.

	Price.	Quantity.	Calories.	Protein, gms.
Tomato soup	5c.	½ pint	130	3.0
Macaroni baked with cheese	5c.	3 h. tbsp.	350	16.5
Ice cream	5c.	2 b. tbsp.	270	6.0
Whole wheat bread with butter		2 slices ½ ounce	140 110	5.5 ..
	15c.		1,000	31.0

HIGH COST—BALANCED RATION.

	Price.	Quantity.	Calories.	Protein, gms.
Tomato soup	5c.	½ pint	130	3.0
Potted roast	20c.	3 1-3 ounce	250	20.0
Creamed spinach with egg	5c.	2 h. tbsp.	55	2.0
Ginger bread	4c.	2 ounces	220	3.5
Coffee	4c.	1 cup	..	..
Whole wheat bread with butter		2 slices ½ ounce	140 110	5.5 ..
	38c.		905	34.0

There is an "always ready" menu, which, as it is read with the food values, gives an unaccustomed respect for simple articles of diet and takes from the esteem bestowed on others. Eggs, for instance, which head the list, are shown to have only 80 calories and 6.5 grams of protein to the egg, while rice, which is next on the list, has 330 calories in three heaping tablespoons of the vegetable and 8 grams of protein. That is a shock to the lover of a breakfast egg, who pays 75 cents a dozen in the high season, with the idea that the egg contains a large amount of concentrated nourishment.

The commonplace baked bean without pork, three heaping tablespoons, does better than this, with 150 calories and 8 grams of protein. At the top of the list in food values stands macaroni baked with cheese, two heaping tablespoonfuls of which show a value of 350 calories and 16 grams protein.

The humble sandwich, made with whole wheat bread, stands well, especially the cheese sandwich. With Swiss cheese it has 330 and with American cheese 340 calories, and each has 16.5 grammes protein. The ham sandwich has the same amount of protein, but only 280 calories, while the roast beef sandwich has half a gramme more protein but only 200 calories. A simple lettuce

Dr. Charles F. Bolduan.

and mayonnaise sandwich stands well with 220 calories and 5 grammes of protein. The plebeian dish of ham and eggs becomes an aristocrat when its food values are looked into, and with only one egg and 1 1-2 ounces of ham it takes a magnificent stand—370 calories and 23 grammes of protein. Roast beef, 4 ounces lean with its 140 calories and 30 grammes protein, and four ounces fat, 460 calories and 279 grammes protein, shows how easily an excess of protein may be taken in meat.

With the desserts there comes the understanding of why they are not desirable in quantities after a solid meal. They have large food values. A piece of pie has from 180 to 280 calories, according to its nature, with from 4 to 5.5 grammes of protein. Ice cream (made of grade A pasteurized milk) in a large portion has 380 calories and 10 grammes of protein. A small piece of gingerbread has a fair standing with 220 calories and 3.5 grammes of protein.

"Our first consideration in opening this luncheon room," said Dr. Bolduan to a TIMES representative, "was to give our employes good luncheons. There was to be no diet of nuts, nothing out of the ordinary, but the kind of cooking the average person will eat. In addition to this we gave the information in regard to the food values and showed that it was possible to live simply and yet have the maximum amount of nourishment. To get a good meal for a small amount of money means a great deal to many people. To some of those here it makes a decided difference whether they pay 13 or 18 cents for a luncheon.

"We are not deluding ourselves with the idea that people are going to become dieticians immediately. I am not one myself. But when they see day after day the statement of food values it can't help having some effect in time. We expect it will go slowly. I believe, however, the idea of stating the food values is a practical one that can be used by business people and for business purposes.

"It might not be possible to state the food values in a large restaurant where there was a varied menu, but in the dairy restaurants, maintaining a chain of lunch rooms throughout the country, and where there are always a large number of staple articles of food, it could be done with great success. If it was found that it was too much to print on the regular menus the information could be given with the staple articles on a handbill or four-page leaflet. The advertising they would get from such a practice should more than pay for the slight expense.

"Why shouldn't they advertise the 'Best 1,000 Calories Luncheon in the City' for so much money? The fact that articles of food at low prices have high food values would not injure them. Meats are the most expensive things for the restaurant man to provide.

"One of the largest of these chains of restaurants operating throughout the country is already in a position to put this idea into practice immediately. In an investigation that was made by one of the important food authorities of the country in the study of the cost of living over 350 of their different dishes were carefully analyzed and the exact information that we are printing on the menus of the Health Department lunch room is already available for them.

"The educational plan advocated by the Department of Health would require absolutely no change in menu. The department only asks that the consumer be given accurate information regarding food values and be enabled to select a proper dietary. We believe it would be to the advantage of the establishment undertaking it as well as to the consumer. Manufacturers of food products could publish food values on their labels. It would be a matter of competition which could offer the greatest food value for the money: 'This Can of Spaghetti and Cheese Contains So Many Hundred Calories—More Food Value Than Any Other on the Market.' Also, why not say: 'This 8-ounce Can of Beef Broth is Highly Stimulating, But Has Little Nutritive Value.'

"There are many people who would still buy it, and the others who did not would buy the more nutritive pea soup of the same man and which it costs much less to put up."

It was Dr. Bolduan who educationalized the Department of Health lunchroom, but there might have been nothing to work upon if it had not been for Miss Caroline Whitcher, who has for a number of years been actively interested in the welfare work of the Department of Health.

There are 3,000 persons employed in the Health Department 350, in department headquarters, and there was little arrangement for the personal convenience or comfort of any of them. The girls of the department had been bringing their luncheons and eating them in any convenient spot. Miss Whitcher had long had in mind a lunchroom, with a restroom and place for amusement, and this year the department had decided it would try to supply something of the kind, if possible. Ways and means were discussed, and it was decided that if the plan was economical indeed, it could be carried out for $1,000. Accordingly, an appeal was made by Dr. Goldwater to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This modest request met with no result. The finances of the board were otherwise engaged.

"But," said Dr. Bolduan, "unlike previous Commissioners, Dr. Goldwater was not to be denied. He realized the tremendous importance of such a lunchroom and made up his mind to provide one who knows the present energetic Commissioner will realize that this assured the success of the plan."

By saving in the expenditure of other appropriations $800 was raised for equipment. That is not much to start a restaurant where 150 to 200 people can be fed every day, equip it, and make it attractive. To provide capital for running expenses the officials of the department went down into their own pockets for $200 more. The result is an unusually delightful place, and represents much bargain-hunting and managing in the furnishing.

The restaurant occupies one end of the fifth floor in the Health Department Building, 139 Centre Street, where the records are kept in sectional bookcases. These cases have done good service. They have been covered with green burlap to form partitions and separate the large restaurant proper and a smaller room, which is the dining room of the officials. In one corner is the clean, light, little kitchen, and in the other is the rest room for the girl employes.

Everything about the restaurant has been kept in browns and greens. The simple square tables are the most inexpensive kind of unfinished kitchen tables, and they have been finished in the right tones by the workmen of the department. The simple folding chairs are some that were already in use by the department.

Records are beginning to come in from the new lunchroom. Some of the more delicate girls are surprised at the changes they see in themselves from a well-balanced lunchroom diet, and they find they possess increased efficiency. But it was from the testimony of one of the boys that the department officials really began to see that the new scheme was working.

"I never knew before," said the youth, "that you should not take too many acids at a meal. I had tomatoes today, so I didn't take lemon pie for dessert."

The officials feel that when a boy gives up lemon pie for health's sake something is really happening.

"There is no doubt that too much protein, chiefly in the form of meat, is taken in this country and in England," said Dr. Bolduan. "It results in gout and affiliated disorders, and possibly in hardening of the arteries, though we do not know so much about that yet. In the cleavage of the protein when it is taken into the human system there is one part which is a poison which is neutralized when it is taken in normal quantities as it passes through the digestive tract. The intoxicant effects of protein are distinctly seen if it is injected into the system through the skin.

"Protein taken as food must always be broken up to be rebuilt into the human being, and when there is an excess of what can be handled it is sent to the liver and kidneys to be disposed of, and it is foolish to overwork these organs. We cannot tell the exact amount of protein required by the human system, but we can approximate it."

The Old Way of Lunching. A Door on Horses for a Table.

PASSING OF THE OLD GRAPEVINE

(Continued from Page 9.)

Washington Square centre and dropped in at the old tavern were J. G. Brown, William M. Chase, Homer Martin, Seymour Guy, William J. Glackens and his brother, Lewis Glackens; George Benjamin Luks, the painter and war correspondent; Edward Arlington Robinson, the poet; "Archie" Gunn, Charles Fitzgerald, the art critic, and Byron Stephenson, the playwright. While Paul du Chaillu, the African writer and explorer, was living in West Fourteenth Street he often went to the Grapevine to chat with his friends. Of politicians and Judges there were many, including everybody of prominence who had business in the busy Jefferson Market Court.

In its palmy days the Grapevine was famous throughout Greenwich Village and the entire Chelsea section for its mutton pies. No free lunch was ever dispensed there, but early in his career the proprietor added hot mutton pies to his store of good things, and, with a tankard of rich, musty ale, it made a lunch fit for the gods.

"Soon after I went there in 1870," related Mr. McClelland, "an old Scotch baker who had brought to this country the secret of making the finest mutton pies ever known in Scotland brought in a basket of them. Well, I knew what the real mutton pie was, so I bought them and got a little heater to keep them warm. It wasn't long before the Grapevine's mutton pies and ale became famous, and just before I left more than one of my old friends came back and begged me for one more of those mutton pies. But, bless you, you couldn't find one such as that old Scotch baker made in the city today. I bought a basket of mutton pies every day for years from that Scotch baker, but finally, when the delicatessen stores began to spring up, one of them made a deal with the Scotch baker to take all he cooked. I then got another baker. The mutton pies were never so good again."

A real Scotch mutton pie and a glass of ale for 10 cents! That was the price of this delectable lunch about forty years ago; it couldn't be bought today for several times the price. Five and 6 cents apiece for the pies was the prevailing price in the early days, but the advancing cost of living eventually raised the rate to 10 cents.

Mr. McClelland doesn't know how old the Grapevine was, but he admits hearing all sorts of stories that the frame house stood there close to the old Union Road which led from the lower part of the city through Greenwich Village to the rural districts above Fourteenth Street, anywhere from a century to a century and a half ago. It was originally called the Hawthorne, but only a few of the oldest inhabitants when Mr. McClelland took the place ever remembered it by its earlier name.

Mr. McClelland went to work there as a boy soon after he came here from Scotland in 1870. The proprietor was a man named Clark. The tavern was then known by its familiar name and a magnificent grapevine spread its rich foliage over the entire Eleventh Street side of the house. In 1883 the old vine died.

"I had to cut it down," said Mr. McClelland, "and it made me feel badly to do it. I kept several pieces of the stump for years, but so many persons wanted them for souvenirs that in a few years they were all gone."

With the changes in the growth of the city, the Grapevine never altered. It was always the same inside as well as outside. The bar was in front and the main room was spotlessly clean. A little room, open to the bar, with one or two small tables, was on one side, and there in the good old days the artists and writers from Washington Square and Macdougal Street used to congregate for their evening chat.

In politics Mr. McClelland prides himself on having cast his ballot for every Republican nominee for President ever since he began voting. Occupying a prominent place in front of the old bar were large portraits of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft and ex-District Attorney William Travers Jerome. At other places in the room were rare old sporting views, several showing William H. Vanderbilt driving his fast trotters, and there were many old playbills. Unlike the traditional accounts of these curiosities, the frames were never coated with dust or covered with cobwebs.

In 1883 Mr. McClelland bought the property, and for twenty years he and his family lived in the rooms on the second floor, but long before he sold the place he moved to more pretentious quarters, and his helpers in the business lived in the old house.

"Business in the last few years wasn't what it used to be," added Mr. McClelland, in a reminiscent mood. "I saw the old residential centre around Washington Square, Clinton Place, and neighboring streets gradually change to the new dwelling sections uptown.

"Then came the business change. The changes brought a different class of people. I gradually lost sight of my old patrons, but I didn't like to leave. I could have done better had I sold out several years earlier, but I felt at home in the old Grapevine and, although I have traveled around since and had a good time, I feel that I have lost something. Well, it has now gone, and New York will surely never see its like again."

The quaint appearance of the old wooden tavern on the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Eleventh Street was heightened by the curious little cemetery occupying a triangular plot immediately in the rear, and through the fence on Eleventh Street could be seen one lone monument and a few simple stones. This is all that remains of what was once a large Jewish cemetery, the second Beth Haim, or Place of Rest, of the Shearith Israel Congregation, whose original cemetery was at Oliver Street and the Bowery, where a remnant still remains.

This Eleventh Street cemetery was established over a century ago, and when Eleventh Street was cut through in 1830 it obliterated the greater part of the burial place. During the yellow fever period early in the last century there were many interments, but when Eleventh Street almost destroyed it most of the bodies were removed to the third cemetery, in Twenty-first Street, just west of Sixth Avenue.

FACTS FROM MANY LANDS

THE State of British North Borneo is governed by the British North Borneo Company, a chartered company, the only one remaining under the British flag. The Governor is appointed by the company with the approval of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies. The population is estimated at 500,000, there being less than 400 whites. United States Consul Hanson, at Sandakan, states that he is informed that within twenty miles of that place are natives who have never seen a white man, and who live by the spear and the blow-pipe just as did their ancestors of the tenth century. Mr. Hanson states that elephants and rhinoceroses are so plentiful that they are a nuisance to owners of rubber and cocoanut estates by destroying young trees, and that "the telegraph line across the country is out of commission a third of the time because the elephants rub against the posts and push them down."

Vast expanses of grazing land and immense forests await exploitation in the northwestern part of Paraguay, known as the Gran Chaco, which is inhabited mostly by nomadic tribes of Indians. It is estimated that Paraguay has a population of 1,000,000.

Ceylon, according to the last census, has a population of 4,110,000, the chief element numerically being the Singhalese. The area is 25,000 square miles. The principal exports are tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber, cocoa, cinnamon, cardamoms, ebony, and the products of the cocoanut palm. A large source of wealth is also found in precious stones and pearl fisheries.

The United States holds property in the City of New York valued at $36,331,000.

The motion-picture ribbon is the only unit that is standard in every country, according to a statement made recently before the University Club in Washington by C. Francis Jenkins. He pointed out that railway gauges, for example, vary in different countries; that units of value, volume, length, weight all differ, "but the motion-picture film is the same the world over."

BOTREL, THE TRENCH LAUREATE

France's Unique Poet, Who Is at the Front Singing His Patriotic Songs to the Soldiers

ENGLAND may have a Poet Laureate, but France has produced something entirely new in the poet line—a "Laureate of the Trenches." And his is no unofficial, informal honor, either; he bears a regular authorization from M. Millerand, the Minister of War of the French Republic, to enter "all military depots, camps, and hospitals for the purpose of reciting and singing his patriotic poems." Furthermore, all military authorities are instructed to receive him well and help him in the accomplishment of his mission. Also, he can ride on all military trains. France certainly appreciates the advantages of having a "Bard of the Armies"—that is his other title—and since last August has done everything possible for this unique troubadour.

He is Théodore Botrel, a native of Brittany, already well known as a writer, singer, and composer of popular songs. Over twenty years ago he began to acquire fame from his poems telling of the humble life of his native province, "the land of granite." Some of these attracted the attention of the literary and artistic coterie that frequented the Chat Noir in Paris—among them was the celebrated artist Caran d'Ache—and they praised the Breton poet so highly that he collected some of his ditties, which he had been producing and singing haphazard, and published them in a volume called "Chansons de Chez Nous," which attracted a good deal of attention.

Botrel at that time was employed at a telegraph office, but he soon forsook such prosaic work to become a sort of poet-lecturer. He toured France, reciting his Breton ballads, sometimes singing them, and calling upon his audiences to join in with him. From the start he exercised an amazing power over his auditors, and soon the renown of the Breton poet spread even to the domain of the Paris "highbrows." They shook their heads over his work—it was popular, hopelessly popular—but they could not ignore him. Seekers after sensation from the more rarefied sections of society took to going to hear this queer Breton. He had "arrived."

It was not long before he forsook writing merely Breton songs for work appealing to the patriotic feelings of all Frenchmen. And now the war has given him his real chance.

Years ago Botrel served his time in the army and received his honorable discharge, but, nevertheless, when the mobilization call came last Summer he rushed to the headquarters of his old regiment, the Forty-first Infantry, and asked to be readmitted to service. He was 46 years old—too old for active work, they told him. "You may act as a chauffeur," his superiors said.

That was not enough for Botrel. He hurried away to Belgium, already invaded by the Germans, and volunteered for the Belgian Army. The Belgian Minister of War, M. Brocqueville, in an extremely courteous note told the Breton poet that only Belgians could fight in its ranks. Then the happy idea came to Botrel of going to the front, not as a French soldier, not as a chauffeur, not as a Belgian soldier, but as the poet of the French Army. In that capacity a place was immediately found for him. Ever since last August he has been wandering from camp to camp, exposing himself to death in the foremost trenches, bending over the wounded with his simple songs on his lips, met everywhere with smiles and tears, gratitude and enthusiasm. Celebrated French academicians—Lavedan, Donnay, Hanotaux—have testified to his powers, to his irresistible appeal. One Maurice Barrès, has contributed a preface to a new book by Botrel, made up entirely of his war songs, which has just appeared.

It is called "Songs of the Bivouac," and is to be followed soon by another, "Songs of the Road." Some are set to well-known melodies which every soldier knows; others have music by Botrel himself, and these new melodies, with the

Théodore Botrel

Sketch of Botrel at the Front, by the Artist Paul Jobert.

Breton bard's stirring words, are being hummed all along the French battle front. One especially, called "Rosalie"—that apparently innocent name has been bestowed by French soldiers on that wicked instrument of war, the bayonet—is a sort of French "Tipperary."

"Botrel has an eminently pleasing presence," writes one who has heard him recite his poems. "Even before he opens his mouth you are interested and attracted by his noble and frank bearing. His features are of classical regularity, his complexion pale, his forehead wide and high, like that of a deep thinker. Beneath a thick mustache one sees clean-cut lips, and his eyes, keen and penetrating, have also a faraway look, as if losing themselves in the infinite.

"His glance is that of a dreamer and a soldier; in it is all the melancholy of misty Brittany, all the fiery energy of the Breton race. This contrast strikes you also in his voice, whose incomparable timbre can express the most varied feelings, adapt itself to every requirement. When he croons a lullaby, a mournful and languorous chant, his voice sighs with infinite sweetness, becomes caressing, like the voice of a mother. When he weeps a drama or intones an ardent and vibrant hymn of battle, it rises little by little until it pierces to the inmost depths of your soul like the echoes of thunder."

Botrel is not a poseur. He comes out before his audience of soldiers, gives the title of his song, explains what it is about, and starts right off without further ado.

At once all is silent. In a minute more silence gives way to repressed signs of emotion. And then one and all—officers and men, wounded and whole—join in the ringing choruses, often accompanied by the scream and roar of a few shells sent over from across the way by the Germans, wondering what all the rumpus is about.

And then the French gathering breaks up and the soldiers creep away through the darkness to their posts. "Botrel is a good fellow," they mutter to each other. "He's full of heart. He knows his business."

It will particularly interest Americans to know that one of Botrel's songs is entitled, "To Uncle Sam," and was written by the poet to express the gratitude of French children for the shipload of Christmas presents sent over last Winter by American children. It tells how French mothers and fathers had told their little ones that there would be no Christmas on account of the war, how the little ones had resigned themselves to a sorrowful festival, without hope of presents, when suddenly the Jason, the Christmas ship from America, came into Marseilles chockful of toys.

The closing verses of this little poem, one of the most touching of all Botrel's songs, run thus, freely translated:

A blessing o'er the sea we speed
To all the girls and boys
Of Uncle Sam who, in our need,
Sow Hope by sending toys.

Go, breezes, o'er the ocean dance,
And softly tell them this:
"From all the girls and boys of France
We waft to you a kiss."

Another song is in honor of the British allies of the French. It is called "Here Come the Khakis!" and was improvised last September by Botrel while he watched the British file past at La Ferté-Milon toward the end of the retreat from Mons. This song appears in his new volume, embellished by amusing sketches, one showing two Englishmen stretched out on easy chairs improvised from mustard, soap, and tea boxes, and calmly drinking their afternoon tea quite as if they were in London, and not, as the sketch shows, in the immediate vicinity of a particularly ferocious-looking German shell, in the act of bursting directly over the teapot.

This song is set to that well-known melody, popular in France for years, of which each verse has the refrain, "Oh, yes! Very well!" In its original form it was not especially complimentary to the English, who were depicted as being stiff and devoted largely to eating sandwiches, but in Botrel's hands the lyric tells how Britain has sent her most valiant soldiers to help save France, how thoroughly they cook the goose of all Germans unfortunate enough to encounter them, and what fine fellows they are in general.

One can imagine that swinging refrain, "Oh, yes! Very well!" making the welkin ring around the French trenches.

Botrel wrote both the words and music for "Rosalie," the song of the bayonet. This song has swept the trenches from the North Sea to Alsace. "Our soldiers must have not only good victuals, but also 'Rosalie' and the 'Marseillaise,'" the Academician Gabriel Hanotaux tells us.

"To the glory of the terrible little French bayonet" is the dedication. "Rosalie is so pretty," runs one verse, "that she has two or three million admirers!" Another: "Rosalie loves to dance to the sound of the cannon." Rosalie's idea of a polka, we gather, is to charge on the enemy at full speed to the music of drums and bugles, on which occasions she is excessively unpopular with the chaps from "Lemberg and Baden, Bavaria, and Saxony."

"She is white when the dance begins, but crimson when it ends"—and after each stirring stanza comes the chorus: "Verse à boire, buvons donc!" ("Fill the glasses, drink!")

Everybody knows "Malbrouck s'en-va-t-en guerre," the original form of the song known to us as "We won't go home till morning." Botrel has paraphased it into "Guillaume s'en va-t-en guerre" ("William is off to the war.") Each verse, crammed full of highly uncomplimentary allusions to the Kaiser, the Crown Prince and all that is German, repeats the line "Colossal! Ja, ja! Colossal!"—for of all the words used by William's subjects that which to the French most typifies them all is this sonorous adjective.

We hear that Guillaume has a navy ("Colossal! Ja, ja! Colossal!") which will soon have an English Admiral; that he has a son and heir ("Colossal!") for whom the French 75-millimeter guns are hungering, &c. French soldiers must get immense joy out of this version of "We won't go home till morning."

Belgium has inspired several of Botrel's songs. In one he tells of a visit to the menagerie at Antwerp, where he could not understand why wild beasts should be imprisoned in cages and the German Emperor not. The artist has obligingly shown the ruler of Germany enclosed in a cage with a Prussian helmet for a roof, and the Crown Prince, with a small cap and long tail, strongly resembling a hand-organ monkey.

Another ditty, to the tune of the famous "Carmagnole," of French Revolutionary fame, is dubbed "La Kaiserifle." It also paints a most unflattering portrait of William II. And one of the simplest and most touching of all the "Songs of the Bivouac" is that dedicated to Alsace, in which Botrel tells how the French soldiers, crossing the frontier into the beloved land torn from them forty-four years ago, were surprised to hear

Alsace's trees,
Swayed by the breeze,
Still whispering in French.

These are only a few of the songs which have won for this patriotic Breton

If Botrel Could Catch Him.

the admiration and love of his countrymen. There are more, dozens, telling of everyday life in the trenches—of the arrival of the package of mail and presents, of the devoted female ambulance attendants on their errands of mercy, of the artillery, ("which makes the Germans dance the tango,") of the little French soldier, crouched far down in his trench, laboriously writing home to his mother. Nor does the bard forget the Frenchwoman, far away from her men, silently doing her share.

Come, comrades, sing
In her praise, too.
You fight for her,
She knits for you.

No wonder this man sways his audiences until the tears start to their eyes and the thunders of their applause drown his words. It is not until now that all France has come to know him; but his life before the war presaged the wonderful days that he is now living. Always Botrel has given signs of the impulsiveness and generosity destined to make him the laureate of the trenches.

Once, years ago, on one of his tours, he was to recite and sing at a small town. When he arrived he found that an open yard, surrounded by walls, had been set aside for the entertainment. Into this yard about five hundred townspeople, the élite of the place, who had paid for their tickets, were solemnly seated.

They filled only a fraction of the big space. Outside, beyond the walls, many hundreds more, who had not the price of the admission, stood about, gazing eagerly at the man whose humble songs of Brittany had moved so many hearts.

Botrel looked at the small audience in the seats, at the big empty spaces, at the crowd outside. Then he exclaimed:

"Throw open the doors! Let them all in! Don't charge a cent; let them all come in!"

He was obeyed; in another moment the big place was jammed full; there were even people perched on the top of the wall. The poet sang his songs not to the few in the seats, but to every man, woman, and child of the town who could squeeze into the inclosure.

Another thing that Botrel did won him as much renown as his poems. He has always been an ardent Royalist and Roman Catholic. Once he was summoned to appear as a witness before a court of law at Paris. Arriving there, he was told that he must swear to tell the truth. He looked about him.

"Where is a crucifix?" he asked.

The French Republic prides itself on being strictly non-sectarian. No such thing as a crucifix was to be found in that court.

"No matter," said Botrel. "I am a Christian, and, therefore, a living crucifix." Then, raising his hand, he said simply: "In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, I swear to speak the truth."

The papers had it all the next day, and, we hear from one of Botrel's admirers, "all France applauded."

This, then, is the man who wanders back and forth, from end to end of the long French battle line, seeking to do his part in his country's death struggle against the invader. Nor does he look upon his part as a thing needing apology. Not at all. He has described his mission in the war thus:

When Attila strikes down the right
And kills, without remorse or rue,
Go forth, my verses, rend and bite!
A song may be a bullet, too!

"Les Khakis" at Afternoon Tea in the Trenches.

"Rosalie" in Action.

U. S. ATTACHE GIVES WAR FACTS

Skilled Observer Tells Exactly How Bayonet, Rifle, Field Piece and Aeroplane Are Being Used

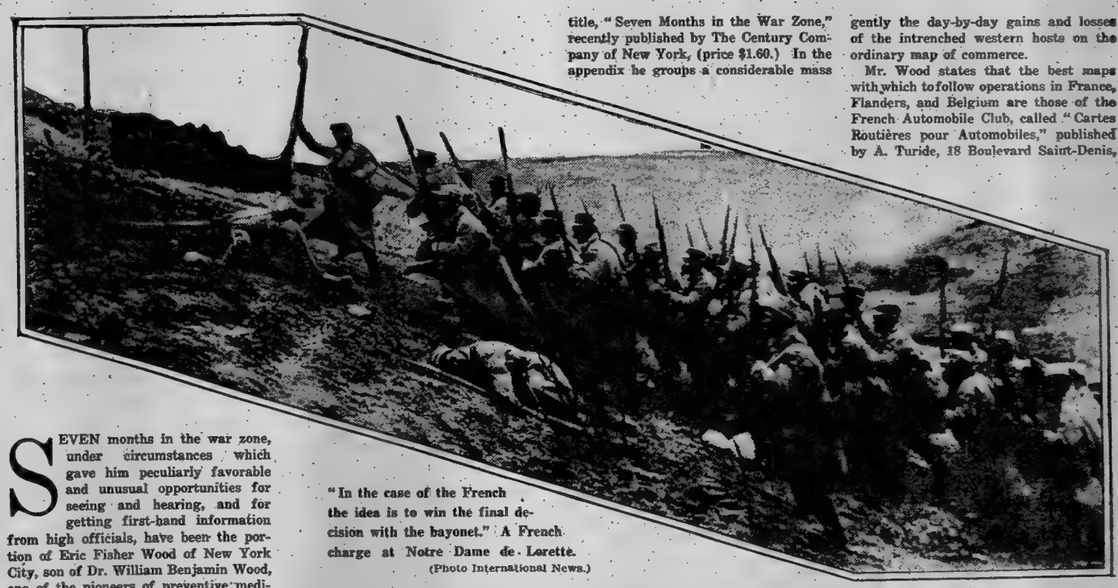

"In the case of the French the idea is to win the final decision with the bayonet." A French charge at Notre Dame de Lorette.
(Photo International News.)

SEVEN months in the war zone, under circumstances which gave him peculiarly favorable and unusual opportunities for seeing and hearing, and for getting first-hand information from high officials, have been the portion of Eric Fisher Wood of New York City, son of Dr. William Benjamin Wood, one of the pioneers of preventive medicine.

Mr. Wood, who is a Yale graduate, 1910, was in Paris studying architecture at the Beaux Arts when the war broke out. He volunteered for service at the American Embassy, and was placed in charge of the Germans and Austro-Hungarians interned in France. Later he was with the American Ambulance Corps, and then, as bearer of special dispatches between American Embassies, was in France, England, Switzerland, Holland, Germany, Austria, and Hungary. He made four different trips to the front, covering territory hundreds of miles long; he saw parts of the battles of the Marne and the Aisne, and the fight for Calais. He has seen French, British, Belgian, and German troops in action. Throughout his experiences he kept a diary, recording what he saw, and information given to him by military and civil officials.

As a result, Mr. Wood is able to present many facts of an informative nature, not generally known, and numerous vivid descriptions in his volume, "The Note-Book of an Attaché," which has the subtitle, "Seven Months in the War Zone," recently published by The Century Company of New York, (price $1.60.) In the appendix he groups a considerable mass of information of the most practical kind about battle conditions, methods of fighting, personnel, treatment of wounded, aeroplane handling, and so forth.

In beginning his "miscellaneous military observations" of the appendix, he gives a bit of information which will be welcomed by those Americans who have long sighed for a practical war map of the western front which will enable students of the war to follow exactly the movements of the battles from day to day, for, as any one who has tried it knows, it is impossible to follow intelligently the day-by-day gains and losses of the intrenched western hosts on the ordinary map of commerce.

Mr. Wood states that the best maps with which to follow operations in France, Flanders, and Belgium are those of the French Automobile Club, called "Cartes Routières pour Automobiles," published by A. Turide, 18 Boulevard Saint-Denis, Paris. The author says—a fact which will surprise the layman—that "the war has been largely fought and directed by the use of these maps," which are on the scale prescribed by the French General Staff, about three and one-half miles to the inch.

Taking up the question of casualties in the war, Mr. Wood states that the approximate ratio of deaths to total casualties (for the first six months, on which the author has tabulated figures) have been: British, two deaths to eleven casualties; German, two deaths to nine

HOW U. S. SUPPLIES WAR MUNITIONS

Manner of Conducting This Vast New Business, Which Now Amounts to Over $1,000,000,000

By George Wellington Porter.

WITHIN the last ten months contracts for war supplies estimated to exceed $1,000,000,000 have been placed in the United States.

When war was declared last August this country was suffering from acute industrial depression; many factories shut down, others operating on short time, and labor without employment. After the paralyzing effect of the news that war was declared had worn away, business men here realized the great opportunity about to be afforded them of furnishing war supplies which must soon be in demand. Their expectations were soon fulfilled, as almost immediately most of the Governments sent commissions to the United States. Some had orders to buy, while others were authorized to get prices and submit samples.

It was not long until mills and factories were being operated to capacity, turning out boots and shoes, blankets, sweaters, socks, underwear, &c. The manufacturers of these articles were merely required to secure additional help in order to increase their plants' production.

The situation was different in relation to filling orders for arms and ammunition. At first, as was natural, this business was placed with concerns engaged in the manufacture of these commodities. Shortly they were swamped with orders, and to be able to fill them plants were enlarged, new equipment added, and additional help employed.

More and more orders came pouring in, and, as the arms and munition houses were by this time up to and some over capacity, acceptance by them of further business was impossible. Here, then, was the opportunity for the manufacturers of rails, rivets, electrical and agricultural machinery, locomotives, &c., to secure their share of this enormous business being offered. The manner in which they arose to the occasion is striking testimony of the great resourcefulness, efficiency, ingenuity, and adaptability of the American manufacturer.

The question of labor was of minor importance, due primarily to the fact that many thousands of men were without employment and anxious to secure work, and secondarily for the reason that skilled labor was not an essential factor. Most of the work is done by machinery and in a short period of time a mechanic of ordinary intelligence will become proficient in running a machine. The necessary trained labor could be secured without difficulty. Numbers of highly trained employes at Government arsenals are now with private arms and ammunition concerns. The labor problem therefore was negligible. However, three serious difficulties had yet to be overcome by the manufacturers wishing to engage in this new line of business—the securing of new machinery, raw materials, and capital.

The larger concerns had machinery and apparatus on hand suitable to most of the work, but much new machinery was needed, especially for the manufacture of rifles, and needed in a hurry. Time is the essence of these war supplies contracts, and, as many manufacturers agreed to make early deliveries, it was up to them to secure this new machinery and have it installed without delay; otherwise they could not manufacture and make deliveries as agreed to.

In this event they would suffer the penalty for non-fulfillment, as stipulated in the bond given by them to the purchaser at the time of signing the contract. These bonds are known as "fulfillment bonds" and are issued by responsible surety companies, usually to the amount of 5 per cent. of the total contract price, on behalf of the vendors, guaranteeing their deliveries and fulfillment of the contract.

In the earlier stages of this war supply business the question of his ability to secure raw materials with which to manufacture arms and ammunition or picric acid—this latter being used to manufacture higher explosives—was of no great concern to the manufacturer taking an order; but as orders came pouring in from abroad for ever larger amounts of supplies it was clearly evident that the demand for raw materials would shortly equal, if not exceed, the supply thereof. This condition was soon brought about, and today is one to be most seriously reckoned with by the manufacturer before accepting a contract.

Some of the materials needed with which to manufacture the supplies are mild carbon steel for the barrels, bayonets, bolt, and locks; well-seasoned ash or maple, straight-grained, for the stocks; brass, iron, powder, antimony, benzol or phenol, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, and caustic soda, &c. Of these various materials the most difficult to secure are those used in the manufacture of picric acid.

Today it is almost impossible to secure phenol, certainly in any considerable quantities, and it is almost as difficult to secure sulphuric acid and nitric acid. Germany has been the source of supply in the past for picric acid. Before the war it sold around 35 cents to 40 cents per pound, dry basis; recently it has sold at over $2 per pound for spot, that is immediate delivery, and is quoted at from $1.25 to $1.60 per pound for early future deliveries.

Antimony is becoming so scarce, never having been produced in any great quantity in this country, that in the new contracts being submitted for shrapnel shell it is stipulated that some other hardening ingredients may be substituted in the bullets, either totally or partly replacing the antimony.

Brass is essential to the manufacture of cartridges. The term "brass" is commonly understood to mean an alloy of copper and zinc.

Up to a short time ago electrolytic copper was selling at 20½ cents a pound, lead at 7 cents a pound, commercial zinc at 29½ cents a pound. Zinc ore, from which spelter is obtained, reached the price of $112 a ton. American spelter was nearly $500 a ton, compared with $110 a ton before the war. Spelter was almost unobtainable. In England the situation was acute, the metal there being quoted only nominally at around $550 a ton for immediate delivery.

Within the last few days prices have dropped materially, but how long they will remain at these lower levels it is impossible to predict. If the war continues for any length of time the demand for all these metals is certainly bound to increase, and this will automatically again send up prices.

The world's production of spelter in 1913 (the latest authentic figures obtainable) was 1,093,635 short tons. Of this the United States produced 346,676 tons, or 31.7 per cent.; Germany, 312,075 tons, or 28.6 per cent.; Belgium, 217,928 tons, or 19.9 per cent.; France and Spain, 78,289 tons; and Great Britain, 65,197 tons. The world's production of spelter in 1913 exceeded that of 1912 by 25,590 tons, or 2.2 per cent. The greatest increase was contributed by Germany, which exceeded its production of 1912 by 4.4 per cent. The United States made a gain of 2.3 per cent. The excess of the world's production over consumption in 1913 was only 27,316 tons.

As can be seen from the above figures, Germany has control of practically one-half, possibly now over one-half, of the world's production of spelter. Her position with respect to iron and coal is equally strong, the United States not included. In 1913 Germany's production of pig iron was 19,000 tons; Great Britain, 10,500 tons; France, 5,225 tons; Russia, 4,475 tons; Austria and Belgium, over 2,000 tons each; Italy, negligible. She has captured a large proportion of the coal resources of France as well. Her strength is her own plus that of conquered territory.

Before a contract for war supplies is let, more particularly with reference to contracts for arms and ammunition, the manufacturer is requested to "qualify." This means he must show his ability to "make good" on the contract he wishes to secure. If he is now or has been in the past successfully engaged in the manufacture of the particular article in question, this is usually sufficient; if it is out of his regular line, then he must prove to the satisfaction of the War Department or the purchasing agent, as the case may be, that he has the technical knowledge necessary for its production. In either event he must have an efficient organization, suitable plants, with proper equipment and men to operate same; also the necessary raw materials in hand or under option to purchase.

In most instances the manufacturer taking these war orders has been obliged to enlarge his plants, add new machinery and purchase raw materials so as to be able to handle the business. This meant the expenditure of large amounts of money on his part.

He did not have to depend, however, upon his own normal financial resources, as the contracts carry a substantial cash payment in advance, usually 25 per cent. of the total contract price. This advance payment is deposited in some New York bank simultaneously with the manufacturer's depositing a surety bond guaranteeing his deliveries, and upon the manufacturer executing an additional surety bond guaranteeing his responsibility he could draw down all or any part of the cash advance he might wish to use for his immediate needs.

Before issuing these bonds the surety companies make rigid examination as to the ability of the manufacturer to fulfill his contract. The commission charged for issuing these bonds is from 2½ to 5 per cent. on the amount involved. The demand for bonds has been so great during the last six months that it has taxed to the limit the combined resources of all the surety companies in the country.

The remaining part of the contract price is usually guaranteed by bankers' irrevocable letters of credit or deposits made with New York banks, to be drawn against as the goods are delivered, f. o. b. the factory—that is, free on board the cars—or f. a. s. the seaboard—that is, free alongside ship—as the terms may provide.

Banks here are beginning to purchase bank acceptances or bank-accepted bills of exchange, and in this manner payment is also being made to American manufacturers for goods sold to the Allies. For example, when a purchasing agent in Paris places an order for ammunition here he makes arrangements whereby the manufacturer will be authorized to draw on a New York banking institution at a stipulated maturity, and after acceptance of his drafts by such banking institution he could then negotiate these time drafts with his own banker—thus making them, less the discount, equivalent to cash—through whom they could be rediscounted by the Federal Reserve banks. These bank-accepted bills are discounted at a nominal rate of interest.

Before the war we were a debtor nation; today we are rapidly becoming, if we have not already become, a creditor nation. A year ago we were selling abroad only about as much goods as we were buying; now the balance of trade is greatly in our favor, due to the enormous export of foodstuffs and war supplies of all kinds. Monthly our exports are exceeding our imports by many millions of dollars. This indicates that foreign nations are going into debt to us.

At the time of writing this article foreign exchange was quoted as follows: London exchange, sterling, 4.76½; Paris exchange, franc, 5.45%. By paying dov : $4.76½ in New York you can get £1 in London, which on a par gold basis is equivalent to $4.86 in London. By paying down 94½ cents in New York you can get the equivalent to 100 cents in Paris.

We now come to another interesting phase of this war supply business, namely, how some persons thought these war orders could be secured and how they are actually being placed. Almost immediately after the declaration of war, most of the belligerent Governments dispatched "commissions" to the United States. Some had orders to buy, and others were authorized to get prices and submit samples. In an incredibly short period of time it became generally known that foreign Governments were shopping and buying in our markets. The knowledge of this fact brought about a condition unique in our business life.

Men in all walks of life, from porters, barbers, clerks in offices, to doctors, lawyers, real estate agents, merchants, Wall Street brokers and bankers, seemed suddenly imbued with the idea of securing or bringing about the placing of a war order. Self-appointed agents, middlemen and brokers sprang up over night like mushrooms, each and every one claiming he had an order or could get an order for war supplies; or, as the case might be, he personally knew some manufacturer, or he knew a friend who had a friend who knew a manufacturer, who in turn wished to secure a contract. An official in one of our large steel companies told me some weeks ago that among others who had called at his company's offices, asking prices on shrapnel, was an undertaker.

In most instances the lack of salesmanship experience, to say nothing of any knowledge of the business and how the particular articles are manufactured, was of no consequence to the self-appointed agent in his mad desire for business.

The lobbies of our New York hotels were filled with horsemen and would-be horsemen, some months ago, almost every State being represented as far west as California; also with manufacturers and manufacturers' agents, all eager to secure a "war contract," be it for horses, shrapnel, rifles, picric acid, guncotton tuluol, cartridges, boots, shoes, sweaters, blankets, machinery and materials, &c. The very atmosphere of Manhattan Island seems impregnated with "war contractitis." We breathe it, we think it, we see it, we talk it, on our way downtown, at our offices and places of business, at our clubs, on our way home at night, in our homes, and I have been told that some have even slept it, the disease taking the shape of a nightmare.

The day of the broker, if indeed he ever had one in this business, is passed. The original commissions have been withdrawn, or those who have been kept here are now acting as inspectors and have been replaced by purchasing agents. The firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. has been acting as purchasing agent for the English Government for some months past, is now acting in like capacity for the French Government, and has also done considerable buying for the Russian Government.

In order properly to handle this vast volume of business a separate department was created, known as the Export Department. Connected with this department are experts in all lines—men who are thoroughly familiar with the various Governments' requirements, who know what prices should be paid, who are in close touch with each market, and who understand fully the materials they are buying.

There are a few more concerns, among which are one or two banks, trust companies, and Wall Street houses, which also have formed separate organizations for the purpose of purchasing war supplies for the Allies. As all these concerns are in close touch with the manufacturers and will only deal directly with them, the brokers and middlemen have very little, if any, chance of doing business.

HILLQUIT ON SOCIALISTS AND WAR

He Answers Apparent Contradiction Between Their Theories and Actions in Present Struggle

By Edward Marshall.

BEFORE the war began I had talked with more than one Socialist who definitely declared that war in Europe was impossible because of the spread of socialism.

Especially in Germany was it declared that the tenets of the Socialist Party had been accepted by so large a number of the people and were so unalterably opposed to war that Germany never could go to war again, in spite of the enormous preparations which she had made for warfare. Yet she went to war and among her fighting men are nearly all the able-bodied members of her Socialist Party.

Therefore I was and am under the impression that socialism needs a lot of explanatory justification in these days. It seemed to me to have failed utterly in that country where it had done most, perhaps, toward gaining political power in the Government, for Germany is that country and Germany plunged all of Europe into war.

It seemed only just, however, before coming to a final conclusion with regard to this apparent failure, to talk the matter over with a Socialist of standing, and I sought out Morris Hillquit as the American Socialist of highest standing.

I wished to have this situation analyzed for me by friendly lips. It seemed that something very useful might be found in a detailed explanation of it by a Socialist.

"The theory of socialism abhors war," he admitted.

"Socialism," he also admitted, "was stronger in Germany than anywhere else in Europe. Yet Germany went to war. Here, truly, seems to be a contradiction difficult of explanation.

"As a matter of fact Socialists do abhor all struggles between man and man—military struggle, industrial struggle, all struggles of whatever kind. The ideal of Socialist society is based upon co-operative effort. It is not to be denied, but is emphatically to be affirmed, that these are the ideals of Socialist thought.

"But while affirming this we must admit that such a social state lies well beyond the present, in the future. Socialists of today, living in the present order, must conform to it. They have tried to change it and are changing it, but not yet is the change an accomplished fact.

"An individual, whatever his ideals, must submit to the conditions of that environment from which he cannot escape, although the worthy man whose ideals are better than those of his environment will endeavor to change what should be changed in his surroundings.

"But the worker must submit to the employer, the citizen to the existing government, for the time being, even though both be uninformed and unworthy or mistaken.

"Thousands of American Socialists annually take part in strikes, for example, although strikes are as far as warfare from the Socialist ideal. Indeed they literally are warfare, as are all class contests, in one sense or another; but the Socialists must participate in them until the better order fully comes.

"All that the war has proved, with regard to socialism, is that the national organization is a distinct unit which may come into conflict with other similar units.

"To those who side with the Allies in general sympathy, Germany seems so clearly to have been the aggressor that the attitude of the German Socialists seems incomprehensible.

"But neutral observers must remember that to the Germans, themselves, the war does not seem to be one of aggression, but one of defense. From their point of view the support of the war seems just as legitimate as similar support of the war on their own part seems to be to the French, the Belgian and the Italian Socialists.

"The seeming contradiction between the Socialist anti-war program and actual Socialist participation in this war is only an application of the contradiction between the Socialist ideal of the future harmonious state and the realities of the actual present competitive system, based on struggle."

"Will the war harm the Socialist movement?" I asked Mr. Hillquit.

"There," said he, "you ask me to embark upon the sea of prophecy. My own conviction is that it will not, but that in the long run it will rather advance the cause of socialism.

Morris Hillquit.

"I have several reasons for this assumption. First, socialism, after all, is not a purely ideological movement, but is one growing out of concrete social and economic conditions and relationships.

"Let us very briefly recapitulate facts. The Socialist movement has developed out of the present industrial, or so-called capitalist, system. It is what many thinkers consider a solution of the various problems raised by modern economic conditions.

"On the one hand there has been an extraordinary development and concentration of wealth, on the other hand has been the growth of wage labor and the relative pauperization of the people. And these conditions of modern society have been accompanied by a number of evils growing out of them.

"Thus the Socialist movement has gained the greatest strength in the centres of the largest economic development, such as Germany, France, England, and the United States, and has been strongest of all in Germany.

"Now, if the war should result in remedying these evil causes it would be reasonable to suppose the Socialist movement, as such, would disappear after the war ends; but the war will not do that.

"Upon the contrary, it probably will be followed by the development of the old faults to a new and very much higher degree, all the conditions and causes which have given rise to Socialism being accentuated.

"After a war of such magnitude the economic conditions in Europe probably will resemble that usually following a great industrial crisis, except that they will be a hundred times more serious.

"The process of readjustment is bound to be long and tedious, and during it it is inevitable that suffering must be acute.

"After the war hundreds of thousands who were competent and strong workers before the conflict will be incapacitated and through this and death countless households will be left without their main support. All of this population will have strong claims upon its Governments.

"It is inevitable that these Governments, all of them, must be forced into the paths of social reform, or, at least, into Government care for the incapacitated, upon a scale hitherto undreamed of by any but the Socialists and actually verging upon socialism."

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A SOURCE OF INNOCENT MERRIMENT

No man can force luck by worrying over the fact that he hasn't any.

Some people never seem to realize the difference between their own way and the only way.

The only man who is always sure of a job is the bill collector.

A level-headed man is merely one who always agrees with us.

Even the second-story man has no objection to getting in on the ground floor.

Perhaps the most bed about thing in all the world is the pie mother used to make.

Game Postponed—Wet Grounds.

Many a fellow loses his heart and says nothing who would put up an awful roar if he should lose his money.

Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, but it doesn't go in the Patent Office.

There is plenty of room at the top, but that doesn't influence a man to be a steeple climber.

A man, like a fish, can generally avoid being caught by keeping his mouth shut.

We are all inclined to give a man who agrees with us more credit for wisdom than he probably deserves.

LINES FROM A JESTER'S NOTEBOOK—By John Kendrick Bangs

THE REVOLT OF PHYLLIS.

IN ancient days my lover used to come
And 'neath my lattice window sweetly hum
In tuneful numbers all his passion rare,
The moonlight palely woven in the air,
Whilst I within, enraptured by his lay,
Sate listening till nigh the break of day.

How sweet the sound of that most dulcet voice
Raised high in praises of his Heart's own choice!
What melody crept through that lattice screen
And gave the clinging vines a fresher green,
As down below he played the lover's score
And proved himself a gallant troubadour!

What though the night was chill? He murmured not.
But sang so blithely of his happy lot
That I had looked on him and softly smiled
You would have thought the Springtide had beguiled
The wintry atmosphere! Ah, me! Ah, me!
Those were indeed the days of chivalry!

But now, O Strephon, when I hear from you
'Tis not from Minstrel gay all dipt in dew,
But in a type-writ note, banged out in haste,
Ill-spelt, with here and there a line erased!
You'll ne'er win me with inky phrases, Sir,
Dictated to your new Stenographer!

EXPLAINED.

"Why on earth do you suppose Miss Aftergold jilted young Tommie Gotrox to elope with old Bill Pennypacker's boy?"

"I don't know, unless she thought she needed a change of heir."

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

"Don't be so sad, Daddy, dear," said the blushing Bride, trying to comfort her weeping Father. "You haven't lost a daughter, but gained a son."

"That's just the trouble," wailed the unhappy Father. "I'm blessed if I know how I am going to carry the extra load these hard times."

THE WITTY CASHIER.

"I don't suppose," said Billups to the Cashier, "that you would be willing to lend me a hundred dollars on my face, would you?"

"Certainly," said the Cashier, with a pleasant smile. "Delighted, if you will leave your face here and let me lock it up in the safe with the rest of our collateral."

A MORE EFFECTIVE SCHEME.

"Ya-as," said the Maine Philosopher, as he rolled his corn-silk cigarette, "I've allers agreed with old Pifflicus Hydronicus that the trouble with thet there flood o' Brother Noah's warn't thet she warn't a fust-class deluge, but thet they turn't her loose in the wrong place. Ef sh'd ha' been sloosed off into the land o' Beelzebub, instid of round them there Airyrat regions, them erternal fires might ha' been squenched and old Nick hisself put out o' business."

HIS SPECIALTY.

"I think well of your hotel, Mr. Landlord," said the prospective visitor to the Squeehawkett Mountain House. "Now, as to your table. Have you any special attractions to offer?"

"We sure have," replied the landlord, with enthusiasm. "We're the only hotel in the United States that furnishes an individual toothbrush and a bottle of molarine with every slice of huckleberry pie."

THE PHILOSOPHIC TRAMP.

"I do not know whether or not dogs reason," said Horatio, the hobo, as the farmer's boy detached the bulldog from his coattails, "but we seem here to have some evidence that they are sometimes very quick to jump at conclusions."

Whereupon the farmer's boy let the dog loose again, and when last seen he and Horatio were speeding up the road together in a highly hyphenated condition.

A PISCATORIAL NOTE.

He went a-fishing "off the Hook"—
His judgment truly up to par,
For, judged by tale and story-book,
That's where the biggest fishes are.

THE EVIDENCE.

"Do you really feel that you have elevated the stage, Mr. Bullpate?" asked the critic.

"Well," said the dramatist, "it looks that way. Every manager who has produced one of my plays has gone up."

Hurrying Up

MELANCHOLY Aunt Clara from the country had the habit of listening to the big clock on the Town Hall in the village where she was visiting and exclaiming, every time it struck:

"Eternity draws one hour nearer."

Clarence was very much impressed with that solemn reflection. One day the big clock got out of order. While repairing it the workmen made it strike every few minutes. Clarence heard it with bulging eyes.

"Oh, Aunt Clara," he said excitedly, "eternity has got a move on today."

The Deadly Tree.

ONCE a man went raging into the office of an electric light company and declared that one of the company's wires had killed a pet tree on his premises.

"That tree," said he, "has been standing there for twenty years, and we regarded it as one of the family. My children played under it when they were babies, and it is associated with some of the pleasantest memories of my life. When it began to die we all mourned, and we could not imagine what ailed it until yesterday, when I noticed that a wire was lying right across a branch. My tree has been killed, and I feel as if murder had been done in my house."

Considerably moved, the agent of the company went to view the scene of the tragedy. When he came to trace the wire, he discovered one end nailed to the roof of an old barn and the other twisted around a discarded pole. It had been cut off for at least two years and forgotten.

The agent made the following report:

"Tree alive, wire dead. Wire evidently killed by tree. Bill inclosed."

Would He?

AT an examination in a school in Cincinnati the teacher was so pleased with his class that he said they could ask him any question they liked.

Some queries were put and answered. Seeing one little boy deep in thought, the teacher asked him for a question. The boy, with a very grave face, put this one:

"If you was in a soft mud-heap up to your neck and I was to throw a brick at your head, would you duck?"

The Fair Submarine.

Stella—Does she dissolve in tears?

Bella—Yes, but she watches her husband through a periscope.

A DILEMMA.

By Jove, I'm in an awful fix! I'm growing younger every day! The silliest of silly tricks for old man Father Time to play! Last year before I gave up strife, with all its dull sensations flat, I'd covered fifty years of life and felt like sixty-five at that.

But now, thanks be to sunny skies and cheerful thinking, here I am as youthful as a freshman wise, and frisky as a fresh Spring lamb. Instead of adding to my years, as I should do in dignity, the old-man feeling disappears with every sun that dawns on me.

It's pleasant—that I can't deny. I did not care for growing old; and as the decades sped them by I found my heart was getting cold; and I rejoiced to sense the thrill I used to have in days of yore when, blind to trouble and its ills, I'd reached the age of twenty-four.

But all the same I'm much perplexed to know just where it's going to stop; and as to what will happen next I wish the Fates some hint would drop; for, honestly, though youth is sweet it leaves my ardor rather cool to think perhaps on childish feet I'll have to go again to school.

That's bad enough, for—sad but true—I was not fond of going there; but there's still worse, 'twixt me and you, that fills my spirit full of care. If this keeps up at this same rate, though infancy I'd not disparage, I fear they'll wheel me round in state strapped fast inside a baby carriage!

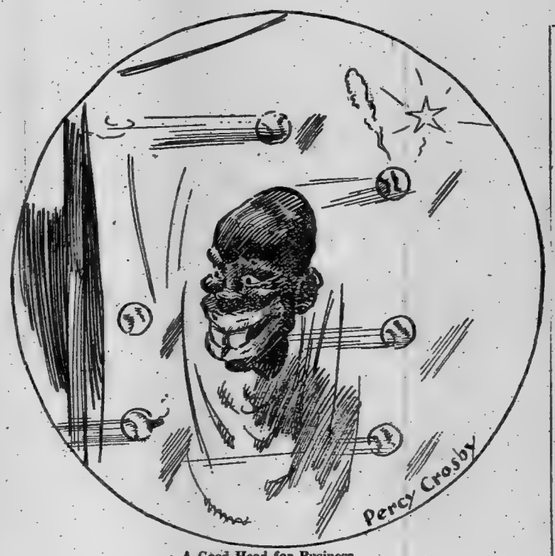

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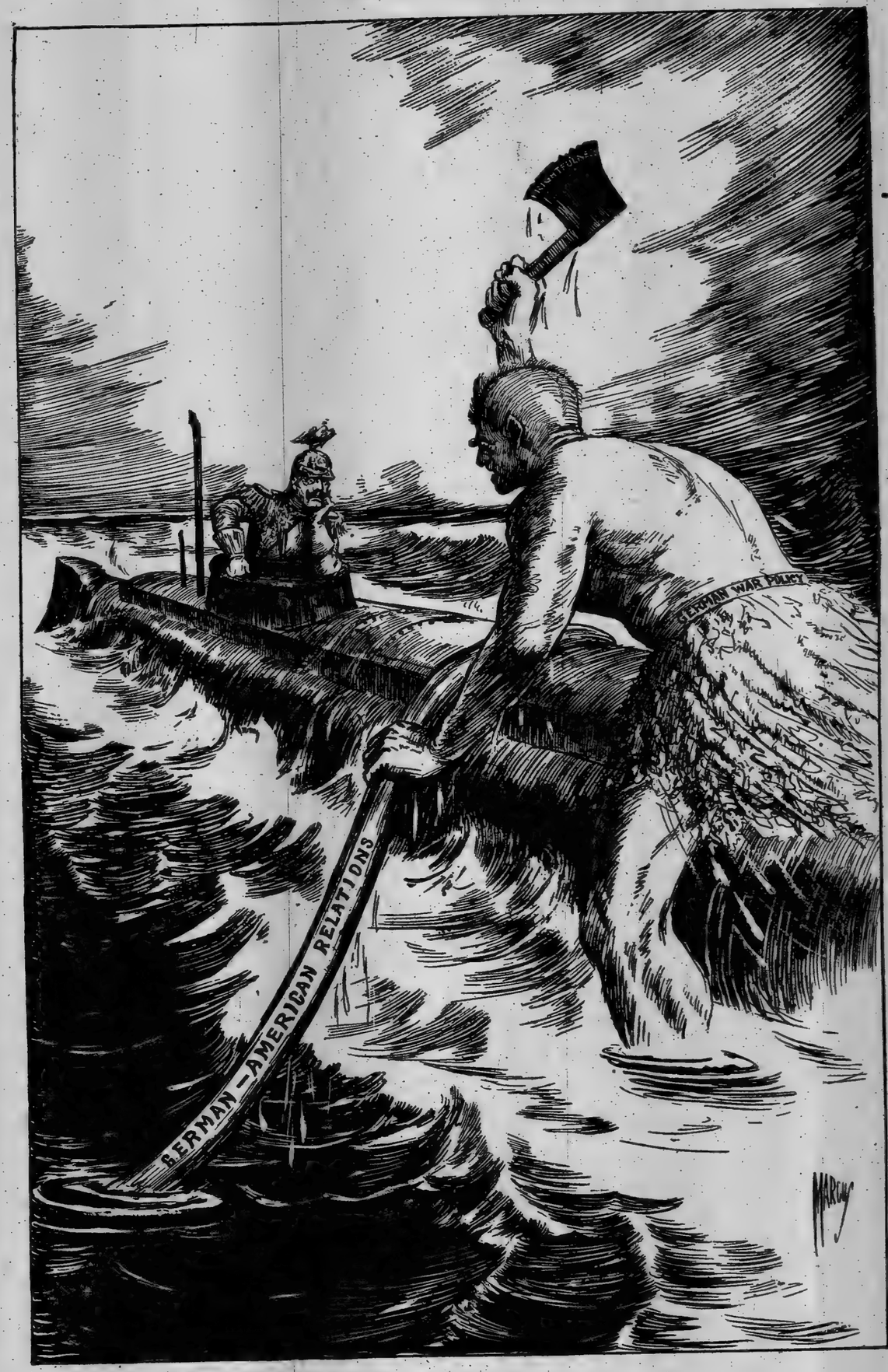

The New York Times
Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION FIVE | NEW YORK, JULY 18, 1915 | EIGHT PAGES

GERMAN SPIRIT DUE TO KANT, NOT NIETZSCHE

Professor Dewey Traces Prussian Militarism Back to the Famous Philosopher of the Eighteenth Century and His Categorical Imperative

GERMAN PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICS. By John Dewey. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

NOT Nietzsche but Immanuel Kant is responsible for the spirit of twentieth century Germany. Not belief in the superman but belief in the categorical imperative and the thing-in-itself has sent Germany to war with the world. Not "Thus Spake Zarathustra" but "The Critique of Pure Reason," explains the amazing utterances of Bernhardi, of Treitschke, of Wilhelm himself.

This is the somewhat disquieting thesis developed in a small and inconspicuous volume by Professor Dewey, "German Philosophy and Politics." Even the American reader, with his noble scorn for anything that smells of the Academy, and his justifiable ignorance of the teachings of the little, dried-up Königsberg professor, will view this argument as worthy the attention of the man in the street. For it is a startling assertion. It was astonishing enough to discover a country which not only understood what its philosophers were talking about, but actually put their theories into everyday practice. Yet, Nietzsche was not exactly a philosopher. He often wrote in short sentences. One could understand him.

And now to claim that cavalry officers and Admirals, as well as grocers and cab drivers, Reichstag Deputies and bankers, order not only their mental machinery but their life of deeds and decisions by the books of a man who plans the universe on two *a priori* forms and twelve *a priori* categories, is, on the face of it, preposterously interesting.

"It is a precarious undertaking," writes Professor Dewey, aware of the difficulty of his task, "to single out some one thing in German philosophy as of typical importance in understanding German national life. Yet * * * my conviction is that we have its root idea in the doctrine of Kant concerning the two realms, one outer, physical and necessary, the other inner, ideal and free."

This is the kernel of the argument. It rests on the premise that the chief characteristic of everything German is duality, that the universe appears to the German not as one thing, whole and undivided, but as in two more or less irreconcilable parts. And probably there will be few to combat Professor Dewey's statement that the chief mark of distinctively German civilization is its combination of self-conscious idealism with unsurpassed technical efficiency and organization in all its varied fields of action.

"If this," he writes, "is not a realization in fact of what is found in Kant, I am totally at loss for a name by which to characterise it."

Kant's great contribution to philosophy was this division of the universe into two realms, one of science and one of morals. Each realm has its own laws. This sounds a simple enough discovery, but its effects were far-reaching. Kant settled for science the indubitable fact that all nature "is a scene of the legislative activity of reason in the material of sense." Everything in the world of nature can be brought within the field of man's knowledge, for all things in nature are subject to the same laws. All that is necessary is greater effort on the part of human reason to wrest nature's secrets from her; sooner or later she must yield them up.

This revelation meant a tremendous stimulus to science; for those who accept the teachings of Kant, it is the Magna Charta of scientific work. Says Professor Dewey:

> It is a truism to say that among the Germans as nowhere else has developed a positive reverence for science. In what other land does one find in the organic law mention of Science, and read in its constitution an express provision that "Science and its teachings are free"?

But this is the more unimportant part of Kant's universe from the point of view of present-day Germany. There is another law than the law of reason which operates in the world of nature, the law of moral obligation. This law has nothing to do with the sense world. The fact of duty, the command to act in certain ways regardless of the pressure of physical surroundings, of the demands of fear, hunger, fatigue, of any physical inclination, is just as firmly established as the fact that growing things eat to live. But the two have no connection. What is cannot hint to man what ought to be. He cannot proceed as the Plato-disciple from nature to the absolute, using "the beauties of earth as steps along which one mounts upward for the sake of that other beauty." Reason will not explain his moral decisions; natural laws will teach him nothing about the operations of his conscience.

How does all this express itself in the Germany of today? For the development of Germany for the past twenty-five years, to say nothing of her recent action, would seem to indicate a motive anything but idealistic,

Immanuel Kant

an impulse governed by something far more fleshly than the thrilling call of duty. But the German of today is anything but pragmatic. In spite of his much-discussed efficiency, in spite of the strain for stupendous industrial development, he is, perhaps, the most anti-utilitarian of all men. For Kant has put all this mechanism in its proper place. "Obedience, definite subjection and control, detailed organization" is the lesson which the German learns from the world when the merciless law of cause and effect operates. "Unlimited freedom, the heightening of consciousness for its own sake, sheer reveling in noble ideals" is the law of the inner world.

> The more the Germans accomplish in the way of material conquest, the more they are conscious of fulfilling an ideal mission; every external conquest affords the greater warrant for dwelling in an inner region where mechanism does not intrude.

This explains the many seemingly illogical assertions emanating from Germany which have amazed those not initiated in the labyrinth of Kantianism. It was difficult to see, for instance, how the individual German, browbeaten by an iron-fisted Kaiser, tied hand and foot in a system not of his making, represented by a farcical body which was not representative at all, could prate to the rest of the world about his incomparable freedom. But this is only an example of that dual nature of life which the non-Kantian world misapprehends or of which it is ignorant. This is the message which Germany has for the world. Bernhardi's emphasis, Professor Dewey points out, is not on any Nietzschean force, but on freedom. The Germans are not power-imposing supermen, but "the standard bearers of free thought." It is Bernhardi who says, in "Germany and the Next War":

> Two great movements were born from the German intellectual life on which, henceforth, all the intellectual and moral progress of mankind must rest: the Reformation * * * and the Critique of Pure Reason. * * *
>
> The German Nation not only laid the foundations of this great struggle for a harmonious development of humanity, but took the lead in it. We are thus incurring an obligation for the future from which we cannot shrink. * * *
>
> To no nation except the German has it been given to enjoy in its inner self that which is given to mankind as a whole. * * *
>
> It is this quality which especially fits us for leadership in the intellectual domain and imposes upon us the obligation to maintain that position.

For the German to explain this sense of a mission which surges in his breast is unnecessary. One's feeling of duty owes its rise to no cause. It is a fact to be stated, not argued. And it might well be admitted that there are evidences for this belief.

It was to complete Kant's conception of an empty duty that Prussian militarism sprang into being, says Professor Dewey, and presents a somewhat puzzling extract from Bernhardi, who is discussing the French proclamation of rights in opposition to the Prussian gospel of duty:

> The assertion of the rights of the individual leads ultimately to individual irresponsibility and to a repudiation of the State. Immanuel Kant, the founder of the critical philosophy, taught, in opposition to this view, the gospel of moral duty, and Scharnhorst grasped the idea of universal military service.

To separate moral duty from universal military service only by a comma is a little jolting to the American reader, but logical enough to the German, says Professor Dewey.

> I do not mean, of course, that Kant's teaching was the cause of Prussia's adoption of universal military service and of the through-going subordination of individual happiness and liberty of action to that capitalized entity, the State.
>
> But I do mean that when the practical political situation called for universal military service in order to support and expand the existing State, the gospel of a Duty devoid of content naturally lent itself to the consecration and idealization of such specific duties as the existing national order might prescribe.

And to what end the sense of duty was to be applied had, in all logic, to be left by Kant unanswered. His only course was to regard duty as devoid of practical motive, separate from empirical purposes. Although Professor Dewey's endeavor is to be dispassionate and uncritical, he lets slip here a little of his distrust of an ethic which has so fierce a scorn for practical motives.

> When an aggressive and commercial nation carries on commerce and war simply from the motive of obedience to duty, there is awakened an unpleasant suspicion of a suppressed "psychic complex." When Nietzsche says: "Man does not desire happiness; only the Englishman does that," we laugh at the fair hit. But persons who profess no regard for happiness as a test of action have an unfortunate way of living up to their principle by making others unhappy. I should entertain some suspicion of the complete sincerity of those who profess disregard for their own happiness, but I should be quite certain of their sincerity when it comes to a question of my happiness.

Hence can be explained what Heine loved to call the "German eagerness which combats for the joy of the combat itself." There is enough in Kant's teaching to give excuse for combat. The fact that there exist two mutually independent worlds is enough; the world of passions, appetities, and senses is not of itself evil, but it is lower than the high realm of morals, and man must be in constant struggle to keep it subordinated. "Morality is a ceaseless battle to transform all the natural desires of man into willing servants of the law and purpose of reason."

In some curious way not made altogether clear by either Professor Dewey, Kant, or the Germans themselves, the perfecting of the mechanical world strengthens the supersensible kingdom. Never in the grosser sense of the word, claims the writer, has Germany held that might makes right. It is the horrified outside world which has chosen to phrase her philosophy in this brief adage. But the German admittedly believes that it is the business of ideal right and ideal justice and ideal freedom to gather all the might it can in order to keep it from being merely ideal.

The above abstract represents but a small part of Professor Dewey's succinct discussion. It omits his further recognition of the part which Fichte and Hegel played in the carrying out and modifying of the Kantian beliefs, but it presents the chief line of argument—that the principle by which Germany justifies her action in the present war and her preparation for it is essentially a Kantian principle. The whole book, however, which was originally three lectures delivered before the University of North Carolina, is by no means ample enough for Professor Dewey's subject. He has been forced to compress too much, to leave too much unsaid. An expansion of this most interesting thesis, which would take up the counter arguments to it, which would do more than dismiss Nietzsche as a "transitory wave of opinion," would be a valuable addition to our knowledge of that most puzzling mechanism—the German mind.

The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, JULY 18, 1915

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A HOME FOR BOOKS

THERE is no reason why the publishing of books should not be organized and run on a plan that recognizes the supreme importance of business efficiency in the same degree that the latter is cultivated in other great and prosperous industries. Because books are the vehicle for humanity's highest aspirations and emotions, because they are the repository of the thought and culture of the ages from which we create the intellectual empires of the future, affords no reason for depriving them of the practical benefit to be gained from the employment of good business methods in the vital matter of their publication and distribution. Idealist and splendid dreamer though he was, WILLIAM MORRIS realized that to revolutionize the art of his day he needed a practical knowledge of the various industries upon which that art depended for its ultimate expression; hence, he became an expert dyer, carpenter, draughtsman, and landscape gardener before giving to the world the products of his theories in aesthetics. Mr. HUEBSCH's proposal for a Book Trade or Graphic Arts Building, contained in a letter to The Publisher's Weekly and produced elsewhere in these columns, is in line with the Morris idea. It involves the incontrovertible theory that the more knowledge they have of everything pertaining to their craft, publishers, authors, and dealers will increase their chances of success in the making and handling of books. Other industries in this country have greatly increased their efficiency by the establishment of permanent trade centres in which all their ramifying interests have been brought together. In Europe the principle has been carried out successfully in the case of book publishing, and there is no reason why a similar result should not be achieved here. We have, of course, various associations belonging to the different branches of the business having the production of books for its central object. The Authors' League, the Publishers' Co-operative Bureau, the Booksellers' League, and others of the kind are of undoubted practical service; in the co-operation of their several forces contemplated by Mr. HUEBSCH their value should be greatly increased. The mutual interchange of fact and opinion incident to the housing of these organizations under one roof, and the readjustments that would naturally follow would certainly be advantageous to the publishing trade. For the general public there would be "a permanent monument to the glory of the book"—a place in which every possible information regarding books could be furnished—and the resulting stimulus to the cause of good literature should be decisive and far-reaching.

THE death of Lieutenant HORNUNG is one of those tragedies of the war that carries a peculiarly pathetic appeal to the imagination. As a student at Eton he achieved more than ordinary distinction. When he left that institution, at the age of 19, to serve his country in the war, he apparently had a splendid career before him. The son of E. W. HORNUNG, the creator of Raffles, and the nephew of Sir ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, he was one of the finest specimens of young English manhood, a youth whose tastes and inheritance promised an exceptional record in the literature of his country.

IF it were not for the overshadowing importance of the war in the news of the day, we would undoubtedly have had fuller accounts of the International Congress of Authors and Journalists that has been held during the last week in San Francisco. But even the local California papers have been chary of the space allotted to this "convention of writers and thinkers," the arrangements for which, including the "sending out of over 4,000 invitations to the writers and journalists of every country in the universe," have been going on for the last four years. Judging by the actual attendance at the congress, there must have been some of the planets in the solar system that failed to respond to the friendly solicitations. However, in spite of this evidence of stellar inappreciation, there was no dearth of authors at the sessions of the convention, ample discussion was given to a great variety of literary subjects, and finally a Poet Laureate was elected and crowned. Miss INA COOLBRITH, to whose initiative and unflagging exertions the congress owes its existence, was the poet chosen for this honor. An eyewitness, reporting the ceremony for the press, thus describes it:

> The large audience that filled the hall to the doors stood in hushed silence as President WHEELER rose and Miss COOLBRITH was led forward to the platform. President WHEELER's words were brief, but vibrant with feeling; and his use of the old-time "thee" and "thou" was an inspiration. When he spoke the words, "therefore, upon thee so worthy do I confer this laurel crown and name thee Poet Laureate of California," a wave of emotion swept over the audience. Tears glistened in every eye, and even men wept as the stately poetess, accepting the crown, and bravely mastering her feelings, responded in a low and trembling voice—accepting the tribute. "Anything that I have done," she said, "has been a labor of love."

The occasion was marked, naturally, by various oratorical tributes. Senator PHELAN, for instance, gave "an eloquent review of the intellectual products of the Golden State, and showed how California from her very beginnings has taken her place in the front rank of the world's producers of literature." And then Mr. MARKHAM "gave his magnificent address on 'The Saving Power of Poetry.'" There was no lack of enthusiasm in the crowning of the laureate. To the cold and "effete East" it may even seem a little overwrought at times. That, however, is probably due to envy. New York has no Poet Laureate—and California has.

FOR that difficult problem, Summer reading, there could not be a more comprehensive solution—one satisfying a greater variety of tastes—than the Wayfarer's Library. When the first volumes of this little series of contemporary masterpieces made their appearance in England some months ago, we noted the admirable opportunity that was thus offered to the general reader to make himself familiar with a number of the best books that have appeared during the last few decades—books that are sometimes difficult to procure or that sell at an uncomfortably high price—and we expressed the hope that the library would be published in this country. The first forty volumes have now made their appearance here, under the imprint of E. P. DUTTON & Co., and judging by the excellent selection of titles, the admirable binding, paper, and typography, and the absurdly low price there can be little question as to their instant and permanent popularity. The aim of the publishers has been to furnish in fiction, belles-lettres, romance, travel, humor, and outdoor literature, the best of the modern writers, such as BERNARD SHAW, GEORGE GISSING, F. ANSTEY, W. CLARK RUSSELL, H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON, THOMAS HARDY, RICHARD JEFFRIES, G. W. E. RUSSELL, HUGH WALPOLE, HILAIRE BELLOC, AUSTIN DOBSON, and BARRY PAIN. In other words, the Wayfarer's Library does for the best contemporary literature what Everyman's Library does for the classics of the past.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended July 14 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

THE HUDSON RIVER TODAY AND YESTERDAY. By Arthur P. Abbott. 12mo. New York: A. T. De La Mare Printing and Publishing Company.

Historical sketch with illustrations arranged in panorama.

COMRADES IN SERVICE. By Margaret E. Burton. 12mo. New York: Young Womens' Christian Association, 600 Lexington Avenue. 50 cents.

An illustrated collection of papers, biographical in character, by Jacob A. Riis, Clumbra bela, J. A. Burns, Dwight L. Moody and others.

PRIMITIVE AND ANCIENT LEGAL INSTITUTIONS. Compiled by Albert Kocourek and John H. Wigmore. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $4.

A compilation of select readings appearing as the second volume in the series of "Evolution of Law."

A CAPTAIN OF THE VANISHED FLEET. By Benjamin Sharp. 12mo. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. 50 cents.

A Captain of an old New England whaler tells his experiences to the author.

Poetry, Drama, and Art

POEMS OF PURPOSE. By Horace C. Carlisle. 12mo. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins Company.

A collection of Poems on various subjects of timely interest.

MONOGRAPH ON LEONARDO DA VINCI'S "MONA LISA." By John R. Eyre. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Discusses the theory that the Isleworth Mona Lisa can genuinely be ascribed to Da Vinci.

BARBARIANS. By Robert DeCamp Leland. 12mo. Boston: The Poetry-Drama Company. 35 cents.

A one-act play on an episode of the European war.

SONGS AND POEMS. By Martin Schueltze. 12mo. Chicago: The Laurentian Publishers.

Little lyrics on a variety of subjects.

INEXPENSIVE FURNISHINGS IN GOOD TASTE. By Ekin Wallick. 12mo. New York: Hearst's International Library. $1.25.

Illustrated handbook with many views of rooms and individual furnishings.

MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS. By Lawrence Weaver. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

An illustrated study of English tombs and monuments. Two hundred subjects are chosen from a period covering seven centuries.

Essays and Criticism

BOON: The Mind of the Race, The Wild Asses of the Devil, and the Last Trump. By Reginald Bliss. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.35.

A book of fables, burlesques, semi-humorous reflections, with an introduction by H. G. Wells.

THE ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE. By Ernest C. Pulbrook. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Profusely illustrated account of the picturesque features of rural England.

THE NEED OF THE HOUR. By Benjamin J. Rosenthal. 12mo. Chicago: 1402 North American Building.

Contains a plan for a merchant marine.

European War Books

THE ELEMENTS OF THE GREAT WAR. By Hilaire Belloc. 12mo. New York: Hearst's International Library. $1.50.

First volume of a military history in which is given the comparative strength of the different countries at war. Takes the events of the war up to Sept. 5 of last year.

PARIS IN HERRICK DAYS. By Elizabeth Dryden. 12mo. Paris: Dorbon-Aine.

Describes Paris during the first four months of the war.

THE FIGHT FOR PEACE. By Sidney L. Gulick. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

"An aggressive campaign for the churches," published for the Commission on Peace and Arbitration under the authority of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

THE HISTORY OF TWELVE DAYS, (from July 24 to Aug. 4, 1914.) By J. W. Headham. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Describes the negotiations preceding the outbreak of war, based on the official publications.

THE WAR AND ITS ISSUES. By John Oman. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Given as "an attempt at a Christian judgment."

INDIA AND THE WAR. By Lord Sudenham of Combe. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

Discusses the attitude of the native Indian toward the war and describes the kind of troops provided by India.

SHRAPNEL AND OTHER WAR MATERIAL. 8vo. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company.

An illustrated reprint of articles presented in the American Machinist from January to June, 1915.

Fiction

MILLSTONE. By Harold Begbie. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

A novel in which the psychology of the white slaver is a theme.

TWO SINNERS. By Mrs. David G. Ritchie. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35.

A novel of English life.

THE TOLLHOUSE. By Evelyn St. Ledger. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

The story of an old-fashioned English village and what happened to its inhabitants during the war.

THE BLACK MONK; THE KISS; THE STEPPE. By Anton Tchekhoff. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.25 each.

Of these three volumes of short stories, the first two have been translated before but have been out of print for some time. "The Steppe" is new and has never been translated before.

Science and Politics

RAFFIA BASKETRY AS A FINE ART. By Gertrude and Mildred Ashley. 12mo. Deerfield: Published by the authors.

Practically an illustrated textbook on the industries that have attracted attention in the annual exhibitions at Deerfield.

UNCLE SAM BANKER, 1910-1940. By James A. Fulton. 12mo. McKeesport, Penn.: Hutchinson & Broadbent. $2.

Aims to present information on currency, banking, &c., in popular form.

THE MUTATION FACTOR EVOLUTION. By R. Ruggles Gates. 8vo. London: The Macmillan Company.

Has particular reference to Oenothera. Published in the series of Macmillan's Science Monograph.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING. By G. H. Gerber. 12mo. New York: The New York Book Company.

An investigation of present economic conditions and their bearing on the cost of living.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE. By C. W. Hale. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Part I. of an elementary textbook on the subject published in the Cambridge Technical Series.

THE WEALTH AND INCOME OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. By Willford Isbell King. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

An expansion of a paper that appeared as an appendix to Professor Richard T. Ely's "Property and Contract in Their Relations to the Distribution of Wealth."

THE CRY FOR JUSTICE. Edited by Upton Sinclair. Introduction by Jack London. 12mo. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. $2.

An illustrated anthology of the literature of protest taken from the writings of philosophers, poets, novelists, social reformers, and others. Selections are from twenty-five languages and cover a period of 5,000 years.

THE CREATIVE PROCESS IN THE INDIVIDUAL. By T. Tyguard. 12mo. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $1.25.

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Philosophy and Religion

HEALING CURRENTS FROM THE BATTERY OF LIFE. By Walter De Voe. 12mo. Cleveland, Ohio: The Vita Publishing Company. $1.50.

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THE MEANING OF PRAYER. By Harry Emerson Foedick. 12mo. New York: National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations.

Religious meditations and studies of a timely character.

OBSCURE PEOPLE. By Edgar Whitaker Work. 12mo. New York: American Tract Society. 50 cents.

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WILD BIRD GUESTS. By Ernest Harold Baynes. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

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Domestic Science. By C. W. Hale. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Part I. of an elementary textbook on the subject published in the Cambridge Technical Series.

Business one's first reaction to it is unpleasant. One questions at the outset whether a community ever existed so in need of moral prophylaxis as Spoon River. Did a community of so limited an area ever produce so many drunkards, thieves, suicides, murderers, adulterers, not to mention the minor sins of selfishness and hypocrisy? — "Here," we said, "is a notebook for Zola; here is the coarseness of Rabelais without his power; here are all the graceless thieves of Villon without his grace to make them lovable; here is a man obsessed by sex, who makes it insistent, paramount, and revels in depicting its subtlest nuances." All this, and more, was embraced in our first reaction to "Spoon River"; yet so different is the work in perspective, so much greater is its total effect than that of its individual sketches, that one would be as unjust to himself as to Mr. Masters to permit this impression to stand as his final one.

It is not, however, that one wholly abandons his first judgment, but that he finds himself constantly modifying it as he progresses in the Anthology, by the fact that Mr. Masters has so arranged the sketches as to bring the finer types of his characters toward the end of the book. When one has despaired of humanity as expressed in Spoon River and has made up his mind that Mr. Masters's conception of the Comédie Humaine is warped, he begins to meet the redeeming minority and to see that Mr. Masters is quite as keen in their behalf as he is relentless in exposing the weakness of the derelicts. Since, however, the weakness of humanity, in its manifold phases, is more dramatic, more picturesque, than its strength, one must confess that from the standpoint of portraiture Mr. Masters's best work is done with the former types.

While the village community presents a microcosm of life and an opportunity to study character impossible to the more hidden and complex life of the city, when degeneracy is found it is likely to be overemphasized by the pitiless exposure which it meets. The weakling or the criminal in a village community has no defenses, no subterfuges; every spring of his action is open to him who can analyze it. In the city the weak and the degenerate tend to segregate; the individual is lost in the class. In the small community the exact opposite obtains; the individual who fails below the community standard or departs from its regularity, stands out with uncompromising distinctness. This is quite as true of the eccentric, the original, or the gifted; their departure from the normal brings them as unsparingly into the light as the defections of the weaker class. The village knows everything, comments upon everything, judges everything; and out of this knowledge Mr. Masters, looking back to his youth in the environs of Spoon River—which is a veritable stream—has reconstructed the life of the neighborhood so as to give us a complete group of portraits of the folk who gave individuality to the community. It is a great creative idea, and if at the outset the weak and criminal aspects of humanity seem to be overemphasized, it is because the village emphasizes them, because they are the first and most obvious facts of the life he has set himself to depict.

In the scheme of Mr. Masters's psychology, however, the novel point is that the subject confesses from the immunity of the grave. The shades of Spoon River rehearse their crimes, sadden us with their little, sordid, futile lives, and now and again hearten us with their dreams and victories. They keep nothing back, not even the aspiration not bold enough to face a philistine world. They reply to each other from the grave, refuting accusations, gibing at hypocrisies, contrasting points of view with delightful humor, satire, and irony.

There is Archibald Higbie, the artist, who could not shake the heavy soil of Spoon River from his feet, and, laboriously working in art school in Rome, persisted in getting a trace of Abe Lincoln into the face of his Apollo. There is Tennessee Claflin Shope, the laughing-stock of the village, because, in defiance of the Rev. Peet and all authorities of Spoon River, he had presumed to set up his own spiritual standards:

> Before Mary Baker G. Eddy even got [illegible]
> With what she called science,
> I had mastered the "Bhagavad Gita"
> And cured my soul, before Mary
> Began to cure bodies with souls—
> Peace to all worlds!

There is Hortense Robbins, at whose doings Spoon River was always agape:

> My name used to be in the papers daily
> As having dined somewhere,
> Or traveled somewhere,
> Or rented a house in Paris
> Where I entertained the nobility.
> I was forever eating or traveling
> Or taking the cure at Baden-Baden.
> Now I am here to do honor
> To Spoon River, here beside the family
> whence I sprang.
> No one cares now where I dined
> Or lived, or whom I entertained,
> Or how often I took the cure at Baden-Baden.

In the matter of ethics Mr. Masters is quite as keen as in the lighter phases of his work. He never blurs his values, one sees in an instant what made or unmade a character. There has, indeed, been some excellent philosophy garnered on the banks of Spoon River for him who cares to profit by it. The sketches of Henry C. Calhoun, Robert Davidson, and others bear out this assertion.

As to poetry, one comes to a question of disputed boundary. No sooner does one set his careful stakes about the preserve of poetry than some invader strides across and upsets them. Poetry is, indeed, a domain of constantly moving outposts, again and again the stakes are set, again and again the ground is yielded, until he is rash who should predict the final territory.

It seems, however, that one convention remains, one differentiation exists between the arts of prose and poetry—that while both have rhythm, but one has a rhythmic beat, a blending of rhythm and tone, which must be distinct from the rhythm of prose. This beat may not be one of conventional feet, amenable to the laws of scansion, but it is none the less recognizable and definite. In many of Mr. Masters's sketches the rhythm, if present, is too subtle for gross ears, while the beat has escaped in some overtone. The majority of the sketches could quite as well be set as prose, since the line division is arbitrary and not inherent, but there remains a minority where the rhythm is not only definite, but of distinct beauty, and, coupled with exaltation, the result is a poem about whose credentials there could be no quibbling. One of the finest of these in poetic heightening and ecstasy is that of Caroline Branson singing a canticle of the flesh, or of Thomas Trevelyan "reading in Ovid the sorrowful story of Itys" and upsealing anew its "little thuribles" of dream and wisdom. Since we have not space for these there is the brief but beautiful summary of the life of Alexander Throckmorton:

> In youth my wings were strong and tireless.
> But I did not know the mountains.
> In age I knew the mountains,
> But my weary wings could not follow my vision—Genius is wisdom and youth.

Or the words of Anne Rutledge, for Spoon River embraces the Lincoln country:

> Out of me unworthy and unknown
> The vibrations of deathless music:
> "With malice toward none, with charity for all."
> Out of me the forgiveness of millions
> toward millions
> And the beneficent face of a nation
> Shining with justice and truth.
> I am Anne Rutledge who sleeps beneath these weeds,
> Beloved in life of Abraham Lincoln,
> Wedded to him, not through union,
> But through separation.
> Bloom forever, O Republic,
> From the dust of my bosom!

Poetry is more than form, and while many of Mr. Masters's characters deliver themselves in unequivocal prose, prose that would gain in effectiveness by freeing itself from a purely arbitrary connection with verse, there is a group whose expression must be measured by other standards. This expression may be satirical, it may be ironical, it may be tender, but whatever form it takes, it has an art of its own—by what name we call it is of small moment.

A. C. BENSON'S MEMOIRS OF HIS BROTHER

An Intimate Record of the Personality of the Late Robert Hugh Benson

HUGH: MEMOIRS OF A BROTHER. By Arthur Christopher Benson. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

WHEN Robert Hugh Benson was 5 years old his godfather, Mr. Penny of Wellington College, gave him a Bible. "Thank you, godpapa, for this beautiful Bible!" said Hugh. "Will you read me some of it?" Mr. Penny beamed with delight. "And what shall I read about?" he asked.

"The devil!" said Hugh, without the slightest hesitation.

Now, it is unlikely that this entertaining little anecdote will find a place in the official biography of the late Mgr. Benson, which is now in preparation. And it is the inclusion of just such trivialities as this that gives charm and value to Arthur Christopher Benson's book about his brother.

This is by no means a formal biography; it is something rarer and perhaps more important—a record of intimate and sympathetic observation. A. C. Benson gives the world a view of just those aspects of his illustrious brother which have hitherto been hidden; he lets Robert Hugh Benson be seen by all as he was seen in the circle of his own family. Those who knew Mgr. Benson as a brave and faithful priest and as a novelist whose technical skill was put to the service of revealed truth may from these pleasant pages learn to know him also as a schoolboy, a university student, a humorous and friendly gentleman.

I called the book a record of intimate and sympathetic observation: These adjectives require some qualification. Surely Arthur Christopher Benson loved his brother, and surely besides their relationship of blood there was between them the bond of fellowship in idealism and intellectuality. And yet the gentle, accomplished essayist could never be on terms of close intimacy with that militant Christian. The humblest peasant on his knees in Robert Hugh Benson's chapel at Hare Street sympathized with him, was intimate with him, in a way which was unknown to his devoted brother.

There is a sense of this all through the book. Mgr. Benson's death seems to have brought home to his brother a realization of the tremendous difference between the via media and the narrow path upon which Robert Hugh Benson set his feet one Autumn day in 1903. The reader is conscious that the author seems subtly to regret his exclusion from some experience that was his brother's; to ponder upon that exclusion in a manner interesting and suggestive to the student of religious psychology.

But all this is apart from the book's most obvious value, its value as the reflection of a personality. The author's purpose was, he says, "to place on record some of my brother's sayings and doings, to fix scenes and memories before they suffered from any dim obliteration of time, to catch, if I could, for my own comfort and delight the tone and sense of that vivid and animated atmosphere which Hugh always created about him." In this purpose he has succeeded admirably. And his book is much more than a record; it is a distinguished piece of writing.

A. C. Benson has never before expressed his thoughts with such freedom and vigor. This book has a warmth lacking in his polished and leisurely essays; the personality of the author, as well as that of his subject, appears in a new and attractive light.

There are parts of the book which as literature call for special gratitude—the opening chapter, for instance, with its splendid description of the Hare Street house, and the chapter headed "Personal Characteristics." But the passages which show Arthur Christopher Benson at his best are those which deal with his brother's last illness and death. Simple in phrasing, frank, yet nobly reticent, this description of Mgr. Benson's last hours is literature. It is more than affecting, it is inspiring.

But, then, the author had a lofty theme. He witnessed that brave death, he saw his beloved brother, supported by that arm on which he had dared to lean, pass trustfully out of this earthly life. "It was not," he writes, "like an end: it was as though he had turned a corner and was passing on, out of sight but still unquestionably there. It seemed to me like the death of a knight or soldier."

Well, Robert Hugh Benson was a soldier. A Happy Warrior—"he that every man in arms should wish to be."

MONSIGNOR BENSON'S POEMS

POEMS. By Robert Hugh Benson. With Introduction by Wilfred Meynell. New York: Kenedy & Sons.

INTIMATE and heart-searching will be the general characterization of these newly collected "Poems," by Robert Hugh Benson. "Under the cover of poetical convention he is able to bare himself," writes Wilfred Meynell even if he "had not studied the mechanism of poetry as his medium." Indeed, we seem all the more to feel the intensity and consuming energy of the man in this conscious, or unconscious, disregard of the finesse of art.

So possessed by his message that the manner of it is forgotten, he gives himself to the reader as a new human document which must have enthralling interest for all that pursue the devious paths of religious psychology, for in the Poems we see that the ascetical spirit which was so pronounced in their author, did not altogether preclude a marked tendency toward the mystical, so that his poem "The Teresian Contemplative" may be fairly regarded, especially in such a stanza as the following, as possessing autographical significance of importance:

> Her face the awful Face of God
> Brightens and blinds with utter light;
> Her footstep falls where late He trod;
> She sinks in roaring voids of night;
> Cries to her Lord in black despair,
> And knows, yet knows not, He is there.

In his poem "Savonarola Moriturus," the gospel of the martyr and confessor comes forth dramatically, with more comprehension and logic in its few lines than can be found in many pages of George Eliot's "Romola." There are passages in this poem that seem to show the new poet at his best:

> Yea, is it wonder I dreamed that the Saviour could save,
> As I saw in the twilight below
> God's light a-glimmer on faces in transept and nave?
> Who could know, who could know
> Soon—ah! so soon!—that the glimmer
> would change to a glare
> And the stillness to noisy contempt—
> Nave where they listened would yield to the bellowing square
> And the dream that I dreamt
> Fade in this bitter awakening? Bitter the ban
> Of the Church that I love. Yet I cry
> Mercy of God: for the mercies or curses of man
> Shall be nought by and by.
> Naked I came from Him, naked return I [illegible]
> To my God through a fiery door;
> Back, earth to earth, go I through a portal of pain—
> Can friar do more?

A comparison of Father Benson's purely devotional lyrics with those of Keble and Newman and Faber will be general; a place must be hereafter made for him in their ranks, although we find his singing note always yielding to the ardor of sighs and the violence of desire. There is less of the feminine in these newer poems and hymns; they are the work of an intense manly soul broken in love upon the rack of the Divine. The singing of Crashaw, Patmore, and Francis Thompson has given them greater richness and diapason; they are more varied and interesting because of the intervals in their composition before and after the poet declared his submission to the Pope.

The rapid bursting out of such a spirit was an easily foreseen event, and his dramatic passing, recalling the ardent days of Avila and Loyola, has all the more profound significance in being publicly enacted before our own generation, which is said to be so alien to the sense of such devotion and self-sacrifice. THOMAS WALSH.

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New York G. P. Putnam's Sons London

PLANS OF AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

Important Books Promised for Immediate Publication and Others in Preparation During the Vacation Season

OWEN WISTER'S study of Prussianized Germany and the spirit in which it entered the war, "The Penticost of Calamity," which had recent magazine publication, will shortly be brought out in book form by the Macmillan Company.

Duffield & Co. have ready for publication "In a French Hospital," by M. Eydoux-Demians, a collection of stories of things seen and heard by a nurse in a French hospital, very near the front, during the first five months of the war. Under the title, "Notes d'une Infirmière," it was recently published in Paris.

An important book, carrying the sources from which future historians of the war will draw much material, is ready for immediate issue by the George H. Doran Company. It bears the title, "Collected Diplomatic Documents Relating to the Outbreak of the Great War," and it includes the correspondence between the Chancelleries of Great Britain, France, Russia, Serbia, Germany, and the rest of the nations involved.

"Punch Cartoons of the Great War" is another Doran book to be brought out at once. It includes a selection of the best cartoons that have appeared in Punch since the beginning of the war, particularly those having reference to this country.

Two other books relating to the war and having the Doran imprint that are ready for publication are "The Soul of Germany," by T. F. A. Smith, who has been for twelve years instructor in German in the University of Erlangen, Bavaria, and "India and the War," a study of the present attitude of native Indians toward the empire, by Lord Sydenham and others.

From the Century Company will come in the Autumn a new novel by Bertha Runkle, whose "Helmet of Navarre" will be remembered. It will be called "Straight Down the Crooked Lane," and will deal with people of today in society life in Newport and army life in the Philippines.

On Aug. 3 George H. Doran Company will have ready W. Somerset Maughan's new novel, "Of Human Bondage," said to be a detailed picture of the life of a real man of the present time.

The title of the story by Corra Harris to be published in the Autumn by Hearst's International Library Company is "Justice" and not "In the Valley," as was stated in these columns last week.

"Sunset Balconies" is the attractive title of a new book of poems by Thomas Walsh which the Macmillan Company will bring out in September. As it is five years since the appearance of Mr. Walsh's "Prison Ships and Other Poems," the new volume will include his series of interpretative poems on El Greco, Valesquez, and Goya, some of which have had magazine publication. A new translation of the Anacreon by Judson France Davidson under the title "Anacreontea" will soon be offered by E. P. Dutton & Co., in which the author is said to keep close to the original and to retain its simplicity and vivacity of spirit.

Maxim Gorky's "My Childhood" is scheduled for publication shortly by the Century Company. It is the story of the Russian author's life from his earliest memory to his seventeenth year, when he was pushed out of his grandfather's house to shift for himself.

The Century Company will soon have ready "Me: A Book of Remembrance," which has been having anonymous magazine publication. It is a section of a year or so out of the life of the author, who is said to be a well-known woman novelist, during her later teens, when she was making her precarious and adventurous way in a busy world.

"The Coming Newspaper" is the title of a work which the Holts will publish this week. Its instigator and editor is Professor Merle Thorpe, head of the Department of Journalism in the University of Kansas, and its contents are a series of articles upon the latest developments in the methods and ethics of newspaper making, treating such subjects as news gathering and handling, advertising, circulation, administration and editorial direction. Among the contributors to the symposium are Oswald Garrison Villard, Melville E. Stone, Norman Hapgood, H. J. Haskell, George Fitch and Roy W. Howard.

On the same date the Holts will publish also Barrett H. Clark's "The British and American Drama of Today," which will be a companion volume to his "Continental Drama of Today."

Houghton Mifflin Company has just published a work on "The Dean of Women," by Lois Kimball Mathews, who is dean of women at the University of Wisconsin, which is said to be the first discussion of opportunities and possibilities in this particular field.

"The Practical Conduct of Play," by Henry S. Curtis, is a very recent publication of the Macmillan Company, which aims to provide detailed information concerning playgrounds and organized play for those who are preparing to take up this work or who are interested in it as parents, teachers, directors, or supervisors. The Macmillans have brought out in two volumes Harry Gunnison Brown's "International Trade and Exchange," published last year in one volume. One of the new volumes is concerned with international trade and the economic advantages of commerce, and the other with foreign exchange and the exchange mechanism of commerce.

Of timely interest are two volumes concerning Serbia, by W. H. Petrovitch, which Frederick A. Stokes Company will bring out next month. One is a "History of Serbia" and the other is a collection of "Hero Tales and Legends of the Serbians."

The Foote & Davies Company of Atlanta, Ga., have published "The Master Scientist," described as "an index to the healing power of the Christ and a guide to health, plenty, and peace."

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DURING the proceedings of the International Congress of Authors and Journalists, held this month at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, Edwin Markham contributed a paper on "The Saving Power of Poetry," and Gertrude Atherton on "Literary Merchandise." Richard Walton Tully spoke on "The Secret of Successful Drama," Mrs. Harriet M. Lothrop read a paper on "Hawthorne in Old Concord and Rome," and Charles F. Lummis discussed "What Is the Matter with California Literature?"

Claude Grahame-White and Harry Harper are at work upon a book to be called "The Aerial History of the War," which will be an authentic and detailed account of the part airships have played in the struggle. They are keeping it constantly under preparation, and do not intend to publish it until the war is concluded, so that it will be a complete story of the subject from start to finish.

John Masefield, who lately returned from France to England to organize a nursing unit to be used behind the army of the Argonne, offers to sell to American readers manuscripts, typescripts and autograph copies of his books and poems in order to raise funds for this purpose. The money so obtained he will use for the hospital and will apply any surplus there may be to the purchasing of artificial limbs for maimed French soldiers.

A Swedish translation of Dr. van Dyke's "The Story of the Other Wise Man" has just been published in Stockholm.

Jessie B. Rittenhouse, author of "The Little Book of American Verse," has been invited by Columbia University to give a course of lectures on contemporaneous American poetry.

Alice Crary Sutcliffe, author of a recently published biography of Robert Fulton, is a great-granddaughter of the inventor and shipbuilder. The book was published exactly one hundred years after his death.

M. D. Petre, who was referred to in these columns as a man in a recent review of her new volume, "Reflections of a Noncombatant," is Miss Petre of an old English Roman Catholic family, and is the author of a life of Father Tyrrell and editor of his autobiography.

Eden Phillpotts told a recent interviewer that he always selects the setting of a story first and then evolves from it the plot and the characters. When he was preparing to write "Brunel's Tower" he lived among the potters three months before beginning the story.

Sinclair Lewis, author of "Our Mr. Wrenn," is taking a tramping trip, with his wife, on Cape Cod, in the course of which they expect to explore the Cape from end to end.

ARTHUR OSCAR HORNUNG

WORD has reached London of the death of Second Lieutenant Arthur Oscar Hornung while fighting with the English forces in Flanders. Lieutenant Hornung was the only son of E. W. Hornung, the well-known English novelist, creator of Raffles, and a nephew of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

Young Hornung had just completed a course at Eton before the outbreak of war, preparatory to entering Cambridge in the Fall. He was a splendid scholar and gave every indication of maintaining the literary prestige of his family. The military training obtained at school qualified him for a commission and he was among the first to offer his services in defense of his country.

A NATIONAL HOME FOR BOOKS

(From The Publishers' Weekly.)

THE following is a plan for a home for the book and allied trades and some reasons for presenting the project. The home would create a centre for authors; publishers of books, pictures and music; booksellers and the trade press. There is no thought of a union of these branches; for the present that would be impractical and inexpedient. But the closer understanding and mutuality that would spring from dwelling under a common roof is implied.

The Book Trade Building, the Graphic Arts Building, or whatever else it may be called, should be the headquarters of the Authors' League, the Publishers' Co-operative Bureau, (or such more comprehensive organisation as may succeed it,) the Booksellers' League, the American Booksellers' Association, the art, music and book trade organs, the art and music publishers.

The Booksellers' School, now in embryo but certain of permanency, and whose success is vital to the future of the trade, would there find its natural abode.

An adequate bibliographical library should be established there; such a library would be of incalculable value to publishers, booksellers and authors, and, indirectly, to the public.

In the building there should be a gallery for a permanent display of books, music, and the graphic arts. This would be merely for exhibition and would help the public, the publisher, and the retail dealer. It would make unnecessary the hasty and incomplete annual exhibition of the books of the year; it would at all times afford an opportunity to booklovers to examine all the current books—an impossibility at any retail bookstore without fabulous capital and a foolhardy proprietor.

A bureau of book information for the public as well as for authors, booksellers, and publishers, would serve to unite the functions now scattered and imperfectly performed because none can afford to exercise them completely. The bureau would be directed by the Librarian, an expert in whom knowledge of literature, publishing, and bookselling should be combined. There are such men; there will be more.

The building would be an exchange; all of the agencies engaged in the production and distribution of books, pictures, and music would co-operate, preserving their present identity and autonomy but acting as a whole when a temporary union seemed desirable.

The plan is not complex. The various organizations would simply move into this new structure and pay a new landlord. The building would be built and financed after the manner common to real estate owners, who suit prospective tenants upon the guarantee of a stipulated percentage of the cost. The participating organizations might arrange for a lower rate than other tenants; offices in the building would prove attractive to publishers, literary agents, newspaper representatives, paper manufacturers and book manufacturers. There should be a lecture hall and a restaurant and perhaps some club features. It is true that the creation and maintenance of the library, the information bureau, the school and the exhibition would offer difficulties, but they are not insurmountable. They are the pains incident to healthy growth.

The dignity of the trade would demand that if a building be erected it be beautiful; one that would justify the poetic conception of architecture as "frozen music." Thus because of its attractive exterior it would, in itself, become a permanent advertisement, a monument to the glory of the book. An adequate realization by the man in the street of the importance of books and book production to our national life would be one of the results. And the edifice would afford inspiration and a healthy stimulus to the entire book and publishing trade of America.

R. W. HUEBSCH.

New York, July 8.

THE LURE OF THE LAND

THE LURE OF THE LAND. Farming After Fifty. By Harvey W. Wiley, M. D., formerly Chief Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company. $1.40.

A GREAT many topics interesting to farmers and to men and women who are trying to determine whether it would be wise for them to give up their present vocations and take up farming are intelligently and instructively discussed by Dr. Wiley in "The Lure of the Land." The distinguished author presents an array of facts and opinions, drawn from his scientific knowledge and from his experience as a successful farmer, to which the perplexed agriculturist or the would-be farmer may turn, confident it will give him help with respect to the problems that worry him.

One great truth that is emphasized in the book is that to be a good farmer one must know how to conduct his farm. This truth the author puts in various ways, as he repeatedly directs attention to it; in one of his brief essays he says:

> Farming is a business which requires the highest business talent; it is a profession which requires the best technical skill. There is no other profession that requires such a variety of learning, such an insight into nature, such skill of a technical kind in order to be successful, as the profession of farming.

No doubt this is substantially true, especially in those parts of the country where lands are dear and soils are impoverished. The man who knows how can run a hundred-dollar-the-acre farm profitably; the other sort of man may count with certainty upon an annual deficit. For this reason Dr. Wiley protests against the practice that prevails throughout the country of making professional and business men out of the brightest of the farmers' sons, and of turning the old homesteads over to the dull and unambitious boys. He wants bright, clever, and technically educated young men to run the farms, young men of "courage, industry, tact, knowledge, patience, enthusiasm, and brains." To young men of this class he says

> Personally, I believe that agriculture is the fundamental profession, that it is one in which a man can have the greater opportunities for development, have broader views of life, and render more efficient service than in any other activity in which man engages. I cannot escape from the belief that the man who lives in closest touch with nature, other things being equal, will be the best man and have the broadest view of human life and human activity and human destiny.

It is quite logical that, holding the view that farming is a scientific pursuit, Dr. Wiley cautions townfolk not to yield to the "lure of the land" unless they are absolutely convinced they can make good farmers of themselves. Upon this point he remarks:

> My observation is that it is rare for a man who has devoted his more active life to other pursuits in the city to become a successful farmer; I mean by that to live from the products of his farm. Thus at the very outset I may say to those who are suffering from the disease which I call ruralitis that the expected living which is to come from a farm is to a large extent visionary.

One thing Dr. Wiley insists on in this connection is that the titular head of the house shall not succumb to the lure of the land unless he is certain that his wife and children are of the same mind with himself. Another sensible suggestion is that sometimes city men who become obsessed with the belief they wish to become farmers recover from their obsessions if they take fairly long vacations in the country and come into actual contact with the life to which their longing thoughts have aspired.

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DOG DAYS IN THEATRE-LAND

DOES A STAR LOSE PRESTIGE BY ACTING FOR THE MOVIES?

THE question of the effect of acting for moving pictures on the reputation and drawing power of an artist of the legitimate stage has long been a moot one. There are those who hold that an actor or actress cheapens his or her art by going in for films and detracts from his or her popularity, while others contend that an artist merely increases his following by becoming a movie player.

Notable among the former group was Charles Frohman before his death. Mr. Frohman always discouraged his stars from acting for the cinema. So last week, as a result of a disagreement over her announced intention of making her début as a movie actress, Billie Burke withdrew from the Frohman company. A few days before that the United Booking Offices had canceled the engagement of Victor Moore in Washington because a film for which he acted the principal part was to be shown simultaneously. On top of these detached incidents came an announcement from A. H. Woods to the effect that hereafter his stars would not be allowed to act for pictures while under his management.

THE TIMES asked Mr. Woods to explain his position, and he has done so in the following article. Also Samuel Goldfish, executive head of the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company, was asked to give the view of the picture producer. Said Mr. Woods:

"That I, and other managers as well, would ultimately have to take some decided action in the matter was evident long ago, when it became apparent that the cinema people were not only reaping while we were sowing, but reaping to our own disadvantage. We were developing, at our own expense, competitors within ourselves. For instance, while we were advertising Miss So-and-So in her famous success at $2.00, the movie people, capitalizing the reputation Miss So-and-So had made in our play, were billing her next door at ten cents. Miss So-and-So may have had no other merit on the screen than the reputation gained by her work in the legitimate theatre; yet when it became a question of paying $2.00 or ten cents to see her, the dime won. The value of the advertising gained by Miss So-and-So on the screen is almost negligible; often it did her more harm than good.

"I have already spoken of the inability of the actor do both things well. An actor must be physically and mentally alert at all times in order to do justice to his rôle. A day at the movie studio is exacting, and the player cannot at the end of it come to the theatre with the necessary freshness and vigor that his work requires. The result is that he cannot do justice to himself in either capacity.

"What the ultimate solution of the difficulty will be is, of course, hard to forecast. As long as the movies will offer alluring salaries there is no doubt that they are going to get valuable recruits from the stage. The movies are furthermore dependent upon the theatre not only for players, but for ideas. In the end, I suppose, either the moving picture people will all have to become theatrical mangers as well or the theatrical managers will have to become film producers, if for no other reason than to protect themselves."

This is how Mr. Goldfish feels about it:

"In their opposition against the motion picture industry and their efforts to coerce their stars and players with threats of dismissal or cancellation of contract if they appear in photoplays, the legitimate managers are showing themselves in the light of modern day King Canutes. Better their chances to stop the rising ocean tide than to retard an industry that is international in scope, that amuses and entertains millions every day, and that is proving to the artist a stable and profitable field.

"The photoplay versions of great dramas are shown to millions of persons, whereas the original stage versions are reserved for theatregoers in a comparatively few cities that can support extravagant theatres. The photoplay also exhibits a cast of the very finest artists, whereas some of the present-day stars of the legitimate are actually limited in their appearances to New York, Chicago, and a Continental tour once in several years.

"The fact of the matter is that through the medium of the photoplay the fame of stars has increased a thousandfold; persons who never heard of them in great sections of the country—and world, so far as that goes—are now intimate with their art. The United Booking Office last week canceled Victor Moore's vaudeville engagement in Washington because Mr. Moore was in our production of 'Chimmie Fadden,' on exhibition in a photoplay theatre. The truth is that through the medium of two photoplays, 'Snobs' and 'Chimmie Fadden,' Mr. Moore has increased his personal following within six months a hundred times greater than he was able to do in ten years in the legitimate and variety theatres.

"Ten years ago the legitimate managers objected to their players entering vaudeville, because, they said, it lessened their value. Now the vaudeville managers are joining in the same cry against the photoplay."

Eileen Sheridan Behman Players, Columbia

Marguerite Keeler New Brighton Theatre Week July 19

Irene Haisman in "Twin Beds" Harris

Claiborne Foster in "A Full House" Longacre

STAR DUST

SPEAKING again of Elsie Janis, as one is quite apt to do, she had a pleasant little adventure with Queen Alexandra recently. The London Daily Sketch tell the first part of the story.

"During the interval," says The Sketch, "Lady Diana Manners and Miss Elsie Janis sold photographs of Mme. Rejane. Queen Alexandra, who was in the stage box and looked exceedingly well in an iridescent cloak and black tulle toque, was with the Princess Victoria, who wore black and white. Both the royal ladies bought photographs from Lady Diana Manners, and afterwards Sir George Hoiford called to Miss Janis to bring her photographs, as the Queen wished to purchase some, thinking they were pictures of the actress herself. Miss Janis had to promise to send her Majesty one, as she had only Mme. Rejane's for sale."

When she arrived home Miss Janis wrote this note:

"Your Majesty, Queen Alexandra.

"I am so proud and happy that you should want my picture that I am sending two. Will you accept one or both with my love; for if a cat may look at a King, a player may surely love a Queen—when she is loved by all. I take the liberty of sending my little poem, which your Majesty heard today.

"Sincerely, "ELSIE JANIS."

THE inhabitants of the United States are divided into two groups—those who have written the Great American Play and those who have sent Bert Williams "the funniest song you ever heard." Unfortunately for Mr. Williams the quotations are not his.

"Good songs," said Mr. Williams the other day as he washed the black off, for he is not as dark as he paints himself, "are hard to get. In fact, I ain't never had a good one from nobody no time, or at least not recently.

"They are quite as often accidents as anything else. You get an idea and tell it to your friends and it sounds great to them. You work the idea up and maybe you are still enthusiastic when the song is finished. Then you try it, and where you thought there would be laughs there are silences, and, oh! how silent an audience can be sometimes. A song came last week that sounded awfully clever just to read it, so I tried it on a 'Follies' audience. The second rendition I went back to one of my old ones.

"Then there is the song that doesn't seem particularly funny that turns out a classic before you are through. 'Nobody' was that kind. The trombone made 'Nobody.' One Saturday matinée just after I had begun singing it the trombonist as a josh threw in that long slur. It got an immense laugh, and of course we kept it in. The chances are if he had done that at rehearsal I would have objected that he was trying to ruin my act, and as it was he saved it. More often than not it's the 'ands' and 'buts' they laugh at.

"Sometimes it fairly rains songs, and then there will be a drought. I always try to look over all of them sent to me, for you never can tell when you will strike a find. More frequently, however, you can tell after the first few lines. Here is a fair example of what I mean," and Mr. Williams picked up a manuscript from his dressing table.

"'Oh, How It Rained!' is the title. Sounds good on the flash, doesn't it? But listen to the first line:

"Old Noah built an ark of gopherwood,
To sail the mighty sea.

"There you lost the audience at the start. By the time they figured out what gopherwood was you would be through. Just to give you an idea how bad they can be, listen to the chorus:

"Oh, how it rained! Oh, how it rained!
Noah drove the animals cheek by jaw
But he didn't take his mother-in-law.
Oh, how it rained! Oh, how it rained!
Then the dove came back with the olive branch,
And he knew 'twas safe back on the ranch with the bunch.

"If I should sing that it would take more than an olive branch to make me safe with the bunch out front. And yet that composer will probably tell his friends there isn't any excuse for my not having funny songs, for he sent me a peach and I wouldn't use it.

"Know any one with some funny songs? Send 'em along and I'll try them on my piano and maybe on my audience."

LOUIS HIRSCH, who composed some of the most alluring tunes of the "Follies," is a young American musician who is perhaps better known in London than in New York. Not that Mr. Hirsch hasn't done some attractive work here before his current contributions. Before he went to London, three years ago, he was attached to the Winter Garden, and the songs he wrote for the productions there were among the best that institution has ever introduced. It was Mr. Hirsch who composed "The Gaby Glide," "My Sumurun Girl," "The Wedding Glide," "The Bacchanale Rag," "How Do You Do, Miss Ragtime?" and "Was There Ever a Night Like This?"

Mr. Hirsch's first work in London was to compose the score for "Hello, Ragtime," the first of the big revues in the Hippodrome, responsible for the series of revues still being given in the British capital. This was the piece with an American cast of principals that included Ethel Levey, Shirley Kellogg, Lew Hearn, and Bonita. After that he did "Come Over Here" for the London Opera House, "Hullo, Tango," for the Hippodrome, "The Honeymoon Express" for the Oxford, and "Dora's Doze" for the Palladium. Then the war came, and Mr. Hirsch returned home.

Mr. Hirsch has a more solid musical foundation than many young composers. He studied with Joseffy, and subsequently in Berlin.

A PLAY DIRECTORY.

COLUMBIA.—Lew Kelly and the Behman show; an entertainment that proves conclusively burlesque may be clean.

COHAN'S.—"It Pays to Advertise," a flip farce, bright enough in its dialogue to be carried over from last season.

LIBERTY.—"The Birth of a Nation," a motion picture abounding in thrilling scenes and illustrating the high development to which the art of the cinema has been carried.

LONGACRE.—"A Full House," a farce with many merry moments, admirably adapted for a Summer evening's diversion.

NEW AMSTERDAM.—Ziegfeld's "Follies," an Urban, urban show, full of glitter, girls and glee.

Luna's Free Shows.

After one has paid the entrance fee to Luna Park at Coney there are enough attractions that are free to make further expenditure unnecessary, if one is retrenching because of the war. Three orchestras give concerts at various places and intervals, there is a circus with a program of acts of all kinds, and dance halls where the latest steps are performed by professionals. A. F. Plath has taken charge of the large dance hall in the park.

FILM FLASHES

VITAGRAPH—"The Night of the Wedding."
STRAND—"The Fighting Hope."
EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—"The Right of Way."
BROADWAY—"The Running Fight."

THE mystery that surrounds the shooting of a bridegroom on the night of his wedding by a veiled woman is the thread from which the plot of "The Night of the Wedding," the new feature picture that will be shown this week in the Vitagraph Theatre, is woven. Eugene Mullin wrote the scenario and Edith Storye and Antonio Moreno acted the principal rôles. Chapter 11 of "The Goddess" will be released. In this Celestia continues her work of reform, while the striking miners storm the stockade of the coal barons. Three comedy films make up the rest of the program.

The first appearance of Laura Hope Crews in motion pictures will be in the Strand Theatre this week in a picturization of William J. Hurlbut's drama, "The Fighting Hope." George Gebhardt, Thomas Meighan, and Theodore Roberts were in Miss Crews's supporting company. The picture is from the Lasky studios. The third and last installment of the Aylesworth big-game pictures will be shown. As usual, the program will include the topical review and interesting scientific and travel pictures.

William Faversham acted the principal rôle of a photo-dramatic version of Sir Gilbert Parker's novel, "The Right of Way," which will be shown this week in the Eighty-first Street Theatre. The second half of the week "The Earl of Pawtucket," with Lawrance d'Orsay in his original rôle, will be projected.

Violet Hemming, who was seen last season in "The Lie" and "Under Cover," will make her screen début this afternoon in "The Running Fight," which will be shown in the Broadway Theatre. The picture is taken from William Hamilton Osborne's novel of that title. South American travel pictures, colored scenics, and a police dog cartoon by Bray will be other items of the program.

Commodore J. Stuart Blackton of the Vitagraph Company has made an eight-part picture of Hudson Maxim's book, "Defenseless America," and given it the title, "The Battle Cry of Peace." The picture shows a hostile army being landed in New York, the flight of the inhabitants to the interior, how the Woolworth Tower would look in flames, and Washington, D. C., crumbling before the guns of the invaders. Care has been taken in making the picture not to violate neutrality, and the uniforms and names of the invaders were chosen so as not to suggest any foreign country.

One ticket admits to three theatres in the Grand Central Palace, where this week's features will be "The Wishing Ring," with Vivian Martin; "The Lure," with Bernard Baily, and "The Fight," with John Kellerd and Margaret Wycherly.

George C. Shedd's novel, "The Incorrigible Dukane," has been selected by the Famous Players Company for John Barrymore's next screen vehicle. Mr. Barrymore's rôle will be that of an irrepressible young man who meets with a long chain of misadventures before he finally wins the girl and saves the fortune and honor of his father.

When Sarah Bernhardt tours the United States in the Fall motion pictures of the French actress in some of her famous rôles will be shown simultaneously throughout the country.

In one of the photoplay productions of the Reliance-Majestic studios screen audiences are astonished to see a cat stroll into view, approach a fireplace in which there is a fire, stretch, yawn, and then lie down with an air of great comfort.

The cat is the pet of Francelia Billington, one of the leading Reliance-Majestic actresses, and was prepared for the part by Miss Billington. The actress denies that there is either hypnotism or occult suggestion about her training of the pet.

"It was very simple in this case," said she. "I merely put Dallas in an icebox five minutes before that particular scene was made. Naturally he wanted to get to a fire as soon as possible after his icy experience."

STOCK COMPANY PLANNED FOR DAINTY MUSICAL COMEDIES

REMEMBER "Adele," "Alma, Wo Wohnst Du?" and "Iole"? More will recall the first than the last two named, for more saw it than saw the others. Well, a company has been formed to present exclusively just such polite musical comedies. It is the Times Producing Corporation, and already the first production is well along in rehearsal.

Ben Teal, one of Broadway's most skillful stage directors of musical comedy, furnished the idea and the enthusiasm for the new organization, and associated with him are a number of men who believe there is a public for just such entertainments. Among these backers are the Pincus brothers, who control the Longacre Theatre, and the stock company hopes to install itself in this playhouse in September.

Mr. Teal is full of the new venture, and the other day he explained what he hoped to accomplish.

"For a number of years," said Mr. Teal, "I have been convinced that Broadway musical comedy was on its, or her, last legs. I am speaking now of that form of entertainment composed principally of worn-out Broadway gags, music cues, and young women who, when they are dressed at all, are abominably dressed. I do not refer to operetta or light opera, but musical comedy in the general acceptance of the term.

"The revue, the type of show represented by the Follies, has sprung up since musical comedy made its first appearance. It has stolen the tricks and done them better than its prototype, so there is now little chance to compete with the revue along the same lines. The revue is in reality glorified variety with a succession of stunning scenes and clever specialties, and it is justly popular.

"But with this type of entertainment doing what it does so well, and with the movies presenting crowds in a way the legitimate stage cannot hope to approximate, there is little room left for old-fashioned musical comedy. Something must come to take the place of it, and it has seemed to me for a number of years that the newcomer would be a reversion to the type of comedy with music that reached such a degree of perfection in the early half of the nineteenth century in France. Of this type was 'Adele' and afterward 'Iole.'

These entertainments are dainty little comedies that tell a story deserving the telling, even without musical embellishment. The songs are incidental to the plot, and serve to develop it. They arise from character and incident, and are not merely interpolated to separate the gags and dances. The lyrics should be good, the music melodic without being heavy, and the whole should be interpreted by a company of smart players and produced with taste and discretion. I see no reason why such an entertainment, combining the best of drama, the best of poetry, and the best of music, interpreted with skill and taste, should not succeed.

"It is the purpose of our company to give such entertainments, and the hope that a discriminating public will show their appreciation with the bestowal of their patronage if we fulfill our purpose. It is our idea to make our organization bear the same relation to the musical comedy stage that Augustin Daly's did to the polite comedy stage. We will have a cast of principals, chosen from the best talent in their respective lines, who will be practically permanent members of the organization. This company will remain in New York, and when one piece has outlived its popularity will appear in a new one. An effort will be made to make the touring companies as well rounded in personnel as the stock company, but it will not be weakened by sending its principals on tour.

"I feel sure that with such an organization talented writers and musicians who have not had the heart to fool with the Broadway brand will be developed, and that some rare evenings are in store for that portion of the New York public that appreciates the artistic done in delightful surroundings in an artistic way."

Coney's Mardi Gras.

Although it is some weeks away preparations have already been begun for the Mardi Gras at Coney. The date for the festivities has been set for Sept. 13 to 18 inclusive. Lewis M. Potter has been re-elected President of the organization in charge.

NEW VARIETY PROGRAMS

FRITZI SCHEFF has recovered from her indisposition of last week and will appear in the Palace Theatre this week. Miss Scheff will sing operatic selections, interspersed with songs she has made popular in light opera. Adelaide and Hughes have been retained for another week, and in addition to some of the best of their old dances will present several new ones. The Avon Comedy Four will give one of their comedy sketches, and Al and Fannie Stedman will offer a piano specialty which they call "Pianocapers." A novelty driven here from Europe by the war is "Mysteria," the exact nature and workings of which are supposed to be shrouded in mystery.

A program in which comedy predominates has been prepared for the New Brighton Theatre. Homer B. Mason and Marguerite Keeler will present a comedy playlet by Porter Emerson Browne, entitled "Married." Lew Dockstader will give his "Teddy" monologue. Charles and Henry Rigoletto will be seen in an act in which they do eight or nine different things reasonably well. "That's Silly" is what Francis Dooley and Corinne Sales call their new skit of song and patter. Mrs. Gene Hughes will present a sketch by Edgar Allan Woolf entitled "Lady Gossip."

A musical comedy in one act entitled "The June Bride" will be performed in Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre this week by Dorothy Davis and company. Miss Davis is the daughter of a former Governer of Wisconsin and she has already been well received on the stage in the West. The Majestic Musical Four will give a program of instrumental music. In "Bobby," a comedy sketch, Rogers, Pollock, and Rogers will be seen.

Lillian Shaw will sing some of her dialect songs in the Bushwick Theatre this week. Miss Shaw adds to the effectiveness of her manner of singing by appearing in characteristic costumes. Craig Campbell will be another soloist on the bill. Mr. Campbell is a tenor and will sing a group of classical and popular songs. Harry Girard and company will be seen in a spectacular novelty called "The Luck of a Totem." James Hussey and Jack Boyle in "The New Chauffeur," and Laurence Wheat in a sketch by Payson Graham entitled "Monday Morning" will be other numbers.

James and Bonnie Thornton, Edwards Davis and company, and the Farber Girls will share headline honors in the Prospect Theatre this week. The Thorntons will sing old and new songs and will do the things that have made them favorites for a generation. Mr. Davis will be seen in an original playlet entitled "The Peace Cry," and this will be its first presentation. Constance and Irene Farber will sing and dance.

A company of juveniles who call themselves the Six American Song Birds will appear the first half of the week on Loew's American Roof. Then there will be George Armstrong, Mattie Choate and company, and Warren and Francis.

ENTER THE VEST-POCKET STAGE

THE Portmanteau Theatre is the name of the newest of novelties in the field of theatres and Stuart Walker is its sponsor. Mr. Walker was general stage manager and play reader for David Belasco for six years, and his entry into the list of the producers is as a stage director familiar with dramatic conditions. Mr. Walker wishes to be considered in the category of other New York producers who offer their wares to the public on their merits, and he lives in dread of being hastily judged a member of the queer and odd school that confuses a stage with pulpits and clinics.

Mr. Walker is not on Broadway. He says that is his misfortune. And he further states that if he had waited until he could produce on Broadway he would have missed a lot of fun. And Mr. Walker may produce on Broadway before the season is over, if any one living on Broadway happens to desire the Portmanteau Theatre in his ballroom. "Bringing the Theatre to Your Home" might well stand as his motto, for he and his company of professional players are preparing for a tour of the Eastern cities in the Autumn, when they will play in clubs, hotels, and even private residences.

Just now the Portmanteau Theatre rests in the gymnasium of the Christodora Settlement house, 147 Avenue B, where Mr. Walker is occupied in directing the activities of an amateur group of settlement workers. It is his plan to teach dramatic art to these beginners by having them watch the work of skilled professionals, and two private performances of the company's first bill were given last week. Another will be given Wednesday night of this week, and after that the tiny playhouse will be folded into its portmanteau and be put on the train for New England, perhaps.

While aiming to make his theatre the most compact in existence, Mr. Walker has not sacrificed the needs of the physical stage. The Portmanteau possesses every contrivance necessary for the production of a four-act play. The stage is twenty-two feet wide, eighteen feet deep, and sixteen feet high. It has no footlights—its inventor has never used footlights—but is equipped with a complete lighting system. The working of this system is one of Mr. Walker's trade secrets and the method is not duplicated in America. The color effects are obtained by the primary system of light combinations. Mr. Walker's hand appears in the gradations and quality of color effects obtained. The most remarkable point of this system is that the current can be obtained by attaching to the ordinary socket that supplies the electric light to an apartment room.

The stage is fitted with a cyclorama, wings, and the usual mechanical arrangements. These, as well as everything connected with the theatre, fold, or telescope, and can be packed into ten large boxes. When the scene is up the boxes placed flat on the floor form the structure for the stage. The stage can be set up in the space of two and one-half hours. It requires about half that time to take it apart and pack it.

The first performances were plays for children. However, the company will not confine itself to this class. The stage is designed to accommodate any type of play from the ultra-imaginative to the ultra-realistic. Twelve plays at present constitute the repertory of the Portmanteau Theatre, and they range from the dream-phantasy to the Grand Guignol thriller. It is Mr. Walkers' aim to produce "Love's Labor's Lost" in New York next Spring. The company of professionals he has assembled will be kept intact for the entire season.

A Scene on the Portmanteau Theatre's Stage.

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ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Show Visit Danse de Follies
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GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE B'WAY & 43 ST. Evs. 8:20 MATINEES WED. (POP.) & SAT. 2:20
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IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
368th to 375th Times This Week
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Phone Bryant 7100. Evs. 8:20 Sharp. Tel. 2 Bryant.
Evs. 8.30 Mats. Wed.-(Pop.) & Sat. 2.30.
Popular 50c to $1.50 Mat. Wednesday.
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H. H. FRAZEE presents
A Full House
By FRED JACKSON
"MAKES YOU HOLD YOUR SIDES AND ROCK WITH LAUGHTER"
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TWICE TO-DAY (Sunday) MATINEE 2:15 TO-NIGHT 8:15
276th to 290th Performances in N. Y.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
8TH WONDER OF THE WORLD
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
GREATEST ART CONQUEST SINCE THE BEGINNING OF CIVILIZATION.
18,000 People
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8 MONTHS TO PRODUCE
COST $500,000
TAKEN FROM THOMAS DIXON'S "THE CLANSMAN."
MOST STUPENDOUS DRAMATIC SPECTACLE THE BRAIN OF MAN HAS YET VISIONED AND REVEALED
Direction of EPOCH PRODUCING CORP. H. E. AITKEN, Pres.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE BROADWAY & 47TH STREET
Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c.
EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00
LARGEST REFRIGERATING PLANT IN THE WORLD COOLS THE PALACE
FREE—PALM LEAF FANS AND DELICIOUS LEMONADE—FREE.
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY
BEGIN'G MONDAY MAT., JULY 19
The Brilliant Viennese Prima Donna. FRITZI SCHEFF In a New Series of Sparkling Selections.
America's Representative Dancers. ADELAIDE & J. J. HUGHES Presenting a New Spectacular Repertoire.
JAS. C. MORTON & FRANK F. MOORE The Famous Singing and Dancing Comedians.
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SUPREME EUROPEAN SENSATION OF THE CENTURY. MYSTERIA Is It Illusion or Reality? Man or Magic?
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CONTINUED STARTLING SUCCESS
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THE GREAT BEHMAN SHOW
NEW FACES, NEW FUN, NEW MUSIC, NEW DANCES.
Bigger and Better Than Ever!
Re-engagement of LA BERGERE MARBLE VENUS AND HER POSING DOGS.
Twice Daily. Pop. Prices. Smoke if You Like.

NOTE THIS!!
IN LONG BRANCH, N. J., AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE TOMORROW (JULY 19TH)
NIGHT AT 8.30
MOFFATT & PENNELL WILL PRESENT
SEARCH ME
A New Comedy By AUGUSTIN MacHUGH, Who Wrote "OFFICER 666"
MYSTERY, THRILLS, ADVENTURE AND THE HAPPIEST SORT OF FUN.
NOTE:—"SEARCH ME" WILL BE SEEN AT A PROMINENT THEATRE IN NEW YORK IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

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Superb Program de Luxe. Grand Concert Orchestra and Soloists.
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LOEW'S AMERICAN ROOF Atop American Theatre, 42d St. & 8th Ave.
12—Act Vaudeville Show—12 Many Big Stars Cooling Breezes. Delightful Promenade.
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ANITA STEWART, EARLE WILLIAMS in THE GODDESS Chap. XI. Two Pts
And Three Comedies.
July 25—"MY LOST ONE."

SIENKIEWICZ VOICES POLAND'S GRATITUDE

Novelist Acknowledges Cabled Gift of $31,221 to Relieve War Sufferers.

CLOTHING SERBIA'S NEED

British Association Sends Limousine Car to Belgian Surgeon General.

The National American Committee of the Polish Victims Relief Fund received yesterday a letter from Henryk Sienkiewicz, the Polish novelist, acknowledging with profuse thanks the receipt of a cabled money order for $31,221 from the American committee. Mr. Sienkiewicz is the head of the General Polish Relief Committee, the headquarters of which are in Switzerland.

A letter received at the local Red Cross offices tells of trying conditions in Serbia. Among other things it is said that scurvy is prevalent throughout large parts of the country. The most needed of supplies in Serbia, the letter said, was Summer underclothing.

The Red Cross Fund.

The Red Cross Fund now totals $511,-005.11. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street. New subscriptions of the past week included the following:

Arkyn Friends	$5,000	Staats-Zeitung	$20
Rubber Club	159	Solomon Attic	25
M. Hecker	100	Caroline B. Burrell	10

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund now totals $1,046,945.38. Subscriptions should be sent to 8-10 Bridge Street, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. New subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

D. D. Hawkins	$100	Woman's Imprvmt.	
Adeline Willis	100	Club, St. Helena,	
F. S. Smithers	25	Cal.	$10
Mrs. C. Neave	25	E. L. Pierce	25
College, Oberlin, O.	125	J. S. Holzer	10
G. C. Reynolds	100	S. H. Elmore	10
Effie Carter	30	Woonsocket, R. I.	100
P. H. Churchman	10	Mrs. A. C. Blunt	11
Societe Israelite Francaise	10	Nell Nichol	10
Anonymous	80	John Nicolson	10
H. L. Reed	10	Anonymous	10
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	25		

Ambulance Hospital Fund.

The American Ambulance Hospital in Paris fund exceeds $408,000. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. New donations of $10 or more were:

D. D. Hawkins	$100	August Belmont	$60
W. E. Benjamin	955	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	75
F. K. Collins	25	Mrs. W. Reid	250
Lulu D. Esterbrook	25	Jane Wallach	315
E. Kean, (col.)	30		

Paris Refugees' Fund.

John Munroe & Co., 30 Pine Street, acknowledges these new gifts for the support of the American Hostels for Refugees in Paris Fund:

Mrs. John Pratt	$500	Mrs. H. C. Frick	$500
L. G. Hammersley	500	G. W. Perkins	1,000
Mrs. W. Straight	500	Mrs. A. Carnegie	100
Mrs. C. Vanderbilt	500	C. W. Harkness	100
Mrs. B. Cutting	500		

Fund for Serbian Farmers.

The fund of the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee of America, the offices of which are at 70 Fifth Avenue, announce these new gifts of $10 or more received the past week:

E. S. Richmond	$250	Mrs. M. L. Bostwick	$10
J. W. Jackson	100	Cong. S. S., East Hartford	10
Mrs. G. L. Bradley	25	Miscellaneous	17
Nina Mitchell	20		
J. W. Stetson	10		
Mrs. T. F. Bayard	10		

Vacation Relief Fund.

The Vacation War Relief Committee's Fund, of which Miss Anne Morgan, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, is Treasurer, is now $114,147.63. New gifts of $10 or more follow:

Mrs. Taynor	$100	Mrs. F. Allen	$375
Eleanor Hague	100	Miss E. M. Little	10
Mrs. G. R. Dyer	30	Anonymous	385
Grace G. Dyer	50	Vacation Com.	15

Persian Relief Fund.

The Persian War Relief Fund, of which Edwin M. Bulkley, 25 Broad Street, is Treasurer, now amounts to $30,191.93. New gifts of $10 or more follow:

Women's Presb. Bd. Mis., Northwest	$100	Miss M. L. Roberts	$10
Woman's Mis. S., Pres. Ch., Poughatte, Wis.	10	Mrs. C. Sudermann	25
Mis. Band, First Pres. Ch., Montrose, Pa.	10	Miss G. F. Bowen	10
Mrs. J. L. Potter	10	Miss M. L. Elder	10
Mrs. E. E. Olcott	25	Mrs. J. S. McCartney	10
Mrs. J. L. Roberts	25	First Pres. Ch. Canton	10
		Smaller donations, aggregating	51

For Relief in France.

The fund for the relief of women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $88,288.83. New gifts of the past week were:

A. C. Audrain	$100	Mary F. Mellon	$10
Mrs. R. Gambrill	50	R. W. S. Hill	10
T. H. Shepard	10	Adelaide K. Merrill	10
C. C. Marshall	10	Mrs. A. Vanderm. hill	10
Florence and Katherine Thaw	10	Mrs. F. Dexter	20
Mrs. W. K. Bliss	100	Mrs. Gammell	100
Morris Kinney	10	Mrs. D. B. Sinclair	30
John A. Dix	10	G. Curran	10
M. Storey	100	W. H. Smith	50
Ethel L. Paine	40	Mrs. H. Scoville	100
Mrs. A. A. Blair	25	Mrs. W. B. James	20
Jeanne L. Sterling	10	Rose B. Dolan	15
W. M. Emerson	100	Mrs. E. L. B. Gardner	10
Mrs. J. M. Battle	10	Mrs. F. G. D'Hautville	25
Mrs. G. H. Warren	250	Edith Scoville	200
Mrs. F. Vanderbilt	70		
Mrs. C. M. Pratt	10		
Matilda Mellon	10		

French War Orphans' Fund.

Frederic R. Coudert of 2 Rector Street, Treasurer of the French War Orphans' Fund, acknowledged yesterday these additional subscriptions of $10 or more to that fund:

Westover School	$625	Mary E. Williams	$20
Theodate Pope	100	Gertrude L. Cooney	16
H. W. de Forest	100	Mrs. E. C. Welgen, Treasurer	27
M. Brieux, lecture	361	G. D. E.	41
Mrs. T. Riggs, Jr.	300	C. C. Burlingham	25
Irene Morris	100	E. I.	10
Delia E. Gurnee	100	R. T. Kelsey	10
R. T. Ernst	50	J. G. Rosengarten	25
J. R. Vanderlip	55	W. E. Ellsworth	10
Mrs. H. W. de Forest	50	Mrs. F. A. Hulsey	10
Mrs. A. O. Goodyear	20	Mrs. D. C. Eaton	25
Mrs. O. O. Baker	10	L. Wullamey	10
Rev. W. Frail	10	W. E. Roosevelt	50
Mrs. A. Torrance	10	G. H. Sullivan	10
Cornelia Cross	27	N. B. Ayer	20
G. D. E.	25	Albany, N. Y.	10
C. C. Savage	25	Stewart Chaplin	10
F. J. Mather	10	Brander Matthews	25

Special Relief Fund.

The Special Relief Society, 597 Fifth Avenue, of which Mrs. William Alexander is the head, acknowledges these new subscriptions of $10 or more:

Mrs. F. Neilson	$130	Mrs. Seth Low	$10
Mrs. W. G. Rockefeller	100	Mrs. J. Pulitzer	30
Edwin C. Kent	10	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	100
John Van Buren	15	Mrs. S. R. Thorne	10
Mrs. A. M. Young	25	Mrs. G. H. Warren	15

British-American Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund, Room 634, 200 Fifth Avenue, Lady Herbert, President, acknowledges the following:

Mrs. Shaw Safe	$100	Mrs. J. P. Morgan	$100
Mrs. C. O. Iselin	118	Mrs. G. G. King	100
Mrs. A. Coats	100	L. S. Lindsay	10
Mrs. C. H. Robbins	10	J. H. Taylor	15
Golden Rod L'ge	745	Various	25
Grace Scoville	200	Mrs. Coats for Serbian Relief	512
Lady Herbert	125		
J. C. Milburn	100		

Polish Relief Fund.

Within the past week the American Polish Relief Committee, of which Madame Marcella Sembrich is President, has received acknowledgments from the Warsaw, Swiss, and Galician Committees of moneys remitted to them by the American Polish Relief Committee.

The total funds gathered by this committee to the present amount to $72,-304.89. Among the donations the past week were:

B. Van Wagenen	$100	Mrs. F. A. Mo-Nutt	$100
Mrs. M. W. Goddard	10	Minneapolis Com.	1,814

Mercy Committee Fund.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, of which August Belmont is Treasurer, with offices at 200 Fifth Avenue, now totals $234,967.63. New subscriptions of $10 or more received the past week were:

John Barneson	$20	D. B. Mills	100
A. Friend	10	Mrs. A. H. Scribner	50
C. H. Dickey	10	J. M. Hixon	25
Mrs. H. Richards	200	J. L. Browne	25
Mrs. H. C. Penfield	10	Miss C. D. Irish	50
Pilgrim S. S.	10	B. L. Stowe	10
J. R. McLaren	10	C. K. Al.	10
Mrs. J. Benkard	25	E. Stockman	50
G. D. Cochran	15	Mrs. G. Zabriskie	25
G. W. Fisher	25	F. J. Cobbs	25
C. L. Gorrill	10	F. V. Lyman	25
L. R. Eastman, Jr.	10	G. L. Paine	10
Mrs. H. Young, Jr.	25	Frank Boutin	10
Mrs. C. F. Allen	100	Henry F. Pope	25
A. C. Phelps	20	Mrs. W. C. Johnston	10
James Douglas	25	W. A. Parker	20
Misses Wilson and Lee	10	Irish-Am. Club of Houston	235
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	50	Fred H. Fay	25
A. R. Heywood	25	G. W. Fisher	25
J. W. Houston	25	Mrs. J. S. Watson	500
N. C. Manson, Jr.	25	Mrs. W. W. Dickinson	25
Mrs. W. Longstreth	100	W. H. Warner & Co.	20
W. W. Longstreth	100		
Walter See	10		
W. A. Paterson	10		
Mrs. M. N. Goold	10		

Smaller contributions 150

L. Patterson Co	50	C. F. Adams	25
E. A. Sheets	10	N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co.	25
W. W. Essick	100	Baker, Eccles & Co.	50
J. M. O'Connor	10	Henry J. Sills	10
Newton H. S.	25	State Nat. Bank	10
Mrs. E. Hooker	50	L. Hilton Green	25
J. N. Pew, Jr.	100	Annie W. Franchot	10
James Gee	10	Mrs. W. P. Nelson	10
Annie E. Trumbull	187	Clara M. Rotch	20
Moschi-Edwards Co.	35	Mattie Miller	10
W. A. Warnock	25	W. A. Butts	10
		Mary A. Zappan	15
		Carl Fahmer	50

British War Relief Fund.

The British War Relief Association, Inc., 122 West Twenty-seventh Street, has sent to Surgeon Gen. de Page of the Belgian Army a seven-passenger limousine automobile on the steamship Gouvenour de Lantsheere. This automobile was given to the association by Mrs. Gustav Stromberg of 540 Park Avenue. Recent donations to the British War Relief Association are:

Mrs. R. M. Thompson	$100	J. W. Webb	$25
C. B. Ponsonby	20	Mrs. S. Swift	10
Mrs. W. H. Bliss	100	Mrs. S. Aldrich	10
Miss Storer	10	Mrs. J. A. Morris	25
St. Andrews, Newark	25	Miss M. C. Codman	100
S. H. Raphael	10	Mrs. L. L. Seaman	15
		Miscellaneous	63

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in a personal letter to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, Treasurer of the Secours Nationale, has given his hearty indorsement to the work of sending kits containing clothing to the destitute children in France. Ten large cases containing hundreds of kits for children went forward yesterday on the steamship Rochambeau of the French Line. These kits contain a complete clothing outfit for children ranging from babes in arms to those of 6 and 8 years of age. The cost of each kit is $2.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $10 from Mrs. T. F. Bogart in response to Mrs. Nina L. Duryea's call for fans to be used in several hospitals through France; also $2 from W. Scott for the benefit of Mrs. John McHugh.

PLEA FOR NEEDY MOTHERS.

Two Widows, in Poor Health, Striving to Support Families.

Left a widow at the age of 35, with four children looking to her for support, Mrs. E—— has appealed for aid to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. Although in poor health, the mother works hard; but her earnings as a laundress do not amount to $5 a week, while expenses are $9.50. The bureau has moved the family to more desirable quarters and is looking after the health of the mother. It reports that the home is a worthy one and should not be broken up on account of poverty alone. A fund of $120 is being raised, which will give the family $5 a week for six months, the money to be expended for food and rent. Gifts may be marked "For 0215" and sent to the bureau.

Another family in equally dire straits is that of Mrs. B——, whose husband died, leaving no resources. The mother is too ill to work, and the only wage earner is the eldest boy, 15 years old, who has an office job. The bureau is trying to restore the mother to health and keep the oldest girl in school as long as possible. Contributions are requested toward a fund of $135, which will be used to pay for food and rent for six months. Gifts "for 0217" may be mailed to the bureau.

The bureau acknowledges the following contributions from persons who could not be reached by mail: Appeal 0214, Cash, A. S. K., $1; 0215, Cash, Anon., $1; 0214 and 0215, Cash, H. H. M., $2; Oleonda Jameson, $2; for Mrs. S. and Mrs. N., $1; for Mrs. S., $1.

Novelties at Columbia.

For the benefit of the regular patrons of the Columbia Theatre, the Behman Show, which has run through eleven weeks, will be revised a bit tomorrow. A new burlesque entitled "At Palm Beach" will be added, with Will J. Kennedy, a popular burlesque comedian, in the principal rôle. New songs will be introduced and Mlle. La Bergere and her posing dogs will play a return engagement.

If in Town Over Sunday

you will enjoy the cool, quiet comfort, the un excelled food and service and the charmingly diverting entertainment at Shanley's.

A concert of carefully selected numbers—evenings seven to one.

Always a delight—our seven course luncheon—75c. (Music)

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

RECTOR'S
It Is Always Cool and Comfortable In America's Most Beautiful Restaurant
Choice foods, cooked as only Rector's can—attentive and skillful service—good company—star entertainers—and delightful cooling breezes from open windows on three sides—so why not Rector's tonight?
All-Star Cabaret In Main Dining Room Ernest Evans and His Dancing Company Every Evening.
Get acquainted with Rector's famous Cold Buffet with its tempting array of cold specialties. Help yourself if you desire.
Grand Ballroom Opens at 8 P. M. Best Music in Town. An Ideal Floor. Free to Rector's Guests.
Avoid Disappointment. Order Your Table Now. Phone Bryant 3200.
BROADWAY 48th St. & 7th Ave.

NEW HOTEL THERESA
LARGEST AND COOLEST
Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av., 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY
All Outside Rooms
Breakfast, 50c. Lunch, 50c. Dinner, $1.00.
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
Single Room with Bath (per year)...from $540
2 Rooms and Bath (per year)...from $720
3 rooms, 1 or 2 Baths (per year)...from $1,200
Special Rates by Month and Season.
BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER,
'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant
BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good."
An Extract from the New York Eve. Sun of May 25:
"The Hotel Wallick, on the corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street, was known for years as the Cadillac. It was taken over some time ago by Louis C. Wallick, modernized throughout, so that it is practically a new hotel, and under its new management is one of the most popular hostelries in town."

The Anderson
103 WEST 80TH STREET
1 Square to Central Park.
FACTS
Cozy and homelike—excellent character of guests.
American Plan; meals at fixed prices.
Cooking by women, which insures wholesomeness and cleanliness.
One or two room suites (furnished or unfurnished); have twice the floor space and closet room, and double the sunshine found in two-room apartments elsewhere. Excellent selection of suites now.
Transient summer rates, per day:—Room, with bath, breakfast and dinner, $2.75 for one, or $4.00 for two persons.
The Misses Anderson, Props.

HOTEL Continental
"Centre of New York's Activities."
Phone BRYANT 4220
SERVICE
BROADWAY AT 41ST ST.
300 Rooms with Private Baths
Rates, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
Rooms, with bath; 50c. additional for each extra person in a room.
H. S. DUNCAN.

HOTEL ENDICOTT
Columbus Ave., 81st to 82d St.
Rooms with use of bath..$1.00
With bath.....$1.50 & $2.00
Dancing Every Evening.
Restaurant 50% Less Than Others.
French, Spanish, German and Italian Spoken.

Jansen wants to see you
HOFBRAU HAUS B'WAY & 30TH ST.
Famous for our Wonderful Steaks and Chops; and Delicious Milk-Fed Chickens, Fresh Daily from Our Long Island Farm.
FINEST COFFEE VARIETY OF EXCELLENT PASTRY
SUNDAY DINNER DE LUXE, $1.00, COMMENCING AT 11:30 A. M.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.
Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of New York City's one-third less price.
BEST HOTELS at SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street Phone, 3840—Columbus
The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Restaurant Popular Prices, a la Carte.
Special Sunday Table d'Hote Dinner noon to ten, $1.00
DANCING Dancing Contest Every Friday Evening. CABARET

Great Northern Hotel
118 West 57th St., New York.
400 OUTSIDE ROOMS
Room and Bath, $2.00 up
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $4.00 up
We are now ready for yearly leases. Special reduced prices for leases.
Unexcelled Cuisine and Service. Prices Moderate.
Valet Service Without Charge

5 East 45th Street.
DINNER $1.25 LUNCHEON 75c
Maitre Arthur
Cuisine Francaise
No Cabaret
CLOSED SUNDAYS

Hotel Newton
Broadway, between 94th & 95th Streets
Subway Express Station.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Unfurnished Apartments from $540 per year. Furnished Apartments from $60 per month.
Board per person, $10 per week.
Special transient rates for JULY and AUGUST. European and American plan.

Known the world over. French Cuisine, "Amateur Soiree."
BUSTANOBY RESTAURANTS
39th Street (METAMORA CLUB.) Dancing prizes at lunch, tea, dinner.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
HOTEL HARGRAVE
110, 112 WEST 72D ST., N. R. CITY.
Subway Express and Elevated Stations on same block.
SPECIAL RATES for SUMMER
Single room, with private bath, $1.50 day up. Larger suites same proportion.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. PRICES MODERATE.

CHURCHILL'S Broadway at 49th Street

Fourteen East Sixtieth St.
A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

OPEN AIR DINING
CARLTON TERRACE
100TH ST. & BROADWAY JOSEPH F. PIKE, SOLE OWNER.

RESTAURANT-GRILL. POPULAR PRICES. 20 EAST 42D STREET.
Daly's
"Dine in the Open Air." Near Fifth Avenue.

For Summer Comfort, 1,400 Outside Rooms, 17 Floors.
Hotel Ansonia BROADWAY, 73d & 74th Sts.

Prince George Hotel
Fifth Ave. and 28th Street.
One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.
500 Rooms with Bath
Rates, $3 and up.

In Philadelphia, Chestnut & 13th. Hotel Adelphia 400 Rooms 400 Baths

Breakfast 35c-50c
Luncheon 50c
Tea with Waffles...35c
Club Dinner.....75c & $1
Open all Saturdays.
The Ferney
Miss Tucker 32 East 32d Street
The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

Cuchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Mr. Gilpatrick Wilson M.B.
DISTINCTIVELY "ECLAT."
LE DANSE MODERN.
A visit to our attractive studios will more than repay you. Splendid dancing floors, good light and ventilation, plus the best instruction, explains why more than 18,000 discriminating and fashionable people from all over the country have sought and received instruction in dancing from Mr. Wilson.
TERMS MOST REASONABLE
Send for "The Dance," our beautifully illustrated booklet in colors.
CHICKERING—NEW YORK
Phone Bryant 2321.
Write for information Teachers' Normal Course

28 Years at This Address MEANS Something
REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
917 Eighth Ave. (54th St.) 'Phone Col. 4357.
All Modern Dances Quickly Taught.
One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $5.
LILLIAN LANG IRENE ST. JOHN
ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT.
ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO.
30 E. 54th St. Mar. Hill 2624.
HOME OF THE MODERN DANCE
John A. Rose—Miss Mabelle Jones.
Hotel Imperial, Suite 443-446.
32d St. Entrance. Phone Mad. Sq. 8327.
Mansfield Studios, 28 W. 44th. Bryant 4674. All dances taught. Summer prices. Each pupil has private room. No one to laugh at mistakes.
A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING. Broadway, 66th-67th Sts. All Modern Dances Taught. Summer Rates.
MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 64 E. 58TH ST. Modern Dances. Special Attention to Beginners.
MISS BOBBY BURNS 37 West 57th St. 8455 Circle.

The Leader

During the first half of 1915 The New York Times published 4,529,220 lines of General Advertising—486,801 lines more (Help and Situation Wanted Advertisements excepted) than any other New York newspaper.

Classification	TIMES Agate Lines	World Agate Lines	American Agate Lines	Herald Agate Lines	Sun Agate Lines	Tribune Agate Lines	Press Agate Lines
Dry Goods and Women's Specialty Shops	1,245,210	1,117,850	1,231,614	954,073	415,124	324,619	190,185
Financial	422,842	62,987	89,851	97,656	169,175	116,424	52,677
Automobiles	286,758	142,505	145,170	246,229	167,554	46,376	13,286
Men's Furnishings	150,758	147,922	86,774	45,729	35,797	55,614	63,973
Steamships and Travel	142,371	67,336	67,998	89,751	102,955	57,597	32,451
Hotels and Restaurants	104,669	23,964	26,774	101,570	18,311	50,735	29,981
Railroads	38,385	22,349	20,403	24,089	29,157	25,220	21,920
Musical Instruments	101,568	76,788	74,734	27,885	42,688	46,496	17,013
Charity and Religious	31,907	22,008	21,487	28,364	21,202	21,082	18,599
Jewelry	31,945	31,628	12,612	26,393	6,465	9,862	6,390
Books	142,618	28,204	13,735	12,023	34,409	37,724	12,842
Tobacco	62,281	41,672	34,538	374	18,919	16,465	17,426
Boots and Shoes	38,510	30,390	21,903	22,638	10,211	23,036	11,942
Druggists' Preparations	39,684	27,972	23,385	35,716	2,420	13,964	6,474
Beverages	56,241	22,882	31,216	18,659	22,461	10,612	8,973
Miscellaneous Display	170,021	97,409	92,458	81,764	133,056	95,460	86,399

The Record for the First Six Months of 1915:

THE NEW YORK TIMES	4,656,772		THE GLOBE	2,635,777	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	127,552	4,529,220	Less Help and Situation Wanted	1,191	2,634,586
THE WORLD	5,096,873		THE EVENING SUN	2,474,346	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	1,054,454	4,042,419	Less Help and Situation Wanted	10,395	2,463,953
NEW YORK AMERICAN	4,256,538		THE EVENING MAIL	2,277,705	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	384,779	3,871,759	Less Help and Situation Wanted	1,342	2,276,363
NEW YORK JOURNAL	3,608,318		THE SUN	1,863,235	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	334	3,607,984	Less Help and Situation Wanted	4,536	1,858,699
THE NEW YORK HERALD	4,082,780		THE EVENING POST	1,711,203	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	723,793	3,358,987	Less Help and Situation Wanted	14,399	1,696,804
THE EVENING TELEGRAM	3,389,181		NEW YORK TRIBUNE	1,506,910	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	35,447	3,353,734	Less Help and Situation Wanted	17,511	1,489,399
THE EVENING WORLD	2,818,786		THE NEW YORK PRESS	1,015,168	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	124	2,818,662	Less Help and Situation Wanted	12,069	1,003,099

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, far exceeds 300,000. The net paid daily metropolitan district sale of The Times exceeds the combined net paid daily metropolitan district sale of at least four of the seven New York morning newspapers.

The New York Times is the Cheapest, as it is the Best, Newspaper Advertising Medium in the World.

SKIRTS WILL REMAIN WIDE

Jackets to Stay Short, Say Experts—No Danger of Silhouette Change—Polonaise to be Resurrected.

THERE is again the excited talk anent Paris openings, the ability of her people to design, the reason why the American people should attempt to design their own output of clothes for a season, and all the other gossip of that kind.

This kind of conversation has been brought to the forefront of news for the last three years, but was crystallized into a vivid issue when the war started in Europe. At the first of August the new fashions had been created, so all that the model houses had to do was to mobilize a force of people to make the gowns that were ordered by the American buyers.

This is much easier to write about with calmness now than it was then. It looked for a time as though the skies had fallen on the dressmaking world. Panic ensued, and naturally. Millions of dollars were involved. It was quite easy for the theorists to say that Americans should invent new things, but it was like asking a baby to walk when it could not stand.

Well, the "war openings" and their success are history. They smacked of the courage of soldiers.

Then last February came along. Again the agitation was started. Surely there was no need for American buyers to go to Paris, after having had six months in which to try to grow wings. But possibly the wings wouldn't grow; possibly they had not been asked to grow; at any rate, the buyers took their lives in their hands and sailed for the danger zone. They got caught there through the first period of the submarine scare and came near not getting home for several weeks later than business warranted. And now, here's the old story cropping up again. It is July, and gowns will be ready in Paris for the Autumn openings. In June it was common comment that there would be no openings; that the dressmaking houses were paralyzed; that there was no possibility of getting cloth enough to make up model clothes to show the buyers; in short, the reasons for even considering Paris as a centre for new fashions were quite absurd, and the risk was too great.

However, along in June came the usual letters from the great houses, led by Worth, saying that the usual number of new frocks would be ready for inspection. Lo, every one knew by that token that Paris was ready for business, and as long as she delivered the gowns to buyers on the spot, just so long would she set the fashions for the world.

Trade has its heroes—many of them women—as well as peace has its victories, and, submarines or no submarines, the buyers will be there to see what Paris has to offer, not so much because they have faith or lack of faith in America to design its own clothes, but because, being shrewd merchants, they know that our people will ask what Paris has laid down for the Winter; and should they find out that Paris did set the fashions and our merchants were not there to see the act, they will hesitate to buy what is offered. After all, the final verdict always lies with the public.

What One Gleans from Rumors.

Naturally, there is no way of speaking with the voice of one having authority this early. No one but a buyer of merchandise in large quantities is very much agitated, for women don't want new clothes until the last of September; but they like to have their ears to the ground and know all the gossip.

It is comforting, this early gossip. It refuses to preach revolution in any era when revolt is in the air. Skirts will remain full, so the talk goes, even in high quarters where the designs are of the greatest importance. Jackets remain about twenty-four inches long, for the world has learned well the lesson that long coats, unless they are exaggerated, do not go well with wide skirts or short skirts.

When a woman who dresses in the top of style, too much so for many followers, but who is recognized as one who exploits the thing that is sure to come—wears a short skirt that floats freely in the air fully sixteen inches from the ground, then is it time to stop, look, and ponder.

It is quite useless to say with an air of superiority that such things must be left for the French mannequin, for time and experience have amply proved that the one especial fashion that the bulk of Americans like to follow is that of the mannequin of the French races. It is the fashion that has the mass of followers. It is in the selling of these eccentricities and caprices that the merchants really make money.

It is the nearest jump from skirts to shoes these days, and there is small doubt that the extra short skirt, this juvenile affair that has become so widely accepted and has upset all our Victorian-civil war atmosphere, is made possible by the comic opera shoes that fashion has launched and women adopted.

If any responsible person had prophesied a few months ago that such high boots in colors would be actually worn on our streets in the full light of day in combination with an everyday frock which was serving its primary intention of being suitable for shopping, one would have said that that responsible person had a brain affected by the war news. Yet here we are, actually facing this deluge of boots and shoes that heretofore only appeared in the Russian ballet or in show windows of theatrical costumers.

People have even ceased to turn around to stare at a respectable looking woman entering a shop or restaurant garbed in a blue Georgette crêpe frock with a hem that made no effort to hide a long stretch of ankle, which was covered by a pair of dark blue kid boots, laced at the sides with white cords and slightly embroidered at the top with a bit of white and gold. Now, I ask you, would you have said in your sober senses three months ago that such things were possible?

Shoes are vulgar, was the bitter statement of a fashionable bootmaker whom I tried to interview on the subject of what we will wear next. He insisted that he had refused to handle any such goods, and that his clientele wouldn't wear them. But who can assert a conviction like this under the evidence before our eyes every day?

Isn't it really amazing that this glorified peasant idea should spring up at the moment that the fashion makers had us all neatly swathed and ruffled and labeled as late Victorian? Well, the shoe subject, with its intensely interesting phases during the last year, and especially its influence on certain kinds of dressing this Summer, is far too long to enter upon here, but let the historian make a note of it.

SMART MODELS SKETCHED ON FASHIONABLE SEASIDE PROMENADE.

A white linen skirt and jumper trimmed with blue and white linen is shown at the extreme left. Next to it is a simple but charming model of white taffeta, with bands of green embroidery. The figure in the centre of the group of three wears a white serge military frock with a pleated skirt and a black patent leather belt fastened with a brass buckle, and the figure at the right wears a white coat of jersey silk with a wide band of black velvet at the bottom.

The Redingote Under Its Own Name.

The one type of long coat that will be worn with the skirt that prevails and which we are told will remain throughout the Autumn is the redingote. There have been tentative reachings out toward this garment for several months, but no one had the courage to launch it until Worth made his princess frock without a waistline, a feature of last Spring's fashions. This princess frock did not have an entirely successful launching, but those on the watch towers saw in it a striking development of style away from what had prevailed for years.

Cheruit saw in the attempted princess frock, which will come into greater prominence with each succeeding month, the chance for the kind of outer garment she is peculiarly fitted to make. To her the Louis XV. period is the most artistic, as the eighteenth century is to Doucet, and in the redingote she had the chance to sweep long, magnificent lines from chin to instep. This she is doing and may be depended upon to continue until the leaves turn red, if not longer.

Whether we call it redingote or polonaise, is immaterial, but the latter name, at the present moment, is more telling. In its origin it was associated with the marriage of a Polish princess to a French king, and then, as now, garments were named after news features. The new kind of polonaise differs somewhat from the original in that it flares from the hips to give the necessary silhouette, but it also gives the appearance of an entire frock. One need only wear with it a petticoat having an ornate hem if one is economically inclined.

One of the dress creators will give a strong effect of a waistline, although there is no belt to mark it, but Mme. Cheruit shapes her garment by this name a trifle away from normal waistline, letting the burden of carrying the garment fall upon the shoulders. It is said that the polonaise will not be worn over a skirt and blouse, but only over a one-piece frock. Yet the woman who prefers long coats to short ones as a part of the tailored suit should not be led into thinking she can have her own way when the Autumn comes for it is announced that these redingotes will be the only divergence from the uniformity of the short jacket.

That fact should comfort every one who has the graceful lines of a woman at heart, because no figure can stand the knee length coat and the six-yard skirt. It was tentatively tried last October by the fashionable dressmakers, but it was soon abandoned.

Stress Laid Upon Princess Frocks.

Each year we hear the cry that the separate blouse is doomed to extinction, yet the decades pass without this ill prophecy proving true. While Summer lasts it is possible that women will wear thin waists with skirts that carry coats, and it is earnestly hoped that the separate white wash blouse will never be banished from the wardrobe, for no garment can really take its place. But, accepting all these facts, still it must be faced as a condition, not a theory, that the one-piece frock will be by far the more fashionable outfit than the three-piece suit.

This Autumn will see it at high tide. That is the news from across the water and there is no reason to doubt that all of the great designers are bending their efforts to secure originality in one-piece frocks that are frankly princess, or have the appearance of a skirt with a short jacket. The latter idea has been worked out rather successfully during the early Summer, but the majority of women passed it by, choosing the regulation coat suit in preference, their reason being the traditional one that one can lift a coat and be cool in a transparent blouse, but the attached waist must remain. This is true when cloth is used for a coat and skirt, but the fashionable materials of this Summer are not cloth, barring the thinnest kind of serge. And blue serge, they tell us, will retain its high position again during the Autumn, which is good news for the most of us.

There does not pass a season that there is not some sort of a struggle when the frock comes to the part of the body which is supposed to mark a dividing line. Cheruit does not want a dividing line marked out definitely on the frock or coat, and Premet and Jenny seem to delight in placing the belt where it was in other days when women boasted of the smallness of their waist far more than they did the largeness of their virtues.

TRENCHES SET NEW PARISIAN STYLES

PARIS, July 9.—In spite of the fact that the Germans have been doing their very best to discredit French trade in America, it appears that they will never succeed in making American women believe that the best fashions are not those that come from Paris.

The American woman has realized that the French capital has always been the great authority concerning modes.

Hence, Paris has a real duty, and even during the sad days of the war, she must pay attention to all the frivolities of women's attire, chiefly to sustain the banner of a world-wide renown.

Couturiers set to work in the Winter, and in February, the Spring and Summer collections were ready. The French Syndicate of Couture, moreover, has decided to blossom forth as usual on the first of August, and on this date, all the first class Parisian couturiers will be prepared to show American buyers their latest creations for both Fall and Winter.

What is the actual mode like? It is a fashion born of the trenches, so short are the skirts! But, all of you, my ladies, have been wearing since early Spring those ample dresses, cut "en forme" and looking like huge bells. To be very modish, these skirts must vary from four to seven meters in width, and must leave the ankles uncovered. Of course they are very sportsman like; a woman can run with them on. Therefore they are in strong contrast to the "entravées" of past seasons.

One effect of these short skirts is to make all-important the question of boots. To be dressed "à la dernière mode" a woman must wear high Russian boots, or else, what we call the "cuirassier" boot. Russian, Cuirassier—all this sounds warlike, and is, in fact, closely connected with the actualities.

In the same line we have the English jacket, the Joffre cravàt, the Zouave coatees. In early Spring we were wearing as headgear, the Belgian forage cap, the English cap, and the hat like those worn by Generals in full dress.

This is not all. The choice of colors is also connected with the war. For instance, we have been wearing here Joffre blue, the very blue of the new uniforms of the French soldiers, and khaki, as a tribute to the English Army. The Highlanders gave us several good ideas: first, tartans came into fashion, and the reason of that craze of kilted skirts not far to seek. Also, the sporran, even that sort of fur purse, worn by the Scots in front of their kilts suggested small purse-shaped bags in embroidery, lacework and beads attached to the belt of certain dresses, hanging in front, and swinging to and fro, just like the sporrans.

The colors of the Italian uniforms will probably find a place in Fall models.

Boots, being of such importance this Summer, I must point out two of the most chic shapes:

To wear with tailored dresses, my lady of the fashion must have black, glossy boots, without toe-caps, made all in one piece, laced on the inside of the boot, just the contrary to what we have been accustomed to with our colored gaiters of last season's boots. Or else she must wear dark blue kid boots, also plain, but original as to the way of being fastened—they are buttoned half way up in the ordinary manner, while the upper part is adorned by three or four little buckles just as for regular leggings.

As for the boots for wear with afternoon dresses which are made of light silk or organdy, there is a nice model made of white antelope, with the same plain shape as the varnished boots I have just described, and with the addition of a charming detail at the top, a sort of turned down revers of nearly ten centimeters.

If we look for some more details connected with the soldiers' uniforms, we find that the dressmakers have made nice trimmings out of gold galloons and embroideries; then there is a regular craze for sailor collars and Marceau collars.

Let us return to the best of Parisian couturiers, who are busy at work. If I cannot yet tell you on good authority all about this, what they are doing, I can, at least, say that some models I saw, which will be shown in August to your buyers, are ample ones, showing the use of much velvet and ribbed coarse silks.

There will not be much woolen material employed, because French couturiers are having difficulty in getting it just now. Many of the best wool manufactories were in the north of France. Roubaix was somewhat the centre of the wool industry, and this part of France is still occupied by the Germans, who have taken away all the goods, manufactured or not. It is easy to understand that during a good long time, there will be a sort of penury of woolens, and the result will be a more extensive use of silks. As we say here: "Le malheur des uns fait le bonheur des autres," which can be translated: "Misery on one hand means comfort on the other." And certainly out of this penury of woolens, silk manufacturers will benefit to a great extent.

I know of a first-class house which has made a regular hoop skirt, consisting of three taffetas flounces, very full and outlined at their base by feather-bone circles, making them stand apart. Will it take? Women, and women only, can decide on the subject; at any rate, this advanced model, a regular copy of some of those of the French Second Empire, is a feeler launched to ascertain the chances such a mode would have of pleasing. But it is not in harmony with our sporting habits, and though the French woman will come out of the war graver and quieter, I do not think she will agree to the regular return of the days of hoops and farthingales. At any rate, it is upon this idea that couturiers seem to be working.

In a general way the old French styles are guiding the artists of the needle, and, along with the modes of the Second Empire, those of 1830 have given many inspirations for the nice flowered organdy gowns worn this Summer.

We must wait a moment before we know exactly what material tomorrow will bring forth, and which will be the favored line.

I am sure that most of our readers must wonder where the new Parisian modes are launched, and who are the women who set-off the latest creations.

Of course resources are not so endless as in peace time. First, there are the women of the world who used to give receptions, and go to all fashionable places, theatres, exhibitions, five o'clock teas, and who are now for the most part nurses in hospitals or ambulances, taking care of the wounded soldiers, unless their health does not allow them to do such service. Many of them give up the greater part of their time to good works, helping both soldiers and refugees.

It is the same in the case of well-known actresses, a great many of whom have been promoted to the rank of nurses, and are not in Paris; while others are touring. However, some of the theatres here are open and the stage on one hand and the playhouse on the other are still good fields for the exhibitions of couturiers' new creations. Of course, the opportunity is not so large, but something really new catches the eyes at once—and the fancy.

The tailored dresses may be seen in the morning in the Bois de Boulogne—it has become such a habit to go there for walking exercise that all possible forms of elegance are met there just as before the war. Many a time I have been there to see whether there was a difference between peace and war time, and I noticed only that riders were scarce, but, in the favorite walks, elegant women were in as large a number, for the women of the world are replaced by "mannequins" and pretty dresses are to be seen in as large a proportion as formerly.

There are still in Paris, however, enough actresses and others visible in cafés and luxurious establishments such as the Pré Catelan, Pavilion d'Armenonville, &c., where they appear in original dresses as they used to last year at the races. Many elegant tea rooms are frequented just as before the war, and there are lots of little exhibitions for the benefit of charity where women can show off their new dresses, for not all of our society ladies are away or too much occupied. Some of them, after having nursed the wounded soldiers during six or eight months, are tired out and have taken up their old habits.

But, what is typical of the war time is that the streets and boulevards have become a centre of fashion. It would have, indeed, sounded very strange if, last year, it had been said that new creations would be publicly promenaded anywhere else than on the turf and in the fashionable Bois de Boulogne.

However, it is the truth. The sidewalks have become the field for the latest fashions. For instance, those full, short, bell-like skirts that are all the craze just now were seen on the persons of the mannequins in early Spring during the afternoons in the environs of the Place de l'Opera, Rue de la Paix, Avenue de l'Opera, Rue Royale, and the Grands Boulevards, and it is there they made their first appearance.

Certainly this way of introduction proves successful, for these short skirts took perfectly well. People who are on the lookout for all that deals with modes, if they only keep an eye open, are sure to see soon in our streets a foreshadowing of next Winter's fashions.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To Have Perfect Skin Throughout the Summer

These days the face needs special care and attention. Flying dust and dirt, the beating sun, are severe on any skin. Their despoiling effects are best overcome by the application of pure mercolized wax. This keeps skin and pores in a cleanly condition, the complexion beautifully white and spotless. Discolored, freckled and roughened cuticle are actually absorbed by it. One ounce of mercolized wax, obtainable at any drug store, is sufficient to completely renovate a soiled complexion. It is used like cold cream, allowed to remain on over night, and washed off in the morning.

As the skin tends to expand in warm weather, causing wrinkles to form, a good astringent lotion should be used. Dissolve 1 oz. powdered saxolite in ½ pt. witch hazel. Bathe the face in this during the heat of the day or before going out for theatre or social affair. It is a remarkable skin tightener and wrinkle eraser.

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The big July sale of women's summer frocks is at its height. For Monday selling we have added dozens of exquisite models to the assortment, including a variety of colored dresses of surpassing beauty, developed along best mid-summer lines to suit every type of femininity.

Voiles everywhere, plain and embroidered and in the hundred and one stripe effects upon which women are insisting. Also embroidered batistes and organdies, softest crepes and muslins de luxe, all of them visions of beauty and marvels of economy at these record-breaking sale prices.

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Third Floor, Market Street

July Silk Sale

You know Bamberger silks. Every woman in Newark is familiar with the superb quality of our silks. We have a reputation for the best that is proven very strongly in the present offering, wherein four choice items are put forth for Monday's selling with prices cut down far below regular. New, right in season, beautiful materials are here for selection tomorrow. Come, by all means!

At 69c Yard

REG. 79c SATIN MESSALINE (36 INCH), SPECIAL 69c. A new shipment of this fine material, which includes every light and dark color. Women needing this fabric for waists and trimmings should come here and buy generously. This material is worth 79c a yard in regular stock. Special for this sale at 69c a yard.

At 49c Yard

79c STRIPED MESSALINE (24 INCH), SPECIAL 49c YD. Here is a material in hair line stripes and varied colored grounds, that is exceptional value at the special sale price of 49c a yard. It is a strong, firm material, that is well worth 79c a yard in the regular way. Reduced for this sale

At 1.09 Yard

UP TO 2.50 YD. FANCY DRESS SILKS, SPECIAL 1.09 YD.—This material is 40 inches wide. A splendid lot of high grade domestic silks, in crepe de chines and foulards. This assortment comes in the medium and dark shades, as well as black and white effects. Worth up to 2.50 a yard, special 1.09.

At 79c Yard

REG. 1.50 NATURAL STRIPED PONGEE, SPECIAL 79c YD.—This is 36-inch wide material, pure silk. Ideally appropriate for waists, coats, and men's shirts. It has a pebbly, soft, color stripe, which greatly enhances the value of the material in the finished garment. Will launder well. Special 79c a yard.

Second Floor, Market Street

Please Read This and Help Us

We are going to ask your co-operation and assistance in abating a custom that is rapidly assuming ALARMING PROPORTIONS. We believe the average person to be fair-minded and just, therefore we feel that what we have to say will be received in the same friendly spirit in which it is written. Frankly speaking, we need your help and we believe we will get it.

The subject we desire to lay before you is the tardy return of merchandise for credit, refund or exchange—the "RETURN GOODS EVIL," it is called. Few people realise to what an extent this has grown during the past few years. If they did, there would be no need of this article.

Many people, thoughtlessly, of course, have goods sent out which, for one reason or another, they do not wish to keep. If calls for such things could be issued at once, or if goods so bought were returned to us without unreasonable delay, it would not entail any great loss, but where merchandise—the styles of which change overnight—is kept out for a week or two or three, you can readily see what it means.

Don't misunderstand us. Bamberger's was the first store in Newark to take a decided stand for GREATER LIBERALITY in merchandising, and what we did in this direction twenty years ago we are doing today upon a fifty-fold greater scale. We want you to feel free to buy whatever you wish at our store and return it if you are not satisfied, but we would also ask that such returns be made within a reasonable length of time.

We shall endeavor to show you from time to time hypothetical instances of how the return goods evil works to your disadvantage and ours. In the meantime, won't you analyze the situation yourself and try to help us?

Talk it over with your friends.

(To be continued)

A Linen Sale of Big Importance

REG. 10c UNION LINEN CRASH TOWELING, AT 8c YD. Of good firm quality, in white with a neat red border. Suitable for hand, roller, or dish towels. Special for this sale, at 8c a yard.

REG. 22c CRASH TOWELING, AT 18c A YARD. Very closely woven, and free from dressing, plain white or with neat red or blue borders. For hand, dish, or roller towels. Special, 18c a yard.

REG. 50c IMPORTED MERCERIZED DAMASK, AT 41c A YARD. This damask has the appearance of linen. It is 64 inches wide. Comes in many handsome designs, with a beautiful satin lustre.

REG. 89c GERMAN SILVER BLEACHED DAMASK, AT 78c A YARD. Fine German silver bleached damask, extra heavy quality, neat designs, will wear and launder well. 68 inches wide. Special, 78c a yard.

REG. 1.89 DOZ. PURE LINEN NAPKINS, AT 1.59 DOZ. Size 20x20, of extra firm quality, in a large range of pretty designs. Very special for this sale at 1.59 a dozen.

REG. 3.00 DOZ. DINNER SIZE NAPKINS, AT 2.69 DOZ. Made of good, clean, all linen yarns, of very close weave, snow white bleached. Reg. 3.00 dozen, special at 2.69 a dozen.

REG. 15c HUCK TOWELS, SPECIAL, 10½c. With neat, hemstitched ends and colored border, extra fine quality in various sizes, ranging from 18x36 to 20x40. Subject to slight imperfections.

REG. 39c TURKISH BATH TOWELS, AT 29c. Extra large size, with neat hemmed ends, very soft, spongy, and absorbent. Regular 39c each, special, this sale, at 29c.

One Lot of Linens at Half and More Off the Regular Prices

In connection with this sale we present an assortment of thousands of odd pieces of linens, both staple and fancy styles, and all perfect, except for slight mussing from handling, or a trifling soil. Included are:

Huck Towels
H. S. Damask Lunch Cloths
Emb. Damask Lunch Cloths
Tray Cloths
Buffet Scarfs
Pillow Shams
Guest Towels
Scal. Damask Lunch Cloths
Colored Luncheon Sets
Centre Pieces
Doilies
Chiffonier Scarfs

This Week---Half Price Sale

Bamberger Furniture

Here is the latest feature of the great Bamberger Half Yearly Sale of Furniture. For this week we have assembled an assortment of odd pieces, discontinued patterns and other high grade furniture, and have marked the whole, regardless of cost or previous selling figures, at HALF PRICE. Included will be found furniture for every room in the house:

High-Grade Dining Room Furniture
Furniture of Quality for the Library
Fumed Oak Furniture at Half Price
Living Room Furniture, Half Price
Bed Room Pieces Marked at Half
Parlor Furniture at Half Price

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

German and Dutch Royalty.

READER.—Will you kindly supply information in answer to the following questions?

What caused the death of Prince Alfred, only son of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Edinburgh, (second son of Queen Victoria)? It is said that the Kaiser caused him to commit suicide.

Who were the two sons of the late King of Holland? Why was Wilhelmina considered heiress to the throne, while they lived, some years after she was born? Why were they deprived of the right of succession?

Whom did the late Prince Albert of Prussia (died 1906) marry? What are the names of his children?

How many children has the present Duke of Saxe-Coburg? How many children has the present Duke of Teck?

There is still a great deal of secrecy maintained and mystery existing concerning the death of Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg. Although an attempt was made to hush up the fact at the time, it is now quite generally known that he committed suicide. As the public did not know the cause of the Prince's death, many and varied rumors were naturally circulated. The one you mention, however, that the Kaiser caused him to kill himself, is not known to us; it is possible that it has originated as a part of an inevitable "Kaiser legend" since the outbreak of the war. Prince Alfred's short life was very dissolute—he was a gambler and a frequenter of questionable company. It is supposed that one or the other of these brought about the downfall that led to his suicide, but no actual facts are known.

The late King William III. of Holland was married twice. His first wife was Princess Sophie Mathilde, daughter of King William I. of Wurttemberg, to whom he was married June 17, 1839. The issue of this marriage was as follows: Prince Wilhelm Nicholas, born Sept. 4, 1840, died in Paris June 11, 1878; Prince Maurice Wilhelm, born Sept. 15, 1843, died in 1850; Prince Alexander Wilhelm, born Aug. 25, 1851, died in Paris June 21, 1884. Queen Sophie of Holland died June 3, 1877, and the King remarried in January, 1879. His second wife was Princess Emma of Waldeck-Reymont. Their only child was Wilhelmina, born Aug. 31, 1880, the present Queen of Holland.

Prince Wilhelm and Prince Maurice were thus dead before Princess Wilhelmina was born, but Prince Alexander was Crown Prince of Holland until his death in 1884, and Wilhelmina was only second in line to the succession. Her brother was never deprived of his right of succession, although in the later years of his life it became more improbable that he would ever reign over the Dutch people, for his fast and dissolute life, spent almost entirely in Paris, had completely undermined his health, and there was little ground for expectation that he would outlive his father. All three Princes died unmarried.

The late Prince Frederick Nicholas Wilhelm Albert of Prussia, Regent of Brunswick from 1885, born in Berlin May 8, 1837, died in Kamenz Sept. 13, 1906, married at Berlin April 19, 1873, Princess Marie of Saxe-Altenburg, who was born Aug. 2, 1854, and died Oct. 9, 1898. Their children were Prince Frederick Heinrich, born July 15, 1874; Prince Joachim Albert, born Sept. 27, 1876; Prince Frederick Wilhelm, born July 12, 1880. The two oldest sons are unmarried. The youngest married June 8, 1910, Princess Agathe of Ratibon and Corvey; their children are the Princesses Marie, born May 2, 1911; Louise Henriette, born July 21, 1912, and Marianne, born Aug. 23, 1913.

The present Duke of Saxe-Coburg has four children, as follows: Princes Johann Leopold, born Aug. 2, 1906, and Dittmar Hubertus, born Aug. 24, 1900; Princesses Sibylle, born Jan. 18, 1908, and Caroline Mathilde, born June 22, 1912. The present Duke was the posthumous and only son of the late Duke of Albany, youngest son of Queen Victoria. The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg was Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and is a niece of the German Emperor; her husband is, of course, the Kaiser's first cousin. Adolphus, Duke of Teck, eldest brother of Queen Mary of England, also has four children. His wife was a daughter of the house of Grosvenor, of which the Duke of Westminster is the head. Their children are Princes George, born at Grosvenor House, Oct. 11, 1895, and Frederick, born at Vienna, Sept. 23, 1907, while his father was attached to the staff of the British Embassy; and Princesses Victoria, born at White Lodge, June 12, 1897, and Helene, born at Grosvenor House, Oct. 23, 1899.

A War Mystery.

BEWILDERED.—We have enjoyed your answers to questions asked by others, and would appreciate it very much if you would give me some information that I have tried in vain to get elsewhere.

I was traveling in Germany and Austria last Summer, reaching Frankfort-on-Main Aug. 3, and stopped at the Monopole-Metropole, opposite Haupt-Bahnhof. During that night guests of the hotel were very much frightened by the firing of guns, which continued at intervals of several hours. Questioning the head porter, the only answer any one could get was "Bombardment." All lights were extinguished in streets and buildings in the neighborhood. The next morning we were told that French airships were trying to destroy Haupt-Bahnhof, the largest railway station in the city.

Was there any account of such bombardment in the New York papers? Although we had seen some excitement in Munich about July 28, when a mob attacked the Deutscher Hof, we had not heard that any nation had declared war. They told us that the roof of Haupt-Bahnhof was covered with soldiers all night long Aug. 3, firing at the airships, and that one came down in a field about a mile from the city. The whole story seems incredible, but that is all any travelers could learn, even those reading and speaking German.

THE TIMES has no record of any such aerial bombardment of Frankfort.

Sarah Bernhardt.

A. C.—Kindly give me some interesting information concerning Sarah Bernhardt's life. It would please me very much to learn when and where she was born, where she obtained her training, when she first appeared on the stage, what some of her experiences were on the stage, and what is the general public opinion of her genius. Also, I should like to know how she is after her operation.

The limited space of the Query Column does not permit a detailed biography of Mme. Bernhardt, but the following will probably supply the information you wish: She was born in Paris, Oct. 23, 1845, and educated at the Grandchamp Convent, near Paris. She took a prize at the Conservatory of Paris in 1862. She appeared at the Comédie Française and at the Odéon, left the Comédie Française in 1880, became Directress of the Théâtre de la Renaissance in 1893, founded the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt in 1898. She is generally considered one of the greatest emotional actresses. She is also a sculptor and painter, having received a silver medal for the former in 1900, and having exhibited paintings at the Paris Salon. She has written several books and plays. Her home is in Brittany. She has rallied excellently from her severe operation.

Germany and France in 1875.

R. D. M.—I have noted in several articles written about the European war reference to the fact that Germany would have forced war upon France in 1875 if the other European powers had not exerted influence to prevent this. Will you give me the facts in this matter, as I have been unable to find them in histories and encyclopedias?

What is known as "the storm cloud of 1875" doubtless grew out of Bismark's plans for the "Dreikaiserbund," (League of the three Emperors,) and actually operated to break up that alliance, to form the Dual Alliance instead, and to begin friendly negotiations between Paris and Petrograd. The Dreikaiserbund was formed between Germany, Austria, and Russia in 1872, but began to disintegrate in 1875 over the first discussion of another war between France and Germany. In February of that year a secret mission was dispatched by Germany to Petrograd to find out whether "in the event of hostilities between Germany and France" Russia would remain neutral. Realizing that the existing balance of power in Europe would be destroyed in Germany's favor if that nation was allowed permanently to weaken France, the Russian Government returned an evasive reply. But warlike agitation in the German press continued, and the French Government became thoroughly alarmed. At last the French Ambassador at Petrograd received the assurance that Russia would try to incline Berlin to "moderation and peace." The British Government volunteered to do likewise. Both Governments used persuasion, and the German Emperor and Chancellor both declared publicly that Germany had no intention of attacking France.

The Great '84 Earthquake.

W. F. S.—Will you kindly tell me through your Query Column the date of the earthquake which violently shook New York City? As far back as I can remember it was on a Sunday; between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., in the year 1884 or 1885.

The "New York Earthquake" occurred Aug. 10, 1884. It was a terrific earthquake through New England and the Middle States, its centre of intensity being in the villages of Amityville and Jamaica, L. I. The walls of the Presbyterian Sunday School at Jamaica were cracked in two places, one to two inches wide, from the roof to the foundations, and the walls of a house in Amityville were so cracked that it was possible to lay a broomhandle in the openings. New York, like a great part of the country, also felt the great "Charleston Earthquake" of Aug. 31, 1886. New York received this shock at 9:54 in the morning.

British Envoy to the Vatican.

J. D. H.—What is the name of Great Britain's representative appointed in the latter part of 1914 to the Holy See at Rome? When was he accepted?

On Dec. 16, 1914, Sir Edward Grey notified Sir Henry Howard that he had been appointed special envoy to Pope Benedict XV. The envoy arrived in Rome on Dec. 23, and on Dec. 30 he presented to the Pope the official letter accrediting him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty to the Holy See. The Pope received the envoy with full ceremonial, after which he accorded him a private audience.

British General Elections.

F. M.—Has a referendum ever been submitted to the British public?

The British "general election," which can be called an appeal to the people and on which the existing Government may be obliged to "go out" is practically a referendum. In case of deadlock or disagreement in Parliament or Cabinet, a general election may be called at any time. Although the vote of the people is not taken directly on a question, but on the representatives whose standing on the question is known, the result is the same as if the bill itself were being voted upon. The most striking recent instance of such action in Great Britain was in the celebrated "Parliament bill" of 1910. The bill, which took practically all actual power away from the House of Lords, was referred by Premier Asquith to the electorate after twenty meetings of the opposing leaders. Parliament was dissolved Nov. 28, and a general election for new representatives was held in December. It resulted in practically no change, and Asquith retained a small majority.

Language and Biology.

M. M.—Will you please explain the following: Pan-Slavism; the Chautauqua Salute; what are the twelve principal modern languages; in the process of hatching an egg, into what does the yolk turn and into what does the white turn?

Pan-Slavism is the name given to the general ideal of a union of the Slavic peoples, in language, literature, and locale, if not in national allegiance. The movement is very strong in Austria and Bohemia, and had its most notable expression in 1848 in the attempt to hold a Slavic Congress in Prague. The meetings broke up and were followed by serious rioting in the streets of Prague, and the congress was stopped.

The principal languages of the world are listed, in order, as follows: English, spoken by more than 150,000,000 people; German, more than 120,000,000; Russian, more than 90,000,000; French, more than 60,000,000; Spanish, more than 55,000,000; Italian, more than 40,000,000, and Portuguese, more than 30,000,000. These seven are the principal languages of Europe and America. There are said to be 3,424 spoken languages or dialects in the world—1,624 in America, 937 in Asia, 587 in Europe, and 276 in Africa. Among other important languages are the Chinese, Japanese, Scandinavian branches, Slavonic speeches and dialects, and the various languages of India, Persia, Arabia, and modern Greece.

In the hatching of the egg both the yelk and the white are but foodstuffs. The tiny nucleus in the egg, which is neither yelk nor white, is the embryo from which the bird evolves.

We shall be glad to hear from readers on the subject of the Chautauqua salute.

The Catholic Church.

Q.—Please enlighten me on the following matters: A says that the Catholic Church has never granted a divorce. B says that it has, notably that of Napoleon and Josephine. Which is right? Did the Pope grant a divorce in that case? In "Who's Who," Justin McCarthy's name and date of birth are followed by, "Educated Cork, privately. No Roman Catholic in these islands could receive an academic degree." Is this so, and why?

The Pope did not divorce Napoleon from Josephine. The Pope, to whom alone belongs the adjudication of the marriages of Princes, was not consulted. Napoleon, it is said, was sufficiently well aware that it would be futile to try to gain his point from the man who only officiated at his coronation on condition that his civil marriage to Josephine receive the blessing of the Church. At all events, the decree of dissolution never passed through the Pope's hands, but was pronounced by some French ecclesiastics who were acknowledged tools of the Emperor. Pius VII. uttered a vigorous protest, as the French ecclesiastics had no actual jurisdiction whatever in the matter.

It is true that in consequence of the penal laws enacted at various times between the reign of Elizabeth and that of George III, no Roman Catholic subject of Great Britain was formerly entitled to an education. These laws were especially severe in Ireland, where Catholics were not only denied an education; but were forbidden to go abroad in search of one. For a Catholic to keep a school or to teach in any capacity was a penal offense. In the universities, English and Irish, all candidates for degrees were required to subscribe to the Anglican Articles of Religion (the Thirty-nine Articles) and the Royal Supremacy, and this no Catholic could do. After centuries of agitation and some inadequate measures of relief, these educational disabilities, together with many others, were removed by the Catholic Relief act, which passed the British Parliament in 1829, chiefly through the exertions of Daniel O'Connell.

Gouache.

F. G.—Could you oblige me by giving through your columns some information on the subject of a water-color process of painting known as Gouache, the authors who wrote about it, and the artists who used it?

Gouache is a method of painting in opaque water color. The colors are mixed with or painted in a vehicle of gum or honey, and whereas in true water color the high lights are obtained by leaving blank the surface of the paper or other material used, or by allowing it to show through a translucent wash, in Gouache these are obtained by white or other light color. It is frequently used in miniature painting, but we canot tell you what artists have used the method or what writers have mentioned it.

The Title of Pope.

T. E. H. T.—Kindly tell me who was the first churchman to govern the Latin Church under the title of Pope—St. Peter the Apostle, or Leo the Great?

The title of Pope, which simply means "father," has been variously applied at different periods. In the East it has always been used in reference to simple priests. In the West, however, it was always restricted to Bishops, but it does not seem, so far as churchmen and authorities on church history are able to discover from available records, to have become the distinctive title of the supreme Pontiff of the Church until the fourth century, when it was apparently so used by Pope Siricius. According to the Catholic doctrine of the Apostolic Succession, St. Peter the Apostle was the first to hold the office now held by the Pope, and Gregory VII. (1073-1085) was the first to prescribe that the title of Pope should be reserved to the successors of Peter, thus authorizing what had by that time become a custom consecrated by the usage of centuries.

The Autumn Months.

E. M. G.—I should like to know what the suffix "ber" means, and the literal translation of the same in the words September, October, and November.

The names of the Autumn months, September, October, and November—and December, of course, as well—are simply the Anglicization of the names made from the Latin numerals, septem, octem, novem, decem. September is "the seventh," October "the eighth," &c., according to the old Latin calendar. It is clearer to compare the other forms given by various languages to the same words: October, for example, is Octobre in French, Octubre in Spanish, Outubre in Portuguese, Ottobre in Italian, Oktober in Danish and Swedish. The original Latin is October.

Shipment of Non-Contraband.

JOSEPH BOARDMAN.—In order to avoid confiscation or detention of a cargo of non-contraband goods leaving the United States for a neutral European country, with what regulations should the shipper comply?

Non-contraband goods shipped from the United States to a neutral port are not liable to confiscation by international law. Any ship is liable to detention—that is, any ship may be held up and searched, and taken before a prize court if she is carrying contraband. Non-contraband goods found in her will then be allowed to proceed. There are no extraordinary precautions which can be taken absolutely to insure the safe delivery of goods at present. It is best to refer the matter to a regular shipping agency.

Great Patriots.

F. S. E.—Please inform me of the names of the great patriots of different countries, except Italy, the United States, and Mexico. What great person died of a broken heart?

It would be impossible to give a list of the patriots of the world in the large meaning of the term as lovers or servers of their country. Fortunately for the world, many of its great rulers, statesmen, heroes, and Generals have been patriots in this sense, whatever their faults may have been otherwise. A few of those who deserve the name of patriot, in its limited meaning, as one who frees his country from oppression, political or foreign, may be given. It is necessarily incomplete.

In Greek history Cleisthenes, with Harmodius and Aristogeiton, freed Athens in the fifth century B. C. from the Tyrants. Half-legendary patriots of ancient Rome are Lucius Junius Brutus, who overthrew the Tarquins, and Coriolanus. The Gracchi in the evil days of the Republic led the movement to free Rome from the grasping Senate.

Judas Maccabaeus, B. C. 160, the liberator of Judaea, may be mentioned. Others are: Robert Bruce of Scotland, Joan of Arc, the half-mythical William Tell, the Hungarian Huniades, who repulsed the Turks in 1456. Gustavus Vasa, who emancipated Sweden from Denmark; John Sobieski, who saved Europe from the Turks in 1683; William of Orange, the political creator of the Netherlands in the sixteenth century; and Ribeiro of Portugal, who freed his country from Spain and established the Braganza dynasty in 1640.

Then there are the later Polish patriots, beginning with Kosciusko in the latter eighteenth century; Andreas Hofer, the leader of the Tyrolean revolt against Napoleon in 1809-10; Rakoczy, Szecheny, and Kossuth in Hungary.

In Germany, Fichte, the philosopher, earns the title by his services in the awakening of a national spirit in Germany. Many of the great names in German literature come under the classification of patriot on this account. Hardenberg and Stein gain it by political labors.

In England may be mentioned Stephen Langton, who led the revolt of Barons, clergy and people, which resulted in the signing of Magna Charta in 1215; Oliver Cromwell; Algernon Sidney; the elder Pitt, and a long list of statesmen, warriors and naval heroes might be added.

The Cid is the hero and patriot par excellence of Spain, whose patriotic exploits are half-mythical, like those of Roland of France or the Knights of the Round Table. Henry IV. of France did much to deserve the name, as did also some of the leaders of the French Revolution, although their fame is sullied in many cases by excesses. Still Lafayette, Mirabeau and Danton may at least be cited as having put the welfare of their country before all other considerations.

Irishmen would include Daniel O'Connell, Generals Bolivar and San Martin are the principal patriotic heroes of South America.

The phrase "died of a broken heart," is one which is used by older historians. Modern ones usually attribute the death of historical characters to other causes. Mary I. of England was said to have died of a broken heart at the loss of Calais, but as a matter of fact, she was a helpless and hysterical invalid for some time after its loss before her death. Musa, the Arab invader of Spain, is also said to have died of a broken heart. Henry II. of England is said to have died of the same cause at discovering that his favorite son John had turned against him.

Boris Godounov.

SARAH L. JAMES.—Please tell me something of the real history of Boris Goudounov with special reference to the opera of that name.

After the death of Ivan the Terrible in 1584 the crown fell to his son, Feodor, who was so feeble in mind and body that all real power came into the hands of his brother-in-law, Boris Godounov. Between this ambitious man and the throne were only the sickly Feodor and his young brother, Dimitri. Suddenly the child was found dead, and Boris fell under suspicion of having caused his murder. He labored to strengthen his country, against invading Mongols, and at the death of Feodor he was offered the crown.

He at first refused it, and this is the first scene of the opera. He retired to a monastery and kept the people waiting six weeks for his answer. The third scene shows his coronation.

In 1601 a famine broke out, and in the midst of it rumors arose of the reappearance of Dimitri. Boris issued a proclamation that the pretender was really Gregory, an escaped monk. No one really knows the truth.

In the opera the story of his being really the Monk Gregory is accepted. Scene 2, Act I. shows him in his cell, and Scene 1, Act. II. shows his escape from the soldiers. The false Dimitri found believers in his tale, who established him in Poland and betrothed him to Marina. Scene 1, Act III. shows him urged on in his schemes by her ambition.

Dimitri entered Russia from Poland with many followers; this is shown in Scene 2, Act III. Several fortresses surrendered to him. Boris was too ill to proceed in person against him. Dimitri was at first defeated by the Russian troops under Prince Schuiski, Boris, however, was near his end, although his actual death is said to have been so sudden as to be hardly natural. He is represented in the last scene of the opera as presenting his young son to the Boyars as the future Czar, in accordance with the Russian custom.

Dimitri advanced on Moscow. Feodor and his mother were murdered. Dimitri was accepted as Czar and crowned. A rebellion broke out and the Czar, finding himself surrounded by enemies in the night, jumped from a window thirty feet to the ground and broke his leg. He was found and killed. The Boyars massacred the Poles in Moscow and elected Schuiski as sovereign.

Farnum Brothers.

INTERESTED and Mrs F. S. L.—Please let me know through your columns something of the careers of Messrs. Dustin and William Farnum?

Dustin Farnum was born in Hampton Beach, N. H., in 1876; William is somewhat older. They are sons of George D. and Clara A. Farnum.

Dustin made his début with Ethel Tucker in 1897, later he played with Margaret Mather, but his great success was as the Virginian in the play of that name. Later he starred in "Cameo Kirby."

William played in stock, and had a leading rôle in "Ben Hur." Both the brothers appeared in "The Littlest Rebel," in 1911-1913.

Hospitals in the War With Spain.

ANNA G. GROSS.—Please give me the names and places of the military hospitals where the wounded soldiers, coming from the front, were treated in the Spanish-American War. Were the principal battles on land or sea?

The annual reports of the War Department for the year 1898 give the hospitals as follows: Leiter General Hospital, Chickamauga, Ga.; General Hospital, Key West, Fla.; General Hospital, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Thomas, Va.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Josiah Simpson Hospital, Monroe, Va.; Sternberg and Sanger Hospitals in Chickamauga Park; Ponce General Hospital, Porto Rico; six post hospitals—Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and Honolulu. Eight civil hospitals—Charleston, S. C.; the City Hospital, Charleston; St. Francis Xavier, Key West, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; New York Civil Hospital; Philadelphia Hospital; San Francisco Marine Hospital; Stapleton, N. Y., Marine Hospital.

The principal engagements of the war were naval, the battle of Santiago and the battle of Manila Bay both resulting in the destruction of the enemy's naval force.

Government Lands.

MARIA LYNNE.—Please give me information necessary to inquiries as to Government lands for settlers in the States of Minnesota and California.

Vacant public lands in the United States are under the care of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C. Application to that office will bring you the information you desire.

Officers and Men.

L. DEBER.—Can you explain the disproportion between the number of officers and men made prisoners by the German and Austrian Armies? For example, one report gives 108 Russian officers against 122,300 men.

It is difficult to explain so great a discrepancy if the figures are accurate. But the number of officers in any army is small compared with the number of enlisted men. In the United States Army, for example, in fifteen regiments of cavalry there are 765 commissioned officers and 14,148 enlisted men; in thirty regiments of infantry, 1,680 officers and 34,128 men. The total number of officers in our army, including medical men, is 4,823, as against a total of 85,965 enlisted men.

"Jitney."

S. ALEXANDER.—Will you kindly give me the meaning and origin of the word "jitney"?

The meaning of the word is recognized as a synonym for a nickel, but its origin is wrapped in mystery. Various derivations have been suggested—that it is a Japanese word, jitne meaning road cost; that it is thieves' slang for a Mexican coin; circus man's slang for the small change taken in side shows; Hindu, and Russian.

It has been suggested that the term originated in a prison from the name of a turnkey Jedney, who used to smuggle tobacco in small quantities to the prisoners. Perhaps the best surmise is its derivation from the French "jeton," a counter used in games of chance, &c. It is said that the word has been in use among the colored people in New Orleans for some time, and that there is a well-known jingle which contains the word "jetnée."

Our Youngest President.

G. K. BROWNE—Who was the youngest President of the United States?

Theodore Roosevelt, who was 42 years of age at the time he became President.

Balaklava.

A RUSSIAN—Can you inform me whether it is a fact that 600 English charged and took prisoners 60,000 Russians at Balaklava.

The total Russian forces, infantry, cavalry, and artillery at Balaklava, has been variously estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000 men, while the English force was much smaller in numbers. The two famous charges of that day were that of the Heavy Brigade of about 900 men against 3,000 Russians, and the still more renowned charge of the Light Brigade of about 600 men against the Russian guns. No accurate figures seem to be recorded, as those given by various authorities differ greatly. The result of the first charge was the break of the Russian cavalry, which fled back to the protection of their artillery and was not pursued very far by the British. The second charge was unsuccessful as a military measure, for though the Russian gunners were momentarily driven from their guns, they returned and fired upon friend and foe alike, while a superior force of cavalry engaged the British. It is said that evening parade saw only ten men mounted out of the 600 who had ridden in the charge.

Italian Declaration of War.

ABRAHAM BRODY and EMILE SLEDGE.—Germany has not formally declared war on Italy.

Century Artists.

H. H.—Will you publish where the leading members of the Century Opera are now appearing, or where they have recently appeared, and the professional plans of Miss Ewell, Miss Howard, Messrs. Bergman, Harrold, Kingston, Kaufman, Kreidler, and Chalmers?

Miss Ewell is planning a concert tour. Miss Howard is creating the leading rôle in Professor Parker's opera "Fairyland" in Los Angeles. Mr. Bergman is in Germany and has appeared recently in the Royal Opera in Berlin. Mr. Harrold is in vaudeville. Messrs. Kingston, Kaufman, Kreidler, and Chalmers have all appeared in the Aborn Spring season, and are scheduled, with the exception of Mr. Chalmers, to appear at Ratina Park this Summer.

Society for Thrift.

IDA A. FOOTE.—Can you furnish me with any data in regard to the American Society for Thrift?

The address of the society is 1,002 Straus Building, Chicago. S. W. Straus is the Chairman of the Organization Committee. The object of the society is "to promote thrift by inquiry, education, and discussion." A bulletin is issued with notices of prize competitions, &c. Many associations have promised their aid. There is an advisory council upon which are the names of the Governors of several States. A general congress is planned for next year.

German Foreign Affairs.

DANIEL LEMBECK.—Who has charge of foreign affairs in Germany? A claims that Minister von Jagow has charge, B that the Kaiser is in complete control.

Von Jagow is certainly Minister of Foreign Affairs in Germany, but in the German Empire the Imperial Ministers do not form a Ministry proper, but act independently of each other under the general supervision of the Imperial Chancellor, who, in turn, is appointed by the Emperor, and is directly responsible to him.

Austrian Empire.

J. REED—Kindly tell me whether Austria is a despotic or a constitutional State.

The administration of the monarchy as a whole is directed by the Emperor, acting through three Ministers, Foreign Affairs, Finance, and War. The Ministers are responsible to two delegations. These bodies, sixty members in each, are elected by the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments respectively, and convene alternately in Vienna and Budapest. They advise the Parliaments. Both Austria and Hungary have a representative Parliament of two Houses and a responsible Ministry.

June 4, 1858.

READER—Kindly let me know on what days of the week the 4th of June, 1858, and the 27th of June, 1859, fell.

The 4th of June, 1858, was Friday, and the 27th of June, 1859, Monday.

Death of Stanford White.

ARTHUR ABRAHAM.—Harry Thaw shot Stanford White on June 25, 1906.

German-Americans.

W. A. D.—Please give me the number of German-Americans in the United States.

According to the latest available figures, there are 2,501,383 Germans of foreign birth in the United States, 8,282,618 persons having Germany as their country of origin, 8,911,847 having both parents born in Germany, 1,809,590 born in this country with one parent born in Germany, 212,524 persons with fathers born in Germany and mothers in some other foreign country, and 216,855 with mothers born in Germany and fathers in some other foreign country.

Poster Stamps.

LEO H. WALDEMAR.—Frequently of late I have seen in various places "poster stamps," and should much appreciate any information as to their origin and use.

Is some TIMES reader able to answer this question?

Lord Kitchener.

M. F. M.—Lord Kitchener has never married.

Pronunciation of Goethe.

J. C.—Please give the sound of oe in names like Goethe, Koenigsberg. What is the sound of the French eu, as in fleur-de-lis, chauffeur?

The sounds oe and eu are similar and occur in several European languages. We have no sound like them in English. The nearest is e in her, u in fur, with no sound of r attached to the vowel.

Zabern Incident.

ANTHONY GROSS.—Please give me a history of the Zabern affair.

In the Fall of 1913 a young Lieutenant, von Forstner, remarked that he would give 10 marks to any soldier who would run an Alsatian through with his bayonet. He was upheld by his superior officers, and the consequence was that the soldiers were hooted at in the streets by the inhabitants of the Alsatian town of Zabern. The Lieutenant then struck a lame shoemaker with his sword, and the trouble came to the notice of all Germany.

In the Reichstag the Social Democrats became agitated. The Emperor gave instructions to uphold the army in any action. The Reichstag joined in a vote of no confidence, 293 to 34. It was then announced that the offending officers would be court-martialed. The regiment was removed from Zabern and Lieutenant von Forstner sentenced to forty-three days' imprisonment, while two others were acquitted.

The superior court-martial then acquitted the Lieutenant. He was transferred to another regiment, but the Ninety-ninth Infantry came back in triumph to Zabern. This was looked upon as a great victory for the military aristocracy.

Day of the Week.

READER and F. PILLAR.—Aug. 30, 1865, was a Wednesday; March 5, 1868, was a Thursday.

The Stuyvesant Tree.

Referring to an answer printed in these columns recently, we have received the following from "M. M. M.":

"Among the goodly company of antiques displayed in the Governors' Room at the New York City Hall is one that serves as a connecting link between the Dutch town of Amsterdam in New Netherland and the present proud Borough of Manhattan. This is a branch of the Stuyvesant pear tree, planted by him on his farm on 'Bouwerie' in 1667, and it stood for 200 years on the corner of Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street until 1867, when it was blown down in a severe snow storm of that year. Today, clothed in a fine new overcoat of shellac mounted artistically on brass brackets, it claims superiority in being the oldest relic in the Governors' Room.

"For its history we go back 250 years to 1664, when Captain Richard Nicholls, in the name of the King of England, sailed into the harbor and demanded the surrender of Fort Amsterdam. The obstinate and irascible Dutch Governor, Peter Stuyvesant, with the hot temper and wooden leg, stamped around the ramparts of his little fort, swearing deep and mighty oaths, with tears of indignant wrath streaming down his rugged face, that he 'would rather be carried out dead than yield the fort to the English.' But surrender he had to and give up the little town he had brought to the rights and dignity of a municipality, and for this surrender he was recalled to Holland to make explanation.

"His old heart yearned for his peaceful, prosperous 'Bouwerie,' (hence our 'Bowery.') Extending from Sixth to Sixteenth Street and from Fourth Avenue to the East River, it was, indeed, a goodly heritage. So in 1667 he returned, bringing with him seedlings, among them this historic pear tree, and planted them in his orchard.

"On the building on the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street is this tablet:

"On this corner grew
Petrus Stuyvesant's Pear Tree.
Recalled to Holland in 1664,
On his return
He brought the Pear Tree
and planted it
as his Memorial,
'By which,' said he, 'My name
May be Remembered.'
The Pear Tree flourished
And bore fruit for over
Two hundred years.

"The bones of 'Peter the Headstrong' lie in the churchyard of St. Mark's, Second Avenue and Tenth Street.

"A valiant, weather-beaten, mettlesome, obstinate, leathern-sided, kind-hearted old Governor."

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At 98c., $1.98, $5.75, $7.98, $12.98 and $14.98.
THE EXTREME limit of value giving, even for this season of wonderful offerings.
In many respects this is the greatest sale of its kind we ever announced.
For example—this season the designs have outdone themselves in the daintiness and fascinating types of dresses they have produced—and in addition we are offering for Monday's selling a greater variety of styles of these dainty Dresses than ever before in a clearance.
All are fresh, crisp and new, in quite the most likable materials of the season.
Because we must prepare for Autumn business you get these charming Dresses for very much less than they are worth.
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$3.00 Untrimmed Satin Hats at $1.49
Sailors and Pert Little Turbans.
SATIN HATS—soft effects, all satin or with Lyons velvet underbrims, in smart styles. Colors are all white, white and black, all black. Fabric Hats are the vogue in Paris now, and well dressed women are wearing them everywhere in this part of the East.
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Another Fortunate Purchase.
At 79c. Fine Panamas, all smart outing styles and sailors, with plain or telescoped crowns. Hats that would sell ordinarily at $2.00.
At $1.95. Panama Hats, high class genuine Adamba, with soft floppy brims, telescope crowns, in mannish styles and sailors; very fine weave and worth $3.50.
At 59c. Panama Hats, all soft bodies that can be folded and put into your travel bag. Natural white and genuine Japanese Panamas.
Have Your Hat Blocked While You Wait.
We have installed a vacuum blocking machine that blocks your Hats in any of four styles while you wait and right before your eyes. Thousands of women have taken advantage of this service, as it entails an additional charge of just 15c. for the blocking and you have an extremely stylish and low priced Panama Hat.

$2.95 Trimmed Felt Outing Hats, $1.39
The upper part of these Hats is of white felt, with colored facing and grosgrain bands to match the facings. The Hats have slight imperfections.
$4.00 Trimmed Hats, $2.95. Jaunty styles in satins, velvets and maline combinations; a wide variety of styles in dress and street shapes.
Women's and Misses' Trimmed Hats, $1.00. Almost every Summer Hat, hundreds and hundreds of styles.
Children's Trimmed Hats, 39c. Final clearance of all our children's trimmed Hats.
Street and Mezzanine floors, East Building.

Women's $3.95 Two-Button Low Shoes, $2.95
Gun metal and patent leather, two-button style with fawn and gray buck back, turn soles and Cuban Louise heels.
Second floor, West Building.

$1.00 Palm Beach Suitings, 79c Yard
54 inches wide—one of the fashionable weaves. Excellent for auto coats, suits and separate skirts. Will not crush easily.
$1.25 Navy Blue Storm Serge, 89c. Yard.
Sponged, shrunk and spotproof. All wool. Closely woven. Two shades. Full 54 inches wide.
50-Inch Navy Blue Mohair Sicilian, 44c. Yard.
This is much below our regular selling price. This quality is lustrous and suitable for bathing suits and Summer dresses.
Street floor, West Building.

98c. Waist Patterns at 39c. Each.
Hand Embroidered Japanese Crepe.
NOT IN YEARS have we had the good fortune to offer such an elegant lot of Waist Patterns. They are all handsome designs, beautifully worked on a good quality of Japanese Cotton Crepe. They consist of three yards of 30-inch material. Pink, blue and helio.
12c. to 59c. Cotton Carrickmacross Laces, 8c. to 39c. Yard.
We purchased this lot from a large manufacturer at a great concession. The designs are most pleasing and edges and insertions in both white and cream, will be found to match exactly in widths from 3½ to 10 inches.
A very desirable Lace for both dress and waist trimming.
15c. to 25c. Camisole Laces, 10c. a Yard.
WE EXPECT THIS PRICE to sell a record quantity of these Laces—they might well have been priced much higher. Each piece a bargain for corset covers, fancy work, bureau scarfs and children's dresses.
25c. to $1.00 Shadow Lace Flouncings, 12c to 59c. Yard.
Good selection of dainty shadow laces. 17 to 36 inches wide, for draping waists and skirts; in white only.
$4.25 to $5.00 Hand-Embroidered Japanese Crepe Robes, $1.98 and $2.25.
In workmanship and design these are unusually pleasing, and will sell in a jiffy at the prices we quote. A Robe consists of 9½ yards of cotton crepe in five elaborately embroidered panels for the skirt and a handsomely embroidered front for the waist, in white.
Street floor, centre, Central Building.

Misses' Beach & Motoring Coats $6.95
Stylish and Serviceable
The Coat with a smart look to it—the right Coat for a miss to wear when motoring or engaged in any outdoor sport. In this splendid assortment is a Coat that we desire to draw particular attention to—a Coat with a black and white chalk line, pouch pockets and with a full English back, belted. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.
Misses' Chinchilla Coats, $10.98 and $12.98.
In either all white or plaid. Smart Coats in a variety of styles. Some are bound with braid, some have convertible belts that can be worn either front or back. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.
Girls' Afternoon Dresses, $1.50.
Smart little Afternoon Dresses for the girl that mother claims is so hard to fit. YOU will not find this the case in our Girls' Shop. It would be hard to find a more girlish Dress than these at this price. Made in the candy stripe and combination of stripe and allover embroidery. A few linenes in the lot. Sizes 12, 13 and 15 years.
Misses' Cotton Dresses, $1.98, $3.98 and $5.98.
A large assortment of misses' cotton Dresses of dainty dotted, striped and novelty voiles, and dainty white Dresses in a wide variety of styles.
Girls' $1.00 Dresses at 55c.
Of gingham, percale and dainty flowered material—720 in all and over seven different styles to select from. These Dresses are so modestly priced that this sale presents an opportunity for you to secure two Dresses at a price which you would ordinarily pay for one. Made with yokes; pleated and gored skirts, or the style most favored at the present time—the Oliver Twist. Sizes 6 to 14 years.
Second floor, Central Building.

Women's $29.75 to $49.75 Suits $15
Best Models and Best Materials
High grade reproductions—Suits that any woman would be proud to wear. If you are going away for a water trip you could not do better than to purchase one of these high grade Suits. Stylish, serviceable and especially low priced. One of the splendid opportunities which midseason brings. Take advantage of it.
In all the fashionable materials, such as serges, gabardines, stripes, checks, pongees

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

WASHINGTON NOW HUB FOR MANY MOTOR TRIPS

Roads in Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware Have Been Much Improved of Late—Points of Historic Interest Abound.

No section of the United States combines in equal area more historic interest, diversified scenery and excellent road conditions than that shown in a map embracing Maryland, the District of Columbia and parts of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia. This part of America is bound up intimately with the ideals for which one's fathers and forefathers fought valiantly for the freedom of America and the preservation of the Union.

The description given below of this section has been prepared from the latest available information by the Touring Information Bureau of the American Automobile Association, in co-operation with the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and should be of value to any one contemplating a tour in this section. The National Capital, which is becoming more and more a centre for automobile tourists, as well as for tourists by train and boat, is the natural hub of this region. Roads radiate from it to Gettysburg, Philadelphia, Fredericksburg, Richmond, the Shenandoah Valley, Harper's Ferry, Hagerstown and Cumberland. The roads have been greatly improved in the last two or three years, so that touring by motor is comfortable and enjoyable.

West and south of Washington are many of the battlefields of the civil war. Near by is the town of Fairfax Court House, where a monument stands to Captain John Quincy Marr, the first soldier killed in action. In the clerk's office is the original will of George Washington, in his own handwriting. Only a few miles away may yet be seen part of the earthworks of the first and second battles of Bull Run.

Across the river from the city is the Arlington National Cemetery, now open to automobiles. The mansion overlooking the Potomac River and City of Washington was once the residence of George Washington Parke Custis, a step-grandson of Washington, and was afterward occupied by Robert E. Lee, who married Miss Custis. South of Arlington is Alexandria, which hoped at one time to be the nation's capital. Here occurred the scene of the flag episode in the early days of the war. This is one of the few cities that retains its street nomenclature of prerevolutionary days with names of royalty.

The trip may be continued to Mount Vernon, but the roads are such that it is generally advisable to make the trip by boat or rail. Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, was inherited by him from his brother, Lawrence. The original name of the estate was Hunting Creek, but was changed by Lawrence to Mount Vernon in honor of his former commander, General Vernon. The house has been restored to its former condition and contains many relics of interest. The property is now owned by the Mount Vernon Ladies Association. Near the house is the tomb of General Washington and his wife.

The battlefield of Gettysburg lies southwest of the city, covering about twenty-five square miles. The important points have been marked with nearly 500 monuments in bronze, marble, and granite. Over $7,000,000 has been expended in monuments, improved roads, &c., and this battlefield is better topographically and artistically than any other in the world. The grounds, comprising about 850 acres, belong to the national Government and are one of the national parks. There are five steel observatories that afford advantageous views of the famous strategic points.

Maryland has been one of the very notable States in road work in the last few years, its State roads system being particularly embracive and mostly made up of bituminous or concrete highway. Frederick, the centre of many military operations during the civil war, is the scene of Whittier's "Barbara Frietchie," and here also is buried Francis Scott Key. Less than 20 miles away is Harper's Ferry, the scene of John Brown's raid on the night of Sept. 6, 1859. The old engine house, where the last stand of the abolitionists was made, has been removed to a small park on the Shenandoah River. Frederick was also the home of Thomas Johnson, first Governor of the State and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Cumberland is on the route of the old National Turnpike, which has recently been greatly improved. It was through this section and over an old inland trail that Gist made explorations for the Ohio Company. To the west of Cumberland is the old Braddock Road, cut for Braddock by George Washington, and the scene of many operations in the French and Indian war.

Hagerstown, four miles south of the Mason and Dixon line, was the centre of many advances and retreats during the civil war. It is but 28 miles from the battlefield of Gettysburg. Twelve miles further south is Antietam, and ten miles away is the field of South Mountain, with Bloody Lane, Dunkard Church, and Burnside Bridge near by.

At Winchester, on the Shenandoah Valley Pike, still stand the headquarters of Washington and of Stonewall Jackson. This city changed hands seventy times during the civil war. On one of its main streets is an old hotel that was captured and recaptured five times in one day as army headquarters. Sheridan's ride was made along this famous pike to Cedar Creek. Fourteen miles east of the pike are the Luray Caverns, discovered in 1878.

Baltimore, with a history dating back to 1655, is one of the five important cities of the Atlantic Seaboard and has had a most important part in the development of the country. The city was one of the first to export tobacco, wheat, and corn; is the metropolis of one of the original thirteen States and the home of Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Edgar Allan Poe died there and his tomb is visited by many tourists.

The city was the first to erect a monument to George Washington—a heroic figure of the father of his country surmounting an imposing shaft. Fort McHenry, the bombardment of which by the British gave Key inspiration to write "The Star-Spangled Banner" a century ago, has recently been acquired by the city as a public park. The use of illuminating gas originated in Baltimore; the first railway was built by the city; the first Morse telegram was sent from there to Washington; the first electric car was run in Baltimore, and Bennett's linotype, which revolutionized printing, was first used there.

Annapolis, on the Severn River, best known as the site of the United States Naval Academy, also has much of historical interest. This quaint capital of Maryland holds the earliest city charter in the United States, dating from 1708. Washington surrendered his commission in its State House in 1783. On the ground of St. George College is the famed Tree of Liberty, said to be 700 years old.

The entire peninsula between Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean is dotted with charming old towns, flourishing broad acres, and many beautiful estates. The "Eastern Shore" of the bay, as it is known locally, is a series of inlets and a paradise of hunters and fishermen, who find here the canvas-back duck, diamond-back terrapin, and Lynhaven oyster.

The northeastern section of the peninsula comprises the State of Delaware, which is rapidly improving its roads. Dover, the capital, was founded in 1700 by William Penn. Buried here are John M. Clayton, author of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; Caesar Rodney, who made the famous ride to Philadelphia to sign the Declaration of Independence, and Richard Watchcoat, one of the founders of the Methodist Church. In Dover is the old historic "House of the Entailed Hat."

South of Dover the continuation of the roadway through immense fruit orchards to Maryland brings one to Cape Charles, Norfolk, Newport News, Portsmouth, Old Point Comfort, Fortress Monroe, and Virginia Beach. Well down the peninsula, between Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River, on the way to Point Lookout, where the huge Confederate prisoners' camp was maintained during the war, is St. Mary's. This was the first settlement of the white race in Maryland and was the site of the first capital of that State.

AFTER BREAKING THE RECORD FROM CHICAGO TO NEW YORK.

E. C. Patterson of Chicago is here shown at the end of his non-motor-stop run from that city to New York in his Packard "3-38," with which he made the 1,020 miles in 35 hours and 43 minutes last week. Five persons rode in the car all the way, J. H. Cattel and J. R. Williams acting as official observers from the Chicago Automobile Club.

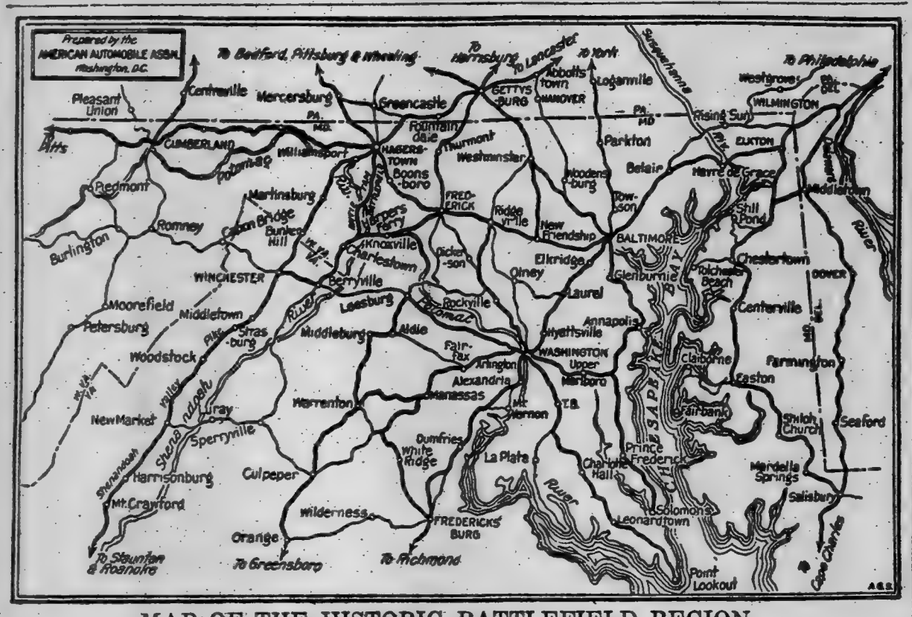

MAP OF THE HISTORIC BATTLEFIELD REGION.

ELECTRIC TRUCKS FOR CANAL

Terminal Docks at Cristobal to Have a Number for Freight.

In order to expedite the handling of cargo on the piers at Cristobal, the Panama Railroad Company has placed an order for electric trucks, in the expectation of increasing the use of such equipment if the results from their operation and the developments of traffic warrant. The order placed was for four electric tractor trucks, each equipped with three trailers, to be furnished by a Chicago company; and in addition eight trucks of a different type are to be selected by the New York office of the company and sent to the Isthmus.

Each of the tractor trucks ordered is 6 feet long over all by 40 inches wide, has a wheel base of 42 inches and wheel gauge of 32 inches, four wheels 16 inches in diameter, and a clearance of its working parts of 6 inches above the floor. Equipped with two sets of storage batteries, each weighs approximately 2,500 pounds. The steering radius is 5 feet and the speed is from 1 to 7 miles per hour. Each tractor is rated to haul 20,000 pounds on trailers.

It is proposed in the selection of additional trucks to experiment with types equipped with small cranes, making a unit capable of lifting cargo in a sling, transporting it, and delivering it, with a minimum of dependence on human labor.

THE STANDARDIZED COLE 8

Multiple Cylinder Dominance

THESE are multiple cylinder days. This is the era of multiple cylinder motors. Theoretically logical, mechanically correct, and proven by 20,000 users of Eights to be practical, the multiple cylinder motor surmounts every obstacle that heretofore has handicapped the motorist—it advances motoring to the ultimate state of complete satisfaction.

And in the field of multiple cylinder motor construction, no car has demonstrated its utter dependability more convincingly than has the 1916, Series Twelve, Cole Eight.

Eliminates gear shifting—sticks to the road at any speed—accelerates quickly—throttles down to a crawl—gives you better than sixty miles an hour if you desire it—transforms every drop of gasoline into delivered power—and takes the hills and rugged roads easily—comfortably.

$1785—f. o. b. Factory

COLE MOTOR CAR CO., INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.
Builders of the Standardized Car

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
Broadway at 57th Street

BROOKLYN
Bishop, McCormick & Bishop

NEWARK
Wallace Motor Car Co.

Think what an automobile top must withstand:

Sun, wind, rain, snow, folding, misuse

The top material probably gets harder service and less attention than any other part of the car.

A Genuine Pantasote

top is *built* to withstand these things—to retain its *newness* and preserve the beauty of the *car*—and to provide perfect, leak-proof *shelter*.

Genuine Pantasote needs no explanation to the man who has had experience with it and other top materials.

The Pantasote Company
1751 Bowling Green Bldg., New York City

Auto Surplus Stock Syndicate
"Sensation After Sensation!

We have put through successively the deals with "Mutual Auto Accessories Co.," "Wyckoff, Church & Partridge," and fifty other stocks, including the recent "Fenstermacher, Minneapolis, stock," and the "$50,000 Kansas City stock." We now have to offer the entire stock of the

MONARCH AUTO SUPPLY CO.

one of the cleanest and most up-to-date lots of goods ever offered for sale! Fortunately for the public and trade the assignee had to have spot cash!

THEIR LOSS YOUR GAIN!

$1.00 Bobe Balls	35c	$1.00 Sponges	39c
$1.25 Auto Brushes	49c	Hose Clamps	5c
$1.25 Ford Mags	69c	$2.00 Reliners	98c
"Whiz" Polish, ½ gallon, 49c; pint			$ .18
$1.00 Carbon Scrapers, per set			.19
35c. Spark Plug Wrenches			.07
75c. Ford "Anti Rattlers"			.27
Ford Moulding Assembly			.59
$2.00 Radiator Ornaments			.25
$2.50 Rear Axle Trusses			.99
65c. Front License Brackets			.09
75c. Rear License Brackets			.19
Ford Rear Tire Holders			1.98
Ford "B. B." Tire Holders			1.19
75c. Leather Top Dressing			.29
75c. Mohair Top Dressing			.29
75c. Ford Valve Grinders			.14
75c. Ford Best Holders			.15
$1.00 for "Cut Outs"			.45
Speedometer, Pinion Gears			.09
75c. Piston Rings			.14
$6.00 Acme Running Boards, for Fords			3.49
$5.00 Acme "Footboard" Moulding, for Fords. During This Sale We Will Offer 1,000			2.49

NEW HAVEN HOUSE CLOCKS
IN ORMOLU GOLD, AT $1.25.

$00 Raincoats and Balmacaans, $1.25, $2.00, $3.50 and $4.50 each. Retail values $10 to $20. All sizes, including Youths' and Extra Large.

Auto Surplus Stock Syndicate
1657 Broadway, near 52d St.
ANNEX STORE, 1,659 BROADWAY.
Telephone, Circle 646-647.

1916 Studebaker Cars

40 Horse Power FOUR 7-PASSENGER $885

—the BEST value in 4-cylinder cars ever offered.
—has 40-45 h. p.
—has 112-inch wheelbase.
—carries 7 passengers in COMFORT.
—upholstered with finest, genuine, hand-buffed leather.

—MORE POWER
—MORE ROOM
—MORE QUALITY
and
Lower Prices

—not "little cars" built for a price, but QUALITY cars, built with the sole object of making them as good as cars can be made—and priced LOW solely because Studebaker's resources and manufacturing experience make possible economies in the manufacturing that few other makers can approach.

50 Horse Power SIX 7-PASSENGER $1050

—the most powerful SIX for its weight.
—develops 50-55 h. p.
—increased to 122-inch wheelbase.
—full-sized, 7-passenger body.
—the ONLY big Six on the market of high quality at a reasonable price.

The 1916 Studebaker Cars are the *Best Values* on the market today. We make no exceptions. And we make no qualifications. We are not saying that they are the best at less than such-and-such a price. But we *are* saying that they are the *best* values at *any* price. That they give more for each dollar you pay. That they give you quality in every detail. And all we want is the opportunity to show you the cars. The cars will do all the talking that's necessary.

Other Studebaker Prices

	FOUR	SIX
Roadster, 2-passenger	$ 860	$1000
Lemans-Roadster, 2-passenger	1195	1360
Coupe, 4-passenger		1195
Limousine, 7-passenger		1210

Prices are F. O. B. Detroit

Come in today, or send for catalog illustrating all models and giving full specifications

STUDEBAKER
South Bend, Ind. Walkerville, Ont. Detroit, Mich.
ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO DETROIT

New York Showrooms—56th St. and B'way

Brooklyn Retail Headquarters—1495 Bedford Avenue

S. P. No. 18

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

It was our expectation, from the first, that this car would play a large part in determining motor car values.

We said as much in our advertisements almost a year ago.

We expected it to set up in the public mind a model and a pattern of what a car of moderate price should be.

We expected that it would encourage buyers to judge motor cars by the standard of quality—not by price.

Surely the results have more than realized our expectations.

Surely you can see that the car is considered a criterion of what constitutes real worth.

Once a man has driven the car, even for a few miles, nothing can distract his mind from its performance and its quality.

He thinks of the price only in relation to the remarkable value it buys.

That is why the first 20,000 fell so far short of supplying the demand.

That is why the second 20,000 are being absorbed with equal eagerness.

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT

The price of the car complete is $785 f. o. b. Detroit

Colt-Stratton Company
Broadway at 57th Street

HERE AND THERE IN THE REALM OF CARS AND MOTORING

QUALITIES OF TRUCKS FOR WAR ANALYZED

Essential Features Brought Out by Actual Service in Field —Four-Wheel-Drive Type Described to Automobile Engineers.

In a paper presented at the recent semi-annual meeting of the Society of Automobile Engineers on the type of truck for war, Jerry W. De Cou, a member of the society, said in part:

"The ideal motor truck for army service has been defined by the United States Army officials as a motor truck that will go anywhere a four-mule team will go. The first Balkan war of the two immediately preceding the great European war witnessed the first serious attempt to use motor trucks in actual warfare. Out of the experience of this war, Captain A. H. Trapman, war correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph, gave the following essential features of the successful army motor truck:

"Good ground clearance. A strong hook or ring in front and rear for towing purposes. (Captain Trapman adds that this is especially desirable when a river has to be crossed and the bridge over it has been destroyed.) Sprags to hold the vehicle on steep, slippery grades. Quickly applied non-skid chains.

"A couple of months after the present war had started the experience of the armies at the front discovered a good many undesirable features in the ordinary motor car of commerce as regards its applicability for active military service. A well-known motor truck writer at the front sent home a number of articles criticising the construction of motor trucks and adding to Captain Trapman's recommendations other features, including the desirability of four-speed transmission, a differential lock, a relatively small high-speed motor, a large and easily filled gasoline tank, interchangeable carburetor and magneto, drain cocks on the radiator and on the water jacket of the motor, &c.

"Everybody knows that for some years the various European nations have subsidized commercial motor trucks for army service. It was only to be expected that the leading army authorities should favor certain types of construction and design that lend themselves to more efficient service of the trucks in active use. Thus the British Government placed the official ban on motor trucks with double side-chain drive and required a certain amount of interchangeability and also a standardized control, so that a driver would find himself equally efficient on any and all makes of trucks to which he might be assigned. The British also required uniform construction on such items as fuel tank, radiator, starting crank, brake connections, speed control, engine timing, draft hooks, &c.

"The 1913 trials of subvention type motor trucks, held by the French War Office, showed some interesting prevailing design features. No less than 70 vehicles, of 35 different models, representing 17 manufacturers, were entered. The motors were all of the small-bore, long-stroke type, ranging from 2.8-inch to 4.3-inch bore and 5.1-inch to 6.5-inch stroke. The average of all the motors was 3.8-inch by 5.7-inch. The average speed was 1,132 revolutions per minute. In 55 per cent. of the motors the forced system of cooling water circulation was used. Without exception, the tires were of the continuous base type, averaging 36.6-inch by 4.6-inch in front and 38.1-inch by 4.8-inch in the rear.

"Very little is known about the design and construction demanded by the German and Austrian army authorities in the motor trucks subsidized for army service, but if one is to judge by the rapidity in advance displayed by the Germans in certain recent actions, there is not very much wrong with their military motor transport system.

"In the army transportation service in the European war, at least on the western front, there are two different phases—transportation on good roads up to within a few miles of the firing line and transportation on bad roads in the territory traversed several times by the opposing armies and more or less badly rutted by thousands of vehicles and possibly damaged by artillery fire. There is also a fair amount of transportation across fields and open country to the firing line. The first kind of transportation, over good roads, is little, if any, different from the haulage in the commercial world in times of peace; so this phase of the subject can be dismissed.

"It is on the bad roads, damaged by heavy vehicles of all kinds and sometimes by shell fire, that most of the troubles of motor trucks in the war have occurred. Vehicles of English manufacture, which on the beautiful roads and boulevards of London averaged anywhere from 20,000 to 60,000 miles on their original tires, have needed new tires after from 2,000 to 4,000 miles of travel near the army depots near the front.

"A type of motor truck peculiarly fitted to the operating conditions that arise in active army service has been developed in America. The truck referred to drives, brakes and steers on all four wheels. Its ground clearance is unusually large. The advantage in traction of the four-wheel-drive is well known. The truck with power applied at all four wheels can climb grades and pull through mud, sand, or snow that would stall a two-wheel-drive truck. Obviously a truck with brakes on all four wheels can be brought to a standstill more easily than one which brakes on only two wheels. A truck with both front and rear wheel steering can turn in half the distance required by the ordinary front-steer type.

"Another feature of the truck is the automatic locking differentials which put the power into any wheel or wheels that can get traction when the others cannot. These differentials, of which there are two, one in the front power axle and one in the rear, have spiral gears that are irreversible. The action is such that none of the road wheels of the truck can lag in speed behind the motor. The two outermost wheels can overrun the others in turning a corner, but as soon as any wheel tends to lag behind the motor, the differential locks automatically and the driving-shaft is virtually solid from wheel to wheel. If one wheel does not get traction and the other does, the latter immediately takes all the power that previously was shared between the two wheels, and as long as it can get traction it will pull the vehicle out of the hole, provided the motor has the power to move the truck at all.

"The motor is situated partly under the floor-boards and partly under a hood in front of the driver, to the right. The motor drives through a dry-disk clutch and a longitudinal shaft to a four-speed transmission situated about the middle of the chassis. This four-speed transmission is of the selective type with the forward-speed gears constantly in mesh. The speed changing is effected by dog clutches. A broad silent chain drives from the intermediate spindle of the transmission to a shaft which runs right through the transmission, so that power can be taken from both ends. At each end of this shaft is connected a propeller-shaft (with universal joints at each end) which drives the power axle through a pair of bevel gears and the differential that has already been mentioned. Each differential casing is bolted firmly to its respective dead axle, as the weight of the vehicle is supported on two dead axles, and not carried, even in part, by the power axles.

"The final drive is by internal gear in each of the four wheels. The power axles, which emerge one from each end of the differential, connect through a universal (ball and socket) joint with a pinion that meshes with an internal gear fixed firmly in an opening on the inside face of the road wheel. The ball and socket connection between the power axle and the driving pinion in each wheel permits the wheel to be turned at an angle to the live and dead axles.

"All through the machine, wherever it is possible, standardized details have been used. The result is that fewer different parts enter into the construction, notwithstanding the apparent complexity involved in the four-wheel drive, brake and steer features.

"It will be interesting to compare the leading dimensions of the truck under discussion with those of the trucks that before the war were accepted under the French Army subsidy plan, and which during the war have proved out so successfully. The average French Army truck motor has 3.8-inch bore and 5.7-inch stroke, as compared with 3.75-inch and 5.25-inch. The average speed of the French motors is 1,132 revolutions per minute, as against 1,112. The average French truck tires are 36.6-inch by 4.6-inch front and 38.1-inch by 4.8-inch rear, as compared with 36-inch by 5-inch front and rear. The water-cooling system is by centrifugal pump and the lubrication is a combination force feed and splash system, both of which are the prevailing practice in the French Army trucks. Many other similarities could be noted.

"The reversible type of four-wheel-drive truck is important from the army standpoint. This machine can be driven from either end and has four speeds forward and four reverse. It was designed for carrying a machine gun mounted in a revolving turret. The truck can run up to the enemy's trench and, if necessary, retreat without having to turn around. This is a great advantage under any circumstances, and especially so on narrow country lanes. Such a truck can turn in a circle of from 38 to 50 feet diameter, which is about one-half the space required by the ordinary rear-drive truck. The double-end control is made possible by rigging up a steering gear at the rear end and interconnecting it with the front steering gear. This is all that is required, as the truck is steered equally on all four wheels. The rear-end driver is provided with clutch and brake pedals also, but is dependent on the front-end driver for the control and operation of the motor."

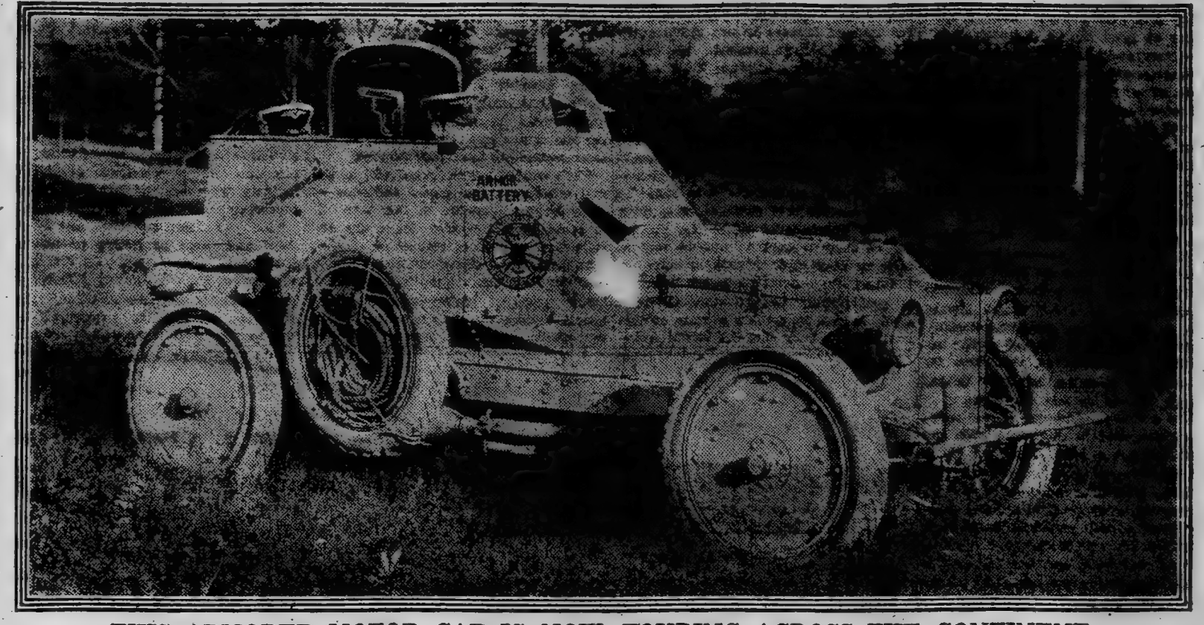

THIS ARMORED MOTOR CAR IS NOW TOURING ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

This is one of a fleet of eight Cadillac cars which left Chicago recently. They are under the command of Colonel R. P. Davidson, head of the Northwestern Military and Naval Academy. Five of the cars are of the eight-cylinder type. The column includes an officers' reconnoissance car, equipped with special military rifles, map tables, and instruments for making road and contour maps, a dictating machine, a periscope for observations from behind walls or other defenses, altitude indicators, range and elevation finders; in fact, every instrument helpful in making a reconnoissance report.

A wireless car has a telescopic mast mounted on the running board, and is equipped with a special electric generator capable of producing a current of 110 volts. A second car carries, in addition to its wireless outfit, a Colt automatic rapid-fire gun and a powerful electric searchlight with heliograph shutter. The field kitchen and the hospital are mounted on eight-cylinder chassis of 145-inch wheelbase. Cooking is done by means of a fireless cooker operated by electricity; there is also a general kitchen equipment. Special operating tables, surgical instruments, and an X-ray apparatus make up the equipment of the hospital car.

A complete armor of bullet-proof steel, with openings for rifle fire, is provided for one car shown above, which also mounts a Colt automatic rapid firer. This car carries a simple rope and windlass arrangement which would be found useful in actual warfare in extricating the car from a ditch, or dragging it up a steep embankment. Another car is designated as a Quartermaster's car, carrying a Colt automatic gun, while there is one balloon destroyer armed with a Colt rapid firer.

CAR EXPORTS INCREASE 68 PER CENT. IN A YEAR

Amounted to More Than $36,000,000 in Last Ten Months—Average Rate Exceeds $1,000,000 Increase a Month.

While sales of automobiles at home have been phenomenal this season, exceeding expectations of the manufacturers and breaking all previous records in the history of the industry, the foreign sales, although relatively small by comparison, have increased in greater proportion, being more than 68 per cent. greater for the ten months ended April, 1915, than in the corresponding period a year ago.

The exports for nine months ended with March last almost equaled in value the exports for the entire year 1914. This means that in the first three months of 1915 sales almost equaled those of the first half of 1914, as shown by comparison of government reports made by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

So far this year the exports have increased at a rate of more than $1,000,000 a month. In April last, 2,267 commercial cars, valued at $5,240,481, and 3,078 passenger cars, valued at $2,804,741, were exported, making a total of $8,045,222 for the month. This compares with a total of $2,833,154 in April, 1914.

During the ten months ended with April there were exported 8,580 commercial vehicles, worth $23,977,-968, and 14,641 passenger cars, worth $12,356,472, making a total of $36,-334,440, as against $21,598,810 for the corresponding ten months a year ago. For the first time since the war broke out the exports of passenger cars have overtaken and passed those of last year, the foreign shipments in April being $44,263 in excess of the same month last year.

New Ferry to Atlantic Highlands.

Automobilists intending to take trips to Atlantic Coast resorts will be interested to know that the new steamer Castleton, now running between the Battery and the Atlantic Highlands, eliminates the double ferrying necessary when running by way of Staten Island. Time is saved by the new route and poor roads are avoided, as the roads from Atlantic Highlands to such resorts as Atlantic City, Asbury Park, Long Branch, &c., are excellent. The new ferry makes twe trips daily, one at 10 A. M. and the other at 2 P. M. Ferriage charges for machines vary from $2.50 to $3, according to size.

A Privilege, Become a Right

DEMAND has until now made *Scripps-Booth* ownership a privilege, governed by sequence of orders. Production has come astride with the broadening uses and pleasures for which this car is found peculiarly desirable, and deliveries can be made promptly.

Trial by appointment involves only the obligation which your desire for ownership will impose.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY
2 WEST 57th STREET
'Phone Plaza 7816

Newport
Salesroom
Now Open

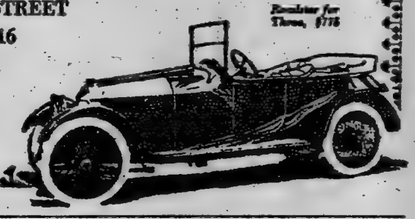

How, and Why,——

—the GOODRICH "Fair-List" Propaganda now saves Car-Owners, yearly, over $25,000,000 on Tires

THERE are 1,923,951 Automobiles now State-licensed, and running in the United States.

Of these, 1,803,951 are Pleasure Cars—i. e., exclusive of Trucks, etc.

More than 90% of them, or about 1,623,555, use ***Pneumatic*** Tires.

Each car will wear out and replace, on average, about one Set of Four Tires per year.

Therefore, the interests of each Car-***Owner*** as well as each Car-***Manufacturer***, each Car-***Dealer***, and ***Salesman***, is vitally and personally affected by the ***price*** of ***Tires*** to Consumers.

Because,—Tires and Gasoline are the two ***big*** items of consumption in the ***operation*** of Motor Cars.

The Owner who used his Car 1,000 Miles ***less*** per year, than he ***would*** have done, ***because*** of "the high-price of Tires and Gasoline," received that much ***less return*** from his entire investment in the ***Car*** proper.

The potential, or prospective, Car-Owner who fails to ***buy*** a Car ***because*** of "the high cost of Tires and Gasoline,"—he who sells his Car and does not buy again ***because*** of "the high cost of Tires and Gasoline"—or he who, for the same reason, stores his Car and does not run it during a considerable part of the year, is a direct loss to

—1st—Automobile Manufacturers, as a class.
—2d —Automobile Dealers, as a class.
—3d —Garage Owners, as a class.
—4th—Lubrication & Gasoline Manufacturers, as a class.

But,—he is a ***greater*** loss to TIRE ***Manufacturers***, and ***Dealers***, as a class, than to any others.

Because,—

—Gasoline and Lubricants, for instance, can be sold to the Owners of Motor Boats, Stationary, and other Motors.

But,—Automobile Tires can ***only*** be sold, in the ultimate, to ***the man who*** OWNS ***a Car***, and ***who wears out Tires*** through ***using*** it.

★ ★ ★

EVERY ***mile*** that each Automobile ***runs***, means an ***automatic Sale of Tires*** to replace that mileage with new Tires.

But, all the Salesmanship, and all the Advertising, under the Sun, could not increase, by a single Tire, the ***total sales of Tires*** beyond the ***number*** of Cars owned by Consumers, and the number of ***Miles*** each Consumer runs his Car yearly.

The Market for Tires is therefore ***limited*** inflexibly, to the number of Cars ***running***, and the Mileage which each Owner is ***induced*** to ***run*** yearly.

Therefore, we opine that to promote greater ***Sales***, and greater ***use***, of Automobiles, few better incentives can be offered than ***markedly-lowered cost***, TO CONSUMERS, for ***Tires*** and Gasoline.

Just as we recognize that the ***only*** legitimate expansion open to the ***Tire Industry***, as a whole, would be due to the Sale of ***more Automobiles each year*** to Consumers, with a ***greater average Mileage*** USE, per year, of ***each*** Car by ***each*** Owner.

That is why we favor the ***lowest possible price*** for Tires,—to Consumers, consistent with maintenance of ***high*** quality and a ***fair*** profit to Dealer and Mfr.

So this, then, is a leading reason why WE initiated, and propagated, that Goodrich "Fair-List" Movement which we publicly announced in the press on ***Jan. 31, 1915***, and which caused practically every Pneumatic Tire Manufacturer in this Country to ***follow our lead*** and bring his prices down to a ***fairer*** level.

★ ★ ★

THIS is also the reason why ***some*** Tire Manufacturers, who ***could*** not, or ***would*** not, "meet" our BASIC prices for Pneumatic Tires (even though our "Fair-List" Propaganda obliged them to make heavy reductions off their former Lists) might erroneously suppose that "Goodrich" Tires have been cheapened in ***Quality***, as well as in price.

Hence this explanation (to the Public, to Car-Manufacturers, Dealers, Car-Salesmen, Garages, and ***Tire Dealers*** generally) that ***we*** deem it "good business" to sell the ***best*** Goodrich Tires (of fabric construction) we have ever made, at the ***fairest*** price possible for such quality.

Hence, too, the following TEST offer to Consumers.

—We will cheerfully pay for ***any*** Goodrich Safety "Non-Skid" Tire, sold since our "Fair-List" price-reduction (announced on January 31, 1915), which ***when cut open*** shows ***any reduction in quality***, in ***number*** of layers of Canvas, in ***thickness***, or ***quality*** of Rubber, when compared with any ***other*** Goodrich Safety "Non-Skid" made by us, and sold at our higher prices current ***before*** the Goodrich "Fair-List" Movement.

And,—this is further to ***authorize*** any Tire-User to extend this Offer (at our expense) to ***any*** Tire Dealer, or Manufacturer.

We ask Car-Owners, and Tire Consumers, in ***their own*** interest, to see that no "implication" of lowered quality in Goodrich Tires goes ***unchallenged***—just as we have protected ***their*** interests, for our own sake, through our "Fair-List" Propaganda.

★ ★ ★

BECAUSE of that GOODRICH "Fair-List" Propaganda, every Car-Owner who ***now*** buys ***any*** make of Tire sized 37 x 5, now ***saves*** on each set of 4 Tires, an average of about $46.27.

—Every Car-Owner who uses 34 x 4 Tires, of ***any*** make, now saves, ***through the Goodrich "Fair-List" Propaganda*** an average of about $26.15 per Set of 4 Tires.

—Every Car-Owner who uses 30x3½ Tires, now saves, ***through the Goodrich "Fair-List" Propaganda***, an average of about $14.70 per Set of 4 Tires.

Other sizes in proportion.

Made as always——

—The same reliable Construction.
—The same dependable Service.
—Nothing whatever taken out of materials or Quality, no matter what reductions in List-Price are ever made.

The 1,623,555 State-licensed Car-Owners who use Pneumatic Tires now save about 20% of what they last year paid for ANY make and size, whether they be Goodrich or competing brands,—equal to more than $25,000,000 per year.

And, don't forget that this giant ***saving to Car-Owners*** was ***never mentioned*** to the Public by ***other*** Tire Manufacturering Concerns ***until*** the Goodrich "Fair-List" Propaganda made it imperative that they extend the Saving to Consumers on ***their*** Tires, or lose business to the Goodrich Co.

But, notwithstanding all this,—the fact which should loom ***largest*** to TIRE-USERS is the contrast of 10% to 40%, in prices, that ***still*** exists between the low price of the ***best*** Non-Skid Tires (of fabric construction) that money can buy, or the largest Rubber Factory in the World produce,—(to wit, GOODRICH Non-Skid Tires) and all ***other*** "responsible" Tires in the field.

Compare prices and see!

Then, if ***you*** are not already a Goodrich User, do yourself (and us), the justice to buy at least ***one*** GOODRICH "Non-Skid" Tire.

Test ***that*** out for Quality, Mileage and Resilience against ***any*** other Tire, at ***any*** price, which you are now using.

The ***result*** of such Test will cause you to wonder why you ever paid ***more*** for Maximum Quality, Mileage, and Resilience than the ***Basic*** price of Goodrich Non-Skid Tires?

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO., Akron, O.
New York Branch, 1780 Broadway

THINGS THAT ARE OF CONCERN TO THE MOTORIST NOWADAYS

ITALY WILL FIND WIDE USE FOR MOTORS IN WAR

Her Difficult Coast Line and Frontier Make Cars of Value —Her Entry Aids Allies in Motor Transport Equipment.

Important advantages to the Allies in the matter of motor equipment are expected to accrue from the entrance of Italy into the war, says M. Massac Buist, the motor authority of The London Morning Post.

"But a few weeks ago Italy was the only European nation with a motor-manufacturing industry," he writes, "which was not engaged in the war and which had been freely supplying British buyers with motor vehicles. The appreciable trade done in this country in German and Austrian cars ceased with the outbreak of hostilities; the Belgian industry has fallen into the hands of our enemies, who are making every use of its resources, and the French and British industries have been almost exclusively engaged in supplying their own and Russia's military and naval needs, so that today the minimum of such makes of cars are available to the private buyer.

"It is evident that the part the motor vehicle is already playing in European warfare is little or not at all appreciated by those not actively concerned with the movement. For instance, the other day a well-known military authority, writing after more than nine months of war on the subject of the amount of equipment necessary to maintain armies in the field on the Continent, and taking as his unit of calculation a force of about 165,000 men, gave out that the motor transport service necessary to their needs would be ninety vehicles 'if they could be obtained.'

"When we bear in mind that at least two years ago the British motor industry had attained the scale of producing at least 20,000 complete vehicles a year, and that four-fifths of that production certainly issues from the works of not more than ten firms, also that practically all those leading firms are wholly, or for the most part, engaged exclusively on war work, the layman will probably have no difficulty in believing that it is quite a while since the number of our motor vehicles engaged in campaign work on the Continent reached the 10,000 mark. Indeed, the problem, fortunately, is not to put into the field the necessary number of vehicles, allowing proportionately a short useful life to each, on account of the exceptionally heavy wear and tear, as well as the occasional destruction of machines by the enemy's missiles, but how to get enough trained drivers for them.

"We are expanding our motor service all the time in due ratio with the growth of our armies. The need for it will increase when we begin to push back the enemy, because we shall then be traversing ground where the railway systems will certainly have been destroyed. It is therefore a matter of duty to point out that a nation which can count its trained motor drivers by the hundred thousand has evidently no lack of men with the necessary qualifications, but that the need for trained drivers is not sufficiently widely realized at present. We must, of course, make allowance for the fact that large numbers of motor drivers were reservists who rejoined the colors immediately on the outbreak of war.

"What is wanted particularly is the man who knows how to drive a motor vehicle without abusing it. Therefore, owners of private cars may be reminded that it is their national duty at this juncture to place the matter before their motormen and to undertake to keep their situations open for them at the conclusion of the war. It is particularly unjustifiable to keep suitable men in private service of this sort when a body like the Royal Automobile Club undertakes to see to it that the owner releasing a suitable man for the transport section of the army shall have him replaced by a man, possibly less experienced, yet quite sufficiently trained for private work, who is himself not suitable for the immediate requirements of our ever-expanding transport service.

"We cannot yet tell what will be the full effects on her motor industry of Italy having engaged in this war. It is some time, however, since the exportation of certain classes of chassis was forbidden. Moreover, there are in this country fairly good stocks of the latest types of Italian chassis, since special efforts were made by the Italian manufacturers, in the face of the move that has now materialized, as well as of the fact that the private British buyer has been perforce deprived of his usual wide choice of home-built machines for prompt delivery, owing to our manufacturers having concentrated on war work. This at least is certain, that Italy has need of a very elaborate and large motor service for this war. She is, moreover, practically entirely dependent on her own manufacturing resources for supplying it.

"Motor making has been one of the chief and most profitable of her industries in peace time. At Turin, in particular, as well as at Milan, she has a number of factories of sufficient collective capacity to supply all her war needs. She has excellent frontier roadway systems, suitable for motor traction by reason of their having been graded according to true engineering principles, as distinct from our happy-go-lucky, irregularly graded roads in this country, according to the principle planned by nature. Military motor services will therefore enormously assist the frontier mountain railway services of Italy at the present juncture. But this is not her only need.

"Our new ally in this campaign has proportionately a vast extent of coast line open to attack at a very wide variety of points, hence she has to include in her preparations the means of concentrating large bodies of troops at any threatened point in the minimum of time. For this a large motor service is invaluable, as was manifest from the very opening phases of this war by the temporary mobility lent to German infantry by motor transports. The Allies have also repeatedly made good use of such equipment and tactics.

"Italy's motor industry is, besides, extremely valuable to her for supplying her aircraft service and for equipping her submarines and naval motor boats. It will have been observed that one of Italy's first acts of war was to attack and destroy a number of Austrian motor boats, which are, of course, invaluable for scouting work at sea. From these considerations, it will be appreciated that Italy's motor industry is invaluable to her in the present crisis."

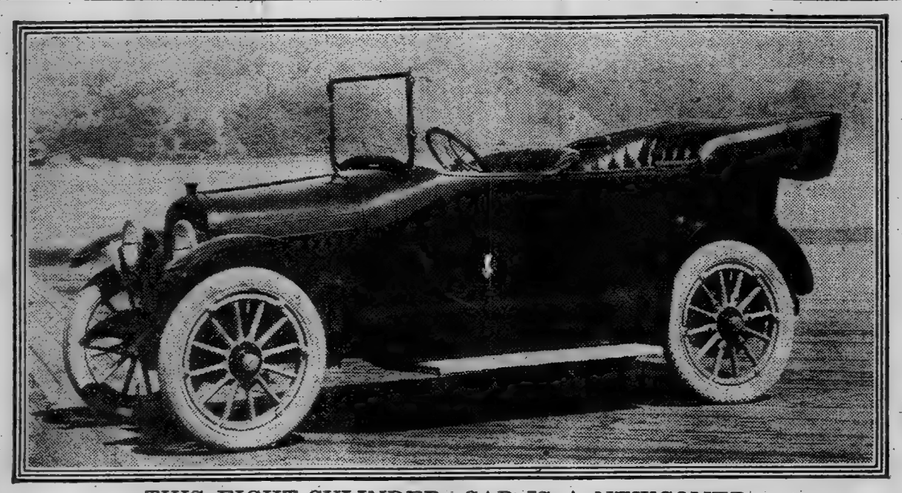

THIS EIGHT-CYLINDER CAR IS A NEWCOMER.

The Ross "eight" shown here has just made its bow to the public. Its motor is of the V type, of course, but has unusual features. The car has a wheelbase of 115 inches, and sells for $1,350.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

The Willys-Knight announcement offers two radical changes—one in motor design, the other in price. The price of $1,095 is the lowest at which a car with a Knight type motor has been offered to the public. The price is made possible only by the great manufacturing facilities of the Overland plant and the fact that the car will be produced in larger quantities than any Knight type motored car was ever before produced. Model 84, as this latest production of John N. Willys is known, is a large five-passenger touring car. In it are embodied those little comforts and conveniences that go to make up the quality car. The four cylinders, with a bore of 4½ inches and stroke of 4½ inches, are cast in one block. The car is of streamline design. The car is finished in royal blue with ivory striping. The wheels are gray and the trimmings of nickel and polished aluminium. The wheelbase is 114 inches.

On Oct. 1 the Reo Motor Car Company, now at 19 West Sixty-second Street, will occupy a new building which is being erected solely for its use at the northwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street. The building will have 15,000 square feet of floor space, with a frontage of fifty-two feet on Broadway and ninety-four feet on Fifty-fourth Street. E. E. Ingersoll, Manager of the Eastern branches of the company, said last week that the building would afford ample space for service station and used car department under one roof.

Announcement comes from the Nordyke & Marmon factory of a new series of Marmon "41" cars, the same model which has been the standard product of the Indianapolis plant for the past season. There is very little change in the new cars. Only the bodies have been refined in details to bring their appointments up to the minute.

Ralph De Palma, driving a Packard Twin Six, with top and windshield folded, carrying one passenger besides himself, on Saturday, July 10, traveled ten miles in 8:14 seconds, an average speed of 72.8 miles per hour. On the same day, on the Chicago Speedway, he covered ten miles in 8:38 1-5 with the car's top and windshield up and six passengers besides himself. This was an average speed of 69.5 miles per hour. The trials were held under the supervision of F. E. Edwards, Chairman of the Technical Committee of the American Automobile Association, and a committee consisting of E. A. Turner, Darwin Hatch, and E. G. Westlake. J. G. Vincent, Packard Vice President of engineering, conducted an economy test, during which the Twin Six traveled fifty miles at thirty-five miles an hour, averaging thirteen and one-third miles to the gallon of fuel.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held last week Albert Russel Erskine was elected President of the Studebaker Corporation. F. S. Fish, who relinquishes the Presidency, becomes Chairman of the board, the Executive and Finance Committees. C. C. Hänch becomes Treasurer.

A "standard four" model at $985, a "light four" at $650, and a "De Luxe eight" at $1,200, will form the 1916 line, according to Webster, MacGowan, Inc., local representative for the Regal Motor Car Company of Detroit.

The Autocar Company of Ardmore, Penn., has just published a list of business concerns using its trucks. There are over two thousand business houses that own Autocars, using from 1 to 201 trucks each. This classification shows that the car is used in 203 distinct kinds of work besides a long list of miscellaneous users.

In Dodge Brothers' foundry, over 90,000 pounds of gray iron alone is cast daily to keep pace with the schedule of production. Approximately 250 cylinder castings are turned out every twenty-four hours, and hundreds of other smaller parts used in the motor are being manufactured simultaneously.

During the first half of 1915 the Cadillac Motor Car Company manufactured and shipped a total of 11,895 eight-cylinder cars.

Dario Resta, the race driver, asked his mechanician, Fred McCarthy, recently to scout around and pick himself out an automobile. He bought a Chalmers Six.

An assembling plant will be erected in Calgary by the Ford Motor Company, Limited, of Canada at a cost of from $250,000 to $300,000. The factory will employ 300 men. The City Council of Calgary has given the company privilege to run a spur track across a city street to the prospective plant site.

The Interstate 1916 "Four," although of the same quality as last season, is to sell for $850 instead of $1,000. Quantity production is said to have made the cut possible.

As the result of a contract made by the Van Sickles Company of Aurora, Ill., and the Elgin National Watch Company, the latter organization soon will devote a considerable portion of its big plant at Elgin, Ill., to the manufacture of the Van Sicklen speed meter, taking over all machinery, including jigs, dies, tools, stamps, &c., of the Aurora factory for a period of five years. N. H. Van Sicklen heads a company capitalized at $250,000, and has closed contracts with a number of automobile manufacturers providing the speed meter as regular equipment of their output. Included in this list are the Jeffrey, Apperson, King, Hercules, Jackson, Hupmobile, and pilot cars, and several concerns handling Ford equipment.

The Du Pont, a new car of the $600 class, is built in Reading, Penn., by the Du Pont Motor Car Company, of standard parts. S. S. Shears, Vice President of the company, is the Eastern manager. His headquarters will be at the showrooms of the factory branch at 226 West Fifty-second Street.

R. H. Spear, General Manager of the Scripps-Booth Company of Detroit, and Mrs. Spear decided that they would like to spend Sunday of last week with Harry Newman, their representative at Chicago. So they hopped into their lightweight car on Saturday morning, and Saturday evening sat down to dine in Chicago. Mr. Spear did the same trick over again Monday, driving back home, from Chicago to Detroit, 353 miles.

I. B. Meers has rejoined the King Motor Car Company of Detroit as Assistant Sales Manager.

Russell Huff, consulting engineer of the Packard Motor Car Company, is nominated for the Presidency of the Society of Automobile Engineers. The nomination is equivalent to an election.

WINTON SIX

No Testing Labor for Car Owner

Half the enjoyment of a motor car comes from freedom from mechanical troubles. And we are able to assure you that freedom because the Winton Six has undergone a straightforward development covering eight consecutive years, and is today a wonderfully perfected mechanism. It is free from all those experimental risks that make the car owner an unpaid factory tester.

Then, too, the Winton Six gives its owner a satisfaction that most car buyers have never known—that is the satisfaction of possessing a car that is distinctly the owner's individual property. We finish your car to please your personal taste, and, wherever the car goes, it is representative of yourself, and can never be mistaken for a ready-made.

Two models, both sixes. 33 H. P. $2285. 48 H. P. $3250.

The Winton Company

Broadway at 70th St. Telephone Columbus 3580.
Newark—380 Central Ave. Telephone Mulberry 900.

PATHFINDER
Twin Six-$1975

This new Pathfinder "12" —Continental Twin-Six Motor sets the pace for the next two years

Ask anyone who knows motors—

what type of motor delivers the most power and he will immediately say—"The Valve-in-head type." Ask him what independent motor is the best built, and the most dependable, and he will say—"Continental." Ask him what chassis is most nearly perfect from an engineering standpoint, and he will very likely say—"Pathfinder." Ask him how many cylinders a motor should possess to insure the utmost smoothness, power and reliability, and he will not hesitate—"Twelve cylinders" will be his verdict—always.

Just a word to dealers

The Pathfinder with its Continental Twin-Six is going to be a big factor in the dealer situation. We are obtaining dealers on a selective basis—and now with increased facilities we are going to add *greatly* to our dealer list—and if you are the right party, you are INVITED.

Ask us about our new Selling Plan—we don't build cars on *your* money or tie up *your* capital. Ask us about the fifteen distinct and unique Sales Supports that is a part of our legal contract. Ask us to prove to you how we help you to make money during the dull times *between* seasons. Make us PROVE this—even out of idle curiosity.

W. E. Stalmaker
Vice-President and Director of Sales.

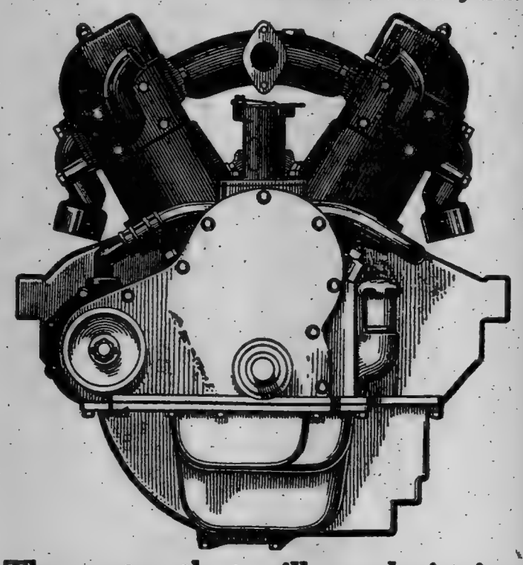

The motor that will revolutionize the automobile industry
Pathfinder
Continental Twin-Six Motor

Now—what more could anybody ask in a motor car than—

a Valve-in-head, Continental Twelve Cylinder Motor in the dependable Pathfinder chassis, which is known wherever motor cars are understood as the one chassis of accepted design and uniformly evenly engineered—the chassis in which every feature is uniformly good.

This combination will start a stampede

No other car at any price is better looking, has a roomier, wider body, a better supported frame, a better spring construction, is better engineered or more uniformly high grade throughout, better cushioned or better finished—than the Pathfinder Twin-Six.

The Six has shown its superiority over the Four—just as the Pathfinder Twelve will give you an added smoothness, flexibility and hill climbing power over any Eight. The Pathfinder Twin-Six opens up a new world of motoring pleasure for you—at a price you did not believe could be attained—$1975.

The new added cylinders development has jumped ahead of and stampeded a great many car makers—but not so with the Pathfinder organization. Right *now*—ahead of the 1916 season—a new selling pace has been set by the new Pathfinder Twin-Six—and we are in a position to meet this extraordinary demand.

To own a Pathfinder Single-Six or Twin-Six from this minute on will be recognized as a distinction—from now on it will be the Pathfinder that sets the pace in motor car construction and development.

Not a car of parts—but a UNIT

The Pathfinder is a perfect whole—a complete unit in which everything is the accepted best—there is nothing below the standard in the whole chassis—it is truly the classical motor car chassis from radiator to rear axle. The Pathfinder Twin-Six is just another example of engineering for which all Pathfinder models have been famous. The Pathfinder Single-Six and Twin-Six are not on trial. The Pathfinder has established an enviable reputation for everyday service under all road conditions from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Luxury resplendent

The graceful lines of the body, the wonderful high polish finish—the beauty and luxuriousness—the soft, deep cushions that are the last word in comfort—will cause you to exclaim—"There is a REAL CAR."

And the price—$1975—for the Pathfinder Twin-Six will also meet with your full approval.

And in considering the Pathfinder Twin-Six, do not overlook the new Pathfinder Single-Six at $1695. As your choice will lie between a Six and a Twelve, don't decide on any car till you see and ride in these two really wonderful Pathfinder cars—and you can get a Single-Six immediately, if you should decide on it now.

Talk to your own dealer today

Perhaps you have a preference in dealers—you favor some particular dealer whom you know to be absolutely reliable and dependable. See him at once—and simply tell him you are interested in the new Pathfinder Twelve or Six, or both. You may be doing him a great favor by putting him in touch with us. Cut this announcement out and show it to him. We will arrange for him to visit our factory and actually ride in the Pathfinder Twelve and Six. After he investigates he can give you his judgement—we will abide by his decision—that's fair to both of us.

If you do not care to do it in this way, you at least want to know more about these wonderful cars FOR YOURSELF.

The coupon is for your convenience—send it today and we will place in your hands by return mail a full and complete detailed description of the Pathfinders—the cars that are absolutely going to make you feel differently toward all motor cars you have ever owned or known—the motor action is beyond description.

Send Coupon now Remember—all we ask is to place the EVIDENCE in your hands without any obligation on your part. Then if you so decide—we will arrange for you to see and ride in the new Pathfinders—so fill out the Coupon today—FOR YOUR OWN SAKE

The Pathfinder Company
INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.

Mail this coupon today

The Pathfinder Co.
Indianapolis, U. S. A.

Without obligation on my part send me full details of both Pathfinder Twin-Six and and Single-Six

☐ I have no choice of dealers
☐ Prefer _____ as dealer

Name _____
Address _____

NEW THINGS THAT AFFECT AUTOMOBILES

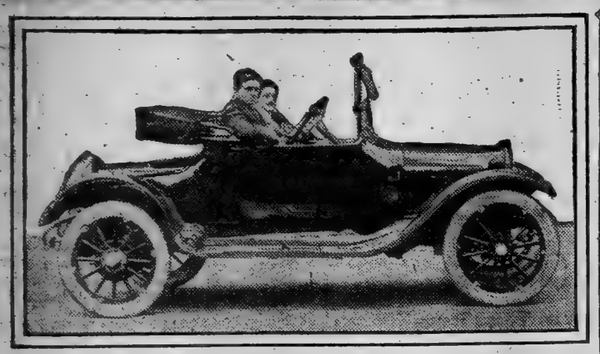

ONE OF THE NEW ROADSTER MODELS.

This is the Dodge Brothers' new runabout or roadster model which has just been announced. The long lines and the position of the seat in relation to the axles are noteworthy.

TO DISCUSS HIGHWAYS.

New York State Auto Association to Hold Meeting July 19.

How to obtain one hundred cents' worth of road for every dollar expended will form the topic for many of the speakers at the midsummer meeting of the New York State Automobile Association which is to take place in Niagara Falls July 19, according to an announcement which has been made from the association headquarters. The association has taken the position that because of the constant changes in the Highway Department there has been a terrible waste of money in the building of roads, and it has been asserted by the officials of the association that one of the main purposes of the midsummer meeting at the Falls is to focus public attention upon the general situation of the Highway Department.

The Executive Committee, which is in direct charge of the plans of the meeting, has received information to the effect that about 75 per cent. of the motorists who will attend the meeting at the Falls will tour from various parts of the State. Because of the fact that a large number will arrive Sunday night an informal reception will be held that evening. The meeting will be called to order at 10 o'clock Monday morning and an adjournment for lunch will be taken at 1 o'clock. The afternoon will be used for a sightseeing trip around the Falls, and automobiles will be provided for those who have not come in their own machines.

Honduras Company Wants Trucks.

An American Consular officer in Honduras reports that a company in his district desires to purchase two five-ton trucks for freighting purposes. It is desired that the motors be geared to fore as well as rear wheels. It is stated that this company has already purchased a number of American-made automobiles.

THIS IS BIGGEST TOURING SEASON

General Cut in Car Prices, Tires, and Gasoline Combine with War as Cause.

There has been a notable increase in automobile touring this year. Cars with number plates of many different States can be observed almost any day in cities located on main through roads, especially in front of leading hotels. A number of important circumstances combine to make touring popular and bring its pleasures within the reach of thousands who have not heretofore enjoyed them.

There has been a larger relative reduction in prices of motor cars than in any previous twelve-months, gasoline prices have been cut to half what they were only a few years ago, cost of tires and accessories have been lowered, and cars require fewer costly repairs than formerly, all combining to make touring less expensive than ever before. The European war and the California Exposition have turned the thoughts of all American travelers to their own country, and the great wave of highway improvement that is sweeping from coast to coast and from the lakes to the gulf has removed the one great drawback to the desire to see America first.

State registrations throughout the country show the biggest increase in new car owners that has ever occurred in one year, and, as most of the new owners will want to enjoy to the utmost the delights of touring for the first time, the interstate movement of motor cars during the remaining Summer and Fall months will certainly exceed all expectations, contributing to the prosperity of every community where good roads exist as well as to the health, happiness, and knowledge of tourists themselves.

Road maps, driving directions, and interesting descriptions of favorite touring sections are liberally supplied free of cost, or at nominal expense through the co-operation of the daily newspapers with the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the American Automobile Association, the Automobile Club of America, and local automobile clubs, and by various tire companies, hotel associations, and publishers of road maps and guide books. These are available at almost every automobile clubhouse, supply store, or garage.

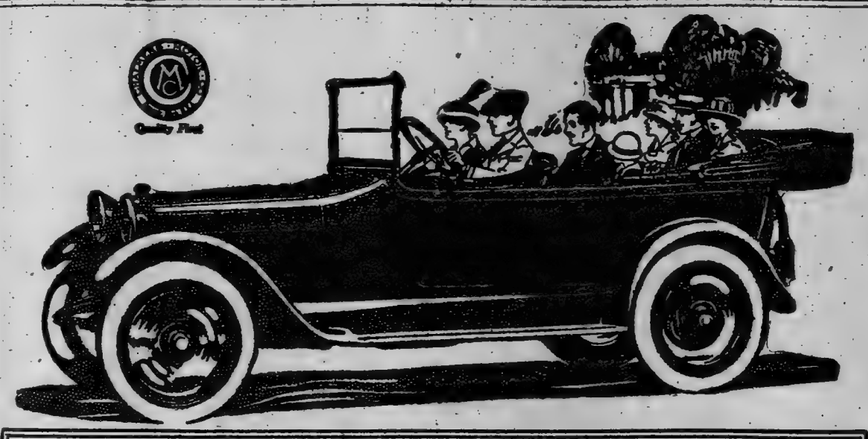

Here It Comes!

The Westcott Six

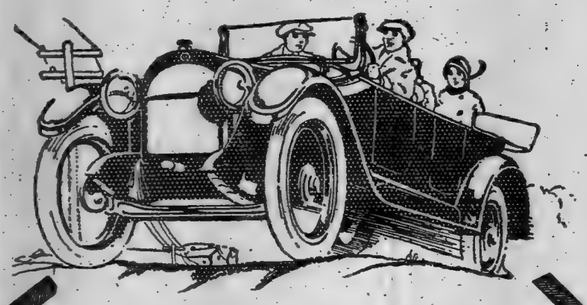

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Buy now. Own a WESTCOTT and be assured that in a year from now it will be the same powerful, speedy, silent, easy-riding, non-rattling and sturdy WESTCOTT that it was on the day when you first admired its distinguished elegance and honest construction.

50 h. p. six-cylinder motor, 5 to 7 passengers. Timken axles and bearings throughout. Master Delco lighting and starting. 52 in. 10 ply cantilever rear springs.

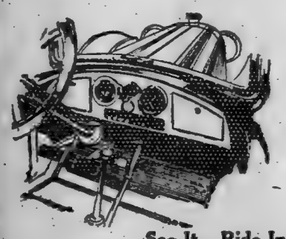

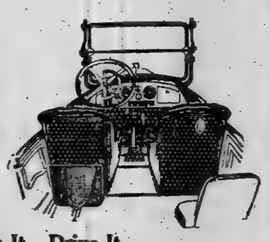

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THIS is a strange story but a true one. Last winter we were approached by representatives of foreign governments with reference to purchasing the Chalmers Six-48 chasses for ambulance use abroad.

Knowing that we could not build all the motors in our own shops and take care of our regular production in addition, we went to one of the largest builders of motors in this country and asked them for a bid on these motors.

In submitting the bid their representative said, "We want it distinctly understood that this is not for the same quality of motor because we do not work to such close standards or limits as you do."

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This gentleman went on to say "The motor you delivered to us to bid on surprises us. It is good enough to go into any $4000 or $5000 car."

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"We are frank to say that we have never turned out a better motor even for higher priced cars, and we know of no company in your price class that is turning out a motor with such high-class workmanship."

"The wonder to us is that you can sell the car at your price (then $1725 and now only $1550 for exactly the same car) and spend so much money on making it."

Quality a Business Principle

Understand this concern is a thoroughly reliable concern and builds good motors.

They upheld their own workmanship and material against any other motor builder—us included.

But they were honest and stated to us at once that our standards were higher than they thought necessary.

Without the slightest reflection on these friends, we tell this exactly true story to illustrate what we have always contended, and that is that "Chalmers Quality is not only an Advertising Slogan; it is a *Business Principle*."

We believe that it will pay to keep it up.

We Sell All Who See

And that is also probably the reason why we can proudly boast that we have never failed to sell a prospective purchaser who went through the Chalmers factory and saw our cars made.

Examining the surface of a motor car or even the chassis means little even to the expert.

But when he goes through the factory and watches the processes of making, even the layman can see the difference which this motor manufacturer referred to.

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Why Not Beauty Too?

Then the Chalmers Motor Car has as distinct a reputation for "Beauty First" as if it had not surpassed all others in "Quality First."

No car at any price has more beautiful lines or finish. Its molded oval fenders are the most beautiful on any car and the only ones like them.

There is nothing more beautiful, Madam, than a Chalmers in dark blue body with red wheels and its distinctive body lines and molded oval fenders.

Add to this the Performance the husband demands and there's nothing left to desire in a motor car.

Let us show it today.

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Full 48 h. p. motor—Big 7-passenger Body. 126 wheel base—34x4½ tires. Nobby treads on rear wheels. Entz non-stallable starter. 48" vanadium steel rear springs—extra strong torque tube. Equipment very complete even to Yale lock to prevent theft of car.

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The Name Insures The Quality

HAS JUST ARRIVED

For years the Velie name has insured quality. Thousands of Velie cars are giving the kind of service to which owners proudly call attention, in every part of the country. Read the features of this new Velie—*at $1065.* Why be satisfied with less? A demonstration is a revelation, and is convincing.

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THE BIOLOGICAL WOMAN

By CHARLES A. BEARD,
Associate Professor of Politics, Columbia University.

New York, July 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When doctors of high standing and recognized ability disagree about purely scientific matters, the layman will hesitate to venture an opinion, but Dr. Simon Baruch, in his letter in THE SUNDAY TIMES of July 4, makes a number of generalizations in history and sociology which are not convincing. One of these is that women are "biologically" unfitted for original and inventive work. In support of this statement he claims that women have made no inventions in the field of domestic labor, while men have made thousands of inventions which lighten household and farm drudgery. Although I cannot admit the truth of this allegation, in view of woman's contribution to primitive culture and in view of the plain records of the Patent Office, I will assume that Dr. Baruch is correct for the sake of argument. What of it? What bearing has it on any of the problems of modern life? Shall women be denied admission to all or any fields of human endeavor, even if none of them has yet risen above the average of the common run of men?

If Dr. Baruch should take his stand back at the opening of the eighteenth century he would find all of the human race—men and women alike—"biologically unfitted" for invention and original work. Millions of men had worked in fields and workshops for ten thousand years without producing any substantial improvement over primitive implements. The plow used then in the English agriculture was almost identical with the plow used there in Agricola's day. In the universities where Aristotle was read, the superior learned persons taught that practical science and the arts of industry were beneath the contempt of the wise. What deep, unexpressed power of invention lay hidden in humanity no one had discovered. No one could foresee what the future had in store. The Arkwrights, the Cromptons, the Cartwrights, and the Whitneys, then potential in the race, were hidden to the human eye—the best doctor of theology or science could not have unearthed the power that was to be. Dr. Baruch would then have written a lament upon the "biological laws" which denied originality and initiative to the whole human race—men and women. In other words, originality and initiative, in the inventive sense, are modern, not masculine.

The world is not yet at an end, and no one knows what women may do under the larger opportunities and newer stimuli of our age. It was not until long after the abolition of serfdom that the peasant began to invent. It was but yesterday in the course of history that women were admitted to the study of medicine, and it is too soon to make sweeping generalizations about them. Moreover, they have many handicaps in rising in their profession which are not due to biological laws! But, assuming that no woman can ever rise to the greatest heights, is that any reason why all or any gateways should be closed to all of them and that their capacities should be belittled?

It is trite to say that generalizations are dangerous, but in view of the number of scientific men today who are sweeping women off the face of the earth with dogmas and assertions, it is pertinent to remark that special perils beset those who smite women with "biological laws," particularly in view of the fact that scientific men of standing equal to that of Dr. Dana or Dr. Baruch refuse to commit themselves or take directly opposite grounds as to the innate capacities of women. Indeed, Dr. Baruch contradicts himself in his own brief article. He tells us that "originality, logic, initiative, and courage" are distinctly "masculine qualities," and yet in the same breath he speaks of women giving the "initiative" to trained nursing and making a "revolution" in hospital management. Evidently the capacity for originality and revolution is not "distinctly masculine," even according to Dr. Baruch. But he fain would safeguard himself by saying that women show these faculties only in their sphere. Pray, what is their sphere? Who shall set the metes and bounds to it? One by one the old bounds have been broken down and new frontiers marked out. If women have capacity for original work or initiative in any sphere, then initiative and courage are not "distinctly masculine" virtues. By the way, it makes me laugh to hear a comfortable, protected New York citizen speak of "courage" as a masculine virtue, when I recall my own pioneer grandmother, who often drove howling wolves away from the front door with flaming firebrands and on more than one stormy, black night rode on horseback ten or twenty miles along blazed forest trails to do errands of mercy for distant neighbors—and incidentally bore fourteen children.

To return. The time has come to beware of generalizations about races or sexes. It was but yesterday that the Jew was an outlaw in Western civilization—a biological outlaw, if you please—so that Shakespeare had to affirm that the Jew had hands, organs, dimensions, sense, affections and passions like those of other men. Educational institutions, professions, suffrage, and citizenship were closed to him as in Russia. On what ground? On the cock-sure generalization that the Jew was inherently inferior to the Gentile. The whole race was indicted on biological grounds, just as Dr. Baruch indicts the whole female sex today.

Those of us who study social history can discover plenty of "biological necessities," such as these:

1. Kings are called "by God and nature" to rule, and ordinary subjects should not pry into the "mysteries" of State which are open only to the initiated.

2. The bourgeois, being adapted by nature to the vulgar arts of trade only, is unfitted for government.

3. The Jew is inferior to the Gentile; therefore, blast him wherever you can and close to him every opportunity—social, educational, political, civic, and economic.

4. The workingmen and peasants are of inferior clay; therefore, deny them the ballot and keep them under.

5. The negro is inferior to the white man; therefore, slavery is the only condition to which he is "biologically" fitted. There is in the Library of Columbia University a pamphlet which "demonstrates" from natural history and biological sciences that slavery is the "natural" condition for the black man.

These fine old generalizations of former times, which are on all fours with Dr. Baruch's generalizations about women as a sex, will be recognized by the student who has followed the long and painful struggle of common humanity for freedom, justice, and equal rights. All of them have been fortified by science, learning, logic, and inventive ingenuity.

She Is a Good Deal of a Myth and Science Is Fickle Authority.

Now that the anathemas of biology, psychology, anthropolgy, zoology, and, for aught I know, conchology, are being employed against the woman movement by men of science with as much firm assurance as theological anathemas were formerly used against heretics, it is time to say one or two things with emphasis. The first is that when a man of natural science begins to apply "biological laws" in the field of social science he can speak with no more authority than a layman of equal judgment and discrimination. He may speak with authority on how an amoeba digests its food, but on the question as to whether women should vote or enjoy educational opportunities his authority is about equal to that of the rest of us—the famous "man in the street." The second is, that there is not a single biological "law" which, in its applications to broad civic and ethical questions, is not controverted by scientists of standing equal to that of its proponents—a fact that reduces "biological" laws to mere probabilities of uncertain degree.

Indeed, I am almost tempted to say that the major portion of learned and scientific men in the United States are against the position taken by Dr. Sedgwick, Dr. Dana, and Dr. Baruch. My evidence is this. I am reliably informed that the Men's Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, which recently sent out a questionaire to college professors, discovered that a large majority of those who replied were in favor of equal franchise. Naturally the association did not give this fact to the press, but if I am mistaken as to the results of the inquiry I shall be glad to be corrected. The voters at all events will do well not to pay too much attention to the new high priests of the absolute—the proponents of mighty "biological laws."

The fact is—and it should be repeated again and again in such controversies—science, logic, ethics, sociology have no conclusions on the question of "feminism," which have the validity of physical "law." Those learned in these several disciplines are divided on votes for women and every other social question from rate regulation to the tariff. Most of all, logic is the servant of every cause and the master of none. It is an instrument which can be used with equal power by Catholic or Protestant—Thomas Aquinas or John Knox. That great master of logic, Justice Holmes, who is daily called upon to make decisions of the utmost moment to the people of the United States, has wisely and truly said: "General propositions do not decide concrete cases. The decision will depend upon a judgment or intuition more subtle than any articulate major premise."

Let us be frank and honest with ourselves and admit that this question of woman suffrage is not one which biology, anthropology, sociology, psychology, zoology, or any of the other "ologies" can settle. Our decision rests upon a judgment or intuition more subtle than any articulate major premise—upon our experiences, our sympathies, our associations, our interests, our lines of reading and thought, our notions of justice, and a thousand other considerations.

In view of the fact that science is divided as is theology on this woman question, I am inclined to hold that a little democracy and humility will set us further along the paths of justice and wisdom than all the dogmas of the high priests, old or new. The great qualities of human nature—courage, industry, patience, wisdom, endurance, virtue, honor, originality, and sympathy—are not the monopoly or even the "distinct characteristics" of any race or sex or class. That is why, as Mr. Bryce points out, the common people of Europe have generally been right and the superior classes wrong. That is why so many popular victories have been won in spite of clerical and scientific anathema. That is why those of us who sympathize with the modern woman movement—even "blatant feminism"—have confidence in its essential soundness.

CHARLES A. BEARD.

FARM LIFE WAS NOT FOR HIM!

THE following note from my brother definitely decided me as to where I should spend my vacation. Parenthetically I add that hereafter I shall reach my decisions uninfluenced by others. However, I shall always keep this note of Dick's. It is such a calm, assuring, restful epistle:

Dear Bill: Come to us for your vacation. The country air, pine-laden, will do you the world of good. We have a porch just built for a hammock, and it is SO quiet here. Don't forget to drop me a line and I will be at the station with a good horse and a hearty welcome. Yours,

DICK.

Just a word about Dick.

He had a nice, cozy little desk tucked away in a corner of the fifth floor of a big printing plant, and his work was to keep the other chaps busy while he looked out of the window and dreamed of farms. But the more of it he did the less he liked it. I mean the dreaming. Dick just naturally couldn't be content to raise four tons of hay to the acre in his mind. He had to actually do it. So he resigned his position and bought a farm in Connecticut.

Now, for my part, I'm perfectly contented to—but I'm going to tell about my vacation.

Well, Dick met me at the station, helped me put my trunk aboard the wagon, and then we started off toward the farm. All one has to do under such conditions is to sit still and let the embryonic farmer do the talking. Consequently I sat still and gazed at the scenery.

Dick told me about everything he could think of, but he dwelt on Jersey the longest. Now, Jersey is the name of a cow he owns, and—take it from Dick and yours truly—she is some cow. Of course, we look at her from widely different viewpoints, but the results are the same. I reiterate, she is some cow.

Shortly after we reached the house, or, to be exact, about 4 o'clock, a shower came along. All the cows came up to the barnyard gate but Jersey, so Dick let the cows in and I watched him hitch 'em in the barn. Dick says it's wrong to say "hitch," and that stanchion is correct. Anyway, be that as it may, they were all in but Jersey.

After the shower passed we went out in the pasture and tried to locate her. If only I could reproduce on paper the various intonations, inflections, pleadings, and numerous other things Dick infused into his "Come, Boss," I'd earn my everlasting fame as a writer.

But Jersey evidently wasn't as much impressed as I was. After roaming around a while and being careful to avoid the wet brush, we spotted Jersey.

She stood under an old apple tree at the edge of a swamp looking at us.

"Sometimes she acts like that," Dick said. I refrained from saying anything, but I did a lot of thinking as to my course of conduct if she had been mine. However, Dick is very patient. He told me to stand still while he walked up to her and snapped the halter rope around her neck.

I stood still. It seemed best.

Dick, concealing the halter rope behind him, and with the other hand extended in a "glad to see you" position, advanced toward Jersey. She kept perfectly still, looking at him calmly till he was within three feet of her, when she suddenly wheeled and, with tail in air waving defiantly, trotted off into the swamp, with Dick in hot pursuit and yelling to me to head her off.

You may have been out in downpours or you may have fallen overboard, but if you want really to get wet try running through underbrush just after a rain. Of course, after Jersey was sure we were thoroughly wet and mad clear through she stood still and allowed Dick to put the rope around her neck.

Then we all ambled off to the barn. Dick didn't bother to take off his wet clothes till he'd finished his chores, but I went straight to my room. My sister-in-law looked at me in a rather peculiar way for walking through the house with those wet things on. Still, one really couldn't strip out doors. Anyway Jersey was in the barn and I had started to have my nice, quiet, restful vacation.

After supper I went out on the porch. Sure enough, there was the hammock. So, also, were the mosqitoes. To add to my comfort and peace of mind, about a million frogs, who inhabit the swamp, began to tune up. Then, when they had tested their pipes and strings and gotten everything in good working order, they went at it in grand shape. I recalled the nice, quiet noise of Coney Island, where every one tries to make more noise than his neighbor, and in consequence the visitor, after his first trip, doesn't really hear any of it.

Then, to help me enjoy myself, along came a whippoorwill. He came just after I had crawled into bed. He came every night I was there. I got to waiting for him. I rather admired that bird—he was so persistent. Evidently he wanted to bring forth an even dozen calls with one breath. Several times he reached eleven, and once he even started the twelfth; but his wind gave out. Still he tried hard, and I feel sure that eventually he'll succeed.

The next day we spent berrying. Gathering blueberries with the thermometer up to 90 degrees in the shade is very restful. You have a pail tied or belted to you and pick berries with one hand, while with the other one you fight flies and mosquitoes. When your pail is very nearly full you catch your foot in a bull-brier, sprawl full length, and spill all but a handful of the berries.

When we reached the house my sister-in-law asked me if I wouldn't please help pick the berries over. I know that sounds silly, but it is what she said. So she put an apron on me and we went at it. Sorted the good ones from the bad. While busy at this hard-on-the-back-of-the-neck job Dick sails in and wants to know if I'll lead the horse tomorrow. He said, "I've got to cultivate."

Oh, we cultivated all right. Dick guided the cultivator and I guided Sue. That's the name they gave the horse when they bought her. We cultivated corn. She took special pains to step on mine about every so often. A perfectly good horse will pull a cultivator without guidance, but Sue didn't belong to that class. She refused to follow the straight and narrow path.

That night, just a little while after my friend the whippoorwill had finished practicing, Dick woke me up to say that Sue had the colic. Dick is bigger and stronger than I am, so I got up, partially dressed myself, and went to the barn.

Well, we decided to give Sue some medicine. Acting under instructions, I placed my thumb in between her jaws, way up where the bit goes, raised her head up, and held her while Richard poured the medicine down her throat.

About that time I remarked to my farmer-brother that I should have been much warmer if I'd put on my underwear. "Gee!" he exclaimed, "I can't think of those poor boobs in New York sweltering now. Why, Bill, I'll bet there's lots of 'em who are loath to go to bed because of the heat, even if it is almost 1 o'clock. Just breathe this air." And he drew in a thankful of it; but just the same if I ever have to get up again in the middle of the night to doctor a sick horse, I shall dress fully, and maybe then some.

The next day Dick wanted to teach me how to hoe. I tried it a while, but suddenly remembered I hadn't written a line to the folks at home, so excused myself.

That afternoon I walked about three miles to see a ball game. It was the one bright spot in my vacation. The centre-fielder, who stood a little over six feet, wore overalls. A high fly came to him. The sun bothered him and the ball passed through his hands, entered the bib of his overalls, and lodged there. While he was regaining it the batter made a home run. I said two words explosively, and a little girl seated near me whispered to her mother, "That man said something naughty." I reached the house in time for supper. That night a skunk came around, and directly under my window the family dog fell upon it. As I lay there I recalled what Dick had written in his note concerning pine-laden air, and when dawn came I had formulated my plans for an early departure.

They were extremely sorry to have me go, still they could easily see that I was favorably impressed with the country, for I told them I was going clear up into New Hampshire by trolley. I told them I'd like to see more of the country and that was the best way to do it.

When I struck New London I went into an ice cream place and cooled off. You see, I'd had nothing to drink at Dick's but water, and from my boyhood ice cream sodas have been to me as gladsome friends. It took more than one to satisfy me on that occasion, but after I'd dispatched the last one I walked briskly to the station and called out happily, "One to New York, please."

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17c to 19c Crash Towelings — Irish linen; Barnsley weave; also all-linen glass towelings; sale, yard. 12½c

"Odd" Huck Towels—domestic and foreign makes; formerly 24c; each. 17c

50c Turkish Towels—sale, each. 29c

49c and 59c Turkish Bath Mats—slightly imperfect; light and dark colors; sale, each. 29c

$1 Mercerized Table Cloths—64 inches; your choice of square, hemstitched or round scalloped cloths; each. 69c

75c to $1.25 Renaissance Centerpieces—Japanese hand-made; 29 and 35 inches; round or square; choice of 20 different patterns; sale, each. 49c

35c to 45c Centerpieces — odd pieces; 29 inches round; scalloped and lace edges; sale, each, 19c

White Goods Formerly 19c to 29c; sale, yd. 12½c

White Tub Voile—striped and checked; 36 inches wide.
White India Linens—36 inches wide.
White French Lawns—45 inches wide.
White Corded Voiles—39 inches wide.
White Chiffon Voiles—39 inches wide.
Woven Dotted Ratine—27 inches wide.
White Woven Dotted Crepes—27 inches wide.

Bed Sheets — "Dreamland" Brand full size; torn size, 81x90; sale, each. 49c

39c Mercerized Table Damask—58 inches, heavy weight; many choice patterns; sale, yard. 24c

75c and $1 Renaissance Scarfs—Japanese; many different styles; sale, each. 49c

$1 to $1.50 Renaissance Scarfs & Table Covers—extra fine with heavy button work; sale, each. . 59c

$4 Scotch Linen Damask Napkins—24 inches; heavy full bleached; sale, dozen 2.95

7c and 8c Muslins—bleached and unbleached; manufacturer's short lengths of 5 to 12 yards; sale, yard. 5c

10c and 12½c "Old Glory" Quality Long Cloth—36 inches wide; manufacturer's short lengths of 5 to 9½ yards; perfect goods; sale, yard, 7c

14c to 18c "Odd" Pillow Cases—made of good quality bleached muslin; sale, each. 11c

Most Exceptional Bargain of the Season

Charming White Voile Blouses

Sale Monday at . . . 39c

Only one way to appreciate the full importance of this offering: SEE THE BLOUSES. New, fresh, clean—in 4 very effective styles. Beautifully designed; nicely elaborated with embroidery, hemstitching and lace insertion. All sizes from 36 to 44 bust measure.

Women's & Misses' $4.50 to $6.75 Dresses, at $2.95

Coatee and vestee styles, also numerous other favorites. Many dresses with embroidered and lace trimmed collars, silk girdles, novelty pockets, suspenders and effective triple flounce, ruffled and fold-trimmed skirts.

THE MATERIALS:—FRENCH LINENS, WHITE CREPE WITH COLORED RATINE STRIPES, AWNING AND NOVELTY STRIPED VOILES, SQUARE DIAMOND AND PIN CHECK, also FIGURED VOILES, RAMIE LINEN.

$60 Diamond Cluster Rings—Sale, $32

Set with 9 cut diamonds, so cleverly mounted that they give the appearance of a 2-kt. stone; 14-kt. gold ring; cluster is mounted high on prongs.

25c and 29c Scotch Ginghams, 32 inches wide, yard. 12½c

25c Organdies—27 and 28 in. wide; yard. . 15c

8c Beauty Crepes—Yard. 5c

Standard Percales—advance Fall patterns; light and dark grounds; stripes, fancy figures, dots and checks, etc.; sale, yd., 11c

39c Shepherd Check—42 in. wide; yard. . . 29c

59c Gabardine—36 inches; yard. 39c

59c Mohair Sicilian—50 inches wide; yard. . 39c

400 Men's Fine Auto Dusters—$1.85, $2.75, $3.75 and $5

Boys' 39c Overalls. 25c

Boys 50c and 75c Blouses—sizes 6 to 16 years 39c

Boys' 50c and 75c Khaki Trousers—sizes 7 to 17 years. . . . . 39 and 49c

Boys' $4.50 to $6 Blue Serge Suits—with lined Knickerbocker trousers; sizes 7 to 17 years. . . . . $3.45 and $4.65

Women's Perfect $3.50 & $4 "Walk-Over" Novelty Pumps; Sale. $1.49

Gunmetal Calf and Patent Leather; fancy cloth inlays. Sizes 2½ to 6; AA to D widths.

Come early, for tomorrow will be a day of unusual activity in the shoe store.

Sale of Refrigerators

$10.25 Lift Cover Style—41 in. high; ice capacity about 45 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; sale. $8

$14.75 Apartment House Style—53¾ in. high; ice capacity about 90 lbs.; galvanized lined provision chamber; sale $11

$21.50 Side Icer Style—45 in. high; ice capacity about 90 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; sale $17

$30 Side Icer Style—47 in. high; ice capacity about 105 lbs.; porcelain lined provision chamber; sale $24.75

A Clean-Up of Rag Rugs

$14.50 Rugs—size 9x12, sale	$12.75	$5.75 Rugs—size 6x9, sale	$4.65
9.75 Rugs—size 9x12, sale	7.75	5.25 Rugs—size 6x9, sale	3.85
8.50 Rugs—size 9x12, sale	6.25	3.50 Rugs—size 4x7, sale	2.65
11.50 Rugs—size 7.6x10.6, sale	7.95	2.75 Rugs—size 4x7, sale	2.25
7.50 Rugs—size 8x10, sale	6.50	1.95 Rugs—size 4x7, sale	1.59
6.50 Rugs—size 8x10, sale	5.25	2.25 Rugs—size 3x6, sale	1.98
6.75 Rugs—size 6x 9, sale	5.75	1.95 Rugs—size 3x6, sale	1.59

200 Seamless Velvet Rugs—8x12 ft. choicest designs in attractive colorings; former price $22.50; sale. $16.75

Rogers "R. C." Brand Silver-Plated Tableware

Good quality plate; new patterns.

65c Tea Spoons—½ doz.	49c
75c Berry Spoons—each	50c
$1.30 Table Spoons—½ doz.	98c
$1.30 Dinner Forks—½ doz.	98c
$1.39 Oyster Forks—½ doz.	98c
$1.50 Butter Spreaders—½ doz.	98c
$1.50 Dinner Knives—½ doz.	$1.25

19c Flouncings and Corset Coverings—17-in. wide; yard. 12½c

45c Voile and Crepe Allovers and Crepe Flouncings—36 to 40 in. wide; yd. . . . 29c

75c Voile and Crepe Flouncings—36 to 40 in. wide; yard. 39c

$3 to $7 Corsets *Sale* **$1.49**

INCLUDED ARE

Smart Set — R. & G.
Nemo — American Lady
C\B a la Spirite.

$1 Crepe de Plisse Petticoats *Sale* 50c

59c & 75c Muslin Underwear *Sale* 39c

Porcelain Dinner Sets *at Lowered Prices*

Dainty and attractive spray and border designs. All 100-piece dinner sets; complete for 12 persons.

$7.95 Sets—sale	$5.95	$8.95 Sets—sale	$6.95
8.50 Sets—sale	6.25	11.95 Sets—sale	8.95

Special Prices on Water Coolers, Glass Pitchers, Iced Tea Glasses, Lemon Squeezers, Punch Sets, Etc.

Upholsteries

15c to 25c Scrim—6,000 yards; sale, yard, 10c, 12c and 15c

75c to $1.25 Scrim Curtains—500 pairs; sale, 45c, 69c and 79c

Unusual Furniture Specials

$10 "Simplex" Couches—complete with mattresses (called "Simplex" because of the simple manner in which it is operated—with the foot lever); sale $6.45

$7 Roll-Edge Cotton Mattresses—50 lbs. to the full size; covered in fancy art ticking; sale. . . $3.65

$60 Three-Piece Library Suites—mahogany finish frames; upholstered in genuine Spanish leather; consisting of settee, arm chair and arm rocker; sale, $37.50

Order Your Table Supplies at Greenhut's

The very best of everything for the table for less than you are charged in your local grocery.
We ship groceries everywhere and prepay freight charges to all railroad stations in the 15 states nearest New York.
Free wagon delivery service to suburban and seashore resorts within a radius of 30 miles.
Mail and telephone orders filled. Telephone Chelsea 4000.

Hazel Jam Gooseberry and apple, damson and apple, peach and apple, green gage and apple; dozen, $1.39; 3 reg. 15c jars. 35c

LAUNDRY SOAP — Swift's Pride; box 100 bars, $3.45; 10 reg. 4c bars. 35c

APPLE CIDER VINEGAR—gallon jug, 35c; large bottle. 12c

Fresh Fruits

LARGE JUICY LEMONS—doz. 12c

WATERMELONS — ripe, sweet melons; the kind we are noted for; special for Monday. 29c

CALIFORNIA CANTALOUPES — sweet, juicy, delicious melons 4 for. 25c

NEW GREENING APPLES—for pies, apple sauce, etc.; 5-qt. basket. . . 49c

Smoked Meats

SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb. 16c

DANAHY'S MILD SUGAR-CURED BACON—lb. 22c

CANVASED HAMS—Premium, Supreme, Dold's or Star; lb. 21c

SUGAR-CURED HAMS—lb. 18c

SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb 20c

PYRAMID STICKY FLY CATCHER—doz., 20c; 2 for. . . 5c

Lamb

Legs of fancy city-dressed spring; lb. 20c

Potatoes

FANCY NEW POTATOES — bbl., $1.75; bushel 60-lb. bag, 80c; peck, 15 lbs. 20c

BEST OLD POTATOES—bushel. 89c

MACLAREN'S PEANUT BUTTER—8 jars, 25c; reg. 10c jar. 5c

Sugar

Best refined granulated; 5-lb. carton, 32c; 25-lb. cotton bag. $1.59

Sold at this special price only with Grocery Orders.

Flour

FOUNTAIN PREMIUM FAMILY PATENT—bbl., $7.95; ½-bbl., $4.25; ¼-bbl. bag, $1.05; 7-lb. bag. 35c

EDDY'S QUINCE AND APPLE JELLY—8 jars, 70c; reg. 15c jar. 12c

PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—3 lb. can, $1; ½-lb. can. . . 17c

Mothers' Oatmeal

Freshly rolled oatmeal; doz., 39c; 3 reg. 5c pkgs. 10c

FRENCH WHOLE MARRONS—reg. 45c can. 25c

IMPORTED SWISS CREAM — rich, heavy cream for whipping, desserts, etc.; doz., $1.40; reg. 15c can. 12c

TABLE SALT—Fountain free running salt; 6 boxes, 47c; reg. 10c box. 8c

CRISCO—for frying, cooking, shortening; pail, $1.43 98c 47c and. 24c

Advertised Cereals

QUAKER PEARL HOMINY—6 pkgs., 25c; reg. 10c pkg. . 5c

QUAKER OLD-FASHIONED PINHEAD OATMEAL—6 pkgs., 67c; reg. 14c pkg. . . 10c

RITTER'S JAM—cherry, raspberry and other popular flavors; doz., 79c; 3 reg. 10c jars. 20c

SOUSED MACKEREL—Maconochie's imported; doz., $1; reg. 15c oval can. 10c

TOMATO SOUP — Van Camp's or Snider's; doz., 94c; reg. 10c can. 8c

EASY JELL—lemon, cherry, raspberry, strawberry, orange, 6 pkgs., 29c; reg. 10c pkg. 5c

WHOLE HEAD RICE—10 lbs., 69c; 5 lbs. 35c

Pure Grape Juice

CALWA BRAND California White grape juice; case 3 doz., $1.60; doz., 55c; 3 reg. 10c ½-pint bottles. 15c

Fresh Vegetables

NEW YOUNG BEETS—5-quart basket. 23c

NEW GREEN CABBAGE—large, hard heads; each 5c

NEW YELLOW TURNIPS, new white turnips; peck, 25c; 5-quart basket. 20c

GREEN CUCUMBERS—hard and crisp; 2 for. 5c

LETTUCE — hard, crisp heads, white centers; 2 for. . . . 5c

SWEET GREEN PEAS, fancy wax beans, fancy green beans, peck, 37c; 4 qts. 19c

Onion Sale

NEW WHITE ONIONS, new yellow onions, new red onions; large hamper basket, $1.05; peck, 29c; 5-quart basket. 24c

Teas

For iced or serving hot.

TETLEY'S TEAS — Formosa Oolong or mixed teas, usually 90c and 65c a lb.; special ¼ or ½-lb. packets; lb. . . . 49c

BEST FAMILY TEAS —green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $1.65; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c

HOUSEHOLD TEAS —green or black, blended to order; 4 lbs., $1; lb. . . . 25c

PORK AND PEAS—Lakeside brand; case 2 doz., $1.20; 5 reg. 10c cans. 25c

Coffee

Come and see our coffee roaster in daily operation.

FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—5½ lbs., $1; lb. 19c

SELECTED SANTOS COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.75; 5½ lbs., $1; lb. 18c

GUADARAMI BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.30; 3 lbs., $1; lb. . . 35c

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single S. H. Stamps Thereafter

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

School for Girls Leases the $500,000 Estate of Eugene S. Reynal at Scarsdale.

500-YEAR LEASE TRANSFER

West Side Garage Sale—Bronx Apartment in Trade—Dwelling and Business Rentals.

The realty week, which showed considerable activity in many sections of the city, closed moderately quiet yesterday. A suburban deal of special interest was the leasing of the large Eugene S. Reynal estate at Scarsdale, Westchester County, to the Misses Tewksbury of New Milford, Conn., who have conducted for many years there the Tewksbury School for Girls known as Ingleside.

The lease was made through Fish & Marvin and is for a term of years with an option to purchase. The lease itself will aggregate about $100,000. The Reynal estate, which is in one of the best localities of Westchester County, is valued at $500,000. It contains a large stone residence with fifty rooms, twenty baths, a swimming pool, and a squash court. There are also numerous outbuildings. It will be the new home of the school. Extensive alterations will be made at once, including the remodeling of a stable into a gymnasium.

500-Year Lease Transfer.

An interesting transfer was recorded yesterday of property at 149 and 151 East Fortieth Street, west of Third Avenue, from Myra V. T. Kerr to the 149 East Fortieth Street Company, which includes the unexpired term of a 500-year lease to the City of New York of two gore lots in the rear of the properties, the leases bearing date Nov. 8, 1843.

Garage Sold and Leased.

M. M. Hayward & Co. have sold for William B. Thom the four-story garage at 207-9 West Ninety-sixth Street, on a plot 82 by 100 feet, to Abraham Singer, who buys for investment. The same brokers leased the garage for a long term to the Broadway Taxicab Company.

Bronx Apartment in Trade.

The six-story apartment house at 654 East 158th Street, on lot 37.6 by 109, has been sold by Joseph A. Blackner for John H. Green. The buyer, William H. Tinsley, gave in exchange six acres on Wittmore Avenue, Pine Lawn, L. I., adjoining the Pine Lawn Cemetery.

Lauter-Lodes, Inc., sold for Wehnes Brothers the four-story store and apartment house 3,200 Third Avenue, opposite 161st Street, to Frederick M. Semes for cash.

$200,000 Apartment House Lease.

Thomas J. O'Reilly has leased from Edgar N. Newman The Hudson, situated at the southeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street and Riverside Drive, a seven-story apartment house on a plot 75 by 100, for a period of ten years at a gross rental of about $200,000.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver has sold two lots on the south side of Fifty-ninth Street, 440 feet east of Twenty-second Avenue, for J. G. Hagar to the Peerless Land Company.

Buys Estate Near Stamford.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Benjamin Harris an estate at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., to Clarence F. Underwood.

Commercial Leases.

Moore & Wyckoff have leased the store at 999 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-second Street, to William B. Montgomery, druggist.

The Duross Company has leased the corner store at 55 Greenwich Avenue to Haig & Dishian.

The quarters occupied for over sixty years by the Nassau Bank, in the Temple Court Building, southwest corner of Nassau and Beekman Streets, comprising 100 feet frontage on Nassau Street, have been subdivided into seven stores, all of which have been rented, with one exception. The new tenants are THE NEW YORK TIMES, Emerson Shoe Company, Kline Candy Stores, Incorporated; Boemerwald & Greenfeld, Jacob Goldstein, and Jacob Nicolus.

Pease & Elliman have leased for F. H. Mattlage the three-story house 351 Lexington Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Fortieth Street, to the H. W. Covert Company.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for a term of years for Mrs. Trowbridge Calloway, 161 East Seventy-first Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, to Dr. Alfred T. Osgood.

William B. May & Co. have concluded negotiations with Henry A. C. Taylor for the rental of his property at 8 East Seventy-second Street for a term of years to Frederic Allen.

Innes & Center have leased the four-story dwelling at 139 East Thirty-eighth Street for Cornelius Gallagher, and for the estate of Matilda O. Rhinelander the four-story house at 111 East Nineteenth Street to Miss Kate W. Le Roy.

NEW HALL FOR BARNARD COLLEGE ON MILBANK QUADRANGLE WILL BE THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED FOR MANY STUDENT ACTIVITIES

A Noteworthy Addition to Columbia University's Group of Buildings on Morningside Heights—Cost Placed at $600,000—Will Contain Large Gymnasium and Swimming Pool for Women Students—Site Is on One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Between Broadway and Claremont Avenue.

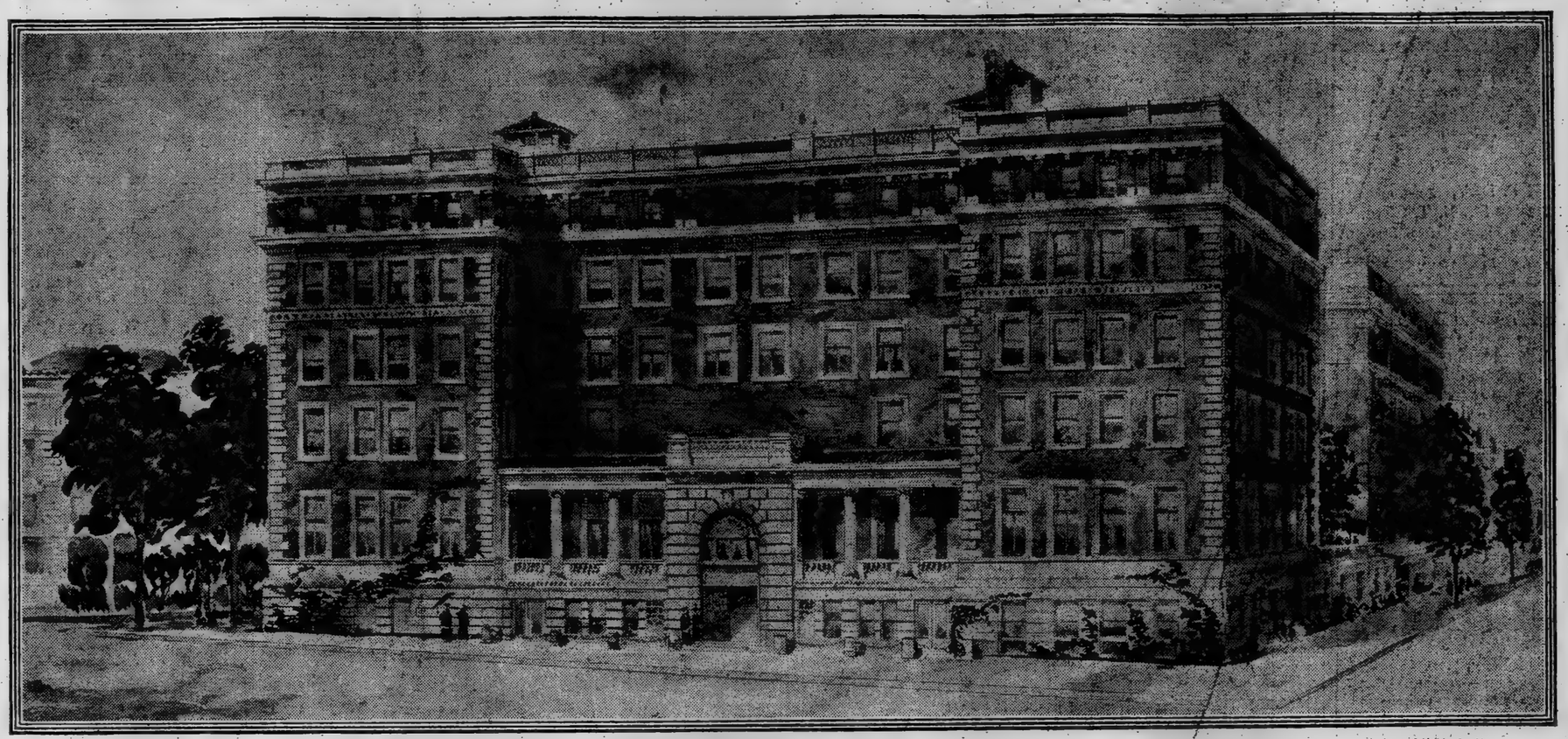

$600,000 New Barnard College Hall on South Side of 119th Street. Charles A. Rich and Frederic Mathesuis, Jr., Architects.

ANOTHER imposing building will soon be added to the magnificent structures on Morningside Heights in the Columbia University and Barnard College group. According to the plans as filed last week by the architects, Charles A. Rich and Frederic Mathesuis, Jr., a new hall, to be known as the Students' Building, will be erected on the upper portion of the large plot known as the Milbank Quadrangle, which extends from 116th to 119th Street, Broadway, and Claremont Avenue. At present only the lower section, being the 116th Street frontage, is occupied by a college building, the Brooks Hall dormitory, put up several years ago.

The new building will cost $600,000, and in general architectural type it will conform with the neighboring Columbia and Barnard structures. The need for additional room has been very noticeable in the last few years, for, with an enrollment of over 800 students, Barnard needs more buildings for its proper work, and the present structure is the result of the Trustees' action just before the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary last April.

The building will have a frontage of 200 feet on the south side of 119th Street, with a depth of 176.8 feet on both Broadway and Claremont Avenue.

The northerly entrance on the ground floor will lead to a hallway giving access to the gymnasium, with a swimming pool 30 by 60 feet. The gymnasium will be 110 by 100 feet, with openings to the east and west into locker and dressing rooms, and to the south, flanked by three windows, with three entrances to the Milbank Quadrangle gardens. It is designed in a Greek type and so arranged that Greek plays may be given with proper surroundings. Around the room will be a cantilever running track, with openings east and west to a columnated cloister. The whole first floor will be devoted to students' reception needs. Above is a two-story lecture hall and a library 50 by 75, with study rooms along the south front.

From the second story are hallways which lead to the roof of the gymnasium, 100 by 125 feet, giving an unobstructed deck roof for tennis and other games.

The fourth floor will be a double story in height, and will contain the refectory; along the whole southern end will be kitchen and service equipments and two elevators, besides the service elevator, running from the gymnasium to the roof. In the attic will be rest cubicles, infirmary, and quarters for a resident doctor and nurse.

The building as designed is one of a comprehensive scheme laid out several years ago through the generosity of Mrs. A. A. Anderson, who gave Barnard College the land from 116th to 119th Street.

Of this comprehensive scheme, Milbank, Brinckerhoff, and Fiske Halls form the northerly quadrangle, on 120th Street and Broadway, opposite the building just planned. It is planned to cover the centre axis of this quadrangle by the auditorium and adjacent musical and dramatic quarters, with a large library and proper quarters for study.

On either side will be buildings for the future needs of the college as they may be required. The whole system will extend along Claremont Avenue, and will be flanked by a connecting cloister system throughout its entire length.

CLEARS TITLE TO CHAPIN HOME PLOT

No Evidence of Gift in $5,000 Sale by the City, Says Justice Lehman.

OPERATORS LOSE DEPOSIT

Prospective Buyers, However, Are Relieved from Fulfilling Their Contract.

An interesting decision affecting the title of the property formerly occupied by the Chapin Home for the Aged, in Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, between Third and Lexington Avenues, has just been handed down by Justice Lehman in the Supreme Court. The decision removes all possible question of any cloud to the title, and as the plot is one of the largest in the Upper Lexington Avenue centre it will doubtless be disposed of at an early date for improvement.

In the suit, which has now been decided in favor of the Chapin Home, the Akron Building Company, (Bing & Bing,) which contracted in June, 1914, to buy the Sixty-sixth Street half, fronting 150 feet, for $175,000, questioned the validity of the title, and also sued to recover the amount of the deposit money. While from the decision it is evident that the Chapin Home Trustees could hold the contracting buyers to the specific performance of their contract, it was ascertained yesterday from Stoddard & Mark, the lawyers for Bing & Bing, that they have been relieved from fulfilling their contract, and only sacrifice the sum deposited to bind the sale.

The validity of the title to the property was attacked on the ground that when the Chapin Home bought the property from the city in 1909, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature authorizing such a sale, the sum of $5,000 was paid. The value of the property was estimated at about $400,000, and the contention was made that the sale was virtually in the nature of a gift, and thereby a violation of the constitutional provision that public property cannot be disposed of in that manner.

The Chapin Home plot has a frontage of 150 feet on both Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, occupying the greater part of the middle of the block, being 100 feet west of Third Avenue. The large Lexington Avenue frontage is covered by two eleven-story apartments, that being the former site of Mount Sinai Hospital.

The property is part of the common lands of the city, and forms a portion of the old Hamilton Square, which appears on the early maps of the city as laid out by the Commissioners in 1807. The city eventually sold the westerly section, and the easterly portion, from Third to Park Avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-ninth Streets, was allotted on long leases to different charitable and educational institutions, including Normal College, the New York Foundling Asylum, the Seventh Regiment and the Hahnemann Hospital, which still remain there under long leaseholds.

In 1871 the Chapin Home obtained the use of its plot on a ninety-nine-year rental for $1 per year. Desiring to move and erect better buildings a few years ago, the arrangement was made with the city to purchase, and in addition to paying $5,000 it was also agreed by the Trustees to give 5,475 free days' treatment and maintenance each year in perpetuity to patients in its new home at Jamaica, within the limits of the city. This offer was accepted.

Justice Lehman, in deciding in favor of the home in that $5,000 was a fair amount and not in the nature of a gift, held that the city was in a position to benefit greatly in an indirect way by selling, both through opening up the property to improvement and by enabling the Chapin Home to obtain funds to purchase more suitable grounds for the erection of better buildings for the care of aged wards of the city.

"Of course," said Justice Lehman, "the substitution of a fee for a non-assignable leasehold interest gave the Chapin Home a property of large market value in place of an interest without market value, but it must be remembered that the Chapin Home is a benevolent corporation; that its property can be used only for its benevolent purpose, and that if it was obliged to pay any large amount for the city's grant in order to be in a position to sell its buildings erected upon land leased for sixty years it might not find it expedient to sell and erect other buildings for its purposes elsewhere. In other words, we have here a situation where the city possessed a property without any market value and which, in all probability, could be sold only to the defendant, which was then in possession.

"There can be no question that under these circumstances the Legislature had power to authorize the city, in its discretion, to sell its rights to the defendant at private sale for such consideration as its officers might deem proper. Such a bargain constitutes a sale and not a gift. Under the circumstances I think it cannot be said that this price was inadequate or that the city has given to the defendant any of its property."

NEW FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.

City Appropriates $875,000 for Necessary Work.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson has been granted an appropriation of $875,000 for a complete new fire alarm system throughout Manhattan Island, an improvement which has been urged by fire officials, business men, and insurance interests for eleven years, but which, until now, has failed to go through.

Commissioner Adamson took up the matter soon after taking office and has continually urged that the appropriation be made.

A small and isolated section of the new system has been constructed and a new central station has been built, but this station cannot be occupied until the entire new system has been completed. The cables and boxes of the fire alarm system throughout nine-tenths of the area of Manhattan are in a state of advanced decay. It will take about two years to complete the new system.

SUBWAY TRAFFIC COUNT.

Traffic Rapidly Increasing on New Queens Borough Subway.

That the new Queens Borough Subway from Long Island City to Forty-second Street, Manhattan, is growing in popularity was illustrated Tuesday when the statement was made by Inspectors placed at the subway entrance to count the number of passengers that the average number of travelers had now reached 1,100 daily.

Ever since the subway was opened a month ago there has been a steady increase from 500 on the first day until this number has been reached.

This daily average does not include those who come from Greenpoint, but only those who come by way of the New York & Queens County Railway lines.

There are between 300 and 400 daily tube travelers from the Greenpoint district.

Woodhaven Avenue Route.

The Topographical Bureau of the Borough of Queens has completed a map showing the route of the proposed boulevard between Atlantic Avenue and the Rockaway Boulevard. If carried through it will be known as Woodhaven Avenue and will be 100 feet wide.

As now planned the boulevard will cross the Long Island Railroad at about the point where Woodhaven Avenue does and will follow the route of that avenue south to Chichester Avenue until it intersects Hopkinton Avenue.

PROPERTY OWNERS FAVOR BUILDING NEW TUNNELS

Big Delegation to Attend Special Meeting of the Board of Estimate Next Wednesday Morning.

In view of the fact that the Board of Estimate has found it necessary on two occasions this week to postpone the special meeting to decide the question of bringing the B. R. T. trains from Fifty-ninth Street across the East River to the Bridge Plaza, in Long Island City, the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens has sent a copy of the brief prepared by its counsel, Clarence Edwards, to every member of the Board of Estimate, with the request that they consider the arguments contained in same favoring an immediate decision for the construction of tunnels, so that the special meeting of the Board can be given entirely to specific recommendations that will be made by the business men of Queens at that time.

The special meeting of the Board of Estimate to consider this important subject will be held on Wednesday morning, July 21, and it is expected that a delegation from the commercial organizations and civic bodies of not only the Borough of Queens, but all parts of New York City, will be present to urge that the Board of Estimate adhere to the plan adopted by it in February, approving of the construction of tunnels, rather than the reconstruction of the Queensboro Bridge for the operation of the B. R. T. subway trains of the Broadway-Fifty-ninth Street line.

Clarence Edwards, counsel for the Queens Chamber of Commerce, points out in his brief that the city can actually show a gain of $780,000 by building the tunnel now rather than reconstructing the bridge and ten years later destroying it and building a tunnel. This saving is based upon the proposal of the Degnon Contracting Company to build the tunnel for $4,500,000, and to credit the city with $500,000 for the change of plans on Fifty-ninth Street.

The brief also states: "The choice is in fact between an exceedingly ingenious adaptation of a structure to use essentially inappropriate, as a temporary makeshift for supposed immediate exigencies, and the building of another structure distinctly suited to the purpose and capable of continued advantageous use in the course of the larger development of the system of which it is part.

"The error in the plan of diminishing the capacity of the bridge for vehicles is found (1) in that thereby is destroyed a means of communication already established, and valuable, and necessary, in order to create a different kind of communication, which does not result in advance of the public interests unless the preference is justified by the facts, which is not the case here; and (2) error also exists in losing sight of the fact that the bridge requires as highway all the present area as well as all that can by proper change be made available for use as such highway.

"The Queensboro Bridge is already part of one of the greatest highways of the city, connecting by Jackson Avenue and other ways with the north side of Queens, and continuing as Queens Boulevard, 200 feet in width, eight miles eastward. The boulevard justifies the large expense of its creation by its prospective usefulness.

"Already currents of travel proceed upon it in enormous volume, and large and rapid increase of this use is certain. Constantly appreciating also is the value of the bridge as way for the carriage of merchandise, products of the manufactories developing and operating in the area near its eastern end.

"To choke this travel into two narrow roadways each twenty-six feet wide, on the bridge, would necessarily result in difficult and dangerous congestion, and in serious deterioration if not destruction, not only of the value of the bridge in this essential use but consequently also of the great highway of which it is part, and in the crippling, and perhaps departure, of the manufacturing industries already largely developed in Long Island City and the surrounding region, and full of promise of growth and prosperity not to Queens alone, but to the entire city.

"Queens has been found by the home seeker, the merchant, and the manufacturer, because of its adaptability to their use, resulting from natural conditions and facilities already supplied. It is absolutely necessary for the healthy growth of the city and its transcendent importance to the entire city that broadest intelligence be exercised in affording all possible aid in promoting its usefulness."

CLUB FOR NURSES.

Fourteen-Story Building for Y. W. C. A. in East 45th Street.

Work has just been started on another large building for the Young Women's Christian Association—the Central Club for Nurses, which will occupy the plot at 132 to 138 East Forty-fifth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, fronting about 67 feet. It will be fourteen stories high and will contain, besides its general club features, sleeping accommodations for 254 nurses. The architects are Parish & Schroeder.

The façade will be of Italian design with a base course of granite, with red brick, trimmed with limestone and terra cotta above. It will be fireproof throughout. On the first floor will be the office, public sitting rooms, restaurant, cafeteria, and serving room. On the second floor will be the library, rest room, committee rooms, and a large assembly and living room. A garden for recreation purposes will be on the roof. It is expected that the new building will be ready for occupancy in May, 1916.

ALTERING OLD DODGE HOME

In marked contrast to the usual method of treating old residences in the Murray Hill section, an interesting object lesson is now presented on Madison Avenue in the elaborate alterations being made to bring an old dwelling up to the best modern requirements. The house is the former William E. Dodge home, and in more recent years the residence of the late Miss Grace H. Dodge. It was purchased a short time ago by Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, daughter of George F. Baker, who occupies the house at 258 Madison Avenue, in the middle of the block on the west side, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets. The Loew house was at 260, adjoining, while the Dodge residence occupied a large plot on the corner of Thirty-ninth Street.

Walker & Gillette, the architects, who have erected a number of attractive city and suburban residences, have prepared the plans for the alterations, and when finished in the Fall it will be the new Loew home. The chief change will be in removing the old high-stoop entrance and providing one of the American basement type. In the interior most of the changes will be on the ground floor, where the large rooms will be redecorated, but no radical change made in the general arrangement.

Most of the Madison Avenue homes in the Murray Hill district outside of the closely restricted zone have hitherto been torn down for commercial structure, and the latest example of this business growth may be seen just one block north of the Baker block, where the two fine old homes on the southwest corner of Fortieth Street, being 278 and 280 Madison Avenue, are in the wreckers' hands to prepare the site for another towering building to be erected by interests identified with the Scranton Correspondence School activities.

In the Forty-second Street vicinity, where the trade invasion has virtually eliminated all vestiges of the old-time, residential days, housewreckers are tearing down the buildings adjoining the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, where August Heckscher has had plans drawn for a tall building, including the corner plot.

SALE OF BELLE TERRE.

Title Guarantee and Trust Company Takes Charge of Property.

By a judgment of foreclosure and sale filed in the County Clerk's office at Riverhead, L. I., last week against the Belle Terre Estates at Port Jefferson, the last remaining legal obstacle to the sale of the property in foreclosure proceedings has been removed, and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, trustee under the first mortgage bonds, may give notice of the sale now at any time. It is not believed that this will be done until the Summer is over.

The amount involved in the foreclosure proceedings is $308,067.96, according to the transcript of the judgment. This represents the $280,000 of first mortgage Belle Terre bonds outstanding and the interest installments that have been defaulted. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company filed its complaint in the foreclosure proceedings here on June 8.

Belle Terre Estates went into the hands of Edward Lyons of 581 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, as receiver, in January, 1913, about six years after Dean Alvord had launched the enterprise as a suburban development.

EDGEMERE CREST SALE.

Four Hundred Lots and Seven Houses to be Disposed Of.

The realty holdings of Edgemere Crest, Incorporated, at Edgemere, L. I., consisting of 400 lots and seven modern dwellings, will be disposed of at public auction on Saturday next by the M. Morgenthau Jr. Company.

This property, which is located in one of the most attractive sections of the Rockaway peninsula, has been extensively developed by the Edgemere Crest Company. Streets and broad avenues have been laid out and a large number of dwellings built.

With the more recent development of the locality there has followed a demand for hotel accommodations, of which the three foremost in the locality are the Edgemere Club, the Lorraine, and Lyndemon Hotels, all located close to the beach and ocean front, with the cottage colony forming an appropriate background, extending practically all the way north to Atlantic Avenue, the Long Island Railroad and Rockaway Beach Boulevard trolley lines, with two official stops on the Edgemere Crest holdings.

The lots and houses to be sold next Saturday are all located between the Long Island Railroad and Bay Avenue, with the largest number concentrated along the lines of Lincoln and Cedar Avenues, Cheever and Wave Crest Avenues, McKinley Avenue and the line of the Long Island Railroad, between Beach Thirty-second Street (three blocks south of the Edgemere Station) and Beach Twenty-second Street, an extension of Cheever Avenue, east and north of Watjen Hill.

Fitz-James E. Browne of Montreal has been engaged by the M. Morgenthau Jr. Company to conduct the sale, which will take place in a large tent on the premises, beginning at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and continuing the following Monday evening, and each evening thereafter until every lot and house has been sold to the highest bidder.

L. I. Towns Want County Borough.

A proposition is being broached to form a county borough of Baldwin, Baldwin Harbor, Freeport, Rockville Centre, Lynbrook, Oceanside, East Rockaway, Garden City, Hempstead, and Roosevelt, the last named being a development on the line of the trolley road between Freeport and Hempstead. With a borough government all of the villages proposed for the merger would have a common interest in a great suburban section of Nassau County.

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"To Go in the Water You Don't Have to Pay a Quarter"

If you own a Water Front lot with Riparian Rights on the Atlantic Ocean.

679 Lots

Including 234 SHORE FRONT LOTS on the Atlantic Ocean, with Riparian Rights, at

BELLE HARBOR

Rockaway Coast, Queens Borough, N. Y. City,
12 miles from City Hall, 34 minutes from Flatbush Avenue Station, 43 minutes from Penn. Terminal, Long Island R. R.

MUST BE SOLD at Public Auction

Saturday, JULY 31st, 1915, at 2 P. M.

on the Premises

70% Can Remain on First Mortgage **Titles Insured Free**

For Maps apply to

JOSEPH P. DAY, *Auctioneer.*
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City

To reach BELLE HARBOR take train from Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn, or Penn. Terminal, 33rd St., N. Y. City, to Rockaway Park Station, thence two minutes ride by trolley, or take B. R. T. from Chambers St. or Canal St.

TO REAL ESTATE BUYERS

Are you following the daily story on the Business Page of this newspaper addressed specially to business men? Buyers at former Edgemere auctions have made substantial profits during the last few years. *Have you not*

THE LAST

Absolute Auction

at

Edgemere Crest

Edgemere, Long Island
400 LOTS—7 NEW HOUSES
will be held

NEXT SATURDAY,

July 24th, at 2

Continuing nights, following Monday, 7.30

This seashore property in New York City—reasonably restricted and fully developed—the assessments paid—thirty-five minutes from Herald Square or Wall Street—double train service via both Jamaica Bay and Valley Stream—is certainly the most desirable on the Long Island Coast.

Only 10% down—balance very easy payments.

Write, call or phone for Illustrated Edgemere booklet.

See our representative on the property to-day.

Fitz-James E. Browne, formerly of Montreal, the world-famous auctioneer, will sell for

MORGENTHAU JR & CO. AUCTIONEERS 111 BROADWAY

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction

Wednesday, July 28,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City,

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Est. of William A. Boyd, dec'd,

Garrard Glenn & Harriet V. Van Hook, Trustees,

232 Seventh Avenue

88.10 FT. NORTH OF 23D ST., the four-story brick building, with store; size of lot, 19.8 x 40.6x80.

272 West 25th St.

187 FT. EAST OF 8TH AVE., the four-story brick Dwelling; size of lot, 16.2 x 98.9.

60% ON MTGE., 1-3 YEARS, AT 5%.
WILLIAM B. WALSH, Esq., Attorney FOR TRUSTEES, 26 EXCHANGE PLACE.
LOUIS SCHRAG, Agent, 143 West 23d St.
Maps, &c., from attorney, agent or at auctioneer's office, 189 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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where very little cash and $35 a month buys one family bargain; 7 rooms, bath, everything new and modern from parquet floors to electric light. Street improvements in and paid for. 1 block from subway station,

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BY NEW SEA BEACH SUBWAY FROM MUNICIPAL BUILDING; 7 MINUTES FROM CONEY ISLAND, GIVING YOUR FAMILY

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42d to 57th St. Section.

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Specialist, West 57th St. and Columbus Circle Section.

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LARGE GRAIN AND STOCK FARM

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makes one feel "right" for Tennis, Clock Golf, a motor run or any other of the numerous attractions at the

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NOW OPEN — European Plan

Out-door Restaurant, Fishing, Sailing, Boating. Dancing every evening in the Ball Room. Dinner Dances Wednesdays and Fridays under personal direction of Mrs. Ruth Runnion.

Concerts by Mercadante's Orchestra. Half an hour by train, one hour by auto from N. Y. Auto roads direct to hotel entrance.

Garage and parking accommodations.

Joseph P. Greaves, Manager
Tel. 1000 Coney Island.

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Buying at City Island

SURROUNDED BY WATER

Is Not a Test of Credulity

WHEN supply is limited, prices rise. The man who buys under such conditions can count his profits in advance.

In New York City property fronting the water and carrying with it bathing privileges is decidedly scarce. With the turn of business there's going to be a worth while premium upon it.

Perhaps the tract of this type, which is most happily located, and which offers the most advantages, is City Island, in the Borough of the Bronx.

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Bathing, boating, fishing, tennis, golf, trees, flowers, health, comfort and contentment are the "extras" which the homebuilder gets here, with the probability of being paid in dollars and cents for the pleasure of living at City Island thrown in as extra measure besides.

Take the Harlem River Branch of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. at 129th Street and Third Avenue today, and check up these statements for yourself, or send for booklet, "The Island Beautiful."

City Island Homes, Inc.

Property Office,
500 City Island Avenue.

Joseph P. Day
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City Office,
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HOWARD BEACH Estates is not only inviting for Summer pastime, but it fulfills every requirement for an all-year home, or a good investment. Here you may enjoy every city privilege and convenience amid congenial surroundings in a home of your own, at moderate cost.

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containing 11 rooms, 3 bathrooms, large first and second story solariums, commodious living room, &c.,

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House of stone and frame, containing 14 rooms, 2 baths, and separate shower; all modern improvements, including town water and electric light. Also bungalow, gardener's cottage, and commodious boathouse, built of stone and frame, with large billiard room and quarters; sandy bathing beach; fine old trees; gardens; sea wall; private main shore landing, with dock, float, and concrete garage. For photos and particulars apply S-747

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SELL $9,000—$10,000 or LEASE $900—$1,000 per Annum.

SIX MODERN HOMES

ALL DIFFERENT. NEARLY COMPLETED.
CAN BE FINISHED TO SUIT.
On Plots 75x150.

8, 9 and 10 Rooms—3 Tiled Baths (With Shower)

Master's Chamber, Dressing Room and Bath en suite.

LARGE Rooms, Closets, Verandas — Parquet Floors, Electric Lights, Open Fireplaces.

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Will sacrifice ten-room, medium size modern home, half acre or more; garage, fruit, shade, high ground; superb view, golf, tennis; "Ingleside," Paulding Manor, near White Plains Road, Bronxville; mile to station; five minutes to trolleys; see and you'll buy; $8,000; easy terms, but can't talks. Brooks, 644 Madison Av. Phone 34 Plaza.

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$5,500 on First Mortgage at 5½% and $2,500 on Second Mortgage at 6%. With easy instalment payments.

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One of the most desirable residential districts adjoining New York City.

On this basis your average annual cost for the first 5 years will be less than $1,000 and in this 5-year period you will save $2,500 ordinarily wasted in rent.

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To reach the Lawrence Property:— Take Broadway Subway Express to Van Cortlandt Park, then trolley to Valentine Lane, or, take New York Central main line trains to Ludlow station (30 minutes).

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BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME

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Located in the choicest section New Rochelle; 1-acre lawn and gardens; large stone and frame constructed house, 14 rooms, 3 bathrooms, embodies all latest improvements. Garage near to nature; easy access to station and Sound. Never offered before.

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BEAUTIFUL ESTATES, 70 acres; one hour out; tennis courts, swimming pool, lakes, great variety of shade and fruit trees; residence, 16 rooms, three baths; garage with seven rooms, gardener's cottage, barn and other buildings; short distance from Sleepy Hollow Club; cost over $100,000; will sacrifice.

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FOR SALE New stucco house, 9 rooms, 3 baths, parquet floors, open fireplaces; plot 75x100. Rent $1,000 per year.

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Hollow tile stucco dwelling, two-car garage; handsome grounds, shade, shrubbery; extensive country views; 40 minutes out; convenient to trolley, station and country club.

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Sale, $12,000—Rent, $1,000

Stucco house, 10 rooms, several baths, strictly modern; large grounds, beautiful neighborhood.

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ALONG THE SOUND,
AMONG THE HILLS

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Residence Properties—Sale or Rent
Joseph Elsener, Scarsdale, New York

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MUST BE SOLD.

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THOS. J. O'REILLY, Sole Agent,
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Brightwaters is a modern wonderland of natural advantages and architectural splendor. Here woodland, lakes and sea combine to make an enchanting residential community.

Bathing, yachting, canoeing, tennis, and all forms of recreation abound here, and the beautiful air, pure water and beautiful homes make this an irresistible place to locate.

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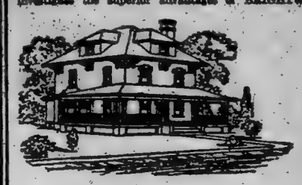

$6,500

Eight rooms, handsomely decorated; tiled bath, extra lavatory. Bright kitchen, with enameled sink, laundry, large closets, spacious porch; electric and gas. Hardwood floors, steam heat. Beautifully wooded plot, 100x140; six minutes' walk to station. Small amount cash; balance like rent.

Brightwaters

BAYSHORE, L. I.

$4,200

Six large rooms and tiled bath, up-to-date kitchen, roomy closets, brick fireplace, large veranda. Beautifully decorated, electric fixtures, shades, screens. Everything complete. Small amount cash; balance like rent. Plot 100x120.

There are other houses at Brightwaters that will also interest you.

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Ask for Booklet No. 3. **1 West 34th St.**

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The nearest refined water-front community to Long Island's high [illegible] Shore, in Queens County, opposite 160th St., N. Y. 26 minutes from Penn. Station, at 34th Ave. and [illegible] 30 minutes by automobile from 59th St. via Queensboro Bridge. Natatorium and Subway Service. Bathing, boating, fishing, golf, Beach Club, Country Club. Building all the year. Homes with waterfront or [illegible] view; [illegible]

Booklet No. 2 sent upon request.
Also Photos and Floorplans.

MALBA ESTATES
60 Liberty St. N.Y. Tel. 7440 Cort.

Secure This Bargain.

I shall sell this charming house to somebody regardless of price. A practically fireproof house, with Spanish tile roof. Entrance hall, living and dining rooms, pantries and kitchen, six bedrooms, 2 baths, extra lavatories and toilets. Enclosed porch. On beautiful shaded parkway overlooking Little Neck Bay. Near station, only 23 minutes to Herald Square. Cost $16,000. Want offer. Photo.

J. W. DOOLITTLE,
Woolworth Bldg. 'Phone 7294 Barclay.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 3 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

NEPONSIT

ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

Houses, immediate occupancy; for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service, Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

PLANDOME BARGAIN

Near the Water

A complete stucco and tile house, 9 rooms and 3 baths. Ready to move in. Buyer will not have to spend a cent on place. Decorated, shades, screens, and planting all complete. Nice plot of ground. 3 minutes to station.

L. G. SHIELDS, 18 East 34th St., N. Y.

REMODELLED FARMHOUSE

PIPING ROCK CLUB
BARGAIN.

14 acres; shade, fruit and old-fashioned flower garden; Colonial house and outbuildings, painted white; perfect condition; every latest improvement; photographs.

STEWART C. SCHENCK,
503 Fifth Ave., New York.

A DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE

ON THE NORTH SHORE.

Eight rooms and tile bath; high elevation; beautiful grounds; fine view of Manhasset Bay and the Sound; bathing beach rights; 35 minutes to Penn. Station; see it before you buy. F. C. Franke, 47 West 34th St. Phone Greeley 563. Bargain.

A NEW COLONIAL HOUSE

AT PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.

Nine rooms, two baths; garage; 35 minutes to Pennsylvania Station; bathing beach in walking distance; price $9,750 if sold in next 10 days; terms to suit. C. E. Wethy, Room 1,126, Marbridge Building. Phone Greeley 563.

A BRENTWOOD BUNGALOW

For rent, $60.00 per month. Just completed; 7 rooms and bath, 2 sleeping porches; electricity, water, hot water heat; cement cellar; 2 blocks from station; plot, 100x174; pine trees; excellent all-year home.

E. H. HEWLETT,
1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

AN ALL-YEAR BUNGALOW

Splendidly built, 2 stories, 7 rooms and bath; 2 sleeping porches, cement cellar; hardwood trim; electric light, hot water heat. Plot 100x194; 5 minutes' walk from express station, Brentwood-in-the-Pines, Long Island. Must sacrifice. $750 cash, balance easy. J. T. BLANCHFIELD, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.

DOUGLAS MANOR.

The ideal North Shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 32 minutes by electric train from Penn. Station; 9-room stucco house, with 2 baths; a large plot on the hill overlooking Bay and Sound, and one on the shore front; bargain prices; write or call for photos and full particulars. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston.

A CEDARHURST BARGAIN.

New stucco house, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice.

H. G. KNOWLES, 23 Park Av., New York City.

A PORT WASHINGTON ESTATES BARGAIN.

Plot with all improvements, fine view; trees, beach and bathing privileges. 10c. per sq. ft.

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Also for Rent, furnished and unfurnished, $50 to $500 per month.

GARDEN CITY IS FAMOUS

for its golf and country sports, its great hotel, schools and attractive homes; its delightful climate and absolutely pure water.

ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS

35 minutes by electric service.

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LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREAT NECK

House of 12 rooms, 3 baths, large plot, close to station. Price $12,000.

At KENSINGTON, plot 200x300, two corners, house of 12 rooms, 3 baths, 3 machine garage. Price $37,500.

Eighteen acres, fine shrubbery, garage, dog kennels, fast tennis court, house of 12 rooms, 8 baths. Price $75,000.

Your ideal home ranging in price from $7,500 to $200,000, can be obtained from

FRANK CROWELL,
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$3 weekly will buy A1 poultry farm; 6-room house, full cellar, range, tubs, &c., in kitchen; near large town; good markets, factories, &c.; few minutes from station and trolley to beautiful harbor, boating and fishing. One hour from city. B. JONES, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

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$75 will put it in good condition, located on large plot near Hempstead Harbor, few minutes from station and water; will sell to quick buyer for $100 cash, $12 per month; 50 minutes out. D. GLEN, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

SMALL FARM.

Fairly good house, needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating nearby; $100 cash, balance $15 per month; one hour from city. SMALL FARM, BOX 197 Times Downtown

3 Acres Good Farm Land $750

In farming country, within commuting distance to N. Y. City. You can pay for it at the rate of $10 cash; balance $5 month; title guaranteed. ACREAGE, BOX 189 Times.

BRENTWOOD Health in BRENTWOOD PINES
New Houses for Sale easiest terms. Write for full particulars.
Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

AT LAWRENCE

Modern 10-room house and garage, plot 80x326; near station; fruit and shade trees; low price; terms to suit. P. O. Box 348, Lawrence, L. I.

WHY NOT OWN

an attractive 5-room, improved bungalow on the south shore of Long Island, 45 minutes out; refined surroundings, good soil; boating, bathing and fishing; only $3,900, on plot 50x100. Call or write OWNER, Box 54 Times.

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Will exchange exceptionally well built hollow tile and stucco cottage at Sea Gate for lots at Sea Gate. FRED. J. PEACOCKE, 143 Lawrence St., near Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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Lake View Farm

215 Acres, 20 Cows, Tools.

Owner, forced to sell, has just reduced price $1,000 to move it at once; remarkable bargain; delightfully situated near all conveniences, overlooks large, beautiful lake; rolling fields cut 75 tons hay besides other crops; spring and brook-watered pasture for 25 cows, 40 acres wood; fine buildings, 10-room house, running water, 70-ft. basement barn, big horse barn, tool house; maple shade; if taken now you get 20 cows, two 3-year-old heifers, 3 yearling heifers, lot of machinery, for only $7,700, easy terms; full details and driving directions, page 31, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 34," write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1094, 47 West 34th St., New York

Throwing Away the Farm.

A rich man has had for ten years this beautiful farm home of 125 acres. The 15-room house has all modern conveniences. The Equipment, Crops, Horses, Cows, are included. The price is nominal and terms arranged. I certify this as a Big, Big Bargain. Come and see me immediately. REV. G. J. NEWTON, Claverack, New York.

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GENTLEMAN'S FARM ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN

Within 12 miles of Burlington, consisting of 250 acres, with extensive shore front, attractive remodeled farmhouse, with three baths; steam heat, best plumbing, hardwood floors, etc. Magnificent views of the Lake and Adirondacks from the house. The farm buildings are numerous, modern and complete. The property includes an island and small cottage. Will sell, including furniture and farm tools, for half the cost.

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VERMONT—For Sale. | VERMONT—For Sale.

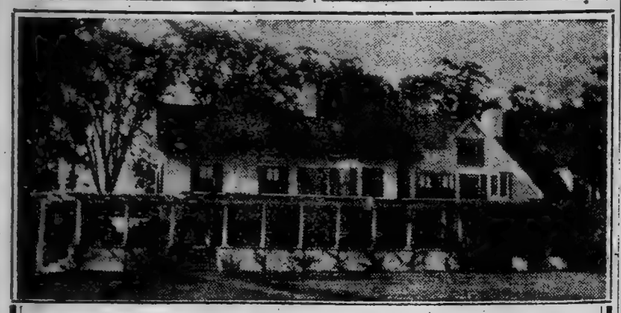

In the Vermont Hills

OPPOSITE PRESIDENT WILSON'S SUMMER HOME

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This ideal country estate of about 135 acres, wood, pasture and farm land; modern house, 17 rooms and 3 baths, hardwood floors, electric lights, steam heat, city and spring water; piazzas 20 feet wide. Tennis courts; outdoor swimming pool; casino containing billiard room, two bedrooms and bath. Can be utilized as a summer hotel or clubhouse.

Included in property is also a modern house of 12 rooms and bath, hardwood floors, etc.; stable suitable for garage, and other outbuildings.

Property is located on main road to White Mountains, and is one mile from railroad station. Surrounded by mountain scenery and commands magnificent views.

Owner desires quick sale and will sacrifice.

Address Box C 247 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

We Offer an Unusual Farm Bargain in Beautiful

Sussex Co., N. J.

Farm No. 1 consists of 282 acres; about 125 acres good, tillable land; well adapted to the growing of corn, small grain, hay and truck; 20 acres of hillside pastures, 10 acres in orchards; 3,000 apple trees, 3,000 peach trees; 40 acres of magnificent meadow, which when drainage is completed will be capable of producing at least three tons of hay per acre; about two miles of ditches have already been excavated; it will require but little additional ditching to thoroughly drain and underdrain it; 15 acres of this meadow is of the quality known as Black Onion land.

There are 3,000 peach trees of the prominent varieties—Belle of Georgia, Elberta, Carman, Champion, Fox Seedling, Hieley, Niagara, Salway, Iron Mountain and Krummel's October; 3,000 apple trees of the following varieties:—Gravenstein, Wealthy, Duchess of Oldenburg, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, McIntosh, Rome Beauty, Jonathan, Stayman's Winesap, Yellow Transparent, Liveland Raspberry.

These orchards were planted in 1911 and have been well cultivated and sprayed and are in splendid growth; there was a fair sprinkling of peaches last year; it is not an unfair estimate to suppose that this year there will be over 6,000 baskets gathered; nearly $5,000 has been spent for fertilizer for these orchards since they were planted in 1911.

There is a fine growth of sugar maples; the balance of the land is in good timber—walnut, oak, chestnut; there is a "stream of living water" running through the land.

Large marl bed officially testing about 60% carbonate of lime—over 100,000 tons of it.

The improvements consist of eight houses and ample barns, stables, tool houses, and sheds.

On Farm No. 1 there are:—

Owner's house. New large stone house. First floor contains large living rooms, hall, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen and laundry. Second floor has seven bedrooms and two bath rooms. It is equipped with steam heat, hot and cold water, splendid big open fireplaces. Built in 1913.

Two superintendents' houses, with steam heat, hot water and bath. Built in 1911.

Four cottages for farm help. They are all good; two are new, the others in thorough repair.

New garage and private stable. Concrete construction. Near owner's house.

Old-fashioned stone spring house.

Large cow barn—60 stanchions, maternity and calf stalls and storage for hay.

Two new silos—capacity 225 tons.

Creamery and ice house. Creamery completely equipped with machinery—separator, steam boiler and engine, churns, &c. Capacity of ice house, 125 tons. Steady market for butter at 5c. over New York wholesale price.

New horse barn—ten ordinary stalls and two large box stalls. Harness room, feed bins, &c. Built in 1913.

Large barn for hay, storage of fertilizer and machinery.

Large tool house, large wagon sheds, bull barn and chicken houses.

Most of the buildings have slate roofs.

The farm buildings, creamery, farm house, owner's house and garage have running water supplied by a spring up on the hillside to a large reservoir.

Farm No. 2 consists of 118 acres, 45 in timber, 20 in hillside pasture, the balance fertile and a large meadow on the celebrated Flatbrook. This meadow cut three tons of hay per acre last year and furnished abundance of fall pasturage.

The improvements on Farm No. 2 are:—Neat farmhouse, good barn, wagon and tool house.

These two farms are capable of supporting a herd of 40 milch cows, producing sufficient feed for the necessary horses, leaving the fruit for surplus. Dairying should yield a profitable return on the price at which the farms will be sold, to say nothing of the fruit.

These farms are fully stocked and equipped. The herd of Jersey cattle is choice. Judged by their breeding, by their performances at the pail and in the show ring, the individuals stand in the first rank.

The herd is held separate from the farms, but will be priced with them upon request.

The same is true of the six horses and two mules on the farms—all young and splendid workers.

Nothing is needed in the way of machinery. There are a big, heavy gasoline engine; silo cutter, two manure spreaders, planting and cultivating implements, incubators, harness, wagons, mowing and harvesting machines, &c.

If the purchaser of these farms buys also the stock and equipment, he will find himself at once in control of a well organized and thoroughly equipped farm that will not call for further expenditures. Everything is ready for the new owner to issue his orders.

There is telephone connection.

The celebrated Flatbrook, the best trout stream in New Jersey, runs through the farms. School, church, and country store are within half a mile. It is only a mile to the best part of the Delaware River for bass fishing.

These farms are for sale because the owner finds that he cannot give the necessary time and thought to their development. Will price the farms separately, or with the herd and all equipment.

It is seldom that such a property comes on the market. The head work and money have been spent. We can sell it for much less than it has cost.

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"The Mountain Park Town."

FALL RENTALS

Attractive residences for rental, unfurnished, at prices ranging from $65 per month upwards. We handle the finest residences offered for *Rental or Sale* in Montclair.

THE TRUTH

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F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers,
Opp. Lackawanna Terminal,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Gentleman's Country Estate and Farm, Modern Dwelling—High Elevation—Beautiful View—Fine Orchards.

SEND FOR PHOTO AND FULL DETAILS of this handsome property. High elevation, commanding view; State road, beautiful shade, shrubbery, lawns, winding drives; new, modern dwelling, 10 large rooms, 2 complete baths, hardwood floors, open fireplace; every city convenience; large stable, stone cellar, carriage houses, garage, modern poultry houses and runs; 5 acres fertile land, fruited with nearly 500 full bearing peach and pear trees now loaded with fruit; long frontage; everything modern, complete and up to date. Anyone wishing a strictly high-grade property should investigate this. PRICE $9,500, part can remain on mortgage. BRAY & MacGEORGE, LARGEST REAL ESTATE BROKERS IN SOUTH JERSEY, 1,077 DREXEL BLDG., PHILADELPHIA, PA., or VINELAND, N. J. Write or call for photo and details, also our HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

NAVESINK PARK, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

EDWARD D. LOUGHMAN,
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House Bargain

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.

Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electric light, high elevation.

This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.

H. D. HOUSE,
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NOTICE TO ALL.

Yearly commuters; thirty-five minutes out, Lackawanna Railroad; new eight-room house, including bath; large closets; butler's pantry; hardwood finish; all one-panel doors; sleeping porch; beam ceiling; large cobblestone fireplace; veranda, 10x25; steam heat; running water; half acre of ground; more if desired; large shade trees; high elevation; mountain air; scenery, for 25 miles, finest around New York; no beautiful people motoring by take snapshots; near station, school; best canoeing in State; sacrifice $4,250; suitable for all-year-round home; easy terms.

William Markham Coyle, 47 West 34th St.

MONTCLAIR NEW ARTISTIC RESIDENCES

$7,000 New modern house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; every appointment.

$9,000 Artistic brick veneer residence; 9 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, sun parlor; every appointment.

$15,000 Artistic brick veneer; 11 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, sun parlor, billiard room; every appointment; large plot; fine shade. All finely located; tiled kitchens and baths; All up to date.

MILLER Opp. Lackawanna Terminal. (Phone 2721 Montclair.)

AT

Morristown

Beautifully located in the hills; quiet, restful and secluded. 4-acre Estate, lawns, wooded groves, garden. Residence 14 rooms; stable or garage. Offered at $20,000, part cash, balance mortgage.

See this unusually attractive property before looking elsewhere.

Eugene V. Welsh,
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IF YOU HAVE $100

and can save $25 monthly, *and are sociably eligible* for membership in country club, we will build to your order this beautiful Dutch Colonial House, facing Golf Course, in residential suburb in nearby Northern New Jersey. Only five houses can be built on these terms. Write for particulars. SECRETARY, P. O. Box 416, N.Y.

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REAL ESTATE—SALE OR RENT.

HOTCHKISS-JOBS REALTY CO.,
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FOR RENT, new 9-room Colonial house, 2 tiled baths, sleeping porch, solarium, handsomely finished; large grounds and shade trees; choice location. Rent $90 per month.

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Apartments of Highest Character

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435 Riverside Drive, South cor. 116th St.

Largest Rooms and most attractive floor plan on the Drive.

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With Unobstructed View of the Drive and Hudson River.

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4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
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4-5-6-7 Rooms; 1-2-3 Baths.
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Entire Block Opposite Aptherp
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At a rental materially under actual value.

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ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS MOST UNUSUAL, PERMITTING OF ALL THE LIVING ROOMS BEING THROWN TOGETHER INTO ONE BIG ROOM FOR ENTERTAINING, IF DESIRED.

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Beautifully situated best section of Central Park West.
300 Central Park West, 90th St. to 91st St.
Suites of
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Situated in Washington Heights. Most delightful residential section.
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Near Broadway

4-5-6 Rooms & Baths
All facing front.
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Open for inspection from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

4 Rooms & Bath, $800 up
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Modern fireproof buildings possessing every up to date improvement & appointment.

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Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient location in city.
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Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.

Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.

Two Apartments suitable for physicians.

Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.

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All high-class buildings.

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Eight rooms, bath; rents, $1,200 to $1,300; entrance hall and apartments newly decorated. Apply Superintendent on premises.

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Owner will build one-story garage on plot 140x149, southwest corner 155th St. and St. Nicholas Place. Long lease. GEORGE L. ECKERSEN, Times Bldg. Tel. 1000 Bryant.

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extraordinary large, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $700 to $1,500. Every modern convenience. 9-story, absolutely fireproof elevator building, near Subway and Elevated Station.

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All Large Outside Rooms.

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One Apartment of 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.

Suitable for Physician or Dentist.

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8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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Apartment	No. 61—7	Rooms,	$1200
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	509 W. 110 ST., near Broadway.		900
	606 W. 116 ST., adj. Broadway.		900
	520 W. 116 ST., adj. River. S. Dr.		780
6 ROOMS	315 W. 97 ST., cor. River. S. Dr.		1,100
	515 W. 110 ST., nr. B'way Sub.		1,150
	606 W. 116 ST., adj. Broadway.		1,200
	15 CLAREMONT AV., near 116 St. & B'way.		1,300
7 ROOMS	315 W. 97 ST., cor. River. S. Drive.		1,200
	515 W. 110 ST. nr. B'way Sub.		1,500
	431 RIVERSIDE DV., cor 115 St.		1,400
	445 RIVERSIDE DV., nr. 116 St.		1,400
	606 W. 116 ST., adj. Broadway.		1,600
	616 W. 116 ST., near Broadway.		1,200
	520 W. 116 ST., adj. River. S. Dr.		1,250
	15 CLAREMONT AV., near 116 St. & B'way.		1,400
8 ROOMS	174 W. 79 ST., cor. Amsterdam Av.		1,600
	509 W. 110 ST. nr. Broadway.		1,600
	515 WEST 110 ST.,		1,800
	431 RIVERSIDE DV., cor. 115 St.		1,600
	445 RIVERSIDE DV., nr. 116 St.		1,800

Also 2, 4, 9, 10, 11 & 12 Rooms, with 1 to 5 Baths.

BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

Apply to superintendents or

EARLE & CALHOUN
Broadway and 72d St.
Tel. 5116—Columbus.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Hotel Berkley

170 West 74th St.

APARTMENTS

unfurnished, by the year

FROM $600.

RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

261
Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Wellesley

N.E. Corner 88th St. and West End Ave.

Very fine 7, 8 and 9 room Apartments, with 2 and 3 baths. All large, light, airy rooms, $1,700 to $2,700, including electric light, refrigeration, laundry fuel and separate laundries.

SERVICE UNEXCELLED.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

DORILTON

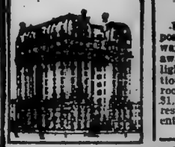

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.

Unusual sunny exposures. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigerator. 5-7-8 & 10-room vacancies at $1,400 to $3,500. See resident superintendent.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

FRANCIS,

2 WEST 86D ST.

CORNER HIGH GRADE ELEVATOR HOUSE (overlooking Central Park).

Seven rooms and bath; rents $75 to $100.

GEO. A. BOWMAN, 131 West 42d St.

Asking & Getting

Since we have only one price, our asking price is our getting price.

We know what the rent of an apartment should be—and we get it.

We serve our tenants best by this policy. It means confidence, time saving, and absolute satisfaction for them.

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

43 FIFTH AVENUE
N. E. Cor. 11th St.

Chatsworth Annex
340 West 72d St.,
Bet. West End and Riverside.

The Carlisle Dwellings
450 West End Av., at 82d St.

483 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 83d St.

500 WEST END AV.
N. E. Cor. 84th St.

THE ALAMEDA
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 84th St.

THE LANCASHIRE
353 West 85th St.

345 WEST 88TH ST.
Bet. West End and Riverside.

771 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 97th St.

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Av., at 98th St.

The above apartments are from five to eleven rooms. The rents range from $1,000 to $5,000.

Phone Bryant 7848, or write

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.
56 West 45th Street
Representatives on Premises.

"The Dorchester"

131 Riverside Drive

North Corner 85th Street

12-Story Fireproof Building

10 Rooms with 3 Bath Rooms
4 Rooms overlooking Riverside and 3 of the chambers with Southern Exposure.
7th Floor - - - - Rental $2,500

9 Rooms with 3 Bath Rooms
3 Rooms overlooking Riverside.
9th Floor - - - - Rental $2,100

7 Rooms with 2 Bath Rooms
2 Rooms with Southern Exposure.
6th Floor - - - - Rental $1,600

6 Rooms with 2 Bath Rooms
2 Rooms with Southern Exposure.
11th Floor - - - - Rental $1,500

We have only one price for the apartments we manage

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
Telephone Bryant 7848
Representatives on Premises

MANHATTAN—West Side.

241 West 101st St.

Bet. Broadway and West End Ave.

8 Large Rooms
2 Baths, $1,400 - $1,600

14 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
Corner 115th St.
6-7-8 Large Rooms
Facing Park, $60-$75
All light rooms. Elevator and hall service.

414-416 West 118th St.,
Near Morningside Drive.
6 Large Rooms, $45-$60.
All light rooms. Elevator and hall service.

Inquire Superintendents on Premises, or
G. SCHWEGLER,
3,507 Broadway, Cor. 143d St.

6 TO 8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS

New, Modern and Absolutely Fireproof.

Rents $1,650 to $2,400.

120 West 86 St.

PARK STREET AND MOST CONVENIENT NEIGHBORHOOD.

Renting Agent on Premises,
GEO. A. BOWMAN,
131 W. 42d St., Tel. Bryant—3444.

Skylight Studios
8 West 10th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

MANHATTAN—West Side.

EVANSTON

West End Ave., at 90th St.

Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.

Absolutely fireproof.

Modern in Every Detail.

DUPLEX
Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700

MANAGER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 7793—RIVER.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
61 Broadway

471-472-473-474-475-476
CENTRAL PARK WEST
Corner 107th Street
8 Room Apartments,
$75 Per Month.

THE PEMBROKE
10-12 West 93d St.
8 Room Apartments,
$780 to $1,200.

These apartments have all improvements and excellent service. Apartments suitable for Doctor in each. Agent on premises.

HOPKINS & BOYD, Agents,
11 West 29th St. Phone 7175 Bryant.

65 Central Park West

North Corner 66th St.

Exceptionally fine apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

"ST. CLOUD"

253 WEST 81ST ST.
7-8 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$900-$1,100.
HIGHEST CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSE
BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Broadway, 110th St. and Riverside Drive—Subway Express Station at Building

HENDRIK HUDSON

Apartment Houses

The two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.

Apartments from 6 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $1,000 to $2,800.

Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, and a well equipped gymnasium with needle baths, for adults, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.

Owners

American Real Estate Company

FRANK A. PETELER, Manager of the Buildings 'Phone, 4302 Morningside

---

Efficient Management

THE BELNORD,

86th St., Broadway, 87th St.

A 17.6x28x8 ft. living room, flooded with sunlight. This is one room in a Belnord suite. The others are just as inviting. The elegance of Belnord interior decoration is worthy of the views from Belnord windows.

7 to 11 bright, outside Rooms. 2 to 4 baths.

Rental $2,100 to $7,000.

Manager on Premises.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.

AGENTS

Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Telephone Schuyler 3800.

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.
and 655 West 160th St.

Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades

ROMAINE AND LOYAL

NEW BUILDINGS OPEN FOR INSPECTION

Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths

Rentals $480 to $1320

Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st

Renting Agent on Premises—Phone Audubon 8591

Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 839 **189 Broadway**

The Following Houses Under the Management of

Telephone, 6410—Bryant. **PING & BING** 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS

KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

		Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof.
1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Dearborn** 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Unfurnished. $30 to $80. Furnished. $37.50 to $95.
3 & 4 Rooms	**The Stanwood** 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Living Rooms, 18x19 Bedrooms, 13x14 Unfurnished. $60 to $90. Furnished. $75 to $110.
3 & 4 Rooms	**135 W. 79th St.** Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Av. New Building.	New Fireproof Building. Recently completed. Living Rooms, 19x30 Chambers, 13x16 Rental, $60 to $1,300.
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Poinciana** 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Unfurnished. $37.50 to $72.50. Furnished. $47.50 to $87.50. Overlooking Columbia Campus. Large, Light Rooms.

Superintendent on Premises at Each House.
Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ADMASTON

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.

Situated in a very desirable and convenient location.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Every Modern Convenience.

Apartments of

5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths,

Rentals $1,200 to $2,200

The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 7758—RIVER.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
61 Broadway

MANHATTAN—West Side.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.

Express Subway Station at 72d St.

6 to 11 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Rental $1,800 to $3,800

All improvements, including refrigeration.

Absolutely Fireproof.
Modern in Every Detail.

All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.

There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first class service.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.
'PHONE, 3547—COLUMBUS.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
61 Broadway

AMHERST

204 West 110th St.

7 & 8 ROOMS $1,700 TO $2,000

3 BATHS

STRAND VIEW

309 West 99th St.

Near West End Av.

4-5-7 ROOMS $900 TO $1,500

1-2 BATHS

Under the Management of

Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Tel. Bryant—6410.
Manager on Premises.

WHITE COURT

203 West 107th St.,
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave., 6 rooms, bath; large and light, select elevator apartment; efficient service; $65 to $80. Hall & Bloodgood, 543 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7662.

HUDSONIA

79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.

An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.

6 & 7 Rooms. $840 to $1,100.

OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

BIG CONCESSIONS.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

4 & 6 rooms, $40 & $60; 5 & 6 W. 104th St.
5 & 6 rooms, $40 & $47.50; 40 West 127th St.
4 & 5 rooms, $35 & $42.50; 30 East 128th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

DOWNTOWN OFFICE 1133 Broadway TEL. FARR. 9494.

GOODALE PERRY & DWIGHT

2705 Broadway At 103d St. TEL. RIVER. 975.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS IN THE RIVERSIDE DISTRICT MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE

THE CLEARFIELD
324 W. 103D ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
5-8 and 9 Rooms 3 and 3 Baths
$1,000 to $2,600.

THE WENDOLYN
332 W. 100TH ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
9-10 and 11 Rooms 3 and 3 Baths
$2,500 to $3,600.

THE CORTLANDT
210 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.) Bet. B'way and Amsterdam Ave.
7-8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,200 to $1,800.

ETON HALL—RUGBY HALL
29—CLAREMONT AVE.—35
7 and 8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,000 to $1,600.

THE ALLERTON
600 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
6-7 and 8 Rooms 2 and 2 Baths
1,200 to $1,800.

THE YORKSHIRE
562 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
7 and 8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,000 to $1,800.
One Suite, 3 Rooms & Bath, $900.

REXTON—CAYUGA
320 W. 83rd St., 324 W. 83rd St., Near Riverside Drive.
6-7 Rooms and Bath
$800 to $1,200.

THE FRIESLAND
235 W. 103D ST., Cor. Broadway. At Subway Station.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths
$1,050 to $1,300.

THE GLENHAM
2626 BROADWAY, Bet. 99th & 100th Sts.
8 Rooms and Bath
$960 to $1,250.

THE CRESTON
839 WEST END AVE., S. W. Cor. 101st St.
5-6-7 Rooms and Bath
$660 to $1,100.

THE MAYFIELD
15 EAST 16TH ST., Near 5th Avenue.
5-6-8 Rooms and Bath
$1,200 to $1,800.

LUCETINE
35-39 W. 96TH ST.
6-7 Rooms and Bath
$720 to $1,000.

Riverside Dwellings
611-619 W. 114TH ST.
8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,100 to $1,400.

ANNAMERE COURT
609-615 W. 115TH ST.
7-8 Rooms 2 Baths
$780 to $1,200.

Enquire of Superintendents or at Our Office

---

310 & 320 West 86th St.

(Just west of West End Avenue)

YOU could not have more privacy in a private house than is given by each of these apartments, but no private house offers the convenience, light, airiness and other advantages of these apartments.

6-room apartments $1,800 to $2,300
7-room apartments 2,100 to 2,600
8-room apartments 2,400 to 3,200

Each apartment has three baths. All rooms unusually large.

Open daily for inspection, Sundays included

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,

INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.

To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.

In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.

L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

The Roxborough

251 West 92d Street, N. W. Cor. Broadway

A modern apartment building, combining the latest advances in fireproof and sound-proof construction with every possible convenience.

Apartments of 6 to 8 Rooms, with Large Foyer, 2 Baths

Southern and Eastern Exposure.
Rentals $1600 to $2100.
Ask for illustrated booklet showing floor plans.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.,
165 Broadway. Telephone 7475 Cort.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Why Not Live in

THE BELLGUARD

(now being completed)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.

A centrally located apartment house of real homes in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to subway, elevated and surface lines.

Suites of
3 Rooms and Bath
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths

Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets in abundance. Every facility of modern equipment and service. Renting agent on premises, or apply to

J. AXELROD
200 W. 72nd Street Cor. B'way

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

The Hudson, No. 227, Cor. 95th Street.

Modern fireproof elevator apartment, 6 & 7 rooms. Rents $900 to $1,100; very attractive. Harry E. Hayes, 30 East 42d St., or Supt.

---

257 WEST 86TH ST.

Eight-room studio apartment. Studio double height. Three master's bedrooms, two servants' rooms. Southern exposure.
Rent, $2,800. Superintendent.

THE WEST POINT

336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE.
Subway express 96th St.; all night elevator

5 sunny, light Rooms. **$45-50** | 6 sunny Rooms. **$55-65**

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths

RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.

WELLSMORE,
77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. 1461—Murray Hill.

BRENTMORE

88 Central Park West

Corner 69th St.

5-9 ROOMS $1,800 TO $4,000

2-3 BATHS

Two Styles of 9 Room Apartments, Simplex and Duplex.

For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.

Apply on premises,
or BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 West 72d Street

TELEPHONE 7240 COLUMBUS — NEAR BROADWAY

$2,300 AND $2,600	**Georgean Court** 58 CENTRAL PARK WEST SOUTH COR. 66TH ST.	8 & 10 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. OVERLOOKING PARK.
$1,300 TO $2,300	**Terrace Court** 203 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. SOUTH COR. 93D ST.	9 & 10 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.
$1,800 TO $2,500	**Cornwall** 255 WEST 90TH STREET. NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY.	7, 8 & 9 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS, CORNER APARTMENTS, SOUTHERN & EASTERN EXPOSURE.
$1,900 TO $2,400	**Cliff Haven** 417 RIVERSIDE DRIVE SOUTH COR. 114TH ST.	8 & 9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS CORNER FIREPROOF BUILDING.
$1,200 TO $2,000	**The Halsworth** 645 WEST END AVENUE. SOUTH W. COR. 92D ST.	5, 6, 7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS, NEW CORNER FIREPROOF BUILDING
$1,200 TO $1,500	**304 West 92d St.** BETWEEN WEST END AVE. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.	5-6-7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS NEW APARTMENT. QUIET AND REFINED.
$1,500 TO $2,400	**498 West End Av.** SOUTHEAST CORNER 84TH ST.	6 & 7 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. CORNER BUILDING. ALL ROOMS LIGHT.
$1,100 TO $1,600	**782 West End Av.** NORTHEAST CORNER 98TH ST.	4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. HIGH CLASS APTS. FOR SMALL, REFINED FAMILIES.
$1,000 TO $1,400	**Catherine** CENTRAL PARK WEST NORTH COR. 69TH ST.	6 ROOMS & BATH. FIREPROOF CORNER APARTMENTS.
$1,100 TO $2,400	**La Grange** 1 WEST 83D ST. NORTH COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.	7-8-9 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION 81ST ST.
$1,100 TO $1,600	**Pamlico** 97 CENTRAL PARK W. ADJOINING NORTH CORNER 69TH ST.	7 & 8 ROOMS & BATH. (1 APARTMENT SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST.)
$840 TO $1,100	**The Veronique** 524-526 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. NEAR 127TH ST.	6 & 8 ROOMS & BATH. Overlooking Grant's Tomb RIVERSIDE PARK AND CLAREMONT
$660 TO $1,500	**Bradford** & BRADFORD ANNEX. 841-843-845 WEST END AVE. NORTHWEST COR. 101ST ST.	7-8-10 ROOMS & BATH 10 ROOM APT. ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR.
$540 TO $1,000	**Woodmere** BROADWAY, NORTHEAST COR. 141ST ST.	4-5-6 ROOMS & BATH. 10-STORY FIREPROOF. LARGE ROOMS.
$900 AND $1,000	**71 West 83 St.** BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK WEST AND COLUMBUS AVE.	8 ROOMS & BATH. LARGE ROOMS. SOUTHERN EXPOSURE
$660 TO $840	**West Park** 421 WEST 57TH ST. NEAR 9TH AVE.	7 ROOMS & BATH. EXTRA LARGE, ELEVATOR, &c.
$600 TO $900	**165 West 83 St.** BETWEEN COLUMBUS & AMSTERDAM AVES.	4 & 5 ROOMS & BATH. NEW. FIREPROOF.
$300 TO $540	**57 West 84 St.** NORTHEAST CORNER COLUMBUS AVE.	4 & 6 ROOMS & BATH. STEAM HEAT. HOT WATER.
$600 AND $660	**208&212 W. 85 St** NEAR BROADWAY.	7 ROOMS & BATH. CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY STATION at 86th.
$21 TO $40 PER MO.	**2 Arden St.** 21 & 23 NAGLE AVE., NEAR DYCKMAN ST. SUBWAY STATION.	3-4-5 ROOMS & BATH. ELECTRIC LIGHTS & TELEPHONES.

$1,200 TO $2,300	**The Hamilton** 430 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. NORTH COR. 114TH ST.	6, 7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
$1,500 AND $1,700	**The Hillcrest** 430 WEST 116th STREET NEAR B'WAY SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.	8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. ROOMS EXTRA LARGE AND LIGHT.
$1,050 TO $2,100	**The Rexor** BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST COR. 116TH ST.	5-6-7 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. HIGHEST CLASS 12-STORY FIREPROOF.
$900 TO $2,000	**La Rochelle** 57 WEST 75TH ST.	6 & 7 ROOMS & BATH. FIREPROOF. LARGE ROOMS A FEATURE.
$900 TO $1,700	**Oregon** 162 WEST 54TH ST. SOUTHEAST CORNER 7TH AVE.	3-4-5-6 ROOMS & BATH HIGHEST CLASS FIREPROOF APARTMENT.
$1,300 TO $1,900	**Manchester** BROADWAY, NORTHEAST COR. 106TH ST.	6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. NEW 12-STORY FIREPROOF.
$900 TO $2,000	**Della Robbia** 740 WEST END AVE. NORTHEAST CORNER 96TH ST.	4-5-6-7 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. NEW 12-STORY FIREPROOF, READY AUG. 1.
$1,300 TO $1,900	**105 West 72 St.** BETWEEN COLUMBUS AVE. AND BROADWAY.	4 & 5 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. LARGE ROOMS A SPECIAL FEATURE.
$1,200 TO $1,700	**The Waumbek** 955 WEST END AVE. SOUTHWEST CORNER 107TH ST.	7 & 8 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. Highest Class Neighborhood. Convenient.
$630 TO $1,300	**St. Valier** 90 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE BLOCK FRONT 119TH ST. TO 120TH ST.	4-6-7 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. Beautiful Location Overlooking the Park.
$1,200 TO $1,500	**Stuart** 250 WEST 94TH ST. SOUTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY.	8-9 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS Corner Apartments Near Subway Station.
$840 TO $1,200	**375 Central Park West** NEAR 97TH ST.	7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. MODERN. ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
$900 TO $1,100	**4 & 14 W. 92 St.** NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST.	7 ROOMS & BATH. ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
$720 TO $1,320	**Wesley** 153 WEST 81ST ST. BETWEEN AMSTERDAM AVE. & COLUMBUS AVE.	4-5-6 ROOMS & BATH. CLOSE TO "L" & SUBWAY STATIONS.
$900 AND $1,000	**The Idlewild** 1354 SEVENTH AVE. NEAR 112TH ST.	8 ROOMS & BATH. CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY STATION.
$420 AND $600	**3 West 108 St.** NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST.	4 & 5 ROOMS & BATH. ELEVATOR AND ALL Modern Improvements.
$600 TO $840	**Bonair** BROADWAY, NORTHWEST COR. 142D ST.	5 & 7 ROOMS & BATH. Corner Apartment House. Rooms Large and Light.
$630 TO $792	**Salome** 149-151 WEST 103TH ST. NEAR AMSTERDAM AV.	6 ROOMS & BATH. ELEVATOR AND ALL Modern Improvements.
$420 AND $432	**Kishawana** 554 TO 558 WEST 181 ST. NR. ST. NICHOLAS AVE.	6 ROOMS & BATH. CLOSE TO SUBWAY STATION.
$600	**182 West 88 St.** SOUTHEAST CORNER AMSTERDAM AVE.	7 ROOMS AND BATH. COR. APARTMENT.

List of West Side Apartment Houses in which apartments are offered for rent from October 1. In numerous instances possession may be had prior to this date.

Our Annual Booklet containing further descriptions of these apartments will be forwarded upon request; and in most instances we can furnish floor plans.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

EMAHREL

317 W. 99th Near Riverside

Modern Fireproof Elevator Apartments.

4 Rooms	5 Rooms	7 Rooms
$660-$840	$900	$1,300

Apply to Superintendent.

WEST END

AV., 850, NEAR 102D ST.

High class elevator apartments, eight rooms and bath; parquet floors; rent $1,100 to $1,200.

The Sevillia

Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.

Apartment of 3 rooms and bath; also one 8 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

SEQUOIA

Nos. 558 & 560 166th St., cor. B'way.

Large, new, absolutely fireproof, all modern improvements; mail chute and vacuum cleaner; day and night service, 'phones; safes.

Beautiful architecture, entrance and views. If you will come and look, you will rent. JOHN P. DIEHL, Agent, on premises.

Bermuda Apartment—Elevator

608 and 610 West 150th St.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Under Management of New Owner. Entirely Renovated. 4-5-6-7 Rooms.

$36 to $65.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The ROCKFALL

Broadway at 111th St.

6 to 9 Rooms

with 2 to 3 baths. Best values on the West Side. Service unexcelled.

Telephone 7317 Morningside.

Chas. E. Hames Resident Manager

HAGUE COURT

Near Columbia University

400 W. 118th St., Facing Morningside Park.

7 Large Corner Rooms, $1,200.

Sub-Lease

$75 Apartment for $50 month to October.

7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets, $900.

7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets, $1000.

Beautifully decorated; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed; location and view unexcelled. Superintendent, or

W. Alanson Alexander,
506 5th Ave. Telephone, 3715 Murray Hill.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE EDGEWOOD,

601 WEST 137TH ST.
AT MANHATTAN ST. SUBWAY.

Three and four rooms; all large and light; elevator, all improvements; $32.50 to $40.

THE LAFAYETTE,

320 MANHATTAN AVE.

Southeast corner 114th St.—Beautiful Apartment, facing Morningside Park; six and seven large rooms; elevator and all improvements; rents $55 to $75.

THE CYNTHIUS,

3,138 BROADWAY,
CORNER 125TH ST.

Elevator, all improvements; six and eight large, light rooms and bath; rents $45 and $55.

Apply on Premises, or

SHAW & CO.,
2 WEST 125TH ST.

Free Rent

until

Oct. 1st.

Elevator Apartments
6, 7 and 8 Rooms

Every modern improvement. All large, outside rooms on aristocratic Fort Washington Ave., and overlooking Hudson River. Rents $55 to $75. Address

OWNER, 600 West 174th St.

UNUSUAL APARTMENTS

8 and 9 rooms, all large, outside; high-class elevator; every improvement; $60.00 up; upper Manhattan; most refined avenue. Resident owner's management. Westwood & Cliffwood Courts, Fort Washington Avenue, West 180th Street.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.

Absolutely fireproof.

Every Modern Convenience.

6,7,8 & 9 Rooms
2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals, $1,100-$2,400.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.
TEL., 6261—MORNINGSIDE.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
61 Broadway

ELMORE COURT, 541 W. 124th St. East of B'way.

Seven rooms; elegant, large, light; every modern improvement, night-day elevator, electric light and 'phone service.

RENT $45-$60.

---

608 W. 140th St.— Near Riverside Drive.

Six elegant, large, light rooms; every modern improvement; electric light, 'phone service each apartment. Apply premises.

RENT $45-$46.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. **Broadway and 79th Street** TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,

N. W. Corner of 99th St.

Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway Express Station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.

6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,200.

The Prasada,

50 Central Park West.

South corner of 65th St., overlooking Central Park. Large Rooms and Closets.

Appointments and fixtures of the finest quality.

8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Attractive Rents.

251-55 West 98th Street,

Close to Subway Express Station.

Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms.

6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,300.

The Runoia,

267 West 89th St.

New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect; one apartment.

5 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

If any of these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO. INC.

9 East 44th Street Telephone Murray Hill 8300

Offer for rent from October 1st or earlier apartments in the following buildings under their own management:

WE also have rental particulars of all the better class apartments on the East and West Sides, from Washington Square to 86th St., floor plans of which we will be pleased to show prospective tenants.

925 PARK AVENUE
N. E. Cor. of 80th St.

TRIPLEX APARTMENTS of twelve rooms and four baths, with private entrance from street. Servants' sitting room and private laundry. Rents $4,000 and $4,250.

SINGLE APARTMENT of four rooms and bath, top floor. Rent $1,200. Vacuum cleaner. House water filter. Open fireplaces. Large closets. Building absolutely fireproof, including floors and trim. Individual laundries.

257 WEST 86TH ST.
Adj. N. E. Cor. West End Ave.

DUPLEX STUDIO APARTMENT of eight rooms and two baths. Studio 23x29, with 18-foot ceiling. Rent $2,750.

SINGLE STUDIO APARTMENT with north light, of studio, bedroom, kitchenette & bath. Rents $900 & $1,000, including service. Park street. Mail chute. House water filter. Sub. station at Broadway.

36 EAST 40TH ST.
Between Madison and Park Aves.

DOCTORS' OFFICES, 2 and 3 rooms & bath, $1,000 and $1,200.

APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath. Rents $800 and $1,400, including service.

All meals served in apartments. Day and night hall and elevator service. Valet. Vacuum cleaner.

62 WASHINGTON SQ.

STUDIO APARTMENTS of two and three large rooms and bath. Large studio with high ceiling and unobstructed north light. Rents $840 and $900. Open fireplaces. Breakfasts.

823 PARK AVENUE
Adj. Corner 76th Street.

DUPLEX APARTMENTS of twelve rooms & 4 baths. Rents $3,300 and $4,500.

DUPLEX APARTMENT of ten rooms and four baths. Rent $2,600.

Only one apartment on a floor. Servants' dining room and three servants' bedrooms self-contained in apartments. Private laundries. Open fireplaces. House filter. Unobstructed southern, western and eastern exposures.

140 WEST 57TH ST.
Between 6th and 7th Aves.

DUPLEX APARTMENT to sub-rent, ten rooms and four baths, with studio 21x28. Rent $4,000.

SINGLE APARTMENTS of three rooms, kitchenette and bath. Rents $900 to $1,200, including service.

SINGLE STUDIOS with north light. Rents $720 to $840. Vacuum Cleaner. Mail chute.

112 WEST 47TH ST.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE, two rooms and bath. Rent $720.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath. Rents $720 to $900, including service.

Day and night hall and elevator service. Breakfasts. Valet.

1192-C PARK AVENUE
S. W. Cor. 94th St.

APARTMENTS of six and seven rooms and bath. Rents $300 to $540.

21 WEST 30TH ST.

APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath. Rents $456 and $720.

West Side, Above 110th Street. | West Side, Above 110th Street.

Bonny Castle
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
St. Nicholas Av., 191st-192d Sts.
Opposite Subway Express Station.
Highest and coolest point in Manhattan. Every convenience.

Rooms	2	4	5	7	8
Rents	$30	$36	$45	$65	$70

Warrington Hall
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
90 Pinehurst Av., Cor. 181st St.
Near 181st St. Subway Station. New building; spacious rooms, richly finished.

Rooms	4	5	6	7
Rents	$42	$53	$65	$80

McDowell & McMahon, Agts.
1429 St. Nicholas Av.

780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.

Unique Corner Where Riverside Drive Curves Over River.

Apartments 4 Rooms and bath, $650
Up to 7 Rooms and 3 baths, $1,350

ONE SPLENDID DOCTOR'S SUITE.
8 ROOMS, PRIVATE ENTRANCE.

New 11-Story Fireproof Bldg.
Broadway Subway Station at 157 St.
Large, airy rooms, with ample closets.

Magnificent Views from Every Window.
Resident Manager. Tel. 7100 Audubon.

Edmund Francis Court
N. E. Cor. Amsterdam Av. & 120th St.

New 10-story building having every modern convenience. Most attractive plan of

3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms.

ALL OUTSIDE.

Rents Reasonable.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY
Broadway and 109th St.

THE PHAETON
539 West 112th St.
Near Broadway
HIGH CLASS APARTMENT
5, 6, 7 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rent Reasonable
Choice apartment on first floor suitable for physician or dentist.
THOS. J. O'REILLY
Broadway and 109th St.

LIDO HALL
Cathedral Parkway at 7th Av.
(N. W. Corner)
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1000 to $1700
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or Subway. Car and bus lines.
Representative on premises or
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
Tel. Corr. 1682.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
With Broadway entrance and conveniences, elevator.
All Outside, 5 to 8 Room Apartments, $50 to $70.
3609 Broadway
S. W. Cor. 149th St.

St. Nicholas Ave.
SOUTHWEST CORNER 178TH ST.
4 to 6 large, beautiful rooms in elevator apartment, $33 to $55.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
No. 552, Just North of 127th St.

THE MADRID
4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 baths, $540 to $1,200. High-class elevator apartment house, abundance of air and light. Close to Subway and surface cars. If not now interested cut this out for future references.

Onondaga, 745 Riverside Drive
Six, seven rooms, three baths, all modern improvements; moderate rents. Superintendent, on premises, or EDWARD WILLMAN, 400 Manhattan Av.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

LENOX COURT
114 East 71st St.
3 Rooms and Two Baths
$1,400 AND $1,600.
Choice Private House Block.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

Corner Elevator Apartment

8 outside rooms, overlooking Central Park; all brilliant; every known improvement; moderate rent; remodel to suit; advantageous terms. 1,350 Madison Av., S. W. corner 96th.

VERSAILLES PALACE
906 W. 118TH, B'WAY & RIVERSIDE DRIVE
6 AND 8 ROOM APARTMENTS; elevator and all modern improvements; unexcelled service. Supt. or JOSEPH ATZ, 30 Church St.

Fort Washington Avenue.
4 to 6 rooms, $40 upward; high-class, refined elevator apartments, every improvement, restricted avenue. Owner on premises. Westwood & Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th Streets.

RIVERVIEW COURT
611 West 136th St., near Riverside Drive. 4 and 5 rooms, large and light, $35 to $45; select tenants; references required. Subway station 137th St. and Broadway.
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
342 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Bryant 7062.

NEW HOUSES
4 to 6 rooms, $30 upwards; every known modern improvement; beautiful houses, refined neighborhood. Owner's management. Northwest corner West 180th St. and Northern Avenue.

PARTHENON and HESPERUS
118th to 119th St. and Manhattan Ave.
The most convenient location in the city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4 and 5 rooms, rents $30 to $65; restaurant, moderate prices.

High Class Homes—Superior Service

Brockton
961 W. 180TH STREET.
N. E. Corner Broadway.
ELEVATOR.
Large, light rooms, extra large sleeping chambers, hardwood floors throughout.
4 Rooms, $40 to $45
4 Rooms, Top Floor, All Front.....$50
5 Rooms.....$50

"The Annadale"
885 Ft. Washington Ave., Corner 177th St.
ELEVATOR.
Delightful, high, healthful section; street under supervision Park Department.
4 Rooms ....$42 to $45
6 Rooms $55
7 Rooms ....$70 to $75
8 Rooms $91.67

542 West 179th Street
NON-ELEVATOR.
Situated in Washington Heights' most select residential section.
4 Front Rooms....$35

Swampscott
960 W. 180th St.,
S. E. Corner Broadway.
ELEVATOR.
Splendid, spacious apartments, extra large and light; delightfully situated.
5 Rooms, $45 to $50
6 Rooms, $52 to $60
7 Rooms, $60 to $70

Hispania Hall
891 West 156th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
ELEVATOR.
Overlooking grounds of Hispanic Art Museum.
4 Rooms, $35
6 Rooms, $60 to $65
7 Rooms, $70
8 Rooms, $100

Rodney
555 West 170th St.
ELEVATOR.
Beautifully arranged, conveniently located; delightful front apartment.
3 Rooms, $27 to $28
4 Rooms, $33 to $40

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway, at 181st St. Tel. 4420—Audubon.
3759 Broadway, cor. 156th St. Tel. 870—Audubon.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Why Pay High Rents for Choice East Side Apartments?

Look at "OUR OFFERINGS" in MODERN HOUSES, where the SERVICE is PERFECT and RENTS MODERATE.

THE QUEENSTON
16 East 96th St., Cor. Madison Ave.
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS TO 10 ROOMS & 3 BATHS, RENTS $1,400 TO $2,600.

THE LAURISTON
No. 1,239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.
8-9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, RENTS $1,500 TO $2,000.

1,261 Madison Av.
Corner 90th St.
8-9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, RENT $2,100.

THE FAIRFAX
Madison Ave., Corner 94th St.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, RENTS $1,050 TO $1,650.

THE BRENDA
120 East 85th St., Near Park Ave.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR APARTMENT, RENT $600

Superintendents on premises will show Apartments.

DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., Cor. 56th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Mayfair
Southeast Corner
57th St. & Park Ave.
Light Apartments
General Location and character unexcelled
Immediate possession on several choice 8 and 9 room apartments
Rents $2400-$2900
Apply to Supt. on premises, or to
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd
Agents
84 William St. Telephone 3360 John

104 EAST 40TH ST.
Exclusive Apartments
In the Fashionable Murray Hill Section.
5 and 6 Very Large Rooms with 1 and 2 Baths.
ALSO
A Very Desirable Bachelor Suite
AT PARK AVE.

61-69 East 86th St.

Choice apartments, 6-7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service; a few desirable apartments to sublet at moderate terms. Supt., on premises.

NEW APARTMENTS
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

993 Park Av., New Building. Cor. 84th St.	8-10-11 Rooms 3 Baths	$2,700 to $4,300
955 Park Av., Near 83d St.	7-9-10 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,400 to $3,500
1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St.	8-11-12 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,400 to $3,900

Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.

Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

New Building.
1,155 PARK AVE.,
S. E. Corner 92d St.

Ready for Occupancy August 1

Apartments of

18 ROOMS	$4,800
6 BATHS	$5,350

For Rent from October 1.

Apply on Premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Tel. Bryant 6410.

56-60 E. 87 St.
Near Park Ave.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment. All Night Service.
6 rooms and bath—$660-$750.
7 rooms and bath—$1,100.
Physician's Apartment—$900.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

THE SUSSEX
55 EAST 65TH ST.

From October; seven or eight room Suites, $1,200-$1,600; six sunny rooms, two baths, $1,450; extra maids' rooms.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Desirable Apartments Offered by DUFF & CONGER
Madison Avenue, Corner 56th St.

58-66 E. 96th St.	Single Flats, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$35-$45
1246 Madison Ave.	Single Flats, steam heat, hot water.	7 rooms & bath	$50-$60
127 East 86th St.	Hot water supply.	6 rooms & bath	$30-$31
131 East 86th St.	Steam heat, hot water.	8 rooms & bath	$45-$50

Janitors in charge will show premises.

8 Rooms, 2 Bathrooms
Rent $1,800 and $2,200.
NO. 30 EAST 66TH STREET,
Northwest Corner Park Avenue.
Choice residential section; private house block; all large, outside rooms. Extra maid's room. Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

BEVERWYCK APARTMENTS,
19-41 West 57th Street.
Newly furnished Apartments. Parlor, bedroom, and bath. Large rooms. Central location. Especially adapted to bachelors. Reasonable terms.

610 West 116th St.
2, 3 & 5 Room Apts.
Furnished or unfurnished; Summer rates. Phone Morningside 3040. THOMPSON.

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Efficient Management

The First Edition of our 1915 Booklet, containing descriptive matter and floor plans of these and many other properties, now ready for distribution, may be secured at any of our offices.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street Telephone Schuyler 3800
Branch Offices: 373 Fifth Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.;
Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

In this list, including the choicest apartment houses on the west side and Washington Heights, there are in many instances no vacancies, but in most of the properties an apartment may be inspected for rental from October 1st.

THE CLIFDEN
S. E. Cor. 99th St. and Riverside Drive.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,400.

THE COURTENAY
58 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
Rents $2,400 to $3,000.

265 CENTRAL PARK WEST
South Corner 87th St.
Apartment 4 Rooms, $1,000
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,800.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 83d St.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

THE PASADENA
15 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $600 to $2,600.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
3, 4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,600.

CAROLYN COURT
545 West 161st St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

WALLACE
868 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

STRATFORD-AVON
210 Riverside Drive.
North corner 93d St.
One Apartment Left. 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,600.

THE HADRIAN
325 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,500.

THE STETSON
243 West 82d St.
8 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,300 to $1,400.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
Two Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.

HEATHCOTE HALL
[illegible] West 114th St.
9-Story Fireproof. Near Columbia College and Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,100.

WELLINGTON
881 West 181st St.
Cor. Broadway.
8 and 9 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $960.

VICTOR HALL
632 West 113th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,200.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $62.50 to $95.00.

THE SHOREHAM
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 113th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light included.
2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Extra Large Rooms.
Rents $660 to $1,300.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.

THE CHERBOURG
1 West 91st St.
One block from "L" Station. Near Subway.
North corner Central Park West.
9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.
Corner. 9 Rooms, 3 Baths. Southern Exposure. All New Fixtures. Parquet Floors Throughout.

ADELINE COURT
605 West 142d St.
Near Riverside Drive.
Overlooking Hudson River.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $840.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining corner 119th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,000.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,200.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,200.

Ramona and Charlemagne
528-532 West 111th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,200.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Southeast corner 83d St.
Ground Floor, For Doctor.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,800 to $2,000.

THE BRAENDER
413 Central Park West.
South corner 103d St.
12-Story. Two Elevators.
5 to 12 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rents $720 to $2,000.

CHATHAM HALL
476 West 141st St.
Southeast corner Amsterdam Av.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $374 to $540.

LARCHMONT
445 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

IRVING ARMS
212 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
7-Story Fireproof. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 and 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Corner Apartment, Southern Exposure.
Rents $1,300 to $1,700.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner of 88th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,900.
One Apartment for Rent.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

DALLAS COURT
Broadway, Southwest corner 144th St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $1,020.

THE CORINSECA
209 West 97th St.
Northwest corner Amsterdam Av.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,100.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
One block from Subway Express Station.
6, 8, 9 and 10 Very Large Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $2,200.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 7, 8 and 10 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $3,600.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

THE VIOLA
100 West 76th St.
Elevator, hall service.
5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 108th St.
12-Story Fireproof.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $2,000.

HAZELTON COURT
3,890 Broadway, near 122d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

DOROTHEA
321 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Av.
158th to 159th St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

GRACEHULL COURT
886 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,200.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
West side B'way, 140th and 141st Sts.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.
Corner. 6 Rooms. All Southern Exposure.

121 Madison Avenue
CORNER 30TH STREET.

Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in Above Fireproof Building.
Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths.
Extra rooms for maids.

Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apartments, Furnished and Unfurnished, 3 Large Rooms and Bath, Including Room Service.

A Very Desirable Ground Floor Apartment for High Class Physician.

Also Suite of Large Living Room, Bed Chamber and Bath, with Room Service if Desired.

Good Restaurant maintained for tenants only.

APARTMENT HOTELS. | APARTMENT HOTELS.

UNDER PERSONAL DIRECTION OF EDMUND H. CHATILLON.

Hotel Le Marquis,
12-16 East 31st St.

Suites Furnished or Unfurnished. Transient or on Lease.

Cheerful Rooms. High Class Patronage. Excellent Restaurant at Moderate Prices.

Special Summer Rates Now in Force.

Doctor's Office, Two Rooms and Bath, on Ground Floor.

The Langdon,
5th Av. & 56th St.

Attractive Hotel Apartments, Unfurnished, on Lease Only.

One Magnificently Appointed Suite of Ten Rooms to Let.

Arrangements Now Being Made for the Fall.

Superior Restaurant a Feature.

Inspection Invited.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. BRONX.

Bainbridge Ave. and 200th St.
4-5-6 ROOMS.
$30-$40-$42. All Improvements.
Class of Tenants Absolutely Restricted.
Apply Premises. Phone 3030 Fordham

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Very desirable furnished apartment of two rooms and bath.

38 WEST 59TH STREET
FACING PARK.
Sublet; Summer rates; half price; handsome furnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath.

San Jacinto,
18 EAST 67TH ST.
Sublet apartments two and three rooms and bath; half price Summer rates; complete service.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. BRONX.

THE HUNTS POINT
Elevator Apartments
163d & Simpson Sts.
1 Block from Subway Station.
All Night Elevator Service.
Private Park with Tennis Courts for exclusive use of tenants.

Rooms:	3	4	5	6	7
Rents:	$30	$35	$45	$55	$60

THE LOREM
Elevator Apartments
E. 167th St., Cor. Boston Rd.
Near Simpson St. Subway Station.
All Night Service. Exceptionally Large, Light, Airy Rooms.

Rooms:	4	5	6	7
Rents:	$30	$35	$45	$50

A. ARENT CO., Agents,
1014 East 163d St.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, JULY 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 187th St, 107.5x100; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 186th St, 107.5x100; 111th Street Construction Corporation to Eliza Guggenheimer, 223 5th Av, (mtg $40,000,) all liens, July 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

AVENUE A, 184; s s, 51.9 ft s of 12th St, 25.9x95.6, (foreclosure July 23); Isaac H. Cohen, referee, to Rosa Gentzlinger, 316 2d Av, executrix of Hy Gentslinger, (mtg $16,000).....$6,000

DIVISION ST, 285, s s, 22x— to n s of East Broadway, (foreclosure July 13;) Denis O'L. Cohalan, referee, to Trustees of Leake & Watts Orphan Home, 61 Broadway, July 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$50,000

GREENWICH ST, 1, w s, 26.1 ft n of Rector St, 25.2x70.11; Hannah Mendelsohn to Patrick McCarthy, 840 West End Av, July 16, (mtg $23,000,) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

MADISON AV, 1,000, w s, 76.8 ft s of 78th St, 25.6x95; County Holding Co. to Ritz Realty Corporation, 14 East 46th St, (mtg $85,000,) all liens, July 16; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.....$100

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, s w corner of 116th St, 100.11x90; Arthur A. Alexander and another, trustees, to Arthur A. Alexander, 215 West 101st St, June 28; attorneys, Alexander & Green, 61 Chambers St.....$5,000

WALKER ST, 4, s s, 100 ft e of West Broadway, 60x106; Eliza Guggenheimer to 111th Street Construction Corporation, 309 Broadway, July 14, (mtg $95,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Franklin St, 100.6x61.8; Washington T. Romaine to Louis T. Romaine and another, as executors of M. quitclaim, Nov. 15, 1911; attorney, C. E. Lydecker, 2 Rector St.....$1

9TH ST, 511 East, n e s, 138 ft s e of Avenue D, 26.8x97; Rosie Schoendorf to Max Wertheimer, 230 4th St, Jersey City, all liens, July 6; attorney, Hiram M. Kirk, 130 Fulton St.....$1

40TH ST, n e s, 100 ft n w of 3d Av, 20x75.8x31.11x13.10; also unexpired term of 500 years of lease dated Nov. 8, 1845, executed by City of New York of gore lot as follows: Begins 100 ft w of 3d Av x 66.10 ft 40th St, runs n 35.11x n 23x s w 20.8x s e 31.11 to beginning, 40th St, 340 East, n e s, 129 ft n w of 3d Av, 21x83x23.1x78.3; also similar lease as second parcel to gore, begins 129 ft w of 3d Av, x78.8 n 40th St, runs n 20.6x n w 11x s w 10.8x s e 23.1 to beginning; Myra V. de Hart to 140 East Fortieth Street Co., 2 Rector St. March 3; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$1

46TH ST, 33 and 35 West, n s, 388.4 ft w of 5th Av, 41.2x100.5; William Carr to Ritz Realty Corporation, 14 East 46th St, (mtg $390,000,) July 16; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.....$100

55TH ST, 234-36 East, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.5; Metropolitan Savings Bank to John H. Keatinge, 27 Madison Pl, Brooklyn, B. & S. and C. A. G., July 16; attorney, Francis B. Robert, 150 Broadway.....$100

51ST ST, s s, 111.5 ft e of Lexington Av, 19.7x104.4; Jacob H. Rubin to Stephen J. Marshall, 121 East 51st St, July 15, (mtg $17,250;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

55TH ST, 234 East, s s, 150.6 ft w of 2d Av, 50x102.2; 55th St, 236 East, s s, 150.6 ft w of 2d Av, 50x102.2; Cath. J. Kaughran to Anna Schmidt, 304 East 85th St, (mtg $26,000,) all liens, June 16; attorney, Samuel A. Potter, 140 Nassau St.....$416.67

94TH ST, 53 West, n s, 465 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Bellemore Holding Co., Inc., to Irene F. Beck, 241 West 113th St, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, July 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

117TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Hugo S. Mack, referee, to Louisa J. Townsend, guardian, Oyster Bay, L. I., July 16; attorneys, Murray, L., H. & H., 16 William St.....$20,000

118TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Louis Stern to Jennie Stern, 208 West 118th St, July 15, quitclaim, (mtg $18,500;) attorney, M. M. Blumenthal, 27 Cedar St.....$1

121ST ST, 18 West, s s, 140 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Anita Howell to James L. Holland, 225 West 78th St, all liens, July 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

124TH ST, 72 West, s s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; August Lauter to Wilhelm Lauter, 410 East 142d St, Bronx, July 15; attorney, C. B. David, 220 2d Av.....$10

181ST ST, s e corner of Northern Av, 114.4 x—; Alexander Thain, referee, to Utility Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, July 15; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$193,500

Bronx.

BECK ST, 681, n s, 324.4x125; August Lauter to Wilhelm Lauter, 410 East 142d St, (mtg $3,000,) July 16; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$100

BROOK AV, 1,251 and 1,223, w s, 41.9x irregular; John J. O'Brien, referee, to Samson Rosenfeld, 135 Central Park West, July 15; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$5,000

BAINBRIDGE AV, 2,980, e s, 18.8x95.6; Christian Biersack to Christian Biersack, Jr., 2,980 Bainbridge Av; March 18, 1913; attorney, C. Biersack, Jr., 2,980 Bainbridge Av.....$100

BELMONT AV, 2,465, w s, 16.8x87.6; Marianina Gerasole to Geo. W. Roper, 517 E. 77th St., (mtg. $3,500;) July 15; attorney, Jos. M. Macro, 25 Pine St.....$50

CITY ISLAND AV, n e s, 75 ft n of Scofield St, 22.6x100; same to Grace A. Hallock, 2,782 Marion Av, July 15; same attorney..$1

CITY ISLAND AV, e s, 50.6 ft n of Scofield St, 22.6x100; same to Alfred B. Booth, 62 Scofield Av, Island, (mtg $500,) July 15; same attorney.....$1

CITY ISLAND AV, e s, 28 ft n of Scofield Av, 22.6x100; also Scofield St, n s, 100 ft e of City Island Av, 41x100; James W. Hallock to Annie Booth, City Island, July 15; attorney, H. G. K. Heath, 35 Nassau St.....$1

CITY ISLAND AV, e s, 50.6 ft n of Scofield Av, 22.6x100; same to Ida M. Anderson, 35 Cliff Av, Yonkers, N. Y., (mtg. $500,) July 15; attorney, same.....$1

CITY ISLAND AV, n w corner of Scofield Av, 50x62.3; same to same, July 15; attorney same.....$1

CITY ISLAND AV, n e corner of Scofield Av, 28x100; James W. Hallock to Annie Booth et al., 2,782 Marion Av, July 15; attorney, H. G. K. Heath, 35 Nassau St.....$1

CROTONA AV, n s, 70 ft e of 187th St, 50x100; Alfred J. Sterne to Corenzo Building Co., 724 East 187th St, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ELTON AV, n w corner of 156th St, 48.5x100.6; Benenson Realty Co. to Edwin Robitzek, Mount Vernon, N. Y., (mtg $45,000,) July 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Edwin Robitzek to Edw. Robitzek and another, executors, 72 Locust Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., (mtg $65,000,) July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

123d St, (mtg $145,000,) July 15; same attorney.....$100

LOTS 301-302, map Van Cortlandt Estate; John B. Nugent and ano. to Chas. Edwards, 360 W. 58th St, April 29; attorney, A. J. Wolff, 115 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 21 to 24, map of Van Cortlandt Estate; Herman Meniker et al, to 238th Street Court Corp., 1,956 Crotona Parkway, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 76 and 77, map of 54 lots at Tremont; Mary A. Burns, individually and as executrix, John S. Nees, 436 East 146th St, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

LOTS 71 and 72, map Penfield Prop.; Edward Keegan to Morris Weixler, 657 E. 222d St, (mtg. $1,000;) July 14; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LONGFELLOW AV, 1,143, w s, 50x100; William Sinnott Co. to Amanda F. Buttner, Pleasantville, N. Y., (mtg $35,000,) July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

OLINVILLE AV, w s, 75.3 ft s of Magenta St, 25x100; Alphonso J. Doncourt et al. to Simira Mancia, 771 South Oak Drive, July 16; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$1,500

PURDY ST, 1,318, Fannie Newman to Mary E. Essenwanger, 1,318 Purdy St, July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

STEBBINS AV, e s, 100 ft n of 170th St, 50.2x96.10; Lena Levi to Lillian S. Fell, 1,365 Eastern Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio, ¼ right, title, and interest, (mtg $39,500,) March 22; attorney, A. Zimmerman, 206 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY, same to Theresa H. Rosewater, 1365 Eastern Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio, ¼ right, title, and interest, (mtg $39,500,) March 22; attorney, same.....$100

TIFFANY ST, 1,059, w s, 45x100; Alfred W. Levi to Lillian S. Fell, 1,365 Eastern Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio, ½ r. t. l., (mtg $51,000,) Dec. 30, 1914; attorney, A. Zimmerman, 206 Broadway.....$100

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 250.9 ft s of 183d St, 18.7x74.10; Ellsworth J. Healy, referee, to Edna A. Patton, 2,470 Webb Av, June 10; attorney, H. D. Patton, 27 Cedar St..$4,500

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 128 ft e of Bergen Av, 100x152.4, also Gerard St, n s, 203.9 ft e of Bergen Av, 101.6x irregular, also 149th St, s s, 200 ft w of Clinton Av, 25x100, also 149th St, s s, 90 ft w of Brook Av, 25x—, also Robbins Av, e s, being lot 279 and part 276, map Wilton & Co., 50x155, (mtg $90,000, July 15; Annuzio Santini to Realty Co., 470 E. 149th St; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av & 148th St.....$1

135TH ST, 594 East, s s, 16.8x100; William Moller et al (trustee) to Kabee Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, (mtg. $6,000;) April 30; attorney, Miller & E., 55 Liberty St.....$977

230TH ST, s e corner Johnson Av, 59.2x98.4; Edgehill Terraces Co. to Frederic Felix, 140 W 4th St, Jan. 12; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

LOTS 37 and 38, map of estate of Susan B. Ward, (No. 1,549;) Morris Franklin to Katherine L. Walgrove, 255 Fort Washington Place, July 16, due Nov. 1, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Rufus L. Scott, 96 Nassau St.

MADISON AV, w s, 76.8 ft s of 78th St, 25.6x95; Ritz Realty Corp. to County Holding Co., 100 Broadway, July 16, prior mtg $40,000, 5 years; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.....$45,000

NORTHERN AV, e s corner of 181st St, 97.4x112.10; Utility Realty Co. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, July 16, due Sept. 1, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av....$140,000

46TH ST, n s, 383.4 ft w of 5th Av, 41.2x100.5; Ritz Realty Corp. to William Carr, 35 West 46th St, July 16, prior mtg $225,000, 3 years after completion of building, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. E. Purrington, 78 W. 45th St.....$25,000

55TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.5; John H. Keatinge to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, July 16, 5 years; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 Wall St.....$30,000

51ST ST, s s, 110.4 ft w of 9th Av, 40x100.5; Katherine Gallaher to Oscar Helmberg, 475 Ralph Av, Brooklyn, July 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Solomon G. Segall, 35 Nassau St.....$5,000

81ST ST, s s, 111.5 ft e of Lexington Av, 19.7 x104.4; Stephen D. Marshall to Jacob H. Rubin, 150 East 81st St, July 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,250

118TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Louis Stern to Joseph Englander, 440 Columbus Av, July 15, prior mtg $15,000, as per bond; attorney, Milton M. Blumenthal, 27 Cedar St.....$3,500

Bronx.

CITY ISLAND AV, e s, 50.6 ft n of Scofield St, 22.6x100; Alfred B. Booth to James W. Hallock, 2,782 Marion Av, July 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Hy. G. K. Heath, 35 Nassau St.....$500

CITY ISLAND AV, e s, 95.6 ft n of Scofield St, 22.6x100; Ida M. Anderson to same, July 15, 3 years; attorney, same.$500

CITY ISLAND AV, e s, 28 ft n of Scofield St, 22.6x100; Annie Booth to same, July 15, 3 years; attorney, same.....$500

CITY ISLAND AV, n e corner Scofield St, 28x100; same et al to same, July 15, 3 years; attorney, same.....$3,000

CROTONA AV, w s, 70 ft s of 187th St, 2 lots, each 50x80, 2 mtgs. each $24,000; Cosenzo Building Co. to James G. Wentz, 325 West 23d St, July 16, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$48,000

ELTON AV, 675, w s, 25x100; Rudolph Erler to Anton Schumacher, 62 E. 126th St, July 16, due &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$4,000

ELTON AV, n w corner of 156th St, 48.5x 100.6x248.4x100.6; Edwin Robitzek to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, prior mtg $45,000, July 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Edward Robitzek, 1,010 East 163d St, prior mtg $55,000, July 18, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney same.....$10,000

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 275.10 ft n of 184th St, 34x119.8; Guiseppe Borrello fu Simone to G. Lordi, 26 First Place, Brooklyn, June 28, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, G. Lordi, 62 Mulberry St.....$515

HOME ST, 975-985, n e s, cor. Hoe, 1,200, 176.2xirregular, Braverman-Zellman Realty Company to Herman Heinrich, 828 Madison Av., Paterson, N. J., prior mtg, $145,000, July 15, due &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$48,000

JOHNSON AV, s w corner 230th St, 28x76.11; Frederic Felix to Edgehill Terraces Co., Jan. 12, due June 27, 1918, 4½ and 5 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$900

LONGFELLOW AV, w s, 207.3 ft w of 167th St, 50x100; Amanda F. Buttner to William Sinnott, 967 East 165th St, prior mtg $32,000, July 15, 3 years, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

Wall St.....$30,000

61ST ST, s s, 110.4 ft w of 9th Av, 40x100.5; Katherine Gallaher to Oscar Helmberg, 475 Ralph Av, Brooklyn, July 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Solomon G. Segall, 35 Nassau St.....$5,000

LOT 14, Block 30, map of Morris Park; Henry J. Kahrs to Wilhelmina K. Gronhelz, 213 South 9th St, Brooklyn, July 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, A. Wexenbaum, 124 Stanton.....$4,500

PURDY ST, 1,318, e s, —; Mary Essenwanger to Fannie Newman, 989 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $5,000, July 14, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$750

REVIEW PLACE, w s, 50 feet n of 238th St, 50x100; 238th Street Construction Corporation to Herman Menaker, 428 E. 157th St., and another, July 14, due &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$5,500

REVIEW PLACE, n w cor. 238th St, 50x100; same to same, July 14, due &c., as per bond; attorney, same.....$7,500

185TH ST, 594 East, s s, 16.8x100; Kabee Realty Co. to William Moller, Oakland, Cal., et al., trustees, April 30, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Miller & E., 55 Liberty St.....$5,000

217TH ST, s s, Lots 411-413, map of Laconia Park, 75x109.4; Emilie Hohwiller to C. Schilling & Co., 224 West 17th St, prior mtg $2,000, July 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,700

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

79th St, s s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, for a 13-story apartment hotel, 22x82; W. Allen, 136 West 79th St, owner; J. S. Kennedy, 157 Remsen St, Brooklyn, contractor; cost, $80,000.

108th St, s s, 68 ft w of Pleasant Av, for a one-story storage shed, 75x100.11; W. A. Ferguson, owner; S. Katz, 405 Lexington Av., architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 77th St, to a five-story garage, Crawford Bradley Co., 7 East 42d St, owner; W. Keegan, 7 East 42d St, architect; cost, $15,000.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

283 ST, 67 West, basement, store, &c.; Charles K. Briddon to William G. Engelhardt, 245 West 50th St, 5 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, F. W. Block, 150 Nassau St.....$3,000

To Bankers and Financial Houses proposing to establish themselves in London, England:

MESSRS. ELLIS & SON, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, of 45 Fenchurch Street, London, being Agents for various Owners of Real Estate in Lombard Street and the Financial World, would be glad to afford any information respecting suitable Sites and Buildings in that neighborhood.

Loans on Furniture

2% per month on unpaid balances; monthly installments; confidential; call in person. CHATTEL LOAN SOCIETY. (A Personal Loan Company) Under State Supervision 60 UNION SQUARE.

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

BROOKLYN.

THREE ROOMS.

Livingston St., 38, Colonial. $900. Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

FOUR ROOMS.

St. Mark's Av., 966, Victor Court. $336-$442. De Polx & Von G., Inc., 1090 Fulton St., B'n Classon Av., 492. $312 to $336. De Polx & Von G., Inc., 1090 Fulton St., B'n Dean St., 1,155. Grandelen. $420 to $510. Bulkley & Horton Co., 585 Nostrand Av. McDonough St., 42-49. $390 to $432. Bulkley & Horton Co., 585 Nostrand Av. Schermerhorn St., 11. Montana. $540. Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

FIVE ROOMS.

St. Mark's Av., 966, Victor Court. $368-$442. De Polx & Von G., Inc., 1090 Fulton St., B'n Dean St., 1,155. Grandelen. $420 to $510. Bulkley & Horton Co., 585 Nostrand Av. St. John's Place, 440. The Gilbert. $360-$405. De Polx & Von G., Inc., 1090 Fulton St., B'n

SIX ROOMS.

St. James's Place, 230. Golden Realty. $480. Golden Realty Co., 238 St. James's Place.

SEVEN ROOMS.

8th St., 553. $625 to $650. George F. Klein, 794 Macon St., B'klyn. 8th St., 562. $600. George F. Klein, 734 Macon St., B'klyn. Bergen St., 1,050. $420 to $444. Bulkley & Horton Co., 585 Nostrand Av. Dean St., 1,293. $510 and $570. Bulkley & Horton Co., 585 Nostrand Av. Brooklyn Av., 71. $900. Bulkley & Horton Co., 585 Nostrand Av. Park Place, 602. $540. Bulkley & Horton Co., 585 Nostrand Av. St. James's Place, 230. Golden Realty. $576. Golden Realty Co., 238 St. James's Place.

EIGHT ROOMS.

Bergen St., 1,041. $442. De Polx & Von G., Inc., 1090 Fulton St., B'n

NINE ROOMS.

Schermerhorn St., 11. Montang. $1,800. Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE.

ONE ROOM.

15th St., 105 East. $420. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 27th St., 439-443 East. $120. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 35th St., 137 East. $490. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 66th St., Madison Av., 812. $540. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

TWO ROOMS.

27th St., 39 East. $720. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 41st St., 46 and 48 East. $1,100. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 48th St., Mad. Av., 415. G. T. Reeder. $410. Owner on premises. 53d St., 1 East. $800-$1,800. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 56th St., Madison Av., 601. $1,000. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 66th St., Madison Av., 812. $540. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

THREE ROOMS.

15th St., 105 East. $540. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 32d St., Madison Av., 136. $1,000. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 41st St., 46 and 48 East. $1,300. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 49th St., 146 East. $820-$900. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 56th St., Madison Av., 601. $1,000. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 60th St., 20 East. $1,000-$1,500. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 62d St., 40 East. $1,200. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 66th St., Madison Av., 815. $780-$1,000. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

FOUR ROOMS.

15th St., 207 East. $480. Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St. 17th St., 144 East. $312-$360. Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St. 17th St., 210 East. $384-$432. Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St. 18th St., 336 East. $264-$300. Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St. 27th St., 39 East. $780. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue. 27th St., 230 East. $312-$336. Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St. 47th St., 9 East. $1,500. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue. 49th St., 146 East. $1,100-$1,200. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue. 62d St., 27 East. $1,000. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.

FIVE ROOMS.

8th St., St. Mark's Av., 55. $336-$482. Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St. 10th St., 15 East. $1,050. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway. 15th St., 105 East. $660-$900. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue. 15th St., 207 East. $420-$504. Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St. 17th St., 144 East. $540. Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St. 27th St., 39 East. $960. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue. 27th St., 230 East. $336-$432. Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St. 31st St., Lexington Av., 175-177. $840. David H. Hyman, 51 East 42d St. 40th St., 104 East. $2,000-$2,600. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 47th St., 9 East. $1,000. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 50th St., 318 East. $420-$552. Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St. 53d St., 226 East. $360-$444. Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St. 56th St., 144 East. $1,100. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 59th St., Madison Av., 640. $1,500. Regent Realty Co., 33 West 42d St. 65th St., 55 East. $1,450. On premises. 68th St., 11 East. $1,700-$2,700. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 70th St., 178 East. $1,600-$1,800. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 76th St., 122 East. $1,900. Julius Tishman & Sons, 18 East 41st St. 81st St., 157 East. $2,000. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

SEVEN ROOMS.

27th St., 48 East. $950-$1,400. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 35th St., 145 East. $1,700-$2,400. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 53d St., Madison Av., 515. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 61st St., Park Av., 585. $2,500. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 62d St., 40 East. $2,000-$3,000. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 65th St., 55 East. $1,200. On premises. 75th St., Park Av., 829. $1,400-$2,400. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 76th St., 55 East. $1,200. Goodwin & Goodwin, 280 Lenox Av. 76th St., 122 East. $2,100. Julius Tishman & Sons, 18 East 41st St. 77th St., 28 East. $1,250. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 79th St., 161 East. $1,600-$2,300. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 82d St., Park Av., 955. Three baths. $3,400. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 85th St., 120-2 East. $600. Duff & Conger, Mad. Av., cor. 36th St. 86th St., 53 East. $900. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 87th St., Madison Av., 1,185. $1,200. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 90th St., Lexington Av., 1,384. $624. Froman & Taubert, 1,280 Lexington Av. 94th St., Madison Av., 1,328. $1,320. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 36th. 124th St., 29 East. $780. Goodwin & Goodwin, 280 Lenox Av.

EIGHT ROOMS.

10th St., 15 East. $1,800. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway. 17th St., 112 East. $1,100-$1,200. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue. 31st St., Madison Av., 136. $2,000. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue. 87th St., Lexington Av., 935. $880. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue. 58th St., 116 East. $2,300-$3,000. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue. 62d St., Park Av., 565. $2,900-$3,000. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.

NINE ROOMS.

30th St., 36 East. 3 baths. $3,000-$3,200. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue. 31st St., Madison Av., 136. $2,100. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue. 58th St., Park Av., 471. 3 baths. $4,500. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue. 60th St., Park Av., 525. $2,700-$4,500. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue. 61st St., Park Av., 535. $4,000. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue. 66th St., Madison Av., 780. $2,600. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue. 74th St., 63 East. 3 baths. $2,400. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue. 78th St., Park Av., 875. $2,900-$3,200. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue. 80th St., Park Av., 929. 3 baths. $3,250. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue. 90th St., 73 East. $1,800. Strauss Bldg. and R'ty Co., 73 E. 90th St. 92d St., Park Av., 1,155. $2,100-$2,400. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

TEN ROOMS.

53d St., Madison Av., 515. $3,200-$3,800. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 53d St., Park Av., 920. $4,200. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue.

ELEVEN ROOMS.

53d St., Madison Av., 515. $3,200-$3,800. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 53d St., Park Av., 920. $4,200. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

TWELVE ROOMS.

53d St., 471 Park Av., 4 baths. $5,500. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 60th St., Park Av., 525. $5,300-$6,000. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 61st St., Madison Av., 667. $5,500. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 92d St., 1155 Park Av., 4 baths. $3,000-$3,900. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

THIRTEEN ROOMS.

82d St., Park Av., 960. $5,000-$6,000. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

FOURTEEN ROOMS.

87th St., 12 East. $6,500-$9,000. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

TWO ROOMS.

26th St., 9 West. $540. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 39th St., 40 West. $360-$540. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 48th St., Mad. Av., 415. G. T. Reeder. $480. Owner on premises. 59th St., 24 West. $1,200. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 59th St., 116 West. $1,000. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 72d St., 127 West. $720. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 75th St., 2,128 Broadway. $540. M. H. Gaman & Co., 2,299 B'way, cor. 83d. 110th St., 214 West. $600. Bateno Investing Corpn., 272 W. 34th St. 116th St., 610 West. $480-$600. Mrs. Larkin T. Thompson. 122d St., 530 Manhattan Av. $380-$384. Superintendent on premises. 122d St., 540 West. $384-$420. Apply on premises. 158th St., 15 Ft. Wash. Av. $360-$420. Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th St. 164th St., 601 West. $300. Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th St.

THREE ROOMS.

37th St., 11 West. $1,500-$2,000. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 59th St., 24 West. $1,500-$1,700. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 59th St., 116 West. $1,800-$2,400. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 72d St., 127 West. $600. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 75th St., Broadway, 2,128. $900. M. H. Gaman & Co., 2,299 Broadway. 92d St. and Cent. Pk. West, s. w. cor. $500. Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av. 108th St., 204-210 West. $456. Maurice Weisbein & Co., 922 Amstd. Av. 116th St., 610 West. $600-$780. Mrs. Larkin Thompson. 120th St. and Manhattan Av., n e corner. Thomas J. O'Reilley, Broadway and 109th. 122d St., 322 West. $384-$420. Apply on premises. 122d St., Manhattan Av., 580. $456-$504. Apply on premises. 123d St., Manhattan Av., 540. $432-$504. Apply on premises. 147th St., Amsterdam Av., 1,770. $144. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.) 148th St., Amsterdam Av., 1,772. $144. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway. (147th.) 158th St., Fort Wash. Av., 15. $420-$540. Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th St. 162d St., 545 West. $360. Goodwin & Goodwin, 280 Lenox Av.

FOUR ROOMS.

11th St., 560 West. $720-$900. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 27th St., 361-363 West. $420. Hy. H. Holland, 361 West 27th St. 55th St., 3 West. $1,600-$2,100. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 59th St., 2,400 West. $2,400. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 89th St., Amsterdam Av., 589. Leo Arbaum, 316 East 160th St. 100th St., 314 West. $780. Sharp & Co., 2,619 Broadway. 108th St., 204-210 West. $510-$540. Maurice Weisebein & Co., 922 Amst. Av. 109th St., 260 West. $360. Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th St. 110th St., 214 Cathedral Parkway. $810 up. Pateno Invest. Corp., 272 West 84th St. 114th St., 224 West. $2344. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 Fifth Av. 115th St., 601 West. $840. Paterno Invest. Corp., 272 West 84th St. 117th St., 70 Morningside Dr. $480-$540. Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th St. 118th St., 415 West. $480. L. M. Berkeley, 220 Broadway. 120th St., 414 West. $480. Jos. H. Davis Bldg. Co., 414 W. 120th St. 122d St., 322 West. $456-$504. Apply on premises. 123d St., Manhattan Av., 540. $510-$576. Apply on premises. 124th St., 342 West. $420. Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th St. 150th St., Edgecombe Av., 835. $420-$450. Berlin Renting Agency, 3,883 Broadway. 158th St., Fort Wash. Av., 21. $540-$660. Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th St. 160th St., Fort Wash. Av., 35. $540-$600. Berlin Renting Agency, 3,883 Broadway. 161st St., 684 West. Leichman Con. Co., 189 Broadway. 162d St., Fort Wash. Av., 65. $540-$600. Berlin Renting Co., 3,883 Broadway. 163d St., Fort Wash. Av., 91. $540-$560. Berlin Renting Co., 3,883 Broadway. 164th St., 601 West. $420-$540. Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th St. 171st St., 945 West. $408-$456. Berlin Renting Agency, 3,883 Broadway. 175th St., 500 West. $384. Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th St. 204th St., 611 West. $300. M. Just, 612 West 207th St. 207th St., Vermilye Av., 57. $350. M. Just, 612 West 207th St.

FIVE ROOMS.

27th St., 361 West. $510. Henry H. Holland, 361 West 27th St. 55th St., 3 West. $2,100-$3,000. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. 58th St., 200 West. $1,500 to $2,400. Durham Realty Co., 200 Fifth Av. 65th St., 31 West. $336. Samuel H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway. 66th St., 158 West. $312-$336. J. H. Maddwell, 3,422 Broadway. 69th St., 35 West. $336. Samuel H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway. 79th St., 230 West, 2 baths. $1,200-$1,400. Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St. 94th St., 321 West, Riverside Dr. $780. Loft Realty Co., 321 West 94th St. 95th St., 160 West. $1,150. J. Tishman & Sons, Inc., 18 E. 41st St. 96th St., Riverside Dr., 227. $640. Harry E. Hayer, 30 East 42d St. 98th St., 321, C. P. W. $540. Superintendent on premises. 100th St., 314 West. $900. Sharp Co., 2,619 Broadway. 101st St., West End Av., 589. $660. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Bwy. 104th, W. End. 895, 2 baths. $1,350-$1,450. Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

FIVE ROOMS.

106th St., 238 West. $600. Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St. 106th St., 8 West. $384. Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th St. 108th St., 209 West. $420. M. Weissbein & Co., 922 Amsterdam Av. 108th St., 215 West. $432. Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th St. 109th St., 257 West. $420. Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th St. 110th St., 210 West. $420-$480

SUMMER DAYS AT FASHIONABLE RESORTS

NEWPORT FILLING UP.

Plans for Charity Fete—Many Summer Colonists Arrive.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York arrived yesterday, joining Mrs. Whitman and their daughter for the week-end. He came on the naval militia ship Gloucester, of Spanish War fame, passing Jamestown en route, which is the Summer home of the Gloucester's commander in that war, Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U. S. N.

Last Monday night Mrs. George Peabody Eustis and Mr. Hendy, organist of Emmanuel Church, rendered Mozart's Allegro and Romanza and Beethoven's Allegro and Largo.

Selections followed by Miss Alice Preston and others.

All is ready for the charity fête, Fashion's Passing Show, to be given next Saturday afternoon and evening at Rose Cliff, the residence of Mrs. Oelrichs, who is being assisted by a committee including Mrs. Whitney Warren as Chairman, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. Conde Nast, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Miss Maude K. Wetmore.

Miss Anne Swinburne will present a fashion play and Miss Gertrude Hoffman is expected to dance.

There will be dancing, a supper, and other features, all for the relief of sufferers from the war.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont is not only adding largely to the ranks of women suffrage from the Summer colony, including Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. Charles de L. Oelrichs, Mrs. Henry E. Oelrichs, and Mrs. James H. Kidder, but she has perfected plans for an afternoon dance at Marble House for July 31 for the benefit of suffrage and for the war sufferers.

The ladies started their season's tennis matches at the Casino this week in handicap doubles for trophies arranged by the Ladies' Tennis Committee, consisting of Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Miss Maude K. Wetmore, and Mrs. Barger Wallach. Among those playing are Mrs. Barger Wallach, Miss Margaret H. Busk, Miss Sophie L. Mott, Miss Dorothea Carroll, Mrs. W. Earl Dodge, Miss Christine Biddle, Mrs. Howard G. Cushing, Miss Ruth V. Twombly, Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, Mrs. E. S. Reynal, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., and Miss Anna Sands.

There is no end to the recruits to golf. Every Saturday afternoon the matches at the Newport Golf Club recruit a larger number of contestants, as for instance last Saturday, when the mixed foursomes for cups offered by Mrs. J. Stewart Barney brought thirty couples into the tournament, which was won by Miss Anna Sands and Oliver Perrin.

Mrs. W. Earl Dodge and J. Gordon Douglas were tied with Mrs. Whitman, wife of Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, and Colonel F. V. L. Hoppin.

July 31 will see a very interesting tournament handicap against bogey, in which ladies and gentlemen will compete for prizes offered by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. Governor R. Livingston Beeckman will give cups next month for a special tournament.

Mrs. George D. Widener will give a dinner dance on the evening of Aug. 20 for the formal opening of her new residence on Bellevue Avenue.

The Summer and naval colonies attended in large number the lawn reception given Admiral and Mrs. Frank F. Fletcher by Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick at Twin Oaks yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Fletcher Ryer of San Francisco added to her series of luncheons and dinner parties with a dinner Thursday night.

Miss Louise B. Scott will return from Isleboro, Me., next week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, who have been in London and Porto Rico, are again at Sunnyfields Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, who have the latter's mother, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, with them for the Summer, are giving their usual series of dinner parties.

William R. Stewart and William R. Stewart, Jr., have concluded a stay with Lispenard Stewart at White Lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Willard of New York have concluded a stay with Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, who entertained with an informal dinner in their honor.

One of the prettiest dinners of the season was that given by Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney Saturday night, when their guests included the Russian Ambassador, Mr. George Bakhmeteff and Mme. Bakhmeteff, the Spanish Ambassador, Señor Riano and Mme. Riano; Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. George D. Widener, Mrs. Joseph Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, and Colonel F. V. L. Hoppin.

Miss Lucille Carter, daughter of Mrs. George Brooke of Philadelphia, has become a clever tennis player. During the week Miss Carter gave several luncheons for her young friends.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., and Miss Winthrop are with Egerton L. Winthrop for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Miss Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie were among the arrivals for the Summer this week.

Mrs. Frederick Jennings Parsons is visiting her sister, Mrs. Stuart Duncan at Bonnie Crest, where Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have Alexander Hutchinson of Boston as their week-end guest. A luncheon is being given there tomorrow.

William Spencer, Secretary of the American Embassy at Panama, is spending his leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, who like many of the other Summer residents will remain here very late. In fact, Mr. Spencer built his house so that it might be used either Winter or Summer.

Miss Kate Cary of New York is the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary.

Mrs. Joseph E. Davis of Rosiyn is the guest of Mrs. George S. Scott, who entertained informally for her guest with a dinner this evening.

Miss Marguerite Shonts of New York has rented the Marvin cottage for the Summer.

Mrs. Frederick Nellson gave a luncheon last Monday for a large party of ladies at Hilltop Inn, where Mrs. Horatio N. Draper will also give a large dinner on July 24.

Mrs. A. Butler Duncan of Hempstead, who has not visited Newport in some years, is the guest of Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

Preston Gibson of Washington, who has the Kane cottage, gave his second dinner of the season last Sunday night for Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Lenox Prepares for Annual Exhibition Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, July 17.—Lenox's greatest interest at the present time is in the annual exhibition of garden flowers, which will be held on July 27-28, under the auspices of the Lenox Horticultural Society. The growers believe the show will be the most important ever held in the State outside of Boston. Intense rivalry exists in the division for sweet peas. The leading exhibitors in this class are to be Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Giraud Foster, Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, Miss Adele Kneeland, William Hall Walker, Warren M. Salisbury, and Arthur N. Cooley. Giraud Foster sent fifteen varieties of sweet peas to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's sweet pea show this week and won fifteen first awards in competition with every big resort along the North Shore, which indicates the quality of the Lenox blooms. There will be awards in the Lenox show for the best collections of annuals, perennials, gladioli, delphinium, and other favorite garden blooms. Also there will be a department for early fruits.

Mrs. Edith Wharton has written from Paris asking her Lenox and Berkshire friends to raise $1,000 for the purchase of an ambulance for the French Red Cross Formation to be known as "The Berkshire." Mrs. George Winthrop Folson in Lenox, Miss Emily Tuckerman in Stockbridge, and Mrs. Bruce W. Paddock in Pittsfield have agreed to receive funds. Mrs. Wharton was a member of the Lenox colony for many years, the builder of the villa now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck. In Lenox she wrote four of her best known novels.

Lieut. Gov. Grafton D. Cushing of Boston, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield Wednesday. Mr. Delafield arranged a dinner for Mr. Cushing at the Lenox Club, where he met the clubmen who are resident voters. Afterwards there was a public reception in the Town Hall.

Another interesting visitor to the Berkshires was Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the suffrage leader, who was a guest of Miss Gertrude Watson at Onota Farm, Pittsfield. Dr. Shaw spoke at various places in the Berkshires. Miss Heloise Meyer, Mrs. W. Merriam Crane, Miss Marion Hague, Miss Amy Hutton, Mrs. Walter P. Eaton, and Miss Eleanor Nassau were members of Dr. Shaw's committee. Miss Watson gave a garden party for the leader and Miss Meyer a luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster gave a dinner Monday night for Ambassador and Madam Constantin T. Dumba. The table decorations were royal purple sweet peas. Mrs. John E. Alexandre gave a series of dinners to entertain her guests, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Suydam and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Renshaw. Miss Clementina Furniss entertained for Mrs. Samuel Abbott.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia have given valuable trophies for golf competitions at the Lenox Club. For the best medal score of eighteen holes by men made in competition in the season and the best nine-hole score by women trophies will be awarded. William B. Osgood Field has given a cup for a competition.

The junior tennis competitions began this week at the club, a big entry starting for the championship cups. Stockbridge tennis competitions will begin the second week in August and the Berkshire County championships will be played in Pittsfield in September.

Mrs. Arthur Perrin of Boston came to Berkshire this week to give instructions in making articles for the French emergency hospitals. She was in Stockbridge Monday, when Mrs. Henry McBurney's sewing class of fifty women began a month's daily sewing. The class met at the Sedgwick mansion, where Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick has given the use of the drawing room for the club. Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Sedgwick, Mrs. Edward B. Owen, Mrs. Daniel Chester French, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, and Mrs. Thomas N. Southworth assisted Mrs. McBurney in the organization of the club. Mrs. McBurney is a daughter of Colonel Lionel Montagu of the British Army.

Miss Emily Tuckerman has invited the Lenox Garden Club Council to meet with her Monday, when she will exhibit garden flowers. The second specialized flower show by the Stockbridge cottagers will be held next week with sweet peas as the leading exhibit.

A series of meetings by members of the Lenox Junior Lawn Tennis Association to decide the championships in water sports began Wednesday with canoe races and swimming. Other meetings will be held July 28 and August 11. The awards will be challenge cups, which will have to be defended or surrendered. George E. Turnure, Jr., Sheldon R. Smith, Robert M. Ware, W. Roscoe Bonsal, Samuel Frothingham, Jr., Donald Frothingham, Wirt D. Walker, Arthur Walker, Frank Stoddard, and Giraud Foster, Jr., are in the young men's events. The Misses Katherine, Madeline, and Ulrica Dahlgren, Alma, and Josephine De Gersdorff, Anita Delafield, Anna R. Alexandre, Grace Bristed, Helen Frothingham, Edith Bonsal, Irene Turnure, Helen Rice, Celestine and Anna Goddard have entered in the young women's events.

The Rev. and Mrs. William Lawrence Wood of New York, are expected in Lenox next week. The rectory is being put in repair for their occupancy.

Mr. and Mrs. John Carstensen, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Bedford, Mrs. John Berkley Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Roche, Mrs. Francis Masters, Dr. V. H. Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert G. Wylie have been traveling in the Berkshire Hills this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew arrived early in the week at Lenox for the remainder of the season. Justice Edward Gavegan and family of New York are also there, having taken a cottage.

W. Averell Harriman is passing each week-end at Allen Winden as a guest of Charles Lanier. Mr. Harriman and his fiancée, Miss Lawrence, were in the congregation in Trinity Episcopal Church last Sunday. Miss Lawrence will go to New York within a short time to begin preparations for her trousseau. The prominence of Miss Lawrence and Mr. Harriman in society is sure to make their wedding a very important Autumn event.

Among the prominent arrivals in the resorts are Mrs. Samuel Abbott of Rome, who is now visiting with Miss Clementina Furniss at Edgecomb; Mme. Emma Eames, a guest of Mr. and Mrs. William B. O. Field; Miss Emily Betts, visiting with Mrs. T. Tileston Wells in Stockbridge; Mrs. George A. Adee, who is a guest of Mrs. Maurice D. Collier, Dr. and Mrs. Walter P. Anderton, who are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris.

No feature of country life in the Berkshire surpasses the interest in the afternoons "at home," which are fixtures of the season. Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke and Mrs. Frederick Crowninshield, the wives of artists, receive on Thursdays, and Mrs. Daniel Chester French, wife of the sculptor, and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson, wife of the eminent art expert and collector, on Fridays. There are beautiful gardens and studios at the French and Clarke estates, where tea is served.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hall Walker, who are giving exceptionally attractive musicales at Brookside, in Great Barrington, will have Harry Rowe Shelley, the organist, and a New York orchestra, for the second program, to be given Wednesday afternoon, July 21.

BAR HARBOR WAR RELIEF.

Summer Colonists Organize Committee to Raise Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 17. — Bar Harbor's Summer guests this season, in addition to amusing themselves with the usual routine of dances, dinners and concerts, have decided to organize a war relief committee, composed of some of the most prominent Summer residents, and including names well known all over the country. Over a thousand dollars has been subscribed already. Some seventy-five members of the Summer colony were present at the meeting for organization. Mrs. Alfred M. Coates of Providence was elected President, Mrs. Ernest Schelling of Brooklyn Chairman, Miss Belle Gurnee of New York Vice Chairman, Miss Perkins Secretary, and Samuel W. Bates of Boston Treasurer.

A number of sub-committees have been appointed, and will put in one day a week to receive subscriptions and do other work. These committees are made up as follows:

Mondays—Miss Mary Hoffman, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Miss Fannie Norris, Mrs. Albert Mansfield Patterson, Miss Riggs, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Augustus Thorndike and Mrs. Henry Cadwalader Chapman.

Tuesdays—Mrs. Matilda S. Markoe of Philadelphia, Mrs. Hunt Slater of Washington, Mrs. W. C. Cushman of Newport, Mrs. Howard O. Sturges of Providence, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Dorothy Sturges and Mrs. Victor N. Cushman of Washington.

Wednesdays: Mrs. Alfred M. Coates, Mrs. Karrick Riggs of New York, Miss Lauder, Miss Wurtz of Pittsburgh, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. W. M. R. Johnson, Mrs. A. Murray Young of New York, Mrs. H. W. Auchincloss of New York, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick of Chicago, Mrs. Lea McIlvaine Luquer of Brooklyn, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. G. W. Forsyth of New York, Mrs. G. S. Robbins of Philadelphia.

Thursdays: Mrs. Harry Thorndike of Boston, Mrs. F. Hoppin of New York, Mrs. Ernest Schelling of Brooklyn, Miss Eloise Derby of Boston, Miss Cramer, Miss Susan Dabney, Mrs. Harold Williams of Boston, Mrs. Warner Mifflin Leeds, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Philip Wadsworth of New York.

Fridays: Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri of New York, Mrs. Heckscher, Mrs. R. W. Chandler, Mrs. John R. Ogden, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Sr., Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Jr.

The School Board of the town has granted the committee the use of the High School Building during the Summer, and daily meetings will be held there.

Prominent guests during the Summer will be Mr. and Mrs. Ignace J. Paderewski, who are to come some time in August as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schelling at their Summer home. This is the first season for some time that the Schellings have spent in the United States, as they have of recent years passed much of their time in Switzerland.

Others prominent in the musical world who are already here, are Josef Hoffman, the pianist, who has a Summer home at Northeast Harbor, and Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, who is busily engaged in composing at his Summer home at Seal Harbor. He may be induced to give a concert at the Building of Arts some time in August.

Among the entertainers here Saturday and Sunday were Mrs. Arnold Wood, who entertained a party of eighteen at dinner Sunday night; Charles H. Ludington, Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Ladd, and a yachting party which included Admiral Fletcher of the Atlantic Fleet and Captain Eaton.

Other entertainers of the past few days have been Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Sheffield Phelps, Mrs. Mason Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. Newell Tilton.

The first dance of the season at the Swimming Club took place Saturday night, and some two hundred guests were present. Among those who entertained at dinner before the dance were Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. John Aspegren, Mrs. Thomas Denny, Reginald Davis, and A. E. Gallatin.

Mrs. Gouverneur Morris of New York has returned from a visit to New York to see Mr. Morris off for Europe. Mrs. Morris and children and her father, J. M. Waterbury, will spend the rest of the Summer here.

Mrs. R. Hall McCormick entertained a party of eighteen at dinner on Wednesday evening at her Summer home, Mixzentop.

Mrs. William Camac of Philadelphia entertained a party of sixteen at luncheon on Wednesday.

Morgan Belmont and his fiance Miss Margaret Andrews at Newport. (INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE)

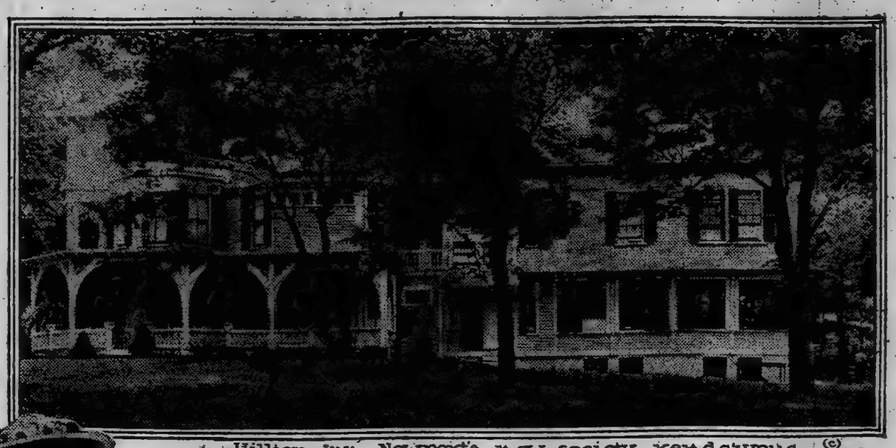

Hilltop Inn Newport's new society rendezvous (c)

Evening dances at "Hilltop Inn" Newport. (INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE)

Mr and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer at Newport. (UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD)

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United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

Now open for the Season 1915. THOROUGHLY MODERNIZED.

William B. Gage, Inc., Proprietor.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL

Kaaterskill, N. Y.

NOW OPEN.

An ideal place to spend the summer — accommodations for 1,200 guests. Scenery unsurpassed; outdoor and social diversions; Orchestra and Dancing.

The Cuisine is a Standard. Visit the Kaaterskill and you will enjoy the incomparable service for which it is celebrated. Special rates to large families

PARENT & RICHARDS, INC.

CATS-KILL MOUNTAINS

GRANT HOUSE

Jefferson Heights, Catskill, N. Y.

Situated in a park of 25 acres. Magnificent mountain and valley views. Broad piazzas 600 feet long. Fine cuisine. Vegetables from hotel garden. Bath suites. Orchestra and dancing. Boating and bathing. Golf and tennis on hotel grounds. Accomodates 300. Booklet. T. G. CORNELL, Mgr.

RESORTS. NEW JERSEY.

RESORTS. NEW JERSEY.

Spend the Summer or Week-End at

NEW HOTEL BRESLIN

On Lake Hopatcong, Mt. Arlington, N. J.

Extensively improved, redecorated and refurnished, with every convenience found in an up-to-date hotel. 300 elegantly furnished rooms equipped with hot and cold running water, 100 bath suites. Ideally located on an eminence overlooking beautiful Lake Hopatcong, 10 miles long, 2 miles wide, surrounded by 12 acres, lawns, fountains, flowers and shrubbery. Elevation 1,400 ft. No malaria or mosquitoes. Only 1 hour from New York enables the business man to commute and get the benefit of the cool, bracing mountain air, which usually requires a day's travel. Motor boating, canoeing, bathing, golf, fishing, tennis, bowling, baseball, horseback riding, dancing, orchestra of soloists, picturesque walks and drives. American plan cafe and grill. Fireproof garage. Auto coaches meet trains Lake Hopatcong Station D., L. & W. R. R. Bell Phone 1 Hopatcong.

The comfort and luxury of New Hotel Breslin, its cuisine and service, combined with the most moderate charges, place it in the front rank of all mountain hotels. Booklet and auto maps mailed. Special July and family rates. G. FRANK COPE.

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WEST END, NEW JERSEY.

OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 7TH. AMERICAN PLAN.

Dancing, Golf, Tennis, Bathing. Large Garage.

Exhibition Dancing Every Evening in the Grand Ballroom by Miss Mabelle Joyce and Mr. Frederic R. Thomas.

Special Rates $25.00 Weekly Up.

Week-End Rates $4.00 Per Day.

New York Office, 114 Liberty St. Phone, Rector 4577. West End Phone, Long Branch 1092.

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MONTCLAIR, N. J.

MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESORT IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. Pure, Invigorating Air. No Mosquitoes. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets All Trains.

FREDERICK C. HALL COMPANY.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

AMERICAN PLAN RATES

$10, $12.50, $15, $17.50

Weekly. $2 Up Daily.

MOST LOCATED POPULAR PRICE FAMILY HOTEL IN ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

NETHERLANDS

NEW YORK AVE., SOYARDS FROM BOARDWALK

IN THE HEART OF FINEST BATHING SECTION

Overlooking lawn and ocean.

CENTER OF ALL ATTRACTIONS

Capacity, 400; newly renovated, Elevator, private baths, running water, rooms single or en suite.

Unusually large porches, exchange parlors and reception rooms, handsomely furnished for use of our guests.

Special Free Features

LAWN TENNIS COURT

DANCE FLOOR

Bathing privilege allowed from Hotel. Shower baths for use of guests.

Write for free booklet with points of interest in Atlantic City.

AUGUST RUHWADEL, Proprietor.

HOTEL MARION

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

ATTRACTIONS:

The Summer playground of the cultured and refined. Fine motoring roads; delightful air; the regatta and water sports; golf; ninety per cent young people. Trip by automobile or train is easy enjoyable and inexpensive; illustrated booklet; itinerary of trip, giving approximate cost, sent free.

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The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City

Garden City Hotel

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND

One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists

A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant

20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

FINEST LOCATION IN ORANGE COUNTY.

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HOTEL, COTTAGES, AND BUNGALOWS. Altitude, 1,200 feet; 40 miles from city; seven lakes near by; hotel rooms, single, en suite, with bath; cottages, housekeeping, or hotel service, season or month; music, dancing, picturesque nine-hole golf course, 2,700 yards; tennis, boating, fishing, automobile service; long-distance phone. Booklet. Harry A. Goff.

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CAPE MAY, N. J.

AMERICA'S FINEST BATHING BEACH

300 ROOMS 150 BATHROOMS

Fireproof construction. Conducted on the American Plan; white service throughout. GOLF, TENNIS, BOATING, FISHING, GARAGE. Saddle Horses with instructors.

Address: Hotel Cape May, Cape May, N. J.

JAMES E. GALBREY, Manager.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

HOTEL PLAZA

Asbury Park, N. J.

Whole Square on Ocean & Lake. All outside rooms. American and European plan. Headquarters for auto tourists. Capacity 300. J. Kelsey, Owner & Prop.

The BREAKERS Best Moderate Hotel on the Beach.

Cor. Ocean & 2d Ave., Asbury Park, N. J. 2d year; same m'g'm't. (Formerly The Imperial.) A well-equipped, well-run, comfortable hotel. $2.50 up; w'kly, $9-$18. A. D. WIDDEMER.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE,

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.

Now open. Baths. Garage. Superior table. Address T. R. Moore, Mt. Arlington, N. J.

The Monmouth

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

One of the largest ocean front hotels. Best location; modern; running water in rooms; tennis courts; orchestra; capacity 300. C. A. APPLEGATE.

RIDGEDALE INN

MADISON, N. J.

High elevation, dry air. House noted for table and appointments. Fine walks, drives, tennis, golf. Send for "Booklet."

THE AUDITORIUM

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

A superior corner house, fronting on ocean; new management; capacity 125. King & Whipple.

HOTEL PARK VIEW

Fifth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.

1 blk. to ocean on Atlantic Square; rooms single or en suite with bath. Capacity 300. LLOYD EVANS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Hotel TRAYMORE

THE LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD

Bold Original Creation with the Local Color of Atlantic City

merican Submarine Grill European

HOTEL GRAMATAN

LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

Special Rates During July and August

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Monticello, N. Y.—Leading house; highest location; refined patronage. Booklet. A. M. Fulton, Jr.

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FOREST HILLS, L. I.

New Fireproof Hotel, nine miles from Herald Square, 15 minutes via L. I. electric trains (74 per day) or 25 minutes from Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn.

Charming environment, attractive, convenient, superb tennis courts, tea garden and Country Club.

References absolutely required. Request management for Booklet T. Room 710, 47 West 34th Street, New York.

New Monterey Hotel

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Its healthful climate makes Asbury Park the ideal summer resort. *Positively no Mosquitoes.* Bathing facilities unexcelled. Well-kept tennis courts and golf links adjacent. Capacity 500.

Write for Booklet.

FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

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In the woods and hills; elevation, 675; 12 acres of pine, oak and hemlock; 500 acres free for roving; there is a glen, a waterfall, a river and a virgin forest adjoining; tennis, saddle horses, bathing, canoeing and mountain climbing; extensive view over water and woodland; French chef; pure food and water; 10 minutes' walk from station; one hour out; booklet. G. N. Vincent, Boonton, N. J.

THE NEW

Essex & Sussex Hotel & Cottages

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

Directly on the Ocean. NOW OPEN.

Concert and dance orchestras. Golf, Tennis, Riding, Garden, Grill. Hot and cold sea water in bathrooms. Fine cottage for rent in connection with the hotel. N. Y. Office, 569 5th Ave. 'Phone 3654 Murray Hill.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

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Spring Lake Beach, N. J.

An Unexcelled Hotel on the Ocean Front With Every Attraction for the Summer Visitor.

Daily Concerts and Dances.

Palm and Tea Room Overlooking the Ocean

Private Tennis Courts.

Golf, Motoring, Fishing, Riding.

Edwin S. Tyng, Resident Representative. Frank F. Shute, Manager.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Virginia Ave. and Beach. Ocean view. Capacity 850. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, etc. Music. Special —$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

Lenox Manor

75 Lenox Avenue, EAST ORANGE.

Is admirably situated and beautifully furnished; has private bathrooms, long, cool verandas and white service. As to table, we invite comparisons after a "week-end" with us. Only 45 minutes will cover Hudson Tunnels, Lackawanna R. R. and a short walk.

CHARLES J. COON, Manager. Telephone, Orange 5075.

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Asbury Park, N. J. Superior and modern in every respect; suites with bath; modern dancing, competent instructor; elevator; orchestra; white service. For descriptive booklet and map address H. J. & J. W. Rockafeller.

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North Asbury Park. Facing ocean and Deal Lake; finest residential section; suites with private baths. Ownership management.

THE SHELBURNE OCEAN GROVE, N. J.

A new modern hotel; hot and cold running water in every room; private baths; Ocean Pathway, facing park and ocean. V. C. HAYNES.

THE SHOREHAM SPRING LAKE BEACH, New Jersey.

Now open. E. E. SPANGENBERG.

STIRLING Asbury Park, N. J.—Block to beach; evening dinners; $10 up. C. E. WEST.

HOTEL THEDFORD SIXTH AVENUE ASBURY PARK.

overlooking ocean; suites with bath; booklet. HARRY DUFFIELD, Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL FRANKLIN North Asbury Park, Corner property; rates $12 to $15. Dancing. Block from beach.

The Brentwood, Leonardo, Atlantic Highlands.—First-class family hotel; near water; amusement hall, dancing; rates $8 up. Dunne.

STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.

Muriel Spencer Stadler, Prop.

French Cuisine of Highest Order. Famous Swimming Baths. Tiles Dansants Concerts. American Plan Garage Rates $4 per day and up. Also non-housekeeping Cottages. Service and Meals from Hotel. Booklet and full particulars upon request.

A Modern Hotel by the Sea.

Hotel Columbia

and Cottages.

NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J.

$50,000 improvements since last season. Running water in rooms. Capacity 400. Booklet.

George W. Traylor, Associate Manager. W. Harry Jones, Owner & Manager.

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Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City; Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Lats-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing, garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra. JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

ISLESWORTH

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THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and beach. Fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Coach at trains. A. R. WAGNER, Propr. W. E. LAYTON, Mgr.

OSTEND

Occupying an entire block of ocean front and connected with the famous Boardwalk; in the popular Chelsea section; capacity 500; unusually large, cool rooms, with unobstructed view of ocean from all; sea and fresh water in all baths; running water in rooms; 4,000 feet of porches surround the hotel; the new dining room overlooks the sea; finest cuisine and white service; orchestra of soloists; dancing twice daily; social diversions; resident physician, magnificent new Palm Lounge; special—$17.50 up weekly; booklet mailed; motor trains; management by owners. JOHN C. GOSSLER, Mgr.

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HOTEL and COTTAGES on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

A RESORT IN ITSELF.

SWIMMING POOL—TENNIS—SURF BATHING

"ARBOR DANSANT"

FINEST CAFE and DANCE FLOOR in the RESORT.

S. LEVENSTEIN, Propr.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD

Marlborough-Blenheim

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OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT

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CLARENDON HOTEL Virginia Avenue. Fourth Below Boardwalk.

For Spring and Summer rental. Fine Sea Water Baths.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

America's Famous All-Year Resort.

HATHAWAY INN,

on Great South Bay, Amityville, L. I.

A modern hotel, noted for its domesticity and homelike atmosphere. Rooms with private bath. Home cooking. Boating. Bathing. One hour from N. Y. City. Garage for autos. Terms reasonable.

Adirondack Inn,

SACANDAGA, N. Y.

Elevation 1,500 ft.; capacity 200. 5-piece orchestra; elevator, garage, grill, steam heat, dancing, boating, bathing, tennis; State roads for motoring; golf a feature; no flies or mosquitoes. Write for booklet.

C. T. CHAMBERLIN, Manager. N. Y. Booking Office, 18 W. 25th St. Telephone, Farragut 8900.

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MIZZEN TOP HOTEL

Also 5 Elegant Cottages and Country Residence of 10 Rooms, 5 Baths.

ON CREST OF QUAKER HILL, SOUTHERN BERKSHIRES, PAWLING, N. Y.

NOW OPEN.

GOLF DANCING

AT THE TOP OF THE WOODS.

MORLEY'S

LAKE PLEASANT, N. Y.

R. P. CORNELL, Prop.

A modern hotel system in the Adirondacks, accommodating 250. All amusements New management. Booklet.

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On Otsego Lake, Cooperstown, N. Y.

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER.

6½ Hours by Rail From New York City.

GOLF BOATING MOTORING

TENNIS BATHING RESTING

THE THOMPSON HOTEL

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.

Finest location. Select. Excellent accommodations. Superior Cuisine. Unsurpassed Boating, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, etc. State Road. Booklet. EMERSON CLARK, Prop.

FOREST HILLS INN

FOREST HILLS, L. I.

New Fireproof Hotel, nine miles from Herald Square, 15 minutes via L. I. electric trains (74 per day) or 25 minutes from Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn.

Charming environment, attractive, convenient, superb tennis courts, tea garden and Country Club.

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"Swept by Ocean Breezes"

New York's Most Popular and Fashionable Resort by the Sea

Temperature seldom varies from 68 degrees. Within the city limits, half hour by train, one hour by auto. Mercadante's Concerts.

Oriental Hotel

Now Open. European Plan. Dancing every evening in the Ballroom. Dinner dances Wednesdays and Fridays under personal direction of Mrs. Ruth Runnion.

Auto roads direct to hotel entrance.

Joseph P. Greaves, Manager

Telephone 1600 Coney Island.

Gedney Farm Hotel

400 Acres of Chateau, Cottages and Country Club.

PLAY "the Royal and Ancient Game" on magnificent links that stretch undulatingly as far as your eye can sweep.

OPEN ALL YEAR. Private Motor-Bus Service without charge. Table d'hote or a la carte. Under same management as the Allenhurst Club, Allenhurst, N. J., which is now open.

Gedney Farm Hotel, White Plains, N. Y. Edward H. Crandall.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

FREE Guide of ATLANTIC CITY

Handsomely illustrated Official Hotel, Street Guide Book, with map. Edition limited. Write today. Enclose stamp. PUBLIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION, Atlantic City, N. J.

WESTMONT HOTEL

RHODE ISLAND AVE., FACING OCEAN. Capacity 250. Special season rates. Tonic baths. Auto bus. FREDERICK KLEIN, Jr.

HOTEL CECIL Overlooking Boardwalk at St. Charles Place. High class; ideal location; elevator; moderate rates. Open all year. B. JUSTER.

New Clarion Kentucky Ave., 34 House from ocean; elevator to street; open all year. Garage. E. E. BONFACE.

HOTEL STANLEY Carolina Avenue, Chelsea. Chairman, Hostess Cuisine. Comf

REORGANIZERS GET BONDHOLDERS' AID

Steps to Rehabilitate Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Railway Winning Support.

ANOTHER ROAD AFFECTED

Settlement of Wheeling & Lake Erie Troubles May Require Still Another Assessment.

The reorganization managers of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway are expressing satisfaction with the deposits of first mortgage bonds of the railway under the reorganization plan recently announced which calls for an assessment of $300 on each $1,000 bond. The campaign to get all of the first mortgage bonds deposited before Sept. 1 is under way, but no figures are available now. Deposits are being made also of the second mortgage bonds, holders of which may subscribe to the plan after the first mortgage bondholders have had their opportunity to subscribe.

Of immediate importance is the bearing which the reorganization of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway has on the reorganization of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, also in receivership. Under the terms of the Terminal Railway plan the controlling interest, 51.7 per cent., of the Wheeling & Lake Erie will be divided among the Terminal Railway bondholders who pay the assessment. One of the reorganization managers pointed out that it would be impossible to look for a settlement of the Wheeling & Lake Erie's troubles unless the Wabash-Pittsburgh were lifted out of receivership. He admitted at the same time that it might require still another assessment to free the Wheeling & Lake Erie.

To offer to an assessed bondholder a share of stock which in turn will be assessed is one of the objections which has been raised against the Terminal Railway reorganization plan. It is contended by the managers, however, that the restoration to a good financial condition of the Terminal Railway will easily make amends for a second assessment. They hope that the Terminal Railway will pay dividend on its preferred stock before a Wheeling & Lake Erie stock assessment becomes necessary.

Remaining Working Capital.

"There have been some misrepresentations of the plan to reorganize the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway," said a representative of the Reorganization Committee yesterday. "It has appeared, for instance, that the new company would have no working capital. There will be working capital after all expenses are paid. Out of the $9,000,000 to be raised by assessment there will remain an estimated $500,000 after all claims are met, and this will be the working capital. I am conservative when I say $500,000.

"But there are other considerations which will help to give the company a high banking credit. Thus the new company, exclusive of its subsidiaries, will have its sixty miles of main track near Pittsburgh absolutely free of encumbrances. It will have its extensive terminal in the heart of Pittsburgh, with adjoining property, with only $795,000 of mortgage encumbrances. The cash cost of the acquisition and construction of this terminal property to the time of the receivership in 1908 was $26,821,706. Since that time the receivers have expended $2,358,940 additional, making a cash cost to date of $28,680,727.

"The company's terminal property in Pittsburgh is concededly of great value. It consists of a large station and office building, train sheds and freight houses covering four city blocks, and six acres of land designed for freight terminals. This land is contiguous to the Philadelphia & Lake Erie freight terminal. Receiver Baker has estimated the value of these buildings and real estate over all underlying mortgages at $6,500,000.

"Including this value with that over and above the mortgage indebtedness of the railway company's two subsidiaries, the West Side Belt Line and the Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad & Coal Company, the total break-up value of the entire property has been conservatively estimated at $17,000,000 to $18,000,000. A company in such circumstances, it would seem, would possess the highest credit, which, if desirable, could be used in commanding money for any future corporated purpose."

First Mortgage Bonds.

It is not the intention, it was explained, immediately to float first mortgage main line bonds. The Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway, if the plan goes through, will have the unique position of having not a dollar's worth of bonded indebtedness.

"According to the receivers' estimates," continued the advocate of the reorganization plan, "the new preferred stock to be issued in the place of the first mortgage bonds on the payment of the 30 per cent. assessment under normal conditions will probably earn $650,000, or more than 7 per cent., in the first year after reorganization. The receiver points out that one source of loss of revenue during the past fiscal year arose from the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Industrial Railway case, April, 1914, as a result of which all terminal allowances were canceled. Under this ruling the property lost practically all interstate freight running over terminal lines. This matter has since been adjusted, and a new schedule of terminal allowances became effective last April. Therefore a resumption of revenues from this source alone amounting to 40 to 45 per cent. of the general freight earnings before the change is confidently expected. The rapid revival of activity in the Pittsburgh ore district has further greatly improved the prospect of earnings."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 17.—Twenty-one corporations with aggregate capital stocks of $702,500 were incorporated today. They include:

Portsmouth Estates, raise live stock, farm products, $500,000; E. W. Bolling, Wm. R. Barousch, H. Barnard, 167 East 80th St.

Finance Adjustment Co., loan money or credit to corporations, realty, $50,000; W. E. and I. L. Ernst, G. Lawyer, 18 Summit St., East Orange, N. J.

Bounard Specialty Co., Brooklyn, cloth from angora and other yarns, wearing apparel, $25,000; H. S. Renaud, L. and G. M. C. Bonnard, 113 Berriman St., Brooklyn.

Epfurth Hotel and Cafe Co., hotel, cafe, provisions, wines, tobacco, $15,000; A. Rabbels, G. F. Epp, C. Furtgnan, 209 West 58th St.

Pyro Boiler Cleaning Co., machinery, acquire inventions pertaining to motors, engines, vehicles, $20,000; A. Schron, A. Voight, M. Ahlers, 200 Martense St., Brooklyn.

S. and A. Building Corp., Brooklyn, realty, construction, materials, $10,000; L. Schuldenfrei, E. M. Behyl, F. B. Knowlton, 154 Nassau St.

Manhattan Exhibition Co., theatrical motion pictures, $10,000; A. Brody, C. Rudy, M. Goldmah, 858 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Robert Bersch Co., cloaks, suits, $10,000; S. Gutman, S. Weinstein, R. Bersch, 575 East Second St., Brooklyn.

Master Exposition Corpn., theatrical, amusement parks, carnivals, fairs, advertising, $10,000; A. D. V. Storey, A. M. and G. F. Kerr, Hotel Biltmore.

Bergen Silk Mills, raw silk, products, $10,000; F. L. Cramer, S. Schatsburg, A. Baltbasar, 125 West 74th St.

Ampoule Drug Co., $10,000; H. and M. Dimin, H. J. Novack, 595 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

Kenmore Development Corpn., Kenmore, realty, construction, $10,000; C. G. Miller, R. M. Cramer, R. A. Tours, Kenmore.

J. T. Construction Co., Bronx, realty, construction, $5,000; W. J. Molinari, E. and J. Theiss, 584 East 169th St.

Authorization: Kings Farms Dairy, Dover, Del., $5,000; repres., Lester W. Smith, 674 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

Capital increases: The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, $300,000 to $1,500,000; The Crystal Film Co., Bronx, $150,000 to $300,000; Mohawk Electrical Supply Co., Schenectady, $25,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Baltimore Realty Co., Manhattan.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments: Patrol, 4 P. M., July 19, J. J. Mooney, 140, to 11 Insp. Dist.; R. M. Dolan, 155, to 11 Insp. Dist.; 8 A. M., July 20, R. Jenkins, 37 to Traffic Div., Subdiv. B; H. Dettmer, Traf. Div., Subdiv. B, to 21.

Temporary assignments: Capt. F. A. Tierney, commanding 10 Insp. Dist., in command 8 Insp. Dist. in addition to his own, 19 days, 12:01 A. M., July 20; Sergt. H. Wunsche, 161, to T. S., 10 days, 8 A. M., July 19; Mid. Patrol. C. McTernan, 88, to C. O., duty as messenger in office of Fifth Deputy Commr., 30 days, noon, July 16; Patrol. T. Boland and R. J. Hoerr, 16, to duty in plain clothes, 15 days, 4 P. M. July 19; T. A. Lavin, 148, and I. E. Schramm, 144, to 16 Insp. Dist., 10 days, 1 P. M., July 19; Matron Margaret Whitehurst, 150, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., July 20.

Leaves of Absence (with full pay): Inspector J. Daly, 8 I. D., 19 days, 12:01 A. M., July 20, to be deducted from vacation. (Without pay): Sergt. E. Hamilton, 157, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 17; Patrol. H. J. Platt, 25, 8 days, 8 P. M. July 23; J. A. Cody, 148, 1 day, noon July 18; F. P. Ruddy, 148, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 19; H. Frost, 158, 1 day, 12.01 A. M. July 28; S. Rosenfeld, 163, 3 days, 4 P. M. July 20.

Amendment: So much of Paragraph 1, S. O. 161, c. s., as temporarily assigns Sergt. R. C. Benedict, 99, to Tr. S., and Patrol. A. Rossner, Traffic A, to 278, for 10 days, 8 A. M. July 19, amended to read: Sergt. M. J. Glynn, 99, and Patrol F. W. Voelbel, Traffic A, respectively.

RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND.

Charms of the

Berkshire Hills

Tumbling streams, rocky gorges, highland lakes, glorious scenery—a delightful country for

Mountain Vacations

Motoring, coaching, tramping, tennis, horseback riding and golf.

Glorious air, in which you regain your grip on life.

The panoramic beauty of superb river valleys.

Four Hours From New York

Write or call for illustrated booklet
Vacation Bureau, Room 425, 171 Broadway.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad

THE GLADSTONE

NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON OF 1915.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Located at NARRAGANSETT PIER, RHODE ISLAND,

that famous resort for which nature has done much, in a climate that is healthful, cool and dry. About 100 of the rooms in the Gladstone face the Atlantic Ocean and are newly decorated and furnished and have private baths connecting, equipped with the most sanitary and modern plumbing.

A distinct and enjoyable feature of this Hotel which is not found at other seashore resorts is four acres of well kept and beautifully shaded lawns.

Dancing, Ocean Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Polo, Fishing, Automobiling.

Cuisine famed for its culinary achievements.

Write for Literature.

Andrew Riedel, Owner. A. L. Smith, Manager.

RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND.

White Mountains

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Marvellous region of beauty, health, rest, pleasure.

Mile-high mountains, hundred-mile views, air that makes mere living a joy.

Golf in the Clouds

tennis, motoring, horseback riding, mountain-climbing, camping.

Interesting people, delightful social life.

Magnificent hotels, satisfactory inns, and boarding houses with moderate rates.

FAMOUS HOTELS

The Mount Washington, BRETTON WOODS, N. H. CAPACITY 350
New Profile House and Cottages, FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 300
The Waumbek, Cottages, JEFFERSON, N. H. CAPACITY 150
Sunset Hill House, SUGAR HILL, N. H. CAPACITY 125
Crawford House, CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 200
Fabyan House, FABYAN, N. H. CAPACITY 200
The Rockcroft, BETHLEHEM, N. H. CAPACITY 200
The Mount Pleasant, BRETTON WOODS, N. H. CAPACITY 250
The Balsams, DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 200
Mountain View House, WHITEFIELD, N. H. CAPACITY 250
The Strafford, BETHLEHEM, N. H. CAPACITY 200
Twin Mountain House, TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H. CAPACITY 175
The Kearsarge, NO. CONWAY, N. H. CAPACITY 175
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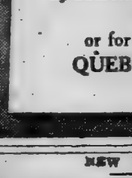

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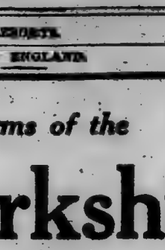

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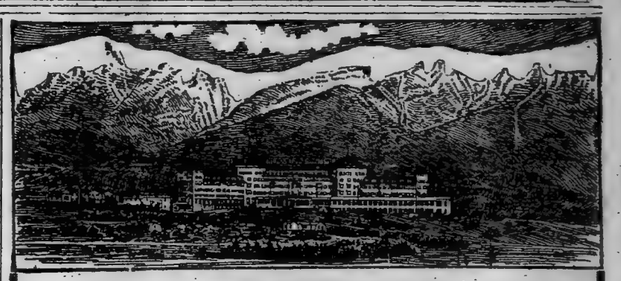

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COMMODITIES MARKETS.

The Weakness of Foodstuffs Was One Feature Last Week.

Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices showed 78 changes last week against 101 in the week before. Of this number, 41 changes were upward, but on the whole the tone of the list was not so strong as in the previous week.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities in this city last week, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to July 16, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding period last year:

Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$7.60	$7.60	$4.65
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.05¾
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.09¾	.09¾	.06¾
Std. brown sheetings, yd.	.06¼	.06¼	.08
Prints, cloths, 38½ in., 64x 60	.06¾	.06¾	.04½
Butter, creamery extra, lb.	.27	.27½	.27½
Cheese, f.c., fresh, spec., lb.	.15	.15½	.14½
Eggs, Western 1sts, doz.	.19½	.19	.21
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.10
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.11¼	.11¼	.11
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.04¾	.04¾	.06
Raisins, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.07¾
Flour, Spring pat., bbl.	6.75	6.65	4.35
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	6.70	5.70	4.00
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.43¼	1.36	.87¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush.	.87½	.85	.79
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.61½	.57¼	.44½
Oatmeal, mid. upl'ds, lb.	.06	.063	.1225
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.40	1.25	1.15
Hides, Chi., pk. No. 1, lb.	.26	.25½	.20
Hides, Chi., cows, n., lb.	.26	.25½	.19
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.31	.31	.30
Leather, union backs, lb.	.44	.43	.33
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton	14.25	14.25	14.75
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	21.00	20.50	19.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.22	.22½	.13¾
Copper, Elec., N. Y., lb.	.19¾	.19½	.13¾
Lead, New York, lb.	.053	.05¾	.039
Tin, New York, lb.	.37¾	.38¾	.315
Petrol., refd., gal., in bbl.	.11	.11	.13
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.70	7.00	7.70
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.80	7.30	8.80
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	5.60	5.85	6.25
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lbs.	7.97½	8.62½	10.27½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	9.37½	9.75	12.10
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	18.00	18.00	22.77½
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.06½	.03½	.06¼
Rubber, Up-River F'n, lb.	.62	.63	.70
Sugar, stan. gr., 100 lbs.	6.10	6.10	4.80
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.19½	.18½	.15
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.23	.23	.14
Potatoes, State, new, bbl.	.90	1.00	2.50
Wool, av. 100, Phila., lb.	.325	.325	.276

*New crop.

One of the features of the week's fluctuations was the weakness shown in the foodstuffs markets. In fact, the declines in this part of the list outnumbered the advances by nearly three to one. In spite of the continued rise in the price of wheat, flour prices remained stationary generally for the first time in several weeks. There were no advances shown among the major provisions at Chicago, but declines were indicated on live beef, hogs, and sheep, as well as on short ribs and prime lard. Hams and bacon showed no change at this city.

Marked irregularity prevailed in the dairy products because of heavy receipts that were due to unusually active production and the seasonable falling off in the local demand. The better grades of butter and cheese were especially affected. Both near-by fancy and Western eggs, on the other hand, advanced as a result of a shortage in supply. The fruit markets showed no especial change, while the tendency in vegetables was slightly upward. There was a slight weakness in the spice market, and the principal grades of raw sugar again declined. Coffee showed no change at all, but low Hyson tea advanced.

In the grain markets the advance was more or less solid. Malt and long rye straw, which did not change, were the only items in this part of the list that did not show a price increase. The hide market reflected this condition to considerable extent, eight out of the ten grades listed showing advances. There were no declines. The leather market showed no declines either, while there were five advances. Hemp eased off a little here, and the price situation in burlaps was not so strong as it was. However, heavy goods are comparatively firmer than lightweights. Jute advanced for the second time since the announcement of the British embargo on it.

The improvement in the iron and steel markets was reflected in hardening quotations on both raw and finished products and a growing tendency on the part of many producers to refuse future contracts at the prices which now prevail. Most of the minor metals showed reductions, moderate declines having taken place on copper, spelter, lead, and tin.

Twenty-four of the week's changes, which were evenly divided up and down, took place in the drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils markets. One of the features of this part of the list was the complete withdrawal of quotations on aniline salt, not even a nominal figure being ventured. The remaining changes consisted of declines on the best Brazilian rubber and on turpentine and an advance on commercial whiting in 100-pound lots.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again feverish and, after an early advance of ⅞ to 1c, prices declined sharply and closed with a moderate rally, which left final quotations ⅞ to 2½c net lower.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.39¾ and No. 2 hard $1.48¾ cost, insurance and freight New York export billed; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.49¾ and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.43¼, cost, insurance and freight Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.16	1.16¼	87½

CHICAGO PRICES.

July	1.16⅝	1.13¼	1.13⅝	1.15⅞	79½
September	1.09⅞	1.07½	1.07⅞	1.08⅞	78¾
December	1.11⅞	1.09⅝	1.10¼	1.11	81¾

CORN.

The corn market was irregular, with July showing a steady undertone, while later months were easier, the close being ½c higher to ½c lower.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 80¼c and a cargo of Argentine corn was said to have been sold at 78c cost, insurance and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	77¼	76¼	77	76⅞	60¾
September	72¼	72	72⅜	72⅞	60¾
December	66	62¾	62¾	63¼	56

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active and the undertone was a little easier, prices closing ⅛@⅝c net lower.

July shorts showed some nervousness at times but the buying movement was moderate.

The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 63½c; No. 2 white 64c; No. 3 white 63c; No. 4 white 62½c; fancy clipped white 64@65c; ordinary clipped white 63@64c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	45¾	49	49¼	49¾	36¼
Sept.	35¾	37¾	37¾	38¼	34¾
Dec.	33¾	39¼	39½	39¾	36¼

COFFEE.

The volume of trading on Saturday was very small, consisting of sales of 2,750 bags and in absence of demand prices were a little easier, closing at 1 to 5 points net decline.

The local spot market was inactive and unchanged with Rio 7's quoted at 7½c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	7.10@7.15	7.13
August	..	..	7.00@7.02	7.03
September	6.89	6.89	6.87@6.89	6.89
October	..	..	6.90@6.91	6.92
November	..	..	6.93@6.94	6.94
December	6.97	6.95	6.96@6.96	6.96
January	..	..	6.99@7.00	7.01
February	..	..	7.03@7.04	7.05
March	..	..	7.06@7.07	7.09
April	..	..	7.11@7.12	7.14
May	7.16	7.16	7.16@7.17	7.20
June	..	..	7.20@7.21	7.25

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firm early as a result of an advance of 10 points in the price of live hogs, but selling orders appeared and prices eased off, in some cases to below the previous close. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 8,000, estimated for Monday 32,000, and for next week 170,000; Kansas City received 700 and Omaha 8,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	8.42	8.35	8.37	8.37	10.30
October	..	..	8.50	8.47	10.35
Ribs—					
September	10.17	10.02	10.07	10.15	12.05
October	10.17	10.12	10.17	10.20	11.62
Pork—					
September	15.37	15.05	15.15	15.25	..
October	15.40	15.15	15.27	15.40	21.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

Price changes were narrow and somewhat irregular, and the undertone was barely steady. The late decline in lard caused a renewal of bearish ideas, and it was said that offerings of new crop crude were again more liberal at the slightly reduced prices. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.90	5.98
July	..	..	6.00@6.10	5.99
August	..	..	6.04@6.05	6.02
September	..	..	6.08@6.10	6.07
October	6.11	6.10	6.10@6.12	6.07
November	6.02	6.02	6.00@6.02	6.00
December	..	..	6.05@6.07	6.06
January	6.11	6.11	6.11@6.12	6.11
February	..	..	6.15@6.19	6.12

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER:—Receipts yesterday, 6,372 packages. Most buyers seemed to be well supplied and there was very little call for any class of stock. Feeling steady on the finest grades of creamery, but weak on all other qualities. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 27c; higher scoring, 27¼@28c; firsts, 24¾@26½c; seconds, 23@24¼c; thirds, 22@22½c; State dairy, finest, 26½c; good to prime, 24½@26c; common to fair, 21@24c; renovated, extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 22½@23½c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21¼@22c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18½@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20¾@21c; No. 2, 19½@20c; lower grades, 17@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 14,000 cases. Trade was quiet yesterday, as usual on a Summer Saturday, but the market is better cleared than for some time past, although there is still some medium and undergrade stock unsold. Values continue irregular, but the market is firm on the medium to choice qualities, which are most wanted and of which the supply is the lightest. Near-by white eggs steady to firm; qualities irregular. Strictly fancy goods are none too plenty. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 24@25c; extra firsts, 22@23c; firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 18@19c; thirds, 15@17½c; dirties, No. 1, 16@16½c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@15½c; checks, choice, dry, 15½c; fair to good, 14@15c; culls and inferior, 10@14c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 27@28c; ordinary to good, 24@26c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 23@27c; Western, gathered whites, 21@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 24@28c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@23c; duck eggs, State, and nearby, Indian runner, 24@26c.

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and New England Points

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Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA

Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. Daily. Due Boston 8:24 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, 6:00 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M. Afternoon and Evening Concerts.

Providence Line

Steamers PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH

Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., Daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Due Boston 7:15 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, Daily, except Saturday, 6:06 P. M. On Sundays touches at Newport, leaving 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M.

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Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point, or Bear Mountain.

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Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M. Due Bridgeport 2:15 P. M. Ret., leave Bridgeport 5:00 P. M.; due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.

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Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M., foot East 22d St. 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents. Tickets, sales limited to half the capacity, on sale at Piers only on day of excursions.

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AUGUST in the Stock Market
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Steel Leads Further Advance—Trading on a Broad Scale—Favorable Bank Statement.

Trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday was carried on on a larger scale than on any other day of the week. The market reflected the selling which is usual at the end of a week which brings large advances, but a number of stocks with several of the war order issues in the lead showed big net gains notwithstanding the considerable extent of the week-end sales.

The advance which attracted most attention was not the further rise in some of the war stocks, but the net gain of more than a point in United States Steel. That is an issue less volatile than the war stocks have shown themselves to be, and it is also an issue in which more people are interested than in any other stock. That is one reason why a forward movement in Steel is looked upon as particularly significant. Its rise yesterday to a price a full point above the best figure touched after the handing down of the decision in favor of the company in the Government's anti-trust suit reflected very clearly the present optimistic tendencies in the stock market. It reflected more than these general considerations, however, for the recent news from the steel trade has been exceptionally favorable. With increased demand for the output of the steel mills has come a rise in prices and steel men have now much less hesitation in agreeing to the view expressed by some of their number several months ago that conditions suggested full employment for the steel mills of the country at no very remote period. This sort of news has proved an important factor in furthering the rise in United States Steel. Its advance was accompanied by a further gain in Republic Iron & Steel, which was based on the same general influences.

The bank statement has begun to reflect the return movement of the cash which went out at the end of June and which in connection with an expansion in loans and deposits brought about a reduction of close to $40,000,000 in the surplus reserve of the Clearing House institutions. That was a large sum, but it represented only about 20 per cent. of the great surplus which had been built up by a succession of large cash gains. Loans and deposits increased last week, but cash increased greatly in excess of the enlargement in reserve requirements, and over $6,700,000 was added to the surplus reserve. The banks at the close of the week held $8,400,000 more cash in their own vaults than they had reported in the previous week's statement. One explanation of the gain in cash is found in the changes which came about last week in the position of the United States Treasury. The cash held in the general fund reached its maximum on July 7, when it amounted to $232,600,000, thanks to large additions through the paying in of the income tax. Between July 7 and July 15 there was a decrease of over $13,000,000 in the Treasury's cash holdings. During the first fifteen days of the new fiscal year the Government's disbursements exceeded its receipts by $10,800,000.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Contempt for Small Things.

Familiarity with big figures has bred contempt for little ones in the Wall Street district since war orders began to spring up over night. The man beside the ticker who estimates that the Bethlehem Steel Company ought to earn 50 per cent. on its common stock this year is looked at with pitying eyes. Ninety per cent. is the very least that can be considered by the traders who look the wisest. And as for Crucible, well, there is no way at all of reckoning what this company can do after is new construction work is completed. This sort of thing brings in commissions to the brokerage houses. No one may say, of course, that considerable of fact does not underlie the extravagant stories that go about the Street these days. The holders of war contracts have stated that they expect to make from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. on the business. The process of building upward from this basis is easily accomplished, and the tipster and purveyor of colorful information find a vast field to work upon. To many conservative seekers of facts the present confusion of extraordinary rumors, clothed with seeming evidences of veracity, is approaching the riot stage.

Old-Time Favorite Appears.

Allis-Chalmers, which was a favorite with traders years ago before the company was reorganized, again stepped into the limelight yesterday, both common and preferred. So impetuous was the advance of the shares and so extensive the buying that the chances looked good for the rehabilitation of the erstwhile nickname of "Sweet Alice" for the common. War orders, of course, bore a prominent part in thrusting the stocks into popularity, but increased business of a more permanent sort was also given credit for the uplift. The expansion of mining operations, it was said in the Street, had brought many orders to the company for heavy machinery, in which the concern specializes. The common stock gained 4 and the preferred 6½ points.

Waiting for the Railroads.

Even with the prolonged activity of the industrial stocks and evidences that money has been made in them, there are some market followers who hesitate to buy them. These are men who found their best success among the railroad issues, and they are hoping for a renewal of interest in the carriers in order to find an outlet for their speculative ardor.

To Encourage Trade Acceptances.

By a new regulation just issued the Federal Reserve Board hopes to encourage the use in this country of trade acceptance, a form of commercial paper commonly used in Europe. These acceptances, bearing the name of the seller and the purchaser of a bill of goods, which in effect will be two-name paper, will hereafter be acceptable for discount at the Reserve banks at a lower rate than is ordinarily given on other commercial paper offered for discount. In this way the board hopes that a market for two-name paper may be built up. The term "trade acceptance" is defined as a bill of exchange drawn to order, having a definite maturity and payable in dollars in the United States, the obligation to pay which has been accepted by an acknowledgment, signed across the face of the instrument by the company, firm, corporation or individual upon whom it is drawn; such agreement to be to the effect that the acceptor will pay at maturity such draft or bill without qualifying conditions.

New National Banks.

Notwithstanding all that has been said by bankers about the greater attractiveness of a State charter, in view of the obligations of member banks in the Reserve system, the number of National banks continues to increase. In the month of June five applications for conversion of State banks or reorganization of State and private banks, and thirteen formal applications to organize National banks were filed. During the same month fifteen applications were approved, three of which were for conversion of State institutions. On June 30 the total number of National banks organized was 10,752, of which 7,614 were still in business.

Pennsylvania Stockholders.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on June 30, had 93,332 stockholders, an increase of 8,218 over June 30, 1914. The Pennsylvania Company had 32,599 stockholders, an increase of 1,982 over last year.

Western Maryland.

It is reported from Baltimore that the Western Maryland contemplates issuing $100,000,000 bonds and thus fund most of its outstanding obligations under a blanket mortgage. This had not been suggested before. In any event, it is believed, a more favorable market would be awaited. While the Western Maryland is in a class with other roads which will undergo voluntary financial readjustment, it is in a class by itself in that a very few interests, notably the Rockefellers, control the road and hold the securities which are most likely to cause trouble for the railroad. A $100,000,000 mortgage bond issue would not suffice by 20 per cent. to cover all the indebtedness of the road, but it would suffice to cover the underlying bonds. It is not supposed that the holders of the $16,000,000 short-term notes, which matured on July 1, would readily accept bonds for their holdings. It was assumed that cash would be provided. The New York bankers for the Western Maryland, however, never seemed perturbed over the situation. A road backed by such powerful interests, it was pointed out, would not be forsaken in a crisis.

LONDON TRADING DULL.

Dealers Are Awaiting Permission to Trade in New War Loan.

LONDON, July 17.—Money and discount rates were firm today and the market continues to borrow from the Bank of England.

The stock market was dull and uninteresting, as dealers are awaiting permission to trade in the new war loan which, it is expected, will be issued early next week. The old war loan was steadier.

American securities were quietly good. An algamated Copper and United States Steel were the most active shares, but the markings generally were under parity. The closing was steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	424,952
Same day last year	107,613
Year to date	67,958,273
Same period last year	41,115,795
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.53 — .03
Same day last year	66.63 + .19

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
35	35¼	1,800	Alaska Gold Mines	35⅞	35⅞	35	35¼	— ⅛
22¼	22½	40,610	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	18⅝	22¾	18½	22¾	+4
62½	63	6,400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	58	63	58	63	+6½
74½	74¾	1,900	Amalgamated Cop	73⅜	74	73⅜	73¾	+ ⅛
50¼	50⅝	500	Am. Agricul. Chem	50½	50⅝	50½	50⅝	— ⅛
48½	48¾	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	48½	49	48½	48½	— ⅛
106	106⅜	100	Am. B. S. & F.t. r.	106	106	106	106	— ½
163	166	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.t.r.	162	162	162	162	—3
51⅞	52	9,700	Am. Can	51⅜	52⅝	51⅝	51⅞	+ ⅛
105	105½	200	Am. Can pf	105⅞	105⅞	105¾	105⅝	+ ⅛
57⅝	58⅛	8,800	Am. Car & Fdry	57½	58⅜	57⅝	58	+ ⅜
114	116	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	114	114	114	114	...
136	138	1,150	Am. Coal Products	139	140	133	136	—2
45½	47	300	Am. Cotton Oil	47	47¾	47	47¾	+ ⅝
6¼	6⅜	100	Am. H. & Leather	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
33⅜	34½	600	Am. H. & Leath.pf	34	34	33⅜	34	...
25¼	25⅞	200	Am. Ice Securities	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝	...
10	10⅞	100	Am. Linseed	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	...
51½	51⅝	6,900	Am. Locomotive	51¼	52⅜	51¼	51½	+ ⅛
5½	5⅝	300	Am. Malt	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
25	27	100	Am. Malt pf	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
79⅜	80	1,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	80	80¼	79⅜	79⅞	— ⅛
107	108	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106	108	108	108	...
42	42⅞	1,200	Am. Steel F'dries	42¼	42⅝	41⅞	42⅜	+ ⅜
113½	114½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114	114	114	114	+ ½
121	121½	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121⅜	121¾	121⅜	121½	+ ⅛
5½	7	100	Am. Writing P. pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
34⅜	35	1,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	35⅛	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
100⅜	100⅝	200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	— ⅛
97¼	98	40	Atch., T. & S. F.pf.	97½	97¾	97½	97½	+ ⅛
73¼	73½	15,450	Baldwin Loco	73	74⅛	73	73½	+ ⅛
102½	103	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	102⅛	102½	102⅛	102⅜	+ ⅛
76	77	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	77⅛	77⅛	76½	76½	— ⅛
187	189	3,300	Bethlehem Steel	188	191	187	187½	— ⅞
120½	123	500	Bethlehem Steel pf	120¼	120½	120	120	— ⅞
87	88	200	Bklyn Rapid Trun	87½	87½	87¼	87¼	...
5	6½	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
71	71½	400	Butte & Superior	71⅛	71⅝	70⅝	71	— ⅛
11½	13¼	200	California Petrol	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
...	34	400	California Pet. pf	33	33	33	33	—2
143¼	144	700	Canadian Pacific	143½	143⅝	143¼	143¼	...
42¼	42⅝	7,300	Central Leather Co	42¾	42⅝	42¼	42⅜	...
37¼	38	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	37½	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅛
81½	81½	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	81	81¼	80⅝	81¼	+ ⅛
124	125	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	12	12½	11⅞	12½	+ ⅛
12	12¼	2,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	12	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
45¾	46	500	Chino Copper	46⅜	46⅜	45¾	45¾	— ⅝
35¾	36	14,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	34⅞	36⅛	34⅞	35⅞	+1⅛
125	120	200	Consolidated Gas	127⅞	125	127¾	128	+ ¼
99¾	100¾	100	Continental Can pf	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	+ ⅛
148	15	2,650	Corn Products Ref	15¼	15¼	14¾	14⅝	— ⅜
79½	80	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	+ ⅛
47⅝	48	77,600	Crucible Steel	44⅞	51	44	47⅝	+3⅜
99⅛	99⅞	3,400	Crucible Steel pf	99¼	104	99	99⅜	+1¼
101	103	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	102½	102½	102	102	+1
140	144	100	Delaware & Hud	142	142	142	142	—5¼
7	8	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	—1
23	23¾	700	Distillers' Secur	24¾	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ⅜
23⅜	23⅞	1,900	Dome Mines	24	24	23⅜	23¾	— ⅛
99	...	200	Dupont Powder pf	99	99	99	99	+1½
25⅜	25½	400	Erie	25½	25½	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
39	39⅞	100	Erie 1st pf	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¾	—1
50	53⅞	300	Federal M. & S. pf	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅜
166⅜	168	900	General Electric	167⅞	168	167	167	+ ⅜
187	189	900	General Motors	186	189½	186	188½	+2⅜
104⅜	106	100	General Motors pf	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	+ ½
103¾	106	50	do., odd lot	105	105	105	105	— ⅛
50⅜	50⅞	2,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	51½	51⅝	50⅜	50⅝	—1¼
115½	116	2,700	Great Northern pf	116⅞	115⅞	115¾	115¾	— ⅛
37⅞	38	7,100	G. cerfs.ore prop	37⅞	38¼	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
61⅝	62⅛	500	Guggenheim Explor	62⅜	62⅝	62	62⅜	+ ⅜
119	12	...	Homestake Mining	110	115	119	119	...
101	102	100	Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	— ⅜
30⅝	30⅞	600	Inspiration Copper	30⅝	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅛
19¼	19½	1,300	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	13½	20	19	19¼	— 1
72½	73⅛	200	Inter.-Met. pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	...
71	72	200	Interboro Consol pf	71	71	71	71	—1
9⅝	9¾	800	Int. Paper	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	23⅞	600	Kansas City South	23½	23½	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
49¼	49⅞	1,100	Lackawanna Steel	49½	49½	49	49	+ ⅛
142	142⅞	400	Lehigh Valley	142	142	142	142	...
36½	37⅛	400	Maxwell Motors	37⅛	37⅛	37	37	+ ⅛
84	84½	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	83½	84½	83¾	84	—1
32	34	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	34⅞	34⅞	33	33	—1⅜
73	73½	900	Mexican Petroleum	74	74¼	73¼	73⅜	+ ⅛
27⅛	27¼	800	Miami Copper	27	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
...	5½	800	Mo., Kansas & Tex	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
14	15	500	Mo., Kan. & Tex.pf	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	...
...	3¾	558	Missouri Pacific	3½	3⅝	3¼	3¼	...
18⅜	19¼	8,600	Nat. Enam. & St	16⅞	19⅜	16⅞	19	+2½
63⅜	64	1,200	Nat. Lead Co	63½	63½	63¼	63¾	+ ⅛
108	110	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	109	109	109	109	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	600	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
102½	103	1,800	N. Y. Air Brake	104	104⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+ ¼
83⅝	86	300	N. Y. Central	86	86	86	86	— ⅛
25⅞	27	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
73½	75	300	North American	74	74	74	74	+ ⅛
103⅛	104	425	Northern Pacific	104	104	103½	103½	— ⅛
35⅝	36	6,100	Pacific Mail	37	37⅜	35½	36	—1
105⅞	106	700	Pennsylvania R. R.	106	106⅛	105⅝	106⅛	...
116⅛	118	100	People's Gas, Chic.	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	—1½
70	75	300	Pet., Mul. & Co	75	75	70	70	...
70	75	60	Do. odd lot	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	...
23	23½	700	Pittsburgh Coal	22⅝	23½	22⅝	23½	+ ½
50⅜	51	5,800	Pressed Steel Car	51⅝	51⅝	50¾	50½	— ⅝
2⅞	3	100	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
33⅜	34½	1,600	Ry. Steel Spring	34	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
23½	23⅞	2,200	Ray Cons. Copper	23⅝	23⅞	23⅛	23½	+ ¼
146⅝	146⅞	2,000	Reading	146⅞	146⅞	146¼	146⅝	...
34½	34⅝	26,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	33	35½	33	34⅝	+1⅝
90½	90⅝	1,200	Rep. I. & S. pf	90¼	91	90½	90⅝	+ ⅛
...	½	300	Rock Island Co. pf	...	½	...	½	+ ⅛
4⅝	5	400	St. L. & S. F.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
5¼	5⅝	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
13	16⅞	100	St. L. S. W. s $0 f.	13½	13½	13⅝	13½	...
32⅜	32⅝	100	Seaboard A. L. pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
38¾	39½	3,000	Sl.-Sh. S. & I. Co.	37⅝	39⅝	37⅝	39	+2
80	90	100	Sl.-Sh. S. & I. Co.pf	86	86	86	86	+1
82⅝	83	7,000	So. Pacific	83	83¼	82½	82⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	14⅝	100	So. Railway	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	...
81⅝	82	3,700	Studebaker Co	82¼	82¼	81	82	— ⅜
38½	38⅝	1,900	Tennessee Copper	39⅛	39⅜	38¼	38⅜	— ⅛
132¼	135	1,200	Texas Co	130	132¼	130	132½	+2¼
126	...	100	Do sub rcts. f. p.	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¾	+ ⅜
51¼	51½	900	Third Avenue	50½	51¼	50½	51⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	6¼	2,700	Union B. & P. Co	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	26	100	U. B. & P. Co. pf	25	25	25	25	+2
126¼	126½	2,800	Union Pacific	126¼	126¼	125⅝	126½	— ⅜
80	80½	100	Union Pacific pf	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	— ⅛
...	...	100	Do s 10	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	...
46	48	100	United Cigar Mfrs	46	46	46	46	+1
19⅝	20	1,500	United Rys. Inv.	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅞	...
36⅜	37	1,200	United Rys. Inv. pf	36⅞	37	36	37	+ ⅛
15	16	100	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	16	16	16	16	—1
40	43	200	U.S.C.I.P. & Fy pf	42	42	41	41	+ ½
45¾	46	2,200	U. S. Rubber	47⅜	47⅜	45¾	45¾	—2½
103	105	200	U. S Rubber 1st pf	104	104	104	104	—1
64⅜	64⅞	66,500	U. S. Steel	63⅞	65	63⅜	64⅞	+1½
111	111¼	900	U. S. Steel pf	110⅞	111	110⅞	111	+ ⅛
67¼	67⅞	3,050	Utah Copper	67½	67½	66⅝	67⅛	+ ⅛
32½	32⅝	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	38½	33⅜	32⅝	32	— ⅝
96	98	200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	96½	97	96½	97	+1
44½	45	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	44	44	44	44	...
⅞	⅞	600	Wabash pf	...	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
93	96½	100	Wells Fargo Exp	95	95	95	95	—1⅝
22½	24	100	Western Md	23	23	23	23	—1
69¼	70	600	Western Un. Tel	70	70	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅛
103½	103⅝	16,000	Westing. & M	104½	104½	103½	103⅝	— ⅛
⅞	⅞	...	Wheeling & L. E	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
137½	138	700	Willys-Overland	137	138	137	138	+ ⅛
28	30	100	Wisconsin Central	28	28	28	28	...

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	Less. 30 or 60.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On-call 2	1⅛	1	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅛	5 mos	3
90 days	2¼@2⅛	6 mos	3
4 mos	2¼@3	10 mos	3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3¼@3⅝
60 to 90 days			3 @3½

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76¾	$4.76⅜	$4.76⅜
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅜	4.76⅜

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76⅜	4.76⅞
Paris	5.52½	5.51
Berlin	81⅛	81⅛
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia		36.00
Switzerland	5.37	5.36
Scandinavia	25.60	25.65
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.90
Shanghai	55.00	55.75
Greece	5.24½	5.23½
Holland	.40	.40⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	...
Calcutta	33.00	...
Italy	6.13	6.12½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.87	49.45
Yokohama	49.87	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.90	42.00
Rio	25.40	25.50
Spain	19.20	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $321,739,148; balances, $26,331,702; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $80,712.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 8.12½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 9-16d, off 1-16d.; New York, 47½, off ⅛c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
	July 16.	
Customs	$815,436	$7,114,500 $7,114,500
Int. rev., ord	1,158,676	12,360,100 15,860,100
Corp. and inc. tax	348,187	5,974,687 5,974,687
Miscellaneous	342,092	2,452,565 2,452,365
Total receipts	2,564,455	28,910,853 28,910,853
Expenditures	5,727,850	40,964,948 40,964,948
Deficit	3,163,394	12,054,095 12,054,095

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 99,486 shares of stock and $110,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 26,005; oils, 146, and mining, 78,815. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	Am. Zinc	58	58¾	57¾	57¾
1,975	Can. Nat. G C.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
4,000	*Car. L. & P.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
300	*Central Fdy.	8½	9	8½	9
150	*Cent. Fdy. pf.	18	18	17¾	17¾
900	*Cramp Shipb.	97¼	98¾	97¼	97¾
500	*Electric Boat	197	198	193	194
350	*Elec. Boat pf.	196	196	192	196
250	Emer. Phon.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞
2,500	*Hendee Mfg.	40	42	39¼	41½
120	*Inter. Motors.	18½	19	18½	19
250	*Int. Mot. pf.	44	44½	43	43½
10	Kelly Sp. Tire.	160	160	160	160
4,500	Marc. of Am.	3	3¼	3	3¼
100	Cor. of R. & H.	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼
5,500	*Stand. Mot.	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10½
600	Sterling Gum	3	3	2¾	2¾
4,000	*St. Joseph L.	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18¼
100	United P. S.	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	*Worlds Film.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Net Ch'ge.
13	Atlantic Ref.	550	546	546	— 9
1	Ill. Pipe Line.	136	136	136	+ 2
5	Ohio Oil	134½	134½	134½	+ ⅛
25	Prairie P. L.	100	138	130	+ 9
10	S. O. of Ind.	401	401	401	...
10	S. O. of N. J.	401	401	401	+ 1
72	S. O. of N. Y.	185	188	185	+ 2

MINING STOCKS.

400	*

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

LOSS IN GOLD STOCK OF RESERVE BANKS

Decrease of $5,000,000 in Total Reserve Reported for Week—Large Withdrawals Here.

MORE U. S. BONDS BOUGHT

$25,000 of This Class of Paper Purchased and $500,000 of Municipal Warrants—Deposits Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement indicates a decrease of $4,600,000 in their amount of gold in vault and a still larger decrease of $5,000,000 in the total gold reserve. Owing to the gain of about $4,000,000 in other cash, the loss in total reserve is reduced to about $1,000,000. The large net withdrawals of gold are reported by New York, $3,700,000; Chicago, $2,200,000, and Philadelphia, $900,000, while Cleveland and Dallas report gains in gold of about $700,000 and $600,000, respectively.

The amount of rediscounted notes held by the banks, shows an increase of about $1,600,000. The largest gains are reported by the three Southern banks, which continue to hold about 70 per cent. of this class of paper. The amount of acceptances held is about $600,000, less than at the end of the previous week. New York, St. Louis, and San Francisco reporting the largest decreases under this head.

Of the combined total of commercial paper and acceptances, the latter constitute at present less than 24 per cent., as against 38 per cent. shown in the last April statement. Over 32 per cent. of the paper held matures within thirty days, and over 64 per cent. within sixty days. The holdings of agricultural and livestock paper maturing after ninety days show an increase for the week of about $250,000, the Dallas figures accounting for practically the entire gain.

An additional purchase of $25,000 of United States bonds is reported by the Cleveland bank. Municipal warrants held increased about $500,000, the New York and Philadelphia banks reporting the largest gains for the week.

The increase in the amount of capital reported this week is due in the first place to the shifting of accounts as the result of transfers of certain banks from the Dallas to the Kansas district, also to minor adjustments in capital account reported by other banks. Net deposits increased about $1,800,000, the New York and St. Louis banks reporting the largest gains. The item "other liabilities" is made up largely of amounts due to other reserve banks by the New York bank on account of investments.

Federal Reserve agents report an increase of $4,230,000 in the amount of reserve notes issued to the banks. The latter shows $1,416,000 of notes on hand and $81,945,000 in circulation. The net liability of the banks on their note circulation is given as $14,242,000.

A tabulated statement follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$213,472,000
Gold settlement fund	46,880,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,036,000
Total gold reserve	261,188,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	25,492,000
Total reserve	287,680,000
Bills discounted and bought:	
Maturities within 30 days	12,146,000
Maturities within 60 days	12,103,000
Maturities within 90 days	9,309,000
Maturities over 90 days	3,992,000
Total	$37,640,000
Investments:	
U. S. bonds	$7,923,000
Municipal warrants	14,361,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks, net	5,855,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	9,953,000
All other resources	4,438,000
Total	$367,878,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$54,135,000
Reserve deposits, net	297,616,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	14,242,000
All other liabilities	1,885,000
Total	$367,878,000
Gold reserve against net liabilities	85.8%
Cash reserve against net liabilities	94.0%
Gold reserve against liabilities after setting aside 40% gold reserve against net amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation	96.6%

The following is a detailed statement by districts:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total reserves	$16,245,000
Gold	16,074,000
Bills bought and sold	2,012,000
Reserve deposits, net	18,693,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total reserves	$138,013,000
Gold	113,310,000
Bills bought and sold	5,206,000
Reserve deposits, net	136,630,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total reserves	$18,283,000
Gold	15,330,000
Bills bought and sold	2,030,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,978,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total reserves	$18,353,000
Gold	17,370,000
Bills bought and sold	850,000
Reserve deposits, net	16,788,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total reserves	$8,298,000
Gold	8,097,000
Bills bought and sold	8,050,000
Reserve deposits, net	7,896,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	5,568,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total reserves	$5,444,000
Gold	5,237,000
Bills bought and sold	4,757,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,245,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	2,883,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total reserves	$38,324,000
Gold	33,893,000
Bills bought and sold	1,752,000
Reserve deposits, net	44,378,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total reserves	$9,919,000
Gold	8,945,000
Bills bought and sold	1,042,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,164,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total reserves	$8,119,000
Gold	8,115,000
Bills bought and sold	1,619,000
Reserve deposits, net	9,033,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total reserves	$10,519,000
Gold	10,029,000
Bills bought and sold	1,380,000
Reserve deposits, net	11,066,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	286,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total reserves	$10,670,000
Gold	7,105,000
Bills bought and sold	6,624,000
Reserve deposits, net	6,204,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	5,700,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total reserves	$9,683,000
Gold	9,672,000
Bills bought and sold	2,308,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,205,000

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
All. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.60	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'23	4½	4.95	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.15	4.85
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.95	4.65
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.12	4.75
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.80
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.30	4.95
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.65	4.15
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.65
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.90	4.65
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.62	4.50
Louisv. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kansas & T.	1914-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. C. Lines	1915-'23	4½@5	5.05	4.80
Nort. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.75
Penn. Gen. Ref.	1914-'39	4 @4½	4.45	4.20
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.50	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.80
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.45
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.10	4.80

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, July 17, 1915.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc'ts, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$32,921,000	$2,102,000	$725,000	$777,000	35,000	$2,190,000	$29,434,000	$1,618,000	$800,000
Merchants' National	27,262,000	445,000	495,000	1,580,000	31,000	1,905,000	26,285,000	.....	1,840,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	35,809,000	11,535,000	12,398,000	6,150,000	155,000	7,923,000	120,566,000	5,139,000	4,954,000
National City	253,067,000	81,814,000	4,487,000	3,556,000	358,000	27,894,000	302,587,000	947,000	3,840,000
Chemical National	31,128,000	6,631,000	948,000	1,511,000	70,000	2,817,000	31,248,000	150,000	450,000
Atlantic National	10,390,000	685,000	154,000	397,000	13,000	956,000	10,251,000	27,000	427,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,004,000	41,000	31,000	124,000	10,000	183,000	1,709,000	119,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat.	50,525,000	6,076,000	1,334,000	2,447,000	227,000	5,354,000	90,106,000	2,738,000	4,500,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	179,904,000	12,419,000	6,177,000	6,431,000	69,000	14,304,000	174,215,000	125,000	5,885,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	29,676,000	1,640,000	400,000	924,000	217,000	2,048,000	26,649,000	574,000	1,187,000
Hanover National	100,871,000	19,795,000	1,438,000	2,087,000	66,000	8,740,000	114,494,000	.....	909,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	25,922,000	1,253,000	105,000	1,254,000	115,000	2,136,000	27,857,000	871,000	1,000,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	5,939,000	858,000	764,000	992,000	171,000	930,000	8,390,000	.....	54,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	51,637,000	2,185,000	1,120,000	870,000	52,000	3,284,000	42,042,000	.....	50,000
National Park	123,851,000	8,412,000	1,949,000	3,218,000	461,000	9,822,000	122,892,000	434,000	3,530,000
East River National	1,810,000	108,000	45,000	156,000	11,000	157,000	1,946,000	.....	50,000
Second National	13,325,000	1,108,000	211,000	592,000	75,000	1,037,000	12,555,000	.....	685,000
First National	128,541,000	10,988,000	4,155,000	4,354,000	188,000	9,668,000	130,456,000	125,000	5,077,000
Irving National	52,560,000	5,922,000	2,541,000	3,771,000	9,000	4,400,000	60,652,000	177,000	740,000
N. Y. County Nat.	9,795,000	459,000	78,000	408,000	208,000	882,000	9,675,000	.....	200,000
Chase National	139,758,000	12,959,000	5,919,000	4,814,000	151,000	11,543,000	159,801,000	630,000	450,000
Lincoln National	15,952,000	1,354,000	771,000	904,000	142,000	1,338,000	18,402,000	53,000	800,000
Garfield National	5,345,000	860,000	437,000	900,000	73,000	757,000	9,156,000	.....	350,000
Fifth National	4,848,000	135,000	105,000	280,000	6,000	825,000	4,440,000	53,000	246,000
Seaboard National	30,078,000	2,627,000	908,000	1,596,000	64,000	3,174,000	34,642,000	100,000	495,000
Liberty National	57,334,000	1,944,000	709,000	1,568,000	30,000	2,743,000	37,338,000	3,111,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	7,901,000	531,000	223,000	201,000	27,000	545,000	7,962,000	.....	450,000
Union Exch. National	10,523,000	261,000	283,000	494,000	18,000	773,000	9,928,000	69,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	8,522,000	803,000	148,000	415,000	31,000	574,000	8,064,000	11,000	267,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	56,625,000	10,705,000	8,161,000	940,000	183,000	.....	45,335,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	31,586,000	3,864,000	1,539,000	731,000	58,000	.....	30,068,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,333,000	1,190,000	142,000	461,000	324,000	482,000	11,193,000	49,000	.....
Pacific	4,811,000	346,000	804,000	91,000	198,000	.....	4,801,000	.....	.....
People's	2,019,000	103,000	43,000	137,000	21,000	144,000	2,402,000	.....	.....
Metropolitan	11,704,000	912,000	524,000	626,000	57,000	.....	9,735,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	77,346,000	7,560,000	3,022,000	3,998,000	1,672,000	4,000,000	85,274,000	.....	.....
Bowery	8,552,000	311,000	24,000	58,000	60,000	191,000	8,184,000	.....	.....
German-American	4,522,000	402,000	146,000	91,000	12,000	200,000	4,313,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	15,937,000	1,611,000	1,216,000	1,304,000	43,000	.....	15,483,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,670,000	489,000	105,000	139,000	72,000	217,000	3,619,000	.....	.....
Germania	5,975,000	573,000	66,000	135,000	100,000	242,000	5,387,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	13,710,000	1,338,000	567,000	1,134,000	234,000	.....	13,788,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,726,000	302,000	276,000	118,000	90,000	120,000	4,158,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	11,545,000	2,295,000	585,000	573,000	119,000	.....	13,347,000	.....	.....
State	19,349,000	1,294,000	261,000	517,000	517,000	1,191,000	20,952,000	26,000	.....
Security	10,213,000	617,000	85,000	347,000	150,000	530,000	8,830,000	8,208,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	31,685,000	1,838,000	178,000	202,000	193,000	1,131,000	22,624,000	7,565,000	.....
Bankers Trust	170,017,000	14,323,000	417,000	143,000	19,000	7,404,000	148,074,000	27,685,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	52,042,000	3,023,000	191,000	558,000	167,000	1,948,000	38,962,000	12,541,000	.....
Astor Trust	22,202,000	1,450,000	9,000	151,000	114,000	854,000	17,025,000	5,247,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	37,841,000	1,580,000	123,000	217,000	215,000	1,179,000	24,683,000	321,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	215,168,000	18,864,000	983,000	1,659,000	477,000	5,677,000	153,956,000	27,712,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	8,974,000	618,000	59,000	87,000	34,000	387,000	7,760,000	59,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,063,000	1,097,000	289,000	105,000	31,000	665,000	13,708,000	343,000	.....
Columbia Trust	66,218,000	4,104,000	118,000	612,000	276,000	2,531,000	50,423,000	13,635,000	.....
People's Trust	17,324,000	1,110,000	73,000	269,000	179,000	512,000	16,286,000	1,020,000	.....
New York Trust	47,006,000	3,152,000	1,194,000	1,356,000	12,000	1,854,000	35,343,000	5,756,000	.....
Franklin Trust	16,430,000	824,000	96,000	129,000	91,000	537,000	10,737,000	2,185,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,331,000	598,000	20,000	277,000	30,000	459,000	9,176,000	1,059,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	41,432,000	3,272,000	2,652,000	448,000	279,000	1,861,000	37,210,000	5,015,000	.....
Broadway Trust	15,198,000	1,589,000	219,000	537,000	252,000	815,000	16,234,000	37,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,511,812,000	$196,874,000	$48,768,000	$52,078,000	†$3,123,000	$127,413,000	$1,594,156,000	$16,548,000	$37,967,000
State banks	265,621,000	34,042,000	12,757,000	11,400,000	3,840,000	7,317,000	285,307,000	3,274,000	.....
Trust companies	772,621,000	57,742,000	6,616,000	7,644,000	2,443,000	28,084,000	630,971,000	113,765,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,550,054,000	$287,658,000	$68,141,000	$71,120,000	$9,406,000	$162,814,000	$2,510,434,000	$133,587,000	$37,967,000
Change	+1,396,000	+8,268,000	+921,000	-444,000	+1,823,000	+1,333,000	+14,474,000	-310,000	+53,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,507,656,000	$199,885,000	$51,023,000	$58,029,000	†$3,078,000	$127,450,000	$1,900,679,000	$16,461,000	$37,915,000
State banks	267,143,000	33,094,000	10,004,000	11,181,000	3,744,000	7,361,000	283,155,000	3,266,000	.....
Trust companies	778,196,000	56,303,000	6,877,000	6,045,000	2,430,000	30,805,000	636,414,000	114,108,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,552,995,000	$289,282,000	$68,504,000	$75,255,000	$9,252,000	$165,616,000	$2,820,248,000	$133,830,000	$37,915,000
Change	+4,943,000	+9,717,000	-1,093,000	-719,000	+1,478,000	+469,000	+12,791,000	+288,000	-70,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Change.
	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$296,718,000	$127,413,000	Net demand deposits	$286,946,060
State banks	62,039,000	3,317,000	Net time deposits	827,400
Trust companies	74,445,000	28,084,000		
Total	$433,202,000	$162,814,000	Net demand and time dep.	$287,773,180 $136,355,820 + $7,784,180
			Net demand deposits	51,355,260 18,690,740 — 1,956,120
			Net demand deposits	94,645,660 7,883,350 + 2,389,350
			Total net deposits	$433,776,390 $162,289,610 + $8,167,410

Actual Figures

		Net demand deposits	$286,122,220
		Net time deposits	823,050
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$308,937,000	$127,450,000	Net demand and time dep. $288,945,270 $147,441,730 +$10,570,710
State banks	56,623,000	7,361,000	Net demand deposits 50,967,800 15,016,100 — 8,372,100
Trust companies	71,655,000	30,805,000	Net demand deposits 95,462,100 6,997,900 — 464,200
Total	$439,215,000	$165,616,000	Total net deposits $433,375,270 $169,455,730 + $6,744,410

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, July 17, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Hse or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bat. Pk. Nat	$2,067,800	$185,500	$54,100	$758,700	$267,600	$3,501,400
Century	8,133,000	418,000	524,700	1,286,100	543,400	10,455,600
Colonial	7,369,400	507,000	633,000	890,000	398,200	8,715,900
Columbia	6,650,000	690,000	171,000	597,000	13,000	7,855,000
Fidelity	1,190,000	95,200	42,700	199,100	.....	1,392,000
Mutual	8,903,000	778,000	84,000	1,769,000	25,000	6,686,000
New Neth.	3,228,000	300,000	100,000	446,000	416,000	4,231,000
Sheridan	1,883,500	448,000	52,200	.....	351,500	2,237,000
23d Ward	1,983,900	171,100	54,200	154,200	15,600	2,234,200
Wash. Hgts.	1,672,900	147,900	55,000	177,000	.....	7,618,000
Yorkville	5,206,300	568,000	170,900	267,200	284,500	6,246,300
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	4,501,000	244,000	42,000	828,000	243,000	4,310,000
Mechanics'	14,635,800	1,519,400	689,500	1,035,100	2,607,500	21,896,500
North Side	2,353,908	179,736	188,391	468,337	81,193	3,734,069
Nat. City	4,994,000	312,000	56,000	633,000	717,000	6,428,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,529,000	299,000	304,000	1,574,000	1,379,000	7,272,000
Hudson Co.	3,592,750	157,875	11,790	888,329	150,494	3,764,986
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,145,800	204,200	62,200	560,700	497,300	5,587,600
Second Nat.	2,755,332	157,863	57,410	613,075	76,682	4,536,492

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'k'g and Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$6,483,000	$404,000	$2,087,000	$1,310,000	$7,626,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	3,928,622	260,398	845,695	2,155,889	2,657,564

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. H'se or Res. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,670,900	$189,300	$68,100	$158,600	$23,800	$2,173,600
B'way Cent.	7,720,800	43,300	85,200	105,200	35,700	230,200
Bronx Boro.	1,681,755	36,413	111,761	29,575	46,528	1,906,243
Bryant Park	1,319,300	72,500	79,800	167,300	.....	1,315,400
Chel.-Exch.	2,437,000	124,000	144,000	39,000	433,000	2,854,000
Gotham Nat.	2,360,000	349,200	95,600	.....	584,300	3,471,900
Harriman N.	13,386,700	1,256,100	908,900	.....	1,188,800	13,256,900
Inter. Bank.	2,027,400	180,600	29,000	594,100	144,900	2,413,900
Public	8,176,300	623,300	385,800	1,042,700	485,800	9,556,700
W'chester Av	880,900	45,100	12,900	51,100	47,800	906,100
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	623,400	85,000	54,300	70,100	.....	676,300
Bk. Ft'bush.	564,700	46,000	39,800	65,000	.....	600,000
Homestead	852,500	45,800	32,100	67,600	.....	655,100
Montauk	596,500	40,800	25,000	44,800	.....	541,500
Peoples Nat.	1,115,880	17,235	131,250	223,086	57,290	1,777,290
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Brooklyn Trust	31,685,000	1,838,000	178,000	202,000	193,000	1,131,000	22,624,000	7,565,000	.....
Bankers Trust	170,017,000	14,323,000	417,000	143,000	19,000	7,404,000	148,074,000	27,685,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	52,042,000	3,023,000	191,000	558,000	167,000	1,948,000	38,962,000	12,541,000	.....
Astor Trust	22,202,000	1,450,000	9,000	151,000	114,000	854,000	17,025,000	5,247,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	37,841,000	1,580,000	123,000	217,000	215,000	1,179,000	24,683,000	321,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	215,168,000	18,864,000	983,000	1,659,000	477,000	5,677,000	153,956,000	27,712,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	8,974,000	618,000	59,000	87,000	34,000	387,000	7,760,000	59,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,063,000	1,097,000	289,000	105,000	31,000	665,000	13,708,000	343,000	.....
Columbia Trust	66,218,000	4,104,000	118,000	612,000	276,000	2,531,000	50,423,000	13,635,000	.....
People's Trust	17,324,000	1,110,000	73,000	269,000	179,000	512,000	16,286,000	1,020,000	.....
New York Trust	47,006,000	3,152,000	1,194,000	1,356,000	12,000	1,854,000	35,343,000	5,756,000	.....
Franklin Trust	16,430,000	824,000	96,000	129,000	91,000	537,000	10,737,000	2,185,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,331,000	598,000	20,000	277,000	30,000	459,000	9,176,000	1,059,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	41,432,000	3,272,000	2,652,000	448,000	279,000	1,861,000	37,210,000	5,015,000	.....
Broadway Trust	15,198,000	1,589,000	219,000	537,000	252,000	815,000	16,234,000	37,000	.....

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Co.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'k'g and Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$19,549,400	$1,562,600	$5,068,700	$2,889,700	$26,887,800
Central	105,864,050	10,933,340	22,719,347	26,404,191	121,623,643
Equitable	70,951,000	8,428,900	24,452,000	11,620,900	97,489,000
Farm. Loan.	98,969,000	9,021,100	42,062,100	29,832,700	142,438,900
Fulton	7,854,100	700,400	1,952,500	1,041,600	8,815,100
Hudson	3,383,900	308,000	1,470,200	343,100	4,151,900
N. Y. L. Ins.	36,049,000	2,907,000	1,776,000	2,812,200	25,907,100
Transatlantic	8,071,600	68,400	596,100	1,789,000	8,469,800
Union	60,192,502	6,238,859	15,643,608	5,319,887	77,113,223
United States	69,182,400	4,500,000	3,590,100	16,173,600	67,046,800
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	16,226,271	1,409,184	5,376,828	1,546,300	20,228,443
Mfrs. C'mens.	9,272,300	1,035,800	2,351,200	581,500	11,332,500
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,196,500	167,400	185,000	183,000	2,161,600

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to The New York Times their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$25,446,000	Lincoln	$12,164,400
Bankers	186,229,000	Metropolitan	45,452,200
Broadway	19,860,900	New York	51,175,500
Brooklyn	22,575,000	Peoples	20,153,900
Columbia	71,119,855	Title Guarantee	82,779,600
Fidelity	10,374,000	United States Mortgage	66,107,000
Franklin	18,881,000	Total	$682,131,255
Guaranty	273,230,000	Change	+3,254,000
Lawyers Title Insurance	15,672,600		

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the Close of Business July 16, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:		
Gold settlement fund	$7,125,000.00	
Held in vault	112,187,422.50	
Total gold reserve	$119,312,422.50	
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, and subsidiary coin	17,600,750.80	
Total reserve	$136,913,172.80	
Bills discounted and bought:		
Commercial paper	$592,748.77	
Bank acceptances	4,613,323.01	
	5,206,071.78	
Investments:		
Municipal warrants	4,936,344.81	
Federal reserve notes (net)	5,474,400.00	
All other resources	183,482.09	
Total resources	$152,713,371.48	

LIABILITIES

Capital	$10,554,600.00
Reserve deposits (net)	136,629,956.81
Due to other Federal Reserve banks (net)	3,813,369.89
All other liabilities	1,706,944.69
Total liabilities	$152,713,371.48
Federal reserve notes outstanding	$45,320,000.00
Against which there is deposited with the Federal Reserve Agent:	
Commercial paper	200,000.00
Gold and lawful money	45,120,000.00

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,550,054,000	+ $1,396,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (a)	433,202,000	+ 9,873,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	127,413,000	+ 1,563,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	35,401,000	— 230,000
Net demand dep.	2,510,434,000	+ 14,474,000
Net time deposits	133,587,000	— 316,000
Circulation	37,967,000	+ 53,000

(a) Of which $358,778,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $569,016,000; excess reserve, $162,239,610; increase, $3,167,410.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, ACTUAL CONDITION.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,552,995,000	+ $4,943,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (b)	429,215,000	+ 8,447,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	127,450,000	+ 927,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	38,166,000	— 458,000
Net demand dep.	2,520,248,000	+ 12,791,000
Net time deposits	133,830,000	+ 288,000
Circulation	37,915,000	— 70,000

(b) Of which $364,537,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $604,831,000; excess reserve, $169,455,780; increase, $6,744,410.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF State Banks and Trust Companies in Greater New York Not Included in Clearing House.

		Change.
Loans and inv'm'ts	$595,340,300

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Jobbers and buyers for the larger stores in different parts of the country are beginning to reach the city, and they will be largely represented here during the present week. Many different lines are represented in these visitors, and there is considerable curiosity as to how much immediate purchasing will be done by them. If they buy according to their real needs for the future the aggregate of their purchases will be very large, because stocks in almost every line, and especially those of things to wear, are at a low ebb, due to the cautious, hand-to-mouth buying so much in vogue lately. The buyers have an added incentive to do business just now because conditions in the different localities from which they come are constantly bettering. Each succeeding week shows an improvement and an extension of the wave of prosperity which at first only reached certain occupations. Even the menace of foreign complications is becoming less with the lapse of time, and, what is more to the purpose, is regarded as hardly worth taking into account as a business factor. Dislocations of the foreign trade, however, are still much in evidence. Importers, especially those whose business has been with the Teutonic nations, are in serious straits because of their inability to get their customary supplies of goods. Certain classes of exporters have also a just grievance because of the closing of some of their foreign markets. That there will be some adjustment of these difficulties in the near future is the general belief.

⁂

Exports of Raw Cotton.

In connection with the grievances of exporters, the position of the Southern cotton growers promises to be in the foreground in the very near future. To them, with a large carryover from last season's crop and the promise of a good yield from the new one, the prospect of a continued exclusion from Germany and the Dual Monarchy is not alluring. The worst of it is that, now that Italy is at war and Great Britain is assuming to restrict the quantity that may go to the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries to their normal demands, there seems no further hope of getting cotton in surreptitiously, as was the case until recently. An organized movement not wholly divorced from politics is now in progress to overcome the difficulties. The Government is expected to take up the matter and expostulate with Great Britain, with a view to letting down the bars. Whatever the result of the agitation may be, it is generally recognized that the cotton growers are not in such bad plight as they were toward the end of last year. For one thing, they have learned not to take counsel of their fears so much. Another circumstance that encourages is that it will be easier to finance the holding of the crop and prevent the inundation of the market with "destress" cotton. In consequence of these things, among others, the price of the staple has been quite well upheld, with a corresponding stability in the prices of fabrics into which it enters. It is true there has been some shading of prices in printcloths in certain cases, but not for late delivery. In the finer sheer weaves, however, where the cost of manufacture counts for so much more than that of the raw material, there has been no sign of weakening, and the business has been so good that there was no occasion for it.

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The Sales of Wool.

Nothing very conclusive can be drawn from the results so far of the auction trade sales of wool now in progress in London. The offerings each day are restricted to about 8,400 bales. This restriction seems to be due to the inability to handle more because of congested freight conditions. Americans have shown up very little in the bidding, presumably because their wants have been supplied. They cannot bid for crossbreds, since this kind of wool is not exportable. Inferior grades of wool at the London sales have shown weakness, but prices have been well maintained on the better sorts. It is recognized, however, that sooner or later a market will be found for all kinds of wool, irrespective of the duration of the war. There is a continuing demand in this country for the domestic product. Territory wools now bring between 65 and 67 cents on a scoured basis, and the indications are for an advance before long. South American and other foreign wools are still coming in in quantity. A curious circumstance is told of a batch of crossbred wool now being held in Buenos Aires. This is said to consist of from 40,000 to 50,000 bales, which were bought by German spinners who were unable to ship it. They have received offers for the wool, but have declined to sell it, believing that it will come in handy after the war is over. The price originally paid for it was a low one, and it will undoubtedly prove a good investment even if the war is protracted long beyond the date which the most pessimistic set as its conclusion. It will be a long time before wool will again get down to the level of 1913 prices.

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Woolen and Worsted Goods.

The situation in woolens and worsteds for both men's and women's wear continues a little uncertain as yet. Orders for the Fall on men's wear have not so far come up to expectations, though no great apprehension is shown by the mills as to the final outcome. The openings for next Spring are scheduled for the present week, and the promise is of higher prices, to correspond to the added cost of wool and dyestuffs. A serious matter is the guaranteeing of colors. In this respect domestic manufacturers are in no worse position than are those of Great Britain. Some of them, in fact, are in a much better position. The threatened strikes in the coat and suit and clothing industries introduced a disturbing element in the trade, but these seem now in a fair way of settlement. Evidences now point to a good volume of business, although the initial orders may not come up to the level of some former years. Imported cloths will cut very little figure. Some importers are now buyers of domestic fabrics of the better kind which the domestic mills have shown their ability to make. It is interesting to note, also, that some of these cloths of American manufacture are now finding a market abroad, even in Great Britain and France. Only recently an order came by cable to a Western mill for 2,000 pieces of worsted serge dress goods for immediate shipment. Coupled with this was a provisional order for 3,000 pieces more of similar goods.

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Makeshifts as to Dyes.

Time is gradually bringing some relief in the matter of the dyestuffs scarcity, but the establishment of the industry in this country will of necessity be a slow process. Makeshifts of various kinds and a large resort to vegetable colors are a present means of bridging the gap. The Commerce Department has suggested that the so-called intermediates, which are now being produced in great quantities from coal tar in this country, be sent to Switzerland, where they have factories for making the finished dyes. As has been stated in these columns, this is what the British have been doing, and it is a question whether the Swiss have the facilities for doing as much work of this kind as will be required of them. Under normal conditions, only a small percentage of these dyes has come to this country from Switzerland, where it was the practice to use German intermediates. Conceding, however, that the Swiss will be able, by the use of American intermediates, to supply this country's needs, their doing so can only be temporary, since the cost of shipping and reshipping will be too expensive in peaceful times. Ultimately, if the users of dyes here are to be assured of adequate supplies, all the work must be done in this country. The Trade Commission is studying out methods of preventing the Germans, after the war is over, from "dumping" their dyes on this market, for the purpose of putting out of business American makers of similar materials. This may not be as simple as it seems. Certain German dyemakers now have installations in this country which they use when it suits their purpose. In these factories, however, as in those which they had in Great Britain, they use intermediates made in Germany, and it is possible, therefore, for them to masquerade in the future as real domestic manufacturers while engaged in the business of throttling those who are actually so.

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Doing Pretty Well, Thank You.

In the knit-goods industry reports are almost without exception of an optimistic character. Many mills are running overtime, and some even night and day. New mills have been started and established ones have been adding to their equipment. The use of fibre or artificial silk, in combination with cotton or without, is showing a very marked increase. A gratifying feature is the growth of the export trade in knit goods, particularly hosiery. The orders are coming in from all parts of the globe—from Great Britain, Spain, and other European countries, from the South American republics and the West Indies, from Africa, Asia, Australia, and New Zealand. In these different and widespread localities American goods are taking the place of those formerly obtained from Germany. They are bound to create a good impression, because they look and wear better than those which they are displacing, and there is a general impression that much of the trade now being secured will stay after the war is over. These circumstances are viewed with great disgust by the spokesman for the political committee of the knit-goods industry, who has been getting up monthly reports of importations of hosiery and who has been obliged to show that these are constantly dwindling. He desists from giving any figures of exports, because the constant increase of these tends to destroy any argument that may be advanced calling for a raising of the tariff rate for the protection of the domestic manufacturer. It is hard to show that one who can hold his own abroad in competition with foreigners needs any bulwark at home against the latter.

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No Deductions Here.

It will be a bold or a very careless man who, in the years to come, will try to draw inferences from the trade statistics of the present. The second fiscal year has begun with both foreign and domestic trade going on under abnormal conditions. In the domestic field a lowered tariff had not had time to show its effect. Prior to its going into operation there was a decided lull in importations, which was followed by a very marked rise in the same so soon as the new tariff was in force. Before, however, domestic manufacturers had had time to adjust themselves to the new conditions, the war broke out, and, by restricting importations, put them back to where they started, or even a little behind that point. No deductions of any value can be drawn from the figures of imports under such circumstances. In the export field the abnormalities are even more marked. Shipments to countries with which there had been a large trade had either to be discontinued altogether or else curtailed to a surprising extent. To offset the losses in this direction came a large demand for foodstuffs from countries many of which used to obtain their supplies of such articles elsewhere. Besides this, there have been sent out hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of articles which are only needed for war purposes, and which will not figure in the exports after peace is declared. In dealing with statistics of this kind there is no way of making comparisons, since only similar things can be compared. This will not, however, prevent political stump speakers in next year's Presidential and Congressional campaigns from twisting figures to serve their purpose. They are of the class who rush in where angels fear to tread.

ADDED DUTY FOR BRITISH SPIRITS

Liquors Exported from the United Kingdom Are Declared to Receive a Bounty.

The importing trade in British spirits received a hard blow yesterday when Board 3 of the General Appraisers decided unanimously that Great Britain gives or bestows a bounty upon the exportation of spirits, within the meaning of Paragraph E, Section 4, of the Tariff act of 1913. The effect of the decision is to affirm the collection of an additional or countervailing duty on all importations of British spirits made into this country. The decision made yesterday is held by tariff experts to rank in importance with the notable ruling made by the board about a decade ago in the case of Robert E. Downs in which it was held that Russia pays a bounty upon the exportation of sugar. The Supreme Court later affirmed the board upholding the imposition of a countervailing duty on Russian sugar.

The entire British whisky import business in this country, amounting in the last full fiscal year for which statistics are available to 1,150,360 proof gallons, valued at $2,357,911, as well as British champagne and other spirituous beverages, are directly affected. The question whether the British Government gives a bounty upon exported spirits has proved a perplexing one during several years' investigation. The Treasury Department itself has issued conflicting orders in the attempt to solve the problem. Finally, however, after the passage of the present tariff law, the Government having made up its mind that a bounty was paid, started in to collect the additional duty.

This action led to protests from handlers of British spirits in all sections of the United States. When the case came before the board, however, the importing trade practically pooled its interests in order to make a comprehensive judicial test of the question. The importers' attorneys, Albert H. Washburn, Francis E. Hamilton, and W. P. Prentice, as well as John J. Mulvaney, counsel for the Government, gathered a great mass of documentary evidence in support of their respective positions, as well as an impressive array of witnesses to back up their arguments.

Judge Hay, who wrote the decision, which is approved by Judges Somerville and Waite, summarizes the conclusions of the board under five separate headings. It is first held that Great Britain makes an allowance to the exporter of 3 pence on plain spirits and 5 pence on compound spirits upon their exportation. This action is accordingly held to be a bounty or grant within the meaning of those words as used in Paragraph E of Section 4 of the present American tariff law.

In the second finding the board rules it is only the effect, and not the purpose, of a foreign statute that may be inquired into by the courts of the United States. If the effect of any such law is to bestow a bounty or grant upon the exporter of merchandise to the United States, it must be so held under the provisions of the tariff law cited above. The third point made is that in construing a local law the courts will look to the history of the times and the national policy in determining the purpose of the law. In harmony with this, the board holds that the purpose of Paragraph E, Section 4, was to prevent an unequal competition in the domestic market with the products of other countries.

Relative to the fourth point, the decision said that while it is true that words, the meaning of which have been definitely settled by judicial decision, should, when used in a statute, be given the meaning thus settled, the board should not give to words used in a statute a narrow or technical meaning if such would defeat the very purpose of the law when a broader and more liberal definition would effect that purpose. Lastly, it is held that Congress in reenacting a pre-existing statute did not have intended that it should have the meaning given it by courts rather than that given it by the Treasury Department where the same may be in conflict.

"So far as the decision of this case is concerned," says the decision, "it seems to us only necessary to state that under the English law and its administration spirits of the kind here under consideration are subject to an excise duty of 14 shillings 9 pence per gallon; that such spirits when exported from England are not only relieved of this duty but in addition there is an allowance made of 3 pence per gallon upon plain spirits and 5 pence upon compound spirits. It is also provided that where, under certain circumstances, spirits may be used in the arts, or manufacture, or in universities or colleges, and when used as naval or ships' stores, they shall be exempt from duty and that in some of these cases an allowance of 3 pence or 5 pence may also be made.

"It seems quite clear to us that if the spirits in question may be sold in the United States at a less price, or at a greater profit, than they can in England, the very purpose of paragraph E is defeated. If the manufacturer of these spirits can sell them for consumption in England only after payment of an excise tax of 14 shillings 9 pence, and can sell them in the United States without paying this tax and receive the additional allowance of 8 pence or 5 pence per gallon, he can sell them in the United States for a less price than he can in England, or if he sells them at the same price he will derive a larger profit."

In levying the countervailing duty provided for in paragraph E the Collector treated only the allowance of 3 pence and 5 pence per gallon as a bounty or grant. The domestic excise tax of 14 shillings 9 pence per gallon is not treated by the Collector as constituting a bounty, doubtless, the decision says, for the reason that the rule in United States vs. Passavant was applied in finding the value of these spirits for duty purposes and the amount of the domestic tax was added to make market value.

"We are not entirely certain," said the decision, "that this takes the excise tax out of the provisions of paragraph E, but as the question is not before us we leave it undecided. As to the allowance of 3 pence and 5 pence made upon export and which the Collector has adopted in levying countervailing duty, there is no question in our mind but what it brings the case within the purview of paragraph E. The protests are overruled."

It was said yesterday that the issue will be appealed to the Customs Court and may eventually be heard by the Supreme Court. Among the importing firms appearing as protestants in the test case are G. S. Nicholas & Co., E. Montagne's Sons, Mumm Champagne and Importation Company, E. J. Burke, Ltd., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, all of this city; the S. S. Pierce Company, and F. L. Roberts of Boston; the Sibley Warehouse and Storage Company, Chicago, and Francis Draz & Co., Los Angeles.

Big Exports Delay Reports.

The big export movement at this port has been delaying the prompt publication by the Custom House force of outward manifests. The pressure upon the clerks has been such that it is impossible to keep up with the stream of documents being filed by ship masters. While additional clerks are needed Collector Malone so far, it is said, has been unable to assign extra men from other divisions to help in the compilation. Out of fifteen vessels reported in Friday's daily report of outgoing manifests all but one were for June 9, 10, 11, 14, or 15, or just one month behind the usual practice in returning manifests. The single exception was the case of the steamship Minnehaha sailing July 3. Even that report was almost a fortnight late.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Government's Power to Tax Cannot Be Contracted Away.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that Oberle & Henry, New Orleans, were justified when making entry of merchandise to deduct certain items from the invoiced value. Among these was an item of "freight charges from country to steamer." The Collector, in liquidating the entries, added back this item to make what he deemed correct market value, and assessed duty accordingly. The board sustained the importers' claim that the item was properly no part of the dutiable value, since it was included in the value of the goods.

The W. H. Horstmann Co., Philadelphia, protested the Collector's method of liquidating entries of cotton yarn. This was entered under bond for warehousing on Jan. 16, 1913, and four cases out of the shipment remained in warehouse until after the enactment of the tariff act of 1913. Upon the making of the warehouse entry the merchandise was lawfully appraised and its entered value was advanced by the Appraiser. A reappraisement was had, and General Appraiser Fisher sustained an advance of 6 per cent. over the entered value of the yarn. An appeal for a re-reappraisement before a board of three general Appraisers was not filed.

Under the Tariff act of 1909, which was in force at the time of appraisement and reappraisement, the goods were not subject to an additional or penal duty on account of undervaluation for the reason that such merchandise was subject to duty at a specific rate. The Tariff act of 1913, however, imposes duty on cotton yarn at an ad valorem rate, and because the appraised value exceeded the entered value, the Collector, by virtue of Paragraph 1 of Section 3, collected an additional duty of 6 per cent. ad valorem on the yarn withdrawn from warehouse after the enactment of the present law.

Counsel for the importers contended that the provision under which the Collector took action was not retroactive and was intended to apply only to importations and entries made under the act of 1913; that it was the intention of Congress to levy duties on goods remaining in bonded warehouses after Oct. 3, 1913, at the rate fixed by the act, and the provision applying a penalty was to apply to goods imported after Oct. 3, 1913; that by virtue of law the importer had a contract with the Government and a vested right. It was further contended that this alleged contract has been impaired and the importers' property about to be taken without due process of law, and that a provision which would change the method of imposing duties on merchandise already appraised would penalize an importer without due process of law and would be expost facto and unconstitutional.

Judge Cooper held the claims of the importers to be without merit. After an exhaustive enumeration of authorities the General Appraiser concluded:

"In levying and collecting taxes Congress exercises the power of sovereignty, and the Government cannot enter into a contract with an individual by which its sovereignty as a State is destroyed or impaired. The United States has no contractual relations with the importer. Its relation are governmental and sovereign, and its power to tax and collect taxes cannot be contracted away. The importation of dutiable merchandise is not complete, as between the Government and the importer, as long as the goods remain in the control or custody of the officers of the Government, and when imported merchandise is placed in a bonded warehouse and not entered for consumption, it is subject to the same duties and penalties as if it was on the high seas, three leagues from shore, when the law was enacted that levied the duties and penalties upon such importation. While in the present case apparently a hardship and a pecuniary loss is placed on the importer, nevertheless such hardship and loss cannot justify us in dispensing with the requirements of the statutes. The meaning and effect of the tariff law can not be made to yield to the hardships or benefits arising in isolated cases. The protest is overruled."

ACTIVITY IN GRAY GOODS.

Yesterday's Sales the Largest for a Saturday in Weeks.

The long-expected revival of the gray goods market is apparently at hand, and, following the improved buying on Friday that resulted from a firmer cotton market, trading was the largest yesterday it has been on Saturday for many weeks. The activity of buyers naturally had the effect of strengthening the views of sellers, and a general improvement in the price position of the market, at least so far as printcloths are concerned, was the result.

Bids for contract deliveries at current figures were refused, and in some cases bids which showed an advance of a sixteenth of a cent over recent figures were also turned down. For instance, bids of 3 13-16c were refused on 38½-inch 64-60s, as were offers of 3 15-16c on 39-inch in that width for delivery in the last three months of the year. There were sales of both at those figures, however, for delivery through October, as well as business on 60-52s in that same width for the same delivery at 3 7-16c. Spot and near-by sales of 38½-inch 64-64s were reported at 4c.

While in practically all cases it is still possible to obtain limited quantities of spot goods at the figures given below, there is no question of their being limited, and these prices are not expected to stand much longer. In several cases, particularly on the more popular constructions, an advance of a sixteenth is already being asked for goods for prompt shipment. Business was put through on 39-inch 80-80s and 39-inch 72-76s, but the bulk of yesterday's trading on wide, high-count goods was on 39-inch 68-72s. They sold for spot, 5¼c, and for late shipment from 4 7-16c to 4½c, according to the delivery. Narrow goods were none too active, and there was no unusual movement to sheetings and drills. Spot printcloth prices were

39-inch, 80-80s....5¼c 38½-inch, 64-56s....3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s....3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c 38½-inch, 80-48s....3¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s....4c 27-inch, 64-60s....2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s....3¾c 27-inch, 56-52s....2¾c

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Manufacturers Are Not Eager to Sell at Current Prices.

FALL RIVER, July 17.—Another quiet week was experienced in the printcloth markets. Buyers were seeking business extending through the Fall months, and the mills displayed indifference about future business at prevailing prices. The margin of profit, the manufacturers declare, is small enough as it is, for spot or nearby delivery and they claim that they stand to lose if the contract far ahead, so that no great eagerness was manifested to trade under present quotations.

Fair inquiry was noted during the week for 38½- and 36-inch goods and a moderate amount of trading was done in these styles. No change in the general apathetic condition of the narrow goods markets was apparent during the week, the bulk of the business being done in wide and medium wide goods. The mills are looking for better prices. Before Fall they hope the demand will bring a more brisk inquiry and that this will mean larger profits out of the sales.

The usual amount of Summer curtailment is now on and some mills have cut down their weekly production. The Barnaby Manufacturing Company is still closed and will doubtless remain idle till plans for complete reorganization are consummated. The cotton yarn markets are quiet and reports from various quarters are to the effect that business is slow and prices are irregular and weak. Cotton went off a little during the week, but in the opinion of some manufacturers the desirable kinds are not easily gotten. The weekly sales amounted to about 180,000 pieces of which about 35,000 were spots.

Good Prices for Good Wool.

LONDON, July 17.—Offerings at the wool auction sales today were 8,300 bales. This was another good selection. There was a brisk demand and the market was firm, scoured merinos realising 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d for the Russian and home trade. Low crossbreds are still irregular.

TO EDUCATE THE JEWELRY WEARERS

Campaign Under Way to Teach Right Use of Articles of Personal Adornment.

A campaign is under way in the jewelry trade to educate the American people in regard to the proper function of jewelry as a necessary and essential feature of dress adornment, and to develop the taste of the American women in the wearing of jewelry along the lines of appropriateness and harmony, especially the latter.

One of the men most familiar with the plan is T. Edgar Wilson of this city, who has been well known to the trade for a number of years as editor of The Jewelers' Circular. Outlining the campaign to a TIMES reporter yesterday, he said:

"Jewelry has become so universally worn that it is almost impossible today to find a girl or woman, properly clothed, who is not wearing jewelry of some kind, either for the sake of utility or for a decorative purpose. It is now almost as impossible to conceive a woman wearing a dress without jewelry as it is to conceive her wearing jewelry without a dress.

"Many women show natural taste in wearing their jewelry, but by many others the ornament is used irrespective of its appropriateness to the gown or the occasion. With some women the jewelry worn plays a necessary part in the effect of their costumes, setting them off and completing the picture; with others the jewelry worn produces a jarring and even discordant note. In other words, jewelry may make or mar a woman's appearance, be she dressed in shirtwaist and skirt or in the finest of evening gowns.

"The relation of jewelry to dress has been seriously discussed of late by members of the jewelry organizations of the country, and members of the manufacturing associations of the various producing centres have gone so far as to appoint special committees to aid in a movement for educating the American jewelry wearer to the underlying principles of the proper use of jewelry. The fashion magazines and the press have been appealed to to help in this campaign.

"The whole trouble is that few women have given much thought to the appropriateness of the various kinds of jewelry. They do not realize that in addition to jewelry for evening wear there is jewelry distinctly the thing for use with traveling costumes, as well as color, wear with tailor clothes, and morning and afternoon costumes; that there is jewelry appropriate alone for the elderly matron and other jewelry suitable only for the debutante. Neither do they realize that there is jewelry made especially for use on heavy fabrics and materials of solid texture, such as lapis lazuli, turquoise, the various gem minerals and kinds of matrix, and that these ornaments are distinctly unappropriate for wear with dresses of the lighter materials, such as chiffons, voiles, nets, &c. They do not realize that garments of these materials require jewelry which utilizes crystals of delicate color, tourmaline, aquamarine, and other semi-precious stones, in addition to the rare precious gems of more general use.

"All sorts of factors must be taken into consideration in determining the proper note to be sounded in wearing jewelry, and the more fastidious woman will now consider the age, coloring, and general build of the wearer in addition to the material, color, and cut of the garment to be adorned. The occasion for which it is to be used is also a vital element in the choice of a particular bit of jewelry by one who knows the whys and wherefores.

"The question is a large one, but the principles underlying it apply to the wearing of the cheapest, as well as the most expensive, jewelry. If properly guided, the woman of taste, no matter what her means, will soon learn to have her jewelry suit the costume she wears regardless of the quality of either. The woman of fashion, who can afford the fine products in gems, gold and platinum, that are being turned out by the American artists of today has an unlimited field in which to show her discriminating taste for beauty and art and, to a certain extent, express her individuality in every costume she wears.

"Paris, unfortunately, is no longer the centre of jewelry fashions, owing to the fact that new kinds of regular jewelry are not being made or worn there to the extent they were once. The war has brought mourning effects into fashion that would not do for this country. The American manufacturers, as a result, have had to determine the style tendencies themselves in all forms of new jewelry that they manufacture. With the retailers, they practically put the final mark of acceptance on what will be featured in the coming season's lines.

"The Newark manufacturers have been especially active in this way, and the Styles Committee of the Manufacturing Jewelers' Association of that city has recently submitted a series of opinions regarding styles for the coming Fall season. The most important conclusions are as follows:

"The prevailing styles in jewelry for Fall, 1915, will be platinum and gold in their natural colors, without artificial finishes. Platinum displays to a marked degree the beauty of diamonds, and this metal will be used where diamonds are called for, either alone or in combination with other stones, but this will not prevent the use of the various colors of gold or the combination of enamel, especially where colored stones are to be shown.

"Diminutive designs will be the rule in all classes of jewelry.

"Brooches are assuming prominence again.

"Rings will be made with an inclination to designs running across the finger and with various stones of one shape out of the ordinary. The reason for calling for odd-shaped stones is the increasing difficulty in securing regular sizes.

"Bracelets of flexible type and bangles in narrow widths, jeweled with diamonds and with semi-precious stones, will be the vogue, and for evening wear elbow styles will be particularly favored.

"The tendency of design in necklaces will be toward narrow, tight-fitting effects, with jeweled ornaments worked into the chin.

"Watches will continue to be worn in bracelets and will also hang pendent from the neck, the main ornament in the chain being placed next to the watch.

"Gold belt buckles mounted on leather and on material similar to that of the costume worn will continue to be fashionable.

"Hatpins of small design will continue in favor.

"Lorgnettes for all occasions will be shown from the elaborately jeweled platinum for full dress to the simple gold for shopping.

"The trend in fashion for sleeve links will be toward loose links with the short connections to set well in soft cuffs.

"Waldemar chains will be shown with a ring, to which a charm, seal, or locket may be attached to hang near the pocket.

"The whole subject is one which will probably be gone into thoroughly at the convention of jewelers that will be held in this city in the week beginning Aug. 23, during which an exhibition of jewelry, silverware, and kindred lines will be made at the Grand Central Palace. At this time the retail jewelers will probably meet with committees from the manufacturers and wholesalers to discuss the question of jewelry styles and to give added impetus to the movement to make the American women show greater taste in the wearing of the artistic products of the goldsmith and lapidary than is shown by the women of any other nation in the world."

S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.
Offer Special Value in a big JOB of Ladies' and Misses' WHITE and COLORED WASH DRESSES.

500 DOZEN WASH SKIRTS AND DRESSES. Also GOLFINE SKIRTS. QUEEN COSTUME CO., 25 West 27th.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.
OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 36th Street.

RUST AND MILD STEEL.

Former Causing a Return to the Use of Wrought Iron.

Although mild steel, Bessemer and open-hearth, has largely taken the place of wrought iron, it is so only because of cheapness and not because of superior quality or durability. No sooner had mild steel been in use a short time than it unexpectedly developed great susceptibility to rust. So serious was the trouble and so entirely incapable of remedy that in some minor matters wrought iron has "come back" into its own again.

In roofing nails made of mild steel the heads rusted so badly after comparatively brief exposure to the weather that the shingles came loose; nor did galvanizing help matters very much. For there developed the curious fact, alike in nails, barbed wire, and galvanized sheets, that the mild steel surface refused to take more than a certain plating of the galvanizing material, no matter how long or persistently the attempt was made to give a heavy coating. Evidently there was some inherent difference, either mechanically or chemically, in the make-up of wrought iron and mild steel—apparently it is somewhat of both—especially as relates to the greater amount of carbon in wrought iron, which gives it superior resistance to oxidization.

As a result, not only has wrought iron come back into use in some small measure where length of service rather than price is desired, but there have likewise come upon the market various composition metals, claiming to embody the virtues of both forms of metal. Some have been successes, some have not, but it is too soon yet to say whether the new composition metals will show the long-lived endurance and resistance to rust that characterized the old-fashioned wrought iron hardware. Meanwhile in general mild steel maintains its popularity because it is cheap, and this is an age of opportunism.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—O'Neill & Co.; H. C. Taylor, upholstery goods, carpets; Continental.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BOSTON—Massachusetts Shirt Co.; A. Falk, mfrs. shirts; Endicott.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. R. Wilson, millinery, basement; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—F. Dessauer & Co.; F. Dessauer, dry goods, notions, furn. goods, ready-to-wear, wholesale; 212 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Friedlander, Brody & Co.; H. Brody, mfrs. hosiery; Grand.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; C. Browning, victrolas; 200 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Pashek & Co.; F. Pashek, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; Wallick.
CLEVELAND—J. Wolpaw & Co.; J. Wolpaw, mfrs. pants, overalls, clothing; Broadway Central.
GRAND RAPIDS—Wurnburg D. G. Co.; E. H. Dickinson, women's, children's shoes; 105 Grand.
HICKORY, N. C.—G. W. Hall & Co.; G. W. Hall, genl. mdse.; Imperial.
HOUSTON—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; H. Levy, genl. mdse.; 148 West 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss Stephens, furs; G. P. Meier, tailoring dept.; 1,220 Broadway.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche Co.; M. Zander, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 116 West 32d.
OKLAHOMA CITY—S. L. Brock D. G. Co.; M. Little, dry goods, notions, laces, millinery, ready-to-wear, house furn. goods; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Deal-Anderson Co.; A. H. Anderson, decorations, furnishings; Grenoble.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Reed's Sons; J. Bailey, trimmings; Strand.
PHILADELPHIA—Wachs, Share & Co.; A. Ribner, mfrs. women's, misses' skirts; Grand.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO—S. L. Leszynsky & Co.; E. Leszynsky, women's ready-to-wear; 35 West 31st.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. Steinfeld, coats, suits; 71 West 23d.
YORK, Penn.—S. Weist's Sons; J. M. Rodgers, dry goods; 816 W. 32d; Gregorian.
ST. LOUIS—Hecht Bros. & Co.; M. Hecht, clothing, mfrs. men's, boys' clothing; 53 West 14th.

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED.—BY LOCAL ST. LOUIS REPRESENTATIVE FOR ST. LOUIS AND VISITING SOUTHERN TRADE, GOOD LINE OF CORSETS AND WAISTS, ALSO SILK AND LINGERIE WAISTS, $12.00 TO $42.00 DOZEN. COMMAND BIG FOLLOWING AND WILL DO JUSTICE TO GOOD LINE. C 9 TIMES ANNEX.

WANT FROM 100 TO 500 men's genuine Palm Beach suits with Palm Beach label, light and dark colors, all sizes; immediate delivery; will pay cash; wire what you have. Altheimer Dry Goods Co., Little Rock, Ark.

$150,000.00 worth of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing at wholesale. Bargain prices; immediate shipment, terms, etc. Get to know us. A. SCHAAF & SONS, 394 Broadway. Phone Franklin 42.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs of men's Summer suits; cheap.

Help and Situations Wanted.

WANTED—A DESIGNER

who can produce waists at $9.00 per dozen. Must have knowledge of manufacturing. Will not consider applications unless highly recommended. Salary no object for the right party. Communicate at once with KRAMER & SAUBER, 113 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

MANUFACTURER of a high-grade Athletic Underwear, Pajamas, and Nightrobes will place the line with salesmen or agents having experience and acquaintance with the gross trade; commission basis; state territory and all other particulars. Address A. Austin, 39 South Gay St., Baltimore.

SALESMAN wanted, cloak, suit trade; interest $3,000; good paying proposition. T 22 Times.

WHO WILL CARRY COTTON?

Japanese Fears In Case Pacific Mail Boats Cease Running.

Considerable anxiety exists among Japanese importers of American cotton over the possibility of the Pacific Mail Steamship Line being withdrawn from the Pacific after Nov. 4, as reported. According to a translation from a Japanese newspaper that has been received from Kobe by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, it is feared that the withdrawal of the ships of this company from the Pacific will become a serious handicap to the continuance of the Japanese cotton-spinning industry.

It is pointed out in the translated article that the Pacific Mail Line has for some time been handling fully 60 per cent. of American shipments of cotton to Japan. Thirty per cent. of the remainder has been handled by the three Japanese steamship lines; and the remaining 10 per cent. by the ships of the Great Northern Railroad. With American cotton exports to Japan totaling about 400,000 bales annually, the Japanese interested in the subject are wondering who is going to carry the approximately 240,000 bales that are now carried by the Pacific Mail Line. It is shown that, by increasing the number of steamers and other boats operated, the Japanese lines can take care of part of this amount, but it is not thought that all of it could be handled, even with the resources of the Japanese lines taxed to their limits.

As a last resort, it is pointed out that a certain amount of aid may be obtained from the Panama and Suez Canal boats, but, in view of the conditions in Europe and the present high rates charged on ocean freights, it is said that not much aid can be expected from that source.

Openings This Week.

Openings of lightweight men's wear piece goods are scheduled for this week. Is is understood that the leading factor in the market will name prices on Wednesday. Everything points to a strong market, with advances on staple numbers of from 10 to 15 cents per yard. While trouble is being experienced in many quarters through lack of suitable dyes, the larger mill organizations are thought to be sufficiently well supplied with color stuffs to last them through the major portion of the coming season.

ADVERTISING.
Merchandising Plans for Increasing Sales. Sackerman-Edelmann Co., 303 Fifth Ave.

APRONS.
1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dean's Lockstitched, 45 East 17th St.

AEROPLANE TOYS.
FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $10. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 24 W. B'way.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES.
Headquarters for 5, 10 & 25c goods. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS.
Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Pop. Prices. BIENENZUCHT BROS., 110-111 Spring St.

BOOKLETS, CIRCULARS, ETC.
PRINTING Booklets, Catalogs, Circulars, Office Stationery. Lowest Prices. Drawings, Data, Trade Marks. Hayes Press, 301 W. 37. Greeley 835.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS.
Card Index We make a specialty of the Card Index business and its accessories.
U. S. Card Index Co.,
Phone 5579 Rector. 112 Liberty St.

CURTAINS (Novelty.)
Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 2 West 16th St.

DRESSES.
WASH DRESSES. Wonderful values. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DYESTUFFS Sold, Bought, Exchanged.
N. Y. ANILINE EXCHANGE.
Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

FAVORS & PAPER MATS.
Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidson, 201 W. 145th St.

FURS.
Fur-trace of all kinds at Jos. Steinert & Bros., 116-26 W. 32d St.

GIRDLES.
Newest Novelties at Stote & Schaffer, The Felt House of N. Y., 46 East 21st St.

GLOVE SILK COATS
At $3.75. A Business Builder for Coat and Sweater Dept. LEO F. STURM, 45 W. 36. Greeley 877-876.

HATS.
VELVET HATS } 40 W. 32d St.
SATIN HATS }

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES.
Cottons $2.00-$8.00, Silks $10.75-$27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 24 Greene St., N.Y.

SWEATERS AND KNIT NOVELTIES.
ALBERTSON, BECKMAN & ALLEN, Inc., The Keetch Line, 140 Fifth Av. Chelsea 1855.

TAFFETAS
Phone 2666 Madison Sq. for The New 49" Fabric Alfred Sabland, 19 Madison Ave. DAHLIA

WAISTS.
BLOOM & MILLMAN,
Waldorf Bldg., 3-16 West 32d St.
$9.00 Waists and Middies.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-12 West 20th St.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 530-532 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4200.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1238.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 589 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2246.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 86-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

Gross, Frauzblau & Co., 29 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers mchny., mdse. Fixtures.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., 1's 4345. Largest C

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably showers, somewhat lower temperature Monday; probably fair Tuesday; light to moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,995. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

'UNWRITTEN LAW' WON THAW JUROR

"We Never Thought He Had Been Insane," Declares David Robinson, Foreman.

TALKS AFTER SEEING HARRY

Arbiter Says "We" Considered He Had a Right to Kill Stanford White.

THAW NOW IN PHILADELPHIA

Takes Another Surf Bath at Atlantic City Before Resuming His Journey to Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 18.—Harry K. Thaw left here for Philadelphia today, saying he would spend the night there and probably go on to Pittsburgh, where his mother is awaiting him, tomorrow. Interest in Thaw's movements was overshadowed, however, by a statement made after a conference with him by David Robinson, foreman of the jury which returned a verdict before Justice Hendrick in New York that Thaw was sane.

Mr. Robinson said that the "unwritten" or "natural" law had influenced the finding in favor of Stanford White's slayer, and that the jury in that latest sanity hearing had thought Thaw never had been insane. He said also that he knew all about the Thaw case when he became a juror, as he had read about former proceedings carefully in the newspapers.

Mr. Robinson's disclosures were significant in comparison with two points in Justice Hendrick's charge. The Justice instructed the jurors: "I want you to exclude any feeling of sympathy for this man or any feeling that may have been caused by emotion shown by his mother."

Justice Hendrick's Charge.

The Justice also directed that the jury must assume that Thaw was insane when he killed Stanford White, as he had been so adjudged, and that Thaw was insane at the time of the various habeas corpus proceedings, after which he was returned to Matteawan.

The interview was given this morning, when newspaper men sought out Mr. Robinson at Thaw's request. The ex-foreman did not pretend to speak officially for all the jurymen, but he frequently used the collective "we."

Mr. Robinson took exception to editorials in THE TIMES and The Sun published the day following Thaw's release. He said that he was going to call the jury together soon, and that resolutions probably would be adopted condemning these comments. He didn't think that the editorial writers had any grounds for calling Thaw a murderer, as he had been acquitted of that charge.

"Was it the view of the jury that Thaw had never been insane?" he was asked.

"Yes, we thought he had never been insane."

"Then, if he never was crazy, doesn't it follow that he was guilty of murder?"

Cites Thaw Case Parallel.

"Not at all," replied Mr. Robinson. "I have served on juries before. I was on a jury in the Smith-Rushton case in Savannah, back in the eighties, which was a good bit more famous than the Frank case. Smith killed Rushton because of the latter's relations with Smith's wife, and we acquitted Smith. It seemed to us, considering all circumstances, that that was the idea in the Thaw case."

"Did they know when you were polled as a juryman in this case that you had served in the Smith-Rushton case?"

"I told them I had served in a murder case in another State."

"And in reaching your verdict in the Thaw case, you were guided by the same considerations which caused you to declare Smith not guilty of murder?"

"Precisely so."

"If Thaw should kill another man, whether under the influence of liquor or not, would you as a juror consider yourself responsible?"

"No. I would consider Thaw on the same basis as any man who kills under aggravating circumstances. Thaw would only kill for a woman."

"Would not you even consider that you had made a mistake in considering him sane?"

"No, we would not."

Questioned about the part that the "unwritten" law played in the deliberations of the jury, Mr. Robinson said:

"There is no question about the unwritten law. I don't believe much in it. But we all know that in cases where a man kills another in defense of his honor juries acquit him, not only in the South, but in the North, and right in New York."

"You think, then, do you, that Thaw had a right to kill Stanford White?"

"All things considered, we did," Mr. Robinson replied. "I don't call this the unwritten law. I call it the natural law."

"And it doesn't necessarily imply that a man is crazy under such circumstances?"

"Certainly not. Lots of sane men commit murder."

"Insanity the Only Defense."

"And all the jurors thought the same way about it?"

"I understand so. We all understood that insanity was the only defense that Thaw could put in."

It developed also that the Smith-Rushton case had been one of the subjects discussed in the jury room while the jurors were considering evidence as to Thaw's sanity. Mr. Robinson said that such questions formed part of the deliberations.

Mr. Robinson was asked about the charge by Justice Hendrick.

"You say that you didn't consider Thaw insane at any time?" a reporter asked. "Does that mean that you did not hold yourselves bound by the Justice's charge that as a matter of law you had to assume that Thaw was insane at the time he killed Mr. White, and also that he was insane as late

Continued on Page 5.

HOPE FOR COMPROMISE IN WELSH COAL STRIKE

Employers May Make Immediate Concessions of Most of the Men's Demands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—Hopeful developments in the Welsh coal mining dispute are forecast by the Cardiff correspondent of The Daily News, who telegraphs as follows:

"This evening there is a slight rift in the lowering clouds, and a slender streak of sunshine illumines the gloom. A new and simple path to peace has been pointed out and seems to be acceptable in quarters that vitally matter. Necessarily there is a good deal of reticence about the matter in quarters that are likely to know, but I should not be surprised if it took the form of conceding immediately all the men's terms except stipulating for a three years' agreement; that then the matters now in dispute should be referred to a tribunal under the Munitions act, which tribunal would decide as to the marginal differences between the award of Mr. Runciman and the full demands of the men; that the men would be ordered back and go at once with an honorable undertaking to abide the result of the tribunal's decision. If this confirmed the full demands, all well and good; if it decided something short, then the balance would be taken back from the men. In the meantime the Government, ordering or awarding full concessions, would guarantee the employers against any loss caused by that part of the demands which the tribunal should ultimately award.

"Upon lines of this sort, I am told, a settlement can be obtained. It would be a compromise. The men would get the immediate concession of their demands, except the three years' agreement, but subject to the arbitration of the tribunal upon those points now already conceded. The employers would get the guarantee of the Government to cover a temporary loss upon the points not finally adjudged by the tribunal. The Government would secure the inestimable advantage of an immediate resumption of work."

A Cardiff dispatch to The Daily Mail says:

"The normal output of the Welsh coalfield, affected by the strike, is well over 100,000 tons a day, or roughly 1,000,000 tons a week. It seems now impossible to get the men back to work before Wednesday even if the strike finishes then, by which time 1,000,000 tons of the finest coal will have been lost.

"But the loss is greater than this. Already important industrial concerns are closing down through lack of coal. These concerns, counting on the nearness of the pits, had little storing room and depended virtually on day to day supplies. The greatest of them is the Ebby vale steel, coal and iron works, where the shortage of coal has caused the damping down of coke ovens and blast furnaces of the plant, upon which other plants, employing 6,000 men, are directly dependent.

"Another big concern, the Graigola Patent Fuel Works at Swansea, employing 2,000 men, besides its own colliers is stopped, also the Crown Preserved Coal Company, the Anchor Patent Fuel Company, and the Star Patent Fuel Company.

"There are many other Welsh concerns, such for instance as the Atlantic and Pacific Fuel Company and many of the South Wales steel and tinplate concerns, which cannot run much longer without fresh supplies. The coal and iron railways are stopped and by Wednesday the coal dockers will be idle."

BOMB FOR A CUNARDER HIDDEN IN HER COAL

Unexpected Transfer of Fuel in Transit, Due to Damaged Car, Leads to Discovery.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—An accident to a coal car on the Pennsylvania Railroad was responsible for the discovery today at Morrisville, near here, of what is believed to be a high explosive bomb intended to destroy a Cunard Line steamship. The coal was consigned to the Cunard Steamship Company at New York.

The car which was damaged had been loaded with coal in the mining region of Pennsylvania. To prevent the loss of coal in transit, the car was left in the Morrisville railroad yard so that its load could be transferred to another car, and the transfer was begun today.

While the coal was passing from the damaged car through a chute to another car, a workman saw a dark object about twenty inches long and tapering from ten to six inches in diameter, as it slid down the coal chute.

It was quickly dug out and examined by James G. Ashborn, a former navy man, who is employed as a machinist at the yard. Mr. Ashborn found the object to be of tin and filled with a black substance, which he believed to be a mixture containing gun powder and some other explosive. He said he was sure the contents were highly explosive. The supposed bomb will be sent to an expert for examination.

There was great excitement among employes in the yard when the bomb was discovered, and the engineer of the train moved the car a safe distance away for fear of an explosion. It is believed that the bomb was intended to explode when thrown into a furnace aboard a Cunard ship.

Captain D. J. Roberts, marine Superintendent of the Cunard Line, said last night:

"We order coal for our ships from the Berwind White depot at Communipaw as it is required for them, and no one can tell which lighter is going to a Cunard steamer until the barge Captain gets his instructions from the Superintendent of the depot.

"We have thought of the possibility of secreting explosives in the coal, and have an Inspector on every lighter watching the coal as it is conveyed to the ship. It is handled again by the firemen working in the bunkers, and finally by the coal trimmers and firemen on the voyage before the coal reaches the furnaces. By these means it would be difficult for a bomb to pass without being detected.

"No precaution is neglected in watching out for safety. The Orduna only takes on 1,000 tons of coal in New York, and it is ready alongside for the men to start work at 6 o'clock in the morning."

HINTS THAT SWEDEN MIGHT ENTER WAR

Premier Says She Wishes to Remain at Peace, but Not at Any Price.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Copenhagen says:

"That it is not impossible that Sweden will enter the war was indicated by a speech of the Swedish Premier, Dr. Hammarskjold, in replying to a deputation representing the Peace Congress recently held in Varberg. The Premier said:

"'The Swedish Government sincerely desires to remain neutral, but it does not necessarily follow that peace can be maintained. It is as dangerous to believe Sweden favors war as to believe that she favors peace at any price.'"

FRANK SURVIVES ASSASSIN'S KNIFE

Jugular Vein Partly Severed by Convict's Attack, but He Is Expected to Recover.

SLASHED WHILE HE SLEPT

Assailant, the Murderer of Two Men, Asserts That He Was Not Prompted to the Act.

FRANK BRAVE IN CRISIS

Not Afraid to Die, and Begs That Assailant Be Forgiven—Governor Plans Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 18.—Leo M. Frank, whose throat was cut by William Creen, a fellow-convict at the Georgia Prison Farm here, late last night, the jugular vein being partly severed, is believed to have a good chance for recovery. It was feared for a time that he would die from loss of blood, but the hemorrhage was checked in quick time, and now the attending physicians says the wounded man has something more than a fighting chance for his life.

Frank was reported late tonight as resting well. He had regained his normal pulse. Two trained nurses have been employed to care for him.

The attack on the famous life prisoner was sudden, savage and unprovoked. The assailant, a murderer who has killed two men, also is serving a life sentence.

Frank was quartered at night in a dormitory with about one hundred other prisoners, and occupied a bunk about forty feet from one of the two doors to the large room. Creen's bunk was the fourth from his. No prisoner is allowed to leave his place without permission from one of the two guards stationed at the dormitory at night.

Seized Frank by the Hair.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Creen called out for permission to get up, and it was granted. He started down the line of bunks toward the one occupied by Frank. As he reached it he seized Frank by the hair and delivered one blow with a butcher knife, which he had concealed. A guard rushed to the bunk and prevented Creen from striking again.

Among the prisoners who rushed to Frank's aid were two physicians, one of whom also was serving a life term for murder. They gave first aid and treated the wound until Dr. Guy Compton, the prison physician, was summoned from his home, half a mile away. The three men took twenty-five stitches in Frank's neck. Dr. H. J. Rosenberg, the Frank family physician, arrived from Atlanta today with two nurses. He said that while the patient's condition was serious, he had a good chance for life.

Mrs. Frank was in Milledgeville at the home of J. M. Burns. She was not told of the attack until after the physicians had finished their work. She became hysterical, but later was calmed and was taken to the prison hospital.

The cut extends from the front of the neck around the left side to almost the middle of the back of the neck. Neither the windpipe nor the spinal cord is hurt, but the jugular vein is partly severed. The physicians' greatest fear tonight was that some of the stitches might slip. There is danger, also, of a new rupture from a coughing spell.

In trying to fight off his assailant Frank got gashes in both hands from the knife, but these wounds are not serious.

After his wounds had been dressed Frank turned to the physicians and asked: "I am I going to die?"

"We don't know," replied Dr. Compton. "You are in a serious condition and will have to be quiet."

Not Afraid to Die.

"If I am going to die," replied Frank, "I am not afraid. Nothing stands between me and God. I hope that the man who attacked me will be forgiven."

Frank knew of the demonstrations against the action of Governor Slaton in commuting his sentence and also of threats to take him from the prison farm by force. Those who reached his side first after he was wounded believe he had all this in mind when he said: "I guess they have got me now."

Everybody who has been at Frank's bedside has commented on his calmness and fortitude. For some time he thought he was going to die, but throughout he maintained marked courage, never uttering any complaint.

Frank's constitution, which stood him in such good stead throughout his fight for life in the courts, seems unimpaired. He was somewhat worn down when brought to the State Farm, being probably sixty pounds lighter than when arrested, accused of the murder of Mary Phagan, but he had taken on flesh since his arrival here and was getting strong and robust through working much of the time in the open air with other convicts, hence the great loss of blood that he has suffered has not caused a complete collapse. He is weak, but has has nerve.

Frank asked the prison doctors again today if they thought he would live.

"You have a good chance," he was told. Frank smiled.

"I don't punish the man who attacked me," he said. "I have nothing to fear. I will be able to prove to the world that I am innocent of the crime of which they accuse me if they give me a chance."

"Doctor," he said later, "I am going to live. I must live. I must vindicate myself."

Life Saved by Murderer.

Dr. Rosenberg, Frank's Atlanta physician, complimented the prison doctors, saying their prompt action saved Frank's life. Dr. J. M. McNaughton, who is serving a life term for murder, is being congratulated for the part he played. It was he who rendered the first aid, clamping the gushing vein and stopping the hemorrhage. Dr. McNaughton says Frank surely would have died in five minutes. He is much pleased over saving the life of his fellow prisoner.

Creen, Frank's assailant, appears composed as he lies on a cot in the big dormitory with his legs chained to a concrete post. The report that he had been placed in a dungeon is untrue; there are no cells in this prison.

According to Creen's own statement he has killed two men. One of these was Tobe Reese, whom he killed eight years ago. Of that crime he was acquitted on a plea of self-defense. He killed O. S. Kitchens three years ago, and for that crime received a life sen-

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SARONY PORTRAITS WITHIN REACH. $5 for 3. 364 5th Av. (34th St.)—Advt.

To Take the Tariff Out of Politics

A strong organization has been formed to work for a permanent non-partisan tariff commission, and it will shortly begin a nation-wide campaign. An article will tell of the project IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

DELAY ARMS STRIKE; MAY AVERT TROUBLE

Leaders Consent to Wait 48 Hours Before Calling Out Machinists at Bridgeport Plants

AT NEW YORKER'S REQUEST

Who Is Financially Interested—Manufacturers Skeptical—Labor View of Bridgeport's War Boom.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 18.—After J. J. Keppler, International Vice President of the Machinists' Union, had issued formal order this afternoon for the machinists to strike at the Remington Arms plant tomorrow at Noon, John A. Johnson, Vice President of the Structural Iron Workers, came to this city from New York and announced that, in response to a personal appeal from a New Yorker financially interested in Bridgeport factories, he had agreed to delay calling the walkout for forty-eight hours.

Mr. Johnson refused to reveal the name of the man. He did say that he was connected with neither the Remington Company nor the Stewart Construction Company. This man, said Mr. Johnson, realized what a calamity a general strike throughout New England would be at this time.

"I left Bridgeport yesterday afternoon, and went to New York," said Mr. Johnson. "As soon as I reached my office there I found a telephone message from this man, a friend of mine, who is not connected with any labor organization. He told me that he believed he could do something to settle the difficulty."

Mr. Johnson said he understood an effort would be made to have Major W. G. Penfield, works manager of the Remington Arms & Ammunition Company, enter into conference with the labor representatives.

It was pointed out to Mr. Johnson that the two days' delay would give the machinists time to strengthen their organization, which is not over strong in the Remington cartridge plant. He scoffed at the intimation that the union men had shown the white feather.

Mr. Keppler said that it was planned to call out first the men in the Remington Arms plant, next those in the cartridge factory and then those in all factories having sub-contracts from the Remington Company. He insisted that any material delay in granting the demands would result in a general strike throughout New England.

The strike fever seems to be in the air. The workmen are prosperous and have money in bank. The picayune question of proper union affiliation of the millwrights has faded into insignificance; it is now one of a general demand for better hours and closed shops.

All Bridgeport breathed easier when the news came that the strike would not be declared. The men ordered to walk out of the Remington arms plant were 150 machinists, 200 hod carriers, 50 riggers, 50 sheet-metal workers, and 50 die sinkers and drop forgers. It had been planned to have these men make a demonstration in front of the Remington U. M. C. plant and a parade through the city.

Guards Threaten to Strike, Too.

In addition the 700 guards at the Remington plants agreed that they would not risk their lives in a strike for $15.10 a week, and had planned to walk out when the machinists struck. The Remington people say that most of these guards are retired United States soldiers. The labor officials deny this.

"I have agreed to Mr. Johnson's request to delay the strike for one or two days," said Mr. Keppler, "but this does not mean that either the machinists or the Remington people have backed down. It means simply that organized labor agrees with the interested New Yorker that a strike would be a body blow to Bridgeport, and we are opposed to the needless destruction of the city's prosperity. If this mediator can obtain a conference for us with the Remington people he will have done something. I hope the delay will bring about a settlement."

Manufacturers of Bridgeport were tonight inclined to be skeptical as to the assigned reason for the delay. They maintain that the machinists are not well enough organized in Bridgeport to conduct a successful strike. On the other hand, the labor leaders are firm in their declaration that they will insist on nothing less than the original demands—a permanent eight-hour day in all the Remington plants, recognition of millwrights as metal workers and a minimum scale of wages.

There was much sub-surface discontent among the machinists over the delay. The men are anxious to start the fight for a strictly "closed" New England with an eight-hour day in all shops. A new grievance was added by the peremptory dismissal of thirty-five union machinists from the plant of the Bullard Manufacturing Company. Union officials demand that any settlement shall include the reinstatement of these men.

Leaders Angry at Gompers.

Strike leaders here did not conceal their anger today at a published statement of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, that offers of money had been made to labor men in Bridgeport to force the strike. This recalled vividly the charge by Major Penfield that pro-German money was back of the move to tie up the manufacture of arms for the Allies. The Major is said to have the affidavits of several labor men, including that of Ernest O'Brien, ex-business agent of the Carpenters' Union, that twice he was offered $200 to call his men off the arms plant construction work.

Simon Lake, the inventor, head of the Lake Torpedo Boat Construction Company, at whose plant the patternmakers struck yesterday, and which would be tied up by a strike of the machinists, was asked today what he thought of the talk of outside influences.

"I have no direct evidence," he replied. "But if I were a German and wanted to tie up the manufacture of arms for enemies I would not hesitate to approach some of these labor agitators. As for the patternmakers, I am a patternmaker myself, and I know that some patternmakers are worth more than others. They have struck on the demand that all receive the same pay. I regard that as opposed to the American Constitution, which gives a man a right to advance himself. I shall

Continued on Page 4.

TALK IN HUNGARY OF OUTBREAK HERE

London Hears Count Tisza Would "Mobilize" Austrians and Hungarians in America

TO CLOSE ARMS FACTORIES

Gossip in Premier's Club About Using Force to Stop American Sales to Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 18.—The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent says:

"It is stated that the Government contemplates the mobilization of the American Austrians and Hungarians, of whom there are some 6,000,000 in the United States, so as to interfere with the manufacture of war material, if the American Government will not meet the demands of the central empires. One of the members of Count Tisza's club said:

"'It is a great mistake on the part of America to believe that we are utterly powerless, for if the worst comes to the worst, we have more than 15,000,000 men, mostly in the Eastern States—Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians—who are ready to menace the business of the munition manufacturers.'

"It is not quite clear what all this means unless it refers to the bombs and revolvers of Mr. Morgan's assailant, Muenter, who is feted in Vienna and Munich as a German martyr. There are 3,000 Hungarian societies in America which can create trouble and foment strikes, but for such an undertaking a central organization or body is necessary, and the American authorities may have something to say on that subject. Underground agitation, on the other hand, would be of very little use. Moreover, though there are many thousands of Hungarians employed in factories in America, turning out war material for England and the Allies, and, though the agents of the German organizations are doing their best to impress them with their ideas, these people pay little or no heed to them.

"Count Tisza, in giving his followers some idea of his policy, is reported to have said something to this effect: 'We have been at war almost a year now, and have tried to behave modestly, as every great military power should behave. We have worked hard and shed our blood and spent our money until we have achieved a position in the war which justifies our taking into consideration the unfriendly attitude and pretensions of certain neutrals, who interpret neutrality entirely in defiance of the spirit of the word and in accordance with their own interests and sentiments. We think the time has arrived when we should take a stand, and in the name of right and justice raise a protest against the menacing and disloyal attitude of certain neutral States.'

"These general phrases are said to relate partly to Rumania and partly to America, but the Premier did not give any indication as to the precise steps he would take."

8,983,891 Teutons Here in 1910.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The census of 1910 showed that there were then in the United States 2,501,333 natives of Germany, 1,174,973 natives of Austria, and 495,609 natives of Hungary. This makes a total of 4,171,915 natives of the central empires in the United States. In addition there were 709,070 American born persons both of whose parents were natives of Austria; 3,911,847 native born persons both of whose parents were born in Germany, and 191,095 native born persons both of whose parents were born in Hungary. There were also in the United States at the time of the 1910 census 117,565 native born persons one of whose parents was born in Austria, 1,869,599 native born persons one of whose parents was born in Germany, and 13,568 native born persons one of whose parents was born in Hungary.

The total number of Germans, Austrians and Hungarians and native born persons both of whose parents were born in Germany, Austria or Hungary was 8,983,891. Even allowing for any increase in this Austrian, German and Hungarian population due to natural increase and immigration the estimate of 15,000,000 male Germans, Austrians and Hungarians made by "one of the members of Count Tisza's club" is plainly a great exaggeration. The figures given above include women and children whose numbers must be subtracted to get at the total number of men who might be employed in munitions factories and the exaggeration is little modified if to the total is added the 2,000,753 native born persons, one of whose parents was of German, Austrian or Hungarian birth.

Of the 2,501,333 natives of Germany who were in the United States in 1910, 436,011 were in New York, 319,190 were in Illinois, 233,384 in Wisconsin, 196,202 in Pennsylvania, 131,580 in Michigan, 109,629 in Minnesota, 175,496 in Ohio, and 122,880 in New Jersey. These are the only States that had persons of German birth numbering more than 100,000. There were 76,307 Germans in California, 62,179 in Indiana, 98,759 in Iowa, 86,226 in Missouri, 57,302 in Nebraska, and 44,929 in Texas.

Of the 1,174,973 natives of Austria who were in the United States in 1910, 163,025 were in Illinois, 35,455 in Massachusetts, 31,034 in Michigan, 37,121 in Minnesota, 24,362 in Nebraska, 56,770 in New Jersey, 245,004 in New York, 72,887 in Ohio, 251,774 in Pennsylvania, and 38,692 in Wisconsin.

Of the 495,609 natives of Hungary in the United States in 1910, 39,859 were in Illinois, 47,610 in New Jersey, 96,843 in New York, 85,881 in Ohio, and 125,486 in Pennsylvania. No other State had more than 15,000 natives of Hungary in its population.

The London Morning Post dispatch from Budapest quotes the member of Count Tisza's Club as saying that more than 15,000,000 Austrian, German, and Hungarian men in the United States were "mostly in the Eastern States." By geographical divisions the natives of Germany, Austria, and Hungary were distributed in the United States in 1910 as follows:

	Germany.	Austria-Hungary.
New England	70,267	86,490
Middle Atlantic	754,993	321,426
East North Central	921,443	479,740
West North Central	426,639	140,553
South Atlantic	63,287	30,584
East South Central	26,522	6,782
West South Central	68,760	29,280
Mountain	42,898	36,624
Pacific	123,633	40,775

Don't miss the announcements of Edgemere Crest on Pages 6, 11, 15 and 16 today.—Advt.

PRESIDENT RETURNING TO CAPITAL; MAY TELL BERLIN ANOTHER ATTACK WILL FORCE US TO MEANS OF REDRESS

Throngs Greet the President on Way to Washington; Guarded by Many Federal and Railway Detectives

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S TRAIN, New Haven, Conn., July 18.—President Wilson today brought to a close the longest vacation he has had since entering the White House. He left Cornish, N. H., this afternoon, and will arrive in Washington early tomorrow morning, prepared to give immediate consideration to the German situation and other diplomatic problems.

The President has given careful and detailed study to the last German note on submarine warfare, and is fully prepared to discuss all its phases with Secretary Lansing and other members of his Cabinet. Definite action is expected by the President's friends in the near future.

Despite the fact that no details of the President's return trip were given out in advance, he was greeted by large crowds at every stop this afternoon. At several places he stepped out on the rear platform of his car and shook hands with as many persons as time permitted.

The President was greeted here by Secretary Houston of the Agricultural Department, who was returning to Washington after a visit to the north shore of Massachusetts, where he talked with Colonel E. M. House several times.

The President was more closely guarded on the present trip than ever before. He was accompanied by a personal escort of Secret Service men and train detectives provided by the New Haven Railway. Lehigh Valley & Hudson Railroad detectives will accompany him after he leaves the New Haven system. His car was switched from the White Mountain train to the Washington express at this place.

GERMANS PIERCE RUSSIAN LINES

Teutonic Legions Make Terrific Attacks Along the Whole Front of 1,000 Miles.

MACKENSEN PUSHING NORTH

Hindenburg's Fourth Drive at Warsaw Rolling Defenders Back Toward Narew River.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—The Russian front, running from the Baltic in the north to Bessarabia in the south, a distance of nearly a thousand miles, is being subjected to violent attacks by the Germans and Austrians, and in places has, according to the German official report, been pierced.

In the Baltic provinces General von Bülow, who is using large forces of cavalry, has crossed the Windau River and is moving toward Riga. In the Przasnysz district Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who is making his fourth attempt to reach Warsaw, has twice broken the Russian lines and compelled the defenders to retire toward the Narew River.

In southern Poland, after a period of inactivity, Field Marshal von Mackensen is again on the move and claims to have captured some Russian advance positions, which stood between him and his objective, the Lublin-Cholm railway.

Simultaneously with these attacks, which are the main ones, the Austro-German armies are on the offensive west of the Vistula River, in central Poland, and along the Dniester River in Galicia. As was the case in the drive through western Galicia, the Russians are fighting stubbornly, and on occasion are turning and delivering vicious blows at their opponents. But whether they will be able to hold their present lines is problematical.

The probability of the Russians having to evacuate Warsaw, which is threatened by von Hindenburg in the north and von Mackensen in the south, is being seriously discussed. The possibility of a further retreat, however, is being calmly considered in Russia, where the old theory that the further the enemy is drawn into the country the worse it is for him buoys up their hopes of final victory.

For the present Berlin is the only capital celebrating, and again Field Marshal von Hindenburg, whose success in the Przasnysz is the cause of it, is being lauded.

Main Movement Still in South.

PETROGRAD, July 18.—With active fighting progressing along five distinct Russian fronts, the renewed German operations between the Vistula and the Bug assume primary importance.

The German tentative objectives in the Baltic, Narew and Suwalki districts, in which, military observers say, the Germans have gained some ground without real advantage, owing to the great strength and defensibility of the secondary Russian positions, are merely repetitions of former assaults which, though energetically conducted, never have had a more serious purpose than diverting the Russian troops away from the main theatre.

But the movement toward Lublin and Cholm stands out from the northern attack as a distinct military venture, and it is their opinion that on it the Teutons have decided to rest the entire fate of their Galician and Polish campaign.

Here, without railroads or any facilities for transportation such as are afforded along the northern front, the Austro-Germans apparently are ignoring the possibility of weak rear communications, and, conducting their large operations seemingly without a suitable base, have redoubled their efforts to reach the Lublin-Cholm line. Military observers coming from this front say that the lack of railroad communications has been met by the Germans with new and specially designed auto transports.

The advancing Austro-German line toward Cholm and Lublin has reached the apex of the left bank of the Wieprz River, near Krastnostav, eight miles from an important railroad line connecting Cholm and Lublin. Their present endeavor seems to be to bring up the flanks bent back toward the Vistula

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TURKS' COLLAPSE BELIEVED NEAR

London and Athens Hear End Is Imminent Because of Lack of Ammunition.

PRESSURE ON RUMANIA

Teuton Troops Mass on Border to Back Impending Ultimatum to Save Turkish Ally.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—Reports which have reached England during the last few days regarding the Dardanelles operations, and particularly the Turkish means of defense, have led to the prediction that a victory, which will place Constantinople at the Allies' mercy, will be reached within six weeks.

Generally speaking, this confident expectation is regarded as ultra-optimistic, but it originates in a quarter which deserves attention.

In this connection the following dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from its Athens correspondent is significant:

"The great scarcity of munitions in Turkey is about to lead the Governments of Germany and Austria to take extremely serious steps. It has been already reported that consignments of munitions of war from Germany for Turkey have been held up in Rumania. The Russian newspaper Russko Slovo states that the Governments of the central empires are preparing a note to Rumania on this question, which is one of life and death to Austro-German hopes in Turkey.

"Inquiries in diplomatic circles here today tend to show that the Russko Slovo's statement is quite correct. I learned that the note will take a form akin to an ultimatum. Austro-German troops are now being concentrated on the Rumanian frontier as a means of exerting pressure on the Bucharest Government before the note is handed to it.

"The whole position of Turkey's army in the Gallipoli Peninsula is in the balance. Unless Turkey can obtain immediately large consignments of ammunition I am informed that the stubborn defense of her army in the Peninsula is doomed to crumble dramatically, and that at an early date. A very reliable informant tells me that information received from Constantinople is to the effect that the present available supplies will be exhausted in little over a fortnight.

"Germany lately has been speeding up work at the two arsenals which Turkey has. The output of shells has been raised from a few scores per day to 500, but even such an increased supply is hopelessly inadequate for the gigantic needs of the campaign."

One week ago it became known that large concessions of territory—including Bessarabia, which is Russian and has not yet been conquered—had been offered by Austria to Rumania either to remain neutral for the remainder of the war or to join the central empires against the entente allies, and that one month had been given to the Bucharest Government in which to make up its mind.

About the same time the Austrian and German newspapers began to publish articles complaining of the action of Rumania in holding up war munitions which had been consigned to Turkey by way of the Rumanian railroad system, and making the open threat that unless the munitions were allowed to pass the independence of the little kingdom would be seriously jeopardized. It was hinted also that it would be the part of wisdom to accept Austria's invitation to take an active part in the war as an ally of the Germanic powers.

It was assumed from this that it was a serious shortage of ammunition in Turkey which had decided Germany to force the situation in the Balkans to a head and if it be true that an ultimatum is to be delivered to Rumania over the munitions question before the time allotted in which to disclose her position toward the Central Empires, it would appear that the position of Turkey has become desperate, and that Germany has information that the proposal of neutrality or alliance will be rejected by Rumania.

BULGARS REBUFF TURKS.

Said to Have Stopped Railway Communication, Ending Negotiations.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—"A Ministerial order was issued today," says The Times's Sofia correspondent under date of Thursday, "definitely suspending railway communication with Turkey. The step appears to have been

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NEXT NOTE TO BE SHORT

President and Lansing Believed to Have Agreed on German Policy.

READY TO END DISCUSSION

Likely to Notify Kaiser's Government That We Stand Firmly on Original Demands.

ORDUNA CASE A FACTOR

Washington Takes Serious View of Incident—Officials Await Full Information.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—With President Wilson's return to Washington tomorrow the Government will enter upon what is expected to be one of the most important weeks in the history of the Wilson Administration. The chief problem involved is the character of the response to be made to Germany's virtual refusal to acknowledge the justice of the principles laid down by the President in his protests against the sinking of the Lusitania and the German submarine warfare generally. This must be settled, and beyond it the President and his advisers must determine what shall be the action of the United States if German submarines continue to attack vessels carrying Americans.

The submarine attack on the British steamer Orduna, with twenty-one Americans aboard, has served to intensify a situation already full of danger. It is realized here that the President and his advisors have confronting them an exceedingly delicate problem. It is believed, however, that in the minds of all of them there is already practical agreement as to what course the Government will adopt in dealing with Germany.

While the President's view of the matter has not been disclosed, it is believed that he is ready to inform Germany that further discussion of the controversy over the submarine warfare is useless and that this Government intends to maintain its guaranteed rights under well-established principles of international law. This will be equivalent to saying that if there are any further submarine attacks on American merchant vessels or the lives of Americans are placed in peril by submarines this Government will adopt measures of redress. In these circumstances the responsibility for a break in friendly relations would be placed on Germany.

President Arrives Today.

The President is scheduled to reach Washington early tomorrow morning. He is understood to be bringing with him a rough draft of a tentative outline of the note that will be sent to the German Government. As the President has had a week for the consideration of the German communication and has exchanged views with Secretary Lansing, it is the belief here that the response will be drafted at once and sent promptly. That its text will be brief and to the point there is little room for doubt.

The attention of Secretary Lansing has not been called officially to the Orduna attack. This was announced at the State Department and was regarded as meaning that no action would be taken until full information of the attack had been secured. Two circumstances connected with the Orduna attack have impressed Washington with the serious aspect that the incident may give to the present disquieting situation between Germany and the United States. One of these is that the submarine appears to have fired a torpedo at the Orduna without any warning. This is directly contrary to the requirement of international law, upon the observance of which this Government has insisted in its several notes to Germany. The other circumstance is that the Orduna was west-bound and the commander of the submarine must have known that she was going away from instead of toward England, and therefore could not have been carrying contraband of war to Germany's enemies.

Wants All the Facts.

The United States Government will seek all the facts connected with the attack from the most reliable sources. The main fact to be determined is whether the British passenger steamer was warned to halt before she tried to escape from the submarine. It is conceded that an effort to escape after a warning to halt has been given releases the attacking vessel from obligation to show any consideration.

The accounts of the Captain and passengers of the Orduna agree, however, that no one aboard the steamer knew a submarine was near until a torpedo swished near her stern.

ORDUNA'S PASSENGERS COOL.

Lifeboat Drill Believed to Have Prepared Them for Attack.

The Rev. William J. Archer of Belfast, who was a passenger on the Orduna with his wife, said yesterday that the only persons who saw the torpedo were the two lookout men and two second-cabin passengers. They were standing on deck aft and looking over the taffrail at the time. However, many other persons saw the oily trail of the missile afterward.

"I think that the calmness of the passengers under the stress of the great excitement," the Rev. Mr. Archer said, "was largely due to the lifeboat drill the passengers were put through on Thursday evening after the Orduna left Liverpool. In my opinion it would be a good plan to have a similar drill on every ship leaving port no matter whether there is peace or war.

"I had an idea that something might happen and neither my wife nor I undressed on Thursday night. We came on deck at 5 o'clock Friday morning

because that was the hour at which I considered the ship would be in the centre of the danger zone.

"I did not see the torpedo and knew nothing of the attack until the low boom of a gun sounded on the still morning air. My wife and I went aft and through my glasses I saw the German submarine right astern with five men in her bow working the gun. One shot fell astern, another went over our heads and fell into the water near the bridge, while a third passed about thirty yards to starboard. I saw the shell quite distinctly and estimated that it was a twelve-pounder or three-inch shell. It was the able manner in which Captain Taylor kept his ship stern on to the submarine that prevented the German gunner from disabling the Orduna. I counted six shots. The submarine was about three miles off at first and fully four and a half when the last shot was fired at us."

The clergyman said that the Adriatic passed the Orduna under the escort of three torpedo boat destroyers, but the Government evidently did not think it necessary to protect an outward-bound vessel.

The 112 passengers in the second cabin drew up a testimonial to Captain Tayler and the crew.

Dr. James Pointon, the surgeon of the Orduna, who was on the Lusitania until the trip before she was torpedoed, said yesterday that he never saw passengers behave more courageously in face of danger than those of the Orduna.

"I did not have a single case of nervousness or hysteria to attend to after the attack of the submarine was over," he added, "which I think was remarkable, considering that there had eighty women and forty children among the 227 passengers on board. The drill on Thursday night seemed to have given the passengers perfect faith in the skill and ability of Captain Taylor and his crew."

The officers of the White Star liner Cymric, which arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, said that they did not see anything of the submarine which attacked the Orduna. The wireless operator on the Cymric picked up the message sent out by the Orduna and heard the vessels answering her, so Captain F. E. Beadnell decided not to turn the Cymric back. She had left Liverpool on July 7, a day ahead of the Orduna, and at 6 o'clock Friday morning she was fifty miles southwest of the Cunarder's position. On Saturday the Orduna passed the Cymric and wirelessed the message that she had been fired at and escaped injury, which was placed on the bulletin board for the passengers to read.

UPSETS LUSITANIA EXCUSES.

London Press Comment on the Attack on the Orduna.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"The Orduna case makes mincemeat of the German official excuses for the sinking of the Lusitania. The German Foreign Office told the United States that the Lusitania was sunk because she was alleged to be armed and because she was bringing munitions to England. The pretexts were very flimsy, but they were official.

"Yet while President Wilson is still considering a further reply the Orduna steams into New York with a story wholly destructive of them.

"She was attacked by a German submarine, first by torpedo, and then by shell fire. She could not have been supposed to be bringing munitions to Great Britain, for at the time she was engaged on an outward journey from England to United States. She could not have been supposed to be armed, for the submarine pursued her on the surface with heavy shell fire, to which she made no reply.

"There is no conceivable explanation of the attack except that it was deliberately intended to expose the non-combatant and neutral passengers to the fate of those carried by the Lusitania and the Falaba. Speed and good navigation alone preserved them from it."

The Daily Telegraph regards the attack on the Orduna as a confession that in spite of all protests on the part of neutral countries and protestations on its part in the case of the Lusitania, Germany is unrepentant. The Telegraph says:

"These crimes against humanity are to continue; unprotected men, defenseless women and innocent children are deliberately to be done to death irrespective of their nationality. Germany has advertised yet once more that she recognizes no law of God or man. She is as fixed in her lawless purposes as she was before the 1,200 souls on board the Lusitania had been murdered and the American Government had lodged its solemn protest in the name of the whole human family."

LONDON, July 19. — Commenting on the attack by a German submarine on the Orduna, The Daily Graphic says:

"This latest outrage may help convince the American people that the German Government attaches no more weight to President Wilson's dispatches than to any other scraps of paper."

EDITORS SEE DANGER IN ORDUNA INCIDENT

Newspaper Comment Deals With Its Effect on Negotiations With Germany.

Editorial comment on the Orduna incident, as gathered by THE NEW YORK TIMES from the press of the country, goes generally upon the assumption that the Cunarder was attacked without warning, and the writers for the most part recognize the gravity of the attack as affecting future negotiations with Germany. Following are excerpts from the editorials of New York and out-of-town newspapers of today's date:

"Folly Almost Inconceivable."

From The New York World.

But for folly almost inconceivable somewhere in the German service conditions would today be favorable for drawing American attention to wrongs inflicted by the Entente powers, chiefly Great Britain, upon American commerce.

Meat shippers clamor because cargoes are held for months without redress. Cotton planters are justly wroth at Lord Crewe's announcement that the British Cabinet hopes to limit the cotton imports of neutrals to their domestic needs, though cotton is not contraband, and no proper blockade checks its free export. As to prize court innovations, Secretary Lansing has warned England that we will not respect restraints "in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law."

Yet the very newspapers that print this frank and friendly, but final, word tell also of the torpedo attack on the Orduna; and once more neutral trade is forgotten in the peril of neutral lives, once more one nation's tort and trespass drop out of sight in the bigger grievance, as we see another nation, apparently with deliberate purpose, resuming against our citizens at sea upon lawful errands the policy of murder.

The Orduna carried neither arms for defense nor munitions for offense. She was attacked, like the Falaba, when leaving England, not while nearing it. For her destruction, had the torpedo reached its mark, not even the lawless plea of military necessity could have been made.

For a time there had been reason to suppose that the German Government had seen a great light upon the folly of thus offending a powerful neutral nation. The evidence of wiser counsels in the German naval control had been sufficient in recent weeks to justify the hope that this new outbreak of "frightfulness" was an error of an overzealous commander. If it proves to be a calculated act emanating from a naval control which submits to no restraint of statesmanship or policy it must gravely increase the difficulties of reaching an agreement with Germany upon the questions at issue between the two Governments.

Was the Orduna Warned?

From The New York Sun.

In the matter of the Orduna, the question of vital moment is whether she was hailed by her assailant and ordered to stop for visitation and search before the attack was made. If the challenge was given, and the merchantman, seeking to escape, disregarded it, the commander of the war vessel may cite those facts in explaining and defending his subsequent conduct.

The testimony of the Orduna's Captain is that his ship was not challenged; that the first evidence given of the presence of an enemy warship was the appearance of a torpedo; and that thereafter nine shells were fired at his vessel. If this course was followed by the undersea boat the attack was in violation of the laws of marine war.

"Disavowal Would Be Futile."

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The attempt to sink the Cunard steamship Orduna is an emphatic and conclusive answer to the demand that Germany conduct her submarine warfare with some regard to "the sacred principles of justice and humanity." It explains completely what the German Ambassador had the impudence to call the "unintentional" omission to express any regret for the American lives lost by the sinking of the Lusitania. It exposes the sickening hypocrisy of the pleas of justification of that act. It confesses that the policy of "frightfulness" is not to be abated, but followed in the first degree. The crime is just as unpardonable and inexplable in this case as in the other; even more unpardonable and inexplable when the assertions of the note are considered.

This was no "unfortunate accident." Not one of the excuses hitherto put forward for acts of piracy will serve in this case. Even if Germany were willing to disavow this commander's act, the disavowal would be futile. There is but one conclusion to be drawn. Germany has not, will not, discontinue her submarine warfare; she will not make it more humane. All the notes from Washington might as well not have been written. The issue between Germany and the United States remains precisely what it has been from the beginning. And that issue is one that concerns the honor, welfare, and safety of these dominions.

Typical of Submarine Abuses.

From The St. Louis Republic.

The most deeply significant fact with regard to the attempted torpedoing of the Orduna, a British cargo and passenger ship carrying American citizens, is that she was attacked on her westward journey. It was impossible that she should have carried munitions or any other contraband of war, since she was traveling away from the zone of conflict. The case, therefore, presents in the most typical form just those aspects of the submarine blockade against which the United States has most vigorously and most specifically protested.

"Sharp Shock to Optimism."

From The Cleveland Leader.

In the narrow escape of the Cunard steamship Orduna from the fate of the Lusitania there is a sharp shock to the rising optimism of the American people and their chosen official representatives in regard to German submarine warfare. It had been felt by many that the methods of German submarines would afford better ground than the latest German Government note furnished for expecting friendly relations with Germany to continue through the war. That hope is faint in the light of the story told by passengers and officers of the Orduna. German deeds are as harsh as German notes are unyielding. The responsibility for the final issue rests upon the German Government.

Makes the Situation Graver.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The shelling of the passenger steamship Orduna, after the failure to torpedo it, will not tend to lessen the difficulties in the way of an amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Germany. In the light of all that has transpired there will be no lack of Americans who will view the attack as an answer to the American demand more forceful and direct than reams of written correspondence. It will be a rude shock to those Americans whose friendship for Germany and sympathy with her cause led them to persist in the faith that she would vindicate her humanity, justify confidence, and live up to the traditions she professes, and to hope that her attitude toward the demand America made in the name of civilization and humanity would be their final justification. An added gravity is given the situation beyond all denial.

Question of Warning Vital.

From The New York Press.

This case, very vital to us as to the Germans, must be decided on the fact of whether the Orduna ran before or after the launching of the torpedo and the firing of the shells. That is the whole question—not whether the submarine attacked the Orduna, but whether the Orduna was rightfully attacked.

Before we can take final judgment on that question we must carry our examination beyond the reports of the Orduna. It is admitted that there were very few persons awake in the ship when the excitement first began. They were mainly, if not entirely, members of the Orduna's crew, with the officers determined to cut and run for it, warned or not warned. Others who came hurrying on deck got their information as to the primary attack—the ship was then being shelled in the secondary attack—from the Orduna's officers, obviously not impartial witnesses, naturally willing to make the whole affair appear a wanton and wicked violation of the rules of warfare and the laws of civilization.

Let us not spare our condemnation of the act of the submarine which pursued the Orduna and our horror of the lawless policy in which the German Admiralty persists, if the facts bear out the reports given us by those in the Orduna. But let us make sure of the facts. We must make absolutely sure of them, for they can too desperately affect the destiny of our nation no less than of the German nation to permit us to weigh them lightly or to judge from them mistakenly.

Ends Theory of Safety.

From The Boston Herald.

That the Orduna escaped the fate of the Lusitania, by however narrow a margin, greatly separates the affair from that fact in its effect on public opinion. While we must await the results of investigation, present evidence tends strongly to discredit the view, (from which we have been deriving unmistakable comfort,) that Germany, whatever her words, had decided to respect American rights on the seas.

SAYS NOTE WAS SUPPRESSED.

German Editor Accuses Wilson of Stifling Austria's Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Amerika, a German Democratic daily, says editorially, apropos of the Austrian note:

"Mr. Wilson and his counselors do not appear to be quite so sure of themselves any more. For more than two weeks they concealed from this country a note directed to Washington from Vienna.

"Only an uneasy conscience, a Lady Macbeth disposition, the sight of hands which cannot be washed clean, can have influenced the responsible parties in Washington to suppress the Austrian note. What has occurred cannot be considered in any other light, and it is only a new evidence of the fact that Mr. Wilson and his counselors have only their own political interests in view in everything they do."

In an Associated Press interview published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Saturday a high official of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office said that the text of the Vienna note had been given to the press after it had been learned that the Washington Government had no objection to its publication.

SAYS KAISER FORESAW RAIDS BY SUBMARINES

Germans Planned Offensive Undersea Warfare Back in 1905, Asserts Simon Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 18.—Simon Lake, the submarine inventor, said today that in 1905, when he was in Germany after making submarines for the Austrian Government, Admiral von Tirpitz, head of the German Admiralty, told him that the Kaiser wanted offensive weapons of warfare. Captain Lake submitted to Admiral von Tirpitz specifications for two models, one of a small craft intended for defensive use and a second larger boat for offensive warfare.

"I am not interested in your small boat," he said Admiral von Tirpitz told him. "I am more interested in your larger boat, for that is for offensive purposes."

Captain Lake quoted the German Admiral as showing that Germany's wonderful efficiency in submarine warfare was due to nothing else than preparation. He said he did not agree with Admiral von Torpitz's statement in its relation to Germany's avowal that the Kaiser was fighting a defensive fight forced on him by the Allies.

"In Germany's latest submarines she has nothing that was not perfected outside of Germany," said the inventor. "She was just ready, that's all."

"Do you think, in view of the recent accidents in manoeuvres, American submarines are at present a success?" he was asked.

"There have been failures," was the reply, "because too many demands for surface speed have been made. Now, surface speed is a good thing to have, but the ironclad specifications of the Navy Department disregard the circumstance that we have not developed a submarine engine for the great speed demanded.

"The result has been the necessary weight of engines has been sacrificed and failures resulted. The submarine itself is a perfect machine, and has been for years. The engine we have makes it easy to get eleven knots, but when the demand comes for fourteen and sixteen knots the engine development is lacking. It is the big question of making submarines that has not been solved. Our engine now is all right for the slow boat for defensive purposes."

Asked how he would get the engine for the freight carrying submarine he suggested for England's use in evading the German undersea patrol, Captain Lake said: "Oh, those boats would be slow and the present engine would drive a 2,500-ton boat fast enough. That's different from the 25-knot proposition."

"Have you been asked to serve on the Naval Invention Board?" Captain Lake was asked.

"No."

"Would you serve if asked?"

"Any true American would be glad to do what he could to serve his country," replied the inventor.

PREDICTS WARSAW'S FALL.

Germans Will Take Polish Capital in 30 Days, Says Ridder.

"Warsaw will fall within thirty days, and with Warsaw will fall Russia," asserts Herman Ridder in his war comment in the Staats-Zeitung this morning.

In giving his reasons for this prophecy, Mr. Ridder says:

"The strategy of the German General Staff is one of those inconceivable things which have worried military experts throughout the war.

"A report from Petrograd says that the drive toward Riga is nothing more than a demonstration. I am inclined to doubt the accuracy of this Russian estimate. To close the port of Riga would be to close the second most important port of Russia, and it is apparently the intention of the Germans to close it. They are within its immediate neighborhood already.

"While Riga is being isolated, the German armies that took Prasnysz, to the north of Warsaw, are gradually working their way around to meet the armies coming up from the south. Another few days and Warsaw will be cut off from the east and then surrender will be inevitable.

"With Warsaw in its hands the German Government can well talk peace with Russia."

6,000,000 TROOPS WAITING.

Russia Has Them Drilled, but They Lack Equipment, Dr. Shellito Says.

Dr. John A. Shellito of 36 West Fifty-ninth Street, who is a representative of the International Steel Corporation, returned last night on the American liner New York from Russia, where he had spent four months on business for his firm. He said that not more than 25 per cent. of the Russian forces had been out in the field, owing to lack of uniforms and equipment, and that the full complement would not be ready until Spring.

"There are 6,000,000 troops in Siberia," Dr. Shilleto went on to say, "who have been perfectly drilled and are only waiting for arms and uniforms to take the field. After that, Russia will be Germany's superior in strength.

"The Russian Government is not worrying about whether the Germans will capture Warsaw or not, because in the original plans made by the Grand Duke Nicholas, his main line of defense was laid 125 miles north of the Polish capital."

GERMANS PIERCE RUSSIAN LINES

Continued from Page 1.

on one side and the Bug on the other, even with their extended centre, which is resulting in a general battle along the whole front, the outcome of which has not yet been decided.

GREAT BATTLES TOLD IN OFFICIAL REPORTS

Russians Say They Repulsed Huge Masses, But Admit Falling Back in North.

PETROGRAD, July 18.—This official communication from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

The battle between the Vistula and Bug Rivers attained a character of extreme intensity yesterday. Our troops are repulsing the enemy's onset with valor and tenacity.

In the direction of Lublin the enemy delivered attacks on the whole front, chiefly concentrating his efforts on the Wilkolaz District, where we repulsed during the course of the day more than ten attacks.

Great masses of German troops during the day attacked our forces on the left bank of the Wieprz. The enemy succeeded in making progress northward in the Isdevno district, near Krasnostav. Notwithstanding the losses they suffered our troops heroically repulsed the furious attacks which were continued until late in the evening.

On the right bank of the Wieprz the enemy on July 16 suffered very great losses in the course of an attack on our positions on the River Volitza, where they left heaps of bodies in front of our trenches. There was a very violent cannonade in this region yesterday.

On the front of the villages of Grabovetz and Berestie the enemy delivered desperate attacks on the 16th and 17th, after repeated bayonet charges succeeded only in capturing trenches held by two of our companies.

Between the Gutchva and the Bug we repulsed numerous attacks and dislodged the enemy from Metchlin Forest. On the Bug, near Ilkovitse, Tzelontze, and Konotopy, the enemy yesterday attempted to cross to the right bank, but was repulsed by successful counter attacks.

Cavalry Battle in North.

In the Riga-Shavli region the enemy's offensive against Takkum and Autz continues. In those directions yesterday there were actions in which large bodies of cavalry, as well as infantry, were engaged on both sides.

East of Popeliany a successful attack resulted in our capture of 500 Germans, including nine officers. Seven machine guns also were taken. An enemy attack north of Shavli was repulsed.

The enemy's offensive in the direction of Prsasnysz, which is being conducted on a wide front, has forced us to concentrate serious measures the Narew, and this necessitates the regrouping of our forces to the left of the Vistula—a movement which we are carrying out without molestation.

On the Dniester Friday we gained a rather important success against enemy troops, who had crossed the river, taking during the course of the day about 2,000 Austrian prisoners and seven machine guns.

An earlier statement issued last night says:

On the Goldingen-Mouravievo front the enemy retained his positions on the right banks of the rivers Windau and Venta, and continued his advance in the direction of Tekum, thirty-eight miles west of Riga, and Autz.

The enemy's infantry were repulsed in the Popeliany district.

Fierce fighting continued July 15 on the extensive front on the right bank of the Orzyc. Three enemy regiments attacked the village of Podossie, and captured it. They crossed the river, capturing five of our guns. The enemy was attacked, however, by our troops with bayonets and suffered severely. The guns were recaptured, and the enemy was driven out of the village. Siberian detachments from Turkestan, fighting against enemy forces double their number, showed high courage.

Northwest of Radom a brigade of Cossacks attacked the Austrian vanguard near the village of Morksetz, capturing three officers, 2,580 men and three machine guns.

We retired south of Iselkunoff in the direction of Mlawa on account of large enemy reinforcements having come up.

The enemy assumed a general offensive between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers on the night of the 16th. Enemy attacks at Podlifie, Wilkolas, and Bikhova (east of Krasnik) were repulsed.

On the left bank of the Wieprz the enemy advanced after desperate fighting. Our troops held their ground on the evening of the 16th on the Isdevno-Krasnostav front, (south of Lublin.) Enemy attacks on Volitza, on the right bank of the Wieprz, were repulsed.

East of Grabovetz Friday night and the following day the enemy penetrated our wire entanglements several times, but was repulsed on each occasion by our fire and bayonet attacks. South of Grabovetz, between Gloskevo and the Bug, the enemy is obstinately attacking the front Medelin-Maclomenone. We made successful counter-attacks in this district.

Attacks on the Bug near Krilov, Sokol, and Kolossov were repulsed and hundreds of prisoners taken by us.

Between the Dniester and the Bug, in the vicinity of the Dniester, the fighting continues without substantial change.

Our submarine, the Nerpa, sank a coal steamer in the Black Sea.

Berlin Rejoices at Victories.

BERLIN, July 18 (Via London).—The news of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's newest surprise for the Russians, which the War Office announces has resulted in important victories, was made known late yesterday, causing general rejoicing and the appearance of flags all over the city.

Military critics attach great significance to the breaking of the Russian lines and the consequent Russian retreat toward the Narew River, particularly as the German advance between the Pissa and Vistula rivers threatens to crumple the right flank position of the Russians.

With Field Marshal von Mackensen proceeding against the other flank, the maintenance of communications offers a serious problem for the Russians. The breaking of the Russian line near Krasnostav, thirty-four miles south of Lublin, threatens the Germans dangerously near Cholm and Lublin, both of which points are of the highest importance for the Russians in maintaining their position in the Vistula region.

The following official bulletin concerning the operations was issued tonight by the War Office:

Portions of the army of General von Buelow have defeated the Russian forces near Autz, where 3,620 men and six guns and three machine guns were captured. They are pursuing the enemy in an easterly direction.

Other portions of this army are fighting to the northeast of Kurshany. East of that town an enemy advance position has been stormed.

On the southeastern front the offensive was taken by the army under General Count Bothrich, which made successful progress under the heavy fire of the enemy.

Our troops on Saturday morning took a narrow point in the wire entanglements of a strongly fortified enemy main position, and through this opening stormed an enemy trench on a front of 2,000 meters, (about a mile and a third.) In the course of the day the wedge was widened and pushed forward, with tenacious hand-to-hand fighting, far into the enemy's position.

In the evening the enemy's Moscow Grenadier Corps was defeated by our landwehr and reserve troops. The enemy retreated during the night behind the Ilanka River to the district south of Zwolen, suffering heavy losses in their retirement.

Between the Pissa and Vistula Rivers the Russian troops are retreating and the troops of General von Schaltz and von Gallwitz are close behind them.

The enemy is attacked and driven back where he offers resistance in prepared positions.

Reserve troops and a levy of troops of General von Schaltz have stormed the towns of Poremky and Wykplock, and regiments of General von Gallwitz have broken through the extended positions of Mlocki, Lipsk, and Kanlevo. The number of prisoners was considerably increased and four guns were captured.

From the north of the Vistula to the Pilica the Russians also have begun to retreat. Our troops in a short engagement during the pursuit made 620 prisoners.

Between the Upper Vistula and the Bug fighting continues under the command of Field Marshal von Mackensen. The Russians have been driven by the German troops from the hills of Biclaczkowice, south of Piaski, as far as Krosnoaskow, and both these places have been taken by storm. The fire of the Siberian army corps could not ward off defeat. We made more than 1,000 prisoners.

An earlier bulletin, dated July 17, was issued as follows:

The offensive movement begun a few days ago in the eastern theatre of war, under command of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, has led to great results. The army of General von Buelow, which on July 14 crossed the Windau River near and north of Kurshany, continued its victorious advance. Eleven officers and 2,450 men were taken prisoners, and three cannon and five machine guns were captured.

The army of General von Gallwitz proceeded against the Russian positions in the district south and southeast of Olawa. After a brilliant attack three Russian lines, situated behind each other northwest and northeast of Przasnysz, were pierced. Dzielin was captured and Lipa was reached and attacked by pressure exerted from both these directions. The Russians retreated, after the evacuation of Przasnysz on the 14th, to their line of defense from Ciechanow to Krasnoselo, lying behind them. On the 15th German troops also took these enemy positions by storm, and pierced the position south of Zieiona, over a front of seven kilometers, forcing their opponents to retreat. They were supported by troops under General von Scholtz, which are occupied with a pursuit from the direction of Kolno. Since yesterday the Russians have been retreating on the centre front, between the Pissa and Vistula Rivers, in the direction of Narew.

Southeastern Theatre of War.—After the Teutonic allies had taken during the last few days a series of Russian positions on the River Bug and between the Bug and the Vistula, important battles developed yesterday on this entire front under the leadership of Field Marshal von Mackensen. West of the Vierpz, in the district southwest of Krasnostav, German troops broke through the enemy's line. So far 23 officers and 6,380 men have fallen into our hands, and 9 machine guns have been captured.

West of the Upper Vistula the offensive has again been begun by the army of General von Woyrich.

Vienna Reports Successes.

VIENNA, July 18, (via London.)—An official statement issued by general headquarters today says:

On the Bug River, in the region of Sokol, our troops drove the enemy from a series of stubbornly defended places. To the northeast of Sienvno we broke through the Russian front.

The enemy is evacuating his positions between the Vistula and the Kielce-Radom Railway.

An earlier bulletin, dated July 17, read as follows:

Between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers important battles have developed favorably for the allied troops. Some Austro-Hungarians, operating closely with the Germans west of Grabovetz, took an important enemy point of support after storming it several times, and pressed forward into the enemy's main position.

Southwest of Krasnostav the Germans broke through the enemy's lines.

On the Upper Bystrcs and north of Krasnik our troops took advanced positions of the enemy. The offensive also was resumed successfully west of the Vistula.

LUBLIN-CHOLM LINE MAIN POINT OF ATTACK

British Observer Says Success or Failure of Teutonic Campaign Is Involved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—The London Times correspondent, Stanley Washburn, in a dispatch dated Warsaw, July 14, tells of a three weeks' trip made by him covering practically the entire Russian line from the Bukowina army on the Dniester to the army protecting Warsaw, as a result of which he feels "a greater sense of security as to the ultimate outcome than at any time since the Galician movement started."

In all he visited six armies, covering nearly 1,400 miles, and talked with probably 200 officers of all ranks. "The impression I formed," he says, "is that with the exception of the army which received the first stroke of the German attacks in Galicia and a small portion of its left neighbor, these armies cannot be considered demoralized or defeated armies."

He deals with the armies seriatim and says:

"The focus of the entire situation falls on the army which extends from a point southwest of Cholm to slightly southeast of Lublin. This bears the number of the army which was the shattered Russian centre in the Galician attack, but it has been practically rebuilt and reorganized and is commanded by a different General. Its former units, fragments of which were undeniably shattered and demoralized, have been largely transferred to other less important points, where they are now recuperating and refitting after their experience, which for destructiveness, has probably been unequaled in war.

"From the time I left the Bukowina front I received reports at practically every front I visited that the hostile forces were disappearing piecemeal and were believed to be headed against this army, which is protecting Cholm, and the neighboring army to the west of Lublin. It has now become pretty obvious that the enemy is reaching the real point of his aim in this whole campaign, on which must rest the success or failure of the entire operation. This is apparently the seizure of the Lublin railway in the centre, paralyzing the whole southern front and breaking in between the two groups in order to endeavor to force the evacuation of Warsaw.

"On reaching this army I realized immediately that the troops disappearing from other points were coming here, and there is no doubt that the most decisive action of the war on the Russian front is pending in this very sector. This army impresses me as the best that Russia has ever placed in the field in this war. The new General, whose name I cannot now mention, is one of the most remarkable individuals I have met in this or in any other war. His name is practically unknown outside Russia today, but within a month he will be famous, whatever the outcome. I have never seen a man who impresses one more as being able to deliver the goods than he. He knows already every detail of his army, and his men worship him.

"Many factors which resulted in the destruction of the army on the Dunajec had been foreseen here, and whether Russians win or lose, there will be no repetition of that disaster. I estimate that the Russians here can put up three times as good a fight as they did in the early stages of the Galician retreat. With increased efficiency in every respect, it will be possible for them to defend at least three positions here in case of early failures.

"The Germans, I believe, are facing the most serious and hazardous task of their entire campaign under conditions which render success absolutely essential to attack. Even during their success the Austrians were with difficulty kept from surrendering, and I believe that one really decisive blow against the Germans, whose main strength is grouped with the Prussian Guards in the centre south of Cholm, would completely demoralize the whole of the Austrians from the Vistula to the Dniester, and would leave isolated groups of detached Germans but feebly supported against all the attacks of the Eastern Russian armies, which in such conditions would be undoubtedly able to advance everywhere.

"In view of the incredible strength of the enemy, his bravery and determination, a terrific battle is to be expected, the outcome of which it is impossible to foretell. One can only express the opinion that the Russians have never been in better shape to meet this attack, compared with the condition of the enemy, than now, and that even in the event of the Russians being driven from these lines to others further in the rear the cost to the Germans would be incommensurate with their gains."

NO CHOLERA IN PETROGRAD.

Officials Deny That Physicians Are Being Recalled from Front.

PETROGRAD, July 18.—Statements having appeared in the German press that physicians are being recalled from the front to check epidemics in Petrograd, official denial was made here today of these reports.

It was said there was no case of cholera in the city, and that statistics showed the amount of typhoid and dysentery throughout Russia was less than in preceding years.

60,989 CAPTIVES IN KIEV.

Austro-German Prisoners Taken by Russians During June.

PETROGRAD, July 18.—During the month of June, 1,141 German and Austrian officers and 30,348 men arrived at Kiev as prisoners of war, according to a dispatch from that city to the Novoe Vremya.

Of the men, more than 10,000 were Germans.

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YANKEE NURSES AT MALTA.

Ten Who Served In Serbia Had Started Home with Lipton.

Dr. Samuel H. Hodge of Knoxville, Tenn., who went to Serbia last November with Dr. James Donnelly to serve with the American Red Cross, returned yesterday on the White Star liner Cymric from Liverpool for a rest. He left Saloniki with ten American nurses for Marseilles on board Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin and called at Malta on the way.

"While the Erin was anchored in the harbor," Dr. Hodge said, "the chief of the army medical corps came off and appealed to Sir Thomas for aid to nurse the wounded British soldiers and sailors from the Dardanelles. Although the ten American nurses had just served through a six months epidemic of typhus and two-thirds of them had been attacked by the disease, they immediately volunteered their services to the British authorities. Sir Thomas thanked them for their kindness to his wounded countrymen and offered to send the Erin for them when they were ready to continue their journey to England. Among those who stayed at Malta were: Miss Fry and Miss Tetrault of Kansas City, Miss Watson of Chicago, and Miss Gardner, who comes from California."

Dr. Hodge said that typhus was now well under control in Serbia and when he left there were only 1,000 cases. There were 48,000 cases in March. Dr. Hodge contracted typhus on Feb. 28 and was laid up for twenty-six days. After he recovered he went to Belgrade and had 800 cases of typhus under his care at the Red Cross Hospital.

BRITISH BUYER MENACED.

Earl of Orkney, in Chicago After Horses, Gets Death Threats.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Federal officials have begun an investigation which it is thought will show who sent threatening letters to the Earl of Orkney while he was recently in Chicago buying horses for the British Government. With the Earl of Orkney was Foxhall Keene of New York.

The first letter was received the day of the Earl's arrival. It was postmarked "Canal Station," Chicago. Another letter was received the following day, and the Earl of Orkney was informed that his days were numbered. Three letters and one postal card were turned over to the Federal authorities.

Chief of Detectives O'Brien was notified and Detective Sergeants Egan and O'Connor were assigned to the Earl as a bodyguard, with orders to keep close to him day and night. Closed taxicabs were used when either the Earl or Mr. Keene left their hotel. The Earl canceled his social engagements and would not accept any invitations.

The letters were turned over to Hinton G. Clabaugh, local Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. The Earl, with Mr. Keene, then left secretly for Canada. A letter was received the last day of their stay here, informing the Earl that his plans were known and that he would be assassinated in Canada.

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ATTACKS ARE FUTILE ON WESTERN FRONT

French Forces Checked Near Souchez and Germans on the Meuse Heights.

LIQUID FIRE AGAIN USED

Severe Fighting Continues in the Argonne, but the Gains on Either Side Are Slight.

LONDON, July 18.—Repulses of enemy attacks at various points are recorded in the official reports from Paris and Berlin, but actual gains are reported from only two localities, the Germans asserting that they have achieved some minor successes in the Argonne and the French telling of the recapture of a trench on the Meuse heights. An artillery duel of some violence was the feature of the day's fighting near Souchez.

The night report of the French War Office follows:

In Artois there was a somewhat violent artillery duel around Souchez. About ten shells of large calibre were fired into Arras.

On the heights of the Meuse sharp infantry actions have occurred. By a counter-attack this morning we recaptured a trench section which the enemy had occupied yesterday on the ridge south of the Bonvaux Ravine. In the course of the day a new German attack, in which burning liquid was employed, was repulsed. We inflicted on the enemy in these attacks very heavy losses and captured two officers and 200 men belonging to three different regiments.

There is nothing of importance on the rest of the front to report.

This is the French afternoon report:

The night was relatively calm, and there is nothing to report except some artillery actions in Belgium, near St. Georges, and in Artois, in the vicinity of Souchez.

The attack made on the 16th against the positions which we carried at Fontenelle was led by two battalions which, as was shown by an examination of the ground, sustained heavy losses.

Following is the text of a British communication, given out this evening:

Since the last communiqué of the 9th, there has been no change on our front. Although there has been no engagement calling for a special report, there has been considerable activity in front of our line, several mines having been sprung both by the enemy and ourselves, and various positions on our front having been subjected at times to heavy bombardment.

On the 10th the enemy developed a small attack north of Ypres and gained a footing in our front line. Our local supports, however, immediately recaptured what we had lost. On the 13th the enemy rushed an advance post on the Ypres-Menin road, but were immediately driven back again. Further north, on the same night, our line was heavily shelled, and we lost a trench held by one company. Again the Germans were driven out at once by our bombing parties, and the trench wes reoccupied. A feature of this incident was the employment by the enemy of a large quantity of gas shells.

The official communication issued by the War Office in Berlin reads:

A French attack against the churchyard and hill at Souchez was repulsed.

In the Argonne the captured lines have been reformed by some minor successes.

Fighting continued on the heights near Les Eparges.

In Lorraine enemy attacks near Embermenil, east of Louéville, and in the region of Ban-de-Sapt were repulsed.

ADVANCING IN KAMERUN.

French Statement Says Germans in West Africa Are Being Encircled.

PARIS, July 18.—Additional details regarding the capture by Franco-British troops of Garua and Ngaundere, in the Kamerun, a German colony in West Africa, are contained in a statement issued last night by the Ministry of Colonies. The assertion is made that the movement to encircle the German forces also is progressing favorably nearer the coast of the Gulf of Guinea. The communication follows:

"The allied troops recently captured the post of Garua, in the Kamerun, forcing the garrison to surrender unconditionally, and continued their victorious march to Ngaundere, (125 miles south,) which was captured June 29.

"Ngaundere, owing to its situation, climate, and the number of roads diverging from it, appears to have been the centre of the Germans' resistance, and its loss is a serious blow to them.

"After a vain attempt to retake Ngaundere, the Germans retreated in the direction of Tibati, (110 miles southwest.)

"Near the coast Franco-British troops captured Dehane and Tjahe on July 14, thus extending the movement to encircle the German forces."

The British Governor General of Nigeria in telegrams to the Colonial Office had already announced the capture of Garua and Ngaundere. The former was taken June 11 and the latter June 29.

PROXY MARRIAGES LIMITED.

French Prisoners Not Eligible for Long-Distance Weddings.

PARIS, July 18.—The Minister of Justice has decided that the proxy marriage law of April does not apply to Frenchmen who are held prisoners of war in other countries.

Gaston Pine, a cavalry quartermaster now at the front, was married by proxy today to Eugenie Viellard. The ceremony was performed at Corbei by the Mayor. Paul Grizel acted as proxy for the absent bridegroom.

AUSTRALIA PREPARING TO SUPPLY MUNITIONS

Hopes to Deliver High Explosive Shells in England Before Christmas.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 19.—That the British Government would welcome help in the way of munitions from Australia; that the Federal Government is bestirring itself in this direction, and that the resources of the Commonwealth are under process of investigation and organization for supplying the enormous wants of the War Office are facts which are receiving considerable publicity at the present time. The question is, Can Australia, with its comparatively limited manufacturing facilities, adequately help to meet the demand for shells, ammunition, and other things needed by the Allies? Very likely it can—at least, mining and other concerns say so—and, meantime, the Minister for Defense, Senator Pearce, has appointed a committee to deal with the matter, and he has been making statements in and out of Parliament relative to the making of shells for Great Britain's cause. It is likely, too, that the State Governments will co-operate with the Federal Government, but as yet it remains to be seen just what Australia can and cannot do.

The Special Munitions Committee, just appointed by Mr. Pearce, consists of Captain G. Smith of the Naval Board, Captain Thring, Director of Naval Ordnance; Colonel Dangar, Chief of Ordnance; M. Bell, chemical adviser to the Defense Department; S. McKay, a partner in the Sunshine Harvester Works of this city, and a member of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Limited. The two last named members of the committee will act only in a consultative way.

The committee will be almost a departmental body, but it will co-operate with the committees which are to be appointed by commercial bodies throughout the Commonwealth.

"We have asked the Chamber of Manufactures," the Minister explained in announcing the personnel of the committee, "to appoint a committee of experts to go into the question of organizing the various trades and collecting information regarding the plant and capacity of each factory. As regards the departmental committee, its members will go into the following questions: The supply of material to this Government by Australian manufacturers, the Government manufacture of war material, and contracts between the War Office and Australian manufacturers."

Speaking in Parliament recently the Minister said that delay in the manufacture of shells had not been due to lack of machinery, but to uncertainty as to the quality of steel required. About the same time some pretty severe criticisms were leveled at him by a section of the press on the ground that he had for several months been dawdling over the question of Australia's providing munitions, and had turned a cold shoulder to suggestions by steel manufacturers; but he refuted these charges by producing documentary evidence that the Commonwealth Government had broached the matter of eighteen-pounder ammunition to the imperial authorities as far back as last September, and that there had been considerable correspondence about it since then.

Inquiry seems to show that, if no hitch occurs, Australian-made munitions should be in process of delivery in England in considerable quantities before Christmas. What the Defense Department hopes to do is to supply high explosive and shrapnel shells such as are in use by the British field artillery. But, of course, this and kindred questions will best be answered when the special committee has got well down to its work. Meantime, offers of plants, men, and material are being made by many firms.

WAR PROPHET PUT IN JAIL.

French Punish a Belgian for Saying the Germans Would Win.

PARIS, July 18.—Under the press law of 1881 against the propagation of false news, a Belgian refugee, Emile Housiaux, was sentenced yesterday to a month's imprisonment. His offense consisted of saying: "The official war reports are a pack of lies. When they wish, the Germans will beat you."

NORWEGIAN SHIP SAVED.

The Bellglade, Torpedoed a Month Ago, is Towed to Port.

LONDON, July 18.—The Norwegian bark Bellgrade, which was torpedoed by the German submarine U-35 on June 13, was towed into Milford Haven by a salvage steamer today.

The Bellgrade was timber laden.

Americans on Casualty List.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 18.—An official casualty list, made public tonight, reports Alfred E. Diver of New York as wounded and missing and Thomas Maxwell of Philadelphia as wounded and a prisoner in Dortmund.

ITALIANS BEGIN ADVANCE IN CADORE

Attack Ring of Powerful Fortifications at Great Height in Mountains.

CAPTURE OUTER POSITIONS

Shell Goritz from Land and Air—Austrians Prepare Offensive on the Isonzo.

ROME, July 18.—The Austrians now have sufficient troops at their disposal to construct three lines of defenses from Trent, Bozen, Brixen, Bruneck, and Toblach. This line runs fifty miles northeast, and then fifty miles more eastward.

An Italian offensive movement has begun in Cadore from encampments on Mounts Averau, Busella, and Pore, at an altitude of 7,500 feet. The fighting is slow and difficult, as the passes in this section are protected by a modern ring of fortifications. At Paneveggio, San Pelegrino, Monet, Livinallongo, and Tressasi these fortifications are constructed of cement and have steel cupolas. The batteries communicate with one another by procteced corridors, which are wide enough to allow the Austrians to move troops rapidly to any threatened position.

The mountain fighting, however, is resulting in substantial, if necessarily slow, progress by the Italian Army, as announced in the latest official statement issued last night at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff, which reads:

Our troops, continuing the offensive begun auspiciously some days ago against the groups of forts near Falzarego and Val Livinallongo, (Cadore,) now are engaged in capturing the high and difficult region situated between them. Surmounting yesterday grave difficulties of terrain and the desperate resistance of the enemy, we reached the line which stretches from Bois Pass and Falzarego summit as far as the slopes of Lana Pass.

Especially brilliant was the action of our infantry in fighting for the possession of the slopes which descend from the Lana Pass to Salesi and Agai in the Andras Valley. Under a murderous fire they stormed with the bayonet the enemy's advanced entrenchments and now are strengthening the ground.

In the Isonzo zone the enemy shows increasing activity around Plezzo. They made numerous weak assaults on the evening of July 15 against our positions on the heights forming the bridgehead of Plava, but without result.

On the night of July 16 two of our airships bombarded enemy works around Goritz and camps on the northern slopes of Monte San Michele in Carso with satisfactory results. The airships, which were constantly lighted up by flares and severely cannonaded, returned safely at dawn.

Another official communication issued tonight says:

Small encounters favorable to the Italians are reported in the Tyrol, Trentino, and Carnia districts. The fire of our heavy artillery has caused explosions and a serious conflagration in the enemy works in Predil Pass.

No change has occurred on the Isonzo front.

GENEVA, July 18.—A dispatch from Laibach to the Tribune says that Archduke Eugene, Commander in Chief of the Austrian forces operating against the Italians, arrived at Goritz yesterday, accompanied by General Dankl, and distributed decorations.

The Austrians are reported to be preparing to take the offensive on the Isonzo front. The Italians, according to this dispatch, have made an advance of a mile in the direction of the plateau of Tirnova, from which point they are bombarding the railway communications with Goritz. A number of supply trains have been destroyed.

Fighting on the heights of Venerocola, the altitude of which is 10,000 feet, has been severe, particularly around the Garibaldi Hut. Some of the wounded were frozen before the red cross workers could get to them.

Goritz has been bombarded by the Italians from the north, and is said also to have suffered considerably from an attack by two Italian airships that dropped bombs on the fortifications.

ZURICH, (via Paris,) July 18.—La Correspondenza publishes an estimate of the Austrian losses since Italy's entrance in the war. It fixes the number of officers at 1,200. These include three Generals.

VIENNA, July 18, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

In the Italian theatre several Italian attacks against the Doberdo plateau were repulsed on the night of the 16th-17th. Artillery fighting occurred on all fronts.

POPE APPEALED IN VAIN.

Asker Austria Not to Shell Undefended Adriatic Coast Towns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 18, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is pointed out that in bombarding Bari from aeroplanes and killing six persons in that town the Austrians have acted in direct opposition to the Pope's wishes, for on July 12 Cardinal Gasparri wrote at the Pope's request to the Bishop of Remini a letter protesting against the bombardment of Adriatic coast towns.

In this document, which is published today and had been elicited by appeals from Bishops of Adriatic dioceses for protection against these attacks, Cardinal Gasparri says that when Italy went to war the Pope was specially anxious to save that part of his beloved country which was most closely bound to successors of St. Peter, and which possessed such famous religious monuments, from the horrors of war. This alluded to the historical fact that a large strip of the Adriatic coast formed part of the Papal States till 1860.

Consequently the Pope made representations to the Austrian Emperor and Government expressing a keen desire that they should conduct the war according to the dictates of international law and humanity respecting open, undefended cities, artistic and religious monuments, and especially the sanctuary of Loreto.

Cardinal Gasparri admits that the Pope's object has not yet been fully accomplished.

D'ANNUNZIO TO DEPICT WAR.

Poet Is Made Official Chronicler by the Italian Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VENICE, June 18, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Gabriele d'Annunzio has been appointed official chronicler of the war.

He is spending a few days in Venice before proceeding to the front.

NAVY INVENTION BOARD NAMED FOR ENGLAND

Crookes, Lodge and Parsons Among the Eminent Men Who Will Advise Fisher.

LONDON, July 18.—A number of eminent scientists and inventors have been appointed to assist Admiral Lord Fisher, who was recently selected as Chairman of the Invention Board, the duties of which will be to co-ordinate and encourage scientific work in relation to the requirements of the navy.

The board will consist of a central committee and a number of consultants who will advise the main committee on questions referred to them. The central committee will be composed of Admiral Fisher, Sir Joseph John Thomson, Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge University; Sir Charles A. Parsons, an expert on turbines, and George T. Beilby, Chairman of the Royal Technical College at Glasgow.

The consulting panel will comprise the following and will be added to from time to time, as such action becomes necessary:

Professor Herbert B. Baker, Professor of Chemistry at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London; William H. Bragg, Cavendish Professor of Physics, University of Leeds; H. C. H. Carpenter, Professor of Metallurgy in the Royal School of Mines; Percy F. Frankland, Professor of Chemistry and Dean of the Faculty of Science, University of Birmingham; Bertram Hopkinson, Professor of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, Cambridge University; William Jackson Pope, Professor of Chemistry, Cambridge University; the Hon. Robert J. Strutt, Professor of Physics, Imperial College of Science; Sir William Crookes, eminent in chemistry and physics; William Duddell, electrical engineer; Sir Oliver J. Lodge, Principal of the University of Birmingham; Sir Ernest Rutherford, Professor of Physics, University of Manchester, and George Gerald Stoney, well known as a consulting engineer.

Sir William Crookes, who is 83 years old, is one of the most distinguished of English scientists. He is a past President of the Chemical Society, of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, of the Society of Chemical Industry, and many other scientific bodies. He is famous as the discovered of the solenocyanides of the element thallium, and for various advances in the application of electricity. In an interview cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES on July 3 he said:

"A great thing for men to convince themselves of is that the war will be won, not by fury of attack and not by gallantry, but simply by hanging on. He who hangs on the longest will win."

Sir Oliver Joseph Lodge, President of the British Association and other scientific bodies, is known most widely in this country for his occult researches. He contributed to developing wireless telegraphy. He was, with J. W. Clark, the discoverer of the power of electricity to coagulate or condense suspended particles of matter in the atmosphere.

Sir Charles Algernon Parsons, proprietor of the electrical and engineering works of C. A. Parsons & Co., at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and of numerous other large machine and shipbuilding companies, is the man who developed the steam turbine, and made it suitable for the generation of electricity.

George Thomas Beilby is scientific director of chemical works in Great Britain and other countries. One of his special studies has been fuel economy and smoke prevention in connection with coal consumption in England. He is a member of the Royal Commission on Fuel and Engines for the Navy and Chairman of the Royal Technical College at Glasgow.

Sir Joseph John Thomson, 58 years old, is Professor of Physics at the Royal Institution of London. He received the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1906. His greatest works have been researches in electricity and magnetism. In 1913 he announced to the Royal Institution the discovery of a new gas resembling hydrogen, which was absorbed by metals, but could be extracted from them only with great difficulty.

U.S. OFFICIAL TO ARCHANGEL

Commercial Attache Prepares for Renewal of Russia's Exports.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Transportation facilities through the Russian port of Archangel, on the White Sea, are being investigated by Henry D. Baker, United States commercial attaché at Petrograd, in connection with the prospective resumption of Russia's export trade to America. Mr. Baker advised the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce today of his departure on a trip to the northern port.

Negotiations now are almost concluded for the modification of the Russian embargo on exports to this country, under an arrangement by which the Department of Commerce virtually will guarantee that the goods will not reach Russia's enemies.

FOOD PRICES ABROAD ARE STILL MOUNTING

Increases Due to War, from a Level Already High, a Tremendous Hardship.

WHEAT AND BREAD SOARING

But Meat in Many Places Has Advanced Only Slightly, While Potatoes Are Actually Cheaper.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—How the cost of living has been increased in Europe by the war is shown by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from information gathered through the Consular Service, covering more than one hundred cities, towns, and districts in eighteen European countries. A summary issued by the bureau says:

"The first effect of the war was a sharp rise in prices, due mainly to panic and uncertainty. In some countries legislative measures were at once taken to check this rise. Within a fortnight the first panic was over, and except in the actual war zone prices began to fall. In most places, however, prices did not drop to the July level, and after an interval again took an upward turn, which probably has not yet reached its climax.

"Potatoes were among the few articles which showed a fall in price in most of the more important countries. Meat also was another important article which in many places increased but little in price.

"Flour showed decided changes. Russia is the greatest wheat exporting country of Europe, and the war practically shut off its foreign markets. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the price of wheat flour had actually fallen in Moscow. In Germany and Austria the rise was marked, prices, compared with the July level in Germany, showing an increase of 25 per cent. by December and 34 per cent. by January. In Vienna the increase by December was 73 per cent., and by January 82 per cent. In Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Great Britain flour prices in December were 13 or 14 per cent. above the July level; later figures show a continued increase in February, reaching 24 per cent. in the Netherlands and 33 per cent. in Great Britain. Bread prices in most cases followed those of wheat flour. In Germany and Austria, however, the increases in the prices of bread were somewhat less than those in the price of wheat flour.

"Sugar prices also showed marked differences in different localities. In France the best sugar beet fields lie in the northern parts, which were early invaded, and as a result the price of sugar rose sharply. Germany and Russia are sugar exporting countries, and in Berlin and Moscow sugar showed little change in price. England imports its entire supply, and in London the price rose 70 per cent. Turkey usually imports her sugar from Russia and Austria. The Russian supply was cut off altogether when Turkey entered the war, and the Austrian supply was reduced to what could be brought by rail, a very uncertain dependence.

"Denmark, Egypt, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Spain, and Turkey prohibited the export of practically all food stuffs. France, Norway, and Sweden listed certain articles which must not be exported, and Holland placed an embargo on butter and cheese.

"Fixing maximum prices, especially for foodstuffs, by some Government agency, was a very common measure. To some extent it was used by every country included in the bureau's report, although in Great Britain and Sweden so little of the sort was done that these countries might almost be excepted.

"The increased cost of living for several years has been a question of serious concern in practically all of the European countries. An inquiry of the British Board of Trade in 1912 showed increases in food prices in various countries over prices in 1900 ranging from 15 per cent. in Great Britain and France, to 16 per cent. in Australia, to 30 per cent. in Germany, to 32 per cent. in Belgium, and 35 per cent. in Austria. In Canada and in the United States the increase shown was even greater than the highest of these figures. Thus it will be seen that the increased prices directly due to the war, coming as the culmination of a long period of increases, are much more serious to the masses than the mere figures indicate. It is obvious, too, that the increases of the first four to six months represented only the beginning of the war's effect on the cost of living."

BRITISH BAR TREATING.

Credit for Liquor Also Forbidden in Munition-Making Areas.

LONDON, July 18.—Besides limiting the hours during which liquor may be sold in towns where the Government has taken over control of the sale of liquors, the Board of Control appointed to deal with the munitions areas has ordered that there shall be no treating and has prohibited the giving of credit for liquor.

The sale of liquor in licensed houses is permitted only between the hours of noon and 2:30 P. M. and between 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening. No orders may be given or accepted for spirits to be consumed off the premises on Saturdays and Sundays and only between noon and 2:30 P. M. on other days.

The penalty for contravention of the regulations is fixed at six months' imprisonment and a fine of $500.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th St.

Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 P. M.)

Beginning Today

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

Men's Shoes and Oxfords

$6.50 to $8.50 High and Low Shoes

are reduced to $4.85

$5.00 and $6.00 High and Low Shoes

are reduced to $3.95

Included are the season's best models in mahogany Russia, gun metal calf, black or brown vici kid, patent colt and patent calf. Tops of same, or of buckskin, calf or box cloth in both the high and the low Shoes. **Fifth Floor.**

Men's Mohair Dusters at $3.75

A SPECIAL PRICE. Dark gray imported mohair; double breasted; cut full and roomy. **6th Floor.**

Safety for your Funds

THE safety of funds on deposit depends upon the financial strength of the institution with which they are placed, and upon the experience and conservatism of those who manage it.

On June 23 the capital, surplus and profits of the Bankers Trust Company amounted to $23,173,007.02; resources were $218,540,416.58.

The management of the Company is in the hands of men who are experienced and conservative, and have an important part in the direction of the country's financial affairs.

The Company affords safety and efficient service to all its depositors, including individuals, corporations, firms, estates, institutions, banks and trust companies. Interest is paid on deposits of $1000 or more.

Telephone 8900 Rector or call at 16 Wall Street; an officer will be glad to confer with you in regard to your banking or trust business.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
NEW YORK

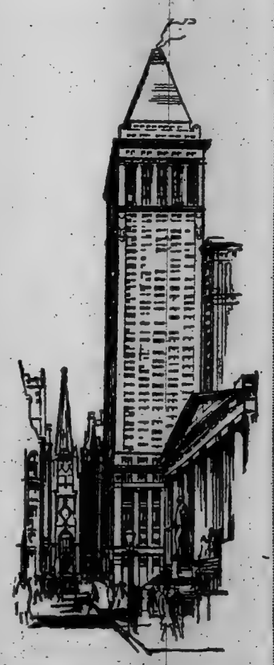

1

A Trust Company
—what is it?

FOR years mystery surrounded Banks and Banking. The advantages of having a Trust Company connection were equally unknown.

The typical Trust Company of today performs two distinct functions—both under direct supervision of the State:

(1) BANKING

The Columbia Trust Company gives you the same banking and check-book facilities as a State or National Bank. It receives money for deposit and furthermore, pays you interest.

(2) TRUSTS

The Columbia Trust Company's Trust Department separates into two distinct groups of services:

Individual Trusts—services to persons
Corporate Trusts—services to corporations

The following are Individual Trust Functions:

1—Executor under Will
2—Administrator
3—Trustee under Will or Agreement
4—Guardian
5—Committee—for care of Incompetent
6—Depositary for Escrows
7—Custodian of Will
8—Custodian of Securities
9—Custodian of other Property

Corporate Trust Functions Comprise:

Trustee for Bondholders
Trustee under Agreement
Agent for Re-organizations
Trustee under Voting Agreement
Transfer Agent
Registrar of Securities
Fiscal Agent

Later in this series of explanations we will treat more fully both Banking functions and Trust functions.

In the meantime, if you are interested in services under any of the above heads please ask for the Secretary at our 60 Broadway Office, or the Manager at any one of our up-town offices.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

Today and Tomorrow

Semi-Annual Sale of

Saks Suits for Men

Reduced from

$40, $38, $35, $30, $28

now $23

¶ The advertising man of a prominent store said the other day: *"If there is a clothing establishment in this city whose clothing sales really mean something, it is Saks! They are the only sales of clothes that I pay any attention to."* We thank the gentleman for that expression of opinion. He is right. A clothing sale at Saks' really means something. It is not a common everyday occurrence, but a semi-annual event, and for that reason we are able to make the reductions substantial in the extreme.

¶ Every solitary garment in this important sale today sold formerly at one of the former figures named. And more were at the higher figures than at the lower! In addition to which, the models and fabrics are a revelation of variety, obviously thinned out a little by now, but still good, still representative, still diversified enough to insure your finding the suit you want. *A small charge for alterations.*

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Think of the Newsdealer

THE NEW YORK TIMES accepts no unsold copies from newsdealers.

Newsdealers, to have no copies left, order just the number they know will be bought.

When THE NEW YORK TIMES announces a circulation of more than 300,000 it states the net paid daily sale.

There is a larger demand for THE NEW YORK TIMES than is supplied. The newsdealer, making but little profit upon his newspaper sales, cannot afford to have unsold copies on his hands.

In delivering his newspapers every day—in storm and sunshine—he is giving you a service. His profit will be increased if you order your copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES in advance.

VILLISTAS NOW SEEK WASHINGTON FAVOR

Conference Presents "Program of Reforms"—Against "Former Privileged Classes."

TO RESPECT LAND TITLES

Amnesty for Hostile Faction—Carranza Reports Arrival of Food in the Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18. — General Felipe Angeles, who has been the principal military supporter of General Villa in the Mexican revolution, and the latter's Secretary of State, Manuel Diaz Lombardo, are tonight on their way from Washington to Chihuahua after having completed their special mission to Washington. In Washington Angeles and Lombardo have been in conference for nearly two weeks with Enrique C. Llorente, Villa's Washington representative, and Manuel Bonilla, former member of the Madero Cabinet, who came to Washington nearly a month ago with General Villa's reply to President Wilson's warning note of June 2 to the Mexican factions to get together.

The result of these conferences has been the preparation of a "Program of Reforms," which, it is announced tonight, the Villa Government will observe. The text of this program was delivered to the United States Government yesterday, and was made public by Señor Llorente tonight after the departure of Lombardo and Angeles. Nothing was disclosed concerning the plans of General Angeles, except that he was en route to Chihuahua to join General Villa, and report on the results of his personal observations while in the United States.

The Villa "Program of Reforms" follows:

The Confidential Agency deems it opportune to declare in refutation of certain charges that have been made to the effect that the Provisional Government is disposed to embrace various reactionary principles in its program of political, social and economic reform, that this program is adjusted to the common good and in harmony with the aspirations of the Mexican people and the necessities of the times. It provides for:

Recognition of the civil power as supreme, and the consequent subordination of the military authority to it.

Adherence to the constitutional precept, prohibiting the re-election of the Chief Executive, the Vice President and the Governors of the States and the ineligibility of the Chief Executive for such offices.

Development of a true democracy in order to guarantee the enjoyment of life and property, as well as the political rights of the people, regardless of social status.

Reform of the agrarian laws in order that every citizen may be afforded opportunity to own his own home.

Establishment of an independent judiciary system.

Just and equitable resolution of the Indian problem.

Rapid extension of education among the masses.

Development of all natural resources, free from monopoly.

Safeguard against political domination by the former privileged classes.

The Provisional Government is pledged also to accomplish within the shortest possible time, the following:

1. Elections for Senators and members of the House of Deputies.

2. To name temporary Justices of the Supreme Court, such to be chosen for the reason that the constitutional term of the majority of those Justices holding office at the time of the coup d'etat has lapsed by limitation, while others have since died.

3. To convoke elections, as required by the Constitution, to fill the vacancies among the Justices of the Supreme Court and to succeed the temporary appointees mentioned in the above paragraph.

4. To fill vacancies in the courts of inferior jurisdiction.

5. To call elections for President and Vice President of the Republic, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the Chief Executive, at the time the elections are called, to be ineligible as a candidate, thus insuring a free ballot.

6. The Minister of War, appointed by the President, to have supreme control of the army, and to immediately begin its reorganization.

7. The legislative body to resolve, without delay, the agrarian, social, and economic problems affecting the Indians on the following basis:

(A.) The Government shall acquire lands by purchase in the Yaqui territory, to be returned to the tribe.

(B.) The Government shall procure by purchase lands in the State of Morelos, to be divided equitably among the Indians of that State.

(C.) Laws similar to those proposed by the State of Chihuahua for the partition of lands and water rights shall be enacted by other States.

(D.) Present owners of lands, possessing legitimate titles thereto, shall receive full guarantee for their property, the same to be extended likewise to property the owners of which are protected by the law of limitations, unless the previous owners, through denial or miscarriage of justice, have been unable to recover their lands.

8. A general decree granting amnesty to all political offenders, excepting those responsible for the overthrow of the constituted Government and the assassination of the President and Vice President and other public officials.

9. The National Railways to be placed under the direction of the most capable officials obtainable, and to be provided with all necessary funds for the restoration of the tracks and the acquisition of the necessary rolling stock, so that traffic may be resumed as soon as possible throughout the Republic.

10. To resolve the financial problem in this manner:

(A.) The national debt, prior to Feb. 18, 1913, to be recognized and guaranteed.

(B.) The coupons payable subsequent to that date to be paid in cash or by means of an arrangement acceptable to the bondholders.

(C.) Obligations incurred by the Government of Huerta in the payment of the lawful expenses of the nation, or of the National Railways, to be recognized.

(D.) The paper currency issued by the various Constitutionalist factions to be retired from circulation, the rate of exchange being fixed in proportion to the value of the different issues.

(E.) The national debt to be amply guaranteed by a reasonable share of the Government receipts as soon as an agreement can be reached with the creditors.

The Villa agency gave out this telegram from General Villa, at Torreon, under today's date:

It is not true that the Carrancistas have recovered Leon, Silao, Irapuato, Celaya, Queretaro, and San Luis Potosi. All these cities have been abandoned by the enemy, and Obregon is cut off from his base of operations as he has no communication either with Guadalajara or Mexico City, where our column commanded by Generals Canuto Reyes and Rodolfo Fierro, will soon arrive.

Eliseo Arredondo of the Carranza Agency announced tonight that the Carranza authorities had established agencies for the distribution of money in Mexico City.

Trains are now being operated on a regular schedule between Vera Cruz and Mexico City, both for passenger and freight traffic, according to a telegram received by Señor Arredondo, which, continues in part, as follows:

"In the capital large quantities of food are being distributed among the needy by the Constitutionalist authorities acting in co-operation with the International Relief Committee. Already the initial consignment of foodstuffs amounting to 7,000 tons, which were conveyed to the city just behind the triumphant army of General Gonzales, have been placed through the several agencies of distribution at the disposal of the poor, and 6,000 tons of additional food supplies arrived there yesterday. From depots of easy access distribution is being made to all sections of the city. Additional supplies, from all directions, are being hurried to Mexico City to relieve distress."

ZAPATA CARRIES OFF WOMEN.

Prepares to Harass Carranza Government in Mexico City.

PUEBLA, Mexico, July 15, (via Havana, July 18.)—The Zapata troops, which dynamited a train loaded with Government officials and killed thirty-five persons, most of them members of prosperous families, carried to the mountains a number of women and the Post Office employes aboard the train.

After evacuating Mexico City General Zapata announced that he would continue his campaign against General Carranza. He has established a powder and cartridge factory near Cuernavaca and it is expected that he will surround the capital and harass the Constitutionalist Government by blowing up other trains and also bridges between Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

"Our evacuation of Mexico City," General Zapata is reported to have said, "leaves us free to take the offensive. We regard Carranza as an ambitious dictator. The republic will never be peaceful until he is eliminated."

General Carranza's reoccupation of Mexico City has aroused little enthusiasm among the troops, the feeling prevailing that it enables Zapata to become more active. Already bands of followers of Zapata have appeared between Puebla and Vera Cruz, destroying trains and railway stations.

General Carranza is expected to remain in Vera Cruz indefinitely, it being considered unsafe for him to go into the interior.

The merchants in Constitutionalist territory are much exercised over the recent decree annulling 100,000,000 pesos of Constitutionalist money. General Carranza is reported to have said that the money had not been authorized. It had been in circulation for months.

VILLA DEFEAT IN SONORA.

His Force Reported Routed West of Agua Prieta.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 18.—After a six-hour battle in Anavacachi Pass, west of Agua Prieta, General Calles, Carranza commander in Sonora, it was reported late today, has decisively defeated Villa troops under General José Maria Acosta. The Calles force was said to number 3,000, while Acosta's was reported as half that number.

In a message received here by the Consul for Carranza from General Calles at Lamorita, twenty miles west of Agua Prieta, the Villa troops were reported fleeing in all directions.

During the fighting 300 of Acosta's men deserted to Calles, according to the report, which estimated the Villa dead, wounded, and captured at 500. Calles did not report his own casualties, though they were said to be relatively small by officials in Agua Prieta. According to the Consul, General Calles intended to press forward to Cananea as soon as he received ammunition which left Agua Prieta today.

Villa representatives here refused to admit defeat, saying that the battle still continued near Lamorita, and that a large contingent of Yaqui Indians were making a flank attack.

NACO, Ariz., July 18.—Reports received here today stated that General Calles administered a severe defeat to Villa forces under Acosta and Trujillo. Calles was said to be pursuing the Villa soldiers toward Del Rio, Sonora, a small town on the Nogales branch of the Southern Pacific.

In Naco, Sonora, it was feared that Calles might attack that town. Communication with Cananea was severed today.

DEL RIO, Texas, July 18.—Three hundred Villa soldiers today recaptured Las Nacas, Mexico, across the Rio Grande from this place. There was no fighting, the small Carranza garrison left there ten days ago, scattering upon the approach of the larger force.

10,000 CITIZENS SEE MILITIA IN CAMP

5,000 New York Guardsmen March in Review Before Enthusiastic Visitors.

HEAT OVERCOMES A SCORE

Soldiers Make Fine Showing in Parade at Fishkill Plains—General O'Ryan Bars Ice Cream.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 18.—It was estimated tonight that the number of visitors to the camp of the First Brigade of the National Guard this afternoon was 10,000, and that the automobiles, jammed in a confused, chugging mass in the narrow roadways that lead to the camp, numbered more than 1,500. Never before had this particular section of the State witnessed such a scene, and one thing that every officer—regular as well as militia—commented upon, was the apparent fact that the people were much more interested, than in former years, in the military organizations that would form the backbone of the land defense in the event of a national crisis.

The crowd represented cities and towns from Albany to New York, and it came early and stayed late. The Hudson Valley never had a fog any thicker than was the great blanket of dust that hovered over Fishkill Plains this afternoon. The stream of motor-driven and horse-drawn vehicles was continuous from noon until nearly 6 o'clock, and at times it was almost impossible to even make headway on foot, so closely packed were the vehicles that figured in the pilgrimage to Camp Whitman.

The weather was broiling hot and the average temperature in the shade was away up in the nineties, a fact that accounted for the prostrations of perhaps a score of soldiers and half as many civilians.

Special Review Decided Upon.

Because of the presence of so many enthusiastic citizens, it was decided to have a review of the 5,000 National Guardsmen in the camp. The site of the review was two miles from the headquarters of Major General John F. Ryan, on a splendid plateau at the foot of Chestnut Hill.

The reviewing officers were General O'Ryan, Colonel Joseph J. Dyckman, U. S. A.; Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, Colonel Buffington, U. S. A., and Major H. J. Bandholtz, U. S. A. Others in the reviewing party were Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Captain Joseph H. Herron, U. S. A., and Lieut. Col. Edward Olmstead, the division Adjutant General.

A few minutes after 4 o'clock the Seventh Regiment, which was to lead the column, left its camp opposite headquarters. Colonel Appleton rode at its head, and just behind came the Seventh's famous band.

The other regiments of infantry—the Twelfth, Seventy-first, and Sixty-ninth, in the order named—trailed the Seventh, and after them came the troopers of Squadron A, with the First Field Artillery bringing up the rear. The line of march was nearly two miles long.

Right behind the troops came a long line of automobiles, while along the banks of the road old folks and children hurried along. By 4:30 o'clock the Seventh had reached the reviewing grounds, and immediately afterward the review started. The faces of the soldiers were black with dust and dirt, but they paraded to the cheers of the spectators with all the vigor and dash of a Decoration Day march along Riverside Drive.

Real Work Begins This Morning.

Bright and early tomorrow morning the real field work, in which intrenching, reconnoitring, scouting, bridge building, advance and rear guard work, retreating, advancing in the face of artillery fire, and other features of warfare will be featured, will begin in earnest. First off there will be company, battalion, and regimental drills, which will be made just strenuous enough to keep everybody busy, and the purpose of which will be a "tuning up," so to speak, preliminary to the big war problems that begin on Tuesday and will continue up to the moment of departure next Saturday, when the First Brigade will be replaced by the Second from Brooklyn.

On Tuesday the problem will involve the actual crossing of a stream by practically the entire brigade of infantrymen on a bridge built under fire. In the working out of that problem the guardsmen will be opposed by the regular cavalrymen under Colonel Dyckman, who for that day will represent an enemy that has previously occupied New York City and is working his way northward to Albany. The job of the guardsmen who will be commanded by Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer will be to frustrate that advance.

The working out of this problem will mark an entirely new innovation in manoeuvre exercises in this country. For the first tiem the enlisted men, as well as the officers, will be acquainted in advance with the nature and seriousness of the problem to be tackled. Under the old system only the officers were familiar with the situations involved. A copy of the problem will be posted on every regimental and company bulletin board in the camp tomorrow afternoon.

The problem of Tuesday will be followed by one still more complicated on Wednesday and on Thursday will come one that will call into action every guardsman and regular in the camp. The action Thursday will be witnessed by Governor Whitman, who is coming Thursday morning to remain until Friday, and who will live under canvas during his stay.

An ice cream peddler applied to General O'Ryan for a permit to sell ice cream blocks on the grounds this afternoon. The application was denied. "I don't believe in 'ice cream' soldiers," said General O'Ryan. Furthermore, General O'Ryan let it be known that this was a "dry" camp, and that it was going to remain so.

It was 3 o'clock this morning before the supply wagons of Squadron A and of the artillery arrived. Squadron A had gone nearly twenty hours without food when the regulars of the Second Cavalry came to their rescue with food for the half-famished New Yorkers.

Lieut. Col. Morton F. Smith, U. S. A., Commandant of the cadets at West Point, was a visitor this afternoon. He said he had never seen a finer looking body of men or a better-equipped camp.

AVIATOR FOR MANOEUVRES.

George A. Gray Will Help Solve Problems at Camp Whitman.

Aviator George A. Gray, with a Wright biplane, will go to Camp Whitman at Fishkill Plains to enable the militia to have the services of an aviator and to manoeuvre under conditions closely approximating modern warfare, according to an announcement yesterday by the Aero Club of America. W. B. Luckey had offered the services of himself and a Curtiss machine, but after the offer had been accepted by the Adjutant General, he found his engagements in the South would prevent his filling the engagement. Mr. Gray then volunteered to take Mr. Luckey's place. Mr. Gray is one of the veteran Wright pilots with 1,500 flights to his credit, and no accidents.

After the Fishkill Plains encampment Mr. Gray is scheduled to fly for the Vermont National Guard from Aug. 2 to 11, upon the request of Captain Le Roy A. Hall of the Vermont militia.

Cole May Succeed McCormack.

Mayor Mitchel has called on Aldermen Cole, Fink, and O'Rourke of Richmond Borough to meet at the City Hall at noon today, and choose a Borough President to succeed Charles J. McCormack. Alderman Charles P. Cole has been selected for the place by State Banking Supt. Eugene L. Richards, Democratic leader of Staten Island.

SAYS GERMAN AUTOS HAD WAR FIXTURES

American Mechanic Tells of Secret Installation in All Recent Mercedes Models.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—The Daily Mail publishes the following:

"That German preparations for war went even to the length of secretly building private motor cars so that they could speedily be converted into vehicles mounting guns and searchlights is vouched for by Charles B. Pray, an American motor mechanic. Pray, who has just arrived in England after eight months in a German internment camp, is a resident of Dover, N. H., and was under contract as an engineer at the motor car works in Zossen, outside of Berlin. On Oct. 7, under suspicion of being a British subject, he was interned. From Zossen he was transferred to a camp in Württemberg, from which he contrived to escape May 18. He has spent the interval in France, and hopes to sail for America on Wednesday.

"'My work up to the time of my arrest,' said Pray to a Mail representative, 'brought me into daily contact with the German Mercedes car. The chassis of every car of the 1912, 1913 or 1914 models was perforated at the sides with two sets of four holes each, at equal distances from the front and rear, for the purpose of riveting over the chassis frame a plate heavy enough to bear a weight of 1,000 kilograms.

"'In May and June, 1914, cars were called in for inspection and returned with the plates mentioned duly affixed without the owners' knowledge of what had been done. When the cars were requisitioned for war only the tops had to be ripped off and guns and searchlights mounted in their places.'

"Pray says another American motor workman named Wyman of Reading, Mass., is still in German captivity."

MORE TALK OF PEACE

And Embargo on War Supplies—Of German-American Origin.

The "Friends of Peace," whose letterhead announces that they represent the German-American Alliance of Greater New York, the American Truth Society, American Independence Union, and American Humanity League, three other organizations of German-American origin; the "American Women of German Descent," the German-American Peace Society, the German-Catholic Federation of New York, the United Irish-American Societies, and the United Austrian and Hungarian-American Societies, announced yesterday that a call had been issued for a National Peace Convention to be held in Chicago for two days, ending on Labor Day.

The announcement declares the belief of the organization "in the existence of a preconceived plot to involve the United States in the European war," and goes on to say that "on account of the Japanese menace in California" that State is expected to be an important participant in the convention.

"The immediate object of the convention," it is stated, "will be to protest against America's entry into the war, to appoint committees to visit the belligerent nations in the hope of bringing the war to an early termination, and to urge a special session of Congress to consider the advisability of placing an embargo on all war supplies."

John Brisben Walker and John Ford, editor of The Irish World, sign the call for the convention. Among those invited to make addresses are William Jennings Bryan, Senator Hoke Smith, Senator Works of California, Senators Hitchcock and Clapp, and Miss Jane Addams.

GUARDS FOR SPRING-RICE.

U. S. Secret Service Men Picket Embassy Grounds at Beverly.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18.—Acting on the theory that cranks might make attempts to injure Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador to this country, the Government has placed Secret Service men on guard at the Summer Embassy residence at Beverly. It has also detailed men to guard the Italian Ambassador at Beverly Farms.

The British Embassy is reached by winding avenues, and all approaches were practically closed to-day as followed on the grounds except those who can prove that their errands are legitimate.

TURKS' COLLAPSE BELIEVED NEAR

Continued from Page 1.

taken in consequence of continued Turkish interference with traffic and may probably be regarded as marking the collapse of the negotiations for the cession to Bulgaria of the Dedeaghatch Railway."

BERLIN, July 18, (via London.)—The negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria have not yet been concluded. Turkey is willing to make certain territorial concessions in the Adrianople district to give Bulgaria the desired railroad route to the sea, but a point escaping general attention is the fact that Turkey demands in return not merely passive neutrality, as heretofore, but participation in the war, or at least some form of pressure against Turkey's enemies.

German officials decline to discuss the Austro-Hungarian proposals to Rumania, which have as their object assurance of Rumania's friendly neutrality, and perhaps even participation in the war against the entente powers.

No denial is uttered that such proposals have been made, but Germany's knowledge of the nature of the territorial and other concessions offered by her ally is regarded as confidential, and inquirers are referred to Austro-Hungarian sources for details.

It is an open secret that one phase of the negotiations has to do with shipments of munitions to Turkey passing through Rumania. These negotiations have not reached a decisive point, and it is considered certain that a negative answer from Rumania has not been received.

SAYS GERMANS RULE TURKS.

Constantinople Under Sway of General von der Goltz, Says American.

Hugh Nettle, a Baltimore business man, who arrived last night from Rotterdam on the Holland America liner Nieuw Amsterdam, said that when he left Constantinople three weeks ago the city was completely under the sway of General von der Goltz, and the Turks had nothing else to do but wear their fezzes over their eyes, smoke cigarettes, and look gloomy.

"There was not much excitement in the Turkish capital," he said, "except on May 27, when a British submarine suddenly popped up in the Bosporus, close to the bridge leading from Pera to Stamboul, and fired a torpedo at three Turkish transports filled with troops which were anchored there. The torpedo missed the transports, which immediately opened fire on the submarine."

Mr. Nettle said that he visited the two former German warships, Breslau and Goeben, and found them under command of German commissioned and non-commissioned officers, who gave orders in French to the Turkish seamen and marines. If it had not been for the presence of these two ships he believed the Russians would have been in Constantinople two months ago. The Turkish War Office looked like a German Government bureau, and was filled with German, Austrian, and Hungarian officers all day long.

On his way to Rotterdam Mr. Nettle passed through Bulgaria, Rumania, Austria, and Germany, spending a few hours in Sofia, Budapest, Vienna, and Berlin. In all these countries the privations and misery patiently endured by the people was appalling, he said.

C. A. Tenbock and A. F. Hoog, two Dutch officers who came on the Nieuw Amsterdam on a mission for their Government, were asked if there was any truth in the report that Holland was going to enter the conflict. Mr. Hoog said, "No, not at all. Holland is far too prudent."

Colonel John Biddle of the United States Engineer Corps and Captain B. Enochs of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, who were sent to Europe to observe the war last August, returned on the Nieuw Amsterdam.

Captain J. Baron, the commander of the Nieuw Amsterdam, said that he had been detained in the Downs off Deal from noon July 8 to noon July 9 by the British authorities. One second cabin passenger, an Austrian salesman named Abraham Kofler, on his way to South America, was taken ashore.

VENIZELOS AGAIN LEADER.

Ex-Premier of Greece Heads Liberals Once More to Fight Government.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—An Athens dispatch to the Central News says:

"At a meeting held today 186 members of the Chamber of Deputies requested Eleutherios Venizelos to resume the leadership of the Liberal Party. The ex-Premier, in accepting, said it was his duty to obey the call of the people, as 'the wavering policy of the present Government constitutes a grave national danger.'

"M. Venizelos attacked the Government for remaining in power against the wishes of the people, and expressed the opinion that, with the recovery of King Constantine, affairs would resume their normal state.

"The reopening of the Greek Parliament has been postponed until Aug. 16."

BRITISH WARNING IN EGYPT.

Martial Law for All Persons Who Fail to Report Conspiracies.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—That the Government is determined to deal promptly and effectually with any attempts to assist the Germans, Austrians or Turks is made evident by a proclamation which has been issued at Cairo, as follows:

"Every person having knowledge of the existence of any plot against established order or the identity of persons guilty of any offense against the Government, must communicate, without delay, to the nearest authority. Failure to comply will render a person liable to martial law."

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company learns that the Turkish Government has issued a communication to neutral governments explaining that the Turkish General Staff is removing Armenians from all places where they are considered to be endangering Turkish safety.

ALLIES IN STRONG ATTACKS.

Fierce Assaults Are Being Made Along the Whole Front.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Athens, dated Sunday, says:

"Heavy fighting continues on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The Allies are attacking vehemently along the whole front. Each attack is preceded by a bombardment from heavy French artillery and the guns of the warships. All the attacks are reported to have been successful, but there is no definite news concerning them."

OLD CHURCH FRIENDS BREAK WITH BRYAN

The Rev. Dr. Broughton Tells of a Quarrel with the ex-Secretary.

HIGH WORDS IN A HOTEL

Weak-Kneed Peace Far Less Desirable Than Settlement of Four Great Questions, Preacher Says.

Old friendships with William Jennings Bryan have been broken since his abrupt resignation from President Wilson's Cabinet. Presbyterian, Baptist and other denominational friends have quarreled with him. The Rev. Dr. Len G. Broughton of Knoxville, formerly of Atlanta and still later of London, told yesterday after his sermon in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church about a meeting with the former Secretary of State in Asheville.

Secretary Bryan had only recently resigned and, seeing Dr. Broughton in a hotel dining room in Asheville, he crossed to his table and at once brought on the subject of what this nation ought to do to secure and preserve world peace. He had seen reports of a sermon on the war preached by Dr. Broughton in Chattanooga the Sunday previous. He took exception to it.

Although in a public dining room, Dr. Broughton admitted that the altercation that followed was none too dignified. It was a war of words. Dr. Broughton professed friendship for the former Secretary, although he told him he had never voted for him, but he added that that friendship must cease if Mr. Bryan persisted.

Other Ministers Leave Bryan.

It was learned from other sources yesterday that Mr. Bryan had received similar treatment from many other ministers.

Dr. Broughton said yesterday that the sermon to which Mr. Bryan took such strong exception would be repeated in the Fifth Avenue Church here next Sunday afternoon. He hinted that Germans might take the same view of it that Mr. Bryan did.

"I was in the very heart of the English strife and shock for six months, and I know some inside matters," said Dr. Broughton. He was pastor of Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road, London. "Some of the leaders in the British Government are members of my church. From them I knew something of the strain of those months, in some respects a worse strain than it is today, when the worst is beginning to be realized. I knew to a certainty that Italy would enter the war, and when it would do so. She came in within a fortnight of the time predicted by 'English official circles months before.' I know that England knew had something to do with money affairs in Rumania, and you can put it down that at a given time Rumania will come in.

"This militarism has got to be ended or it will end us, America and all. You in England, France, and Italy are democratic? I answer that they are. You may say that Russia is not. Perhaps so, but Russia will not be the country after the war is over that it used to be. It is a democracy fast enough for our purposes.

What the War Will Settle.

"I look to see four great questions settled by this war. They are an end to Prussian imperialism, and to all unchristian culture such as the Germans put forth. This spirit must end, and Americans do great wrong when they follow Bryan, if any do, in counseling a week-kneed peace. They are to end the wrongs of one nation, speaking one language, keeping in control another nation speaking another language, and having other national ambitions. They are to end, and forever, the question once and for all. It was this question that served as an excuse to Germany. The foundations for a permanent peace for Europe and the world are to be laid. The rest of the world will not have peace till Europe has it, and Europe will not have it until the people and not kings rule. Lastly, they are to end the Jewish question. Christian peoples so-called, cannot be Christians and ill treat and persecute Jews or anybody else.

"I know something about the inside workings of this war. I intend to set them forth next Sunday afternoon. It is time the American people knew these things. The German position is well illustrated by its persistence in firing on the Orduna without warning. It was no fault of the Kaiser that more Americans are not dead. That is the German spirit. It must be crushed. I am a Christian man of peace. I have always been. But now there is war, and it is war to the end, that peace may come to stay."

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN OFFICERS 12,642

Losses in Fortnight Ending July 5 Were 254 Killed, 489 Wounded.

LONDON, July 6, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Officers' casualty lists for the fortnight ended July 5 show that the British Army lost 254 officers killed, 489 wounded, and 33 missing, a total of 776.

Since the beginning of the war 8,685 officers have been killed, 7,662 wounded, and 1,115 are reported as missing, a total of 12,642.

In the fortnight in question the Lancashire Regiment had 10 officers killed and 36 wounded, the Manchesters lost 15 killed and 12 wounded, the Scots Fusiliers 12 killed and 23 wounded, the Yorkshires 10 killed and 15 wounded, and the Cameron Highlanders 11 killed and 16 wounded. In the overseas contingent the Indians lost 22 killed and 28 wounded, the Australians 8 killed and 18 wounded, and the Canadians 15 killed and 30 wounded.

PREDICTS A NEW GERMANY.

Hohenzollern Defeat Will Mean Birth of Democracy, Says Belmont.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—In an article prepared for The Seven Seas, the magazine of the Navy League of the United States, Perry Belmont predicts the downfall of the German Imperial Government, which he describes as "modernized feudalism, heir in form and spirit to the despotism of the iniquitous Holy Alliance." The title of the article is "The Monroe Doctrine." This notable policy, Mr. Belmont declares, has become the universal expression of the aspirations of all free Governments.

Mr. Belmont characterizes the German Empire as "a federated union of States, in form only self-governing, of which the economic system is in form only democratic. He continues:

"The whole industrial, intellectual and commercial life of the German people is subordinate to the reactionary influence of the Hohenzollern dynasty and the military autocracy, whose feudalism is modernized only in so far as is necessary to maintain its authority and enable it to build all Germany into an efficient war machine. A successful war might prolong the existence of such a system. Unsuccessful war will mean its downfall. It will also mean a triumphant liberation of the spirit and genius of the German people from the yoke of Prussian absolutism.

"When millions of men returning from battles and disastrous campaigns realize the futility of the efforts into which they have been led against liberty-loving nations, free institutions and the republicanism of Europe, they will be found in revolt against a government based upon the theory of the Divine right."

The Monroe Doctrine, says Mr. Belmont, was democracy's answer to the challenge of absolutism of the Holy Alliance. "The doctrine, he says, is one of the most vital issues before the American people. He adds that, as the world is constantly growing smaller in a political sense, the enforcement of our traditional policy is more essential today than when first proclaimed.

WANTS PEACE PARLEYS NOW

Jane Addams Tells Bar Harbor Europe Is Ripe for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 18.—That now, after the European war has dragged on almost a year without making any satisfactory progress toward decisive victory for any nation, is the time for peace negotiations to end it, was the central theme of an address given here today by Miss Jane Addams in the presence of nearly a thousand people. Most of the countries now at war, she said, would welcome peace negotiations if they could come through a neutral country and without effort on the part of the warring nations, for a country at war has not choice but to fight or to be considered as suing for peace.

She said that in every one of the seven countries she had visited she had been told that now was the time for peace negotiations, and that they were being put off only by the hope of a big victory for one side or the other.

Miss Addams left Bar Harbor this afternoon for New York, where she will attend a conference, and will go from that to her home in Chicago.

TIGHTEN VISITING RULES.

State, War, and Navy Departments Limit Public's Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A regulation similar to that in operation during the Spanish-American war governing admissions to the building occupied by the State, War and Navy Departments went into effect today, under which no person not connected officially with these departments will be admitted without a pass on Sundays and holidays, or after 2 P. M. or before 9 A. M. on week days.

The main reason given for the order is that official papers have been missed from desks of officials in the State and Navy Departments and are believed to have been stolen. The regulation, it was said, was an echo of the agitation caused more than two years ago, when it was discovered that blue print plans for the electrical wiring of the dreadnought Pennsylvania had been stolen from the drafting room of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department.

WAR AIDS WOMEN DOCTORS.

British Statesmen Direct Attention to Their Increased Oportunities.

LONDON, July 18.—A statement signed by Premier Asquith, Earl Curson, and Arthur J. Balfour directs the attention of the public to the work in London of the School of Medicine for Women, which is now doubling its plant in an effort to cope with the wartime increase in opportunities for women doctors. The school is a pet idea of the Duchess of Marlborough, who heads the committee for assisting the school.

The statement begins: "The war constitutes the turning point in the position of medical women, for whom there are new openings and new opportunities in many directions."

INDIA LOAN AT 4 PER CENT.

Rate Lower Than That of the British Home Government.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—That the Indian Government expects to secure money at a lower rate of interest than the home Government is indicated by a dispatch to The Morning Post from Calcutta, which says that India has decided to issue an internal loan of $15,000,000, bearing 4 per cent. interest.

The issue will be at par and redeemable in from five to eight years.

Fire Destroys $100,000 Steel Mill.

CAMBRIDGE, Ohio, July 18.—The Cambridge plant of the Interstate Iron and Steel Company of Chicago was destroyed by fire of unknown origin here today. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

BEAT MAN THEY ROBBED.

School Teacher Aroused from Slumber by Blows on the Head.

Charles A. Ricker, a teacher in Public School 39, was awakened just at dawn yesterday morning in his flat at 20 West 129th Street, by a terrific blow on the head. He found two men belaboring him, one with the pendulum of a clock and the other with a blackjack, and though he fought them off as well as he could, they had administered a severe beating before his outcries began to have any effect.

Many other tenants in the house were wakeful on account of the heat and, hearing Ricker's shouts, they called for the police and blew police whistles with such vigor that the intruders stopped beating Ricker, took a pocketbook containing $300 from a dresser, and escaped into the corridor. They ran down to the street, pursued by a dozen half dressed neighbors and, rounding the corner into Lenox Avenue, got away. Those who chased them downstairs said they were young men in gray suits, and other tenants remembered seeing a negro, apparently a lookout, across the street.

Ricker went to Harlem Hospital where he was treated for a cut on the left eye, three others on his head, and three on his chest.

Mexican Bandits Kill American.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, July 18.—Mexican bandits killed Bryan Doyle, 18 years old, of Tampa, Fla., in a raid on the Gano Ranch near Raymondsville last night. First reports said a Texas ranger was killed. A posse is pursuing the outlaws.

DELAY ARMS STRIKE; MAY AVERT TROUBLE

Continued from Page 1.

stand on that platform, and, strike or no strike, I shall pay my men what I think they are worth."

Bridgeport is overrun with detectives, some working for the labor faction, some for the employers. Gumshoe men are numerous in the saloons and hotel lobbies. There was a fracas in the lobby of the Stratford today when one detective who had seen another taking notes on the backs of match boxes picked his rival's pocket to get the information. Detectives have been put to work in the Remington plants. There are fourteen detectives among the girl workers.

The union officials have had printed copies of a published interview with Fred Atwater, Treasurer of the Columbia Bolt and Nut Company, in which he declared that long hours and little money were the best condition for the workingmen. Agitators plan to use this as strike propaganda.

"The more work and the less money they have, the better off they are," Mr. Atwater is quoted as saying in the interview. To reduce their working hours from ten to eight would simply give them more time to loaf around corner saloons."

Talk of Immense War Orders.

Those among the labor leaders who emphasize the assertion that now is the psychological time for a successful strike, point out that, according to a generally accepted estimate, Connecticut concerns have more than $500,000,000 in war orders, which have been pouring in for the last six months. Every factory is said to have enough orders on hand to keep it going at capacity for two or three years. Bridgeport alone, these labor leaders say, has more people making munitions of war than the great Krupp works of Germany. There are no houses for rent here, boarding houses are crowded with floating workmen, and there is serious talk of erecting a tent city for 300 families which have sought in vain for quarters, the families of men expecting to work among the 16,000 persons to be employed in the new Remington Arms plant.

Bridgeport is the centre of this great new industry, but it has no monopoly. While Colt's plant in Hartford, it is understood, will add several thousand men to its payroll in a few days, while the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury is said to want 5,000 more men, and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company at New Haven is hiring many additional machinists.

According to the talk heard among the labor leaders, the Winchester Company has orders for $15,000,000 worth of arms, the Colt works are turning out hundreds of thousands of revolvers of a new magazine type and are making machine guns of a new style for England and Russia, and the Scovill Company has more than a year's work ahead to fill shrapnel orders for the Allies. A new field gun, perfected by the French War Department, is being made by the British-American Manufacturing Company of this city. All of the war orders here are said to be guaranteed, that is, they can't be canceled at the coming of peace.

The population of Bridgeport has jumped 25,000 since the war began, while property values have jumped from 30 to 50 per cent. Three-fourths of Bridgeport's 400 industrial plants are working overtime on war orders, savings bank deposits are 45 per cent. above normal. Deposits in national banks have increased 33 1-3 per cent. since January. Construction work on new arms plants under way calls for $20,000,000. Freight traffic in the city was 54,000 tons in January; in June, 99,000 tons.

Bridgeport is producing two-thirds of the small arms and small arms ammunition being shipped to the Allies from the United States. The output of rifle ammunition is 7,000,000 rounds a week. There is not a factory idle in Bridgeport. A year ago there were scores.

Some of the more recent orders received here, according to report, are: Bridgeport Brass Company, 50,000,000 rounds of cartridge shells, sub-contracted from the Remington concerns; Locomobile Company, 500 five-ton armored motor cars; American-British Company, $2,500,000 worth of shrapnel shells for Russia. The value of the small arms ordered booked for the new Remington Arms plant is placed by report at $168,000,000.

Marcellus Hartley Dodge, President of the Remington Companies, is a son-in-law of William Rockefeller. The millions of the Rockefellers are said to be behind Bridgeport's industrial war boom. Bridgeport manufacturers say Bridgeport's population will be doubled within three years.

SAYS IT IS LABOR'S FIGHT.

Any German Backing of Arms Strike Incidental, Morrison Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, while not denying tonight that German influence might be behind the strike in the Remington ammunition factory at Bridgeport, Conn., said that the real trouble was a demand on the part of labor for better hours and more pay.

"I do not say that German agents would not be willing to cause trouble at Bridgeport and are trying to do so," said Mr. Morrison. "But so far as we have learned the trouble is a fight for better conditions. There are 9,000 women working ten hours a day at ten cents an hour and they and the men are striking to better their conditions.

"What is happening at Bridgeport may be expected in other quarters. As employes see their employers making more profits than before from war orders they naturally struggle to better their own conditions. The fight for better labor conditions is being made not only here but in England and Germany."

ADVERTISEMENT.

A COLORADO VACATION DOESN'T COST MUCH —GO THIS SUMMER

With the very low fares in effect daily June 1 to September 30—only $30 for round trip from Chicago; $25 from St. Louis—and the possibility of good board as low as $8 per week, Colorado has proven to be the place of places for a real out-of-doors vacation.

The turquoise sky, constant sunshine, invigorating air, cool nights, wonderful snow-capped mountains, canyons, lakes, streams, the unusual opportunities for outdoor sports, make one wonder how any one has ever failed to visit

SING SING PREPARES FOR BECKER'S DEATH

Official Notes to 19 Persons Who Will Witness Execution Will Be Mailed Tomorrow.

OSBORNE NOT TO BE THERE

Two Others Condemned to Die the Same Day Will Precede Former Policeman to the Chair.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 18.—While former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker's lawyers are devoting themselves to the consideration of eleventh hour plans to keep him from the electric chair, the Sing Sing authorities are making final arrangements for the execution. The official notes authorizing certain persons to be present on the date set for the carrying out of the death sentence ten days from today will be sent out Tuesday. There will be nineteen of these, most of them going to physicians and county officials. In this list are included representatives of The Associated Press and four other news services.

Mrs. Becker paid her regular Sunday visit to her husband in the death house today and found him bearing up well under the prolonged strain. She was dressed in a white suit with black trimmings, and she spent about three hours in the death house with her husband.

Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, who is opposed to capital punishment, will not be present when Becker is put to death. He has notified Deputy Warden Johnson that he will be out of town and that Mr. Johnson will be in charge of the prison. Mr. Osborne, after a talk with Becker, expressed himself as confident that the condemned man would not attempt to commit suicide. Becker was not of the temperament which drove men to take their own lives, he said, and so he considered it useless to take special precautions to prevent such an attempt. In some cases new shoes have been refused to condemned men for fear they might use the steel support from the arch in an attempt to cut their throats, but Warden Osborne does not intend to take any such precaution with Becker, on the ground that, if the prisoner wanted to commit suicide, he could attempt to do so with strips of a torn shirt or other garment as well as with the steel support from his shoe.

It is believed that, unless Becker's lawyers are successful in their final efforts to save their client, he will be led to the electric chair by Father James B. Curry, pastor of St. James's Catholic Church, Manhattan, whom Becker came to know well while he was imprisoned in the Tombs. Two other prisoners are condemned to die in the chair on the same day set for Becker's death, and, on account of what has been termed his "iron nerve," it is thought probable that the harrowing lot of waiting until the other men have been led away, and of being the last to go to the chair, will fall to Becker. The other two men are Samuel Haines, who was convicted of killing a woman in Putnam County, and Carl Dranewicz of Manhattan, who was convicted on May 27 of the murder of Ivan Martyewitz, whose body was found in a trunk in Pitt Street on Dec. 27, 1913.

None of Becker's lawyers visited him in Sing Sing today, and Becker said that he did not know what plans his lawyers had.

FIVE HURT IN TROLLEY PANIC

Broken Feed Wire Sputters Flame and Scares Passengers.

Five persons were injured in a panic on an open car of the New York & Queens Railway in Borden Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, when the overhead feed wire broke and one end fell on the dashboard of the car, sputtering and flashing, while blue flames darted about the iron work and the passengers felt the thrill of the escaping electricity. At the sight of the flames the passengers pushed and jammed their way off, many of them tumbling into the avenue. In a few seconds the car was cleared, when the motorman got control of the live wire.

Miss Agnes Dugan, 24 years old, a cashier, of 211 East Fifty-seventh Street, who received an injury to her left knee, and David Brodsky, 22 years old, a grocer, of 218 West 112th Street, whose leg was cut, went home after having their injuries dressed. John Nicopolus, 32 years old, of 233 East Thirty-fifth Street, a tailor; Madeline Willore, 35 years old, of 231 East Twenty-ninth Street, and Thomas Barlise, 24 years old, of 174 Sixth Avenue, a furrier, were sent to St. John's Hospital. They all had scalp wounds received by falling or being pushed off the car.

CHURCH TO TRY GARY PLAN.

Episcopalians Arrange to Start Training School for Teachers.

Episcopalians are getting ready to cooperate this Fall with the Gary plan. The Rev. J. W. Suter, Jr., of Lowell, Mass., has just been elected by them a secretary for religious education, with the States of New York and New Jersey as his field. A demonstration school connected with St. Mary's Church in Lawrence Street has been established, where teachers and Sunday school leaders will be shown how to conduct schools.

Bronx Episcopal churches preparing to co-operate with the new plans of the Board of Education of the city include St. James's, Holy Nativity, the Advocate, St. Alban's and St. Paul's. Clergymen who are leading in the movement include the Rev. Dr. H. P. Nichols, the Rev. W. B. Stevens, the Rev. F. A. Brown, and the Rev. Pascal Harrower.

FOUND DEAD IN CANAL.

Man Who Brooded Over Killing Intruder May Have Met Foul Play.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., July 18.—The body of Robert Nellis, 30 years old, was taken from the Erie Canal this morning. He was seen alive for the last time last night about 11 o'clock. The body was somewhat bruised, the clothing torn, and the trousers pockets were turned inside out. Foul play was suspected, but later his money and valuables were found at home.

Nellis had brooded over a fatality of several years back, when he killed an unknown man by shooting. At that time Nellis lived in an isolated place a few miles from here, and about midnight discovered a man trying to get into the house. Nellis shot and killed him instantly. He was completely exonerated, but immediately left his farm and never seemed to forget the affair.

MAY TRY CITY COMMISSION.

Montclair Saloon Keepers Join Agitation for New Departure.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 18.—A movement has been started in Montclair having for its object commission government for the town. While this has been discussed for a long time it did not come forward seriously until the question of licenses for liquor selling was denied for a period of thirteen days and renewed for five months preceeding a vote of the citizens in November.

Previous to that agitation saloon men were luke warm toward commission government, but it is now said that they favor the change, believing they will stand a better show than under a vote of a Town Council, which has this year shifted the responsibility from its shoulders to the voters.

Under commission government the liquor men believe the question will be decided as a square business proposition.

6,000 A DAY NOW USE TUNNEL

Queens Residents Already Moving for Better Facilities.

From 1,100 a day, passenger traffic in les sthan a month has increased to more than 6,000 a day through the new Queens Borough subway between Jackson Avenue and Fourth Street, Long Island City, and Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, Manhattan, and in answer to an appeal from local civic bodies along the north shore of Queens, the Long Island City Business Men's Association is now negotiating with President William O. Wood of the New York & Queens County Electric Railway for direct trolley service to the subway entrance in Jackson Avenue.

At present the direct trolley lines from Steinway, Astoria, College Point, Flushing, Corona, Winfield, Woodside, Elmhurst, and Jamaica run across the Queensboro Bridge into Second Avenue, Manhattan, while a shuttle service is maintained between the bridge plaza in Long Island City and the subway entrance.

Thousands of residents of Queens want direct service to the subwar station. Hhey do not want the inconvenience of getting off the direct car at the plaza and wait for the uncertain shuttle car service. Furthermore, the shuttle cars are always crowded and they are avoided, if possible, by women with children or tired business men and workmen.

Every day increases the traffic through the Queensboro subway so that at the homecoming rush hours in the evening the present shuttle service is inadequate to accommodate the passengers, many of whom are compelled to stand in the street and wait until they can find room on a car. Pressure is to be brought to bear both on the trolley company and the Public Service Commission to obtain a through service from the subway at least during the morning and evening rush hours.

VISIT WANAQUE WATERSHED.

Jersey Officials Approve Plans Made by the State.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 18.—A hearing will be held next Monday by the State Water Supply Commission on the application to develop the Wanaque watersheds, in which Montclair, Glen Ridge, Paterson, Passaic, Orange, East Orange, Nutley, Harrison, Jersey City, Kearny, Elizabeth, and Newark are interested, as each of these places will purchase their potable supply of water from the State if the plan is developed. An inspection of the watershed was made yesterday by representatives of the cities under the guidance of the State Commission.

The territory, which is to be flooded by a lake six miles long and in places a mile wide, was gone over thoroughly. It is proposed to build a dam 1,400 feet long and 48 feet high at Midvale. The cost of the reservoir is estimated at $6,000,000. Approximately 11,000,000,000 gallons of water will be impounded, and a daily supply of 50,000,000 gallons for the municipalities entering the project will be guaranteed by the State.

TIED UP GIRL BY WRISTS.

Father Convicted of Cruelty to His 13-Year-Old Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 18.—Pasquale Bornassisi of Ridgewood was fined $10 today by Recorder Watson for cruelty to Cochetta, his thirteen-year-old daughter. It was said at the hearing that he had tied the girl's hands behind her with a rope and then fastened the rope to the bedpost, so that the child had to stand all night. When she fell asleep and her body swayed forward the ropes on her wrists would tighten and cause great pain. She was also whipped while tied because she cried.

This morning, after her father had gone to work, her mother, who appeared to be in great fear of her husband, released the girl, who ran away from the house to the residence of Mrs. Huttemeyer, near by, where she was found sleeping on the porch. Bornassisi admitted punishing the girl, but said she deserved it.

"If I hear that you repeat this treatment to your daughter you may expect a term in State prison," announced the Recorder.

BALTIMORE VEXES LOVERS.

Makes Them Wait All Day for a License and a Minister.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—The Saturday half holiday interfered very seriously yesterday with the plans of George W. Cross of East Orange, N. J., and Grace Wagley of Washington, who had come here to be married. When they found that the License Bureau was closed they went to Police Headquarters. They informed Marshal Carter that his town was "horrid and disgusting." He advised them to go to a moving picture show, promising to arrange meanwhile for Clerk Claypoole to come to the Court House and give them the license. Finally at 7 o'clock they got their precious paper and then began a chase for a minister. Here there was more trouble, and it was not until nearly midnight that they found one in South Baltimore, who married them.

TOWEL SEWED UP IN WOUND.

Seven Months Later Patient's Wife Finds It and Pulls It Out.

Special to The New York Times.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., July 18.—An unusual condition has been discovered as the cause of an unaccountable illness of Dr. J. Edgar Todd. On December 7 he was operated on for kidney trouble at the hospital of the Long Island Medical College, his alma mater. Yesterday Mrs. Todd was dressing the wound that had never healed, and she saw something white projecting. She took hold of it with a pair of forceps and after working on it for an hour and a half, she succeeded in extracting a surgeon's towel, about ten inches square. It had been left in the wound at the time of the operation.

Dr. Todd had several setbacks since the operation, but since the towel has been removed he shows signs of improvement.

TWO DIE IN COLLISION.

Railway Motor Car and Switch Engine Crash in Indiana.

VALPARAISO, Ind., July 18.—Two men were killed and five others seriously injured in a collision between a railway motor car and a switch engine near Boone Grove, this county, early today. The dead are Walter Morse of Stoughton, Mass., and Ross Brady of Boone Grove.

The injured are John Horn and Henry Wiseman of Huntington, Ind., and James Boring, Lawrence Boring, and Dan Brennan of Kouts, Ind.

'UNWRITTEN LAW' WON THAW JUROR

Continued from Page 1.

as the habeas corpus proceedings in 1912?"

"We never considered him insane at any time of his life," was the reply.

"But did you have to take this part of the charge of the Justice into consideration in reaching a verdict?"

"We may have been supposed to. I for one did not. You can bore a hole in a man's head, but you can't force an idea into it. Why, I knew all about the Thaw case before. I read about it in the newspapers."

"Then you went into that jury with your mind made up that Thaw was sane?"

"I was willing to hear the testimony and see what they had to offer."

"Were you not largely influenced by Mr. Stanchfield's reference in his summing up to previous cases of the unwritten law?"

"Oh, I knew all about that. I could have made the same speech myself," the ex-foreman returned.

"In other words, Mr. Stanchfield was expressing the same thought you had in your mind in the jury box?"

"Yes."

"When was it that the jury was first convinced that Thaw was sane?"

"After we had heard the testimony of the New Hampshire witnesses and Dr. Bancroft, the Thaw alienist."

Mr. Robinson was asked if the contemplated action against newspapers for libelous editorials involved libel suits.

"Oh, no," he said. "I can't tell what we will do until I can see the rest of the boys, but I should think we would pass resolutions condemning the editorials."

Objects to Editorials.

The interview was given in the presence of five newspaper correspondents at the Dennis Hotel. Mr. Robinson came here last night and stopped at the Dennis where Thaw has quarters. One of the first things he did was to hunt up Daniel W. Dean, one of Thaw's detectives, and get into communication with Thaw.

His trip to Atlantic City, he said, was made partly to discuss with Thaw editorials which he considered as reflecting on the probity of the jury and libelous to Thaw. He brought the pen with which all of the jurymen signed the Thaw verdict and displayed it proudly saying that he intended to keep it always.

Thaw left Atlantic City at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon. He was up at 4 o'clock in the morning and went out for a long stroll along the Boardwalk and through the streets. As usual, he was prompt to keep his breakfast engagement. He was joined in Atlantic City in the morning by his secretary, S. J. Rice, who had hurried on from New York at Thaw's request. They held a conference, and then Mr. Rice took a train for Philadelphia to wait there for Thaw's arrival.

Early in the day the Chief of Police of Atlantic City received a message from Chief Matthews of Pittsburgh, asking about the hour at which Thaw would arrive home. After breakfast Thaw had the talk with Mr. Robinson. As he was standing in the lobby he was greeted by James Mullins, 90 years old, a former Pennsylvania Railroad man and manufacturer, who asked him to go to church.

Thaw said he knew Mr. Mullins well and that he was earning $500,000 every three months manufacturing supplies for the Allies. They selected the First Presbyterian Church, which was filled when they arrived. Two seats were found in the front row and Thaw had to march the full length of the centre aisle. He listened to a very good sermon, he said, on patience and charity, but he couldn't remember the text.

After a late midday dinner Thaw insisted on taking a last dip in the ocean. He packed up and started for the beach forty-five minutes before train time. The crowds flocked about him and for a time it was feared he would miss his train, but he appeared in the hotel in good time to get an automobile and go to the station. There was no demonstration.

Jurors Here Reticent.

Of the jurors who found Harry Thaw sane only three, Ignatz Spitzer, William Newman, and Adolph Frisch, could be reached yesterday. They had little comment to make on Mr. Robinson's interview at Atlantic City.

"I didn't even know that Mr. Robinson was in Atlantic City," said Mr. Spitzer. "Whatever he said was merely his personal opinion, for he was talking entirely on his own authority. I am through with the Thaw case, and I hope I don't hear of it again."

Mr. Frisch said that he had formed no opinions whatsoever of Thaw's sanity before he was called to the jury.

"That's why I was chosen," declared Mr. Frisch. "I had never followed the case in the papers and was only prepared to judge Thaw as he appeared before me."

Mr. Frisch also said that he didn't know anything of the application of the "natural law" to Thaw's crime.

Mr. Newman refused to comment on the Robinson statements.

THAW REACHES PHILADELPHIA

Runs from Crowd in Station—Issues Another Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Harry K. Thaw reached Philadelphia at 6 o'clock this evening and went to the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, where quarters had been engaged for him by his secretary, H. J. Rice. He expects to start for Pittsburgh tomorrow morning at 8:40 o'clock.

Thaw was greatly worried by the fear that his arrival at the Broad Street Station today would attract a crowd and for that reason he refused to pose for his picture, although a dozen photographers pleaded with him to pose. When he jumped off the train he started down the long station platform at a rapid stride. A crowd of 200 curious persons followed him and, with a show of great annoyance, he broke into a run.

In this way Thaw avoided the camera men, who were soon puffing far behind, but he attracted considerable attention. He dashed through the station, head bent forward and eyes straight ahead, and was in a taxicab before any of the curious could stop him. The cab whirled away, followed only by the correspondents in another automobile.

The arrangements to have him stop at the Bellevue had been made so quietly that no one knew where Thaw was to stop. He entered the hotel unnoticed and was taken immediately to his room, where he remained until he went to the restaurant on the roof at 7:15 o'clock for dinner.

Thaw's rooms here consist of bed room and elaborately decorated parlor in which there is a piano. The parlor is done in pink, and when he was first led into it by his secretary, he backed out again. Then he looked around the corner of the doorway and exclaimed with a smile:

"I haven't seen anything like that in a long time. It is altogether too saucy for me. The trouble is with Rice," he continued with a laugh, "he drinks too much coffee. This is the effect it has on him."

Statement on His Haste.

Thaw said that he ran through the station simply because he desired to avoid any demonstration and he was afraid the presence of the camera men would attract a crowd. He considered issuing a statement to the people of Philadelphia explaining that he had not wished to appear undignified on entering the city.

The issuance of this statement was withheld for some time, but late at night the Bellevue's guest issued this formal pronouncement, his second of the day:

I wish to explain my haste in the Broad Street Station. By the enforced hurry I lost much of the pleasure I should have felt on returning to Philadelphia.

Had I not rushed, the camera men would have attracted undue notice, and a crowd would have gathered.

My desire was to reach a hotel without attracting attention.

There were no demonstrations here tonight, and except for the small crowd at the station Thaw succeeded in avoiding anything of this kind. Some curiosity was shown while he was dining, but his presence did not attract many guests.

With keen interest Thaw read an article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES today concerning opinions expressed by members of the jury at his 1908 trial for the killing of Stanford White. Late in the evening he gave out this signed statement, which he prepared with great care:

According to an article in today's NEW YORK TIMES, the jury of 1908 was "surprised" when Judge Dowling misinterpreted the meaning of their verdict, and did not then render the liberty which he had charged the jury was in their hands. It quoted William Burch, one of the jurors, as saying that evidence was brought from the four corners of the earth to prove that Thaw was liable to fits of nervousness. While the jury was not sure what would happen, it felt that Thaw would be freed by the verdict.

W. H. McHugh, another juror, said he thought Thaw irresponsible when the tragedy occurred, but when tried was rational, therefore he was found to be innocent. He held that if it took Judges and lawyers seven years to decide Thaw sane it was no wonder that the former jury was puzzled. He said one of the jurors held out on the ground that he did not know if he voted with the other eleven Thaw would be sent to Matteawan.

The juror alluded to above as being the only one to stand out for a conviction in 1908 was John H. Holbert. Mr. McHugh was mistaken. Mr. Holbert was "surprised," and he considered the practical annuling of the jury's verdict incorrect. Only two weeks ago he testified before Judge Hendrick of his unqualified opinion that I was sane.

Francis Duval not only was "surprised" by Judge Dowling's action, but greatly shocked. He had heard Judge Dowling charge the jury "the defendant's life or liberty" was in their hands, and when they rendered the verdict of acquittal in the only words permitted by the same Judge in his charge, he believed I would be freed.

Mr. Duval expected this, not only because of Judge Dowling's own charge, but for the reason that the commission appointed by Judge Fitzgerald had declared me sane.

Juror "Very Conscientious."

James A. Hooper's case awakens more sympathy. He is very conscientious, and when he found that owing to the Judge's mistake his vote had got a sane man into Matteawan—something far worse than death—Mr. Hooper's health suffered for some years. He also testified to Thaw's sanity before Judge Hendrick.

Of the twelve jurors every man believed me sane in 1908, as Jerome himself had told them and Judge Dowling.

It may interest many to again hear the words of the big Southern member of the jury, Major George Cary, after the verdict which he could not believe could be twisted into more than a temporary detention in Matteawan—his idea being the same as the late Mr. Justice Gaynor's. Cary, referring to the civil war, stated: "In my days I caused the death of many Northern men, but I am glad that before my own death I have saved this Northerner."

On the train coming here Thaw remained much of the time in the smoking compartment talking about his case. He posed for his picture, then saying that he wished thus to avoid any crowds in Philadelphia. He told with much enjoyment an incident of his ride on the boardwalk on Saturday night when he had asked a companion with him to pose as Thaw.

"Many people pointed into the seagoing baby carriage and exclaimed, 'See that handsome man? Well, he is Thaw,'" he said with great good humor. "Finally one young woman looked in and exclaimed, 'Is that the funny nut?' Then I pointed to my companion and said, 'Yes, that's him.' He wasn't so well pleased then."

WOODBURY TO INVESTIGATE.

Attorney General May Use Robinson Statement in Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—The statement made at Atlantic City by the foreman of the Thaw jury, David Robinson, was presented to Attorney General Egburt G. Woodbury this evening, and he was asked if it would give the State good grounds for appeal. The Attorney General answered that the State already had taken an appeal from the decision of Justice Hendrick and any matter which might be irregular could be presented under that appeal. As to the statement made by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Woodbury said:

"I shall thoroughly investigate the stories which I have heard and that you have just communicated to me, and if I find them to be true then I shall decide upon the course I shall pursue. You know that under the appeal which the State has taken all such matters may be used in our contention that the decision of Justice Hendrick should be set aside."

BATTLE NEAR IN HAITI.

Government Troops Reported Advancing Upon the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Rear Admiral Caperton cabled the Navy Department from Cape Haitien today that The Haitian Government troops were advancing upon the revolutionists near Le Trou, and that a battle was in prospect. The message said:

"Government troops are advancing toward Le Trou, where revolutionists may make a stand. General Blot states he has granted amnesty to all revolutionists."

Admiral Caperton is at Cape Haitien with his flagship, the armored cruiser Washington, to protect foreign interests.

CITY BREVITIES.

Gilbert Friedman, 11 years old, of 70 West 118th Street, was killed yesterday when he fell from a fourth story window at his home.

Edward Keevan, 27 years old, a chauffeur of 43 West Fifty-first Street, was sentenced to the Workhouse for thirty days in the West Side Court yesterday on the complaint of Margaret Roberts, 16 years old, of 704 Ninth Avenue, who said he attacked her in the hallway.

George Drakos, 22, a fruit dealer of 55 Avenue A, was held in $2,000 bail in Jefferson Market Court yesterday for examination tomorrow. He is suspected of having acted in concert with J. P. Ferrick, a fireman now out on bail, to commit burglary during a fire at 140 Mercer Street, after which silks valued at $5,000 were missing.

John V. Cooney of 1,348 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, who said he was a member of fire engine company 33, and Samuel Strauss of 49 Third Avenue, were held in $2,000 bail in Yorkville Court yesterday for examination today on a charge of robbing Richard Prinkle, a carpenter of Kenvil, N. J.

While shooting at a fugitive yesterday Policeman Meyer of the East Eighty-eighth Street police station, accidentally shot Ignatz Sellinger, 58 years old, of 224 East Eighty-fifth Street, in the left leg.

The Executive Committee of the Prohibition Party of New York has passed resolutions commending Health Commissioner Goldwater for having inaugurated a campaign against the use of alcoholic liquors.

$1,000,000 STUDENT CLUB.

University of Michigan Alumni Plan Campaign for Funds.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 18.—Formal announcement was made at the University of Michigan today of a campaign to be started in October among the 35,000 alumni of the institution to raise $1,000,000 to erect, equip and endow a building for the Michigan Union—an organization composed of practically all of the students attending the university. The announcement stated that the purpose of the student union is "to democratize the undergraduates, to give them chances for self-education by mingling with one another and to develop the community spirit among the students." The proposed new building is to be a common meeting ground for all Michigan students and alumni.

Committees are being formed in 183 cities in America to carry on the work of collecting the funds for the union building, and at least 2,000 former students of the university are to be engaged in making a canvass of their fellow-alumni during October. It is planned to obtain the necessary funds before Nov. 1. The cornerstone of the proposed building is to be laid by President Emeritus James B. Angell.

HELD FOR LEATHER THEFTS.

Two Men Arrested After Shoe Factories Lose Much Costly Material.

LYNN, Mass., July 18.—An investigation by the police of a long series of leather thefts at shoe factories here resulted in the arrest today of Mathew Connell, President of the Mathew Connell Company, dealers in leather remnants, and Edward Dillon. The latter is alleged to have had in his possession a bag of leather taken from one of the factories. He was locked up on a charge of breaking, entering, and larceny. Connell was charged with larceny, and was released under bonds.

The police say that within the last few months leather valued at thousands of dollars has disappeared from the factories.

Meal Refused, He Wrecks Cafe.

Patrick Gallagher, who said he was a pressman living at 504 Flushing Avenue, Williamsburg, went into a restaurant at 19 Greenpoint Avenue early yesterday and demanded a meals. When he was refused he became boisterous and hurled catsup and vinegar bottles around the room, breaking windows and doing damage to the extent of $150. He was arrested on a charge of malicious mischief and held for a further examination.

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We do not submit this as a virtue, for it is our duty to keep whatever promises we make.

But any owner who knows the complex character of building construction will concede that the claim made in that first paragraph is a highly creditable achievement.

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of superior quality
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FINALS for MEN

Every HIGH-GRADE SUIT in Stock

Formerly Priced $22.00 to $35.00

$17.50

AND when we say "high-grade suits" we mean such suits as men wear who are accustomed to pay more for them than our original selling prices were for these suits.

All are finely tailored and finished. The materials include Woolens, Serges, Homespuns and Tweeds.

Every man will want two or three of these snappy suits, so we say Come Early and make your selections. Fourth Floor

400 Pairs of MEN'S LOW SHOES

Were $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00

$3.25

SELECTED from the regular stock to make room for the Autumn styles. The sizes are incomplete.

Ground Floor

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Imported Bath Robes, of plain Terry cloth; broken lot. Regular price, $7.50. Special at $4.95.

Go-Away Bath Robes, of mercerized material, madras and silk mixtures; broken lot. Regular price, $3.50 to 6.00. Special at $2.95.

Sleeping Suits, of plain colored mercerized materials. Regular price, $1.50. Special at $1.10.

Cool Underwear—Athletic Shirts and Drawers, of cotton crepe or nainsook. Regular price, 50c a garment. 35c a garment; three for $1.00.

Half Hose, in a wide variety of clock, stripes, fancy and plain colors. 35c a pair; three pairs for $1.00.

Summer Gloves, of silk and washable fabrics, in grays and white. Usually $1.00 a pair. Special at 50c.

Men's Oxford Bags, light weight; tan cowhide leather lined and finely made. Formerly $19.00 to 23.00. Now $15.00.

Men's Auto Dusters—$2.25. Linen and gray mercerized; double breasted.

Tan Mohair and Gabardine Dusters, finely tailored; sizes 34 to 36. Regular price, $13.50. To clear, $9.00.

105 Golf and Sport Caps for Men, light weight, knit materials and fancy weaves. To clear, $1.00.

100 Pairs of Goggles. Regular price, $1.00. To clear, 50c.

Men's Straw Hats; sizes 6 5-8 to 7. The $2.00 and 3.00 kind, 75c.

Ground Floor Fourth Floor

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CLEARANCE SALE OF SUMMER RUGS

These Rugs are from our regular stock, comprising the most attractive patterns and colorings produced this year, and are offered at the following substantial reductions in prices to provide space for new Fall goods. *Sale for this week only.*

"Willow" and "Dixie" Grass Rugs

PLAIN

Size	Regularly	Reduced to
3 ft. 0 in. x 6 ft. 0 in.	$1.25	$1.00
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.	2.15	1.75
6 ft. 0 in. x 9 ft. 0 in.	3.85	3.10
8 ft. 0 in. x 10 ft. 0 in.	5.85	4.70
9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	7.75	6.20

FANCY BORDERS

Size	Regularly	Reduced to
3 ft. 0 in. x 6 ft. 0 in.	$1.35	$1.10
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.	2.50	2.15
6 ft. 0 in. x 9 ft. 0 in.	4.50	3.60
8 ft. 0 in. x 10 ft. 0 in.	6.75	5.40
9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	9.00	7.20

Imported Fibre Rugs

The well-known "Algerian" and "Mourzouk" Rugs.

Size	Regularly	Reduced to
6 ft. 0 in. x 9 ft. 0 in.	$13.50	$10.75
7 ft. 0 in. x 10 ft. 0 in.	15.50	12.50
9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	27.00	21.75

Cotton Rag Rugs

Our entire stock, which includes many exclusive novelties.

Size	Regularly	Reduced to
2 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft. 0 in.	$1.75 to $5.50	$1.40 to $4.40
3 ft. 0 in. x 6 ft. 0 in.	2.75 " 7.50	2.20 " 6.00
4 ft. 0 in. x 7 ft. 0 in.	3.25 " 12.25	2.60 " 9.80
9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	12.50 " 37.50	10.00 " 30.00

Colonial Hand-braided Wool Rugs

The best made. Unusual colorings in various sizes of these attractive oval Rugs. Cannot be bought at these reduced prices after this Sale.

Sizes	Regularly	Reduced to
from 4 ft. 3 in. x 2 ft. 7 in.	$11.00	$8.75
to 9 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 0 in.	60.00	48.00

Japanese "Gemal" Jute Rugs

A variety of artistic Oriental designs.

Size	Regularly	Reduced to
7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$11.00	$8.75
9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	15.00	12.00

Seamless Axminster Rugs

A special offering of new Fall styles in the 9 x 12 ft. size of these quality Rugs. Regularly $33.00, for this Sale only.....at $23.50

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

ANDREW ALEXANDER
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ABOVE FORTY-FIFTH STREET

Summer Sale of Shoes

for men and women, in both high and low cut models at the new prices of $4.75 and $5.75; also about 600 pairs of women's low shoes and slippers, the balance of a number of last season's lines.

at Half Original Price

The Loss You Don't Expect

Naturally you don't expect defalcation by one of your employees. Nevertheless defalcations by employees who are apparently as trustworthy as yours are by no means infrequent. This is exactly the kind of loss against which you should have the fullest possible protection—not merely a Surety Bond, but the Bond of a Company whose ability and willingness to pay just claims are unquestionable—

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THESE *cool* and *dainty* undergarments of glove-silk in pink, white or blue should be quite irresistible to Milady, in these warm days of midsummer.

¶ "Kayser" glove-silk undergarments are here—vests, knickers, corset covers, and combinations at From $1.49 to $2.75

¶ P. S.—Please note above the accent on—*cool* and *dainty!*

Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

"No. 6"

is the story of two faces—the face of the *Saviour* and the face of *Judas*—and of a great painting that never was finished. Told in a Play by STEPHEN PHILLIPS, in the

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BABY SMITH IS BORN ON CONEY'S SANDS

Thousands of Bathers Saw Mother Led from Surf by Anxious Husband.

PHYSICIAN JUST IN TIME

Record-Breaking Crowd of 350,000 Included 150 Lost Children—Fifty Had Feet Cut on Beach.

A baby was born on the beach at Coney Island yesterday. This was the most remarkable event of the season so far and by all odds the most sensational happening of a record-breaking Sunday when 350,000 persons crowded the resort and 15,000 took advantage of the Municipal Baths.

Thousands were in the water when near the foot of West Twenty-fifth Street they saw a young man assisting a young woman out of the surf. She could not walk unaided and when the beach was reached the man tenderly laid her on the sand and ran to the nearest telephone booth. He was James Smith of 310 West Sixteenth Street, Manhattan, and the woman was his wife Helen who was about to have her first baby.

Dr. Wensch came rushing down to the beach in an ambulance from the Coney Island Hospital. The crowd of bathers was kept at a respectful distance and soon the ambulance drove back to the hospital, carrying mother and child. Then the crowd of bathers gave one long cheer.

Before the day ended, 150 lost children had been picked up and given into the care of police matrons, later to be restored to anxious parents. One of them, eight-year-old Arthur Leavy, of 1,553 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn, was found by Mounted Policeman John Cramer with his left foot caught in a switch lock on Railroad Avenue. Traffic was held up for half an hour while B. R. T. laborers took the switch off.

John Doyle of 521 West Fifty-sixth Street, Manhattan, a B. R. T. machinist, was repairing one of the new steel Fourth Avenue Subway cars at Kings Highway and West Eighth Street, this morning when the jacks which supported the car slipped and the weight came down on two fingers, crushing them. It took firemen of Engine Company 253 twenty minutes to get the car off his hand.

George Robinson, owner of the New Brighton Theatre on Ocean Parkway, who lives at 210 Maple Avenue, Flatbush, was arrested by Mounted Policeman Frederick Hahn. Hahn served a summons on James Mapleton, Robinson's chauffeur, for leaving a car standing at the curb in front of the theatre. Robinson interfered, Hahn said. He was bailed out by Louis Fischer of the Hotel Shelburne.

Last week the police and the Park Department issued a notice that hereafter they would arrest anybody throwing refuse on the beach. Yesterday a good many people were warned but nobody was arrested. The Coney Island Hospital treated about fifty bathers whose feet were cut by broken glass.

SIX DEAD IN PHILADELPHIA.

One of the Heat Victims Kills Himself While Insane.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Five deaths were reported here today as due to the heat and a sixth man committed suicide while temporarily insane from the oppressive weather conditions.

The maximum temperature for the day was 90 at 3 o'clock. This was three degrees less than the maximum of yesterday, when the majority of those who died today were overcome.

PLEA FOR VOTES JAMS PARK.

Suffragists Draw Crowd with Band and Opera Singer.

The suffragists who planned the open-air meeting in Seward Park, at Hester and Essex Streets, last night knew how to attract a crowd. There was a concert by a large orchestra, which started the meeting, and before the opening tune had been finished standing room in the park was at a premium. Then Mme. Alise Kutchera, a concert and opera singer, who came to America after the outbreak of the war, appeared as the Goddess of Liberty and sang selections from "Tannhäuser" and other operas, and the crowd increased.

The Socialist Congressman, Meyer London, addressed the throng and made a point which seemed to impress his auditors when he told them that the last persons to oppose granting suffrage to American-born women should be the foreign-born men who had fled the political oppression of their own countries and had received full American citizenship and suffrage after being in this country only a few years.

FELL DEAD BESIDE HIS BRIDE

Jersey City Man Died of Heart Failure After a Swim.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 18.—Watched by his bride, to whom he had been married a week, and many other persons, Horace Comstock of 51 Sunset Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., enjoyed the afternoon bathing in the waters of Cauterskill Creek, near Catskill. After tiring of bathing Comstock climbed back into the boat in which his wife was sitting and collapsed, dying in a few minutes.

Mr. Comstock and his bride, who was Miss Emily Gieger of Jersey City, had spent several seasons in the Catskills, and after their marriage a week ago came here for their honeymoon.

GUARD VANDERBILT HEIRS.

Mrs. Alfred G. Fears Her Two Sons May Be Kidnapped.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 18.—Guards have been placed at the entrances to Shadowbrook, the estate leased by Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, three miles west of here. A report in Lenox is that Mrs. Vanderbilt fears that some one may kidnap her sons, George and Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Tradesmen are required to enter the park north of the villa and away from the lawns, where the children with a corps of nurses and attendants pass most of the warm days.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Allen's Foot Ease for the Troops.

Over 100,000 packages of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to Shake into your Shoes or dissolve in the foot-bath, are being used by the German and Allied troops at the front. It rests the feet, prevents friction of the shoe and gives instant relief to swollen, tired, hot feet. Don't go to the California Expositions without a supply of Allen's Foot-Ease. It makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT.

Several Overcome in Streets—Showers Expected Today.

Several heat prostrations were reported yesterday, although the temperature was several degrees lower than on Saturday and the humidity much less. It was hottest at 2 P. M., when the thermometer registered eighty-four degrees, as compared with eighty-nine at 2 P. M. on Saturday. The greatest humidity yesterday was sixty-five at 8 A. M., as against eighty-one at 8 A. M. on Saturday.

The forecast yesterday was for a lower temperature today and probable showers. Tomorrow, according to the Weather Bureau, it will be fair with variable winds of light to moderate intensity.

Charles Baker, 30 years old, of 333 West Sixtieth Street, was taken from the sidewalk at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue to Bellevue Hospital suffering from heat prostration.

Nathan Gudinsky, 48 years old, of 290 Madison Avenue, was overcome by heat at Delancey and Essex Streets and went home after being attended.

John Amato, 5 years old, tried to cool off in the afternoon by climbing out upon the fire escape at the rear of his apartment on the third floor at 238 East Seventy-third Street. He was overcome by the heat and fell to the courtyard. He was taken to Reception Hospital suffering from a fractured skull.

Genevieve Huntington, 24 years old, of 123 East 120th Street, was overcome when riding on the rear of a motor cycle in Pelham Parkway with Frank Ross of 618 Crescent Avenue, Brooklyn. She fell off and was taken to Fordham Hospital suffering from a possible fracture of the skull.

Marceline Rodriques, 38 years old, of 168 Washington Street, who was helping to unload the United Fruit Company's liner Sarnia, suddenly became enraged and rushed at those near him with a butcher's cleaver. As Rodriquez had been one of the best men in the employ of the company and had not been drinking, his action was laid to the heat. Nevertheless, he was locked up at the Old Slip Station on a charge of felonious assault.

Patrick Messer, 35 years old, a laborer of 315 Fourth Street, Jersey City, was stricken in front of 105 Horatio Street early in the evening and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Louis Mantaro, 45 years old, of 69 Prospect Street, Jamaica, L. I., died in St. Mary's Hospital last night a victim of the heat. He was overcome in his fruit store at 276 Fulton Street, Jamaica, in the afternoon.

Jean Berry, 26 years old, of 51 Central Avenue, Corona, Queens Borough, was overcome in the park at Broadway and Main Street, Flushing. She was taken to the Flushing Hospital.

An unidentified woman was prostrated at Tenth Avenue and Twentieth Street and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

NO TRACE OF YOUNG HOOD.

Hound and Searchers Fail to Find Boy Lost in Adirondacks.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 18.—George C. Kincaid of Fair Haven returned this morning from Poko Moonshine Camp in the Adirondacks, in the vicinity of Willsboro, N. Y., where with Red Panther, the noted bloodhound, owned by J. L. Winchell, he has been assisting in the search for John Mitchlin Hood, the nine-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchlin Hood, of Baltimore, who disappeared from the camp on Thursday of last week. It is believed that he was either drowned accidentally or was kidnapped.

The bloodhound first took the searchers to the sands on the shore of Long Pond. A diver was summoned from Burlington, and he worked in the pond today, while two detectives and a score of men employed by Mr. and Mrs. Hood hurried to Willsboro by special train from New York City, aided in the search.

The dog led the way to the pond three times. He was then carried to the opposite shore, and here again he struck a trail which led to a log cabin occupied by a fisherman and guide with his wife and two children. The man said he heard a child crying on Thursday night but he did not know then of the disappearance of young Hood. Here the trail was lost.

WANT LARGER LAND TAX.

Society to Lower Rents Sends Its Views to Labor Congress.

Frederic C. Leubuscher and Benjamin C. Marsh, President and Executive Secretary, respectively, of the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxation on Homes, have written to the Congress of Commissioners of Labor, now in session at San Francisco, to urge consideration of a system for taxing land values to replace the State tax systems. The letter stated:

"May we urge that the Congress of Commissioners of Labor avoid the folly of private charity and the stupidity of superficial public action in considering the growing menace of unemployment? We regret deeply the failure of the Congress of Labor Commissioners to include in its program the consideration of the extermination of land monopoly, by taxing land into use, as the obvious fundamental method to relieve and prevent unemployment.

"For the Federal Government to purchase land for agricultural laborers at the present low rate of taxation on land values will benefit land speculators chiefly. It is intended to help the unemployed; it will actually increase profits of the land monopolist, and upon these profits he will exact a heavy tribute from the worker."

CHINESE ADMIRAL ARRIVES.

Brings Young Countrymen Who Will Study Shipbuilding Here.

Rear Admiral Tsah Ling Se of the Chinese Navy arrived last night on the American liner New York with sixteen Chinese who have been studying naval shipbuilding at the Armstrong Whitworth yards at Newcastle, England. He said that on account of the war the students had been forced to abandon their studies, and he had brought them to this country, where they will spend three or four years at one of the big shipbuilding yards.

Also on the New York were the six sons of the Maharajah of Kolhapur, who have been at school in England and will visit the San Francisco Exposition on their way back to India. Their ages range from 14 to 19 years. The eldest son is the Rajkumar Jaysingrao Bhosle, and the second son is Rajkumar Shivaji Bhosle, and the names of the younger sons are much longer in Hindustani. The bedroom steward of the New York solved the problem by calling the young Indian Princes Rajah No. 1, 2, 3, and so on until the sixth. They all speak English and French fluently.

CITY EMPLOYES LEAD BORROWERS

With Government Workers, They Head Morris Plan Company's List of Patrons.

MORE THAN 2,400 LOANS

Made in Six Months, Ranging from $25 to $2,000—Plan's System of Operation.

Employes of the city, in point of numbers at least, were the largest borrowers from the Morris Plan Company of New York in the six months ended June 30. Next to them came employes of the Government. Employes of mercantile establishments came third, and after them workers in the manufacturing trades. The figures are contained in the report of the company covering the first half-year of operation of its loan department.

Men prominent in New York are connected with the Morris plan branch here. Henry R. Towne of Yale & Towne being President. Herbert L. Satterlee and Clark Williams, head of the Industrial Finance Corporation and ex-State Controller, are the Vice Presidents, and Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, is Treasurer. Twenty-six men make up the Board of Directors.

The objects of the company are to lend money to persons in moderate circumstances at reasonable rates of interest and to provide sound investments for small funds. Loans are made on the basis of the character of the applicant and his indorsers, with proper consideration for the earning power of each. In its first six months of operation the company loaned $296,315 in sums ranging from $25 to $2,000. In January and February the loans totaled $61,780; in March and April they increased to $111,300, and they mounted to $123,235 in May and June. There were 2,444 borrowers, of whom 553 were city employes and 353 were Government workers, and the average loan made for the six months' period was $121.24.

The report further shows that of the total of 2,444 borrowers only 122 were women. The average weekly income of the borrowers was $25.83. Only 620 of the borrowers were unmarried, with nine unaccounted for. The number of children affected by the loans was 3,932. Borrowers owning real estate numbered 859. The largest number of loans of any one amount was 1,037 of $100 each, followed by 631 loans of $50 each. There was one loan of $2,000, five of $1,000, twenty-five of $500, seventy of $300, 242 of $200, and 243 of $150.

Under the head of reasons for borrowing, the report shows that 172 loans were requested in order to repay loan sharks, while 72 were needed to repay loans on pawns and chattels. There were 670 borrowers who wanted money to clean up small miscellaneous debts. Illness and births accounted for 409 loans, deaths for 59, and business expansion for 372. To offset increased household expenses there were 121 loans sought. Fifty-five persons borrowed money to pay tuition, and 35 to begin business. Twenty-one borrowed to purchase homes, and 74 to pay taxes; 28 needed money to pay their rent. There were sixteen borrowers who wanted to get married, and 15 married persons who wanted to begin housekeeping. Insurance premiums accounted for 43, while 61 borrowed to help relatives.

The figures of the report indicate, under the head of positions or occupations of borrowers, that proprietors and partners lead with 344. Following them come clerks, 247; Post Office employes, 245; miscellaneous, 222; Fire Department, 198; city department and court employes, 177; Police Department, 114; salesmen, 113; pressmen, compositors, &c., 108, and Government employes other than Post Office workers, 95. Seventeen other occupations or jobs contributed the other borrowers.

This is the way the loans are made: The prospective borrower calls at the application department of the company, which is located temporarily at 37-39 Liberty Street, and fills an application for a loan. If the applicant holds one or more "B" certificates of investment issued by the company, which are sold in multiples of $50, or other acceptable collateral, no other security is required. Otherwise the person desiring to borrow has to offer the names of two other persons, in making application for the loan, who will sign his note with him as co-makers. The standing and responsibility of the applicant and co-makers are then investigated, and if the committee passes favorably on the application, the applicant is told that the loan will be made.

If the loan is made, but under no other circumstances, a charge toward the cost of investigation is made at the rate of $1 on each $50 loaned. In no case, however, does this charge exceed $5. After the application has been considered and accepted the applicant, together with his co-makers, signs a collateral note provided by the company. This note is payable a year after date in a sum equal to the amount of the loan required. Six per cent. interest on this amount is deducted in advance by the company for the period for which the loan is made, which is usually for one year. For every $50 or part thereof that is loaned the borrower subscribes to one Class C installment certificate of investment. When the note is executed this certificate is assigned to the company, and thus becomes security for the note and a protection for the co-makers.

The borrower pays $1 a week for fifty weeks on each Class C certificate that is subscribed for in this way. At the end of fifty weeks his payments on Class C certificates will equal the amount of his loan. Two weeks later, when the loan is due, the borrower can cash his C certificate and repay his loan, or he may accept options offered by the company that will provide otherwise for the payment of the loan and afford him the opportunity of becoming an investor in the interesting-bearing certificates of Class B that are issued by the company.

The company is under the supervision of the State Banking Department and is authorized by it. It loans money on notes as described, and permits the making of weekly payments. In this way it avoids the lump payment of loans that proved a stumbling block for many victims of loan sharks. No assignment of wages or giving of chattel mortgages is required of the borrower, and one of the strongest features of the system is said to be that it permits the concentration of debt. In other words, it is possible to borrow a sum sufficient to clear up any minor debts there may be and then square off by making a small weekly payment at one place.

KENTUCKY GIRLS DISARM.

Visitors Hear of Sullivan Law and Drop Their Revolvers Into Hudson.

A faint splash in the North River, about 118th Street last night, drew the attention of a policeman on duty in Riverside Park, who pushed his way through the bushes and saw three girls sneaking away from the water's edge, where wide circling ripples showed that they had just dropped something.

"How about it?" he demanded. The girls, badly frightened, stopped and it was evident that they were visitors from out of town. The patrolman's benevolent countenance quieted their fears, and then they told him the story.

They were three school teachers from Kentucky who had come on for the Summer session of the Teachers College of Columbia University. All of them had brought big, large automatic pistols with them, for they had had occasion to use weapons of this sort sometimes when teaching school in the mountains of Kentucky, and they had heard so much about the wild, wicked city of New York that they were confident that they would be unable to go unarmed on the streets.

Before they had had a chance to use their revolvers or even to display them a maid in Whittier Hall, the Teachers College dormitory, happened to see one of the revolvers lying on a chiffonier and reported it to the Superintendent. The matter was referred to the House Committee, which, not knowing if it might not have a belligerent lady to deal with, approached with some trepidation and asked the fair Kentuckian why she was equipped with heavy artillery. When she had explained they told her gently but firmly that guns were not only unnecessary but positively burdensome in New York and she ran a risk of prosecution for having it in her possession without a license.

This alarmed the girl from the Blue Grass. A caucus of the Kentuckians in the dormitories was hastily called, and all those who had arms were requested to make the matter known. Two other girls admitted that they carried them, and then the three, fearing the Sullivan law and deciding that it would be safe to walk around Morningside Heights unarmed, took their guns down to the North River at dead of night and dropped them in for fear that some timorous resident of Whittier Hall would turn informant.

ECKERT WILL SUIT DROPPED.

Sons Reported to Have Agreed in Contest Over Big Estate.

The fight over the will of General Thomas T. Eckert has been compromised out of court, according to a report circulated yesterday, and the General's two sons, Thomas T. Eckert, Jr., and James Clendenin Eckert, are to share about equally in the estate, which is said to be worth more than $2,500,000.

General Eckert died in 1910 and by his will his younger son, Thomas T. Eckert, Jr., would have received approximately $1,470,000. Although the will provided that any beneficiary who contested should be automatically cut off, the elder son started litigation and charged that the testament had been made under undue influence on the part of his younger brother, and this contention was twice upheld. The younger son entered an appeal, but is reported to have withdrawn it now and to have agreed to the equal distribution.

Henry M. Earle, who represented James Clendenin Eckert in his contest, was reported yesterday to have confirmed the fact that the sons had come to an agreement to divide equally, but did not comment on the bearing this would have on other bequests. James Clendenin Eckert's home is in Chicago. The Eckert estate includes a large amount of Western Union stock and considerable valuable coal land in Pennsylvania.

Robbed Those Needing Work.

Thomas Murphy of 418 Broad Street, who the police say is the "meanest crook" they have encountered, was arrested in Newark yesterday. According to the police the prisoner would watch advertisements in the newspapers of persons looking for work. He would tell them he knew where a job could be had, and would borrow a small amount with which to telephone to the prospective employer. Then he would disappear. He was captured through a decoy advertisement.

LAW BARS SOLDIER'S BABY.

Daughter of Wounded Canadian Awaits Immigration Decision.

Charmian de Crespigny, the six-months-old daughter of Captain Vierville de Crespigny of the Canadian forces, and granddaughter of Sir Claud de Crespigny, was held up last night by the immigration authorities on the American liner New York.

The baby came in charge of her grandmother, Mrs. J. A. McSloy of St. Catherine's, Ont., and a nurse, but Mrs. McSloy had no papers to show that she was the legal guardian of the baby, so the law prohibiting any alien child under sixteen to land prevented Charmian from going ashore.

The grandfather on the maternal side was at the pier to meet his wife and grandchild, but could do nothing. The ship's surgeon said it would not be well to keep the baby on the New York all night in the heat without proper milk and other comforts, and finally the Immigration Inspector telephoned to Deputy Commissioner Byron H. Uhl at Rutherford, who gave permission for Charmian to accompany her grandmother to the Waldorf for the night. He said he would settle the case at Ellis Island today.

Captain de Crespigny was seriously wounded at Neuve Chapelle and was taken to the military hospital at Harwich, England, where his wife is staying to nurse him, Mrs. McSloy said. The de Crespignys are one of the oldest families in England who came over with William of Normandy and have always been known as great Sportsmen and famous fighters from the days of the Crusaders. Mr. and Mrs. McSloy will leave for their home in Ontario in a few days, they said.

TO WED FUGITIVE PATRIOT.

Fiancee Arrives Here to Marry Lawrence de Lacy.

The arrival of Miss Moira J. Hayes of Dublin on the American liner New York last night marked the end of a romance that started over a year ago. She was met at the pier by Lawrence de Lacy, journalist and Irish patriot, whom she was to have married last April.

De Lacy was an assistant editor of The Wexford Echo at the beginning of the volunteer movement in Ireland over a year ago, and later became the publisher of a paper called The Irish Volunteer. This paper was suppressed by the Government for sedition and de Lacy received a warning. Not long after this a post office official named Haggerty was arrested in de Lacy's house and when the posse searched the premises they found dynamite, rifles, ammunition and thousands of pamphlets evidently printed in Germany. A warrant was issued for de Lacy, but he escaped to this country.

The Irish patriot and Miss Hayes will be married next week. In the meantime, she will live with her aunt, Mrs. John Doyle of 231 West Sixteenth Street, while de Lacy furnishes their home, to be at 2,098 Bryce Avenue, Bronx.

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Nujol
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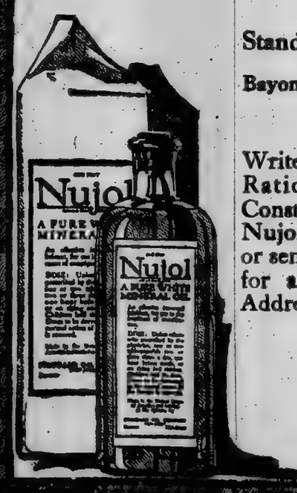

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MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
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THERE'S VERY LITTLE OF IT

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Edgemere Crest

Edgemere, Long Island,
will be sold regardless of value, at

ABSOLUTE AUCTION
NEXT SATURDAY
July 24th, at 2 o'Clock.
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As an investment we know of nothing better.
As a matter of fact none better has ever been offered at any auction sale on the coast.

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1846 Broadway, in the CIRCLE BUILDING, Broadway and 59th Street,
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Without cutting the value one iota, we now offer the

Chalmers Six-48
Seven-passenger Touring Car at $1550

The plant is working on a production four times greater than ever before, consequently Chalmers "Quality First" Cars are now available at quantity prices.
This is the best value we've ever offered and the sales for the past week prove that the wise motor car buyers in this neighborhood realize it. Stop in and see the car they are all talking about.

Chalmers Motor Co. *of* New York, Inc.
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Live Distributors Wanted in Brooklyn and on Long Island

TAX 'ARTISTIC COST' OF MUSIC RECORDS

Appraisers Decide Money Paid to Singers Shall Determine Amount of Duty on Discs.

MAY APPLY TO MOVIE FILMS

Phonograph Makers Contend Government Should Have Considered Only Manufactured Value.

Under a ruling made on Saturday by the Board of United States General Appraisers, importers of phonograph records will hereafter be obliged to pay duty on the so-called "artistic costs" involved in obtaining the records in foreign countries. While no case of the kind has yet arisen at the Custom House, officials are inclined to the belief that it will be only a question of a short time before the Board's ruling in the phonograph case will be applied to moving picture films.

The test case before the Board was that of the Victor Talking Machine Company, which exported to Colombia, South America, blank wax discs. An agent of the talking machine company visited the cities of the southern republic and engaged prominent South American singers and musical organizations to transfer their art to the records. The records thus obtained were shipped back to this country, being entered at Philadelphia in the care of Austin, Baldwin & Co., custom house brokers.

In this condition the records were entered as having a market value of $3 apiece, but as there is no market for the articles in a customs sense in Colombia, the appraiser reported he was unable to appraise the goods in the usual way provided for in the tariff law. He accordingly proceeded to make a valuation under the provisions of Paragraph L, Section 3 of the Act of 1913. This required the ascertaining of the cost of production of the records as merchandise "which is not actually sold or freely offered for sale in usual wholesale quantities in the open market of the country of exportation to all purchasers." This process of appraisal, complicated one at best, resulted in the fixing a value on the records many times in excess of the invoiced rate of $3 per record.

The case was appealed and Judge Howell's decision in part was as follows:

"We do not think that the statute justifies the distinction for which counsel contend. We can not conceive of any good reason why the amount paid to the artist for his or her artistic production, whether such production be by means of the voice or otherwise, which causes the recording machine to make certain impressions on the disc, should not be included as a part of the cost of production of the record just as much as would be the wages paid to an operator for operating any machine in producing some other article. In the one case the human voice or other talent is used, in conjunction with the recording machine, to give to the wax disc a new and peculiar character and use, while in the other case the hands or the feet of the operator may be used to operate the machine which changes the character of the article on which it is employed.

"We are of the opinion that in ascertaining the cost of production of an imported article under the provisions of paragraph L, no distinction may be made between compensation paid to an artist and compensation paid to an artisan in producing the imported article. The statute plainly contemplates that all expenses, of whatsoever nature, incident to the production of the article, should be included in ascertaining the 'cost of production' of such article.

"If it became necessary to find the cost of production of a hand-engraved steel or copper plate, we think it would hardly be seriously contended that the compensation paid to the expert engraver who engraved the plate should not be included as an item in the cost of production of such article. In that case it would be the trained hand of the expert that would give the value to the plate, and the compensation paid for his expert services would undoubtedly be part of the cost of producing the plate.

"In the case at bar, the trained voice or other talent of the artist has given the value to the record, resulting in changing its character so as to adapt it to a particular use, and we think the compensation paid to the artist for the services rendered is as much a part of the cost of production of the record as would be the compensation paid to the engraver in the case of the engraved plate. It is the 'cost of production,' not intrinsic value, which is to be ascertained.

SCHNEIDER HAS CANDIDATE.

County Clerk Talks of Fusion on District Attorney.

Word has been sent out from Tammany Hall, it was said yesterday, that no man need hope to get the Democratic nomination for District Attorney unless he can show that his nomination would win the support of all of the various Democratic factions. Ever since the giving out of this word, some three weeks ago, pilgrims from the homes and offices of candidates for the nomination have been calling upon County Clerk William F. Schneider, the leader of the Cleveland Democracy. On two occasions candidates themselves have called at Mr. Schneider's office and have asked him for his support.

Unqualified support was promised to one of these callers, and the hope was expressed that he would be the candidate. Mr. Schneider was asked to give the name of this successful applicant, but he declined on the ground that it would be doing the man a bad service.

"Every other candidate," said Mr. Schneider, "would begin to put stumbling blocks in his way. I want him to win, and so I told him that he could say to Mr. Murphy, Tammany's leader, that the Cleveland Democracy would support him loyally and would not enter a fusion unless he was the fusion's candidate."

The Cleveland Democracy met on Saturday night at its headquarters in the Hawthorne Building in 125th Street and appointed a Conference Committee to talk over the situation with other independent organizations. Representatives from a number of these organizations were present.

NO CLAIMANTS FOR $36,848.

Trust Funds in Municipal Courts Are Accumulating.

Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, has written a letter to Mayor Mitchel, saying his office has completed an investigation of the "trust fund accounts" of the twenty-four branches of the Municipal Court, and recommended that all such funds received prior to Jan. 1, 1915, by the clerks of these courts be turned over to the City Chamberlain's office.

The report shows that in the thirteen years up to Dec. 31, 1914, the accumulated funds amounted to $38,848, of which $25,553 represented deposits with the clerks in 2,890 actions that have been disposed of and for which litigants have failed to file any claim.

The law fails to prescribe what disposition the clerks of these courts shall make of these funds. The Commissioner suggests that hereafter the court clerks make monthly reports to the Chamberlain's office.

Street Car Rowdies Punished.

Five men were arraigned yesterday for disorderly conduct on Bronx street cars before Magistrate House in the Morrisania Court. Carl Walz, 20, of 949 Stebbins Avenue, the Bronx, and Raphael Scalzio, 23, of 416 East 124th Street, were charged with fighting on a Westchester Avenue car and breaking two windows. Magistrate House sentenced them to fifteen days each in the workhouse. Edward Gardner, 28, of 88 West 118th Street; Murray Goldman, 19, of 31 West 118th Street, and Charles Hess, 17, of 28 West 118th Street, were fined $10 each after they had pleaded guilty to disorderly actions on a Clason Point car.

CITY SALARIES AS BEFORE.

Mr. Bullock Wants Standardization Bureau Abolished.

William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, yesterday made public a statement in which he criticises the Bureau of Standards, which was organized for the avowed purpose of standardizing the salaries of the 30,000 city employes. Mr. Bullock recommends that the Bureau be abolished and its functions turned over to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

The statement says:

After three years' work and the expenditure of approximately $300,000 salary standardization of the 30,000 city employes, which members of the present city administration promised would save the taxpayers $20,000,000 a year, is as far from completion as the day it was started, while the only material result has been the establishment of a permanent bureau adding $100,000 a year to the city's payroll.

All the city of New York has had in return for three years of standardization is a series of indefinite reports stating that sooner or later something will be done, but each report in turn postponing the date of achievement. In 1912 records for standardization were taken from the Civil Service employes in all the city departments. On these records salaries were to be standardized. But delay has made the records valueless, and now new records are being taken. All the costly work is being done a second time, with the result standardization is back where it started, and with the taxpayers put to a loss of $300,000.

The big promises and the small returns from standardization are revealed in the approved minutes of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Standardization had its start on Oct. 31, 1910, in a resolution presented to the board by George McAneny, then President of the Borough of Manhattan. In 1912 the actual work of standardization began, the cost being paid from the board's contingency account. On June 27 of that year a resolution was adopted requesting the Committee on Standardization "to report as soon as possible." This resolution also provided that standardization was to cost "a sum not exceeding $25,000." The resolution was offered by John Purroy Mitchel, then President of the Board of Aldermen.

The first report of the Committee on Standardization was made on Oct. 17, 1912. The committee stated it was of the opinion "that urgent need for standardization existed; that standardization was feasible; and that the necessary work could be accomplished in from seven to eight months."

By this report standardization should have been completed in June, 1913, or two years ago. The promise has not been fulfilled, while the $25,000 standardization was to cost has been exceeded twelve times over.

A temporary standardization bureau was organized in 1912, with new furniture and separate quarters. On April 3, 1914, the temporary bureau was made permanent, and attached to the Board of Estimate. On Nov. 24, 1914, a report to the board recommended that the Director of the bureau "be instructed to proceed with the work of standardization." On Jan. 22, 1915, an appendix to this report was submitted to the board. Since then no action on either report or appendix has been taken, Mr. Bullock says.

WIFE SUES R. H. HAMILTON.

Shows "Cellist Hoped for a "Quiet, Sensible Parting."

Mrs. Grace P. Hamilton, who was a school teacher before she was married to Raymond H. Hamilton in June, 1912, has sued for a separation. Mr. Hamilton is a 'cellist. His wife said that he induced her to sign a separation agreement when they were at Ormond Beach last year, and that he was to pay her $6 a week.

The plaintiff believed she could earn a living at her profession, as she was graduated from Bates College in Maine, and had taught in the Trinity School and in the Erasmus Hall High School. Later she found that she could not earn enough to maintain herself. Justice Philbin made her an allowance of $8 a week alimony pending trial of the suit.

Accompanying the affidavit in the case is a letter written by the defendant to a friend on Nov. 16, 1914, which reads in part:

Remembering what Grace has told me, I feel you know that our search for happiness hasn't been very successful. Things are going from bad to worse. In the past few weeks I noticed her health isn't what it should be. Her nerves are giving out under the strain, and it isn't right. She seems to get nothing but agony out of all our time together. It is really heart breaking to see her and live with her. I don't blame her for all this. I am no angel in any means, but I have been true to her and don't think I have fallen short of being a gentleman to her and for her. She is one of the best and truest girls that ever lived.

I wish you would help her to make up her mind to divorce me. It will be the only way our lives will go on without disgrace. I'm afraid for her health and can't stand the strain much longer. I won't stand in her way and hope for a quiet and sensible parting.

In an answering affidavit Mr. Hamilton said his wife abandoned him on Nov. 19 last without any provocation from him and that the reason she left him was because he did not have money enough to satisfy her.

AEROPLANE FUND GROWING.

Emerson McMillin's $1,000 Helps Swell Total to $10,039.

A contribution of $1,000 was received yesterday by the Aero Club of America for the National Aeroplane Fund from Emerson McMillin, a broker of this city, who is interested in national defense and the giving of aviation corps to the National Guard and Naval Militia of the States.

Contributions to the fund now aggregate $10,039. Of this amount $1,570 has been received within the last few days, as follows: Emerson McMillin, $1,000; James Deering and Felix M. Warburg, $100 each; Mrs. Emma F. Slauson, $50; A. L. Judson, Walter D. Denegre, O. J. Gude, Mrs. F. M. Whitehouse, Alfred T. Stanley, George I. Scott, William C. Muschenheim, Mrs. A. Murray Young, Philip H. McMillin, and Thomas R. Proctor, $25 each; Major Frederick C. Thomas, $15; George J. Dyer, Randolph Stalnaker, Miss Margaret H. Garrard, William T. Weitling, and Harold C. Bullard, $10 each, and Herbert F. Schwarz, $5.

Aeroplanes have been obtained for the National Guard and Naval Militia of the States of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Ohio, and Illinois.

MORE MUSIC FOR PARKS.

League of America to Give Three Concerts in Brooklyn.

In keeping with its plan to provide free park concerts to offset the decreased appropriation of the city, the Park Music Committee of the Music League of America, consisting of Olive Fremstad, Margarete Matzenauer, Ernest Schelling, and Josef Stransky, announces three musical events. Opera selections will be the feature, and besides singing, there will be a piano recital.

The parks selected are Sunset, Winthrop and Tompkins Parks in Brooklyn. The concert in Sunset Park will be given tomorrow evening. Alfred Ilma, an Arabian baritone who has appeared in opera in Europe and America, will sing.

At Winthrop Park, Brooklyn, on the evening of July 27 David Sapirstein, the pianist who last Winter gave a number of recitals at Aeolian Hall, will play. Mr. Ilma will also appear.

A concert has been scheduled at Tompkins Park, Brooklyn, for the evening of Aug. 3.

SETTLEMENT WORKERS WIN.

Court Upholds Tax Exemption of Property Used by Them.

The property owned and used by associations for social settlement work is recognized by the courts as exempt from taxation. The judicial view was set forth recently by Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court in the case of the City Mission, which asked a writ to compel the Water Department to cancel certain charges against the property at 34-40 Charlton Street.

The petition set forth that the premises were used for prayer, library, gymnasium and similar purposes. In granting the petition, Justice Greenbaum cited instances of similar organizations and quoted authorities.

CHARGES EVASION OF DEBT BY TRICK

Attorney for Judgment Creditor Asks for Investigation by Grand Jury.

FIRM CHANGED OWNERSHIP

Action of Counsel for Defendant, the New Harlem Casino Taxi Service, Challenged.

Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court has asked Ex-Justice John J. Freedman, referee, to inquire into the reasons why Mrs. Mary Golden has not succeeded in collecting a judgment of $1,250 against the New Harlem Casino Taxi Service. The case was referred because of a suspicion that the ownership of the defendant company had changed hands for the sole purpose of evading payment.

The plaintiff was injured by one of the taxis of the defendant company. Her attorney, Edward A. Scott, brought suit for damages, and won a verdict for $1,250. When efforts to collect the judgment failed, Mr. Scott asked the Court to take action against Honnecker, Roth & Davis, attorneys for the defendants, for contempt.

A petition filed by Mr. Scott said that "equity and justice demand that the matter be sent to the District Attorney for action by the Grand Jury, and the matter of the attorneys be laid before the Appellate Division." Justice Greenbaum said he would send the matter to a referee and withhold further action until the latter had submitted his report. The petition of Mr. Scott stated that the plaintiff got judgment on Dec. 3, 1914, and supplementary proceedings were begun. The managing agent of the defendant company, Morris S. Schwartz, was examined on Feb. 18, 1915.

An adjournment was taken until Feb. 26, when Mr. Scott learned that the taxi company, through Herman Roth, its attorney, had begun proceedings to dissolve the corporation and that a referee had been named to hear the case on April 29. At the same time an injunction was obtained restraining judgment creditors from taking any further steps to collect. Then the action to dissolve the corporation was dropped. Mr. Scott said that there was no doubt the order restraining the creditors was "used for the sole purpose of ending the inquiry, so that the rights of Mary Golden would be seriously impaired and lost to her." He also said that the testimony of Mr. Schwartz "revealed a startling situation." It was to the effect that nine days after the plaintiff got her judgment the men who controlled the defendant company created a new organization known as the Harlem Taxi Company, Inc., and that it submitted applications to the Secretary of State for eight licenses.

To show that the new company was in the same hands as the old, Mr. Scott said that Raymond R. Schwartz, who had been Secretary and Treasurer of the old concern, was the President of the new company, and that he was the son of Morris Schwartz. When Morris Schwartz was examined he made no mention of any transfer of taxis to another company.

The testimony given by Mr. Schwartz was submitted to the Court. It contained the statement that the witness knew nothing about the taxicab company, but that "it didn't seem to be in business," which had been conducted at a loss. He had frequently to lend money to the company to keep it going, according to the testimony.

"They owe me a pile of money," he said.

It came out in the examination that Mr. Roth was the Secretary of the company. He answered the accusations made against the company by saying that the action to dissolve the corporation was dropped because the concern had no funds to pay the expense. He denied that any transfer of the property had been made. The company's taxis were sold on June 23, 1914, under foreclosure of chattel mortgages, and then were rented to the New Harlem Casino Taxi Service.

Mr. Scott filed an affidavit saying that pursuant to an authorization from Justice Greenbaum an investigation had been made, and that the statements of Roth, Schwartz, and others were found to be false, except that Mrs. Pauline Schwartz, wife of Morris, held chattel mortgages on the autos, and that these mortgages were not valid. In his affidavit Mr. Scott said:

"It must be apparent that any lawyer and any individual who would concoct the schemes herein disclosed to defog, muddle up, and hide the property of the judgment debtor would also, in the lapse of time between Feb. 26 and the present date, get rid of the property."

Y. M. C. A. GUARANTEES JOBS.

Opens a Class for Lead Burners, Who Get $4 to $7 a Day.

Positions are guaranteed to graduates of a course in lead burning just opened by the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, according to a statement sent out by the association, which says:

"There is a demand for lead burners, according to chemical companies in New York, and the class has been started to meet that demand. Lead burning is used in making, repairing, patching, and piping vats, retainers, and conductors of every kind where chemicals are used. It is a trade in itself. Skillful lead burners can weld two pieces of lead in such a manner that the seam cannot be located.

Lead burners make from $4 to $7 a day, according to the ability of the worker. After consultation with chemical companies the Y. M. C. A. is able to guarantee positions to graduates. Only men with mechanical tendencies will be taken into the classes. Instruction will be given in the daytime. According to chemical companies, they have positions waiting for graduates.

STATE'S FOREST LANDS RICH

New York Among the Leaders in the Lumber Industry.

As a result of investigations carried on since 1912 by the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University both in connection with the wood using industries of the State and with forest conditions in various counties, it finds that New York leads many of the other States in the amount of its forest capital. New York is at the head of the thickly populated States of the East in amount of land better adapted to timber growth than to any other purpose.

The potential forest lands of New York, which amount to approximately 12,000,000 of acres, are capable of yielding forty-eight times as much as the same character of lands in Rhode Island, thirty-three times as much as those in Delaware, fifteen times as much as in Nebraska, twelve times as much as in Kansas, five and one-half times as much as those in Massachusetts and New Jersey combined, five times as much as Illinois, Vermont and Maryland.

Worked out pasture lands and eroded hills in the southern counties of the State and burnt-over woodlots and forest lands in the Adirondacks and Catskills, sandy lands such as those near Schenectady and elsewhere throughout the State, are now practically idle and unproductive. The College of Forestry at Syracuse believes that all of this land is capable of producing good timber.

Besides excellent forest soils, New York has special advantages in land and water transportation facilities and a market within her borders not excelled in any other State in the Union. The timber and wood markets in New York will be able not only to use the whole product from the forest lands of the State but must eventually call upon surrounding States and forest States to the South and West for timber necessary in her manufacturing industries.

When the forest lands of New York outside of the Forest Preserve are again covered with forests, not only will there be large benefits derived from the lumber and other products produced, but the water storage capacity of the State will be increased greatly and there will be much more wild game than now exists in the State, is the contention of the College of Forestry.

GAMBLING RAID AT HEWLETT

Hempstead Officials Break Into Cottage and Arrest Two New Yorkers.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 18.—Three men, who gave their names as Charles Williams of the Hotel Normandie, New York; Charles Burke of the Hotel Longacre, and Joseph White of Hewlett, L. I., were brought before Justice of the Peace Walter R. Jones at daybreak this morning, together with enough gambling paraphernalia to fill a van. They had been surprised in a gambling raid brought about by District Attorney Smith and County Detective Phineas Seaman.

District Attorney Smith went to Hewlett accompanied by four automobiles filled with deputies. They entered the front door of what is known as the King cottage and made the arrests. The officials confiscated four roulette wheels, poker chips, and faro tables. Williams and Burke pleaded not guilty before Justice Jones and were released on $1,000 bail each. White was released on $500 bail.

Reports that many women escaped from the house when the District Attorney and his raiders arrived were circulated here, but these were denied by the officials.

WILSON'S SUFFRAGE VIEWS.

Secretary Tumulty Says President Will Issue Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—President Wilson will probably make public his views on the question of Woman Suffrage within the next few weeks, so his Secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, said when he made a brief stop here while on route from Washington to Avon.

The President will go to New Jersey to cast his ballot on the suffrage and other constitutional amendments at the special election in October, Tumulty said. The Secretary made a hurried trip to the shore to establish his family in their Summer home.

He said that President Wilson will probably issue a statement setting forth his views on the question of suffrage before he returned to New Jersey to vote at the special election. Mr. Tumulty refused to discuss State politics, or Presidential election in 1916, and the reply to Germany.

LYNCHINGS UP 60 PER CENT.

Thirty-four Killed by Mobs in First Half of This Year.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 18.—According to the records kept by Professor Monroe N. Work, head of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, there have been during the first six months of the year thirty-four lynchings in the United States. This is thirteen more than the number for the same period last year.

Of those lynched twenty-four were negroes and ten were whites. This is four more negroes and nine more whites than were put to death by mobs in the first six months of 1914, when the record was twenty negroes and one white. Eight lynchings occurred in Georgia.

Only seven—six negroes and one white—of those put to death were charged with assault on women. Among the causes of lynchings were stealing cotton, stealing hogs, stealing meat, and a charge of stealing a cow.

Male Flirt Gets Six Months.

Joseph Daly, 30, a clerk, of Elizabeth, N. J., is the fortieth man to be convicted of flirting in Central Park. Magistrate Ten Eyck of Yorkville Court sent him to Blackwell's Island yesterday for six months on complaint of Detective McDermott. Daly was arrested Saturday afternoon.

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SUFFRAGE CARTOONS FOR STREET CROWDS

Lou Rogers, Woman Caricaturist, Argues with Her Pencil for the Ballot.

ALWAYS GETS ATTENTION

Works at Night Under Street Lamps and Carries Easel and Platform in an Auto.

The Woman Suffrage Party has added a new feature to outdoor meetings that holds a crowd for the greater part of forty minutes. This is Lou Rogers, the caricaturist. At Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway, at 137th Street and Willis Avenue, and at Columbus Circle, Miss Rogers has made several appearances and exhibitions.

A large automobile appears, laden with a bulky cargo that resolves itself into a wooden platform, an easel, big rolls of paper, a small, smiling woman; a chauffeur, and a suffrage handmaid or two. After all this is whirled up to the curb there follows the business of unloading, while all thoughts in the brains of the gaping spectators immediately take shapes only adequately represented by these—"?" "?" "?" "?"

When the platform is set up, the easel in place, the artist discards her picture hat for a fez cap with tassel, slips over her Summer gown a long, brown apron, mounts the platform, and is ready for work. As the meetings are at night, she must stand where the street is light.

With her paper in place, Miss Rogers makes her pictures, which are meant to be suffrage sermons in lines. There is the one "Butting Up Against Hard Facts," in which the anti-suffrage goat is ramming his head against an uncompromising wall of suffrage arguments. Another shows the difference between the workingman and the working woman in regard to politics. The politician is on his knees asking for the man's vote, but he haughtily ignores the plea of the woman who begs favors. Another one, which might be entitled "All Pay and No Say," shows the courtesy extended to the woman taxpayer when she goes to pay her taxes, and how haughtily she is waved aside when she approaches the ballot box with a vote.

The contrast between conditions in the Western equal suffrage States and New York is shown in a picture of the Western citizen and his wife going happily to the polls together, while the wife in New York is depicted helpless and drawn along by her burly husband.

The effect on those who watch her work is interesting. Mouths as well as eyes are open, and the policeman is so anxious to see that he discards his air of authority and crowds up to get it all.

The children form an hero-headed circle of appreciation, and their comments come free and frank. If a homely face appears an urchin is apt to cry out:

"Oh, there's the delicatessen man."

And if a woman whose features are more striking than beautiful grows into shape under the artist's skilful fingers another youngster will shout:

"It's Mrs. Burchy, ain't it, Jimmy? She lives on our block."

They are quick to see fancied resemblances, and add interest to the meetings with their unconscious humor. In every crowd there is the admiring masculine soul who whispers hoarsely to his nearest neighbor: "Gee, ain't she a smart un!" He is flanked by another type of man common at street gatherings who says grandly and magnanimously:

"I'd believe in giving 'em all the vote if they was all like her—but you see they ain't."

On Tuesday of next week Miss Rogers goes on a tour through the State. She will appear at county fairs as well as at street meetings, and draw for the crowds.

PAGEANTS TO BOOM NAVY.

Women to Rouse a Nation-Wide Sentiment for Stronger Defenses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The women's section of the Navy League of the United States is planning a nation-wide movement to impress upon Congress the need of improved defenses. All the women's patriotic societies have been asked to co-operate, and many enthusiastic promises of assistance have been received. The section hopes that before Congress reassembles 100,000 women will have been enrolled for the work.

To arouse sentiment for the national defense, the women purpose to give great patriotic pageants in the Fall. The first of these will probably be presented in Washington, and prizes will be offered for suitable scenarios. Submitted scenarios will be passed on by a committee of judges consisting of David Belasco, Miss Julia Marlowe, Colonel George Harvey, Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens, President General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Among the founders of the women's section of the Navy League are Mrs. George Dewey, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, Miss Christine and Miss Marianne Biddle, Miss Mabel Boardman, and Mrs. Molly Elliott Seawell.

DIVES TO MAKE AN ARREST.

Detective Finds Wexler in Swimming and Goes in After Him.

Detective Sergeant Patrick Sheridan and Detective Edward Finn of the First Branch yesterday afternoon arrested at North Beach, opposite the foot of East Ninety-sixth Street, Irving Wexler, alias Waxy Gordon, alias Joseph Fein, Harry Burns, and Benjamin Lustig, who, according to the police, was one of the chief lieutenants of Dopey Benny Fein, the East Side gang leader, whose confessions threw so much light on the use of gangsters in labor troubles.

Wexler, who has a long police record, was arrested on an indictment charging him with first degree robbery. It is alleged that on the night of Feb. 20 he and three other men invaded the store of Joseph Slotopolsky, who runs a merchants' exchange and wholesale house at 383 Grand Street, covering Slotopolsky and other men present with their revolvers, and stealing $400 in money and jewelry worth several hundred dollars.

Yesterday Sheridan and Finn were among the men sent out to the various bathing beaches to keep an eye open for pickpockets. At North Beach they came upon a swimming pool, where they found Wexler disporting himself. Sheridan took off his coat and shoes, and struggled to the pool, coming up beside Wexler with a cheerful "Hello, Waxy." The prisoner was brought down to Police Headquarters and locked up there.

The police say that Wexler was arrested on Jan. 15, 1914, on the charge of complicity in the murder of Frederick Strauss, who was shot and killed in St. Mark's Place during a gang fight, in which some of Dopey Benny's adherents were implicated. He was discharged on that occasion, as upon several others.

Sergeant Sheridan was once amateur lightweight boxing champion of the country, and won his promotion about two years ago by beating up Dopey Benny Fein, who had been complained against for annoying patrons of the Forsythe Street Baths.

JACKETMAKERS TO STRIKE.

Union Will Order Out 10,000 Employed by Independents.

The Committee on Immediate Adjustment will hold another session today, which will probably result in a decision as to whether all the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in this city will strike or will remain on peaceful terms with the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association.

Officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers held a meeting yesterday at their headquarters, 32 Union Square, and decided upon their minimum demands, which they would place before the Committee on Immediate Adjustment today. The union officials would not disclose what their minimum demands were, but they concern the regulation of the contractors by the manufacturing clothiers and an agreement upon the time and manner in which the question of the standardization of piece work would be settled.

President Hillman of the union said yesterday that on some day during the week all of the children's jacketmakers who are working for independent employers would be called out on strike. The jacketmakers employed by members of the manufacturers' association will continue at work. As many independent employers have recently joined the association, the number of workmen who would be called out by this strike would probably be 10,000 or 12,000, instead of 16,000, as was at first announced.

ABANDON STOLEN AUTO.

Police Tow It to Station and Notify the Owner.

A seven-passenger touring car stood for three-quarters of an hour at Second Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street last night while Patrolman Lamb of the East 104th Street Police Station paced back and forth on his post before it, wondering why the owner didn't come for it. The patrolman made inquiries in all the surrounding buildings, but could learn of no one who seemed to own it.

The automobile was towed to the East 104th Street Police Station, and there Lieutenant Ayres found that the license number corresponded with that of the automobile owned by David Rosen, a waist manufacturer, of 762 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn. Police of the Parkville station, Brooklyn, found the door of Rosen's garage open and the automobile missing. They learned the Rosens had been away from home for nearly a month. The automobile was stored last night in a Parkville garage.

GIVES THANKS FOR CURE.

Philadelphian First to Approach Sacrament at St. Jean's Novena.

A man from Philadelphia, who had a burned hand and was cured, was the first yesterday to approach the sacrament at the opening of the novena at the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, Lexington Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. For the fifth year since his remarkable recovery he has come to New York to render thanks.

The second person, who also had been cured, was Mrs. Joseph Ott of Williamsburg. The novena will continue until the festival of the Saint, next Monday.

This novena at St. Jean's is in memory of St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary, and therefore the grandmother of Jesus. St. Jean's has a relic in two parts, and yesterday one part was exposed near the altar of St. Anne, which was decorated with white azaleas and hydrangeas, and the other in a private chapel, to which many came.

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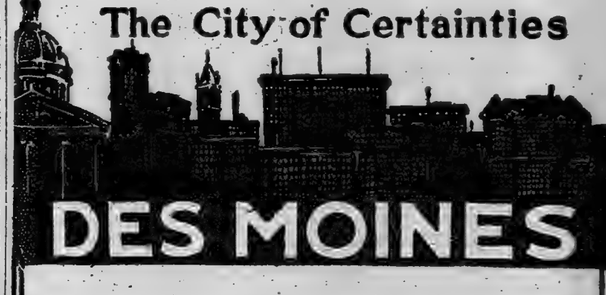

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1915.

RAILWAYS AND INDUSTRIALS.

The securities of the railways and industrials represent the great bulk of financial operations, and they have undergone a change indicating a financial revolution. Both classes reached their maximum in 1906, the industrials averaging 103 and the railways averaging 138. Now the industrials are worth more than the railways. It might be thought that the abnormal rise in the "war stocks," or munitions stocks, explains the change, and no doubt it is contributory. But the munitions trade is beneficial to the railways as well as to the war stocks, and the change in the relative values of the two classes is not chiefly due to the rise in the industrials. The fall in the railways is more responsible for the change than the rise in the industrials. The railways have fallen 48 points, while the industrials have fallen 12, making comparison with 1905. The railways have in more recent years recovered almost nothing of their great fall, being almost pegged around 90 since 1914. The industrials have risen 12 points within about a year. The two classes have come together through the larger fall of the railways and the inability of the railways to rise with the industrials in recent months.

It is an interesting question how much longer the industrials can continue to thrive without the railways participating. The reason why the railways are irresponsive lies on the surface. The industrials are making bonanza dividends, several individual securities rising in a single day as much as the class rises in months. But there is no buoyancy in the best of the railways, for a reason equally clear and as well worth remarking for the lesson it contains. The latest railway returns are for May. They show that the railways took in a trifle more money than in 1914, indicating that there is no depression in the income. The net revenue is $10,000,000 above last year, showing again no depression. But on closer examination it appears that the "profits" are all in the reduction of expenses, which were $140,000,000 last year and $130,000,000 this year. For the eleven months, including May, the figures are different, but the showing is similar. The profits of the railways are all made by the knife, by cutting expenses. The profits of the industrials are made by expansion and are new money.

The industrials are growing, the railways are shrinking. There is a limit in both directions. With peace the war stocks would recede to more normal prosperity. The limit to the increase of the railways' profits by reduction of expenses is reached when the knife reaches a vital point. One-eighth of the railway mileage is in receivership and their collective troubles are transferred to their shareholders individually. In more than one case they have the alternative of paying assessments of $50 a share or admitting a total loss.

The difficulties of the railways are felt far beyond their shareholders. At the close of the last fiscal year the average number of railway employés was 1,695,483, against 1,815,239 for the previous year. More than 100,000 lost their places before the era of profit through economy shown in the figures above. The railways have skimped their maintenance and bought less equipment than they would like. Only the very strongest railways have been able to make betterments. Of new mileage construction there is substantially none. With the industry in this depressed state the increase of taxes has been burdensome. Since the year when railways were 35 points above the industrials the increase of taxes has been 69 per cent. The increase of investment has been 25 per cent. and the decrease of operating income the same. Thus while the railways were working harder they were unable to get their wages raised. At the same time they were ordered to pay higher wages themselves and the State took two-thirds more taxes.

There is no secret about what is the matter with the railways. It has been a permanently depressing force for eight years and will be for an indefinitely longer period unless the railways are allowed to have their share of prosperity. They are the premier industry, outranking the industrials. They are entitled to their old favorite place much better than the industrials are entitled to their moment of intoxication. The industrials would do better with stability of purchases from the railway industry than with the war purchases, alluring though they are for the moment. The trials of the railways really are the trials of the country, purchasing its education in the dear school of experience. Regulation has cured many evils and has produced others. It is a poor defense that the regulators did not intend to produce the evils which are so much in evidence. Neither were the evils of the previous system intentional. The regulators must be judged by the results they have produced, good and bad together, and not by their intentions. It would seem as though the distress of the railways was too evident to need emphasis, but if it is not yet sufficiently demonstrated it must go as much further as the country requires until the railways are allowed to live. The prosperity of the railways is a bread and butter, everyday matter. The exhilaration of the war stocks is a financial spree, and no reliance for a steady stimulus. The meaning of the comparison of the averages of the two classes of securities is unmistakable.

THE ORDUNA.

The unwarranted attack by a German submarine on the passenger steamship Orduna, bound from Liverpool to New York, obviously carrying no munitions of war or other contraband and having 21 Americans among her 227 passengers, increases the gravity of the situation arising from the destruction of the Lusitania. The news of this savage action, coming at a time when the President is preparing his note in reply to the evasive German message of July 9, must exert a sinister influence. It is impossible to reconcile this attempt to destroy 402 lives with the professions of the German Government in the recent apology for the attack on the American ship Nebraskan, also bound westward and carrying no contraband.

That act has been characterized by Germany as "an unfortunate accident." Clearly, the attempted destruction of the Orduna was no accident. She was absolutely free from suspicion, and that she was carrying American passengers was inevitable. Statements have been permitted to come from Berlin that merchant vessels would not be torpedoed without due warning, or until the passengers and crew had a fair chance to escape. We can see now how misleading was this announcement of a change in the German policy. The Orduna was attacked without warning, and, the torpedo failing, the vessel was pursued and shelled. Only good seamanship and courage saved her from the Lusitania's fate. The attempt to destroy her, with her passengers and crew, was deliberately planned and persisted in until the submarine was left far behind.

It is impossible to account for this newest outrage, in view of the strained relations between Germany and the United States, except on the hypothesis that, no matter what complications may ensue, Germany intends to continue her submarine warfare on the plan announced last February. Though the Orduna escaped uninjured, the attack upon her, from the German point of view which has been so often expressed lately, was actually a worse outrage than the sinking of the Lusitania. The German view of that act is not accepted by Americans. But no attempt can be made to complicate this case by asserting that the Orduna was carrying materials for the destruction of German soldiers.

The international situation created by the latest German note in relation to the massacre of more than 100 Americans in the destruction of the Lusitania was sufficiently grave; it is aggravated by this wanton attempt to sink the Orduna. In spite of the already protracted diplomatic correspondence between the two countries, American citizens are not immune from danger on the high seas from which all neutrals have hitherto been protected by international law.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE MYTHS.

In an address before the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce on "Trade Possibilities in South America," ex-Senator THEODORE E. BURTON of Ohio, who has lately made a tour of the Latin-American republics, attacked two of the prevailing notions which have done much to prevent Americans from embarking in trade with the nations south of us. Long credits, Mr. BURTON insisted, are not essential to successful commercial intercourse with South America, and he declared also that South American merchants do not insist that goods shall "conform to their style," that they must be packed in certain ways, and the prejudices of the customer considered in every sale. On the contrary, he believes that the South American is quick to buy new things when they are properly brought to his attention. That is to say, trade in South America is like trade everywhere else. Good salesmanship is essential and the goods must be worth buying.

English is not commonly spoken in South America. No matter how expert a salesman may be, if he has not a command of both the Spanish and Portuguese languages, he should remain at home. Mr. BURTON'S observations in South America led him to infer that "we have not bothered ourselves about foreign trade except in articles that are sold with ease." In other words, we have not as yet bothered about it at all, and it is well worth bothering about. Combination of interests is necessary to the upbuilding of export trade. Small manufacturers cannot often gain success in strange markets. South American trade is a big thing and we must go after it with large ideas and the means to carry them out.

CARRANZA'S FAIR WORDS.

General CARRANZA uses fair words in his obvious bid for the recognition of his Government by the United States. To transform Mexico City into a peaceful, orderly, and businesslike city will be to make it more habitable than it has been for more than four years. To win the confidence of all foreign residents, call an election for Congress, and issue an order for a general election as soon as possible would be to establish law and order at short notice. If General CARRANZA can show his ability to do these things, he may be sure that recognition will not be long withheld. But he must be more explicit touching his treatment of foreign investors. He declares his purpose to "protect foreign capital in all its lawful claims," but it will be necessary for him to convince the Washington Government that the legality of the claims is not to be decided in accordance with any strange new laws he has in mind.

That the claims must be carefully scrutinized is obvious. Many may have no legal standing. But the danger that is apprehended by persons interested in Mexican affairs who have followed CARRANZA'S course and know some of his advisers is his possible intention to confiscate certain large properties in Mexico. In that case there will be trouble with European Governments of which the United States will have to take notice, and the edifice CARRANZA intends to erect on the ruins caused by the protracted revolution may crumble like a house of cards.

THE ARRIVAL OF SUMMER.

July had half finished its course before the weather awoke to the traditional requirements of the month. We have had a few hot days, but no real Summer until now. It may last, or the April weather of June and half the present month may return. But we shall get our Summer in full measure before Autumn sets in. Much as we yearned for Summer, its advent caught us unawares. There was an unusually long list of cases of prostration by the heat Friday and Saturday, and yesterday morning the temperature was hard to bear even at the seaside resorts. The afternoon breezes revived the spirits of the multitude of sufferers and somewhat checked the flow of expletives.

Yet the temperature has not been very high. We have all endured 98 degrees in the shade as cheerfully as we endured the 88 degrees of Saturday and the 84 of yesterday. If the normal average is to be maintained, we must prepare ourselves for hotter days and nights. The climate is not really changing. It is the same old climate of our grandfathers, and the record of temperature for the seasons is about the same from year to year. We may even hear complaints from the farmers of drought before the end of the Summer, though the feelings of the average man in regard to drought at present must be similar to NOAH'S.

WHAT WORRIES WASHINGTON.

"Washington sick with worry" is the newspaper heading over a Washington dispatch describing the daily additions to the debit of the bills which were to create an American merchant marine by making its expenses impossible to endure. It is the politics of the matter which now is said to worry Washington. FURUSETH and LA FOLLETTE are in the mood of a dog which sees itself about to be deprived of a bone. Originally the bone might have been kept away without grievance, but to give and take back is to invite a fight. The politics of the case is that the very bills which were designed to strengthen the Administration with labor now threaten to create a breach between them. "There's the devil to pay," according to the words put into the mouth of one official. And there's worse than politics. It's just one thing after another, day after day.

Just fancy the Chinese buying Pacific Mail, because of Pacific Mail's retirement on account of the law in aid of an American merchant marine! This is unofficial intelligence, but the Department of Commerce is authority for the news that the Chinese are proposing to establish cross Pacific lines without regard to the Pacific Mail. The Department of Commerce is also to the fore with a list of thirty-six treaties affected by the seamen's act, with a specific reference to the article and clause in each case. That is adding insult to injury.' If the American merchant marine were established by the bills in question there would be less for it to do if the commercial relations of the United States were by the same laws disarranged. But the case is that the commercial friction is without any offset in benefit to the marine.

Perhaps the worst blow of all is dealt by Mr. JAMES J. HILL. He has had as much experience as any one man, and has been thwarted more than any other. He put the biggest boats ever built in the United States upon the Pacific Ocean, without the aid of any subsidy or of any seamen's bill, and he might put others on if he were allowed to make a profit. He asks no Government help, and wants only to be let alone. He urges the repeal of the Furuseth-La Follette law and of every restriction by law "on construction, ownership, registry, or operation of ships under the American flag, beyond a minimum of regulation prescribed by any other country with which we shall have to compete."

Everybody who would like to make a profit out of the Government, or of somebody else with Government assistance, can see how preposterous such a proposal is. Dear ships, compelled to be built in American shipyards; dear wages, compelled to be paid by American law—that is the stuff to build up a marine by other nations. China and Japan are the immediate beneficiaries of such laws, and the American flag is as rare on the seas as the dodo on land. The politics may worry Washington. It is the economics which worries everybody else interested in the subject. That is, all except FURUSETH and LA FOLLETTE. The more Washington worries the more they like it, and they never cared for the economics of the question. Benevolence is their strong point.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Oleomargarine Frauds.

The Treasury scatters the awful news that the people have consumed 200,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine which they thought was butter. The fact is printed as of interest particularly to the Revenue Bureau, which is short some $27,000,000. It is at this point that the sweet simplicity of the case becomes complicated. Nobody is reported as any the worse for eating the oleomargarine, therefore there is nothing heartless in asking whether the eaters of the colored "butter" would not have been $27,000,000 worse off if the tax had been paid and the difference added to the price. The Government has been defrauded of $27,000,000, of course, but have not the farmers been defrauded more? The tax was not designed for revenue, but to maintain the price of butter in the interest of the farmers, who, it appears, have been undersold on 200,000,000 pounds. Besides, there is created the universal horrid doubt that anything is certainly butter.

It appears to be an all-around fraud, on the butter sellers, the butter eaters, and the butter taxers. But not for that reason will the fraud law be repealed. The Treasury is going to collect its tax hereafter, and then we shall see what we shall see. Will there be two prices and two colors, one for butter and one for oleo? Will those who have eaten oleo at the price of butter, and been none the worse, stop eating it when it flies its true colors, and can be had cheaply? If they deny themselves the cheap fat, which was both edible and wholesome when colored, will they not defraud themselves worse than the butter imitators defrauded both them and the Government? The law certainly has not proved its wisdom during the time when it was evaded, but will it prove its wisdom any the better if it frightens people out of eating oleo? The butter makers are farmers, and the oleo makers are the packers. If oleo is made too cheap and unattractive for the fastidious, will not the farmers be benefited at the cost of the packers, and will not the net benefit to the entire country—farmers, packers, butter eaters, oleo eaters—be doubtful, what is gained on one point being sacrificed on another?

The old-fashioned way would have been to send to prison those who sold oleo for butter, and to have allowed the two things to stand each on its own merits. The new way was an attempt to control the trade by a tax, not intended for revenue, and to prohibit to oleo a color which often is imitated in butter. The law has not worked well, and, paradoxically, it may be doubted whether it will work any better when it is worked better.

This War's Devices Are Not All New.

It has become a truism to say that this war is so totally different from all preceding wars that comparison is out of the question. Yet much of what today seems a novelty in the methods of destruction was not new in the time of ELIZABETH, to say nothing of HOMER'S word for it that the Greek gods used asphyxiating gas. Trench fighting, for example, is not a twentieth century or even a nineteenth century device of war. At the siege of Haarlem, in 1572, Don FREDERIC, son of the infamous ALVA, thought to outwit the Netherlanders by mining his way close to the walls of the city. But the Haarlemites forestalled him with countermines, and one historian records how "ere long deadly combats began beneath the surface, Spaniards and Netherlanders meeting within trenches so narrow that only the dagger could be used as a weapon. Mines were frequently laid and exploded, a shower of the mangled remains of human beings being hurled up into the air."

Similarly the National Registry instituted by England has been hailed as a novel measure, instead of which it is of frequent occurrance in English history. Tudor and Elizabethan Commissioners of Array not only impressed men for service on the fighting line; they made careful record of all who could produce munitions of war, classifying them as smiths, laborers and pioneers, wheelwrights and carpenters. And even in 1588 England had troubles with a press which was evidently quite as nervous and quite as panicky as at the present day, for the Commission of Array found it necessary just before the Armada to rule "that a Provost Marshal be appointed for the punyshinge of Roges vacabondes and Spreders of Newes and to be assisted by the Justices of the peace and their officers."

Too Amiable.

Miss CAROLYN WELLS, according to an interview in yesterday's TIMES Sunday Magazine, thinks Americans are not humorous but witty—thinks they are not humorous because they are not serious, and thinks that only a serious people like the English can be humorous. If that is so we are in a sad case, but we need not despair so long as we have WHISTLER to pit against MARK TWAIN as a representative humorist. It was WHISTLER who replied to a wealthy collector asking for a price on his total work, "Five millions, my posthumous prices." It was WHISTLER who said, "You will, OSCAR, you will," when WILDE mourned that he had not made one of WHISTLER'S mots. It was WHISTLER who said to the lady praising one of his landscapes as reminding her of the original scene, "Indeed, then Nature is looking up." Wit, if you like, but serious wit, based on swift perception of true relations. It is in precisely the same class as SYDNEY SMITH'S reply to a politician who complained that some one had treated him as if he were a fool, "Never mind, my dear fellow, he thought you knew it."

Perhaps the truest American humorist is the negro. There is something suave in his humor, and it is the expression of an unconscious habit of mind, the soothing habit of letting you down easily. A perfect example is found in the anecdote of the hotel guest who asked his waiter to bring him some rice pudding. The waiter replied, "Boss, I can't jess recommend de rice pudding today." "What's the matter with it?" "Nuffin', 'cept dar ain't none." In spite of our WHISTLER, the real defect at the root of American humor is horrid indisposition to hurt people's feelings.

"UNTIL I LEARN."

Pregnant Phrases from a Statement on Army Plans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those who wonder why our army is unprepared may find a possible explanation in this statement by Chairman Hay of the House Committee. It appears in the current Army and Navy Journal:

> I recognize the need of some military legislation during the next session of Congress, and I intend to co-operate with the War Department if its recommendation meets the situation. Until the department announces its policy I intend to refrain from the discussion of what I think we should do. If the recommendations from the War Department are feasible and appear to be the solution of the problem which is presented, I will take great pleasure in supporting them. Of course, if the department does not formulate a policy which is practicable I intend to introduce a bill of my own. In my opinion we should do something to strengthen the army and pass some sort of a militia pay bill, but I do not intend to make up my mind on these matters until I learn what the department has to offer.

In this brief statement the following words are especially illuminating:

> "I recognize."
> "I intend."
> "I intend."
> "What I think."
> "I will take."
> "I intend."
> "A bill of my own."
> "My opinion."
> "I do not intend."
> "My mind."
> "Until I learn."

Until Chairman Hay learns must the army remain unprepared?

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.
Mount Kisco, N. Y., July 18, 1915.

'WARE THE TAX REDUCER!

Authority Warns Those Who Are Tempted to Engage His Services.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Board of Taxes and Assessments wishes to direct public attention to the menace of the increasing activities of the professional "tax reducer." It is the practice of some of these persons to procure fees for alleged "services" which are never rendered. One of their methods is to select properties in districts in which values are receding, and where they know the Tax Department will make reductions of its own motion in the ordinary course of its work. The property owner is then approached and is often given to understand, mostly by insinuation, that the "reducer," either because of some special ability or through some acquaintance or influence with the tax authorities, will be able to obtain a reduction in the assessed valuation for a contingent fee.

The board has been doing its utmost to convince realty owners that they are throwing their money away by employing these "reducers," and that the Commissioners are not only willing at all times to receive taxpayers and hear their complaints and criticisms, but that they invite them.

The property owner rarely needs any technical assistance in the presentation of his protest. It is the common experience of the board that the most intelligent and convincing arguments are made by the owners themselves or their managing agents. The owner who appears before the board is given its best attention and receives the help of the Commissioners who hear his case, while, on the other hand, the board has so often had ground for suspecting the good faith of the professional "reducer" that it is naturally skeptical of his statements of fact and arguments.

It has been found difficult to get the taxpayer to realise that the Tax Board is as anxious to avoid overassessment as the taxpayer can be, and that the owner's co-operation and criticism are at all times welcome. It is only through the press that this information can be spread, and the board requests that as much publicity as possible be given to this matter by your newspaper.

BOARD OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
C. Rockland Tyng, Secretary for the Board.
New York, July 14, 1915.

A Canadian's Patriotism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a Canadian born and bred and have never been in England or the British Isles, but I want to tell Mr. Mandel and his misinformed friends that we Canadians, forming a part of the British Empire in North America, are in this war "heart and soul" and to the last man and the last dollar no matter how long the conflict lasts. We have sent 70,000 Canadian volunteers (not conscripts) to the war already and have 70,000 more in training in Canada and will send ten times that number before we will lie down to German "kultur." Our 10,000 killed and wounded on the fields of Belgium and northern France should be some witness of whether or not our "hearts and souls" are with the great empire of which we are proud to form a part. If Mr. Mandel will read of what Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and other parts of the British dominions have done I believe he will revise his judgment. T. C. WRIGHT.
Hamilton, Ont., July 14, 1915.

What Makes a Hero.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of "Technicalities of Heroism" in THE TIMES, the very fact that a man is killed at the front or anywhere where an army is assembled, if he is a member of that army, shows that he has "done his duty" and he should be given credit for it regardless of petty details as to how, where, and why. Any man who enlists is "doing his duty," whether he is accidentally killed in a concentration camp, dies from injuries received in the field kitchen, or is shot on the firing line. His very presence in uniform should win approval for duty willingly and well done. Shame on quibblers—who are not in the lines. JUSTICE.
New York, July 17, 1915.

Misplaced Credit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg space in your valuable paper to correct the statement that Newark Suffragists have donated $400 for a fence around the playground in Green Village, N. J.

This is erroneous. The fence was donated by Mr. George C. Sleeth of Belleville, N. J., to the women of the Green Village Civic League; Mrs. GERALD W. HOPKINS,
President Green Village Civic League.
Green Village, N. J., July 14, 1915.

OUR DESTINY WAITS.

In This Hour We Determine Our Place in a Post-Bellum World.

New York, July 17, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not since Lincoln and the civil war has a President of the United States been charged with such responsibilities as those now laid by fate upon Mr. Wilson. His decision will not only profoundly affect the course of the present war, but will largely determine the place which our country shall take for generations to come in the community of nations.

It is fortunate that President Wilson is fitted by nature and training for the burden he must bear. His studies in history give him wide and accurate knowledge of those forces which determine the destiny of nations. Unlike Mr. Bryan, his mind is capable of grasping the principles of world politics which form the larger background of all international relations. His sympathy and moral force are equaled only by his sense of justice and profound understanding of the minor realities of life. This is truly a great equipment for a great task. But we must not ask too much even of one so richly endowed. The issues of the hour are so complex and, as yet, so obscure, that it might well lie beyond the capacity of any man to fully meet the situation now confronting not only America, but mankind.

In his various notes to Germany, Mr. Wilson has expressed in simple words the instructive moral attitude of the American people. He makes his appeal to the "principles of humanity." Granted that the submarine is a new invention and creates new conditions in warfare, its use must nevertheless be limited by principles of humanity. In a letter to THE TIMES some time before the sinking of the Lusitania, I ventured to assert that one task which America would have to face in this war would be the determining of laws to govern submarine warfare. The necessity for such determination came sooner and in a different way than we had thought, but it has come and we must face it.

If the submarine cannot be used against an enemy's shipping without the wanton destruction of noncombatant lives, then by the principle of humanity such use of submarines must be prohibited. Moreover, we must keep at any cost such rules and laws as the nations have already agreed upon for their guidance and control in warfare. We are not willing as a people to allow any nation to ignore or destroy these laws under the plea that new inventions cannot be used in accord with "the principles of humanity." Nor are we willing to surrender for an instant, or even to discuss the inalienable right of our citizens to go about their lawful business anywhere in the world. But we would above all fail in our most sacred duty and forfeit the respect of mankind, were we to allow any Government with whom we are at peace to inflict the death penalty upon our citizens for doing what they have a perfect right to do.

This is high and safe ground. But we are confronted with the sinister fact that Germany refuses to occupy its height and enjoy its safety with us. The Imperial German Government does not admit the justice of our position and proposes to continue its submarine warfare under rules of its own making—rules not only in callous violation of recognized international law, but absolutely alien to the principles of humanity.

Under these dangerous and difficult conditions what can our President do? He cannot retreat from his position so wisely and nobly taken in his previous notes to Germany. He must, therefore, endeavor to bring the German Government to our point of view by further argument and appeal. Failing this, he must take such steps, short of actual declaration of war, as are usual in such cases, to express the opposition of our people to the German views and practice. And failing thus to win assent, it would be the duty of America, at any cost, to secure protection for her citizens and reparation for their wrongs.

This is the hour of destiny for our nation, equally with the nations now at war. We have taken our stand for the principles of humanity. We could not have done otherwise without treason to our past. And we know what we mean when we speak of principles of humanity. We mean the obedience of all nations, including ourselves, to such international law as civilization has already achieved; fair obedience of those rules which the nations have agreed upon as distinguishing civilized from uncivilized warfare; and, above all, constant and strict regard for the sacredness of human rights and human life.

For these principles we ought to stand at any cost—even that of war. Indeed, it would be better for us to be defeated in defending them than to live in ignoble peace denying them. When the war is over we shall be living in a new world, demanding new adjustments in all departments of life—individual, social, national, and international. We shall see the creation of a new relationship among the nations, amounting practically to a federation. The supreme sovereignty will pass from the State to the race, and will find its sanction not in brute force, but in the moral sense of mankind. International leadership will pass to the people whose character and intelligence shall command the confidence of the world, rather than to those nations most expert in terrorism. America is now making the place which she must hold in the new adjustment. The world is waiting for us to demonstrate the reality of our moral foundations. If we believe in those principles of humanity whose authority through our President we have invoked, we must be ready to make good our belief by sacrifice. This and this alone will give us a place of leadership in the new age, for the world will believe in America just so far as America believes in herself. CHARLES A. EATON,
Pastor Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

A New Irish Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's TIMES a correspondent asserts that "the national flag of Ireland is a blue field supporting a golden harp." Anticipating the discussion this statement will doubtless arouse, I beg to propose a new flag for Ireland—a flag I have long had in mind, the adoption of which would be appropriate and opportune at this time. Four stripes, orange and green alternating, with a blue field bearing a golden harp. The four stripes to represent the four provinces, Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught, the orange and green to typify the union of Protestants and Catholics in the new nationalism of the country, and the blue field and golden harp the union of past and present. A. N. PRESTON.
New Haven, Conn., July 10, 1915.

Consult Etta.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any law or society for the suppression of neighbors' parrots? The people two doors from us own a parrot, and put it out on the fire escape every day in the Summer time. It repeats a name or a word over and over until one nearly goes mad. Then it squawks and makes all sorts of discordant noises and then returns to the repetition of the word. At present it calls "Etta" incessantly. Is there no relief?

G. K.
New York, July 17, 1915.

The Devil's Damn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "A.," confuses God and the Evil One when he says that only God is capable of damning. God is good, and does no damning. His name is not profaned by a liberal use of the word damn. One is likely, however, to have a poor opinion of the culture of a man who cannot refrain from a too liberal use of that or any other expletive. J. E. H.
New York, July 17, 1915.

The Way to Damn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "A.," places entirely too restricted a meaning on the word "damn." Are not the words "damn" and "condemn" synonymous? Surely a man may condemn that which does not meet his approval. Doesn't Shakespeare make one of his characters "damn with faint praise" something which does not suit him?

M. J. R.
Trenton, N. J., July 13, 1915.

COMPETITIVE EXPERIMENTS IN EDUCATION.

A Defense of the Ettinger Plan, and a Suggestion that the Gary Plan Be Required to Prove Itself.

By WILLIAM E. GRADY,
Principal Public School 64, Manhattan.

New York, July 17, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Publicists of various degrees of eminence and ability occasionally discover the New York City public school system. Whether or not they find our schools to be characterized by great virtues or by grievous faults depends upon their social ideals, their personal interests, or, mayhap, the condition of their digestive apparatus. Thus scarcely had we begun to appreciate a brief spell of quiet following the Hanus investigators, none of whom, curiously enough, seemed to have discovered Superintendent Wirt and the Gary plan, than certain enthusiastic laymen and professional journalists began to proclaim the plan of organization developed in Gary, Ind., as a panacea for all educational and social ills. At the present time there is being carried on in several daily papers a most interesting publicity campaign intended to make it appear that not only is our school system unduly expensive and hopelessly out of touch with the needs of our city, but that the proper procedure for the school authorities is to adopt as extensively as possible the Gary plan in toto.

Inasmuch as Superintendent Wirt offers for the same or smaller budget a longer school year, a longer school day, vocational training, better teaching, and a co-ordination of social agencies, it is not surprising that the layman, (with nebulous educational standards,) whether he be journalist or business man, characterizes him an educational and financial genius. The panegyrics showered upon Superintendent Wirt by many of his admirers remind those who are familiar with the history of education in this city of De Witt Clinton's eulogy of Lancaster, in which he said: "I confess that I recognize in Lancaster a benefactor of the human race. I consider his system as creating a new era in education, as a blessing sent down from heaven to redeem the poor and distressed of the world from the power and dominion of ignorance."

No one read with a more sympathetic and appreciative interest than I the series of brilliant articles which appeared in The New Republic and which succeeded admirably in throwing into high relief the most characteristic features of the several schools of Gary, organized on the duplicate school plan. But the editorial in your issue of June 26, 1915, leads me to raise several points for discussion, inasmuch as it specifically urges the adoption by the city of the Gary plan as a means of providing vocational training, while at the same time it makes certain characterisations of the Ettinger plan which are neither fair nor accurate.

Superintendent Wirt's plan is working in only two New York schools, Public School 45, Bronx, and Public School 89, Brooklyn. In each of these schools the organization is woefully incomplete, because as yet the additional facilities for a duplicate school have not been supplied.

For the past term and a half, however, the Ettinger plan has been in complete operation in the following schools: Public Schools 64 and 95, Manhattan; Public Schools 5 and 158, Brooklyn, and Public School 85, Queens. No immediate extension of the work is contemplated, inasmuch as it is deemed proper to await a proper evaluation of the results obtained in the schools already organized.

The Ettinger plan and program make definite provision for the prevocational training of adolescent pupils of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth school years and for a duplicate school affording proper alternation of work, study, and play, whether the facilities for the special activities be provided by the social agencies adjacent to the school or by the enrichment of the school plan through the introduction of such features as auditorium, bath, library, gymnasium, or rooms with special equipment for drawing and science. Obviously any duplicate school program helps to solve the part-time problem. At times Superintendent Wirt has confessed that he conceives his function in this city to be that of an efficiency expert on school accommodations who disclaims responsibility for the curriculum, the teaching or the administration of the school organized to conform to the duplicate school program which he provides.

In Superintendent Wirt's plans for the equipment of Public School 45, Bronx, he has provided for the installation of the following shops: Woodworking, machine foundry, forge, printing, pottery, and painting. In the proposed plan for the thirteen Bronx schools recommended for reorganization under the Gary plan, sixty-six shops are projected.

Moreover, the work of the said shops will not be limited to, nor will it be based upon, the repair and maintenance of the school plant. Therefore, under his reorganization, the shop equipment will be as expensive as that in the schools organized on the Ettinger plan. The salaries will be a fixed charge with practically no offset. No doubt these schools, when organized, will be able to reduce the cost, as we have done, by making repairs and constructions; but the financing of the shop work will not and should not depend upon the value of the maintenance work done by the artisan teacher.

As distinguished from the work done in the shops in Gary, the work done in the shops in our schools substitutes organized, sequential instruction of groups of fifteen to twenty pupils for the unorganized, non-sequential, casual, pick experiences of small groups of five and six pupils acting as helpers or apprentices to an artisan whose main problem is the maintenance job on which he is employed rather than the pupil he is supposed to have under his instruction.

Dr. Ettinger has never claimed that vocational training could be given without paying for it. He has never tried to economize through the reduction of the teacher group. This is done in the case of Public School 45, Bronx, where some classes either have no official teachers or, during certain parts of the day, are supervised by older pupils.

Emphasis should be laid upon the fact that Dr. Ettinger's problem, as outlined by him to the Mayor and the President of the board, was not to reconstruct certain schools in accordance with a relatively novel and theoretical organization used in but two of the five or more schools in Gary, Ind., but to provide for the initiation of industrial training for those upper-grade pupils who, despite their practical inclinations, were practically restricted to a bookish curriculum during the last two years of the course. Within the space of a few months his sterling ability as an organizer and administrator made it possible for him to extend the desired training to approximately 2,500 pupils for three hours a day during five days a week. That the equipment has been well planned, the work successfully organized, and the results, both material and educational, highly satisfactory have been attested by the unanimous approval of visiting Principals, Superintendents, and Boards of Education. Nor is such general commendation surprising when one considers the fact that the provisions made are in general accord with the experiences of the best educational system throughout the country.

Though the Ettinger scheme has been in complete operation during practically a term and a half and its success has been sufficient to warrant confidence in its high educational value, Dr. Ettinger and his associates have deemed it improper to attempt to exploit either the scheme or themselves through enlisting the aid of professional journalists. The Ettinger plan is not proclaimed to be a "cure-all" for social ills, and, moreover, perhaps unfortunately, is certainly no scheme by which certain agencies or individuals can secure placement upon the city payroll.

The impropriety of the extravagant claims made on behalf of the Gary scheme as illustrated in the organization of Public School 45, Bronx, and Public School 89, Brooklyn, lies in the fact that in neither case does Superintendent Wirt or the Principal claim that the work has been organized in anything more than a tentative way because of the absence of swimming pools, gymnasium, and various shops such as are essential to the profitable conduct of any duplicate school.

The Board of Superintendents, in my opinion, has acted wisely in recommending that provision be made for a thorough try-out of the Wirt scheme of organization in a group of schools in the Bronx under the supervision of a sympathetic Superintendent and a number of competent Principals. Wisdom suggests the delimitation of the experiment to a definite area in order that after proper interval there may be an evaluation of the results obtained under both the Ettinger and the Gary plans by competent impartial educators rather than by special pleaders. I do not doubt that all that Superintendent Wirt asks is just such an opportunity. His overwhelming modesty must make him long to be delivered from the hands of those zealous advocates whose loud demands that our present organization and practices be broken with a rod of iron, and dashed into pieces like a potter's vessel, strongly remind one of the Biblical analogy of the sound of thorns crackling under a pot. WILLIAM E. GRADY.

TRIALS OF THE GUARD.

No Inducement to Join, No Compensation, and No Favors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great interest your editorial on "National Guard Complaints." I cannot agree with you that a member of the National Guard who has served the State honorably and faithfully should not have a preference both in examination and appointment to the civil service list in this State. What incentive is offered either by the National or State Government to encourage enlistment in the National Guard? None that I am aware of except the measly privilege of exemption from jury duty. The National Government does recognize the merit of an honorably discharged soldier or sailor of the regular army and navy in civil appointment to office both in preferment and examination. The District of Columbia is national territory. No one can be appointed to the police or fire department of the District of Columbia unless he is an honorably discharged soldier or sailor of the regular service, and there is no reason why the State of New York should not give a preference in examination and appointments to civil office to all honorably discharged National Guardsmen or Naval Militiamen.

There has been time and, again such legislation proposed in the Legislature, but the Civil Service Association of the State of New York always strongly opposed the passage of such a law. You will never be able to enlist young men in the National Guard of this State or any other State unless the State or National Government offers some inducement in that direction. Hence the national pay bill was introduced in Congress to pay the National Guardsman a small sum for each drill he attended, which, in my opinion, was an admirable plan. Congress thought more of the pork barrel than of national defense. The voters of this country have at last opened their eyes.

I have suggested and I believe in time it will be adopted in every State in this Union that each and every public school boy between the ages of 14 and 16 be instructed in the art and duties of a soldier by competent retired army officers, as well as National Guard officers, which will not only be a stimulus to the mental improvement of the bo

$65,000,000 WANTED TO PENSION PASTORS

Planned to Retire Incompetent and Unsuccessful as Well as Aged Preachers.

CONGRESS OF FUND RAISERS

Men Who Get the Money for Protestant Denominations to Meet at Panama Fair.

Almost every Protestant religious body in America is pushing nearly all of them with special campaigns, pension funds for their ministers and the widows and orphans of deceased ministers. Ministers alone in America number 175,000, and their dependents run into many more thousands. The sums that all the Protestant bodies seek total $50,000,000, but it is said by experts that at least $15,000,000 more will be required, or a total of $65,000,000, if worthy ministers and their families are to be cared for properly. The leaders in these pension plans will hold a conference on July 21 in the California Building on the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds.

Into this pension business most of the religious bodies are putting the same scientific principles that railroad and industrial companies have put into their systems, and are bringing to an end the haphazard plans that have heretofore obtained. Leaders in these pension system reforms include the Methodist, the Disciples, the Presbyterians, and the Episcopalians. Practically all bodies have long had pension systems of some sort, and many of them possess large funds. The present movement, which is new, contemplates the better management of funds, and their increase in amount.

Methodists lead all in the sum now asked for, $15,000,000. Presbyterians, Baptists and Episcopalians want $10,000,000 each. Disciples, Methodists South and Lutherans $5,000,000 each and Congregationalists $2,000,000. Not all campaigns announce these large sums, but leaders estimate that they will be required before systems now being set up are adequately provided.

In their literature these pension fund raisers plead the value to America and the world of the preacher of the Gospel, and point out the growing appreciation of ministers on the part of laymen.

They also say in their appeals for gifts that when pensions are provided it will be possible to retire aged and even incompetent and unsuccessful preachers, and so allow success to come into fields that are now stagnant or worse. The "Pension Congress" at San Francisco brings forward this last named rather frank argument in its literature urging attendance and interest in ministerial pension matters. The number of Protestant ministers increases by a few more than 3,000 a year.

GOV. WHITMAN AT NEWPORT.

Friends Entertain Him During Week-End Holiday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 18.—Governor Charles S. Whitman, who is spending the week end here with Mrs. Whitman at their Summer home on Price's Neck, enjoyed his brief holiday. He played a few games of tennis this morning, and this afternoon was the luncheon guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, and tonight was a dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James.

Mrs. Stuart Duncan gave an informal luncheon at Bonnie Crest today, and Mrs. Earl Dodge and Mrs. James Lawrens Vanalen were among the dinner entertainers this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary gave a dinner at the Pinard cottage this evening, and Mrs. French Vanderbilt entertained a small dinner party.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie arrived today, and are at their Bellevue Avenue home for the remainder of the Summer.

Former Commodore C. Ledyard Blair and Mrs. Blair, with a party of guests, arrived Saturday night on the steam yacht Diana, and they left again this afternoon for New York.

BISHOP DAVIES INDISPOSED.

Unable to Conduct Service at Lenox —Sunday Evening Picnics.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 18.—Bishop Thomas F. Davies, of the Episcopal Diocese of Western Massachusetts, was not able to preach in Trinity Episcopal Church this morning because of heat prostration he suffered as the effect of his sitting in the sun with his hat off while at the Lenox Club last Friday. The symptoms were said to have been those of slight sunstroke, but there will be no serious results and the Bishop will be able to be out again tomorrow.

The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes preached in Trinity Church this morning. Next Sunday, the Rev. William Lawrence Wood of New York will preach for the first time as rector of Trinity Church. The Rev. and Mrs. Wood will be entertained on their arrival in Lenox by Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster at Bellefountaine.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris gave a picnic this evening at Mahkeenac Boating Club, entertaining there for Dr. and Mrs. Walter P. Anderson, who are their guests at Brookhurst.

A party of forty of the younger set motored to Bash Bish Falls in the mountains, between New York and Massachusetts, for a picnic this afternoon.

Sturgis—Slater.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 18.—Miss Marion Isabel Slater, daughter of Mrs. Slater, and Carl Jean Sturgis, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Farrand Sturgis of Early Street, were married at noon today at the bride's home in Western Avenue, by the Rev. Theodore D. Walser, assistant pastor of the South Street Presbyterian Church. Both the bride and bridegroom were unattended. Because of the recent death of the bride's father, only members of the immediate families were present. After a short honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis will live in this town.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

NIEUW AMSTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Miss Anne M. Bauer, Colonel John Biddle, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Tencock, W. G. Colon, A. F. Doux, Captain B. Enochs, J. T. Gallois, Miss Elizabeth Gay, G. F. Glover, Miss E. Gurtler, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Hoag, Richard Lang, Hugh Nettle, F. R. H. Rigter, L. A. Smith, Mrs. D. Welch, Miss Olga G. Welch, Miss R. E. Wilson, and Miss Marion R. Wilson.

CYMRIC, (Liverpool.)—R. W. Adam, Mrs. D. Adcock, Daniel Bidwell, Mrs. Kate Bradley, Mrs. K. Bradley, Jr., Mrs. A. Brown, James Conman, Andrew Douglas, C. S. Field, Miss D. M. Gibbs, E. J. Gill, Dr. S. H. Hodge, P. S. Lemon, L. Lockman, Ernest Lockwood, Miss A. Mervin, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Norris, Thomas O'Malley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Plant, Miss Plant, Miss Dorothy Ratcliffe, C. F. Todd, Miss B. M. Wallis, and T. H. Young.

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. Muriel Allison, Miss G. E. Aufrat, N. E. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Coley, Miss Charmion de Lyssigny, Henry Davison, T. F. J. Flynn, W. W. Grigg, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hopkins, R. E. Humphreys, W. C. Jones, C. B. Kellow, Miss L. F. Lusk, Robert Mawson, Miss Honora Mawson, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Minot, A. Napper, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Ormsby, Cecil Paget, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Petham, R. H. Phillips, Admiral Tsah Ling Se, Chinese Navy; M. F. Tray, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wood, and Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Wright.

JUSTICE FALLON DEAD.

Member of Municipal Court Bench Expires in Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 18.—Joseph P. Fallon, Justice of the Eighth Municipal Court District of New York City, died early this morning of heart disease at the Poughkeepsie Hospital, where he was brought from his Summer home in Bangall, N. Y. His body will be sent to Bangall this afternoon.

He was 71 years old and first came into prominence when elected as Justice of the Ninth District Court in 1887. At the end of his six-year term he was re-elected. Justice Fallon was born in Ireland and came to this country when 5 years old. He was a graduate of De La Salle Institute, and after studying law was admitted to the bar in 1866. From 1873 until 1875 he was School Trustee of the Twelfth Ward and resigned this place to enter the State Legislature, where he served until 1877.

Justice Fallon became prominent in 1909 and 1910 through the bitter fight for the position he held at the time of his death. In the election in 1909, he was opposed by John J. Dwyer, a son-in-law of Percival F. Nagle, then known as "The Boss of Harlem." Judge Fallon lost in the election and started a contest which was taken to the Supreme Court. It was alleged that Dwyer had won by thirty-six votes, but the Supreme Court reduced this number to five. Justice Fallon continued his contest and a later recount, held in December, 1910, gave him the Justiceship by eighteen votes.

His home in this city was at 51 East 122d Street. He was a member of the Catholic, Harlem, National Democratic, and Sagamore Clubs. His widow and several children survive him.

HERRICK AT HOT SPRINGS.

Former Ambassador Entertained by Mme. Christian Hauge.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 18.—Myron T. Herrick, formerly U. S. Ambassador to France, was entertained at luncheon the last of the week at Barton Lodge by Mme. Christian Hauge. Among her other guests were Dr. George N. Poulieff, Secretary of the Bulgarian Legation at Washington, and Felix Yturbe, Miss Gladys Ingalls of Washington and Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd.

Dr. Poulieff gave a dinner at the Homestead Hotel the same evening, after which Mr. Herrick left for his home in Cleveland, where he will entertain this week friends from France who are returning from the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.

Mrs. Jeanne Wilkie and Miss Marguerite Wilkie of New York are here for a stay of some weeks. They intend building several bungalows on property bought from Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

Mr. and Mrs. St. John Wood, who motored here from New York last week, will return by way of White Sulphur Springs after a fortnight's visit.

Joseph Eddy has arrived from Morristown, N. J., by automobile and New York arrivals include Miss Margaret Krebs and George B. Swayne, who are here for the rest of the Summer.

Mrs. Daniel H. Holmes of Cincinnati will visit her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Ingalls, on Long Island this week. Her daughter, Mrs. George Warrington of Cincinnati will occupy the Pillars with her family until her return.

General E. A. McAlpin has cut short his course of baths here and returned to New York, called back by the death of a relative.

Mr. and Mrs. George Neave of New York have arrived and taken Fearn cottage on the Seth Barton French estate for the rest of the Summer.

AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

Many Motor Parties from Hot Springs Visit Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 18.—After spending a month at the Greenbriar, Mme. Calve Gasparri and M. Gasparri, left tonight for New York.

Motor parties from the Hot today included Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Dennis, Mr. Alfred J. Thriver, and Mr. T. N. Tingsley of Baltimore.

J. A. Blair, Jr., had as dinner guests the Misses Hancock, and Miss French of New York.

Mrs. Allen Lewis entertained at tea in honor of Mrs. C. I. Cragin of New York.

Having tea on the lawn were Mr. Frederick A. Juilliard and party, Mr. and Mrs. Roland F. Knoedler, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Rice, the Baroness von Frowein Pardee, Howard Pardee, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, and Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Roebeck.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Coppell and Master Coppell arrived in their private car to take the cure.

Prominent among the arrivals are Colonel C. W. Symonds, U. S. A.; Mrs. Symonds, and Mrs. Frank Robertson of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Adams of Quincy, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. M. Beltzhoover, Miss Beltzhoover, and Miss Florence Clendenin of Irvington-on-Hudson.

MISS PAGE-BROWN TO WED.

Will Form a Partnership with Her Husband After Marirage.

The marriage of Miss Lucy Page-Brown, a daughter of Mrs. Arthur Page-Brown and a granddaughter of Justice Roger A. Pryor, to Harry McAfee, a son of Mrs. C. William McAfee of San Francisco, will take place on Saturday, Sept. 4, at Beaulieu, in the Santa Clara Valley, Cal. Their engagement was announced in March.

Miss Page-Brown is an architect and so is Mr. McAfee. They will form a partnership in San Francisco after their marriage.

UMBRELLA 140 FEET HIGH.

Luna Plans New Device Which Will Shade an Acre.

Plans have been submitted and are being considered by the management of Luna Park for the erection of an umbrella of enormous size, which will cover more than an acre of ground and afford ample shade during the hot days and provide shelter when it rains for several thousand persons.

The plan under consideration calls for a steel shaft, 140 feet high, with ten strong steel ribs, each 120 feet long, the ribs when lifted to cover an area of 240 feet in diameter. The covering of the structure will be light waterproof canvas, such as is now used for circus tents. At night the mast and ribs will be lighted with thousands of colored electric bulbs. Two proposals have been made for the masthead, one a powerful revolving searchlight, operated from the ground, and the other an intermittent flashlight, which will answer for a beacon to incoming ships on the coast, as it is possible to see such a light thirty miles at sea.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Cyril Maude's representative has received a cable message from the English actor announcing that his only contract with the Frohman company was one made with Charles Frohman before his death for a four weeks' engagement in the Empire Theatre in "Grumpy," beginning Sept. 13.

Eleanor Painter returned yesterday from South Hero, Vt., where she has been resting for several weeks, to begin rehearsals in the new Herbert-Blossom operetta, "Princess Pat," which John Cort will produce next month.

Daniel Frohman sailed on Saturday for Bermuda for a ten days' rest before beginning the work of the new season.

A cable message received on Saturday from Serge de Diaghilew, director of the Imperial Ballet Russe, stated that the repertoire of the company for its engagement at the Metropolitan next season would include twelve ballets. Among them will be "Scherherasade."

Gustav von Seyffertitz left yesterday for California, where he will direct the performances Margaret Anglin will give of "Iphigenia in Tauris" and "Medea" in the Greek Theatre of the University of California at Berkeley.

ZOO GOOSE KIDNAPS BROOD OF ANOTHER

Dame Canada, Mother of Five, Is Jealous of Alberta's Seven and Steals Them.

PROUD OF INCREASED FAMILY

Keeper Snyder Says the Foster-Mother's Goslings Aided in the Theft.

The troubles of the Old Lady Who Lived in a Shoe are nothing as compared with those of Dame Canada since she kidnapped the brood of Madam Alberta. This is a tragedy of the Zoological Park in the Bronx, as told by Charley Snyder, keeper and assistant to Raymond Ditmars, the Curator. Dame Canada is a Canadian wild goose, a big, sturdy bird, and one of the best specimens of her kind in the park. Madam Alberta is also a Canadian goose.

A large number of Canadian geese are reared each year in the Zoo, and the flock there now numbers about fifty birds. During the Spring the usual number of pairs nested and hatched their goslings. Among them was Dame Canada, and it was early in April when she proudly led into the wild duck inclosure five long-necked, ungainly offspring. Three days later Madam Alberta made her appearance with seven goslings.

From the first the larger goose showed a great interest in the Alberta family. She spent much of the time marching her own five around and around the others. At times when the other goslings became separated from the mother bird, Canada would rush between them, as if to cut off their return to their maternal wing. The little birds developed remarkable speed in returning to their mother. Besides, the attempted kidnapper was handicapped because she had her own family to look after.

It was Samuel Stacey, head keeper in the bird department, who first noticed that the larger bird had designs upon the family of the other. He watched, and then figured out that Canada was simply overwrought with jealousy because the other goose had the larger family. She was not jealous of the personal appearance of the other brood, for her own goslings, Stacey said, were better looking than those she had her eye on.

Stacey, after several days' watching, called Snyder into consultation. They agreed that Dame Canada had simply become imbued with the Roosevelitan theory that the more in the family the better. So they determined in the interest of ornithology to watch the strange behavior of the goose.

For some time Alberta did not deign to notice Dame Canada. Finally it seemed to dawn upon her that the other goose was trying to kidnap her young. Then she gave less time to watching her own brood and more time to watching the movements of her enemy.

Canada, noticing this, changed her tactics. She became aggressive and, when it came to a personal encounter, as it often did, she had the advantage of weight and invariably, after putting up a brave fight, Alberta had to gather her goslings about her and retreat. When she took her brood down to the water for a swim, Canada would be ever near and ever ready to browbeat the other bird.

"It soon became apparent to us that Canada was putting into operation a deliberately planned scheme for separating Alberta from her young," said Stacey. "Day after day we saw the working of the plan until success crowned her efforts and she became possessed of six of the seven goslings hatched by Alberta.

"Every day Canada dogged the life out of Alberta and every day her kind attention to the other's goslings became more marked. Canada's goslings also seemed to sense what was going on and to be perfectly willing to welcome the Alberta family. Snyder says they actually assisted the mother and constantly had a sort of 'come-on-in-the-water's-fine attitude' toward the other goslings, but Snyder is blessed with an imagination.

"Sure it's so," said Snyder. "I remember how the five welcomed the first of the six goslings into the family circle. Canada worked it in the usual way. She succeeded in 'cutting out' one of the Alberta tribe that had strayed from its mother's side. The poor little gosling was frightened to death, but Canada soon allayed its fears and with the assistance of her own little ones succeeded in keeping the stranger in the family. She took special care of the adopted one and always had choice morsels of food for it. That was the first break in the Alberta family, and by the pursuit of the same methods she got six of Alberta's seven. The efforts of the mother bird to prevent her goslings from being taken would have been laughable had they not been pathetic. She could not use force, for Canada was more than a match for her, but she did try counter persuasion and sought by guile to win them back, without success."

MEMORIAL TO LUCY STONE.

Mrs. Alice Stone Blackwell Will Assist in Unveiling Tablet.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 18.—Plans for a fitting observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Lucy Stone, the pioneer advocate of woman suffrage in New Jersey, have been made by suffrage workers of Montclair, Glen Ridge, and the Oranges. Lucy Stone was born on Aug. 13, 1815, in the house still standing at 16 Hurlbut Street, Orange. The centenary will see a bronze tablet placed on the dwelling.

Mrs. Stone attracted national attention, when she was threatened with arrest for refusing to pay her taxes. She protested that she had no voice in the Government, and that it was taxation without representation. Her goods were sold by the town. While her infant daughter on her knee she sat down and wrote out a formal protest against unfair taxation, and insisted that women have the right to vote. Her daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell of Boston, will be one of the principal speakers at the unveiling of the tablet.

On Aug. 12 a conference of the Executive Committees of the four suffrage campaign States, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, will be held, and in the evening there will be a reception and supper. Suffrage workers from all parts of the State will make a pilgrimage to Orange on Aug. 18, and each county will be represented by an automobile delegation at the unveiling of the tablet. An automobile parade through the Oranges, Newark, and Montclair will follow.

J. L. WARD DIES IN HIS BATH.

Lawyer Stricken with Apoplexy in His Home Here.

J. Langdon Ward, for many years a prominent lawyer of this city and a member of the firm of Ward, Wilson & Hayden of 16 Exchange Place, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 125 West Seventy-fourth Street, in his seventy-first year. A servant found him dead in the bathtub, and Dr. William Valentine of 115 West Seventy-fourth Street said that death was due to apoplexy.

He had intended to leave today to join his wife at their Summer home at Old Orchard, Me., and had been living alone with the servants. His son, M. Marion Ward, was notified at his Summer home in Easthampton, L. I.

Mr. Ward was born in Salem, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard University in 1862. He immediately joined the army as a member of the Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, and was brevetted a Major for gallantry in action. After the war Mr. Ward came to this city and opened his law office. He was active in Republican politics years ago, and was nominated in 1891 for Judge of the Common Pleas Court. Mr. Ward was a member of the Bar Association and the Union League and University Clubs.

MRS. A. M. THACKARA DEAD.

Wife of American Consul General in Paris Active in War Relief.

PARIS, July 18.—Eleanor Sherman Thackara, wife of Alexander M. Thackara, American Consul General at Paris, died this morning. Mrs. Thackara was a daughter of General William T. Sherman, the civil war leader.

She had been working hard for six months, especially at Serbian relief, until she was taken ill three months ago. During her illness she received a letter of appreciation from the King of Serbia, in which he thanked her deeply for her efforts. Mrs. Thackara was very active in the work of the Red Cross, and was in charge of a large part of the work being done in and from Paris. Not long before her death she received a decoration from the Red Cross.

Mrs. Thackara had given much aid to needy Americans wherever her husband was stationed. When he was Consul General in Berlin, she was elected President of the American Women's Club, which is the premier American social organization. When the election took place it was regarded as a rebuff to Mrs. Hill, the wife of Ambassador David Jayne Hill, who had recently been appointed. The custom had always been that the wife of the Ambassador was selected as President.

Besides her husband, her two daughters, Elizabeth and Eleanor, were with her at the time of her death. Of her two sons, Sherman Thackara is now in Buenos Aires, while Rex Thackara is in New York.

The Rev. Lindsay Parker.

The Rev. Lindsay Parker, for twenty-three years rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church in State Street, near Bond, in Brooklyn, until retired on account of ill-health in October, 1909, died on Saturday at his home in St. John, New Brunswick.

He was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to this country with his parents when a young man. After graduating from New York University Dr. Parker became a Methodist minister, and was successively rector of the Sands Street Methodist Episcopal Church and the Carroll Park Methodist Episcopal Church. Later he changed from the Methodist to the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the late Bishop Potter made him a Deacon in 1883, raising him to the priesthood a year later. In 1886 he became rector of St. Peter's, from which ill-health forced him to resign, although the Trustees of the church and his congregation begged him to remain. Dr. Parker was chaplain of the Twenty-third Regiment of the National Guard for fifteen years, and resigned at the same time he left his church.

Miss Agatha Schurz.

Miss Agatha Schurz, daughter of the late Carl Schurz, died last night at Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., in her sixty-fourth year. She was operated on recently and had gone there with her relatives several weeks ago to recuperate. Miss Schurz was the oldest child, and her mother dying while she was very young, she took care of the younger children until they grew up. She edited her father's memoirs and was well known in Washington society while he as stationed at the Capital. Of recent years she had taken an active interest in German kindergarten work, which was started in this country by her mother. A brother, Carl L. Schurz, and a sister, Miss Marianne Schurz, survive her.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK CORNISH, General Sales Manager of the Consolidated Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, died yesterday at his home, 18 Beverley Street, Newark, N. J., in his forty-ninth year. He was born in this city, but had lived in New Jersey for many years. Mr. Cornish was a member of the Elks and of Corinthian Temple of the Royal Arcanum. His widow and two sons survive him.

FREDERICK J. WOLFF, a hardware merchant, died on Saturday at his home, 1,086 Park Avenue, in his fifty-third year. He was born in this city and was a member of the Royal Arcanum. His widow, one daughter, and his father, one of the oldest men in the hardware business, survive him.

SAMUEL WALLACH, a retired real estate agent, died on Saturday at his home, 50 West 112th Street, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Cassel, Germany, and had lived in this city for more than forty years. Mr. Wallach was a member of Aryeh Lodge, No. 6, of the Free Sons of Israel. Four daughters and one son survive him.

PHILIP WEHLING, who received the Iron Cross for bravery in the Franco-Prussian War, died on Saturday at his home, 51 First Avenue, Paterson, N. J. He was one of the most prominent Germans of that city and came to this country thirty-five years ago. Mr. Wehling had conducted a hotel for many years.

JEREMIAH J. KING, the inventor of a bird shooting trap and widely known among sportsmen, died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Farley, at 189 East Fifty-fifth Street, in his eighty-fourth year. He was a native of Ireland and came here when a boy. He was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department. At one time he was a member of the old Metropolitan police. Mr. King is survived by a son and six daughters.

MOSES MORITZ, a retired hardware dealer, died on Saturday at his home, 304 West Ninety-ninth Street, in his seventy-first year. He was born in Germany and came here forty-eight years ago. Mr. Moritz started work in the hardware business in Norfolk, Va., later coming to this city. He retired fifteen years ago. He was a member of Hebron Lodge, No. 5, I. O. B. B.; Mount Horeb Lodge, No. 61, I. O. F. S., and Columbus Lodge No. 13. His widow, four sons, and two daughters survive him.

W. CLYDER SPENCER, an artist and cartoonist, died on Saturday at his home, 380 St. Nicholas Avenue, in his forty-first year. He was born in Peoria, Ill., and came here six years ago. For fourteen years he was cartoonist of The Denver Republican, and was a member of the Denver Press Club. He did cartoons for a number of papers in this city. His widow survives him.

Dr. CARL F. KREMER, for thirty-three years a member of the staff of the German Hospital in this city, died on Saturday at his country home, 78 Hamilton Avenue, White Plains, N. Y., in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Germany and was graduated from Griefswald in 1867. Forty-seven years ago he came to this country and was in active practice here until his death. Dr. Kremer was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine. His widow survives him. His city home was at 112 East Fifty-seventh Street.

JAMES F. McKEON, a retired metal merchant, died on Saturday at his home, 268 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, in his sixtieth year. He was born in this city, but moved to Brooklyn at an early age. Mr. McKeon was a member of the Church of St. Francis of Assisi, and is survived by his widow, two daughters, and two sons.

FRANK X. NAEDER, a member of Local No. 310, Federation of Musicians, died yesterday at his home, 288 Troutman Street, Williamsburg, in his twenty-ninth year. He is survived by his widow and mother.

Mrs. ELIZABETH McELLIGOTT died Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Michael McKeown, at 1,822 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. She is survived by two daughters, one of whom is Sister Mary Nativitas of the Order of St. Joseph.

JOHN DENMAN, 90 years old, said to be the oldest active fireman in the State of New Jersey, died at his home on Mount Kimble Avenue, Morristown, yesterday. For more than fifty years Mr. Denman was a member of Washington Engine Company of that place. He was a civil war veteran, was born in Newark and leaves a wife and five children.

WILLIAM H. EVERETT, a grocer, of Newark, N. J., died at his home, 107 Court Street, yesterday. He had a store at 379 Washington Street for more than forty years. He was born in Newton, N. J., March 12, 1848. His great grandfather was John Everett, the founder of Goshen, N. Y., the site of which he purchased from the Indians in 1721.

CHARLES C. ROSE, for fifteen years general Superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, died on Saturday at his home in Scranton, Penn., in his seventieth year. He lived in this city until thirty years ago, leaving here to become engineer of properties belonging to the Delaware & Hudson and Erie and Lackawanna Companies.

Mrs. MARGARET GORMAN, widow of John Gorman, died on Saturday at her home, 142 Luquer Street, Brooklyn, of which city she had been a resident for more than fifty years. She was born in Ireland and is survived by a son and daughter.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

"THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

DR. DAWBARN DEAD; NOTED AS A SURGEON

Fordham University Professor Was Connected with New York and Polyclinic Hospitals.

MADE OVER A YOUTH'S HAND

Skin Grafting to Aid His Own Son Also Attracted Praise from Medical Men of That Day.

Robert Hugh MacKay Dawbarn, M. D., Professor of Surgery at the Fordham University Medical School, senior surgeon of the New York Hospital, and visiting surgeon at the Polyclinic Hospital, died yesterday at his home, 105 West Seventy-fourth Street, in his sixty-sixth year.

He was born in Westchester County, N. Y., and was a son of the late Charles Dawbarn of Inverness, Scotland, and Mrs. Mary E. Mackay Dawbarn. After his graduation from the Greenwich (Conn.) Academy, Dr. Dawbarn studied for two years at home under private tutors. He then spent a year at the Long Island City Hospital, following this by several years spent abroad in London and Paris, where he "walked the hospitals."

On his return to this country he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated with high honors, being the "Harsen Honor Man," in 1881. He then served at Mount Sinai and the Nursery and Child's Hospitals, and in 1884 began general practice. Of more recent years he devoted himself exclusively to surgery, and performed a number of operations that attracted wide comment.

In 1908 he performed an operation that physicians of this city then considered one of the most remarkable that had ever been done. He saved the life of his son, Waring L. Dawbarn, by grafting on his skin women seven square inches of his own skin. Young Dawbarn was recovering from appendicitis when the wound became infected and gangrene developed, which eventually ate away the skin. After conquering the gangrene Dr. Dawbarn found that his son's life could only be saved by supplying the missing cuticle. He then removed strips of skin from his thigh and grafted them to the wound and saved the boy's life.

Dr. Dawbarn performed a more remarkable operation in April, 1913, when he saved the hand of La Four Raymond, the son of Dr. J. U. Raymond of Washington, D. C. The hand, which had become withered through a burn, was useless, and the doctors decided that it would never be normal again. Dr. Dawbarn removed pieces of flesh from the young man's back and grafted them upon the hand. Dr. Raymond, in speaking of the operation shortly after it had been performed, said:

My son burned his hands in infancy. The right hand recovered, but a number of operations failed to relieve the left hand and finally it was decided to take him to Dr. Dawbarn. He was 22 years old then, and Dr. Dawbarn decided that a "flap" of flesh should be taken from his body to form new palms. He dissected the scar tissue from the palm and fingers and placed the thumb and fingers in a natural position. The tendons were lengthened by inserting new tissues in the palm.

Then a strip of flesh on my boy's back, slightly above the hip, was raised, and the hand was slipped under it. The "flap" was sewed to the palm, after which the trunk, hand and arm were placed in plaster of paris. In this way the hand was carried behind the back for four weeks. Then the upper end of the "flap" was cut loose and stitched to the border of the hand. One week later the hand and the "flap" were released entirely from the back and the "flap" shaped to the hand.

After this the hand stayed open without any tendency to contraction. The extension and flexion of the fingers and thumb were excellent. the grasp was strong and the palm was all right. The success of the operation is most remarkable and the hand is daily improving in strength and usefulness. In a year there will be very little evidence of the scars and irregularities.

In the early days of his practice in this city, Dr. Dawbarn became interested in the civil service and took the first examination ever given for the place of Police Surgeon. He passed with a rating of 100 per cent., but was never able to obtain an appointment. After four years waiting he published his experiences in this matter in the Medical Record in an article entitled "Physicians and Politicians."

For eighteen years of his practice he conducted a private school for surgeons who desired to pass the examination for the Army and Navy Medical Services. It is said that nearly half of those now in the service attended his school. In 1885 he was appointed instructor in minor surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and stayed there for two years, when he became Professor of Surgery and Anatomy at the New York Polyclinic School.

Dr. Dawbarn wrote extensively on surgical subjects. He was the author of "Aid to Materis Medica" and the "Treatment of Certain Malignant Growths by Excision of External Carotids," and a frequent contributor to the New York Medical Journal, the Medical Record, the Brooklyn Medical Journal, the Annals of Surgery, the Polyclinic Medical Journal, the International Journal of Surgery, the American Journal of Obstetrics, the Atlanta Medical Journal, and others.

In 1902 the Philadelphia Academy of Medicine gave him the Samuel E. Gross Prize of $1,000 for the best original work in surgery during the previous six years.

Dr. Dawbarn was a member of the County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Pathological Society, the Surgical Society, the West End Medical Society, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the Physicians Mutual Aid Association and the American Association of Anatomists. He was also a member of the Quill Club and a former president of the fraternity of Chi Zeta Chi.

He was twice married, his first wife, who died in 1890, being Miss Ethel Gordon, a daughter of Charles Stuart Sussex Lennox of Brooklyn. She was the mother of his son, Waring L. Dawbarn. In 1893 he married Miss Carolyn M. Holmes, a daughter of Edward L. Holmes of Chicago, who with a son, Robert H., and a daughter, Ethel G. Dawbarn, survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

FUCHS.—July 11, 1,317 Union St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. N. Fuchs, a daughter.

GOLDSTEIN.—July 15, 1,197 Carroll St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Goldstein, a daughter.

GOTTLIEB.—July 13, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. I. Gottlieb, a son.

LIBERMAN.—July 15, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Liberman, a daughter.

MARCUS.—July 13, 425 Madison Av., to Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Marcus, a son.

MEYER.—July 15, 66 East 94th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Meyer, a son.

MILLER.—July 11, Newish Hospital, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Miller, a daughter.

Engaged

BERMAN—SOFFER.—Sadie Soffer to Louis Berman.

BERNSTEIN—STADLER.—Della D. Stadler to Dr. Luis P. Bernstein.

BROWN—BORNSTEIN.—Rose Bornstein to Maxwell Brown.

COHN—BAUER.—Camille Bauer to Arthur Cohn.

Engaged

EDER—GRANT.—Clara Grant to Morris Eder.

EPSTEIN—ROSE.—Adele V. Rose to Harry A. Epstein.

FRANK—MEYER.—Elsie Meyer to Alfred Frank.

FREEDMAN—SCHILLER.—Evelyn Schiller to Irving M. Freedman.

HIRSCHBEIN—TANZER.—Lillian Tanzer to Al. Hirschbein.

JACOBS—GUMBINER.—Belle Gumbiner to Samuel B. Jacobs.

KOPPEL—HAMMERSTEEN.—Edna Hammerstein to Dr. Joseph Koppel.

LEVINE—LEWONTIN.—S. Helen Lewontin to Maxwell S. Levine.

PELTZ—DANA.—Beatrice Dana to Robert Peltz.

REHBOCK—PELZ.—Caryl Pelz to Al. Rehbock.

ROSENWASSER — KEMPNER. — Leonore Kempner to Dr. B. Rosenwasser.

SCHAUZER—JACOBY.—Harriet Jacoby to Benjamin Schauer.

SCHWARTZ—BRENNER.—Bella Brenner to Adolph Schwartz.

Married

BERLSTON—ROSENCRANTZ.—July 18, at Hotel Ritz-Carlton, Elizabeth A. Rosencrants to Fritz Berlston.

LEARNED—GAY.—At Waterford, Conn., on July 17, 1915, by the Rev. P. F. Wolfenden, Helen Kilduff Gay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gay of Mount Vernon, N. Y., to Walter Learned of New London, Conn.

GIROD—BAYEN.—July 14, Louise Bayen to Albert L. Girod.

HANOWER—BECKER.—July 12, Sadie Becker to Irving Hanower.

LIPSKAN—GLASSMAN.—July 11, Nancy Glassman to Leon H. Lipman.

ROBBINS—LOWY.—July 11, Mildred Lowy to Ira B. Robbins.

Died

ARMSTRONG.—On Thursday, July 15, 1915, suddenly, of heart failure, Edward Maitland Armstrong, son of David Maitland and Helen Neilson Armstrong, in the 42d year of his age. Funeral service will be held in Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Monday, July 19, at 10 A. M. Members of the Fraternity of Delta Psi will meet in the vestibule at 9:45 A. M.

BAILEY.—Sunday, July 18, 1915, at his home, 320 West 93d St., John Folger Bailey. Masonic funeral ceremonies by Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, F. & A. M., at Masonic Hall, West 24th St., Tuesday afternoon, July 20, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

BAILEY.—John Folger, Members of Ivanhoe Lodge, 610, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication, on Tuesday, July 20, at 2 P. M., at Masonic Hall, West 24th St., for the purpose of rendering their last token of respect to our late brother, John Folger Bailey. Members of Amity Chapter, Palestine Commandery and Mecca Temple are invited.

CHAS. E. HEATH, Master.
RICHARD B. DUYCKINCK, Secretary.

BRILL.—John Henry Brill, on July 18, at his late residence, 1,230 1st Av. Services Monday evening, July 19, at 8:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends and members of the Exempt and of the Volunteer Firemen's Association are invited. Funeral private.

BRYANS.—Ida L., nee Farrington, on July 18. Service at the residence, 37 Washington Avenue, Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, July 20, at 3:30 P. M., interment at convenience of family.

CARTER.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Friday, July 16, 1915, Cordelia Stansbury, widow of William Earl Carter of Los Angeles, Cal., and daughter of the late Thomas Gallandet and Mary Teresa Marsh of Perth Amboy, N. J. Interment at Washington, D. C., at convenience of the family at Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington (D. C.), Los Angeles papers please copy.

COLVER.—At Englewood, N. J., July 18, 1915, George W. Colver, husband of Elean

STANDARD OF BASEBALL DISCUSSED—BEHR WINS AT TENNIS—CYCLING—TURF—BOXING

IS THE BASEBALL STANDARD LOWER?

Some Give This as a Reason for "Come Backs" in Pitching and Batting.

The sensational return of several veteran pitchers to form in the major leagues this season has brought forth many reasons for the change, but none seems more plausible than the one offered by a prominent baseball official yesterday. This explanation is that the standard of playing this year is not up to that of former years. The fact that numerous batsmen who have slumped woefully during the past few seasons are hitting at a high clip this year, while pitchers who failed to show any marked effectiveness are now pitching winning ball, causes this official to say that the majors are not playing as high-class baseball as in past seasons.

The curtailing of the number of players in the National League this season has brought about an equalizing of the strength of the clubs which is unusual at this stage of the pennant race. It was necessary for managers to pick their teams early this season, and there has been no opportunity to improve their strength as in the days before the retrenchment policy.

The active career of a pitcher ordinarily is not long. So if pitchers like Jack Coombs, Big Ed Walsh, Nap Rucker and Christy Mathewson keep up their fine work they will prove exceptions to the rule or it will show that the standard of playing has fallen off.

Even Manager McGraw of the Giants says that the standard of all the clubs in the National League is below par. He says that if he had a club like the Giants of 1908 he would be so far out in front that there would be no chance of catching it. The managers of the weaker clubs have put forth the argument that their clubs are up in the race this year because they have shown such remarkable improvement in batting. This argument, however, is not considered by older heads in the game.

Another reason advanced for the improved playing of some of the veterans this season is a renewed ambition which has been incited because they can see far enough ahead to realize that the prosperity of the ball player is going to get a big setback just as soon as baseball conditions adjust themselves. The invasion of the Federal League during the last few seasons exaggerated the position and earning power of the ball player, and indications are already being noticed that this condition will not last.

Many of the veteran players who last year used the Federal League as a means to get long-term contracts at advanced salaries have let their work. They took things easy and their own prosperity caused them to slump.

That the Federal League has not been the success that was anticipated by the ball players themselves has caused the wiser heads in the game to see that the time is not far distant when there is going to be a general reduction in baseball salaries, and it is even predicted that when conditions become normal in the national game again there will also be a reduction in the prices of admission to major league games. The high water mark in baseball has been passed.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Batting Rallies Give Washington Two Victories Over Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—Washington captured two more game from Cleveland today. Cleveland had each won until the ninth inning. In the first, Morton had the visitors blanked until the ninth when Walter Johnson, acting as pinch hitter, drove in the tying run. Washington then won, 4 to 2, in the thirteenth on a combination of errors and hits, Cleveland playing errorless ball until that round. Ayers, who finished the game for Washington, was invincible.

Cleveland led, 3 to 1, in the second game until the ninth inning when, with two out and two men on bases, Moeller's infield single filled the bases. Foster's single sent in the tying runs, while Wamby's error scored the winning run. Walter Johnson, who had acted as pinch hitter at the start of the inning, had to be recalled from the clubhouse to pitch the last half of the round. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	S'w'th, cf.	5	0	1	1	0
Fost'r, 2b.	5	2	3	4	0	C'pman, ss.	5	1	0	3	1
Milan, cf.	5	1	2	3	0	Graney, lf.	5	1	2	1	0
Shanks, lf.	5	0	1	1	0	Kirke, 1b.	5	0	1	13	1
Gandil, 1b.	4	0	1	10	1	Smith, rf.	5	0	0	1	0
Conly, 3b.	5	0	0	0	1	Barb'e, 3b.	4	0	0	2	3
Neff, 3b.	2	0	0	1	3	W'mby, 2b.	5	0	1	5	6
Henry, c.	5	0	0	9	1	O'Neil, c.	5	0	1	10	0
McB'de, ss.	5	0	1	2	5	Morton, p.	4	1	0	1	5
Gallia, p.	2	0	0	1	2	*Hoffman.	1	0	0	0	0
Engle, p.	1	0	0	0	1						
Ayers, p.	1	0	0	0	0						
†Williams.	1	0	0	0	0	Total.	43	2	7	39	16
‡Johnson.	1	0	1	0	0						
Total.	47	4	11	39	21						

*Batted for Morton in the thirteenth inning.
†Batted for Gallia in the eighth inning.
‡Batted for Connolly in the ninth inning.
Errors—Southworth, Graney, Wamby.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Washington, 2. Two-base hit—Graney. Sacrifice hit—Shanks. Double plays—Morton, Wamby and Kirke; Barbare, Kirke and Barbare; Chapman, Wamby and Kirke; Neff, Foster and Gandil. Hits—Off Gallia, 6 in 7 innings; off Engel, 2 in 3 innings, none out in eleventh; off Ayers, none in 3 innings. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 3; off Gallia, 1; off Engel, 2. Struck out—By Morton, 8; by Gallia, 5; by Ayers, 2. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 8. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-eight minutes.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	5	1	2	1	0	S'w'th, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Fost'r, 2b.	5	0	1	3	4	C'pman, ss.	4	0	2	1	4
Milan, cf.	4	0	1	3	0	Graney, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Shanks, lf.	5	0	2	3	0	Kirke, 1b.	4	1	2	14	0
Gandil, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0	Smith, rf.	3	2	2	2	0
Neff, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2	Barb'e, 3b.	2	0	1	0	3
Conly, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	W'mby, 2b.	3	0	1	4	3
Smith, c.	4	0	1	5	1	Egan, c.	2	0	0	1	3
McB'de, ss.	4	1	3	2	5	Mitch'l, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Ayers, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Harst'd, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Engel, p.	0	0	0	0	0	*O'Neill.	1	0	0	0	0
Erson, p.	1	0	0	0	0	†Hoffman.	1	0	0	0	0
‡Williams.	1	0	0	0	0						
§Henry.	1	0	0	0	0	Total.	31	3	8	27	14
¶Acosta.	0	1	0	0	0						
Total.	37	4	11	27	10						

*Batted for Egan in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Harstad in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Ayers in the seventh inning.
§Batted for Engel in the ninth inning.
¶Ran for Henry in the ninth inning.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	—4			
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—3			

Two-base hits—Kirke, Smith 2; Milan; Shanks, Moeller. Sacrifice hits—Barbare 2, Egan, Ayers. Stolen base—Gandil. Double play—Shanks and Ainsmith. Hits—Off Ayers, 6 in 6 innings; off Engel, 1 in 2 innings; off Johnson, 3 in 1 inning; off Mitchell, 11 in 8 2-3 innings; off Harstad, none in 1-3 inning. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 2; off Engel, 2. Struck out—By Mitchell, 2; by Ayers, 1; by Engel, 2. Passed ball—Ainsmith. Wild pitches—Engel 2. First base on error—Washington 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Washington, 9. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—Two hours.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY—FIRST GAME.

Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2	10	2	
Jersey City	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	—4	9	2			

Batteries—Rider and Lalonge; Sherman and Tragesser.

SECOND GAME.

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	—4	9	3			
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2	7	0			

Batteries—Gaw and Onslaw; Crutcher, Bruck and Reynolds.

AT ROCKEY POINT, R. I.

Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	—6	8	3			
Montreal	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3	11	1			

Called at the end of eighth to allow Montreal to catch train.

Batteries—Comstock and Haley; Fullerton, Cadore and Madden.

Southern Association.

At Mobile—Mobile, 3; Memphis, 0.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 8; Chattanooga, 7.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York-St. Louis—Rain.
Boston, 6; Chicago, 2.
Detroit, 11; Philadelphia, 7.
Washington, 4; Cleveland, 2. (Thirteen innings.)
Washington, 4; Cleveland, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City, 10; Newark, 4.
Kansas City, 4; Newark, 2.
Buffalo, 6; Chicago, 4.
Baltimore-St. Louis—Rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 4; Buffalo, 2.
Buffalo, 4; Jersey City, 2.
Providence, 6; Montreal, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	41	34	.547
Chicago	43	36	.544
Brooklyn	42	37	.532
St. Louis	41	42	.494
Pittsburgh	39	40	.494
New York	37	43	.463
Boston	37	43	.463
Cincinnati	32	42	.432

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	50	29	.633
Chicago	53	31	.631
Detroit	50	31	.617
New York	40	40	.500
Washington	41	41	.500
St. Louis	32	47	.405
Philadelphia	29	51	.363
Cleveland	28	53	.346

FEDERAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Kansas City	48	33	.593
Chicago	48	34	.585
St. Louis	45	34	.570
Pittsburgh	43	36	.544
Newark	42	41	.506
Brooklyn	36	47	.434
Buffalo	36	51	.414
Baltimore	29	51	.363

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	44	24	.647
Buffalo	39	30	.565
Montreal	37	35	.514
Harrisburg	36	34	.514
Richmond	35	38	.479
Toronto	33	42	.455
Rochester	31	39	.443
Jersey City	29	44	.397

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia—2 games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Kansas City.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Richmond at Harrisburg.
Providence at Jersey City
Rochester at Montreal.
Toronto at Buffalo.

GIANTS DEFEAT CUBANS.

McGraw's Second Team Hits Ball Hard at Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 18.—The Giants defeated the local Cuban team here today by a score of 11 to 2. The home team had a bad day in the field, and handed the game to the big leaguers by numerous errors and weak pitching.

Brainard and Grant accepted twenty chances between them without a mistake. The former and Wendell also hit well. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Giants	1 0 0 5 0 4 0 1 0	2—11	15 0
Long Branch	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0	0— 2	8 6

Batteries—Schupp, Ritter, and Wendell; Ballesteros, Acosta, Baranda, and Torres.

Athletics Fail in Pinches.

DETROIT, July 18.—Detroit's heavy hitting in the first and eighth innings, coupled with Bressler's wildness, gave the home club an 11 to 7 victory over Philadelphia today. The Athletics drove Coveleskie from the box in the fifth inning and had Boland, his successor, in trouble several times, but could not gather hits in the pinches. McInnis, the Philadelphia first baseman, made five hits in five times up, two of them being two baggers. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	1	4	1	0	3	Davies, lf.	3	1	0	1	0
Young, 2b.	4	1	1	1	5	Walsh, cf.	3	1	2	2	2
Cobb, cf.	4	2	1	3	1	Strunk, rf.	4	1	0	3	0
Cr'f'd, rf.	4	1	0	2	0	McInnis, 1b.	5	2	5	12	1
Veach, lf.	5	2	3	3	0	Lajoie, 2b.	4	1	1	0	3
Burns, 1b.	4	0	2	12	0	M'in's, 1b.	5	2	5	5	0
Bush, ss.	4	0	0	3	7	Lapp, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Baker, c.	4	1	1	3	0	M'Avoy, c.	4	0	0	6	0
Cov'kie, p.	1	0	0	0	1	Kopf, ss.	0	0	0	0	1
Boland, p.	2	1	2	0	0	Healey, ss.	4	0	0	0	3
						Bressler, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Total.	38	11	13	27	18	Total.	32	7	0	24	13

Errors—Schang, Lajoie, Bressler, Bush.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	—7					
Detroit	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	—11					

Two-base hits—Burns, Veach, Schang, McInnis, (2.) Three-base hits—Vitt, Lajoie, Young, Veach. Stolen bases—Cobb, Vitt, Bush. Earned runs—Detroit, 7; Philadelphia, 4. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Coveleskie, Young. Sacrifice flies—Lajoie, Schang. Double plays—Young, Bush and Burns, (2,) Cobb, Bush and Baker. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Philadelphia, 10. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 3; off Boland, 5; off Bressler, 5. Hits—Off Coveleskie, 6 in 4 1-3 innings; off Boland, 3 in 4 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Bressler, 1, (Bush.) by Coveleskie, 2, (Healey and Walsh.) Struck out—By Coveleskie, 1; by Boland, 1; by Bressler, 1. Wild pitches—Bressler, 2. Passed balls—Baker, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—Two hours and one minute.

White Sox Lose League Lead.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Erratic playing behind Faber cost Chicago first place in the American League race today when Boston was handed the game by a score of 6 to 2. The White Sox made five errors of commission and one error of judgment, and all these plays resulted in runs for the visitors. Wood pitched a good game after the first inning, when Chicago was saved from a shutout with a double, a base on balls, and two singles, which resulted in two runs. Only one other hit was made off Wood, who received brilliant support. Barry, Lewis, and Janvrin cut off a number of hits with fine stops. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	5	0	1	3	0	M'phy, lf.	3	1	1	0	0
J'vrin, ss.	4	0	0	1	4	W'ter, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Sp'ker, cf.	3	1	1	1	0	E.C'ns, 2b.	2	1	1	2	6
H'zel, 1b.	5	1	2	12	0	F'nier, 1b.	4	0	1	12	1
Lewis, lf.	5	3	0	1	0	J.C'ns, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
G'd'r, 2b.	4	2	0	4	1	Felsch, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Barry, 2b.	2	1	0	0	4	Schalk, c.	3	0	0	3	1
Thomas, c.	4	0	1	5	1	B'k'ne, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Wood, p.	3	1	2	0	3	Faber, p.	2	0	0	0	1
						Cicotte, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	6	8	27	13	Total.	29	2	4	27	15

Errors—Weaver, Fournier, J. Collins, Felsch, Blackburn.

Boston	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	—6					
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2					

Two-base hits—Lewis, Murphy, Hoblitzel. Stolen bases—Hooper, Faber. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Boston, 2. Sacrifice hits—Janvrin, Barry, Wood. Double play—Wood, Janvrin, and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Wood, 4; off Faber, 3. Hits—Off Faber, 7 in 7 1-3 innings; off Cicotte, 1 in 1 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Wood, 4; by Faber, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

BEEKMAN FAILS ON WESTCHESTER COURT

Karl H. Behr Defeats Schoolboy Tennis Champion for Cup in Straight Sets.

Karl H. Behr carried off the honors in the annual invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Country Club of Westchester yesterday afternoon. In the final round of play he easily defeated Leonard Beekman, national schoolboy champion, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3. Behr's superior skill and steadiness proved too much for the youngster.

Beekman earned the right to face Behr by taking the measure of the junior metropolitan champion, Harold A. Throckmorton, in the semi-final round, played at noon. The match was sternly fought and dragged out to three sets, Beekman winning at 6—1, 4—6, 9—7. He had to play this match in a broiling midday sun, and was plainly the worse for it in the afternoon.

Behr, on the other hand, advanced to the final round without an effort, for Dr. William Rosenbaum failed to appear and Behr won his semi-final match by default. So the former Davis Cup internationalist was in fine shape when he faced Beekman, and at no time was he driven to his utmost.

Partly because of the heat and the gruelling match that the youngster had been through in the morning it was agreed that the final match should be decided in two out of three, instead of the best of five games. Although outclassed, Beekman showed flashes of brilliant play, and displayed some of his best tennis when the tide was strongest against him. He brought off several cross-court drives that Behr was nowhere to get, and he more than once scored on lobs that had the former international fanning the atmosphere.

In the first set Behr pulled out a 3—1 lead before the Princetonian had begun to get his bearings. However, after feeling out his opponent, Beekman began to play. He made it 2—3 on his own service and evened matters in the next after it had gone to deuce five times. With the score 3-all, there was a hot fight for the odd game, which Beekman captured by putting forth supreme effort. The effort told on him in the next game, for he was guilty of double faulting, and lost his lead after scoring only one point on his own service. There was plenty of reserve left in Behr, and he brought the set to an end by winning the next two games in a row.

Besides playing to his backhand, Behr found the youngster vulnerable at the net, and he succeeded in bringing off many fast cross-court shots that the youngster scrambled for and missed.

That neither man won on his game was shown in the second set, in which for the first six games each lost on service. Beekman had a chance to gain the upper hand in the fifth game, when the score stood at his advantage, but he threw it away by serving two double faults in succession. It remained for Behr to break the hoodoo in the seventh, which he won on his service with barely a struggle. Beekman then tried gamely to repeat the trick in the eighth. He carried the count to his advantage, but Behr shot over a long low drive that struck the top of the net and fell dead in Beekman's court. The youngster then double-faulted, but again rallied, and there ensued a long interchange of drives to the corners before Behr finally pulled out the game. Beekman continued to fight stubbornly in the ninth, but Behr put on extra steam, and after it had gone to deuce once, captured the game and set at 6—3.

The point score follows:

FIRST SET.

									P.	G.
Behr	4	2	4	4	2	7	3	6	4—36	—6
Beekman	1	4	0	1	4	9	5	1	4	2—31	—4

SECOND SET.

Behr	0	4	1	6	2	5	4	8	6—36	—6
Beekman	4	1	4	4	4	3	1	6	4—31	—3

Country Club of Westchester, Men's Singles Invitation Tournament—Semi-Final Round.—Karl H. Behr won from Dr. William Rosenbaum by default; Leonard Beekman defeated Harold A. Throckmorton, 6—1, 3—6, 9—7.

Final Round.—Behr defeated Beekman, 6—4, 6—3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Kansas City Wins Both Games of Double-Header from Newark.

KANSAS CITY, July 18.—Falkenberg started both games for Newark today and was knocked out in each instance, the locals winning 10 to 4 and 4 to 2. Cullop and Johnson, who pitched for the locals, were never in danger, and their hitting was timely. Shaw's home run over the right field fence in the first inning of the first game was said to have been the longest hit ever made on the local field. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0—	4	7	1
Kansas City	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—10	14	0	

Batteries — Falkenberg, Kaiserling, and Pratt; Cullop and Easterly.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2—	4	1
Kansas City	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	—4	6	1

Called in sixth inning on account of rain.
Batteries—Falkenberg, Moran, and Rariden; Johnson and Brown.

Brown's Wild Throw Costly.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Mordecai Brown attempted today a play with which successfully executed he broke a Detroit rally in the final game of the world's series of 1907. With two outfalls men on bases in the eighth and none out, he had Fritz hug third base while he himself fielded Engle's attempted sacrifice, intending to force out a runner at third. This time, however, he threw the ball to left field and Buffalo counted two runs on the error, beating Chicago, 6 to 4. Score:

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2—	6	9	0
Chicago	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0—	4	9	3

Batteries—Schulz and Allen; McConnell, Brown, and Wilson.

Federals Land This Trick.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18.—Old Jupiter Pluvius joined hands with the Outlaws this afternoon and helped euchre the Yankees and Browns out of a weighty sack of coin. It happened this way. The Federals had a double-header scheduled for 2 o'clock, but the organized ball teams, with only a single game to play, had set their starting time at 3 P. M. At 2 o'clock the sun was smiling, and long lines of persons were handing out their money to see the Federals. At 2:10 it was raining cats and dogs, the guilty variety. The Federals handed out rain checks to 10,000, but they kept the coin. The Yankees and the Browns handed out no rain checks, but they got no coin.

New York State League.

At Elmira—Wilkes-Barre, 8; Elmira, 1.
At Utica—Utica, 11; Albany, 2.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 5; Binghampton, 4.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 7; Indianapolis, 3.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 2; Columbus, 2. Minneapolis, 1; Columbus, 0.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 7; Cleveland, 3. St. Paul, 6; Cleveland, 1.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 6; Louisville, 4. Louisville, 0; Kansas City, 0. (Six innings, darkness.)

Kerry and Kilkenny Teams in Tie.

It will take another game to decide whether the Kerry or Kilkenny Gaelic football team will go to Chicago on Labor Day to play the Gaelic team of that city for the championship of the United States. At Celtic Park yesterday afternoon, the Kerry and Kilkenny teams played a fast and remarkably clean game that ended in a tie, 4 to 4. Kilkenney defended the north goal in the first half and the Kerry team had the advantage of a slight breeze. The Kerrymen made their points on kicks during this first half, but nary a goal did they get.

Jim Coffey, the big heavyweight, tossed the ball on the field and started the game, and there were 5,000 spectators present. When the game started the sun's rays were beaming down on the players, but a breeze came up and relieved the humidity somewhat. There were a number of spills and arguments during the game, but no trouble occurred. Tom Phelan, star of the Kilkennys, and Paddy Casey, star of the Kerrys, bumped heads in the first half and were laid out for several minutes, but neither one was seriously injured.

ROUND ROBIN AT RUMSON.

Alexander and Little Make Clean Sweep in Tennis Tourney.

Frederick B. Alexander and Raymond D. Little of New York won the Rumson Country Club invitation round robin lawn tennis tournament yesterday at Rumson, N. J., defeating in the final round Edwin P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman, after a hard-fought three-set match at 7—5, 3—6, 8—6. The final rounds were played before a large gathering of society folk.

The winning pair showed a continuance of their team work of Saturday, when they defeated Pell and Prentice and Clothier and Wrenn. The former internationalist was again at his best, while Little gave him splendid support. Their opponents put up a strong game and forced the match to extra games in two of the three sets. Larned was again brilliant by taking the vollies at the net, while Inman, although guilty of a number of poorly judged shots, was, on the whole, in excellent form. Little and Alexander, however, were not to be denied, and, with the two first sets equally divided, the score in the deciding set was carried to 5—all before Alexander and Little by a brilliant rally captured the deciding set and match.

This match, which was played in a sweltering heat, was the feature of the day, and the margin of victory was a very small one. In the previous match Alexander and Little disposed of Walter Merril Hall and Alfred S. Dabney in straight sets at 6—4, 6—4. Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice made up for their poor playing on Saturday by a double victory yesterday. The pair defeated Hall and Dabney in their first match, 6—3, 6—1, but in the second they found unexpected opposition in the two former champions, William J. Clothier and Robert D. Wrenn. The latter succeeded in capturing the first set, and forcing their opponents to deuce in the second before losing it at 8—6. The victory for Pell and Prentice in the second set encouraged them to increase their efforts, and they ran away with the third set with little trouble.

During the tournament Little and Alexander won four matches without a defeat. Inman and Larned captured two matches and lost one, their match with Clothier and Larned not being played. Pell and Prentice made an even break, but Clothier and Wrenn were successful in but one match, losing two. Hall and Dabney failed to record a victory during the tournament. The summary:

Rumson Country Club, Men's Doubles.—Round Robin—Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice defeated Walter Merril Hall and Alfred S. Dabney, 6—3, 6—1; Frederick B. Alexander and Raymond D. Little defeated Walter Merril Hall and Alfred S. Dabney, 6—1, 6—4; Frederick B. Alexander and Raymond D. Little defeated Edwin P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman, 7—5, 3—6, 8—6; Theodore R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice defeated William J. Clothier and Robert D. Wrenn, 3—6, 3—6, 6—3.

WOODMERE CLUB DOUBLES.

Lovibond and Steinkampf Defeat Chambers and Reimer in Final Round

After a long-drawn-out tournament, the final round in men's doubles was decided yesterday on the courts of the Woodmere Club at Woodmere, L. I., when Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkampf defeated Charles Chambers and Lincoln Reimer, three sets to two, at 6—3, 1—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4. The contest was an interesting one, with Lovibond covering the back court for his team and Steinkampf covering the net. For the losing pair Chambers remained at the back of the court, while Reimer opposed Steinkampf. The Seventh Regiment crack showed plenty of speed, and kept the ball close to the top of the net, while his partner made a number of clever cross-court shots. Reimer showed the best tennis of the quartette. He displayed a great variety of strokes and placed the ball with greater accuracy than the other players. The summary:

Woodmere Club, Men's Doubles, Semi-final Round.—Charles Chambers and Lincoln Reimer defeated Benjamin N. Phillips and Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—3, 6—3. Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkampf defeated Allen Tobey and C. L. Johnston, Jr., 6—2, 6—1.

Final Round.—Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkampf defeated Charles Chambers and Lincoln Reimer, 6—3, 1—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

TENNIS TOURNEY ENDS.

West Defeats East in Exposition Singles by 3 Matches to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The Panama-Pacific Exposition tennis tournament came to a conclusion this afternoon in match play, in singles, East versus West. The invaders took one of the four matches, this honor falling to Dean Mathey, former Princeton star, who took T. C. Bundy of Los Angeles into camp after five hard sets by the scores of 8—6, 3—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1. Mathey was forced to the limit to win, but played his best game at crucial moments, and found the going in the final and deciding set rather easy.

Watson M. Washburn, George M. Church, and R. Norris Williams fell in succession before the Pacific Coast trio, Strachan, Johnston, and McLoughlin, respectively. Strachan won in straight sets from Washburn in rather easy fashion, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1. Johnston, after his arduous time of it in Saturday's play, came back and displayed some brilliant tennis in his match with George Church, winning in four sets, 6—1, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

The best match of the afternoon was the Williams-McLoughlin tilt. The Pacific Coast star won after four sets, and in a measure obtained revenge for his defeat of last year by Williams. McLoughlin won in three sets, after losing the first, 4—6. Despite his hard match with Johnston on Saturday the internationalist was at top form and won in brilliant fashion, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

Public Park Tennis.

Firey matches proved the rule as the competitors for the championship honors of the Public Parks Lawn Tennis Association neared the finals yesterday in the tournaments in the several divisions. On the courts at Highland Park, Brooklyn, the doubles reached a conclusion with William Jones and Frank Cook coming through the winners.

At Macomb's Dam Park one of the sensational upsets of the day took place, as Edward Troth was beaten by H. Dulberger after a three-set gruelling.

Probably the best of the competitions out of the day's reckoning was the spirited doubles in which Jones and Cook came through as finalists. Millwater and Heils, the opposing pair, proved worthy foemen. The score of the match was 8—6, 2—6, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Doubles provided the feature also on the St. James Park courts. In the semi-final round Milne and Lee defeated Coyne and O'Connor at 6—4, 6—4.

In the other rounds Kelly and Forster defeated Stocker and Mundorf, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, and Rynar and Weigert defeated Ray Whelan and Edward Connolly, 9—11, 6—2, defaulted.

Dulberger's victory over Edward Troth in the semi-finals at Macomb's Dam Park was scored at 6—8, 12—10, 7—5. In the first round of the doubles R. Levy and Ray Troth defeated W. J. Forster and H. Ludlow, 6—3, 7—5.

The singles matches on the Central Park courts took on the aspect of a family affair, for it was principally the Brown brothers against the two scions of the house of Joffe. William H. Brown, Jr., former Central champion, started by defeating G. Lipschitz, 6—2, 6—3. Then he met Louis Joffe and again won at 6—4, 2—6, 7—5.

Russell Brown began his part of the tournament by defeating T. Ament at 6—1, 6—0. Then he finished up with Jack Joffe, whom he bowled over to the score of 6—0, 6—0.

Scott and Friesland won the places in the final round of the singles on the Centre courts of Van Courtlandt Park. In the fourth round Friesland defeated Vincent, 6—1

SPREADING NEWS OF FOREIGN TRADE

Campaign to Extend Scope and Circulation of Government's Commerce Reports.

Coincident with the speeding up of the Government's reports covering export and import movements through the adoption of tabulating and other machines to do the work formerly performed by clerks, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is about to inaugurate an energetic campaign to extend the scope and circulation of its daily publication known as Commerce Reports.

This movement has the enthusiastic backing of Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, while Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has the propaganda directly in charge. It is probable that one of the means to be employed in the campaign will be to bring the attention of the Government publication to the personal notice of every manufacturer and merchant in the country known or likely to be interested in foreign trade opportunities. E. C. Porter, agent in charge of the local office of the bureau in the Custom House, said yesterday that it is surprising to learn that, of the hundreds of manufacturers and others seeking foreign trade information at the bureau, how few comparatively subscribe to Commerce Reports, which, he said, cost only $2.50 per year by mail, the charge made by the Government being merely nominal to cover the cost of printing.

New plans are being worked out to enhance if possible the present value of the reports. One suggestion of especial value to business interests, in the opinion of bureau officials, is the fact that in the near future Commerce Reports will probably contain a summary of domestic market conditions for lines of industry in this country. As soon as possible these market reports will be supplemented by similar reports from all parts of the world. Such a scheme, it is figured, will furnish the American merchant and manufacturer with a daily business criterion of market conditions in all parts of the world.

Mr. Porter, who is associated with the Washington officials in the effort to enlarge the field for Commerce Reports, told yesterday of the aims and objects of the publication as an aid to furthering foreign business. He said:

"In former years Commerce Reports were known as the Daily Consular and Trade Reports. In that form they contained much valuable information which was sent in from time to time by the various Consular agents. But the material was not well organized, and frequently the delays connected with the publication of these reports mitigated against their value. Now Commerce Reports is an up-to-date live news sheet, containing a great variety of information, which if followed carefully supplies the reader with many concrete and specific suggestions in regard to the possibilities of American goods in foreign markets.

"Commerce Reports at the present time furnishes the reader with important cable news from all parts of the world. For instance, if some important action is taken by any foreign nation which has a definite effect upon American foreign trade and commercial relations, such news will always be found in Commerce Reports. The cablegrams which the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has published in Commerce Reports from time to time in regard to matters connected with the shipment of goods from Germany in connection with the dyestuffs situation &c., have been of real importance to various lines of trade in this country. It is hoped that, with an increased interest in this Government publication, accurate and immediate information in regard to the business and general market conditions in the various foreign countries may be published daily in the Commerce Reports.

"Aside from the cable news, this Government bulletin contains a great amount of information concerning individual countries and individual commodities. A recent issue of the Commerce Reports contained an exceptionally valuable summary of the growth of the domestic dyestuff industry to the importations of German colors, and furnished a complete, although brief, resumé of the opportunities and the possibilities of the successful manufacture of various chemicals and dyestuffs in this country.

"The same issue contained an extremely valuable article in regard to the action of the Japanese Government in stating that for the months of June and July freight space in Japanese steamers would be allotted only to Japanese goods. In view of the dependence of the Western shipper upon the Japanese transportation lines this report was of extreme importance. The same issue also presented an unusually interesting report from one of the commercial attachés of the Department of Commerce on the iron and steel stocks on hand in Chile at the present time, and furnished the manufacturers of such products with a statement in regard to the total importations of such steel and iron products and the opportunities for American mills.

"The same issue also presented a list of treaties and conventions which are affected by the Seaman's act of March 4, 1915, and the relation of that act to these treaties and conventions. In view of the difficulties arising out of the administration of the La Follette Seaman's bill, this was of value and interest to the shipping public. Thus, each issue of daily Commerce Reports contains specific and accurate information in regard to matters affecting American commerce and industry in relationship to the foreign markets; furnishes the manufacturer with data in regard to the openings for various goods; gives him statistical statements concerning the amount of goods imported and exported in various foreign markets, and affords him an opportunity of keeping in daily touch with conditions in all parts of the world."

The bureau officials are also desirous of making the fact generally known that subscribers to Commerce Reports in addition receive the supplements. These supplements are the annual reports of the Consuls in the various consular districts. They are grouped together by countries, each supplement therefore furnishing the subscriber with a complete statement in regard to trade conditions in one of the foreign countries. The supplements, it was pointed out, will give the reader general information as to the conditions of business during the year; will present figures in regard to the railway and shipping developments; will furnish accurate statistical data in regard to the importations and exportations of goods from the country, and will give a reliable and complete viewpoint of the situation in each foreign country as a market for American goods.

"Finally," said Mr. Porter, "Commerce Reports gives to the merchant a daily list of trade opportunities from the four quarters of the earth for various commodities. Such opportunities will run all the way from boot and shoe laces in England to a request for cooking fats in the Canary Islands. In each case the name and address of the buyer who is interested in securing the material can be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its branches. In most cases the firms requesting American connections have been looked up and are responsible firms.

"By keeping in touch with this daily list of trade opportunities, as published in Commerce Reports, the American manufacturer is given a series of specific business inquiries, which in a majority of cases mean actual business. Commerce Reports is a publication which the American business man cannot afford to overlook, for it is a publication which secures information from 300 consular officials located in every part of the world, and further contains special articles prepared by commercial attachés and agents of the Department of Commerce stationed at the most important centres of foreign trade."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 12	$1.11⅛	$1.08⅛	$1.03⅝	$1.01⅝
July 13	1.10⅛	1.07	1.05	1.03⅛
July 14	1.16	1.10	1.09⅛	1.06⅝
July 15	1.18	1.14¼	1.10⅝	1.07⅞
July 16	1.17	1.15	1.10	1.07⅝
July 17	1.16⅜	1.13½	1.07⅞	1.07⅛
Week's range	1.18	1.07	1.10⅝	1.01⅝

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash,2 Red. High.	Cash,2 Red. Low.
July 12	$1.06⅛	$1.04⅛	$1.23	$1.22
July 13	1.07½	1.04⅛	1.20⅝	..
July 14	1.12⅝	1.06⅛	..	..
July 15	1.13⅛	1.10⅝	..	..
July 16	1.12	1.10¼	1.24½	..
July 17	1.11⅞	1.09⅜	..	..
Week's range	1.13⅛	1.04⅛	1.24½	1.20⅝

CORN.

	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 12	77½	76½	74	72⅝
July 13	76⅝	75¾	73¼	72⅛
July 14	77⅝	76½	73⅝	72⅛
July 15	77⅛	75⅞	73¼	72⅝
July 16	77⅛	76⅜	73⅛	72¼
July 17	77⅛	76½	72¾	72
Week's range	77⅝	75¾	⅝	73⅛

Cash No. 3

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	White. High.	White. Low.
July 12	64⅝	63⅛	79¼	79
July 13	63¾	62¾	78¾	78
July 14	64½	62¾	78⅝	78⅛
July 15	64⅛	62½	79¼	79
July 16	63⅝	62¾	78¾	78⅛
July 17	63⅝	62⅝	79	78⅛
Week's range	64⅝	62¾	79¼	78

OATS.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 12	49	47½	38	37⅝
July 13	49¼	46⅛	38	37
July 14	48⅝	47⅜	38⅝	37⅛
July 15	50¼	48¼	38⅝	37⅞
July 16	50	49¼	38⅝	37⅞
July 17	49⅜	49	38⅝	37⅝
Week's range	50⅜	46⅛	38⅝	37

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash-Standards. High.	Cash-Standards. Low.
July 12	39⅜	38⅜	55	54¼
July 13	39⅝	38⅛	54	53½
July 14	40	39	54¾	54¼
July 15	40½	39½	56¼	55½
July 16	39⅞	39⅛	56	55⅛
July 17	39⅝	39⅛	55¾	55½
Week's range	40½	38⅜	56¼	53½

Provisions.

LARD.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
July 12	$8.52	$8.20	..	..
July 13	8.42	8.32	$8.55	$8.45
July 14	8.30	8.00	8.42	8.12
July 15	8.45	8.35	8.55	8.47
July 16	8.40	8.37	8.47	8.47
July 17	8.42	8.35	..	..
Week's range	8.52	8.00	8.55	8.12

RIBS.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
July 12	$9.92	$9.80	$10.05	$9.85
July 13	9.80	9.70	9.97	9.80
July 14	9.95	9.65	10.00	9.85
July 15	10.17	10.00	10.22	10.15
July 16	10.17	10.10	..	..
July 17	10.17	10.02	10.17	10.12
Week's range	10.17	9.00	10.22	9.65

PORK.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
July 12	$15.62	$14.75	..	..
July 13	15.10	14.85	$15.22	$15.00
July 14	15.45	14.75	15.37	14.36
July 15	15.45	14.75	15.57	15.40
July 16	15.45	15.25	15.50	15.37
July 17	15.37	15.05	15.40	15.15
Week's range	15.62	14.75	15.57	14.95

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 12	8.59	8.49	9.00	8.80	9.22	9.07
July 13	8.65	8.65	9.08	8.88	9.32	9.13
July 14	8.67	8.60	9.14	9.00	9.40	9.27
July 15	8.70	8.65	9.12	9.05	9.39	9.32
July 16	8.98	8.79	9.46	9.15	9.70	9.48
July 17	8.92	8.90	9.48	9.34	9.75	9.63
Week's re	8.98	8.49	9.48	8.80	9.70	9.07

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
July 12	9.33	9.16	9.52	9.40	9.70	9.60
July 13	9.43	9.24	9.66	9.50	9.82	9.75
July 14	9.50	9.38	9.76	9.63	9.94	9.84
July 15	9.49	9.40	9.78	9.67	9.97	9.89
July 16	9.77	9.51	10.00	9.78	10.17	9.93
July 17	9.84	9.74	10.10	10.01	10.25	10.20
Week's re	9.77	9.16	10.00	9.40	10.17	9.60

MERCHANTS OBJECT TO APPLE BULLETIN

State Circular to the Growers Said to Reflect on Local Commission Men.

GOVERNOR IS APPEALED TO

Statement That Preference Is Given to Sales of Western Fruit Declared Untrue.

William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants' Association, has on behalf of local business interests made protest to Governor Whitman against statements that are contained in a bulletin issued yesterday over the signature of John J. Dillon, Commissioner of the Department of Foods and Markets of the State Department of Agriculture. This bulletin has been widely circulated by State officials, and in the opinion of the Executive Committee of the association contains statements seriously reflecting on the honesty and square dealing of the city's commission men. These statements, it is contended, are not supported by evidence.

The bulletin in question is addressed to the apple growers of New York State, and says:

"You are producing a quality of apples second to none in the world, but inferior apples from other sections get the preference in both movement and prices in the New York market. When large dealers advance money on inferior apples they are not disposed to encourage the sale of your fruit until the Western apples are marketed and the money advanced is again in the pocket of the dealer, with the added bonus.

"The consumption of New York State apples is restricted in the early Winter by high retail prices. This causes a sluggish market and keeps wholesale prices low. In the meantime dealers get out and buy at the low quotations from producers, and prices begin to stiffen as soon as the bulk of the fruit is out of the hands of producers.

"To overcome these conditions you need an open market from one end of the season to the other to establish a price. When this price is established in New York, it will also be the price for the other cities and for your local sales. Every grower who sells on the ground will appreciate the value of such a quotation. The prices in New York are the prices for the whole country. You are entitled to the price apples will bring you in an open market, when sold subject to the law of supply and demand, without manipulation or prejudice. No one can ask more. No grower or shipper can be satisfied with less.

"The New York State Department of Foods and Markets is making arrangements to open a free auction market in the City of New York, which will establish an honest price for New York State apples for every day from Oct. 1 to the close of the season. Every day during the season it is proposed to auction apples in the heart of the city's apple market. This will establish the price for New York State apples. No commission house will dare return less than the auction price to the shipper. There will be protests and attempts at manipulation for a short time, but ultimately all apples in the New York market will be sold at auction and you will get more money for them.

"These apples will be sold in the morning, and an account-of-sales, with check, will be on the way to the shipper before night. The auctioneer will be licensed by the department, and a representative of the State will take a record of every sale. The returns will be official. For the first time in the history of the State apple shippers will be sure of a square deal in the New York market.

"One of the essentials of a successful auction market is a steady supply during the season. Buyers must know that the goods will be there and that the sale will take place. To accomplish the desired results it will be necessary to have absolute control of 800 carloads of graded apples. They may be either boxed or barreled, and graded under the State law. To make the market a success and get the right prices from the start, the trade must know that the supply will be regular and sure. The State will see that they are sold on the square and that the shipper gets what the buyers pay, less the freight and the actual selling charges.

"The department proposes to increase the consumption of State apples in the New York City market by canvassing the retail trade, and influencing the retailers to keep a constant supply of State apples on sale at reasonable prices, and to make proper display of them. Attractive illustrated signs will be furnished the retailers to advertise New York State apples. It is believed that apples packed in cheap peck cartons, in various grades and also in ungraded varieties, would greatly increase the consumption in New York, and plans are maturing to try this out during the coming season. All effort will be made to find a market for apples that have heretofore rotted on the ground. How many barrels of apples will you pledge on these terms to be sold on this plan in this open auction market?"

The bulletin is signed by Commissioner Dillon, and his office address is given as 71 West Twenty-third Street.

Have Hydroelectrical Reports.

The branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House announces that it has received a series of special reports made by American Consular officers in foreign countries on the subject of hydroelectrical development. The Department of Commerce believes that these reports are of particular value to firms interested in hydroelectrical development, and also to American manufacturers of electrical equipment of all kinds. The reports will be held in New York for ten days, and it is hoped that many American manufacturers will utilize this opportunity to secure valuable information in regard to the markets for electrical equipment in foreign countries.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended July 17, 1915.

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	490,917	275,846	77,678
Tuesday	614,641	241,166	93,933
Wednesday	498,672	360,043	301,864
Thursday	523,491	247,437	204,848
Friday	479,463	235,569	320,345
Saturday	424,952	107,613	121,410
Total week	3,216,041	1,577,614	1,120,076
Year to date	67,353,273	41,115,795	48,460,821

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$1,907,500	$2,054,000	$1,017,000
Tuesday	2,838,000	1,924,000	1,205,000
Wednesday	2,391,500	2,042,100	1,474,000
Thursday	2,015,000	1,745,000	1,341,500
Friday	2,208,500	1,093,000	1,844,500
Saturday	956,000	706,500	740,000
Total week	$12,397,500	$10,234,600	$7,422,000
Year to date	424,230,700	398,968,600	301,542,300

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows:

STOCKS.

	July 17, '15.	July 18, '14.	Changes.
R.R. & misc.	3,212,670	1,577,614 +	1,635,156
Banks	171	..... +	171
Mining	3,200	100 +	3,100

BONDS.

R.R. & misc.	$11,942,500	$9,833,000 +	$2,109,500
Government	70,000	41,600 +	28,400
State	33,000	141,000 −	108,000
City	$52,000	239,000 +	113,000
Total, all.	$12,397,500	$10,254,600 +	$2,142,900

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

TRADE OFFERINGS.

Monday.

Samuel Marx, assignee sale—148 Greene St., women's waists and unfinished materials, including lawns, silks, nets, &c.; also machinery and fixtures.

Samuel Marx, 2,256 Broadway—Stationery, engraving materials, playing cards, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale—Geo. F. Slosson, 839 Broadway, 10:30, wines, liquors, cigars, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale—Modern Ice Cream Co., 1,013 Hudson St., 2 P.M., ice cream cans, tubs, machinery, fixtures, &c.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 99 Moore St., Brooklyn—Bankruptcy sale of carpets, oil cloths, &c.

B. R. S. Company, 32 Greene St.—Japanese art goods.

Tuesday.

David W. Blow, 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, cloaks and suits.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—750 pieces of Fall and medium weight worsteds, suitings, mixtures, tartan plaids, &c.; also serges, alpacas, Venetians, linings, &c.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—$20,000 stock of women's and men's furnishings from high-grade department store.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, Carlton Av., near Fulton, St., Brooklyn—Household furniture.

S. Marx, 166 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn—Men's straw, felt and derby hats.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale—O'Brien's, 2,555 Third Ave., Bronx, printing, type, safe, desks, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale—Bill Dry Goods Co., Inc., 137 Essex St., 10:30, dry goods, fixtures, &c.; Blaisfarb & Katz, 48 Allen St., 10:30, women's and children's underwear, caps, &c.

D. Hartmann, 34 West 27th St.—Plant, machinery, and fixtures of Bert Schnurer.

Wednesday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, at Loeser's Department Store, Fulton St., Brooklyn—Unclaimed storage furs.

David W. Blow, 520 Broadway—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

S. Marx, 60 Manhattan St.—Nine work horses, three double vans, four express wagons, one truck, four sets double harness, and two sets of single harness.

H. Perelmuter, 208 Canal St.—Women's cloaks and suits.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 29 Greene St.—Cloaks and suits, 10:30.

Thursday.

Progressive Auction Sales Co., 456 Broadway—General merchandise, 10:30.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Men's, women's, and children's shoes.

Friday.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sales—Talmud Hat Co., Inc., 856 Broadway, manufactured hats for women, millinery material, &c., in course of manufacture; also fixtures and machinery; Max & Joseph J. Hadler, 1,348 Fifth Ave., men's, boys' and children's hats, caps, fixtures, &c., 10:30.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—General merchandise, women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Women's garments.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 29 Greene St.—Cloaks and suits.

Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale—Edward S. Cook, 23 Lispenard St., 11 A.M., muskrat skins; F. Holzinger, 23 Lispenard St., 10:30, photographs; Sam Harris, 521 West 23d St., office furniture.

Saturday.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale—Charles Drewes, 25 Main St., Yonkers, 10 A. M., women's and children's wear, notions, fixtures, &c.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale—Kathryn Caldwell, 13 West 39th St., cloaks and suits, dresses, &c.; also office furniture and fixtures, 10 A. M.

D. W. Greenwald, assignee sale—Meidel & Lempel, 73 Rivington St., notions, buttons, linings, &c., 10:30.

ART AND RETAIL.

Monday.

Bilo's Art Galleries, 546 Broadway—On exhibition, household furniture, bric-a-brac, and art objects, to be sold at private sale all week.

Tuesday.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University Place—Household furnishings and effects; also Wednesday.

Liberty Auction Rooms, 124 University Place—Unrestricted sale of furnishings of sixteen apartments and several other large consignments, including several pianos of standard makes, Jacobean dining room sets, boudoir and leather library sets, oil paintings, linen and silverware, &c.; also vacuum carpet cleaner, complete; continues Wednesday, 10:30 each day.

Wednesday.

Benjamin S. Wise, 808 West End Av.—Contents of well-furnished apartment, bronzes, oil paintings, bric-a-brac, &c.

Thursday.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—General household furnishings and effects; also Friday.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—Household furniture.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 21, 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 21, 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notice of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notice of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Lui<Woll,
Re Berg-Cal Co.
O'Keefe<Stern Bros.
Schleestein<Behrens.
Weber<Spaeth & Senger Bldg Co.
Carroll<Thompson
Starrett Co.
Fowler<Babcock.
Fichter<NY & College Point Ferry Co. (2.)
Krotsky<Krotsky.
Hilands<Am Finance & Sec Co.
Vanarsdale<Lehman.
Klinstler<Klinstler.
Stewart<Sherman.
Degener<Degener.
Grant<I R T.
Re Norton, (Matzer.)
Re Wheelehan, (Maxine Water & Ice Co.)
McCann<Durant.
H H Tyson Co<same.
Graeber<Swartwout.
Morgan<Convent Park Const Co.
Re CNY (Kinsella Av)
Kaufman<Reich.
McGinley<Thompson Starrett Co.
Mills<Mills.
Blumberg<I R T.
Jaffer<Jaffer.
MacClinton<MacClinton.
Deutsch<Thompson.
Laurillard<Robertson.
Same<Anglo-Am Film Corp.
Nadel<Reschow.
Meeg<Schermerhorn.
Ukers<Ukers.
1st Nat Bk of Brownsville<Fleitman.
Re J J Mitchell Co<Seigel.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
Schnurmacher<Schiffman.
Sackrowitz<Doehterman Van. &c, Co.
Weiss<Scheer, (2.)
Re Castlebone Co.
Ritter<Galbraith.
Solomon<Wacker.
Hitchin<CNY.
Robertson<Robertson.
Goldberg<Fld & C Co.
Bowery Sav Bk<Weis.
Rowan<Arnold.
Re Gr Nor Trading Co
Langbein<Cohen.
Re Hess, (Sternfeld.)
U T Hungerford Brass, &c, Co<Secur Bank.
Wever<Wever.
Chamberlain<Cochran.
Wien<Vineberg, (2.)
Farrell<Mortimer.
Malcolm<Malcolm.
Sonberg<Hasenbein.
Lieberman<Lieberman.
Armstrong<Ainsworth.
Getraticks<Ostrandc'y
Kenyeres<Kenyeres.
Shurman<Shurman.
Erie RR<Fallon.
Richards<Bennett.
Mange<Durant.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—
Wills for probate:
Giosne Gallucci,
Manuel Hirsh,
Sophie Michels,
Mary A Syer,
John J Hynes,

TRIAL TERM—(June Term Continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates of:
James Galbraith,
Thomas J Armstrong,
Michael Freedman,
Samuel Weiss,
Barthold Hutshing,
Moses Cahn,
Henry Pasinsky (2.)

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Gray<Blumberg.
Naddelman<Ward.
Grover<Axelrod.
Feld<Lusenberg.
Starace<Coleman.
Spaiser<Davis.
Beecher Mfg Co<Sokolow.
Hoffman<Zanderer.
Shorr<Schreiber &
Einzig (2.)
Marist Bro<Rideal.
O'Connor & Co<Bauman Model Co.
Becker<Brinkworth.
Kurtz<Markz Wiener Mfg Co.
Sosmer<U S Lodge C S A.
Horney<Weinhandler.
Sposhta<Wright.
Sussmack<Stand Mail Order Co.
Solomon<Jackson.
Scohenberger<Korganow.
Frank<Stand Mail Order Co.
Bunnell<Southard.
Crum & Forster<Whilden & Hancock.
Stein<King.
Bank of U S<Harris.
Bawcock<Baldwin.
Kaempfer<Polskin & Sons.
Ursone<Cafola.

PART II.—Schmuck.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J. Weber< Johnson—A. Welles Stump, Howard<Lannon—Geo J Gillespie. Jacobs<Jacobe—Robt J Fox. Molten<Pickers—Fred C Hunter.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Excelsior Sav Bank<Phillips—John G Dyer. Kessler< Wilner—Wm P Maloney. Re Simpson—Joseph Rowan.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Met Sav Bank<David Kass—Wm P Burr.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to July 20.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estates of:
Angelo Moretto,
Ernest Goebel.
Wills for probate:
Mary Ward Magan,
Anna Maria Scammitt,
James Chappell,

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Finkelstein<Un Rwy.
Taliman<Mitchell-McDermott Co.
Gordon<I R T.
Tomback & McPhes< same.
Fruit<Stand Mail Order Co.
Bloom<Ornstein.
Gilmore<Brinckerhoff.
Bloom<Rosen.
Modern Garage< Simons.
Hansson<Hansson.
Southard<Window Crib Co.
Ek of Washington Heights<Faulhaber.
Convert<Tucci.
Schwartz<Saale.
Derner<Miner.
Edelist<Michelowitz.
Cerrato<Perla.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Contested motions.
Decker<Decker, et al.
Davis<Davis et al.
Lynett<Brown Car Co.
Shepherd<Ife et al.
Corbin<Edesse.
Re Friedberg.
Re Ackerman accts.
10th & 23d Sts Ferry Co<Purdy et al.
Feehan Infnt<Draper, Prest, NY Trans Co.
Re 10th St. (Kiss.)
Weiner<Burke et al.
Eagle Bldg & Loan Co<Aronson et al.
Lohmeyer<Solomon.
Ricciardi<Ricciardi.
Ullrich<Hardy et al.
Stephens<Stephens.
Bertrand<Bertrand et al.
Re Fine.
Taylor<Goodnow.
Robinson<Robinson.
Motz<Gorny.
Lois<Reid.
Bovers<Bovers.
Keoskie<Keoskie.
Perillo<Perillo.
Silberstein<Ceegold et al.
NY Mtg Co<Ciociola.
Joreb<Temple Bar Cafe & Rest Co.
Sturndorf<Cahn et-al.
O'Neill<Brooks et al.
Belanowsky<Smith et al.
Firth<Firth.
P & L Contract Co<Hirschorn et al.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Anna K Dieckmann,
Jurden E Seeley,
Gertrude E Reiss,
Mary B Couch,
Katharyna Janovice,
Sophia A Jackson,
Eva Wertz,
Mary Naylor,
Ellen Campion,
Leopold Lubewitz,
August Lessing,
Ratzel<Ratzel.
Milone<Gifford.
Weeks<Miller et al.
Grassi<Wurster et al.
Damante<Biggino et al.
Gerard Rty Corp< O'Loughlin.
Glaenzer<Glaenzer.
Re McMillan.
Re Guild.
Richman Plumb Cont Co<Altschul.
Gilfeather<Frank et al
Snyder<Lamb et al.
Lewis<Prom Land Cor
Kahle et al<Rosenberg
Re Philips et al<Phillips.
Rothschild<Rothschild
Fesse<Bancroft Burns.
Mandeluo<Marcus
Springer<Crenin.
Summerfield<Queens Borough G & E Co.
Howes<Howes.
Empire Tr<Chapman.
Gottlieb<Schoenberger.
Farmer<Miller.
O'Neill<Brooks.
Abbatt<Wilson.
Flynn<Flynn.
Sikorski<Prosuh.
Kochman<Kochman.
Mocilori<Vermont Marble Co.
People<Koch.
Greenpoint Purple H Orange L L<Patterson et al, &c.
John F Rowls,
Adam Heinamann,
Charles M Davidson, Administration of:
George M Rice,
James De Verna.
Estates of:
Richard Stainton,
George Swenson,
Henrietta Manney,
Henrietta Caisnas.

GERMAN BANK STATEMENT.

Note Circulation Falls Off; Gold Holdings Increase.

BERLIN, (Via London), July 18.—A statement of the condition of the Reichsbank as of July 15 shows: Metal stocks, treasury certificates and notes of other banks increased 41,101,000 marks, ($10,275,250;) gold holdings increased 1,508,000 marks, ($377,000;) discounts decreased 225,997,000 marks, ($56,499,250;) loans decreased 1,206,000 marks, ($301,500;) treasury bills decreased 2,063,000 marks, ($516,250;) note circulation decreased 191,593,000, ($47,842,250;) deposits decreased 1,164,000 marks, ($291,000.)

The Dutch Flax Situation.

Reporting to the Department of Commerce on the condition of the Dutch flax crop, Vice Consul G. H. Krogh, Rotterdam, says: "The condition of flax varies largely. In the provinces of North Holland and Zeeland it is favorable, particularly so in the latter province, with the exception of Zeeland-Flanders, where it promises to be very good. In the province of South Holland the flax seems to remain rather short, notwithstanding which fact the condition in that province is quite satisfactory. In the province of Groningen the growth of flax is very irregular; in fact, some parcels are really very bad, but still the general growth may be considered favorable. In the province of Friesland the condition is also irregular; on the clay there is an average growth, while on the sandy soil it is reported to be very good." The Netherlands, according to a commerce report, produces annually about 20,000,000 pounds of flax fibre and 500,000 bushels of seed.

Potatoes Profitable in Alaska.

The potato is Alaska's most important crop, and, according to a commerce report, it is a most profitable one. Potatoes have been grown in commercial quantities at the Fairbanks station for several years. The object of growing them there was to demonstrate that good potatoes could be grown in the interior, and the report says that the farmers in the vicinity have taken the hint. Nearly all of them now devote considerable acreage to this vegetable. One farmer estimated his crop as high as fifty tons, which, at 4 cents a pound, or $80 a ton, the lowest price at which potatoes have been sold in Alaska up to the present time, would bring him $4,000. Hog raising has also been started at Fairbanks, the hogs being fed on the unmerchantable potatoes.

Raw Silk Crops May Be Short.

The Yokohama raw silk market remains firm, with prices practically unchanged. The stock is now estimated at 5,000 bales. The new crop will probably be from 15,000 to 20,000 bales short, owing to the poor quality of the cocoons and that more of them are required to reel silk. Business in Canton is suspended for the present largely because of the floods in the silk districts. At Shanghai the market is quiet but unchanged. There are only a few parcels left of old-crop tussahs. The Italian market is firmer, according to A. P. Villa & Bros., with the price tendency upward. Some rumors indicate that the crop will be from 20 to 40 per cent. short of last year's. Business continues fairly active.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—M. Dewilde, hats, furnishing goods; Grand.
ALBUQUERQUE—Rosenwald Bros.; S. M. Rosenwald, notions, cloaks: 230 5th Av.
ALTOONA—Schwartz Bros.; S. Schwartz, women's ready to wear; 16 E. 33d.
BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, woolens; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. B. Stern, hats: 354 4th Av.
BERWICK, Penn.—Berwick Stores Co.; C. E. Ferris, ladies' ready to wear; F. Nagle, dry goods; 16 E. 33d; Breslin.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. T. Shurtliff, worsteds; 31 Union Square.
BROCKTON.—J. Edgar Co.; W. A. Clarke, ready to wear; bargain basement; Prince George.
BUFFALO—Hennessy Co.; F. E. Churchill, men's clothing, furn. goods; 23 E. 26th.
CHICAGO.—Rothschild & Co.; Miss E. Thal, children's wear; Miss E. Cozad, muslin underwear, petticoats, kimonos, dressing sacques; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Importers, Manufacturers' Co.; A. J. Fashingbauer, silks; 621 Broadway.

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Investment Bonds

July List of Offerings on application

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New York

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Bonds of leading

Canadian Cities

with principal and interest payable in American money in New York, may now be obtained to yield from

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Write for selected list

Wood, Gundy & Co.
C. P. R. Building
Toronto, Canada

Severe Tests

Encouraging to Bond Buyers

Our general circular for July discusses briefly the series of unfavorable incidents of the past several weeks, and the reasons for their comparatively slight effect upon the prices of good bonds, also the numerous favorable factors calculated to influence improvement in the future.

This circular also contains a well-diversified list of Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility issues available under these favorable circumstances for the investment needs of institutions, guardians, trustees and individuals.

Send for July Circular AG-59

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
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Experienced Investors

Individual and Institutional

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Speculative impulses played as much part in last week's stock market as did any deliberate judgment of the security outlook based on the known facts of the business and financial situation. That those facts are for the most part very favorable suggested that a rise in prices was not at variance with a reasonable view of the market situation, but they did not supply any satisfactory reason for the unrestrained movements which occurred in some of the so-called war stocks. Their explanation lay in the existence of a reawakened speculative enthusiasm which fed itself and, as it seems to the more conservative observers of the market, overfed itself on the talk of boundless profits to be made out of the orders for war supplies. Undoubtedly they have been placed in very large amount, but the profits on war orders are not made on the mere placing of an order any more than are the profits which accrue from the more satisfactory orders which represent peaceful needs. Those in the financial district, and they are many, who express regret that parts of the list should be given over to movements so violent are in no wise disparaging improvement in business nor in the stock market, for their thought is that such movements will prevent a normal improvement in the stock market as a whole rather than aid in bring such improvement about in any permanent way. A market in which a number of stocks have risen violently is exposed to dangers which may involve not only those issues which have risen in that fashion, but other issues as well. That is true even when seemingly adequate reasons have been advanced for the abrupt rises. It is doubly true when such rises reflect more or less unthinking speculation.

That was clearly enough shown in the market events which followed the sinking of the Lusitania, and in some respects last week's market resembled very closely the dealings which preceded that climax of Germany's war zone program of warfare. Traders are proceeding on the theory that such another surprise cannot occur—what happened in the market then will not happen again. It is to be hoped that it will not, but the market in some of its most spectacular phases last week gave evidence of ignoring entirely the possibility of unfavorable surprises of any sort. Business conditions are steadily improving, and there are reasons aplenty for hoping for further bettering of the situation generally, but there are also reasons for caution lest too great enthusiasm over the great ease in money and the opportunities to use it should carry the stock market beyond its true alignment with the rest of the financial situation and with the position in which the world finds itself in a time of war. Some traders are clearly in need of the admonition to make haste slowly.

But having said this much the fact remains that the underlying influences which have caused previous rises in the stock market since the recovery from the chaos caused by the outbreak of the war remain unaltered. The position of the United States remains peculiarly favorable, this being conditioned only by the fact that the condition of some of its customers is involved in the inevitable complexities of war time. Our goods are wanted by all the world and home demand is improving. Money is as easy as there is any need of its being, and such reservations as have now to be made in respect to the outcome of the harvest are only those which have always to be made in advance of the actual garnering of the crops. Already merchants are anticipating the demands which are expected in the wake of bountiful crops, and if their expectations are fulfilled still further expansion lies ahead. Under such conditions it would be gratifying to see the market proceeding along lines which would not have to be retraced should the business of supplying the needs of war come to a sudden end.

As matters stand opportunities for peace are talked of but not seen. Speculation is proceeding on one hand on the belief that a peaceful solution of our own international problem is assured, and with this is connected various suggestions that a way may be found to an early peace in Europe, and on the other that war business will continue indefinitely. It is an inconsistent attitude, but one which clearly enough reflects the market optimism of the time. Fortunately that is based fundamentally on something better than the business which comes t this country, because nearly all of Europe is at war.

If there were no war and no war orders and our market was advancing as it has been apart from the more violent movements in a few stocks, it would be easy enough to explain it. A good crop outlook, improvement in business after a severe depression, and ease in money directly traceable to the recent adoption of a greatly improved banking system would be accounted reasons enough for a rise in the value of stocks. Those reasons exist today and they are potent enough to overcome in part the handicap of war. It may be said, therefore—the spectacular war orders to the contrary notwithstanding—that prices have been rising despite the war rather than on account of it.

Among the more immediate influences which go to account for the feeling of optimism which manifested itself in the stock market last week, though that optimism was mingled with a good deal of reserve, particularly so far as railroad issues were concerned, were the confident belief that our relations with Germany would work out satisfactorily, the practical cessation of foreign liquidation in our securities, and the renewed suggestions of a more friendly attitude at Washington toward "big business." The wording of the German reply to our second note on the sinking of the Lusitania and the apology offered for the attack on the Nebraskan led to greater confidence than had previously existed of a friendly solution of the matter at issue between Germany and the United States, although it was still clear that Germany has not formally receded from the position against which this Government has taken a very positive stand. The financial community is convinced now that Germany wants to remain on friendly terms with us and it believes that she will find ways of doing so. Another reason for the strength which prices showed at the outset of the week was found in large short covering by traders who had gone short in advance of the publication of the German note and who took back their stocks when they found that, even if unsatisfactory in substance, the note was couched in friendly terms. Where the short covering left off speculation for the rise began, and the general level of prices was lifted rapidly despite the failure of some important stocks, including not a few railroad issues, to join in the movement. Some of the war stocks set a pace which the rest of the list made no attempt to follow, but it would have been unfortunate had it tried.

WAR LOAN PAYMENTS DUE.

London Expects $1,000,000,000 to be Turned Over on Tuesday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 18.—Chancellor McKenna's announcement that £570,000,000 had been subscribed to the big war loan through the Bank of England exceeded conservative expectations. In addition, £24,000,000 has been subscribed so far through Post Offices, where lists are still kept open for small amounts. All of this means new money, as the conversion of older loans will not begin until August.

The success of the loan helped the markets early in the week, but dullness followed later, owing to the rise in money rates, which was due to the enormous payments to be made to the Government on account of the war loan on Tuesday. The 10 per cent. payment due then requires £57,000,000, but with the amounts which will be paid up in full under the discount privilege it is expected that the day's payments may reach £200,000,000. Calling of loans by the banks on this expectation drove the discount rate to 5 per cent. Bill brokers have been borrowing in substantial amount at the Bank of England.

No real dislocation of our finances is likely on July 20, but with dealings in the new war loan still to be begun, the Stock Exchange became nervous over the uncertainty. Selling of American issues was small all week, but the new loan has absorbed nearly all of the money supply, so that it is difficult to see at this time whence buyers for any securities are to come.

The weakness in New York exchange on London creates general uneasiness here, and any action to relieve that situation would be welcomed by most of the bankers.

FRENCH TURN IN GOLD.

10,000 Persons Exchange Metal for Notes in a Day in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 18.—The Bourse closed the week dull and with a weak tendency. Rentes ended at 69, a loss of a full franc during the last ten days.

Gold is flowing steadily into the Bank of France. The gain since May 27 amounts to 79,000,000 francs. In Paris alone ten thousand persons a day are exchanging gold for notes.

There has been a heavy decline in exchange on London, which closed the week at 26 francs 37½ centimes. This favorable movement was due to the opening of a credit in London for the French Government. Exchange on New York fell to 5.49.

The Bourse is discussing favorably the proposals for the liquidation of outstanding accounts to be introduced in the Chamber next week. It is reported that the plan will follow the lines of the London liquidation. The response of investors to the offering of national loans at advantageous interest rates is resulting in depressing many other securities on the Bourse. Russian issues are stationary. The stocks of the French banks show some improvement.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended July 17, 1915.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
160	Alaska G. M.	38⅜	37⅞	35½	36
930	Allis-Ch. Mfg.	16	22¼	16	22¼
6,360	Amal. Cop...	70⅞	74⅛	70⅜	73¼
420	Am. Beet S.	45¼	49⅜	45⅛	48½
27,480	Am. Can.....	45⅜	52⅜	44⅞	52⅛
490	Am. C. & F.	54⅜	58¼	54⅜	58½
20	Am. Coal Pr.	170	170	144⅜	144⅜
70	Am. Cot. Oil	46½	46⅜	46¼	46⅜
260	Am. Ice Sec..	25	27	24⅞	25⅞
1,530	Am. Loco.....	44	52⅜	43⅜	52
6,520	Am. S. & R..	76½	80⅜	73⅜	79⅞
45	Am. St. F....	40⅜	41½	40⅜	41½
40	Am. S. Ref...	108⅜	108⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1,070	Ana. Cop. Co.	34	35⅝	34	35
80	Atch., T. & S. Fe	100¼	100⅝	100	100⅝
13,210	Bald. Loco....	67½	73	66¼	73⅜
140	Balti. & Ohio	75	77⅜	75	77½
50	B. R. T.....	87⅜	87⅞	87⅜	87⅞
110	California Pet.	13⅛	13⅜	13	13⅜
1,980	Canadian Pac.	142½	145⅜	141¼	143½
4,250	Cent. Leather.	41	43	40½	42½
20	Ches. & Ohio.	37	37	37	37
590	C., M. & S. P.	80⅜	82	79¼	81
1,180	C., R. I. & P.	13⅜	15⅛	11⅜	11⅞
90	Chino Copper.	44½	46¾	44½	46¾
4,810	Col. Fuel & I.	33	36½	31	36
420	Corn P. Ref..	13⅜	15¼	13⅜	14⅞
27,625	Crucible Steel	29⅜	52	29½	47⅜
930	Distillers Sec.	22⅜	26⅜	22⅜	24½
780	Erie	25⅛	26	25⅛	25⅞
60	Erie 1st pf....	40	39	39	39
2,430	Goodrich, B.F.	52	54¼	50½	51
50	Gt. North. pf.	117	117	115½	115½
450	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for O. Prop.	35¼	38⅜	35	35⅜
220	Inspir. Copper	30⅜	31¾	30½	31¾
680	Inter.-Met. V. Tr. ctfs....	19⅜	21	19½	19¼
10	Int.-Met. pf..	72⅜	75¾	72⅜	72¾
130	Lehigh Val....	142¼	142⅜	141¼	141⅜
60	Lou. & Nash..	110⅞	110⅞	108⅜	108⅜
60	Max. Motors..	38⅜	38¾	38¾	38¼
990	Mexi. Petrol..	65⅜	74⅜	68⅜	73⅜
300	Miami Copper.	27¼	27⅜	27	27
1,810	Mo., K. & T..	6⅜	7⅛	5	5⅛
10	M., K. & T. pf	16	16	16	16
530	Mo. Pacific..	3¼	3⅞	3⅛	3⅝
10	Nat. Enam & Stamp Co....	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
80	Nat. Lead Co.	60⅜	64¼	60¼	64¼
20	New Yor. Cop.	14¼	15	14½	15
20	N. Y. Air Brk.	105½	105½	103½	105½
510	N. Y. Cent...	84½	87	83¾	86
1,090	N. Y., New H. & Hart..	55¾	59⅝	55¾	58¼
290	North. Pacif..	102¾	104⅜	101⅞	104½
1,205	Pac. Mail....	33	37⅜	33	36
640	Penn. R. R...	106¼	106¼	105⅞	106
100	Pitts. Coal...	22¾	23	22¾	23
660	Pr. St. Car...	40	41¼	38⅜	41¼
10	Ry. St. Spr...	34½	34½	34½	34½
100	Ray C. Cop...	22¾	23⅜	22⅜	23¼
24,420	Reading	144⅝	147⅜	143¼	146⅞
7,840	Rep. I. & St.	28¼	35¼	28½	34½
90	Ry. (M.) Co.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
80	R. (M.) Co. pf	6	6	6	6
10	S.-Shef. S. & Iron Co....	37¼	37¾	37¾	37¾
8,330	So. Pacific...	84½	86⅝	82	83
10	So. Railway..	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
1,140	Studeb'r Co.	80⅛	82⅞	79⅝	82⅛
640	Tenn. Cop....	34⅜	39½	34⅜	38⅝
90	Third Avenue.	53⅜	54¾	51	51
20	T. C. S. pf..	101½	101½	101⅛	101⅛
12,840	Union Pacific.	123⅜	127½	122¾	126⅜
990	U. S. Rubber.	47⅛	49⅝	45⅞	46⅞
118,480	U. S. Steel...	59⅝	65	58¾	64⅞
730	Utah Copper.	66	67⅜	65	65
10	Va.-Car. C...	53½	53½	53½	53½
60	W. Un. Tel..	69	70⅜	68⅞	70½
18,240	W. E. & M.	97	105	95⅞	104
120	West., rights.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
806,735					

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 17, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$12,397,500	$424,230,700
Same period last year	10,254,600	398,968,600
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.20 82.10	84.48 81.51
Same period last year	86.04 85.69	89.42 85.69

		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.		93	93	93	5
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s.		100½	100	100	10
Am. H. & L. 6s.....		102½	102¼	102½	12
Am. Smelt. Sec.. 5s.		105¼	105	105	5½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.		100¾	99⅝	100⅝	196
Am. T. & T. col. 4s...		88	87½	87½	14
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s..		95	93	95	6
Am. Writ. Paper 5s.		55	53¾	55	20
Armour & Co. 4½s.		91½	91½	91½	29
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s.		90½	90¼	90¾	200
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s.		81¾	81	81	4½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.....		82	81¾	82	66
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960.....		100¼	99½	100⅛	49
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955.....		99⅝	99¼	99¼	28
A., T. & S. F. 5s....		101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	1
A., T. & S. F. Tr. S. L. 4s.....		85½	85½	85½	6
Atl. Coast Line 4s...		89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	84
At. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s.....		88	88	88	12
B. & O. pr. ln. 3½s..		90½	90	90½	124
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s.		86⅜	85½	86⅜	84½
B. & O. cv. 4½s.....		86	84¾	85¾	199
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s.....		79	79	79	1
B.& O. S.W.Div. 3½s.		87½	86½	87½	19
Beech Creek 4s.....		92½	92½	92½	8
Beth. Steel ext. 5s..		101½	100⅜	101½	41
Beth. Steel ref. 5s...		94¾	94	94¾	128
B'way & 7th Av. 5s..		97½	97½	97½	8
B'klyn City R. R. 5s.		101	101	101	1
B. R. T. 5s. 1918...		100¼	99⅞	100	98
B'klyn Un. Elev. 5s..		100	99½	100	13
B'klyn Un.El. 5s, sta.		99½	99½	99½	1
B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s...		99½	99½	99½	1
Col. Gas & E. 5s....		93⅝	93¼	93¼	15
Cent. Leather 5s.....		99⅞	99⅜	99⅜	40
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s.		113	112	113	17
Cent. Pac. 1st 4s.....		85½	85⅜	85⅜	117
Cent. Pac. 3½s.....		87¾	86	87¾	129
Cent. R. R. & B. Co., Ga., 5s		88	88	88	2
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.		82¼	82	82	11
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s		70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	31
Ches. & O. fund. 5s..		84	84	84	1
Chi. & Alton 3s.....		54½	54½	54½	1
Chic. & Alton 3½s...		44¼	44	44	2
Chi., B. & Q. Joint 4s		96¼	95½	96	333
C., B. & Q. joint 4s, reg.....		95⅞	95½	95⅝	12
C., B. & Q. Ill. D. 4s		92⅜	92	92¼	23
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s..		91	90½	90½	12
C., B. & Q. N.ext.4s		93½	93½	93½	2
Chi. & E. Ill. com. 6s		96¼	96¼	96¼	3
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s		55	55	55	5
Chic. & Erie 1st 5s..		104½	104½	104½	1
Chic. Gr. West. 4s...		66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	22
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s		94	94	94⅜	87½
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, full paid.....		103	102⅜	102⅜	175
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Ser. A.....		87⅜	87⅜	87¾	5
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934		87	87	87	1
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s		89½	88½	89½	12
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s		100⅜	99	100	26
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s.....		102⅜	102¼	102½	33
C., M. & St. P., Wis. Val. 6s		106½	106½	106½	2
C., M. & St. P., C. & L. S. 5s.....		102½	102½	102½	2
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. R. 5s.....		103	103	103	1
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s.....		101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 5s.		103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s		93	92½	92½	16
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s		80	80	80	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s.		111½	111½	111½	2
Chicago Rys. 5s.....		94¾	94⅝	94⅝	2
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s		83	83	83	22
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s		63	61¼	62⅞	47
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s		42½	42½	42½	110
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s		115	115	115	8
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s.		75½	75½	75¾	10
C. & W. Ind. gen. 6s		105½	105½	105½	2
Chile Copper 7s.....		115½	115	115	68
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s.....		69	69	69	1
Col. Industrial 5s....		74½	74½	74½	2
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s		92	92	92	7
Col. & South. ref. 4½s		80¾	80¾	80¾	1
Colum. & 9th Av. 5s		95¼	95¼	95¼	1
Cornstock Tunnel 4s..		7	6	6	3
Consol. Gas deb. 6s..		116½	115¾	116½	29½
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1934.....		94¼	94½	94¼	3
Cu.-Am. Su. col.tr. 6s		99¾	99¾	99¾	22
Cumberland Tel. 5s..		97¼	97½	97½	4
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s..		92	91	91	25
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s.		100	100	100	10
D. & H., Penn. Di. 7s.		105	105	105	2
D. & H. deb. 4s, 1916		100	100	100	1
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s..		45	42½	44	47
Den. & R. G. con. 4s.		71½	71	71	2
Detroit Edison 5s....		102½	102¼	102½	2
Detroit United 4½s...		70	70	70	3
Distil. Securities 5s..		63⅜	62½	64¼	173
Du Pont Pow. 4½s...		96½	95	95½	205
Edi. El., Bklyn, c. 4s		87½	87½	87½	1
Erie 1st con. 4s.....		78½	78¾	78½	21
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A...		61½	61½	61½	1
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B.		67	65	66¾	11
Erie gen. 4s.....		66¼	66	66¼	23
Fla Cen. & P. con. 5s.		101	101	101	1
Ft. Worth & D. C. 6s.		102	102	102	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s...		102	101½	102	32
Gen. Electric 3½s....		74¼	74¼	74¼	1
Granby Consol. cv. 6s.		104	103	103	9
Great North. ref. 4½s.		97	96⅝	96⅝	29
Green B. & W. deb. B.		11½	11½	11½	6
Hocking Val. 4½s....		92½	92½	92¼	4
Hous. E. & W. T. 5s.		100	100	100	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s.		71½	70	70	76
Hudson Co. Gas 5s...		102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Ill. Central 4s. 1952..		81¾	81¼	81¼	3
Ill. Central 4s, 1953..		81	80⅞	81	23
I. C.-C., St. L. & N. O. 5s.....		99½	99¼	99⅜	28
Ill. Central ref. 4s...		86½	86½	86½	1
Illinois Steel 4½s....		86⅜	86¼	86½	109
Indiana Steel 5s.....		100¾	100¾	100¾	12
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1919...		128½	128	128	48
Ins. Cop. 6s, 1922...		129	124	127	90
Interbor.-Met. 4½s...		75½	74⅝	75½	143
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s.		97⅜	96⅜	97¼	78
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s		55¼	53½	53½	99
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.		53¼	53½	53½	13
Internat. Paper 6s....		100	100	100	3
Iowa Central ref. 4s..		50	49	50	3
Kan. City So. 5s.....		88½	88½	88½	9
Kansas City S. 3s....		67¼	67¼	67¼	1
Kansas City Term. 4s.		85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	2
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950..		74⅝	70⅝	74¼	681
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923..		92	91½	92	37
Laclede Gas 1st 5s....		101½	101	101	11
Laclede Gas ref. 5s...		100	100	100	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928...		91½	90¼	91¼	47
Lake Shore 4s, 1931..		90¼	89¼	90	179
Lake Shore 3½s.....		82¼	82	82¼	5
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s.		99	98⅝	99	7
Lehigh V. 1st 4s.....		85	85	85	1
Lehigh V. Term. 5s....		108⅜	108⅛	108⅛	2
Liggett & Myers 7s..		123½	123	123	10
Liggett & M. 7s, reg.		122½	122½	122½	½
Liggett & Myers 5s..		101½	101	101	4
Long Island con. 5s..		105	103	103	1
Long Island ref. 4s..		83½	83½	83½	2
Lorillard 7s		120½	120½	120½	1
Lorillard 7s, reg.....		117	117	117	4
Lorillard 5s		100	99½	100	6
L. & N. unif. 4s.....		90¾	89¾	90¾	51
L. & N., S. Ry. jt. 4s		80½	80½	80½	1
L. & N.,St. L. Div.6s.		106½	106½	106½	2
Manhattan con. 4s....		87	87	87	5
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.		87¾	87¾	87¾	2
Mexican Pet. cv. 6s, Series A.....		100½	100½	100½	3
Michigan Cent. 3½s..		81	81	81	1
M., S. & N. W. 1st 4s		91	91	91	5
M. & St. L. 1st ref. 4s		50	50	50	3
M. & St. L. con. 5s..		86½	86	86½	4
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s		90	88½	89¼	7
M., K. & T. 1st 4s....		75¾	75¾	75¾	15
M., K. & T. 2d 4s....		52¾	49½	51	75
M., K. & T. ref. 4s..		51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	1
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s.		57¾	56⅝	57	43
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s....		99½	98½	98½	131
Mo. Pacific 4s.....		34½	33	34	30
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s....		36	33	36	47
Mohawk & M. 4s.....		86¾	86¾	86¾	10
Montana Power 5s...		90½	90¼	90½	16½
M. & E. 1st ref. 3½s.		85⅝	85	85	14
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s.		98½	98	98	9
N. Y. C. d. 6s, £ pd.		103¼	103	103¼	449½
N. Y. C. d. 6s, Lar.pd.		102½	102¼	102½	10
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, 1934.		84⅝	84¼	85⅜	25
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s.		77¾	76⅝	77¾	91
N. Y. C. r. & l. 4½s.		88	86⅞	88	5½
N. Y. C.-L. S. c. 3½s.		74	74	74	2
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s.....		90¾	88¾	90⅜	5
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s.....		103½	103	103¼	15
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s.....		82½	82	82	19
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s.		107½	107½	107½	3
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s.....		110½	108¾	108¾	39
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s		70	68	70	6
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 4s, '55.....		77	77	77	1
N. Y. Rwys. ref. 4s..		70¾	70¼	70¾	1
N. Y. Rwys. adj. 5s..		51	50¾	51	24
N. Y. Telephone 4½s.		95¼	94½	94½	57½
Nor. & West. gen. 6s.		115¾	115¾	115¾	33
Nor. & West. ext. 6s.		117½	117½	117¾	5
Nor. & West. con. 4s.		88¾	88	88¾	59½
Nor. & W. 10-25 yr. cv. 4s.....		101½	101½	101¾	1
Nor. & West. cv. 4½s.		102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Nor. & W., P. C. & C. 4s.....		87½	87½	87½	1
Northern Pacific 4s..		91	90¾	90¾	240
Northern Pacific 3s..		63½	62¾	62¾	255½
Oregon & Cal. 5s....		100½	100¼	100¼	20
Oregon R. R. & N. 4s		89½	88	88½	18
Oreg. S. L. 1st 6s...		108½	108½	108½	2
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s...		89¾	89¼	89¼	20
O.-W. R. R. & N. ref. 4s.....		79½	79½	79½	7½
Pac. T. & T. 5s.....		97¾	97½	97¾	38
Pennsylvania 4s, 1948.		97	97	97	5
Pennsylvania 4s, 1948.		97¼	97	97	25
Penn. gtd. 4½s.....		100½	100½	100½	2
Penn. cv. 3½s, 1915..		100¾	100½	100¾	71½
Penn. cv. 3½s, '15, reg.		100¼	100¼	100¼	3
Penn. gen. 4½s, ctfs.		97¾	97⅝	97¾	206
Penn. con. 4½s, ctfs. full paid		103	102¾	103	74
People's Gas, Chi., ref. 4s		100¾	100⅝	100⅝	10
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B.....		97½	97½	97½	20
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series C.....		97¼	97¼	97¼	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 3½s, Series E.....		90⅝	90½	89⅝	3
Public Service 5s.....		87	86⅝	87	19
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s.		120	118	118	12
Reading gen. 4s.....		93	92	92⅜	61
Reading gen. 4s, reg..		90	90	90	20
Reading-J. C. col. 4s.		91¼	91¼	91¼	6
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940.		92⅞	92½	92⅞	16
St. L., I. M. & So. gen. 5s		96¼	96⅛	96⅛	3
St. L., I. M. & S. unif. and ref. 4s...		63½	63½	63½	6
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s.....		59	58	58	12
St. L., R., M. & P. 5s, 1st r. r.....		81½	81½	81½	1
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s		106	106	106	1
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s		44½	44½	44½	2

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 17, 1915.	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,216,041	67,958,273
Same period last year	1,577,614	41,116,795

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	70.99	67.26	73.36	58.99
Same period last year	67.88	66.11	73.80	65.24

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
99	Apr. 13	90	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	..	..	89	..	....
40¼	Apr. 22	26⅛	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.	37⅝	35	35¾	− 1½	14,700
22⅜	July 17	7¼	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	22⅜	16	22¼	+ 5¾	52,960
63	July 17	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	63	53	63	+ 9¼	19,600
70½	Apr. 22	50⅜	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop	74¼	70¾	73⅞	+ 2¼	80,473
59⅜	May 5	43	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical	50⅜	48⅜	50⅝	+ 1⅞	1,600
95	June 4	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf	94	94	94	− ½	100
53⅜	June 14	39⅝	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	49⅜	45	48¼	+ 2¾	11,600
86¾	Mar. 22	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf	..	..	85	..	....
107¼	July 15	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F	107¼	104½	106	+ 3	▪3,755
165	July 16	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	165	158	162	+ 7	925
52⅞	July 16	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	52⅞	44¼	51⅞	+ 6	33,100
105½	July 17	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf	105½	100	105⅜	+ 5½	3,840
59¼	Apr. 10	40	Feb. 22	Am. Car & Foundry	58⅜	54	55	+ 5½	29,425
116	Apr. 30	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	114	113¼	114	..	300
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf	..	..	48⅝	..	....
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	170½	133	136	−14	44,821
118½	July 12	107½	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf	118½	118½	116⅞	+ ¾	565
54⅛	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	47¼	45	47¼	+ 3¼	3,100
98	Apr. 22	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf	98	93	98	..	150
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	..	..	85	..	....
8	Apr. 19	4⅝	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	6⅝	6¼	6¼	− ¼	150
42½	Apr. 19	19⅜	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf	34½	33½	34	+ 2	2,000
35	Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	27	24½	25¾	+ ⅜	3,250
14	Apr. 19	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	10⅝	10	10½	..	1,200
34¼	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf	26¼	26¼	26¾	− 1¼	100
63	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	52¼	42⅜	51⅜	+ 7	39,300
100⅝	Apr. 16	73	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive pf	95⅜	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅜	100
6⅝	Apr. 23	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	6	6	5¾	+ ⅛	1,400
32½	Mar. 31	21⅛	May 27	Am. Malt pf	25⅛	25⅛	25¾	+ ⅞	100
84½	June 14	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref	80¾	74	79⅜	+ 4	48,850
108¼	May 6	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	108	107½	108	+ 1	650
83⅜	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B	..	..	80½	..	....
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	..	..	150	..	....
106¼	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 18	Am. Snuff pf	..	..	106¾	..	....
43½	June 22	24½	Mar. 3	Am. Steel Foundries	42½	35	42¼	+ 7½	11,250
114½	Apr. 23	89⅛	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	100½	105⅜	109⅜	+ 3⅝	1,550
115¼	June 10	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114½	114	114	+ ⅜	200
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	60¼	..	....
124¼	June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel	121½	120	121½	+ 2	5,030
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	224½	224	224½	+ 1⅝	200
108	May 3	103	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	106⅞	106½	106½	+ ⅛	400
32¼	May 3	15⅜	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	25⅝	25⅞	25⅞	+ 1⅜	100
90½	June 16	77¼	Feb. 24	Am. Woolen pf	85	85	85	+ ½	100
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜	200
39	Apr. 26	24¾	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper	35⅝	33⅜	34⅞	+ 1	29,700
9	Apr. 10	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	..	..	7½	..	....
105	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 5	Atch., T. & S. F.	101¼	98¾	100⅜	+ 1½	8,200
101⅜	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97⅜	97	97	+ ½	840
118½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	101	100	100⅜	+ ⅛	700
74⅞	July 17	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO	74⅞	65⅜	73½	+ 6½	158,450
105½	June 10	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf	102½	102	102¼	+ ⅛	500
79⅜	Apr. 19	53⅝	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio	77⅜	75	76½	+ 1½	12,300
73¼	Jan. 20	62	Feb. 24	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71⅜	70	71	+ 1¼	1,400
2	Apr. 17	⅛	Feb. 5	Barnsdall Mining	..	..	1¾	..	....
191	July 17	46½	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	191	166	187⅜	+20½	35,150
120⅛	June 12	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf	120¼	117	120	+ 3	2,300
93	Apr. 21	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran	87½	86½	87¼	+ ½	1,610
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	127	..	....
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	..	..	24	..	....
82	Apr. 20	70	May 19	Brown Shoe pf	..	..	72	..	....
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛	100
▪90	Apr. 1	▪85	Apr. 28	Buff., R. & Pitts	..	..	▪90	..	....
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	28½	28	28½	+ ½	200
79⅞	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior	73	69½	71	+ 1½	7,400
21⅜	Feb. 8	12⅜	Apr. 1	CAL. PETROLEUM	13½	12⅞	13	− ¼	1,200
54⅝	Feb. 8	33	July 17	Cal. Petroleum pf	33	33	33	− 2	400
▪60	May 6	▪56	Apr. 21	Canada Southern	..	..	▪56	..	....
174	Apr. 19	140¾	July 7	Canadian Pacific	145¾	141	143¾	− ¾	38,730
83¼	Apr. 16	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	..	..	74½	..	....
44⅝	Apr. 19	32⅜	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co	42¾	40¾	42¼	+ 1¼	47,025
104¾	May 5	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	104	104	104	+ ¼	200
325	Jan. 22	300	May	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	300	..	....
▪121½	June 24	▪114½	Jan. 7	Cent. S. A. Tel	..	..	▪121½	..	....
49¾	Apr. 19	35⅝	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio	37½	36⅝	37⅜	+ 1½	1,400
9⅝	Jan. 27	8½	Apr. 28	Chicago & Alton	..	..	9½	..	....
11⅞	Feb. 27	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf	..	..	11⅞	..	....
14⅞	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West	11	11	11	+ ⅜	800
36⅜	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West pf	28½	27	28½	+ 1⅜	700
98¼	Apr. 19	78½	July 9	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	82	78¾	81½	+ 1	19,342
130	Jan. 22	122	July 9	C., St. P. pf	125	124	122	+ 1	900
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest	122⅞	118½	122	+ 3	800
163	July 9	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf	163	104	163	..	70
39	Apr. 10	11⅜	July 16	Chi., R. I. & Pac	15¼	11⅜	12⅛	− 1¼	34,525
115	July 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	115	..	....
49¾	Apr. 26	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper	46⅞	44½	45¾	+ 1¾	14,000
34½	Apr. 19	23	Feb. 25	C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	32	..	....
85	Apr. 1	83½	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	60	60	60	..	100
157	July 17	157	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh	..	..	157	..	....
▪55	Apr. 28	▪55	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co	..	..	▪55	..	....
103	June 29	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ½	100
36½	Apr. 16	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I	36½	31½	35⅞	+ 5¼	39,850
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern	..	..	26	..	....
54¼	Apr. 5	43	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf	..	..	49⅝	..	....
49½	Apr. 3	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf	..	..	43	..	....
131⅛	Apr. 30	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	120¼	127	125	+ 3	7,050
60½	June 22	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	67⅛	67	67⅛	+ 3½	300
100	June 17	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf	99⅜	98¼	99⅜	+ ¾	350
17	June 4	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref	15⅞	13¾	14⅜	+ 1½	14,850
81	Apr. 19	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	80⅝	76½	80⅜	+ 3⅜	1,100
49	May 7	48	May 7	Crex Carpet	..	..	48	..	....
51	July 17	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	51	29	47¾	+17⅝	274,150
104	July 17	84	May 25	Crucible Steel pf	104	89½	99⅜	+ 9⅞	8,050
108¼	July 13	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	108¼	107	107	+ 4½	8,600
103⅛	July 13	33	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	103⅛	103⅛	108¼	+ 1⅝	100
92	July 13	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf	92	91½	92	+ 2	200
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson	145	142	142	..	300
429¾	Apr. 10	399⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West	420	420	420	+ ½	150
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 6	Den. & Rio Grande	..	..	5⅝	..	....
18¾	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf	8½	7½	7½	− ⅜	600
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	6¼	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	20½	Mar. 4	Des M. & Ft. D. pf	..	..	29½	..	....
115½	June 28	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	..	..	115	..	....
61	Apr. 15	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry	..	..	60	..	....
28⅛	June 19	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	26⅝	22½	23½	+ 4	23,850
24½	July 15	16	June 25	Dome Mines	24½	19	23⅜	+ 4⅜	50,115
5	Jan. 11	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl	2	2	2	..	150
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul. S. S. & Atl. pf	4	4	4	..	50
99	July 17	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf	99	99	99	+ 1⅝	200
30	Apr. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	26	25	25½	+ ¼	11,040
46⅝	Apr. 19	32½	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf	40¼	38⅞	39½	− ⅝	1,600
87¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 23	Erie 2d pf	32	30¾	31	..	800
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM	36	28⅜	36	+12	700
65	June 12	40	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	53¾	43	53¾	+11⅝	1,700
290	July 9	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	290	280	287½	..	461
110	June 8	108	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf	109	109	109	..	100
175⅛	June 17	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	168½	161¾	167	+ 5	14,500
189½	July 17	132	Jan. 2	General Motors	189½	158	183½	+30½	15,300
105⅜	Apr. 19	90⅜	Jan. 4	General Motors pf	104⅜	102¾	104	+ 1¼	1,470
55⅜	June 20	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	54⅝	50⅛	54⅝	− 2⅛	40,200
104	July 1	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.pf	..	..	103¼	..	....
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol	..	..	88	..	....
122¾	Apr. 19	112⅜	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf	117⅜	115	115¾	..	4,900
41⅝	Apr. 13	25½	Jan. 2	Gt.N.ofs.for ore prop	38¼	33¼	38	+ 4¼	29,374
67½	June 12	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n	63¼	61	62⅜	+ 2⅜	7,800
81⅝	May 12	80	May 15	HAV. EL. RY., L. & P.	..	..	81¼	..	....
97¾	May 6	95	Apr. 29	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	..	..	97½	..	....
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	119	119	119	..	232
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT	103	102	102	+ 1½	536
35⅝	Apr. 26	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper	31¾	29¼	30⅝	+ ⅞	11,800
24¾	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	21	19	19¼	− 1	9,900
77⅞	June 22	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf	73¼	71½	72½	+ 1½	1,800
21⅛	July 13	13⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n	21⅞	19½	20	+ ½	3,400
76½	June 24	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf	72	70¼	71	+ ⅝	1,420
14	July 14	5¼	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	14	8	12	+ 6	2,370
30½	July 14	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf	30½	25	29½	+ 4½	100
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.	97	97	97	− ½	100
117	Jan. 9	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	110	110	110	+ 4	100
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	60	60	60	..	10
114	Jan. 14	80½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	96	96	96	..	10
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	+ 1⅛	2,100
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf	35	35	35	+ ¼	100
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	12	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf	..	..	18	..	....
68¼	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	..	..	68¼	..	....
29⅝	May 6	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	24⅝	23	23¾	+ ¼	2,800
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf	..	..	57½	..	....
88	Apr. 26	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	80	80	80	..	25
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	106	..	....
▪6½	Feb. 15	▪6¼	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M	..	..	▪6¼	..	....
123	Apr. 30	122⅝	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	125	124	124	..	6
139	May 12	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co	135	134½	135	..	200
110	June 21	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	..	100
50¾	June 15	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	49½	44¼	49	+ 5	5,400
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	..	..	100	..	....
9⅝	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West	..	..	7	..	....
23¼	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf	..	..	19¼	..	....
146½	Apr. 19	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley	142⅝	135⅝	142	+ 2½	5,100
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	..	..	225	..	....
119½	Jan. 21	113⅜	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf	116½	116½	116¼	..	100
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island	..	..	33	..	....
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	..	..	18	..	....
105½	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	90¾	90	90	− ¼	200
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	60	..	....
184	Mar. 3	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co	..	..	168	..	....
118	Jan. 19	112¾	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	114¾	114	114¾	− 1½	200
125½	Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville	110½	106⅝	110½	+ 4	2,525
82⅞	May 6	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS	79⅝	79⅜	79⅝	+ ¾	100
68⅝	Jan. 19	60	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf	..	..	66	..	....
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd	125	125	125	..	200
69¼	Apr. 28	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	53	53	53	+ 1	100
108⅜	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf	102	102	102	+ ½	100
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	38⅝	34½	37	+ 2	6,700
89	June 7	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf	85	82⅝	84	+ 1	1,100
44	May 5	13	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf	34½	31¾	33	+ 1⅝	4,000
56	Mar. 25	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores	35	35	35	..	200
98½	Mar. 13	94⅞	Apr. 21	May Dept. Stores pf	96½	95½	95½	− ½	100
97	Apr. 27	61	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	75	67⅜	73¼	+ 4½	26,350
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf	..	..	84	..	....
29⅛	Apr. 26	17⅛	Jan. 6	Miami Copper	27⅜	27	27¼	..	18,650
▪100	Feb. 8	▪100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	▪100	..	....
19⅜	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	..	..	12	..	....
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 15	Minn. & St. L. pf	..	..	41	..	....
122½	Apr. 19	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S.S. M.	113½	106⅜	113½	+ 6½	1,450
132	Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	..	..	128	..	....
75	Mar. 8	75	Mar. 8	M., St.P. & S.S.M. l.l.	..	..	75	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	5	July 16	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7¼	5	5⅝	− 1⅜	11,410
40	Apr. 5	13⅝	July 17	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	20½	13⅞	14	− 5½	5,250
18¾	Apr. 19	3	July 9	Missouri Pacific	4½	3½	3¼	..	11,581
55⅜	Apr. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	47⅛	46	47	+ ¼	700
103	Apr. 15	98	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf	102	102	102	..	5
112⅝	Apr. 8	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W. & Co. pf	..	..	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex	..	..	176½	..	....
128	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	120½	..	....
122	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 5	National Biscuit	120	120	120	+ 1	100
128	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf	124	124	124	+ 2½	100
50½	Mar. 30	38	Mar. 16	Nat. Cloak & Suit	72	70¾	71⅞	+ ½	400
106¾	Apr. 16	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf	..	..	104⅜	..	....
19⅜	July 17	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S	10⅜	16½	19	+ ⅜	9,600
85	Apr. 23	70	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	83¼	86½	83¼	− 1¾	100
70⅞	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	65	59½	63½	+ 4½	4,200
111	June 10	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf	109	107¾	109	− ⅝	200
22	Jan. 5	19	May 12	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	19	..	....
7¾	May 4	4⅞	Jan. 23	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	8	5	6	+ ½	400
21	Apr. 21	11⅞	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛	3,400
106⅜	July 13	56⅝	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	106½	88½	102⅜	+ 12⅜	42,254
82⅞	Jan. 22	51¾	Mar. 1	New York Central	87	82½	86	+ 1⅝	11,700
36⅞	Apr. 9	30	June 29	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	..	..	30	..	....
▪116	Apr. 5	▪112	Feb. 25	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. pf	..	..	▪116	..	....
71¼	Apr. 21	63	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	59⅜	55⅜	58	+ 1½	13,200
35	Apr. 20	21¾	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West	26¾	26	26	− ⅜	900
25	Feb. 15	15½	May 5	Norfolk Southern	..	..	15½	..	....
106⅛	Apr. 19	39½	Jan. 4	Norf. & West	103	102	102⅞	+ ⅜	600
90	June 15	85	Jan. 27	Norf. & West. pf	..	..	90	..	....
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American	74	72	74	+ 1¼	900
▪84⅜	Jan. 21	▪84⅜	Jan. 21	Northern Central	..	..	▪84⅜	..	....
112⅜	Apr. 19	99⅛	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific	104⅞	101⅞	103½	+ ⅝	7,224
4⅝	June 12	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SIL. M.	..	..	3½	..	....
67	Apr. 1	63	Apr. 10	PACIFIC COAST	..	..	63	..	....
37⅝	July 17	18	Mar. 17	Pacific Mail	..	..	36	..	....
39½	Apr. 16	23⅛	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel. & Tel	37⅞	33	36	+ 3	16,700
91	May 11	90½	May 8	Pacific T. & T. pf	32	30	32	+ 1½	810
111⅝

$5,000,000,000 FARM TRADE.

Value of Principal Products in International Commerce.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The farmer's part in international commerce approximates $5,000,000,000 annually.

Statistics just issued by the Department of Agriculture give the following estimates of the value of principal farm products carried in international trade—that is, the total exports from all countries or imports into all countries: Cotton, $1,127,000,000; wheat and flour, $774,000,000; raw wool, $480,000,000; hides and skins, $392,000,000; coffee, $388,000,000; sugar, $382,000,000; rice, $278,000,000; barley and malt, $220,000,000; corn and meal, $210,000,000; unmanufactured tobacco, $192,000,000; butter, $173,000,000; tea, $143,000,000; rye and flour, $125,000,000, and oats, $102,000,000.

HEARING ON LUMBER TRADE.

Federal Commission, Investigating Business, Meets in Chicago Today.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Members of the Federal Trade Commission will hold their first Chicago meeting tomorrow. The commission is on its way across the country on an investigation of business conditions, and the meeting here is to discover facts about the lumber industry. It will last two days.

Nearly a dozen representatives of the lumber industry will appear before the commission. A representative of the Federal Forest Service will give evidence regarding the lumber market as it affects the Government's property. The Government is the owner of extensive timber holdings which it has been endeavoring to market.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 17, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14¾	15¼
Do 6% pf	2,500,000	..	..	.....	53	56
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	86	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	12	Q	July 1, 15	91½	93
Do pf. ($50)	1,689,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	48	49
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	May 1, 15	322	326
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 15	107	111
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jun 1, 15	59	61
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 15	79	81
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	82	85
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7½
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum	5,000,000	..	..	.....	57	62
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	17	19
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	95
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,480,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	60	65
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s. '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	948,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	89
B'y.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
B.f. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	71	76
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	89½	90½
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105	103½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94
Chas. Con.Ry. G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '90	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	94
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'51	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	17½	19
Do 7% pf.	4,225,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,15	90	92½
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Col. R. G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	92
C. R., G. & E. pf.	881,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 15	50	52
Do pf &	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	79	81
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	86½	87½
C. J. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,15	71	72
Do 1st 5s, '34.	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100¼	101
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	96
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	114	115½
East, P. & L. 1st 5s, '18.	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
El. Rd. & P. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	63	66
El. L. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	50	70
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	74	76½
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	90
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '22.	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	95
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	13	16
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	55	60
Ft. Worth P. & L. 1st 5s, '53	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96½
G.G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932.	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	80
Gr. Rap. Ed. 1st 5s, '16.	734,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100½
Gd. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '18.	3,023,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100½
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	80
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s, 31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	102
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s, '37.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	58	60
Int. El. Corp. 1st ln. 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	74½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	91
K. C. R. & L. Dopf	9,543,080	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	20	40
Do1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	75	80
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	72
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	91
K. C. Ry. & Ws. 1st 5s, '26.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	95	98
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	98
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	38½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	..
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	824,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46.	1,698,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1½	Q	My 15, 15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,455,700	1½	Q	Jun 1, 15	85	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26.	1,085,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 20,15	55	58
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97½
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	83
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	47	52
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	25	28½
Do pf.	3,388,700	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	82½	85
N.T.Tr.5s,'33.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	80
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '22.	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	98
Ont. Power.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	60	63
Do deb.6s,'21	2,935,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	94
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	13	18
Pat. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29.	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103½	..
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
P.G.El.5s,'35.	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	102½	103½
Rep. R. & L. Dopf	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	58	63
Roch. R & L 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97
Rock. L. & P 5s, '38.	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Rut. E. L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	86	90
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. ds.	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23.	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	98¾
Scra. Ry($30)	2,960,700	..	..	.....	60	64
Do pf. ($30)	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49.	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	89½	91
Sierra & S.F. Ry. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82½	85½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	72	74½
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	94
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1½	Q	Jun 1, 15	95	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$6	$7
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Jun 15,15	$22	$25

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 17, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	7
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	26	29
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. El.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	91½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	82½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	.....	38	43
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	67	69
Do 2d pf.	2,108,700	½	Q	July 1, 15	65	68
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	13½	15
Do 6s, '22.	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	78½	79½
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	88½	91
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	83½	84
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81½	82
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do 6% cm.pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	57	58
Wis. Ed'n Co.	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$44	$47
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	44½	46
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	54	56
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'38	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	96
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30.	1,210,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	97½
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	10½	11½
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	98	100
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100½
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34.	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29.	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	¼	..	Apr 13,15	41	42½
Old pf.	9,621,300	1½	Q	My 15, 15	84	86
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	83½	85
Plainfield U. W.t. 5s, '31.	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	..
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Sag. City G. 1st 5s, '16.	857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100½
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.	12,882,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99½
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¼	103½
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	102½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	103
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	May, 1915	71	73
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	105½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	.....	160	162
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 25,15	82	85
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,738	1	..	Aug 15,14	32	36
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,700	1½	Q	July 1, 15	48	50
Am. Brass	15,000,000	1½	Q	May, ..	176	179
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1	M	Jun 21,15	135	140
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	83
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Apr 29,15	59	62
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	69½	71
Do pf.	2,095,630	1½	Q	My 15, 15	82	83
Atlas Powder	15,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 10,15	225	230
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	95	97
Bliss, EW,Co	1,500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	365	375
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	135	140
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,15	103½	110¼
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	106	107
Braden Copp.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	6⅞	7
Bush Terp.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	85
Can C. & Fy	3,975,000	1	Q	Jan 30,15	32	35
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Jan 30,15	325	350
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	101	108
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	138	140
Childs	3,000,000	1½	..	Dec 10,14	50	54
Do pf.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 16,15	90	94
Colt's Arms.	2,500,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	433	400
C.-Tab.& Rec.	10,457,200	..	..	.....	28	30
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,883,000	3	S	J. & J.	74	78
Du P.Powder	29,428,708	†2	..	Jun 15,15	680	690
Gen. Baking.	3,400,000	..	..	.....	7	9
Do pf.	5,925,000	1	Q	July 1, 15	47	50
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	My 15,15	112	114
Int. Nickel.	38,031,500	5	Q	Jun 1, 15	150	151
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	May 1, 15	103½	105
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	103	105
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Lenston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	60	63½
L. V.C.S(Sup'l)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jul 17, 15	160	165
Lima Loco C. 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	88	95
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2⅞	3½
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	180	182
Otis Elevator	6,365,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	72½	73
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	97	97
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	7¼	8
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct. 1, 14	48	51
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	31	35
Royal Bak.P.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	150	158
Do 1st pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	101¾	102½
Saf.C.H.&	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	420	105½
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 15,15	104½	107½
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	220	236
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	90	91
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s.	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101¾
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	July 12,15	104	105
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1700	1750

*Ex div. †Also 2% extra in cash and 5% extra in Atlas Powder preferred stock. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2½% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am.-Nwk($5)	$1,000,000	7	Q	J.A.J.O	320	..
Am. Surety	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 30,15	115	125
Bd.& Mtg.	5,000,000	3	Q	My 15, 15	270	285
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	130	160
Commer. Cas.	375,000	2½	S	J. & S.	180	200
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	210	225
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	880	900
Eagle F. I.	200,000	..	..	.....	132	140
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	425	475
Fidel.-Phila.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	285	290
Firemen's In. ($50)	1,000,000	6	Q	J.A.J.O	160	470
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	250
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	485	490
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	290	..
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	525	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	150	165
Home Fire	3,000,000	10	S	Jul 15,15	388	400
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	172	180
Mfrs. Liabil.	200,000	10	A	.....	150	160
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	112	118
Nat. Surety.	2,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	164	169
Nwk. F.I.($5)	300,000	7	S	J. & J.	270	280
N. Brun. F.I.	400,000	3	Q	J.A.J.O	180	200
N.J.F. & P.G.	3,000,000	3½	S	J. & J.	135	..
N. J. Fire In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	80	100
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	105	120
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	12	..	July 1, 15	35	45
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	290	305
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Apr 10,15	140	150
Realty Assoc.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15,15	95	105
Stuyv't($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
U. S. (Fire)	400,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	80	90
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	May 1, 15	490	520
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 15	140	175

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Am. Cigar.	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	103	107
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	98	100
A. M. C.	1,200,000	1¼	Q	My 10, 15	80	90
Conley Foil.	825,000	3	Q	Jun 15,15	300	325
John. T.& M.	300,000	1¼	Q	Jun 15,15	130	150
J. S. Young.	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	165	175
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	106	109
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	165	175
Do pf.	2,995,680	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	99½	101
P., M. & T.	1,000,400	4	Q	Jun 3, 15	180	185
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	335	350
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	118½	120½

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St. &F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	25
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	169	173
B'l'n C. R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 15	172	176
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	250	300
42d St &Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	.....	125	160
2d Av. stock	1,862,000	..	..	.....	..	3
2d Av.Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	10	20
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q	F.M.A.N	115	120

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 17, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 15	550	580
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	200	205
Atlantic ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 15	177	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	14	S	July 1, 15	120	135
Bowery	250,000	10	Q	May 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro	150,000	10	S	July 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	10	S	July 1, 15	118	125
Century	500,000	3	..	Jan 1, 15	170	177
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	160	170
Ch.-P. N.($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	182	190
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 15	115	125
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 15	400	410
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	167	172
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	285	290
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	170	172
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	250	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 15	300	325
Com. Nat	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	160	163
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 15	300	308
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	July 2, 15	75	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 15	150	155
Fifth Av	100,000	25	Q	July 1, 15	4200	..
Fifth Nat	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	250	300
First Nat	10,000,000	17	Q	July 1, 15	570

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3d.—Your Duties (Religious, Communal, Social.)
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12 miles from City Hall, 34 minutes from Flatbush Avenue Station, 43 minutes from Penn. Terminal, Long Island R. R., where

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MUST BE SOLD at Public Auction

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70% Can Remain on First Mortgage. Titles Insured Free.

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2-Fam.—Opposite Park

$500 cash; balance $16.00 monthly; price $6,800; 11-room, brick; 887 Johnson St., Flatbush; home lover's chance; photo and details; write or call. RUCKERT, 45 Willoughby St., owner.

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for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

BUNGALOW, NEEDS REPAIRS.

$75 will put it in good condition, located on large plot near Hempstead Harbor, few minutes from station and water; will sell to quick buyer for $100 cash, $12 per month; 50 minutes out. D. GLEN, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

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Fairly good house, needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating; nearly $100 cash, balance $12 per month; one hour from city. SMALL FARM, BOX 197 Times Downtown

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an attractive 5-room, improved bungalow on the south shore of Long Island, 43 minutes out; refined surroundings, good bathing, boating and fishing; only $2,900, on plot 50x100. Call or write OWNER, Box 84 Times.

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FOR SALE

Fine Sora and Duck Marsh in Virginia

800 acres per season guaranteed; 350 acres.
PRICE $12,500.
POLLARD & BAGBY,
Richmond, Va.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

FOR RENT

The Following Apartments

The Kenmore

353 West 57th St.
Elevator and Hall Service.
Electric Lights.
Apartments of 8 rooms and bath.
Rents, $1,000 and $1,100 per annum.

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51st St. to 52d St. and B'way
Elevator and Hall Boy Service. Electric Lights.
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Rents from $720 to $1,200 per annum.

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Elevator and Hall Boy Service. Electric Lights.
Apartments of 4-5-6 rooms and bath.
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Modern Elevator Apartment, convenient to Subway.
Apartments of 4 and 5 rooms and bath.
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High-Class Elevator Apts.
3131 Broadway at 124th St.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.
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9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

THE ADRIAN,

58 West 72d.
Light large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE AYLSMERE,

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Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,600. Supt. on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE With Broadway entrance and convenient elevator.
All Outside, 5 to 8 Room Apartments, $50 to $70.

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4 to 6 large, beautiful rooms in elevator apartment, $33 to $55.

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Thirty cents an agate line.

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Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 19th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Party needing $50 will sacrifice 2 Jamaica lots, 2 minutes from station and 2 blocks from trolley, for $190 each; genuine bargain. C. Owner, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

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Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester, N 60 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome cottage; has front and back porch, large bathroom, beautiful, big, airy bedrooms, dining room, with beamed ceiling and panelled walls, open fireplace in living room; big garden plot; built under personal care of owner; only 40 minutes out, in beautiful town near water; will take $200 down, balance easy to a responsible party. C. Barhead, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Will sell my fine little farm, consisting of small house, barn, five chicken houses, pig pen, and rabbit house; large plot of good soil cultivated ready for farming; complete for $1,475; only $400 down, balance $10 monthly; free tickets to investigate; hour out. C. Treiss, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station 3 minutes; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney; fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Meade Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches, and stores, $850 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Small farm of two acres; good, rich soil and shade trees; adjoining three of the largest L. I. towns; full price, $775; will let responsible party have it for $7 a month; title guaranteed. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

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Will sell my small chicken farm, consisting of well-built six-room house and large plot of ground; plenty of shade; near town and station; easy to commute; good title. Welsh, Box 163 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

A fully furnished cottage on a beautiful lake in the Berkshire Hills; 3 hours from Grand Central Terminal; at a reasonable rent for August or longer; fine bass fishing, bathing, boating, walks, drives; near station, post office, telegraph, telephone; supplies ice, milk and all necessities delivered daily; plenty of refined neighbors; dock, wood, boats. William S. Anderson, Twin Lakes, Conn.

EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE CAMP, Paul Smith's, Adirondacks. Fully furnished. Living rooms. Fireplaces. Fourteen bedrooms. Three bathrooms. Mitchell-Mitchell, 44 Wall, or broker.

Large house, handsomely furnished; bath; opposite lake; New Hampshire; fishing, boating; fine trees; 10 acres; garage, stable; very moderate. Madison, 100 Claremont Av.

FOR RENT—2-6 furnished rooms; house in the Catskills, on farm. EMERY OKOS, Chichester, Ulster County, N. Y.

To Let—Unfurnished.

To let, Upper Montclair, attractive house, 10 rooms; large grounds, beautiful shade trees, gardens, fruits; plot 219 by 209; all modern improvements; centrally located; convenient to station and country club. 387 Park St.

Loans on Furniture

2% per month on unpaid balances; monthly installments; confidential; call in person. CHATTEL LOAN SOCIETY, (A Personal Loan Company) Under State Supervision 60 UNION SQUARE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE AYLSMERE,

60 West 72d St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,600. Supt. on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE With Broadway entrance and convenient elevator.
All Outside, 5 to 8 Room Apartments, $50 to $70.

3609 Broadway

S. W. Cor. 149th St.

St. Nicholas Ave.

SOUTHWEST CORNER 178TH ST.
4 to 6 large, beautiful rooms in elevator apartment, $33 to $55.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7348.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 19th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Party needing $50 will sacrifice 2 Jamaica lots, 2 minutes from station and 2 blocks from trolley, for $190 each; genuine bargain. C. Owner, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester, N 60 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome cottage; has front and back porch, large bathroom, beautiful, big, airy bedrooms, dining room, with beamed ceiling and panelled walls, open fireplace in living room; big garden plot; built under personal care of owner; only 40 minutes out, in beautiful town near water; will take $200 down, balance easy to a responsible party. C. Barhead, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Will sell my fine little farm, consisting of small house, barn, five chicken houses, pig pen, and rabbit house; large plot of good soil cultivated ready for farming; complete for $1,475; only $400 down, balance $10 monthly; free tickets to investigate; hour out. C. Treiss, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station 3 minutes; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney; fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Meade Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches, and stores, $850 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Small farm of two acres; good, rich soil and shade trees; adjoining three of the largest L. I. towns; full price, $775; will let responsible party have it for $7 a month; title guaranteed. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middleton St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

QUEENSCOURT.—Semi-bungalows and cottages for sale and rent; restricted and refined neighborhood; 28 minutes from Manhattan. A. P. O'Toole, corner Creed Av. and Fulton St., Queens, L. I.

Will sell my small chicken farm, consisting of well-built six-room house and large plot of ground; plenty of shade; near town and station; easy to commute; good title. Welsh, Box 163 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

A fully furnished cottage on a beautiful lake in the Berkshire Hills; 3 hours from Grand Central Terminal; at a reasonable rent for August or longer; fine bass fishing, bathing, boating, walks, drives; near station, post office, telegraph, telephone; supplies ice, milk and all necessities delivered daily; plenty of refined neighbors; dock, wood, boats. William S. Anderson, Twin Lakes, Conn.

EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE CAMP, Paul Smith's, Adirondacks. Fully furnished. Living rooms. Fireplaces. Fourteen bedrooms. Three bathrooms. Mitchell-Mitchell, 44 Wall, or broker.

Large house, handsomely furnished; bath; opposite lake; New Hampshire; fishing, boating; fine trees; 10 acres; garage, stable; very moderate. Madison, 100 Claremont Av.

FOR RENT—2-6 furnished rooms; house in the Catskills, on farm. EMERY OKOS, Chichester, Ulster County, N. Y.

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To let, Upper Montclair, attractive house, 10 rooms; large grounds, beautiful shade trees, gardens, fruits; plot 219 by 209; all modern improvements; centrally located; convenient to station and country club. 387 Park St.

Loans on Furniture

2% per month on unpaid balances; monthly installments; confidential; call in person. CHATTEL LOAN SOCIETY, (A Personal Loan Company) Under State Supervision 60 UNION SQUARE.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Hupmobile "32" touring car; A1 condition; a bargain. Chas. B. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., Southwest corner 58th St. and Broadway. WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

Automobiles for Hire.

Egidi Auto Service.—Pierce-Arrows, Packards, hour, day, week; special monthly rates. Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 5218.

Beautiful "National," 7 passenger, by week, day, or night. Kaiser. Audubon 860.

Portable Garages.

Portable Garages, $75 and up; beautiful in appearance, strong, and absolutely weatherproof. Cash guarantee with every building. Write or 'phone for catalogue. Steel Building Sales Corporation, 103 Park Av., New York. 'Phone Murray Hill 4280.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women. WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $80 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals for two people; also single and double rooms.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE. with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L."—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 3970.

52 WEST 89TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Southwest exposure; 840 West End Av., Summer. George A. Kelly. Before 12.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

85th, 258 West.—Four and six room apartment; piano, silver, linen. O'Brien.

51st St., 72 West.—Two rooms; private bath; also single room; improvements.

Brooklyn.

NEAR SUBWAY
on Heights, attractively furnished apartment two rooms and bath; terms reasonable. Apply janitor, 89 Clark St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

College Av., 170th St., Bronx.—Three and four room apartments; beautiful neighborhood.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Lenox Av., 842, near 125th subway.—Five rooms; bath, hot water, steam heat; $22.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4029.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

9 WEST 91ST ST.
Near Park; 8 rooms and bath; 2 toilets; elevator house; $980 to $960.
BROADWAY CENTRAL CO. 96TH ST.
Phone 1300 Riverside.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive,
4-6 rooms and bath.....$40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $840; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 242 West 71st Street.

317 West 121st St.—Seven large, all outside rooms, private hall; modern improvements; concessions. Only $37-$40.

97th St., 308 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern, elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70.

NON - HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $80.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apt., $40; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near Subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Pl.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Apartment furnished, for family of three; near Madison Av. and 85th St., October to June. T 63 Times.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresmere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HIGBY, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

True explanations: "Best bargain in Bergen County!" "See that view!" "What fine trees!" This about a house I have for sale on Schraalenburgh Road, Haworth, N. J.; 15 minutes to 42d St. ferries, and improvements, on plot 100x200; price, $3,750; easy terms. Holbrook, Room 870 at 50 Church St., City.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE.
From August to May 1, attractive 7-room house, oak floors, steam heat, every improvement, near station, great elevation, best section, $35 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE.
Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electric lights, open fireplace, thoroughly modern, A1 condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale at Westfield and Fanwood, on easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Small fruit farms, 75x500. Five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit and soil; opportunity. $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

House, thirteen rooms, on Lawn Av., Stamford, Conn.; lovely country surroundings; beautifully laid out grounds; garage, bungalow, tennis court, and garden; will rent, lease, or sell; a bargain. For particulars address Beulah E. Beckley, Stamford, Conn.

Splendid property in beautiful Princeton for sale at a bargain. Lock Drawer E, Princeton, N. J.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLLTOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

ATTRACTIVE FACTORY BUILDING.
13th St., near 8th Av.; fully equipped for light manufacturing; handsome office fixtures; low lease; will sell. Read, 100 4th Av.

Desirable office with services to sublet for a few months, Twelfth floor, 28 West 23d St. Ask for Mr. Silverman.

A large, light store to lease, Manhattan Av. and 111th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Will sublet part of well furnished office. 340 Broadway, Room 804.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 258 GLEN COVE.

For Rent.—Two large rooms and one small room, with good table board, in good location, near train and trolley. 107 Main St., Port Washington, L. I.

PATCHOGUE INN, Patchogue, L. I.—Come for seashore, country vacation pleasures; sailing, bathing, fishing, tennis, dancing; $10 up; booklet.

Inwood, L. I.—Magnificent accommodations; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 35 minutes from New York. Phone 1805W Far Rockaway.

Seagate.—Private family accommodates few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

New Jersey.

AT PORTAUPECK, N. J., on Shrewsbury.—Private family would accommodate congenial parties. Mrs. Sylvester M. Weimer.

Canada.

Toronto.—Accommodation for American tourists coming to Canada for Summer; near car lines and garage. Mrs. Nicholson, 153 Delaware Av.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST. (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

63D, 30 WEST.—Second floor, rooms; excellent board, optional; Summer prices.

62D ST, 16 EAST.—Large and single rooms; block Park; excellent board, optional.

West Side

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients reasonable.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; subway, elevated; Summer rates.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; meals optional; unusually reasonable rates.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, quiet street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; good, generous table; ideal location; electricity.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable two, three; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large and small; private bath; electricity; reference.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; excellent meals; table guests.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms with bath; single, en suite; table guests.

149TH, 544 WEST, Near Broadway Subway.—Beautiful riverside; select, cool, healthiest section; "Audubon"; bright, cool rooms, good board, $10, $12, one; $14 up, two; pleasant, small room, $7; large porches, gardens, every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

150TH, 521 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath adjoining; excellent table; private family.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th St; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV, 524.
(86th St. Subway.) Large and small room; floors; board optional; transients.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

43D, 130 EAST.—In private family, room for refined business woman; every convenience; near Grand Central; references; first bell.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, small rooms, single and connecting; private bath; telephone.

56TH, 83 EAST.—New, elegant rooms, single or double; every convenience; Summer prices.

60TH, 134 East.—Single and double rooms; light and airy; bath.

91ST, 75 EAST.—Large and small; all conveniences; telephone; select neighborhood; references.

BROADWAY, AT 8D ST.—(Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; ox spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 723.

MADISON AV., 213, (near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private bath; newly furnished and decorated; attractive Summer rates; references.

PARK AV., 13, (Near 35th.)—Large, cool, front, nicely furnished; $6, $10.

West Side.

8TH ST., 7 WEST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean; telephone, electricity; select house.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Room, with, without private bath; steam; electricity; telephone; references.

37TH ST., 15-47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths; electric lights; telephone; $3 to $10.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week, with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional; moderate. 4589 Bryant.

56TH, 242 WEST.—Large rooms, all conveniences; near Broadway subway, "L"; telephone.

67th, 153 West.—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; $2-$10; splendid location; telephone.

68TH, 23 WEST.—Large, front basement; parlor, bedroom; suits; private baths; housekeeping; $6-$8.

68th, 346 West—Columbus Circle; elegant rooms; all conveniences; transients; references; telephone.

68TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; electricity; bath; select house; reasonable.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Handsome suite, single; shower, electricity; Subway; $5 upward. Steele.

70TH, 206 WEST.—Single, double outside; running water; Summer rates. 5557 Columbus. Lewis.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; cool; corner house; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; large, small; private baths; telephone; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 49 WEST.—Attractive, large front rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 123 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy front room; superior house; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; private bath, electricity; convenient subway.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

90TH, 104 WEST. — Beautiful large rooms; private baths; electricity, telephone; $5 up.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; hot water; $3-$5.

81ST, 263 WEST, (West End.)—Large, small, cool rooms; exceptional; elevator. Pearson.

82D, 50 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric lights; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Splendidly furnished suite, room and bath or room; private family; all conveniences; moderate; references. Schuyler 4145.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite; room and bathroom; private family; moderate references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Desirable, large, medium rooms; newly decorated; private bath; telephone; exclusive.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Large, cool front parlor, adjoining bedroom, $6; single room, $3.

93D, 255 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Desirable, cool rooms, bath; private house; reasonable; telephone.

93D, 123 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms in high-class house; exceptionally low Summer rates.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Large, airy front room, suitable for two; moderate. Apartment 4D.

98TH, 248 WEST.—Corner Broadway; attractive room adjoining bath; southern exposure. Apt. 6B.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; private family; references. Apartment 52.

118TH, 625 WEST.—Desirable room; southern exposure; private bath; near Riverside; Summer rates.

113TH, 501 AND 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

114TH, 609 WEST.—Large, airy, cool outside room; transportation excellent. Apt. 81.

119TH, (49 Claremont Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished. Phone 7070 Morning.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; all conveniences; $3.50 to $6; references. Apt. 42E.

136TH, 600 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom adjoining; facing Broadway; delightfully cool; conveniences. Apartment 5D.

BROADWAY, (corner,) 248 West 105th St.—Comfortable, light room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful front room; electricity; magnificent plumbing; piano; private family; also delightful small room; Summer rates.

Long Island.

BEAUTIFUL equipped room for one or two, including all conveniences, without board; near ocean; very cheap. Schwartzberg, 10 South Park Av., Arverne, L. I.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $2.00 a week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 419 Main St., Orange.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ROOM WANTED by educated Japanese; Washington Heights; no other roomers; permanent; homelike; state terms. C 257 Times Downtown.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 6, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against one trunk containing twenty model gowns and seven blouses upon a seizure thereof, theretofore made by the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized for the use of the United States for violation of Sub-Section 9 of Section 28, Tariff Act of August 5, 1909, and Sections 2802 and 3082 of the United States Revised Statutes.
Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
July 7th, 1915.
THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 8th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against twenty-five cases of butter upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
July 8th, 1915.
THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas

GIRL KILLED 5 HURT WHEN AUTO UPSETS

Ten Young Persons from Newark Were Returning from Night Ride.

ELMER C. NEIDER ARRESTED

Lorillard Spencer's Car Runs Down Waiter in Central Park—Motor Cyclist Badly Injured.

One dead and fourteen injured, one of them perhaps mortally, was the casualty list of yesterday's automobile accidents in and around New York. The principal accident occurred at Delawanna, N. J., where one of a party of ten young men and women from Newark was killed and five others injured early yesterday morning. The car in which they were riding turned turtle at Kingsland and River Roads.

The Dead.

BEAUMONT, JESSIE, 19, 47 Crawford Street. Skull and right leg fractured; killed instantly.

The Injured.

ANDERSON, RUTH, 20, 376 Littleton Street. Right arm broken, left leg cut.

CLUTTON, NORMA, 19, 46 Pennington Avenue. Right eye cut, body bruised.

GOODWIN, ETHEL, 21, 34 Bleecker Street. Slight scalp wounds.

SCHWEIGHERT, ALBERT, 21, 83 Tillinghast Street. Collarbone broken, head and neck cut.

WILLIAMS, HARRY, 23, 576 Bergen Street. Head cut.

Of these, Schweighert, Miss Anderson and Miss Clutton are in St. Mary's Hospital, Newark; the others went home after receiving treatment at the hospital.

The touring car which upset belonged to Charles Neider, a leather manufacturer at 225 Emmet Street, Newark, who lives at 10 Renner Avenue, and was driven by his 24-year-old son, Elmer C. Neider. Young Neider told the police he took the car out early Saturday evening and drove, with Schweighert, Williams, and John Rogers of 109 Eighth Street and Herbert Ross of 15 South Third Street, to Olympic Park, an amusement resort. There, later in the evening they met five girls—Helen Flynn of 456 South Fourteenth Street besides the four already named—and it was decided to drive over to Paterson for supper.

They left a Paterson restaurant some time after midnight and started back along Kingsland Road, the ten of them piled into a seven-passenger car. All went well until Neider, who was driving, tried to turn into River Road, along the Passaic River. He says he was driving slowly, but the car upset and then turned completely over. Miss Beaumont was caught beneath the engine and was instantly killed; Miss Flynn and Neider were thrown clear across a wooden fence into a cornfield beside the road and escaped unhurt. The others were all spilled into the roadway.

Neider ran to the Yountaka Country Club house, nearby, and telephoned to St. Mary's Hospital, from which institution Drs. Robert McGuffie and Leo Joyce drove down and took the injured back to the hospital. Neider was held by the police of Clifton.

Motor Cyclist Hit by Auto.

At Phillipsburg, N. J., T. E. Purcel of Fair View Heights was driving along Morris Street yesterday afternoon in an automobile with his wife and son and a girl relative when a motor cycle carrying a man and girl came down Chambers Street at a high rate of speed and the two machines collided. The driver of the motor cycle, Ernest Brocker of 208 South Eighth Street, Bethlehem, Penn., was thrown against the automobile and received injuries which may be fatal. He was taken to Dr. Paul Correll's hospital. The girl with him had a broken rib and was badly cut and bruised. After receiving treatment at a nearby residence she was able to go on her way, refusing to give her name.

At Newton, N. J., Wilson Sprader, a retired farmer, turned his auto from Main Street into Church Avenue and found himself on the point of running into a group of returning churchgoers. To keep from hitting them he ran his car into the stoop of an old house on the corner and was thrown out, but sustained only minor lacerations of the face and hands.

John Maurice, a waiter, living at 252 East Thirty-sixth Street, was knocked down yesterday while crossing the West Drive in Central Park by an automobile owned by Lorillard Spencer of 71 East Eighty-second Street. The car was driven by Victor Smith, the Spencer chauffeur. Mr. Spencer was not in it, and the two men who were refused to give their names. Maurice was taken in the car to Flower Hospital and was treated for slight abrasions on the hands and face.

Knocked Down by Motorists.

Three-year-old Felix Roach of 17 Jersey Street, New Brighton, S. I., was knocked down yesterday afternoon by an automobile driven by Miss Charlotte Sherrett of 1,887 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond. She took the child to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was said he might recover.

Tony Margone of 670 North Sixth Street, Newark, stepped off a trolley car at Bloomfield and Stone Streets yesterday afternoon and was knocked down by a motor cycle, which failed to stop. He was taken to the City Hospital, where it was said that his injuries were serious.

Michael Farrell, living on a barge at the foot of Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, was crossing Hatway Avenue at Twenty-fifth Avenue early yesterday morning when he was knocked down by an automobile which went on its way. Bystanders summoned the police, and Dr. Held took him to Coney Island Hospital suffering from cuts and bruises. Detectives from the Sixth Branch are looking for the driver of the car.

Lavenano Rios of 41 Sands Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down on Surf Avenue, Coney Island, in front of the Culver depot, by an automobile owned and driven by Thomas Ford of 222 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. Ford took him to the Coney Island Hospital. His injuries were not serious.

Robert Rennt of 1,621 43d Street, Brooklyn, a conductor on the Sea Gate trolley line, had stopped his car to take on passengers at the West End station on Surf Avenue, when he was knocked down by an automobile owned and driven by Alfred Strauss of 73 Haddon Terrace, Hewlett, L. I. Dr. Salzman took Rennt, who was not badly hurt, to the Coney Island Hospital. Strauss was arrested.

Aged Man's Skull Fractured.

George Erdley of 274 Burgess Place, Clifton, N. J., with his wife, her sister, and the sister's child, and Daniel MacArthur of 70 Essex Place, Paterson, were driving along the Pompton and Paterson Turnpike last night, going from Pequannock, N. J., to Little Falls, when at the crossing of Lincoln Park Road another car, coming in from Boonton, ran into the Erdley car. Neither machine was upset, but the Erdley car was badly damaged and Mr. MacArthur, who sat in the line of the blow, received injuries which may prove fatal.

Dr. E. I. Ives of Little Falls came along in a car a few moments later and took the injured man to Hixon's Hotel at Mountain View, where it was found that he was suffering from a fractured skull, concussion of the brain, scalp and face wounds and bruises of the back and body. As he is 70 years old, his chances for recovery are small. The car which struck that in which he rode is said to have been occupied by persons from Mountain View.

ONE KILLED, 6 HURT IN AUTO.

Bursting Tire Throws Seven Men from Car in Massachusetts.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, Mass., July 18.—Louis Cohen, a young lawyer of Brockton, was killed and six of his companions were injured, one seriously, tonight, when a bursting tire caused their automobile to careen and throw them out.

Lieonel E. Harris, the chauffeur, has concussion of the brain and internal injuries.

Cyclist Runs Down Aged Woman.

After returning from church service yesterday, Mrs. Mary McCoy, 65 years old, of 180 India Street, was run down by a bicyclist, while she was crossing Manhattan Avenue, Williamsburg, to reach her home. She was accompanied by her son, John, who narrowly escaped being hit. The woman was carried into a drug store, attended by a physician, and then take nhome. The owner of the cycle was Frederick Nasak of 141 Franklin Street.

TWO POLICEMEN ROUTED 50.

Broke Up a Crap Game in Alley and Were Set Upon.

Policemen McLaughlin and Springer of the Brownsville Station, East New York, won a fight against fifty negroes and white in a Bancroft Place alley near Atlantic Avenue early yesterday. The fight began with an onslaught on Springer, when he raided a crap game in the alley. Rushed from all sides, he was knocked down while he fought against odds with his nightstick. McLaughlin responded to Springer's whistle calls for help.

The two were belabored with fists and feet. Bottles and bricks were showered on them from all sides. But their nightsticks won. They chased the ringleaders to the roofs of tenements and arrested them, firing pistol shots to halt them.

"Spare 'em! Spare my knees!" shrieked the beaten negro foremost in the attack on the police. "My knees has rheumatics, mister cops!"

Roland Walker, 1,565 Atlantic Avenue, and Ernest Harris, 15 Leonard Street, negroes, and James Finn, 2,070 Atlantic Avenue, white, were arrested.

HENRY P. DAVISON RETURNS.

Refuses to Speak of Trip to London —Detectives on Guard.

Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., who went to London several weeks ago, returned last night on the American liner New York from Liverpool. He was met at Quarantine by Willard D. Straight, another partner in the Morgan firm, and left the pier in a motor yacht with his baggage.

Four detectives from the Central Office went down the bay on the revenue cutter with Mr. Straight, and five more walked about the American Line pier while the New York was making fast to see that no fanatics were about. Mr. Davison declined to make any comments either upon his mission to London or on the shooting of Mr. Morgan.

LEGISLATOR HAS SMALLPOX

So Wisconsin Has the Assembly Chamber Fumigated.

MADISON, Wis., July 18.—Dr. C. A. Harper, State Health Officer, today quarantined the Assembly Chamber at the State House, ordered it fumigated, vaccinated all members of the Legislature in Madison and all legislative employes, and telegraphed members of the Legislature who had returned to their homes over Sunday to be vaccinated before returning to Madison.

This action came after it was decided that Assemblyman Charles F. Ploeger of Seymour was suffering from a light attack of smallpox. Ploeger left for his home Friday.

The Legislature is scheduled to meet tomorrow night.

SAVE WOMEN FROM POND.

Girl with Pole Rescues Couple Who Had Driven Into Deep Water.

Special to The New York Times.

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., July 18.—While out driving today in a buggy owned by Edward Ball of Bloomingdale, Mrs. Judd Miller and Mrs. Samuel Livingston, also of Bloomingdale, were pulled out of Slater's mill pond, which is along the Paterson and Hamburg Turnpike, by Miss Ethel Williams, after they had driven the animal into the water.

The cries of the women were heard by Miss Williams, who lives at the home of E. R. Richards, about 300 feet away. Seizing a pole, she waded into the pond and extended it to the women, who grasped it and were drawn out, after some young men near by had come to the assistance of Miss Williams.

The horse and buggy, as well as a dog that was chained to the whip socket, were also taken out safely. Mrs. Livingston's husband was communicated with by telephone, and an automobile was sent to take the two women home.

CONFESSES KILLING FOUR.

Areiszewski Says He Murdered a Whole Family in Illinois.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 18.—Casimir Areiszewski, a Pole held here at the request of the Chicago police, today signed a statement to the police in which he confessed to the murder in Blue Island on July 5, 1914, of Jacob Mielich, his wife, daughter and granddaughter.

The motive for the crime, the prisoner said, was to get money which Mielich kept concealed in his house, where Areiszewski was a boarder. After the murder, the confession runs, he became a wanderer, working under assumed names in many cities of the Middle West. The sight of his four victims always haunted him, he said, and he had for a long time considered giving himself up.

Dies After Taking Headache Cure.

While telling girl friends of the arrangements for her approaching marriage yesterday, Reba Becker, 18 years old, of 1,127 Park Place, East New York, was taken ill soon after taking a headache remedy prescribed by a physician a few hours previous and died in the arms of her brother before the arrival of Ambulance Surgeon Costelloe of St. Mary's Hospital. The physician who prescribed for the girl said there were indications that she died from hemorrhage of the brain. The Coroner started an investigation.

12 BATHERS DROWN; MANY ARE RESCUED

Broker and His Wife, Caught in Undertow at Neponsit, Are Saved by Life Guard.

BOY LOST LIFE TAKING DARE

Swimmer with One Leg Loses Strength and Sinks—Coney Oarsmen Save Three.

Twelve persons, most of them small boys, were drowned in waters near New York yesterday. There were several instances of thrilling rescues by life savers at the beaches.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Cochrane, residents of the Summer colony at Neponsit, swam out together a distance of 150 feet from the beach shortly after noon yesterday and started to return, when they found themselves opposed by an unusually strong undertow. Both shouted for help, attracting the attention of Daniel J. Wall, a life-saver, whose rescues before yesterday had totalled twenty-three. He plunged in the water at once and started to swim for the couple. Lesier Cuddihy, a member of the Summer colony at Neponsit, following him.

The two men reached the couple when they were almost exhausted. The lifesaver took Mrs. Cochrane and swam rapidly with her to the shore. After she was safe he found that Cuddihy was having hard work and plunged back in the water. He took Cochrane and swam to the shore with him. By this time Cuddihy, who had become exhausted, called for help, and Wall hurried to him, bringing his rescues up to twenty-six.

Mr. Cochrane is the father-in-law of John Temple Graves and a member of the New York Cotton Exchange.

Dived to His Death.

Henry Jansen, a clerk of 2,185 Quimby Avenue, the Bronx, dived from a boat in which he had been rowing with Paul Kamps of 442 West 124th Street, when they were about 300 feet away from Leighton Avenue in Pelham Bay. He was a poor swimmer and had intended to rise to the surface near enough to the boat to take hold of it, but instead he came to the surface several yards away. Kamps grabbed the oars and started to row toward him, but before the boat was near Jansen sank again and failed to come to the surface. His body was recovered later.

Carl Rehan, 18 years, of 110 East 150th Street, the Bronx, a good swimmer, dived from the Pelham Bay Bridge and swam out 400 feet yesterday afternoon when his companions saw him begin to struggle as if a cramp had taken him. Before others could reach him, he sank three times. The police of Harbor Squad B tried to find the body but failed.

Edwin Carlson, 22 years old, of South Orange, who had been visiting his mother Mrs. William Carlson at Morristown, N. J., was seized with a cramp and sank yesterday afternoon while he was swimming in a pond on the Elias Pierson estate. His companion, Hugo Johnson of South Orange, dived after him several times and finally brought his body to the surface.

Two Boys Lose their Lives.

John Rayuneles, Jr., 9 years old, of 71 Bond Street, Elizabeth, N. J., fell from a dock on which he was playing yesterday morning, and was drowned in Staten Island Sound. His body was recovered. The body of Daniel Boyle, 14 years old, who was drowned on Saturday at the same place, has not been recovered.

A man whose left leg had been amputated below the knee came to the foot of Main Street, Brooklyn, early last evening, left on shore a pair of crutches, a blue suit and other clothing and plunged into the river. He was seen to swim out some distance into the river and sink. Witnesses sent word to Harbor Squad A and the body was recovered later and taken to the Brooklyn Morgue. The body was not identified last night. There were two cents in the clothes.

Ernest Mallo, 28 years, a tailor, of 32 Chrystie Street, was drowned last evening while swimming in the bay off Fort Wadsworth, S. I. The body was recovered an hour later by Policeman O'Connor of Harbor Squad A.

Louis Anuseintz, Jr., of 173 Stanton Street, a clerk, 17 years old, was drowned yesterday morning in Pelham Bay while bathing with a number of friends. A body, which was recovered about fifty feet from the shore at Pelham Bay, at 7 o'clock last night, was at first thought to be that of John Messenger, 19 years, who was drowned on Saturday, but was later identified as that of Anuseintz.

Lost Life Taking Dare.

Frank Szelkewitz, Jr., 7 years old, could not swim, but he ventured into the river beyond his depth when he was dared to by his companions at Hastings-on-the-Hudson on Saturday night. He went under and was drowned in spite of the efforts of his companions to rescue him. When his father, who runs a general store at Hastings-on-Hudson, was notified he went to the river where the boy was drowned and began to dive for the body. He remained all night diving, and at 6 o'clock this morning brought the body to the shore.

Samuel Wiener, 17 years, of 625 East Thirteenth Street, Manhattan, swam out 150 feet from the shore at the Municipal Baths at Coney Island and was drowned when he could not make headway against the undertow. His body was recovered.

Harold Rohrie and Joseph Fashom, who were in a rowboat off the foot of West Twenty-third Street at Coney Island, made three rescues yesterday. They picked out of the water Joseph Swift and John Parsons, whose canoe upset, and later brought to safety Louis Morris of 75 West Twenty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, who became exhausted and started to sink while he was bathing.

Walter Krenner of 368 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, was taken with cramps and started to sink yesterday while he was swimming off the foot of West Twenty-ninth Street, Coney Island, and was rescued by Joseph Reily, another swimmer.

Arnold Moller, 28 years, of 92 Christie Street, Manhattan, was drowned yesterday afternoon while he was bathing off Alexander's Pier at Clifton, S. I. His body was recovered and taken to the Morgue at Stapleton, S. I.

John Honayor of 154 Third Avenue, Passaic, N. J., yesterday went swimming in the Passaic River at Paterson, wearing his underclothes. When a button broke the union suit slid down and entangled his legs, so that he was unable to keep swimming, and he was drowned.

FIVE DROWN TOGETHER.

Lake Michigan Undertow Fatal for a Chicago Bathing Party.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Two young women and three men were drowned together today while bathing in Lake Michigan. An under current swept them into a deep hole. The dead are: Miss Marie Dwyer, 21 years old, daughter of a Probate Court Clerk; Miss Nora May, 20 years old; F. J. Kelly, G. H. Vetter, and Stanley Kotoski

The waves were driven on shore by a strong northeast wind, and this caused a swift undertow.

Persons on shore saw the five swept suddenly from their feet and carried to a spot where the water is fifteen feet deep. Rescuers started to their aid, but none of the five reappeared. The police, after several hours search with grappling hooks, could not find the bodies.

FEARS GIRL IS KIDNAPPED.

Mother Thinks Gangsters Forced Her to Write Farewell Note.

A week's search for Gussie Moscowitz, fourteen years old, by the police and relatives having proved ineffective, her mother, Mrs. Rose Moscowitz, a widow, of 571 Rockaway Avenue, Brownsville, was in fear last night that gangsters had made off with the girl, who disappeared on Saturday evening of last week.

Following her daughter's return from work in a Manhattan pencil manufactory, Mrs. Moscowitz went shopping in the neighborhood. Returning at eight o'clock she found this note on a kitchen table:

Mother—Goodbye. I am married. I am going to Buffalo with my husband. No more hard work for me. I got my chance.
GUSSIE.

Gangsters in the neighborhood had annoyed the girl at times, and Mrs. Moscowitz said she feared her daughter was forced to write the note.

TALES OF CRUELTY IN CHINA.

American Sailor Tells of Tortures Inflicted on Thieves.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, July 18.—From the warship Galveston, bound on a mission 2,200 miles up the Yangtse River into the interior of China, Wilford Russell, a Denver boy, has written a letter to his mother, Mrs. M. Russell of this city, describing alleged barbarities still practiced by the people of that country. His letter reads in part as follows:

"We are now 2,200 miles up the Yangste River, and are going still further. Here is a land that is by far the oldest in the world and the people are not like Chinamen at all. We call this part of the world 'No Man's Land.'

"The City of Po Nang, it is said, has never been entered by a white man. It is surrounded by a large wall, and they won't let a white man or any foreigner anywhere near. To watch these people work, farm, and carry on their duties makes one feel as though he had been carried back to five or six hundred years B. C. I haven't seen a single modern thing or anything from the civilized world. It's a wonderful study.

"The Chinaman is the cruelest savage on earth, far worse than any cannibal. Here in Fo Nang Province, torture is allowed. A thief is taken out publicly and tied to a stake and the muscles cut off his body. Or they drive bamboo shoots up under his finger nails, and each day they come around and drive them up a little further, until the man finally dies of insanity. Also they use the thumb screws and the garrote.

"They sometimes put him in a box the shape of the body, with holes in it and tighten it up until the flesh sticks out of the holes; then they shave off the flesh with sharp knives. Again they bury them in concrete with just their heads sticking out. When the concrete dries it contracts and life is squeezed out."

FLOOD PERIL RENEWED.

Terrific Rainstorm Sweeps West Missouri and Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, July 18.—Two hours after the Missouri and Kansas Rivers ceased rising today because of heavy rains last week, a terrific rain and windstorm swept Eastern Kansas, Western Missouri and Southern Nebraska and renewed fears of a disastrous flood. The local Weather Bureau announced that another serious rise in the Missouri and Kansas Rivers might be expected.

The rain fell in torrents here, driven by a wind that jumped from fourteen to fifty-four miles an hour in five minutes. At Topeka almost two inches of rain fell in an hour, and local streams were reported out of their banks. The rainfall was heavy along the Missouri River Valley northwest into Nebraska. St. Joseph reported a fall of nearly one and a half inches. The wind tore down trees and chimneys there.

No accurate estimate of the effect today's rain will have on the river situation was possible tonight, owing to demoralized wire communication.

CHARGES WILL WAS HIDDEN.

Newark Woman Who Was Cut Off by Father Starts Contest.

Mrs. Bridget T. Cadden of 332 Warren Street, Newark, has filed a caveat against the probate of the will of her father, Francis Trainor, who died in Kearney last September. By the will she was cut off with $1, while his estate, consisting of several pieces of real estate, was left to aCtherine Ann Trainor, widow of his dead son, and her brother, John Slavin, in trsut for the grandchildren of the testator. Mrs. Cadden alleges a will made later than the one offered for probate, which bears date of Jan. 13, 1904, has been suppressed.

She asserts her father told her when she last saw him a short time before his death that he had made a will subsequently to the death of Mrs. Trainor, his daughter-in-law, and that she was well provided for in the new document. At the time the will which has been presented was made, Mrs. Cadden and her father were not friendly, but she says they subsequently patched up their differences. The case will come before Judge Sullivan in the Hudson County Orphans Court next Wednesday.

ANGRY WOMEN CHASED HIM.

Ahearn, Who Seized a Baby, Caught in a Cellar.

A man who said he was John Ahearn, 22 years old, and who, according to the police, has been working as a janitor at De La Salle Institute at 108 West Fifty-ninth Street under the name of Jack Harrington, was held in $500 bail for examination tomorrow when arraigned in the Men's Night Court last night. He was arrested after an exciting chase in East Fifty-sixth Street, during which angry women and children urged policemen to "catch that ripper." Policeman Greenberg of the East Fifty-first Street Station chased him to the roof and then down to the cellar of the building at 203 East Fifty-sixth Street before making the arrest.

Ahearn, the police were told, tried to entice two little girls into a hallway at 202 East Fifty-sixth Street, and when the girls ran away screaming, he grabbed up a baby from a go-cart being wheeled past the hallway by Mrs. Edward Kenny of 200 East Fifty-sixth Street and started to run away with it. Mrs. Kenny screamed and he dropped the child to the street and dashed into the hall of 203 with policemen and a crowd at his heels.

CLASH OVER COMSTOCK.

Purity Congress Refuses to Listen to Attack Upon Anti-Vice Man.

Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Pandemonium broke loose this afternoon at the opening session of the ninth International Purity Congress when Leon Malmed of Albany, N. Y., and William C. Hall, a local medical student, tried to quiz Anthony Comstock on phases of his work. Threats of physical violence and arrest from three Sergeants at Arms were necessary to make the questioners desist.

Comstock had just finished a half-hour address on his work and adventures as Secretary of the World's Purity Federation. He had recited statistics to show that he had gradually driven out of New York all obscene publications. He had turned to take his seat, when Malmed arose and shouted:

"I want to know if Mr. Comstock thinks he has acted justly and rightly in having William Sanger of New York arrested for selling a publication published by Margaret Sanger, his wife, when Mr. Comstock sent an agent to William Sanger who secured a copy of the book in question by a subterfuge?"

"I consider that question very impertinent at a meeting of this kind," replied Mr. Comstock vehemently, "and I only wish to state that you are misinformed as to the facts."

Three Sergeants at Arms rushed up to Malmed and threatened his arrest if he did not take his seat. As the President rapped again for order, Hall arose from his seat.

"Mr. Comstock," Hall queried, "do you believe that you do right in stamping as pernicious and corrupting the works of men like Havelock Ellis, Dr. Von Krafft, Ebing, and Dr. Ulrich, or are you assuming that to those of pure mind books on the body and sex are gangrened and rotten? Do you suppose—"

"You are out of order," broke in the President, as the audience broke into an uproar. The three Sergeants at Arms thereupon rushed up to Hall and silenced him.

The case of William Sanger is due to come up before Judge Swann in General Sessions. Mr. Sanger, who, upon the earnest request of a Comstock agent, furnished him with a copy of Mrs. Sanger's book entitled "Family Limitation," asked for a jury trial, but this request was denied by Judge Swann last Monday.

Show European Resort Life.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 18.—A movement has been inaugurated here to enable visitors who are prevented from going to Europe by the war this year to get some idea of the things that are to be seen in the principal European resorts during normal times. The Hotel Traymore started the movement by giving a representation of the scenes in Pere Lunette's Bistro, a picturesque café of the Parisian underworld, and during the present week visitors will have an opportunity to spend an evening in a "fiesta" before an inn in Seville. Night life in the other European cities will be depicted later, with appropriate settings.

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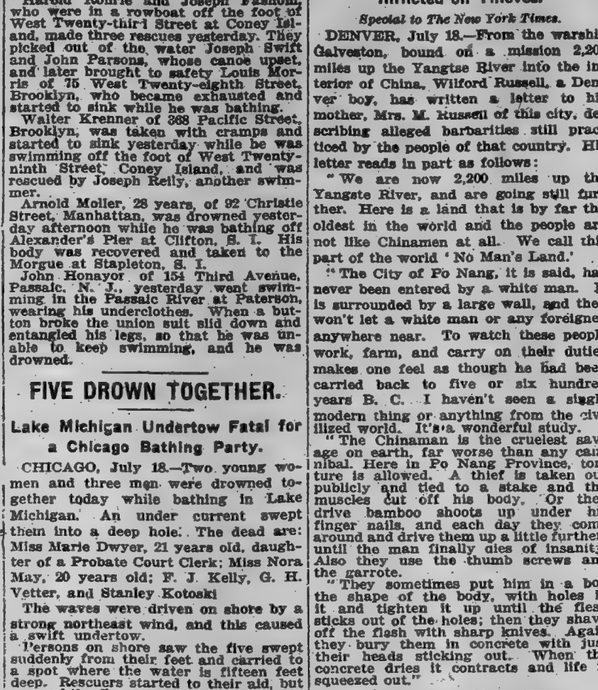

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The New York Times Current History prints the story of the war in progress splendidly illustrated. 25c a copy—published monthly. Bound volume of first six numbers $2, delivery charges extra. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Hart Schaffner & Marx Blue Serge Suits $16.50
They have just come in—a quantity of fine Hart Schaffner & Marx three-piece and two-piece Blue Serge Suits, which go on sale at the unusually low price of $16.50
And to make this sale of more than ordinary importance—we have added many from our own stocks—to give you a greater opportunity for a satisfactory selection.
Regularly priced at $20, $22.50, $25 and $28 this season, with prices soaring on blue serge for next season, this is a real opportunity to buy an exceptionally tailored, Australian wool blue serge suit, guaranteed to stay blue in any kind of weather, at $16.50.
Hart Schaffner & Marx
$22.50 Mohair Tuxedo Suits
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This suit is the greatest novelty of the season, specially originated for dinners and dancing at the seashore. The lightest dress clothing in existence—the waistcoat being merely a wide sash with pockets.
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350—$25 fabrics
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All now $18—Suit to Measure—Fit, finish and satisfaction strictly guaranteed.
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Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, cooler today; fair tomorrow; light, variable winds, mostly north.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,996. .... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BIG ARMS STRIKE TO START TODAY; MEDIATION OFF

Remington Machinists Will Walk Out—Brewing Strike Among Hungarian Laborers.

MANUFACTURERS TO FIGHT

Labor Leaders Threaten to Stop All Bridgeport Industry, Making 30,000 Idle.

QUARREL ON WITH GOMPERS

Resent His Talk of German Influence and Refuse to Attend Conference He Calls.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 19.—Abruptly terminating all peace negotiations, labor leaders tonight ordered a strike of all union machinists in Bridgeport, beginning at noon tomorrow with the walkout of 500 men from the new Remington Arms plant and 300 from another factory, not named. They declared that within a week they would have munition manufacture in this city at a standstill. The manufacturers at a meeting today determined to stand firmly for the open shop.

The labor leaders plan to confine the strike to Bridgeport for a week and then, if their demands are not granted, to spread it throughout New England. Machinists were ordered to quit work on material for the Remington companies, no matter where done.

Hungarian Strike Impending.

Bridgeport was flooded tonight with 10,000 copies of the Elore, a Hungarian newspaper, marked "Special Bridgeport Edition," calling for a mass meeting of Hungarians tomorrow night to vote on a strike in all Bridgeport munition plants. According to the paper and Hungarians here, the fact that Bridgeport is making arms and ammunition for the Allies has nothing to do with the proposed strike; the Hungarians, most of whom are laborers and not organized, think, as the machinists do, that some of the profits of the war business should go to the workmen. There are several thousand Hungarians working as laborers on the new Remington Arms plant and as unskilled laborers in other Bridgeport munition factories.

Dispatches from Washington tell of suspicions of a concerted Hungarian move to cripple the manufacture of munitions of war in this country for the Allies. The Elore is published simultaneously in New York and Chicago. It is said that Hungarian speakers will come to Bridgeport tomorrow from New York to address the mass meeting.

The strike of the Hungarians would be a blow to manufacturers here because of the scarcity of labor in New England. It is heard that the Hungarians would be far more difficult to control in an industrial war than the metal workers, most of whom are American-born.

The union leaders said they knew nothing of the Hungarian move, but they showed marked interest in it.

Labor leaders here asserted that in Springfield Mass., plans have been laid for a strike there that would affect all told 10,000 machinists. Plans are said to be radiating from Springfield for strikes in Holyoke, Chicopee Falls, Chicopee, West Springfield and Indian Orchard.

J. J. Keppler, International Vice President of the Machinists' Union, and John A. Johnson, First Vice President of the Structural Iron Workers, both said that Samuel Gompers had no power to stop the strike and that the industrial war would be fought out as they had mapped it, regardless of what the President of the American Federation of Labor might wish to have done.

Leaders Defy Gompers.

When Mr. Keppler later was advised that Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, had called a conference of officers of the International Association of Machinists to meet with him in Washington to consider the strike ordered at the Remington plant, he said that he and the other labor leaders here would pay no attention to any such call.

"Neither Samuel Gompers nor the President of the United States can stop this strike now," he added.

"The only man who can stop it is Major Walter G. Penfield, works manager of the Remington plant, and he can cut it short by backing down completely.

"Mr. Gompers has no jurisdiction over me. He can't order me to Washington and I won't go. I mailed Mr. Gompers a letter tonight containing the interview in which he said money was being used to force American strikes. I called on him to come here and prove something or shut up. Mr. Gompers has weakened his position here by trying to start something Major Penfield couldn't get away with.

"The strike leaders here positively will not go to Washington. I haven't gotten Mr. Gompers's invitation yet, but I expected it and I have sent the answer in advance. The strike leaders here are international labor officials over whom Mr. Gompers has no control. The best thing Mr. Gompers can settle is his own rash statements."

Secret Work on Munitions.

Later in his interview Mr. Keppler said:

"Many of our men are engaged on secret orders of great importance. Those men have said nothing, of course, of what they are doing. We shall continue this work, barring action by the United States Government, so long as the unions are properly treated; but this feature of the situation will be found to be of importance."

Asked for an explanation, Mr. Keppler said that he did not refer to work for the United States Government.

Continued on Page 4.

KRUPP DISPUTE ENDED, BUT ONLY TEMPORARILY

Some of the Men's Demands Conceded—Many Dissatisfied Workmen Leave the Factory.

GENEVA, July 19.—An important meeting was held at Essen yesterday, according to advices received at Basle, between the administration of the Krupp gun works and representatives of the workmen, in order to settle the dispute which has arisen over the demands of the men for an increase in wages.

Directly and indirectly, about 100,000 men are involved. Minor cases in which machinery has been destroyed have been reported.

The military authorities before the meeting, the Basle advices say, warned both sides that unless an immediate arrangement was reached severe measures would be employed.

The Krupp officials are understood to have granted a portion of the demands of the employes, which has brought about a temporary peace, but the workmen still appear to be dissatisfied, and many have left the works.

A strike would greatly affect the supply of munitions, and for this reason the military have adopted rigorous precautions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20.—A telegram to The Daily Express from Geneva says many men have already left the Krupp works because they are unable to bear the strain of incessant labor, and would rather take their chances in the trenches than continue work at Essen under the present conditions.

Some minor cases of sabotage have already been reported.

TO PUNISH BELGIANS WHO TRY TO DEPART

Germans Will Mulct Them $2,500 or Imprison Them Five Years, or Both.

BRUSSELS, July 19, (via Amsterdam.)—General von Bissing, Governor General of Belgium, promulgated an order today for the punishment of any Belgian between the ages of 16 and 40 who should leave the country to serve in any capacity for a State at war with Germany.

The penalty provided is a fine of 10,000 marks ($2,500) or five years' imprisonment, or both.

BRITISH AGREEMENT WITH STANDARD OIL

Company Makes Arrangement With That Government on Shipments to Neutrals.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—An arrangement is being negotiated between the British Government and the Standard Oil Company, which is expected to save the company's ships with cargoes for neutral ports from seizure and detention. Under the plan the company would agree to limit the amount of the shipments to each to the figure shown by the statistics of the period before the war to be the normal consumption of that country.

A similar arrangement is being considered in connection with the cotton trade. An estimate is now being made of the amount of cotton which might be regarded as the normal consumption of each nation.

All of these negotiations are informal, as the American Government does not recognize the right of the British Government to interfere in now legitimate trade with neutral countries.

BRITISH GAINED A MILE IN DARDANELLES GULLY

June 28 Battle Strengthened Their Hold on "The Valley of Death."

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20.—The British press representative in the Dardanelles, reporting under date of July 4, says:

"The successful advance of the British left wing on June 28 placed in our hands another mile of the 'Gully Ravine,' which is the Gallipoli Peninsula's Valley of Death. The Turks know every inch of the ground and pour a tremendous number of shells into the ravine, which is dotted for miles up from the shore with lonely graves, marking the last resting place of some soldier who was buried where he fell.

"Despite the tragedies staged here, the spectator must admit that the ravine presents a scene of rugged grandeur, resembling the Scotch highlands. The mile of gully most recently added to the British positions is still littered with the débris of the Turkish positions, which are invariably ill-kept and filthy from a sanitary point of view. If the enemy goes through the campaign without some great epidemic he will have undue luck.

"As the correspondent traveled up the ravine twenty-four hours after the battle, there were visible plenty of evidences of the strenuous character of the fighting—scattered bodies half protruding from the ground, hastily dug graves, hundreds of broken rifles and scattered equipment, and everywhere great fires burning and giving forth a sickly stench, for on the fires Turkish dead in hundreds were being burned.

"In front of the trenches British soldiers were working like bees preparing barriers and trenches under a continuous fire of enemy sharpshooters, while others, for whom there was no room in the trenches, were sleeping calmly close behind and awaiting the summons to resist an expected counter-attack.

"One of the finest things about the Gully Ravine is that, despite the heat and lack of breezes, there is plenty of water for man and beast—springs which come from the interior hills and enter the valley in a tiny trickling stream as clear as crystal and icy cool. No wine ever has or will taste as good as a glass of this water to a warrior who has spent hours in the trenches, stooping to avoid enemy snipers, or cramped by the weight of his kit and the narrowness of his quarters, while the sun scorched his neck and back and while stenches and millions of flies made existence well-nigh unbearable."

LONDON, July 19.—The total casualties of the Dardanelles expeditionary force to date in killed, wounded, and missing have been 42,434 officers and men, Premier Asquith told the House of Commons today. The total includes both naval and military branches of the service.

Out of an aggregate of 8,084 casualties among officers, the Premier's statement said, the killed numbered 1,933.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
16c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Advt.

CABINET TO PASS ON WILSON'S NOTE TO BERLIN TODAY

President and Secretary Lansing Frame Reply, and It Will Go to Berlin This Week.

ORDUNA REPORT SENT IN

W. O. Thomas, Federal Official, Mails Full Details of Torpedo Attack on Liner.

AVERSE TO CONGRESS CALL

President and His Advisers Want No Warlike Debate While Exchanges Are On.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—There is no longer any room for doubt that the next note to be sent to Berlin will make plain the displeasure of this Government over Germany's failure to furnish the assurances as to the future conduct of the submarine warfare that were asked for by the United States.

Whatever doubt there may have been that President Wilson shared the view of officials here that the controversy between the two Governments had created a serious situation was removed today when the President returned to Washington from New Hampshire. The President's opinion of the unsatisfactory character of the German note is said to coincide fully with that of other members of the Administration.

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing discussed the German situation for more than an hour today. It was understood that they had before them an outline of a note to be sent to Germany. This communication will not be put in final shape, however, until it has been considered by the Cabinet tomorrow. The President then will have the opportunity of hearing the views of his official advisers as to what course should be taken in future dealings with the German Government. The final drafting may be postponed until after a Cabinet meeting on Friday.

No More Parleying.

It is generally believed here that Germany will be told frankly that further discussion of the submarine issue is useless, and that the United States intends, in the event of any more attacks by German submarines that endanger the lives of American citizens, to uphold its right under international law.

But how far the President is willing to go in maintaining the honor and dignity of the United States is something that has not been disclosed. One suggestion today was that before deciding upon his policy of action the President would confer with leaders in Congress with the purpose of agreeing on a plan of procedure that would be likely to have the approval of the Senate and the House when they assembled for the regular legislative session in December. There is a disinclination throughout the Administration to have Congress called in extraordinary session at this time or in the immediate future. If this feeling dominates the deliberations of the President and his advisers, their decision will be assurance that drastic action to stop the German submarine attacks will not be taken now. The course of the Government at the time American bluejackets and marines were landed at Vera Cruz indicates that action that might draw the Government into war will not be undertaken without the advance approval of Congress, which, of course, is the Constitutional war-making authority.

Among Senators the understanding prevails that the President will call the Senate in special session in October to revise the rules of that body, but there is no authoritative confirmation on the subject.

The President and some of his advisors have shown a reluctance to agree to a special session of the Senate, even when they have kept in mind that the suggestion did not involve convening the House of Representatives at the same time.

Fear Warlike Debate.

A great sigh of relief went up when Congress adjourned last March, for it was felt by the Administration that as long as the two Houses were sitting so long was there danger that questions

Continued on Page 2.

Formal Protest Made Over Orduna Attack

William O. Thompson, counsel to the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, who returned from England on Saturday on the Orduna, said last night that he had made a protest to the State Department in Washington by telephone yesterday afternoon and had sent by mail a full report of the attempt to sink the ship on July 9 off the Irish coast.

"I read in the afternoon newspapers," Mr. Thompson said, "that no protest had been made at the State Department by any of the passengers of the Orduna. As I have some business matters to attend to in New York, which will keep me here a few days, I decided to make my protest by telephone, and offered to leave at once for Washington if it was necessary. I was informed that it would be quite sufficient for the present if I drew up a full report and forwarded it by mail, which I proceeded to do."

FRAGILE WOMEN need something to feed and enrich their blood. Wincarnis with seltzer and a dash of lemon is an excellent hot weather tonic and restorative. —Advt.

Berlin Scoffs at Orduna Story; Still Thinks We Will Accept Terms

German Authorities Disbelieve Report of Attack on Cunard Liner and Newspapers Print Only Brief Notice of It—Think President Will Back Down.

By a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 19.—The German authorities are not inclined to take seriously the Orduna Captain's story of submarine attack. A high officer of the Admiralty told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the German Government knew absolutely nothing about the incident, except what appeared in the afternoon papers. This was merely a single small paragraph cabled from New York. He added:

"It will be at least eight or ten days before we will get any reports on the subject."

Field Marshal von Hindenburg's offensive is eclipsing popular interest in President Wilson's next move. While the authorities, pursuing a policy of watchful waiting for President Wilson's answer, will have nothing to say until it is received, the hope is still expressed in the usually optimistic quarters that President Wilson will accept the German proposals in principle or make counter-proposals despite the reports from America that he will stand his ground.

The Cologne Gazette says today:

"According to the report of our Washington correspondent, the tension caused by the Lusitania sinking has given way to a friendlier feeling. We can hail this all the more since Germany has not receded one inch from its fundamental position on the submarine war. A forcible protest by the American Government against England for interference with American commerce is not to be expected until the differences of opinion between America and Germany are out of the way, but we believe that our last note contains proposals which will so effectively guard America against further harm in our submarine war that a solution satisfactory to both countries can be found on this basis."

THAW GETS HOME, HAILED AS A HERO

Fifty Autos, Police Officials, and Crowd Greet Him at Station in Pittsburgh.

WON FORTUNE IN 1907 PANIC

Slayer Asserts He Made Enough in Stocks to Pay All Expenses After His Second Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 19.—After an outing of two days at Atlantic City and a night spent in Philadelphia, Harry K. Thaw, who was set free on Friday by Justice Hendrick in New York, arrived at his home here at 6:25 o'clock tonight and joined his mother, who has been patiently awaiting him at their beautiful town house on Beechwood Boulevard in the east end of the city.

The arrival of Thaw here was the most spectacular incident since his release, and it was not of his own making. He had expressed the hope that he might be permitted to enter the city quietly and escape a demonstration.

But Chief of Police Nobel Matthews, who had been notified of the time of Thaw's arrival, made the most elaborate arrangements to guard him against harm. Thaw got off his train at the East Liberty Station, about five miles from the business district, and he found a small army of uniformed policemen and plain clothes men on hand, headed by the Chief himself.

Fifty Automobiles and a Crowd.

There was a crowd of 800 at the station, and they gave Thaw a rousing cheer. The Chief led him through the station to the street, where fifty automobiles were in line. Thaw jumped into a touring car with his secretary, H. J. Rice, and was surrounded immediately by a dozen motorcycle policemen.

The car shot away at forty miles an hour, followed closely by another big touring car occupied by New York newspaper correspondents, the Chief of Police, a Police Lieutenant with much gold braid, and two detectives. The Chief, standing up in his automobile, shouted in stentorian tones an order that traffic be suspended, but he as well might have spared himself the exertion. The crowd of people afoot dashed along pell-mell and the automobiles formed in a long line that soon assumed the proportions of a parade.

The crowd was so eager to greet Thaw that at one point on the half-mile run to his home they blocked the car in which stood the Chief. Shouting a warning, the Chief directed the chauffeur to speed up and the big car jumped ahead, taking a corner on two wheels. Automobile horns blared and the crowd cheered wildly, drowning out the Chief's lusty voice.

As the remarkable procession headed for the entrance of the Thaw grounds and began to mount the steep hill which leads to the house, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, mother of Harry Thaw, could be seen standing in the doorway surrounded by half a dozen women. They were all dressed in white. Thaw raised his hat in greeting while he was fifty yards away.

Throng Charges Over Lawn.

The excitement was at its height at this moment, and the Chief was shouting again.

"Let nobody enter," he commanded. But even the big force of policemen was unable to enforce the order. Men and women rushed across the lawn, all thought of dignity gone, and swarmed onto the broad porch. Thaw, after a brief word with his mother, who then retired into the house, joined them and thanked them for the warm reception. He was asked to pose by photographers and moving picture men and when his mother, smiling, nodded her approval, he consented. Chief Matthews and his officers got into the picture, too. Everybody seemed to be happy, especially Thaw and his mother.

The picture taken, Thaw chatted for five minutes with the newspaper men and then went into the house. He said he would not leave his mother tonight. Concerning his return here he said:

"To return to Pittsburgh has been my desire for so long that I do not find words to express myself now. I am here. And also I want to thank my friends, so many of them, for helping toward this success, that now I can name but one—my mother."

That Thaw was sincerely happy over his return home could not be doubted. Several times, on the way from Philadelphia by train, he gave expression to his feelings, and as the train passed through the country within a radius of fifty miles of Pittsburgh he began to comment on places that he recognized. Just as the train neared Braddock, Penn., he pointed to a building and said:

"There is the place where Charlie Schwab got his training as a clerk."

A little further on he pointed to a great steel mill.

"They don't seem very busy," he remarked, "but that isn't as big as the Homestead. You will be able to see the Homestead mill in a short time.

Continued on Page 6.

FOR A WEAKENED NERVOUS SYSTEM, Horsford's Acid Phosphate is especially beneficial. Refreshes and invigorates.—Advt.

FRANK IN A FEVER, INFECTION FEARED

Prisoner's Condition Was Regarded as Critical at a Late Hour Last Night.

DOCTORS IN CONSULTATION

Spells of High Temperature During Day Cause Alarm, but Doctor Continues Hopeful.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 19.—After a day of great anxiety, due to spells of high temperature, Leo Frank, the wounded victim of a fellow-convict's knife, was in a critical condition tonight, although Dr. G. D. Compton, the prison physician, is still hopeful of the patient's recovery.

His condition became so serious at 11 o'clock tonight that a consultation of doctors was called. In attendance were Dr. Compton, Dr. Thomas M. Hall of Milledgeville, Dr. Henry Moses of Macon, and Dr. H. J. Rosenberg of Atlanta, the latter the Frank family's private physician. At that hour Frank's temperature was 101.8, his pulse 100 and his respiration 20.

Blood poisoning from infection of his wound is the chief danger feared, but thus far there have been no symptoms of this. His temperature hovers between 101 and 102.4 degrees.

Dr. Compton states that some fever is to be expected, and that a swelling which has shown in the neck is not necessarily a dangerous symptom of itself. The stitches seem to be holding firmly. Still, it is admitted that the knife with which Creen attacked Frank might easily have been infected.

Frank's cot is in a room where the heat is almost unbearable, but he will be moved to a private room if arrangements can be made. The Prison Farm does not provide private rooms for patients, and the room into which Frank will be moved is an office.

Mrs. Frank, who came to Milledgeville Friday night to visit her husband on the regular visitors' day, and was here when the attempted assassination took place, remains here, spending every minute at her husband's bedside in the hospital that the officials will permit. Though the shock and strain have told on her, she is holding up with marked courage.

Besides his wife, no one is allowed to enter the prison gates or see the wounded prisoner other than the physicians and nurses attending him.

J. W. Creen, the convict who attacked Frank, gave out a statement today in contradiction to that made to Warden Smith following the crime, that he was "sorry" he smashed Frank.

"I only wish that I had had more strength," he said today while chained to a concrete post in the sleeping quarters.

"I don't think I ever did wrong in my life," he added. "I think I have done my duty in this matter as well as my strength would allow. I believe that God has helped me."

Further than this Creen would say nothing. He reiterated his declaration of yesterday that he would tell his whole story to no one except B. H. Hardaway, a Columbus contractor, for whom he worked at one time. Much of his time is spent in reading the Bible.

The attitude of Frank toward Creen remains unchanged.

"I only wish that he had been man enough to have given me a fair chance," Frank said in discussing the attack with friends.

The prison officials believe that Creen's attack was the result of long brooding and planning. Creen is known to have expressed hatred for Frank to fellow-prisoners more than once. One of the guards is authority for the statement that Creen, discussing Frank with a fellow-prisoner before Frank's sentence was commuted, remarked:

"Just wait until he comes down here. Then I'll show you something."

Officials of the prison will take no action regarding Creen until they receive instructions from the Prison Commission.

It is now believed that Creen slipped the knife out of the dining room and carried it for days, concealed in his clothes, waiting his chance to make the attack on Frank.

Creen, although he weighs 165 pounds, is partly paralyzed in his left arm. The physicians think that this probably saved Frank's life, as Creen was unable to seize his victim while he used the knife.

S. L. Terry, Sheriff of Baldwin County, received today this message from Atlanta, signed C. H. Banks:

"If law permits you are authorized to enter my name as bondsman on Frank's assailant. Can be qualified for $50,000."

Officials here do not know who Banks is. They are keeping from Creen all reports that might tend to make him think that in any quarters he was being praised for his deed.

Shelve Resolutions for Inquiry.

ATLANTA, July 19.—The Penitentiary Committee of the House of Representatives late today voted to table three resolutions which would have provided

Continued on Page 6.

SARONY CELEBRATED PORTRAITS $5 for 4. 144 5th Ave. (14th St.)—Advt.

RUSSIANS READY TO QUIT WARSAW; EVACUATION ORDER REPORTED ISSUED; AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMIES ARE CLOSING IN

"Has Paralyzed Russia," Says the Kaiser; Next Move in West to "Make Europe Tremble"

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 19, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—News is current here that Emperor William has telegraphed his sister, the Queen of Greece, to the effect that he "has paralyzed Russia for at least six months to come and is on the eve of delivering a coup on the western front that will make all Europe tremble."

Russia has not yet become aware of any symptoms of paralysis, but rather to the contrary, for so far all the evidence points to the Germanic plans having succeeded in no other sense than in the acquisition of territory—otherwise overloading themselves with immense areas of space that are an obstacle instead of a help.

ITALY INVADED, AUSTRIANS HEAR

Get News of Occupation of 11 Square Kilometers in "Old Venetian Territory."

CADORNA REPORTS SUCCESS

Austrian Armored Trenches Stormed on Carso Plateau—Fort Hermann Weakens.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, July 19, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The invasion of Italy is greeted here with great enthusiasm, and the Budapest and Vienese papers look upon it as most encouraging.

The invaders comprised, Austrian, Hungarian, Carinthian, Polish, and Croatian troops, and the territory they occupy is 11 square kilometers in size. The territory belonged to the old Venetian Republic.

ROME, July 19.—The following official communication was issued today:

The Italian offensive on the Cadore front, in the Falzarego district, and in the upper valley of the Ansiei has continued to develop favorably.

In Carnia we have opened an effective fire against Fort Hermann, northeast of Piezzo, and are inflicting notable damage daily. With our occupation of the Carso Plateau several lines of trenches, solidly armored and protected, were successively assaulted and captured. Two thousand prisoners, including thirty-six officers, and six machine guns, 1,500 rifles and a large quantity of munitions were captured.

Our attack was renewed this morning along the whole of the Isonzo front with redoubled energy.

The 11 kilometers of Italian territory, the alleged occupation of which has elated Budapest and Vienna, amount to 4.2471 square miles. Its location is not easy to determine, for it might be anywhere on the borders of the region of Venetia, or even over its eastern frontier in Friuli, or in the Austrian littoral where Italy has set up civil administrations since the war began. All of this territory once belonged to the "old Venetian Republic."

If, however, it refers, not to territory recaptured from the Italians, but to territory which was Italian before the war began, it may mean that somewhere along the Carnic Alps from Monte Croce to Pontebba, a distance of thirty miles, where there was supposed to be no pass, a pass has been found, and the Austrian, Hungarian, Carinthian, Polish, and Croatian troops may have thus won a foothold in the "old Venetian Republic." Although Croatian troops are employed on the Friuli front and along the Isonzo, this is the only line where the levies of Carinthia are massed.

2 SUBMARINES MAY BE LOST.

Fail to Return to Pola After Reconnoitring Italian Coast.

PARIS, July 19.—A telegram from a Rome news agency says that a refugee, who has reached Lome from Pola, the Austrian naval base, states that two Austrian submarines which left to reconnoitre the Italian coast have not returned and are believed to have been lost.

One of the submarines had a crew of twenty, the other a crew of forty. Their supplies of gasoline were sufficient for only four days.

BAG AUSTRIAN AEROPLANE.

Italians Bring It Down with Rifle Fire and Capture Two Officers.

ROME, July 19.—An Austrian aeroplane which bombarded Bari Saturday was struck by rifle fire on the way back to its base and fell into the sea off Barletta, thirty-three miles northwest of Bari, according to an official statement issued tonight at the War Office.

A fishing boat manned by two soldiers, a customs officer and a constable went out and captured the machine with the two Austrian officers who composed the crew.

SEES ISONZO VICTORY NEAR.

Premier Salandra Says Austrian Lines Will Soon Be Taken.

ROME, July 19.—Signor Barzilai, the Republican Deputy who on Saturday was appointed a member of the Cabinet without portfolio, returned from the front yesterday with Premier Salandra. Signor Barzilai's constituents marched with flags and bands to the new Minister's home to welcome him. He made a speech to the electors, declaring the war would demonstrate the error of those who talked wildly about a divided Italy.

Premier Salandra expressed satisfaction with the accomplishments of the army since his last visit to the front, and said there were good prospects that the Isonzo line of the Austrians would be conquered soon.

DEWEY'S Pure Grape Juice costs more than ordinary grape juice, and is worth more. 128 Fulton Street and 21 Nassau Street, N. Y. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT. —Advt.

BRITISH COMPLAIN OF GERMAN PLOTS

Embassy Offers Evidence of Schemes to Strike at Allies Here in Many Ways.

WIDE INVESTIGATION BEGUN

Prominent Names Involved—Conspiracy Is Alleged to Blow Up Canadian Plants.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—At the instance of the British Government the State Department has called on the Department of Justice to investigate the activities of certain German sympathizers in the United States who are alleged to have been employing unlawful means to strike at Great Britain and her allies.

Until inquiry has developed whether there is sufficient evidence to warrant prosecutions no names will be made public, and officials of the departments as well as those of the British Embassy are reticent about discussing the matter. It is known, however, that information has reached the embassy concerning all kinds of plots, ranging from schemes to wreck bridges over which railroad trains were carrying volunteers of the British Army, to the incitement of strikes at American industrial plants making war supplies for the Allies.

One case in which the British Government informed the State Department it had evidence involved a wealthy German resident of Detroit, Mich., who was alleged to have supplied money to certain persons in Windsor, Ontario, to finance an attempt to dynamite a Canadian armory and a factory making clothing for the British Army. Great Britain inquired whether this case, if fully substantiated, would constitute military activity on American soil, constituting a breach of neutrality.

All the evidence furnished by the British Embassy will be turned over to the Department of Justice, which will conduct the inquiry through its Bureau of Investigations. The bureau and the United States Secret Service as well have been conducting widespread investigations on their own initiative, and several prosecutions already have resulted. It is understood that stories of plots to blow up British ships at sea have been carefully looked into, and that scores of suspected persons have been under surveillance in various parts of the country.

According to reports today in official circles, some persons of high repute in American business circles have been mentioned in reports transmitted by the British Government, but their names are being jealously guarded pending the outcome of the investigation.

TWO FIRES BREAK OUT ON NEW DREADNOUGHT

Attempt to Damage the Oklahoma, Now Nearing Completion, is Suspected.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Two fires, which are believed to have been of incendiary origin, despite the declaration of company officials that they knew nothing of their origin, somewhat damaged tonight the new dreadnought Oklahoma, now nearing completion in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company in Camden.

The workmen employed aboard the battleship left the yard at 6 o'clock and the flames were discovered by watchmen about three-quarters of an hour later in the lower hold under tuuret No. 1.

The compartment was flooded and it was believed that the fire had been put out. At 9 o'clock more smoke was observed and the compartment was again flooded, the fire being finally extinguished an hour later.

Just before midnight smoke was seen coming from a compartment beneath another turret at the opposite end of the vessel, and the firemen of four Camden companies and the Philadelphia Harbor Police were recalled to the yard. As in the case of the fires in the forward turret, there were dense clouds of black smoke, but no flames visible. Although apparently under control an hour later, the firemen continued to flood the smoke filled compartments.

Several months ago the company took cognisance of the fact that many men whose nationality made them opposed to the policy of the United States were employed at the plant, and in view of the fact any one of them might decide to take revenge upon the company's property the guards about the Oklahoma were increased. None of these guards would talk of the fire tonight.

"I have heard nothing about the fire," said Samuel Knox, President of the company. "The yard is closely guarded day and night, and I will start an investigation in the morning."

He refused to discuss the possibility that a bomb had been placed aboard the Oklahoma.

The Oklahoma was launched about two years ago and is about 80 per cent. completed.

Don't miss the announcements of Edgemere Crest on Pages 7, 16, 18 and 20 today.—Adv.

CZAR'S FORCES RETREATING

Whole Line Between the Vistula and the Bug Falling Back.

TERRIFIC CONFLICT THERE

Austrians Push Over the Wolicza River and Also Advance North of Sokal.

BOTH SIDES LOSE HEAVILY

Berlin Says That 16,000 Russians Have Been Captured in Three Days.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20.—The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent reports that the gradual evacuation of Warsaw has been ordered by the Russians.

Continued successes of the great Teutonic movement against the Polish capital were indicated in the German official bulletin received from Berlin this morning. This stated that the Russians were retreating along the whole front between the Vistula and the Bug. The bulletin reads:

The Germans have occupied Tukum and Windau, (Province of Courland.)

Between the Vistula and the Bug the battle continues with unabated violence.

The Austro-Hungarians have forced a crossing of the Wolicza River in the neighborhod of Grabovetz and advanced across the Bug to the north of Sokal, the Russians having during the night retreated along the whole front between the Vistula and the Bug.

The Germans captured from July 16 to July 18 16,000 prisoners and twenty-three machine guns.

That German columns have occupied Tukum, thirty-eight miles west of Riga, and Dobien, eighteen miles west of Mitau, is admitted by an official statement issued at the headquarters of the Russian general staff. The same report admits that the Austrians have gained the right bank of the Volitza and have crossed the Bug River on a front reaching to Sokal. The bulletin says:

On the Narew front the night of the 18th the enemy took the offensive, capturing the village of Poredy, on the right bank of the Pissa River. On the left bank of the Skwa enemy attacks against the villages of Vyk and Pchetchnik were repulsed with success. West of the Omulew our troops, retiring progressively toward a bridgehead on the Narew, delivered on the evening of the 17th a rear-guard action of a stubborn character near the town of Mahoff. Near the village of Karnevo we made a brilliant counter-attack.

"In the direction of Lublin enemy attacks during the 18th on the front Wilkolaz-Vychawa, (east and north of Krasnik,) were successfully repulsed.

At dawn of the 18th the enemy captured Krasnostav, thirty-four miles south of Lublin, on the Vieprz, and crossed upstream. During the course of the 15th enemy attacks between the stream flowing from Rybtchevbitze toward the village of Piaski and the Vieprz remained without result. On the right bank of the Vieprz we repulsed near Krasnostav and the River Volitza many extremely stubborn enemy attacks.

Nevertheless, near the mouth of the Volitza and the village of Gaevniki the enemy succeeded in establishing himself on the right bank of this river, after which we judged it advisable to retire to our second-line positions.

In the region of the village of Grabovetz on the 18th we repulsed four furious enemy attacks on a front of two miles, supported by a curtain of fire from his artillery.

Between Genelchva and the Bug on the evennig of the 17th, after a desperate fight we drove the enemy from all the trenches previously occupied by him. On the Bug energetic fighting continued against the enemy, who crossed on the 18th on the front Skomorakhy-Sokal.

London Expects Capture of City.

"Can Warsaw be held?" is the question now being asked here.

With the German Field Marshals, von Hindenburg on the north and von Mackensen on the south, whipping forward the two ends of a great arc around the city, it is realized in England that Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian armies, has the most severe task imposed on him since the outbreak of the European war, and the military writers of some of the London papers seem to think that the task is well-nigh impossible.

There was sustained confidence that Germany's previous violent attacks along the Bzura-Rawka front would never pierce the Russian line, but the present colossal co-ordinate movement was developed with such suddenness, and has been carried so far without meeting serious Russian resistance, that more and more the British press is discounting the fall of the Polish capital, and, while not giving up all hope of its retention, is pointing out the enormous difficulty the Russian armies have labored under from the start by the existence of such a salient.

Having been unable to straighten out their line by an advance through East Prussia in the north, and Galicia in the south, the Russians have perpetually faced the pincers of the Austro-Germans, and if these can now be sufficiently tightened Warsaw must go, and with it the entire line.

A Petrograd dispatch to The Daily Mail telling of Russia's continued confidence, says:

"Additional factories are undertaking every day to turn out large quantities

of munitions, and the supply of war material of all kinds is increasing steadily.

"The nation is preparing to pass through a period of reverses, if necessary, but never has felt more certain of ultimate victory."

Great Movement Developing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 19, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Battle has been joined once more between Slav and Teuton. It is not perhaps a decisive fight, but at any rate it is a great battle. It is still in the preliminary stages, and as it covers a front extending from the Baltic to Bukowina, it is too early yet to attempt any particular understanding of the operations.

In the nature of things, the conflict over the greater part of this vast area must be mainly mimic warfare—demonstration or diversion—but to all appearance the enemy is pressing with vigor and determination upon the Russian defense along the entire extent of this vast front with the single exception of a few miles of the section on the Bzura and Rawka Rivers.

The hardest fighting of the last 24 hours has been between the middle Vistula and the Bug, where the Russians held their own, and though suffering no small losses themselves, inflicted much heavier losses upon the attacking enemy. This appears at present to be the main battle front, but there is another, that north of the lower Vistula, roughly from Wyszogrod to the region about Ossowetz. This German line extends about 150 miles, approximately the same distance as that of the battle line directed toward Lublin.

These two are the main battle lines of the Teutons, and the fighting over the remainder of the 1,000-mile front is subservient to the operations on these two serried lines of attack. There are other possibilities, of course, but this represents matters as they seem to us here today.

There is no doubt that the German advance on the Narew front is a serious matter, and the Germans have massed on this front numbers sufficient to compel the Russians, while retiring steadily before them to the north of the lower Vistula, also to effect a considerable redisposition of their forces on the south or left bank of the Vistula.

While not so definitely stated in the official bulletin, I understand the meaning of this regrouping is that the Russians have retired on prepared lines of great strength behind those they so long defended on the Bzura and Rawka Rivers. This is quite in accordance with the general plan, and if the Germans have now reached points near the Narew River, the time naturally has come for the Russians to be withdrawn also on the other side of the Vistula. In the main, the object of the Germans has failed on the Narew front.

The problem of transport without railways is believed to have been partially solved on the Lublin front by the Germans by placing on the roads an enormous number of motor vehicles working from railhead to front base. However managed, the eGrmans certainly contrived to deliver on Saturday a dozen of the most furious attacks, which the Russians repulsed. The main objective was Wilkolaz and the left bank of the Wieprz generally, where picked German forces have now taken the place of the defeated Austrians. The net result of the two days of terrible fighting here is that the enemy gained slightly ground toward Krasnostaw.

On the right bank of the Wieprz the Germans attacked with equal ferocity, losing very heavily indeed on the River Wolitz, where the Russians were strongly placed. When the fighting ceased here Friday night the German dead lay in piles before the Russian trenches, and the following day the enemy contented himself with a prolonged bombardment. This, according to the German practice, preludes further attacks. Further east, at Grabowiec, the two days' fighting was exceptionally severe, and savage bayonet fighting is noted.

Along the Bug, where many attempts have been made to effect a crossing, the Russians more than held their own, while on the Dniester they had considerable success on Friday against the Austrians who had effected a crossing not far from the Bessarabian frontier line.

There is a general sense of relief in Russia at the fact that the great battle has at length been joined, and all experiences of the past twelve months inspire confidence in the issue.

1,000-Mile Line of Attack on Russian Front.

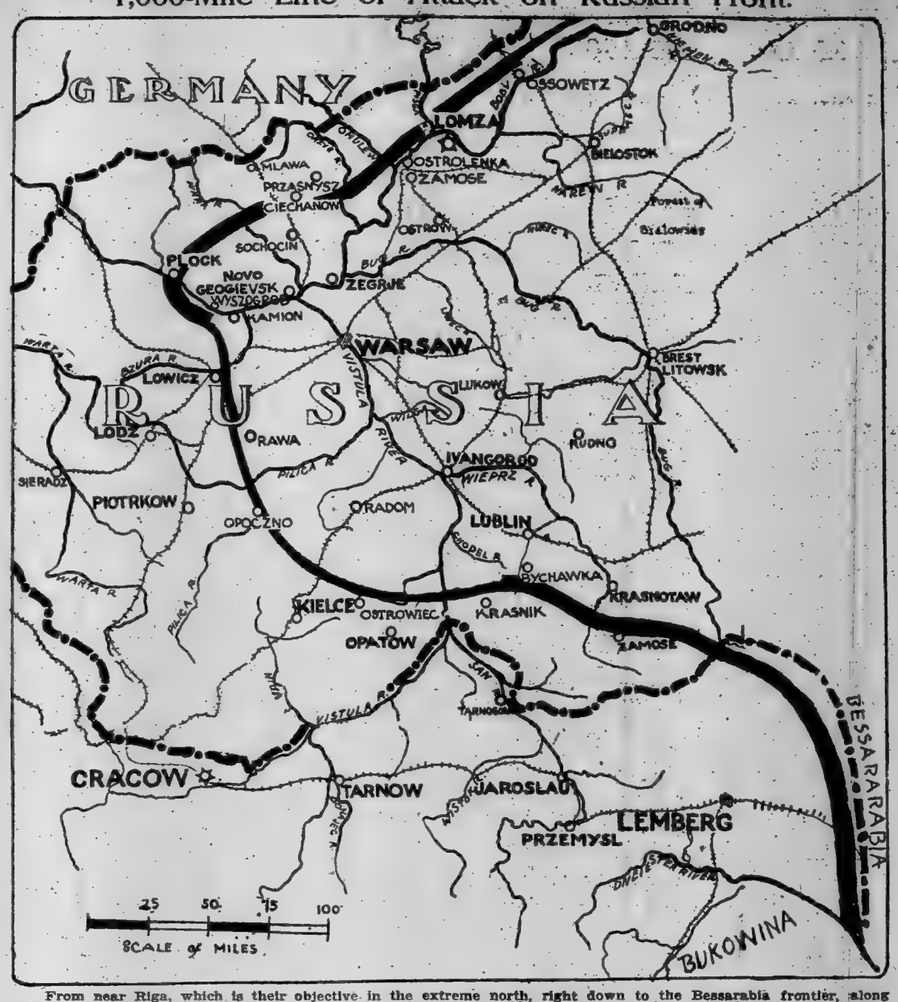

From near Riga, which is their objective in the extreme north, right down to the Bessarabia frontier, along a front of approximately 1,000 miles, (indicated on the above map by a continuous heavy black line,) the Austro-German armies are attacking the Russian positions. The general scheme is the capture of Warsaw and the crushing of the Russian forces between two great armies, one operating from the north under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and indicated by the thickening of the black line on the map from Ossowets to the neighborhood of Wyszogrod, and another operating from the south under the general direction of Field Marshal von Mackensen, and indicated by the thickening of the black line of the map from the neighborhood of Lublin down.

FRATERNIZE DURING TRUCE.

Russian and Austrian Officers Exchange Cordial Greetings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, July 19.—(Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—There was a four hours' truce on the Dniester front recently for burial of the dead. This truce is described as following a sanguinary fight that lasted for days. There were thousands of Austrian dead lying before the Russian wire fences and thousands of Russian soldiers' bodies before the Austrian entanglements in consequence of frequent attacks and counter attacks all breaking down in front of the rows of wires before well-built positions.

During the truce officers met and chatted cordially and exchanged German and French papers and cigarettes. One of the Austrian officers wrote a letter to his brother, who is a prisoner of war in Siberia, and a Russian Major undertook to post it for him. Visiting cards were exchanged and the officers parted with the wish to meet again under more peaceful and friendly circumstances.

AUSTRIANS TORPEDO AN ITALIAN CRUISER

The Giuseppe Garibaldi, Raiding Cattaro with Three Other Ships, Is Caught Off Ragusa.

FOUNDERS IN 15 MINUTES

Most of the Crew Saved, According to Italian Accounts of the Disaster.

ROME, July 19, (via London,) July 20.—An Italian cruiser squadron, consisting of the Varese, Francesco Ferrucio, Giuseppe Garibaldi and the Vettor Pisani, proceeded early Sunday morning to Cattaro, an Austrian seaport in Dalmatia, and opened fire.

During the operations the Italian commander discovered that several Austrian battleships had taken refuge in the harbor. These, although not of modern type, would have been able effectively to face the somewhat slow Italian squadron. Hence, the Italian cruiser retired.

As the cruisers were withdrawing, Austrian submarines were sent out to attack them. According to the official report the Giuseppe Garibaldi was able to avoid the first attack, but a few minutes later was struck by a torpedo, and sank. The crew jumped into the sea and most of them were saved. The official statement on the incident says:

ROME, July 19.—An official statement issued from general headquarters today says:

At dawn July 18 a division of our old armored cruisers approached Cattaro and bombarded and seriously damaged the railway near by.

While our vessels were retiring they were attacked by enemy submarines, and the cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi, after having avoided the first attack, was struck by a torpedo and sunk. The crew maintained calm, and nearly all were saved.

BERLIN, July 19. (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The following official communication was received today from Vienna, under date of June 18:

An Austrian submarine this morning torpedoed and sank, south of Ragusa, the Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi. The cruiser foundered within fifteen minutes.

The cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi is the fourth ship Italy has lost since she declared war on May 23, the others being the armored cruiser Amalfi of 10,118 tons, sunk by an Austrian submarine on July 8; the destroyer Turbine, sunk May 24, and the submarine Medusa, sunk in a duel with an Austrian submarine on June 17.

The Garibaldi, although classed as either a battleship or an armored cruiser, was in reality a gigantic gunboat on account of her small but heavy main battery and her large secondary battery of all sorts. She was an experiment designed by Orlando, the inventor of the first British dreadnought, although not built by him, as was her sister ship, the Varese. Another sister ship is the Francesco Ferrucio. All three were built with the prime idea of conducting operations against land fortifications while protecting themselves against lighter craft that might be sent against them.

The Garibaldi was laid down in 1898 and finished in 1901. She was 344 feet long, 59 feet beam, and her maximum draft was only twenty-five feet. She had a displacement of 7,400 tons, and was manned by 517 officers and men. Her speed was twenty knots and she cost about $1,200,000.

Ahead she mounted one 10-inch gun which could also be trained on either side, as could two 6-inch guns. Astern there were also on pivot mountings two 8-inch and two 6-inch guns. With her additional twelve 6-inch guns her broadside fire might therefore consist of the one 10-inch, the two 8-inch and seven 6-inch guns. She also mounted ten 12-pounders, six 3-pounders, and two 1-pounders. The torpedo tubes consisted of four 18-inch above-water in six-inch casemates, thus enabling thirty degrees aim right or left.

Ragusa, near where the Giuseppe Garibaldi was sunk, is a fortified seaport of Austria-Hungary, in Dalmatia, on a peninsula of the Adriatic Sea, thirty-eight miles northwest of Cattaro.

WAR ORDER $97,000,000.

Baldwin Locomotive Works to Supply All Kinds of Materials.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—It was learned today that the total of war orders received by the Baldwin Locomotive Works is $97,000,000, instead of $80,000,000. They include locomotives, car wheels, axles, munitions, shrapnel and other materials.

The Eddystone Munitions Company, which will be incorporated within a few days to handle some of these orders, will start at once the erection of buildings at Eddystone, where the Baldwin Company owns a large tract of land. They will cost $1,500,000 and will be completed within four months. The new company, it is understood, will operate as an entirely separate organization, employing its own men.

The Baldwin Company is making preparations to increase its own force from 7,000 to 12,000 on the orders received from Russia alone.

NEUTRAL MAILS HINDERED.

Numerous Complaints by Switzerland of Censorship Evils Unheeded.

BERNE, July 19.—Switzerland has complained repeatedly to the belligerent nations that the postal traffic of this country with other neutrals, especially the United States, has been greatly hindered by the censors of the belligerents.

Numerous letters, even registered letters, mailed from or to neutral countries, are daily retained or delayed, according to the Swiss authorities. Public and official complaints have been without result.

MISS ADDAMS TO SEE WILSON.

She Will Tell the President of Her Peace Tour of Europe.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—President Wilson will discuss with Miss Jane Addams on Wednesday the outlook for peace in Europe. Miss Addams recently returned home after visiting the principal officials of many of the belligerent and neutral nations abroad as the representative of a women's peace movement. She made an effort to see the President while he was at Cornish, N. H., but he postponed the conference until his return here.

The President has been informed from other sources that there is little prospect of an early peace in Europe.

A YEAR'S WAR THEN FOR A DAY'S WAR NOW

Sons of American Revolution Recall That War With England Cost Us Only $140,000,000.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 19.—The high cost of warring, when the campaigns of Washington are compared to the European conflict, was emphasied in the report of the Registrar General of the Sons of the American Revolution at the first day's session of the society's twenty-sixth annual convention here.

Thomas Jefferson, he said, reviewing the finances of the Revolution, estimated the cost of the war at an average of $17,500,000 a year. That sum now is scarcely more than Great Britain's war cost for a single day. The total cost of the Revolution—approximately $140,000,000 covering a period of eight years—is less than the total cost of the European war for a month.

The Committee on Information of Aliens reported great activity during the last year in promoting the education of the alien population to the advantages of American citizenship. With various societies and municipalities, the society has co-operated in establishing courses in civil government and other subjects tending to the enlightenment of those of foreign birth. The committee pointed out that of the 3,000,000 souls who peopled the thirteen colonies one-fifth could not speak English, one-half were of other than Anglo-Saxon descent, and even now in some of the States the proportion of foreign-born is as great as 30 per cent.

Detailed efforts to educate aliens to the allegiance and obligations of American citizenship were described. Much ignorance, the committee reported, had been found among school children, and even adults, regarding the Constitution of the United States. In many parts of the country it was found that fundamental document was not for sale in ready form. The society recently has distributed 100,000 copies to night schools and settlements of aliens.

A careful study has been conducted for the Committee on Military and Naval Records by Rear Admiral Chester, and his researches, reported by the committee today, show there were in the regular continental navy sixty-four vessels, mounting 1,242 guns, while the volunteer private armed fleet outnumbered it with 1,250 vessels and 18,000 guns. British vessels to the number of 707 were captured, and, with their cargoes, were valued at $24,000,000. The American navy mustered then about 70,000 men, and a majority of the names of those heroes were not left for posterity. The navy won 70 per cent. of its engagements; the army won 40. Researches are now being prosecuted in State archives and collections of historical societies, as well as private collections of manuscripts, to make as complete as practicable a publication by the Government of the continental army and navy muster roll. More than 9,000 records have been found so far, chiefly in Massachusetts, Virginia, and North carolina.

A resolution that President Wilson be asked to dismiss P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, because of sentiment derogatory to the United States flag, he was reported to have expressed in a speech two years ago in Boston, caused a commotion at today's session. The resolution was introduced by Christopher W. Horr of Seattle. It was greeted with hisses, but was finally referred to the Resolutions Committee without debate.

In his Boston speech Commissioner Claxton said, according to an excerpt read in the convention:

"After all, the people of the world care very little what flag they live under. A flag means nothing. It is not a reality. They can live under one combination of colors as well as under another."

BABY HOSPITAL FOR SERBIA.

American Red Cross Establishes One to be Named for Mme. Groultch.

The American Red Cross announced yesterday that it had arranged to establish a baby hospital in Serbia to be supported by the Red Cross of this country and to be manned by American doctors and nurses. Two of the Red Cross force who will be prominent in the management of the hospital sailed for Greece, en route to Serbia, on the Greek liner Constantinos V. yesterday. They were Dr. Louise Taylor Jones, formerly head of the Baby Hospital at Rock Creek Park, Washington, and Dr. Catherine H. Travis of New Britain, Conn. Dr. Jones will be the medical director of the hospital. Next week two nurses will leave here to work in the hospital.

The hospital will be known as the Mabel Groultch Baby Hospital, in recognition of the Red Cross activities of Mme. Slavko Groultch, wife of the Serbian Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who is an American woman and until recently was in this country working in behalf of the Serbian Red Cross. In October Dr. Jones expects to return to this country, leaving Travis in charge.

More than $6,000 has been raised in this country and in England for the support of the hospital. The Red Cross shipped a $6,000 consignment of hospital supplies to the British Red Cross on the Atlantic Transport liner Adzorn, which left here for London on Saturday. A $7,500 consignment was sent on the same day by the French liner Rochambeau to the French Red Cross.

LODZ PRONOUNCED WOODSH

Pronunciation Puzzles for British Makers of War-Time Maps.

LONDON, June 19.—The many difficulties of the map maker were demonstrated last night to the members of the Royal Geographical Society by Arthur R. Hinks, secretary of the society. In describing a substitute recently made of the international map of Europe on a scale of one in 4,000,000.

One of the great problems involved in the task was that of spelling. Mr. Hinks said the real trouble had lain with the Slavonic—or partly Slavonic—languages, which had been progressive enough to adapt to their peculiarities, the Roman alphabet.

The society had seen with some alarm a paper recently published by the Geographical Association, with the laudable object of "an appeal to the English-speaking world that places in Poland should be called by their Polish names, and that these should be spelled in the Polish way."

Considering the word "Lodz," which is transliterated through the Russian, Mr. Hinks said, "What we have been in the habit of calling 'Lods' we are invited to believe must be pronounced 'Woodsh.' On consideration, it appears to be a happy circumstance that so many of the Polish names have been clarified by the process of transliteration through the Russian, and that we have not been tempted to spell Polish names as they are pronounced."

'PEARCE' WARNING SENT TO BROOKLYN

New Orleans Writer of Bomb Letters Says British Ships Leaving Here Are in Peril.

NOTE TO PHILADELPHIA, TOO

In This 'Pearce' Predicts the Blowing Up of the Cunarders Orduna and Saxonia.

The Brooklyn Eagle yesterday received a letter signed "Pearce," which is supposed to be another contribution from the New Orleans writer of warnings of bomb perils. The letter warns Brooklynites not to take passage on British ships. It was typewritten and was mailed in New Orleans on Friday. The letter, which is addressed to the editor of The Eagle, says:

Sir: You people of Brooklyn have already had one experience with the work of our men, and so, perhaps, it will be unnecessary to say more than a few words of warning. The Kirkoswald affair is still fresh in your memory; therefore, we will not waste words discussing this matter. The purpose of this communication is to warn the American citizens living in your vicinity to keep clear of British vessels sailing from Brooklyn, New York, New Orleans, Savannah, Newport News, and Montreal. Our men are now operating from each of these ports, and Americans will do well to heed this warning ere it is too late.

The Imperial German Government derives no satisfaction or profit from the killing of neutral Americans, and we are instructed to go to great lengths in order to give timely warnings to all Americans who contemplate voyages to Europe within the next two months. The explosive operations will supplement the submarine operations, which have proved inadequate to prevetn the enemy from importing munitions from America.

We earnestly advise Americans who find it imperative to travel to Europe to sail only on vessels flying the American flag. Such steamers as those of the American Line, for instance, will be perfectly immune from either submarine or explosive operations. The Imperial German Government will offer no objection to the American Government pressing into service the interned German vessels if the American vessels are found to be insufficient to accommodate the traffic to Europe.

By publishing this warning American lives may be saved.

The circumstances under which this communication is written make it impossible for us to affix our proper signatures; therefore, we trust that you will accept for a signature our pen name. PEARCE.

New Orleans, July 16, 1915.

The letter was mailed in New Orleans.

WEINSCHENK HELD AS CRAZY.

German Propagandist in an Insane Asylum on Alienists' Report.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—F. X. Weinschenk of Bellevue, Iowa, arrested here last week by Secret Service men after he had written several letters to the White House, was transferred today from the observation ward of a hospital to the Government hospital for the Insane on the report of two alienists that his mind was affected. He may be released later on a favorable report of the alienists, or may be held for a trial as to his sanity.

Weinschenk conducted the International Information Bureau here, and mailed to a list of thousands of names propaganda for the German cause and against the export of war munitions to the Allies. The investigators are looking into his statement that he was spending as much as $1,000 a month himself, and had no associates.

GERMAN OFFER TO RUMANIA.

Promise of Munitions for Herself if She Lets Turkey's Pass.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20.—A dispatch to The Times from Sofia says:

"Prince Ernst Hohenlohe-Langenburg, Acting German Ambassador to Turkey, in passing through Bucharest on his way to Constantinople, made a great effort to induce Rumania to permit the passage of war material for Turkey, promising in case of Rumania consenting that Germany would immediately deliver the munitions ordered by Rumania before the outbreak of the war."

TRIP HERE WAS EXPENSIVE.

Young Englishman Gets Judgment for $3,500 Lent to Companion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—Mr. Justice Darling today gave judgment for £700 ($3,500) and costs to Alan Joselyn Mander of Eastwood House, St. Andrews Gate, who sued Ronald Morison of Cadogan Place for that amount.

The money, it was stated, was part of the expenses of a trip to America which the plaintiff said defendant made in 1912, the former being then about 20 and the defendant from 25 to 30.

According to Mander's story, they met first at Bournemouth in 1911 and agreed to go to the United States together and share into expenses. The defendant, said Mander, paid £100 toward the passage and expenses at the start, but on the voyage out on the Olympic he lost £178 at cards. He came to the plaintiff and asked him to pay to avoid a row, and the plaintiff did so. When they arrived in America, defendant borrowed money from him almost every day, saying he was short of cash.

Mander added that in February, 1912, while staying at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in New York, he had a row with the defendant, who, he said, had not been treating him fairly. He used to go and tell him to put it down to plaintiff's account, said Mander.

When they had the row, explained Mander, they went to their room and went into the accounts, and they then fixed the amount approximately owing to the plaintiff, and defendant gave him an I O U for the amount. After this plaintiff advanced defendant £50 and paid his hotel bill for a week.

The Judge asked where the defendant now was, and counsel said he was described as a Lieutenant in the Territorials and was in this country a short time ago. Judgment was given as stated.

CABINET TO PASS ON WILSON'S NOTE TO BERLIN TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

affecting the attitude of the United States in the European war would be brought forward and might assume such a turn that the country would become agitated and perhaps imbibe the war spirit. To a lesser degree this apprehension extended to the proposal of some of the Democratic leaders that the Senate be convened in special session. While it was contended that with only one House of Congress sitting there would be no danger of the adoption of any joint resolutions that would direct the President to take action affecting the relations of the United States and any of the nations engaged in the European struggle, the President did not see it that way and preferred that consideration of the question of a special Senate session should be deferred.

The Administration does not intend to take the chance of an embarrassment to friendly relations with the belligerent countries by sensational debate in the halls of Congress. That is the main consideration that has interfered with a decision to have the Senate meet in the Autumn. It is realized, however, that both houses must assemble in regular session on the first Monday in December, and the belief among well-informed persons is that the wish of the Democratic leaders for a special session of that body in October may be granted if a distinct understanding can be reached in advance that war debates shall be taboo and the session devoted exclusively to a revision of the Senate rules. The whole attitude of the Administration indicates that the objection to having Congress at work in Washington is as strong now as it was when Congress adjourned, four months ago.

Officials said today that it had not been determined whether the case of the British ship Orduna, which was fired on by a German submarine on July 9, should be included in the note to Germany. The explanation of this lack of determination was that no complaint concerning the effort to sink the Orduna had been made to this Government. The further statement was made, however, that if we did receive a complaint within the next few days the State Department would ask the Department of Justice to make an investigation to ascertain the facts. Secretary Lansing is understood to have learned this afternoon, however, that W. O. Thompson, counsel of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, was a passenger on the Orduna and that he was mailing a full report of the attack to the State Department. Mr. Lansing declined to say anything on this subject except that he had not seen Mr. Thompson. When the report from Mr. Thompson has been read and considered the President and the Cabinet will determine what course to pursue with reference to the Orduna incident.

Note May Go This Week.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—President Wilson and Secretary Lansing prepared today the draft of a note on submarine warfare to be submitted to the Cabinet tomorrow and to be sent to Germany probably before the end of the week.

Beyond the fact that the position already taken by the United States will be reiterated, no information was forthcoming at either the White House or State Department concerning the probable contents of the new note.

The President cautioned those with whom he counselled to refrain from discussing the note in advance of its dispatch to Germany, and White House officials particularly requested the correspondents to avoid speculations in detail at this time because the character of the document had not been finally determined.

The note, it understood, will be comparatively brief, expressing the conclusions of this Government as a result of Germany's failure to give the assurance asked for in previous notes, namely, that the lives of Americans traveling on the high seas bound on lawful errands aboard unresisting and unarmed merchantment, be not endangered.

WANT COTTON BARRED.

London Papers Repeat Demand That It Be Made Contraband.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20.—The Daily Mail in an editorial article accusing Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, of lack of foresight over the coal situation, says:

"The coal muddle is like the cotton mystery. Great Britain is continually reminding her allies of the service we render by bottling up the German fleet and preventing German merchant ships from introducing war cotton and other explosives into Germany. Sooner or later our allies, who are paying what is known in France as a blood tax, will want to know why it is we allow this war cotton to go into Germany."

"Sir William Ramsay, in a letter we print elsewhere, tells exactly the power of this deadly war material. Germany is straining every nerve to get cotton and Great Britain obstinately continues to help cotton to go into Germany. The situation cannot last."

The Daily Mail attributes to W. S. Hopkins, Secretary of the Conference of Chemists, the following statement:

"Reliable news comes to me from a country adjacent to Germany of Swedish steamers being seized by German torpedo boats and taken to Swinemünde. These seizures are arranged with the owners, and the so-called confiscations are simply a means of hiding the truth about their cargoes. Numbers of these neutral countries have refused to publish any more trade returns.

"Americans are right in saying that our blockade is not effective. The figures for cotton published by the Board of Trade itself completely prove that fact. But make cotton contraband and throw on to the neutral who is shipping cotton the onus of proof that the cotton is not required for the enemy. Then we shall be legally right in our action. At present there is nothing to prevent American shippers from trying to get cotton through, and they succeed they get 2s 9d (66c) a pound for it. If we capture it we pay for it."

The Times publishes a leading article urging that cotton be made contraband of war, repeating the various arguments in favor of such a step that have been advanced in the British press and Parliament and criticising the policy in the matter of continuous voyage. In a prominent position The Times prints the following letter from "A Neutral," dated Lyons:

"The French people are getting anxious about the English supply of cotton to Germany. There have arrived in this city during the last few days a large number of exchange wounded soldiers and French doctors, who have told the public that so great is the hoarding of cotton in Germany that medical bandages are only changed once in ten days.

"Mothers of French soldiers think it inconceivable that you should be supplying the enemy with the means of killing the sons of your allies. The French people are continually asking what is the English fleet doing to allow cotton to go into Germany."

ENGLAND'S COTTON BILL.

$3,500,000 Already Paid for Seized Cargoes.

LONDON, July 19.—The British Government since March 11 has paid £700,000 ($3,500,000) on cotton cargoes, twenty-five shipments of which have been purchased in pursuance of the arrangement with American cotton shippers.

In giving this information in the House of Commons today, Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the total number of vessels with cargoes made up solely or partly of cotton which had been diverted to ports of the United Kingdom since March 11 was forty-nine, and to other British ports, eleven.

WAIT FOR ORDUNA PROOF.

German Press Here Urges Public to Suspend Judgment.

The German newspapers of this city are emphasizing the necessity of waiting for official proof of the attack on the Cunard liner Orduna before any opinion is expressed by this country. The Staats-Zeitung in its evening edition yesterday said:

"If the assurances of THE TIMES, The Sun, and The World were true, that they do not desire war with Germany and that, like their Woodrow Wilson, they are laboring to avoid a conflict—what are they doing to smooth the way toward a peaceful settlement of the issues in dispute? It seems today as if the word had been issued to bury beneath an unprecedented hue and cry anew the peace that is already in sight."

The New Yorker Herold in its evening edition said, under the caption "What Will Tirpitz Have to Report?":

"All the comments made about the German submarine attack on the Cunard steamship Orduna hit the right mark only in one point: The German war administration does not intend to give up the advantages which the submarine warfare procures for Germany. That could be seen, too, even from the German note of reply, and if the British papers imagined that Germany was going to give in in this important point, they simply were mistaken.

"For the rest, it is necessary to wait and see what the German Admiralty has to say about the attack on the Orduna."

CALLS IT "PURE OUTLAWRY."

The Temps Says the Attack on the Orduna Was Without Object.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 19.—The Paris press regards the Orduna incident as further proof of the insincerity of the German protestations to America. The Temps says:

"It is only through faulty aim that the vessel escaped the fate of the Lusitania, yet this was a ship traveling to America, not England, and it is impossible to suspect that it was carrying munitions or war material.

"It was an act of pure outlawry like those Germany perpetrates on the land with the sole object of increasing war's savagery. Though the victims escaped Americans will realize that it was no thanks to William's pirates. The President will see once more how Germany treats the principles he has maintained in three successive notes. He has startling proof of the bad faith of Germany's unconditional proposals.

"This incident also emphasizes the hypocrisy of the regrets expressed by Count von Bernstorff over the Lusitania when he informed Secretary Lansing that Germany was prepared to make a verbal apology. Yet a few hours afterward the crime was almost repeated with fewer victims, but under circumstances less excusable.

"We hope this incident will prevent America from following the German wishes of substituting the question of the British blockade for discussion of the Lusitania. Once more German brutality has nullified the trickiness of her diplomacy."

EXPECTS MORE BLUFFING.

But London Standard Thinks Germany Will Finally Give Way.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20.—The Standard, in an editorial article on the attack on the Orduna, says:

"This last outrage is a pretty practical assertion on Germany's part that she is not going to be denied indulgence in the only form of naval activity which she has latterly permitted herself. She can hardly want war with the United States, but she thinks she has taken the measure of the Washington Government and thinks the risk far too small to be taken into consideration.

"It remains to be seen whether the Berlin statesmen are making a mistake as gross as some other attempts to understand the American psychology. Obviously, there is a point beyond which forbearance means loss of prestige, and even of self-respect. The United States Government has used very strong language toward Germany, yet Germany has passed from one act of violence to another, and all that has followed each assault is a leisurely exchange of notes.

"The demands of Mr. Wilson cannot be enforced without some risk, probably a very small risk, of war. Germany would probably hesitate when the final choice had to be made before she added another enemy to the imposing list of powers already in the field against her, but to an outsider it seems certain that she will bluff, in the very end, and if she is to defer to America it will be through fear of physical force and not out of regard for less material arguments, however forcibly presented."

SUSTAINS LUSITANIA ATTACK.

Germans Think Mersey Finding Upholds Their Point of View.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20.—The German newspapers, in commenting on Lord Mersey's judgment in the Lusitania case, insist that it justifies the German point of view. The Lokal Anzeiger, a copy of which has been received here, says:

"For us the main point is that the Lusitania had great quantities of ammunition aboard, which, if they had reached the British and French troops, would have cost the lives of thousands of German soldiers. The destruction of the ammunition ship therefore was justified for military reasons."

ENGLAND GETS OUR NOTE.

Statement on Prize Court Procedure Handed to Foreign Office.

LONDON, July 19.—The new American note on shipping, which outlines the standpoint of the United States in prize court procedure, was received at the Foreign Office today.

The note has not yet been published here.

MAY MAKE TORPEDO ATTACKS HARMLESS

British Using a New Device to Nullify Dardanelles Submarine Campaign.

32,000 IDEAS VOLUNTEERED

Typical of Those the New Navy Invention Board Will Be Called On to Investigate.

LONDON, July 19.—The appointment of an Invention Board of scientific men, with Lord Fisher, recently First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, as its head, to assist the British Navy, was largely the result of a suggestion made by Lord Bryce, former Ambassador to the United States, to the House of Lords, and followed upon a discussion in which similar proposals were made by Sir William Ramsay and other eminent scientists.

Lord Bryce pointed out that the country not only needed fighting men, but should mobilize its inventive ingenuity in chemistry, mechanics, engineering, physics—the whole range of science. While the American Navy was a few days ahead of the British in launching this plan, according to the cables, its inception in both cases was due to the lessons of the war.

The Admiralty received 16,000 offers of new scientific devices in the first five months of the war. Many were from Americans. Another 16,000, doubtless, came under the stimulus of the last five months. Of the first 16,000, a board undertook to sort the wheat from the chaff, to eliminate the "crank" proposals, and reduced to twenty-five the number which in the board's judgment were worthy of any attention. Another board has scrutinized these twenty-five more rigidly and reduced them to just two. These two are being worked out with every precaution of secrecy and every prospect, it is asserted, of giving a surprise in mechanical warfare exceeding anything produced by German ingenuity.

Elaborate trials have been made of one of these devices in English waters and in actual service at the Dardanelles. Rigid secrecy has been observed as to its details. But it can be said that the trials give promise of rendering a battleship immune from the submarine torpedo.

Referring to his suggestions, Lord Bryce said:

"I have talked with many scientific men and they are ready to give their best efforts in devising all the manifold requirements which this extraordinary war—a war of science—has developed in the air, the water beneath, the earth, and every other conceivable way as well as on the fighting line."

"It is the scientific men who first use their brains in thinking out all the remarkable devices which are revolutionizing modern warfare, and then the ordinary agencies of government merely carry out and apply what science has devised. It is the same in war as in peace. The inventive genius of men like the late Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution—the pioneer of aviation—and Bell and Edison, and many of our own men, points the way to some great achievement in controlling the forces of nature, and after that it remains only for the ordinary branches of government or commerce to apply what the scientific brain has conceived."

$2.50 Atlantic City
Round Trip
SUNDAYS, August 1, 15, 29, September 12
WEDNESDAYS, July 21, August 4 and 18
Lv. Pennsylvania Station.....7:30 AM
" Hudson Terminal.....7:30 AM
RETURNING, leave Atlantic City...7:00 PM
Tickets good only on Special Train in each direction.
PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

OTARD
15 YEAR OLD
BRANDY
A True Cognac. Without an equal for sickness or health, as a liquor or beverage
Otard Brandy is the pure distillation of the grape, matured for years in the famous Chateau de Cognac, where Francois I. King of France was born. This Chateau now forms the cellars and premises of THE MAISON OTARD-DUPUY.
Order OTARD BRANDY when you want something out of the ordinary.

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THE first practical, complete solution of household vacuum cleaning.
A high-powered TURBINE machine that removes Dirt, Dust and Germs ordinary cleaning cannot reach.
Cleans heaviest rug or most delicate drapery without wear.
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Telephone for demonstration in your own home. Write for catalog.
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1200 letters to a Dictaphone Cylinder
YOU start dictating on a fresh Dictaphone cylinder and you dictate anywhere up to a dozen or fifteen letters—according to length. Or it can be letters, reports, memos, tabulations—anything at all.
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THE DICTAPHONE
(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

Product—Package—Costs—Sales policies—

Often one or more of these things have to be adjusted *before* advertising can begin.

One of the most valued parts of our service has been adjusting the carburetor so that the engine called advertising may do its best work.

George Batten Company
Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

AN IMPORTER HELD IN PASSPORT FRAUD

Harry Max Zelinka Arrested After Vouching for Alfred Bondy, an Austrian.

SAILED AS HAROLD GREEN

Government Charges the Two Entered Into a Conspiracy to Deceive County Clerk.

Investigations made by the Federal authorities in running down persons suspected of being engaged in the business of obtaining bogus passports resulted yesterday in the arrest of Harry Max Zelinka, an importer of clothing at 440 Fourth Avenue. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton and held in $7,500 bail.

The charge against Zelinka was made by Assistant United States District Attorney Harold S. Content, and was to the effect that on April 1 last the prisoner entered into a conspiracy whereby Alfred Bondy, an Austrian, and the representative of a German cotton firm, was to apply to County Clerk Schneider for a passport under the name of Harold Green.

It was charged that on April 29 the conspiracy was successfully carried out and that Bondy did obtain from Deputy County Clerk Beyer a passport, and that Zelinka vouched for the applicant. It was further charged that Bondy was in fact an alien and not a citizen of this country at all.

Bondy swore that he was born in Prague, Bohemia, on Aug. 27, 1872, that he came to this country from Hamburg in July, 1873, and that his father had been naturalized in the Court of Common Pleas in this city on Oct. 7, 1878, and he was therefore an American citizen.

He also said he was an importer and lived at 1,808 Marmion Avenue, the Bronx, and that he was going on a three months' trip abroad with his wife, Elsie. In reply to other questions asked him as to the places he expected to visit abroad, and the purpose of his journey, Bondy said he was going to Sweden, Norway, and Denmark on business. Photographs of the applicant and his wife were pasted on the passport, and then the truth of all the statements made by Bondy and Zelinka was sworn to by both.

Representatives of the Government were sent to the Marmion Avenue address given by Bondy as his home, where it was learned that the occupant of the house was H. T. Ramm, and that at one time he was in partnership with a man named Bondy. Whether this Bondy and the Bondy who sailed away from these shores on an alleged bogus passport were the same could not be learned. None of the officials connected with the District Attorney's office believed that Bondy had obtained the passport so that it might serve him as a spy or for any other irregular purpose, but only that he might use it for his protection in case he was molested while abroad. Special Agent Albert J. Adams said that Bondy sailed on a neutral liner in May and that he succeeded in safely reaching Germany, where he is at present.

In his own defense Zelinka said that so far as he knew the man whom he aided in getting a passport was named Green and not Bondy. He said he had known him for the last six years as Harold Green, that he had desk room in his place of business in Fourth Avenue, and that he only agreed to vouch for him when he displayed a Consular certificate saying that Harold Green was a naturalized citizen of the United States.

GREEKS OPPOSE EVICTION.

Protest Against Turkish Orders to Evacuate Aivali, Asia Minor.

PARIS, July 19.—A Mytilene dispatch forwarded by the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency says:

"The inhabitants of Aivali, (a seaport of Asia Minor on the Gulf of Adramyti,) numbering about 25,000, almost all Greeks, have been ordered to evacuate the city and retire to the interior of Asia Minor. The people of the city are not disposed to leave their homes for an unknown fate without offering some resistance.

"This news is causing considerable discussion in Athens, and the public is beginning to regard the situation with anxiety."

The dispatch adds that the Greek Government has sent an energetic protest to the Porte.

LLOYD GEORGE GOES TO END COAL STRIKE

He and Runciman Arrive at Cardiff—Munitions Minister to Address Miners Today.

MEN ARE STILL OBDURATE

They Object to Being Coerced Under Munitions Act—May Consent to Arbitration of Demands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CARDIFF, July 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Minister of Munitions Lloyd George, Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education and the Labor leader in the House of Commons, and Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, arrived here at 9.15 tonight. They were met at the station by the Lord Mayor of Cardiff, Thomas Richards, M. P., and James Winstone, President of the South Wales Miners' Federation. There were large crowds at the station, and loud cheers were raised as the party drove off.

The three Ministers lost no time in getting to work. The Executive Council of the South Wales Miners' Federation had assembled at the Park Hotel, and a conference began at 9:30.

Special telegraphic summonses have been issued tonight for a meeting of delegates of the South Wales miners, which Mr. Lloyd George and the other Ministers will address tomorrow, (Tuesday.

The new proposals which the Ministers bring with them to Cardiff include a new minimum of 50 per cent. over the 1879 standard, which will become the new standard. The maximum is abolished, and the men get what they ask for so far as haulers and surface men are concerned. The new agreement is to last for one year, or for the duration of the war, and can then be terminated by giving six months' notice on either side. The present rate of wages remains unchanged.

The whole day has been one of sudden and dramatic surprises. It began in gloom and ends in high hopes of a settlement of this disastrous dispute.

CARDIFF, July 19.—It is thought that some agreement may be reached after the Ministers address the miners' delegates tomorrow, although the men are still obdurate in the matter of accepting the terms previously offered to them and in demanding that they must not be subject to the Government's Compulsory Arbitration act.

Mr. Lloyd George told the executive officers of the Federation tonight that it was impossible to wage a successful war abroad with a strike at home, and that no Government responsible for a colossal war could possibly allow the continuance of a conflict between labor and capital to imperil the chances of victory.

In addition to a conference with the miners a meeting has been arranged between the Minister of Munitions and the coal owners.

LONDON, July 19.—David Lloyd George announced his intention of going to Wales shortly after it became known that new proposals had been advanced which apparently offered good prospects of settling the strike.

Mr. Lloyd George is very popular with the miners, and it is thought a direct appeal from him will have a greater effect than any other influence.

A conference here between the Executive Committee of the miners and Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, had been arranged for tonight, but was canceled after some members of the Executive Committee had already started from Cardiff for London.

It was learned this evening that the proposals for ending the strike originated with the miners. They were sent to London by the Executive Committee, with the sanction of the miners' leaders, who believed they would prove acceptable.

The proposed terms entail some slight concessions on both sides. There seems to be no doubt that the Cabinet had the proposal before it at today's session.

One of the first things the miners demand is the withdrawal of the proclamation which brings them under the provisions of the Munitions act. They resent the idea of working under coercion, and insist that they will not consent to it at any price.

The mine owners are alarmed at the great expense to which they are being put, in addition to their loss of profits. The daily expense is estimated at $100,000.

STRIKE AMAZES FRANCE.

M. Herve Says It Is High Treason Against All the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 19.—The French regard the Welsh strike with nothing short of stupefaction. It seems incredible to a people universally making supreme sacrifices from the outset that any section of the British Nation should consult its own interests in the present crisis to the detriment of the rest of the country and the whole alliance.

Though the press generally refrains from comment, beyond emphasizing the gravity of the situation and hoping for a speedy settlement, it is obvious that the affair comes at a most unfortunate moment, when the recent exposures of the British muddle, shell scandals, &c., have led France to wonder whether England has even yet realized the necessity of devoting all her energies to the war.

The French are beginning to say: "We are straining every nerve and have suffered horribly. England is practically unscarred."

Gustave Hervé as usual says boldly in the Guerre Sociale what every one else thinks now and will say tomorrow. In an editorial article headed, "A Shameful Strike," he lashes the strikers, who, for selfish purposes, render useless their comrades' sacrifices in Flanders and afford an opportunity to pessimists and anti-British calumniators to sow dissension between the Allies.

M. Hervé realizes that in the strike is a real danger. He says its ordinary ill-effects may be surmounted, but the miners fight Germany's battles in implanting doubt in Britain's good faith in French hearts. He concludes:

"If to tame them the Government fires at them a mobilization order with obligatory conscription, they fully deserve it. I call this strike high treason, not only against England, but against France and the rest of the Allies."

REBUKED BY REDFIELD FOR "POISON SHELL AD"

Secretary Sends Sharp Letters to Cleveland Concern and The American Machinist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Final action in the case of the Cleveland Automatic Machinery Company of Cleveland, Ohio, was taken today, when letters of rebuke were sent by William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, to J. P. Brophy, the Vice President and general manager of the company, and to the Hill Publishing Company of Tenth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, New York City, in whose publication, The American Machinist, the company advertised last May a machine to manufacture poison-acid shells for use in war. Secretary Redfield's letters had the approval of President Wilson, to whom they were forwarded at Cornish before they were transmitted.

When the objectionable advertisement was called to the attention of Government officials it was supposed that some device had been invented which was intended to become an article of export as war material. When the matter was called to the attention of the Department of Commerce Secretary Redfield at once asked the Cleveland company for an explanation, and in reply Mr. Brophy said that there had been a mistake or an accident in the arrangement of the advertisement, and matter not intended to appear in it had been interjected. This explanation not being satisfactory, Mr. Redfield sent the Solicitor of the Department of Commerce to Cleveland to make an investigation. His report was completed last week and was exhaustive of all the facts connected with the affair. President Wilson believed that the company and the trade paper deserved to be rebuked publicly and on that account Secretary Redfield's letters were given to the press.

The letter to Mr. Brophy characterized the advertisement as "atrocious," and said:

"At a time when every instinct of patriotism calls for calm and self-restraint, when sobriety of statement is almost a supreme duty, you, as you admit, to gain notice to an advertisement, draw a picture of human misery as a means of earning a profit through the sale of machines to produce it."

In his letter to the Hill Publishing Company, Secretary Redfield wrote:

"The time is one of peculiar excitement, with half the world on fire, and we alone of the great nations are outside of the conflict. At such a time, when restraint and calm is the duty of every citizen, your columns were open to statements calculated to arouse wrath and kindle excitement, as the result has shown. I trust the offense against humanity and against that self-control which is a patriotic duty may not be repeated."

'SICK OF WAR.'

Dr. Mendes Pleads for Compulsory Arbitration After This One.

Hung with black, all lights out except a few candles that made darkness all the more weird, the synagogue of the ancient Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, at Central Park West and Seventieth Street, of which Dr. H. Pereira Mendes is pastor, kept last night the fateful Ninth of Ab, which is annually thus observed in memory of the destruction of the Temple of Solomon and the later temple, the latter 1,847 years ago, the former some 500 years before. Two hundred and sixty years ago the congregation worshipped in a room near Bowling Green with much the same signs of mourning. After the service, in the darkness was heard the voice of Dr. Mendes.

"Tonight we observe Tisha Beab, the catastrophe day of our nation. Tonight, one year ago, the great war began whose horrors exceed our anticipation, ushering in a catastrophic era for the world.

"Is there no remedy? Shall we, shall the world never be reconciled with the Creator? His messages in the Holy Book encourage us. 'Return unto Me and I will return unto you' appeals to us as Jews. That is, we must carefully plan a religious revival.

"As Americans the three words Thaw, Frank, graft shock all of us from Canada to Mexico, proclaiming the disgrace of our civilization. 'Be ye holy' is the Bible message.

"As children of humanity the war shocks us, and its negation of humanity and religion. 'Let there be a court of compulsory arbitration.' 'Thou shalt not hate thy brother in thy heart.' 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' 'If thy enemy be hungry give him bread, if he be thirsty give him drink,' proclaim the law, the prophets, and the sages of the Bible. That is, let justice be heard, but let mercy prevail. Let public opinion be educated to this. The solution of war is the ballot, not the bullet. Voters must vote only for those candidates for Legislature who are pledged to promote compulsory arbitration before nations attack each other, with arrest and death penalty for the responsible heads of the offending nation by the combined armies of the world. One stern lesson would be enough.

"A year ago such a proposition seemed unthinkable. Today, with millions of brave men killed or maimed, millions of women widowed, millions of orphans weeping, a million maidens deprived of love, millions of fortunes shattered, millions of lives darkened, millions of healths broken, more war clouds gathering, no remedy can be too harsh.

"The world is sick of war. Let justice be heard, but let mercy prevail. Let us forgive, forge., and forbear. Then only will world peace and heart peace prevail."

BRYAN HITS AT JINGOES.

Should Get Rid of Ours Before We Condemn Those in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—William Jennings Bryan discussed "The Idea of Neighborliness" before the combined session of the Asiatic Institute and the American Historical Association in convention at the Panama-Pacific Exposition today. He said the Pacific Ocean should be a connecting link and not a barrier between the white and the yellow races.

"This thought I want you to take away with you," Mr. Bryan said. "The United States must remain the friend of these countries, and I believe this feeling is reciprocated fully by the peoples of the Pacific.

"God forbid that we should condemn the jingoes of Japan until we get rid of the jingoes of our own country. Those who are warning us against Japan are doing so because they do not understand, but that ignorance should not be allowed to continue.

"Back of the big navy is the shipbuilder and back of the shipbuilder is the subsidized newspaper which spreads hatred."

ACOUSTICON.

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Dr. Moore Writes: *"I have used the 'ACOUSTICON' for more than ten years and pronounce it the most perfect and reliable instrument that has been produced to enable the deaf to hear. I USE MY 'ACOUSTICON' ALL THE TIME. As pastor of a large church, my duties in visiting people in their homes and the sick in the hospitals, places my instrument to some most difficult tests. It has never failed me. With its aid I can hear the whisper of a sick person quite as well as a person of normal hearing. Without the 'ACOUSTICON' I can scarcely hear the human voice. A number of 'ACOUSTICON' users attend my church, and speak as enthusiastically as I do of the 'ACOUSTICON.' I consider it the best investment I ever made."*

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GERMAN VERSION OF 1912 PEACE TALK

Berlin Paper Gives Details in Effort to Refute Haldane's Account of Parleys.

SPLIT CAME ON NEUTRALITY

Germany Wanted This Guaranteed by England If War Was "Forced on Germany."

LONDON, July 19.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin publishes what purports to be the details of the negotiations in 1912 looking to an Anglo-German rapprochement, in which Viscount Haldane, then British Secretary of State for War, took a prominent part. The substance of the article is contained in a dispatch from Berlin received by Reuter's Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam, and the article is published "in order to disprove Viscount Haldane's statement that his efforts for peace were frustrated by Germany."

According to an official statement, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung points out, Germany offered different forms of neutrality. The first draft of the treaty ran:

Should one of the contracting parties become engaged in war with one or more powers, then the other contracting party shall adopt at least an attitude of benevolent neutrality and exert every effort to localize the conflict.

England declined to accept this and made the following counter-proposal:

England shall make no unprovoked attack on Germany and shall refrain from aggressive policy with regard to Germany. An attack on Germany forms the basis of no treaty, nor is such object aimed at in any combination to which England belongs, and England will not be a party to any arrangement which aims at such an attack.

This proposal was not acceptable to Germany. The words, "unprovoked attack," says the statement as quoted by the paper, were held to be too elastic to form the basis of a special treaty of friendship, in that assurances contained in the English proposal were deemed by Germany as no more than a promise to maintain ordinary international relations. Germany then proposed:

Should one of the contracting parties become involved in a war with one or more powers, and it cannot be said that the contracting party is the aggressor, then the other contracting party will observe toward him at least benevolent neutrality and strive toward the localization of the conflict. The contracting parties reciprocally bind themselves to come to an agreement regarding their attitude in the event of one of them being forced to declare war through the open provocation of a third.

Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, rejected this, but made the following proposal:

Since both powers mutually desire to insure peace and friendship among themselves, England declares that she will make no unprovoked attack on Germany and will not participate in such. England will also refrain from an aggressive policy toward Germany.

This sentence was to replace the first sentence in the previous proposal. Germany consented to discuss the proposal, but made further negotiations dependent on England's assent to the following condition: "England will naturally preserve in reality the neutrality in the serve a benevolent neutrality in the event of war being forced on Germany."

Sir Edward Grey, however, because of the decision of the British Cabinet, declined to go further than the proposed formula, basing his refusal "on the fear of otherwise endangering existing friendly relations between England and other powers." Whereupon Germany declined to continue the negotiations.

Premier Asquith in a speech at Cardiff delivered on Oct. 2, 1914, gave the following explanation of the negotiations between Great Britain and Germany conducted in 1912:

"We laid down in the year 1912, in terms carefully approved by the Cabinet, and which I will textually quote, what our relations with Germany ought, in our view, to be. We said, and we communicated this to the German Government:

"'Britain declares that she will neither make nor join in any unprovoked attack upon Germany. Aggression upon Germany is not the subject and forms no part of any treaty, understanding, or combination to which Britain is now a party, nor will she become a party to anything that has such an object.'

"There is nothing ambiguous or equivocal about that. But that was not enough for German statesmanship. They wanted us to go further. They asked us to pledge ourselves absolutely to neutrality in the event of Germany being engaged in war, and this, mind you, at a time when Germany was enormously increasing both her aggressive and defensive resources, and especially upon the sea.

"They asked us, to put it quite plainly—they asked us for a free hand so far as we are concerned when they selected the opportunity to overbear, to dominate, the European world. To such a demand but one answer was possible. And that was the answer we gave.

"None the less, we have continued during the whole of the last two years, and never more energetically and more successfully than during the Balkan crisis of last year, to work not only for the peace of Europe but for the creation of a better international atmosphere and a more cordial co-operation between all the powers."

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR BEGAN 45 YEARS AGO

Anniversary of Formal Declaration by Napoleon III.—Striking Parallels and Contrasts.

Yesterday was the forty-fifth anniversary of the formal declaration of war by France against Prussia, which took place July 19, 1870. It had been reported that war was declared on the 15th, and indeed ever since that day war had been certain, but each side put off the formal break in the hope of gaining a slight moral advantage by forcing the other to make it, and not until July 19 did Napoleon III. definitely announce a state of war.

On July 15, 1870, THE NEW YORK TIMES said editorially: "It is still neither war nor peace. The Emperor is like a man on the verge of taking a step which must be irrevocable and may overwhelm him in disaster." These remarks could have been paralleled from any New York paper during the last week of July, 1914. The Emperor here referred to, of course, is Napoleon III. Further on in the same article occurs the passage: "M. Prevost Paradol insisted two years ago that it was the destiny of France to crush the colossus which threatened to bestride Europe. * * * But the Emperor has allowed no one to suspect his plans, preferring to let his project break upon the world like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. * * * Before many people understand what it all about two vast armies will have met in the shock of battle."

Indeed, it was not till a long time later that people understood just what it was about; the pretext was the candidacy of a Hohenzollern Prince for the throne of Spain, but the candidacy was withdrawn on July 12. War was precipitated by Bismarck's editing of the famous telegram from Ems describing the interview between the King of Prussia and Count Benedetti, the French Minister, in which the latter presented Napoleon's demand that the candidacy should not recur, and was politely refused. Bismarck so altered the news message as to make it appear that there were practically reciprocal insults. The fundamental cause, however, was the rivalry between France and Prussia for the dominant position on the Continent, with which was bound up the German desire to unify the nation and Napoleon's unwillingness to see this great power grow up on his frontier, and the constant series if irritations which had grown up out of Napoleon's vain attempt to get "compensation" for the successive gains of Prussia in the previous decade.

On July 18, 1870, THE NEW YORK TIMES quoted The London Times as saying: "France without a shadow of excuse or justification plunges Europe into a war of which no living person may see the end," and continues: "The proofs increase every hour that this will be a war of colossal magnitude. It is said that the United States cannot possibly be drawn into it. But how can there be any certainty of that? A misunderstanding with regard to an American vessel, intercepted on the high seas by a belligerent power, might compel us to take an attitude which would end in war. And on the same page there is an editorial with the familiar heading: "Where Are Our Merchant Ships?"

The war which followed lasted about seven months, saw the overthrow of the French Empire after the first month of disasters, the rebuilding of a provisional Government which heroically defended Paris in a long siege and raised enormous volunteer armies to relieve the capital, and the final surrender of France after Paris had capitulated and the untrained armies of the south had been beaten. France lost Alsace and Lorraine and paid $1,000,000,000 war indemnity.

With all the striking parallels between the situation in the Summers of 1870 and 1914, there are two remarkable contrasts. One is in the speed of mobilization. In 1870 both sides began to mobilize July 15, but it was eighteen days later, Aug. 2, before the first skirmish occurred at Saarbruecken, and not till Aug. 6 was the first pitched battle between entire armies.

Last year mobilization began in the last day or so of July. The first general engagements took place between the 15th and 20th of August, but this delay was due to the fact that the Germans were marching through Belgium, and the French had wasted much of their martial strength in the Alsatian adventure. The attacks on Liége on Aug. 5, less than a week after mobilization began, were an engagement of greater magnitude than that of Weissenburg, fought Aug. 4, 1870, after each side had had more than three weeks to get ready.

The other difference lies in the fact that while in each case Germany beat France at the start, in 1870 her victories were decisive. MacMahon's army was so badly beaten at Woerth on Aug. 6 that it had to retire to Chalons, and did not recover for two or three weeks. Meanwhile, the other great French army, that of Bazaine, had been outflanked, headed off at Mars-la-Tour and Gravelotte, and finally driven back into Metz and shut up. Then MacMahon was attacked and annihilated at Sedan.

The French defeats at Charleroi and in Luxemburg and the British defeat at Mons last August, were not as severe as that of Woerth, in the first place; and Joffre kept his troops in hand. Instead of being outflanked or headed off, he held his armies together, and finally stopped the Germans on the Marne.

GERMAN ASSAULTS FAIL ON THE MEUSE

French Near Sonvaux Repel Several, Inflicting Considerable Losses.

CANNONADE NEAR SOUCHEZ

Sixty Shells Fall in Arras—French Destroy a German Aeroplane Near Soissons.

LONDON, July 19.—The Germans today made the heights of the Meuse the principal point of their offensive, delivering a series of attacks near Sonvaux, all of which, according to the French War Office communiqué, were repulsed with considerable loss. Violent cannonading is reported from the Souchez region, but there were no infantry attacks there. Sixty German shells fell in Arras.

Tonight's French official statement follows:

In Artois there was a violent cannonade near Souchez, but no infantry attack. Sixty shells were thrown into Arras.

In the Argonne fighting with bombs and petards took place.

On the heights of the Meuse the Germans this afternoon delivered two strong attacks against our positions on the ridge south of Sonvaux, which were completely repulsed. The enemy then bombarded our trenches and with weak effectives delivered a series of minor attacks, which we repelled. The German losses were considerable.

Quiet prevailed on the rest of the front.

One of our aeroplanes pursued and brought down by machine-gun fire an enemy aeroplane, which fell in flames within the German lines near Soissons. Our artillery completed its destruction.

Following is the text of the French afternoon report:

In Belgium the enemy last night bombarded with considerable violence our trenches at St. Georges, as well as the village and church of Boesinghe.

In Artois the Germans toward midnight made an attack west and southwest of Souchez on a front of 1,200 yards, but were repulsed.

In the Argonne a German attack in the region of St. Hubert was driven back. In Apremont encounters occurred with bombs and grenades, without infantry action.

In Lorraine, at Nahof on the Seille, and on the southeast borders of the Forest of Parroy some advance post encounters were reported, wherein we had the advantage.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

LORDS WARN BRITAIN AGAINST EXTRAVAGANCE

Urge Reduction of Civil Expenditures — Face Interest Deficit Next March.

LONDON, July 9, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—While the Government was proclaiming the necessity for economy in every sphere of life it was being charged in the House of Lords on Tuesday with extravagance, and a strong call for economy was made by several peers.

The debate started with a resolution moved by Viscount Midleton "that in view of the necessary expenditures on the war it is, in the opinion of this house, incumbent on his Majesty's Government to take immediate steps to reduce the civil expenditure of the country."

He proceeded to say that the position which the Government had to meet at the end of March next, on the assumption that the war was over, would be a total debt of £1,293,000,000, ($6,465,000,000.) Considering that national savings were estimated at £300,000,000 ($1,500,000,000) to £400,000,000, ($2,000,000,000,) that some £112,000,000 ($560,000,000) has been added to expenditures and £80,000,000 ($400,000,000) a year to taxation, he was not sure that statisticians would not say the nation had made as little of civil preparation for the exigencies of a state of war as of military preparation.

Viscount Midleton said he wished to appeal for a complete change of civil finance. Twenty years ago civil service estimates amounted to £20,000,000 ($1,000,000,000); today they were close to £60,000,000 ($3,000,000,000.) Thousands of civil servants had been appointed in the last eight years and the expenditure on practically all services had increased considerably. He was quite sure that a committee of public service men could be appointed and effect a reduction of from £5,000,000 ($25,000,000) to £10,000,000 ($50,000,000) before the end of this year.

Lord Lansdowne for the Government agreed that the financial position of the country required the greatest attention of Parliament if we are to place ourselves in a sound and satisfactory financial position. He also said retrenchment was going on slowly but surely and promised that a careful scrutiny should be kept on all expenditures.

Lord Lorburn wound up the debate by saying the figures Lord Midleton gave related to the most vital, the most powerful and the most enduring of all the nations engaged in the war. The situation amounted to this, that if wisdom did not come to the councils of Europe there was a prospect of European bankruptcy in a comparatively short time.

The motion was agreed to after substituting the word "efficient" for "immediate."

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FAMOUS CIGARETTES

Universal favour has been accorded the new Plain Ends in the distinctive Single Row Package

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A Quarter Here

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Excels in purity and wholesomeness. A daily delight for Toilet and Bath. Try it one month.

At All Druggists. 25 cents and 15 cents.

It Cleans the Teeth and the Toothbrush too

KOLYNOS
Dental Cream
Provides Pure Mouths for Pure Summer Foods

BECAUSE of the greater danger from impure foods in Summer, the subject of pure food is uppermost in your mind during hot weather.

* *

"What is best for me to eat?" is a question you ask yourself almost every Summer day.

Hot weather diets are recommended and adopted—published in newspapers so all may be informed.

We are constantly cautioned against foods which are apt to cause disturbance, and particularly against those in which dangerous germ life may develop.

* *

WHY BE SO CAREFUL TO EAT ONLY PURE FOOD IF WE ARE NOT EQUALLY CAREFUL TO KEEP OUR MOUTHS IN THE PUREST POSSIBLE CONDITION?

WHY PERMIT THE GERMS IN OUR MOUTHS AND TOOTH-BRUSHES TO GO ON MULTIPLYING, WHILE WE GO TO EXTREMES TO AVOID THE SAME GERMS IN OUR FOODS?

* *

Kolynos Dental Cream IS A DESTROYER OF THESE GERMS.

It is a perfect tooth-cleanser, in the ordinary sense—preserves your teeth and keeps them clean and beautiful.

But it also possesses the EXTRAORDINARY quality of being EFFICIENTLY ANTISEPTIC.

It kills the dangerous germs in your mouth and your throat—keeps the whole oral cavity in a fine, healthy condition. It provides a PURE MOUTH for the PURE FOOD so essential in Summer—enables the pure food to remain pure as it enters your system.

* *

The use of Kolynos Dental Cream is a habit of elegance at ANY season; but it is particularly essential in hot weather, when germ dangers are greatest.

At this season when you are eating fruits, uncooked vegetables and sea food, frequently dining at strange tables, you should brush your teeth with Kolynos AFTER EACH MEAL, thus fortifying your mouth and throat against the multiplication of germs.

Used and recommended by a majority of the dentists of the United States—procurable at your druggist's. Twenty-five cents a tube.

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$20 Suits	$14.75
$25 Suits	$18.75
$30 Suits	$24.75
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Don't be a watchful waiter—prepare now.

Go correctly outfitted, comfortably and smartly apparelled—for there is a thoroughbred code in the woods, as well as on the links and at the traps.

To go as "light" as possible, to keep warm and dry, to have the proper facilities for cooking camp food—these are the things you can prepare for here.

Abercrombie & Fitch Camp Necessities

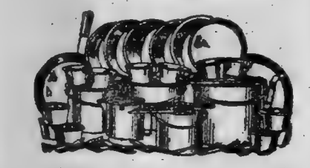

Triangle Tents, 8¼ pounds, with bobbinet front, two windows, ground cloth sewed in—made of Tanalite; 4 by 8 by 4 feet.

Price, $11.00.

Wall Tents, for family use, Protecto and Defendo Duck, $12 to $65
Shotguns, Rifles, Revolvers, and Fishing Tackle, of every approved variety.
"Armorsteel" Cooking Outfits, shown in cut, $4 to $9.40
Aluminol Cooking Sets, $1.70 up.
Army Cots, $2.25 to $10
Blankets for Camp, $3.25 to $27.50
Air Mattresses, $19 to $35
Camp Fire Chairs, 40c. to $2.25
Camp Lanterns, 75c. to $3.50
Camp Stoves, $2.75 to $7.50
Boy Scout Cooking Outfit, $1.50 and $2.50
Duffle Bags, 75c. up
Shoulder Packs, $1.25 to $8.50
Rubber and Oilskin Blankets, Pouches, Folding Canvas Bathtubs, Canvas Wash Basins, Camp Axes, Knives, Medicine Kits, Canteens, Lunch Boxes, Filter Pumps, and Condensed Camp Foods.

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For women and girls who enter into the real spirit of camping.
Camp Outfits of government standard khaki—cut to fit—to look smart and wear well.
Khaki Skirts, $4 and $4.50
Suits of Forestry Cloth, Corduroy, Tweeds and Homespuns, $10 up
Adirondack Camp Dresses, $8
Flannel Shirts, Middies, Khaki and leather Hats, Leggins, Woollen Stockings, Knickerbockers and Bloomers.
Suit shown in cut—coat, knickers, and skirt of imported khaki, $35
Approved Camp Shoes, Boots and Moccasins.

Camp and Vacation Clothes for Men

For the older men and for youths—the exactly correct thing, down to the last detail.
Norfolk Coat and Trousers of Khaki—complete suit, $5
Coldstream Duck Suits, with knickerbockers or riding breeches.
Khaki Shirts, 75c. to $1.25
Flannel Shirts, $1.50 to $7.50
Tweed Golf and Country Suits, $25, $30 and $35
White Crash Golf Suits, $20
White or Gray Flannel Trousers, $6.50 to $9
White Duck Trousers, $1.75
Outing Shirts, Duck and Khaki Hats and Helmets.
Tennis Shoes in extensive variety.
A. & F. special last Golf Shoes, in a variety of leathers, $7 to $8.75
Camp, Fishing and Hunting Boots, Shoes and Moccasins—the most complete stock in the world.

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ROYALTY IN PERIL IN THE AIR RAID ON KARLSRUHE

Fled to Cellars as the French Bombs Fell Thick Around the Palaces.

ONLY ONE PIERCED ROOF

Queen of Sweden Suffers from Shock—No Fires Set, but a Number of Persons Killed.

BURGHERS FEEL OUTRAGED

Times Correspondent Finds Destruction Much Less Than at Antwerp from German Bombs.

From a Staff Correspondent.

KARLSRUHE, June 19.—If the Badeners, and particularly the burghers of Karlsruhe had had anything to say about it, all the Kaiser's Zeppelins would have swooped down in a bunch on London and Paris, repaying the "crime of Karlsruhe" ten bombs for a bomb. It wasn't so much the material damage, which was relatively slight, nor the heavy casualty list that roused the Badeners to such a pitch of bitterness and fury, but the almost successful attack on the four palaces in Karlsruhe. For, of all the many kinds of Germans, none cling to their Princes and Princesses with such intense affection as the Badeners.

It may be of interest to TIMES readers to know just what happened while seven or twenty-three French aeroplanes, dropping 80 or 130 bombs—according to whether you believe the German or French reports—cruised for nearly an hour over this garden city.

First Lieutenant and "Platzmajor" Wolff, who is in charge of rounding up the facts, gave me the following version as it looked to the Germans:

"The seven French aeroplanes that participated in the raid," he said, "did not come in a flock. Two of them arrived first, from the southeast—a very clever manoeuvre to distract attention from the main body of five, that arrived from three to five minutes later, from the southwest. The first bomb dropped at about 6:40 A. M. Altogether they shed about eighty bombs, of which six were blindganger, (meaning that they didn't go off.) The bombs used were of eight and ten centimeter calibre, filled with melinite. That the French had designs not to cause great material damage, but to kill, is indicated by the fact that not a single fire was caused. The bombs were those with which one wants to kill men; only one was an incendiary bomb.

"You will later see that 90 per cent. of the bombs dropped within a circle having a radius of 500 yards in the heart of town. This circle bounding the four ducal palaces. They very carefully avoided dropping bombs on the barracks, ammunition depots, &c., at either end of the town, while the entire railway was not attacked, not a single bomb falling on the main railroad station, the freight station, or the railroad bridges.

"At 6:40 the first two fliers were reported as approaching a shrill warning was sounded by the military steam siren, and four other sirens took up the warning. Most of the population thereupon sought safe cover in cellars, as precisely instructed, and the people were all in their houses when the main group of fliers arrived and made their attack. The French fliers, however, made use of a clever ruse which they had already employed in their visits to Freiburg and other towns. After dropping a considerable number of bombs they flew away and disappeared. The populace thereupon came out of their houses and poured into the streets to see what had happened. After eight or ten minutes the French fliers came back and threw surprise bombs. Their 'disappearing trick' resulted in the death of twenty-seven and the injury of 64. The French aeroplanes flew at a great height—between 5,500 and 7,500 feet. They were heavily fired upon by our aerial guns, which had been purposely placed way out of town so that nobody could charge that Karlsruhe was a fortified, defended place.

French Guided by Spies.

"After circling above the city for nearly an hour they fled in two groups, east and west, then joined and went southwest. The French had been so well informed by their spies that they were able to come by ways where they were not noticed and hence not reported to us until they were almost on top of us.

"We believe we have proofs that the French had such an attack on Karlsruhe all carefully planned out months ago, probably even before the war, for in the first days of mobilization a Sergeant on duty at the railroad station found a plan of Karlsruhe on a suspicious stranger and on this marked plan among other items was noted what room of his palace the Grand Duke slept in. Luckily the Grand Duke had left for the front on the very morning before the raid."

Lieutenant Wolff also pointed out that the raid had happened on June 15, two days before the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the founding of Karlsruhe was to have taken place.

In the course of a three-hour tour of the town I was able to account for about seventy bombs. The great majority had fallen on open squares, parks, gardens, sidewalks and streets. Less than a score had struck buildings. The material damage was surprisingly slight for the number of bombs thrown.

Of the four palaces, only one—that of Prince Max of Baden—was actually struck by a bomb. One bomb dropped very close to the back door of the this palace, but didn't explode; a second exploded in the small garden at the corner of the palace; a third, however, was more effective, and blew in the roof of the main building. In the absence of Prince Max, who was in Berlin on business, Princess Max graciously granted me permission to go through the palace up to the garret to see what the freak bomb had done.

This particular bomb had cut through the tin roof, striking at an angle of about seventy degrees, as the trail plainly showed. In exploding it damaged the stone cornice outside, shattered two wooden beams in the garret, which it further marked with bomb-splitters, and drilled two small holes through the floor of the garret and pierced the ceiling of the room below—that of little Prince Berthold and the Princess Marie-Alexander. By a freak of good fortune it had stuck fast in the ceiling, only the sharp point showing. The little Princess and the Princeling probably haven't been told what a narrow escape from death they had.

Royal Family in the Cellar.

The chamberlain, a venerable retainer with aristocratic white muttonchop whiskers, who led the excursion into the Prince's garret, told for the hundredth time how he had run to the nearest window at the first wail of the military siren, how he had seen the French flyers coming and realized the seriousness of the threatened danger; how he had run to warn his mistress and fetch the royal children, and had, as the bomb struck home, ushered them quickly into the cellar—the Princess Max with a hasty kimono thrown over her nightdress, the little Prince Berthold insisting on seizing his woolly horse, which was shown by the toy horse, none the worse for its experience, except that its tail was missing. This faithful old retainer, after getting his mistress and the royal children to the cellar safely, had then rushed upstairs to put out the fire, if any, but, finding none, vanished to find them.

"With typical German thoroughness," had collected all the débris, all the bomb splinters and ugly-looking fragments, and extracted the point that had pierced the ceiling of the nursery—all these "to show master when he comes home from Berlin," he said proudly. It was shown about five pounds of bomb splinters which are kept in Princess Max's boudoir pending the return of her husband.

The venerable chamberlain could with difficulty be restrained from repeating his story all over again. "It was lucky it wasn't an incendiary bomb," he said, and "Lucky the water tank wasn't struck, though some water did leak through the ceiling because this water-pipe was perforated," "the children were brave and didn't cry a bit."

Even more sensational and "dastardly," to the German mind, was the attack on the Grossherzogliches Residenzschloss, or Grand Ducal Residence Palace, where the old Grand Duchess, mother of the reigning Grand Duke, is a steady lodger, and where the Queen of Sweden was a guest at the time. One bomb fell into the backyard—the Fasanerie or Pheasantry, to be exact, causing some feathered casualties. A second bomb dropped about a hundred yards from the Residenzschloss, on the Schlossplatz, within fifteen feet of the Karl Friedrich Monument, taking the crease out of Karl Friedrich's right bronze trouser leg and pockmarking the granite foundation. This was the extent of the material damage.

More effective, however, was a third bomb that struck and stripped of leaves and branches a slender young linden tree in the park, 150 feet from the left wing of the palace, where were the apartments of the Queen of Sweden. A small iron balcony is in front of the Swedish Queen's bedroom, which is one flight up. Immediately above on the second floor was the chamber of her principal lady-in-waiting. The Queen, who was roused from sleep by the first bursting bombs, rushed to the window in her nightgown to see what had happened. This bomb that struck closest shattered the window pane through which she was looking, as well as seventy other windows in the palace, and had the effect of causing her royal Highness to start a quick retreat for the cellar, where the aged Grand Duchess Luise and the lady-in-waiting also sought refuge. Bomb splinters actually blew into the lady-in-waiting's room. The Queen herself had a narrow escape, for flying bomb splinters pitted the palace walls close to the window at which she was standing.

The third palace, where the reigning Grand Duke lives, also drew three bombs. One fell within fifty feet of a small excrescent wing of the main building, pockmarking the masonry. The other two fell in the handsome old Italian garden, where the Grand Duke habitually takes his constitutional, after breakfast.

The fourth palace, the Markgräfliches Palais, where nobody was living at the time of the attack, also escaped miraculously, although heavily bombarded. One bomb landed on the sidewalk in front of it, wrecking the entrance of a small hotel across the way, killing four men in the street, and marking the palace. Another dropped in the Rondell Platz, close by, slightly damaging the monument to Grand Duke Karl, also killing two men. Another man was killed in the market place a block from the Markgravian Palace.

Hospitals Hit.

The predilection which airbombs have for buildings flying Red Cross flags and conspicuously painted on their roofs with the Red Cross emblem, also for schools and school children, as well as babies, was again amply born out in the big French air raid. Thus three bombs fell on the Teachers' Seminary, now being used for hospital purposes, and therefore flying the Red Cross flag. Three convalescent soldiers were wounded. Another hospital attracted half a dozen bombs. One fell among the trees in the hospital garden, killing three convalescent soldiers; two in the courtyard. The others chiefly did minor damage to houses in the side street. Several bombs dropped in what looked like a large freight yard. These sidings, I was told, were used for backing in the loaded hospital trains, an old railroad station having been turned into a reception hospital at which the wounded were unloaded. Another bomb dropped in front of a school, killing two men, one woman, and one child. Another bomb went through a kindergarten building, but fortunately it was not occupied at the time.

The local synagogue also had a close shave. One of the few bombs that did not go off fell on the sidewalk in front of it. Another struck a saloon just across the street from the Catholic Church, killing a servant girl.

Interesting was the study of the numerous freak bombs. Thus one bomb neatly shaved off a small stone balcony from the front of an apartment store, but bounced off and landed on the sidewalk in the Kaiserstrasse. Another struck on the main Post Office, but did little damage. Another fell close beside the bronze fountain in the courtyard before the handsome city baths, scarring the limb of a bronze water nymph. Other flying bomb splinters pitted the portico of the baths, but the handsome mosaic above the main entrance, showing various Greek gods and goddesses with entourage in natural colors, luckily escaped damage, all except Leda feeding the swan, who sustained an injury of the left breast.

It seemed as if the shower of airbombs had fallen about everywhere except where great material damage was possible. Thus one dropped halfway between the fine old City Hall and the old Protest Church, doing damage to neither while the handsome Court Theatre also narrowly escaped damage.

I looked over a half a dozen houses which had been fairly and squarely hit, and came to the conclusion that French airbombs were rather impotent affairs when you compare them with the effect of German bombs as I had seen it at Antwerp, for instance. In no case had any house in Karlsruhe been reduced to a mass of ruins. A neat hole through the roof and two or three rooms under it badly mussed up was the result when a bomb really hit a target; but not more than 15 per cent. of the bombs thrown were bullseyes.

The Germans, it seems, had been all prepared for an air raid on Karlsruhe, and Platzmajor Wolff told me the organization had worked brilliantly in the emergency. Within five minutes after the first bomb had been thrown, motor ambulances were racing through the streets, and twenty minutes after it was all over the dead had been removed from the streets and the injured were all in hospitals. Within one hour the necessary orders were issued and work began on the cleanup. In four days the work had been done with such speed and thoroughness that the stranger would have had hard work finding any traces of where bombs had dropped on the streets and sidewalks if native guides hadn't pointed out the spots. Only many thousands of brand new shiny window panes indicated clearly where bombs had gone off in the neighborhood. Carpenters and masons were at work patching up the houses struck. Ironworkers were at work putting in a new frame to the front of the delicatessen store of an Italian, J. Della Bona, which had been completely shaved away by one bomb, though business was going on as usual.

One of the most curious souvenirs of the raid was a high wooden board fence close to which a bomb had exploded. This board fence was riddled like a sieve by several hundred flying bomb-splinters.

Americans in Karlsruhe.

The famous Karlsruhe raid was not without a certain American interest for the American war colony here still numbers about twenty-seven. As my time was limited I tried to find some of these Americans quickly through the police, but apparently Americans aren't regarded as undesirable characters, or even objects of suspicion in hospitable Karlsruhe, for at Police Headquarters they had no list of the American residents. But I found, among others, the prima donna, Miss Margaretha Bruntsch of San Francisco, Grand Dukal Court Opera Singer, whose artistic temperament had been decidedly ruffled by recent events and who had some delightfully biting things to say about French "Kultur" and French "barbarians."

Miss Bruntsch said in part:

"I won't be going wrong in supposing that you wanted to find out from me too uch how this latest deed of horror of the French affected me. You can't put it too strongly what indignation I feel in the depths of my heart for the barbarous frawness,' combined with cool premeditation, which this former Kultur nation murdered defenseless old men, women, and children of a peaceful city. What I had to live through was horrible. I feel a fresh wave of indignation every time I think of that hour of terror. Think of it! It wasn't an attack on the military buildings here; no, it was an attack, as the whole population knows, a well thought out plan to destroy the so well beloved princely family and the people of this city which had always with utmost hospitality welcomed to the French within its walls. It wouldn't have thought such a thing possible. Where is the highly admired culture of the French? I think I know the feelings of my fellow-Americans living in Baden, and particularly those in Karlsruhe; among all those with whom I have spoken I have found a feeling of deep indignation and a desire for adequate vengeance. If the Germans would only give up their tender susceptibilities and answer such a deed of barbarism with similar measures! Everything the Germans have done so far, compared with this deed of the French, is merely child's play. I only wish all our American citizens on the other side of the water could have seen the horribly maimed victims lying around the streets; the sight would have filled them with a holy anger; they would have wanted to help annihilate these contemptible enemies instead of helping them with war supplies to carry out their devilish plans."

The Queen of Sweden, who is a sister of the reigning Grand Duke, and as a German Princess greatly beloved by the people here, was said to have been badly frightened by her experience and to have suffered from a slight attack of nerves. Whether the Germans will be able to make permanent and valuable political capital out of her presence at the time of the raid is a matter of considerable interest and speculation among those whose business it is to follow the present complications of Continental politics.

BIG ARMS STRIKE TO START TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

"Many orders for munitions for the Allies have been placed in this country in a manner by which the placing of them was a matter of public knowledge. But there are very important jobs being done for the Allies about which the public knows nothing. I might include in these the development of the new tools of war, the secrecy about which is due to the desire of the Allies to keep the details away from spies of the enemy. Our men working on these are pledged to secrecy and work as so many automatons. This work is more widespread than might be thought."

John A. Johnson, International Vice President of the Iron Workers, said:

"If Mr. Gompers sees me, he'll come here. I've had enough of peace plans. The strike is on. Mr. Gompers can't order me about. We have sent him an invitation to come here and explain his statements about the use of money. He is not in a position to settle anything for us.

"This strike will never be settled until Mr. Gompers states publicly that he does not believe any money is being used here and until Major Penfield shows me the color of the German gold he said he was getting or tells the world he doesn't know what he was talking about. I shall decline Mr. Gompers's invitation when I get it. The leaders here, including myself, are international officials and take no orders from Gompers."

In an earlier statement Mr. Keppler said:

"If Mr. Gompers can arbitrate, we will listen to him, but no more attentively than to any other public-spirited man. So far as Secretary of Labor Wilson and the National Government go, we do not see that Mr. Wilson can issue any orders to us. If he can arbitrate and get us our demands and our rights without a long strike, none will be more glad than I.

"However, no matter how this strike turns out, the labor leaders here will demand of Mr. Gompers an explanation of his statement that German money is being used in American labor troubles. If he referred at all to the Bridgeport situation, he must make an explanation or face a crisis. He is just as liable for statements he cannot prove as is Major Penfield."

The factory, other than the Remington, from which the labor leaders say the machinists will walk out tomorrow, is a sub-contracting shop. The leaders declined to name it. In this shop, they said, one or two men had been discharged and the rest of the workers were dissatisfied. The leaders said the men demanded the strike order and had received it. This plant, the leaders assert, is running to capacity, sixty per cent. of its output being destined for the use of the allied armies. The other forty per cent. is regular work.

On the eve of the strike, which is aimed principally at the Remington companies, which are making arms and ammunition for the Allies, Mr. Johnson, leader of the iron workers, issued a statement in which he said:

"If this strike brings calamity to Bridgeport, the natives have no one to blame but Major Walter G. Penfield, works manager of the Remington Arms plant. Not one of the iron workers now on strike will go back until Major Penfield has made a public retraction of his charges that Germany has inspired this strike. Major Penfield has brought this on himself and he has the biggest fight of his life on his hands."

"It is a perfectly correct statement that the workmen who are making munitions of war in America think they should get some of the profit, of which the manufacturers are making millions. Major Penfield brought on the crisis when he refused on Saturday to grant us a conference, a right granted us by the United States Government; when Major Penfield was head of the Springfield Arsenal, he was forced by Federal rule to listen to the men whenever they had a demand or grievance to lay before him. Major Penfield will come to us for conferences before he is through, and we will not refuse him an audience."

The strike order came in the midst of a truce ordered by Mr. Johnson yesterday after, he said, a New Yorker financially interested in Bridgeport munition manufacture had asked for a chance to try to effect a settlement. In announcing the strike at noon tomorrow, Mr. Johnson said:

"The man who wishes to mediate failed, and so I will not make his name public. He called me from New York on the telephone at 4 o'clock this afternoon and said he had been unable to arrange for a conference. He told me he could not hold it against me if I should go ahead as planned."

There was a report in Bridgeport today that the interested New Yorker was J. P. Morgan or a member of his firm. Mr. Johnson denied this.

As announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, the manufacturers of Bridgeport doubted the good faith of the Johnson truce and took it to mean a weakening on the part of the machinists. Accordingly this morning the Manufacturers' Association held a meeting, at which the twenty-one plants making war munitions under sub-contracts from the Remington companies were represented, and at the close issued this statement:

"As a result of a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association this morning, it was decided that the manufacturers of Bridgeport would stand as a body behind the Remington Arms U. M. C. Company in its decision to operate only an open shop, inasmuch as under this plan industrial conditions here have been satisfactory to employer and employe for many years. All the leading manufacturers of the city were present at this meeting, which was addressed by Mr. Daniel Davenport."

Mr. Davenport is attorney for the National Association of Manufacturers. He represented Loewe & Co. in their suit against the Danbury hatters. His coming here for a conference is taken to mean that the munitions manufacturers generally are going to fight the unions.

Mr. Davenport was asked the significance of his coming to Bridgeport. He said it had no particular significance. When shown the statement that he had addressed the meeting, he said:

"I addressed no meeting. I advised confidentially with some manufacturers today on a legal question. That is all I have to say."

James G. Ludlum, President of the Manufacturers' Association, later admitted that the reference to Mr. Davenport was a "clumsy inaccuracy."

The action of the manufacturers was a big surprise to the labor leaders. They had made no demand for a closed shop; they planned to make that demand after the strike had spread. They had thought that all the initiative would be on their part. The declaration of the manufacturers was taken as a declaration of war.

"This beclouds the issue," said Mr. Keppler of the manufacturers' statement. "I don't see why they bring the closed shop in. We hadn't mentioned it. It looks as if they were looking for trouble. In a week we will have the whole munition manufacturing business in Bridgeport at a standstill, and it will stay at a standstill until we get what we want."

Mr. Keppler was asked to tell concisely just what the unions wanted.

"There are at present," he replied, "just three demands. If the strike goes further the demands will increase. The demands are:

"1. Recognition of the millwrights as members of the metal trade unions and not of the carpenters', and fixing of the responsibility for the order some one gave for the millwrights to join the carpenters' union, an attempt on the part of the Remington or the Stewart people to dictate the international management of the unions.

"2. A guarantee of a permanent eight-hour day in all plants in Bridgeport making war munitions. This carries with it a demand for a guarantee of a minimum wage and double pay for overtime.

"3. That all men who go on strike will be taken back to work."

In addition, of course, Mr. Johnson demands that Major Penfield retract his charge of German influence being back of the strike.

"Any settlement we may make with the Remington people," Mr. Keppler went on, "will not stave off the demand for an eight-hour day at other factories. We will go after all the factories in Bridgeport, on the eight-hour question. In addition I will call out the machinists at any factory in the United States that takes up any Remington contracts."

Mr. Keppler said that, besides the machinists at the Remington Arms plant, the drop forgers, die casters and toolmakers would strike.

Asked what he thought of the manufacturers' declaration that enough non-union machinists were in Bridgeport and could be brought here to keep the factories going, he said:

"That is not true. We will have practically every machinist in Bridgeport out with us. The Capewell Horse-shoe Nail Company of Hartford has a machinists' strike on its hands, and has been unable to get any machinists. All the machinists are working, and there are not enough for the jobs. We have orders for 15,000 machinists in England if we could get them. Where in the world are the Remington people going to get 2,000 machinists?"

Chief of Police Birmingham will have all his available men at the arms plant when the machinists walk out tomorrow. The report that the 700 guards at the plant would quit when the machinists struck caused no little concern to the police. Sheriff Simeon Pease of Fairfield County, who would have to call out the National Guard if need arose, said tonight he would be fully prepared to deal with the situation if conditions got beyond the control of the police. He thought, however, that the Remington companies would be able to bring enough men here to guard their plants.

"Will picketing be resorted to during the strike?" Mr. Keppler was asked.

"Not only at the works but throughout the city," he said. "I do not expect any violence, as the people of Bridgeport are of a higher class than are to be found in most factory towns."

All attempts today to interview Major Penfield met with no success. A six-foot barbed wire fence was erected today around the offices, and the front doors were boarded up. Books and records were transferred to a place of safety.

The Labor Leader, a paper which has sprung into being since the strike started a week ago today, with the walkout of 20,000 workers, today printed an editorial with the heading, "The Kaiser and the Major," which rampantly reverses the charge the Major made of German influence and accuses Major Penfield and the Kaiser of being in league.

Despite the denial of labor leaders here of any knowledge of any appeal having been made by the British Government to J. P. Morgan & Co. to stop the strike at any cost, the report persists that D. A. Thomas, the Welsh operator who is now in this country as a representative of the British Government, is in Bridgeport trying to quell the trouble. Mr. Thomas is not to be found at any of the Bridgeport hotels. The story of the appeal to J. P. Morgan & Co. came from Springfield, Mass. Daniel R. Donovan, Business Agent of the machinists there, declared that he knew all about it. The leaders here have asked Donovan for particulars.

Mr. Donovan said he got his information from a woman alleged to be in a position to know what was going on in the Morgan offices. He issued a statement today, which was sent here, in which he said that Mr. Thomas had been authorized by London to pay all extra costs the manufacturers of New England would sustain by acceding to the strikers' demands and to rush the war orders at all hazards.

The strike leaders estimate that they will have 10,000 men out by the last of the week. It will take about a week before the rest of the munition makers, to the number of 20,000, including 5,000 girls, will be thrown out of work, say the union chiefs.

Thousands of union application blanks are being spread about the city, the strike leaders giving to every worker a chance to join the union and enjoy strike benefits during the fight. Organizers will come from Washington to unionize the girl workers, in order that they may have sustenance. Machinists in every city in the United States, it is expected, will pour money into Bridgeport to force a successful issue of the strike.

Every union in Bridgeport held a mass meeting tonight. The men are ready for the strike and will go out as called. They were all cautioned by the leaders to maintain order and to stay at their work until the call came.

The Hod Carriers' Union at a mass meeting tonight called another meeting for Wednesday night to vote on the question of calling out the 500 members of the union who are employed on the construction of the new Remington Arms plant.

When Mr. Keppler, the machinists' leader, was asked whether he had heard that some of the guards at the Remington plant had struck or threatened to strike, he replied:

"A business agent of the guards has called upon me. I cannot say what he talked about. I have been reliably informed, however, that five of the guards tried to have themselves beaten up a couple of nights ago so that they could demand more wages."

From another source it was understood that the guards at the plant have asked for an increase in their pay. This, however, could not be confirmed.

GOMPERS CALLS CONFERENCE.

Wants to Restrict Strike—Knows of Foreign Tampering with Labor.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, announced tonight that he had called a conference of the officers of the International Association of Machinists to meet with him in Washington to consider the strike at the Remington Arms plant in Bridgeport, Conn.

In calling the conference Mr. Gompers said it was his purpose to use every resource at his command to prevent a general strike.

"I have called the officers of the Machinists International Union for a conference here," he said. "We will do everything possible to prevent the strike from spreading to the various unions of the workers at the Remington factory, which would bring its machinery to a standstill."

Despite reports from Bridgeport that negotiations had failed to bring about a settlement of the controversy between the Remington Company and the labor leaders, officials of the Department of Labor declared tonight that they believed an agreement would be reached in time to avert a general strike. Secretary Wilson said, however, that in the event the workers did walk out in force he immediately would appoint conciliators in an attempt to bring about a peaceful settlement of the trouble.

President Gompers earlier today expressed the opinion that the Bridgeport trouble might have been part of a general plan by foreign influences to cause labor troubles to cut off American exports of arms and ammunition.

"I know that foreign interests, well supplied with funds, have sought to bring on labor troubles to prevent the shipping of American products to Europe," he said. "I know that an effort was made to bring about a strike of longshoremen, and that when that failed an effort was made to cause a strike of seamen. I know these things as well as I know anything that I have not personally seen. There can be no doubt that this foreign propaganda, with unlimited means behind it, is seeking to check the manufacture and exportation of supplies for Europe."

Mr. Gompers said that an effort would be made to improve conditions at Bridgeport.

"There is a great hue and cry abroad in the land," he said, "that the workmen should bear the burden of hard times. I believe that when there is general prosperity from any cause the workmen should have his share of the increased profit."

Mr. Gompers reiterated tonight the charge that foreign interests had sought to bring about labor troubles in the United States to check the exportation of war supplies to Europe. He declined to give details, remarking:

"I do not want to shut off my line of information by making it public at this time. I hope for a quick and fair settlement of the strike at Bridgeport," he added. "But it must be borne in mind that for some time the men and women, the woman particularly, have been working long hours and for small pay. I hope these conditions will be improved with the adjustment of the other troubles there."

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5,000 STANDARD MEN MAY JOIN IN STRIKE

Closing of Bayonne Oil Plant Might Cause Shortage of Supply for the Allies.

900 COOPERS LEAVE WORKS

Six Vessels at Docks Have Been Loading for England, but Have Only Part of Cargoes Aboard.

The discontent among the employes of the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne, N. J., which first became manifest last Thursday, when the 100 still cleaners went on a strike because their demand for an increase of 15 per cent. in wages was refused, was augmented yesterday when 900 employes of the barrel factory shut down the engines and marched quietly from the plant.

Last night it seemed to be the impression of the police and others cognizant of the conditions at the plant, which is the largest of the kind in this part of the country, that the strike of the coopers and still cleaners would be followed soon, possibly today, by a general strike of the employes, who number between 5,000 and 6,000. In that event there will be a cessation of the shipment of oil from Bayonne to Europe and a big shortage in gasoline and naphtha, as these commodities are made in vast quantities at the Bayonne plant.

Commissioner of Safety Henry Wilson detailed Inspector Daniel Cady and a squad of patrolmen to the plant last night and revoked an order allowing a score of detectives and patrolmen to attend the excursion of the Democratic Club today.

The still cleaners were jubilant when they learned the coopers had quit work, and expect the firemen, boilermakers, pipefitters, yardmen, and laborers to follow suit. The coopers waited until 10 o'clock for an answer to their request for an increase in wages of 11 per cent., and when none came they dropped their tools and quit. The still cleaners were also encouraged when they were told that a number of the twenty-five Italian strikebreakers the company had put in their places had given up their jobs.

The striking still cleaners are mostly Polish and accustomed to working inside the stills, where the thermometer registers more than 100 degrees, wrapped in heavy clothing and standing on hot coke. The Italians found those conditions unbearable, and some of them were prostrated when they emerged from the stills after working a few minutes. The still cleaners are paid from $2.17 to $2.40 a day. The strikers say the company formerly paid $5 to $6 a day for this work.

Tied up at the oil docks yesterday were six vessels being loaded with case and tank oil. They carry between 40,000 and 50,000 barrels of oil each. Five of them are to take oil to England, and the other to Mexico. Much of the oil shipped abroad since the war began is said to have gone to the Allies.

Some of the workmen have an idea that the Standard, if a general strike is called, may attempt to obtain barrels from the Tide Water Oil Company, whose plant adjoins the Standard's. If that is done, the workmen say, trouble will probably break out among the Tide Water employes.

Early yesterday morning Frank Raguse, 125 West Twenty-third Street, and Philip Gresuks of 629 Boulevard, who had taken places vacated by still cleaners, were on their way home from work when several shots were fired at them from ambush. They returned the shots, but no one was injured. Raguse and Gresuks were arrested for carrying concealed weapons and fined $50 each by Recorder William J. Cain. The latter also had before him fifteen strikers for disorderly conduct. Five were sent to jail for thirty days, two were fined $25, and Alex Truszowski, on whom a rubber hose blackjack was found, was fined $50. The others were let off with a warning.

Soon after the coopers struck yesterday, General Manager George B. Gifford and General Superintendent George B. Hennessy left for the main office at 26 Broadway, Manhattan. At the Bayonne office it was said there was no trouble except that with the still cleaners. Seekers for information were referred to 26 Broadway.

REFUSES A FINAL DIVORCE.

Mrs. Jacobs Says She Won't Let Husband Marry Alleged Rival.

Mrs. Juliette Jacobs got a separation from James Jacobs, a merchant tailor, on Dec. 29, 1911, and $50 a week alimony. Later she sued for a divorce and got an interlocutory decree with $25 a week alimony. She refused to take out her final decree and now has applied to Justice Philbin to have her separation alimony of $50 a week restored. The matter has been sent to a referee.

Mrs. Jacobs in the divorce proceeding named Amanda Green. In her present application Mrs. Jacobs says she was married to the defendant on Jan. 4, 1900, and that they have a daughter 14 years old. She and her husband separated soon after their marriage, but after the child was born they lived together again for a brief period and again separated.

Mrs. Jacobs was willing to divorce her husband and let him marry Mrs. Green, but on May 25 last, when she was passing 130th Street and Seventh Avenue, she alleges, she met Mrs. Green, who made an insulting gesture. Thereupon Mrs. Jacobs decided not to apply for her final decree of divorce and so to prevent her husband from marrying Mrs. Greene.

"If I divorce my husband," she said, "he will marry Amanda, and my friends and relatives have advised against it."

In reply Mr. Jacobs says his wife takes paregoric, which has affected her and that once she had to go to a sanitarium to be nursed back to health.

TO PLEAD FOR MRS. FEROLA.

Clubwomen Named to Address Governor Whitman Tomorrow.

The Ferola Committee, which is seeking executive clemency for Madeline Ferola, who was sentenced to be executed on Aug. 2, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Biltmore. Arrangements were made for a delegation to attend the hearing set by Governor Whitman for Wednesday.

Among those who will address Governor Whitman will be Mrs. Clarence Burns, President of the Mothers' Club; Miss Maida Craigen, Chairman of the Probation Committee of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Frank Cothren, Treasurer of the Women's Suffrage Party of Brooklyn; and Mrs. Helen Varick Boswell, President of the Women's Republican Club.

Governor Whitman announced his intention of commuting the Ferola woman's sentence nearly three weeks ago.

Compo Dairy Buildings Burned.

Fire early yesterday morning destroyed the home of Lawrence Compo on Walling Street, Glendale, Queens. The fire spread to the big cow barns on either side of the house. Compo and helpers managed to get all of the cows in the barns out and herded away. All the horses were out in fields grazing. The Compo farm and dairy are the largest of their class in Queens. The loss is about $15,000.

DR. SHAW WINS A POINT.

One Threatened Lien Is Removed from Her Yellow Auto.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the veteran suffragist and President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, will not have to pay the bill of $5.68 for instruction in running her little yellow automobile "Eastern Victory." This was announced from the National Headquarters, 505 Fifth Avenue, this city, yesterday. The chauffeur who presented the bill and put it in legal hands for collection has been dismissed from the firm with which he was connected and has only gained by the transaction a little unpleasant notoriety.

Through some inadvertence Dr. Shaw did not receive the bill when it was first sent out, and when she did hear of it through the Constable who presented it for collection, she immediately sent her check to the company. It was returned with the following letter:

> We are in receipt of your letter and check to pay for the services of Mr. Stillwell in teaching you to run your new car. We are surprised to learn of the charge made on you by one of our salesmen. This is entirely contrary to our well-established policy. We have never before known any of our salesmen to do such a thing. This in itself was bad enough, but the fact that he placed a bill in the hands of a Constable we consider an insult to this company. We are returning the check to you with our apologies, and beg to assure you that such a thing as this never happened before, and we believe will never happen again. Mr. Stillwell has been dismissed from the employ of this company.

Dr. Shaw has returned to Moylan, Penn., where the little "Eastern Victory" was seized for taxes, it was also announced from headquarters, to consult with her attorneys regarding a bill for an injunction which she has filed, restraining the authorities of Delaware County from levying on the car. It is said now that the sale announced for next Saturday will be either postponed or abandoned. The Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association wants to bid on the car if the court permits the sale to proceed.

CALL BILLINGS AS WITNESS.

Banker to Tell Coroner of the Vanadis-Bunker Hill Collision.

C. K. G. Billings, the banker and horseman, who was aboard his yacht the Vanadis when she collided with the steamer Bunker Hill in a fog on Long Island Sound on June 13, killing one of the steamer's passengers, George H. Kendrick, President of the Massachusetts Banking Company, at 141 Milk Street, Boston, will be asked to attend the inquest to give his version of the accident that caused the death of the banker. Three of the passengers were injured. They are now out of the jurisdiction of the local authorities, and the Coroner has not been able to obtain witnesses so that the Coroner's jury may dispose of the case.

Mr. Billings's steam yacht struck the Bunker Hill on the port side, and when the vessels drew apart Kendrick was found dead in his bunk. The police told Coroner Riordan yesterday that the injured passengers had all gone to their homes in other cities and it was impossible to produce the necessary witnesses of the accident. He then decided to summon Mr. Billings.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

The July Clearance Sale of Men's Summer Clothing

offers worth while economies in

Men's Suits, at $15.00 to 21.50

Heretofore up to $35.00

The models are all from regular stock and include cheviots, cassimeres, worsteds, flannels and serges; sizes 33 to 48, all proportions.

Hartman "Rite-Hite" Wardrobe Trunks

We invite inspection of our complete line of these high-class Trunks which have just been awarded

The Gold Medal at the Panama Exposition

They are noted for excellence of construction, unequalled packing facilities and unusual durability. Various models,

Special at $25.00, 35.00 & 50.00

Broadway and 33d Street

GIMBELS

Store Opens 8:30 Closes 5:30

New Today in the

SIMPSON-CRAWFORD SALE

Mr. MAN!—A Suit to Your Measure for Only $18.50

This is an extraordinarily low price for the materials we offer and for the tailoring we insist upon.

The fact is, we have suit lengths left from various bolts, enough to make 237 suits.

The mates of these Suits cut from the same bolts and tailored exactly as these will be tailored, cost so much more than $18.50 that we prefer not to mention the price. Yet they were *good*—VERY good—values at that price. And were appreciated as such by some prominent New Yorkers, customers of ours, who KNOW what a good to-measure Suit should be.

And now—you can have just such a suit for only $18.50. No extras, except 10% more for size 44 or over. Fourth Floor

"Sample" Lingerie at a Low Price! 3000 Garments—Specially Purchased

Nightgowns, Petticoats, Regularly $2 to $5 — $1 to $3

Combinations, Envelope Chemise, Regularly $1.50 to $3 — 75c to $1.50

$1.25 Bodices at 75c

Every Garment is made of fine nainsook or batiste, except the Bodices of crepe de chine, chiffon and shadow lace.

Only a Few of a Kind—All Sizes in the Lot

Several of the styles are duplicates of what we have been selling regularly up to the day of this sale at the higher prices named. All have been reduced to complete the sizes.

Great Varieties of Trimmings

Some are exclusively trimmed with hemstitching and ribbon, others very lacy in appearance or more simply trimmed with embroidery or bands of embroidered organdie. Second Floor

200 Women's $15 to $20 Net, Taffeta, Voile Dresses at $10

Fifty lovely varieties repriced for this sale. They are exactly what well dressed women are wearing NOW.

Afternoon and Informal Evening Dresses

Plain and Lace Net Dresses — Some with Rose Taffeta Coatee, black velvet trimmed.

White Voile Dresses — Trimmed with colored ratine stripes. Fancy and tucked Net Dresses.

Voile and Ratine Striped Dresses — In tan and white.

Eyelet Embroidery Batiste Dresses — In brown, navy, Copenhagen blue, rose.

Coatee Taffeta Dresses — In navy blue, tan, black, brown and green.

Broken sizes, but all sizes in the lot. Third Floor

Fine Wilton Rugs At Wonderful Savings

Just glance at the difference between the *regular* price and our *selling* price in the list below, and you will see why we say "wonderful" savings. Remember there is $100,000 worth of these Rugs involved, which means an almost boundless field of choice.

$62.50 French Wiltons (9x12 ft.), $43.50
$45.50 "Bundhar" Rugs (9x12 ft.), $32.50
$38.50 Logan Wiltons (9x12 ft.), $27.50
$42.50 Rego Wiltons (9x12 ft.), $31
$41.50 "Teprac" Wilton Rugs (9x12 ft.), $27.50
$35 Royal Wiltons (9x12 ft.), $25

The Entire $100,000 GIMBEL Stock of Oriental Carpets Reduced 1-3 Sixth Floor

$15 Full Size 50-lb "Ostermoor" Layer-Felt Mattresses, $9.75

Of the exact quality made by the Ostermoor Co. for the Simpson-Crawford Store. Made with a roll edge. Other 50-lb. full size roll edge mattresses from $6.50 (usually $9) to $15 (usually $23.)

$23.80 to $43.65 Hair Mattresses, $18.55 to $37.50
$15 to $25 Box Springs, now $12 to $20. Seventh Floor

Introducing the GIMBEL "Lenox" Golf Clubs

Splendidly Designed Wooden Clubs, ***$1.85***

Hand-forged Irons, Famous Models, ***$1.65***

These fine Clubs are designed to meet the demand of a constantly increasing class of golfers who wish clubs that are scientifically constructed yet are at moderate prices.

They are built for us by a firm of Scotch club makers of long experience. The club heads are patterned from models used by Taylor, Braid, Vardon and Ray—four famous English golfers. Shafts are of selected hickory. Finish is of high grade.

Wooden Clubs—Drivers, Brassies and Spoons—$1.85 each.

Iron Clubs—Cleeks, Midirons, Lofting Irons, Mashies, Mashie Niblicks, Niblicks, Jiggers, Putting Cleeks and Putters—many of these in several styles—$1.65 each.

Experienced golfers will recognize from the "feel" of these clubs how admirably they are designed. Fourth Floor

—before it gets going?

Midnight! A little baby fire like this. (All fires are babies at first.) It makes no noise and little smoke and smell. Only the dim flicker of light on the ceiling. The watchman won't be around to punch the clock for forty minutes! Will he discover it before it gets going? Here the story divides, for this story has two endings.

Ending Number 1

The flame, starting by spontaneous combustion in some oily polishing cloths, climbs up some wooden cases and gets at some cardboard boxes. Then it goes fast. It is two feet square—now four feet—now ten—as it leaps the aisles in two directions with a roar. That rush order awaiting shipment flames up and you've lost a customer. That raw material that the department downstairs is dependent on catches fire and the department automatically goes out of business for weeks. Nearby are the patterns that can't be replaced in time for the season's trade. Twenty feet away is the office with all your current correspondence and records. Can you reconstruct your business from memory if they go?

The watchman downstairs finishes his chat with the policeman and ambles into the freight elevator. Slowly it creeps up. He punches the recorder on the first floor, then up again and finds the second floor all right. Not till he reaches the fifth floor does he suddenly become aware that something is wrong on the seventh. He hurries upward, opens the elevator door and faces a roar of flame and choking smoke. Down again as fast as the elevator can go—it is too slow for him now—and he steps out and runs downstairs shouting, *"Fire"*. Five tedious minutes before the engines come, five more before the water-tower is spurting thousands of gallons into the windows!

No work for employes next morning. Only wet, black wreckage and frenzied attempts to hold trade. $5,000 damage and you're lucky. The insurance doesn't cover the rough $10,000 lost by interruption of work and the cost and delay of erecting a "going business" again.

Ending Number 2

The flame, starting by spontaneous combustion in some oily polishing cloths, climbs up some wooden cases and meanwhile sends a column of heat to the ceiling where there hangs a pipe with Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler heads. The fusible metal strut in the nearest head softens in the heat and swish—spurt—down comes a drenching rain over a space ten feet square and clang-clang goes the big bell downstairs. The watchman jumps and comes on the run. He reaches the seventh floor in time to see the last feeble spiral of smoke perish under the sprinkler. He turns off the water and reviews the $5.00 worth of damage.

Next morning—business as usual!

WHAT does it cost to be sure of having the second ending? Nothing! Less than nothing! The insurance reductions will pay for the Grinnell Sprinkler System in 3 to 7 years! You can have it put in free and let the insurance savings pay for it gradually.

Grinnell Sprinklers are the oldest and best. They are backed by a $6,000,000 organization, by 33 years of successful service, by the only statistical and research laboratory and by the ablest corps of real sprinkler engineers in the industry.

Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler Head

The Sleepless Fire Watchman (In Action)

GRINNELL

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM

The Shop-assembled System

General Fire Extinguisher Co., New York Branch, No. 1 Liberty St.

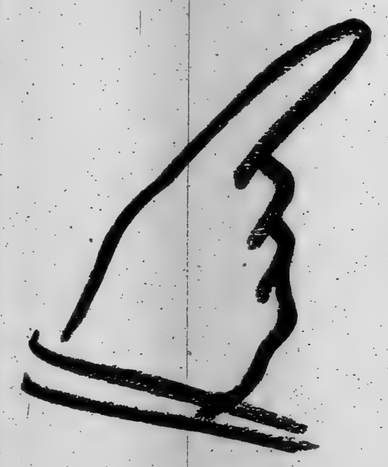

A word to New York Business Men

WE said to our client—The General Fire Extinguisher Co., of Providence—"You have a real 'Garcia message' to the New York business men. You have a fact basis for your proposition as complete and convincing as we have ever met with in our advertising work. Our investigation shows that conditions here are ripe. Send your message now to this great city of progressive men!"

The result is the series of advertisements running in The Times, one of which is shown above.

We have found inspiration in telling how the waste of high fire insurance premiums can be stopped—how the chaos and demoralization of business after a fire can be avoided.

We feel we are helping in a public service. Our experience teaches us that any business worth advertising at all will furnish us inspiration to put forth a "Garcia message."

So we cite the Grinnell advertisements as an example of our work to anyone who would like such service in his own business.

THE ERICKSON COMPANY, *Advertising Agents*, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

ROBINSON CENSURED BY FELLOW-JURORS

"Unwritten Law" Not a Factor in the Verdict on Thaw, They Declare.

DENY DISREGARDING CHARGE

Foreman, Disowned as Spokesman for Associates, Now Asserts He Was Misquoted.

David Robinson, foreman of the jury that found Harry K. Thaw sane, was censured yesterday by some of his fellow jurymen for the statements he made in Atlantic City on Sunday which gave the impression that the "unwritten" or "natural" law had influenced the verdict of the twelve men. Not one of the jurors who was interviewed supported the foreman in any of his assertions, and some criticised him, saying that he evidently was seeking publicity and had gone beyond his authority in using the collective "we" when talking.

In an amended statement issued from his office in the rooms of the Broadway Association at the Hotel Martinique, Mr. Robinson said that he had been misquoted in parts of the interview in yesterday morning's newspapers, but after he had made this statement he admitted he had "disagreed with Justice Hendrick" in arriving at his decision regarding Thaw's sanity and repeated that in his opinion Thaw should not be blamed for killing Stanford White.

The typewritten statement given out by Mr. Robinson follows:

"The interview asked of me while in Atlantic City on a week-end vacation with my family, as published in today's New York papers, contained many misstatements. The ones I am mostly interested in are those in which they said that I had disregarded the Judge's charge. What I did say was, 'I took into consideration all of the facts presented during the trial.' The Judge's charge was a matter of great importance and was a guiding spirit. The statement that I said that the jury never considered Thaw insane at any time of his life was untrue. I said that I never considered Thaw insane since his first trial.

As to the "Unwritten Law."

"In discussing a murder trial in Georgia twenty years ago, the reporter asked if we considered the unwritten law, and I told him that this was brought in during the progress of that trial. He deliberately caused to be published the statement that this was discussed in the Thaw jury, which was not the case and had no connection with it. Many other questions were asked in an effort to persuade me to make sensational statements.

"I do not speak for any other juror, but stand upon my duty as a citizen, a juror, and the opinion of the verdict rendered."

It was explained to Mr. Robinson that the jury at Thaw's first trial disagreed, and he answered that in his statement by the words "first trial," he really meant Thaw's second trial when the prisoner was found insane by a jury.

"That jury found Thaw insane when he committed the murder," Mr. Robinson said, "and so we had to assume that he was insane at that time.

"But how about the habeas corpus proceedings?" Mr. Robinson was asked. "Didn't the Judge tell the jury to assume that Thaw was insane at the times when he failed, through them, to get out of Matteawan?"

"Well," he replied, "I disagree with the Judge on that point. At those habeas corpus proceedings everything was based on the opinion of Dr. Flint, and for that reason they didn't count with me."

Jesse I. Straus, sales manager for the Cambridge University Press, who was Juror No. 2, was indignant at Mr. Robinson.

"Mr. Robinson," he said, "speaks entirely for himself and is going beyond his authority in letting the impression get out that he represented the opinions of the other jurors. Please make this emphatic. I think I can say that most of the jurors paid the closest heed to the Judge's charge and disregarded no part of it. I do not pretend to speak for the jury, but I do know that a number of them discussed the case with me when we were arriving at our verdict, and every one of them was particular to observe the injunctions of the Judge.

No Question of Thaw's Guilt.

"The unwritten law played absolutely no part in our verdict. We were not concerned with Thaw's culpability for the shooting of White. Our sole duty was to determine whether Thaw was sane at the time of the case in which we sat, and this is all I and those with whom I talked attempted to do. Of course, we assumed that Thaw was insane at the time of the various habeas corpus hearings. We had to do that by law, as explained in the Judge's charge.

"I do not like to discuss the case and would not do so had not Mr. Robinson put all of the other eleven jurors in a bad light by his talking. He has made it appear that we failed in our duty as jurors. Evidently he has been inspired by a desire for publicity. Many of the things he has said are nonsense, even unimportant things. For instance, he said, I believe, that the jurors would meet informally or socially or some way after the trial. This is absurd. He did twice invite all of us to dine with him at his hotel while the trial was in progress, but, as far as I know, no one accepted either of his invitations. I hope the public will realize that Mr. Robinson was foreman of the jury only because he happened to be the first juror selected from the panel. His position gave him no authority to represent the jury as a body."

Mr. Straus said that the only mention of the "unwritten law" made by any of the jurors was in a discussion of the Thaw case by a group of jurors after the verdict had been given.

"Several of us," he continued, "talked over the case after we had given our verdict, and some were of the opinion that Thaw had been somewhat justified in shooting White, but such opinions had absolutely nothing to do with the verdict, and were not expressed until after our duties as jurymen had been completed. My personal and private opinion was that Thaw did have provocation for shooting White, but this opinion did not affect my opinion regarding Thaw's sanity at the recent trial, and I assumed then that he was insane when he shot White."

Sanity the Only Issue.

Maynard N. Miller, a fur manufacturer at 148 West Twenty-fourth Street, who was Juror No. 4, expressed opinions similar to Mr. Straus's.

"I do not know why Mr. Robinson has talked as he has," he said. "Certainly he has not represented the other jurors. When the Judge charged us to consider Thaw insane at the time when he was legally found insane, we accepted that as the law and acted accordingly. The only question before us was whether Thaw was insane today. That is all we had to decide, and we decided it on the evidence presented in the present trial, and on nothing else. There was never a moment's consideration of the unwritten law. The only mention of it came after the verdict, when several of us were informally discussing the case. I agreed then with a number of the jurymen that Thaw had provocation in shooting White.

"I may say that the most important testimony in the case, to my mind, was that of the witnesses from New Hampshire who met Thaw when he was at liberty and found him rational. Mrs. Sargent's testimony alone largely influenced the jury in favor of Thaw, I think.

"The testimony of Dr. Flint also was strongly in Thaw's favor, because it was self-contradictory. Dr. Flint said that Thaw suffered from constitutional inferiority and that the disease was progressive. But we saw Thaw when he was supposed to have been constitutionally inferior for about eight years, and, according to the theory, he should have been getting worse, all of the time. Yet he appeared sane to me, so I could not see how he could be suffering from a progressive disease. Furthermore, Dr. Flint said the ailment was incurable, but Mr. Stanchfield brought out that out of twenty-one patients in the Manhattan State Hospital, eighteen had been discharged as cured.

"And Dr. Flint largely discredited himself when he said that Thaw had tried to hypnotize him in court. That statement was absurd. You will recall that when he made it the Judge said, 'Do you really mean that?' That question by the Judge emphasized for us just how absurd Dr. Flint's statement was. I think it had great influence with the jurymen."

Justice's Charge Fair.

Paul J. Marks, Juror No. 5, a brother of Borough President Marcus M. Marks, said:

"I have read in the daily press the opinions of many members of the Thaw jury. In the final analysis they all arrive at the same conclusion—namely, that Thaw is a sane man today.

"Judge Hendrick's charge to the jury was very fair and impartial, and, considering the whole history of Thaw's life and experiences, the duty of the jury was very clear."

Mr. Marks explained that, in considering Thaw's life and experiences, he had based his consideration on the evidence at the trial of Thaw's past as related to his sanity or insanity at the present time. Asked whether the "unwritten law" had played any part in the verdict he declared that it positively had not.

"Murder is never justifiable in my opinion," he said, "so my verdict could never have been due to acceptance of the unwritten law. That side of Thaw's case was never discussed in the jury-room."

Chester A. Bently, manufacturer of art supplies at 532 Broadway, who was Juror 6, was among those particularly indignant with Mr. Robinson.

"As a juryman," he said, "I considered Thaw insane at his second trial and insane at every habeas corpus hearing. The only question before me was whether he was still insane. The evidence showed, in my opinion, that he was sane at present, so I voted that he was sane. I do not wish to discuss the case, and I am sorry that Mr. Robinson has spoken, for he has put all of the jurymen in a bad light, which they do not deserve."

Ignatz Spitzer, a real estate dealer at 202 West 146th Street, Juror 8, would not discuss the case except to say that he had arrived at his verdict in strict accordance with the Judge's charge and that, as far as he knew, Mr. Robinson had not had authority to speak for any other juror.

Glad Case Is Ended.

Adolph W. Frisch of 161 West Twenty-ninth Street, Juror 3, said:

"I have nothing to say. I am through with the case, and glad of it."

Charles Kauffman, Juror 10, and William Newman, Juror 12, would make no statements.

Justice Hendrick was asked if he had anything to say in reply to Mr. Robinson's statements.

"I have not," he replied decidedly. "But aside from what Mr. Robinson said, I may make the comment that I am glad the trial is over and that I am going to my camp at Lake Cayuga for a rest."

"You have read what Mr. Robinson told the reporters?" the Justice was asked.

"Yes, I saw the newspapers' account of it, but I absolutely will not discuss it."

Asked to express an opinion concerning the trip of Mr. Robinson to Atlantic City and his talk with Thaw, the Justice set his lips tightly and shook his head. Concerning the question of a jury's disregarding the instructions given, the Justice refused to speak, but he said:

"I am going to treat this case just the same as I would any other habeas corpus proceeding. I will take such action as I may deem necessary when the facts are before me in an official way. I am sorry, gentlemen, that I cannot talk about this matter. I have said my last word about it. John B. Stanchfield, Thaw's lawyer, said that the case was in the discard. That is not a legal term, but my opinion runs along the same line."

ALBANY, July 19.—A statement attributed to David Robinson, foreman of the jury that recently declared Harry K. Thaw sane, that the jury never believed him to have been insane when he killed Stanford White, is to be investigated by Deputy Attorney General Becker. He was assigned to this duty today by Attorney General Woodbury.

THAW COMMENDS ROBINSON.

Asserts People Generally Uphold Him Under "Unwritten Law."

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 19.—Just before he arrived in Pittsburgh this evening, Harry K. Thaw gave to THE TIMES correspondent a statement in which he spoke in high approval of the published interview with David Robinson, foreman of the jury which found him sane. Robinson, among other things, said that the jury believed Thaw was justified in killing Stanford White because of White's relations with Thaw's wife. Here is what Thaw said today:

"The statement of the foreman of the jury agrees with the opinion of nine out of ten people in the State of New York who have explained themselves to me. The sentiment in New Hampshire was a little different, but in Canada, in Boston, and everywhere this side of New York the same opinion is held by the great majority of people.

"The same idea is to be found, not in Judge Delmas's speech, which extended the limits too widely, but in District Attorney Jerome's summing up. You can find it in a dozen of his strongest assertions to the 1908 jury before it acquitted me."

When Thaw was told of dispatches in which Attorney General Woodbury was quoted as saying the interview with Robinson would strengthen his appeal to the higher courts in the case, he added this statement:

"Any talk of the fifty-thousand-dollar Attorney General, Mr. Woodbury, that the jurymen's position would help him is buncombe. Aside from the fact that Justice Hendrick stated he accepted the purely individual, and consequently worthless, opinions of other Judges, Mr. Woodbury knows that he has no evidence of insanity, and that when he presented a case with no basis except the admitted perjury of his chief witness, he might almost have been held himself in contempt of court for wasting the time of the Judge and the jury by forcing them to listen to what is commonly called hot air."

Thaw's reference to Mr. Woodbury as the "fifty-thousand-dollar Attorney General" is based on the report that Mr. Woodbury has brought suit against a newspaper because of an editorial which attacked him in connection with the case.

THAW GETS HOME, HAILED AS A HERO

Continued from Page 1.

Not on this side of the river, but on the other side."

Thaw attempted to avoid the crowd all day and seldom left the drawing room which had been engaged for him. At Harrisburg he said he expected a friend and he was greeted warmly by C. W. Enwright, for thirty years the chief station agent, who had known him since he was a boy.

"By Gum, I am Glad!"

"Harry, the world is with you," he exclaimed. "By gum, I am glad!"

When the train stopped at Cresson, where the Thaws have their Summer home, he jumped to his feet suddenly and, grabbing his hat, dashed out on the platform. He stood for some time, silent, looking toward the house.

"It is over there," he said, extending his arm. "The old place was in that direction," and he turned to indicate the spot. He asked a resident many questions about a new road, about the new reservoir.

After Thaw climbed back on the train he was greeted by the conductor, C. M. Shaver, who was in charge of the train on which Thaw made his last trip from Pittsburgh to New York before he shot Stanford White. Thaw remembered it.

"I think it was on the 16th of June, 1906," he told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. "No, I was not alone. There was quite a party of us."

As the journey neared its end, Thaw became very quiet and subdued. He carefully combed his hair and changed a soft collar for a stiff one. He had complete control of his nerves. He said he supposed the long, hot trip—it started from Philadelphia at 8:40 o'clock in the morning—had mussed him up and that he didn't want to appear worn out and tired when he reached home.

Thaw said he planned to remain in Pittsburgh for a week or two and then begin his trip by automobile to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. He had made no different arrangements yet, and hoped that by the time he started every one would have forgotten about him.

In an interview with THE TIMES correspondent on the train, Thaw for the first time spoke at length about the cost of his fight for liberty and the way it had been met. One statement he made was that in the panic of 1907, when he was in the Tombs awaiting his second trial for the murder of Stanford White, he had played the stock market and had made more than enough money to pay all his expenses at Matteawan and the expenses of the three habeas corpus proceedings in 1908, 1909, and 1912. The story never had been told before.

Thaw called the estimate of $1,000,000 which has been published as the cost of his fight of nine years "an extravagant guess."

Cost of His Trials.

"The first trial after my arrest," he said, "did cost me hundreds of thousands of dollars for services that were not worth more than $25,000. I was outrageously robbed in some ways. The second trial cost much less, but still it cost too much."

His fight had not cost his family the big sums of money which has been generally believed, he asserted. Except in the first murder trial he had endeavored to foot his own bills. At the first trial he had borrowed some money from his mother and from his sisters. His mother had lost probably 60 per cent. of what she put in, but he had repaid his sisters in full.

"I can't tell you just how much it cost," he continued, "but the cost of the trials came out in my bankruptcy proceedings. I wouldn't have had to go bankrupt except for the fact that many unfair claims had been made. They forged me into bankruptcy."

Concerning his Wall Street deals, Thaw said he had entered the market when stocks were at the lowest point in the panic of 1907. He dealt, he said, through Keech, Loew & Co., brokers, and added that the firm since had dissolved partnership.

"Did you speculate on margin?" he was asked.

"Well," he replied, "it required very heavy margins at that time to be safe."

Later he intimated that he had speculated in railroad stocks.

"It was the only time," he said. "I haven't bought a single share of stock since 1908. I wouldn't advise any man to do it. Certain brokers told me that mine was the only account they had at the time which didn't show a loss at any point."

Thaw was asked how much he had won, but he replied he could not be definite and that he could not tell without looking up his accounts.

"I can only tell you," he said, "that it was more than enough to pay everything I spent after the conclusion of the second murder trial and until I walked out of Matteawan in August, 1913. That included the cost of the habeas corpus proceedings before Justices Morschauser, Mills, and Keogh, and every other expense while I was at Matteawan."

A partner in the firm of F. B. Keech & Co., which was Keech, Loew & Co. during the panic of 1907 and until Dec. 31, 1914, said last night in New York that he had no recollection of Harry K. Thaw's account. When it was suggested to him that Thaw might have operated in the market under another name, he said it was highly improbable. As far as this partner could recall, Thaw had never speculated through Keech, Loew & Co.]

"I Spent $3 to My $1."

Thaw said he could not tell how much his trial for conspiracy and the recent trial before Justice Hendrick had cost until he got his bills.

"But the trial before Justice Hendrick cost the State more than it did me," he added. "The State didn't pay special counsel, but it spent $3 to my $1 for everything else in the trial. They had a lot of alienists sitting around in the court all through the trial who never were called. And the State didn't even get a case at that—and we did."

Thaw was questioned again about the cost of his first trial for killing Stanford White.

"When you say it cost you hundreds of thousands of dollars, do you mean as much as $500,000?" he was asked.

"Oh, no," he replied, "not as much as that. I can't tell you just how much, but it was hundreds of thousands of dollars. Much too much, I can tell you. I was very badly mulcted by some people."

Thaw was up early in Philadelphia this morning. He seemed a bit nervous at first over the long trip ahead of him, but he soon became quiet and thoughtful. He gave out this statement after many requests from the Philadelphia newspaper men:

By this evening I hope to be in my own Pennsylvania home. Soon I shall start for California, but only for the relaxation and benefit of the visit. I shall return and make my home in Pittsburgh, and probably have interests also in this city which will often bring me here again, but quietly and unnoticed, except by my friends, of whom I am glad to know I have many all around here.

Thaw got away from Philadelphia without a demonstration, and that seemed to please him. He went at once to the drawing room of the car on the train, which left the Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 8:40 o'clock and remained there until 12:30, when he had luncheon. He bowed to the crowd which gathered about the window of his drawing room at several stations, but did not leave the train until it reached Harrisburg, although at several of the stops he was applauded.

His only companions on the train were the newspaper men who have been with him since he left New York. When the train got within fifty miles of Pittsburgh he went into the drawing room with the reporters, closed the door, and did not leave the room again until the train stopped at the East Liberty Station. While on the train he would not even see the reporters from Pittsburgh papers who got aboard an hour before it reached the city.

FRANK IN A FEVER, INFECTION FEARED

Continued from Page 1.

for a Legislative investigation of the attack made on Leo M. Frank at the State Prison Farm. Members of the Committee said they believed that Creen alone was involved and that there was no negligence on the part of the prison officials.

The Prison Commission, however, will visit the prison farm Saturday to investigate the attack, according to an announcement tonight by R. E. Davison, Chairman of the board. He said the inquiry would try to establish if others than Creen were involved, how Creen got the knife, and if he had permission from a guard to leave his bed when the attack was made.

HIS PARENTS STILL HERE.

But Are Ready to Leave if Frank's Condition Grows Worse.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Frank, the father and mother of Leo M. Frank, are at their home, 152 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, prepared to go to Milledgeville, Ga., should the condition of their son grow worse.

At the family home last evening, Otto Stern, Leo's brother-in-law, said that Mr. and Mrs. Frank had no comment to make on the attack on their son. No word summoning them to Georgia had been received, he said, but the parents were ready to go when called.

BECKER STATEMENT INVOLVES 'BIG TIM'

He Says Sullivan Sent for Him and Gave Rose $6,000 to Bribe Rosenthal.

MET DAY BEFORE MURDER

If Story Can Be Corroborated Condemned Man's Lawyers Will Ask for New Trial.

Ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker's lawyers will make application for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence, if they can get corroboration of Becker's own story of events which he says preceded the murder of Herman Rosenthal. Becker has told the story to several persons, including his lawyers and his spiritual advisers.

"Big Tim" Sullivan, Becker, Jack Rose, and another man whose name was not learned had a conference a few hours before Rosenthal was murdered, according to the story which became public yesterday. During this conference "Big Tim," it is said, suggested buying Rosenthal off to prevent him from making his revelations to District Attorney Whitman, but Becker advised against such a step, asserting that the District Attorney could not get corroboration of the story that Rosenthal was to tell.

Samuel H. Wandell, a lawyer, of 2 Rector Street, said yesterday that he had given to John B. Johnston of Becker's counsel information which would prove Becker's innocence if a further reprieve of six weeks could be obtained, so that persons now out of the State could be reached to corroborate it. Mr. Wandell would not say whether the information which he gave to Mr. Johnston was related to Becker's story of his relations with "Big Tim."

Seek to Verify Story.

Although W. Bourke Cockran, Becker's chief counsel, would not discuss Becker's alleged story, it is understood that he and his associates, Martin T. Manton and John F. McIntyre, have been looking up witnesses in an attempt to verify some of the details for several days.

These are the details of Becker's story, as related yesterday by a man who had seen Becker in the death house on many occasions:

"On the Sunday night before Rosenthal was killed, Becker got a telephone call from 'Big Tim,' who said that he wanted to see Becker right away, and was sending his car to the Police Lieutenant's house to bring him downtown. Becker was taken to a theatre on Broadway in which 'Big Tim' was interested. Becker says he reached there Becker said he found Jack Rose, Sullivan, and another man whom he did not know, and whose name he never learned. According to Becker, 'Big Tim' was worried about Rosenthal's threatened disclosures. 'He's going before the Grand Jury,' Becker quoted 'Big Tim' as saying, 'and I am afraid we'll get mixed up in this.'

"Becker said that he told Sullivan not to worry; that all the witnesses were fixed and that Whitman could not corroborate Rosenthal's story. 'Big Tim' suggested that it would be well to pay Rosenthal to keep his mouth shut, but Becker advised against it.

$6,000 for Rosenthal.

"Rose, Becker said, then suggested that Rosenthal was down and out and could be bought off for $5,000 or $6,000. Becker still persisted that Rosenthal could say nothing that would hurt any of them and left the conference after advising against the payment of any money to Rosenthal.

"Later Becker learned that Rose had received the money and that he was going to bring Rosenthal to go abroad. On July 15 Rose made an appointment with Rosenthal for that night at the Hotel Metropole.

"That was all that Becker told. The rest of the story was learned from other sources. When Rose went with Bridgie Webber to a Forty-second Street gambling house on the night of July 15 he found there Harry Vallon and the four gunmen. There it was suggested that Rosenthal be kidnapped, so that Rose and his friends could keep $5,000 of the money which he got from Sullivan.

"Early the next morning, Vallon and three of the gunmen got into an automobile and went to the Metropole. They sent a man in to get Rosenthal to come out, but there was some delay. Vallon and the gunmen, while they were waiting, had had several drinks. When Rosenthal appeared, Vallon started to fire at him and the gunmen did likewise."

Becker, it was said yesterday, could have told this story on his second trial, but his lawyers advised against it. They were sure that the jury would disagree and that he would never again be brought to trial.

Since the death of "Big Tim" Sullivan Becker's friends, or many of them, have held to the belief that he was murdered, and that he did not meet his death from being struck by a New Haven train, which was the verdict of the Coroner's Jury. Becker's friends thought that there was some connection between Sullivan's death and the Rosenthal murder.

"Sullivan Not Killed by Train."

"I feel sure that Sullivan was not killed by a train," Father James B. Curry, who was once Becker's spiritual adviser, said yesterday. "That impression is based on the testimony of the engineer, who said that, although he went back to the body immediately after it was struck, the body was cold. That shows that some one must have placed the body on the track, for if Sullivan had been struck by another train the body would have been knocked off the track."

WEST STRONG FOR WILSON,

Says Congressman Fitzgerald, Returning from 15,000-Mile Trip.

Congressman John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn returned yesterday from the Pacific Coast deeply impressed with the Wilson sentiment which, he says, he found in the West and Southwest. He made a 15,000-mile trip through the Western and Southwestern States with the members of the House Committee on Appropriations, of which he is Chairman. They were gone forty-five days and looked over the reclamation projects in various parts of the country.

"I found the sentiment for President Wilson much stronger even than when I visited the same territory last April," said Mr. Fitzgerald. "I talked with all kinds of people and found them, except in extreme cases, with the President. There was a very considerable expression of approval of the course he has taken in our foreign relations. That stand, I think, has strengthened him considerably."

Just as Bret Harte and Frederick Remington made the ranch and the plain real to their countrymen, so Hamlin Garland keeps this picturesque life vivid. His new story THE RANGER AND THE WOMAN starts in this week's

5¢ a copy Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

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MOST POPULAR STRIPES, CHECKS, PLAIDS and MIXTURES; also PLAIN BLUES and GRAYS.

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Worsted and Cassimere Trousers—sale, today ... $2.65
Fine Auto Dusters—sale, today ... $1.85

Men's Straw Hats in a "Choice of the House" sale, today, at $1.35

This Summer's best grades in most fashionable blocks and styles. All sizes.

About 300 Excellent Straw Hats at 65c

Women's $1 Silk Girdles—sale ... 79c
$1.25 Silk Gauze Fans—sale ... 85c
Women's Long Kimonos—flowered lawn; Empire or straight model ... 39c
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25c to 40c Camisole Laces—today, yd ... 12½c
Large and very attractive assortment of patterns. Beading at top and bottom. One of the most wanted items of the season.
"Odds and Ends" Sale of Women's $2, $2.50 & $3 Low Shoes—sale ... $1
Popular styles and leathers. Not all sizes in each style, but practically all sizes and widths in the entire lot.
$3.25 Japanese Matting Suit Cases ... $2.45
"Saratoga" Traveling Trunks.
$9 Trunks—size 32 ... $7.65
$9.50 Trunks—size 34 ... $8
$10 Trunks—size 36 ... $8.50

"Odds and Ends" Sale of Writing Paper.
Hurd's, Whiting's, Eaton Crane and Pike's high-grade writing paper and envelopes.
10c to 25c Writing Paper—quires of 24 sheets ... 5c
12c to 30c Envelopes—package of 25 ... 5c
Black and Colored Silks.
75c Imported Shantung—33 ins. wide; yd ... 48c
$1.10 Black Dress Taffeta—35 inches wide; heavy quality; yd ... 88c
$1.25 Crepe de Chine—40 inches wide; colors, also white and black; yd ... 95c
$2.98 Cereal Sets—15 pieces ... $2.29
69c Yellow Bowl Sets—6 pieces ... 49c
$1.10 Imported Nested Bowl Sets—6 pieces; blue border design ... 85c

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Scores of styles in most wanted patterns.

And though this is a clearaway of broken sizes—all sizes are in the entire collection; and boys of 2½ to 8 years can be fitted perfectly.

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Balkan and Patch Pocket styles; plain and fancy stripes; sizes 7 to 17 years.

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A 2-inch post brass bed, bright or satin finish, guaranteed lacquer; five 1-inch filling rods; all regular sizes; ten-year Romelink spring (guaranteed); and soft top mattress.
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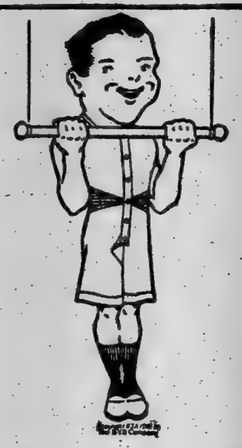

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SIX DEAD FROM HEAT; COOL WAVE IN SIGHT

Intense Humidity and Temperature at 88 Cause Many Prostrations.

18 TAKEN TO HOSPITALS

Unidentified Man Falls Dead at Polo Grounds—Showers Predicted for Today.

Although the weather man pointed to his official record to show that yesterday was not the hottest day so far and that it was, in fact, only slightly more than normal for this season, persons not fortunate enough to have the official information before them were convinced that it was really the hottest day. Eighty-eight degrees was the highest point the thermometer reached during the day. This was at 3 P. M.

The weather was made extremely oppressive by the high humidity, however, especially during the morning, and of the six deaths for which the heat of the day was held responsible three occurred during the morning. There was also an unusually large number of heat prostrations, and many persons overcome by the heat were taken to hospitals, while others were sent to their homes. Cooler weather is predicted for today.

In addition to the deaths and prostrations there were two cases in which the victims, both women, were believed to have been mentally affected by the heat and were sent to Bellevue Hospital for observation.

The Dead.

KING, WILLIAM, 56 years old, of 417 101st Street, Brooklyn; found dead in bed after complaining of the heat.

MULLANY, JOHN, 40 years old, no home; found dead as a result of the heat in a brick yard at Carroll Street and the Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn.

PEAVEY, JOHN L., mechanic, of 131 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn; committed suicide by gas after telling fellow lodgers that he could not stand the heat any longer.

SAIMER, FRANK, foreman, aged 50, of 1,807 Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome while working on a dock late in the afternoon and died shortly afterward.

SULLIVAN, JOHN, 45 years old, a fireman, of Jersey City; overcome at 43 Exchange Place and died in Volunteer Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 48 years old, died at Polo Grounds.

The man who collapsed in the Polo Ground bleachers during the eighth inning of the Giants-St. Louis game was dead when Dr. Jennings of Harlem Hospital arrived. The physician said death was due to heart trouble aggravated by the heat. The man was about 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighed 180 pounds, had dark hair, and a scar on the right side of his face, and carried a brass tag on his keyring bearing the inscription, "C. G. T., 1919."

Overcome and Taken to Hospital:

ARNOLD, Mrs. ANNE, 26 years old, of 428 West Forty-ninth Street; overcome on street and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

ASTRAKIN, ALICE, 37 years old, of 125 West Twelfth Street; removed from 424 East Twenty-third Street to Bellevue Hospital.

BROWN, EDWARD, 32 years old, of 504 West 180th Street; overcome in front of 1,465 Amsterdam Avenue and removed to Knickerbocker Hospital.

CIATSO, TONY, a laborer, 34 years old, of 66 Carr Street, Brooklyn; overcome while working at the foot of Huron Street and taken to Williamsburg Hospital.

DALY, ARTHUR, 20 years old, of 52 Dominick Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Neptune Avenue and West Sixth Street and taken to the Coney Island Hospital.

FIELDS, WILSON A., 45 years old, of 470 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, messenger in office of Borough President Pounds; overcome in the Municipal Building and removed to Hudson Street Hospital.

GLICK, ABRAHAM, 22 years old, of 411 East Sixtieth Street; overcome in the Rosenwasser Shoe Factory in Long Island City; taken to St. John's Hospital in a serious condition.

HOFFLER, JOSEPH, 63 years old, clerk, of 82 Lexington Avenue; removed from Broad and Bridge Streets to Volunteer Hospital.

KEELEY, EDWARD, 41 years old, of 1,209 First Avenue; removed from Eighty-fourth Street and West End Avenue to Knickerbocker Hospital.

KRUGER, SAMUEL, 46 years old, of 302 East Fifty-sixth Street; taken from a Fifty-ninth Street crosstown car to Flower Hospital.

McCARTHY, CATHERINE, 64 years old, of 509 West Forty-eighth Street; removed from 456 West Fifty-first Street to Bellevue Hospital.

MELVIN, Mrs. ANNE, 36 years old, waitress, of 406 West Thirty-sixth Street; became hysterical from the heat at 512 West Forty-fourth Street and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

MENK, ELIAS, 54 years old, address unknown, overcome in front of 352 East Eighty-fifth Street, and taken to Reception Hospital.

MONTERESE, RAPHAEL, cigarmaker, 28 years old, of 220 Thompson Street, prostrated in front of 208 Sullivan Street, and removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

REYNOLDS, CATHERINE, 40 years old, of 100 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, overcome at Pacific Street and Buffalo Avenue, and removed to Kings County Hospital.

RESNIKOFF, Miss IDA, 35 years old, of 116 East 108th Street, removed from the office in which she was employed, at 500 Broadway, to St. Vincent's Hospital.

STOCKMAYER, FRITZ, 52 years old, of 186 Moore Street, Brooklyn, taken from Pulaski Street and Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, to St. John's Hospital.

WILSON, ALBERT, 22 years old, of 417 Warren Street, Brooklyn, taken from in front of 193 Hudson Street to the Hudson Street Hospital.

In addition to these the police had records of some of the persons who were overcome in street or offices and sent to their homes. Among them were Frank Fearistein, 54 years old, of 214 East Broadway; Abraham Wesley of 1,500 Brook Avenue, the Bronx; Miss Ellen Levy, 22 years old, of 1,125 Forest Avenue, the Bronx; and Miss Lena Cohen, 68 years old, of 77 Norfolk Street.

Breese Brought Relief.

Frank Saimer, the foreman who was killed by the heat, dropped dead while working on the dock of the Wright & Cobb Lighterage Company, by which he was employed. The advisability of obtaining prompt treatment in the event of heat prostration and of resting before resuming work was illustrated by the case of Miss Resnikoff, who was overcome twice during the day. After being prostrated in the morning at the office in which she worked, she returned to work and was again overcome by the heat early in the afternoon, when she was sent to the hospital.

A breeze which sprang up shortly before noon drove down the figures recording the humidity. The temperature was 73 degrees at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the humidity 73; at 9 o'clock the temperature was 78 and the humidity 69. The thermometer was 85 at 1 o'clock, ascending to 88 at 3 o'clock, after which there was a drop, accompanied by a stronger breeze, and at 8 o'clock in the evening the temperature was 77 and the humidity 66. There was a slight shower during the evening. Today the Weather Bureau prophesied, probably will be partly cloudy and somewhat cooler, with moderate northwest winds, and it is expected that by tonight it will be cool enough for New Yorkers to get a little sleep.

The Weather Bureau's official records showed that the average temperature yesterday was 79 degrees, as compared with an average temperature for the corresponding day last year of 72 degrees. The average temperature on July 19 for the last thirty-three years, the record showed, was 74 degrees. There was a change to a lower temperature yesterday over the Middle Western and lower Mississippi Valley States, and the weather man anticipates lower temperatures here for several days.

Physicians yesterday commenced giving their annual advice on how to prevent heat prostration, and among the points emphasized were the following: Avoid heavy foods, such as beef and most meats; wear light clothing, and don't drink ice cold liquids of any sort or strongly alcoholic drinks.

DROWNS AS FATHER TRIES TO SAVE HIM

Jacob Paddock Unable to Reach Outstretched Stick—Man Lost Seeking to Rescue Hat.

An unusual case of drowning, among the three which occurred in waters near this city yesterday, was that of Jacob Paddock, 28 years old, a carpenter of Sussex, N. J., who went wading in a creek near "The Rooks" at Berry's Cove.

Paddock crossed part of the stream by climbing from stone to stone through water which was waist deep, until he reached a large rock in the middle. He climbed upon the rock, but lost his footing and slipped into a deep pool.

His father, Sidney Paddock, who was standing on the bank, heard his shouts, waded out to the rock with a broken branch, and extended it toward his son, who was struggling in water beyong his depth. The branch failed to reach him. The father then hurried away some distance along the shore to a rowboat, and rowed back to the pool, but by that time his son had disappeared. Winfield Johnson later recovered the body by diving.

Michael McGreavy, 85 years old, who lived in Hatford Street, Newark, jumped into the Morris Canal, near the New Street Bridge, yesterday morning to get a hat which had blown off the head of James Thompson of 108 Duryea Street. When he came up to the surface after the jump, McGreavy appeared to be hurt or ignorant of how to swim and was drowned.

Charles Jewis, 8 years old, son of a barge Captain of 204 Wildri Street, Philadelphia fell from Sand Boat, 34, near Bordentown, yesterday afternoon and was drowned in the Delaware River.

'MURDERED' MAN RETURNS:

But Georgian Must Serve Sentence, Although Body Was Not Klug's.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19.—Frank Klug, for whose murder Nick Georgian is serving a twenty-five-year sentence, a body having been identified by relatives, returned today to his family. Klug supposedly was murdered on Aug. 22 last, near Lake Station, this county. Georgian was sentenced on Dec. 5.

According to attorneys and officials, the fact that it was not Klug who was murdered will make no difference to Georgian. That a man was murdered was well established, they said, and the circumstantial evidence positively connected Georgian with the crime. Georgian, however, has continually denied his guilt.

Klug left home because of discouraging domestic conditions. Fearing arrest for desertion, he made no effort to communicate with his family and a recent letter from a friend gave him his first intimation that he was supposed to have been murdered.

CARRANZA FORCED TO GIVE UP CAPITAL

Villa's Flying Column Works a Rapid Change in Military Situation in Mexico.

THREATENS LINE TO COAST

Carranza Plans to Restore Order and Send in Food Collapse After Eight Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—General Pablo Gonzales, the Carranza military leader, suddenly evacuated Mexico City and its surroundings yesterday, after having occupied the capital only eight days. The Carranza civil authorities have also left the capital.

News of the departure of General Gonzales and his army from the capital in this sudden fashion after such strong assurances had been given by the Carranzistas as to their ability to hold the city, restore order, and relieve distress, came as a distinct surprise as well as a disappointment to the officials of the Washington Government, who had been hoping that conditions in the capital would be remedied by General Gonzales.

Word of the evacuation of the city came to the State Department late this afternoon in a telegram from Senhor Cardoza, the Brazilian Minister, who is looking after American interests in Mexico City. The evacuation was sudden and General Gonzales's excuse for deserting the city is a desire "personally to combat the enemy," who is alleged by him to be committing outrages outside the city. But the facts of the matter, according to information reaching the State Department, appear to be that General Villa's flying column, under command of General Canuto Reyes and General Rodolfo L. Fierro, has reached Pachuca, a point on the Mexican National Railway, northeast of Mexico City.

General Gonzales was afraid that the Reyes-Fierro flying column would cut his communications with Vera Cruz just as this flying column within the last week has cut off General Obregon from his communications with Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

According to information reaching Washington, the position of the Carranzistas under General Gonzales in Mexico City was untenable from a military and strategic standpoint, as it placed him between the two fires of the Zapatistas south of Mexico City and the Reyes-Fierro flying column in the vicinity of Pachuca.

The official announcement by Secretary Lansing of the evacuation of Mexico City read:

"The department is in receipt of advices from Mexico City, dated July 18, stating that General Gonzales and his forces have unexpectedly evacuated Mexico City and its surroundings. The civil and military authorities lately appointed by General Gonzales have also left to such an extent that the City Council has again assumed charge of the local government and appointed a new Chief of Police. The press of Mexico City states that the evacuation was caused by the necessity of retaking Pachuca and preventing a union with the Zapatistas of a column coming from the north to help them. General Gonzales has issued the following statement:

"'In view of the fact that the enemy recently expelled from this city has been committing outrages which cause uneasiness to the inhabitants of this city, and wishing to find a remedy for such evils, I have decided to leave this city for a few days and to go out personally to combat the enemy. In the meantime, civil and military authorities, as well as a sufficient garrison, are left in the city and surroundings in order to afford proper protection to the people."

Though General Gonzales's statement would make it appear that he had left a garrison behind, the advices to the State Department from Senhor Cardoza indicated that it would be impossible to find any troops that had been left behind and that the Carranza civil authorities had also left the city.

The rapid advance of the Villista flying column has been an outstanding feature of the new and sudden development in the Mexico situation. Two weeks ago General Obregon's forces were proclaiming a victory over General Villa at Aguascallentes, but it appears now that General Villa has demonstrated that he is still a master of strategy, that he has lured the Obregon and Hill forces further and further north, and then sent a separate flying column of Villistas, under command of Generals Reyes and Fierro, to recover the towns through which Obregon's forces had moved north. These towns were Lagos, Leon, Silao, Irapuato, Celaya, and Jueretaro.

General Gonzales entered Mexico City the night of July 10, and this is the third time the Carranzistas have been forced to evacuate the city. A year ago the Villa-Zapata combination forced General Carranza to leave Mexico City with his Government, go to Puebla and then to Vera Cruz, where he has since been. Later the capital was reoccupied by Carrancistas under command of General Obregon, who was finally forced to evacuate, and moved his forces north in an effort to crush Villa. General Obregon appeared to have defeated Villa at Celaya in April, then at Leon, and later at Aguascalientes, but Villa now insists that he has not been defeated and that Obregon has been lured into a trap. After Obregon came the Zapatistas once more in control of the capital, and on July 10 they withdrew and turned the city over to the Carranzistas under General Gonsales, who has had less success, apparently, than did General Obregon.

There were ominous signs of some new turn in the situation in earlier messages reaching the State Department today, saying the first through train from Mexico City had arrived in Vera Cruz and that the Carranzista authorities stated that on Saturday morning the wireless station in Mexico City would be working on the 18th, "thus insuring constant communication."

On top of this came word that orders "have been given to the effect that the railway line east of Apizaco, on the railway between Vera Cruz and Mexico City, will be used for military purposes and closed for passenger and freight service until further notice." And that "the Carranza officials report that the line is working through to Pachuca." This latter sentence was significant, as it indicated a break in communication at Pachuca, and later advices told of the arrival of the Villistas at Pachuca and the evacuation of the capital by General Gonzales.

Secretary Lansing was advised today by a telegram sent from Vera Cruz on July 17 that the Government there had announced the receipt of 250,000 pounds of flour, 5,000 sacks of corn, and a quantity of lard and soap by the steamer Morro Castle, and that two Wolvin Line vessels had arrived on Saturday with provisions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 19.—General Gonzalez is moving his troops from Mexico City to retake Pachuca and protect the railroad lines.

Consul General Shanklin and Charles A. Douglas, Carranza's counsel, arrive tonight.

MUCH PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Deeds of Violence Around Puebla—Oaxaca Alone Peaceful.

PUEBLA, Mexico, July 10, (via Key West, Fla., July 19.)—Conditions in the region between Vera Cruz and Puebla are greatly unsettled, and there has been much looting and destruction of property. On the Interoceanic Railroad all stations have been destroyed between Vera Cruz and Jalapa, sixty miles inland. In one instance the station agent and telegraph operator were killed.

On the British-owned broad gauge railroad the Zapata forces are becoming bolder. There has been shooting in the outskirts of Orisaba and Cordova. Trains are delayed and frequently passengers, including Americans, are compelled to lie on the floors of cars while bandits shoot through the windows of passing trains.

In response to the protest of John R. Silliman, President Wilson's special agent in Mexico, against continued destruction of foreign-owned property, General Carranza stationed guards at the large American-owned sugar plantation at Protero. Zapata troops went to the plantation and hanged the Carranza men to a tree.

Although Mexico City has been cut off from direct communication with Puebla for three weeks, couriers with newspaper dispatches have been arriving here intermittently. Sometimes the messages are seized by soldiers and destroyed, as both sides seem unwilling that news of conditions in Mexico City become public.

Every city along the railroad has been isolated from the territory back from the line. The interruption of the receipt of food supplies, together with the added burden of supporting the invading troops, has caused increased suffering among civilians.

Reports from the State of Oaxaca, which early in June declared its independence of the rest of Mexico until general peace is restored, say the people there are enjoying comparative prosperity. The State has coined its own money and notice has been served that the people will resist invasion by any faction.

NACO AGAIN UNDER FIRE.

Mexicans Break Agreement Made with General Scott.

Special to The New York Times.

NACO, Ariz., July 19.—This little border town was under fire again today for more than one hour when Colonel P. Elias Calles, of Carranza's command, fought his way into the main streets of Naco, Sonora, across the line, and drove the handful of defenders back across the American border, where they were interned. It was a cavalry attack with a dash and zest usually missing from Mexican battles. Colonel Calles rode down onto the town from the southwest with 200 cavalrymen, shooting from the saddle. He had 500 infantry encamped at La Morita six miles away, but they were not brought into action. The little garrison which numbered less than 100, made a brave resistance for more than an hour, during which a number were killed, and eight wounded were carried across the line to be cared for by the United States Army Hospital Corps. Among them was Comisario Jaun Coronado, who died this afternoon in the improvised base hospital.

The Carranza commander ordered all prisoners who had been captured in the battle liberated, and they were permitted to cross to the American side, where they were interned. Four were reported to have been executed, including Colonel Bustamente the Villa commander, although no one was permitted to cross the line to investigate. As soon as the town was taken Colonel Calles ordered all of the saloons closed and all of the liquor destroyed.

The fight at Naco breaks the pact between Villa, Carranza, and General Hugh L. Scott making Naco a neutral port. Villa is rushing General Angeles to Sonora to take charge of the Maytorena troops to prevent the Carranza forces from overcoming them.

NOGALES, Sonora, July 19.—"Calles and the Carranza forces violated the neutrality agreement negotiated by General Hugh Scott of the United States Army last December, when he took Naco," said José Maytorena, Governor and Villa leader, today. "Villa troops are advancing and will not hesitate to fire upon the town."

SHANKLIN ORDERED HOME.

Consul General Clashes with Brazilian Minister in Mexico City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Arnold Shanklin of Missouri, the United States Consul General in Mexico City, has been recalled by the State Department as a result of a controversy with Senhor Cardoza, the Brazilian Minister. Senhor Cardoza has been in charge of American interests in Mexico since Nelson O'Shaughnessy as the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, received his passports from the Huerta Government at the time that American naval forces were landed at Vera Cruz. His trouble with Mr. Shanklin arose over a dispute as to the method in which Red Cross relief supplies should be handled in the Mexican capital. Senhor Cardoza objected to Mr. Shanklin's activity, and complained to the State Department.

It is understood that no reflection on Mr. Shanklin is intended in the order for his recall, but the department thought that the best interests of all concerned would be furthered if he left Mexico City and permitted the Brazilian Minister to handle the relief supplies in behalf of the United States Government and the American Red Cross.

According to the understanding here the Brazilian Minister held that, as the representative of American diplomatic interests in Mexico, he should direct the distribution of the supplies, and ran counter to the activities of Mr. Shanklin. Mr. Shanklin will come to Washington to tell his story to the State Department.

Americans Annoyed in Tampico.

LAREDO, Texas, July 19.—Dr. R. R. Davis, an American, arriving here today from Tampico, said that at one time recently twenty Americans were in jail in that city charged with counterfeiting Carranza money. He said that Americans with any considerable amount of money in their possession were under suspicion and were annoyed. He said further that Tampico was threatened with a yellow fever outbreak.

Kills His Son and Daughter.

GROTON, Mass., July 19.—Harry Nutting shot and killed his son Everett and his daughter Louise with a repeating rifle while they slept early today and then attacked his wife. After wrestling with her husband for several seconds Mrs. Nutting got the gun from him and called the police, who locked the man up.

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Tickets via New York Central Lines to Detroit and beyond are accepted for passage on steamers between Buffalo and Detroit.
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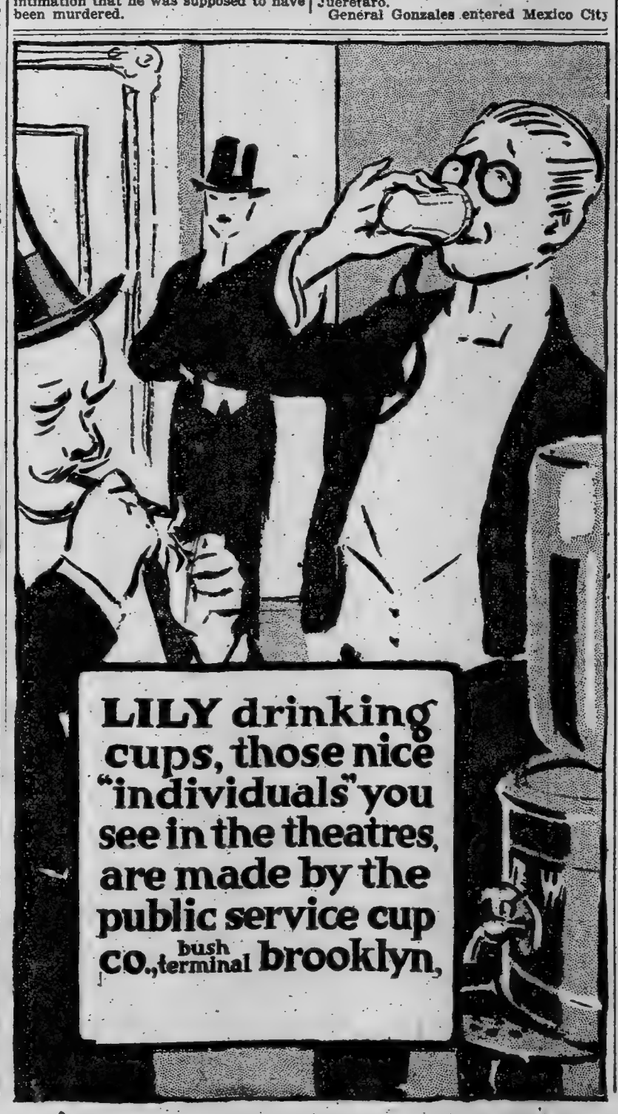
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CONVENTION FAVORS EASY IMPEACHMENT

Votes to Advance Ray B. Smith's Proposal to a Third Reading.

EMERGENCY MESSAGES HIT

H. L. Austin's Plan to Abolish Them Goes to a Final Reading by Unanimous Consent.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 19.—By unanimous vote the Constitutional Convention at its session tonight went on record in favor of doing away with the so-called "emergency message," which in past years has been the means of covering a multitude of legislative and executive sins. In the debate which preceded the action of the convention particular reference was made by Senator Robert F. Wagner to the abuse of the emergency message during the Whitman Administration.

The power to expedite legislative procedure by sending a message certifying "the immediate necessity" of passing any given measure was bestowed on the Governor by the Constitutional Convention of 1894. Ordinarily the constitutional safeguards surrounding the enactment of laws require a bill to be in its final printed form for three full legislative days on the desks of members before it can be taken up for final consideration. With the aid of an emergency message it can be passed before the ink is dry on the first draft of the bill. The Governors at first used this extraordinary power sparingly, but while Tammany controlled the Legislature during the Dix, Sulzer and Glynn Administrations emergency messages were frequent. During the Whitman Administration, to use the phrase of a legislative debater, emergency messages were as frequent as snowflakes in a blizzard.

The question came up at the session tonight while the convention was sitting as a committee of the whole. H. Leroy Austin, a Republican delegate of Greene County, had a proposal on the calendar providing for the wiping out of the emergency message. This had been amended in the Commission on Legislative Powers, over which William Barnes is Chairman, so as to provide that bills could be passed under an emergency message, but not until after they had been available in final printed form for at least one legislative day.

Mr. Austin moved at once that the amendment be stricken out, and his proposal be restored to its original form, in which the emergency message was proscribed altogether. Chairman Barnes said he would acquiesce in that most gladly.

"So will I," said former Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga. "The place to cut off that dog's tail is right behind the ears. The vice of the emergency message is that it can be and is constantly used as a club or a reward."

Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War, said he heartily approved the Austin proposal in its original form.

"The emergency message," he said, "has produced its greatest evils not as an instrument of oppression and tyranny, but in that it has turned over to the Legislature a convenient means of covering up inefficient, shiftless, sloppy financial legislation. The safeguards erected about financial legislation have broken down under the constant abuse of the emergency message, which enabled the Legislature to crowd financial bills into the rush hours of the closing days, when they can be enacted without the wholesome scrutiny that would be bestowed on them if they went through the ordinary course of legislative procedure."

Delancey Nicoll and Senator Wagner, representing the Democrats, also spoke in favor of Mr. Austin's proposal. The vote to advance it to third reading was then taken, and there was no dissent.

The Constitutional Convention also voted in favor of advancing to third reading Ray B. Smith's proposed amendment, which would clear away all ambiguity in the Constitution with reference to the power of the Assembly to take action looking to the impeachment of elective State officials or judges at any time. This right was questioned during the Sulzer impeachment proceedings. The Smith amendment would give the Assembly power to meet of its own motion for the purpose of beginning impeachment proceedings.

Louis Marshall and Edgar T. Brackett, both of whom were counsel in the Sulzer impeachment case, but on different sides—Mr. Marshall representing Sulzer, and Mr. Brackett the State—engaged in a somewhat peppery debate, which went on until Mr. Barnes raised the point of order that past political history did not cut any figure in the settlement of this highly important principle of he organic law.

"Well, I don't want to perform an autopsy—especially not on a corpse that's three years old," said Mr. Brackett.

Mr. Marshall urged that the Assembly would be likely to abuse its new powers. The Sulzer impeachment, he said, was clearly an abuse of legislative power.

"What we want," said Mr. Brackett, "is not fewer impeachments, but more impeachments. We want lazy, inefficient, or corrupt Judges and State officials to know that there is an easy way of going after them. And as for Sulzer, he was convicted, or impeached, on the evidence which was overwhelming and made every decent man blush for shame that such a man should have been elected Governor."

Elihu Root, President of the Constitutional Convention, took the floor and urged that the convention should make it easier to impeach.

"I do not see," he said, "how those of us who have been opposing the expedient of the recall on the ground that impeachment affords a ready remedy can refuse to make impeachment trials more simple, adequate, and competent to deal with delinquent public officers."

The convention voted to advance the Smith proposal to third reading, with the proviso that it be amended somewhat as to language.

This makes in all four proposals that have been favorably passed upon by the convention. Two proposals have been voted down.

The Barnes proposal which seeks to deprive the Legislature of its present power to enact legislation such as a minimum wage law, widows' pensions, and social welfare measures generally was amended as to language at the session tonight. It was intimated that the Commission on Legislative Powers, which body, though Mr. Barnes is its Chairman and has pleaded most earnestly for a favorable report on his proposal, has failed to give its assent, will report the mesaure in its amended form before the end of the week.

Fall Kills Ironworker.

Thomas Foy, 35, an ironworker of 220 West 146th Street, while working yesterday afternoon on a scaffold outside the fourteenth floor of a building at 1,142 Broadway, lost his footing and fell to the roof of a two-story shed in the back. He was instantly killed.

MANY AUTO MISHAPS, WITH NINE INJURED

Chilean Ambassador Has Narrow Escape in Collision at Asbury Park.

Nine persons were injured yesterday in automobile accidents, and others had narrow escapes. One of these latter was Don Eduardo Suarez Mujica, the Chilean Ambassador to the United States, who is staying at the Monterey, in Asbury Park. He was motoring north in Kingsley Street, Asbury Park, yesterday afternoon, and turned into Fourth Avenue, when a car coming in the opposite direction collided with the Ambassador's car and partly wrecked it. The occupants were shaken up, but no one was injured.

Patricio Decarlo and his daughter, Mary, of 569 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, who had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Allan Lisonte of Newark, went out with their host and hostess yesterday morning for an automobile ride through the Essex County parks. At a turn in the road between Newark and Elizabeth their car ran headlong into a delivery truck belonging to H. Siegel of Newark and driven by Harry Thurnway. The Lisonte car was smashed and all its occupants were badly hurt.

Lisonte, who was driving, was severely cut over the right eye; his wife had her left arm caught in the steering wheel, breaking her wrist and dislocating her shoulder; Decarlo was thrown out and suffered deep cuts about the face and head, and his daughter was bruised about the body and may have internal injuries. Dr. Emil Stein of Elizabeth, who was passing at the time, took them all to the Lisonte home. Thurnway was arrested.

At Riverhead, L. I., W. D. Moore of Brooklyn, who is summering at Southold, was out driving with his wife and three children when they almost ran into a car in which Highway Superintendent William A. Brown of Riverhead, was riding. To avoid the collision, Mr. Moore ran his car down a steep embankment. It struck an electric pole and broke it off, but the car was only slightly damaged. The occupants suffered only a shaking up.

A few hours earlier, at Riverhead, an automobile driven by Raymond Walsh along the Quogue Road ran into a wagon in which Walter Oppenheim of Flanders was driving with his wife and their two small children. All four were thrown out and painfully bruised. Walsh was arrested.

Henry Lange, a hotel keeper of Betts Avenue, Woodside, L. I., was walking along Queens Boulevard at Fifth Street, Woodside, late on Sunday night, when he was knocked down by an automobile in which Dr. Jerome Wagner of 12 West Forty-second Street, Manhattan, was returning from Long Beach with a party of friends. Dr. Wagner took Mr. Lange to his home and treated him for cuts and bruises.

DOG'S 3,000 MILE AUTO TRIP.

Animal Given by Rockefeller's Daughter Off for San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 19.—After Mr. and Mrs. Michael Sweeney and their two young children of 88 Rose Street had driven nearly to Peekskill, on their way to San Francisco in their automobile van today, they discovered they had left their Boston bull terrier, Regie, behind. Though they had traveled more than fifty miles, they turned back for the dog, and found him lying exhausted in the road near White Plains. He had attempted to follow them, and had run eight miles.

Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney started early this morning in a specially designed body on their car, containing four bunks and a kitchenette, and they will live in it on their trip. Mr. Sweeney is a hotel proprietor in New Rochelle. Nine years ago, when he was in Newport, Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, gave the dog to him.

OYSTER SHELLS AS CEMENT.

Big Plant to Manufacture It to be Erected at Harrisburg, Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Texas, July 19.—Making cement out of crushed oyster shells is a new industry that will soon be established here. The Texas Portland Cement Company of Dallas has purchased a site here for a cement mill of 400,000 barrels annual capacity, which it will erect immediately. The plant will be built on the unit principal so that its capacity may be increased as the trade expands. The company owns a 1,200,000 cement mill at Dallas, and the plant which it will build here will be for the special purpose of supplying the South American and Central American trade. Oyster shell banks containing many millions of tons of the material are situated in Galveston Bay, which is easily accessible by water to the site of the proposed mill.

Before deciding upon constructing the mill the company conducted a series of experiments, covering a period of two years, in utilizing oyster shells for manufacture of cement. It was discovered that by mixing the ground shells with ground silica and alumina a first-class grade of Portland cement was obtained. The company has purchased a large deposit of silica and alumina near here in order to have a store of these materials.

DENIES WANTING GROUT.

Williams Says He Didn't Reject Others as Head for Union Bank.

Clark Williams, ex-State Banking Superintendent, called yesterday as a witness in rebuttal by District Attorney James C. Cropsey at the trial of Edward M. Grout on a charge of perjury before Judge Harry E. Lewis and a jury in the Kings County Court, Brooklyn, denied the report that he imposed as a condition for the reopening of the Union Bank the selection of Mr. Grout as President. Mr. Grout had previously testified that he regarded it a public duty to accept the Presidency of the bank and that other prominent bankers suggested for the position had not been favored.

"Did you ever say to Edward M. Grout or any one that you would not accept Charles G. Balmanno, M. W. Hutchins, or Edwin J. Stalker as President of the institution?" asked the District Attorney of Mr. Williams.

"I do not recall it," answered the witness.

Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel for the defendant, began his summing up at the afternoon session. He argued that the defendant as President of the Union Bank had to depend on the information furnished by his subordinates in making his statements to the State Banking Department. The attorney pleaded that his client did not commit perjury in swearing to the alleged false statement of the financial condition of the bank as of March 25, 1910.

The attorney for the defense will continue his summing up today. The District Attorney will begin summing up for the prosecution tomorrow. A verdict is expected at the earliest on Thursday night.

BIG FLEET SAILS IN LARCHMONT. RACE WEEK—TENNIS—RACING

LARCHMONT LUCK WITH THE YACHTS

Ventura Beats "Big Fellows" in Second Day of Race Week —103 Boats Compete.

Larchmont luck in the matter of weather prevailed in a considerable degree yesterday, the second day of race week of the Larchmont Yacht Club. There was a snappy breeze from the south-southwest for the greater part of the day, and this enabled the big fleet of racers to make the journey from their home ports to the starting line. A little squall in the afternoon sent the wind flying around to the northward for a short period, and upset the calculations of some of the racing skippers, and when it passed away the wind softened down to a mild breeze.

The starts were bright and snappy as a rule, and some of the finishes were close. The fleet numbered 103 yachts. There were eight of the fifty-foot class, including Grayling, sailed by George Nichols; Ventura, by Harry L. Maxwell, and Barbara, by Charles Perrin. There also were eight of the thirty-footers, twenty yachts of the handicap fleet in four divisions, three of Class P, four of Class Q, eight of the Larchmont interclub fleet, seventeen stars, and boats of the smaller one-design classes in groups of half a dozen.

The fifty-foot yachts sailed a course twenty and three-quarters miles, to Greenwich Point, thence to Mott's Point, and then home. Yachts of Classes P and Q, the new York thirty-foot class, the first division of the handicap class, and Buzzard's Bay boats sailed fifteen and three-quarters miles to Captain Island, thence to Mott's Point, and then home. All of the other boats larger than the Stars sailed eleven miles, and the little fellows five and a half miles. The courses as laid out gave the yachts two reaches and a beat, with some irregular and unexpected work at the finish.

In the start of the fifty-foot class, Grayling was first over the line, but at the leeward end, while the samurai held the windward position, close up, with Ventura in the middle and none of them much astern of the leader. The start of the thirty-foot class was also a lively one, with Okee in the lead, but to leeward. The start of the Star class was particularly close and gave the committee all the work it cared for in picking up the racing numbers. Generally speaking the races were quickly sailed. The fifty-footers covered their twenty miles and more in about two and three-quarter hours. Harry Maxwell brought Ventura across the finish line one minute and fourteen seconds ahead of Torquois II., which was only fifteen seconds in the lead of Grayling. In the Buzzard Bay class, Gamecock led Mashnee across the line by only five seconds. Opal of the Jewell class won by twenty-five seconds from Cateye, and Virginia led Alice by a matter of seconds ahead of Alice at the finish. Six of the Star class finished within a period of fifty-one seconds, but they were all well astern of the first of the fleet. Beside those mentioned, the winners were: Class P, Josephine; New York Yacht Club thirty-foot class, Okee; Handicap class, first division, Pontiac; Handicap class, second division, Lintana; Handicap class, third division, Robin Hood III.; Handicap class, fourth division, Grace II.; Class R, Margaret; Larchmont Interclub class, Whiff, sailed by Ralph Manny, the young brother of the owner, and it was his first victory; Manhasset Bay, one design class, Mile. Boss; Bird class, Teaser; Special race, Ogeemah; Star class, Altair; New Rochelle one design class, La Rochelle; Dory class, Yow; Cat boat class, Peewee. The Summary of the larger classes follows:

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 50-FOOTERS.

Start, 2:05. Course, 20¾ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Ventura, G. B. Baker, Jr.	4:49:00	2:44:00
Iroquois II., R. N. Ellis	4:50:14	2:45:14
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	4:50:29	2:45:29
Spartan, J. M. Macdonough	4:53:41	2:48:41
Samurai, W. E. Dodge	4:54:27	2:49:27
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	4:54:44	2:49:44
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	4:57:17	2:52:47
Acushla, H. Stebbins	4:58:04	2:53:04

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 2:10. Course, 20¼ Miles.

Josephine, A. G. Hanan	4:31:22	2:21:22
Amoret, R. B. Budd	4:40:12	2:30:12
Anita, G. P. Granbery	4:42:46	2:32:46

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 30-FOOTERS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Okee, J. A. Mahlstedt	4:49:21	2:34:21
Silhouette, E. F. Prentice	4:52:31	2:37:16
Lena, O. M. Reid	4:56:49	2:41:20
Alerion II., J. W. & E. P. Alker	4:56:49	2:41:49
Banzai, Edmund Lang	4:57:41	2:42:41
Hope, I. E. Raymond	4:59:41	2:44:41
Alera, J. L. Cutler	5:08:30	2:51:30
Minx, W. Marshall, Jr.	5:02:18	2:47:18

BUZZARD BAY CLASS.

Start 2:20. Course, 20¼ Miles.

Gamecock, R. P. Tyler	5:07:02	2:47:02
Mashnee, W. S. Pardee	5:07:07	2:47:07

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

Virginia, J. S. Blackton	5:11:25	2:56:25
Alice, G. Davis	5:11:25	2:56:35
Arvia, P. M. Rouse	5:12:25	2:57:25
Dixie, J. C. Taylor	5:25:28	3:00:28

LARCHMONT INTERCLUB CLASS.

Start, 2:40. Course, 9 miles.

Whiff, Roy Manny	4:18:18	1:38:18
Hamburg II., M. M. Goldschmidt	4:20:22	1:40:22
Yuron, J. S. Mackintesh	4:30:28	1:40:28
Wild Thyme, A. H. Morris	4:31:01	1:41:01
Lewanna, Spence Brothers	4:21:03	1.41:03
Barbara, C. Shields	4:21:09	1:41:09
Skid, H. L. Curry	4:21:21	1:41:21
Dagmar, F. J. Tierney	4:21:55	1:41:55

Racing Yachts Not Sighted.

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 19.—The seven yachts participating in the annual race from Chicago to Mackinac Island are not expected to finish before Tuesday. The boats left Chicago Saturday afternoon and have encountered light head winds for the most part. The Captain of the Goodrich liner Georgia arrived late today and reported "No yachts in sight between Charlevoix and this port." From Manitou Island came the report that no yachts had passed that point. The record of 31:20:00 for the 330 miles was made in 1911 my Dr. Baum's Amorita.

FREEBOOTERS WIN CUPS.

Point Judith Polo Team Easily Defeats Cooperstown in Final Match.

In defeating Cooperstown yesterday at Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I., Point Judith Freebooters became possessors of the Blizzard Polo Cups. It was the final match for these trophies. Each team carried sixteen goals, thus the game was played on the flat.

The Blizzard Cups are among the oldest trophies placed in competition by the Rockaway Hunting Club, and there is always a large attendance of members and their friends to see these matches. Yesterday was no exception, and the clubhouse and sideboards were crowded with polo enthusiasts.

With Devereux Milburn at back and the two Belmont Brothers at Nos. 2 and 3, the Freebooters presented a particularly strong and versatile team, and their victory was a fairly easy one. W. A. Hazard, Jr., who was at No. 1, was kept well fed, and he made a number of goals, some from difficult angles.

The winners made two points in the opening period. Beadleston scored for Cooperstown before the period closed. Each side tallied in the second session, but the Freebooters kept forging ahead, and at half time the score stood 6 to 3 goals in favor of the victors. Thereafter the Point Judith players made a runaway match of it.

Cooperstown did their best work in the sixth period, when they scored three goals, Tilney making two and a pony the third. The line-up:

Point Judith Freebooters—W. A. Hazard, Jr., (0,) Morgan Belmont, (3,) Raymond Belmont, (4,) Devereux Milburn, (9,) Total, 16.

Cooperstown—W. A. Harriman, (0,) C. C. Rumsey, (6,) C. P. Beadleston, (3,) N. L. Tilney, (4.) Total, 16.

Goals for Freebooters—R. Belmont, 4; W. A. Hazard, Jr., 4; Milburn, 3; M. Belmont.

Goals for Cooperstown—Beadleston, 2; Tilney, 4; pony.

Goals earned by Freebooters, 12; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, 0; net score, 12. Goals earned by Cooperstown, 7; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, 0; net score, 7; eight 7½-minute periods. Referee—J. E. Cowdin.

MOTOR CYCLES' LONG RELAY

Carrying Message from President Wilson to Panama Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 19.—An accident occurred in the first leg of the Coast to Coast motorcycle relay, in which the motorists are bearing messages of greeting from President Wilson at Washington to the President of the Panama Exposition at San Francisco. Frank Long, one of the three Washington riders, ran on a pile of rocks on Fulton Avenue just after entering this city. He was cut about the head and face, but not seriously. At 11:30 o'clock, the time agreed upon in advance, F. L. Leishear, one of three who started from Washington, dashed up to the first relay point at North Avenue and Gay Street, and handed the messags to Edward C. Hance of Philadelphia, who, with three companions, dashed up Belair Road toward Philadelphia. Frank Long was eliminated by being thrown.

Walter Seabrook, the third rider, punctured a tire just before reaching Baltimore and dropped out.

Leishear rode alone to the point of the team's departure. His time from the White House in Washington to North Avenue and Gay Street was 1 hour and 4 minutes, which is considered remarkable. In view of the suspension of traffic regulations in some sections for his benefit the opportunity for a record run was highly favorable.

The total distance to be covered by the relay is about 3,700 miles.

Tennis Finals at Deal Beach.

Miss Madeline Metz and George Graham won the mixed doubles lawn tennis tournament which closed yesterday on the Hathaway courts at Deal Beach, N. J. The winners defeated Miss Reinheimer and H. Lieberman in the final round in straight sets, at 6—4, 6—4. In the men's doubles final round Lyons and Lyons won from Creighton and Graham, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5. The summary:

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Reinheimer and H. Lieberman defeated Miss Mack and Harry Bijin, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4; Miss Kelly and Dr. Ryan defeated Mrs. Joseph Hawhone and Harry Kernell, 6—3, 6—4; Miss S. Lyons and Mr. Polo defeated Mrs. and Mrs. Edward Connelly by default; Miss Madeline Metz and George Graham defeated Miss Moore and Douglas Bedell, 6—4, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—Miss Reinheimer and H. Lieberman defeated Miss Kelly and Dr. Ryan, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Madeline Metz and George Graham defeated Miss S. Lyons and Mr. Polo, 6—1, 6—4.

Final Round—Miss Madeline Metz and George Graham defeated Miss Reinheimer and H. Lieberman, 6—4, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Lyons and Lyons defeated Nathan and Filatto, 7—5, 6—2; Burley and Burke defeated Ryan and Curtin, 6—1, 6—3; Creighton and Graham defeated Lieberman and Dessan, 6—3, 6—3; Bedell and Mittagh defeated Kernell and Warren, 6—2, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—Lyons and Lyons defeated Burley and Burke, 6—1, 6—3; Creighton and Graham defeated Bedell and Mittagh, 8—6, 6—3.

Final Round—Lyons and Lyons defeated Creighton and Graham, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5.

Ralph Baggs Recaptures Cup.

Ralph L. Baggs recaptured the Casino tennis challenge cup yesterday at Spring Lake, N. J., and brought to a close the North Jersey coast championship tournament. Baggs defeated Carroll S. Bayne, and followed with a victory over William Benedict in the final round in straight sets, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3. Baggs was in poor form last year, and fell an easy victim to Bayne. Another victory will give Baggs permanent possession of the trophy. Spencer Gordon and Dean Mathey each have two victories. The challenge round attracted a gallery of about 500 persons.

BAGGS SURPRISES LARNED AT TENNIS

First Round of Rockaway Hunting Club Tournament Has Well-Played Matches.

With an entry list of twenty-six of the best players in the East, the annual invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club began yesterday on the grass courts at Cedarhurst, L. I. Seven matches were played, which furnished interesting contests for a big gallery. The defeat of Edwin P. Larned brought about the surprise of the day. The New Jersey veteran fell before the aggressive attack of Frederick C. Baggs in straight sets at 6—3, 6—3.

In view of the court work of the pair during the last two weeks Larned was expected to score a comparatively easy victory, but Baggs caught his opponent on an off day, and by forcing the issue accomplished the downfall of Larned. The latter failed in his volleying, sending a number of balls into the net, while he did not cover his court with the same speed that characterized his playing on the Westchester courts. Baggs, who has been playing far below his form this season, was in excellent stroke and made many clever placement and passing shots.

Vanderbilt Ward eliminated C. L. Johnston, Jr., the New England intercollegiate champion, in straight sets, at 6—3, 8—6. Ward captured the first set in easy fashion and led in the second 5—2, when Johnston, who is usually a slow beginner, began to show a flash of his real form. He carried the score to 5-all, and then went into the lead in the next game. In the fourteenth game, with the score 7—6 in favor of Ward, Johnston returned a lob. The ball struck Ward and hurt him slightly, but after ten minutes' rest the players reappeared. Johnston had cooled off and lost his stroke, while Ward came back as good as when he started, and won the match.

Harold A. Throckmorton, the Jersey schoolboy champion, had little trouble in putting G. A. L. Dionne out of the running. The former Captain of the West Side Tennis Club again met his master in the youngster, who won at 6—3, 6—3. Last Saturday, in the Westchester tournament, the pair played three hard sets before Throckmorton was returned the winner. Dionne played his usual steady back-court game, waiting for his opponent to make mistakes, but Throckmorton came in to the net and met the returns with hard smashes.

Clarence C. Pell surprised Dr. William Rosenbaum with a straight-set victory at 6—4, 6—1. The contest favored Pell throughout, and the loser was unable to work his long, hard drives successfully. He was somewhat wild and drove many balls out of court and into the net. Pell was accurate in his placement and displayed excellent judgment in meeting Dr. Rosenbaum's aggressive attack.

Alrick H. Man, Jr., scored an easy victory over Frederick C. Inman-Billinghuysen at 6—4, 6—3, and Frederick C. Inman was forced to the limit to win from Benjamin M Phillips, the Harlem Club veteran, at 6—4; 2—6, 7—5. Summary:

Rockaway Hunting Club, Invitation Men's Singles.—First Round—Harold A. Throckmorton defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6—3, 6—3; C. C. Pell defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—4, 6—1; Frederick C. Inman defeated Benjamin M. Phillips, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5; Alfred S. Dabney defeated Harry F. Parker, 6—3, 6—1; Vanderbilt Ward defeated C. L. Johnston, Jr., 6—3, 8—6; Walter L. Pate defeated Arthur M. Lovibond by default; Frederick C. Baggs defeated Edwin P. Larned, 6—3, 6—3; Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, 6—4, 6—5.

DOUBLES TITLE FOR HUNTER

Cornell Student and Bassford Win Westchester Tennis Honors.

The lawn tennis championship tournament of Westchester County closed yesterday on the clay courts of the Siwanoy Country Club, near Mount Vernon, when Francis T. Hunter, of Cornell and Abraham Bassford, Jr., of the County Tennis Club of Westchester defeated William Rand, 3d, of Harvard, and his brother, R. C. Rand, in the final round for the men's doubles title in three straight sets at 6—1, 6—2, 6—4. The event brought to a conclusion the most successful tournament held on the Siwanoy courts.

Court experience played a prominent part in deciding the match. Bassford worried the Rand combination with his high lobs, while his partner scored many points with a strong forehand drive. Bassford played the back court, while Hunter starred at the net. The youngsters put up a plucky fight against their experienced opponents, and after losing the first set, 6—1, they made a smart rally and kept Bassford and Hunter on the move during the next two sets.

By his victory in the men's doubles, Hunter takes two Westchester championships, having previously won the singles. The summary:

Westchester County Championship, Men's Doubles.—Final Round—Francis T. Hunter and Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated William Rand 3d and R. C. Rand, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.

Cyclist Rides Two Miles in 4:05.

CHICAGO, July 19.—A world's amateur bicycle record was claimed today for Ernest Kockler of Chicago, who rode two miles in 4:05 in a race here last night. The former record was made by John B. Hume of Salt Lake City in 1905.

HIGH SCORES IN GOLF.

Jack Neville and Paul Hunter Play Best in Western Tourney.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 19.—Poorer scores were made in the elimination round of the Western amateur golf tournament at the Mayfield Country Club today than have been recorded in several seasons. Five out of eight players who made 87 were left in the running for the qualifying round, which will be played tomorrow morning. The lowest scores of the day were two cards of 76, made by Jack Neville of Oakland, Cal., and Paul Hunter of the Midlothian Golf Club of Chicago.

"Chick" Evans, minus his favorite golf clubs, left in Chicago by mistake, made the course in 81, playing with Eben Byers of Pittsburgh, who recorded a 79. Many scores went to 100, and some were higher. Others who failed to solve the intricacies of Mayfield gave up in disgust and threw away their cards. Among those who failed to hand in a card was George R. Balch of Cincinnati, President of the Western Golf Association.

Golf experts and the bigger stars of the tournament do not look for very low scores this week. They say the Mayfield course is a bit harder than the others on which the tournament has been held in seasons past.

The sixty-four left in the running will play tomorrow morning in the qualifying round. Their scores of the eighteen holes tomorrow morning will be added to the scores made today, the thirty-two lowest remaining in play for the championship. The first round in match play will be staged tomorrow afternoon.

There were 166 starters in today's elimination round, 22 entrants dropping out since last night. Nearly a score of others did not finish play today.

GOLFER MAKES A HOLE IN 1.

Supreme Joy of the Links Falls to Douglas Conklin, Banker.

Douglas Conklin of West Neck Avenue, Huntington, L. I., who is President of the Bank of Huntington, had the golfing joy on the links of the Huntington Golf Club Saturday of making a hole in one stroke.

Mr. Conklin was playing a round with Theron Sammis, a Huntington lawyer. After the drive on a 150-yard hole Mr. Sammis's ball was found without difficulty, but the two players and their caddies spent nearly an hour searching for the banker's ball. The hunt was unsuccessful until one of the caddies chanced to look into the cup, where the ball was found.

105 in Massachusetts Golf.

BOSTON, July 19.—Entries for the Massachusetts amateur golf championship, which opens at the Woodlawn Golf Club on July 21, closed today with 105 players on the list, including Francis Ouimet, the national and State title holder. The first day's play will include, in addition to the customary qualifying round, the annual team competition for the Windier Shield, for club teams of four players each.

Velodrome's Features for Tonight.

Two special features will be on the program tonight at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome. Frank Kramer will race Caesar Moretti in a match for the best two out of three heats at one mile each and a one-hour motor-paced race between Clarence Carman, George Wiley, Georges Seres, Menus Bedell, and Worth Mitten. Kramer was beaten by Goulet on Sunday at Newark, which has given Moretti fresh hope of beating the title holder tonight.

The paced race is the longest endurance test to be staged this year and with a strong field going to the post, the largest to get together this year so far at the new track, the finish may result in a surprise. Seres and Carman are equal choices for first money, with Menus Bedell as the dark horse.

Six in Motor Cycle Derby.

There will be a field of six in the Brighton Motor Cycle Derby at fifteen miles, which will feature the program at the Brighton Beach Motordrome tonight. Arthur Chappelle, the speed champion; Steven Quachinelle, Billie Brown, Bill Hamilton, and George Sperl will make up the field. In an effort to induce the men to try their utmost for a new record, bonuses have been offered the riders leading at the fifth, eighth, tenth, and thirteen miles. In another promising event George Sperl, the Brooklyn youngster, will oppose Bill Brown of Newark in a match race.

RACING ON GRAND CIRCUIT UNDER WAY

Record-Making Starts with Opening of Harness Horse Season at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 19.—Three favorites were returned winners, one outsider threw a scare into the talent, the fastest opening heat in the history of the Grand Circuit was trotted, and a two-year-old trotting track record of 2:13¼ was established today in the opening at North Randall of the first 1915 racing of the Grand Circuit campaign.

The Edwards Stake for 2:10 pacers produced the sensation of the day, when Russell Boy, a rank outsider, captured the honors in four heats. Incidentally he paced the fastest mile ever made in the stake when he went the second heat in 2:03¾. He barely escaped the flag in the first heat. Hal Boy, favorite in the race, finished fourth. Hal S. drew the place position.

Only heat winners appeared for the fourth heat and the judges, not under the impression that McDaniels was not trying to win, but because they thought Russell Boy would do better with a more experienced driver, called on "Pop" Geers. The veteran driver carried Hal S. to a break at the head of the stretch and won the heat and race, pulled up.

The greatest interest of the day, excepting in the Edwards stake, centred in the action of the two Pastime trotters, Lee Axworthy and Volga, favorites respectively in the 2:08 trot and the two-year-old trotting sweepstakes. Both were straight-heat winners.

Lee Axworthy was a little lame when the horses were called for the 2:08 trot, but his owners decided to start him, and he rewarded them by trotting a beautiful race, outclassing a great field and trotting the fastest opening heat in the history of the circuit when he negotiated the big ring in 2:03¾. This heat also established a new season's race record. The summary:

2:07 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $1,200.

Single G., b. h., by Anderson Wilkes, (Gosnell)			
	1	1	1
Frank Patch, br. h., (Cox)	2	4	2
Rastus, br. g., (McDonald)	4	2	3
The Climax, blk. h., (Brennen)	6	3	4
Beth Clarke, blk. m., (Valentine)	3	6	5
Rose Equity, br. m., (Ruthven)	5	5	7
Alcy E., m., (McMahon)	7	7	6

Time—2:06¼; 2:04¾; 2:03¾.

2:08 Class.—Trotting. Purse $1,500.

Lee Axworthy, b. h., by Axworthy, (Andrews)	1	1	1
Bright Axworthy, b. g., (Murphy)	2	2	2
Bonington, ch. h., (Dickerson)	3	3	3
Willey, b. h., (Marvin)	5	4	4
Lucile Spier, br. m., (Shanks)	4	6	5
Duchess, ro. m., (McDonald)	6	5	6
Dago, b. g., (Grady)	7	7	7
Reinsens, ch. g., (Rodney)	8	8	8
Grand Marshal, blk. g., (Snow)	dis.		

Time—2:05¾; 2:06¾.

Edwards 2:10 Class.—Pacing; purse $3,000.

Russell Boy, ch. h., by Rustic-Patenter, (McDaniel & Geers)	11	1	1
Hal S., ro. g., (Murphy)	1	2	2
Queen Abbess, br. m., (White)	4	4	3
Hal Boy, b. g., (M. Childs)	3	3	4
Camelia, br. m., (Cox)	2	5	5
Lustrous McKinney, b. g., (Rodney)	8	7	4
Patrick M., blk. g., (Stokes)	6	9	9
Thistle Patch, blk. h., (Snow)	10	6	6
Hal Conner, br. h., (Geers)	9	8	7
Miss Mirtam, ro. m., (McMahon)	7	10	10
Walnut Grove, blk. h., (Ruthven)	5	dist.	
O. U. C., b. g., (F. Childs)	dist.		

Time—2:04¾; 2:03¾; 2:06¾; 2:09¼.

Forest City Sweepstakes.—Two-year-old trot; value $1,500.

Volga, ch. f., by Peter the Great, (Andrews)	1	1	
Native Judge, b. c., (Murray)	2	2	
Sis Ringen, blk. f., (McAllister)	3	3	

Time—2:16¼; 2:13¾.

NEW RECORD IN SWIMMING.

Ludy Langer Wins A. A. U. Half-Mile Championship in 5:32 1-5.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 19.—Ludy Langer of the Los Angeles A. C. won the Amateur Athletic Union open water championship for the quarter mile today, breaking the American record formerly held by Duke Kahanamoku of Honolulu by 5 3-5 seconds. Langer's time was 5:32 1-5. J. Wheatley and Bud Goodwin, both of the New York A. C., were second and third.

Langer won by twenty yards. He took the lead early and steadily pulled away from the field.

Michael McDermott of the Illinois Athletic Club went into the water first, but all the contestants were close behind him. Langer crawled forward and established a short clear lead at the first turn, the 110-yard pole. Wheatley was three yards behind him, and N. Ross of the Multnomah Club, Portland, Ore., was third. At the second turn Langer increased his lead and continued to gain until the finish. Goodwin spurted into third place, passing Ross at the 300-yard turn.

NEWS OF THE TURF.

Transfer of racers from the local tracks to Saratoga began in earnest yesterday, when a trainload of animals was sent away, including twenty-three head from the H. P. Whitney Stable, which races in the name of L. S. Thompson, and a carload of thirteen made up of horses belonging to the Gneck Stable, Schuyler L. Parsons, and G. D. Widener, Jr. Eight jumpers belonging to Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark went on the same train.

Word was received at the Belmont Park track yesterday that fourteen yearlings bred at the Nursery Farm of August Belmont in Lexington, Ky., had arrived safely at the Saratoga race course, where they will be broken next Fall and prepared for racing. They will form the basis for an enlarged stable which Mr. Belmont expects to race next year.

Capra, which won the opening race at Belmont Park yesterday, is a daughter of Cap and Bells, the filly which won the famous English Oaks Stakes for the late James R. Keene.

The feature of the racing at the Belmont Park track on Wednesday will be the running of the Eastview Steeplechase Handicap over the two-mile course, with $1,000 added to the sweepstakes of $35 each for starters. In assigning the weights to the horses nominated, Handicapper Vosburgh has placed Mr. Widener's Compliment at the top of the list with 162 pounds, Blankenburg following with eight pounds less. August Belmont's Mission is asked to carry 152 against 150 pounds for the campaigner Shannon River and 148 for Old Salt. El Bart must take up 147 pounds if he starts,

GIANTS' VICTORY PUTS THEM CLOSE TO LEADERS—YANKEES WIN TWICE

GIANTS CLIMB INTO THE FIRST DIVISION

Batting of Burns and Grant Lands Them in the Fourth Position.

The Giants are able to sit up and take a little nourishment, thank you. If they continue to improve, they will dismiss the doctors and trained nurses and hope soon to be able to take a little excursion to the top of pennant heights. McGraw's team hummed along yesterday as smoothly as a brand new motor and plucked another game from the St. Looey Cards at the Polo Grounds by a 4 to 3 score.

Look where they rest this morning, will you? In fourth place, only four full frolics behind the Phillies, who are up there in the noisy lead. What's four games among teams when the race is so close that the clubs are stepping on each other's heels? It's the first time the Giants have been in the swell society of the first division since the second week of the season.

Just let the Giants keep up this winning frenzy for a while and the first division will look as if it had been hit by a German shell. Yesterday's game was won like all the Giants' games have been won of late. With the score 3 to 0 against them in the sixth, they came on with a rush and tied the score, and then ripped out a victory in the eighth. That's a neat little trick when you know how to do it.

Exhibit A is the game was Lee Meadows, St. Looey's infant pitcher who wears glasses. Meadows is 19 years old and is the only pitcher the major leagues have ever harbored who pitched from behind bay-windows. Lee doesn't wear those big tortoise-shell chandeliers like a literary critic. His are just the plain, old-fashioned "specs" like grandpa used to squint through.

Meadows also wore a bandage around his forehead like a tennis player, which gave rise to the suspicion that Lee was a collegian. But this he indignantly denied. It seems he used to pitch down in North Carolina somewhere. After seeing the "smoke" which Meadows had on his fast ball it is more than probable that he came from Durham.

Meadows did pretty well, but he seems to be afraid of thunder and lightning. When a storm broke in the sixth inning, Georgie Burns smashed one of Lee's rapid tosses right on the nose for a three-bagger, and he was excused for the day to rub the fog from his lamps. You see, every time it gets damp his spectacles get covered with mist and he can't find the plate. Lefty Robinson succeeded Meadows and the Giants won the game off the port-sider.

For the Gotham lads, Jeff Tesreau, the Missouri dromedary, did the pitching until he was abstracted in the sixth by Hi Myers, who came on the bat and got a base on balls. The Cards gathered half a dozen hits off Tesreau, but when Ralph Stroud came in for the last three rounds not a hit could the Cardinals get.

Big Tesreau was a bit unsteady in the opening inning. He walked Bob Bescher and saw Jeff Huggins got an infield hit. Jack Miller sacrificed both along a sack and Frank Snyder's single to left sent both runners across. Snyder has been transferred to the clean-up berth in the St. Looey batting order and is hitting the ball with wild abandon. In the sixth with two on and out, Snyder pummeled a three-bagger to centre and scored on Butler's single.

For five innings the Giants got only two hits off Meadows. Red Doolin opened the sixth with a single and Brainerd, batting for Tesreau, got a pass. George Burns sent them both home with a bolsterous triple to the centre-field fence. Meadows then got the gate.

Robertson tapped one of Robinson's twisters toward first base and beat the ball when Huggins tried to throw him out to Miller, who was off the bag, or so Umpire Bob Emslie thought. Burns was held at third, but scored on the next play, when Barnes's fine fielding of Harvard hit a sacrifice fly to right. This run tied the score. Attorney Grant is playing second base while Lawrence Doyle recovers from a twisted ankle and the excessive heat.

It was Burns who broke up the game in the eighth. He slammed a hard drive to left which Miller failed to hold three bases and romped home with the victory when Attorney Grant deposited a single in an unpopulated section of left field.

Among those who saw the game was Joe Lannin, owner of the Boston Red Sox. He was congratulated on all sides because his club was in the lead of the American League, but denied that he was on a scouting trip to look over the Giants in anticipation of another world's series between the Sox and the Giants next Fall. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, rf	4	1	2	0	0	B'cher, rf	4	2	1	2	0
M'ton, rf	0	1	2	0	0	H'g'ns, 2b	2	1	1	2	3
Grant, 2b	3	0	1	1	2	Miller, 1b	3	0	0	12	1
F'cher, ss	4	0	0	1	4	Snyder, c	4	1	2	3	2
M'kle, 1b	3	0	0	12	0	Butler, ss	3	0	1	4	3
Lob'y, 3b	3	0	1	2	1	Sallwe, 3b	3	0	0	0	2
S'dg's, c	2	0	0	6	0	Long, rf	3	0	0	4	0
Doolin, c	3	1	2	8	1	Betzel, 3b	3	0	0	0	3
Tesreau, p	1	0	0	0	2	Mead's, p	2	0	0	0	1
*Brainerd	1	0	1	0	0	Rob'son, p	1	0	0	0	1
Stroud, p	1	0	0	1	1						
Total	29	4	7	27	14	Total	27	3	6	24	18

*Batted for Tesreau in sixth inning.
Error—Burns.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	—	4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—	3

Three-base hits—Snyder, Burns, (2.) Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; New York, 4. Sacrifice hits—Miller, Huggins; (2.) Butler. Sacrifice fly—Grant. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 1; off Stroud, 1; off Meadows, 4; off Robinson, 1. Hits—Off Tesreau, 6 in 5 innings; off Stroud, none in 3 innings; off Meadows, 4 in 5 innings (none out in sixth inning); off Robinson, 3 in 4 innings. Struck out—By Tesreau, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

Phillies Rush Cubs Back.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Before one of the largest crowds that has been inside the park in years, Philadelphia defeated Chicago this afternoon in the first game of a double-header by a score of 5 to 4, while the second game was stopped by a thunder storm at the end of the visitors' half of the fourth inning with Philadelphia ahead, 3 to 1. In the first game both teams made the majority of their hits count, the home club winning on home run drives by Cravath and Bancroft and batting rallies in the sixth and eighth innings. With Chicago a run behind in the ninth, two men out and Saier on second, Mayer was taken out and Alexander was sent in as a rescue twirler for the first time this season. Alexander ended the game by striking out Williams. The postponed game will be played off here on August 23. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	3	0	1	1	0	Good, rf	4	0	0	1	0
B'croft, ss	3	1	1	4	4	Fisher, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Becker, lf	4	1	2	5	0	M'ray, lf	4	0	1	3	0
Crav'th, rf	4	2	2	1	0	Zim'n, 2b	3	2	1	2	6
M'hoff, 2b	3	0	1	0	3	Saier, 1b	3	1	2	10	2
Whit'd, cf	4	1	1	3	0	Wilt'e, cf	3	1	2	2	0
Lud's, 1b	3	0	1	7	1	Phe'n, 3b	2	0	0	0	0
Killifer, c	4	0	1	6	4	Archer, c	2	0	0	3	1
Mayer, p	3	0	0	0	0	Pier'n, c	0	0	0	2	0
Alex'der, p	0	0	0	0	0	Elp'h's, p	2	0	0	0	1
						Rudge, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	10	27	10	*Schulte	1	0	1	0	0
						†M'Larry	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	30	4	9	24	13

*Batted for Archer in eighth inning.
†Batted for Humphries in eighth inning.
Errors—Murray, Saier.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	—	5
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	4

Two-base hits—Saier, (2.) Williams, Lud erus. Three-base hit—Murray. Home runs —Cravath, Bancroft. Stolen base—Whitted. Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 5. Sacrifice hit—Byrne. Sacrifice flies—Phelan, Williams, Niehoff. Double play—Luderus and Bancroft. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 7. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Humphries, 2; off Mayer, 2. Hits—Off Humphries, 8 in eight innings; off Standridge, 2 in one inning; off Mayer, 0 in eight and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Humphries, 2; by Standridge, 1; by Mayer, 5; by Alexander, 1. Passed ball —Killifer. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

Braves Wield Bats Heavily and Win.

BOSTON, July 19.—Boston outbatted Cincinnati today and won by a score of 4 to 1. With the score tied in the seventh Gowdy tripled and came home on Rudolph's single.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburgh, 0.
Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 1.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 4.
(Second game called in third; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 10; St. Louis, 3.
New York, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Washington, 11; Cleveland, 4.
Detroit, 13; Philadelphia, 6.
Boston, 6; Chicago, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 11; Brooklyn, 5.
Newark at Kansas City—Rain.
Baltimore, 8; St. Louis, 6.
Buffalo, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
(Ten innings.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 3; Jersey City, 2.
Harrisburg, 5; Richmond, 3.
Buffalo, 5; Toronto, 3.
Rochester, 8; Montreal, 7.
Rochester, 8; Montreal, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	44	34	.564
Chicago	43	37	.538
Brooklyn	43	37	.538
New York	38	38	.500
St. Louis	41	43	.488
Pittsburgh	39	41	.488
Boston	38	43	.469
Cincinnati	32	42	.427

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	51	29	.638
Chicago	53	32	.624
Detroit	51	31	.622
New York	42	40	.512
Washington	42	41	.506
St. Louis	33	49	.395
Philadelphia	29	52	.358
Cleveland	28	54	.341

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Kansas City	48	33	.593
Chicago	49	34	.590
St. Louis	45	35	.563
Pittsburgh	43	37	.538
Newark	42	41	.506
Brooklyn	36	49	.426
Buffalo	37	51	.420
Baltimore	30	51	.370

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	45	24	.652
Buffalo	40	30	.571
Montreal	37	37	.500
Harrisburg	37	34	.521
Richmond	35	33	.473
Rochester	33	39	.458
Toronto	25	43	.449
Jersey City	29	45	.392

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Newark at Kansas City.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.
Baltimore at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Richmond at Harrisburg.
Providence at Jersey City.
Rochester at Montreal.
Toronto at Buffalo.

A pass, a bad throw by Wingo, Schmidt's sacrifice and Smith's single gave the Braves two more runs in the eighth. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	3	1	1	1	0	Groh, 3b	4	0	1	1	4
Evers, 2b	3	0	1	4	7	H'zog, ss	4	0	0	4	3
Conroy, lf	3	1	1	2	0	O'Far'll, 2b	4	0	0	2	3
Magee, cf	3	0	2	1	0	Killi'r, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Sch'dt, 1b	3	0	1	12	0	Grif'h, rf	4	0	2	1	0
Smith, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	Wingo, c	4	1	1	5	1
Mara's, ss	4	0	0	2	3	Wolf's, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Gowdy, c	3	1	3	4	0	Moll's, 1b	3	0	2	8	1
Rud'ph, p	2	0	1	0	2	Toney, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	28	4	10	27	12	Total	33	1	6	24	17

Errors—Wingo, Gowdy.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	—	4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1

Two-base hit—Killifer. Three-base hits—Moran, Magee, Gowdy. Stolen base—Wingo. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Schmidt. Double plays—Herzog, Rodgers, and Mollwitz; Rodgers, Herzog and Mollwitz. First base on balls—Off Toney, 1; off Rudolph, 6. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 4; off Rudolph, 1. Struck out—By Toney, 5; by Rudolph, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Dockiil. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

									R.H.E.
Providence	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—3 8 0
Jersey City	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—2 6 0

Batteries—Oeschger and Casey; Verbout and Tragressor.

AT HARRISBURG.

										R.H.E.
Richmond	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3 6 1
Harrisburg	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	—	5 13 1

Batteries—Cottrell, Russell, and Schaufale; Schacht and Heckinger.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.H.E.
Toronto	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3 10 1
Buffalo	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	—	5 10 3

Batteries—Manning and Kocher; Beebe and Lalonge.

AT MONTREAL—FIRST GAME.

										R.H.E.
Rochester	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	1—8	10 1
Montreal	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1—6	7 3

Batteries—Erickson and Williams; Cadore and Howley.

SECOND GAME.

									R.H.E.
Rochester	4	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—8 11 0
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—6 8 0

Called at end of sixth inning; rain and darkness.

Batteries—Palmero, Hersche, and Williams; Dowd and Howley.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Louisville, 7; Milwaukee, 4.
At St. Paul—Columbus, 11; St. Paul, 0.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis 4; Cleveland, 0.
Indianapolis at Kansas City, postponed; wet grounds.

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 7; Elmira, 5.
At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre, 5; Troy, 0.
At Scranton—Scranton, 6; Albany, 2.
Binghamton at Syracuse, postponed; wet grounds.

New England League.

At Lowell—Lowell, 2; Worcester, 1.
At Portland—Manchester, 11; Portland, 2.
Other games postponed; rain.

Colonial League.

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 11; New Haven, 4.
Pawtucket at Springfield, postponed; rain.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 2; Nashville, 1.
At Mobile—Mobile, 8; Chattanooga, 2, (ten innings.)
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 9; Memphis, 2.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 6; Little Rock, 4.

No-Hit Game for Perry.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 19.—Scott Perry of the Atlanta Southern League team pitched a no hit game here today against Nashville, Atlanta winning 2 to 1. Two bases on balls and two errors were responsible for Nashville's run.

YANKEES PICK UP TWO GAMES IN A DAY

St. Louis Browns Their Victims in Double-Header—Bases on Balls Costly.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—New York Americans won a double-header here today, thereby retained fourth position, and pulled away from the Senators, with whom they were tied before these games were played. The Yankees defeated the Browns in the first contest 10 to 8 and in the second 4 to 1.

Wildness lost both games for St. Louis. The Browns used several pitchers and all of them, with the exception of Loudermilk, pitched poor ball. The Yankees really didn't have to do much playing. They stood around at the plate and waited. The expected four balls were generally forthcoming.

Just to illustrate how the Yankees won, New York's half of the eighth inning of the first game is sufficient. L. Cook walked. Peckinpaugh went out to R. Cook to Lavan to Leary. L. Cook was thrown out trying to steal third. Maisel walked and Mullin did likewise. Cree got a pass. With three balls and one strike on Hartzell, Cook was taken out of the box and James came in. The first thing he did was to walk Hartzell, forcing Maisel home. Bauman singled, scoring Mullin and Cree, Hartzell taking third and Bauman second when Agnew let Howard's throw to the plate roll to the stand. Nunamaker singled, Hartzell and Bauman scoring. Caldwell singled and Nunamaker scored. As Nunamaker raced over the plate Caldwell took second when Walsh fumbled the ball. L. Cook, up for the second time in the inning, tripled, scoring Caldwell. Peckinpaugh walked. A double steal that failed brought the inning to its close.

It was this way all along, although the Browns' bad playing was not always as costly. Hamilton, Cook, James, and Koob tried in vain to stop the attack in the first game and all failed dismally. The Yanks were never in danger.

The second was a better game, and the Yanks might not have gone over with such ease if Branch Rickey, manager of the Browns, had not "gummed" things up. In the seven long innings Grover Loudermilk gave two lone hits, one of which enabled the Yanks to score a run. The Browns, likewise, had one run. Having visions of victory, Mr. Rickey ordered Sisler to bat for Loudermilk. He was retired on a pop fly. On the mound Sisler was just as weak a substitute as he was in the batter's box. He was knocked out with great glee by the Yankees, who simply could not see the "wonder" from the University of Michigan. Having batted Sisler out of the box, the Yankees took great delight in again tackling Earl Hamilton. They got no runs off of him this time, however.

Caldwell in first game and Fisher in the second both pitched splendidly, although Loudermilk had the edge on Fisher. His other two opponents, Sisler and Hamilton, were far outshadowed by him. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L.Cook, rf	4	0	3	2	0	Shot'n, rf	4	1	1	1	0
P'k'p, ss	4	0	1	4	6	Austin, ss	4	0	1	2	1
Malsel, 3b	5	1	1	1	4	How'd, lf	2	1	1	3	0
Mul'n, lb	3	1	1	7	0	Pratt, 2b	4	0	1	2	3
Cree, cf	3	1	0	0	0	Walsh, cf	3	0	0	3	0
H'tz'll, lf	4	1	0	1	0	Leary, lb	4	0	0	9	0
B'man, 2b	4	1	1	2	6	Lavan, ss	4	0	0	1	4
Nu'ker, c	4	0	1	5	1	Agnew, c	3	0	1	6	2
Caldw'l, p	4	2	2	0	2	Ruel, c	0	0	0	1	0
						Ham't'n, p	1	0	1	0	1
						Walker,	1	0	0	0	0
						R.Cook, p	0	0	0	0	1
						James, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Koob, p	0	0	0	0	0
						†Sisler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	10	10	27	10	Total	30	3	6	27	15

*Batted for Hamilton in fifth inning.
†Batted for Koob in ninth inning.
Errors—Walsh, Lavan, Agnew.

New York	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	7	0	—10
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	— 3

Two-base hit—Peckinpaugh. Three-base hit —L. Cook. Home run—Shotton. Stolen bases —Maisel, Mullin, Lavan. Earned runs—New York, 6; St. Louis, 3. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Cree. Double plays—Peckinpaugh to Bauman to Mullen. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 6; off Cook, 5; off James, 2; off Koob, 1. Hits—Off Hamilton, 8 in 5 innings; off Koob, none in 1 inning; off Cook, none in 2 2-3 innings; off James, 4 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Caldwell, 2; by Hamilton, 1; by Cook, 2; by Koob, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L. Cook, rf	5	0	0	1	0	Sh'tes, lf	3	0	0	2	0
P'p'h, ss	2	1	0	1	5	Austin, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
Maisel, 3b	5	0	1	1	2	How'd, lb	4	0	0	11	0
Mullen, lb	5	0	1	12	0	Pratt, 2b	3	0	1	1	2
Cree, cf	4	1	2	1	0	W'kes, rf	3	0	1	2	0
H'tz'll, lf	2	0	1	0	0	Walsh, cf	4	0	1	2	0
B'man, 2b	3	0	0	5	7	Lavan, ss	4	0	1	1	5
Swy, c	1	0	0	5	1	Ruel, c	2	0	0	7	1
N'ker, c	0	0	0	0	0	Agnew, c	1	0	0	0	0
Fisher, p	2	0	0	0	1	L'mlk, p	2	0	0	0	3
						Sisler, p	1	0	0	0	0
						H'ton, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	4	5	27	15	Total	33	1	7	27	14

Errors—Maisel, Cree, Shotton.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	—4
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Stolen bases—Maisel, Lavan. Earned runs—New York, 2. Sacrifice hits—Walker, Bauman. Double play—Pratt and Howard. Left on bases—New York, 9; St. Louis, 7. Bases on balls—Off Loudermilk, 6; off Sisler, 3; off Hamilton, 2; off Fisher, 1. Hits—Off Loudermilk, 2 in seven innings; off Sisler, 0 in a third of an inning; off Hamilton, 0 in one and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher —By Loudermilk, (Sweeney;) by Hamilton, (Fisher.) Struck out—By Loudermilk, 5; by Sisler, 1; by Hamilton, 2; by Fisher, 3. Passed ball—Ruel. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace.

Sixth Precinct Wins Game.

The Sixth Precinct baseball team defeated the club of the Fourteenth Precinct on the New York University field yesterday afternoon in a game of the Police Department tournament by the score of 17 to 8. Rain caused an interruption of the game in the sixth inning, but the storm subsided in a few minutes and the players completed the contest. Heavy batting when hits were most needed gave the Sixth Precinct team the victory, for three of the players from this station scored home runs—Barry, Holmes, and Myles. Kear scored a three-base hit and Lewis tallied a two-bagger. Barry, who pitched in excellent form for the victors, was taken out of the box in the seventh inning and replaced by Fairclough, who completed the game. In the ninth inning the Fourteenth Precinct team batted the latter's delivery for four runs. The score by innings:

Sixth Precinct	2	0	2	4	1	3	0	4	1—17	
Fourteenth Precinct	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	4— 8	

Batteries—Barry, Fairclough, and Margrave; Heyland and Barry.

NOTES FOR THE ATHLETES.

The bitterness existing between the two big athletic clubs of the Middle West, the Chicago A. A. and the Illinois A. C., which came to a climax when practically all the winners in the Central Association championships were protested for one reason or another, has been wiped out, and the feeling between the members of the two organizations is now most friendly. The change was partly brought about when the Illinois A. C. agreed not to let Alma Richards, the former Cornell all-around man, compete under its colors in the national championships next month. Richards has been competing for the Illinois Club in violation of the A. A. U. rules, for his residence is in Utah and outside the Central Association territory. In the national championships Richards, who has been selected as a member of the Central A. A. U. team, will compete unattached in the high jump and weight events.

As a result of the trials in Chicago on Saturday the Central Association will be represented in the championships by a larger team than the East. The financial arrangement under which the games were contested proved unusually profitable for the A. A. U. branch.

The New England Association has appropriated $900 to help defray the expenses of the New England athletes selected to go to the Coast who are unable to pay the balance between the sum they received from the A. A. U. and the amount needed for the journey to San Francisco. Joe Higgins, the Holy Cross middle distancer, will be one of the boys to profit by the appropriation.

Jim Duncan, world's record holder with the discus, has joined the team traveling to the Coast under charge of Lawson Robertson, the Irish-American A. C. trainer. Duncan received permission from his employers to take a month off, so he overtook the Robertson party at St. Paul.

Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U., received word yesterday that Avery Brundage, the national all-around champion, will compete in the decathlon at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Fred Thompson, former theological student at Princeton and an erstwhile all-round title holder, will be one of Brundage's opponents, as also will Alma Richards.

Jake Stumpf, Chairman of the Registration Committee, is certain that Jim Ryan, the Knights of St. Antony hurdler who triumphed so easily in the 440 hurdles in the junior championships at Schenectady on Saturday, was ineligible. Ryan, with a number of others, suspended himself when he competed in the unsanctioned games of the Telephone Club. The Registration Committee meets next Wednesday night, and will then take up Ryan's status together with the numerous road run protests which piled up during the Spring.

Word comes from the West that Ted Meredith will hereafter devote himself to running quarter-mile races instead of half-mile. This is regretted by athletic fans for a great race was expected when Meredith and Norman Taber ran in the 880 Exposition meet. It is not generally known that Taber ran a half mile in practice on the Harvard Stadium track in 1:51, beating Meredith's world record, and might have repeated the performance had he received permission from President Lill. The same day he ran the mile in 4:12 3-5. An hour after that race Taber wanted to try for the half-mile mark, but as the event was not on the program President Lill was afraid the record, if made, might not be accepted.

Mack's Pitchers Wild.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—Hard hitting and the wildness of Philadelphia pitchers resulted in another victory for Detriot today, 12 to 6. Wyckoff was driven from the box in five innings. Haas succeeded him and passed three men in a row, after which W. Davis came in and finished the game. Bush had a perfect day at bat with two doubles, a single, and a walk. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	2	1	1	2	1	Healey, 3b	5	2	2	3	1
Young, 2b	4	0	0	2	3	Paisley,	4	0	1	1	0
Cobb, cf	4	1	2	4	0	Strunk, rf	5	2	3	2	1
C'w'd, rf	3	2	1	2	0	Schang, lf	3	1	1	2	0
Veach, lf	3	3	2	2	0	Lajoie, 1b	4	0	2	1	0
Bush, ss	3	2	2	1	4	M'Inn, lb	3	0	0	2	0
St'ge, c	3	1	2	8	1	Lapp, c	1	1	0	5	0
Dubuc, p	4	0	2	0	2	M'Avoy, c	2	0	1	1	4
Steen, p	0	0	0	0	1	Kopf, ss	4	0	2	2	3
						Wyck'f, p	2	0	0	0	4
						Haas, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Davis, p	1	0	0	0	0
						*Malone	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	12	12	27	12	Total	38	6	11	24	14

*Ran for Schang in ninth inning.
Errors—McAvoy, Wyckoff, Dubuc.

Detroit	1	1	3	0	4	2	0	1	—12	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0— 6	

Two-base hits—Veach, Bush, (2.) Strunk, Cobb. Three-base hit—Strunk. Stolen bases —Cobb, Crawford, Strunk, Lajoie, Malone, Schang. Sacrifice hits—Paisley, Dubuc. Left on bases—Detroit, 11; Philadelphia, 5. Sacrifice flies—Burns, Lajoie, McAvoy. Double plays—Bush and Burns; Young and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Dubuc, 5; off Wyckoff, 5; off W. Davis, 2; off Haas, 3. Hits—Off Dubuc, 10 in seven innings; off Steen, 1 in two innings; off Wyckoff, 11 in five innings; off Haas, 0 in no inning, (none out in sixth inning;) off W. Davis, 2 in three innings. Hit by pitcher—By Dubuc, (Schang.) Struck out—By Dubuc, (Steen, Wyckoff, 2.) Time of game—Two hours and three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

Steal Eight Bases in One Inning.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 19.—Washington made it five straight from Cleveland, winning today's game, 11 to 4. Washington is believed to have broken a League record when it stole eight bases in the first inning. The victory assured Altrock, Washington's coach, pitched the final three innings, allowing four runs. Gandil made four hits for a total of nine bases. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ser, rf	4	2	2	1	0	S'w'th, cf	5	1	1	3	0
Foster, 2b	4	2	1	2	3	C'man, ss	5	1	2	1	3
Milan, cf	5	2	2	3	0	G'ney, lf	3	1	1	4	0
Sh'ks, lf	3	1	0	3	0	Kirke, 1b	3	1	0	7	0
Gandil, 1b	5	2	4	9	0	Smith, rf	4	0	2	2	0
Conl'y, 3b	3	2	1	0	2	Bat'y, 3b	4	0	0	0	2
Neff, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	W'g's, 2b	4	0	2	0	2
A'sm'h, c	5	1	1	3	0	O'Neill, c	4	0	0	4

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1915.

FAIR PLAY FOR THE RAILWAYS.

Ordinary citizens, who are users of the Post Office's facilities and not shareholders of railways, would like to see justice done between them. They wish the Government not to be overcharged and the railways not to be underpaid. It comes to them as a painful surprise when responsible statements are made that the Government judges its own case, and treats the railways unfairly. They are unable to perceive why a matter of simple business should be forced into the courts, without any attempt to avoid it by consulting independent judgment, or by some such arbitration procedure as is supported by the Chamber of Commerce of New York. It is not agreeable to citizens to see the Government a defendant against a bill for services rendered unwillingly, under the compulsion of a public opinion which would not tolerate the stoppage of services as a means of compelling payment on the railway estimate, and should no more tolerate the fixing of payment upon a system of requisition not different in times of peace from that practiced abroad during war. There is no such emergency here to excuse the use of official force against the railways in the matter of mail pay. There is a Treasury deficit, but that has nothing to do with the case. Uncle Sam is far from a pauper and is able to pay for what he takes.

Yet the railways of New England are suing the United States for over $10,000,000. It is not alleged that there is a default upon an explicit obligation, but it is very explicitly stated that the Government has taken without paying, that being the violation of a moral promise. It is well known that the mails are weighed once in four years, and that there is a constant growth of the mails. It follows that the railways are not paid for the growth, and that they carry it free between the four-year intervals. That is a minor grievance, but it leads to the system of forced service without pay. The last weighing was before the postal parcel service was started, and that is not a normal growth. It is true that it is paid for, but not to the railways' satisfaction. Even this grievance is not at its maximum. The Postmaster General is constantly increasing the facilities he offers the public, for which he collects its willing money. But this payment does not pass to the railways, although they are under what they describe as "enormous expense" to provide what the Post Office is praised for affording to the people.

That is only one instance of the way in which, the railways assert, the Government is constantly encroaching on a contract whose terms the Government does not fulfill. Another example is the sending of "vast amounts" of gold by postal parcel service, contrary to law. The Government is constantly asking larger terminal services, which are the most costly railways can render and which are not included in the compensation for the hauling of the mails. The Government demands greater facilities for the traveling Post Offices in the railway mail cars, thus saving rent at the cost of the railways. The high-handed manner in which the Post Office proceeds is exemplified in the so-called "divisor" order, doing by edict what Congress failed to do, although it considered it. The old law provided that the railways should be paid for the carriage of the mails on an average of business days. That dates back to the time when Sunday was not a business day for the railways, and the average was obtained by dividing by six. Congress declined to enact that a week consisted of seven business days, but the Postmaster General so ordered and the divisor was made seven. The average consequently was lowered by about 15 per cent. and the railways are underpaid, they say, by that amount. Altogether the railways of the country assert that they have been underpaid about $15,000,000 annually for the past six years, or $90,000,000, apart from the postal parcel loss.

It is not assumed that there is only one side to the case. The Government may have a defense better than that on which it lost on the divisor question in the Court of Claims. What the people who observe the Government's method perceive is that the Government takes what it wants and pays what it pleases. There is no bargain as between equals. There is no oversight, as in the case of the regulation of other rates. The Government tells the railways what they must do, and their only recourse is to take the Government into court, where they have already won one case and thus established a fair presumption that their grievance is not groundless. Today it is only a question of the Government taking what it wants from the railways in the name of a popular service. It is Socialism of a poor sort, without the benefits claimed by Socialists. The railways do well in challenging this usurpation, which they call confiscation. If the Government wishes to defend itself against something worse than a money loss it would be well to take independent judgment regarding the manner in which it treats the railways, apart from the question of price for services taken against protest.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE ASSAULT.

It might not be fitting for New Yorkers severely to condemn the State of Georgia for the mismanagement which made the murderous assault on LEO M. FRANK possible, in view of the even more serious incident lately at Mineola. The carelessness of the officials in the Queens County jail led to an act of vastly more significance to the people of this country than the cruel and unaccountable slashing of the throat of FRANK in the Milledgeville prison. The life of the man MUENTER, who called himself HOLT, should have been zealously guarded in the interest of the nation. After his first attempt to commit suicide the vigilance of the jail officials should not have relaxed for an instant. When we denounce the shocking attack upon FRANK as a disgrace to the State of Georgia we must also admit that the death of MUENTER by suicide was equally a disgrace to the State of New York. It was the result of an obvious neglect of duty.

Nevertheless, the latest development in the case of FRANK, who is believed by thousands of his fellow-countrymen to be a cruelly persecuted man, will stir the public sympathy and increase the amazement and regret that the unreasonable show of public feeling against him in Georgia has caused. After struggling against almost insurmountable obstacles, for two years, to save himself from execution for a crime charged against him on the flimsiest evidence, and of which few persons out of Georgia believe him guilty, he obtains the poor relief of a life sentence from a Governor who presumably thought him innocent, but, in the circumstances, could not order his release. Then, while bravely serving his sentence, he is set upon by a fellow-convict, armed with a murderous weapon such as no dangerous prisoner should be permitted to handle at any time. This man, CREEN, has a record of three murders. He was clearly a dangerous convict, one with a passion for killing. That he should have been allowed freedom of movement in prison speaks ill for the discipline at Milledgeville; that he should have had a chance to secrete a sharp knife for use in his premeditated attack seems incredible. The death of FRANK would be a pitiful climax to such a record of cruel persecution as can hardly be paralleled in history. His case was prejudiced by the populace in Georgia on false reports of his habits and there was not sufficient evidence against him to justify the charge, let alone to substantiate it. To look for the motive of CREEN is not necessary. He was a man of murderous instincts, and though a prisoner and nominally under strict surveillance he had an opportunity to gratify them.

THE SOUTH AND ITS COTTON.

Undoubtedly the Southern States are suffering loss and injury through the interference with cotton exports, largely due to the British blockade, which prevents shipments not only to Germany but to neutral North Sea ports, from which, according to the British contention, a good deal of the cotton would be transshipped to Germany. There is evidence that the agitation for Government retaliatory measures is under exploitation by persons whose real interest is not so much in opening the seas to the cotton trade as in shutting off the supply of arms and munitions to the enemies of Germany. The grievance is just, but use is being made of it as a pretext for pro-German measures. The press of the South naturally and justly has insisted upon relief for the planters and holders of cotton. But the newspapers of the South are not all blind either to the nature and motives of the agitation or to the consequences of retaliation.

The Birmingham News declares that the men and newspapers who have raised the cry that "the South is going bankrupt" because of the failure of the Government to interfere are doing the South more harm than it would suffer through a low price for cotton. The retaliatory measure proposed is that of notifying Great Britain that unless she permits the free shipment of cotton to all neutral ports the export of war supplies to her will be stopped. The State of Columbia, S. C., sets forth the consequences of such a policy in a manner to be readily grasped by every candid mind:

> For the sake of the argument, let us grant that Great Britain's course is unjustifiable—that she should permit Southern cotton to be sent without let or hindrance through Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden or directly to German ports.
>
> Then let us imagine that conditions were reversed and that the German fleet controlled the seas, that Great Britain's ports were closed to American commerce.
>
> Does any one believe that Germany would open the gates to American cotton bound for British, French, Italian, and Russian ports? Does the conduct of Germany in this war lead to such a conclusion? Is Germany a generous knight errant in dealing with her enemies?
>
> Do generosity and chivalry govern any country's conduct toward another with which it is at war?
>
> The German and Austrian cotton factories have 16,300,000 spindles and Turkey has none.
>
> The factories of Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, and Japan (allies in this war) have 79,525,000 spindles, of which 56,000,000 are British.

It follows that, were the Germans in control of the seas, they could and doubtless would confine the market for American cotton to about one-fifth of the spindles that it is confined to by the Allies.

However oppressive, therefore, British interference with American exportation of cotton may be, it is clear that the South is fortunate in that the interference is not by the Germans and Austrians.

Were the United States to be embroiled with Great Britain and her allies, says our Columbia contemporary, "80 per cent. of the foreign "market for cotton would disappear "until the quarrel is ended. The "Teutonic allies are the other 20 per "cent. Not one of their merchant "ships sails the sea. That part of "the market is already gone." Retaliation, therefore, would destroy altogether the foreign market for cotton. Besides, as The State points out, if we forbade the export of gunpowder, rifles, gasoline, beef, and automobiles, we should also of necessity include cotton in the list. An embargo on the export of cotton is not exactly what the South wants or what its officious friends would be thanked for by the South, should they bring it about.

From persons of influence not affected by the pro-German interest, Great Britain has been advised to make every possible concession to meet the demand of the cotton States. That is a friendly service and at once more sincere and more likely to be effectual than appeals for retaliation. We have already notified Great Britain that we look to the principles of international law, not to the adjudications of her prize courts, for the final determination of our rights in respect to seized cargoes. On her part, it is understood, Great Britain is disposed to be conciliatory. There is more to be hoped for from friendly adjustment than from measures of retaliation. That policy would be about the most unwise that could possibly be adopted.

THE PRESIDENT'S WAY.

The President finished yesterday the first real vacation he has had, a vacation of three weeks. In the two years and four months that he has been in the White House he has sometimes taken a few days off, but he has never been away from Washington so long as this before. He may not be the hardest working man in the country over which he presides, but if there is any one who works harder he will have to work overtime to prove it.

It was a vacation of solitude. There is really no such place as Cornish, but up among the Cornish Hills, a few miles from the town of Windsor, there are a few scattered cottages, and since local habitations must carry a name for the satisfaction of some mental need of man, these are colloquially grouped under the name of Cornish. There is no Post Office, no telegraph station, no life except that of the few houses in which men have made their country homes.

The President virtually shut himself up in his. He received no visitors and would not permit any one from outside to see him. In the forenoon he would go out and play golf with his physician, Dr. GRAYSON, and in the afternoon he would get into an automobile and go hunting scenery on the Vermont side for an hour or two. Between these two recreations he would work for three hours or so. The rule against seeing any one was so far enforced that a proposal to have Secretary LANSING come from Washington to consult him about the German note was vetoed, and even when he communicated with his familiar spirit, Colonel HOUSE, it was by mail, though that gentleman is at Manchester, only a few hours' run from Windsor. The neighboring cottagers saw nothing of the President except when he passed in his automobile.

From this sketch it will be seen that the President came as near as any man in his position can to solving the problem of a complete rest. Short as the vacation was, it must have done him more good of the kind he wanted than two months of the ordinary kind would have done. Doubtless there were times when the companionship of some kindred spirit would have been welcome, but to admit one would have ruffled the feelings of others, and there were no exceptions.

It was an ideal vacation—for the President. That is not to say that it can be recommended as a model for every tired soul. Mr. WILSON is by nature a solitary man, one who makes his own pleasures; and a vacation which would be balm, refreshment, and recuperation to him would probably weary most men and send them back home unrefreshed. It is the kind of holiday he wanted and needed, though, and it is a good thing for the country as well as for himself that he was able at last to take it after his two years of heavy and uninterrupted work. It is well, too, that he found a way to get it on the eve of what seems likely to be the gravest situation that has confronted a President for many years, and one which will call for all his powers.

COLUMBIA'S SUMMER SESSION.

With commendable enterprise The Columbia Spectator is publishing a daily issue during the Summer term, a fact which emphasizes President BUTLER'S recent statement that Columbia lays great emphasis upon the work of the Summer session. At first glance this seems strange, as the Summer students for the most part attend the Summer session alone and the Summer work, therefore, would seem to be only incidental to the regular work of the academic year. At first it was probably so regarded by all concerned, but the amazing growth in the number of students who spend the Summer at Columbia and the reflex action this growth has had on the university itself have changed that point of view. These students from a few hundreds have become a large body, thousands in number, of mature, serious-minded men and women who, as President BUTLER in a letter to The Spectator recently said,

> come from every State in the American Union and from almost every country on each of four continents. They represent the largest single homogeneous body of university students in the modern world. To find anything similar one would have to go back to the days when the universities of the Middle Ages were attended by thousands and perhaps tens of thousands of mature men and women bent on gaining the best that the learning of the day had to offer.

Of such a body of men and women, many of them successful teachers who are equipping themselves for still better work and higher station, even New York City can well afford to take note, for it also, in an indirect but nevertheless important way, is being studied by these alert visiting students from many States and countries. That Columbia appreciates its opportunities as regards these students is shown in its extended program of work. A number of new courses have been arranged. Among the attractions of special interest is a series of lectures on Belgium by Professor CARNOY, of the war-devastated University of Louvain. There are courses in practically all the modern languages, a series of lectures on the history and geography of Russia—another note of what newspapers call timeliness—and a conference on religion in conjunction with the Union Theological Seminary. These in connection with the regular courses offer an intellectual variety and comprehensiveness suitable for students gathered from so many parts of the world.

But to account for the extraordinary and ever-growing popularity of Columbia's Summer session, still another factor has to be taken into consideration—the program, in other words, of the social side of this Summer community of teachers and students. These social events include, among many others, a series of plays on the University Green, in connection with courses in English, concerts by the New York Military Band, and the rendering of two oratorios, the "Messiah" and "Elijah," by the Summer Session Chorus. There are also excursions, led by competent instructors, to nearly all the many points of literary, historic, or scenic interest in New York City and its vicinity. Such a program combines in an unusual degree the advantage and inspiration of university instruction under the pleasantest of conditions, and once one understands what Columbia is offering there is no further difficulty in understanding the unprecedented growth in numbers and interest of its Summer session. New York University, also, though with a smaller number of students, is making a specialty of its Summer session.

With two such instances before it, it might be well for the Board of Education of New York to take a leaf from the experience of the universities and see if it cannot utilize its great educational plant from June to September in some better way than in locking the doors of the schoolhouses and leaving the children to roam the streets.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Racing in War Time.

The Deutsches Derby, the biggest German sporting event, was run with great success yesterday. The winner got 125,000 marks and was not a favorite. Hardly less popular than the success of the outsider must have been the important fact that an American jockey arrived eleventh. This race was run for the same reason that the British Derby was not run. The British argued that racing was too trivial for war times, and there was a roar over the proposal to turn the wounded out of the hospitals in the racing buildings in order that the races might be run. The German way was to make believe that a war could not turn life quite upside down and was proceeding altogether too well to allow German sports to be disturbed. The British arguments were for home consumption. They were intended to persuade England that it really was at war. England wished to direct home attention toward the war, and Germany wanted to persuade foreign observers that it was able to divert attention to pleasanter things, apparently rather in a spirit of bravado than of true merriment.

These are the opposite sides of a shield, which, it is interesting to remark, this country viewed in the German rather than in the English manner. In neither country has the war yet produced the effects of the civil war in this country. The dimensions are greater in this war, but the passions are not deeper. Yet racing flourished during our civil war. Racing had been rather a Southern and Western sport before the war, but during the war Chicago, Washington, and Boston all opened new tracks. In the great battle month of May, 1864, there was $20,000 in stakes at the Laclede races in St. Louis, $5,000 at the Hartford Driving Park, $10,000 at the Union Course on Long Island, and the list is incomplete. Enormous crowds were present, despite the battle news, enlistments, the draft, and a Presidential campaign. The masses had as much money for amusement as the Germans now, and the rich were as eager to invest in fliers as now in automobiles. So strong was this disposition that the farmers complained that people went to the agricultural fairs for the races, and not to look at the cows and pigs. Shoddy and the sideshows greatly offended the farmers in war times, and yet there was no complaint of insufficient interest in the war, as now in England. These are curious records, and those interested may balance the arguments and draw their own inferences.

Questions for the Women.

The University of Minnesota has discovered "that bread placed in cold storage will keep entirely fresh at least five days. As a result, the number of bakings at the institution has been materially reduced." Bread baking and the problem of stale bread have bothered women housekeepers from the earliest times, but women did not discover how to have fresh bread with fewer bakings. Women bent over their needles from the earliest times, but men invented sewing machines. There are now proceeding in this city two experiments in education, as set forth in yesterday's TIMES. The education of the young is one of the first duties of women, and the one in which they are thought to excel. Yet women are not among the proposers of the plans for the improvement of the common schools of this city. It would be easy to prolong the list of womanly things done better by men, but the women would be puzzled to offset the list by enumeration of the manly duties whose performance has been made easier and better by them. Will they say why this is so?

They should be wary about suggesting that these things pertain to machinery, and to finance of a sort, different from family cares. If the women, for example, should say that the teaching of a child, or of a class, is different from devising ways and means of using teaching plants idle too large a part of the year, why, then, they would go some distance toward admitting disqualification for the sort of public duty for which they are offering themselves. As a matter of record, though, the women have engineered payment for themselves in ways and means having too little to do with the performance of their teaching duties or with the high perception of right and wrong in public life which they are volunteering to elevate by their votes. Men are allowed to vote not because they are husbands and fathers, but because their experience gives them some qualifications for public life. The women are asking to vote because they are wives and mothers, but without manifesting peculiar fitness for the solution of the problems affecting their private life, or public life into which they seek to enter. Some women are fit to vote and some men unfit. If the suffrage could be taken from the unfit men and given to the fit women, it might be well. But that is an impossible solution.

The Miners and the Novelists.

The coal mine and munitions situation in Great Britain is curiously similar to that which more than one British novelist has forecast in stories dealing with the possible straits into which a combination of war and labor troubles might lead Britannia in some future time. The straits are not yet nearly so dire as the novelists have pictured them, but the animating spirit within the menace of serious difficulty is far more significant than that which the writers of fiction have usually set forth as the fomenter of disturbance. They have liked to make dramatic and startling the pervasive, determined influence among British workmen of emissaries from a hostile nation, who would stir the constant unrest of the laborers to the point of a general strike, and so enable the enemy to deal sudden, effective blows from without, amounting even to successful invasion, at the moment of paralysis within the nation. But all this, in the novels, depended quite as much upon evil incitement from outside as it did upon the selfishness and lack of patriotism of the nation's own people.

In the situation with which the British Government has now to deal there appears to be but one factor of consequence, the willingness of many British workmen to sacrifice any number of their brothers on the firing line, to prolong the war, to put their home land in jeopardy, in order that they may have a better chance of securing their own desires. Even the novelists, who were thought to have taken a rather pessimistic view of what labor would do were its country in straits, did not foresee that its mental horizon would include only its own dooryard, and would cease to consider even the members of its own family if these were out of its physical sight.

Recriminatory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent writes in THE TIMES on reprisals and the differences in the treatment of prisoners of war, and tells what General Lee would not do. What would the American newspapers say if Germany had a Libby prison for its one million prisoners of war? An estimable lady, who spent a number of years in Munich, in a letter to THE TIMES seems to think that the declaration of war by Germany on Russia was the cause of the present war. Webster says the United States had thirteen wars—a fine record for a country only 150 years old—and in each case the United States did the declaring. Was the United States always wrong for that reason? Another writer, living on the banks of the Hudson, does not think Prussian officers are gentlemen. Who ever saw a Prussian officer chew tobacco?

J. R. LANGDON.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 17, 1915.

PRUSSIAN WAYS IN AMERICA.

What the Spirit of Individualism Has Already Yielded Unawares.

New York, July 16, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many readers of THE TIMES must be surprised that Mrs. Gertrude Atherton's letter, "Peril of This Most Egoistic Nation," has remained without an answer. She says: "With Europe Prussianized, we, the one heterogeneous race, and always ready to absorb and imbibe from the parent countries, should lose in the course of half a century our tremendous individual hustle and gratefully permit a benevolent (and cast-iron) despotism to do our thinking, perhaps to select our jobs and apportion our daily tasks." Mrs. Atherton's observing eye has perceived the danger confronting America, and she warns against it.

The Prussianizing process has already begun, and it is gaining in momentum day by day. It started when, about twenty years ago, a benevolent and paternal Government began to interfere with the housing of the people. No dark rooms, water in every story, lights on the staircases—these were some of the new rules for tenement builders. What business is it of the Government if I want to sleep in a dark room? Or, perhaps, if a builder offers to let me have one cheap? The "settlement" people and other reformers say: "Sleeping in dark rooms is not healthy." Why not supervise the cooking of the people? Why not suppress the kind of pie you have in New York? Why not Prussianize the food of the people, just as you have Prussianized the building code? Then they began to have park concerts. Can any one tell me why the taxpayer not musically inclined should furnish free music to his fellow-citizens? More Prussianizing. The reformers, having discovered how easy it is to saddle everything on the property owner, made huge appropriations for public libraries, instead of letting the individual hustle for his own books or relying on public-spirited citizens for the costs of these institutions.

But the most outrageous forms of Prussianizing have appeared in later years. Formerly the American citizen seeking employment would present himself to the employer, learn the conditions and accept or reject the job. It was he who determined whether the wages were satisfactory or whether the place of employment suited him in sanitary and other respects. But at present the law prevents him from working in a building without fire escapes, or where there is not enough air, or where other arrangements are not satisfactory to the dozen inspectors that come sniffing around for violations of our Prussianized laws. The workman's compensation laws have done away with the "fellow-servant clause" that has stood the test of ages, and now laws have been passed that twenty years ago would have been called the height of absurdity. In certain States female employes must receive a certain minimum wage, fixed at $8 to $12 a week. Even Prussianized Germany has not gone as far as that. In some States the law forbids women to work at night. This is another example of the universal inclination to interfere with the "liberty of contract," just as all the so-called labor laws depart from this ancient American doctrine.

In her closing sentence Mrs. Atherton says: "The Germans living here, destitute as their race seems to be of psychology when it comes to judging other races, must know all this, so I say that they are traitors if they have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. If they have not, and dream of returning one day to the fatherland, then I have nothing to say, for there is no better motto for any man than: My country, right or wrong."

Mrs. Atherton should read her Plutarch and see how fiercely and acrimoniously in the old republics public questions were debated up to the very hour of going to war. And on the day before the first declaration of war by Germany the Socialists in Berlin and other German cities held meetings attended by enormous multitudes, who vehemently protested against any and all wars. Yet the very same Socialists are now doing their utmost to bring about the final German victory.

"My country, right or wrong—if right, to keep it right; if wrong, to put it right," an American statesman said, and that holds good up to the hour of taking up the sword, and after that there is but one thought—victory.

WALTER JAEGER.

A Hungarian Denial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I most respectfully protest against the article from the London Morning Post, published in your valuable paper on Monday, July 19, under the heading "Talk in Hungary of Outbreak Here." The Hungarian-American press of the United States, while indorsing all efforts to stop the exportation of ammunition to belligerent nations, is faithfully observing the admonition of the President of the United States on the proposition of neutrality.

The Morning Post's story that Hungarians and Austrians in the United States are "ready to menace the business of the munition manufacturers" is made up of whole cloth, nor is there any basis in truth for the assertion that 3,000 Hungarian societies of America contemplate to create trouble and "foment strikes." This is a wicked falsehood. The Hungarian societies of America are mostly benevolent organizations, and 95 per cent. of the membership consist mostly of hard-working, law-abiding mechanics and laborers, and they are positively not contemplating to "cripple American munition factories."

We also deny emphatically the assertion in The Morning Post's story that the Hungarians of America are in any shape or manner aiding any political aspirations of Count Tisza, the Prime Minister of Hungary, as far as the United States are concerned. Furthermore, we defy any one to prove that the Hungarian Government or Count Tisza ever communicated directly or indirectly with the Hungarians of America since the war in this or any other political question in connection with the war.

GEZA D. BERKO.
Editor Daily Hungarian-American People's Voice.

New York, July 15, 1915.

Thackeray's Birthday.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me call the world's attention to the fact that today is the birthday anniversary of William Makepeace Thackeray. It is a little over sixty-five years since "Vanity Fair" was published and brought to light the snobbishness of the indifferent classes of England. It was a book that in the place of the evolution of the world's literature drove a stake in the proper age and shewed the follies of individual selfishness in a satirical vein. It is for us to take note of such a consummate genius, since his work has given us a sheath with another kind of sword that we may prick the breasts of selfish persons.

J. WACSLAV SYKORA, JR.

New York City, July 18, 1915.

Deserves a Talking To.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 11, Toma Lewis writes that she believes new hats to be responsible for the large attendance of women to be found in the churches. Few women have a new hat every Sunday. It seems to me Toma Lewis must be very young, and needs a good sensible suffragist to talk to her.

GERTRUDE BODFISH.

New Haven, Conn., July 12, 1915.

THE PRIVILEGE OF LIFE!

And life was never meant for pain,
For thunder, clouds and drenching rain;
For nights of woe and days of gloom,
For hearts as blackened as the tomb.

Oh, life was made for dancing rhyme,
For dew-hung grass and eglantine,
For youth and love and roses won,
And sweetened age when those were done.

One time, and only once, we pass
The eglantine, the dew-hung grass;
When hearts are bowed unto the sod—
It is un-reverence to God!

JANE BURR.

CARRANZA AS A CONVERT TO ORDER.

A Skeptical Opinion of His Sudden Receptivity and of His Ability to Restore Peace in the Republic of Mexico.

BY A MEXICAN LAWYER,

Now living in the United States, who was well known in the affairs of his country during fourteen years.

New York, July 17, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the past two years, and in spite of all his assertions to the contrary, Mr. Carranza has obstinately persisted in a policy of confiscation and persecution destructive to all social order, and in the continuance of the so-called "pre-constitutional" period of his own invention. Today, suddenly and after conferring with Mr Douglas, he becomes a convert to order and offers to establish a constitutional régime, "that the world may see that he alone gives guarantees." That is to say, in the hope that President Wilson may believe in him, and, doing so, may recognize him.

Carranza, who, during his three months' occupancy of the City of Mexico, authorized and even decreed the theft of automobiles, horses and furniture, and who ordered the seizure of private residences and the forcible expulsion from them of ladies by his brutal soldiery, now issues a decree condemning to death those who steal automobiles, horses, or any property whatsoever, incidentally admitting, by the enaction of a measure which the lack of automobiles and horses in Mexico today renders ludicrous, that his previous acts have merited the death penalty. To what does this sudden severity point? Again, to the hope that President Wilson may believe in him, and, doing so, may recognize him.

Carranza, who has hitherto refused to grant an amnesty, who even disregarded President Wilson's plea for the refugees at Vera Cruz, now announces that he will grant one of the most ample kind. Why this novel leniency? It also is inspired by the hope that President Wilson may believe in him, and, doing so, may recognize him.

Were President Wilson to believe in this sudden conversion and were he to recognize Carranza, he would give a proof of an exaggerated good faith, as he would too tardily realize. He could not be constantly intervening in every act of the Government he had recognized, to exact the fulfillment of promises which cannot be contained in any treaty. Were his Government to be recognized, Carranza would don a mask of justice to confiscate the property of all whom he deemed disaffected, on trumped up charges of civil responsibility, and treat as conspirators those he desired to ruin, imprison, or execute. Moreover, as he has no dominion over his military chiefs, who are ignorant of all discipline, he would consent that each and every one of them should confiscate, imprison, or execute at will, lest they should turn against him and overthrow him.

Carranza's bad faith is as patent in its latest manifestations as it was in those of his earlier periods. Through his agents, and only three days ago, with Mr. Douglas for a mouthpiece, he denies that Mexico is starving. This in face of the abundant evidence to the contrary furnished by the American Association of Mexico City, by the International Relief Committee in that town, by the numerous reports to the Red Cross and by The Associated Press in its daily dispatches; above all, in face of the evidence of common sense, which proclaims how impossible it is for a country to produce even a quarter of its usual yield, after a year of devastation and when all its beasts of labor have been stolen, when the possession of capital is treated as if it were a crime, and robbery authorized as if it were a right. Three days ago Carranza organized a pretended popular demonstration of protest against the succor of the Red Cross. There is no populace in this world that protests against free bread.

The starvation in Mexico is due to the following causes: First, the theft of all stores of grain, of cattle and so forth, which have been transmuted (by exportation) into gold with which to buy arms and ammunition. Exact details of this traffic, taken from the Custom House records of the United States and Cuba, were published in the press a month ago. Second, the devastation of all arable land, which, in some cases, has been made to serve as pasturage for the horses of the revolutionaries, and, in thousands of others, wantonly laid waste. Third, the persecution of the landowners who formerly paid for the seed and whose lands the peons cannot cultivate for want of capital, of beasts and other facilities; but, above all, for the lack of confidence born from the knowledge that they would eventually be despoiled of any crop they might succeed in raising. Fourth, the paper money with which the country has been flooded in the most frightful manner, which the printing presses turn out daily in unlimited quantities and which causes prices to rise in proportion to its own depreciation. The day laborer is paid his usual daily wage of 60 cents in this paper, and a quart of corn is worth twice as much—when it is to be had.

A man who resorts to the trickery that Carranza has employed in his effort to deceive the United States, and who barefacedly denies well-proved facts, has no right to expect that his promises will be believed when they imply an overnight change in his conduct and way of thought.

For many reasons President Wilson cannot recognize or support Carranza, particularly if he really purposes to use the moral influence of his Government toward the restoration of peace in Mexico.

Mr. Wilson's note of warning gave the following alternatives: Either the two main factions in Mexico must come together and cease fighting within a short time, or the United States will lend its moral support to a third group capable of establishing order. Had he said that if the factions did not unite he would support the strongest of the two he would merely have spurred them on to continued strife, in direct contradiction of his rational purpose. Nevertheless, Carranza is encouraged in his obstinate resistance to the President's proposal by nothing less than the insulting hope that the latter will eventually do the very opposite of that which he has stated he will do, as is shown by the fact that a representative of Carranza's, Mr. Pesquiera, has recently declared, in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, that Carranza will not even entertain the idea of conferring with Villa.

On many counts Carranza is useless as a solution for the establishment of a stable government. No Government in Mexico can be stable unless it obtains foreign money. For the present that is equivalent to saying American money, and as bankers do not take political motives into consideration when making a loan, but only consider the business aspects of the transaction, their first requisite is that the Government they deal with shall inspire confidence at home and abroad. A Government with Carranza at its head will never do so in either place. He cannot do so, as everybody knows how insignificant his personal part in the revolution has been, and that his prominence is only due to the jealousies of his military leaders. There is not one of these but considers himself superior to Carranza, both in strength and intellectually. They all look on him as a man who has never achieved anything unaided, whose lack of high ideals and energy of character makes him unworthy of respect, and who possesses no greater knowledge than his subalterns.

Nobody, in Mexico or out of it, can believe that the undisciplined and overbearing leaders of Carranza's forces are magically to change into soldiers with that respect for discipline which is only to be acquired at the military academy or in barracks. Nobody believes that the "soldiers" who compose the revolutionary hordes, and who by two years of pillage have become accustomed to outrage and violence in all its forms, who have lost all notion of right and respect for the lives of their fellow-men, can be transformed by a simple into soldiers obedient to the law, defenders of society and of its rights. With such stuff no army will ever be formed, and without an army Mexico is doomed to perpetual anarchy.

For two years Carranza has preached extermination, confiscation and intolerance. He has even spread anarchy and taught his doctrine of destruction in States where there had been no disorder and which had submitted to him without resistance, such as Oaxaca and Chiapas. Throughout the country he has sowed the seed of hate, causing ruin. He cannot reap sympathy or confidence. He cannot hope that his promises will reassure anybody. American bankers cannot put their trust in a government which, far from enjoying the confidence of those it rules, would keep alive in them sentiments of insecurity and rancor.

It is evident that Mexico cannot constitute its Government and reorganize its affairs without American money. The Government must have the means for the difficult task of ordering the disaster of its finances. Business men must have money to save private enterprise from catastrophe. The farmers need many millions to renew the cultivation of their wasted fields; the banks cannot help them, as they also face ruin and are loaded down with unnegotiable collateral, mainly consisting of agricultural mortgages. The banks need at least two hundred millions to finance the farmers and to meet pressing needs. American financiers will not lend a cent to a country in this condition if its Government is corrupt and unsound.

The character and antecedents of Carranza and his henchmen show conclusively that they are incapable of that loyal procedure, of that good faith which Mexico's new Government must use to gradually tranquillize the country and inspire confidence abroad, and which it must second with the co-operation of the Mexicans best reputed for probity, most prominent in finance, best known in serious politics, of greatest intellectual capacity, and most respected by the nation. Even with such collaborators its task will be a difficult one. Carranza and his men have persecuted most of these and have estranged all. Among those who surround the "First Chief" there is not one endowed with any of the qualifications just described. Some of them are demagogues, others ignorant, others completely unknown, and still others too well known for their evil conduct and constant immorality. With such men (the only ones on whom Carranza can count, or cares to count,) the nation cannot be reassured, nor can foreign capital be inspired with confidence.

When American bankers are approached for a loan they will not go to the political world or to party interests for information on the Government which seeks their assistance. They will apply for it to the business men of Mexico, to the banks, to the Directors of large concerns, and these gentlemen will tell them who the members of the Government are, and what security they offer. Unlike the general public, bankers are not taken in by newspaper articles, even though these be signed by Mr. Pesquiera, and even though Mr. Pesquiera claims to speak in the name of the Mexican people, who have never authorized him to do so.

Carranza will henceforward do all that is asked of him, in a supreme effort to dupe the American Government and the American people. The same man who exported the food of a starving nation, who ordered Obregon to send all the flour and corn in Mexico City to Vera Cruz, who forbade the entry into Mexico City of the cars bearing the corn purchased by the International Relief Committee, will now seek recognition from the United States by the cynical generosity with which he will succor his own victims. He will grant an amnesty of which none will dare avail themselves. He will reinstall courts that they may serve as blinds for fresh iniquities. He will hold elections to elect himself, if his envious chiefs permit him to. In nothing will he be believed. Capable men who would be of use will remain, fearful, in hiding or in exile. The country's bankruptcy will follow its course and acts of vengeance, of spoliation and hatred will continue to make the country uninhabitable.

If there is a genuine desire to restore peace to Mexico, support of Carranza is a method to be discarded. Nor would such support even serve to bring about a fictitious state of peace. In obedience to a natural law, Mexico will continue disturbed until a patriotic, honorable and loyal government guides its destinies, and until ignorance, rancor and petty party feeling are banished.

An Irishman's Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My grandfather was an Irish refugee, and both my father and myself have contributed liberally to every rational and sane program for the benefit of our countrymen. But it is deplorable that any organization should deem this the fitting moment to advocate a return to those methods of militancy which have proved to be so futile in the past.

The Home Rule Act is already law, and that is something. The activities of the masked desperadoes of the Secret Revolutionary Committee can only alienate all sympathy for our oppressed country. Surely a policy of watchful waiting and judicious reasoning and persuasion would be more likely to attain a result which we must all desire. The day is long past when armed rebellion is either lawful or expedient.

JOHN O'HARA.

New York, July 13, 1915.

NEWPORT WOMEN JOIN SUFFRAGISTS

Mrs. H. W. Cary and Mrs. R. C. Vanderbilt Among Those Converted to Cause.

OPEN HOMES FOR RALLIES

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs and Mrs. J. J. Mason to Hold Congressional Union Meetings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Miss Isabella Mott, who was sent to Newport in the interest of the woman suffrage cause, writes to the headquarters of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage that a great many prominent women are joining the suffrage ranks. "Things are going famously and we are getting the support of women who never thought of suffrage before," Miss Mott says. Among those mentioned by Miss Mott as having been converted to the movement are Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mrs. Henry E. Oelrichs, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. James H. Kidder, Mrs. M. Van Beuren, Miss Doris Dyer, Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Ethel Huhn, Mrs. George Huhn, Mrs. Charles de L. Oelrichs, Mrs. Stewart Barney, Mrs. Henry P. Perry, Mrs. Beverly Bogert, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Miss Maria de Barril, and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs.

Miss Mott says that the tea dance to be given at Marble House, the Newport home of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, July 31, will be one of the events of the season. Mrs. Leonard Thomas is Chairman of the committee in charge. Six beautiful silver cups have already been donated for the best dancing. Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt and Mr. Durant will act as judges. Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs and Mrs. John J. Mason have offered their Newport houses for Congressional Union meetings.

MAY BE BATES'S BODY.

Lusitania Victim Washed Ashore on the Irish Coast.

LONDON, July 19.—A body supposed to be that of Lindon W. Bates, Jr., of New York, who lost his life on the Lusitania, has been washed ashore on the Limerick coast. A telegram to that effect was received today from Wesley Frost, Consult at Queenstown, by Newton B. Knox, an American mining engineer and friend of Mr. Bates.

The telegram says that a gold watch and a gold cigarette case marked with Mr. Bates's monogram were found on the body. Measurements of the body also indicate that the identification is correct.

Mr. Knox will leave tonight for Queenstown to take charge of the body.

A cablegram received yesterday morning by Lindon W. Bates at his office, 71 Broadway, read:

Mr. Bates: Body presumed that of Lindon Bates ashore on County Limerick. Black trousers and vest; Shirley suspender piece; approximately five feet eleven inches; gold match box, initials L. B.; gold watch, initials L. W. B. and French inscription.

Lindon Bates, Jr., was 32 years old and was well known as a writer on engineering and economic subjects. In 1906 he was appointed by Mayor McClellan to report on the twenty-five-million-dollar water tunnel for Manhattan and was elected to the Legislature from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District in the same year.

LONSDALE DOING 15 YEARS.

British Private Who Was Sentenced to Die Is in the Spandau Prison.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—It seems apparent from a letter just received by his wife in Leeds that private William Lonsdale, the ex-tramway conductor, who was originally sentenced to death for striking one of his guards at the German internment camp at Doeberitz, is now undergoing a term of fifteen years' imprisonment at Spandau. He writes:

"I came here June 22. My fifteen years will soon pass away—only another 170 Sundays. That is not many. I only count Sundays, because I have not the time to trouble about week days, being too busy working.

"Remember me to all my friends. Give my love to mother and all at home. Kiss my children for me and never let them know their father is such a bad man that he is doing fifteen years for striking a man one blow in self-defense."

THEIR ENGAGEMENT BROKEN

Miss Finney, St. Louis Society Girl, Is Not to Wed S. Elwood Hunt.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Mrs. Alexander Finney of the Sherwood Apartments, today announced that the engagement of her daughter, Miss Olga Jane Finney, to S. Elwood Hunt of New York, had been broken. The couple became engaged about six months ago and planned to be married in June.

Miss Finney was maid of honor at the wedding of Miss Clara Langan to Edward Eisenrigan, an artist, June 30, and two days later departed for Rochester, N. Y., where she has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Carl Antisdale.

Mrs. Finney said today she would leave for Rochester this week and spend the remainder of the Summer with her daughter.

Miss Finney is a graduate of Visitation Convent, St. Louis, and is well known in social circles. Mr. Hunt left St. Louis in June, and is now living in New York.

Delano-Murdock Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Marcia Murdock, daughter of ex-Congressman and Mrs. Victor Murdock, to Lieutenant Harvey Delano, U. S. N., is announced. The wedding will take place Aug. 28 in Wichita, Kan., and Sept. 4 the couple will sail, from San Francisco for Shanghai, China, when Lieutenant Delano goes to join the personal staff of Admiral Winterhalter of the Asiatic squadron. Miss Murdock made her debut in Washington two years ago.

Haley-Collins Wedding on July 31.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 19.—The wedding of Miss Helen L. Collins, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Collins of Waldron Avenue, Summit, and Patrick Joseph Haley of Brooklyn will be solemnized Saturday afternoon, July 31, in the Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn. The Rev. John L. Bedford will officiate. Miss Collins is the retiring Secretary of the Summit Board of Education. Mr. and Mrs. Haley will reside in Brooklyn.

Miss Peck to Wed British Captain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—The Morning Post announces the engagement of Captain Robert Whitebread of the Coldstream Guards and Josephine, the youngest daughter of Harold S. Peck of Chicago.

Secretary McAdoo in Maine.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Mrs. McAdoo are at North Haven, Me.

Passengers from Liverpool.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Tuscania, were:

W. L. Bodman, J. Hunter Brown, E. E. Evans, P. Farrell, F. M. Hudson, S. Jones, G. E. King, George Newport, H. P. Okin, Mrs. S. J. Sholes, Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor, Dr. Beth Vincent, H. C. Warton, and Dr. P. D. Wilson.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 17th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.48 cents per pound.—Advt.

WIFE, FORGIVEN, ERRS AGAIN

Referee Recommends Divorce for Frank Gloeckner of Elizabeth.

Declaring that it had been proved that Mrs. Clara T. Gloeckner was guilty of misconduct after one offense had been condoned by her husband, Frank Gloeckner of 1,002 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, Special Master Hugh B. Reed filed a report in Newark yesterday in which he recommends a divorce decree be granted to Gloeckner.

The petition set out that the petitioner and the defendant were married Oct. 26, 1906, and that in August, 1910, the defendant left Atlantic Highlands, where she was sojourning for her health, with a man and went to his home in Union Hill, his wife being temporarily away. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Reed says in his report, the petitioner, his father, and a minister went to Hoboken, where they met the defendant and pleaded with her to return to her home. The defendant refused. After a time, however, the Master's report goes on, the defendant returned home, confessed her guilt, and was forgiven.

In October, 1912, the report says, the defendant was guilty of a similar escapade, although it had been planned by herself and the petitioner to celebrate the latter's birthday and their wedding anniversary on that night. The couple have two sons, eight and four years old, who are in the keeping of their father.

'MYSTERIA' AT THE PALACE.

Interesting New Motion-Picture Device Shown in Vaudeville.

The newest thing in the new program presented at the Palace Theatre yesterday afternoon was portentously described as "Mysteria," and appeared to be a screenless movie, the phantom figures of the pantomime projected into space with an excellent illusion of the third dimension. It seems probable that the audience would have waxed more enthusiastic had this fraction of the entertainment been introduced frankly as an interesting and promising new motion picture device brought from Germany.

Quite the best number in this largely indifferent bill is that of Will Rogers, "the Oklahoma cowboy," who would be a treasure for the new Dillingham spectacle at the Hippodrome were it not that the engaging and confiding patter with which he accompanies his tricks with the lasso would be lost to all those sitting back of the third row, as most people do at the Hippodrome. Fritzi Scheff reappeared at the Palace yesterday after an absence of a few weeks, and, in the place assigned to Adelaide and Hughes, you might have seen Joseph Herbert, Jr., and Lillian Grossmith.

'Search Me' Staged in Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 19.—A new comedy by Augustin MacHugh entitled "Search Me" was given its first performance here tonight in the Broadway Theatre. The scenes of the play are laid in England, although the humor is American in flavor. The cast includes Howard Estabrook, Montagu Love, Charles A. Stevenson, Vera Mellish, Wilfred Seagram, Fred Graham, and Gordon Burby. The comedy will be presented in New York at an early date.

White Rats' Reception to Fred Niblo

The White Rats have issued invitations for a reception to Fred Niblo to be held in their clubhouse Thursday night. Mr. Niblo, who recently returned from a three years' stay in Australia, during which time he presented American plays in Sydney and Melbourne, was Big Chief of the organization for a number of years. The reception will be held at 11:30 o'clock to enable players to attend.

"A Fool There Was" Film in Court.

Suit was begun yesterday in the United States District Court by Klaw & Erlanger, Robert Hilliard and Porter Emerson Browne to restrain William Fox from further presenting a moving picture based on Mr. Browne's play, "A Fool There Was." It is set forth in the petition that the defendant violated his contract with the plaintiffs by exhibiting the picture before the specified date and by failing to render an accounting.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

A handful of plays continue in the theatres to divert the thoughts of visitors and stay-at-homes from the heat. In the New Amsterdam Theatre, Ziegfeld's new "Follies" is to be seen. "It Pays to Advertise," one of last season's most amusing farces, is still being acted in Cohan's Theatre. "Full House" is the title of a farce in the Longacre, designed for laughing purposes only. "Twin Beds," another farce carried over from last season, is located in the Harris Theatre.

Fritzi Scheff heads the new program in the Palace Theatre. The prima donna sings selections from grand opera, interspersed with lighter songs from the light operas in which she has appeared in recent years. "Mysteria" is the name of a novelty from Europe in which colored motion pictures are given in the third dimension by a secret process of projection. Morton and Moore, the Cantwell sisters, Will Rogers, and the Avon Comedy Four add their popular specialties to the bill.

The Behman show, one of the best burlesques the Columbia Theatre ever offered, is being changed from time to time as regular patrons of the playhouse may have a reason for revisiting it. Yesterday a new one-act burlesque, entitled "At Palm Beach," was added to the program. The new act brought Will J. Kennedy, a popular burlesque comedian, back to the Columbia.

Comedy holds full sway in the New Brighton Theatre this week. Among those on the program are Homer B. Mason and Marguerite Keeler, Lew Dockstader, Francis Dooley, and Corinne Sales. Mr. Mason and Miss Keeler appear in a comedy playlet by Porter Emerson Browne entitled "Married." Mr. Dockstader gives his monologue in which he impersonates a certain illustrious statesman of vivid personality and policies. Mr. Dooley and Miss Sales give one of their skits of song, dance, and patter.

"The New Impressario" is the title of a musical sketch acted by a company of fifteen in Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. Lotta Edwards is the prima donna of the company. Al Herman in blackface monologue, Edwin and Dora Ford in a dancing revue, and Hale Norcross in a sketch, "After the Honeymoon," are other features of the bill.

Laura Hope Crews, who has played leading roles in a number of important dramatic offerings in recent years, is to be seen as a screen actress in the Strand Theatre this week. A picturization of William J. Hurlbut's play, "The Fighting Hope," was chosen for Miss Crews's screen debut. Theodore Roberts, Thomas Meighan, and George Gebhardt acted in her support. The last installment of Aylesworth big game pictures are being shown and there are the usual travel, scientific, and comedy films on the program.

"The Night of the Wedding" is the title of a melodramatic film on the new Vitagraph program. It tells a mystery story of the shooting by a veiled woman of a bridegroom on the night of his wedding. Edith Storey and Antonio Moreno acted the principal roles for the picture. In the chapter of "The Goddess" released this week the strikers attack the stockade of the coal barons. The program contains the usual comedy films.

In the Eighty-first Street Theatre a screen version of Sir Gilbert Parker's novel, "The Right of Way," is being shown with William Faversham in the principal role.

"The Running Fight," taken from William Hamil on Osborne's novel of the same title, is to be seen in the Broadway Theatre. Violet Heming, who was last seen on Broadway in "Under Cover," is the featured player in this picture. Some new South American travel pictures are on the bill.

"The Birth of a Nation," the most spectacular film yet produced in America, is still being exhibited in the Liberty Theatre, where it was first shown early last Spring.

Brooklyn Amusements.

The Bushwick Theatre's new vaudeville program includes Lillian Shaw in a group of dialect songs; Craig Campbell, tenor, in a program of songs; Harry Girard and company in a musical novelty entitled "The Luck of a Totem," and James Hussey and Jack Boylein, in "The New Chauffeur."

James and Bonnie Thornton are back in the Prospect Theatre this week doing the things that have made them favorites in the varieties for a generation. "The Peace Cry" is the title of a dramatic playlet having peace for its theme, written and acted by Edwards Davis. The Misses Farber, Santley, and Norton and Dorothy Richmond are others on the bill.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

One hundred and fifty salesmen of the Procter & Gamble Company from the large cities of the country were the guests of the company for the performance of "It Pays to Advertise" in Cohan's Theatre last night.

An outing for stage children who are in the city seeking engagements will be given Thursday in Steeplechase Park. Mrs. Ann Wilson will be in charge of the excursion, and assisting her in looking after the youngsters will be Mrs. Agnes Traube, Mrs. Murray Ash, and Miss Virginia Davis.

The Crescent Theatre will be the home of a stock company again next season. The stage will be equipped with new scenery and properties. William C. Mason will be the stage director. The subscription list will be open from July 26 to Aug. 9 for old subscribers.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES TO NAME NAVY AIDS

Daniels Invites Eight Bodies to Select Two Representatives Each on Test Board.

OTHERS ALSO TO BE ASKED

Aid of Thousands of Experts Sought in Plan to Encourage Naval Inventions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secretary Daniels announced late this afternoon that he had today written to eight leading scientific societies asking each of them to select two members to serve on the proposed Naval Advisory Committee on inventions, of which Thomas A. Edison has accepted the Chairmanship.

The societies to which Secretary Daniels wrote are: American Chemical Society, President Charles H. Herty; American Institute of Electrical Engineers, President Paul M. Lincoln; American Institute of Mining Engineers, (metals,) President Benjamin B. Thayer; American Mathematical Society, President E. W. Brown; American Society of Civil Engineers, President Hunter MacDonald; American Society of Mechanical Engineers, President James Hartness; American Aeronautical Society, Acting President Frederick W. Baker, and the Inventors' Guild, President Dr. Edward Weston.

"Much," said Secretary Daniels in announcing his action, "depends upon the personnel of the committee, and I have been desirous first of all that it should be made up of the ablest men in the country who have demonstrated their leadership in their professions. In appealing to these societies I feel sure we will have the hearty co-operation of the thousands of trained experts who make up their membership."

When the attention of Secretary Daniels was called to the fact that he had not invited the American Association for the Advancement of Science or the National Academy of Sciences to participate in the naming of the board, Mr. Daniels answered that it was not his purpose to overlook any of the leading scientific bodies and that it was altogether possible that additional invitations might be sent to several other societies. The American Association for the Advancement of Science was organized in 1848 and now has a membership of 10,000. The National Academy of Sciences, incorporated by Act of Congress on March 3, 1863, is composed of 139 members and 40 foreign associates. The Act of Congress provides that the Academy "shall, whenever called upon by any department of the Government, investigate, examine, experiment and report upon any subject of science or art, the actual expense to be paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose."

During his recent conference at Orange, N. J., with Mr. Edison, the latter expressed views, as a result of his study of the lessons of the war in Europe, that modern warfare had become a matter of "chemistry, machinery, and high explosives," and Mr. Daniels agreed with him.

CONFERENCE PLANS A PACIFIC CONGRESS

Amity with the Orient the Object —Speakers Fear War Between East and West.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—A congress of Pacific Ocean nations to make that sea the route of peaceful merchantmen rather than belligerent warships was proposed today to the joint session of the Asiatic Institute and the American Historical Association by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University. The joint convention, which was held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, adopted the plan and instructed the Asiatic Institute to take steps toward its culmination.

The basis for the congress was read from views submitted by Dr. Eliot, who also ventured a prophecy on the duration of the war. He said:

"The success of any such congress would depend upon general acceptance of a few principles of universal application, such as:

"1. Strong, natural national units, independent and free from aggression from without.

"2. The policy of the 'open door.'

"3. No domination on land and sea by any single power.

"4. A league of pacific powers to secure peace and the freedom of the ocean."

Dr. Eliot suggested Honolulu as the place and the early Summer of 1916 as the time for meetings like the Congress, for he said, "the results of the European war on international relations and on trade between the Occident and Orient will, by this time, have become manifest."

Chancellor David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford, Jr., University also addressed the conference. He said it was not commercial jealousy which started the war, but that leading soldiers of Germany, Admiral von Tirpitz and those associated with him, were responsible. He pointed out that while Germany had been unsuccessfully trying to Germanize a few thousand Alsatians, the United States had Americanized millions of Germans without trying. Others prominently identified with the problems of the Pacific were heard, either in person or through letters, including Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman of the American Red Cross; Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Sidney L. Gulick, missionary and author.

According to Dr. Gulick, a "great war between the East and West" was threatening. Some steps must be taken, he said, for inducing the nations to return to China what had been taken from her.

"If the West forces China into aggressive militarism, and if China is compelled to seek safety and justice at the point of the bayonet, the future of the world is indeed ominous," he said. He reviewed what he called the "perfidious course of the United States in violating its treaties with China and Japan," and asked:

"If we maintain that the United States was justified in its disregard of our treaty with China, what right have we to condemn Germany for its disregard of its treaty with Belgium? The degrees of the consequence indeed differ enormously, but are not the moral issues identical?"

Referring to the relations of this country with Japan he said:

"Indefinite continuation of Japanese patience under treatment regarded as humiliating is not to be assumed. If America desires to maintain the historic friendship with Japan and do her justice we must first of all understand the real point of her contention. It is not demanding economic advantages or opportunity, but human justice, respect of Japanese as men. We need a campaign of education and a new policy which seems to require several things, and among them an immigration law that treats all races alike and that should admit only so many immigrants as we can Americanize, in order to preserve our institutions and prevent economic disturbance."

On other speaker, Frederick McCormick of the Asiatic Institute, went so far as to warn the conference that "the sword hangs by a hair over the Pacific," and that the coming shift of the world's balance of power "is certain to uncover the gauntlet that lies between the two civilizations lying between Asia and America." This, he said, was indicated in canvass of "eminent, private and confidential opinion," which he had made. He said:

"You will be able to judge somewhat of the importance of our Pacific affairs when I tell you that nearly all public men are warned against discussion of them on what are called public grounds. It is to be expected that in the Pacific Basin there will be duplicated, on a far greater scale, all that has happened in the Atlantic. The tragic omen in Pacific affairs of the ineffective struggle of Americans and Japanese in their international relations to trust each other, may be a warning of this. American-Asiatic relations now are the foremost theme of all students of political and military history—the one great new problem of mankind."

GREENWICH VILLAGE MUSIC.

First Recital at Charles Edison's Studio, 10 Fifth Avenue.

Writers, painters, sculptors, and designers of Greenwich Village gathered yesterday afternoon by invitation at the studio of Charles Edison, which was located by the program at "10 Fifth Avenue, Greenwich Village, New York," for the first of the series of musical reunions which Mr. Edison is giving this Summer. Guido Bruno has made the arrangements for the recitals.

The Edison phonograph and Charles Keeler were heard. The musical numbers included the overture to "The Tales of Hoffmann," Hawaiian music by Kaleikoa and Kalakaua, Schubert's "The Wanderer," Chopin's nocturne in E flat, Strauss's "Blue Danube," Holtzmann's "Loveland," Gounod's Serenade, Sarasate's Eighth Spanish Dance, the "Printemps Qui Commence" from "Samson et Dalila," and selections from "The Mikado." Mr. Keeler recited extracts from "Songs of the Cosmos," "Dance Rhythm," "Elfin Songs of Sunland," and "The Enchanted Forest," and the field of his verses ran all the way from the suburbs of New York City to Egypt, India, Japan, and Hawaii.

Guido Bruno talked on "Rhythm and Life," laying special stress on the needs of Greenwich Village in the way of music and the opportunities afforded by the Edison plan. A few words by Mr. Edison closed the afternoon.

Samuel E. Vincent.

Samuel E. Vincent, who drafted the Public Utilities law of Connecticut while President of the Bridgeport Business Men's Association, died yesterday at his home, 348 Colorado Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., in his 42d year. He was born in Sherman, Conn., and with his brother founded the first chain of cash grocery stores in that State. Previous to this he was a Public School Principal on Staten Island and at Stratford, Conn. Mr. Vincent was a former member of the General Assembly, a member of the Municipal Boards of Bridgeport, and would probably have been the Republican nominee for Mayor this Fall. He was one of the founders of the commission form of Government in Bridgeport. His widow and son survive him.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. HARRIET H. HAUSSMAN, wife of Warren L. Haussman, Principal of Public School 19, died yesterday at her home, 122 Hawthorne Avenue, Yonkers. Mrs. Haussman was born in Camden, N. Y., forty-six years ago, and was a graduate of the Syracuse University. She taught history in Yonkers High School.

JOHN LANE, a builder of Great Neck, L. I., died Sunday in the Skin and Cancer Hospital, Manhattan, at 65 years. He was a member of Pacific Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Flushing, and is survived by his wife and three children.

WILLIAM M. LITTLE, 76 years old, of Fairhaven, N. J., died from paralysis at his home there yesterday. Mr. Little was born in Fairhaven, and served in the civil war in the Twenty-ninth New Jersey Volunteers. For many years he was a Justice of the Peace.

Dr. GEORGE J. DIRKES, one of the best-known physicians of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 176 South Ninth Street, from heart disease. Dr. Dirkes was born there sixty-seven years ago, and was educated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was a member of the Kings County Medical Society and formerly of the old Union League Club. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

SAMUEL DEAN, 93 years old, one of the oldest residents of the Prospect Park Slope and the oldest member of the First Reformed Church, died on Sunday at his Summer home on Shelter Island.

Mrs. ELIZABETH MARIE MULLEN, wife of William J. Mullen and a daughter of Thomas Fullum, for many years a clerk in the Butler Street Police Court, died from heart disease on Sunday at her home, Sixteenth Street and Nineteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 47 years.

Mrs. JANE RUMPH, widow of Peter H. Rumph, a retired builder and a former Tax Collector of the old town of Gravesend, is dead at her home, 86 Neck Road, Brooklyn. In her eighty-seventh year. She was one of the oldest members of the Gravesend Reformed Church, and is survived by a son, David Rumph.

JOHN MICHAEL PARADINE, 75 years old, died on Sunday at his home, 433 Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow, two sons, and three daughters.

JOHN M. KOLYER, a civil war veteran and a salesman for H. Batterman & Co. for fifteen years, died on Sunday at his home, Lott Avenue, near Rockaway Road, Union Course, L. I., from heart disease. Mr. Kolyer was born in Newtown, L. I., and was a member of Devin Post, No. 148, G. A. R., and the Glandala Methodist Church.

THOMAS CLAPHAM, a retired yacht builder and prominent in yacting circles, died on Sunday at his home in Roslyn, L. I., from heart disease. Mr. Clapham was 76 years old, and had been a resident of Roslyn for more than fifty years. He was a member of many yacht clubs and left a wife, Mrs. George M. Pynchon Clapham, and three sons.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HANNON, wife of Dr. Stephen Hannon, died on Sunday at her home in Bayside, L. I., from apoplexy. She was 60 years old and left, besides her husband, a son and three daughters.

Miss MARGARET ALICE SMITH, a teacher in Public School 84 and a member of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, is dead at her home, 214 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, aged 30 years.

Mrs. MARY GRIMM, widow of John Grimm, for many years Superintendent of the New York Cab Company, died on last Saturday at her home, 36 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, aged 71 years. She was a member of St. Mark's P. E. Church and left a son and a daughter.

WILLIAM HARPER, 87 years old, a retired leather merchant, died on Sunday at the Summer home of his daughter at Sea Cliff, L. I. He was born in Brooklyn and lived at 21 Chester Court.

WILLIAM HAROLD SPRINGER, a retired builder and member of Prospect Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Somerset Lodge, Red Men, is dead at his home, 9,908 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 74 years. He was a native of Indiana and left a wife.

LAURENCE DEMPSEY, owner of the Dempsey Lighterage and Transportation Company of Manhattan and connected with the Richmond Brick Company of Staten Island, died on Sunday at his home, 488 Tenth Street, Brooklyn. He was 59 years of age, and left a widow, a son, and four daughters.

Mrs. ANNA B. NORRIS, a member of Holy Rosary Council, L. C. B. L., and of the Third Order of St. Francis, died at her home, 2,038 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. She was the widow of Thomas D. Norris, a Custom House officer, and had lived in Brooklyn for fifty years.

FRANK RANDOLPH, an authority on the growing and marketing of rice, died at his home in Beaumont, Texas, yesterday, in his fifty-first year. He was regarded as the man who saved the rice industry in the South, through organizing the Southern Rice Growers' Association. Mr. Randolph was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1889 and was an editorial writer on The Beaumont Enterprise.

JOHN H. BRILL, a veteran of the old Volunteer Fire Department, died on Sunday in his apartment in the New York Trade School at 1,230 First Avenue, of which he was custodian for the last thirty years. He was 70 years old and a life member of the New York Exempt Firemen's Association. His widow and three sons survive him.

Captain JOHN W. FERRETT, managing owner of the Bridgeport Towing Company for the last twenty years, died on Sunday at his home, 378 East Washington Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., in his fifty-ninth year. He had been in the shipping business for thirty-five years and was well known along the coast. Captain Ferrett was a Past Chancellor and charter member of the Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias and a Royal Arch Mason. His widow and three sons survive him.

VOLNEY J. HASKELL, an undertaker, died on Sunday at his home, 127 East Eighty-sixth Street, in his sixty-fourth year. He was born in Whitehall, N. Y.

JOHN F. BAILEY, treasurer for twenty years of The Spectator, a newspaper for the insurance business, died on Sunday at his home, 325 West Ninety-third Street. He was born on Staten Island and was a graduate of St. Austin's School. Mr. Bailey was a member of the New York Athletic and Drug Clubs and a number of others in the business district. Two sisters and a brother survive him.

ARTHUR W. HOLLISTER, formerly a resident of Passaic, N. J., died yesterday in a hospital at Ticonderoga, N. Y., after an operation for appendicitis. He was born in Rutherford, N. J., where he had been prominent in society until he removed to Passaic after his marriage to Miss Edna Kilgour of that city. For the last few months, Mr. Hollister had lived here, and went to Ticonderoga for the Summer. His widow survives him.

MAY DONOHUE, an actress, died yesterday at the German Hospital. She had appeared in a number of productions here, among which was "Up and Down Broadway" in 1910 at the Casino Theatre, in which she created the role of "Mrs. Bumpkin."

The Rev SNYDER B. SIMES, for more than fifty years rector of historic Old Swedes Church in Philadelphia, died suddenly Sunday night at Falmouth, Mass. Dr. Simes was widely known in Protestant Episcopal Church circles. The church of which he was rector is the oldest in Philadelphia, having been established more than 200 years ago.

Mrs. MARY HALSTEAD, widow of Murat Halstead of Cincinnati, former editor of The Cincinnati Commercial, died in Biddeford Pool, Me., on Sunday. She was 78 years of age.

ARTHUR BROWN, one of the oldest railroad men in Maine, died in Bangor yesterday at the age of 85 years. He was first Superintendent of the old Androscoggin Railroad, and later was division Superintendent of the Maine Central and Superintendent of the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad.

GEN. ROGER A. PRYOR BEGINS 88TH YEAR

Ex-Justice and Confederate Veteran Receives Many Birthday Greetings.

HIS COMMENTS ON THE WAR

Thinks England May Have to Face Germany Alone Finally—Believes Thaw Never Was Insane.

General Roger Atkinson Pryor, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday yesterday at his home, 3 West Sixty-ninth Street. In spite of the heat, he took his daily walk in Central Park, read his newspapers and now and then went downstairs from his library to receive callers who had come with congratulations.

To all such he preferred to put it that he was beginning his eighty-eighth year, for the ex-Justice, who has helped to make history in his long career, insists on living very much in the present.

He responded to a reporter's questions with reminiscences of Jefferson Davis and the days when he himself made a speech that caused Fort Sumter to be fired upon. He told of the time when he commanded a division in the civil war, and how, captured as a spy, General Grant and Secretary of War Stanton wanted him hanged, but President Lincoln saved him. But the veteran seemed more interested in the Thaw case and the European war, which he has followed closely in the newspapers day by day, than in the doings of the past.

He sat at the open windows of his library, which jut out into the street and catch all the breezes. Despite his eighty-seven years, he answered the telephone near him and employed his odd moments in "swatting" flies that buzzed too near. One fly escaped, but it was an unusually athletic fly. The veteran's long locks, which have always made him a striking figure as they hang down to his shoulders, are not yet entirely gray. He is very vigorous, does not even use glasses except for reading, and has no difficulty in hearing ordinary conversational tones.

Thinks Thaw Always Sane.

"Thaw was never insane," said the ex-Justice, when asked what he thought of the case. "I attended his first trial and watched him. Insanity was the only plea they could make. Down in Virginia, where we have the unwritten law, he would have been acquitted on his first trial. He would only have had to say: 'That man debauched my wife and I shot him,' and the jury would have said: 'Good for you,' and let him go.

"That unwritten law plea, let me tell you, has a very salutary effect. If the community knows an offense against a woman can be reckoned with directly, the man inclined to such offense will be more careful.

"I am against capital punishment, too. When I was on the Supreme Court bench, having as a lawyer the handled some noted murder cases, the Associate Justices would often ask me to sit in a murder trial. But I told them I could not, as I did not believe in the death penalty, and they gave up asking me to sit in the criminal parts except in cases where life or death was not involved."

Judge Pryor said he had read yesterday morning's statement in THE TIMES by the Thaw jury foreman, and he said it expressed his ideas on the main points. Then he turned his attention to the European war.

"I am in thorough sympathy with the Allies, especially the French, for I remember in our history how when Washington said it was all up, they came to our aid," he said. "But in spite of this, I think Germany has made a wonderful showing, military and diplomatic.

"I am a Virginian and my stock is English. I must say, however, that I am deeply depressed by the showing the English have made. It is cowardice. I am ashamed to think of the number of men they have in the field. Now they talk of conscription, and it looks as though it would come to that. Many of them are coming over here, especially the Irish. And then look at what the Welsh miners have done, jeopardizing even the supply of coal necessary to keep matters going.

Makes Some War Predictions.

"As far as the position of the United States goes, I do not believe we will get into the war. But I expect we will be forced to sever diplomatic relations with Germany. That is far from being war, however. I am thoroughly in accord with everything President Wilson has done in our foreign relations, and believe him a great leader.

"It is foolish to prophesy, yet I will try it. Here is what I think will happen. Warsaw will be taken in a short time. Then the Germans, who have nothing in particular against the Russians, will conclude a separate peace with them, in spite of the general agreement. France will come in next for the same treatment. The Kaiser, at least since this war started, has shown very little hatred against the French. Then England will be left alone to face things.

"Is England an old empire that has reached the stage that ended the history of Greece and Rome? Perhaps not. Perhaps it is not destined to go yet, and at the hands of Germany.

"But whatever happens, I think the end of this thing they call militarism will come. Whoever triumphs, the people, even of the victorious country, will demand that the nation's means be devoted to humanity rather than war. The people are paying for this war. They are losing most, and they know it.

"As an old soldier, I can say there is nothing in war. I have seen enough of it. The world is not at a stage now where constant killing of men by their fellows can go on. This war will be the great lesson."

Leading Figure in Confederacy.

General Pryor has had a long and interesting career. He was born in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, and educated at Hampden-Sidney College and the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and then was editor for several years of Virginia newspapers. He was twice elected to Congress, and in 1855 represented the Government on a special mission to Greece. He was a member of the first Confederate States Congress. During the war he rose from Colonel to Brigadier General.

He was captured as a spy while serving, under special direction of General Lee, in cutting wires by which Grant maintained his communications. He was imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, N. Y., and saw a companion led out and hanged. He was to receive similar treatment, but President Lincoln reprieved him because, while a division commander, he had paroled 5,000 members of Pope's hospital camp and sent them to Washington instead of to Andersonville Prison.

After the war he came to New York, and was admitted to the bar here in 1866. He tried some celebrated cases as a lawyer. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. He was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1890 to 1894 and a Justice of the Supreme Court from 1894 to 1899. Then he resumed his law practice.

Robert E. Bustard.

Robert E. Bustard, Superintendent of roads in Passaic County, N. J., and the brother of the Rev. W. W. Bustard, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Church in Cleveland, which John D. Rockefeller attends when in that city, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital, in his fifty-fourth year. Mr. Bustard was unmarried, and had been ill in the hospital for several weeks.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

DR. McKELWAY'S FUNERAL.

Mayor and Regents Among the Throng at Church Services.

Many men of prominence in various walks of life in this city and elsewhere attended the funeral services for Dr. St. Clair McKelway, editor in chief of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, which were held yesterday afternoon in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn. The Rev. John Howard Melish, rector of Trinity, officiated. In the chancel with him was Bishop James H. Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn., who was formerly rector of Christ Church, in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. In the pew reserved for the McKelway family was the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church, Manhattan, who married Dr. and Mrs. McKelway twenty-nine years ago.

Hundreds of friends of the distinguished editor and educator visited the McKelway home at 21 Monroe Place before the funeral and passed before his bier, which was covered with a blanket of orchids and lilies-of-the-valley, sent by the officers and staff of the Brooklyn Eagle. Among those who visited the house were members of the State Board of Regents and State Education Commissioner John H. Finley. Mayor Mitchel and Borough President Lewis H. Pounds were at the church.

The honorary pall-bearers were Colonel William Hester, President of the Eagle Corporation; Dr. Albert Vander Veer, Chief Judge William Bartlett of the Court of Appeals; William V. Hester, George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen; Oscar S. Straus, George Foster Peabody, Charles R. Miller, Herbert F. Gunnison, Alfred T. White, William N. Dykman, and Oswald G. Villard.

After the services the body of Dr. McKelway was taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

GEN. PALMER G. WOOD DEAD.

Retired Veteran of the Civil and Spanish Wars Was a New Yorker.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 19.—Brig. Gen. Palmer Gaylor Wood, U. S. A., retired, a veteran of the civil and Spanish-American wars, died last night at his home in Beverley Hills, in his seventy-third year. He had been in ill-health for more than a year.

General Wood was born in New York and served as Second and First Lieutenant of the California Volunteer Infantry from October, 1861, until April, 1866, when he was mustered out. He then joined the regular army as a Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Infantry and served in New Mexico, Kansas, Colorado, and Indian Territory. In 1889 he was sent to the Twelfth Infantry and resigned his commission in 1893, but reentered the army four years later as a second Lieutenant of the Twelfth and remained with the regiment until 1901, when he received his majority.

General Wood served in Cuba with the Twelfth and in the Philippines as Major of the Forty-first United States Volunteer Infantry. In 1905 he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Infantry, and in February, 1906, was retired at his own request, receiving the rank of Brigadier General. His widow and a daughter survive him.

The Rev. William Warren Ayres.

The Rev. William Warren Ayres, formerly assistant rector of Holy Trinity Parish in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home in San Francisco, in his seventy-first year. He was born in this city and was the son of the late Isaac Watts and Emeline Smith Ayres. After attending the Latin School of Dr. Anthon, he went to Columbia College, from which

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The pressure has increased decidedly over the plains States and the Lower Mississippi Valley, and it has been attended by a change to lower temperature in these regions. Somewhat lower temperature has also overspread the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and the region of high temperature is now confined to the West Gulf and the interior of the Pacific States. Moreover, there is no probability of a war weather to the eastern half of the country during the next several days.

There have been widely scattered showers and thunderstorms during the last twenty-four hours throughout the Atlantic and East Gulf States, the region of the Great Lakes, and the plains States. Except for widely scattered showers in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday in the region east of the Mississippi River.

Temperature will be moderate over eastern districts during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, variable, mostly west; Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, light to moderate, variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Western New York—Fair with moderate temperature Tuesday and Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	77	71	4 P. M.	76	84
6 A. M.	70	70	6 P. M.	75	82
9 A. M.	72	78	9 P. M.	71	76
12 M.	73	84	12 P. M.	68	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 79; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 3 A. M. yesterday was 78; at 3 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature, 88 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 72 per cent. at 8 A. M., 66 per cent. at 3 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.94 inches; at 3 P. M. it stood at 29.82 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
3:00–857 So. B'vard; Jacob Adler		slight
3:45–245 7th Av.; Sielsky Bros.		slight
5:30–Front of 198 Amsterdam Av.;		
(auto truck.) National Biscuit Co.		slight
9:50–Morris Av. & 164th St.; not given.		slight
10:10–62 E. 115 St.; Henry Selinger		slight
11:05–977 Av. St. John; Oscar Schiller		slight
11:18–431 Claremont Parkway; not given.		none
11:43–172 W. 131 St.; Andrew Battle		slight
11:55–19 E. 101 St.; Anna Franca		slight
P. M.		
12:10–518 W. 183 St.; Michael Cuntese		none
2:00–2755 8 Av.; Delmar		Slight
2:40–171 2 St.; Calla Awning		Slight
2:55–188 2 Av.; Oscar Szaphnary		$100
3:10–304 E. 123 St.; M. Buffordy		Slight
3:30–3,894 3 Av.; Esther Delmar		Slight
5:30–307 Lexington Av.; E. Besterhof		Slight
6:43–204 E. 93 St.; P. Schneider		Slight
6:50–1,248 2 Av.; M. Yellos		Slight
6:55–631 B'way; H. Manner & Bros.		Not given
7:05–1,063 3 Av.; Frank Kuss		Slight
7:10–188 Mercer St.; H. Rabinowitz		Not given
7:15–11 John St.; C. G. Alford Co.		Slight
7:45–348 E. 23 St.; A. Stiehls & Sons.		Slight
10:10–°6 Beaver St.; Delmonico's.		Not given
10:45–°7 E. 99 St.; not given		Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Capt. R. S. Thomas, Corps of Engineers, to Cleveland, Ohio, July 16, to instruct engineer troops of organized militia, then return to Belvoir Tract, Va.

Following infantry officers assigned as indicated: Capt. F. B. Watson, Quartermaster Corps, (inf.,) to 26th, Aug. 7; 1st Lts. C. A. Thuis to 17th, July 18; B. F. McClellan to 28th, F. B. Terrell to 22d, F. A. Cook to 19th, Aug. 1, and L. A. Kunzig to 21st, Sept. 30, and 2d Lt. A. M. Jones to 21st, Aug. 1. Each will be assigned to a company on relief of present duties or on arrival in U. S., and after any leave will join company to which assigned.

1st Lt. F. G. Griffis, M. R. C., to Ft. du Pont, Del., for temporary duty, relieving Capt. T. C. Austin, Med. Corps, who on being relieved will go to Ft. Hancock, N. J., for temporary duty.

Major H. Landon, C. A. C., to service in Adjutant General's Department Aug. 30, vice Major G. T. Patterson, who is relieved from detail in that department Aug. 28. Major Landon will proceed to San Francisco and sail after Aug. 29 for the Philippines for duty. Major Patterson, on relief from Adjutant General's Dept., will report to commanding General, Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, for duty.

Major W. T. Davidson, Med. Corps, is detailed as a medical examiner and witness before Army Retiring Board at Governors Island, New York, during absence of Major A. E. Truby, Med. Corps.

1st Lt. P. M. Gallup, C. A. C., from 145th Co. and from treatment at Reed Hospital, to 4th Co., Ft. Worden, Wash., with coast defenses of Puget Sound.

1st Lt. A. M. Pope, 11th Cav., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. John's School, Manlius, N. Y., Sept. 1.

2d Lt. H. S. Martin, 15th Inf., is attached to aviation section of the Signal Corps, and will proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty.

2d Lt. B. H. MacGregor, C. A. C., transferred from 72d to 17th Co.

2d Lt. C. L. Kilburn, C. A. C., from assignment to 17th Co., and will report to commanding officer, Coast defenses of the Potomac, for assignment to a company.

Capt. A. H. Davidson, 13th Cav., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and report also to Capt. C. A. Romeyn, 2d Cav., Capt. of cavalry team in national matches, for duty to re ytroup for the team.

Lt. Col. B. B. Buck, 9th Inf., will report to the President, General Court Martial, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 26, as a witness. He will return to his station when he is no longer required by the court.

Capt. H. M. McSnyder, Med. Corps, now on leave at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is relieved from further temporary duty in Southern Dept., effective on expiration of leave, and will resume his duty at Fort D. A. Russell.

Leaves: 1st Lt. L. Farrell, Inf., 1 month; 1st Lt. E. Imhoff, 23d Inf., 23 days, and Capt. G. B. Pond, Q. M. Corps, 1 month's extension.

Navy.

Junior Grade Lt. H. T. Kays, from branch of Hydrographic Office to Navy Recruiting Station, Boston, Mass.

Mid. A. Barnett, to the Celtic.

Surgeon J. T. Kennedy, Boston Naval Hospital, to command Naval Hospital, Olongapo, P. I., via Transport Buford, June 25.

Chief Bos'n C. K. R. Clausen, the New York to the Sonoma.

Bos'ns B. Schumacher, Newport Training Station, to the New York, and C. T. Goertz, the Sonoma to the North Dakota.

Cable from Shanghai: Lt. C. G. Davy, Aid on Staff, Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, to home and wait orders.

Junior Grade Lt. F. Loftin, the Cincinnati to the Quiros.

Ensign T. Baxter, the Sampson to Staff, Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Hannibal, at Grand Cayman; Denver, at Mazatlan; Chattanooga, at Guaymas; Wilmington, at Caniles; Brutus, at Guantanamo; Kearsarge, at North River, N. Y.; Amphitrite, at Pensacola; Lamson, at Boston Yard; Marblehead, at San Francisco; Dupont, at Boston; Paul Jones, Preble, Ferry, and Stewart, at Beaufort, S. C.; Montgomery, at Norfolk Yard, and the Mars, at Lambert Point.

Sailed: Hopkins, Santa Barbara for San Pedro; Hawk, Dunkirk, N. Y., for practice cruise; Nanshan, San Francisco for Honolulu; Fortuna, Mare Island for Honolulu; Paducah, Guantanamo for San Juan; Kentucky, Philadelphia for New York; Vixen, Camden for Provincetown; Vicksburg, Brownsville for Seattle; Cleveland, Guaymas for Topolobampo; Maryland, Long Beach, Cal., for San Francisco; Vulcan, Hampton Roads for Portsmouth, N. H., and the Dolphin, East River, New York City, for Eastport, Me.

The Brutus, now at Guantanamo, ordered to Charleston (S. C.) Yard.

The mail address of the Hannibal has been changed from "in care of the Postmaster, New Orleans, La.," to "in care of the Postmaster, New York City."

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Tests have been ordered for consulting sanitary engineer, mechanical engineer, (second grade,) atlanist, female nurse, (temporary,) and stenotypist.

Applications for Deputy Chief, Bureau of Fire Prevention, will be received until July 26. The minimum age is 25 years. The salary is $3,000 a year.

United States.

Applications may now be filed for postal clerk, Panama Canal Service. The examination is open to employes of the Post Office Department who have held their positions for at least two years. Applicants must be between 20 and 40 years of age. The salary is from $1,200 to $1,500 a year. Employes in the Canal Service are charged very reasonably for quarters, and special rates are given for meals and transportation. Each one receives twenty-four days' leave annually, with seven days' travel leave. An additional thirty days with full pay are allowed each year for illness. The examination will be held Sept. 25. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DOUGLAS, MARGARET E., (details elsewhere.)

FOLZ, SIMON, (no petition;) died a resident of Mexico City; leaves $420 annuity for life to sister, Mrs. Rebecca Lowenstein; realties, which includes all property in Mexico and the United States, goes equally to brothers, William, Abraham, and Solomon, and sisters, Lena Kann, Lottie Kahn, and Birdie Dreyfuss; sister, Lena, having died, her share goes equally to her daughters, Beulah Kasselberg and Etta Silbernagle; David Muirhead and T. J. Simmes of Mexico City, and Leopold Rosenberg of the New York clothing firm of Newborg, Rosenberg & Co., are named as executors.

LANGSDORF, FANNIE, (May 23;) personalty $5,000; all to widower, Sigmund.

MILLER, AMELIA E., (June 25,) personalty $8,000; realty, $28,000; Frances J. Miller, daughter, gets the income from $36,000 while she remains single; at her marriage, the estate is to be divided into five parts and the daughter gets one share, while the widower, Julius F. and the sons, Joseph A., Herbert H., and Edward F., receive the remaining shares.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., July 20: Patrol, P. A. Crowley, 147, to R. B. H. Squad, motor cycle duty as messenger; C. Mott, 1724, motor cycle duty; T. M. Dougherty and W. L. Blair, 1724, motor cycle duty, assignments to mounted duty discontinued. Mutual, 4 P. M., July 20: Sergts. J. B. McAdam, 79, to 278, from bicycle to motor cycle duty; W. W. V. Keeling, 278, to 79, from motor cycle to bicycle duty.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. L. F. Tagliani and M. Isaacson, 1; J. Schaefer, 7, and C. F. Eisele, 29, to 5 In. Dis., 15 days, 4 P. M. July 22; R. E. McCarthy, 5, and H. Ribbe, 18, to D. B., 30 days, noon July 17; J. Scheider, 7, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 3, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 20; C. F. Seltenreich, 29, to C. O., as chauffeur, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 20; P. Schubert, 39, to C. O., as chauffeur, noon July 19 to 8 A. M. July 23; D. J. McCormick, 61, to C. O., duty in Naturalization Bureau, 14 days, 9 A. M. July 19; C. F. O'Connell and T. J. Lenihan, 61; N. F. Hickman, 70, and H. Roedel, 62, to 1 D., 4 Y. M. July 17 to 8 A. M. July 20; A. M. Mullen, 68, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M. July 20; M. J. Lauterborn, 68, to D. B., 30 days, 4 P. M. July 19; J. Ralph, 156th, to C. O., duty in Bur. of Rep. and Sup., 15 days, 8 A. M. July 19, temporary assignment to B. B. H. Squad discontinued; J. E. Thier, 157, to D., 30 days, 4 P. M. July 20. Assignment discontinued: Patrol J. Brady, 2, to C. O. as chauffeur, 8 A. M. July 19.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. H. C. Hagens, 15, 2 days, 4 P. M. July 22; J. J. Doyle, 20, 1 day, 12:30 A. M. July 23; L. Levy, 51, 1 day, 4 P. M. July 22; G. Schneider, 22, 3 days, 4 P. M. July 24; J. A. Beddy, 276, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. July 16; E. A. Hendricks, Traf. Div., Sub. A, 5 days, 8 A. M. July 27.

Suspended from duty without pay: Act. Det. Sergts., second gr.: J. T. Maddock and J. A. Dolan, Det. Bu., to take effect 3:28 P. M. July 17, 1915.

Departmental recognition is awarded the following for acts of valor or meritorious conduct performed in the line of duty:

Commendation: Patrol. H. E. Dunning, Shield 8,847, 35, (stopped a team of runaway horses attached to a brewery wagon, April 11 1914;) M. L. Fitzpatrick, Shield 941, 20, (formerly in the 68,) (arrested Michael Fogletti, who attempted to shoot Thomas Matthews, Sept. 29, 1914.)

Excellent police duty: Patrol J. M. Simmon, Shield, 6,806, 288, (formerly in the 35,) (stopped a team of runaway horses attached to a truck, March 7, 1913;) D. J. Eliane, Shield 8,437, 283, (formerly Acting Det. Sergt., 2d gr., Shield 28,) (arrested a hold-up man, Oct. 26, 1912;) D. J. Barry, Shield 426, 34, (rescued a child from burning of a burning tenement house, Nov. 8, 1914;) J. McTernan, Shield 6,117, Bridge Precinct, (formerly in the 148,) (arrested an Italian who had shot and wounded two other Italians, March 22, 1913.)

Fire Department.

Penalties imposed: Fire. 1st gr. J. F. McKenna, Eng. 304, (absence without leave,) leave without; Fire. 1st gr. M. G. Comsatri, Eng. 235, (absence without leave, conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline,) 8 leaves withheld; Fire. 1st gr. A. Eck, Eng. 235, (absence without leave,) 2 leaves withheld.

Charges dismissed: Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Mulvihill, H. & L. 109, (reckless driving;) Lieut. J. A. Walsh, No. 1, Eng. 235, (neglect of duty;) Lieut. J. Bredger, H. & L. 119, (disrespect to superior officer.)

Reports of inspections as to the requirements of Inspection Form No. 1, and also the number of unusual or dangerous conditions found to exist, will be forwarded by company officers; reports will be consolidated by Chiefs of Battalion and forwarded Aug. 1, and will cover a period of 30 days, ending 8 A. M. July 25.

Death: Stoker J. Halvey, Eng. 37, at 9 P. M. July 15.

Special Leaves (without pay): Lieut. J. V. Stapleton, Eng. 37, 24 hours, 8 A. M. July 19; Fire. 2d gr. J. Deasy, Eng. 16, 24 hours, 8 P. M. July 19; Eng. 64, 7 days, Tuesday, Sept. 14. 12 hours, 8 A. M. July 19; Fire. 2d gr. W. C. Belfield, Eng. 22, 12 hours, 8 A. M. July 23; Fire 1st gr. W. McIntosh, Jr., Eng 16, 12 hours, 8 A. M. July 21; Fire. 1st gr. P. George, H. & L. 4, 12 hours, 8 A. M. July 20; Lieut. W. J. Mulvey, Eng. 47, 24 hours, 8 A. M. July 22.

EDUCATION NOTES.

An annex to the High School of Commerce will be conducted in P. S. 117, Manhattan, beginning in September.

Semi-annual reports have been received from local school boards of Districts 21, 25, and 26 as required by the charter. They will be analyzed and referred to the appropriate official and committees.

Contracts for $6,872 have been awarded for improving the sanitary condition of P. S. 97 and 45, Queens.

P. S. 79, Brooklyn, will be made an annex of P. S. 25.

The organization of evening high and elementary schools for 1915-16 have been approved.

Olga Lacey has been appointed a temporary clerk in the Bureau of Attendance.

The sum of $95.50 has been appropriated to pay bills of the Superintendent of State Prisons for furnishing incinerator grates for P. S. 56, the Bronx, and 170, Brooklyn.

The action of the Committee on Special Schools in accepting the resignation of Joseph C. Congleton, Attendance officer, has been approved by the Board of Education.

The Committee on Special Schools has been authorized to make all necessary arrangements for the successful conduct of the vacation schools, and to use classrooms of the school buildings in which the establishment of vacation schools has been authorized.

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A 1767 10-inch 65c.	CANZONETTA. (D'Ambrosio.) Prince's Orchestra. BIRDS OF SPRING. Mazurka. Prince's Orchestra.	
A 5684 12-inch $1.00	IN THE CLOCK STORE. (Orth.) Descriptive. Prince's Orchestra. CHINESE WEDDING PROCESSION. (Hosmer.) Prince's Orchestra.	
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A 1735 10-inch 75c.	MOTHER MACREE. (Olcott and Ball.) Instrumental trio, 'cello, violin and piano. Taylor, Hackel, Berge Trio.	
A 1739 10-inch 65c.	I DON'T CARE. Polka. (Delro.) Accordion solo. Guido Delro. IL PIANTO. (De Renco.) Accordion solo. Guido Delro.	

Operatic Selections

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A 1731 10-inch $1.00	PAGLIACCI. (Leoncavallo.) "Un Tal Gioco" (Such a game's not worth the playing.) In Italian, with orchestra. TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. (Wagner.) "Noto Regina e a me" (Well do I know the Queen). In Italian, with orchestra.	

FELICE LYNN, Coloratura

A 5686 12-inch $1.50	RIGOLETTO. (Verdi.) "Care Nome" (Dearest Name). In Italian, with orchestra. VOCE DI PRIMAVERA ("Voices of Spring"). (Strauss.) In Italian, with orchestra.	

Duet and Quartette

A 1740 10-inch 65c.	THERE SHALL BE SHOWERS OF BLESSING. (McGranahan.) Henry Burr, tenor, and Gwilym Miles, baritone. Orchestra accompaniment. HOW THE GATES CAME AJAR. (Eastburn.) Henry Burr, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment.	
Blue Label A 1741 10-inch 75c.	SWEET AND LOW. (Barnby.) Old English Ballad. Stellar Male Quartette. Unaccompanied. GOODBYE, SWEET DAY. (Varnah.) Columbia Mixed Quartette. Violin, flute, 'cello and harp accompaniment.	

Song Hits

A 1769 10-inch 65c.	WHEN SUNDAY COMES TO TOWN. (H. Von Tilzer.) Arthur Fields, baritone. Orchestra accompaniment. DARKIES' SERENADE. (Johnson, Glogan & Piantadosi.) Arthur Collins, baritone, and Byron G. Harlan, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment.	
A 1768 10-inch 65c.	IN MATTEAWAN. (H. Von Tilzer.) Arthur Fields, baritone. Orchestra accompaniment. HOP A JITNEY WITH ME. (Donovan.) Geo. O'Connor, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment.	
A 1771 10-inch 65c.	YOU FOR ME IN THE SUMMERTIME. (Ingraham.) Ethel Costello, soprano, and Henry Burr, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment. MOTHER, MAY I GO IN TO SWIM? (Carroll.) Ada Jones, soprano. Orchestra accompaniment.	
A 1773 10-inch 65c.	WHEN THE BELLS OF SHANDON RING OUR WEDDING CHIMES. (Helf.) Herbert Stuart, baritone, and Billy Burton, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment. DANCING 'NEATH THE IRISH MOON. (Funk.) Peerless Quartette. Orchestra accompaniment.	
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A 1772 10-inch 65c.	WHEN I LEAVE THE WORLD BEHIND. (Berlin.) Sam Ash, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment. WHEN THE LUSITANIA WENT DOWN. (McCarron & Vincent.) Herbert Stuart, baritone. Orchestra accompaniment.	

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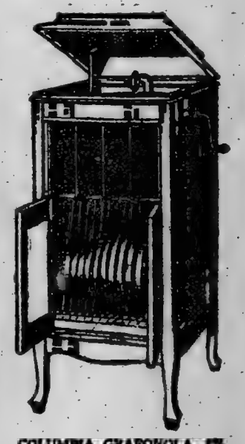

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American Munition Supplies.
A League for Preparedness.
Przemysl and Lemberg.
Battle of the Labyrinth.
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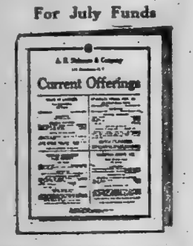

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City of Duluth, Minn.	4.30%
City of Dayton, Ohio	4.30%
Kansas City, Mo., School District	4.30%
City of Dallas, Texas	4.35%
City of Wilmington, Del.	4.35%
City of Portland, Ore.	4.35%
City of Minneapolis, Minn.	4¾%
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Multnomah County, Oregon	4.50%
Little River Drainage District, Mo.	6%

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Railroad Bonds

Information Comparisons

We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

We will be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 210

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
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Wm. Morris Imbrie & Co.
Established 1852.
61 BROADWAY NEW YORK
111 West Monroe St., Chicago.

BONDS

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7 Wall Street, New York
Boston Hartford

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Break in Industrials—Market Taken by Surprise —Some Railroad Gains.

Speculation in the war stocks proceeded last week on the implied theory that the market was in no danger of encountering unpleasant surprises and that it was therefore safe to accept any and every estimate, no matter how great, of the profits which were to be made out of war orders and to capitalize these estimates by violent advances first in one stock and then in another, as traders chose successive issues upon which to bestow the favor of violent upbidding. This theory proved its own undoing yesterday, for the war order stocks broke sharply and broke chiefly because of unpleasant surprises.

One surprise was that an official of one of these companies should have given out a statement deprecating the advance in this company's common stock on the ground that the earnings of the company, present or prospective, were not enough to warrant the price to which the stock had been advanced in last week's speculation. The other surprise was that a German submarine should have attacked a passenger vessel with Americans aboard while this Government was still considering its rejoinder to Germany's answer to our second note demanding guarantee against just such attacks. There were those who doubted whether the full story of the Orduna's experience had yet been told and who thought that further facts might put a light on the matter more favorable to Germany, but despite this reservation the incident exerted considerable effect upon market sentiment.

These were perhaps the two chief influences in causing the day's decided reaction from last week's forward movement in the industrials and more particularly in the war order stocks. There was another phase of the market which was no less interesting than the undoing of the too great confidence which speculators in the war stocks had shown. It was the marked firmness of the railroad issues compared with the industrials. Some railroad stocks showed net losses, but they were small compared with the losses in the industrials, and, on the other hand, several railroad stocks ended the session with good sized net gains. The favorable showing in net earnings for the latest period reported for the railroads as a whole was a factor in this, but a more potent influence in support of the railroads was the fact that they had been in a period of liquidation last week in marked contrast to the expansion which was under way in many of the industrials. It was their too rapid advance which served to accentuate the break in the industrials yesterday.

The market's experience in all likelihood would have been much more distressing had the torpedo directed against the Orduna reached its mark instead of missing it, if the only account we so far have of the matter be correct, by only ten feet. That was a most fortunate margin for those aboard this ship, but it is a very narrow margin upon which to build up the market assumption that speculation, no matter how violent, is free from unpleasant surprises. It is not free from them in time of peace—it surely cannot be free from them in time of war.

LONDON MARKET SLOW.

Only Business Transacted Is in the Old War Loan.

LONDON, July 19.—The current week will be a busy and interesting one in the money market. The payment of the 10 per cent. installment on the war loan tomorrow will disturb nearly £90,000,000, while the option to pay in full under the discount clause will move another large amount, estimated at £200,000,000, although the bulk of the funds, it is expected, will be reloaned as soon as possible. The market is temporarily dependent upon the Bank of England. Short loans and discounts were therefore firmer today.

The stock market was practically dead. The only business was in the old war loan, and a few oil shares in the general market, and in United States Steel and Canadian Pacific in the American section. The latter finished dull but steady.

Prices Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 19.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 60 francs for cash. Exchange on London 26 francs 42½ centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¾	5 mos	3
90 days	2¾	6 mos	3@3¼
4 mos	2¾@3	10 mos	3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½
60 to 90 days	3 @3¼

Other Names.	
4 months	3¼@3½
6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76⅜	$4.76¼	$4.76⅜
Cables	4.77⅛	4.76⅞	4.76⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76⅜	4.76¾
Paris	5.53½	5.53
Berlin	.51½	.51¾
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia		36.00
Switzerland	5.37	5.36
Scandinavia	25.60	25.65
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.90
Shanghai	55.00	55.75
Straits Sets	57.50	
Greece	5.24½	5.23½
Holland	.40	.40½
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.13	6.12½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.90	42.00
Rio	25.40	25.50
Spain	19.20	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.—		—Commercial.—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71	$4.69	$4.70½	$4.68½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $216,071,184; balance, $9,858,353; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $882,204.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 8.12½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 9-16d, unchanged; New York, 47½, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAL, JULY 19, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	724,080
Same day last year	184,305
Year to date	68,682,353
Same period last year	41,300,100
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.06 — .47
Same day last year	65.81 — .82

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34½	35	2,800	Alaska Gold Mines	35	35¼	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
24	24¼	66,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	24	25⅞	22½	23	+1½
62¾	62½	7,610	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	62½	64⅞	60	62⅜	— ⅜
72⅞	73	8,100	Amalgamated Cop.	73⅞	74½	72¼	73	— ⅛
49	51½	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	50	50	50	50	— ½
47¼	48¼	400	Am. Beet Sugar	48	48½	47¼	48	— ⅛
104¾	105⅞	200	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	105	105	105	105	—1
162	163	300	Am. B. S.& F.pf.t.r.	164	164	162	163	+1
50¼	50½	43,700	Am. Can	51¾	52¼	49⅞	50¼	—1⅛
104½	105¼	210	Am. Can pf.	105¾	105¾	105	105	— ⅛
56½	57	5,000	Am. Car & Fdry	57¼	58⅞	55¼	56⅝	—1¼
128¾	135	900	Am. Coal Products	137	137	131½	133½	—2½
45	46½	1,800	Am. Cotton Oil	45½	45½	44⅝	45	—2⅛
34	34⅝	1,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	34⅜	34⅞	34	34½	+ ⅛
26	27	400	Am. Ice Securities	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
10	10⅜	400	Am. Linseed	10⅜	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
48¾	49⅛	6,100	Am. Locomotive	50½	50⅞	48	48⅜	—2⅞
78¾	78⅞	5,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	79⅝	79⅞	77⅞	78½	—1⅝
107	107⅛	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	105	108⅞	105	107⅞	+ ⅞
107	107⅜	95	do., odd lot	107⅞	108	107⅛	108	...
140	160	100	Am. Snuff	145	145	145	145	—5
140	160	50	do., odd lot	150	150	150	150	...
39	39½	900	Am. Steel F'dries	41¾	41½	39⅝	39⅝	—2½
121	121½	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	121½	121½	121½	121½	...
225	220	100	Am. Tobacco	225½	225½	225½	223½	+1⅝
165½	166½	400	Am. Tobacco pf.	166½	166½	166½	166½	...
84½	84⅝	6,000	Anaconda Cop. Co.	84⅜	85	84½	84⅝	— ⅛
100¼	100¼	1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100	100⅞	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
97¼	97⅜	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞	+ ⅛
100	101	100	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
70¾	71	23,800	Baldwin Loco.	71¾	72⅜	69	71	—2½
102⅛	102⅞	118	Baldwin Loco. pf.	102	102	102	102	— ⅛
76⅞	77½	2,500	Baltimore & Ohio	76½	77½	76⅛	77	+ ⅛
70¾	71¾	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	71	71	71	71	...
185	185½	5,000	Bethlehem Steel	188	190	183¾	185	—2½
69⅝	70	2,200	Butte & Superior	70	70½	69¼	69⅝	—1⅛
12	13¼	50	California Petrol.	12	12	12	12	...
143¾	144	5,900	Canadian Pacific	143¼	144⅝	143¼	143⅞	+ ⅝
41¾	41⅝	7,700	Central Leather Co.	42½	42½	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
103¾	104½	200	Central Leather pf.	104	104¾	104	104½	+ ⅛
87½	88	600	Chesapeake & Ohio.	87½	88	87¾	87¾	+ ⅛
11	11¼	200	Chi. Great Western.	11¼	11¼	11	11	...
27½	28¼	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	...
81½	81⅞	6,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	80⅝	83½	80½	81⅜	+ ⅛
123	124	900	Chi. & Northwest.	124	124	124	124	+2
13¾	13¼	5,450	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	12¼	13½	12¼	13¼	+1⅛
45½	45⅞	1,900	Chino Copper	45¾	46	45⅞	45⅞	...
101½	103½	100	Cluett, Peabody pf.	101½	101¾	101⅜	101½	+ ⅜
34½	35	14,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	36½	36½	34	34½	—1⅝
11	12	100	Comstock Tunnel	¹11	11	11	11	...
128	128¼	200	Consolidated Gas	128⅝	128⅝	128¼	128¾	+ ⅛
128	128½	47	do., odd lot	128	128	128	128	...
66	67½	400	Continental Can	67	68	67	67	+ ⅛
99½	100⅜	100	Continental Can pf.	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
14	14⅜	1,525	Corn Products Ref.	14⅝	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
78	79¾	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	80⅜	80⅜	79½	79½	— ⅝
...	...	50	do., odd lot	79	79	79	79	...
40	55	100	Crex Carpet	45	45	45	45	—3
41⅞	42	80,300	Crucible Steel	46	46	41	41¾	—6
96½	98	1,650	Crucible Steel pf.	96	98	96	97	—2⅝
...	...	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	100	100	100	100	—2
25¼	25½	8,500	Distillers' Securities	25	26	24½	25½	...
22	22½	4,200	Dome Mines	23½	23⅞	22½	22½	—1½
25⅜	25⅜	8,000	Erie	25½	26⅛	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
39⅜	40	1,900	Erie 1st pf.	39¾	40⅜	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅛
31	33	300	Erie 2d pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
48	52	200	Federal M. & S. pf.	50	50	50	50	—3⅝
280	285	29	General Chemical	280	280	280	280	...
...	116½	116⅜	116¼ 116⅜	+ ⅛	110	110	108	108	...
166	167	1,430	General Electric	166	167	166	167	...
182½	185	1,000	General Motors	182	187	182	185	—2½
105½	107	100	General Motors pf.	107	107	107	107	+2½
49¼	49½	6,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	50½	50¾	48¾	49¼	—1½
103	105	300	Goodrich pf.	104	104	103½	103½	...
116	116½	700	Great Northern pf.	116½	116¾	116¼	116¾	+ ⅝
37⅛	37⅜	11,800	G. N. certs.ore prop.	37	38⅜	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅜
61¼	61½	950	Guggenheim Explor.	62	62¾	61⅜	61⅝	—1
118	...	100	Homestake Mining	119	119	119	119	...
118	...	8	do., odd lot	120	120	120	120	...
101	102	100	Illinois Central	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	...
30⅝	30⅞	1,100	Inspiration Copper	30¾	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅛
19½	19⅝	700	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs.	19½	20	19½	19½	+ ⅛
11½	15⅞	800	Interboro Consol.	19½	20	19½	19½	— ½
71	72	200	Interboro Consol pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ⅛
97	...	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
9¼	9⅜	200	Int. Paper	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	...
37	38½	200	Int. Paper pf.	38¼	38½	36⅝	38⅜	—⅜
24	24¼	900	Kansas City South.	23¼	24½	23¼	24⅛	+ ⅛
47	49	400	Lackawanna Steel	49¼	49¼	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
142	143	1,300	Lehigh Valley	142½	143¼	142	142	...
111	112	500	Louis. & Nash.	110¼	111	110¼	111	+ ⅛
...	...	400	Maxwell Motors	36½	36½	35¾	35¾	—1¼
...	...	200	Max. Motors 2d pf.	32	32	32	32	—1
71¼	71¾	1,000	Mexican Petroleum	73	73¾	71¾	71½	—1½
27	27¼	2,400	Miami Copper	27	27¼	26¾	27	...
...	5¾	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
14½	15	600	Mo. Kan. & T. pf.	13¾	15	13¾	15	+1
3⅛	3¼	3,300	Missouri Pacific	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
168	168	70	Morris & Essex	166	166	163	163	...
18¾	19¼	6,000	Nat. En. & St. Co.	19½	20	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅜
84½	87	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	+2½
63	63½	1,400	Nat. Lead Co.	63½	63½	63	63⅛	— ⅛
108	110	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ⅜
5	5¼	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	5	5	5	5	—1
14½	14⅜	100	Nevada Con. Cop.	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
99	99⅝	2,900	N. Y. Air Brake	101	103	97½	100¼	—2⅝
86½	86½	1,700	N. Y. Central	85⅝	87¼	85⅝	86	...
57⅝	58	2,050	N. Y., N. H. & H.	56½	58	56½	58	...
25¾	27	300	N. Y. Ont. & West.	26½	26¼	26	26	...
102⅜	103	200	Norfolk & Western.	102½	103	102½	103	+ ⅛
104½	104⅞	2,610	Northern Pacific	103⅜	105	103⅜	105	+1½
34½	35	2,200	Pacific Mail	36	36	34	34⅜	—1¼
106	106⅛	5,300	Penn. R. R.	105⅞	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛	+ ⅛
116¾	118	100	People's Gas, Chi.	116½	116½	116½	116½	+ ⅛
64	66	200	Pettibone, M. & Co.	64½	65	64½	65	—5
75	77	1,450	Philadelphia Co.	73	76	72	76	+ ½
23¼	23¾	800	Pittsburgh Coal	22⅞	23⅝	22⅞	23½	+ ⅛
93	94	1,500	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	91⅝	93⅜	91⅝	93⅜	+1½
49¼	49½	3,100	Pressed Steel Car.	50⅜	50⅝	48⅝	49½	—1¼
2	2¼	400	Quicksilver	3	3	2½	2½	— ⅛
32⅜	34	1,700	Railway Steel Sp.	34½	34½	33	33⅜	—1⅛
23¼	23¼	3,100	Ray Con. Copper	23	23⅜	22⅞	23¼	...
146¾	146¾	18,800	Reading	145¾	148¾	145¾	146½	— ⅛
33½	34	19,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	35	35	33	33⅝	— ⅝
90	90½	1,000	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	91	91	90	90	— ⅛
2½	2⅝	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
5¾	6	200	Rumely (M.,) Co. pf.	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
4½	4½	800	St. Louis & San F.	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
5¼	5½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	...
13½	14½	100	St. Louis Southwest.	14	14	14	14	—1
12¾	13	100	Seaboard Air Line.	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
32½	32¾	800	Seab. Air Line pf.	32⅜	32¾	32⅜	32½	...
145¼	146½	600	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	148½	148½	146¾	146¾	+ ⅜
120¼	124	300	Sears, R. & Co. pf.	123½	124	123½	124	...
39¼	39½	2,000	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	39	40	38½	39½	+ ⅛
85	95	200	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	+4
85	95	4	do., odd lot	93¾	93¾	90¾	93¾	...
84½	84¾	21,900	Southern Pacific	84¾	85	82¾	84¾	+1⅞
13¾	14⅛	2,500	Southern Railway	14	14½	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
47	50	400	So. Railway pf.	46½	47½	46½	47½	+ ⅞
54½	56	200	Standard Milling	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	— ⅛
80	81	6,400	Studebaker Co.	81⅜	81⅜	80	80¼	—1⅝
100	101	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	+ ⅛
100	101	50	do., odd lot	101	101	101	101	...
37¾	38	1,600	Tennessee Copper	38¼	38¼	37¾	38	— ⅛
12	13	900	Texas & Pacific	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅜
51¼	52	1,600	Third Avenue	51½	52¼	51	51½	— ⅜
91	99½	30	Tobacco Prod. pf.	99½	99½	99¼	99½	...
90	93	100	Twin City R. T.	91½	91½	91½	91½	— ½
6	6¾	1,200	Union B. & P. Co.	6¼	6¾	6	6¼	+ ⅛
25	27½	300	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	26	27½	26	27½	+2½
126	126½	13,400	Union Pacific	126	127⅞	125⅝	126⅝	+ ⅞
...	...	230	Union Pacific war	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
80	80¼	100	Union Pacific pf.	80	80	80	80	— ⅜
20	20⅜	2,700	United Rys. Invest.	20	20¾	19¾	20¼	— ⅜
36¾	37	3,100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	37	38	36½	37	...
39	40	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	—1¼
60	64	100	U. S. Express	62	62	62	62	— ⅞
55	58	100	U. S. Indus. Alco.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	— ⅜
1⅜	3	100	U. S. Red. & Ref.	¾	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
45¾	46	6,100	U. S. Rubber.	45¾	46⅝	44½	46¼	+ ½
103¼	106	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	103½	104	103¼	104	...
103¼	105	30	do., odd lot	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	...
63	65¼	145,350	U. S. Steel	64¼	64¾	62¾	63¼	—1⅝
111½	111⅝	2,600	U. S. Steel pf.	111	111½	110⅞	111½	+ ⅜
66⅜	66¾	5,700	Utah Copper	66½	67½	66	66½	— ⅝
31	32½	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	— ½
43	44	500	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	44¾	44¾	44	44	...
...	...	900	Wabash	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	...
...	...	50	Wabash pf.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
93	97	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	95	95	95	95	...
22	24	100	Western Maryland	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
22	24	50	do., odd lot	22	22	22	22	...
68½	69	700	Western Union Tel.	69½	69⅝	69	69	— ⅜
100⅝	100⅞	40,800	Westingh. E. & M.	102	102⅞	100⅞	100⅝	—2⅞
¾	1	100	Wheeling & L. E.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
136	137	1,600	Willys-Overland	136	137½	135	137	—1
28	30	100	Wisconsin Central	28	28	28	28	...

*Cents per share.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	69.06	68.13	68.63	+ .31
Industrials	72.79	70.90	71.50	—1.25

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 10	67.78	66.96	67.67	+ .41
July 12	69.25	67.26	69.13	+1.46
July 13	70.15	68.96	69.41	+ .24
July 14	70.18	69.24	69.56	+ .15
July 15	70.40	69.26	70.26	+ .70
July 16	70.99	69.81	70.56	+ .30
July 17	70.94	70.21	70.53	— .03
July 19	70.93	69.51	70.06	— .47

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Jy. to date	70.99	July 16	66.96 July 10	70.06
July, 1914	69.08	July 7	57.47 July 30	57.47
July, 1913	70.24	July 23	65.86 July 9	69.34
July, 1912	82.76	July 8	79.75 July 12	81.80
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24	70.06
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.26
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 17.	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$336,268	$7,450,769	$7,450,769
Int. rev., ord.	1,046,850	14,415,930	14,415,930
Cor. & inc. tax	801,951	6,276,638	6,276,638
Miscellaneous	340,408	2,792,974	2,792,974
Total rcts.	$2,025,479	$30,936,332	$30,936,332
Expenditures	3,113,971	44,078,920	44,078,920
Deficit	1,088,492	13,142,587	13,142,587

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	545	550	545	550
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	100	99	100
Chesebrough Mfg.	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	130	140	130	140
Continental Oil	223	228	223	228
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe Line	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	220	223	220	223
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil com.	144	146	144	146
Illinois Pipe Line	133	135	133	135
Indiana Pipe Line	96	98	96	98
Int. Petrol. Co., Ltd.	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
National Transit	29	30	29	30
New York Transit	205	207	205	207
Northern Pipe Line	92	95	92	95
Ohio Oil	134	136	134	136
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	50	55	50	55
Pierce Oil	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, 1924	73	76	73	76
Prairie Oil & Gas	309	312	309	312
Prairie Pipe Line	158	161	158	162
Solar Refining	225	230	220	230
Southern Pipe Line	208	212	208	212
South enn Oil	270	275	270	275
S. W. Penn.	108	112	108	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	272	274	271	274
Standard Oil of Ind.	400	405	400	405
Standard Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of Ky.

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COTTON PRICES OFF 15 TO 20 POINTS NET

Strong Tone in the Early Dealings Is Followed by a Selling Movement.

HOT AND DRY IN SOUTHWEST

Season in Eastern Belt Wet, with the Plant Full of Sap—Sentiment Mixed.

Cotton made a net decline of 15 to 20 points yesterday in spite of the fact that the news of the day was of a bullish average. This gives some indication of the weakened technical position through the heavy covering of last week.

The tone was quite strong in the early dealings, and prices opened at an advance of 5 to 8 points. This was the result of telegrams reporting extremely hot and dry weather in the Southwest. About a dozen stations in Texas reported temperatures ranging from 100 to 105 degrees. Later in the day the weather details showed scattered showers in Oklahoma, which relieved the drouth in that section, and the forecast for the Western belt called for showers in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and East Texas, with probable showers in the north part of Western Texas, with partly cloudy weather and lower temperatures. This caused the selling movement which brought about a decline of nearly 30 points from the high level of the day.

The crop situation in the Eastern belt is also coming in for consideration. The season thus far in that section has been wet and the plant is full of sap. Temperatures throughout Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas are the highest of the season, with maximum thermometer readings ranging from 100 to 103 degrees. It is feared that deterioration as a result of these developments may be somewhat rapid.

The Monthly Crop Report published by the Department of Agriculture gives figures on the use of fertilizer throughout the cotton belt. The tonnage sold to June 25 this year is placed at only 2,636, compared with 4,431 last year. This is a falling off of about 41 per cent. The report further says: "The reduction in the absolute quantity of commercial fertilizers used does not measure the full extent of the loss in the productive powers of the plant from the lack of its usual supply of nourishment and stimulation. The quality of the fertilizer will be much inferior to last year's supply, because of the lack of available supplies of potash. On the other hand, Southern farmers appear this year to have exerted themselves to a hitherto unknown extent in the use of home produced composts and animal manures.

Sentiment at present is somewhat mixed on the market, but many traders of a speculative tendency are inclined to make purchases on the ground that the situation in the belt is now ripe for a crop scare, owing to the sappy condition of the plant and the possibilities of damage from heat and drouth.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points decline, 9.25 for middling uplands. The range of contract prices, which closed barely steady, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.95	8.81	8.75@ 8.77	8.90@ 8.92
Oct.	9.44	9.15	9.18@ 9.19	9.35@ 9.36
Dec.	9.73	9.42	9.45@ 9.46	9.63@ 9.65
Jan.	9.82	9.52	9.53@ 9.54	9.74@ 9.75
March	9.85	9.79	9.79@ 9.80	9.99@10.00
May	10.03	10.01	10.01@10.02	10.18@10.20

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,151	1,544	1,367
New Orleans	1,400	900	700
Mobile	....	144	1
Savannah	695	1,222	113
Charleston	9	106	7
Wilmington	104	273	5
Norfolk	690	1,964	511

Total port receipts, 3,953 against 2,705 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	62	106	120
Memphis	110	329	131
St. Louis	382	1,332	173
Houston	1,592	2,810	662

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	—Today.—	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,800 to 3,500	3,370	1,837
New Orleans	3,500 to 3,600	1,551	855

Total exports yesterday: 5,984. Sales so far this season, 8,253,356 against 8,982,360 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	—Stocks.— 1915.	1914.
853	New Orleans	8.63	164,344	70,500
.....	Mobile	8.18	14,647	4,085
70	Savannah	8¾	69,101	14,560
231	Galveston	8.75	118,615	68,284
.....	Wilmington	....	35,984	10,193
726	Norfolk	8.38	49,393	18,198
.....	Augusta	8.63	71,489	12,441
125	Memphis	8.75	85,099	18,603
.....	St. Louis	8¾	10,270	15,835
141	Houston	8.60	65,408	32,315

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 5 points advance at 5.27d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, none.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Hale & Norcross	.05
Alpha Con	.01	Julia	.01
Andes	.06	Kentucky Con	.01
Belcher	.30	Mexican	.33
Best & Belcher	.07	Occidental Con	.79
Caledonia	.20	Ophir	.14
Challenge Con	.07	Savage	.03
Chollar	.02	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.11	Sierra Nevada	.05
Con. Cal. & Va	.10	Union Con	.17
Crown Point	.20	Utah Con	.02
Gould & Curry	.02	Yellow Jacket	.30

TONOPAH. C. O. D.

Belmont	3.90	Comb. Fraction	.09
Jim Butler	.80	Diamondf. Daisy	.04
McNamara	.02	Diamondf. B. B.	.02
Midway	.15	Florence	.49
Mizpah Ext	.20	Goldf. Con. M.	1.35
Montana	.23	Goldfield Merger	.25
North Star	.15	Jumbo Ext	1.72½
Rescue Eula	.08	Long Star	.05
Tonopah Ext	2.60	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Merger	.38	Vernal	.04
Victor	.30	Nevada Hills	.20
West End	.70	Round Mountain	.51

GOLDFIELD. MANHATTAN.

Atlanta	.35	Man. Big Four	.05
Booth	.54		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10¾	19¼	Gold Sov.	3½	4½
Elkton	57½	59½	Isabella	16½	17½
El Paso	95	101	Jackpot	6½	..
Findlay	4	4¼	McKinney	77	80
Gold Cycle	179	180	Portland	144	147
Gold Dollar	2	5	Vindicator	170	173½

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 19.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston compares as follows:

	July 17, '15.	Inc. from Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$9,087,000	$2,000
Loans, dis., and inv.	292,038,000	1,068,000
Ind. dep. inc. U. S.	197,373,000	9,984,000
Due to banks	111,651,000	4,558,000
Time deposits	7,964,000	200,000
Exc. for Clearing House	14,866,000	1,724,000
Due from banks	31,420,000	2,063,000
Cash reserve	23,240,000	1,828,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	9,252,000	*76,000
Res. with other banks	48,150,000	6,776,000
Cash excess	9,373,000	1,070,000
Excess in New York	34,281,000	6,318,000
Excess with Fed. Res. Bk	2,318,000	*206,000
Total excess	45,974,000	7,382,000

*Decrease.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	103	107	103	107
American Cigar pf	96½	98½	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	100	109	100	109
MacA rews & F	165	175	165	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	90½	100½	90½	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	180	190	180	188
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	335	345	335	350
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	118½	120½	118½	120½

PASS QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

Pacific Coast Co. Directors Make No Payment on Common Stock.

The Pacific Coast Company, which controls the Pacific Coast Railway, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and the Pacific Coast Coal Company, has passed the quarterly dividend on the $7,000,000 common stock, usually paid on Aug. 2. The company has been paying 1 per cent. and 1½ per cent. quarterly, and has paid 3 per cent. on the common stock this year, for the most part out of surplus earnings of previous years.

Regularly quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent. on $1,525,000 first preferred stock and 1 per cent. on $4,000,000 preferred were declared by the Board of Directors, payable Aug. 2 to stockholders of record of July 24.

Except a little improvement in passenger traffic, due to the Panama Exposition and to better freight earnings from the company's ships in the Atlantic service, the company suffered losses in all of its departments. The curtailment of the usual supplies of coal by shipping companies, because of the war, is one of the reasons for the loss in earnings. The more general use of cheap fuel oil, the removal of the tariff on foreign coal, and business depression on the Pacific Coast are other reasons assigned for the slump.

"Your Directors hope that, reasonably soon, such a change will take place in conditions as to justify the resumption of dividends upon your stock," says the company's circular to the holders of the common stock. "Pending such change, we believe that sound business policy requires them to conserve the company's resources in order that its credit and the efficiency of its properties may be maintained unimpaired."

Work for 5,000 Steel Men.

WHEELING, West Va., July 19.—The last of the idle steel mills in the Wheeling district was placed in operation today when a part of the force returned to work at the Riverside plant of the National Tube Company. Two weeks will be required to get all departments going and give work to the 5,000 men who have been idle for fourteen months.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.60	4.40
Balt & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'25	4½	4.95	4.80
Car., Clinch & O.	1915-'24	5	5.20	4.90
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.95	4.62
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'25	4½	4.55	4.25
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	5.25	4.75
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	5@6½	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.20	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.90	4.60
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.60	4.50
Louisv. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'22	5	6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.50	6.00
N. Y. C. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.05	4.80
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'23	6	5.12	4.75
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1914-'23	@4½	4.65	4.20
St. L. & M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.80	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.80
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.10	4.70

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4½s	June, 1965	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4½s	March, 1963	101¾	102	101¾	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s	May, 1957	101¾	102	101⅝	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s	May, 1917	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s	March, 1964	97⅞	98¾	97⅞	98¾
4¼s	March, 1962	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98¼
4¼s	March, 1930-60	97⅞	98¼	98	98⅜
4s	May, 1959	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝
4s	Nov., 1958	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝
4s	May, 1957	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝
4s	Nov., 1956	93½	94⅝	93½	94⅝
4s	Nov., 1955	93½	94⅝	93½	94⅝
4s	Nov., 1930	94½	..	94⅝	..
4s	May, 1917	100¼	..	100¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1918	99	..	99	..
3s	May, 1919	98¾	..	98¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	84	..	84	..
3½s	May, 1954	84½	85½	84	85½
3½s	May, 1954	84½	85½	84	85½

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Cosden	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
5	Fidelity & Dep.	135	135	135	135
8	German Bank	125	125	125	125
10	Nor. Central	83	83	83	83
27	Un. Rys. & Elec.	21½	21½	21½	21½

BONDS.

$25,600	B. & O., S. W. 3½s	87½	87½	87½	87½
800	City Balt. 4s, 1954	95¾	95¾	95¾	95½
1,000	City Balt. 4s, '58, cond.	95½	95½	95½	95¼
3,000	Elkhorn F. 5s	95½	95¾	95½	95¾
2,000	Kirby L. 6s	96	96	96	96
2,000	Norf. & Ports. Trac. 5s	76	76	76	76
13,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	80½	80½	80	80
10,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s	55¾	55¾	55¼	55¼
1,000	Un. Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	81	81	81	81
500	Va. Midl'd 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Ahmeek	96	96	96	96
2,025	Alaska	35¼	35¼	34¾	34¾
50	Algomah	2½	2½	2½	2½
72	Amalgamated	73	73	72½	72¾
7,860	Am. Zinc	57½	57¾	56¾	56¾
300	Anaconda	35	35	34½	34½
100	Ariz. Com	7¼	7¼	7	7
85	Butte & Bal	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,802	Butte & Super.	70¼	70¾	69½	69¾
225	Calumet & Ariz.	65	65	64½	64¾
7	Calumet & Hec.	570	570	570	570
10	Chino	46	46	46	46
750	Copper Range	56	56¼	55¾	56
100	Daly West	3	3	3	3
95	East Butte	12¾	13	12¾	13
130	Franklin	10	10	9¾	9¾
10	Granby	85	85	85	85
1,125	Greene-Cananea	41½	42	39	40¾
20	Hancock	18¾	18¾	18½	18½
110	Isle Royale	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼
170	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
70	Keweenaw	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
118	Lake	14¾	14¾	14½	14¾
40	La Salle	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
25	Mass. Con	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Miami	27	27¼	27	27¼
90	Mohawk	73	73	72¾	73
35	New Arcadian	11¼	11¼	11½	11½
25	Nipissing	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
430	North Butte	31¾	31¾	30¾	30¾
18	North Lake	2	2	2	2
10	Old Colony	4	4	4	4
100	Osceola	83½	83½	82	82
1,075	Pond Creek	16¾	17¼	16¾	17
30	Quincy	80	80	80	80
10	Santa Fe	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
40	Shannon	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
10	Shattuck	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
220	Super. & Boston	3	3½	3	3½
20	Superior Copper	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾
690	Tamarack	39	40½	39	39
5	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Tuolumne	47c	47c	47c	47c
1,332	U. S. Smelting	42	42½	41¼	41¾
166	U. S. Smelt. pf.	46¾	46¾	46½	46½
500	Utah Apex	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
80	Utah Con	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Utah Copper	67¼	67¾	66½	66½
60	Wolverine	62¼	62¾	61½	61½
100	Wyandotte	70c	70c	70c	70c

RAILROADS.

17	Boston & Alb.	170¾	170¾	170¾	170¾
10	Boston Elev	73¾	73¾	73	73
372	Boston & Me.	23	23	22¼	22¾
10	Chi. J. & S. Y. pf.	104	104	104	104
2	Con. & Mont., Class 1	91½	91½	91½	91½
43	Conn. & Mont., Class 4	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
50	Mass. Elec. pf.	33½	33¾	33¼	33¾
148	N. Y., N. H. & H.	57½	58¾	56¾	57¾
10	Northern N. H.	95	95	95	95
5	West End St.	62½	62½	62½	62¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Agr. Chem.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
2	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½
40	Amoskeag	65	65	65	65
150	Am. Pneu. Serv.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
18	Am. Sugar	114½	114½	113½	113½
231	Am. Tel. & Tel.	121½	124½	121	121½
15	Am. Woolen pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
50	Atl. G. & W. I.	9¾	10	9¾	10
100	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½
6	E. Boston Land	9¼	9¼	9	9
5	Edison	236	236	236	236
481	Mass. Gas	91	91	89¾	90
27	McElwain pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½
25	Miss. Riv. P. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½
5	N. Eng. Tel.	132	132	132	132
5	Reece Folding	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
30	Swift & Co.	113	113	113	113
339	United Fruit	136½	136½	136	136
119	Unit. Shoe Mach.	51	61	60	61
37	Unit. Shoe M. pf.	29	29	28¾	28¾
2,087	U. S. Steel	64	64¼	62¾	63¾
176	U. S. Steel pf.	111	111	111	111

BONDS.

$3,000	Alaska gold 6s	135½	135½	135¼	135½
1,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	69	69	69	69
2,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000	Cent. Vt. 1st 4s	70	70	70	70

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 19.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.85	La Rose	.45	.55
Bay S Gas	.11	.12	McK-Dar	.20	.25
Bingham	9¼	9½	Mines of A	2¼	2½
Begole	.73	.95	Majestic	.70	.74
Butte & L	.28	.29	Mex Met	.23	.25
Boston Ely	.23	.28	Nev-Doug	.60	.65
Chief Con	1¼	1⅜	New Balt	3½	3¾
Con Cop	1¾	2¼	N Cornelia	6½	7
Crown Res	.50	.60	Ohio Cop	.20	.21
Calaveras	1⅝	1⅞	Old D rcts	7⅝	8¼
Con Ariz	.84	.94	Oneco	1¼	1⅜
Cortez	.40	.80	Riker-H	6¼	6¾
Cham Cop	.08	.10	Raven Cop	.10	.12
Cal Corbin	3½	4	S W Miami	1	2
Davis-Daly	1⅝	1⅞	Ton Mines	7¼	7¼
Eagle B	1⅝	1⅞	Utah Met	3¾	4
1st Nat C	2¼	2½	U Verde E	5⅝	6
Goldf Con	1¼	1⅝	Ventura	11⅝	11⅞
Houghton	3¼	4	Yukon G	2½	3
Iron Blos	.63	.66			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
505	Chi. Ry., Ser. 2	18	18	17¾	17¾
25	Goodrich	50	50	50	50
20	Nat. Bis. pf.	123	123	121	123
401	Sears-Roebuck	148	148	146½	147
270	S. Warner	66¼	66½	65¾	65¾
200	Swift & Co.	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¾
40	Union Carbide	149	149	149	149
75	Carbide rights	5	5	4¾	4¾

BONDS.

$2,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amoskeag	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
100	Amerlinck	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
2	American Gas	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
126	American Rys.	27¾	28	27¾	28
100	Am. Smelting	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¼
2,100	Baldwin Loco.	70	73	70	71½
150	Baldwin L. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
10	Buff. & St. c. pf	36	36	36	36
85	J. G. Brill	38¾	39	38¾	38¾
1	Cambria Iron	42	42	42	42
2,902	Cambria Steel	51¾	52¼	51½	52
100	Col. Fuel & I.	35	35	35	35
165	Crucible Steel	43	44½	42	42
106	Elec. Stor. Bat.	54	54	53½	53½
100	Erie	26¾	26¾	26½	26¾
50	Gen. Asphalt	31½	31½	31½	31½
911	Lake Sup. Cor.	8¼	8¼	8	8¼
43	Lehigh Nav.	73¾	73¾	73½	73½
25	Lehigh V. Tr.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Leh. Tr. pf.	29	29	29	29
25	Minehill	55	55	55	55
10	Nevada Con	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
50	North Penn	90¼	90½	90¼	90¼
188	Penn. R. R.	53¼	53½	53¼	53½
296	Penn. Steel pf.	64½	65¼	64	65¼
985	Phila. Co.	38	38	38	38
85	Phila. Co. cum. pf.	39¾	40	39¾	40
340	Phila. Electric	23½	23¾	23½	23¾
10	Phila. T. & c.	85	85	85	85
1	Phila. Traction	70	70	70	70
105	Reading	73½	73¾	73½	73¾
152	Tono. Belmont	3¾	4	3¾	3¾
200	Tono. Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
273	Un. Gas Imp.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
1,038	U. S. Steel	64	64¾	62¾	63¼
2	U. S. Rubber	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
500	Wm. Cramp & Son	66½	67	63	64¼
10	York Rys. pf.	29½	29¾	29½	29¼

BONDS.

$500	Am. G. & E. 5s	86	86	86	86
1,000	City 4s, 1940, registered	102½	102½	102½	102½
400	City 4s, 1940, registered	102½	102½	102½	102½
2,000	Lehigh Valley gen. 4½s	99	99	98½	98½
1,000	Penn. R. R. gen. 4½s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
5,000	Phila. Co. con. 5s	78	79¼	78	79
1,000	Phila. El. 4s	79	79	79	79
3,000	Read. gen. 4s	92½	92½	92¾	92¾
1,000	Spanish Am. Iron 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
26,000	Un. Ry. Inv. 5s	62	62¼	61	62¼

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Am. Sewer P.	18½	18¾	18½	18¾
690	Col. Gas & E.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
760	Crucible Steel	44¾	43	43	43
305	Crucible S. pf.	97	98	96¾	97
20	Elk Co. N. Gas	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
10	Ind. Brew. pf.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼
265	Mfrs. L. & H.	46	46¼	46	46
10	Nat. Fire. pf.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
25	Ohio Fuel Oil	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾
10	Osage & O. Gas	68	68	68	68
20	Pitts. Brewing	4	4	4	4
100	Pitts. Coal	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
13	Pitts. Coal pf.	92½	92½	92¼	92½
10	Pitts. Plate G.	105	105	105	105
110	Pure Oil	14½	14½	14	14
3,500	San Toy	11c	11c	10c	10c
120	U. S. Steel	64¼	64¼	63	63
125	Westh. A. B.	133	133	133	133
80	Westh. Electric	51¾	51¾	50¾	50¾

CHECK COLLECTIONS WITHOUT EXCHANGE

Clearing House Tomorrow Will Consider Establishing of Special Department.

WIDENING PRESENT METHOD

More Out-of-Town Banks to be Asked to Join in Scheme with Association Members.

The New York Clearing House Association will hold a meeting tomorrow to consider the establishment of a special department for collecting checks of out-of-town banks at par. For three years individual banks have had working agreements with the banks of certain "discretionary points" in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New J

ESTABLISHED 1873

CARBON STEEL
2nd Pfd.

TOBEY & KIRK
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
25 Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
50 Atlas Portland Cement Com. Stk.
25 Atlas Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock
50 Central Aguirre Sugar Com. Stk.
100 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
20 Du Pont Powder Pfd. Stock
25 Hercules Powd. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
25 Home Insurance Stock
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
100 Rem'ton Typ. Com. & 1st Pfd.Stk.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
50 Aetna Explosives Com. & Pfd.Stk.
25 American Brass Stock
25 Atlas Powder Com. Stock
25 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
25 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
25 Franklin Fire Ins. Stock
25 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
50 New Jersey Zinc Stock
125 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
100 Westmoreland Coal Stock

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

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WANTED
25 Niles-Bement-Pond Pfd.
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
25 American Brass
45 United Gas & Elec. 1st Pfd.
100 Hendee Manufacturing Com.

FOR SALE
50 American Brass
100 Mississippi River Power Com.
100 International Agricul. Corp. Com.
17 Childs (Restaurant) Co. Pfd.
100 Hendee Manufacturing Com.

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Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

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Portland Ry., Lt. & Pow. 5s
Louisville Gas & Elec. 6% Notes
Montreal Tramways 5s

GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST.N.Y 'PHONE BROAD 3665

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Owns and Operates Fifteen Good Properties in Growing Communities.
Preferred Stock Yields 6½%.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading on Curb Comparatively Quiet—Most Issues Affected by General Heaviness.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 176,537 shares of stock and $150,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 43,205; oils, 262, and mining, 133,070. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,800	Am. Zinc.....	57	57½	56⅝	56⅝
1,550	Can. Nat. Gas.	2½	2½	2½	2½
5,000	‡Car. L. & P.	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾
1,500	‡Central Fdy..	8½	11	8½	9⅛
1,200	‡Cent. Fdy. pf.	13⅝	13⅝	10	10
740	‡Cramp Ship..	67½	67½	64	65
700	‡Electric Boat.	192	192	192	194
600	‡Elec. Boat pf.	192	196	192	193
300	Emer. Phon...	14½	14½	14½	14⅞
1,450	‡Hendee Mfg..	42½	42½	41	41
400	‡Int. Mer. M..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
250	‡Int. M. M.pf.	5¼	5¼	4⅝	5
375	‡Int. Motors..	18⅝	18⅝	17¾	17¾
35	‡Int. Mot. pf..	43	43½	43	43
900	‡Int. Petrol....	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
150	Kelly Sp. Tire.	188	190	188	190
5,000	Marconi of A..	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
155	‡Pyrene Mfg..	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼
200	Corp. R. & H.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,000	‡Standard Mo.	10⅝	10	9⅝	10
200	Sterling Gum..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2,500	‡St. Joseph L..	13⅝	13⅝	12⅞	13
100	U.C. S. of Am.	98	98	98	98
6,830	U. C. S., new.	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅞
400	U. C. S., new, pf.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
400	Un. Profit Sh.	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
4,500	‡World's Film.	4	4	3¾	3¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
10	Galena-S. Oil.	144	144	144	— 2
45	Illinois P. L..	135	134	134	— 1
5	Northern P. L.	93	93	93	— 1
1	Prairie O. & G.	311	311	311	+ 1
47	Prairie P. L..	161	159	159	— 1
7	St. Oil of N. J.	402	400	402	+ 1
70	St. Oil of N. Y.	186	185	185	— 1
75	Union T. L....	81	80	80½	+ ⅜
2	Vacuum Oil...	200	200	200	+ 5

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Alaska Juneau	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12½
2,500	‡Alta-Cons. M.	83	83	82	83
2,500	‡Atlanta.....	37	37	35½	36
3,000	‡Big C'wood..	6	6	6	6
800	Big Ledge D..	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,500	‡Booth	56	56	55	55
5,000	Braden Copper.	7	7	6⅞	7
200	Caledonia....	87	87	86	86
600	‡Chile Copper..	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝
50,000	‡‡Dome Ext...	30	26	22	25
2,300	‡‡Emma Cop..	34	34	30	32
750	‡Florence	52	52	51	51
600	‡‡Genesee Cop.	42	42	42	42
500	Goldfield Cons.	1⅜	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
2,000	‡‡Goldfield Mr.	25	25½	24½	25½
200	Howe Sound...	3½	3½	3½	3½
2,000	Jumbo Extens.	1⅞	1⅛	1⅝	1⅝
9,500	Kennecott Cop.	34½	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝
3,500	‡‡Kewanas ...	14½	15	14½	15
2,000	‡Lone Star.....	5	6	5	6
8,300	Magma Copper	13½	13½	13⅛	13½
700	‡McKinley-Da..	22	22	22	22
1,700	‡Majestic M...	71	73	70	72
625	‡Montana Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
10,000	‡‡Mother Lode.	28	29	26	26
300	New Ut. Bing.	3	3	3	3
1,000	‡‡Ore	8½	8½	8½	8½
3,100	‡‡Sells	30	32	30	32
600	‡‡Silver Pick..	11	11	10½	11
525	Stand. Sil. Ld.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
3,500	Stewart	2½	2½	2	2
6,000	‡‡Success Min.	90	91	89	91
2,900	‡Super. M. Co.	24	24½	24	24½
750	Ton. Ext.....	1¾	1¾	1⅛	1⅛
420	‡Ton. Merger..	42	42	39	39
1,000	‡Tri-Bullion ..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	‡Wasatch.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	‡W. E. Con....	76	76	75	75

BONDS.

$150,000	‡Westing. El., conv. 5s...	106⅞	106⅞	106½	106½

*Odd lot. **Crossed. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend. xxEx rights.
Note—Saturday, 200 Success Mining sold at 85.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 19. Bid.	Asked.	July 17. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film.....	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.	14⅜	15½	14⅜	15½
Br.-A.T.Co., ord. bear..	15	15½	15	15½
Int. Nickel.....	160	162	160	162
Int. Nickel pf.....	103	105	103	105
Int. Steam Pump pf.	10	14	10	14
Inter. Rubber.....	7	8	7	8
Kelly Springfield Tire, new, 1st pf....	85½	86½	85½	86½
Kelly Springfield Tire, new, 2d pf.....	160	160	150	160
Leh. Val. Coal S. Co.	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit...	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mutual Profit Shar...	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
N. Y. Transportation.	15¼	15½	15¼	15⅝
Wayland Oil & Gas..	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific, w. i....	17½	18½	17⅛	18⅝
Mo. Pacific pf., w. i..	35	37	35	37
Wabash, w. i.....	10	11	10	11
Wabash pf., (a).....	42	45	42	45
Wabash pf., (b).....	20	22	20	22

MINING STOCKS.

Butte & New York...	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
Canada Copper.....	⅞	1	1	1⅛
Cashboy	6	7	6	7
Con. Ariz. Smelting...	⅞	1	⅞	1
Diamond Black Butte.	3	4	3	4
Greene-Cananea.....	40	42	41	42½
Iron Blossom.....	60	65	60	64
Kerr Lake	4¼	4¾	4¼	4⅝
McIntyre	55	60	58	59
Nevada Con.....	21	22	20	22
Nipissing Mines Co..	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
Tonopah Mining.....	6¾	7	6¾	7
White Knob Cop. pf.	2	2½	2	2½
Yukon Gold Mines....	2¼	2½	2¼	2½

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s.....	180	200	150	200
Kennecott Copper 6s.	118	118½	118	118½

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.....	101	102
†American Light & Traction.....	311	315
†American Light & Traction pf...	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power.....	14⅜	15⅜
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	88	98
†American Gas & Electric.....	93	95½
†American Gas & Electric pf.....	47	49
American Power & Light.....	60	64
American Power & Light pf.....	80	83
American Public Utilities.....	28	32
American Public Utilities pf....	82	86
American Waterworks & Electric.	5½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	57	62
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf.....	53	55
Colorado Power.....	17½	19
Colorado Power pf.....	91	92½
†Commonwealth P. R. & L.....	48	50
†Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf....	78	80
Consumers Power Co. 5, 1925.....	90	91
Dayton Power & Light.....	28	32
Dayton Power & Light pf.....	81	86
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s...	90½	92½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	93	96
Electric Bond & Share.....	98	101
Empire District Electric 5s.....	74	80
Empire District Electric pf.....	60	70
Federal Light & Traction.....	16	19
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities.....	75	80
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5, 1946..	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	18	28
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	15	18
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf...	47	52
Northern States Power.....	28	29
Northern States Power pf.....	83½	85
Ozark Power & Water.....	15	18
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	41	42½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	84	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	14	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf....	58	68
Southern California Edison.....	70	74
Southern California Edison pf...	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	5	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	23½	24
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power...	5¼	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	28	29
United Light & Electric.....	93	98
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	67	69
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.....	65	68½
Utah Securities	13½	15
Western Power	16½	18½
†Western Power pf.....	50	53

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	—Monday.— Bid.	Asked.	—Friday.— Bid.	Asked.
Tin	37.12½	37.62½	37.50	37.75
Lead	5.57½	5.62½	5.62½	5.65
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	*20.50	....	*21.00	....
Antimony	35.50	36.50	35.50	36.50
Quicksilver	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminum	†31.00	33.00	†31.00	35.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 19⅜@20c per pound, unchanged, in the open market. London quotations were:

	Monday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot.....	74	10	0	75	15	0
Copper, futures.....	75	15	0	77	0	0
Tin, spot	167	15	0	170	0	0
Tin, futures	162	0	0	163	0	0
Lead	24	13	9	24	16	3
Spelter	96	0	0	96	0	0

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, printed on superfine paper by rotogravure process, gives 24 pages of magnificent pictures of the war, incidents, graphic portraits. 10 cents a copy. Sold everywhere. Times Square, New York.

CAMBRIA NOT FOR FRICK.

Pennsylvania Railroad Denies Giving Him Option on Steel Shares.

The oft-repeated rumor that Henry C. Frick had obtained from the Pennsylvania Railroad an option on its controlling interest in the Cambria Steel Company appeared again yesterday and brought forth this statement from the Pennsylvania management:

It can be authoritatively stated that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has not given an option on its Cambria Steel Company's stock to Mr. Frick, nor is there any basis for the reported consolidation of the Cambria and Pennsylvania Steel Companies. When Mr. Donner became President of the Pennsylvania Steel Company he was given an option on a portion of the Pennsylvania Company's holdings, both in the Cambria and Pennsylvania Steel Companies.

W. H. Donner and his associates control the Pennsylvania Steel Company besides being prominent shareholders of the Cambria and Maryland Steel Companies. A merger of the two first named has frequently been reported as imminent because of the close relation of stockholding interests of both. The Cambria has $45,000,000 stock outstanding, of which the Pennsylvania Railroad owns more than one-half.

BANNER OIL OUTPUT.

Last Year's Production of Petroleum $ 290,312,535 Barrels.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Production of petroleum last year was the greatest in the history of the country, the aggregate being 290,312,535 barrels. Final figures, as made public today by the Geological Survey, show that of the total output 265,762,585 barrels were either marketed or used in field development and 24,550,000 barrels held in storage. The market output showed an increase of 17,316,305 barrels compared with 1913, but a loss of $23,006,173 in value.

California retained first place as an oil producer, with Oklahoma a close second. Wyoming and West Virginia, respectively, showed the greatest relative increase and decline.

$40,000 EXECUTION STANDS.

Court Refuses to Set Aside Order for Mrs. Sarah Robertson.

Supreme Court Justice Swayze in Jersey City yesterday denied a motion to set aside an order which he granted some time ago that an execution should issue for $10,000 against Mrs. Sarah Robertson of Long Branch on a judgment obtained by Harry Content of H. Content & Co., brokers.

The judgment was granted on April 30 last in New York by a jury before Justice Donnelly, and amounted to $90,156, representing the sum of $83,504 for which the firm had sued, with interest. Of this $50,000 has already been paid in New York. Mrs. Robertson is said to own considerable real estate in New Jersey, and Mr. Content's counsel said at the time the judgment was obtained that much jewelry and other movable property had been removed to New Jersey.

The suit was for money alleged to be due for commissions and services in brokerage deals undertaken on Mrs. Robertson's orders. Mrs. Robertson is the wife of Dr. Joseph A. Robertson, and when the Content suit was tried it was brought out that for some time she and her husband had been separated because she would not stop playing the stock market. She asserted that on Aug. 14, 1912, she had tried to withdraw from speculation, but that Mr. Content had persuaded her to stay in the market and had told her that if she would give him $56,000 more he would guarantee her a profit of $50,000 to $75,000. This was denied by the broker, and the jury agreed with his version of the story.

WIDOW SEEKS ACCOUNTING.

Mrs. A. A. Adams Sues Executor's Wife and a Lawyer.

Mrs. Lulu F. Adams, executrix of the estate of her husband, Albert A. Adams, who died in Phoenix, Ariz., on Nov. 23, 1913, yesterday obtained a discovery order from Surrogate Cohalan directing Mrs. Edith Hoyt Swift and Thomas G. Frost to appear in court today to testify to what they know concerning certain assets of the estate. Mrs. Swift is the wife of Albert L. Swift, who is an executor of the estate, and Frost is attorney for Swift.

Mrs. Adams's petition recites that the personal property of her husband within New York State amounted to at least $20,000. She then recites that Standard Oil stocks and other securities which Mr. Swift had in his possession, and which were the property of her husband's estate, and were deposited with the Hanover Deposit Company, are worth approximately $5,300.

A further statement is to the effect that Mr. Swift failed to deposit a certificate of the Odd Fellows' Benefit Association valued at $100 and a note for $1,400 made out by Swift to the order of the decedent. Mrs. Swift says her husband paid this note in full.

The petition then recites that Mrs. Adams "verily believes the stocks of mining companies are of merely nominal value, and that there seems to be a discrepancy between the value of the securities known by the petitioner to be in existence and the value placed on the securities by the said Thomas G. Frost, attorney for said Albert L. Swift and Edith Hoyt Swift, of about $10,000."

WAR NURSE SEEKS INCOME.

Miss Gaynor and Mother Are Caring for French Soldiers.

Claude Dore of 49 Wall Street, attorney for 16-year-old Madeleine Gaynor, who, with her mother, Mrs. Marthe Gaynor, is "actively engaged in the field, nursing wounded soldiers of the French Army," pleaded Miss Gaynor's benevolent activities in a brief submitted to Surrogate Cohalan yesterday as a reason for the Surrogate to reconsider his refusal to allow her $1,000 quarterly out of the estate of her father, Frank J. Gaynor, who died in Paris on May 18, 1914.

The Surrogate, on July 15, refused to grant the payments or the appointment of Mrs. Gaynor as the general guardian of the person of her daughter, and the Franklin Trust Company, of this city, as general guardian of the young woman's property, because she had failed in the statutory requirement to sign the petition.

Lawyer Dore recited in his brief the additional necessity for Miss Gaynor and her mother leaving that part of France where she is nursing wounded soldiers, and going to a port in southern France to have the papers correctly drawn up before an American Consul. This would require much time and additional expense, the lawyer said.

Miss Gaynor is heir to $23,000 in personal property and an annuity of $900 from her father's estate, and she recited that the money would not likely come at this time. She asked that enough be taken from the principal of $22,000 to make quarterly payments of $1,000.

GETS 23 MORE STORES.

Union Pacific Tea Company Acquires Peerless Food Company.

Control of the capital stock of the Peerless Food Company, which has operated twenty-three stores, with seventeen in Newark, N. J., was taken over yesterday by the Union Pacific Tea Company of New York, which runs 100 stores, extending from Maine to Colorado.

The deal was closed on July 9, but the transfer did not take place until yesterday, at the headquarters of the Peerless Company, 207 South Orange Avenue, Newark. The company will continue to do business, so far as the Peerless stores are concerned, under the old name, and no change will be made as to the individual store management.

The officers of the Peerless Company are: President—George S. Murphy; Vice President—Frank J. Murphy; Secretary-Treasurer—Walter H. Dickieson. These men will retire as soon as the details incident to the transfer are concluded.

INDIAN PRINCES HERE ON 16,000-MILE TRIP

Will Travel Two-thirds Around the Globe to Get from England to Kolhapur.

ANXIOUS TO AID THE ALLIES

Six Young Noblemen Are in the Charge of the Widow of an American Missionary.

Driven by the war to travel nearly two-thirds around the globe, six young East Indian Princes have reached New York on the first stage of their 16,000-mile journey from England to Kolhapur. They arrived on the liner New York shortly after midnight yesterday, and despite the heat put in a busy day sightseeing. Tomorrow they will visit Washington, and after a flying trip across the Continent, will stop off at the San Francisco Exposition before taking a steamer for Hongkong. From there they will travel by boat to Bombay, which they expect to reach by Oct. 10.

The party, which is stopping at the Hotel Wolcott, is headed by Rajah Jaysingrao, eldest son of the Maharajah of Kolhapur. With the Crown Prince, who is only 18, is his brother, Rajkumar Shivaji, who is 16, and four blood relatives—Kumar Appasheb, Kumar Balasaheb, Kumar Shankarrao and Kumar Bapusaheb—the youngest 15 and the oldest 19.

They were escorted by Mrs. Joseph Morrison Irwin, widow of an American missionary, who was commissioned by the Maharajah to take entire charge of the education of the six young princes following the death of her husband in India seven years ago. For the last three years the young men have been in England, the eldest son going to Oxford and the others studying in preparatory schools at Brighton and elsewhere.

Although they had planned to remain longer in England, it was said that the princes decided to cut short their stay and return home in order to assist in the work of recruiting and training native troops for the Allies. They are returning, it was explained at the suggestion of the Maharajah himself, who has been one of the most active workers in this field since the war started. It was on his advice that they took the longer route, owing to the uncertainties of travel through the Suez Canal.

All of the princes are said to possess great wealth, and have received military training at English schools that should be useful in their work in India. According to Kumar Bapusaheb they were ready to apply for commissions in England, but were not called on to serve. Their height was one objection, he said, as they were all too short.

The Maharajah of Kolhapur is one of the richest rulers of India, and the province over which he rules has given liberally in men and money toward the British cause. It was estimated by one of the princes yesterday that Kolhapur alone had contributed 100,000 rupees—or $33,000—toward Red Cross relief work among the Indian regiments at the front. He said that practically all the cost of training and outfitting these native troops, as well as caring for them when wounded, was being met by the East Indians themselves.

He estimated that India had contributed 70,000 men to the Allies, and that this was only a beginning.

"India is loyal to the British cause," said this Prince. "We feel that it is our cause, for we believe it would be the worst thing for India if Germany should win. The Germans would be the first to grab something in India if they got a chance, and we don't propose to let them do it."

The six princes spent yesterday touring lower Manhattan on a sightseeing auto. Their guide was the Rev. Dr. William B. Irwin, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Meadville, Penn., a brother-in-law of Mrs. Irwin. They visited the Battery and the financial district in the morning and expressed wonderment at the tall buildings of lower Broadway. In the afternoon Dr. Irwin took them to the top of the Woolworth tower.

"New York is a great city—far greater than I had supposed it was," remarked the Crown Prince enthusiastically. "We have heard of the beauties of Paris, but it is hard to conceive of anything more wonderful than this."

BEQUEATHS $1 TO HUSBAND.

Wife of the Rev. Thomas Douglas Accuses Him of Cruelty.

In her will, filed yesterday, disposing of an estate in excess of $10,000, Mrs. Margaret E. Douglas, who recites that she was thrice married, bequeaths $1 to her last husband, the Rev. Thomas Douglas of Boston, Mass., and a similar sum to his daughter, Miss Vera F. Douglas. The document reads in part:

My reason for leaving them this small amount is because of the cruel, unjust treatment I received while living with them. I deem this sum sufficient in consideration of their inhuman treatment. After making my life miserable, it would be an injustice to my memory for them to share or enjoy any part of my estate more than I have already given them.

The petition accompanying the will recites that Mrs. Douglas had not lived with the Rev. Mr. Douglas for the last fourteen years, and had not heard from him in two years.

There is a bequest of $1,000 to the Presbyterian Homes for Aged Women, and $300 bequests to the Presbyterian Hospital, the Home for Incurables at Pelham Road, and the New York Indian Association, with headquarters at 156 Fifth Avenue.

The residuary estate is divided into equal shares for the benefit of the grandnieces, Lillian G. Pearsall, Beatrice M. Baxter, Alice Van Emburg and Frances Crane.

ATLANTIC FLEET INCREASED.

Mining and Mine Sweeping Division Added—Officers Transferred.

The Atlantic Fleet, which consists of four divisions of first and second line battleships, one cruiser division, three submarine flotillas, four destroyer flotillas, and one division of auxiliaries, is to be increased by the mining and mine-sweeping division, with the mine-laying cruiser San Francisco as the probable flagship of the division.

Because of the important part that mines and mine sweepers have played in the war, the navy has awakened to the importance of this branch of the service, and every effort will be made to bring this arm of the Atlantic Fleet to the highest efficiency. The new division will include also the cruiser Baltimore, recently converted into a mine layer, and the powerful ocean-going naval tugs Sonoma, Patapsco, Ontario, and Patuxent, the tugs to form the mine-sweeping division.

The mining and mine-sweeping division soon will engage in exercises which will lead up to the most important manoeuvres involving the placing and removal of mines ever undertaken in American waters. These exercises probably will take place off Narragansett.

It was also announced yesterday that Captain Alexander Halstead, U. S. N., had been ordered relieved as Supervisor of New York Harbor and ordered to sea as the commander of the dreadnought Utah of the second division of the fleet. Captain Halstead succeeds Captain Albert Gleaves, who is to be promoted to Rear Admiral. Captain Roy C. Smith, until recently the commanding officer of the superdreadnought Arkansas, succeeds Captain Halstead as Harbor Supervisor.

SUES HER MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Mrs. Haley Asks $50,000, Alleging Alienation of Husband.

Marian S. Haley sued her mother-in-law, Mrs. Kathryn L. H. Motley, in the Supreme Court yesterday for $50,000 damages on the ground that she had alienated the affections of her husband, Charles Morton Haley. The plaintiff said she was married to Haley on Jan. 22, 1912, and lived happily with him until Nov. 10, 1914, when he was induced by his mother to leave the city and to keep his whereabouts a secret from his wife.

Mrs. Haley said that she asked the defendant where Haley was, but had not succeeded in getting the information she sought. She also said that her mother-in-law has deceived and mailed her and that Haley was coaxed to do as his mother wished by promises of money.

Mrs. Motley was served with the papers in the suit as she was sitting in an automobile in front of 375 Park Avenue. She is the wife of Thornton N. Motley, the iron merchant. Haley received from his father a fortune of $200,000.

On Dec. 30, 1907, a C. Morton Haley was married by the Rev. Dr. Henry Marsh Warren. The bride was Miss Mary Honore French, daughter of the late General James W. French. Miss French was well known in society, and had been presented at the Court of St. James. The newspaper accounts of the wedding said that Haley gave his age as 21, and the bride said she was 23. But it was said that Haley had overstated his age by two years, and the bride had understated hers by five years.

Haley's mother was greatly provoked when she heard of the marriage, and said that steps would be taken to have it annulled because of Haley's youth. It was understood that the pair separated shortly after the marriage. The bride was alleged to have said that she consented to the marriage on the spur of the moment. Haley, after he separated from his wife, disappeared for a time, and it was said that his mother had taken him out of the State.

MAYOR OPPOSES LOW PLAN.

Writes Predecessor on Proposed Home Rule Amendment.

Mayor Mitchel, in a letter to ex-Mayor Seth Low, a copy of which was given out yesterday, complied with Mr. Low's request for an opinion of the home rule amendment offered by Mr. Low to the Constitutional Convention, of which he is a member. The Mayor disapproved of the proposed amendment in its present form.

The amendment gives the Board of Aldermen power to amend the charter and confers upon the Board of Estimate a veto power.

"The proposal, by virtue of its last clause, does not insure any real measure of home rule," Mr. Mitchel wrote, "because it permits special local legislation on a certificate from the Governor, who remains the sole judge of the necessity for the issuance of such certificate."

The Legislature, too, would hold a veto power over charter acts of the Aldermen, and the Mayor disliked this provision, fearing minor amendments would hold up important legislation for a year or more. He expressed the fear the city and the Legislature would be "forever deadlocked over details."

The Mayor's suggestion in this regard was that the Aldermanic bills, not being approved in existing form by the Legislature, be sent back to the Aldermen for amendment and enactment in new and approved form.

"The most serious objection I see to the entire proposal is that it leaves the question of home rule entirely to the courts," the Mayor said.

Allan Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests, issued a statement in which he said:

"The Low plan seeks to please both the out-and-out home rulers and those who favor the Hedges plan, but it fails to satisfy either of them. It does not grant home rule enough to please the home rulers, and it does not reserve enough power to the State to satisfy those who believe in State sovereignty."

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The market yesterday was influenced by further heavy rains over Sunday, which caused renewed anxiety on the part of shorts and active covering. At one time values were 2⅛ to 3⅛c above the final of Saturday, although part of this gain was lost under profit taking, but closing prices were 1⅜ to 2⅜c net higher.

Owing to the scarcity of old wheat the local cash market is now quoted entirely on the new crop basis with No. 2 red at $1.22 to $1.23, New York weights and grades, immediate shipment; No. 2 hard Winter, first half August, at $1.20½, and No. 1 Northern Duluth, September shipment, $1.21⅜, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	....	....	1.17	1.16	87½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.17⅜	1.14½	1.16⅛	1.13⅜	79⅝
Sept.	1.10⅛	1.08¼	1.09⅜	1.07⅛	79
Dec.	1.12⅛	1.10⅝	1.11⅛	1.10⅛	83

CORN.

The corn market was stimulated by the firmness in wheat and by complaint of unfavorable weather in the Far West. The July position, however, was relatively heavy, closing ½c net lower, while the later months were ⅝c@1¼c net higher. The visible supply decreased 947,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,319,000 last year.

Argentine corn was offered in the local market at 75½c, while No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 89¼c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July.....	77⅛	76¾	77	76	70½
September.....	73¼	72⅝	73	72⅜	67⅜
December.....	64⅛	63⅛	64⅛	62⅞	56⅝

OATS.

There was only a moderately active trade in oats, but prices were steady owing to the late movement, closing at ⅛@¼c net advance. The visible supply showed a decrease of 848,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,001,000 last year.

The local cash market was steady. Standard quoted at 63¼c: No. 2 white, 64c; No. 3 white, 63c; No. 4 white, 62½c; fancy clipped white, 64@65c; ordinary clipped white, 63@64c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July.....	50	49¼	49⅝	49⅛	39½
September.....	38¼	37¾	38⅛	37⅞	35⅞
December.....	39⅞	39⅛	39

MURDER GANG CHIEF IS JAILED AT LAST

Sleuth, After Hunt of Seven Years, Gets Gucca, Who Terrorized Aqueduct Men.

HE FLED TO ITALY AND BACK

Black Hander Is Said to Have Killed His Wife While a Fugitive from This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 19.—When Captain Richard Burke and his famous Aqueduct police cleared the Croton watershed of the bands of lawless Italians who had blackmailed and murdered their countrymen employed on the aqueduct work, they broke up a Black Hand gang which had become notorious even among such companions, and sent its members fleeing from Westchester. According to Deputy Sheriff Frank Cherico, Natalae Gucca was the leader of this gang, and had been indicted for extortion just before Burke and his men drove his band away.

Cherico had started a search for him then, and for the last seven years he had continued it until today, when he heard that Gucca had appeared in Mount Kisco and that old-time members of his band had gathered to welcome the leader. Cherico took several assistants and visited Mount Kisco, where he found Gucca, resplendent in new clothes, a diamond ring worth $400, a diamond cross tie-pin and a gold watch with a $20 gold piece for a charm.

He arrested his man before Gucca could get away and brought him here, where he put him in the county jail. He will be tried on the old charge of extortion unless a request for his extradition comes from Chicago, for, according to Cherico, Gucca arrived from there last night after the murder of a cousin. Gucca, according to Cherico, knows something of this tragedy.

Since his flight from Westchester, Gucca has been in Italy and for three years had been living in the West. According to the Deputy Sheriff, Gucca admitted that he had killed his wife abroad and three years ago had returned to this country, avoiding Westchester and settling near Chicago.

The Westchester police want to ask Gucca about the murder of a peddler at Bedford nearly seven years ago, and they say the New York police want him in connection with a murder and a white slavery charge.

Good Crossbreds in Demand.

LONDON, July 19.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,440 bales, mostly New Zealand crossbreds. The best clips were in keen demand and firm, but poor and shabby sorts declined 10 per cent. A few lots of good merinos were readily absorbed at steady prices.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

OPEN FOR JOBS in silk and cotton dresses, also cloth and wash skirts; submit samples; will pay cash; samples will be kept and paid for. Quality Skirt Co., Jobbers, Cleveland, Ohio.

TAFFETAS wanted; light shades; quantities; cash for the price. H. Sternberg, 150 W. 24th St.

JOBS OF SPRING CLOTH COATS and Palm Beach suits; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Madison Square.

OPEN FOR QUANTITY of crepe de chine, tub silk, and Georgette waists. 303 5th Av., Room 900.

WANTED—Jobs in knit underwear, work shirts, and cheap dress shirts. 12th St. Store, 1,261 Broadway.

JOBBERS, open for full line of leather and jewelry novelties. Apply Brooklyn Novelty Co., 26-28 Union Square.

ORDERS PLACED popular-priced silk and evening dresses; call with samples. 10th floor, 6 West 32d.

JOBBERS—850 dozen boys' O. T. wash suits at $1.50 a dozen, net; no discount. L. 12 Times.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Fall line coats and suits. Call Gordon & Cohen, 102 Bleecker St., between 9 and 11 A. M.

JOBBER ready to buy silk waists. Apply Monday and all week. Stone Brothers, 110 West 17th St.

JOBBER is looking at silk and serge dresses. 35 West 36th St., 10th floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL DRESSES:—Room 1,800, 15 East 26th St.

JOBBER LOOKING at coats and suits. 15 East 26th St., Room 1,011.

MANUFACTURERS of crepe de chine waists. Call with samples, 9th floor, 120 W. 22d St.

400 WASH DRESSES TO CLOSE OUT AT A PRICE. ROSENFELD CO., 39 WEST 28TH ST.

BIG JOB of ladies' cotton mohair bathing suits to close out at your own price. Bedrick's Waist Co., 159 West 25th St.

800 WASH DRESSES to close out at a price; were $3.75 to $6.75. Canaan, 9 W. 20th St.

JOB OF 100 FALL COATS, assorted materials and styles, to close out at bargain prices. I. S. Pearlstein, 20 West 27th St.

HAVE 2 dozen Palm Beach suits to close. Stein & Noble, 36 West 20th St.

SMALL JOB of wash dresses for sale very reasonable. 15 West 17th St., 6th floor.

FOR SALE—150 ladies' linen AUTO COATS, to close. L. Felsenheld, Raincoat Specialist, 20 West 17th St.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4843.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced, to carry strong line of silk dresses for city and office trade. Commission basis. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 W. 30th St.

PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVE, with San Francisco office, is open for popular-priced waists; commands big trade. T 81 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¼ per cent. for the best names Saturday 3¼@3½

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Cleaning Out Old Stocks.

Not only are the domestic mills picking up stray orders here and there of fair-sized quantities for export to the countries at war, but the import houses have been able to clean out most of their stocks of goods. One importer, who had a stock of goods on hand that were stored away with little hope of their ever being sold, shipped this merchandise back to the country of its origin. Heavy cloakings are being converted for use as uniform coats, and any material of a substantial nature regardless of texture has a very fair opportunity for sale to the Governments anxious to have their men in the field suitably fitted out.

Refusing Orders in the Gray.

Some of the mills catering to the women's wear trade have either refused to accept orders in the gray, that is, with color specifications to come later, or are insisting that colors be specified at the time arranged. With the dye situation as it stands, the mills cannot afford to have color specifications delayed. Too wide a latitude is afforded the buyer when orders are taken in the gray, selling agents say. If the price of goods goes up, the buyer will take in the goods; if the price goes down, he will cancel, the supposition being that the mills can readily sell the goods by dyeing them in staple shades. In short, the mills stand to lose either way, and the business is of a very unsatisfactory nature.

Staple Women's Wear Fabrics.

As the season advances in dress goods it becomes clearer that the number of fancies and novelty goods offered for Spring will be very small. One well-informed dress goods buyer is quoted as saying that the fabrics now in favor will continue through the next season. He named poplins, gabardines, whipcords and serges as the fabrics to which he alluded. Last month was a particularly active one for the mills, and the tendency is becoming stronger to place orders earlier than usual. What the reason for this is, factors cannot fully determine, although it is generally believed that the labor trouble and the dyestuff scarcity have had something to do with the movement. Indications are now that Spring goods will not be opened up until well in the middle of September.

Less Wear to the Cloth.

In discussing the lack of quality in ordinary goods made now, in contrast to the value that was offered some years ago, a piece goods salesman said: "The reason our piece goods won't give as long service nowadays is because the workmanship is slighted. You don't get the same number of picks and ends in the piece of cloth you buy today as you did in the past. A worsted cloth bought some years back was a substantial piece of goods. Of course, the matter of weight has something to do with the question. We are selling cloths for Winter now that have less weight than those we formerly sold for Summer. The lighter material won't give the service—that's certain. You can't expect a sixteen-ounce fabric to wear as long as the old twenty-four ounce goods that were sold for manufacture into cold-weather garments."

Openings to be Delayed.

The Spring openings of men's wear piece goods will be somewhat delayed. While there is talk of the leading factor in the market publishing prices either tomorrow or the next day, next Monday is also named as the time when the company's line will be opened. While the unsettled condition of the clothing trade has a good deal to do with the delay that has occurred so far, there is the additional difficulty of price making. The so-called pivotal serge No. 3,192, according to the present report, will be offered at $1.32½, which is 12½ cents above the price named last year. A good deal of significance is attached to the closing down of one of the largest mills owned by the leading factor. This plant was used to turn out cross dyes, which are becoming increasingly difficult to make, by reason of the dye scarcity.

Quilt Buying Spread Out.

Jobbing buyers of quilts, especially in the South, are said to be spreading their business out this year more than usual. That is, they did not lump their purchases, as is most often the case, when the men were on the road this Spring. Stocks were low because of the conservatism shown by buyers last Fall, and the buying when the men were out was large. However, it was almost entirely for immediate or July 1 delivery. Since the beginning of the month mail orders for deliveries up to Nov. 1 have been received here in fair numbers, and quite a little quilt buying has been done for those shipments by the jobbers who have come to this market. While the year's business in the case of the leading producers promise to be large, the spreading out of orders has not given the mills their usual chance to stock up on the raw material at favorable prices, or to do certain other things which have an effect on profits.

Some Want Prices Cut.

In direct opposition to the ideals of the supporters of the Stevens bill for retail price maintenance, there are certain manufacturers of tobacco products in this country who are asking retailers to cut the prices on their lines to the extent they are cut on competing ones. In several cases, it was said yesterday by a well-known local retailer, these manufacturers are offering inducements to the retailer to do so. The favorite form of "persuasion" is the giving of a special discount, which naturally adds to the retailers' profits in that it makes it unnecessary for them figuratively to reach into their own pockets in making the desired cuts. In one case, it was said, not only did the manufacturer offer a special discount to get the retail price of his products cut to the level of a competitor's goods, but he furnished the retailer in question with printed signs to paste on his windows showing the extent of the cut which was large.

Gray Goods Moved Well.

The reverse in cotton did not have any great deterrent effect on the buying of gray goods yesterday. Quite a large business was done on 39-inch 68-72s at 4½ cents for delivery to the end of the year, and considerable business was reported on 38½-inch 60-48c, for August-January delivery, at 3 5-16 cents. Sales of 38½-inch 64-56s were made for nearby delivery at 3 11-16 cents. Large contract bids of 3⅝ cents for 38½-inch 64-60s were refused by the mills, as were bids of 5 cents for spot 39-inch 72-76s and 3⅝ cents for late deliveries of 38½-inch 60-52s. Spot goods can still be had at the prices given below, but it is said that the quantities available at those figures are not large. Not a great deal of business was done on sheetings or drills during the day. Staple printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5¾c 38½-inch, 64-56s....3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....5½c 38½-inch, 60-52s....3½c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s....3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s....4c 27-inch, 64-60s....2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s..3¾c 27-inch, 56-52s....2¾c
Asked.

Have Much to Learn from South.

According to a textile salesman who travels southern territory, dry goods wholesalers in the North and other sections of the country have much to learn from the conduct of the merchants who make up the membership of the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association. While they are competitors in a strict trade sense, he said that these merchants worked on a friendly basis, and did all they could to make business easier for one another. It is not a rare thing, he said, for a jobber to announce at an association meeting that he has some goods on hand that he cannot move in his particular locality. Such an announcement is, as likely as not, to result in the disposition of these goods to other jobbers who can sell them, and on terms that benefit all. In some instances, he continued, goods have been swapped to the mutual advantage of the merchants involved in the transactions. All in all, he said, the organization is just such a one as it might be expected to find in the South, and it serves as a good example to others.

New Wash Goods Are Beautiful.

Some of the most beautiful creations in wash goods the local cotton goods trade has ever seen are now being shown here by leading houses for the Spring, 1916, season. A wide variety of pretty and novel fabrics are offered, both in printed and woven goods. In both there is a considerable use of silk stripes and other ornamentation on cotton grounds, as well as mixtures of silk and cotton in the body of the fabrics. In the woven goods some of the neatest effects show cluster cords, lace stripes, and a variety of clipped figures. One novel fabric shows narrow vari-colored silk stripes woven on a white cotton ground, which is further decorated by sprigs of leaves woven in white silk. Both the printed and woven goods make use of floral patterns, which are, as a rule, much larger than anything that has been seen in the market for some time, save the recent cretonne effects. The grounds of the printed goods run largely to sheer fabrics, such as organdies and plain, seed and splash voiles. The decorations of these goods consist largely of big floral effects, single, in pairs, and in clusters. In many cases they are combined with novelty stripes. Quite a number of fabrics show the use of shower dot effects in silk on cotton.

DEMAND ON FISH DEALER.

Four Black Hand Letters Bring About Arrest of Three Men.

Detective Michael Fiaschitta of the Fourth Branch Bureau, by disguising himself for several days as a salesman in a fish market, succeeded last night, according to the police, in arresting a band of three Black Hand extortioners, who had demanded $500 from Joseph Citarella, a wealthy fish dealer at 46 Amsterdam Avenue.

Between July 5 and 17, according to the police, Citarella received four letters to the effect that if $500 was not paid to the writer the merchant and his family would be killed. Each of the letters was decorated with a rudely drawn dagger, a sketch of a bomb, and a red stain. Under the dagger was: "This will be the weapon to end your life."

Citarella turned the letters over to the police and Detective Fiashetti was assigned to go to the store disguised as a salesman. According to his report, a man known to the merchant as Michael Viccaro of 32 West End Avenue came into the store last Sunday and told Citarella that he had induced the Black Handers to accept $250 instead of $500. The detective instructed Citarella to pretend to accept the offer and agree to meet the Black Handers in his store last night.

Enrico Manganaro, 23 years old, of 22 West End Avenue, came to the store to keep the appointment, according to the police, and accepted five marked ten-dollar bills. He was immediately arrested, and a moment later Viccaro and George Massi, 32 years old, of 406 East Eleventh Street, who, according to the police, waited outside the store when Manganaro entered it, were also arrested. The police say Manganaro confessed and named the other two prisoners as conspirators, but they denied the accusation.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—C. H. Yeager Co.; R. G. Yeager, notions, hosiery, jewelry, gloves; 320 Church.
ALBANY, N. Y.—J. Richard Reals Co.; T. J. Buckley, ready to wear; Imperial.
ALTOONA—F. Schwartz & Son; L. Schwartz, woolens; Breslin.
ASHEVILLE—Bon Marche Store Co.; A. L. Price, silks, dress goods; 17 W. 28th.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. B. Henderson, cloaks; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hirst & Co.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, men's wear, ladies' garments; 148 W. 25th.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Brock, boys' furnishing goods; Mr. Bradley, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; Mr. Shefield, misses' coats; Miss Webb, misses' dresses; Miss Connor, infants' coats, caps; Miss Milliken, infants' haberdashery; Miss Kaleski, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Cazeres, men's clothing, basement; Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Levy, waists; A. C. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss Blumenthal, silk waists; Miss K. Desmond, ladies' coats; Miss Brock, ready-to-wear; Miss J. Canty, underwear, lawn waists; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. A. E. Francis, Miss J. Bernstein, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss B. Garner, ladies', misses' coats, skirts; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. H. Mann, white goods; 432 4th Av.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—Mahoney, Jones & Co.; J. A. Mahoney, notions; 395 B'way; Albert.
CARSON CITY—C. F. Cutts Co.; C. F. Cutts, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; C. Franzoi, gloves; Miss C. Payton, hosiery, underwear; Mrs. Borges, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; H. F. Streich, blankets, flannels, linings; W. H. Price, corsets, umbrellas; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—The Fair; L. H. Webb, dress goods, silks, wash goods, flannels; J. Godfrey, men's, boys' clothing; 223 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Worsky, costumes; Miss Doherty, costumes; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; L. H. Webb, dress goods, silks, wash goods, muslins; J. Godfrey, men's, boys' clothing; 223 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. C. Busse, linens; 104 Worth; Latham.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; S. Stern, notions, toys, corsets, millinery; 38 W. 25th.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; A. B. Nelson, umbrellas; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Lindy & Friend; J. P. Friend, flowers, feathers; M. Lazarus, hats; J. Lazarus, silks, ribbons; Mrs. J. T. Carson, millinery; 940 B'way.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss M. G. Love, dressmaking; 200 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; J. S. Littlefield, linens; W. J. Phillips, rugs; 72 Leonard; Long Acre.
CLEVELAND—Addison Cloak Co.; Mr. Addison, jobs in Palm Beach suits; 1,261 Broadway.
CLINTON, S. C.—M. S. Bailey & Sons; C. M. Bailey, carpets.
COLUMBIA—Globe D. G. Co.; T. D. Hooks, clothing; Bwy Central.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; W. J. Huber, children's clothing; T. T. Toole, men's shirts, underwear; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas—M. Lichtenstein & Sons; E. A. Lichtenstein, women's ready to wear; 15 E. 26th.
DALLAS—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; W. L. Logan, domestics; J. B. Donovan, cotton goods; 43 Leonard.
DAYTON—S. & M. Margolis; S. Margolis, dry goods; Herald Square.
DEER LODGE, Mon.—Golden Rule Stores; C. L. Benton, general mdse.; Somerset.
DES MOINES—Younker Brothers; C. T. Everett, ready-to-wear, (basement;) 303 5th Av.
DES MOINES—Younker Brothers; G. T. Everett, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; W. P. Gerber, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; A. H. Woodley, white goods, linens, handkerchiefs, laces, embroideries; H. L. Todd, men's furn. goods, sweaters, shirts, underwear; 51 Leonard.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; H. J. Phelps, domestics; F. P. Stockwell, prints; J. S. Meredith, general merchandise; W. B. Hazleton, dress goods, silks; 51 Leonard.
DETROIT—Arkolik & Co.; L. F. Laurendeau, dresses, wash goods; 320 Broadway.
DETROIT—Weatherproof Clothing Co.; J. M. Rubenstein, men's, women's clothing; Great Northern.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. H. Spring, gloves, underwear, basement specials; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; F. Frazier, linens; 50 Union Square.
DULUTH—F. A. Patrick & Co.; V. R. Waldo, prints, ginghams, linens, dress goods, flannels, white, wash goods; 43 Leonard.
ERIE—Erie D. G. Co.; E. O. Birkland, domestics, wash goods; 432 4th Av.; Prince George.
ERIE—Trask, Prescott & Richardson; D. Coyle, carpets; 320 Church.
EVANSVILLE—W. Hughes, Inc.; R. F. Hughes, millinery, dry goods; 621 B'way; Albert.
FARGO, N. D.—Moody's Dry Goods Co.; A. L. Moody, general merchandise; Park Av.
GLASGOW, Mon.—Golden Rule Stores; J. A. Griscom, general mdse.; Somerset.
GLENDIN, Mont.—Golden Rule Stores; F. S. Jones, general mdse.; Somerset.
GLOVERSVILLE—Martin & Naylor Co.; D. F. Magee, housefurn. goodr; 320 Church.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Trankla & Co.; F. Kerr, white goods; 432 4th Av.
HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss I. C. Schaeffer, muslin underwear; 2 Walker.
HARISBURG—Brown & Co.; W. H. Brown, furniture, carpets, housefurn. goods; Park Avenue.
HARRISBURG—Kaufman's; J. M. Lloyd. Fall suits; 185 E. 26th.
HOUSTON—Levy Bros. Dry Goods Co.; L. L. Harris, hosiery, laces; 148 W. 23d.
HOUSTON—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; Mr. Levy, ready-to-wear; 148 W. 23d.
HOUSTON, Tex.—W. C. Munn Co.; W. C. Munn, dry goods; 1,150 B'way.
HOWSLOWTON, Mon.—Golden Rule Stores; J. E. Woods, general mdse.; Somerset.
INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; M. Effroymson, men's clothing, hats; 43 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—Spartan Hosiery Mills; G. K. Perry, shirts, hosiery; Breslin.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Schwartz Bros.; Max Schwartz, ladies' ready to wear; 16 E. 33d.
JOPLIN—Newman Mercantile Co.; J. S. Neuberger, jobs Palm Beach, pique, gabardine skirts; 470 4th Av.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, ladies' Fall suits; 7 W. 22d.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; J. C. MacLachlan, cloaks, suits; 23 E. 26th.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; A. P. Dupuis, jewelry; 25 Madison Av.
KEOKUK, Iowa—Irwin, Phillips Co.; J. H. Andrew, dress goods, silks, linens; J. P. Peterson, mfg. dept.; 72 Leonard.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; G. Johnson, white goods; 432 4th Av.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson, Sutherland Co.; J. R. Stafford, white goods; 432 4th Av.
LINCOLN—Miller & Paine; J. H. Willis, books, stationery, pictures; 2 Walker.
LOS ANGELES—Juvenile Clothing Co.; L. Schwartz, boys', children's clothing; Imperial.
LOS ANGELES—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; A. Price, linens, laces; 377 B'way.
LOS ANGELES—Coulter D. G. Co.; J. Champion, cloaks, suits, infants' wear; 69 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE—J. M. Robinson-Norton Co.; H. A. Walton, cloths, dress goods, silks; 72 Leonard.
LOUISVILLE—David Baird & Son; J. Krasiess, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.
LOUISVILLE—D. Baird & Son; W. J. Baird, hats; G. H. Hettrick, ornaments; 621 B'way.
LOUISVILLE—J. M. Robinson-Norton Co.; E. Hodgkinson, linens; 72 Leonard.
LYNCHBURG—Charles M. Guggenheimer; E. H. Crutchfield, dress goods, silks; W. J. Willauer, E. R. Bell, dry goods; 333 4th Av., Wallick's.
LYNCHBURG—C. M. Guggenheimer; C. M. Guggenheimer, Jr., dry goods; 353 4th Av.
MACON—Dannenberg Co.; J. D. McMurray, W. D. Dannenberg, ladies' ready-to-wear; J. M. Dennis, shoes; 1,133 Broadway.
MEDFORD, Ore.—Golden Rule Stores; C. W. Wheelock, general mdse.; Somerset.
MERIDEN—Marks-Rothenberg Co.; L. Rothenberg, dress goods, silks, fancy goods; 148 W. 23d.
MIDDLETOWN—J. H. Bunce Co.; J. E. McKenna, furniture, stoves; 75 Spring.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; C. Bertram, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.; Prince George.
MINNEAPOLIS—Bradshaw Bros.; S. B. Bradshaw, hats; 621 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; T. A. Pratt, wash goods, ginghams, dress goods, silks, velvets; 43 Leonard.
MILWAUKEE—M. Heimann & Co., Miss A. L. Baisinger and Miss Schols, pattern hats; 621 B'way.
MILWAUKEE—S. Mayer, general merchandise; Grand.
NASHVILLE—R. & A. Cohen; H. A. Cohen and M. Cohen, hats; Cumberland.
NASHVILLE—O'Bryan Bros.; L. G. O'Bryan, overalls; 75 Leonard.
NASHVILLE—D. Loveman, Berger & Tittlebaum; S. W. Berger, ready-to-wear; 148 W. 23d.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche Co.; L. Hayem, linens, white goods; 116 W. 32d.
NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—S. Nachman; M. Shapiro, jobs waists, skirts, corduroy coats, silk petticoats, silk jersey sweaters; 1,161 B'way.
NIAGARA FALLS—Niagara D. G. Co.; L. J. Schneider, carpets, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.
NORTH YOKIMA, Wash.—Callahan Co.; J. J. Callahan, general mdse., ready to wear; St. James.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; A. Mitchell, white goods; 432 4th Av.
OGDEN, Utah—J. Scowcroft & Sons Co.; Wm. Douglas, women's hosiery, underwear; 25s Church.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Scott-Halliburton Co.; W. Van Beuren, jobs Palm Beach suits; 13 E. 22d.
OMAHA—Byrne & Hammer D. G. Co.; C. H. Segbers, dress goods, silks; 51 Leonard.
OMAHA—M. E. Smith & Co.; J. R. Scobie, domestics, prints, ginghams; 320 Broadway.
OSHKOSH—F. Stein & Co.; F. Stein, ready to wear, 1,133 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Bedells; J. H. Mack, ready-to-wear; 14 W. 14th.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Parness, white dresses; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; D. C. Tweed, domestics; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss B. E. Rosengarten, infants' wear; Mrs. G. Savage, furs; E. Robin, leather goods; J. Scammell, books; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Mrs. L. B. Walters, jewelry; R. Goldman, merchandise manager; E. F. Montague, gloves; B. S. Scott, furnishing goods; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; I. Blauner, John Walsh, petticoats; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—A. Hyman & Co.; A. Hyman, carpets; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; H. H. Jennywine, waists, laces, knit goods; F. B. Patton, silks, ribbons; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods, prints; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss M. Ward, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss Murphy, representing; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Dept. Store; Miss S. Goodman, women's coats, suits; Miss M. Ward, misses' coats, suits; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Trau & Loevner; P. Loevner, hats, caps, belts, scarfs, handkerchiefs; Grand.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co.; W. McKelvey, notions, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—M. H. Bash's Sons; H. Bash, tub skirts, dresses; 303 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; A. L'Homme, white goods; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; Miss E. Eelser, hair goods; 212 5th Av.
QUINCY—Noll-Hauworth Co.; W. G. Noll, furnishing goods, shirts, overalls; Imperial.
RICHMOND—Richmond D. G. Co.; W. Rushall, notions; 43 Leonard.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoades; W. C. Chenault, white goods; 432 4th Av.
ROANOKE, Va.—G. MacBain Co.; G. H. Campbell, white goods; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N.—Bonnell Cloak & Suit Co.; M. Kimmel, jobs silk dresses, waists; 1,161 B'way.
ROCHESTER—Hickey-Freeman Co.; C. J. Paisley, trimmings; 200 5th Av.
ROCKFORD, Ill.—Hess Bros & Co.; P. A. Peterson, general mdse.; 470 4th Av.
ROME—Herr Fashion Shop; I. Herr, women's wear; Breslin.
ROSWELL, N. M.—Price & Co.; M. Price, dry goods, shoes, clothing; Park Av.
ROUNDUP, Mon.—Golden Rule Stores; H. E. Hulstefrex, general mdse.; Somerset.
SALT LAKE CITY—Zion Co-Op. Mercantile Institution; A. H. Woodruff, domestics, dress goods, blankets, white goods; 75 Leonard.
SAN ANTONIO—A. E. Frank Co.; A. Levy, notions, men's furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
SAN ANTONIO—M. Halff & Bro.; H. Leopold, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
SAN ANTONIO—Wolff & Marx Co.; A. C. Prall, cloaks, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 353 4th Av.
SAN ANTONIO—E. Blum Co.; E. Blum, women's ready-to-wear; 13 E. 22d.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Miss S. Harris, laces, hdkfs., neckwear; Miss E. Hepburn, waists, petticoats; 470 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—New York Cloak & Suit House; Mr. Reich, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO—M. H. Harris & Co.; M. H. Harris, infants', children's dresses, coats; Flanders.
SAN FRANCISCO—Prussia Co.; J. J. Henkel.
SEATTLE—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; Miss G. Allen, women's, infants' wear, corsets; 23 E. 26th; Hargrave.
SANTA FE, N. M.—Emil Uhlfelder; Mrs. E. Uhlfelder, general mdse., ready-to-wear; 3 W. 20th.
SEATTLE—Westberg & Childs; W. L. Childs, ready to wear; 1,261 Broadway.
millinery, cloaks; Great Northern.
SHARON, Penn.—C. H. Yeager Co.; C. H. Yeager, general merchandise; 320 Church.
SIOUX CITY—Hicks, Fuller, Pierson Co.; F. C. Pierson, waists, men's furn. goods, mfg. dept., underwear; 51 Leonard.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—J. C. Ellsworth; R. Robertson, Miss A. Krueger, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.
SPRINGFIELD—Edward Wren Co.; M. F. Tucker, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,270 B'way.
SPOKANE—Spokane Dry Goods Co.; E. E. Gordon, cloaks, suits, waists, &c.; G. A. Ketchum, domestics, dress goods, silks, &c.; E. S. McBride, ready to wear; L. E. Van Dorn, notions; 225 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Netter-Ullman Mercantile Co.; M. Netter, ladies' garments; H. W. Bube, dry goods; 1,161 B'way.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.; Meekins, Packard & Wheat; W. S. Morton, linens; 75 Spring.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Smith & Murray; P. Murray, white goods; 432 4th Av.
ST. JOSEPH—Wheeler & Motter Mctl. Co.; T. J. Beaumont, dress goods, silks, velvets; 320 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; P. Gradwohl, women's, misses' Fall hats; S. L. Wolfert, children's dresses, muslin underwear; 72 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; A. Harris, women's, misses' juniors', children's coats, catalogue; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Burdick-Scott Garment Co.; G. B. Newdery, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 148 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—E. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Mrs. Shea, art needlework; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; L. Toben, upholstery, quilts, curtains, rugs; 258 Church.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; R. F. Starkey, millinery; 621 B'way.
ST. PAUL—Emporium Merc. Co.; O. G. Treadwell, ladies', infants' wear, corsets; Mrs. Jones, corsets; Miss Villaine, infants' wear; 17 E. 22.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; D. I. Goldstein, men's furn. goods; P. J. Sefranka, books, stationery; 37 W. 26th.
ST. PAUL—Schuman & Evans; G. A. Searle, china, glassware; 105 Grand; Longacre.
ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; J. E. Hopkins, linens; 220 Church.
ST. PAUL—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; T. Sharp, underwear; 320 Broadway.
SYRACUSE—Chappell & Dyer Co.; E. J. Maurer, furniture; 315 4th Av.; Wallick's.
SYRACUSE—Dey Bros. Co.; Miss M. A. Sullivan, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear, silk petticoats; 220 5th Av.
TACOMA—Rhodes Bros.; J. Thompson, clothing; 1,150 B'way.
TAMPA—Maas Bros.; G. L. Glass, carpets; 148 W. 23d.
TOLEDO—Emma Mfg. Co.; J. L. Flaherty, skirts, house dresses; Breslin.
TOLEDO—Lion Dry Goods Co.; H. S. Berry, men's, boys' clothing; 23 E. 26th.
TUSCALOOSA—J. Saks, general mdse.; S. O. Koster, dry goods; Wallick's
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; H. Grunbaum, dress goods, silks; 15 D 26th.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; T. W. Finnin, notions, jewelry; 215 4th Av.
WATERBURY—Waterbury D. G. Co.; Mr. Kohlbert, jobs, coats, Palm Beach suits; 72 Madison Av.
WILLIAMSPORT—Stein Brothers Co.; A. F. Stein, pants; Grand.
WORCESTER—Richard Healy Co.; A. J. McGrail, ready to wear; Imperial.
WOONSOCKET, Mass.—J. C. Maclanes Co.; T. J. Fitzpatrick, white goods; 432 4th Av.
YAKAMA, Wash.—Draper-Schott Co.; W. E. Draper, ready-to-wear, general mdse.; 3 W. 20th.
YORK—C. H. Bear & Co., H. O. Smith, millinery; 315 4th Av.
YORK, Penn.—J. McLean & Sons C. Chambers, white goods; 432 4th Av.

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Raincoats, Cravenettes and Gabardines

For Men, Women and Children

30 years manufacturing wet weather clothing that has style and gives satisfaction.

New York Mackintosh Co.

39 and 41 West 32nd St.

Cohn-Hall-Marx Co

Commission Merchants

93-95 Franklin Street, New York

Cotton Fabrics

Spring Lines, 1916, for Jobbing Trades, are ready in White Goods and Wash Dress Fabrics

Jobbing Trade, Attention!
Spring Line 1916 Ready.

WASH GOODS THAT SELL

TILTON & KEELER,
61-63 Worth Street.

Headquarters on

WAX

of all kinds

Beeswax, white and yellow
Stearic Acid, Bayberry Wax
Ceresine, Carnauba, Paraffine
Water-White Mineral Oil
Spermaceti, Japan Wax
Pearl Floor Wax Polish

We solicit your inquiries.

E. A. BROMUND CO.,
356 West Broadway,
New York City.

WE PUT POWER IN THE SELLING END.

Recently we prepared a booklet and a series of "follow up" letters for a firm catering to merchant tailors. They wrote:—

"We find that this month we booked four hundred and seventy-two orders more than during the corresponding month last year."

They also state that the selling literature we had prepared was the best they had ever seen:—

"Far ahead of anything competitors were using."

Our service delivers results. *"We sell you profits."* Trained mail specialists handle the entire work and have been getting good results for fourteen years.

May we do for you what we are doing for others?

SACKERMAN-EDELMANN CO.
Tel. Madison Square 5429. 303 FIFTH AVE.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Do Not Miss Our Line of
FANCY BOXED HANDKERCHIEFS
For holiday trade. Something different.
To Retail from 25c. to $5.00 a Box.

SILK & ULLMAN,
142 5th Ave., Cor. 19th St.

3,000 COTTON DRESSES

TO CLOSE OUT AT A PRICE.
Some as low as 75 cents.

DAVIS & GINSBERG,
'Phone Chelsea 2892.
121 West 17th St., N.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Ladies and Skimmers Are Held Not to be Kitchen Utensils.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that the Collector of Customs at New Orleans erred in his return on importations of unstemmed leaf tobacco entered by the Havana-American Company. The collector classified the entire importation as leaf tobacco and took duty at the rate of $1.85 per pound. The importers claimed that some of the bales should have been returned at 35 cents a pound as filler tobacco. The board found that in a number of bales there was 10 per cent. of leaf or wrapper tobacco and 90 per cent. of filler. It was accordingly held that the 10 per cent. of wrapper should pay duty on the basis of $1.85 per pound, and the other 90 per cent. at the lower rate claimed. The collector was reversed to this extent.

The G. Wildermann Company was sustained in a contention for lower duty on sprinklers used in Catholic churches for sprinkling holy water. For some reason the collector returned the articles as "brushes," duty being taken at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem. W. A. Hines, counsel for the importers, made the claim that the articles should be admitted at 15 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of wood. Judge Hay agreed.

The board refused to upset the collector's classification made on garden ornaments composed of stone or marble. They were returned under the tariff at 45 per cent. as marble ornaments and were claimed dutiable by P. L. Carbone of Boston, the importer, under several paragraphs not named in the decision. As the importer failed to put in sufficient testimony, the Custom House classification was allowed to stand.

The board sustained a protest by A. S. Tuska, Son & Co., in claims relating to baskets of bamboo, chip, wood, or compositions of wood, colored. They were all classified as "baskets" under the tariff and taxed 25 per cent. ad valorem. At the hearing a letter was filed from the Appraiser and one from the Collector stating that the goods should have been returned at 15 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of wood. In view of these statements the board ordered a liquidation at the lower rate.

The Strobel & Wilken Company was upheld in a claim for 20 per cent. duty as manufactures of metal on importations of aluminum ladles and skimmers. The Collector was reversed in returning the goods at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the tariff for aluminum kitchen utensils.

The board took favorable action in a protest by C. A. Auffmordt & Co., dealing with the classification of woven fabrics. Appraiser Sague returned the goods as composed in chief value of silk. Acting on this return, the Collector assessed duty at the rate of 45 per cent. The firm put several witnesses on the stand, all of whom testified that, while the fabrics were composed of silk and wool, the latter predominated in their make-up. Judge Howell so found and ordered a reliquidation on the basis of 35 per cent. duty as woven fabrics in chief value of silk.

F. Guttmann & Co. protested the Collector's classification on jute burlap, cork, and manufactures of cork imported under the Act of 1913. The record in the case was unsatisfactory to the board, as the importers failed to present any testimony, while the reports of the Appraiser and of the Collector as to the character of the goods were not received within the statutory time. The protest was accordingly overruled.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JOHN W. MERRIAM & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John W. Merriam & Co., a corporation, manufacturer of cigars at 139 Maiden Lane. Liabilities, $133,000; assets, $75,000. Judge Hand appointed Solomon K. Lichtenstein and Henry H. Kaufman receivers, with authority to carry on the business until a meeting of creditors is held.

JACOB AUERBACH, jobber in cotton and woolen goods at 335 Canal Street, has made an assignment to Philip Ordover. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him.

FLIASHNICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Fliashnick Manufacturing Company. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $1,000.

LEWIS E. LANDON, hardware dealer at 2,128 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $18,566 and assets of $33,889, including stock, $15,000; accounts and notes, $8,733.

JACOB LISS, dealer in women's ready-to-wear garments at 47 and 361 Grand Street and 101 Delancey Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $12,250 and assets of $3,050.

MAUD R. BARCLAY.—Judge Learned Hand appointed Bertha Rembaugh receiver for Maud Brevoort Barclay of 90 West Seventy-second Street. It was stated that Mrs. Barclay owned real estate in the downtown tenement district of Manhattan and the equities are believed to be between $30,000 and $40,000. The liabilities are approximately $100,000.

JOSEPH SCHWARTZ.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on June 15 against Joseph Schwartz, manufacturer of dresses at 11 West Twentieth Street, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

JULIUS GLUCROFT, three, nine, and nineteen cent store at 1,862 Third Avenue, made an assignment to Samuel Lowitzs.

LOUIS HASSENFRATZ, dealer in hardware and housefurnishings at 317 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Henry D. Guile.

SARAH WERDENSCHLAG, butcher at 879 Amsterdam Avenue, has made an assignment to Bernhard Herrmann.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 19.—Lemuel Sparkman, lumber dealer at Camden, Ouchita County, Ark., today filed a voluntary petition in the Federal District Court in Texarcana, Tex. Assets, $100; liabilities, $32,000.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, July 19.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Nathan B. Everett and Dana C. Everett, trading as N. B. Everett & Co., cotton brokers; liabilities, $4,497, no assets. This is one of the oldest cotton brokerage firms in Fall River.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19.—Schedules in bankruptcy filed by the Racine Iron and Metal Company, Racine, Wis., show liabilities of $364,985.03 and assets of $124,-000.16.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by the Racine Drop Forge Company, Racine, Wis.; liabilities are given at $9,432.65, and assets at $3,553.57; cash on hand, 30 cents, according to schedules.

A. M. Kaufman, dealer in suits and cloaks, Milwaukee, schedules his liabilities at $17,-716.08 and assets at $10,123.39.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Altman, Julius and Abraham—O. K. Button Moulds Mfg. Co., $104.30.
Aron, Adolph and Samuel—W. Silver, $121.21.
Arena Amusement Co.—B. Prusilin, $182.01.
Bohan, John F.—L. Joseph et al., $288.55.
Consolidated Manufacturers, Ltd.—W. P. Lunney, $124.83.
Diehl, Bernhard Augustus—Oscar Schlegel Mfg. Co., $436.57.
Ely, Joseph N.—H. J. L. Washington, $21,-
Ely, Anne A.—Same, $16,185.22.
Foley, Jennie—W. Grueneberg, $931.26.
Feinberg, Benjamin D.—R. T. Branch, $196.39.
Guarantee Trust Co. of N. Y.—Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., $585.08.
Gunzstain, Samuel B.—M. Greenbaum, $104.25.
Greene, James E.—J. Brown, $882.67.
Grimshaw & Sturges, Inc.—Gary Iron and Steel Co. of N. Y., $523.50.
Garby, Bertha—J. Goldman, $224.65.
Garvey, William—Brunhild Distillery Co., $145.52.
Hayes, William A.—Tobey Furniture Co., $101.12.
Hynes, Archibald C.—L. O. Lundihm, $229.01.
Hart & Widder Co. and Charles N. Hart—Bernard Greenwood Co., $172.91.
Hills, George W.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $6,269.76.
Israelson, Max and Louis Hertzberg—M. Cohen, $219.53.
James Street Garage, Inc.—Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., $473.90.
Kominsky, Joseph, by guardian—N. Y. Consolidated R. R. Co., costs, $121.88.
Kerr, John—M. B. de Ligny, $257.67.
Mackin, Simon—B. Staubach, $12,286.80.
Same—Same, $12,216.16.
Same—Same, $9,890.45.
Mills, Edward D.—American Bluestone Co., $378.09.
McGill, James—R. Leininger, $471.50.
Nevins-Perelman Co., Inc.—City Cornice & Skylight Co., $208.33.
North American Films Corporation—Manhattan Office Partition Co., $2,790.89.
Same—Same, $548.41.
Same—Same, $544.42.
National Typewriter Exchange and Benjamin Cohen — General Typewriter Exchange, $195.81.
135th Street Amusement Corp.—J. Golle, $484.41.
Queens Land & Title Co. and Allen T. Haight—G. W. Carr, $488.41.
Queens Land & Title Co., Allen T. Haight, and George F. Haight—G. W. Carr, $357.06.
Same—Same, $274.41.
Queens Land & Title Co.—J. Marko, costs, $797.14.
Rosano, Isaac—Daniel Birdsall & Co., Inc., $276.20.
Rosenberg, Jacob — Forward Association, $143.65.
Rosner, Adolph P.—H. Gotsclos, $564.40.
Rothstein, Abraham, and Joseph Wolf—W. M. Keck, trustee, $12,079.95.
Rosenthal, Harry and Isidor—W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., $440.16.
Russian Transport & Ins. Co.—Deep Water Oyster Co., $1,577.76.
Rinehart, John B. G.—H. Polack, $219.02.
Same—R. Thomas, $317.72.
Same—C. Thomas, $617.72.
Same—D. Schacht, $442.72.
Steig, Samuel—Jewelers' Co-operative Syndicate, Inc., $105.40.
Sparago, Charles and Ethel—People of the State of N. Y., $1,000.
Spitzer, Aaron—Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. Co., costs, $133.88.
Sedransky, Max—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs, $116.88.
Silverman, Harry—N. Y. Consolidated R. R. Co. et al., costs, $112.38.
Smith, Abraham and Hyman—S. Kaplan, by guardian, $534.50.
Slonimsky, Joseph T.—A. L. Kass, $377.50.
Tague, Patrick J.—A. B. Baith et al., $795.49.
Valsecchi, Antonio—Behmore, Inc., $168.25.
Valentine, Harry J.—A. E. Seaman, $2,162.70.
Weir, Emil—S. Abeloff, $181.81.

In Bronx County.

Desmond, Thomas E.—J. L. Gerson et al., $150.94.
Gertner, Joseph—R. Gertner, $1,188.58.
Horowitz, Harry—H. Kramer et al., $30.82.
Rosenthal, Leon A.—S. Tombacher et al., $148.69.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Bosler, William D.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., June 7, 1912, $37.15.
Bohm, Julius—S. Lipsit, March 17, 1914, $112.91.
Casey, Maurice S.—J. R. Roosevelt et al., trustee, Nov. 11, 1908, $805.74.
Dohm Lithographing Co.—Joseph Frank & Sons, Oct. 9, 1914, $116.47.
Elias, Hugo—E. L. Richards, Supt., June 24, 1915, $1,124.58.
Funk, Wilhelm—I. W. Goodhue, July 9, 1915, $274.65.
Griffith, George L.—J. Coleman, April 8, 1915, $131.49.
Gumph, Louise—M. A. Temple, Feb. 28, 1915, $74.67.
Hurlbut, Margaret H.—E. L. Richards, Supt., June 24, 1915, $922.65.
Hurlbut, Margaret C.—Same, June 24, 1915, $1,124.58.
Israel, Richard J.—S. L. Israel, June 25, 1915, $116.70.
Price, David—E. L. Richards, Supt., June 24, 1915, $2,235.21.
Picker, David, and Philip Weinberg—L. Bachmann et al., April 6, 1915, $2,871.73.
Reiling, Joseph L.—E. L. Richards, Supt., June 24, 1915, $1,629.41.
Weinburger, Samuel—M. B. Howe, June 3, 1915, $276.09.

In Bronx County.

Desmond, Thomas E.—H. Hollander, May 19, 1915, $175.45.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

GLAUBER, ABRAHAM, (Dec. 19, 1914;) net estate, $68,180; Martha Glauber, daughter, gets $24,810; Carrie Glauber, daughter; Emil Glauber, son, and Julia Newbauer, daughter, each given $14,770. Assets: Deposits, $9,164; mortgages and personalty, $41,461; stocks and bonds, $20,301.

GREENFIELD, ERNEST H., a candy manufacturer, (April 5, 1915;) net estate $216,420; Mrs. Amy A. Greenfield, widow, sole beneficiary. Assets: Equity, $11,451, in premises at Bayville, L. I., appraised at $40,000; deposits, $4,462; claims due for loans, $20,840; insurance, $14,647; notes, $5,110; jewelry and personalty, $1,450; mortgages, $20,262, and 3,250 shares stock of E. Greenfield's Sons, candy manufacturers, $276,250.

HUTTER, KARL, (June 15, 1915,) a supplemental report.

RAYMOND, Mrs. JULIETTE W., widow of Henry J. Raymond, (Oct. 14, 1914;) net estate, $73,600; Henry W. Raymond, son, gets life estate in $72,884 and rest passed to friends and federated Premises No. 19 W. 9 St., appraised at $31,000; deposits, $9; insurance, $18,200; personalty, $1,201; stocks and bonds, $25,355.

RYDER, Mrs. FLORENCE V., widow of Edgar S. Ryder, (March 9, 1914;) net estate, $51,509; Sylvia de Murias Vanderveer, niece, was given personalty valued at $3,510 and a life estate in $29,799; William Morton Garden and Anna Kidd, brother and sister of decedent, each given $5,000; Jennie Taylor and William Dudley Carlton, not related, each $2,000; Grace Dickinson Carlton, Ruth Ingersoll Carlton, Raymond Herbert and Fernando de Murias each given $1,000. Assets: Equity, $6,000 in 251 W. 82 St. appraised at $24,000; deposits, $3,950; jewelry, furniture, and silverware, $5,047; stocks and bonds, $25,790; interest in estate of Christopher Carden, deceased, $6,556. The decedent also owned property outside New York State, but its value does not appear in the report.

SPECKEL, JEANNE GORMAINE, (Feb. 7, 1915;) net estate, $30,700; five children, Margaret A. Speckel, Nelson H. Hogenbauer, Gustave T., Joan E., and Jeanne M. Speckel, beneficiaries, each receive one-fifth of estate; assets, deposits, $513; household furniture and jewelry, $223; 290 shares stock in the Boyd-Bell Company, appraised at $34,800.

JAEHNE, CHARLES L., (Dec. 7, 1914;) an equity, $3,781, in 288 Hudson St., appraised at $14,000; net, $8,055; Mrs. Augusta Louisa Jaehne, widow, beneficiary.

WILLIAMS, JAMES, (Dec. 22, 1910;) net estate, $203,900; annuity of $600 a year for Robert Williams, his son; rest of the estate equally among the four daughters, Sarah Brown, Clara Kilborn, Annie Ramadell, and Ethel Williams; Mrs. Marietta Raveskes, widow, declined to accept a trust fund created in the will, and elected to claim her dower in the value of which is placed at $41,747, and appears as a deduction against the value of the realty; assets were, 234-236-238 E. 58 St., appraised at $63,000; 239-241-243-245 E. 58 St., appraised at $69,-218; 442 E. 57 St., $9,500; 306-308-310 E. 74 St, appraised at $39,000; 10 to 18 E. 204 St., Bronx, $11,000; one vacant lot, Bronx, $900; total value of realty, $182,618; dower, $41,-747; leaving net value $140,871; deposits, $483; mortgages, $79,979.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed.; light to moderate variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Tues. and Wed., except probably showers near the Coast; somewhat cooler in interior; light to moderate variable winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; cooler in the interior; moderate s. winds.

W. Tex.—Cloudy and cooler Tues.; probably showers in extreme w. Wed.; fair.

Okla.—Cloudy and cooler Tues. Wed., fair.

Ark., Tenn., Ky.—Cloudy and somewhat cooler Tues. Wed., fair.

Upper Mich. and Ohio—Fair weather and moderate temperature Tues. and Wed.; light, variable winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; cooler in s. Tues.

Mo.—Cloudy Tues and Wed.

Wis.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.

Minn.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer in s. and w.

Iowa—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; warmer Tues.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Tues., probably showers by night or Wed.; warmer Tues.

Neb., Kan.—Unsettled with probably showers, Wed., and in w. Tues.; warmer.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS New York.

France—Close at 11 A. M. July 24, SS La Touraine.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.

Liberia—No sailings at present.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 21, SS Veendyk, and at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS New Amsterdam.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 21, SS Veendyk, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 3, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 20, SS Oscar II.

Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 24, SS Bergenstjord.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Ancona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Aki Maru....July 22
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Ixion ....July 23
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ....July 23
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria ....July 26
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ....July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ....July 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....July 31

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:46|Sun sets..7:27|Moon sets..11:30

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:57	1:46	7:16	8:15
Governors Island	12:55	1:47	7:35	8:42
Hell Gate	2:45	3:37	9:15	10:22

Arrived—Monday, July 19.

SS Tuscania, Liverpool, July 10.
SS Carolina, San Juan, July 14.
SS Roma, Azores, July 10.
SS Chincha, Valparaiso, June 28.
SS Borinquen, Ponce, July 4.
SS Wurlingen, Huelva, July 3.
SS Jos. di Giorgio, Gibara, July 13.
SS Frankrig, Mansanillo, July 9.
SS Eastern Prince, New Orleans, July 12.
SS Hova, Baltimore, July 16.
SS Calamares, Cristobal, July 12.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, July 14.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, July 13.
SS Harpagus, Gibraltar, July 7.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Touraine	Havre	July 11
Marity	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Lampo	Lagbora	July 8
Aboukir	Balboa	July 11
Navajo	Balboa	July 11
Monkburn	Liverpool	July 5
Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Monginevro	Lisbon	July 7
Banilla	Bahia	July 11
Dwinsk	Archangel	July 7
Devon City	Cherbourg	July 6
Rotterdam (late)	Avonmouth	July 6
Nickerie	Haiti	July 15
Huron	Mobile	July 12
Medina	Galveston	July 14
Comet	Port Arthur	July 12
Rayo	New Orleans	July 12
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 17

DUE TOMORROW.

Oscar II	Christiansand	July 10
St. Joseph	Lisbon	July 7
Neches	London	July 9
Montanan	Cristobal	July 14
Radiant	New Orleans	July 14
El Valle	Galveston	July 15

DUE THURSDAY.

Dante Alighieri	Palermo	July 10
Samland	London	July 10
Narragansett	London	July 10
Proteus	New Orleans	July 17
Monadnock	London	July 8
Carrillo	Santa Marta	July 13
Philadelphia	San Juan	July 17

DUE FRIDAY.

Arabic	Liverpool	July 14
Large Law	London	July 10
El Sud	Galveston	July 17
Great City	St. Nazaire	July 16
Earl of Elgin	Saloniki	June 29
Colon	Cristobal	July 17
Mayaro	Grenada	July 16
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 20
Comal	Galveston	July 17

DUE SATURDAY.

Alfred Nobel	Havre	July 10
Achil	Marseilles	July 9
Wirral	Havre	July 10
Antlope	Algiers	July 6
Highland Prince	London	July 9
Cacique	Havre	July 9
St. Stephen	London	July 10

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Maturs, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Skulda, Puerta Plata	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Georgic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Veendyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antillies, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Cretic, Naples	——	10:00 A.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Paloma, Cardenas	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Orduna, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tapajos, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Sigio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	8:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
R. M. Thompson, Santiago	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Ancona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Argentina	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tuscania, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 19.

SS Neches, London to New York, was 420 miles E. at noon; due 21st, forenoon, Mallory Line.
SS Touraine, Bordeaux to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 20th, forenoon. French Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Finland, San Francisco to New York, was 2,596 miles from San Francisco at noon 18th.
SS Sibiria, Kingston to New York, was 469 miles from Port Antonio at noon 18th.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan to New York, was 1,002 miles S. at 7 P. M. 18th.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 68 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Brabant, Providence to New York, was 10 miles S. of Montauk Point at 7 P. M.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 23 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 43 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Alabama, New Orleans to New York, was 8 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 376 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 147 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 523 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 8 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Santa Clara, San Pedro to New York, was 509 miles S. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 270 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Radiant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 275 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 233 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Huron, Mobile to New York, was 365 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 245 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Nickerie, Curacao to New York, was 476 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Navajo, Balboa to New York, was 450 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, at Liverpool, July 18.
SS Espagna, at Bordeaux, July 19.
SS Minnehaha, at Plymouth, July 19.
SS Portland, at Stockholm, July 18.
SS Malang, at Rotterdam, July 18.
SS Pascal, at Liverpool, July 19.
SS Ledewyk van Nassau, at Amsterdam, July 15.
SS Hermine, at Bordeaux, July 15.
SS Sao Paulo, at Pernambuco, July 17.
SS Louisiana, at Kirkwall, July 17.
SS Tonawanda, at Manchester, July 18.
SS Muncaster Castle, at Port Said, July 18.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, July 19.

Sailed.

SS Vauban, from London, July 16.
SS Benguela, from Hull, July 19.
SS Gergovia, from Barcelona, July 14.
SS Bayonne, from St. Louis du Rhone, July 14.
SS Westminster, from Bordeaux, July 19.
SS Bovic, from Manchester, July 17.
SS Petroleine, from La Rochelle, July 15.
SS City of Naples, from Manila, July 17.
SS Westgate, from St. Lucia, July 17.
SS Strathtay, from Marseilles, July 16.

Passed.

SS Pollux, New York for Malta, passed Gibraltar.
SS Dilemba, New York for Durban, passed St. Helena.
SS Halumet, New York for Marseilles, passed Tarifa.
SS Richard, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Vitalis, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Ghazee, New York for Hull, passed Dover.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 15; Shanghai, June 25; Kobe, June 30, and Yokohama, July 1—which arrived per steamer Aki, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 16, and mails dated Hongkong, June 11; Kobe, June 30, and Yokohama, June 30, which arrived per steamer Chicago, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 17. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, July 21.

B. & O. ORDERS 2,050 CARS.

Two Thousand Are Hoppers and Fifty for Passenger Service.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 19.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad placed contracts today for equipment which will cost approximately $2,500,000. The orders call for 2,000 steel hopper cars and fifty cars for passenger service.

The hopper cars will be built by the American Car and Foundry Company at East St. Louis, Ill.; the Pressed Steel Car Company at Pittsburgh, and the Cambria Steel Company at Johnstown, Penn. The order for passenger service cars was placed with the Pullman Company at Chicago, and included thirty-five coaches, five combination passenger and baggage cars, two baggage and mail cars, four baggage cars, two café parlor cars and two café coaches.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—LUCIEN HILL, Plaintiff, vs. UNITED COAL COMPANY, Defendant.—No. 11, October Term, 1913.—In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that the first and partial account of James D. O'Neil, Thruston Wright, Robert P. Watt, and William K. Johnson, receivers of United Coal Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, was filed in the above entitled cause on July 15, 1915, and confirmed nisi, which confirmation will become absolute on Saturday, August 14, 1915, unless exceptions be filed in the meantime or cause be shown to the contrary.

L. M. PLUMER,
GORDON & SMITH,
EDWARD B. SCULL,
Counsel for Receivers.
JAMES D. O'NEIL,
THRUSTON WRIGHT,
ROBERT P. WATT,
WILLIAM K. JOHNSON,
Receivers of United Coal Company.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—LUCIEN HILL, Plaintiff, versus SOMERSET SMOKELESS COAL COMPANY, Defendant.—No. 12, October Term, 1913.—In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that the first and partial account of Robert P. Watt, Samuel A. Gilmore, and William K. Johnson, receivers of Somerset Smokeless Coal Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, was filed in the above entitled cause on July 15, 1915, and confirmed nisi, which confirmation will become absolute on Saturday, August 14, 1915, unless exceptions be filed in the meantime or cause be shown to the contrary.

L. M. PLUMER,
GORDON & SMITH,
EDWARD B. SCULL,
Counsel for Receivers.
ROBERT P. WATT,
SAMUEL A. GILMORE,
WILLIAM K. JOHNSON,
Receivers of Somerset Smokeless Coal Co.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—LUCIEN HILL, Plaintiff, versus MERCHANTS COAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Defendant.—No. 15, October Term, 1913.—In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that the first and partial account of Robert P. Watt, Thruston Wright, and William K. Johnson, receivers of the Merchants Coal Company of Pennsylvania, a Pennsylvania corporation, was filed in the above entitled cause on July 15, 1915, and confirmed nisi, which confirmation will become absolute on Saturday, August 14, 1915, unless exceptions be filed in the meantime or cause shown to the contrary.

L. M. PLUMER,
GORDON & SMITH,
EDWARD B. SCULL,
Counsel for Receivers.
ROBERT P. WATT,
THRUSTON WRIGHT,
WILLIAM K. JOHNSON,
Receivers of Merchants Coal Co. of Penna.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—LUCIEN HILL, Plaintiff, versus PITTSBURGH AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY, Defendant.—No. 18, October Term, 1913.—In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that the first and partial account of James D. O'Neil, Robert P. Watt, and William K. Johnson, receivers of Pittsburgh and Baltimore Coal Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, was filed in the above entitled cause on July 15, 1915, and confirmed nisi, which confirmation will become absolute on Saturday, August 14, 1915, unless exceptions be filed in the meantime or cause be shown to the contrary.

L. M. PLUMER,
GORDON & SMITH,
EDWARD B. SCULL,
Counsel for Receivers.
JAMES D. O'NEIL,
ROBERT P. WATT,
WILLIAM K. JOHNSON,
Receivers of Pittsburgh & Baltimore Coal Co.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—LUCIEN HILL, Plaintiff, versus NAOMI COAL COMPANY, Defendant.—No. 14, October Term, 1913.—In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that the first and partial account of Thruston Wright, Samuel A. Gilmore, and William K. Johnson, receivers of the Naomi Coal Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, was filed in the above entitled cause on July 15, 1915, and confirmed nisi, which confirmation will become absolute on Saturday, August 14, 1915, unless exceptions be filed in the meantime or cause be shown to the contrary.

L. M. PLUMER,
GORDON & SMITH,
EDWARD B. SCULL,
Counsel for Receivers.
THRUSTON WRIGHT,
SAMUEL A. GILMORE,
WILLIAM K. JOHNSON,
Receivers of Naomi Coal Company.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of UNITED STATES METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. —No. 20,742.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of an order and decree of sale herein duly made on the 16th day of July, 1915, by Hon. Learned Hand, District Judge, which order and decree of sale is on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, there will be held under the direction of John J. Townsend, as Special Master, on the second (2d) day of August, 1915, at 2 o'clock in the forenoon at Room 915, Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, a PUBLIC SALE of all of the assets, property, and effects of the bankrupt estate herein, real, personal and mixed, of every kind whatsoever, except (1) cash on hand, (2) all claims and choses in action against former Directors or officers of the bankrupt company, or any of them, (3) all rights of action of the said United States Metal Products Company, in and under a certain agreement between the Universal Electric Welding Company and the J. F. Blanchard Company, dated June 25th, 1909; and also all rights in and under certain leases and license between the Universal Electric Welding Company as lessor and the J. F. Blanchard Company as lessee, dated June 25, 1909; the interest of the said J. F. Blanchard Company in the said two instruments having been duly assigned to the United States Metal Products Company; and also all Electric Welders in the possession of the Trustees of said United States Metal Products Company, which come under the terms of the said lease; (4) any parcels or properties which, pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 17 of said order and decree, shall have theretofore been sold by the Trustees at private sale, and (5) any claim or choses in action which is in litigation and which may be withdrawn from the sale by the Trustees as provided in said order and decree.

The property is to be offered in bulk and in several parcels. The sale is to be in all respects subject to the provisions and directions contained in the said order and decree of sale, and the terms of sale prepared by the Trustees pursuant to said order and decree. Copies of said order and decree and of the terms of sale can be obtained from the Trustees or their attorneys, or from the Special Master. A list of the mechanical equipment, the merchandise and the stock on hand, the accounts receivable, and choses in action held by the Trustees is on file at the office of Hon. John J. Townsend, Referee herein, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, open to the examination of any creditor or proposed bidder.

A description of the real estate to be sold is given by metes and bounds in the order and decree of sale.

The real estate to be sold comprises the following parcels, to wit: (1) The block at College Point, Long Island, bounded by Third Avenue and 10th Street, Fourth Avenue and 8th Street, containing approximately 138,368 square feet of land, more or less, and being covered by one and two story brick factory buildings; (2) the property at College Point, Long Island, known as the "Clubhouse Property," located at the northeast corner of 10th Street and Fourth Avenue, with the buildings thereon; (3) the property at Long Island City, Long Island, New York, on the South side of Borden Avenue, extending from Review Avenue to Dutch Kills Creek, with the buildings thereon; (4) a lot at West Long Branch, County of Monmouth, State of New Jersey, known as Lot No. 36 on a map of Norwood Park, Long Branch, New Jersey; (5) the certain leasehold estates in property at College Point, Long Island, to the block bounded by Third Avenue and 8th Street, Fourth Avenue and 5th Street.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1915.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Special Master, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THOMAS C. CLARKE, P. TECUMSEH SHERMAN and FRANK L. FROMENT, Trustees in Bankruptcy, No. 68 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WINTHROP & STIMSON, Attorneys for Trustees, &c., No. 82 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment of BELL DRY GOODS CO., INC., to Morris B. Arnold, for the benefit of creditors. The s

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Two Small Flat Deals on West Side—Old Elizabeth Street Building Sold—Flushing Purchase for New Church —Bronx and Suburban Transactions.

The excessive heat wave or the general Summer depression seemed to have affected the realty market yesterday, in spite of the activity of the preceding week. Two flat deals on the west side were closed, one being the double flat at 56 West Ninety-ninth Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue, occupying a plot 20 by 100, which was sold for Meyer Weinberg to an investor. A. V. Amy & Co. were the brokers.

The five-story flat at 137 West Sixtieth Street, on lot 25 by 100, was resold by Frederick Brown. It is between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, opposite the Vanderbilt Clinic, and was purchased by Mr. Brown a few months ago from Max Smith and Morris Rosenfeld.

Elizabeth Street Sale.

The three-story building at 77 Elizabeth Street, on plot 20 by 47.1, north of Hester Street, has been sold by Louise Carreau for the estate of Philip Bayer to T. Castallano. The former owners held the property for over half a century.

Recent Buyers.

The Rivoli Realty Company, Judson S. Todd, President, is the buyer of 50 West Fifty-sixth Street, sold by William A. White & Sons for the Seamen's Bank for Savings. The buyer took the property in connection with a loan on the building at 18 and 20 East Forty-first Street.

The Ritz Realty Company has acquired title from Dr. William Carr to the two dwellings, 41.2 by 100.5, at 33 to 35 West Forty-sixth Street. The site will be improved with a nine-story loft building, for which the Union Mortgage Company advanced a building and permanent mortgage of $225,000.

Bronx Sales.

The vacant plot on the southeast corner of Barnes Avenue and 242d Street has been sold by F. William Eggert for Edward Keegan to an investor.

The vacant plot, 40 by 145, at the northwest corner of Mapes Avenue and 181st Street, has been purchased by a builder from E. Miers. The site will be improved with a five-story apartment house.

Flushing and Bayside Sales.

David F. Watson has sold to the Rev. Edward Francis McGoldrick, pastor of St. Andrew of Avellino Parish at Flushing, the block front on the north side of Broadway from Seventeenth to Eighteenth Street. The plot fronts 200 feet, and a church of Spanish mission architecture, with a parochial school, will be erected.

The Bayside Improvement Company has purchased from Charles Harnden, through the Hessels-Dashiell Company a dwelling on the west side of Linwood Avenue, south of Palace Boulevard, Bayside. The same agents have sold for Mrs. Charlotte Melville to George Sheffield two lots on the east side of Highland Avenue, north of Palace Boulevard, and for the Bayside Improvement Company to the Bayside Estates Company four lots on the east side of Highland Avenue, south of Lawrence Boulevard.

Englewood Investment.

Eight plots on Bruce Avenue, Englewood, N. J., have been purchased by William J. McKinley from the Frederick Booth estate. Each plot is 75 by 165. Albert E. Kelly was the broker in the sale.

Deal at Scarsdale.

A plot, 50 by 100, on Brown Place, Scarsdale, near the railroad station, has been sold by Angell & Co. for A. D. Rockwell, Jr.

Business Leases.

The Brett & Goode Company has rented the store at 29½ East Forty-eighth Street to Emanuel Boccini, who was represented by William A. Pond Phipps.

Moore & Wyckoff have leased the store at 999 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-second Street, to William B. Montgomery.

Country House Rentals.

Angell & Co. have leased the F. B. Taintor residence on Heathcote Road, Scarsdale, to Mrs. Loewenstein, and the residence of William H. Fish on Cambridge Road, Hartsdale, to J. A. Lewis of Mount Vernon.

Fish & Marvin have rented for Roy C. Andrews a house in Lawrence Park, Bronxville, to Police Commissioner Douglas E. MacKay of New York.

John F. Scott, in connection with Edward S. Voss, has sublet for H. Hobart Porter the Harris Cottage at Lawrence Beach, L. I., to Mrs. John C. Fairchild of Boston, Mass.

Brill Brothers in Brooklyn.

Brill Brothers, the New York clothiers, who recently opened their sixth New York store in Times Square, have just opened their first Brooklyn store in the building on Flatbush Avenue at Fulton Street recently vacated by Smith, Gray & Co., who occupied it for twenty-two years.

East Side Theatre Loan.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company has placed for the Natoma Amusement Company, Marcus Loew, President, a loan of $95,000 on the theatre recently erected on the southwest corner of Avenue B and East Fifth Street.

Bronx Mortgage Loans.

The following mortgage loans on Bronx property have been placed through Smith & Phelps: $2,300 each on 476 and 478 East 134th Street, and 480 East 134th Street; for the Merwin Realty Company, $2,700 on the vacant lot 50 by 140 on the west side of Undercliff Avenue, 160 feet north of Washington Bridge; $9,000 on the vacant plot at the junction of Boston Road and Southern Boulevard; $5,000 on the vacant plot 75 by 100 on the north side of Stafford Avenue, seventy-five feet west of Faile Street; $10,000 on the tree-story frame building on plot 225 by irregular on the northwest corner of Depot Place and Sedgwick Avenue; $4,500 on the two-story and basement brick dwelling at 598 Mott Avenue, and $2,500 on 331 East 206th Street.

Mount Vernon's New Post Office.

Joseph Di Bennedetto of Manhattan has been awarded the contract to construct the new Post Office for the United States Government on the west side of South First Avenue, south of First Street, Mount Vernon. The new building has been planned by the Acting Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury Department, James A. Wetmore. It will be fireproof, one-story in height, 82 by 87 feet. The cost is given as $100,000.

Realty Notes.

In connection with the recent election of Frank Lord as Vice President and Director of the Cross & Brown Company, that firm has opened a downtown branch office at 396 Broadway, which will be the headquarters for the management of its various downtown properties, many of which have been under Mr. Lord's management for several years.

J. Sarsfield Kennedy has filed plans for a thirteen-story apartment hotel on the south side of Seventy-ninth Street, 350 feet west of Ninth Avenue. It will have a frontage of twenty-two feet. William Allen is the owner. The cost is placed at $60,000.

William A. White & Sons were associated as brokers in the recently reported lease of the eight-story building at the northwest corner of Morton and Greenwich Streets, owned by the C. F. Hoffman estate, to Semon Bache & Co.

The deal for the Wilson plot, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, which a syndicate headed by Harry Fischel announced a short time ago as having purchased, has failed to materialize, and the property is again on the market.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE,
By Joseph P. Day.

Newbold Av, n e corner of Castle Hill Av, 21x82; A. H. Minner against M. M. Henning et al.; L. S. Goebel, attorney; L. O'Reilly, referee; due, $3,441.91; taxes, &c., $844.42; to Anna A. Byrne for $3,500.

Roselle St, w s, 81.8 ft s of Poplar, 50x147.1x 137x122.3; Max Herzig against C. F. Brennan et al.; A. L. Davis, attorney; Valentine Taylor, referee; due, $1,477.40; taxes, &c., $82.45; subject to first mortgage of $6,000; to the plaintiff for $6,250.

By Henry Brady.

Eastern Boulevard, w s, adjoining lands of Paul Platzer, 175x307.6 to Becker x 100x 200; Commonwealth Savings Bank against Colorado Realty Co. et al.; G. H. Hyde, attorney; J. J. O'Brien, referee; due, $17,-235.77; taxes, &c., $1,348.26; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

118th St, 262 West, s s, 154 ft e of Morningside Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; M. M. Whitefield, guardian, against Mary McDonough et al.; R. A. B. Dayton, attorney; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $10,402.87; taxes, &c., $579.24.

111th St, 517 to 523 West, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11, six-story apartment house; G. E. Chisolm et al. against J. N. Rosenberg et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; C. H. Strong, referee; due, $167,361.75; taxes, &c., $6,400.55.

Amsterdam Av, 206 and 208, w s, 60.5 ft n of 60th St, 40x65, vacant; M. A. Cudlipp against Kodak Theatre, Inc., et al; M. F. Johnson, attorney; M. S. Coan, referee; due, $-9,225.82; taxes, &c., $1,837.14.

106th St, 332 East, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; Rachele Podesta against J. G. Andriaccio et al.; Wessels Ryerson, attorney; D. G McConnell, referee; due, $15,388.74; taxes, &c., $151.55.

122d St, 327 East, n s, 296 ft w of 1st Av, 37x100.11, three-story loft building and one-story extension; New York Savings Bank against G. C. Kline et al.; J. A. Dutton, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $10,000.87; taxes, &c., $687.95.

By Henry Brady.

22d St, 140 to 144 West, s s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 62.6x98.9, twelve-story loft and store building; Postal Life Insurance Co. against Ritaro Realty Co. et al.; C C Lockwood, attorney; J. J. Halpin, referee; due, $268,-403.15; taxes, &c., $7,752.76.

99th St, 114 and 116 West, s s, 207 ft w of Columbus Av, 42x100.11, five-story flat; E. H. Rosenquest et al., executors, against Luciano Giuliani et al.; Atwater & Co., attorneys; E. W. Unger, referee; due, $39,-752.54; taxes, &c., $2,114.20.

15th St, 111 West, n s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 25x103.3, three-story tenement and three-story rear tenement; Corn Exchange Bank against Ensign Realty Co. et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; W. P. Schoen, referee; due, $26,110.17; taxes, &c., $281.20.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

27th St, 334 to 342 East, n s, 95 ft w of 1st Av, 130x197.6 to 26th St (331 to 339) x125x 24.9x100 to 1st Av x74x100x24.8x5x74.1, three and four story factory; Bowery Savings Bank against Bellevue Realty Corporation et al., (Action 1;) Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; W. F. Clare, referee; due, $160,-174.52; taxes, &c., $19,987.79.

26th St, 329 East, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.8, five-story factory; Bowery Savings Bank against Bellevue Realty Corporation et al., (Action 2;) Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; W. F. Clare, referee; due, $18,068.20; taxes, &c., $1,119.95.

Mott St, 284, e s, 30.8 ft s of Houston St, 25x 86.10, five-story tenement and stores; David Israel against Pietro Alvino, executor and trustee, et al.; I. J. Danziger, attorney; J. T. Ryan, referee; due, $4,510.30; taxes, &c., $2,492.03; subject to a first mortgage of $22,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Hester St, 25, n s, 75.2 ft w of Suffolk St, 25x100.3, four-story tenement and store and two-story rear building; Sarah Werbelovsky against Rebecca Lasky, individually and as administratrix, et al.; H. S. & C. G. Bachrach, attorneys; William Klein, referee; partition.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

9th St, 638 East, s s, 288 ft w of Avenue C, 27.6x93.11, five-story tenement; J. I. Donley against M. A. Franklin et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; Abraham Benedict, referee; due, $11,802.48; taxes, &c., $961.10.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Clinton Av, e s, 132 ft n of 181st St, 65x150; Annie Mahoney et al. against Giosue Gallani et al.; Wesselman & K., attorneys; W. J. McKeown, referee; due, $4,378.66; taxes, &c., $2,091.63.

By James L. Wells Company.

Decatur Av, w s, 120.1 ft s of 205th St, 50x 100, vacant; Smith Williamson against Abraham Cahn et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; C. E. Moore, referee; due, $2,620.27; taxes, &c., $65.

By Joseph P. Day.

Longfellow Av, e s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 25x107.6x26.10x100, vacant; Frank Barre against W. T. Atkinson et al.; Rabe & K., attorneys; James Shea, referee; due, $1,-743.24.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Nereid Av, n w corner of Mathilda Av, for a one-story brick church, 26x53.4; the Rev. W. H. Pott, 204 5th Av, owner; King & Eagles, 50 Church St, architects; cost, $5,000.

Boone Av, w s, 29 ft n of West Farms Road, for a one-story frame shed, 22x45; Metropolitan Cut Stone Co., on premises, owner; Tremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $200.

Ditmar St, n s, 225 ft w of Hunter Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 23x43; F. J. Muhlfield, 805 Crotona Park North, owner; Seifert & Webb, 104 West 42d St, architects; cost, $1,400.

Anthony Av, n w corner of 176th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 98x63; Henry Cleland, Inc., (Henry Cleland, 1,825 Anthony Av, President,) owner; Tremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

West 77th St, 52 to 58, to a twelve-story hotel; Montrose Bond and Realty Co., 90 West St, owner; Jackson, Rosencrans & Waterbury, 1,528 Broadway, architects; cost, $5,000.

5th Av, 516, to a fourteen-story factory building; Rowan Realty Co., 60 Wall St, owner; William Purnet Tuthill, 287 4th Av, architect; cost, $7,500.

Broadway, 2,728, to a six-story tenement; George Whittel, 648 Madison Av, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JULY 19.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, 81, n w corner of 114th St, 25.11x100; Arnold Kohn to Jerome A. Kohn, 1 West 82d St, (mtg $38,000,) June 8, 1914; attorney, J. A. Kohn, 1,400 5th Av.....$1

5TH AV, 1,344, n w corner of 112th St, 25.11x 100; Arnold Kohn to Jerome A. Kohn, 1 West 82d St, (mtg $35,000,) June 8, 1914; attorney, J. A. Kohn, 1,400 5th Av.....$1

9TH AV, e s, 74 ft s of 22d St, 24.8x74; Maria Hanly to Daniel Hanly, 186 9th Av, all title, (mtg $1,200,) Aug. 24, 1914.....$1

22D ST, 334 and 336 West, s s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 45.7x98.9; Charles D. Taylor, Los Angeles, Cal., to C. Augustus Meier, 15 Jersey St, Bloomfield, N. J., (mtg $18,000,) all liens, July 7; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; C. Augustus Meier to S. S. Construction Co., 100 West 13th St, c. a. s. (mtg $33,500,) all liens, July 19; same attorneys.....$100

61ST ST, 48 East, s s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.5; Robert Rogers to Cornelia M. Rogers, his wife, 48 East 61st St, July 15; attorneys, Gordon & R., 141 Broadway.....$1

104TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Alice Fuchs to Van Brunt Realty Corporation, 376 Hamburg Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $11,-500,) July 19; attorney, J. Deinhardt, 376 Hamburg Av, Brooklyn.....$1

113TH ST, 241 and 243 West, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Irene F. Beck to Bellemore Holding Co., 62 Park Row, (mtg $80,000,) July 13; attorney, J. A. Zieser, 62 Park Row.....$100

Bronx.

LOT 11, map of Cornell estate; Antonio Uvaro to Tomaso Daronco, 1,711 Zerega Av, (mtg $2,000,) May 20; attorney, A. J. Romagna, 31 Liberty St.....$1

LOTS 138 to 140, map of Section A, Tyree estate; Tion Realty Co. to Noah Fells, 1,455 48th St, Brooklyn, March 1; attorneys, Reiss & R., 35 Nassau St.....$1

LOTS 140 and 141, map of Joel Wolfe; Carl Barth to William F. Mathews, 1,672 Putnam Av, Ridgewood, L. I., July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 116 to 118, map of Joseph Cudlipp; Antonio Fasolino to Wick Realty Co., 152 Nassau St, (mtg $11,500,) June 29; attorneys, Rwan & W., 132 Nassau St.....$1

PROSPECT AV, 1,320, e s, 50.3x irregular; David Gellis to Mary Schulman, 61 East 110th St, (mtg $20,000,) July 15; attorney, Harry Berlin, 58 East 115th St.....$200

WEBSTER AV, n s, 125 ft w of Scott Av, 50x120; Nathan Sallinger to Vedanta Realty Co., 121 West 42d St, April 13, 1911; attorney, Jerome L. Adler, 261 Broadway.....$1

6TH AV, s w corner of 214th St, 100x100; Henry Hilsenrod to Mark Sackler, 2 Avenue A, (mtg $2,350,) May 20; attorneys, Sackler & L., 2 Avenue A.....$100

148TH ST, s s, 327.6 ft w of Brook Av, 12.6x 100; James J. O'Connor et al. to James F. Brennan, 445 East 146th St, July 3; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, 148th St and Willis Av.....$105

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

10TH AV, 594, s e corner of 43d St, 20x80, prior mtg $6,000; Mary E. Carroll to Mary L. Keily, at Hewlett, L. I., July 12, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, John J. Kirby, 32 Nassau St.....$2,500

22D ST, s s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 45.7x98.9; S. S. Construction Co. to Harris Mandelbaum and another, 12 West 87th St, July 9, prior mtg $18,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$15,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $33,500, July 19, due Sept. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, same.....$25,000

64TH ST, n s, 274 ft e of 5th Av, 21x100.5; Edith, wife of Ernesto G. Fabbri, to United States Trust Co., 45 Wall St, July 9, due July 1, 1918; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.....$67,000

85TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19.6x100.8; Mary Shields to Union Trust Co. of New York, 80 Broadway, July 19, due Aug. 1, 1918; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway.....$12,600

127TH ST, 160 West, s s, 212.6 ft e of 7th Av, 16x99.11, prior mtg $6,000; Florence Worns to Sol. D. Moss, at Long Branch, N. J., July 16, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. A. Kohn, 1,400 5th Av.....$1,500

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of 174th St, 42.1x67.4; Ida Lapin to Phil Pearlman, 521 Chester St, Brooklyn, July 16, due as per bond; attorneys, Jonas L. & N., 45 Broadway.....$1,000

BOSTON ROAD, n w corner of 180th St, 28.4x61.2; Josephine Bauer to James A. Donegan, 529 West 145th St, prior mtg $9,000, July 12, due as per bond; attorney, R. J. Knoeppel, 5 Beekman St.....$1,000

LOT 19, amended map Adee Park; Sinsira Mascis to Nicola Mascis and another, 349 East 154th St, July 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$5,000

LOTS 2 and 3, Map Sisters Charity; Edward H. Hall to Lucy C. Robertson, 2,270 University Av, July 15, due as per bond; attorney, J. H. Robertson, 63 Wall St...$1,000

OLINVILLE AV, s w corner Burke Av, 38x 97.6; Mary McGarry to Charles F. King, 49 Prospect St, Brooklyn, July 19, due Sept. 1, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles F. King, 49 Prospect St, Brooklyn.....$835

TOWNSEND AV, w s, 190 ft s of 175th St, 50x100; also Townsend Av, w s, 240 ft s of 175th St, 50x100; John C. Wallace Co. to Rose M. Butler, 3 Broadway, New Rochelle, N. Y., prior mtg $4,000, July 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

145TH ST, 433 to 437, n s, 50x100; John Davis, Jr., to Mary McKenna, Gallitzen, Penn, prior mtg $11,000, July 14, due Sept. 1, 1918; attorney, J. Davis, 68 William St.....$3,000

145TH ST, s s, 78.4 ft e of 3d Av, 25x irregular; John L. Bargoyne to Eureka Co-operative Savings and Loan Association, 553 Courtlandt Av, July 16, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Davis, 68 William St.....$3,600

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

5TH AV, 1,447, north store floor; Julia Lyons to A. Shampanier, on premises, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, M. Thierer, 521 East 163d St.....$720

7TH AV, 2,132 and 2,134, south store and part of basement; M. Gustine Rieser Realty Co. to Hy. Gluck, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, Harry Dubinsky, 299 Broadway.....$1,500

86TH ST, 344 and 346 East, basement, store, &c; Oath. Schutt to Samuel Schwartz, 340 East 86th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1915.$960

87TH ST, 173 and 175 East, part third loft; H. D. & S. D. Greenwald to Wappler Electric Manufacturing Co., 8 years, from May 1, 1912; attorney, G. F. Maguire, 149 Broadway.....$900

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 300 and 302; Carlin Iron Works against El Dorado Holding Corp., owner and contractor.....$588

TRINITY PLACE, 70 to 76; Isidor Schwartz et al. against Alliance Realty Co., owner; Valentine Lynch & Co. and Kings County Plumbing Co., contractors.....$325

Bronx.

156TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 45x 100; Jacob Keller Contracting Co. against Blanche D. Taylor and Edward B. Terrill, owners; William A. Taylor Building Co., Inc., contractor.....$570

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WADSWORTH AV, 124; Joseph Starobin against William Hobson et al., Nov. 14, 1914.....$225

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

187TH ST, n s, 82.6 ft e of 11th Av, 17.6x 75; Citizens Savings Bank against Lillian A. O'Connor, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Beall.

187TH ST, n s, 65 ft e of 11th Av, 17.6x 75; Citizens Savings Bank against Lillian A. O'Connor et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Beall.

Bronx.

LOTS 254, 324, and 325, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, at City Island; Carrie F. Guion et al. against Helen Arnow et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. L. Post.

187TH ST, n s, 23.3 ft w of Park Av, 33.4x 100; Joseph L. Gerson et al. against Thomas E. Desmond, (notice to levy;) Sheriff, J. F. O'Brien.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, w s, 120 ft s of 187th St, 50x80; James G. Wentz loans Cosenzo Building Co, to erect one five-story apartment, $24,000

CROTONA AV, w s, 70 ft s of 187th St, 50x 80; James G. Wentz loans Cosenzo Building Co. to erect one five-story apartment..$24,000

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All the Natural Advantages—All the City Improvements—All the Superb Train Service AT

Edgemere Crest

Edgemere, L. I.

won't interest you unless you can buy

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Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley—5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens. Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. Week Days—8:17, 9:00, 10:02, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon; 12:30, 13:47, (1:15 Sat. only,) 1:24, (1:55 Sat. only,) 2:06, 2:45, 3:00, 3:43, 4:02, 4:29, 5:00, 5:18, 5:33 P. M., etc. Sundays—3:25, 9:05, 9:57, 10:40, 11:17, 11:36 A. M.; 12:35, 1:08, 1:56, 2:29, 3:03, 3:30, 4:04, 4:45, 5:27 P. M., etc. Returning at frequent intervals.

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All combined in one lovely inexpensive home. Open for inspection every day. Take Sea Beach Subway to Property Office at 20th Ave. Station. Phone Bath Beach 1118.

Write at once for free booklet No. 1, containing photographs and floor plans.

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BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME

To Rent—Exquisitely Furnished—for Two Years. $2,700 PER ANNUM.

Located in the choicest section New Rochelle; 1-acre lawn and gardens; large stone and frame constructed house, 14 rooms, 3 bathrooms, embodies all latest improvements. Garage near to nature; easy access to station and Sound. Never offered before.

★O'CONNOR Real Estate AGENCY★
221 Huguenot Street. Tel. 594 New Rochelle.

FOR QUICK SALE.

Will sacrifice ten-room, medium size modern home, half acre or more; garage, fruit, shade, high ground; superb view, golf, tennis; "Ingleside," Pauling Manor, near White Plains Road, Bronxville; mile to station; five minutes to trolleys; see and you'll buy; $8,000; easy terms, but cash talks. Brooks, 644 Madison Av. Phone 24 Plaza.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

On the **BOARDWALK**
At Atlantic City
Lots are worth $50,000 to $200,000 each

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At Coney Island
Lots are worth $10,000 to $20,000 each

On the **SHORE FRONT**
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Lots are worth $5,000 to $10,000 each

You will be able to buy

OCEAN FRONT LOTS
With riparian rights

AT WHATEVER PRICE YOU CHOOSE TO PAY

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Rockaway Coast, Queens Borough, N. Y. City.

12 miles from City Hall, 34 minutes from Flatbush Avenue Station, 42 Minutes from Pennsylvania Terminal.

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On the Premises.

70% Can Remain on First Mortgage — Titles Insured Free

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GREAT BARGAIN

Hollow tile stucco dwelling, two-car garage; handsome grounds, shade, shrubbery; extensive country views; 40 minutes out; convenient to trolley, station and country club.

FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 EAST 42D ST.

Sale, $12,000—Rent, $1,000

Stucco house, 10 rooms, several baths, strictly modern; large grounds, beautiful neighborhood.

James D. McCann

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Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

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Houses, immediate occupancy; for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service, Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

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Write today for ILLUSTRATED PROGRAM.
Prepared specially for Visitors.
Edgemere Crest Auction, July 24-26.
M. MORGENTHAU JR. CO. AUCTIONEERS 111 BROADWAY

POULTRY FARM.

$3 weekly will buy A1 poultry farm; 6-room house, full cellar, range, tubs, &c., in kitchen; near large town; good markets, factories, &c.; few minutes from station and trolley to beautiful harbor, boating and fishing. One hour from city. B. JONES, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

3 Acres Good Farm Land $750

In farming country, within commuting distance to N. Y. City. You can pay for it at the rate of $30 cash; balance, $5 month; title guaranteed. ACREAGE, BOX 189 Times.

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New Houses for Sale easiest terms
Write for full particulars.
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NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NAVESINK PARK, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

EDWARD D. LOUGHMAN, 280 Broadway, New York City.

House Bargain

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.

Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electric light; high elevation.

This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.

M. D. HOUSE.
Room 516, 1328 Broadway.

IF YOU HAVE $100

and can save $25 monthly, *and are sociably eligible* for membership in attractive country club, we will build to your order this beautiful Dutch Colonial House, facing Golf Course, in restricted suburb in nearby Northern New Jersey. Only five houses can be built on these terms. Write for particulars. SECRETARY, P. O. Box 418, N.Y.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Client leaving town, will sacrifice $12,000 residence for $8,250; 11 rooms, 2 baths, large veranda, garage; plot 140x200; fine shade; excellent location.
MURDOCH, Opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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The BELLGUARD
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216 W. 89th Street
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A centrally located apartment house of real homes. In a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.

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Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets in abundance. Every facility of modern equipment and service. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
J. AXELROD,
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BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.

5-9 ROOMS $1,800 TO
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Two Styles of 9 Room Apartments, Simplex and Duplex.

For rent from October 1st. Immediate possession may be arranged.

Apply on premises, or BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St. Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive, 315-321 West.

An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.

6 & 7 Rooms. $840 to $1,100.

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261 Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

THE ADRIAN,
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Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
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Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,600. Supt. on premises.

202 WEST 78TH ST.

Eight rooms and bath, second floor; hall service; heat and hot water; $60.
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THE WEST POINT
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5 sunny, light Rooms. $45-50 | 6 sunny Rooms. $55-65

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Apartments of Highest Character
UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF THE OWNERS, ASSURING UNEQUALLED SERVICE.

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435 Riverside Drive, South cor. 116th St.
Largest Rooms and most attractive floor plan on the Drive.
Dining Rooms, 13x19; Bedrooms, 16x16; Living Rooms, 16x21, &c.
With Unobstructed View of the Drive and Hudson River.
Simplex and Duplex Apartments.
5-7-8-10 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths. Rents $1,600 to $2,700

THE LUXONIA
305 West 72d St
Bet. W. End Av. & R'side Dr.
4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
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4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

AQUA & MONTE VISTA
460-464 Riverside Drive,
Just North of 116th St.
6-7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,150 to $1,600.

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895 West End Av.
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5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

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21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
4-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

SANFORD & REXFORD
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 75th to 79th St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON S

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:
Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 21, 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.
General motions on July 21, 29; Aug. 5, 11, 18, 25; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.
Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.
Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
United Elect Lt, &c, Co<State Board of Tax Commissioners.
Consol Tel, &c, Co<same.
Assets Realiz Co<U S Fid &c, Co.
Physloc<Physioc.
Elmer P. Morris Co of Penn<CNY.
Jabalie<Taylor.
Schley<Celer.
Milano<Shipman.
Rockland Co Tr Co<Lucas, (2.)
Halsey<Halsey.
Wilkins<Wilkins.
Vacuna Sales Co<J C M Mfg Co.
Otis Litho Co<Winik.
Penn Cent Tr Co & L I R R R, (4.)
Cohan<Brownschwalg.
Re E B Haisey Co.
CNY<Plunkett, (4.)
Argumedo<Montes.
Emmet<Butcher.
Scavette<P. Scherb-ler Iron Works.
Hird<Armstrong.
Re Cook.
Getzger<Paddell, (2.)
Butler<Butler.
Lindenmeyer<Celia.
Pepper<Tapper.
Mut Life Ins Co<Halliday.
Westha<Anthony Auto Repair Co.
Re Deisler & Steven-
CNY<Frank.
Germania Sav Bank<Wagner.
Lowry<Simmonds.
Municipal Liens Co<Sturgis.
Re Knapp.
Deegan<City Sales Agency.
McEnerny<Orcia.
Dubin<Dublin.
Tobias<All Theatres Film, &c, Co.
Bitterfeld<Aschenfeld.
Davis<Epoch Prod Co.
Pinkel<Ehrenworth.
Mohr Rubber Plantation Dev Co<Hutter.
Ealter<Field.
Re Inst of Educ Travel.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gussie Weis, &c., Albert Waling Van Winkle.
Dominick Colaizzi.
David Weill.
Alda O Walker.
William May.
Julius Stern.
Charles E Sparling.
Anna H Sparling.
Antonia Seekamp.
James Varallo.
Kunigunda Shrembers.
Patrick O'Hara.
Massimo Vedda.
John Horay.
Charles H Sippel.
Frieda Schmid.
George W Crossman.
Margaret A Linder.
Giovanni Esposito.
Martin Schrenkeisen.
Bertha Heidelberg.
Scheier Petrikowsky.
Servando Ovies y Rodriguez.
Mary Kelleher, &c.
Sam Beniamic.
Annie Gidon.
Teresa Palumbo Pontiglione.
Annie Seery.
Robert J Meyer.
Henry T Cutter.
Albert A Adams.
Florindo Fucchina.
Ephraim McGinness.
Helen Warnock.
Jennie Tracy.
Henry Pasinsky.
Thomas Rutter.
Wolf Kronenthal.
Mary Dooley.
Madeleine Gayner.
Samuel Goulding.
George W Johnson.
Donald Mitchell.
John A Watjen.
George W Crossman.
David Raphael.
Cristobal Y Madan.
Catherine McLaughlin, &c.
Ellen Driscoll.
Pauline Barbieri.
Louis Sobale.
Max Rechnitzer, (2.)
John Kremer.
Consuelo, Duchess of Wasshauser.
Caesar Schobler, (2.)
George Goldgart.
William Hellwege.
Giroiami Infants.
John H Bremer.
Henry Rutherford.
Maria Farrell, &c.
Edmund K Taylor.
Frances Steel.
Robert H Martin.
Patrick McGreal.
Mary Welsh, No. 1.
John A Wagner.
David Temmer.
Charles L Adrian.
Mary C Worstall.
Frank Hayden.
Daniel Rosendorf.
Renee Boucic. Jr, &c.
George F Johnson.
TRIA LTERM—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Taller<Field.
S Wolf's Sons<Weill.
Kaplan<Schmidt.
Kosoff<Kupferberg.
Karg<Ocean S S Co.
M Schuster Fils & Cie<F Natschert Co (2.)
Gimbel Bros<Driscoll.
Stein<Wagner.
Rosenblum<Westin & Steinhardt.
Schuster<Netschert (2.)
Hammerman<Frank.
Curran<Strauss.
Latner<Newman.
McCallum<Levy.
Cowperthwait<Cook.
Kalt Lumber Co<Shaw Hotel Claridge Co<Coverdale.
Hill Pub Co<Standard Leather Dressing Co.
J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Andreas Oswald.
Fritz Autreter.
Victor Oseeny.
Susan W Doutney.
Mary Jnot.
Leopold Lebowitz.
Accounting of:
Mary H Maxon.
Oliver O Jackson.
Henry Marks.
Ellen Myers.
Richard Morrow.
Eliza Sherrer.
Philip Collins.
Administrations of:
Chas Smith.
August Bauer.
Estates of:
Wm D Preston.
Wm Watson.
Gorman H O'Neill.
Mary A Gilchrist.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Surrogate's Court.

SAWYER, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate:
Leslie A McLean.
Sarah Seeber.
William Clooney.
Jessie B. Cowan.
Accounting:
James A. McCombe.
Compulsory:
Max Ames.
John Pryor.
Martha K. Reynolds.
Michael E. Foody.
Admin'rs' acc'ting:
Sarah A. Jones.
Martha F. Ford.
Bernard Huston.
Vito A. Summa.
There will be no regular term of the Surrogate's Court during the month of August.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Astonishing bargains can now be secured in private houses for sale or rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way (at 103d).

Will buy property, 1st mortgage foreclosure imminent. 226 Times Annex.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7648.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my handsome 7-room cottage and plot at Jamaica; all improvements, city water, sidewalks, &c.; near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and 2 blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted; this is a bargain for right party; only $1350 cash, balance easy; perfect title. A. Jamaica, 8 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

House in Jamaica Park, $150 down, balance $18 per month; actual running time from Penn. Station, N. Y., or Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, 28 minutes; newly constructed 7-room house, all improvements, cement cellar; 2 full city lots, sidewalks, &c.; 5 minutes from station and trolley; perfect title. Call or write at once for particulars. A, Jamaica House, 243 West 34th St.

Forced to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 28 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c., on 2 elegant lots; need $125 cash at once; balance $18 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. T. B., Box 176 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Fort Wadsworth, 82 Grand St., Near Fingerboard Road.—New two-family dwelling, 14 rooms, steam heat; send for descriptive card. Murray's, Lexington Av., (11th.)

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED, OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLLTOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 300 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

THE SUB-LEASING Co., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. 'Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

A large, light store to lease, Manhattan Av, and 111th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 42 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Want sublease showroom and office for cloaks and suits; write, giving full description and terms. D 859 Times Downtown.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate for Exchange.

A gentleman's country place, producing $5,000 income annually, 5 acres, 3 houses, new garage, 2 tennis courts, shrubbery, lawns, trees, &c.; finest location on Long Island for a 150-200 acre gentleman's farm; Nassau County preferred. Address, with full particulars, T 79 Times.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—In the matter of the Application of the BAKER VEHICLE COMPANY to change its name to the BAKER R. & L. NEW YORK CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the Baker Vehicle Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the Baker R. & L. New York Corporation.

Dated New York, July 9, 1915.

BAKER VEHICLE COMPANY,
By Nathaniel Platt, President.

HAROLD REMINGTON, Attorney for Petitioner, Office and Post Office Address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 100 feet elevation, 45c commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain at owner direct. Westchester, N 80 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Robins Bros., cor. Broadway & Calumet Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome cottage; has front and back porch, large bathroom, beautiful, big, airy bedrooms, dining room, with beamed ceiling and panelled walls, open fireplace in living room; big garden plot; built under personal care of owner; only 40 minutes out, in beautiful town near water; will take $200 down, balance easy to a responsible party. C. Barnard, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Will sell my fine little farm, consisting of small house, barn, five chicken houses, pig pen, and rabbit house; large plot of good soil cultivated ready for farming; complete for $1,475; only $100 down, balance $10 monthly; free tickets to investigate; none out. C. Treiss, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station 3 minutes; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney; fireplace; porches; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Meade Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches, and stores, $850 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Small farm of two acres; good, rich soil and shade trees; adjoining three of the largest L. I. towns; full price, $775; will let responsible party have it for $7 a month; title guaranteed. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 52 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Have a little bungalow on a large plot near station and water; needs some repairs, so will sell cheap on terms of $75 down and $14 monthly; beautiful, healthy location. Park Villa, Box 87 Times Downtown.

QUEENSCOURT.—Semi-bungalows and cottages for sale and rent; restricted and refined neighborhood; 25 minutes from Manhattan. A. F. O'Toole, corner Creed Av. and Fulton St., Queens, L. I.

Will sell my small chicken farm, consisting of well-built six-room house and large plot of ground; plenty of shade; near town and station; easy to commute; good title. Welsh, Box 182 Times Downtown.

Must sell at sacrifice fine twelve-room house, garage, furniture, Oriental rugs, &c.; one hour from N. Y., south shore Long Island; cash talks. T 85 Times.

For Sale.—Long Island, at Bellerose; attractive house of 7 rooms, all modern conveniences; near the station. Apply H. M. Marsh, 347 5th Av.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet S on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Monsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, opposite Grant's Tomb; within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. B. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE.
From August to May 1, attractive 7-room house, oak floors, steam heat, every improvement, near station, great elevation, best section, $35 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 535.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern, A1 condition; 1c SHIFF, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale on Westfield and Fanwood; easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Small fruit farms, 75x500. Five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droscher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

The money you are paying for rent will buy you one of our handsome cottages at Westfield or Fanwood; why not be your own landlord? Call or write for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Splendid property in beautiful Princeton for sale at a bargain. Look Drawer E, Princeton, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Apple orchard farm, 125 acres; good buildings; $3,500; easy terms. E. E. Slocum, 141 Bway.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

House, thirteen rooms, on Lawn Av., Stamford, Conn.; lovely country surroundings; beautifully laid out grounds; garage, bungalow, tennis court, and garden; will rent, lease, or sell; a bargain. For particulars address Beulah E. Beckley, Stamford, Conn.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

A fully furnished cottage on a beautiful lake in the Berkshire Hills; 3 hours from Grand Central Terminal; at a reasonable rent for August or longer; fine bass fishing, bathing, boating, walks, drives; near station, post office, telegraph, telephone; supplies ice, milk and all necessities delivered daily; plenty of refined neighbors; dock, good boats. William S. Anderson, Twin Lakes, Conn.

Avon-by-the-Sea.—Fully furnished corner house, 8 rooms, bath; modern improvements; August, September; reasonable. Keegan, 15 Maiden Lane. Cortland 3612.

Large house, handsomely furnished; bath; opposite lake; New Hampshire; fishing, boating; fine trees; 17 acres; garage, stable; very moderate. Madison, 190 Claremont Av.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, for August and September, in Westchester County, within commuting distance of New York, completely furnished house; 8 master's bedrooms, 2 baths; state terms and location. L. 28 West 89th St.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ATTENTION.
$10,000, $15,000, $20,000, $25,000 to loan on Bronx only; principals. E. J. Busher, 149th St., Courtland Av.

LOANS.
J. R. Westerfield, 115 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

Furnished apartment, 375 Park Av.—Four bedrooms, two baths. Apply to Mr. Voth.

West Side

71ST, 238 WEST.—A beautiful suite, parlor, bedroom, bath; private house; parties accustomed refined surroundings. Phone 3777 Columbus.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

Luxuriously furnished 3-room apartment, with bath; Central Park West, at 92d St.; $50 a month. C 10 Times Annex.

45TH, 305 WEST.—New Vincent Astor apartments; three rooms and bath; strictly modern. Apply at office.

51st St., 352 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

Bachelor; one and two rooms and bath; hotel service. 137 West 45th.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

85th, 256 West.—Four and six room apartment; piano, silver, linen. O'Brien.

Broadway, 208 West, (99th St.)—Very fine six rooms, bath; rent $50 a month. Cornish.

51st St., 72 West.—Two rooms; private bath; also single room; improvements.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

College Av., 170th St., Bronx.—Three and four room apartments; beautiful neighborhood.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Lenox Av., 342, near 125th, subway.—Five rooms; bath, hot water, steam heat; $22.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4090.

208 WEST 107TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7632.

Ardsley Hall, 93d, corner Central Park West.—Three-nine rooms, $500-$1,700.

317 West 121st St.—Seven large, all outside rooms, private hall; modern improvements; concessions. Only $37-$40.

NON - HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths. $2,500 and up.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

12th, 182 West.—Desirable apartment six rooms, bath; all improvements; $45. Janitor.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

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Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale on Westfield and Fanwood; easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

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838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

REFINED young business woman (Hebrew) desires good-sized, comfortably furnished, light room with board; real home comforts in modern elevator apartment preferred; convenient to west side "L"; strictly private family; give full particulars; references exchanged. Address Permanent, C 274 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, with bath, $6.50; another, $4; electricity; telephone.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

43D, 130 EAST.—In private family, room for refined business woman; every convenience; near Grand Central; references; first bell.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Handsome, cool rooms, baths adjoining; $3, $5, $6 during Summer.

82D ST., 130 EAST, (2 blocks from Park.)—Middle-aged widow wishes quiet, permanent person; cool room suitable 2; French cooking if desired; private. Mrs. Ackermann.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large room; suitable business or professional man. Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV., 236, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 738.

MADISON AV., 218, (near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private bath; newly furnished and decorated; attractive Summer rates; references.

PARK AV., 18, (Near 35th.)—Large, cool, front, nicely furnished; $6, $10.

West Side.

127TH, 34 WEST.—Room, with, without private bath; steam; electricity; telephone; references.

27TH ST., 17 WEST.—Elegantly furnished bachelor's rooms, with needle bath, $8-$12; suitable for two; also large single room with bath, $6-$7.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable single, en suite rooms, bath; conveniences; $4-$10.

37TH ST., 15-47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths; electric lights; telephone; $3 to $10.

33TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $5 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week, with private bath, $6 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional; moderate. 4589 Bryant.

57th, 153 West.—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; $2-$10; splendid location; telephone.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large, front basement; parlor, bedroom; suite; private baths; housekeeping; $6-$9.

58th, 346 West—Columbus Circle; elegant rooms; all conveniences; light transients; references; telephone.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

65TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large, small, cool outside rooms; running water; electricity; telephone. Dunn.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Handsome suite, single; shower, electricity; Subway; $5 upward. Steele.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

71ST, 262 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; cool; corner house; references.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large and small rooms; references.

72D, 265 WEST.—Strangers visiting city can be accommodated with superior rooms and board; $10 to $15 per week.

73D ST., 302 WEST.

ROOM, BOARD; SUMMER RATES.

73D, 269 WEST, (West End Av.)—Large and medium room, bath; concessions.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large rooms with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; large, small; private baths; telephone; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

76TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; electric lights; Summer rates; private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy front room; superior house; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; homelike surroundings; superior table; Southerners accommodated.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; private bath, electricity; convenient subway.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; all conveniences; light housekeeping; $4 up.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway. "L."

81ST, 116 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished room; strictly high class; references necessary.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Large, comfortable back parlor, kitchenette; other rooms; electricity; reasonable.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; hot water; $3-$5.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, small, cool rooms; exceptional; elevator. Pearson.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric lights; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Magnificent second floor front room; private bath; meals; service; appointments of unusual excellence; attractive terms.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite; room and bathroom; private family; moderate references.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive, large, cool rooms; private bath; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; reasonable; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Desirable, large, medium rooms; newly decorated; private bath; telephone; exclusive.

93D, 256 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Desirable, cool rooms, bath; private house; reasonable; telephone.

97TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished, outside room; adjoining bath; shower. Linz.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Large, airy front room, suitable for two; moderate. Apartment 4D.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Corner Broadway; attractive room adjoining bath; southern exposure. Apt. 6B.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. to Broadway; 5c fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 4163 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References.
TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

Excellent board for refined people in beautiful home; convenient; cool; rates $10 and $12. Box 92, Massapequa, L. I.

For Rent.—Two large rooms and one small room, with good table board, in good location, near train and trolley. 107 Main St., Port Washington, L. I.

OCEAN VIEW HOUSE.
Far Rockaway, L. I.—Choice rooms; overlooking ocean; special rates to families; transients accommodated; good, substantial table. Mrs. Marten.

Inwood, L. I.—Magnificent accommodations; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 35 minutes from New York. Phone 1806W Far Rockaway.

SEAGATE.—Private Christian family desires few paying guests; Excellent cuisine. References, 140 Times.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

SIX LARGE, AIRY ROOMS to let at Hillside House, Caldwell. MRS. M. E. JACOBUS.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

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127TH, 34 WEST.—Room, with, without private bath; steam; electricity; telephone; references.

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37TH ST., 15-47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths; electric lights; telephone; $3 to $10.

33TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $5 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week, with private bath, $6 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

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47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional; moderate. 4589 Bryant.

57th, 153 West.—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; $2-$10; splendid location; telephone.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large, front basement; parlor, bedroom; suite; private baths; housekeeping; $6-$9.

58th, 346 West—Columbus Circle; elegant rooms; all conveniences; light transients; references; telephone.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

65TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large, small, cool outside rooms; running water; electricity; telephone. Dunn.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Handsome suite, single; shower, electricity; Subway; $5 upward. Steele.

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74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large rooms with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; large, small; private baths; telephone; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

76TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; electric lights; Summer rates; private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy front room; superior house; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; homelike surroundings; superior table; Southerners accommodated.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; private bath, electricity; convenient subway.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; all conveniences; light housekeeping; $4 up.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway. "L."

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81ST, 3 WEST.—Large, comfortable back parlor, kitchenette; other rooms; electricity; reasonable.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; hot water; $3-$5.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, small, cool rooms; exceptional; elevator. Pearson.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric lights; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Magnificent second floor front room; private bath; meals; service; appointments of unusual excellence; attractive terms.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome su

ROCKEFELLER LOSES IN CUSTOMS DISPUTE

Appraisers Rule He Must Pay 15 Per Cent. on a Marble Fountain Imported from Italy.

FIGURES RISE FORTY FEET

Art Work Dutiable as a "Copy" of Gianbologna's Sixteenth Century Original in Florence.

John D. Rockefeller was defeated in a long-drawn-out controversy with the customs officials at this port, when the Board of United States General Appraisers decided yesterday that he must stand a 15 per cent. duty on an elaborate marble fountain imported from Italy and intended to adorn the grounds of his estate at Pocantico Hills, near Tarrytown, N. Y.

As officially described on the invoice Mr. Rockefeller's importation consists of:

"Thirteen cases containing the reproduction executed by the artists, R. Romanelli and E. Orlandini, of the superior part up above the basin of the large marble fountain 'Oceanus' in the Royal Boboli Garden in Florence from the original by Gianbologna in the sixteenth century, and as per attached photos, free on board, Genoa, lire, 44,000."

As near as could be learned last night, the basin itself was not involved in the controversy, as it probably was produced by purely mechanical means and paid the regular duty provided for manufactures of marble or metal according to the material of chief value. The cost of the basin does not appear in the official papers, but the balance of the fountain cost 44,000 lire, or $8,800.

Mr. Rockefeller made the importation through William Baumgarten & Co., art decorators and importers, at 715 Fifth Avenue. Emile Baumgarten of the firm, who had the handling of the piece and its setting up at Pocantico Hills, was reported last night to be out of the city. Frederick W. Brooks, Jr., of the law firm of Brooks & Brooks, 12 Broadway, counsel for Baumgarten & Co., also could not be reached. At the offices of the Board of General Appraisers it was learned that at the time of the hearing before the members of the tribunal every effort was made to keep secret the identity of the owner of the fountain.

Fountain Forty Feet High.

The fountain, as described in the decision of the board, written by Judge Waite, is between forty and fifty feet high, and consists of a base and pedestal supporting a basin, from the centre of which rises a group of three figures in sitting posture. Above the three statues is an upright figure of Oceanus.

The part in controversy consists of the central upright figure, the three sitting figures and the rests upon which these latter figures are placed, the whole some twenty-five feet nigh. The hearing disclosed that the central figure of the original was removed by order of the King of Italy and replaced with a copy made by Romanelli, one of the artists who produced the Rockefeller importation.

When the statuary reached New York it was sent to the Federal Public Stores and examined by Appraiser Sague and the Government art experts. The Appraiser advised Collector Malone that the importation was dutiable at 15 per cent. under Paragraph 376 of the present tariff, as "statuary, sculptures, or copies, replicas, or reproductions thereof." Mr. Brooks, representing Baumgarten & Co., went before the Board of General Appraisers with the plea that free entry should be accorded under Paragraph 652, which specifies "original sculptures or statuary, including not more than two replicas or reproductions of the same."

Judge Waite says in his decision, which is coincided in by Judges Somerville and Hay, that the evidence satisfies the board that the Rockefeller importation was produced by professional artists and was wrought by hand—in other words, that it is a work of art.

"The only question to determine here," says the decision, "is whether this sculpture or statuary shall be considered as a replica or reproduction. Two replicas or reproductions may be admitted free. Paragraph 376 provides for the assignment of duty upon 'copies,' and also upon 'replicas or reproductions.' We assume that so far as it relates to replicas or reproductions, it is tended to cover those imported after the two provided for in Paragraph 652. Congress in framing these two paragraphs has not selected words with single meanings, so there is necessarily ambiguity. We must, therefore, determine the meaning of Congress by the context and the intent, as gathered by comparing the two paragraphs, 376 and 652."

Judge Waite's Decision.

After referring to the dictionary definitions of "replica" and "reproduction," Judge Waite construes these two close provisions of the present tariff as follows:

"We think a replica must be held to be a duplicate of the original, produced by the same artist. It must be identical in material, size, and detail. A replica, in our judgment, is distinguished from a copy in that the latter may be made by a different person. In the view taken by Congress, 'copy' is evidently a broader term, including such articles as were not intended to be admitted free under Paragraph 652.

The word "reproductions," as used in Paragraph 652, we think is intended to amplify the expression, and must be held to cover the same class of articles as those described as "replicas." It is true a replica may be a copy, or a reproduction may be a copy, within the broader meaning of that word; but it evidently was not intended by Congress to include copies in Paragraph 652, to hold that "reproduction" and "copy" are interchangeable terms within the meaning of the statute would make it necessary to extend the scope of Paragraph 652 so as to cover copies as well as replicas or reproductions.

The importation in this case being a work of art of the same material as the original, and of the same size and the same detail, must, we think, be considered a copy. Not being by the same artist as the original, it may not be held to be a replica or reproduction.

The protest is overruled and the assessment under Paragraph 376 sustained."

The two paragraphs of the law involved have proved exceedingly perplexing to both officials and importers, and have resulted in many tariff conflicts. In view of this, it is believed Mr. Rockefeller will appeal in order to obtain a final interpretation of the law.

Steal Thorpe's $400 Ring.

"Jim" Thorpe, the champion all-around athlete of the world, right fielder of the Jersey City baseball team of the International League, lost a diamond ring valued at $400 when thieves invaded the team's dressing rooms at International Park on Sunday afternoon. The robbery occurred at the end of the game between the Jersey team and the team from Buffalo when the rooms were left unguarded. Edward Bailey, centre fielder of the Jersey City team, lost a ring worth $60.

Aldrich Jewels Not Found.

A report was published last night that the $50,000 worth of jewels which were stolen from the home of Sherwood Aldrich, President of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company, on June 27 last, had been found, and that they had never been stolen at all but had been left in a safe and forgotten. At Mr. Aldrich's home it was said that there was no truth in the report, and that no information as to the whereabouts of the jewels had been received.

SEAMEN'S LAW CONDEMNED.

The Nation's Business Publishes Views of Shipping Interests.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Desiring to ascertain just how the men who are interested in shipping feel with regard to the Seamen's Law, which will become effective Nov. 4, The Nation's Business, the official publication of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has requested the heads of several steamship companies to state their point of view.

"Our laws and regulations must be changed to correspond to those of foreign nations with which we come in direct competition," says Captain Robert Dollar of the Robert Dollar Company, whose ships are engaged in trade with China and the Pacific generally. "The laws of Great Britain are preferable, as under them more than half of the steam tonnage of the world is successfully operated. We should have, I believe, a commission of shipping men, not politicians, to draft these laws, and to advise Congress, thereby preventing any future blunder like the Seamen's bill."

Of the same opinion is Eugene W. Ong, assistant general counsel of the United Fruit Company. He says the whole proposition respecting the Seamen's act boils down to this: "If the American people desire higher wages and special privileges for seamen on the high seas, some one will have to pay for them. If the law compels all ships entering our ports to pay higher wages it means higher rates, and the American farmer and manufacturer would have to stand the expense. If foreign ships escape the provisions of the law, as seems likely, and they should be enforced only against American ships, the law sounds the death knell of the American merchant marine."

"Certified public accountants have recorded their findings," says Lewis J. Spence, Director of Traffic of the Southern Pacific Company, "that the requirements of the Seamen's law will increase the cost of operation of the Pacific Mail service, in wages and feeding of crews alone, more than $800,000 per annum, which is considerably more than the company has earned in excess of its fixed charges and cost of operation in any recent year."

Work is now proceeding for a referendum to be taken by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States upon the question whether the Seamen's act should be repealed.

DELAY TAILORS' TRUCE.

Strikers Insist on Closed Shops as Preliminary Condition.

The Committee of Immediate Adjustment held sessions yesterday morning, afternoon, and evening without arriving at a complete solution of the immediate difficulties between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association.

The committee will hold another meeting today in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, at 55 Liberty Street. The principal unsettled question is that of the closed shop, which the labor organization insists upon enforcing in all clothing shops in the city. Several times yesterday the representatives of the manufacturers and the employes were near a break on this subject.

Charles L. Bernheimer and Dr. J. L. Magnes, who called the conference which appointed the Committee on Immediate Adjustment, said last night there was a prospect that a working basis for the present would be agreed upon today. When such a basis is agreed upon the 21,000 tailors who are now striking will go back to work.

Before the present strike is settled, however, it is probable that 16,000 tailors in the employ of manufacturers not belonging to the association will be called out. If these 16,000 strike, however, the majority of them will soon be back at work, according to the union officials, as a large number of independent manufacturers have asked the union for a settlement, while many other independents have joined the manufacturers' organization.

A committee representing contractors who do work for clothing manufacturers called at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday and asked to be permitted to join in the meeting of the Committee on Immediate Adjustment. They will be heard today.

Officials of nine unions of jacketmakers in this city met yesterday at the Hotel Brevoort and decided to hold themselves in readiness for a strike. Word was received last night that the 8,000 men's and children's garment makers in Newark had voted, pledging themselves to strike at the call of their officials.

The Council of Conciliation, which is seeking a modus vivendi for the International Ladies' Garment Workers and the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, heard testimony from representatives of the union yesterday as to the rate of wages paid to the workmen. The session today may be the last on which it will hear evidence, and members of the council are hopeful that an agreement will be reached in the middle or latter part of this week.

EX-PASTOR IN THE MORGUE.

Unclaimed Body Thought to be That of Man Bishop Greer Unfrocked.

The body of a man, who, the police believe, was Henry Rollings, a former Episcopal minister, who was unfrocked by Bishop Greer in 1913 "with the consent of the Standing Committee of the Diocese and at his own request, he having declared to me in writing his renunciation of said ministry," according to the Bishop's official announcement, is in the Morgue, where the police are still hoping some relative or friend will claim it. The man died in Harlem Hospital last Thursday, when he was held for further examination after having been arrested on Sunday of last week for disorderly conduct and intoxication.

His examination was postponed by Magistrate Marsh in Harlem Court on Monday at the man's request, and on Wednesday he was sent to the hospital. To the last he insisted he was Henry Lombard, and at first called himself a doctor, though later he admitted he had been a minister. He said he lived at 189 Claremont Avenue.

There it was learned that a Henry Rollings had lodged with Miss Julia Lomberd and that he frequently had appeared at the house intoxicated. Three weeks ago Miss Lomberd moved to 825 West 178th Street, but was called to the bedside of her mother in Wentworth, N. H., before she could occupy her new quarters. According to Supt. Gibson she installed Rollings as caretaker for her and recently the Superintendent said he wrote to Miss Lomberd, saying that several women tenants had complained of Rollings's actions. Before a reply was received Rollings disappeared.

The Rev. Henry Rollings was the son of a physician and had studied medicine himself. He received his theological education in England and was received into the diocese of New York in 1900. His last work here was at St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Eighty-first Street.

MAYOR MITCHEL IS 36.

Works at His Desk from 9 A. M. Till 6:30 P. M. on His Birthday.

Mayor Mitchel celebrated his thirty-sixth birthday by arriving at his office in the City Hall promptly at 9 o'clock. He was occupied with the details of the city government until 1 o'clock, when he took thirty minutes for luncheon. He then worked until 6:30 P. M.

"Do you feel as though you are getting older?" the Mayor was asked as he left for home.

"Not a bit of it. Feel as young as I ever did," he said with a smile.

ROOSEVELT HINTS AT HUGHES FOR 1916

Says the Progressives Would Support Such a Man if Republicans Nominated Him.

ALL RESTS WITH OLD PARTY

Colonel Characterizes Peace-at-Any-Price Advocates as "Mollycoddles" and "Sissies."

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 19.—"It all depends," said Theodore Roosevelt today, "on the Republicans whether or not I and the Progressive Party members return to the old party next year. It depends on the man they put up whether or not he will get our support.

"Suppose the Republicans should name Justice Hughes for President—I am merely using the name in a hypothetical case—it would be proper for us to support him. Our progressive idea could be embraced in such a candidacy. However, if the Republican Party again should refuse to read the handwriting on the wall, and should again refuse to give heed to the demand for social and industrial justice, the Progressive Party would be an imperative need to the country and be an influence to be counted on for the best good of the country."

One of the most important conferences held by Colonel Roosevelt in Seattle was that with Senator Poindexter. No statement concerning this conference was made public.

Inasmuch as Mr. Poindexter has announced his return to the Republican Party, the probable nature of their conversation is a matter of much speculation.

"And I want to say right here," said the Colonel, "when any time I have any statement to make about politics or about anything else I will make it over my own signature. I always have been able to speak for myself, and I believe I am yet."

The Colonel did not hesitate to express his notions of the "Peace-at-any-price" propagandists, whom he referred to as "mollycoddles."

"It does me a lot of good to see some real men when mollycoddles seem to be so much to the fore," he exclaimed at Vancouver, Wash., where a group of Spanish-American war veterans greeted him with a flag.

"The only human being that I think as little of as I do of a mollycoddle is a crook. To my mind there is no one so degraded as a crook, and a mollycoddle is little better than a crook."

"What is your definition of a mollycoddle?" some one asked him. "A mollycoddle is nothing but a grown-up sissy—a grown-up sissy of either sex.

"If you hear any man who claims to give utterance to my views, you will know absolutely that he is inventing what he says or is misrepresenting what has been said."

Several names were mentioned to him as Presidential possibilities — Republicans, Progressives, and Democrats.

"Now, boys, you can't get me to say anything about any one who may be a candidate for President," he protested.

"From time to time I'll make statements on subjects affecting the whole country, but you can depend upon it that it will not be from the standpoint of a mollycoddle.

"As matters stand now it would take about twelve years to make definite headway with the Progressive Party, and in my part of the country the Progressive cannot be held together that long if there should be an opportunity to carry forward the principles of the party through another channel."

T. R. CALLS BRYAN TIMID.

"Milk-and-Water Statesman," the Colonel Says—Flays Weaklings.

A "milk-and-water statesman" is what Colonel Theodore Roosevelt calls William Jennings Bryan in an article on "Peace Insurance and Preparedness Against War" in the August Metropolitan magazine, an article in which he shows little patience with peace advocates who cannot see the lessons contained in the European war. Of the former Secretary of State he says:

Mr. Bryan resigns the foremost position in the American Cabinet and immediately addresses a large meeting of Germans, where he was very properly received with uproarious applause as a faithful servant of the present German Government, as a man who, however amiable his intentions, had in actual fact stood against the honor and interest of America. Now, if Mr. Bryan were a German, the German Government would not for one moment permit him to make the kind of address against Germany that the Germans applauded him for making against his own country and ours. The success of the German policy of blood-and-iron largely depends upon their possible rivals and opponents adopting a policy of milk-and-water. The blood-and-iron statesman of one nation finds in the milk-and-water statesman of another nation the man predestined through the ages to be his ally and his tool.

The Colonel also hints that it is possible for America to become a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde among nations if the peace at any price persons prevail and yield to the terrorism spread by Germany. He says:

There is a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in nations as in individuals, and sheer terrorism is often found working hand in hand with flabby and timid international pacifism for the undoing of righteousness and for the deification of the most brutal form of successful militarism.

Colonel Roosevelt thinks the chief characteristic of the peace at any price man is "downright physical or moral timidity," and he believes Germany has counted on this in waging a war of terrorism which shall make the weaklings urge submission to her program. Says he:

The object—terrorization—has not been achieved as regards the fighting men of England, France, Belgium, Russia, Italy and Serbia. But it has had a distinctive effect in cowing timid persons everywhere. I do not believe it would have any effect in cowing the bulk of our people if our people could be waked up to what has happened; but I have no question that it has had a very great effect in cowing that noisy section of our people which has talked loudest about peace at any price. The people who say of the present Administration that "at any rate, it has kept us out of trouble with Mexico or Germany," the people who say that we ought not to act about the Lusitania, the people who says we ought not to have acted on behalf of Belgium, include in their ranks very many of the persons who are cowed by Germany, who are afraid of what Germany would do if we stood up for our own rights or for the rights of other and weaker peoples. Recently, in certain circles, some popularity has been achieved by a song entitled "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier," —a song which ought always to be sung with a companion piece entitled "I didn't Raise My Girl to Be a Mother." The two would stand on precisely the same moral level.

A quotation from the thirty-third chapter of Ezekiel serves to open Colonel Roosevelt's article and he commends it to the "prayerful consideration of all those in high political office whether Presidents, Secretaries of State, or leaders of the Senate and House at Washington."

FOUND DEAD IN HOTEL ASTOR

Rich Manufacturer of England Stricken with Heart Failure.

H. H. Wildt, head of the firm of H. H. Wildt & Co., at Leicester, England, manufacturers of steam turbines and knitting machinery, was found dead at 6:30 o'clock last evening in his room in the Hotel Astor. Dr. S. S. Burt, the hotel physician, and Dr. Katz of the Polyclinic Hospital said his death was probably due to heart trouble. The body was discovered when a stenographer, whom Wildt had employed as secretary, called there and found the door of the room locked.

Wildt, who was of German descent, but a citizen of Great Britain, came here eight months ago accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Phillis Humpidge, and had feared to return to his home and business in England because of the mob attacks there on people with German names, and he feared even more the prospect of being sent to a concentration camp, it was said. Mrs. Humpidge, who was with friends in Philadelphia yesterday, arrived here at midnight to take charge of the body.

Wildt, who had been justice of the peace at Leicester and chairman of several hospital, industrial and financial boards, had large independent means. His firm employed 5,000 men. His fiscal agents here are Schulz & Ruckgaber of 15 William Street. Max Ruckgaber, a member of that firm, said last night they had represented Wildt's company here for four years. Mr. Ruckgaber said he had heard no complaints from Wildt, which would indicate that his long residence here was enforced because of conditions in England. Wildt had made several connections with business houses here to handle his goods. It was said by his acquaintances at the hotel last night that Wildt, while having German social and business connections, was on very friendly terms with several English statesmen, and before leaving his home he had made an offer of his plant to the British for use as a munitions factory.

Mrs. Humpidge said her father was born in Germnany and had lived in England since he was 2 years old. He has two sons, both of whom, she said, were in the British Army.

SEE IMAGINARY SUBMARINES

Passengers on the Atlantic Liners Are Deceived by Shadows.

Many passengers arriving from Europe by foreign steamers imagine they have seen submarines or floating mines on the voyage across. A cloud casting a shadow on the water or an empty oil cask leaving a greasy trail is sufficient to raise an alarm among nervous passengers.

This was demonstrated yesterday on the arrival of the Anchor Line steamer Tuscania from Glasgow via Liverpool, whose cabin passengers were certain there was a big submarine on each side of the ship about ten miles away on Sunday morning, July 11, off the Tuskar Rocks in the Irish Channel. They did not see the submarines, but knew that Captain McLean had received wireless warnings from the Admiralty and was driving his ship full speed.

The Captain and the officers of the Tuscania denied that the ship had been close to any German submarines, and added that the only warning received from the Admiralty was the one that had been sent out daily for some time past: "Submarines active off the southwest coast of Ireland."

J. E. King of Atlanta, Ga., one of the passengers who crossed to Liverpool recently on the White Star liner Lapland, said that on the eastward voyage he just missed witnessing the torpedoing of the French freighter Chandec in the Irish Sea. The Chandec was hit about ten miles ahead of the Lapland, and when the latter arrived on the scene three British torpedo boat destroyers were standing by the wreck of the vessel, which was slowly sinking.

AMERICAN KILLED IN AFRICA.

Diamond Prospector Tells How Natives Shot His Partner.

George Newport of Miami, Ariz., a diamond prospector who returned yesterday on the Anchor liner Tuscania from a tour in West Africa, brought the news of the death of E. G. Decker of Buffalo, his companion, who was shot by hostile blacks in June, 1914.

Mr. Newport said that he and Decker explored the region of the Kivila River in the Belgian Congo and penetrated twenty-five miles into an uncharted forest, where they were attacked by natives armed with modern rifles. Decker was shot in the jaw and Newport carried him to the river intending to swim across to the other side with him. In the middle of the stream, which was very swift, Newport continued, Decker slipped off his back and was drowned. He recovered the body and buried it under a clump of date palms on the bank of the stream.

While he was on board the Elder Dempster steamer Elisabethville, traveling from the Gold Coast to Liverpool, Newport said the vessel was chased by a German submarine in the Irish Sea for half an hour and had a narrow escape from being torpedoed.

R. WAYNE PARKER PUT IN AN ASYLUM

Congressman from Ninth N. J. District Violent in Newark Station.

ON WAY TO WASHINGTON

Insisted Secretary of State Lansing Should Be Curbed or He Would Scuttle the Ship.

Representative R. Wayne Parker of the Ninth Congressional District of New Jersey was committed to the Essex County Hospital for the Insane at Overbrook, N. J., yesterday. He had been taken forcibly from his home, 29 Saybrook Place, Newark, to the City Hospital and placed in the observation ward on Sunday, but the hospital authorities doubted their authority to hold him in view of his protests and he was released. It was said that he had suffered a mental collapse, probably caused by the extreme heat.

Mr. Parker caused a stir in the Market Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Newark yesterday morning, when his brother, Cortlandt Parker, tried to persuade him not to go to Washington. With the assistance of policemen he was prevented from boarding a train and was put struggling into an automobile. He was taken to his Newark home in company with Dr. Joseph Newsmith, his family physician. Police Surgeon J. Henry Clark was called in, and after examining Mr. Parker he ordered him removed to the hospital.

Mr. Parker became so violent that word was telephoned to Police Headquarters, and Detectives Corbett, O'Gara, Donnelly and Conlon were sent to the house. Resisting the officers with considerable strength the patient was finally placed in a private automobile and taken to the hospital. He was in his bare feet when received at the institution.

Close friends of Mr. Parker say he had been acting strangely of late. They told how he had written letters to friends saying that he believed President Wilson had better curb Secretary Lansing or else Lansing would "scuttle the ship." He wrote, too, that he believed he ought to go to Washington and take hold of the affairs of State.

Yesterday he left his house in Hutton Park, West Orange, N. J., and went to Newark on horseback. He was followed to Newark by Mrs. Parker, who was later joined by Cortlandt Parker, his brother-and law partner.

Cortlandt Parker said today:

"We believe the excessive heat of the last few days has affected my brother's mind. For several days he has been very irritable, though at no time violent or approaching that condition. He insisted on having everything his own way, and would not stand being crossed in anything. Despite the protests of his wife and other members of the family he rode down to Newark on horseback. That, I believe was the direct cause of his collapse. We have no means of knowing how serious his condition may be."

The Representative's wife, Mrs. Eleanor Gordon Parker, made the application for the commitment to the Overbrook institution, and it was signed by Drs. Clark and Fewsmith. Hardening of the arteries was given as the cause of Mr. Parker's condition. After a conference with County Counsel Alfred N. Dalrymple, Judge Patrick J. Dolan of the County of Domestic Relations, signed the commitment.

Mr. Parker was born in Morristown, N. J., in 1848. He was elected to the New Jersey Assembly in 1885. He ran for Congress in 1892 and was defeated. He was elected two years later and served continuously until 1910, when he was defeated by Edward W. Townsend. He was returned to Congress in 1914. Much of Mr. Parker's work in Congress was on the Military and Judiciary Committees.

SEEKS McCORMACK'S PLACE.

Alderman Cole Candidate for President of Borough of Richmond.

Mayor Mitchel and President McAneny of the Board of Estimate called the three Aldermen representing the Borough of Richmond into conference yesterday and impressed upon them the necessity of electing an able man to succeed Charles J. McCormack as President of the Borough. The Aldermen, Charles P. Cole, John J. O'Rourke, and William Fink, under the law, do the selecting. The Mayor will preside and in the event of a tie is empowered to cast the deciding vote.

If one of the Aldermen should become a candidate he must resign. It was learned yesterday that Alderman Cole felt he was fitted to fill the post because he had been for ten years a member of the Board of Aldermen. It was said Alderman Fink was in favor of Cole but that O'Rourke was opposed to him.

The Borough of Richmond is much wrought up over the choice, and it is expected that a large representation from that borough will be present in City Hall today. Among the candidates are: Spire Pitou, Jr., Acting Borough President; Sheriff Joseph F. O'Grady, Howard R. Bayne, William G. Wilcox, who is a member of the Fusion Committee of 107 which nominated Mayor Mitchel; ex-Coroner Matthew Cahill, and J. Fred Smith, a real estate operator.

MENDICANT WORTH $6,000.

Finger Prints Help Convict a White-Haired Prisoner.

White-haired and benevolent looking, Pasquale Caruso, who lives at 1,402 Sixty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, appeared before Magistrate Nolan in the Tombs Court yesterday on the charge of begging, which had been preferred against him by several merchants in East Broadway. The police declared that his arm, which they said was carried in a sling, had nothing at all the matter with it; and by finger-print records and personal identification they submitted that he had been arrested on a similar charge Feb. 22 and released on suspended sentence.

Caruso said that he owned a four-thousand-dollar home in Brooklyn and had $2,000 in the bank, and further declared that the finger-print records were unreliable and the police records wrong. But the Magistrate sentenced him to two months in the Home for the Aged and Infirm.

Auto Driver Sent to Tombs.

Blaine Maxwell, a real estate operator of 501 West 142d Street, who was arrested on May 8 after an automobile he was driving had hit a trolley pole at 135th Street and Lenox Avenue, appeared before Justices Russell, Herrman and Herbert in Special Sessions yesterday on the charge of operating an automobile while intoxicated. He admitted he had had two drinks, but said he was only exhausted, having driven his car for twenty-two consecutive hours. He was sentenced to twenty days in the Tombs.

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Broadway, below Chambers St. Broadway, Cor. 29th St. Third Ave., Cor. 123d St. 246-248 West 125th St. 647 Eighth Ave. } Open Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

Carter's Knit Union Suits—

We sell Carter's Underwear because—like all other Wallach merchandise—it gives entire satisfaction.

There are no seams to trouble you; no weak spots; no misfits and they come out of the laundry just as they went in.

Prices $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Ave., Cor. 123d St. 246-248 West 125th St. } Open Evenings.

E & W RED MAN COLLARS SHIRTS

TROY'S BEST PRODUCT EARL & WILSON

LION-ROLL 3 IN. THE NEWEST LION CREATION A SUMMER ROLL COLLAR

Lion Collars OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

LION COLLAR & CUFF CO., TROY, N. Y.

New Suit Ends Added 84th Remnant Sale

Each day finds a new selection. Piece ends from our Spring and Summer sales—$25 to $50 materials—to measure only $18.

Coat and Trousers, $16.

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

HOTEL NETHERLAND

5th Ave. and 59th St., New York

Finest and Best Located Hotel in New York

NEW MANAGEMENT

REDUCED RATES

Room and Bath.....$2.00 up

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.....5.00 up

ON YEARLY LEASE

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.....$1,500.00 up

Parlor, two Bedrooms and Bath.....2,100.00 up

Parlor, three Bedrooms and Bath.....3,000.00 up

The largest three-room apartment in New York, overlooking Central Park.....7,000.00

Cuisine Unequalled—Charges Moderate

Two floors of Bachelor single rooms at special low rates

VALET SERVICE WITHOUT CHARGE

Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant

BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET

Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York

ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.

"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good."

An Extract from the New York Eve. Sun of May 25:

"The Hotel Wallick, on the corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street, was known for years as the Cadillac. It was taken over some time ago by Louis C. Wallick, modernized throughout, so that it is practically a new hotel, and under its new management is one of the most popular hostelries in town."

TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:30 AND 11:00. NO ADMISSION CHARGED.

NED WAYBURN'S SEASIDE DIVERSION, "SPLASH ME"

The Greatest Ballroom Entertainment

HOTEL SHELBURNE

BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. OCEAN PARKWAY STATION

A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER, $2. Served Daily from Noon to Ten P. M.

MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes, Chicken Gumbo, Dixie Biscuits, Bisque of Clams, (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs; Sauce Tartare. Fried Squab, Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn on Cob. Baked Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Coffee.

Jansom wants to see you

HOFBRAU HAUS B'WAY & 30TH ST.

BUSINESS MEN'S AND LADIES' LUNCHEON

Famous for our Wonderful Steaks and Chops; and Delicious Milk-Fed Chickens, Fresh Daily from Our Long Island Farm.

FINEST COFFEE VARIETY OF EXCELLENT PASTRY

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street Phone, 8640—Columbus

The Coolest Dancing Room in the City. Restaurant Popular Prices, a la Carte

Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening, six to ten, $1.00

Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25

DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c

Maison Arthur 5 EAST 46TH STREET

Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret CLOSED SUNDAYS

The new Garden-on-the-Roof is open evenings from 6:30 until closing. Service a la carte. Dancing and entertainment.

HOTEL MAJESTIC Central Park West at 72d St.

Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites. Radical improvements; luxury without extravagance. Get new booklet and rates.

Known the world over. French Cuisine, "Amateur Soiree."

BUSTANOBY RESTAURANTS 39th Street (METAMORA CLUB) Dancing Soiree at lunch, tea, dinner.

CHURCHILL'S Broadway at 49th Street

OPEN AIR DINING CARLTON TERRACE (OVER ST. REGIS) BROADWAY JOSEPH E. PIKE, STYLE PURVEYOR.

RESTAURANT-GRILL POPULAR PRICES. 20 EAST 42D STREET. Daly's "Dine in the Open Air." Near Fifth Avenue.

For Summer Comfort, 1,400 Outside Rooms. 17 Floors. Hotel Ansonia BROADWAY, 73d & 74th Sts.

Breakfast .....35c-50c Luncheon .....60c Tea with Waffles.....50c Club Dinner.....75c & $1 Open all Saturdays.

The Fernary Miss Tucker, 23 East 33d Street. The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Est. 6th Ave. 1868. Smoking in the Conservatory.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today; Thursday fair; moderate temperature; moderate north winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,997. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

BECKER, AT LAST, TELLS HIS WHOLE STORY, IN FINAL PLEA FOR EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY BUT DOES NOT OFFER TO EXPOSE GRAFT

"BIG TIM" AIDED ROSENTHAL

Says Sullivan Was Nearly Crazy Over Fear of Exposure.

HAD NO INCENTIVE TO KILL

Tells of Message Brought from Whitman That Rosenthal Couldn't Hurt Him.

HURT BY GAYNOR'S STAND

Implores the Governor to Hear Joseph Murphy, Who Listened to Informers in Tombs.

Ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker sent to Governor Whitman yesterday a personal appeal, asking him to forbid his death in the electric chair next week for the murder of Herman Rosenthal. Becker asked the Governor to forbid the carrying out of the death sentence "in the light of certain facts now disclosed for the first time," which are embodied in a sixty-page manuscript—Becker's own story of his relation with Rosenthal, Rose, and other gamblers—and a supplemental statement which was prepared by W. Bourke Cockran, Becker's chief counsel, as a result of conversations which Mr. Cockran had with Becker.

The longer statement, which is in Becker's own handwriting, is one on which he has been at work for months during his imprisonment in the death house. In it he tells of his relations with members of the underworld, with whom, he says, he came into contact through his position as anti-gambling crusader.

Becker Signs in Death House.

John B. Johnston, of Cockran & Manton's office, took the supplemental statement to Sing Sing last night, and Becker went over it and signed it. It contains the appeal to the Governor to interfere with the carrying out of the death sentence, and clears up certain parts of the first statement. Mr. Cockran also sent to the Governor a copy of his application to Justice Hughes for a writ of error.

The occasion of making the story public, Becker says, was the publication of what purported to be a statement of his, which was disclosed through other persons to whom he was said to have told the story. Had it not been for that, Becker asserts, the story which he had prepared would not have been made public until after his death.

Becker's own story begins with a recital of his anti-gambling crusades and his meeting with Jack Rose in October, 1911. He names several persons connected with the Police Department at different times, who were supposed to have interests in gambling resorts. As early as November, 1911, several months before Rosenthal's murder, Becker says, he had been warned by Alfred Henry Lewis, the writer, that some of the officials who had gambling interests were trying to "frame" him, because of his activities against their resorts.

Corroboration from H. C. Terry.

Henry C. Terry, a reporter for The New York American, who is referred to as "Deacon Terry" in Becker's statement, confirmed last night Becker's assertion that a few hours before Rosenthal was killed Terry brought Becker a message from Whitman to the effect that Becker was an efficient police officer and had nothing to fear from the gambling investigation.

Before Becker's appeal to the Governor was made public Martin T. Manton of Becker's counsel announced that proceedings would be started in a day or two in application for a new trial for Becker on the ground of newly discovered evidence. Mr. Manton would not discuss the nature of the evidence. The application must be made to the Justice sitting in Special Term, Part 2, of the Supreme Court.

BECKER'S APPEAL IN FULL.

Here follows Becker's appeal to the Governor, with his story of his relations with city officials and with the gamblers:

Sir:—The publication yesterday and this morning of what purports to be a statement of mine concerning the murder of which I have been adjudged guilty, forces me to send you now a communication which I had originally intended for publication after my death.

It is indeed true, that under the Constitution of this State, before a man convicted of a capital offense can be actually put to death, it is his right to have all the proceedings through which his conviction was secured reviewed by an independent and impartial mind occupying the executive chair. Even though the judgment has been affirmed by every branch of the Judicial department, it still remains the duty of the Executive to decide whether, considering the character of the witnesses who testified on the trial, the manner of conducting it, or for any reason whatever, the sentence against him shall be executed, modified or entirely remitted.

But the degree to which I can enjoy this right which the Constitution undertakes to bestow on me is so well stated in an editorial printed last Saturday by a prominent newspaper of

Continued on Page 6.

Chief Assertions Made by Becker in His Appeal to Whitman for Life

In his appeal to Governor Whitman to forbid his execution ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker asserts:

That "Big Tim" Sullivan's secretary appealed to him to keep that politician's name out of the Rosenthal trial, saying that "Big Tim" was nearly insane as a consequence of the murder.

That he agreed to do this only after the secretary had visited the informers in the Tombs and obtained their promise not to involve "Big Tim."

That Police Inspector George McCluskey, now dead, never spoke to him after he had raided a gambling house in which McCluskey was reported to have a 25 per cent. interest.

That the public thought he "had something on Gaynor" because the Mayor had stood by him; and that the newspapers "pounded" him because he wouldn't tell something about Gaynor that he didn't know.

That Waldo's refusal to suspend him after Rosenthal's murder was instrumental in the same way in influencing public opinion against him, because he had nothing to tell about Waldo.

That his guilt of Rosenthal's murder has never been clearly established; and that although he pleads for life he would rather die a felon's death than live a felon's life in prison.

MUNITIONS STRIKE PROVES A FIASCO

Remington Co. Cuts Hours and Raises Pay and Machinists Refuse to Walk Out.

BUT LEADERS SAY THEY WILL

Their Plans Spoiled by Misunderstanding—A Few Sub-Contractors' Machinists Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 20.—The strike of machinists at the new plant of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company, which was to start today and which the twenty or more international labor leaders gathered here counted upon to start a general strike conflagration, did not take place. To-night, according to the manufacturers, just 1 per cent. of the 2,800 machinists in Bridgeport are on strike, and none of these is from the Remington plant.

When the noon whistle blew at the Remington Arms plant, the appointed signal for the walkout of the 300 machinists, the entire delegation of labor leaders, a half hundred newspapermen and photographers, and 500 curious onlookers were assembled outside the gates.

John A. Johnston, International Vice President of the Iron Workers' Union, and J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the machinists, were on hand to inaugurate the big strike. All of Bridgeport's available policemen were on duty at the plant.

As the whistle blew the crowd surged about the gates, where barbed wire and guards held them back. Five minutes passed, ten, twenty, and 12:30 saw Keppler and Johnson pacing up and down before the plant awaiting their men. At 1 o'clock not a machinist had issued from the portals. The hoarse whistle blew, calling back the 2,000 workers to their task, and Keppler and Johnson and the rest were left in wonder.

A cog had slipped in this way:

Before the noon whistle blew, Major Walter G. Penfield, works manager of the plant, placed guards at all the exits to ask the machinists to wait a few minutes. They did. The foreman told them that, on behalf of the Remington Company, Major Penfield desired to assure them a permanent eight-hour day, beginning Aug. 1, and to guarantee a dollar a day increase in pay.

Fewer Hours, Higher Wages.

Dinner was sent in to the men from the company restaurant by an underground passage, and for the dinner hour they pondered. A few minutes before one they voted not to strike and to send a message of thanks to Major Penfield. Thus the machinists, 70 per cent. of them union men who voted last Friday night to strike, got what they wanted. The above account is according to statements made by a number of the men. The labor leaders say no offer was accepted.

The strike leaders succeeded in getting the strike call to the machinists in several other plants, and they say that at the factory of the Bridgeport Engineering Company, twenty-eight men struck, and at the Gaynor Manufacturing Company, twelve; at the Middle Street Remington plant, twelve, and at the Columbia Bolt & Nut Company, eight—a total of sixty. Another labor estimate puts the number at 175. James G. Ludlum, President of the Manufacturers' Association, tonight said that a poll of all the manufacturers in Bridgeport showed that only twenty-eight men struck in all.

Mr. Ludlum said: "The strike is a fizzle. The labor agitators have failed." While tonight there are 400 men on strike in the new arms plant, on which 3,000 are employed, and while the labor people declare there has been no change in their plans, the Bridgeport manufacturers say the moral effect of the refusal of the Remington machinists to strike will deal a death blow to the industrial conflict. They believe that a few days hence will see all the strikers back at work. At the plant today 100 bricklayers were laid off because the absence of the ironworkers who struck a week ago had made it impossible for their work to go further.

The labor men admitted tonight that not a man had left work in the main plant of the Remington Company at noon. They said the failure was due to a misunderstanding, but that they would not go to work tomorrow morning. They added that the night force of machinists at the Remington plant had failed to go to work tonight. This the Remington authorities denied.

Pickets were at work tonight, and they were said to have been responsible for the strike of the night force. Pick-

Continued on Page 4.

STANDARD OIL'S ALIENS STRIKE

1,200 Foreign Employes in Bayonne Attack Police with Pistols and Stones.

INSPECTOR CADY WOUNDED

Plant Closed and 6,000 Men Out, but the Company Is Prepared for a Year's Fight.

Two riots, in which more than 100 revolver shots were exchanged among fifty policemen and some 1,200 strikers, followed the shutting down yesterday morning of the Standard Oil Company's works in Bayonne, N. J. No one was hurt, for the police fired into the air and the strikers proved poor marksmen.

General Manager George E. Gifford closed the plant at 7 o'clock, when 300 to 400 men failed to report for work. About 100 still cleaners quit last Thursday when their demands for a 15 per cent. increase in wages were ignored, and on Monday 900 coopers followed them after receiving no reply to a demand for an 11 per cent. increase. The plant employs between 5,000 and 6,000 men, but when the number of strikers reached between 1,300 and 1,400 yesterday morning Mr. Gifford decided to abandon all work.

"We have enough oil here to last us for a year," he said, "and we have no intention of giving in to the strikers. We can stand a long strike and will do so."

It was said that oil could be pumped to the Bayonne works from Philadelphia, and that the company could import barrels from its plants in Rochester and Minneapolis. Thus the company would be physically equipped to continue work should it be decided to replace the strikers with strike-breakers.

As a precautionary measure following the first riot, which occurred an hour after the works had closed, six oil tank steamships which had been tied up to the company piers were moved out into the upper bay and anchored near the Statue of Liberty.

Several hundred women took part in the first riot, which was begun by the stoning of some policemen. Inspector Daniel Cady directed the police from a buggy, and he was struck in the chest with a cobblestone and knocked from his carriage. Policeman Alfred Clark, who rode with him, was struck in the neck with half a brick and stunned.

The workmen finally withdrew, and there was no more disorder until about 6 o'clock, when a crowd of men attacked John Gulsky of 41 East Twenty-fourth Street, Bayonne, who had been working in another oil plant. Mistaking him for a Standard workman, the men blackjacked him and turned on the police when the latter came to the rescue. Gulsky was sent to the Bayonne City Hospital with his head split open and in a serious condition otherwise. Six strikers were arrested and held for a hearing today.

Sheriff Kinkead of Jersey City swore in seventy-five deputies, who were armed with revolvers and clubs. These augmented the usual force of 150 special policemen employed at the works, and in addition, sixty-five of Bayonne's police force of seventy-five were stationed near the works, about which they drew a "dead line."

Commissioner of Safety Henry Wilson sent applications to Jersey City and to New York for twenty police horses, intending to mount his men today, when more trouble is feared.

The 2,000 employes of the Tide Water Oil Company, which adjoins the Standard, have stuck to their work, but the Standard men predict they will strike. The Bergen Point Chemical Works were deserted yesterday, when the force of 300 men quit in sympathy with the Standard men.

The Standard has a storage plant at Bayway, near Elizabeth, where 600 men are employed. These men did not join the strike yesterday, and it was said at the works that no trouble was expected, as the men were satisfied with their work and their wages.

The Standard Oil Company last night issued to its employes a circular, printed in English, Polish, Hungarian, and Italian, in which it warned the workmen to pay no attention to the efforts of "professional agitators" to induce them to make demands for changes in working conditions and wages.

"The company is now and always has been," the circular ran, "willing to deal with its employes and consider any complaints they may have, but under no circumstances will it deal with outsiders or consider any ultimatium demanding an answer within twenty-four hours."

The circular was posted in prominent places about Bayonne and distributed by hand to persons on the streets.

When the still cleaners demanded more pay a few days ago they did not go directly to the officials of the company, but hired a Jersey City Polish lawyer to make the demand in their behalf.

Drink CARABANA Water, the natural laxative, and avoid many ills. 25c., all druggists. —Advt.

Continued on Page 2.

Kaiser and His Advisers Are Denounced in a German Humanity League Manifesto

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 20.—The Westminster Gazette says that the following manifesto, dated Rotterdam, July 20, has been issued by the committee of the German Humanity League to its associates and to friends in Europe and America:

"Dear Comrades: Although by base treachery Ernst Schuster was betrayed at Magdeburg and sentenced to death his work has not perished, and we shall not cease to oppose by propaganda the iniquitous policy of the Imperial Government. By false declarations the press is compelled to deceive the Fatherland and our compatriots continue to be slaughtered in the trenches. By golden gifts members of the Reichstag and publicists have been seduced to betray the people's cause they had sworn to defend.

"We ask all our associates to enforce in their towns and communes the truth, which every wage-earner and toiler must be made to grasp. Durch die Geduld, Vernunft und Zeit wird moglich die Unmoglichkeit, (through patience, reason, and time, the impossible becomes possible.) We must not be disheartened by the knowledge of internal oppression which holds down by force a restless and indignant nation. It should spur us on to proclaim with renewed vigor that the real patriots are those who, loving and defending their own homes and kinsfolk, respect and maintain inviolate the rights of all peoples to a common measure of freedom and justice.

"We are convinced, therefore, that there has been no conspiracy by any Government or nation against Germany and that, on the contrary, it is only by the victory of the allied armies as guardians of humanity that we ourselves shall be emancipated from the accursed yoke of Prussian militarism. It is this yoke which crushes us to the slavery that enlightened democrats in all countries must assist us in breaking before the German States can regain the pathway of peace.

"We desire outraged Belgium, Luxemburg, and France to be restored to tranquility, and the liberation of Poland and Bohemia from the fetters of servitude.

"For nearly a year the devastating conflict has shattered our homes, darkened our lives, robbed us of our bravest sons, and set the whole civilized world against us. Our Government has by foul corruption deceived the Turkish nation and compassed its ruin.

"Let us look facts plainly in the face. No State coveted our land or menaced German integrity. Our ships were free to sail and welcomed in every ocean. Our citizens enjoyed the fullest civil rights in all parts of the world. Our industrial output found a ready market in every quarter of the globe. Commerce was increasing year by year. Everywhere the German flag was respected. Today it is a badge of infamy.

"To their last hours the Kaiser, von Tirpitz, and Bethmann-Hollweg will carry upon them the brand of shame for the unparalleled ruin they have wrought and the misery into which they have plunged the world by their barbarism on land and sea.

"Fortified by these reasons, we earnestly appeal to every democratic Saxon, Bavarian, Hanoverian, and Wurttemberger to join hands with all who realize the unspeakable crime of unprovoked war and to persevere in demanding the evacuation of Brabant, Flanders, and Luxemburg and the cessation of bloody outrage in Alsace and Lorraine.

"KARL BERNSTEIN, CONRAD SCHWABE, EMIL GOTT, GUSTAV OCHS, JACOB MAMELSDORP, FRANZ GAUSSEN, HEINRICH GLAUERT, OTTO SCHLICH, FRIEDRICH KOHLER, ADOLF RUPPIN, EITEL BLUMENFELDT, ALBRECHT ZETTEL."

Ernest Shurster, who is mentioned in this remarkable document in such a way as to suggest that he may have been executed by the German Government, has not before been mentioned in dispatches or mail service. It is at least possible that he was one of the Socialists who objected early to the making of war by the Fatherland, and according to some reports, were put to death.

FRENCH WON FIGHT INSIDE A CHATEAU

Fierce Struggle at Vermelles, with Germans on Floor Above and in the Cellar.

FOUGHT THROUGH CEILING

Its Collapse Brought Germans Down and Put an End to an Unprecedented Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, July 20, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—When giving some few weeks ago an account of the wonderful fifty days' fighting which ended in the capture of Vermelles (a few miles southwest of La Bassée) by the French, regret was expressed that a more intimate relation of its central feature, the storming of the château, could not be given, since no account could be obtained. That omission can now be made good, and the story told is of a struggle so quaintly intricate it may seem almost incredible to those who have taken no part in this style of fighting.

After several futile attempts at a direct advance the French commenced to carry a mine underneath the château, but it exploded just outside. An immense cavern yawned in front of them and the bodies of the Germans flung in all directions were all of the enemy to be seen, a shapeless mass of what had been a man having been driven almost half through the wall. The failure of their main intention was something of a shock, but bursting through the wall, which had been breached by the mine in many places, the assailants found themselves above a labyrinth of trenches dug deep through the paths and flower beds and bushes.

For a moment they could not believe their eyes, for the men in the trenches instead of firing at them were groping about confusedly as though it were pitch dark, pawing at each other's faces and feeling about for their arms. The tremendous shock of the explosion so close at hand had blinded and deafened some and deprived others of their senses.

Strange Struggle in Trenches.

Scarcely understanding their good fortune the French leaped on the distracted men and a weird struggle followed in the narrow trenches between the half-crazy Germans and their assailants. Machine gunners in the château tilted their weapons over the sandbagged windows determined to kill friend and foe together. The utmost depression, however, which could be given their guns only enabled them to hit odd corners of the trenches, but in a desperate attempt to kill something they fired belt after belt sweeping to and fro. The appalling stammer of machine guns firing from windows a few yards away shattering the ears with a thousand shots a minute, the bullets missing the fighting men's heads by inches or blowing anything to pieces that happened to be thrust up into their range, ripping sandbags into ribands, and scattering the contents into the combatants' faces, the wildly yelling of the Turcos, the Germans' curses, the scream of knifed and bayonetted men—small wonder neither side knew how the fight was going, and that the upshot of it came as a surprise to both.

The garrison of the château, irritated by the impudence of their machine guns, were dragging a couple out to play from the sandbagged porch upon the combatants unaware of twenty-five or thirty men who had gained the shelter of the house walls. These, as the doors which barred their hopes so unexpectedly opened, leaped with joyous yells upon the emerging Germans, who, cumbered with guns, tripods and belts, gave way before the onslaught, and were either bayonetted on the spot or managed to escape to the first story.

A most extraordinary situation was thus created. French reinforcements seeing their comrades enter the château, but not observing how they reached the entrance dashed forward to join them, but were swept to the ground by machine guns in the cellar covering the direct approach. Thus there were Germans on the first floor, French on the ground

Continued on Page 2.

NEW ALLIES COMING, ASQUITH INTIMATES

Speaking for Another War Credit, He Hints Loans May Be Needed for Them.

HE ASKS FOR $750,000,000

This Will Tide Britain Over the Parliamentary Recess—Total So Far Voted $5,060,000,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.—A direct intimation that more nations would soon join the war on the side of the Allies was made in the House of Commons yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith.

The Government was asking for an additional war credit of $750,000,000, and the Premier moved that it be granted.

There was, says The Daily News, one very significant phrase in Mr. Asquith's speech. Referring to the fact that the war expenditures was about £3,000,000 ($15,000,000) a day, he said it was possible that this amount would increase, and then he added that "advances to our Allies might also grow as adhesions to our cause of those States which did not take part in the war in its early stages came forward."

Later in his speech Mr. Asquith made a less direct allusion to the same subject, and argued that the Government ought to have large freedom in the matter. The Daily News remarks that: "Taken together and in view of the Prime Minister's careful use of words, those statements aroused unusual interest. They suggest a confidence as to the developments of the future which cannot be mistaken."

"It would not be wise," adds The Daily News, "to inquire too closely as to the nature of these developments, but certain facts are before us which seem to have a collective bearing on the future course of events. The return of M. Venizelos in Greece, though it has not yet become effective in a parliamentary sense, has changed the direction of the wind in the Balkans, and the strong action of Rumania, in stopping the flow of munitions from Germany to Turkey is the most decisive evidence that there has yet been of the movemnt of opinion.

"Not less important is the frank declaration by M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, of the terms on which his country is prepared to throw in its lot with the Allies. The disaffection of Bulgaria has throughout been the weak link in the Balkan chain.

"M. Venizelos, with that large grasp of problems of statesmanship which he possesses, has been prepared to make large sacrifices to accomplish great ends, and we may rest assured that his influence will be at work to build up the breach in the Balkans, which has been so fatal to the interests of all the States and so advantageous to the enemy. The concession of Macedonia, which Bulgaria demands, is a large draft to make on Serbia, but Serbia would have abundant recompense in the reunion of the Serbian race which the ultimate absorption of Bosnia and Dalmatia would involve."

LONDON, July 20.—The second supplementary vote of credit of £150,000,000, introduced today in the House of Commons, will bring the amount actually appropriated by Parliament for war expenditures to the total of £650,000,000 ($3,250,000,000) during the current financial year. With the amount voted between Aug. 5 and March 1, the grand total is £512,000,000, ($5,060,000,000.)

The amount thus provided will tide over the period of the forthcoming Parliamentary recess. The vote of credit does not involve a new loan, but merely sanctions expenditures out of funds on hand.

In moving the new vote of credit Premier Asquith stated that for the first seventeen days of July the war expenditure had been £54,000,000, ($270,000,000,) and that the rate of expenditure showed daily a natural atendency to rise. The item of loans to allies of Great Britain might also, the Premier pointed out, grow with the adhesion to the allied cause of States not yet participating in the war.

The Premier estimated that £100,000,000 ($500,000,000) would carry Great Britain to the end of September, but in view of the possible contingencies he ad-

Continued on Page 2.

PRESIDENT AND CABINET APPROVE NOTE; WARNS GERMANY TO RESPECT OUR RIGHTS; GERMANS 17 MILES FROM WARSAW

Government to Investigate Orduna Attack; Cabinet Receives W. O. Thompson's Complaint

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The President and the Cabinet decided today to have an investigation made in the case of the British steamer Orduna, which was attacked by a German submarine on July 9 while on her way from Liverpool to New York. This action was taken following the receipt of a statement from W. O. Thompson, counsel of the Federal Industrial Commission, who was a passenger on the ship.

Mr. Thompson did not see any torpedo fired at the Orduna by the German submarine, and was unable to give first-hand testimony that the Orduna had been fired on without notice. It was determined, however, that the report of Mr. Thompson justified the Government in making an investigation.

Accordingly, Secretary Lansing wrote a letter to Secretary McAdoo, requesting that his department undertake the investigation, which will probably be intrusted to the Collector of Customs at New York.

At the State Department it was said that the attention of the German Government had not been called to the charge that the Orduna was fired on by a German submarine without warning. Any action of that sort, if taken, will follow the investigation which is now ordered.

ITALIANS ATTACK ON 75-MILE LINE

Great General Assault in Progress from Tarvis to the Adriatic Shore.

CARSO TRENCHES STORMED

Two Thousand Austrians Captured in One Day's Fight—Vienna Says Attack Failed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, July 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The great battle on the most important sector of all in the Italo-Austrian war, that of the Isonzo River, appears to be nearing its culminating phase. A general assault is at this moment going forward all along the seventy-five-mile front from Tarvis to the Adriatic shore.

In the northern district, from Malborgeth to Caporetto, the giant task has been confined chiefly to the bigger artillery. There, as well as in the central tract down to Gorizia, the Przemysl of the Isonzo, greater progress has already been realized than I am permitted to specify, for at a number of points where the Italians have cleared the way for a rapid and decisive advance such partial and isolated advances are being withheld lest they should lead to the formation of an insecure salient which without immediate support could not perhaps be held, even at the cost of a heavy sacrifice of life.

The most pronounced is the victorious Italian advance lower down on the Carso plateau, east of Sagrado. Here a terrific onslaught lasted the whole day on Monday, during which there was a co-ordinated movement between the advance of the largest masses of infantry yet employed and the continuous support of heavy guns and field pieces. It worked out to perfection. Before the sun had sunk below the horizon the Italians had carried row upon row of terraced trenches on rising ground, thickly sown with barbed-wire entanglements and studded with armored bomb-proof shelters. They bayoneted the defenders by hundreds and captured 2,000 prisoners, among them 30 officers; 1,000 rifles, six quick-firing guns, and a good quantity of ammunition.

Five-Mile Advance in Cadore.

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 20.—Dispatches to The Tribune say that large gains have been made by the Italians since July 16. According to these advices the Austrians have lost more than five miles in Cadore and lesser distances in Carnia, at Hochspite, Gradina, Dodero, and Kellerwald on the Isonzo. The Austrians have recaptured two positions near Tolmino and north of San Lucas.

ROME, July 20.—The following official communication was issued today:

On the Isonzo front our vigorous offensive resulted in progress yesterday, especially on the plateau of Carso, where we took 500 prisoners. Our troops dug in rapidly on the conquered positions and resisted counter-attacks. The action continued throughout the night.

The amount subscribed to the national loan up to Monday night was 950,000,000 lire, ($190,000,000,) according to information gathered by the Banca Italia. This sum will be increased by subscriptions received by institutes of commerce which have not yet come to hand.

Colonel Peppino Garibaldi, his four brothers, and a number of other officers who served with him in the regiment of Italian volunteers which fought with the French army in the Argonne earlier in the war, have reached the Italian front in the Cadore region. They have been attached to the Alpine brigade formed by the grandfather of the Garibaldi brothers, the famous Italian patriot, in the war against Austria in 1866.

The Garibaldians have taken an oath to defeat the Austrians or die in the attempt.

Austrians Report Foe Worsted.

VIENNA, July 20, (via London.)—The War Office tonight issued the following concerning the operations on the Italian front:

The battle is proceeding in the district of Gorizia. The Italian attack, which is now directed with great severity against the bridgehead at Gorizia, was unsuccessful last night. After a heavy bombardment of the bridgehead, which lasted until noon, the Italian Eleventh Division of Infantry attacked the sector of Podgora. The Italians entered our trenches at some points, but were ejected.

After renewed artillery preparation

Continued on Page 2.

Don't miss the announcements of Edgemere Crest on Pages 11, 16, 18, and 20.—Advt.

RUSSIANS LOSE OSTROLENKA FORT

Germans in North Also Within Range of Novo Georgievsk's Big Guns.

TAKE RADOM IN THE SOUTH

Lublin Civilians Ordered to be Ready to Quit with Army as Mackensen Advances.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.—From the shores of the Gulf of Riga in the north to that part of Southern Poland into which they drove the Russians back from Galicia, the Austro-German armies are still surging forward, and if Warsaw can be denied them it will be almost a miracle.

This seems to be the opinion even among those in England who heretofore have been hopeful that the Russians would turn and deliver a counter blow, and news of the evacuation of the Polish capital, followed by the triumphant entry of the Germans amid such scenes as were enacted at Przemysl and Lemberg, would come as no surprise.

The German official statement, beginning at the northern tip of the eastern battle line, records the progress of the German troops to within about fifty miles of Riga. Then, following the great battle arc southward, chronicles further successes in the sector northeast of Warsaw, culminating in the capture of Ostrolenka, one of the fortresses designed to shield the capital.

The acute peril to Warsaw is accentuated by the Russian official communication which says that German columns are within artillery range of the fortress of Novo Georgievsk, the key to the capital from the northwest, and only about twenty miles from it.

Immediately southwest of the city, seventeen miles from it, Bionie has fallen, and further south Grojec, twenty-six miles distant, while German cavalry have captured Radom, capital of the province of that name, on the railroad to the great fortress of Ivangorod. The Lublin-Chelm Railway is still in the hands of the Russians, so far as is known, but the Russian Commander in Chief has issued, through the Civil Governor, an order that in case of a retreat from the town of Lublin, the male population is to attach itself to the retiring troops.

The belief is expressed in Danish military circles, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, that the Germans intend to use Windau and Tukum as bases for operations designed to result in the capture of Riga, which would be used as a new naval base after the Gulf of Riga had been cleared of mines.

BERLIN, July 20, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Military critics in all the newspapers point out that the battle raging between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers is of decisive importance. The belief is expressed that the Russians will tenaciously resist the onslaught, throwing forward their best troops from Petrograd and Moscow. The imperial household troops have been held back until now, the writers say.

GREAT SWEEP DESCRIBED IN OFFICIAL REPORTS

Landsturm Troops Under Fire for First Time Highly Praised by Commanders.

BERLIN, July 20, (via London.)—Further progress in the German drive toward Warsaw from the north and south was announced here today in the following official statement issued by the War Office:

Eastern theatre of war: In Courland the Russians were repulsed near Grosschmarden, east of Tukum, and near Gruendorf and Usingen. East of Kurshany the enemy also is retreating before our attack.

North of Novgorod, on the Narew, German troops captured enemy positions north of the confluence of the Skroda and Pissa Rivers. Fresh Landstrum troops who were under fire for the first time especially distinguished themselves. North of the mouth of the Skwa we reached the Narew at Wonsosz, a permanent fortification of Ostrolenka, on the northwest bank of the river, were captured.

South of the Vistula our troops advanced into hostile positions to Blonie and Grojec. (Blonie is seventeen miles west of Warsaw, and Grojec twenty-six miles south of the city.) In rearguard fighting the Russians lost 500 prisoners and two machine guns.

Southeastern theatre of war: German Landwehr and reserve troops of the army of General von Woyrich

Continued on Page 3.

NOTE IS BRIEF AND FIRM

Holds Our Legal Contentions Conceded by Berlin Government.

FUTURE IN KAISER'S HANDS

United States to Take Prompt Action in Event of Fresh Submarine Attacks.

OFFICIALS ARE OPTIMISTIC

Believe Germany Will Modify Her Position Further, Perhaps Through Informal Exchanges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—It is not expected that any severance of diplomatic relations with Germany will be among the immediate results of the American response to the latest German note over the submarine issue, which was passed upon at a meeting of President Wilson and his Cabinet today. As to what the relations of Germany and the United States shall be in the future will be for Germany to determine. The responsibility for a continuance of offensive acts in violation of what this Government holds to be the established rights of the United States on the high seas will be placed on Germany. If such acts are continued this Government will determine the course necessary to pursue.

For more than two hours today the President and the Cabinet considered the situation. All the Cabinet officers except Secretary Redfield were present, Secretary McAdoo, who has been recuperating in Maine from his operation for appendicitis, came to Washington for the express purpose of attending the session.

No announcement was made after the meeting, although it had been agreed that some statement should be furnished to the press in order that the country might not obtain an erroneous impression as to the contents of the forthcoming communication to the German Government.

The Cabinet had before it the rough draft of a tentative note to Germany in answer to the German note of July 8. This had been prepared after exchanges of views between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. There was a full and frank discussion of the problems involved, and, several suggestions made were adopted and will be incorporated in the note. But these will not affect the tenor of the document, and it is expected that the response will be transmitted to Berlin within a day or two. Whether there shall be another meeting of the Cabinet before the note goes forward was not determined, and the meeting adjourned with the understanding that if the President should desire further counsel he would call his official advisers to the White House prior to their regular meeting on Friday. The opinion at the Cabinet meeting was that another session would not be necessary.

Will Hold Rights Conceded.

The reply to Germany will be couched in terms of marked friendliness, approximating the sentiments expressed by Foreign Minister von Jagow in the German note of July 8. It is understood that this Government will construe statements in the German communication as conceding the contentions made by the United States as to the rights to which American ships and American citizens are entitled on the high seas. In view of this construction it will be assumed by the United States that the German Government will have a regard in future for its obligations to this Government in the conduct of Germany's submarine warfare.

From all accounts obtainable, the American note will be firm in its reiteration of the principles of humanity and international law to which this Government has adhered consistently in its several communications to Germany. There will be no modification of the stand taken by the United States, and it will be made plain that in holding to the rights which it has enunciated, this Government will place upon Germany the responsibility for any further attacks that may jeopardize the safety of American ships or American citizens.

Some of the points raised in the German note of July 8 will be discussed in the American reply, but others will be ignored. This Government finds itself unable to even consider the German proposal that American merchant vessels passing through the war zone shall carry only noncontraband goods, and that if the number of American vessels available is not sufficient to transport American citizens and the commerce of the United States in vessels of neutral countries, and, if necessary, an additional number of belligerent merchant ships, not to exceed four, shall be placed in the service of the American mercantile marine under the American flag.

It was pointed out today in Administration quarters that to agree to the German proposal along this line would amount to an abandonment of the American claim that ships and citizens of the United States are entitled to the freedom of the seas without interference from any country engaged in war. The explanation was made that an acceptance of the German proposal would involve, in addition, obtaining the assent of Great Britain and France and possibly Russia and Italy to a recognition of the immunity of vessels owned in neutral countries, but flying the American flag, and, of course, a recognition of the right of vessels owned in belligerent countries to engage in Atlantic trade under the American colors. The Government feels that it is not consistent with its dignity or the maintenance of its rights to make any bar-

gain with any other Government in order to insure the safety of American ships and American citizens on the high seas.

Well-Informed Circles Optimistic.

The feeling with regard to the effect of the response to Germany is inclined to be optimistic. There is a disposition in well-informed circles here to believe that this response will lead to informal exchanges between the two Governments which may result in an arrangement satisfactory to the United States. It is realized in Washington that, whatever the desire of the German Government may be, the imperial authorities at Berlin are hampered in making concessions to the United States by the popularity of Germany's submarine warfare among the German people. For that reason the German Government, it is explained, is anxious to avoid making any public acknowledgment that it has modified submarine activity in any material degree.

But the German Government, it is hinted, might be willing to give private assurances to the United States that the contentions of this Government shall be granted with respect to the requirements that merchant vessels of all countries, including those of Germany's enemies, shall not be attacked by German submarines until visit and search has determined their nationality, the character of their cargoes, and whether they carry citizens of the United States among their assengers and crews, and that such vessels shall not be sunk until those on board have had an opportunity to reach place of safety.

It was agreed at today's session of the Cabinet that it was useless to continue with Germany a discussion of the issues, which have placed a severe strain on the relations of the two Governments. The response to the German Government will make plain that further exchanges are not desired and this attitude will emphasize the position of the Washington Government that additional acts of Germany which cause the lives of American citizens to be sacrificed or jeopardized will cause this country to take its own means to maintain its rights on the high seas. The American response will be comparatively brief and some of those having knowledge of its contents regard it as stronger for that reason.

From what was said after today's meeting the Cabinet officers found considerable difficulty in determining what was the prevailing sentiment of the country as to the manner in which the German situation should be handled. There was general agreement that the country felt that President Wilson should be firm in dealing with Germany and sustained the stand he had taken in the two notes dealing with the sinking of the Lusitania. But the country, as the Cabinet interpreted its sentiments, was not willing that the United States should go to war at this time. These views were regarded as somewhat conflicting. Confidence was expressed, however, that the note to be sent to Germany would give satisfaction to the country.

Seek Further Public Opinion.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Members of the Cabinet after the meeting today generally preserved secrecy regarding the probable contents of the new note to Germany, and the President cautioned against detailed speculation in advance of the publication of the document, lest mistaken impressions be cabled abroad before the actual text is received in Berlin.

Cabinet officers, however, made it clear that the note would not be an ultimatum or make any threats as to the future purposes of the United States. At the same time they pointed out that it would probably have an air of finality curtailing the field of discussion and negotiation, and placing squarely on Germany the responsibility for any actions that might subsequently endanger the friendly relations of the two countries.

Today's conference was devoted to an extent to a discussion of what the American people really wanted the Washington Government to say and do in the present crisis. So far as the Cabinet officers could judge by their examination of public expressions, the nation had voiced an insistent desire that the honor and dignity of the United States be upheld in the correspondence with Germany, but that a course should be followed which would maintain peace.

On Germany's next reply and the crystallization of public opinion thereafter will depend to a large extent, according to intimations from officials, what action of the United States will be concerning future violations of American rights.

ORDUNA PASSENGER'S STORY.

Henry Sloan of Centredale, R. I., Thinks Eight Shots Were Fired.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 20.—The Providence Journal has received this statement, written by Henry Sloan of 9 George Street, Centredale, R. I., a passenger to this country on the latest trip of the steamer Orduna. Mr. Sloan is an American. He wrote his story on the steamship's letter paper a few hours after she escaped from the German submarine:

"The Orduna left Liverpool about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, the 8th of July. She had been scheduled to start on the 3d, but for some unknown reason the sailing was postponed. As soon as we were under way the life boats were all swung out. Then the passengers were given cards indicating the special boat to which they should go in case of attack. To insure the proper carrying out of this plan every passenger was ordered to don a life belt and stand by his boat. The first officer then inspected every boat and informed us what to do in case of attack by a submarine.

"About 6 o'clock next morning the bedroom stewards appeared at every stateroom ordering the occupants to put on their life belts and come upon deck. They told us a submarine was chasing us, and we immediately made for our stations by the life boats. There was no terror apparent anywhere. For a short time we remained on deck ready to enter the boats.

"Away on the starboard side the submarine tore along and down below, in the engine room of the Orduna, the engineers were doing everything possible to get a higher pressure of steam, while on the bridge Captain Taylor was using his skill and following the instructions issued to him by the British Admiralty. It was a struggle between German cunning and British seamanship, and again British seamanship triumphed, for soon we were told that the danger was over, and, with a load lifted from our hearts, we returned to our staterooms to prepare for breakfast. There seems to be some doubt about the number of shots fired, but I believe eight is exact.

"The real reason for the attack on the Orduna is that she is one of the biggest cargo vessels on the Atlantic run at present, and can carry over 20,000 tons of cargo."

A 'DUMMY ATTACK' THEORY.

Orduna Said to Have Frightened German Ships Early in the War.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—That the German attack on the Orduna was not a real attack, but a "dummy attack" to scare the ship's officers in revenge for an effort on the part of the Orduna early in the war to frighten German ships is the belief of Milwaukee relatives of Walter F. Byer, who before returning a few weeks ago to his duties in the Panama Canal lighthouse engineering department, sent to Washington an affidavit that the Orduna had early in the war mounted what were said to be dummy guns to frighten German sea raiders.

Mr. Byer said in his affidavit that if these were real guns, which he could not determine, as they were covered with canvas, they would have furnished a legitimate excuse for the sinking of the ship by German war vessels. He sent the affidavit to the State Department with a picture he took of the guns, after the Lusitania affair, as evidence in regard to what was charged as having been the case on the Lusitania.

It is believed by Mr. Byer's friends here that the attack on the Orduna may have been the direct result of the publication of his affidavit.

WOULD LEAD HIS TROOPS.

Gov. McCreary Ready for War If Flag Is Insulted.

OWENSBORO, Ky., July 20.—In an address delivered here today, following a review of the Kentucky National Guard, Governor James B. McCreary declared himself "a believer in peace, but peace with honor," and said:

"If the flag of the United States is insulted on land or sea I am ready for war, and in the event of war I shall exercise my prerogative as Commander in Chief of the Kentucky troops and go to the front with you."

More than 20,000 persons are estimated to have witnessed the review, in which about 4,000 State troops took part.

ITALY'S WARSHIPS AND AIR CRAFT ACTIVE

Marine Ministry Reviews Recent Operations—Crew Cheered as Cruiser Sank.

ROME, July 20.—The following statement, in which an account of the torpedoing of the Giuseppe Garibaldi, announced Sunday, is given in greater detail, was issued at the Ministry of Marine:

Since the last statement, of July 7, the navy has intensified its action in co-operation with the aerial service against the enemy's coasts in the lower and upper Adriatic. The following operations on sea were carried out:

In the Dalmatian Archipelago: Cutting cables near islands which, on account of their proximity to our coasts, constituted effective centres for observation for the enemy; destruction of depots for revictualing barracks, factories, and torpedo boats on one of the islands, and the capture of a few prisoners.

At dawn on the 18th a division composed of the old cruisers Varese, Francesco Ferrucci, Giuseppe Garibaldi, and Vettor Pisani approached the waters of Cattaro, manifesting its presence by bombarding and seriously damaging the railroads of the locality, while other warships, acting against Gravosa, destroyed a machinery depot, the barracks, and several other military buildings, and landed a party which made a reconnoissance on Giuppana Island. Enemy cruisers which had taken refuge at the Cattaro base, which, although of obsolete type, could have offered opposition to our old cruisers, did not come out from the port, but nevertheless kept up steam. While our ships were drawing off they made an attack by submarines, and the Giuseppe Garibaldi, after avoiding the first attack, was struck by a torpedo and sunk.

The crew preserved discipline and behaved with coolness, shouting several times "Long live the King!" before jumping into the sea in obedience to orders. Most of them were saved.

Among the most remarkable aerial operations must be cited the bombardment of Trieste by one of our dirigibles on the 17th. The technical establishment was badly damaged in the previous raid of the 4th. This time bombs thrown on these important workshops started a fire so extensive as to be visible twenty miles away.

Our seaplanes dropped bombs on Austrian destroyers protecting Fasana Canal, near Pola. Two other seaplanes bombarded the battery near the Salvower Lighthouse on the 14th. One of our dirigibles bombarded with excellent results the Trignano Station and Trieste railroad yards at Monfalcone on the 16th.

On the 17th an enemy seaplane belonging to a small squadron which flew over Bari and Barletta was captured, with two officers.

Garibaldi's Swords on Lost Cruiser.

ROME, July 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—On board the lost cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi were the celebrated swords of gold given to Giuseppe Garibaldi by English friends and Americans of the South, weapons which Garibaldi valued very highly. From Garibaldi the swords passed to Signor Crispi, and then to the State, which dedicated them to the cruiser.

SUBMARINE WAS AMERICAN.

Vessel Which Sank the Garibaldi Designed in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Interest was aroused in naval circles today in connection with the sinking on Sunday of the Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi by an Austrian submarine, when it was learned that the undersea vessel which discharged the torpedo is of American design and patent, although the boat was actually constructed in the Austrian navy yard at Fiume.

A few years ago, at the time when Austria became interested in the building of submarine boats, that Government entered into a contract with the Electric Boat Company for several submarines of the type which that company was then constructing for the United States Navy. The Austrian boats were designed in the United States. In fact, their engines, motors, and other important machinery were made in the United States and shipped to Fiume, where they were installed under American direction, and trials were made with an American crew.

The submarine which sank the Garibaldi is in practically every detail a duplicate of the submarine Octopus of the American Navy, now renamed the C-11, which at the present time is one of the submarines stationed at the Panama Canal. She is of about 300 tons displacement and somewhat smaller than the class of submarines now under construction for the United States Navy.

Although smaller and less powerful than the more modern submarines which are under construction for the American Navy, these boats in manoeuvres and in actual warfare have demonstrated their value. It was recalled today that the Austrian submarine U-5, which sank the French cruiser Leon Gambetta, is a sister of the submarine that sank the Garibaldi.

ASKS UNITED STATES TO PROTECT ITALIANS

Rome Government Fears for Safety of Those in Turkey—Grateful for Tennessee's Aid.

ROMT, July 20.—The Italian Government has addressed a note to the United States Government asking it to use its influence to protect Italian subjects in the Ottoman Empire, especially in Asia Minor, where the Turkish authorities are said to be preventing them from leaving.

In the note the Government took the opportunity to express its high satisfaction over the recent efficacious intervention of the Commander and officers of the United States cruiser Tennessee in Asiatic Turkey, to whose firmness, it is asserted, were due the rescue and departure from the country of many Italians.

TO ENLIST 5,000 JAMAICANS.

Kingston Newspaper Would Have Colony Spend $2,000,000 for War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 20.—The Daily Gleaner strongly advocates raising 5,000 men to aid the Allies in Europe, drilling them here and dispatching them in batches, the colony to pay their passage and to maintain reserves to keep the ranks filled overseas. It estimates this would cost $2,000,000, which could be borrowed if Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, consented.

Part of the loan would be subscribed here. In the next fifteen years Jamaica will pay off more than four-fifths of its present debt, so there would be no difficulty in making provision for the interest and sinking fund of the new loan.

LIKELY TO CONDEMN BIG COTTON CARGOES

Where Ownership Has Passed to Britain's Enemies She Will Not Pay for Them.

WASHINGTON MAY PROTEST

Validity of the Decision Questioned —Asquith Still Hopes to Solve Difficulty.

LONDON, July 20.—A large part of the shipments of American cotton held up by Great Britain will probably be condemned by the Prize Court. This was indicated by a ruling made today by the Government.

This ruling was announced by the Board of Trade, which holds that if the ownership of cotton shipped under the agreement with American exporters passes from the American shipper to an enemy of Great Britain it shall not be purchased by the British Government under the terms of the agreement.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Any decision by a British Prize Court that would condemn and confiscate, without payment, cotton of American ownership, destined to a neutral country or even to a private consignee in Germany, Austria or Turkey, would be contested by the United States Government. As cotton not having been so far declared contraband of war, the State Department holds that under international law it is not subject to confiscation without compensation.

The British Order in Council provides that noncontraband goods such as cotton, of neutral ownership, if destined for Germany and without a pass, must be discharged in a British port, but that the goods, if not requisitioned by the British Government, shall be restored to the owner upon such terms as the Prize Court deems just. The same rule applies to cargoes sent to other than German ports, but with an enemy destination eventually.

These provisions, aside from the general principles of international law are regarded by State Department officials as sufficiently safeguarding the American owners of cotton from the confiscation of their goods.

It is said at the department and also at the British Embassy, however, that there is no record of ships carrying unmixed cargoes of cotton of American ownership, without suspicion of association with contraband goods, now under detention in Great Britain.

PROBLEM PUZZLES ASQUITH.

But He Tells Commons He Hopes to Find Some Solution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.—The question of the British policy toward cotton still bulks large in the London press. Concerning Premier Asquith's statement in the House of Commons last night, The Daily Mail says he hinted at wider developments in this matter. The Premier, who was answering an appeal by Sir Henry Dalziel for stronger measures to stop exports to Germany, is quoted as saying:

"There is no subject which is receiving more watchful consideration by the Government, but it is a very difficult matter. It is easy to put forward one broad line of policy and say it was advantageous over some other line of policy. There are questions so minute and delicate, with such difficult ramifications, that they baffle unwilling ingenuity, rather than minimizing the difficulty. The matter is one which at this moment we are considering.

"I am not satisfied myself with the existing state of things. I believe that a great deal of this material and necessary ingredient in the manufacture of some important kinds of ammunition reaches the enemy which ought not to reach the enemy. On the other hand we have to be very careful in the exercise of our belligerent rights not to impinge upon the trade interests and legitimate susceptibilities of neutral powers, with whom we are on terms of perfect amity and we do not desire to provoke anything in the nature of a gratuitous quarrel.

"Everything has to be taken into account with due perspective and preparation, but I am not without hope that we shall without much delay obtain a more satisfactory and more adequate solution of these difficulties than has yet been possible."

Says Allies Are Fighting For Us.

The Morning Post says editorially:

"If when the next crop is ready for sale the Government desire to continue their former policy, the country would not permit its continuance. We have always recognized that the Government in permitting cotton to pass into Germany, were acting in deference to the wishes of the United States, but we now recognize that the concession goes beyond what we can afford. But although permission to import cotton into Germany has been and is wholly inconsistent with the requiremets of war, this country is none the less cognizant of the position of the American trader. His point of view is that a belligerent is depriving him of his legitimate market. We may, however, be permitted to suggest that by itself that consideration does not embrace all the aspects of the case which affect, and intimately affect, the American citizen.

"Those who realize, as we in this country are now realizing, what is the meaning of the war, do not desire that America should fight for us, but the fact remains that in a sense the Allies are fighting for America, whether she will or not, is directly involved in the result of the war, for Germany is now fighting for a settlement of which the conditions shall be that belligerent nations shall return to the position they occupied before the war.

"If Germany, by means of the importation of cotton, among other advantages, were to gain her end, what would be the result? Germany, with her power broken, but not shattered, would instantly, as the German Emperor has, indeed, declared, begin to gather together her forces and renew herself for another gigantic adventure of aggression. Ringed about by a circle of foes whose quality she had tasted, Germany would look across the seas for a new field of warfare, and she would perceive it in the Western Continent.

"For their own sake the Allies are determined that Germany shall not be left the wherewith to wage another war for many years to come. Should they succeed, America will reap the benefit. Should they fail, America would do well to look to her weapons.

"In the meantime the American trader as a private citizen is supplying this country with various commodities. These are utilized not only by this country, but by Belgium, for which unhappy nation American humanity has done so much by furnishing the stricken and dispossessed inhabitants with food."

The Post suggests as a practical solution of the difficulty the declaration of cotton as contraband and the purchase by this country of the whole of the cotton which would have been bought by Germany.

Fears British, Too, Aid Foe.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.—The Daily Chronicle this morning points to the enormous increase in exports of raw cotton and foodstuffs, linseed oil, and similar articles to Holland and Scandinavia as disclosed by the Board of Trade returns and says:

"The question frankly arises whether, without knowing it, we are feeding the enemy. In the case of linseed oil the question is doubly important because, in addition to being a constituent of cattle food, it is also raw material for the production of high explosives in which glycerine is used.

SUSPECT LARD SHIPMENTS.

Destined to Become German Glycerine, Crown Tells Prize Court.

LONDON, July 20.—The hearing of the American meat packers' case in the Prize Court was resumed today. Letters were read from the Swift Packing Company protesting against the seizure of lard, bacon, and other supplies shipped by that concern to Scandinavia. In these letters the assertion was made that the goods seized were the property of a neutral, shipped from our neutral country to another, and, therefore, not liable to capture.

Dwelling upon the immense quantities of lard in the seized goods, Sir Frederick Smith, Solicitor General, contended that it was intended for warlike purposes. He said it was destined for Germany, where it would be used to make glycerine. The President of the court, Sir Samuel Evans, suggested that lard was not absolute contraband. The Solicitor General replied that the fact that glycerine could be made from lard was a recent discovery.

The Solicitor General read an extract from a letter to the Cudahy Packing Company from German agents, suggesting that instead of ceasing shipment of supplies it would be a great deal better to make "a big noise" in the American press.

George Cave of counsel for the Crown said the case of the Armour Company was different from the others, because the Armours had an office in Copenhagen before the war. Their consignments, the largest of all, included 9,500,000 pounds of lard on the four vessels whose shipments are concerned in the present case—the Norwegian steamers Alfred Nobel, Kim, and Björnstjerne-Björnsen, and the Swedish steamer Fridland. Mr. Cave said the Armours had shipped five times their normal annual exportations of pure lard to Denmark.

GERMAN COTTON FAMINE.

Factories Are Closed and Unmarried Employes Sent to Work in Mines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—Reports from Germany agree in saying that country is beginning to suffer seriously from the lack of raw cotton.

A message from Lonneker says all the factories making cotton goods in Gronau are closed temporarily. They will possibly reopen for four days' work weekly if there is sufficient raw material. All the unmarried workmen have been discharged and sent to Silesia to work in the mines. At Eilermarck all the factories are closed indefinitely.

A telegram from Zeevenaaron, on the German frontier, confirms the announcement that on Aug. 1 all the cotton goods factories in Western Germany will be closed, and possibly those in the whole of Germany.

The cheapest cotton has already reached extortionate prices, and there is little supply. All the cotton smuggled through neutral countries is immediately sent to the Krupps and other munitions firms.

POPE DISAVOWS TALK WHICH PAINED FRANCE

In Letter to Cardinal Amette He Says the Article "Represents Neither Our Ideas Nor Words."

PARIS, July 20.—An autograph letter from Pope Benedict to Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, contains the following:

"We absolutely disavow Latapie's article, which represents neither our ideas nor words, and was published without our revision or permission."

The Pope repeats his previous declaration that his views are to be found in public official statements and not in accounts of private conversations. To make his attitude still clearer, the Pope incloses a copy of an interview given by Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, to the Corriere d'Italia of Rome, and letters of the Cardinal to the Belgian and British Ministers to the Vatican, the former condemning the invasion of Belgium and treatment of the clergy and the latter affirming that the legality of the blockade of Germany

Pope Benedict's letter was in reply to a letter from Cardinal Amette, who said that the Latapie interview had produced a painful impression in France.

La Liberté of Paris published on June 21 what was described as an interview with Pope Benedict obtained by Louis Latapie. The article attracted worldwide attention because of sentiments attributed to the Pope. Among other things, the Pope was represented as declining to comment on the invasion of Belgium, on the ground that it occurred under the Pontificate of Pius X.; as taking the position, when questioned as to reports of alleged cruelties on the part of Germans, that similar acts were said to have been committed by other nations and the Vatican was not a court to give judgment on contradictory assertions; and as asserting the Italian Government had taken twenty members of the Vatican guard and that letters addressed to the Vatican had been opened by censors.

ITALIANS ATTACK ON 75-MILE LINE

Continued from Page 1.

a second attack was delivered at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, which was repulsed by 8 o'clock in the evening.

Severe fighting for the border plateau of Doberdo is proceeding. Yesterday afternoon the brave Hungarian Landwehr repulsed a strong attack against their positions near Sdraussina. Three further Italian mass attacks in the same place collapsed. Attacks against the southwestern border plateau, from the direction of Polazzo and Redipuglia, and against Monte Cosich, north of Monfalcone, failed. The enemy, retreating everywhere, suffered severe losses.

Artillery combats on the Middle Isonzo and the Kru district and on the Carinthian frontier continue. In the district to the south of his territory two heavy attacks of Alpinis were repulsed.

In the heavy fighting in the Kreusberg district, already mentioned, the Italians lost over 2,000 dead and double that number wounded. Our total loss was 42.

Our troops have recaptured positions to the south of Schluderbach. An attack by small Italian forces against Col Dilana failed.

Precautions Against Cholera.

UDINE, Italy, via Lugano and Paris, July 20.—More than 2,000 Austrian prisoners recently arrived here. Some of them have been isolated as a precaution against disease. The others left here on special trains, with sanitary officers abroad. Quarantine stations have been established along the railway lines, with a view to holding in check Asiatic cholera should it develop, that disease having been quite prevalent among the Austrian troops.

BATTLE SPACE RESTRICTED.

Italy Only Able to Employ Four Army Corps at a Time, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UDINE, July 20.—Officers, prisoners and wounded from the front describe the battle raging on the left side of the Isonzo up to the Carso slopes as the gravest since the Italo-Austrian war began.

The Italians have overwhelming forces at their disposal, but owing to the nature of the country cannot employ more than four army corps at once, while the Austrians have great superiority in natural defenses which multiply their resources, making certain points almost impregnable either through bombardment or assault. This is delaying the Italian advance.

It is believed that this resumption of activity, which has cost the Italians grave sacrifices, is due to General Porro's visit to France and aims to relieve the Russian front by attracting as many Austrians as possible. In fact, it is asserted that the Archduke now commands an army of a million men, but is insisting that he must have half a million more in order to take the offensive and invade Italy.

CRANKS GIVE WORK TO FEDERAL AGENTS

Threatening Letters, Based on War Questions, Received in Many Quarters.

PLOTS BEING INVESTIGATED

Department of Justice at Work on Charges Growing Out of Canadian Dynamite Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Threatening letters from cranks or persons whose language indicates that they are suffering from hallucinations and reports of violations of neutrality by persons in this country are keeping the investigators of the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department on the jump these days. The Secret Service has been busy just trying to ascertain the identity of anonymous letter writers who might be a menace to the safety of public officers. The Department of Justice, through its Bureau of Investigation, and the Treasury Department, through Collectors of Customs, have had many cases involving alleged intention to violate the neutrality laws, and have found it necessary to extend their activities to various parts of the United States.

Preliminary reports on investigation by United States District Attorney Webster at Detroit, Mich., of the charge that German sympathizers were responsible for the blowing up of a Government munition factory across the Canadian border were received tonight at the Department of Justice.

Mr. Webster has been directed to continue his investigation and to give particular attention to the question of whether the dynamite or other explosives used was transported on American soil. The law under which prosecution might lie applies to transportation of explosives between the States and from a foreign country to the United States, but it does not touch transportation from the United States to a foreign country.

Mr. Webster reported the names of several persons alleged to be connected with the plot, but the Department declined to make them public.

This inquiry was ordered by the Department of Justice after the British Embassy had informed the State Department that it had evidence that money to carry out the dynamiting plot had been furnished by a wealthy German resident of Detroit. The embassy inquired whether such a case did not constitute a violation of neutrality.

The British Embassy today issued this statement:

The British Embassy has never at any time made any general complaint as to the supposed operations of foreign agents in this country. An inquiry has recently been addressed to the State Department as to whether, where cases of crime committed in Canada were traced to the instigation of persons residing in the United States, such persons could be prosecuted or extradited under existing law or treaty.

Some of the diplomatic establishments here have received threatening letters, and the usual practice has been to refer these letters to the State Department, which, in turn, sends them to the Department of Justice for investigation. Charges of violation of neutrality are also referred by diplomatic establishments to the State Department and are turned over to the Treasury Department or the Department of Justice. Recently, it is said, there has been a flood of letters telling of bombs placed on ships or intention to use bombs for purposes of revenge.

Many of the letters indicating that cranks are coming to Washington are given to the Secret Service to investigate. The Secret Service is limited in its activities to detecting counterfeiting and protecting the person of the President, and its agents keep a lookout for cranks who may be dangerous. The recent arrest here of Frank X. Weinschenk on the charge that he was insane was made on complaint of one of the Secret Service guards at the White House. Weinschenk had written letters to President Wilson, and, while none of them was threatening, it was regarded as wise to have an inquiry made as to his sanity.

The corps of Post Office Inspectors is co-operating with other officers of the Government in running down writers of crank letters about the war.

SAYS HE SANK LUSITANIA.

Crank Tells Chicago Paper He Is Responsible for Liner's Destruction.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—A person signing himself "J. S. K.," and describing himself as "an English miner," sent a remarkable letter today to The Daily News in which he said he was the person who caused the sinking of the Lusitania, having placed a bomb on her. The letter was in a plain envelope and read as follows:

I write to you because I hope to depend upon you for its publication. You heard of Holt's bomb, but mine is more deadly.

I am a miner from England here with a gang that has planned to stop sending munitions of war to England. I am a miner. I do not want to incite America any longer.

The Germans wanted to get the Lusitania, but I got it.

I put the bomb on board. The Germans might have tried to sink it, too. The explosion was from the bomb. I was in Austin, but nothing there. I am disgusted now.

Publish this, please, for when you get it I will be to the bottom of Lake Michigan. Nobody knows me but the gang. Good-bye.

J. S. K.

The letter was taken by both Federal and State authorities and an investigation was started to determine, if possible, the identity of the author. Hinton G. Clabaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation in the Federal Building, said that, while the letter might be the work of a crank or a mentally irresponsible person, nevertheless he would make a vigorous search for the writer.

NAVY INVESTIGATING FIRES ON OKLAHOMA

Inspector at Camden Ship Plant Will Examine All Men Working on Dreadnought.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—A painstaking investigation into the origin of the mysterious fires last night beneath the forward turret of the great superdreadnought Oklahoma at the New York Shipbuilding Company's yards, at Camden, was started today by Captain Kemmerling, inspector of construction on the new vessel. The shipbuilding company also is investigating.

The entire hull of the fighting craft will be scrutinized, and every man who worked aboard the dreadnought will be examined, together with all other employes of the ward who were working near the ship. It is taken as significant that the fires occurred in the same part of the Oklahoma as those on the battleships Alabama and New Jersey recently. On each vessel the flames were dangerously near the powder magazines.

The Navy Department is also investigating a fire which occurred recently on the battleship San Francisco at the Mare Island Navy Yard, on the Pacific Coast. As a result of the fires, guards about the shipbuilding plant have been redoubled and admission is denied to everybody not connected with the company. At the League Island Navy Yard, the Frankford Arsenal, Cramps' Shipyard, and other places having anything to do with war supplies, either for this country or for the warring nations of Europe, the authorities became unusually vigilant today.

Hundreds of tons of water were pumped into the Oklahoma as the result of the fires, and this morning the big warship listed noticeably. H. A. Magoun, Vice President of the shipbuilding company, said today that it is useless to speculate as to the cause of the blaze until all the water has been pumped from the Oklahoma's hold.

Hints of Precaution at Brooklyn Yard

It was reported yesterday that the Navy Yard authorities in Brooklyn were considering the issuing of an order that would bar all visitors from the yard except such as had applied for in advance, and had received official passes countersigned by the Commandant and General Manager of the yard. It was also said that passes for the hundreds of machinists, boilermakers, electricians, painters, and others employed in the yard were being made out would be issued next Saturday.

The fire on the new superdreadnought Oklahoma at the New York Shipbuilding Company's yards at Camden was discussed among the naval officers here yesterday, but all seemed to lean to the view that the fire was not the work of an incendiary. It was not denied, however, that the fact that there have been fires on three different American battleships within less than a month was at least a suspicious coincidence.

At the Navy Yard in Brooklyn at the present time are the superdreadnought New York and about a dozen submarines with their tenders and the new Arizona, which was launched three weeks ago. A report was circulated recently in this city that an attempt had been made to damage one or all of these ships, but inquiries made at the Navy Yard brought denials that there was even a semblance of facts on which to base such reports.

A naval officer familiar with the official routine of the Navy Yard was asked yesterday if there was any reason to believe that spies were frequenting the yard.

"If there are any present," he replied, "I am quite sure that they are working for us, and are not to be found among the visitors to the yard. I have no reason to believe that there are any spies employed in the yard, but if this should happen to be the case it would be almost impossible to detect them as long as they keep quiet and properly perform the duties for which they are paid."

It was explained yesterday that the closing of the navy yard gates other than the one on Sands Street was not due to any spy scare, but to the fact that there have been a number of thefts in the yard recently. By closing all gates but one to the general public it is believed that an end can be put to these thefts.

The vessels in the navy yard are under guard day and night, but this is no unusual precaution. The preliminary work to the laying of the keel of the new superdreadnought California is now under way, but no extra guard arrangements have been made in connection with that work.

NEW ALLIES COMING, ASQUITH INTIMATES

Continued from Page 1.

vised the House to increase the total to £150,000,000.

The Premier drew special attention to a change in the wording of the vote of credit, which in the present case empowers the Government to expend money in loans or grants to other States than those falling within the category of "his Majesty's dominions, protectorates, or allied powers." The Premier emphasized the fact that the limitation was purposely omitted in this case.

FEARS BIG MONEY BURDEN.

Lord Lansdowne Predicts Financial Embarrassment Due to War.

LONDON, July 20.—Great Britain should come to a full realization of the gravity of the financial situation created by the war, the Marquis of Lansdowne declared in the course of a debate in the House of Lords today on the necessity of national economy. He said that although some nations might emerge from the conflict with increased territory, none would emerge with resources unimpaired, adding:

"I believe the traces the war will leave will be in the form not only of arrestation of progress, but an immense burden of financial embarrassment, I might almost say financial disaster, to bear which will tax the resources of the civilized world."

Earl Cromer, who also took part in the debate, said:

"The only way to rehabilitate the finances of this or any other country is a complete victory resulting in the overthrow of Kaiserism and the establishment of real constitutional government in Germany."

BIG WAR LOAN PAYMENT.

Ten Per Cent. on New Bonds Paid at Bank of England Yesterday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"A German looking on yesterday at the scene at the Bank of England might have thought it all a horrid nightmare, for checks, notes, and gold were being shoveled across the counters as fast as the busy clerks could receive them.

"It was the first call day of the new war loan. Those who paid 5 per cent. on application had now to pay an installment of 10 per cent., or, if they preferred, they could now pay up in full, and all day long men and women, young and old, were pouring savings into the nation's war chest.

"Most of the larger sums were, of course, paid by check, but a remarkable amount of gold was also brought to the counters, especially by women, as if cherished hoards never before intruated to a bank were now being handed over at the call of patriotism.

"Even if the sum only paid the 10 per cent. installment that was necessary, £57,000,000 ($285,000,000) must have been yesterday added to the war fund, but great numbers of people elected to pay the balance in full, and so the actual amount received must have run into very big figures."

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LUSITANIA FAREWELL ASHORE IN BOTTLE

On Scribbled Sheet It Purports to Be J. H. Burton's Last Message —Washed Up in Holland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 20, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—On Saturday, near the village of Koudekerke, a bottle was washed ashore containing a sheet of paper on which these words were written:

"Lusitania. We are torpedoed, one in front and one in back. I take leave of my parents and my girl, who live in London, John Street, 57 East End. He who finds this is begged to give this to them. The boat sinks. Farewell forever. J. H. BURTON.

The name of J. H. Burton does not appear in the published lists of the passengers and crew of the Lusitania; but these lists, it is known, are not entirely complete.

SERBIA TO TAKE OFFENSIVE.

Armies Being Prepared for Movement Against Austria.

LONDON, July 20.—The Serbian armies are being re-equipped and reorganized, according to semi-official advices reaching London today, and will soon be in a position to resume the offensive against Austria.

FRENCH WON FIGHT INSIDE A CHATEAU

Continued from Page 1.

floor, Germans in the cellar, and French firing from German trenches at both cellar and first floor.

Fight Between Floors.

At such a crisis queer things happen. In the deafening uproar, reek of blood and fumes, absence of orders and imminence of death men go crazy with excitement and do unaccountable things. After an attempt to carry the staircase had been flung back, the French on the ground floor began to fire upward through the ceiling and the Germans above them fire down. They even managed to get off part of a belt of a machine gun, but the effort proved disastrous. Such a fusillade from below was concentrated on the spot that the ceilings were falling in every direction. The air was scarcely breathable with dust and smoke; men were collapsing, shot through the whole length of their body; the din was indescribable.

Suddenly a man's leg protruded through the ceiling. A leap was made for it, and a pair of Turcos were hanging on to the boot. Above the Germans may have made a dash together to rescue their comrade, but the ceiling was too riddled to withstand it. Another pair of legs came through the ceiling, a cluster of men, settling on it like flies, dragging the owners clean through to the floor, his face scraped of all the flesh on it as he came through the ceiling.

Then the beams of the floor, rending and crashing, began to give way. The upper stories of the château already more or less in ruins, began to topple. At this break-up of the floor and through the aperture which already was raging slid a horrible confusion of masonry, furniture, Germans, and guns. The French were outnumbered, but the men that came down with that débris on top of them were not well placed to make a fight of it and the rather dreadful piece of carnage ended in favor of the assailants.

And all the while the house walls were swaying as if about to bury the lot of them, and the stammer of the German machine guns never ceased under the floor. Then suddenly the gunners seeing the wall collapse made a dash for the only exit, but the ruin had been too quick for them, the door was blocked. They were back at the guns in an instant, but an instant too late. The Turcos' rifles were at the cellar windows and repayment was made in full for the death those guns had dealt.

It was thus the French captured the Château of Vermelles.

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Sold by Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., and others who supply the critical. Served at the better hotels, cafes and clubs.

MARTELL for AGE and QUALITY

Office Furniture Sale
40% Less Than Regular Prices
SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF DESKS, CHAIRS, TABLES AND FILING CABINETS which do not belong in our regular stock and must be sold before the new line arrives. These are new goods that we have purchased of manufacturers at about one-half their former prices to us.
Desks — Many DERBY DESKS, Flat Top, Roll Top, Typewriter, and Bookkeepers' Desks in Oak and Mahogany.
Chairs — For the Office. From $3.40 up. Many single chairs at less than one-half usual price.
Tables — All Sizes in Oak and Mahogany for the Office and Directors' Room selling at less than we have ever been able to buy them heretofore.
Filing Cabinets — Discontinued patterns at big reductions.
Look Everywhere; then come here and examine our sale pieces and prices.
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FINDS OSSOWETZ MODEL FORTRESS

R. R. McCormick Describes the Principle on Which City Is Defended.

WELL PLANNED AND BUILT

Gun Emplacements Wonderfully Concealed and Protected from Shell Fire.

SCREEN OF LESSER FORTS

Writer Thinks United States Should Construct a Series of Similar Inland Defenses.

By ROBERT R. M'CORMICK.

LONDON, June 28.—In a previous article I wrote of the use and misuse of forts, taking as extremes Namur, which surrendered in two days, leaving the Anglo-French armies in a perilous position, and Przemysl, in which the Austrians left an army of 120,000 men to be surrounded and finally captured by scarcely half their number, and drawing the contrast with the fort of Ossowetz, which the Russians have held for five months against the most violent of attacks. Since then the Russian tactics have been shown in their evacuation of Przemysl. When the Russian army was no longer able to hold its line on the River San it evacuated Przemysl, leaving only 6,000 wounded and 4,000 unwounded soldiers in the works.

I do not wish to be misunderstood in saying that the evacuation of Przemysl was a Russian success, or that what is technically termed a successful retreat is a victory. I wish to establish the point that the fort was properly used to its full value as a fort and to reinforce the previously made statement that forts properly constructed and properly used are of immeasurable value.

We should have them in our country.

I take it as a matter generally admitted that in the event of war with any military power which should obtain command of the sea it would be impossible to attempt to hold the sea coast States. Our whole object would be to keep the hostile army from the centre of the nation during the years that it would take us to organize a sufficient force to retake the lost provinces.

With forts it is a military possibility that the use of our regular army, our militia, and the organization of naturalized Americans who received military training before they left their home country, and such troops as could be made available in a hurry, would stop the enemy on one of the natural barriers which have been fought over since the white man came to America.

For instance, there should be built, and always kept up to the latest developments, forts at Albany, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cumberland, Atlanta, Vicksburg, Houston, and the passes of the Sierra Nevadas and the Rocky Mountains. With such points in our hands it would be possible to manoeuvre our less mobile and less effective troops against an invading army.

Principles of Fort Building.

I have been allowed to visit modern forts and to sketch the principles governing their construction, which I submit for publication because army officers are forbidden to instruct the public upon military affairs. The principles are as follows:

Forts must be built across important lines of communication.

It is desirable to build them at railroad centres, but against this is the disadvantage that the most railroad centres are the sites of large cities, which, for reasons of humanity, it is undesirable to render liable to siege.

For the fort the point along the main line of railroad communication should be chosen which is naturally most defensible. The best defense is now, and it always has been, a stream running through marshy banks. Mud is the greatest obstacle for troops to pass, and in Winter time, when the mud is frozen, running water is the strongest obstacle. It is not only hard to cross, but it is hard to mine under. The principles of Vauban, namely, the number of separate forts, is still the correct one, but the forts must be much larger than the ones he built and the gun positions must not be on exposed turrets, but concealed among trees.

Central Fort of 600 Acres.

The central fort must be at least 600 acres in extent and built in a group of hills, natural or artificial. It is surrounded by an embankment which, in the absence of natural features, is raised about forty feet high. The slope of the ground is that at which earth will lie, namely, about 30 degrees angle, except at the extreme top, where a concrete wall is built almost perpendicular for ten feet and painted the color of grass. Such an embankment, when properly constructed, is indistinguishable from the background at a distance of 1,000 yards.

On the top of the embankment is an infantry trench with a covered roof upon which grass is grown. This top is strong enough to stop balls and shrapnel, and it is possible to build it strong enough to stop the shells of field guns. The structure is without loopholes, so that, when desirable, troops can stand shoulder to shoulder and fire without hindrance, but steel shields are provided, so that the opening may be closed, leaving apertures just large enough to look and snipe through. Brackets for machine guns are provided at frequent intervals. The firing trench is interrupted at intervals of a battalion deploy by emplacements for a battery of field artillery.

Immediately back of the embankment and ten feet below the level of the outside is an asphalt roadway sixty to eighty feet wide down which runs a railroad track. In this manner everything from troops to heavy guns can be brought to any desired spot with the least delay, and troops in particular can be manoeuvred as on a parade ground.

The entire fort is planted with trees, preferably of the pine variety, as these do not lose their leaves in Winter. Concealed among these trees are a great number of gun positions for guns of various kinds and calibers from six inches in diameter up to the largest which modern artillery science affords.

The fort must have many guns, but four or five times as many emplacements as guns. The emplacements consist of a concrete platform surrounded, except at the point of egress, by embankments ten to fifteen feet high. Naturally, howitzer emplacements may be sunk deeper than the emplacements of guns.

Each gun has a shrapnel proof shelter, and beside each gun for the crew, and as close as possible, is a covered roof capable of stopping everything but heavy shells. These gun emplacements are made as small as artillery experts deem possible, so as to limit the space in which a hostile shell can fall. The guns are not mobile in the sense of field artillery, but are mounted on small wheels and can be moved along the perfect roads of the fortress. Thus when the enemy locates a battery of this kind it is moved by motor transport to another concealed position.

Casemates of Concrete.

In time of siege the infantry lives in casements made of reinforced monolithic concrete. These casemates are made either by burrowing into a hill, or in the absence of such hill a concrete building is covered over with earth, then grass and shrubs and trees are planted on the sides and tops so as to render it indistinguishable to enemy telescopes and enemy aeroplanes. Only on its inner face and concealed in the trees are the casemates perpendicular, with windows for ventilation.

During the bombardment these windows are closed with steel doors, much like those used on office vaults, but heavier, to keep out shell splinters and the concussion of exploding shells.

It appears that the casemates of the Belgians were not heavy enough to stop the shells of the great German howitzers. They were built when six-inch howitzers were the heaviest known. In the same way the casemates of a better fort—Port Arthur—were penetrated by the Japanese eleven-inch shells. The modern Russian forts were built with the lesson of Port Arthur as a model, and I have seen dents where the big German shells struck and failed to penetrate.

When tales of the effect of German bombardment on Belgian forts first reached America it was popularly supposed that nothing could be built strong enough to withstand them. Sheer nonsense! The penetrative power of any gun and any projectile has its specific limit, and this established it is no difficult matter to build a defense sufficiently strong to withstand it. Personally I believe that a six-inch steel plate on top of the brick of Brialmont's forts would have kept out even the forty-two-centimeter shells.

When the fort is under bombardment and the windows of the casemates are closed air is supplied by mechanical ventilation. With the use of asphyxiating gases the ventilating system may become more of a danger than a safety. Defense must be found in the storage of compressed air or in oxygen tanks to be used until the asphyxiating gases have blown away—a simple matter.

Shift to Turret Guns.

When the worst arrives the bombardment of the forts will be so general and cover the ground so thoroughly that it will be no longer practical to use the batteries in the open emplacements before alluded to, which depend so generally upon concealment for their security.

Fire then will be opened from the turret guns, which have not yet spoken, and which are not used except in this emergency, because, when spotted by the enemy, they cannot be moved, and in time must fall victim to a sufficient number of hits.

The modern turret guns are not mounted in the open as Brialmont's were. They are concealed as carefully as infantry can devise. The domes of the turrets, which should be shaped like an overturned dinghy, rise only the height of the diameter of the guns above the imitation hill in which they are sunk.

The hill is planted with bushes and trees and grass. The turrets and such guns of the armament as protrude are painted the exact color of the verdure at all seasons of the year, and in addition are strewn with fresh cut twigs and bushes.

The turret tops are strong enough to stop at least one shell of the largest caliber known at the time the turrets are built. These turrets are hermetically sealed. The men at the guns only load them; elevation and direction are controlled electrically from an observation station. When the gun is firing, the turret becomes frightfully hot, and a constant current of air must be pumped into the loading chamber to keep the gun crew alive.

Observation stations are many. The actual station controlling the gun may be in a steel chamber situated toward the top of a near-by mound, with revolving periscope, much like that at the sighting officer and little peepholes to look through. Even these peepholes must give place to the use of periscopes, as in battleships. At one of the forts I visited a shell of the largest calibre that struck upon one of these steel observation chambers, which failed to penetrate, but generated so great and so instantaneous a heat as to burn the head of the observer to cinder.

The actual laying of the guns may also be done in a deep chamber far from danger of shell penetration, according to instruction by telephone from other observers. These observers may be in treetops. They may be in the most advanced trenches. Before the fort is entirely surrounded they may be in farmhouses two or three miles away. They may be in aeroplanes, communicating by wireless. In fact, it is a rare thing that the man who lays the gun ever sees the point he is shooting at.

Artificial Defenses Added.

The fort is built to take advantage of such natural defenses as may be found—ravines, streams, precipices, &c., but in addition to these certain artificial defenses must never be omitted.

Immediately outside of the embankment must be a moat so wide that no beams which men can carry will reach across. It must be made as deep as possible. On the bank on the outside of the most, concealed from the enemy, is a complete assortment of barbed wire and other forms of abatis. On the inner side for a short distance above the water's edge steel spikes like those used in bear pits are planted. At the corners of the moat on the enemy side machine guns are concealed to fire when an attack is made and there is an attempt to cross the most by pontoon bridge or other means.

These machine guns are protected by heavy concrete roofs, to keep out hostile shell fire and sapping operations. They are connected with the inner fort by a passage running under the moat, which is so constructed that when the machine gun emplacements must be abandoned it will be flooded by water from the moat, so as not to furnish a doorway to the fort.

Behind the roadway, just inside of the embankment surrounding the fort, is a second moat, identical with the first, and inside of that another embankment, commanding the former and in every respect similar.

Where the country is rising, line may be built behind line as far as the skill of engineers and the parsimony of appropriations will permit.

Series of Lesser Forts.

Around the central fort are a series of lesser forts. From the central fort to each of these runs a roadway forty to eighty feet wide. This roadway is sunk ten feet below the natural surface of the ground and the excavation is used to build an embankment on each side, like the embankment of the fort itself. Much care must be taken to make the road as safe as possible from enemy artillery fire.

The embankment also is laid in such fashion as to enfilade the ground between each of the roads running from the central fort to the ring forts by rifle, machine gun, and field fire.

The outer forts must be placed with regard to the natural condition of the ground, and, if possible, should be within 2,000 yards of one another; in other words, should leave no spot safe from machine gun fire.

These forts are built like the central fort, with moats, embankments, turrets, hidden gun emplacements, casemates, and should never have less than two lines of defense, because if the first is taken by sudden assault the garrison of each fort should hold the inner defense while reinforcements are hurried along the protected roads.

It is inevitable that between the forts there will be "dead ground," also that there will be points particularly adapted to defense. To cover the first and take advantage of the second special field works are constructed and connected with the forts or roadways by trenches. The engineer tries to build these in such a fashion that men in them are protected from enemy fire but are open to fire from fortress positions.

Forts usually fall soon or late to infantry attack. Except in case of cowardice, treachery, or lack of training of the garrison, they never fall to bombardment alone. Hence everything possible must be done to hold back the hostile infantry.

Barbed wire, used first, I believe, by the Spanish Army in Cuba, is the commonest form of infantry obstruction, although the Roman use of stakes in holes and of trees laid top end toward the enemy is still much in vogue. Pointed steel fences have certain advantages and disadvantages. All these forms of entanglement are used.

In the first place, a general wall of wire is put around the entire circumference of all the forts. Then each fort has its own wire fence. There is a wire fence on the outside of each moat, and there is wire on the enemy side of the embankments. Every little field work has its special protection.

In addition to this, running through the territory between the forts and the roads connecting the forts with the centre, are carefully platted wire defenses, so laid as to confuse the attacks of the enemy and to herd him into corners, where he will be more easily killed by machine guns. In them are carefully placed openings through which the defending infantry can manoeuvre.

Main Defense of Fort.

Such in brief is the construction of the modern fort. But the main defense of the fort must be made from 1,000 to 2,000 yards beyond the front wall of the attack side. Here in ordinary field works the infantry must stay as long as possible. While the infantry stays here it is not likely that the hostile artillery observers will locate many of the defensive batteries. Anybody who wishes to test this may take his field glasses into the country and see what he can make out of a wooded hill a mile or more away.

While the defensive artillery is concealed from view it in turn can bombard the hostile infantry with perfect knowledge of the range and with great effect. It can also search the likely gun positions, and will score a great number of hits, particularly on the enemy's heavy guns, which must be located on very solid ground reached by railroad. At Ossowetz, for instance, the Russians struck and destroyed a German forty-two centimeter gun which they had never seen, but which was located in a likely spot known to the defense.

However, in war numbers must eventually tell. The infantry finally will be driven into the fort. Enemy observers will plot on maps the location of batteries in this fort; they also will plot its exact its dimensions. In due time tremendous fire will be opened on it, a certain proportion of shells being aimed at the known artillery positions and others sent to search every nook and corner.

This fort will be able to make but little reply. Its parapet will be knocked to pieces, its wire entanglements blown to bits. The other forts will reply, and in particular will sweep the faces of its embankments with shrapnel fire.

The enemy troops will leap to the assault, and its artillery will play upon the road leading from the central fort to the one attacked. Reinforcements will be rushed to the defended fort. It will be taken and retaken several times, but eventually will fall into the hands of the attackers.

With one fort taken, the second is attacked with greater advantage, and the process will be continued.

History shows that eventually most forts surrender. There is a limit to the endurance of most men, and it is not often that the millionth man remains in command of a fort until it has been stormed to the last defense.

However, the principle should be established in every soldier that a garrison, once isolated and unable to retreat to strengthen its own army in the field, should never abandon the valuable strategic point intrusted to its care while a single gun remains serviceable or a single point is untaken by assault. Men go to war to die whenever necessary.

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RUSSIAN WAR STORES FILL VLADIVOSTOK

Great Fleet of Trade Ships Unable to Unload Their Precious Cargoes.

BIG GANGS BUILDING DOCKS

United States, Britain, and France Rushing Supplies Needed by Czar's Legions.

VLADIVOSTOK, June 25, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Twenty thousand American freight cars and 40 American locomotives are due here from the United States within two months to relieve the congestion of supplies destined for the Russian armies at the front.

The army corps on the German-Austrian battle line need guns, rifles, and ammunition; Vladivostok will supply them. They need armored cars, many hundreds of them, and Vladivostok will give them these. They need dynamite; they need pig lead and pig copper; they need cotton to be made into clothing; they need food—and Vladivostok hopes to see to it that they get it all.

The guns and rifles and ammunition are arriving from Japan and the United States by the steamer load. The armored motor cars are coming by the hundreds from the United States. They are being made at Detroit and Cleveland and other points, and they are coming out here mostly by way of Seattle on vessels which sail direct to Vladivostok. So also is the lead, copper, and dynamite. As for the cotton, it is coming out from New York via Panama in such vast quantities that more than anything else it has caused this terrific congestion of supplies which has forced Russia to place rush orders for locomotives and cars to get them off to the front. It is piled high on the hills back of the city waiting for its turn to be forwarded to Moscow and other cities to be manufactured into blankets and uniforms for the soldiers.

From Great Britain have come guns for the navy. They arrive by steamer and then they are shipped by railroad to the Black Sea to be mounted on the warships Russia is building. From France has come ammunition. From the United States have come several nine-inch guns—also to find their place on Russian warships in the Black Sea. And, above all, is coming barbed wire from America—an amazing quantity of it—to protect the trenches of the Russian armies.

Ships bringing these vast supplies are arriving in such numbers and with such rapidity that they cannot be accommodated at the docks. A plan of permanent enlargement of the port has been temporarily put aside in favor of provisional enlargement. Huge gangs of men are building pontoon piers and transhipping their cargo to lighters, but a shortage of lighters has retarded even that means of discharging. So the Russians are building more lighters.

Vladivostok, they believe, is to save the day for the Russian armies, and every possible human effort is made to forward these precious supplies to their destination at the front.

The feverish activity at the water front is duplicated elsewhere in this great port, which, while peaceful in itself, is the very incarnation of war. Every month new armies are sent away to the West. For 500 miles to the north of the fortress Vladivostok proper extends a series of fortified places. All these, when not used as prisons for German prisoners of war, serve as drill grounds for Russian recruits. The reservists come in from all points in the eastern part of the empire and within six months are turned into soldiers. Then they are hurried off across Siberia.

The mushroom war growth of Vladivostok as a port of commerce, together with the extra occupation of looking after detained civilians and the interests of the prisoners of war, has given the American Consulate great prominence and responsibility as well as work.

SEATTLE, July 20.—The Japanese steamer Keishin Maru is loading steel rails here for Vladivostok. Additional war supplies for Russia will be taken on at Yokohama. Vessels are under charter to carry 35,000 tons of railroad material to Vladivostok from Seattle within the next three months. The Minnesota is loading 10,000 tons of rails and a great quantity of copper, intended for Russian use.

P. AND O. LINER AFIRE; 800 EMIGRANTS ABOARD

The Benalla, Bound from London for Australia, Burning in the Indian Ocean.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Durban, South Africa, says that the Peninsular and Oriental Line steamer Benalla, with 800 emigrants aboard, bound from London for Australia, is afire 900 miles east of Durban in the Indian Ocean.

The cargo in one of the steamer's holds is burning.

The steamer Otaki, 150 miles off, picked up a wireless dispatch from the Benalla asking for aid, and the Benalla is now steaming to meet the Otaki.

The Benalla is a twin screw steel steamer of 11,118 gross tonnage, built in 1913 by Caird & Co. of Greenock for the London-Australian service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. She travels via the Cape of Good Hope and is commanded by Captain Symonds. She is 500 feet 1 inch long and has 62 feet 2 inches beam, and 29 feet 8 inches depth of hold. She has an average speed of about 15 knots.

VIENNA SAVINGS BANKS GAIN

Deposits Up $27,800,000 in Last Six Months, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, July 20, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following items:

"Reports from Vienna say that savings banks deposits in the first half of 1915 increased 139,000,000 crowns, ($27,800,000,) or 8 per cent. This increase applied to the whole of Austria means a gain in savings deposits of 1,600,000,000 crowns, ($320,000,000.) This gain has been made notwithstanding the great success of two war loans, and is a splendid illustration of Austrian economic conditions."

"The speech of the Swedish Premier, Dr. Hammarskjold, indicating that under certain conditions Sweden might go to war is regarded in Berlin political circles as a warning to Russia and England.

"German field hospital service men exchanged for French prisoners of war complain of the treatment they received in the prisoners' camp in Corsica. They assert the food was bad and they were compelled to perform heavy labor and were insulted by the people."

Map Showing Closing in on Warsaw of Austro-German Forces

The heavy black line shows the approximate position of the Austro-German front, which is fighting toward Warsaw from the north and south. In their progress yesterday the invaders took the fortress of Ostrolenka (1) and occupied Blonie, (2,) seventeen miles from the Polish capital; Grojec, (3,) twenty-six miles to the southward. In the operations of Mackensen's army sweeping up from the south, Radom, (4,) capital of the province of that name.

RUSSIANS LOSE OSTROLENKA FORT

Continued from Page 1.

repulsed superior forces of the enemy from their position at Ilzanka. All counter attacks made by Russian reserves, which were brought up quickly, were repulsed. We captured more than 5,000 prisoners. Our troops are closely pursuing the enemy. Our cavalry already has reached the railway line from Radom to Ivangorod.

Between the upper Vistula and the Bug we are following the retreating enemy.

Invaders Approaching Riga.

A bulletin, issued early this morning, had announced the capture of the Baltic port of Windau, thus bringing the Germans within a few miles of Riga, seat of the Governor General of the Baltic Provinces. It read:

German troops occupied Tukum and captured Windau. (Windau is a seaport in Courland on the Baltic Sea at the mouth of the Windau River, 100 miles northwest of Mitau.) Pursuing the enemy, who was defeated on the Aa River at Alt Autz, our troops yesterday reached the district of Hofzumberge and northwest of Mitau, where the enemy occupied previously prepared positions. East of Popeliany and Kurszany the fighting continues.

Between the Pissa and the Skwa the Russians evacuated a position which had been penetrated at several points by our troops, and are retreating toward the Narew. The German reserve Landwehr, fighting in this district of woody and marshy ground, which is extremely favorable to the resistance of the enemy, accomplished notable deeds.

The army of General von Gallwitz, advancing further, is now standing with all its troops on the Narew line southwest of Ostrolenka and Novo Georgievsk, (about ten miles northwest of Warsaw). The Russians who did not find protection in their fortifications and bridgehead positions already have retreated across the Narew. (The Narew joins the Bug at Sierock, eighteen miles north of Warsaw.) The number of prisoners taken by us has been increased to 101 officers and 28,760 men.

In Poland, between the Vistula and the Bug, the Russians are retreating eastward.

In the southeastern theatre: The enemy, defeated on the 17th by the army under General von Woyrsch northwest of Sienno, attempted to arrest our pursuit in his previously prepared positions behind the Ilzanka sector. Yesterday afternoon the Silesian Landwehr stormed the enemy advanced positions near Ciepilow. The same troops during the night entered the line near Krasanow and Baranow, which also is in wavering with a decision imminent.

Between the upper Vistula and the Bug the battle of the allied troops under Field Marshal von Mackensen is proceeding with unabated violence. At the eruption point near Pilaskovice and Krasnostaw the Russians made desperate efforts to avert a defeat. Fresh troops sent against ours were defeated, however.

Further east, in the Grabovets district, allied troops forced a crossing of the Volitza. Austro-Hungarian troops advanced across the Bug to a point north of Sokol. Under pressure of our pursuit the enemy retreated during the night on the entire front, stopping only at the eruption point near Krasnostaw, where he attempted some resistance, but suffered a severe defeat.

German troops and the corps under the command of Field Marshal von Arz captured from the 16th to the 18th, 16,250 prisoners and twenty-three machine guns.

According to written orders which have come into our possession the commanders of the enemy were resolved to maintain, without regard to losses, the positions which we now have captured.

Austrian Version of Victories.

VIENNA, July 20, via London.—Radom, capital of the Province of Radom, which lies fifty-seven miles south of Warsaw was captured today by the Teutonic allies. The victory is announced in the following official communication issued here this evening:

Between the Vistula and Bug Rivers yesterday, the allied army, pursuing the retiring enemy, crossed the recent battlefields and increased its number of prisoners to fifty officers and 5,500 men.

Near Sokol we took 3,600 prisoners.

Westward of the Vistula the allies broke the Russians' resistance. On the Ilzanka River southward and westward of Radom the Austrians resisted violent fighting. The Transylvanian infantry stormed the village of Kostrzyn.

Our troops occupied Radom today.

On the frontier, between Bukowina and Bessarabia, a Russian brigade was overtaken and dispersed.

An earlier official bulletin read as follows:

In the Russian war theatre the offensive of the allies in Poland and Volhynia (a Government of Russia between Galicia and Russian Poland) was continued Sunday. West of the Vistula fighting proceeded on the Ilzanka. Northwest of Ilza, Austro-Hungarian troops captured some enemy positions.

On the heights west of Krasnostaw German troops advanced victoriously after heavy fighting.

Between Skierbiesgow and Grabo, in close touch with the Germans, we forced a crossing of the Volitza into the enemy's elevated positions, capturing there 3,000 prisoners.

North Moravian and Silesian Landwehr, after severe fighting, gained a firm footing on the east bank of the Bug. Troops under General Kirchbach captured twelve officers and 1,700 men.

The successes of the allies on the 18th along the entire front shook the strength of the enemy's resistance. Although the enemy during the last few days has brought up all the reinforcements within reach, he has been unable to maintain his positions and has begun a retreat. On the night of the 18th-19th he evacuated the battlefield.

In East Galicia the situation is generally unchanged.

Below Zloczczyky (at the Bukowina border) the enemy attacked our front on the Dniester.

Petrograd Admits Foe's Progress.

PETROGRAD, July 20.—The following official communication was issued today:

The enemy's advance continued Monday in the region of Riga and Shavli, on the fronts of Gruendorf-Zagory-Krupy.

In the Trans-Niemen region the enemy made partial attacks against the trenches of one of our regiments northeast of Suwalki, near the village of Gluboki, which have been disputed since last Wednesday. The enemy, assisted by numerous batteries, succeeded again in occupying certain trenches which we had captured from him the previous day.

On the Narew there has been light artillery fighting. Yesterday there were some advance-guard engagements.

Sunday the siege artillery from the fortress of Novo Georgievsk successfully bombarded the heads of the enemy's columns.

Between the Vistula and the Bug the enemy yesterday carefully approached our new front. On the Bug the enemy's attacks in the Krylow-Sokol section continue. In the region of Sokol the enemy has extended his forces slightly on the right bank of the Bug.

On the Dniester, after stubborn fighting, we captured yesterday 500 prisoners and five machine guns.

MACKENSEN HAS NEW WEDGE.

Centre Progressing, but Flanks Held Up, Petrograd Reports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Germans are making progress in the Lublin region slowly, much more slowly, than at any stage of the Gilician advance and with very heavy losses.

Mackensen has again adopted a wedge formation, with its accompaniment of smashing artillery fire, and the point of his wedge has after stubborn fighting moved up to within about twelve miles of the Lublin-Cholm Railway. But, while the centre is progressing, the flanks are held up by a Russian advance, and since the wedge is a formation whose function it is to expand and disappear when its purpose is almost gained, Mackensen's movements are as yet very considerably hampered.

Between Dychawa and Wilkolaz on his left, for instance, the Austrian attacks were repulsed and so were the German attacks at Grabowiec, southeast of Krasnistaw. Farther to the right, between the Huczwa and the Bug, south of Hrubieszow, the Germans were thrown out of trenches they had previously occupied, but on the Bug itself, just north of Sokol, on the Galician frontier, some enemy regiments did succeed in crossing to the right bank where they are now fighting hard to maintain themselves.

It is a fierce and wearing battle for both sides, and it must be admitted that the position is serious, but it is a long way to Warsaw yet, and the Germans who reach it, if they ever do, will be a mere remnant of the great force that crossed the Dunajec. The Russians are clenching their fists tight to meet the blow from the Bzura to Ivangorod. They are withdrawing to very strong second lines under shelter of the fortresses of Novo Georgievsk and Ivangorod, both on the Vistula above and below Warsaw, and of the large, fixed, line of defenses of which have during the Winter been very greatly strengthened.

To the north of Warsaw from Wyszgorod on the Vistula to Pultusk on the Narew the Russians are retiring to excellent positions on the Narew, but further east in the Ostrolenka region, where von Bulow's army was trying to push forward to Malkin on the Petrograd-Warsaw Railway, the Germans have been thrust back.

In the Baltic region, after having advanced eastward in the direction of Riga the Germans have turned southeastward toward Mitau, but this movement is parried by the Russians' success at Popeliang, on the Mitau-Shavli Railway, and by the repulse of German attacks at Shavli.

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of all kinds of highgrade lumber handled by this house have enabled us to build a business in lumber which has had a steady and normal growth for the past 27 years. As an example of the magnitude of the business our large organization makes possible, we would call attention to the fact that in 1914 we handled a cut of over one hundred and fourteen million feet.

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GERMANS EXPECT TO CRUSH RUSSIA

Believe War Will End with Great Defeat, and Maybe Capture, of the Czar's Hosts.

RISK WEST FOR THE EAST

Neutral Military Attache Hears Armies on French Front Are Now Mere Skeleton Forces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.—According to the military attaché of a neutral power who has just arrived from Berlin, where he spent several years in his official capacity, the effort which Germany is making on the eastern front is expected there to prove the supreme deciding factor of the war. No doubt is entertained in German military quarters of its success. Every other military consideration for the time being is being subordinated to the importance of giving von Hindenburg, who is in chief command of the whole operations, an opportunity of striking a crushing blow.

Recent reports of the westward movements of German forces were, according to this informant, engineered by Germany for the purpose of deceiving her enemies and at the time when the report came from Holland and Switzerland that a German offensive was being prepared in the west the German line in France and Flanders had been reduced to the strength with which the Germans estimated to be strictly necessary for a successful defensive. If ever the figures became known, said the attaché, the world would be surprised.

The German plan of campaign on the eastern front is admitted even by British military experts to be on a vaster scale than anything yet attempted in the war. Along the whole front from the Baltic to Rumania, not far short of 1,000 miles, German and Austrian armies are in motion with the prime object of encircling the Russian armies and compelling a surrender by comparison with which that of Sedan would be a small affair, and, if this prime object should not be attained, of compelling the Russian evacuation of Poland.

With Poland on the one side and Belgium and a part of France in their hands, on the other, the Kaiser's boast that the war would be over by October certainly might not be verified, but at any rate Germany would be in a position to offer terms of peace that would have the appearance of magnanimity.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that were the United States forced to take loose action, as according to some theorists is Germany's desire, the reasons for making peace proposals which might seem satisfactory to some Allies would be all the stronger from the German point of view.

In this connection a noteworthy suggestion is contained in an article by a military correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, who after discussing the change in the plans of the German General Staff, whose orthodox principle at the beginning of the war was that France must be dealt with first and Russia second, always with the idea that if things went ill a treaty could be patched up with Russia, says:

"The arguments for making Russia the chief object of attack were strengthened by the Austrian defeats, by the uncertainty of what the Balkan States would say, and by the beginning of the operations in the Dardanelles, which threatened Germany on the side which, in a military sense, is most vulnerable—Austria—and on which politically she is most sensitive. No doubt there is a strong party in Germany for the annexation of Belgium, but nothing could console Germany for the fall of Constantinople.

"At Antwerp she looks out to rivalry with this country and a renewal of the war later, even if she were to win this. In her power at Constantinople she has an India of her own. It must never be forgotten that this war in its origin and in its chief motive a war for the reversion of Turkey. It has other motives, no doubt, but these are, after all, only secondary."

Weber and Heilbroner

Invite Attention to the Unusual Opportunities Afforded by Their

Annual Sale of Spring and Summer Suits

Consisting of Their Entire Stock, with the exception of Dress Clothes and Washable Suits,

At the Following Reductions:

$25, $22.50 and $20 Suits	Reduced to $16.50
$30, $27.50 and $25 Suits	Reduced to $19.50
$40, $35 and $30 Suits	Reduced to $24.50

No Charge for Alterations

These clothes are never available at less than regular prices except at these clearance periods, at the close of the selling season.

There are hot-weather weights and also the medium weights which may be worn into the late Autumn.

Every suit is of carefully selected material, fulfilling every style and quality requirement of the well-dressed New Yorker.

Five Clothing Stores

27 New 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
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$3.95 for Beach and Lounge Robes

Made of Imported Washable Brocade, with silk piping, ocean pearl buttons and breast pockets.

Exceptional value in a smart-as-can-be Robe that you'll take a lot of pride in and get a lot of wear from.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Satisfaction is not only guaranteed, it is absolutely insisted upon in Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores. The house is not satisfied until the customer is.

43 New York Stores.

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Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 P. M.)

Today and Tomorrow the Important
Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
Men's Shoes and Oxfords

$6.50 to $8.50 High and Low Shoes are reduced to $4.85

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Included are the season's best models in mahogany Russia, gun metal calf, black or brown vici kid, patent colt and patent calf. Tops of same, or of buckskin, calf or box cloth in both the high and the low Shoes.

Fifth Floor.

Today and tomorrow
Semi-Annual Sale of
Saks Suits for Men
Reduced from
$40, $38, $35, $30, $28
now $23

¶ Nothing more nor less than our regular stock *reduced*—made to sell at regular prices and now cut for quick selling in accordance with our semi-annual custom. Conservative and soft roll, close-fitting models, shown in a choice selection of fine fabrics, half or skeleton lined, and simply superbly made! Cut with a serenity of line which is perfection itself, and finished down to the last delicately-piped seam as no other garments ever are finished, be the price what it may. *A small charge for alterations.*

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

BRITISH AT YPRES CAPTURE TRENCHES

Explode a Mine East of Stronghold and Occupy 150 Yards of Germans' Position.

RHEIMS BOMBARDED AGAIN

Several Civilians Killed, Paris Says —Renewed Activity Reported at Other Points.

LONDON, July 20.—Field Marshal Sir John French reports tonight the capture of 150 yards of German trenches east of Ypres, by the successful explosion of a mine. The German account of this operation admits only that the British occupied the excavation made by the explosion.

Today's official reports show a renewed activity at many points on the western front. Rheims, which has already suffered much, was again violently bombarded, the French say, and several civilians were killed.

Sir John French's report to the British War Office follows:

Yesterday evening, after successfully exploding a mine just west of the Chateau of Hooge, east of Ypres, our troops occupied about 150 yards of the enemy's trenches. This gain has since been consolidated.

We captured fifteen prisoners, including two officers, and also two machine guns. Two other German machine guns were destroyed by the explosion.

Elsewhere on the front there is nothing to report.

The German official account of this operation is contained in the following bulletin:

After blowing up mines near Chateau Hooge, east of Ypres, the British made an attack on both sides of the road from Chateau Hooge to Ypres. Their attack collapsed before our positions. At some points the attack, within range of our artillery, could not be carried through. The British occupied an excavation made by an explosion.

Near Souchez an attack with hand grenades was repulsed. After vigorous artillery fighting near Albert, the French attempted during the evening an attack against our positions near Fricourt. They were repulsed.

Tonight's French official report says:

In Artois there have been artillery actions, but no infantry engagements. Rheims was violently bombarded, several civilians being killed.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle, at Les Eparges, in the region of Feyen-Hays and Le Prêtre Forest, there has been a fairly lively cannonade.

The afternoon statement from Paris said:

In Artois, in the vicinity of Souchez and near Neuville-St. Vaast, there was a violent bombardment last night, and some fighting with grenades to the northward of Chateau Carleul.

In the valley of the Aisne a fairly lively cannonade was reported, and the town of Soissons was bombarded.

On the heights of the Meuse the night was a lively one, but without infantry action, except near Calonne, where two German attempts to take a trench were easily repulsed.

Berlin in the afternoon gave out this announcement:

In the district of Souchez, after a comparatively quiet day, fighting became more spirited during the night. A French attack against Souchez was repulsed and attacks south of Souchez were prevented by our fire.

On the front between the Oise and the Argonne there was vigorous artillery and mine fighting. Weak enemy attacks in the Argonne forest were unimportant.

On the Meuse heights southwest of Les Eparges and on the Tranchée the fighting is proceeding with alternate successes. Our troops lost minor local advantages which they had gained on the 17th, but captured three officers and 300 men.

FRENCH DROP BOMBS ON COLMAR STATIONS

Aeroplanes and a Dirigible Attack Railway Facilities at Three German Positions.

PARIS, July 20.—A squadron of six French aeroplanes has bombarded the railway station at Colmar, capital of Upper Alsace, the French War Office announces today. The aeroplanes returned undamaged. The official account of this attack and a similar attack on the railway south of Vouziers says:

Four of our aviators dropped forty-eight shells on the junction station at Challerange to the southward of Vouziers.

A squadron of six aeroplanes this morning bombarded Colmar Station. Eight shells of 150 millimeters (6 inches) each and eight shells of 90 millimeters were dropped on railway buildings and trains. It has been established that damage was done both to the main station and freight station. None of the shells fell on the city. Our machines returned undamaged.

Another aid raid on the military railroad that supplies the St. Mihiel wedge from Metz, carried out by a French dirigible, is reported tonight. The official account says:

On Monday night one of our dirigibles dropped twenty-three bombs on the military railroad station and ammunition depot at Vigneulles-les-Hattonchatel, returning unharmed to our lines.

MORE LUSITANIA BODIES

Washed Ashore on Irish Coast—Report About Bates's Body Doubted.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21, 3:59 A. M.—A dispatch to the Central News from Queenstown says that two more bodies of victims of the Lusitania disaster have washed ashore on the County Clare Coast.

One of them is that of a stewardess and the other of a man. The latter's clothing contained a pocketbook inscribed with a name which apparently is "West."

QUEENSTOWN, July 20.—On the body of a Lusitania victim washed ashore on the Kerry coast have been found documents bearing the name of J. K. Montgomery, Vice President of a Philadelphia national bank.

Lindon W. Bates, Vice Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, does not believe that the body washed ashore on County Limerick, Ireland, is that of his son, Lindon Bates, who was among those lost when the Lusitania was torpedoed. A cablegram to Mr. Bates from Newton B. Knox of London, who was a friend of Lindon Bates, was received by Mr. Bates yesterday and it said the body washed ashore in Limerick was 5 feet 11 inches in height, and that on it had been found a gold matchbox with the initials "L. B." and a gold watch inscribed "L. M. B."

In a cablegram to Chairman Hoover of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, who is in London, Mr. Bates drew attention to the fact that his son was 6 feet 1 inch in height, and that, while he carried a gold match safe, it did not have any inscription, and that his son had a black pocketbook which, among other things, contained a $1,000 bill.

It was also pointed out yesterday that there were two other passengers on the Lusitania whose initials were "L. B.," and that both were lost. They were Louis Brilly, an Italian theatrical man, and Leonidas Bristis, a Greek, of Atlanta, Ga.

EXPLAINS HILL 60 MYSTERY.

British Official Tells Why Withdrawal Was Kept Secret.

LONDON, July 20.—The withdrawal of British troops from Hill No. 60, in Flanders, news regarding which operation several newspapers complained was kept too long from the British public, was explained by Charles E. Hobhouse, the Postmaster General, in the House of Commons today.

At the time the hill was abandoned, he said, the "withdrawal of the troops had to be conducted in secrecy, and it was conducted with singular success. When it became expedient to make the matter public it was no longer of any military importance. Hence the silence of the War Office."

On the evening of April 17, the British began their first successful attack on Hill 60—a commanding point which lies to the north side of the Ypres-Comines Railway, about two and a half miles southeast of Ypres. Assaults and counter assaults continued throughout the 18th, on the evening of which the Germans retired from the position, losing several hundred prisoners.

Just two months later, June 17, the Germans attacked Hill 60 in force and recaptured it with the loss of several thousand men, but without inflicting much loss on the enemy. The importance of Hill 60 to the British during May arose from the fact that it formed a screen and protection for the larger hill of Zandpoudre, some three miles further east on the Ypres-Menin road, where the German artillery was posted. Zandpoudre is the highest hill in the district and is in fact the key to the position in Belgian Flanders.

Thus with Hill 60 in the possession of the British the hill of Zandpoudre became seriously exposed. It was only when they changed their plans and decided to attack Zandpoudre in another manner that their occupation of Hill 60 became useless. The hill of Zandpoudre fell into the hands of the Germans on Oct. 31 last. Here they have established their batteries of big guns which have reduced Ypres to ruins and for months have held in check a British advance from Ypres toward Menin and Lille.

NAVY BEGINS TESTS OF TORPEDO GUARDS

Plans of U. S. Battleships Depend Upon How Caissons Resist Attacks at Norfolk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Upon the result of caisson tests begun at the Norfolk Navy Yard today will depend the immediate solution of the question whether modern dreadnoughts can be rendered immune or less susceptable to submarine torpedos. In these tests about twenty specially constructed caissons will be subjected to torpedo attack for the purpose of finding out whether the secret plans of American naval constructors for the protection of future American battleships against torpedos, by armor or otherwise, are likely to prove successful.

The first of these caissons was tested today. The caisson was subjected to an outside explosion resembling that of a torpedo, which sank the caisson. To the uninitiated this might appear to indicate that nothing in the way of modern battleship construction could withstand the torpedo of the modern submarine, but naval officers say there is not the slightest basis for such an assumption, as the caisson was so constructed that it was destined to sink.

The result of the test cannot be ascertained by the navy's experts until the caisson has been refloated, and taken into the dry dock at Norfolk for technical examination and study of the effect of the explosion.

Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, chief constructor of the Navy, has general charge of the tests, but it was not necessary for him to go to Norfolk to witness today's performance.

Naval Constructor Richard M. Watt was in personal charge of the caisson attack. He was assisted by other experts, among them Lieut. Commander Joseph R. Defrees of the Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, and Lieutenant Garret L. Schuyler of the Naval Proving Ground. The two latter ordnance officers were present merely to fulfill the function of delivering the explosion properly. They did not fire a torpedo at the caisson. That was not considered necessary. Their instructions were to cause an outside explosion, similar to that caused by contact of a torpedo with the side of a battleship, and to deliver the blow in prescribed fashion under the water. Instead of firing a torpedo they exploded a quantity of encased explosive, under water, close to the side walls of the caisson.

In the particular experiment conducted today the explosion was sure to break the outer skin of the caisson. But there were inner skins and compartments, and it is the effect of the explosion upon these that will determine the extent to which the experiment succeeded or failed. The caisson was given a definite buoyancy by which only about a foot of it was outside of the water. This also contributed toward the sinking of the caisson when the explosive blow was delivered. The caissons will all be different. It was learned tonight that not only one new secret project for better protection of battleships against outside attack, but several new and novel methods are being tried in these tests, and that there will be a number of caissons used in testing each method.

If several of the methods succeed the most successful will be introduced in the two battleships authorized by Congress last March, the plans of which have been held up pending the result of these tests.

WORK ON INTERNED SHIPS.

Sudden Activity on the German Liners at Locust Point.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Sudden activity on the North German Lloyd liners Rhein and Main, interned at Locust Point, has attracted the attention of customs officials, and also officials attached to the Prussian Consulate. Both steamships are undergoing extensive repairs, while painters are also busily engaged upon them.

Captain Meyer of one of the ships, asked to explain why the vessels were being painted and put into shape, said he believed with the Kaiser that there would be peace in October and that the officers were trimming up the vessels for the return to Germany. Some persons here believe the steamers are being prepared for a dash to the Capes.

THE POLISH PRINCE SUNK.

British Steamer in Collision—Lowther Range Damaged—One Lost.

LONDON, July 20.—The British steamer Polish Prince, from New York June 17, has been sunk in collision with the Lowther Range. One man was drowned. The remaining members of the crew were landed today at Barry by the Lowther Range. The latter was damaged about the bow.

The Polish Prince was of 1,862 tons net. From New York she went to the West Indies and thence to Queenstown, where she arrived on July 14. The Lowther Range sailed from Manchester, England, on July 15 for Montreal.

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LLOYD GEORGE ENDS WELSH COAL STRIKE

Miners' Executive Committee and Owners Reach an Understanding as to Terms.

MEN TO VOTE ON IT TODAY

Are Likely to Go Back to Work at Once—They Gain Nearly All the Chief Disputed Points.

CARDIFF, July 20.—Subject to ratification by the miners themselves through delegates who will assemble tomorrow, representatives of the Government and of the coal mine owners on the one hand, and the Executive Committee of the South Wales Miners' Federation on the other, agreed today to terms that, it is thought, will end the coal miners' strike, which, since last Thursday, has tied up the South Wales coal fields and menaced the fuel supply of the navy.

The terms arrived at grant a substantial increase in wages and involve concessions to the strikers which are considered by their Executive Committee as tantamount to an admission of the miners' claims on nearly all the outstanding points. Tonight the delegates were visiting their districts, canvassing the sentiment there preparatory to tomorrow's vote.

If tomorrow's meeting should bring a settlement of the strike the thanks of the country will go chiefly to David Lloyd George, the Munitions Minister, for it was his arrival here last night that paved the way for breaking the deadlock between the miners and the mine owners.

The chief cause of the miners' unrest was what they considered the excessive profits the mine owners were making by the sale of their coal at war prices—profits in which they were not sharing. They also deeply resented enforced arbitration, as was authorized by the application of the Munitions act to coal miners.

Though it is now a law, this measure was not actually invoked against the miners when they laid down their picks, and no mention is made of its future scope in the proposed settlement.

If the vote tomorrow is favorable to ending the strike, 200,000 men will turn to work immediately and agree to abide by the terms of the settlement until six months after the termination of the war.

The agreement reached today provides that neither side shall be penalized for the present dispute.

The hopeful turn of affairs has been received with a sigh of relief all over Great Britain, for the humiliation felt by the public that a strike should have taken place at such a time was keen. This humiliation was reflected in all sections of the press, and there was growing talk of the Government taking over the mines.

Mr. Lloyd George will remain in Cardiff tomorrow, but will not address the miners unless they request him to do so.

SUBMARINE OFF MAINE?

Woman's Statement That She Saw German Craft Interests Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Profound reticence was shown today by officials who were asked whether they were investigating a report that a foreign submarine, supposed to be German, had been seen off the Maine Coast.

Several weeks ago information was given to the Government that a German submarine base was to be established among the islands lying off the northeastern shore of Maine, and made such an impression that the matter was considered at a conference between the Secretaries of State, Navy, and Commerce. Whether any investigation was made at that time the officials concerned have never admitted, and they are equally unresponsive to questions whether action has been taken on the statement of a woman that she had seen a submarine near the coast of Maine.

At the Navy Department officials declined to say whether any destroyers or other vessels would reconnoitre among the Maine islands. Including the navy, five departments of the Government are interested in the matter. The State Department is interested on account of the international aspect of the case; the Treasury Department is concerned because the Coast Guard Service, which is charged with preventing offenses against the neutrality laws, is a branch of that department; the Department of Justice might be called into the investigation on account of possible criminal prosecutions and the Department of Commerce has an interest through its administration of laws affecting navigation.

FEARS WORSE HORRORS.

Frederic Harrison Predicts Reign of Terror When Germans Lose.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21.—Frederic Harrison's book, "The German Peril," published today, contains the following passage:

"Let us not think that any kind of words or any kind of agreement or compromise or mediation can avail us in this fiercest trial of our English blood. Nor let us vainly imagine that the enemy will relax in his delirious trust in frightfulness or spare us one pang which he can inflict on us all.

"It is my firm belief that when we have driven him back to his own land—and we shall drive him back; we must, unless we are to be forever ruined—scenes of horror, almost of mutual extermination, will take place, exceeding anything that we have yet known in ferocity, destruction, and blood."

FRENCH TURN OVER GOLD.

Quick Response to Finance Minister's Call for Metal.

PARIS, July 20.—Reports from all parts of France indicate that there has been a general and enthusiastic response to the request of Minister of Finance Ribot for deposits of gold to add to the country's reserve. The Municipal Government of Paris deposited today 800,000 francs ($160,000.)

Up to July 17 the Havre Branch of the Bank of France had received 1,388,550 francs ($277,710) from 2,329 depositors. Marseilles reports 2,313,000 francs ($462,000;) Rouen up to the 16th, 1,160,000 francs ($232,000;) Nancy more than 2,500,000 francs ($500,000.)

The pupils of one class in a Paris public school collected 2,790 francs ($558) from their relatives and friends, which three schoolboys proudly delivered to the Bank of France.

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100,000 LIVES LOST IN CHINA FLOODS

Consul Asks the Navy Department for All the Assistance It Can Render.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—From 80,000 to 100,000 lives have been lost in the floods near Canton, China, according to a cablegram to the State Department today from Peking. Consul General Cheshire has appealed for all the assistance that can be rendered by the Navy Department.

The Navy Department had no advices as to the flood situation today from Admiral Winterhalter, commanding the Asiatic Fleet, or from the gunboats Wilmington and Callao, which went to te aid of the flood victims several days ago without waiting for instructions from Washington. Secretary Daniels said Admiral Winterhalter had authority to send any or all of his ships to assist in relief work without consulting the department.

TURKS' SUPPLY FLEET SUNK BY RUSSIANS

Fifty-nine Sailing Vessels Reported Destroyed in the Black Sea.

LONDON, July 20.—A fleet of fifty-nine Turkish sailing vessels laden with war materials for the Turkish Army of the Caucasus has been destroyed by Russian torpedo-boat destroyers, according to a dispatch from Sebastopol to Reuter's Telegram Company.

The sailing vessels were on a voyage to Trebizond, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey on the Black Sea. The crews of the Turkish ships were made prisoners by the destroyers.

For Black Sea trading the Turks have stuck to their familiar, old-type vessels, which have been commonly known as feluccas. These are much like the dhows of the Nile and the African coasts, and also resemble the luggers seen in the fishing ports of England.

The feluccas are small swift-sailing vessels, less than 100 feet long and usually have three masts on which are spread lateen sails. They are seldom decked over and the cargo in the open hold is covered with an awning. They seldom have a displacement of more than fifty or sixty tons and cannot carry much more than twenty tons of cargo. In times of calm, they may be propelled by large sweeps and their rudders are adjustable, so that they may be used at either end.

Probably some of the vessels captured are small schooners and brigs, which were originally built by the Russians and came into the possession of the Turks through trade channel.

MESSAGES TO CHRISTIANIA.

Wireless Dispatches from Here via Germany Attract Attention.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, July 20, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—A business man residing here has within the last few days received messages sent by wireless telegraphy from America to Germany and thence in the ordinary way to Christiania.

There are two wireless routes between America and Germany, namely, between Tuckerton, N. J., and Eilwise, near Hanover, and between Sayville, L. I., and Nauen, near Berlin.

No official information has been issued to the effect that wireless messages will be transmitted from America to Scandinavian countries by way of Germany and certainly no messages are accepted for transmission by wireless in opposite direction.

344,749 IRON CROSSES.

Official Statement of Number—Cost Up to March $700,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The lavish way in which the Iron Cross decoration has been distributed among the German troops is shown by the official statement in The Cologne Gazette that since the beginning of the war the Order has been bestowed on 344,794 persons.

The cost of manufacturing the crosses up to the end of March was $700,000, but the amount since then has been enormously increased.

The length of the ribbon manufactured to go with the decorations is estimated at about seventy miles.

SINKS A RUSSIAN STEAMER.

German Submarine Torpedoes the General Radetzky—Crew Saved.

LONDON, July 20.—The Russian steamer General Radetzky was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on July 17. Her crew of twenty-two was saved.

The General Radetzky was a vessel of 2,118 gross tonnage, 275 feet long, 37 feet beam, and 18 feet depth. She was built at West Hartlepool in 1899 and was owned in Riga.

TO TEST SUBMARINES BY 2,200-MILE TRIP

Four New American Craft Will Go Under Own Power from San Francisco to Honolulu.

TO BE A PREGNANT TRIAL

Experts Believe It Will Prove the Theory That a Trip Could Be Made to Europe and Return.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Four of the newest submarines of the United States Navy will be sent under their own power from San Francisco to Honolulu during the month of September in the longest endurance run tackled by any vessel of this type in the navy. The units to be dispatched are the K-3, K-4, K-7, and K-8. The distance to be negotiated is 2,200 miles, and this will be attempted in a continuous and uninterrupted run. The submarines will be accompanied by a convoy of submarine tenders to care for them in an emergency.

These submarines were built on the Pacific Coast under contract with the Electric Boat Company, and have been undergoing tests for nearly a year in Western waters. They are to be stationed at Honolulu as a new division, which will bring up the submarine defense of the Hawaiian Islands to approximately two divisions. The division already there comprises the F-1, F-2 and F-3. The F-4, which was also attached to this division, sunk in an accident several months ago.

Submarine experts in the navy have no doubt of the ability of the four vessels of the K class to make the projected continuous run. The units of the K class are designed for a continuous run of 3,500 miles on normal fuel, and by carrying extra fuel are expected to make 2,000 miles additional.

Experts familiar with these vessels assert that they could cross the Atlantic and return under their own power. The distance from New York to the English Channel is shown to be about 2,800 miles on the hydrographic charts, or about 5,600 miles for the round trip. Starting from a point on the New England Coast these submarines, it is asserted, could make the voyage to England and return without refueling.

The submarines of the K class represent the latest and best that have been actually commissioned in the United States Navy. The navy is building boats of the L and N classes, and is constructing an experimental submarine of the M type, which is to mount the new submarine defense gun, but none of these have been commissioned. The four submarines are similar in design to the four submarines of the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet, which recently made a continuous run of about 1,200 miles from Key West to New York. These were the K-1, K-2, K-5, and K-6.

Captain A. W. Grant, who was placed in charge of the submarine service of the navy with instructions to discover its defects and bring it to the front as the best in the world, has now been employed a month in his new billet. He will come to Washington tomorrow to report to Secretary Daniels and officers of the department on the result of his first month of preliminary study of the situation.

It is understood that the most striking feature discovered by him has been the fact that, in his opinion, 60 per cent. of the faults in the submarine service have been due to inexperience of American naval officers in handling submarines. Captain Grant, it is understood, has found that in the past submarines have been built faster than officers have been trained to operate them, and he will recommend that more officers of higher rank than ensign and junior grade Lieutenant be trained to take charge of the submarines, in addition to those already assigned to submarine service. There will be no difficulty in finding such officers, as there is already a waiting list of officers who desire to engage in instruction as submarine experts.

One of the first things done by Captain Grant after he took charge of his new duties was to ask that all the submarines of the Atlantic fleet be sent to the New York Navy Yard for examination and overhauling. During the past month every submarine in the Atlantic fleet has been examined at the New York yard and overhauled.

All these submarines will be subjected to severe tests to discover defects. These will be designed to bring out defects of material and of personnel. It is probable that in the course of the development of the submarine personnel of the navy the number of officers on submarines will be doubled, so that those with experience will be accompanied, wherever this can be done, by other officers undergoing training and instruction.

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$22 to $45 SILK OUTING COATS at $15, $20, $35

$18 to $30 BEACH AND GARDEN HATS at $8, $10

REMINGTON STRIKE RESULTS IN FIASCO

Continued from Page 1.

ets, said the labor men, would also be responsible for none of the day force going to work tomorrow.

Thomas J. Savage, member of the Executive Board of the International Association of Machinists, was responsible for the statement that about seventy-five men were on the night force that quit, and that about 100 men in the shops of the sub-contractors had walked out. He also was responsible for the statement that a conference was in progress in New York tonight which might lead to a settlement. He refused to give details of the conference in the absence of J. J. Keppler, international Vice President of the machinists, who left Bridgeport tonight with the expressed intention of attending a conference to settle a labor difficulty in the pulp mills of Northern New York. He said he would return to Bridgeport late tonight or tomorrow.

Mr. Savage said he had received information that Frank Jennings and J. P. Conlon, Vice Presidents of the machinists, were at present engaged in determining which factories in this country were making goods for consumption by the Remington Company, with the view of calling the machinists in those shops out on strike and thereby cutting off the supply.

"Plans for calling out many more machinists were made tonight by the labor leaders. Mr. Savage said:

"There will be no misunderstanding at the Remington plant tomorrow. We will have pickets there and none of the men will go to work. In addition, a strike call has been issued for the old plant of the Remington Company—the Union Metallic Cartridge Company—and at least 200 machinists will walk out there at noon. In a few days the whole plant will be closed down. In addition to this, we will call out the shop of a large sub-contractor, employing about 200 of our men. That shop also will walk out at noon."

Late in the afternoon the labor leaders, accompanied by a number of men who had walked out of the sub-contracting plants, went to the front of the Remington plant and waited there until the machinists came from the factory. Pickets were stationed all around the road in front of the place, and as each man came out he was talked to by a picket.

Some of the men who came out stated emphatically that they had not the slightest intention of striking. They declared that they were perfectly satisfied with the condition and that they intended to go back to work tomorrow. When one machinist made that statement to a group of newspaper representatives he was picketed and said:

"Tell them that if you go to work tomorrow you will be fined $100, and if you do not pay it you will be driven out of town."

"I'll go to work tomorrow unless someone knocks me in the head with a brick," replied the machinist to the picket, who walked away.

A NEW YORK TIMES reporter interviewed ten of the Remington Arms machinists when they left work. Two said they did not believe the issue was settled. The other eight said they would not strike; that they had received all they sought and were satisfied.

A half-hour later the road was covered with machinists, pickets, and onlookers. Two dozen dirt wagons made their appearance at that point, and they were driven two abreastup and down the road. The crowd was forced well toward the sides, the little gathering of pickets and machinists being broken up.

The pickets remained at the plant until long after dark. They instructed nearly all the machinists to report immediately at the hall in the centre of the city. Many of the machinists went to the hall. The meeting lasted until after 8 o'clock. Then Mr. Savage came out and said:

"This strike is not a failure. We merely made a mistake and we will profit by it in the future conduct of the strike. We met the Remington machinists at the meeting tonight and they all said that they would be on the picket line tomorrow morning. One hundred and fifty men or so promised to be there.

"During the noon hour today the men were held in. Only two or three got out and they were unable to find the strike leaders outside the plant in order to get the call from them. They could not walk out without positive orders."

Mr. Savage said that fifty men were out at the Gaynor Manufacturing Company, making bullets for Great Britain and her allies. Twenty machinists and helpers, he said, had left the Bridgeport Engineering Company, and at least twenty-five had walked out of the Middle Street branch of the Remington Company. No men had been taken from the plant of the Columbia Nut and Bolt Company, Mr. Savage declared. He added that the strike call had been issued for there, but was recalled when the management of the plant informed the leaders that they had given up their contracts with the Remington Company and had agreed to do no more work for that concern until the differences should be settled. He said no machinists struck at the Bullard Machine Tool Company, there being no number of any importance there. Thirty-five men were discharged at the latter plant last week.

At the Bridgeport Engineering Company the man demanded that they be given the strike call because they said they were dissatisfied with working conditions. The call was issued for the Columbia Nut and Bolt Company; Mr. Keppler said, because of a statement attributed to Fred Atwater, Treasurer of the company, that "the more hours the men work and the less money they receive the better off they are; they will not have time to hang around in saloons."

A member of the militia here said today that a quantity of riot ammunition had been received at a local armory late last night. The members of the militia, he said, had been instructed to hold themselves in readiness and to assemble when they heard fifteen strokes on the fire alarm system of Bridgeport.

Officers of the militia this afternoon denied that there was any foundation for the statement that special instructions had been given to the members of that organization. They also disclaimed knowledge of the arrival of any ammunition.

The threatened strike of the Remington guards came to an ignominous end this afternoon. Thirteen of the guards, leaders of the rest, went to the office of the company and demanded an increase in pay for the men from $2.10 a day to $3. They were discharged. Their fellow-guards did not press the issue further; they nonchalantly swung their clubs and shooed away reporters who wanted to see Major Penfield.

G. G. Griess, General Manager of the Stewart Construction Company, which is erecting the new Remington plant, today denied that the millwrights were on strike. He said that the millwrights had asked to be relived from work until their union status should be determined by the American Federation of Labor.

General Alexandre Ziegler, who is said to have charge of the purchase of all American supplies for the Russian Government and who has been in this country for three months, is at the Stratfield Hotel here. He could not discuss the strike or the report that the Allies had guaranteed the Remington Company full reimbursement for any expenditure it might be put to to stop the strike.

"How long do you expect to be in this country?" he was asked.

"Fully two years more," he replied.

Mayor Penfield refused to see newspapermen today.

A mass meeting was held in the Hungarian quarter of Bridgeport tonight. It was said it was preliminary to a big strike meeting to be held tomorrow. Several speakers addressed the crowd, and they spoke of organizing the Hungarians into a union under the American Federation of Labor. These remarks were greeted with applause.

When the editor of a Socialist Hungarian newspaper published in New York, Chicago, and other cities started to speak, one man in the audience arose and in Hungarian asked in effect why the Hungarian workers of Bridgeport had been referred to as "peasants." Several men immediately jumped to their seats and for five minutes there was shouting all over the hall. A dozen policemen appeared at that moment. Order was soon restored and the policemen disappeared.

A GOMPERS BRIBE STORY.

Said to Have Been Offered Fortune to Cause Arms Strikes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In a Washington dispatch The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning that Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has been approached twice within the past two weeks by an alleged secret service agent of the German Embassy, who offered him enough money to make him independent for life if he would cause strikes in factories manufacturing munitions of war.

"The individual making these advances to Mr. Gompers," says The Journal, "was a woman. The proposition was indignantly refused.

"Mr. Gompers could not be reached last night, but the Journal has positive information that the story of his having been approached is true. It is understood that he will formally present the matter to the Government, and at the same time make a public statement concerning the entire incident."

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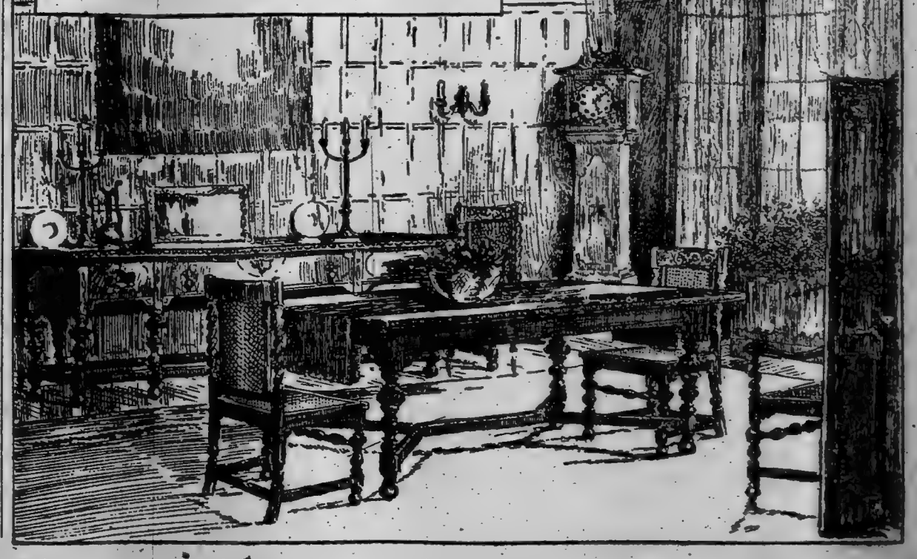

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ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

Cross Breakfast Tray

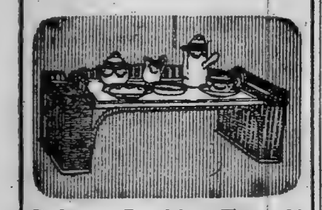

Bedroom Breakfast Tray—Of white enameled wicker, with a fixed tray of cretonne-under-glass, a deep compartment at either end for water glass, table silver, also reading matter, newspapers and mail. Lightweight, portable, for use in bed or on side-table.....$10.00

Breakfast Set—Of Royal Worcesterware, flower-festoon design, comprising: coffee pot, sugar-bowl, cream pitcher, fruit and service plates, cup and saucer, extra, $11.00

Garden Basket — Of closely woven tan wicker, patent waterproof lining, fitted with: gardening fork, hammer, two pair scissors, knife, shears, tape measure, trowel, wire; 21 x 11¼ x 4 inches..$14.75

Orders by Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.

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World's Greatest Leather Stores

NEW YORK — 484 Fifth Avenue (at 37th Street); 353 Broadway
BOSTON — 145 Tremont Street
LONDON — 89 Regent Street

Dealers Throughout the World

"Instead of the Old-Fashioned Trial Balance" is the title of a little circular just put out by us. With it goes a concise, practical form of Monthly Balance Sheet and Comparative Income Statement. Both are sent free on request.

PERINE & NICHOLS
149 Broadway
Experienced as Accountants since 1898

PRISONER DECLARES SHE IS MRS. FLAGLER

She Is Accused of Promising F. J. Mahoney $1,000,000 and Swindling Him of $4,435.

CLAIMS $15,000,000 FORTUNE

Asserts She Gave D. Leroy Dresser $250,000 of Railroad Stock to Sell, but Has Had No Returns.

A handsomely gowned woman, slightly past middle age, with pleasant features and quiet manner, was arrested last night charged with having obtained $4,435 from Frank J. Mahoney of 70 East 106th Street by persuading him she was the widow of Henry M. Flagler, destined soon to receive $15,000,000 by an old agreement with the railroad magnate, and promising to give Mahoney $1,000,000 of her fortune.

Even in Police Headquarters the woman's cool confidence did not desert her, and she insisted she really was Mrs. Zora Howe Flagler, and that she would prove it. She said she had been married to Mr. Flagler in Washington, D. C., "at the home of friends of Mr. Flagler," on June 14, 1899, and that the "Rev. Dr. Brown" had performed the ceremony. After a year and two months, she said, she left Mr. Flagler because of his infatuation for another woman, but she did not divorce him, and he gave her $250,000 in cash and $250,000 in the stock of his Florida East Coast Railway. He also signed an agreement, she said, by which she was to receive $15,000,000 two years after his death, providing she maintained a residence in this State. She signed the agreement, she said, in lieu of her dower rights.

The woman said she had spent the $250,000 on her support, and six weeks before the recent suicide of D. Leroy Dresser, she said, she gave him her railroad stock to dispose of. She said she had no idea what had become of the stock since Mr. Dresser's death.

Mrs. Flagler, as she calls herself, has been living at the Hotel Marseille, 103d Street and Broadway, where the night clerk said last night she had a suite of rooms, but declared he didn't know how long she had been at the hotel.

She was arrested in a drug store at Fifty-eighth Street and First Avenue at 8 o'clock last night while she waited there for a woman friend whom Detective Van Twistern followed from a house in Fifty-eighth Street. Mahoney had called at the Second Branch Detective Bureau, notified the lieutenant that on May 17 he had obtained a warrant for Mrs. Flagler's arrest on a charge of grand larceny, and asked for the services of a detective, saying he knew where she could be found.

In front of the Fifty-eighth Street house the detective found a taxicab, which presently was entered by a fashionably dressed woman, who ordered the chauffeur to drive to the drug store. Van Twistern and Mahoney, who had directed the detective to the Fifty-eighth Street address, found Mrs. Flagler in the drug store.

She was very indignant at her arrest, protesting, as she did later at police headquarters, that she was no impostor and had not deceived Mahoney.

The latter said he had been an operator in the telephone building at 16 Dey Street, and that the woman, on April 30, had telephoned to a Charles Howe of Pittsburgh. She told him she could not pay for the call, having forgotten her purse. It was then she explained she was Mrs. Flagler, and Mahoney said he lent her $35. On May 7 she returned and in appreciation of his kindness, he said, employed him as her private secretary at $20,000 a year and promised to give him $1,000,000 when she received her fortune.

From then until June 2, said Mahoney, he had lent her $4,435, the largest single sum being $900, which he gave her in the Hotel Astoria, where most of the loans were made. When he suspected her at last he got a warrant for her arrest.

The woman heard Mahoney's story and admitted most of it, saying that the Charles Howe, to whom she telephoned in Pittsburgh, was her brother. She said she would have had documentary proof of all her assertions had she not lost her private papers through the sale of her effects in Washington.

She said she had a home there at 1,325 M Street, N. W., and had wanted to borrow some money on her furniture. Instead of a chattel mortgage, she said she was induced to sign a bill of sale, and when she could not meet her note her furniture was confiscated and with it her papers. She said she knew these were still intact, and expected to get them back from the man who held them.

Despite her protests she was transferred to the West Thirtieth Street station, where there is a matron, and was locked up. She will be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court this morning.

No mention of any such person as Mrs. Zora Emma Howe Flagler could be found last night in available records of Mr. Flagler's life. His widow is Mrs. Lily Keenan Flagler, whom the railroad man married in August, 1901, ten days after he had obtained a divorce, from Mrs. Ida M. Shrouds Flagler, who had been declared legally insane in 1897. The first Mrs. Flagler, who died about twenty-five years ago, was a Miss Harkness.

STRIKE AT PIERS REPORTED.

900 Unorganized Poles and Hungarians Said to Have Quit.

According to a report, emanating last night from 139 Charlton Street, 900 longshoremen employed by the Clyde and Mallory steamship lines, at Piers 36, 37, and 38, North River, went on strike yesterday at noon for increased pay for overtime. It was stated that the men, who are Poles and Hungarians, and have no organization, were getting 40 cents an hour, and demanded 50 cents. They will hold a mass meeting this morning to take a vote as to whether they will join the Transport Workers' Branch of the Industrial Workers of the World or the Longshoremen's Union.

Arthur Pye, Traffic Manager of the Clyde and Mallory lines, last night said that he knew nothing of any strike on the piers. When he left at 5 o'clock the men were still working cargo on Pier 33. A number of the longshoremen were sent up to pier 65 at noon, which had been rented from the Hamburg-American Line, to get it ready for the Huron when she arrives this morning from Jacksonville. Mr. Pye said Pier 38 is being rebuilt, which is the reason the joint lines had to rent Pier 65 for the time being.

Special Sale of Colored Low Shoes

Low cut styles for women from our own regular stocks. Fashionable models in all the season's most desirable colors.

REGULAR PRICES $8.50 and $9.50, Special $3.50 and $5.00

None Charged—None Sent C. O. D.—No Exchanges.

Men's Low Shoes at a Discount of 20%.

FRANK BROTHERS
Fifth Avenue Boot Shop
Fifth Avenue,
Between 26th and 27th Sts.

FISH BUREAU'S BUSY YEAR.

Some of the 4,300,000,000 Produced Sent to Germany and Japan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Bureau of Fisheries has greatly increased its activities during the past year, making a record beyond that of any other year in its history. Counting all its output, the bureau has reached the highwater mark of additions to the livestock of the country in producing 4,300,000,000 fish in the twelvemonth. These were all good fish, and among them were many thousands of Rocky Mountain rainbow trout, which are regarded as the gamest and most delicious stream fish in the West.

From the large number of rainbow trout produced, the Bureau of Fisheries sent 100,000 successfully to the German station at Ueber Gluepfeln late last season, where, according to reports, they appear to have thrived and promise to establish the variety permanently in the mountain streams of the Fatherland.

A consignment of 100,000 rainbow trout was also sent to the Japanese hatchery at Hyogo with a loss of only 3 per cent., and the process of stocking all the mountain lakes of the province of Hyogo has begun with every sign of complete success.

$10,000 TO CONSCIENCE FUND

Anonymous Sender Says It Is Double His Theft from Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The largest contribution to the conscience fund ever received directly by the Treasury Department came today in a special-delivery letter from New York, inclosing $10,000. Only once before has this amount been exceeded, and that was on Nov. 23, 1901, when the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York received an anonymous contribution of $18,679.60. That amount was turned over eventually to the Treasury Department.

In the letter, which was addressed by hand to Secretary McAdoo, was an unsigned communication, which read:

"While the sender has said double to the United States the amount he stole, yet conscience is not satisfied, and here is another payment."

The amount was made up of three $1,000 bills, eight $500 bills, and thirty $100 bills. This amount brings the conscience fund up to a total of $453,922.03, all of which is turned into the general fund of the Treasury for current expenses. The conscience fund was begun in President Madison's Administration with a contribution of $5. The smallest contribution received was 2 cents. The average annual amount of the contributions has been about $2,300.

OUR OBSERVERS NOT LIKED.

Teutons Make Position Uncomfortable Because of Arms Shipments.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Colonel John Biddle and Captain Berkeley Enochs, until recently attached to the embassy at Vienna as army observers, were today assigned to the War College. With their return the European battlefields are left practically without American military observers.

While both officers and also the War Department refused to discuss their return, it is believed to be a fulfillment of Secretary Garrison's policy to withdraw officers where their presence caused friction and embarrassment. It is said that the popular idea among officers in the armies of the Teutonic allies of the destruction wrought by American arms and ammunition made the position of the American observers uncomfortable.

TALE OF ATLANTIC BATTLE.

Letter Says British Ships Attacked German Submarine Near Halifax.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 20.—A dispatch from Portland, published here tonight, says:

"Reports that British warships had sighted and fired upon a German submarine off the coast of Nova Scotia last Wednesday reached here by mail today, the writer stating that the Canadian censor had forbidden the transmission of the news by telegraph.

The letter said that the engagement occurred near Halifax, forty-seven shots having been heard after three British warships had been seen dashing along the coast at full speed."

ZAPATISTAS RETURN; KEEP CAPITAL QUIET

Washington Anxious for Mexico City, Again Cut Off, While Awaiting Decisive Battle.

EXPECTED SOON AT PACHUCA

Carranza Promises Speedy Victory Over Villa Column—Red Cross Forced to Give Up Relief Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Zapata forces are again in full power in Mexico City, having returned to the capital on Sunday afternoon upon the sudden evacuation of that place by the Carranza forces under the command of General Pablo Gonzales. News of the reoccupation of the capital by Zapata's men was given to the Sate Department today in a dispatch from Senhor Cardoza, the Brazilian Minister, upon which Secretary Lansing based the following announcement:

The department is in receipt of advices dated about noon of the 19th, from Mexico City, stating that the evacuation of the city is complete. The Zapatistas occupied the city on the afternoon of the 18th, and on the 19th appointed some authorities. They are, therefore, again in full power. However, it is stated that their actions indicate a desire to maintain order. President Chazaro and the Conventionist Government have not yet returned.

The Carranza agency in Washington issued an announcement which sought to minimise the importance of the withdrawal of General Gonzales and his forces from the Mexican capital. It stated that these forces only left the capital to "meet and destroy" the Villista flying column, commanded by Generals Reyes and Fierro, which, after capturing Leon, Silao, Irapuato, Celaya, and Queretaro, is understood to be in the vicinity of Pachuca. Commenting on the Gonzales evacuation, Eliseo Arredondo, Carranza's agent here, said:

The movement in force out of Mexico City under the command of General Pablo Gonzales himself has been projected for several days. This movement was kept secret, and although I have known since Saturday that it was in prospect, its important character as a military movement necessitated silence on my part in order that the enemy might not be apprised of its initiation. Now that the movement is under way, I am free to say that General Gonzales's forces have left the capital for the purpose of meeting and destroying a rading movement to the northward of the city by an inferior force of Villistas. This force had its base near Silao. Adequate provision for the preservation of order in Mexico City has been made, and immediately the present operation is completed, which should require only a few days, the military force will return to Mexico City, where General Gonzales will re-establish headquarters.

Secretary Lansing was notified late this afternoon that "railroad communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City is suspended on account of the present military operations." A dispatch to the Red Cross today stated that there was "trouble around Pachuca." The report stated that the second lot of supplies, comprising corn and lime, for the United States Smelting Company at Pachuca, where there are 20,000 people, was en route from Vera Cruz to Pachuca, having left the latter point on Friday in charge of a "special reliable American conductor," but the message added that there was no telegraphic communication between Vera Cruz and Pachuca.

Suspension of railroad communication is viewed here with alarm for the suffering people in Mexico City, as this action completely cuts off the sending of much-needed food supplies. A private message from a responsible source received today pictured the situation as desperate.

At the Cabinet meeting today the uncertain Mexican situation was briefly discussed. Some move on the part of the United States in pursuance of President Wilson's message to the Mexican factions two months ago urging peace is expected in the near future. American Consul General Shanklin, who is now at Vera Cruz, returning to Washington from Mexico City, is expected to give the Administration considerable light on affairs in the republic when he arrives here next week.

The Carranza agency received an official dispatch tonight from Vera Cruz announcing the arrival at that port "under a strong military escort of $30,000,000 in gold and silver bullion bars, the property of a number of foreign-owned mining corporations." This precious metal was accompanied by guard all the way from Pachuca to Vera Cruz and is to be shipped immediately to New York. The Carranza agency stated that "there was no delay or threat of interference with the free passage of this vast quantity of gold and silver from the beginning of its journey to the end."

A message to the State Department from one of the towns on the Mexican border brought word tonight that, the last report General Villa had received from his flying column was that it had taken Queretaro, and that his instructions to the column was to give full protection to foreigners and their interests. The department is advised in a telegram dated July 19 from Eagle Pass that communication with Torreon was opened on July 18. The first train for several weeks left Piedras Negras for Torreon on the 19th.

General Chavez is temporarily in command of the Villa forces at Piedras Negras. There is telegraphic communication between Piedras Negras and Saltillo, which is said to be in possession of General Urbina, commanding a large force of Villistas. Las Vascas, in Coahuila, was reported recaptured by the Villistas on July 18. Reports from Paredon indicate to the State Department that Villa forces are still in control of that section and that small skirmishes are occurring daily between there and Monterey. Piedras Negras is quiet, according to State Department advices.

Enrique C. Llorente, the Villa confidential agent in Washington, tonight issued a charge of bad faith against General Elias Calles, the Carranzista Commander, who has attacked and taken the frontier town of Naco, Sonora, on the Arizona border line. The alleged bad faith would consist of a violation of the agreement entered into between General Maytorena and representatives of Carranza some months ago by which the rival factions pledged themselves to Major General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, not to attack Naco, but to regard it as a neutral border town. Señor Llorente said:

"The agency wishes to make it clear that the good faith of Governor Maytorena in maintaining the agreement and the heavy drain upon his forces for the expedition to the Yaqui territory for the protection of American colonists were all that permitted Calles to capture Naco and Cananea. Recapture of the town would be a simple task were it not for General Maytorena's humanitarian desire to refrain from exposing noncombatants to the danger which would accompany such an action, and his wish to do nothing to injure the cordial and pleasant relations now happily existing between the inhabitants on the American side of the border and the Convention Government."

ABANDON RELIEF WORK.

Red Cross Finds It Impossible to Deal with Mexican Leaders.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Brigadier General Devol, General Manager of the American Red Cross, returned from the Texas border today with the announcement that attempts to relieve famine and suffering among noncombatants in Mexico were hopeless under present conditions.

For six weeks General Devol directed relief work from Fort Sam Houston. He was thoroughly discouraged by the failure of the Mexican factional leaders to co-operate. With the official statement from Red Cross headquarters tonight merely saying it had been decided "that for the present much of the relief work must be postponed," the understanding here is that the society practically will abandon its activities until the United States Government has further developed its Mexican policy.

"There is no practical outlook for the relief of Mexico through the American Red Cross under the present conditions," said General Devol, "although reports from all over Mexico indicate the necessity of distribution of relief supplies throughout Mexico. The physical condition of the railroads and the lack of co-operation of the military authorities in charge make it practically impossible to relieve the people in need of help.

"Neither the Carranza authorities nor the Villa authorities are co-operating in relief work in any way, though Carranza did not interfere with supplies to Monterey. The authorities on both sides will not permit purchase of food of any kind within their territory. When the Monclova situation was acute, we could buy relief supplies on the Mexican side cheaper than in the United States."

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Films for Developing and Printing may be left at the Main Floor Camera Counter.

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Clean-Cut Palm Beach Suits

Eight Patterns $6.75

Elsewhere $8.50 to $11.00

SACK and Norfolk models that won't shrink from a washing and don't shrink in the tub; feather-light, immaculate, porous and c-o-o-l. For men of slim build and men of solid stature, up to comfortable "48s".

GENUINE Palm Beach CLOTH

Tailored on clean, fine, thoroughbred lines of genuine crisp Palm Beach Cloth, cold-water shrunk and shape-retaining. Eight patterns: solid colors and hair-line stripes in the staple "natural" and Oxford gray; distinguished silk stripes on "natural" grounds, worn by New Yorkers who set the styles; a beautiful dark "sun-fast" blue with the faintest of lighter pencil lines.

Their smartness will last as long as they last—*guaranteed* by the workmanship. Skeletonized; double-stitched seams; armholes piped and pockets stayed; all sewing done with *silk*. Need pressing but seldom; cost less to keep spotless than a single pair of flannel trousers. You will feel fortunate (and vastly cooler) if you get one of these suits.

A suit at the price of a pair of trousers—there's "Macy value" for you!

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Special Elevators, 35th Street Entrance.

POLICE INVESTIGATE DEATH IN MT. SINAI

David Levene Hails Taxicab in Street, Is Taken to the Hospital, and Expires.

HIS RELATIVES MYSTIFIED

Say He Had Tonsils Removed a Few Hours Before, and Was Refused at Institution Monday.

The police and the Coroners' office began an investigation yesterday afternoon of the death of David Levene, a young public accountant, who lived with his mother, three brothers, and four sisters at 450 East 141st Street, the Bronx. Levene died in Mount Sinai Hospital about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, twenty minutes after he had been admitted to the hospital, to which he drove in a taxicab from 110th Street and Broadway.

The hospital officials declined to tell what had caused Levene's death or to tell from what he had been suffering when he reached the institution. According to Rose Levene, a sister, the hospital attendants declined to receive her brother when she took him there in a taxicab on Monday night. Then he had been extremely nervous and had complained of severe pains in his fingers. According to Miss Levene, a clerk who received them in the office of the hospital looked at Levene, who was big and strong looking, and exclaimed:

"You're a good, healthy chap. We can't wake up the doctors at this hour. Come back tomorrow."

It was only between 9:30 and 10 o'clock, said Miss Levene, but they were obliged to leave and returned home. Yesterday morning Levene felt better, and with his brother, Arthur, went to the office of Dr. Ernest Danziger, 63 West Ninetieth Street, where David Levene had his tonsils removed. According to his family, he had suffered from throat trouble, due to enlarged tonsils, for more than six months, and his visit to Dr. Danziger was by appointment, made previously on the advice of the physician.

Nothing in the operation could have caused death, his family believe, for Arthur Levene remained until it was over and went about his business only when David urged him to do so, saying that he felt all right.

What happened after David left the physician's office the police have not learned yet. He was deposited at the hospital in a state of semi-collapse by a taxicab chauffeur who said he had hailed him at 110th Street and Broadway and had asked to be driven to the hospital in a hurry, saying he felt ill. The hospital authorities allowed the chauffeur to depart without questioning him further or learning his name, so it was not until after death that Levene was identified by cards and letters in his pockets and his family and the police were notified.

An autopsy will be held today which, it is hoped, will determine the cause of Levene's death. He was 28 years old and single and apparently in good health, except his throat trouble and the peculiar pain which sent him to Mount Sinai Hospital in vain on Monday night.

INSULT OUR FLAG IN MEXICO.

Carranza Soldiers Carry It to Border Line and Trample It.

BISBEE, Ariz., July 20.—Carranza troops who captured Naco, Sonora, yesterday, while removing liquor from an American saloon late today, found a United States flag, carried it to within a few feet of the international line, and trampled it into ribbons.

VILLISTAS STAND AT NOGALES.

Carranza Leader Says He Will Attack Border Town at Once.

NOGALES, Ariz., July 20.—Governor José Maytorena, the Villa chieftain who a few days ago controlled practically all of Sonora with the exception of Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas, made preparations today to defend Nogales, the only border town he now possesses, against Carranza troops under General P. Elias Calles.

The taking of Naco and of Cananea by Carranza forces, in addition to numerous other towns and mining camps, has left Maytorena with Guaymas on the west coast as his only port in Sonora, and, though he denied today Calles's claims of victory at Villa Verde, the Villa chief announced that he would concentrate all his troops at Nogales "to plan a new campaign."

According to reports from Carranza agents, Calles, whose troops took Cananea last night, will attempt to capture Nogales at once.

AN INVESTMENT

That depends on an individual's credit or management is as uncertain as human nature. Our Guaranteed Mortgages, founded on the necessities of a great city, are as safe as man can devise.

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BOOKS SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

The Best Stories of the Year

"Miss Thomasina Tucker," by Kate Douglas Wiggin, a novelette. — "No 6," a play, by Stephen Phillips. — "Mother Machree," by James B. Connolly. — "Letitia," by Gordon Arthur Smith. — "At the End of the Rainbow," by Jennette Lee. — "A Little Tragedy at Coococache," by G. T. Marsh. — "Her First Marrying," by Una Hunt. All in the

August Fiction Number of Scribner's

Published July 23rd

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Hear ye Hear ye:

Three Days of Display,—

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, July 21, 22 and 23,—

To Herald The

MIDSUMMER SALE of FURNITURE for AUGUST

OUR entire stock of Furniture, amounting to $425,000, will be placed on sale on Monday, July 26th, and continue throughout the month of August.

This is not Furniture made for a "Sale." Only such Furniture as finds a place in our regular stock after careful scrutiny of the construction, correctness and quality, is offered in this sale.

Furniture in the JACOBEAN, WILLIAM AND MARY, QUEEN ANNE, COLONIAL and ELIZABETHAN periods. SHERATON, HEPPELWHITE, CHIPPENDALE and ADAM styles. In fact, only the good sort that will remain and that you will want to keep and cherish.

Each piece shows reduction of from 10 to 50% from the usual selling prices.

Selections may be made and orders will be taken during these three days in order that the hurry and confusion incident to the opening day of the Sale may be avoided.

Deliveries will follow after July 26th, the opening day of this notable price-saving event.

In Progress:

The MIDSEASON CLEARANCE *of* TAG ENDS

All Sections of the Store Participating.

ONE of the Most Important Value-Giving Events in the History of This Store.

"I Am Innocent as You," Is Condemned Man's Appeal

BECKER MAKES FINAL PLEA FOR LIFE

Continued from Page 1.

New York City, that the article is herewith transcribed:

WHITMAN AND BECKER.

Should the innocence, or even partial innocence, of Charles A. Becker be demonstrated by a John Doe or any other legal proceeding, the position of Governor Whitman will be most extraordinary. The Governor's entire political standing is based upon the convictions in the Rosenthal murder case. His uncompromising determination to send the culprits, and, above all Becker, to the electric chair is the very stuff of which his reputation as an unflinching public servant and antagonist of evil is made up. It was the second conviction of Becker that made him Governor. It would be most painful for him and his admirers to discover now that he had been the victim of blind zeal and misinformed prejudice. We refuse to give any credence to such a theory without overwhelming proof.

Reviews Appeals to Whitman.

I beg you to believe that this language is not quoted for any other reason than because it shows with a clearness which I could not command (and with a frankness which, perhaps, might not be seemly in me) that any review by the Executive of the evidence given against me, or of the manner in which my prosecution was conducted, must be the work of a man whose present political eminence is built on my conviction and whose political future must depend on my execution.

To obviate this condition made possible by a constitutional omission it was suggested to you on my behalf that ex-Chief Justice Andrews of the Court of Appeals, or ex-Chief Judge Cullen, or some other citizen of pre-eminent distinction be invited to examine the record and advise you of the executive action which, for the credit of the State, should be taken with respect to the sentence of death pronounced on me.

Even after this proposal had been rejected I still ventured to hope that the Hon. Willard Bartlett might give me permission to place before him certain facts hitherto undisclosed which I am now about to place before you, and (if he thought they justified such a course) that he might then, on his own motion, make whatever recommendation to you the highest interests of justice in his opinion required. Mr. Manton went to Albany for the purpose of preferring a request to this effect, but he failed to see the Chief Judge.

His Appeal to Hughes.

On the facts disclosed in the record of my trial the Supreme Court of the United States was asked to issue a writ of error on the grounds, first, that the proceedings against me in the courts of this State did not constitute that due process of law by which alone a citizen of the United States can be deprived of his life; and, secondly, because the very serious complaints I have to make against the manner of my prosecution must be addressed to a Governor who is the very person responsible for them as District Attorney, and that this has resulted in denying me equal protection of the laws with all other persons who have ever been accused of murder in this State.

The detailed assignments of error addressed to the Supreme Court in my behalf are annexed.

Mr. Justice Hughes denied my application for a writ of error on the ground that all these matters and proceedings of which I complained were within the jurisdiction of the State courts.

There remained a possibility that a writ of habeas corpus might lie to bring the whole proceedings before the Supreme Court of the United States, including the question whether your insistence on carrying out the prior proceedings conducted against me by you as District Attorney is consistent with that equal protection of the laws to which I am entitled under the Constitution.

Gives Up Habeas Corpus.

I have asked my counsel to state frankly whether in his judgment the Supreme Court, (if the case were to come before it on habeas corpus,) would be likely to reverse the judgment against me. He answered that the only ground on which the Supreme Court could be asked to set aside my conviction is that from the moment when at the opening of my second trial I offered proof that the District Attorney, instead of protecting my constitutional rights, as he was sworn to do, had actually conspired to invade them by circulating false and scandalous statements to my injury.

That the subsequent proceedings as they are set out in the assignments of error were so utterly unfair that they constituted not an impartial trial to determine my guilt or innocence, but a conspiracy to bring about my conviction. And counsel advised me that he did not believe the Supreme Court would ever render a decision condemning so sweepingly and seriously the entire judicial processes of a State.

As this question, however, is entirely new, he thought it possible that a writ might be issued out of the United States District Court, and perhaps even a stay of execution might be granted pending decision by the Supreme Court. But as the only effect of this would be to delay my death for a few months, I have instructed him not to make the application.

I am to die, and I am ready now to meet my fate as I have any reason to think that I ever will be. I do not desire a delay that can merely serve to prolong an agony which is already almost unendurable. There is but one service counsel or anybody else can render me now, and that is said in finding evidence which will establish my innocence. If any other legal proceedings should be undertaken in my behalf in the courts they will have but that one object in view.

Direct Appeal to Whitman.

Although it involves the unprecedented (perhaps some would say preposterous) proceedings of asking his Excellency, Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State, to review, reverse and in some respects condemn the conduct of Hon. Charles S. Whitman, District Attorney of New York County, in prosecuting an indictment for murder against me, nevertheless that my constitutional rights may be at least asserted, I ask your Excellency most respectfully on the record submitted to Mr. Justice Hughes to forbid execution of the capital sentence pronounced on me.

I ask your Excellency further, in the light of certain facts, now disclosed for the first time, to forbid my execution on the ground that my guilt of this murder is not established so clearly as to justify the taking of a human life by the public executioner.

Here, Sir, let me say that I do not ask any indulgence at your hands.

If I have actually committed the crime of which I have been found guilty no criminal ever went to execution who more thoroughly deserved the punishment inflicted on him.

I was an officer of the law and as such, I was equipped with extraordinary power to be exercised first, and above all, for the safety of life and property. If I have really and in fact abused these powers conferred on me for the protection of life by perverting them to accomplish the destruction of life then, indeed, I am doubly guilty.

Better Death than Prison.

To the heinous crime of murdering a fellow-being I have added a species of treason against the community. To a criminal so depraved I freely concede there could be neither warrant nor justification for clemency. Moreover, if I were given the choice between dying a felon's death in the electric chair and living a felon's life in a prison cell I should certainly not be inclined to prefer the longer over the shorter agony. But to revolt from being forced to bear, living or dead, the stigma of murder, I do not deserve that infamy.

I am innocent as you of having murdered Herman Rosenthal, or of having counseled, procured, or abetted his murder.

It is because I am more concerned about vindicating my name and character than about preserving my life that I have compiled in the accompanying document, all in my own handwriting, a full account of all the intercourse I ever had with Rose and Rosenthal. The utterly misleading and inaccurate statements attributed to me in the newspapers yesterday and today decide me to place this statement before you now rather than leave it to be published after my death. It cannot be said hereafter that I deferred making these statements until their accuracy could no longer be tested by cross-examination of their author. There is abundant time now to verify every single fact that I allege.

My counsel have always advised me (and I am satisfied) that it is a duty alike of citizenship and morals to place you in possession of every fact within my knowledge which might throw any light on the commission of this murder. This done, my duty will have been performed. The action you then take will be between your conscience and yourself. Your power is unlimited, and so is your responsibility.

While the accompanying document details fully, I believe, every interview I ever had with Rosenthal and the substance of every communication I had with Rose, it may be well to add here a brief statement of the reasons why I had any relations whatever with either.

Tells Why He Met Rose Often.

I think you will concede that my acquaintance and frequent meetings with Rose constituted the most damaging feature of the case built up against me. And yet surely you must realize that association was not merely consistent with my duty as a policeman, but it was a most important element in enabling me to discharge efficiently the peculiar tasks assigned me.

After my promotion to Lieutenant, and while still performing what is called "desk duty" at various station houses, I was called at intervals by the Headquarters authorities to perform certain special tasks. These covered many branches of police work, from dealing with strikes and various forms of disorder to "getting" certain persons who were known to be habitual violators of law, but against whom it was found almost impossible to obtain evidence sufficient for conviction.

Shortly after Mr. Rhinelander Waldo became Commissioner there were very general complaints, as your Excellency will doubtless remember, of ruffianism displayed by gangs of young roughs on street cars and places of public resort, through which peaceable citizens were terrorized and which often culminated in homicide. To suppress this evil a special squad was organized at Headquarters and I was appointed to command it. I think my superiors will testify that this duty was efficiently performed. Rowdyism was checked, and as the work for which my squad was organized became less onerous, Commissioner Waldo began to assign me to the duty of raiding different gambling houses.

I was never given general authority to deal with gambling. I had no power to molest any establishment unless one which the Commissioner specially ordered me to raid. Nevertheless, to be selected for such service was a mark of confidence which any policeman would value very highly, and of which I certainly was exceedingly proud. As it was to my efficiency in suppressing rowdyism alone that I attributed these other assignments, I was naturally anxious to show myself equally efficient in this new field of duty.

Suppression of Gambling.

Suppression of gambling is a very different task from suppression of rowdyism, and much more difficult. Dealing with rowdies simply requires physical courage, steady nerves, and cool judgment. The rowdy knows no restraint except fear; not of the law, but the person charged with the administering of the law. He must be in fear of the man who wears the uniform. He cares nothing for the authority which the uniform typifies. The officer dealing with rowdies frequently takes his life in his hands, but he is hardly ever exposed to corrupt influences. The utmost degree of discretion that he is required to exercise usually is to discriminate between the dangerous gangster, who must be repressed sternly by force, and the citizen, ordinarily well behaved, but found acting in a disorderly manner through occasional indulgence in drink, who should be treated with forbearance and good temper.

But the officer charged with the suppression of gambling is beset on all sides with difficulties to be overcome, dangers to be avoided, temptations to be withstood.

It was while engaged in this branch of police work that I met Rose for the first time. I had just raided a gambling house of which he was part owner. The occasion of our meeting and the circumstances under which he offered to become my stool pigeon and obtain evidence against other gamblers, if I would allow him to do business, (a proposal which I submitted to Commissioner Waldo and was by him rejected,) and the conditions under which he actually became my stool pigeon and continued as such almost to the time of the murder, are all fully described in the statement which is annexed.

A Stool Pigeon Indispensable.

In view of the deadly injury done me on the trial by this association with Rose it is necessary to explain here why I valued his offer to become my stool pigeon so highly that I submitted it to Commissioner Waldo, and why I continued to avail myself of his services after he consented to act as my stool pigeon. An officer who raids a gambling bling establishment, as your Excellency doubtless realizes, must always produce two things at his peril; he must produce gambling paraphernalia found in the place raided and persons who were actually engaged in gambling there.

If no gambling implements be found, the officer will be charged with having violated the residence of a peaceable citizen, which he was charged to protect, and this will lead almost certainly to dismissal from the force, very probably to a criminal prosecution.

If he finds gambling implements but no persons actually using them the authorities at Headquarters will always suspect him of having warned the gamblers in advance, with the result that he will certainly be deprived of similar details in the future, and very likely his prospects of promotion would be seriously, if not fatally, impaired.

The chief difficulty experienced by every police officer assigned to raid gambling houses is to secure the preliminary evidence on which a Magistrate will issue the necessary warrant. The first essential is to secure admission of some one who will testify that he saw gambling in progress. As entrance to every such establishment is vigilantly guarded by watchers, who allow no unknown person to pass, the difficulty of obtaining evidence is apparent.

Line Up to See Informers.

When a police agent does succeed in gaining admission and a raid is made, the doorkeepers of every gambling house in town attend the Police Court where the men arrested are arraigned for the purpose of identifying the informer, who, needless to say, is excluded ever afterward from all such establishments. The supply of police officers available for such purposes is limited. Moreover, they soon become known, and every watcher is placed on his guard against them. The only other way of obtaining evidence against them is through what are known as "stool pigeons." The person who can ordinarily be obtained to act as a stool pigeon is usually a worthless fellow, who after agreeing to betray his fellows to the police for money will quite likely, in turn, betray the police to the gambler for another sum of money by refusing to appear in court against the place raided on his information.

The authorities at Headquarters expect from the raiding officer not merely production at the police station of gambling paraphernalia and persons found using them, but also evidence enough to hold the gamblers in the Police Court. When men taken on the raid are arraigned and discharged because there is not sufficient evidence to hold them, the raid itself becomes unjustified, and the officer is seriously discredited. And it is just here that the stool pigeon is very likely to fail the officer.

With a man so well known in the gambling world as Rose to act as a stool pigeon there was no gambling house against which I could not obtain evidence sufficient to obtain a warrant authorizing a raid, and to justify the raid after it was made. At the same time he was always able to conceal his own contribution to the raid by putting forward some other person to give the necessary testimony. As a matter of fact, it was through information which he furnished that I succeeded in carrying out successfully every raid, without a single exception, which the Commissioner ordered me to make, and in closing some establishments which had long been in business, but had never before been entered by a policeman.

But while this record was one which I labored hard to establish and strove continuously to maintain, it was not without sinister features.

Dangers of a Frame-Up.

There is one danger, as your Excellency well knows, which always besets an officer engaged in the suppression of gambling, and which grows ever more serious in proportion to the success which he achieves, and that is a frame-up.

The gambler is usually a man of influence, almost invariably a member of some political organization, active in the work of political campaigns, and quite liberal with contributions. His success in business depends very largely on his capacity to make friends. He is nearly always connected with some political leader, not merely by political associations, but also by ties of strong personal attachment. The officer who succeeds in raiding a prosperous gambling establishment provokes for himself, as your Excellency well knows, the abiding enmity of very powerful men. If he proves impervious to threats, bribes, or other doubtful influences he at once becomes the object of persistent and highly ingenious schemes to secure his dismissal from the force. The usual method of reprisal is to accuse him of either demanding money for refraining from a raid or else with unnecessary destruction of property in prosecuting it.

When the attacks on him become formidable the officer almost invariably finds the stool pigeon whom he has used the chief agent employed to destroy him. The stool pigeon, therefore, is never trusted. His trade is treason. Surely your Excellency, knowing all this, must realize not merely the utter improbability but the absolute impossibility that I could have trusted a stool pigeon like Rose with confidences involving my character and my life.

Met Rosenthal with Elks.

It is indeed quite likely that Rose may have represented himself among his gambling friends as my "collector" to demand money from gamblers as the price of protecting their business by failure to raid them. This would have been merely a measure of self-protection on his part. His work as a stool pigeon for me necessitated frequent meetings between us. This open association could be understood by gamblers as indicating only one of two things—either that he was my stool pigeon or my collector. I cared little what these gamblers thought of me.

But knowledge or even suspicion among them that Rose was my stool pigeon would have rendered him useless to me. His usefulness I was most anxious to preserve, for it was through his work as a stool pigeon that I was able to maintain the record which I had established as an officer who never failed to perform any task that was assigned to him. I think even your Excellency has borne testimony to this record of mine for efficiency in the discharge of duty.

Such were my relations with Rose when I met Rosenthal for the first time at the Elks' banquet on New Year's Eve. The circumstances of this meeting are all described down to the last detail that I can recall in the written account which is annexed. But there were strong reasons not there mentioned which made me anxious to avoid him.

A Raid He Didn't Make.

Though I had never met him, I knew a good deal about him. Indeed I had been asked by Captain Bugher, while he was First Deputy Commissioner and I was doing desk duty in the Fortieth Precinct, to raid an establishment then conducted by Rosenthal. But to have done this successfully would have seriously discredited the Inspector and Captain of the precinct in which the establishment was located, both of whom were valued personal friends.

On the other hand I would not betray the Commissioner's confidence by deliberately failing to carry out loyally any task that he had confided to me. I asked Commissioner Bugher, therefore, as a special favor to relieve me from duty. He complied with the request and assigned the raid to the two Lieutenants who stood highest on the list of eligibles for promotion. It was made and it was successful. Rosenthal at once charged these officers with having wantonly destroyed valuable property belonging to him. A warrant was actually issued by a police magistrate on his complaint, but though several examinations were held the proceedings never came to anything. These officers are now high in the department and deserve the promotion they have obtained.

With this knowledge of Rosenthal I could hardly have been eager to cultivate his acquaintance. I never spoke to him after the meeting until the occasion when I called to see Senator Sullivan at his office in the Shanley Building on my invitation at his half-brother, Lawrence Mulligan, as described in the accompanying affidavit.

"Big Tim" and His Power.

That meeting was my first with the man so widely known as "Big Tim." Your Excellency may have some difficulty now in realizing the value which I then placed on this invitation to meet Mr. Sullivan, although your experience as District Attorney must have made you familiar with the extraordinary power he wielded. His influence in the Police Department, no matter who might be in his head, was believed to be unbounded. A policeman was succeeded in enlisting his favor was considered sure of promotion. Mr. Sullivan was the author of the law against carrying concealed weapons, enforcement of which was among the peculiar duties of my squad.

To be assured by a person so intimately connected with him as his half-brother that my manner of enforcing this law had impressed the Senator so favorably that he wanted to thank me personally for it, was, perhaps, the most agreeable and hopeful news ever imparted to me since I was appointed to the force.

All the circumstances of this meeting with Mr. Sullivan are fully described in the accompanying statement:

When Sullivan told me, as there set forth, that he was interested in Rosenthal's house to the amount of $12,500 I did not for a moment, it is only fair to say, understand him as saying that he was Rosenthal's partner. So far as I know, Sullivan had no interest in any gambling house except that those for whom he had obtained protection, (or at least who believed they were allowed to do business through his influence,) he invariably asked to employ some of his political followers. Sullivan's munificence was undoubtedly one source of his popularity.

Any gambler who had been raided, or who had otherwise experienced hard fortune, could nearly always borrow money from him. His statement to me and the note signed by him which Rosenthan displayed both satisfied me that he had lent Rosenthal the money by which his gambling house was equipped.

Rose's $1,500 to Rosenthal.

Looking back at these events now in the light of all that has since happened I think it by no means impossible that Rosenthal may have believed the $1,500 put in his house by Rose was really money advanced by me.

Rosenthal would hardly have allowed Rose for the $1,500 a half interest in the establishment which had cost him at least $12,500 to equip, according to Sullivan's statement, unless Rose was believed to have contributed something else in addition.

Again Rose, if he acknowledged this sum to be his own money, would have had no excuse for asking that it be secured by a chattel mortgage on all the furniture, thus making it a kind of preferred charge on the business. But by pretending the money came from some other source he might easily insist on conditions which it would have been extravagant to demand for money contributed by himself. And if I were believed to have been the source of it, the terms that he could exact might well be unusually favorable. But this I never gave a thought at the time.

What Rose might have said about me to Rosenthal or what Rosenthal might have believed was not a matter with which I concerned myself. My only interest was in maintaining Rose's usefulness as a stool pigeon, and this, as he himself said, was helped by his having an interest in a house, which accounted for his means of living without exposing him to suspicion of being a stool pigeon. At the same time it affected him access to other houses where he could obtain for me the evidence by which alone I could effect successfully any raid which the Commissioner ordered me to make.

Paid Scant Heed to Rosenthal.

But that anybody could believe I would hold such a conversation as the one Rose mentioned in his testimony with Rosenthal (of whom I had the knowledge already described) at our first meeting or (even if I were capable of engaging in the business of gambling) that among all the gamblers in New York I would select for a partner such a man, with whom I had never exchanged words except as described in the accompanying statement, is conceivable only where preconviction of my guilt has become an immovable mental obsession.

The fury displayed by Rosenthal after the raid did not seem to me at all extraordinary. He was known to have boasted that he never failed "to get" any member of the force who had molested him. And I was not, therefore, surprised to learn that he was instituted against me. Until the publication of the article charging that I was the real owner of the chattel mortgage on his furniture I never gave his threat the slightest attention. The publication in The World I regarded as the culmination of his efforts. I was satisfied that no evidence could be found to support the criminal charges, and of Rosenthal's uncorroborated testimony I had not the slightest apprehension.

After I had obtained authority from the Police Commissioner to institute a suit for libel against The World I was so little concerned about the matter that I proceeded with my wife to spend the day at Brighton Beach.

When Sullivan Sent for Him.

On my return about 1 o'clock in the morning my private telephone rang, and a man describing himself as Mr. Applebaum, Senator Sullivan's private secretary, said the Senator wanted to see me. I answered that I would call on him in the morning. He said the matter was urgent and the Senator must see me tonight, and added, "If you will come, I will call for you in about thirty minutes in an automobile and take you down to meet him." I agreed to come in half an hour.

Mr. Applebaum appeared, accompanied by Jack Rose, and said: "The Senator was awaiting me at the Circle Theatre." All three of us went to Sixtieth Street, where Mr. Sullivan stepped out of a limousine automobile, which was awaiting, and invited me to his private office. We went up two flights of stairs, and on entering his room, he asked me, "what about this Rosenthal affair?" I said, "There's nothing of it." He said: "It must not be allowed to go any further. Rosenthal has gone so far now, he can't be stopped. He must be got away."

"That," I said, at once, "would be the very worst thing could happen to us. Everybody would say that either you or I had caused his disappearance, and naturally it would seem so. And if you induced him to leave, it must be because he had something discreditable to reveal. Now, everything he could say has already been said and published. It is absolutely necessary to my position in the department that his statements be faced and disproved.

"This I was prepared to do. His charge that I was the owner of the chattel mortgage Rose stood ready to disprove, and beyond that there was nothing worthy of notice in his charges. The Senator answered, "Where a fire of this kind is started, there is no knowing where it will reach. Rosenthal has already been very close to me politically and personally, and once inquiry starts they reach into election matters. And secret investigations of elections by Grand Juries have always been sources of great trouble."

Recalled Diver's Troubles.

I don't know whether the Senator actually mentioned the troubles that had overwhelmed one of his predecessors, Patrick Diver, many years ago, or whether it simply occurred to me, but I do recall having said, "As to the political side of it, Senator, I have no opinion at all. But I am perfectly clear that, so far as I am concerned, his disappearance would be fatal if it would be suspected that I had connived at it." The Senator answered, "Well, perhaps you are right, but I have a favor to ask. Whatever happens in this row between you two, I want you to promise me that you will never mention the fact that I spoke to you about letting Rosenthal open." His promise I gave.

He expressed very warm appreciation of my attitude, and coming downstairs, just as we emerged from the building, he said: "I would give $5,000—yes, $25,000—to have prevented this thing or to stop it now if I could." I did not pay much attention to the remark, but rejoined Mr. Applebaum and Rose in the other car and went home to bed.

On the way up I recall that Rose said, "I wonder if the big fellow really has that much money at hand, if he needs to use it." I think Mr. Applebaum said, "Any money that he needs he can always find."

Rose then said something to the effect that he could easily raise any money that would be necessary to get Rosenthal away, whereupon I said: "Not on your life. His disappearance now is the one thing that would make his accusations serious," I asserted. Nothing more was ever said about Tim Sullivan putting up money to get Rosenthal away. The remark I have quoted about being willing to give a large sum I interpreted merely as an expression of his anxiety to end this trouble, which I did not consider serious, and which he seemed to think might produce serious consequences, as indeed it had.

Quotes Deacon Terry, Reporter.

Certainly nothing happened the following day to increase my apprehension of Rosenthal. On the contrary, Mr. Deacon Terry, a reporter then connected with The American, whom I met at the Madison Square fight late in the evening, informed me that the District Attorney had said to him during the course of the day, while discussing these charges of Rosenthal: "If you see Becker, you can say there is no prejudice whatever against him in this office. On the contrary, I recognize that he has been a singularly efficient officer. His raid on the Lincoln Hotel was a splendid piece of police work, and enabled this office to gain considerable credit. While I shall, of course, examine into these charges of Rosenthal's, unless they are corroborated they would not of themselves be sufficient to justify an indictment, and you can tell Becker that this office will do nothing unfair, but full justice to him and every one else."

It was after this conversation that I offered to take Mr. Terry home. He lived in New Jersey. It was then past midnight. Had he said "yes" instead of "no," I could not have returned to New York City until between 4 and 5 A. M. I would not then have gone to the station house immediately after the murder, nor would I have passed Forty-second Street and dropped Sullivan there, both of which events became strong features of the case against me.

I don't believe, your Excellency will question the fact of my proposal to take Mr. Terry to his home in New Jersey nor of his refusal, which has cost me so dear.

Knows Nothing of the Killing.

The statements imputed to me concerning the circumstances immediately attending Rosenthal's murder in the publication yesterday and today which force me to address you now are entirely unfounded. I never said Vallon fired the pistol shot that killed Rosenthal, or that the killing was unintentional or that it was the result of some misapprehension among the slayers. I know nothing whatever—I never did know anything—about that dreadful crime.

It is, indeed, matter of common report (as I am informed) in every newspaper office that a sum of money had been raised probably by Rose from the gamblers to get Rosenthal away; that Rosenthal refused the sum offered, but consented to go for a larger sum. It was for this larger sum he is said to have been waiting at the Metropole when he was called out, and instead of getting the money which he expected he was shot to death by the gunmen.

Of course, if it could be shown that Rose had been entrusted with a sum of money (whether $6,000 or $16,000) to be given to Rosenthal, it would shed a flood of light on the whole transaction. It would explain the source of the $1,000 which admittedly he paid to the gunmen for committing the murder, while the disappearance of the balance taken in connection with his known hostility to Rosenthal and his fear of him, would amply explain the assassination. Of this my counsel has been diligently searching for proof, but your Excellency will readily understand the difficulty they encounter. The information could only come from the gamblers who contributed the money.

Has No Gambler Friends.

Among these I am entirely without friends. Indeed, the policeman is always an object of aversion to gamblers and all violators of the law whom he has been compelled to pursue. No testimony that can aid me is likely to be volunteered from such sources. In the underworld Rose has acquired added distinction by the skill with which he has succeeded in removing the halter which had been fastened securely around his neck and the necks of his associates by indisputable evidence and fastening it around the neck of a "cop" by perjury.

And now, Sir, that I have disclosed all the facts concerning this homicide within my knowledge, let me ask your attention to the manner in which some of them have been perverted and distorted to my injury. I concede freely that no public officer has ever performed a service more valuable to the community which had honored him than you did in appearing at the station house immediately after the Rosenthal murder, and by correcting the mistaken entry on the blotter concerning the number of the murderers' auto, made inevitable the capture first of the driver, and as a natural consequence of the assassins.

Nor do I think it unnatural that since Rosenthal was under subpoena to testify against me on the following day, you should have hastened to the conclusion that I had probably incited his murder to prevent his appearance before the Grand Jury. In your position and with the same amount of information on the subject I would very probably have reached the same conclusion.

Indeed, it was not until Rose's personal reasons for desiring Rosenthal's death were made clear on the trial of the gunmen that I myself could form any reasonable theory of the motive that had caused the murder. But I do complain that this preconception of my guilt should have betrayed you into measures which I am certain must ultimately bring discredit on the administration of justice and which I firmly believe will cause you the deepest regret.

Why He Went to 47th Street.

Conceive, Sir, the degree to which under the empire of this belief in my guilt you have been led to pervert and distort circumstances which should have tended to establish my innocence.

When my counsel appeared before you to ask that in view of your part in my prosecution the executive action to be taken on my conviction should be referred to some distinguished citizen for advice, you said it was my appearance at the police station shortly after the murder that first led you to suspect me of complicity in it. And yet, Sir, I went there for precisely the same reason that led you to go there.

When I learned from Hawley of Rosenthal's death I said at once to my wife, as she can testify: "I never now can meet and disprove those charges Rosenthal made against me, and, while they cannot be presented, they will yet hang like a cloud over me in the department." There was but one way in which it might be possible to offset the injury his death threatened to cause me, and that was by discovering some clue to his murder which would greatly enhance my reputation on the force. My wife agreed, and for that reason advised me to comply with Hawley's request and go immediately downtown.

When I reached the station house I found there was no opportunity by which I could contribute to the discovery of the criminals, because the entire problem of the crime was already in process of solution by yourself. But again, Sir, it is an extraordinary idea that the appearance of a man at the place where murder has been done is evidence of his having perpetrated it.

The Murderer Always Flees.

So far as I know, there is not on record a case where an assassin has voluntarily approached the corpse of his victim. He always flies in the opposite direction. It is an axiom among policemen (and I think among all criminologists) that an instinct too strong to be resisted always drives the murderer from sight of the victim whose blood he has shed.

And, Sir, is it conceivable if I had known Rose was the real instigator of this crime, that the day after the commission I could have been seeking him at Pollock's house, not secretly or alone, but openly, in the company of a notary, who was a perfect stranger to me, (after having vainly sought one with Mr. Burt at the Harvard Club,) thus incurring not merely the risk but the certainty of its being used against me (as it has been with deadly effect) in case Rose's complicity was discovered? The very openness of my conduct in this respect, instead of being taken as proof of conscious innocence, is held evidence of my guilt.

I need hardly point out to you that it was this preconception of my guilt which led both Mr. Justice Seabury and you to misapprehend the testimony given against me on the second trial so radically that it was grievously misstated both in your address and in the charge of the court to the jury. The most flagrant instances of these misstatements have been pointed out to the Court of Appeals in the brief submitted by my counsel on the motion for a reargument.

It is there stated (and it has not been contradicted) that both the trial court and the Court of Appeals assumed the testimony in the second trial to be identical with that given on the first, whereas they were radically different, and it was on this misconception of the whole case that the Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment against me.

Wants Joseph Murphy Heard.

I mention this, Sir, not to complain, but to reinforce the request which I now make that Joseph Murphy, confined in the State Prison at Sing Sing, be examined by you and asked to state under oath what he overheard Rose, Vallon, and Webber plot in the Tombs before my trial.

When my counsel submitted to you a letter voluntarily addressed by this man Murphy you said (as I am informed) that the writer was not in the Tombs while Rose and the others were confined there. I have since caused the record to be examined, and I beg now, Sir, to state that you were mistaken. Not merely was he an inmate of the Tombs at that time, but his statement that these men were visited by Mr. Applebaum on the Sunday that he mentioned can be verified, and by Mr. Applebaum himself.

Before my arrest, but after I had been transferred from Headquarters to duty at the Sixty-fifth Precinct, Mr. Applebaum called on me twice. Once we met in the Captain's private room in the station house, and a few days later (the day before Sunday mentioned by Murphy in his letter) I met him at the south end of Washington Bridge. Each time his object was to convey a request from Senator Sullivan that whatever might happen I would make no mention either of the Senator's request about allowing Rosenthal to open a gambling house or of my having met him at the Circle Theatre the evening before the murder. I answered if these informers, who all professed to be devoted followers of Sullivan, refrained from mentioning his name he could count on my silence.

Sunday Visit to Tombs.

That promise I have kept until now, when, in view of the charges against him that are unfounded, I am advised that to state the whole truth about those transactions is the most effective method of repelling darker insinuations calculated to blacken his memory. Mr. Applebaum, I think, will admit that he did visit the Tombs the following day, though it was a Sunday, and after informing Rose and the others of my assurance secured similar promises of silence from all of them. If it should be proved that these men received a visit in the Tombs on a day when visitors were prohibited, as Murphy says they did, it will confirm Murphy's statement so forcibly that your Excellency can hardly afford to disregard it.

This communication has grown to a length which I never anticipated. Whatever effect it may produce (and I hope for very little) it will remain a public record. The very wide interest which my prosecution has awakened leads me to hope that sufficient interest in my fate (whatever it may be) will survive to keep alive among my fellow citizens an insistent desire to ascertain the actual facts of this crime.

Even though the statements here embodied fail now to demonstrate my guiltlessness, yet will they serve as a key to explain future developments certain to follow; quarrels which will inevitably arise among the assassins whom you have allowed to save their own lives by swearing mine away. And from all these sources I am profoundly confident sufficient light will proceed to make my innocence clear to all the world, as it is now to my own conscience.

No Personal Resentment.

If, Sir, I have spoken frankly of what I conceive to be wrong done me by the excessive zeal with which I have been pursued, yet I ask you to believe that I am entirely free from anything like personal resentment.

In these days, when we read of men dying by tens of thousands every day in battle, the disposition that may be made of one poor human life seems scarcely worth the trouble which the persual of these very voluminous papers must entail. But I do not feel I should withhold a single word that might by any chance aid you in reaching a conclusion which will win approval of your own conscience and of the people who have intrusted you with the sovereign power to take my life or spare it.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your Excellency's most humble servant,

CHARLES BECKER.

BECKER SAYS 'BIG TIM' TWICE BEGGED MERCY

Crazed by Fear of Exposure as Rosenthal's Backer—Doomed Man's Full Story.

Becker's original story, the sixty-page manuscript, was written without any assistance or suggestion from his lawyers. It is a detailed account of his work in the anti-gambling crusade, with the story of his relations with Rosenthal, whom he said he distrusted from the first because he had heard that Rosenthal had bragged that ex-Commissioner Waldo and Winfield S. Sheehan, his Secretary, were protecting the gambler, and he did not believe that that was true. This is Becker's own story as he wrote it in the death house:

BECKER'S OWN STORY IN FULL.

In the early part of October, 1911, I was directed by Commissioner Waldo to raid premises 155 Second Avenue. I assigned Patrolman James White to this work; he secured evidence in gambling house 155 Second Avenue. Four warrants were issued, and on the night of Oct. 19, 1911, I raided the place.

Only two of the men for whom we had warrants were on the premises. I took the warrants from my pocket to select the two fitting the description of the men we had under arrest. In doing this the men we had under arrest no doubt noticed I had two more warrants, and so informed Rose, who was not on the premises when evidence was secured or when raid was made.

On the morning of Oct. 20, 1911, when on my way to Third District Court, just as I reached the southeast corner of First Street and Second Avenue, at the drug store, Rose approached me from a crowd of gambling house employes. Rose said they were doormen from all parts of the city—who Rose told me were there to see the man who secured the evidence at 155 Second Avenue in order to prevent the same man from getting evidence in the places where they worked.

Rose introduced himself, said his name was "Rose," and that he and Sigmund Rosenfeld, known as "Beansey," were the owners of the place I had raided at 155 Second Avenue. Rose at once asked me if I had two more warrants. I considered this a presumption on his part and refused to deny or affirm his question. Rose then asked me if I knew Lieutenant Funston of the Detective Bureau. I said I did. Rose then asked me if I would speak to Funston over the telephone if he connected with him. I said I would.

We then went into a drug store on the southeast corner of First Street and Second Avenue. Rose got Funston on the wire in the Detective Bureau. Then I spoke to him and asked what he wanted. Funston said Rose was a friend of his and asked me to do what I could for him. I told Funston I would do nothing for Rose except to arrest his men.

Rose Wanted Arrests Made.

Funston said that was just what Rose wanted. Rose then said he would produce his other two men if I would direct the officer to arrest them. Rose said he was anxious to have the case against his men cleared up. I told him I would direct Officer White to make the arrests, provided he would produce the right men and not try to put in a "ringer." This means a man who was not on the premises when evidence was obtained and who could prove an alibi.

Rose left me, and in a few minutes returned and said his two men were in the crowd, so I advised Officer White to make the arrests and to be sure he got the right men. White picked out his men from the crowd and arraigned them all. They waived examination and were held for trial.

I asked Rose why he did this, and he said he was a friend of Samuel Koenig, the leader, and that Koenig's brother Maurice was Assistant District Attorney and would take care of his men before the Grand Jury.

I then went back to my office. No money was mentioned or given to me as Rose says. One day, about ten days or two weeks after Oct. 30, 1911, while I was in a restaurant on Broadway near Broome Street, Rose came to see me. Rose came there, saying he had found me through Funston and that he wanted to talk to me about his place and the case against his men. I said, "Go ahead."

Rose then made a proposition that he be allowed to reopen his gambling house and to run unmolested. For this privilege he said he would assist me to get officers into any gambling house I wished to raid. I told him that I would say his offer before the Commissioner, and that he could meet me in two or three days at some restaurant; then we parted.

Turned Down by Waldo.

I did speak to Waldo about it, and I suggested that the District Attorney be made aware of the matter if he (Waldo) thought well of the proposition. Commissioner Waldo said he did not think it wise, even with the District Attorney's consent, and turned it down.

At the same time Waldo directed me to procure evidence against Freeman's gambling house, 106 West Thirty-eighth Street, and Busteed's, at 158 West Forty-fourth Street. Waldo said it was through the Mayor's order, as it was rumored that the late George W. McCloskey had a 25 per cent. interest in Freeman's with one Matthew Corbett.

I asked Commissioner Waldo to let me out of doing this work, and told him at that time that I was afraid of being framed up, and that I feared it would make many bitter enemies for me, and that, in the course of time, they would injure me.

Waldo waved all this aside, and said he and the Mayor would protect me. I expressed the same fears to Deputy Commissioner McKay when I applied to him for money to spend on getting this evidence. He, too, laughed at me, and advised me to do my best to get these places, about which I had expressed some doubt of getting in.

When Rose met me two or three days after our first meeting in the restaurant I had this order to get the places above mentioned. Rose asked me what the Commissioner had said to his proposition. I told him the Commissioner would have nothing to do with it. Rose then asked me to help him get his men discharged, as he had found the case more serious than he thought.

Rose said he had to pay these men, as no other gambler would employ them while indictments were pending against them, and that if I would do this he would help me in the same way he had proposed in regard to reopening his gambling house. I told him I agreed to help him if I could. I then asked him to help get my men into Freeman's and Busteed's, and he agreed to this. In a few days Rose came to my office and told me he found it was impossible for him to get police officers in, but said he had a friend whom he could get into these places who would make the affidavit.

Paid $150 for Evidence.

I told him to do that, and it worked. In a week or so Rose came to my office and said he had got his friend into both places, and had his friend waiting outside, and that his friend wanted to be paid $150 for each place. I gave Officer White the money. He met this friend of Rose, who gave the name of Frank Marshall, 242 West Seventy-sixth Street.

This man Marshall appeared before Magistrate McAdoo and swore to the affidavits, and on Nov. 15 or 16, 1911, he met us and we made raids. At the time I raided Freeman's Rose and Vallon, whom I saw for the first time, were in Freeman's and signed his book under their own names, which book I saw. Rose said he was there in order that suspicion would not be directed against him. Rose said he had taken Vallon with him as a throw-off.

The next day Marshall failed to appear in court, so I asked for an adjournment till the afternoon session. In the meantime I sent Officer White to look for Marshall at the Waldorf Hotel, where Marshall told me he could be found. I went to the residence he gave in his affidavits, 242 West Seventy-sixth Street. This I found was a rooming house, whose proprietor said no Marshall stopped there.

We could not find Marshall, and the prisoners were discharged. For this I blamed Rose, and told him so. Rose protested his innocence and promised to make good on these places I wanted to get. Freeman's place was protected by two steel outside doors and by another leading into the gambling room. This necessitated quite some destruction of the front of the house in order to get in. In the effort a sledge broke from its handle and flew through the front window and broke a mirror and a piece of statuary in the parlor.

Then a story was circulated that my men had wantonly destroyed a beautiful painting, and that Freeman intended to have me arrested for willful destruction of his property and on the ground I had exceeded my authority under the warrant.

Made McCluskey an Enemy.

Fortunately for me, a reporter for The Morning Telegraph and The American were with me in

Becker's Story of the Underworld, Meant to Be Read After His Execution

BECKER MAKES FINAL PLEA FOR LIFE

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til ten days or two weeks after the Elks' dinner. My squad in the meantime was getting evidence against some other small places and I did not need him.

"Big Tim's" Rosenthal Plea.

In the middle, or latter, part of January, 1912, I attended a fight at Madison Square Garden on a Saturday night. Rose found me there and told me that Lawrence Mulligan wanted me to meet him at Luchow's, on Fourteenth Street, at 10:30 P. M. I went there with Rose and met Mulligan. Mulligan said "Big Tim" wanted to see me the next day—Sunday—at his office in the Shanley Building, at Forty-third Street and Broadway, at 11 A. M. Mulligan said "Big Tim" was well pleased with the way I had been enforcing the law he had passed, regarding the carrying of concealed weapons. Sullivan said that he had just come from seeing Commissioner Waldo at the Ritz-Carlton and that he had a talk with Waldo about permitting Rosenthal to run his gambling house.

Sullivan said he was interested in Rosenthal's house to the extent of $12,500, and besides wanted to help Rosenthal. Sullivan said Waldo told him that if any other gambling houses were allowed to do business, Rosenthal was to be allowed the same chance.

I told Sullivan that, from what Waldo had said to him, that Waldo meant that no gambling house could run with his consent.

Sullivan said he understood Waldo to mean that Rosenthal could run, providing he did not do so openly. Sullivan said: "Now, you see how Waldo feels about it." He also said he had sent for me to make sure Rosenthal would not be raided by me.

Waldo's Word Enough.

I told Sullivan that, if he had Waldo's word, he need not worry about me, as I only raided when and where Waldo ordered me to, and that, if Waldo did not order me to raid Rosenthal, I would not go near him. This seemed to satisfy "Tim." He thanked me and I left for home. As I stepped from the elevator into the main entrance, I saw Rosenthal, who came up to me and spoke to me and asked me if I had seen "Tim." and what he had said. I considered this a presumption and told Rosenthal to ask Sullivan for the information he wanted, whereupon Rosenthal said, "I'll show you he is my friend," and drew a paper from his pocket which Rosenthal said was a note for $2,500. I saw it was signed "F. D. Sullivan." This showed Rosenthal said he was going to have discounted by a friend or relative named Immorman in the New York World Building.

I told Rosenthal that if Sullivan would lend him so much money, "Tim" would no doubt tell him all he (Rosenthal) wished to know.

Rosenthal then said he had an automobile waiting to take me home. I refused his offer and left him.

About a week or two after this meeting with "Tim," Rose came and asked me if I had seen "Tim," I told him I had. Rose asked me if Sullivan had told me Rosenthal could open his gambling house. I was afraid Rose was trying to find out what "Tim" said to me, and then tell "Tim," and make Sullivan distrust me, or that Rose was trying to learn something by which he could hold a weapon over Sullivan or me, so I told Rose to see "Tim" himself.

Then Rose told me that Rosenthal told him that "Tim" had fixed it with Waldo for him to open his gambling house. Rose said that Rosenthal had asked him to become his partner. Rose said that if he was sure Rosenthal had the O. K. from "Tim" he would go in partnership with Rosenthal, as he was sure they could make money. I now realize why Rose was such a willing stool pigeon, also the reason for the meeting at the Elks Club New Year's Eve.

A few days after this talk with Rose I met Rose again for information on either Paul Kelly's or Sam Paul's place. At this meting Rose said he was going into partnership with Rosenthal and was going to invest $1,500, and was going to take a chattel mortgage on Rosenthal's household goods to insure himself from Rosenthal cheating him, as he said Rosenthal had done on several other occasions. Rose said he did not want Rosenthal to know it was his own money and intended to make the loan through a dummy, and said he wanted some lawyer who was not known on the east side.

Rose said Rosenthal knew all the Jewish lawyers he knew, and that if he did any business through them they would tell Rosenthal it was Rose's money. Here I made the mistake of suggesting Hibbard's name. At once Rose said he knew Hibbard when he was a patrolman in the Sixteenth Precinct. Rose said he met him while he [Rose] was working in a gambling house on West Eighth Street. This is my only knowledge.

A short time after this Rose told me they were going to open their gambling house. This must have been about March 1, 1912. Rose promised to continue to do stool-pigeon work for me, and said there would be less suspicion of him when he was not in business. Rose told me that the reason Rosenthal wanted him as a partner was because Rosenthal felt sure I would not raid him if Rose was his partner.

About the first of March Rose told me they had opened their house, and had a good night's play; that John Freeman lost about $6,000, but that Rosenthal had used half of it to pay off some debts he had contracted while he was closed. Rose said Rosenthal had then brought in two gambler friends, to whom he ostensibly lost the balance, but had in reality paid each of his friends $100 each for their part as dummies, and kept the $2,800. Rose seemed very angry over Rosenthal's trick.

Had Doubts of Waldo.

It was just at this time Waldo sent for me, and said he had heard Rosenthal was open and doing business. Thinking Waldo knew as much about it as I did from what "Tim" had told me, I told Waldo I heard so, too. Waldo then said he wanted Rosenthal closed. I took this with a grain of salt, as I thought Waldo wanted to be in a position—in the event Rosenthal talked of "Tim's" part in it—that he [Waldo] had ordered me to close it. I decided to wait for further orders before acting.

In a week or ten days Waldo asked me what I had done to close Rosenthal. I then decided to put it up to Waldo, and told him that I heard "Big Tim" was backing Rosenthal. I did this to see if Waldo was sincere.

When I told Waldo this he said it made no difference who backed Rosenthal, he must close. Waldo then took a letter from his desk and told me to read it, and said he had sent a copy of it to Inspector Hays. The letter was to the effect that if he [Hays] did not close Rosenthal within ten days he would cease to be an Inspector of Police.

I then told Waldo that if my raiding of Rosenthal meant the reduction of Inspector Hays I wished he would keep me out of the thing.

Waldo then said he would not reduce Hays, but would transfer all his plain-clothes men. This Waldo did. Inspector Hays told me that he had spent $152 in trying to get evidence against Rosenthal. If Hays told me the truth the department records will show it. At this time I told Waldo of Rosenthal's penchant for making trouble for all the police who had raided him, and I cited the cases of Patrolmen Cody and Murphy and of Captain Boettler. I told Waldo that I wanted to get as many men in Rosenthal's house as possible to make sure that Rosenthal couldn't cry "frame-up," as I felt sure he would do in the event of only one man getting in, and as he had done in all his previous troubles.

I asked Waldo to transfer Patrolman Shephard, a new man, to my squad. This Waldo did on the 11th or 13th of April. I then decided to pay no more attention to Sullivan, even though I might be ground between the upper and nether stone.

Rose Turns on Rosenthal.

It was just as this juncture Rose showed his antipathy toward Rosenthal; owing to the $6,000 transaction. I having the order to raid Rosenthal, sent for Rose and asked him if he would like to get even with Rosenthal. Rose asked me if I had an order to raid Rosenthal. I told him I had. Rose became very angry and said he now knew that Rosenthal had not only cheated him, but had also lied to him about the alleged protection he had from "Big Tim."

Rose said the house still owed him about $300 or $400, and asked me to wait a few days until he got the balance of his loan of $1,500 out. I told Rose it would take me some time to get the evidence unless he helped me by giving me information as to how my men could get in. Rose said he would help me, and told me of a steerer named Hawks who made the Metropole Hotel his headquarters, a waiter in the same hotel, and a man named Smith who could be found at the Hotel Cadillac.

Rose told me that Rosenthal knew White from seeing him in court the time I raided him, (Rose.) I asked Rose how we would manage to get White in, and Rose said that if I would tell him know the night the police officers were ready to go to Rosenthal's he (Rose) would go to Luchow's on Fourteenth Street and telephone to Rosenthal to meet him there. In the interim my men could get in.

This Rose did, and it worked like a charm. My men got in on the 15th or 16th of April, and on the 17th I sent them to get warrants from Magistrate McAdoo.

Afraid of a Leak.

I knew McAdoo and Larry Mulligan were friends, and I feared a leak might occur by which Rosenthal would learn of the intended raid, and perhaps move his gambling fixtures out, and then claim I had no evidence, as there were no gambling fixtures on the premises when I raided, and then cry I framed him up.

To avoid this danger I had Rose meet me at the Union Square Hotel and told him I had the warrants and wanted to make sure Rosenthal was not informed of my intent to raid him. Rose said he would fix that. He asked me what time I intended to make the raid. I told him 10:30 P. M. Rose said he would invite Rosenthal to go with him to the fights held that night in the National Club on West Forty-fourth Street, and would send Vallon to Rosenthal's place to find out if it was running.

Rose asked me where Vallon could find me to let me know. We arranged that if Rosenthal was not doing business Vallon would stand on the northeast corner of Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue at 10:30 P. M., and if Rosenthal was doing business it would not see Vallon at Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue.

This agreed upon, I ordered some members of my squad to assemble on the elevated station at Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue. I met White and Shephard at Pabst's, Fiftieth Street and Eighth Avenue, from here I directed White to telephone to Steinert, who is in the night court, and could not meet us, to come to 104 West Forty-fifth Street, when he got through, and, if he saw we were making a raid to come to our assistance.

We then got into an auto driven by Harry Klein, and drove to Forty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue and met the balance of my raiding squad. Some boarded a trolley car and proceeded south, our auto keeping pace with the car. At Fiftieth Street we slowed up, and, not seeing Vallon on the northeast corner of Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue, we drove to between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, the balance of the squad leaving the trolley car at the same place, and ran ahead of me, and when I reached the premises my men had forced an entrance and were rushing upstairs.

I followed them up one flight into the gambling room, where we found ten or fifteen men, one of whom was Lawyer Spiegel, who, when I raided 133 Canal Street was on the scene and threatened me, saying the District Attorney's Office was going to get me.

Shephard at once picked out two prisoners, who were placed in the rear of the room. White took charge of the gambling fixtures. The other men took the names of the players.

Angers Mrs. Rosenthal.

While this work was in progress Mrs. Rosenthal came to the door of the room we were in and asked me to step into the lavatory with her, saying she wanted to speak with me.

I told Mrs. Rosenthal that anything she had to say to me to say it right there. Mrs. Rosenthal then said we had arrested her nephew and asked me to take a man named Kelly instead. I called Shephard and asked him whom he had warrants for. Shephard pointed to the two men under arrest. I then told Mrs. Rosenthal that we would take the men for whom we had warrants and that I would not comply with her request. She turned away in anger, and I saw no more of her that night.

We loaded the gambling fixtures on the patrol wagon. I put an officer in charge of the house and left for the West Forty-seventh Street station. There I marked the fixtures with an ax, as directed by Commissioner Waldo, in order to prevent them being used again should the gamblers get them back through writs of replevin, which had become a scandal.

April 18, 1912, White, Steinert, and Shephard arraigned the prisoners at the Seventeenth District Court, when the case was adjourned to the afternoon of April 19, at which time the prisoners waived examination and were held for trial. I did not appear in court or near it in connection with this case, and had absolutely no conversation with Rosenthal at this or any other time about any raid. The officer remained stationed in Rosenthal's house by order of the Commissioner upon application of Captain Day and Inspector Hays.

On a renewed application of Inspector Hays, Chief Inspector Schmittberger sent for me and asked about the advisability of continuing this detail. I told the Chief Inspector I thought it should be continued, and advised Waldo to this effect.

Goes After "Dollar John."

About a week or ten days after this raid I called Rose on the phone and asked him to meet me. I met Rose at the Union Square Hotel and asked him to get me information on which to raid "Dollar John," who had a gambling house and poolroom at 6 St. Mark's Place. At this meeting Rose told me that a few nights after my raid at Rosenthal's he met Rosenthal in Jack's restaurant, and that he spoke to Rosenthal, and that Rosenthal refused to speak to him, and told some of the people present that Rose was my stool pigeon, and that Rose was responsible for the raid on his place.

Rose said he was not feeling well, and besides that there was so much suspicion against him that he would go away for the month of May to Fallsburg, Sullivan County, N. Y., and stop at a place kept by Webber's brother.

Rose gave me the information against "Dollar John," which place I raided on May 8 or 9. Here Rose and Vallon played a queer trick. Knowing I intended to raid this place, Rose and Vallon fit up a poolroom at 64 or 68 East Fourth Street. Vallon had this place in readiness to open as soon as I raided "Dollar John." This was done to get the players from the place I raided.

I was informed of this trick of Rose and Vallon on the very night of the day I made this raid. This duplicity made me angry, and I saw to it that information reached Inspector Cahalane of the First District, who raided this place May 10 or 12, and arrested Vallon and one or two others on a charge of gambling. Vallon was fined $100.

This raid on Vallon must have brought Rose back from the country, as Rose swore that on May 14 or 15 Webber, Vallon, and Sam Paul and he met the gunmen in the Beaux Arts Cafe to get bail for Zelig, who had been arrested by White of Inspector Hughes's staff and Steinert of my squad, who were working under orders from Inspector Hughes. Between May 1 and 18 I had not heard from nor seen Rose.

Rose's Life in Danger.

On Saturday, May 18, 1912, my sister, Laura Krumenacker of 251 West Fifteenth Street, died. I got a plot for her burial from the Woodlawn Cemetery Company, 20 East Twenty-third Street, and then attended the police parade at the grand stand, Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, by order of the Commissioner.

Shortly after arriving home that evening I had a telephone call from Rose which surprised me very much. I thought he was in Sullivan County. Rose said he was anxious to see me on a very important matter. I asked him to tell me what it was over the telephone. I told him my sister had died; that I was going to her home and did not want to be annoyed.

Rose asked if he could meet me at the subway station. I agreed to this. He met me at the 168th Street subway station with a closed taxicab. Rose asked me where I was going. I told him Fifteenth Street and Eighth Avenue. I rode down town with him. On the ride down Rose told me of Zelig's arrest, and said that Rosenthal had circulated the story down on the east side that Rose was responsible for Zelig's arrest. Owing to this story Rose said his life was in danger, and he asked me to go to see the gunmen and square it for him.

I told Rose the proposition was out of reason, and that I thought he had lost his nerve and was unduly alarmed. I told Rose I would not have anything to do with the matter, as it was inspector Hughes's case. Rose was much worried and disappointed at my refusal.

On this occasion I asked Rose to get me information on which I could get evidence against 2,335 Eighth Avenue and 308 Lenox Avenue. Rose promised to have this information in a day or two and left me.

I helped to arrange my sister's funeral, and on Monday, May 20, 1912, we buried her. That morning we left our home. Rose called me on the phone and said he had the information I wanted, and said he was not feeling well and would be home all day. After the funeral of my sister we returned to her former home to see how mother was. She had been too ill to go to the funeral.

First Visit to Rose's Home.

On our way up home I thought of Rose's 'phone message of the morning and suggested to Mrs. Becker that we stop at Rose's home on our way up and get the information Rose had told me about in the morning. We stopped, got the information, had tea and left for home. This was the first time Mrs. Becker and I were in Rose's home.

I made this stop to save time and seeing Rose next day. On June 15 and 16 I raided the two places Rose gave me the information about.

About the fifteenth or sixteenth of June, Waldo ordered me to raid 317 West Thirty-ninth Street, a colored dive kept by one Johnson, Barron Wilkins' place at southeast corner 134th Street and Seventh Avenue, a colored and white dive and a colored crap game, about which he had a letter of complaint at 230 West 124th Street. I told Rose of a colored stool-pigeon I was using on colored games and how I came to get him through a raid at 147 West Twenty-eighth Street. This was about June 23, or so, when I met Rose at the Union Square Hotel and asked him to get me information about Sam Paul's place at 247 and thirteenth Street, which Waldo had ordered me to raid a second time. At this meeting, I recalled telling Rose of the colored dives and crap game I was going to raid in a few days, at which time Rose expressed a desire to see the raid on Wilkins's place, at 134th Street and Seventh Avenue, as it was a notorious resort for whites and blacks.

I made an appointment with Rose to meet me at 11 P. M., corner 134th Street and Seventh Avenue, Saturday, June 29. I forgot this appointment and raided Johnson's place, 317 West Thirty-ninth Street, Saturday, June 29, and did not reach 134th Street and Seventh Avenue until about 2 A. M., Sunday, June 30, and reached the Thirty-sixth Precinct with prisoners at 3:30 A. M., June 30.

Another Visit to the Roses.

Police Officers Swartz and Ward secured the evidence on Johnson and Wilkins. Officer White, who had been retransferred to my squad, was sick with appendicitis and in the Presbyterian Hospital. Sunday, June 30, in the morning, Rose telephoned to me that he had the information I wanted on Sam Paul, and said I could get it if I would call at his home and that he had it all written out for me. On Sunday, June 30, Mrs. White also telephoned us, and said her husband was not expected to live and had expressed a desire to see me.

That afternoon Mrs. Becker and I went to the hospital, met Mrs. White, and saw her husband. I helped Mrs. White engage a special night nurse for her husband. Mrs. Becker and I walked through Central Park to Eighth Avenue, where we boarded a surface car for home. When near 110th Street and Eighth Avenue I thought of Rose's telephone message in the morning, and asked Mrs. Becker to accompany me to Rose's home for the information he had said he had. I told Mrs. Becker I was suspicious of Rose, and she declared she would go.

We got to Rose's home about 5:30 P. M. Rose handed me the information, all written out. As they were having tea when we arrived, they invited us to tea; we accepted, stayed for about an hour, and left for home.

It was on this call at Rose's home that Rose said he expected to be brought home on a shutter some day. Rose seemed to be in mortal fear of Rosenthal. Rose also said he was going to move his family to Arverne, L. I., in a few days, and that he was going to Atlantic City for two weeks, until the suspicion against him died out.

In this visit Rose asked me why I did not raid Wilkins's place at 134th Street and Seventh Avenue the night before, as I had told him I would. Rose said he had gone to 134th Street and Seventh Avenue and waited for me from 11 until 1 o'clock, and, not seeing me, went home. I told him I had forgotten the appointment, and made a raid at 317 West Thirty-ninth Street first and did not reach Wilkins's place until 2 A. M. that day. I also told Rose of the crap game raid a few nights before at 23 West 124th Street, and that the evidence was secured by my little colored stool pigeon. I did not see Rose again until Saturday, July 6, when I raided Sam Paul on information Rose gave me Sunday, June 30. Just as I finished the raid at 134 East Thirteenth Street I met John D. Maher, who said he had been looking for me. Maher invited me to Luchow's on Fourteenth Street, for lunch. On our way I met Rose, to my surprise, at Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue. Rose said it was already the rumor that he was responsible for the Sam Paul raid, and asked me if I had told any one so. I said "No." Rose then said that if I had not said anything he guessed he knew who was responsible for the story.

I left Rose and went to Luchow's with Maher. We ordered lunch, and while waiting to be served Judge McQuade and his friend Campbell came in. Knowing the Judge, I invited him and his friend to lunch with us. They accepted. While at lunch some one from Sam Paul came in and asked the Judge to accept bail for the men whom I had arrested. This the Judge did, and then left to sit in the Night Court.

Maher and I walked to Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue and left for our homes.

Didn't Speak to Webber.

While in Luchow's I saw Webber enter, but did not speak to him. The next time I saw Webber was at Madison Square Garden on the street, July 15, 1912, after the fights, but again did not speak to him nor he to me. This was a few hours before the murder.

On Monday, July 8, I met Rose at the Union Square Hotel in the evening and asked him for information against James Beatty at 112 or 116 Fulton Street. Rose gave me this information at once and said he had played the races in Beatty's poolroom. This was the last time I recall meeting Rose in person. Rose told me he would do no more stooling, as he was going away.

But to my surprise, on Saturday, July 13, the morning the papers published the first article pointing at me, Rose called me up from Arverne, L. I., and said he was coming into town and would call me at my office. Later, about 2 P. M., he did call me up and wanted to know what I was doing about the newspaper articles. I told him I intended to sue for libel.

As I suspected from rumor that Rosenthal was behind the newspaper story, I asked Rose to get an affidavit from Dora Gilbert, Rosenthal's former wife, whom Rose had told me about when he had the muss with Rosenthal about the $6,000 play. Rose promised to get it if possible, and said he would call me later. On Saturday, July 13, after sending the papers, I asked Acting Commissioner McKay for permission to sue for libel. I made out an application for permission to sue, and he approved it. I then went to the office of Louis J. Grant, at 99 Nassau Street. Mr. Grant read the papers I brought him, and told me I had no ground for libel, as my name had not been mentioned, and that he could not take my case, as he was sick and sailing for Ireland, Monday, July 15, 1912.

I returned to my office, thought further of the matter, and then decided to see Mr. Hart, whom I had met while attached to the Fortieth Precinct. Mr. Hart lived in 152d Street at the time. On my way to Mr. Hart's office at 69 Broadway I stopped for luncheon at Dolan's or Meehan's, 33 Park Row, and while there some one whom I cannot recall informed me that The New York World had an affidavit about me from Rosenthal, and was going to publish it the following day.

Wanted Rosenthal Arrested.

I did not find Mr. Hart at his office, but went to his home that evening at 38 West Ninth Street and laid the matter before him, and told him what I had heard of the affidavit, and asked him to see if there was not some way by which I could get a warrant for Rosenthal for criminal libel.

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The chauffeurs of Tim's and Applebaum's autos and Applebaum can verify this.

Monday, July 15, about 4 P. M., I was called on the 'phone at my office by a man who said his name was "Brown," who said I should send a man to the Lafayette Baths at 6 P. M., and tell him to ask for "Brown" and this said that if I had not said anything he guessed he knew who was responsible for the story.

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But to my surprise, on Saturday, July 13, the morning the papers published the first article pointing at me, Rose called me up from Arverne, L. I., and said he was coming into town and would call me at my office. Later, about 2 P. M., he did call me up and wanted to know what I was doing about the newspaper articles. I told him I intended to sue for libel.

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I returned to my office, thought further of the matter, and then decided to see Mr. Hart, whom I had met while attached to the Fortieth Precinct. Mr. Hart lived in 152d Street at the time. On my way to Mr. Hart's office at 69 Broadway I stopped for luncheon at Dolan's or Meehan's, 33 Park Row, and while there some one whom I cannot recall informed me that The New York World had an affidavit about me from Rosenthal, and was going to publish it the following day.

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THAW ISSUES HIS 'FINAL' STATEMENT

Declares He Was Sent to Madhouse Without Any Hearing Whatever as to His Sanity.

CALLS HIS CASE A 'SWINDLE'

He Walks Pittsburgh Streets Without Attracting Notice—Visits Home Where He Was Born.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 20.—After issuing a statement in which he referred to his case since his "acquittal on Feb. 1, 1908," as a "swindle," Harry K. Thaw announced tonight that he would have nothing further to say for publication. He expressed the hope that he would be permitted to live unnoticed from now on. His last formal word ended with an appeal for the passage of a law by Congress which would make it impossible for any one in the future to suffer the injustice which he tells has been his lot.

Thaw spent the day quietly, remaining at his home on Beechwood Boulevard with his mother. When the newspaper men called he stepped out on the lawn and talked informally for a few minutes, then he said:

"I can only say that I am extremely glad to be home and want to express my thanks for the good will shown. Now I am merely a private citizen of Pittsburgh, so my movements are of very little interest."

Hundreds of letters and telegrams of congratulation have been received by Thaw, and he spent an hour reading them. Early in the afternoon he went for a two hours' automobile ride. He visited the Fidelity Title and Trust Company on business and then went to the old Thaw home in Stanwix Street, where he was born. The building is now being renovated for the use of the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, in which the Thaw family is interested.

Few Recognized Him.

As he was climbing up a long, winding flight of stairs he turned and said: "This is the banister I used to slide down when I was a boy."

In order to get to the house, which is near the centre of the city, Thaw walked for a block along a crowded street without being recognized, and not more than a dozen people collected while he was inspecting the building. This seemed to please Thaw immensely, and he commented on the fact. He was not recognized by a single person while he was riding about the city in his automobile, although the car was frequently held up by traffic congestion.

Altogether, it was the most peaceful day Thaw had passed since he was released from custody. Pittsburgh did not flock to his house, and he was left unmolested to go his own way. As to his plans, he had little to say. He expressed the belief that he would remain in Pittsburgh for a week or ten days, and then go on to San Francisco by automobile.

Thaw's final statement which he gave out tonight contained an interesting résumé of his case. After referring to it as a "swindle," he continued:

Judge Dowling did not seem to have been touched by evil influence. I think my counsel was truthful when he said that he had just been in Judge Dowling's chambers, and the Judge had asked that I assent to going to Matteawan for a month, so public interest could pass away. But no matter how well intentioned Judge Dowling's motives, the statute under which he committed me is anarchistic. It sent a citizen to a madhouse with no hearing whatever as to his sanity, which violates the fundamental principles of the New York State Constitution.

Approved "Sane" Verdict.

It should be remembered that earlier in the same court in which Judge Dowling sat, Judge Fitzgerald had approved the verdict of the McClure-Olney-Putzel commission in 1907 declaring me sane. Recently testimony has been sworn to that Judge Dowling's jury, all twelve, agreed I was perfectly sane in court. Their verdict that I suffered from defect of reason at the time of the act was given after Judge Dowling had charged them, according to law, to give the benefit of any reasonable doubt to that.

It has been said Judge Dowling committed me because the jury thought I was not sane. Now it is proved that was not true and that every Judge who has repeated that "the jury found him insane" was wrong.

Supposing the jury had not agreed unanimously I was sane in court, even in that case the fact would remain that no testimony was taken before Judge Dowling as to my sanity at the time of my acquittal.

The law says that no one can be compelled to defend himself in a criminal court from any claim not in the indictment. Therefore when Judge Dowling sent me to Matteawan there was no due process of law and Judge Dowling will not gainsay this.

The newspapers that remembered the constitutional defect in the commitment also recall that when I was sent to Matteawan I had had only one trial of my sanity and that had resulted in a New York Supreme Court commission declaring me sane. Some remembered also that when I was in Matteawan the doctors there admitted I was sane to Dr. Pilgrim, Mr. Peabody, and others, up to the time poor old Flint got hold of one of the Matteawan doctors.

Politics Mixed In.

The next event was my habeas corpus before Judge Morschauser. To his credit, he wished the trial to be by jury, but my lawyer, Mr. Graham, was so unwise that he not only refused to ask for a jury but put up a somewhat rambling case. Politics also appeared mixed in it and Judge Morschauser was in a difficult position and dismissed the writ on the testimony given by Jerome's bug doctors.

The next hearing was before Judge Mills, who gave an opinion apparently without reading the old records put in evidence, as he stated I had been examined by alienists before being hustled to District Attorney Jerome's office two days after my arrest. Had he read the testimony he would have seen from the evidence of all concerned that none of my counsel's alienists had seen me until I was actually in the room with Jerome's assistants and a stenographer and asked to prematurely give all the facts to them. Much worse, Judge Mills stated that my mother's evidence before him differed from what she had testified to previously. Had he read her testimony he would have found it absolutely consistent, and his accusation against her was unfair and disgraceful. Governor Boies of Iowa, who is also an ex-Judge, exposed Mills's mistakes at the time, so nothing more need be said as to his decision.

The next hearing was before Judge Keogh, a very different character and a most likable man, and they declared there was an improvement, but did not go further in contradicting the Mills decision. The next hearing was before the General Streeter-Doctors Morton-Prince-Bloomer-Bancroft Commission. Their decision speaks for itself. None were friends of mine, and they were persons of the highest standing from all over New England. No one will deny that since that decision the insanity end of the opposition case has been recognized as a farce, to use a milder word than fraud.

Advocates New Law.

What I hope the papers will now advocate and what in this, my last statement, I want to urge, is that good Americans will continue to sign the following petitions and forward the papers to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

We, citizens of the United States, petition Congress to pass a law in accordance with the Constitution that when a citizen of one State is acquitted of any and all charge of crime in another State that he be returned or allowed to return to his own State.

If this resolution is passed there is little doubt that each State will see that its own citizens cannot be deprived of liberty without notice or hearing in the future.

Thaw said he would spend the evening quietly with his mother. His last word was a reiteration of the hope that he would be permitted to drop out of the public eye and renew his life here quietly. He looked happy and in the best of health today.

POISON DELAYS A WEDDING.

Fiance, Fearing He Cannot Collect $15,000 Verdict, Tries to Die.

A few hours before the time set for his wedding Henry J. Lall of 336 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by drinking carbolic acid in the street in front of the Bergen Street Police Station, that borough. He was taken to the Jewish Hospital, where it was said last evening he would probably recover.

Lall was to have married Miss Agnes Kelly, who lives at the same address, last evening. She was making final preparations for the wedding when she was informed of her sweetheart's attempted suicide, and hastened to the hospital.

Several years ago, while in the employ of the city as a painter, Lall was the victim of an accident which resulted in the loss of one of his arms. He sued the city, and is said to have won a verdict for $15,000 damages. Lall, according to Miss Kelly, seemed to fear that he would be unable to collect the money, and that is supposed to have made him despondent.

Cream of Wheat Not Enjoined.

Judge Hough of the United States Court refused an application yesterday of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company to enjoin the Cream of Wheat Company, pending trial of a suit begun by the petitioners, from refusing to sell its products to the plaintiff concern. The action was begun under the Sherman anti-trust law and the Clayton Commodity act, and it was charged that the defendant company was restricting the sale in interstate commerce of a commodity. The defendant company answered by saying that it possessed a monopoly under the trademark law.

FRANK MUCH BETTER, PHYSICIANS HOPEFUL

Wounded Man Still Faces Danger of Infection, but His Temperature Drops.

IS MOVED OUT OF HOSPITAL

His Sullen Assailant Denies Any One Inspired Attack—Governor to Join in Inquiry.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 20.—After a restful night, Leo M. Frank, who was terribly slashed in the throat Saturday night by J. W. Creen, a fellow convict at the State Prison Farm, is much better than he was late last evening, and his physicians say that he has gained several points in his battle for life.

Although his condition is serious and none will venture to say that he is out of danger, or will be for several days, today's developments were encouraging. This bulletin was made public tonight:

At 5 P. M. Leo M. Frank's pulse was 88, temperature, 100.4; respiration, 18. Wound is draining freely and temperature falling. We consider his condition satisfactory.

On opening the wound today, the attending physicians found a small quantity of pus, to which they attributed Frank's high temperature yesterday. Examination showed the gash extended to the carotid artery and the internal jugular, laying these bare. Neither of these vessels was cut, however.

It is believed that the infection in Frank's wound has been growing for several days and that it will be greatly relieved by the drainage.

Frank was moved last night from the prison hospital and placed in one of the offices, where he suffers less from the noises and heat.

Rabbi David Marx and H. A. Alexander, attorney for Frank in his final battles in the courts, arrived here this morning. Rabbi Marx said he came to comfort Mrs. Frank, who has been under great strain since the attack on her husband.

Creen, Frank's assailant, remains sullen and refuses to say anything except to reiterate that he believes he did his duty in attacking Frank. E. L. Rainey, Prison Commissioner, tried to talk to him, but got little satisfaction.

"Had you any help or had any one told you that you should kill Frank?" Mr. Rainey asked.

Creen smiled and replied: "No; it was my duty, and I did it on my own hook."

It came out today that Creen a few days before his attack on Frank had threatened to kill Dr. Compton, the prison physician.

As the result of the attack on Frank, seventy prisoners at the State farm, Frank's assailant probably among them, are likely to be transferred to chain gangs throughout the State.

Extra precautions have been taken to safeguard Frank in the future. The night watch has been doubled for Frank's apartment. Trustles have informed the prison officials that there is a strong feeling against Frank among the prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, July 20.—Governor Harris announced tonight that he would accompany the Prison Commission to Milledgeville Saturday to investigate the attack on Leo M. Frank. "It will be a complete investigation of affairs at the prison farm," said the Governor. "I want to know how one prisoner was able to make an attack upon another."

DEATH RATE INCREASES.

Measles and Pneumonia the Cause, Health Department Reports.

Statistics made public yesterday by the Department of Health show that during the past week 1,376 deaths were reported in New York City, an increase of ninety over the corresponding week last year. Of these fifty-two are accounted for by the increased population, the other thirty-eight to the virulence of measles and lobar and bronchial pneumonia. Bright's disease showed an increase over the corresponding week of last year for the first time in several weeks.

The increase in the number of deaths was evenly distributed among all age periods. In the group of those under 5 years old there was an increase of forty-three deaths. In the group under 1 year old there was an increase of seven deaths. The death rate for the first twenty-nine weeks of 1915 is 13.04, as compared with 14.42 for the corresponding period of last year.

IMPRISONED WIFE HUNGRY.

Mrs. Planeta Says Husband Locked Her In Because of Jealousy.

Joseph Planeta, a cigar manufacturer of 111 Hester Street, who is alleged to have imprisoned his wife Theresa four years in a room, and their two-year-old child since its birth, was arraigned before Magistrate Koenig in Essex Market Court yesterday on a charge of having a loaded revolver in his apartment. He was held in $1,000 bail for endangering the life of his child, and $2,000 for having the revolver pending an examination today.

Planeta was arrested last night following the receipt of an anonymous letter by the police stating that the woman and child were kept prisoners. The detectives went to the Hester Street address and on the fourth floor found the door leading to the Planeta apartment and the rear windows sealed. They waited until Planeta appeared and entered his flat, and pounced on him as he attempted to get a revolver.

The child was taken to the Children's Society and the mother to the Florence Crittenton Home, where both were fed. The mother said she had not eaten anything but stale macaroni and occasionally meat since her incarceration. The woman attributed jealousy as the motive for her husband's treatment.

Planeta owns a cigar factory at 45 Hudson Street. Before moving to Hester Street, the police allege, he kept his wife a prisoner at 22 Henry Street.

MUST REPAY COUNTY $6,888.

Taxpayers' Suit Decided Against Former Suffolk Supervisors.

Supreme Court Justice Walter Jaycox, sitting in Patchogue, yesterday handed down a decision in favor of a taxpayers' suit to compel former Supervisors C. M. Rogers and S. P. Robinson to repay to Suffolk County alleged overcharges in connection with the extension of the tax rolls. Mr. Rogers, who has just returned $24,000 to Sayville for a shortage which he explained was due to faulty bookkeeping intrusted to another, must repay to Suffolk County $6,888.45 and Mr. Robinson $2,509.27.

Selah B. Strong and Richard A. Bachia brought the taxpayers' action against Rogers, and John B. Strong and Henry Rogers sued Robinson. The specific allegation against Rogers was that he charged 1 cent per line for making extensions and copying 900,000 lines of the 1911, 1912, and 1913 tax rolls, whereas it was alleged that he had no right to charge for more than the extension of 267,244 lines, and nothing whatever for copying, as no provision was made by law for the latter charge.

Robinson's charge for the 1913 extensions for upward of 300,000 entries was materially cut, only 81,648 entries being allowed.

WAR SENDS RICHES TO CUBA.

Speaker Agramonte Expects Labor to Strike for a Share.

Eugenio Agramonte y Sanchez, Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives, arrived yesterday from Havana on the Ward Line steamship Havana with his wife and daughter to spend the Summer at Richfield Springs.

"The sugar crop of Cuba, which brings $170,000,000 under normal conditions, has increased in value by $75,000,000 on account of the war," said Mr. Agramonte. "Part of the extra profit is being spent on ten new sugar mills of 100,000 bags capacity. As an example of the prosperity of Cuba, Lopez Rodriguez, a sugar planter, recently paid Juan Pedro $3,500,000 in cash for his plantation and mill. We may have labor troubles next year on account of the war profits. This year labor has been earning from $1.50 to $2 per day."

There were 142 wealthy Cubans in the first cabin of the Havana, who have come to the United States to spend the Summer at American resorts instead of going to Europe and Switzerland. Tom Lin, secretary to the Chinese Legation, was a passenger with his wife on their way to China. They both spoke French and Spanish fluently, but no English.

DIVORCED WIFE GETS ALL.

John Henry Phipps, in Will, Speaks of Their Daughter.

James Henry Phipps, the theatrical man, who died on June 29, left his entire estate to his "divorced wife," Clara Francis Mabery of Los Angeles, under the terms of his will which was filed for probate yesterday. There is no mention made in the will of the testators' second divorced wife, who was Bessie Phipps of Woodmere, L. I.

After leaving all his personal effects, pictures, pianos, books and household furnishings to Mrs. Mabery, the will includes a clause expressing the testator's confidence that Mrs. Mabery will sell his securities or expend the cash deposits "only for the benefit, education, or other necessities of our beloved daughter, Mary Elizabeth Phipps."

Mrs. Mabery is made executrix under the will.

ARBITRATION ENDS CLOTHING STRIKE

Employers Agree to Wage Increase and 21,000 Will Return to Work.

AVOID GENERAL WALKOUT

Still Danger That 75,000 Workers on Women's Garments Will Quit.

A general strike of 60,000 workers employed in the manufacture of men's clothing by the members of the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association was averted by an agreement reached last night at a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce, in which representatives of employes and employers discussed the situation with the Committee of Immediate Action, appointed to arbitrate the difference between the two factions to the strike.

After the meeting Dr. Henry Moskowitz, a member of the committee, announced that a complete agreement had been reached, the terms of which would be made public today. It was reported that the agreement would be valid until Nov. 1, 1916, and that it guaranteed employes from xx to 15 per cent. increase in wages.

Following Dr. Moskowitz's announcement, Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said:

"The strike has been declared off."

He added that on the 21,000 workers who had already walked out 10,000 would return to work today. He added that the dispute with the independent manufacturers remained unsettled and that unless they agreed to the terms accepted last night by the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, the workmen in their shops would go out on strike.

To Confer with Independents.

"If the independent manufacturers do not come to terms by next Friday," Mr. Hillman said, "we will call out the 30,000 workmen employed in their shops."

A committee was appointed by the labor leaders to confer with the independent manufacturers in an effort to reach an agreement with them. The committee consists of Alexander Cohen, Hyman Goldost, Abe Apfelberg, S. Silber, and David Wolfe.

While the danger of a general strike by the workers in the men's clothing industry thus seemed past last night, there remained the imminence of a general strike of the makers of women's clothing. Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said that he was still awaiting the decision of the Council of Conciliation, appointed by the Mayor, but he intimated that he was becoming impatient.

"If the Council of Conciliation does not reach a satisfactory decision soon," he said, "the 75,000 workers employed in the manufacture of women's clothing will be called out in a general strike."

After last night's meeting Meyer Schoenfeld, representing the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, issued this statement:

Sees a New Era.

"I have no doubt but that today will mark the beginning of a new era in dealings between the employes and the employers in the clothing industry of the City of York. The peaceful agreement between the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association and the labor organizations will, I firmly believe, restore that confidence which the New York market deserves. Organized warfare at the round table will take the place of the guerrilla warfare that has disturbed the trade for many years past. This organized warfare may be continued between men on both sides without disturbance to the business."

The strike declared off last night began on Monday of last week, when 10,000 pantsmakers walked out. Before the end of the week 21,000 workers, involving two other branches of the trade, had gone out, and it seemed that the strike would spread until it included every worker engaged in the manufacture of men's clothing in the city.

KILL SHARK IN THE BRONX.

Battle Near Bathing Beach Lasted Half an Hour.

A 200-pound shark, seven and a half feet long, was killed yesterday in Weir Creek, an inlet of Long Island Sound, near Throgs Neck, the Bronx, by David McCowan, an Inspector in the Bronx Bureau of Sewers; A. L. Hartman, Assistant Engineer in the same bureau, and some Italian laborers armed with crowbars. The attack lasted for more than thirty minutes, during which time the shark put up a stiff fight. It was finally killed and dragged on shore, where it can be viewed by the incredulous today.

A short distance from where the shark was caught is Pennyfield Beach, where several children were bathing. This beach is used by members of the United States Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Schuyler.

McCowan and Hartman were at work on a large sewer near the creek when their attention was attracted by the screams of children. They ran to the edge of the creek, and about twenty feet out saw a whirlpool of mud. The water was about six inches deep, the tide having gone out, and both men were about to wade in, thinking one of the smaller children had fallen in, when they discovered the mud raiser was a shark. The shark had evidently drifted in with the tide and became stranded when the tide went out. The shark was unable to move from his position, being half-submerged in the mud.

LEE WANTS BOY'S ESTATE.

Stepfather's Application Heard by Surrogate Here.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday reserved decision on the application of T. Frederick Lee of White Plains to compel the Columbia Trust Company, as trustee of the $900,000 estate of Mrs. Georgia Crossman Lee, to render an accounting and turn over the funds to Lee as general guardian of William Crossman Lee, the infant son of Mrs. Lee and sole beneficiary under her will. Mrs. Lee died on May 2.

The child's father, William Mills of this city, claims the custody of the boy although he was adopted by the mother and her husband of a second marriage. Mrs. Lee inherited the trust fund under the terms of the will of her father, George W. Crossman, the coffee importer.

The boy is now in the custody of Mr. Lee at White Plains.

Aged Woman Dies in Baths.

An unidentified woman about 75 years old died at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Park Baths, at Corlears and South Streets, after she had spent half an hour bathing. Richard Casey, the manager, found her groaning in the locker room. Dennehy, of Gouverneur Hospital, decided she had died of heart disease. She weighed about 110 pounds. Had blue eyes an white hair, and wore white stone earrings, and a black dress. She had a wedding ring. The body was removed to the Madison Street Police Station.

CITY BREVITIES.

The annual convention of the New York Retail Furniture Association commences at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Grand Central Palace, Forty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue. Addresses will be made by Cyrus C. Miller, Charles A. Smith, and Charles A. Stratt.

Michael Neuman, 18 years old, of 736 Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn, who was arrested on a white slave charge, preferred by Edith M. Cooper, now in the Florence Crittenton Home, was found guilty in the Bronx County Court yesterday. He will be sentenced today.

Four tugboat Captains were held for trial yesterday, when arraigned before Magistrate Koenig in Essex Market Court, for permitting dense volumes of smoke to escape from the funnels of their boats. They were Thomas McCaffery, Captain of the Volunteer, employed by the Phoenix Sand and Gravel Company; John Cudemore, Captain of Transfer No. 21, and Andrew Meissner, Captain of Transfer No. 11, both employed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and Joseph Marshall, Captain of the Pioneer, employed by the Newton Creek Towing Company.

William J. Lee, 59, of 28c St. Nicholas Avenue, who was arrested on Monday in front of a Park Row newspaper office after the newspaper had refused to accept an advertisement in which he threatened to kill Governor Fielder of New Jersey, was sent to Bellevue for observation yesterday by Magistrate Nolan in the Tombs Court.

AIDS "SUMMER WIDOWER."

Health Dept. Will See That Restaurants Give Him Untainted Food.

Lucius P. Brown, the new Director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs of the Department of Health, yesterday began a campaign to protect New York's "Summer widowers," the absence of whose families compels them to eat in restaurants. The inspector of the bureau were instructed to concentrate their work on the inspection of restaurants in residential districts and to see that foods were properly handled and prepared. A rigid inspection of ice cream making plants was also ordered.

Vendors of soft drinks and lemonade, especially those on the streets selling the beverages at 1 and 2 cents, were cautioned that the regulation requires them to clean their glasses with hot water or serve drinks in paper cups. The statement calls upon citizens to telephone the department at Franklin 6280 when they see an unclean store, glasses being cleaned in dirty water, stores which have an unusual number of flies, or food being exposed.

AT THE HUB OF NEW YORK

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Say to the Hartford man—"I've heard about the
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SHOCK ABSORBER
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Makes Every Road a Boulevard.
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He will give you a practical demonstration that will be impressive. Then if you wish to go further, you can have a set put on your car and do some practical testing on your own account.
That is the very thing that over 350,000 car owners have done, and you couldn't get them to part with their Hartford Shock Absorbers.
If more comfort, greater safety, less expense mean anything to you, motor to the Circle Building and say, "Show me!" to the Hartford man. The address—make a mental note of it—is
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The "CHICAGO LIMITED" leaving New York, foot 23d Street 7:50 A. M., and foot Liberty Street 8:00 A. M., arrives Chicago 9:00 next morning, with Drawing-room, Sleeping Cars and Obsevation Parlor Car. It traverses the eastern mountain section to Pittsburgh in daylight.

The "INTERSTATE SPECIAL" leaving New York, foot 23d Street 1:50 P. M., and foot Liberty Street 2:00 P. M., arrives Chicago 4:40 next afternoon, with Drawing-room and Compartment Sleeping Cars and Lounging Observation Car. It traverses the great steel manufacturing district of Ohio and Indiana in daylight.

"CHICAGO EXPRESS" leaves West 23d St. 5:50 P. M., Liberty St. 6:00 P. M. Arrives Chicago 8:55 P. M. next evening. Through Drawing-room, Sleeping Cars.

The "MIDNIGHT EXPRESS" leaves Liberty St. 1:30 A. M., arrives Chicago 8:30 A. M. next morning; Drawing-room Sleeping Car. (Last boat leaves 23d St. for this train at 11:50 P. M.)

Secure a copy of "See America" from Ticket Offices—1276 and 370 Broadway, 7 Cortlandt St., 245, 898, 1328, 1354, 2174, 2081 Broadway, 225 Fifth Avenue, 6 West 125th St., 6 Court St., Brooklyn, and stations foot Liberty St., and foot West 23d St.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO

TO LIMIT POWERS OF COMMISSIONERS

Public Utilities Committee Plans to Put All Decisions Under Court Review.

SUDDEN CHANGE OF FRONT

Constitutional Convention Sub-Body Supposed to Have Been Against the Proposed Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—Public Service Commissioners will be made constitutional officers and be protected from removal for political reasons, decisions and orders of the Public Service Commissions will be subject to review by the courts on questions of fact as well as questions of law, and the Legislature in fixing rates must first consult the commissions regarding the merits of any proposed amendment, according to an amendment to the Constitution now being prepared in the Public Utilities Committee of the Constitutional Convention for adoption by the committee and presentation to the convention.

The amendment is being drafted by a subcommittee composed of former District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott of New York, Herbert C. Mandeville of Elmira, Republicans, and Senator James A. Foley of New York, Democrat. The report that the drafting committee had been instructed to incorporate a provision for the so-called "broad" court review, embracing questions of fact as well as of law, as the central feature of the proposed amendment caused a sensation at the Capitol, because it involved a complete change of front on the part of the committee with regard to that question. When the Constitutional Convention left off work last week the members of the Public Utilities Committee were supposed to be united in opposition to the broad review.

Prominent among the advocates here of the broad review are William M. Ivins, ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, former Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, and William N. Dykman. Mr. Ivins, in urging the broad review, told the committee that he appeared as the representative of the allied real estate interests. The three others are delegates to the constitutional Convention, where they are members of the Democratic minority. Though not members of the Public Utilities Committee, they have been sitting with the committee, even at the executive sessions.

The Committee is expected to vote on the proposed amendment at an executive meeting tomorrow. It was predicted tonight that only two votes would be cast against the provision for the broad review—that of Chairman Ledyard P. Hale and Senator James A. Foley.

The broad review is virtually in effect now under a recent court decision, though it was not in the Public Service Commission law as originally drafted, and all efforts to have the laws amended so as to embody it have failed.

The provision under which it would be necessary for the Legislature to consult the commissions when making rates is really a compromise. If the advice of the spokesmen for the public service corporations had been heeded, the Legislature would have been deprived of the rate-making power altogether. The opponents to this plan pointed out that the legislative power to make rates should remain as a check not to be unduly exercised.

In this connection it was pointed out that with the Legislature shorn of this power the 80-cent gas rate and the 2-cent maximum mileage rate, both fixed by statute, would be endangered. The question relating to the mileage rate is a live topic at present. The Ulster and Delaware Railroad has appealed from a decision of the up-State Public Service Commission on July 1, denying its demand for an increase in the rate beyond the maximum fixed by the Legislature. The Public Service Commission in its majority opinion declared that while the commission realized "the rate complained of is insufficient to yield reasonable compensation for the service rendered, yet the commission is of the opinion that it has no jurisdiction to grant the increase."

What the commission held was in effect that while it had the power to order a reduction of rates below the 2 cent rate fixed by the Legislature, or even an increase in a rate that was below the maximum fixed by the statute, it had no power to order an increase beyond the maximum established by statute.

The Public Utilities Committee has decided that the present make-up of the commissions shall be retained. It is left to the Legislature to fix their salaries by statute from time to time.

The Cities Committee, of which ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York is Chairman, had a home rule discussion lasting all day behind closed doors and then appointed a sub-committee of five with Mr. Low at its head to draft a home rule article which will be submitted to the full committee on Thursday.

The committee is divided on the measure of home rule which cities should have. Though petitions have come to the Constitutional Convention from nearly every municipality in the State urging the home rule powers Mayor Mitchel has demanded, it was predicted today that when the committee reports it would be in favor of home rule with a string to it in the form of a well defined legislative veto power to act as a check against municipal initiative.

AT SEA ON REAPPORTIONMENT.

Brackett Committee Now Against Having Convention Do It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—After a meeting today of the Committee on Legislative Organization, of which former Senator Brackett of Saratoga is Chairman, it developed that this committee is at sea on the question of whether there should be a reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts by the Constitutional Convention.

First the committee voted 12 to 5 for a reapportionment by the convention. Chairman Brackett and Lemuel Ely Quigg both voted with the majority. They held there should be no apportionments by the Legislature on the ground that the lawmakers had no more business to define the boundaries of their own districts than they had to vote on their own salaries and their own powers, both of which are defined by the Constitution. In spite of this, however, the committee voted in favor of having reapportionment every tenth year, after the Federal census. Constitutional Conventions meet only every twenty years. When Mr. Quigg heard that he reversed himself and got the committee to reverse itself, and a vote of 8 to 6 against reapportionment by the convention followed. Under the rules of the convention, however, this vote will not be declared valid, nine constituting a majority.

At a meeting last week the committee voted not to increase the number of Assemblymen. At the meeting today the committee voted to increase it, the number to be determined later, so that New York could get more Assemblymen than it has now. New York at present has sixty-three. Under a tentative plan discussed by the committee it would get seventy-three, but would fare no better in proportion, because the number from up-State would be increased so as to keep the metropolis in the minority.

RECONSIDER STOCK VOTING.

Committee Members Hear Bankers Oppose Change in Elections.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—Bankers from many sections of the State appeared before the Constitutional Convention Committee on Corporations today to protest against the recent action of that committee in voting to report favorably the proposal presented by Louis Marshall providing that stockholders may select whether to vote by the cumulative or distributive method in electing Directors of a corporation. The Marshall proposal, it is declared, would make it less difficult to obtain some representation for the minority on the Executive Boards.

Last week after listening to Mr. Marshall and to many speakers voicing opposition, the committte, by a tentative vote of nine to five, decided to report the Marshall amendment. The committee, of which ex-Judge Jacob L. Brenner is Chairman, withheld final action, however, and it is understood now that the vote will be reconsidered. No action was taken today, however. After the hearing the committe adjourned for a week.

Francis S. Bangs, a New York lawyer, who appeared to oppose the Marshall amendment, said that the flexibility of the New York laws affecting corporations had attracted industry and business to the State, and he protested against any rigid constitutional provisions to change present conditios.

William C. Breed appeared as counsel for the New York State Bankers' Association. Among the members of the association who appeared to oppose the Marshall amendment were John A. Kloepfer, President of the association and of the Union Stock Yards Bank in Buffalo; Orin H. Cheeney, President of the Pacific Bank and former State Superintendent of Banks; B. H. Fancher, Vice President of the Fifth Avenue Bank; J. A. Herzog, Vice President of the National Commercial Bank of Albany; Frank Hammond, Vice President of the Greenwich Bank; C. H. Bissikummer, President of the Albany Trust Company; G. Dudley, President of the Walkill Bank of Poughkeepsie, and John H. Gregory, President of the Central Bank of Rochester and the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

DEFENDING MILITIA BEATEN BY REGULARS

Cavalry Swim Sprout Creek and Drive Guardsmen Back Toward Albany.

'BATTLE' LONG AND HARD

After the Day's Work New York's Citizen Soldiers Enjoy Themselves in Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 20.—The battle of Sprout Creek was fought this morning by 5,000 members of the First Brigade of the National Guard and the 500 regulars who are playing at war at Camp Whitman at the State's annual manoeuvres. The regulars and the Sixty-ninth Regiment beat the other section of the troops after a long and hard contest. This was the first engagement of the manoeuvres. The problem confronting the soldiers was posted by Major Gen. O'Ryan at headquarters as follows:

"An enemy has occupied Westchester and Rockland Counties, and controls the Hudson River as far north as Peekskill. Our army, based at Albany, is acting on the defensive, pending the completion of its units. Its first division is encamped in friendly territory two miles north of Hopewell Junction."

Sprout Creek represented the Hudson. The bridge had been removed and the creek was unfordable, except for the cavalry, which swam it. Recent rains had flooded the creek.

The troops were divided into two parties, one for attack, under Colonel Joseph T. Dickman, U. S. A., composed of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, a battalion of the Thirtieth United States Infantry, and a detachment of the Second United States Cavalry. The defenders were under General George Dyer, and were the Seventh, Twelfth, and Seventy-first Regiments, field artillery, and Squadron A. General Dyer theoretically had 15,000 men, and Colonel Dickman 9,000. The cavalry scouts and Signal Corps did valuable service for the defenders, but the "enemy" succeeded in driving the army of the defense back toward its base.

With the soldiers this was the first play night. Vaudeville performers were present from New York as well as some boxers.

Rain had cooled the camp today, and all the men were in better humor and able to take up their duties.

Elaborate plans are being made for the arrival of Governor Whitman on Thursday. He will reach the camp at 3 o'clock. An hour later every man in camp will appear in the review.

Band concerts are given each evening. The Guardsmen speak in laudatory terms of the camp, saying it is far better than Peekskill or the camp three years ago, when Connecticut was invaded.

CRITICISES MERIT BOARD.

Mr. Bullock Wants a New York Citizen to Get Hospital Job.

William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, made public yesterday an open letter to Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, in which Mr. Bullock quoted an advertisement of the commission for applicants for an examination for the position of Hospital Superintendent for the Neponsit Beach Hospital. The advertisement contains the following:

"The requirement that applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York is waived for this examination."

Mr. Bullock quotes an ordinance of the Board of Aldermen which says:

"No person not a citizen and an actual resident and dweller in good faith in the State of New York shall be eligible to appointment or employment in any of the departments, boards, bureaus, or branches of the Government of the City of New York."

"The action of your commission is in direct violation of the ordinance," writes Mr. Bullock, "unless you assume there is no United States citizen and New York resident competent to fill this comparatively minor position in the Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, commanding a salary of only $2,100 a year. Under these circumstances, I respectfully urge that you reconsider the matter."

In reply, the Municipal Civil Service Commission said that the action had been taken partly to find out what effect the Aldermanic ordinance would have on the powers given the commission by the Civil Service law, which contains no requirement that candidates for civil service positions shall be citizens.

"Previous to Oct. 1, 1913, when the ordinance went into effect," says the reply, "the commission had at times waived the requirement of citizenship, particularly for positions where there was a dearth of qualified citizens.

"The position of Superintendent of Neponsit Beach Hospital is of great importance because of the application of heliotherapy as a cure for the tubercular class committed there. This is practically a new science in this country, but has proved very successful abroad; htre is no school in the United States and practically no institution outside of Neponsit Beach which gives the necessary training. There is a difference of opinion as to whether any examination at all should be held, and the commission, before taking this action, made efforts to secure an amendment to the ordinance which would expressly authorize it to do so. These efforts having failed, it believes the Board of Aldermen has not power to deprive it of the authority previously exercised."

ALDERMANIC TRIO SPLIT.

Will Try Tomorrow to Choose Richmond Borough President.

The three Aldermen from Staten Island, at the special meeting called for the purpose in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall yesterday by Mayor Mitchel, failed to elect a successor to Charles J. McCormack, late Borough President of Richmond.

The meeting was put over till 2:30 P. M. tomorrow.

Alderman Charles P. Cole is a candidate, and Alderman William Fink is in favor of him. Alderman John J. O'Rourke is against Cole. Two votes of the three is necessary to elect. Alderman Cole, being a candidate, must resign in order to stand for the office, thus leaving a deadlock. In the event of too much delay, Mayor Mitchel has the power to cast the deciding vote.

SAYS SCHOOLS AIM TO GIVE TOO MUCH

Dr. Russell Finds Pupils Trained for Places They Can Never Hope to Occupy.

LEADS TO DISAPPOINTMENT

Compares German and English Systems to Our Method of Individual Training.

Dr. James Earl Russell, Dean of Teachers College at Columbia, told several hundred Summer students yesterday that the effect of present American educational ideals was feeble and the future extremely doubtful and dependent upon the elimination of political control of schools and a great improvement in the quality and breadth of view of school teachers. Particularly he stressed the evil effect of training every one as if for a place in the higher ranks of society.

His remarks were made at the end of a lecture on a comparison of British and German educational ideals, in which he had brought out that the Germans trained leaders for the service of the State and the masses to follow the leaders, whereas the British gave an individualistic training to the leaders and for the most part left the masses alone.

"Their school systems," said Dr. Russell, "are designed to keep part of the people down; we believe in equal opportunity for all. We have hoped that a trained people would follow wise leaders deliberately and of their own volition. Can this be a safe ideal for any country to adopt? We know that the great majority of our schoolchildren at 18 or 20 find every door of advancement is barred to them. Anarchism is recruited from people who have been disappointed in their highest ideals of life, and that so many of our scholars are disappointed is largely through our own work.

"The most significant move of recent years is that school training must not educate the pupil away from the native soil; that it must give him training in the earning of a livelihood and teach him the satisfactions that come from doing an honest day's work.

"We have given practically no attention till very recently to the ninety-nine out of every hundred who will not reach the positions at which all are aiming.

"We need the elimination of political control, a professional spirit which will put the public good before private gain, teaching that secures respect for reasonable law and obedience for duly constituted authority, and an educational leadership concerned not with the mechanics of school teaching but with patriotic statesmanship."

In his analysis of the English school systems, and effects, Dr. Russell German and their objects said: "The German tells you that social order and the welfare of the State depends on having the masses submissive and obedient and obtaining capable leaders. He does the first by means of the Volksschule and the army, the second through the Realschule, the Gymnasium, the higher technical institutions, and the university.

"England has given little heed until lately to the training of her masses. Everything has been concentrated on the leaders, who have received an individualist training. It was thought that the people could be made both submissive and loyal by means of religious instruction and grinding toil.

"This has been improved by the popular education of late years, but despite its progress the English system of today is not to be compared with the German in scope and efficiency. It has contributed little to the safety of the State, and has not inculcated the habits on which patriotism rests.

"The Germans have not only trained leaders but have inculcated habits of obedience among the others, and the apology for the German course in the present war which was issued last year by German professors is an instance of the habit of respect and obedience to authority which is inculcated by the schools."

Finances Typesetting Company.

An order was signed yesterday by Judge Hand of the United States Court authorizing Erskine Hewitt, receiver of the International Typesetting Company, to issue receivers' certificates to the amount of $250,000 for the purpose of carrying on the business of the company and to redeem an original issue of certificates amounting to $100,000.

GROUT TRIAL NEARS END.

Attorney for Defense to Conclude Summing Up Today.

Continuing the summing up for the defense yesterday at the trial of Edward M. Grout on a perjury charge before Judge Harry E. Lewis and a jury in the Kings County Court, Brooklyn, Stephen C. Baldwin, attorney for Mr. Grout, ridiculed the efforts of District Attorney James C. Cropsey to obtain the conviction of the defendant for swearing to a false report of the financial condition of the Union Bank as of March 26, 1910.

"Mr. Grout did not deceive the Examiners of the State Banking Department, yet that is the claim of the District Attorney," declared Mr. Baldwin. "He carried these items in his report under the head of loans and discounts in the earnest belief that his report was true, and it was true to the best of his knowledge and belief. Mr. Grout believed he put those items under the correct head in his report, and I believe he did. He acted as the State Banking Department required him to do."

At the close of the afternoon session Mr. Baldwin had not finishing summing up. He informed Judge Lewis that he would try to finish at noon today. To end the trial by Friday Judge Lewis said that the afternoon hearings beginning today would probably be extended to 6 o'clock until the case goes to the jury.

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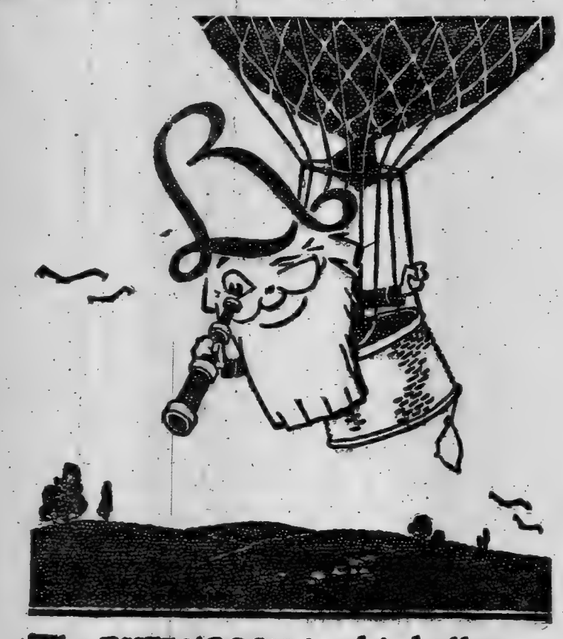

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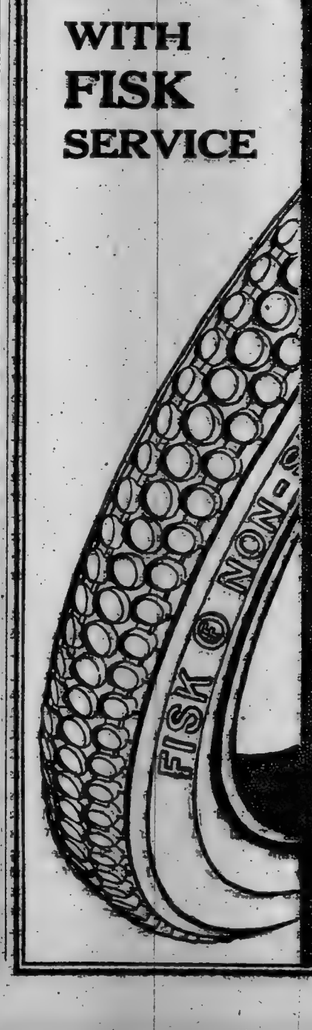

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1915.

SOME GERMAN MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

The text of the telegram which the Kaiser is reported to have sent to his sister in Athens is characteristic enough to be genuine. He informed the Queen of the Hellenes, according to the telegram imputed to him, that he had paralyzed Russia for at least six months to come and was on the eve of delivering a stroke on the western front "that will make all Europe tremble." To make not only all Europe, but all mankind, tremble by the display of German might or the threat of its use has been the long-time policy of the Hohenzollern dynasty. So far as the new move upon the western front is concerned, however, the chronology of the Kaiser's telegram is unstrung. Brave men confront the German forces there, and if brave men ever tremble it is before the fray, not after the fighting has begun. If the paralysis of Russia should last for six months and if the German drive against the British and French in the west should be entirely successful, then indeed there might be trembling. The world would have occasion to take thought for its safety and its future. Remote as we are from the scene of the present conflict, we should have reason for grave concern should the coming campaign foreshadow the triumph of German arms. We might not tremble, that is not our custom, but we should prepare, most certainly we should make serious preparation against the time of trouble that sooner or later would come for us.

It is not the American habit to be prepared for trouble. The war with Spain found us quite unprepared and the troubles in Mexico, although it has long been evident that they might demand our interference, we have regarded in our habitually optimistic way as an evil that would cure itself. We have made no sort of preparation, we have no idea today what we should do if it should become imperatively necessary for us to put an end to anarchy in Mexico. Nor have we made any preparation against the contingency of Germany's ultimate flat rejection of the demands we have made that she cease destroying the lives of American citizens. To have taken measures to put ourselves in readiness would have been altogether contrary to our practice, and such measures would have been little likely to meet the approval of the American people, since they would have indicated that the Government had little hope of a friendly adjustment, which is not at all the case. Nevertheless, our apparent unconcern may be seriously misconstrued in Germany. When we took MASON and SLIDELL, the Confederate envoys, from a British mail steamer, Great Britain not only protested in a diplomatic note, but she swiftly prepared for war. Most European nations in our present position would have made military preparations. We make none, because we are altogether confident that Germany will yield, must yield, to our perfectly reasonable demand that she refrain from lawless and murderous acts against our citizens and our rights as neutrals.

Yet while we put our faith in Germany's reasonableness we hear from Berlin of efforts to confirm her in the unresponsive temper which her notes thus far have reflected. Dr. MEYER-GERHARD, who, according to the public understanding, was sent to Germany to explain the real sentiment of the American people toward the war and toward the German Government, is doing his utmost to give false impressions. He reports as American sentiment views that are entertained here only by German-Americans and the very few Americans not of German descent who sympathize with the work and with the purposes of Germany in the present war. Dr. MEYER-GERHARD tells the Germans that the American newspapers do not correctly represent American public opinion, that the "large mass of thinking, calm, and reserved American citizens are better disposed toward Germany than might be expected from the attitude of the newspapers they read." Nevertheless, he admits that upon such questions as the destruction of the Lusitania "the world of ideas of large circles of the American populace is governed by other assumptions and progresses differently than in Germany." He feels that "it would not be oportune to investigate here how it has been possible for such conceptions to have been born on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean."

There is a multitude of conceptions born on this side of the Atlantic Ocean which are beyond the grasp of the German mind. When Major PITCAIRN, in command of the British regulars, encountered the Minute Men on the village green at Lexington, he cried out, "Disperse, you villains! Damn you, why don't you disperse?" If Dr. MEYER-GERHARD should attain the age of METHUSELAH he would never be able to understand why the villains did not disperse. They stood there, with arms in their hands, defying Great Britain, in resistance to a King upon his throne. There has hardly been such an idea in Germany since '48. The Minute Men did not disperse, they fell upon the British regulars all along the highway and drove them on the run into Charlestown. The "assumptions" and the "conceptions" present in the minds of the Minute Men have survived to this day, and they are so deeply rooted that they are part of our being. At the beginning of the war any American boy, had its origin and its causes been simply and clearly explained to him, would instinctively have declared that Germany was in the wrong. That is why the pro-German propaganda here failed miserably and reacted against its authors. By inheritance and conviction the American mind is occupied by assumptions contrary to those which German authority has planted in the minds of the German people That is why Americans were proof against the propaganda, that is why they give full support to the President in his insistence that Germany shall respect our rights.

The sophistries and falsifications of MEYER-GERHARD are an obstacle to the peaceful adjustment the President is sincerely endeavoring to bring about. For another thing, the men who determine the policy of the Imperial Government are not giving their whole time, or very much of it, to the diplomatic controversy with Washington. It is important that we should understand that point. In fact, the chief danger is that in the very friendliness of our professions, and particularly in any ill-judged complacency we may display, they will see evidence of yielding, evidence that, as Mr. BRYAN was reported to have assured the Austrian Ambassador, we do not expect our protests to be taken seriously. That attitude on the part of Germany would be exceedingly dangerous, because it might betray her into a position which would leave us no choice but a rupture of friendly relations. The way that makes for peaceful understanding is the way of firmness. The latest German note calls for no reply save one reasserting our position, repeating our protests and demands in a way not to be misunderstood. The proposals made by Germany, quite irrelevant to the subject, were plainly unacceptable, they called only for rejection. Even the brief delay since the note was received may be misconstrued in Berlin. It is high time for us to give to our part of this correspondence a tone of finality. Delay works against us, works against good understanding, and language denoting infirmity of purpose would almost inevitably defeat the peaceful objects we have in view. We have set up principles of law and of neutral rights which we must maintain, which the world will expect us to maintain. By wavering and faltering we should fail in our duty to ourselves and to humanity; we shoul practically invite further acts which by their repetition would make the continuance of friendly relations impossible.

POLAND.

Conquest of Poland by the Germans would increase their strength in coal and iron, and, in the same measure, reduce that of the Allies in those essential materials of war. Perhaps that is what lures Germany on, knowing that Russia is too big and too inaccessible to be beaten, and that there is a point beyond which, even in retreat, she cannot be safely pursued. The Russian line, nearly 1,000 miles long, has been pushed back by the Germans almost at will over mountains, through forests, and across rivers, first at one point and then another, but it has never once snapped. It seems never to be very much strained. It gives but it does not break, so that though the Germans are geographically triumphant they cannot claim at any point a decisive victory.

A question arises. Do the Russians cheat the Teutonic enemy of a great, physical victory in combat and baffle him endlessly over vast spaces, or do the Germans desire a decisive action? It might be good tactics, indeed, for the Germans only to expel the Russians from Poland without trying to whip them in it. Suppose Germany won a decisive victory and captured several Russian armies. Germany would have a lot of prisoners on her hands and Russia would hardly be weakened at all as a potential enemy, because her supply of men is almost unlimited. She can better afford to lose men, perhaps, than territory, and Germany, conversely, could much better afford to capture territory than Russians. She could especially afford to capture Poland, provided it were tenable, because Poland is rich in those things wherein lies the strength of a modern people at war.

One-fifth of all the coal produced in the Russian Empire is produced in Poland. Nearly one-tenth of the total Russian output of pig iron is made in Poland. In Southern Poland are deposits of copper, zinc, and tin. Copper has been produced there since the fifteenth century. In the district of Pincow there is sulphur. Only about 5 per cent. of the Russian cereal crop is grown in Poland. The importance of Poland as a source of basic raw materials would cause Germany to regard it as a prize worth striving for. Warsaw, the capital, now being enveloped by the German movement, pressing from three directions at once, is the third largest city in the Russian Empire; only Petrograd and Moscow are larger or of greater consequence. Its buildings are particularly fine, especially the churches. For many years the revolutionists of Russia have made their headquarters in Warsaw. Its population is about 800,000. The population of all Poland is relatively dense. It is 254 per square mile. That is greater than the density of population in France, and the population per square mile of Belgium is only one and one-half times greater.

GERMAN OPERA, OF COURSE.

The needless iteration of the announcement that we are to have German opera in New York next Winter is amusing. Nobody has believed that German opera is to be suppressed. That would be unthinkable. German opera is an important item in our musical program every season, opera composed by Germans in Germany, directed by German musicians and sung partly by Germans. We have not turned our backs on WAGNER or WEBER or RICHARD STRAUSS, just as we have not ceased to demand in the concert hall BEETHOVEN and BRAHMS. Who thought German opera was going to be barred? There are enough operagoers of German descent and German birth in town always to make productions of German opera profitable, even if people who disapprove of German methods of conducting war should permit their resentment of German faults to blind them to German merits.

But, as a matter of fact, only the Germans are boycotting the music and art of other nations. Americans are not going to vent their wrath on Elsa and Tannhäuser, MOZART'S Leporello, or STRAUSS'S Elektra because German submarines make war on American women and children. Of course there will be German opera here as well as Italian, French, and Russian opera, (and Spanish, too, they say,) and they will all be well performed in the accustomed manner of the Metropolitan Opera House, which does not permit its plans to be deranged by war.

FAIR WARNING.

There is internal evidence that the report of Colonel ROOSEVELT'S remarks telegraphed from Portland, Ore., is not a verbatim report. It reads like a report written out from memory and not from notes, and some of the phrases in it are foreign to the Colonel's style. But it evidently represents the substance of something he said, whether he knew he was to be quoted or not, and it is a saying which will and should receive the careful attention of Republican politicians.

In this conversation the ex-President is quoted as expressing, on behalf of himself and other Progressives, a willingness to support the Republican candidate next year if that candidate is progressive. He is represented as warning the Republican Party that if it should take a different attitude "the Progressive Party would be an imperative need to the country and be an influence to be counted on for the best good of the country."

It is a plain and straightforward warning, or threat, as you prefer, and whether he expected to see it in print or not there can be no question that it represents his views and the situation. The Progressive Party may be dead as far as electing its own candidates is concerned, but it is still alive enough to make Republican success impossible in many localities, and the ex-President, by throwing his vigorous personality into the movement, could add a great deal of strength to its powers for mischief. Even the Republicans who are surest of success are obliged to admit that President WILSON is stronger than his party, and if to this personal strength is added the power for trouble-making possessed by the Colonel the Republicans will find their hands full.

The warning came at a moment when it was needed. The Old Guard has been acting as if it thought nothing was necessary but to put a name, any kind of name, at the head of its ticket. All the old standpatters, all those who represent what was most objectionable in the régime that ruled from MARK HANNA'S days until the débâcle of 1912, have been peeping out of their holes, and some of them as Presidential candidates. Weak men, unknown men, and little men have been putting themselves forward as timber for the Presidency. There is a log-jam of candidates. At this moment Colonel ROOSEVELT serves notice that unless a man who stands for something besides the old régime—and he is said to have instanced Justice HUGHES as representing the type—is nominated, the Republicans may expect to encounter the same kind of backfire they did in 1912. The warning loses nothing of its force from the very evident fact that the Colonel is anxious to support a Republican if he can find any good excuse for doing so. It would be just as well for the Republican leaders to sober up from the spree they are indulging in, stop encouraging an orgy of candidates that runs from such names as that of WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH to that of FAIRBANKS, and does not even exclude PENROSE, and consider their prospects with humbler minds and more sense.

CARRANZA OUT AGAIN.

CARRANZA'S progress toward the establishment of a stable Government in Mexico has been checked by the masterly strategy of the unconquerable VILLA, who, having been thoroughly trounced, as it seemed, by OBREGON, has suddenly placed a menacing force as near to the capital as Pachuca. Thus GONZALES, harassed by ZAPATA south of the city, found himself between two fires, and was compelled to withdraw his troops after a short occupation. Probably he has a large enough force to overcome his enemy at Pachuca, but while he is doing that ZAPATA has taken the unprotected capital again and the old situation will be restored. OBREGON has not been heard from since VILLA cut off his communication with Vera Cruz, but the reports of the series of defeats he has suffered in the north, circulated by the VILLA press agents in this country, must be taken with a grain of salt. He is a good soldier, and if he sticks to CARRANZA he will yet drive all the Villistas toward the northern boundary. But it is certain that Mexico can never be governed from Vera Cruz. The City of Mexico is the place for the Government, no matter what may be said loosely about its strategical unimportance. That was the experience of MONTEZUMA and CORTEZ, of SANTA ANNA, JUAREZ, and DIAZ. As long as the Constitutionalist First Chief shelters himself at the seaport he will be at a disadvantage. He seems to be as little able now to hold the capital as he was a year ago.

Between the contending revolutionists the United States can have no choice. VILLA may be all that he is said to be, but he makes as good a showing with his program of reforms as CARRANZA makes with his. In the matter of honesty the two leaders are about alike. The Carranzistas have confiscated as much property as the others. There was an excellent study of CARRANZA in yesterday's TIMES, contributed by a Mexican licentiate of high standing, whose conclusions were precisely those of most Americans who have followed CARRANZA'S career since he took to the field. For two years, our correspondent pointed out, CARRANZA has "preached extermination, confiscation, and intolerance." Lately, in the hope of winning the favorable opinion of President WILSON and securing recognition, he has been making attractive promises. Of course no American financiers would lend money to such a man with no better security than fair words. But at the present moment the question of recognition is not pressing. Mexico stands just where it did, and the problem of our relations with the country grows graver day by day.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Picture Without the Frame.

About the streets of this town walk daily men whose faces have been made familiar by constant photographic reproduction in the newspapers, and they walk unrecognized; and The Sun wonders why. It cites pedestrian journeyings of President WILSON, unremarked by those who passed him, and doubts if any famous face except Colonel ROOSEVELT'S is "generally recognizable in the everlasting hustle and jostle of Manhattan."

The hustle and jostle are not to blame, and Colonel ROOSEVELT is no such exception as The Sun imagines. Hustle and jostle never stopped a New Yorker from looking at any face that interested him, and a city where a crowd can gather to look at a demonstration in a show window is not so busy as it thinks it is. But it is a big city, a city wherein most men live their term of years without ever seeing a public man except at a mass meeting, where they go of deliberate purpose to see him. Somehow the statesman seems to belong to the mass meeting, as the actor to the theatre or the painting to the frame. It is the mental attitude that is responsible for the fact.

Sitting in the window of a restaurant in Times Square some time ago, a reflective customer saw a United States Senator, the boss of a great State, and a Cabinet officer pass the window within ten minutes; and not one of the persons going along the crowded street turned to look after them. How many more public men were at that moment walking unrecognized in different parts of Broadway alone was a question on which the reflective customer pondered long. The faces of these men were all familiar; but a man who has lived to be 40 or so and has never seen any more famous person than the Police Captain of his precinct or the pastor of the big church on the next block is not looking for public men on every street corner. What one sees, generally speaking, is what he looks for; if it were not so, botanists and detectives would not be so exceptional.

Going Back to Rock Bottom.

"Recently," remarks Colonel ROOSEVELT, "in certain circles, some popularity has been achieved by a song entitled, 'I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier'—a song which ought always to be sung with a companion piece entitled 'I Didn't Raise My Girl to Be a Mother.'" That is an observation which will give great joy to the unregenerate and great annoyance to the vaguely benevolent people who are teaching the world to rise to great heights by lifting itself up by its boot-straps. It is frankly old-fashioned and, from their standpoint, barbaric. It revives, with unpleasantly startling vigor, the old primitive conception; the object of life is to live and to increase, the woman has the greater part of that duty, which is the fostering of the new life until it is strong enough to stand alone, and the man stands outside the cave with his club and keeps the enemy off. When he is not doing that he is getting meat to aid the woman in her work, and if he cannot get the meat because some other man wants it he fights the other man. A horribly low conception to our milk-and-honey twentieth century—or rather the twentieth century that existed before the murder at Serajevo shook it loose from its moorings—and yet it is debatable whether all our intricate civilization, if analyzed down to the ground, has not that basis.

Some of those who are singing that uplifting song will not quarrel with the Colonel's statement. Not all the people who do not want other people to raise their boys to be soldiers are also opposed to having other people raise their girls to be mothers; but most of the people who are advocating what they call birth control as a propaganda are also pacifists. It would not be far short of the truth to say that all of them are. The New-Thoughtists are pacifists, the philosophical anarchists are pacifists, the advocates of all the buttery theories so popular just now are pacifists. The people who are advocating—and advocating as a social theory—any such thing as free love, race suicide, or "the right of every man to live his own life" are singing "I Didn't Raise My Girl to Be a Mother," even if they do not sing it in words; and you will find the same crowd in every audience that enthusiastically applauds the singing of "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier." For soldierhood and motherhood both represent the same primitive thing that this chocolate-faced generation is so nervously anxious to forget.

Making a Market for Apples.

What could be more commendable than a movement to assure a fair price to the farmers of New York for their apples? Yet Commissioner DILLON'S circular regarding his proposed action has been called to the Governor's attention as "bringing discredit upon the city and upon the administration which is responsible for such statements." Commissioner DILLON'S mistake is not uncommon with reformers. In order to emphasize the excellence of their intentions they describe in vivid colors the evils which they attack. It seems that "dealers go out and buy at low quotations from producers, and prices begin to stiffen as soon as the bulk of the fruit is out of the hands of producers." Commissioner DILLON proposes to remedy this by having a market the season through. His auction will establish the price for apples, and no dealer will dare to offer the producer less. The apples will be sold in the morning, and paid for before night. "For the first time in the history of the State apple shippers will be sure of a square deal in the New York market." In the opinion of the Merchants' Association this "reflects upon the business methods of merchants in this city in an entirely unwarranted manner, and should not have been issued by any public official."

We hope, to be sure, that the producer will sell dear and that consumers will buy cheap. It seems a little difficult to have it both ways, but Commissioner DILLON is ready to try it. The trouble is with the wicked dealers, not with the stupid farmers. It might be thought that the farmers would know their business as well as the Commissioner, and that there is no particular reason why the Commissioner should raise the prices to the producers of apples rather than of other commodities. But the Commissioner had to make a beginning, and apples are as good as anything to demonstrate how much better the State can sell apples than the New York City merchants.

Explicitness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning the proposed fourth protest to Germany, it is respectfully submitted that length of communication, when the terms of strength permissible in diplomatic correspondence have been exhausted, is but indication of non-resolved mental attitude; is therefore non-persuasive and all the less apt to desired accomplishment. Firm intent, showing forth through brief though courteous form, is recognizable where its absence is equally discernible in redundant phrasing. It is indeed conceivable that utter lack of respect with all its unfortunate concomitants might arise on perusal of reiteration at a time when reference to former statement serves us all. But above all, new debate cannot arise if either new subjects or restatement of old matter in new terms be introduced. Polemics is an art in which the European chancelleries are trained. Simplicity, brevity and explicitness alone elude its employment.

CHAS. STEWART DAVISON.
New York, July 17, 1915.

Womanhood Take Cognizance!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That Mr. Richard Harding Davis and Mr. Everett P. Wheeler should write such letters as have appeared in your issues of yesterday and today is not perhaps surprising; that THE TIMES should publish them is amazing. Is American chivalry dead?

To attack such a noble woman as Miss Jane Addams as if she were a common politician is to confess one's self no gentleman. It would seem as if the organized womanhood of the city should take cognizance of this particular case.

A STENOGRAPHER-SUFFRAGIST.
New York, July 14, 1915.

How to be a Hero.

From The Sun.

He guzzles and drabs. The riotous folly of his feast makes Europe sneer at the country that produced such a specimen of the new rich. Coming back to the United States he marries his trull. One night, primed with highball virtue, he murders a man of genius. Then for years the courts are full of his fame, and the lawyers of his money. Insane in the act of murder, he escapes its consequences, if murder has any consequences save financial ones for assassins with the price.

At length the long, ignominious drama is ended. The paranoiac walks forth free, declared sane by a jury of his intelligent fellow-citizens; and he becomes, as he had previously become even in sober New Hampshire, a conquering hero, the idol of "the populace." Cheering crowds crush around him. Women weep over him. Men esteem it an honor to shake the hand crimson with the blood of Stanford White. Washington or Lincoln could not be more deified than this murderer "with the price."

In all this nauseous business we don't know which makes the gorge rise more, the pervert, buying his way out, or the perverted idiots that hail him with wild huzzas.

THE REASON.

Dear love of mine, who fain would know
The reason *why* I love you so—
Your very eyes, steadfast and true,
Would seem to ask the question, too;
In their gray depths I see it glow.

O clean, fresh winds that fragrant blow,
Be thou my messengers, and go
Whisper the answer to him, do!
Dear love of mine,
You are so clean! No turbid flow
Of sullied thought runs thick and slow
Within your mind. No grimy hue
Soils or defiles the speech of you.
Therefore my heart sings, soft and low,
"Dear love of mine!"

BEATRICE BARRY.

TONGUES OF OPINION.

An Argument for the Benefits of Proportional Representation.

Tamworth, N. H., July 16, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The remarkable progress made by proportional representation abroad, even during the war, should be convincing evidence to the people of New York State, including the members of the Constitutional Convention, that the proposed amendment introduced at Albany some weeks ago by the New York State Proportional Representation League should not fail to receive the support of the convention. The amendment provides simply that the proportional method of electing representative bodies shall be constitutional, that is, that it may be introduced by the Legislature at any time for the election of either house of the Legislature itself or of any local representative body.

The new Constitution of Denmark, which was signed by the King and went into effect on June 5, not only gives votes to women on the same terms that apply to men but extends considerably the application of the proportional system to parliamentary elections. Since 1857 the Senate of Denmark has been elected by the proportional system. The Senate, however, is not elected by popular vote, but by an Electoral College. Under the new Constitution the system is applied to the election of the Electoral College itself and also to some of the members of the popularly elected lower house.

In New Zealand proportional representation was recently adopted for the election of the Legislative Council or Upper Chamber.

In Ottawa there is now on a movement, headed by some of the leading men of the city, including the proprietor of The Evening Citizen and Justice Idington of the Canadian Supreme Court, to introduce the proportional system there for the election of the City Council. The Honorary Presidency of the new Canadian Proportional Representation Society, which started the movement in Ottawa, has been accepted by Lord Grey, ex-Governor General of Canada.

One of the chief planks in the platform of the present Government of Greece is "reform of the electoral system by the adoption of proportional representation."

I wish the readers of THE TIMES, and especially the members of the Constitutional Convention, could have the opportunity I am having this Summer to question personally an eminent authority on government from a country which has used the proportional system some years. My nearest neighbor, here in the mountains of New Hampshire, is Professor L. Dupriez, who holds the Chair of Comparative Constitutional Law in the University of Louvain, Belgium. Professor Dupriez has nothing but praise for the effects of the system in his country since it was introduced in 1900. Indeed, when he had occasion to deliver four public lectures at Harvard last Spring he chose for his subject "Proportional Representation in Belgium." The coming academic year, by the way, he is to give at Harvard a regular half-year course on the use of the proportional system in various countries.

That some of the cities of New York will soon want to try the proportional method of election for their councils seems certain. On this point convincing evidence is furnished by the following letter from L. D. Upson, recently Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research of Dayton, Ohio, which is now governed under the City Manager plan:

I am only sorry that my own City of Dayton should not have been chosen to make the experiment [of electing its commission or council by proportional representation]. At the time our charter was passed I think all of us were convinced that the representation of interests should be included, but we believed that the presentation of two issues might lose them both. The experience of a year and a half has now demonstrated the need of a more satisfactory method of connecting public opinion with the Government itself. Our administration is honest, highly efficient, and has exceeded the most enthusiastic expectation so far as results are concerned. I feel, however, that its work would be strengthened if every element had a voice in the policy-making body, and were compelled to go on record regarding the very matters which they are now criticising.

I have said this publicly a number of times and in a number of published articles. I feel confident that the greatest success of our present type of government will come under some system of proportional representation.

Surely it is important that the Constitutional Convention should make it possible for the Legislature to introduce the proportional system in New York if it sees fit.

C. G. HOAG,
General Secretary American Proportional Representation League.

Why Are Suffragists for Peace?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has any one called attention to the fact that to a large extent the peace-at-any-price advocates are none other than the most ardent suffragettes? It is certainly true among my acquaintances that the women who recognize that there are some things worse than war, that there are times when every consideration of honor compels a nation to fight, are the women who do not want the ballot. Fear, we know, does not cause a suffragette to dread war. I think the suffragette's devotion to peace at any price is due to her fundamental conviction that women can do everything better than men, that is, women can settle international differences better than men, but women can't fight, whereas men can, therefore fighting is always the worst way to settle a difference.

HARRISON W. SMITH.
Springfield, Me., July 16, 1915.

The Irish Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted space to inform your correspondent that the harp device is altogether modern? The true flag of Ireland is a red sunblaze on a green ground. This is symbolical not only of Ireland's geographical position as the sentinel of the western gate of Europe, but of her traditional history.

It is supposed that Ireland was originally colonized from Egypt, or, alternatively, that both Egypt and Ireland were first peopled by fugitives from Atlantis when that continent was submerged. It may be that this is, after all, more than a fairy story.

ALEX C. CROWLEY.
New York, July 19, 1915.

Four Families In Need.

On the verge of blindness, Mr. S. has had three operations for cataracts in the last four months, and must undergo still another before the specialists will know whether sight can be restored. With his earnings cut off, his large family has not sufficient income for food and shelter, and $36 is needed for rent for the next three months. This is one of many homes on the upper west side in which the Charity Organization Society is helping to meet acute conditions of poverty this Summer. Three other families are the following:

Mrs. McC. is the mother of four boys. A month ago the eldest boy, having just finished school, went to work and began to share with his mother the burden of the family's support. Hardly had this hope been realized, when an old ailment of the mother's returned, and she has been ordered by physicians to keep off her feet for several months. To compensate for her earnings in this crisis $40 is needed.

Mr. R., a bricklayer, has been pronounced the victim of incurable heart trouble. He has a capable, ambitious wife and five small children. The mother will have steady work in the Winter, and earns a little now, but $25 a month extra is needed for the three Summer months.

Mrs. Y. has four little boys and girls to provide for, and, though she earns a small amount and is helped a little by the church, she needs $5 a week from the society, besides milk for the youngsters. Seventy dollars would provide for her during the hot months.

In all, the Charity Organization Society asks for these four families $225. That amount, used in the ways indicated, will bring material relief to twenty-five persons, will hasten the recovery of the sick, provide nourishing food for the children, and bring to all these homes comparative comfort and good cheer. Gifts may be made payable to the Charity Organization Society and addressed to its office, at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following gifts: From "E. B.," $5; "S. A. T.," $25; "M. A. C.," $3; "The Nicoll children," $5, in response to a previous appeal in THE TIMES.

NOW GERMANY CAN MAKE WAR FOREVER.

She Enters the Second Year with Every Problem of Self-Sustainment Solved—Albumen and Calorie Enough for All.

By PROFESSOR MAX SERING,
Of the University of Berlin, in a Letter to an American Correspondent.

Richmond, Va., July 17, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Herewith I beg to hand you a translation of a letter recently received by me from Professor Max Sering, the senior professor in the Department of Economics at the University of Berlin. During the eighties he twice visited this country and wrote a book entitled "Agricultural Competition of North America." Since that time he has written a great deal, particularly on agricultural subjects. He was actively engaged in the great work, undertaken many years ago, whereby the State bought up great tracts of small land parcels and redivided the whole into compact tracts, giving to each former owner the equivalent of his previous possessions and at the same time effecting great economic gains and establishing a helpful settlement of farmers in large portions of the eastern part of the empire.

As may be seen from the letter, Mr. Sering has been, since August of last year, busily engaged in working out the food problems arising out of Germany's isolation from transoceanic grain-producing countries. The information he gives is therefore authentic.

W. B. McNEILL.

The Letter.

My Dear Mr. McNeill:

Your letter of Dec. 3, 1914, gave me a great deal of pleasure. It was like a ray of sunlight breaking through the clouds of hatred and distrust which the English writers and press have drawn, like a curtain, between your and our country. From your letter and from your essay, "America's Attitude Toward the War," I saw how bravely and intelligently you have stood up for Germany and her moral rights in this war.

If, in spite of this, I have not answered any sooner, it was because you asked for information with regard to the question whether we would be able to get along with our food and war material supply. At that time, however, I was somewhat in doubt with regard to the matter, and did not want to confide my fears to a letter. It is evident that, in consequence of the attitude of America and other neutrals, we had to solve some very serious problems, for heretofore we have been in the habit of importing from one-fifth to one-fourth of all our raw materials and foodstuffs. Since the outbreak of the war very little is being imported. In consequence of this, very difficult organizations became necessary, the finding of substitutes, and a governmental regulation of the demand, which were to safeguard everything that was absolutely necessary for the conduct of the war and for the feeding of the population, even at the expense of the production and the consumption of things not so necessary or more easily spared. I, myself, have participated in the work of solving these problems.

Since the outbreak of the war I have worked on only this from morning until night, but now I can say that the problems have been solved, completely and in every direction. We can now continue the war indefinitely. I have reported about all this in an address before the Academy of Sciences. As soon as this address has been printed I shall send you a copy. I shall mention only the most important part here.

The complete cutting off of the supply of Chile saltpeter during the war has been made good by our now taking nitrogen directly out of the air in large factories built during and before the war. With extraordinary rapidity the question has been solved how the enormous quantities of the needed ammunition were to be produced, a question which in England still meets with difficulties in spite of the help from America. It is, however, not only for the needed explosives that we take nitrogen from the air, but also for the nitrogen-containing fertilizers which we formerly imported in the form of Chile saltpeter.

As to our foodstuffs, you will know that the Government on Feb. 1, 1915, took over all the grain, and prescribed to each one a certain portion of bread and flour. In the beginning this portion was somewhat scant because we wanted to be sure that our supply would last until the new crop. Now, however, it has been found that the thrashing results of the last crop were more favorable than we had estimated. We are entering the new crop year with such large stocks that some weeks ago the prices for flour and bread could be reduced considerably and the bread portion of the working population could be enlarged.

Potatoes also, which for a while were very expensive, have lately become quite cheap, because, unexpectedly, large supplies were found when the potato pits were opened. The prices for bread and potatoes, and even for beef, are now much lower than in England, where things were allowed to regulate themselves.

As our industry fitted itself with the greatest elasticity to the problems brought about by the war, unemployment is less than before the war, the workmen receive higher wages, and the masses with us are well nourished. You would find in Berlin and in every other place in Germany a people enjoying good health, and who on every nice Sunday and holiday have plenty of relaxation and pleasure.

In the final analysis this success is due to the high degree of education in our population. Many little discomforts, which we were obliged to put on them, were borne cheerfully; people hardly talked about them. The first year of the war being happily behind us, we do not worry about the second year, as now we have accustomed ourselves to the new conditions, all organizations are working well, and the crops in Germany are sufficient to supply all the wants of the population generously. The supply of meat will become somewhat scant by and by, but that does not matter, as we have been in the habit of eating too much meat. The hygienically necessary quantity of albumen and calorie is at the disposition of every one.

We are, of course, very curious to learn how President Wilson will handle the Lusitania case, and are satisfied that a peaceful solution can be found if he does not insist entirely, as heretofore, on the English viewpoint.

England was the first to make a war zone of a hitherto free sea, the North Sea, and to sow it with mines; thereupon, we declared a war zone in the channel and the British coastal waters, defining it, as far as possible, with our submarines. Retaliation is a recognized principle of international law, and submarines are a much more humane weapon because they have eyes, while mines destroy any vessel which comes into contact with them, hostile or neutral. The commanders of the submarines take the utmost pains to save the crews and passengers, but this has been made very difficult through the English misuse of neutral flags, and made next to impossible through England's arming her merchant vessels, since the little submarine must fear to be rammed or shot at if it should open negotiations. There remained nothing for us but to warn American ships and passengers. That the Lusitania, because loaded with explosives sufficient in quantity to kill 50,000 German soldiers, could be destroyed in accordance with international law is not open to any doubt. The crime has rather consisted in allowing passengers on such a vessel, for it would undoubtedly have been possible to save every one of these unfortunates, if it had not been that the explosives on board were set off by the explosion of the torpedo.

I do not know what standpoint our Government finally will take. I hope it will retain its original position; that is to say, that England must give up its blockade of the North Sea and allow the importation of foodstuffs and raw material for the civilian population of Germany. In that case we can give up our retaliatory measure, the submarine war against merchant vessels, but not before.

We feel it as a breach of neutrality that President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan insist on their formal right to permit the furnishing of munitions to England, while allowing that country to trample on the much clearer right of the American farmers to furnish our civilian population with cotton and wheat.

Should Germany be overcome in this war, something I consider out of the question, the strongest of the European national States would thereby be condemned to inertia; then there would be from Norway to the Persian Gulf only Russian or English vassal states. European culture, however, is based on a general mixture of different nationalities, of which each can unfold itself in a separate State. A defeat of our country would therefore be equivalent to the destruction of European culture. If you lived in our country it would give you pleasure to see with what calmness and absolute assurance of final victory our youths and our men march to the front, how proud and full of assurance their letters sound, and what an astonishing physical and moral strength an organized people of nearly 70,000,000 can put forward. Here everything is full of young soldiers, only now the recruits for the year 1915 have been called to the colors, (those 20 years old,) while the French are sending already to the battlefields 17-year-old boys, and even the Russians have called in already the recruits of the year 1916.

The attempt to destroy a great people, only because by diligence and thoroughness it has become uncomfortable for the idle and the rich in other countries, and because it insisted on being treated as an equal by States which surpass it in territory and in number of inhabitants, this dastardly plan of the British statesmen from Edward VII. to Sir Edward Grey will surely fail.

M. SERING.

INGERSOLL'S ETERNITY.

A Discussion of It Recalled by the Anniversary of His Death.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the 21st of July, 1899, Robert G. Ingersoll passed out of this life.

The New York Sun said:

We observe that some clergymen have been assuming to exercise a divine function by passing sentence of eternal condemnation on the dead orator. This is an awful assumption of omnipotent authority by a human being. No man conscious of his own powerlessness before the Almighty would dare thus to arrogate to himself the judgment that belongs to God alone. Let men rather dwell on the virtues of Robert Ingersoll—his superb courage, his beautiful family life, his justice, his loving kindness.

Rear Admiral Schley telegraphed to Mrs. Ingersoll:

I am overwhelmed with your loss. I have the greatest sympathy with you all.

Stephen V. White telegraphed:

Accept my deep sympathy. Robert G. Ingersoll had a philanthropy broader than creeds. I admired him for his honesty and fearlessness.

The Rev. George H. Hepworth, a famous clergyman, said:

Admitting that Colonel Ingersoll was sincere, and admitting also that he was wrong, can he be saved? How can any sane man answer that question except in the affirmative. God judges a man by the standard of motive, and therefore a great many people whom we would damn because we don't know enough to save them will sit in a high place in the hereafter.

The Rev. Sydney H. Cox of Brooklyn said:

The honest skeptic has, I believe, the same right to salvation that the

MISS K. DAHLGREN HELD FOR SPEEDING

Daughter of Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren Again Summoned to Court in Lenox.

$1,000 GIFT TO LIBRARY

A Memorial from the Children of the Late John E. Parsons—Arrivals in the Berkshires.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 20.—Miss Katherine Dahlgren, third daughter of Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren, and a granddaughter of Rear Admiral John Dahlgren, was arrested this afternoon in Stockbridge on a charge of speeding her automobile ninety miles an hour on the main street and for operating the racer in a reckless manner. She will appear in the Lee District Court tomorrow morning to answer these charges.

This will be the second appearance of Miss Dahlgren in the Lee court this week. Yesterday she evaded responsibility of a charge made by David T. Dana that she had been running the car in Lenox with the muffler wide open, explaining to the court that her car was not of the ordinary make, but a racing type. The court continued the case.

The place of Miss Dahlgren's arrest was the same that Hugh Gurney, an attaché of the British Embassy, was arrested at ten years ago, which caused an international episode when the Judge of the Lee court sentenced Gurney to pay a fine of $25. Gurney paid, but the State Department took notice of the affair and the Attorney General of Massachusetts had to write an apology to the King of England for the arrest of his diplomatic representative.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold have issued invitations for a dinner for thirty guests at Wyndhurst on Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Griswold will entertain guests of the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop will start tomorrow for a trip by automobile through the Catskills.

Mrs. Alexander R. Lawton of Savannah, Ga., is a guest of Miss Isabel Shotter at Oscoda House.

Miss Anna Blake Shaw gave a bridge party at the Homestead this afternoon.

Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler and Charles Butler, who have been in Stockbridge, returned to St. James, L. I., ...

Miss Annie Lyman of Boston is a guest of Miss Georgiana Sargent.

Mrs. William Marshall Bullitte has returned to Clovercroft in Stockbridge after being with her sister, Mrs. Arthur E. Grannis, on the north shore.

H. Coleman Drayton of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, who gave a dinner party tonight for their guest.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig will start tomorrow for White Stone, L. I., to join F. Augustus Schermerhorn for a cruise in North Atlantic waters on the Freelance.

Herbert Parsons, Miss Mary Parsons, Mrs. Montgomery Hare, and Miss Gertrude Parsons have given $1,000 to the Lenox Library Association for the purchase of books of merit as a memorial to their late father, John E. Parsons, who was President of the Library Association.

Mr. and Mrs. David T. Dana gave a dinner tonight at Birchwood and went later to a theatre in Pittsfield.

Arriving at the Curtis Hotel tonight were Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Straus, Miss Straus, Isidor Straus, and Miss Morris of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Morton E. Snellenburg of Rydal, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Donnelly and Charles Bauman, Jr., of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Starkweather of Chicago.

Justice and Mrs. Edward J. Gavegan have arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schaff, Brewster Vestaburg and B. and McKee of New York; Mrs. I. W. Hollingshead of Philadelphia, and William McMaster Mills of New York arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mrs. H. Rawitser, Victor Whitlock, Harvey M. Voorhees, and John G. Conner of New York registered at the Lenox Club today.

ARTISTS' WEDDING TOLD.

Samuel Theobold, Jr., Married Mrs. E. Sturtevant Bliss June 27.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 20.—The marriage of Samuel Theobald, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Theobald of Baltimore, to Mrs. Elizabeth Sturtevant Bliss on June 27, at Rosebank, Staten Island, was announced here today.

The ceremony was performed quietly at the home of the bride, with only a few relatives and friends present. Dr. Warfield Longcope, also a former Baltimorean, now professor of medicine at Columbia University, was Mr. Theobald's best man.

Mrs. Theobald, who was formerly Miss Elizabeth Sturtevant of the old New York family of that name, is a sculptress, besides being an artist of ability, having made a specialty of portraits.

Mr. Theobald, who is also an artist, studied under Andre Castaigne, and for a while made a specialty of hunting scenes. He also painted a number of prominent fox hunters of the day.

In the last few years Mr. Theobald has made a number of studies in canvas of scenes about Staten Island.

HARRISON CADY MARRIES.

Artist Weds Miss M. L. Eldredge, President of St. Christopher Circle.

The wedding of Miss Melinna Louise Eldredge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Irving Eldredge of Brooklyn, and Harrison Cady took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Samuel McBride performed the ceremony.

The bride is prominent in Brooklyn society and is President of the St. Christopher Circle. Mr. Cady is a well-known artist in black and white and belongs to the Society of American Illustrators, the Salmagundi Club, and the Dutch Treat Club. He is the son of Mrs. Eleanor Cady and the late Edward Cady.

Mr. and Mrs. Cady will spend their honeymoon on the Maine coast and will live in Brooklyn on their return.

MISS ELEANOR D. WOOD WEDS.

Marries Joseph C. Hoppin of Boston at Ellenwood, Islip, L. I.

The marriage of Joseph Clark Hoppin of Boston and Miss Eleanor Denniston Wood, a daughter of the late N. Denniston Wood, took place yesterday at the home of the bride's brother, Henry Duncan Wood, Ellenwood, at Islip, L. I.

Owing to mourning, the immediate relatives only were present. Miss Wood had no attendants and there were no ushers. But Mr. Hoppin had Randolph Grew of Boston as his best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry A. Pearce of the Bay Shore Congregational Church.

After their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Hoppin will live in Boston.

WALL—LEVY.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. J. Wall of 106 Morningside Drive announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Wall, to Leo T. Levy. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Gwendolyn E. Austin to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Austin of 1,080 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, gave a dinner last night at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, at which they announced the engagement of their younger daughter, Miss Gwendolyn Ethel Austin, to J. Roland Hogue, son of the Hon. and Mrs. James Alexander Hogue of Sydney, Australia.

Left $267,152 to Her Sister.

Mrs. Louisa Kimberly, who died at her home, 137 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, in April last, left a net estate of $267,152, according to an appraisal filed yesterday. All of the property goes to her sister, Miss Annie Kimberly of the Hicks Street address.

TRIANGLE FILM FORMED.

New $5,000,000 Corporation Completes Its Plans in Los Junta, Col.

At a meeting held yesterday in La Junta, Col., the Triangle Film Corporation, a $5,000,000 company with some of America's foremost motion picture men as its officers, was formed. A wire received from J. J. McCarthy and Harry E. Aitken announced that the papers had been signed and the formalities completed. The officers of the new concern are: President, H. E. Aitken; Vice Presidents, C. O. Baumann, D. W. Griffith, Thomas H. Ince and Mack Sennett; Secretary, Adam Kessel; Auditor, Charles Kessel.

La Junta was chosen as the meeting place because of its location approximately half-way between the two seaboards, some of the men interested making the trip to the Colorado city from New York and others from California. Mr. Griffith, Mr. Ince and Mr. Sennett will be the art directors of the new company. Mr. Griffith is the producer of "The Birth of a Nation"; Mr. Ince's chief claim to fame is the feature picture, "The Battle of Gettysburg," while Mr. Sennett is the creator of the Keystone comedies.

The company's ambitious plans include the leasing of a chain of first-class theatres in the large cities of the United States; the engagement of as large a number of dramatic stars as possible; improvement of shorter films as well as of feature pictures, and the conquest of foreign lands by American films.

Subsidiary companies will be formed in all the civilized countries of the world for the distribution of the films of the parent company. These will be largely financed by foreign capital. Two of these, one in England and one in Russia, are already in process of formation.

A partial list of the players from the legitimate stage who are brought under the management of the Triangle by the coalition of interests includes Billie Burke, Mary Boland, Julia Dean, Bessie Barriscale, De Wolf Hopper, Raymond Hitchcock, Sam Bernard, Eddie Foy, Weber and Fields, Douglas Fairbanks, H. W. Warner, Dustin Farnum, Frank Keenan, Hale Hamilton, Willard Mack, W. S. Hart, Forrest Winant, Henry Woodruff, Orrin Johnson, Maurice Farkoa, Louis Dresser, House Peters, Jane Grey and William Desmond.

SAN FRANCISCO GETS HERTZ

Former Metropolitan Conductor to Lead Symphony Orchestra.

Word was received here yesterday to the effect that Alfred Hertz, who resigned last year as conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House, had been engaged for the coming season by the Musical Association of San Francisco as conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, which Henry K. Hadley had directed. Mr. Hertz has been on the Coast most of the Spring and Summer preparing the production of Horatio Parker's and Brian Hooker's prize opera, "Fairyland," which received its first performance on any stage at Los Angeles in the beginning of this month. It is supposed his new engagement grew out of his recent work in California.

When Mr. Hertz resigned from the Metropolitan last year, there was much speculation as to what form of musical endeavor he would engage in. His plans at that time were to make of "Fairyland" production and another special production of "Siegfried" at the Harvard Stadium in June, but he gave no indication as to any future plans. It is supposed the San Francisco music lovers were especially anxious to engage Mr. Hertz on account of his identification with the musical life of New York, when the Boston Symphony Orchestra played on the Coast this Spring, its work created little short of a sensation, and one of the leading critics voiced the general opinion when he said it would be well to remodel the local symphony orchestra along lines similar to those which prevailed in the large orchestras in the East.

In Mr. Hertz the San Franciscans realize, it is said, they will have at the head of their organization a man who has been conductor of one of the country's best orchestras, the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra.

Mr. Hertz is still in Los Angeles with his wife, all of the scheduled performances of "Fairyland" having not yet been given.

MARSHALL COMEDY REVIVAL.

Marie Tempest and Francis Wilson to Act in "Duke of Killicrankie."

Robert Marshall's comedy, "The Duke of Killicrankie," will be revived early in the new season in the Empire Theatre with Marie Tempest, Francis Wilson, Graham Browne, and Ann Murdock in the principal rôles. Early last May Charles Frohman began plans for the revival, and these have been perfected by his successors. The engagement will follow that of Cyril Maude in "Grumpy." Miss Tempest will play the rôle of Mrs. Mulholland, a part in which she appeared last year in the Playhouse, London.

"The Duke of Killiecrankie" was first acted in New York in the Empire Sept. 5, 1904, with John Drew, Fannie Brough, and Ferdinand Gottschalk in the rôles that will be played in the revival respectively by Mr. Wilson, Miss Tempest, and Mr. Brown.

On the same bill a new playlet by Sir James Barrie will be given its first performance in this country.

The company that is to carry on Mr. Frohman's work was chartered yesterday in Albany by Secretary of State Hugo. Its corporate title is Charles Frohman, Inc., and its capital stock is $1,000,000. Of this $700,000 is preferred and is entitled to cumulative dividends of six per cent. per annum to be paid out of the surplus net earnings. The company is to carry on the business of theatrical managers and producers of plays, operas, and other theatrical performances of every character, to act as booking agents and play brokers, and to take and grant licenses.

The directors are Benjamin G. Paskus and Alfred L. Rose of the law firm of Rose & Paskus of 128 Broadway, Elek J. Ludvigh, and Harry Harris, also lawyers, with offices at 31 Nassau.

RABINOFF ENGAGES SINGERS

Giovanni Zenatello and Maria Gay for Opera with Pavlowa.

Giovanni Zenatello, dramatic tenor, and Maria Gay, mezzo-soprano, have been engaged by Max Rabinoff for the new opera company he is forming for joint presentation with Mlle. Anna Pavlowa and her Russian ballet next season in New York and on tour in the United States. Zenatello was introduced to the public by Oscar Hammerstein during the latter's season at the Manhattan Opera House. He later joined the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company and then was heard with the Boston company.

Mme. Gay has been heard at the Metropolitan Opera House and with other operatic companies here as well as in concert. With Zenatello and Titta Ruffo, she was one of the artists in the company which opened the new Opera House in Havana this Summer.

Woods Is Launching New Plays.

A. H. Woods has begun active preparations for his new season. Rehearsals of "Cousin Lucy," in which Julian Eltinge will be starred, have been begun in the Cohan Theatre under the direction of Robert Milton. On Monday in the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, Zelda Sears's dramatization of Frank Danby's novel, "The Heart of a Child," will be presented. The cast of this play will include Kathleen Clifford, George Sidney, Miss Sears, Frazer Coulter, Mabel Carruthers, Catherine Calhoun, Alethea Luce, Lillian Brannard, Harry G. Bates, Earle Mitchell, Winifred Harris, Calvin Thomas and Duncan Harris. "Common Clay," in which Jane Cowl, John Mason, Russ Whytal, and Robert McWade will be seen next month in the Republic Theatre, will begin a preliminary season in Atlantic City Aug. 2.

JOHN B. HERRESHOFF, YACHT BUILDER, DIES

Blind Designer, with His Brother "Nat," of Cup Defenders, Expires at 74.

LOST HIS SIGHT IN YOUTH

Engines of His Design in Fast Torpedo Boats of Our Navy—Head of Famous Herreshoff Shops.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 20. — John B. Herreshoff, President of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, builders of many famous yachts, died early today. He had been ill for about a month, suffering from a general breakdown.

Mr. Herreshoff, with his brother, Nathaniel G. Herreshoff, the boat designer, had been identified with the yacht building business all his life. The fact that he had been blind since boyhood did not interfere with his activities.

He was born in Bristol in 1841 and was twice married. His second wife survives, with one daughter, Mrs. Catherine J. H. De Wolf of this town. A third brother, J. B. Francis Herreshoff, is a New York chemist and inventor.

The death of John B. Herreshoff, known as the "Blind Boatbuilder," marks the passing of one of the most picturesque and widely known members of that family, world famous for many years for the building of cup defenders, yachts, and fast steam vessels.

He was the third of the seven sons of Charles Frederick Herreshoff, whose father of the same name came to this country from Germany in 1790. Charles Frederick Herreshoff, the first, located in Providence, R. I., a year after he came here and there was the guest of John Brown, then the largest shipbuilder in Rhode Island. In the course of time he married the shipbuilder's daughter and settled on a farm on Prudence Island in Narragansett Bay. John B. Herreshoff's father was born there and at an early age became interested in model yachts and at the age of 12 built a sailboat and cruised about the bay. He died in 1888 at the age of 80.

True to the love of the sea and facility for boat building that the Herreshoff family inherited from John Brown, who was an ardent patriot during the Revolution, and whose fleet consisted of more than forty vessels, John B. Herreshoff began whittling out toy boats as soon as he was able to handle a knife, and when 15 years old built a stanch, seagoing yacht which he sailed about Narragansett Bay. Shortly after this he became blind, a film growing over his eyes that forever shut out the sight of the boats and yachts of Bristol.

Yet he went on building boats—in fact, this marked the commencement of his serious boat designing work. He learned to figure out from the mental calculations based on what he had seen during his fifteen years of sight, instead of visually studying their lines like his brother, "Nat," the great yacht designer. His mind grew to be capable of remarkable concentration and became so developed that the sense of touch soon was marvelously sensitive. He learned to recognize the strength and symmetry of lines by rubbing his fingers over models and his early success is attested by the many fast craft built in his younger days, like the old sail fly, which was the speediest thing afloat on the coast for several seasons.

In 1873 John or "John B.," as he was always known in Bristol, became interested with his brother, Nathaniel, in the building of steam vessels. He had been thinking over coil boilers for some time, and at his suggestion it was applied to steam vessels and met with instant success. Out of this grew the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, of which John B. became President and "Nat" the General Superintendent and designer.

For a time the Herreshoffs gave up building sailing vessels and devoted all their energies to turning out fast steam craft. So famous did the Herreshoff shops become for fast steam vessels that the Government gave them contracts for many torpedo boats, which were the first fast boats of this description added to the navy. Numbers of fast passenger steamers and yachts also were turned out. The boats were designed by "Nat" always at the direction of John and a keel was never laid until the completed model had passed the test of his searching fingers. Always of a mechanical mind, John took great interest in the engines of these vessels. He suggested and invented many improvements, and so weird was his sense of touch and hearing that strangers often insisted that he was only pretending to be blind. On many occasions, when called upon to find the defect in an engine, he would have it started and stopped, and then, after feeling it over, unerringly point out the source of the trouble.

An instance of his remarkable powers was given in the late eighties, when the Consul of a South American republic, then on the brink of one of its periodical wars, sent for him to come to his office here. Mr. Herreshoff arrived at the appointed hour. The South Americans wanted three torpedo boats of a novel design built in sections so that they could be shipped in pieces and then assembled at their destination. They also wanted other innovations. Mr. Herreshoff listened intently and then said: "I must have time to think it over."

"How long a time?" they asked.

"Oh, about twenty minutes," the "Blind Boatbuilder" answered, and true to his word, he made the intricate mental calculations necessary, and at the end of the time submitted his bid and obtained the contract.

Some of the earliest boats that were designed by "Nat" and engined by John B. Herreshoff were built for foreign powers. The Lella, a 100-foot yacht, made the then unprecedented speed of eighteen knots, owned by a Baltimorean, proved to be a revelation to the British Admiralty, and they ordered a torpedo boat from the Bristol yards, which, driven by John B. Herreshoff's engines, made sixteen knots in sixty minutes on the Thames. Russia then ordered a torpedo boat which made more than nineteen knots on its trial trip. England came back for two more the year later. All these boats broke records for speed with engines designed by the blind inventor.

Of recent years Mr. Herreshoff had devoted himself more to managing the business than to constructive work. The company developed younger men to take part of the work off his hands, although the creative work was still done by "Nat," and the business grew until John B. had all he could do to manage it.

His blindness precluded his taking pleasure in sailing yachts, but he delighted to go out in the fast torpedo boats and steam racing yachts. Among the most famous of these, both of which were designed by "Nat," but driven by his brothers' engines were the Say When and Now Then, the latter once a well-known racer in New York Bay. John B. Herreshoff used to take delight in feeling the speed boats go and speed was his greatest relaxation.

Although "Nat" was the designer of the Gloriana, Columbia, Vigilant, Navahoe, Colonia, Wasp, Defender and a number of others famous in American yacht racing annals, the construction of none of these ever commenced until their models had met with John B.'s approval. This co-operation was responsible for the ore-eminent place the Herreshoffs held among the builders of racing yachts and made it possible to keep the America's Cup on this side of the Atlantic.

Wm. J. Gordon's Funeral Today.

The funeral of William J. Gordon of this city, who died on Friday in Reno, Nev., will take place at 4:30 this afternoon at St. Thomas' Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. Beside his family, the funeral will be attended by his friends and fellow members of the Richmond County Country Club, the Union Club and the Staten Island Cricket Club, of which he was a former President. The interment will take place at Stoneridge, Ulster County, N. Y.

WOMEN TO PHONE TO 500,000

Suffrage Campaign by Wire Will Take Place July 29.

An average of telephone messages to be sent by the suffragists of New York City on July 29, when they will observe Telephone Day, is estimated at 500,000. An official schedule for the day has been sent to the New York Telephone Company, which has been asked to make arrangements to handle that many extra calls. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, head of the Woman's Suffrage Party, will be in charge of the arrangements for Telephone Day in New York, and the officers of the party, which is organized on party lines, will telephone to the city officials according to their rank.

Miss Hay, called the "Big Boss" by her friends, will telephone to Charles F. Murphy and also to the Chairmen of the Republican and Democratic County Committees, Samuel Koenig and William Harmon Black. The Borough Presidents will receive telephone messages from the respective Borough Chairmen of the party—Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Manhattan; Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, Brooklyn; Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, Queens; Mrs. William G. Willcox, Richmond, and Mrs. Henrietta Speke-Seeley, Bronx. The Borough Chairmen will also call up the County Chairmen of each political party.

Other city and county officials will be looked after by the City Committee of the party. This is composed of Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Thomas B. Wells, Secretary, and Mrs. Margaret Chanler Aldrich, Treasurer.

It may be that all the officers of the Woman's Suffrage Party will call up Mayor Mitchell, but the special kind of a message to be handed to him has not yet been announced.

DR. SHAW'S CASE UP TODAY.

Suffrage Leader Will Fight to Recover Her Seized Auto.

The first effort in the fight of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to keep her little yellow automobile, "Eastern Victory," from being sold for taxes is to be fired in Media, Penn., this afternoon. The case is to be brought before Judge Isaac E. Johnson of that place. Dr. Shaw's attorney, W. Roger Fronefield of Media, says Dr. Shaw can prove that she is a legal resident of New York State as far as her personal property is concerned.

The little yellow auto was seized to be sold for taxes in the absence of its owner, at Moylan, Penn., where Dr. Shaw spends her leisure time. These are taxes on personal property levied on Dr. Shaw in 1913 and which she refused to pay as excessive. Dr. Shaw having refused to make out of a statement of her personal property as a protest against what she called taxation without representation, the Assessor was said to have boasted that he would make the assessment so large that she would be obliged to do so. Since that time Dr. Shaw has acquired a residence in New York State.

ALDERMEN GIVE A DINNER.

Their First in 250 Years Is Held at Brighton Beach.

All the Aldermen went down to the Hotel Shelburne, at Brighton Beach, last night, for the first Aldermanic dinner on record in 250 years. Back in 1665 New York's five Aldermen met in the City Hall and cooked a dinner themselves in the big fireplace which at that time was part of the furniture of the building; but this custom was never revived, and last night was the first time that the New York City Government ever got together to do honor to its Aldermen. The entire board, seventy-three in number, was present, as well as Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast. The only absentee was President George McAneny, who was in Tarrytown attending the burial in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery of Miss Agatha Schurz, daughter of General Carl Schurz, of whose family Mr. McAneny is a close friend.

Alderman Henry H. Curran presided at the dinner. Mayor Mitchel told the Aldermen that he had more hope now than three weeks ago of getting concessions in the way of home rule from the Constitutional Convention.

JOHN B. MORRIS DEAD.

Broker and Brother of Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., Dies in Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 20.—John C. B. Pendleton received a telegram from New York late tonight announcing the death of his brother-in-law, John B. Morris, at a hospital in that city this afternoon. Mr. Morris had been suffering from kidney trouble. His mother, who resides in Baltimore, was at Kennebunkport, Me., and immediately started for New York. Mr. Morris, who was 42 years old, had not resided in Baltimore since 1898. Mr. Morris's sister, Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., who was formerly Miss Louise Morris of this city and afterward Mrs. Frederick Gebhardt, is at present living in France.

Until recently Mr. Morris and his family resided at Old Westbury, L. I. He was a member of the brokerage firm of Taylor, Bates & Co. In 1910 Mr. Morris was married to Miss Violet Lee Willing of Philadelphia, who is a great-niece and second cousin of Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Mr. Morris is survived by his wife and two sons, John B. Morris, Jr., and Bingham Willing Morris.

Mr. Morris for a long time was a member of the Maryland Club, Baltimore Country Club, and the Elkridge Kennels. He was also a member of the Cotillion Club, and even after he gave up Baltimore as his home he often returned here to attend social functions.

Mr. Morris's marriage to Miss Willing in 1910 was quite a surprise to the exclusive set in Philadelphia and New York. Mrs. Morris had been visiting friends in New York when the wedding took place. Without telling any one of their plans she and Mr. Morris went to the Little Church Around the Corner in New York, where they were married by the Rev. C. Houghton.

Mr. Morris was a graduate of Princeton and was a member of the Union Club in New York.

Dr. J. J. Bissett.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 20.—Dr. J. J. Bissett, at one time chief engineer of the United States Navy, and father of Dr. George Bissett of this city, died suddenly at the home of his granddaughter, Mrs. William Henry, at Bridgeport, Conn., this morning. Dr. Bissett, who was about 79 years of age, had for some time made his home with his daughter, Mrs. William Way, of Pittsburgh, and was on a visit to his granddaughter when stricken. Besides his son Dr. Bisset is survived by two daughters, Mrs. William Way, of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Walter Balliant of Exeter, N. H.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Rolling Stones," Edgar Selwyn's new comedy, was placed in rehearsal yesterday under the direction of the author. This will be Selwyn & Co.'s first production of the new season, and in it will be seen Charles Ruggles, Harrison Ford, Arthur Aylesworth, Frank Kingdon, Bertha Mann, James Kearney, Marie Carroll, Rae Selwyn, and George Smithfield.

Hall Caine has recently completed a new stage version of his novel, "The Manxman," and it will be acted here the coming season with the author's son, Derwent Hall Caine, in the principal role. A dramatization of the novel was acted here about twenty years ago by Wilson Barrett, under the title, "Pete." During his stay in America Mr. Caine will also present Louis N. Parker's spectacle play, "Drake," originally done by Sir Herbert Tree at His Majesty's, London.

Maude Eburne has been engaged by H. H. Frazee for a role in Harry Lewis and Seymour Browne's farce, "Brother Masons," which he will produce next month.

Mary Miles Minter, who played the title role in Edward Peple's melodrama, "The Littlest Rebel," has been engaged by the Metro Pictures Corporation to act for moving pictures for them for a term of years.

The 400th performance of "Twin Beds" in New York will be given tonight in the Harris Theatre.

Arthur Row, who played the rolp of young Lord Monkhurst in "Milestones" last season, has been engaged to act Pitt Crawley in the motion picture version of "Vanity Fair," in which Mrs. Fiske will be the Becky Sharpe.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE DEAD.

Retired Iron Manufacturer and Prominent Churchman of Brooklyn.

William Henry Wallace, a retired manufacturer and long prominent in the social and church life of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his residence, 451 Clinton Avenue, from heart disease. Mr. Wallace was born in this city in 1831, and after a common school education he practiced mechanical engineering, becoming associated with the Allaire Iron Works of New York. Later Mr. Wallace went into business for himself as an iron and steel merchant, and before long he became the head of the iron concern of William H. Wallace & Co.

He was for many years a Vestryman and the Senior Warden of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Messiah and a Trustee of the Diocesan Fund of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island and of the Brooklyn Hospital. Mr. Wallace was Vice President of the Franklin Trust Company and a Director of the Phoenix Insurance Company, the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, the Schermerhorn Bank, and the Franklin Safe Deposit Company. He was also a Trustee of the Law, Union and Rock Insurance Company of London.

Mr. Wallace was a member of the Lawyers Club, the Hamilton Club, of which he was a former Vice President; the Society of Old Brooklynites, President of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, and the oldest living founder of the Brooklyn Club. He was a thirty-third degree Mason and the oldest member of Stella Lodge, No. 485, F. and A. M. Mr. Wallace is survived by two sons, Edward C. and Gustavus S. Wallace.

Prof. Francesco Fanciulli Buried.

The funeral of Professor Francesco Fanciulli, former director of the United States Marine and the Seventy-first Regiment Bands, took place yesterday morning at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle at Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue. Members of the New York Press Club, among whom were John Hennessey, Edward P. Howard, Henry F. Gillig, and David A. Curtis, were pallbearers. The Musicians' Club, of which Professor Fanciulli was also a member, was represented by Homer Bartlett and Chevalier Eduardo Marzo. The interment was at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mrs. Harrison Williams.

Mrs. Katharine G. B. Williams, wife of Harrison Williams, the capitalist and railway executive of 60 Broadway, died yesterday at her home, 4 Madison Avenue. Before her marriage, which took place on Aug. 4, 1900, she was Miss Katharine Gordon Breed of Pittsburgh.

Obituary Notes.

JACOB STEINER, a retired cigar manufacturer, died yesterday at his home, 6 West 103d Street, in his seventieth year. His wife, Mrs. Fani Steiner, died four days before in her seventieth year, and sorrow was largely responsible for his death. Mr. Steiner was born in Bohemia, Austria, and came to this country forty-nine years ago. He was active in Jewish fraternal and charitable circles, and was a member of Nishuf Lodge, I. O. O. F. S. of L.; Phoenix Lodge, W. & C. A. S.; Progress Lodge, I. O. B. A., and the Justice Benevolent Association. Five daughters and a son survive him.

Miss JOSEPHINE MEIGHAN, daughter of William J. C. Meighan, an associate editor of Good Housekeeping, died in Litchfield, Conn., yesterday. She was 39 years old. The body was brought to New York for burial.

GEORGE M. KENDALL, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home in Tarrytown, N. Y., in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in Westminster, Mass., and was a member of the Fiftieth Massachusetts Volunteers during the war. Mr. Kendall was for many years head of the Hermann Lindergarten Supply System, and was a member of Lafayette Post No. 140, of the Grand Army of the Republic.

SETH TODD, the wealthiest citizen of Amesbury, Mass., died there yesterday. He was President of the Provident Institute for Savings and a Director of the Powow National Bank. He was 74 years of age.

JAY NOVA, musical director for the Montauk Theatre in Brooklyn and formerly at the Garden Theatre in Manhattan, died yesterday at his home, 616 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 56 years. Mr. Nova was a skillful violinist, pianist, and church organist, and had appeared as soloist at many of the churches in Brooklyn. He left a widow.

Mrs. CHRISTINE STRATH, wife of George Strath, for the last fourteen years golf instructor at the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn and one of the oldest professional golf players in this country, died on Monday at her home, 155 Nevins-second Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Strath was 60 years of age and a native of St. Andrews, Scotland.

Mrs. LYDIA ANN WORTMAN, wife of James H. Wortman and long active in the work of the Ladies' Auxiliary and the Home Department of the South Bushwick Reformed Church, is dead at her home, 94 Pine Street, Brooklyn, aged 65 years.

JOHN J. BURNS, 38 years old, a fireman attached to Engine Company 212, Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 103 Fresh Pond Road, Glendale, L. I., from heart disease. He left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. ISABELLA M. SUMMERHILL, a member of Ridgewood Chapter, No. 76, O. E. S.; Lady Chisholm Lodge, No. 51, Daughters of Scotia, and of the Associate Matrons' Club, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Monday in her thirty-seventh year. She was the wife of Alfred Summerhill and lived at 180 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE B. WORTHINGTON, widow of George Worthington, a well-known yachtsman, and former Commodore of the Shelter Island Yacht Club, died yesterday at her residence, 116 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARJORY EADIE REA, wife of Thomas L. Rea, Sr., and an old member of Plymouth Church, died at her home, 1,748 Seventy-fourth Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. Besides her husband she left three sons and a daughter.

JOHN DUGGAN, active in politics in the Twenty-third Assembly District for more than fifty years, died on Monday at his home, 530 West 179th Street, in his seventy-sixth year. He was a native of Ireland and a member of the McAvoy Club. His widow, three sons, and three daughters survive him.

Mrs. ELIZABETH INGALLS, wife of J. S. Ingalls, a coal merchant of New Rochelle, N. Y., died on Monday at her home in that city. She was a member of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church and had lived in New Rochelle for thirty-five years. Besides her husband, two daughters survive her.

SIDNEY E. CARPENTER, formerly of this city and at one time in business with the firm of W. A. Macdonald & Co., of 31 New Street, died recently in Buffalo. He was born in that city and was formerly employed by the Buffalo & Northwestern Railway Company, and later was in business in Chicago, where he was treasurer and secretary of the Open Board of Trade.

T. D. FOSTER, a member of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, died yesterday at his home in Ottawa, Canada. He was head of the Morrell Packing Company and active in religious circles.

THOMAS F. FARNAN, former Marshal of Police of Baltimore, Md., died yesterday at his home in that city in his seventieth year. He had been a policeman for forty-seven years when he retired last year.

CORNELIUS BECANNON, one of the old Volunteer Firemen, died on Monday at his home, 600 West 187th Street, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in this city, and after being graduated from the public schools entered the gas fixture business. Mr. Becannon was a Mason and is survived by a son.

HENRY GAWTRY ROMAINE, for thirty years a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange and a member of the firm of Curtis & Romaine, died on Monday in the Presbyterian Hospital, in his fifty-fifth year. He was a native of New Jersey and formerly was a member of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. J.

Mrs. ELIZABETH G. O'KEEFFE, wife of John G. O'Keeffe, a retired banker, died on Monday at her home, 10 West 123d Street. Before marriage she was Miss Elizabeth G. Gilligan. Mrs. O'Keefe was born in Flushing, L. I., and was a graduate of St. Joseph's Convent. She was active in the establishment of the Children's Courts.

JOHN W. EWING of Braintree, Mass., an auditor of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was found dead yesterday in his room at the Longacre Hotel. Dr. Montgomery Smith of the Hotel Woodward was called and said that death was caused by heart disease. His relatives were notified.

JOHN TEMPLETON, a dry goods merchant of Keyport, N. J., died on Sunday at his home there, in his sixty-seventh year. He was born in Perth, Ont., and was a graduate of Toronto University. Mr. Templeton came to this city when 21 years old, and entered the dry goods business. He removed to Keyport in 1875. Mr. Templeton was a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

DORFMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dorfman, a daughter, July 17, 250 West 112th St.

FRANK.—On July 19, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Frank, 454 Riverside Drive, a boy.

Married.

BERLSTON—ROSENCRANZ.—July 18, Elizabeth A. Rosencrans to Fritz Berlston.

HOPPIN—WOOD.—On Tuesday, July 20, at Islip, L. I., by the Rev. Henry A. Pearce, Eleanor Denniston Wood, daughter of the late N. Duncan Wood, to Joseph Clark Hoppin.

Died

BECANNON.—On July 19, in his 74th year, at the home of his son, Chas. M. Becannon, 600 West 187th St., Cornelius Becannon, husband of the late Eliza Ann Becannon. Funeral service 8:30 P. M. Wednesday, July 21. St. Louis papers please copy.

BRAUN.—Fredericka S. Braun, the beloved widow of John Braun and mother of Mrs. Al. Goldston. Funeral service at her late residence, 421 West 129th St., Wednesday, July 21, at ten A. M.

BUCHANAN.—On July 19, 1915, Edna Greene, beloved wife of Allan Buchanan and daughter of Mary Kelly and late Edward Greene, aged 26 years. Funeral from late residence, 512 West 179th St., Friday morning, 9 o'clock.

COLVER.—At Englewood, N. J., July 18, 1915, George W. Colver, husband of Eleanor Carrick Colver. Funeral service from St. Columba Chapel, Cathedral St. John the Divine, Amsterdam Av. and 112th St., on Wednesday, July 21, at 2 P. M. Interment at the convenience of family.

CONNORS.—On Tuesday, July 20, Catherine, widow of James and beloved mother of James P., Peter H., and Cecelia N. Connors. Funeral from her late home, 415 West 115th St., on Thursday at 10 o'clock, thence to Corpus Christi Church, West 121st St., near Broadway, where solemn requiem mass will be celebrated.

DAWBARN.—The West End Medical Society of New York: Members are requested to attend the funeral service of our fellow-member, Dr. Robert Hugh Mackay Dawbarn, at his late residence, 165 West 74th St., on Wednesday morning, July 21, at 11 o'clock.
GEORGE W. JARMAN, M. D., President.
CHARLES BREWER, M. D., Secretary.

DIE.—At 12:30 July 20, 1915, Anson Brock Die, 2½ years at the Brooklyn Hospital. Funeral services at the home of his father, Mr. Emil Die, 311 Washington Av., Brooklyn, at 10:30 Thursday morning.

DONAHUE.—May, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d. (Campbell Building.) Thursday, 10 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

GOELLER.—Suddenly, on Sunday, July 18, Charles Goeller, dearly beloved husband of Emily Shotwell. Funeral services at Merritt's Mortuary Chapel, corner 8th Av. and 18th St., on Thursday, July 22, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

GORDON.—William J. The funeral services for William J. Gordon, son

LOSING DAY FOR GIANTS, YANKEES AND DODGERS — SARATOGA WINS HANDICAP

LONG'S HARD BLOW SPILLS THE GIANTS

With Two on Bases, Cardinal Batsman Slams Homer Over Snodgrass's Head.

The only thing that the Giants did to the Cardinals at the Polo Grounds yesterday was to give them a huge scare. The little thing that the Cardinals did to the Giants was to beat them 3 to 1. In getting that lone run, the Giants gave Manager Huggins a fright which will deprive him of a year's growth, if he hasn't already stopped growing.

Up to the ninth inning, Dan Griner shut out the Giants with three hits. The Cardinals were jubilant and each player wore a smile like that which wreaths the face of a Subway guard when the train pulls out and he leaves you flat on the platform. Each member of the Giants looked as if he had just had a tooth pulled.

Now comes the scare which made Miller Huggins shiver in his shoes. Burns cracked a single to left and Davey Robertson walked. Huggins ran out to Dan Griner and told the big pitcher to put some lead in his shoes. Griner was nervous, but was as cool as a mint-julep compared with Huggins.

Griner was sent to the bench and Huggins wigwagged the S. O. S. message to Slim Sallee. Sallee seemed to be as anxious to work as the only son of rich parents. He tramped across the field as if keeping step to the funeral march from Saul. After a fifteen minutes' walk, he reached the pitcher's box. Huggins wanted to whisper some advice in Slim's ear, but Huggins is so short and Sallee so tall, that Slim had to bend himself into the shape of a hair-pin to get the conversation. The bean-pole pitcher gave no indication that he had heard a thing. He just unraveled his left arm and let the ball flip at Eddie Grant. Eddie's bouncer sputtered on the carpet near Butler, who fielded the ball as if he was shuffling a deck of cards.

The bases were full and the harvest moon. No one out. Fletcher at the bat.

Fletcher pasted the ball to the left field bleachers. The crowd stood on one foot, yelling like auctioneers, and the three runners on the bases began to hot-foot.

It's a home run. No it isn't. Only a foul.

Fletcher then slammed a long fly to the left field terrace which Bescher grabbed, Burns scoring. Merkle grounded to first, sending Robertson and Grant to third and second respectively. Sallee then gave Lobert an intentional pass, filling the bases again. Chief Meyers limped into the game as a pinch-hitter and the big stands resounded with all the war-whoops of every Indian tribe in the books. The Chief couldn't do anything better than roll to Beck at third, who forced Grant and ended the game. Great beads of perspiration stood out on Miller Huggins's brow and he was very pale.

Rube Marquard pitched for the Giants and did quite well, aside from an unfortunate little occurrence in the sixth inning. Rube got into occasional trouble, but was able to pitch his way out again. For example, in the first inning, the Cardinals got three hits and filled the bases, but Rube Foley Dolan, instead of cleaning up as the situation warranted, simply flied to Robertson and gave Rube a much-needed breathing spell.

In this situation, which is about to be recalled, Fred Merkle unintentionally spilled the mucilage all over the inning and gummed it up considerably. Merkle was Mr. Gump of Gumsville. Snyder, the first man up, flied to Snodgrass. Butler hit a single to left. He tried a delayed steal and when he got a big lead off first, Doolin whipped the ball over to Merkle. Merkle stood as if in a trance when he saw that Butler was not coming back to first. Instead, Butler went on to second, while Merkle was dreaming and was safe by the time Fred woke up and threw the ball. Dolan then tried to bunt, the ball bounding into Red Doolin's hands. Red tossed the ball down to Merkle, who muffed the throw. Bases full of Cardinals and Marquard, Rube guard, but what happened next was plainly Rube's own fault. Long hit a long fly high over Snodgrass's head to the centre field fence for a home run and three runs rushed over the plate. Beck was thrown out at first by Marquard and Griner walked. Bescher was thrown out at first by Marquard on the third out.

Griner pitched the kind of ball which is hard to beat. Grant got a single in the first, Burns in the third, Merkle in the seventh, and Burns in the ninth and that was the sum total of the batting the Giants did. Which is not enough to beat hardly anybody.

Yesterday's games brought about another tie-up in the National League. The Giants are now on even terms with St. Louis and Pittsburgh for fourth position. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf.	5	0	1	4	0
Burns, rf.	4	1	2	3	0
Robertson, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Miller, lb.	5	0	1	10	0
Snyder, c.	4	0	2	3	1
Butler, ss.	4	1	2	2	3
Dolan, cf.	3	0	1	0	0
Long, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Griner, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Sallee, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	3	9	27	9

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	1	2	3	0
Robertson, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Grant, 2b.	4	0	1	3	0
Fletcher, ss.	3	0	0	4	6
Merkle, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0
Beck, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Lobert, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0
Meyers, c.	3	0	0	5	0
Marquard, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	27	1	4	24	10

Two-base hits—Bescher, Snyder. Home runs—Long. Stolen bases—Burns, Butler. Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; New York, 1. Sacrifice hits—Griner, Dolan. Sacrifice fly—Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 1; off Griner, 1; off Sallee, 1; off Ritter, 1; off Schupp, 1. Hits—Off Marquard, 8 in six innings; off Ritter, 1 in two innings; off Schupp, none in one inning; off Griner, 4 in eight innings, (none out in ninth inning;) off Sallee, none in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Griner, (Snodgrass.) Struck out—By Marquard, 2; by Ritter, 1; by Schupp, 1; by Griner, 3. Passed ball—Snyder. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie.

Cubs Go to Pieces in Eighth.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Bad pitching and fielding by Chicago in the eighth inning enabled Philadelphia to score six runs and win today's game 8 to 6. For five innings the home team did not get a man to first base, but four hits off Lavender in the sixth produced two runs. Chicago tied the score in the seventh and took a lead of three runs in the eighth. With one out in the home team's half of the eighth, Zabel, who took Lavender's place in the seventh, gave Byrne a pass and was succeeded by Pierce. An error and a pass filled the bases and Cheney went in to pitch. Cravath's single and Niehoff's double scored four runs and Cheney's wild throw on Whitted's bunt and Cheney's two wild pitches sent in two more. Demaree succeeded Rixey in the ninth and yielded one run. Saier injured a ligament in his right leg in scoring on a double steal in the seventh and was taken to a hospital. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	3	1	0	0	3
Paulette, ss.	4	1	3	2	5
Becker, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Dem'ree, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Crav'h, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Nieh'f, 2b.	3	1	1	3	4
Whit'd, cf.	3	3	0	1	0
Lud's, 1b.	4	1	1	14	0
Burns, c.	4	1	1	4	1
Rixey, p.	2	0	1	0	1
Paskt, lf.	1	0	0	1	0
‡Stock	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	31	8	6	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	2	2	1	0
Fisher, lf.	5	1	3	2	0
Murp'y, lf.	5	1	2	1	0
Zim'n, 2b.	3	1	0	2	5
Saier, 1b.	2	1	0	10	0
Archer, lb.	0	0	0	3	1
Will's, cf.	4	0	1	3	1
Phel'n, ss.	4	0	1	0	2
Bres n, c.	4	0	1	6	4
Lav'd'r, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Zabel, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Cheney, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Knisely	1	0	0	0	0
†Schulte	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	6	10	24	16

*Batted for Lavender in seventh inning.
†Batted for Cheney in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Becker in eighth inning.
Errors—Phelan, Cheney.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	—8
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	—6

Two-base hits—Murray, (2,) Williams, Fisher, Luderus, Niehoff, Burns. Earned runs—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 6. Stolen bases—Saier, Bresnahan. Sacrifice hit—Whitted. Sacrifice fly—Archer. Bases on balls—Off Zabel, 2; off Pierce, 1; off Rixey, 2; off Demaree, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Lavender, 3; by Rixey, 3; Hits—Off Lavender, 4 in three [illegible]

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 3; New York, 1.
Pittsburgh, 6; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 2.
Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 6.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 3; New York 2.
Cleveland, 5; Washington, 4. (Ten innings.)
Detroit, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
Boston, 3; Chicago, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 1.
Newark, 6; Kansas City, 0.
Buffalo, 8; Pittsburgh, 5.
St. Louis, 4; Baltimore, 1.
Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Montreal, 6; Rochester, 3.
Buffalo, 3; Toronto, 2.
Harrisburg, 9; Richmond, 5.
Harrisburg, 8; Richmond, 6.
Providence, 5; Jersey City, 4.
Providence, 13; Jersey City, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	43	34	.559
Chicago	43	38	.531
Brooklyn	43	38	.531
New York	38	39	.494
St. Louis	38	42	.494
Pittsburgh	40	41	.494
Boston	39	43	.476
Cincinnati	32	44	.421

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	52	29	.642
Detroit	52	31	.626
Chicago	53	33	.616
New York	42	41	.506
Washington	42	42	.500
St. Louis	33	49	.402
Philadelphia	29	53	.354
Cleveland	29	54	.349

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Kansas City	48	34	.585
Chicago	49	35	.583
St. Louis	45	38	.561
Pittsburgh	45	39	.531
Newark	43	41	.512
Brooklyn	37	48	.435
Buffalo	38	51	.427
Baltimore	31	52	.374

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	47	24	.662
Buffalo	41	30	.577
Harrisburg	39	34	.534
Montreal	38	37	.507
Richmond	36	41	.468
Rochester	32	40	.452
Toronto	35	44	.443
Jersey City	29	47	.382

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Chicago.
Baltimore at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Richmond at Harrisburg.
Providence at Jersey City.
Rochester at Montreal.
Toronto at Buffalo.

Zabel, none in one and one-third innings; off Pierce, none, no putouts; off Cheney, 2 in two-thirds inning; off Rixey, 9 in eight innings; off Demaree, 1 in one inning. Wild pitches—Cheney, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Finneran Defeats Chiefs with Three Hits—Kauff Loses Batting Eye.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Joe Finneran allowed Chicago only three hits today and Brooklyn won, 3 to 1. Simon's hitting being mainly responsible for the visitors' runs. Brennan pitched a fair game. Kauff struck out four times in five times up. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'sn, rf.	3	1	0	1	0
Magee, 2b.	5	0	1	3	1
Cooper, lf.	5	0	0	2	0
Kauff, cf.	5	0	0	2	1
B'dley, 1b.	3	0	2	7	0
Myers, 1b.	1	0	1	2	1
Holt, 3b.	4	0	2	1	4
F.S'th, ss.	2	1	1	0	4
Simon, c.	3	0	1	8	5
Finn'n, p.	4	0	1	1	2
Total.	37	3	7	27	18

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Z'der, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3
El'rd, rf.	2	0	0	2	0
Fisher, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Wilson, c.	3	0	0	9	2
Zw'll'r, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Fritz, 3b.	4	0	0	1	5
J'kson, 1b.	2	0	0	9	0
Mann, lf.	3	0	0	4	0
J.S'th, ss.	2	1	2	0	3
Bren'n, p.	1	0	0	1	1
P'gast, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Fischer.	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	28	1	3	27	15

*Batted for Brennan in eighth inning.
Errors—Magee, Holt, (2,) Zeider, Jackson, J. Smith.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Simon. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Sacrifice hits—F. Smith. Double plays—Fritz to Zeider to Wilson; F. Smith to Magee to Bradley. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Brennan, 2; off Finneran, 3. Hits—Off Brennan, 10 in 8 innings; off Prendergast, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Finneran, 1. Struck out—By Brennan, 7; by Prendergast, 1; by Finneran, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Howell and McCormick. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Plank Outpitches Bender.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—A pitchers' duel between Plank and Bender, in which neither walked a man and which the home team won 4 to 1, was the treat given St. Louis today in a double header, which the locals divided with Baltimore. In the first game Plank held Baltimore hitless until the seventh inning, when Knabe doubled, and on Duncan's single and Yohn's fumble brought in the run which saved Baltimore from a shut-out. In the second game Davenport and Crandall opposed Conley and Quinn. The latter pair, granting St. Louis only four hits, defeated the home team 7 to 4. Both teams played errorless ball in this game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	7	1	

Batteries—Bender and Owens; Plank and Chapman.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	—7	10	0
St. Louis	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—4	4	0

Batteries—Conley, Quinn, and Jacklitsch; Davenport, Crandall, and Hartley.

Liner Knocks Out Pitcher Main.

KANSAS CITY, July 20.—Moseley held the locals to three scattered hits today, Newark taking the final game of the series, 6 to 0. Main was knocked unconscious by a drive from Moseley's bat in the fourth. He was carried from the field, Henning replacing him. The score:

Kansas City	0	0	0
Newark	1	0	1

Batteries—Main, Henning and Brown; Moseley and Rariden.

Buffeds in Heavy-Hitting Mood.

PITTSBURGH, July 20.—Buffalo won from Pittsburgh today in the Federal League, 8 to 5. Both sides were forced to change pitchers. Krapp relieved Lafitte for the visitors in the fourth and held the home team safe, but Hearn was no improvement on Dickson. Score:

Buffalo	1	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	4

Batteries—Lafitte, Krapp, and Allen; Dickson, Hearn, and Berry.

Swimming And Diving Taught Privately to Both Sexes. Boylan Professional School, 19 West 44th St.

YANKEES DROP LAST GAME TO BROWNS

400 See American Leaguers Play, While 7,000 Attend Federal Double-Header.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 20.—The Yankees participated in a regular stage and story book ball game with the Browns this afternoon and came out on the bottom with the score 3 to 2. The Browns won in the ninth inning just as all were settling back in their seats and resigning themselves to late suppers. The score was small and tight and the end was thrilling, but this is about all that can be said for the game. It was one of those dull kind that the fans don't like.

Carroll Brown pitched for the Yanks and did nice work throughout. It was not his fault that New York lost.

The much-touted Sisler was the Browns' nomination for the mound. Sisler was chiefly responsible for the loss of one of yesterday's games, and was so anxious to get back and show those Yanks that they really did not have anything on him that Branch Rickey listened to his pleadings and gave him another chance. After hitting Doc Cook, the first man up, and walking three more in the first inning, he was withdrawn and Carl Weilman was assigned to pitch. The game at once settled down to a duel between Wellman and Brown. Neither one really had any edge on the other.

New York got a running start in the first inning, when Cook was hit by Sisler. Peckinpaugh walked, and Maisel forced him, Pratt to Lavan. Mullin walked. Cree did likewise, forcing Doc home. With Hartzell up Sisler started out to travel along the same old route, handing him one ball. That was enough. Weilman came in. Hartzell lined the first ball pitched to Austin, who stepped on third base, forcing Mullin. Austin's throw to Howard completed a fast double.

The Browns came right back in their half of the first inning and bagged two runs.

Neither side was able to score again until the fifth. Brown rolled to Pratt and Cook went out, Austin to Howard. Peckinpaugh singled and then stole second. Maisel came along with a single, and on Walker's fumble Peckinpaugh went home. Maisel prancing to second. Mullin flied to Walsh.

Inside baseball by Wellman did a lot to keep the Yanks from getting the lead in the eighth. In the two previous games they had downed St. Louis in this inning, and things looked as if they were going to repeat and make it thrice in the same place.

Cree, who has developed an aversion to stick work and a preference to free passes during his short stay in St. Louis, was the first man up and waited until he got a base on balls. Hartzell made a pretty sacrifice, sending him to second. Boone sent one a mile high. It finally landed in the hands of Walsh. With two out, Wellman took no chances on Nunamaker, who had poled off one single in the second and another in the sixth. He was purposely passed. Brown swung wildly at two curves and finally managed to connect with the ball. Austin grabbed it, touching third and putting out Cree.

Three clean hits clinched the game for the Browns in the ninth.

The crowd at the game was one of the smallest ever seen on a clear day in St. Louis, less than 400 fans being present when "Play ball" was called. Virtually all the patrons were in the grand stand, not more than twenty-five persons being in the beachers. In contrast with this, the St. Louis Federals and Baltimore played to 7,000 in a double-header.

The series with the Yanks has been the first one in the history of St. Louis in which outlaw ball has outdrawn organized ball, and the American League magnates were in no cheerful frame of mind to-night. The Yanks played to a crowd in only one game, Monday. And, as bad luck would have it, that was the day on which the Browns played a game weird enough to drive away the fans for evermore. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	4	1	2	1	0
Austin, 3b.	3	1	1	2	4
How'll, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
Pratt, 2b.	3	0	2	2	4
W'ker, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Walsh, cf.	4	1	3	2	0
Lavan, ss.	4	0	0	6	2
Agnew, c.	4	0	1	5	0
Sisler, p.	0	0	0	0	0
W'lm'n, p.	4	0	1	1	2
Total.	33	3	10	27	15

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf.	3	1	0	3	0
Pk'gh, ss.	3	1	1	0	4
Maisel, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
Mul'n, lb.	3	0	0	11	0
Cree, cf.	2	0	1	2	0
H'tz'll, lf.	3	0	0	4	1
B'nn'n, 2b.	0	0	0	2	1
Boone, 2b.	2	0	0	1	4
Nu'ker, c.	3	0	2	1	0
Brown, p.	4	0	0	0	2
Total.	28	2	6	*26	13

*Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Nunamaker, Walker.

New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—3

Two-base hits—Shotton. Stolen bases—Boone, Peckinpaugh. Earned runs—New York, 2; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Howard, Hartzell, Austin. Double plays—Austin to Howard; Bauman to Mullin; Layan to Pratt to Howard. Left on bases—New York, 10; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Sisler, 8; off Wellman, 6; off Brown, 3. Hits—Off Sisler, none in 1-3 inning; off Wellman, 6 in 8 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Sisler, (Cook.) Struck out—By Brown, 1; Wellman, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

White Sox Drop to Third Place.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Ernest Shore today held Chicago to two hits, one a scratch, and Boston shut out the locals 3 to 0. The defeat, with Detroit's victory, relegated the locals to third place in the pennant race. Boston's two runs in the second inning came when E. Scott singled, and, after two men were out, Shore lined to left field. Murphy misjudged the ball, and it went for a double. Hooper followed with another double to right field, and a run was made in the fifth inning on singles by Speaker and Gardner, with a batter hit by a pitched ball coming between. Russell held the visitors down after the sixth inning. Manager Rowland received word from President Johnson that he had been indefinitely suspended as a result of a dispute with Umpire O'Loughlin at the close of yesterday's game. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	5	0	2	3	0
Wag'r, ss.	2	0	0	1	5
Sp'ker, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
Hob'l, 1b.	3	0	1	12	0
Lewis, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
G'ard'r, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
Scott, ss.	3	1	0	2	3
Th'mas, c.	3	0	0	2	1
Shore, p.	4	1	1	0	3
Total.	34	3	8	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
W'ter, ss.	4	0	0	1	3
E.C'ns, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2
F'nier, lb.	4	0	0	13	1
J.C'ns, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Felsch, cf.	3	0	0	5	0
Schalk, c.	2	0	0	5	0
E'kb'g, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Cicotte, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Leibold.	1	0	0	0	0
Russell, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	0	2	27	12

*Batted for Cicotte in sixth inning.
Errors—Shore, Cicotte.

Boston	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Shore, Hooper. Stolen bases—Hoblitzel, Speaker. Earned runs—Boston, 3. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Thomas. Double play—Blackburne and Fournier. Left on bases—Boston, 3; Chicago, 6. First base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 4. Hits—Off Cicotte, 9 in 6 innings; off Russell, 1 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cicotte, (Hoblitzel;) by Russell, (Hoblitzel.) Struck out—By Cicotte, 2; by Shore, 1; by Russell, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes.

Left Fielder Graney Seriously Hurt.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—Cleveland defeated Washington 5 to 4 in ten innings today, thus breaking its losing streak. Walker outpitched Shaw, but errors let Washington take the lead in the seventh inning. Cleveland tied it up on three hits in the ninth inning, and won in the tenth on Wambsganss's single and O'Neill's double. Leftfielder Graney was carried from the field in the first inning, believed to have fractured his right ankle. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Eschen, cf.	5	1	1	4	0
G'man, ss.	4	1	3	6	0
G'ney, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
S'w'th, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
Kirke, lb.	3	1	1	6	0
Smith, rf.	5	0	1	1	0
B'bare, 3b.	5	0	1	1	3
W'g's, 2b.	4	1	1	1	3
O'Neill, c.	5	0	2	9	5
W'ker, p.	3	0	0	1	0
H'man, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Hoffman.	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	41	5	14	30	12

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	3	1	1	2	0
Foster, 2b.	4	2	1	1	4
Milan, cf.	2	1	0	2	1
Sh'ks, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
G'dif, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0
A'sm'h, ss.	3	0	0	3	4
Henry, c.	3	0	0	5	1
McB'e, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Neff, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Con'ly, 3b.	1	0	0	1	1
Shaw, p.	3	0	0	0	3
B'ling, p.	1	0	0	0	0
†Wims	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	37	4	5	*28	19

*Batted for Walker in ninth inning.
†Batted for Neff in seventh inning.
‡One out when winning run scored.
Errors—Eschen, Chapman, Southworth, Foster, Milan.

Cleveland	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	—5
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Washington, 3. Two-base hit—O'Neill. Three-base hit—Foster. Sacrifice fly—Shanks. Stolen bases—Chapman, Southworth. Hits—Off Shaw, 12 in 8 2-3 innings; off Boehling, 2 in 2-3 inning; off Walker, 6 in 9 innings; off Hagerman, none in 1 inning. Bases on balls—Off Walker, 2; off Shaw, 3. Struck out—By Walker, 6; by Shaw, 5. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; Washington, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes.

Tigers Clean Up the Series.

DETROIT, Mich., July 20.—Detroit made it four straight from Philadelphia today, winning a hard-fought game, 6 to 5. In the ninth inning Stean weakened and filled the bases after two were out and one run had scored. Dauss came to the rescue, and on his first delivery pitched a low ball that bounded off Stanage's glove and landed a few feet in front of the plate. Kopf tried to score, but Dauss recovered the ball and tagged him out. A great stop by Bush in the ninth averted a tie score. The victory puts Detroit in second place. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2
Young, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4
Cobb, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
C'ford, rf.	2	1	0	1	0
Veach, lf.	2	2	1	2	0
Burns, 1b.	4	1	2	9	0
Bush, ss.	2	0	1	2	2
St'ge, c.	4	0	0	5	2
Stean, p.	3	1	1	0	2
Dauss, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	30	6	7	27	11

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'ley, 3b.	3	1	1	0	2
Walsh, cf.	4	1	3	2	0
Str'k, rf.	4	1	2	3	0
Sch'g, lf.	2	1	0	2	0
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	1	4	4
McI's, 1b.	4	0	0	9	1
Lapp, c.	4	0	1	4	1
Kopf, ss.	3	0	0	2	1
K'lson, p.	3	0	0	0	2
*Wyckoff.	0	0	0	0	0
†E. Davis.	1	0	0	0	0
‡Malone.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	5	8	24	11

*Ran for Lapp in ninth inning.
†Batted for Knowlson in ninth inning.
‡Ran for H. Davis in ninth inning.
Errors—Kopf, Bush, Stean.

Detroit	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	—6
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	—5

Two-base hits—Lajoie, Walsh. Three-base hit—Veach. Home run—Burns. Stolen base—Bush. Sacrifice hit—Bush. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Philadelphia, 5. First base on error—Detroit. Bases on balls—Off Stean, 5; off Knowlson, 4. Hits—Off Stean, 8 in 8 2-3 innings; off Dauss, none in 1-3 inning. Struck out—By Stean, 4; by Knowlson, 4. Wild pitch—Knowlson. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

Giants Rearrange Schedule.

The Giants have rearranged the list of double-headers they are to play with the Pittsburgh Pirates this week. In order to give the players a day's rest between double-headers two games will be played tomorrow and Saturday and on Monday of next week. Only one game will be played on Friday.

Giants Release Larry McLean.

The New York Club last night lifted the suspension on Larry McLean and then gave him his release. McLean was under sixty days' suspension for violating the training rules. Under the twenty-one player limit rule the Giants cannot carry another player in his place, so Manager McGraw decided to release him.

Yankees Buy an Outfielder.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 20.—Outfielder Eugene Layden of the Columbia (S. C.) team of the South Atlantic League has been sold to the New York Americans.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0

LAWN TENNIS—WESTERN GOLF

YOUNGSTERS HELP TENNIS TOURNEY

New Players Improve Standard of Game in Rockaway Hunting Club Matches.

The introduction of young players in the Invitation tennis tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, L. I., has resulted in enveloping the outcome in a greater degree of uncertainty than in former years. Several newcomers in the ranks of invitation tournaments have made the older players speed up to save them from elimination, while the standard of the game has been improved. Although Harold A. Throckmorton, the junior metropolitan champion, fell before the attack of Walter Merrill Hall yesterday, several of the other young players came through in creditable fashion.

Vanderbilt B. Ward, who has won several State championships this year, disposed of Alfred S. Dabney of Boston in straight sets at 6—4, 6—3. The youngster was never in danger from the New England veteran, and held his opponent safe throughout the two-set match. Ward's left-hand service was puzzling to Dabney, and his returns were swift and sure. He displayed good judgment, and kept Dabney busy racing all over the court.

Unable to maintain the speed that carried him to victory against E. P. Larned on Monday, Frederick C. Bagg lowered his colors to Alrick H. Man, Jr., the former Yale student. Bagg played a good game, but not good enough to win from Man, whose net game was almost flawless. The former Yale player repeatedly passed his opponent, after getting him out of position, and made a number of clever placement shots. Bagg brought off a number of overhead smashes, but was no match for Man, who was at his best.

The match between Theodore R. Pell and Cedric A. Major was one of the best of the day, and went to the first-named player at 9—7, 6—8. Major showed to advantage in the early part of the first set, and appeared to hold the winning hand until Pell cut loose with his smashing and turned apparent defeat into victory. He succeeded in bringing the first set to 5 all, and as each player won his own service, the games were reeled off with clocklike precision. In the fifteenth game Pell resumed his smashing tactics, and broke through Major's service. This was followed by capturing his own and the set. Major continued to play good tennis, but by this time Pell had reached the top of his form, and was not extended to make it a stright-set victory.

Throckmorton's downfall came through Hall's ability to come into the net and chop off the youngster's drives. He made a plucky stand in the first set and appeared to have an excellent chance of pulling through, when Hall brought his court experience into play, and kept Throckmorton in the back court, in which position the youngster could not show his best form. Throckmorton forced the set to extra games, but failed to turn the tide in his favor, and was an easy victim in the second set. The score was 8—6, 6—2.

Fred C. Inman showed a marked improvement in his match with Clarence C. Pell, although the latter forced him to three hard sets to win. Inman was accurate in his placement shots and was good with his cross-court shots at the net. S. Howard Voshell found Roy Pier of the Rockaway Hunting Club a difficult proposition, and was carried to an extra game set. The summary:

Rockaway Hunting Club Invitation Men's Singles.—First Round—Walter L. Pate defeated Arthur W. Lovibond by default; Robert Le Roy defeated J. A. Hill by default; Roy Pier defeated Leonard Beekman by default.

Second Round—Theodore R. Pell defeated Cedric A. Major, 9—7, 6—3; Walter Merrill Hall defeated Harold A. Throckmorton, 8—6, 6—2; Frederick C. Inman defeated Clarence C. Pell, 6—3, 6—8, 7—5; Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated Alfred S. Dabney, 6—4, 6—3; Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated Frederick C. Bagg, 8—6, 6—3; S. Howard Voshell defeated Roy Pier, 6—8, 7—5.

FOR HUDSON RIVER TITLE.

Tennis Tournament at Park Hill Advances to Semi-Final Round.

Several interesting matches were played in the men's and women's singles tennis tournament for the championship of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association yesterday on the clay courts of the Park Hill Country Club near Yonkers. With the default of Herbert L. Bowman, the Yonkers schoolboy champion, the four favorites came through to the round before the semi-final. In the upper half of the draw J. H. Steinkampf defeated J. Jora two sets to one at 3—6, 6—2, 6—3. Steinkampf until the attempt to show his real form until the second set, when he ran away from his opponent as he pleased. He will play Herbert W. Forster, the brilliant youngster who was runner-up in the metropolitan junior championship, in his next round.

In the lower half of the draw Abraham Bassford, Jr., Homer Guernsey, the playing through champion, and Allen Behr are among the survivors. Behr got a default from Forster and defeated Colonel L. H. Holt in the second round 6—1, 6—3. Bassford took a straight-set victory from E. N. Sheets at 6—1, 6—1, and Guernsey eliminated T. Moore 6—4, 6—1. Bassford and Guernsey will clash tomorrow, and the winner is expected to go through to the final round.

In the women's singles Miss Margaret Grove and Mrs. K. Bailey reached the semi-final round. Miss Grove scored a double victory, both in straight sets. She won from Miss E. Armstrong in the first round 6—1, 6—4, and followed with a victory over Miss W. Kaltenbach 6—0, 8—6. Mrs. Bailey advanced through a double default. The summary:

Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association Men's Singles—First Round—W. C. McGuire defeated E. Kelly by default, F. Wupperman defeated G. Walker by default, Allen Behr defeated H. L. Bowman by default.

Second Round—J. H. Steinkampf defeated J. Jora, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1; H. W. Forster defeated E. C. Spalding by default; A. H. Rowe defeated P. D. Nash, 6—4, 6—3; Allen Behr defeated Colonel L. H. Holt, 6—1, 6—3; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated E. Sheets, 6—1, 6—1; Homer Gournsey defeated T. Moore, 6—4, 6—1.

Women's Singles—First Round—Miss Katherine Browning defeated Miss M. Lowerre, 6—0, 6—3; Miss Margaret Grove defeated Miss E. Armstrong, 6—1, 6—4; Miss W. Kaltenbach defeated Miss L. Sheets, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. K. Bailey defeated Mrs. R. McCallam, 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. Royall Victor a bye.

Second Round—Miss Margaret Grove defeated Miss W. Kaltenbach, 6—0, 8—6; Mrs. K. Bailey defeated Mrs. Royall Victor by default.

Casino Tennis for Dolan Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20.—The first round in handicap mixed tennis doubles was played at the Casino today for cups given by Clarence W. Dolan. The playing was the best there in years, the match between T. Suffern Tailer and Miss Margaret H. Busk and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames and J. Gordon Douglas lasting nearly two hours, resulting in a victory for the former by the score of 11—9, 7—5. The results of the other matches: Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas and William P. Burden defeated Mr. and Mrs. William T. Delano, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Edna Barger and Willing Spencer defeated Miss Julia Brown and Louis Hoppin, 6—4, 6—3; Mrs. Barker-Wallach and Craig Biddle defeated Mrs. Howard G. Cushing and Maurice Roche, 8—6, 9—0; Miss Christine Biddle and F. E. Dixon defeated Mrs. W. Goadby Loew and Oliver Ferrin, 7—5, 6—2. Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, who arrived today, and Mrs. Vincent Astor watched the playing.

70 MILES AN HOUR BOAT.

Tiddlewink, a Hydroplane, Makes Wonderful Speed in Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 20.—In a preliminary trial made off Stamford today Tiddlewink, a hydroplane designed and built by A. E. Luders of this city for Charles Chesbrough of Northport, L. I., attained a speed of seventy miles an hour. The craft was built to take part in the international gold trophy race. It embodies ideas of Mr. Chesbrough, who is also owner of the Restless, another speed boat. It is 19 feet over all and 12 feet wide. Three feet of the width lies in wings, tapering from 8 inches in thickness at the centre to 2 inches at the end. The rudder is forward instead of aft. The motive power is an eight-cylinder 250 horse power motor. An official time trial will be made tomorrow afternoon over the Government course off Glen Cove.

POINT JUDITH POLO STARTS.

Two Practice Matches Open Tournament for the Championship.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 20.—Two practice matches made up the opening program of the annual championship polo tournament which started here this afternoon. It was necessary to postpone the first game for the Randolph Cups, presented by P. S. P. Randolph, for teams whose handicap does not exceed eight goals, which was scheduled for today, as E. S. Burke, Jr., of the Chagrin Valley Freebooters, had to leave for Cleveland. The Freebooters were down to play Point Judith.

One of the largest crowds of polo enthusiasts which has been seen at the Pier in many years traveled out to the polo fields this afternoon. Even the waterways were crowded, as a number of parties made the trip across the Bay from Newport in yachts. The clubhouse, with its picturesque porches, and the grand stand at Point Judith Club were all crowded. Everything was in spick and span order and the turf as smooth and level as the proverbial billiard table.

None of the players speak of their "ponies" nowadays; it is their "mounts." This change has been brought about by reason of the new rule of the Polo Association, which terms the ponies by the new title, and sets the maximum height at 15.1 hands. The old polo pony of 14.2 is rapidly becoming extinct and is seldom seen on the field today. The latter limit was more often honored in the breach than in the observance.

Nearly every barn at the Pier, including the club stables, is filled to capacity with well-trained mounts, and more are arriving on every train. An unusual scene was witnessed by hundreds of persons this morning, when seventy-five mounts were taken down in strings of five for a swim, or to wade in the ocean, to cool sore tendons and to receive other beneficial effects from the salt water.

The first game was between Bryn Mawr and Point Judith. The former won by 11 to 4 goals, which would have been a good more, except for penalties. The Philadelphians were in rare form, every man on the team adding one of more goals to the total.

Aiken Redbirds easily defeated the Wanderers in the second match. The score was 16 to 4 goals. J. C. Cooley, playing away above his handicap, made nine of the points tallied by his team.

There will be nothing but informal practice tomorrow, the first match for the Randolph Cups will be played on Thursday, between Camden Grasshoppers and Aiken Redbirds. Line-ups:

FIRST GAME.

Bryn Mawr—John R. Fell, E. W. Hopping, R. E. Strawbridge, A. Brown.

Point Judith—Philip Stevenson, P. S. P. Randolph, Sr.; Joshua Crane, Wistar Randolph.

Summary: Bryn Mawr—Goals earned, 12; less penalties, 1; by handicap, 0. Total—11. Point Judith—Goals earned, 4; less penalties, 0. Total—4. Handicap, 0.

Individual goals—Hopping, 6; Strawbridge, 3; Fell, 2; Brown, 1; Stevenson, 1; Randolph, Sr., 1; Crane, 1; W. Randolph, 1. Penalties—Fouls against Fell and Brown. Referee—J. C. Cooley.

SECOND GAME.

Aiken Redbirds—L. Gorton, J. C. Cooley, Max C. Fleischmann, Henry Le Roy Whitney.

Wanderers—Lieutenant Wendell, E. S. Strawbridge, Jr.; A. D. Baldwin, Thomas White.

Summary: Aiken Redbirds—Goals earned, 16; goals by handicap, 0; less penalties, 0. Total—16. Wanderers—Goals earned, 4; goals by handicap, 0; less penalties, 0. Total—4.

Individual goals—Cooley, 9; Gorton, 3; Whitney, 3; Wendell, 3; Strawbridge, Jr., 1. Referee—E. W. Hopping.

LARCHMONT LADIES' DAY.

Water Sports Carnival, Dinner and Dance at Clubhouse.

Water sports constitute the attraction at the Larchmont Yacht Club on Tuesday of each race week. In times past they have been open to amateurs in the good graces of the Amateur Athletic Union, and they have been managed by officials selected in accordance with the rules and methods of procedure of that body. This year the club decided to dispense with some of the formalities, restrict the entrants to sons of members and their friends, and members of the amateur crews of the yachts entered for the week's racing, and make a water frolic of the affair, rather than a regular athletic event. And so the water sports that were held yesterday —Ladies' Day—were of interest to the ladies, who assembled on the lawn and on the clubhouse verandas, rather than to people who are devoted to athletic sports. It was an ideal day for a water frolic, and the assemblage was large enough to comfortably fill the space between the clubhouse and the seawall.

In honor of the day all the yachts in the harbor dressed ship at noon, on signal from the flagship, the schooner Katrina. In the evening there was the customary ladies' night dinner on the veranda, and there was dancing in the clubhouse annex, known as "Pandemonion," until a late hour.

The affair was managed by Butler Whiting and Fleet Captain James D. Sparkman. The winners of the various events were as follows:

Swimming Race, open to sons of members and their friends, not over 16 years old.—Won by Hicks; Kane, second.

Swimming Race, open to sons of members and their friends, over 16 years and not over 20 years old.—Won by Smith; Ralph Manny, second; Hicks, third.

Relay Race, open to Amateur sailors of the race week fleet.—Won by J. C. Shields and C. Parsons of the crew of the Barbara. Three-Legged Race.—Won by Hirsch; Ralph Manny, third.

Goose Chase.—Won by J. G. Alley.

Ladies' Swimming Race.—Won by Miss Meechin; Miss Peaco, second.

Tub Race.—Won by Allen Smith; M. Whiting, second.

Pillow Fight.—Won by Canavan; Zoirin, second.

Obstacle Race.—Winning crew, Swain, Griffing, Smith, and Ford.

Harlequin Race.—Won by W. Foster; Donald McDaechin, second.

WANT PELTON ON BOARD.

Oarsmen Start Campaign to Elect Brooklynite to N. A. A. O.

Long Island oarsmen have started a campaign to elect Robert H. Pelton of the Seawanhaka Boat Club to membership in the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen in place of R. L. Williamson of Baltimore, whose term expires this year. Since the death of Judge J. G. Tighe in 1911, Brooklyn has not been represented in the National Association. With eleven clubs in the Long Island Rowing Association and a membership of 3,500, Brooklyn rowing men feel that they are entitled to representation. Mr. Pelton, who is President of the Long Island Rowing Association, was formerly a member of the Executive Committee of the N. A. A. O, and is thoroughly familiar with the duties of a committeeman. President Pelton has been active in Long Island Rowing circles since 1880, and is the oldest active member of the Seawanhaka Club.

In soliciting votes for Mr. Pelton the Campaign Committee points out that he rowed in the champion four-oared and pair-oared crews of Long Island from 1883 to 1889; won the national pair-oared in 1888, and captured the Long Island junior sculls in 1891 and numerous other events in different sections of the country. The candidate is a member of the Veterans' Associations of the Seventh and Twenty-second Regiments, member of the B. P. O. Elks; Brooklyn Lodge 22, Royal Arcanum; the old Williamsburg Athletic Club Alumni Association, and helped organize and was President of the Greenpoint Athletic Club in 1870. Mr. Pelton organized the Long Island Rowing Association in 1885, and was Secretary-Treasurer for seven years. He also helped organize the Long Island Navy League, and was its first President for two years.

SEVERAL STARS FAIL IN WESTERN GOLF

Paul Hunter Wins Medal Honors with 150 for 36 Holes at Mayfield.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20.—When the smoke had cleared away late this afternoon on the Mayfield golf course several stars of the Western field had fallen, among them being H. K. B. Davis of San Francisco, Panama-Pacific champion; Mason Phelps of Chicago, former Western champion, and E. M. Byers of Pittsburgh, former national champion. Phelps and Davis failed to qualify, and Byers was defeated in the first round of match play by Ned Sawyer of Chicago, 5 and 4.

It was a history-making day, several thrills being furnished the large gallery in upsets and low scores. W. O. Fownes, who made the course in 72 in the last 18 holes of the qualifying round, set a record for the Mayfield course as it stands today.

The former amateur record was 71, held by Joe K. Bole of Cleveland, but the tees recently were moved back, increasing the par from 72 to 73. Fownes was one stroke above Paul Hunter of Chicago, who won the 1915 medalist honors with 150 for the 36 holes.

Besides the final eighteen holes of the qualifying round today, the first round in match play was staged. While there are a few dark horses in the sixteen contestants left, it is a high-class field and one from which some great golf is expected in the remaining days of the tournament.

Of the California contingent only one remains in the running, Jack Neville defeating C. L. Weems, of Quincy, Ill., in the first round this afternoon. Harry Davis had been figured from the first as one of the real factors in the tournament. Neville has been showing in-and-out form, but seems to have struck an even gait.

"Chick" Evans won his way through the opening round over J. C. Dillworth of Pittsburgh, 4 and 3. Joe K. Bole, Mayfield crack, eliminated George S. Lyon of Toronto, Canadian champion, 2 and 1.

Some real tussles are expected tomorrow. Ned Sawyer and Paul Hunter, Chicago entrants, oppose each other in match play. Joe Pole will play DeWitt Balch of Cincinnati. Both are former State champions. Match play results follow:

First Round.—E. H. Bankard, Midlothian, defeated W. G. Adair, Atlanta, A. C., by default; D. B. Sawyer, Chicago, defeated F. M. Byers, Pittsburgh, 5 and 4; Jack Neville, Oakland, Cal., defeated C. L. Weems, Quincy, Ill., 6 and 4; Paul Hunter, Chicago, defeated J. Teyburn, Louisville, 4 and 3; W. H. Diddell, Indianapolis, defeated W. Rautenbush, Chicago, 4 and 2; "Chick" Evans, Chicago, defeated J. C. Dillworth, Pittsburgh, 4 and 3; K. P. Edwards, Chicago, defeated W. C. Crowdus, Chicago, 4 and 2; G. A. Miller, Detroit, defeated C. Woods, Chicago, 1 up; A. Stillwell, Chicago, defeated H. Potter, St. Louis, 5 and 3; W. C. Fownes, Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated J. Marshall, Jr., Louisville, 4 and 3; H. P. Bingham, Cleveland, defeated Ira D. Holden, Cincinnati, 1 up; J. K. Bole, Cleveland, defeated G. S. Lyon, Toronto, 2 and 1; Dewitt Balch, Cincinnati, defeated R. Hayse, Burlingame, Cal., 1 up; W. H. Gardner, 2d, Buffalo, defeated W. L. Howland, Jr., Chicago, 4 and 2; J. D. Standish, Jr., Detroit, defeated M. H. Wilson, Jr., Cleveland, 8 and 7; H. B. Lee, Detroit, defeated F. R. Blossom, Chicago, 1 up.

News for the Golfers.

Walter J. Travis, metropolitan amateur golf champion, plans to be a competitor in the annual invitation tournament of the Shawnee Country Club which gets under way tomorrow. Travis probably will go up today to practice. Maxwell R. Marston, the New Jersey title holder, also expects to start, as does Frank W. Dyer of Montclair, who won the Pennsylvania State title last week. Conditions arranged provide for three sixteens, the first of which will compete for the Buckwood trophy, which must be won three times, not necessarily in succession, to become the permanent property of a player. R. S. Worthington of the home club has two legs on the trophy.

Jerome D. Travers, national open golf champion, will play in a mixed foursome match over the new links of the North Jersey Country Club of Warren Point, Paterson, N. J., July 31. Max R. Marston, New Jersey State champion; Archibald Graham, former New Jersey State champion, and Roger B. Taft, North Jersey Country Club champion, will play with him. This new eighteen-hole course includes the old nine-hole course and a nine-hole addition. It was not expected that the new links would be ready for play for another six months. At the exercises opening the links, Dr. Walter B. Johnson, President of the club, will try to drive a "gold" ball over the new water hole, a carry of about 140 yards.

Engineers' Club on Wykagyl Links.

Seventy or more members of the Golf Club of the Engineers' Club played golf yesterday at the Wykagyl Country Club at New Rochelle. As usual, foursomes were run off in the early hours, with a medal handicap in three clubs later in the day.

G. E. Sly and J. H. Dinwiddie were the winners in the first-named event, with a card of 196, 34—162. There was a tie for second prize, E. Van Houten and E. E. Parsons having 190, 22—168, and Francis Donohoe and Albert Taylor returning 189, 21—168.

Class A of the handicap was won by Albert Taylor with 88, 14—76, while second award was carried off by J. G. Deericks, 88, 9—79. In the second division the winner proved to be C. G. M. Thomas, 97, 21—76, with W. I. Babcock second, 98, 21—77. Paul McCunkin captured the top position in the third division with 111, 35—76. J. R. Vandyck was second with 110, 36—80.

BONDELLA'S SWEEPSTAKES.

Tommy Murphy Drives Winner in Feature Race at North Randall.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20.—Bondella, the little daughter of Walnut Hall, was the sensation of today's program of the grand circuit racing at North Randall track. Superbly piloted by Tommy Murphy, she won the North Randall Sweepstakes for trotters without apparent effort, outclassing her field and stepping a mile in 2:07¾, which clips a quarter of a second off the local track mark for three-year-old trotters, set a year ago by Lee Axworthy.

The 2:12 pace was the day's best race. Judge Ormonde and Peter Farren fighting it out in every heat, the former taking the purse by winning two of the three great sprints to the wire.

Lella Patchen, thanks in large part to the driving of Will Snow, paced Del Ray into the ground in the 2:05 pace, carrying him to breaks in three terrific drives.

As had been predicted by the talent, Bud Murphy had a good thing in the 2:10 trot in Al Mack. Al won in straight heats, beating the crack Western mare, Loe Blossom. The summary:

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,200.

Al Mack, b. h., (Murray)	1	1	1
Loe Blossom, ch. m., (F. Childs)	2	2	2
Todd McGregor, ch. h., (Sodney)	4	5	3
Sarah Douglas, ch. m., (Floyd)	3	5	6
Emma Dillon, ch. m., (Nolan)	6	3	5
Allerts, ch. m., (Snedecker)	4	6	5
King Bellini, b. g., (Dickerson)	7	7	4
Lusitania, blk. m., (Marvin)	5	4	7

Time—2:10¼; 2:09¾; 2:10¾.

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,200.

Judge Ormonde, blk. h., (Valentine)	1	1	2
Peter Farren, b. g., (Murphy)	2	2	1
Clara Dillon, b. m., (Cox)	3	3	3
Jimbo, br. h., (M. Childs)	3	4	4
Hedgewood Patchen, ch. g., (McDonald)	4	5	6
Bud Elliott, br. g., (Geers)	5	6	5
Hedger, ch. g., (Rea)	6	7	7
Present Queen, br. m., (McAllister)	6	dis.	

Time—2:05¾; 2:05¾; 2:07¼.

North Randall Sweepstakes.—2:13, 3-year-old trot; value, $1,570:

Bodella, b. f., (Murphy)	1	1	
Colorado Range, b. c., (McDonald)	2	2	
General French, b. c., (Murray)	3	4	
Leonore McKinney, b. f., (Andrews)	5	3	
Prince Todd, b. c., (Moore)	4	6	
Deroche, ch. c., (Geers)	6	5	
Harlem Express, (Dickerson)	Dis		
Denali, b. f., (Cox)	Dis		

Time—2:09; 2:07¾.

2:05 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,200:

Lella Patchen, blk. m., (Snow)	1	1	1
Del Rey, b. h., (Cox)	3	2	2
Nutmor, b. h., (Majors)	2	4	4
Strathstorm, b. h., (Murray)	4	5	3
The Assessor, ch. g., (McMahon)	5	Dis	

Time—2:06¾; 2:04½; 2:06¾.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Capt. J. Boggs, 21st Inf., now on leave, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the President, General Court Martial at that place, as a witness. On completion of this duty he will return to the place of the receipt by him of this order.

Following Captains of the Medical Corps, after arrival in United States, and after any leave granted, will proceed to post specified for duty and by letter to Commanding General, Southern Department: T. L. Ferenbaugh, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., and J. S. Lambie, Jr., Fort Bliss, Texas.

Orders of June 9, relating to Lt. Col. G. Hutcheson, Cav., (assigned to 9th Cav., Oct. 1,) amended to direct him on arrival at Manila, to report to Commanding General, Philippine Dept., for duty with a cavalry regiment, and to join the 8th Cav., on its arrival in the Philippines.

Orders of June 9, relating to Lt. Col. G. O. Cress, Cav., as refers to his assignment to and relief from the 9th Cav., is revoked. He will be assigned to duty by Commanding General, Philippine Dept., on departure of the 8th Cav., from that Department until Oct. 15, when he will proceed to the United States.

2nd Lt. R. S. Brown, 1st Cav., to Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, for examination for fitness for detail in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, then to his station.

1st Lt. R. N. Bodine, Ord. Dept., will report to Commanding Officer, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., for temporary duty until Aug. 31, then to his station.

Orders of July 8, relating to 1st Lt. J. A. Pearson, 11th Cav., revoked.

Major P. W. Davison, 26th Inf., is transferred to 26th Inf. He will join the regiment after his present leave of absence.

Major P. W. Davison, 26th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Leave: Capt. J. W. Grissinger, Med. Corp., 10 days.

Navy.

Lt. Commander W. T. Cluverius, the North Dakota, to command the Dubuque.

Junior Grade Lt. G. A. Trever, to command the H-1.

Mid. H. O. Tovey, Academy, to the Birmingham.

A. Surgeon C. I. Wood, San Francisco Training Station, to the Colorado.

Gunners P. J. Gundiach, the Milwaukee, to the Maryland, and J. L. McKenna, the Maryland, to the Milwaukee.

Chief Carpn. F. Johnson, the San Diego, to the Maryland, and Wm. W. Jones, the Maryland, to the San Diego.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Machias, at Vera Cruz; Adams, at New York Yard; Amphitrite, at Pensacola; Eagle, at Monte Christi; Mars, at Norfolk Yard; Texas, at Roanoke Point; Vixen, at Provincetown; Hull and Hopkins, at San Diego, and the Cleveland, at Topolobampo.

Sailed: Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, Balboa for San Diego; Hannibal, Grand Calumnan for Guantanamo; Reid, Boston for Charleston; Dupont, Boston for Provincetown; Denver, Mazatlan for San Blas; Burrows, Ammen, Paulding, Trippe, Patterson, Cassin, Cummings, McDougal, Aylwin, Balch, Benham, and Downes, Newport for Long Island Sound; Arkansas, at Point Judith; Florida, South Carolina, Michigan, and Utah, Newport for Provincetown; Virginia, Nebraska, and Georgia, Newport for Rockport, Mass.; Louisiana and New Hampshire, Newport for Boston; Birmingham, Newport for Gardiner's Bay; Albany, Tacoma for Seattle, and the Glacier, Topolobampo for Guaymas.

The Georgia will arrive at Boston Yard about July 26 for about three weeks' repairs.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ALLEN, GEORGE W., (March 31, 1909;) assets, a remainder interest, appraised at $782, in 383 W. 21 St. and 415 W. 24 St., and deposits, $8.

BEDFORD, WILLIAM H., of Montclair, N. J., (April 14, 1915;) value of entire personal estate, $3,800. Assets taxable in New York State: Property at Shelter Island, $3,300; no deductions enumerated. Widow and son beneficiaries.

CLAPP, GEORGE S., (March 22, 1914;) net estate, $310,831.45. Mrs. Eliza W. Clapp, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Notes and mortgages, $1,575; stocks and bonds, $119,748, and decedent's interest in the firm of Carter, Macy & Co., $206,218. Larger holdings of stocks and bonds were: 630 shares Mexican common, appraised at $29,537; 800 shares Kansas City & Southern R. R. common, $20,400; 45 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., $5,850; 45 shares Great Northern Ry. preferred, $5,085, and 45 shared Northern Pacific Ry., $4,305.

COOK, LAURENS A., (April 23, 1912;) net estate, $18,019; Mrs. Birdie F. Cook, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $3,500; insurance and personalty, $1,446; decedent's interest in firm of Cook, Eleanser & Co., manufacturers of waists, $29,499; interest in firm of Cook & Son, $241.

FACHNER, LEON E., (Feb. 3, 1914.) Assets: Deposits, $1,853; a motor boat, $500; stock and fixtures of barber shop in Waldorf-Astoria, appraised at $2,805; stock and fixtures in barber shop at 299 Broadway, $196, and there were accounts good and collectible of $665. The larger debts were for rent, as the decedent owed the Waldorf-Astoria $1,250 and there was a liability on the lease at 299 Broadway, which is placed at $596. Mrs. Madeline Fachner, widow, beneficiary.

KNOTT, Mrs. MARGARET, (Oct. 28, 1913;) net estate, $12,423; David H., William J., and James E. Knott, sons, each received $4,121.29 as the residuary grandchildren's equity of $6,881 in premises 36 Washington Square, appraised at $105,000; deposits, $3,307; furniture and other personalty, $5,173; stocks, $1,736; decedent's one-third interest in Hotel Clarke, 115 West 57th St., $3,916; decedent's interest in the Judson Hotel Company, $5,178.

SCHWARZ, FREDERICK, (Jan. 7, 1915; net estate, $21,433; Mrs. Antoinette Schwarz, widow, and Florence S. Sharp and Antoinette M. Montgomery, two daughters of decedent, beneficiaries, each receiving one-third. Assets: Deposits, $9,831; notes, $750; stocks and bonds, $12,351; membership in N. Y. Produce Exchange, $500.

SICKELS, Mrs. ELOISE A., (Feb. 10, 1911;) net estate, $14,260; David B. Sickels, husband, life estate in $14,000, and remainder after life estate and residue of estate passed to sister and five nieces. Assets: Leasehold interest in 220 East 117 St., $2,000; fifth interest, $11,040, in 15 Frankfort St., appraised at $67,000; fifth interest, $720, in realty on Staten Island, appraised at $3,500; interest in lot on Staten Island, $112; deposits, $1,147; personalty, $259; accrued income from estate of William Mackellar, deceased, $290.

SMITH, HENRY E., (Feb. 28, 1912;) net estate, $25,164. Under the will, Marion Chase Currey, not related to decedent, was given a life estate in $25,163, and the remainder after the life estate passed to the sister and other relatives of decedent. Assets: Deposits, $8,796; library and personalty, $419; stocks and bonds, $21,715.

WRIGHT, WILMER, (Oct. 11, 1914;) lace business conducted by decedent at 3,785 Broadway, appraised at $6,915; net, $4,297; Mrs. Viola I. Wright, widow, beneficiary.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

GREEN, NOAH, (July 15;) personalty over $10,000; widow, Felicie, gets residue; daughters, Marcelle G. Levy and Adele P. Maurice, each get $5,000; Mary Gunning, former employe, gets $300; there is a contingent bequest of $2,000 to the Society of Ethical Culture.

NEUBERGER, AMELIE M., (July 2;) personalty $100; daughter, Amelia, gets all.

PHIPPS, JAMES H., (details elsewhere.)

TRAGESER, MARIE A., (July 6;) personalty about $10,000; realty about $25,000; all to widower, William C.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Bellgrano, at Callao, July 19.
SS Oristano, at Cardiff, July 18.
SS Ardgowan, at Havre, July 17.
SS Pascal, at Manchester, July 19.
SS Missourian, at St. Nazaire, July 16.
SS Shenandoah, at Sekondi, July 11.
SS Kansan, at St. Nazaire, July 15.

Sailed.

SS Minas Geraes, from Santos, July 19.
SS Galileo, from Hull, July 19.
SS Policastris, from Liverpool, July 19.
SS Walton Hall, from Shanghai, July 17.
SS Le Cog, from Bilbao, July 19.
SS America, from Naples, July 14.
SS Ultonia, from St. Nazaire, July 16.
SS Chicago, from Bordeaux, July 19.
SS Hortensius, from Barbados, July 19.

Passed.

SS Richmond, New York for London, passed Isle of Wight.
SS Ulrich Holm, New York for Norresundby, passed Torr Head.
SS Stampalia, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Buenos Aires, New York for Cadiz, passed Sagres.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS New York.

France—Close at 11 A. M. July 24, SS La Touraine.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.

Liberia—No sailings at present.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 21, SS Veendyk, and at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS New Amsterdam.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 22, SS Veendyk, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 3, SS Noordam.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 20, SS Oscar II.

Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 24, SS Bergensfjord.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Ancona.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 15; Shanghai, June 25; Kobe, June 30, and Yokohama, July 1—which arrived per steamer Aki, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 10, and mails dated Hongkong, June 11; Kobe, June 30, and Yokohama, June 30, which arrived per steamer Chicago, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 17. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, July 21.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:46|Sun sets..7:26|Moon sets..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:06	2:32	8:22	9:25
Governors Island	1:57	2:56	8:39	9:54
Hell Gate	3:47	4:46	10:19	11:34

Arrived—Tuesday, July 20.

SS Touraine, Bordeaux, July 14.
SS Neches, London, July 9.
SS Jupiter, St. Lucia, July 10.
SS Brabant, Tampico, July 10.
SS Pinar del Rio, Sagua, July 15.
SS Korona, St. Thomas, July 14.
SS San Ricardo, Manchester, June 29.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, July 18.
SS Santiago, Brunswick, July 17.
SS Huron, Mobile, July 13.
SS Havana, Havana, July 17.
SS A. A. Raven, Guantanamo, July 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Oscar II	Christiansand	July 10
Meritz	Rio Janeiro	June 22
Adolfr	Balboa	July 11
Navajo	Balboa	July 11
Monkburn	Liverpool	July 5
Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Mongineso	Lisbon	July 3
Manilla	Balboa	July 11
Dwinsk	Archangel	July 7
Devon City	Cherbourg	July 6
Rotterdam (tank)	Avonmouth	July 6
Nickerie	Haiti	July 15
St. Joseph	Lisbon	July 7
Montanan	Cristobal	July 14
Radiant	New Orleans	July 14
El Valle	Galveston	July 15

DUE TOMORROW.

Dante Alighieri	Palermo	July 10
Samland	London	July 10
Narragansett	London	July 10
Proteus	New Orleans	July 17
Monadnock	London	July 8
Carrillo	Santa Marta	July 13
Philadelphia	San Juan	July 17

DUE FRIDAY.

Arabic	Liverpool	July 14
Large Law	London	July 10
El Sud	Galveston	July 17
Great City	St. Nazaire	July 9
Earl of Elgin	Salonikl	June 20
Colon	Cristobal	July 17
Mayanp	Grenada	July 16
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 20
Comal	Galveston	July 17

DUE SATURDAY.

Alfred Nobel	Havre	July 10
Achilles	Marseilles	July 9
Wirral	Havre	July 10
Antiope	Algiers	July 9
Highland Prince	London	July 9
Cacique	Havre	July 12
St. Stephen	London	July 10

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Cretic, Naples	———	10:00 A.M.
Concho, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Paloma, Cardenas	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Orduna, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Veendyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tapajoz, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

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are exempt from the Federal Income Tax, do not have to be included in returns, and no certificate of ownership is necessary to collect coupons.

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We are offering an attractive issue of Municipal Bonds to yield 6%.

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A Good Investment

has been the cornerstone of many a fortune, while a poor investment has swept away the savings of a lifetime. Conservatism in the selection of securities pays in the final count.

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Free From Income Tax
To Net 4.25% to 5.50%
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$150,000
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Coupon or registered
Price 101¾ and interest
Yielding 4.37%
Circular "T" 107 on request.
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14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. — Boston

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Confused Price Movements—A Few War Stocks Bid Up—Trading Less Active.

The stock market yesterday was a confused one. There was a further show of strength in some railroad stocks which had resisted the heavy selling in the industrial group on Monday, there was a renewal of the rapid upbidding of a few war order stocks, and a continuance of liquidation in many industrial shares. Notwithstanding the abnormally large operations in a few stocks singled out by traders, the dealings as a whole were much below the total of the previous day.

The more optimistic opinion in the Street has been rather sobered by the spread of labor troubles, which are suspected of being fomented for political purposes, and by recent indications that our relations with Germany were not as certain of a satisfactory adjustment as they seemed a while ago. Against this attitude is the commitment of part of Wall Street with more or less public support to unrestrained speculation in the stocks of companies which are being called upon to supply war munitions. The working out of the problem involved in our relations with Germany is a matter of much moment and of no little consequence is the appearance of labor unrest on an important scale; but such matters do no fall within the purview of those who would capitalize in the market immediately the profits which are to be made out of war orders. Words of caution from those connected with some of the companies which figure in these war orders are denounced by traders instead of being welcomed. There are cautious speculators, but the speculators who have been supplying the spectacular movements in the market are not of that type.

In the present attitude of the trading element in the stock market a prolongation of the war would mean chiefly a prolongation of war orders with consequent increases in earnings; but that is not the view of the great majority of those whose views make up business and financial sentiment. The real interest of the world as of ourselves lies in as early a peace as is consistent with the long maintenance of peace when peace is at last made. From the beginning Germany has talked of a short war and the Allies of a long war. It has already lasted almost a year, a period beyond the supposed German expectations, and still the Allies are talking of a long war. A banker of international standing who has lately had special opportunity to gain afresh the viewpoint of those high in the councils of the Allies expressed the opinion privately yesterday that the war would last for a long time yet. Two years more of warfare, he said, is what the Allies expect. Man cannot boast of prescience, but such views as this are worth recording as an indication of the factors which are entering into the calculations of those holding important place in the world of finance.

Against this uncertainty of war stands the fact that in some respects this country has never been better prepared to go forward in trade at home and abroad. The path of trade, however, is never entirely smooth in time of war, and a financial and business viewpoint which takes count of that fact and of other inevitable effects of war, while at the same time giving due weight to those favorable factors which underly the business situation in this country, is the viewpoint which commends itself to those whose interests lie not in violent market fluctuations, but in the actual upbuilding of industry, of trade, and of credit.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4½	5	
New York	4	4	5	
Philadelphia	4	4½	5	
Cleveland	4	4½	5	
Richmond	4	4½	5	
Atlanta	4	4½	5	
Chicago	4	4½	5	
St. Louis	4	4½	5	
Minneapolis	4	5	5	
Kansas City	4	4½	5	
Dallas	4	4½	5	
San Francisco	3½	4½	6	

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2⅛@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1¾	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 mos.	3@3½
90 days	2¼@2⅜	6 mos.	3@3½
4 mos.	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3¼@3½
60 to 90 days	3 @3¼		

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Ranges of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76½	$4.76⅜	$4.76⅜
Cables	4.77⅛	4.76⅞	4.76⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76⅜	4.76⅞
Paris	5.02	5.01
Berlin	.81¾	.81⅞
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia	30.00	30.00
Switzerland	5.35	5.34
Scandinavia	25.70	25.75
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.90
Shanghai	55.00	55.75
Yokohama	49.50	49.50
Greece	5.24½	5.23½
Holland	.40⅜	.40⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.15	6.14
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.75	41.90
Rio	25.50	25.60
Spain	19.25	19.40

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71¾	$4.69

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $366,829,907; balance, $22,195,608; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $393,032.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 7.31¼ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 9-16d, unchanged; New York, 47⅝c, off ⅛c.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	69.41	68.44	68.96	+ .53
Industrials	72.31	70.75	71.89	+ .39

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 13	70.15	68.96	69.41	+ .28
July 14	70.78	69.24	69.58	+ .15
July 15	70.40	69.38	70.26	+ .70
July 16	70.99	69.81	70.53	+ .30
July 17	70.94	70.21	70.53	— .03
July 19	70.93	69.51	70.06	— .47
July 20	70.81	69.58	70.42	+ .36

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Jy. to date	70.99	July 16	69.06	July 10	70.42
July, 1914	69.05	July 7	67.41	July 30	67.77
July, 1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.34
July, 1912	82.76	July 3	79.75	July 12	81.80
Yr. to date	75.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	70.42
Year, 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	88.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	448,382
Same day last year	270,839
Year to date	69,120,735
Same period last year	41,570,939
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.42 + .36
Same day last year	66.25 + .44

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34½	34¾	3,300	Alaska Gold Minec	34⅞	35	34½	34¾	— ⅛
23⅝	23¾	26,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23⅛	24½	22⅝	22½	— 1⅛
61⅝	62¼	2,800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	61	62¾	61	62	— ⅛
73½	73¾	12,400	Amalgamated Cop	72⅝	74⅛	72½	73⅝	+ ⅝
93	95	100	Am. Ag.Chem.pf.S.A	95⅞	93¾	93½	93½	...
47½	48	100	Am. Beet Sugar	47½	47½	47½	47½	— ⅛
103	103¾	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. f.	104⅛	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅛
53¾	54	55,000	Am. Can	40⅝	54	40¾	54	+13¾
104½	105½	600	Am. Can pf	103	105	103	105	...
56¼	56¾	2,400	Am. Car & Fdry	56	56¾	55¾	56½	— ⅛
132½	135	2,250	Am. Coal Products	135⅜	134⅝	125¼	134⅝	+1¼
114	117	200	Am. Coal Prod. pf	116⅝	117	116⅞	117	+ ⅛
44½	46⅛	100	Am. Cotton Oil	45	45	45	45	...
6¼	6¾	100	Am. H. & Leather	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
33½	34⅛	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
25½	26	200	Am. Ice Securities	26	26	26	26	...
10	11	100	Am. Linseed	10¾	10¼	10¼	10½	...
48¼	48⅞	2,010	Am. Locomotive	48	48⅞	48	48⅝	— ⅛
78½	78¾	4,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	78	79¼	78	78⅝	+ ⅛
104	105	10	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107	107	107	107	...
79	81	20	Am. Smelt. S. pf B	80	80	30	80	...
38½	39	1,200	Am. Steel F'drics	38⅝	39	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
66	67	10	Am. Tel. & Cable	65	66	65	65	...
121⅛	121½	490	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121½	121½	121⅛	121½	...
81	86	100	Am. Woolen pf	85	85	85	85	...
34¾	34⅞	5,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	34⅝	35¼	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅛
4	5½	500	Assets Realization	5½	5½	5	5	—2½
100⅜	100⅝	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101½	101⅝	100½	100⅝	+ ⅛
99⅞	100¼	200	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100	100	100	...
71⅜	72	11,750	Baldwin Loco	71	71⅞	70¼	71⅞	+ ⅝
102½	102⅝	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	102⅜	102⅝	102½	102½	+ ⅛
77½	78	6,100	Baltimore & Ohio	77	78⅛	77	77⅞	+ ⅞
71	72	400	Baltimore & O. pf	71	71⅝	71	71⅝	+ ⅝
196	197	11,115	Bethlehem Steel	183	198½	183	196	+13
120	123	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	121	121	121	121	+1
86¾	87¼	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87	87	86⅞	86⅞	— ⅝
75	85	100	Brk., Roch. & Phila	80	80	80	80	...
70	70½	1,200	Butte & Superior	70¼	70⅝	70	70	+ ¼
...	13	200	California Petrol	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
30	32	200	California Pet. pf	31½	31½	31	31	—
143¾	144	6,120	Canadian Pacific	144¼	145⅜	143⅜	143⅞	...
41½	41¾	1,225	Central Leather Co	41⅝	41⅞	41½	41½	...
38½	39	2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	38	39¼	38	38⅞	+1⅛
11	11¼	100	Chi. Great Western	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
28⅝	29	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	28⅝	29⅜	28⅝	29⅛	...
81⅞	82	2,103	Chi., Mil. & St. P	81½	82⅝	81¼	81½	— ⅛
122½	124	100	Chi. & Northwest	122½	122½	122¼	122¼	—1⅝
13	13⅜	2,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	13⅞	13½	13	13	— ⅛
45¼	45⅞	1,400	Chino Copper	45⅝	46	45⅞	45⅝	— ⅛
60	65	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf	61	61	61	61	+1
34⅜	35	3,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	34½	35¾	34½	34⅞	+ ⅜
10	12	4,000	Comstock Tunne	*10	10	10	10	—1
127	125	200	Consolidated Gas	128	128	128	128	— ¼
67½	70	200	Continental Can	68	68	67½	67½	— ½
99½	101	200	Continental Can pf	100	100¾	100	100¾	+ ¼
14⅜	14⅝	100	Corn Products Ref	14¼	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	...
75½	76½	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	76⅜	78½	78½	78½	—1
40¾	41	40,240	Crucible Steel	39½	41⅜	39	40¾	—1
95½	96	500	Crucible Steel pf	95	96	95	96	—1
96	99	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	99	99	97	97	—3
143½	144⅜	100	Delaware & Hud	144	144	144	144	+1
24¼	24½	1,000	Distillers' Secur	24	24⅜	23⅞	24¼	—1
22¾	22⅞	4,800	Dome Mines	22⅛	22⅝	21¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
2	6	100	Dul., S.S. & A. pf	4	4	4	4	...
90	90	100	Dupont Powder pf	90	90	90	90	...
26¼	26⅜	7,375	Erie	23½	26⅞	25½	26⅝	+ ⅝
40½	40⅝	4,400	Erie 1st pf	40	40⅞	40	40⅝	+ ⅛
32½	33½	100	Erie 2d pf	33	33	33	33	+ ½
49	52	100	Federal M. & S. pf	50	50	50	50	...
272	280	130	Gen. Chem. odd lots	280	280	265	272	...
108	110	10	Gen. Chemical pf	110	110	110	110	...
163¼	166	400	General Electric	166	166	165¼	165¼	—1⅝
182	185	2,250	General Motors	184⅞	185	180	185	+2
106	107	200	General Motors pf	106	106	106	106	—1
50	50½	4,535	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	49	50¼	49	50¼	+1
104	105¼	100	Goodrich pf	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	+ ⅛
116½	117	1,700	Great Northern pf	116¼	117⅛	116½	117	+ ⅛
37	37¼	2,000	G. certs. ore prop	36⅞	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅛
61	61¼	1,200	Guggenheim Explor	61⅛	62	61	61¾	— ⅛
81	81½	100	Hav. Elec. Ry. & L	81	81	81	81	— ⅛
31½	31½	11,300	Inspiration Copper	30½	31⅜	30	31	+ ¼
19¼	19½	600	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
72	75	200	Inter.-Met. pf	72½	72½	72	72	— ¼
19¼	19¾	100	Interboro Consol	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
71	71⅞	200	Interboro Consol pf	71⅛	71⅝	71	71	+ ⅛
9¾	10	400	Int. Paper	9½	9¾	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅛
36	37½	100	Int. Paper pf	37	37	37	37	—1⅝
24⅜	24⅝	300	Kansas City South	24½	24½	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
77	83	100	Kayser (J.) & Co.pf	80	80	80	80	—4½
130	137	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	134	134	134	134	—1
47	47¾	100	Lackawanna Steel	47	47	47	47	—1⅝
142½	143	1,500	Lehigh Valley	142½	143¼	142	142¾	+ ⅛
92	98	100	Loose-W. Bls.1st pf	92	92	92	92	—2
108	108½	900	Louis. & Nash.	108½	111	108½	111	+3
65	66⅝	200	Mackay Cos. pf	65	65	65	65	—1
83⅜	84½	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
31½	33	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	32	32	32	32	...
71⅝	71⅞	400	Mexican Petroleum	71	71½	70¾	71½	— ⅜
27	27⅜	520	Miami Copper	27	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
13	15	500	Minn. & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	—1½
113	113½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	112	112	112	112	—1½
5⅞	6	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5½	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅝
15	17	400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15	15	15	15	...
3	3½	2,700	Missouri Pacific	3½	3⅝	3	3	...
120	126	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	—1⅝
18¾	19	900	Nat. En. & St. Co	18½	19¼	18½	19	+ ¼
61⅜	63	700	Nat. Lead Co	63	63	61⅜	61⅜	—1½
14½	14⅜	200	Nevada Con. Cop	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	...
99	99½	100	N. Y. Air Brake	99	99	99	99	—1¼
87	87	1,200	N. Y. Central	86½	87	86⅜	87	+1
58½	59	2,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	58	59	58	58¾	+ ⅛
27	27½	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	27	27	27	27	+1
103½	104½	900	Norfolk & Western	103	104	103	104	+1
73	74	100	North American	73⅜	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝	+ ⅛
104½	105	2,100	Northern Pacific	104¾	105½	104½	104½	+ ⅛
34	35	1,000	Pacific Mail	34	35	33¾	34⅝	— ⅛
106	108	910	Penn. R. R.	106	106¾	106	106⅝	...
117	117	100	People's Gas, Chi	117	117	117	117	+ ⅛
64	64	500	Pettibone. M. & Co	64	64	63	63	—2
78	81½	5,100	Philadelphia Co	78	81½	78	80	+1⅝
23⅝	23¾	1,800	Pittsburgh Coal	23⅝	23¾	23	23¼	— ⅛
93	94	2,600	Pittsburgh Coal pf	93	94¼	93	93½	— ½
48½	49	1,290	Pressed Steel Car	48½	49	48½	48⅝	— ⅛
99⅞	99⅞	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ½
100	100	100	Public Service N. J.	100	100	100	100	—1½
2¼	2¼	100	Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
4	4	200	Quicksilver pf	4	4	4	4	...
33¾	33¾	3,200	Railway Steel Sp	33¾	33¾	32⅜	32⅝	—1¼
23½	23¾	1,200	Ray Con. Copper	23½	23¾	23	23	— ½
146¾	147	6,500	Reading	146¾	147⅝	146⅝	146⅝	+ ½
33¾	34	6,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	33¾	34¼	33	34	+ ½
91	91½	1,400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	91	91½	90¼	91	+1
2½	3	1,200	Rumely, (M.,) Co	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
8	9	400	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	7	8	7	8	...
3	3½	400	St. Louis & San F	4½	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ⅛
9	11	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	9	9¾	9	9¾	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	995	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5¾	6	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
12½	13	700	Seaboard Air Line	12½	13	12¼	12⅞	— ⅛
33	33	300	Seab. Air Line pf	33	33	32½	32½	...
145¼	146¾	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	145¼	146¾	145¼	146⅝	— ¼
37	37	37	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	37	37	37	37	—2½
36⅞	37¼	500	do. odd lots	36⅞	37¼	37¼	37¼	...
80¾	81	60	Southern Pacific	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	— ⅛
58	58	58	Southern Railway	58	58	58	58	—1⅞
20⅜	21⅜	4,800	United Rys. Invest	20⅜	21⅜	20	21⅛	+ ⅞
37	38¾	2,300	United Rys. Inv. pf	37	38¾	36¾	37⅝	+ ⅞
62	62	100	U. S. Express	62	62	62	62	...
33	35	35	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	33	35	35	35	...
46¼	46¾	1,300	U. S. Rubber	46¼	46¾	45	46	—1½
103½	103¾	517	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¼	— ⅝
62¾	63½	54,600	U. S. Steel	62¾	63½	62⅝	63⅛	...
111	111⅜	100	U. S. Steel pf	111	111	111	111	— ½
66¼	66¾	4,600	Utah Copper	66	67⅜	66	66¼	— ⅛
30¾	30⅞	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	30¾	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝	—1⅛
44½	44½	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
⅛	¼	100	Wabash	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	...
69	69½	200	Western Union Tel	69	69	69	69	...
101	101¼	25,900	Westingh. E. & M	100¼	101½	99⅝	101	+ ⅝
135	137	700	Willys-Overland	137	135	134	135	—2
28	30	100	Wisconsin Central	28	28	28	28	...
104	105	200	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	105	105	105	105	— ⅝

*Cents per share.

GREENHUT PLAN ASSURED.

Mrs. Frank E. Vogel, Bondholder, Abandons Her Opposition.

It became practically assured yesterday that a settlement of the affairs of the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company would be effected along the lines indicated in the decree of sale proposed by the Trustees in bankruptcy, and in the reorganization plan agreed upon by the committees representing a large majority of the creditors.

The obstacle to this settlement raised by the objections of Herbert R. Limburg, of counsel for Mrs. Frank E. Vogel, who owns $253,000 of the bonds of the bankrupt, seemed to disappear yesterday, when Mr. Limburg announced his willingness to confer with the Trustees and the counsel representing the various interests in the settlement for the purpose of coming to an agreement with them. Mr. Limburg made this announcement at a hearing held yesterday by Referee Peter B. Olney.

The hearing was adjourned until Aug. 27, when it is expected, all arrangements for the settlement will have been made. The sale of the property of the bankrupt will probably be held on Aug. 12, it was announced.

Prices Weak on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 20.—Prices were weak on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes (9 francs for cash. Exchange on London 26 francs 65 centimes.

LONDON TRADING DULL.

First Installment of the New War Loan Put on Market.

LONDON, July 20.—The first installment of the war loan and payment in full totaling around £300,000,000 left the market much indebted to the Bank of England where these huge transactions are being carried through satisfactorily. Business in discounts was practically suspended. Time and short loans were firmer.

The stock market was dull with most business done in the war loan. Gilt-edged and Russian securities were weak while the rest of the market was stagnant.

In the American section a moderate business was transacted in United States Steel, Canadian Pacific and a few gold bonds. Others were neglected, but the final tone was steady.

Rock Island Demurrer Denied.

Justice Philbin, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, denied the demurrer of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway in the suit of Sadie Hidden, and gave the defendant permission to amend pleadings and serve an answer. Otherwise he directed that judgment be entered for the plaintiff, who sued for the return to the company of several hundred dollars alleged to have been expended improperly.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

American Can's Contract.

American Can's advance to a new high record price of 54 yesterday was accompanied by a rumor that the long-discussed war contract had actually been signed. The Street has been told that $90,000,000 was involved, of which many millions would come to the company as net profits. A Director of the company said when the renewed story was brought to his attention that the order was still the subject of negotiations, although it was thought by the management that details would be concluded shortly. The Director thought that $90,000,000 was rather large, even as an estimate that might have grown in the recounting. It was learned that the proposed contract actually calls for about $33,000,000 worth of various supplies for the allied armies, parts of which will go to the Baldwin and Westinghouse Companies.

***

No Smokes for Allies.

The financial district was interested yesterday in a reported order by the Allies of 400,000,000 cigarettes, said to have been taken by the P. Lorillard Tobacco Company. T. J. Maloney, President of the company, in a statement to THE TIMES last night, denied that any such order had been consummated or was under consideration. The company was making 10,000,000 cigarettes a day, he said, but all that output was for home consumption.

***

Bethlehem Approaches 200.

Using a football simile, the bullish party in Bethlehem Steel lacked 1½ yards on the fourth down yesterday to make a touchdown. The stock sold at 198½, but there was not quite enough buying power to send the shares up to the 200 mark. Still a net gain of 13 points was not so bad for the session, even for Bethlehem Steel. Two hundred was the price frequently mentioned as the goal in the persistent advance from around 90, when a shortage in the floating supply was first detected, and the bulls thought as the market closed that there would now be no great difficulty about seeing their hopes realized.

***

Finding Use for Idle Capacity.

Increased activity in recent weeks at the South Bend, Ind., plant of the Studebaker Corporation has given rise to rumors in the Middle West that the company was planning to move its Detroit works to South Bend. The rumors went so far as to set an estimate of $800,000 as the probable expenditure to be made in buying additional property for the extended plant. A Director of the corporation yesterday denied the reports and explained that efficient production is being pushed at the Indiana factory, and as a result capacity that formerly was idle is now in operation. Before the corporation was stimulated by the injection of new blood in the management two years ago it had been the custom to buy around 75 per cent. of the automobile bodies for Studebaker chasses and also a substantial amount of steel castings used. Now practically the entire output of bodies is manufactured at South Bend, and a greater profit on the automobiles sold is derived from this home production.

***

No Rock Island Prosecution.

It was reported from Washington that the Interstate Commerce Commission would institute criminal proceedings against certain Rock Island officials. Later these reports were denied in Washington. The first reports indicated that the minority interests were prompting criminal action. It was said here yesterday on behalf of the minority interests, however, that no request for such prosecution had been made. It was pointed out that the evidence regarding the Rock Island "receivership scandal" was all in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission and that no prompting by individuals would be necessary. The two volumes of testimony bearing on the receivership, it was contended, while containing hints of questionable transactions did not contain any specific statements charging crimes.

***

A Splitting of Hairs.

When is an assessment not an assessment? It was suggested yesterday in Frisco circles that the $50 payment which must be made on the stock in the Frisco reorganization plan was not in reality an assessment. This was so, it was explained, because the man who paid the $50 would get securities in return with a par value of at least $50. This is a soothing explanation. Allowing for a shrinkage in the market value of the new securities, it was figured out, the stockholder making his donation would not be out more than $12 or $15. It may require persuasive appeals to convince the man who is drawing $50 out of the bank that he is being assessed only $15.

***

The Bridgeport Strike.

Brokers on the New York Stock Exchange watched very carefully yesterday the strike situation in Bridgeport. One house which has many dealings in war stocks received a number of telegrams and telephone messages. Each message minimized the trouble. At the very moment when a news ticker flashed a report that 500 men had walked out of the Remington shop a private wire brought word that two men had quit work. "The situation is regarded as a joke by those who know," read one of the messages.

***

The Seamen's Act.

Robert Dollar, the Pacific Coast shipowner, commenting on the Government's stand on the ship laws, was quoted as saying: "The Seamen's bill is out and out a labor bill; the father of it was frank enough to say that the object of it was to get all sailors to desert in American ports, and for this purpose twenty-one treaties had to be abrogated. Is it not rather small business for Congress to be a party to inducing and opening the way for foreign seamen to break their agreements and desert? Is it reasonable to expect twenty-one nations will willingly consent that any agreements their sailors sign in their own country shall be nullified as soon as the ship arrives in an American port?"

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅞	100½	100⅝	100½
6s

New York State
Municipal Bonds

Exempt from Federal Income Tax; also tax exempt and a legal investment for savings banks in New York State.

	Yield
New York City 4¼s	Market
Solvay, N. Y.	4.35%
Albany County, N. Y.	4.20%
Ilion, N. Y.	4.35%
Schenectady, N. Y.	4.20%
Cedarhurst, N. Y.	4.35%
New York State 4½s	Market

Full description of all the above municipal bonds sent upon request.

Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York City.

Utah Light & Power Co.
Prior Lien 4s, 1930

These bonds are a prior lien to $12,147,000 5% bonds of which $11,661,000 are owned by the Union Pacific System.

Net earnings in 1914, after deducting liberal charges for depreciation, were over three and one-half times the interest charges on all prior lien bonds, including this issue.

A legal investment for Rhode Island Savings Banks.

Price 86 and Interest Yielding 5.40%.

BODELL & CO.
Boston Providence

BUY—SELL
KENNECOTT COPPER CORP.
6% BONDS & STOCK
INTERNATIONAL NICKEL
PREFERRED & COMMON
AM. SUMATRA TOBACCO
CHILE COPPER STOCK
NATIONAL FUEL GAS
BURNS BROS. COAL
AETNA EXPLOSIVES
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4560-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Some Of The Constituent Properties
of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company have been in successful operation for sixty years, so it can be safely held that the Company's business is reliable and stable.
The first preferred stock yields 7%.
Send for Description "T."
JOHN NICKERSON, JR.
60 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 300 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Terre Haute & Peoria 1st Con. 5s
Indiana, Bloom. & West. 1st 4s
Alabama & Vicksburg 1st Con. 5s
Texas Central R. R. 1st 5s
Central R. R. of N. J. 5s
MEGARGEL & CO.
35 Pine Street New York

Listed Securities
Bought and sold for investment or conservative margin account.
Correspondence Invited.
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Phone 6037 Broad 12 Broadway, N. Y.

C., B. & Q. Railroad
General 4s, 1958
E. C. Randolph
Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway, New York.

French Government
5% Notes 1916
Bigelow & Company
25 Pine St. Tel. 6290 John

We specialize in Securities of Bread Baking Companies
Cushman Dillman
General Ward
Max Oscher Company, Inc.
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Am. Light & Traction
Cities Service
Western Power
Am. Gas & Electric
Denver Gas & Elec. 5s
Williams, Dunbar & Coleman
60 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
Common Stock Dividend No. 13.

July 14th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock, payable September 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 10th, 1915.
The Stock-Books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed. H. T. PARSON, Secretary.

National Cloak & Suit Company.
July 20th, 1915.
A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on September 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 19th, 1915. Transfer books will not be closed.
WILLIAM ROSENBAUM, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK.
470 Broadway, New York, July 14, 1915.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on Aug. 24 next, to stockholders of record of July 13, 1915. The transfer books will be closed to August 1, 1915.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 194.
A quarterly dividend of two dollars per share will be paid August 16, 1915, to stockholders of record at close of business July 31, 1915.
Chicago, July 20, 1915.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.
New York, July 20, 1915.
The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of 3 per cent., free of tax, payable August 2nd to stockholders of record at close of business July 27, 1915.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Dull, with Prices Generally Lower—War Stocks Are Weak.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 253,236 shares of stock and $67,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 26,495; oils, 71; railroads, 100, and mining, 226,570. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,840	Am. Zinc	56	56	55¼	55½
800	B.-A. Tob.,ord.	15	15	14⅞	14⅞
2,010	Can. N. G. C.	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
5,000	*Car. L. & P.	6¾	6⅞	6	6⅛
700	*Cent. Fdy.	9¼	9½	9	9½
630	*Cramp Ship.	63½	65	63	64¼
350	*Electric Boat	197	199	190	194
520	*Elec. Boat pf.	193	193	187	192
850	Emerson Phon.	15	15¼	15	15¼
160	*Hendee Mfg.	40	40	39½	40
100	Int. Mer. M.	1¼	1½	1½	1½
853	*Int. Motors	17½	18	17	18
100	*Int. Petrol.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
2,035	Marc. of Am.	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼
1,200	N. Y. Transp.	15¾	17¼	15¾	17
500	R. & H. Corp.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¼
4,500	*Stand. Motors	10	10	9⅝	9⅞
700	Sterling Gum.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,500	*St. Jos. Lead	12¾	12¾	12½	12⅝
100	U. C. St., new.	9⅞	9⅞	9¼	9⅞
300	Un. Prof. Sh.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,000	*World Film.	3¾	4	3¾	3¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1	Buckeye P. L.	100	100	100	+ 1
16	Galena-Sig. Oil	145	144	144	..
10	Northern P. L.	93	93	93	..
4	Pierce Oil	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
10	South Penn. Oil	270	270	270	− 5
8	S. W. Penn. P. L.	112	110	112	+ 2
15	S. Oil of N. J.	400½	400	400½	− 1½
7	S. Oil of N. Y.	185	185	185	..

RAILROADS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	*Wabash pf. (a)	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾

MINING STOCKS.

17,500	*†Arizona D.	25	28	25	28
400	*Alaska Juneau	12½	12½	12½	12½
5,000	*Alta-C. M. Co.	82	82	82	82
9,000	*†Atlanta	35	35	33	33
20,000	*†Big Co'wood.	5	6	6	6
2,800	Big La Dev. Co	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
5,500	*†Booth	55	55	52	52¼
200	Braden Copper	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Butte & N. Y.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
22,000	Caledonia	86	86	83	84
3,000	†Cashboy	5½	5½	5½	5½
200	*Chile Copper	19½	19¾	19½	19¾
900	Con. Ariz. S.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,500	†Con. Nev. U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
15,000	*†Dome Ext.	27	27	25	27
15,000	*†Emma Cop.	30	32	30	32
570	†Florence	50½	52	50½	50½
400	*†Gen. Copper.	43	43	43	43
300	Goldfield Con.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,500	*†Gold. Merger.	25	25	2¼	2¼
1,000	†Greenwater	3	3	3	3
1,100	†Iron Blossom.	68	68	68	68
16,300	Jumbo Ext.	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
9,000	Ken. Copper	33¾	34	33½	33½
2,500	*†Kewaunee	15	15	14	15
100	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	La Rose	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,000	†Lone Star	5	5	5	5
600	Magma Cop.	13	13⅜	13	13¼
1,000	McIntyre	58	58	58	58
900	†McKin-Dar.	22	22	21	21
700	†Majestic M.	75	75	75	75
700	*Mont. Cons.	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
15,000	†*Mother Lode	26	26½	25	26½
500	Nevada Hills.	22	22	22	22
200	Nipissing M.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,000	Ohio Copper	¾	¾	¾	¾
100	†*Sells	80	80	80	80
700	†*Silver Pick.	10½	11	10½	11
600	Stan. Sil. Lead.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
4,200	Stewart	2¼	2¼	2	2
16,000	†*Success Min.	92	93	91	93
2,600	†Super. M. Co.	24	24	24	24
300	†Temiskaming.	35	35	35	35
3,000	Tono. Ext.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
2,500	†Tono. Merger.	39	39	38	38
200	Tono. Mining.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
400	†Tono. J. But.	81	81	80	80
400	Tono. of Nev.	6¾	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
16,000	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	Tuolumne Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	*Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	†W. End Cons.	76	78	75	75

BONDS.

$2,000	Pierce Oil 6s	74½	74½	74½	74½
65,000	*W. E. Cv. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106¼

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. $Odd lot.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 20. Bid.	Asked.	July 19. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. bearer	15	15¼	15	15¼
Central Fdry. pf.	15	19	16	17½
Int. Mer. M. pf.	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5⅛
Int. Motors pf.	42	44	42	43
Int. Nickel	158	161	160	162
Int. Nickel pf.	103	105	103	105
Int. St. Pump pf.	10	14	10	14
Int. Rubber	7	8	7	8
Kelly Spring. Tire	158	168	158	160
K. S. T. new 1st pf.	85½	86½	85½	86¼
K. S. T. new 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Leh. Val. Coal S. Co.	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Mutual Profit Shar.	7⅛	8	7½	8
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	12¾	13¾	12½	13¾
Corp. of R. & H.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
Un. Cig. St. of Am.	97	101	97	101
Un. Cig. St., new, pf.	11⅜	12	11⅜	12
Wayland Oil & Gas	2⅜	2⅝	2½	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific w. i.	17	18½	17⅛	18⅛
Mo. Pacific w. i. pf.	35	37	35	37
Wabash w. i.	10	11	10	11
Wabash pf. (b)	20	22	20	22

MINING STOCKS.

Canada Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Dia. Black Butte	2½	3½	2	3
Greene-Cananea	40	42	40	42
Howe Sound	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Iron Blossom	60	65	60	65
New Utah Bingham	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
Oro	8	9	8	9
White Knob Cop. pf.	2	2½	2	2½
Yukon Gold Mines	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200
Kennecott Copper 6s.	118	118½	116	118½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Julia	.01
Alpha Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.01
Andes	.06	Mexican	.36
Belcher	.30	Occidental Con.	.79
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.14
Caledonia	.20	Potosi	.02
Challenge Con.	.07	Savage	.03
Chollar	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.10	Sierra Nevada	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Union Con.	.17
Crown Point	.20	Utah Con.	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Yellow Jacket	.30
Hale & Norcross	.05	Silver Bars	.47⅞

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	
Belmont	3.85	Comb. Fraction	.08
Jim Butler	.79	D'dfield Daisy	.04
Midway	.14	D'dfield B. B.	.02
Mizpah Ext.	.20	Florence	.47
Montana	.32	G'dfield Con. M.	1.35
North Star	.14	G'dfield Merger	.23
Rescue Eula	.08	Jumbo Ext.	1.52½
Tonopah Ext.	2.45	Lone Star	.05
Tonopah Merger	.37	Silver Pick	.10
Victor	.29	Vernal	.04
West End	.75	Nevada Hills	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.50
Atlanta	.32	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.01	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	.10	.10⅝	Gold Dol.	2	3
Elkton	28	29	Isabella	17	17⅛
El Paso	.94	101	J'kpot	.6½	..
Findlay	3⅝	4¼	M'Kinney	.37	40
Golden Cy.	179	181	Portland	.140	143
Gold Sov.	3	4	Vindicator	.171	174

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Protective Committee for the 6 per cent. collateral gold notes of the Kansas City Railway and Light Company, which were due Sept. 1, 1912, announced yesterday that the time within which depositors of the notes would be entitled to receive the benefits of a sale or reorganization had been extended to Aug. 15, 1916.

Redmond & Co. are distributing a circular describing a number of railroad, municipal, and public utility bonds yielding from 4½ to 6 per cent.

J. Julien Dick, formerly of Dick Brothers & Co., has become associated with Renskorf, Lyon & Co., in charge of their outside securities department.

A. A. Housman & Co. will open a branch office in the Grand Central Terminal Building on Monday next under the management of Robert C. Watson and Daniel I. Bradley for the transaction of a general business in stocks, bonds, cotton, grain, sugar, and coffee.

Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., who hurried to New York from his Summer camp at Lake Klamath, Oregon, when he heard of the assault upon J. P. Morgan, left again yesterday afternoon to continue his vacation at the camp. Mr. Lamont was assured that the condition of Mr. Morgan was very favorable.

NO ROCK ISLAND SUIT.

Government Officials Deny That Any Prosecution Is Contemplated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Reports that the Government will prosecute the Rock Island Railroad management as a result of the pending investigation into alleged violations of the Interstate Commerce act, including the allowance of rebates, could not be confirmed today. At the Department of Justice it was stated that the Attorney General has taken no steps that would warrant the expectation that a bill of complaint will be filed against the officials of the road and at the Interstate Commerce Commission's offices it was said that nothing had been heard of any such step being taken or even prepared.

In fact the investigation has not been entirely completed and the report is far from finished. Joseph W. Folk, General Counsel of the commission, who is in charge of the matter, is now in St. Louis. Nothing would be likely to be done in the matter without his active participation.

The investigation is being made by direction of Congress and the report will go to that body when completed, and, in all probability, it was said by officials in a position to be informed, there will be no prosecution until after the report is thus presented.

WEEK'S TRADE BALANCE LOW

Falls Off to Smallest Amount Since the Beginning of the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The foreign trade balance fell last week to $7,362,362, the smallest amount since the beginning of the war. The next lowest balance in any week since the restoration of foreign exchange on Dec. 1, was for the week ended June 26, when it was $9,049,665.

The total value of exports from the thirteen principal ports for the week was $40,270,553 and imports $32,908,191. The duties collected were $3,778,167, of which there was collected at the Port of New York $2,646,551. The exports from New York were $23,044,416 and imports $21,653,848. The cotton export was 44,723 bales, making the total export since Aug. 1, 1914, 8,385,316 bales.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
†American Light & Traction	111	115
†American Light & Traction pf.	106	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	94	96
*American Gas & Electric pf.	46	47
American Power & Light	60	63
American Power & Light pf.	80	83
American Public Utilities	28	33
American Public Utilities pf.	63	66
American Waterworks & Electric	6½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	19	20
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	62
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf.	53	55
Colorado Power	17½	18
Colorado Power pf.	91	92½
†Commonwealth P. R. & L.	48	50
†Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	78	80
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	93
Dayton Power & Light	30	32
Dayton Power & Light pf.	81	86
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s	90	92½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	62	66
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	74	77
Empire District Electric pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	16	19
Federal Light & Traction pf.	58	60
Gas & Electric Securities	68	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	47	53
Northern States Power	28	29
Northern States Power pf.	83½	86
Ozark Power & Water	15	18
Pacific Gas & Electric	41	42¾
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	84	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	14	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	58	60
Southern California Edison	70	75
Southern California Edison pf.	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	23½	24
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5¾	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	20	25
United Light & Rys.	39	43
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	69
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	65	65¾
Utah Securities	12½	15
Western Power	15	16½
†Western Power pf.	50	53

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	15¾	15¼	16
Atlantic Refining	545	550	545	550
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	270
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	100	99	100
Chesebrough Mfg.	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	130	140	130	140
Continental Oil	223	228	223	228
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe Line	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	223
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil com.	144	146	144	146
Illinois Pipe Line	135	135	135	135
Indiana Pipe Line	98	98	96	96
Int. Petrol. Co., Ltd.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
National Transit	29	30	29	30
New York Transit	206	207	206	207
Northern Pipe Line	92	95	92	95
Ohio Oil	124	126	144	146
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	50	55	50	55
Pierce Oil	9¼	9½	9½	9¾
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, 1924	75	76	75	76
Prairie Oil & Gas	307	310	305	310
Prairie Pipe Line	166	161	156	161
Solar Refining	220	230	220	225
Southern Pipe Line	208	212	208	212
South Penn. Oil	270	275	270	275
So. W. Penn.	112	115	108	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	273	275	272	274
Standard Oil of Ind.	395	400	400	405
Standard Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of Ky.	250	255	250	255
Standard Oil of Neb.	305	315	305	315
Standard Oil of N. J.	400	402	400	402
Standard Oil of N. Y.	184	185	184	185
Standard Oil of Ohio.	420	430	420	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	198	201	198	201
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.95	4.75
Car., Clinch & O.	1915-'24	5	5.20	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.95	4.63
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	5.15	4.85
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.25	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.05	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.95	4.65
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.62	4.38
Louisv. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.25	5.20
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. C. Lines	1915-'23	4½@5	5.05	4.88
Nort. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'23	6	5.10	4.75
Penn. Gen. Frgh.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
St. L. I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.62	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.80
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.45
Virginian Railway	1914-'19	5	5.12	4.75

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	135	145	153	158
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	85	80	85
Atlas Powder	210	230	224	230
Bliss (E. W.)	350	370	350	375
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	130	150	125	140
Canadian Car & F.	66	80	62	66
Canadian Explosives	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf.	101	106	101	100
Colts Arms	455	465	455	465
DuPont Powder	680	700	685	695
DuPont Powder pf.	97	101	97	101
Electric Boat	192	198	194	198
Electric Boat pf.	192	198	194	196
Hercules Powder	415	425	428	430
Niles-Bement-Pond	113	116	112½	115
Savage Arms	250	300	250	300
Winchester R. Arms.	1,675	1,725	1,675	1,725

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	36.25	36.75	37.12½	37.62½
Lead	5.80	5.90	5.87½	5.87½
Iron, No. 2X, f.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	*20.00		*20.50	
Antimony	35.50	36.50	35.50	36.50
Quicksilver	$92	$94	$92	$94
Aluminium	31.00	33.00	†31.00	33.00

*Sales, †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 19¾@20c per pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Tuesday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	74	10	0	74	10	0
Copper, futures	76	0	0	75	15	0
Tin, spot	164	10	0	167	15	0
Tin, futures	160	10	0	162	0	0
Lead	24	17	6	24	13	9
Spelter	96	0	0	96	0	0

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25 Prairie Pipe L.
25 S. O. of Cal.
25 S. O. of N. Y.
25 Vacuum Oil
WE WILL SELL
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UNION TRUST COMPANY, 80 Broadway

NEW YORK LIFE INS. & TRUST CO.
52 WALL ST., NEW YORK
STATEMENT
At the Close of Business on the 23d day of June, 1915

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Real Estate	$1,949,695.94	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	4,686,578.13	Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits (Market Value)	3,669,460.21
Loans on Collaterals	2,236,613.54	Deposits in Trust	34,390,396.84
Bills Receivable	10,447,449.13	Annuity Fund	2,287,426.71
Cash in Company's Vaults	3,207,000.00	Life Insurance Fund	366,822.42
Cash on Deposit	2,197,634.71	Interest Due Depositors, Taxes, &c.	556,370.73
Acc

PERKINS RESENTS WALL ST. RUMORS

Indignant Because Speculators Have Used His Name to Boost Crucible Steel.

NEVER IN POOL, HE SAYS

Notwithstanding Wilkinson's Conservative Statement, Ticker Agencies Tell of Big War Orders.

George W. Perkins became indignant yesterday because of rumors that had been going the rounds in Wall Street for several days that he was a leader in the market movement to put Crucible Steel stock up to a high level.

"These stories are infamous," said he, "and if there is another word that would express my sentiment more strongly I wish you would use it. It is outrageous the way in which a crowd of gamblers over there in the stock market make use of a man's name to further their own ends. I have even heard that the reason given for mentioning me in connection with the speculation in Crucible Steel stock is that I used to take part in pools in United State Steel shares.

"Let me say," continued Mr. Perkins, pounding his desk to lend emphasis to his words, "that I have never taken part in a pool or a joint account or any other arrangement with other men in buying or selling a single share of Steel. You can make that as strong as you please."

Mr. Perkins's remarks, coming soon after a member of the Crucible Steel Company's Executive Committee had stated that he could not see why Crucible stock was selling so high, added increased interest to the market progress of the shares. This Director was Horace S. Wilkinson of Syracuse, who issued a statement on Sunday which was influential in causing a setback of 10 points in the stock the next day.

"I know very little about the Crucible Steel Company," Mr. Perkins said further; "but I do know Mr. Wilkinson and have no doubt that he gave the facts. He is a merchant of sound business judgment, has been a decided factor in building up traffic on the great lakes, and, I take it, he is probably not much in sympathy with this extraordinary stock market movement."

Crucible Steel was again under selling pressure yesterday, and, after opening 2¾ points below its closing price on Monday, fluctuated considerably under heavy trading, and closed with a net decline of 1 point. It stood next to United States Steel and American Can in point of activity. It appeared as though Mr. Wilkinson's statement which, as quoted on Monday, said among other things, "the stock is in the hands of people who evidently intend to hand it to others at the highest price at which it can be sold," still made buyers cautious; but the fact that an extensive demand existed was proved by the turnover of more than 40,000 shares. Before a sudden call for the stock began early in May, weeks frequently passed without a single sale being recorded on the local Exchange.

The impetus applied to the stock which carried it from 18¾ to 51 in two months grew out of reports of huge war orders received from the allied powers. Widely circulated stories estimated the aggregate of orders for big guns and shells at close to $60,000,000, and it was said that the new plant being built at Harrison, N. J., would cost $20,000,000, the funds being advanced by the Allies.

An addition to Mr. Wilkinson's statement was this item, which was printed yesterday by one of the news ticker agencies:

"The company is building a new ordnance plant, to cost about $2,000,000, at its Atha Works, Newark, N. J., and has war orders which aggregate about $15,000,000. Upon these war orders it will be possible to make $5,000,000 or $6,000,000, provided everything goes according to calculation."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of July show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Seven roads	—$1,746,385 + $108,005
Twelve roads	6,837,560 —1,202,684
Total (19 roads)	8,583,955 —1,946,679

Miscellaneous Earnings.

DAYTON POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY for June—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$76,114	$71,392	$4,722
Net	34,546	32,652	1,894
Surplus	16,538	15,460	1,078
12 mos. gross	874,864	874,864	120,503
Net	458,325	384,822	73,503
Surplus	245,386	180,858	64,500

DOMINION STEEL CORPORATION for year ended March 31—

Net earnings	3,571,658	4,442,032	*$870,974
Chgs. & depr	2,715,802	2,587,206	128,596
Net	855,256	1,854,826	*999,570
Dividends	630,000	1,940,931	*1,310,931
Surp. for year	225,256	†86,105	311,361

†Deficiet.

LOUISVILLE RAILWAY for June—

Gross	249,537	279,099	*29,562
Net	117,238	112,893	4,345
Bal. aft. chgs.	43,371	39,643	3,928
Other income	16,486	16,614	*128
Surplus	60,057	56,267	3,790
6 mos. gross	1,457,739	1,592,547	*134,808
Net	691,012	690,041	971
Bal. aft. chgs.	251,062	362,524	*111,779
Other income	80,050	78,811	1,239
Surplus	331,145	341,655	*10,340

*Decrease.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM CO., LTD., for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Profits	2,763,036	4,275,369	3,044,771
Reserves	150,166	299,000	295,000
Deduction	5,035	11,634	*119
Balance	2,718,021	4,125,203	2,549,771
Deduction			4,364
Balance	2,718,021	4,125,203	2,845,407
Pref. dividend		720,000	959,983
Balance	2,718,021	3,405,203	1,885,424
Com. dividend		1,453,100	960,000
Balance	2,718,021	1,952,103	925,424

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY & POWER for June—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	249,201	238,461	10,739
Net	224,711	225,019	308
Sur. aft. chgs.	85,706	84,590	*1,116
12 mos. gross	5,109,122	5,156,048	46,426
Net	2,640,548	2,690,140	49,592
Sur. aft. chgs.	883,049	1,055,590	79,542

*Increase.

KINGS COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO. and EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. of BROOKLYN six months' statement to June 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross op. rev.	3,345,702	3,128,314	217,387
Op. ex., excep. tax & dep	1,402,393	1,382,571	19,822
Taxes	240,000	219,000	21,000
Depreciation	573,348	475,205	98,142
Total op. exp.	2,216,241	2,076,776	139,464
Net op. rev.	1,129,461	1,051,537	77,923
Net non-op. rev.	29,367	32,486	*3,118
	1,158,828	1,084,024	74,804
Inc. deduct.:			
Int. on funded debt	395,983	402,717	*6,734
Int. on unfunded debt	26,185	17,525	8,660
Bond discount written off	10,134	10,134	
Tot. inc. ded.	432,302	430,376	1,926
Net income	726,525	653,647	72,877
Stock outstand.	13,421,000	13,305,200	

*Decrease.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE ARMSBY COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held on the 3rd day of August, 1915, at the office of the company, No. 87 Hudson Street, in the City of New York, New York, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the common capital stock of the corporation from $500,000, consisting of 5,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $650,000, consisting of 6,500 shares of the par value of $100 each; and to authorize the proper officers to do all acts and things necessary to effectuate such increase of capital stock, and to consider any other and further business which may come before the meeting.

San Francisco, Cal., July 19th, 1915.

J. K. ARMSBY, President.

A. M. LESTER, Secretary.

Boston, Mass., July 12, 1915.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the J. K. Krieg Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 Warren Street, New York City, on Monday, the 2nd day of August, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning to determine the number of Directors, not less than three nor more than seven, which shall compose the Board of Directors for the ensuing year; to elect such Directors and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

MEYLERT BRUNER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Adrian Petroleum Company, Inc., for the election of Directors and, the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Room 1,348, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y., on Monday, the 2nd day of August, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M.

E. A. BARLOW, Secretary.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Ahmeek	96	96	96	96
1,732	Alaska	34½	35	34¾	34½
10	Alloues	53	53	53	53
125	Amalgamated	73⅝	74	73½	73¾
650	Am. Zinc	56¼	56¼	55¼	56
50	Anaconda	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼
200	Arizona Com.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
200	Butte & Bal	3	3	3	3
1,475	Butte & Sup	69½	70¾	69½	70¼
57	Calu. & Ariz.	64½	64¾	64¾	64½
28	Calu. & Hecla	588	588	580	580
15	Centennial	19	19	19	19
460	Chino	45⅝	45¾	45¼	45¼
482	Copper Range	55⅝	56	55	55½
60	East Butte	12¾	13	12½	13
15	Franklin	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9¾
70	Granby	84½	85	84½	85
270	Gr. Cananea	40	41	40	40½
2	Hancock	18	18	18	18
87	Indiana	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝
70	Island Creek	49¼	49¼	49	49
40	do pf.	89¾	89⅝	89½	89⅝
40	Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
100	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
510	Lake	15	15	14⅞	15
50	Mason Valley	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
110	Mass. Cons.	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝
60	Michigan	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
61	Mohawk	72	72¼	72	72
90	Nevada Cons.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
47	New Arcadian	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅝
200	Nipissing	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
204	North Butte	30	30½	29	30½
117	North Lake	1¾	2	1¾	2
50	Ojibway	2	2	2	2
10	Old Colony	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
40	Old Dominion	53	53	53	53
10	Osceola	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
220	Pond Creek	17	17	17	17
20	Ray Cons.	23	23	23	23
20	Santa Fe	3	3	3	3
140	Shannon	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
260	Superior & Bos.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
12	Tamarack	38½	39	38	39
20	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
940	U. S. Smelting	41	41¾	41	41¼
170	do pf.	46½	46⅝	46¼	46½
200	Utah Apex	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25	Utah Cons.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
110	Utah Copper	67½	67¾	66¼	66½
70	Victoria	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Winona	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
20	Wolverine	61½	61½	61½	61½
200	Wyandotte	75c	75c	75c	75c

RAILROADS.

20	Boston El.	73	73	73	73
522	Bost. & Me.	22½	22½	20	20
25	Mass. Electric	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10	Mass. Elec. 1st	34	34	34	34
92	NY, NH. & H.	58	59	57¾	58¾
2	Old Colony	142½	142½	142½	142½
25	Union Pac.	127	127	127	127
6	W. End St. pf.	81	81	81	81

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Chem.	50	50	50	50
90	Am. A. C. pf.	94½	94½	93¾	93¾
70	Am. P. Serv.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
5	Am. Sugar	105½	105½	105¼	105½
20	Am. Sugar pf.	114¾	114¾	114½	114¾
150	Am. T. & T.	121¾	121¾	121¾	121½
1,015	A.G.&W.I. pf.	26½	27¼	26	26½
20	E. Bost. Land	9	9	9	9
2	Edison	236	236	236	236
5	Gen. Electric	163½	165¾	163½	163½
192	Mass. Gas	90	90	90	90
5	Mass. Gas pf.	89	89	89	89
10	N. E. Tel.	132	132	132	132
10	Pullman	156	156	156	156
75	Swift & Co.	114	114	113½	114
10	Torrington	31½	31½	31½	31½
5	Torrington pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
200	United Fruit	135¾	136	135¼	135¼
65	Un. Shoe M.	50¾	50¾	50	50
25	U. Shoe M. pf.	29	29	29	29
175	U. S. Steel	62⅞	63¼	62⅜	63¼

BONDS.

$1,000	N.E.Cot.Y. 5s.	72	72	72	72
1,000	W. T.&T. 5s.	96	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 20.—The closing Boston curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Aivarado	.70	.90	La Rose	.40	.55
Bay S Gas	.11	.14	McK-Dar.	.20	.24
Bingham	9¼	9½	Mines of A	2¼	2½
Begole	.79	.95	Majestic	.70	.75
Butte & L.	.27	.28	Mex Met.	.21	.24
Boston Ely	.25	.30	Nev Doug.	.62	.63
Chief Con.	1⅞	1⅝	New Balt.	3¼	3½
Con Cop.	1⅜	2¼	N Cornelia	6½	7
Crown Res	.50	.60	Ohio Cop.	.20	.21
Calaveras	1⅝	1⅞	Old D Rcts	7	7½
Con Ariz.	.75	.84	Oneco	1½	1⅝
Cortez	.40	.60	Tiger-Hor.	6¼	6½
Champ Cop	.08	.09	Rav Cop.	.10	.12
Cal Corbin	.04	.05	S W Miami	1	1⅛
Davis-D	1⅜	1½	Ton Mines	6⅞	7⅛
E & B	1¾	1⅞	Tuscarora	3¾	4
First N C	2½	2⅝	Un V Ext.	5½	6
G'd'd Con	1⅜	1½	Ventura	12⅝	12¾
Houghton	3½	4	Yuk Gold	2½	2⅝
Iron Blos.	.68	.68			

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
44	Con. Power	107½	107½	107½	107½
110	Con. Pow. pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½
200	Cosden	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Cosden pf.	7	7	7	7
50	Fairm't G. pf.	45	45	45	45
3	Fidel. & Dep.	133	135	133	135
50	Seab. A. L.	13	13	13	13
50	Unit. R. & E.	21½	21½	21½	21½

BONDS.

$25,000	B.& O.cv. 4½s. '25.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
500	C. Bal. 4s. '25.	96½	96½	96½	96½
400	City Balt. 4s, '28, W. L.	96½	96½	96½	96½
500	City Balt. 4s, '61, J. & J.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
3,800	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. H.	95½	95½	95½	95½
2,000	Cn.Coal ref.5s.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
2,000	Con. Coal 6s.	101	101	101	101
1,000	Con. Pow. n.1004	100½	100½	100½	100½
2,000	Elkhorn F.5s.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95½
4,000	Md. Elec. 5s.	94	94	94	94
1,000	Mt. V.-W.Cot. Sup. 5s.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
2,000	Norf. & Ports. Trac. 5s.	76	76	76	76
1,000	Southb'd 5s.	103	103	103	103
2,000	S. Md. 4s, '26.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
5,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	80	80	80	80
1,000	United Rys. & El. inc. 4s.	55½	55¾	55¼	55¼
2,000	United Rys. & El. fdg. 5s.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	50	50	50	50
40	Chicago P. T.	55	55	55	55
20	Ch. Ry., Ser. 1	79	79	79	79
105	Ch. Ry., Ser. 2	18	18	18	18
20	Dia. Match	95	95	95	95
100	Mont.-Ward pf.	111¼	111¼	111	111
10	Peoples' Gas.	116½	116½	116½	116½
16	Quaker O. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105¼
445	Sears Roebuck	147	147	146	146½
108	Stewart Warn.	65¾	65¾	65¼	65½
69	Swift & Co.	113½	113½	113¼	113¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Phone 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
6,000	City Ry. 5s.	96½	96½	96½	96½
8,000	Com. Edis. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
2,000	Dia. Match 6s.	102	102	102	102
1,000	Met. Gold 4s.	72	72	72	72

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
105	Alliance Ins.	17	17	17	17
10	Assets Realizat.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
30	Allis-Chalmers.	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼
100	American Can.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
300	Am. Milling	6	6	6	6
1,590	Baldwin Loco.	71	71⅝	70¾	71⅛
200	Baldwin L. pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Balt. & Ohio	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
10	Buf. & Sus. pf.	36	36	36	36
2	Brill	40	40	40	40
4	Cambria Iron	42	42	42	42
737	Cambria Steel	51½	52	51¼	51½
440	Elec. Stor. Bat.	53	53	53	53
100	Erie	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
20	Ins. Co. N. A.	71½	71½	71½	71½
5	Keys. Tel. pf.	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
565	Lake Superior	8¼		8¼	8⅜
275	Lehigh Nav.	73½	73½	73½	73½
725	Lehigh Valley	71¼	71½	71¼	71¼
208	L. V. Trac. pf.	28⅜	29	28⅜	28⅜
3	North. Central	83½	83½	83½	83½
10	North Penn.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
242	Penn. R. R.	53⅜	53⅞	53	53⅞
151	Penn. Steel pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
1,230	Phila. Co.	39	40½	38¾	39½
40	P. Co. cum. pf.	40½	41	40½	41
138	Phila. Electric.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
10	Phila. R. T.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Phil. R. T. ctfs.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
245	Reading	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
10	Southern Pac.	84½	84½	84½	84½
30	Southern Ry.	14	14	14	14
100	Sun Co.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,507	Tonopah Belm.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
252	Tonopah Min.	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞
30	Union Traction.	32	32	32	32
96	United Gas I.	83¼	83½	82½	83¼
2,720	U. S. Steel	62⅞	63¾	62⅝	63½
41	Warwick I. & S.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
5	Westmore. Coal	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
352	Cramp & Son.	64½	64½	63½	63½

BONDS.

$18,000	Bald. L.1st 5s.	102	102	102	102
1,000	L. V. Coal 5s.	103¼	103¼	103	103
16,000	P. R. R. g.4½s.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¾
3,000	P.R.R. g. 4½s.	101	101	101	101
11,000	Phil. Co. c.5s.	79½	80¼	79¼	80¼
1,000	Phil. Elec. 5s.	101	101	101	101
3,000	Read. gen. 4s.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
1,000	United Rys. 4s.	74	74	74	74
37,000	U. Ry. inv. 5s.	63	67	63	66

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. W. G. Mch.	16	16	16	16
340	Am. W. G. M. pf.	80	80	80	80
620	Colum. Gas & E.	12	12	11⅞	11⅞
100	Crucible Steel	39¾	42	39¾	42
418	Crucible Steel pf.	96	96	95	96
25	Elk Co. Gas.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
35	Mfrs. L. & H.	46	46	46	46
25	Nat. Fireproof	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
20	Okla. Nat. Gas	63	63	63	63
50	Pitts. Brewing	4	4	4	4
50	Pitts. Coal	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
500	San Toy Mining.	16c	16c	16c	16c
15	Union Nat. Gas.	120	120	120	120
40	Union S. & S.	101	101	100¼	100¼
50	U. S. Steel	63	63	62¾	63
89	Wh'ouse Air B.	132½	133	132½	133

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

OPEN FOR JOBS in silk and cotton dresses, also cloth and wash skirts; submit samples; will pay cash; samples will be kept and paid for. Quality Skirt Co., Jobbers, Cleveland, Ohio.

ORDERS PLACED popular-priced silk and evening dresses; call with samples. 10th floor, 6 West 32d.

WE ARE OPEN TO LOOK AND PLACE orders on all kinds of silk waists at right styles. 125 Prince St., second floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT EVENING, WEDding and silk afternoon dresses; orders given. 32 West 27th, eighth floor.

JOBBERS—85c doz boys' O. T. wash suits at $1.50 a dozen, net; no discount. L 12 Times.

JOBBER looking at Fall coats, cloth and pile fabrics. 6 West 18th St., 8th floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL DRESSES.—Room 1,800, 15 East 26th St.

JOBBER LOOKING at coats and suits. 15 East 26th St., Room 1,911.

MANUFACTURERS of crepe de chine waists. Call with samples, 9th floor, 129 W. 22d St.

HAVE 2,000 dozen cotton and silk waists to close out at $4.50 to $9.00 per dozen; former prices $9.00 to $18.00 per dozen. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st St.

BIG JOB of ladies' cotton mohair bathing suits to close out at your own price. Bedrick's Waist Co., 159 West 25th St.

WE HAVE 3,000 WASH DRESSES to close out at a sacrifice. Globe Dress and Suit Co., 22 West 26th.

JOB OF CREPE DE CHINE dresses, cheap. 9th floor, 132 West 21st St.

WASH SKIRTS at a sacrifice; job $4 dozen. Hirsh Bros., 25 W. 27th.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—Circularizing and addressing service; list of 8,000 ready-to-wear buyers. Globe Advertising Co., 1,265 Broadway.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4343.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman wanted for out-of-town and resident buyers, by a ladies' and misses' coat house of the better grade; will only consider those who have traveled and have an established trade; commission basis. Answer, with references and full particulars, to L 29 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names. Monday...3¼@3½.

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Will Open Spring Goods Today.

These departments of the American Woolen Company will open lines today for the Spring, 1916, season: Department 1, Division A, serges, unfinished worsteds, French backs and cheviots; Department 3, Division C, flannels, crashes, thibets, wool mixtures, and venetians.

About Buying a Bale of Cotton.

An echo of the late "buy-a-bale-of-cotton" movement was heard here yesterday when a local manufacturing jeweler told a TIMES reporter that he had liquidated his holdings, which amounted to one bale, at a loss of only $1.50. That is, he sold the bale for $48.50, after having bought it several months ago for $50 at the suggestion of a Southern customer. It is believed that he was luckier than some who fell in with the scheme.

Some Withdrawals of Wool.

LONDON July 20.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,400 bales. The tone was decidedly irregular. Good crossbreds and merinos were steadily absorbed by the home trade, France and Russia, but the lower sorts were weak and withdrawals were frequent as sellers did not meet the lower bids.

The present sales will be closed Saturday, July 24, and the next auctions are fixed to commence on Sept. 7.

Demand for Bat-Wing Ties.

The neckwear manufacturers are finding an unusually strong demand for bat-wing ties. While the call for this type of neckwear has been in evidence right along, it is not generally a feature of buying for the Fall. The business pinced on batwings has been improving despite the fact that the collar styles can not scarcely be said to favor this kind of neckwear. The designs most popular are the large polka dot or coin spotted styles and figured effects.

Burlaps Are Dull Here.

The call for spot burlaps has not been so active here in the last few days as it was, and this, combined with quite liberal receipts and prospective arrivals, has taken the edge off the market. Light-weight goods are relatively in an easier price position than heavies, 7½-ounce, forty-inch goods now being available here around 6.35 cents, with eight-ounce goods in the same width costing about ten points more. Both of these quotations are more or less nominal as are prices on 10 and 10½ ounce, forty-inch goods, which are given as 7.85 and 7.90 and 8 cents, respectively. It was said yesterday that jute is now held at 29 pounds sterling per long ton, free on board Calcutta.

Hard Coal is Not Wanted.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the anthracite trade is dragging its weary way through the dullest month of the year. There is no life to the demand, and mining operations continue on the same restricted basis as for weeks past. While no improvement is shown over June, and, in fact, the tonnage moving is perhaps slightly less, the comparison with past years will not be so unfavorable. Business reached the midsummer minimum earlier than usual this year, but it has not dropped much, if any, below the fully normal. The movement of bituminous coal has improved somewhat over the early part of the month, when consumption was interfered with by shutdowns at steam plants, but the situation, as a whole, does not show any great change for the better.

Clothing Trade Improvement.

The clothing trade shows signs of a slight improvement, and there is a better feeling gaining ground in the market generally. Conditions have been dull for so long that it is regarded as only natural for a brisker demand to assert itself in the near future. The out-of-town markets, notably Chicago, are reported to be sending in more fair-sized orders for piece goods, and the tailors to the trade expect to do a good Fall business. Just at present the local market is doing an active business on Summer suits for immediate delivery, the demand for this sort of merchandise being especially good from the buyers here in town. The clothiers fully expect that the late or duplicate orders placed by the retailers will be particularly heavy toward the end of this season.

Concentrating on a Fabric.

A peculiar problem is faced by the dress goods houses as a result of the dyestuff shortage. In the case of goods that require dyeing of a certain nature the question is whether to concentrate on one special fabric or "talk up" others where similar processes are employed. Vigoreux, for instance, is dyed or rather printed by means of alizarine paste, and cross dyes take the same sort of coloring stuff. By pushing more than one fabric for which the dyes are scarce the mills can get only limited returns and prices would remain normal. In the event that only one fabric of the kind is "talked up," the mills might be able to create a demand that would mean much better returns because the buyers are willing to pay high prices for goods that are popular. Profits in this case would be larger and more satisfactory to the mills.

Business Before Opening.

The showing of lightweight goods for Spring, 1916, before the opening is reported to have been more successful than usual from an order taking standpoint. On staple numbers the business booked by the mills has been more than fair. What effect this will have when the general trade is given an opportunity to buy remains to be seen, but well posted factors in the market believe that if the demand becomes at all brisk prices will soar. In short, some of the mill organizations start the new season well supplied with business and the tendency will be, as it has been in the past under similar conditions, to boost prices. Serges are expected to show exceptional strength, and well-informed selling agents state that a surprise is in store for many of the clothiers who labor under the impression that these goods may be picked up anywhere at bargain prices.

Just Another Association.

About a week ago there appeared in this column a paragraph which said that a trade body to be known as the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Manufacturers' Association was shortly to be organized here. The information regarding this prospective association was received from Lazarus Shenfeld, an attorney of 35 Nassau Street. Since the publication of the paragraph in question, THE TIMES has been informed that an association bearing that name has been in existence for some time, having twenty-seven branches throughout the country. When seen by a TIMES reporter yesterday Mr. Shenfeld said that through an inadvertence the prospective association had been called by the same name as the old. The name of the former has been changed, however, to the American Paint, Oil and Varnish Manufacturers' Association. It will be incorporated, Mr. Shenfeld said, under the laws of this State in September.

Cannot Discourage Fancy Shoes.

The movement among the manufacturers to curtail the supply of shoe styles for the Spring, 1916, season has met with divided opinion in the local shoe trade. One authority speaks of the movement as follows: "The decision of the manufacturers was right because it is far too early to tell what the women will want next year, but it is foolish to believe that it is possible to discourage fancy shoes entirely. Modern business demands quick results, and style is the only thing that will build a shoe business quickly. It takes too long to build a shoe business on quality alone, and the profit is very limited on staple footwear." Comment is also made to the effect that the continuance of good shoe business this Summer has been due to the wide sale of novelties, which must be replaced before they are entirely worn out.

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

Trading in gray goods showed up considerably in this market yesterday, the volume of business done during the day comparing poorly with that of Monday and the closing days of last week. The trouble was that the buyers wanted to take goods for late deliveries at current prices, which proposition the mills could not see, while the mills wanted to sell goods for spot and nearby delivery at present figures. The position of the sellers did not appeal much to the buyers, though some spot and nearby business was reported on such goods as 39-inch 80 squares and 68-72s and 38½-inch 64-60s and 60-48s at the prices quoted below. In isolated cases mills would not sell even spot goods at these figures. On the other hand, it was said that, where certain mills would not sell for prompt delivery during the morning session at prevailing quotations, they were willing in the afternoon to take these prices on goods to be shipped up to Sept. 1. There was not much change in the situation as it concerned sheetings and drills. Fancy and special goods sold pretty well. Spot prices on staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5¾c; 38½-inch, 64-56s...3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....5½c; 38½-inch, 60-52s...3½c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c; 38½-inch, 60-48s...3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...4c; 27-inch, 64-60s....2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s...3¾c; 27-inch, 56-52s....2½c
*Asked.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Affecting the Duties on a Variety of Imports.

A. H. Ringk & Co. were sust

MEETING OF DRESS FABRIC JOBBERS

Some Topics of Trade Interest Discussed by These Buyers Here Yesterday.

NEW COLOR CARD INDORSED

Optimism as to Conditions Expressed by Members from All Over the Country.

The mid-Summer meeting of the Jobbers' Association of Dress Fabric Buyers at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday was marked by the spirit of business optimism expressed by members from all sections of the country, as well as by the fact that for the first time manufacturers and commission men participated in the proceedings as associate members. As a departure from former meetings, only one session was held. W. M. G. Howse, of the Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan., President of the association, called the meeting to order at 9 o'clock, and in a short address told of the benefits to be derived from mutual co-operation and interchange of ideas by the different factors in the trade.

President Howse declared that the present was an age of co-operation. He also predicted that as time goes on, the President of the Untied States will make a practice of conferring with business men in order to shape the policy of the Government in the matter of regulation and business expansion. Mr. Howse said it augured well for the future that, among those present at the meeting, were some who thought until recently that the association was antagonistic to their interests. The fact that these men are affiliated with the organization of jobbers was a most encouraging sign, he thought.

While he invited the fullest discussion regarding the points of difference between the interests represented at the meeting, and his invitation was accepted by some, it was rather apparent that all elements inclined to be conservative in their expressions of belief regarding alleged trade abuses. One of the principal discussions related to the pros and cons of the length of piece goods, both dress and wash fabrics. Colby Davis, of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, gave it as his view that if short-length pieces were desired, it was merely a matter of paying the manufacturers a small commission, something like one-eighth of a cent, for cutting and making up.

Norman H. Johnson, Secretary of the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association, and others argued that smaller pieces, ranging from 18 to 20 yards, instead of 50 or more yards, were more desirable, particularly in the retail trade in small towns. The smaller piece, it was maintained, would result in a local merchant carrying a greater variety of patterns, and therefore better accommodate the consumer. President Howse said it seemed best not to make any demand at this time on manufacturers to finish their goods in shorter lengths.

Fred A. Colt, of Ostrander & Co., speaking on the relations between jobbers and manufacturers, said there was too much selling to so-called "mills." He instanced the case of one "mill" in which there are only two looms, and said this abuse should be stopped.

"Of course," said Mr. Colt, "the large department stores have gone beyond most of you as far as being valuable customers is concerned, and you cannot move the hands of the clock backward, but you can stop some of the competition which extends even to smaller retail operators, and we manufacturers can get the additional business needed from the specialty houses, from whom the average large retail buyer is fond of making his purchases. The jobbers have outside problems enough in competing with the specialty houses without having to fight the sources of their own supplies."

Those present listened with much interest to F. B. Hoagland, of the Textile Color Card Association, who described the colors for the Fall of 1915. He said the colors were experts' selections from 2,000 shades received from all sections of the United States. Although the Committee received more than half a hundred shades of navy blue, only three were selected, as the Committee was of the opinion that no reason existed for a larger number. The speaker said that the card had found a wide distribution and had been generally accepted with satisfaction in the trade, and added:

"I predict that dark colors will be popular for Fall. There will be no other standard card issued at this time, although later, as the necessity arises, there may be addition in the form of cards with eight or ten tones."

Joseph M. McCutcheon, Chairman of the Jobbers' Committee on the American shade card for this Fall, filed a report which was read by the Secretary, outlining the participation of the jobbers in the production of the card. The report suggested that the Jobbers' Association indorsed the new card. This was done.

Reports were read by George R. Aufderheide, of the Arbuthnot-Stephenson Company, Pittsburgh, the Treasurer, and by Assistant Secretary Thomas A. Fernley. The finances of the Association were shown to be in excellent condition, while the Assistant Secretary's report said the Association was the gainer by opening its doors to the manufacturers and commission merchants. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President. The next meeting will be held next January on a date to be fixed later.

President Howse, in speaking to a TIMES reporter, said that the outlook in the Middle West is most encouraging for a big Fall business. The crops are coming on well, he said, and this gives a feeling of confidence all aroud. In addition, the phenomenal purchases of foodstuffs by the Allies and neutral countries have brought much prosperity in many sections. Secretary Johnson, of the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association, declared that collections are good in the Southern States, and the prospects of fair business good. He declared that this year's crops in the South are more diversified than at any period in the history of this section. Much land not heretofore cultivated, Mr. Johnson said, is now devoted to wheat and other products other than cotton. The latter commodity has not been curtailed as much as some in the North have been led to believe, he added.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20.—Twenty-five corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $1,580,000, were chartered today. They include:

Charles Frohman, Inc., general theatrical, $1,000,000; H. Harris, E. J. Ludvigh, A. L. Rose, B. G. Paskus, 128 Broadway.

Camden Corpn., china, glass, silverware, realty, $200,000; W. S. Anthes, A. W. Treat, E. Cross, 405 Park Av.

The Republican National Press, magazines, newspapers, $100,000; F. R. Lefferts, J. Vincent Herron, F. William Shaffer, 12 East 32d St.

The J. B. Wise Ammunition Corpn., Watertown, ammunition, $100,000; L. C. Mitchell, E. W. and J. B. Wise, 852 State St., Watertown.

Henry Samson Mfg. Co., art goods, novelties, calendars, advertising, $30,000; A. Shabshelowitz, A. R. and H. Samson, 307 West 79th St.

Manhattan Welfare Society, savings to customers on merchandise, livery, trucking, $25,000; L. B. Wildman, F. M. Elliott, C. Frederick Gillman, 1,790 B'way.

Paterson & Harral, Inc., hardware, cutlery, surgical instruments, $20,000; C. May, F. C. Hayden, S. H. Molleson, 227 West 131st St.

L. T. Simonson Company, Glen Cove, contracting, livery, trucking, $15,000; Floyd H. Dusinberre, M. W. and L. T. Simonson, Glen Cove.

Lexing Park Realty Co., realty, construction, brokerage, $10,000; J. K. Savage, A. Teets, G. A. Muir, 52 Wall St.

Park Sanitarium, institutions for rest, hygienic, physical, and medical treatment, $10,000; A. Strauss, A. H. and D. Hagel Simmons, 107 West 93d St.

Herald Barber Shop, $10,000; C., M. H. and L. Richman, 531 West 160th St.

Sheehan Bros., Albany, realty, brokers, contractors, $10,000; F. Raymond, C. and C. W. Sheehan, 380 West 42d St., Manhattan.

Schenectady Motor Sales Co., Schenectady, garage, vehicles, motors, engines, $10,000; M. and N. I. Schermerhorn, B. W. Peebles, Schenectady.

Caldwell, Inc., ladies' tailor, furrier, milliner, cloths, trimmings, merchandise, $10,000; O. Rheim, E. V. Gillman, M. Rose Barry, 725 Second Av., Astoria.

Schwartz Skirt House, ladies' skirts, cloaks, suits, $5,000; I. Rosenberg, D. Schwartz, A. Brody, 1,532 Minford Place, Bronx.

Auto Mortgage Company, autos, cars, trucks, vehicles, brokers, $5,000; H. Rosenson, J. A. Marx, C. E. Black, 1,040 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Standard Properties Corp'n, realty, construction, $5,000; G. H. B. Martin, L. J. Bergdoll, W. H. O'Neill, 46 Cedar St.

Weeks Holding Co., realty, construction, $5,000; J. J. Collins, C. M. and K. S. Weeks, 318 North St., Pittsfield, Mass.

Authorization: Wizard Motion Picture Corp'n, Richmond, Va., $500,000; repres., F. F. Feist, 138 West 46th St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: Helderberg Cement Company, Albany, $600,000 to $1,000,000; O'Brien Varnish Sales Co., New York, $10,000 to $40,000; Messimer & Carreau, New York, $5,000 to $5,500.

Voluntary dissolution: Celtic Land Co., Rochester.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—The following incorporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State yesterday:

Kilstah Co., Inc., Plainfield, to manufacture Kilistain cleaning compounds, $100,000; Hallie G. Morris, George A. Beattie, Joseph L. Bennett, all of Plainfield.

Silk City Packing Case Co., Paterson, to manufacture packing cases, $10,000; R. M. Ferguson, W. H. Plog, Edward Schroder, all of Paterson.

George Boyd & Sons, Camden, to manufacture confectionery, fruit syrups, &c., $100,000; Robert T. Boyd, Jacob M. Boyd, George D. Connelly, all of Camden.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 20.—Charter filed here: Chambers Sugar Company, $3,000,000; to acquire, own, and develop sugar plantations, erect, operate, and maintain kilns, refineries, &c. Clement Megner, Elkton, Md.

Capital increase: Inspiration Extension Copper Company of New York, $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange rallied from an early dip, with decided strength, developing later on in a number of sections of the list. American Can was one of the features, closing at a new high record price of 54½. The railroad stocks generally reflected firmness, with a bullish influence exerted by predictions of an increase in western rates. At the start of the day the so-called war stocks were adversely affected by nervousness in regard to the labor situation and threatened strikes at many munition plants, but later on they rallied.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	34½	34½	34½	34½
1,070	Allis Chalm...	23	24⅝	22½	23
1,610	Amal Copper	72⅜	74	72¼	73½
5,380	Amer. Can	49¾	54⅞	49½	54⅜
	10 Am. Car & Fdy.	86	86	86	86
	40 Am. Linseed	10	10	10	10
	120 Am. Loco	48½	48⅝	48¼	48⅜
	60 Am. Malt	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
	320 Am. Smelt	78¼	79¼	78¼	78⅝
330	Anaconda Cop.	34½	35¼	34⅜	35
910	Baldwin Loco.	71	71⅝	70¾	71⅝
60	Balt. & Ohio	78¼	78¼	77¾	77¾
40	Beth. Steel	195	197	195	197
20	Cal. Petrol	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
420	Cent. Pacific	144⅞	145⅝	143½	143½
90	Cent. Leather	41¾	41⅞	41¾	41⅜
200	Ches. & Ohio	38⅜	39¼	38¾	39⅛
50	C., M. & St. P.	82½	82½	82¼	82¼
100	Chi., R. I. & P.	13⅝	13⅝	13	13
40	Chino Copper	46	46¾	46	46¼
340	Col. Fuel & I.	34⅝	35	34⅜	34⅞
50	Corn Products	14¼	14¼	14	14¼
4,030	Crucible Steel	39¾	42	39¼	41⅝
20	Dist. Secur	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
500	Erie	25½	26⅝	25½	26⅛
100	Erie 1st pf	40⅞	41	40⅝	40⅝
70	Goodrich Co	49	50½	49	50
60	Gt. Nor. Ore	31½	31½	31½	31½
10	Gt. North. pf	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
260	Inspira. Cop	31	31⅜	31	31⅜
120	Inter. Cm. pf	71½	71⅝	71½	71⅝
50	Inter.-Met.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
10	Inter.-Met. pf	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
20	Mexican Pet	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
40	Miami Copper	27⅜	27½	27⅜	27⅜
120	Mo., K. & T	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
50	Mo. Pacific	8¼	8¼	8	8
10	Nat. Lead	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
150	N. Y. Central	87	87¼	86⅞	87
120	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	58⅝	59	58¼	58⅜
80	Nor. Pacific	105⅜	105⅜	105	105⅛
50	Pacific Mail	33½	34⅞	33½	34⅞
25	Pennsylvania	106⅛	106⅛	106¼	106⅛
20	Pitts. Coal	24	24	24	24
10	Pressed S. Car	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
10	Ray Copper	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
2,640	Reading	146⅞	147⅝	146¾	147
140	Rep. I. & S	33½	34	33	34
710	South. Pacific	84½	85⅝	84⅜	84⅞
50	South. Ry	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
10	Tenn. Copper	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
2,860	Union Pacific	126⅜	127¼	125⅜	127
220	U. S. Rubber	46¼	46¾	44¾	45¼
10,240	U. S. Steel	62⅞	63⅛	62¼	63⅛
80	Utah Copper	66	67	65¾	66¾
1,000	West. El. & M.	100¼	101½	100	101½
100	W. E. & M. r	¾	¾	¾	¾
35,255					

MINING STOCKS.

1,800	Atlanta	.35½	.35½	.33½	.33⅝
500	Booth	.52½	.52½	.52½	.52⅝
600	Comstock	.11	.11	.11	.11
600	Consol. Va	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½
700	Jumbo Ext	1.75	1.75	1.70	1.70
500	M. McKin	.38	.38	.38	.38
1,800	Montana	.27	.27	.27	.27
300	Portland	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42
500	Tonopah	.38½	.38½	.38½	.38⅝
7,200					

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	103	107	103	107
American Cigar pf	98	100	98½	99½
Am. Mach. & F'dry	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. & S.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F	165	175	165	175
MacAndrews & F. pf	99½	100	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	180	190	180	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob	835	845	835	845
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	118½	120½	118½	120½

COTTON AT CLOSE 1 TO 7 POINTS LOWER

Market Was Dull, as Weather Advices Were Without Special Feature.

CROP NEWS CONFLICTING

Preponderance of Local Sentiment Is Bearish Owing to Impending Crop Movement.

Cotton closed yesterday at a net loss of one to seven points after a session which was marked chiefly by dullness. There was very little feature to the news as the trade is confining its attention chiefly to the weather, and advices along this line were without special feature. Showers were reported in scattered localities throughout the Atlantic States, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Along in the afternoon reports of rains in North Texas gave the market an easier tone.

The monthly report of the Atlantic Compress Company compiled from advices received from its agents was generally favorable. Cultivation in most instances was good and the labor situation satisfactory. A few sections reported grassy fields, but they appeared to be the exception.

Crop news from private sources was conflicting. For instance, F. M. Cordill wired that in East and North Mississippi both hill and prairie lands had excellent crops, clean, well worked and fruiting well. He added:

"Very little complaint of weevil. North Alabama in excellent shape. Crops throughout North Mississippi and North Alabama never better this date. Good rains fell all the way from Corinth to Huntsville."

On the other hand the following was received from Taylor, Texas:

"Deterioration in cotton last ten days this section is not less than 10 per cent. on account of extreme heat and dry weather. Bolls are opening not matured and very small."

Local sentiment on the market is mixed, but the preponderance is rather bearish. An excellent summary of current cotton opinion is given in the following extract from a letter written by J. B. Turner of Memphis:

"Bullish possibilities exist in less favorable crop news and more favorable foreign political developments, while the bearish factors have already been at least partially eliminated. The impending crop movement, however, which will begin within thirty days, plus the known fact that a considerable quantity of the staple will be sold to meet early and pressing financial needs by the planter will operate to curb bullish activity unless there is a sharp decline in crop prospects."

The Texas representative of a local firm writes that there is much talk about building warehouses to store cotton, but adds that it looks "like a repetition of last year's work, much politics, and very few warehouses."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged five to ten points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, ten points decline 9.15 for middling upland. The range of contract prices closed steady and was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.73	8.66	8.68@ 8.70	8.75@ 8.77
Oct.	9.20	9.05	9.15@ 9.16	9.18@ 9.19
Dec.	9.47	9.37	9.43@ 9.44	9.45@ 9.46
Jan.	9.54	9.47	9.52@ 9.53	9.53@ 9.54
March	9.77	9.72	9.76@ 9.79	9.79@ 9.80
May	9.99	9.94	9.99@10.00	10.01@10.02

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,121	3,370	1,837	
New Orleans	3,529	1,551	855	
Mobile	100			
Savannah	1,400	1,145	167	
Charleston	1,800	63	....	
Wilmington	400	35	....	
Norfolk	240	49	150	
Total port receipts	13,874	very against same day last year		3,109

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.	Last Year.
Augusta	307	261	196	
Memphis	77	318	127	
St. Louis	....	284	322	
Houston	900	3,684	133	

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	—Today.—	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,000 to 2,500	352	328
New Orleans	1,000 to 1,300	1,818	184

Total exports yesterday, 8,621 bales; so far this season, 3,244,188, against 8,995,971 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price. Middling.	1915.	—Stocks.— 1914.
325 New Orleans	8.63	167,878	65,593
... Mobile	8.18	14,623	4,085
154 Savannah	8.50	19,181	14,390
252 Galveston	8.75	120,436	60,515
... Wilmington	....	35,988	10,198
108 Norfolk	8.38	48,583	17,748
... Augusta	8.50	11,562	12,384
100 Memphis	8.75	33,931	18,104
St. Louis	8¾	19,270	15,527
266 Houston	8.55	63,747	31,258

The Liverpool market opened dull. There was a moderate demand business in spot cotton, with middling 13 points decline, 5.14d. Sales, 3,000 bales. Receipts, 3,000 bales, including 3,000 American. Closed quiet but steady.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	4.00
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	96½	96⅝	6.55
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100⅛	4.83
City of Tokio	5	Apr., 1930	98½	99⅛	5.22
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	98	98⅛	7.10
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	99¾	97¼	11.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅝	100¼	5.90
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅝	100¼	5.86
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99¾	100¼	5.90
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99¼	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	96¼	97¼	5.95
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96¼	97	5.75

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101	4.00
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅛	3.83
Ana. Copper	5	May, 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.30
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99⅝	99¾	4.70
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98⅝	98¾	4.95
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Canadian Pac.	5	Mar., 1916	101¼	101⅜	5.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99¾	99⅞	5.45
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1915	99¾	100¼	4.90
Chi. Ei. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94¾	95¾	9.55
Con. Gas, B.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.95
C. P. R. & C.	6	May, 1919	99	100	6.00
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May, 1917	99½	100	6.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.90
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.40
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99	99¾	5.95
Gen. Elec.	6	Mar., 1918	97⅞	98¼	6.10
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98½	99½	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100¾	101	2.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'16	100	100¼	4.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.55
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	93½	98¾	7.15
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	101	2.85
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98¼	100	6.00
Min. Gen.	5	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Mar., 1917	95	98¾	6.90
N. Eng Nav.	6	May, 1917	94½	95⅞	8.25
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	99¾	100	6.00
N. Y. Central	5	Sep.15,'15	100¼	100⅜	1.75
N. Y. Central	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.40
N.Y.,N.H.& H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.50
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.70
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.80
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.75
Southern Ry.	6	May, 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.75
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100¾	101¼	4.70
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98	100	5.00
Union Type.	5	Jan.15,'16	94½	95¼	14.60
United Fruit.	5	May, 1917	100¼	102	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	98¾	99¾	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	99	100¼	5.65
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¾	6.65
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 19.	This Mo.	Fisc. Y'r.
Customs	$391,762	$7,842,531	$7,842,531
Int. rev., (ord.)	1,775,257	16,191,207	16,191,207
Cor. & inc. tax	109,326	6,385,965	6,385,965
Miscellaneous	161,821	2,954,796	2,954,795
Total receipts	2,438,168	33,374,500	33,374,500
Expenditures	3,181,328	47,260,249	47,260,249
Deficit	742,160	13,885,748	13,885,748

MAKES NO WAR MUNITIONS.

Underwood Typewriter Company Denies Being in Alleged Combine.

The attention of an official of the Underwood Typewriter Company was directed to a published statement that a combination had been formed of the typewriter companies, called the American Ammunition Company, for the purpose of executing war orders.

This official stated that his company had not been approached relative to such an organization, and that the publication referred to was the first knowledge it had of any such organization. He added that the Underwood Typewriter Company had not made munitions of war, and its force was engaged wholly in the manufacture of typewriters.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

TIDEWATER STANDARD COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Tidewater Standard Company, Inc., of 16 East Thirty-third Street by the Tidewater Building Company, a creditor for $25,751 for money lent from July 31 to Oct. 1, 1914. The company was incorporated on April 30, 1914, with $10,000 capital stock to construct carnival floats for the Ter-Centenary Exhibition last Fall. Liabilities are said to be $27,000 and assets $1,000.

RUSSIAN IMMIGRANT, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Russian Immigrant, Inc., which published a daily paper in this city in the Russian language, by the Russian Orthodox Catholic Mutual Aid Society of the United States, $252, for printing; Henry C. Zaro, 108, money advanced, and Basil Kister, $150, commissions for advertising.

AMERICAN TYPEWRITER COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the American Typewriter Company of 265 Broadway by Northern New Jersey Trust Company, $5,280; T. S. Buck Manufacturing Company, $305, and Hogan & Son, $319.

JOSEPH MESSINGER, dry goods, 1,788 Madison Avenue, has assigned to Joseph Burgheimer. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Martin B. Hoffman, $330, and Samuel Friedman, $311.

JULIUS GLUCROFT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Julius Glucroft, three, nine, and nineteen cent store at 1,882 Third Avenue, by E. Simoff, $285; Martin B. Hofman, $27, and Harold W. McManus, $224.

JOHN W. MERRIAM, cigar manufacturer, 139 Malden Lane, who was President of John W. Merriam & Co., a corporation, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $171,585 and nominal assets consisting of 3,983 shares of stock of John W. Merriam & Co., in the hands of Trustees for the benefit of creditors of no value.

MAX ISRAEL, contractor, 2 Eldridge Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,538 and assets of $2 cash and paint brushes and pots, $10, which are exempt.

WILLIAM J. NOBLE, traveling salesman, 532 West 136th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,000 and no assets.

HERVEY THOMPSON, iron works, 176 East 119th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $6,543 and assets of $980.

BARNET KANTER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Barnet Kanter, livery stable, 307 East 116th Street, by Joseph H. Deery, $79; Kaufman & Leventhal Realty Company, $290, and Marion Post, $439. Liabilities are said to be $7,000 and assets $4,000.

MARY E. SHEA, 56 East 127th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,380 and no assets.

JOHN A. STEIN, employe, 120 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,292 and no assets.

GEORGE P. HAMMOND, Pearl River, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $840, contracted in 1898 as a partner in the firm of Hammond & Dixon in New York City, and no assets.

GLASSHEIM, HERTZ COMPANY, braids, 46 West Twentieth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $13,936 and assets of $12,288. The firm is going to offer a composition of 25 cents on the dollar to creditors, and Judge Hand yesterday named John J. Townsend referee.

THE NATIONAL LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY, 533 East Seventy-ninth Street, has assigned to Harry N. Wessel. On Dec. 31, 1914, the company made a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities then were $69,657 and actual assets $16,886.

SOLOMON BULLER, hardware, 1,294 Park Avenue, has assigned to Milton Diamond.

INTERNATIONAL TYPESETTING MACHINE COMPANY.—Judge Hand has authorized Erskine Hewitt, receiver of the International Typesetting Machine Company, of which Herman Ridder of the Staats-Zeitung was President, to issue receiver's certificates for $250,000 to redeem an original issue of $100,000 and to carry on the business. The company is said to have a war contract.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

A. Schwoerer & Sons, Inc.—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., $100.88.

Arhweiler, Julius—Street Coal Co., $223.66.

Boardman, Clemence L.—J. M. Love et al., $2,128.85.

Same—T. H. Kyle, $6,296.39.

Blackwell, Josiah L.—H. M. Vickers, $8,567.42.

Bernstein, Julius A., and Bernard Bernstein —M. E. Jacobs, costs, $109.31.

Boardman, Clemence L.—J. M. Love et al., $1,128.85.

Cohen, Stanford H.—G. Dumloo et al., costs, $108.14.

Drucker, Emanuel J., and Jack J. Roberts—A. G. Candler, $171.91.

Edgar Construction Co.—Albany Savings Bank, $28,876.20.

Edelstein, Jacob, Bores, Thomashefsky, Jacob F. Adler, and Isidore Edelstein—A. L. Kass, $4,061.38.

Graff, Henry—Aaron Buchsbaum Co., $121.12.

Gillroy, John J.—L. J. Gillroy, $600.

Gaynor, Martha, and Oscar Wolff—People, &c., $500.

Guidone & Galardi Co.—J. A. Dunn et al., $3,561.26.

Glassman, Isaak—Feinberg & Feinberg, $111.49.

Gould, Kathrine C.—G. J. Gould, $148.10.

Goodfellow, Mabel E., Kathrine Wemben, and Eugene W. Van Dorn—E. W. Ludington, $124.21.

Hartford, John A.—Greenwich Bank of the City of New York, costs, $128.34.

Herzog, Felix or Philip—M. Walstein, $946.48.

Harts, Abe H.—M. Deiches et al., $279.41.

Hyde, William—W. Hyde, $892.15.

Isaacs, Edward—J. Kepke, $120.15.

Jarcho, Naum and Louis H.—L. Restrepo, $274.81.

John Dayton, Inc., or John Dayton Corp.—S. E. Sweezey, $714.71.

Kampelmacher, Joseph, and Abraham Rosenbelding Broe. & Co., $163.51.

Kamber, Morris—E. Wilson et al., $508.15.

Lithgow, Leslie — Feinberg & Feinberg, $275.36.

Lucey, Margaret—N. Kalaf, $108.85.

Lippman, Maurice A.—Western Union Telegraph Company, $147.47.

Myrtle Bowman, Inc., Martin E. Stiner & Walter H. Stiner—American National Bank of Newark, $3,243.30.

Maxey, May—N. Kalaf, $128.56.

Manes, John—Olivit Bros., Inc., $717.77.

Mallalieu, Herbert S.—Ingerson Grocery Company, $109.38.

Perpente, Charles—W. K. Genshelmer, $114.42.

Roebling, Construction Company—J. Machaires, $1,586.49.

Shannon, Sam—M. H. Walton, $204.67.

St. James Building, Inc.—J. R. Thompson, $103.58.

Sicilion, Robert A.—Revillon Freres, $165.37.

Sullivan, Patrick H. & Lawrence Mulligan, ex'rs—J. A. Townsend, $8,794.70.

Smith, Russell A.—Alford J. Walker & Co., Inc., $136.49.

Schwartz, Max—M. Wolpert, $248.51.

Thuebel, Simon H.—Dexter P. Lillie Company, $521.

Thomas, Elizabeth—J. F. Taylor & Co., $104.55.

United Art Glass & Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.—Realty Supervision Company, $132.44.

United Films Plays Company—A. G. Candler, $164.41.

Weitzman, James M.—H. Lamb, $640.65.

In Bronx County.

Cunningham, Joseph—M. Meyer, $30.72.

Carmine Construction Co.—N. Sadowsky, $749.09.

Eidenbach, Conrad—Julius Kessler & Co., $78.12.

Feisch, Samuel—J. Beitcher et al., $64.10.

Hearn, Emanuel—F. C. Hirleman, $139.72.

Herskowitz, Max—Knit Goods Exchange, Inc., $71.36.

Hirsch, John—M. Halpert et al., $82.15.

Stein, Harry—M. L. Geller, $22.72.

Stoed, Joseph—N. Swiatowska, $140.72.

Tripler, Harold B., and John De Mayo—L. Schiraldi, $50.

Verra, John—J. Englander et al., $84.70.

Wolf, Edward—D. Schwarts, $196.90.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Bay Dredging & Contracting Co.—E. A. Ward & Co., June 8, 1915, $1,151.40.

Cohen, Fannie—W. Ottmann, April 5, 1915, $192.55.

Coley, Francis W., and J. Scully—Columbia Bank, Dec. 15, 1914, $108.52.

Grimshaw & Sturges, Inc.—Gary Iron & Steel Co. of N. Y., July 19, 1915, $523.50.

Heck, Edw. L.—P. Licari & Co., Oct. 1, 1914, $157.96.

Humphrey, Oliver, and Thomas A. Ennis—S. Ames, May 28, 1915, $4,569.11.

Jaffe, Lennie and Pinkus—J. Fits, June 25, 1915, $940.61.

Moore, Harrison B., Jr.—R. G. Shepard, Feb. 10, 1913, $106.82.

Marasco, Carmine and

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

William Ziegler, Jr., Buys Another Park Avenue Apartment House—Paterno Brothers Secure Control of West Side Block Front by Purchase of Four Private Dwellings—Amos F. Eno Transfers Big Plot.

A purchase of a new Park Avenue apartment by William Ziegler, Jr., and the closing of a deal whereby Paterno Brothers, the west side operators, acquired the northwest corner of West End Avenue and 103d Street, giving them the ownership of the block front from 103d to 104th Street, brought the realty market yesterday up to a pitch of real activity.

The Park Avenue transaction was not only important from the amount involved, the property being held at $1,250,000, but from the fact that it marks the third high-class apartment investment on that thoroughfare by Mr. Ziegler within the last few months. The recent purchase involves the twelve-story structure at 339 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-fourth Street, on plot 100 by 115, designed by Schwartz & Gross. The building will not be ready for occupancy for a month, but of the thirty-six suites, all but six or seven are rented.

The property was purchased from the Horatio Realty Company, controlled by Samuel A. Herzog, who acquired the site in 1914 from W. Emlen Roosevelt. The house has been under the management of Douglas L. Elliman & Co., and will probably remain so, but the deal was closed through J. Curry Watson and Jesse C. Bennett.

In part payment Mr. Ziegler gave to Mr. Herzog a plot 50 by 100.5 on the south side of Seventy-first Street, adjoining the art gallery section of Henry C. Frick's new home on the Fifth Avenue frontage, and a mortgage of $190,000 on the Eton Hall apartment, 29 and 31 Claremont Avenue. Mr. Ziegler's former Park Avenue purchase was the twelve-story buildings on the southeast corner of Seventy-second Street and the southeast corner of Sixty-first Street.

Paternos Buy West End Avenue Corner.

By acquiring four residences on the northwest corner of West End Avenue and 103d Street, Paterno Brothers, of which Joseph Paterno is President, have rounded out the ownership of the block front. The plots acquired from various owners are 881, 883, 887 and 889 West End Avenue.

The house at 885 when bought by the Paternos last November as a protection to the twelve-story Mentone, built by them two years ago on the 104th Street corner. It covers a plot 100 by 100, and the five old dwellings on the adjoining 103d Street corner cover a plot of similar dimensions.

The deal was closed through Earle & Calhoun.

Amos F. Eno Transfers Big Plot to Mechanics Society.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, of which C. J. Richter is President, took title yesterday to the property at 418 and 420 West Broadway, running through to Thompson Street. On the plot, which has a frontage of fifty feet on each street and a depth of 104 feet, is a five-story building.

This property was transerred to the society by Amos R. Eno for a nominal consideration.

At the offices of the society in West Forty-fourth Street, all information regarding the future disposition of the property was refused.

Investor Buys On Madison Avenue.

An investing client of Leo Hess has purchased from the Simeon Drake Estate, 540 Madison Avenue, a five-story building on a lot 20.5 by 80.6. The structure, which is located on the west side of the avenue, eighty feet south of Fifty-fifth Street, is leased to Nicholas Martin on a net basis for a period of years. It was an all cash transaction.

Sale On Sullivan Street.

Daniel Birdsall & Co., Inc., have sold 120 Sullivan Street, a vacant lot, 25 by 100, located 100 feet south of Prince Street. Charles H. Fisher, Jr., is the owner of record.

Bronx Sales.

Smith & Phelps, in conjunction with Otto Lackmann, have sold for improvement, a plot 50 by 100, situated on the west side of Valentine Avenue, beginning 180 feet south of 192d Street.

Ennis & Sinnott have resold 2,978 Perry Avenue, a three-story dwelling on lot 25 by 94, in the Bedford Park section of the Bronx. Arnold, Byrne & Baumann were the brokers.

Isadore M. Levy, as President of the Isadorem Realty Company, has purchased from the estate of W. Solomon, 785 Tinton Avenue, a five-story tenement on a plot 45 by 100.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Associates have sold fifteen lots on the south side of Fifty-fourth Street, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, forming a plot 300 by 100, to the Innovation Improvement Company, who will improve the property at once with fifteen one-family brick dwellings. Also 35 St. Felix Street, a three-story and basement brick dwelling on a lot 20 by 70, to Charles E. Vail through M. E. Fulcher Company, broker.

Frederick Fox & Co. have sold for the Montrose Realty Company, 750 Georgia Avenue, to F. Beretz.

Staten Island.

P. G. Ullman, Jr., of the Princess Bay Realty Company has sold for Mrs. Depew her house and plot in Princess Bay to Mrs. Mary Olsen of Manhattan, who will occupy the premises.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold at Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, two lots on the corner of Fairview Avenue and Myrtle Avenue to W. R. Carpenter; two lots on Grove Place to Mrs. R. W. Van Tassell of New York City; one lot to Professor W. Kohn of Columbia University, who already owns Nepperhan property; two lots on Morningside Road to H. J. Kastle; two lots on Myrtle Avenue to H. T. Valentine, and one lot in addition to his plot of three lots on High Terrace, to J. W. Parker of New York City.

A Recent Buyer.

M. Bayard Brown is the buyer of the two apartment houses known as the Medford South and the Barryhome, occupying the block front on the east side of Broadway, between 163d and 164th Streets, sold by the Hall-Berwin Corporation about a week ago.

Private Dwellings Leased.

The Houghton Company has leased for Dr. Frederick De Sola Mendes the four-story and basement dwelling 140 West Eightieth Street to Melvina Arnold.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for the West Sixtieth Street Realty Company the three-story and basement dwelling 35 West Sixtieth Street to Louise Wolfert.

Folsom Brothers, Inc., have leased for Mary E. Cuming, through H. T. Gurney, the four-story and basement house 7 East Ninth Street for two years to Gustavus T. Kirby, for his own occupancy.

Porter & Co. have leased for Henry J. Webster to Henry Van Praag the three-story dwelling at 169 West 126th Street.

$100,000 Building for Arms Company.

Plans have been filed at Bloomfield, N. J., by the International Arms and Fuse Company for the construction of a one-story iron and steel factory building, 184 by 525, to be erected on Grove Street, along the Orange branch of the Erie Railroad. Francisco & Jacobus, the engineers, have estimated the cost at $100,000.

Apartment Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., have leased a large apartment in the new building at 893 Park Avenue, corner of Eighty-fourth Street, for Bing & Bing to John McHugh, of Sioux City, Iowa. Also an apartment in the new building at 45 East Sixty-second Street, adjoining the new Colony Club structure, to Sherburne Prescott.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the E. A. L. Fark Avenue Company, in its new apartment house at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-first Street, a suite of fourteen rooms and four baths to L. A. Hamilton. The apartment leased is the last one of the larger corner apartments vacant, all having now been rented before the house is ready for occupancy.

Commercial Leases.

Corn & Co. have leased for the Hotel Operating Associates the corner store in the Hotel Breslin, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, to the Brodil Luggage Shop for a short term.

Nelson, Lee & Green, Inc., have leased for Fernando Wood, who recently purchased 17 West Forty-fourth Street, the entire twelfth floor to C. N. Hammond, wholesale dealer in feathers, for five years at an aggregate rental of over $25,000.

Royal Scott Gulden has leased the store at 9 East Forty-ninth Street for Charles Brown to Close Costume Company and A. Guglielmo; also two stores at 41 to 43 East Forty-fourth Street to Joseph Wessman, and the store in 12 West Forty-seventh to Mme. Blanche, milliner.

RESULTS AT AUCTION

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

118th St, 382 West, s s, 154 ft e of Morningside Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; adjourned to July 27.

119th St, 517 to 523 West, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11, six-story apartment-house; adjourned to July 22.

Amsterdam Av, 206 and 208, w s, 60.5 ft n of 60th St, 40x65, units, bldg.; M. A. Cudlipp against Kodak Theatre, Inc., et al; M. F. Johnson, attorney; M. S. Coan, referee; due on judgment, $39,225.82; taxes, &c., $1,837.14; to the plaintiff, for $30,000.

106th St, 332 East, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; Richele Podesta against J. G. Andriachio et al.; Wessels Ryerson, attorney; D. G. McConnell, referee; due on judgment, $15,-385.74; taxes, &c., $151.55; to the plaintiff, for $9,000.

122d St, 327 East, n s, 298 ft w of 1st Av, 37x100.11, three-story loft building and one-story extension; New York Savings Bank against C. Kline et al.; A. A. Dutton, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due on judgment, $10,900.87; taxes, &c., $687.95; to the plaintiff, for $10,000.

By Henry Brady.

22d St, 140 to 144 West, s s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 62.6x98.9, twelve-story loft and store building; Postal Life Insurance Co. against Ritaro Realty Co. et al.; C. C Lockwood, attorney; J. C. Halpin, referee; due on judgment,$268,403.15; taxes, &c., $7,732.76; to the plaintiff, for $270,000.

99th St, 114 and 116 West, s s, 207 ft w of Columbus Av, 42x100.11, five-story flat; E. H. Rousquet et al., executors, against Luciano Giuliani et al.; Atwater & C., attorneys; H. W. Unger, referee; due on judgment, $19,752.54; taxes, &c., $2,114.20; to the plaintiff, for $42,000.

115th St, 111 West, n s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 25x103.3, three-story tenement and three-story rear tenement; Corn Exchange Bank against Ensign Realty Co. et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; W. F. Schoen, referee; due on judgment, $26,110.17; taxes, &c., $231.20; to the plaintiff, for $18,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

27th St, 334 to 342 East, s s, 95 ft w of 1st Av, 130x197.6 to 36th St (331 to 339) x125x 24.9x100 to 1st Av x74x100x24.8x5x74.1, three and four story factory; Bowery Savings Bank against Bellevue Realty Corporation et al., (Action 1;) Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; W. F. Clare, referee; due on judgment, $160,174.52; taxes, &c., $19,987.79; to the plaintiff, for $175,000.

26th St, 329 East, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9, five-story factory; Bowery Savings Bank against Bellevue Realty Corporation et al., (Action 2;) Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; W. F. Clare, referee; due on judgment, $16,066.20; taxes, &c., $1,119.95; to the plaintiff, for $15,000.

Mott St, 284, e s, 50.8 ft s of Houston St, 25x 80.10, five-story tenement and stores; David Israel against Pietro Alvino, executor and trustee, et al.; I. J. Danziger, attorney; J. T. Ryan, referee; due on judgment, $4,516.30; taxes, &c., $2,492.03; subject to first mortgage of $22,000; to the plaintiff, for $24,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Hester St, 2s, n s, 75.2 ft w of Suffolk St, 25x100.3, four-story tenement and store and two-story rear building; Sarah Werbeiovsky against Rebecca Lasky, individually and as administratrix, et al.; H. S. & C. G. Bachrach, attorneys; William Klein, referee; partition; to Samuel Small, for $20,500.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

9th St, 628 East, s s, 208 ft e of Avenue C, 27.6x93.11, five-story tenement; J. I. Donley against M. A. Franklin et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; Abraham Benedict, referee; due on judgment, $11,892.48; taxes, &c., $961.10; subject to a prior mortgage of $22,500; to the plaintiff, for $34,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Clinton Av, e s, 182 ft n of 61st St, 65x150; vacant; adjourned to Aug. 3.

By James L. Wells Company.

Decatur Av, w s, 120.5 ft s of 205th St, 50x 100, vacant; Smith Williamson against Abraham Cahn et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; C. E. Moore, referee; due, $2,520.27; taxes, &c., $65; to the plaintiff, for $1,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Longfellow Av, e s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 25x107.6x26.10x100, vacant; to the plaintiff, for $500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

119th St, 10 East, s s, 141.8 ft e of 5th Av, 15.7x100.11, three-story dwelling; C. M. Child et al., trustees, against Margo Gordon et al.; Samuel Riker, Jr., attorney; Richard Steel, referee; due, $8,201.27; taxes, &c., $429.87.

Amsterdam Av, 2,107, e s, 75 ft n of 164th St, 25x100, four-story tenement and stores; M. J. Mondorf against Arthur Otten et al.; W. F. Clare, attorney; Hal Bell, referee; due, $11,152.51; taxes, &c., $818.45.

By Henry Brady.

Division St, 261-3, s s, 128.6 ft e of Montgomery St, 41x42, two and three story tenements and stores; Metropolitan Savings Bank against A. L. Young et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; George W. Simpson, referee; due, $17,332.47; taxes, &c., $1,033.44.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Jerome Av, e s, 189.1 ft n of 172d St, 37.8x 30.7x21.11, gore, vacant; E. L. Brown against William Seitz et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. J. Silver, referee; due, $462.45; taxes, &c., $126.

By J. H. Mayers.

Interior parcel at a point 52.5 ft w of Townsend Av, x — 172d, 25x50; A. R. Crossin against William Seitz et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; R. N. Souffront, referee; due, $454.46; taxes, &c., $317.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

6th Av, s e corner of 11th St, for a six-story tenement and store, 24.5x90; Leonard Weill Construction Co., 128 Broadway, owner; Groenberg & Leuchtag, 305 5th Av, architects; cost, $85,000.

Edgecomb Av, s e corner of 139th St, for a five-story tenement, 72.11x76.4; 114th St. and 7th Av. Construction Co., 1,884 7th Av., owner; Groenberg & Leuchtag, architects; cost, $50,000.

Edgecomb Av, e s, 18.11 ft n of 138th St, for a five-story tenement, 90x71; same owner; same architect; cost, $60,000.

123d St, 439 East, for a two-story workshop, 37.6x25; L. H. Hemmerdinger, 960 Beck St, owner; C. J. Itzel, 847 Freeman St, architect; cost, $2,000.

St. Nicholas Place, s e corner of 150th St, for a one-story garage, 18x24; H. W. Lloyd, premises, owner; G. J. Hardway, 847 5th Av, architect; cost, $700.

Washington Av, s w corner of 169th St, for a three-story brick store and flats, 52x93.5; Irving Levy, 119 West 23d St, owner; Groenberg & Leuchtag, 305 5th Av, architects; cost, $35,000.

Gillespie Av, e s, 105.77, 105.99 ft n of Coddington Av, for a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21x40; Margaret Berrian, 2,167 Glebe Av, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Gillespie Av, e s, 180.99 ft n of Coddington Av, for a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21x40; Samuel A. Berrian, 3,612 MacIay Av, owner; Anton Pirner, architect; cost, $3,000.

Boston Road, s e corner of Wilkins Av, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 50.5x 103.8; Av. St. John and Fox St. Corporation, Elias Lapin, 661 Tinton Av, Treasurer, owners; Andrew J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $85,000. $5,000

Fordham Road, s e corner of Elm Place, for a one-story brick store and market, 159.4x 86.6; Elm Holding Co., Wolf Burland, 807 Westchester Av, President, owners; Frankfort & Kirchner, 880 Westchester Av, architects; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Items Under $5,000 Omitted.

55th St, 60 East, to a four-story dwelling, J. A. Hawes, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

56th St, 76 East, to a four-story dwelling; same owner; same architect; cost, $5,000.

64th St, 115 East, to a three-story and basement dwelling; Dr. J. J. Moorhead, 301 East 89th St, owner; Mulliken & Moeller, 103 Park Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JULY 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner 176th St, 199.11x 100; Moses J. Stroock, referee, to Helen M. O'Brien, 1 West 85th St, July 19, (mtg $205,000;) attorney, John P. O'Brien, Room 1,500, Municipal Building.....$20,200

AVENUE A, w s, 120.4 ft s of 71st St, 25x 100; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, May 27.....$100

AVENUE B, n e corner of 16th St, 42x98; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

AVENUE D, s e corner of 8th St, 25x75; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

CORTLANDT ST, 55, s s, 79.7 ft e of West St, 22x57.10x22x58; Cortlandt St, 87, s s, 59 ft e of West St, 20.10x58x20.4x58; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

EAST BROADWAY, 165, s s, 26.1x100; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

GOERCK ST, n w s, 75 ft n e of Grand St, 25x75; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

HENRY ST, 214, s s, 70.7 ft e of Clinton St, 23.7x100; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.$100

LEWIS ST, 53, w s, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St., all liens, May 27.....$100

MADISON AV, 1,027, e s, 17.7 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70; Irving Washburn, referee, to Adam Moran, 2,605 21st Av, Brooklyn, July 14; attorney, C. P. Latting, 34 Pine St.$9,800

PLEASANT AV, s e corner 120th St, 40x100; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

RUTGERS ST, 9, e s, 25x104.6; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

SUFFOLK ST, w s, 250.10 ft s of Rivington St, 25.1x100; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

WALKER ST, 21, s s, 225.8 ft e of West Broadway, 25x100; Lewis S. Burchard, referee, to Julia M. Love et al., 420 Riverside Drive, July 19; attorneys, Edwards & P., 31 Nassau St.....

WEST BROADWAY, 418-20, w s, 27.6 ft s of Prince St, 50x164.3 to e s of Thompson St, 50x164.11; Amos T. Eno to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, 16-24 West 44th St, June 15 .....$1

1ST AV, w s, 25 ft s of 104th St, 75.10x100.3; Frank Frankel to Bloomfield Realty Co., 49 Loew Av, July 8; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$1

2D AV, 2,207, w s, 50.7 ft n of 113th St, 25.2x100; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St.....$100

5TH AV, s e corner of 131st St, 33.11x—; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

5TH AV, 2,130, e s, 50.5 ft s of 131st St, 16.6x75; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.$1

5TH AV, 2,130, e s, 33.11 ft s of 131st St, 16.6x75; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27 .....$100

7TH AV, n e corner of 131st St, 199.10x125; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

7TH ST, 159 East, n s, 103 ft e of Avenue B, 20x49.7x21.6x41.9; Meyer Jarmulowsky Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

12TH ST, 537 East, n s, 25x103.3; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

40TH ST, 117 and 119 West, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5; John I. Teany et al. to Forster Realty Co., 724 5th Av, (mtg $70,-000,) July 19; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

65TH ST, s s, 82 ft e of 2d Av, 18x79; Kate F. O'Meara to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, July 15, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, J. Sharum, 170 Broadway.....$1

96TH ST: 111 East, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27; address, 261 Broadway.....$100

100TH ST, 411 East, n s, 211.3 ft e of 1st Av, 37.1x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

102D ST, s s, 375 ft w of 1st Av, 74.11x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

107TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of 1st Av, 50x63.5; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27; address, 261 Broadway.....$100

111TH ST, n s, 63.6 ft w of Park Av, 38.3x 100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27 .....$100

115TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Home St, s s, 110.2 ft e of Union Av, 113.1x 99.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

117TH ST, 438 and 440 East, s s, 201.10 ft w of Pleasant Av, 37.10x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

117TH ST, 442 and 444 East, s s, 165 ft w of Pleasant Av, 36.10x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

117TH ST, 428 to 432 East, s s, 294 ft e of 1st Av, runs s 100.11 x e 43.5 x n — x w 0.5 x n — to street x w 43 to beginning; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

118TH ST, 431.4 ft e of Pleasant Av, 21.9x 100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27; address, 261 Broadway.....$100

119TH ST, 437 and 439 East, n s, 213 ft e of Pleasant Av, 37.6x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St.....$100

119TH ST, 433 and 435 East, n s, 250.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 37.6x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowski to Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

122D ST, 322 East, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; 122d St, 320 East, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x114.3; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

137TH ST, 215-217 East, n s, 172.9 ft e of 3d Av, 32x99.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27 .....$100

126TH ST, 205 to 213 East, n s, 92.9 ft e of 3d Av, 80x99.11; M. Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

130TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs s 99.11x w 133.4x n 78.4x n e — to street x e 130.5 to beginning; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

136TH ST, 25 West, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 37.6x99.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, May 27.....$100

137TH ST, 39 West, n s, 362.6 ft w of 5th Av, 37.6x99.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

137TH ST, n s, 335 ft w of 6th Av, 37.6x 99.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27, $100

137TH ST, 244 West, n s, 471 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; City Real Estate Co. to Lillian F. Tucker, 149 West 127th St, (mtg $8,000,) B. & S., all liens, July 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$100

151ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Emma A. Mayhew to Realty and Commercial Co., 30 Church St, July 6; attorneys, Hillquit & L., 30 Church St.....$1

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, n e corner of 192d St, 107.3x 230.6; Jennie Halpert to Max Halpert, West 181st St, Jan. 14, 1914; attorney, Harry I. Cohen, 51 Chambers St.....$100

FORDHAM AV, s w corner of 171st St, 25x 100; Charles Meyer to Katharine Meyer, 2,465 Grand Av, (mtg $22,000,) July 19; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.$1

FRANKLIN AV, 1,068 and 1,070, e s, 55.4x 201.9; Philar Realty Co., Inc., to Henrietta Zadek, 562 West 113th St, (mtg $47,250,) May 27; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$100

PLOT begins at centre line of block between Shakespeare and Boscobel Avs, 100 ft e of Shakespeare Av x 175.5 ft n of 169th St, runs n 25 x e 100.1 to w s of Boscobel Av, 1 s 50 x w 100.1 x n 25; Bell Realty and Construction Co., Inc., to Louise Auerbach, 235 West 13th St, July 16; attorney, S. J. Loeb, 19 Cedar St.....$1

STEBBINS AV, s e s, 41 ft n s of 167th St, 62.6x19x61.2x65; Benjamin F. Gerdin, referee, to George Ringler & Co., 203 East 92d St, July 15; attorneys, Phillips, M. & W., 51 Chambers St.....$50 over mortgage

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 167th St, 150x 118.1 to Bronx Av x153.3x149.9; William R. Willcox et al., executors, &c., to Wardwin Co., Inc., 20 Vesey St, July 12; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$22,500

170TH ST, 580 East, s s, 17.4x109.8; Benjamin F. Gerding, referee, to George Ringler & Co., 203 East 92d St, June 1; attorneys, Phillips, M. & W., 51 Chambers St..

$50 over mortgage

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROAD ST, 44, w s, 20.4x162; Wall Street Journal Building Co. to Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, prior mtg $350,000, due May 17, 1915, 6 p. c.; July 16; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$175,000

BROAD ST, 42, w s, 21x—; Wall Street Journal Building Co. to Charles de Rham and another, Philipstown, N. Y., prior mtg $250,-000, due May 17, 1915, 4½ p. c., July 16; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St..$275,000

BROOME ST, s w corner of Ludlow St, 25x 87.6; Copan Realty Corporation et al. to Theresa Samuels, 71 West 116th St., June 30, due as per bond; attorney, L. Wernig, 42 Broadway.....$5,000

MADISON AV, e s, 17.7 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x20; Adam Moran to Julia M. Haskell, Skaneateles, N. Y., July 14, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Charles P. Latting, 34 Pine St.....$9,800

WASHINGTON ST, 17 and 19, e s, 198.4 ft n of Battery Place, 45.8x62.4x irregular; Walter A. Burke and another to Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, July 19, due Aug. 1, 1918; attorneys, Miller, E., L. & T., 80 Broadway $23,000

8TH AV, e s, 74 ft n of 25th St, 24.8x100; William S. McCotter to John G. Davis, 261 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, July 19, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Foster & N., 61 Broadway.....$7,500

40TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 50x98.9; One Hundred and Forty-nine East Fortieth Street Corporation to Akron Building Co., 119 West 40th St, July 14, due March 1, 1916, 6 p. c.....$110,000

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, w s, 70.10 ft n of 180th St, 25.1x65; Gaetano Pagano to Eugene Salvatore, 246 West 129th St, July 12, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $800

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 113.2 ft s of 160th St, 40.6x101.6; Ebling Co. to Stephen D. Pringle at Villa Pringle, Biarritz, France, July 19, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $7,500

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 73.2 ft s of 160th St, 40x101.6; same to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, July 19, 5 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$25,000

FULTON ST, e s, 190 ft n Becker Av, 40x125; Giovina Minutillo, 760 E 224 St to John Bussing, 205 East Lincoln Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; July 12, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John Bussing Jr., 205 East Lincoln Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....$2,500

LOT 74, map, 107 lots Hudson Park; Biaggio Dina et al. to Ebling Brewing Co, 760 St. Ann's Av.; July 1, demand; attorney, E. Cuna, 741 Broadway.....$2,500

WALTON AV, s e corner 177th; 125x75; Mary J. Price to National Holding Co, 369 East 149th prior mtg, $9,500, June 26, due &c as per bond; attorney, R. H. Bergmann, 3,219 3d Av.....$6,000

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 167th St, 150x 118.1 to Brook Av x 153.3x149.9; Wardwin Co., Inc. to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, July 19, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$12,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to William R. Willcox, trustee, 635 Park Av, prior mtg $12,500, July 19, 3 years; attorney, same. $7,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 84, s store floor and basement; Rosalie Hessein to Hy. M. Baumoehl, 88 Amsterdam Av, 5 years from May 1, 1914, $900

PARK AV, 1,172-78, and 986 St. 74 East, all; Female Academy of Sacred Heart to Simon Sindeband and another, 74 East 93d St, 5 years from July 1, 1915; attorneys, Deering & D., 135 Broadway.....$5,800

PIER New No. 13, North River, wharf property and land under water, containing 15,981 sq ft; The City of New York to Howard Carroll and another, executors and trustees of John B. Starin, 4 East 64th St, 10 years from date of completion of extension to Pier New No. 13; attorney, Corporation Counsel.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, all; 27½ per sq ft Frannie Hankel to Bloomfield Realty Co., 49 Loew Av, July 8; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$1

2D AV, 2,207, w s, 50.7 ft n of 113th St, 25.2x100; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St.....$100

5TH AV, s e corner of 131st St, 33.11x—; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

5TH AV, 2,130, e s, 50.5 ft s of 131st St, 16.6x75; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.$1

5TH AV, 2,130, e s, 33.11 ft s of 131st St, 16.6x75; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27 .....$100

7TH AV, n e corner of 131st St, 199.10x125; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

7TH ST, 159 East, n s, 103 ft e of Avenue B, 20x49.7x21.6x41.9; Meyer Jarmulowsky Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

12TH ST, 537 East, n s, 25x103.3; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

40TH ST, 117 and 119 West, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5; John I. Teany et al. to Forster Realty Co., 724 5th Av, (mtg $70,-000,) July 19; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

65TH ST, s s, 82 ft e of 2d Av, 18x79; Kate F. O'Meara to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, July 15, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, J. Sharum, 170 Broadway.....$1

96TH ST: 111 East, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27; address, 261 Broadway.....$100

100TH ST, 411 East, n s, 211.3 ft e of 1st Av, 37.1x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

102D ST, s s, 375 ft w of 1st Av, 74.11x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

107TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of 1st Av, 50x63.5; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27; address, 261 Broadway.....$100

111TH ST, n s, 63.6 ft w of Park Av, 38.3x 100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27 .....$100

115TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Home St, s s, 110.2 ft e of Union Av, 113.1x 99.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

117TH ST, 438 and 440 East, s s, 201.10 ft w of Pleasant Av, 37.10x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

117TH ST, 442 and 444 East, s s, 165 ft w of Pleasant Av, 36.10x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

117TH ST, 428 to 432 East, s s, 294 ft e of 1st Av, runs s 100.11 x e 43.5 x n — x w 0.5 x n — to street x w 43 to beginning; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

118TH ST, 431.4 ft e of Pleasant Av, 21.9x 100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27; address, 261 Broadway.....$100

119TH ST, 437 and 439 East, n s, 213 ft e of Pleasant Av, 37.6x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St.....$100

119TH ST, 433 and 435 East, n s, 250.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 37.6x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowski to Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

122D ST, 322 East, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; 122d St, 320 East, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x114.3; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

137TH ST, 215-217 East, n s, 172.9 ft e of 3d Av, 32x99.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27 .....$100

126TH ST, 205 to 213 East, n s, 92.9 ft e of 3d Av, 80x99.11; M. Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

130TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs s 99.11x w 133.4x n 78.4x n e — to street x e 130.5 to beginning; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corp., 37 Liberty St, all liens, May 27.....$100

136TH ST, 25 West, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 37.6x99.11;

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW
(c) This character means versus or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:
Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.
General motions on July 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.
Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.
Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.
DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J., Room 235, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.
Discharges: W. J. McDermott, Albert J. Macola, W. F. & T. J. Mac-Donnell, Frank E. Benjamin, Rosener & Rosenberg, Louis Cohen, Samuel Kleiner, Charles Sternstein, Shane & Scher, Andrew Greis, Albert Lee, Theresa Abelson, Barnett Leeder, Victor Babell, Anthony Kelly, Herbert Cockshaw, Samuel Greenberg, Eugene M. Heimerdinger, Leopold H. Geis, Grove Straw Hat Mfg Co., Tower Const Co., Frank A. Grippone, Israel Shapiro, Henry S. Manning, Under objection: Charles O. Tobias, Leo Goldberg.
Michael T. Rovatsos, Louis Horowitz, Maurice Altman.
Adjourned cases: Isaac Heilman, Schnapp & Nass, H. & N. Citron.
Involuntary case: Petition Samuel A. Krulewitch.
Motions: A. P. Forlstein, Larsen Mach Co., T. G. Gaylord, Margaret Mulhall, Leopold Hammell, A. O. Lawrence, E. B. Hart, N. Quiler & Co., S. J. Singer & Sons, Weingart & Weschler, Max Shenkow, W. F. McClelland, Abraham Goldstein, James T. Wood, Adolf Mandel, Celia Schaeter, Joseph L. Solmon, Alco Waist Mfg Co., R. C. Thomas & Son.
DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, C. J.—Room 433, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.
U S Bermudez, U S Hoffman Co, Murino, Sauer, Florida Ry, McGuirl, NY, NH & H R R, Petersilge, N Y, S & W R R, Mowickel, Smith, Simms Mfg Co, Porter S S Co, Brooks & Co, Bencomono, Plantan, Gedney, Royal Mail S P Co, Steam Tug Morristown, N Y Investors Corp, Cohn, Wurtzel, Whitman, Flanagan, N Y, Bevilacqua, Driscoll, Re Lionello Perera Co, Friedman, Lopez, Storage, &c, Co, Donaher, Thompson, Hellnes, Hitchins, Tempest, Western Elec Co, E. Comstock & Co, Monypeny, Dixey, A. H. Woods Prod Co, CNY, Mirsky, Kennealy, Mass Fire, &c, Ins Co, Esperanza Sugar Co, Rosenthal, Same, Peil, Shalek, Getter Brew Co, Hart, Walsh, Macaluso, Strowski & Konop Co, R & L Co, Mets, Hasbrouck, Am Temperance & I Assn, Freeman, Bronx Nat Bank, Walsh, Rubenstein, Quinlan, Lyons, Gotham Silk Hosiery Co, Landsy Bros, Helperthausen, Re Claremont Elec, &c, Co.
Beirman, Axis Banco, Herzog, Badenhausen, Neenan Elev Co et al, Ridder et al, Coleman et al, Palmer, Boehringer et al, Boehringer et al, Eldred, Vine, Re Frances Disseaux, Re Seroes Lien, Swaine & Wort, Levin, Nissenbaum, Schilowsky, Schilowsky, Anderson, Hertz, Weis & Zerweck, Geisler, Hall, Auger et al, Levey, Waller, Boettcher et al, Kunitsky, Kunitsky.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.
PART IV.—Recess.
PARTS III, V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate: Charles F Pfander, George M Smith, Mary Carny, Susan V Baker, Anna Tonjann.
Mary Tone, Henry Rayer, Wm B Franke, James A Bennett, Carrie M Whitcomb, Maria A Tregeser.
TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Goldstein, Sandrowitz, Marcus, Bunkin Coat, &c, Co, Rainey, Moyse, Alhambra Garage, Wupperman, Saks & Co, Hutchinson Shirt Co, Hughes, Levinsky & Zisser, Weiss, 471 Park Av, Hollander.
Royal Furniture Co, Jacobi, Myers, Gray, Horowitz, Telger, Speiser, Stern, Fersch, Linder, Wilbath Rty Co, Crystal & Son, Lurich, Curley, Lorson, Murphy Lamp Grecco, Gillespie, Sondheimer, Wichfeld.
PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—White, Chambers—John Kirkland Clark, Crossin, Woolf—Jerome F. Donovan.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Wheelihan—Richard J. D. Keating.
SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Potomac Ins. Co.—Kelly—Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve.
SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—West Side Savings Bank, St. John's Park Realty Co, Cl.—Alfred J. Talley.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Lester J. Saul, Russian Transport & Ins. Co.—Wm. H. Kinnear.
SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Louis Lee Wolf, Ross Reilly—Herbert J. Goodwin. Estate of Thomas Suffern, Isaac Kleinfeld—Samuel Goldschicker, Metropolitan Sav. Bank, Margaret R. Mulvany—Robert J. O'Donnell.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to July 27, 1915.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendars.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estates of: Katharina Strenglein, Thekla Federhart, Hyman Auerbach, Conrad Miller.
Wills for probate: C M M Hissenbuttel.
TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Gordon Int R T Co.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Fowler, Pitkowsky—Hal Bell. Re Cooper—Arthur N. Giegerich. Re Cohen—Arthur N. Giegerich.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re Vaughn, Clark, Int R T Co, Weeks, Same, Buchman, Same, Pugliese, A B See Elec Elev Co, Cahill, Bell, Patterson, Mitsui & Co, Robertson, Mount & Robertson, Loeffler, Bell, Balmetzski, Houston Rest Co, Grankofsky, Met Tobacco Co, Tunison, B'way-Park Place Co, N Y Investors Corp, Cohn, Wurtzel, Wurtzel, Whitman, Kovner, Flanagan, N Y, Bevilacqua, Same, Driscoll, Hecht, Re Lionello Perera Co, Friedman, Spiro, Lopez, Washington Storage, &c, Co, Donaher, Kenny, Thompson, Heinze, Hitchins, Tempest, Western Elec Co, E. Comstock & Co, Monypeny, Monypeny, Dixey, A. H. Woods Prod Co, CNY, Mirsky, Kennealy, Mass Fire, &c, Ins Co, Esperanza Sugar Co, Rosenthal, Same, Peil, Shalek, Getter Brew Co, Hart, Walsh, Macaluso, Strowski & Konop Co, R & L Co, Mets, Hasbrouck, Am Temperance & I Assn, Freeman, Bronx Nat Bank, Walsh, Walsh, Rubenstein, Quinlan, Lyons, Gotham Silk Hosiery Co, Landsy Bros, Helperthausen, Re Claremont Elec, &c, Co.
Fox, Peacock, Wright, Wright, Winkler, Winkler, Tompkins Kind Marble Co, Fucigusa, Carroll, Int R T Co, Dymand, Same, McMahon, Same, (2), Papirman, Same, Bloom, Bloom, Lurich, Curley, Furze, CNY, Stenack, Franks, Re Liposo Co, Archer, Lewinthal, Sharkey, Int R T Co, Ewing, Same, Byers, Same, Wilde, Same, Bayer, Ward, Barber, Waddell, Silverstein, Silverstein, Waldman, Waldman, Re Norton, (Metzer.), Graeber, Swartwout, Solomun, Wacker, Lieberman, Lieberman, Kenyeresse, Kenyeresse, Neher, Neher, Graeber, Swartwout, Diehl, Dock Const Co, Howard, Nodell, Sieber, Sieber, Fleitman, Northern Bank of N Y, John Forsythe Co, Tribuno Assoc'n, Re Phoenix Ingraham, Littler, Jaffe, Stewart & Co, Tribune Association, Pines, Townshend, Burnell, Levy, Curnen, Otten, (2), Otis Litho Co, Wintz, Tepper, Tepper, Re Inst of Educ, Trav Koves, Freed, Perry, Perry, Austin Nichols Co, Manhattan Ry, Harris, Baker, Pakas, De Voe, De Vito, Festa, Re Knapp & French, May Ward, Columbia Amuse Co, Clapp, Colbura.
Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.
HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 50 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.
Far Rockaway.—Nellson Av.; corner plot; terms to suit. T 89 Times.

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Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Mannattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HASKIN, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

WILL YOU BUY A NICE HOUSE at East Orange, splendidly located, at a Big Bargain—in fact, a Sacrifice? Urgent need of cash in my business necessitates it. Corner house, 9 rooms, with beautiful lawn, 50x100; ample room for garages; only couple minutes' walk from Grove St. station of the Lackawanna R. R.; worth $15,000; only small first mortgage of $5,000, at 5 per cent.; an unusual opportunity to secure a desirable property at a real sacrifice owing to business reverses. Write or call on Owner, Room 206, 26 Cortlandt St., New York.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE.
From August to May 1, attractive 7-room house, oak floors, steam heat, every improvement, near station, great elevation, best section, $35 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

New Colonial stucco (marble finish) 8-room dwelling; large living room, fireplace, attractive dining room; hardwood finish; strictly modern; large plot, fruit; 40 minutes out; high, healthy; $5,500; terms arranged. Siebenmann, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE.
Practically new, 1 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern, A1 condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500. Five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity. $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford houses and bungalows, $100 cash; $25 to $30 monthly covers princ. and int.; 7 rooms, sewer, hardwood floor, steam heat, open fireplace, sleeping porch; $3,000 up; near station. Com'tn, 1049; a few for rent. Cranford Estates, 29 Liberty St., New York.

The money you are paying for rent will buy you one or our handsome cottages at Westfield or Fanwood; why not be your own landlord? Call or write for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Splendid property in beautiful Princeton for sale at a bargain. Lock Drawer E, Princeton, N. J.

AT RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY.
Free lists of houses rent, sale. Full information Boosters, Box 57, Rutherford.

Big Farm, suited to alfalfa and potatoes, on macadam road, near two stations. $68 per acre. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 855 Times Downtown.

Little farm; dwelling 7 rooms; all improvements; $25. Call Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—To rent large, roomy house or bungalow; extra large living room; good plumbing and heating facilities; situated within walking distance good golf links; preferably near water Long Island or Westchester; within easy commuting distance New York; state full particulars when available, rental, &c. T 84 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Adirondack Camp to Rent for Season.
Beautiful camp on Upper Saranac Lake, completely furnished; main house, guest cottage, boathouse, with belvedere; servants' quarters, laundry; launch; coal, wood, and ice; one night's journey from New York; telephone and telegraph connections; two mails daily; provision men come daily; accommodations for ten in family and four servants; tents if desired; ideal for house parties; rent for season. For price and further information address Box Z 369 Times Annex.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
in connection with
STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN.
Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

For rent from Oct. 1, 1915, to Sept. 1, 1916, a comfortably furnished house of ten rooms and two baths, pleasantly located, excellent neighborhood; convenient to schools; 5 minutes to Park St. Station, Erie R. R., Upper Montclair, N. J.; references exchanged. Address P. O. Box 1936, N. Y. City.

Large house, handsomely furnished; bath; opposite lake; New Hampshire; fishing, boating; fine trees; 17 acres; garage, stable; very moderate. Madison, 190 Claremont Av.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Elegantly furnished house; reasonable. Phone 1176 Coney Island.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLLTOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Desirable desk room, telephone, and stenographic service; reasonable. Room 1,207, 432 4th Av.

Stores with living rooms, principal corner, opposite school, $10; good place for any line business. Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 500 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester, N 60 Times.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.
HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 50 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.
Far Rockaway.—Nellson Av.; corner plot; terms to suit. T 89 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Mannattan.
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Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y. 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7846.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach Ln.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Party needing $50 will sacrifice 2 Jamaica lots, 2 minutes from station and 2 blocks from trolley, for $190 each; genuine bargain. C. Owner, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Apartments to Let

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 28 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $90 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.
with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 8970.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 99th St., near Broadway. 2-3 Rooms Bath, & I Room & Bath, $25 up. Kitchenette, $30-$45 up; SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

At Riverside Drive and 84th, (north corner, 120.)—Eight, ten all light outside rooms; beautifully furnished; to let for two or more months; reduced rent. Call, address Stewart.

62 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.
Luxuriously furnished 8-room apartment, with bath; Central Park West, at 92d St.; $50 a month. C 10 Times Annex.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 5 and 5 West 104th.

85th St., 258 West.—Four and six room apartments; piano, silver, linen. O'Brien.

19 West 9th St.—Four delightful apartments; 2 furnished; attractive Summer rates.

79th, 175 West.—Will let nice apartment; large rooms. Phone Schuyler 7109.

Corner, southwest exposure; Summer. 840 West End Av. George A. Kelly, mornings.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Thirty cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

East Side.

4 ROOM APARTMENTS, $20-$23.
Large, airy rooms, latest improvements. S. W. CORNER 182D ST. & 3D AV.

THE CLEVELAND.
126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Lenox Av., 342, near 125th subway.—Five rooms; bath, hot water, steam heat; $22.

West Side.

9 WEST 91ST ST.
Near Park; 8 rooms and bath; 2 toilets; elevator house; $980 to $960.
BROADWAY. REMCO. 98TH ST.
Phone 1300 Riverside.

THE LANGHAM.
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

611 WEST 136TH ST.,
New Riverside Drive,
4-6 rooms and bath.....$40-$50
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

THE BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 85TH.
Apartments from 4 rooms and bath to 8 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $900 to $1,500. Telephone Schuyler 4774.

$55-$65; at 91st St. subway; 2,465-2,469 Broadway; 6-room elevator apartments; all improvements. Apply supt., or tel. John 2429.

317 West 121st St.—Seven large, all outside rooms, private hall; modern improvements; concessions. Only $37-$40.

97th St., 308 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern, elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $35 to $70.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 ,and one at $60.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths. $2,500 and up.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 43 WEST.—Excellent neighborhood; nicely furnished rooms; table the best; first-class service; Summer rates. Phone Bryant 2563.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; attractive rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electric light; also smaller room.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 253 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; individual table; $10 up.

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; subway, elevated; Summer rates.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

79th, 114 West, Nerece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with or without board; private baths; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; good, generous table; ideal location; electricity.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; baths; modern improvements; reservation for coming season.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable two, three; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Magnificent second floor front room; private bath; meals; service; appointments of unusual excellence; attractive terms.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large and small; private bath; electricity; reference.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 53 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

118TH, 660 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms with bath; single, en suite; table guests.

114TH, 508 WEST, (Apt. 42.)—Private Jewish family; large room, adjoining bath, for two.

149TH, 544 WEST, Near Broadway Subway.—Beautiful Riverside; nicest, coolest, healthiest section; "Audubon"; bright, cool rooms, good board, $10, $12, one; $14 up, two; pleasant, small room, $7; large porches, gardens, every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

150TH, 521 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath adjoining; excellent table; private family.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th St; wonderful grounds.

Brooklyn.

TWO connecting front rooms with running water, homelike surroundings, and cooking that is always inviting. 321 Westminster Road, Brooklyn; telephone 9124 Flatbush.

FLATBUSH, 667 Ocean Av.—Detached house; large rooms; $8-$10 weekly. Flatbush 5261.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOARD, private family, by young business woman; reasonable. S. J., 1,775 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

84TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, with bath, $6.50; another, $4; electricity; telephone.

85TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive rooms, all conveniences; choice location.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

43D, 130 EAST.—In private family, room for refined business woman; every convenience; near Grand Central; references; first bell.

45TH, 18 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

56TH, 63 EAST.—Handsome, cool rooms, baths adjoining; $3, $5, $6 during Summer.

76TH, 47 EAST.—Nice, cool room, adjoining bath; phone; select, quiet house.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 218, (near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private bath; newly furnished and decorated; attractive Summer rates; references.

PARK AV., 18, (Near 35th.)—Large, cool, front, nicely furnished; $6, $10.

West Side.

111TH, 120 WEST.—Attractive, exquisitely neat rooms; large verandas; homelike and quiet; references.

115TH, 349 WEST.—Large, cool room, $4; single, $2.50; exclusive residence; telephone.

88TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week, with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional; moderate. 4589 Bryant.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; single room; running water; bath; electricity; telephone; very reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

57th, 153 West.—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; $3-$10; splendid location; telephone.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large, front basement; parlor, bedroom; suite; private baths; housekeeping; $6-$9.

58th, 346 West—Columbus Circle; elegant rooms; all conveniences; transients; references; telephone.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

65TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large, small, cool outside rooms; running water; electricity; telephone. Dunn.

69TH, 59 WEST.—Exceptional room, dressing room, bath; private house; gentlemen.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 267 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References.
TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

ON PRIVATE ESTATE; all accommodations; beautiful grounds; bathing, fishing; excellent board and rooms; single, $15; couple, $25 weekly; no children; 50 miles Pennsylvania Station; express stops; healthful location. Von Ostermann, 502 West 184th St.

OCEAN VIEW HOUSE.
Far Rockaway, L. I.—Choice rooms; overlooking ocean; special rates to families; transients accommodated; good, substantial table. Mrs. Marien.

Inwood, L. I.—Magnificent accommodations; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 35 minutes from New York. Phone 1805W Far Rockaway.

Refined French family; quiet neighborhood; small number. (Rockaways) excellent cuisine; ocean two blocks. Inquire Leland, 1 West 34th St.

Elmhurst.—Lady alone in her own house, like one or two lady boarders for the Summer. X 235 Times Annex.

SEAGATE.—Private Christian family desires few paying guests; Excellent cuisine. References, 140 Times.

New York State.

ADULTS.—Guests accommodated at private house in suburbs of Middletown, N. Y.; city, country combined; excellent house; table splendid, diet if desired. Phone or call, two days, at 111 West 75th St., city, or Phone Schuyler 10177.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna R. R. to Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.
W. T. READE, Prop.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
In the beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations for one's vacation; large, shady grounds; elevated; screened piazzas; all conveniences; hot and cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

SIX LARGE, AIRY ROOMS to let at Hillside House, Caldwell. MRS. M. E. JACOBUS.

MONTCLAIR.—Healthful mountain suburb; excellent accommodations; beautiful location. Randall, 104 Valley Road.

Connecticut.

The Elms.—Ridgefield, Conn.; a quiet, refined country home; all advantages of the Berkshires; within short distance of New York; excellent table; own farm produce; tourists accommodated; booklet. Telephone 283.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN.
THE CHESTERFIELD.
Desirable rooms; excellent cuisine; reasonable rates.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

118TH, 660 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms with bath; single, en suite; table guests.

114TH,

EDDIE FOY BLAMED IN DIVORCE REPORT

Referee Says John Wooster Dean Is Entitled to a Decree Over Wife.

SHE NAMED FANNY WARD

Evidence Against Dean Lacks Corroboration, Report Says—Foy Declares Witnesses Lied.

The report of Saul J. Dickheiser, the referee named to take testimony in the counter-suits for divorce of John Wooster Dean, the actor, and his actress wife, Sarah Jennie Gertrude M. Dean, has just been filed with the Supreme Court. The report is to the effect that the evidence against Mr. Dean lacks sufficient corroboration on which to base a recommendation, but that the evidence against Mrs. Dean appears to be sufficient to entitle Mr. Dean to a decree.

The suits were begun about a year ago, Mrs. Dean naming Fanny Ward, the actress, and Mr. Dean naming Eddie Foy, the comedian, who is known in private life as Edward Fitzgerald. The name of Mr. Foy appeared in Mr. Dean's first answer to his wife's suit, but in an amended answer he referred only to a "well-known actor." The suits for divorce were followed in December last by an action by Mrs. Dean against Miss Ward for $100,000 for alienating her husband's affections.

In particularizing her complaint against her husband Mrs. Dean said he was Miss Ward's leading man, and that they had misbehaved themselves at the Hotel Claridge between November, 1913, and the date of the action, and that they had also acted improperly in a Pullman car between Indianapolis and Omaha in April, 1911.

Eddie Foy's Name a Surprise.

The bringing of Mr. Foy's name into the suit and the referee's report will surprise many who know that actor intimately. In 1895 he married a danseuse, and the wedded life that followed has been one of the bright lights in the theatrical world. Mrs. Foy made it a habit to go with her husband wherever he was on tour, and they always appeared to be perfectly happy. They have eight children. Mr. Foy displayed great indignation before the referee. He said:

"Within the last ten years I have never been away from my family except for five nights, and those five nights I have spent in my room at the Lambs Club."

In the answer in which Mr. Foy's name was not mentioned Mr. Dean said that his wife had misconducted herself between 1905 and 1908 in West Sixty-fourth Street with a "well-known actor," and between the same dates at 22 West Sixty-first Street with the same man. Similar acts of misconduct were also alleged against her at Pelham Manor, where Mrs. Dean has a home.

Preceding the reference of the suits Mr. Dean, bitterly fought an effort by his wife to obtain a liberal award of alimony. He said he could produce persons who would testify that the conduct of his wife and Mr. Foy had been of such a character that he had more right to a divorce than his wife.

Testify Against Mrs. Dean.

There were many hearings before the referee, during which more than 1,000 pages of testimony were taken. Mrs. Anna Fisher Everts, John R. Rogers, the theatrical man, and Will A. Page were among the witnesses who testified against Mrs. Dean. The substance of their combined testimony was to the effect that Mrs. Dean's stage name was Ruth Langdon; that she married her husband on Sept. 29, 1913; that while the play "Mr. Hamlet of Broadway" was on tour with Mr. Foy as the star and Mrs. Dean as a member of the company the two occupied connecting rooms, and that the relationship between them was of an improper character.

Mrs. Dean hotly denied every statement reflecting upon her. She said that, while she had known Mr. Foy for many years, and had frequently dined with him, no act of hers was ever open to criticism. Mr. Foy was equally earnest in his denials of the statements of those who had testified against Mrs. Dean. He was especially indignant concerning the statement of one of the witnesses, who quoted Mr. Foy as having said:

"I am a very lucky gambler, and a certain rich man gives me one-half of all his winnings, and I turn one-half of my gambling earnings over to Mrs. Dean."

Foy Says It's a Lie.

He characterized this as a "deliberate falsehood." Concerning his relations with Mrs. Dean he said:

"I have known her for five years, but she is only an acquaintance, and has never borne any closer relationship to me."

The report is yet to be acted upon by the court.

STRIKERS DOFF HATS, QUIT.

Mrs. Lage Pays Off Her Kiln Men in a Polite Walkout.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 20.—The most urbane strike on record started today at the Menlo Park Tile Works, owned by Mrs. B. Lage of New York. Yesterday the fifteen kiln burners and their helpers quit work, the kiln burners wanting $2 for a nine-hour day in place of $1.66, which they were getting.

Mrs. Lage arrived today at noon, with a satchel containing money, the payroll for the week, and found all the strikers sitting about waiting for her. As she appeared they rose and took off their hats.

"Good morning, men," said Mrs. Lage. "Sorry you've quit. If any of you feel like coming back, I'll take you on at $1.66. If you don't I'll get somebody from Perth Amboy to take your places."

"Thank you very much," said William Wilcox, spokesman for the strikers, "but I am afraid we must insist on $2."

"In that case," said Mrs. Lage, "I fear our connection is severed. Come forward and I will pay you off."

Each striker doffed his hat as he got his money. Nevertheless, arrangements have been made to get police protection for the plant from New Brunswick and Metuchen, as there are no police in Menlo Park.

BAD CHECK TANGLES WOMAN

Mrs. Helen L. Grace Overdrew Account and Is Arrested.

Mrs. Helen L. Grace, who lives at the Hotel Netherland, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, with her stepson, James J. Grace, was very indignant in Yorkville Court yesterday when held in $1,000 bail for further examination Thursday by Magistrate McQuade on a technical charge of passing a worthless check.

The complainant was Mrs. Carrie Folsom of 15 East Fifty-fourth Street, who alleged she cashed a check for $15 on the Harriman National Bank for Mrs. Grace and the check was returned with the statement that Mrs. Grace's account had been overdrawn. Mrs. Grace denied any evil intent, saying she had no idea her balance had been exhausted.

FIND GEM, NOT BOMB, PLANT.

Detectives Interrupt Diamond Synthesist in Explosives Hunt.

Anybody who wants to pick a fight today with Owen Eagan, Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Combustibles, has only to ask him how his raid on the German gas bombmaking plant on Staten Island came out yesterday morning.

It was a dark, and would have been a stormy night if the weather man's prediction had come true, and Inspector Eagan, Detective Barnets, who foiled the St. Patrick's Cathedral bomb plot, a Government detective, and several others who were taken along in case of serious resistance, decided to make the raid that had been planned for several days. The dark secret that gas bombs were being made in a shack on Van Duser Street, St. George, had been divulged to the Inspector by neutrals living in the vicinity.

Three detective-laden automobiles made their way to 51 Van Duser Street at 1 o'clock in the morning and the detectives surrounded the building, through one of the windows of which a light could be seen. A man was seen inside bending over a gas furnace and pouring some dark fluid into the melting pot. The detectives tiptoed to the door with revolvers drawn, ready to burst their way in, but found that the door opened readily. They rushed in and confronted the man who stood, with arms bared and disheveled hair, over the furnace.

"Now tell us what you are doing," demanded Eagan as the others kept a close watch to see that confederates did not move anything.

"Making bombs," the man replied in a stage whisper, without looking up from his work. "The mercuric-cyanide kind—ship 'em off to Germany by way of New Jersey—they use 'em in the trenches—poisonous gas; kills 'em off quick."

His visitors did not hurry cautiously out when the man said this, and he looked up in surprise. Inspector Eagan told him who he was and was about to place the man under arrest when he burst into a laugh.

"Why, I thought you were just some of the curious neighbors and that's the way I scared them all away," he said. "I'm making diamonds. Have almost completed a process that will make me rich and had to keep the process secret by scaring people away."

The crestfallen detectives searched the place while the synthesist looked on smiling, and found nothing which could be considered bombmaking material. They found instead several chunks of iron containing white bubbles, which the inventor said would be diamonds when the process was perfected.

Detective Captain Van Wagner of Staten Island said he did not know Inspector Eagan was planning a raid on the "bombmaker's" shop or he could have saved him the trouble. He said he investigated the rumors a week ago.

CHINESE WOMEN DOCTORS.

Dr. Yamei Kin Tells of Training Schools at Tien-tsin.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—"Women in China have an aversion to a male physician, and so we are training women practitioners in our schools in Tien-tsin. We have done much in caring and curing the diseases of women and children, and our work is really just commencing."

In the purest English, Dr. Yamei Kin, a Chinese woman, head of the Women's Government Hospital at Tien-tsin, told of the important work she is doing in North China, when the liner Manchuria arrived today.

Eight years ago Dr. Yamei Kin, a graduate of the old New York Infirmary for Women and Children, who afterward did three years' post-graduate work in New York hospitals, really founded the institution in North China, which has had an eventful career since that time. The money for the institution was furnished by the Chinese Government, and the Government takes deep interest in the work.

There are two other Chinese women graduate physicians with Dr. Yamei Kin in the hospital, besides a staff of twenty nurses. In addition to the work of caring for sick Chinese women and children, who come many miles to the hospital, training is given nurses, and many of these have afterward come to this country to study medicine.

"I am on leave for a year," said Dr. Yamei Kin. "I am going to visit here, but the greater part of my leave will be spent in the East, where I shall visit hospitals. I shall also lecture in many places on the work we are doing in our hospitals."

PARKER MUCH IMPROVED.

Congressman Who Suffered Mental Breakdown Now in State Hospital.

The condition of Representative R. Wayne Parker of the Ninth Congressional District of New Jersey, who suffered a mental breakdown and was committed to the State Hospital for the Insane at Morris Plains, N. J., on Monday, was reported yesterday as much improved. It was said that Mr. Parker is a personal patient of Dr. Britton D. Evans, the Director of the hospital.

The Representative was removed to the observation ward of the City Hospital from his home, 20 Saybrook Place, Newark, at the direction of Dr. Joseph F. Fewsmith and Dr. J. Henry Clark. Upon the testimony of the two physicians Mr. Parker was committed to the State Hospital.

In a private automobile Mr. Parker was accompanied to the institution by Dr. Ambrose F. Dowd of the City Hospital, and Detectives Frank Donnelly and Luke Conlon of Newark Police Headquarters. The trip was not completed until yesterday morning. Mr. Parker spent the night at the country home of ex-Governor Franklin Murphy, a lifelong friend, at Mendham, N. J.

Dr. Evans believes that with proper treatment Mr. Parker's mental condition will improve and he will regain his normal composure in a short time. The Congressman's ailment is said to be due to his close attention to his legal practice and over study of national legislation. The excessive hot weather is said to have brought his weakened mental state to a climax on Sunday.

BURGLAR AND DOCTOR HELD.

Thief's Plea for Heroin Leads to Arrest of Physician.

Edward Day of 308 West 123d Street was picked up by detectives last evening at 121st Street and Seventh Avenue as a suspected person, and confessed he had just returned from robbing the store of Roth & Maibe, wholesale dealers in novelties at 110 Seventh Avenue. A handbag he carried contained articles which the police said were worth $500.

After he had been locked up in the West 123d Street station, according to his custodians, Day asked for heroin and then asked for his wife. She visited the police station and conferred with him. The detectives trailed her to the home of Dr. Samuel J. Hoyt, at 113 West 120th Street. When she left the house they searched her and found a package of the drug in her possession which she said she had just bought from Dr. Hoyt for $1.50.

Dr. Hoyt was arrested and taken to the West 123d Street Station. He said he had sent the drug to Day, who was his patient, because he needed it. He was charged with violating the law in selling a narcotic with a prescription. He gave $500 bail. He was arrested on July 14, the police say, for having 198 grains of morphine without having recorded it.

Magistrate Marsh then held him in $1,000 bail for examination tomorrow. Last night he asked that the second charge also be made before the court tomorrow.

Children Divide Gardiner Estate.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 20.—The net estate of Elizabeth C. Gardiner of Gardiner's Island is $32,072. The estate will be divided between the children as follows: Mrs. Coralie L. Gardiner Cox of Dolgely, North Wales, $4,418; Adele Gardiner of Gardiner's Island and Lyon Gardiner, owner of Gardiner's Island, $4,418 each, and Winthrop Gardiner of Hicksville, N. Y., $15,555. Persons whose identity is not disclosed in the decree are to receive $3,293. Mrs. Gardiner left no will, and the settlement is by agreement of the heirs.

EX-CONVICT IS HELD AS 'RIPPER' SUSPECT

Queens Prisoner Answers Description of Man Who Killed Charles Murray.

SERVED 9 YEARS IN SING SING

Graham Was Once Suspected of Having Murdered a Girl in East Elmhurst.

Detectives in Manhattan and Queens County are investigating the recent past of Leon Graham, 25 years old, held in Long Island City on the theory that he may be the "Ripper" who killed four-year old Charles Murray on the night of May 3 in a tenement house at 270 First Avenue, near Sixteenth Street. He was recently released from Sing Sing after serving a nine-year sentence for an attack on a little girl and he is now held without bail on a charge of attacking a twelve-year old boy last week.

Graham's record, coupled with the fact that he is thought to have been staying at the Municipal Lodging House in Manhattan at the time the Murray boy was killed, has made him the object of the police suspicion. The man attempted to commit suicide in the Queens County jail last Saturday. Graham answers the general description of the "Ripper" given by the children who are believed to have seen him prior to the murder of the Murray boy. He will be taken before these children today.

There is, however, a question in the mind of the police concerning the accuracy of their theory, because the assumption that Graham murdered the Murray boy destroys the previous police assumption that Charles Murray and five-year old Lenora Cohen, who was killed by a "Ripper" at 350 Third Avenue, on March 19, were murdered by the same man.

Captain Herbert Graham, of the Queens County Detective Bureau, said last night that the prisoner was in the State Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island for a misdemeanor at the time Lenora Cohen was killed, so he could not have committed that crime.

Graham was convicted in 1907 of an attack on a little girl in Elmhurst, and was sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing. He was suspected at the time of the murder of Amelia Charlotte Staffeldt, 12 years old, who was killed by a degenerate in East Elmhurst, but his innocence of this crime was proved. The man was released from Sing Sing recently after serving nine years of his sentence, and he returned to his old haunts in Brooklyn and Queens.

Early last week Louis Jacobson, 12 years old, of Elmhurst, was attacked by a man near the spot where Graham's crime of nine years ago was committed. Graham was arrested on suspicion, being held on a charge of vagrancy. When he was arraigned in the Flushing Police Court yesterday, Louis Jacobson identified him as the man who had attacked him, so the charge of vagrancy was dropped and one of assault made. It was then that the police developed the theory that Graham may have murdered Charles Murray.

Graham's character is well known in Queens County, where he has lived, except for his term in prison, since his birth. Before he was sent to Sing Sing, nine years ago, he was believed to have attacked a number of little girls and boys in Queens County.

SING SING CONVICTS FIGHT.

Leader of "Low Brow" Element Made Attack with a Knife.

The first real fight at Sing Sing, since the Mutual Welfare League was started by Warden Thomas Mott Osborne last December, occurred yesterday afternoon in the big mess hall near the river in which a prisoner named Sam Barberi suffered cuts in the arms and face and three others were bruised. Crockery was smashed and there was considerable excitement before the trouble was quelled by the keepers.

The fight started following an argument between Charley Young and a man named Fenatelli, who were separated after they had bombarded each other with heavy cups and dishes. Officers of the league separated the infuriated men and locked Young up, while his opponent was taken to the hospital to have his injuries attended to. A second fight began between Bosco Lynch, the leader of the "lowbrow" element in the prison, Jimmy Jasper and Sam Barberi. Lynch had a knife in his hand and Dominick Malsetti seized a knife and rushed to the assistance of Barberi.

William Halpin, a keeper, separated the men with the assistance of other keepers, after Barberi had been cut on the face and arms. All the prisoners who took part in the disturbance will be dealt with by the Mutual Welfare League, which held a preliminary meeting last night.

"Curly" Joe Cassidy, former Democratic leader of Queens, who is said to have become annoyed because he was neglected by the league, has volunteered to form one of the fifty-five prisoners that are to be sent to Great Meadow prison, and leaves Sing Sing this morning.

MEXICAN OIL CO.'S REPORT.

Contracts Made for Sale of 7,500,000 Barrels in Europe.

The report of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., and its subsidiaries, the Mexican Petroleum Company of California and the Huasteca Petroleum Company, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1914, shows profits in 1914 of $2,763,055, compared with $4,275,369 in 1913, and $3,044,771 in 1912. The sales amounted to 8,231,348 barrels of oil compared with 12,325,288 in 1913. The conserved yield of oil was 8,711,455 barrels, compared with 9,624,764 in the previous year.

Losses in sales, according to the company's report, were due largely to the falling off in amount of oil taken by customers in Mexico, particularly the National Railways of Mexico. The political disturbances in Mexico and the European war contributed to the decrease in profits. In 1913, dividends were paid on the preferred and common stock, but no dividend was paid last year and, after minor deductions, $2,718,021 was applied to surplus.

The company announces that an additional $200,000 will be spent on the company's property at Carteret, N. J. About $90,000 will be spent on the Providence, R. I., property, and $150,000 on the Portland, Me., property.

The report contained the statement that the company had contracted to sell 7,500,000 barrels of oil in Europe, presumably to the Allies.

ARREST ALLEGED SWINDLER.

Chicago Fugitive Accused of Getting Away with $50,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 20.—William Harney, who is said to have made $50,000 in Chicago last Winter by swindling wealthy business men, was arrested near here today and taken to Trenton, from which place he will be returned to Chicago. Harney was swinging in a hammock outside his home on the bank of the Raritan River, between here and Bound Brook, when Detectives came unexpectedly upon him. He did not resist arrest and, according to the police, laughingly observed that it was "easy to swindle men of means."

The particular offense with which Harney is charged is that he fraudulently obtained $5,000 from D. E. Baker, a lumber merchant of Traer, Iowa. According to the Chicago detectives who identified the prisoner here, he met Baker in Chicago last Winter and represented himself as the administrator of a large estate in Plattsburg, N. Y. Baker wanted to borrow $100,000 for use in his business and Harney, according to the story, gladly consented to make the loan. The two men went to a lawyer who drew up the necessary papers, after which Harney is said to have asked the lumberman for $5,000 as a commission for the lawyer. Baker swears he gave Harney a draft for this amount, which the man cashed before disappearing.

FIELDER SCORES HATTERSLY

Jersey Governor Believes Captain Guilty, Although Acquitted.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—In signing an order today which released from arrest Captain George D. Hattersly of Company D, Fifth Infantry, and restored him to duty, Governor Fielder expressed his conviction that Captain Hattersly was guilty of the charges on which a court-martial had acquitted him. He was arrested last September. He was tried on four counts, including twenty-four specifications, charging him with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and disobedience of orders, to the prejudice of military discipline, before a court of which Lieut. Col. George T. Vickers was President and Major George R. Bressinger Judge Advocate. Governor Fielder said:

"I cannot agree with the court in finding Captain Hattersly not guilty on all charges. With regard to the first, the roll of the attendance at officers' school and the testimony of several officers show that Captain Hattersly was not present on the days specified. All the specifications of Charge 2 (referring to alleged disobedience of orders) seem to me to be proved. He also failed to obey the order to turn over his company's property to Lieutenant Flynn, whom he permitted to secure such property as best he could, and I am satisfied that he is guilty of conduct unbecoming to an officer and a gentleman."

FLEE FROM MONTCLAIR JAIL.

Two Men Accused of Seven Burglaries—Much Loot Recovered.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 20.—An alarm has been sent out for two young men who, the police say, confessed to seven burglaries here, and escaped from jail last night by walking through a little-used door in the cell corridor, to which they had been admitted because of the heat, and then slipping from the Municipal Building through the Council Chamber.

The fugitives said they were Charles Lang and George Lewis of New York. They were arrested by Policeman Lennon last Thursday night as they were about to enter the home of R. F. Kip in Duryea Road. Thousands of dollars' worth of loot was recovered by pawntickets found in their luggage and jewelry in their trunks at Greenwood Lake, where they had been spending the Summer.

Among the things recovered were $1,800 worth of silverware stolen from W. B. Fullerton, 2 Princeton Place, and jewelry and silver stolen from W. R. Wood, 158 Lorraine Avenue; the Rev. Nassau S. Stephens, 287 Upper Montclair Avenue, and Frederick Muhlmeister, 100 Mount Hebron Road.

BACHELOR "MOTHERS" GIRL.

Thomas Miller of Passaic Washes, Dresses, and Feeds 4-Year-Old.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 20.—An unusual story of a bachelor's care of a four-year-old girl was told this morning by Thomas Miller of 118 Second Street. Joseph Samtax of Athenia, who claims to be the father of the babe, is making an effort to obtain possession of the child. The case was tried in the City Court, but decision was reserved this morning.

"I have cared for her like a mother," Mr. Miller said, "and I love her. I wash, dress, and feed her, and I am not ashamed. She is growing strong and healthy and calls me her 'daddy.'"

The child was a time, he admitted, was in the home of his sister, Mrs. Samtax, while he was ill, but he denied she was Samtax's daughter. He got the child two years ago from an east side family, he said.

NAME FIRST POLICEWOMAN.

Paterson Commissioners Appoint Mrs. Henderson Dance Hall Censor.

PATERSON, N. J., July 20.—Paterson at last has a policewoman, Mrs. Belle Headison, widow of John A. Headison, who was a constable here. Mrs. Headison first was appointed a Dance Hall Inspector, but she found trouble in enforcing her authority on several occasions, so this afternoon she induced the Police and Fire Commissioners to make her a policewoman to serve without pay.

Mrs. Headison says that now that she is possessed of full police power she will be able to do much better work in looking after the dance halls. She will not have to wear a uniform, but she has a police badge and authority to go armed. Her home is at 151 Park Avenue.

Fielder Reprieves Murderer.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—Governor Fielder today signed a reprieve for Edgar C. Murphy, the Burlington County murderer. He was to have been executed during the week of Aug. 9, but has been reprieved until Oct. 18. The reprieve was granted to give counsel for Murphy an opportunity to lay the case before the Court of Pardons at the September meeting. Because of the mental condition of Murphy an application will be made to have his death sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

SWIMS IN HELL GATE WITH BOY ON BACK

Two Young Prisoners from Hospital on Blackwell's Island Strike Out for Manhattan.

13-YEAR-OLD IS EXHAUSTED

Chum Shoulders the Sinking Lad, Despite Protests, and Both Are Rescued by Life Savers.

Samuel Levine, 15 years old, of 601 Water Street, and Harry Gratsky, 13 years old, of 244 Monroe Street, attempted to escape yesterday afternoon from the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island, where they were imprisoned under treatment for trachoma, by swimming through Hell Gate toward the Manhattan shore. The younger boy became exhausted, and but for the pluck of his companion would have been drowned. Levine supported Gratsky until they were picked up by three members of a life-saving crew, who put out from Eighty-eighth Street and the East River.

The boys were committed to the institution last Saturday by Justice Hoyt in the Children's Court, and yesterday afternoon managed to slip from one of the wards unobserved. They went to the wharf, where they stripped off their clothing. They were seen in the water by physicians in the hospital, and the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station was immediately notified, and two patrolmen hurried to the foot of East Eighty-eighth Street.

The current was too strong for the boys, and Gratsky told his companion he could swim no further, but advised Levine to continue. Instead, Levine managed to get Gratsky on his back, and was continuing to swim toward Manhattan when William and Edward Kersten and Edward Benett, members of the life-saving crew, reached them in a boat. Levine by that time was also exhausted, and the boys were lifted into the boat and taken to Manhattan.

A call was sent to Reception Hospital, and Dr. Jones responded with pajamas for both lads. After being treated they were taken back to the island.

WANT WILSON RENOMINATED

Cook County Democrats Indorse the President for a Second Term.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—President Wilson was indorsed for renomination in 1916 at a meeting today of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party of Cook County. Chairman Sabath, who presided, said that the local organization was the first in the country to go officially on record for a second term for the President, and these resolutions were adopted with a shout:

President Wilson has faithfully and successfully carried on the policies of the Democratic Party as laid down in the platform adopted by the last National Convention at Baltimore.

President Wilson as a peerless leader and statesman and as a true patriot has, in these trying times, with impartiality upheld the dignity and standing of this country among the nations of the world, protecting with firmness the rights of this country and its citizens and emphasizing at all times the demands of humanity.

In the interest of our country and nation we recommend the renomination of Woodrow Wilson for President of the United States by the next national convention.

Chairman Sabath was instructed to appoint a committee of 100 to aid in the movement to bring the 1916 convention to Chicago.

BIDS FOR NEW CONEY LINE.

Part of the Culver Route to be Elevated Within 15 Months.

The Public Service Commission yesterday opened bids for the construction of Section 1 of Route No. 49 of the Culver Rapid Transit road in Brooklyn. The line is to be a three-track elevated road from Tenth Avenue, near Thirty-seventh Street, down Gravesend Avenue, over the route of the Culver line of the B. R. T. System to Coney Island. Section 1 covers that portion of the line extending from Thirty-seventh Street to the intersection of Gravesend Avenue and Bay Parkway (Twenty-second Avenue).

The lowest bid for the section, $871,239, was made by Post & McCord, Inc. The contractor must begin work within sixty days and complete it within fifteen months from that time.

4,451 INDIANS IN NEW YORK.

Census Shows a Decrease of 609 During Last Ten Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—On New York's eight Indian reservations there were 609 fewer tribesmen now than there were a decade ago. This is shown in the official enumeration figures made public by Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo. Three of the tribes, the Onondagas, Tonawandas, and Tuscaroras, show same gain in population. Of the total of 4,451 Indians as compared with 5,060 in 1905, 762 are pagans and only 748 speak English.

In the eight reservations there are 87,676 acres, of which the Indians are cultivating this Summer 30,556. The census figures mention the St. Regis, Onondagas, and the Tuscaroras are the greatest tillers of the soil; the Allegany and the Cattaraugus Indians the smallest.

At the Onondaga Reservation 4,268 acres out of 7,300 are under cultivation; St. Regis, 10,688 out of 14,080; Cattaraugus, 4,447 out of 21,680; Allegany, 3,858 out of 30,469; Shinnecock, 71 out of 400 acres; Tonawandas, 2,527 out of 7,548; Tuscaroras, 4,740 out of 6,249.

In the 1905 enumeration the Poospatuck Indians were not counted separately. The record now reveals 15 in Suffolk County. Little land on this reservation is under cultivation. The enumerator found it almost impossible to determine whether the inhabitants are citizens. They themselves claim they do not know. It is generally accepted, however, in political circles that they are not citizens, although most of them are more negro than Indian. It is understood that the reservation is not State or Government property, except possibly by virtue of a very old lease.

The Oneidas were enumerated in the 1905 census, but not in this year's, the reservation having been abolished.

AUTOS IN YELLOWSTONE.

Government Will Charge Admission and Regulate Speed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—After Aug 1 automobiles operated for pleasure only will be admitted to the Yellowstone National Prk. Motor cycles will not be permitted to enter the park. Fees ranging from $5 for runabouts to $10 for seven-passenger cars will be charged.

Regulations for the operation of motor cars in the park have been approved and promulgated by Stephen T. Mather, assistant to the Secretary of the Interior. On good roads with long stretches speed may be increased to twenty miles an hour, the maximum approved. Every motor car must run on a schedule of arrival at certain points, and fines will be imposed if a car reaches any of these points ahead of the schedule. The fines range from 50 cents for each minute of the first five minutes to $1 per minute for each of the next twenty minutes. It is provided that a fine of $25 or ejection from the park or both may be imposed "for being more than twenty-five minutes early."

MAN IS HELD FOR RANSOM.

Idaho Rancher Threatened with Death If $6,000 Is Not Paid.

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, July 20.—Ernest Empey, 35, a wealthy rancher, is being held by a lone bandit for $6,000 ransom, according to word received today from his ranch, which is thirty-three miles east of here.

Directions for delivery of the ransom brought to the ranch by Empey's 11-year-old son and neighbor lad provided that it be delivered on a lonely mountain road the night of July 24. Otherwise Empey is threatened with death.

CLAIMS EX-MINISTER'S BODY

Clergyman Identifies Late Henry Rollings, Who Was Unfrocked.

The body of Henry Rollings, an unfrocked minister, who died in the Harlem Hospital on Monday, was identified and claimed at the Morgue yesterday by the Rev. Robert Dockman of 37 East Seventy-first Street. Rollings was arrested a week ago Sunday for intoxication and disorderly conduct. He insisted he was Henry Lomberd, a doctor living at 189 Claremont Avenue, but an investigation of this address proved him to be Rollings, whose last pulpit was at St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Eighty-first Street.

Rollings received his education in England, and was admitted to the Episcopal Diocese of New York in 1900. He was unfrocked in 1913 by Bishop Greer, and the reasons for his expulsion never were made known.

Workhouse for Male Flirt.

William Olmstead, 23, an ironworker, of 498 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, was sent to the workhouse for sixty days by Magistrate House in Morrisania Court yesterday on complaint of Mrs. Sabina Tracey of 448 East 147th Street, the wife of a city fireman. According to Mrs. Tracey, she was walking in East 147th Street a week ago when Olmstead made an insulting remark and became abusive when she demanded an apology. Mrs. Tracey told her husband who administered a beating to Olmstead. Mrs. Olmstead interfered, and the next day Mrs. Tracey procured a warrant for Olmstead's arrest.

More Profitable Opportunities in this Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits

Value in clothes—as in anything else—is measured by the service and satisfaction you get out of them and not by the price you pay.

Our guarantee of service and satisfaction—or your money back—will give you an opportunity to judge these attractive, well-made summer suits by the values they represent and not by their price-lowness, though now that's an added inducement to make a profitable purchase.

Hart Schaffner & Marx $35 and $40 summer suits—some full silk lined, some half, quarter or eighth lined, in all the newest fabrics. $25.00

Fine domestic weaves—and a few imported fabrics in these $25, $28, $30 and $32.50 Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits, at $19.50

Fine blue serge suits made from Australian Wool and guaranteed to keep their color; well-tailored; exceptional values at $20, $25, $28, now $16.50

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Ave., cor. 122d St. Open
Broadway, corner 29th St. 246-248 West 125th St. Evenings

SNOW FACES RECEIVERSHIP.

Court May Sequestrate Property in ex-Wife's Alimony Suit.

Supreme Court Justice Philbin signed an order yesterday requiring Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr., to show cause why his property should not be sequestrated and a receiver appointed. The order was the unlooked-for outcome of an application made by Mr. Snow on May 16, 1914, to ra reduction in the payment of $4,000 a year to his former wife, Mrs. Fannie P. De Bost, for the maintenance of their two children.

The case was referred to Jacob A. Cantor. His report, confirmed by Justice Goff, recommended that the plaintiff be required to pay $8,000 a year instead of $4,000, and that his request that the children be placed in his custody be denied. It was also recommended that $4,000 be paid to Mrs. De Bost for the year that it took to hear the testimony and prepare the report.

Mr. Snow was ordered to pay a total of $9,054 by July 13 to cover the $4,000 and costs of the reference, but did not do so. The order is made returnable on Friday.

Mr. Wilson to Mrs. McKelway.

Mrs. Virginia Brooks McKelway, widow of Dr. St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, who died on Friday last, yesterday received the following message of condolence from President Wilson: "I have just learned of your great loss, and my heartfelt sympathy goes out to you. It is a loss also for the nation to have such a man go."

FOR JARMULOWSKY'S DEBTS

Real Estate Turned Over in Private Bank Liquidation.

Thirty-seven parcels of Manhattan real estate, said to be worth about $2,000,000, were transferred to the Loretta Corporation of 37 Liberty Street on May 27 by Meyer Jarmulowsky, whose private bank failed last August, according to real estate transfers announced yesterday, with nominal consideration of $100 for each parcel.

Oliver L. Goldsmith, attorney, representing Mr. Jarmulowsky, said last night that the Loretta Corporation is a liquidating corporation for the bank's assets, formed under the agreement by which creditors are to get 100 cents on the dollar in about six years. Mr. Jarmulowsky is President of the corporation. Mr. Goldsmith said the real estate is to be sold to pay creditors, and that some payments have already been made in advance of the dates agreed on.

Happy Without Her Husband.

Supreme Court Justice Kelly in Brooklyn refused yesterday to make permanent a temporary judgment of separation being granted a year ago to Mrs. Dorothy Peters Stevens from her husband, Harry A. Stevens, a salesman, of 884 Argyle Road, Flatbush. In the hope of a reconciliation the Justice signed an order continuing the temporary separation for another year. Mrs. Stevens is the daughter of the Rev. Madison C. Peters, D. D. Stevens wants to live again with his wife and their four-year-old son Harry, but Mrs. Stevens said she was perfectly happy at the home of her parents.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees TODAY and Saturday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in this Coolest Theatre in the World. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

GEO. COHAN'S Theatre. B'way & 43d St. Popular Matinee TODAY. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE. World's Greatest Farce.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8.15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS West 42d St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. 2ND YEAR IN NEW YORK. TWIN BEDS

A DAY AT EDGEMERE. Write today for ILLUSTRATED PROGRAM. Prepared specially for Visitors. Edgemere Crest Auction, July 24-26. M. MORGENTHAU JR. CO. AUCTIONEERS 111 BROADWAY

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Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Ev. at 8:15. SIX SONG BIRDS. George Armstrong, 10 Other Acts. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way at 47 St. FRITZI SCHEFF. MYSTERIA. MORTON & MOORE. Will Rogers. Courtney Sisters. Even Comedy Acts. Dly. Mat. 25c. & 75c. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Masse & Kesler, Low Dockstader, Charles & Henry Rigoletto, Dooley & Sales, Mrs. Gene Hughes & Co.

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Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10 to 50c. LAURA HOPE CREWS in "THE FIGHTING HOPE." STRAND ORCHESTRA AND SOLOISTS.

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Wallick's Hotel and Restaurant. BROADWAY AT FORTY-

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair today and Friday; not much change in temperature; light to moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,998. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BECKER'S STORY DOESN'T IMPRESS GOV. WHITMAN

Says It Throws No New Light on the Killing of Gambler, Herman Rosenthal.

APPLEBAUM ALREADY HEARD

"Big Tim" Sullivan's Secretary Denies Fear of Exposure Made His Chief Insane.

ROSE WILL NOT RETRACT

Some Corroboration for Death House Statement, but Many Men Mentioned Make Denials.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—Unless some new evidence is discovered to cast serious doubt on the guilt of former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, Governor Whitman will not intervene to save him from suffering the death penalty in the electric chair next week for the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

This was made clear after Governor Whitman had received today from the hands of John B. Johnston, associate counsel for Becker, the long statement penned by the condemned man in the death house at Sing Sing, in which he tells of his relations with Rosenthal, Jack Rose, the principal witness against him; "Big Tim" Sullivan, and others.

"I have read Becker's statement," said Governor Whitman tonight. "All I care to say regarding it is that it contains little that was not known to me at the time Becker was on trial for the murder of Herman Rosenthal. The statement sheds no light whatever on the killing of Rosenthal.

Only One Thing New.

"There is only one thing new in the statement. That is the allegation that the late Alfred Henry Lewis told Becker he was to be 'framed up.' That would have been an important bit of evidence, if true. But, if it were true, why was not Lewis called to the stand during Becker's second trial? Now, with Becker facing death, we hear of this matter after Lewis is dead."

The Governor said that during Becker's trial he was familiar with virtually all the allegations made by the condemned man in the statement. The Governor added that he would have questioned Becker concerning them if Becker had taken the witness stand in his own defense. The Becker statement, the Governor declared, only confirmed Jack Rose's story that, after the Rosenthal murder, Becker was sending to Rose charging him not to tell anything he knew about the case.

Bernard Sandler, attorney for Rose and for Sam Schepps, another witness at the Becker trial, conferred with the Governor today.

"Sandler told me," said the Governor, "that he recently had talked with Rose, and that he would not retract a bit of his testimony."

The Governor said tonight that Harry Applebaum, formerly "Big Tim" Sullivan's secretary, conferred with him recently. Applebaum added no material evidence to the case, the Governor said.

MANY DENY BECKER'S STORY.

Harry Appelbaum Says "Big Tim" Liked Rosenthal as Friend.

Harry Appelbaum, once secretary to "Big Tim" Sullivan, said last night, that from his knowledge of the case, he was sure that Becker had no motive to kill Rosenthal. There never was any proposal made by "Big Tim," he said, for Rosenthal to go away.

Appelbaum's story corroborates, to a great extent, the story which Becker wrote in the death house. Appelbaum admitted that he met Becker at all the times referred to in the condemned man's statement.

Becker's story brought forth denials yesterday from several persons whose names he mentioned. Among them were Chief Magistrate William McAdoo, Magistrate Morris Koenig, Lieutenant William Funston, Lawrence Mulligan, and Samuel S. Koenig, Republican County Chairman.

The prevailing opinion at the District Attorney's office and at Police Headquarters was that Becker's story contained little that was not known already. Governor Whitman as District Attorney had heard most of the details. Police Commissioner Arthur Woods said the statement concerned very few persons who are now in the Police Department.

W. Bourke Cockran and Martin T. Manton, Becker's counsel, may make an application for a new trial this week, it was learned yesterday. The alleged newly discovered evidence will be Appelbaum's story and a letter written by Joseph Murphy, a prisoner in Sing Sing, who said that while he was in the Tombs he heard Rose, Webber, and Vallon plotting to "frame" Becker.

Appelbaum Talks of "Big Tim."

"One day early in 1912 Tim told me that Rosenthal had been to him and asked him to loan him money for a bank roll," said Appelbaum. "He gave him $2,000 in cash. Herman came to him four or five days afterward and told him his bank roll man had disappointed him, and he begged and pleaded with Tim to loan him more money. Tim did not have the ready cash, so he gave him two notes of $2,500 each, and I think in the course of a couple of weeks Herman repaid the $2,000 cash, but a few days afterward came back and got a note for $2,500. Now, does this look as though Senator Sullivan was in any way interested in the gambling house?

"Senator Sullivan went to Europe in April, 1912. I met him in Paris toward the latter part of May. I then noticed that he was a very sick man, being in a terribly unsettled mental condition. He was worrying over everything, and everything seemed to worry him. He made mountains out of molehills. The same condition manifested itself directly after he returned home, as those who were with him and about him well

Continued on Page 6.

NAVY TAKES CENSUS OF AMERICAN SHIPS

All Ocean and Lake Craft Being Surveyed for Use by Government in Event of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Acting under orders of Secretary Daniels, with the approval of the President, the Board of Inspection and Survey for ships of the Navy Department, is making a survey of all the American merchant vessels with a view to their use by the Government in the event of war. Every ship which flies the American flag is being taken into consideration, its tonnage, condition, speed, &c., noted, together with its availability as an auxiliary of the United States Navy.

Despite the apparent significance of this action, navy officials say that it merely is a precaution which is being taken to prevent a possible recurrence of the situation which prevailed at the outset of the Spanish war. At the beginning of that conflict there was a great demand for ships to be used as colliers, transports, supply ships, &c., as well as those which might be armed as auxiliary cruisers. But it was found that the Navy Department had made no list of such available vessels, and did not know where to look for them. As a result the Government bought vessels at fancy prices, far beyond their worth.

When asked today about the significance of this action navy officers said it did not mean that the Government was preparing for war or that recent events had made war any more probable than it had been for months. It was merely a precautionary measure in the interest of preparedness, they declared. As a result of it, if there should be a conflict with Germany, this Government would know exactly how many merchant ships were available, their tonnage, and seaworthiness.

At the office of Admiral Benson, Chief of Personnel, it was said today that the survey would include the vessels on the great lakes as well as oceangoing ships.

The Government already has in hand a complete list of the German merchant ships, as well as the two warships, now interned in American waters.

TO PRAY FOR VICTORY AS SECOND YEAR OPENS

King George and Leaders of British Nation Will Attend Services Aug. 4.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22.—It is announced that the King and all the leaders of the nation will attend St. Paul's Cathedral on Aug. 4, the anniversary of the declaration of war, to inaugurate the second year of the war by invoking God's help.

POOR IN GERMANY LONGING FOR PEACE

Stockholm Hears War Weariness Spreads and There Is Talk of Martial Law.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A private message to the Stockholm Tidningen from Berlin, which, oddly enough, passed the censor, says the war weariness in Germany is becoming strongly evident in wide circles of the population and especially among the poorer classes. Great excitement prevails and a proclamation of a state of siege is expected.

The Dagens Nyheiter comments on this by saying that even if it is exaggerated, one thing is certain—among the whole German population a longing for peace is strongly felt.

ZURICH, Switzerland, July 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—An organization which hopes to bring about a reconciliation between France and Germany has just opened offices here. It bears the title of "Voices in the Storm from German Switzerland."

The organization, according to the Zurich Post, intends by means of pamphlets and personal propaganda to establish a friendlier understanding through Switzerland between France and Germany.

A pamphlet written by the Rev. Dr. Baur of Basle has been issued. This describes a trip which he recently made through Germany, where he found the sentiment among the people generally favorable to peace.

HORTON'S SUBMARINE SANK THE POMMERN

Another Exploit of British Officer Who Caused Havoc in German Fleet Earlier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22.—The question who was the commanding officer of the British submarine which torpedoed the German battleship Pommern in the Baltic on July 3 was asked by Commander Bellairs in the House of Commons yesterday. Dr. MacNamara, the Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, replied:

"No official report has yet been transmitted to the Admiralty, but a semi-official report from the Russian Government states the name to be Commander Max K. Horton."

This is the first public announcement that the battleship sunk was the Pommern. All that had been known previously was that it was a battleship of the Deutschland class.

Commander Horton, when in command of the submarine E-9, torpedoed and sank the German cruiser Hela only six miles south of Heligoland, and less than a month later, on Oct. 6, the same submarine sank the German destroyer 126, "at the very throat of the Ems," to use Mr. Churchill's phrase. For these feats the Distinguished Service Order was awarded to the Commander.

Since then no German vessels except submarines have ventured outside their protective line of mines and guns in the North Sea, and enterprising British submarine commanders have had to find another field for their activities. Commander Horton has found it in the Baltic.

"We are not informed," says The Daily Chronicle, "whether the gallant commander was still in the E-9, but it is probable, because she is quite a new boat, completed by Vickers at Barrow last year. She has a submerged displacement of about 810 tons and carries four torpedo tubes on the surface. With 1,750 horsepower her speed is 16 knots."

SARONY PORTRAITS WITHIN REACH. $5 for $. 364 5th Av. (24th St.)—Advt.

MILITIA TO QUELL BAYONNE RIOTERS; 1 DEAD, MANY HURT

Two Regiments Await Order to Subdue Strikers at Standard Oil's Plant.

FIVE FIRES START IN WORKS

Forty Huge Tanks Menaced by Rivulets of Flame from Cut Feed Pipes.

PITCHED BATTLE IN STREET

Mob Routs Police, While Bullets and Stones Fly—Guards Carrying Rifles Man Stockade.

Two regiments of New Jersey militia were ready at midnight last night to proceed to Bayonne to quell riots in the strike at the great plant of the Standard Oil Company. Early yesterday morning there were conflicts in which one man was killed, a dozen others were seriously hurt, and many slightly injured, and which ended in the company's guards being driven back within the concrete stockade and the city police practically leaving the field to the strikers.

The efforts of Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead calmed the strikers in the afternoon, but at night several fires, supposedly incendiary, started in the plant, and until they were under control threatened the entire place.

Mayor Pierre P. Garven asked Governor Fielder for militia early in the day, but the Governor refused to call the troops out without a request from the Sheriff. At night Sheriff Kinkead left for the Governor's Summer home at Sea Girt, and it was understood that the Second Regiment, of Trenton, and the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City, except Company I, which is composed of Bayonne men, were held in readiness. It was also said that the Essex County troop of cavalry might be called out.

Calls for Militia.

The Chamber of Commerce of Bayonne asked the Governor for militia protection, and the Texas Oil Company, whose plant, a mile away from that of the Standard, has not been affected by the strike, also asked that the troops be called out.

Director of Public Safety Henry Wilson said that the appeal of the Chamber of Commerce for militia was premature. Sheriff Kinkead held a conference late at night with Governor Fielder and Adjutant General Wilbur F. Sadler at the Sheriff's Summer home at Deal Beach. Afterward he said:

"While there is some disorder in Bayonne it is not yet of a nature to warrant calling out the National Guard. The Governor is ready to aid us with any relief which may be found necessary."

The company refused to treat with the men unless they first returned to work, and this they would not do. Rival organizers of the American Federation of Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World were busy among the strikers, who were unorganized when they went out. Besides the 5,000 employes of the Standard the 2,000 men working for the Vacuum and Tidewater Oil Companies had also gone out, and a committee of the Bayonne strikers went yesterday afternoon to the Standard's plant in Linden Township, near Elizabeth, and tried to get the 2,000 men working there to join in the fight.

The officials in Linden said there was no dissatisfaction, and that their men had no affiliations with the Bayonne strikers, but a general meeting of the Elizabeth workmen was called for noon today to hear the arguments of the visitors from Bayonne.

Dead.

STOVANCHIK, JOHN, 18 years old; Prospect Avenue and Twenty-second Street, Bayonne; shot in the head and died in the City Hospital. The strikers believed he was shot by a policeman, but there was no evidence to corroborate this view.

Injured.

CADY, DANIEL, Police Inspector; lacerations all over the body.
HARRIS, SAMUEL, policeman; hit by stone.
LANGTREE, JOHN, policeman; hit by stone.
McGEEHAN, HUGH, policeman; hit by stone.
VAN WOERT, Mervin, policeman; cut by a thrown bottle.
WHITNEY, FRED, policeman; right wrist slashed with a knife.
GRAGLIA, MICHAEL, laborer; 43 East Twenty-third Street; cut in head.
JIMNEH, JOHN, laborer; shot in the arm.
KARETSKI, MARTIN, laborer; leg broken.
KEEVER, ADAM, laborer; shot in the knee.
MACHAKOS, WALISKA, laborer; shot in the wrist.
POLOCA, FRANK, laborer; shot in the leg.
URNITZ, JOSEPH, laborer; shot in the thigh and abdomen.

Urnitz may die. All of the injured were taken to the City Hospital except Inspector Cady, who went home. It is believed that at fewest thirty other strikers and guards were cut or bruised less seriously than those listed in the rioting of the morning.

Three Plants Shut Down.

The entire Bayonne plant of the Standard Oil Company, which occupies a square mile at Constable Hook, was shut down on Tuesday after about a fourth of the 5,000 laborers had struck for a 15 per cent. increase in wages and what they considered fairer treatment by the foremen. At daybreak yesterday crowds gathered in East Twenty-second Street, where there are the main entrances to the plants of the Standard, Tidewater, and Vacuum Oil Companies, and here union pickets were waiting. The strikers asserted that the two other oil companies were subsidiaries of the Standard, and although this was denied by their officers, several hundred of the Tidewater's workmen quit early in the morning. Both plants were shut down, which added 2,000 to the workmen out.

The Standard plant was guarded by 150 guards, armed with clubs. The strikers crowded along East Twenty-second Street in the early morning, and the presence of almost the entire Bayonne police force, seventy-five in number, under Inspector Cady, who was unpopular because of his part in minor conflicts on Tuesday, incensed the striking workmen.

The first conflict occurred at 7:30 o'clock, when seventy-five guards suddenly sallied out from the entrance to the plant in Avenue J and swarmed into East Twenty-second Street to disperse 200 strikers in front of the works. The strikers joined battle with enthusiasm, and there occurred a melee with clubs and bricks in which a number of persons were slightly hurt. The guards were driven back across the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey toward the plant. At the main gate they were reinforced by forty policemen, who

Continued on Page 4.

Ratproofing American Cities

New York may be next to wage systematic war on the rodents following the example of New Orleans and San Francisco. Read what they have done

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES NOW. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

ROOSEVELT URGES NATION TO PREPARE

Pacifists, He Tells Exposition Audience, Are Seeking to "Chinafy America."

WANTS A LARGER ARMY

Asserts Readiness to Fight Is Peace Insurance—Derides "Elocution as a Substitute for Action."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt delivered two addresses today at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, one vigorous in tone on military preparedness, the other a brief, personal talk to "the men on the line," soldiers, sailors, and marines, at the enlisted men's club.

Colonel Roosevelt told the enlisted men that a man afraid to fight is not fit to vote. "A mother who is not willing to raise her boy to be a soldier," he said, "is not fit for citizenship."

In the main speech of the day the Colonel was warmly applauded when in an explanatory way he said:

"I'm not for war, I want peace, but don't want peace for Uncle Sam because outsiders don't think him worth kicking."

The Colonel was escorted from his hotel to the exposition grounds by a squadron of the First Cavalry, and by military and public officials. A Presidential salute of 21 guns was fired by warships in the harbor.

Urges War Preparedness.

Governor H. W. Johnson, the Colonel's running mate in 1912, introduced him to the audience in the Court of the Universe. The Colonel said in part:

"I have a very strong feeling about the Panama Exposition. It was my good fortune to take the action in 1903, failure to take which, in exactly the shape I took it, would have meant that no Panama Canal would have been built for half a century, and, therefore, that there would have been no exposition to celebrate the building of the canal. In everything we did in connection with the acquiring of the Panama Zone we acted in a way to do absolute justice to all other nations, to benefit all other nations, including especially the adjacent States, and to render the utmost service, from the standpoint alike of honor and of material interest, to the United States. I am glad that this is the case, for if there were the slightest taint upon our title or our conduct it would have been all improper and shameful thing to hold this exposition.

"The building of the canal nearly doubles the potential efficiency of the United States Navy, as long as it is fortified and is in our hands; but if left unfortified it would at once become a menace to us.

"What is true as to our proper attitude in regard to the canal is no less true as regards our proper attitude concerning the interests of the United States taken as a whole. The canal is to be a great agency for peace; it must be such only, and exactly in proportion as it increased our potential efficiency in war.

"Those men who like myself believe that the highest duty of this nation is to prepare itself against war so that it may safely trust its honor and interest to its own strength are advocating merely that we do as a nation regarding our general interests what we have already done in Panama. If, instead of acting as this nation did in the fall of 1903, we had confined ourselves to debates in Congress and diplomatic notes; if, in other words, we had treated elocution as a substitute for action, we would have done nobody any good, and for ourselves we would have earned the hearty derision of other nations. The canal would not even have been begun at the present day, and there would have been a general consensus of international opinion to the effect that we were totally unfit to perform any of the duties of international life especially in connection with the Western hemisphere.

"Unfortunately in the last few years we have as regards pretty much everything not connected with the Isthmus of Panama so failed in our duty of national preparedness that I fear there is actually as general consensus of opinion to precisely this effect among the nations of the world as regards the United States at the present day. This is primarily due to our unpreparedness.

"We have been culpably, well-nigh criminally, remiss as a nation in not preparing ourselves, and if, with the lessons taught the world by the dreadful tragedies of the last twelve months, we continue with soft complacency to stand helpless and naked before the world, we shall excite only contempt and derision if and when disaster ultimately overwhelms us.

"Preparedness against war does not invariably avert war any more than a fire department in a city will invariably avert a fire; and there are well-meaning foolish people who point out this fact as offering an excuse for unpreparedness. It would be just as sensible if after the Chicago fire Chicago had announced that it would abolish its fire department as for our people to take the same view as regards military preparedness. Some years ago I was looking over some very old newspapers contemporaneous with the early establishment of paid fire departments in this country, and to my amusement I came across a letter which argued against a paid fire department upon the ground that the knowledge of its existence would tend to make householders careless, and therefore would encourage fires.

"Greece was not prepared for war when she went to war with Turkey a score of years ago. But this fact did not prevent the war. It merely made the war unsuccessful for Greece. China was not prepared for war with Japan twenty-odd years ago, nor for war with the Allies who marched to Peking fifteen years ago."

Cites China's Fate.

Colonel Roosevelt then discussed in detail the cases of China and Belgium, comparing Belgium with Switzerland, and asserting that Switzerland would have met Belgium's fate if she had not been prepared to oppose invasion. Then taking up the case of China, he said:

"She has acted on the theory that the worst peace was better than the best war, and therefore she has suffered all the evils of the worst war and the worst peace. The wise Chinaman took the view that China was too proud to fight and in practice made evident his hearty approval of the sentiments of that abject pacifist song: 'I Didn't Raise My Boy to be a Soldier,' a song which should have as a companion piece one entitled 'I Didn't Raise My Girl to be a Mother,' approval of which of course deprives any men or women of all right of kinship with the soldiers and with the mothers and wives of the soldiers, whose valor and services we

Continued on Page 5.

THREE BALKAN KINGS TO MEET IN ATHENS

Budapest Hears Rulers of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece Are Soon to Confer.

KING OF SERBIA LEFT OUT

Coming Meeting May Mean a Speedy Decision to Join the Allies in War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, July 21 (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Private reports from three different sources reaching Budapest state that the Kings of Rumania, Bulgaria, and the Hellenes are to meet in Athens shortly. At first, says a Berlin telegram, it was arranged that the meeting should take place at Bucharest, but later the place of meeting, considering the illness of King Constantine, was decided in favor of Athens. A Bucharest telegram to the same effect adds that the foreign Ministers of the three countries will accompany their rulers.

A Sofia message says: "Rumors of a meeting of three neutral sovereigns of the Balkans are neither confirmed nor denied in Sofia, yet political circles attach little credit to them for the present at least."

The Hungarian papers also doubt the truth of the rumor. As Ujsax says:

"The rumors are most probably untrue, simply because the Serbian monarch is not included. A meeting of this nature would not be undertaken by Balkan rulers with the exclusion of the King of Serbia, as the questions to be discussed affect Serbia as much and more deeply than any of the other three countries. If any meeting of the three Kings were to be held without the King of Serbia taking part, it would be interpreted in Belgrade as an unfriendly act and would create the impression that the entente powers were hostile toward Serbia."

The meeting of the three Balkan monarchs has significance at this time, and in the allied capitals, at least, is likely to be regarded as an omen of a speedy decision as to entrance of those nations into the war, probably on the allied side.

Bulgaria, at the end of the second Balkan war of 1913, felt bitter toward Serbia and Greece, to whom had been allotted territory she thought she should have had; toward Rumania which, by invasion, had obtained the price of the neutrality she had maintained during the first Balkan war of 1912-13, and toward Russia, whom she believed had conspired to prevent her having a dominant influence in Balkan affairs.

Thus, when the great war began her sympathies, looking to practical advantages, were pro-Teutonic, and if Austria had succeeded in taking Nish with the command of the Orient Railway to Constantinople, it is believed that she would have been forced to enter the war on the side of Germany and Austria.

Her uncertain attitude for a long time served to enforce neutrality in Rumania and Greece, when there was a growing clamor to enter the war on the side of the Entente Powers, lest Bulgaria, after their intervention, might attack them on their flank in order to obtain the territory in Macedonia, of which she had been deprived in 1913.

First England tried her hand at bringing about a Balkan modus vivendi, by which Rumania, Greece, and Serbia were to make territorial concessions to Bulgaria. The agreement was almost reached when the fall of the Venizelos Government at Athens rendered void all arrangements. Then Italy, having denounced the Triple Alliance on May 4, tried her hand, and agreements were reached with Serbia, Rumania, and Bulgaria, only Greece still hanging fire.

Serbia, in lieu of certain territory in Macedonia, which was to go to Bulgaria, agreed to accept the guarantee of the Entente Powers that she should have compensation in Bosnia and in Dalmatia, with a foothold on the Adriatic. Rumania was to have Bukowina and Transylvania, with their Rumanian populations, with promised concessions for the Rumanians of Bessarabia from Russia. It was believed that if Italy entered the war, followed by Rumania, Greece would then come in, all fears of Bulgarian aggression having been removed.

Italy entered the war on May 24, but Rumania lacked ammunition to do so and her agents in the United States reported that her promised allies had contracted for everything in sight. Rumania, therefore, with the strong Francophile and Italophile sympathies of her people, still holds the key to the situation. She has placed an embargo on all munitions sent from Germany through her territory for Turkey and has obtained from England, as Serbia had already done, some 6-inch naval guns on mobile carriages.

Meanwhile, the interventionists of Greece have triumphed in general elections with the return to power of M. Venizelos—a power, however, he cannot exercise until the convening of the new Parliament on Aug. 18.

TURKISH DELEGATES SEEK SEPARATE PEACE?

Two Representatives of Porte Expected in Geneva Today From Vienna to Open Negotiations.

GENEVA, July 21.—Nedjemkden Effendi, the Turkish Minister of Justice, accompanied by Fassun Effendi, are expected here tomorrow from Vienna for the purpose, it is reported, of opening separate peace negotiations with the Triple Entente. It is stated that the delegates are invested with official powers.

Recent dispatches stated that the Turkish Minister of Justice, with a fellow delegate, was on his way to Switzerland to meet representatives of the Entente powers. They were reported on July 14 as having passed through Sofia, Bulgaria.

FOR DISTRESS AFTER MEALS use Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Gives prompt relief to sick headache and acid stomach.—Advt.

FINAL WARNING GOES TO BERLIN TODAY; FURTHER IMPERILLING OF AMERICANS WILL BE VIEWED AS "UNFRIENDLY ACT"

Chief Points in President's New Note to Germany; Refusal to Surrender Any of Our Rights at Sea

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The leading points in the American note to Germany, which probably will be dispatched tomorrow, are these:

1. The assumption by the United States that Germany, by declaring her submarine warfare to be a retaliatory measure against the alleged unlawful acts of her enemies, has admitted that the destruction of unresisting merchantmen without warning is illegal.

2. German submarine Commanders already have proved that they can save the passengers and crews of vessels and can act in conformity with the laws of humanity in making war on enemy ships.

3. The United States cannot allow the relations between the belligerents to operate in any way as an abbreviation of the rights of neutrals, and therefore any violation of the principles for which the American Government contends, resulting in a loss of American lives, will be viewed as "unfriendly."

4. The representations which the American Government has made in previous notes for disavowal of the intention to sink the Lusitania with Americans aboard, and the request for reparation, are reiterated with renewed insistence.

5. The American Government realizes the unusual and abnormal conditions which the present conflict has created in the conduct of maritime war, and is willing to act as an intermediary as between the belligerents to arrange a modus vivendi or any other temporary arrangements which do not involve a surrender by the United States of its rights.

6. The proposals made by Germany to give immunity to American ships not carrying contraband, and to four belligerent ships under the American flag, are rejected with the emphatic assertion that to accept such a suggestion would be to admit Germany's right to set aside the American contention based on fundamental principles in international law—that neutrals may travel anywhere on the high seas on unresisting ships of any nationality, even if carrying contraband.

ALL RUSSIA PRAYS AS ARMIES FIGHT

Flanked by Fortresses, Czar's Hosts Turn and Battle Fiercely to Save Warsaw.

MACKENSEN PRESSING ON

Moves Closer to Lublin-Chelm Railway—Kaiser Plans State Entry Into Warsaw.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22. — While the churches throughout Russia were holding yesterday services of intercession for victory, a series of great battles, the result of which will seal the fate of Warsaw, was being fought to the north, west, and south of that city. Having successfully retired to positions on the rivers, and being well flanked by fortresses, the Russians have turned and are fighting desperately to stem the Austro-German onslaughts.

To the north, on the River Narew, they delivered on Tuesday three fierce counter-attacks from the fortresses of Rozan, Pultusk, and Novo Georgievsk. The Germans, who had taken one outwork of Rozan, repulsed these counter-attacks, according to the official report received from Berlin, but apparently have been unable to make any further progress southward.

Immediately to the west of Warsaw, on what is known as the Blonie-Grojec line, the Russians have suffered a reverse and are retreating toward the Vistula. Further south, the army of General von Woyrsch is making progress toward the same river, which has been reached at one point.

To the south of Ivangorod Field Marshal von Mackensen, who is directing the offensive between the Vistula and the Bug, has reached the Russian lines, and here the greatest of all battles is being fought—for the possession of the Lublin-Chelm Railway.

On the resistance the Russians are able to offer along this front, where the Austro-Germans are making their biggest effort, probably depends the success or failure of the Austro-German operations. Apparently they feel pretty certain of the outcome, for it is said that Emperor William, who is at Posen, has sent for the Empress in order to make a state entry into the Polish capital when it falls.

Things are moving a little more quickly in Courland, where the Germans claim to have met with successes all along the line, bringing them within striking distance of Riga and the roads which supply that town from the south.

There is another battle in progress along the borders of Bessarabia, but how this is going the official communications do not say.

A Russian Imperial ukase issued yesterday orders the convening of the Council of the Empire and the Duma on Aug. 1. The two legislative bodies were prorogued early in the year until November.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says that the Minister of Finance will present a bill to the Duma, empowering the State Bank to issue a further billion rubles, ($500,000,000,) in notes.

Russian Nation in Prayer.

Special to The New York Times.

PETROGRAD, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Novo Georgievsk, one of the greatest Russian fortresses, is effectively sentinelling Warsaw from the northwest. The range of its great guns attains the Bzura line and the German advance column on the Narew. The fight for the possession of the right bank of this river is expected to take some time.

Meanwhile the advance of the Teutons on the southern flank of the Warsaw salient is being warmly contested south of the Lublin and Cholm Railway. But here the assailants are believed to have reformed the phalanx which pierced the Russian line on the Dunajec and hope to repeat their exploit. It is difficult, however, to move huge forces and heavy guns without a railway, and here also

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NEW NOTE STRONGLY WORDED

Puts Responsibility for Any Break Squarely on Germany.

MEANT TO END DISCUSSION

Consequences of Firmest Diplomatic Language Fully Weighed by the President.

REJECTS GERMAN PROPOSAL

But Offers Mediatory Services Without Surrendering Any Rights of Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The American response to the German note of July 8, which this Government regarded as unsatisfactory, will be transmitted to Berlin tomorrow. At a conference tonight at the White House between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing the American communication was put in final shape.

This document is as strong and perhaps even stronger than the three previous notes sent to Germany since the issuance of the war zone order in February. It is so phrased as to indicate that the United States regards further discussion of the submarine issue as unnecessary. In other words, the note is a final statement of the position of this Government, and that final statement is a reiteration of the previous strong representations dictated by President Wilson, with the added emphasis of notice to Germany that a further offense involving the sacrifice of the lives of American citizens by a German submarine in violation of well-established principles of international law, will be regarded by this Government as an unfriendly act.

The note will also emphasize what has been considered one of the strongest expressions used by this Government in its previous exchanges with Germany. That Government will be told that the United States will leave nothing undone to maintain the position which it has stated so distinctly.

Prior to the White House conference fear was expressed that the note might be modified by the deletion of the expression "unfriendly act" and the substitution of a term of milder meaning. The expression, which has been retained, is strong language in diplomatic intercourse, and is generally preliminary to positive action on the part of the offended Government whose least move would be a severance of diplomatic relations.

Couched in Courteous Terms.

The note in its final shape is framed in the courteous language of diplomacy, and does not lack expressions of friendship for the German Government. But the finality given to the negotiations between the two Governments and the use of the significant term "unfriendly act," make it one of the most momentous communications in the history of American diplomatic intercourse.

The President and his advisers are fully aware of the danger that may lie in the employment of the term, "unfriendly act," and in the reiterated notice to Germany that nothing will be undone to preserve the rights of American ships and American citizens on the high seas. Germany will be made aware by the language of the note, courteous as it is, that responsibility for any break that may occur in the friendly relations of the two Governments must rest with the Imperial authorities in Berlin through permitting submarine attacks without warning on American ships or ships of other nationalities carry ng American citizens.

While it is not stated that this Government is to inform Germany that deeds, and not words, must govern the course of the President and his Administration from now on, that is the inference to be drawn from the American note.

In effect, part of the note will be what amounts to an argument that the German Government will be guilty of inconsistency in contending that its submarines cannot exercise the requirement of visit and search before attempting to sink vessels. This Government will hold that Germany has admitted the binding effect of the rule that noncombatants on merchant vessels must have an opportunity to reach places of safety before the ships are sent to the bottom.

It will be maintained by the United States that Germany will be expected to adhere to this principle and, in fact, to all the principles upon which this Government has insisted. A violation of these principles which may result in the sacrifice of the lives of American citizens will constitute the unfriendly act that this Government hopes will be avoided.

The American Government is willing to serve as a means of communication between Germany and Great Britain to effect an understanding by which the British embargo on foodstuffs and other supplies for the German population will be modified, in consideration of a modification of the present methods of reprisal practiced by German submarines against commerce with the British.

But it is not willing to enter into the arrangements suggested by Germany under which American ships will not carry contraband, and neutral and even belligerent merchantmen will be employed under the American flag for the transportation of Americans. Such an arrangement implies an acknowledgment by the United States that its ships and

ITALIANS PIERCE AUSTRIAN LINES

General Attack Along the Isonzo, Started Sunday, Developing Successfully.

GORITZ APPROACHES TAKEN

Artillery Fire and Bayonet Charges Carrying Invaders Onward Toward Trieste.

ROME, July 21.—Heavy fighting on the Isonzo front north of the Gulf of Trieste, resulting in gains for the Italian forces, is announced in a statement given out tonight at the War Office. The report is as follows:

While the Italian defense continues to develop energetically in Cadore, and the artillery is effectively working in Carnia, the struggle in the Isonzo zone continues with increasing intensity.

Toward Goritz we gained part of the line of the heights which form the right bank of the river commanding the town and the Isonzo bridges.

On the Carso Plateau the enemy has been driven from some trenches, and many prisoners and much material have been captured. The number of prisoners taken during the 18th, 19th, and 20th was 76 officers and 3,400 men.

An earlier official bulletin, dated last night, read:

Our vigorous offensive all along the Isonzo front continued yesterday, progress being made especially on the Carso Plateau, where at the end of the day several additional trenches were taken and 500 prisoners, including five officers, captured.

Although fatigued by the sharp and stubborn struggle, prolonged until nightfall, our troops succeeded in establishing themselves rapidly and firmly in the conquered position and resisted counter attacks made by the enemy during the night. The actions continue to develop.

The situation over the rest of the front is unchanged.

The engineer corps of the Italian army has completed the reconstruction of the railroad bridge over the Isonzo, between Cervignano and Monfalcone, which was destroyed by the Austrians at the outbreak of hostilities. The first train passed over the structure today. Reconstruction of the bridge in so short a time is regarded as an engineering feat.

The National Munitions Committee has held its first meeting, Premier Salandra presiding. A number of plans were adopted to insure a continuous supply of munitions in the event of a long war, and to organize industries which produce other supplies for the army.

Destroy Batteries Near Rovereto.

GENEVA, July 21.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Villach says:

"The Austrian losses since July 13 along the Isonzo have been 8,000, of whom 1,100 are prisoners. On the Cadore front 1,800 prisoners have been taken, and in the Carnic Alps 2,300.

"The Austrian front on the Isonzo has been pierced at three points—Tolmino, St. Lucas, and St. Avre.

"The Italians continue to progress in Val Sugana.

"With the aid of aeroplanes the Italians located several Austrian batteries near Rovereto, and succeeded in destroying them.

"The provisioning of Goritz is becoming a serious problem, as the Italian artillery dominates the line north of the town. Previously four trains arrived daily. Now there is only one, which comes in at night.

"The Italians are consolidating the position they won on the Carso plateau."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Fighting continues on the line of the Isonzo. Reports from unofficial sources show that General Cadorna, with customary caution, has not erred on the side of magnifying the substantial results already achieved.

The Italians have practically laid siege to the Austrian trenches since June 4, when General Cadorna reported that the difficult country facing him on the Isonzo was formidably intrenched and strongly held by troops supported by machine guns and heavy artillery. Seven days later the Commander in Chief emphasized the specifically defensive devices of the enemy to make these works and trenches as impregnable as anything to be found in Flanders and Northern France.

General Cadorna took exactly a month preparing for the advance, his attacks

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Don't miss the announcements of Edgemere Crest on Pages 6, 14, 16 and 18.—Advt.

citizens are not entitled to the freedom of the seas without the consent of another nation.

Talk of Modification.

Prior to the White House conference tonight there was talk that the completion of the note was being delayed in order to give further time for the consideration of the use of the term "unfriendly act." The contention had been advanced in official quarters that it would be useless to include in the response to Germany any statement approaching a threat of drastic action, unless the Government had determined on a policy of supporting its policy at all hazards.

Some of the members of the Cabinet were credited with holding this view. They were understood to be of the opinion that Germany should not be told that she would be held to a strict accountability for an unfriendly act if the Government was not prepared to carry out all that is implied in language of that strong character.

The employment of diplomatic phrases approaches an exact science and there are certain terms, comparatively mild in themselves, that have come to be construed as having a far-reaching meaning. "Unfriendly act" is one of these and to the trained diplomatist it carries the significance that a breach in friendly relations is imminent.

There was a prevailing sentiment that this Government should decide before the note went forward just what course it would follow if German submarines caused the sacrifice of any more American lives. There was a feeling within the Cabinet circle that the vast majority of the American people did not care to have any further exchange of diplomatic notes.

At the same time, however, it was argued that the American note should not contain expressions that implied action that the Government was not fully prepared to take in the event of German disregard for the well-established rules of international law upon which the United States has been laying stress in its several communications to Berlin.

This argument was said to have come from two entirely different schools of official thought—those who wanted the Government to adopt a vigorous policy and adhere to it, and those who believed that, while there should be insistence on German observance of the principles laid down by the United States, nothing should be said or done that would involve the two countries in hostilities or a breach that might lead to hostilities. The President tonight disposed of such arguments by gathering to the significant phraseology that appeared in the draft of the communication that was presented to the Cabinet yesterday.

There is little hope that oral exchanges will result in guaranteeing safety to American ships and lives. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has pointed out to Secretary Lansing that there has been no sinking of an American ship without warning since the Lusitania disaster.

This expression of the Ambassador has given rise to the belief that it will be followed by oral assurances that the principles upon which this Government insists will be observed. But the United States contends that the German Government shall not attack without warning any merchant vessel, no matter what its nationality, until the requirement of visit and search has been exercised in order to determine whether any American citizens are aboard.

The statement that future transgressions will be regarded as "unfriendly" is taken in diplomatic usage to presage a break of friendly relations unless reparation and disavowal is forthcoming.

President Wilson, it is understood, has considered fully and at length the construction which may be placed on the implications of the note and is prepared to deal with any new situation that may arise. He is hopeful and confident, however, it is said, that Germany having already modified to a great extent the practice of her submarine commanders, will now take such precautions as seem necessary to prevent any action that will endanger friendly relations with the United States.

From 6 o'clock this morning until late tonight the President, with the exception of a few hours spent in recreation, was at work on a copy of the note. Secretary Lansing, who had drafted it, worked on the original and took it to the President tonight with several changes. The President agreed with Mr. Lansing's suggestions and tomorrow the document will be finally revised in phraseology before starting on its way to Berlin.

President Works at Night.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, conferring at the White House tonight, completed the new note to Germany warning her that the repetition of a disaster such as that visited upon the Lusitania or any violation of America rights on the high seas resulting in loss of American lives will be regarded as "unfriendly." It will be dispatched tomorrow.

The note is in the nature of a final statement by the United States of the interpretation that will be placed by this Government on future transgressions of American rights, and repeats that the American Government will leave nothing undone to stand by the position it has previously declared.

The note is in about 1,200 words long. While nowhere in it is there any direct intimation of the course which the United States will pursue in the event of another disaster similar to the Lusitania tragedy, there are emphatic statements throughout the communication pointing out that the discussing of the principles involved has been fruitless and concluded, and that future conduct of German submarine commanders will determine the responsibility for the continuance of friendly relations between the two countries.

TOO EARLY FOR PEACE, THE PRESIDENT HOLDS

So Tells Miss Addams, Who Reports to Him on Women's Peace Conference Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—President Wilson is understood to have told Miss Jane Addams when she called at the White House this morning, accompanied by Miss Lillian D. Wald of New York, that he did not think the time had come yet for any definite effort to be made by neutrals for bringing about peace in Europe. Miss Addams, who was among the American delegates at the recent Peace Conference of Women at The Hague, and who visited the belligerent capitals, seemed to agree with the President's view, for she told him that she saw no probability of immediate peace and had found little sentiment favoring steps in that direction.

Miss Addams admitted that she had no plan of her own for bringing about peace, and she said she had not tried even to crystallize the views she had heard expressed by high European officials into a general statement. She had merely wished to lay the facts she had gathered at first hand before the President, so he could use them for what they were worth.

The President showed deep interest in what she had to say and questioned her closely on certain points. It is understood that Miss Addams's report agreed with the information given to the President by Colonel House a short time ago on his return from Europe.

"I understand that Holland and other neutrals have expressed a willingness to co-operate for peace," said Miss Addams, afterward, "and Pope Benedict is eager to be of service. What will come of these offers and of the offer of the United States I can't, of course, say."

Miss Addams, who supported Colonel Roosevelt as the head of the Progressive ticket in the last campaign, smilingly refused to answer the recent strictures he passed on the efforts of women to bring about peace.

FEEDS GUNS AUTOMATICALLY

Germans Invent Endless Chain of Shells from Depot in Rear.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The Germans have now devised an automatic shell-feeding system for 8-inch and 17-inch guns. A kind of endless chain on the principle of a moving staircase carries the shells to the gun through an underground passage from the ammunition depot some distance to the rear.

Once the range is found the gun is loaded and fired automatically, control being exercised by officers from an armored observation post.

Rapidity of fire and increased accuracy are claimed for the new device, which also embraces a novel use of the periscope for aiming purposes.

BERLIN SKEPTICAL ON NOTE FORECASTS

Newspapers Disposed to Discredit Press Outline, and Few Make Comments.

ZIMMERMAN TRUSTS WILSON

Thinks Him "Too Clear-Headed" to Believe Freedom of the Seas Is Possible.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 21, (via The Hague.)—All the newspapers say that President Wilson's answer is expected to go forward on Saturday, but they make little comment on the scant Reuter cables forecasting its contents, preferring to await the authoritative text.

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"Assuming that the Reuter Agency this time actually gives President Wilson's and Secretary Lansing's real feelings, which heretofore has seldom been the case, our opinion is as follows: That the Government of the United States should not remain inactive, which is also the feeling of the German Government. Only its measures should be prophylactic, to prevent the sacrifice of more American lives. How that is possible the German note has indicated. It would be strange if the American Government stuck to the standpoint of allowing Americans to run into danger and not seek to protect them, but to avenge them. The German Government's suggestions would certainly in any event be far more consistent with the spirit of humanity invoked by the American Government."

Eugen Zimmerman of the Lokalanzeiger, who has been a consistent champion of cordial relations between Germany and America, expressed in conversation today a widely prevalent viewpoint as follows:

"The rumors of the nature of the official reception of the German note in America must be considered colored in the form in which they have reached us. President Wilson is too clear-headed to believe that complete freedom of travel on the ocean is possible with the English blockade and the submarine war in force. Far-fetched illustrations often illuminate a situation most clearly. Suppose, for example, I were commanding the German forces in a naval battle with the English fleet.

"The battle, of course, was going well for us. All of a sudden a harmless steamer entered the battle zone and signaled, 'I have got an American aboard.' I am certainly a polite person, but I do not believe I would break off a battle which was going favorable for me and allow the enemy to escape just to afford the free passage of a steamer that signaled that she had an American aboard. An American Admiral, of course, would not do it, either, in an analogous case.

"The conciliatory German proposals offer so many possibilities for an understanding in the matter of mutual wishes that I still believe in the President."

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt, an influential organ of the German shipping interests, comments sarcastically in today's issue on President Wilson's proposed note of protest to Great Britain regarding the interference with American trade. The paper shares the general satisfaction felt by Germans that America was taking a stand against England, but says:

"President Wilson has finally found the courage to take the decisive step which little Sweden manfully and energetically takes against every encroachment on the part of either England or Russia.

"What has caused him to take this step? First of all it was the overwhelming success of the German arms, which is causing a general change of sentiment in America as Bryan shrewdly foresaw."

The Fremdenblatt adds that Germans owe President Wilson no debt of thanks for this note. It goes on:

"We know too well that not the United States but respect for the successes of our arms inspired it."

Some Think British Rule Us.

BERLIN, July 21, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—German papers print without comment letters and press dispatches concerning President Wilson's forthcoming note to Germany. Occasionally a paper remarks that the world is gradually becoming accustomed to the

ITALIANS PIERCE AUSTRIAN LINES

Continued from Page 1.

starting on July 4 with the object of discovering the enemy's disposition. From that time he gave his opponents no repose at one point or other of the line until till the morning of the 18th, when the attack became general. I am told it developed on three points, all successfully.

The most important advantages thus far gained are positions on the plateau on the triangle formed by Forts San Michele, Monte del sel Busi and Doberdo. For two days and two nights the Italians gradually took the enemy's trenches, which were covered by supporting trenches dug into the terraces forming the remarkable natural defensive conformation of the Carso plateau.

Messages from Udine, where details of the great battle are now becoming known, speak highly of the efficacy of the artillery, the action of which must have been wonderfully precise to keep in check the fire of the Austrian rear lines of trenches while the Italian infantry successively captured and consolidated those forming the front of the Austrian position. Encouraged by the success of their first attacks and conscious of having got the measure of the enemy, despite the assiduity and ingenuity with which the latter dug himself into the hillside, the Italian troops made light of the obstacles opposed to them. It is stated that the King, General Cadorna and General Porro scarcely left the battlefield.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UDINE, July 21.—Old Garibaldians, veterans of the war of independence, and historic descriptions of that campaign in which the father and grandfather of Gen. Cadorna participated, do not record anything so obstinate and bloody as the battle which for four days has been waged on the eastern side of the Isonzo.

Gen. Cadorna, who loves his soldiers as though they were his children, although deeply concerned, has not a moment's hesitation in saying that today's sacrifices are indispensable for the inevitable success of tomorrow which in giving the Italians the mastery of Tolmino, Goritz, and the Carso Mountains will enable them to possess Trieste with out their enemies having positions from which they can threaten the Italian flank and rear.

Moreover, once these points are taken the Istria Peninsula will be practically at the mercy of the Italians, who then will have cut off the Austrian fleet at Pola both by sea and land.

All Attacks Repulsed, Vienna Says.

VIENNA, July 21, (via London.)—The War Office tonight gave out the following:

In the Goritz region the Italians yesterday continued their general attack on the border plateau of Doberdo and the bridgehead at Goritz. The battle raged all day. In the evening the enemy succeeded in taking Monte San Michele, east of Sdraussina. This morning Major General Boog reconquered this height with troops which had hitherto been in reserve.

Southeast of Sdraussina our troops maintain their positions with great stubbornness. A flank attack executed from a height to the east of Sagrado was repulsed, the Italians taking to flight after suffering great losses.

Since our troops have also firmly held the southwest edge of the plateau and have repulsed at the bridgehead at Goritz all hostile attacks. The Italian effort, which was carried out with enormous sacrifices, was again unproductive of result.

On the remainder of the coastal front there is comparative quiet.

On the Carinthian frontier nothing of importance has occurred. East of Schluderbach three enemy battalions attacked Monte Piano, but were repulsed, and fled, losing about two-thirds of their effectives.

GREAT STRUGGLE FOR GORITZ.

Italians Destroying Approaches to Fortress by Fierce Attacks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAGRADO, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The fierce struggle of the Italians for the conquest of Goritz is concentrated for the present within the triangle, Plava-Podgora-Sagrado. As in the first days of this heroic contest, so at the present moment every meter of ground conquered with the bayonet is gained by sacrifice of Italian blood. The Italians do not conceal from themselves the severity of the struggle, but they are convinced that they will triumph eventually.

When Goritz is conquered the Austrian defensive line of the Isonzo will have lost three-fourths of its value. But Goritz cannot be conquered as the result of one great battle. It is simply a formidable fortress, the defensive situation of which reminds one of Port Arthur. Like the Japanese, the Italians are destroying the approaches by means of vigorous, persistent, methodical attacks which guns and trenches seem powerless to resist.

SUBMARINE WAS SUNK BY CRUISER GARIBALDI

Commander and 500 Men of the Torpedoed Italian Warship's Crew Saved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN ITALY, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—There is reason to believe that one of the three enemy submarines which issued from Spalato and Raguso on the Dalmatian coast to attack the Italian squadron immediately after the latter's bombardment of the Cattaro forts was pierced and sunk by the Garibaldi's gunfire just before that cruiser was struck and went down in turn.

Further details contain the announcement that the Commander of the Garibaldi, which served as Admiral di Revel's flagship in the Tripoli War, is among the saved and that of the crew of 800 over 500 were saved and transported to the Apulian coast. Owing to the extreme exposure to submarine attack in the Adriatic, in whose confined waters the Italian fleet possesses no havens on its own upper littoral, every means is held in readiness for saving crews in case of these sinister events.

Survivors of the Garibaldi state that after two Austrian under-sea craft were put to flight and a third was sunk, a fourth, which had passed unnoticed, lay in wait for the squadron some seven miles off the coast. The first torpedo, fired at a distance of 500 yards, missed its mark, but was quickly followed by another which shattered the ship's prow. The vessel remained afloat only a few minutes.

Italy will start building a new Garibaldi forthwith.

DECEPTIVE "VIEWS" BY RADIO.

German Opinion Said to be Manufactured for Foreign Effect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22.—The Times says: "An interesting example of the way in which the German authorities try from time to time to influence foreign opinion by inserting in German wireless news purely imaginary statements of German views has been exposed by Count Reventlow.

"It may be remembered that on July 10, immediately after the publication of the German reply to the United States note about the Lusitania the German wireless system sent out the following from Berlin:

"'Political and even naval circles are beginning to get tired of the daily editorials of the Deutsche Tageszeituug against a German-American understanding on the submarine question. The attitude of the Tageszeitung is considered sufficient proof that such an unde standing is desirable.'

"No such statement as this was ever published in Germany, and Count Reventlow and the Deutsche Tageszeitung have just discovered it in the English press."

MALONE EXAMINES ORDUNA'S OFFICERS

Ordered by McAdoo, He Boards Liner Here for Testimony on Submarine Attack.

Acting on instructions received from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Collector of the Port Malone has visited the Cunard liner Orduna at her pier at West Fourteenth Street to investigate the attack made upon the ship by a German submarine on July 9 off the Irish coast.

The Collector went to the Orduna on Tuesday afternoon accompanied by George F. Lamb of the law department of the Custom House, and met Captain Thomas McComb Taylor, the master of the ship. Afterwards Mr. Lamb examined the chief and third officers, who had been on the bridge at the time of the attack; J. Henderson and T. Ennis, the lookout men who had actually sighted the submarine and seen the torpedo pass under the liner's stern, and several of the stewards who had been on deck.

It is understood that the testimony of Baron Rosenkrantz and other passengers on the Orduna has been taken by officials of the Treasury Department.

The Orduna sails at 10 o'clock this morning with a fair number of passengers, including several Americans. She has 11,500 tons of cargo.

GERMANY'S BUSY SUBMARINES.

Herman Ridder Says They'll Continue to Attack All Enemy Ships.

The Staats-Zeitung says editorially this morning over the signature of Herman Ridder:

Some have gone so far as to say that the Orduna affair might interfere with the course of our diplomatic correspondence with Germany in the matter of her general submarine policy.

I fail to see how the Orduna attack injects any new element into this correspondence.

We have long been blind, if we have not long ago come to see that Germany is not in the least disposed to give up her undersea warfare against enemy merchantmen.

Whether incoming or outgoing, German submarines will undoubtedly for the present attack any and all enemy ships which they can reach.

PRUSSIC ACID IN SHELLS.

Russian Commission Finds That Germans Are Using It.

MOSCOW, July 21.—A commission appointed to investigate charges of inhumane methods on the part of the Germans made a report today that they had employed shells with cast iron tips which were filled with prussic acid.

Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander in Chief, received a deputation representing the municipality here today. He spoke enthusiastically of the spirit of the Russian soldiers, all of whom, he said, were confident of final and complete victory.

Vienna Version of Successes.

VIENNA, July 21, (via London.)—The following official statement from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

The enemy has made a new stand south of the railway line running between Chelm, Lublin, and Ivangorod.

Despite stubborn resistance, the allied forces (Teutonic) succeeded in penetrating the enemy's lines at several points.

Near Rozan our corps, in combination with German battalions, cut their way into the hostile lines. Between the Bystritza and the Vistula Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army encountered strong resistance.

On both sides of the Borzechow our troops in bitter close fighting won positions which were stubbornly defended by Serbian regiments. From this army we yesterday took thirty officers and 6,000 men prisoners and captured nine machine guns.

Between the Vistula and the Pilica the pursuit of the enemy continues. The German Landwehr, to the northeast of Zwolen, broke through an advanced position. The fighting continues.

Fighting again broke out in East Galicia, near Sokol.

On the Dniester the situation is unchanged.

Russians Still Hold Ostrolenka.

PETROGRAD, July 21.—An official communication issued by the War Office today says:

In the region of Riga and Shavli engagements occurred on the 20th in the region west of Mitau and on the roads leading to the village of Janichiki.

On the Narew front the enemy bombarded Ostrolenka and attempted an advance toward the bridgehead between Rozan and Pultusk. On the right bank of the Narew our local attacks succeeded in driving the enemy back somewhat.

On the left bank of the Vistula on the 20th the enemy attacked us unsuccessfully in the direction of Zvntlin and Grievachoff.

In the direction of Lublin we arrested the enemy's offensive in front of Chodel-Piascy.

On both banks of the Wieprz, near the Village of Soukhodly and in the direction of the Village of Retzvetz, a stubborn fight occurred on the 20th, which was prolonged until late in the evening. The Germans were repulsed from some sectors with considerable losses. On the front of Volsia-Vitze Groubechoff on the 20th, there was an artillery duel.

On the Bug sector of Littovij-Sokol-Potourjitza our troops harassed enemy detachments which crossed to the right bank. In the stubborn fighting which ensued we took 1,000 prisoners.

On the other fronts there have been no important engagements.

ALL RUSSIA PRAYS AS ARMIES FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

the Russians are expected to check the foe.

Evidently the last word has not yet been said before the Russians withdraw from the positions guarding the Polish capital, but the public are prepared for the worst, and today throughout the empire millions of worshippers are joining their prayers in intercession for victory.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22.—The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"Yesterday evening the bells in all the churches throughout Russia clanged a call to prayer for a twenty-four hours' continual service of intercession for victory.

"Today in spite of the heat the churches were packed. Hour after hour the people stand wedged together while the priests and choirs chant interminable litanies. Outside the Kamian Cathedral here an open air mass is being celebrated in the presence of an enormous crowd."

BATTLES ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Official Bulletins Report Continued Teuton Successes.

BERLIN, July 21, (via London.)—The War Office tonight gave out the following account of the latest operations on the Russian front:

In the Eastern Theatre: To the east of Popeljany-Kurtschany the enemy is withdrawing before our advancing troops. To the west of Shavli the last hostile intrenchment has been stormed and occupied, and the pursuit continues eastward.

On the Dubyssa, east of Rossieny, a German attack broke through the Russian line. Here, too, the enemy is falling back.

South of the road of Mariampol-Kovno we attacked and captured the villages of Kiekieryszki and Janowka. Three Russian positions lying one behind the other were captured.

Likewise attacks by our Landwehr against positions held by the enemy north of Novogorod (on the Narew) were completely successful. The Russians retreated, leaving 2,000 prisoners and two machine guns in our hands.

Further south on the Narew River a strong outwork at Rozan was stormed. We took 560 prisoners and captured three machine guns.

The enemy endeavored to offer obstinate resistance on the Narew. His desperate counter attacks with hastily gathered troops on the bridgehead position of Rozan, Pultusk, and Novo Georgievsk failed. The Russian losses were heavy. We took 1,000 prisoners.

The Bionie-Grojec position offered the enemy only brief respite. Under the compulsion of our troops, who had been reinforced from all sides, the Russians began to give up their forfeited positions to the West of Grojec and to retire to the eastward.

In the Southeastern War Theatre: German troops under General von Woyrsch yesterday reached the advanced bridgehead positions South of Ivangorod. An immediate attack brought them into possession of a hostile line near Wladislavow. Fighting continues for the adjoining positions.

Between the Vistula and Bug Rivers the enemy has again opposed Field Marshal von Mackensen's army.

Despite stubborn resistance Austro-Hungarian troops near Skrzynnica, Niedrzwica and Mala, southwest of Lublin, and German detachments southeast and north of Krasnostava, have entered hostile positions. The attack is progressing.

Fierce Fighting on the Dniester.

A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, reports heavy fighting along the Dniester River near the Bukowina-Galicia border.

The Russians brought up heavy reinforcements and made determined attempts to retake positions on the left bank of the river which had been captured by the Austrians. They are supported by heavy artillery but, the dispatch says, their attacks gained them nothing.

Along the Bessarabian front also the Russians are on the offensive, having made desperate attacks during the last four nights. They succeeded in breaking into the Austrian positions in one place, but the attacking forces subsequently were captured, and here, as elsewhere, the Russians were unable to make gains. The battle of Monday night lasted six hours, during which the Russians made eight assaults at many points.

NICHOLAS READY TO STRIKE.

Russian Chief Able to Hurl Great Masses in Any Direction.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22.—A Petrograd dispatch to The Morning Post says:

"Grand Duke Nicholas has manoeuvred his armies so as to bring the enemy into positions which will enable him to throw superior forces upon either side. This is one of the oldest devices of strategy, known as the principle of partial defeat, and was first used by Epaminondas at the Battle of Leuctra, in which he defeated the Spartans.

"Seldom in history has a great commander been so favorably placed as the Grand Duke for the application of this principle. The jaws of the German nutcrackers are nearing each other steadily, but the Grand Duke has no intention of allowing them actually to meet upon the Russian nut with the smooth co-operation necessary for success.

"At present it seems that he has decided to deal with the northern attack first, meanwhile shooting off the southern attack. Holding the inner lines, with abundant railway accommodation, he is in a position readily to throw the greater part of his forces upon either of the attacking German armies."

RUSSIANS NOW COMPLAIN.

Think the Allies on Western Front Are Not Doing Their Share.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Among Russians complaints are being heard that this country is being left to bear practically the entire brunt of the war, nor are they confined to the mass of the people, who, of course, are not in position to judge of what really is happening on any front.

For the second day in succession the military critic of the Russky Invalid, who certainly is in close touch with the staff here, contrasts the furious battles which are being fought in a dozen different directions within the frontiers of Russia with the apparent quiescence of the British, French, and Italian armies.

Without pledging himself to their accuracy, he mentions various estimates that between the Vistula and Bug alone the enemy has upward of twenty corps, perhaps 1,200,000 men—"that is to say, as many as are operating on the entire western front."

WARSAW FREE FROM CARE.

Capital's Population Has Increased to a Million and a Quarter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 21.—Pessimistic sentiment regarding Warsaw is largely diminished here by the appearance in the French press of Stanley Washburn's optimistic description of the Russian armies, which was published recently in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Today the Auto prints a communication from its Warsaw correspondent showing that the city is perfectly free from anxiety. He writes:

"Never has Warsaw been more cheerful or more animated. The population has increased to one and a quarter million. Food is abundant and cheap. The ban on alcohol has produced excellent results.

"The Cycle Club held a meeting last Sunday with a huge attendance. There were large entries for the cycle, motorcycle, and foot races. The wrestling contest was equally successful.

"Warsaw is utterly devoid of fear of capture."

The Auto contrasts the above with messages from Lemberg shortly before the German attack, when the city was almost emptied by the flight of the populace.

MORE PETROGRAD ATTACHES.

Three Men Are Ordered to the Russian Capital by Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The American Embassy force at Petrograd is to be increased by three new attachés to meet the press of business caused by the war and the manifold interest which the United States has assumed for the belligerents.

Frederick A. Sterling, Second Secretary of the Legation at Peking; W. P. Cresson, last attached to the Legation at Panama, and William Warfield, a son of President Warfield of Lafayette College, have been assigned to Russia, and probably will take part in the American inspection of Russian prison camps.

HUNGARY CALLS OLDER MEN.

Landsturm Men from 43 to 50 Ordered to Join the Colors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, July 21 (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Men of the Hungarian Landsturm, aged 43 to 50, are called up besides ex-Landsturm men born in 1872 and earlier and any others who, for whatsoever reason have not yet served.

They must all present themselves between Aug. 23 and Oct. 1.

66,963 RUSSIANS CAPTURED.

Estimated Number of Prisoners Taken in the New Operations.

BERLIN, July 21, (By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas Agency issues the following:

"The Vossische Zeitung, using official headquarters' reports as a basis, estimates that the number of Russian prisoners taken since the beginning of the new offensive is 175 officers and 66,790 men, which the newspaper calls 'a nice start.'"

POPULATION LEAVING RIGA.

Official Archives Being Removed from Threatened Baltic Port.

BERLIN, July 21, (via London.)—According to dispatches reaching Berlin, all the official archives in Riga, the Russian Baltic port now threatened by the Germans, together with the moneys of State banks and court records, were taken to Petrograd Monday.

Government officials have been advised to be ready to depart. It is said that more than 10,000 inhabitants of the city fled last week.

The Battle Line on the Russian Front

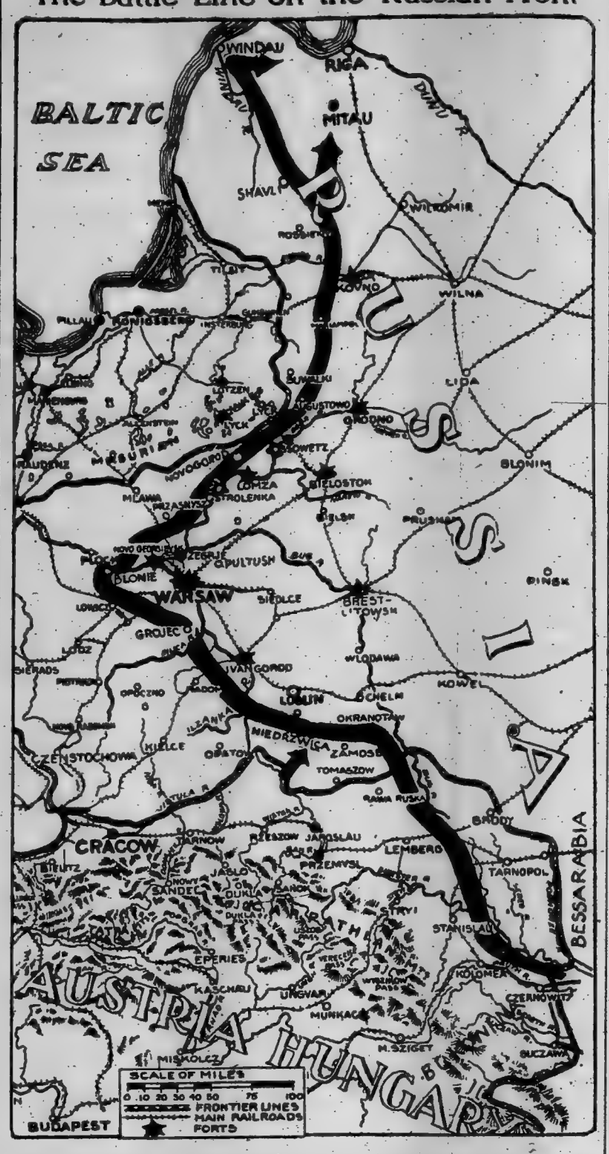

The heavy black line on the map shows the approximate position of the Austro-German armies invading Russia from the Baltic to Bessarabia. Great battles for the capture of Warsaw are in progress north, west, and south of that capital, the greatest of all being waged in South Poland by Field Marshal von Mackensen, who, with the bulk of the armies that made the drive through Galicia, is attempting to capture the Lublin-Cholm Railroad. His main position is indicated by arrows.

TWO SOCIALIST WOMEN PROSECUTED BY KAISER

Clara Zetkin and Rosa Luxemburg Among Four to Answer for Peace Propaganda.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Berlin telegrams state that criminal proceedings have been instituted against four well-known Socialist agitators, two of whom are Rosa Luxemburg and Clara Zetkin, on account of alleged treasonable articles in the monthly Internationale.

Clara Zetkin, editor of the German Socialist women's weekly, Gleichheit, and Rosa Luxemburg, the noted translator and interpreter, at the International Socialist Congresses, are two of the most outspoken and active members of the minority in the German Socialist party, which opposes the continuance of the war and insists upon an immediate move toward peace negotiations.

About the time the war broke out, Rosa Luxemburg was tried for accusing German officers and noncommissioned officers of frightfully abusing private soldiers, and sentenced to several months' imprisonment. She began to serve her term in September.

The monthly called the Internationale was started last January in a small town near Elberfeld in Rhenish Prussia, by Clara Zetkin, Rosa Luxemburg, and presumably Karl Liebknecht and Eduard Bernstein, but was suppressed at once by the German Government because of its vigorous propaganda for peace.

TO EXCHANGE CRIPPLES.

Agreement Reached by Russia and Germany Through Gerard.

BERLIN, July 21.—(By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"Negotiations between Germany and Russia for the exchange of incapacitated prisoners of war have finally been successful, after many fruitless efforts. This is due largely to the work of James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin.

"The plan of exchanging the prisoners on transports with escorts has been abandoned. The prisoners will be forwarded through Sweden, by way of Karlsund. Exchange stations have been selected and the Swedish Government has undertaken to transport German and Russian prisoners to the frontier at the same time.

"An agreement has been reached for the designation by the Danish Red Cross of men to visit prisoners' camps in Russia and Germany for the purpose of determining conditions there. Three Danish officials will inspect the German camps and three others will go to Russia."

DISCUSS COTTON SITUATION.

British Ambassador at State Department—Our Policy to be Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, visited the State Department today and, among other things, discussed in an informal way the shipments of American cotton held up in British ports under the enforcement of the British Order in Council.

No announcement followed the visit of the Ambassador, but it was stated that there had been no definite change in the situation, which is receiving the serious consideration of the United States Government, and will be treated in the forthcoming note to the British Government dealing with interferences with American trade.

The United States intends to insist that American cotton shippers are entitled to protection in the generally recognized principles of international law and will not recognize any British municipal legislation, prize court rules, orders in council, or Board of Trade rules as valid which involve derogation of the rights of American shippers. Cotton has not been declared contraband, absolute or conditional, by the British Government, and until it has been so declared the United States will insist that cotton should be permitted to go to neutral ports.

Information has reached the State Department that the British Government does not intend to permit cotton to go into Germany, and that the British authorities feel that they have been favoring American cotton exporters by not declaring cotton to be contraband. If it were so declared it would be subject to condemnation without payment if seized and proved to be destined for the use of the armed forces of the enemy.

Frederic R. Coudert, counsel for the British and French Embassies, conferred at the State Department today with Chandler Anderson, special counsel for the department, regarding certain points of law involved in the detention of various American ships and cargoes in allied ports.

Mr. Coudert is about to sail for France, and it is believed that one of the results of his conference will be prompt disposition by the French Government of the case of the American steamer Dacia, with her cotton cargo for Germany, which has been held at Brest for many months. The Dacia was formerly a Hamburg-American liner, and her transfer from German registry is questioned. She is the only American vessel detained in France.

2

What makes a bank safe?

These three factors:

1
Liquid Assets
The term "Liquid Assets" designates actual cash or such assets as the Trust Company or Bank can readily turn into cash.

2
Careful Management
Fundamentally this rests in the hands of the Board of Directors, who operate through Officers and heads of departments.

3
Close Supervision
This is insured by frequent searching examinations by (A) Committee of the Board of Directors (B) by State Banking Department (C) by New York Clearing House.

We will later explain the fundamental safety factors more fully.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT: 60 BROADWAY
IN SHOPPING CENTER: FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET
IN HARLEM: 125TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE
IN BRONX: 149TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

ACOUSTICON.

Science Conquers DEAFNESS

The "ACOUSTICON" has mastered every dormant ear. You can now hear every sound perfectly without blur of any kind.

Read what Rev. D. S. Moore, Pastor of the Scots Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, writes:

Dr. Moore writes: "I have used the 'ACOUSTICON' for more than ten years and pronounce it the most perfect and reliable instrument that has been produced to enable the deaf to hear. USE MY 'ACOUSTICON' ALL THE TIME. As pastor of a large church, my duties in visiting people in their homes and the sick in the hospitals places my instrument to some most difficult tests. It has never failed me. With it and I can hear the whisper of a sick person quite as well as a person of normal hearing. Without the 'ACOUSTICON' I can scarcely hear the human voice. A number of 'ACOUSTICON' users attend this church, and speak on enthusiastically as I do of the 'ACOUSTICON.' I consider it the best investment I ever made."

Perfect Hearing for You

The "ACOUSTICON" will give you, too, absolutely perfect hearing. Do you want to hear as Dr. Moore does, and hundreds of thousands of others?

FREE Trial—No Deposit

We invite you to make a thorough trial of the ACOUSTICON. You need pay no deposit. You are privileged to test the instrument in every possible way before purchasing. Easy payments. Call at our office or write today.

GENERAL ACOUSTIC CO.
(Also Manufacturers of the Pictorial Dictograph)
Room 1125 Candler Building
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USE DAILY—ONE MONTH for Toilet and Bath

POSLAM SOAP

and POSLAM SOAP will number you among its friends for life.

At All Druggists. 25 cts. and 15 cts.

AIR and Its Preservation, by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Prof. Illust. 2d edition. $1.50 Postpaid.

LOSS OF HAIR Scientific and Its Treatment by the Quarrisma. Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Translated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Muller. W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub. 67 illustrations. 1.50 Postpaid.

It's just as true of the one-stenographer office—

—as it is of the thoroughly systematized and highly specialized correspondence departments of the greatest corporations—

That no office busy enough to use typewriters is operating within 50% of its potential production efficiency without the Dictaphone System.

Which is a pretty broad claim, but one we will gladly prove is based on fact where *your* office is concerned—the minute you say the word.

Call Wôrth 3272.

83 Chambers Street

THE DICTAPHONE

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

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MARTELL
for
AGE
and
QUALITY
★ ★ ★

HOTEL NASSAU
Long Beach Always Cool Long Island
announces
MLLE. SAMYA
M. ALBERT
DAVE GENARO
ISABELLE JASON
Entertaining at Dinner and Supper in La Salle Yvette, the Violet Ball Room, beginning TO-NIGHT.
Music by Maurice Wurm and his English Society Orchestra.
Barnes & Barse Corp., Proprietors
Telephone Long Beach 180.

"I can't advertise," said one manufacturer, "because my product is as like my competitor's as two peas in a pod."

"Isn't there a *single* difference?" we asked.

"Yes; but it's too trifling to be talked about."

That point proved to be the peg upon which a remarkably successful selling campaign was hung.

George Batten Company
Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

WELSH MINERS AGREE TO RETURN TO WORK

Will Try to Make Up Lost Time—Lloyd George Gets an Ovation After Addressing Them.

LONDON, July 21.—The South Wales coal miners have accepted the terms agreed upon yesterday, and the strike is therefore definitely at an end.

Throughout the coal fields there was an overwhelming majority in favor of the settlement.

Work in the mines will be resumed at once. Both sides have promised the Government to exert every effort to make up for the week of idleness.

David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, to whose efforts the ending of the strike is largely due, appeared in the conference hall in Cardiff after the decision had been reached and received an enthusiastic welcome. President Winstone of the Miners' Federation declared that Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues had performed a great service for the miners of the empire, who were now prepared to do everything possible to bring the war to a speedy termination.

Mr. Lloyd George then addressed the miners, expressing sincere joy that the men had decided to go back to work with him and his colleagues "to fight the common enemy." He added:

"A week of enormous value has been lost to this country. It is only gradually dawning on us how tremendous is the struggle in which we are engaged. Even now I am not sure that we fully realize what will be its effect on the whole course of human affairs.

"The coal fields of France are now in the hands of the enemy. France depends upon you for coal. Five vessels from France lie in Cardiff harbor waiting for their bunkers to be filled, and I am going to ask you to make up for lost time and show the democracy of France that you are prepared to assist her in the struggle for the freedom of the world.

"I want you to work, moreover, for the sake of the British Navy. Fill its bunkers. It means an inviolate Britain, the existence of which makes it impossible for the Germans to despoil the Welsh coal fields as they have the coal fields of France.

"Peace at home is essential. I am sick at heart at the necessity of calling attention to the gravity of the position, but the situation is sufficiently serious to call for the united action of every man and woman in the whole land.

"We have sent the men to the front. Support them. If we do so we shall win a victory for European liberty which will resound throughout the ages."

The miners cheered wildly as Mr. Lloyd George concluded his speech and left the hall.

DENIES GERMAN INCITEMENT.

Vienna Paper Says Report Only Proves British Degeneracy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Austrian press flatly denies that German agents were responsible for the miners' strike in Wales.

The Neue Freie Presse says: "This nonsense, and the strike itself, only prove the degeneracy of a large section of the British people."

FIGHT AT WAR MEETING.

English Socialists and Labor M. P.'s Opposed by Peace Advocates.

LONDON, July 21.—A Socialist meeting held this evening in support of the war ended in a free fight to eject disturbers, who, although few in number, made a lot of noise.

The meeting was addressed by John Hodge and George H. Roberts, Laborites, and Will Thorne, a Social Democrat, all members of the House of Commons, and Ben Tillett, Secretary of the Dock Workers' Union, and Henry M. Hyndman, the two latter among the most uncompromising Socialists in England in the days before the war.

Tillett, who has just returned from the front, and who is an out-and-out supporter of the war, was speaking when several men and women interrupted and urged that the belligerent nations should arrange a compromise. This the speaker opposed.

Several free fights occurred in the body of the hall as the meeting ended.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 21.—A meeting held at Kingston-on-Thames this evening by the Union of Democratic Control, a pacifist organization, which has lately been exciting much hostility, was broken up after about ten minutes amid much disorder.

Arthur Ponsonby, M. P., one of the leaders of the union, received a severe hustling, being pushed and knocked about by a very rough crowd. Other members of the union were also severely handled.

$3.85 for Silk Shirts That Were $6.50 & $5

Fine, soft tub materials in neat and bold Stripes and Checks, with Double Cuffs.

One glance at these Shirts demonstrates their high character and big value.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

RAID BY 38 AIRMEN ON A GERMAN POST

Shells Dropped on Engine Shed at Conflans and Hostile Fliers Driven Off.

COLMAR AGAIN ATTACKED

One Civilian Killed, Says Berlin Report—French Aviator Reported Captured.

PARIS, July 21.—Another raid in force has been made by French aviators. Thirty-eight of them attacked the station at Conflans-en-Janisy, in Lorraine. Another assault on Colmar is reported. This time the barracks were the target.

The French War Office report on these operations says:

Thirty-eight aviators yesterday bombarded the station at Conflans-en-Janisy, an important junction. Three shells of 155 millimeters each and four of 9 millimeters fell directly on the station. The engine shed was struck by a 155-millimeter shell. Three enemy aviators were put to flight by our scouting aeroplanes, accompanying the squadron. One enemy machine was compelled to land.

Two of our aeroplanes yesterday afternoon again bombarded Colmar Station, Upper Alsace. Four shells of 155 millimeters and four of 90 millimeters fell on the tracks.

BERLIN, July 21, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the headquarters staff's report today was the following:

Colmar was bombarded by an enemy airman. Ten bombs fell on the houses and into the streets. One civilian was killed and a woman was injured.

A German airman compelled a French aeroplane to descend near Bapaume. The aeroplane fell into our hands undamaged.

Soldiers Killed in Monday's Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Travelers arriving from lower Alsace report that Monday's French air raid there did great damage to the military works.

Several bombs exploded on a crowded troop train entering Colmar from Strassburg with frightful results. The goods depot also caught fire, but the flames were soon mastered.

Satisfaction was expressed by civilians at the fact that they refrained from bombarding the town itself.

DEFENDS FRENCH CENSOR.

Clemenceau Cites Cases Showing Need of Suppressing War News.

PARIS, July 21.—Although Georges Clemenceau has been annoyed by the censor probably more than any other journalist in France, his paper, l'Homme Enchainé, contains today the strongest kind of an argument in the censor's favor.

Clemenceau says the recent publication in a provincial paper called the Carnet de Semaine of the name of a farm where soldiers were resting was immediately followed by a disastrous bombardment.

Similarly, another newspaper printed the photograph of a church where soldiers attended mass on Sundays, naming the village. On the following Sunday the church in that village was heavily bombarded with large shells which caused heavy loss of life.

M. CAILLAUX INDIGNANT.

Denies That He Wanted to Negotiate Peace with Germany.

PARIS, July 21.—Joseph Caillaux, ex-Premier, who has been the target of several attacks since the beginning of the war, today made a statement in his own defense. He declared untrue newspaper articles attributing to him the assertion that France should have made peace with Germany after the battle of Charleroi.

"I am as much of a patriot as any citizen of France," M. Caillaux declared, "and nothing could be more fantastic than the declaration printed as coming from me. I declare categorically that every article representing me in the rôle of negotiator of peace between Germany and France is groundless."

TO CONSULT THE COLONIES.

British Government Will Do So During War and Regarding Peace.

LONDON, July 21.—After a debate in the House of Commons today on the situation in the dominions and colonies, Arthur H. Steel-Maitland, Under Secretary for the Colonies, said it was the Government's intention to take the responsible Ministers of the overseas States into its confidence in every matter that might arise, not only during the war, but also regarding the question of the settlement of peace.

That was the reason said Mr. Steel-Maitland, why Premier Borden of Canada attended the Cabinet meeting on July 14. That was not an isolated phenomenon, but a part of the general trend of events.

FRANCE SENDS BILL TO CHILE

Wants Pay for Ship the Germans Sank in Neutral Waters.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 21.—The French Government has presented a claim to Chile for the French bark Valentine, which was sunk last November by the Germans within the territorial waters of Chile. Chile has rejected the claim, declaring that she did not violate her neutrality.

The Valentine was sent to the bottom by a German cruiser half a mile off one of the Juan Fernandez Islands, which belong to Chile. The French Legation at Santiago lodged a protest with the Chilean Government at the time of the sinking of the bark.

FRENCH ANARCHISTS ACCUSED OF SEDITION

Four on Trial in Paris Alleged to Have Circulated Peace-at-any-Price Pamphlets.

PARIS, July 21.—Four anarchists were placed on trial today before the permanent court-martial charged with the circulation of seditious matter. The defendants are an eccentric millionaire, 60 years old, named Prouvoit, who owns a spacious villa, Rockhill, at St. Raphael; M. and Mme. Donnidier, and M. Hureau.

A large crowd witnessed the arraignment of the prisoners. The charge is that they sent through the mails thousands of copies of three separate anti-militarist pamphlets. The pamphlets accused the Government of deceiving the people, pleaded for desertions from the army, and urged peace at any price. Hureau, who is a poet, sociologist, pseudo-scientist, and mystic, is alleged to have been the ringleader.

SAYS FINANCES ARE GOOD.

But to Remain a Creditor Nation, Schuster Holds, Britons Must Save.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 21.—Sir Felix Schuster, speaking today at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union of London and Smiths Bank, at which he presided, expressed satisfaction over what he termed the extraordinary success of the war loans. To find £800,000,000 ($3,000,000,000) of new money in three months, he said, was, indeed, a record, and the way in which the financial organizations of the country had stood the test of war was highly satisfactory.

Sir Felix said it was desirable that the Bank of England should have control of the money market and be in a position to carry out effectively the task of preserving the gold reserves of the country and of influencing exchanges. Owing to the enormous imports of war material and the decreased exports an adverse balance of trade had assumed dimensions which could not be met in an ordinary manner. There were large reserves of gold in the country, he said, but these should be used very sparingly. He believed there were still hidden reserves which might be drawn upon in case of need.

It was essential, he said, that Great Britain should remain a creditor nation, and while, of course, the country's immediate attention must be given to financing the war, England must also direct its utmost endeavors to make sure that at the termination of the war the financial and commercial position should be as little impaired as possible. To that end it seemed to him absolutely necessary that, to some extent at least, the cost of the war should be met not by borrowing, but by saving. There was still a large reserve of saving power in the country, he said, and when necessity was realized unexpectedly good results might be attained.

WARNS BANK DEPOSITORS.

A "Friend of Peace" Says Germany Has Already Won the War.

Christ Rebhan, restaurant keeper at 644 Sixth Avenue, an officer of the "Friends of Peace" and one of the organizers of the pro-German mass meeting at Madison Square Garden which was addressed by William J. Bryan, has placed advertisements in many newspapers throughout the country, calling on depositors to threaten to withdraw from banks which loaned money to the Allies.

He said yesterday that he had lost $400 in a bank on the east side since the war began and that he wished to save others from similar losses.

"I have put the advertisements in about 500 papers throughout the country printed in German and American languages," he said. "The money that is loaned by banks to the Allies is spent on munitions of war which bring no return and it means that many depositors will not get their money back. I have used by own money for this work and am not connected with any German organization.

"Did I insert these advertisements to help Germany in this war? No. I am an American citizen. Besides, Germany has won the war already and needs no help. I only want to do my part toward avoiding a situation in this country which would mean the loss of much money to depositors."

Moving pictures of any event

WE take moving pictures of parties, weddings and other social events—of your children at play—of manufacturing plants at work—of surgical operations—of engineering enterprises—of anything—anywhere, at any time. Keep a record for posterity, or for your own pleasure in future years, of interesting and important occurrences in your life or work. Our prices are very reasonable; telephone or write for more information. Tear out this advertisement to remind you.

K-T Film Co., Inc.
Phone 3724 Union
Offices: 307 10th St., West New York, N. J.

FRENCH RENEW VOSGES ADVANCE

They Capture Heights Dominating the Valley of the Fecht from the East.

MANY ATTACKS IN PROGRESS

Paris Admits Germans Have Gained Ground on Eastern Edge of the Argonne.

LONDON, July 21.—A new campaign has been begun in the Vosges, according to official bulletins, issued by the war offices in Berlin and Paris today.

In the valley of the Fecht Gen. Joffre's soldiers have delivered several attacks which have been partially successful and have captured the heights and dominating that valley from the east.

Beyond this, a German attack in the Argonne, which Paris admits met with some success, and another German attack in the Forest of Apremont, which the French assert was repulsed, only artillery engagements have taken place along the Western front.

The night report of the French War Office says:

In Artois the cannonade continues. A struggle is going on with aerial torpedoes and grenades around Souches. There have been no infantry attacks, however.

On the Eastern edge of the Argonne the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing in a trench, forming the forward salient in our lines.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle there has been a violent bombardment at Tete-a-Vache, in the forest of Apremont and La Pretre Forest. About twenty shells were thrown on St. Dié.

The day report says:

In Artois the night was marked by cannonade in the vicinity of Souchez and from Neuville. Soissons was bombarded during the night.

In the Forest of Apremont the enemy attacked our positions at the Cow's Head and at La Vaux Ferry and were completely repulsed.

In the Vosges there were lively infantry actions yesterday afternoon and last night on the heights overlooking the eastern side of the Valley of the Fecht. From the north we obtained possession of part of the German defensive works, progressing particularly within a short distance of the crest of La Linge.

The German army headquarters statement says:

In the eastern Argonnes: Our troops stormed additional French trenches, taking five officers and 365 men and capturing one machine gun.

In the Vosges: In the neighborhood of Muenster vigorous fighting took place. The French several times attacked our position, between Lingekopf, north of Muenster, and Mühlbach. The attacks were repulsed. In some places the enemy penetrated our positions and had to be driven out in bitter hand to hand fighting.

Southwest of Reichs-Ackerkopf the enemy still occupies part of our trenches. Ally and night frontal attacks were made on our adjoining positions up to Diedorshaven. Hilsen first lay under a heavy hostile fire. We captutred four officers and about 120 men, mostly Alpine troops.

ASQUITH REMAINS SILENT.

Refuses to Restate the Objects for Which England is Fighting.

LONDON, July 21.—A request by Sir William Byles (Liberal) in the House of Commons this afternoon that Premier Asquith restate more definitely the essential objects for which the nation was fighting, in the hope that peaceful influences might result in those objects being attained by other means than warfare, left the Premier cold.

"I stated these objects with as much definiteness as I am capable of at the beginning of the war and at the Guildhall," the Premier said, "and I am unable to add anything to those statements."

Pressed to take under consideration the peace movement of the German Socialists Premier Asquith reiterated:

"I have nothing to add to the statements I have already made."

SEIZED BY BRITISH CRUISER.

Two Germans Taken from Royal Dutch Liner Off Barnegat.

Captain Van Borden of the Royal Dutch Mail steamer Nickerie, which arrived last night from Curacoa, reported that his ship was stopped off Barnegat yesterday afternoon by the British cruiser Isis and that two German cabin passengers were taken off.

The Captain said that after the Nickerie had stopped a Lieutenant came on board with a party of marines and ordered everybody on deck. The officer picked out Otto Kurz, who embarked at Curacoa, and Max Weintruant, from Port au Prince, and took them away in his steam pinnace, after which the Nickerie was allowed to proceed to New York.

This is the first time that the cruiser Isis has been mentioned among the guard ships in the North Atlantic.

TO SUE REFUGEE DEBTORS.

Some of Those Aided When War Began Refuse to Repay Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Treasury Department has decided to ask the Department of Justice to bring suit against apparently well-to-do American refugees from the war zone in Europe to recover funds spent in their relief at the outbreak of the war.

The joint resolution making the appropriation last Summer provided that the refugees should reimburse the Government "if financially able to do so." Many have already done so, but others who seem to have means have refused.

Suits will be started in the districts where the delinquents reside.

Treasury officials say that so far no exact accounting has been made of the amount expended in relief work. Congress appropriated $2,750,000, and it is believed that more than $2,000,000 was used.

FRENCH ART WORKS ARRIVE.

Tokens of Appreciation Presented to United States Reach Capital.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The collection of paintings and drawings by French artists presented to the United States by the Society of French Artists and Writers in token of the appreciation by the French people of this country's friendly acts reached the State Department today and will be placed in the National Museum.

The collection was formally presented some time ago with ceremonies at the American Embassy in Paris.

SAILED FOR THE WAR ZONE.

Steamship Memphisan Leaves Boston with a Miscellaneous Cargo.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 21.—The steamship Memphisan of the Leland line departed today for Manchester with a full cargo. In her holds are 1,000 tons of steel, 400 tons of provisions, 200 tons of starch, 300 tons of lumber and a great assortment of miscellaneous freight. Captain Lawton is in command.

Vafiadis
VAH-FEE-AH-DIS
Most Famous Cigarette in the World
Smoked by Royalty and the Elite of Society
Made since 1870 by VAFIADIS & CO. CAIRO, EGYPT

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Semi-Annual Sale—TO-DAY

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

This is our regular stock and not merchandise bought for sale purposes

Men's Hand Tailored Suits
33 to 46 Chest

Two, three and four button, soft roll front models, of hair-line overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, checked or pencil striped cassimere or worsted, Oxford vicuna, English tweeds or blue serge, many half silk lined (also Tuxedo Suits, galloon bound collar and cuffs; sizes incomplete).

15.00
Heretofore $21.50 to $27.50

Men's Custom Tailored Suits
33 to 46 Chest

One, two, three or four button models, of the newest hair-line overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, tartan plaids, club or shepherd checks, striped cassimere or worsted, Oxford vicuna, English tweed or blue serge; soft roll front; natural shoulders.

20.00
Heretofore $30.00 to $40.00

NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Semi-Annual Sale

(To-Day) THURSDAY

Men's Furnishing Shop
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

This is our regular stock and not merchandise bought for sale purposes

Silk and Madras Shirts
Of silk and madras or madras in bright or conservative stripes; French cuffs.
1.00 *Heretofore $1.50*

Men's Crepe Shirts
Custom shirts of imported cotton crepe.
1.85 *Heretofore $3.00*

Men's Silk Shirts
Of tub silk, light or dark grounds in a large variety of stripes and colorings.
2.50 *Heretofore $3.50*

Men's Silk Shirts
Of heavy tub silk, light or dark grounds, in a large variety of combination stripes and colorings.
3.50 *Heretofore $5.00*

Silk Crepe Shirts
Of fine quality satin striped crepe de chine.
4.00 *Heretofore $6.00*

Men's Silk Crepe Shirts
Of finest quality satin striped silk crepe and "Pussy Willow" taffeta silk.
6.00 *Heretofore $7.50 to $9.00*

Men's Silk Scarfs
Of silk crepe, foulards and heavy silk in a large variety of colorings.
.55 *Heretofore $1.00*

Men's Silk Scarfs
Of heavy imported silks in a large variety of stripes, figures and combination colorings.
.85 *Heretofore $1.50 to $2.50*

Men's Silk and Madras Pajamas
Of silk and madras in a large variety of stripes and plain colorings.
2.65 *Heretofore $3.50*

THE LARGEST HABERDASHERY BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES

Weber and Heilbroner
Announce An Unusual

Sale of Haberdashery

In All of Their Eleven Stores:

HOSIERY

22,000 Pairs Men's Silk Hose, Regular 50 Cent Quality, In black, white, plain colors and fancy stripes.
35 cents a pair—3 pairs for $1.

2,700 pairs French Lisle, Silk Clocked; and Fancy Silk Hose,
69 cents a pair—3 pairs for $2.

1,500 pairs Best Quality Thread Silk, Hand-embroidered clockings—
$1.65 and $2.15 a pair.

TERRY BATH ROBES

350 Terry Bath Robes, formerly $3.50 to $5—Reduced to $2.95.

180 Terry Bath Robes, formerly $5 and $6—Reduced to $3.95.

BATHING SUITS

1,160 W. & H. Special Bathing Suits, the best these stores have ever offered at the price,
$1.95 each.

PAJAMAS

3,100 Suits Mercerized Pajamas, Formerly $1.50 a Suit—
Reduced to $1.15.

900 Suits Fancy Crepe and Mercerized Madras Pajamas,
Formerly $1.95 and $2.50—
Reduced to $1.65.

1,250 Suits Silk and Cotton Pajamas, Plain and Fancy Colors,
Formerly $3.45 and $5—
Reduced to $2.85.

ATHLETIC UNDERWEAR

4,800 Garments, Fine White Self-Figured Madras—Athletic Shirts and Knee Drawers—excellently tailored,
55 cents a Garment.

The Entire Stock of Weber and Heilbroner Fancy Silk Bow Ties, Formerly $1 to $1.50 each—Reduced to 65 cents.

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 757 Broadway, 150 Nassau, 1185 Broadway, 20 Cortlandt, 44th and Broadway, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Avenue

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th St.

Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 P. M.)

Today and Tomorrow the Important
Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
Men's Shoes and Oxfords

$6.50 to $8.50 High and Low Shoes are reduced to $4.85

$5.00 and $6.00 High and Low Shoes are reduced to $3.95

Included are the season's best models in mahogany Russia, gun metal calf, black or brown vici kid, patent colt and patent calf. Tops of same, or of buckskin, calf or box cloth in both the high and the low Shoes.

Fifth Floor.

BRIDGEPORT STRIKE REPORTED SETTLED

Machinists' Leader, Keppler, So Announces, but Other Union Leaders Say It's Still On.

GOMPERS TO VISIT SCENE

Result of Washington Conference—About 500 More Munition Workers Go Out, Making 900 in All.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 21.—Through a haze of uncertainties these developments of today stand out in the Remington arms strike situation:

According to an estimate believed to be conservative, 500 more arms workers quit, making a total of 900 on strike out of 30,000 employed in making munitions of war in Bridgeport.

J. Keppler, International Vice President of the Machinists' Union, leader in the strike movement, came to the city at noon and announced that the strike was all over. When he left Bridgeport at 5:40 P. M. he said he was not coming back.

The leaders of the Metal Workers say the strike will continue to spread. They offer no explanation of Keppler's statement. The leaders of the other unions have suddenly shifted to a neutral attitude.

It was announced that Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, with a delegation of labor officials, would come to Bridgeport Friday and try to clear up the situation.

The police suppressed a demonstration by strikers at the Union Metallic Cartridge plant.

The labor union figures of the number of persons who struck today vary from 500 to 2,000. The manufacturers' total is 127. Somewhere between the two the truth lies. The manufacturers in an official statement said 15 girls quit work at the Remington U. M. C. plant. THE NEW YORK TIMES representative saw at least 100 girls walk out of the plant with their hats on at the call of the labor leaders shortly after 1 o'clock.

From the most reliable sources available it seems that 125 machinists of the 300 in the new Remington arms plant struck; 110 girl workers and 50 machinists at the Remington U. M. C. factory; 150 at the Coulter & MacKenzie Company plant, and about 75 at the Grant Manufacturing Company factory.

The labor officials announced tonight that strikes would be called in four factories tomorrow.

Settled, Says Keppler.

Mr. Keppler went to New York last night, and when he returned at noon today he said he had gone over the head of Major Walter G. Penfield, works manager of the Remington arms plant, and had settled the strike.

"It is all off," he said. "All the men will be back at work Monday. The pickets will be called off tomorrow and no more plants will be involved."

Mr. Keppler then said he was going away and not coming back. He told labor officials he was going to Boston; he told THE TIMES representative he was going to Bayonne, N. J.

When Thomas J. Savage of the National Executive Board of the Machinists and John A. Johnson, International Vice President of the Ironworkers, were told what Keppler had said, they said that they had known nothing of it, that the strike would be continued.

Before he left the city Mr. Keppler said he would try to get Washington to investigate the charge by Major Penfield that German gold was back of the strike.

"If necessary I will take the charge before President Wilson," he is quoted as saying.

From the machinists' headquarters it was announced that Friday morning Samuel Gompers, President Kirby of the Carpenters' Union, Secretary Frank Morrison of the Federation of Labor, Secretary John Flynn of the Carpenters' Union, Vice President Anderson of the Machinists, and President McClory of the Structural Ironworkers would arrive in Bridgeport. This was taken to mean that on Friday the curtain would be rung down on the gigantic strike fiasco.

It is apparent to observers here that J. J. Keppler has been repudiated not only by his own men who refused to obey his strike call yesterday at the Remington arms plant, but also by the American Federation of Labor, against whose President Keppler and his associate, J. A. Johnson, have been bitter. Night before last Keppler declared that neither "the President of the American Federation of Labor nor the President of the United States can stop this strike." It is said on good authority that Mr. Gompers decided that there was no grievance against the Remington firms sufficient to justify a strike and that he is coming here to try to arbitrate any issues remaining.

Police Stop Demonstration.

The most spectacular scene of the strike was staged today, when several hundred strikers, with others, formed a procession downtown and at noon moved out to the Remington U. M. C. plant with shouts and cheers. Ten jitney buses whirled around the head of the column and a hundred policemen charged the parade. It was quickly scattered.

At 1 o'clock more than 100 girls of the 5,000 in the factories marched out of the doors with their hats on, amid the cheers of the strikers. They marched up and down before the factory crying to the other girls to come out. But no more girls joined them. The girls who walked out said they had struck for more money; they were confident they could get all the girls out in time.

The manufacturers insist that the strike is practically over and say that all employes who remain out will not be able to get work in Bridgeport. This statement was issued tonight from the office of the Manufacturers' Association:

The failure of the strike would appear to be due to the intelligence of the average tool maker or machinist, who has reasoned out the situation for himself, placing on the one side the policies of the out-of-town agitators and on the other side their belief in the sincerity of the statement of the manufacturers a few days ago —"Labor conditions in this city have been satisfactory for employer and employe for many years"—and that under no conditions would the manufacturers operate under any but an open shop.

The impression has gone out that the Bridgeport industrial situation was in a very bad state and that there was a great deal of unrest among mechanics of the city, whereas, as a matter of fact, the trouble has been mostly confined to a quarrel of labor unions working for an out-of-town contractor on construction work.

It is true that the wide publicity which has reflected on Bridgeport has done harm to the city, the reason being that it has prevented skilled workmen from coming to the city, which is necessary if we are to continue the plants here, and also it has prevented the placing of further contracts here.

The machinists have asserted all along that the hodcarriers were in sympathy with them and would strike. Vincent De Falco, National Organizer of the Hodcarriers' Union, said tonight:

"The hodcarriers are neutral. They are not in sympathy with the machinists, and I do not know why they should go on strike."

Twenty-five of the seven hundred guards at the Remington plant struck tonight for more pay. This makes thirty-eight guards who are out. The strikers asserted that 100 machinists on the night shift of the Remington U. M. C. plant did not go to work tonight. At the factory it was said that all returned but five.

Conference in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Prominent labor leaders met behind closed doors in the offices here of the American Federation of Labor this morning and discussed the strike at Bridgeport, Conn.

No definite policy was adopted, and it was announced that the meeting would reconvene Friday morning at Bridgeport. All present bound themselves to secrecy as to further details. The labor officials from out of town left Washington this afternoon.

Besides Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Frank Morrison, the Secretary, those present were: J. M. Anderson, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists; Ed Tucker of the Executive Board of the Machinists; Thomas Guerrin, Vice President of the Carpenters and Joiners; John Flynn of the Carpenters and Joiners; Joseph McClory, President of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; William J. Spencer, Secretary of the Building Trades Department; Albert J. Berres, Secretary of the Metal Trades Department, and Thomas F. Tracy, Secretary of the Union Label Trades Department.

This statement was issued by President Gompers:

"There is only this that I can say: We have had a conference here, in which representatives of the International Association of Machinists, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and officials of the American Federation of Labor participated. The entire situation as it exists at Bridgeport was fully discussed, and it was concluded that we take a recess to reconvene at Bridgeport Friday morning."

J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the Machinists, in charge of the strike, who was asked by Vice President Anderson to attend today's conference, did not appear.

Thinks Strike Will End Tomorrow.

John Flynn of Chicago, Vice President of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union of America, who returned to New York last night after attending the Bridgeport strike conference at Washington, said:

"So far as I know, things are breaking all right for us in Bridgeport, and the trouble will be over in a few days. There's to be a meeting, I think, Friday, of the labor heads in Bridgeport, and I expect it to end then. Of course, I only speak for the carpenters; if the machinery goes up we will not strike.

"If there had not been such a howl about German money you would never have heard about this strike. We had a bigger strike while the Grand Central was being built and there was not a line about it."

PENSIONS FOR ARMS MAKERS.

Remington Company Establishes System Applying to 12,000.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 21.—The Board of Directors of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company has approved the establishment of a pension system for the employes. The system, which went into effect today, applies to about 12,000 persons. Under its provision a man who has worked for the company thirty years may be, upon his request, retired at the age of 55. A woman who has worked for thirty years may be retired at the age of 50, upon her request. The company, at its discretion, may retire and place on the pension list, any male employe who is 60 years of age and has worked for the company twenty-five years, or any female employe of 55, who has been with the concern for a similar period.

The amount of pension is to be based upon the employe's average annual pay during the five years immediately preceding retirement, but no pension is to be less than $20 a month.

MORE LONGSHOREMEN QUIT.

Men from Three Mallory and Clyde Piers Demand More Pay.

Longshoremen of the Mallory and Clyde Lines at Piers 38, 41, and 42, North River, decided yesterday to join their mates on Piers 36 and 37, operated by the same companies, who struck on Tuesday. They finished loading the Concho, which sailed at 1 o'clock for Galveston, because they did not wish to inconvenience the boss stevedore.

With the 900 who struck on Tuesday, about 1,000 are now idle. The men on Piers 44 and 45, about 450, are still working, but are expected to go out today, the strikers say.

A committee of six waited upon H. H. Raymond, President of the two steamship companies, yesterday and demanded 33 cents an hour, with 50 cents for overtime and nights and 60 cents for Sundays and holidays.

Mr. Raymond said he could not grant the demands, but if they went back to work for thirty days he would see what increase could be made. He told reporters that there were four scales of pay for longshoremen in New York Harbor—the transatlantic, coastwise, Sound, and railroad pier rates. The Mallory and Clyde men get the second-best rate—30 cents an hour, with 35 cents for overtime and nights. The men average from $24 to $27 a week.

Mr. Raymond said he would have plenty of men ready to work today if the strikers did not return. The strikers have no organization of their own. They appealed to the International Longshoremen's Association yesterday and its leaders advised them to return to work.

MILITIA TO QUELL BAYONNE RIOTERS; 1 DEAD, MANY HURT

Continued from Page 1.

used their clubs, but the strikers drove the whole body back into the plant.

This success gave the strikers courage, and they crowded East Twenty-second Street in increasing numbers. The firehouse of Engine Company 4 is in Twenty-second Street, and in front of this the strikers surged back and forth.

At about 10 o'clock Inspector Cady gathered sixty policemen to clear the street. As his force advanced on the crowd 100 guards issued from the main entrance of the Standard plant to assist him, and the strikers concluded that the two forces had much the same footing. Later Sheriff Kinkead ordered the arrest of many of the guards who took part in the sortie, on the ground that they had no right to appear armed with clubs outside the Standard plant.

Fugitive in Swamp Stoned.

The first assault of the guards and police was a failure, the guards being scattered on all sides. One man fled through a swamp at the end of East Twenty-second Street and fell into a ditch used for drawing off waste oil. Strikers stoned him there and inflicted serious injuries. He escaped and staggered up a pile of cinders some fifty feet high, and here he buried himself until the mob went away, believing he had been suffocated. After the coast was clear he squirmed out and got back to the plant.

The main body of the guards retreated in safety, but two parties were cut off. Fifteen men escaped into the plant of the Tidewater Company, further down the street. Here the doors were closed against the pursuing mob, which burned down a watchman's house at the gate. A dozen others fled to the fire engine house, where they were reinforced by policemen who backed up against the wall, and fired revolvers into the crowd. Inspector Cady drove up in a buggy and tried to force his way through. His horse was wounded by one of the few bullets fired by the strikers, and he clambered out of the buggy under a shower of stones, fought his way to the shelter of the police guard, and was dragged into the fire house.

An ambulance from the City Hospital got through the crowd and Cady was placed in it. As it drove away the crowd let go a shower of stones which shattered the upper part of the vehicle. Cady, lying on the floor, fired out of the rear of the ambulance which proceeded to Police Headquarters, where Cady was treated.

The fighting subsided after Cady left. It was in this melee that Stovanchik was shot.

Two trucks, two hose companies, and an engine company were prepared to turn streams of water on the crowd, but before the hose was used, Sheriff Kinkead, accompanied by George T. Vickers, First Assistant County Prosecutor, arrived from Jersey City. When Kinkead, a former Congressman, and friendly to labor, stood up on the seat of his auto there was a burst of cheers, and the crowd seemed to be peaceable and to meet at Mydosch's Hall, at Avenue F and Twenty-third Street, at 3 o'clock to see what could be done about an agreement with the company.

2,000 at Strikers' Meeting.

Two thousand men crowded the hall when the meeting was called to order by Paul Supinski, the Jersey City lawyer who represented the strikers in their first demands, and hundreds more were outside.

"I thank you on behalf of Hudson County," Kinkead said, "for conducting yourselves as you have done since I took charge. Let this co-operation continue and you will all be happier, and as long as you behave so I shall have no deputies sworn in. I will play square with you, and expect you to play the same with me. I don't want any repetition of the Roosevelt affair."

The strikers complained that, with the recent rush of war orders, the foremen had so speeded the work that they were compelled to work twice as fast as before, and that a working day of nine hours and fifty minutes with only half a day off on Saturday, left them no rest. They chose J. D. Baily, a striker; Lipinski, Albert Gaelica, and Alexander Androjeski a committee to go, accompanied by the Sheriff and Mr. Vickers, to confer with General Manager Crowe, B. Gifford and Superintendent Hennessy of the Standard plant.

Before the meeting ended the strikers heard that the Sheriff had sent to Jersey City for a patrol wagon to take to the county jail the twelve guards who had taken refuge in the engine house, and more than a thousand men gathered in front of the house, determined to stop it and get the guards. They let the patrol wagon enter the firehouse at 5 P. M. and sent men to put a log across the street and to get water-main pipes to obstruct it in its passage out.

Within thirty seconds from the time the doors of the engine house closed behind the patrol wagon they opened and the wagon backed out through the crowd and shot away up the street. The log and pipes were not yet in place and the crowd was outwitted. The wagon took eleven prisoners to Jersey City. One of the twelve in the engine house had walked out through the crowd unrecognized.

The crowd barricaded the street with pipes just before an automobile hook-and-ladder truck drove down the thoroughfare with Sheriff Kinkead on the front seat. On seeing the pipes the Sheriff tried to talk to the crowd, but what he wanted to say was drowned by cheers, and the truck drove down a side street.

The crowd swarmed back to Mydosch's Hall at 5:30 o'clock to hear the report of the committee. Frank Tannenbaum, the I. W. W. agitator who served a term on Blackwell's Island for leading the unemployed into Manhattan churches, had arrived, as well as John J. Dowd, Sixth Vice President of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers of America, who represented the American Federation of Labor.

The Standard Oil Company's answer absolutely refused to treat while the men were on strike, but said that if they would return to work the company would take everybody back and give an answer within four days. If not, no strike breakers would be imported, but the plant would be shut down.

Sheriff Kinkead and Mr. Vickers tried to persuade the men to accept this, and said that if the company refused to accede to their demands after the interval they would back the men in any strike, but the strike leaders held that it would be impossible to get so large an unorganized body of men out again, and that they had better stay out. On a vote, the crowd howled a reply in half a dozen languages of which the principal ingredient was the English phrase, "Stay out."

The Sheriff again asked them to keep order and told them the committee would go back to the company today and try to make some arrangement.

Alexander Marks, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, spoke in Polish, attacking the Rockefellers and urging the men to stay out, and Tannenbaum offered the help of the I. W. W. After the meeting Tannenbaum busied himself with getting up a public funeral for Stovanchik, who was killed.

While the meeting was being held a fire started in oil-soaked lumber in the tank yard, and at intervals in the next half hour four more fires were discovered on the Standard's premises. Some of them were in cars loaded with lumber, others in the paraffine yard. At half past seven a feed pipe leading to one of the oil tanks was cut and set on fire, and flames were blazing in the yard, where there were forty huge tanks full of naphtha, kerosent, and gasoline—the nearest within 300 feet of the flames. Until about 8 o'clock the fire burned unchecked, for all the Standard's firemen had struck and the Bayonne department, which never had been called to a fire in the plant, was reluctant to take the initiative. Finally they started and by 9:30 these fires were under control and four of the nearest tanks emptied.

Fires Light Up Bay.

The pipes leading from the pumphouse to thirty tanks were cut at 9 o'clock, and the oil, which ran about all over the yards, began to blaze up. Later this, too, was under control, but at midnight the flames were still blazing brightly, with no prospect of burning out. All that part of the bay was lit up and heavy black smoke drifted for miles.

Within the concrete stockade which surrounds the plant the company's guards were waiting, armed with repeating rifles, and boats were waiting to take off the officials if the situation got too hot for them. Two tank steamers coming from Europe yesterday to be loaded at Bayonne were diverted by wireless to Philadelphia.

The workmen of the International Nickel Company and the Pacific Coast Borax Company, whose plants are in East Twenty-second Street, passed the strikers' pickets yesterday going to and from work in long lines, with their time cards strung in their hats to indicate their neutrality. They took up collections to aid the strikers. Storekeepers at Constable Hook offered the strikers unlimited credit. Sheriff Kinkead closed all saloons in the neighborhood, and all street car traffic in that part of Bayonne is at a standstill.

From its offices at 26 Broadway the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey yesterday issued the following statement:

From the facts known to the company the present situation is due entirely to the action of a few professional agitators who are endeavoring to cause trouble among the employes of the company. The company intends to do everything it can for the protection of its employes and property. It has adopted the course provided by the laws of New Jersey. The proper public authorities of the City of Bayonne, the County of Hudson, and the State of New Jersey have been duly notified and the company has no doubt that the situation will very soon improve.

The company's officials refused to say whether they thought pro-German agitation had anything to do with the strike. It is said there are few Germans among the workmen, most of whom come from countries allied against Germany.

CITY PIER BUILDERS STRIKE.

Street Fight and Arrests in Clash on $4,000,000 Work.

Work on the $4,000,000 municipal pier construction job at West Forty-fourth to Forty-seventh Streets, was interrupted yesterday by a strike of more than one hundred members of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union, employed by the Holbrook, Cabot, Rollins Company, which has the contract. The men walked out at noon and their places were filled.

When the new men, under police protection, started for home in the evening, they were attacked by members of the union. Several were beaten, and the police arrested five strikers on charges of disorderly conduct. In Night Court they said they were Herman Johnson of 169 East 129th Street, Olaf Nelson of Bergenfield, N. J.; John Galvin of 434 East 135th Street, Thomas Lanpall of 4,520 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, and Ira Blom of 102 Centre Street, Brooklyn.

Daniel Hughes, in charge of the pier work for the construction company, said he was notified on Tuesday by Robert Randell, walking delegate of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union, that unless the company discharged one man on the job, who was a member of the Municipal Pier Builders' Union, a small local organization, the regular union men would strike. The carpenters and joiners are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Hughes refused to discharge the man because the firm's policy is to take on any men needed at union rates. He notified Captain Kauff of the West Forty-seventh Street Station that he expected trouble yesterday, and it occurred at noon, when the union men walked out. Their places were immediately filled from the Municipal Pier Builders' Union. A strong police guard under Captain Kauff and Sergeant Walsh was kept on duty as the new men worked in the afternoon, and they were ordered to go home through West Forty-seventh Street.

At the closing hour, according to the police, the workmen became frightened at the presence of union men and disobeyed instructions, breaking through other streets on the way home. The police force thus was divided trying to protect them. While a group of the men were going through West Forty-seventh Street they were attacked in front of 617.

MAY STRIKE ON BLISS & CO.

Machinists' Union Threatens Walkout at Brooklyn Projectile Plant.

An announcement was made last night at the headquarters of the International Association of Machinists, 116 Nassau Street, that the machinists employed in the big Brooklyn plant of E. W. Bliss & Co. would go out on strike unless the officials of the company complied with their request for an eight-hour day.

The company has been turning out projectiles night and day. According to H. C. Seaman, Secretary of the Bliss concern, the workmen are content and have no intention of striking. He is unable to account for the strike rumor.

BENZOL PLANT DESTROYED.

Explosion Thought to Have Been Caused by Sparks from Train.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 21.—A terrific explosion, believed to have been caused by sparks from a passing railroad train, destroyed the benzol plant of the Semet Solvay Company at Solvay this afternoon. The loss is estimated at $40,000. Five men employed in the building were unhurt.

The building is a mass of twisted metal, inside of which a fierce fire is still raging. The structure was a sheet-iron shell, about seventy-five feet high, reinforced with steel girders and supports. It contained, besides other oil-refining machinery, five large steel columns, or tanks, each containing between 700 and 800 gallons of oil. There is a vent pipe leading through the roof of the building, and, according to the theory advanced by officials, the sparks ignited the vapor from this pipe.

PLOT IN CANADA FRUSTRATED.

Austrian Accused of Planning to Blow Up Munitions Shops.

MONTREAL, July 21.—The frustration of a plan to blow up the boiler house of the Angus shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway, where war materials are being made, was alleged in a police court today by one of the company's inspectors, who appeared against Demetrio Morello, an Austrian, arrested while measuring the vicinity of the plant with tape.

The inspector said that markings were found on the walls and in the underground passages beneath the boilers. He said he believed the markings were to indicate where explosives were to be set off.

EXPECT NO CLOTHING STRIKE

Settlement in Children's Trade Today Is Looked For.

That the threatened strike of 18,000 members of the Children's Jacket Makers' Union will be settled amicably was indicated in the announcement given out last night by Charles Endel, Chairman of the Children's Clothing Manufacturers' Association, which had met the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in the Hotel Brevoort in the afternoon.

"The discussion today," said Mr. Endel, "took up every phase of the situation, and a final settlement will undoubtedly be agreed at tomorrow."

Herbert C. Ansorge, President of the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, which settled with the union on Tuesday night, attended the conference in an effort to reach an agreement with Mr. Endel for amalgamating the two associations.

The failure of yesterday's meeting to reach an understanding means that the 18,000 jacket makers will strike on Friday morning, unless the proposed amalgamation of the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association and the Children's Clothing Manufacturers' Association takes place, which will automatically settle the trouble.

It was announced by Jacob Panken, attorney for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, that 13,000 of the 21,000 members of the union, who struck last week, returned to work yesterday morning.

Mr. Panken has sent a letter to the heads of all independent clothing shops and it is his belief that the majority of them will join the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association before Friday morning. A strike will be declared on all those who at that time have not joined.

Discussing the settlement between the clothing manufacturers and the workers arrived at late Tuesday night, thereby averting a general strike, Herbert C. Ansorge, President of the Manufacturers' Association said:

After the establishment of the standards the manufacturers hope that there will be peace in the clothing industry in this city for many years.

The agreement provides that standards shall be put into effect at the beginning of the 1916 Spring season; that in the coat and trousers trade one-half of the cuts made since 1913 shall be restored, and full restoration in the vest trade; that all shops shall be union shops; that all disputes shall be settled by a joint committee and in case of failure, by a council of moderators, of whom three shall be outsiders. The agreement runs until Nov. 1, 1916, and in the meantime there shall be no strikes or lockouts.

H. S. STONE'S BODY FOUND.

Drifts Ashore on Irish Coast, 150 Miles from Lusitania's Grave.

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, July 21.—The body of Herbert S. Stone, who was a Lusitania victim, has come ashore at Ballybunnion, a small town at the mouth of the River Shannon, on the west coast of Ireland, about 150 miles from the point where the Lusitania was sunk.

The body has been fully identified by articles upon it, including a card case filled with cards, a watch, and other belongings.

SAYVILLE WIRELESS GAINS IN EFFICIENCY

New 100-Kilowatt Transmitter Sends Messages Clearly to Stations in Germany.

ITS CAPACITY IS TREBLED

Erection of Two Aerial Towers for the Support of the Antennae May Further Improve Service.

In defiance of rain, wind and lightning, the 100-kilowatt transmitter recently installed at the Sayville Wireless Station is pouring a steady stream of communications upon the receiving stations at Nauen and Berlin during certain hours of the night. The new apparatus overcomes the atmospheric difficulties which obstructed the sending of messages through the old 35-kilowatt transmitter.

Since the installation of the big transmitter on July 15 the Sayville plant, now under the control of the United States Government, has been able to handle approximately threee times the amount of its former business. The improved efficiency of the station appears not only in the increased number of messages which may be sent to Europe during the hours prescribed for transmission, but also in the very character of the message.

A wireless message from Sayville is no longer received at Nauen and Berlin as a confused series of dots and dashes which must be repeated over and over again before they can be reduced to an intelligible message. The wave propagated by the new transmitter is so powerful that it penetrates static atmospheric conditions and loses little or nothing by friction with wind and storm.

With the old 35-kilowatt transmitter in operation, the radio wave, feeble and jerky in character, succumbed too readily to hostile disturbances in the atmosphere. Before arriving at the receiving station, the radio wave was deflected from its course by more powerful currents, and the missing parts of the wireless message had to be supplied by many repetitions.

By producing a firmer and more continuous wave the 100-kilowatt transmitter does away with a great deal of this repetition and delay. Using the old transmitter the Sayville operators consumed fully a half hour in delivering a short wireless message to Nauen or Berlin, while the new transmitter they deliver three messages in Germany in the same length of time. This increased capacity for transmission, attended by a reduction in the rates from $1 a word to 50 cents, has caused a greater demand upon the resources of the Sayville station.

Under the old system no attempt whatever was made to transmit messages by day. Even by night wireless communications were delivered from Sayville only during a period of two hours, either before or after midnight. So far there has been no official change in the hours prescribed for the transmission of wireless messages, but the authorities at Sayville are determined to extend the periods during which messages can be transmitted at night.

Few of the day messages have been received intact, and the operators at Sayville, as well as the officials of the Telefunken Company, are not yet convinced that the new transmitter, with all its power, can overcome the atmospheric opposition during the daytime.

Experts believe the weakening of the radio wave during the day must be due to the action of the daylight on the transmitting aerial itself. Others think the loss of energy not only takes place at the aerial, but is to some extent distributed throughout its whole length.

In view of these possibilities the Telefunken engineers, in erecting two new aerial towers to support the antennae of the 100-kilowatt transmitter, took every precaution to insure a fluent, consistent discharge of radio wave into the air.

According to Dr. Karl G. Frank, Secretary of the Atlantic Communication Company, suspicious persons were prompt to construe the process of repetition into a means of communications with German submarines. Dr. Frank gave the following illustration:

"Thus when the stations at Nauen and Berlin asked that a certain stock quotation be repeated from '40—20' because the intervening portion had been lost, some ingenious persons were ready to jump to the conclusion that we were in communication with a German submarine."

ALIEN IN STATE UNIFORM.

Coachman of a Count Held for a Higher Court.

Norbert Kulla, 32, a coachman in the employ of Count Rochus Lynar of 15 West Eighty-third Street, was held in $500 bail for trial by Magistrate McQuade in Yorkville Court yesterday. He was charged with wearing the uniform of a soldier in the National Guard. He is not a citizen of the United States.

His lawyer said that National Guard uniforms were being sold indiscriminately, and he thought those who sold them were to blame for having them fall into irresponsible hands. Kulla was arrested in uniform last Tuesday while arguing in front of a Broadway department store.

Count Lynar appeared in court with his counsel, Miss L. Winterer of 149 Broadway. He was indignant at the detention of Kulla. He continued the $500 bail. He said the arrest was unwarranted and that he would follow the case through to the end.

OKLAHOMA DAMAGED IN 9 COMPARTMENTS

Fire in Dreadnought Being Built at Camden More Serious Than First Thought.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Nine compartments of the dreadnought Oklahoma were so badly damaged by the fires on the vessel Saturday night that they will have to be rebuilt, according to a preliminary examination of the hull made today at the New York Shipbuilding Company's plant in Camden, where the Oklahoma is under construction. At first it was thought only one compartment was affected.

The cost of the blaze will run into thousands of dollars, officials found. A number of plates were buckled by the intense heat, and it is probable that others were strained by the tons of water dumped into the big steel hulk in an effort to extinguish the flames. Pumps are still at work getting the water out of the compartments where the fire raged. Until they are cleared no accurate examination is possible.

The steel bulkheads are badly twisted by the heat, and as far as the preliminary examination can show the wiring, plumbing, ventilating apparatus, and many gears have been damaged. Several big electric motors will also have to be replaced.

One official who was among the first to inspect the ship said today: "There is nothing to warrant us in making any unnatural supposition as to the cause of the fire."

An extra detail of guards has been placed on duty, not only at the plant of the New York Shipbuilding Company, but also at the Baldwin Locomotive Works at the Navy Yard and at the Frankford and Schuylkill Arsenals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—There have been no fires discovered on warships in the Brooklyn Navy Yard similar to the one which seriously damaged the new dreadnought Oklahoma at Camden, N. J., the night of July 19. Reports that there were such fires on several ships yesterday and today reached the ears of Secretary Daniels this afternoon. To satisfy inquirers he talked this evening by long distance telephone with Rear Admiral Usher, the Commandant of the yard, and asked whether there was foundation for the report. The Commandant assured Mr. Daniels that there had been no fires at the yard.

Secretary Daniels today gave out a summary of the report made by the Superintending Naval Constructor at Camden regarding the fire on the Oklahoma, stating that the origin of the fire "appears to be a mystery," but was believed to have been due to defective insulation or the carelessness of some workman.

Officials at the Brooklyn Navy Yard said yesterday that they were not worried over the two insignificant fires on the battleship New York recently and that there was no investigation under way to discover the cause of their origin or that of the fire which occurred on board a launch lying alongside the torpedo boat destroyer Warrington. All said the fires were caused by carelessness of some member of the crew of either boat, or, in the case of the fires on board the New York, by some member of the repair gang.

FIRE ON A NAVY COLLIER.

Blaze on Vulcan at Portsmouth Destroys 1,000 Tons of Coal.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 21.—Fire today in the forward bunker of the United States auxiliary collier Vulcan destroyed about 1,000 tons of coal. No material damage was done to the vessel.

The Navy Yard Fire Department fought the blaze for two hours before it was subdued.

BELGIANS CELEBRATE "INDEPENDENCE DAY"

Te Deums in French Cities Where There Are Refugees—Cabinet at Service at Havre.

PARIS, July 21.—The celebration of the eighty-fifth anniversary of the independence of Belgium today was in sharp contrast to that of previous years.

There were Te Deums in Bordeaux, Cherbourg, Havre, and elsewhere where there are considerable Belgian colonies, because the intervening portion had been lost, some ingenious persons were ready to jump to the conclusion that we were in communication with a German submarine."

The Belgian flags were displayed on all houses. The Belgian Cabinet attended the service in that city. In the course of the service the Belgian national anthem was sung by the congregation.

At Bordeaux Cardinal Andrieu officiated. The chaplain in his sermon said: "The songs we now hear are not yet those of triumph, but songs of mourning and confidence."

The Belgian Courrier at Bordeaux issued a special edition, in which there were articles written by leading members of the Belgian Government.

King Albert passed the day in his own country with his soldiers.

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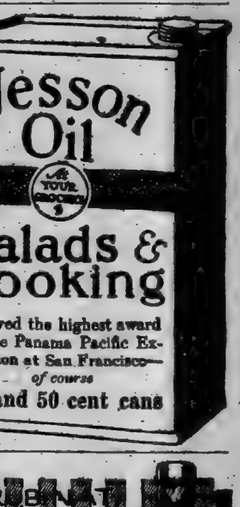

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Formerly $35, $45, $65, $95—a summary of lines.

Coats: Of Linen at $12, $15—of Shantung, $18, $25 Utility Coats at $15—Beach Coats at $25, $35
Formerly $25, $35, $45 to $65—Groups to close.

Suits: Of Linen at $15—of Cloth at $19—Silk, $32
Formerly $35, $65 to $125—Remaining Summer stocks.

Outing Skirts: "Chevy Chase" Skirts—Awning Stripes—Linens, etc.—at $5 to $10

Blouses: Of Voile—Batiste—Handkerchief Linen—Net—and Lace, at $4, $8 and $10
Formerly $10 to $25—A grouping of many styles.

Hats: Outing and Sports styles at $5 and $8—Garden Hats—and All-white effects at $10
Formerly $10, $15, $25 to $35.

Sweater Sets: Auguzine and Fiber-silk Sweaters—with Hats to Match—$25, $35, $45

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GARRISON WANTS NACO EVACUATED

Alleging Violated Agreement, Secretary Recommends Carranza Army Be Urged to Leave.

CAPITAL AGAIN CUT OFF

No Word Coming Through from Mexico City—Big Villa-Carranza Engagement Impending.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Occupation of the Mexican side of the town of Naco, on the Mexico-Arizona border, by Carranza forces was brought to the attention of the State Department today by Secretary of War Garrison, with the recommendation that the Carranza commander be requested to withdraw in accord with the agreement entered into last Winter that there should be no fighting there.

No action had been taken tonight by the State Department. Secretary Lansing had before him the War Department's recommendation, reports from Consular agents on the border, and a protest against the taking of Naco filed by Enrique C. Llorente, General Villa's agent here.

The international boundary runs through Naco. When the Mexican factions were contending for possession of the town bullets and shells were constantly falling on the American side. Through Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, Governor Maytorena, for Villa, and the Carranza leader, General Calles, agreed that all military forces should be withdrawn and the town left an undefended neutral port. Secretary Garrison regards the present occupation as a violation of the agreement, likely to lead to renewed fighting and endangering of American lives.

In his protest to Secretary Lansing today the Villa agent stated that only the absence of Maytorena troops from Northern Sonora to protect Americans in the Yaqui territory had made possible the taking of Naco and the killing of civilian guards and customs employes. He asked that the exportation of arms and munitions to Naco be prohibited for the time being.

NOGALES, Ariz., July 21.—Anticipating a battle between the Carranza and Villa forces opposite here, residents of this town today began to board up windows facing the Mexican border line and move furniture to cellars.

Governor Maytorena, the Villa leader, now has 4,000 troops in Nogales, Sonora. All his artillery has been removed from Guaymas, the west coast port, which is now undefended. All the Villa troops in that section, including those sent to protect American ranchers from Indians in the Yaqui Valley, have been moved southward. Carranza troops are reported to be advancing to take possession of the city.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Mexico City is again cut off from the world as a result of its sudden evacuation on Sunday by the Carranza forces commanded by General Pablo Gonzales, the immediate occupation of the place for the third time by the Zapatistas and the success of General Villa's flying column in cutting General Gonzales's communications with Vera Cruz. The State Department is unable to communicate with Mexico City, and Senhor Cardoza, the Brazilian Minister, who represents American interests there, may again be compelled to resort to the use of couriers to send his official reports to Vera Cruz for transmission to Washington and Rio de Janeiro.

The Villista flying column, according to reports reaching Washington, was strong enough to make a rapid advance through Leon, Silao, Irapuato, Celaya and Queretaro to Pachuca, and is well equipped with arms and ammunition. Generals Reyes and Fierro have also managed, according to this information, to send guns and ammunition to the Zapata forces in Mexico City. The Zapatistas were greatly in need of ammunition.

The Carranzistas are bending their efforts, it is said, toward the annihilation of the Villista flying column, hoping to crush it between Gonzales's army from the south and a wing of Obregon's army from the north; and upon the outcome of the battles in which this flying column will figure will depend important developments in Mexico. The Villa flying column hopes to fight its way through the Gonzales forces into Mexico City.

VILLISTAS ABANDON PACHUCA.

Stories of Starvation in State of Vera Cruz Denied by Clergyman.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 21.—It is reported here that the Villistas, under General Rodolfo Fierro, evacuated Pachuca this morning.

A decree by the Governor of Puebla forbids the religious celebration of marriages or baptisms without having had the civil ceremony performed first. Priests must have all the documents, berth records, and civil marriage records, before performing the ceremonies.

The Rev. Dr. Wallace arrived here this morning from Jalapa. He states that food prices are high, but there is no starvation, and denounces as lies the stories sent to the Red Cross.

The church has not had more than the usual calls for relief, he says, and the corn crop will be extra large. He adds that ten miles from the railroad one cannot find any signs of the revolution.

The Red Cross aid work in Vera Cruz will be carried on by the churches, which have accepted the supplies to be used whenever needed.

INDICTS BOTH FACTIONS.

General Devol in Report Accuses Them of Exploiting Public.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Brigadier General Carroll A. Devol, now Assistant Quartermaster General, who has just returned to Washington from a six weeks' stay on the Mexican border, has filed with Secretary Garrison a report on conditions in Mexico, much of which is confidential.

The report, however, according to a summary given out by Secretary Garrison today, indicts both the revolutionary factions in Mexico. It shows that both of them permitted the exportation of foodstuffs when the people needed food and that the civil population has been subsisting only by sufferance of the military factions, which resort to severe methods of exaction and exploit commercial supplies and industries for the benefit of the military.

The report also shows that both the Carranza and Villa authorities in northern Mexico (mentioning General Hernandez and General Villa by name) prohibited the purchase of food supplies in Mexico for the relief of the Mexican people, stating that such supplies must be bought outside of Mexico or after they had been exported from Mexico. General Devol thinks that the real reason for this was a desire of the military authorities to collect a military export tax of $400 to $500 a car on such foods when exported. This money, General Devol asserts, is paid direct to the military leaders.

The report says:

"There are still large quantities of food supplies assembled in various ports of Mexico and held by the military authorities and not permitted to reach the people."

ST. THOMAS EXPELS CASTRO

Ex-Dictator of Venezuela Not Wanted on Danish Island.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, July 21.—The Danish Government ordered the deportation of Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, who arrived here Monday from Port of Spain, Trinidad, demanding that he return on the steamer on which he came.

Consequently Castro left this afternoon aboard the British steamer Berbice, presumably for Trinidad, where he had resided for some time.

MEMBERS AID MIDSHIPMEN.

Congressional Influence Complicates Annapolis Cribbing Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Administration is closely watching the Naval Academy investigation at Annapolis. The Court of Inquiry is now formulating a report to be submitted to Secretary Daniels. Captain Lloyd Chandler, Commandant of Midshipmen at the Academy, came to Washington today and conferred with Secretary Daniels.

The situation has been complicated by political pressure exerted by Congressmen interested in midshipmen involved in the cribbing scandal. Members have written letters to the Navy Department in which they sought to use their influence in behalf of accused midshipmen, and several members appeared as counsel for accused students at the Academy.

President Wilson has been seeking to place the nation's two military schools on a high plane, and the expose of the cribbing in the examinations at the Academy came as a surprise. The President and Secretary Daniels have decided to deal summarily with the situation. From the very start, however, embarrassment has been caused by Congressmen active in behalf of midshipmen. Secretary Daniels today denied that he had issued any order restricting the Annapolis authorities from taking final disciplinary action, but pointed to an order he issued in 1913, as fololws:

"When any officer of the Naval Service, including midshipmen and warrant officers, is officially reported as having been guilty of intoxication or immorality, the matter will be reported to the Navy Department before such disciplinary action is taken by other authority as would preclude further action in the case by the Department."

THREE ARE KILLED BY FALLS

Mrs. Nellie Brophy, Helping Sister to Move, Drops Five Stories.

A woman and two children were killed by falls yesterday.

Mrs. Nellie Brophy of 379 Tompkins Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I., fell to her death on the birthday of her 10-year-old daughter, Josie. Mrs. Brophy was the mother of three children. The accident occurred at the home of her sister, Mrs. Mary Leahy of 81 Madison Avenue, who was packing her furniture to move. In assisting her Mrs. Brophy fell from a rear apartment on the fifth floor and was dead before the ambulance surgeon arrived.

Samuel Hertzlinger, 21 months old, of 196 Third Avenue, toppled off the rear fire escape on the fifth floor of his home and was picked up dead. His brother Morris, 10 years old, was in the yard at the time, and stretched out his arms to catch the child, but did not succeed.

Patrick Mahoner, 6 years old, was playing on the roof of his home, at 404 East Seventy-fourth Street yesterday, when he fell to the rear yard, a distance of six stories. He was instantly killed.

While repairing a lift in the New York Central Grain Elevator at the foot of West Sixtieth Street yesterday, Michael Harding, 20 years old, of 26 West End Avenue lost his footing and fell to the floor, thirty feet below. He was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from internal injuries.

FATAL JUMP INTO SKYLIGHT.

Operator's Mind Unbalanced by Working on an Invention.

Unbalanced from overwork on an invention, Abraham Schumlowitz, 26 years old, an operator, of 126 East Fourth Street, committed suicide yesterday by jumping from the fifth floor of 310 Sixth Avenue, where he was employed. He fell on a skylight over Cammeyer's shoe store in the same building. The shattered glass dropping into the store caused some excitement. Schumlowitz was prevented from falling through the skylight by a heavy wire netting. He was alive when extricated, but died in the New York Hospital two hours later.

Schumlowitz worked for a concern making leggings and belts. He had often showed fellow employes the model of a die he was working on, but did not give any further details. He tried to kill himself two months ago.

TWO SOLDIERS HURT IN BIG SHAM FIGHT

Major Duffy of Sixty-ninth Caught in Bog and Squadron A Man Has Leg Broken.

BLUE ARMY HAS ADVANTAGE

Although When Militiamen Stop to Rescue Officer Regulars and Seventy-first Gain Ground.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 21.—Major John E. Duffy, commanding the Second Battalion of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, very nearly lost his life, and George E. Fahys of Glen Cove, L. I., a trooper of Squadron A, the crack mounted organization of Manhattan, had his left leg fractured during the joint battle exercises of the National Guard organizations of Manhattan and the regulars from Plattsburg Barracks and Fort Ethan Allen this morning.

This was incidental to a hard day's fighting at the end of which the Blue, or defending army, was conceded to have a slight advantage.

Major Duffy, who was caught in a quagmire while leading his men in a charge against the dismounted cavalrymen of Fort Ethan Allen, is in the division hospital here, while Fahys was sent to his home. Both accidents occurred during what will go down in National Guard records as the battle of Robinson Hill, and had Major Duffy's men taken his advice and continued to advance when their commander fell face forward into the treacherous quicksands, quite a different ending would probably have been the result. Major Duffy weighs more than 200 pounds, and it required the efforts of a dozen soldiers of the Sixty-ninth to pull him out. He was unconscious when rescued, and two militia surgeons worked over him several hours before he was out of danger.

The accident occurred at the moment when the military problem that was being worked out reached its most exciting climax. The Sixty-ninth, with the Seventh and Twelfth Regiments, formed the backbone of the Blue army, which in this instance theoretically represented an American army battling hard to hold a big force of invaders in check. The home troops were hard pressed and the troopers of the Second United States Cavalry, under Captain Joseph H. Herron, were ready to swoop down upon the New Yorkers when Colonel Conley of the Sixty-ninth ordered the first and second battalions of his command to charge.

Duffy Was Leading a Charge.

The charge started within a few hundred yards of Robinson Hill. Major Duffy had dismounted and was leading his men on the dead run. Bayonets were fixed and from the hills and depressions that dotted the battle ground the snappy barking fire of rifles and the roar of the field artillery made the situation seem a most real one, the result being that the soldiers went at it hammer and tongs. Duffy had to lead his men down a hill, and it was at the foot of that hill that he slipped and fell prone into the quagmire.

"Go on, don't mind me, I'll get out," he shouted to his men, but for once the command of a superior was disobeyed and a score of soldiers, led by Lieutenant Frederick W. Rice of the Medical Corps, hurried to the aid of the fallen officer. When Major Duffy was finally pulled back on solid ground he had lost consciousness. An ambulance was summoned and the still unconscious officer was removed to the division hospital, where he was gradually brought around by Drs. Rice and William Ford. It was said tonight that it was very doubtful if Major Duffy would be able to take any part in the manoeuvres scheduled for tomorrow and Friday.

Trooper Fahys owes his being put out of action to a fractious horse made nervous by the poppings of rifles and the booming of artillery. Fahys was trying to calm his mount when suddenly it gave him a vicious kick on the left leg. Fahys was removed to the hospital, his leg set and he was sent back to New York.

Officers Handled Problem Well.

The battle which began early this morning and did not end until nearly noon was, perhaps, the most strenuous action of the kind ever fought in this State, and both regular and National Guard officers are agreed tonight that the officers upon whom devolved the duty of working out the problem, did their duty in most creditable fashion. Major General O'Ryan, the Division Commander, was the chief umpire. Colonel Joseph T. Dickman, of the Second Cavalry, commanded the Red or invading army, while Brigadier General George R. Dyer, of the first brigade of the National Guard, commanded the Blue, or defending army.

The Blue army consisted of the Seventh, Twelfth, and Sixty-ninth Regiments of the infantry, Squadron A, the field artillery, a company of engineers and a company of signal men. The Red army was made up of the troopers of the Second United States Cavalry, a battalion of the Thirtieth United States Infantry, under Major H. H. Bandholtz, and the entire Seventy-first Regiment of Manhattan, under Colonel Bates. The total number of men engaged was about 5,500, although each army theoretically represented a force that numbered more than 100,000 men of all arms.

This was the problem: The Blue army was supposed to have gained information that the commander of the Red army was sending a large force of reinforcements to his army in the south, and, as it was necessary to move this force by railroad, the plan of the Blues was to destroy the railroad at Hopewall Junction in the effort to keep the enemy's reinforcements from joining the main Red army between here and New York.

Early this morning the scouts of Squadron A located a part of the enemy forces and found them ready to dispute every inch of the way. These regulars, who for today were theoretically enemies of their own country, are experts when it comes to "digging in," a fact that General Dyer and subordinates soon learned. Their trenches ran along a ridge between the hamlets Didell and Ackerman.

Scouts Discover the Enemy.

The main Blue army advanced toward the enemy along the Ackerman Road. The scouts of Squadron A darted in and out of woods and gulleys, ever on the watch for a sign of the enemy. Shortly after 8 o'clock the scouts discovered a part of the enemy on the ridge northeast of Didell. The second battalion of the Seventh was ordered to advance cautiously. The battalions of the Sixty-ninth were held in readiness to act as reserves to back up the Seventh, while the artillery manoeuvred into position so as to be ready to open fire the moment the infantry advance was well under way and the range of the enemy positions ascertained. The regular cavalrymen, however, were just as alert as the guardsmen, and they had dismounted and were ready for battle, a fact that the guardsmen soon found out. The regular troopers greeted the defenders with a brisk fire, and it was not until the artillery and machine guns of the Blues came into action that they retired on the main Red infantry columns several hundred yards in the rear.

Meanwhile the Blue scouts had definitely located the main Red force. Then the battle started in earnest, and the carnage, theoretically speaking, was frightful. Both sides suffered enormous casualties. The battlefield, as seen through the theoretical eyes of trained soldiers, was strewn with the bodies of the dead and wounded. Several battalions of the Blue army were almost completely wiped out, while Major Bandholtz, Captain Herron, and Colonel Bates lost more than a third of their commands.

While the battle was in a great many ways spectacular, it was nevertheless a manoeuvre that was very practical and businesslike from a war standpoint, and it was carried out by both sides in fine fashion. The discipline was fine and every man went about his work with a realization that it was as much the duty of the modern soldier to protect himself as to get the other fellow. There was no wild scrambling and random shooting as was the case in the manoeuvres of past years. There was no firing at impossible ranges, and it was plain to even the greenest civilian that the National Guardsmen of New York, under General O'Ryan, are a well-trained, well-disciplined, and brainy body of men.

Tomorrow the whole brigade will march in review before the Commander in Chief of the State's armed forces, Governor Whitman, the point selected being three-quarters of a mile north of the regular parade field and the time 3 o'clock.

Hundreds of automobiles will carry passengers from Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Beacon, and New York.

There was a variety of entertainment in camp tonight, such as boxing and wrestling matches, singing by impromptu glee clubs, and card playing.

Two slight cases of sunstroke were reported by the hospital corps today.

ROOSEVELT URGES NATION TO PREPARE

Continued from Page 1.

commemorate on the Fourth of July and on Decoration Day; a song, the singing of which seems incredible to every man and woman capable of being stirred to lofty and generous enthusiasm by the tremendous surge of Julia Ward Howe's 'Battle Hymn of the Republic.' China has steadily refused to prepare for war. Accordingly China has had province after province lopped off her, until one-half of her territory is now under Japanese, Russian, English and French control.

"The professional pacifists, the peace-at-any-price, non-resistance, universal arbitration people are now seeking to Chinafy this country. While the best people in China are painfully endeavoring to raise the new China to a position of international aspect and of national self-respect, well-meaning people here are doing their best to reduce this country to the level of impotence to which the old China has sunk—to which she has sunk primarily because for generations the moral fibre of the Chinese people has been closely eaten into by the doctrines of the professional pacifists, so that she has shown herself incapable during the last thirty years of preparing herself against war and for self-defense.

Assails Arbitration Treaties.

"Probably the worst feature of our national life is the habit of using words with no relation to facts, of making promises which are not to be kept; as I have said above, of treating elocution as an adequate substitution for action. This habit has worked particular damage to us in international relations, and most of all in connection with the arbitration treaties, peace conventions and the like into which we have control. We can accomplish nothing real for international peace until we understand that it is disgraceful not to make our deeds square without words, and therefore disgraceful to make a promise which we either ought not to or cannot keep.

"During the past year or so this nation has negotiated some thirty all-inclusive peace treaties by which it is agreed that if any issue arises, no matter of what kind, between itself and any other nation, it would take no final steps about it until a commission of investigation had discussed the matter for a year. This was an explicit promise in each case that if American women were raped and American men murdered, as has actually occurred in Mexico; or American men, women, and children drowned on the high seas, as in the case of the Guiflight and Lusitania; or if a foreign power secured and fortified Magdalena Bay or the Island of St. Thomas, we would appoint a commission and listen to a year's conversation on the subject before taking action.

"England and France entered into these treaties with us, and we begged Germany to enter into one, and, although Germany refused, yet if we were right in entering into them with England and France, we deprived ourselves of moral justification in refusing to fulfill their spirit as regards Germany. Personally I believe that it was absolutely necessary when the concrete case arose to repudiate the principle to which we had thus committed ourselves. But it was a shameful thing to have put ourselves in such a position that it had to be repudiated, and it was inexcusable of us to decline to follow the principle in the case of the Lusitania without at the same time making frank confession of our error and misconduct by notifying all the powers with whom we had already made the treaties that they were withdrawn, because in practice we had found it impossible and improper to follow out the principle to which they committed us.

"In the same way, let the individuals who advocate disarmament say clearly just what they mean. If this nation is to disarm, that is, if it is to take the old Chinese attitude about preparedness for war, then it must be prepared to adopt the Chinese attitude of helpless submission to any conditions which foreign powers choose to impose. Let it be understood that under such conditions if disorder continues in Mexico we shall not object to some European or Asiatic power taking possession of Mexico or any part of it and then doing what it chooses there. Let it be understood that if in such case some power wishes to take possession of the Panama Canal we shall not, because we are not able to, raise any effective protest. These are the things that disarmament means, for disarmament would represent merely the Chinafication of this country.

Preparedness as Peace Insurance.

"I advocate preparedness against war as the best type of peace insurance. Preparedness for war may be not only the best, but the only corrective for the spirit of militarism. Switzerland is the most democratic of republics, and the least militaristic; and yet relatively to its size it is the one best prepared against war.

"Preparedness is not the affair of a day. If we begin at once, a year or two must elapse before we shall have accomplished even a beginning. We should do what Switzerland and Argentina, for example, have already done. They now have universal military service in Argentina. The Argentine army is a great deal more fit to uphold the Monroe Doctrine south of the equator than our army, and in spite of its high average of individual efficiency and because of its lamentable smallness, is fit to uphold the Monroe Doctrine north of the equator."

Drawing to the conclusion of his address, Col. Roosevelt urged increasingly high standards of efficiency in the army and navy.

Conditions in Mexico," he said, "are such that unless the Mexicans themselves come to their senses and unless we are content to see foreign powers undertake the regulation of Mexico, we may ultimately have to intervene. Such intervention would represent not real war but a work of pacification and police. For such a work volunteer soldiers are not well fitted. It should be done exclusively by the regular army, and for this purpose there should be a mobile army of over a hundred and thirty thousand men, so that the whole regular army should be about two hundred thousand strong.

"In addition I firmly believe that there should be universal military service for our young men on the Swiss model. Finally and most important let us remember that there can be no efficient preparedness against war unless we prepare our own souls. If we become soft and flabby physically and morally we shall fail. No nation ever amounted to anything if its population was composed of pacifists and poltroons, if its sons did not have the fighting edge, if its women did not feel as the mothers of Washington's Continentals felt, as the mothers of the men who followed Grant and Lee felt. Men who are not ready to fight for the right are not fit to live in a free democracy. The only women fit to be wives and mothers in a free republic are those who feel that their sons are not sons of theirs unless when their country calls their souls are eager and their feet jubilant to answer the mighty trumpet note which announces that the hearts of men are being lifted out before the judgment seat."

WOMEN ASSAIL COLONEL.

Resent His Criticism of Hague Peace Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Leading women of this city today assailed Colonel Roosevelt's statement in an article in the Metropolitan Magazine that the delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague "were actively engaged in exciting contempt and derision for themselves and their country by crying for peace without justice and without redress of wrongs." In commenting on the Colonel's views Elisabeth Glendower Adams said:

"I will say Mr. Roosevelt cannot have read the resolution adopted at the Women's Hague Congress, else he could not have characterized them as calling for a peace that would crown unrighteousness and so forth. These resolutions demand an honorable peace, which shall be permanent because based on justice not resting on abstractions. Does not Colonel Roosevelt owe the delegates to The Hague Congress an apology?"

Frances Holbrook said: "Colonel Roosevelt's statements might be valuable if true. They are not true."

Lela Maverick Lloyd said:

"Mr. Roosevelt evidently has not read the resolutions adopted at The Hague. If he had read them, he would know that the women demand every possible guarantee for the triumph of righteousness over unrighteousness in the present and for the future."

Fanny Fern Andrews said:

"The congress, representing seven of the belligerent countries and five of the neutrals, united in a common appeal to the Governments of the world to begin peace negotiations, and offered a constructive plan of mediation, represented in a conference of neutral nations. Does Mr. Roosevelt now repudiate The Hague convention providing for 'special mediation' by neutrals, which he so successfully called into service at the peace of Portsmouth?"

Alice Thacher Post said:

"Mr. Roosevelt has been misinformed as to what was demanded by the women at The Hague when he says that they cried 'for peace without justice.' They asked that the peace which is to come 'shall be permanent, and therefore based on principles of justice.'"

DROPS FORT WASHINGTON.

War Department Intrusts Defense of Capital to Mobile Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—With the entraining today of the Seventeenth Company, Coast Artillery, for the Philippines, Fort Washington, the last of the defenses of Washington, has been abandoned. For many years three companies of coast artillery have been kept at Fort Washington.

Although the capital has been stripped of its fortified defenses, three batteries of field artillery at Fort Myer, Va., and a battalion of engineers at Washington Barracks keep the city from being as helpless as it was when the British raided it and burned the Capitol on Aug. 24, 1814.

Fort Washington is being abandoned because it is not believed to be good policy to fortify on rivers so far inland, when mines can afford adequate protection from a naval attack. All the war games of recent years have gone against such defenses as Fort Washington.

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Don't wait for hot weather to bring on cholera morbus, dysentery or diarrhoea and then take some dangerous opiate to check the trouble. Begin today to drink a glass or two of Man-a-cea—that clear, delicious, non-laxative mineral water—with each meal. That will keep your stomach and bowels in shape to resist all attacks.

Man-a-cea Water is peculiarly suited to the treatment of infants and children who suffer even more than adults from these distressing complaints. Sold by druggists and by Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Ackerly Merrall & Condit Co., and other first-class grocers. Get a booklet from your dealer.

for Women Everywhere

THE well-dressed woman of today does not subject herself to the embarrassment of superfluous hair on the underarm.

With the vogue of sleeveless evening gown—the sheer blouse fabrics—and the popularity of the dance—women of nice feeling have, by means of the Gillette, presented an underarm as smooth as the face.

Milady Decolleté Gillette

(Your dealer can supply you today)

The continued use of the Gillette—as much a matter of good grooming as good style—and the insistent demand of women everywhere for a Gillette adapted to their own use, has led to this new Model—Milady Decolleté Gillette.

The experience of women who have used a Gillette for years proves that it does not roughen the skin or coarsen the hair in the slightest degree.

Of dainty size, in 14-K gold plate, enclosed in French Ivory case, lined with velvet and satin in Purple, Old Rose, Green or Old Gold—Milady Decolleté Gillette is a most attractive toilet article. It will be found with the toilet goods in department stores, also in jewelry and drug stores and the foremost woman's specialty shops. The price is $5.

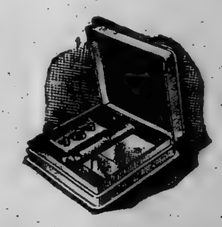

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Today, a Day of Extraordinary Values in
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Everything advertised here is either a brand-new offering, or, if previously advertised, is marked at a brand-new low price. Each section of the Store presents its very best, to make today THE great day in the SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Sale—already extraordinary for its record-breaking accomplishments. A part only of the items is printed here. And very many are not advertised AT ALL!

Women's $8.50 Black Satin Bathing Suits, $4.50
A Fine salt-water proof satin; graceful slip-on model with the waist line defined with a heavy black silk cord. Moire bows on shoulder and below the V neck front. Third Floor

Clean-Up of Library Furniture, Half Price
Including 3-piece suites from $27.50 to $90; Arm Chairs from $10.50 to $50; Rockers from $15.75 to $40; Tables from $7 to $27, and Bookcases from $3.75 to $33, etc. Seventh Floor

Women's $15 and $25 Cloth Suits, $5
Serges, Wide Wale Cheviots, Gabardines, Mixtures
In navy blue, brown, black and taupe. Skilled tailoring; handsome linings of striped or fancy taffeta. Plain tailored or pleated models. Third Floor

Men's $10 "Welbred" Low Shoes at $6.75 Pair
Highest grade of men's Oxfords from our regular stock; custom last; tan and black; mostly all sizes and widths. Second Floor

Cretonne Curtains and Portieres, ½ and Less
$12 Curtains and Portieres, $3.50.
$15 Curtains and Portieres, $5.
Clean-up of 35c Cretonne at 18c Yard
Suitable for sofa cushions, covers, etc. Sixth Floor

Men's $1.50 Shirts, 95c
Woven madras, woven striped pongee; soft, double cuffs. All sizes from 14 to 17. Various popular effects, in quiet colors. Main Floor

Men's $30, $32 and $35 Suits, $15.50
A special purchase of every suit that a well-known manufacturer had in stock. Every suit fully up to the Gimbel standard. Wide assortments as to style, material and coloring; in all sizes from 34 to 48. Fourth Floor

$10 Wool-and-Fibre Room Size Rugs, $5.50
Size 9 x 12 ft. Remarkable value even at the full price of $10. Charming colorings and designs.
$8.25 Waite Grass Rugs, Figured borders (9x12 feet), $5. Sixth Floor

$2.95 and $3.95 Organdie Blouses, $2
Five styles, each elaborately trimmed with shadow or filet lace, embroidery, embroidered organdie or fine tucks.
Blouse illustrated has long embroidered cuff sleeve and high-back roll collar—new features.

Third Floor

Men's $2 and $3 Straw Hats, $1
The best Straw Hat opportunity of the season. All the best weaves, shapes and straws are included. Fourth Floor

Men's $1.50 Lisle Union Suits, 75c
Short sleeves. Knee and three-quarter length drawers, with closed crotch. Sizes 34 to 44. Main Floor

Men's 50c Silk Lisle Socks, 35c Pair
Or 3 for $1. Imported. Reinforced soles. Colors black, tan, gray and navy. Main Floor

3,000 Women's $2 Lace Bodices at $1
Elaborateness of design with fine embroidered nainsook panels, Valenciennes lace and broad ribbon.
An extraordinarily low price!

Every bodice has elastic at waist line. Main and Second Floors

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Regularly $1.50 *to* $2.25
Made by the best known manufacturer of women's house dresses and nurses' uniforms. All new and perfect.
Ginghams, *black and white check.*
Checked Chambrays — *Variety of light and dark colors.*
Corded Tissues—*All the light Summer shades.*
Lawns and Dimities — *Stripes and checks.*
Colored Linenes — *Solid colors, light and dark shades with white pique collar, cuffs and cravat.*
Excellent models; full flare skirt, with or without pockets, dainty collar and cuffs of white pique, crepe, cordeline or fine Swiss embroidery. Main and Second Floors

Sale of China Without Precedent
The entire residue of the Simpson-Crawford China sale, re-marked and re-grouped for a final and rapid disposal. English and American Porcelain, German and Austrian China, including Theodore Haviland and other Limoges ware. Main and Fifth Floors

10c	15c	25c
Values 15c to 50c	Values 25c to 75c	Values 50c to $2.00

75c All Wool Challis, 55c Yard
Rosebud, Figured, Striped and Polka dot effects on white and colored grounds. An effective material for Dressing Sacques, Kimonos, House Dresses and Tea Gowns. Second Floor

OSBORNE IS UPHELD IN PRISON REFORMS

State Commission Tells Governor of Marked Change in Sing Sing Conditions.

WANTS THEORIES PROVED

Urges That Warden's Plans Be Tried Out—Pestilence Story Not Borne Out, Whitman Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—Warden Thomas M. Osborne's administration of Sing Sing Prison is commended by the State Commission of Prisons in a report made to Governor Whitman today. The Commission was halted in its inspection of the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary last week by the Governor, who wished to know the basis for the statement of Commissioner Leon C. Weinstock that pestilence existed at Sing Sing Prison, which the Commission had inspected on July 12.

The Governor said that if pestilence existed in the prison conditions should be remedied immediately. All of the Commissioners, except Mrs. Sarah L. Davenport, attended a conference with the Governor today and submitted their report. Subsequently the Governor said that the pestilence story was not borne out by the facts.

In their report the Commissioners say that Mr. Osborne is a man of experience in public service, that his ideas of prison reform command respect, and that as Warden of Sing Sing Prison he is entitled to a fair opportunity to demonstrate his methods of administration.

The report continues:

"No one familiar with the physical appearance of prisoners during former years can visit Sing Sing Prison without being impressed with the great change. Buoyancy and self respect have replaced repression and dejection.

"The prisoners, furthermore, appear healthier and happier. The Warden and the prisoners themselves claim that these changes are due to the administration and the new spirit in the institution. The Osborne method of treatment is applied to all prisoners irrespective of their previous record and character and is essentially subjective in the development of self government and self control."

The Mutual Welfare League system is considered at length, and this comment is made:

"In view of the unusual powers exercised by such an organization of prisoners in a penal institution, the question naturally rises, Does the delegation of these administrative powers to the prisoners impair the efficiency of the shops and endanger the discipline of the prison?

"The prison officials and officers of the Mutual Welfare League claim that there is less vice, drugs, and contraband in the prison than under the older system. The good physical appearance of the prisoners and the outdoor exercises should naturally tend to reduce abnormal desires and sustain the claims of the league and prison officials.

"The new methods of treatment at Sing Sing Prison seem to stimulate a normal development. Convicts are often defectives and generally abnormal. Any plan of treatment by which they can be reached subjectively and the change for the better come from within, should be welcomed. Reasonable recreations, actual responsibilities, educational training, and decent sanitary surroundings within correctional institutions, accompanied by simple living and hard labor ought to contribute to substantiate prison reform."

Concerning the prison building this statement is made:

"The cell halls, grim and unfit, surviving types of an ancient order of prison construction, still stand as a disgrace and reproach to the citizens of the State and a menace to the health of prisoners confined two in a cell and in the damp lower tiers."

It was found that the prison school had suffered under the new administration. Attendance now is voluntary and has fallen from about 400 to 125.

"In an interview with the Executive Board of the Mutual Welfare League the management of the school was blamed for this falling off in attendance," says the report. "It was also stated that special classes were formed for instruction in technical subjects at night, which were well attended. The reasons given by the members of the league were not convincing. Attendance at school of all prisoners who are unable to read and write the English language should be made compulsory. The school at Sing Sing Prison should be reorganized without delay."

The report questioned the advisability of permitting other than civilian guards to accompany women about the prison. It was said, the report set forth, that convicts had been acting as women's guides.

The commission makes these among other recommendations:

That as long as there are vacant cells in other prisons there be no "doubling up" of prisoners at Sing Sing.

That the Osborne plan of administration be fairly tried out over a sufficient period to demonstrate its success or failure.

That the prison be removed to a farm site as soon as possible and buildings of modern construction be erected by prison labor in accordance with a definite plan of construction.

That the prison school be reorganized so as to provide instruction for most of the inmates in the institution, and that the attendance of prisoners unable to read or write the English language be made compulsory.

That recreational sports and entertainments be encouraged.

EX-GOV. DIX INSOLVENT.

Friendly Creditors Take His Affairs to Bankruptcy Court.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—Ex-Governor John A. Dix is insolvent. Friendly involuntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed today in the United States District Court at Utica against Mr. Dix, individually, and against the Moose River Lumber Company of McKeever, of which he is the chief stockholder.

No statement of assets or liabilities was made public today. The written statement accompanying the petition acknowledged the inability of Mr. Dix and the company to meet their obligations. It was announced that the private financial affairs of Mrs. Dix were not affected by the proceedings. Ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett is the attorney of record for both ex-Governor Dix and the lumber company.

"Poor business conditions and consequent inability to dispose of a large stock of lumber on hand are assigned as the causes of the failure," was the only statement Mr. Brackett would make. The petitioning creditors in the Dix application were Loomis & Carson, insurance agents of Glen Falls; Hiram C. Todd, a Saratoga attorney, and John Dix Coffin, a nephew of the former Governor. Those petitioning against the company were Ray C. Truscher, Loomis & Carson, and George Sterrett of Saratoga.

While there is not attached to the papers any statement of assets and liabilities, it was said tonight by a person familiar with the tangled affairs of the former Governor, and the Moose River concern that the liabilities may exceed $500,000.

From the Dix Summer home at Thomson, near Schuylerville, Mrs. Dix said today that the former Governor was unable to answer the telephone. Mr. Dix has been indisposed for some time, but his condition is not regarded as critical.

"Mr. Dix has no future plans. I cannot say whether he will continue in the lumber business," said Mrs. Dix. "His physical condition is no worse than it has been. He is up and about the house every day, but today he is unable to come to the telephone."

John P. Cloonan of Hudson Falls was appointed receiver for the lumber company by Judge Ray at Norwich today.

BUFFALO, July 21.—A judgment for $21,000 has been filed in the County Clerk's office against John A. Dix. The judgment was taken upon default upon a note given to the Third National Bank of Buffalo, bearing date of Feb. 1, 1915. Another judgment for $5,000 was filed against the Moose River Lumber Company on default upon a note, the original of which was $21,000. Both judgments were taken in Albany County.

DOCTORS CONFIDENT FRANK WILL RECOVER

His Temperature Continues to Fall and He Is Permitted to See Newspaper Men.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 21.—Leo M. Frank's physicians today expressed the opinion that his recovery was practically certain unless there should be some unexpected development. His temperature continues to fall, and the patient is in better condition than at any previous time since his throat was slashed Saturday night by the life convict, J. W. Green. Mrs. Frank said: "I feel greatly encouraged."

The physicians today allowed Frank to see newspaper men. Frank, who speaks with difficulty, greeted the newspaper men by putting forth a bandaged hand. In his efforts to ward off his assailant he received a slash across both hands.

Frank lay on his back on his cot, his head slightly turned. On account of the wound, which etxends from the back of the neck to the front, and the bandages, he was unable to move his head at all. Mrs. Frank sat beside the cot and constantly soothed his fevered forehead with her hand.

As the newspaper men were leaving, Frank smiled and said: "I have nothing to fear. I hope the Lord will forgive Creen."

With his legs manacled, chained to a concrete pest, Creen today declared he was "justified" in attacking Frank. At the time of the interview, he had just read a newspaper story that he was crazy.

"This insanity talk is nothing but bosh," he said. "I guess the truth will come out and the whole thing be cleared up some day. I've got sense enough to know what I'm doing, and I knew what I was doing the other night. I intend to tell Governor Harris when he comes Saturday my reason for attacking Frank, and I am sure the Governor will say I did right."

Prison officials are confident Frank did nothing to incite the malice of Creen. The two probably never spoke to each other. They worked in different quarters and their cots were on opposite sides of the room.

Creen reads incessantly and does not like to be disturbed. He is well supplied with tobacco and smokes constantly, apparently unconcerned.

THAW OUT OF HUMOR.

Pittsburgh Papers Refused to Publish His Latest Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 21.—The affairs of the Thaw family are approaching normal now that Harry has been home for a couple of days and has had a chance to get acquainted with the new home his mother has prepared for him. The police guard has been removed.

Thaw would not say much today. He was out of humor because the local newspapers refused to publish his latest statement, issued last night, recounting his latest legal troubles in New York and calling upon the people of the United States to petition Congress to enact a law giving a man liberty in every State after he had been adjudged sane in one.

Mrs. Thaw has persuaded Harry to postpone his trip to the Pacific Coast for a few days, consequently he will remain here at least over Sunday. The mother would like for him to stay at home and not go to the exposition at all. She fears the excitement consequent upon the crowds there following him would not be good for him. Thaw motored about the city this afternoon viewing familiar places and renewing a few acquaintances. Part of the forenoon he whiled away at the piano.

One man in Pittsburgh has great influence with Thaw, and that is Roger O'Mara, ex-Chief of Police, but now, unfortunately, O'Mara is ill at home and hence not able to give Mrs. Thaw the assistance she desires. Harry has a great affection for O'Mara and listens to his advice.

It is believed in the Thaw family that Harry will settle down and strive to rehabilitate himself—possibly a hard task, for the newspapers are advising the public to regard Harry not as a hero, but as a lucky man.

TO RANSOM CATTLEMEN.

Relatives Will Pay $6,000 to Free Idaho Citizen.

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, July 21.—The father and relatives of E. A. Empey, cattle and sheep man, kidnaped from his ranch east of here Saturday, decided today to pay the $6,000 ransom demanded by his captor.

Mr. Empey's father has asked the Sheriff to recall his posse. Relatives fear that efforts to capture the outlaw will result in Empey being killed.

EIGHT ARRESTED FOR $50,000 FRAUD

Numerous Band Alleged to Have Swindled Merchants with Commission Agent's Aid.

BAMBERGER MAY BE CHIEF

One of Accused Said to Have Been Della Fox's Husband, and Valeska Surratt Goes on Bond.

When the case of Leon Bamberger, accused of using the mails to defraud, was presented to the Federal Grand Jury several days ago Assistant United States District Attorney Roosa struck a trail that indicated that the accused was acting in concert with a great number of confederates.

The alleged scheme of Bamberger was the old plan of answering advertisements of merchants seeking agents, accepting employment on a commission basis, and then sending goods to confederates. These confederates, it was charged, would dispose of the goods for cash in this city or elsewhere, the agent would collect his commission, and then agent and confederates would meet and divide the proceeds.

Mr. Roosa was sure from the information he had obtained that the business, under the management of Bamberger, had grown to large dimensions, that more than a score of men had been engaged in it for five years, and that the goods fraudulently obtained by them were worth at least $50,000. The facts in Mr. Roosa's possession were submitted to United States Commissioner Houghton, who issued a number of warrants and gave them to Post Office Inspectors Barber and Schaeffer to serve.

The inspectors yesterday arrested eight men, who were held in bail. Warrants are out for nineteen more. Those arrested yesterday represented almost every walk in life. They are Henri P. Alexander, Joseph B. Schwartzberger, Jack Levy, Francis E. Smith, Charles W. Scherer, Herman Roth, Sigmund Weitzenblum, and Harry S. Goldman. Levy was said to have been the husband of Della Fox, the actress. Valeska Suratt, the actress, went on his bond. Alexander and Schwartzberger were held in $2,500 bail each, and the others in $1,000 each.

Inspector Barber said that Bamberger, who is about 60 years old and of good appearance, apparently engineered the scheme. He is alleged to have represented to the men who employed him as an agent that he had an exclusive clientele, that the orders he turned in came from men who were financially responsible, and that payment for the goods was certain. It was said he worried himself so deeply into the confidence of several of his victims that he ruined them.

WOMEN SAVE MRS. FEROLA.

Governor Whitman Commutes Death Sentence to Twenty Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—Answering the plea of the delegation of New York club women who have interested themselves in saving Mrs. Madelina Ferola from the electric chair, Governor Whitman today commuted Mrs. Ferola's sentence to twenty years' imprisonment. Mrs. Ferola was to have been executed within the week of Aug. 2 for the murder of her fiancé.

Pleas were made by Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Clarence Burns, Miss Malta Craigen, Mrs. Frank Cothran, and Miss Grace Phelps.

Assemblyman S. A. Cotillo, representing the Italian Chamber of Commerce, presented petitions from six Italian organizations, representing 40,000 persons, asking that clemency be extended. The women will continue their labors in an effort to obtain a complete pardon for Mrs. Ferola.

STOLEN JEWELRY RETURNED

Gems of Mrs. Whitman's Mother in District Attorney's Hands.

Mrs. Oliver N. Hitchcock, mother-in-law of Governor Whitman, said yesterday at Quogue that five pieces of diamond and pearl jewelry, valued at $2,000, stolen from her home on July 10, were in the hands of the authorities.

Mrs. Hitchcock said the burglar had negotiated for the return with the understanding that there was to be no prosecution.

Attaches of the District Attorney's office said the jewelry has been returned, but refused to discuss the case.

BECKER'S STORY DOESN'T IMPRESS GOV. WHITMAN

Continued from Page 1.

know. This was long before Rosenthal's troubles were ever heard of. So that Rosenthal's affairs and his subsequent murder did not drive Tim Sullivan crazy, as has been said. It only affected him so far as to aggravate his disease in the knowledge that a boy that he thought a great deal of had been murdered in cold blood, and that his name in some way might unwarrantedly be brought into it.

Sullivan Worried Over Talk.

"When Herman Rosenthal's troubles commenced to be aired about the city, and the statements about Becker appeared in the papers, people came to Tim and told him that Herman was going about town saying these things and telling people that he, Tim, was back of him in his holler. It also worried Tim in his mental condition, fearing that it would be made public that Tim loaned Herman the money, and that his position would be falsely construed, and for over a week he was after me every day telling me to go and bring Charlie Becker to him, so that he could explain that he was not back of Rosenthal.

"Rose told me how Herman had been talking about his wife. He was very bitter over it, and made the remark that some one ought to croak Rosenthal. I immediately protested at such a thought, and Becker spoke up and said, 'No they hadn't. Ese wants to be left absolutely alone. No friend of mine must harm a hair on his head, for if they do it will be blamed to me, and I can beat this thing all right.'

"There was never any proposition made to Herman Rosenthal from Tim Sullivan, or from me acting for him to go away, or to receive any sum of money, for, as before indicated, Herman always stood ready to do anything. Tim asked him to do, so that it was not necessary to bribe him, and I do not believe that anyone could.

Chief Magistrate William McAdoo issued a statement yesterday in reply to references to him by Becker. He said:

"I have every desire to be charitable to a man in the position of Becker, but the statement with which he couples my name in this morning's papers is absolutely and entirely unfounded in fact. He says: 'My men got in on the 15th or 10th of April, and on the 17th I sent them to get warrants from Magistrate McAdoo. I knew McAdoo and Larry Mulligan were friends, and I feared a leak might occur by which Rosenthal would learn of the intended raid.'

"I issued practically all of the warrants upon which Becker made his raids on gambling houses and disorderly resorts, and there never was one case of leakage. I know Larry Mulligan officially, as I know hundreds of men of all kinds and in all walks of life, but Becker's statement that I was a friend of his to the extent that I might leak official information is grossly libelous. I could make this statement harder and stronger in connection with Becker if it were necessary."

Funston Denies Becker Story.

Lieutenant William Funston, who, according to Becker's story, told Becker that Jack Rose was a friend of his and asked Becker to do what he could for Rose, made this statement yesterday to Second Deputy Commissioner Frank Lord:

"I made the acquaintance of Rose fifteen years ago while visiting in Danbury, Conn. Rose was at that time Manager of a baseball team and I saw more or less of him. From that period to 1911 I saw Rose now and then on the street, perhaps two or three times a year. I knew that his reputation was that of a common gambler. You will bear in mind that at no time since I have been on the police force have I ever been assigned directly or indirectly to securing evidence of gambling; never participated in raids nor had anything whatsoever to do with securing evidence in gambling cases.

"I didn't ask Becker to take care of Rose or to refrain from doing anything against Rose on account of my acquaintance with Rose. I simply told him that I had known Rose for a number of years and that was all there was to the conversation."

Samuel S. Koenig, Republican County Chairman, who, Becker quoted Rose as saying, was a friend of Rose and would see that his brother Morris, then an Assistant District Attorney, would "take care" of Rose's men before the Grand Jury, denied yesterday that he ever knew Rose.

Denials from the Koenigs.

Magistrate Morris Koenig also denied that there was any foundation for the story.

Magistrate McQuade and ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Douglas L. McKay would not comment on references to them in the story.

District Attorney Perkins said he had not read Becker's statement, but that he intended to do so.

Lawrence Mulligan, "Big Tim's" half brother, said that Becker's references to him were absolutely untrue. "I never met Becker in my life as the result of an appointment and I never had more than ten words with him," he said. "All that I know about Becker is from having seen him around New York. To say that 'Big Tim' was interested in Rosenthal's gambling house is a lie. I never met Becker in Luchow's, nor did I tell him that Sullivan wanted to see him."

Jerome Recalls a Meeting.

Ex-District Attorney William Travers Jerome, at his home in Lakeville, Conn., listened last night while the following passage from Becker's statement was read to him over the telephone from THE TIMES office:

I went back to my office and about 6:30 P. M., (on July 16, 1912, the day of the murder,) Hart called me on the phone and said I should meet him at the Bar Association, Room 14, at 8 P. M. I went there and met Hart and Jerome in Room 14. Mr. Jerome asked me what kind of a man Rose was. I told Jerome I would not trust Rose, that he was my stool pigeon and had given up his best friends to me, and that he was a vacillating creature who would give up his mother.

Jerome said if such was the case he should get Rose's affidavit that night if possible. Having Rose's address and phone number, I stepped to the phone in Room 14 and within the hearing of Hart and Jerome got Rose on the wire, 3400 Audubon, and asked him if he would make an affidavit, if my lawyer called for it, as I had been advised to get it that night.

Mr. Jerome was asked if this was correct. He said:

"Yes, that is perfectly correct."

When he was asked why John Hart, then the lawyer for Becker, had called upon him, he said:

"John Hart had been an assistant in my office for a number of years and was a close friend of mine."

This part of Becker's statement was written to show how he had come to take steps on the day of the murder to get the affidavit from Rose. Becker said the fact that he did act so quickly had been represented as a suspicious circumstance.

SULLIVAN'S DEATH ACCIDENTAL

Hallucinations Noticed Three Weeks After Rosenthal Murder.

Timothy D., better known as "Big Tim" Sullivan, disappeared from the Eastchester section of the Bronx, where he had been under the care of guards and nurses after being adjudged incompetent, at 4 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 31, 1913. Hallucinations had pursued him with growing intensity for more than a year. His mental breakdown became marked about three weeks after the death of Herman Rosenthal.

A general alarm for him was sent out. The hospitals in this city were searched and the morgues visited. Pictures and descriptions of Sullivan were sent broadcast.

On Sept. 13 Policeman Purfield, who was on duty at the Bellevue morgue, looked over an unidentified body when it came from the Harlem morgue, and instantly recognized the face of "Big Tim." Later in the day the identification was placed beyond question.

It was learned that the body, crushed by an engine of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad near Pelham Parkway, had been taken to the Westchester police station and from there to the Fordham Morgue. When it was not identified there it was removed to the Harlem Morgue and later to Bellevue. In spite of the fact that the face had not been injured by the train, dozens viewed the body and failed to recognize it.

"The investigation did not produce a single fact which indicated that the death could have been otherwise than accidental," said Coroner Jerome Healy, who conducted the inquest. "Sullivan got out of the house at 4 o'clock in the morning while his guard was asleep and walked down the tracks along a route that he had often taken in walks before. There is no reason to believe that it was a case of suicide and not a shred of suspicion that it was foul play."

"Big Tim" Sullivan's relations with Herman Rosenthal, the murdered gambler, were never brought out in any court proceeding. For a time there was talk in the District Attorney's office of having Sullivan before a Grand Jury to explain the $2,500 note indorsed by Sullivan, which Rosenthal had tried to negotiate shortly before he was murdered.

Sullivan disappeared suddenly in the middle of August, 1912, after it had been printed that he was to be interrogated concerning the note. His whereabouts remained a mystery for several weeks, when it was learned that he had gone West, stopping some time in Hot Springs, Ark. By the time that he had been heard from again, the intention of questioning him about the murdered gambler had been given up. On Sept. 20, 1912, when Frank Moss, who was preparing the case against Becker, was asked about Sullivan, he said that no subpoena had been issued and that no subpoena would be issued for him.

"OLD STUFF," SAYS JACK ROSE.

Informer Says Nothing Can Save Becker from the Chair.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 21.—"Becker throwing up his insides thinks he can save himself, but he's doomed to hang next Wednesday," was the terse but inelegant statement of Jack Rose, who passed through New Haven today on his way to Madison. He dropped off the train here this morning and made a bee line for the newsstand, where he bought every available New York newspaper. He buried himself in these for fully half an hour, paying great attention to the articles dealing with Becker's fight for life.

"Becker is just as guilty of murder as the other men who went to the chair," he said. "There are certain influences trying to save him, but they cannot do it. This so-called eleventh-hour appeal is a fizzle. Everything Becker has said in his latest statement is old stuff and common knowledge, and I know that Mr. Whitman, after prosecuting him cannot now pardon him."

SAYS ROSE CLEARED BECKER.

Cockran Has Deposition from Friend of Informer.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., July 21.—Ex-Deputy Sheriff Edward G. Ginty, in response to a telegram from W. Bourke Cockran, Becker's lawyer, went to New York yesterday and made a deposition regarding what he says Jack Rose told him concerning the Becker case. Ginty declined to repeat what he had said in the affidavit, but upon reading in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning Becker's statement he declared that what he had told Mr. Johnston would coincide in substance with what Becker had said.

"Did Rose tell you that Becker had any connection with Rosenthal's murder?" Ginty was asked.

"Rose told me that Becker did not know of it until after it was over," he replied.

NAVY WORKMEN APPEAL.

Take Wage Grievance to White House—Assail Blacklist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Representatives of the employes of the Washington Navy Yard called at the White House today to appeal to President Wilson to take a hand in the restoration of the old wage scale which existed prior to July 1. Another point at issue had to do with what was described as a "blacklist" for men who quit work at the navy yard to accept offers from private munition plants.

The charge was made that the discharge cards prepared for the men leaving the yard to work in other plants bore the inscription in red ink: "Quit work at a time that the Government needed his services."

This latter charge was minimized in importance late this afternoon when it was learned that only one card had been issued with such an inscription, that this card had been cancelled, and cards would not be thus marked in the future.

Captain Edward W. Eberle, commandant of the Navy Yard, conferred with Secretary Daniels this afternoon regarding the wage situation. It is understood that a confidential record will be kept of the names of employes who quit work at the Navy Yard, when their services are needed, to accept outside employment. Captain Eberle denied published reports that many men were leaving the Navy Yard to accept outside employment. There were only two resignations last week, he said, and these came in the normal course of business. The percentage of resignations, he explained, was not above the normal.

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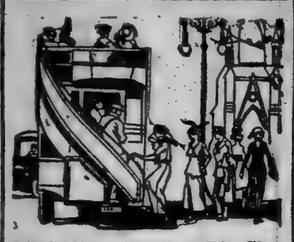

Little Vacations in a Big City
No. 3

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AGREE ON TAX PLAN TO REMEDY ABUSES

Constitutional Convention Committee Would Enlarge the Powers of the State Board.

LONGER TERM FOR GOVERNOR

Committee Favors Four-Year Tenure and No Re-election—Educational Qualification for Voters Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—The Constitutional Convention Committee on Taxation, of which Martin Saxe is Chairman, has completed its final draft of a new article on taxation which it is proposed shall be embodied in the revised Constitution. In the present Constitution the clauses governing taxation are found in Articles III., VII., and XII. The proposed new article will be presented to the convention at its session tomorrow. Here is the full text of the article:

Section 1. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away. No property shall be exempt from taxation except as expressly provided by law. Laws granting exemption from taxation, whether heretofore or hereafter enacted, shall be subject to modification or repeal. Hereafter no exemption shall be granted except by general laws and upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House.

Section 2. Taxes shall be imposed by general laws and for public purposes only. The Legislature shall prescribe how taxable subjects shall be assessed and provide for officers to execute laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes. any provision of any other article of this Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. The Legislature shall provide for the supervision, review, and equalization of assessments.

Section 3. For the assessment of real property, heretofore locally assessed, the Legislature shall establish tax districts, none of which, unless it be a city, shall embrace more than one county. The Assessors therein shall be elected by the electors of such districts or appointed by such authorities thereof as shall be designated by law. The Legislature may provide that the assessment roll of each larger district shall serve for all the lesser tax districts within its boundaries. The Legislature may, however, provide for the assessment by State authorities of all the property of designated classes of public service corporations.

Section 4. The Legislature may empower State authorities to review the assessment of the real property of a municipal corporation not within the limits of such corporation and to order a reassessment thereof subject to judicial review.

The new article, without destroying home rule with regard to taxation, paves the way for legislative action to confer on the State Tax Department enlarged powers of review and equalization. One marked change is made possible through the provision in Section 3, authorizing the Legislature to confer on the State Tax Board the power of assessing the property, as it now does the franchises, of public service corporations throughout the State. Property in this category, up to the present time, has been subject to local assessments, and there have been many grave abuses.

Section 4 was drawn at the request of delegates from New York City, who believe the assessment for taxation purposes of New York City property in rural counties would be attended by greater fairness if it were in the hands of the State Tax Department. It has been pointed out that property acquired by the city in rural districts for aqueduct purposes frequently has been assessed on the basis of improved city property.

The new article was adopted by the Committee on Taxation by a vote of 15 to 1. The lone dissenter was James L. Nixon, a Buffalo editor, who is sponsor for a proposal to amend the Constitution so as to abolish the present exemption in favor of church and institutional property and who was chagrined at the failure of the committee to incorporate such a provision in the new article. Mr. Nixon said he intended to continue his fight on the floor of the convention.

The Committee on Governor and other State Officers of which Frederick C. Tanner is Chairman will report favorably tomorrow a proposal extending the term of Governor and Lieutenant Governor from two to four years, and increasing the salary of the Governor from $10,000 to $20,000. It is also provided that the Governor shall not be eligible for re-election. The new provision would become effective in 1918, which would place the gubernatorial election midway between Presidential elections and leave the odd year following a Presidential election available for municipal elections and the odd year preceding a Presidential election open for the election of Judges.

"The four-year term of Governor and the proviso that he shall not be eligible for re-election," said Chairman Tanner today, "in the opinion of members, would give the Governor time to see through any new policy that he might initiate, and if not eligible for re-election he would be free from the temptation of building political fences, a labor that not infrequently in the past has diverted the attention of Governors from the work the people elected them to do."

There are other States of the Union, notably Indiana, where such constitutional provisions are in force now. There was only one dissenting vote in the committee.

The Committee on Suffrage with a decisive majority has voted to report favorably the proposal presented by Charles H. Young, Republican delegate-at-large, which provides an educational qualification for voters. Under this plan voting, beginning in 1918, would be conditional upon ability to read or write the English language.

BARS CLASS LEGISLATION.

Committee to Report Barnes Proposal to Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—A proposal introduced by William Barnes directed against what he characterizes as "class legislation," which he sees exemplified in the Workmen's Compensation act, the widows' pension law, and the proposed Minimum Wage act, will be reported favorably to the Constitutional Convention at tomorrow's session by the Committee on Legislative Powers, of which Mr. Barnes is Chairman. It will prohibit legislation along these lines:

Granting hereafter to any class of persons any privilege or immunity not granted equally to all members of the State.

Providing for or authorizing the expenditure of any public money to be paid to any person except for services rendered upon employment by the State or a political division thereof.

Establishing a minimum wage scale for service to be paid to any employe by a private employer.

Amending the charter of a city, except upon the written petition of the Mayor or Common Council, and after the affirmative vote of the majority of representatives in both houses of the Legislature from the city or parts of the city.

Amending the charter of a village except upon the written petition of the President or the Trustees and after the affirmative vote of the representatives of the village in both houses of the Legislature.

All of the Democratic members of the committee dissented with reference to the three first named provisions and three negative votes were cast by ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, and District Attorney Martin of the Bronx, Democrats, and Samuel Phillips of Beacon, Republican, as to the home rule provisions. By unanimous vote two clauses of the proposal restraining the Legislature from meddling in party management, prescribing the methods of nominating candidates, will be reported to the convention "for consideration."

This memorandum from the Committee on Legislative Powers will accompany the report:

"This proposal is based upon the principle that the granting of a privilege or immunity to any class of individuals in the State is properly a constitutional and not a legislative function.

"Privilege in its essence is contrary to the spirit of American institutions, but the right of the voters to grant privilege is inherent in their sovereign power. The committee, therefore, holds that in the event that certain citizens desire that the State shall grant similar privilege as has been done in the case of the Workmen's Compensation amendment to the Constitution their appeal should be made directly to the voters through constitutional amendment."

The Barnes proposal is attacked very generally as a reactionary measure. Mr. Barnes, however, declares that it is a measure of "progressive radicalism" and brands the opposition as reactionary.

SUBWAY TO QUEENS TO RUN IN TUNNEL

Estimate Board, by a Unanimous Vote, Adopts Substitute for Bridge Plan.

ADDS $1,937,000 TO COST

Public Service Commission Expected to Withdraw Opposition—Benefits in Change.

Action taken by the Board of Estimate at a special session yesterday practically insures the construction of a tunnel under the East River for Fifty-ninth Street Subway trains from Manhattan to Long Island City. The original plan was to use the Queensboro Bridge for this purpose. A resolution introduced in the meeting by George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, was carried unanimously. It provided for the abandonment of the bridge connection and the substitution of the tunnel.

The McAneny resolution carried notification to the Public Service Commission that the Board of Estimate believed the tunnel should be built and was prepared to supply the necessary funds. The commission was asked to adopt the necessary change of route, in the Dual System plans.

The Public Service Commission leans strongly toward the bridge plan, but the Board of Estimate is not obliged to vote the necessary funds for the reconstruction of Queensboro Bridge, which would be essential. The commission is not expected further to oppose the tunnel plan. It is conceded, however, that if can deadlock the situation.

$4,500,000 Bid Promised.

The original plan for the Fifty-ninth Street Subway route provides for one track through Fifty-ninth Street, the other through Sixtieth. Michael J. Degnon, head of the Degnon Contracting Company, which has the contract for this section, has offered to give the city a bond that in the event of the river tunnel being authorized, he will put in a bid not to exceed $4,500,000. The contractor further agreed that if the two tracks were routed through Sixtieth Street alone he would submit a bid for the construction of the tunnel which would not exceed $4,000,000.

Mr. McAneny, as Chairman of the Estimate Board's Transit Committee, said the Mayor and the Controller fully agreed that the board ought to adopt the tunnel plan. The maximum cost of constructing the tunnel, including overhead charges and the dredging of the channel, would be $4,840,000, Mr. McAneny said.

"The estimated cost of the bridge plan is $2,340,000, or $2,500,000 less than that of the tunnel plan," he added. "As against this increased cost we would get the freedom of the bridge for vehicular traffic. The Borough of Queens is developing rapidly as a residential community and as a manufacturing centre, and it is of great consequence therefore that the freedom of the bridge should be maintained. Subway trains can be operated better and quicker through the tunnel than over the bridge."

Answers Objection Over Delay.

The Public Service Commission has contended that it would require a longer time to construct the tunnel than it would take to put the bridge into operation, and inasmuch as the whole dual system was bound up in the bridge plan it would cause a delay in which the city's interest would suffer because of the pooling arrangements. In discussing this point Mr. McAneny quoted Mr. Degnon as saying that the work could be done in thirty months, which is about the same period as would be required under the bridge plan.

Maurice Connolly, President of Queens, said that the people of Queens would wait willingly during any additional time required to build the tunnel system. To this Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn added:

"There are a good many other people besides Queens who would be willing to wait, but you are likely to lose six months when it goes back to the Public Service Commission."

"Oh, I don't think that," replied Mayor Mitchel. "There ought to be an incentive for the Public Service Commission to expedite construction."

Mr. McAneny later gave out these corrected figures comparing the cost of the two plans in detail, the figures quoted at the meeting having been rough estimates:

TUNNEL.

Bid of Degnon Company	$4,500,000
Interest, engineering, &c., at 12%.	340,000
Total	$5,040,000
Less rebate on 59th St. work	500,000
Total	$4,540,000

BRIDGE.

Changes in bridge structure necessary to carry subway trains	$2,456,000
Interest charges	147,000
Total	$2,603,000
Excess of tunnel over bridge	1,937,000

If $500,000, the cost of dredging at the Queens side of the river, be charged to subway, and not to it, the excess difference would be $2,287,000.

ROCKEFELLER ORDERS DOGS

Tenants on Estate to be Repaid Cost of Better Protection.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 21.—John D. Rockefeller has given orders to all tenants on his estate to purchase first-class watch dogs. Two of the tenants bought fox terriers today, paying $20 for each. Mr. Rockefeller will reimburse them. He wants the dogs for additional protection to his estate.

Louis Pillods, who escaped from Sing Sing the other day, eluded his pursuers when he got on the estate, it is said. Mr. Rockefeller had all his guards and dogs out aiding the guards looking for Pillods, but the search was unsuccessful.

The Rev. Arthur T. Brooks, pastor of the Rockefeller Baptist Church, announced today that he would tender his resignation on Sunday morning to accept the position on Oct. 1 as Field Secretary of the Judson Memorial Church in New York. He has been here five years.

Sues Freece on $700 Horse Deal.

Godfrey Freece, a well known exhibitor and dealer in show horses, was sued yesterday for $700 in the Bronx Supreme Court by Miss Dorothy D. Inslee, a wealthy horse fancier of Newton, N. J. The complaint says that in 1913 Miss Inslee bought from Freece for $700 a horse on the understanding that it was suitable for use as a lady's saddle horse and that it later proved to be unfit.

Drowns Herself with Child.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 21.—Mrs. Frank Keuhlwein, 61 years of age, committed suicide today by jumping into a pond with a year-old adopted child in her arms. The child was also drowned.

COUNT MORE TRAINS IN THE SUBWAY RUSH

Health Inspectors Report the Winter Service Has Not Been Cut Down.

5,084 CARS RUN ON JULY 14

Success Claimed in Crusade to Stop Overcrowding by Threats to Fine Interborough.

Health Commissioner Goldwater yesterday gave out figures showing that his crusade against overcrowding in the subway during the Summer months had been successful thus far. He explained that, while there still was overcrowding, conditions had been much improved as a result of the Board of Health's order forbidding the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to reduce its train service in Summer.

The figures given out by the Commissioner showed that for the first time the Interborough had maintained its full Winter schedule despite the annual Summer falling off in the number of passengers. When the Health Department issued its order last April, the company was warned that unless it maintained the maximum train service in Summer as well as Winter the city would take steps to collect fines for each violation of the order. According to Dr. Goldwater, the annual reduction in train service in the subway was without justification except on the theory that if the public would put up with overcrowding in Winter it would put up with it to the same degree in Summer.

When the order was issued, Dr. Goldwater announced that health Inspectors would be assigned regularly to the subway and would keep the service under observation. He also obtained from Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, official figures of the number of passengers using the subway in the last twelve months. These showed that the travel was lightest in August, 1914, when 22,900,952 passengers were carried, and that the heaviest months were December and March, when the number jumped to more than 32,000,000. The falling off began in June and lasted until October.

Dr. Goldwater has had a squad of thirty health Inspectors stationed at points in the subway during the rush hours and the figures given out yesterday were based on the actual number of trains that these men counted in operation. Express service was observed from the Brooklyn Bridge, Fourteenth and Seventy-second Street stations, while local trains were counted at Eighteenth and Thirty-third Streets. The count was taken in the morning from 7 to 10 o'clock, and in the evening between 5 and 7. Both the number of trains and the number of cars to each train were noted.

For purposes of comparison Dr. Goldwater yesterday selected the counts taken by his men on April 10—when the Winter schedule was still in operation—and on July 14, when in former years the Summer schedule was the rule. Both in the number of trains and number of cars, according to the report, the service has remained practically constant for the first time.

The number of trains noted at these points on April 10 was 635 and the number of cars 5,093. On July 14 the number of trains was 637 and the number of cars 5,084. There were some discrepancies in the number of trains and cars at certain times of the day, but these were so slight as to be ignored.

"There is still overcrowding, of course," said Dr. Goldwater; "but there has been a very decided relative improvement. A comparison of the number of cars in service on April 10 and July 14, considered in connection with the official passenger counts, indicates that the order of the Board of Health has been complied with. The business judgment of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is thus vindicated."

Dr. Goldwater added that his men would continue to observe the service and report any falling off during the remainder of the Summer.

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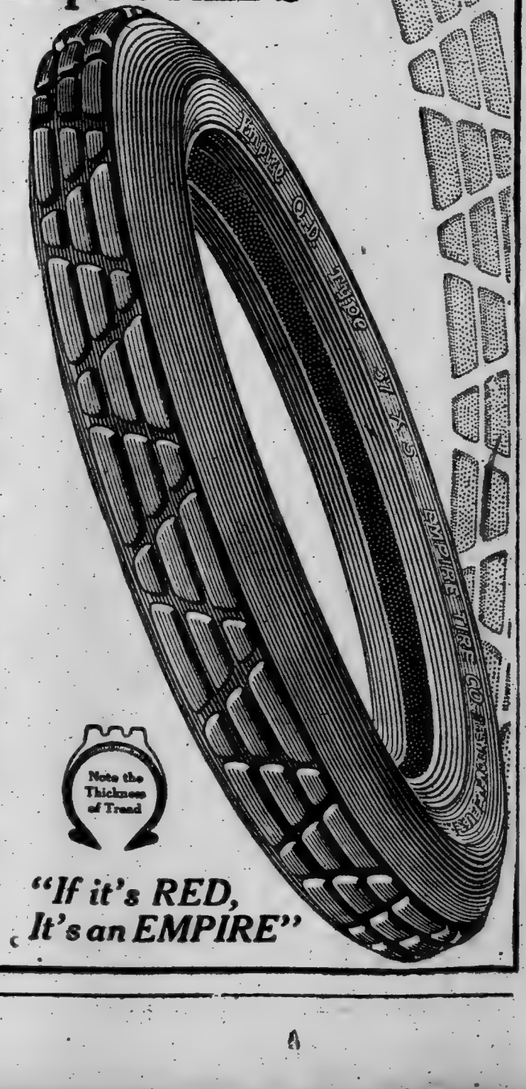

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915.

WAR'S LESSON IN THRIFT.

British statesmen have been anxiously exhorting the public to save. The war obliges the Government to borrow at the rate of more than five billions a year, whereas the amount of capital saved by the British people for investment in securities of all kinds had been in normal times only one and one-half to two billions a year. How, asked Premier ASQUITH, in a recent speech at Guildhall, could a people suddenly and enormously increase their power of expenditure, especially as the great emergency which made it necessary for the Government to borrow heavily was at the same time operating to derange finance, commerce, and industry? He considered the possibilities of borrowing abroad and found that the amount of capital available abroad would be almost insignificant in proportion to the amount required. He dismissed also the preposterous thought that Great Britain could liquidate her enormous foreign investments, amounting perhaps to twenty billion dollars—capital employed all over the world in every conceivable kind of wealth-producing enterprise.

The rate at which fixed capital can be liquidated is after all very limited. As the rate of interest rises in Europe holders of American bonds and shares that yield less will sell them and reinvest the proceeds in war loans. That takes place automatically and slowly. But if Great Britain undertook concertedly and by wholesale to convert her foreign investments into liquid capital, that is, into money or war goods, she would cause the world to suspend payment. She would not get the money and she would stop the supply of goods. She is in the position of a person who, as an investor, owns the bonds of a great department store and who, in spite of that fact, is obliged to pay cash over the counter for goods, just as any other customer does. If the owners of the bonds and shares of a department store should propose to take the goods off the shelves of the store without paying for them, that would end the business and destroy the earning power of their own capital.

That is England's position. She has tremendous investments in the means of the world for producing and distributing goods, but as a consumer of those goods she must pay for them, as everybody else does, in other goods, in credit, or in money. Ordinarily she pays in goods. But now the account is running more heavily against her than at any time in her economic history. She is buying from the world, on account of the war, two to three billion dollars' worth of goods more than she is able to sell to the world in spite of the war, and the state of the trade balance between England and other countries, as Mr. ASQUITH said, affords grounds perhaps not for anxiety, but for serious thought.

The miracle to be performed is that a people who normally save only one and one-half or two billions a year shall find five or six billions a year to lend to their Government for war. Mr. ASQUITH could see only one way. There is but one way. After having borrowed what they can abroad, the British people must save the rest. Therefore, as Mr. ASQUITH said, the people must diminish their expenditures, from the rich, who should dispense with man servants and other forms of luxury, down to the very poor. Everybody can save something.

Now abruptly the Government gets back its own advice. The virtue of thrift can be practiced by a Government as well as by its subjects. In the House of Lords Viscount MIDLETON has this week moved a resolution that the Government should take immediate steps to reduce the "civil expenditures" of the Government, which in twenty years have increased from one billion to three billions of dollars annually. Civil expenditures embrace the cost of old age pensions, unemployment insurance, labor exchanges, social uplift, education, and administration. The resolution was adopted, after "efficient" had been substituted for "immediate," and the purpose at least was served that the Government was put on notice to set an example in thrift.

Never was the necessity for saving so great, so imperative and relentless as in Europe at this time, being, in fact, no less important than valor; and never perhaps in a thousand years was thrift less fashionable in the world than in the years just preceding the war. Individuals, corporations, and Governments were all extravagant. Private and public expenditures were limited only by the means, and as the means were enormously greater than ever before in the world's history, and multiplied faster, expenditures may be said to have been until now unlimited. There is almost no measure of what people can save, that is, do without, when they begin to try. That is because they have never tried since the present standards of production were set. The British people may be able to double, even to treble, the difference between what they consume and what they produce. That is capital. It is perfectly feasible. Any prosperous people could do it under sufficient incentive, because, in normal times, the percentage of production saved is very small. An overwhelming majority of the people in this world still consume all they produce from year's end to year's end, and in Great Britain they had got into the habit of consuming more and looking to the Government for the rest.

BECKER'S APPEAL.

If I have actually committed the crime of which I have been found guilty no criminal ever went to execution who more thoroughly deserved the punishment inflicted on him. I was an officer of the law, and as such I was equipped with extraordinary power, to be exercised first, and above all, for the safety of life and property. If I have really and in fact abused these powers conferred on me for the protection of life by perverting them to accomplish the destruction of life, then indeed I am doubly guilty. To the heinous crime of murdering a fellow-being I have added a species of treason against the community. To a criminal so depraved I freely concede there could be neither warrant nor justification for clemency.—BECKER.

He did not ask for clemency on the ground of mitigating circumstances, but on the ground of his innocence. His innocence was asserted before two juries, each of which heard and examined the evidence and determined that he was guilty. What he set forth in his appeal for intervention was only a reassertion of what he asserted on his two trials. It would be too much to ask that in such an appeal he should prove his innocence, but he should have produced such a convincing array of facts as to suggest that the jury erred in deciding the one question at issue, which was that of innocence. Either the jury system is worth standing by or it should be discarded; there is no room for a middle course by which, after it has been invoked twice, the result it attains should be thrown aside solely because of a subsequent reassertion of innocence.

Two juries did decide that BECKER was the kind of criminal he describes, that he added "to the heinous crime of murdering a fellow-being" "a "species of treason against the com- "munity." He then asked that an ex parte act by the Governor should nullify those verdicts because he had made a statement of certain circumstances and probabilities that in his opinion tended to justify his reassertion of innocence. They produced in the mind no such serious doubts of the juries' two decisions as would warrant a public official in taking it upon himself to overthrow the ordinary process of law. Nothing that he said really gave much color to such a doubt, except the declaration that TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN had reason to fear ROSENTHAL and hence an interest in his death; and to show that not SULLIVAN alone but a dozen others wished ROSENTHAL out of the way would not of itself justify the upsetting of the jury's decision that, howsoever many men there may have been who wished ROSENTHAL out of the way, BECKER was the man who put him out of the way.

There have been cases in which the jury system obviously failed, as where bribery was used, where the jury were intimidated by mob violence or swayed by passion, and in such cases it was right and proper to go behind their verdict. It would be right and proper to go behind it if, though they rendered their verdict honestly and intelligently, they were not in possession of important facts which would have necessitated a different decision. Nothing in this case even suggests that any one of these considerations exists.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

It was at midnight on July 31, 1914, that the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, under instructions from his Chancellor, communicated to M. SAZONOFF the notification that Germany would mobilize her armies at once "unless Russia ceases within "twelve hours all warlike measures "against us and Austria-Hungary "and gives us definite assurance "thereof." At the expiration of the time set, Russia having given no assurance that she would cease mobilization, the German Emperor "or- "dered the mobilization of the entire "German Army and the Imperial "Navy at 5 P. M. on Aug. 1." According to the German White Book, "Russian troops crossed our border "and advanced on German territory "as early as the afternoon of Aug. 1. "By this move Russia began the war "against us." At the present moment the German troops under VON HINDENBURG and MACKENSEN are investing the great city of Warsaw. They have steadily driven the Russians from the advanced positions they had occupied. The fall of Warsaw is imminent. It is reported that the Kaiser in a telegram to his sister, the Queen of the Hellenes, has asserted that he has "paralyzed Russia for six months to come."

Is it not then time for the German people to ask their Government what it is fighting for? We know very well what the military class in Germany is fighting for. It is fighting for its very existence. Now that Russia, denounced by Germany as the aggressor, as the Power that began the war, has been beaten back so that Germany is no longer in peril of her, why should the Imperial Government continue to make war? Not for the interests of the German people, certainly. Their suffering and sacrifice have been beyond all measure. Yet to persist in the conflict will bring upon them immensely greater loss and pain. They may have been deluded by their imperial masters into the belief that the ultimate triumph of Germany is certain. That can never be. Italy has joined the Allies, Mr. ASQUITH'S significant reference to like action on the part of other nations now neutral portends a further augmentation of the allied forces. France is united, resolute, determined; she offers a splendid example of patriotic devotion to the national cause. England, at the end of a year of war, is approaching the state of real preparedness. Russia is merely baffled, she cannot be beaten. If the German people could understand the true position of Germany, if they could rightly measure the perils that environ her, would they not insist that their Government take account of its actual situation and seek to end the war before the coming of inevitable disaster?

The Social Democrats have protested against the annexation of territory by Germany. They would be willing to see the German troops withdrawn from France, Belgium evacuated. Ultimately the Germans will be driven out of France, out of Belgium. The cost to the Allies will be terrific, it will be greater to Germany. She would escape the crushing cost of continuing the war, she would save the lives of countless thousands of Germans, if she would now move for peace. Opportunity is at her door and knocks somewhat loudly. The Imperial and military party may not open the door, very likely they will persist in blind confidence of an impossible triumph. Thereby they will show, what they have shown from the beginning, a willingness to pour out rivers of German blood and uncounted millions of German treasure to save their own skins.

THE RAILWAYS' PRESENT AND FUTURE.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's bulletins upon the condition of the railways are reminiscent of the Republican tariff statistics. Whatever the figures, the interpretations always were favorable to the Republican tariff. In like manner the Commission can see nothing injurious to the railways, whatever the facts. Its latest figures are for May. The gross and net earnings are larger, therefore all is well. But the comparisons are with greater losses for the preceding year, so that the railways regained only part of their own. And this is true as the comparisons are carried further back. If it is desired to make a true comparison the Commission should go back to 1913 and previously, when the railways earned scores of millions more net, with hundreds of millions smaller investments.

When the Commission is giving its roseate views it ought also to consider other things than the railways. They are not operating by themselves. Their traffic comes from other branches of business, which feel the depressing effect of the railways' lack of earnings, and consequent inability to spend as freely as they would like and ought to spend. On the same day with the Commission's statement for May appears the statement of interest and dividend disbursements for August. Neither of them reflects the excellence of the conditions in the Commission's figures. Both classes of securities report diminished distribution of profits, and the industrials' dividends shrunk more than the railways'. Dividends are less because interest payments have grown twice as much as dividends have shrunk. The bubble in the industrial shares is a matter of the market, reflecting the future rather than the present, hopes rather than accomplishments.

In that lies the best hope for the railways. It is no more possible for the industrials to prosper without the railways than for the railways to prosper without the industrials. Their fortunes as a whole are inseparable. The industrials languished before the railways' earnings declined. The railways ran for a time on momentum and then followed the protracted decline, which there is reason to hope has reached bottom. In the reverse direction the sequence would be reversed. The industrials must begin to make the goods for the railways to move before railway traffic can grow. The earliest sign of betterment or deterioration is the bank clearings. They are faster to move in either direction than either the railways or industrials. True to their custom the bank clearings revived first, the industrials followed, and now there is a sentiment that the railways will follow soon. There can be only moderate prosperity for them until then.

When that time arrives it will be profitable to remember the times through which we have passed and allow the railways to enjoy the prosperity which they are as much entitled to as others. It was envy of their alleged excessive profits which caused their discipline. It was wholesome in some respects, but it has been more rigorous than the rest of the country could endure. The railways work by the piece, by the ton, or by the passenger, and they can get nothing without earning it. Neither can other enterprises make money without the help of the railways, and what they pay the railways they get back again from the consumer. The railways are entitled to their place in the sun, and others than the railways will have cause for regret if they are not allowed to have it.

A DUBIOUS PLAN.

Possibly Secretary DANIELS may obtain the kind of naval advisory board he wants by his newly devised plan of accepting two members chosen by vote from each of eight scientific and technical societies. These sixteen members, with Mr. EDISON, Mr. FORD, and Mr. ORVILLE WRIGHT, will make a rather cumbersome body for advisory purposes, and one in which disagreements will be more likely to occur than in a smaller board. There will be rivalry among the members of the various societies for the honor of being named for work of so great national importance. To be sure, one of the purposes of much of the superficial activity in army and navy matters just now is to impress the public mind with the need of strengthening our defenses on land and water. To do this public support will be required. The appropriations for both the army and the navy next year must be much larger than usual, at a time when economy must be practiced in the general appropriations. Mr. DANIELS, by placing the selection of members of his advisory board among eight societies, takes a step which inevitably increases the publicity of his plan to make use of the knowledge and experience of inventors, engineers, and chemists in the upbuilding and equipment of the navy.

We can see no other particular benefit to be derived from thus delaying the completion of the board. A dozen men, if so many are needed, could be selected by the Secretary himself with very little delay and small chance of error. As Mr. SIMON LAKE observed the other day, no American could refuse service on such a board. Perhaps the dozen men Mr. DANIELS would name will all become members through the votes of the societies, perhaps not. There may be persons named who have no national reputation at all. A board may be chosen more remarkable for its numbers than its average of efficiency and more or less ill feeling may be generated in each of the societies because of the result of the voting. Nevertheless, EDISON, WRIGHT, and FORD will be on hand, and their services should be valuable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Chivalry" in Political Debate.

There is something too cheap, easy, and glib about the frequent pronouncement concerning some utterance by a woman that it is "characteristically feminine." Very often such an utterance is characteristic not of femininity, but of foolish human nature; and generally the criticism is to be avoided. But no hesitation or reservation is necessary in the case of the delightful letter signed "A Stenographer-Suffragist" and printed in THE TIMES yesterday. It is altogether feminine, and no man could be guilty of such delicious logic. It is of interest, too, as stirring a speculation about how many women will reason as the letter writer does when they get the vote.

The writer flames with indignation because RICHARD HARDING DAVIS and EVERETT P. WHEELER criticised the recent sapiences of JANE ADDAMS, whom some humorist abroad had cozened into the belief that men are better disciplined and better able to carry out a difficult military operation when they are drunk than when sober. Mr. DAVIS and Mr. WHEELER are "no gentlemen" to criticise "such a noble woman." "Is American chivalry dead?" asks the indignant lady, and she concludes with a suggestion that "the organized womanhood of the city should take cognizance of this particular case."

When "the cause" is won how many of the new voters will display such charming unreason in their treatment of public questions? How many of them will insist on the right to fight without being hit back? How many will demand the liberty to make charges and deny the liberty to make reply? How many will demand the pleasure and excitement of public action without its drawbacks and responsibilities? How many will insist on using the weapons of man and claiming the immunity of woman? How many will be hurt and angry over criticism, while insisting on the freest use of it by themselves? How many will insist that womanhood, particularly "noble womanhood," involves privileges and nothing else? How many will go into a fight insisting on "chivalry" from the other side, and interpreting "chivalry" as the willingness to receive a blow without returning it? It is needless for the intelligent leaders of opinion among women to deny that they will do anything of the kind, and to disavow such troublesome foolishness as that characterizing this letter; but that will hardly do. The intelligent leaders will not be the only voters; they will be in a minority, and the vote will go to all women. The argument that it will include ignorant women is met by the argument that there are also ignorant men; but how dispose of this strictly "feminine" cast of mind—a cast of mind which, if it dominated the minds of many women, would be a sure proof of the danger of letting them vote?

The Reilly They Speak of So Highly.

If the British soldiers are determined to give up "Tipperary," it will be a pleasure to many very aged to learn that the substitute for it is "Is This Mr. Reilly?" Really, Mr. Atkins shows a good deal of sense in his ditties. He might assail the enemy to some such inanity as "You Gotta Love 'Em, That's All," but he performs his valorous deeds under the influence of nobler ballads; and he has the good taste to take the old ones instead of the latest drivel. "Tipperary" was an old song when Tommy popularized it, but it was a mere infant compared with "Mr. Reilly." PAT ROONEY wrote it in 1883, and PAT belonged to the healthy vaudeville school of those days, which never thought of calling itself vaudeville and contented itself with the humbler title of "variety"—the school of which TONY PASTOR was the shining light, before LOTTIE GILSON was a favorite. Can JANE ADDAMS be right, and is it an old man's war? And yet one does not have to be either old or very far gone in middle age to remember PAT ROONEY and the constantly recurring question about the identity and health of Mr. Reilly and his prosperity as a Boniface.

There was in those days a publication held in much disesteem by parents and guardians, and in secret reverence by many small boys, because it published stories with flaming titles about bandits and trappers and detectives. The name of it was "The Boys of New York." It "kept a humorist," who masqueraded under the nom de plume of "Ed," though his name was TEN EYCK; and he convulsed his furtive and guilty audience of small boys by conducting, with great seriousness, an investigation into the real words of the chorus of "Mr. Reilly." Everybody knew "Mr. Reilly," but for some reason nobody could remember the chorus accurately. There was one little boy who went forth from a reading of "Ed's" pretended search determined to learn the real chorus, and he did; but he cannot remember it now. Is this Mr. Reilly, who keeps the hotel? Yes, it is, and all speak of him highly; but what comes next? "Be heavens, John Reilly, ye're looking rale well"? Or is it "Well, then, Mr. Reilly, you're looking quite well"? What is the use? If nobody could remember it then, how can anybody remember it now, thirty years after? Is there any other small boy of the eighties who can tell us? For it is a problem as irritating as "Punch in the presence of the passenjare." If all the small boys of the eighties are as helpless in the presence of the problem as this particular one, perhaps Tommy Atkins can enlighten us; he is singing that chorus now.

A Death House Argument.

A convict who has reason to suppose that he is within a week of paying his debt to society, and who has the ability to express himself, is high authority on the question of the abolition of capital punishment, now pending before the Constitutional Convention. BECKER'S views on the subject are all the more convincing because they are given indirectly. He was speaking with reference to his pardon, or the commutation of his sentence, rather than regarding capital punishment, when he said:

> If I were given the choice between dying a felon's death in the electric chair and living a felon's life in a prison cell I should certainly not be inclined to prefer the longer over the shorter agony.

It is true that is the preference of only one condemned to death, and that others doomed might have another preferance. But BECKER'S words raise a question about the abolition of capital punishment which those who favor it have been accustomed to overlook. They say that society has no right to take a criminal's life, but they have no hesitation about taking his liberty. Now comes a condemned man and says that he would prefer that his life should be taken rather than his liberty. Have those who would decline to take life for sentimental reasons, for the easing of their own minds, thought how the matter would be regarded by criminals? There is no reason why the views of those who have forfeited life or liberty should be consulted before the good of everybody else in the community. But when those views also are the views of the community there is no reason for yielding to sentiment. It is said that life imprisonment is more humane than capital punishment, and yet the records show that life imprisonment is a rare occurrence. Escapes, pardons, and other conditions modify life imprisonment to sentences which would be recognized as too short to fit the crime if they were given at the time of the crime. All humane persons favor the mildest sentences compatible with justice and social security, but in the matter of capital punishment it is always desirable that the reform should begin with those committing the crime. There would be no capital punishment if there were no murders, and to that method of abolishing capital punishment there is no objection.

Wottog Oo Siam.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Bronx Zoo tragedy of Dame Canada and Madam Alberta, related in today's TIMES, there seems to be nothing for Madam Alberta to do but shout the Siamese war cry, "Wottog oo Siam!" (The three words are pronounced as one.) E. S. J.

New York, July 19, 1915.

TRIAL BY JURY.

The Lord of Life through endless starry ages,
About His sons His peopled earth hath spun;
And born of varying fires in varying stages,
Twelve natures mark the children of the Sun.

Twelve gateways open from the throne celestial,
Twelve jewels flash the radiance of the Light
Adown long pathways to this sphere terrestrial,
That swings its lonely way along the night.

Twelve Princes ruled in Israel's division,
Twelve were the followers of its lowly King;
And 'mid the lilies in the Fields Elysian,
Twelve times twelve thousand holy angels sing.

Now, down long corridors of times and places,
Whose lost traditions held the world in awe,
Before the Judge with gravely smiling faces,
See twelve men sit in judgment on the Law!

M. E. BUHLER.

WHERE BOHEMIANS STAND.

A Protest Against Any Thought of Disloyalty to America.

New York, July 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to an article published in THE TIMES on July 19, under the heading "Talk in Hungary of Outbreak Here," I beg the courtesy of space in your estimable paper to state that there are about 1,000,000 Bohemians in the United States who do not wish to be called Austrians, and also about 1,000,000 Slovaks who do not wish to be called Hungarians; that some three-fourths of the "Austro-Hungarians" here are Slavs, anti-Austrian in their sentiment; that both the Bohemians and the Slovaks renounced their allegiance to the Dual Monarchy, and must, together with their Slavic brethren, be subtracted from the total number of "Austro-Hungarians" available here for any kind of mobilization that Count Tisza might think fit to undertake. A large part of the Bohemians and Slovaks came over to the United States to free themselves from the political and cultural oppression that they had to suffer at home; the rest because they could not find the bare means of a livelihood and the chance of further development under the Austro-Hungarian misrule. None of these love Austria, and there is a strong spirit of resentment and condemnation for the mischievous propaganda which certain German publicists try to spread in this country.

The Bohemians in the United States gave the best expression of their sentiment by forming an American branch of the Bohemian National Alliance, a world-wide organization, joining all Bohemians of America, England, France, Russia, Italy, Switzerland, Servia, Bulgaria, and Rumania into one solid body whose aim it is to support the political leaders of Bohemia in their work for the re-establishment of an Independent Bohemian State. With men like Professor T. G. Masaryk of Prague University, member of the Austrian Parliament, (now in exile,) and Professor Ernest Denis of Sorbonne, at the head of this organization, they see their only hope in a decisive victory for the Allies, and would not stand for any action that might impede the output of munitions and war materials intended to hasten this victory.

The Bohemians of the United States in a full appreciation of the hospitality of this country in several proclamations, mass meetings, &c., have pledged their entire support to the policy of the present Government and offer it their services whenever needed; they would not only emphatically rebuke any attempt on the part of Austria-Hungary to gain their co-operation in any agitation tending to foster ideals and tendencies foreign to the democratic spirit of the American Constitution, but would do their utmost to frustrate any such attempt with all the influence and power they possess.

JAROSLAV CISAR,
Secretary of the Eastern Branch of the Bohemian National Alliance in America.

Mr. Bigelow's Riddle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your German correspondent who insists that civilian gentlemen of genius are welcome at the Court of Berlin rests his case on the charge that I myself have been among those selected for Imperial favor. Much as it revolts me to deny that I have genius or the qualities of a gentleman, it is needful, it seems, to point out that I am not Prussian. My remarks on the genus gentleman as a Germanic evolution should not be affected by any Imperial whims regarding social selection. The German Emperor has frequently entertained Americans, particularly those whom he has met on yachting cruises—mainly wealthy captains of industry, from whom he has extracted much information. But social vagaries were never allowed to disturb the Court policy toward Prussians of plain ancestry.

The Emperor's tutor, the late Dr. Hinspeter, once said to me with that charming frankness which distinguishes Berlin diplomacy: "It has always been a mystery to me why the Emperor made so much of you." There is no answer to such an obvious reflection, save to admit that we must die with many a riddle unsolved. My German friends will all die before comprehending that, however much I love the German, I love my own people more.

Perhaps Voltaire handled this thorny theme in the fewest words, when he was guest of Frederick II., just 100 years before I was born. Writing to the mathematician d'Alembert from Potsdam, he sums up his homesickness in these words: "Il y a prodigieusement de bayonettes, et fort peu de livres!" A Franklin would have substituted libres for livres.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.
Malden-on-Hudson, July 9, 1915.

If Gates Were Kept Down.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently there have appeared in your columns a number of letters and other articles, some of them being reports of interviews with Long Island Railroad officials, with reference to the great danger and numerous accidents occurring at grade crossings, as a result of the careless and reckless driving of automobilists. Most of these accidents are caused by the attempt on the part of the auto drivers to cross railroad tracks before the approach of a train and before the gates are lowered. The writer would suggest, therefore, that instead of having the gates raised, to be lowered only previous to the approach of a train, that these gates be kept down at all times and only raised at the approach of automobiles or other vehicles. In this way, no auto could pass until the gateman had raised the gates, which of course he would not do if a train was approaching. This would compel every autoist to slow up or come to a full stop before crossing the tracks, and would undoubtedly result in the saving of many lives and limbs.

JOSEPH RENHALL.
New York, July 17, 1915.

Of What Stock the Prussian Is.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The safest ethnological test is language. The Bulgars were originally Tatars from the Volga, but when they immigrated to the Danube Valley and adopted Slav speech they became kinsmen of the Russians, Serbs, and Poles. The old Prussians were members of the Letto-Lithuanian race, but they took out German naturalization papers when they changed their Letto-Lithuanian tongue for German.

I thought my recent reply to Poultney Bigelow in THE NEW YORK TIMES had made the point clear. But "E. M." makes confusion worse confounded. The Lettish stock is a "dark matter" to him, and he bluntly states that ethnologists are agreed on the non-Aryan nature of the Letts. Quite the contrary is the case. "E. M." only proves the old saying that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

"E. M." again blunders when he calls Bismarck a "distinctly Turanian name." It is Aryan to the core, and as good German, or rather Christian, as the man who bore it. It is derived from the original estate of the Bismarck family, bordering on a Bishopric, and is short for Bishopmark.

E. P. HORRWITZ.
New York, July 16, 1915.

Cremation in Pittsburgh.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just a few words concerning your editorial on "Potter's Field and Cremation." As you say, the proposal of Miss Davis to do away with the Potter's Field on Hart's Island is to be commended on humane and sanitary grounds. The objections, you state, are religious and financial. Until three or four years ago it was the custom in Pittsburgh to bury all unclaimed bodies in a Potter's Field. Now they cremate them. In the Allegheny County Morgue there has been built a crematory from an old boiler. The reconstruction of the boiler into a crematory cost very little. Identification marks are noted closely and these are recorded. The ashes are placed in bottles and kept for five years. The system is cheaper than the older one of burying. There has been no religious objection to cremation there. It seems most unlikely that relatives or religious bodies would object to cremation here when they do not object to the burying of three bodies in one grave, one on top of the other.

J. M. HAMMER.
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 18, 1915.

THE BRAIN A DARK CONTINENT TO SCIENCE.

Great Areas of It Are Still Unexplored, Hence the Confusion of Opinion About Insanity and Ignorance of Nervous Disorders.

By H. C. McCOMAS,
Assistant Professor of Psychology, Princeton University.

Princeton, July 21, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial, "A Prophecy Fulfilled," you express the thoughts and feelings of a large number of your readers concerning the Thaw case. The long struggle between the State and a family of great wealth has resulted in what seems to be a failure of the State to execute justice. It is easy to decry our clumsy system of administering justice, but in the present issue the fault would seem to lie elsewhere. If it were possible to diagnose and classify the different cases of insanity accurately, and if it were possible to predict the course and development of such cases, the Thaw case would have had no such career in the courts as you so justly deplore. Nor does the fault for the eccentricities of this case lie entirely with the alienists who rarely agreed in their diagnoses.

Of course, some alienists may be venal, but many of them certainly are not. Their problems are most difficult and intricate and are not yet of a character to enable them to make their decisions upon a thoroughly scientific basis. Many of the slight peculiarities which are evidences of an unbalanced mind cannot be detected by instruments of precision, but are noted only by the observations of specialists. Such observations are often not in accord and the interpretations of them vary with the training, the experience, and the predilections of the specialists. There can be no certainty in any diagnosis of insanity until mental disorders, especially the functional disorders, can be detected by means which do not permit the personal equation to enter.

If it were possible in all cases of insanity to make a blood test and show the presence of certain germs which cause certain disorders, then the microscope would be the court of last appeal.

This, of course, is not practicable. Nevertheless, every psychiatrist looks forward confidently to a future when all serious mental defects will give a distinct evidence of their presence, an evidence which cannot be doubted or denied.

Here, then, is a scientific problem in which the whole of society is interested. It cannot be left to a remote future for its solution. It is as urgent, indeed more urgent, than campaigns against smallpox, cancer, or tuberculosis. It is not enough to say a criminal is insane after he has committed his crime. It is necessary in our present social order to detect the potential criminal, to find the individual whose nervous instability may lead him to shoot McKinley, White, Roosevelt, Gaynor, or Morgan.

To a layman such a program may seem quixotic. It is not at all chimerical to the psychologist or the psychiatrist. Much has been already attained in study of mental diseases, though the subject is in inchoate form. With our present inadequate methods we can detect some of the future criminals in the schools. These methods are effective in dealing with extreme cases, and easily indicate many of the mentally defective, but they cannot detect the emotionally abnormal types with any accuracy whatever. Enough has been accomplished, however, to prove that the abnormal adult gives evidence of his mature abnormalities while in his youth. This field of research is difficult and full of pitfalls—as are the beginnings of any branch of science. It demands scientists of training, with great patience and ingenuity. Such men should be entirely free from distractions and should have every facility for prosecuting their work.

A great foundation, thoroughly equipped and generously endowed, dedicated solely to the investigation of the functions and disorders of the nervous system, would achieve a most important benefit to civilization.

There is no limit to the serviceableness of such an institution. The community is shocked and aroused by the conduct of neurotics like Muenter and Thaw, but has become calloused to the spectacle of thousands of men and women who have ignorantly abused their nervous systems and are today victims of scores of nervous troubles. Patent nostrums for the "overworked business man," the "tired feeling" woman, the youth of the "wasted manhood," and all the other "before and after" specimens would disappear—bankrupt—when the real causes and remedies for nervous troubles are known. Many a man learns how to take care of his stomach after years of experience, and remains ignorant of the first principles of care for his much abused brain and nerves. Some of this abuse his physician can point out and correct, some of it no one understands nor can explain. Stomachs, livers, lungs and kidneys have all had their day in the medical world. Surely it is time the brain had its turn. Our ignorance of the organ is stupendous. Whole areas are like unexplored continents. We know nothing of them except that they exist. A pitifully small fraction of the cortex and subcortical regions is understood at all.

I do not wish to give the impression that a great deal of splendid work has not been done or is not being done in this field. Many excellent scientists have done notable work here and are doing it. The fact remains that the difficulties are so great that their efforts are rewarded by meagre results. Indeed, the difficulties in this form of research are so many that those so engaged should not be compelled to encounter needless ones, and it is the needless troubles which can be obviated.

Practically all great hospitals for the insane have some research work as part of their program. This work is invariably hampered by lack of funds and insufficient equipment. Often it is conducted by busy men whose time is engrossed with their practice. They cannot give their whole time and thought to their investigations in the laboratory. In the universities very much the same conditions prevail. There the main interest is in the normal activities of the brain, and psychology has advanced along lines which do little service to psychiatry.

Without doubt the time is at hand when this branch of knowledge must be advanced. The endowment of research foundations or bureaus in other lines of science points the way to advance in this. The State or some public-spirited citizens would make it possible for a selected group of scientists—neurologists, physiologists, psychiatrists, anatomists and psychologists—to devote their time and talents in united efforts for building up a science of mental hygiene.

Certainly our present ignorance is intolerable. Is Mr. Thaw insane or has he ever been insane? Who knows? Your editorial professes to know; you state "if Thaw is sane now he was sane on that June night nine years ago when he killed Stanford White." That is pure assumption. Unfortunately, assumption is all we have to go on. We do not know whether his form of disorder varies from time to time from an uncontrollable passion to an average, normal propensity. Foreman Robinson pronounces upon a most involved psychiatrical diagnosis, and his opinion in this is as accurate as it would be in any other sphere of specialized science, but none can confirm or deny what he says. To cap the climax sovereign States are to be at odds on this issue. Thaw may be sane in one State and insane in another! In one he may be seen as your prophecy indicates, an insane murderer "set free to direct his homicidal inclinations against some other citizen;" in another State as a much abused defender of the unwritten law, a martyr to legal forms and unscrupulous lawyers. Which is he? Answer according to your pleasure, for science gives no proofs for or against you. Should this astonishing and ominous state of affairs arouse us to a realization of our needs, some good could come out of the unsavory Thaw case.

H. C. McCOMAS.

THE WOMAN INVENTIVE.

Detachable Collars and Good Signals Products of Her Genius.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial, July 20, tells of the discovery made by the University of Minnesota, that bread placed in cold storage will retain its freshness; and proceeds to claim the credit of the new method as an achievement of the male brain, saying that though stale bread has bothered women from the earliest times, it was not women who have discovered this easy way to keep it fresh. The University of Minnesota is co-educational, so neither sex can make this absurd claim. The idea was probably hatched out in the domestic science department, taught by women, mainly for women.

To retort in kind: Men have been for centuries troubled with soiled collars; why was it left for a woman, Mrs. Hannah Montague of Troy, to invent the detachable shirt collar, so that Brother Man may look cleaner than he really is? And out of her simple invention grew the great collar factories of Troy. To signal effectively at night from the darkness of the sea has been a sailorman's problem ever since men went to the sea in ships; why did they wait until Mrs. Martha J. Coston come along and invented the pyrotechnic system bearing her name? It is true, as you state, that women did not invent the sewing machine. They were probably too busy pushing the needle by hand. But since then, women have invented about 125 improvements to the sewing machine.

Between the years 1790 and 1890 women took out something less than 3,000 patents. In the eighteen years following they had taken out over 3,000 patents, and in recent years they have won about two or three hundred patents every year, covering every field of usefulness. When women lived lives of domestic drudgery, financially dependent, excluded from all but the most rudimentary education, it is not to be wondered at that their inventions were few, and that less of these ever found the Patent Office. Perhaps women were resting upon their laurels; it was primitive woman who invented or discovered all the various arts and sciences upon which our civilization depends. The story is most beautifully told by Otis Tufton Mason, in his book "Woman's Share in Primitive Culture."

But what, anyway, is the connection between invention and the vote? The inventor is a genius, a "sport" from the tree of life. The vote is—or ought to be—the expression of the will of the great common people, divided equally into women and men.

MARTHA WENTWORTH SUFFREN.
New York, July 21, 1915.

An Alibi for Shakespeare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the "damn" controversy your Trenton, N. J., correspondent in THE TIMES of today says: "Doesn't Shakespeare make one of his characters 'damn with faint praise,' something which does not suit him?" None of Shakespeare's characters ever said so, but Alexander Pope did say it in his "Satires." Shade of Macaulay's Schoolboy, How can anybody confound Pope with the immortal William!

S. B. VALLENTINE.
New York, July 19, 1915.

OUR VANISHING GAME.

A Plea for National Legislation to Preserve Wild Life in America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The wild game of all the States and Territories belongs to the people of the whole country and not to the people of a certain locality. Anything that goes from one State to another can be controlled by the Government. Game does not recognize State lines; large game will travel clear across a State. I have seen quail fly across the Ohio River in low-water time from Kentucky to Illinois. At one time the elk wintered on the great plains and the foothills of the Rocky Mountains and summered in the mountains from Canada to Mexico. Settlers killed them and starved them off by keeping them from their Winter range until there are about 100,000 left. Ninety-five per cent. of these range in and around the Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming and Montana. The reason they stay in this part is that it is the wildest and roughest country in the United States.

The local residents bordering on the park use their influence to keep out hunters from other States. To do this Wyoming passed a law that each non-resident had to hire

SUFFRAGISTS LOSE IN RING DECISION

Yelling, Hooting Crowd in St. Nicholas Rink Best Their Orator.

WOULDN'T LISTEN TO HER

Appealed for Votes for Women, but Even Her Companions Realized It Was Useless.

There was a woman at the Charley White-Kid Lewis fisticuff carnival at St. Nicholas Rink last night who had as much courage as both the boxers put together. She was Mrs. Frances H. Brewer, suffragist from Richmond County. Before a crowd of boxing fans, who wanted boxing and red-hot, slambang boxing at that, Mrs. Brewer made a speech on woman suffrage. She stood right up in the centre of the ring, and, although no one knew just what she was saying, Mrs. Brewer kept right on talking.

Perhaps Mrs. Brewer won no votes for the cause last night, but she won a whole lot of admiration. In the face of hooting, cat calls, and whistling, the smile never left her face as she talked. Like an after-dinner speaker, however, she was stretching it out a bit too much, and Joe Humphreys had to touch her on the shoulder and tell her where to end the last paragraph.

It was very much like a missionary making his first speech to a band of Hottentots. It was the rudest audience that ever listened to a speech. The men in the galleries left their manners outside. When Mrs. Brewer began to talk, some one yelled, "Put on a fight." Another one asked Joe Humphreys about the weights.

Went to Ask for Votes.

What the speaker and a squad of about a dozen suffragists went to the boxing bout for was to ask the men to cast their votes on Nov. 2 for the amendment in favor of "Votes for Women."

The fact of the matter is that most of the men who go to boxing bouts have not known in advance for years just how they would cast their votes. If any one wants to change his vote it is necessary to interview somebody else. In the crowd were well-known figures from Broadway, the race tracks and the extreme west and east sides. They are about as interested in "Votes for Women" as an Eskimo is in straw hats.

An unusually large number of "highbrows" were also present, many of them acting as if they had never seen a boxing bout before. When the boxing started the suffragists looked on somewhat shocked, except Mrs. Brewer, for, after her experience at making a speech, nothing as tame as rough boxing could shock her.

Mrs. Brewer climbed into the ring just before the main bout. She was properly introduced by Joe Humphreys, whose duties have mostly been in proclaiming "prides of the east side" and "terrors of the west side." The speaker had not spoken two minutes before the gallery began to yell for the main bout. She addressed her hearers as "men who love a fight." This expression was received with much noise, which continued until Mrs. Brewer left the ring.

The crowd made a tremendous noise with its feet and began to whistle "Marching Through Georgia." A few men around the ring heard what Mrs. Brewer was saying, but her voice was lost in the shouting. Mrs. Brewer's suffragist friends became so nervous that they sent word for her to stop speaking, but the message was also lost in the noisy outbreak.

"Our country is the only country in the world," said Mrs. Brewer, "which is trying the experiment of democracy."

Even the Gong Was Disregarded.

"Louder!" yelled the crowd.

"I can't!" answered Mrs. Brewer, in despair.

Manager James Johnson and Announcer Humphreys tried in vain to quell the disorder, but the crowd wanted to see a boxing match and refused to be silenced. During much of Mrs. Brewer's speech the timekeeper kept clanging the big timer's gong, but even this failed to have the quieting effect it usually has at a boxing bout.

"I am here," Mrs. Brewer said, "to ask you men to use your votes to carry our constitutional amendment at the polls next November." The rest was lost in the outburst of hooting.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse got up and tried to wave Mrs. Brewer down from the ring, but the talker failed to see the signal. Two of the other women came over to the ringside and tried to attract the speaker's attention. The delegation had all come to the conclusion that it was a hopeless task to try to talk on votes for women before this mob. Never before had they ever encountered an audience which was so frank in its disapproval. Announcer Humphreys finally came to the rescue and touched Mrs. Brewer on the arm and she stopped talking.

The party of women sat through eight rounds of the ten-round bout between White and Lewis and then walked out. It was the first boxing match they had ever witnessed and also the last, they said.

Some of the women in the suffragist party were Mrs. Whitehouse, Miss Mary White, Mrs. Jerome Meyers, Miss Ida Proper, Miss Ethel Plummer, and Miss Alice Morgan Wright.

BOND FOR DR. SHAW'S AUTO.

If Suffrage Leader Furnishes $300, Gift Car Will Go Free.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Argument today in the injunction suit brought by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the national suffrage leader, in Media, to restrain the Delaware County Tax Collector from selling "Eastern Victory," the little yellow suffrage automobile which was seized because of Dr. Shaw's nonpayment of State taxes, was concluded with an agreement whereby the owner is to have possession of the car provided she puts up a bond for $300 to cover the taxes due. It is quite likely that Dr. Shaw and the County Commissioners will recognize the justice of this proceeding, and probably by tomorrow morning Miss Lucy Anthony, Dr. Shaw's secretary, will be on the road at the wheel of the gift car.

By giving this bond, Judge Johnson pointed out, Dr. Shaw would not only get immediate possession of the auto, but the public sale, scheduled for next Saturday, would be stayed and the question as to whether or not she was liable to the State tax would be fought out in a court of equity, the proceedings probably covering a period of a year or more.

THEIR GEM TROUBLES OVER.

Men Who Brought in Diamonds Undeclared Set Free.

Emil Propelle and Adam A. Tischer, who arrived here on the Mauretania April 24, 1914, with $57,000 worth of uncut diamonds, and who faced one criminal proceeding and were threatened with another suit involving possession of the diamonds, were freed of their court troubles yesterday by an order signed by Judge Hand of the Federal Court. It was shown that Propelle and Tischer had grubstaked an old prospector in German Southwest Africa in 1914 and that the diamonds represented their share of the speculation.

Not knowing that the diamonds were subjected to a duty of 10 per cent., they did not declare them. Later, when trying to dispose of the stock they were arrested as smugglers, tried, and acquitted. Then the German Government sent word that the diamonds had been taken from the Colonial Mining Company's sorting department, and a new suit was begun to determine ownership. The German Government allowed its claim to lapse and Judge Hand consented to a discontinuance of the suit, on the payment of the duty and penalties, aggregating about $8,000.

10-CENT STORES ASK TIME.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler Director in the American Concern.

The American 5 and 10 Cent Stores, a corporation with offices at 315 Fifth Avenue, and a chain of stores in various cities, and in which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, is a director, is asking creditors for an extension, which has, it is said, already been accepted by the large creditors. The corporation proposes to pay 100 cents on the dollar—10 cents in cash and 10 cents every three months until the debts are paid. The liabilities are $218,000, and the assets $442,000.

The company was incorporated in September, 1911, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The company had twelve stores, in Mount Vernon, Forth Amboy, Baltimore, Cleveland, St. Louis, Muncie, Ind., and other cities. The officers are John T. Holmes, President; Richard H. Strong, Vice President, and Fred B. Hinchman, Secretary and Treasurer. A committee of creditors has been appointed so that a plan of settlement can be put into operation.

The sales for 1914 amounted to $1,388,000. A complete change was made last year in the management, and the affairs of the company have been going through a reorganization in its buying department and in all of its stores. The condition of the company is laid to poor merchandising and unfavorable contracts, and the company needs more working capital. Among the creditors who have accepted the plan are George Borgfeld & Co., A. J. Bias & Co. Company, Walter Emmerick & Co., Pacific Novelty Company, and Benedict & Bodner.

BEVERLY D. HARRIS WEDS.

New York Banker Marries Miss Lee After a Quick Change in Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 21.—Beverly D. Harris, Vice President of the National City Bank of New York, was married tonight to Miss Elaine Lee of Greenville, Miss.

The wedding was held in St. Louis after a quick change in the couple's plans, in order to provide for a honeymoon tour of Colorado and California.

Mr. Harris said he and Miss Lee had planned to be married in October. A short time ago they arranged to meet in St. Louis, have the ceremony performed quietly, and go West.

Mr. Harris formerly was Vice President of the Southern Texas Commercial National Bank of Houston, Texas, and prior to that had been Cashier of the City National Bank of Dallas. He was one of the best known financial men in the Southwest. He became Vice President of the National City Bank of New York City in January.

The couple will be at home in New York City in September, Mr. Harris said.

MISS WARREN ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Warren to Wed H. S. Murray.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elliot Warren, of New York and Cedarhurst, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Susanne Elizabeth Warren, to Herman Stump Murray, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Murray, of New York and Goshen. Miss Warren, who made her début two seasons ago, is a member of the Daughters of the Cincinnati. Mr. Murray is a graduate of Harvard, class of '13, and is a member of the Harvard Club, this city and the Royal Societies Club of London, England.

Mr. Murray senior, is a member of the Union Club and the University Club. Miss Warren's father is President of the Lincoln National Bank, and is a member of the Army and Navy, New York Yacht Club, Piping Rock and Sleepy Hollow Country Clubs. The St. Nicholas Society and Union League of New York.

No date has been set for the wedding.

PROF. W. A. SPECK MARRIED.

Yale Instructor Wed His Brother's Widow, Mrs. Sarah R. Speck.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 21.—It became known here today that on Saturday evening last Professor William Alfred Speck of Yale University was married to Mrs. Sarah Renie Speck, widow of his brother. The ceremony was performed in the Methodist Episcopal Church here, the Rev. Frank Wade Smith, the pastor, officiating.

Professor Speck is instructor in German at Yale, and is 51 years old. His bride gave her age as 43. They are spending their honeymoon at the camp meeting grounds at Jamesport, where Professor Speck has a cottage.

MISS MARY FANNON A BRIDE.

Married to Thos. Sullivan in Church of St. John the Evangelist.

The wedding of Miss Mary E. Fannon, daughter of Francis Fannon, Superintendent of the hall of the Board of Education, and Thomas Sullivan, of this city, was celebrated at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the Church of St. John the Evangelist. The Rev. John J. Donovan officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white crepe de chine with a large tulle hat, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

Her sister, Miss Anna C. Fannon, was her only attendant. She was in pink taffeta and net with a pink tulle hat, and carried pink Killarney roses. Dr. Vincent O'Neill, of Highland Falls, N. Y., was best man.

A reception followed at the home of the bride, in East Fifty-seventh Street. Later the couple left for Maine on their honeymoon trip. They will reside in Brooklyn.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Mary Victoria Green of Philadelphia, whose engagement to Griswold A. Lorillard, son of Pierre Lorillard of New York, was announced last week, is visiting Mrs. C. C. Adams at Cedarhurst, L. I. Mr. Lorillard is also a guest at the Adams home.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wellford Leavitt have gone from Westchester County to their camp in the Adirondacks for the remainder of the Summer.

Mrs. Alexander V. Blake of 745 Madison Avenue is with her sister, Mrs. Harry Van Cortlandt Fish, at North Hatley, Quebec.

Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff, who recently returned to New York from the South, has gone to Litchfield, Conn., to be the guest of Mrs. Charles H. Woodruff at Ash Grove.

Lindenmeyr-Moffett Engagement.

The engagement is announced of Miss Matilde M. Lindenmeyr of 895 West End Avenue to Dr. Rudolph Duryea Moffett of 830 Park Avenue. Miss Lindenmeyr is a daughter of the late Henry Lindenmeyr. Dr. Moffett is an assistant attending physician of the German and the Metropolitan Hospitals. No date has been set for the wedding, but it will probably take place in the early Autumn.

To and from Europe.

Some of those booked to sail today for Liverpool on the Orduna are:

S. Alexander, A. S. Burns, Robert Eddie, Dr. J. H. Jones, Mrs. J. Levens, Mr. and Mrs. C. Martin, Mrs. B. Forbes Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Prosser, Miss J. R. Prosser, Miss M. S. Prosser, Mrs. S. J. Scholes, J. D. Sky, and the Rev. R. E. Young.

Among the arrivals yesterday from Copenhagen on the Oscar II. were:

Miss Anna Anderson, Miss E. Anderson, Miss Alma Boman, Joseph Busath, A. Borris, Mrs. A. Decker, E. Christensen, Dr. Carl Eggers, Dr. Salomon Gavelin, C. C. Haage, Dr. John Lancer, and Miss C. Nielson.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Rehearsals of "Brother Masons," a farce by Seymour Browne and Harry Lewis, which H. H. Frazee will produce next month, will be begun today. The principals will be Frank McIntyre, George Parsons, De Witt Jennings, and Maude Eburne.

"The Bank's Half Million," a melodramatic playlet by Paul Armstrong, will be presented in the Palace next week. Robert Armstrong and Phoebe Hunt will be included in the cast.

The Lasky Feature Play Company has secured the motion picture rights to James Forbes's farce, "The Chorus Lady." Work on the picture will be begun soon in the Lasky studios at Hollywood, Cal.

One of the five "Twin Beds" companies Selwyn & Co. are organizing to tour the country the coming season gave a special performance of the farce yesterday afternoon in the Harris Theatre.

David Horsley has made an arrangement with the Mutual Film Corporation whereby he will release a single reel comedy and a two-reel animal picture through that concern every week and a four-reel feature every five weeks.

DENY MRS. FLAGLER IS OIL MAN'S WIDOW

Woman Who Promised $20,000 Salary Held on $800 Charge of Clerk.

EXECUTOR DENIES CLAIM

Lawyer in Chicago Says Story Is True That She Married Henry M. Flagler in Washington.

The woman who describes herself as Mrs. Zora Emma Flagler of the Hotel Marseilles, the widow of Henry M. Flagler of the Standard Oil Company, was held in $5,000 bail by Magistrate McQuade in the Yorkville Court yesterday for examination tomorrow. The complainant, Frank J. Mahoney of 70 East 106th Street, a clerk for the Municipal Civil Service Commission, said he had paid her $800 after she had represented that she was to receive $15,000,000 from the estate of Mr. Flagler. Assistant District Attorney Heilbron said he had information that the woman had obtained money from other people in a similar manner.

Lawrence C. Haines of 92 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, representing the Flagler estate, was in court and swore the prisoner's claim that she was the widow of Henry M. Flagler was false.

In his affidavit, Mahoney said he was engaged by the prisoner to act as her secretary at a salary of $20,000 a year. She requested money from him, he said, so that she might get at safety vault boxes containing securities which were negotiable May 30, two years after Mr. Flagler's death. He said he gave her $800 in the Waldorf on May 17, and lost $4,435 altogether.

George S. Scofield of 63 Wall Street, attorney for Henry M. Flagler's estate, gave out a formal statement last night, saying that Zora Emma Flagler's story is untrue, and that she never made any claim against the estate, he said. W. H. Beardsley of 26 Broadway, executor of Henry M. Flagler's estate, said he never heard of the woman until a few weeks ago, when inquiries were made by tradesmen and hotel keepers concerning credit given her.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—J. Edward Newberger, the lawyer whom Mrs. Zora Anna Howe Flagler, under arrest in New York, said could identify her, made this statement tonight:

"I understand this woman married Mr. Flagler in Washington several years ago. If she wants me to go to New York to identify her I shall be glad to do so. At one time she lived in Chicago, but I do not feel at liberty at the present time to discuss her affairs."

NEW FIRM OF PRODUCERS.

The Savoy Has Adolf Philipp as Its Stage Director.

The Savoy Producing Company is the name of a new theatrical firm that will enter the producing field shortly. Paul Philipp is its general manager and Adolf Philipp its stage director. The latter built and operated during the first two years of its existence the Fifty-seventh Street Theatre, now known as the Bandbox. He is co-author and composer of a number of musical plays performed in recent years, among them "Adele," "Alma, Wo Wohnst Du?" and "The Midnight Girl."

Mr. Philipp, who, Paul Herve and Jean Briquet, has written and composed the first musical comedy the new company will produce. It is called "Two Is Company." Among the other offerings of the firm will be "That Night," a farce comedy by Mr. Philipp; "Three Good Things," a musical comedy by Paul Herve and Jean Briquet; "The Bank Cashier," a comedy by Francois Regaut; "My Shadow and I," a three-act play by Jules Fabre, and a musical comedy entitled "Sh! It's a Secret."

HOPES WE WON'T JOIN WAR.

Australian Thinks Mexicans and Germans Would Give Us Trouble.

J. W. G. Alford, head of a big machinery company in Adelaide, Australia, has written to his Brooklyn friend, J. H. Johnston, of 389 Clinton Street, a letter which may indicate the views of British colonial business men in that part of the world on the position of the United States in regard to the war. Says Mr. Alford:

"I do not of course know, and it is hard to read between the lines, exactly what position America will take in connection with this great war, but the fact that the Germans have torpedoed innocent merchant ships, utterly regardless of whether they carried neutrals or not, and the sinking of the Lusitania with so many Americans on board, and also the sinking of ships owned exclusively by Americans, should, I think, be the means of breaking the last weak link of diplomacy between your great country and Germany. As the latter country has broken every law of international warfare, we of Australia cannot understand any civilized nation either countenancing or shutting its eyes to these stern facts.

"By this I do not mean that America should take an active part by declaring war against Germany; far from it, indeed, because in the first place it would mean the raising of an army in your peaceful country under circumstances which would be extremely difficult and perhaps lead to internal rupture, inasmuch as probably from 5 to 10 per cent. of the people in your cosmopolitan country are Germans, and in addition to international troubles and intrigues, you people have to deal at the present time with Mexico, and while under present conditions you can keep these people quiet, they would, in all probability, if the United States were engaged in a world-wide war, take advantage of it; and then again, if America, too, were engaged in this war, your navy is only sufficient for your own protection and the conveying of your transports to the seat of war.

"Another great reason why it is better for America to remain neutral is the fact that we—I mean the British and the Allies—are able under the present conditions to purchase arms and ammunition from your people, which are at the present time urgently needed, and we do not wish these supplies to be curtailed in any way.

"Judging from the cables, it is evident that within the next few days diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Germany will be absolutely cut off, and we, as Australians, and part and parcel of the British Empire, together with our allies, will be quite satisfied if this is done, and a protest made in no uncertain way that civilized America deprecates and abhors Germany for her terrible crimes."

DENIES KAISER'S PROPHECY.

Tageblatt Insists He Never Said War Would End in October.

BERLIN, July 21, (via London.)—The statement attributed to Emperor William, which has appeared in foreign newspapers, that the war would end in October, is asserted by the Tageblatt to be "a plain invention."

The Tageblatt says it has learned that competent official circles know nothing of such a declaration.

843,000 SOLDIERS MARRIED.

Britain Has Paid Wives and Children of These Men $125,000,000.

LONDON, July 21.—Speaking for the Government in the House of Lords today, Lord Newton said that the number of married men at present in the British Army was approximately 843,000.

The aggregate cost of separation allowances paid to wives and children of these men has been £25,000,000, ($125,000,000.)

VOTING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN

Suffragists to be Taught Duties of Watchers at Jamaica.

A model of a polling place is to be fitted up in one of the suites of offices in the Post Office at Jamaica, L. I., and there the suffragists of Queens Borough are to have a school for watchers at the polls on Aug. 6. It will be in charge of Mrs. Alfred J. Eno of Jamaica, Borough Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party.

Men are to impersonate poll clerks, election officials, party watchers, policemen, and even drunken voters. Husbands of suffragists will impersonate ward heelers. Ballots will be cast and recorded, several "voters" will be challenged, and a make-believe policeman will arrest "repeaters." There will also be lectures during the day by political leaders of the borough.

Dr. Armand Mueller.

Dr. Armand Mueller, a prominent chemist and known in the business as "Dr. Mueller-Jacobs," died on Monday at his home in Huntington, L. I., in his sixty-first year. He was a native of Switzerland, where he received his education, and at the age of 25 went to Warsaw, Russia. Here he made discoveries in sulphanated oils and shortly after came to this country. One of his greatest discoveries was a turkey-red dyeing process, patented in 1881, which supplanted the old and more expensive method of using sheep's tongue. He also patented a process of making permanent photographs by etching the impression on the glass and doing away with the film. His latest discovery was an emulsifier for oils, now widely used in wool and worsted spinning and in tanning. Dr. Mueller also wrote poetry in French, German, and English. His widow survives him.

Mrs. Isabel Waldron, Actress, Dies.

Mrs. Isabel Waldron, a once prominent actress, whose last appearance was in "The Deep Purple," died yesterday at Jamaica, L. I. She was born in 1843 and made her first appearance on the stage in 1863 in Macauley's Theatre in Louisville, Ky. Four years after she became the leading ingenué of MacVicker's Theatre in Chicago. About this time she married George B. Waldron, the leading man. Later Mr. and Mrs. Waldron starred for a number of years in the West and then appeared in support of many stars, including Fanny Davenport, Charles Fechter, Edwin Booth, and Lawrence Barrett. In 1880 they went to England with McKee Rankin's company in "The Danites," and three years later Mr. Waldron died. Since then Mrs. Waldron had appeared with Mrs. Patrick Campbell, David Warfield, Mary Mannering, and the late Richard Mansfield. She married William C. Anderson in 1897.

Henry A. De Mell Dies in Italy.

Henry Anthony de Mell, until forty-five years ago a resident of this city and a member of the first class that was graduated from the Columbia School of Mines, died on Tuesday at Catania, Italy, in his seventy-fourth year. After leaving college he went to Georgetown, Col., where he had a mining property, but retired in 1870 to live in Europe. Mr. de Mell had a home in Catania as well as in Dresden, Germany, and was noted for his shooting trips into Africa. His son, Henry C. D. de Mell, lives in this city, and a daughter, Mrs. Marie L. Royer, makes her home in Geneva, Switzerland.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY C. PERRINE, President of the First National Bank of South Amboy, N. J., died from pneumonia at his home yesterday. Three months ago his wife died, and he had but recovered the shock. He was born March 6, 1843, at Spotswood, N. J., and was graduated from Columbia. From 1867 to 1875 he lived in New York, where he was a wholesale grocer merchant. Mr. Perrine organized and became President of the First National Bank of South Amboy, in 1888.

STEPHEN S. DE HART, 83 years of age, builder of the First Methodist Church and many other buildings in New Brunswick, N. J., died suddenly at his home yesterday. He was prominent also as a fireworks manufacturer. Mr. De Hart is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Etta Clist, wife of the Rev. Charles Clist, a Dutch Reformed minister of Brooklyn.

WILLIAM SPICER, 78 years old, one of the five survivors of Drake's Veteran Zouaves, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frederick Kaufman, of 122 Franklin Street, Elizabeth, N. J. For thirty-three years Mr. Spicer was an employe in the Central Railroad shops of Elizabeth. He served in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, a Philadelphia regiment, during the civil war. Mr. Spicer was a member of Elizabeth Council, Sons of the American Revolution.

Dr. C. P. HOOKER, a widely known physician of Springfield, Mass., died last night at Fortune Rocks, Biddeford, Me., where he was passing the Summer. He was 60 years of age.

SAMUEL PHILIP BURRELL, for thirty years in business in Church Street as a commission merchant and a son of the late William Burrell, at one time Controller of the City of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 218 Park Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Burrell was born in that borough sixty-three years ago, and was a member of the Montauk Club, the Brooklyn Bowling on the Green Club, and one of the oldest members of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM SIMPSON, 81 years old, a retired ship chandler, formerly head of the firm of Simpson & Shaw, in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his home, 915 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Simpson had been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church for twenty-one years and for fourteen years Treasurer of the church. He left a widow and two sons.

Mrs. MELISSA TILLOTSON HOWES, widow of Elbert C. Howes, who was a part owner of the Howes Great London Circus and Menagerie, one of the earlier big circus combinations, died on Tuesday at the home of her son-in-law, Elbert C. Conklin, 952 President Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 77 years. Mrs. Howes was born in Putnam County, N. Y., and was a lineal descendant of Archbishop Tillotson of Canterbury, England.

Miss MARY A. T. MOLOW, for several years head of the Model School of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, died yesterday morning at her home, 1,242 Dean Street, Brooklyn, as a result of her grief over the death of her sister, Ann, who died last month. Miss Molow, who was 68 years old, became a teacher in the public schools of Brooklyn in 1864 and rose through all the grades until she became head of the Model school. She retired two years ago.

Miss FLORENCE N. NICHOLS, a daughter of the late George M. Nichols, at one time an Alderman at Large of the old City of Brooklyn and a Civil Service Commissioner of that borough during the first Low administration, is dead at her home, 359 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 32 years.

W. W. L'HOMMEDIEU, 84 years old, and for many years a resident of Islip, L. I., died in the Southside Hospital at Babylon on Tuesday from a complication of diseases.

FRANK C. SKINNER, foreman for the Wright & Cobb Lighterage Company, is dead at his home, 1,807 Church Avenue, Flatbush, aged 53 years. He left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. ELIZABETH LENT, wife of Abraham F. Lent of Plattsburg, N. Y., and mother of Dr. Abraham F. Lent, a former Assemblyman and prominent in Republican politics in Brooklyn, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Shem, 126 Linden Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Lent was 65 years of age and formerly lived in Brooklyn for thirty years.

CHARLES GOELLER, a lawyer and a brother-in-law of Justice Dugro, died on Tuesday at his home, 103 East Tenth Street, in his sixty-eighth year. He was a native New Yorker and a graduate of New York University. Mr. Goeller had law offices for many years at 90 Nassau Street. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, the Bar Association, the National Democratic Club, the Tammany Society, and was a Director of the Corn Exchange Bank.

Mrs. CAROLINE A. LAUTEN, widow of Edward A. Lauten, a manufacturer, died on Tuesday at her home, 59 South Tenth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y. She was a member of the Westchester Women's Club and a Director of the Mount Vernon Hospital and a number of other charitable organizations.

Mrs. HENRIETTA A. KAUFFMAN, wife of Warren L. Kauffman, Principal of Public School No. 19, Yonkers, died on Tuesday at her home there, in her forty-seventh year. She was born in Camden, N. Y., and was a graduate of Syracuse University and at the time of her death was head of the history department of the Yonkers schools.

Mrs. FREDERICKA S. BRAUN, widow of John Braun, a clothing manufacturer, died on Tuesday at her home, 421 West 129th Street, in her seventy-eighth year. She was born in Germany, but had lived here for more than fifty years. Four daughters and two sons survive her.

JOSEPH HELLENSTEIN, a retired manufacturer and a brother of Coroner Herman Hellenstein, died yesterday from heart disease at the home of the Coroner with whom he lived, at 276 Seventh Street, in his sixtieth year. He was a member of several social organizations and besides the Coroner, is survived by a sister.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

MRS. E. LONGFELLOW DANA.

Poet's Daughter Dies at Her Summer Home at Manchester, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass, July 21.—Mrs. Edith Longfellow Dana, daughter of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and wife of Richard Henry Dana of Cambridge, died at her Summer home at Manchester today. She was married Jan. 10, 1878, to Richard Henry Dana, who, like herself, came of notable ancestry, and ever since their marriage they had lived in Cambridge, with a Summer residence for many years at Manchester-By-The-Sea, where their place overlooks what is known as Dana's Beach.

In addition to her husband and her sisters, Miss Longfellow and Mrs. Thorpe, Mrs. Dana is survived by four sons and two daughters. The sons are Richard Henry Dana, Jr., of New York, Harvard, 1901; Henry W. Longfellow Dana, Harvard, 1903; Allston Dana, Harvard, 1906, and Edmund Trowbridge Dana, who married Miss Jessie Holliday of England, whose death by drowning was a recent occurrence. The two daughters are Mrs. Henry C. Derham, 2d, of New York, who formerly was Miss Frances A. Dana, and Mrs. Robert H. Hutchinson of Philadelphia, who before her marriage was Miss Delia F. Dana.

The sisters, of whom the poet wrote in "The Children's Hour," are Miss Alice Longfellow, who still resides in her father's historic home, Craigie House, Cambridge, and Mrs. James C. Thorpe, formerly Annie Allegra Longfellow, whose home adjoins that of the Dana family in Cambridge.

ELMORE W. HURST DEAD.

Illinois Democrat Who Was Offered an Ambassadorship.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 21.—Elmer W. Hurst, one of the wealthiest and best known Democrats in the State, died at his home in this city this morning from heart disease. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1888 and in 1898. In 1906 he was an elector on the Bryan and Sewall ticket, and in 1900 was Chairman of the Illinois Democratic State Convention at Springfield. Both in 1908 and 1912 he was repeatedly mentioned in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination.

In 1912 Mr. Hurst was a delegate at large to the Baltimore National Convention and the choice of the Illinois delegation for nomination for Vice President. He was offered the Ambassadorship to St. Petersburg before it was tendered to H. M. Pindell, Peoria, and also might have been made Minister either to Belgium or to Denmark, but refused because of his failing health.

Mr. Hurst, who was 63 years of age, was born in this city and was prominent in financial and legal circles.

JAMES M. GREENFIELD DIES.

Manufacturer of Chocolate Was Founder of Montclair Riding Club.

Joseph M. Greenfield President of E. Greenfield's Sons, manufacturers of chocolate, of 200 Fifth Avenue, died yesterday morning at his home, 32 Pleasant Avenue, Montclair, N. J., in his fiftieth year. He had lived in that city for the last twelve years and his home was one of the finest there.

Mr. Greenfield was a member of the Essex County Country Club, the Montclair Golf Club, the Montclair Club, and St. Luke's Episcopal Church. He was founder of the Montclair Riding and Automobile Club, and President of the Montclair Horse Show Association, and was making preparations for its annual show in September when taken ill two weeks ago. His widow survives him.

Vice Consul Gassett Dies in Japan.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Walter Gassett of Boston, American Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan, for the last ten years and formerly a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, died on Sunday at the Naval Hospital at Yokohama. A State Department dispatch from Yokohama today said he died of embolism of the pulmonary artery. His body will be cremated and buried at Kobe. Mr. Gassett was 60 years old. His brother, Percival Gassett, is Consul at Malaga.

Mrs. E. T. Greenfield Drops Dead.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., July 21.—Mrs. E. T. Greenfield, wife of Colonel E. T. Greenfield of New York City, dropped dead tonight at Kiamesha Casino, an amusement place near here. Colonel Greenfield earlier in the evening returned to New York City, where he is connected with the Sprague Electric Company.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

FOSTER—REINERS.—Martha I. Reiners to Hugh F. Foster.

PELTZ—SCOTT.—Beatrice D. Scott to L. Robert Peltz.

Married

COHN—PECK.—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Peck announce the marriage of their daughter Elsie to Martin B. Cohn, Jr.

POPE—MUIR.—Tuesday, July 20, 1915, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, by the Rev. G. C. Houghton, D. D., Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Muir, to Dr. Edward Sutphen Pope.

STEVENS—PAUL.—On July 21, 1915, at the residence of the bride, 333 Rich Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., by the Rev. H. H. Beatys, George M. Stevens, Jr., to Leah Franklin Paul.

Brooklyn.

JEFFERSON—HOLMES.—July 19, Elma S. Holmes to Richard Jefferson.

Long Island.

DONALD—COAD.—July 18, Corona, Sadie Coad to Hugh Donald.

Newark.

MURPHY—KARGI.—July 18, Armin A. Kargi to Jeremiah D. Murphy.

SCHOTT—EATON.—July 18, Violet Eaton to William B. Schott.

Died

BIE.—Anson Broch Bie, infant son of Emil and Katrine Hvidt Bie, on Monday, July 19, at the Brooklyn Hospital. Services at 311 Washington Av. Thursday, July 22, at 10:30 A. M.

BUCHANAN.—On July 19, 1915, Edna Greene, beloved wife of Allan Buchanan and daughter of Mary Kelly and late Edward Greene, aged 26 years. Funeral from late residence, 512 West 170th St., Friday morning, 9:30. Requiem mass Church of Incarnation 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

BURRELL.—On Tuesday, July 20, 1915, Samuel P. Burrell, in his 83d year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 218 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 22, at 2 P. M.

CONNORS.—On Tuesday, July 20, Catherine, widow of James and beloved mother of James P., Peter H., and Cecelia N. Connors. Funeral from her late home, 415 West 115th St., on Thursday at 10 o'clock, thence to Corpus Christi Church, West 121st St., near Broadway, where solemn requiem mass will be celebrated.

DANAHAR.—Suddenly, July 21, 1915, Hugh, beloved husband of the late Winifred Danahar, and late of the Ninth Ward, Manhattan. Funeral from his late residence, 527 East 145th St., Saturday, July 24, at 10 A. M., to Church of St. Rita, 145th St. and College Av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated. Interment Calvary.

Crouch & Fitzgerald
Reliable Luggage

For the Exposition, Mountains, Seashore, or Week-End Visit.
WARDROBE TRUNKS
14 West 40th St.
154 Fifth Ave., at 20th St.
177 Broadway

Died

DE MELL.—Henry A., on July 20, 1915, at Catania, Italy, in his seventy-third year, son of the late Anthony A. and Antoinette L. de Mell. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DONAHUE.—May. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Thursday, 10 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

FRASER.—On Wednesday, July 21, 1915, William Fraser, son of John and Elizabeth Fraser, at late residence, 68 Pearl St., New York City. Funeral at 9:30 A. M. Thence to Holy Rosary Church, 7 State St., New York. English papers please copy.

GOELLER.—Suddenly, on Sunday, July 18, Charles Goeller, dearly beloved husband of Emily Stotwell. Funeral services at Merritt's Mortuary Chapel, corner 8th Av. and 18th St., on Thursday, July 22, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

GORDON.—William J. Gordon, son of the late Charles Gordon and Mary Smythe Gordon, husband of Edith R. Gordon and brother of Mrs. Franklin D. Pelton and Mrs. Morton Chapel, at Reno, Nev., July 16, 1915. Interment at Stoneridge, Ulster Co., N. Y., Thursday, July 22 in the family vault.

GREENFIELD.—On July 21, 1915, Joseph McClelland Greenfield, husband of Addie Chisholm, in his 50th year, at his home, Rose Brae, Montclair, N. J. Funeral private.

HELLENSTEIN.—Joseph Hellenstein, on Wednesday morning, July 21, suddenly, of heart failure. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 275 7th St., Thursday, at 12:30.

HOWES.—On July 20, 1915, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry S. Conklin, 953 President St., Brooklyn, Melissa, widow of the late Elbert C. Howes. Funeral Friday, July 23, at 2 P. M., at St. Andrew's Church, Brewster, Putnam County, N. Y. Friends and relatives are invited.

IZEN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 21, Rose Izen, beloved mother of Mrs. C. S. Lefcourt. Funeral service at her late residence, Frost Lane, Cedarhurst, L. I., Friday, 10 A. M. Interment Acacia, Bayside Cemetery.

KELLY.—At "The Priory," Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Canada, July 16, 1915, Marianne H. Campbell, widow of the late Judge Kelly, Toronto papers please copy.

McCOOK.—On Wednesday, July 21, 1915, Marshall McCook. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 616 Syms St., West Hoboken, on Friday, July 23, at 2 P. M.

MEIGHAN.—July 20, Josephine, daughter of W. J. C. Meighan. Requiem mass 10 A. M., Thursday, July 22, Church Holy Trinity, West 82d St.

MEINIKHEIM.—On July 20, 1915, Harriet A., wife of Charles L. Meinikheim, at Castleton Corners, S. I. Funeral services at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas McFadden, 542 West 156th St., New York, on Thursday at 1:30 P. M.

MINOR.—At Hudson, N. Y., July 21, 1915, Sarah E. Clark, wife of the late Stephen B. Minor and daughter of the late James and Mary Clark. Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Lucius Moore, 421 Allen St., on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

MOLOW.—Suddenly, at her residence, 1,242 Dean

BASEBALL POOL PROMOTER HELD FOR FEDERAL GRAND JURY—BROOKFEDS WIN TWICE

BASEBALL POOL PROMOTER HELD

National Commission Aiding Government to Eradicate the Lottery Evil.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21.—The National Baseball Commission took official cognizance today of the so-called nation-wide baseball pool which the Post Office Department at Washington has been investigating when Attorney John E. Bruce of Cincinnati, Secretary of the National Baseball Commission, appeared as a witness in the case of Edward Hardy of this city, who is charged with conspiracy and promotion of a lottery.

The hearing was before the United States Commissioner, Joseph Adler, who at its conclusion held Hardy to the Federal Grand Jury at Philadelphia in bond of $1,000. Hardy gave the bond required for his appearance next September before the Grand Jury of that city, where, it was stated by Commissioner Adler, all of the cases growing out of the Federal investigation of the alleged baseball pool will be taken up.

Secretary Bruce in his testimony spoke of the danger of the so-called pool to the sport of baseball, and, as a representative of the commission, requested that it be eliminated. Secretary Bruce said:

"Baseball will be the great national sport only as long as it can be kept clean. One of the ways in which it has always been kept clean is in the prevention of gambling. We have seen other sports degenerate because of that evil. Racing, boxing, wrestling, and many others have lost ground with the public because the gambling connected with them became greater than the sports themselves. The aim of the leaders of organized baseball has been and is today to keep as far away from gambling as they can. They have routed out and eliminated it wherever they found it. They even employ detectives in some cities to watch the crowds in the stands and to prevent the making of bets. To permit continuance of this so-called baseball pool would be against the best interests of baseball, and as a representative of the National Commission I can honestly request that it be eliminated."

Post Office Inspector Frank Smith of Philadelphia testified that the Weekly World and the slips alleged to be a part of the pool were printed at Allentown, Penn. He said that the scheme had been worked out by a professor of a large university and perfected by expert mathematicians. Smith estimated that the returns secured by the office at Allentown amounted to about $9,000 a week. He declared that the winning numbers were so arranged so that there would be but little opportunity for the holders of the slips to win large amounts. Smith stated that he had participated in the arrests of several men at Allentown and Wilkes-Barre, who are alleged to be the leaders of the scheme.

COMISKEY SCORES UMPIRES.

Their Work Worst He Has Ever Seen in American League, He Says.

CHICAGO, July 21.—President Comiskey of the Chicago Americans today protested to President Johnson of the American League against the suspension of Manager Rowland, who, according to the White Sox clubowner, has been all season the victim of the "worst umpiring he has ever seen in the American League." The charge was first made that Rowland was suspended for profanity, but President Comiskey said that later the umpires admitted that the suspension was caused by Rowland's lack of speed in leaving the field when ordered to do so.

"Poor umpiring has cost my club seven eight games this year," said Comiskey. "It looks to me as if Rowland is being made a mark. Umpires have called balks on my pitchers in Detroit, but failed to do so when they made the same motions in St. Louis; they beat us out of a clean triple play when we were at Boston; last Monday Mayer was in the ninth and had but was not allowed to go to first because the umpire said he allowed himself intentionally to be hit.

"The chasing of Rowland was senseless. He went out to protest, as he had a right to do, and as I would expect him to do. He told me he did not swear until after he had been thrown out of the game."

President Johnson of the American League, when asked today whether he had received the protest from President Comiskey, said he had no comment to make at this time. He said, however, that the American League umpires needed no defense and that their work this year had been entirely satisfactory.

Ness Still Making Hits.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 21.—Jack Ness of the Oakland (Cal.) Club hit in his forty-ninth consecutive game today. His single to left in the fifth inning of the game with Vernon brought in a run. Ness established a new world's record for hitting in consecutive games on July 13, when he passed the previous record of hits in forty consecutive games, made by Ty Cobb.

New Third Baseman for Detroit.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—"Bobby" Jones, third baseman of the San Francisco Club of the Pacific Coast League, has been sold to the Detroit American League Club, according to an announcement made here today. As part payment San Francisco receives Pitcher Castet, a left hander, who is expected here Saturday.

Near-Sighted Pitcher for St. Louis.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., July 21.—Frank Ellerman, a pitcher with the Mount Vernon club, was signed today by the St. Louis Federals. Ellerman, who is near-sighted, wears spectacles while pitching. He recently struck out nineteen men in a game.

Umpire Mullen for Federals.

CHICAGO, July 21.—John Mullen, an umpire of the Western League staff, will leave organized baseball and join the Federal League staff, President O'Neill announced today. Mullen officiated in the American League two seasons ago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	4	3	0
Jersey City	0	1	2

Batteries—Schultz and Casey; Crutcher, and Reynolds.

AT HARRISBURG.

	R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0
Harrisburg	2	6	1

Batteries—Cottrell and Schaufle; Goodbread and Hockinger.

AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo-Toronto game postponed; rain.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	2
Montreal	0	1	0

Batteries—Huenke and Williams; McHale and Howley.

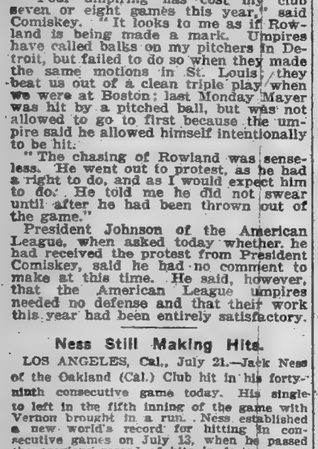

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York—Rain.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn—Rain.
Philadelphia, 1; Chicago, 0.
(Called in fifth; rain.)
Cincinnati, 2; Boston, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Philadelphia, 4; Detroit, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 0.
Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 8.
(Ten innings.)
Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Providence, 9; Jersey City, 4.
Harrisburg, 3; Richmond, 0.
Rochester, 9; Montreal, 1.
Toronto at Buffalo—Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	44	34	.564
Brooklyn	43	38	.531
Chicago	42	39	.524
New York	38	39	.494
St. Louis	42	43	.494
Pittsburgh	40	41	.494
Boston	39	44	.470
Cincinnati	33	44	.429

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	53	29	.646
Detroit	52	32	.619
Chicago	53	33	.616
New York	42	41	.506
Washington	42	42	.500
St. Louis	33	50	.398
Philadelphia	30	53	.361
Cleveland	29	54	.349

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Kansas City	48	34	.585
Chicago	49	37	.570
St. Louis	46	37	.554
Pittsburgh	43	38	.531
Newark	43	41	.512
Brooklyn	39	48	.448
Buffalo	38	51	.427
Baltimore	32	52	.381

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	48	24	.667
Buffalo	41	30	.577
Harrisburg	40	34	.541
Montreal	38	38	.500
Rochester	34	40	.459
Richmond	35	42	.455
Toronto	35	44	.443
Jersey City	29	48	.377

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York—2 Games.
St. Louis at Brooklyn—2 Games.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
(2 Games.)
Chicago at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Newark at Pittsburgh.
Baltimore at Chicago.
Buffalo at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rochester at Buffalo.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Connie Mack's Recruit Pitcher, Sheahan, Defeats Detroit, 4 to 3.

DETROIT, Mich., July 21.—Philadelphia turned on Detroit today and won the final game in the series of five, 4 to 3. The Tigers rallied late in the contest and almost succeeded in tying the score. Cobb, Crawford and Veach failed to hit in the eighth, however, after the three preceding batters had got on bases. Sheahan, a recruit, pitched a fine game for the Athletics. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Healy, 3b	5	1	1	2	3
Walsh, cf	3	2	1	2	0
Strunk, rf	4	0	2	2	0
Schang, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	3	0	1	2	4
McI's, 1b	4	0	1	13	0
Lapp, c	4	0	1	2	0
Kopf, ss	4	0	0	3	7
Sh'han, p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	31	4	7	27	19

DETROIT	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b, 2b	5	1	1	1	3
Young, 2b	3	0	0	2	1
Cobb, cf	4	1	1	1	0
C'ford, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Veach, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Burns, 1b	3	0	1	11	1
Bush, ss	2	0	1	2	3
St'ge, c	4	0	1	3	1
Boland, p	2	0	0	0	2
C'leskie, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Kav'gh	1	0	1	0	0
†Moriarty, 3b	1	0	0	1	0
McKee	1	0	1	0	0
‡Baker	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	10	27	15

*Batted for Boland in eighth inning.
†Ran for Kavanaugh in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Young in eighth inning.
§Ran for McKee in eighth inning.
Errors—Young, Stanage.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0—4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0—3

Two-base hits—Strunk, McInnis, Lajoie, Burns, Stanage. Sacrifice hits—Bush. Double plays—Young and Bush; Lajoie, Kopf, and McInnis; Kopf, Lajoie, and McInnis; Vitt, Burns, Bush, and Vitt; Kopf and McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Detroit, 6. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 5; off Sheahan, 2. Hits—Off Boland, 7 in eight innings; off Coveleskie, none in one inning. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 1; by Sheahan, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Ruth Makes Record Home Run.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—George Ruth today hit the longest home run ever witnessed at the local American League park. Then he doubled twice and brought in three of the four runs, with which Boston took the first of a seven-game series from St. Louis, by the score of 4 to 3. Ruth held St. Louis to two hits until the eighth inning, when the locals filled the bases on a walk and two singles, but excellent fielding prevented St. Louis scoring. In the last inning St. Louis threatened to tie the score, when Ruth weakened. Wagner fumbled Pratt's grounder, Ruth passed Walker and allowed Walsh to single, scoring Pratt. Wood relieved Ruth and passed Lavan. With the bases full and only one out Wood fanned two pinch hitters. Ruth's home run in the third went clear over the right field bleachers across Grand Avenue and landed on the far sidewalk. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	5	0	2	3	1
Wag'r, 2b	4	0	0	3	1
Spk'r, cf	4	1	1	2	0
Hil'l, lf	4	1	2	1	0
Lewis, rf	4	0	1	1	0
G'dner, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Scott, ss	4	0	0	2	4
Thomas, c	4	2	1	5	1
Ruth, p	4	1	1	0	2
Wood, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	11	27	11

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ten, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Austin, 3b	4	0	0	0	0
Leary, 1b	4	0	0	9	2
Pratt, 2b	4	1	0	3	3
Walker, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Walsh, cf	3	0	1	3	0
Lavan, ss	3	1	1	2	3
Agnew, c	3	0	2	3	1
James, p	1	1	0	0	2
*Severeid	1	0	1	0	0
‡Sisler	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Howard	1	0	0	0	0
§Rue	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	5	27	16

*Batted for James in eighth inning.
†Ran for Severeid in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Agnew in ninth inning.
§Batted for Hamilton in ninth inning.
Errors—Wagner, 2; Lavan.

Boston	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1—4
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—2

Two-base hits—Agnew, Ruth, (2.) Three-base hit—Hooper. Home run—Ruth. Earned runs—Boston, 3. Sacrifice hits—Hoblitzel, James. Double plays—Pratt, Lavan, and Leary; Lavan, Pratt, and Leary. Left on bases—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 2; off James, 1; off Wood, 1. Hits—Off James, 10 in 8 innings; off Hamilton, 1 in 1 inning; off Ruth, 5 in 8 1-3 innings; off Wood, none in two-thirds of an inning. Struck out—By Ruth, 3; by James, 1; by Hamilton, 1; by Wood, 2. Umpires — Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes.

Colonial League.

At New Bedford—New Haven, 5; New Bedford, 1. New Bedford, 5; New Haven, 0.
At Springfield—Springfield, 5; Pawtucket, 4.
Brockton at Hartford—Postponed; rain.

PHILADELPHIA WINS BEFORE RAIN FALLS

League Leaders Get Run in Third Inning and Chicago Is Shut Out, 1 to 0.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Philadelphia won today's game with Chicago, 1 to 0, play being stopped by rain in the visitors' half of the sixth inning with one man out and Fisher on first base as the result of a single. After a wait of half an hour the grounds were in such a muddy condition that Umpire Rigler called the game. The lone tally of the contest was scored in the third inning on Byrne's single, Bancroft's sacrifice, and Becker's double. Alexander retired Chicago in order in the first four innings, only one ball being batted out of the infield. In the fifth Zimmerman singled and reached third on Williams's single. Phelan fanned, and before Bresnahan struck out Williams stole second. Archer was purposely walked, filling the bases. Alexander then fanned McLarry, who batted for Adams. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	2	1	1	0	0
B'c'ft, ss	1	0	1	0	5
B'ker, lf	2	0	1	1	0
C'vath, rf	2	0	0	0	0
N'hoff, 2b	2	0	1	0	1
W'ted, cf	1	0	0	2	0
Lud's, 1b	2	0	0	8	2
Kil'fer, c	2	0	0	4	0
Alex'r, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	16	1	4	15	8

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	2	0	0	1	0
Fisher, ss	2	0	0	2	0
Sch'te, lf	2	0	0	0	0
Z'man, 2b	2	0	1	0	1
W'ms, cf	2	0	1	1	0
Phlan, 3b	2	0	0	2	2
B'han, c	2	0	0	2	1
Archer, 1b	1	0	0	7	0
Adams, p	1	0	0	0	2
St'd'ge, p	0	0	0	0	1
*McLarry	1	0	0	0	0
Total	17	0	2	15	7

*Batted for Adams in fifth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hit—Becker. Earned run—Philadelphia, 1. Stolen bases—Williams, Becker. Sacrifice hits—Bancroft. Whitted. Bases on balls—Off Adams, 1; off Alexander, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Hits—Off Adams, four in 4 innings. Struck out—By Adams, 1; by Standridge, 1; by Alexander, 2. Wild pitch—Adams. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time—Fifty-five minutes.

Reds Beat Braves in Ninth.

BOSTON, July 21.—Cincinnati defeated Boston 2 to 1 today, scoring the winning run in the ninth inning on singles by Rodgers, Killifer, and Griffith. Prior to that time Davis had allowed only four hits. The visitors had an unusual number of assists during the game, due to many man handling the ball on one double play and when runners were caught off base. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	4	0	0	2	1
H'zog, ss	4	0	0	4	8
R'dg's, 2b	4	1	1	1	4
Killi'r, lf	3	0	1	0	0
Grif'h, rf	4	0	2	2	0
Clarke, c	4	0	0	5	0
Will's, cf	3	1	1	2	1
Moll'z, 1b	3	0	1	14	3
Dale, p	3	0	0	0	5
Total	32	2	7	27	24

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran,	3	0	0	0	2
Evers, 2b	4	0	0	2	2
Con'ly, lf	3	0	0	3	0
Magee, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Sch'dt, 1b	2	0	1	7	0
Smith, 3b	3	0	0	2	1
Mar'e,	3	1	1	4	4
Gowdy, c	3	0	1	6	2
Davis, p	3	0	1	1	2
Total	27	1	6	27	13

Errors—Williams, Gowdy.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Williams, Smith, Davis. Double plays—Dale, Herzog, and Mollwitz; Herzog, Groh, Rodgers, and Groh; Maranville, Evers, and Schmidt. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 6. Hit by pitcher—Killifer. Struck out—By Dale, 2; by Davis, 4. Wild pitch—Davis. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Wins Double-Header at Chicago—Bluejacket in Form.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 21.—Brooklyn made it four victories out of six games today by twice defeating Chicago, 4 to 0 and 9 to 8. In the first game Bluejacket allowed the locals only three hits and only one man reached third base, while Hendrix presented no difficulties.

In the second game, Chicago's nine errors spoiled a fair exhibition by McConnell, while Kauff's third home run of the series, Magee's four singles and daring base running by Myers helped the visitors win in ten innings. The score:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And's'n, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Magee, 2b	4	2	2	2	3
Cooper, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Kauff, cf	3	1	1	3	0
B'dley, 1b	3	0	0	8	2
Holt, 3b	3	0	0	2	4
F. S'th, ss	4	0	0	2	4
H. S'th, c	3	0	0	5	0
Wilson, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	32	4	6	27	10

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeid'r, 2b	4	0	1	1	1
H'frd, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Fischer, c	4	0	1	4	4
Zwil'g, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Fritz, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
P'kson, lf	3	0	0	1	1
Archer, 1b	1	0	0	7	0
Adams, p	1	0	0	0	2
St'd'ge, p	0	0	0	0	1
H'dric, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	31	0	3	27	12

Errors—Magee, Zeider, Fischer, J. Smith.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Kauff, Bluejacket. Stolen bases—Fred Smith. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Sacrifice hits—Bradley, Holt. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Wilson, 1; off Bluejacket, 1. Struck out—By Hendrix, 2; by Bluejacket, 4. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Shannon. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'son, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Magee, 2b	4	3	4	0	2
C'per, lf	2	1	0	3	0
Kauff, cf	4	2	2	1	1
B'dley, 1b	3	0	1	15	1
Mey'r, 1b	0	0	0	1	0
Holt, 3b	4	1	0	1	2
F. S'h, ss	5	0	2	4	7
H. S'h, c	5	0	2	4	1
Seaton, p	0	0	0	0	0
W'ker, p	0	0	0	0	0
Wiltse, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Helfrich	0	1	0	0	0
Total	36	9	11	30	19

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Z'der, 2b	3	1	0	3	1
Hanf'd, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Wilson, c	2	0	0	5	1
F'cher, c	3	0	1	3	2
Z'ling, cf	5	0	0	4	1
Fritz, 3b	4	1	1	1	0
Beck, lb	4	1	1	9	0
Mann, lf	3	2	0	1	0
J. S'h, ss	4	1	0	3	5
McC'l, p	4	1	2	0	1
P'rsat, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Tinker	1	0	0	0	0
Total	39	8	8	30	15

*Batted for Walker in ninth inning.
†Batted for Beck in tenth inning.
Errors—Cooper, F. Smith, (2,) Wilson, (2,) Fischer, (2,) Beck, Mann, J. Smith, 2,) Zeider.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	2	1—9
Chicago	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0—8

Two-base hit—Hanford. Home run—Kauff. Stolen bases—Bradley, Holt, (2.) F. Smith. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 5; Chicago, 7. Sacrifice hits—Cooper, Holt. Double play—Beck, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off McConnell, 5; off Seaton, 1; off Walker, 2. Hits—Off McConnell, 10 in 8 1-3 innings; off Pendergast, 1 in 1 2-3 innings; off Seaton, 3 in 1 1-3 innings; off Walker, 5 in 6 2-3 innings. Off Wiltse, 0 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Wiltse, 1. Struck out—By McConnell, 7; by Walker, 2; by Wiltse, 1. Wild pitch—Seaton. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Howells. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-seven minutes.

Bailey Allows St. Louis Two Hits.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 21.—Bailey allowed only two hits today and shut out St. Louis, 7 to 0. His team mates played errorless ball and batted Groom and Herbert hard. Tobin's single in the sixth was the first hit off Bailey. Miller's single in the eighth came after two were out and was useless. Score:

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Knabe, 2b	3	2	1	3	0
McC's, cf	5	1	1	2	0
D'can, lf	5	1	3	3	0
Evans, rf	3	0	2	2	0
Walsh, 3b	5	1	2	2	3
Owens, c	4	0	1	5	0
D'lan, ss	4	1	0	2	4
Agler, 1b	4	0	1	8	0
Bailey, p	4	1	0	0	0
Total	37	7	11	27	7

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin, rf	3	0	1	0	0
V'ghn, 2b	3	0	0	0	1
Miller, lf	3	0	1	4	0
B'ton, 1b	3	0	0	7	0
Drake, cf	4	0	0	1	1
C'man, c	4	0	0	8	2
J'nson, ss	4	0	0	4	4
W'zil, 3b	2	0	0	3	4
Groom, p	0	0	0	0	0
H'bert, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	29	0	2	27	15

Error—Vaughn.

Baltimore	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Three-base hits—Evans, Knabe, Owens. Stolen bases—Miller, Evans, Westerzil. Left on bases—Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 7. Bases on balls—Off Groom, 2; off Herbert, 1; off Bailey, 4. Hits—Off Groom, 2 in no inning; off Herbert, 9 in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Bailey, (Westerzil;) by Herbert, (Evans.) Struck out—By Herbert, 6; by Bailey, 5. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran.

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN'S
Sales for week ending July 3rd, 1915, One Million, Seventy-one Thousand.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the World.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

'$1,000,000' FIELD TO GO.

Building Going Up on Winter League's Fifth Avenue Grounds.

No more will Judge Kernochan, Hamilton Fish Benjamin, S. O. Vander Poel, George L. Wrean, E. Pierrepont Hicks, J. H. Mellick, C. R. Schults, A. R. Fish, Howard Homans, Jack De Saulles, J. D. Pell, B. B. Tilt, George Brokaw, H. Tweed, G. Stebbins, Geoffrey Taylor, A. Coppell, Judge Corrigan, and other clubmen of the Winter Baseball League frolic around on the Fifth Avenue baseball grounds in their flannels and woolens. No more will the Winter ball players defy the elements, and play their interclub games in driving snowstorm or drenching rain on the "million-dollar" diamond. The baseball lot at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street, where the clubmen played their games throughout the Winter months, will in a short time be turned over to building contractors, and a twelve-story apartment house will commence to rise on the site where the ball players were wont to slide through an ocean of mud in getting safely to bases.

The new grounds for the Interclub League have not as yet been selected, but because of the encroachment of business on their present home the league has no idea of disbanding or stopping their unique baseball contests. The league has been using the Fifth Avenue grounds for the last two years, having moved there from a vacant lot at Thirty-first Street and Madison Avenue. The lot at Thirty-first Street was owned by Carl Schultz, and when that was no longer available the clubmen moved uptown to the property owned by W. K. Vanderbilt.

During the Winter months, while the professional ball teams were resting after their Summer activities, the interclub teams have furnished the only outdoor ball playing in New York. The games have been very exclusive, and admittance has been by invitation only. The small stand at the ball lot has been occupied by prominent New Yorkers, and they have shown great interest in the games. The clubs belonging to the league are the Racquet and Tennis, University, Union, Knickerbocker, Calumet, and the Twelfth Infantry.

WELLMAN'S BOXING IDEA.

Wants Commission to Allow Bouts Without Aid of Referee.

William H. Wellman, who will conduct the boxing in Madison Square Garden, requested yesterday of the State Athletic Commission that the services of a referee be dispensed with in the coming Johnny Dundee and Jack Britton ten-round bout, which will reopen Madison Square Garden for boxing on the night of July 29. Wellman contends that in the third man in the ring has no power under the New York State laws that could not be exercised by the timekeeper, and this would only apply in the case of a knockout, when as a matter of fact the timekeeper should toll off the ten seconds in conjunction with the referee.

Wellman also says that the style of both Britton and Dundee, two of the most aggressive men in the ring, is such that it certainly does not require a man to break them, and the eagerness of either boxer to win decisively from the other will keep the contest lively at all times. Then, the manager of the bout asks, Why should the view of certain spectators be marred at all times by the presence of a third man in the ring? Wellman asserts the reputation of both boxers guarantees that the fans will see a real contest, and if there is no referee the cry of favoritism cannot be raised by either boxer.

It is hardly likely that the State Athletic Commission will grant this unusual request, as it would result in the holding of a sporting contest without proper jurisdiction. Although the duties of a referee at a boxing bout in this State are somewhat perfunctory, his presence is necessary to enforce such rules and regulations as the sport demands. In addition, there are a number of things which might occur during the course of a bout where a referee or some person with authority would have to interfere to prevent disaster.

NOTES OF THE TURF.

D. J. Leary, owner of Thornhill, found the winning of the Gramatan Handicap, a race with selling conditions, at Belmont Park yesterday, an expensive proposition. When the horse was offered for sale, Emil Herz appeared as a willing buyer and bid $2,500 for the horse, which was entered to be sold for $1,800. The owner by the usual bid of $5 protected Thornhill and Mr. Herz came back a hundred at a time until the price was raised to $2,500. An additional bid of $3,005 saved the horse for Mr. Leary. The purse he won amounted to $440 net, so that it actually cost Leary $765 to win the race. As $600 of that surplus went to the owner of the Greentree Stable which ran second, Virile actually received $700 for running second, which was a hundred more than the added money, and $250 more than he would have received had he actually won the race.

L. H. Johnson yesterday reported the sale of his mare Lady Panchita, which is said to have won sixty-five races, both of them at Juarez and over other "bush tracks"—to J. Umbesetta of Mexico for $2,000. She will be used as a brood mare on a stock farm in Texas.

John E. Madden continues to receive flattering offers for his two-year-old White Hackle. Trainers for two members of the Jockey Club's official staff, H. C. Hallenbeck, an agent of John W. Schorr of Memphis and at least two others have made definite offers for the youngster, but Madden holds out for his original price of $25,000.

A quiet investigation into the running of The Finn in the race for the Knickerbocker Handicap on Tuesday is being made by the Stewards of the Belmont Park meeting.

Agents of South American parties are in negotiation with James Johnson, owner of the Quincy Stable, for the purchase of his racehorse Andrew, which has broken down in his training. He is wanted in the Argentine as a stock horse, on account of his breeding, he being by Disguise out of Half Crown, a mare by Cyllene, the English horse for which the Argentine Government paid $150,000 some years ago as a foundation stock horse for the Government stud, to which the late Marcus Daly and J. B. Haggin sold a number of their best broodmares.

Weights for the Empire City Handicap, which is to be run at Belmont Park on Saturday, over a course of a mile and an eighth, were made public by Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh yesterday. He thinks Roamer the best of the lot of entries and gives him the post

LARCHMONT YACHTING—TENNIS

IROLITA HAS CLOSE RACE WITH KATRINA

E. Walter Clark's Schooner Wins by Small Margin in Larchmont Race.

After a day of rest for the amateur sailors, racing was resumed at the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday, the third active day of race week, and a fleet of 110 yachts crossed the starting line. Weather conditions were favorable in a moderate way. The temperature, considerably lower than that of previous days, made the really hard work of racing easier, and there was a fair sailing breeze from about northeast that held all through the day.

The courses were laid out so that the yachts had windward work to the first mark, a run, or almost a run, to the second, and a reach across the Sound to the finish line. The schooners and the yachts of the fifty-foot class and of Class M were sent to Greenwich Point on the Connecticut shore, thence to the racing buoy between Prospect and Mott's Point in Hempstead Harbor and thence home, 20¾ miles in all. Yachts of Class P, the Buzzard's Bay, and the thirty-foot class, and the first division of the Handicap Class went to a racing buoy off the westerly end of Great Captain's Island, thence to the buoy in Hempstead Harbor, and thence home, 15½ miles. All others sailed a course to the Scotch Cape Buoy, thence to a mark boat in the middle of the Sound, and thence home, twice around for all larger than Stars, 11 miles in all, and once around for the "mosquito fleet."

The term "mosquito fleet" has assumed considerable importance these days. About one-third of the number of craft that crossed the line yesterday were of the size so classified. Of the stars alone there were 18, and the skill shown by George A. Carry, Commander Fry, Young "Jack" Alley, E. C. Unitt, Jr., and others commanded the admiration of men who appreciate good seamanship, but who shy at sailing such small craft.

Among the largest yachts of yesterday's fleet were three schooners, including the flagship Katrina; eight of the fifty-foot class, eight also of the thirty-foot class, three of class P, twenty of the handicap class, in four divisions; four of class Q, two Buzzard's Bay one-design boats, eight of the Larchmont Inter-class, and four Jewels.

The start of the fifty-foot class was the liveliest of the season. All were close to the line some seconds before the whistle was blown, and there was some clever manoeuvring of a criss-cross sort, partly in effort to secure the windward berth and partly to kill those superfluous seconds of time. At the end of it Ventura obtained the windward berth and the lead as well, and in the ensuing three or four minutes drew well clear. Grayling, sailed by George Nichols, was in second best position at the outset, and soon overcame the advantage held by the leader. In the end, she crossed the finish line more than two minutes ahead of the Barbara, sailed by Harry Maxwell, which had come up into second place, while Ventura was third.

In the schooner class E. Walter Clark's Irolita, formerly the racing sloop Istalena, beat Katrina over the line by nearly 4 minutes, but this margin was cut down to 14 seconds when the time allowances were figured. The start of Class P was particularly good. Josephine and Amoret struck the line almost abreast and close to the signal. Josephine having the windward position. It was Josephine's race, too, for she beat Amoret by 1 minute and 7 seconds at the finish. Of the thirty-foot class, Minx, owned by Wilson Marshall, the younger, got the best of it at the outset, but was not able to hold her place. Hope was the winner by 35 seconds, and Okee secured second place from Lena by 20 seconds. Winners in other classes were: Class M, Eleanora; Buzzard's Bay class, Mashnee; handicap class, first division, Lenora; handicap class, second division, Nadia; handicap class, third division, Twinkle; handicap class, fourth division, Joyette; handicap class, fourth division, White Cap; Larchmont interclub class, Wild Thyme, by 42 seconds over Whiff; Jewel class, Opal, by 25 seconds over Brilliant; Manhasset Bay one-design class, Mlle. Bossa; Indian Harbor one-design class, Chihchee; Orienta one-design class, Alcyone; bird class, Curlew; star class, Altair; special mixed class, Shadow; New Rochelle one-design class, Virginia; dory class, Tautog; catboat class, Peewee. The summary of the larger classes follows:

SCHOONERS—CLASSES D AND F.

Start, 2:10. Course, 20¾ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. Finish.	H.M.S.
Irolita, E. Walter Clark	4:57:39	2:47:39
Katrina, J. B. Ford	5:01:20	2:51:20
Miladi, G. D. Scott	5:28:30	3:18:36

Corrected Time.—Irolita, 2:47:39; Katrina, 2:47:53; Miladi, 2:37:06.

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Start, 2:10. Course, 20¾ Miles.

Irolita, E. Walter Clark	4:57:39	2:47:39
Katrina, J. B. Ford	5:01:20	2:51:20

Corrected Time.—Irolita, 2:47:39; Katrina, 2:47:53.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB—50-FOOTERS.

Start, 2:05. Course, 20¾ Miles.

Grayling, A. J. Morgan	4:53:24	2:42:48
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	4:50:05	2:43:05
Ventura, G. F. Baker, Jr.	4:51:00	2:46:03
Iroquois II, R. N. Ellis	4:51:44	2:46:44
Acoaxha, H. Steinbrugge	4:53:57	2:48:57
Spartan, H. Macdonough	4:54:39	2:49:39
Carolita, P. Jones	4:56:10	2:51:10
Samuri, W. E. Dodge	5:00:43	2:55:43

BUZZARD BAY SLOOPS.

Start, 2:10. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Mashnee, W. F. Pardee	5:07:3	2:47:03
Gamecock, R. T. Teller	5:8:21	2:48:21

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB—30-FOOTERS.

Start, 2:13. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Hope, R. P. Hammond	5:5:29	2:42:29
Okee, J. H. Mathes	5:6:04	2:43:04
Lena, O. M. Reid	5:8:23	2:45:23
Alera, R. P. Cutler	5:08:39	2:46:39
Banzai, Edmund Lang	5:03:14	2:47:14
Silhouette, E. H. Frentice	5:01:53	2:47:53
Alerion II., N.Y.A.C.-P.Aller	5:04:03	2:49:07
Minx, W. Marshall, Jr.	5:00:27	2:50:27

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

Start, 2:22. Course, 15¾ miles.

Virginia, J. S. Blackton	5:01:02	2:41:02
Alice, G. Davis	5:07:00	2:42:00
Arvia, P. M. Rous	5:09:27	2:44:27
Dixie, J. F. Lefor	5:11:43	2:46:43

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 2:10. Course, 15¾ miles.

Josephine, A. G. Hanan	5:01:42	2:33:24
Amoret, R. R. Budd	5:03:01	2:35:01
Anita, G. P. Gramlery	5:00:00	2:30:00

LARCHMONT INTERCLUB CLASS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 14 miles.

Wild Thyme, A. H. Morris	3:30:19	1:45:19
Whiff, W. R. Mathews	3:31:01	1:31:01
Barbara, C. Shields	3:31:21	1:51:09
Dagmar, R. P. Tierney	3:41:30	1:56:30
Skid, H. O. Curry	3:42:13	1:57:13
Hamburg II., M.M.Goldschmidt	3:42:37	1:57:37
Lawanda, Spanos Brothers	3:37:49	1:34:19
Yuron, W. S. Mackintosh	3:39:28	1:55:28

NEW RECORD FOR LANGER.

California Swimmer Does Half Mile in Open Water in 12:08 2-5.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 21.—Ludy Langer, of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, won the half mile open water Amateur Athletic Union Swimming Championship today at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 12:08 2-5, breaking the American record by 10 seconds.

The former record was made by Charles M. Daniels, New York Athletic Club, in 1909. His time was 12:18 2-5.

Joseph Wheatley and Bud Goodwin, both of the New York Athletic Club, were second and third, respectively.

There were eight starters. The race was over a 110-yard course, requiring seven turns, and was held off the Marina, in the yacht harbor.

Kramer Falls or Wet Track.

What was really responsible for the postponement of the bicycle races at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome from Tuesday night to Saturday was a spill Champion Frank Kramer had after the drizzle, which came just before it was time to start the races. Kramer thought that a light rainfall would not affect the surface of the track, and offered to give a demonstration. On the second lap, going at a fair clip, Kramer's wheel slipped from under him and Kramer got a fall. Beyond a few slight bruises and scratches he was unhurt, but he informed the management that it was impossible to race on the track.

KING'S TENNIS VICTORY.

Columbia Student Defeats Allen Behr 2 Sets to 1 at Park Hill.

George King, the young Columbia University student, defeated Allen Behr in the feature match of the championship tournament of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association yesterday on the courts of the Park Hill Country Club, near Yonkers. The match went three sets with King in the lead at 3—6, 6—4, 6—3. The victory of King was not entirely unexpected, as the Columbia player has shown excellent form during the past month. He killed many of Behr's lobs and was all over the court. Behr tried repeatedly to pass his opponent, but the latter anticipated nearly every one of his opponent's moves and easily outmanoeuvred him. King dropped the first set, but once he mastered his opponent's style of play, he had no difficulty in winning.

After an absence of nearly two years, Mrs. P. L. Burdick made her reappearance in tournament play and showed much of the brilliant form that made her a notable player in tennis circles. Mrs. Burdick scored a victory over Miss Bessie Holden in straight sets, at 6—1, 6—3, after she had eliminated Miss Wupperman in two love sets. After the double victory in the singles, Mrs. Burdick, with Herbert W. Forster, the runner-up for the junior Metropolitan title, won a clever match from Miss Katherine Browning and A. F. Thurber, at 6—3, 6—0. The summary:

Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association Men's Singles.—Second Round—F. Wupperman defeated W. C. McGuire by default; George King defeated D. Todd by default.

Third Round—Dr. S. H. Rowe defeated F. Wupperman, 6—2, 6—1; George King defeated Allen Behr, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Women's Singles.—First Round—Miss V. Tyler defeated Mrs. William H. Pouch by default; Miss Bessie Holden defeated Miss D. Graef, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. P. L. Burdick defeated Miss Wupperman, 6—0, 6—0.

Second Round—Miss Katherine Browning defeated Miss V. Tyler, 6—2, 6—2; Mrs. P. L. Burdick defeated Miss Bessie Holden, 6—2, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Louise Sheets and E. Sheets defeated Mr. and Mrs. A. Bailey, 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. P. L. Burdick and Herbert W. Forster defeated Miss Katherine Browning and A. F. Thurber, 6—3, 6—0.

A NEW TENNIS CLUB.

Edwin Gould and Friends Building Indoor Courts in Long Island City.

One of the most complete structures wherein indoor lawn tennis may be played is being erected in Long Island City, not more than five minutes' automobile ride from the Queensboro Bridge Plaza, for the Pastime Tennis Company, an organization composed of some of the most prominent society people in and about New York City. When completed in October the building and its contents will be valued at about $100,000. David M. Taylor, a lawyer of 165 Broadway, is President of the Pastime Tennis Company, and Edwin M. Gould is a prime mover in the company, although his name does not appear among the incorporators. Mr. Taylor is also a member of the Union Interclub Club. He declined yesterday to give out much information about the new building, which will contain two of the best clay courts that can be built indoors; other than that the company, or club, which is erecting it will be composed of a number of prominent men and that its use will be exclusively for their benefit.

Reports indicate that during the coming Winter the leading tennis players of the country will be invited to play exhibitions on the Pastime courts, but this could not be verified by Mr. Taylor, who said he was still undecided. Just what plans would be followed after the opening of the clubhouse.

The establishment has a frontage of about 50 feet, facing on Thompson Avenue, and runs back on Packard Street 125 feet, the room required for the courts in the rear extending from both sides of the house. This building will be a pretty affair when completed, and will contain lounging rooms, a grillroom, showers, lockers, and all the requisites of a complete indoor tennis plant.

Part of the roof covering the courts will be of glass, providing plenty of light for the players, and the ventilation system will be such that the dust which accumulates fast from indoor clay courts will be quickly carried off.

There will be a balcony to accommodate about forty persons.

NEW YORK Y. C. CRUISE.

Fleet Will Sail to Gloucester—Cup Yachts to Race.

Sailing instructions for the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club were issued yesterday to Captains of the fleet. The rendezvous will take place at New London on Monday, Aug. 2, and the first day's run will be on the following day to Newport. This is the first time in several years that the club will do any extended down-East cruising, and the itinerary, besides including a trip through the new Cape Cod Canal, promises many interesting diversions from what in recent years has become an almost fixed program.

Astor Cup Day will be Wednesday, Aug. 4, the race being held as usual off Newport. Captain Vincent Astor will this year offer three cups, one for schooners, one for sloops, yawls, and cutters, and a special trophy for the America's Cup candidates, Resolute and Vanitie.

Instead of sailing the King's Cup race off Newport, the fleet will continue on to Buzzard's Bay on the following day, and after a night at anchor in that port will leave for the finish to Provincetown on Friday, Aug. 6. Incidentally, the instructions contain a warning to yacht skippers to give the wreck of the old transport ship Yankee a wide berth on the run from Newport to Buzzard's Bay. The wreck is marked by a buoy and lies directly in the path the fleet will take. At low tide portions of the old vessel are close to the surface.

From Provincetown the fleet will go to Marblehead for Sunday and then on to picturesque Gloucester, returning to Marblehead for the King's Cup race on Wednesday, Aug. 11. A special cup is offered for Vanitie and Resolute on that day. The fleet will disband on Thursday.

Safeties Cost Deal Whites Polo Game

Special to The New York Times.

OCEANPORT, N. J., July 21.—Two safeties by Frederick Gilliman and H. R. Guggenheimer lost for the Whites by one-half point today's fast polo match played on the Deal Polo Club field against the Deal Blues, the final score being 3 goals to 2½. A goal by Guggenheimer within thirty seconds after the start of play and a pretty goal made by Joseph E. Meier for the Blues from the centre of the field were features. In several periods neither side was able to score. A large crowd witnessed the interesting match. Another game will be played Saturday. The summary:

BLUES.	WHITES.
1—G. C. Sherman.	1—M. Goodman.
2—S. J. Storm.	2—W. G. Stonebridge.
3—J. E. Meyer.	3—Frederick Gilliman.
Back—M. D. Bamberger.	Back—H. R. Guggenheimer.

Goals—For Blues—Meyer, 2; Sherman, 1. For Whites—Stonebridge, 1; Gilliman, 1; Guggenheimer, 1. Referee—Mr. Stokes.

Walkers After Weston's Record.

Albert Payson Weston's New York to Buffalo walking record will be attacked next month by three amateur pedestrians, representing the American Walkers' Association, an organization formed after internal trouble in the Walkers Club of America. Frank Gage, pathfinder of the Walkers' Association, and William Probst, intend making the 440-mile journey, starting on Sunday, Aug. 8, and expect to arrive in Buffalo in less than nine days after they leave here. Gage has mapped out a course that will take the walkers through most of the leading cities on the way to Buffalo, where they will be checked, and means taken to have their records verified so that they will be accepted by the Amateur Athletic Union. On the first day the pedestrians to go from Times Square to Peekskill, 43.8 miles; the second from Wappingers Falls to Saugerties, 45.8 miles; on the third from Evesport to Schenectady, 50.8 miles; from Amsterdam to Johnsville, 46.9 miles on the fourth day; on the fifth day out they will walk from Little Falls to Vermont, 51.2 miles; on the sixth from Oneida Castle to Bennett, 53.6 miles. For the seventh day Gage has planned a forty-seven mile journey from Auburn to Canandaigua, and on the eighth from East Bloomfield to Batavia, 48.4 miles. The last leg on the ninth day will take the men from East Pembroke to Buffalo, a distance of 38½ miles.

MAN BEATS LE ROY ON ROCKAWAY COURT

Wet Turf Aids Yale Player in Tennis Victory—Four Men in Semi-Final Round.

Playing in his best form, Alrick H. Man, Jr., the former Yale racquet wielder, advanced another round in the invitation tennis tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club yesterday on the turf courts at Cedarhurst, L. I., when he defeated Robert Le Roy two sets to one at 6—4, 4—6, 6—4. The match was the feature of the third day's playing and held the close attention of a big gallery. It was an interesting contest in that it was an open question which player would win until the final stroke put Man on top. There were several other well-played matches, including doubles, but the Man-Le Roy engagement held the crowd.

During the present tournament Man has shown a return to his last season's form. He has been hitting the ball with more confidence and has displayed a greater variety of shots. His attack against the most approved methods of defense disclosed by Le Roy was of an aggressive style, and he placed the ball accurately when playing for the side lines. It was a pretty exhibition, with the players alternating in the lead. Man was all activity, and in addition to his hard driving he used good judgment in keeping his opponent busy in different parts of the court. The former Yale student was also aided by the courts, which were wet from the showers which fell intermittently during the afternoon. Man appeared to get a better footing than his opponent.

There was very little to choose between the pair in the first set until the ninth game, when Man succeeded in breaking through Le Roy's service and won his own. Le Roy appeared to better advantage in the second set, and by adopting forcing tactics equalized the score. The third and deciding set found the pair at their best, but Man outgeneraled Le Roy and won his way into the semi-final round.

Vanderbilt B. Ward also advanced to the semi-final round through a straight set victory over Frederick C. Inman, Jr., at 6—4, 6—2. The latter was handicapped by the wet turf and could not obtain as sure a footing as his young opponent. Ward got his left hand serve working with plenty of speed, and earned many points with his swift returns. Ward will play Theodore R. Pell in the next round. The latter disposed of his old court rival, Walter Merrill Hall of the Seventh Regiment, at 6—4, 6—1. Pell played hard, steady game, and did not let up during the two sets. Hall was unable to come up to the net, and Pell repeatedly passed him. The fourth survivor in the semi-finals, S. Howard Voshell, the Long Island champion, easily defeated Seton Porter of the Rockaway Hunting Club, 6—2, 6—3, and will oppose Man in the lower section of the draw.

Three matches were played in the doubles. Harold H. Hackett found an efficient partner in T. R. Pell. The combination worked well, Hackett proving the steadying power, with Pell forcing the pace. They defeated Clarence C. Pell and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, 6—4, 6—3. F. P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman scored a crushing victory over Walter L. Pate and C. L. Johnston, Jr., at 6—4, 6—2. Larned was again particularly effective in volleying across the court, and seldom failed to take advantage of the openings, while Inman was strong in his overhead play. S. Howard Voshell and Frederick C. Bagge showed good teamwork in their match with Bernon S. Prentice and C. Frederick Watson, Jr., scoring a straight set victory at 6—4, 6—2. The summary:

Rockaway Hunting Club, Invitation Men's Singles, Second Round.—Seton Porter defeated Karl Behr by default.

Third Round.—Theodore R. Pell defeated Walter Merrill Hall, 6—4, 6—1; Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated Frederick C. Inman, 6—4, 6—2; Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated Robert Le Roy, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; S. Howard Voshell defeated Seton Porter, 6—2, 6—3.

Men's Doubles, First Round.—S. Howard Voshell and Frederick C. Bagge defeated Bernon S. Prentice and C. Frederick Watson, Jr., 6—4, 6—2; Edwin P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman defeated Walter L. Pate and C. L. Johnston, Jr., 6—4, 6—2; Harold H. Hackett and Theodore R. Pell defeated Clarence C. Pell and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, 6—4, 6—3.

Winners In Newport Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 21.—In the second round of the handicap mixed tennis doubles reached today at the Casino, with a large assembly of Summer residents again, George L. Scott and Mrs. W. Earl Dodge defeated Charles E. Sands and Miss Ruth V. Twombly, 6—2, 6—1. F. E. Dixon and Miss Christine Biddle defeated Willing Spencer and Miss Edna Barger, 7—5, 6—3. Craig Biddle and Mrs. Barger-Wallach defeated T. Suffern Tailer and Miss Margaret H. Bush, 6—1, 6—2.

Acceptances of invitations to the tennis tournament for Aug. 16 at the Casino have been received from N. W. Emery, Rumney, S. Colket Caner, M. E. McLoughlin, W. M. Johnston, C. J. Griffin, Richard Stevens, and T. R. Pell.

The Ladies' Tennis Committee of the Casino—Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Mrs. Barger-Wallach, and Miss Maude K. Wetmore—have arranged these tournaments for July and August: July 21, women's doubles, scratch; subscription; Aug. 5, mixed doubles, handicap, subscription; Aug. 10, mixed doubles, scratch.

Fink Leads Maplewood Golfers.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., July 21.—Charles L. Fink of Dunwoodie led a field of thirty-four players here this morning in the qualifying round of the July handicap tournament, obtaining the medal for low gross with 74. His play was equally good going out and coming in, 37 being the tally in each case. Two divisions qualified. Results in the first sixteen:

Charles M. Fink, Dunwoodie, 74, 5—69; Wm. R. Rice, Houston, 82, 7—75; P. T. Bodge, Maplewood, 84, 5—79; Paul H. Sherwin, Wollaston, 84, 5—79; Lester Russell, Dunwoodie, 84, Johnsville, 46.9 miles on the fourth day; on the fifth day out they will walk from Little Falls to Vermont, 51.2 miles; on the sixth from Oneida Castle to Bennett, 53.6 miles. For the seventh day Gage has planned a forty-seven mile journey from Auburn to Canandaigua, and on the eighth from East Bloomfield to Batavia, 48.4 miles. The last leg on the ninth day will take the men from East Pembroke to Buffalo, a distance of 38½ miles.

Playing in his best form, Alrick H. Man, Jr., the former Yale racquet wielder, advanced another round in the invitation tennis tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club yesterday on the turf courts at Cedarhurst, L. I., when he defeated Robert Le Roy two sets to one at 6—4, 4—6, 6—4. The match was the feature of the third day's playing and held the close attention of a big gallery. It was an interesting contest in that it was an open question which player would win until the final stroke put Man on top. There were several other well-played matches, including doubles, but the Man-Le Roy engagement held the crowd.

During the present tournament Man has shown a return to his last season's form. He has been hitting the ball with more confidence and has displayed a greater variety of shots. His attack against the most approved methods of defense disclosed by Le Roy was of an aggressive style, and he placed the ball accurately when playing for the side lines. It was a pretty exhibition, with the players alternating in the lead. Man was all activity, and in addition to his hard driving he used good judgment in keeping his opponent busy in different parts of the court. The former Yale student was also aided by the courts, which were wet from the showers which fell intermittently during the afternoon. Man appeared to get a better footing than his opponent.

There was very little to choose between the pair in the first set until the ninth game, when Man succeeded in breaking through Le Roy's service and won his own. Le Roy appeared to better advantage in the second set, and by adopting forcing tactics equalized the score. The third and deciding set found the pair at their best, but Man outgeneraled Le Roy and won his way into the semi-final round.

Vanderbilt B. Ward also advanced to the semi-final round through a straight set victory over Frederick C. Inman, Jr., at 6—4, 6—2. The latter was handicapped by the wet turf and could not obtain as sure a footing as his young opponent. Ward got his left hand serve working with plenty of speed, and earned many points with his swift returns. Ward will play Theodore R. Pell in the next round. The latter disposed of his old court rival, Walter Merrill Hall of the Seventh Regiment, at 6—4, 6—1. Pell played hard, steady game, and did not let up during the two sets. Hall was unable to come up to the net, and Pell repeatedly passed him. The fourth survivor in the semi-finals, S. Howard Voshell, the Long Island champion, easily defeated Seton Porter of the Rockaway Hunting Club, 6—2, 6—3, and will oppose Man in the lower section of the draw.

Three matches were played in the doubles. Harold H. Hackett found an efficient partner in T. R. Pell. The combination worked well, Hackett proving the steadying power, with Pell forcing the pace. They defeated Clarence C. Pell and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, 6—4, 6—3. F. P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman scored a crushing victory over Walter L. Pate and C. L. Johnston, Jr., at 6—4, 6—2. Larned was again particularly effective in volleying across the court, and seldom failed to take advantage of the openings, while Inman was strong in his overhead play. S. Howard Voshell and Frederick C. Bagge showed good teamwork in their match with Bernon S. Prentice and C. Frederick Watson, Jr., scoring a straight set victory at 6—4, 6—2. The summary:

Rockaway Hunting Club, Invitation Men's Singles, Second Round.—Seton Porter defeated Karl Behr by default.

Third Round.—Theodore R. Pell defeated Walter Merrill Hall, 6—4, 6—1; Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated Frederick C. Inman, 6—4, 6—2; Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated Robert Le Roy, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; S. Howard Voshell defeated Seton Porter, 6—2, 6—3.

Men's Doubles, First Round.—S. Howard Voshell and Frederick C. Bagge defeated Bernon S. Prentice and C. Frederick Watson, Jr., 6—4, 6—2; Edwin P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman defeated Walter L. Pate and C. L. Johnston, Jr., 6—4, 6—2; Harold H. Hackett and Theodore R. Pell defeated Clarence C. Pell and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, 6—4, 6—3.

JUNIOR TENNIS SERIES.

West Side and Borough Park Youngsters in Team Match.

Junior lawn tennis players of the West Side Tennis Club and the Borough Park Club are to play in the first of a series of team matches next Wednesday, July 28, on the courts of the former organization at Forest Hills, Long Island. The necessity of pushing forward the development of the younger wielders of the racquet has greatly impressed such far-sighted administrators of the game as Robert D. Wrenn, Raymond D. Little, Julian S. Myrick and Jerold Donaldson, the latter the President of the Borough Park Club. It is planned to play six singles and three doubles and the Board of Governors of the West Side Tennis Club at its meeting last night appointed Frederick B. Alexander to act as referee.

While the actual competitors remain to be selected by their respective clubs, it is likely that on the team of the West Side organization Goddard Saunders will have a place. The boy who recently donated the splendid cup for the Junior Metropolitan Championship has been playing tennis ever since he was big enough to hold a racquet. He has performed creditably in New Rochelle, Seventh Regiment and other tournaments. At the recent meeting of the West Side Tennis Club governors, Saunders was unanimously elected to a junior membership.

As was pointed out by Raymond D. Little, the movement to bring out the junior players started by the West Side Club is less than a year old. Already more than fifty tournaments exclusively for boys under eighteen years of age have been played on courts of Eastern States. The idea is finding great favor, as it has resulted in bringing out several youngsters of remarkable promise.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The pressure continues high generally east of the Rocky Mountains and low off the Atlantic Coast. This distribution has been attended by moderate temperature generally east of the mountains, and local showers and thunderstorms along the Atlantic Coast and in the South Rocky Mountain region.

High temperatures prevail over the west plateau and in the interior of the Pacific States.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday over the eastern half of the country, except that showers are probable on the South Atlantic Coast.

Moderate temperatures will continue over the eastern half of the country during the next two days.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate, variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	67	68	4 P. M.	85	68
6 A. M.	67	67	6 P. M.	68	70
9 A. M.	70	70	9 P. M.	71	66
12 M.	76	73	11 P. M.	71	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 74 degrees at 11:30 A. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 1 A. M. Humidity, 79 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.91 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P.M. Tues.

11:45—106 1 St.; St. Nicholas Church. Slight Loss.

A.M. Wed.

12:20—138 W. 28 St.; P. Antonio.....$1,000

1:15—2,531 3 Av.; A. Weinberger.....$200

6:45—2,466 Hughes Av.; Marie Ciccarelli. Slight

7:55—536 W. 45 St.; F. Ontunosich.....Slight

9:45—1,000 W. 11 St.; Miss F. Barr.....Slight

9:35—113 E. 118 St.; Minnie Bloom..Slight

P. M.

12:10—701 2 Av.; Reisner & Schreiber.Slight

3:35—1,470 So. B'w'd; Nellie Crowley..Slight

4:40—512 W. 181 St.; John Fowler....Slight

6:06—784 8 Av.; I. W. Weisenberger...Slight

7:50—558 W. 165 St.; H. Richardson...Slight

7:40—78 Grand St.; Rodman Brothers.$1,000

8:20—1,511 Clay Av.; N. Untoro.....Slight

8:40—251-253 E. 121 St.; M. Nugent...Slight

8:45—469 2 Av.; John Wagner.....Slight

9:20—338 E. 93 St.; H. Bernstein.....Slight

10:35—322 E. Houston St.; H. Reiss....Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

The local School Board of District 39 asks that a high school be erected at once on the site purchased for that object at Brownsville. The school population has grown to 25,925. Of the 3,528 pupils graduated from the elementary schools of the district nearly 60 per cent. went to high schools. The local School Board also urges that two additional elementary schools be built in this section of Brooklyn.

An examination of eligible men and women applicants for license as teachers of an ungraded class of mentally sub-normal pupils in elementary schools will be conducted Oct. 4 and 5 at 9 A. M. at the Board of Education Hall. Applicants must be at least years of age and not over 40 years, and must have had at least three years of successful experience in teaching.

The Principals' reports for June, 1915, show that Brooklyn has 597 more elementary school and 1,029 more high school pupils than Manhattan, a total of 2,226. This is an increase of 425 pupils over the May reports.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended equipment of rooms for crippled children in Public Schools 26, 59, and 125, Brooklyn.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—Forecast: N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Cloudy Thur. and Fri., probably showers near the coast; light to moderate, variable winds.

Fla.—Fair in n., probably showers in the peninsula Thur. and Fri.; light to moderate, variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Thur. and Fri.; light n. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Thur. and Fri.; moderate n. to e. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Thur. and Fri.

Okla.—Fair Thur. and Fri.

Tenn., Ky., and Ark.—Fair Thur. and Fri.; moderate temperature.

Ind., Lower Mich., Upper Mich., and Ohio—Fair Thur. and Fri.; moderate temperature; light, variable winds.

Ill.—Fair Thur. and Fri., warmer.

Mo.—Fair Thur. and probably Fri., warmer.

Wis.—Fair Thur. and Fri., warmer.

Minn.—Fair Thur. and Fri., warmer.

Wis.—Fair Thur. and Fri., warmer.

Minn.—Fair Thur. and Fri., warmer Thur. in s. and w. portions.

Iowa—Fair Thur. and Fri., warmer Thur.

N. Dak.—Fair Thur. and probably Fri.

S. Dak., Neb., Kan.—Cloudy, with probably showers Fri. and in w. Thur.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Taormina, at Genoa, July 19.
SS Seaconnet, at Copenhagen, July 15.
SS Ulabrand, at Copenhagen, July 16.
SS Fredericia, at Havre, July 18.
SS Hanovian, at Havre, July 19.
SS Meissonier, at Havre, July 19.
SS Malaes, at Gibraltar, July 19.
SS Wascana, at Rio Janeiro, July 19.
SS Chazee, at Hull, July 20.
SS Buenos Aires, at Cadiz, July 20.

Sailed.

SS Adriatic, from Liverpool, July 21.
SS Merion Hall, from Colombo, July 16.
SS Capri, from Marseilles, July 17.
SS City of Bristol, from Manila, July 19.
SS Ardgryfe, from London, July 20.
SS Saxonia, from Liverpool, July 21.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 24, SS La Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailings at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 22, SS Veendyk, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 3, SS Noordam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 29, SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 24, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Ancona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Aki Maru....July 22
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Lion .....July 22
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina .....July 22
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)— Manchuria .....July 26
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .....July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara .....July 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....July 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, June 21; Hongkong, June 23; Shanghai, June 26; Yokohama, June 4, and Honolulu, July 14—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Manchuria, were dispatched east on July 20, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, July 25.

A DAY'S PLEASURE
EXCURSIONS
New Jersey Central
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
Lake Hopatcong $1.00
Next Sunday also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.30 a.m.
Atlantic City $2.50
Next Sunday also Wednesday, July 28
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Liberty St. 8.00;
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17;
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 7.55 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

FOR SALE
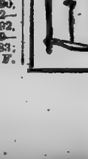
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A. H. MAYERS,
1,083 B'way, near 47th.
760 9th Av., near 53d St.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:47|Sun sets..7:26|Moon sets..12:12

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:13	3:56	9:26	10:31
Governors Island	3:21	4:10	9:51	11:02
Hell Gate	5:11	6:00	11:31	12:42

Arrived—Wednesday, July 21.

SS Oscar II., Christiansand, July 10.
SS St. Joseph, Lisbon, July 7.
SS Santa Clara, Balboa, July 13.
SS Bratsberg, St. Lucia, July 12.
SS Manchioneal, Jamaica, July 6.
SS Mansanille, Progreso, July 14.
SS Ryswyk, Havana, July 16.
SS Catherine Cuneo, Jamaica, July 15.
SS Marengo, Boston, July 18.
SS Nepos, Guanica, July 10.
SS Navajo, Balboa, July 11.
SS Huron, Mobile, July 13.
SS El Valle, Galveston, July 15.
SS San Marcos, Jacksonville, July 13.
SS Nickerie, Port Spain, July 12.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Dante Alighieri	Palermo	July 10
Merity	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Aboukir

A Higher Yield

from sound securities than is ordinarily possible can be obtained now. We have selected a number of sound bonds and stocks as deserving of special consideration. Send for our latest circular No. A-52, which gives description of these investments.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Investment Securities
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First and Refunding
Mortgage Bonds
To Yield 6%
Net Earnings 2¼ Times Interest

Both gross and net earnings have increased largely every year for a long period of years.

Corporation serves prosperous portion of a State, whose population increased from 1900 to 1910 about three times the ratio of the entire United States.

Further particulars and chart of earnings upon request for our Circular AG-60.

N.W. Halsey & Co
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THE BEST INVESTMENT
in times like these is a
SOUND SHORT-TERM BOND
We are offering bonds, due in 1916 and 1917, which are
1. Exceptionally well secured.
2. Readily convertible into cash.

Price, par and interest,
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Circular T 22 describes these bonds fully. Call or write for a copy to-day.

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Railroad Bonds
Information Comparisons
We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.
We will be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 210
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
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ST. LOUIS
5% Debentures
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To Yield 5.45%
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Redmond & Co.
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W.C. Langley & Co.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Violent Advances Continue in a Few Stocks—Railroads Halt Again as Specialties Rise.

Were the business and financial situation in the United States less sound than it is there would be more reason than actually exists to regret the violent speculation which is going on in certain of the war order stocks which yesterday flared up afresh in spectacular manner. The railroad stocks which had been improving while the industrials were showing signs of having been sobered halted again yesterday. They gained small fractions or receded while a number of the industrials were being traded in on a very large scale and were being moved up rapidly. There is no doubt that the war orders which have been coming to hand promise unexpected profits to a number of manufacturing concerns, but however good the basis for a rise in prices the headlong character of the movement which has been under way in some stocks invites market unsettlement upon any occasion when the speculative fever is chilled by some untoward happening.

There is important work for the business and credit machinery of the United States to do and it would be regrettable to dissipate any part of the country's resources in speculation of a sort which makes market profits or market losses, but which does not stimulate trade nor give any genuine encouragement to the investor, for he is warned off rather than attracted by unduly violent price movements. But even those who deprecate the headlong character of some current speculation recognize the factors which are making that speculation possible. Fortunately one of those factors, the great ease in money, helps not only speculation but genuine trade as well.

This week's market has been disposed to dismiss from its mind the coming rejoinder on this Government to the latest German note. The news that our note would go forward within forty-eight hours caused not even momentary concern over the possible bearing of this note upon our relations with Germany, nor over the ultimate solution of the differences which exist between Washington and Berlin. Neither was the spread of labor troubles looked upon as a thing for the market to concern itself with. The prevailing disposition was to look for settlements of these troubles without serious interference with the work which the companies concerned have in hand. That was partly due to the feeling on one hand that any reasonable demands are more likely now than usual to be met by employers, and on the other that proof of the allegations regarding the motive back of these labor troubles would go far toward frustrating the work of the agitators.

The establishment here of a $40,000,000 credit for Canada in the shape of one and two-year notes is another reminder of the demands which the war is causing to be transferred to this market. This is a loan which ordinarily would be sought in London—it is the first time that the Canadian Government has borrowed in the United States—but London's resources are amply occupied with home demands or with those demands arising outside of England which cannot be provided for elsewhere. England is today extending to her allies the credit which ordinarily she would have at the disposal of her colonies. Our trade relations with Canada have long been important. The financing of the Dominion's needs in this market should serve to make those trade relations still closer.

LONDON MARKET DULL.

Money Tight as a Result of Transfer of War Funds.

LONDON, July 21.—Money was tight today as a result of yesterday's huge transfer in connection with the war loan. Discount rates were steady.

The stock market was dull. About the only item of interest was the announcement that dealings in the new war loan with conversion rights would be allowed on July 29 and ex-rights Aug. 3. Russian securities were flat, and sellers were unable to find purchasers for the stock coming on the market. Copper shares were firm, but oil and rubber issues closed weak.

American securities were inactive but steady.

The Stock Exchange here will be closed on Saturday, July 24.

Paris Prices Irregular.

PARIS, July 21.—Prices on the Bourse today were irregular. Three per cent. rentes, 69 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 26 francs 90 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2⅛@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½
90 days	2½@2¾
4 mos	2¾@3
5 mos	3
6 mos	3@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3½@3¾
6 months	3¾
60 to 90 days	3 @3½

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾
6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅜	$4.76⅛
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77	4.77⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand.	Cable. (or Check.)
London	4.76⅛	4.77⅛
Paris	5.62⅛	5.61½
Berlin	.82¼	.82⅜
Austria	.15.15	15.20
Russia		30.00
Switzerland	5.36	5.35
Scandinavia	25.60	25.65
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.90
Shanghai	55.00	55.75
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.24½	5.23½
Holland	.40⅝	.40¼
India—		
Bombay	38.00	
Calcutta	38.00	
Italy	6.19	6.18
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.72
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.75	41.90
Rio	25.50	25.60
Spain	19.25	19.40

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅜	$4.71⅛	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $334,642,276; balance, $20,258,063; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $94,522.

The local banks have gained $293,000 on their Sub Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 7.81¼ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 9-16d, unchanged; New York, 47⅞c, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	745,224
Same day last year	163,269
Year to date	69,865,959
Same period last year	41,734,208
Average price and change 50 stocks	71.00 + .58
Same day last year	66.20 — .05

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34½	34⅝	900	Alaska Gold Mines	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
23⅜	23½	20,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23½	24½	23⅜	23⅝	+1¼
63	63½	3,150	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	62¼	63½	62	63	+1
73	73⅝	6,700	Amalgamated Cop	74¼	74¾	73	73	+ ⅛
47¾	48¼	300	Am. Beet Sugar	48	48⅝	48	48	+ ⅛
104	105¾	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r	103	103	103	103	−1½
162	164	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.t.r	163½	163¾	163½	163⅞	+ ⅛
56¾	57	108,200	Am. Can	55	58⅝	54½	56⅞	+2⅛
104½	105¼	800	Am. Can pf	105⅜	105½	104½	104½	− ⅛
56⅝	57⅛	3,800	Am. Car & Fdry	57	57½	56⅜	56⅝	+ ⅛
132	133½	700	Am. Coal Products	134	134	131	131½	−2¼
46½	47	2,800	Am. Cotton Oil	46¼	48½	46	47	+2
6¾	7	3,600	Am. H. & Leather	6¾	7⅜	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
35⅜	35¼	5,100	Am. H. & Leath.pf	34⅜	36¼	34⅜	35½	+1⅛
25	25⅜	400	Am. Ice Securities	25½	27½	25¼	25⅞	− ⅜
49½	50	5,600	Am. Locomotive	49	50¾	49	49¾	+1⅛
94	96	100	Am. Locomotive pf	95⅞	93⅞	95⅞	95⅞	...
94	96	30	do., odd lot	95	95	95	95	...
5½	6	100	Am. Malt.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
78¼	78¾	3,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79¼	79¾	78¾	78¾	+ ⅛
147	160	100	Am. Snuff	149	149	149	149	+4
39½	40	1,700	Am. Steel F'dries	38⅝	40⅝	38⅝	40	+1½
107	109	100	Am. Sugar Ref	108	108	108	108	−1⅝
112	114	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114	114	114	114	...
112	114	33	do., odd lot	113½	113½	113½	113½	...
121½	121½	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121½	121½	121½	121½	− ⅛
225	229?	200	Am. Tobacco	227	227	225¼	225¼	− ¾
106	106⅜	500	Am. Tob. pf., new	106	106	106	106	− ⅛
34¾	34⅞	3,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	35	35⅜	34⅜	34⅜	...
5	5½	100	Assets Realization	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
100⅞	100⅞	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100⅜	+ ⅛
72½	73⅜	23,000	Baldwin Loco	72¾	74	72½	73⅝	+1⅜
102⅝	103⅛	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+ ⅛
77⅛	77⅞	2,700	Baltimore & Ohio	77⅞	78	77⅜	77⅜	− ½
71	72	200	Baltimore & O. pf	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	− ⅜
...	...	12	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	...
200¼	201½	6,200	Bethlehem Steel	199½	204	198	201½	+3½
121	123	600	Bethlehem Steel pf	121	123	121	123	+2
70¼	70¾	1,400	Butte & Superior	70	70½	70	70½	+ ½
30	36	30	California Pet. pf	30	30	30	30	...
142	142⅜	12,000	Canadian Pacific	144¼	144⅜	141½	142	−1⅞
42¼	42⅜	16,000	Central Leather Co	42¼	43½	42¼	42⅝	+2⅛
103⅜	104¼	200	Central Leather pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	...
39¼	39⅜	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	39¼	40¼	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅜
11	11¼	100	Chi. Great Western	11½	11½	11½	11¾	...
28¼	29¼	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	28½	28½	28	28	−⅛
80⅝	80⅞	3,550	Chi., Mil. & St. P	81½	82¼	80⅝	80⅝	− ⅜
12⅝	13	3,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	13⅞	13½	12¾	12¾	− ⅜
45¼	45⅜	1,200	Chino Copper	45⅜	45⅝	45⅜	43⅜	− ½
33¼	34	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
35⅜	35⅝	7,120	Col. Fuel & Iron	35½	36	34⅝	35½	+ ⅝
10	12	300	Comstock Tunnel	*11	12	11	12	+2
127	128	400	Consolidated Gas	127½	127½	126¾	127½	− ½
100	100	100	Continental Can	68	68	68	68	+ ½
14⅝	15	1,156	Corn Products Ref	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
79	79¼	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	79	79	79	79	+ ½
46¼	46¾	93,700	Crucible Steel	42¼	49½	42¼	46¼	+5½
97½	99	1,200	Crucible Steel pf	96	98¾	96	96½	−2⅜
103	104	2,100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	99	103½	99	102¾	+2⅜
23¼	23⅝	2,000	Distillers' Secur	24½	25½	24½	25¼	+1
23¾	23⅞	5,400	Dome Mines	22⅞	23¼	22⅝	23⅜	+1
23¾	26¾	2,600	Erie	26⅝	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	− ⅞
40	40¼	900	Erie 1st pf	40⅝	40⅝	40⅜	40½	− ⅛
27	30	100	Federal Min. & S	32	32	32	32	−4
45	52	100	Federal M. & S. pf	50	50	50	50	...
270	277½	71	General Chemical	270	279½	270	270	...
166	171	100	Gen. Chemical pf	110	110	110	110	...
167	168	3,400	General Electric	165¾	167¼	165½	166¾	+1½
186	187	1,300	General Motors	184½	187	184¼	186½	+1½
51½	51⅞	5,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	50⅛	52½	50⅛	51¼	+1¼
105	...	300	Goodrich pf	104⅝	105½	104¾	105½	+ ⅜
116½	117	1,100	Great Northern pf	117¼	117½	117	117	...
37	37¼	2,800	G. N. certs.ore prop	36⅞	37⅜	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
61	61½	500	Guggenheim Explor	61¾	61⅞	61	61	...
30¾	31	8,450	Inspiration Copper	31⅛	31⅝	30⅜	30½	− ⅛
19⅜	19½	500	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
73	73½	200	Inter.-Met. pf	72½	73	72½	73	+1
19⅜	19½	100	Interboro Consol	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	− ⅛
36	37	200	Int. Paper pf	36½	36½	36½	36½	− ⅛
23⅜	24	300	Kansas City South	23¾	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
57	58½	100	Kan. City South. pf	58	58	58	58	+ ⅛
47⅛	48⅜	600	Lackawanna Steel	47	48¾	47	48⅜	+1⅜
142½	143	100	Lehigh Valley	142	142	142	142	− ⅛
108	108½	300	Louisville & Nash	112	112	106½	106½	−2½
35½	36½	400	Maxwell Motors	36	36¾	36	36¼	+ ⅛
83½	84⅜	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	84½	84⅞	84½	84½	...
72¼	72⅝	1,300	Mexican Petroleum	71	73⅛	71	72¼	+1⅛
27	27¼	600	Miami Copper	27⅛	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
13¾	13½	100	Min. St. Louis & T	14	14	14	14	+1
5¾	6	400	Mo., Kansas & Tex	5¾	6	5½	6	...
15	16	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex.pf	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
3	3½	2,728	Missouri Pacific	3	3½	2⅞	3	...
19¼	19⅝	4,400	Nat. Enam. & St	19¼	20	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
62½	63	200	Nat. Lead Co	62¾	63	62½	62½	+ ¾
108	109½	10	Nat. Lead Co. pf	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	...
5	5½	200	N.Y. & Hr. Rex. pf	5	5	5	5	...
14½	14¾	100	Nevada Con. Copper	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
100	101	1,700	N. Y. Air Brake	101½	101¾	99½	101	+2
86½	87	600	N. Y. Central	87	87	86¾	86¾	− ⅜
58	59	320	N. Y., N. H. & H	58	58	57½	57½	− ⅝
26½	27	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	27	27	27	27	...
103½	104	300	Norfolk & Western	104	104	103¼	103½	+ ⅛
105	105½	1,780	Northern Pacific	104⅝	105¾	104⅝	105	+ ⅜
54⅞	55	3,100	Pacific Mail	55	57	54⅞	54⅞	+ ⅛
106⅜	106½	900	Pennsylvania R. R	106⅜	106⅞	106¼	106⅜	+ ⅛
116½	117½	200	People's Gas, Chi	116⅜	117½	116½	117½	+ ½
55	57	1,000	Pettibone, Mul. Co	64⅝	64⅝	56	56	−7
55	57	75	do., odd lot	55½	55½	55½	55½	...
76	77	1,200	Philadelphia Co	80⅝	80⅝	77	77	−3
22¼	23	1,100	Pittsburgh Coal	23⅜	23⅞	22¼	22½	− ¾
49¼	49⅜	2,250	Pressed Steel Car	50¼	49	48¾	48⅞	+1
160	162	700	Pullman Co	158½	162	158½	162	+6
34	34⅜	1,000	R'way Steel Spring	33	34	32⅝	34	+1⅝
23¾	23⅞	800	Ray Consol. Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	− ⅜
147¼	147½	6,700	Reading	147½	147⅞	146⅜	147¼	+ ⅛
35½	35⅝	30,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	34½	36	34½	35½	+1½
91¼	92	800	Rep. Iron & S. pf	91¾	92½	91	91⅞	+ ⅛
3½	3½	800	Rumely (M.) Co	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
9	10	700	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	+1⅝
4½	5	1,300	St. Louis & San Fr	4½	4½	4	4	− ⅛
5¼	5⅜	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ⅜
12	13	300	Seab'd Air Line	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅜
32½	33	100	Seaboard Air L. pf	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
140½	147½	600	Sears, Roebuck Co	141	147½	140¾	140⅝	+ ⅜
38⅜	38¾	1,500	Sloss-Shef.Steel & I	38	38⅞	37⅞	38⅛	+1⅛
84⅝	85	4,200	Southern Pacific	85¼	85¼	84⅝	84⅝	− ⅛
14⅛	14¼	1,500	Southern Railway	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
55	56	200	Standard Milling	56	56	56	56	+ ⅞
72	74	100	Standard Milling pf	73	73	73	73	...
83	85⅛	15,350	Studebaker Co	80⅜	83⅜	80½	85¼	+3½
37⅜	38	1,000	Tennessee Copper	38	38	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
132	133	200	Texas Co	133	133	133	133	...
51½	51⅝	800	Third Avenue	51⅜	51⅜	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛
99	99⅜	100	Toledo Products	99½	99½	99½	99½	+2½
6¼	6⅜	300	Union Bag & Paper	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
126⅞	127⅛	10,500	Union Pacific	127⅝	127⅝	126⅞	127⅛	+ ⅛
80½	80⅞	100	Union Pacific pf	80¼	80¾	80¾	80⅛	− ⅛
101	103	100	United Cigar Mfr.pf	103	103	103	103	+1⅝
19¾	20	1,300	United Rys. Invest	21¼	21⅝	19⅞	19⅞	−1¼
36⅝	37½	1,800	United Rys. Inv.pf	38	39	36⅝	36⅝	−1⅜
200	2	2	U. S. Realty & Ref	2	2	2	2	−1½
45	45⅜	2,100	U. S. Rubber	45¼	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+ ⅝
103½	104	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	+ ⅛
64	64¼	10,500	U. S. Steel	63⅞	64⅝	63¾	64½	+1
66½	67	2,000	Utah Copper	67	67	66¼	66½	+ ⅛
32⅝	33	1,910	Va.-Carolina Chem	31	33⅜	31	32½	+1⅜
38½	44	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	44	44	44	44	− ⅞
69¼	69⅝	400	Western Union Tel	69¼	70	69	69⅝	+ ⅛
109⅜	110	129,500	West'house E. & M	101⅞	110	101⅞	108½	+8½
125	130	100	West'house 1st pf	125	125	125	125	−2⅜
⅞	1	100	Wheeling & L. E	⅞	1	⅞	⅞	...
1	1	100	Wheel. & L.E.2d pf	1	1	1	1	− ⅛
134½	135	600	Willys-Overla'd x d	134	135	134	135	+1½
102⅞	104¼	100	Willys-Overland pf	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅝

*Cents per share.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	69.24	68.54	68.71	−.25
Industrials	74.11	72.04	73.30	+1.41

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 14	70.18	69.24	69.56	+ .15
July 15	70.40	69.26	70.26	+ .70
July 16	70.99	69.81	70.56	+ .30
July 17	70.94	70.21	70.53	− .03
July 19	70.93	69.51	70.06	− .47
July 20	70.81	69.58	70.42	+ .36
July 21	71.67	70.29	71.00	+ .58

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Jy. to date	71.67 July 21	66.98 July 10	71.00
July, 1914	69.08 July 7	57.41 July 30	57.77
July, 1913	70.24 July 28	65.80 July 9	69.34
July, 1912	82.76 July 3	79.75 July 12	81.80
Yr. to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24	71.00
Year, 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	79.80

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	142	153	135	145
Aetna Explosives pf	82	86	82	86
Atlas Powder	212	222	210	220
Bliss, (E. W.)	365	380	350	370
Bliss, (E. W.) pf	125	140	130	150
Canadian Car & Fdy	72	75	68	69
Canadian Explosives	300	350	300	330
Can. Explosives pf	101	109	101	109
Colts Arms	440	460	455	465
Du Pont Powder	675	690	690	700
Du Pont Powder pf	97	101	97	101
Electric Boat	230	233	192	196
Electric Boat pf	222	224	192	196
Hercules Powder	415	425	415	425
Niles-Bement-Pond	115	119	113	116
Savage Arms	250	300	250	300
Wm. Rep. Arms	1675	1725	1675	1725

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	104	109	103	107
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	350	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	108	109	108	109
MacAndrews & F	165	175	165	175
MacAndrews & F. pf	90½	100½	90½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	180	190	180	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob	340	345	335	345
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	118½	130½	118½	130½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	15¾	15¾	15¾
Atlantic Refining	545	550	545	550
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye P. L.	99	100	99	100
Chesebrough Mfg	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	135	145	130	140
Continental Oil	223	228	223	228
Crescent P. L.	40	42	40	42
Cumberland P. L.	46	49	43	48
Eureka P. L.	220	223	220	223
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil	144	146	144	146
Illinois P. L.	133	135	132	135
Indiana P. L.	96	98	96	98
Int'al Pet. Co. Ltd	8¼	8¾	8¼	8½
National Transit	29	30	29	30
N. Y. Transit	203	207	203	207
Northern P. L.	92	95	92	95
Ohio Oil	134	138	134	138
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co	50	55	50	55
Pierce Oil	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
Pierce O. cv. 6s, '24	73	76	73	76
Prairie O. & G.	306	311	307	310
Prairie P. L.	138	141	138	141
Solar Refining	216	225	220	230
Southern P. L.	208	212	208	212
South Penn Oil	269	273	270	275
Southwest Penn	108	112	108	112
Std Oil of Cal.	274	277	273	275
Std Oil of Ind.	395	400	395	400
Std Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Std Oil of Ky.	250	255	250	255
Std Oil of Neb.	305	310	305	315
Std Oil of N. J.	400	402	400	402
Std Oil of N. Y.	183	185	184	185
Std Oil of Ohio	420	430	420	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	198	201	198	201
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	38.75	37.25	38.25	38.75
Lead	5.50	5.60	...	5.60
Iron, No. 2 X Phdry.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	*20.25	...	*20.00	...
Antimony	35.00	36.00	35.50	36.50
Quicksilver	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminium	†31.00	33.00	†31.00	33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 19¾@20c per pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

| | £ s. d. | £ s

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Substantial Gains Made in Some War Order Stocks—Mining Issues Active and Strong.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 287,797 shares of stock and $905,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 58,438; oils, 149; railroads, 100, and mining, 229,110. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,600	Am. Zinc.....	56	57¾	56	57
300	British-Am. T. Co., ordinary.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
1,550	Can. Nat. G. C.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
3,500	*Car. Lt. & P..	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
1590	*Central Dk.	9¼	10⅜	9¼	9½
700	*Cramp. Ship..	65	65⅞	64	64
4,700	*Electric Boat.	197	248	195	235
3,500	*Electric R. pf.	105	235	105	230
320	Emerson Phon.	15	15	14⅝	14⅝
750	*Hendee Mfg..	41½	42¾	41	41
300	*Inter. Mer. M.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
250	*Int. M. M. pf.	5⅞	6¾	5⅞	6⅜
300	Interc'l Rubber	7½	7½	7½	7½
100	*Int. Petro'm.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
102	Kelly S. Tire..	100	102	100	102
1,500	Marconi of Am.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
10	J. G. McC. Co.	54	54	54	54
1,050	Man. Transit..	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
25	N. J. Zinc.new.	255	255	255	255
200	N. Y. Trans'n.	17	17	16⅜	16¾
3	Pyrene M. Co.	12½	12½	12½	12½
1,500	Riker & Heg..	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
8,500	*Stand. Motors.	9⅝	10⅜	9⅝	10½
300	Sterling Gum..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,500	St. J. Lead..	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
130	*United Cig. S. Co. of Am...	97	100	97	100
16,000	U. C. S., new..	9⅞	10½	9¼	10⅜
1,300	United Cig. S. pf., new c..	117	117½	117	117½
1,000	Un. Profit S..	2⅛	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞
2,500	*Ven. Con. Oil.	13	13¼	13	13⅛
1,000	*World Film...	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
44	Galena-S. Oil..	146	145	146	+ 2
10	Illinois Pipe L.	134	134	134	..
2	Indiana Pipe L.	96	96	96	— 1
10	Nat. Transit...	29	29	29	— 2
35	Prairie P. L....	160	160	160	..
10	P. Oil & Gas..	310	310	310	— 1
10	S. Ohio Pipe L.	265	265	265	— 5
3	S. Oil of N. J.	400	400	400	— ½
5	Vacuum Oil....	198	198	198	..

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	*Wabash pf (b)	21	21	21	21

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	*Alaska Juneau	12½	12½	12½	12½
2,500	*Alta-C. M. Co.	82	82	81	81
12,500	*Atlanta....	32½	32½	31	32
3,000	*Big Cotton....	6	6	6	6
900	Big L. D. Co..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6,100	†Booth.....	52	52	49	51
400	Braden Cop....	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Canada Cop....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	†Carboy.....	6	6	6	6
100	*Chile Copper...	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1,800	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,700	Cons. Nev.-U..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
4,000	Crown Reserve	½	½	½	½
1,000	D. Black Butte	3	3	3	3
5,000	†Dome Exp....	27	27	27	27
12,000	†Emma Cop...	34	38	34	38
1,250	†Florence	50	50	48	48
300	†Gen. V. Cop..	42	42	42	42
100	Gold. Cons....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6,700	*Gold Mer.....	2¾	2¾	22	22
6,700	†Gold Mer.....	2¾	2¾	22	22

BOND.

Calaveras 6s		180	200	180	200

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
†American Light & Traction	311	315
†American Light & Traction pf	108	110
American Power & Light	14⅜	15¾
Adirondack Electric Power pf	53¾	56
*American Gas & Electric	94	95½
*†American Gas & Electric pf	46½	48
American Power & Light	60	62
American Power & Light pf	70½	72
American Public Utilities	28	32
American Public Utilities pf	62	65
American Waterworks & Electric	5	7
Am. W., W. & E. participating pf.	10	12
American W., W. & E. 1st pf	55	60
Cities Service	43	47
Cities Service pf	52	55
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf	90	92½
†Commonwealth P. R. & L.	49	50
†Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	78	80
Dayton Power & Light	28	32
Dayton Power & Light pf	81	86
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s	90½	92½
Electric Bond & Share	98½	100
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	74	77
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	50	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	70	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	12	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	46	50
Northern States Power	28	29
Northern States Power pf	83½	85
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	41½	43
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	33½	35
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	14	16
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	58	61
Southern California Edison	70	73
Southern California Edison pf	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	23½	24½
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power	5	7
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf	26	29
United Light & Rys.	39	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	65	68
Utah Securities	13	15
Western Power	14½	16½
†Western Power pf	50	54

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915.....	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
6s	Sept., 1916.....	102⅜	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝
6s	Sept., 1917.....	103⅜	103⅝	103⅛	103⅜
4½s	June, 1965.....	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4½s	March, 1966.....	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	Nov., 1957.....	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	May, 1957.....	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	Nov., 1917.....	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
4½s	May, 1917.....	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
4½s	March, 1964.....	97⅞	98⅜	97⅞	98⅜
4½s	March, 1930-60..	97⅞	98⅜	97⅞	98⅜
4½s	Sept., 1960.....	97⅞	98⅜	97⅞	98⅜
4½s	March, 1930-60..	97⅞	98⅜	94⅞	94⅞
4s	May, 1966.....	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
4s	Nov., 1958.....	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
4s	May, 1957.....	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
4s	Nov., 1956.....	93½	94⅜	93½	94⅜
4s	Nov., 1955.....	93½	94⅜	94⅛	..
4s	Nov., 1936.....	94½	..	94⅛	..
4	May, 1917.....	99¼	..	98⅝	..
4s	Nov., 1918.....	99	..	98⅜	..
4s	May, 1919.....	98⅝	..	98⅜	..
3½s	Nov., 1925.....	84½	85¼	84	..
3½s	Nov., 1924.....	84½	85¼	84⅛	85¼
3½s	May, 1954.....	84⅞	85¼	84⅛	85¼

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 21. Bid.	Asked.	July 20. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. bearer	15	15½	15	15¾
Central Foundry pf....	15	19	15	19
Inter. Motors	10	17½	12	15½
Inter. Motors pf.....	42	43	42	44
Inter. Nickel	159	162	158	161
Inter. Nickel pf.....	103	105	103	105
Inter. Steam Pump pf	10	14	10	14
K. S. T. new 1st pf.	85½	86½	85½	86½
K. S. T. new 2d pf..150		160	150	160
Leh. Val. Coal S. Co.160		170	160	170
Mutual Profit Shar..	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Wayland Oil & Gas..	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific, w. i....	17	18½	17	18½
Mo. Pacific, w. i., pf.	35	37	35	37
Wabash w. i.....	10	11	10	11
Wabash pf. (a).....	42	44	42	44

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne....	27	32	27	32
Caledonia	82	86	84	86
White Knob Cop. pf.	2	2¼	2	2¼

BOND.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Citizens Bank	43	43	43	43
20	Consol. Coal	94⅝	95	94⅝	95
90	Consol. Power pf..	113⅛	113⅝	113⅛	113⅝
25	Coaden	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
50	Fairmont Gas pf..	45	45	45	45
130	Northern Central.	83½	83½	83½	83½
50	Way'd Oil & Gas	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
15	Western Bank	36½	36½	36½	36½

BONDS.

$7,000	A. C. L. unt. 4½s	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
1,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.....	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Con. Gas 5½s..	93½	93½	93½	93½
1,000	Con. Power 4½s	87½	87½	87½	87½
1,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Mt. Ver.-Wash. Cot. Duck 5s.	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼
3,000	State Md. 4s, '28	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼
1,000	State Md. 4s, '27	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼
5,000	United Rys. & Elec. inc. 4s..	56	56	56	56
700	United Rys. & Elec. fdg. 5s.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
1,000	Va. Ry. & P. 5s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅞

BOSTON.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	2	2	2	2
26	Ahmeek	96¾	96	95¾	96
870	Alaska	34⅝	34½	34¼	34½
102	Amalgamated..	74	74¾	73¼	73½
6,800	Am. Zinc	56	57¼	56	57
10	Anaconda	35⅞	35¾	35	35⅛
220	Arizona Com..	7⅞	7¾	7	7
50	Butte & Bal..	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
730	Butte & Sup..	70¼	70⅝	70	70⅜
80	Cal. & Ariz...	84½	84½	84¼	84¼
2	Cal. & Hecla..	561	561	561	561
10	Chino	45½	45¾	45½	45½
180	Copper Range.	58⅜	58⅝	58⅛	58⅜
10	Daly West	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
40	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
18	Granby	83⅜	84⅛	83⅜	84⅛
539	Greene-Can. ..	40¼	41	40	41
50	Inspiration ...	41	41	41	41
100	Isle Royale....	28	28	28	28
400	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
656	Lake	14½	15⅝	14½	15½
50	La Salle.....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
10	Mayflower	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	Michigan	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
40	Mohawk	72	72½	72	72½
190	New Arcadian..	11	11	11	11
100	New Idria	5	5	5	5
80	Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
96	North Butte ..	303	303	300	300
10	Old Colony....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5	Old Dominion.	53	53	53	53
35	Osceola	82	82	82	82
235	Pond Creek...	17	17	16½	16½
10	Quincy	86	86	86	86
30	Santa Fe.....	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
36	South Lake....	6½	6½	6	6¼
285	Sup. & Boston.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
55	Tamarack	89	89	89	89
55	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,300	Tuolumne	47c	47c	47c	47c
1,000	U. S. Smelt...	40⅜	41½	40⅜	41
80	U. S. Sm. pf..	46¾	47	46¾	47
890	Utah Apex	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛
190	Utah Con.....	13¾	13¾	13¼	13⅜
100	Winona	4	4	4	4
5	Wolverine	61	61	61	61
100	Wyandotte ...	60c	60c	60c	60c

RAILROADS.

808	Boston Elev	73	73	73	73
243	Boston & Me..	20¼	21	20	20
7	Mass. Elec. pf.	33⅓	33½	33	33
271	N. Y., N. H. & H	58	58½	58	58½
13	West E. St. Ry	63	63	63	63

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. P. Svc. pf.	17	17	17	17
12	Am. Sugar pf..	114¼	114¾	114¼	114½
283	Am. T. & T....	121⅛	121⅝	121⅜	121⅝
255	A., G. & W.I. pf	26½	26½	26½	26½
53	Gen. Electric..	163½	166¼	165½	166¼
420	Mass. Gas	90	91½	90	90½
9	McElwain pf ..	90½	90½	90½	90½
3	Mergenthaler ..	180	180	180	180
12	N. E. Telep'e.	132	132	132	132
22	Pullman	156	161	156	161
47	Swift & Co....	113¾	114	113½	114
183	United Fruit..	135⅝	136⅜	135	135⅝
76	United Shoe M.	50⅝	50⅝	50	50⅞
25	Un. S. M. pf..	23	23	23	24
1,140	U. S. Steel....	64½	65¼	64	64⅝
10	U. S. Steel pf.	111½	111½	111½	111½

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝
2,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	68⅛	68⅛	68½	68½
1,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96
1,000	W. T. & T. 5s.	96	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 21.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado...	.70	.80	La Rose....	.45	.52
Bay S Gas	.10	.12	McK.-Dar..	.20	.24
Bingham...	9¼	9¼	Mines of A.	2¼	2½
Begole	.75	.90	Majestic...	.70	.75
Butte & L.	.27	.28	Mex Met...	.23	.25
Boston Ely	.25	.30	New Doug.	.63	.63
Chief Con.	1½	1¾	N Baltic...	3½	3¾
Con Cop...	1⅝	2⅛	Ohio Cornelia	7	7¼
Crown Res	.50	.60	Ohio Cop...	.20	.21
Calaveras..	1⅝	1⅞	Old D Rcts	6½	7¼
Con Ariz..	.75	.85	Oneco	1	1⅛
Cortez	.40	.50	Riker-Ar...	6¼	6⅞
Champ Cop	.07	.09	Ray Con...	.10	.12
Cal Corbin	.04	.05	S W Miami	1	1⅛
Davis-Daly	1⅝	1⅞	Stew Min.	2	2⅛
E & B B..	1⅜	1⅛	Ton Mines	5½	5½
First N C.	2¼	2⅜	Utah Met.	3⅝	3¾
Gold Coin	1¼	1½	Un V Mxt.	6¼	6½
Houghton..	3½	4	Ventura ..	12⅞	13
Iron Blos..	.62	.67	Yuk Gold.	2¼	2⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Rad'tor...	350	350	350	350
63	Chi. Pn. Tool.	55	55	55	55
55	Chi. Ry. Ser. 2	18	19½	18	19½
10	Com. Edison...	135½	135½	135½	135½
40	Mont.-Ward pf.	111¾	111¾	111½	111¾
200	People's Gas..	117	117½	117	117
342	Sears Roebuck.	147	147¾	147	147¾
625	Stew. Warner.	65¾	67	65¾	66¾
25	Swift & Co....	113½	113½	113½	113½
78	Un. Carb. rts..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾

BONDS.

$12,000	City Ry. 5s..	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000	Com. Ed. 5s..	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Can	56¼	56½	56½	56½
10	Am. Loco.....	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
10	Am. Gas N. J.	101¼	101¼	101	101
10	Am. Milling..	6	6	6	6
15	Am. Rys. pf..	98½	98½	98½	98½
1,160	Baldwin Loco.	73	73½	72¾	73
55	Bald. Loco. pf.	102¾	102¾	102½	102½
845	Cambria Steel	51½	51½	51¼	51¾
10	Crucible Steel	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¾
320	Elec. Storage.	53½	53¾	53½	53½
100	Gen. Asph. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½
10	Ins. Co. N. A.	21½	21½	21¼	21½
210	Lake Superior.	8¾	8½	8½	8½
46	Lehigh Nav...	73¾	73¾	73¼	73½
10	Lehigh Valley.	71½	71½	71½	71½
10	L. V. Tr. pf..	29	29	29	29
10	North Penn....	90	90	90	90
528	Penn. R. R....	53½	53¼	53¼	53½
10	Penn. S. Mfg..	88	88	88	88
5	Penn. Steel pf.	68	68	68	68
50	Pr. Steel Car.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
525	Phila. Co.....	40½	40½	39	39
20	Phila. Co. pf..	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
130	Phila. Co. c.pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½
44	Phila. Electric.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
6	Phila. Traction	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
15	Rep. Iron & S.	35	35	35	35
70	Reading	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¾
100	Southern Ry..	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
1,871	Tonopah Bel..	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾
6,552	Tonopah Min..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾
207	Un. Gas Imp..	83½	83½	83½	83½
9	Un. Cos. N. J.	222	222	222	222
4,839	U. S. Steel....	63¾	64¼	63½	64¼
100	War. I. & S...	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Whouse Elec.	52½	53½	52¼	52½

BONDS.

$1,000	Bald. L. 1st 5s.	102	102	102	102
2,000	Elec. & Peo. 4s	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
8,000	L. V. gen. 4½s	98	98	94	98
1,000	L. V. C. con. 6s.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
1,000	P. R. R. g. 4½s	97¾	97¾	97½	97¾
500	Penn. R. R. cv. 3½s, 1915....	100	100	100	100
5,000	Penn. R. R. con. 4½s	103	103	102¾	102¾
2,000	Phil. Co. con. 5s	80¼	80¼	80	80¼
100	Phil. Elec. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
31,000	Un. Ry. inv. 5s	68½	67¾	66¼	67

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
465	Col. Gas & E..	117¾	117¾	117¼	117¼
150	Crucible Steel..	43	49	43	48½
301	Crucible S. pf..	96½	98	96½	98
10	Elk Co. N. Gas.	116½	116½	116½	116½
10	Harbison-W....	48	48	48	48
50	La. Belle Iron..	35	35	35	35
28	Mfrs. L. & H..	46½	46½	46½	46½
10	Nat. Fireproof..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
20	Nat. Firep. pf..	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
10	Ohio Fuel Sup.	41	41	41	41
10	Oklahoma N. G.	83	83	82	83
10	Pitts. Brew. pf.	14	14	14	14
50	Pitts. Coal....	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
100	Pure Oil	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
7,100	Sun Toy	16	16	16	16
40	Union G. & E..	101	101	101	101
315	Westin. Electric	51	53¼	51	53¾
50	Westin. Mach...	18	18	18	18

BOND.

$1,000	P., McK. & C. 5s.	100	100	100	100

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Hall Switch and Signal Company has closed a contract with a representative of a foreign Government for shells amounting to $1,000,000 and over, according to a statement issued yesterday.

Directors of the Dillman Bakery, Inc., declared yesterday an initial semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 1.

John D. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Company, sent a circular to stockholders yesterday, stating that new stock of a par value of $50 will be exchanged at the National City Bank for old shares of $25 each on and after July 22. One share of the new will be exchanged for two old shares. The Stock Exchange ruled that Amalgamated Copper shares will be stricken from the list on July 30, as the company is to be dissolved.

UPTURN IN COTTON ON SPOT BUYING

Reports on Crop and Weather Conditions Were in Favor of the Bear Side.

NET GAIN 8 TO 11 POINTS

Theodore H. Price Believes That the Pressure of Last Year's Surplus Has Spent Itself.

Considering the rather favorable character of crop and weather news, cotton yesterday showed a very good undertone. Fluctuations were irregular, but steadiness was pronounced in the late trading and prices closed at a net advance of 8 to 11 points. This upturn came in the face of reports of showers in Texas, Oklahoma and portions of the Eastern belt, from which sections complaints had been coming in regard to drought and high temperatures. The weekly weather report also was uniformly favorable, with the exception of some mention of damage from weevils.

The summary of the weekly weather report said:

> Warm nights in the cotton belt with generally sufficient soil moisture over central and eastern districts favorable to crop and good growth was generally reported. Dry weather prevails in Texas, but cotton is standing the drought well. It is said to be developing rapidly in Oklahoma and Arkansas. Cultivation has proceeded satisfactorily, and the crop is very generally clean. Boll weevils are less active in Texas, but they are now reported as far East as the Alabama-Georgia line and in Western Florida.

From private sources crop reports are somewhat conflicting. The Texas traveling crop expert of a prominent spot and commission house writes his firm that he expects deterioration to be shown for Texas in the next Government report, which will be issued on Aug. 2. On the other hand a well-known Texas cotton firm with headquarters at San Antonio has the following to say:

> The weather has been very favorable for the growing crop, as rains have fallen ever almost the entire State during the first week of this month, and while the precipitation was light in some sections it was generally sufficient pro tempore. The plant is blooming in this neighborhood and seems to be fruiting heavily.

This statement is in direct conflict with complaints of crop damage due to hot dry weather in South Texas.

One reason for the strength of the market may be found in the improved character of spot advices. New England brokers reported a better demand from sp

HIGHER PRICES FOR WOOLEN GOODS

These Were Shown at the Openings of Different Manufacturers Yesterday.

FOREIGN ORDERS A FACTOR

One Purpose of Rise Said to be to Hold Business Secured Before the Opening.

The American Woolen Company opened up yesterday Department 1, Division A, consisting of staples, which include serges, unfinished worsteds, clays, French backs, &c., and Department 3, flannels, crashes, thibets, wool mixtures, and Venetians. In the low-priced goods advances are as high as 15 per cent., and the pivotal serge number 3,192 is quoted at $1.32½, an increase of 12½ cents over last year's opening price. The prices named, particularly on the cloths to sell below $1, are regarded as prohibitive and are explained in many quarters as a move to hold what business was secured before the opening. The contracts from foreign Governments which the company is working upon are also said to have had their influence in the direction of higher prices.

The company, in opening its lines for the Spring, announces that all its serges will be dyed according to the old standards, but urges its customers to put in their orders early, as the supply of dyestuffs is not unlimited.

Prices on the chief numbers are given below:

No.	1915.	1916.	No.	1915.	1916.
2094-1	.67½	.95	3190	1.15	1.27½
909-2	.87½	1.07½	3192	1.20	1.32½
2094-6	.97½	1.15	3194	1.45	1.62½
896-145	.92½	1.12½	1815-3	.92½	1.17½
2192	1.17½	1.32½	909-2	.87½	1.07½
9810-4	1.10	1.25	812-10	1.32½	1.42½
9710-11	1.07½	1.22½	896	.92½	1.12½
9110-46	1.17½	1.27½	9696	.92½	1.17½
9111-46	1.25	1.45	9709-1	1.00	1.12½
9811-4	1.27½	1.42½	2809-1	1.07½	1.17½
9809-2	1.07½	1.20	3844	1.65	1.87½
9709-1	1.00	1.12½	811-011	.75	1.05
982	1.05	1.20			

NEW NUMBERS.

No.	Weight. Ounces.	Price.	No.	Weight. Ounces.	Price.
2701	10	1.05	9145	8¾	1.27½
6051	8½	1.07½	0413	9½	1.30
3105	9	1.15	0433	9	1.32½
6043	10	1.15	3163	12	1.35
9133	12-13	1.20	9140	11-11½	1.37½
9131	9	1.22½			

Patterson & Greenough opened Waterloo serges, unfinished worsteds, lightweight flannels, and covert cloths for Spring, 1916, as follows:

SERGES.

No.	Price.	No.	Price.
5110	$1.17½	5210	$1.22½
1511	1.22½	222 (special) 11-oz.	1.27½
5410	1.20		
5411	1.25	3212	1.37½

Lightweight flannels, $1.25 and $1.50. Coverts—14-oz., $1.50; 16-oz., $2.37½, and 17-18-oz., $2.75.

All worsted cloths of the Louis Walther Manufacturing Company were opened up at prices ranging from $1.17½ to $1.50.

H. W. T. Mail & Co. opened Olympic serges as follows: 30, $1.27½ net; 37, $1.27½ net; 41, unfinished, $1.37½ net. These prices show an advance of 10 cents over last year.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—Twenty-three companies, with aggregate capital stocks of $546,000, were incorporated today. They include:

Sterling Realty Co., realty, construction, $220,000; D. F. Goodnow, J. B. McCarthy, G. R. Cougalan, 51 Wall St.

Pope Sawmill and Lumber Co., North Tonawanda, $50,000; A. E. Pope, F. R. Robinson, R. H. Bennett, North Tonawanda.

Plattsburg Industrial Co., Plattsburg, realty, brokerage, development, agency, $50,000; C. M. Miller, A. S. Hogue, W. E. Howell, Plattsburgh.

The Harriman Realty and Development Corporation, develop real estate, brokerage, mines, minerals, merchandise, $100,000; R. B. Wesselman, J. A. Noble, J. W. Harriman, 20 Fast 54th St. Manhattan.

Eduardo Sainz Co., merchandise, broker, factor, $150,000; F. W. Schaefer, M. O. Barquinero, E. Sainz, 395 Broadway.

Import Trimming Co., merchandise, tailoring cloaks, suits, trimmings, $10,000; Julius and L. Rechtschaffen, M. Gor, 170 5th Av.

Consuelo Cigarette Co., tobacco, $20,000; C. B. Meredith, S. Minot, A. N. Courtessis, 56 Pine St.

C. L. M. Rosenbaum Realty Co., Bronx, realty, construction, brokerage, $10,000; H. Troutfeldt, L. M. and C. M. Rosenbaum, 8 West Fordham Road.

Ilion Land and Improvement Co., Ilion, realty, deeds, mortgages, brokerage, $10,000; R. D. Leroy, G. W. Heacock, C. Kipple, Ilion.

Empire Taxi Service, Syracuse, $10,000; G. Clark, H. I. Mack, J. E. Motsiff, 556 Clarendon St., Syracuse.

Barbara Elizabeth, Inc., Beacon, soaps, powders, toilet articles, $5,000; C. H. Schoonover, W. Hamberger, H. Elizabeth Briggs, Beacon.

Hellwig Flower and Feather Co., artificial flowers and feathers, $5,000; E. Freeman, F. A. Hellwig, W. H. Otto, 53 Tonnel Av., Jersey City.

The Phonograph Shop, musical instruments, $5,000 H. Becker, A. I. and E. M. Buxbaum, 490 West End Av.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 21.—The following incorporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State today:

B. Conlan & Co., Newark; to manufacture novelties, $150,000; Mary A. Clements, Bernard Conlan, Margaret Daly, Joseph Conlan, all of Newark.

Kelly Plumbing and Heating Co., Newark; to conduct heating and sanitary engineering; $125,000; James F. Kelly, Orange; Charles H. Fay, Newark; William Englert, East Orange.

Green Stone Realty Co., Newark; to conduct a real estate business, $100,000; Michael Silvers, Joseph E. Cohen, Isador Kauffman, Newark.

WABASH RAILROAD BRINGS $18,000,000

Creditors Buy $220,000,000 System at Receivers' Sale in St. Louis.

PLAN A REORGANIZATION

Thirty-Dollar-a-Share Assessment Expected to Furnish Funds for Financing New Company.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The first step in a plan for reorganizing the Wabash Railroad and taking it out of the hands of receivers was taken today when a purchasing committee of the joint reorganization committee of the road's creditors bought the entire $220,000,000 system, with all its assets and liabilities, for $18,000,000.

The Wabash Railroad was sold at public auction under foreclosure to satisfy a $41,000,000 mortgage held by the Equitable Trust of New York. Robert Goelet and Henry Rogers Winthrop of New York, the purchasing committee of the creditors, presented the only bid, and as Judge Chester H. Krum, Special Master of the sale, accepted the bid, he said to the Eastern financiers: "And now, gentlemen, may God have mercy on your souls."

Among the New York financiers, in addition to Mr. Goelet, who attended the sale were R. H. Neilson, representing Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Lawrence Greer and G. W. Murray of the Equitable Trust Company.

Bidders were required to put up $1,700,000, or Wabash bonds to the amount of $3,500,000.

The plan of the Reorganization Committee, it has been said, contemplates an assessment of $30 a share on the stock of the company, and by payment of this the stockholders become members of the new Wabash Company.

Immediately after the sale it was announced that E. F. Kearney, President and one of the two receivers of the road, would be retained as President of the new Wabash Railroad. The sale is subject to the approval of the Federal court, and will be passed upon probably within three weeks, after which the road will pass to the purchasers.

Although it was generally expected in railroad circles here that the lowest acceptable bid would have to be in the neighborhood of $30,000,000, Judge Krum in accepting the $18,000,000 bid said this amount was sufficient to pay for the outstanding receivers' certificates, interest on these certificates, and expenses of the sale. These obligations will be due Aug. 1.

A few minutes before the sale the New York Trust Company filed suit in the United States District Court here against the railroad company for $1,575,000 for the rental of cars and equipment.

The suit alleges that a contract exists between the Wabash and the Continental Trust Company of New York in which the latter agreed to furnish equipment for twenty years for $3,300,000. The New York Trust Company is successor to the Continental Trust Company and claims the right to the contract. The petition demands payment of $1,575,000 for the rental of rolling stock since March 1, 1901.

The Wabash Railroad Company went into the hands of receivers on Dec. 18, 1911. Two receivers were appointed on petition of the Westinghouse Airbrake Company, which had a claim of $18,000 against the railroad.

On Jan. 1, 1912, obligations totaling $1,205,000 were due, and inability to provide for these and other payments brought the receivership. When the road went into bankruptcy it was stated that the primary cause of the failure was the liability of the Wabash for a $9,800,000 note issue of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, the Wabash connection into Pittsburgh.

REFEREE FOR WABASH CASE.

Will Fix Sum Gould, Pierce, and Jeffery Must Pay.

The Appellate Division yesterday appointed Morgan J. O'Brien as referee in the suit of James Pollitz against George J. Gould, Winslow S. Pierce, and Edward T. Jeffery, three Directors of the Wabash Railroad who in 1906 sanctioned an exchange of Wabash securities which added about $20,000,000 to the Wabash's bonded indebtedness. Mr. O'Brien will take testimony and determine the amount of damage which the Wabash Railroad suffered through the bond transaction which the Appellate Division holds to have been illegal.

In the original judgment of the Appellate Division the amount of damage suffered by the Wabash, with interest since 1906, was fixed by the Court at approximately $6,000,000. It was decreed that Mr. Gould, Mr. Pierce, and Mr. Jeffery should pay this sum to the Wabash, a sum sufficient to buy a one-third interest in the Wabash Railroad at the price paid yesterday at the foreclosure sale in St. Louis. The defendants appealed from the judgment, however, and it was amended in yesterday's order, the Court agreeing to let the referee take evidence and report.

The three Directors accused in the Pollitz suit voted in 1906 to issue about $50,000,000 in stock and new securities, which securities were exchanged for $30,000,000 debentures. The plan went through and it was alleged by Pollitz that the road had suffered by the additional burden. There were other Directors who sanctioned the plan o. exchange, but M.. Gould, Mr. Pierce, and Mr. Jeffery were the only Directors served.

In the final order as entered the Court again attacked the method of exchanging securities, saying:

"The plan of exchange of the debenture mortgage bonds of the Wabash Railroad Company described in the complaint was, and is, illegal, void, and ultra vires as in violation of the Constitution of the State of Missouri, of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and of the laws of the State of Michigan, as providing for a fictitious increase of the stock and indebtedness of such company."

It was said yesterday at the office of J. Aspinwall Hodge, attorney for Pollitz, that a request would be made to begin immediately the proceedings before the referee. The Pollitz case has been in the courts nearly eight years. One lower court brought in a verdict for Mr. Gould and his associates. Other courts fixed damages against the Directors ranging from an individual liability toward Pollitz of $21,000 to a corporate liability to the treasury of the Wabash Railroad of $6,000,000.

CONFER ON L. I. R. R. LEASE.

City Heads Will Discuss with Officials Rent for Tracks.

There will be a conference of the Public Service Commissioners, members of the Board of Estimate and officers of the Long Island Railroad at the office of the Public Service Commission at 10 A. M. on Tuesday to consider the proposal recently made by the company to lease to the city the use of its tracks to Whitestone and Little Neck, in connection with the new rapid transit line to Corona.

The commission decided upon the conference at its last meeting, when Commissioner Cram moved that the annual rent to be paid by the city be fixed at $150,000 a year instead of $250,000, as the company proposed. Commissioner Williams suggested a conference before any proposal as to rent be submitted.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

25 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

OPEN FOR JOBS in silk and cotton dresses, also cloth and wash skirts; submit samples; will pay cash; samples will be kept and paid for. Quality Skirt Co., Jobbers, Cleveland, Ohio.

ORDERS PLACED popular-priced silk and evening dresses; call with samples. 10th floor, 6 West 32d.

LARGE JOBBER OF DRESSES ready to look at Fall Serge and Silk Dresses, snappy merchandise only, Thursday and Friday mornings, between 10 and 12 A. M. Room 1,420, 1,133 Broadway.

LARGE JOBBER OF DRESSES ready to look at Fall Serge and Silk Dresses, snappy merchandise only, 10-12 A. M. Room 804, 7 West 22d St.

JOBBERS open for full line of leather and jewelry novelties. Apply after 2 P. M., American Innovation Corporation, 226 Lafayette St.

JOBBER LOOKING silk and serge dresses up to $6 each. Afternoon only, 11 East 28th St., sixth floor.

JOBBER OF WAISTS AND DRESSES looking at Fall merchandise; ready to place orders. Room 916, 220 5th Av

JOBBER LOOKING AT EVENING, WEDding and silk afternoon dresses; orders given. 32 West 27th, eighth floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall Coats. Rampion Cloak and Suit Co., 158 West 29th.

JOBBER looking at Popular-Priced Suits. 34 floor, 18 West 27th St.

JOBBER looking at children's coats to $2.75. 39 West 29th St., third floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall dresses and waists. 143 West 28th St., sixth floor.

FELLOWS, 21 Union Sq., will look at Fall lines silk and serge dresses.

WAIST CONTRACTORS WANTED—Bring your own samples. Afternoons, sixth floor, 11 East 26th St.

MANUFACTURERS of crepe de chine waists. Call with samples, 9th floor, 129 W. 22d St.

HAVE 2,000 dozen cotton and silk waists to close out at $4.50 to $8.00 per dozen; former prices $9.00 to $18.00 per dozen. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st St.

300 WHITE and Colored Voile Dresses to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

WASH SKIRTS at a sacrifice; job $4 dozen. Hirsh Bros., 25 W. 27th.

TO CLOSE OUT, Palm Beach Coats and Suits. J. P. Slater & Co., 114 West 26th St.

150 DOZEN Latest Style Wash Dresses to close, $6 dozen. Room 806, 220 5th Av.

1,200 WASH SKIRTS at 50 cents; act quickly. Manhattan Mfg. Co., 136 5th Av.

JOBS IN COTTON DRESSES to close out at sacrifice. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

300 CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 2 to 6 years, $2.25 dozen net; big value. S. Rosenman & Co., 110 West 14th.

100 DOZEN of organdie waists to sell out. 13 and 15 West 20th St., sixth floor.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—Circularizing and addressing service; list of 8,000 ready-to-wear buyers. Globe Advertising Co., 1,265 Broadway.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4843.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Grossfranzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman wanted for out-of-town and resident buyers by a ladies' and misses' coat house of the better grade; will only consider those who have traveled and have an established trade; commission basis. Answer, with references and full particulars, to L 29 Times.

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced, to carry strong line of silk dresses for city and office trade; commission basis. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 W. 30th St.

SALESMAN with large following looking for strong line of children's dresses; live wire; commission basis. X 245 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday ..3¼@3¾
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Ties for the Holidays.

With their Fall business all but concluded, the men's neckwear manufacturers are buying goods suitable for the holiday trade. Printed stripes seem to be very well favored in this respect, and moires are also being taken liberally. Bordered effects are also selling in the silks. The tendency in goods to retail at 50 cents seems to be to make as large a scarf as ever, despite the small margins that are allowed the manufacturer. There is said to be a notable lack of demand in holiday goods for articles to sell at 25 cents, although this price is generally the one favored for the season. Navy blue is the color in chief demand.

Popular-Price Dresses Selling.

Good advance buying for Fall is reported here by manufacturers of popular-priced dresses, both in woolen and silk fabrics. Practically all of the models show considerable width of skirt, this being one of the dominant features of the season. In the fabric dresses serges, broadcloths, gabardines, novelty mixtures and poplins are moving well, while in the silk dresses the preference is being given to charmeuse, faille, taffets, gros de Londre, crepe meteor and crepe de chine. Quite a little use of novelty taffeta is seen in conjunction with gabardines, serges and other fabrics of this nature. The colors are running strongly toward the more sombre lines, the favored ones being dark brown, green, blue, wine, black, and a shade known as field mouse.

Looking for More Supplies.

Percy G. Donald, a Director in the English firm of Rownson, Drew & Clydesdale, Ltd., who is making his headquarters while in this country at the National Association of Manufacturers, 30 Church Street, will assist American manufacturers who believe they have machinery that might be put to use in supplying Great Britain with war munitions and other necessities. Mr. Donald states that, since his arrival here, he has found many responsible manufacturers who have tried to secure English contracts only to fail owing to the fact that the present buying interests have a financial bias in placing orders in certain quarters. If any idle or part time works advise him what they could make, given sufficient inducement, he will see to it that the information comes before the proper authorities on the other side.

Lasting Tack Cost $80.

A man well-known to the local shoe trade tells of a case in which a single lasting tack in a shoe cost a retailer $80. The shoe in question was one of a pair of the boys' $2 variety, which a mother had bought without bringing her lad to the store. A few days later she came back with one shoe cut open to the toe. It developed from her explanation that the shoe had had a lasting tack pointing forward, which caused the boy much pain when he tried to take it off that it was necessary for a physician to cut the shoe from his foot. The mother talked strongly of a law suit, which impressed the dealer so much that he gave her $50 as damages, in addition to $30 to pay the doctor's bill which was said to have been incurred. The retailer now takes the trouble to feel inside of every pair of shoes he sells before they go out of his store.

Tartar Products Go Up.

Further advances in prices for tartar products, and an excited market for oxalic acid have featured trade in drugs and chemicals in the last week, Weekly Drug Markets will say today. Tartaric acid, cream of tarter, and Rochelle salt were each marked up one cent, while the solution for seidlitz mixture was raised a half cent. Manufacturers of these products are becoming alarmed over the prospective shortage of argols, or crude tartar, for the coming season. These fears are based on reports from France, which say that, owing to the scarcity of labor, the wine casks are not being so thoroughly overhauled as they usually are before the new wine is put into them, and in consequence smaller quantities of argols are being recovered. The market for cod liver oil has been quiet this last week, and in the absence of transactions of moment prices quoted by dealers are nominal.

Fall Coat Styles Favored.

Buyers of coats and suits for women who are now in this city are said to appear more satisfied with the Fall showings of coats than for some time. In many of these garments the redingote note has been sounded strongly, while others are semi-fitted to the waist and made with a flare effect in the skirt. One pretty general feature is the closed high collar, in which the military idea is borne out by the use of large button fastenings. Models with raglan sleeves are meeting favor, and many of the new coats show deep yokes. Belts, placed close to the normal waistline, are also used quite freely by the designers. Fur collars and cuffs are quite generally shown, but some of the less expensive coats are finished with velvet or velveteen in place of fur. Quite a little preference seems to be shown for novelty materials in the bodies of the coats, notably striped goods and black and white checks.

Simple Trimmings the Rule.

Simplicity will be the keynote of the Fall millinery trimmings, according to men who have given the matter close study. Some of these trimmings will be of the kind that can be appliqued to the shapes, while others are of the stick-up variety that shoot out at varying angles from crowns or brims. Bead trimmings of all kinds are expected to be popular, especially bands and buckles of beads. Spangles will also be good from all accounts, with the demand running quite strongly to the larger ones. Quite a future is predicted for appliqués of wool embroidery on the more popular-priced merchandise, particularly on hats for girls and young women. Buckle trimmings are well thought of, both in cut steel and nickel, and there is a considerable showing of ornaments of pyroxylin and similar compositions. In feathers, a much improved demand for ostrich is said to be in sight, especially in flat, "lone" plume, and pompon effects. Velvets will lead the ribbon trimmings.

Japan Is After Cotton Duck.

It was said in the local cotton goods market yesterday that quite liberal inquiries for sail and wide duck had been received here in the last few days from Japan. None of them has yet materialized into orders, but prospects are said to be good Good inquiries for army duck from European sources were also told of. On lighter goods, such as sheetings, a pretty fair business is being done with the Red Sea districts and with Australia. Cuba and South America are taking narrow sheetings and drills well, it is said, the latter taking also considerable quantities of yarns and twines. A fair business with Manila is being done on prints and wash goods, as well as on certain gray and bleached fabrics. Promise of increased China business has not materialized to any great extent, which fact is a disappointment to the exporters. At present the tonnage problem is not so hard to solve as it has been, but greater difficulty in getting space is anticipated when the new crops begin to move. Still higher freight rates are predicted in some quarters.

Gray Goods Buying Improves.

Buying was more active in the gray goods market yesterday than on Tuesday, but the volume of goods moved fell well short of the amounts sold on the closing days of last week and on Monday. Buyers continued to bid for contract deliveries at current prices, which the mills did not see fit to accept, but it was said that in more or less isolated instances offers of a sixteenth to an eighth above current figures were made for shipments running to the end of the year. The constructions mentioned in this respect included 39-inch 68-72s and 38½-inch 60-48s. Buyers also showed more interest in goods for deliveries running up to Sept. 1 or so, and on the more popular staple constructions a quite good business was reported at figures quoted below. In no case, it was said, were individual sales large, but they aggregated a neat yardage. Sheetings and drills were again without feature, but fancies in the gray held their own pretty well. Spot prices of staple printcloth were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	*4c	27-inch, 64-60s	2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¾c

*Asked.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Jewelry and Plated Articles Among Things Passed On.

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, were overruled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that paragraph 356 of the present tariff is limited to jewelry in chief value of metal. The Collector took 60 per cent. duty on certain jewelry under the paragraph referred to, whereas the importers maintained that the merchandise was properly dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem as jet wholly or partly manufactured into articles, or of which jet is the component material of chief value. The board found the contention to be without merit.

The Mark Cross Company and Kronfeld, Saunders & Co. imported goods consisting of metal frames for handbags, on some of which the knobs or catches as well as the rings and hasps are plated with gold or silver, as are the lower portions where the hinges are located. When made up into finished articles, all of the unplated portions are covered completely by the fabric of which the pocket book is composed, leaving only the plated metal portions exposed. The Collector levied duty at the rate of 50 per cent. under paragraph 167, as gold or silver plated articles. E. F. Jordan, counsel for the importers, claimed before the board that only such articles as are wholly or substantially plated with gold or silver are properly classificable under paragraph 167, and that it was not the intention of Congress to include within the meaning of the provision articles only small portions of which are plated with gold or silver. Judge Fisher said that any such construction as sought by the protestants would be wholly unwarranted in view of the very clear and unambiguous language which Congress saw fit to employ.

The Surgical Importing Company was partly sustained by the board in protests relating to chemical glassware imported under the Act of 1909. The Collector took duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem as blown glassware, whereas the importers claimed a rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of glass. The board sustained the claim as to dishes with plate glass covers but held that hollow containers and covers composed of blown glass were properly dutiable at the rate assessed.

William H. Stiner & Son were sustained in the claim that lamb skins tanned but not finished were properly free of duty. The Collector was reversed n returning the merchandise at 10 per cent. ad vaorem as glove leather. The board reached the conclusion that the merchandise fell under the free list as "leather not specially provided for."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—A. Polsky Co.; H. O. Polsky, cloaks, suits; 358 4th Av.
ALBANY—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
ASHEVILLE—Ben Marchi; S. W. Lipinsky, general mdse.; C. R. Baugham, piece goods; 17 West 28th.
ATHENS, Ohio—D. Zenner Co.; T. Craig, ready to wear; 1,270 B'way.
BALTIMORE—S. A. Reinhard & Co.; S. A. Reinhard, woolens; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—D. Levy Sons; L. Levy, waistings; 156 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; H. L. McLanahan, hats; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, laces, neckwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—S. Todes, white goods; G. H. Todes, linens; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; J. M. Parsons, linens, wash goods; 148 West 25th.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; A. M. Goldsmith, men's clothing; 470 4th Av.
BEAUMONT—J. Nathan & Co.; E. L. Hickey, housefurn. goods; Park Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; G. H. Guest, housefurn. goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—C. G. Bean, piece goods; Latham.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; H. Cook, corsets, petticoats, muslin underwear; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss K. Haukap, women's neckwear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Meyer-Jonasson Co.; Mrs. A. Hogan, waists; 11 W. 25th.
BOSTON—Morse & Co.; L. Strauss, clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Algonquin.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.—Miss D. N. Killeen, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Mahoney, skirts; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Rice, hosiery, ladies', children's knitted underwear; 1,133 B'way.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; T. Moffatt, hosiery, gloves, furnishing goods; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. F. Wilson, linens; 43 Leonard.
CHATTANOOGA—M. Tudd; clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Breslin.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; C. E. Parkhill, dress, wash goods; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. D. Harris, glassware; 101 Worth.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. E. Noonan, women's waists, sweaters; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss B. Ascheim, misses' coats, suits, dresses; Mrs. L. E. Franklin, muslin underwear, negligees; Mrs. N. Graves, women's coats, suits, dresses; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss E. Doherty, women's suits, costumes; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—M. Hirsch & Co.; L. Lee, coats, suits; 39 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—M. Hirsh & Co.; L. Lee, dresses, skirts; 39 W. 32d.
CINCINNATI—Liberty Clothing Co.; B. Schoenfeld, clothing, &c.; Herald Sq.
CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; Mr. Perkins, clothing; 43 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Harrington Millinery Co.; G. L. Harrington, millinery; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; F. Schnebly, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear, furnishing goods; 18 West 35th.
CLEVELAND—Hart & Co.; J. W. Mason, millinery; Claridge.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Woodal, waists; 71 W. 23d.
COLORADO SPRINGS—Kaufman & Co.; W. H. Morrow, draperies; 621 B'way; Grand.
DALLAS—Neiman-Marcus Co.; E. D. Drummond, misses', children's garments; 13 E. 22d.
DALLAS—Fitche, Goettinger, Co.; D. S. Coles, carpets; 353 4th Av.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; J. R. Hallett, notions; 71 West 23d.
DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel Co.; J. Wilson, knit underwear; hosiery; 43 Leonard.
EASTON—M. Kowitz & Co.; M. Kowitz, carpets, furniture, stoves; Hermitage.
FALL RIVER—E. S. Brown Co.; E. E. Lewis, cloaks, suits, waists, furs, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Latham.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; Mr. Bradshaw, ready to wear; 1,270 B'way.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer Co.; Miss J. Coventry, millinery; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Frankel, Frank & Co.; D. Frankel, silks, flowers, feathers; 200 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; A. Proffitt, millinery; 23 E. 26th.
LINCOLN—Miller & Paine; Mr. Bushey, shoes; 2 Walker.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—M. M. Cohn Co.; A. D. Cohn, furnishing goods; 114 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—"Bullock's"; Mrs. G. G. Chase, art goods, 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Coulter Dry Goods Co.; L. H. Kennedy, silks; 69 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Coulter Dry Goods Co.; Miss L. H. McGuire, millinery, neckwear, veilings, umbrellas; 69 5th Av.
MIDDLETOWN—Adams and Adams; G. A. Adams, clothing; Imperial.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; Miss McDermott, cloaks, suits, waists; 18 W. 35th; Aberdeen.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; G. E. Amluxen, woolen dress goods, silks; 2 Walker.
MISSOULA—Missoula Mercantile Co.; W. E. Hubert, millinery; 200 5th Av.
MONTREAL—Dupuis Freres, Ltd.; C. Gagnon, women's garments; Grand.
NORTH ADAMS—McCraw & Tatrow; W. J. Tatro, H. B. Tatro, cloaks, suits; Latham.
OMAHA—Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Co.; W. Maloney sweaters, muslin underwear; 51 Leonard St.; St. James.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. Goldman, waists, coats; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; A. G. Cressman, muslin underwear; Bway and 10th
PHILADELPHIA—Canton Bros.; M. H. Canton, manufacturers cloaks, suits; 1,328 Broadway; Collingwood.
PHILADELPHIA—Lichtenstein, Teichlin & Co.; M. Lichtenstein, manufacturers silk dresses; 1,261 Broadway; Aberdeen.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; J. Glaser, shoes; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. Robertson, silks, dress, wash goods; 23 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Brown & Finley Co.; H. M. Brown, millinery; Herald Sq.
PUEBLO—Pueblo Store Co.; A. C. Jones, millinery, ready to wear, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.
PUEBLO—Crews-Beggs D. G. Co.; E. Bergstresses, laces, ribbons, jewelry; E. F. Brown, general merchandise, merchandise manager; E. Cooper, men's furnishing goods; 2 Walker St.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. S. McInoy, furniture; 2 Walker.
RICHMOND, Ind.—Adam H. Bartel & Co.; J. M. Coate, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard.
ROCHESTER—Emporium World Millinery Co.; S. J. Glaser, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.
ROCHESTER—Duffy-Powers Co.; H. L. Wertz, upholstery goods; 23 E. 26th.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; S. C. Taylor, dress goods; Prince George; W. H. Crumley, white goods; E. D. Montgomery, furniture; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Stein-Bloch Co.; S. Weill, piece goods; 200 5th Av.
ROME—F. E. Bacon Co.; Miss Diefendorf, laces, embroidery, handkerchiefs, neckwear; 315 4th Av.; Park Av.
SACRAMENTO—C. P. Nathan Co.; E. C. Nathan, J. Barnes, women's ready to wear; 11 West 26th.
SACRAMENTO—Hale Bros.; Mr. Middleton, general merchandise; 50 Union Square.
SALT LAKE CITY—Keith O'Brien Co.; M. Iberdorfer, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; 220 5th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY—Hudson Bay Fur Co.; J. H. Proval, cloaks, suits; 1,199 B'way.
SAN DIEGO—Ballard & Brockett; F. C. Ballard, coats, suits; 1,170 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—Newman-Magnin Co.; B. Mayer, dress goods, silks, linings; 353 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Bauer Bros. & Co.; S. H. Moses, laces, embroidery; 33 Leonard St.
SAN FRANCISCO—Livingston Bros.; Miss A. Schwab, waists, sweaters, neckwear; 303 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Steinberger & Kalisher; A. E. Steinberger, kid gloves; 114 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Mrs. E. Ezell, art needlework; 470 4th Av.
SEATTLE—Western Dry Goods Co.; C. Anderson, notions, laces, jewelry, stationery; 225 4th Av.
SHAMOKIN—Shapiro Bros.; L. Shapiro, furn. goods; Grand.
SPOKANE—Spokane Dry Goods Co.; C. F. Gillette, notions, leather goods; 225 4th Av.
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—Munker Co.; Mr. Webber, ready to wear; 1,270 B'way.
ST. JOSEPH—Wheeler & Motter Merc. Co.; C. B. Farish, domestics; 320 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—S. Schultz, cloaks, suits; 1,161 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss G. E. Gumbiner, costumes, dresses; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; L. Levy, carpets; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; A. S. Harris, skirts, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—S. Schultz, Fall suits; 7 W. 22d.
ST. PAUL—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; S. Finch, dry goods; 320 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Strenge & Warner Co.; Miss B. Weir, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; L. G. Sutmar, dress goods, silks, velvets; 350 B'way.
SYRACUSE—Woodhull, Goodale & Bull; C. B. Smith, clothing; 200 5th Av.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner Co.; B. M. Morris, men's clothing; 116 W. 32d.
TRAVERSE CITY—Rosenthal; G. Seidman, Fall suits; 1,161 B'way; Room 509.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; N. Goodman, boys' clothing; 16 West 26th.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss G. L. Carroll, women's cloaks, suits; 334 4th Av.
WHEELING—John S. Naylor Co.; H. L. Henderson, rugs; 101 Franklin.
WILMINGTON—L. Topkis, notions; Breslin.

WOOLEN MARKET GOOD.

Business Also Improving in Cotton Fabrics, Says Trade Journal.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 21.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The Boston wool market is still displaying great firmness, but has possibly been a trifle quieter on account of the prospective opening up of the new fleeces and territory wools, which are rapidly coming in. The West is becoming absolutely cleaned up of the new clip at prevailing prices. At the London sales the best merinos brought 82 cents clean. Australian cable advices are strong.

"In the woolen goods market the outlook is much more favorable. Manufacturers have only a comparatively small amount of heavyweight goods on hand. The lightweight season in Summer fabrics has been very satisfactory with some, and comparatively

CANADA GETS A LOAN OF $40,000,000 HERE

First Notes Ever Placed Outside London by Dominion Go to a Syndicate.

INTEREST RATE 5 PER CENT.

Proceeds to be Used to Defray Capital Expenditures, Not for British War Supplies.

The Canadian Government has sold $40,000,000 of 5 per cent. notes to a syndicate composed of J. P. Morgan & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., the First National Bank, the National City Bank, and the local agency of the Bank of Montreal. The offering price will be announced shortly. The notes are dated Aug. 1.

Of the total $25,000,000 are one-year notes, while the balance matures in two years. An additional $5,000,000 of the two-year notes may be taken by the bankers before the transaction is completed. Buyers of notes of the longer period will be permitted at any time up to three months before the date of maturity to convert their holdings into twenty-year bonds of the Dominion, bearing 5 per cent. interest, free of the Canadian income tax.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, general manager of the Bank of Montreal and adviser to the Canadian Minister of Finance, who was in New York yesterday, said:

"The proceeds will be used to defray capital expenditures upon public works, and undertakings under construction in the Dominion of Canada."

Sir Frederick was told that one inference drawn in the Street when the sale became known was that a part of the proceeds might be used in this country in buying supplies for the British Government.

"It is obvious from what I have said," he replied, "that this will not be the case. From one angle, I suppose, it might be argued that Canada's borrowing in the United States will help English markets. That will be because London will be relieved from lending the Dominion the funds that are obtained in New York. The loan should do much to cement closer than before the financial relations of Canada and the United States."

The loan is the first ever made in this country by the Dominion Government, which heretofore has done its outside financing in London. The different provinces and individual cities frequently have appeared in the New York market, and a number of loans have been negotiated since the war began. The Provinces of Ontario, Saskatchewan and Quebec, and the cities of Montreal and Toronto with others have sold in recent months note issues which amount in the aggregate to about $25,00,000.

Bankers interested in the proposed loan of $20,000,000 to French banks through the medium of acceptances said yesterday that progress was being made in the transaction, although many details remained to be cleared away.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

COONEY, ANNIE E., (Nov. 9, 1914;) net estate, $17,474. Church of the Holy Name of Jesus was given $3,000; College of St. Francis Xavier, $5,000; St. Ambrose's R. C. Church, $1,000; Peter Ryan, brother, $1,000; and the rest of the estate passed to relatives and to institutions, the largest interest being Ellen O'Brien, sister, who was given a life interest in $10,217. Assets: deposits, $1,220; mortgages and personality, $35,257; stocks and bonds, $2,317.

FISHER, Mrs. DELLA, (in Munich, Germany, Sept. 27, 1914;) net estate, $149,749. Erma Fisher, daughter, given $52,900; Hilda L. Straus, daughter, $49,600; Edward P. Fisher, son, $49,948; William P. Fisher, grandson, $14,424; Josephine Meyer, sister, life estate in $10,000; Jacob Meyer, brother, life estate in $1,000. Assets: equity, $16,045, in 68 E. 91 St., appraised at $28,250; equity, $14,091, in 827 Columbus Av., appraised at $34,500; equity, $16,852, in 866 Columbus Av., appraised at $28,000; equity, $7,025, in 1,564 Second Av., appraised at $18,250; equity, $12,-153, in 744 Columbus Av., appraised at $20,-500; equity, $8,836, in 504 Second Av., appraised at $21,000; equity, $8,928, in 1,672 First Av., appraised at $18,000; deposits, $8,312; stocks and bonds, $78,985.

FLEMING, Mrs. VIRGINIA HAMMOND, widow of William Reynolds Fleming, of Harrisburg, Penn., (at the Plaza Hotel, June 15, 1914;) net estate, $142,293. Bequests under the will were: Concention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Easton, Penn., $5,000; Henry Sanderson, not related, jewelry, $175, and cash, $15,000; Ellen C. Smack, not related, $3,000; Thomas V. Hammond, brother, life estate in $30,000; Thomas Hammond, Jr., Virginia, Adelaide, and Edward C. Hammond, nieces, given life estate in $21,684 each, and items of jewelry; several articles of jewelry to other friends and relatives; house known as "Overlook," in Harrisburg, given to Civic Club of that city; value does not appear; value of household goods and personalty in Harrisburg does not appear. Assets taxed: deposits, $412; personalty and jewelry, $2,283; stocks and bonds, $145,315; large holdings, 120 shares Montana Power Co., appraised at $12,390; 106 shares American Tobacco Co., pref., $11,263; 205 shares U. S. Rubber Co., pref., $21,088; bonds Knickerbocker Ice Co., $12,000; bonds Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, $22,500; bonds B. R. T. Co., $13,650; bonds International Salt Co., $9,800.

HIRSCH, SOPHIE, (Oct. 21, 1914;) net estate, $9,961; Adolph Hirsch, husband, gets third of estate and rest passed to three children; assets, equity in 317 W. 76 St., appraised at $26,000; deposits, $716; personalty, $709; stocks, $125.

KEUTHEN, AUGUSTUS, (Sept. 11, 1914;) net estate, $10,027; Mrs. Mathilda R. Keuthen, widow, given $6,684; Elizabeth M. Keuthen, daughter, $3,342; assets, deposits, $12,063; stocks, $450.

KNOX, Mrs. FLORENCE A., wife of Edward M. Knox, the hatter, (Feb. 8, 1914;) total estate, $27,613; net value, $17,162. Husband may continue to reside in the country residence of decedent in Ridgefield, Conn., but when he dies or no longer desires to reside there it and its contents go to Florence C. Bronson, niece. Income is also made the residuary legatee; value of this property not taxed in the report; Florence C. Bronson, niece, as residuary legatee, was given $8,105; Marie O. Cook, sister, $2,494; Laura E. Scammell, niece, $1,000; Nellie Morse, niece, $1,000; St. James's Episcopal Church and six relatives and three persons not related to decedent were each given $500, and Florence L. Greening, friend, given jewelry appraised at $450; assets taxed: deposits, $11,762; wearing apparel, $1,450; jewelry, $6,725; piano, $500; shawl, $100, and stock in the Knox Hat Manufacturing Company, $1,044; most valuable items of jewelry appraised were a bowknot diamond pin, $1,000; string of pearls, $750; a necklace of small pearls with pendant of diamonds, $800; a pearl necklace, $1,200; hair ornament with sprays of diamonds, $1,000.

LOCKWOOD, JOHN T., (April 27, 1914;) net estate, $8,884; beneficiaries were friends, relatives, and institutions, the largest bequest being $2,000 to St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry; assets, third interest in 424-432 East 138 St., $5,000; deposits, $984; stocks, $6,920; due from annuities, $515.

MAHONY, HELEN H., of Newport, R. I., (April 6, 1911;) personal estate, $3,000. Assets taxable in New York: Jewelry, $850; due from estate of decedent's father, $2,150; stocks and bonds, $20,408; deposits, $5,448; total, New York estate, $37,858; net, $30,025. Marie Moreau, friend, given $1,500; rest of estate passed to Lucrie F. Post, sister.

MANNHEIMER, ANTON, (Jan. 12, 1915;) net estate, $36,974. Viola Maybaum, daughter, given $29,253; rest to six nephews and nieces. Assets: Deposits, $383; mortgages, notes, and insurance, $36,285; stocks, $1,980; personalty, $5.

MAPES, Mrs. MARTHA MEEKER, (April 11, 1912;) net estate, $75,048. Clivn Spencer Mapes, son, $6,378; Charles F. Mapes, son, $8,378; Victor Mapes, son, $3,528; Winifred Mapes, grand-daughter, $2,864. Assets: Deposits, $2,336; personalty, $12,898; 150 shares Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano Company, appraised at $61,380.

REED, HENRY S., (Lexington, Ky., April 19, 1911;) personal estate, $158,827. Assets taxable in New York State: Stocks, $21,000; net, $16,948.

SHARP, WILLIAM, (Jan. 26, 1910;) net estate, $89,961. William J. McRorio given $5,000; Carrie Lockhart, $5,000; a life estate in $20,000 to Carrie L. Van Deusen; John Orgies and James L. Robertson shared residuary estate. Assets: Plot west side of Davidson Av., near West 190 St., Bronx, appraised at $7,000; deposits, $7,934; notes and personalty, $15,038; stocks, $10,197.

TAFT, REBECCA, (July 17, 1914;) estate, $13,719. Bulk of estate passed to Jennie Mallon, cousin; Rebecca Miller, niece; Mamie Hoffman, niece; Mary A. Garrett, sister, and Mary F. Cross, niece. Assets: Deposits, $4,112; personalty, $1,550; stocks and bonds, $12,385.

DUTY ON CHINAWARE.

An Order Fixing Rate on Goods of More Than One Color.

The Treasury Department has sent out an order to Collectors of Customs and other officials directing that hereafter chinaware with a white body having a superimposed brown coloring on the outside shall be held dutiable at the rate of 55 per cent. ad valorem as chinaware, colored or tinted, under Paragraph 80 of the tariff. The attention of the department was called to a variation in practice in the return on merchandise of this kind at Baltimore.

It appears that the usual practice at the port named has been to return this chinaware at 55 per cent., but that in one case the appraisers returned the goods at 50 per cent. under the same paragraph following a recent abstract decision of the Board of General Appraisers. It also appeared that the officials at this port have been returning similar goods at 50 per cent. Assistant Secretary Malburn says in his order that the board's decision appears to be based upon the testimony of only one witness and that it appears to be contrary to an earlier decision of the board.

Big Copper Scrap Imports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The official reports of importations of copper for the week ended July 10 show the unprecedentedly large shipment of 3,659,-881 pounds of scrap from Japan out of a total import of 6,742,089 pounds for the week. There came from Panama the same week 1,381,295 pounds of scrap, from Peru 626,185, from Chile 564,365, and from Canada 510,212 pounds. The largest export shipments were 2,240,939 pounds to Russia and 1,612,389 pounds to France. England took 922,768 pounds and Italy 976,576. The total export from the whole country was 5,934,615 pounds, worth $1,116,805. The total import of 6,742,089 pounds was valued at $985,202.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Values in the wheat market experienced a break of 1⅞@2⅛c from the previous close, under very heavy liquidation, prompted by another day of bright, clear weather over the Winter wheat belt. Active covering occurred late in the day and prices regained part of the early loss, closing at ⅞@1⅛c net lower.

In the local cash market, No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at L.17, New York weights and grades; No. 1 hard, 1.19⅞, cost, insurance, and freight, New York export, first half August shipment; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.12, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, September shipment.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September			1.12⅞	1.13¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	1.10	1.07¼	1.09¼	1.11⅝
September	1.06½	1.04¼	1.05⅛	1.06
December	1.07⅝	1.06⅜	1.07⅝	1.06½

CORN.

The corn market showed a very firm undertone in view of the decline in wheat and at the close of the day was ½ to 1c net higher.

Argentine corn was offered at about 73 cents cost, insurance and freight. New York and No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 80⅞c prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	78	76⅛	78	77
September	73⅜	72⅛	73⅝	72⅝
December	63⅝	62⅞	63⅝	63⅛

OATS.

The market for oats was easy early owing to the more favorable weather for harvesting operations but regained part of the loss in sympathy with wheat, closing net unchanged to ⅛c lower. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 65c; No. 2 white, 63½c; No. 3 white, 62¾c; No. 4 white, 62c; fancy clipped white, 63¾ to 65¼c; ordinary clipped white 62½ to 63½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	48⅝	47¼	47¾	48⅜
September	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜	37⅝
December	39¼	38⅛	38⅛	39¼

COFFEE.

The coffee market was again lifeless, total sales for the day amounting to 9,500 bags, and values showed no decided tendency either way, closing at 1 point decline to 2 points net advance.

The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July			7.04@7.07	7.05
August			6.94@6.97	6.95
September	6.85	6.83	6.85@6.86	6.83
October			6.88@6.89	6.87
November			6.92@6.93	6.90
December	6.95	6.95	6.95@6.96	6.93
January			6.99@7.00	6.97
February			7.03@7.04	7.01
March			7.07@7.08	7.05
April			7.12@7.13	7.10
May			7.17@7.18	7.15
June			7.22@7.23	7.20

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was only a quiet trade in the market for cottonseed oil, and price changes were confined within a comparatively narrow range. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			5.95@6.25	5.95
July	6.07	6.07	6.09@6.13	6.09
August	6.07	6.04	6.07@6.10	6.04
September	6.09	6.08	6.09@6.10	6.09
October	6.09	6.07	6.08@6.09	6.07
November			6.01@6.03	5.98
December	6.07	6.07	6.07@6.09	6.04
January	6.13	6.11	6.12@6.14	6.09
February			6.18@6.21	6.14

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was weak early under renewed selling prompted by a decline of 5 to 10 points in the market for live hogs as well as by the break in grain, but rallied on reports of some improvement in the cash demand.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard—				
September	8.35	8.12	8.25	8.20
October	8.32	8.22	8.32	8.27
Ribs—				
September	10.07	9.95	10.07	10.00
October	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.05
Pork—				
September	14.95	14.70	14.85	14.82
October	15.05	14.85	15.00	14.92

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 15,797 packages. little more speculative buying of high grades, and the market for such is steady to firm. An abundance of the secondary grades, and these are urged for sale at easy prices. Ladies and packing stock favor the buyer. Creamery, extras, (92 score), 30½c; (higher scoring), 27@27½c; firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds, 22@22½c; State dairy finest, 26c; good to prime, 24@25½c; common to fair, 21@23½c; renovated, extras, 24c; firsts, 22½@23½c; seconds, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18½@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20@20½c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 17@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 16,040 cases. Arrivals are more liberal than last week and many lots show poorer quality. Strictly fancy goods are steady in the market for average prime and lower grades is quiet and barely steady. Some marks are going at slightly lower prices than of late, but this is largely due to a lower quality. Range of sales indicates no material change in values. Nearby whites steady for fancy stock; average qualities quiet. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 24@25c; extra firsts, 22@23c; firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 18@19c; thirds and poorer, 16@17½c; mixed fitres, No. 1, 16@16½c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@15½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15½c; fair to good, 14@15c; culls and inferiors, 10@14c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 28@29c; ordinary to good, 25@27c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 24@27c; Western gathered whites, 22@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 24@28c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@23c; dark eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 24@26c.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

GEORGE C. HILLS, who was Secretary of the George F. Hills Co., dealer in paper stock at 108 Cliff Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $29,681 and assets $15. The liabilities are all as accommodation indorser on notes of the company.

NATHAN NEWMAN, jobber in women's underwear, formerly at 407 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $4,749 and nominal assets $4,350.

NIAGARA WAIST AND DRESS COMPANY of 151 West Nineteenth Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $21,823 and assets $15,604.

RUSSIAN IMMIGRANT, INC.—Judge Hand has appointed John L. Lyttle receiver for the Russian Immigrant, Inc., publisher of a daily paper at 257 East Tenth Street, on application of Theodore N. Pischip, resident manager of the Russian Orthodox Catholic Mutual Aid Society of the United States of America, a creditor. He stated that Gabriel G. Dobroff, President of the Russian Immigrant, Inc., and active head of the company, had disappeared on July 14, taking a large part of the assets. The assets on hand are estimated at $1,500, and consist of printing presses, stock, paper, books, and accounts.

N. ZEILER COMPANY, INC.—Judge Hand has appointed Miss Bertha Rembaugh receiver for N. Zeiler Company, dealer in women's apparel at 501 Sixth Avenue. Liabilities are $15,557 and assets about $5,000.

BARNET KANTER.—Judge Hand has appointed Hamilton M. Dawes receiver for Barnet Kanter, livery stable at 307 East 115th Street. Liabilities are $7,000 and assets $2,000.

GROVE STRAW HAT MANUFACTURING CORPORATION.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of the Grove Straw Hat Manufacturing Corporation of 36 West Fourth Street and Nathan Cohen at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $183,300.

TOWER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of the Tower Construction Company, builders of 1 Madison Avenue, with creditors at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash and 23 1-3 cents in notes at six, twelve, and eighteen months. Liabilities were $40,398.

LOUIS HOROWITZ.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Louis Horowitz, dealer in clothing at 124 West Thirty-fourth Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar.

SARAH LEVIN, dealer in tinware at 80 Forsyth Street, has made an assignment to Herman Glasser.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Learned Hand yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: Theresa Abelson, 134 West Eighty-sixth Street; liabilities, $790,000, on bond and mortgages. Herbert Cockshaw, manufacturing jeweler, 29 West Thirty-second Street; liabilities, $38,938. Anthony Kelly, contractor, 324 West 133d Street; liabilities, $24,375. Victor Babell, 3,793 Broadway, formerly restaurant; Frank E. Benjamin, 470 Fourth Avenue; Louis Cohen, painters' supplies, 9 Sixth Avenue; Leopold H. Deis, 134 Madison Avenue; Samuel Greenberg, 31 Attorney Street; Andrew Greis, 335 West Nineteenth Street; Frank A. Grippone, stone cutter, 2,435 Hughes Avenue; Eugene M. Heidelbringer, appraiser, 541 West 124th Street; Albert Lee, author, 1,245 Madison Avenue; Albert J. Marois, 48 West Twenty-eighth Street; MacDonnell Brothers, produce, Poughkeepsie, Rosener & Rosenberg, hardware, Kingston; Celia Schaefer, designer, 780 Caudwell Avenue; Charles Sternstein, jeweler, 187 Avenue A; Henry S. Manning of 3 West Fiftieth Street, formerly of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, and formerly a Director of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad, who filed a voluntary petition on April 19 and schedules showing liabilities of $986,625, mostly on notes indorsed for Milliken Brothers, Inc., structural iron and steel erectors, on Staten Island.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Hiram Stern, a meat salesman, employed in one of the large packing houses, voluntary petition; liabilities $74,634, assets $362.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Milton M. Greene, broker; voluntary petition. Liabilities $28,-530; assets none.

Isaac Fleisher, doing business as Berlin Cloak Company; involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of Hyman J. Binder, New York City. Liabilities and assets not scheduled.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Atkinson-Morse Destructor Co.—J. Macdonald, $470.91.

Arthur Concors Press, Inc., Arthur Concors, and Morris Asofsky—E. L. Richards et al., $114.07.

Arthur Concors Press, Inc., and Arthur Concors—Same, $166.37.

Arthur Concors Press, Inc., Arthur Concors, and Hyman Bolnick—Same, $138.97.

Annunziata, Giuseppe and Anna—R. Iervolino, $268.21.

Applebaum, Jacob—People, &c., $123.51.

Acme Realty Co.—S. Schinasi, $8,484.47.

Alexander, Frank, and Charles Klumpp—People, &c., $500.

Barry, James—Gibson Distilling Co., $816.91.

Beiswenger, Gustav—John Wanamaker, New York, $427.41.

Bloomingdale Valley Coal Co., Inc.—I. E. Ziegler, $6,764.71.

Crooks, Thomas F.—M. C. Houlton, $186.91.

Coleman, John M.—M. Oppenheimer, $116.16.

Cohn, Clothilde—East River National Bank, $1,797.63.

Cupolli, Raffaele, and Anthony P. Timpone—People, &c., $2,000.

Clemente, Salvatore J.—T. Damico, $329.41.

Dempsey, James F.—James J. Mooney Co., 135.91.

Dunham, Frank—J. Romano et al., $233.58.

Ellis, Edward S.—Hartly-Thomas Co., costs, $139.45.

Ehrhart, Philip—George Cohn & Co., Inc., $105.79.

Fleischmann Realty Co., Inc.—Albany Savings Bank, $5,671.87.

Same—Same, $672.05.

Same—Same, $4,987.50.

Freiman, Joseph—L. Cohen et al., $166.90.

Garguilo, Frank—North American Fruit Exchange, $182.96.

Gormully, Alfred R.—Thomas Paulson & Son, Inc., $191.49.

Gunning, Fred C.—Goldman & Steinberg Printing and Pub. Co., $436.23.

Grosso, Alfonso—M. Landau, $108.30.46.

Grossman, Rubin—A. Grover, No. 1, $105.56.

Goodfriend, Alexander—J. Landsman, $329.46.

Hauk Realty Co., Inc.—New York Edison Co., $191.15.

Hunts Point Bedding and Floor Covering Co., Inc.—People, &c., $167.94.

Herbert, William C.—J. J. Madden, $157.15.

Heller, Solomon—People, &c., $314.56.

Israel, David—J. Meurer, $278.38.

Jaffe, Joseph—J. Meister, $136.05.

Kuritzky, Sophie—F. Biedman, $127.66.

Lunenfeld, Bernard—Gerlach-Barklow Co., $106.86.

Leopold, Felix—C. T. Lamb, $1,408.35.

Mellis, Herman T. M.—L. F. Queen, $141.55.

Macey, George R.—J. Macdonald, $470.91.

Mahler, Osias—E. L. Richards, $511.72.

Maison Blanche, Inc.—New York Edison Co., $143.90.

Newman, Henry—People, &c., $138.15.

No. 146 West 142d Street Corporation—Claremont Iron Works, $1,352.88.

Newgent, George M.—I. Alsberg, $3,680.11.

Newgent, Weston S.—Same, $3,680.11.

Newgent, George M. and Weston S.—Same, costs, $120.88.

National Lithographic Co., Inc.—Whitmore Manufacturing Co., $2,020.45.

Quinn, Michael J.—T. Forman, $256.06.

Reynolds, Margaret—Empire State Liquor Co., $192.

Rikos, Lambros—Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc., $105.70.

Rabbi Jacob Joseph School, Arthur Concors Press, Inc., and Arthur Concors—E. L. Richards, $165.78.

Rosentover, Charles—J. Lobsens, $121.55.

Reynold, Thomas L.—R. A. Pope, $678.70.

Roach, Fred H. and Clarence—Allas Plumbing Co., $101.42.

Rinehart, John B. G.—D. Schnacht, $442.72.

Runkle, Harry G.—F. Fish, $5,166.80.

Schweizer, Joseph—B. J. Gulinelli, $2,601.96.

Shapiro, Benjamin—A. Esser, $295.65.

Shea, Florance and Joseph E.—W. C. Colson, $198.61.

Schorenbaum, Zenobic—J. A. Nottonson, $515.

Strauss, Wm. L.—Lee Tire and Rubber Co., $117.38.

Sigismundi, Frank; Eugenio Nocchieri, and Raffaelo Di Bonn—G. Sigismundi, $163.71.

Turner, John J.—American Agricultural Chemical Co., $376.49.

Tannenbaum, Philip F.—M. Bloomer, $108.08.

Walsh, M.—C. P. Leggett, $270.65.

Wabash R. R. Co., Edw. T. Jeffery, Winslow S. Pierce, George H. Gould, Alvin W. Krech, and Robert Goelet—R. Pollitz, $1,282.82.

Wolansky Display Fixture Co., Inc.—Phoenix Foundry Co., $148.08.

Woodcock, Daniel, and Clarence E. Hopkins or Pauly H. Haacket—L. Hull, $51.53.

Wilkinson Brass Co.—Manhattan Brass Co., $2,067.86.

Young, Everett—Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co., $366.91.

In Bronx County.

Carvino, Francesco—J. Balzano, $129.31.

Caram, Joseph A., and Charles R. Macauley—Crystal Film Co., $250.03.

Donohue, Peter J.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $37.29.

Goldfine, Joseph—J. Segan, $64.07.

Gayner, Martha—State of N. Y., $500.

Hartmann, Emil A.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $30.07.

Ireland, Augustus P.—W. H. Paynter, $936.72.

Kirby, Isaac M. E. Greenleaf, $122.

Roth, Christian—N. Y. Telephone Co., $20.88.

Richmond Borough Dairy Co.—W. M. Silverman et al., $61.20.

Schmitz & Eulenstein, Inc.—F. Ramstedt, $271.50.

Trenholm, Julius D.—Biltmore-Blenheim Co., $99.72.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Clark, J.; Malcolm—J. J. Morris, June 30, 1915, $273.42.

Charlop, Morris; Joseph Charlop, and Baust Ginsberg—F. Hirsch, July 10, 1915, $991.69.

Eldred, Byron E.—M. A. Kenna et al., March 18, 1911, $413.28.

Hochdorf, M. Harold—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., July 17, 1915, $805.10.

Hall, Susie S.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915, $922.65.

Lord, Frances T.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915, $922.65.

Mayer, Max, and Lillie Siegbert—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915, $4,456.65.

National Surety Co.—S. Silberfeld, Feb. 18, 1915, $1,386.26.

Paraffine Oil Co.—J. Tischler, March 9, 1915, $334.59.

Rosthal, Samuel and Mathilde—B. Heller & Co., Feb. 27, 1913, $174.21.

Sulsberger & Sons Co.—People, &c., Oct. 18, 1913, $500.

Same—Same, Oct. 18, 1913, $500.

Same—Same, Oct. 18, 1913, $500.

Stewart, William D.—L. Franchetti, May 10, 1915, $126.18.

Schwarz, Joseph—Stewart Distilling Co., May 11, 1913, $161.58.

In Bronx County.

Stanton, Peter B.—C. Ella, June 24, 1915, $413.48.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday July 14; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 30; Aug. 6, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 13, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 10 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Naturalizations at 9:30 A. M.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Meyer<Phial & Reading C & I Co.
Phillipson<Smith (2.)
Re Riverside Drive (W 181st St.)
Konze<Ulrich.
Meyer<Buckridge.
Western Fish Co<Herman Finkelstein, Inc.
Amas<Rosthal.
Re Lask.
Calhoun<Calhoun.
Koster<Union Tr Co.
Re London<Edelman.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Fisher.
De Vivo<De Vivo.
Wisch<Rudiger.
Merchants Nat Bank<Collora (2.)
Cavinator<Piccirilli.
Naumann<Goldberg.
Romanow<Romanow.
Benguiat<Benguiat.
Hydrox Chem Co<NY Food Products Co.
Itzkowitz<Bronitzky.
Moran<Kronenberg's 77th St Garage Co.
Oshman<Levine.
Klostier<Klostier.
Freudenfels<Rasmussen.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bank<Lansing.
Excelsior Sav Bank<Lippmann (2.)
Inkelas<Inkelas.
Kaiser<Keiser.
Meyer-Sniffen Co<Hosford.
Life Photo Film Co<Alco Film Corp.
Martin<Martin.
Laurillard<Robertson.
Same<Anglo-Am Film Corp.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
Re Hess (Sternfeld.)

Ostraticsky<Ostraticsky.
Miller<Goldberg.
Batchelor<Hinkle.
Re Reich.
Osleeb<Kanais.
Crane<Baldwin.
Haviland<Allen.
Re Kenny.
Reich<Schermerhorn.
Baum<Rosenberg.
Zimmerman<Rosenfeld.
Israel<Fleischer.
Cohen<Kaufman.
Schwartz<Delancey Rty Co.
Epstein<Wen-it.
Heine<Cohen.
Levine<Obios.
Felsenthal<Scheuer.
Chalmers Motor Co<Abrahams.
Hanford<Rosen.
Cerrato<Perla.

PART II.—Phibin, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:
Edward Tait.
Mary Kirk.

TRIAL TERM—(June term continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested will Lillian Nordica Young.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Kaplan<Schmidt.
Welsh's Sons<Saltis.
Dancer<Wirth.
Davis<McKenna.
Greenwich Litho Co<Globe P. & P. Co.
Starke<Coleman.
Cook & Bernheimer Co<Keller.
Calcott & Co<Cushing.
McCarthy & Bro<Curtone.
Merritt<Gibbins.
Aldebafab Co<Gold.
Rosenwasser<Glickfeld.
Nichols Power Co<H Robertson & Co.
Bevans<Meagher.

Howell<Orcutt.
Hoffman<Zauderer.
Brewton<Autopress Co
Ritso<Kenny.
Reich<Schermerhorn.
Baum<Rosenberg.
Zimmerman<Rosenfeld.
Israel<Fleischer.
Cohen<Kaufman.
Schwartz<Delancey Rty Co.
Epstein<Wen-it.
Heine<Cohen.
Levine<Obios.
Felsenthal<Scheuer.
Chalmers Motor Co<Abrahams.
Hanford<Rosen.
Cerrato<Perla.

PART II.—Schmuck. J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Mutual Life Ins Co<Halliday—John J Hynes. Re Lake, 72 23d St.—Theodore K McCarthy, Griffith<Doctor—Edward D. Dowling. Re Redbord—George B Hayes. Archer<Lewinthan—Maurice Deiches.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Rector, &c, Church of Zion and St Timothy<Goldfinger—Edward Goldfinger. Seligman<Schwartz—William G Peckham.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Christian J. Moller<Patrick J McMahon—Herbert J Goodwin. Metropolitan Savings Bank<Martha Huebener<Townsend Morgan. Henrietta Steinberger<Agnes M Fran—Jacob Katz. Tompkins Kiel Marble Co<Victor A Fucigues—Townsend Morgan.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Re Liposo Co, Ltd—Charles J Turck.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to July 27.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—
Kirkpatrick<Farrell.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Rhinelander Real Estate Co<Stebbins Holding Co (3)—Edward F. Moran. Phraner<Westchester Woodworking Co—Joseph P Hennessy. Valentine<Tully Co—Louis E Sisson. Vause<Cannizaro—Matthew P Doyle. Farmers Loan & Trust Co<Turner—Daniel P Sullivan.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Contested motions.

Hayes<Austin et al.
O'Brien<Decker et al.
Diener<Diener.
Hellebrand<Helebrand.
Kantor<Katz et al.
Wood et al<Kaloke et al.
Wilcox et al<Vause.
Municipal Liens Co<Blosson Co.
Hlusze<Hlusze.
Smith<Hasbrouk et al.
Markowski<Congress Brewing Co.
Shepherd<Ife et al.
Re Gould, (Mandamus.)
Pease Piano Co<Burns.
Stone<Stone.
Robertson, adm'x<Towne et al.
Re Kings Co Trust Co, (Brown.)
Germania Sav'gs Bank<Castarella et al.
Bennett<Buchanan.
Weinstein<Bouvier et al.
Ottenberg<Davis.

Wachs<Ginsberg.
Indian Refining Co<Rose<Robertson.
Annunziata, an infant<Tulin et al.
Burkhardt<Burkhardt.
Rudnik<Hess.
Stevenson<Gilberts et al.
Gallagher<Nolan et al
Rouse<Robertson.
Re New Utrecht Av.
Re Rutland Road.
Re Church Av, (3.)
Schast<Woods et al.
Riocdard<Ricciardi.
Island Jockey Club<Purdy et al.
Oyster Bay Land Co<Jones et al.
Rhinow<Rhinow.
Hull, as Trustee<52d St Storage H'se.
Goldberg<Weinberg.
Duryea<Auerbach et al.
Pearce<Stroah.
Henshaw et al<Vincent et al.
Baumann<NY.
Daly<Kingsbury.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Minnie Cockman,
Charles Johnson,
Minnie Sturm,
John F. Smith,
Cecelia Barnabie,
Johanna G. Bruns,
Administration of:
Mike Dello,
Richard C. Proctor.
Accounting of:
Ralph Archibald,
Eliza Crosby.
Rosemary McMahon,
Fannie E. Davis Walden,
Lydia Easton,
Levi

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Harlem, Bronx and Dyckman Properties Figure in Small Trades—Ex-Senator McClelland Sells His Dobbs Ferry Estate—New $40,000 Theatre—Many Mortgage Loans Placed.

Quiet conditions prevailed in the realty market yesterday. Harlem furnished two deals, both of which had trade elements, one involving a plot in the Dyckman section and the other a new Bronx apartment.

The former transaction included the purchase by J. Leland Wells of four lots on the north side of Cooper Street, 100 feet south of 204th Street, the entire plot being 100 by 100 feet. They were bought from John Lawson, who took in exchange from Mr. Wells the four-story flat at 237 West 128th Street, on a lot 25 by 100 feet, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the deal. Title to both properties passed yesterday.

The second deal involved the sale by Eliza Keltsch of the three-story dwelling at 422 Lenox Avenue, on a plot 16.7 by 75 feet, adjoining the northeast corner of 131st Street. The buyer was the Hoffman Realty Company, which took it in part payment for the five-story apartment house at 1,900 Daly Avenue, a plot 37.10 by 150 feet, being one of two houses erected there by the Hoffman Realty Company two years ago. The other house was sold a year ago. The property values aggregated about $50,000. The brokers were Smith & Phelps and Scheele & Wiebke.

Harlem Dwelling Resold.

The three-story dwelling at 128 West 119th Street, on a plot 20 by 100.11 feet, between Seventh and Lenox Avenues, has been resold by Lizzie L. Hall to Mrs. Eda C. Fleming. The seller acquired it recently at foreclosure proceedings for $17,000.

$30,000 Sale at Dobbs Ferry.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have sold for Ex-Senator Charles F. McClellenad his place at Dobbs Ferry-on-the-Hudson, to a client for occupancy. The property is on Clinton Avenue, near the Misses Masters' School for Girls, and contains about two acres, a brick residence, stable, &c. It was held at $30,000.

Brooklyn.

The Rockmore Realty Company, Inc., Henry Rockmore, President, has sold 9,428 Forbell Avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, on a lot 18 by 115, to John Roman; also the northwest corner of Weldon Street and Railroad Avenue, a lot 75 by 97.8, to the Dellon Building Company for improvement, and the northeast corner Euclid Avenue and Glen Street, 145 by 80 feet, to the Marba Realty Corporation for improvement.

John Pullman has sold 355 Douglass Street, near the Fourth Avenue Subway, a three-story single brick tenement, on a plot 20 by 100 feet, for Mrs. Ellen B. Terry to Morris Finkel for investment.

Long Island.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have sold at Plandome on Manhasset Bay to a New York client a plot, 100 by 132, on the north side of Central Drive. Ground has been broken for a residence from plans prepared by F. G. Lippert.

The Mercantile Land and Improvement Company has conveyed to Samuel A. Megeath of Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., three parcels of upland east of Whitestone Landing, aggregating 36 acres with a frontage of 1,077 feet on the west side of Little Bay and extending back 1,574 feet to Cryder's Lane. The conveyance also includes 7 acres under water. The consideration was $95,000. The purchaser will develop the property for home sites.

New Jersey.

The three-story shingle residence on the east side of South Mountain Avenue, Montclair, has been sold by Vincent S. Mulford to Dr. C. Reckleff. The residence is situated opposite the Mulford estate and was held at $30,000. F. M. Crawley & Bros. were the brokers.

New $40,000 Theatre.

The New Fourteenth Street Theatre, Inc., filed plans yesterday for a one-story moving picture house, which it plans to build on the plot, 52 by 103.3, on the north side of Fourteenth Street, 157 feet west of Second Avenue. The cost is estimated by Architect L. F. J. Weiher at $40,000.

$100,000 Seventh Avenue Loan.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., have procured from the New York Savings Bank a first mortgage loan of $100,000 for three years at 5 per cent. per annum on the property, 450-454 Seventh Avenue, recently taken in exchange for the twelve-story loft building at 115-25 West Thirtieth Street by the F. & L. Building Company.

The Seventh Avenue property is about 50 by 100 and 49 feet from the southwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street. No definite improvement is planned at this time.

$201,550 in Loans Placed.

David Lion has placed the following mortgages: $34,800 on 57-61 Downing Street; $10,500 on Grand Boulevard and 188th Street, vacant; $30,000 on 68 and 67 Sullivan Street; $25,000 on 793 Amsterdam Avenue; $7,500 on 30 Sixth Avenue; $51,000 on 175-79 Second Street; $24,000 on 548 Grand Street; $18,750 on 125 West 138th Street.

Commercial Leases.

The S. H. Raphael Company has leased for George Ehret the store 106 West 125th Street for a term of years to Richman Brothers, ladies' tailors.

The five-story American basement dwelling at 100 East Fifty-seventh Street, just east of Park Avenue, has been leased for a long term of years to Jean & Andree, lingerie, now located on East Sixteenth Street. The house, which occupies a lot 20 by 100, is owned by Henry A. Taylor.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co., Inc., have leased for the Corporation of Trinity Church to the Anger-Brohel Company, manufacturers of macaroni, the entire seven-story-and-basement building 236 and 238 Spring Street, containing 50,000 square feet, for a long term of years.

Unger & Watson, Inc., have leased for a term of years the building at 303 East Fortieth Street for Louis T. Lehmeyer to John Thompson.

Spear & Co. have rented for Mary E. Pinchot the entire building at 211-213 Wooster Street to Nicholas Doddato Company.

Real Estate Notes.

The rapid growth of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens in the past four years since its organization in 1911 has caused the Board of Directors to consider an amendment to the by-laws to increase the membership from 200 to 300 members in orders to take in representatives of the many new manufacturing and commercial enterprises that are coming into every section of the borough.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

119th St, 10 East, s s, 141.8 ft e of 5th Av, 15.7x100.11, three-story dwelling; C. M. Child et al., trustees, against Margo Gordon et al.; Samuel Riker, Jr., attorney; Richard Steel, referee; due, $8,201.27; taxes, &c., $429.87; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

Amsterdam Av, 2,107, e s, 75 ft n of 164th St, 25x100, four-story tenement and stores; M. J. Mondorf against Arthur Otten et al.; W. F. Clare, attorney; Hal Bell, referee; due, $11,152.31; taxes, &c., $818.45; to the defendant for $18,000.

624 St, 218 West, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.6, five-story flat; L. T. Lehmeyer against Bertha Steinbuehler et al.; M. S. Marden, attorney; I. D. Morrison, referee; due, $15,881.62; taxes, &c., $191.35; to the plaintiff for $11,500.

By Henry Brady.

Division St, 261-3, s s, 128.6 ft e of Montgomery St, 41x42, two and three story tenements and stores; Metropolitan Savings Bank against J. L. Young et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; George W. Simpson, referee; due, $17,332.47; taxes, &c., $1,083.44; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also 65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; adjourned to July 28.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Jerome Av, e s, 189.1 ft n of 172d St, 37.8x30.7x21.11, gore, vacant; E. L. Brown against William Seitz et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. J. Silver, referee; due, $462.45; taxes, &c., $126; to the plaintiff for $100.

By J. H. Mayers.

Interior parcel at a point 52.5 ft w of Townsend Av, near 172d St, 25x50; adjourned to July 23.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

30th St, 7 East, n s, 164.4 ft e of 5th Av, 21.5x81.2, three-story dwelling; J. W. Sterling against W. C. O'Brien et al.; J. A. Garver, attorney; N. T. Phillips, referee; due, $47,829.22; taxes, &c., $2,372.47.

7th Av, 307 and 309, e s, 78.1 ft s of 28th St, 41.5 x76.4x irregular, two five-story tenements and stores and two four-story rear tenements; C. N. Lee, executor against 28th St and 7th Av Realty Co. et al.; W. C. Orr, attorney; H. C. Quinby, referee; due, $63,-670.25; taxes, &c., $852.56.

By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, 228 to 232, w s, 49.2 ft s of 29th St, 74.7x99.3x74.7x100.7; 3 four-story buildings; F. M. Warburg et al., trustees, against G. W. Tubbs; Stroock & S., attorneys; H. E. Deming, referee; due, $129,082.47; taxes, &c., $5,548.95.

123d St, 414 East, s s, 212 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; Eleanor Le Roy against Rocco D'Amico et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; E. M. L. Ernst, referee; due, $12,140.70; taxes, &c., $397.54.

By Samuel Marx.

85th St, 343 East, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; six-story flat and stores; Jacob Regensberg et al. against Dora Isaacson et al; Myron Sulzberger, attorney; I. F. Cohen, referee; due, $3,358.25; taxes, &c., $765.40; subject to first mortgage of $25,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Grant Av, s e, 100 ft e of Garfield St, 25x100; Land & Lien Co. against Carrie Scheer et al.; Milton Frank, attorney; R. D. Paskett, referee; due, $640.72; taxes, &c., $35.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

212th St, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, for two five-story tenements, 42.6x87.10; Enwil Holding Company, 505 Fifth Av, owner; S. Katz, 405 Lexington Av, architect; cost.....$60,000

141st St, 107 to 111, s s of 3d Av, for a one-story moving picture theatre, 52x103.3; New 14th Street Theatre Inc., 235 E. 14th St, owner; D. F. J. Weiher, 271 W. 125th St, architect; cost.....$40,000

Harlem River, n shore at w s of Third Av, for a one-story iron warehouse, 30x50; J. L. Mott, 2,122 Fifth Av, owner; B. H. and C. N. Whinston, Third Av, and 148th St, architect; cost.....$2,500

Allen St, e s, 101 ft n of Canal St, for a two-story store, 23.8x48; Kalman Brasner, 24 Allen St, owner; Sass & Springsteen, 32 Union Square, architects; cost.....$5,500

Broadway, e s, 22.6 ft n of 30th St, for a two-story and lofts, 76.2x110.5; M. A. Fitzgerald, 62 Cedar St, owner; H. F. A. Montgomery and J. T. Riggs, architects, 105 W. 40th St; cost.....$30,000

West End Av, n e corner of 90th St, for a twelve-story apartment, 77.2x89.10; J. C. Mayer and M. G. Mayer, Inc., 1,150 Broadway, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 Fifth Av, architects; cost.....$250,000

Sherman Av, s w corner Dyckman St, for two five-story tenements and stores, 50x90; J. B. C. Building Company, Inc., 30 E. 42d St., owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 Fifth Av, architects; cost.....$100,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

8th Av, 471 to 485, 41st St, 1 to 7 East, and 42d St, 14 and 16 East, to a ten-story loft; Paramount Picture Film Company, 110 W. 40th St, lessees; J. A. Thorn, 110 W. 40th St, architect; cost.....$8,000

88th St, 160 West, to a three-story and basement dwelling; H. C. Lawrence, premises, owner; V. Jarboe, 381 Fourth Av, architect; cost.....$5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 173d St, 100x95; William Clark to Bank of Washington Heights, 1,915 Amsterdam Av, (mtg $186,000,) Jan. 5; attorney, John Whalen, 206 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, 4,180, n e corner of 177th St, 91.2x115.9x83.10x100.2, (foreclosure July 16;) Lewis J. Conlan, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., July 20; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St.....$175,000

CANAL ST, s w corner of Orchard St, runs w 75x, w 66.8x, n 24.4x e .04, n 48.6 to street x e 65.5 to beginning; Rehsom Realty Corp. to Louis Jarmulowsky, 152 West 87th St, and another, (mtg $175,000,) June 30; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 B'way.....$100

COOPER ST, n s, 100 ft w of 204th St, 100x100; Edith Lawson to J. Leland Wells, Amityville, L. I., (mtg $10,000,) July 20; attorney, Kenneth McEwen, 30 Broad St.$100

KING ST, n s, 100 ft w of Congress St, 25x75; Samuel Levy to Peter Capellino, 23 King St, July 21, (mtg $18,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LENOX AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 132d St, 25x75; Louis Block to Ida Newman, 103 West 137th St, all liens, July 20.....$100

ROOSEVELT ST, 119 to 125, s w corner of Water St, 78.5x41.6x79.1x50.8; Rexton Realto Co. to Giuseppe Lavalle, on the premises, (mtg $11,000,) all liens, July 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, 2.06, w s, 75.11 ft n of 106th St, 25x75; Julius Padore to R. Weinberg, Inc., 249 Kosciusko St, Brooklyn, all liens, July 24, 1914; attorney, A. T. Upson, 14 Wall St.....$1

9TH AV, s e corner of 206th St, 49.11x100; Prescott Av, s s, 289.2 ft n e of Bolton Road, 25x105.3; William J. Huston, executor, to William J. Huston, 825 Edgecombe Av, July 7.....$1

85TH ST, e s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 24.11x38.9; Max Heller to West 33th Street Realty Corporation, 345 West 38th St, ½ part, July 19; attorney, S. Rubin, 5 Beekman St..$100

85TH ST, 417 West, s s, 199.11 ft w of 9th Av, 25.1x98.9; same to same, ½ part, July 19; same attorney.....$100

37TH ST, 426 and 428 West, s s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 50x98.9; Max Heller to West 38th Street Realty Corporation, 345 West 38th St, July 19; attorney, S. Rubin, 5 Beekman St.....$100

38TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; same to same, July 19; same attorney..$100

38TH ST, 130 East, s s, 30 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x24.9; Frances Spingold to Frangold Realty Company, (Mtg $10,000,) all liens, July 19; attorney, Jerome Wilzin, 35 Nassau St.....$1

41ST ST, 308 West, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Max Heller to West 38th Street Realty Corporation, 345 West 38th St, July 19; attorney, S. Rubin, 5 Beekman St...$100

41ST ST, s s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; same to same, July 19; same attorney...$100

41ST ST, 424 West, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Max Heller to West Thirty-eighth Street Realty Corporation, 345 West 38th St, all liens, July 19; attorney, Sigmund Rubin, 5 Beekman St.....$100

41ST ST, 426 West, s s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Max Heller to West Thirty-eighth Street Realty Corporation, 345 West 38th St, all liens, July 19; attorney, Sigmund Rubin, 5 Beekman St.....$100

46TH ST, 154 West, s s, 203.3 ft e of 7th Av, 16.9x100.4; Frances Spingold to Frangold Realty Co., (mtg $25,000,) all liens, July 19; attorney, Jerome Wilzin, 35 Nassau St...$1

82D ST, 337 East, n s, 246 ft w of 1st Av, 21.7x102.2; Sophie Steinberg to Jacob Wildfeuer, 120 East 56th St, (mtg $9,500,) July 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

85TH ST, 111 East, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 18.6x100.9; Isabella Schwab to A. Marie Schwab, 35 West 96th St, ¼ part, all liens, July 12; M. B. & D. W. Blumenthal, 35 Nassau St.....$1

117TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Emile Meyer to Leybuck Co., 141 Broadway, (mtg $23,000,) all liens, July 20; attorneys, C. F. & W. W. Buckley, 141 Broadway..$200

119TH ST, 128 West, s s, 382 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11, (foreclosure July 15;) Meyer M. Friend, referee, to Lizzie L. Bull, 267 West 88th St, July 20; attorney, L. B. Warren, 261 Broadway.....$17,000

119TH ST, 67 West, s s, 301 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x100.11; Levy & Markowitz, Inc., to Julia Levy, Paterson, N. J., (mtg $12,000,) July 19; attorney, Morris Cukor, 63 Park Row.....$1

119TH ST, s s, 188 ft e of Pleasant Av, 20x100.10; Peter Capellino to Samuel Levy, 54 East 82d St, July 21, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel Levy to Anthony L. Parente, 185 Spring St, July 21; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

120TH ST, 135 West, n s, 297 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Levy & Markowitz, Inc., to Sarah Markowitz, 135 West 120th St, (mtg $14,125,) July 19; attorney, Morris Cukor, 63 Park Row.....$1

124TH ST, s s, 174.6 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x100.11; Charles B. Ludlow to Harry J. Dietrich, 228 South 9th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 19, (mtg $10,000;) attorney, Charles S. Davison, 60 Wall St.....$1

128TH ST, 237 West, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; J. Leland Wells to Edith W. Lawson; 554 West 181st St, July 20; attorney, Thomas J. Meehan, 2 Rector St.....$100

127TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; New York Trust Co. to Hubert Herrfeld, 948 Fox St, July 20, (mtg $10,250;) attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$1

128TH ST, 11 West, n s, 166.6 ft w of 5th Av, 18.8x99.11; Sophia Harrison to Minnie Salzman, 207 East 58th St, (mtg $10,000,) July 20; attorney, D. Dreschler, 140 Nassau St.....$1

128TH ST, s s, 206.4 ft e of 8th Av, 20.10x99.11; Hugo S. Mack, referee, to Jane E. Barney, New Providence, N. J., July 14; attorney, Lewis S. Goebel, 41 Park Row.$6,000

134TH ST, 318 West, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; James K. Holly, trustee will of Nathaniel Thurston, to Sophia A. Honer, 212 Kingston Av, Brooklyn, July 20; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$21,000

134TH ST, 318 West, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11, (foreclosure July 13;) Alex. A. Tansky, referee, to James K. Holly, 11 Shipley St, Woodhaven, L. I., trustee will of Nathaniel Thurston, July 19.....$21,000

215TH ST, e s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 75x99.11; Max Marx to Andrew J. Cormick, 328 West 72d St, (mtg $7,500,) all liens, July 19; address, 244 5th Av.....$1

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, w s, 375 ft s of 183d St, 25x60; Kate Clark to James J. Laracy, 450 East 186th St, (mtg $2,250,) July 21; attorney, Kate Clark, 2,200 Belmont Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; James J. Laracy to John Clark and another, 2,200 Belmont Av, (mtg $2,250,) July 21; attorney, James J. Laracy, 450 East 188th St.....$1

BRONX TERRACE, e s, 50 ft s of 10th Av, —x—x62x105; Charles B. Collins and another to Joseph Collins, 356 West 131st St, July 20; attorney, E. V. Daly, 32 Nassau St.....$100

BURKE AV, s e corner of Barker Av, 25x89.7; E. B. McGarry to Esther V. McGarry, 660 Burke Av, July 16; attorney, E. B. McGarry, 660 Burke Av.....$1

COLLEGE AV, n e s, 127.8 ft n e of 169th St, 25x100; Florence O'Connell to Mary J. O'Connell, 35 West 84th St, June 23; attorney, James D. McClelland, 302 Broadway.$1

KATONAH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 237th St, 25x85; Francis S. McAvoy, referee, to Rebecca B. Gourlie, 134 West 104th St, et al, executors, July 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$8,900

LOT 16, Block 32, map of Eilen M. Hennessy; Nicholas J. Botsacos to W. Parsons Todd, 50 Hill St, Morristown, N. J., (mtg $910,) July 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 271 to 273, map of Hunts Point Realty Co.; Prospect Holding Co. to Lawrence Devlin, 76 Greene St, Newark, N. J., July 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 23 and 24, Block C, map of Lester Park; E. B. McGarry to Esther V. McGarry, 660 Burke Av, (mtg $2,500,) July 16; attorney, E. B. McGarry, 660 Burke Av...$1

MOSHOLU PARKWAY SOUTH, n w corner of 204th St, 58.2 to e s of Cadiz Place x54x21.7; Marion Kennedy et al. to Henry Ardle and another, 271 East 204th St, (mtg $2,000,) July 20; attorneys, O'Hara Brothers.....$1

POPLAR ST, n s, 101 ft e of Forest Av, 50.4x105.3; Charles H. Schliess to Carrie R. Ruhlender, 141 West 69th St, Oct. 14, 1914; attorney, Charles H. Schliess, 240 East 61st St.....$100

POTTER PLACE, n s, being Lots 441 and 442, Map 3 of New York Private Park, 50x100; Morris McMahon to Ida C. Rossell, 455 Fort Washington Av, July 20, 5 years, interest as per bond; attorney, Banton Moore, 1 Liberty St.....$2,500

CAULDWELL AV, 713, w s, 18.9x115; also Cauldwell Av, 717, w s, 18.9x115; Rosa Alper to Abraham Axler, 1,325 Franklin Av, prior mtg $12,900, July 19, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. M. Hutner, 320 Broadway.....$1,750

HUGHES AV, 2,424, e s, 26.8x87.6; Gaetano Salerno to Bank Clerks' Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 26 Broad St, July 14, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$65,000

LOTS 271 to 273, map of Hunts Point Realty Company, 3 mtgs, each $1,000; Lawrence Davis to Grace S. Whiting, Fifth Av, July 20, 3 years, 6 per cent.; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Company, 160 Broadway.....$3,000

MERRIAM AV, w s, at s e s of University Av, 125x42.10x42.10x125; Sonwil Holding Company, Inc., to Abel Klein, 148 96th St, and ano, (prior mtg. $45,000,) July 20, 3 years, 6 per cent.; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$3,000

MORRIS AV, e s, 111.1 ft n of 184th St, 120.2x127.2, also Creston Av, w s, 121.7 ft n of 184th St, 127.2x119; August H. Bievers to Blanche Wesselman, 875 West End Av, July 18, 3 years; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St.....$3,000

MOSHOLU PARKWAY SOUTH, n e corner of 204th St, 58.2 to e s, of Cadiz Place x54x21.7; Henry McArdle to Susan Ashland, 478 St. Ann's Av, July 20, due July 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 366 E. 3d and Webster Av.....$2,000

OGDEN AV, e s, 75 ft s of 162d St, 99x75 to 162d St x50x30x103.8 to Woodycrest Av, 100.9x236.2x75; Louise Theriott to John J. Hagerty, 56 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, July 12, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Leslie, F. & McM., 165 Broadway.....$2,500

ROAD from West Farms, n s, being lot 9, map of Geo. W. Hunt, 28.6x147.10; Ellis Beckemeyer to Clausen-Flanagan Brewery, 441 W. 25th St, July 16, demand 6 per cent.; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 37 Wall St.....$300

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 50 ft n of 10th Av, 21.10x80.4; Belville Tomkins to Katrinia A. Dunn, 2,974 Valentine Av, (prior mtg $2,000,) July 20, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av.....$4,000

3D AV, w s, 148 ft n of 167th St, 25x141.5; Amelia Cooper to Martin J. Browne, 140 East 180th St, July 20, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$6,500

5TH AV, n s, 138.4 ft e of 5th St, 66.8x113.5; Frank Lacativa to Minnie M. Kiefer, 880 Cauldwell Av, July 20, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,000

170TH ST, 580 East, s s, 17.4x97.8; also Stebbins Av, s e s, at n s of 167th St, 25x62.6; also land at Yorktown, N. Y., Charlotte J. Herbst to Dorothea Taylor, 202 Grandview Av, Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 20, 1911, due Jan. 20, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Phillips, M. & W., 51 Chambers St....$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE A, 66, store and part basement; George Koenig to Adolf Deutsch and another, 60 Avenue A, 3 10-12 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, George Mayer, 405 Lexington Av.....$1,200

LENOX AV, s e corner of 136th St, store and basement; Aaron Coleman to Margaret F. Doyle, 2,310 7th Av, 6 5-12 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 32 Exchange Place.....$2,700

3D AV, 7, store and basement; Annie E. Allin and another to Tony Capelli et al., 751 Gravesend Av, Brooklyn, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Frederick Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St.....$1,416

126TH ST, 80 and 82 West, coatrooms and privileges; N. Taubenfeld, Inc., to Jacob Gladstone, 398 Hudson Av, Brooklyn, 1 year from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, D. Taubenfeld, 290 Broadway.....$300

Bronx.

BERGEN AV, n w s, at s s of 149th St, 204.3 to 3d Av x17.3 to Willis Av x 24.11x 74.3x25x100x98.9; Crossways Realty Corporation to United Merchants Realty and Improvement Co., 44 West 18th St, May 1, 1917, to April 30, 1946; attorney, S. M. Stroock, 44 West 18th St.$25,000 to $30,000

UNIVERSITY AV, 1,755, store, &c; Decatur Construction Co. to Isaac Cohen, 1,402 Stebbins Av, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, I. Cohen, 1,755 University Av.....$480 to $600

3D AV, 3,469, store and cellar; Amelia Cooper to Gustave A. Thoma and another, 3,469 3d Av, 4 years and 6 months from July —, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$780 to $840

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LUDLOW ST, 87; Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America against Jacob Volk et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Van Steenbergh.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s s, 47.5 ft n of 152d St, 21.5x66.4; George H. Watson against E. G. Schroeder et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

17TH ST, 331 West; City Real Estate Co. against Scott B. Shephard et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

32D ST, 310 and 312 East; Sara Barnett against Sybil Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Sol. Marx.

36TH ST, 257 and 259 West; Tenement House Department against 257 and 259 West 36th St, (violation of tenement house law;) attorney, F. L. Polk.

40TH ST, 267 West; Tenement House Department against 267 West 40th St, (violation of tenement house law;) attorney, F. L. Polk.

114TH ST, 323 East; Commonwealth Insurance Co. of New York against Leah Strauss et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

131ST ST, 221 East; Commonwealth Insurance Co. of New York against Vincent Garofalo et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

131ST ST, 218 West; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Martha Huebener et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.

136TH ST, s s, 233.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; St. J. Hancy et al. against William Tubridy et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

Bronx.

BRONXWOOD AV, e s, 109.2 ft n of 224th St, 48x110.9; Jefferson F. O'Reilly against David B. Havens et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, G. A. Mosea.

LOT 159, map of Unionport; Lena Ritter against Emma M. Murray et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, J. Gans.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

173D ST, 555 West; Meyer D. Ludin against Reed Realty Co., owner and contractor..$810

7TH ST, 130 East; Van Wagoner-Linn Construction Co. against Ladislaws S. Schwank, owner and contractor, (renewal).....$354

2D ST, 223 East; Raisler Heating Co. against Harris Lustgarten, owner and contractor.....$158

6TH AV, n e corner of 38th St, 46.8x85; Jacob Sawitz against Mary D. Nesmith and Nesmith Estate, owner; Taft Hotel Co, et al, contractors.....$165

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, 683 and 685; Harry Scher against Robert Hoe Estate Co., Inc., et al, May 25, 1915.....$200

BROADWAY, 1,368 and 1,370; Harry Scher against Robert Hoe Estate Co., Inc., et al, May 25, 1915.....$115

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

KING ST, n s, 100 ft w of Congress St, 25x75; Peter Capellino to Joseph Razzetti, 735 East 182d St, July 21, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,600

MONROE ST, n s, 87.2 ft e of Market St, 25x100; Pierce Brennan to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, July 21, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

ROOSEVELT ST, 119 to 125, —x—, 78.5x41.6; Giuseppe Lavalle to Rexton Realty Co., 37 Liberty St, July 20, prior mtg $11,000, 10 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$13,500

84TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; George Fox et al. to Ada I. Anderson et al., 606 West 116th St, July 20, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Emma A. Brown, Newark, N. J., July 20, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney same.....$3,000

70TH ST, s s, 385 ft e of Park Av, 20x80; Isabella Schwab to A. Maris Schwab, 35 West 96th St, July 12, demand, sale of above, 6 p. c.; attorneys, M. B. & D. W. Blumenthal, 35 Nassau St.....$5,000

82D ST, n s, 246 ft w of 1st Av, 21.7x102.2; Jacob Wildfeuer to Sophie Steinberg, 1,603 Pitkin Av, Brooklyn, July 15, prior mtg $8,500, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,000

85TH ST, n s, 235.11 ft e of Avenue A, 16.10x102.2; Marianne A. Sherman to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, July 20, 5 years, 5½ p. c.....$4,000

119TH ST, s s, 188 ft e of Pleasant Av, 20x100.10; Anthony L. Parente to Samuel Levy, 54 East 82d St, July 21, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, W. S. Marx, 237 Broadway.....$500

122D ST, n s, 73.6 ft w of 2d Av, 14x70; Gustav Bihldorff to Hy. W. Mandeville, 5,110 5th Av, Brooklyn, June 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.....$3,500

125TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x201.10; Edward D. Farrell to Bowery Savings Bank, July 15, 5 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$100,000

126TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Edith W. Lawson to J. Leland Wells, Amityville, L. I., July 20, 5 years; attorney, Kenneth McEwen, 30 Broad St.....$10,000

127TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Hubert Herrfeld to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St, July 20, 3 years; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$10,250

134TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Sophia A. Honer to Angelina Champlin, Paris, France, July 20, 3 years; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BEECH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Riverdale Av, 50x100; Mary McMahon to Ida C. Rossell, 455 Fort Washington Av, July 20, 5 years, interest as per bond; attorney, Banton Moore, 1 Liberty St.....$2,500

CAULDWELL AV, 713, w s, 18.9x115; also Cauldwell Av, 717, w s, 18.9x115; Rosa Alper to Abraham Axler, 1,325 Franklin Av, prior mtg $12,900, July 19, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. M. Hutner, 320 Broadway.....$1,750

HUGHES AV, 2,424, e s, 26.8x87.6; Gaetano Salerno to Bank Clerks' Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 26 Broad St, July 14, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$65,000

LOTS 271 to 273, map of Hunts Point Realty Company, 3 mtgs, each $1,000; Lawrence Davis to Grace S. Whiting, Fifth Av, July 20, 3 years, 6 per cent.; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Company, 160 Broadway.....$3,000

MERRIAM AV, w s, at s e s of University Av, 125x42.10x42.10x125; Sonwil Holding Company, Inc., to Abel Klein, 148 96th St, and ano, (prior mtg. $45,000,) July 20, 3 years, 6 per cent.; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$3,000

MORRIS AV, e s, 111.1 ft n of 184th St, 120.2x127.2, also Creston Av, w s, 121.7 ft n of 184th St, 127.2x119; August H. Bievers to Blanche Wesselman, 875 West End Av, July 18, 3 years; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St.....$3,000

MOSHOLU PARKWAY SOUTH, n e corner of 204th St, 58.2 to e s, of Cadiz Place x54x21.7; Henry McArdle to Susan Ashland, 478 St. Ann's Av, July 20, due July 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 366 E. 3d and Webster Av.....$2,000

OGDEN AV, e s, 75 ft s of 162d St, 99x75 to 162d St x50x30x103.8 to Woodycrest Av, 100.9x236.2x75; Louise Theriott to John J. Hagerty, 56 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, July 12, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Leslie, F. & McM., 165 Broadway.....$2,500

ROAD from West Farms, n s, being lot 9, map of Geo. W. Hunt, 28.6x147.10; Ellis Beckemeyer to Clausen-Flanagan Brewery, 441 W. 25th St, July 16, demand 6 per cent.; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 37 Wall St.....$300

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 50 ft n of 10th Av, 21.10x80.4; Belville Tomkins to Katrinia A. Dunn, 2,974 Valentine Av, (prior mtg $2,000,) July 20, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av.....$4,000

3D AV, w s, 148 ft n of 167th St, 25x141.5; Amelia Cooper to Martin J. Browne, 140 East 180th St, July 20, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$6,500

5TH A

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Orders of July 17 relating to Capt. A. H. Davidson, 13th Cav., revoked.

Capt. J. McBride, Jr., C. A. C., is relieved from assignment to 77th Company, placed on unassigned list, and will report to commanding officer coast defenses of Pensacola for duty on his staff.

Capt. D. P. Quinlan, Acting Judge Advocate, will repair to this city from Ishpeming, Mich., about Aug. 10 and report to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for temporary duty, then to Ishpeming.

1st Lt. E. Y. Cutrer, 19th Inf., to this city and report about Aug. 1 to the Judge Advocate General for temporary duty in his office; then to his station.

Orders of May 4 relating to Capt. W. F. H. Godson, 8th Cav., and Col. C. W. Taylor, 8th Cav., revoked.

Major W. M. Cruikshank, 1st F. A., is relieved from that regiment Sept. 1, will proceed to United States after that date, and on arrival at San Francisco report to commanding general, Western Department.

Leave: 2d Lt. E. B. Matthews, C. A. C., 20 days; Capt. R. C. Loving, Med. Corps, 3 months; 1st Lt. H. H. Acheson, C. A. C., 10 days, and Lt. Col. F. A. Winter, Med. Corps, 14 days' extension.

Navy.

Commander E. L. Bennett from command of the Hancock to command the Vestal.

Junior Grade Lt. H. S. Halslip, the New Orleans, to the Truxton.

Ensign N. W. Hibbs, the Truxton, to the New Orleans.

P. A. Surgeon E. E. Curtis, the Milwaukee, home, wait orders.

A. Surgeon J. M. Quinn, M. R. C., to Navy Recruiting Station, Scranton, Penn.

Chief Machinists T. R. Thompson, Charleston Yard; A. G. Nelson, the Tacoma, and R. Nourse, the Arkansas, home, wait orders.

Machinists C. Naprstek, the North Dakota, to the Arkansas; H. M. Chambers, the Panther, to the North Dakota, and J. A. Ward to Charleston Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Prometheus at Dutch Harbor; Kentucky at North River, N. Y. City; Hannibal at Guantanamo; Louisiana and New Hampshire at Cape Cod Bay; Eagle at Cape Haitien; Maryland at San Francisco; Glacier at Gaaymas; Florida, Michigan, South Carolina, and Utah at Provincetown; Tennessee at Horta; Arkansas at Newport; Vulcan at Portsmouth, N. H.; Virginia and Nebraska at Rockport, Mass.; Georgia at Beverly Farms, Mass., and the Leonidas at Cristobal.

Sailed—Uncas and Wabash, Charleston for Key West; Annapolis, Corinto for Balboa; Hawk and Dunkirk, New York for Buffalo; Montgomery, Norfolk for cruise; Cleveland, Topolobampo for Mazatlan, and the Dolphin, Northeast Harbor for Bar Harbor.

The fuel ship Marsdall leaves Norfolk Yard about July 23 for San Francisco via Panama Canal.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for nurse for temporary work will be received until Aug. 4. Applicants must be women between 21 and 40 years. The salary is $900 a year. Candidates must be registered nurses of the State of New York.

William Bulock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, has written a letter to President Henry Moskowitz of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, alleging that an attempt is being made to violate an ordinance of the Board of Aldermen by permitting the appointment of a person other than an American citizen and a resident of New York State to the position of Superintendent of the Neponset Beach Hospital. It is said that the ordinance was waived with the object of bringing the matter in the courts and testing its constitutionality.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 3 a competitive examination for explosives chemist, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, at $1,200 a year salary ranging from $2,100 to $2,700 a year. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education; experience, and publications. Graduation in chemistry from a four years' course in a college or university of recognized standing, and at least five years' experience, including research work along the lines of explosives are prerequisites. Graduate work in chemistry at a college or university of recognized standing will be accepted in lieu of an equal length of experience. Applicants must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ALEXANDER, TIENE, (No petition;) all equally to ten children.

BLYN, ISAAC, shoe manufacturer. (June 28;) personalty over $10,000; son Nathan gets $500 and no more because he has ample fortune of his own; Millie Blyn, daughter, $25,000; Hannah Stoff, daughter, $9,000; Henry, son, $5,000; Eva Currick and Rosa Levinson, daughters, $2,000 each; residue equally to sons Nathan, Jacob, Henry, Benjamin, and David.

CALLENDER, AMELIA M., (July 6;) personalty, $20,000; Elbert P. Callender, son, gets $3,000 and life estate; at end of two years "entire estate goes equally to Hon. Leonard Cvouch, Charles H. Wadelton, and John B. Folger"; Mrs. Emma Therese Callender gets $1,000 and life estate; there are $500 bequests to Lisbeth Folger, Frances Wadelton, and Dr. George W. Richardson.

DARRIGAN, THOMAS, personalty, $1,000; $25 each to children, Andrew, Theress, Anna, and Margaret.

DELAFIELD, FRANCIS, (July 17;) personalty over $10,000; realty over $10,000; all to children, Elizabeth R., Julia Floyd Crosby, Cornelia V. R., and Edward H.; a codicil provision deducts $74,000 from Edward's share, such sum having been advanced to him.

GEBHARD, FREDERICK, (July 17;) personalty $11,000; one-half each to brothers, August and Herman.

HENDRICKS, HELEN L. (July 15;) personalty upwards of $10,000; realty, $4,000; brother, Herman W., gets $25,000; residue equally to brother and sisters, Emma, Madeline, and Edith.

MOSEBY, ISAAC, (May 30;) personalty over $500; all to widow, Elizabeth.

SCANLON, SARAH, (Oct. 13;) realty over $1,000; all to nephew, John W. Goodwin.

SCHAFHAUS, (No petition;) all to widow, Bertha C. E.

UHLEIN, JACOB, (July 3;) personalty over $800; realty over $10,000; widow, Kate, gets life estate in realty and personalty; eight children share in the property.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

LESSEES: Greatest paying proposition in the world. Never offered before—magnificent, large office and showroom building. One of the finest ever erected. To lease for long term of years. Showing enormous returns. Elegant section. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St. Telephone, 7122 Bryant.

Astonishing bargains can now be secured in private houses for sale or rent. Goodale, Ferry & Dwight, 2,700 B'way (at 103d).

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
55 West 46th Street. Tel. Bryant 7845.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

House in Jamaica Park, $150 down, balance $18 per month; actual running time from Penn. Station, N. Y., or Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, 28 minutes. Also, newly renovated 7-room house, bath, all improvements, cement cellar; 2 full city lots, sidewalks, &c.; 5 minutes from station and trolley; perfect title. Call or write at once for particulars. A., Jamaica House, 243 West 34th St.

Forced to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 25 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c., on 2 elegant lots; need $125 cash at once; balance $18 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. T. B., Box 176 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Fort Wadsworth, 32 Grand St., Near Fingerboard Road.—New two-family dwelling, 14 rooms, steam heat; send for descriptive card. Murray's, Lexington Av., (11th.)

Real Estate for Exchange.

For exchange, a first class five-story apartment house facing on two avenues, on Washington Heights, where owner could have a seven-room apartment, rent free, and good interest on his investment; would exchange for free and clear Port Washington property for equity of $25,000.
J. B. English, 158 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted to lease, private house, with garage, in Borough Park; about $1,000 yearly. L 86 Times.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. Phone 3785-5786 Bryant.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingle, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester, N 60 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rolling Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 23 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 8876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW SHORE FRONT BUNGALOW AT NORTHPORT.
Seven rooms, bath, range, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, &c.; fireplace; garage; about one-half acre of high ground; fine views; sandy beach; full sized cellar; $4,750. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St., New York.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches, and stores, $850 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 52 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Must sell at sacrifice fine twelve-room house, garage, furniture, Oriental rugs, &c.; one hour from N. Y.; south shore Long Island; cash talks. T 69 Times.

Select bungalow lots; 30 minutes Penn. Station; suitable all year residence; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; bargain. 2,383 Broadway.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Monsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, opposite General Grant's Tomb, within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE.
From August to May 1, attractive 7-room house, oak floors, steam heat, every improvement, near station, great elevation, best section, $35 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars. S. S. Waltrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 535.

New Colonial stucco (marble finish) 8-room dwelling; large living room, fireplace, attractive dining room; hardwood finish; strictly modern; large plot, fruit; 40 minutes out; high, healthy; $5,500; terms arranged. Siebenmann, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE.
Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern, A1 condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500. Five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford houses and bungalows, $100 cash; $25 to $30 monthly covers princ. and int.; 7 rooms, sewer, hardwood floor, steam heat, open fireplace, sleeping porch; $3,000 up, near station. Com'tn, 10½c.; a few for rent. Cranford Estates, 29 Liberty St., New York.

The money you are paying for rent will buy you one of our handsome cottages at Westfield or Fanwood; why not be your own landlord? Call or write for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Stores with living rooms, principal corner, opposite school, $10; good place for any line business. Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

AT RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY.
Free lists of houses rent, sale. Full information Boosters, Box 57, Rutherford.

Little farm; dwelling 7 rooms; all improvements; $25. Call Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Two-acre rich garden and hothouse in high-class residence park on Connecticut shore; unlimited market among cottagers; grapes, pears, quinces, currants, gooseberries, asparagus; room for cottage, with beautiful shade; makes eighteen building lots; bargain $3,000; terms; no triflers. W. T. Yale, Milford, Conn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—To rent large, roomy house or bungalow; extra large living room; good plumbing and heating facilities; situated within walking distance good golf links; preferably near water Long Island or Westchester; within easy commuting distance New York; state full particulars when available, rental, &c. T 84 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Murray Bay, Canada.—Attractively furnished house; five master bedrooms; open plumbing; linen and silver; price $500 for remainder of season, including servant's wages. Harris & Vaughan, 569 5th Av. 31 Murray Hill.

REDUCED RENTALS, FURNISHED COTTAGES.
HUNTINGTON AND SHELTER ISLAND.
D. M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way. (33d St.,) N. Y.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Elegantly furnished house; reasonable. Phone 1176 Coney Island.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. | 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3870.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & 225-235 W. 69th St., Kitchenette, $30-$45 up; near Broadway. 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN;
No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub; "L," 6th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 213 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 101 West 69th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN, Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St., Bignell.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

Sublet small elevator apartment, block Riverside, block subway; reasonable. Address A 550 Times.

45TH, 505 WEST.—New Vincent Astor apartments; three rooms and bath; strictly modern. Apply at office.

Luxuriously furnished 3-room apartment, with bath; Central Park West, at 92d St.; $50 a month. C 10 Times Annex.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

Bachelor; one and two rooms and bath; hotel service. 137 West 45th.

79th, 175 West.—Will let nice apartment; large rooms. Phone Schuyler 7100.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Corner, southwest exposure; Summer; 340 West End Av. Geo. A. Kelly; mornings.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Lenox Av., 849, near 125th subway.—Five rooms; bath, lot water, steam heat; $22.

West Side.

Location convenient to shops, theatres; West 71st St.; one apartment of eight unusually large, cheerful rooms; living room, 20x20; bedroom, 18x20; sunlight in every room; high-class elevator house; rent, $2,000; also a six-room apartment, rent, $1,850; immediate possession. Full particulars of Ernest Tribelhorn, 8a8 West 97th St.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

203 WEST 107TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartments, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 543 Fifth Av. Bryant 7633.

317 West 121st St.—Seven large, all outside rooms, private hall; modern improvements; concessions. Only $57-$60.

Ardsley Hall, 93d, corner Central Park West.—Three-nine rooms, $500-$1,700.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 26 Times.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment six rooms, bath; all improvements; $45. Janitor.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

Apartments to lease of 3 to 6 rooms. Athorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths. $2,500 and up.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

HOTEL ASHTON,
Madison Av. and 93d St., overlooking Central Park; cool, comfortable rooms; room, with bath, for one, $8; with meals, $16 weekly and upward; room, bedroom, and bath for two, $12; with meals, $25 weekly and upward; excellent, homelike cuisine.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 43 WEST.—Excellent neighborhood; nicely furnished rooms; table the best; first-class service. Summer rates. Phone Bryant 2963.

53D, 37 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; attractive rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients reasonable.

68TH, 50 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electric light; also smaller room.

72D, 265 WEST.—Strangers visiting city can be accommodated with superior rooms and board; $10 to $15 per week.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D ST, 269 WEST.—Attractive rooms; superior table; Summer rates; references.

72D ST., 267-308 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners.

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

73D, 260 WEST.—Newly opened, smart, up-to-date house, has luxuriously furnished front room to let; with or without board, at reduced Summer rates; modern conveniences; first floor; accommodations that will cost you half what you would pay at hotels.

74D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; subway, elevated; Summer rates.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; meals optional; unusually reasonable rates.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; homelike surroundings; superior table; Southerners accommodated.

79th, 114 West Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with or without board; private baths; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private bath; superior service; Summer rates.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; good, generous table; ideal location; electricity.

81ST, 116 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished room; strictly high class; references necessary.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable two, three; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large and small; private bath; electricity; reference.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Desirable room; home cooking; private bath; near Riverside; Summer rates.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

149TH, 544 WEST, Near Broadway Subway.—Beautiful Riverside; nicest, coolest, healthiest section; "Audubon"; bright, cool rooms, good board, $10, $12, one; $14 up, two; pleasant, small room, $7; large porches, gardens, every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

150TH, 521 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath adjoining; excellent table; private family.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th St; wonderful grounds.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 657 Ocean Av.—Detached house; large rooms; $8-$10 weekly. Flatbush 5261.

CONVENIENT Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table; 76 Pierrepont St. 1159-W Main.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

WANTED—Good Jewish homes in Brooklyn, Bronx, or suburban localities, in which to board Jewish children at the rate of $10 per month. Apply by letter only to Superintendent of the Boarding Department of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 1,500 Amsterdam Av., New York City.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room with bath, $6.50; another, $4; electricity, telephone.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive rooms, all conveniences; choice location.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

43D, 130 EAST.—In private family, room for refined business woman; every convenience; near Grand Central; references; first bell.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

56TH, 33 EAST.—Handsome, cool rooms, baths adjoining; $3, $5, $6 during Summer.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath. Gramercy 1975.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; de luxe; Long Island; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $8-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 3161 Yonkers.

A Villa Alta Inn, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y.—Suburban location, fireproof building, spacious verandas, excellent table, moderate rates; five minutes from station, thirty Grand Central; tennis, golf, dancing.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. Reasonable rates.
TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

High-class house on ocean; 125 guests; 30 minutes from Broadway; monthly commutation $7.50; mile long ocean boardwalk; finest, safest beach; superb bathing, fishing, tennis, music, charming society; rooms and board, $14; two in room, $25 up; week-ends, Saturday dinner to Monday breakfast, $6, including round trip railroad ticket, ocean bath; Christian owner.
THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
Gaston Av., (Beach 66th St.)
Phone 415 Hammels.

ON PRIVATE ESTATE; all accommodations; beautiful grounds; bathing, fishing; excellent board and rooms; single, $15; couple, $25 weekly; no children; 50 miles Pennsylvania Station; express stops; healthful location. Von Ostermann, 502 West 134th St.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, near station and beach; excellent table; reasonable rates. Shanks, 30th St. and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I.

Inwood, L. I.—Magnificent accommodations; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 25 minutes from New York. Phone 1805W Far Rockaway.

Excellent board for refined people in beautiful home; convenient; cool; rates $10 and $12. Box 92, Massapequa, L. I.

SEA GATE, L. I.
THE RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av., formerly 228 Madison Av. Coney 1806.

SEAGATE.—Private Christian family desires few paying guests; Excellent cuisine. References, 140 Times.

New York State.

A few adult guests can be accommodated; private house; city and country combined; suburbs of Middletown, N. Y.; excellent home table; special diet if required. Phone Schuyler 10177, for two days. 111 West 75th St., city.

Out door life in hills of the Croton water shed; elevation 700 feet; accommodation cottage or tent; artesian well; exceptional table; terms $15; reference required. K. L. Long, Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

Rooms and board, Kennedy Cottage; beautiful situation; 2 minutes' walk from beach; room $4 to $7, convenience; rates moderate. For particulars and details address Wm. J. Kennedy, 310 Evergreen Av., Bradley Beach, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.—Healthful mountain suburb; excellent accommodations; beautiful location. Randall, 104 Valley Road.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Hollywood Lodge. (Mrs. Younes, Manager.)—Delightfully located, marine and country view; cuisine and service a specialty.

Connecticut.

The Elms.—Ridgefield, Conn.; a quiet, refined country home; all advantages of the Berkshires; within short distance of New York; excellent table; own farm produce; tourists accommodated; booklet. Telephone 283.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

New Hampshire.

White Mountains, Jackson, N. H.—Rooms and board in large, comfortable cottage; excellent cuisine; piano, tennis court, free garage; $12 weekly. Arba Pitman.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

COTTAGE in the Adirondack Mountains in connection with first-class hotel, wanted for the month of August; bath and sleeping arrangements for five adults, a small, and two children required. Write to B 63 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Cool room, $4; single, $2.50; exclusive residence; telephone; desirable.

27TH ST., 17 WEST.—Elegantly furnished bachelor's rooms, with needle bath, $8-$12; suitable for two; also large single room with bath, $6-$7.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable single, en suite rooms, bath; conveniences; $4-$10.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms with hot and cold running water, $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week, with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional; moderate. 4589 Bryant.

58th, 346 West—Columbus Circle; elegant rooms; all conveniences; transients; references; telephone.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

65TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large, small, cool outside rooms; running water; electricity; telephone. Duns.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Room, private bath; room with kitchenette; smaller rooms; reasonable.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large and small rooms; references.

73D ST., 302 WEST.
ROOM AND BOARD; SUMMER RATES.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; large, small; private baths; telephone; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 123 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable, newly furnished; with or without bath; electricity; refined surroundings; private home; Summer concessions.

77TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; electric light; Summer rates; private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy front room; superior house; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Superior parlor and bedroom suite; southern exposure; immaculate; $10.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; private bath, electricity; convenient subway.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

81ST, 8 WEST.—Large, comfortable back parlor, kitchenette; other rooms; electricity; reasonable.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; hot water; $3-$5.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, small, cool rooms; exceptional; elevator. Pearson.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D, 152 WEST. — Reduced Summer rates; cool, comfortable rooms; all conveniences.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Chalmers 1915 light master six touring, $650; five-passenger, complete equipment; slip covers; electric starter and electric lights, 6 tires and demountable rims, Bumper, extra searchlight, extra tubes, and lot extras; car runs like new; guaranteed. Telephone to see car today, Gresley 8000.

Stearns Silent Knight, specially constructed three-passenger speedster, with disappearing drawer seat, electric lights, are newly painted, Colonial yellow; completely equipped, overhauled, and guaranteed by Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost.
TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO.,
Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.
WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

Splendid lot, just in, of small and medium size, up-to-date autos; standard makes; A1 order; prices low; also some fine six-cylinder, high-quality cars at most attractive prices. Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,763 Broadway.

Mercer, Speedster, late 1913, $1,100; extra tires, demountable rims, shock absorber, Klaxon, Presto tools, &c.; any demonstration needs nothing; bona fide bargain. Jones, 124 East 75th.

Packard, (1916,) touring; 88 H. P. Mercer, (1915,) touring; si-passenger. CADILLAC, (1914,) touring; like new condition. Turner, St. James's Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Three-ton White truck, 7x14 platform body; entire truck in excellent condition; cash price $2,200. Auto, P. O. Box 117, Scranton, Penn.

For Sale—Five-ton motor truck, in best condition; complete, with body. Telephone 3745 Columbus. Ask for Mr. Stuart.

Oldsmobile touring six-cylinder, like new; many extras; best offer. Bosco, 131 Prince St. Would buy high-class runabout.

Hupmobile "32" touring car; Al condition; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Ford runabout, 1913, A1 condition, $230. 16 Pike St., Tompkinsville, S. I. Phone 1929T.

One-ton commercial truck; perfect running order. Feigel Bro., 185 Wooster St.

Automobiles for Rent.

For Rent—Packard touring, seven-passenger, late model; reasonable. Krinsy, 4754 Audubon.

Beautiful Garford six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8707.

Egidi Auto Service.—Pierce-Arrows, Packards; hour, day, week; special monthly rates. Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6815.

New 7-passenger touring cars; $2.50 hourly; careful chauffeur; reliable. 4411 Plaza.

Packards—Open, closed, sixes; trips our specialty; rates reasonable. Hawkins, 7,586 Col.
AUTOS
for hire. Phone Audubon 3434.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. | Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

80TH, 126 WEST.—Suite with private bath; also medium; small room, see and appreciate.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Desirable rooms, $3 and $5; bath.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite; room and bathroom; private family; moderate references.

89TH, 300 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Desirable, large, medium rooms; newly decorated; private bath; telephone; exclusive.

93D, 255 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Desirable, cool rooms, bath; private house; reasonable; telephone.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished, outside room; adjoining bath; shower. Linz.

102D ST., (Broadway.)—Private family; large, airy room, adjoining bath. Phone Riverside 4329.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Large, newly furnished; immediate; telephone, elevator, electricity; private. Coffey.

113TH, 501 AND 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

114TH, 609 WEST.—Large, airy room and kitchen; four windows, cool; view of Broadway and campus; housekeeping. Apt. 81.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Breezy; Morningside Heights; rooms that are different; elevator; telephone. Smith.

119TH, (49 Claremont Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished. Phone 7070 Morning.

136TH, 506 WEST.

BIND BANK CLERKS AND STEAL $5,700

Two Bandits with Pistols Hold Up Savings Institution at Bloomfield, N. J.

FORCE OPENING OF VAULT

Drive Employes Into Cellar, Gag and Tie Them, Lock Doors of Building and Leave No Clues.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., July 21.—Just a few minutes before closing time, yesterday afternoon, two men armed with revolvers entered the Bloomfield Savings Bank, bound and gagged two employes and escaped with $5,700 of the bank's funds. The police have discovered no trace of the robbers. The cashier, Alexander Dahl, 35 years old, and the bookkeeper, Frank J. Hochstuhl, Jr., 22 years old, were cut and bruised as a result of a struggle in which the robbers finally subdued them.

The cashier and the bookkeeper were on the point of closing up when two men, with their hands concealed behind their backs, crowded into the doorway. One of them was tall and about 35 years old; the other was short and about 30 years old. They both wore soft hats and dark suits.

One of them shut the door behind him and drawing his revolver demanded the keys to the front and rear entrances. When the keys were turned over, the robber raised his revolver close to the heads of the two frightened bank employes and ordered them not to stir from the spot. In the meanwhile the other robber hurriedly secured both the front and rear doors.

Then he returned to the cashier and demanded that the vault be opened. He drove Dahl into obedience at the point of his revolver, declaring he would shoot him instantly if he failed to comply. With the revolver directly under his nose, Dahl threw open the vault, from which the thieves secured $5,700 in bills.

The cashier and the bookkeeper were then ordered to retire to the cellar of the building. They were shoved and kicked along, and when they offered resistance the robbers, who were powerful of fist, gave them a severe beating. After they were dragged into the cellar Dahl and Hochstuhl were securely bound and gagged. The robbers escaped from the building a few minutes later.

For nearly half an hour the two bank employes lay on the cellar floor in a helpless condition. By continuous writhing of his arms and legs, Hochstuhl finally succeeded in pulling a penknife from his trousers pocket. He first cut the bonds of the cashier by slashing the cords that bound his hands. Hochstuhl was freed in turn.

Once free of the ropes, Hochstuhl rushed up stairs shouting "thieves! thieves!" but the robbers in making their escape had not forgotten to lock the front and rear doors with the key which they had taken from the cashier. Hochstuhl ran up to the roof and from the top of the building yelled to the policeman on the street below that the bank had been robbed.

The police battered down the door of the bank, but on examining the premises found no clue that would assist in the identification of the robbers. They questioned the two employes and were satisfied that both Dahl and Hochstuhl were telling the truth.

Immediately after the robbery the Directors of the bank were notified. One of them admitted that the robbers got away with about $5,700.

The railroad agent informed Chief of Police Collins that he noticed two men get on the train that left the station shortly after the robbery, who corresponded to the thieves described by Dahl and Hochstuhl.

MAY BLOCK ELEVATED WORK

Alderman Says New Girders Don't Conform to Contract.

A copy of an opinion by Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk was delivered to each member of the Board of Estimate yesterday, dealing with the third tracking of the Fulton Street elevated railroad in Brooklyn, a work that has already proceeded as far as Nostrand Avenue.

Alderman Arnon L. Squiers, representing interests opposed to the third-tracking, which is a part of the Dual System transit contracts, declares the contract is being carried out illegally. He asserts that steel-plate girders are being used instead of the lattice type called for in the contract. Corporation Counsel Polk says in his opinion, that if this is so, the construction constitutes a nuisance, and he reminds the board members that an action in abatement of the nuisance could be started.

The matter came before the board on the request from the Public Service Commission for the approval of an expenditure of $800,000 for the relocation of the lower part of the elevated into Adams Street, so that the structure would not be in part in front of the Borough Hall. The board postponed indefinitely consideration on the relocation matter, and in so doing postponed the third-tracking proposal, which is involved in the relocation question.

BIBLE CONGRESS PLANS.

Program for San Francisco Meeting Completed.

The program of the World's Bible Congress at San Francisco Aug. 1 to 4, under the auspices of the American Bible Society, was issued yesterday. The program includes a prologue designed to exhibit the historical character of the Book, and a succession of papers and addresses dealing with the Bible in as many countries as it was possible to reach.

The speakers will include James Wood, President of the American Bible Society; the Rev. William A. Sunday, the Rev. S. B. Rohold, President of the Hebrew Christian Alliance of America; the Rev. B. B. Warfield of Princeton, the Rev. Abraham Kuyper, University of Amsterdam, and agents of the Bible Society in the Levant, China, Japan, Korea, Siam, India, Brazil, and Central America.

Dr. Montessori at Exposition.

Dr. Maria Montessori and her chief assistant, Signorina Anna Fidell, will conduct an "international Montessori training course" during August, September, October, and November on the grounds of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco. This course, the most complete ever given by Dr. Montessori, will be open for observation to eminent educators from all parts of the world. Enrolled students will receive personal instruction by her, suggestions and instructions by many leading educators, together with supervised study of international exhibits bearing on education in general. A Montessori bureau in the Palace of Education on the Exposition grounds is prepared to furnish full information.

Blue Serge Suit, $15.

I have a handsome dark blue Serge Suit of my own manufacture, half or quarter lined, plain or patch pockets, English or American models, light in weight, cool, comfortable and well made—this last virtue is the finest of all. I would like to have you look them over. Mail orders filled.

C. D. VINCENT
686-636 6th Av., at 31st Street.

GROUT PLEA TO THE JURY.

Counsel for the Ex-Controller Says He Has Been Persecuted.

Stephen C. Baldwin ended his summing up for the defense last evening at the trial of Edward M. Grout on a charge of perjury before Judge Harry E. Lewis and a jury in the Kings County Court, Brooklyn. The lawyer pleaded for the defendant as a friend and declared that the conviction of Mr. Grout, now 54 years old, after his many years of service as a lawyer and a public official, meant death and annihilation to him.

Mr. Baldwin occupied two days and a half in attacking the case built up by District Attorney Cropsey, and it was after 6 o'clock when he had finished his review of the thirty-five items in the indictment charging perjury against the defendant, and disposed of eighty-five other items mentioned in the alleged false bank report. The jury must decide whether or not Mr. Grout had guilty knowledge of them. By a ruling of the court the jury cannot use these additional items on which to base a conviction of the defendant.

The tedious review of the testimony was apparently forgotten in the closing appeal of Mr. Baldwin to the jury to set Mr. Grout free. Emphasizing Mr. Grout's long standing and reputation in the community, Mr. Baldwin referred to the character witnesses he called to testify in Mr. Grout's behalf. Among these witnesses were ex-Chief Judges of the Court of Appeals Edgar M. Cullen and Alton B. Parker, ex-Controller Herman A. Metz, and Controller William A. Prendergast.

"The greatest thing in the world to a man is his good name," said Mr. Baldwin to the jury. "Had my friend there a good name in this community?" and the attorney's voice dropped to a whisper here: "Do I have to bring witnesses to prove this? Why, every mother's son of you knew it before you came into this room.

"When you leave here to deliberate, don't keep us waiting. Remember that hearts are breaking in this courtroom. I ask you to come back from the jury room and say to me 'Take him back, take him home,' for God knows he has suffered enough. I ask you to say 'Take him home to his wife and children.' Let him pick up the broken thread of his life and let this persecution cease."

The District Attorney will begin summing up for the prosecution at this morning's hearing.

FIREMEN HELD AS BURGLARS

Alleged to Have Robbed Lofts and Started Fire to Hide Crime.

William Maloney and John Ferrick, attached to Fire Truck 20, 154 Mercer Street, were indicted yesterday on charges of burglary and grand larceny.

It was alleged that they and perhaps other firemen in the downtown loft district had been robbing buildings and then setting them afire to hide the thefts.

Early on June 25, Lieutenant Gibney of Truck 20, answering an alarm from 149 Mercer Street, found that the doors of a loft belonging to Max Goldberg had been broken before the fire. After the fire was out silks worth $800 and $400 worth of cutting machinery were missing.

The silks, a pattern, made for the Dorothy Waist Company, were discovered for sale in an uptown clothing establishment. There it was learned that the cloth had been bought from Simon Lidz, 98 Orchard Street. Lidz said he had bought the silk and machinery from uniformed firemen. He said he had been accustomed to buy stuff from firemen. George Dracos, who has a candy store near the fire house, was implicated as an accomplice.

Ferrick and Dracos were held on $3,000 bail. Maloney is away on a vacation, but his lawyer, M. H. Osbrin, promised to produce him today.

Fire Commissioner Adamson, District Attorney Perkins, and three members of his staff are working on the case and more indictments are expected.

THOMPSON FOR PRESIDENT.

Chicago Mayor Willing to Run If Young Republicans Will It.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 21.—"I will be a candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1916 if the younger element of the Republican party wills it."

So said William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, just before he left Los Angeles for San Diego. Then, revealing his tentative platform, the Mayor continued:

"The Republican Party will come back in 1916. The younger blood of the country is demanding plain, practical dealings in our national affairs. That is how it happened that I am honored by being the Chief Executive of the great city of Chicago.

"The people of this country are tired of an Administration that imposes an income tax. Wages on incomes are not so that you could notice them; they are weary of a war tax when our country is not at war.

"The American working man must be protected by a high tariff, or he will receive the deal that he is receiving now—lowered wages, no jobs save for the lucky, no real prosperity—hard times.

"I am not a calamity howler, and I do not criticise President Wilson. But my election in Chicago is indicative of what the plain people believe in and stand out for. I was elected by a plurality of 142,000 votes. I had no organization; my few lieutenants fought gang control and gang methods every step of the way. We have got to have a government in Washington that looks out for the prosperity, happiness, and protection of the plain Americans—the millions of every day sort of citizens—who are the life blood of the arteries of our nation."

EXONERATE FANNY WARD.

Actress Glad to be Vindicated in Dean Divorce Suit.

Miss Fanny Ward, the actress, who was cleared by the report of the referee of the charges made against her in the divorce suit of Mrs. Sarah Jennie Gertrude M. Dean against John Wooster Dean, the actor, said last night that the suit of Mrs. Dean against her for $100,000 for alienating Dean's affections was withdrawn on Feb. 15.

"It was not until yesterday," Miss Ward said, "that I was vindicated of the vicious assaults made against me which culminated in my being named as corespondent. Heretofore I have declined to make any statement in spite of the widespread publicity given to the attacks upon me. The things that have been said were likely to work serious injury to my professional standing, but, after all these months, justice has come to me."

City Hotel Men Entertained.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, July 21.—Daniel P. Ritchey, owner of the Gregorian Hotel, and Mrs. Ritchey entertain fifty members of the City Hotel Men's Association and their friends at the country hotel on Fenmore Road, Scarsdale, this afternoon. Mr. Ritchey recently bought the estate of the late Mrs. W. G. Hitchcock, one of Westchester's show places.

84th Remnant Sale Coat and Trousers $16

$25 to $50 Spring and Summer fabrics—piece ends from our Spring season's selling. A very large variety added to daily. To measure only. Fit, finish and satisfaction strictly guaranteed. Suit $18.

Broadway at 9th St. Open Saturday Until 1 o'Clock

Arnheim

POLICE RAID STOPS POOLROOM BATTLE

Squad Arrives in Midst of Rough-and-Tumble Fight Over Payment of Bets.

VISIT TWO HARLEM RESORTS

Hall Used Mornings for Worship, Afternoons for Gambling, and Nights for Tango.

Residents near Westminster Hall, an old three-story building at 73 Lenox Avenue, between 113th and 114th Streets, have looked with suspicion and curiosity for several afternoons as taxicabs and automobiles rolled up to the hall, which formerly had been popular chiefly among persons afoot, and unloaded men, many of them gaudily clad and wearing jewelry.

At 3:30 yesterday afternoon persons near the hall saw several men who came on foot throw a man roughly down the steps from the street entrance and rush in themselves. The man who was thrown from the stairs was the lookout of a poolroom on the inside and those who hurried in were Lieutenant David J. McAuliffe and nine detectives from the staff of InspectorRyan.

When they arrived at the second floor there was a great uproar inside. Crowds of men were locked in rough-and-tumble fights, some were rolling on the floor, others had drawn themselves into corners for safety from flying chairs. The detectives say that before they entered they learned from the shouting that the dispute was over the payment of bets on a horse running at Belmont Park.

As soon as the detectives entered those inside quit fighting and scrambled for the windows. The detectives found themselves in a large hall which occupied most of the second floor, and because of the many windows they were not able to surround all the men, who numbered about 150, so they began to herd those who were slow to reach the exits into a corner.

In the meantime those who had climbed out upon the fire escape found a detective in the court with a drawn revolver. Several of the fugitives dropped into the court and surrendered, but others went up the fire escape.

Lieutenant McAuliffe and his men got thirty-four prisoners and a lot of racing charts and other gambling paraphernalia.

In one corner of the hall they found a black plush curtained booth. Inside of this was a cabinet on which lay a large, heavily bound book. The detectives thought it was a new gambling device till they learned from the proprietor, Jacob Brown, that he had rented the hall for religious purposes several days a week.

Brown seemed surprised when he learned of the arrest. He said the man who hired the hall for the afternoons told him that they intended to hold a series of prayer meetings. Brown added that his hall was used in the evening by a tango teacher.

While the prisoners were being taken in three wagons to the West 123d Street Station the detectives hurried to 41 West 113th Street, upset the lookout, and hurried to the second floor front parlor. The detectives got thirty-nine men, racing charts, telephones, and some cards and dice.

All prisoners were charged with disturbing the peace. Magistrate Appleton discharged them all in Night Court.

LA FOLLETTE DEFENDS BILL.

Senator Accuses the Shipowners of Being in a Conspiracy.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., July 21.—"The shipowners' conspiracy" is the way Senator La Follette describes the complaint of shipowners that the new Federal Seamen's law will compel them to dissolve their corporations or register under foreign flags. The Senator says the shipowners are trying to prevent the enforcement of the act. His statement over his signature follows:

"This country is being made the victim of a vicious and menacing conspiracy. The shipping interest is putting forth every resource known to unscrupulous business to discredit the seamen's law. Nothing in this measure will work any hardship upon an American vessel as compared with foreign vessels. The purpose of Congress in passing this law was to equalize the cost of operation by setting free the law of supply and demand, in order to compel foreign shipowners to come up to the American standard, and Congress gave the shipowners eight whole months in which to prepare for the law.

"How are these shipowners employing this time? Take for illustration the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—most often quoted in the inspired news dispatches. What really has happened is this:

"The Pacific Mail is separating itself from the Southern Pacific in order to comply with the terms of the Panama Canal act. Robert Dollar, who recently announced that he would place his vessels under some foreign flag, had all except two of them under the British flag prior to the beginning of the war in Europe."

SUES FOR HER CHILDREN.

Mrs. Onffroy, Freed from Institution, Calls Husband to Court.

Mrs. Kathleen Onffroy, who was recently released from the House of the Good Shepherd on the ground that her commitment there was irregular, procured from Justice Philbin yesterday a writ of habeas corpus requiring John Bertram to produce her two children in court.

Mrs. Onffroy was committed on May 1 for three years on the complaint of her husband after a private hearing before Magistrate McQuade. She was accused of being a habitual drunkard. In the habeas corpus proceedings that brought Mrs. Onffroy from the institution to the Supreme Court she said her husband had taken her to places where there was dancing and drinking, and that she only drank in his company. Justice Shearn ordered her discharge, and said the methods used to have her committed might lead to grave abuses.

After her release Mrs. Onffroy went to her former home at 725 Riverside Drive. During her incarceration Mr. Onffroy began proceedings for a separation. It was said that efforts were making to bring about a reconciliation, but the court action yesterday indicated that these efforts had failed.

A. Mitchell Palmer Sees Lansing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Ex-Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania had an interview today with Secretary Lansing, and it revived the rumor that Mr. Palmer would be appointed Counsellor of the State Department, the post vacated by Mr. Lansing. Mr. Lansing said that the visit had no bearing upon the consideration of Mr. Palmer's name for the counselorship.

B. R. T. IN NASSAU TERMINAL

Dual System Contracts Involve 999 Years' Lease at Coney.

The Public Service Commission yesterday approved an agreement between the New York Consolidated Railroad Company and the Nassau Electric Railroad Company by which the B. R. T. interests lease the Nassau terminal at Coney Island for 999 years. The Consolidated is the B. R. T. operating concern whose contracts with the city call for the connection of the Fourth Avenue subway to Coney Island with the Brighton Beach line, the New Utrecht Avenue and Gravesend Avenue elevated roads, and the reconstructed Sea Beach road.

The consideration is $247,000, which is to be charged by the operating company against the cost of construction in the dual system contracts. The city will obtain a right of way for two tracks into the terminal. This will make it possible for trains from the Fourth Avenue subway, whether operated over the Sea Beach or the New Utrecht Avenue line, to enter the same terminal.

LICENSED TO TEACH.

Persons Who Passed License No. 1 and Shopwork Tests.

There have been placed, as of July 16, upon the eligible list of men holding license No. 1 the names of the following:

Israel Horwitz...86.55, David Shappiro..84.07, Morris Horowitz...83.72, Karl Smith...83.48, Sol Abrame...83.32, Charles Weiss...82.99, J. H. Lipschitz...82.86, F. P. Brenner...82.81, C. E. Amend...82.80, L. Frankenstein...82.49, J. Rosenblum...82.49, Louis Kurtz...82.35, C. A. Cowley...82.27, Joseph Weiss...80.69, Leon Mones...80.14, A. G. Golsner...79.83, Henry Feldman...79.71, Fred Record...79.64, Jacob Lieberman...79.42, Robert H. Hill...78.52, A. L. Smallheiser...78.50, George Newcek...78.18, J. Meyrowitz...78.01, H. C. Goodman...77.91, F. Campiglia, Jr...77.88, T. E. Fouton...77.70, Morris Blodnick...77.45, J. J. Zweifel...77.12, D. Ehrenreich...76.89, Harry R. Stern...76.80, H. Dunkelblum...76.41.

Lena Weinman...77.40, Clara E. Hunter...77.40, Ethel M. Hulse...77.45, Frederica Bogert...77.43, B. Grinstein...77.38, E. S. M. Roessler...77.36, L. V. Sheerin...77.34, Mary Schwartz...77.33, Julia M. Boden...77.32, Cather's Goldner...77.26, D. G. Wolff...77.26, Florence Flotkin...77.23, Anne M. Wadsworth...77.23, M. R. Clisset...77.21, E. M. Jomston...77.21, M. W. Whitman...77.20, H. Schapiro...77.18, S. G. Lipman...77.13, R. B. M. Mense...77.10, Rose Epstein...77.10, Myrtle Sweeney...77.06, G. Scanlan...77.05, B. Piccirilli...77.05, Marie L. Fels...77.05, Celia Fresser...77.03, C. A. Mansfield...77.03, H. U. Coughlin...77.00, M. J. Cantrell...76.96, D. Dickstein...76.93, G. E. Wielandt...76.93, Clara Kraker...76.91, M. T. McManus...76.90, F. A. Betts...76.89, E. M. Keown...76.88, Josephine Pratt...76.82, Marguerite Burns...76.81, Frances Marks...76.81, A. D. Farrell...76.80, A. Swanton...76.80, Sara Morgenstern...76.77, Harriet Rose...76.75, Mary P. Barry...76.73, Amelia Metzner...76.71, Stella Meren...76.70, Alice Finnegan...76.70, B. A. Ackerman...76.68, M. A. Sullivan...76.66, Theresa Cohn...76.65, Grace E. Sparks...76.65, M. J. Seigel...76.64, J. A. Gilmore...76.58, R. A. Leweck...76.58, J. L. Duinkerke...76.56, S. Tannenbaum...76.56, T. F. Neumann...76.55, M. M. Maltese...76.50, F. Feldscher...76.50, Evelyn Wein...76.48, L. Hindfeisch...76.47, M. K. Force...76.46, Anna M. Oed...76.46, Louise B. Graf...76.45, J. Ellison...76.43, T. F. Hager...76.38, B. Markowitz...76.36, M. J. Menrad...76.35, Ida Rubin...76.35, Agnes V. Nagle...76.34, Sara Maibin...76.33, B. J. Solomon...76.31, F. A. Marx...76.31, Alice R. O'Leary...76.28, Sara Wachsman...76.26, M. McNary...76.22, Marion E. Auld...76.20, E. E. Levine...76.20, Pauline Mantin...76.20, Viola M. Dake...76.18, A. J. Cornell...76.16, M. Vendrovsky...76.16, Ruth Murphy...76.13, Alice M. Fay...76.13, J. B. Herm...76.11, A. B. Northam...76.11, E. Averil Jeffs...76.10, Marie G. Murtha...76.06, Nora Clancy...76.05, Ruth A. Tong...76.05, Irene C. Follmer...75.93, Lillie Aarons...75.90, A. Gallagher...75.88, A. M. Slaight...75.88, Paula R. Werner...75.86, G. M. Murphy...75.85, A. Hubschmitt...75.83, B. M. Lincoln...75.81, M. A. McNamara...75.81, Grace O'Brien...75.80, R. M. Reiner...75.78, M. Newman...75.76, A. Astrovitz...75.71, H. C. Cullum...75.71, L. V. McMahon...75.68, E. Smolinsky...75.66, Margaret Gray...75.61, Marie A. Kelly...75.60, G. J. Von Rhee...75.60, Edna Meng...75.58, Mary E. Robson...75.58, H. M. Hatscher...75.57, Pauline Donovan...75.56, J. Fitzgerald...75.55, N. M. Sullivan...75.55, M. C. Leahey...75.53, Ella Tucker...75.50, Gladys Hogan...75.48, Bella Bernstein...75.48, Margaret Klee...75.45, S. Montgomery...75.41, Ethel E. Eddy...75.38, Fanny Hoffman...75.38, M. V. Williams...75.36, Alma C. Burns...75.36, Betty Probstein...75.35, Lena Selikowitz...75.34, R. F. Hornstein...75.33, M. Christensen...75.30, K. Cornwell...75.30, Elsa J. Stumpf...75.28, B. W. Herring...75.28, F. C. Woods...75.25, M. M. Wolfe...75.20, R. O'Sullivan...75.18, Grace Kelly...75.15, H. J. Carlson...75.11, F. Richardson...75.10, M. Rosenfeld...75.08, R. Regenboren...75.08, A. M. Murphy...75.06, Esther Guttman...75.05, Madeline V. Ott...75.03, Minnie Merson...75.00, M. B. Child...75.00, B. W. Roberts...74.97, Bertha D. Ruser...74.96, Mary M. Maskin...74.96, Grace A. Brady...74.93, Mary Dalton...74.90, Alice Eck...74.90, F. M. Jacobs...74.90, Grace J. Boggs...74.78, Irene M. Bloom...74.76, Lillian A. Curtis...74.76, Eva Berman...74.75, Mollie Rein...74.71, Helen M. Richardson...74.70, Irene D. Seidenman...74.65, C. W. Doenecke...74.63, M. Nicholson...74.60, Mabel R. Runcie...74.61.

Harriet S. Trapp...74.58, Marie V. Kane...74.56, Mary Hamilton...74.55, Ada Nicholas...74.53, Frances Crandall...74.51, F. A. O'Connell...74.48, Cecilia M. Sorby...74.43, Lucy A. House...74.41, Julia R. Burns...74.40, M. U. Madden...74.38, F. Fitzpatrick...74.38, Lena Stempler...74.38, M. E. Bauman...74.36, Loretto R. Ennis...74.36, Saidee E. Meyer...74.35, M. D. Flannelly...74.33, Mildred Grahoff...74.33, Louise Rennert...74.33, G. M. Korb...74.28, Stella A. Yuells...74.26, S. G. Betsinger...74.21, A. Greenwald...74.18, K. E. Kelly...74.16, E. J. Stone...74.13, Grace K. Nearey...73.98, Mae B. Meder...73.95, Anna I. Brett...73.95, H. M. McGuirk...73.91, Lillie Manheimer...73.86, M. L. Jurgens...73.85, Anna R. Pinus...73.85, Mary M. Dulles...73.81, Frances A. Smith...73.78, Bertha Brainin...73.76, E. L. Kottemann...73.76, E. E. Krauss...73.75, Alice R. Lowenhaupt...73.75, Edith Wissmann...73.75, Marie B. Cremer...73.74, F. C. Brown...73.73, A. G. Healy...73.71, Christine Laub...73.70, Ethel Gordon...73.68, Anna V. Seery...73.68, Esther J. Tryns...73.68, Kate A. Burdette...73.66, E. M. Dougherty...73.66, K. Gessner...73.66, Dorothy Sherbel...73.66, E. J. Devereux...73.65, E. M. Hourigan...73.63, Dorothy Van Valkenburgh...73.58, F. La O'Neill...73.48, Etta M. Acker...73.46, Marietta Martin...73.46, F. O'Connor...73.40, Addie E. Devison...73.39, V. M. Marshall...73.23, Gertrude F. Roe...73.23, K. E. Gill...73.21, Mary C. Regan...73.21, Isabella Mullen...73.16, Bessie Glass...73.11, M. S. Walerstein...73.10, Ruth Stewart...73.06, Agnes J. O'Reilly...73.03, Rose M. Dolan...73.00, M. B. Cahill...72.98, B. E. Corbett...72.98, D. H. Nustgarten...72.94, Ida Heffernan...72.93, Mary Minrik...72.93, Elsie K. Mitsch...72.93, Jennie Rothfield...72.93, G. R. Herson...72.91, Sadie Probstein...72.90, Grace J. Cahrun...72.88, Mary Harvey...72.86, E. P. Renton...72.82, May Beskey...72.80, Mary E. Sweetnam...72.80, E. R. O'Neill...72.75, E. M. Stepputat...72.73, C. Donohue...72.73, Helen H. Paton...72.70, E. A. Russo...72.70, May Phelan...72.63, Fannie P. Simon...72.63, Marion Solon...72.58, R. R. Rosenblum...72.55, A. B. Sherburne...72.53, Ruth Randel...72.52, S. Bendheim...72.51, E. Hostetin...72.50, Sarah Zinner...72.50, M. G. Monaghan...72.48, R. E. Seymour...72.45, Mary McCabe...72.41, F. L. Haley...72.40, Mary R. Blake...72.38, F. N. Murphy...72.36, Ethel Graham...72.35, L. Hammond...72.35, Anna L. O'Brien...72.23, Jane Reilly...72.22, Mary V. Gleason...72.22, E. V. Greenspun...72.22, C. G. Sauer...72.17, L. V. Cronin...72.15, Hedwig E. De La Chapelle...72.13, Agnes G. Madden...72.10, M. M. Geiger...72.05, B. Greenstein...72.02, G. C. Dolan...72.01, D. Berzinsky...72.00, Dora K. Blohm...72.00, Miriam Friedman...72.28, Frances Gordon...72.24, Louise M. Kier...72.21, G. M. McKeon...72.20, Gussie Schiler...72.19, I. R. Johnston...72.18, Louise F. Miller...72.18, Helen M. Stack...72.16, Sophia Trau...72.16, Louise Dahlberg...72.15, Carrie Caldwell...72.11, G. A. Ettensperger...72.10, Mary A. Carney...72.06, L. M. Roll...72.05, G. F. Guenther...72.05, Annie Endich...72.03, Irene Kennedy...72.03, Florence Wessel...72.00, Ruth A. Block...72.00, C. J. Anderson...72.00, V. M. Collins...72.83, J. C. Dylewski...72.73, H. F. Fanning...72.72, Anna M. Hinch...72.72, E. C. Glutsch...72.72, C. C. Connaughton...72.72, M. Shannon...72.72, Elizabeth Sheff...72.00, Marion S. Smith...72.00, A. M. Stephens...72.00, M. F. Sullivan...72.00, E. B. Swarts...72.00, F. H. Thompson...72.00, Mary E. Walsh...72.00, W. L. Wurthmann...72.00.

There have been placed, as of July 16, upon the eligible list of men holding licenses as teachers of shopwork in elementary schools the names of the following:

Robert M. Hall...90.75, Julius Singer...89.50, Harry Weiss...84.90, John T. Bradley...84.60, Le R. E. Grooms...84.35, P. Rosenkranz...82.75, Leo Goldfinger...82.50, George T. Luhrs...82.45, Benedict F. May...82.25, George G. Walsh...80.80, E. H. Petersen...80.65, W. J. Harbison...80.15, R. S. Cousins...79.00, T. Downey, Jr...78.65, Alexander Morris...78.20, Alex. McIntosh...77.50, F. Nugent...77.50, G. W. Hinck...76.85, Hans Nordman...76.25, E. R. Lawlor...74.20, C. P. McCarthy...72.55.

JOHN LAVERY RECOVERING.

British Artist and American Wife Hurt in Taxicab Wreck.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 21.—John Lavery, the artist and his wife, who is an American, are under a surgeon's care at their home in Cromwell Place, here, recovering from painful injuries received in a taxicab accident.

They were returning home from the theatre, near midnight, when their taxicab suddenly swerved from the road in Park Lane and smashed into a lamp-post standing on an island in the middle of the street. Lavery and his wife were tossed by the impact into a window and both were stunned and severely cut by glass. The driver was thrown into the roadway and knocked unconscious.

The artist and his wife were removed to a nearby hospital, where it took the surgeons two hours to attend to their injuries. Both were badly cut about the head and arms, but no bones were broken.

Mr. Lavery was up today for the first time, with his head and arms swathed in bandages. Mrs. Lavery is as yet to leave her bed, but is expected to be up within a few days.

Mr. Lavery, who is 58 years old, spoke of the incident today as an extremely narrow escape from death for both himself and wife. The taxicab driver told the police that the taxi had skidded on the wet pavement and crashed into the lamp-post before he could get it under control.

YUAN DISMISSES MINISTERS.

One of Them, Charged with Wholesale Peculation, Also Banished.

PEKING, June 23. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Two important officers of the Government, both vice-ministers in the Cabinet, have been dismissed summarily.

President Yuan Shih-kai in a mandate made a charge of wholesale peculation against Chang Hu, Vice-Minister of Finance, who had been acting also as a director of the Salt Gabelle, one of the principal sources of revenue in the country. Chang Hu was banished to Sze Chuen Province.

Yeh Kung-Cho, the Vice-Minister of Communications, is the other official dismissed.

Not long ago another high official, formerly a personal friend of President Yuan, was executed because of corruption in office.

PARIS JOURNAL SOLD.

De Wendel Heads Purchasing Syndicate—Price $4,400,000.

PARIS, July 21.—It is understood that The Journal has been sold by the Letellier family, which has owned the newspaper since it was founded twenty years ago, to a syndicate headed by Francois de Wendel, Deputy for Meurthe-et-Moselle.

The price is said to have been 22,000,000 francs, ($4,400,000.)

BENALLA MAKES FOR DURBAN

P. and O. Liner on Fire Being Escorted by Steamer Otaki.

DURBAN, South Africa, (via London, Thursday, July 22, 2:22 A. M.)—The Peninsular and Oriental Line steamer Benalla, previously reported on fire in the Indian Ocean, is proceeding for Durban escorted by the steamer Otaki.

The Benalla has 800 emigrants aboard. She was bound from London for Australia.

GET $2,500 GEMS IN WINDOW.

Three Young Men Tie Jeweler's Door and Smash Glass.

Three young men tied the front doors of the jewelry store of Norman & Co., at 8 West Park Street, Newark, yesterday afternoon, then smashing the window with a hatchet, escaped with jewelry, including a diamond necklace valued at $2,500.

About twenty minutes later Detectives O'Gara and Gibney arrested a poorly dressed youth in the Hudson Tube station at Park Place, near the scene of the robbery. He carried a satchel in which, the police say, was the hatchet used on the window.

The young man was taken to Police Headquarters and questioned by Captain Tuite, who says he told conflicting stories and gave several New York addresses.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees Saturday and Wednesday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Next Matinee Saturday 2:20 M. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | World's Greatest Farce

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8.15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE, Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (POPULAR) & Sat. at 2:20. TWIN BEDS

A DAY AT THE SHORE Write today for ILLUSTRATED PROGRAM. Prepared especially for Visitors. Edgemere Crest Auction, July 24-26. M. MORGENTHAU JR. CO. AUCTIONEERS 111 BROADWAY

Steeplechase Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

BRIGHTON BEACH BATHS 25¢ WEEK DAYS. Private Beach. Tennis, Canoeing. Circular Pool, Skating. NEW YORK'S RIVIERA Moonlight Movies on the Beach. TO-NIGHT: HENRY WOODRUFF in "A MAN AND HIS MATE." MAX SCHMIDT'S BAND (WHITE AND GOLD)

NORTH BEACH Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge. FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:20. Next Matinee Saturday 2:20. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE Fred Jackson.

LUNA Oriental Midway Concerts, Midget City, Free Circus. Prize Dancing Contest Thursday Night.

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach | Mason & Keeler, Low Dooley, Foster, Charles & Nancy Ripoletta, Dooley & Sales, Mrs. Gene Hughes & Co.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10 to 50c | LAURA HOPE CREWS in "THE FIGHTING HOPE." STRAND ORCHESTRA AND SOLOISTS.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47 St. Dly. Mat. 25c. to 75c. | FRITZI SCHEFF MYSTERY, MORTON & MOORE, Will Rogers, Courtney Sisters, Avon Comedy 4, etc. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Entirely New Edition. The Great BURLESQUE Mat. Today BEHMAN SHOW

VITAGRAPH 46th and Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. 10c. 15c. 25c. 50c. | On Her Wedding Night—The Goddess. Beg Sunday—"MY LOST ONE."

Loew's American Roof BERNE TROUPE Nell McKinley, 10 Other Acts. 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

EDEN OPEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

Shanley's—Essentially a Restaurant

It aims to serve the best food in the most pleasing way and to furnish an attractive, refreshing entertainment.

Twenty carefully selected acts—evenings seven to one.

A particularly appealing luncheon. Seven courses—75c. (Music)

SHANLEY'S Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

HOTEL Continental "Centre of New York's Activities." Phone BRYANT 4226

BROADWAY AT 41ST ST. 300 Rooms with Private Baths Rates, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00. Rooms, with bath; 50c. additional for each extra person in a room. H. S. DUNCAN.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street Phone, 9640—Columbus. The Coolest Dancing Room in the City. Restaurant Popular Prices, a la Carte. Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening, six to ten, $1.00. Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25. DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

E & W RED MAN COLLARS SHIRTS TROY'S BEST PRODUCT EARL & WILSON

Janssen wants to see you HOFBRAU HAUS B'WAY & 30TH ST. BUSINESS MEN'S AND LADIES' LUNCHEON. Famous for our Wonderful Steaks and Chops; and Delicious Milk-Fed Chickens, Fresh Daily from Our Long Island Farm. FINEST COFFEE VARIETY OF EXCELLENT PASTRY

Wallick's Hotel and Wallick's Restaurant BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET. Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York. "The Wallick" Is Popular Because It Is Good. ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.

RESTAURANT-GRILL. POPULAR PRICES. 20 EAST 42D STREET. Daly's "Dine in the Open Air." Near Fifth Avenue.

For Summer Comfort, 1,400 Outside Rooms, 17 Floors. Hotel Ansonia BROADWAY, 73d & 74th Sts.

TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST. Southern Cooking. Hot Breads. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30.

Luchow's 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Fourteen East Sixtieth St. A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; fair tomorrow; moderate east winds.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,999. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON NOTE REACHES BERLIN TODAY; WARNING PHRASE RECALLS MONROE'S; TEUTON FORCES PRESS IN ON WARSAW

PRESIDENT RUSHES REPLY

Final Notice Cabled to Berlin at Close of Night Conference.

LIKELY TO SURPRISE BERLIN

Expression "Unfriendly Act" Is Historic in Diplomacy and Regarded as Extreme Warning.

FUTURE LIES WITH GERMANY

Further Attacks on Americans Almost Certain to Cause Severance of Relations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The American Government's note to Germany regarding submarine warfare is on its way to Berlin by cable, or, perhaps, has already reached the German capital. It was sent last night following the conference between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, at which the communication in its final form was approved by the President. The text of the document will be furnished to the press tomorrow evening for publication in newspapers on Saturday morning.

From now on the continuance of friendly relations between Germany and the United States will be dependent on the manner in which German submarines conduct operations against merchant vessels flying the American flag or having American citizens aboard. The plain inference from the language of the American note is that submarine attacks that result in the sacrifice of the lives of American citizens, if these attacks are not made according to the recognized rules of international law, will be construed by this Government as justifying a resort to measures necessary to maintain neutral rights at sea.

Germany is told that such violations will be regarded as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States and that this Government will leave no act undone to safeguard the lives and property of its citizens.

The tone of finality in the note suggests that a response for Germany is neither expected nor necessary, although the opportunity for a reply is given in a renewal of the demand for a disavowal of intention to cause the death of American citizens in the Lusitania disaster. Reparation for the death of these Americans also is demanded for a second time. While it is taken for granted that the German Government will reply to these particular representations, the answer which this Government most desires short of an eleventh hour acknowledgment of the justice of the American position will be found in a discontinuance of the practice of torpedoing merchant vessels without giving those on board of them an opportunity to escape to places of safety.

Avoid American Ships.

There have been indications recently that German submarine commanders were exercising great care to avoid torpedoing vessels of American register. But the practice of sinking other merchant ships without warning has not been discontinued, and therein lies the danger of the present situation. The United States holds that if a British ship carrying Americans is sunk without warning by a German submarine and Americans are lost, Germany will be placed in the position of defying this Government in its declaration of principles governing the rights of American citizens on the high seas.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, pointed out to the State Department recently that since the Lusitania disaster no American ships had been attacked by German submarines, except the Nebraskan, and in that case the German Government expressed regret and explained that it was due to the error of mistaking the Nebraskan for a ship of one of Germany's enemies. However, this statement does not cover the situation sufficiently to give rise to any belief that Germany will apply equal care in the cases of British or French merchantmen carrying American citizens.

It is said that the President has not overlooked the strong possibility that a crisis in the relations of Germany and the United States may be produced at any moment by the death of Americans through submarine attacks. No information is obtainable as to what course will be followed by this Government in such an event, but there is a strong opinion here that the United States would sever diplomatic relations with Germany, and that this might be followed immediately by the convening of Congress. The significance of an extraordinary session of Congress is found in the fact that the Constitution gives that body the sole authority to declare war.

Shock for Germany.

That the American note has given an acute aspect to the critical situation between Germany and the United States is apparent to all those acquainted with the terms of the communication. Officials are impressed by reports that the German newspapers are unwilling to believe that the German note of July 8 is taken by this Government in any other than a friendly spirit. If the German newspapers reflect official and popular opinion, there is bound to be great disappointment in Germany when the American note is published there. In fact, it is likely to shock those who believed that the United States would ac-

Continued on Page 2.

Not a British Ship Sunk by Submarine in a Week, Although 1,326 Vessels Entered or Left Port

LONDON, July 22.—So far as British vessels were concerned, the German submarines drew a blank during the week ended yesterday. Not a single British merchant ship or fishing craft was sunk.

It was the first week since the war began that some loss to British shipping had not been occasioned by German cruisers, mines, or submarines.

During the week 1,326 vessels of more than 300 tons each arrived at or departed from ports of the United Kingdom.

The German war zone decree went into effect on Feb. 18. Since then the weekly losses of ships and lives from torpedoes have been as follows:

Week Ending	Vessels.	Lives.	Week Ending	Vessels.	Lives.
Feb. 25	11	9	May 13	2	1,260
Mar. 4	1	0	May 20	7	13
Mar. 11	7	38	May 27	7	7
Mar. 18	6	13	June 3	19	32
Mar. 25	7	2	June 10	36	21
April 1	13	165	June 17	19	19
April 8	8	13	June 24	3	1
April 15	4	0	July 1	9	29
April 22	3	10	July 8	15	2
April 29	3	0	July 15	12	13
May 6	24	5	July 22	2	0
			Total	218	1,652

Of the two vessels torpedoed in the present week, the Russian steamer Balwa was attacked on July 16. On the following day another Russian steamer, the General Radetzky, was torpedoed. Both hailed from Riga, and the crews of both were saved.

RUSSIANS DRIVEN INTO IVANGOROD

Great Vistula Fortress South of Warsaw Now Attacked by Austro-German Armies.

LINES CLOSING ON CAPITAL

Country Laid Waste by Czar's Forces—Windau Burned Before Evacuation.

LONDON, Friday, July 23.—The Austro-German armies continue to press the Russian forces defending Warsaw, and, while they have made progress at some points, they have not as yet made any serious breach in the well-fortified inner lines defending that city.

The Russians, it is true, have been pressed back to the bridgehead positions directly west of Warsaw and into the fortress of Ivangorod, further to the southeast on the Vistula. But at these points they are probably in a better position to offer stubborn resistance to their opponents.

The two attacks that are being made from the north along the Narew River by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and that which Field Marshal von Mackensen is directing from the southeast, between the Vistula and Bug Rivers, apparently have been held up, or the Germans are waiting for an opportune moment to move forward and catch the Russian armies should it be decided to evacuate Warsaw. At any rate, the Berlin official statement does not claim any advance for von Mackensen, while the report, although it states that the Russians have ceased their counter-attacks along the Narew, does not mention any success on the part of von Hindenburg.

Warsaw's Position Desperate.

However, should the Russians hold Warsaw it would surprise the military critics in the allied countries, who have discounted the loss of the city. Attacked from all sides by opponents possessed of superiority in guns and munitions, Grand Duke Nicholas, although able to deliver some stinging counter-attacks and inflict heavy losses on the Austro-Germans, must in the first place consider the safety of his armies, the loss of which would be much more serious for the Russians than retirement from the Polish capital and the territory around it.

In the region of Shavli, on the Dubissa River, and on the Mariampol-Kovno Road, the Germans claim a series of successes, but nothing is said of the fighting nearer Riga, for which city another German army is heading.

In falling back the Russians are employing the tactics with which they harassed Napoleon in 1812. That is, they are not only burning all bridges and destroying roads, but are laying waste the countryside with fire and dynamite, removing such provisions as they can, destroying such as they cannot take away, driving cattle and other live stock before them, and leaving for the invader a ruined and desolate waste.

All Courland is been laid waste and Windau, in fla s, sent up a glow visible many miles away.

Austrian Review of Situation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN HEADQUARTERS, July 21, via London, July 22.—The offensive of the allied armies in Poland is proceeding with machine-like regularity and has now entered the decisive stage of the struggle in South Poland, namely, a battle for the possession of the important railroad line connecting Chelm, Lublin, and Ivangorod, and of these strategically important cities.

The Russians, although clinging desperately to every undulation of the water courses in the broken, sandy cothe try, have been driven from one advanced position after another and forced to fall back upon their last and main line of defense south of the railroad.

The long battle line has been considerably shortened owing to the northward movement of the armies, and the Russians thereby have been enabled to concentrate in heavier force. But the same factor frees considerable masses of the allied troops to be used for a concentric attack against the new line.

The advance has been executed under highly unfavorable conditions. The allies have had to force their way

Continued on Page 3.

AVOID THAT BREAKDOWN. Take Wincarnis, the famous tonic and restorative. Very palatable during hot weather, with seltzer and a dash of lemon.—Advt.

FALL OF GORIZIA AND TOLMINO NEAR

Austrian Fortress Said to be Practically Surrounded by Italian Armies.

THEIR POSITION PRECARIOUS

Furious Austrian Attacks Fail to Break the Investing Lines—Battering the Defenses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The position of Gorizia, practically enveloped on all sides by the Italians, is hourly becoming more precarious. The great turning movement is simply sweeping all before it. With irresistible dash the Italian troops so far have driven the enemy from their path wherever he has been encountered.

A fresh gain of ground is recorded today in favor of General Cadorna's troops, who, facing heavy artillery, continue to press forward, wrenching the country from the enemy yard by yard.

While Gorizia in the south is being hard pressed by the Italians, Tolmino in the north, hardly less important from a strategic point of view, is practically surrounded. General Cadorna, thanks to superior organization and the skill with which he has manoeuvred his armies, has been able simultaneously to attempt the reduction of Tolmino and Gorizia.

The fight for Gorizia continues with unabated vigor. The progress of the Italians is slow but sure. Heavy artillery is battering to pieces the Austrian defenses. Throughout last night the struggle between the two armies was of a desperate and sanguinary nature. Despite fierce Austrian attacks the Italians held their ground and toward morning advanced to the neighborhood of Plava, where they drove the enemy back with heavy loss.

So far all attempts to force the Italian enveloping line have failed disastrously, the enemy being pursued in turn and driven from the trenches, with the result that these severe engagements have allowed the Italians to secure a firm footing on the lower left bank of the Isonzo. The battle is still raging.

UDINE, Italy, July 22.—The battle of Gorizia and the Carso Plateau is assuming great proportions. From Gradisca and Cormons the Italians are attacking the Podgora and Sabotino Mountains, which, although on the right bank of the Isonzo, dominate Gorizia, while an Italian contingent is holding Plava, notwithstanding constant Austrian attacks, and forcing their way against Monte Santo. These mountains form the greatest defenses of Gorizia.

The top of Podgora is crowned with five forts, having in them long-range cannon, which can reach as far as Cormons, while the whole slope is criss-crossed with trenches which have sliding armored shutters.

Whenever the Italians succeed in gaining a part of a trench here the Austrians before taking to flight obstruct the remainder of the entrenchment with a wall of quick-drying cement.

Cadorna Satisfied with Progress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 22.—General Headquarters is well satisfied with the reports from all the Italian fronts. All along the Isonzo the advance continues most vigorously, aiming to cut off Tolmino from Gorizia, surround the latter, and occupy the Carso chain.

On the Carnic Alps the fortresses of Predil Pass have been bombarded from the south and Malborgheth from the west, both sides threatening Tarvis junction. In Cadore the Italians have been reinforced by a brigade of Alpine chasseurs, with the Garibaldi brothers, who are determined to settle the old family accounts with Austria.

Further west the forces which must ultimately close around Trent are advancing from Val Sugana and the valleys formed by the Adige, Chiese, and Noce rivers and their tributaries.

RIVAL OFFICIAL VERSIONS.

Austrian Bulletin Mentions That Italians Use Gas Bombs.

ROME, July 22.—The official statement issued by the Italian War Office tonight says:

The situation in Tirolo, Trentino, and Carnia is unchanged. On the Isonzo

Continued on Page 3.

International Insurance

Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard advocates it "of the nations, by the nations, for the nations." Read his article

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order The Sunday Times now. The Times is always sold out early.

PLAN COTTON POOL TO ALLOT EXPORTS

Would Work Under Agreement Whereby Britain Would Not Disturb Shipments.

NO CONCESSION BY OFFICIALS

This Government Could Not Formally Recognize Violation of the Principle of a Free Sea.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Formation of a great American cotton pool to handle exports to Europe under an agreement with the British Government has been proposed informally to the State Department as a means of equitably distributing among the producers such cotton trade as Great Britain and her allies permit to be carried on with neutral countries without interference on the high seas.

Any arrangement of this kind would have to be made directly between the British Government and the cotton interests without participation or approval by the State Department. Officials point out that to accede to any restrictions upon trade between neutral countries in non-contraband would mean abandonment of the principle of freedom of the seas laid down in various notes to Great Britain and about to be stated with greater insistence in another communication now in preparation.

It has been suggested, however, that, pending the settlement of the differences between the two Governments, American officials might informally aid the cotton shippers and exporters in any effort they might make to facilitate their trade. It was announced recently that Great Britain would be willing to enter into an agreement not to interfere with cargoes of cotton for neutral countries provided no more was shipped to each country than the normal amount consumed there.

The British Embassy here has been active in negotiating for an arrangement which would relieve the cotton trade, and embassy officials express confidence that some practical scheme will be worked out.

GERMANY WARNS HER WORKERS HERE

All Working on Munitions for Foe Liable for Treason and Possible Prison Terms.

BERLIN, July 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—An official declaration is published here, calling attention to the fact that "Germans working in factories in neutral countries, particularly in the United States, producing war supplies for the enemy, render themselves liable to prosecution for treason under Paragraph 89 of the Penal Code, penalizing such assistance to an enemy with a maximum of ten years' imprisonment."

Another paragraph of the Penal Code authorizes prosecution in the case of such offences, even when committed abroad, and it is understood that the German courts will proceed against offenders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The German warning to Germans in neutral countries, working in factories that supply munitions to the Allies was discussed by a State Department official with interest tonight.

"As I understand the law of German citizenship," said he, "it is quite possible that Germans who may be working in factories furnishing war supplies to the Allies can be held liable under the Criminal Code of the empire. The law of Germany is wholly unlike ours as to the locus of a crime, and the courts of the empire may try for a crime committed in any foreign country or anywhere on the high seas.

"What the attitude of the United States Government would be if a naturalized German should ever be apprehended and charged with the crime of treason under the circumstances stated cannot be said, but it is not unlikely that this Government would take every possible step to protect such a citizen of this country. It goes without saying that the German Government would never attempt to demand the extradition of any German who may have offended in the manner indicated, and that if such a demand were made this Government would never comply."

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 23.—About 20,000 persons in Bridgeport are making munitions, and of the approximately 4,000 workers having German names an official of the Manufacturers' Association estimates perhaps 600 were born in Germany, and hence are subjects of the Kaiser. Labor leaders, when told tonight of the Berlin announcement, said they did not see how it could be effected since the German Government could not touch German subjects in this country.

TORPEDO BOAT THAT FLIES.

Admiral Fiske Invents a Craft to Attack Fleets in Harbors.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—An aerial torpedo boat for attack on ships in protected harbors is projected in patents just issued to Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske of the Navy War College. The plan contemplates equipping a monster aeroplane with a Whitehead torpedo of regulation navy type. Swooping down at a distance of five miles from the object of attack, the air craft would drop its deadly passenger into the water just as it would have been launched from a destroyer. The impact sets the torpedo's machinery in motion and it is off at a speed of more than 40 knots toward the target.

Admiral Fiske believes the flying torpedo boat would make it possible to attack a fleet even within a land-locked harbor. The range of the newest navy torpedoes is 10,000 yards, and even the older types will be effective at 7,000 yards. Carried on a huge aeroplane, the 2,000-pound projectile would be taken over the harbor defenses at an altitude safe from gunfire. Once over the bay, the machine would glide to within 10 or 20 feet of the water, the torpedo rudders would be set, and it would be dropped to do its work while the aeroplane rose and sped away.

Aeroplanes to carry a ton of dead weight have been perfected by several countries.

It is proposed to drop from aeroplanes a torpedo that can be guided by radio impulses during its fall and sent with absolute certainty to its mark.

SEARCH FOR BOMB IN ORDUNA'S HOLD

Austrian Longshoreman Hidden Four Hours Aboard Ship with Allies' War Munitions.

SEVEN AMERICANS ON LINER

Intruder Says He Merely Sought a Place to Sleep, but Fails to Explain His Movements.

Alarmed by the discovery that an Austrian longshoreman had spent four hours hidden aboard the steamship Orduna Wednesday night, the officers of the Cunard liner kept her crew busy the remainder of the night in a diligent search for possible bombs or dynamite he might have concealed in the vessel.

The Orduna sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning with a big cargo of munitions of war for the Allies and 195 passengers, seven of whom were Americans. The search was continued until the hour of sailing, but without finding anything suspicious, and the Austrian was questioned repeatedly, but without getting any information from him beyond the statement that he had gone aboard the vessel to sleep.

He gave his name as Joseph Garson and said he was a native of Trieste, Austria. He is 40 years old. He was on the company's books as a Swede, and the discovery of his nationality was a shock to the Cunard officials. It was suspected Garson had sneaked aboard the Orduna to secrete an explosive in the war munitions going to the Allies, with the intent to sink the big vessel in midocean.

Big Cargo of War Munitions.

The cargo of the Orduna, estimated to be about 10,800 tons, included the following war munitions

3,800 cases of cartridges.
594 rubber tires.
634 tons of wheat.
14,325 billets and bundles of steel.
188 barrels of crude metals.
288 coils of wire rope.
338 barrels of zinc oxide.
84 pieces of pipe for submarine tubes.
107 autos.
100 cases of auto parts.
4 chassis.
326 rolls of tent cloths.
986 cases of empty shells.
15 cases of motor cycle parts.
404 cases of infantry equipment.
210 bundles of boat oars.
765 cases of brass rods.
220 cases of fuses.
30 barrels of nickel blanks.
17 cases of revolvers.
60 cases of aeroplanes and parts.
1,018 cases of copper rods.

Shotly after 8 o'clock Wednesday night two of the Orduna's firemen saw a tall, dark man sneak down into a stoke hole and disappear. They thought that it might be a German spy going to plant a bomb in the coal, and the firemen rushed to the second engineer's cabin and reported what they had seen. The second engineer went below with the firemen and searched the stokeholes thoroughly, but could not find any one.

Searching the Ship.

Then they went to the Quartermaster on duty at the gangway to ask if he had seen any stranger go ashore since 8 o'clock. He replied positively that no one had passed him. The firemen were positive they saw a man about 5 feet 11 inches, strongly built, unshaven, with a bristly mustache, face and hands soiled by work, dressed like a longshoreman, go into the stokehole.

The matter was then reported to Chief Officer E. C. Clapham, who sent for members of the crew to assist in making a thorough search of the ship fore and aft, above and below decks, in cooperation with the special policemen from the pier. One of the firemen went with the searchers and the other remained at the gangway to identify the intruder in case he went ashore.

No trace of the man could be found until he was caught at midnight going down the gangway to the pier to get his overtime, and was recognized by the fireman as the man he had seen go into the stokehole just after 8 o'clock. The man gave his name as Joseph Garson, and he had papers to show that he was an Austrian, born at Trieste. The pier officials searched the books and found that he was down as a Swede, and had been working the winches on the decks of the Cunard steamers for the last two or three weeks.

Garson Busy About Movements.

Garson said he had gone into the stokehole looking for a corner to sleep for a short time, but had only remained there for a minute or so, as the heat was too great for him. Where he passed the intervening time between that hour and midnight has not been discovered. He is the first cargo man found on board any Cunard steamship after working hours at night, and the fact that he was an Austrian caused great uneasiness.

The remainder of Wednesday night was passed by the crew of the Orduna under the instructions of the officers and engineers making a search in the coal bunkers, stokehole, and other likely places for any bomb that might have been stowed away by Garson while he was on board, but they did not find anything of a suspicious nature. The hatches had all been put on the holds and battened down, so that he could not have had access to the cargo.

While the search was going on Garson was requested to wait on the pier and continue his overtime at 50 cents an hour until the Orduna had been thoroughly examined. In the morning he was put through a severe examination by ex-Deputy Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty, who has a big force of detectives engaged on the steamship piers looking after the interests of the freight shippers, but he could not get anything out of Garson.

The man stuck stolidly by his statement that he had not done any harm, and had only gone to look for a place to sleep on the Orduna. Where he finally lay down he did not seem to be able to explain. The officers of the ship told the officials on the pier that there were a hundred places where a man could stow himself away and hide for two or three days until some one stumbled over him in a vessel the size of the Orduna.

Americans Defy Submarines.

Garson was detained on the pier until long after the Orduna had sailed for Liverpool, and after undergong a final

Continued on Page 2.

Every good liver should take CARABANA Water for his liver's good. 35c., all druggists.—Advt.

TWO DEAD, TEN WOUNDED IN OIL RIOTS; BATTLES BY DAY AND SNIPING AT NIGHT; TROOPS READY TO MOVE IN AN HOUR

Sheriff's Deputies Now Guard Oil Works; State Troops May Be Called Out Today

Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler of the New Jersey National Guard, after a visit last night to the Standard Oil plant in Bayonne and the scenes of the rioting there, told Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead of Hudson County:

"If things continue as they have today, I agree with you that you will need State troops. But I think you ought to try to manage things tonight with your own men. I will meet Governor Fielder tomorrow morning, and if the situation is as grave then as it is now, with the Governor's approval I will call out the militia."

Sheriff Kinkead then ordered out 250 armed deputies and stationed them around the works and installed searchlights on rooftops to light the neighborhood so as to prevent a surprise attack upon the plant.

Previously the Sheriff had sent this word to Governor Fielder:

"Neither I nor the Strike Committee can longer control the situation here. I have 250 deputies waiting orders in Jersey City, but I hesitate to call them. The strikers cannot distinguish between them and oil company guards. We need the militia. Only uniforms will impress the strikers."

JACK ROSE BITTER AGAINST BECKER

Not a Stool Pigeon, He Says, but Collected $10,000 a Month Graft for Lieutenant.

NO "SYSTEM" SHARED IN IT

Whitman's Father's Friendship for Policeman Made District Attorney's Path Hard.

While ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker's lawyers were casting about yesterday in the hope of finding some eleventh-hour proceeding to save Becker from paying the death penalty next Wednesday, Jack Rose, chief State's witness at Becker's two trials, came to town and in an interview, which, he said was the first with one exception that he had ever authorized, replied to Becker's death-house statement, in which, Rose declared, Becker made him the chief issue.

Rose's voice quavered with anger as he referred to the "Judas-like" character of Becker, who, he said, admitted in his statement that he was already "plotting to throw me to the wolves" while Rose was in Pollock's house after the murder of Rosenthal, "suffering the tortures of the damned." He asserted that he was Becker's graft collector, not his stool pigeon, as Becker described him, and that he tried to save Becker from himself when Rosenthal began to make his disclosures.

He said Rosenthal never would have been murdered if Becker had been willing to put up $3,000 to send him away. Finally, he declared that Governor Whitman, as District Attorney, was always hoping against hope that Becker was not involved in the murder, for Becker as a patrolman had been a protegé of Whitman's father.

Rose talked last night at the office of his lawyer, Bernard H. Sandler, at 261 Broadway. He said he had been with Reginald Wright Kauffman, the writer, all day.

Collector, Not Stool Pigeon.

"Becker's whole statement is an expression of his hatred toward me," Rose said. "It wasn't a statement, anyway, but an appeal. I am a great deal sorrier for Becker than Becker ever was for me, but I realize that I have much to be thankful for that I became a witness for the State, when Becker had admitted that after the murder, while I was suffering the tortures of the damned, Becker was seeing Jerome and Hart at the Bar Association and was planning to cast me aside.

"If I had stuck by Becker, as I had every intention of doing then, Becker would not be bringing proceedings to save him from the chair, but there would be weeds growing on my grave now.

"Becker says that I was his stool pigeon, not his collector," Rose continued with an amused expression. "Three years ago such an accusation might have hurt my social standing. Now, however, I see it in a different light. I was Becker's collector, and, above all, I was his adviser in a way. One comforting thought I have is that if my advice had prevailed in this as it did in other instances, Rosenthal would be here now and Becker would still be a member of the Police Department.

Becker Got $10,000 a Month.

"When I began to make collections for Becker I got about $2,000 a month, and I was allowed 25 per cent. of that as my commission. Later the amount reached as high as $10,000 a month, but I no longer got the 25 per cent. Now I want to answer right here all this talk about a system. Becker was not part of a 'system.' He worked as a free lance and never divided with any one. His position was such and the authority delegated to him by the Police Commissioner was so great that Becker was a power in himself.

"Not 2 per cent. of Becker's raids were legitimate. Nearly all were frame-ups. He raided the places and got credit for a large number of raids, but the day after the raids I would go around and collect from them for permission to reopen.

"I want to say, gentlemen, that my position in this case is as miserable as Becker's. I have constantly to meet the doubt and suspicion that there was a frame-up against Becker. It's very nice to sit back and claim a frame-up, as Becker did in his statement; but the man who is accused had to submit to three hard cross-examinations, while Becker never even submitted to a direct examination.

"Harry Appelbaum, 'Big Tim's' secretary, told about all that nappened with relation to the meetings between Sullivan, Becker, and myself; but there are a few things he did not tell and which I want to set right here.

"The Man Was Drunk with Power."

"I told Becker of the exact doings at the Sam Paul outing, as has been related, and how I did not meet with any sentiment among the gamblers to corroborate the story which Rosenthal had told the District Attorney. I told Becker that to protect Becker from Becker

Continued on Page 5.

BOSCA BRUT—Dry. Exquisite Flavor. Favored by those who like dry champagne.—Advt.

MEN GET 8 HOURS; ARMS STRIKE OVER

Remington Co. Already Had Conceded Shorter Day—Labor Remits Other Demands.

BRIBE INQUIRY BY GOMPERS

He Will Delve Into the Reports That German Money Fomented Strike at Bridgeport.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 22.—Unless the present plans fail, plans that were tentatively agreed upon at a conference held in New York last night by J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists; Mr. Pryor, General Manager of the Remington Companies, and others, the strike of the Bridgeport munitions workers is practically over.

The workmen emerge from the conflict with a general eight-hour day. This concession was made by the Remington Companies before the strike. The unions give up their other demands, including recognition by the Remington Companies of the millwrights as members of the Ironworkers' Union, this matter being left for settlement by the labor unions. The Remington Companies contended from the first that it must not be required to determine the labor status of the millwrights.

John A. Johnson, International Vice President of the Iron Workers, Mr. Keppler and General Organizer Flynn of the Carpenters' Union, went to New York tonight for a conference to settle the millwright question. Before he left, Mr. Keppler said he would have ready by Monday a statement to be signed by the officials of the unions and of the manufacturers and to be ratified by the workmen. The conference tonight means a recession by the carpenters from their refusal to arbitrate the status of the millwrights. The original excuse for the present trouble was the dispute between the carpenters and the ironworkers as to jurisdiction over the millwrights.

Officials of the Manufacturers' Association today showed a marked readiness to agree that the strikers were in a position to create a lot of trouble, and it was said that it had been settled that most of the factories would follow the lead of the Remington Companies in granting the eight-hour day or would grant an increase in pay that would be in proportion to the better scale of working hours.

More Pay for 5,000 Girls.

Perhaps no strike was ever settled so quickly as the walkout of the 110 girls yesterday from the plant of the Remington Union Metallic Cartridge Company. These girls started picketing today to get out the rest of the 5,000 girls, when they were told that if they would return to work at once the entire force of 5,000 girls would receive an increase in pay that would be equivalent to a raise from an average of $1.25 a day to $1.90 a day. They went back.

The labor officials regard the tentative settlement as a distinct victory for the workers.

"It means that the working people of Bridgeport will gain by the eight-hour day about $3,000,000 a year," said Mr. Johnson.

Officials of the Manufacturers' Association said that, while the employes would work fewer hours, they would receive the same amount of pay as now. But the labor people reported the manufacturers would have to hire more workers.

"This strike," said Mr. Johnson, "has been averted despite Major W. G. Penfield, works manager of the Remington arms plant. If we had not been able to reach superior officers of the Remington Company the strike would have spread into a big fight."

It is confidently expected by both sides that all of the men now out because of the strike will be back by Monday. The ten-day strike of the iron workers has seriously handicapped the completion of the new arms plant. More than 100 bricklayers were laid off Tuesday, and 170 more today, because they had caught up with the iron construction. The installation of the machines to make rifles awaits the return of the millwrights and ironworkers.

Mr. Keppler announced tonight that a general fight would be made all over New England for the eight-hour day. He said he believed the manufacturers would grant this demand without a big strike. He said Vice President Jennings of the machinists had been at work organizing the movement throught New England.

Attack in Brooklyn Next.

Mr. Keppler said that as soon as he got through with the Bridgeport negotiations he would shift his activities to Brooklyn and force the E. W. Bliss Company, which makes Whitehead torpedoes, to give the workers an eight-

Continued on Page 2.

DEWEY'S CLARET PUNCH. Ready to serve. A delightful summer drink. 138 Fulton Street & 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.—Advt.

SEARCHLIGHTS ON DEADLINE

These and 250 Sheriff's Deputies on Guard at Bayonne Plant.

GEN. SADLER SENT TO SCENE

Troops Will Be Needed, He Reports to Governor, if Disorder Continues Today.

FEDERAL MEDIATORS SENT

Little Girl Plays Tag with Bullets Whistling About Her Head—Saloons All Closed.

The brilliant beams of three big searchlights, mounted on housetops, swept Bayonne, N. J., all last night. They rested on, and threw into bold relief, the gray bulk of the oil tanks in the Standard, Tide Water, and Vacuum Oil Works. They swung along the concrete walls, partly surrounding these plants, and picked out the figures of men, patrolling with rifles over their shoulders.

They fell in the narrow streets, dark canyons after nightfall between the walls of tenements, and brought out, like pictures on a screen, groups of strikers, huddled on corners and gazing at deputies of Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead's staff whose coats were adorned with big badges, to distinguish them from the oil company guards, and whose hats displayed small placards with tall letters, printed beneath an American flag, reading: "Sheriff's Aid. For the Protection of Life and Property."

And the searchlights fell, too, on the fields and swamp opposite the Standard and the Tide Water plants, where men, and children even, fell yesterday before oil guards' bullets, and where two men died, shot through the heart.

The Dead.

EWASKI, MIKOTAY, 19 years old, 615 Broadway, Bayonne; shot through the heart.

WOISYK, GIERESKO, 25, 25 East Twenty-fourth Street, Bayonne; shot through the heart.

The Wounded.

BEDLARSKI, TONY, 21, East Twenty-second Street, near Prospect Avenue; shot in the left side and probably will die.

HASS, FRANK, East Twenty-fifth Street; shot in right arm.

OLSEN, HARRY, 21, of Brooklyn, a guard beaten by strikers; concussion of the brain.

ROCCO, JOHN, 19, Prospect Avenue, near Twenty-second Street; shot in the nose.

SAMAREK, STEPHEN, 12, Twenty-first Street and Avenue F; grazed by bullet on the forehead.

SAPPIHA, CAROL, 19, 25 East Seventeenth Street; forehead grazed by bullet.

SURGEN, JOHN, 43; shot in right thigh and probably will die.

SVAHLI, STEPHEN, 24, 22 William Street; shot in right jaw.

TALOS, FRANK, 12, 26 East Twenty-first Street; shot in right hand.

VANI, VALESKE, 19, 218 Prospect Avenue; shot in right ear.

Boys Among the Wounded.

How many more were wounded the police could not learn. Ten men and boys had their wounds dressed by surgeons from the Bayonne City Hospital but it is known that many more fled to their homes, concealing their injuries from all but their families and friends.

And throughout the night there sounded at intervals the crack of a revolver or a rifle. None could tell whence they came nor where the bullets flew, least of all the 250 deputies, who held their posts, marking a dead line around the oil property.

Ostensibly Sheriff Kinkead was in control of the situation after a day in which there had been two battles between guards and strikers and which had resounded from sunrise till late into the night with the reports of the shots of snipers, both strikers and oil guards, who sought to pick off their enemies from the shelter of houses or of the concrete walls about the oil plants. But the strikers had seen their friends shot down, and the Sheriff did not deny his fear that the seeming calm was only that which might precede the storm of the morrow.

No National Guardsmen were called for duty at the strike yesterday because Governor Fielder and Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler wanted to avoid that course if possible. At the call of the Sheriff, the Governor sent General Sadler to Bayonne and went himself from his Summer home in Sea Girt to Jersey City. And last night he and General Sadler remained in this city, to be ready instantly to summon the troops.

May Call Troops Today.

But at the advice of General Sadler, Sheriff Kinkead agreed to try last night to control the situation with his own men, with the promise that if today showed no improvement the troops would be called. General Sadler said he could have the militia under way within an hour after giving the order, and it is probable that the Crack Essex Troop, an organization of wealthy men, with headquarters in Newark, would be the first to be ordered to Bayonne.

Sheriff Kinkead's 250 deputies were taken to Bayonne from Jersey City by water, and were landed at the Standard Oil Company's pier. From that plant they were distributed throughout the danger zone in groups of twos and three, and thus the "dead line" are-

viously decided on by the Sheriff was marked out.

Crowds of strikers and their women folk jammed Twenty-second Street, on which are the main entrances to the oil plants; Twenty-first Street and Prospect Avenue, and Avenue F, nearby streets. The throngs were augmented by the young people of Bayonne and Jersey City, men and girls, who trooped to the scene as though to a circus or picnic. They laughed at the reports of revolvers and rifles sounding now and then, and paraded as near to the oil plants as the police would permit them to go.

They had to walk to this destination, for the strikers had piled sewer pipes and logs on the car tracks and the Twenty-second Street cars stopped far short of the usual terminus.

The deputies, wearing their distinguishing marks, were not molested by the strikers, but it was not last night but early this morning that the Sheriff feared, for it was scarcely daylight when the crowds began to gather yesterday.

It was 4 A. M. when the first throngs began to fill Twenty-second Street yesterday morning. By 6 o'clock the street was filled with men, women and children, and all of Bayonne's police force then on duty was sent to the oil works. The crowd was apparently orderly enough, however, until 8:50 o'clock, when the two-story brick building at the northeast corner of the Standard grounds, in which is the regulating equipment that adjusts the flow of oil into about fifty tanks, ranging in capacity from 5,000 to 45,000 barrels each, burst into flames. Strikers had hurled torches into it until one communicated its fire to the oil-soaked furnishings of the place.

A fire alarm brought the Bayonne City Department, but in a half hour the building had burned itself out, with scarcely any other damage, for the company on Wednesday night had drawn off the oil from fifty nearby tanks and had disconnected this regulating station from the other tanks. These sit in pits, and as a further precaution the pits had been flooded with water.

The fire, however, seemed to be the signal for the violence which marked the rest of the day for, as Tony Bedlarski strolled along the earth embankment which runs against the side of the concrete wall inclosing the Standard Oil works on the south side of Twenty-second Street, there sounded the report of a rifle, and Bedlarski rolled half down the embankment till his body crashed against a telegraph pole, shot through the left side.

Across the street were gathered hundreds of strikers. They saw Bedlarski fall and realized that the attack on him had been unprovoked. But most of them were unarmed. In front of them rose the embankment, which ended about five feet below the top of the twenty-five-foot wall. On the other side were armed guards. How many, there was no way to tell.

Austrian Ex-Soldier Leads.

For a moment they stood irresolute. Then John Surgen, who once was a soldier in the Austrian Army, rushed across the street and across the field, 300 feet wide, which separates the oil works from Twenty-second Street. He started up the dirt embankment, and half-way to the top he stopped and, turning, waved his arm to the crowd of strikers, shouting:

"Come on. Come on."

Instantly two hundred men rushed after him. They tore up the embankment, at the top of which they could peer down into the works beyond the wall. They gathered sticks and stones as they ran and they hurled them over the parapet in the face of a volley of shots which seemed to come from dozens of guns.

Surgen reeled back with a bullet in his thigh. Stephen Svahli got a bullet in the jaw, and others probably were hit as they fled from the steady fire that poured over the wall. On the ground behind this bulwark the guards had to fire upward, so that such bullets as missed their marks landed in the second stories of tenements across the street.

In the face of this fire, however, men rushed up the bank again when it was seen that Surgen and Bedlarski had been left behind, and they were carried into Steiner's drug store opposite the oil company wall, where Svahli had already made his way. The druggist was wildly excited, but he helped the New York newspaper men bandage the wounds of the strikers, and then the reporters telephoned to the Bayonne City Hospital asking for an ambulance. They were told that no ambulance could be sent as no automobile could be found to drive it into the strike neighborhood. So they got a truck, and John Weaver, its driver, volunteered to carry the wounded men to the hospital.

Child Plays Tag with Death.

From behind the wall bullets were still pouring as the truck drove off with the worst injured of the three. Svahli already having started to walk to the hospital. A 3-year-old baby girl ran into the street as the truck moved along, begging to be taken up. Her father, white-faced, ran after her, expecting each moment that he or the child would fall, and the little girl, thinking it was a game of tag, tried to elude him. He got her at last and dashed into his home.

Shots were still coming over the wall when the Sheriff came down the street in his automobile and begged the strikers to hurry away from the neighborhood. The Sheriff is a former Congressman and popular with the labor element. The strikers knew him and obeyed when he shouted that he had telegraphed to Secretary W. B. Wilson of the Department of Labor asking that mediators be sent to Bayonne. Later it was learned that John A. Moffit and James A. Smythe had been sent from Washington.

The Sheriff had hardly persuaded the strikers to withdraw when the ambulance to the City Hospital came tearing down the street, with Dr. Frank H. McGregor, the house surgeon, at the wheel and Dr. Samuel Elda riding behind.

Dr. McGregor said he had been unable to get a chauffeur, and he headed straight for the Standard Oil plant, where he was admitted at the main gate, and where the ambulance remained for half an hour. When it emerged it carried no new passengers, and both surgeons said they had come in answer to an alarm that some one had been hurt, but had found no one within the plant wounded. Nevertheless, it was rumored that a guard had been shot, and Robert Dix Benson, President of the Tidewater Oil Company, said last night that he had heard that a guard had been killed.

News of the battle spread quickly through the town and presently new throngs began to take the place of those that had moved off at the Sheriff's request. A crowd of boys caught sight of a shed, stored with barrel staves and small lumber, in the northwest corner of the grounds of the Tidewater Company, which adjoin those of the Standard on the south side of Twenty-second Street, near Avenue F.

Boys Start New Battle.

There, too, a concrete wall, though only ten feet high, protects the front, but the west limits of the grounds are protected by an iron picket fence. The shed stood in the corner of these. The boys hurled stones which rattled down on the roof of the building and instantly eight or ten guards climbed to the top of the lumber, close beneath the roof of the shed, where, partly protected, they could fire down on the crowd.

Bullets flew about the boys, and the crowd, helpless to answer this attack, stood huddled across the street, when the Sheriff, with Jeremiah Baly, head of the Strike Committee, and Lieutenant W. C. Keegan of the Bayonne police, hurried up. The firing slowed down at the approach of the Sheriff and ceased as he shouted to the crowd, made up mostly of young men and boys scarcely more than children:

"Boys, I command you to go back in the name of the law. I command you for your own good."

He was about to say more when he noticed a guard within the oil works aiming his rifle directly at him. The Sheriff removed his hat and raised it in the air, while Mr. Baly fluttered a white handkerchief as a sign of truce. Lieutenant Keegan grabbed the Sheriff by the arm and sought to drag him away, saying: "Those guards want to kill you. I know it. Get out of here quick."

The Sheriff obeyed, but not until he had seen the crowd withdraw to a decent distance. His back was no more than turned, however, when some one lighted a torch and tossed it over the wall on to the shed. Oil-soaked waste, which blazed despite the fanning of the wind, was tossed over the wall, and presently the shed was afire in two places.

Shot Through the Heart.

Again the shots began, and this time Giereskо Woisyk fell dead, shot through the heart, and Carol Sappiha, Stephen Samerek, and Valeske Vani were wounded. Vani was not in the crowd, but was struck by a stray ball as he walked along Avenue F.

The fire was so fierce that the strikers retreated before it, some taking shelter behind a red tin building near the corner of Avenue F and others dodging behind Mydosh's Hall, where the strikers held their meetings, at Twenty-first Street and Avenue F. Apparently, however, the guards had been aroused, for they did not cease firing but sniped away at whosoever showed himself. Thus Mikotay Ewaski was killed as he peered from behind the hall, and young Frank Talos's hand was hit when he let it appear around the red tin building.

Four newspaper men were made targets by the guards, though their clothing readily identified them as not of the strikers. They had to run the gauntlet from the drug store in Twenty-second Street to the corner of Avenue F, where Talos and Ewaski were hit, and the wind of one bullet knocked the hat from the head of one man.

The Sheriff, who saw the sniping, rushed to a telephone and called up the Tidewater plant, notifying officials there that if the shooting did not stop in two minutes he would take drastic measures. Instead it continued for half an hour, and then the Sheriff telephoned to Governor Fielder, telling him that neither he nor the Strike Committee could longer control the situation, and asking for troops. The Governor requested a telegram to this effect, that he might have a record of the request for troops, and Mr. Kinkead sent it at once. It was in response to this that Adjutant General Sadler arrived a few hours later.

Men, Women and Children Targets.

A heavy downpour of rain soon after this shooting put an end momentarily to hostilities, and the strikers took advantage of the lull to hold a meeting in Mydosh's Hall. Some 1,500 were there when the waste oil which had been allowed to flow over the ground back of the swamp, which fronts on Twenty-second Street and is opposite the oil works, took fire. How it was started no one knows, but crowds rushed there at once, for a train of high Valley tank cars stood on a spur near the blaze. Firemen got the blaze under control, and the throngs, made up of as many children and women almost as men, were returning across the fields and swamp when a volley of shots came from the oil works.

It was said that some one had again tried to set fire to the lumber shed and that the shots were to stop it. However, the bullets whistled over the swamp and field, and men, women, and children plunged into the ooze up to their knees, and even waists, in their rush to get out of range. John Rocco and Frank Hass fell, but friends dragged them along to safety behind some buildings. It was the last concerted shooting of the day, though the sniping was continued as long as there was light to aim at a living mark.

So when General Sadler arrived about 4 o'clock he had little to impress him with the gravity of the situation except the account he received from the Sheriff and other officials. With Mr. Kinkead he visited the Standard plant and consulted there with officials. On his departure he issued his statement regarding the troops, and the Sheriff immediately sent for his Deputies.

Meantime Mr. Baly had headed a committee to Mayor Pierre Garven asking that official to conduct an investigation into the killing of the strikers, and at the request of Mr. Garven Prosecutor Robert S. Hudspeth of Hudson County undertook this work. The Mayor was aroused over the shooting, and said he should make another appeal today to Governor Fielder for troops. He said the whole city was terrorized and that residents even of distant points were afraid to appear in the streets.

Saloons Ordered Closed.

He had already ordered closed all the saloons in the Constable Hook section, where the oil plants are, and last night ordered every saloon in the city to shut its doors. There are 168 of these, and the Mayor ordered that they be kept closed until he revoked his order. It was generally regarded as the first move toward martial law which the Mayor hopes to establish.

The continued sniping through the evening justified such action in the opinion of many Bayonne folk not identified with the strike. A grim spirit which filled the crowds was manifested when Harry Olsen, an oil guard, undertook to walk through the city, thinking himself safe from identification. He left the Tidewater plant and had proceeded about three blocks when the wind blew his vest back and a star pinned to his vest was displayed to the crowd. Instantly a mob set upon him.

He was dragged into a drug store, where his coat was stripped off, that his badge might be examined. Then a sort of court-martial was held, and amid shouts of "Kill him! He's a murderer!" he was dragged into the street. There he was knocked down. His face was trampled on. His head was kicked by men with heavy, nailed boots. He was beaten and stoned, and when Lieutenant Thomas Broadhurst and eight motor cycle policemen fought their way to him, firing their revolvers over the heads of the crowd, and belaboring with their clubs those nearest to them, Olsen was senseless and nearly dead.

He was taken to the hospital, where it was found that he had concussion of the brain and perhaps a fractured skull and might die of his wounds. For the attack the police arrested Andrezey Dzecic of 69 Avenue F and Waclaw Sulowski of 28 East Twenty-third Street. They were the only ones arrested throughout the day.

Got Increase in Wages.

With the attack on Olsen the crowd quieted a little, and when 750 men marched from the Bergenport and General Chemical Companies, wearing their time cards in their hats to show that they were not strikers or guards, they were not molested. They announced to the strikers afterward that they had demanded a 15 per cent. increase in wages and had got it.

The Pacific Borax Company, to the east of the oil plants, on the buildings of which Sheriff Kinkead pitched his searchlights, decided not to take any chances, and ordered their men not to report for work today.

The five Commissioners who compose the city Government of Bayonne offered yesterday to act as an arbitration committee, and on behalf of the strikers Baly and Albert Gzeliza and Alexander Androkeski, the strike committee, accepted their offices. The strikers will submit their proposals to the Commissioners this morning, asking a 15 per cent. increase and less speeding up of work because of war contracts.

The Commissioners will try to present these demands to the oil company officials this morning. The Strike Committee had an appointment, they said, with Standard officials in their plant yesterday morning, but feared to try to keep it after the guards began firing on the strikers.

Robert Dix Benson, President of the Tidewater Oil Company, was seen last evening at Passaic, where he was waiting to hear from Governor Fielder.

"There is no strike at our works, said Mr. Benson. "At my suggestion about 1,000 men in the barrel and case departments were laid off. Inside the works there are 800 men at work and the refining of oil is progressing in a satisfactory manner. The men, of course, cannot come and go to their work through the street in Bayonne, and so we are transporting them to and from Staten Island by boat.

Blames Outsiders.

"I do not believe the employes of the plants are really behind the present agitation. It is the result of outside agitators who are continuing the strike. I communicated yesterday with a Mr. Warsiter of 224 East Ninth Street, New York City, the editor of a Polish newspaper. He called a meeting and advised the men to tell the agitators they could go and then come back to their work. He was assaulted as he was leaving the hall, and I understand he is suffering from no less than five stab wounds. The strikers will find the companies will come to no agreement with them unless they return to work.

"This afternoon Governor Fielder assured me he would take action immediately, and he had communicated with the military authorities. I have received word tonight that a deputy has been killed. I am waiting to hear further from the Governor."

More than 500 employes of the Vacuum plant met last night and announced that the company had offered a 15 per cent. increase in wages, which they had voted not to accept, but to remain on strike in sympathy until the Standard men got their demands.

In No Hurry to Resume.

Superintendent Hennessy of the Standard Oil plant made a statement yesterday afternoon, in which he said:

"Everything is quiet today inside the works. Constable Hook has been shut down except for the keeping up of steam in our boilers. We are in no hurry to resume operations.

"No strikebreakers have been imported and none will be. It is our belief that shutting down the plant will have a quiet effect on the men. It would seem that the trouble is that what leaders the strikers have are unreasonable in their attitude and demands.

"One leader said yesterday he would give us twenty-four hours to decide what to do. I replied it took a big concern such as ours a considerable time to act so as not to be hasty or give the impression of displaying feeling.

"Thereupon a striker interrupted to say the Standard Oil Company should answer them in ten minutes. The leaders here began making socialistic utterances, and the outcome was that nothing resulted from our conference.

"As to demands of 15 per cent. increases which were made, I advised the men to return to work. I said if they did I would make favorable recommendations to my superiors and that I felt sure such recommendations would be favorably entertained."

F. V. Weller, Vice President of the Standard, and General Manager Edwards of the Tidewater Company, called at the office of the Sheriff in Jersey City yesterday and notified his Secretary, A. J. Johnston, that they would hold Hudson County liable for any damage done to their plants, as they had given the Sheriff sufficient notice to protect them.

MEN GET 8 HOURS; ARMS STRIKE OVER

Continued from Page 1.

hour instead of a nine-hour day. The Bliss Company makes torpedoes for the United States Navy.

It was reported here tonight that Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, had started a nation-wide investigation of the alleged use of German money and influence to cause strikes in American plants manufacturing munitions of war for the Allies. He is expected to arrive in Bridgeport tomorrow morning, and it is said he will hold a conference with Major Penfield of the Remington Arms plant, and ask the Major for proof of the statement that German influence caused the present strike at the Remington plants here. Labor leaders here declared tonight that the coming of Mr. Gompers to Bridgeport had nothing to do with the strike, that his only purpose was to investigate the charges of German influence.

It is known that Major Penfield has statements from certain labor officials that money was offered to them two months ago to cause a strike of the bricklayers on the new Remington plant. Among these is Ernest O'Brien, ex-business agent of the bricklayers' local, who says $200 was twice offered to him as a bribe to call out the bricklayers. He said he knows one of the men who made the offers, but he refuses to divulge the name. Major Penfield is said to know of other union men who were approached, and he declares that agitators were hired to get jobs on the construction of the arms plant for the purpose of stirring on the men to strike.

It was learned tonight that the manufacturers of Bridgeport early in the present strike received information which led them to believe outside influences had much to do with the trouble. The manufacturers refused tonight to say what they had found out, but said they were investigating the matter. It is said detectives are working here, in New York, and in Washington to fix the responsibility of the alleged use of money, and it is said the trail leads across the Atlantic.

It is said that Mr. Gompers was prompted to work for an early settlement of the Bridgeport strike through fear that the charges of the use of German money would deprive labor of public support in the conflict. Manufacturers here are inclined to believe that the sudden alteration in the demands of the union leaders was due to the influence of Mr. Gompers. Mr. Keppler has bitterly resented Mr. Gompers's intimation that money might have been used at Bridgeport to cause the strike. Mr. Keppler also resents the intimation that he is pro-German.

"Mr. Gompers's coming here has nothing to do with the strike settlement," he said. "He is coming here to see Major Penfield, I understand, about the alleged German gold. I think it is up to Mr. Gompers to prove he knew what he was talking about when he discussed his ideas of the use of German money here."

Strike Fomenters from Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, left Washington tonight for Bridgeport, Conn., where he will study the strike of the ammunition workers. The immediate purpose of Mr. Gompers's trip is to attend tomorrow morning the adjourned meeting of leaders of the affected unions that discussed here yesterday various aspects of the strike.

Mr. Gompers has made no secret of his belief that emissaries of the Teutonic empires, or as he expressed it, persons interested in keeping the ammunition on this side of the water, have been diligent in encouraging the strike. This is taken to mean both in the works of the Standard Oil Company and the munitions factories, as petroleum is an important article of contraband. So far he has withheld details, but yesterday he said he might later make public the facts regarding a statement that a woman on behalf of German interests had offered him a large sum to enlist his aid in fomenting labor troubles.

It was reported here today that a regular commission, or group of paid agents, had come to this country from Germany and Austria for the single purpose of retarding the shipments of arms by causing labor troubles at the factories. The names of these emissaries, it is said, are known to a number of men here, and Mr. Gompers is suggested as having information about it. This report adds the statement that the names may be published if the trouble continues.

LOCKS OUT WIRE STRIKERS.

Bay State Owner Says They Cannot Return Unless Leaders Are Dismissed

PALMER, Mass., July 22.—Three hundred strikers at the Wright Wire Mills were informed tonight by the owner, Mayor Wright of Worcester, after they had voted to return to work in the morning that they would not be allowed to do so until they agreed to dismiss their leaders from the company's service.

According to a notice now posted on the factory gates, the plant has been closed indefinitely. Arrangements can be made for its reopening, however, Mayor Wright said, if the men would agree with his son, who is his personal representative on the ground, to eliminate their leaders, described by Mayor Wright as "agitators."

UPHOLDS OUR TRADE IN WAR MUNITIONS

Prof. Woolsey, Yale Authority, Finds No Legal or Ethical Objection to It.

CITES GERMAN USAGE

And Asserts That America, as Neutral Nation, Owes Simply Equality of Treatment.

Professor Theodore S. Woolsey, formerly Professor of International Law at Yale University, in Leslie's Weekly, for July 29, has an article entitled "The Case for the Munitions Trade." In part Professor Woolsey says:

"In the midst of widespread industrial depression came a great war. This war intensified the depression. It cut off markets, raised freights, retarded payments, upset the whole commercial world and we suffered with the rest. Then shortly came a demand for certain products and certain manufactures caused by war itself, varied, considerable, even unexpected. This demand grew until it became an appreciable factor in our industrial life, a welcome source of profit when so many other sources of profit were cut off. It was a good thing; at the same time it was a temporary, unnatural thing, and directly or indirectly it was based upon the desire of some of our friends to kill others of our friends. Accordingly people began to give this trade bad names. They called it unneutral, wrong, inhuman.

"For the sake of our pockets we were adding to the sum of human suffering and slaughter, and they urged that, even if legally justified, ethically this trade was a blot upon our character as a humane and civilized people and must be stopped. Where does the truth lie? What can the munitions trade say for itself?

"Naturally, it turns for justification first to the usage of other wars, to the recognized rules of international law. As expressed in Article 7, Convention XIII., of the 1907 Conference at The Hague, the law is as follows:

"'A neutral power is not bound to prevent the export or transit, for the use of either belligerent, of arms, ammunitions or, in general, of anything which could be of use to an army or fleet.'

"The next previous article had prohibited a Government from engaging in this trade, so that the distinction between what the State and the individual may do is made perfectly clear, provided both belligerents are treated alike. To permit trade in arms with one belligerent and forbid it with another would be unneutral and illegal.

"We permit the munitions trade with both belligerents. It is true, and yet, owing to the chances of war, the right to buy inures to the advantage of one only. Does this stamp our conduct as unneutral? Quite the contrary. To embargo munitions bought by one because the other side does not choose to buy would be the unneutral act. Germany doesn't buy because she cannot transport.

"She cannot transport, because she does not care to contest the control of the sea with her enemies. Have we aught to do with that? To supplement her naval inferiority by denying to the Allies the use of their superiority would be equivalent to sinking in the war on the German side. Moreover, to assume and base action upon German naval inferiority in advance of any general trial of strength would be not only illegal, but even an insult to Germany. Now that the complaints of our export of munitions have come from the German Government. To make such complaint would be to plead the baby act. Rather than risk her fleet by contesting the control of the sea, thus gaining her share of munitions imports, Germany has chosen to withdraw it behind fortifications, thus losing the munitions trade. Probably the decision is a sound one, but she must accept the results.

"The opposition to the trade seems to come from two classes:

"(1) German sympathizers who seek to minimize the advantage which sea power gives the Allies.

"(2) Those who are governed by their emotions rather than by reason and respect for law. I would call the attention of both these classes to the usage, especially to the German usage, in other wars.

"Professor Gregory, in an interesting article, gives statistics of the large German exports of arms to the British forces in the Boer war after the Boer trade had been cut off. In the Russo-Japanese war Krupp notoriously supplied both sides. In the Balkan war there was said to be competition between Krupp and Creusot in furnishing cannon. No State in the nature of things can satisfy its needs in war completely from its own resources. Every belligerent has bought, every neutral has allowed its citizens to sell, munitions since modern war began. England sympathized with the South in our civil war, yet sold to the North. She did the same in 1870 to France.

"If the trade in munitions is to be forbidden, then every State must accumulate its own supply or greatly enlarge its arms manufacturing capacity, both wasteful processes. To say that a moderate trade is lawful which a big trade is not is like the excuse of the lady who thought her baby born out of wedlock did not matter because it was such a little one.

"The critics of the munitions trade must note furthermore that in our own country that trade cannot be forbidden without explicit legislation.

"At the outset of the Spanish war such legislation was passed, as a war measure, forbidding the export of coal or other war material at the discretion of the President. But by resolution of Congress of March 14, 1912, the 1898 resolution was so amended as to apply to American countries only. The reason for this distinction was of course to limit the danger of such exports of arms to our neighbor States, particularly to Mexico, as might endanger our own peace and safety. The general right to trade was left undisturbed.

"But let us argue the question on ethical grounds alone. I can see no difference between a peace trade and a war trade from the humanitarian standpoint; between a neighbor by sea and exports in preparation for war and rearming him during war. In both cases we help him to kill. Now, if one regards all war as wrong, aid in waging war by trade in munitions, whether in peace time or war time, should be abhorrent to one's conscience. A Quaker gun is not only a paradox, but a sinful one.

"Most of us, however, believe that a defensive war, against aggression threatening the life and liberties of a nation, is just and right. In the present war both parties claim to be fighting in self-defense. We are not their judge; we must take both at their word; what we owe both, ethically, is simply equality of treatment.

"We help both alike in waging a just war. To do otherwise is to take part in their war. With the flux and flow of the contest which makes our trade valuable or worthless now to one side, now to the other, both ethically and legally we have nothing to do."

PRESIDENT'S NOTE IN BERLIN TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

cept the proposals of the last German note.

The American note is comparatively brief, comprising between 1,000 and 1,200 words, or less than an average newspaper column, and while it is couched in language of extreme courtesy, its brevity tends to emphasize the declaration that a continuance of the acts of German submarines will be regarded by the Wilson Administration as evidence of unfriendliness.

What particularly will cause the keenest disappointment among German officials is the rejection of their proposal that American citizens crossing the Atlantic should take passage only on American vessels containing neutral markings and not carrying contraband, or, if there were not enough American vessels available for the purpose, on vessels of other neutral nationalities flying the American flag temporarily, and if there were not sufficient, on merchant vessels of belligerent registry also showing the colors of the United States.

This proposal was entirely unsatisfactory to President Wilson because it contemplated a recognition by the United States of the contention that American ships and American citizens were not privileged to go wherever they pleased on the high seas without being subject to jeopardy from submarines or other warships of the belligerent nations. Apparently the Berlin officials had the idea that such a proposal was sure to fail to meet with disapproval on the part of the United States. But this Government feels, and makes plain its note, that it cannot, without loss of dignity and surrender of principles, consent to make any bargain with any other nation to insure the safety of its ships and citizens. For that reason the German proposal was rejected.

Meaning of "Unfriendly Act."

The use of the expressions "unfriendly" and "unfriendly act" in diplomatic intercourse has always been significant of a state of irritation on the part of the Government employing them and indicated an intention to resort to extreme measures if the matters complained of were repeated. James G. Blaine, when Secretary of State under President Garfield, employed a phase of the term in a communication to Mr. Logan, the American Minister to Central America, concerning the intention of this Government to uphold the Monroe Doctrine. On May 7, 1881, Mr. Blaine wrote to Mr. Logan that should unforeseen and unfortunate circumstances ever bring the Monroe Doctrine into question, the United States would be prepared to repeat and enforce Monroe's great principle, and "could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling the destiny of the Governments of the American continent by a European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Secretary Blaine, in using this language, was merely repeating what President Monroe had said in his famous message of Dec. 2, 1823. In this connection, it is pointed out that the statement in the American note cabled to Berlin last night, repeating the previous announcement of the Government that it would leave no act undone to uphold American rights on the high seas, reflects a declaration made by Richard Olney, then Secretary of State, in his notable communication concerning the alleged encroachment of Great Britain on Venezuelan territory.

Strong Language Needed.

Diplomatic intercourse between nations is based on the maintenance of friendship, and for one nation to accuse another of being unfriendly or of having committed an unfriendly act is regarded among diplomatists as equivalent to charging a breach of faith. Either term is construed as practically next to the last word to be exchanged between nations prior to a severance of friendship. It is so well recognized as conveying that meaning that its significance will not be lost on the trained diplomatists of the German Government. The feeling exists here, however, that language of this strong character was necessary to impress upon Germany the seriousness with which the United States viewed the continuance of German submarine attacks on unarmed merchantmen.

The note was put in cipher at the State Department last evening immediately after the conference at the White House. It was said at the State Department today that the work of coding it was completed about 11 o'clock, and that it was filed immediately for transmission to Berlin, owing to the great delays in cable communication between this country and Germany, it is believed that the note will not reach Berlin until tomorrow morning at the earliest. The expectation here is that it will be presented to the Imperial Foreign Office by Ambassador Gerard tomorrow evening.

It would not surprise officials here if the German Government withheld the publication of its text for several days at least. This opinion is based on the belief that the note will be a distinct shock to that portion of the German population which has a too optimistic view that the American response would provide a friendly settlement of the submarine controversy.

Note to be Delivered Today.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The United States Government, before determining the next step in its general diplomatic policy, will for a brief period await indications from official quarters in Berlin as to the reception of the new note warning Germany that the loss of American lives through further violation of neutral rights would be regarded as "unfriendly." The note probably will be delivered by Ambassador Gerard tomorrow.

Everywhere in official quarters it was pointed out today that the document spoke the final word on how the United States Government would regard further transgressions of its rights. The general trend of comment was that the repetition of such a disaster as befell the Lusitania would mean the convening of Congress by President Wilson for consideration of the action to be taken.

Enough of the contents of the note has become known to cause widespread comment on the apparently determined position taken by the United States.

No progress has been made in the investigation of the case of the British liner Orduna, which is said to have been attacked by a German submarine. No evidence has been received to establish beyond doubt that a torpedo was fired at the vessel, and until this is available, it is said in officials quarters, the case will probably not be pressed.

None of the American passengers was awake at the time of the attack, and the State Department, it is understood, is reluctant to act on what may be construed as partisan testimony, such as the statements of the officers and crew of a British vessel. As yet no report has been asked from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, because a prima facie case has not been established.

AWAITS LUSITANIA CLAIMS.

Government Gives Advice as to Application for Damages.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—No actual claim for damages on account of the Lusitania disaster has yet been filed with the State Department. This is due both to the fact that the question is bound up in the exchanges of notes with Germany, and to lack of knowledge on the part of prospective claimants as to methods of procedure.

Many inquiries, however, have reached the Department, including one that came today from New York in behalf of one of the passengers rescued from the Lusitania. He wants damages for loss of property, inconvenience, trouble, and danger for which he was subjected, by the blowing up of the liner. All the prospective claimants have been advised by the Government as to the form in which the claims must be filed. The German Government has avoided in all its notes any reference to the question of damages for the loss of the Lusitania and has admitted no liability.

No claim has yet been presented in the case of the American steamer Nebraska, which was damaged by a submarine.

NEW LUSITANIA GUN STORY.

Sailor Says He Saw Rifles Aboard the Liner Last Fall.

BERLIN, July 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas Agency gives out the following:

"A dispatch from Bucharest says that the question whether the steamship Lusitania was armed has been illuminated further by the testimony under oath of Franz Ludolph, who at the outbreak of the war was a sailor on the steamer President Grant.

"Ludolph testified that in the Fall he was taken aboard the Lusitania by a friend, who was a member of the crew, and saw four guns covered with tarpaulins. It was impossible to determine what kind of guns they were. Their barrels were three or four meters long.

"Ludolph's friend said the Lusitania was an auxiliary cruiser, and therefore armed. This man says he saw a moving picture of the departure of the Lusitania, which showed guns being swung around to prevent injury."

Similar affidavits concerning the Lusitania were obtained by the German Embassy at Washington last month and submitted by it to the State Department in support of the allegation of the German Government that the steamship was armed. One of these affidavits resulted in the arrest in New York of Gustav Stahl on a charge of perjury, the Department of Justice having decided there were no guns aboard the vessel.

Early in the war, however, guns were carried on British transatlantic steamships. In Sept. the State Department at Washington was notified by the British Ambassador that his Government had decided to disarm British merchant craft plying between England and the United States. The visit to the Lusitania referred to in the foregoing dispatch, said to have been made last Fall, may have occurred before the time the action of the British Government was decided upon.

ASSAILS LUSITANIA VERDICT.

Admiral Kirchhoff Says Attacks Will Go on Despite Neutrals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 22.—The Hague correspondent of The Evening News says:

"The Täglische Rundschau publishes a violent tirade by Admiral Kirchhoff denouncing the English official verdict on the Lusitania case, and declaring that submarine attacks on unarmed merchantmen will be continued regardless of the fate of neutrals.

"Admiral Kirchhoff says: 'Members of the German Government and Admiralty and the crews of the submarines will sleep peacefully in the face of such accusations. They will continue, just as heretofore, to commit such acts, no matter how loudly the proud and sanctimonious Britons may shriek about murder. The watchword for us is "Down with the ships that cross the bows of our valiant U boats," and, above all, with those carrying munitions under the protection of neutrality. Our friend has clearly declared that the presence of American passengers on board will make no difference in this respect.'"

FEARS WE MAY BE CHINAFIED.

Kansas City Star Echoes Roosevelt's Alarm Over Unpreparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 22.—Under the caption "Chinafied" The Kansas City Star says today in a front page editorial:

"Is the United States to be Chinafied?

"That issue, made vital by the course of recent events, has never been more forcefully stated than by Colonel Roosevelt in his San Francisco speech. Today Belgium and China are living examples of the fate that menaces pacifist nations. They trusted in international guarantees and in their inoffensive dispositions. Today they are subject peoples.

"To contend that preparation against attack invites war is as absurd, as Colonel Roosevelt pointed out, as to argue that the maintenance of a fire department is an invitation to carelessness against fire. We have been ignoring the possible danger. We have been relying on a millennium of peace. We have felt that the menace of war was too remote to be considered. The European war has shocked us awake. We know now that the ideal of world peace is still remote. We are beginning to realize at last that we have a duty toward our country.

"More and more the people who take their citizenship seriously are looking toward the model of the Swiss Republic. This nation will never maintain a great standing army. But the alternative is a citizenship trained to arms. The Swiss system of making military training part of the last years of school work is a perfectly possible system for this country to consider. Some system of this sort must be adopted if this nation is not to lose its self-reliant qualities and become Chinafied."

BLISS COMPANY CUTS WEEK.

To Work Employes Only 48 Hours, but Continue the Present Pay.

The E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn, which is busy making munitions of war, is to continue its employes on existing pay rates, but will make their working week shorter. After a conference between the members of the firm at the Union League Club, James W. Lane, one of the members of the firm, gave out this notice last evening:

In view of the unusual conditions in the business of the company the management has decided to inaugurate, beginning Aug. 1, a forty-eight-hour week with the same pay as for the present working week.

This notice will be posted in the factory this morning. There was no sign of trouble at the company's plant yesterday.

A business representative of the International Association of Machinists said yesterday that a formal demand would be made upon the Bliss Company next week in behalf of the machinists in its employ for an increase of pay and a reduction in working time.

Strike Closes Plant in South.

BELHAVEN, N. C., July 22.—Eight hundred employes, mostly negroes, were thrown out of work here today by the closing of the Interstate Co-operative Company's plant, whose output is taken by the Bayonne Oil Works. Officers of the company state the shutdown is for a week only.

TURKS KILL CHRISTIANS.

Fierce Struggle Follows Objection to Order to Leave Coast for Interior.

PARIS, July 22.—A Havas dispatch from Athens says:

"Turkish military authorities, according to advices received from Vurla, (a port in Smyrna, on the Gulf of Smyrna,) have ordered all Christian women and children to leave the town and go into the interior. Many of the residents refused to obey the order, and a fierce struggle followed, in which many were killed.

"The Greek Government has received no reply from the Porte to its representations regarding the persecution of Greeks in Turkish territory. The delay is attributed to the difficulties of communication by telegraph.

"Some of the newspapers are urging the Government to assume an energetic policy in dealing with Turkey."

Two American Cargoes Freed.

LONDON, July 22.—The Danish steamers Virginia and Gurre, which were under detention at Kirkwall, have been released.

More Lusitania Bodies Identified.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The American Consul at Queenstown cabled the State Department today that the bodies of Harry J. Keser of Philadelphia and Mrs. R. T. Leverich of New York, victims of the Lusitania disaster, had been recovered. These bodies and that of Herbert S. Stone probably will be shipped from Liverpool for New York next Wednesday.

FAIL TO SPREAD THE STRIKE.

Linden Men Listen to Appeals, but Won't Go Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 22.—Strike agitators from Bayonne failed today in their efforts to cause a spread of the labor troubles to include the employes of the Standard Oil Company's plant at Linden. Of the 2,000 employed in Linden less than 300 attended the meeting called at Borough Hall this noon by the Bayonne strikers. Nicholas Johns and Stephen Jurassic of Bayonne aroused little enthusiasm when they urged that the refusal of an immediate demand for 50 cent wages be followed by a walkout. An appeal for a sympathetic strike was even less successful. The meeting adjourned without any formal action being taken by the Linden employes.

Superintendent William Koehler of the Linden plant said this afternoon:

"Inasmuch as the local refinery has no barrel department, where all the trouble in Bayonne originated, I look for no demonstration from my men. While they are undoubtedly in sympathy with the efforts of the Bayonne strikers to increase their wage scale, there is little or no talk of carrying sentiment as far as any unfriendly demonstration. Many of the Linden employes have relatives and friends among the strikers at Bayonne. Should the trouble in Bayonne result in more injuries to strikers the feeling here might undergo a decided change."

WILSON STUDIES WAGE PLEA.

President Likely to Decide Navy Yard Machinists' Case Today.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—President Wilson tonight began consideration of a request by machinists employed at the Washington Navy Yard that he increase their pay and thereby overrule Secretary Daniels, who has taken the position that he can do nothing until a wage board meets in December to consider the question. Mr. Wilson is expected to reach a decision tomorrow.

In the meantime the employes are taking no action, and navy officials think there is little likelihood of a strike, though it is admitted that some of the men may leave to take employment in private plants.

MORE LONGSHOREMEN QUIT.

Strikebreakers Take Their Places on Mallory-Clyde Piers.

The remaining 400 longshoremen employed by the Mallory and Clyde lines at piers 42, 44, and 45, North River, went on strike yesterday morning, making a total of 1,800 strikers, so the leaders say, and 1,400 according to the officials of the steamship companies.

H. H. Raymond, President of the joint lines, brought in about 700 strike breakers to work the cargo on the piers and said that he will have a full force working by noon today.

Under the leadership of Jack Walsh, the I. W. W. put 200 men on picket duty in West Street in an endeavor to persuade the strike breakers to quit work, but there was no trouble of any kind. The Walsh and leaders of officials of the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Raymond said that he would receive the committee from the strikers at 10 o'clock this morning and hear what they had to say, but that he would make no concessions. The longshoremen were getting good pay, he asserted, and the coastwise steamship companies could not afford to pay the same wages as the transatlantic lines. They demand 33 cents an hour, 50 cents overtime and nights, with 60 cents for Sundays and holidays instead of their present pay of 30 cents with 35 cents for overtime, nights and Sundays. Officials of both Mallory and Clyde lines declare that the strike of their longshoremen has been entirely brought about by the I. W. W. agitators.

Joseph Rumas, 32 years, of 439 West Seventeenth Street, and Joseph Gherson, 33 years, of the same address, both Austrians and longsh

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Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

FALL OF GORIZIA AND TOLMINO NEAR

Continued from Page 1.

our offensive continues to develop along the whole front from Monte Nero to the Carso Plateau.

Despite the enemy's attempts to sever our left from the Isonzo bridges, we have everywhere maintained our original positions and have made a noteworthy advance at several points, capturing an additional 500 prisoners and a quantity of material.

Aerial reconnoissances show that the enemy is hastily bringing up reinforcements to replace the great losses he has suffered.

VIENNA, July 22 (via London.)—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin:

In the Italian theatre of war the battle in the region of Gorizia continued yesterday with undiminished violence. The plateau of Doberdo was under a heavy artillery fire during the whole day. The defenders, however, maintained their positions and repulsed all the hostile attacks.

In the sector from Monte Corsich to Polazzo the Italians during the night attacked first near Selz and afterward on the whole front between Selz and Vermegliano early this morning. All the attacks were bloodily repulsed. Several hostile attacks near Polazzo have already been repulsed.

Yesterday near Sdraussina our troops counter-attacked and captured all their original positions, the enemy retreating. On the northwestern border of the plateau desperate fighting continues. The Italians repeatedly brought fresh troops into the field against their point of support of Gorizia, especially in the direction of Podgora. Ten infantry regiments successively but vainly attacked here. The battle developed into hand-to-hand fighting. Three attacks failed yesterday before our wire entanglements. The enemy succeeded in piercing into some portions of our positions, but was repulsed during the night.

Attacks by feeble forces with gas bombs near Pevna failed. Two attacks on Monte Sabotino were bloodily repulsed by co-operation in a flanking attack by our artillery.

After a four days' battle our troops have maintained their positions on the Doberdo Plateau, as well as the point of support of Gorizia. However, the battle has not yet been decided.

Near Plava and Togin and further south the enemy yesterday continued a heavy artillery fire. Battles in the region of Krn continue.

In the Carinthian and Tyrolean border regions the situation is unchanged.

ITALY AND TURKEY ON VERGE OF BREAK

Sublime Porte Threatens to Intern All Italians in the Ottoman Empire—Reservists Held.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 22, (Dispatch to The London News.)—Diplomatic relations between Italy and Turkey are strained to the verge of breaking.

The Constantinople newspapers have initiated a violent anti-Italian campaign which undoubtedly has been inspired by the Government, since the censorship has been specially relaxed. Their daily announcements of crushing Italian defeats and Austrian victories, while publication is refused to denials of the Italian Embassy, and the protests of the Italian Ambassador are unheeded.

Meanwhile 800 Italian reservists are detained at Smyrna on the pretext that, owing to the state of siege, the port is closed and passenger traffic stopped. Other Italians now in Asia Minor, Syria, and Arabia, including 250 monks and nuns in Palestine, are similarly detained. Turkey is now threatening internment in concentration camps of all Italians in the Ottoman Empire, since Italy is allied to Turkey's enemies, and all Italians, therefore, are suspected of being spies.

At the same time, despite such actions, which are a sufficient casus belli, Turkey is striving to maintain diplomatic relations with Italy. She, however, is determined not to tolerate Turkey's action, and is prepared to resort to coercive measures, which will undoubtedly hasten Turkey's defeat.

ROME, July 23, (via London.)—Italian newspapers print a report from Cairo that a Turkish-German expedition has landed in Tripoli with its objective Cyrenaica. The newspapers say that Turkey thus has openly joined the war against Italy and that it is now Italy's business to put an end to "the gang of criminals who are administering Turkey."

FETCH ANOTHER TELEPHONE.

Their Own Out of Order, Italians Climb Mountain and Take Foe's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UDINE, July 22.—Everywhere the gallantry of the troops is beyond praise. Innumerable episodes of valor show their spirit. For instance, in the Arsa Valley the Captain of a detached outpost on the way to Rovereto, wishing to telephone to the main command, found his apparatus injured. Turning to his men, he simply said: "Fetch that phone up there," indicating an Austrian outpost a thousand feet above.

A dozen men started on the hazardous enterprise. They returned after three hours, bringing the apparatus and also the enemy's rifles, having crept through the brushwood and surprised and bayoneted every Austrian at the post. They handed the telephone to the Captain, saying: "We hope that will work. If not we will go and get you another."

LIEUT. MARCONI IN LONDON.

Inventor Is Buying War Material for the Italian Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 23.—Marconi, now a Lieutenant of Engineers in the Italian Army, is in London buying general war material for that army, says The Daily Mail. Though only a subaltern he is on the engineering staff of the army and on a committee which looks after the electrical equipment of the navy. He has a good deal to do with aeroplanes and dirigibles, and is Chairman of an Inventions Committee.

"I have visited most of the Italian front," said Marconi yesterday. "From an aeroplane I saw an artillery battle. It was awe-inspiring. The big shells shook the air like a volcano. Our troops got the best of it. Their spirit is splendid, and their ardor and enthusiasm are beyond praise.

"It is encouraging for Italians to advance into territory which once was Italian, became Austrian, and is now Italian again. The Italian residents, who preponderate, of course, are delighted. The Austrians, I suppose, are not, but they are treated with consideration.

"Italy is full of soldiers in training. The entire nation is united and ready to make any sacrifice."

Marconi returns in about ten days, first probably to Rome and then back to the front.

FRENCH CAPTURE ALSATIAN HEIGHTS

Stubborn Fighting Around the Town of Muenster, Ten Miles from Colmar.

CHASSEURS REPEL ATTACKS

Nine Vain Attempts Against Two Battalions, Paris Says—Airmen Renew Attacks on Railways.

LONDON, July 22.—The heaviest fighting on the western front has been taking place around the town of Münster, ten miles southwest of Colmar, in Alsace, according to today's official reports from Paris and Berlin. The French appear to have won heights both west and north of the town.

The Paris report tells of nine German counter-attacks against two battalions of chasseurs, who held their ground and inflicted heavy losses on the Germans. Berlin, describing the same operation, says six attacks by the French were repulsed, while a counter-attack carried a portion of a trench that had been lost.

To the north of Münster the French captured heights dominating the Fecht Valley after "a stubborn engagement."

Aviators on both sides continue their attacks on railways and supply depots.

Tonight's Paris report says:

In Artois there is nothing to report with the exception of artillery actions. A suburb of Arras was bombarded.

In the region of Camp Chalons enemy aviators attempted to bombard the villages and railway stations where supply stations had been established. The incendiary bombs which they dropped caused no damage.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle there has been a violent bombardment, with shells of heavy calibre, in Northern Woevre and the forest of Le Prêtre.

In Lorraine, to the east of Pioncourt, we repulsed a strong German reconnoissance.

In the Vosges north of Münster, on the heights dominating the east of the valley of the Northern Fecht, we occupied the summit of the Linge, after a stubborn engagement, and gained a foothold to the south of the summit, in the quarries of Schratzmannele, and in Barrenkopf wood.

An earlier report from the French War Office, given out in the afternoon, follows:

Relative calm prevailed generally along the front.

There were some artillery actions in Artois, in the Argonne, between the Meuse and the Moselle, in the neighborhood of Esparges, and in the Forest of Apremont.

During the night of the 20th and 21st and the day of the 21st there was extremely fierce fighting on the heights of Little Hohackerkopf, to the westward of Münster. (In Alsace, ten miles west-southwest of Colmar.) An attack by us was followed by nine German counter attacks, despite their heavy losses. Two battalions of chasseurs holding our positions held the enemy's troops and inflicted heavy losses upon them. We captured and held a trench in the neighborhood of 150 meters in length and maintained all our previous positions.

To the north of Münster our forces organized the positions they had conquered on the crest of the Linge. In this fighting we took 107 prisoners.

Our aviators dropped eight bombs of 90 and four of 150 millimeters on the station of Autry, to the northwest of Binarville, (in the Argonne.)

This is the German account of the operations in the west:

To the west of the Argonne our troops are further progressing. Vigorous artillery combats took place between the Meuse and the Moselle. South of Leintrey, French attacks collapsed before the obstacles in front of our advanced positions.

In the Vosges yesterday the enemy attacked six times southwest of Reichackerkopf, but was repulsed, with sanguinary losses, by the Bavarian troops. Counter attacking, we recaptured a portion of our trench which was in the hands of the enemy, taking 137 Alpine troops prisoners, among them three officers. In the evening we repulsed an enemy attack near Sondernach.

An enemy biplane fell down under our fire in the Forest of Parroy.

In an aerial flight over the Münster Valley three German airmen gained a victory over three adversaries, of whom two were forced to descend into the Valley of the Thann.

SAYS COTTON PROLONGS WAR

Sir William Ramsay Thinks Embargo Would Have Ended It in April.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 22.—If cotton had been declared contraband at the outset, says Sir William Ramsay in an article in The Evening News, the war would have been over by last April. A similar statement is made by Hilaire Belloc in Land and Water.

Paul Coudurier, London correspondent of the Paris Figaro, asserts that early in the war the French Government requested the British Government to put cotton on the list of contraband, and that Great Britain refused to do so for two reasons—first, because the cotton dealers of England were opposed to such a step because German cruisers were then chasing British ships and might sink all the cargoes of cotton sent to this country, and, second, because the Allies had to take every precaution not to offend neutral opinion. It is pointed out that neither of these reasons now has any force. In regard to the first there are now no German commerce raiders, and in regard to the second point Mr. Coudurier says: "We are standing for public rights even when to be more than fair to the rest of the world is dangerous to ourselves in this struggle of life and death."

According to Sir William Ramsay, assurances have been given to the French Government that the import of cotton by Germany has been stopped, although as Mr. Asquith himself admitted on Tuesday the situation in this respect is not entirely satisfactory. Meanwhile, the American note on Great Britain's attitude in regard to the whole subject of American exports to neutral countries is still withheld from the English press, although veiled references to its dispatch have been published in Washington dispatches to the London papers. Special prominence is given in some of the papers to the report that "President Wilson and a majority of his Cabinet vetoed a proposal made by two members that when Germany gets her note one should be sent at the same time to Great Britain as to such matters as cotton."

WANTS COTTON CONTRABAND.

French Press Alleges Necessity of Preventing Shipments to Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 22.—The press here is beginning to realize the importance of the cotton question. The Echo de Paris prints a strong editorial, concluding in italics: "Public opinion in France, as in England, must demand the placing of cotton on the list of contraband."

The Echo dismisses the American note of protest to England somewhat cavalierly with the comment: "Its purpose evidently is the establishment of a claim for damages later. Furthermore, Great Britain cannot settle this matter until the American-German dispute from which it arises—the blockade being Great Britain's reprisal against submarine warfare—is settled."

The Echo says the French Government was favorable to the project in making cotton contraband, but was defeated through Lord Haldane, who said Germany could do without it. Events, says the Echo, show the contrary, hence it is the Allies' duty to arrest the traffic at all costs.

The Temps comments on the American note in similar terms: "German submarines drown Americans as punishment for selling arms to the Allies, which they have a right to do. British and French cruisers arrest ships carrying merchandise to or from Germany, but indemnify shippers. The cases are not parallel, but characteristic of the methods of the different belligerents. America will take that into account."

BRITISH MAKE GAINS AT THE DARDANELLES

General Hamilton Reports Steady Progress — Turks' Artillery Active.

LONDON, July 22.—The latest report received from General Sir Ian Hamilton, Commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary forces at the Dardanelles, recounting the operations up to yesterday, was given out tonight by the Official Press Bureau. It follows:

"General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that in the northern section of operations a raiding party rushed a trench on the front of our line during the night of July 18. All the enemy fled except one, who was killed.

On July 19 an anti-aircraft gun was located and hit with the second round from one of our guns. The fifth round blew it into the air.

In the southern area the Turks on July 18 made an attack on some newly-captured trenches in the French section, but were repulsed with ease.

In the British section there has been steady progress daily, consolidating and in some cases extending the trenches won on the 12th and 13th.

Yesterday, the 21st, a small redoubt was captured with insignificant loss and a successful attack was made on part of a communication trench held by the enemy. A Turkish machine gun opposite our left was knocked out by the French artillery.

In both sections the enemy's artillery has been active.

Turks' Supplies Being Cut Off.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 22, (dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is believed the recent activity of Russian submarines in the Black Sea will shortly produce marked results in the Dardanelles conflict. Some sixty-odd ships under the Turkish flag, laden with coal and other necessaries for Constantinople, have been sunk during the past week. One steamship of 6,000 tons burden has also been sunk.

The absolute stoppage of Turkish coal supplies has paralyzed the German munitions factory, with the inevitable result, it is believed here, that the Germanic-Turkish opposition to the allied forces must shortly collapse altogether.

SAYS TURKS HOLD ALLIES.

No Progress on Gallipoli Peninsula, Is Report via Berlin.

AT THE GALLIPOLI FRONT, July 11, (via Berlin, July 22, Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The operations of the last week in the Avi Burnu region have been confined on the part of the Allies to several offensive movements of no great strength against the Turkish trenches. Losses of the Allies were considerable. Attempts by their artillery to support their infantry resulted on July 7 in the shelling of one of their own trenches.

The Turkish artillery continues to be active. New batteries have been brought up on the Asiatic shore and in the rear of Sedd-el-Bahr, and since July 6 have caused heavy losses in men and material to the Allies, whose camps and bases are now constantly under fire. Seven ammunition depots of the Allies were exploded during the period from July 6 to July 10. This was due principally to the fire of Turkish batteries on the Asiatic shore. Against these batteries the artillery of the Allies is powerless, and an attack on them from the sea is prevented by German submarines.

According to wounded British officers who have been interviewed, it is now a favorite device of the Turks to abandon part of a trench to the inrushing Allies and then cut them down by a deadly enfilading fire.

The situation today is the same as it was prior to June 21, when the Allies launched an offensive movement which collapsed.

SNIPERS USE SILENCERS.

Turks Have a Simple Device—Autos Tear Down Wires.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MITYLENE, July 22, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—I have been shown a curious little apparatus used by the Turco-German snipers on the Gallipoli peninsula to render their shots noiseless. Our men call it a silencer.

It is a very simple device. It consists of two small brass tubes, one within the other, and attachable to the muzzle of the rifle. The space between the tubes is filled with a ring of steel springs. At the moment of discharge the air expelled from the rifle forces the springs outward, and in so doing wastes its impact and loses its sound.

The Allies can congratulate themselves on a performance of the armored motor cars they are using against the lines around Kithia. I am told the capture of several Turkish machines recently was due to the help of these cars. They darted toward the wire entanglements of the Turks, grappled the wires with iron hooks attached to them by short chains, and then making full speed to the rear, tore down the entanglements over a length of 150 yards, a gap that was quickly filled with allied soldiers in an irresistible onset.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN ARABIA.

Begin New Attack on Turks—Reported Defeats Denied.

LONDON, July 22.—The British have occupied Sukesh-Sheyukh on the Euphrates River, in Arabia, according to an official report issued today, and are now attacking the Turks who have taken up a position below Nasiriyeh.

Reports of British defeats in Irak are declared in the report to be devoid of foundation.

Irak-Arabi lies mostly between the lower courses of the Tigris and the Euphrates and includes the city of Bagdad.

Sukesh-Sheyukh is about 100 miles northwest of the head of the Gulf of Persia.

FORM CHINO-AMERICAN BANK

All Arrangements for Establishment Completed, Peking Hears.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, July 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Information received here confirms the report that the influential Chinese commercial mission, which is visiting America, has finally succeeded in completing arrangements for the flotation of a Chino-American Bank with a capital of $5,000,000, designed to offset the commercial and political activities of rival powers and to build up a new relationship with the Pacific Coast.

The news that such a project was in contemplation was first published in THE TIMES when the Chinese mission was visiting this city.

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ALL EXPORT TRADE SHOWS BIG GAINS

May Shipments of Iron and Steel Totaled $26,500,000 and Explosives $8,623,345.

REFINED OIL, $12,800,000

Official Reports Put the Flour Sales at $9,800,000—Leather Totals $8,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Official figures of foreign commerce for May tell a story to which the American business man has become very familiar during the past six months.

There has been a large increase in exports of all lines of goods that are required as war supplies, such as iron and steel products, packing house stuffs, woolen goods, chemicals, cottonseed oil and cake, all metal goods except copper, leather goods, automobiles and trucks, cotton goods, and refined sugar. Some of these articles, as sugar, for instance, are not classified strictly as war supplies, but are in demand because of the shutting off of German, Austrian, and Russian supplies from countries like England and Turkey that import all the sugar they consume.

The total value of explosives exported in May, 1915, was $8,623,345, as compared with $406,668 in May, 1914.

The falling off in foreign trade during May appears directly in pig copper, which is 15 per cent. less than in April; boards and planks, 50 per cent.; agricultural implements, 30 per cent. less; electrical apparatus, 10 per cent. less, and naval stores, 30 per cent. less.

The principal increases, as shown in round figures, are given in the following table, the comparison being with the exports of May, 1914:

	May, 1915.	May, 1914.
Iron and steel manufactures	$26,500,000	$19,700,000
Refined mineral oils	12,800,000	12,600,000
Flour	9,800,000	4,300,000
Explosives	8,500,000	400,000
Leather	8,500,000	3,600,000
Cotton goods	6,800,000	4,000,000
Comm'l automobiles	6,600,000	100,000
Passenger automobiles	4,000,000	2,000,000
Brass	4,100,000	500,000
Cars and carriages	3,400,000	1,100,000
Cottonseed oil	2,400,000	1,000,000
Zinc manufactures	2,500,000	.....
Refined sugar	2,300,000	200,000
Boots and shoes	2,100,000	1,300,000
Cheese	1,800,000	.....
Binding twine and other fibre manufres.	1,800,000	900,000
Oil cake and meal	1,800,000	900,000
Paper	1,700,000	1,600,000
Rubber	1,500,000	1,000,000
Film and photo goods	1,400,000	800,000
Lead	1,400,000	200,000
Paraffine and wax	1,300,000	400,000

The volume of gold coming into the country during May was $31,136,000. In May, 1914, it was $1,755,062. During the past May gold came in at New York to the amount of $13,403,935, and at Ogdensburg to the amount of $13,516,803. The receipts from other points during the eleven months ended with May were $62,740,122, and from Great Britain in the same period $1,953,746. Canada's transfer of gold to this country during May was $14,494,536, as compared with $1,045,917 the same month last year. France sent us in May this year $11,500,000 of gold, having sent us in the preceding ten months of the fiscal year but $52,926. Our export of gold to all countries in the eleven months ended with May was $631,720. The total import of gold from all countries for the eleven months of the fiscal year ended with May was $118,227,915.

The grand balance of trade for the eleven months ended with May, 1915, is of interest to those who desire to take a broad view of the trade situation. The total exports for the period named were $2,500,041,924, as compared with $2,207,507,100 for the eleven months ended with May, 1914. Imports were down for the end of May, 1915, $1,516,475,600, and for the same months the previous year were $1,736,396,207. The total of exports and imports for the eleven months ended with May this year was $4,016,516,524, and the total of exports and imports for the same months ended with May, 1914, was $3,943,903,308, giving an increase for this year over last in the grand total of foreign trade, including both exports and imports, of $72,613,216. While this year exports have increased by $292,534,824 in the eleven months imports have fallen off by $219,921,607. At the same time the balance of trade for the eleven months ended with May, 1915, had reached the enormous amount of $983,567,324, and, as is well known, with the balance for the following month of June, passed the billion mark for the first time in the history of the country.

FRENCH ANARCHISTS HEARD.

Four Accused of Sedition Examined by Judge Advocate.

PARIS, July 22.—The first day of the trial before the Permanent Court-Martial of the four Anarchists charged with the circulation of seditious matter was devoted to an examination of the accused by the Judge Advocate.

The eccentric millionaire Prouvoit is charged explicitly with furnishing postage for mailing seditious matter and with taking an active part in an anarchist propaganda. Dumadier is accused of posting the letters.

The three seditious pamphlets which figure in the case, and in which the army and the Government are bitterly attacked, are said to have been written by the defendant, Hureau, who admitted intimacy with anarchist leaders, but denies the specific charge preferred against him.

There was a dramatic scene today when six-year-old Elaine Donnadier, under the gentle questioning of the Judge, Colonel Gouin, nodded her recognition of the woman from whom her mother, Mme. Donnadier, is alleged to have bought the paper on which the seditious pamphlets were typewritten. This recognition is considered as having confirmed the case of the prosecution.

The mother had just won an insignificant triumph over an adverse witness and had turned to smile with pride toward Hureau when she saw the child being led into court by an attendant. The woman's face suddenly became convulsed, she brought her handkerchief to her eyes and buried her head in her arms on the railing of the dock and sobbed during her daughter's examination.

WAR MEAL FOR TWO CENTS.

New Food Mixture Reported Introduced in Berlin and Wuerttemberg.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, July 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In Berlin and Württemberg the authorities have introduced a new composite food mixture, consisting of maize, flour, dried vegetables, and dried meat, forming a species of macaroni and meat extract, which is specially intended for providing cheap meats for necessitous persons.

Two cents' worth is said to be amply sufficient for a meal for a person with a large appetite.

$1.15 For Pajamas That Were Up To $2

Crisp, cool fabrics that wash as soft as a handkerchief and are color-fast. Handsomely finished and trimmed.

Stow a pair into your bag for over the week-end.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

SAYS RAW MATERIALS IN GERMANY ARE AMPLE

Crops Good and Food More Plentiful—Nevertheless Government Will Regulate Consumption.

BERLIN, July 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"Official investigations have established the fact that Germany is amply provided with all raw materials necessary to continue the war for a long time to come. Goods crops are furnishing sufficient quantities of breadstuffs, vegetables, and potatoes, even permitting a considerable increase in cattle and swine, the number of which had been artificially decreased to guard against a scarcity of potatoes and fodder. The production of meat is thus increased. There are plenty of vegetable substances to produce all necessary oils and fats.

"Of greater importance is the certainty that Germany is producing enough lead to satisfy all demands. Besides the large reserve stores, there are immense quantities of lead pipes which are easily replaceable with iron. The stores of copper are large enough to manufacture all shells and shrapnel far beyond the probable duration of the war. Even if the prediction of Germany's enemies that the war will be of long duration should prove true, the copper now in private use could be replaced easily with other materials. Statistics show that the amount of copper used in roofs, household utensils, pots, plates, and boilers is more than 2,000,000 tons, which is sufficient to continue the war for many years.

"Semi-official announcement is made that the German Federal Council is preparing to issue a proclamation regulating the alimentation of the civil population. The imperative necessity of such a measure is recognized universally and is greeted with satisfaction by all classes of the empire."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I learn from Altona that the German Army headquarters have ordered a general stock taking of the manufactured copper held by manufacturers and dealers. The proclamation took effect yesterday. Henceforth, it is said, all copperware will be reserved for military purposes.

WOULD BUY BELGIUM FOR $100,000,000,000

Wanamaker Plan to Set Her Free —Would Stop Our Foreign Trade to End War.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Accepting the chairmanship of the Philadelphia branch of the National Security League, formed at a meeting held in the Racquet Club tonight, John Wanamaker made his hearers gasp by proposing that the United States raise an enormous sum, $100,000,000,000 if necessary, to buy Belgium from Germany.

"Understand me, we are not to keep or hold Belgium," he said, "but merely to gain freedom for her and let her work her way unmolested. Belgium can pay us back when she gets on her feet, so to speak, and in good time.

"I think the United States owes something to poor Belgium," Mr. Wanamaker said. "Our big mistake was not in being the leading party to a protest against the unneutral action. Belgium has no money with which to pay the indemnity. She will be asked of her. Let us pay it for her. I doubt if France will be able to pay anything if another Alsace and Lorraine is taken from her.

"I believe there are people in this country who will lend the Government the money for this noble plan if the United States will only undertake it. Understand me, I don't believe in passing this money over to Germany before the war is over or at least before Belgium is absolutely freed of foreign control. It is practical and it can be done."

Mr. Wanamaker proposed that the United States act to end the colossal conflagration in Europe by declaring a prohibitive tariff on imports and at the same time a prohibitive export duty, so that nothing from our shores could go out, particularly munitions of war.

"Let us keep our cotton, let us keep our iron, let us keep our ammunition," he said, "so that the warring nations can have none of it. They are killing off their artisans. It will take them twenty-five years to train new artisans, for their present ones are, or soon will be, all dead. When they realized that they are at the mercy of the United States they will be forced to stop fighting.

"I believe that if the country we live in is not safe from attack we should make it safe from attack. We are face to face with a serious condition, and we must have enough good sense to realize the danger. Now at the same time I believe sincerely that it is time for a sane and intelligent movement on the part of the men of Pennsylvania, on the part of the men of the United States, to do something that may contribute in a general sense to a great sentiment toward stopping this awful war."

Cape Town Cheers Botha.

CAPE TOWN, July 22.—Premier Botha arrived here today from the campaign, which ended on July 9 with the surrender of German Southwest Africa.

The Premier received an ovation wherever he appeared. Business was suspended. The city was decorated and the people thronged the streets. On the arrival of Premier Botha at the Government House 10,000 school children sang the national anthem.

RUSSIANS DRIVEN INTO IVANGOROD

Continued from Page 1.

through a wide belt of sandy country, interrupted with frequent swamps. The Russians could intrench in this country with lightning rapidity, while the Austro-German artillery could be moved through the deep sand only when double-spanned and with the gunners putting their shoulders to the wheels. Also marching and the observations for the artillery were hampered by wet weather and fog.

Russians Lack Arms and Officers.

The opposing Russian troops are of the first quality. They are suffering, however, from a lack of artillery and ammunition, and particularly from a shortage of officers, the battalions sometimes being commanded by a single commissioned officer.

The advance is proceeding in three columns. The objective of the easterly column is the Russian barrier south and southwest of Chelm. An Austro-German army is almost in touch with it.

The Austrian Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army, operating against Lublin and over which the Russians recently attempted to claim a victory near Krasnik, already has reached and passed the furthermost line reached by the Austrian General Dankl's army last August and is steadily pushing back the Russians.

Before Ivangorod the Russians are fighting furiously in positions barely ten miles southwest of the fortress, apparently attempting only to cover the retreat upon Ivangorod. This position already has been broken at one point and its abandonment is imminent. Ivangorod from this side is very strong and an attack against it difficult, but it is less defensible from the east, and the Archduke's advance from that region is its main danger.

Comparative quiet prevails along the Bug River. The Austrians, by forcing a passage of the river at Sokol and to the northward, have secured a flank against any attempt at envelopment.

Desperate fighting, although upon a smaller scale, is in progress on the Bukowina frontier, the Russians making vigorous attempts to break the northeastern front. An attack the night of the 20th northeast of Czernowitz, delivered under cover of darkness and in a heavy rain, lasted five hours before the Russians were repulsed with very heavy casualties. The cannonading in this battle was plainly heard at Czernowitz.

Lines Unpierced, Says Petrograd.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Von Mackensen's effort to pierce the line between Lublin and Chelm has so far not succeeded. He had to send many of his best troops to support the defeated Archduke Joseph's army at Krasnik, and this resulted in the disorganization of his centre. His army was divided in two by the steep banks of the Wieprz and the woods.

The Russians here retreated slightly, leaving von Mackensen in doubt where to find the main force.

General Irmanoff has reappeared near Ivangorod and has attacked the Germans vehemently, inflicting great losses. The guns of both the fortresses of Ivangorod and Novo Georgievsk are busy nailing down enormous forces of the enemy. In Warsaw, despite the proximity of the enemy, no anxiety is felt so far.

Along the Narew the fighting is declined to be very stubborn. The Germans have set themselves the task of seizing the railway above Warsaw.

The present position is that the Russians have on the west the fortified line Novo Georgievsk-Warsaw-Ivangorod, and on the east dense forests and the fortress of Brest-Litovsk, guarded by the Vlodava marshes. To the south the battle for the Chelm-Ivangorod line is believed to be nearing a decision.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS TELL OF GREAT BATTLES

Retreat Across the Vistula Into Ivangorod Made Under Fire of German Guns.

VIENNA, July 22, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

The Russian front in the region west of the Vistula yesterday again was the theatre of great successes for the allies. The hostile main position, which had been constructed like a fortress west and south of Ivangorod on the line of Kozienica and Janowiec, was broken through on both sides of the road running from Radom to Novo Alexandria by the German troops. The Russians fell back to Ivangorod and the right bank of the Vistula. Their retreat over the bridge before Novo Alexandria was under the fire of the German artillery.

The Austro-Hungarians are advancing from the west and the Germans from the south toward Ivangorod.

Numerous places west of the Vistula have been burned by the flying Russians.

East of the Vistula battles continue with undiminished stubbornness, the enemy offering tenacious resistance. Near Chodel and Borzechow (southwest of Lublin) parts of the army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, after stubborn fighting, repulsed the Russians from several positions. The enemy's losses were heavy. The number of prisoners captured by this army was increased 8,000 and its booty to fifteen machine guns and four caissons.

Further east, on the Bug, the Austro-German troops broke through the hostile lines at several points. On the Bug, in Galicia, Hungarian regiments stormed the Russian point of support of Dobrodwor, north of Kamionka Strumilowa. On the Zlota Lipa and Dniester the situation is unchanged.

Many Russians Captured.

BERLIN, July 22, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following:

Eastern theatre of war: Northwest of Shavli, our troops, advancing concentrically and victoriously, captured 4,150 prisoners, five machine guns, and a great quantity of baggage. A movement on the Lower Dubissa led the advancing troops into the Grynkiszki-Gudsiuny district and resulted in the storming of several enemy positions. The Russians are retreating on the entire front from Lake Rakiewo to the Niemen.

South of the road from Mariampol to Kovno we enlarged the break and gained further ground to the eastward, capturing four officers, 1,210 men, and four machine guns.

On the Narew the enemy discontinued useless counter-attack.

South of the Vistula the Russians were pressed back toward Warsaw on the line running through Blenie, Nadarzyn, and oGra Kalwarja.

Yesterday by bold attacks the troops of General von Worysch's army frustrated the final attempts of the enemy to arrest the retreat of his defeated troops before Ivangorod. At noon the great bridgehead position near Lagow and Lugowawola was stormed by our brave Silesian troops. In close connection with this, with the assistance of the Austro-Hungarian troops, the enemy was thrown on the entire front into the fortress, which is now closely invested.

Northwest of Ivangorod, Austro-Hungarian troops are still fighting on the western bank of the Vistula.

Yesterday we captured more than 3,000 prisoners and eleven machine guns.

Between the Vistula and the Bug, the battle which Field Marshal von Mackensen is directing is proceeding. Southwest of Lubin the Austro-Hungarian troops are further progressing. Between Sienniitka and Wola, south of Rejawice, hostile positions were stormed over a wide sector.

Russian Version of Fighting.

PETROGRAD, July 22.—The following official communication was issued from General Headquarters tonight:

In the District of Shavli the enemy is concentrating on lines west of the Mitau-Shavli Road.

In the trans-Niemen district there was desperate fighting yesterday on the river Jessia, southwest of Kovno.

On the Narew front near the Rojany, (Rozan,) Bridgehead desperate engagements occurred. Near the villages of Mrotchka and Kavka, in the course of a counter-attack, the Cossacks fell upon and sabred a German company.

On the left of the Vistula our troops occupied the Blonie-Nadarzyn front and the outlying defences of Ivangorod.

The battle between the Vistula and the Bug yesterday again assumed a very desperate character. The enemy is concentrating his principal efforts in the direction of Baljitze, Travniki, Volsiavitze and Groubechoff, several villages on the heights changing hands again and again.

On the Bug there has been fierce fighting from Krylow to Dobrotvore. On an extended front above Sokol we cleared the right bank of the Bug of the enemy and took about 1,500 prisoners in the village of Potourjitze.

BURNED PORT OF WINDAU.

Russians Destroy Villages and Farms in Courland as They Retreat.

BERLIN, July 22, (via London.)—Before evacuating Windau the Russians applied the torch to the city and the harbor works, according to advices received at Liban. The greater part of the city is said to have been destroyed.

The Russian troops also are reported to have fired villages and farmhouses in other parts of Courland, in accordance with a recently published army order.

CALL LUBLIN LINE NOT VITAL.

Russians Say They Would Not Think Its Capture as Grave Menace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 22, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—While the enemy's advance on Lublin has been checked on the front at Chodel-Piaski, the more serious fighting on both banks of the Wieprz continues. Here von Mackensen is endeavoring to break through to the railway.

The military authorities now affirm that the seizure of this line will not decide the issue, since it runs parallel with our front and does not serve the purpose of transport.

Even an advance northward along the line from Chelm as far as Wlodawa would not be regarded as a grave strategic menace; but beyond that point on the way to Brest-Litovsk we have no intention of permitting the foe to proceed. Now, for the first time, the Russians are able to operate in a region where the strategic factors are in their favor.

CALLS ON ARMY TO WIN.

Grand Duke Tells Troops All Russia Aids with Prayer and Labor.

PETROGRAD, July 22.—In an Order of the Day, issued in connection with the services of prayer which are being held throughout Russia today, Grand Duke Nicholas, the Commander in Chief, calls upon the troops to accomplish fresh deeds to achieve a victorious end of the great battle now raging. The Order of the Day follows:

"By desire of the Emperor and the Holy Synod, the whole of Russia is today praying for the victory of the Russian arms. I firmly believe the joint prayers of the Emperor and his people will be fulfilled.

"The whole of Russia has united in its efforts to supply the army with all that is necessary to wage a victorious war against the enemy. You men of the heroic army and navy, who have been confided to me, do not forget that the Emperor and all Russia are aiding you by their prayers and their labors.

"Imbued with this thought and strong in our courage, let us show them our gratitude by fresh deeds. God and His powerful help are with us, and we carry in ourselves that faith which is the earnest of victory."

ASQUITH IS PLANNING TO TAX MORE BRITONS

Premier Speaks in Favor of Lowering the Exemption Limit on Incomes.

LONDON, July 22.—"Under the present exceptional circumstances the question of further taxation on imports needs serious consideration, and the Government and the Chancellor of the Exchequer will give the matter early attention," said Premier Asquith today to a deputation of bankers and merchants which interviewed him for the purpose of urging greater national economy and increased taxation on imported goods, as well as a tax on the smaller incomes.

The Premier fully concurred in the suggested wider application of the income tax, and in the above tentative form indorsed the idea of broadening the basis of direct taxation.

Premier Asquith said he was in full agreement with the deputation that the country had not gone far enough in providing additional resources from taxation for carrying on the war. He for a long while had been of the opinion that the present income tax was very arbitrary in its incidence, and that it ought to begin at a lower scale.

As to direct taxation, it was obvious that if credit was to be maintained and the pecuniary resources needed for the effective conduct of the war procured, consumption of imports must be diminished and export trade maintained on an increased scale, he said.

The question would be dealt with as a whole, and not by piecemeal in the budget, the Premier added.

DENIES SINKING OF POMMERN

Berlin Says No Battleship Was Lost in the Baltic.

AMSTERDAM, Friday, July 23, (via London.)—A semi-official telegram from Berlin, commenting on the British report on the sinking of the German battleship Pommern, or a vessel of that type, in the Baltic Sea on July 2, says:

"No German warship has been sunk in the Baltic Sea by a hostile submarine."

A dispatch from London on Wednesday said a communication from the Russian Government stated that Commander Horton of the British Navy commanded the submarine, which sank a German battleship in the Baltic. It was said the vessel torpedoed was believed to have been the Pommern.

CURB BELGIAN PATRIOTS.

Germans Clear Antwerp Streets on F

Why did we build the Panama Canal?
Why have we not built a merchant fleet to carry our flag through it to all parts of the world? Read what American shipping was when our skippers sailed the "Horn," in Ernest Poole's new novel

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Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Lv. Liberty St. 8.00; Lv. Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, 8.17; Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 7.55 a. m.

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CARRANZA SEVERS DIPLOMATIC BONDS

Announces He Will Deal Only with Countries Having Agents Accredited to Him.

RECOGNIZES OUR CONSUL

President Wilson to Take Up the Mexican Question Today with Red Cross Workers.

WASHINGTON, July 22. — Diplomatic advices reaching Washington from Mexico today said General Carranza had given notice that he would not receive communications from or transact business with foreign Governments which have no diplomatic agents accredited to his Government at Vera Cruz.

Enforcement of such an order practically would cut off the Carranza Government from further communication with all the foreign nations which have Ministers resident in Mexico City. It would not, according to the information received, sever his informal relations with the United States Government, as Carranza is understood to regard Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz as a properly accredited agent.

General Carranza's Washington agents tonight said they had no advices of any such action on the part of their leader, nor had they heard that it was in contemplation. The report created interest and surprise in official and diplomatic circles, particularly in view of the general understanding that foreign Governments were awaiting action by the United States toward Mexico before recognizing any government in the republic. It was announced recently that Great Britain had definitely determined to extend no recognition until a government had been recognized by the United States.

President Wilson is again focusing his attention on the Mexican situation, and within a short time may announce his decision as to "what means should be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and serve her people." On June 2, exactly seven weeks ago tomorrow, the President in his warning to the Mexican factions said that if they could not accommodate their differences and unite for the purpose of promptly relieving and redeeming their country the United States Government would feel constrained to act.

Tomorrow night President Wilson will have another conference with leaders of the American National Red Cross, who will report in detail to him the result of efforts made to send food to the distressed regions of Mexico. Those participating in the conference will be Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of the Red Cross; Miss Mabel T. Boardman, of the Central Committee of the same organization, and Brig. Gen. Devol, Assistant Quartermaster General of the army, who has just returned to Washington from the Mexican border, where for six weeks he was in charge of the Red Cross supplies destined for distribution in Mexico. Secretary of War Garrison made public yesterday extracts from the report of General Devol, who will furnish to the President tomorrow night considerable additional information of a confidential character, based on his observations.

The extent to which the President may look to the Villistas for aid in furnishing the means for a restoration of the Constitutional order in Mexico is expected to depend on the outcome of the very novel and complicated military campaign in which the main forces of Villa, Obregon, Fierro, Gonzales, and Zapata are now engaged in Central Mexico. Confidential information reaching the State Department is that the Fierro forces composing the Villista flying column that has interposed itself by forced marches between the Obregon and Gonzales forces and broken their communications with Vera Cruz and Mexico City is much stronger than at first thought.

Originally thought to consist of 5,000 men, this flying column, according to reliable State Department advices, consists of about 10,000 good fighting men. The isolation and crushing of the Obregon-Gonzales armies by this flying column campaigning in co-operation with the main bodies of the Villa and Zapata forces—and such a result is not regarded as improbable by American military observers—would completely upset the military situation in Mexico and place the Villa-Zapata element in a position of domination.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 22.—Gold bars worth $4,000,000 have been shipped by the Pachuca mining companies.

Consul Shanklin, Secretary to the Treasury Cabrera, and Judge Douglas, Carranza's counsel, left on the Ward liner this afternoon.

Among the other passengers on the Ward liner was Harry Burlinger, manager of an American typewriter company at Vera Cruz, whose departure, it was rumored, was requested by the Constitutionalists.

Arthur Johnson of Mexico City, who arrived this morning, says that the recall of Consul General Arnold Shanklin has aroused great indignation among the entire foreign colony, as well as among Americans. Among the colony, he said, Shanklin was known as the best Consul ever in Mexico, and he was always ready to help Americans and other foreigners, wherever possible.

Americans contemplate calling at the residence of the Brazilian Minister to show disapproval of the recall, and have voted confidence in Mr. Shanklin. Americans say the State Department has been fooled by misleading reports accepted without question. Johnson added that if Shanklin suffered through false reports Americans in Mexico would take action.

PEACE TALK IN EL PASO.

Villa and Angeles to Meet Carranza's Private Secretary There.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 22.—Gustav. Espinosa Mireles, Private Secretary to Carranza arrived here today. George C. Carothers has been on the border two days, awaiting the arrival of General Villa and General Felipe Angeles will reach here from the East tonight. With Villa's arrival tomorrow afternoon on a special train from Torreon, a sub rosa peace conference is expected to occur between the leaders with George C. Carothers present as a representative of the Washington Government. Mireles said he had only come here on routine business, but it became known tonight that he had held a secret conference with Mr. Carothers, the representative of the United States in Villa territory. With the arrival of Angeles late tonight and Villa tomorrow, active efforts for establishing peace in the republic by the elimination of both Villa and Carranza will be undertaken.

Villa has expressed the desire at frequent intervals to make peace on this basis. Carranza has refused it in the past, but the coming of his Private Secretary at this time for a conference is believed to be an opening wedge for a successful peace parley. Carothers and Mireles refused to discuss the proposed peace meeting tonight, but it is understood generally here that an effort is now being made to get the leaders together on the border.

PROTEST ON NACO SEIZURE.

Lansing Asks Carranza to Withdraw Troops—Nogales May Be Spared.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Secretary of State Lansing today sent a note to the Carranza Government protesting against the occupation of the Sonora border town of Naco, opposite the Arizona town of the same name, in violation of the agreement entered into between the representatives of the Villa and Carranza forces at Naco last January by which they agreed upon the evacuation and neutralization of that place.

The communication sent to General Carranza calls attention to the fact that General P. Elis Calles, the Carranzista commander in Sonora, who signed the Naco agreement on behalf of the Carranza Government, had recaptured and occupied Naco on July 19, points out that the reoccupancy of the town was in open violation of the Calles-Maytorena agreement, and asks for the immediate restoration of the status ante quo by withdrawing the Calles forces and leaving Naco a neutral border town.

NACO, Ariz., July 22.—If the authorities at Washington wait a few days there will be no need of protesting against the military occupation of Naco, Mexico, according to Carranza officials, who say that just as soon as a civil Government is organized the troops will be withdrawn.

The Carranza men declared today, however, that the agreement made with General Scott was violated by Maytorena within two weeks after the town had been evacuated by Carranza troops in conformity with the promise given General Scott.

NOGALES, Ariz., July 22.—General P. Elias Calles, Carranze commander in Sonora, will be content to bottle up José Maytorena, Villa Governor, with his 4,000-odd troops in Nogales rather than endanger existing relations with the United States by an attack on that border town, according to Americans arriving from Calles's headquarters at Cananea.

Five hundred Carranza troops captured Santa Cruz today, according to reports reaching here. Santa Cruz is a few miles southeast of Nogales. The Carranza force is said to have captured a cannon which was turned on the fleeing Villa soldiers, two of whom were killed.

HAS CARGO OF OLD GUNS.

Annie Larsen's Munitions Found to be of Small Value.

ABERDEEN, Wash., July 22.—Inspection of the war munitions aboard the schooner Annie Larsen, now being held by customs officials, shows that the most modern Springfield rifles the shipment contains are those of 1878, and many boxes are filled with guns dated 1865. Others of the guns show much use. Inspectors said today the cargo was worth nearer $25,000 than $300,000, as set forth in the ship's papers.

The Annie Larsen put into port here recently after having sailed from San Diego on an indefinite course under direction of a supercargo. Government officials detained her upon arrival.

GOVERNOR REVIEWS ARMY AFTER BATTLE

Militiamen and Regulars March, 5,500 Strong, Before Whitman and 10,000 Spectators.

EXECUTIVE HIGHLY PLEASED

Says New Yorkers Should Be Proud of Their Guardsmen — Blues Score Again in Manoeuvres.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 22.—The National Guardsmen and United States regulars encamped on the plains near here fought the battle of Didell Village this morning and then proceeded to the reviewing grounds in the Robinson Hill country, where they were reviewed, 5,500 strong, by Governor Whitman this afternoon.

The review was the biggest military spectacle ever seen in this part of the State, and was witnessed by about 10,000 persons. Every man in the camp, regulars as well as militia, appeared in the reviewing line, as did all the wagon trains and field ambulances. The line was more than five miles long, and the review lasted from about 4 o'clock until after 6. A more perfect day for the review could not well be imagined. There was no dust and there was just enough chill in the air to make marching a pleasure.

The Governor, accompanied by Major John Stanley Moore, his Military Secretary, arrived at the camp at 3:30 P. M., and was met a mile beyond the camp limits by a platoon of cavalry, which acted as his escort during the afternoon exercises. The entire brigade of infantrymen from Manhattan was lined up on the side of the road along which the Governor traveled, and as his automobile came in sight the artillerymen of the First Field Artillery fired the regulation salute of seventeen guns in his honor. Major Gen. O'Ryan, Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A., and the division staff awaited the Governor's arrival at headquarters. The stay at headquarters was very brief, and ten minutes after he arrived the Governor, General O'Ryan, General Mills, and the others of the reviewing party were on the way to the reviewing grounds.

Ever since noon a steady stream of autos and horse-drawn vehicles had been coming in from all directions, the autos forming a solid bank for a mile on the side of the road opposite the parade field.

Regulars Head the Parade.

At 4:30 o'clock the review started. The place of honor at the head of the long column was given to the regulars of the Thirtieth Infantry under Major Bandholtz. These men of the regular army, who only a few months ago returned from a long tour of duty in Alaska, never appeared better than they did this afternoon, and as they swung past the Governor the latter raised his hat high above his head, while the crowds clapped their appreciation of the soldierly bearing of the officers and men from Plattsburg.

After the regulars came the Seventh Regiment, in khaki trousers and blue linen shirts. The Seventh appeared exactly as it would if called into active service, the men in full marching equipment and the officers marching without side arms, as is required under the new regulations. The machine gun platoon of the Seventh, with the guns packed on the back of slick, black mules, was just in the rear of the last company of the Third Battalion, and after the machine guns came the wagon train.

The Twelfth, Seventy-first, and Sixty-ninth Regiments followed, in the order named, and after them came the cavalry, with the Fort Ethan Allen regulars, under Captain Joseph H. Herron, leading. Next came the long column of artillerymen, who galloped their horses past the reviewing stand, and then the Signal Corps. Conspicuous in the signal outfit was a new searchlight outfit mounted on a heavy, but speedy truck, and the latest movable wireless equipment, also carried on auto trucks. The Quartermaster and commissary trains and the hospital equipment came last.

"This is a wonderful sight, and I think all New Yorkers have every reason to be proud of their guard," said Governor Whitman as he complimented General O'Ryan and General Mills on the splendid appearance of the various commands. The Governor was asked if he was in favor of another encampment next year, and he said he was.

"Battle" Was Hard Fought.

The battle of Didell Village was another stubborn engagement, with honors about even between the Blues, the defending, and the Reds, the invading force. The engagement was a rearguard action, the home army being made up of the Sixty-ninth, Seventy-second, and Twelfth Regiments, reinforced by Squadron A, the signalmen, the engineering company, and the field artillery men. The enemy was the Second Cavalry and the Thirteenth Infantry of the regulars and the Seventh Regiment of Manhattan.

The problem was one which represented a whipped enemy retreating to its base in the northern part of the State, closely pursued by the home army. The pursuit was a spirited one, and the engagement at Didell, where the Reds turned on the Blues and gave battle in the effort to hurl them back, was theoretically the bloodiest yet fought in the Fishkill Plains campaign. As was the case yesterday, the general opinion tonight is that a slight advantage rested with the Blue army after the battle at Didell.

The biggest battle of the encampment, which starts at 8 A. M. and is expected to last all day, will be fought tomorrow. It will be a complicated affair, in which various phases of modern warfare will be featured. It will be witnessed by the Governor and General Mills.

WOOD TO INSPECT STUDENTS

College Men in Army Camp Prepare for Review Before Major General.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 22.—The college students at the Camp of Instruction here, taking the course in military preparedness, under Captain R. O. Van Horn, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, used their leisure time today in polishing up equipment and setting their tents to rights, in preparation for tomorrow's official inspection by Major General Leonard Wood. The youthful soldiers are anxious to make a good showing before the Commander of the Department of the East.

The seventy-five-mile practice march, with its accompanying manoeuvres, will start on Thursday of next week.

After the inspection and review tomorrow, there will be a military ball at the Plattsburg Post, given by the officers of the Thirtieth Infantry.

ACCIDENT TO L. I. R. R. TRAIN

Axle Breaks Under "Millionaires' Express"—Delayed Two Hours.

What is known as the "Millionaires' Express" on the Long Island Railroad was held up for two hours yesterday morning by the breaking of an axle a quarter of a mile west of Bluepoint station.

The train was going only fifteen miles an hour, and, while the passengers were shaken up, no one was hurt.

Special trains were sent from Jamaica to take the passengers to the city. Trains following the wrecked one were switched to the main line to go on to New York.

200 FLYING EXPERTS WILL AID THE NAVY

Edison Organizes Them Into the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers.

40 AVIATORS ARE ENLISTED

Henry A. W. Wood Chosen President—Orville Wright and Glenn H. Curtiss His Official Aids.

At the request of Thomas A. Edison, Chairman of the new Advisory Committee of the Navy, the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers has been formed. This was announced yesterday at the Aero Club of America, 297 Madison Avenue, which is the temporary headquarters of the new organization.

The new society will be composed entirely of aeronautic engineers and flying experts, and two hundred, including aeroplane constructors, have already joined. The Officers and Directors, who have been selected subject to the aproval of the first regular meeting, are:

President, Henry A. Wise Wood; Vice Presidents, Orville Wright, Glenn H. Curtiss, W. Starling Burgess, Elmer A. Sperry, Peter Cooper Hewitt, and John Hays Hammond, Jr.; Secretary, Lawrence B. Sperry, and Treasurer, Clarke Thompson.

The Board of Directors, among whom are many of the most prominent scientists of the country, includes Bion J. Arnold, Emile Berliner, Thomas S. Baldwin, W. Starling Burgess, Glenn H. Curtiss, Edson F. Gallaudet, John Hays Hammond, Jr., Peter Cooper Hewitt, Howard Huntington, Grover C. Loening, J. A. D. McCurdy, Charles M. Manley, Glenn L. Martin, Raymond B. Price, John E. Sloane, Frank A. Selberling, Elmer A. Sperry, Matthew B. Sellers, Joseph A. Steinmetz, William T. Thomas, Inglis M. Uppercu, Orville Wright, Henry A. Wise Wood, and Henry Woodhouse.

There will be four more Directors appointed by the Army and Navy Departments. Besides these, the Smithsonian Institution, the Post Office Department, the Weather Bureau and the Bureau of Standards have been invited to appoint one Director each. The two educational institutions of this country that give courses in aeronautical instructions, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Michigan, also have been asked to appoint one Director each.

The Post Office Department is particularly interested in the work to be done by the new organization, as it is expected that mail deliveries will be made regularly in the outlying districts by aeroplane within a year. This will be a great saving in time, as the aeroplane will make a trip in a few hours that would take several days for a fast automobile, particularly in the mountainous parts of the West.

Among the two hundred charter members of the society are Thomas S. Baldwin, dirigible expert; Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., licensed pilot; Charles J. Glidden, authority on aerostation; Alan R. Hawley, balloon pilot and President of the Aero Club of America; Chester Huntington, consulting engineer and designer of dirigibles; Christopher H. Lake, the inventor; Baron L. D'Arcy, aeronautic authority; Walter H. Phipps, aeronautic engineer and designer; Earl Remington, engineer; William E. Scripps, licensed pilot and motor builder; James S. Stevens, aeronautic engineer; Leo A. Stevens, balloon pilot and authority on aerostatics and fabrics; Benjamin A. Thaw, inventor of the Thaw aeroplane stabilizer; William Thaw, licensed pilot, now with the French army; Irving W. Twombly, inventor and expert on aero motors; William F. Whitehouse, licensed pilot; Albert Francis Zahm, authority on aerodynamics, and Joseph A. Steinmetz, inventor and authority on devices for aerial warfare.

There are forty licensed pilots and aviators among the two hundred charter members. More than twenty other aeronautic engineers, aeroplane constructors and expert aviators have been asked to join the new organization, so that the entire aeronautical talent and experience of the country may be at the service of the Government.

J. P. Morgan Cruising on the Corsair

J. P. Morgan, apparently entirely recovered from the shots of Erich Muenter, is cruising along the coast on the Corsair. He would have returned to his office this week, it is said, if his physicians had not ordered the cruise. He expects to return to his desk next Monday.

SAFETY FIRST

It is the acme of wisdom to make safety the first expedient in any proposition, whether you hire a chauffeur or a Contractor.

The safety of the Thompson-Starrett organization consists in the fact that it undertakes nothing and promises nothing which it cannot perform.

Over and above all other considerations, you may rely absolutely upon the dyed-in-the-wool dependability of Thompson-Starrett service.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

will close out, today—

$25 TO $45 SUMMER DRESSES—$12
Delightful cool styles, of sheer materials.

$10 TO $20 OUTING SKIRTS—$5 & $9.
Typically suitable for golf, tennis or other outing wear.

$45 SHANTUNG COATS—$18.
Suitable for motor wear.

$75 TO $95 SILK SUITS—$32
Outing styles of pongee—also handsome semi-dress styles of taffeta or faille.

$35 LINEN SUITS—$10
Unusually smart models, in fashionable weaves.

$20 TO $30 MID-SEASON HATS AT $5 & $8
Smart beach and garden styles.

$10 TO $25 BLOUSES—$4 & $8
of linen, crepe, voile batiste.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Company announce the publication of an interesting new novel by a favorite author

ROBERT W. CHAMBERS

whose previous successes, including "The Common Law," "The Firing Line," and others, have reached the enormous sale of over 2,250,000 copies. The new novel, called

ATHALIE

is the story of an extraordinary girl who was gifted with the power of second sight and whose whole life was influenced and shaped by this strange gift. It is an amazing story that will set you thinking. Get it today.

At all bookstores. 30 pictures by Frank Craig. $1.40 net

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

B. Altman & Co.

Another Special Offering of Men's Outing Wear

is now being made. It consists of Men's Outing Trousers, Belts, Bathing Suits and Motor Dusters, all of which are marked at decidedly less than the prices usually asked for merchandise of equal qualities.

MEN'S OUTING TROUSERS

Of striped serge or plain white or striped flannel $3.75
Of gray flannel 3.50

MEN'S LEATHER BELTS

in tan or black . . . . . 55c.

MEN'S MOTOR DUSTERS

of linen or gray mohair $4.00

MEN'S BATHING OR SWIMMING SUITS

of worsted, in the new heather mixtures as well as in plain colors with striped borders, per suit $2.50

Young Men's Clothing Department

Two-piece Flannel Suits

in plain colors and neat stripes, with silk-lined sleeves, are now being closed out at the greatly reduced price of . . $12.50

Also the remaining stock of Young Men's Fancy Woolen Suits, the greater number of which have been reduced to $16.50 & 19.50

(No additional charge for alterations)

The remaining stock of

Men's Straw Hats

has been subjected to final and drastic price reductions

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

Trustees' Sales

(By Order of the United States District Court)

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE Today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more today, Friday, July 23.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
N. Y. T., 7-23-15. J. B. Greenhut Co. 64

All Men's Straw Hats
(Except Panamas)
Reduced! Today's Prices Are 50c, $1 & $1.35

Today's Sale of Men's and Youths
Fashionable Suits, $11.85
(Formerly Priced to $22.50)

An unusual opportunity to save several dollars on Suits for Summer and early Fall wear.
Handsome patterns and plain blues in smartest new styles. Full or half lined. All sizes.

Genuine "Palm Beach" Suits
For Men and Youths—Today $6.45

Ideal hot weather garments, elegantly made and faultlessly finished. The cloth has been cold-water shrunk.
Coats are fitted with finest pearl buttons; plain or striped effects; light or dark grounds; all sizes.
Men's $5 and $6 Flannel Trousers—white or stripes; all sizes; Today at $3.95
Auto Dusters—now reduced to $1.85

Silk Parasols Today at ⅓ Off
Newest styles; black and white Dresden border floral effects on plain colors.
$1.50 Silk Parasols—at . . . $1.00
$2.45 Silk Parasols—at . . . $1.59
$2.95 Silk Parasols—at . . . $1.95
$3.50 and $4 Silk Parasols—at . . . $2.50

Women's and Children's White Kid Belts—sale . . 19c
Women's 58c Mousquetaire Silk Gloves—elbow length; heavy cloth; double finger tips; black or white . . . 39c
$4.75 Cane Suit Cases—sale . . . $3.65
$3.95 Wool Automobile Rugs—size 60x80; assorted patterns; finished with fringe . . . $2.98
$5.50 Mackinaw Automobile Lap Robes—sizes 72x54 and 84x54; large assortment of patterns; waterproof . . . $3.95
15c Writing Paper or Correspondence Cards—24 sheets or 24 cards with 24 envelopes to match; for . . . 8c
25c French Lawn Writing Paper—lawn finish; 96 sheets . . . 19c
9c Envelopes to Match—package of 25 . . . 7c

Fruit Preserving Jars
At These Special Prices Now When Fruit Is Most Pentiful.
Mason Jars with Zinc Screw Caps:
Pint Size—doz . . . 35c
Quart Size—doz . . . 45c
½ Gallon Size—doz . . . 69c
Atlas "Exy" Seal Jars with Sanitary Glass Caps:
½ Pint Size—doz . . . 54c
Pint Size—doz . . . 60c
Quart Size—doz . . . 79c
½ Gallon Size—doz . . . 98c
Jelly Glasses, Jelly Moulds, Rubber Rings, Fruit Jar Fillers, Etc. All Specially Priced!

"Knockabout" Trunks
$5.25 Trunks—size 28 . . . $4.25
$5.60 Trunks—size 30 . . . $4.60
$6.00 Trunks—size 32 . . . $5.00
$6.40 Trunks—size 34 . . . $5.35
$6.95 Trunks—size 36 . . . $5.75

79c Plush Dogs and Cats—at . . . 38c
$1 "American" Character Dolls—assorted; splendid variety to choose from; at . . . 79c
$4.45 "Hong Kong" Sulkies—sale . . . $3.29

Men's Shoes
Men's $3, $3.50 and $4 Low Shoes—Today . . . $1.69
"Samples" from a well-known maker. EVERY PAIR PERFECT. Being samples, the sizes are only 6, 6½, 7 and 7½ in A, B and C widths. All Goodyear welted.

Boys' Wash Suits
95c to $1.45 Wash Suits—at . . . 65c
$1.65 & $1.95 Wash Suits—at . . . 95c
$1.95 to $2.95 Wash Suits—at . . . $1.45
Boys' 69c Khaki Trousers . . . 49c
Boys' 39c Overalls—at . . . 29c
Boys' 65c Sport Blouses . . . 45c

Untrimmed Millinery
Favorite straws and styles.
45c Chip Dress Shapes—at . . . 29c
$1.95 and $2.25 Panama "Sports" Hats—at . . . $1.45

Lighting Fixtures
$6.50 (12 Panel) Gas Domes—at . . . $4.50
$5.95 Semi-Indirect Domes—for electricity or gas . . . $4.75
$7.98 (8 Panel) Gas Domes—at . . . $5.95

Rag Rugs—Clearaway!
Ideal Summer floor coverings. Attractive selection of patterns in room sizes and small sizes.

Usually. Size.	Sale.
$14.50—9x12	$12.75
$8.50—9x12	$6.25
$11.50—7.6x10.6	$7.95
$8.50—8x10	$5.25
$5.75—6x9	$4.65
$3.50—4x7	$2.95
$2.25—3x6	$1.98

Furniture
$3.50 Soft Top Mattresses—at . . . $1.95
$3.50 Oak Porch Rockers—at . . . $2.45
$4.75 Oxidized Telescope Couches—at . . . $2.95
$5.50 Heavy Woven Wire Springs—at . . . $3.95
$7.00 Fifty Pound Cotton Mattresses—at . . . $3.95

House Wares
$12.75 Lift Cover Refrigerators—sale . . . $9.75
$14.00 "Mesco" Electric Fans—sale . . . $9.75
$2.85 Garden Hose—5 ply; 25 feet . . . $2.05
$5.70 Garden Hose—5 ply; 50 feet . . . $3.89
$3.00 "Thermax" Electric Irons — complete with cord and plug; at . . . $2.50
$4.35 Portable Nickel Bath Showers—complete with duck curtain; at . . . $3.59

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in Forenoon—Single Stamps Afternoons

PLAN RIGID POLICY TO SAVE FORESTS

Constitutional Convention Committee Will Recommend Sterner Laws Than Those in Force.

TO PREVENT TIMBER GRABS

Board of Nine Members Proposed to Have General Supervision of State's Natural Resources.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 22.—A comprehensive plan for the protection of the forests, waters and wild life of the State is contemplated in the report of the Constitutional Convention Committee on Conservation which, it is expected, will be submitted early next week. The work of the committee except some minor details has virtually been completed and the State's conservation policy for the next twenty years to come tentatively fixed.

In the report there will be little to cheer the exploiters of the State's forest domain and its water powers who had hoped that the convention might be prevailed upon to let down the barriers and make possible a return to the old days when timber stealing from the State's forest lands was practiced as a profession and depredations went unpunished for the lack of constitutional and statutory safeguards to protect the State's natural resources. The Conservation Committee will recommend a policy of protection far more rigid than that now in force.

Under a report presented tonight by one of the sub-committees to the full committee the affairs of the State Department of Conservation, under which title it will be known in the revised Constitution, will be administered by a board composed of nine members, one from each judicial district of the State, who will serve without compensation for terms of nine years. This board, akin in its make-up to the Board of Regents, will act as a Board of Trustees of the forest and water properties of the State, and, in addition, will exercise general supervision over the department. A paid Commissioner with deputies will be in active charge. The nine members of the board will be appointed by the Governor, and may be removed by him on charges without the consent of the Senate. The active head of the department will be appointed by the board. He will have power to appoint his own deputies and confidential aids, who will be in the exempt class, while all other employes must be taken from the Civil Service lists.

Wide Powers Proposed.

The functions of the new department will be enumerated in the report as follows:

Conservation of the natural resources of the State, whether within the State's domain or under private ownership.

Protection and control of the wild forest lands of the State.

Control of and power to regulate the flow of streams and to prevent the pollution of the waters of the State.

Protection and propagation of the wild life of the State, including game, birds, and fish, and power to enact rules and regulations for that purpose, subject only to the veto of the Governor. This power is now exercised by the Legislature exclusively.

Encouragement of forestation throughout the State and protection of the forests against fire.

The committee will recommend the re-enactment of the provision in the present Constitution which says that "the forest preserve as now fixed by law shall be forever kept as wild forest lands."

The report will contain a provision, not yet worked out in detail, to govern the purchase of additional forest lands to be added to the forest preserve and the disposal of the lands owned by the State, but not within the forest preserve. The report will recommend a constitutional amendment which will prohibit the cutting or removal of timber in the forest preserve, but will permit the removal of dead and fallen timber for purposes of reforestation and for protection against fire. The construction of roads and the leasing of camp sites in the forest preserve, strongly urged by the lumber interests, will be prohibited, but there will be authorization for the construction of trails to facilitate the fighting of fires.

The report will recommend the re-enactment of the so-called Burd amendment, which was adopted in 1913. This amendment provides that not to exceed 3 per cent. of the State's forest lands may be flooded for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs for municipal water supply, for the canals of the State, and for the regulation of the flow of streams to prevent floods or drought. The policy embodied in the so-called Machold act, which was passed by the Legislature this year, will receive sanction in the proposed amendments which the committee will recommend. This law provides a method for river regulation and construction of reservoirs by quasi-public corporations created under State auspices, with powers of eminent domain.

"There will be no provision which could be construed as authorizing combinations between power concerns for the exploitation of the State's waters," said Louis Marshall tonight, who as Chairman of the Committee on the Bill of Rights and also of the Conservation Committee's Sub-Committee on Water Development, has given attention to this phase of the problem.

Incidentally Mr. Marshall said that a serious omission in Article VII. of the Constitution would be remedied by the present convention. While there is a provision in the charter of every city to forbid the giving away of the property of the municipality, there is nothing in the organic law of the State to prohibit this. Section 1 of Article VII. provides that the credit of the State shall not in any manner be given in aid of any individual association or corporation, but nothing is said about the alienation of land or other property belonging to the State.

Committees Consider Amendments.

There was a very brief session of the convention today, but a dozen of the working committees were busy framing proposals for submission next week.

The Committee on Legislative Organization, having abandoned the plan of reapportionment of Senate and Assembly Districts by the convention, is awaiting the census figures for the purpose of laying down rules to be incorporated in the Constitution to govern the reapportionment by next year's Legislature. Today the committee received from Ray B. Smith a proposal for similar rules to guide in Congressional reapportionments and involving the observance of county lines. Should this plan be adopted it would enable next year's Legislature, if controlled in both houses by the Republicans, to revise the Congressional reapportionment of 1911, which was made under Democratic auspices.

The plan submitted to the convention by the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers at the session today, making the Governor's term of office four years and forbidding his re-election, met with opposition from both Republicans and Democrats. Patrick W. Cullinan of Oswego said that, while he had voted for the report in committee, he had done so only conditionally.

Arthur J. Baldwin of New York, on behalf of Democratic members of the committee, presented a minority report, in which he said:

"The chief function of the Governor is the administration of the business of the State. If he does it well he should be re-elected. If he does it badly two years is long enough. The people demand and should have a close relation with their Chief Executive. If you take away the frequent election you must grant the antidote for the long term—the recall. We cannot subscribe to this experiment, and accordingly register our dissent."

FOR SCHOOL HOME RULE.

Committee Reports Amendment Opposed by Teachers Here.

ALBANY, July 22.—Under a proposal reported favorably today by the Educational Committee of the Constitutional Convention Boards of Education will have sole control of the moneys spent for educational purposes when such expenditures do not conflict with general State laws. If this proposal is adopted school teachers in cities and villages will lose their right to ask the Legislature to regulate their salaries. New York City teachers fought hard for the retention of this privilege. The proposal, which probably will be introduced in the convention by the committee tomorrow, reads:

"Every city shall have a Board of Education. It shall be a body politic and corporate. It shall, subject to general laws, determine the amount and direct and control the expenditure of all funds to be used for public education within its jurisdiction. Such funds as are raised by local taxation shall be raised in the same manner as the general city taxes, but shall be levied and the amounts extended on the roll as a separate school tax."

GIVE CITIES POWER TO DRAW UP CHARTERS

Albany Convention Committee Agrees on Home Rule Plan for Municipalities of the State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 22.—President Elihu Root of the Constitutional Convention spent the day in consultation with a subcommittee of the Cities Committee, to which had been allotted the task of drafting a home rule article for the new Constitution, and it was announced tonight that the work had been completed and that the committee would take a final vote on the plan tomorrow.

The home rule plan will be embodied in a new article of the Constitution, which will provide that cities shall have the right to manage their own affairs to an extent compatible with the sovereignty of the State. Under the proposed amendment New York City and other municipalities will be able to plan early next year for framing of charters of their own making, but the Legislature will have ultimate veto power. The plan provides that every eight years the voters in a city shall have submitted to them at a special election the question whether the existing charter shall remain in force or a new charter be framed. The first opportunity under the plan proposed by the sub-committee will come next year.

If the election should result in a determination to adopt a new charter, the next step would be the election of a charter commission of seven members. Then the voters at another election would have an opportunity either to adopt or reject the work of the charter commission. Should the new charter draft be ratified, it would go to the Legislature, and if not rejected by that body within ninety days, would become effective.

In the eight-year period intervening between the charter elections, the Legislature would have power to enact necessary amendments, but only through general laws applying to all cities alike.

Ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien will submit to the Cities Committee tomorrow the following home rule proposal, which embodies the Democratic idea on the subject:

Subject to this Constitution and to general laws of the State for the government of the State at large which are uniformly applicable in terms and effect to the entire State and relate to the affairs of the State, each city shall have full power to regulate all matters relating to its local government, property, and affairs and to the government property and affairs of one or more counties lying wholly within the city, and to that end shall have full and exclusive power to draft, adopt, and amend its charter and laws relating to such government, property, and affairs.

The powers hereby conferred shall be liberally construed to carry out the intention to grant to the people of all cities full right of self-government, and no enumeration of powers in this Constitution or any law shall be deemed to limit, deny, or restrict any right or power essential to the full exercise of such right. The Legislature shall pass appropriate laws to carry into effect the provisions of this section.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York is Chairman of the sub-committee which drafted the new home rule article. The other members are A. E. Lazansky of Brooklyn, Lord, O'Brian of Buffalo, Edward E. Franchot of Niagara, Republicans, and Arthur J. Baldwin of New York, Democrat.

Mrs. Grace Discharged in Court.

Mrs. Helen L. Grace, 33 years old, of the Hotel Netherland, who was arrested on Tuesday, charged with passing a worthless check for $15 was discharged yesterday in the Yorkville Court by Magistrate McQuade. It was shown that Mrs. Grace had no knowledge that her account in the Harriman National Bank was overdrawn. The complainant was Mrs. Carrie Folsom, a housekeeper of 15 West Forty-fifth Street, who cashed the check. Settlement was made on this check and on two others, one for $27.60 and one for $40.

Burglar Scare at Theatre.

Marks of a burglar's jimmy were discovered on the front door of the Strand Theatre, Broadway and Forty-seventh Street, yesterday. John Rodgers, the night watchman was making his rounds about 4 o'clock in the morning when he heard a noise which seemed to come from the front lobby. He investigated but failed to discover any one. It is believed, however, that on hearing Rodgers approach, the burglars hid. The attempted burglary was reported to the Forty-seventh Street Police Station.

JACK ROSE BITTER AGAINST BECKER

Continued from Page 1.

more than for any other reason, for I realized that the man was drunk with power, and that if I only could sober him up a bit all would blow over and peace would reign once more. But there were other influences at work carrying tales between Becker and Rosenthal.

"'Big Tim,' let me say now, was an innocent sufferer. He was one of God's noblemen. He never had an interest in a gambling house. All he did was to loan the money to some of the gamblers.

"I saw Appelbaum in the Tombs on July 28. He came to tell me of Becker's loyalty. All this time I was in the Tombs penniless. There was nothing said about whether 'Big Tim's name was to be dragged into the case. There are many other persons in New York besides Sullivan, all innocent of any wrongdoing, who were connected with the case, but I never brought any of their names in because there was no object in doing so.

"Becker said to me, 'You know Rosenthal has been calling me up and wanting me to meet "Big Tim." Finally he agreed to meet Sullivan because he thought Sullivan might have some influence to get him a drag with Waldo. Becker told me that 'Big Tim' said to him that he would be doing a big favor for him if he could do anything for Rosenthal. In return Tim promised to speak to Waldo about Becker. Tim and the Commissioner had an appointment at the Ritz-Carlton that night and Becker's name was to be mentioned to Waldo then. Becker assigned one of his squad to see if 'Big Tim' went to the Ritz that night and learned that he did.

Whitman's Father Liked Becker.

"Governor Whitman doesn't need me to defend him, but I want to tell you something about how Whitman felt toward Becker. It is said that the cry went up: 'Whitman wants Becker.' The truth is that the very man that Whitman did not want was Becker. I will tell you why.

"The first night I was in Police Headquarters I would have told all to the District Attorney if I had known what Becker said this week about what happened at the Bar Association. But at that time I was busy clearing Becker, as I said to Whitman, after he had told me that I need not make any statement: 'All I want to say is this. There is nothing to all the talk about Lieutenant Becker.' 'I am very glad to hear it,' Mr. Whitman replied.

"I didn't know why he said that until months later. I learned then that when Whitman was prosecuting Becker he was fighting a battle between sentiment and duty. Some years ago, I think it must have been about fifteen years ago, Whitman's father met Becker. The elder Whitman was then a clergyman, in charge of a church in this city, and Becker was a patrolman. Becker used to take his meals in a boarding house right next to the place where Whitman's father lived, and the two became acquainted through that circumstance.

"Becker was quite a Bible student, and Whitman's father became quite interested in him and had many long talks with him. The clergyman spoke of this to his son, and when Charles S. Whitman became Magistrate he always remembered Becker as the man whom his father had spoken about. Later, when he became District Attorney, he frequently sent for Becker when there was any special work to be done.

"Even after the evidence against Becker came piling in and Vallon and Webber and I became witnesses for the State, Whitman hoped against hope that the trail would lead somewhere else than to Becker. When I was going before the Grand Jury, Whitman came to me and said: 'Remember, immunity or no immunity, you must tell the truth about him.'

Would Welcome Case's Reopening.

"I wish that some proceeding could be held, a John Doe proceeding or any other proceeding, which would set at rest all this suspicion forever. I wish that I could testify and Becker could testify and Webber and Vallon could testify."

Rose denied that he had said that Samuel S. Koenig, Republican County Chairman, and Morris Koenig, once in the District Attorney's office, would look out for a case for him before the Grand Jury. Becker wrote to that effect in his statement. As to the statement that a reporter called him up and told him of Rosenthal's murder, Rose said that he himself called Becker up and Becker said that he would be right down.

"All the time he was in the police station, as he says, except for about twenty minutes, when he came around to see Webber and me. We were trembling with fear, but Becker said calmly that he had just seen Rosenthal's body in the station house, and that he felt like cutting out the squealing ——'s tongue as a warning to all such squealers. When I looked at Becker's face, then I knew there was danger ahead for me."

Believes Becker Won't Confess.

Rose said that Becker, on account of his wife, would go to the chair without confessing that he had a part in Rosenthal's murder. He said that John F. McIntyre, one of Becker's lawyers, had written to him within the last week asking him to bring a third person and meet him, but that he would not see Mr. McIntyre because of what the lawyer had said about him at Becker's first trial.

Rose was also asked about a story, on which, it was said yesterday, Becker's lawyers are considering making application for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence. The story was that Rose went to several east side gamblers and asked them to contribute to a $5,000 fund to get Rosenthal out of the State. The men named were "Fat Al" Levy, Denny Zwyfox, known as "Sly Fox"; "Dollar John" Langer, "Fat Moe" Brown, and a gambler known as "Slats." The story was that Rose raised $6,000 and that he met Rosenthal at the Hippodrome on July 15 and offered him $5,000 to go away, and that Rosenthal wanted $15,000. Rose, according to the story, then went to see Webber, and it was decided that it would be cheaper to give $1,000 to the gunmen to kill Rosenthal.

"All those men who were mentioned were looking around to borrow two-dollar notes at that time," Rose said. "They never gave me any money. My only regret is that 'Big Tim' didn't give me $6,000 at that time. That amount of money would have saved the day." Becker wouldn't buy Rosenthal off, as I suggested. He said if he did that he would have to do the same to every man who came around and threatened to squeal. So the only thing to do was to have him croaked, Becker said."

John and Jackson Becker, brothers of the condemned man; Father James B. Curry, Detective Val O'Farrell, and Clark L. Jordan, a legal associate of Harry Appelbaum, had a long conference yesterday with W. Bourke Cockran. At the end of it Mr. Cockran said he had no announcement to make.

Bridgie Webber, who has talked willingly about the Becker case on many occasions, has got a silencer within the last few days. When a TIMES correspondent saw him yesterday at Passaic, N. J., where he is making paper boxes, he was willing to talk about the weather, but when the Becker case was mentioned he said: "Nothing doing."

NO CHANGE IN WHITMAN.

Governor Says He Is Willing Still to Hear Any New Evidence.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 22.—At the National Guard camp at Fishkill Plains tonight Governor Whitman said he was still willing, as he has been all along, to hear and carefully weigh any evidence that might be submitted to him in Becker's behalf. However, up to the present time, he added, no evidence had been produced to cause him to change his opinion in the case.

The Governor is convinced of Becker's guilt, and there seems to be no reason whatever to believe that he will interfere in the case, even to the extent of granting a second brief reprieve. He said he was returning to Albany tomorrow and would be ready to consider any evidence or statement that may be submitted to him in Becker's behalf. As the case now stands, however, there seems to be no doubt but that Becker will pay the penalty of his crime next Wednesday morning.

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Over 1,000 Women's Sweaters at Nearly Half Price

$5 Imported Mercerized Golf Jackets — $2.95
Belted back Sweater, with patch pockets; purple-and-gold, blue-and-brown, green-and-black, cerise-and-black, rose-and-blue.

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Semi-fitted, belted back, with fancy stitching in collar, cuffs and front; white, tan, rose and blue.

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Plain models with silk tasseled sash and two patch pockets; gold, Copenhagen blue, rose, black-and-white.

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Finest quality fibre silk, full fashioned, wide sash, patch pockets. As illustrated and in rose only.

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White, rose, gold and emerald green Sweaters, trimmed with white.

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Loosely knitted, large shawl collar, sash and patch pockets. Colors: Gold, white, heather.

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Green, white, black-and-white; silk tasseled sash.
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Size 3 x 15 ft., $2.50; Reg. $4.
Size 3 x 9 ft., $1.50; Reg. $2.25. Sixth Floor

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Only about 450 Sweaters from recent mill-end purchase. Still excellent selection as to weave and color; all sizes up to 42—although not every color in every size and style.
Fourth Floor

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Experienced golfers will recognize from the "feel" of these clubs how admirably they are designed. Fourth Floor

The Right about face of the Pessimists!

THE tenants of the Puck Building, 305 Lafayette Street, were afraid to have sprinklers installed in the building. They feared costly interference with their usual business operations while the system was being put in. Even the certainty of getting their insurance costs reduced 83% didn't make a rift in the black cloud of pessimism.

The right about face of these sprinkler "pessimists" was due to a cigarette falling into an areaway and to a $6,000,000 service organization.

Read about it. This letter tells the story:

New York, Sept. 13, 1913.

I wish to bring to your notice that the Sprinkler equipment installed by your company in August had its initial tryout on September 3, at 1.10 p.m., putting a fire out in about seven minutes from the time the local alarm sounded and water was turned off.

As soon as bell sounded, the assistant engineer supposed the alarm was caused by sudden leakage on new work. He ran to valve, closed it, then traced sound of flowing water and was very much surprised to learn that there had been a fire and that it had been already extinguished. Only one head went off.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by a lighted cigarette thrown on the sidewalk vault lights, entering a broken bull's-eye, landing on rolls of building lining paper stored in basement.

In view of the more or less recent fires and panics in factory buildings, the value of an equipment that automatically extinguishes a fire during working hours, without alarming any of the employees, can not be measured in dollars and cents.

It may also interest you to know that as a result of the installation of your equipment, the insurance rate on fireproof building has been reduced from 77 to 12 cents, and on old or non-fireproof building from $1.80 to 24 cents. The tenants' rate of insurance on contents from $1.86 to about 30 cents.

While they were all *pessimistic* about Fire Sprinklers before installation, anticipating great inconvenience and interruption to their business, they are now the strongest kind of *optimists*, having been converted by the quiet and easy manner in which the system was installed. Yours truly,

A. D. JANNICKY, Supt. of Bldg.

Grinnell equipments always go in "quietly" and "easily". This is partly because Grinnell equipments are shop-assembled to blue-prints and sent to the job marked, cut to measure, and with fittings screwed on. Partly it is due to our 33 years' experience in manufacturing, engineering and erecting Grinnell Systems.

Demand a Grinnell System for your building. With its higher first cost it still is the best buy in the Sprinkler field. Quality is always a bargain. Particularly is it a bargain when quality covers both product and service.

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DAY'S PLAY ON LAWN TENNIS COURTS AND AT GOLF

PELL AND VOSHELL FOR TENNIS FINAL

Several Upsets Mark the Early Rounds of Doubles in Rockaway Hunting Club Tourney.

Theodore R. Pell gave a remarkable exhibition of tennis yesterday in the semi-final round of the invitation men's singles tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, Long Island, when he turned apparent defeat into victory. Playing against Vanderbilt B. Ward, the former Yale star, he lost the first set 6—4 and trailed his opponent in the second at 5—2 and 40—15, when he got his famous backhand stroke working and brought the score to 5—all. Ward succeeded in adding one more game to his total when Pell ran out by a score of 8—6. With his opponent placed at a disadvantage, Pell kept up his aggressive attack and won the deciding set 6—3.

Although the turf courts were slow from the rains the play was fast. Interest was centred in the Pell-Ward contest. The first named has reached his mid-Summer form, while Ward has carried off several State championships this season. During the early stages of the contest both men adopted the same style of play. Ward used his left hand service with effect and was accurate with his placement shots. Pell did not appear to show his customary speed until defeat appeared to be staring him in the face, when with overhead smashes, long, sure drives and splendid backhand returns he gradually wore down his opponent with a spectacular display of tennis.

S. Howard Voshell earned the right to play against Pell in the final round by a hard-fought victory over Alrick H. Man, Jr., former Captain of the Yale team, at 6—2, 8—6, 6—2. The Long Island champion was very effective at the net and brought off a number of neatly executed shots. Man's long reach enabled him to make a number of clever gets, but his footing was uncertain, and many of his drives went wild. Voshell appeared to have no difficulty in breaking through his opponent's service and with overhand drives smashed the ball in all parts of the court. Man rallied in the second set and, adopting Voshell's tactics, equalized the score. The third set found Voshell in the ascendancy again.

Surprises were the order in the doubles, and three strong combinations went down to defeat. The biggest upset was the elimination of Alrick H. Man, Jr., and Cedric A. Major, who lost a three-set match to Seton Porter of the Rockaway Hunting Club and Harry F. Parker of the West Side Tennis Club at 6—2, 4—6, 7—5. The former Yale and Columbia players have appeared in doubles in many of the Eastern tournaments this year and played a strong combination game, but Porter and Parker upset all predictions and played a careful, steady game, in which teamwork figured largely. Man and Major made a strong rally in the third set, but the best they were able to accomplish was to force the issue to extra games.

The third pair to face unexpected defeat was Edwin P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman, who were easy victims for Frederick C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell in straight sets at 6—2, 6—2. The veterans were unable to strike their pace, while their opponents worked together like a machine. The only other match of importance was the victory of Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Lyle E. Mahan over Robert Le Roy and Hugh Tallant at 6—0, 3—6, 6—2. The summary:

Rockaway Hunting Club Men's Singles.—Semi-final Round—Theodore R. Pell defeated Vanderbilt B. Ward, 4—6, 8—6, 6—3; S. Howard Voshell defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., 6—2, 8—6, 6—2.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Raymond D. Little and A. S. Dabney defeated Benjamin M. Phillips and G. A. L. Dionne, 7—5, 6—3; Leonard Beekman and Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated J. A. Hill and Roy Pier, 7—5, 6—4; Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Lyle E. Mahan defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and partner by default; Robert Le Roy and Hugh Tallant defeated E. P. Loenard and Walter Merrill Hall by default; Seton Porter and Harry F. Parker defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., and Cedric A. Major, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5.

Second Round—Leonard Beekman and Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated Raymond D. Little and Alfred S. Dabney, 4—6, 6—4, 6—6; Frederick C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell defeated Edwin P. Larned and Frederick C. Inman, 6—2, 6—2; Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Lyle E. Mahan defeated Robert Le Roy and Hugh Tallant, 6—0, 3—6, 6—2.

FAMILY TEAMS IN TENNIS.

Mother and Son and Father and Daughter Lose at Park Hill.

Family combinations in the mixed doubles tennis tournament for the championship of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association on the courts of the Parkhill Country Club, near Yonkers, yesterday added interest to the event. Mrs. Green, formerly Miss Adelaide Browning, played with her father, H. A. Browning, as a partner; Mrs. Moore had her son, H. Moore, as a teammate, and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Britton formed a winning combination. In addition to these three, Miss Louise Sheets and her brother, E. Sheets, are among the survivors. Taken altogether, it was a bad day for family couples, as Mrs. Moore and her son lost to Mr. and Mrs. Britton in straight sets at 6—1, 6—1, and Mrs. Green and her father succumbed to Miss Margaret Grove and J. H. Steinkampf after a plucky fight at 6—4, 7—5.

The first match in the second round furnished the surprise of the day, when Mrs. P. L. Burdick and Herbert W. Forster, the runner-up for the junior metropolitan title, were defeated by Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Britton at 8—6, 6—4, 6—2. Mrs. Burdick, who has been the sensation of the championship tournament, came on the court shortly after her hard-earned victory over Mrs. K. Bailey, and was tired out from her exertions. She was unable to do herself justice, and during the latter part of the match her returns were quite weak. Forster played his usual brilliant game, but, after capturing the first set, the pair fell away in their playing and dropped the next two and the match.

Homer Guernsey, the playing-through champion, fell a victim to the lobs of Abraham Bassford, Jr., of the Country Tennis Club of Westchester. The latter by his victory qualified to play George King of Columbia in the semi-final round, and the winner of this match will face J. H. Steinkampf in the title round. Bassford and Guernsey played an interesting match. The title holder put up a dashing game, but the Westchester crack lofted the ball to all sections of the court and won, 6—2, 6—4. Steinkampf had an easy journey to the final round, defeating Dr. S. H. Rowe, 6—1, 6—3. The summary:

Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association Championship, Men's Singles.—Third Round—J. H. Steinkampf defeated Herbert W. Forster, 6—2, 6—1; Abranam Bassford, Jr., defeated Homer Guernsey, 6—4, 6—4.

Women's Singles.—Semi-final Round.—Mrs. P. L. Burdick defeated Mrs. K. Bailey, 6—3, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. Royal Victor and George King defeatvd Miss Virginia Tyler and Dr. S. H. Rowe, 6—4, 6—3; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Britton defeated Mrs. Moore and H. Moore, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round—Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Britton defeated Mrs. P. L. Burdick and Herbert W. Foster, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Margaret Grove and J. H. Steinkampf defeated Mrs. Green and H. A. Browning, 6—4, 7—5.

New Yorkers in Maplewood Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., July 22.—New Yorkers forged into the finals in men's singles in the July invitation tennis tourney today. Robert K. Tomlin, Jr., won his place handily, 6—1, 6—2, defeating W. P. Wolman of Peabody, Mass., but G. G. Tarbel had to work hard with M. G. Johnston, New York, before finishing with a 6—1, 10—12, 6—1 victory. The finals will be played tomorrow afternoon, the ladies' singles preliminary round starting in the morning.

Pine Grove Springs Golf and Tennis

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE SPOFFORD, N. H., July 22.—J. M. Parker, Jr., of Hartford, Conn., won the annual Pine Grove Springs hotel eighteen-hole handicap golf tournament today, defeating Richard Dudensing of New York City in the finals at the thirty-sixth hole. Dudensing won the runners-up prize.

The annual tennis tournament was decided today when John Haydock, 3d, of New York City defeated Thayer Kingsbury of Keene, N. H., in the finals, 5—7, 6—3, 6—0, 2—6, 6—3.

Shenecossett Golf Championship.

The open golf championship of the Shenecossett Country Club starts today at New London, Conn., with a field for forty professionals and fifteen amateurs. This is the first time this many professionals have played over the Shenecossett links. Among those who will start are Alex Smith, M. J. Brady, J. M. Anderson, Louise Tellier, Arthur Reid, Gilbert Nichols, M. J. O'Loughlin, and Tom Anderson. Amateurs who will play are Vincent Hilton, W. E. Truesdell, W. F. Seeley, H. B. Stoddard, A. Reyburn, W. S. Prankard, A. Bassett, J. A. Philbrick, and C. E. Van Vleck. The Shenecossett Club is represented by three professionals—Carl H. Anderson, Ernest Anderson, and Ed. Towne, and one amateur, F. M. Kerrigde.

EVANS OR SAWYER FOR GOLF TITLE

Western Tournament Matches All Won Before 36th Hole Is Reached.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 22.—"Chick" Evans and Ned Sawyer, Chicagoans, had easy victories over their opponents in today's matches in the Western amateur golf championship over the Mayfield course. Sawyer defeated Jack Neville, Oakland, Cal., 10 and 9, and Evans scored a similar defeat over Guy A. Miller of Detroit. H. P. Bingham of Cleveland eliminated De Witt Balch, Cincinnati, 4 and 3, and Jimmy Standish of Detroit beating E. H. Bankard of Chicago 6 and 4. Not a match went to the thirty-sixth hole.

Golf enthusiasts are looking forward to the Evans-Sawyer clash tomorrow as the real title affair of the tournament, as it is thought the victor will have little trouble in defeating either Jimmy Standish or Bingham, the other two who will meet in the semi-final matches.

Sawyer played in remarkable form all day. He finished the morning round 10 up on Neville, and in doing so recorded a medal score that ties the new record set by W. C. Fownes, Jr., Pittsburgh, in Tuesday's qualifying round. His card out was 34, one under par, and he came in with 38, a total of 72, one under par.

The result of this match was a real surprise, for Neville was expected to give the Chicagoan a battle. He was very much off his stride, while Sawyer was at his best, missing few opportunities.

Champion Evans played consistent golf all day, his medal score of the morning being one stroke higher than Sawyer's. He outclassed his opponent, G. A. Miller of Detroit, at all times. Miller won only two holes in the morning round.

The match between De Witt Balch of Cincinnati and H. P. Bingham of Cleveland was an in-and-out battle for the greater part of the day. Bingham continued the great form that gave him victory over W. C. Fownes, Jr., yesterday. He is the real surprise of the tournament, not even being mentioned in the rating book of the Western Golf Association and defeating a man today who downed Joe K. Bole yesterday.

Jimmy Standish, though putting badly today, was superior to E. H. Bankard because of the latter's frequent slices and hooks. Bankard was going into the rough or into the traps at almost every hole.

Big Entry for Engineers' Games.

With 500 entries so far for the games of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, to be held in Celtic Park next Sunday, the meet promises to be one of the largest ever held in the famous athletic park. There will be track athletics, cycling, and a Gaelic football match between Cork and Kilkenny.

GOLF FAVORITES LOSE.

Triple Tie for Medal in Qualification Round at Shawnee.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE, Penn., July 22.—Favorites were quickly bowled over in the invitation golf tournament which began at the Shawnee Country Club today. Among those eliminated was Reginald S. Worthington, the local man who had two legs on the Buckwood Trophy. He was defeated by Alec Coles, a clubmate. This match was settled on the second extra green, where Worthington laid himself a stymie.

There was a triple tie for the medal between B. Warren Corkran of Baltimore, his younger brother Clark, and Scott Scammell of Trenton, all with scores of 79. Scammell lost in the first round to J. P. MacBean of the Old York Road Club, but the Corkrans won decisively. Warren Corkran played well in the afternoon, making a 75 against Cecil Calvert, the Philadelphian, who won the St. David's tournament last week. This made the third meeting between these two this season.

Percy Platt, the Ridgewood golfer, who won the Lakewood tournament in the Spring, defeating Walter J. Travis in the final, had never seen this course until he teed up for the testing round. Under the circumstances he did well to get an 87. He then won his match from James C. Parrish, Jr., of Shinnecock. Summary:

First Sixteen—Clark Corkran, 38, 41—79; B. W. Corkran, 39, 40—79; Scott Scammell, 41, 38—79; L. M. Schoch, 44, 40—84; R. L. Jackson Williams, 40, 45—85; Alec Coles, 40, 46—86; J. C. Parrish, Jr., 42, 44—86; R. S. Worthington, 45, 41—86; P. G. Platt, Ridgewood, 45, 42—87; B. T. Allen, Fox Hills, 43, 44—87; H. L. Ridge, 43, 44—87; G. B. Calvert, 45, 43—88; S. Inouye, Haworth, 45, 43—88; C. W. Schwinn, Glen Ridge, 44, 44—88; Ray Twyefort, Bridgehampton, 44, 45—89; J. P. MacBean, 46, 44—90.

Match Play.—First Sixteen.—First Round—Clark Corkran beat Twyefort, 8 and 7; Allen beat Inouye, 2 and 1; Jackson beat Ridge, 4 and 2; Schwinn beat Schoch, 4 and 3; Platt beat Parrish, 2 and 1; Coles beat Worthington, 1 up, 20 holes; B. Warren Corkran beat Calvert, 7 and 6; MacBean, beat Scammell, 2 and 1.

OUIMET'S GOLF BEST.

Plays a Round in 75, Beating Stiles and Colombo.

NEWTON, Mass., July 22. — Francis Ouimet, national amateur golf champion, had the lowest medal score of the second round of the State amateur tournament on the Woodland course today. Playing against A. C. Colombo, he turned in a card of 75, winning his match 5 and 4. Ouimet's play during the afternoon was a great improvement over his showing in the first round in the morning. The summary:

First Round, Match Play.—L. B. Paton, Homestead, beat Paul Tewksbury, Woodland, 4 and 2; B. S. Evans, Belmont, beat R. M. Purves, Woodland, 3 and 2; S. K. Sterne, Tatnuck, beat B. W. Estabrook, Country, 1 up; R. D. Pierce, Braeburn, beat J. F. Reid, Jr., Scarboro, 3 and 2; A. H. Goodale, Wollaston, beat J. B. Chase, Woodland, 3 and 2; E. Hornblower, Braeburn, beat H. Selfridge, Country, 2 and 1; R. W. Brown, Meadow Brook, beat E. K. H. Fessenden, Albemarle, 1 up, (nineteen holes;) W. C. Chick, Braeburn, beat V. S. Lawrence, Woodland, 5 and 3; W. S. Wait, Braeburn, beat R. L. Pullen, Vesper, 1 up, (nineteen holes;) P. Schofield, Albemarle, beat C. E. Noyes, Crow Point, 3 and 1; R. P. Gorton, Braeburn, beat C. K. Bellamy, Springfield, 3 and 2; J. H. Sullivan, Jr., Woodland, beat P. Lyons, Albemarle, 5 and 3; L. J. Malone, Woodland, beat A. G. Lockwood, Belmont, 3 and 2; F. W. Whittemore, Country, beat R. J. Ouimet, Woodland, 3 and 2; A. C. Colombo, Woodland, beat F. Cuming, Essex, 3 and 2; Francis Ouimet, Woodland, beat W. R. Stiles, Braeburn, 4 and 3.

Second Round.—Evans defeated Paton, 1 up in twenty-one holes; Sterne defeated Pierce, 3 and 2; Hornblower defeated Goodale, 4 and 3; Chick defeated Brown, 1 up; Schofield defeated Wait, 3 and 1; Gorton defeated Sullivan, 7 and 5; Whittamore defeated Malone, 4 and 2; Ouimet defeated Colombo, 5 and 4.

Holes 225-Yard Tee Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., July 22.—Playing in the first round of the July handicap golf tournament here today, H. H. Martin of Manchester made the fourth hole, 225 yards, in one stroke in the morning round. E. L. Childs of Long Meadow and P. T. Bodge of Maplewood had a keen battle in their match, they playing thirty holes all even when darkness came. Summary:

First Sixteen.—T. O. Buckner, Compeigne, defeated J. H. Blue, Forest Hills, 4 and 3; F. H. Luker, Maplewood, won by default from H. A. Waldron, Maplewood; Charles M. Fink, Dunwoodie, defeated H. A. Norton, Winchester, 3 and 2; Paul H. Sherwin, Wollaston, defeated William M. Rice, Houston, 1 up, (19 holes;) W. R. Caldwell, Dunwoodie, defeated Lester Russell, Dunwoodie, 2 and 1; Gen. G. F. Elliott, Chevy Chase, defeated L. J. French, Woodland, 4 and 3; John S. Phelps, Wollaston, defeated John H. Taylor, Huntington, 5 and 3.

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CURRENT HISTORY
Times Square, New York

DODGERS BLANK CARDINALS, GET DRUBBING IN SECOND GAME—YANKEES LOSE TWO

DODGERS BREAK EVEN WITH THE CARDINALS

After Winning 1 to 0 Victory, St. Louis Pounds Pitchers for 11 Runs in Second Game.

The weather man was friendly to the Dodgers yesterday, and there was no rain to spoil their chances of landing a double-header from St. Louis, but the Western bats won the second game, and Brooklyn got an even break. After an exciting pitching duel between Sherrod Smith and Slim Sallee in the first game, Brooklyn nosed out a winner by the score of 1 to 0, but in the second game St. Louis lost all respect for the Dodgers' twirlers and hammered out a 11-to-1 victory. Clouds hung over the Flatbush park all afternoon, and if the Dodgers had their way the clouds would have opened up and poured a deluge before the St. Louis batsmen started that terrific bombardment of the Brooklyn giant pitchers in the second game.

Jack Coombs started off for Brooklyn, and during the first four innings he had St. Louis reaching in vain for his benders, but in the fifth inning the Westerners solved the old Athletic twirler's service and hammered it without mercy. Ed Appleton was sent in by Manager Robinson to check the attack, but St. Louis was on the warpath and would not be stopped. In the eighth, when Brooklyn's chances of winning had reached a low ebb, Phil Douglas climbed on the mound, but his delivery was no mystery to the sluggers from the West. They were out to win the second game, and they did not care who did the hurling for the Dodgers.

For seven innings in the first game Smith and Sallee mowed down the batsmen without a run, and it was not until the eighth inning that the Ebbets ball players squeezed a run across the plate, and that won the game. McCarty, who was behind the bat for the Dodgers, banged a single to right. Schultz ran for the catcher, and he went scampering to second when Myers slapped a stinging single over second. Then Ollie O'Mara rapped the ball to centre, and Schultz dashed across the plate with the tally that gave the game to Brooklyn.

Brilliant fielding by O'Mara and Getz saved the Dodgers in the ninth the Westerners had a man on second and third, with only one out. Miller started from third for home on Dolan's drive to O'Mara, but was chased back to third by Catcher Miller. Gonzales, who was on second, ran helter-skelter to third and on to the plate, but Umpire Rigler called him out, asserting he had been tagged out before he reached third. Long filed out to left, ending St. Louis's chances of scoring.

St. Louis won the second game because they smashed out sixteen hits to all corners of the lot, while Hub Perdue held the Dodgers to one run. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	4	0	2	0	0
O'Mara, ss	4	0	2	3	8
D'bert, 1b	4	0	2	13	0
Wheat, lf	3	0	0	3	0
C'haw, 2b	3	0	1	3	1
H'nel, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Getz, 3b	3	0	0	1	4
McC'ty, c	3	0	2	2	0
†Schultz	0	1	0	0	0
Coom'bs, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	31	1	9	27	16

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, cf	4	0	0	2	0
H'gins, 2b	4	0	0	2	1
J. M'r, 1b	3	0	0	9	2
Snyder, c	4	0	3	3	1
†G'zales	0	0	0	0	0
Butler, ss	3	0	0	1	2
Dolan, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Long, rf	4	0	1	3	0
Betzel, 3b	2	0	0	1	1
Sallee, p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	31	0	6	24	11

*Ran for Snyder in ninth inning.
†Ran for McCarty in eighth inning.
Error—Cutshaw.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	x—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. Sacrifice hits—Butler, Betzel. Double plays—Miller and Butler; O'Mara and Daubert. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 1; Struck out—By Sallee, 2; by Smith, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and twenty-eight minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, lf	4	2	2	2	0
H'gins, 2b	4	0	2	3	0
J. M'r, 1b	4	1	4	12	0
Snyder, c	4	1	1	2	0
Rocha, c	0	0	0	0	0
Butler, ss	4	0	0	3	4
W'son, cf	3	0	0	3	0
rf	5	0	1	4	0
Dolan, rf	0	0	0	1	0
Long, rf	4	2	2	0	0
Betzel, 3b	4	2	2	1	2
Perdue, p	5	0	0	0	2
Ap'ton, p	1	0	0	0	1
†McCarty	1	0	0	0	0
D'glas, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	11	16	27	9

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	4	0	1	0	0
O'Mara, ss	4	0	0	1	3
Olson, ss	1	0	0	0	0
D'bert, 1b	4	0	0	13	1
Wheat, lf	4	0	1	2	0
†Sch'tz, lf	0	0	0	1	0
St'gel, rf	3	0	0	0	0
*Schultz	0	0	0	0	0
Rum'l, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Getz, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Daubert, 2b	3	0	0	1	2
Coombs, p	1	0	0	0	4
Ap'ton, p	1	0	0	0	1
‡McCarty	1	0	0	0	0
D'glas, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	4	27	10

*Ran for Stengel in seventh inning.
†Batted for Appleton in seventh inning.
Errors—Huggins, Long, Daubert, O. Miller.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	4—11
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—Myers, Cutshaw, Getz. Three-base hit—J. Miller. Stolen bases—Huggins, 2. Earned runs—St. Louis, 9. Sacrifice fly—Bescher. Sacrifice hits—J. Miller, Butler; O'Mara. Double plays—O'Mara, Cutshaw, and Daubert; Coombs, O'Mara, and Cutshaw; Huggins, Butler, and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 3; off Appleton, 2; off Perdue, 2. Struck out—By Coombs, 1; in 4 1-3 innings; off Appleton, 3 in 3 2-3 innings; off Douglas, 6 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Coombs, (Long.) Struck out—By Coombs, 1; by Appleton, 1; by Douglas, 3; by Perdue, 1. Passed balls—Snyder, 1; O. Miller, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Schneider Tries for Double Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Schneider tried the unusual feat of pitching two full games for Cincinnati against Philadelphia today, and except for errors in the second contest he might have succeeded. The visitors won the first game 6 to 1 and Philadelphia the second 3 to 1. In the opener Cincinnati hit Mayer's delivery hard in two innings, while Schneider held the home team to four scattered hits. Schneider went right back at the Phillies, but two errors by Herzog and one by Schneider gave the home team a lead of three runs in four innings, and the big twirler was taken out in the fifth for a pinch hitter. Demaree pitched fine ball, and only four hits were made off him. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	5	0	1	1	2
H'zog, ss	4	1	2	2	6
Wag'r, ss	1	0	0	0	0
Rod's, 2b	4	1	1	1	3
W. K'fr, cf	3	1	0	4	0
G'fith, rf	3	2	2	1	0
Clark, c	4	0	2	4	0
W'ms, lf	2	1	1	2	0
M'witz, lb	4	0	1	12	1
Sch'r, p	4	0	0	1	1
Total	34	6	10	27	11

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	2	0	1	1	4
B'o'ft, ss	4	0	0	0	3
B'ker, lf	3	0	1	1	0
C'vath, rf	3	0	0	2	0
N'hf, 2b	4	0	1	1	3
W'ted, cf	4	0	0	0	0
Lud's, 1b	2	0	1	12	3
B. K't, c	4	0	0	7	0
Mayer, p	1	0	0	0	2
Tincup, p	1	0	0	0	1
*Paskert	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	4	27	13

*Batted for Mayer in sixth inning.
Errors—Griffith, Cravath, Whitted.

Cincinnati	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—Groh, Rodgers, Byrne. Stolen bases—Herzog, 2. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5. Sacrifice hit—Williams. Double plays—Groh, Rodgers and Mollwitz; Herzog and Mollwitz; Mayer, Byrne, Bancroft, Niehoff and B. Killifer. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 4; off Mayer, 2; off Tincup, 1. Hits—Off Mayer, 8 in 6 innings; off Tincup, 2 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Schneider (Becker, Cravath). Struck out—By Schneider, 3; by Mayer, 3; by Tincup, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Byron. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	4	0	0	1	0
G'croft, ss	4	0	0	1	2
Becker, lf	4	0	1	3	0
C'vath, rf	2	1	0	3	0
N'hoff, 2b	3	1	0	2	4
W'ted, cf	3	1	0	1	0
L'rus, 1b	3	0	3	11	0
Burns, c	3	0	1	8	0
Dem'ee, p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	28	3	6	27	10

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	4	0	1	2	0
H'zog, ss	4	0	0	0	2
R'gers, 2b	4	0	0	0	4
K'lifer, cf	4	0	1	4	0
G'fith, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Clark, c	3	0	1	7	1
M'itz, lb	2	0	1	8	0
Sch'der, p	1	0	0	0	2
Kreg, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Wingo	1	0	0	0	0
†Tmbly	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	4	24	11

*Batted for Schneider in fifth inning.
†Batted for Lear in eighth inning.
Errors—Herzog (2), Schneider, Bancroft.

Philadelphia	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Groh, Clark, Mollwitz, Bancroft. Double play—Williams, Schenider, and Groh. Sacrifice fly—Demaree. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 2; off McKenery, 1; off Demaree, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Struck out—By Lear, 1; by Demaree, 3. Hits—Off Schneider, 4 in 4 innings; off Lear, 2 in 3 innings; off McKenery, none in 1 inning. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Pierce's Error Lets Braves Win.

BOSTON, July 22.—Boston defeated Chicago, 4 to 3, in an exciting contest today. In the eighth inning, after the score had been tied in the fifth, Maranville scratched a hit and was safe at second when Zimmerman failed to tag him upon taking Gowdy's grounder. Maranville and Gowdy pulled a double steal, and when Whaling hit to Pierce, after a chase up and down the third base line, the Chicago pitcher threw wild to Bresnahan, and Maranville scored the winning run. Zimmerman was put out of the game for protesting too strongly. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	5	0	1	1	0
Evers, 2b	1	0	0	1	4
F'rt'k, 2b	2	0	0	4	1
Egan, lf	4	1	2	2	0
Magee, cf	3	0	1	2	0
S'midt, 1b	4	0	0	7	1
Smith, 3b	3	1	1	1	0
M'yle, ss	3	1	1	4	1
Gowdy, c	4	1	1	5	0
Rud'ph, p	0	0	0	0	1
Ragan, p	2	0	1	1	4
Hughes, p	0	0	0	0	0
*J. S'non	1	1	1	0	0
†Whaling	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	9	27	15

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	3	1	1	4	0
Fisher, ss	3	1	2	0	2
Sch'te, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Z'man, 2b	4	1	3	1	2
McCa'y, 2b	0	0	0	2	0
W'ms, cf	4	0	0	2	0
P'lan, 3b	3	0	2	2	2
B'han, c	4	0	0	6	0
Pierce, p	3	0	0	0	2
‡Murray	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	10	24	10

*Batted for Rudolph in third inning.
†Batted for Ragan in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Pierce in ninth inning.
Errors—Pierce, Maranville.

Boston	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	—4
Chicago	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Fisher, Phelan, (2.) Zimmerman, Egan, Magee. Three-base hits—Zimmerman, Smith. Stolen bases—Smith, Zimmerman, Maranville, Gowdy. Sacrifice fly—Egan. Sacrifice hit—Fisher. Double plays—Bresnahan and Zimmerman; Fitzpatrick and Schmidt. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 11. Bases on balls—Off Pierce, 5; off Rudolph, 1; off Ragan, 2. Hits—Off Rudolph, 6 in three innings; off Ragan, 8 in five innings; off Hughes, 1 in one inning. Struck out—By Pierce, 7; by Rudolph, 1; by Hughes, 1. Wild pitches—Pierce, Hughes. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Minneapolis, 6; Milwaukee, 5.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Elmira, 2.
At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre, 9; Albany, 2.
At Utica—Utica, 7; Binghamton, 3.
At Scranton—Scranton, 13; Troy, 2. Scranton, 7; Troy, 2.

New England League.

At Portland—Portland, 3; Lawrence, 2.
At Lewiston—Lewiston, 1; Manchester, 0.
At Lowell—Lowell, 4; Lynn, 3. Lynn, 7; Lowell, 6.
Worcester at Fitchburg—Postponed; rain.

Colonial League.

At New Bedford—Pawtucket, 2; New Bedford, 1.
At Brockton—Brockton, 6; New Haven, 1.
At Springfield—Springfield, 2; Hartford, 1. Springfield, 2; Hartford, 1.

Southern Association.

At Birmingham—Birmingham, 4; Little Rock, 3.
At Atlanta—Nashville, 3; Atlanta, 2.
At Mobile—Mobile, 5; Chattanooga, 1.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 10; Memphis, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	2
Buffalo	0	0	3

Batteries—Roff and Williams; Bader and Lalonge.

AT HARRISBURG.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0
Harrisburg	0	0	0

Batteries—Comstock and Casey; Eusman and Heckinger.
No other games scheduled.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York—Rain.
Brooklyn, 1; St. Louis, 0.
St. Louis, 11; Brooklyn, 1.
Boston, 4; Chicago, 3.
Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
Philadelphia, 3; Cincinnati, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 3; New York, 1.
Chicago, 4; New York, 1.
Washington at Detroit—Rain.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
(Postponed account races.)
Boston, 7; St. Louis, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 0.
Pittsburgh, 3; Newark, 2.
Buffalo, 5; Kansas City, 1.
Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 3; Rochester, 2.
Providence, 2; Harrisburg, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	45	35	.563
Brooklyn	44	38	.530
Chicago	43	40	.518
New York	38	39	.494
St. Louis	43	44	.494
Pittsburgh	40	41	.494
Boston	40	44	.476
Cincinnati	34	45	.430

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	54	29	.651
Chicago	55	33	.625
Detroit	52	32	.619
Washington	42	42	.500
New York	42	43	.494
St. Louis	39	51	.433
Philadelphia	30	53	.361
Cleveland	29	54	.349

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Kansas City	48	35	.578
Chicago	46	37	.575
St. Louis	46	38	.548
Pittsburgh	44	38	.536
Newark	43	42	.506
Brooklyn	40	48	.455
Buffalo	39	51	.433
Baltimore	32	53	.376

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	49	24	.671
Buffalo	42	30	.583
Harrisburg	40	35	.533
Montreal	38	36	.500
Richmond	35	42	.455
Rochester	34	41	.453
Toronto	35	44	.443
Jersey City	29	48	.377

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York—2 Games.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Newark at Pittsburgh.
Baltimore at Chicago.
Buffalo at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence at Harrisburg.
Richmond at Jersey City.
Rochester at Buffalo.
Toronto at Montreal.

YANKEES DROP TWO GAMES IN CHICAGO

A Run in Each Contest All They Could Get Off White Sox Pitchers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 22.—Staging a "come-back" stunt, the White Sox today extracted two games from the unwilling Yankees. They took the first on Scott's air-tight pitching and a couple of bobbles of the Donovanites by the score of 3 to 1. Equally brilliant hurling on the part of Urban Faber landed them the second game, 4 to 1.

There was no particular riot of hits on either side, as Shawkey, who hurled the first game for the Yanks, only allowed one more than did Scott. Caldwell was hit hard in spots in the second and two of the drives were of extra-base calibre, which fact cut considerable figure in the scoring. Eddie Collins got one for three bases in the sixth and when Cook lost Faber's hit in the sun in the ninth Urban was also credited with a three-base blow.

Jim Scott handed the Yankees their only run in the first battle when in the eighth inning he tossed Boone's tap wild to Fournier. Two were already gone, but the runner wormed his way home when Ray Caldwell, as pinch hitter, shot a single into left. Up to that time twenty-two batters had faced Scott in the seven rounds, the extra one showing up in the fifth when Mullen pounded a double into left field. In the ninth Scott wobbled slightly, passing two and allowing a hit, two flies and a force-out helping to keep the plate clean.

The Sox could do nothing with Shawkey until the seventh. In that round Fournier led off with a triple and came home on J. Collins's long fly to Cree. Boots and muffs enveloped the two tallies which came the Sox's way in the eighth. Cook muffed Scott's short fly after Blackburne had fanned. Mullen mussed up Murphy's roller and then tossed wide to Shawkey, who was covering first base. Scott galloped on to third base, and Weaver's single sent Jim home and Murphy to third. When Eddie Collins hit to Cree the former Mackman came home, but Buck was cut down at second base a moment later.

In the second game the Yanks garnered their only tally in the third, when Fournier booted Nunamaker's hard hit ball. Caldwell's double past first base sent Nunie to third, and Cook's single brought him home, with the pitcher resting on the segment. Good relief pitching by Faber stopped the visitors short, and three outs followed. Cree's double in the fourth was the only thing which looked prosperous during the remainder of the game.

In the Sox half of the fourth Eddie Collins bounced a single to centre after Weaver had perished. Fournier's safety put Eddie on second. J. Collins shot the ball to Bauman, who tossed it to Peck. The shortstop dropped the ball, but Umpire O'Loughlin declared Fournier out. All the time Eddie Collins kept on legging it for home, while on the belated throw to the plate J. Collins scooted to second.

Nothing transpired in the fifth, but after Murphy had been forced by Weaver in the sixth Eddie Collins came across with a triple, which scored Weaver, and Fournier's single sent Eddie home.

Two strike-outs featured the seventh inning, but in the eighth Cook, in right, lost Faber's hit in the sun, the blow going for a triple. Murphy's sacrifice fly speeded him home. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	4	1	0	0	0
W'ver, ss	4	0	1	7	3
E. C's, 2b	3	0	1	2	3
F'nier, 1b	3	1	1	9	1
J. C's, lf	2	0	0	3	1
Felsch, cf	3	0	2	6	0
Schalk, c	3	0	0	8	0
Bl'be, 3b	3	0	0	0	0
Scott, p	3	1	0	1	4
Total	28	3	6	27	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf	3	0	1	1	0
P'kp'h, ss	4	0	0	4	2
Maisel, 3b	4	0	1	1	0
M'llen, 1b	4	0	1	6	1
Cree, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Pipgrass, lf	3	0	0	2	0
B'man, 2b	4	0	0	4	2
N'm'er, c	3	1	0	4	3
C'well, p	3	0	1	0	0
Total	31	1	5	24	8

*Batted for Sweeney in eighth inning.
Errors—Cook, 2; Mullen, Shawkey, Weaver.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	x	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hit—Mullen. Three-base hits—Felsch, Fournier. Earned runs—Chicago, 1. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, 2. Collins. Double plays—Scott to Weaver to Fournier; Boone to Peckinpaugh to Mullen. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; New York, 5. Bases on errors—Chicago, 2; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 2; off Caldwell, 2; off Cook, 3; off Sweeney, 1. Struck out—By Scott, 2; by Caldwell, 2; by Cook, 3; by Sweeney, 1. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	4	1	1	2	0
W'ver, ss	4	1	1	2	5
E. C'ns, 2b	4	2	3	0	2
F'nier, 1b	4	0	2	14	1
J. C'ns, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Felsch, cf	2	0	0	1	0
Mayer, c	3	0	0	9	2
B'be, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
Faber, p	3	1	1	0	2
Total	29	4	8	27	15

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, lf	3	0	0	2	0
P'kp'h, ss	3	0	0	5	2
Maisel, 3b	4	0	1	1	0
M'llen, 1b	4	0	1	6	1
Cree, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Gainey, rf	3	0	0	2	0
B'man, 2b	4	0	0	4	2
N'm'er, c	3	1	0	4	3
C'well, p	3	0	1	0	0
Total	31	1	4	24	9

Errors—Cook, Fournier.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	x—4
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Caldwell, Cree. Three-base hits—E. Collins, Faber. Stolen bases—Peckinpaugh, Weaver. Earned runs—Chicago, 4. Sacrifice hits—Peckinpaugh, Murphy. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; New York, 6. Bases on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 4; off Caldwell, 1. Struck out—By Faber, 1; by Caldwell, 5. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes.

Hard Day for Pitchers at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Boston used three pitchers in the game here today and defeated St. Louis, 7 to 3. Hard hitting marked the contest. Loudermilk, who started for St. Louis, lacked control, and was relieved by Koob after yielding two runs. Koob settled down after the second inning and held Boston in check until the eighth, when he was taken out to allow a pinch hitter to bat for him. In the ninth James was hit for three runs before Sisler, who had been playing first base, relieved him. Foster permitted St. Louis to gets its second run in the second inning, after which he was replaced by Mays, who was fairly effective until the ninth, when he was removed with a man on second runner. Wood pitched the last inning and allowed two hits, but struck out two batters. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	4	2	1	0	0
Wag'r, 2b	2	2	1	2	5
Sp'ker, cf	5	2	3	1	0
H'litt'l, 1b	2	0	1	13	0
Cady, c	3	0	1	3	2
Lewis, lf	4	0	2	1	0
Gard'r, 3b	5	0	1	2	4
Scott, ss	4	0	0	1	0
Thomas, s	2	0	0	2	0
G'ner, 1b	2	0	0	5	0
Foster, p	1	0	0	0	0
Mays, p	1	0	0	0	6
*Hen'ksen	0	0	0	0	0
Wood, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	7	10	27	17

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ten, lf	4	0	3	4	0
Austin, 3b	5	0	2	0	0
Leary, 1b					
c	5	1	3	8	0
Pratt, 3b	2	1	1	1	1
W'ker, rf	5	0	1	4	2
Walsh, cf	1	0	0	2	1
Lavan, ss	4	0	0	1	4
Agnew, c	3	2	1	8	0
Sisler, 1b, p	3	0	0	6	0
Loudermilk, p	0	0	0	0	0
Koob, p	1	0	0	1	2
†Howard	1	0	0	0	0
James, p	0	0	0	0	0
Sev'd, c	0	0	0	1	0
‡Dal'ple	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	11	27	10

*Ran for Mays in ninth inning.
†Batted for Koob in eighth inning.
‡Ran for Leary in ninth inning.
Error—Wagner.

Boston	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	—7
St. Louis	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Hoblitzel. Three-base hit—Pratt. Stolen base—Wagner. Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Boston, 6. Sacrifice hits—Lewis, Koob, Walsh. Double plays—Lavan and Leary; Gardner and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Boston, 8. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 2; off Mays, 2; off Loudermilk, 2; off Koob, 3; off James, 2. Hits—Off Foster, 5 in 1 2-3 innings; off Loudermilk, 2 in no inning; off Mays, 4 in 6 1-3 innings; off Koob, 5 in 8 innings; off Wood, 2 in 1 inning; off James, 2 in two-thirds of an inning; off Sisler, 1 in one-third of an inning. Hit by pitcher—By Mays, (Walsh.) Struck out—By Mays, 2; by Wood, 3; by Koob, 1; by Sisler, 1. Wild pitch—James. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

Umpire Quigley Punches Evers.

BOSTON, July 22.—In an argument with Umpire Quigley Captain Evers of the Boston Nationals was punched in the chest during the third inning of the game with Chicago today. Evers did not return the blow, but Quigley ordered him out of the game. Quigley said Evers stepped on his feet while making a protest over a decision.

TENER STANDS BY UMPIRES.

High Tension in Close Pennant Race Cause of Unjust Complaints.

The tendency of the baseball spectators to disapprove National League umpires is not only prevalent in New York but in other cities on the circuit. There seems to be a sort of an epidemic against the indicator holders, not only at the Polo Grounds, but in other cities. It may be said in the umpire's favor, however, that they are not entirely at fault. The ballplayers themselves have had a prominent part in the spectators' antagonism of the baseball judges of play.

President John K. Tener of the National League yesterday stated that he had investigated every complaint and objection which club owners and managers had forwarded against the umpires, and had found that the umpires were right. The ballplayers and managers, keyed up to a high tension because of the close race in the National League, have seen mistakes in the umpiring, whereas, as a matter of fact, there have been no mistakes. President Tener is standing behind his umpires in the honest conviction that in nine cases out of ten they are right.

The fight for the pennant has brought about a situation where several of the clubs are closely bunched, and one victory means a great deal. It is many seasons since so many teams have been in line for premier honors, and for that reason the players and managers are striving for every point they can get. The burden of this enthus

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1915.

REASON UNSTRUNG.

The spectacle of a people digging the grave of their faith with the tools of their reason is enough to make good men weep and the wicked laugh. It has not happened often in the world. We should almost say it had never happened before. Faith is without reason. It may be wrong, may pass through ecstasy to delirium, and be yet heroic, even beautiful, as the crusades have come to be, time interring their horrors and preserving only their symbols.

Faith and reason are in a kind of tension, vibrating, now in discord, now in harmony. Life cannot adjust itself to one alone. A people without faith would be soon lost in the abyss of matter; a people without reason would perish on the heights of pure emotion. People are continually losing their balance one way or the other and catching it again. But for a great people to have lost it altogether and be at the same time under the delusion of equilibrium, to have surrendered everything to a mad infatuation, and yet believe that they alone against all the world are sane and have reasons to justify what they do—that is an affliction strange and terrifying.

The Germans have faith. That must be conceded. There is no accounting for them otherwise, unless by assumptions which do not lie comfortably against the species. Their delusion is that their faith is in reason's keeping, wherein they think worse of themselves than their enemies wish to think of them. Their reasoning is more than futile. It mocks itself. One can understand a people, in whom the balance is lost, crying out that their destiny is greater than the law which they deliberately break to gain it. That may be faith. But when the same people, having broken the law, solemnly protest against its being broken by those whom they lawlessly attack, the possibility of understanding is limited to the ground of psychopathology.

The record is amazing. On Aug. 3, 1914, Sir EDWARD GOSCHEN, British Ambassador to Berlin, notified the German Imperial Government that unless it withdrew its troops from Belgian soil, where they had no right to be, he would have to ask for his passports. Great Britain could not stand aside while the neutrality of Belgium, which they had all solemnly agreed to respect, was violated. To this the German Imperial Chancellor replied:

> Just for a word—neutrality—a word which in war times has been so often disregarded. Great Britain is going to make war on a kindred nation!

On Aug. 4, 1914, the German Imperial Chancellor, addressing the Reichstag, said:

> Necessity knows no law. Our troops have occupied Luxemburg, and have perhaps already penetrated into Belgium. *This is against the law of nations.* [Our italics.]

After that it seems incredible that the Imperial German Government should seek to justify its frightfulness in Belgium by the plea that the resistance of the Belgian people was contrary to international law. That it should imagine itself righteously aggrieved, besides; that it should invoke the wrath of law to punish conquered, outraged Belgium—that would be to turn the reason inside out. Yet that is what it does, in words that follow:

> The Imperial German Government enters an emphatic and solemn protest against a population which waged a dishonorable war by the most contemptible means against the German soldiers.
>
> An emphatic protest, too, must lie against a Government which completely misconstrued its duties, which gave free rein to the insane passions of its people, and which now does not shrink from throwing off its own heavy guilt by meretricious abuse of the German Army.

So ends the preface written by the German Foreign Office to a document entitled "The Conduct by the Belgians of a National War Contrary to International Law." The document is an answer to the report of the Bryce Commission on German atrocities in Belgium. The title itself would be an insult to the intelligence of a world desperately engaged in resisting Germany's defiance of international law, if reason were thought to be performing its normal function in the German mind. The beginning of the preface is of a piece with the conclusion:

> Right on the heels of the outbreak of the present war a turbulent insurrection broke forth in Belgium against the German troops. This was in flagrant violation of international law, and brought the heaviest penalties on the Belgian land and people.

Paragraphs one after another end with the accusation that the Belgian people, in the resistance they offered to the illegal invasion, behaved in an illegal manner, not according to international law. They were unorganized; they used obsolete weapons:

> In these battles materials were used which would surely not have been employed by regular troops. Great masses of fowling pieces and hunting ammunition were discovered and all sorts of worn-out revolvers and pistols. Seventeen depositions attest this fact.
>
> The rules by which national warfare must be organized are cited out of The Hague Convention, and the assertion follows that—
>
> The two conditions which are especially laid down for organized national war were undoubtedly non-existent among the Belgian volunteers. For, according to the concurrent dispatches of German military headquarters, the civilians engaged in battle had at their head no responsible leader and wore no sort of military insignia. Thirteen depositions attest this fact. Therefore, the Belgian insurgents cannot be regarded as organized militia or as volunteer corps. Concerning this point it is of no importance that the insurgents' enterprises were apparently participated in by Belgian military men and members of the Belgian Municipal Guard.
>
> And as if anybody should say that the Belgians were taken unawares, wherefore unorganized resistance to the progress of a ruthless, law-breaking invader might have some pitiful color of defense, the German Foreign Office declares:
>
> But unorganized national war was not even permissible in the places as yet unoccupied by German troops, above all in Dinant and its environs, because the Belgian Government had had amply sufficient time for an organization of national war conforming to international law.
>
> The "treacherous," "murderous," "illegal" behavior of the Belgians is set forth in terms of deepest injury and the moderation of the Germans is emphasized:
>
> Nevertheless, whenever military necessity did not dictate the contrary, the forms of legal procedure were preserved. Prisoners, if the circumstances in any degree permitted, were not shot until after due trial or sentence by a military court. Ten depositions attest this fact.
>
> Old men, women, and children, even such as were under strong suspicion, were to the greatest possible extent spared. Eleven depositions attest this fact.

It is a ghastly document. The German Foreign Office, putting it forth as proof "convincingly" arrayed that a war of frightfulness in Belgium was wholly justified, succeeds only in showing what gulfs of darkness lie between the Imperial German war mind and the thoughts of civilization. It proves the case against itself; it proves that militarism, which has done this thing to a once magnificent understanding, may not abide in a law-governed world at all. And what a cunning mind it is in devising means of preservation! It performs miracles in chemistry, commands nitrogen from the air, allots food to 65,000,000 people by ounces of proteids and calories, and yet wonders with a kind of savage superstition at the moral horror with which the world regards the rape of Belgium. Why does Belgium matter? Why all the row about it? Is the destiny of Germany, then, nothing? So speaks the Imperial German war mind. It is not Belgium the world is thinking of primarily. It is not Belgium at all, apart from our immediate sympathies. Between might and right the issue is. WESTLAKE, writing of the treaties negotiated by GLADSTONE with France and Prussia in 1870, protecting the neutrality of Belgium, said:

> I rejoiced when Mr. GLADSTONE said lately in the House of Commons that he did not put the obligation of England to defend the independence of Belgium so much on the treaty we had signed as on the ground that if Belgium were attacked, and allowed to perish without defense, there would be an end of public law in Europe.

Public law in Europe! That would appear to be incomprehensible to the Imperial German war mind. Or may it be that the German Foreign Office, in all this abysmal fatuity of reasoning, seeks but to still the voice of inward torment?

BANKING PROGRESS.

The Clearing House has adopted a resolution for the establishment of a country check collection department, and 388 banks in five States have agreed to remit upon presentation of mail items, which will be credited at par. The 388 banks will get their debits in a single envelope, and will remit to all their creditors in the same way. It is weary years since this simple and reasonable reform was pressed upon the Clearing House. There were domestic and foreign precedents for the system, but there was reluctance to lose the exchange charges which the banks were able to collect. All this was altered with the establishment of the Federal Reserve system. There was a competitor in the field able to offer members and their customers facilities more valuable than the collection charges. The Clearing House then discovered that it was able to reduce the costs of the country check collection system, and with the reduction of the costs there no longer was any excuse for retaining this obstruction to the transaction of business.

There are now three clearing houses. The other two are the Federal Reserve Bank and the clearing system maintained for non-member trust companies as a private enterprise. By virtue of the Federal Bank's control of foreign exchange and administration of rediscounts, it is the international institution of the United States, and where it sits is the head of the table. There need not be, and should not be, antagonism between these agencies of commerce. The three clearing systems have for the present their respective functions, but the two local ones should and no doubt will unite in support of the Federal Reserve system as the leader.

The Clearing House might establish a local collection system. Just as each bank used to make its own country collections and remittances, using perhaps scores or hundreds of letters instead of one, so now each bank maintains its own "runners." More than one bank is believed to support some fifty or more of these indispensable collectors. The Clearing House with a smaller staff could perform the same services for much less money, and the difference would be clear profit. No doubt there are difficulties of detail. Perhaps some banks would prefer to maintain their own staffs to perform duties so responsible. But the Clearing House might act for those willing to try innovations, and the result would disclose whether the system of a single collection service should survive or be dropped.

VIGILANCE IS NECESSARY.

There may be no cause for alarm in the fact that fires have caused more or less damage within two weeks on five of our warships, that on the still unfinished dreadnought Oklahoma, which had already cost more than $10,000,000, making extensive repairs necessary. Crossed electric wires and the carelessness of workingmen do cause fires frequently. The reticence of officials in regard to the probable cause of these fires, also, is commendable. But it was inevitable that apprehension should be aroused. The air is filled with ugly rumors of all sorts of incendiarism. To order the navy yards and shipbuilding yards in which Government work is under way closed to all visitors, as is said to have been done, would be a wise precautionary measure.

Of course, if miscreants are really trying to damage our naval vessels and blow up ammunition factories, their plans can be defeated by vigilance. We have no occasion to build fears on rumors. Guards should be doubled or trebled if necessary, and care should be taken to put the right men on guard. One competent man can see more than ten incompetents.

There is no particular reason why, in a time of great if suppressed excitement, forts, navy yards, arsenals, or warships should be open to visitors. If for no other purpose than to calm the public mind, it might be well to be cautious. We know there are mischiefmakers abroad. Fools armed with bombs have been at work lately. The perils of the hour demand extra vigilance.

ALL ABOARD!

San Francisco is the candidates' Mecca, San Diego and Los Angeles the way stations where they unfurl banners, erect gonfalons, sound keynotes in no uncertain tone. There are fashions in all things, everything must have its ritual. In this year of grace it is appointed and predestined that all 1915-model Republican Presidential candidates shall take a little trip to San Francisco and there, or on the way there, shall toss out to the breeze their pennants and let the world gaze upon their faces.

Mr. WHITMAN began it, and westward the course of candidature takes its way. The lowing herd of Republican climbers winds none too slowly o'er the Rocky Mountains. The blare of the keynote reaches us usually from as far east as Ogden or Salt Lake, and the noise gets constantly louder until, at Santa Barbara or Sacramento, certainly at Los Angeles, the racket becomes deafening. There is an apotheosis at San Francisco, and then the candidate begins to come eastward and fade, gradually disappearing in a four-line dispatch dated Pocatello, Idaho., and saying that "Governor [or Senator] Blank of "Dash, when seen on the train today, "said he had greatly enjoyed his "visit to the West and thought it was "a great country." All is ready for the next candidate, and San Francisco warms over the second joint again.

And now WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, Mayor of Chicago, suddenly emerges from an unprecedented obscurity of several days and announces, en route from Los Angeles for San Diego: "I will be a candidate for the Pres-"idency of the United States in 1916 "if the younger element of the Re-"publican Party wills it." As the whistle blows and Los Angeles begins to recede he hurls his platform on the station platform—no income tax, no war tax, high tariff.

Well, why not? Let us welcome THOMPSON to the ranks; his was the only face missing from the army of candidates, and we wondered at his absence. Let every Republican be a candidate; every one but THOMPSON was a candidate, and now he is enrolled. Have we missed any? Isn't there a Mayor, a Sheriff, an Alderman, or a Deputy Tax Collector somewhere who hasn't declared his candidacy—say in some sage-brush county in Nevada, where the trains don't stop long enough to acquaint the public with what is going on in the world and with the fact that every Republican is and of right ought to be a Presidential candidate? Come one, come all, the latchstring is out, the dog has been muzzled, the water is fine. Uncle Sam is rich enough to give you all a White House. If there is any Republican of the age of thirty-five or more who has been too busy to declare himself of full Presidential size, now is the time to subscribe. Let no man shirk the crowded hour; let all good men come to the aid of the party.

CABRERA AND HUERTA.

The letters said to have been sent by President CABRERA of Guatemala to General HUERTA, just published in a newspaper of Yucatan, are possibly of the same character as the letters attributed recently to the late PORFIRIO DIAZ and FRANCISCO DE LA BARRA which were denounced as forgeries. The idea may be to cause unrest by the suggestion that Guatemala may intervene in the Mexican rumpus. The wonder is that nobody among the various patriots has thought of that before. Of course, Washington would have a thing or two to say about it. The naïve reference to the employment of "German officers" in a letter purporting to be from the same source, but addressed to VERA ESTANOL, who has lately been one of the least articulate of Mexican politicians, is also suggestive of a masterstroke of malicious invention. It is doubtful if General HUERTA will derive any satisfaction from the publication of such letters. Perhaps he will even take the pains to deny that he has ever had correspondence with the President of Guatemala.

In Washington at present much more important matters touching our relations with Mexico are the clear violation of his compact with General SCOTT by CARRANZA in his fresh invasion of Naco, on the border, which was proclaimed a neutral zone in order to prevent damage to American property and the destruction of human life in the adjacent Arizona town, and the difficulty of relieving the starving thousands in Mexico, because of the indisposition of the revolutionists to let them receive supplies. These matters will be enough to think about and try to adjust while the President is deciding on the next step he will take to bring about the pacification of the neighboring republic. Investigation of the relations of HUERTA with President CABRERA can wait until more important matters are disposed of.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Colonel Out of the Hospital.

"With innocent, homely, and cozy pleasure," The Boston Journal notes and celebrates the return of the Colonel "to his good, old-time, cheerful sanativeness." Sanativeness, which means healing power, is not exactly the word; the Colonel is exacerbating rather than emollient, but The Journal's intentions are obvious. It rejoices over the evidence of a restored, Richard-is-himself-again, his-foot-is-on-his-native-heath Colonel, supplied in his first foray into the realm of popular-song making. It is the same old Colonel, whom we all love even while we chasten, who proposes "I Didn't Raise My Girl to Be a Mother" as a companion piece to "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier." The Journal welcomes his return with a whoop of joy, and then settles down to an inquiry into what has been the matter with him for the last year. Its diagnosis goes back to the return from his South American trip, "during which," it finds and reports, "he was bitten by a shark-toothed heggaboobulus."

There can be no doubt that The Journal has solved the mystery. The bite of the shark-toothed heggaboobulus is not fatal, but it produces a rash and affects the spirits. Persons suffering from heggaboobulus infection are discontented and show a disposition to bite casual strangers. Their sense of proportion becomes deteriorated, and they sometimes engage in combats with persons not of their size under the impression that such persons are giants. An ex-President, bitten by a shark-toothed heggaboobulus, might even go so far as to mix in a local political squabble and have to enter the ring with bantams. The injury to the sense of dignity, coupled with the annoyance of a defeat at the polls, might affect the happiness and good temper of a heggaboobuliac so much that for several months thereafter he might gloom considerably and think that nobody loved him any more. In time, however, the heggaboobuliad wears off and the patient becomes normal; which in the case of some persons might mean that he becomes quiet, but in the case of the Colonel would probably mean that he would become joyously and rambunctiously active and would regain at a bound his old capacity for inflicting pain on solemn windbags and morning-glory theorists, and for puncturing high-sounding stupidities with a phrase. The Boston Journal has hit on a great discovery, and if it lived in another country it would be knighted or made a member of the Legion of Honor.

The Conscience Fund Is Growing.

Amid all the talk and the figures about the growing cost of government, the increase of luxury and the national wastefulness it is pleasant to learn of the steady growth in the Government conscience fund—a growth which indicates not, as cynics might insist, that more persons attempt to "do" the machinery by which their national affairs are carried on, but rather that more who make the successful effort are sorry for it afterward. It is now a hundred years since the first man who found dishonesty to leave a reminiscent thorn bethought him to pull it out by refunding to his country the value he had surreptitiously taken. His small theft, thus returned, was only $5. The latest contribution, just now announced, amounts to $10,000, and the total of the fund has reached almost half a million dollars.

Now, surely, if it were true, as some of our critics assert, that we are a nation of itching palms the conscience fund would not exhibit this healthy growth. It would be puny and inclined to dwindle rather than to wax lustily, and its contributions would be confined to those small sums of which the low water mark was reached in a refund of two cents whose return would cost their filchers but little inconvenience.

At least that is the conclusion to which the conscience fund persuades as regards money wrongfully withheld from the Government. It would be interesting to know if the worm that never dies is equally effective in private affairs. What sums in restitution for dishonest dealings—horse trades, for instance—pass between individuals? Does the fact that the conscience fund exists serve as a stimulus to remorse, making easy the path of amendment? In that case perhaps the ends of honesty might be conserved were community depositories to be established to which any conscience-racked citizen might send anonymously the sum to be paid to the neighbor whom he had outwitted in a "deal."

An Appeal to the Plain People.

A St. Louis reader of THE TIMES sends us a clipping from The Jackson (Miss.) News, reporting verbatim the speech of the Hon. RICHARD M. BOOSTER, candidate for Constable in Beat No. 3, Covington County. We wish we could have heard that speech. It is not the sort of oratory that appears in The Congressional Record, and no editor will ever want to include it in de luxe editions of the speeches of American statesmen. Yet it would be hard to find a better example of the clinching power of plain Anglo-Saxon words. We have read the speech through and we are converted. If we had a vote in Covington County we would cast it unhesitatingly for Mr. BOOSTER.

Here is a portion of Mr. BOOSTER'S eloquence, which we regret we cannot reproduce in full:

> Just the same, I will tell a little joke on Dr. PICKLING. He goes to see a lady one time. He got to using these high faluting words. She says: "Doctor, you talk to me in meat and hominy words. I don't know what you are talking about with these high faluting words. I don't know them." So he commenced talking plain meat and hominy words—in plain English words, that is just the way I am. I don't use high faluting words at all. I just go right at it flat footed.
>
> It is strange—some people think because I am poor I haven't got the cheek on me to stand up before the crowd and talk to them, but I have no better sense than to stand up before a crowd and talk to them. I am poor and scandalously poor. If I was the only poor man in this community, it would be a disgrace, but we are all poor.
>
> I want to give you people your choice. You vote for who you think would fill this best. If you think GEORGE SMITH can fill it better than I can, you vote for him; and if you think GEORGE UPSHAW can fill it better than I can, you vote for him. And if you all think I can fill it better than any of them, VOTE FOR ME. Because I am going to tell you: I am going to come in ninety cents of doing my part.

By Whom Shall Peace Come?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now it is naturally the privilege of THE TIMES, its owners and its editorial staff, to dislike Germany and hope for British victory, but is it really necessary, in favoring Great Britain's cause, to be so unfair to Germany? Some time ago THE NEW YORK TIMES expressed in its editorial columns the terms which, if defeated, Germany would have to accept from Great Britain's hands. It goes without saying that their acceptance would have meant bitter humiliation to Germany, which would have been eliminated as a Continental power, while England would have been in supreme command of the destinies of all European nations. Germany, rather than admit defeat, continued to fight, and even THE TIMES will admit that she has given a pretty good account of herself.

In today's editorial, under the heading "A Pertinent Question," the German Government is reproached that it does not "seek to end the war," and that it does not "now move for peace." The very same day THE TIMES news items report Premier Asquith's statement refusing to restate the objects for which England is fighting. Does THE TIMES really hold that Germany should be suing for peace at the very moment when Great Britain's spokesman virtually announces to the world that his country will continue to fight until Germany is hopelessly defeated?

New York, July 22, 1915. N. N.

What Is a Good Night's Sleep?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let us be glad that one man has had the courage to put to the test Edison's advice regarding hours of sleep, and, what requires even more courage, to publish the results. Of all the obsessions that have cursed mankind, the common ideas regarding hours of sleep seem to die hardest. For some mysterious reason it has long been considered a disgrace to talk of enjoying a good night's repose, and we still hear the old superstition of six hours' sleep for a man, seven for a woman, and eight for a child. Conversely, the ability to get along with, or to imagine that we can get along with a minimum amount of sleep, is considered a legitimate ground for self-approbation. It would not be so reprehensible if men were content to be a law unto themselves, but when persons of note outside the medical profession express sentiments regarding this matter for public consumption, the effect is, to say the least, disastrous.

LAMBERT A. SHEARS.

New Milford, Conn., July 20, 1915.

Women and War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Lord Bryce suggests that certain atrocities—bayoneting a child, for example—can be perpetrated only drunk, every one is inclined to agree; anxious, in fact, to agree. When Jane Addams remarks that the preliminary to a bayonet charge is an intoxicant, every one is inclined to disbelief, some feeling outraged enough by her statement to wish to insult her.

Would these critics so see red if they realized that the doping was to make the bayoneters eager to kill, not merely willing to be killed? To make them brutal, not merely to keep them from being cowards?

Unless a man had started to bayonet me there would be little difference to my mind between bayoneting him and bayoneting a child. In cold blood, in my sober senses, I cannot visualize myself bayoneting anybody, child, woman, or man. Can Richard Harding Davis?

ELSIE CLEWS PARSONS.

Lenox, Mass., July 16, 1915.

CAPTAIN EDISON'S COMPANY.

Edison will head Minute Men for our new defense.—News note.

> Gather, men! As once before
> Comes the call to arms!
> From the Nation's capital
> Sound strange new alarms!
>
> This, the land you honor, love,
> Needs your urgent aid.
> Prime not muskets for the fray—
> What no trusty blade.
>
> But your Captain's orders heed,
> When the word he'll say.
> His campaign plan he'll evolve,
> In his wizard way.
>
> When his wits he sets to work,
> Foes had better fear!
> They'll see some uncanny sights,
> Some strange sounds will hear!
>
> Ensl'ns Bell and Lake and Wright,
> Maxim, Tesla, Ford,
> To his help bring those ideas
> In your brains long stored.
>
> Nineteen fifteen Minute Men,
> Quick! Your genius lend!
> Our preparedness, our best hopes,
> Must on you depend!

ELLA A. FANNING.

TO HUMOR THE PUBLIC.

What the Railroads Might Gain by Making Travel Cheaper.

Albany, July 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial entitled "Cent a Mile Railway Fares" you criticise the policy proposed by Mr. Underwood that passenger fares be reduced to a cent a mile, and that freight rates be increased 20 per cent. Without committing myself to the details of Mr. Underwood's proposal, of which I am not competent to speak, this is a policy which I have been urging upon the railroads for the last two years. Wherever the railroads are publicly owned they make the passenger fares low and the freight rates high. For example, in Germany, before the war, the passenger fares, taking all classes of passengers together, were about one-half of ours, while the freight rates, as I recall, were nearly four times as great as ours. I am speaking from memory, and my figures may not be exact; but in substance they are sufficiently accurate to justify my proposition that in Germany, where the railroads are publicly owned, this is the policy deliberately pursued.

While the ratio varies, the same principle is found, so far as I am informed, in every country in which the railroads are owned and operated by the Government. Unless the railroads propose to fan the flame of sentiment that favors public ownership, they must, in my judgment, pursue the policy which Mr. Underwood has indicated. If the privately owned railroads will carry passengers at very low rates, as publicly owned railroads carry them, the motive for public ownership of railroads in the United States will largely disappear. At the same time, under such circumstances, the railroads will have some friends who will help them to prevent freight rates from being made so low as to be unprofitable. The philosophy of the thing is very simple. Passengers vote and freight does not. That is why publicly owned railroads pursue the policy I have indicated; and if our railroads wish to have friends among the traveling public, they must pursue the same policy.

SETH LOW.

Austria the Unloved.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to make some comment on the article in THE TIMES about the Austro-Hungarian Government trying to start trouble in this country. The Austro-Hungarian Empire is a conglomerate of different races and languages, of which more than three-fifths are Slavs, who are either unwillingly forced to fight the Allies and their racial brothers or are almost in open revolt against the Austro-Hungarian Government in such a way that the Bohemians and other Slav regiments at their first opportunity lay down their arms and run over to Russia and Serbia, as the Bohemian regiments 28, 32, and 102 have done. Besides, the Bohemians in Britain and France have formed volunteer corps which are fighting in northern France against the Teutons. In Russia there is a Husit Bohemian regiment about 10,000 strong fighting against Austria.

A great majority of the Slavs are in open revolt against Austria. They are collecting funds to further the cause of gaining independence for their respective countries from the Hapsburg yoke. These are the Bohemians, Slovaks, Croatians, southern Slavs, and others. The Bohemians publish two anti-Austrian papers, one in the French language in Paris and one in Russia in the Russian language. All the Slavic papers in this country are anti-Austrian and have refused to publish any reports sent them by the Austrian Government through their Consuls. And for this the Austrian Government prohibits every Bohemian and Slavic paper published outside of reach of their power to be mailed to Austria.

V. RETICKY.

New York, July 20, 1915.

Control of Motor Cycles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in "Topics of the Times" that you characterized the present motor vehicle law of the state as the "windowed and loop-holed Callan law." This rather severe arraignment seems to arise because of the fact that this law (or rather section of the highway law) does not provide for the control of motor cycles.

Motor cycles must always be kept distinct from motor vehicles. If one section of the law is to apply to both, then it is certain that confusion must arise. Innumerable cases might be cited of such instances, and it would necessarily destroy one of the most essential features of any motor vehicle law, namely, clarity. I believe it only proper and right that motor cycles should be licensed and regulated, but in order to bring this about they should be given a separate section of the highway law. To include them in the section regulating motor vehicles would, in my judgment, work more damage than to have no law on the subject at all.

ALBERT S. CALLAN.

Chatham, N. Y., July 16, 1915.

Evolution of the Irish Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I dare not suggest that the ancient flag of Erin was orange; it wasn't. But it was a deep copper color. It represented a morning sky, the "sunburst" at dawn. It was not green. However, after a time, the desire to picture a reflection of the earth on the sky resulted in a tinge of green, which finally became a dull bronze green. Our modern representations of the "sunburst" do not suggest "the true flag of Ireland." They are of a heavy dark green, which suggests the dusk of evening and the "setting sun."

There was an ancient flag of deep, dark blue, with a "crowned" harp on the field, but I am not certain that it represented nationalism. I think it symbolized either poetry or religion or some association of both. The green field and harp, when "uncrowned," is not altogether modern.

The Irish are and were a poetical people, and usually the poets were and are mysteries. There is a good deal of psychology in a flag. Perhaps our own will change some day.

JOHN M. DUNPHY.

New York, July 21, 1915.

A War Angelus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I learn that at St. Simon's by the Sea, at Mantaloking, N. J., a memorial bell has recently been installed. It rings daily at 6 P. M., and the Rev. Dr. William Montague Geer, vicar of St. Paul's Chapel, who is in temporary charge of that parish, has requested that as the vesper bell rings a silent prayer be offered by the parishioners for peace with honor, for the wounded and sick in the lines of battle, for the widows and orphans, and for the repose of the souls of the soldiers and sailors who have given up their lives in the defense of the honor of their country. In such fearful times as these such a call can rightly be heeded, and the suggestion may well be given by other ministers whose churches allow a reminder of the hour of the Angelus.

T. HUGH BURMAN.

New York, July 20, 1915.

Uncle Sam's Connected Pockets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think you are unduly exercised about battleships paying $38,000 in tolls. The facts are that the battleships of the Navy Department did not pay any tolls and United States Government vessels have been passing through the Panama Canal since it was opened without paying one cent in tolls. Bills have been rendered by the Panama Canal Department, but as Congress has made no provision for paying out cash from one department to another the Treasury Department has not been drawing checks to the order of the Panama Canal for any tolls. There could be no objections to the Panama Canal rendering bills for tolls, but as to taking the time of the rest of the Government officials in auditing bills and drawing the checks, it is hardly worth while.

J. W. PANGBORN.

Newark, N. J., July 19, 1915.

A PRO-GERMAN CONSPIRACY UNREBUKED.

Hypocrisy of the Agitation Against Our Sales of War Munitions—Why the Imperial Government Maintains Official Silence.

By GEORGE F. CANFIELD,
Professor of Law, Columbia University.

New York, July 21, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The agitation against the export of war supplies, initiated and conducted by a few overzealous Germans and aided and abetted by a few feeble-minded humanitarians, has become, in effect, a conspiracy against the peace and dignity and honor of the United States. It has been carried to such lengths and is now being carried on by such methods as to tax the patience and excite the indignation of the American public. If successful it would place the United States at once upon a low moral plane, and in one respect our offense against law and morals would be open to even severer criticism than the conduct of Germany. For, while we should be guilty of a gross breach of international law and our plighted word, unlike Germany we should be unable to plead, in extenuation of our sins, "the vital interests of the nation."

This agitation has so far probably escaped being a criminal conspiracy only because there happens to be no specific statute covering the case. And there happens to be no such statute only because Congress did not foresee and naturally could not foresee that a situation might arise in which a substantial foreign element in our population could be swayed by its affections for the land of its forefathers into such an attitude of disloyalty and hostility to the best interests of its adopted country.

There are many provisions in our Federal statutes enforcing our obligations of neutrality. There are statutes forbidding, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, citizens of the United States from accepting a commission to serve a foreign State at peace with us; from enlisting in the service of a foreign State as soldier or seaman; from arming vessels against people at peace with us; from increasing or augmenting within our jurisdiction ships of war in the service of a foreign State, and from preparing any military expedition against people at peace with us. But unfortunately there is no statute forbidding persons within our jurisdiction from attempting to interfere with legitimate American trade for the benefit of one foreign State and the injury of another, both at peace with us.

And yet such a breach of neutrality as an embargo upon munitions of war would involve would be a far more serious offense than the doing of any of the things forbidden by our neutrality statutes, and the resulting injury to the Allies would be immeasurably greater than any damage which the doing of any of these forbidden things could cause to any one of the belligerents. For the issue of this titanic contest will be determined in favor of those who can command the largest amount of shot and shell. The Teutonic allies have at their disposal the enormous output of the Krupp Works, supplemented by the factories of Belgium and the resources of northern France. The possession of these factories and resources by Germany is the illicit fruit of her violation of Belgium's neutrality. As against these advantages, legitimate and illegitimate, the Allies will be compelled to rely to a substantial extent upon the factories of the United States.

It is a clear perception and realization of this fact which accounts for the extraordinary efforts that have been made and are still being made to force our Government to reverse our historic and beneficent policy of freedom of trade in war supplies. These efforts have been prosecuted by every device and means which malevolent ingenuity can suggest, including false accusations brought against American manufacturers by Dr. Dernburg and even the German Ambassador, misrepresentations of fact, political pressure by threat of the German vote, attempted abuse of legal process, hypocritical appeals to humanitarians, promoting the Women's League for Neutrality—a peculiarly contemptible bit of hypocrisy—fomenting strikes, threats of violence, and the actual use of bombs and dynamite against factory plants, ships, and individuals. A fitting complement to these last-mentioned acts of lawlessness within our jurisdiction is the lawless submarine warfare conducted by Germany in defiance of our protest. The object of it all is to restrain and interfere with legitimate American trade and to prevent the Allies from reaping the advantages to which they are legitimately entitled so long as they maintain control of the seas, and which they need as an offset to the illegitimate advantages gained for Germany by the violation of Belgium's neutrality and the seizure of northern France.

In the light of the foregoing record, is it not time to call a halt upon this plotting against the welfare of our country? There can be no doubt that the selling of war supplies to the belligerents is a perfectly legal business. This is so clear and unquestioned that the German Government has presented no protest against it. On the contrary, when at a recent meeting of the Academy of Political and Social Science one of the speakers intimated that such a protest had been filed, Dr. Dernburg arose and indignantly repelled the charge. It is equally clear that we cannot now suppress this traffic in munitions of war without committing a flagrant breach of neutrality. And such a breach of neutrality by this country at this time would be particularly despicable, because in the various proclamations of neutrality issued by President Wilson the right of American citizens to pursue this traffic was expressly recognized, and the warring nations were in effect invited to make use of our manufacturing facilities. It should be added that President Wilson in doing this simply followed well-settled precedents and gave expression to the traditional policy of our country handed down to us from the days of George Washington, and that he had no constitutional authority to do otherwise. All this, it would seem, is too plain to admit of any discussion; but curiously a few teachers of morals and ministers of the Gospel are openly advocating the repudiation of our legal and moral obligations, imposed by law and voluntarily assumed—a striking illustration of the demoralization resulting from war and "the scrap of paper" theory. These reverend gentlemen seem to be impressed by the ill-will we are exciting in Germany, but with strange mental myopia they are advocating a policy which would cause a vastly greater amount of ill-will throughout the entire world outside of Germany, Austria, and Turkey. Indeed, if we would be guided by their counsels, America would stand before the world without a friend, a monument of dishonor and perfidy.

There is no parallelism between our relations to Mexico and our relations to the belligerents in Europe. In prohibiting the export of arms to Mexico President Wilson was acting under an express statute of Congress. This statute was passed in recognition of our peculiar relations to Mexico and of the possibility that the arms exported to Mexico might some day be used against us. It is to be noted also that in the case of Mexico we were dealing not with one friendly State which was at war with another friendly State, but with two factions contending for mastery within a single State. And we dealt impartially with both factions, depriving neither one of any advantage to which it was legitimately entitled as against the other. In the case of the belligerent nations of Europe the situation is a very different one. Our relations to them are governed by the rules of international law. There is no danger that the arms shipped to the Allies will ever be used against us, and the factories of this country are open without discrimination to all the belligerents. The fact that the Allies are now getting the bulk of our supplies results solely from their now having control of the seas, and this is an advantage which they have honorably won and to which they are legitimately entitled, so long as they can maintain it.

At the beginning of the agitation it was asserted that, if an embargo should be enforced, the war would be ended in three months. We now know how baseless and reckless this prediction was. The war has been raging for nearly a year and with no peace in sight. The amount of war supplies so far delivered to the Allies from this country has been insignificant in amount and an entirely negligible factor in the contest. The fact is that it is difficult in any case to predict what will be the effect of the furnishing of war supplies by a neutral nation, and, in particular, to determine whether it will prolong or shorten a war. It may prolong it or shorten it, according to circumstances which cannot be foreseen. For instance, it is entirely probable that, if Rumania adheres to her policy of prohibiting the export of war supplies, the result may be a shortening of the war through the throwing of the Dardanelles and Constantinople into the possession of the Allies. Incidentally it is a curious circumstance that this Rumanian policy is severely condemned by Germany, although it is exactly the policy which the German propagandists in this country are urging upon our Government. It is also entirely probable that, if America could have promptly furnished the large supplies ordered within the last few months and which cannot be delivered for a year or eighteen months, we should have already contributed materially to the shortening of the war. In that event the Russian hosts might now be thundering at the gates of Vienna, the Balkan States might be fighting on the side of the Allies, and the Germans might have been driven back out of Flanders, and with all that accomplished the end of the war would now be in sight. And although our manufacturing facilities have been inadequate for prompt deliveries, when Germany realizes that our policy with respect to the export of war supplies is fixed and immutable she may recognize the hopelessness of her struggle against a world in arms and be more accessible to peace proposals

NEWPORT RESIDENTS TAXED FOR $760,901

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Is Assessed $16,295 and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont $13,130.

$10,085 FOR GOELET HEIRS

Assessments on Estates of E. J. Berwind, $12,110; A. C. James, $10,874; Mrs. H. Oelrichs, $4,895.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 22.—The tax list of Newport has just been issued, showing an assessment of taxes amounting to $760,901. Considerable interest is attached to the list, as it contains the names of many prominent New York families who have Summer homes at the resort.

The time allowed for the payment of the city taxes expires on Aug. 31, and all taxes not paid on or before that date will carry, until collected, a penalty at the rate of 12 per cent. per year. Some of the largest taxpayers are New Yorkers, whose magnificent villas and estates front on Bellevue Avenue or the Cliffs.

Vincent Astor, who owns Beechwood, on Bellevue Avenue, will have to pay a tax of $3,653.52 on his property, which is valued at $234,200, including land, buildings, and tangible personal property. William Waldorf Astor is assessed $3,407.04 for his property on Bellevue Avenue. Mrs. Vanderbilt, the widow of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who owns The Breakers, is assessed $16,295.76. Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt, the first wife of the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt, is assessed $2,523.80. W. K. Vanderbilt has a total of $14,300 in property and will have to pay a tax of $223.08.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, the guardian of John Nicholas Brown, one of the richest youngsters in this country, is assessed $7,461.80, which includes a tax on $987,000 worth of intangible property.

Paul A. Andrews, whose daughter, Miss Margaret F. Andrews, is engaged to marry Morgan Belmont, son of August Belmont, is assessed only $15.60. August Belmont will have to pay a tax of $4,045.08 on his property on Bellevue and Coggeshall Avenues. Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss has been assessed $2,701.92, and Governor R. L. Livingston Beeckman a tax of $502.90. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is down for a tax amounting to $13,130.52. Mrs. Herman Oelrichs has been assessed $4,895.28 on her property, the total of which is $313,800. The property of the late Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has been assessed $1,443; the villa, Crossways, is now owned by Mrs. W. Goadby Loew.

E. J. Berwind will have to pay a tax of $12,110.28, and the heirs of the late I. Townsend Burden have been assessed $1,906.32. Sidney J. Colford, Jr., who is well known in society, has been assessed only $7.80 on tangible personal property, and Robert J. Collier's tax amounts to $199.68. The tangible personal property of the late Daniel Le Roy Dresser has been assessed $15.60. John R. Drexel has been assessed $2,078, and Mrs. Drexel, his wife, is down for an assessment of $561.36. Stuart Duncan has been assessed $4,311.84, while Stuyvesant Le Roy French will have to pay a tax of only $7.80. Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry has a total tax of $7,354.76 to pay on his personal property.

The executors and trustees of the estate of the late Ogden Goelet have been assessed $2,000 on $500,000 worth of intangible personal property. The heirs have a tax of $10,085.40 to pay on property on Webster Street and LeRoy Avenue. Robert Goelet has a tax of $900 to pay.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, who occupy Clover Patch, are down for a tax of $21.24. Henry O. Havemeyer has been assessed $638.04. Arthur Curtiss James has a tax of $10,874.76 to pay, and De Lancey Kane is assessed $1,-118.36. Miss Annie Leary's tax amounts to $636.76. Edwin D. Morgan has been assessed $3,549.72. Mrs. William Watts Sherman has been assessed $1,000, and Lispenard Stewart has a city tax of $644.28 to pay.

The book of tax assessments shows that there are more taxpayers by the name of Sullivan in Newport than any other family name. John S. Geraghty, whose son, John C. Geraghty, eloped with Miss Julia E. French, has been assessed $3.12. There is also a Caruso among the list, Francisco Caruso and wife of Thames Street, who have a tax of $81.20 to pay.

ELISHA DYER ILL.

In a Sanitarium, Taking a Rest, Says Col. Dyer, His Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 22.—Reports that Elisha Dyer of New York and Newport and son of the late Governor Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island, is seriously ill were denied tonight by members of the family.

Colonel H. Anthony Dyer, who is at his Summer estate at Wickford, stated that his brother's illness was not of a serious nature.

"He has overworked," said Colonel Dyer, "and has gone to a sanitarium for a rest."

Colonel Dyer declined to say to what sanitarium he had gone, adding that it was sufficient to say that his brother was taking a rest.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Katharine Meyer, daughter of the late John Christopher Meyer, and Schuyler Neilson Rice, a son of Judge J. Kearny Rice and Mrs. Rice of New Brunswick, N. J., will take place on Saturday, Sept. 18, at the Summer home of Mrs. John Christopher Meyer, Highland Park, on the Raritan River.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow of Newport is at the Gotham for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Goelet Gerry have opened their country home at Warwick, R. I., for the Summer.

The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, accompanied by several relatives and friends, has sailed on the yacht Christabel for a six weeks' cruise along the Atlantic Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Forbes McCreery, David Tweedie, and his sister, Miss Annie Tweedie, are among those who will spend the rest of the Summer at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

Miss Clara Whittlesey, a daughter of Mrs. Howard S. Bowns, and Welles ddy, a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Baldwin Eddy of New Britain, Conn., will be married on Aug. 12 at Mrs. Bowns's Summer home at Sea Gate, L. I. Miss Priscilla Bowns is to be the flower girl. Spencer Eddy will be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are George Cheney, Winthrop Haviland, Stillman Westbrook, Robert Abbott, Warner Day, and Edward Roberts.

VAN RIPER—NEUBERGER.

The engagement of Miss Ethelwin Van Riper, daughter of George P. Van Riper, and Frederick Neuberger of Paterson, N. J., has been announced. Miss Van Riper is with her father at Goshen, N. Y., where the engagement was announced.

ROME ART PRIZE WINNERS.

Fellowships for Messrs. Shutze, Cowles, Renier, and Lawson.

The American Academy in Rome held its usual competition for the Prize of Rome this year, and the awards are announced as follows: The Fellowship in Architecture was awarded to Philip T. Shutze of Columbia University and Georgia School of Technology. The Fellowship of Painting was awarded to Russell Cowles of the National Academy of Design, New York. The Fellowship in Sculpture went to Joseph E. Renier, National Academy of Design, New York, and the Fellowship in Landscape Architecture was awarded to Edward G. Lawson of Cornell University. These fellowships are of the value of $1,000 a year for three years.

The competition drawings for the above fellowships will be on exhibition in the Assembly Room, Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, from July 26 to Sept. 4, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily except Sundays.

The works submitted in competition this year are notable as being of a higher grade than those of any previous competition of the Academy. The winners are expected to arrive in Rome by Oct. 1.

The following have completed their terms in Rome and are expected to return in October: Kenneth E. Carpenter, architect; John Gregory, sculptor; Ezra Winter and Eugene F. Savage, painters.

The subject that won the painting prize is a rectangular panel for a drop curtain for a theatre and illustrates "The Drama Teacher." Eleven figures in a classic landscape form an admirably composed group, harmonious in line and conveying a single impression except for a slightly affected and commonplace gesture in the third of the three figures standing together at the right, interrupting the agreeable flow of the linear design.

The sculpture group is a subject appropriate to a position on a pedestal in front of an open-air theatre in a park. The sculptor has shown the figures, a man and a woman, holding a child poised on the top of the pedestal. The attitudes are extremely lifelike within certain classic conventions of pose, and the modeling shows knowledge and force.

The problem in landscape architecture was the treatment of an island, and in architecture the treatment of a country estate.

3,000 HAIL JANE ADDAMS.

Returned Peace Advocate Addresses Crowd in Chicago Auditorium.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Jane Addams was welcomed home tonight and to those among whom she has lived and worked she delivered the message that the spirit of hate still ruled the warring nations of Europe, but that there were evidences of the effect of a softening influence.

From the stage of the Auditorium, facing 3,000 cheering friends and acquaintances, the woman who told men high in the counsels of the battling powers that they were committing a crime against humanity, gave the simple narrative of the efforts made by women to pave the way for ending the gigantic conflict.

Nearly every vocation and every movement for civic and social betterment was represented in the audience tonight.

Sons of the nations which are grappling at each others' throats sat side by side. Church and state joined.

When Miss Addams came on the stage, escorted by Alderman Carl T. Murray and by Charles L. Hutchinson, Treasurer of the Chicago Peace Society, the audience rose, clapped, and waved handkerchiefs and the voices of the Sunday Evening Club Choir burst into the "Hallelujah Chorus" from "The Messiah."

WHITE RATS GREET NIBLO.

Reception at Clubhouse for Former Big Chief, Back from Australia.

A reception was given in the clubhouse of the White Rats last night for Fred Niblo, who recently returned from a three years stay in Australia, where he was starred with his wife, Josephine Cohan, in American successes. Mr. Niblo was for a period Big Chief of the club. The reception did not begin till late in order to enable members who are appearing in current attractions to be present. Both men and women attended the affair.

During the evening Frank Fogarty, the present Big Chief, announced the annual All-Star Scamper for Tuesday night, Aug. 10, in the Manhattan Opera House. The proceeds will be divided between the club's own charity organization and the Actors' Fund. The entertainment was originally planned for June, when other cities were to be visited, but several important headliners were unable to cancel their engagements at the time and it was called off. Now it is promised that those on the original list of talent will appear reinforced by other stars, a feature will be the appearance of some of the best known film actors and actresses.

Frohman Play Here from War Zone.

The first manuscript of a play to come from the war zone was received yesterday by the Charles Frohman Company. It is a drama, entitled "Our Betters," by W. Somerset Maugham, who is attached as a surgeon to the Ambulance Corps of the British Army in France. The package was sent from an unidentified town in France and bore an enormous seal, on which were the words, "Passed by the Censor." The play was one contracted for by Mr. Frohman before his death. It is on the order of "Mrs. Dot," by the same author, and tells the story of fashionable Americans who marry and settle in London for social reasons. One of the female Frohman stars will play the principal rôle.

"Gamblers All" to be Staged Here.

Percy Burton, for a number of years manager for Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, in association with Lewis Waller, the English actor, who was seen here several years ago in "The Garden of Allah," will produce "Gamblers All" in New York around holiday time. The play is one of the current successes in London. Mr. Burton will continue as Sir Johnston's manager, and, in association with Granville Barker, will present "Androcles and the Lion" on tour.

Ditrichstein with Cohan & Harris.

Leo Ditrichstein, who for a number of years has appeared under the direction of David Belasco, will be seen the coming season under the management of Cohan & Harris. Mr. Ditrichstein has written or adapted most of the plays in which he has acted recently and the play in which he will be presented next Fall is from his pen. It is entitled "Jean Paurel."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A farce dealing with a phase of the European war has been written by Frank Mandel, one of the authors of "Our Wives." H. H. Frazee has secured it and will produce it soon. Mr. Frazee has not yet chosen the title, but will probably call it either "Three Jacks" or "Sherman Was Right."

Hubert Druce, for the last three seasons a member of John Drew's company, has been engaged by Selwyn & Co. for a rôle in "Under Cover" the coming season. Mr. Druce made his American debut in 1889 as a member of Richard Mansfield's company, having previously played in England.

John Webster and Hamilton Campbell, his wife, have been engaged by the J. C. Williamson Co., Ltd., to succeed Mr. and Mrs. Fred Niblo in Australia. For the last six months the Websters have been playing under the Williamson management in South Africa and their success there led to their transfer. They will make their Australian debut in September at Sydney in "It Pays to Advertise."

A condensed version of the wordless play, "Sumurun," has been arranged for vaudeville. Gertrude Hoffman will have the principal role, and the first performance will be given some time next month in the New Brighton Theatre.

LUSITANIA WIDOW COMMITS SUICIDE

Sister of Rita Jolivet, Whose Husband Was Lost, Found Kneeling as in Prayer.

BODY THREE DAYS IN ROOM

Had Been Seriously Depressed and Had Planned to Sail for Europe on Saturday.

When Arthur C. Wells, Superintendent of the Sumner Apartments, 31 West Eleventh Street, let himself into Apartment 19 yesterday to show it to a prospective tenant he found the body of the holder of the present lease, Mrs. Inez Vernon, who he thought was out of town.

Mrs. Vernon was kneeling at the foot of a bed, clad in black. Her face was buried in her hands, and her right temple had been shattered by a bullet from an automatic pistol, which was found under the body.

Mrs. Vernon had planned to leave for Europe on the New York next Saturday. She had made various purchases, and had had her trunks sent to her apartment. Dr. Hogbein of St. Vincent's Hospital said that she had been dead for at least three days. She was last seen alive by Mr. Wells on Monday morning.

Coroner Riordan viewed the body at 2:30 and pronounced it a case of suicide. He gave orders for its removal, and it was taken to Winterbottom & Sons, an undertaking establishment at 75 West Forty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Vernon had been in Europe until about a month ago. Her husband, George L. Vernon, was drowned on the Lusitania as he was going to join her. Her sister, Miss Rita Jolivet, the actress, was also on the Lusitania, but was saved. She was on the bridge with Charles Frohman as the liner went down. It was to her that Mr. Frohman gave his last words: "Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure in life."

R. R. Govin, an oil merchant at 90 West Street, associated with the late Mr. Vernon in the film manufacturing business, said he thought it was sorrow caused by her husband's death that led Mrs. Vernon to kill herself. She visited the Govins at Rosedale, N. J., last Sunday and was very depressed. Mr. Govin said there was no financial reason that might have impelled Mrs. Vernon. There was a bankbook of the Hudson Trust Company in Mrs. Vernon's apartment showing a balance of $1,261.

Mrs. Vernon was Inez Jolivet of Medmenham Kew, London, before she married Mr. Vernon eight years ago. She was a talented violinist and had played at the Metropolitan Opera House. Her cousin, Mrs. Randolph Wood, is the wife of the Public Administrator of Queens County.

WEDDING PASTOR WAS LATE.

Cady-Eldredge Guests Ate While Awaiting Dr. McBride's Arrival.

Harrison Cady and his bride, who was Miss Melinna Louise Eldredge of Brooklyn, are spending their honeymoon in Maine, after more than the usual excitement attending their wedding on Wednesday afternoon at the Hotel Bossert in Brooklyn. It had been arranged that the Rev. Dr. Samuel McBride of New Rochelle should officiate at 4 o'clock. The principals and the guests were ready at that hour, but no minister arrived. After waiting nearly an hour Dr. McBride was called on the telephone, and it was discovered that he had thought the wedding was set for Thursday.

Efforts were made at once to get another minister. Meanwhile every one had become hungry, and while eating the collation a telephone message informed the assemblage that Dr. McBride was on his way. He arrived at 6:30 and the ceremony was performed.

Mr. Cady is an artist in black and white and Mrs. Cady is President of the St. Christopher Circle of Brooklyn. On their return from their honeymoon they will live in Brooklyn.

INTRODUCED, THEN WED.

Bride's "Yes" Not Long Delayed in Police Court.

Miss Tedoxia Pobinsky, a good-looking twenty-year-old Polish girl, was in the Jamaica Police Court yesterday as complainant against Thomas Kutschan, a farmhand. She had caused his arrest for an alleged attack committed at night. He proposed marriage in open court through Edward W. Krantz, an interpreter. Miss Tedoxia was quite willing—only she said she "didn't know the gentleman."

"She says, your Honor," said Interpreter Krantz, addressing Magistrate James J. Conway, "that she is willing to marry home, only she don't know the gentleman. She wants to know how she can marry him if she doesn't know him."

"Well," smiled the Magistrate, who has gained some reputation for patching up differences, "cannot you furnish her with a formal an introduction as she desires?"

There followed a flow of language which sounded like a carload of buzzsaws crossed with the sneezes of the fevered convention. That was followed, in turn, by formal bows, made more or less gracefully by the couple being introduced.

"Now tell 'em to go to the License Bureau in Long Island City with Deputy Sheriff Tony Garbe, and if he says 'em married they are free to set up housekeeping," said Magistrate Conway.

They left court hand in hand.

PRETTY PUMPS HER UNDOING

Girl of 8, Tempted by Shiny Leather, Forgets to be Honest.

After wandering away from home yesterday, Viola Miller, 8 years old, of 2,512 Amsterdam Avenue, sought shelter from the rain in Callan's department store at 121st Street and Third Avenue. She was wet and tired and seated herself on a bench in the shoe department.

William Ryan, a clerk, approached her and Viola told him she wanted a pair of patent leather pumps, because her feet were very wet.

The pumps which Ryan showed pleased her immensely, and she said she would take them, but would wear her old ones home. Then Ryan was called away. When he saw Viola next she was darting out of the store with the shoes in her hands.

Ryan pursued her for a block, caught her, and turned her over to Policeman Farrel. At the station she child bemoaned the loss of her pumps, and cried that Ryan was "a very mean man." She was charged with juvenile delinquency and was bailed by her mother, who said Viola had been away from home since morning.

FORTUNE TO ROME HOSPITAL

Italians Rejoice at American Princess's Bequest to the Policlinico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 22.—The news of the greatest interest to Rome outside of the war is undoubtedly the announcement that the late Princess Vicovaro, lady in waiting to the Queen Mother, who was Eleanor Spencer of New York, has left a large fortune to the Policlinico, the most important hospital in the Eternal City.

Such munificent bequests are rarer here than in America, and particular gratitude is felt, because the Princess, being an American, might quite well have left her gift to her native country.

The Policlinico is a magnificent modern hospital, wherein is found the best medical talent of Italy, but it has always been hampered by the lack of funds, as it is somewhat large for the modest means of a town like Rome. This bequest will enable it to become the best institution of the kind in Italy, and perhaps of all south of Vienna.

SUBMARINE GAVE RECEIPT.

Captain of the Fiery Cross the First to Get Such a Document.

LONDON, July 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Captain Geddo of the Norwegian ship Fiery Cross, which was sunk by a German submarine off the Scilly Islands on July 8, brought ashore with him an official receipt signed and sealed by the commander of the submarine. It is said that he is the first mercantile seaman to demand and obtain a receipt of this kind. The document reads:

"I hereby certify that I have sunk the Norwegian bark Fiery Cross, Captain John Gedde, on July 8, 1915, at 8 P. M., as she had contraband (lubricating oil) for France an board. Signed, Fortmann, Lieut. Commander of the German submarine."

The official seal bears the words, "Imperial Marine: His Imperial Majesty's submarine U——," the number of the submarine having been cut off the stamp.

CHRISTIANIA, July 12.—The Norwegian bark Fiery Cross, recently sunk by a German submarine off the Scilly Islands, was the most renowned of the China clippers that figured in the great tea races of fifty years go.

She was built in 1860 to replace an older Fiery Cross which had been wrecked the previous year, and was commanded on her maiden voyage by Captain Dallas, the greatest of the clipper Captains. Under him and his successor, Captain Richard Robinson, she proved well-nigh invincible, receiving the premium for being the first vessel in the English docks on four different years, and being within twenty-four hours of winning the race on two other occasions. She remained in the front of big racing boats for more years than any other vessel in marine history, and outlived all her contemporaries of the famous clipper fleet.

In the greatest tea race of all history—that of 1866—the Fiery Cross held the lead until the last few days, when she was obliged to anchor in the Downs and ride out a sudden gale. The Ariel, coming through on a less stormy course, beat a way through the gale and docked a few hours ahead of her rival.

In 1871 the Fiery Cross deserted the tea trade for that of New York, and was afterward sold to a Norwegian syndicate.

CORNELL PARTY AS "SPIES."

North Carolinians Took Geologists for Germans and Held Them Up.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 22.—Six professors and instructors of Cornell, conducting geological researches along the sounds and rivers of Eastern North Carolina and Virginia, were last week "held up" by the officials and citizens of Chowan County, N. C., and forced to submit evidence of their identity. They had been mistaken for German spies.

The story was brought to Norfolk today by the party, on their return trip to Ithaca. They are traveling in a 30-foot power boat of the cruiser type. The party is headed by Professor G. D. Harris. The others are J. D. Thompson, E. R. Smith, K. Schmidt, B. Taylor, and A. Oleson.

They were exploring the marl beds in Chowan County when the Sheriff, several Deputies, and a posse of citizens made their appearance and informed them that they were to be held for investigation. Credetials, personal papers and railroad receipts for shipped geological specimens satisfied the Sheriff, and apologies followed.

The party left here today for the homeward trip up the Bay.

FRANCE MOBILIZES INDUSTRY

Demands Information Regarding Munition-Making Machinery.

PARIS, July 22.—Under the generalship of the Under Secretary of War, Albert Thomas, who is virtually "Minister of Munitions," the Chamber of Deputies today passed a law requiring the declaration of all metal lathes, hydraulic presses, and steam hammers of a weight of more than two tons. Failure to make such declaration will entail a penalty of from $10 to $200. The same penalty will be exacted in case of fraudulent declaration.

The purpose of the law, which is termed the "mobilization of industrial resources," is to insure the maximum productive efficiency of materials of war, to organize systematically the immense number of plants which have been proffered for the manufacture of munitions, and to bring about a reduction of foreign purchases.

GIRL'S TALE OF ROBBERY.

Gagged, Thrown Into Auto, and Kept Prisoner In House, She Says.

Louis Rabinowitz and his wife, of 216 East 119th Street, took to the Third Branch Detective Bureau last night their niece, Yetta Shapiro, 12 years old, of 119 Ludlow Street, to tell her strange story. It was that at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, while she was on the way from home to a private school, at Essex Street and East Broadway, one man with a long black mustache and another man caught her up into a closed automobile, gagged her, and took her to an apartment house.

There, she said, the man with the mustache carefully removed the earrings from her ears, took off her gold ring, and robbed her of all but 5 of the 30 cents which her mother had given her for purchases, and then left her. She stayed alone in the place until 8:30 o'clock, listening, she said, and then escaped down the fire escape. She said that she was afraid to go home, but got directions from a woman and spent the 5 cents on car fare to the home of her aunt. Yetta was taken to her home last night, and the police are investigating her story.

FIRE SPARES CRUCIFIX.

Holy Effigy, Unharmed, Stands on Burned Altar.

Although fire destroyed the interior of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church at Hewletts, L. I., yesterday morning, a large wooden crucifix upon the altar was not injured, although the altar was damaged.

A man who discovered the fire notified the Rev. Patrick McKenna, rector of St. Joachim's Church at Cedarhurst, of which the church at Hewletts is a mission, and Father McKenna hurried to the scene and aided the volunteer firemen.

The cause of the fire was not determined. The loss is estimated at $1,000.

FLYNN LOSES $115,000 SUIT.

Justice Blackmar Condemns 'Dummy System' in Realty Deals.

Supreme Court Justice Blackmar in Brooklyn yesterday decided in favor of J. Benedict Roache and the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn in their suit against Patrick H. Flynn, in which they attacked the validity of the transfer of property near Jamaica by Flynn to his niece, Emma J. O'Connor. The suits were brought to obtain satisfaction from Flynn on judgments aggregating $115,000.

Justice Blackmar found that Flynn transferred the property while insolvent to secure it against his creditors. The court, in the decision, condemned the "dummy system" as used in many real estate transactions.

EX-SENATOR HUNTS A GOSSIP

Reynolds Calls Meeting of Long Beach Voters.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 22.—There is much speculation among the voters of this resort as to why ex-Senator William H. Reynolds has called them to meet in the schoolhouse tomorrow night. The Senator refuses to divulge the object of the meeting, and the voters say they are ignorant of what is to be considered.

It was said today that the Senator wanted to find out from what source a remark made at a recent village meeting about him emanated. The voters, about 150 of them, expect the Senator to shake things up in his gossip investigation.

SANFORD FLEMING, SCIENTIST, IS DEAD

Gained the Adoption of Standard English Time by Our and Canadian Railroads.

BUILT INTERCOLONIAL LINE

"Father of Pacific Railway" Advocated the Unification of Time Reckoning Throughout World.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 22.—Sir Sandford Fleming, civil engineer, scientist, and public man, died today. He was 88 years old.

One of the most interesting achievements credited to Sir Sanford was the adoption by the railroads of this country and Canada of the standard English, or Greenwich, time. Following this, he advocated the same time standard for the German railways and saw it adopted.

He was a Scotchman, the son of the late Andrew Greig Fleming, and was born in Kirkcaldy. From his earliest years he showed aptitude for engineering and science, and while yet a boy became very proficient in mathematics. Finding his horizon limited by his home town, he emigrated to Canada in 1848, and lived for several years in Toronto. In 1852 he became an engineer of the Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Railway, and when the construction was finished was appointed chief engineer. He remained in this position for eleven years, and the company meanwhile became the Northern Railway Company. During this time he planned and carried out other works, notably the Toronto Esplanade. He also surveyed the Red River territory with the idea of connecting that country with Canada, without the line going through the United States. After this he visited England and advocated the line which was built as a part of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In 1863 he returned to Canada and was appointed to make the survey of the line connecting the maritime with the upper provinces. This road was built by him and opened in July, 1876, and was known as the Intercolonial Railway. This was the first link of the line that eventually extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific through Canadian territory.

From 1871 until 1880 he was Engineer in Chief of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The lines of that railway are a monument to his ability, and the railway across the Island of Newfoundland was also planned and built by him. In Canada he was known as the "Father of the Pacific Railway." After the assassination of Lincoln, of which he was a witness, the theatre was confiscated by the Government and an order was issued forbidding it ever to be again used as a place of amusement.

Mr. Ford married Blanche Chapman, a noted actress in her day and who played the part of Josephine in the original production of "Pinafore" in this country. Mr. Ford is survived by his wife, three sons, Harry T. Ford, George D. Ford, and Frank Ford, and one daughter, Miss Ella Ford.

Mr. Ford was an uncle of Charles E. and John T. Ford, the theatrical managers of this city.

CHARLES A. JAMISON DEAD.

Nephew of Late John Arbuckle Succumbs After Operations.

Charles Arbuckle Jamison, nephew of the late John Arbuckle, the millionaire sugar and coffee manufacturer, died yesterday morning at the Roosevelt Hospital, in his forty-fourth year. He became seriously ill last week from abdominal trouble and was operated on twice.

Mr. Jamison was head of the financial and raw sugar departments of Arbuckle Brothers, at 71 Water Street, and was President of the Vacuna Sales Company of 253 Fifth Avenue, and a Director of the Monongahela National Bank of Pittsburgh. He was a son of Robert and Catherine Arbuckle Jamison, and was educated at Lawrenceville and Princeton University, leaving the latter before graduation to take a position in the Pittsburgh branch of Arbuckle Brothers. Six years ago he was transferred to this city.

His mother inherited a third of the fortune of John Arbuckle when he died intestate in 1912, and with her sister was made a partner in the firm which had previously consisted of John Arbuckle and William A. Jamison. His brother, William A. Jamison, is head of the firm.

Mr. Jamison was a member of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and gave it the Arbuckle memorial, which is used by the boys and girls of the parish. He was noted for his philanthropy, and gave additions to the Brooklyn and Long Island Hospitals costing more than $500,000 apiece. His city home was at the Hotel Margaret in Brooklyn, and during the Summer he lived in Lakewood, N. J.

ROOSEVELT PICKS JOHNSON.

California Governor His Candidate for President in 1916.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 22.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt announced today that Governor Hiram Johnson would be his candidate for the Presidency in 1916. The announcement was made while the Colonel was taking in the sights at the exposition. A crowd that followed pressed closely about him, and for the moment stayed his tour of the grounds. Finally an enthusiast stepped out from the crowd and exclaimed: "Tell us, Colonel, who is your choice for President next year?"

Colonel Roosevelt raised his hat, and, pointing to Governor Johnson, who was with him, said: "Here is the man. Johnson is the next President."

CLARK LAUDS PRESIDENT.

Says He Is Lincoln, Grant, and Cleveland Combined.

Special to The New York Times.

PUEBLO, Col., July 22.—Speaker Champ Clark, who passed through here last night on his way home from the Panama-Pacific Exposition, in discussing the war situation, said:

"The harder the nations of Europe fight the less danger of the United States being drawn into the war. Furthermore, the longer the war lasts the more immune we are."

Speaker Clark expressed confidence in President Wilson in the present crisis, describing him as "Lincoln, Grant, and Cleveland rolled into one."

"Mr. Wilson can be the next nominee," the Speaker continued, "which means he can be the next President, for the Democrats can't help but win. Heretofore they have blamed poor crops and financial panics on the Democrats, so now that the crops are breaking records, what's going to keep us from reaping the harvest? And there's no financial panic to blame on us at this time."

MAY BE GANNON OR LYNCH.

They Are in the Lead for President of Borough of Richmond.

Aldermen Charles P. Cole, William Fink, and John J. O'Rourke of Staten Island were still deadlocked yesterday when they met in special session in City Hall in an endeavor to elect a President of the Borough of Richmond to succeed Charles J. McCormack. It was the second time this week they had met for that purpose.

After Mayor Mitchel had called the meeting to order Alderman Fink moved an adjournment until today at noon in order to permit further deliberation on a choice. However, the meeting was put over until Monday at noon, as the Mayor said he had an engagement to visit the State military camp at Fishkill Landing today.

Alderman Cole is still a candidate for the position and is favored by Fink, while O'Rourke is against Cole's candidacy. It was said at City Hall that either Frank S. Gannon, Jr., a lawyer, or John A. Lynch, a realty operator, might be the compromise choice.

PALMER DECLINES OFFICE.

Gives Up Appointment as Claims Court Judge.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Ex-Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, whom President Wilson appointed last Spring as Judge of the United States Court of Claims, has decided not to accept the office.

Mr. Palmer, who never has been sworn in, had a conference with the President today. He had been mentioned as a possible successor to Secretary Lansing as Counselor of the State Department, but it was said tonight that the President had reached no decision on this question.

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TOOK SON-IN-LAW'S NAME.

Woman Who Calls Herself Mrs. Flagler Feared Invasion of Beggars.

J. Edward Newberger, the Chicago lawyer who, according in the woman who is locked up in the West Side Prison on West Fifty-third Street charged with fraudulently obtaining $4,435 from Frank J. Mahoney, can identify her as the widow of the late Standard Oil official and railroad builder, Henry M. Flagler, is expected to arrive in New York in time to attend her examination in Yorkville Court today. A message from Chicago last night said that he had closed his house there and that it was understood that he had left for New York at the request of the prisoner. Before leaving Chicago he said he did not feel at liberty to discuss her affairs at that time.

Investigations brought out yesterday the fact that the woman had lived in luxury for some time in Washington, D. C., under the name of "Mrs. John Henry Johnson," and had contracted large bills and borrowed money there while representing herself to be the Flagler heiress, in explaining the use of the name Johnson yesterday the woman said that it was the name of her "daughter's husband," and that she had assumed it to keep away beggars who might be attracted by the name of Flagler.

In Washington it was found that under the name of Johnson she had rented and furnished elaborately a house at one time occupied by the Russian Embassy, and that S. E. Stonebraker, a real estate agent, held claims against her for $4,000, about $2,000 of which was said to have been advanced her to buy furniture.

When they heard yesterday that the woman had said she turned over $250,000 in stocks to Daniel Le Roy Dresser and that his suicide followed closely upon her request for a return of the stocks, friends of the former broker indignantly denied that he had known or had any dealings with her, and were of the opinion that she was taking advantage of the opportunity to lay the blame for her impecunious condition on a dead man.

Prof. Wayland R. Benedict.

Professor Wayland Richardson Benedict, emeritus Professor of Philosophy at the University of Cincinnati, died yesterday at Arlington Heights, Mass., in his sixty-eighth year. Seven years ago he retired from the University after thirty-two years service. He was born in Rochester, N. Y. Professor Benedict wrote a number of books, among which were "Nervous System and Consciousness," "Outlines of the History of Education," "Theism and Evolution," "Bible Lectures," "Religion as an Ideal," and "Greek Thought Movements and Their Ethical Implication." He is survived by his widow, who is also an author, and by six children, one of whom is Dr. Stanley Benedict, Professor of Chemistry at the Cornell Medical College in this city.

Sydney Williams Clark.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 22.—Sydney Williams Clark, a well-known banker and broker and a descendant of a prominent New England family, died today at his home in this city. He was born in Waterbury, Conn., Oct. 24, 1855, the son of Sydney Lyman and Nancy Parsons Clark, and married Amelia S. Ray of New York City April 24, 1896. Besides his wife, he left a younger brother, Charles M. Clark of Santa Barbara, Cal., and a sister, Miss Susan T. Clark.

Obituary Notes.

KESTER WINFIELD STAIR, an architectural draughtsman, is dead at his home, 189 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 48 years of age and left a widow and a daughter.

MRS. HAZEL GERMAN, wife of Charles Howard German and formerly a resident of Brooklyn, died yesterday at her home in Ridgewood, N. J., aged 25 years. Her funeral services will be held at the home of her sister, Mrs. St. J. Williams, 855 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, this evening.

WILLIAM HENRY ANDERSON, head of the printing firm of Anderson & Co., at 61 Warren Street, Manhattan, is dead at his home, 544 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 62 years.

AUGUSTUS BLESSING SMITH, 55 years old, the New York representative for Newcomb, Endicott & Co. of Detroit, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Prospect Heights Presbyterian Church, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,701 Albemarle Road, Flatbush. He was a member of the Knickerbocker Field Club of Flatbush. Mr. Smith left a widow, a son and a daughter.

Mrs. HELEN GUTHRIE SCOTT PENDREIGH, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and a resident of Brooklyn for almost fifty years, died at her home, 1,216 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, in her seventy-fifth year. She left three sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM F. CHASE, a Latin and Greek tutor, died on Tuesday night at his home, 418 Central Park West, in his forty-ninth year. He was a grandson of Salmon Portland Chase, Secretary of the Treasury under President Lincoln, and John S. Sargent, the artist, was his cousin. Mr. Chase was graduated from Columbia University in 1885. He was unmarried and is survived by three sisters.

Captain NATHANIEL W. H. SUTTON, President of the Providence Tow and Steamboat Company, died on Tuesday at his home at Abbott Run, R. I., in his eighty-fourth year. For many years he was master of tugboats operating on Narragansett Bay.

Former Alderman SAMUEL D. McCHESNEY, a retired hat manufacturer, died Wednesday night at his home, 267 High Street, Orange. He was 68 years old. He served two terms in the City Council being elected on the Democratic ticket from the old Third Ward. His wife and five children survive.

PETER J. MILLER, 84 years old, the oldest member of Union No. 90, International Cigar Makers, in Manhattan, died at his home, 285 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, Wednesday night. Mr. Miller was born in Germany and came to this country in 1855, and was a resident of old Long Island City for thirty-eight years. He had a record for hand-made cigars. Before leaving Germany, in a contest, he made 8,000 cigars in one week, and it was estimated that during his lifetime he turned out more than 1,000,000 cigars, the product of his own hands.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SAGE, wife of David Sage, a builder, died on Wednesday at the home of her son in Hartsdale, N. Y. She was a member of St. Stephen's Methodist Church in this city and was 71 years old.

HENRY S. HAWLEY of Chicago, President of the Railroad Supply Company of Chicago and New York, died yesterday after a long illness at his Summer home, Bide-a-Wee, Barbours Heights, Sounderstorm, L. I. He was in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Hawley left a widow, Mrs. Lillie L. Hawley, and two sons, Royal D. Hawley and Philip F. Hawley.

Mrs. CATHERINE CONNORS, widow of James Connors, a traveling man, died yesterday at her home, 415 West 115th Street, in her sixty-sixth year. She was born in Ireland and was a member of Corpus Christi Church.

WILLIAM STEVENS, 80 years old, of 601 West 127th Street, a dealer in building materials at 231 Tenth Avenue, dropped dead from apoplexy at 11:30 o'clock last night as he was leaving the residence at 130 Manhattan Street of Charles Albough, whom he had been visiting.

JOHN D. R LAMSON, owner of a large department store in Toledo, Ohio, and interested in stores in other cities, died in Toledo yesterday. Mr. Lamson was born in Elbridge, N. Y., June 25, 1830. He went to Toledo in 1855 and with his two brothers established the Lamson Brothers Company. Mr. Lamson was also Vice President of a Toledo savings bank and prominent in fraternal and church circles.

ABRAM I. AURYANSEN, who for fifty years was a locomotive engineer on the Erie, died at

WESTERNERS TO AID SUFFRAGISTS HERE

Three Arkansas Women Come to Volunteer as Street Orators.

THE WORK FASCINATES THEM

Mrs. O. F. Ellington Says Victory in New York Will Inspire the Entire Movement.

It was at a street meeting at Avenue B and East Eleventh Street, where the population is greatly congested and where the noise of traffic is augmented by the shouts of children; that three women were seen last night giving out leaflets while Colonel Ida Krafft spoke from a soap box. They were from Arkansas and had asked for the job, but it proved more complicated to them than to the ordinary sophisticated New York suffragist. To give an Italian his particular kind of printed propaganda, to hand Yiddish out with a discriminating eye, to see that the German and the Frenchman each is presented with suffrage samples in his own language, and that the man from Poland gets his own tongue in printed form was not easy for novices.

The three women are to become used to all the campaign work of the suffragists, for the Arkansas Flying Squadron, as they are called, will remain with the Woman Suffrage Party from now on and attend street meetings, canvassing bees, beach parties, suffrage outings, business meetings, parades, and everything else that happens in the way of activity between now and October. They are women of importance in their own homes. Mrs. T. T. Cotnam is President of the Political Equality League of Little Rock. Miss Gertrude Watkins is First Vice President of the Political Equality League of the same city and Chairman of Literature for the State, and Mrs. O. F. Ellington is President of the Arkansas Woman Suffrage Association and Secretary of the Southern States Woman Suffrage Association.

"We have come," said Mrs. Cotnam, "to help the suffragists of New York City in their campaign. We had heard before we came of the wonderfully organized Woman Suffrage Party, but we find now that we didn't half realize its efficiency and the tremendous amount of work accomplished by its members. We of course read about the street meetings, but it sounded like a fairy tale to us. It has not yet struck Arkansas, but it will when we get back. We think the canvassing is wonderful. We've been going around with a seasoned canvasser and studying her methods. It makes us fairly gasp to realize that New York women plan to shake hands and talk suffrage in a personal way with 661,793 men who are registered voters of the city. They not only plan to do it, but are going at this colossal task in a calm, businesslike way with no fuss or excitement, as if it was the easiest thing possible.

"I have been a suffragist for twenty years, being the first woman in Arkansas to address its Legislature on suffrage, and I am anxious to help in the great New York campaign because, if this most important State of the Union enfranchises its women, it will give a great impetus to the movement all over the country. We shall feel the effects of it in Arkansas, and shall go on with our work there with a courage and confidence that will bring us certain victory. One reason, it seems to me, that the women of New York State show so much devotion and such ceaseless activity is that they realize that the disfranchised women of the whole United States are looking to them to win not only for themselves but for their sisters throughout the Union."

"That's certainly inspiring enough to make anybody work, isn't it?" Miss Watkins said. "I've just come on to be educated suffragistically and to help in little ways by addressing envelopes, passing around leaflets, and getting enrollments, but I must say I'm enjoying New York to the utmost and getting about a million ideas to take back with me."

"I gave up a trip to California to come here and help," said Mrs. Ellington happily. "What's an exposition compared to a campaign? Nothing. I organized Arkansas for suffrage, and I'm here to carry back the latest, most up-to-date methods of converting the male voter. We've used Illinois methods in Arkansas, and now we want to use those of New York. I want to change the impression some people have that Southern women don't want the vote. We do, thousands of us. We feel, too, that if New York gives the vote to women it will do a lot to break up the solid South. One after another of our States will come in because the Southern man will not stand for the imputation that he is less just and generous to his women than his Northern brother. The men of New York State certainly have a great decision to make this Fall at the polls, and all through the South we're watching and waiting to see what that decision will be."

Mrs. Cotnam and Mrs. Ellington are both speakers, and will lift up their voices for the cause wherever they are needed.

CHICKENS A SUFFRAGE PRIZE.

Best Answer to 'Why Women Should Vote' Will Win a Pair of Broilers.

Any one can win a couple of chickens for Sunday's dinner by going to Columbus Circle tonight and giving the best answer to a question to be propounded concerning women and the vote.

This is a suffrage enterprise of Dr. Mary Halton, leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District for the Woman Suffrage Party, who is one of its most progressive leaders. Dr. Halton has already tried the chickens on the crowd with great success. The scheme was started one night this week, and 113 people in the crowd, to whom papers were passed, undertook to answer the question "Why Should Women Vote?" A man won the two chickens and then mounted the soap-box rostrum and made a rousing suffrage speech. The chickens are warranted to be worthy of serving on any woman's dinner table. Other prize meetings are to follow.

BABES AT THE HOPPERIE.

Colonel Ida Kraft Offers 100 Pails and Shovels as Prizes.

Babies will have a chance to hop for prizes at the Suffrage Hopperie at Luna Park tomorrow afternoon. Colonel Ida Kraft of Brooklyn has contributed 100 little beach pails and shovels, to be given to the best little hoppers among the children. Miss Kraft tried the Hopperie, and found it real fun. Miss Alfreda Page, who is in charge of the Hopperie, gives an encouraging account of the work it is doing for suffrage.

"The majority of men with whom I talk," she says, "are in favor of votes for women. A great many men from New Jersey and Pennsylvania come here who seem to feel that their States will be carried for suffrage. We meet an occasional anti from Massachusetts, but the New York men seem to feel kindly toward the suffragists."

Miss Page expects to install a ballot box soon.

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NOVICE AT WHEEL NEARLY KILLS TAILOR

Court Holds Bergfield—Many Other Auto Mishaps—Motor Cycle Hits Two Girls.

One of several automobile accidents in the city yesterday resulted in the arrest of Belmont Bergfield of 3,495 Broadway, who was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate McQuade in the Yorkville Court for examination today. Bergfield, who told the police that he had only owned his automobile a week and was operating it under the direction of a demonstrator, knocked down Herman Cohen, 50 years old, a tailor of 31 Madison Street, at Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. Cohen was taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering from a possible fracture of the skull.

Otto Springer, 38 years old, a building Inspector, and his wife, Mrs. Josephine Springer, 32 years old, of 1,097 Third Avenue, suffered cuts and bruises when they were struck by an automobile, owned and driven by Chris Hoffman of 104 East Eighty-ninth Street, while crossing Broadway at Seventy-sixth Street. Hoffman was driving south when a touring car, said to bear license No. 5587, struck the rear of his machine and made him lose control. The touring car went on.

Max Klesner, 50 years old, a clothing merchant, of 59 West 119th Street, was struck while crossing Amsterdam Avenue at 100th Street by an automobile owned by Emanuel Blaut of 2,789 Broadway and driven by Aaron Jacobs of 50 West 111th Street. Klesner was removed to the Knickerbocker Hospital, suffering from an injured neck and cut scalp. Jacobs was locked up in the West 100th Street Police Station on a charge of assault preferred by Klesner.

John Biasetti, 4 years old, of 2,482 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx, was struck by the automobile of John Glibert of 145 West Forty-fifth Street, which was driven by George Stumier of 357 West Forty-fourth Street, while playing in front of his home, and suffered lacerations of the body. Dr. McGovern of Fordham Hospital gave the boy treatment at his home.

Lucille Meyer, 17 years old, of 552 West 184th Street, and Sophie Tinn, 17 years old, a hairdresser of 610 West 178th Street, were struck and knocked down by the motor cycle of Ross Nicolls of 12 West Sixtieth Street while crossing Riverside Drive at 177th Street. They became blinded by the motor cycle's light and hesitated in front of the machine, according to their story. Miss Meyer was taken to the Washington Heights Hospital, suffering from contusions and a broken leg. Miss Tinn left the hospital after being treated for contusions.

DR. SHAW WILL NOT YIELD.

Rejects Compromise Plan to Regain Seized Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw won't compromise with the Delaware County Commissioners, who recently seized her little yellow auto as security for taxes amounting to $126. She surprised the Commissioners today by refusing to permit her attorney, W. Roger Fronfield, to furnish a bond of $200 in substitution for her car.

Because of Dr. Shaw's refusal to follow the suggestion of the Commissioners her lawyer will start injunction proceedings on Saturday morning. The court will be asked to grant a temporary stay forbidding the sale of the auto, which is now held by Constable Matthues. It is believed that Dr. Shaw will attend the proceedings and testify.

Dr. Shaw says New York is her legal residence, and by denying that her Moylan home is her legal abode, she denies the right of the county authorities to make her pay State taxes. She says that she won't pay taxes in two places. Even if Dr. Shaw should obtain a temporary injunction, the case must be fought through the court to get a final decision.

THROW EGG AT SUFFRAGISTS

Campaigner's Gown Ruined and Auto's Decorations Stolen.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERVLIET, N. Y., July 22.—A duck's egg was thrown here today at the little yellow suffrage car belonging to Mrs. Alice Snitzer Burke, who is touring the State campaigning for woman suffrage under the auspices of the Empire State Campaign Committee. The egg, which was smashed, ruined a silk suit worn by Miss Ciel Shochet, who was with Mrs. Burke.

This is the first instance in years of personal ill-treatment of campaigning suffragists. The banners and decorations of the car were stolen while the women were temporarily absent.

FRANK STILL IMPROVING.

Prison Authorities Shocked by Another Convict Stabbing Case.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 22.—With Leo M. Frank steadily improving and now believed to be practically out of danger, the State prison authorities were shocked today when another cutting affray took place. Charles Miller, a convict from Atlanta, was stabbed across the abdomen by Frank Reid, a lifer from Columbus, the town from which Frank's assailant came. It is rumored that the assault resulted from a quarrel over the Frank case.

When Governor Harris and the State prison authorities begin their investigation Saturday of the attack on Frank, Warden Smith will urge the installation of cells and a special ward for the insane. The Warden believes Frank's assailant is insane.

Monkey House Annoyer Sentenced.

Charged with accosting women in the monkey house and elephant houses in Central Park last Sunday, Peter Parino, 30 years old, of 221 West Twenty-seventh Street, was sent to the Workhouse for three months by Magistrate McQuade in Yorkville Court yesterday. Parino's wife was in court when sentenced was pronounced.

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NEW FOOT DISEASE DECEIVES DOCTORS

Malady, Brought Here from Russia, Frequently Results in Amputations.

MISTAKEN FOR RHEUMATISM

Supposed to be the Result of Dietary and Other Excesses—Saline Solution Remedy.

Endarteritis obliterans has appeared in New York. Physicians who have come into contact with it say it is as bad as it sounds. Partly because the disease has been a comparatively little known among English-speaking peoples, it has not acquired a simpler or an English name.

At the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, at Madison Avenue and 123d Street, twenty-eight cases are being treated daily. The number, although small, is considered significant because the disease was practically unknown in America a few years ago, and even now so little is known about it that both physicians and laymen often mistake it for rheumatism or gout, or believe that the effects it causes are due to broken foot arches until it is too late for any known remedy to cure.

The disease is believed to have come here from Russia, Poland, and parts of Austria, practically the only countries in which it has been common in the past. Its cause is still in doubt among physicians, but its effect is to cause first the arteries and finally the veins of the feet or hands to fill with a fibrous exudate and thus to cut the blood supply from those parts. The result is intense pain, so intense in many cases that the victim cannot sleep or use the affected limb, and until recently the common treatment was to amputate the affected foot or hand. In nearly all cases of record the disease affected the feet rather than the hands.

The fact that practically all the cases here have come from Russia has led physicians to seek the cause of the disease in study of habits peculiar to the native territories of the patients, and out of this study have grown four theories: They are that it is caused by:

Excessive use of rye bread.
Excessive use of tobacco.
Excessive use of alcoholic drinks.
The after-effects of a blood disease.

In nearly every case, according to physicians treating cases in New York now, at least one or two of these supposed causes can be found in the history of each case. One New York surgeon, however, is conducting experiments on the theory that the disease is due to a germ.

Of the twenty-eight cases at the Deformities Hospital all but one came from Russia. Two cases are in hospital wards, but the others have reached the stage where it is possible for the patients to live at home and go to the hospital only for treatment. Of the latter several had their legs amputated before later treatment was applied at the hospital, and who suffer pains in the limb stumps through an early spread of the disease beyond the point of amputation.

The treatment used here is the injection two or three times a week of ten ounces of saline solution, under the skin. This relieves the pressure in the arteries and permits the blood to resume its natural course.

"It will take time to show whether this treatment will cure, or whether it only relieves," a physician at the hospital said yesterday, "but all the cases have improved remarkably under the treatment and several have already been dismissed with, apparently, no sign of the disease remaining.

"The important thing to combat the foothold the disease seems to be gaining in this country is not treatment so much as education regarding symptoms of the disease. The victim first notices pains in his feet, which he is likely to attribute to any one of a dozen erroneous causes. He is apt to wear arch supports or otherwise try to remedy the condition, and instead of remedying it, to let it grow worse. After a while, in many cases, the foot turns purple, due to the congestion of blood, and the victim cannot move his foot without great pain. While there are other derangements that give somewhat similar symptoms, there is one final symptom that makes the diagnosis of endarteritis obliterans simple and sure. That is when the dorsal pulse is absent, and a physician, by feeling the arteries of the foot, discovers that the flow of blood has ceased."

The disease is somewhat similar to senile gangrene, but the latter is found only in old age, while endarteritis obliterans makes its appearance in middle age.

DENIES THREAT TO WILSON.

Malik Admits, However, He Cannot Remember What He Did.

Rudolf Malik, an Austrian salesman, was put on trial before Judge Howe in the Federal Court yesterday on a charge of having sent a threatening letter to President Wilson on June 22. Malik came to this country on business, and when he tried to return to Austria he found the war had made the journey impossible. He began to worry about his wife and children at home. His money gave out, and he figured that this country owed him $300 because it was selling ammunition to the Allies and therefore prolonging the war. So he wrote to the President, it is alleged, asking for $300 and threatening to commit a "political crime" if he didn't get it. He is also accused of sending a threatening message to the Consul General of Austria-Hungary.

The technical charge against Malik was that he attempted to defraud by means of the mails. Malik denied that he sent either of the messages, and his counsel, Charles H. Oberwager, asked for the dismissal of the indictment because a threat to commit a "political crime" did not violate any law of the United States. He said a "political crime" could only be an act committed in the course of a political uprising and that Malik contemplated no uprising. Judge Howe said he would let the jury decide the points raised.

Secretary Clarence T. Hess and Secretary Angeyal testified to the messages received at the White House and the Consul General's office, respectively. Malik, testifying in his own defense, said his forced detention here had so preyed upon his mind that he became a nervous wreck and he could not remember what he did while in that condition. He was sure, however, that he never intended to injure President Wilson or the Consul General.

The trial will be continued today.

NORDICA WILL PROBATED.

Testament Which Cut Off George Young Admitted Here.

The will of Mme. Lillian Nordica, drawn up and signed by her while in her last illness in the hospital at Thursday Island in the South Seas in May, 1914, and in which she leaves her estate of $1,600,000 to her sisters, Mrs. Annie Baldwin of White Plains, N. Y.; Mrs. Imogen Castillo of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Ione Walker of Dorchester, Mass., was admitted to probate by Surrogate Cohalan yesterday.

Another will, made out by the singer in 1910 as a resident of Deal, N. J., leaves all the property to her husband, George W. Young, the banker, who contested the document offered before Surrogate Cohalan yesterday on the ground that Mme. Nordica was not of sound mind when she signed the Thursday Island instrument. Mr. Young has offered the New Jersey will for probate in Monmouth County, N. J., where he is a resident, and where his wife must also be considered a resident under the law. The Thursday Island instrument made her a resident of New York.

The probating of the 1914 will here yesterday has been rendered practically ineffectual because Mr. Young has had all of his wife's securities, jewelry valued at about $250,000, and other personal property of the singer removed to New Jersey, where, if the will is admitted in that State, he will be in possession of the estate. There is only about $800 in cash in this State that belongs to the estate. This amount will hardly pay the counsel fees in the contest.

It is expected the Monmouth County Surrogate will render a decision within a few months.

MRS. ARNOLD RIEGGER SUES.

Regrets Taking $50 a Month Under Separation Agreement.

Mrs. Josefa Reigger began two suits in the Supreme Court yesterday, one to set aside a separation agreement made with her husband, Arnold, and the other for a legal separation. Mr. Riegger is President of the Art Brass Company, of 299 East 134th Street, and Vice President of the Good Manufacturing Company, plumbers supplies, at the same address. He has country homes at Burke Haven, N. H., and Mattituck, L. I., and owns other real estate. His income, according to Mrs. Riegger, is $35,000 a year.

In her complaint Mrs. Riegger says that she and her husband were married on Jan. 1, 1913, and he shortly tired of her and finally left her. Between February and July, 1914, she underwent two severe operations and was sent by her husband to Downs Manor, his place at Mattituck, to convalesce. While she was there, and in a nervous and overwrought condition she says she signed the separation agreement by which her husband was to pay her $50 a month. As soon as she realized what she had done she pleaded with her husband to cancel the agreement and permit her to live with him again, but he refused, she says.

TELLER STOLE $3,920 FROM SUB-TREASURY

Tanner Said to Have Admitted Substituting One-Cent Pieces for Nickels.

CAUGHT WHILE ON VACATION

Bags Supposed to Contain Five-Cent Coins Only Held Pennies, a Clerk Discovers.

The Irving National Bank found itself short of small coin a few days ago and sent a messenger to the Sub-Treasury for $200 worth of five-cent pieces. A clerk opened a bag supposed to contain nickels and discovered that it was filled with one-cent pieces. Thinking this might have been a mistake, he threw the bag aside and opened another similarly marked, and it, too, held only cent pieces. Then twenty-four other bags marked to contain nickels were opened and only copper coins were found in them. The Chief of the Minor Coin Division laid the matter before Assistant District Attorney Hershenstein, who went before United States Commissioner Houghton and got a warrant for the arrest of William B. Tanner, chief paying teller of the division.

Tanner was off on his vacation, but he was found at Bradley Beach by officers of the Government and brought to this city. Arraigned before Commissioner Houghton, Tanner waived examination and was held in $7,500 bail on the charge of embezzling funds amounting to $3,920, which was the difference between what the bags ought to have held and what they did hold. Tanner could not give bail and was locked up in the Tombs.

Mr. Hershenstein said Tanner admitted to Captain Henry and Agent Ruban that he had been substituting one-cent pieces for five-cent pieces for the past year, and that some of the bags in which the substitution had been made were sent to banks. The twenty-six bags found in the Sub-Treasury had not been touched because Tanner had told his fellow-clerks they contained mutilated coins and were not to be disturbed while he was away.

Tanner is 40 years old and has been in the Government service for fifteen years. He is married and has two daughters. He lives in Orange, N. J.

ROBBER WIELDS A RAZOR.

Slashes Boarding House Porter When Surprised in Room.

Arraigned before Magistrate McQuade in the Yorkville Court on a short affidavit for felonious assault and robbery, committed yesterday in a boarding house at 40 West Forty-eighth Street, Benjamin Gillyard, 40 years old, of 216 West Fortieth Street, was committed without bail for a week, pending the outcome of injuries suffered by Alfred West, a negro, the porter in the house, who was slashed across the face and body with a razor, and is in the Flyclinic Hospital in a serious condition.

Gillyard, the affidavit states, was surprised in a room of the house by Mrs. Mary O'Connor, who received a blow which stunned her. The porter, coming to the room, engaged with the intruder, who, it is alleged, slashed him with a razor.

Patrolman Solomon saw Gillyard running from the house and arrested him. The razor was found in the house.

TELLS ALIENS THEIR DUTY.

Citizenship Candidates Hear Divided Allegiance Denounced.

Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court addressed several hundred aliens yesterday who were waiting to take the oath of allegiance. Men of many nationalities were present, and the crowd was so great that the courtroom could not hold all, so many stood in the corridors and all listened to the Justice.

"The renunciation of allegiance must be unequivocal, without any reservation, mental or otherwise, whatever. The candidate for citizenship must not permit himself to have any doubt as to his support of the United States Government as against any and all foes. Love for the land and the legends and history of one's birth the American citizen born elsewhere may have, but it must be a thing separate and distinct from his allegiance, which must belong to the country he has elected to make his own."

SEEKS BABIES IN COURT.

Writ of Habeas Corpus for Mrs. Onffroy's Husband.

Mrs. Kathleen Onffroy, who was committed to the House of the Good Shepherd on the complaint of her husband, Roland, and who was released by Justice Shearn of the Supreme Court on the ground that her commitment was irregular, went before Justice Philbin yesterday in an effort to recover possession of her two children, Roland, 4 years old, and Paul, 1 year old.

When she got away from the institution last week she went directly to her home at 725 Riverside Drive, a-thrill with the hope that a reconciliation could be effected with her husband.

But he would have nothing to do with her. He turned the children over to his private secretary, John Bertram, who took them away.

Then Mrs. Onffroy got a writ of habeas corpus, calling upon Bertram to produce the children in court. When Mrs. Onffroy arrived in court yesterday morning she expected to see them there, but she was disappointed. Mrs. Onffroy was heavily veiled and was dressed in black. She said:

"I have walked around—walked the streets—walked everywhere—searching for my babies, but I have not been able to find them anywhere."

Mrs. Onffroy's attorney told the court that his client had been home for more than a week, breaking her heart over the way her husband had treated her and crying for her children. She lives alone in the deserted apartment longing all the time for her babies.

Testimony before the court was to the effect that while Mrs. Onffroy had been addicted to drink, she formed the habit of drinking in the company of her husband, who used to take her with him to dances, to late suppers, and around town generally after nightfall.

John Bertram, called to the stand, said he did not have the custody of the children and did not know where they were. He finally admitted that they had been with their father in the Marseilles Hotel. He said he had seen the children two days ago and had seen Onffroy at the hotel on Wednesday afternoon.

Justice Philbin dismissed the writ against Bertram and issued another one directing Onffroy to produce the children in court. Onffroy is Vice President and General Manager of the United 5 and 10 Cent Stores.

JOHANN KOREN LOSES HANDS

Norwegian Naturalist Victim of the Cold in Siberia.

NOME, Alaska, July 22.—Johann Koren, a Norwegian naturalist in the arctic for the Smithsonian Institution, suffered the loss of both hands by freezing last Winter, while his expedition was fast in the ice in the Kolyma River, Siberia.

The news was brought by the steamer Corwin, which returned here today from a walrus hunt. The Corwin also reported the Russian steamer Kolyma's crew suffering from scurvy, from which the first engineer and second assistant engineer, had died.

Johann Koren was shipwrecked in the power schooner Little Wake, near Cape Serge, Siberia, in the Autumn of 1912, while he was collecting arctic flowers and birds for John E. Thayer of Lancaster, Mass., and the Harvard Museum. Koren made his way along the coast, and after terrible hardships, crossed Bering Strait to Alaska and journeyed to Nome, arriving there in March, 1913. His hands and feet were severely frozen that time. He had made a specialty of exploration of the Kolyma River and had ascended that stream 500 miles.

DEAF-MUTES' NIGHT CLASS.

Board of Education Has Offer of $750 for Teachers.

Isadore M. Levy will introduce a resolution at the next meeting of the Board of Education in reference to the establishment of a class or classes in the evening schools for the deaf and dumb.

The Society for the Welfare of the Jewish Deaf has $750 as a special fund for evening class work, and is willing to defray the salaries of two teachers for this work, provided the Board of Education will furnish the class rooms and all supplies.

Confidence Men Rob Waiter.

Angelo Georges, a Greek waiter, of 981 Sixth Avenue was robbed by two confidence men yesterday of $460, according to a story he told the police. On his way to work Georges met two Spaniards, one of whom said he had $6,000 in American currency which he wanted to convert into Spanish gold. Georges volunteered to exchange the money and drew $450 from a Postal Savings Bank. The men he said, put this money into a tin box, and then what purported to be the $6,000, and gave him the box. In his room later, he found a package of paper in the box.

GROUT'S FATE NOW IN HANDS OF JURY

Banker's Case Brought to End After Trial Lasting Nearly Nine Weeks.

DISAGREEMENT LOOKED FOR

Chance for Speedy Verdict Disappears When Jurors Ask to Examine Bank Reports.

The trial of Edward M. Grout, former City Controller and ex-President of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, on an indictment charging him with perjury for swearing to a false report of the financial condition of the bank as of March 25, 1910, before Judge Harry E. Lewis and a jury in the Kings County Court, Brooklyn, ended early last evening, and the case went to the jury. Up to a late hour no verdict had been returned.

District Attorney Cropsey ended his summing up about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and Judge Lewis occupied an hour in his charge to the jury. After the jury had been out an hour it sent a request to the court for some of the exhibits of the People and the defense. These included the bank report on which Mr. Grout was indicted, three Directors' reports, the daily bank statements of the bank, and other papers.

The hopes of the defense for speedy acquittal disappeared when the jury still remained out at a late hour last night. There was much speculation as to the verdict at that time, it being the opinion of many that there would be a disagreement.

The indictment on which Mr. Grout was tried was found on Dec. 29, 1913. It was the second one bill growing out of the wrecking of the Union Bank. The first indictment charged him with a misdemeanor, in that he filed a false report of the financial condition of the bank with the State Banking Department; but according to District Attorney Cropsey, this indictment was "emasculated" by the ruling of former Justice Marean. The indictment charging the defendant with perjury followed.

In the perjury indictment the allegations related to a report of the Union Bank under date of April 2, 1910, but as of March 25 of the same year. One allegation stated that Mr. Grout, in this report, credited the bank with resources amounting to $7,165,201.82, when, in fact, the resources amounted to only $4,924,655.28.

Another allegation in the indictment was that the report attested to by Grout showed that the bank had loans and discounts, which were a part of its resources, amounting to $4,934,168.52, when in reality the loans and discounts, which were part of the resources of the bank, amounted to only $2,955,486.72. The report also set forth that the real estate owned by the bank and carried as its resources was valued at $547,187.46, when it was worth not more than $480,187.46.

Mr. Grout was the fifth banker in Brooklyn brought to trial as a result of the Union Bank investigation. David A. Sullivan, who was President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, which was later reorganized under the name of the Union Bank, was convicted of grand larceny on Jan. 8, 1912, and served a term in Sing Sing. Broc R. Shears, former State Banking Department Examiner, and one time President of the Borough Bank of Brooklyn, was also convicted and sent to prison. Another convicted was William C. Damron, former President of the Home Bank and a Director of the Union Bank. His case went to the higher courts and the verdict of the jury was reversed. In the case of Gilbert Elliott, right-hand man of Sullivan, the jury disagreed. The trial began on May 24.

GONE WITH PASSAGE MONEY.

Dobroff, Bankrupt Russian Editor, Did a Banking Business.

Gabriel G. Dobroff, editor of the Russian Immigrant, a newspaper with offices at 257 East Tenth Street, has disappeared, according to Daniel W. Blumenthal, an attorney of 35 Nassau Street.

Mr. Blumenthal has been retained as counsel by several Russian residents who allege they gave Dobroff money with which to purchase steamship tickets, and failed to get them. Most of the ticket buyers had intended to go to the war zone.

Blumenthal said he was working with Victor E. Gartz of 45 Broadway, attorney to the Russian Consul, and that through investigation will be made. He said Mr. Gartz had in his possession a letter written by Dobroff to his wife, since his disappearance, in which he said: "I will meet you in heaven." Mrs. Dobroff, according to the attorney, believed her husband had ended his life.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the Russian immigrant on Tuesday by small creditors, and a receiver was appointed by Judge Hand. Mr. Blumenthal said yesterday that the liabilities, including the missing steamship tickets, would be from $6,000 to $8,000. Dobroff, he said, apparently ran a private banking business of some sort in connection with his newspaper. A meeting of creditors will be held within a few days.

MARTIN ENGEL'S WILL FILED.

Politician Leaves Part of His Estate to His Housekeeper.

Martin Engel, who was the friend of "Big Tim" Sullivan and leader of the old Eighth Assembly District, left real estate valued at more than $10,000 and personal property amounting to about $200, according to the leader's will, filed for probate yesterday.

The instrument, dated Oct. 30, 1912, gave the big diamond ring which the leader wore for years to his son, Edward, who died about six months ago, and it now goes into the residuary estate. Mr. Engel's gold watch is bequeathed to his son, Alfred S., and his chain and fob to the son Henry. The household effects at 29 East Third Street are bequeathed to Miss Edith A. Whitford, who for years had been the housekeeper.

The residuary estate is to be held in trust during Miss Whitford's lifetime, and the income divided equally between her and the two surviving sons. At her death the entire remaining estate goes to the sons in equal shares.

Princeton Day at the Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Alumni and undergraduates of Princeton University gathered here today for "Princeton Day" at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Following a parade through the grounds, exercises were held in the Princeton room at the New Jersey State building, where a commemorative bronze medal was presented to the university by the exposition. Charles N. Black, '84, presided.

Founded 1858
Men's Sack Suits
were
$25, $28, $30 & $32
Now $20
An excellent variety of models, fabrics and patterns.
BROKAW BROTHERS
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Three new Victrolas
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Victrola XVIII $300
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Victrola XVIII, $300
Matched mahogany cabinet with panaled moulding, swell front and sides.

NUMBER FORTY-SIX OF
The New York Times
Mid-Week Pictorial
On All News Stands
More than seventy of the latest and choicest of pictures from the many war zones. Among the number are the following:

The Allies' Western Front
Detachments of French Sappers. Kitchener Meets Joffre. British Captured Near Lille. Ruined Street in Neuville. French Advancing at Double Quick. A Bevy of German Prisoners. The End of a Convoy.

Strategic Value of Souchez
Bavarians Approaching Souchez. Germans Approaching Souchez. Windmill Destroyed by French. Capture of Bavarian Soldiers.

German Armies in East
German Infantry on Baltic. A German Baggage Cart. Russian Flier Bombarded. Breakfasting with German General. Borgslau's Burning Oil Fields. Decorating an Austrian Nurse.

Wireless in Wartime
Wireless Room at Sayville. Giant Tower at Sayville. Naval Officer in Charge of Station.

Britain's Munition Problem
Enlisting Munition Workers. Transportation of Workers. Scottish Munition Factory. Method of Boxing Shells. Cases for High Explosives. Making Trench Periscopes. Students Making Munitions. English Peer a Factory Hand.

Munich Prays for Success
King Ludwig in Festival Procession. Celebrating the Festival Mass. Service in St. Michael's Place.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL
Binder for the Mid-Week Pictorial, to hold complete file for one year, sent postpaid. Full cloth, $1.25; half leather, gold trimmed, $2.
PRICE 10 CENTS
Ten earliest available numbers (3 to 12) of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, bound in book form, $1.

LACKAWANNA MAKES A CUT IN EXPENSES

Abolishes $20 Director Fees of Morris & Essex Board That Charged Extravagance.

NO PAY FOR RECALCITRANTS

Thirteen Winners In Proxy Fight Find Themselves Working Gratuitously.

When the dissatisfied stockholders of the Morris & Essex Railroad at a special meeting held on June 30 put William H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and twelve other Directors and officials of the Lackawanna out of their board, they elected a new board of thirteen Directors who were not in sympathy with the Lackawanna's management of the Morris & Essex, a leased line. George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President of the Metropolitan Trust Company and formerly State Superintendent of Banks, was one of the leaders in the successful proxy fight against the Lackawanna.

It was learned only yesterday that the Lackawanna Railroad had in an effective way dampened the spirits of the new and insurgent Directors. These new Directors had their first meeting on July 6, when they elected officers. Several Lackawanna officials, including E. E. Loomis, a Vice President of the Lackawanna, who was elected Vice President of the Morris & Essex by a complimentary vote, were present.

Addressing himself to the Lackawanna officials, according to the story which reached the financial district, John O. H. Pitney of Morristown, N. J., Chairman of the meeting, asked:

"Did the Lackawanna's Treasurer send over the little chamois bag containing the usual twenty-dollar gold pieces for these Directors?"

One of the Lackawanna officials then responded:

"I am authorized to say that the Lackawanna Railroad does not propose to pay the Directors of the Morris & Essex any Directors' fees."

"What? We won't get anything for being Directors?" piped one man who has a habit of jingling a dozen or so twenty-dollar gold pieces from as many corporations every month.

"Not a cent," replied the Lackawanna man. "This is your affair, not ours. You charged the Lackawanna with extravagance, and we have decided to put economy to the test. Really, the Lackawanna is too poor to stand such a drain."

Some of the lawyers present pored over the lease of 1868 by which the Morris & Essex came under the Lackawanna's control. They found that the lease provided that the Morris & Essex must retain a separate corporate existence, but there was no mention anywhere that the Lackawanna was obligated to pay the Directors. Having no treasury of their own, it appeared plain that the Morris & Essex Directors would have to serve free of charge.

"This is an unlucky board," remarked one of the disappointed ones. "And, by the way; there are thirteen of us."

D., L. & W. ANSWERS SUIT.

Denies M. & E. Was Overcharged for Construction Work.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and the President and other officials of that road who are defendants in the suit recently instituted in the Chancery Court, Trenton, N. J., by the American Insurance Company and individual stockholders of the Morris & Essex Railroad, a leased line of the Lackawanna, filed an answer yesterday denying all of the allegations made in the complaint. The suit charged mismanagement and a distorting of the expense account of the Morris & Essex with a view of hiding the real earnings. The primary object of the suit was to get an acounting by the Lackawanna and to ascertain whether the stockholders of the Morris & Essex were entitled to 8 per cent. dividends instead of 7 per cent.

One of the charges made was that the Lackawanna had illegally increased the bonded indebtedness of the Morris & Essex by $20,000,000. The answer alleges that no debts were incurred which were not authorized by the lease. It is asserted that the bonds were sold to reimburse the Lackawanna for expenditures on the Morris & Essex.

Answering the charge that about $50,000,000 were charged to the construction account of the Morris & Essex which should rightly have been charged to the Lackawanna, the answer cites all the expenditures made on behalf of the smaller road since 1880. Since that time, according to the Lackawanna's figures, the Lackawanna actually spent about $14,000,000 more on the Morris & Essex than was charged to that road's account.

A supplementary answer which will be filed within a short time, it was explained at the Lackawanna's offices yesterday, will set forth the computed earnings of the Morris & Essex for sixteen years back.

"We want to get this suit settled as quickly as possible," said a Lackawanna official yesterday. "We can show that the complainants have no legal ground to stand on and that the Lackawanna was very liberal with the Morris & Essex."

TO STUDY COMBINES ABROAD

Trade Commission Soon Will Begin Inquiry to Aid Our Exporters.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Federal Trade Commission, working in co-operation with the State and Commerce Departments, soon will begin an investigation authorized by Congress into business combinations abroad to ascertain their effect on the American export trade.

Joseph E. Davies, Chairman of the commission, discussed with President Wilson today a plan of having assistance of the foreign agents of the two departments, and later conferred with Secretary Lansing.

Mr. Davies announced it had been decided first to send agents to South America, Northern Europe, the Orient, and Northern Africa. An investigation into the same question now is being conducted in the United States.

The principal object is to determine whether a law should be passed giving American exporters the right to combine in establishing common selling agencies abroad.

Republic Steel to Enlarge Plant.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 22.—President Thomas J. Bray of the Republic Iron and Steel Company today announced that the company would build additions to its plant here costing approximately $1,000,000. These will consist of two open hearth furnaces and four tube mills. The Republic Company now has seventy-five by-product cooking ovens under construction.

To Assess Lorimer Stockholders.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Judge Windes in the Circuit Court today directed William C. Niblack, receiver, to assess stockholders of the defunct La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank, of which William Lorimer, former Untied States Senator, was President. Mr. Niblack testified that the assets would fall $2,000,000 short of paying the liabilities.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, noon, July 21: Capt. T. F. Maude, 275, to 292; Lieuts. J. M. Wheelwright, 279, to 281, temporary assignment to 292 discontinued; E. F. McNally, D. B., to 275, in command. To take effect 4 P. M., July 23: Sergts. C. J. Leibold, 20, to 81, bicycle duty; F. J. Reilly, 80, to 81, motor cycle duty; J. S. Minog, 80, to 89, motor cycle duty; J. F. Tait, 81, to 26; J. E. Bentley, 81, to 80; C. J. Selch and J. McGee, 80, motor cycle duty; J. Murphy, 81, from mounted to motor cycle duty; F. E. Walker and G. E. Sager, 89, from bicycle to motor cycle duty; M. J. Glynn and G. F. Conboy, 99, motor cycle duty; G. F. Conboy, 99, bicycle duty; Bicycle Sergt. J. F. McGrath, 89, to 80; Mounted Patrol. (with horses and equipment) A. F. Hornow and L. S. Rogers, 81, to 174. Patrol, 2 P. M., July 22: G. J. Deppert, 2 to 4 I. D.; 4 P. M., July 23. L. F. Tagliani, 1 to 5 I. D.; P. J. McDermott, 2 to 81; F. P. Kunkel, 2 to 37; W. J. Kennedy, 4 to 4 I. D.; W. Hennessy, 10 to 143; P. H. Powers, 10 to 22; B. Maguire, 10 to 28; T. F. McCue, 10 to 42; W. J. O'Gorman, 22 to 42; J. J. Craig, 22 to 151; F. E. Ruggles, 89 to 99, as. from bicycle to motor cycle duty; J. W. Johnson, bicycle duty; J. A. O'Donnell, 148 to B. H. Squad, Warrant Squad; D. F. Mack, 155 to B. H. Squad, Warrant Squad; F. H. J. Hahn, 169 to 99, as from mounted to motor cycle duty; C. Naimoli, 5 I. D. to 21.

From precincts indicated to 99, assigned to motor cycle duty: J. Dicke, 18; C. G. Woehrle, 29; C. A. Kaltenmeier, 80; R. T. Irwin, Jr., 28; W. N. Bacon, 80; W. P. Dickson, 81.

From 80 to precincts indicated: T. Henkler, 2; A. Johnston, 2; M. Enright, 10; L. A. Nielson, 10; J. Doeiger, 21; H. W. Goodale, 26; C. Bramm, 28; D. J. McCarthy, 2; J. T. Conroy, 10; G. Schindler, 10; A. Anderson, 21; W. McCarthy, 23; A. E. Johnson, 26; M. H. Geschidt, 28.

From 99 to precincts indicated: G. H. Cole, 1; W. Bloodgood, 1; A. F. Pardon, 1; P. F. Finan, 2; E. S. Winant, 5; L. Bruggeman, 1; E. J. Newman, 1; G. V. Hall, 1; A. J. Romer, 2.

To Mounted Duty: J. J. Hawthorne, 18 to 168; J. J. Ryan, 25 to 170; H. P. McDonagh, 170 to 169; F. W. J. Cooper, 169 to 171; J. F. Carbery, 170 to 174; W. Dowling, 170.

To Bicycle Duty, 80: W. H. Fielding, 0; H. Hanish, W. Langfritz, R. J. Mathews, F. C. West, E. Turner, T. F. Colton, F. Early, P. E. McCannon, J. Flood, J. Humphries, A. Lurker, R. A. Smith, C. F. Wilbur, A. J. Boerner, G. E. Curran, J. F. Malinowsky, C. A. Powell, 81; W. H. Smith, F. Palmer, J. F. Kingston, T. J. Daley, M. Walsh, T. W. Malone, W. A. Sorenson, W. F. McGann, J. Vandarstar, R. E. Gonoude, W. G. Hastman, L. H. Kammeier, J. W. Charlton, J. McLernan, F. F. Long, M. O'Dea, J. J. Gerhardt, E. S. Marshall, C. V. Hayes, J. F. Cook, J. Murfitt, C. C. Joseph, G. A. Rose, J. H. Madden, P. Gillehean, C. Hilmer, H. Becker, C. J. Ries, T. B. Crumbiin, F. X. Nugent, 99; A. H. Clarius, J. Fitzsimons, B. Feist, J. Higgins.

Changed from mounted to bicycle duty, precinct indicated: W. J. Sheehan, 81; T. J. Hogan, 81; Brooklyn, 21; E. R. Long, 0; Bronx, 99.

Temporary assignments: Surgeon C. E. Nammack, 3 S. D., in charge 2 S. D., in addition to his own, 14 days, 12:01 A. M., July 25; Patrol. G. N. Faust, 15, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 25; Cavs, 15, and J. Romer, 99, to D. B., 20 days, noon, July 22; H. L. Hoffmann, 26, to 3 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 23; F. Fleming, 26, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 25; S. Bosson, 29, to C. D., duty in office of 3d Deputy Comr., 30 days, 8 A. M., July 22; E. H. Fruschen, 68, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., July 22; R. D. West and G. E. Burton, 143, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 23; L. L. Barrett, 147, to C. D., duty in Special Squad, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 23; J. E. Bealer and W. W. Ruege, 168, to 11 I. D., 4 P. M., July 24, to 8 A. M., July 27; F. Fasullo, 154, to 17 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 22; T. W. Gray, 161, to 3 I. D., 5 days, 4 P. M., July 22; J. T. McGann, 169; S. B. Thompson, 171, and J. E. Cassidy, 174, to 15 I. D., 4 P. M., July 24, to 8 A. M., July 27; G. C. Schlessinger and J. J. Crowley, 170, to 15 I. D., 1 day, 8 P. M., July 25; G. Bachold, Trat. Div. Subdiv. A, to 14 C. D., duty in office of Chief Inspector, as messenger, 14 days, 9 A. M., July 26. To 169 from commands indicated, 80 days, 4 P. M., July 23: S. J. Leary, 6; J. Dowd, 35; C. W. F. Kleine, 66; F. J. Reilly, 66; F. P. Hoffman, 144; J. Duffy, 172; R. G. Dunham, 278; E. Smith, 4 Dist. To 12 I. D. from precincts indicated, 4 P. M., July 24, to 8 A. M., July 27: H. M. Webster, 179; T. L. Connors, 281; H. Marks, 283; F. Shappart, 283; H. Winters, 285; T. V. Duffy 285.

Leaves of absence: With full pay—Surgeon A. S. Vosburgh, 2d S. D., 14 days, 12:01 A. M., July 23, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay—Lieut. M. Hannon, C. O., 5 days, 8 A. M., July 26; Patrol. H. Borst, 38, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 25; M. J. Manisof, 37, 2 days, 8 A. M., July 23; C. L. Link, 62, 1 day, noon, July 24; Carlos, 74, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 23; I. Steier, 144, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 23; D. O'Hara, 165, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 20; M. McCarthy, 276, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 20; J. E. Decker, 283, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 19; Driver Mollis Sheridan, 80, 7 days, 12 P. M., July 24.

Sick leave: Patrol. L. Langdon, 26, 90 days, 8 A. M., July 24.

Fines imposed: Patrol. L. G. Offerman, 26, (charge preferred while attached to 157,) (absent from school crossing,) ½ day; J. J. McLoughlin, 152, (absent from post, in telegraph office with uniform coat and cap off,) 1 day; L. M. Sobel, 152, (failed to prevent prisoner from making escape,) ½ day; F. E. Rousehle, 274, (absent from post, crossed fence of back yard of billiard and pool parlor,) 2 days.

Reprimanded: Patrol. J. L. Hayes, 26, (absent from post, coming from premises); L. H. Messall, 143, (same); T. S. Dunn, 159, (absent from post, coming from entrance of theatre;) F. White, 172, (absent from post, standing in vestibule of side entrance to liquor saloon;) M. Conlon, 174, (improper patrol, standing in rear room of liquor hotel with patrolman;) G. F. Hoop, 233, (improper patrol;) H. H. Munch, 292, (charge preferred while attached to 174, failed to discover or report fire;) M. P. Dowling, 292, (failed to cover school crossing;) I. A. Baird, Traffic Div., subdiv. C, (charge preferred while attached to 174, in rear of room of liquor saloon, in uniform, with a patrolman, while off duty;) J. A. Flanagan, Traffic Div., subdivision D, (charge preferred while attached to 15, (absent from post, reading newspaper in basement of premises.)

Charges dismissed: Patrol. W. H. Deal, 7, allowed prisoner to escape from station house; A. Palmer, 13, permitted wife to assault woman; I. Kahn, 16, absent from post, in hotel; C. A. Hasala, 26, improper patrol and failed to respond to signal flashlight; A. T. Nelson, 28, absent from post, standing in premises; T. O'Shea, 33, failed to pay debt; C. J. O'Connor, 38, absent from post; W. R. Rector, 39, improper patrol; M. Solomon, 29, absent from school crossing; I. Stillman, 39, absent from post, in premises; M. J. Hogan, 65, improper patrol; T. B. Fahy, 68, improper patrol, sitting on bench; J. F. Carroll, 162, improper patrol; V. Esch, 165, (charge preferred while attached to C. O.,) failed to take proper action regarding intoxicated woman; J. F. Somers, 170, absent without leave, reported sick; J. P. Walsh, 171, left department horse unattended in stable; J. B. Fortune, 276, while under oath testified falsely before a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Relieved from suspension and restored to duty: Act. Det. Sergts. (second grade) J. T. Maddock, D. B., 4:29 P. M. July 20; J. A. Dolan, D. B., 4:34 P. M. July 20.

Suspended from duty without pay: Act. Det. Sergts. (second grade) J. T. Maddock, D. B., 4:31 P. M. July 20; J. A. Dolan, D. B., 4:36 P. M. July 20.

Appointed special patrol.: P. H. Mallon, with the Department of Parks, Brooklyn, July 21.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 22.—High pressure continues over much of the country, although areas of low pressure are central over the South Atlantic States and the Northern Rocky Mountain region. This distribution has been productive of moderate temperatures in all parts of the country, except interior California, where the readings on Thursday exceeded 100 at various points.

There have been widely scattered showers within the last twenty-four hours in the Atlantic States and the Southern Plateau region. Fair weather prevailed elsewhere.

Except for showers along the South Atlantic Coast, the weather will be generally fair with moderate temperature Friday and Saturday everywhere east of the Mississippi River.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the South Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast and east; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east, except variable on the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Partly cloudy Friday. Saturday, fair; moderate east winds.

New England, Western New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Northern New England—Fair Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at th local offic of th Unitd Stats Wathr Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	71	65	4 P. M.	81	68
6 A. M.	67	65	6 P. M.	82	67
9 A. M.	69	67	9 P. M.	74	65
12 M.	72	66	11 P. M.	72	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 69 degrees at 1:40 P. M.; minimum, 63 degrees at 12:45 A. M. Humidity, 82 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 63 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.09 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.11 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
12:30	39 Allen St.; M. Sedinsky	Slight
2:40	130 Av. C; S. Rosenberg	Slight
4:23	138 W. 27 St.; M. W. Kass	Slight
8:10	328 E. 14 St.; A. Asnes	$200
10:35	3,184 Villa Av.; N. Fulle	Slight
10:55	1,751 Fulton Av.; I. Steigler	$100
11:00	314 Rivington St.; not given	Slight
P. M.		
5:25	155 E. 123 St.; John Connolly	Slight
7:50	41 Walker St.; N. Y. Suitcase Co.	Slight
7:55	587 Manhattan Av.; Ellen. & Skinner	Slight

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DITTMAR, MARIA W., (details elsewhere.) FERRIDAY, HENRY W., (May 6, 1914;) net estate, $34,688; Mrs. Elsie M. Ferriday, widow, given $11,582; Carolyn W. Ferriday, minor daughter, $23,125. Assets: Deposits, $8,108; insurance, $5,000; personalty and jewelry, $150; stocks and bonds, $33,190; salary due from Amory Brown & Co., $625.

KATZ, EMANUEL, (March 9, 1913;) net estate, $82,665. Beneficiaries: Herman Katz, Henrietta K. Hahn, Rose K. Benaim, Amelia Brooks, Lester Katz, and Loretta Katz, children, each receiving $13,777. Assets: Half interest, $8,487, in premises at Coney Island on Stratton's Walk, near Surf Avenue, appraised at $21,500; half interest, $1,000, in the equity in premises Neptune Av., Coney Island, near New 8th St., appraised at $12,000; half interest in lot on Wicker Place, Bronx, $1,000; equity, $1,000, in 130 West 131 St., appraised at $12,500; deposits and cash, $1,268; mortgages, notes, and stock of jewelry, $36,358.

LOWENSTEIN, MOSES, (April 15, 1914;) net estate, $79,976. Forty-five beneficiaries, mostly relatives, largest legacies being $5,000 to Amelia Kuhn, sister; Bertha Barman, sister, $5,000; Ricka Lowenstein, sister-in-law, $5,000; Sara Mora, sister, $5,000; Gemma Weingartner, sister, $5,000; Alfred Lowenstein, brother, $5,000; Rosa Lorch, sister, $5,000; Mt. Sinai Hospital, $5,000; the Mayor of Village of Wallau, Germany, $500; Mayor of Village of Breckenheim, Germany, $500; Hebrew Technical Institute, $2,263; New York Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb, $2,262. Assets: Deposits, $19,719; personalty, $1,839; and stocks and bonds, $66,535.

NIEWENHOUS, SIEBRAND, (Feb. 28, 1914;) net estate, $302,467. Bernardus Niewenhuis, brother, given $2,000; Hendrich and Boukje Niewenhuis, sisters, each given $500; residuary estate, $299,467, given to Mrs. Elizabeth Niewenhuis, widow. Assets: 865-873 E. 152 St., Bronx, appraised at $57,000; 875 E. 152 St., appraised at $12,500; lot west side of Beaumont Av., Bronx, $5,000; equity, $38,850, in premises west side Beaumont Av., near E. 183 St., Bronx, appraised at $74,000; 205-207 E. 9 St., appraised at $38,000; equity, $28,165, in 412 Eighth Av., appraised at $53,000; 1,284-1,286-1,288 Third Av., appraised at $80,000; 18 E. 126 St., appraised at $12,000; deposits, $624; personalty, $350; stocks and bonds, $56,198.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Contracts for $33,039 have been awarded for alterations and repairs to heating and ventilating apparatus P. S. 15, 23, 47, 182, and 242, Brooklyn.

Isadore M. Levy, member of the Board of Education, will leave town for the Adirondacks on Thursday next.

The compensation of Abbott L. B. Waite, Attendance Officer, has been fixed at $1,200 a year.

The list of lecture centres for 1915-16 has been amended by striking out P. S. 40, The Bronx, and substituting P. S. 50, The Bronx.

The Board of Education has indorsed the report of its Elementary Schools Committee approving the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents regarding the impracticability and inadvisability of assigning regular teachers and supervising officials to do involuntarily the work required in Summer schools, recreation centres, and playgrounds.

Consent has been granted to the renewal of the lease of 28 Macdougal Street, occupied as an annex to P. S. 8, for one year at an annual rental of $420.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible lists in the labor class will end on Sept. 30 and new tests will be held in order that new lists may be established by Oct. 1:

Cleaner, men, the Bronx; driver, Manhattan and the Bronx; dump boardman, Manhattan and Richmond; hoistion, Manhattan; laborer, the Bronx and Richmond; licensed fireman, Brooklyn; sewer cleaners, the Bronx and Manhattan; sweeper, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens; coal sampler, elevator constructor's helper, lineman, marble polisher, setter and setter's helper, oiler, cable splicer, rigger, boatman, deckhand, and fireman.

United States.

An examination for assistant in market practice, men only, will be held on Aug. 4 for service in the office of Markets and Rural Organizations. The salary ranges from $1,200 to $1,600. The age is under 45 years on the date of the test.

An examination for junior ceramic chemist, men only, will be held on Aug. 4 for service in the Bureau of Mines. The salary is from $1,200 to $1,500. The age is under 35 years on the date of the test.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car., and Ga.: Cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably showers near the coast; moderate winds.

Fla.: Fair in n., and probably showers in the peninsula Fri. and Sat.; moderate variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.: Fair Fri. and Sat.; light winds.

Tex.: Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate n. and ne. winds.

Okla.: Fair Fri. and probably Sat.

W. Tex., Ark., Tenn., Ky.: Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate temperature.

Ohio, Mich., Ind.: Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate temperature; light to moderate variable winds.

Ill.: Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Fri.

Mo.: Fair Fri. and Sat.

Wis.: Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; warmer Fri.

Minn., Neb., Kan.: Unsettled but fair Fri. and Sat.

Iowa: Unsettled but fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Fri.

N. Dak.: Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; probably showers Fri.

S. Dak.: Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

A DAY'S PLEASURE
EXCURSIONS New Jersey Central
HARD COAL-NO SMOKE- COMFORT
Lake Hopatcong $1.00
Next Sunday also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.30 a.m.
Atlantic City $2.50
Next Sunday also Wednesday, July 28
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Liberty St. 8.00;
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17;
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 7.55 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises...4:43|Sun sets..7:25|Moon sets..1.04

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:25	4:58	10:34	11:33
Governors Island	4:48	5:30	11:01	12:0u
Hell Gate	6:33	7:10	12:41	1:40

Arrived—Thursday, July 22.

SS Dante Alighieri, Palermo, July 10.
SS Panama, St. Nazaire, July 15.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, July 17.
SS Taunton, Jamaica, July 16.
SS Munwood, Matanzas, July 18.
SS Florizel, St. John's, July 20.
SS Bertha, Matanzas, July 17.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, July 17.
SS Siberia, Jamaica, July 18.
SS Dwinsk, Archangel, July 7.
SS Thelma, Havana, July 3.
SS Wellington, Balboa, July 10.
SS Great City, St. Nazaire, July 8.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Arabic	Liverpool	July 14
Merity	Rio Janeiro	June 28
Aboukir	Balboa	July 11
Monsburn	Liverpool	July 5
Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Mongineso	Lisbon	July 3
Bazilia	Balboa	July 11
Devon City	Cherbourg	July 6
Samland	London	July 10
Narragansett	London	July 10
Monadnock	London	July 8
Carrillo	Santa Marta	July 15
Large Law	London	July 10
El Sud	Galveston	July 17
Earl of Elgin	Saloniki	June 20
Colon	Cristobal	July 17
Mayaro	Grenada	July 10
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 20
Comal	Galveston	July 17

DUE TOMORROW.

Alfred Nobel	Havre	July 10
Achilles	Marseilles	July 9
Wirral	Havre	July 10
Antiope	Algiers	July 8
Highland Prince	London	July 9
Cacique	Havre	July 13
St. Stephen	London	July 10

DUE SUNDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	July 17
Carpathia	Liverpool	July 17
America	Naples	July 14
Avra	Glasgow	July 11
Frixos	Liverpool	July 10
Wieliston	Havre	July 10
Woolston	Cardiff	July 10
Mar Caspio	Balboa	July 9
Justin	Pernambuco	July 7
Lampasas	Mobile	July 20
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 22

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
R. M. Thompson, Santiago		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Ancona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Borgenfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caimaras, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Argentina	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tuscania, Glasgow		10:00 A.M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana		12:00 M.
Huron, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Roma, Lisbon		3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 20 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 472 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 284 miles S. at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 143 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 150 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 190 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 721 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 206 miles S. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Siberia, Kingston to New York, was 140 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 150 miles S. at noon.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 123 miles N. at 6 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 179 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS San Giorgio, at Naples, July 16.
SS Ville de Rouen, at Marseilles, July 20.
SS Welford Hall, at Port Said, July 22.
SS Euterpe, at Bordeaux, July 19.
SS Aspinet, at Yokohama, July 20.
SS Visigoth, at La Pallice, July 17.
SS Hector, at La Pallice, July 19.
SS Colorado, at Hull, July 21.
SS Charlton Hall, Antofagasta, July 21.
SS Knud II., at St. Lucia, July 20.
SS Jungfrovel, at Rio Grande do Sul, July 21.
SS Shimosa, at Singapore, July 21.
SS Palermo, at Genoa, July 22.
SS Mariana, at St. Thomas, July 22.

Sailed.

SS Adriatic, from Liverpool, July 21.
SS American, from Rotterdam, July 19.
SS Strathlevin, from Havre, July 19.
SS Copenhagen, from Valparaiso, July 20.
SS Drumcliff, from St. Lucia, July 20.
SS Stanley, from Hartlepool, July 22.
SS Shifoots, from Hull, July 21.
SS Asuncion de Laranaga, from Mork, July 15.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:00 A. M. July 24, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 24, SS La Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailings at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 3, SS Noordam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 20, SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 24, SS Bergenfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Ancona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Union ..... July 22
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria ..... July 26
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .....
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... July 26
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... July 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, June 21; Hongkong, June 23; Shanghai, June 26; Yokohama, June 4, and Honolulu, July 14—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Manchuria, were dispatched east on July 20, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, July 25.

Iron Steamboat Co.
A Day On the OCEAN
Deep Sea Fishing Str. "Taurus"
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Fare, Weekdays, 75 cents. Sundays, $1. Accommodations for Ladies and Children. Restaurant and Bar under Co.'s management.
IRON STEAMBOATS FOR
STEEPLECHASE PARK
Only Landing at CONEY ISLAND
Leave W. 129th St. and Pier 1, N. R.
Full Time Tables are on inside of back cover of Telephone Directories. Telephone Rector 872.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lve. Yonkers, 8:35 A.M.; W. 129th St., 9:40 A.M., 1:15 P.M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A.M.; 2:15 P.M.; Rockaway Beach, 12:30, 5:30 P.M.
"Transfer Connection" "Grand Republic."
SPECIAL NOTICE
NO LANDING AT W. 23D ST.
The Public is cautioned that the ONLY ticket office of the IRON STEAMBOAT CO. at WEST 129TH ST. is on the DOWNTOWN SIDE of dock.
HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.
Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3273.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 11th P. M.

Take Your Guests
No better way to entertain your out-of-town guests than with a trip up the Hudson on one of the luxurious Day Line Flyers. There's a wonderful variety of one-day outings at your command.
ALL SERVICE DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Music. Restaurant. Direct rail connections. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
Leave Desbrosses St., 3:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.
Afternoon Boat for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P.M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:46 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."
Hudson River Day Line
(ALBANY DAY LINE)
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring. New York.

To Boston
and New England Points
Fall River Line
Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA
Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. Daily. Due Boston 8:24 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, 6:00 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M. Afternoon and Evening Concerts.
Providence Line
Steamers PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH
Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., Daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Due Boston 7:15 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, Daily, except Saturday, 6:06 P. M. On Sundays touches at Newport, leaving 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M.
$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have outside ventilation and are always cool and comfortable.
Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway. General Office, Pier 14, North River.
The New England Steamship Company

SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE
NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.
Daily, including Sunday.
Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M. Albany 10:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.
New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M., West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M. Albany daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip.
People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany 6:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, leaves Pier 32

First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds

To Yield 6%

Net Earnings 2¼ Times Interest

Both gross and net earnings have increased largely every year for a long period of years.

Corporation serves prosperous portion of a State, whose population increased from 1900 to 1910 about three times the ratio of the entire United States.

Further particulars and chart of earnings upon request for our Circular AG-60.

N.W. Halsey & Co

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presents securities of demonstrated stability and safety, now selling at prices below their intrinsic worth.

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are described in our latest investment circular which we shall be glad to provide those who write or call for Circular No. 171.

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A free copy on request for Pamphlet F-10

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UNITED STATES BONDS
and other
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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New York State Secured Debts Tax Law
(As Amended)
Send for our Booklet No. 1497
Summarizing the Above Law.

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25 Broad Street, New York

$150,000

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Minn.
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Coupon or Registered
Price 96½ and Interest
Yielding 4⅜%

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Firm Undertone Despite Much Profit Taking—Reaction in War Stocks.

Despite the declines which occurred in yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange it might fairly be said that the market displayed encouraging strength. The seeming contradiction is explained by the fact that the violence of the previous day's movements in some of the war stocks had invited heavy profit taking and had practically forced a reaction in prices, but the manner in which offerings were absorbed yesterday reflected very clearly the substantial character of the confidence underlying the market. It is by no means solely the confidence of the unthinking speculator who needs nothing more than a market tip to trade on, but rather the confidence borne of appreciation of the exceptionally favorable position which this country occupies, a position so favorable in some important respects that it is regarded very widely as offering more than a sufficient offset to the disadvantage which business inevitably encounters as a result of war.

It is that feeling of confidence, the grounds for which are well known, which has lately been controlling the market, notwithstanding the handicap which excessively enthusiastic upbidding of a few stocks has imposed. In some of the war stocks yesterday there were declines of a number of points, but in none of these were the declines out of proportion to the very large advances which had previously occurred in these stocks. The volume of the dealings in the list as a whole were still large, though they fell somewhat below those of Wednesday. There were some signs of bear pressure at the close of the session, but the reaction in the main seemed to be due to heavy profit taking sales.

Our note to Germany, it became known in the afternoon, started on its way Wednesday night, and is to be published here, according to reports from Washington, tomorrow morning. The outline of the note published yesterday may have had a little to do with the more sober character of the market, but it was still clear that Wall Street was in nowise concerned over the effect of our rejoinder to Germany. It is very generally accepted that Germany does not mean to repeat the Lusitania incident, and that is counted on to insure the maintenance of friendly relations between the two countries. That is the attitude which the stock market and the financial community generally is taking toward this most important matter. It is an attitude which explains the apparent indifference of the market to the note which this Government has dispatched to Berlin. The labor troubles were taken note of yesterday, but they were still regarded as a matter which would quickly right itself.

More than the usual interest was taken in the weekly statement of the Bank of England, for it reflected the result on the English banking position of the payment of the first instalment of the great British war loan. Those payments were made on Tuesday, but only a relatively small part of them apparently found reflection in yesterday's showing of the bank. It was estimated that the total payments on that day would reach $1,000,000,000. The actual increase in Government deposits reported in yesterday's statement was about $280,000,000. It was assumed here, therefore, that the bulk of the payments, in keeping with the plan previously suggested in the cables, was effected through the joint stock banks which were to hold on deposit the very large payments which they had to make on their own subscriptions to the war loan. Instead of a decrease in the bank's percentage of reserve it actually increased, thanks to the increase in Government deposits being partly offset by an increase in private deposits, a simple transfer of book credits, and thanks also and chiefly to a gain of over $30,000,000 in the bank's holdings of gold. The French Bank made an interesting statement, for it showed a gain of over $13,000,000 in gold. That is the largest gain reported since the Government made its appeal to the people of France to turn in their gold as an aid to national defense. The appeal is being responded to.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	90. Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1⅜	2	1⅜

ON TIME.

60 days	2⅛@2¼
90 days	2¼@2⅜
4 mos	2⅜@3
5 mos	3
6 mos	3@3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½
60 to 90 days	3 @3¼
6 months	3¼@3½
4 months	3¼@3½

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾
6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅞ - $4.76⅞	
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77⅛	4.77⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76½	4.77⅛
Paris	5.84½	5.83⅛
Berlin	.81⅝	.82
Austria	15.15	15.20
Russia		30.00
Switzerland	5.37	5.36
Scandinavia	25.60	25.65
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.90
Shanghai	55.00	55.75
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.24½	5.23½
Holland	40⅛	40⅜
India—		
Bombay	33.00	
Calcutta	33.00	
Italy	6.20	6.19
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.75	41.90
Rio	25.50	25.60
Spain	19.25	19.40

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $285,391,796; balance, $16,359,724; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,045,517.

The local banks have lost $52,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 7.81¼@8.12½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22⅞d, off ⅛d; New York, 47¼c, off ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	665,075
Same day last year	185,185
Year to date	70,531,034
Same period last year	41,919,393
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.63 — .37
Same day last year	65.76 — .44

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
95	100	200	Adams Express	92	93	92	93	+4
34½	34½	600	Alaska Gold Mines	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
23⅛	23¼	12,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	24⅜	24⅝	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
61½	62½	2,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	63	63	62	62	— 1
72¾	73⅛	4,950	Amalgamated Cop.	73⅝	74⅛	72⅝	72⅞	— ⅛
50	52	●200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	50	51½	50	51½	+1½
93	95	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	93	93	93	93	—1
51	51½	14,000	Am. Beet Sugar	48	51½	48	51¼	+3¼
56⅜	56¾	50,700	Am. Can	57¼	58⅜	56⅛	56⅜	— ⅛
104½	106	1,400	Am. Can pf	105	106	105	105¾	+ ⅛
56¼	56⅜	3,100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf.	57	57⅝	56¼	56¼	+1½
138	139	4,100	Am. Coal Products	134	143½	134	138½	+7
116	117	200	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	117	117	117	117	...
46	47½	600	Am. Cotton Oil	47	47½	46¾	46¾	— ¼
90	91	300	Am. Express	90	91	90	91	+6
6½	6¾	200	Am. H. & Leather	7	7	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
6½	6¾	50	do., odd lot	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	...
34¼	35	1,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	35½	35½	34½	34⅝	— ⅞
24½	25	800	Am. Ice Securities	25⅛	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅞
10½	10⅝	400	Am. Linseed	10½	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
51½	51¾	14,400	Am. Locomotive	50½	53¼	50	51¾	+2¼
5	5⅜	100	Am. Malt	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	...
78¼	78½	1,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	78¼	79½	78¼	78¼	— ½
107	107⅜	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	106	106	108	108	— ⅛
39⅞	40⅜	1,800	Am. Steel F'drics.	40½	40¾	40	40	...
100	110	3,500	Am. Sugar Ref.	100	110½	109	109½	+1½
112	114	600	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	113	113	113	113	—1
121	121½	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	121½	121⅝	121½	121¼	— ¼
225	229	100	Am. Tobacco	226	226	226	225	+ ⅝
68½	69¼	3,795	Anaconda Cop. Co.	70	70¼	68¾	68⅝	— ⅝
100½	100⅝	800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101	101	100½	100⅝	— ⅛
97	97⅜	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97⅛	97½	97½	97½	— ⅛
74⅜	74½	●46,300	Baldwin Loco	74½	76⅞	73½	74½	+ ⅝
78⅛	78¾	7,000	Baltimore & Ohio	77⅛	79¾	77⅜	78¾	+ ⅝
71½	72	500	Baltimore & O. pf.	71¾	72	71¾	71¾	— ⅛
196¼	196¾	2,850	Bethlehem Steel	202½	205¾	196	196	—3½
121	125	800	Bethlehem Steel pf.	122½	124⅞	122½	123½	+ ½
86½	87	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	87	87	86¾	86¾	— ⅛
70¾	71¼	2,900	Butte & Superior	70½	72¼	70½	71	+ ½
30	36	20	California Pet. pf.	30	30	30	30	...
138½	138⅝	21,700	Canadian Pacific	142	142	138½	138⅝	—3½
42¼	42½	7,500	Central Leather Co.	43	43¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅜
30	30½	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	30½	40	39½	39½	+ ⅜
27½	28½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	28	28	28	28	...
79	79⅜	11,665	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	81	81	78⅞	79¼	—1½
121½	122½	500	Chi. & Northwest.	122	122½	122	122	— ½
12¼	12⅜	800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	12	12½	12	12⅜	— ⅛
44½	45	2,100	Chino Copper	43⅜	45⅞	44⅛	44⅞	+ ⅝
55	60	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	60	60	60	60	—1
34⅞	34⅞	4,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	36	36	34½	34⅞	— ⅝
10	12	500	Comstock Tunnel	●10	10	10	10	—2
126½	127½	100	Consolidated Gas	127	127	127	127	— ½
67	69½	100	Continental Can	67½	67¼	67½	67½	— ⅛
99	100¼	100	Continental Can pf.	100	100	100	100	— ⅝
...	...	100	do., s. 30 f.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	...
14¾	15	3,450	Corn Products Ref.	15	15¼	14¾	14⅝	— ⅛
73½	73¾	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
45¼	45½	47,400	Crucible Steel	47⅜	48⅝	45¼	45¼	—1
97	98½	1,450	Crucible Steel pf.	98¼	98¾	97¾	98	— ¾
118¼	125	6,800	Cuban-Am. Sugar	104½	125	104¼	119	+15½
103	104	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	103	103	103	103	— ⅛
144½	145	100	Delaware & Hud.	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	+ ⅛
...	...	22	Den. & Rio Grande	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	...
...	...	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	27⅜	1,900	Distillers' Secur.	25½	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
22¼	22½	2,400	Dome Mines	23⅜	23⅝	22¼	22¼	—1½
25⅞	27⅜	4,200	Erie	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	40⅛	400	Erie 1st pf.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	—2
30½	31	100	Erie 2d pf.	31	31	31	31	—3
22	35	100	Federal Min. & S.	29	29	29	29	...
43	51	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	50	50	50	50	—23
260	275	100	General Chemical	265	265	265	265	...
260	275	85	do., odd lot	270	270	265	265	...
168½	169	8,000	General Electric	168	173	168	169	+2¾
183	183	1,100	General Motors	185¾	187	183	183	—1½
105	107	500	General Motors pf.	106	107	106	107	+1
50⅝	51½	3,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	52	52¼	51	51	— ¼
116	116½	200	Great Northern pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½	— ⅛
10,100			G. N. certs. ore prop	38⅞	38⅞	36½	36½	— ¼
		800	Guggenheim Explor	61⅞	61⅞	60⅝	60⅝	— ¼
100½	101½	200	Illinois Central	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
2,700			Inspiration Copper	30¾	30¾	30½	30½	— ⅛
2,310	10¼		Inter.-Met.	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
73	73½	900	Inter.-Met. pf.	73	73	73	73	...
71	71¼	400	Interboro Consol pf.	71¼	71¼	71	71	...
2,800			Int. Paper	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	+⅝
		300	Int. Paper pf.	37	38	37	38	+1½
		200	Kansas City South	23¼	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
		100	Kan. City South. pf.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝	— ¼
124	125	20	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	125	125	125	125	...
47	48¼	400	Lackawanna Steel	48	48¾	48	48⅝	...
141	141¾	100	Lehigh Valley	142	142	142	142	...
64	65	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	65	65	65	65	—1
51	...	100	Manhattan Shirt	52	52	52	52	...
36¾	37	100	Maxwell Motors	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¾	— ⅛
32	33	100	Max. Motors 2d pf.	32¼	32½	32¼	32¾	+ ¼
71	71⅞	200	Mexican Petroleum	72	72¼	72	72¼	...
27	27⅜	500	Miami Copper	27¼	27⅜	27	27	— ⅛
5	5½	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¼	5½	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
15½	16⅛	400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	16	17	16	16¼	— ⅛
2⅞	3	5,000	Missouri Pacific	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
20¼	20½	9,420	Nat. En. & St. Co.	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	— ⅛
85	87	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+1¾
60½	62¾	700	Nat. Lead Co.	62¼	63	62¾	62¾	+ ¼
62½	62¾	20	do., odd lot	62½	62½	62½	62½	...
4⅝	5½	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	5	5	5	5	...
14¼	14½	100	Nevada Con. Cop.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
101½	101½	5,200	N. Y. Air Brake	103	105	101½	101½	+ ½
86	86½	800	N. Y. Central	86¾	87	86	86	— ⅛
57⅜	58	2,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	58½	58½	57½	57⅜	— ⅛
25⅞	26½	700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26¼	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
103½	104½	900	Norfolk & Western	104	104½	104	104	— ⅛
103⅝	104¼	500	Northern Pacific	104⅛	104¼	104	104¼	— ⅛
34¾	35½	1,300	Pacific Mail	36	36¾	35¾	36¼	+1⅛
106⅞	106⅞	1,000	Penn. R. R.	106¼	106⅞	106⅛	106¼	+⅛
115½	117	100	People's Gas, Chi.	116½	116⅞	116½	116½	—1
76	78	500	Philadelphia Co.	78	78	78	76	—1
22½	23	500	Pittsburgh Coal	22¾	23	22½	22½	+ ⅛
91	93	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	91	91	91	91	—2½
49½	49¾	5,200	Pressed Steel Car	50	51	50	50	+ ⅛
2	2¾	200	Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
34⅝	35	11,100	Railway Steel Sp.	34⅞	36⅜	34⅝	35	+1
88	91	100	Railway Steel S. pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	—1¾
22¾	23	1,100	Ray Con. Copper	23	23	22¾	22¾	...
146⅞	146¾	5,800	Reading	147⅜	147½	146¼	146¼	— ⅝
80	82	400	Reading 2d pf.	80	80	80	80	—5
35,650			Rep. Iron & Steel	36	37¼	35¼	35¾	+ ⅛
1,550			Rep. Iron & S. pf.	92⅞	93⅝	92½	92½	+ ⅛
		100	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
		200	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2½	—1½
		100	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
1,600			St. Louis & San F.	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
		100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
		200	St. Louis Southwest.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	—1⅛
		400	Seaboard Air Line	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
		325	Seab. Air Line pf.	32⅝	32⅝	32	32	— ⅛
		100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	146	146	146	146	— ⅛
		2,800	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	38⅞	40⅜	38⅜	39	+ ⅛
		4,400	Southern Pacific	84	84⅞	83¾	84½	— ⅛
		3,900	Southern Railway	14¼	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
		46	So. Railway pf.	48¾	48¾	46	46	—3
		6,400	Studebaker Co.	83⅜	83⅞	82	82	—1¼
		600	Tennessee Copper	37¼	37¾	37	37½	— ⅛
		100	Texas Co.	131½	131¾	131½	131½	—1½
		200	Texas & Pacific	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
		200	Third Avenue	51¼	51¼	51	51	— ⅛
		100	Tobacco Prod. pf.	99	99	99	99	— ⅛
		110	do., odd lots	99¼	99¼	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅜
		100	Union B. & P. Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
		9,000	Union Pacific	126⅞	127⅜	126¾	126⅝	— ⅛
		100	do., warrants	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
		1,400	United Rys. Invest.	19¼	19¼	18⅜	18⅜	—1⅝
		800	United Rys. Inv. pf.	36¼	36¼	35¼	35¼	—1½
		600	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	14⅞	15⅜	14⅞	15	—1
		500	U. S. Express	62	62	61	61	—1
		1,600	U. S. Rubber	45¾	45¾	44½	44½	—1½
		400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	103¼	103¼	103	103	— ⅝
		57,000	U. S. Steel	64½	64⅞	63¾	63⅞	— ⅛
		100	U. S. Steel pf.	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¾	+ ⅛
		800	Utah Copper	66⅞	66⅞	66¼	66¼	— ⅛
		700	Va.-Car. Chemical	33	33	31½	31½	—1
		200	Wabash	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
		300	Wabash pf.	¼	¼	¼	¼	...
98	102	300	Wells Fargo Exp.	97	100	97	100	+5
69	69¼	600	Western Union Tel.	69	69	69	69	— ⅞
105¾	106¼	103,900	Westingh. E. & M.	103¾	106¾	104¼	106	—3½
125	130	100	Westingh. 1st pf.	126	126	126	126	+1
133	134½	573	Willys-Overland	135	135	134	134	—1

●Cents per share.

LONDON MARKET IMPROVES.

Discount Rates Ease Off on Good Bank Return.

LONDON, July 22.—Money was in good demand today, and bankers raised deposit rates to three per cent. Discount rates were inclined to ease off on the good bank return. The feature of the latter was the increase of £6,299,727 in the stock of bullion due to war loan payments and the return of cash from circulation. The huge expansion in other securities (£24,546,000) and public deposits (£56,240,000) indicates the extent of the market's borrowings.

The stock market developed a better tone. There was a moderate demand for home rails, and the old war loan recovered. Business in other directions was slack. Russian securities were weak.

American securities were a shade under parity, with the exception of United States Steel, which was steady. The tone was good and the markings were fair.

French Gold Holdings Increase.

PARIS, July 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes from last week: Gold in hand, increase, 64,832,000 francs; silver in hand, decrease, 381,000 francs; notes in circulation, increase, 64,340,000 francs; Treasury deposits, increase, 96,318,000 francs; general deposits, decrease, 14,551,000 francs; advances, decrease, 7,449,000 francs; bills discounted, decrease, 5,400,000 francs.

Irregular Tone on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 22.—The tone of the Bourse was irregular today.

Three per cent. rentes, 69 francs. Exchange in London, 28 francs 90 centimes.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	68.85	68.24	68.44	— .27
Industrials	74.85	72.38	72.82	— .48

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 14	70.18	69.24	69.56	+ .15
July 15	70.40	69.26	70.26	+ .70
July 16	70.99	69.51	70.59	+ .33
July 17	70.94	70.21	70.53	— .06
July 19	70.93	69.51	70.06	— .47
July 20	70.81	69.68	70.42	+ .36
July 21	71.67	70.29	71.00	+ .58
July 22	71.60	70.81	70.83	— .17

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yr. to date	71.07 July 21	58.98 July 10	70.53
July, 1914	69.03 July 7	57.41 July 30	57.77
July, 1913	70.24 July 28	65.80 July 9	69.34
July, 1912	82.76 July 3	79.75 July 12	81.80
Yr. to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24	70.03
Year, 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	65.09 June 10	65.94
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	36.62½	37.12½	36.75	37.25
Lead		5.60		5.60
Iron, No. 2 X f'dry.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	*20.25		*20.25	
Antimony	35.00	36.00	35.00	36.00
Quicksilver	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminium	†31.00	33.00	†31.00	33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 19 @19¼c per pound, down ⅛c. in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Thursday. £.	s.	d.	Wednesday. £.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	75	7	6	75	15	0
Copper, futures	76	15	0	77	2	6
Tin, spot	165	0	0	165	15	0
Tin, futures	163	0	0	161	15	0
Lead	24	12	6	24	13	9
Spelter	96	0	0	96	0	0

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Express Companies Encouraged.

The granting by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the petition of the express companies for higher rates will mean an increase of 3.68 per cent. in gross earnings, according to the estimates of the commission. This means that the four principal express companies operating in the United States may get about $5,000,000 additional revenue for the year beginning Sept. 1.

"We appreciate greatly the prompt and satisfactory manner in which the commission has dealt with the situation," said B. D. Caldwell, President of Wells Fargo & Co., yesterday, "and likewise are highly encouraged by the fact that there was no opposition whatever from the merchant bodies or shippers of the country. The fact that the advance was so comparatively small, as compared with the general reduction previously made, undoubtedly impressed the business interests of the fairness of the position of the express companies as shown by their lack of opposition. In fact their attitude was substantially that of approval."

Mr. Caldwell pointed out that the express companies had learned a valuable lesson from their experiences under reduced rates. They had learned to economize, he said, without impairing the service. "In fact," he said, "it seems to be the consensus of opinion of the public that there has been a most marked improvement in the express service and that its value to the shippers has been materially increased."

B. & O. Making Strides.

A healthy sign of industrial revival is found in the Baltimore & Ohio report of earnings for the month of June and for the twelve months ended with June 30. In the last month of the fiscal year this railroad earned net revenues of $3,202,582, an increase of $1,718,944 over June, 1914. The net earnings for the year, as given in the preliminary report, were $27,890,289, an increase of $3,129,668. It is regarded as particularly indicative of better times that the net increase for the last month of the year should have been equivalent to more than one-half of the increase for the entire year.

The Baltimore & Ohio, for June, had gross earnings from operation of $8,662,956. This represents an increase of $702,354 and atones in part for the condition in past months which made it necessary, last March, to reduce the semi-annual dividend from 3 per cent. to 2½ per cent. The gross operating earnings for the full year were $91,815,797 and these earnings are still $7,348,213 behind the 1914 gross operating earnings.

It was in the reduction of expenses that the Baltimore & Ohio added to the good showing. Altogether $10,447,881 was trimmed from last year's figures. Expenses for maintenance of ways and structures were reduced $3,432,809 and those for maintenance of equipment were reduced $1,147,186. These amounts are considerable and on the surface always raise the question whether a saving on track and equipment is an economic saving. It is pointed out as significant, however, that the greater part of the saving, $5,730,925, was effected in transportation expenses.

Bears Try Out the Railroads.

At times in yesterday's market when the war stocks were standing up firmly under extensive selling, the professionals tried out the railroad list for weak spots. A bear attack on St. Paul early in the noon hour proved effective, bringing a decline of nearly 2 points of which less than a half point was recovered in later dealings. Others of the railroad group were subjected to boarish attention during the afternoon, notably Southern and Union Pacific, but the market for these proved to be by no means

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Continued Activity in War Issues
Yesterday's Outside Feature —Good Demand for Bonds.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 282,264 shares of stock and $1,581,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 72,005; oils, 2,829; railroads, 150, and mining, 207,280. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,600	American Zinc	56⅝	57½	56½	56¾
300	B.-A. Tob. Co. ordinary	14¾	15	14¾	15
1,300	Can. Nat. Gas.	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
3,500	*Car. L. & F.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6½
1,700	*Cent. Fdy.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
200	*Cent. Fdy. pf.	17	18½	17	18½
1,120	*Cramp Ship.	65¾	68	65¾	67
2,500	*Elec. Boat.	235	245	235	240
1,700	*Elec. Boat pf.	240	247	230	230
1,000	Emerson Phono	15¾	15¾	14¾	14¾
600	*Hendee Mfg.	40¾	41	39	39¼
100	*Inter. M. M.	2	2	2	2
300	*Int. M. M. pf.	5¾	6	5¾	6
495	*Int. Motors	18½	19	18½	19
25	*Int. Motors pf	43	43	43	43
1,050	*Int. Petrole'm	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
175	Kelly Sp. Tire.	164	167	162	167
1,200	Marconi of Am	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	*Prems. Mfg.	12¾	12¾	11⅞	11⅞
400	Corpn. of R. & H.	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
41,500	*Stand. Motors.	10⅝	13⅜	10⅝	13⅜
700	Sterling Gum.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
1,000	*St. J. Lead.	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
100	*U. C. S. Co. Am.	105	105	105	105
4,000	U. C. S., new.	10¼	10¼	10	10¼
500	U. C. S., new pf.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
400	Un. Prof. Sh.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,140	*Ventura C. Oil	13	13¼	12⅞	13⅛
2,000	*World Film.	3⅝	¼	⅝	⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Net Ch'ge.
700	Anglo-Am. Oil.	16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
10	Galena-Sig. Oil.	146	146	146	..
40	Nor. Pipe Line.	93	93	93	..
2,000	Pierce Oil	9¼	9	9	‡ ½
10	Prairie P. L.	159	159	159	‡ 1
80	Prairie O. & G.	310	309	310	..
10	S. O. of Cal.	277	277	277	+ 4
2	S. O. of Kan.	340	340	340	—80
2	S. O. of N. J.	400	400	400	..
25	Union Tank L.	80	79	79	— 1½

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Wabash w. i.	12	12	12	12
50	Wabash pf. (a)	46	46	46	46

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	*†Arizona Duq.	27	30	27	28
900	*Alaska Juneau	12	12¾	12	12¾
700	*Alta-Cons. M.	80	82	80	82
5,000	*†Atlanta	31½	32	31½	32
200	†Beaver Cons.	33	33	33	33
500	*†Big Cot'w'd.	6	6	6	6
1,150	Big L. Dev. Co.	1¾	2	1¾	2
8,000	*†Booth	52	53	52	53
300	Braden Copper.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
300	Butte & N. Y.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	Caledonia	85	86	84	86
2,000	†Cashboy	6	6	6	6
500	*Chile Copper.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
600	Cons. Ar. Sm.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,700	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,900	Crown Reserve.	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,000	Dia. Bl. Butte	3	3	3	3
15,000	*†Emma Cop'r.	36	39	36	39
700	†Genesee Val.	42	42	42	42
500	Goldfield Cons.	1¼	1¾	1¼	1⅝
2,000	*†Goldf'd Mer.	22	23	22	23
200	†Iron Blossom.	71	71	71	71
4,300	Jumbo Ext.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
6,580	Ken'cot Cop'r.	83¾	85¾	82¾	82¾
300	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,000	*†Kewanaa	14	14	13	13
200	La Rose Cons.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	†Lone Star.	4½	5	4½	5
450	Magma Copper	12¾	13⅛	12¾	12¾
400	†McK.-Darragh	21	21	21	21
400	†Majestic Mines	75	75	70	70
1,200	*Montana Cons	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
13,000	*†Mother Lode	27½	28	26	27
2,500	*Nevada Hills.	20	21	20	21
550	New Utah B.	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
3,500	*†Oro	8	9	8	9
1,000	*†Sells	25	25	25	25
1,000	†Silver Pick.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
1,100	St'd Silv.-Lead	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9,000	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,200	*†Success Min.	93	94	93	94
2,500	†Superst'n Min.	24	24	23½	24
900	†Temiskaming.	35	37	35	37
1,000	Ton. Extension	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	†Ton. J. Butler	78	80	78	80
850	†Ton. Merger.	36	37	36	37
1,200	Ton. Mining.	5⅝	6⅜	5⅝	5⅞
800	Ton. of Nev.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,500	Tri-Bullion	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	⅞
2,500	Tuolumne Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	*Wasatch	1¼	1⅞	1¼	1⅞
8,500	†W. End Cons.	70	72	70	71

BONDS.

$6,000	Kenne. Cop. 6s.	118	118	118	118
25,000	Pierce Oil 6s.	74½	74½	74½	74½
1,500,000	*Westingh. El. conv. 5s.	109½	110¾	108¾	108¾

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot.

***

Bid and asked quotations o issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 22. Bid.	Asked.	July 21. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. bearer	15	15½	15	15¼
Inter. Motors pf.	42	44	43	45
Inter. Nickel	159	162	159	162
Inter. Nickel pf.	103	105	103	105
Inter. Steam Pump pf	10	14	10	14
Inter. Rubber	7	8	7	8
K. S. T. new 1st pf.	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼
K. S. T. new 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Leh. Val. Coal S. Co.	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mutual Profit Shar.	7¾	8	7¾	8
N. Y. Transportation	16½	17	16¼	17
Wayland Oil & Gas	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific, w. i.	17	18¼	17	18¼
Mo. Pacific, w. i., pf.	35	37	35	37
Wabash w. i.	10	11	10	11
Wabash pf. (a)	43	44	43	44
Wabash pf. (b)	20	22	20	22

MINING STOCKS.

Greene-Cananea	40	42	40¾	41¼
Howe Sound	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
Nipissing Mines Co.	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
Silver Pick	9	10	9	11
White Knob Cop. pf.	2¼	2½	2	2½
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅜	2¾	2¼	2⅜

BOND.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200

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OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Con. Power.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
20	Fair. Gas pf.	45	45	45	45
45	Mar.-Mec. Bk.	28½	28½	28½	28½
15	Nor. Central.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
300	Way. O. & G.	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$1,000	City Balt. 5s, '16, W. L.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,000	Con. Coal 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s.	94	94	94	94
1,000	United Rys. & El. 1st 4s.	80	80	80	80
6,000	United Rys. & El. inc. 4s.	56	56	55½	55½
1,000	United Rys. & El. fdg. 5s.	81	81	81	81
600	U. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s, sm'l.	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Ahmeek	95	95	95	95
1,651	Alaska	34⅜	34⅝	33½	34½
10	Alloues	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
121	Amal. Cop.	73¼	74	73¼	74
5,311	Amer. Zinc	57	57⅜	56½	56½
20	Ariz. Com'l	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Bonanza	40c	40c	40c	40c
4,179	Butte & Super.	70¼	72½	70¼	71⅝
80	Cal. & Ariz.	64¼	64¼	64	64
25	Cal. & Hec.	560	561	559	561
20	Centennial	15½	15½	15½	15½
210	Chino	45¼	45¾	44¾	44¾
880	Copper Range	55⅞	56¼	55	55½
100	Daly West	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
910	East Butte	13	13⅜	13	13¼
50	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9	9
201	Granby	84	85¼	84	84
281	Greene Canan.	41	41¼	40⅞	40⅞
20	Hedley	28½	28½	28½	28½
1,800	Indiana	5½	5½	5½	5½
125	Island Creek	48⅝	49	48⅝	49
25	Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
20	Keweenaw	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
160	Kerr Lake	5⅜	4¾	4½	4½
1,150	Lake	15⅞	16½	15⅝	15⅝
105	Mass. Con.	11¾	12	11¾	12
50	Michigan	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
20	New Arc.	11	11	11	11
80	New Idria	5	5	5	5
210	Nipissing	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
430	North Butte	80½	80¾	80½	80¾
35	North Lake	2	2	2	2
50	Old Dom.	53½	53½	53½	53½
45	Osceola	82	82	81½	81½
25	Pond Creek	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
25	Quincy	85	85	85	85
85	Ray Con.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½
15	Santa Fe	2½	2½	2½	2½
80	Shan	8⅛	8⅛	8	8
45	Shattuck	26½	26½	26	26
130	South Lake	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾
60	St. Mary's	57	57	56¾	56¾
890	Super. & Bos.	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
70	Superior Cop.	27	27	27	27
80	Tamarack	88	88	88	88
115	Trinity	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
2,100	Tuolumne	50	51	48	50
250	U. S. Smelters	41½	42	41	41
25	U. S. Sm pf.	46¾	46¾	46½	46½
945	Utah Apex	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛
5	Utah Con.	13¾	14⅛	13¾	13¾
170	Utah Copper	66½	67	66½	66½
20	Victoria	2½	2½	2½	2½
25	Wolverine	60½	60¾	60½	60½
840	Wyandotte	75c.	75c.	60c.	60c.

RAILROADS.

26	Boston Elev.	73	73¼	73	73¼
70	Boston & Low.	130	130	130	130
157	Boston & Me.	21	23	20	21
4	Boston & Prov.	237	237	237	237
15	Fitchburg pf.	64	65	64	65
10	Mass. Elec.	5	5	5	5
50	Mass Elec. pf.	33	33	33	33
210	N. Y., N. H. & H.	58	58	57½	57½

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Agr. Che.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
16	Am. Agr. Che. pf	93½	93½	93½	93½
100	Am. Pneu. Ser. pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
463	Am. Sugar	109	110¾	109	109
44	Am. Sugar pf.	114¼	114¼	113½	113½
498	Am. Tel. & T.	121½	121¾	121¼	121¾
50	Am. Wool. pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
666	A. G. & W. I. pf.	26½	27	26	26¼
94	Gen. Elec.	170	172	170	170
20	Ga. R. & E. pf.	88	88	88	88
478	Mass. Gas.	90¾	91	90¼	90¼
50	Mass. Gas. pf.	89½	89¾	89½	89½
80	McElwain pf.	99½	99¾	98¾	99¾
98	N. E. Tel.	132	132	131½	131¾
20	Reece Button.	16	16	16	16
10	Reece Folding.	4½	4½	4½	4½
80	Swift	113⅞	114¼	113⅝	114
116	United Fruit.	135	135	134½	134⅝
286	Uni. Shoe Mch.	50½	51	50¼	50¾
17	Uni. S. Mch. pf.	29	29	29	29
870	U. S. Steel.	64½	64⅝	64	64
203	West. Union.	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾

BONDS.

$3,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
2,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 22.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	.80	Iron Bloss.	.70	.75
B. St. Gas.	.10	.13	La Rose	.45	.55
Bingham	9¼	9½	McK.-D.	.20	.23
Begole	.75	.85	M. of Am.	2¼	2½
Butte & L.	.26	.27	Majestic	.70	.77
Boston E.	.25	.30	Mex. Mets.	.22	.25
Chief Con.	.93	1.00	Nev. Doug.	.61	.65
Con. Cop.	1⅞	2⅛	N. Baltic	3¼	3⅝
Crown Res.	.50	.60	N. Cornelia	7	7¼
Calaveras	1⅝	1⅞	Ohio Cop.	.20	.21
Con. Ariz.	.75	.80	Oneco	1	1⅛
Cortez	.40	.60	Riker Heg.	6½	6⅞
Cham. Cop.	6	8	Raven Cop.	.10	.12
Cal. Corbin	4	5	Southw M.	1	1½
Davis-D.	1¼	1¾	Stew't M.	1⅝	1⅞
E. & B. B.	1⅝	1¾	Utah Mets.	3½	4
First N. C.	2¼	2½	U. V. Ext.	6¼	6¾
G'field C.	1⅞	1½	Ventura	12½	12⅝
Houghton	2¼	2⅜	Yukon G.	2⅜	2⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
887	Chi. Pneu. Tool.	55½	57	55½	57
50	Chi. Rys., Ser. 1.	79½	79½	79½	79½
81	Com. Edison	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼
50	Diamond Match.	96	96	96	96
43	Sears-Roebuck	147½	147½	147	147
440	Stewart-Warner.	66½	66¾	66	66
106	Swift & Co.	113¾	113¾	113½	113¾
20	Union Carbide	149	149	148½	148½
220	Union Carbide rts.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜

BONDS.

$1,000	Chicago Tel. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
5,000	Chicago Ry. 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
5,000	Com. Edison 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100¼
1,000	Met. gold 4s.	72½	72½	72½	72½
1,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6	Alliance L. Co.	17	17	17	17
45	Amn. Gas.	101	101	101	101
5,605	Bald. Loco.	73¾	76⅝	73¼	74¼
220	do pf	102½	103	102¼	103
20	Cambria Iron.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
725	Cambria Steel.	51½	52	51½	51½
100	Ches. & Ohio.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
295	Crucible Steel.	47	47	47	47
100	Elect. S. Bat.	53	53	52¾	52¾
200	Gen. Asphalt.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
200	do pf	67	67	67	67
15	Ins. Co. N. A.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
50	Keystone Tel.	13½	13½	13½	13½
175	Lake Sup. Cor.	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8¾
53	Leh. Nav.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
8	Lehigh Val.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
885	L. V. Transit.	14	14	14	14
78	do pf	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
15	Minehill	55	55	55	55
10	Nor. Penn.	105	105	105	105
421	Penna.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
4	Penn. Salt M.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87½
110	Penn. Steel pf.	70	71	70	71
75	Phila. Co.	39	39	39	39
50	do cum. pf.	40¾	40¾	40¼	40½
278	Phila. Elec.	23¾	23¾	23½	23¾
1	Phila. R. T.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
220	do ctf.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
191	Reading	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
10	So. Ry.	14	14	14	14
53	Ton. Belmont	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,800	Ton. Mining.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
58	Union Trac.	32	32	32	32
53	United G. Im.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
6,930	U. S. Steel.	64½	64⅝	63¾	64¾
25	do pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
25	War. L. & S.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
55	West. Coal.	60	60	60	60
706	Wm. Cramp.	65	67¼	65	66¾
100	York Ry.	6	6	6	6
62	do pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼

BONDS.

$8,000	L. N. Con. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
27,000	P. G. 4½s ctf.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅛	97⅛
1,000	Phil. Co. C. 5s.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
1,000	Span. Am. 6s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
18,000	Wel. C. Tr. 6s	92	92	92	92

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
55	Am. Sew. Pipe	18½	18½	18¼	18½
45	Am. W. G. M. pf.	80	80	79⅞	79⅞
50	Col. G. & E.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
40	Crucible Steel.	47¼	47¼	46⅞	46⅞
50	Crus. Steel pf.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼
15	*Elk Co. Nat. G.	115	115	115	115
20	Harb. Walker.	48	48	48	48
195	La Belle Iron.	85½	85½	85	85
82	Mfrs. L. & H.	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾
210	Ohio Fuel Sup.	41	41	40¾	40¾
50	Pitts. Brew. pf.	13¾	14	13¾	14
10	Peoples Nat. G. & Pipe.	31	31	31	31
100	Pure Oil	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
4,000	San Toy	15c	16c	15c	16c
20	Union S. & S.	101	101	100¾	100¾
20	West. Air B.	132½	132½	132½	132½
135	West. Electric.	55	55	54	54

BONDS.

$2,000	C. D. & P. T. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

*Ex-dividend.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 21.	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$893,225	$9,810,734	$9,810,734
Int. rev., ord.	1,009,728	18,704,687	18,704,687
Cor. & inc. tax	646,276	7,019,062	7,019,062
Miscellaneous	100,972	3,221,064	3,221,064
Total rcts.	$2,550,198	$38,255,568	$38,255,568
Expenditures	$2,574,321	$53,362,100	$53,362,100
Deficit	24,123	15,106,532	15,106,532

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COTTON IRREGULAR IN A DULL MARKET

Closed Steady, with July Price One Point Higher and Other Months 8 to 10 Lower.

SENTIMENT NOT SO BEARISH

Traders Impressed by the Strong Technical Position and the Danger of Crop Scares.

In a market in which dullness was practically the sole feature cotton closed steady and somewhat irregular, with prices one point net higher on July and later positions eight to ten points net lower. The weather was without feature and was generally regarded as favorable. Clear conditions prevailed throughout the Central and Eastern belt with the exception of scattered showers in the Augusta and Savannah districts of Georgia and in portions of the Carolinas. The Western belt also was generally clear, with the exception of some scattered showers in South Texas.

The Liverpool market was quiet, but spot sales were again rather heavy, with total transactions of 12,000 bales for the day. The opening here was unchanged to four points lower and prices during the first half hour were the highest of the session. Trading was very slow, and the showing of the weather map seemed to dispel any fears of excessive heat in the Southwest. Maximum temperatures reported from Oklahoma were around 85 degrees, compared with 100 degrees earlier in the week. The campaign conducted in the Southern papers to bring pressure to bear on Washington for the purpose of mitigating the effects of the existing blockade against cotton shipments to Germany is being actively carried on. Throughout Alabama planters, business men and bankers are working together, and Montgomery will send a delegation to confer with President Wilson regarding the situation as soon as a hearing can be arranged.

A Liverpool letter to one of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange says the Liverpool Cotton Association, which has charge of disposing of the cotton which was seized, had sold 150,000 bales of this cotton up to July 6. The letter also says that it is highly doubtful if the provisions of the new United States Cotton Futures act will be accepted by the Liverpool Cotton Association.

Savannah wired that the first bale of the new cotton crop had been received here. It graded good middling and sold at auction for a little more than 18 cents per pound.

Sentiment is a trifle less bearish than it has been, as operators are more or less impressed by the strength of the technical position and the fear of crop scares during the month of the present month or early in August.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were quiet, unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, ten points decline, 9.15 for middling, upland. The range of contract prices closed steady, and was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.81	8.79	8.80@8.82	8.79@ 8.82
Oct.	9.20	9.11	9.15@9.16	9.23@ 9.24
Dec.	9.49	9.39	9.43@9.44	9.52@ 9.53
Jan.	9.60	9.51	9.53@9.54	9.63@ 9.64
March	9.80	9.72	9.77@9.78	9.87@ 9.88
May	9.97	9.97	9.98@9.99	10.07@10.08

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday. Week.	Last Year.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,253	1,803	704
New Orleans	173	1,487	357
Mobile	16	...	31
Savannah	1,068	1,067	322
Charleston	4	109	150
Wilmington	27	52	...
Norfolk	137	582	406
Total port receipts, same day last year.	3,678,	against	2,220

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday. Week.	Last Year.	Last Year.
Augusta	56	183	97
Memphis	209	566	456
St. Louis	495	495	...
Houston	1,078	1,963	115

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	—Today—	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,000 to 1,500	611	222
New Orleans	500 to 700	1,417	167

Total exports yesterday, 10,647 bales; so far this season, 8,255,088, against 9,003,978 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
740	New Orleans	8.63	164,160	63,704
....	Mobile	8.18	14,637	2,286
86	Savannah	8.34	71,261	13,944
371	Galveston	8.75	233,110	59,703
....	Wilmington	...	30,934	1,743
88	Norfolk	8.38	47,263	17,431
825	Augusta	8.50	70,585	12,065
250	Memphis	8.62	84,386	18,414
91	St. Louis	8.65	18,511	15,448
85	Houston	8.65	460,654	20,948

The Liverpool market was steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 5 points advance, at 5.19d. Sales, 12,000 bales. Receipts, 2,000 bales, all American. Closed quiet.

Bank of England's Report.

LONDON, July 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£7,020,000
Circulation decreased	720,000
Bullion increased	6,296,727
Other securities increased	24,546,000
Public deposits increased	56,240,000
Other deposits decreased	23,363,000
Notes reserve increased	7,048,000
Government securities increased	1,410,000

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.09 per cent. Last week it was 17.57 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

DIVIDENDS.

Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Company, High Bridge, New Jersey.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the outstanding preferred stock of the Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Company for the three months ending June 30, 1915, has been declared, payable to holders of record at the close of the books at 3 P. M. on July 24, 1915. The preferred stock books will remain closed until 9 A. M. on August 2, 1915.

W. A. INGRAM, Secretary & Treasurer.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates,

111 Devonshire Street,
BOSTON, MASS.
DIVIDEND NO. 67.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared, payable on August 2, 1915, to shareholders of record July 14, 1915.

MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 13.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) per cent on the Preferred Stock of TEXAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY, has been declared, payable August 2, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 26, 1915.

C. E. CALDER, Secretary.

Borden's Condensed Milk Company.

Common Stock Dividend No. 40.

A semi-annual dividend of 4% has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable August 14th, 1915, to stockholders of record July 31st, 1915. Books close July 31st, 1915, at 12 M., and open August 16th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Checks mailed.

F. D. SHOVE, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK.

470 Broadway, New York, July 14, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on Aug. 2d next., to stockholders of record of July 13, 1915. The transfer books will be closed to August 1, 1915.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.

New York, July 20, 1915.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of 3 per cent., free of tax, payable August 2nd to stockholders of record at close of business July 27, 1915.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTH.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York City, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 1 P. M. July 26, 1915, and then opened for furnishing cloth as follows: 750,000 yds. O. D. cotton, 20,000 yds. dark blue, 4,000 yds. facing, 12,000 yds. black, Italian; 100,000 yds. drilling, O. D.; 900,000 yds. duck, 212,000 yds. shirting flannel, 580,000 yds. melton, O. D. Information on application.

TWO-NAME PAPER RATE CUT.

Trade Acceptance Discount Put at 3 1-2 Per Cent. by Reserve Bank.

The Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of this city established yesterday a rate of 3½ per cent. for the rediscount by member banks of trade acceptances. This action has the approval of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, and was taken on the suggestion and insistence of Directors of the local bank. The old rate was 4 per cent.

"The establishment of a rate of 3½ per cent. for such double-name paper as against a 4 per cent. rate for ordinard rediscounts," said the local board in its announcement, "is evidence of the desire of the bank to facilitate, wherever it may prove more advantageous and economic than present practice, the creation of paper drawn by the seller on the purchaser of goods.

"A trade acceptance, however, is not to be confused with a banker's acceptance. The trade acceptance is a draft drawn by one commercial house upon another commercial house, and payable by the latter, while the banker's acceptance is a draft drawn on a banker and payable by such banker. It carries with it the credit of the bank and sells readily in the open market at the lowest rates. The trade acceptance carries with it only the credit of a commercial house and the rate of 3½ per cent. just established, relates only to its rediscount at the Federal Reserve Bank by a member bank."

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	101½	101¼	2.75
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¾	100⅝	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅝	98⅜	6.55
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100⅛	4.83
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99½	5.26
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	98	98¼	7.10
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	96½	97	12.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99¾	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99¾	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99¾	100	6.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	96½	96⅞	6.30
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96½	96¾	5.77

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.70
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¾	101	3.60
Ana. Copper.	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100¾	4.50
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99½	99¾	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98¼	98⅝	4.95
Edyln R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.95
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101¾	102	5.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	90¾	91	7.45
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1915	99¾	100¼	4.90
Chi. G. Ry.	5	July, 1917	94¾	95⅛	9.53
Con. Gas. B.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1916	98	99	6.30
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99¾	100¼	4.90
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.80
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98⅞	99¼	5.95
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	98½	98⅝	5.65
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	4.30
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100¼	4.52
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	99½	99¾	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	101½	2.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100	100¼	4.95
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98⅜	6.55
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	98¾	98⅝	7.15
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100¼	5.50
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100¾	101	2.35
Mich. Power.	6	June, 1919	98½	100	6.00
Min. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	98⅛	6.95
N. Y. Dock.	5	May, 1917	94½	94⅝	5.20
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	99½	100	6.00
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep. 15, '15	100⅛	100¼	1.75
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100¾	1.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100¾	4.50
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.70
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100¾	3.80
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.60
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.75
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97¾	98¼	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	5	June, 1919	100¼	101¼	4.10
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98½	100	5.00
Union Type.	5	Jan. 15, '16	94½	95¼	14.80
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¾	102¼	4.75
United Fruit.	6	May, 1918	98⅝	99¼	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	99¾	101	5.30
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¾	6.65

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Trading attention on the Consolidated Stock Exchange continued concentrated to a very heavy extent in the war stocks and the steel issues, which are getting to be classed in the war group. Baldwin Locomotive, Westinghouse Electric, Crucible Steel, American Can, and United States Steel accounted for more than two-thirds of the day's total. The railroad shares, as a whole, were comparatively neglected, although there was special softness in some cases. Announcement that President Wilson's note to Germany on the submarine issue was already on its way to Berlin apparently did not have much of a market influence.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	34¾	34¾	34½	34½
300	Allis-Chalmers	24¾	24¾	23½	23⅝
610	Amal. Copper	73½	74¼	73	73
1,140	Am. Beet Sug.	43	43½	43	43⅛
5,305	American Can	57¾	58⅝	56¾	58⅝
210	Am. Car & Fdy.	57	57¾	56⅞	56⅞
20	Am. Coal Prod.	143¼	143¼	143¼	143¼
50	Am. Ice Sec.	25	25	24½	24½
750	Am. Locomo.	101	101	100¼	101
50	Amer. Smelt.	78¾	79½	78¾	79¼
20	Amer. Sugar.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
150	Anac. Copper	35	35	34⅞	35
6,750	Baldwin Loco.	74⅜	77	73¾	74⅜
100	Balt. & Ohio	78	78	78	78
30	Beth. Steel.	201¾	201¾	199½	199½
30	Brook. R. T.	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1,200	Can. Pacific	142	143¾	138¾	138¾
640	Cent. Leather	43	43¼	42¾	42¾
70	Ches. & Ohio	39½	40	39½	39½
2,090	C. M. & St. P.	80⅜	80⅜	78⅝	79¼
90	C. R. I. & P.	12½	12½	12½	12¼
10	Chino Copper	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
700	Col. Fuel & I.	85¼	87⅜	84¼	84¾
200	Corn Products	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞	15
4,320	Crucible Steel	47½	48¾	45½	45⅝
10	Dist. Secur.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
240	Erie	26	26	25⅞	25⅞
70	Goodrich Co.	52¼	52¼	51¼	51¼
90	Gt. North. Ore	36⅞	38⅜	36⅞	37¾
30	Inter.-Met.	19¼	19¼	19	19
40	Lehigh Valley	141½	141½	141¼	141½
20	Maxwell Mot.	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
20	Mexican Petrol.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
30	Miami Copper	27¼	27¼	26⅞	26⅞
130	Mo. Pacific	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
150	Nat. En. & St.	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20½
100	N. Y. Central	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	56¼	56¼	56¼	57½
140	Pr. Steel Car.	50¾	51	50	51
20	Ry. Steel Spr.	36½	36½	36½	36½
1,060	Reading	147⅜	147⅜	146¼	146⅝
1,380	Rep. Iron & S.	37¾	38¼	35⅝	35⅝
10	Seab. Air L. pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
380	Southern Pac.	84⅜	84½	83½	83⅞
70	Southern Ry.	14	14	13⅝	13⅝
100	Studebaker Co.	83¾	83¾	82	82½
1,130	Union Pacific	127¾	127¾	126¾	126⅞
90	U. S. Rubber	45⅞	45⅞	44⅝	44⅝
18220	U. S. Steel	64½	64¾	63¾	63¾
10	West. U. Tel.	69	69	69	69
7,130	W'house Elec.	109	109¾	104¼	105¼
540	West'house rts.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
54,715					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.32	.32	.32
400	Goldfield Mer.	.23	.23	.23
300	Jim Butler	.73	.74	.76
100	Jumbo Ext.	1.62½	1.62½	1.62½
1,500	Montana	.51	.51	.45
300	Portland	1.42	1.42	1.42
500	Rescue Eula	.08½	.08½	.08½
500	United Gold	.08	.08	.08
4,100				

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	101	102
†American Light & Traction	311	315
†American Light & Traction pf	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14¾	15¾
Adirondack Electric Power pf	52	56
*American Gas & Electric	95	95½
*American Gas & Electric pf	46	48
American Power & Light	58	62
American Power & Light pf	79	82
American Public Utilities	29	32
American Public Utilities pf	62	65
American Waterworks & Electric	5	7
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	16	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	56	60
Cities Service	47	48
Cities Service pf	53	55
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf	90	92½
†Commonwealth P. R. & L.	48	50
†Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	78	80
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	28	32
Dayton Power & Light pf	81	86
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s	90½	92½
Electric Bond Deposit pf	63	66
†Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	74	77
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	58	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	12	30
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	46	50
Northern States Power	28	28½
Northern States Power pf	83½	85½
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	41¼	48
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	83½	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	13	16
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	57	61
Southern California Edison	70	73
Southern California Edison pf	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	23½	24½
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power	5	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	25	29
United Light & Rys	39	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	65	68½
Utah Securities	13	15
Western Power	14½	16½
†Western Power pf	50	54

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties on Gloves, Textiles, and Other Things Determined.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that black plover imported by R. L. Titus is entitled to enter at the rate of 1½ cents per pound under the provision for "other game." The Collector was reversed in classifying the commodity as "game birds, dressed," carrying a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem.

The American Shipping Company, Chicago, was sustained in the claim that honey bread is properly dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem as an unenumerated manufactured article. It was assessed for duty at 25 per cent. on the theory that it was similar to articles provided for in Paragraph 194, containing confectionery. Judge Waite said there was nothing in the evidence to warrant the board in finding that the honey cake contained either confectionery or any of the ingredients named in the paragraph under which assessment was made.

The Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, was sustained in the claim that women's lambskin gloves not over 14 inches in length are properly dutiable at the rate of $2.50 per dozen pairs under Paragraph 455 of the tariff. The board set aside the Custom House tax of $3 per dozen pairs, and ordered a reliquidation of the entries. The Pierson-Schade Forwarding Company, also of St. Louis, was sustained in the contention that leather gloves imported under the Tariff act of 1909, were not embroidered with more than three single stands or cords. The customs officials were reversed in assessing cumulative duties at the rate of 40 cents per dozen pairs.

Wulschleger & Co. were sustained in the claim that goods returned by the Appraiser as woven fabrics composed in chief value of silk, are properly dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem as dress goods composed in principal value of cotton. The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 45 per cent.

The Detmer Woolen Company lost in protests dealing with the classification of woven fabrics made of silk and wool. The Appraiser returned the goods as in chief value of silk, duty being taken at 45 per cent. The importers claimed duty at 35 per cent. as worsted cloths, but, as they failed to submit evidence or apply for a commission to investigate the construction of the cloth in the factory abroad, the protests were overruled, the Collector being affirmed.

The board overruled a protest by Levisaur & Co. on Angora goatskins. The hair was taxed 15 per cent., while the skins were admitted to free entry. The protestants claimed that the hair also should have been given exemption under Paragraph 550. The papers in the case showed no error on the part of the Collector, his assessment being affirmed.

Stein, Hirsch & Co. were upheld in their contention for lower duty on starch. It was assessed at 1 per cent. per pound under the provision in the tariff for "starch made from potatoes." The claim was for three-quarters of a cent per pound as "soluble or chemically treated starch."

M. J. Kelly & Sons, Philadelphia, were overruled by the board in claims affecting fringed cotton table covers woven on a Jacquard loom. The sample introduced in evidence was about one and one-half yards square and had a turkey red ground, with white figures woven in. The Collector classified the merchandise as "Jacquard figured upholstery goods" and took duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 238. The protestants claimed the goods to be properly dutiable as cotton table damask at 25 per cent., as Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton at 30 per cent., or as manufactures of cotton at 30 per cent. Judge Cooper considered that none of the claims was applicable and affirmed the Collector.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of July show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Ten roads	$2,063,415	+$118,243
Eighteen roads	5,439,137	—1,304,873
Total (28 roads)	10,502,552	—1,186,630

BALTIMORE & OHIO for June—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$8,662,956	$7,960,602	$9,015,427
Net	3,202,582	1,483,606	2,300,287
12 mos. gross	91,815,797	96,164,010	101,556,132
Net	27,890,289	24,760,621	27,776,494

Miscellaneous.

CENTRAL STATES ELECTRIC CORPORATION (Cleveland Electric Illuminating) for June—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$345,572	$319,070	$26,501
Net	167,882	141,150	26,732
*Surplus	132,452	105,906	26,846
12 mos. gross	4,281,272	4,261,810	19,462
Net	2,078,803	2,006,000	72,803
*Surplus	1,658,605	1,587,835	70,769

*Includes preferred dividend charges but not depreciation.

CITIES SERVICE CO. for June—

Gross	294,520	269,586	24,934
Net	280,497	260,389	20,128
Sur. aft. chgs.	239,663	231,472	8,191
12 mos. gross	3,977,733	3,399,186	578,547
Net	3,829,563	3,308,202	521,361
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,339,662	3,010,139	329,423

CONSUMERS' POWER CO. (MAINE) for June—

Gross	298,690	255,055	43,635
Net	139,438	167,100	22,338
Bal. aft. pf. div	91,398	47,343	14,050
6 mos. gross	1,820,738	1,660,824	140,134
Net	1,243,170	1,120,510	122,660
Bal. aft. pf. div	470,654	393,286	77,368
12 mos. gross	3,555,536	3,297,579	257,957
Net	2,339,635	1,965,396	374,236
Bal. aft. pf. div	1,109,541	834,091	275,451

GEORGIA RAILWAY AND POWER COMPANY (and subsidiaries) for June—

Gross	511,138	522,047	*10,909
Op. exps. & taxes	294,983	312,881	*17,897
Net earnings	216,154	209,166	6,987
6 mos. gross	3,151,854	3,087,746	60,057
Op. exps. & taxes	1,858,300	1,790,709	67,591
Net earnings	1,299,533	1,307,037	*7,503

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY for June—

Gross	1,453,959	1,358,083	95,876
Net	970,387	856,128	114,239
Bal. aft. chgs.	338,439	339,039	135,372
Sur. after divs.	324,917	163,012	161,905
6 mos. gross	9,203,498	8,428,313	775,185
Net earnings	4,276,025	3,664,037	611,988
Bal. aft. chgs.	2,119,261	1,309,493	809,688
Sur. after divs.	1,673,848	1,063,498	610,355
12 mos. gross	17,687,873	16,413,577	1,274,296
Net earnings	7,926,070	6,339,636	1,586,434
Bal. aft. chgs.	3,462,855	1,813,954	1,648,901
Sur. after divs.	2,708,388	1,213,954	1,489,384

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Justice	.04
Andes	.06	Kentucky Con.	.01
Belcher	.20	Mexican	.37
Best & Belcher	.07	Occidental Con.	.79
Caledonia	.21	Ophir	.16
Challenge Con.	.07	Potosi	.01
Chollar	.01	Savage	.03
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Sierra Nevada	.04
Crown Point	.20	Union Con.	.17
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.02
Hale & Norcross	.05	Yellow Jacket	.30
Julia	.01	Silver Bars	.47¼

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.70	Comb. Fraction	.03
Jim Butler	.80	D'field Daisy	.04
Midway	.13	D'field Black B.	.02
Mizpah Exten.	.20	Florence	.47
Montana	.43	G'field G. M.	1.35
North Star	.14	G'field Merger	.23
Rescue Eula	.08	Jumbo Exten.	1.60
Tonopah Exten.	2.50	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Merger	.36	Silver Pick	.10
Victor	.29	Vernal	.04
West End	.70	Nevada Hills	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.49
Atlanta	.32	Rochester Mines	.29
Booth	.32	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.03	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10¾	10⅞	Gold Sov.	...	4½
Elkton	36	39	Isabella	16¾	17¼
El Paso	90	102	Jackpot	6½	...
Findlay	...	4¾	McKinney	37½	39½
Golden C.	17⅝	17⅝	Portland	145	149
Gold Dol.	2	5	Vindicator	173⅝	...

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Montreal Tramways Company will issue $1,000,000 new common stock, which will be offered to shareholders at par.

The Federal Court in Charleston, S. C., yesterday handed down a decree awarding to the Union Trust Company of Michigan a judgment for $1,006,310 against the Great Eastern Lumber Company of Delaware. It was charged that this amount was due on bonds held by the complainant.

B. G. Smith, manager of the auditing department of the Guaranty Trust Company, has been made an official of the company with the title of auditor.

J. Frank Howell is distributing a circular on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company showing the development of the company in the last seventeen years and explaining its future prospects.

Harris, Forbes & Co. have been appointed fiscal agents in this city for the State of Louisiana. It was announced yesterday that principal and interest on that State's bonds would be payable hereafter at the office of those bankers. The Louisiana Port Commission bonds will also be payable there.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

OPEN FOR JOBS in silk and cotton dresses, also cloth and wash skirts; submit samples; will pay cash; samples will be kept and paid for. Quality Skirt Co., Jobbers, Cleveland, Ohio.

LARGE JOBBER OF DRESSES ready to look at Fall Serge and Silk Dresses, snappy merchandise only, Thursday and Friday mornings, between 11 and 12 A. M. Room 1,420, 1,133 Broadway.

JOBBERS open for full line of leather and jewelry novelties. Apply after 2 P. M., American Innovation Corporation, 226 Lafayette St.

JOBBER placing orders on Fall Skirts. Call between 11 and 12 noon, 467 Broadway, Room 215.

JOBBER LOOKING AT EVENING, WEDding and silk afternoon dresses; orders given. 32 West 27th, eighth floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall dresses and waists. 143 West 29th St., sixth floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall Coats. Rampion Cloak and Suit Co., 158 West 29th.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on Silk and Wool Dresses; only those having their own samples need apply. Address C 318 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on Silk Waists; only those having their own samples need answer. Address C 319 Times Downtown.

HAVE 2,000 dozen cotton and silk waists to close out at $4.50 to $9.00 per dozen; former prices $9.00 to $18.00 per dozen. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st St.

800 CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 6 to 14 years, to close out at sacrifice. Dorothy Dainty Dress Co., 11 East 22d St.

WASH SKIRTS at a sacrifice; job 44 dozen. Hirah Bros., 25 W. 27th.

150 DOZEN Latest Style Wash Dresses to close, $6 dozen. Room 806, 220 5th Av.

JOBS IN COTTON DRESSES to close out at sacrifice. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

TO CLOSE OUT Palm Beach Coats and Suits. J. P. Slater & Co., 114 W. 26th St.

800 DOZEN CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 2 to 6 years, $2.25 dozen net; big value. S. Rosenman & Co., 110 West 14th.

THE WAIST AND DRESS DESIGNERS ASSOCIATION will hold its first annual exhibition of Fall dresses, American styles, at the Hotel Imperial, Broadway and 32d St., on Saturday, July 24, from 2 to 5 P. M. One dollar admission.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 338.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 3 Lispenard. Fr 4343.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday, 3¼@3½
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Cloth Hats Become Fancier.

Fancier fabrics are being taken up by the hat and cap trade and, in addition to the staple materials, goods of livelier color combinations are being used. Silks are being favored in the higher priced lines and fibre silk in the goods made to sell at popular prices. Shepherd checks and cloths approaching

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

ASSIGNEE SALE.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,
will sell on this day
FRIDAY, July 23rd, 1915,
at 10:30 A. M.,
at 25 West 31st Street,
New York City, the entire
STOCK, PLANT & FIXTURES
of the
Kaufman Costume Company,
consisting of a large line of SILKS, SATINS, IMPORTED DRESS MATERIALS, SUCH AS CHARMEUSE, CREPE DE CHINE, SILK VELVETS, EMBROIDERED BEADED TINSEL NETS, ALL-OVERS, BROADCLOTH, GOLD AND SILVER CLOTH, FAN VELVET, LINENS, POPLIN, VOILES, and other various dress goods. And a large line of
LACES
such as TORCHON, VALENCIENNES, IRISH POINT, BEADED, and others too numerous to mention.
SILK and VELVET RIBBONS, THREAD, BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, Etc. Also a very fine line of
Costumes and Dresses
And one of the best equipped plants of machinery, consisting of 33 WILCOX & GIBBS TUCKER AND POWER TABLES, ONE WHEELER & WILSON HEMSTITCHING MACHINE WITH PATENT KNIFE CUTTING ATTACHMENT, MOTOR AND SWITCH BOX, CUTTING TABLE, WORK TABLES, CHAIRS, 50 UP-TO-DATE DRESS FORMS, WARDROBE TRUNKS, MIRRORS, PARTITIONS AND WALL CASES, GLASS TOP TABLE, ARM AND CANE CHAIRS, ELECTRIC FANS, CARPETS, TYPEWRITER, ROLL AND FLAT-TOP DESK, CABINETS, ELECTRIC CHANDELIERS, LARGE SAFE, Etc., Etc.
This is one of the finest stocks sold this season.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auc'rs,
Will Sell Today,
(Friday), July 23d, at 10:30 A. M.,
at our salerooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y.
1,000 DOZEN HIGH-GRADE
Ostrich Plumes
in original boxes up to 24 inch.
Direct from the manufacturer.
1,000 Pieces Finest Quality
SILK RIBBONS
All widths, plain and fancy colors in Black, White, fancy patterns, etc.
SILKS AND SATINS
in Taffetas, Messalines, Crepes, Georgettes, etc.
ORIGINAL PIECES BEST QUALITY
VELVETS
in black and all shades
☞We call special attention of the millinery trade to the above sale, as the merchandise is all original and salable.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 Broadway,
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring, near Spring St.
Today, Friday, July 23d, at 10:30 A. M.,
Special peremptory auction sale
1,250 TRADE LOTS
Dry Goods
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
LAWNS, MUSLINS,
CAMBRICS, BED SHEETS,
TOWELS, PILLOW CASES,
Men's and Ladies'
Furnishings
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
WEARING APPAREL.

SALVAGE SALE
Entire Stock of J. Birman & Son, B'way, N.Y.
Manufacturers of Men's and Boys'
CAPS
Cap Trimmings,
Woolens, Remnants
90% in perfect condition.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auc'rs,
Will Sell Today,
Friday, July 23, '15, 10 A. M.,
at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y.,
10,000 Lbs. Woolen Remnants
3000 Yards Woolens in original pieces
600 Doz. Men's and Boys' Caps
in original boxes, all high grade.
CAP TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS.
By order of LEOPOLD GANS CO.

CLOTHING
AT AUCTION,
Today, Friday, July 23, 10:30 A. M.,
at our Salesrooms, 394 Broadway, near Walker St., N. Y. C.,
LARGE STOCK OF
MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING
consisting of 500 Men's Suits, from a large tailor-to-the-trade house, all custom made; also, by order of a large mail order house, a quantity of Men's Worsted Suits; also large quantities of Pants, Boys' Suits, Knee Pants, etc., etc.
A. SCHAAP & SONS (Auction Dept.)
Telephone Franklin 42 and 43.

AUCTION NOTICE.
J. M. ROSENTHAL, Auctioneer,
Sells Monday and Tuesday, July 26 and 27,
at premises, 570 9th Ave., between 41st and 42d Sts., commencing daily, at 10:30 A. M.,
Gigantic Large Stock of the
STAR DEPARTMENT STORE,
consisting of a general line of
Dry Goods and Furnishings
Valuation $35,000.

Clothing
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,
sells on
TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1915,
at 10:30 A. M., at
539 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
a large and selected stock of
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS'
SUITS, OVERCOATS AND PANTS
in large lots to the trade without reserve. Dealers invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLUMBING SUPPLIES.

THE ORANGE SUPPLY CO. (BANKRUPT), 593 MAIN ST., EAST ORANGE, N. J.
WILL BE SOLD
at Public Auction by J. W. & W. H. REID, Auctioneers,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and continue until sold, in single trade lots only to the highest bidder, consisting of:
500 dozen High-grade Porcelain and Enamel Ware, assorted.
150 Galvanized Range Boilers; 200 Galvanized and Black Sinks, etc.
2,000 Lead Traps, and Bends; Five Tons Sheet Pipe and Pig Lead.
2,000 lbs. Half-and-half Solder; two tons Sheet Zinc; 300 Boxes Tin.
100 Rolls Roofing Tin; 1,000 lengths Leader Pipes and Gutters.
100 dozen Copper Roofing Flanges; 100 Iron Hoppers.
100 TONS SOIL PIPE AND FITTINGS.
50 TONS WROUGHT IRON BLOCK AND GALVANIZED PIPE.
75 TONS BLACK AND GALV. CAST STEAM AND MALL FITTINGS.
15,000 Asst. Black and Galv. Nipples.
2,000 N. P. Radiator Valves, Air Valves and Steam Cocks.
1,000 doz. pcs. Asst. Plumbers' Brass Work in original packages.
600 pcs. asst. Plumbers' Woodwork.
35 ASST. SIZES STEAM BOILERS.
Rainbow Packing, Waste, Oakum, White Lead, Paint, Roof Cement, Asbestos Coverings, Washers, Rubber Goods, Bathroom Fixtures, 10 tons Galv. Sheet Iron and a very large general assortment of plumbers' specialties.
ONE FORD RUNABOUT, 1914.
2½-TON RELIANCE TRUCK.
2 DOUBLE WAGONS, 1 SINGLE WAGON, THREE EXCEPTIONALLY FINE HORSES, TWO WEIGHING 1,500 LBS. EACH.
SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESSES; STABLE UTENSILS.
Hot Water Heating Apparatus.
OFFICE FIXTURES—Burroughs Adding Machines, Typewriters, Large Safe, Roll Top, Flat and Typewriters' Desks, Filing Cabinets, Chairs, Electric Fans, etc.
The name, goodwill, lease, contracts on hand, etc., will be offered.
The above establishment is the largest and cleanest stock of up-to-date supplies ever offered at public sale.
Auctioneer's Office:
21 WILLOUGHBY ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Take D., L. & W. R. R. to East Orange Station.

GETS CREDIT FACTS OF SOUTH AMERICA

City Bank to Act as Clearing House of Information for Exporters.

CHANCE TO PROMOTE TRADE

Arrangement Will Create Better Understanding Between Merchants of Two Hemispheres.

The National City Bank, in process of promoting trade relations between the United States and South American countries, has undertaken to act as a clearing house for credit information in behalf of exporters of the several nations. Ever since branches of the bank were opened in Buenos Aires and Rio Janeiro, agents of the National City have been compiling reports as to the financial standing of the firms they came into contact with, and this matter is being supplemented by reports made by exporters in this country. The City Bank began several weeks ago to send blanks to domestic exporters known to be engaged in South American trade, asking that they be returned with as many facts about the firms they dealt with as was possible.

The combined information received from both South American and domestic sources will be available to any exporter who communicates with the bank. According to an officer of the bank yesterday one reason for the slow growth of trade between the Northern and Southern Hemispheres has been a mutual distrust on the part of exporters and importers as to credit.

"The American manufacturer, it was said, had sought to sell on practically a cash basis because he had little knowledge of the firm who sought his goods, and the buyer, being used to long-term payment arrangements, held back when cash was demanded. The idea of establishing a clearing house for the exchange of facts was seized by representatives of the City Bank soon after they became established in Argentina.

"It was learned yesterday that the National City Bank men engaged in the South American work believe that American exporters will have to follow closely the methods of European exporters if they are to succeed. That is, instead of asking "cash against documents" either in New York or the South American port of destination, credit extending up to five months must be more generally allowed.

The first public intimation that the City Bank had entered a campaign for longer credits to South American merchants was made yesterday in a speech by W. S. Kies, head of the Foreign Trade Department, before the Rotary Club.

"One of the main difficulties in the doing of business in foreign countries, which has assumed large proportions in the eyes of the average manufacturer in this country," said he, "is the question of foreign credits. The business man who has been perfectly willing to grant ninety days, or even six months' credit in this country hesitates to take the risk when his goods are to be shipped across the water. To the average merchant, accustomed to twenty-four hour trains between New York and St. Louis and five-day boats between New York and Liverpool, the twenty-five days by steamer from New York to Buenos Aires is rather discouraging. We are accustomed to doing business rapidly in this country. In the ordinary course of events, it often takes two months for a letter and its reply to go to the exposition and to and from Argentina. Considering the difficulties of communication, the attitude of the exporter in desiring to be thoroughly informed as to the credit of his purchaser in South America is entirely justifiable.

"It, however, we desire to trade with South America, this question must be fairly considered, and reasonable credit terms extended where the risk is reasonably safe. The collecting of credit information in Latin American countries is difficult. It is usually not the custom for a merchant to give a statement. The gathering of credit information is, in reality, a diplomatic task.

"If you had information that a man had been in business for twenty years, that he stands well among his business associates, that his house appears to be progressive, that he has never failed, that he always accepts his drafts promptly and pays them when due, and that he has dealt with some ten or twelve American firms over a period of eight or ten years and always paid them promptly, you would probably not hesitate in extending that man credit, even though he should want six months' time, particularly if you were paid for the credit in the price you received for your goods.

"The high class South American merchant is a courteous gentleman and a loyal customer; once his patronage is obtained, if treated with consideration, it is hard for a competitor to win him away. In doing business with him, we must consider the treatment to which he has been accustomed, and which he expects from us."

POLK'S OPINION MISREAD.

Did Not Pass Upon Legality of Brooklyn Elevated Construction.

George McAneny, President of the Aldermen, gave out yesterday a statement in which he says that certain newspapers have misconstrued the opinion of Corporation Counsel Polk in regard to the third-tracking of the Fulton Street elevated road in Brooklyn. The statement reads in part:

The opinion of the Corporation Counsel has been misconstrued.

Mr. Polk did not declare that the company is rebuilding its structure without authority; nor that the work constituted a public nuisance.

What he did say was that "if the certificate issued to the company by the Public Service Commission, does not authorize, either expressly or impliedly," the use of plate girders, the Board of Estimate would have the power to interfere. The opinion was predicated entirely upon the "if." It was merely a statement to the Board of Estimate of the power that it would possess if the structure is shown to be illegal.

Mr. Polk added that the plate girder question complained of by the Fulton Street Protective League was now before the courts, and suggested that the board await a decision before taking action.

At yesterday's meeting, on Mr. Polk's advice, the board postponed action on the proposition to remove the elevated structure from Fulton Street to Adams Street until cases now in court affecting the matter are decided.

$708,535 FOR SCHOOLS.

Additional Amounts Asked For in 1916 Tentative Budget.

The Board of Education's Committee on Finance is preparing the departmental estimate for 1916. Reports are being received from the various other committees with regard to their needs. The additional amounts thus far asked amount to a total of $708,535. There are others to be received.

In addition to the usual items for register, the following special items appear in the high schools' list:

Evening sessions in the High School of Commerce, $15,050; five continuation high schools during July and August, $22,000; one first assistant at large to aid in supervision of modern languages and one assistant in supervision of commercial branches, with bonus of $500 each, $1000; Deputy Principals in four high schools, $6,400; fifty new teachers of English in order to increase number of hours of instruction, $80,000; ten head library assistants, $11,000; assignment of twenty-four additional teachers in training, $9,360.

The question of a new high school organization in the East New York section of Brooklyn will be taken up later on.

The sum of $25,000 is asked for supplementary courses in the Training Schools for Teachers for the training of teachers in shopwork, speech defects, physical training, and the teaching of mental defectives. The sum of $10,200 is asked for six assistant teachers for courses for the original training of special teachers of drawing, music, and physical training in the same manner as grade teachers are now trained.

SAMPLES MUST BE MARKED.

Otherwise, If Over Nine Inches Long, They Must Pay Duty.

Appraiser of the Port Sague announced yesterday that, conformably with the instructions of the Treasury Department, returns of samples by appraising officers under the new sample regulations will become effective Aug. 1. The Treasury Department has issued several sets of regulations dealing with samples since the enactment of the present tariff law, and in some instances has made modifications at the request of the importing interests.

Up to recently, regulations promulgated April 13, 1914 were in effect, but on June 19, Assistant Secretary Malburn wrote Collector Malone informing him that the last section of the earlier regulations relating to the admission of samples free of duty without bond was amended to read as follows:

Samples of cloth, edgings, laces, embroideries, upholstery goods, textile fabrics, and other articles not suitable for use otherwise than as samples for the sale of merchandise, either because of small size because so punched, cut, slashed, perforated, or indelibly stamped across the face as to render them of no commercial value, may be admitted free of duty without bond for their exportation being given.

The Collector was instructed that, under this decision, as amended, samples of textile fabrics exceeding nine inches in length will be assessed for duty if not entered under bond for exportation unless they are cut, slashed, punched, perforated, or indelibly stamped across the face in a manner to destroy their commercial value as merchandise. Such fabrics may be perforated, punched, or indelibly stamped with the word, "samples," or any suitable legend to indicate that the fabrics are for use as samples. This stamping or perforation should be on each eighteen inches or fraction thereof of the length of the fabric in letters not less than three inches high.

The regulations put in force last year made no reference to lengths of samples. The department now rules that samples of textile goods not over nine inches long are to be considered by customs officers as of no commercial value, and are to be admitted free without bond for their exportation. It is also provided that they shall not be punched, or otherwise mutilated.

The amendment calling for the mutilation or marking of samples longer than nine inches, unless entered in bond for exportation, proved disturbing to the textile importing interests, and resulted in representations being made to the department at Washington by the Merchants' Association, the Lace and Embroidery Association, as well as by individual importers. The department was told that it was impracticable in many lines to either enter certain samples for selling purposes under bond, or to mutilate the samples, as in the latter case they would be of no value in soliciting orders.

This contention was held especially true as regards samples of linens, edgings, laces, embroidery and upholstery goods, as well as cloths, as samples to be representative of the merchandise must be more than nine inches in length. It was therfore asked that the regulations be modified so as not to make the bonding or slashing requirements binding on the classes of goods mentioned above.

Appraiser Sague, in his notification, states that the department has decided to include these classes in the regulations, the requests of the merchants thus being refused. The Appraiser states that on and after Aug. 1, all samples will be treated as ordered in the new regulations.

CONSUL GENERAL RETIRES.

Sir Courtenay Bennett Has Served England for Forty Years.

Sir Courtenay Bennett, who for years has represented England in New York as Consul General and who is now retiring on a pension on account of having reached the age limit, after nearly forty years of service in various quarters of the globe, will leave New York on Sunday, with Lady Bennett and his daughter, for a brief visit to San Francisco to see the exposition and to bid farewell to his many friends in that city, where he spent nearly twenty years as Consul General.

Afterward he will return East through Canada and will embark with his family at Halifax for England.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 22.—Thirty-seven corporations with aggregate capital stocks of $1,247,000 were chartered today. They include:

Consumers Gasoline Corpn., Buffalo, gas wells, marketing product, garage, $500,000; C. F. Schrott, T. Regan, W. F. Fessler, 424 White Building, Buffalo.

Federal Development Corpn., mine, drill oil, coal, ores, lumber, $100,000; C. L. Reed, H. C. and A. R. Palmer, 63 Bowery St., Cohoes.

Popular Science Pub. Co., Great River, publishers, printers, merchandise, $25,000; L. S. Holmes, F. T. Pace, R. A. Young, 27 Pine St.

Melachrino Tobacco Trading Co., grow, cultivate, cure tobacco, by-products, $100,000; R. M. Willis, Gray Miller, J. M. Dixon, 611 West 110th St.

F. A. Koch Building, Brooklyn, real estate agency, brokerage, construction, $30,000; W. E., C. and F. A. Koch, 612 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

F. A. Koch Mfg. Corpn., Brooklyn, surgical instruments, cutlery, hospital supplies, $25,000; E. Stratmann, C. and F. A. Koch.

Sterns Star Beef Co., slaughter, meat packing, live stock, poultry, $10,000; L. Bloud, F. C. Fischer, F. A. Fox, 15 Broad St.

The Smith-Scouten Co., Cortland, clothing, hats, tailoring, furnishings, $20,000; G. E. Burgett, R. F. Smith, J. S. Scouten, Perry.

Jackwald Realty Corpn., construction, realty, $15,000; F. Wolfe, A. Mann, J. Hillquit, 450 West 149th St.

Russian-American Engineering and Exporting Corpn., engines, foundry, factory supplies, agricultural implements, heavy hardware, $10,000; Bovis V. Constantinov, J. T. King, W. J. Eichbauer, 209 Underhill Av., Brooklyn.

Braus Specialty Shop, ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; H. Seskin, H. F. Gravey, L. Elsner, 261 Broadway.

The Roystone Co., toilet articles, $10,000; N. M. Goodlett, M. B. and W. H. Roystone, 36 Washington Square.

Claremont Amusement Corporation, Bronx, theatrical, motion pictures, $10,000; E. S. and G. Richard Benda, S. Bergoffen, 1,524 43d St., Brooklyn.

Marks & Morris, knee pants, machinery, $10,000; L. R. Morris, A. C. and G. Marks, 2,121 83d St., Brooklyn.

Federal Publishing Co., Buffalo, printing, publishing, $10,000; F. Schnitzler, B. E. Monroe, M. Helper, Jr., Buffalo.

Livellara Construction Co., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $10,000; J. Cohen, J. Shapiro, J. C. Kirchner, 510 Lincoln Av., Richmond Hill.

U. S. Cutting Machine Sales Co., electric cloth cutting machine, $10,000; N. Komow, S. Phillips, M. I. Garshells, 1,271 Hoe Av., Bronx.

Wolf & Co., leather goods, ladies' handbags, $10,000; M. Tachna, D. and C. Wolf, 1,255 46th St., Brooklyn.

Children's Shoe Co., Rochester, merchandise, $10,000; E. V. Sandy, Lt. Russell Hopcraft, S. S. Smith, Rochester.

The Braun Casino Corporation, hotel, restaurant, provisions, $10,000; S. Dressel, R. Abramson, M. Freed, 30 Church St.

Enright Litho Co., printing, publishing, $5,000; B. D. Hanck, W. F. Enright, Jr., A. Isola, 97 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica.

Edward Macy & Co., Pleasantville, groceries, poultry, china, crockery, $5,000; S. and M. Goldstein, E. Macy, Pleasantville.

James J. Tierney, Inc., restaurants, provisions, wines, tobacco, $5,000; T. Shine, J. J. and N. Tierney, 103 West 178th St.

Busy Bee's Lunch Room, $5,000; A. Breslau, M. Greenberg, J. Margotis, 89 East 111th St.

The Siegel Service Co., wearing apparel, publications, $5,000; J. Siegel, E. J. Magan, F. Kalb, 610 West 141st St.

Ingram Trading Co., merchandise, $5,000; N. Weinberg, J. Goldman, J. E. Ingram, Jr., 1,040 Lake Shore Boulevard, Evanston, Ill.

Thomas J. Radley Co., engineering, steam, electrical work, metal work, $5,000; T. J. Gannon, C. and T. J. Radley, 723 8th Av.

American Advertisers Studio Service, commercial illustrations, $5,000; Bernard Weinberg, F. Jackson, J. Qliendorff, 478 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

Capital increase: The Jones Speedometer, New York, $150,000 to $200,000.

Voluntary dissolution: A. & K. Company, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 22.—The following incorporation was filed in the office of the Secretary of State today:

Katz Building and Construction Company, Jersey City, to conduct a real estate business; capital stock, $5,000; Barnet Kats, Jr., Jersey City; B. J. Kaufmann, Samuel Kats, Passaic.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 22.—The following charter was filed at the State Department here today.

American Enameling Manufacturing Corporation, New York, $500,000 to manufacture enamel ware bricks, tiles, &c., also general business manufacturing plumbers' supplies; Samuel B. Howard, Joseph J. Curtin and S. A. Anderson, all of New York City.

RATES TO STATEN ISLAND.

Thompson Committee Takes Up Charges on Ferries.

The first suggestion in response to the invitation of the Thompson Legislative Investigating Committee came yesterday, when A. B. Pouch, President of the American Cotton Dock Company of Staten Island, complained of discrimination in freight rates between Manhattan and South Brooklyn and Manhattan and Staten Island. Counsel for the Dock Company suggested that the Public Service Commission be divided into three divisions, the first for the supervision of railroads, the second for the supervision of trolleys, and the third for general service, embracing manufactured products such as gas, ice, and electricity, and that these commissions have State-wide jurisdiction.

President Pouch complained generally of what he termed discrimination in favor of the South Brooklyn terminal stores in the matter of freight charges. He said Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith admits that the conditions are wrong and is taking up the question with the Board of Estimate.

"We feel," said Mr. Pouch, "that if the Public Service Commission could regulate these freight charges we would have justice."

Senator Thompson sent to the Dock Commissioner, and Deputy Farley appeared and said papers would be produced before the committee today.

Mr. Pouch turned over to the committee letters from the Dock Commissioner and the Mayor. He said it cost 60 cents to transport a small automobile to Staten Island from the Battery by way of the municipal ferry ,while a private company which purchased one of the city's ferryboats charges the same to take an automobile from the Battery to Sandy Hook.

Mr. Pouch said Staten Islanders pay 200 per cent. more for facilities than other people. He said a wagon team can be taken to Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, and back for 70 cents, while it costs $1.40 to Staten Island.

The hearing will be resumed at the Bar Association at 11 o'clock this morning.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

A good absorbing demand developed in the wheat market, and, while the weather was ideal for harvesting operations and the Southwest was offering wheat more freely for early shipment, offerings were readily taken, and after feverish price changes both ways the market closed steady at ½c net decline to ½c advance.

In the local cash market new No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.16 and new No. 2 hard $1.15, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.10½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
September	..	..	1.12¼	1.12⅝	90½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	1.14¼	1.08⅜	1.10	1.09½	82⅜
September	1.09	1.04⅛	1.05¼	1.05⅝	81½
December	1.08⅛	1.06⅞	1.07⅛	1.07⅜	84¼

CORN.

Favorable weather over the belt with improved crop advices as well as the early decline in wheat caused a partial setback during the forenoon, but late in the day the market was firm, closing at the top with net gains of ¼@1¼c. A cargo of Argentine corn sold in the local market at 73 cents. No. 2 yellow corn was quoted in the local spot market at 91 cents, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	79¼	78	79½	78	72⅝
September	74¼	73⅝	74⅝	73⅝	69¾
December	65⅞	65¼	65⅞	65⅜	60

OATS.

The weather in the West was favorable to the new oat crop, but after a slight decline prices rallied with corn and on unconfirmed rumors of export demand, closing ¼c. net decline to ⅛c. advance. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 63c; No. 2 white, 63½c; No. 3 white, 62½c; No. 4 white, 62c; fancy clipped white, 63½ to 65½c; ordinary clipped white, 62½ to 63½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	48¾	47¾	48¼	47⅜	37⅛
September	37¼	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛	36
December	39¼	38⅞	39	39⅛	37⅜

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was weak, pork selling at new low records, while lard declined to the previous low point of the season under heavy general selling.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	8.22	8.00	8.12	8.25	10.15
October	8.27	8.12	8.22	8.32	10.20
Ribs—					
September	9.97	9.77	9.92	10.07	12.00
October	10.02	9.82	9.92	10.10	11.50
Pork—					
September	14.75	14.25	14.55	14.85	...
October	14.92	14.35	14.65	15.00	20.85

COFFEE.

The local coffee market was again dull and featureless, and, after opening unchanged to 2 points higher on firmness in Brazil, prices eased off in the absence of demand and at the close of the day were 3 to 5 points net lower. The total day's business amounted to only 4,250 bags.

The local spot market was quiet but unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
uly	..	..	7.00@7.02	7.04
August	..	..	6.90@6.92	6.94
September	6.85	6.85	6.80@6.82	6.85
October	..	..	6.85@6.84	6.88
November	..	..	6.87@6.88	6.92
December	6.95	6.95	6.90@6.92	6.95
January	..	..	6.98@6.96	6.99
February	..	..	6.98@7.00	7.03
March	..	..	7.04@7.06	7.07
April	..	..	7.09@7.11	7.12
May	..	..	7.14@7.16	7.17
June	..	..	7.19@7.20	7.22

COTTONSEED OIL.

The sharp break in the lard market, as well as the decline in cotton, had a depressing influence on the cottonseed oil market, but the volume of selling was not particularly heavy and price changes were comparatively small.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.98@6.15	6.05
July	..	..	5.99@6.15	6.05
August	6.06	604	6.04@6.06	6.07
September	6.07	6.04	6.05@6.06	6.09
October	6.08	6.04	6.06@6.06	6.08
November	..	..	5.98@6.02	6.01
December	6.07	6.04	6.05@6.06	6.07
January	6.12	6.09	6.10@6.11	6.12
February	..	..	6.15@6.18	6.18

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,138 packages. Market held steady to firm; highest grades of creamery largely in demand; of the reduced supply of such. A great deal of the butter is running off in quality, and the market is heavily supplied with secondary grades. These still favor the buyer. Creamery extras, (92 score,) 28¼c; higher scores, 27@27½c; creamery firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 25@24c; thirds, 22@22½c; State dairy, finest, 28c; good to prime, 24@25½c; common to fair, 21@23½c; renovated extras, 24c; firsts, 22½@23½c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery firsts, 22@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20@20½c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 17@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 14,263 cases. Market quiet. Arrivals are not clearing promptly and the tone is weak and in buyers' favor for most grades. The full range of values is without much change, but the average of sales is lower, the lots going at ½c to 1c below the previous prices obtained for them. Near-by white eggs steady for strictly fancy new-laid qualities, but most of the supply is more or less defective, and the bulk of the business ranges 26@28c. Fresh-gathered extras, per dozen, 24@25c; extra firsts, 21½@22½c; firsts, 19½@21c; seconds, 17½@19c; thirds and poorer, 15@17c; dirties, No. 1, 16@16½c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@15½c; checks, choice, dry, 15½c; fair to good, 14@15c; culls and inferior, 10@14c; State, Pennsylvania and near by hennry whites, fine to fancy, 28@29c; ordinary to good, 26@27c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 24@27c; Western, ungathered whites, 22@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 24@29c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@23c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 24@26c.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

LONDON WAIST AND DRESS COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the London Waist and Dress Company, manufacturer of waists and dresses at 158 West Twenty-third Street. The company also made an assignment to Maurice Rudinger. Liabilities are $30,000, nominal assets of $56,000, and actual assets $15,000.

ROTH & MARBE, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Roth & Marbe, Inc., dealers in leather goods at 106 Seventh Avenue. Liabilities are $25,000 and assets $5,000.

MAX TRACHTENBERG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Trachtenberg, individually and as surviving partner of M. Trachtenberg & Son, dealer in dry goods at 198 Delancey Street. Liabilities, $6,000.

NATHAN HOCHMUTH, dealer in dry goods at 1,185 First Avenue, has made an assignment to Samual Gitlin. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him. Liabilities are $2,500, and assets $1,000.

MAX CARL FRANZ of 76 East 286th Street, who formerly kept the Alaska Hotel at Ocean Grove, N. J., and afterward had a restaurant at 55 Nassau Street, this city, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with known liabilities of $72,981 and thirty-seven other claims for unknown amounts, and no assets. There were three mortgages on the hotel property at Ocean Grove and two chattel mortgages on the fixtures. Among the secured creditors were the Asbury Park Building and Loan Association, $22,000 mortgage; Henry Liess, $15,000; Fritz Lindiger, $10,000; Nelson Kilmer Estate, $8,000; F. and M. Schaefer Brewing Company, $4,860.

WILLIAM BREIT, salesman, of 157 Spring Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,215 and no assets.

SELMA LIVINGSTON of 150 West Eighty-seventh Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,970 and no assets.

NORFOLK LUMBER COMPANY.—Schedules of the Norfolk Lumber Company of 245 East 187th Street show liabilities of $36,597 and assets of $23,962, including notes for $23,752.

SCHARF & SIENTZ, manufacturers of dresses at 127 West Twenty-sixth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $18,735 and assets of $6,076, including stock, $3,500; accounts, $1,500.

DIAMOND & FRIEDMAN, clothing dealers at 2,074 Third Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,889 and assets of $1,000 in stock.

ISAAC ZOLOTH, dealer in men's and women's furnishing goods at 2,825 Eighth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,769 and assets of $505.

FUNCK & XAVIER, INC., of 233 Broadway, which had a restaurant at 112 Fulton Street, has made an assignment to Edward C. Baxter.

M. RAMBOW & CO., a corporation, dealers in floor and wall tiles at 28 West Twenty-fifth Street, has made an assignment to John Manheimer.

LEONARDO DITANO, grocer at 310 East 112th Street, has made an assignment to Jacob Goldman.

MICHAEL CHAIMSON, dealer in dry goods at 851 Lenox Avenue, has made an assignment to Jacob Klein.

LIPOSO COMPANY, LTD.—Judge Giegerich has appointed Charles J. Turck receiver for the Liposo Company, Ltd., seller of mineral and table waters, which had an office at 1 Madison Avenue, in a suit brought by William M. Robbins, Maitrias Szaby, Mary L. Stuart, and Elizabeth W. Varnum, stockholders holding one-half the capital stock issued, for a dissolution of the company. The company was incorporated in October, 1914, with capital stock of $100,000. Liabilities are about $11,000, and the water on hand is estimated at $1,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 22.—The Tri-State Lumber Company of Skaneateles filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with debts of $23,631 and assets of $9,835.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Akron Building Co.—Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, costs.....$144.54
Agid, Estelle—J. F. Flood, costs.....$107.85
Baldwin, Harry S.—F. Bowcock.....$525.98
Beverly, Charles A.—National Nassau Bank of New York.....$621.44
Braithwaite, William—C. G. Willoughby.....$170.37
Brown Realty Co.—E. H. Rosenquest et al.....$679.42
Bernstein, Philip—Endicott, Johnson & Co.....$143.05
Cohen, Jacob, and Abraham Levine—United Cigar Stores Co.....$139.15
Cutler & Co.—Thomas Gill Soap Co.....$153.21
City of New York—H. Kayser.....$107.85
Clarke, Marian K.—G. B. Campbell.....$566.40
Coyle, John J.—C. H. Nicoll.....$182.86
D'Arvo, John—Interstate Note and Bonding Co., Inc.....$100.99
Edelmayer, Addison W.—T. W. Churchill et al.....$763.63
Feist, Jacob G.—F. M. Feist.....$568.86
George, Lillian, or Lillian Brubaker, Harriet Blauley, and Nathaniel F. Schmidt—M. Kenna.....$152.15
Gordon, Benjamin—Sarah Goldstein Realty Co., Inc.....$129.08
Greengold, Meyer, by guardian—City of New York, costs.....$157.53
Hahn-Rampe Co.—R. E. McDonald Co.$379.30
Hersenberg, Rudolph—Berger Bros. Tea Co.....$100.83
Hirsch, Max—C. H. Nicoll.....$143.01
Hsertsiss, Henry—F. Kingsland et al..$363.98
Henry H. Bart & Co.—Isaac Mendelsohn Co.....$213.70
Janos, Jacob—M. Stern.....$114.41
Katz, Rose—J. F. Flood, costs.....$107.85
Katzman, Minnie—H. Jaeckel et al..$1,108.03
Kerbel, Morris, and Robert Seelow — L. Beyer.....$183.23
Kayser, Harriet—City of N. Y., costs..$107.85
Lowgren, Geo. H.—W. B. Davies.....$310.58
Levin, Rubin—M. Aronson et al., costs.....$107.70
Lundhn, Leo O.—S. Sprung.....$111.91
Mearz, John W.—S. F. Bowser & Co., Inc.....$173.50
Mansfield, James—Gibson Distilling Co.....$1,286.73
Naegelen, Joseph—Engel Heller Co.....$216.72
O'Leary, James—City of N. Y., costs..$123.71
Pinckney, Orient C.—Robert Hartman Co.....$510.50
Same—W. B. Walsh.....$731.08
Pressberg, Rudolph—E. J. Adltser.....$156.91
Rosehart, John B. G.—F. Morse.....$226.40
Rich, Al—J. H. Tooker Printing Co.....$549.67
Stanger, Benjamin Z.—A. E. Jones et al..$404.95
Sneckner, Leonard A.—R. B. Crane et al.....$1,023.32
Smith, Higbie—B. C. Canet.....$8,252.21
Schoonmaker, John E., and Jacob Rice—R. H. Clark.....$950.76
Same—Same.....$811.17
Schatzky, Jacob D. — Saffran & Elstein, Inc.....$123.28
Seaich, Wm. H.—National Surety Co.$2,777.00
Sheedy, Michael H.—H. Nicoll.....$184.30
Shkolnik, Isidore—D. S. Gordon.....$274.40
Thierry, Edw. M.—Leder Pub. Co.....$134.86
Thornton, Charles; Sadie Goldhamer, and Paul C. Goldhamer—J. D. McCarthy..$317.20
Timony, James A.—Edward Thompson Co.....$176.53
Waddell, James A.—Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Inc.....$182.81
Williams, W.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Old Progress Club on Fifth Avenue and Sixty-third Street Bought From Haggin Estate for Apartment—Will Represent Over $2,000,000 Investment—Good West Side Market—Big Brooklyn Lease.

Fifth Avenue furnished the big feature in the realty market yesterday in the sale of the long vacant old Progress Club on the northeast corner of Sixty-third Street, and the interesting announcement was made that the buyers intend to erect a twelve-story apartment on the site, to be ready for occupancy in the Fall of 1916. Coming so soon after the sale a short time ago of the southeast corner of Seventy-second Street for a similar structure, it is evident that investors believe that expensive apartment buildings on Fifth Avenue have not yet gone beyond the demand. This latest operation will be the third big apartment for the avenue, the first being the twelve-story house on the northeast corner of Eighty-first Street erected a few years ago and which has been well rented.

The old Progress Club plot was purchased in 1902 by the late J. B. Haggin, who intended at the time to erect a residence, but the plan was never carried out, and a few years before his death last year Mr. Haggin bought the former Crocker house on the northeast corner of Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue and remodeled it for occupancy. The old club site has now been sold by the estate of J. B. Haggin. It has a frontage of 100.5 on the avenue by 100 on the street.

The buying syndicate is represented by Herbert Lucas, the architect who designed the Marquand apartment at Madison Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, the 1 Lexington Avenue apartment opposite Gramercy Park, 24 Gramercy Park, and 535 Park Avenue. He is preparing plans for the new building on the Fifth Avenue corner which will cost about $1,000,000. The property has been held by the estate at $1,500,000. It was assessed in 1914 for $840,000. The entire operation will represent an investment of over $2,000,000. The new apartment will be designed with one suite to a floor, and it will be of the highest type of construction combined with the best conveniences.

The sale of the property was closed through John L. Tonnele, Jr., of William A. White & Sons. The building will be erected by the Thompson-Starrett Company, and its management has been placed in the hands of Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

One Apartment Sold, Two Deals Pending.

One upper west side apartment house was disposed of to an investor yesterday and deals for two others were reported pending.

The property sold consists of the six-story elevator apartment house known as 400 Convent Avenue, occupying a plot 100 by 100 on the northwest corner of 147th Street.

It was sold by the Iona Home Construction Company to Ellen A. Stewart, who gave in exchange fifteen acres of land with a dwelling and outbuildings located on the Post Road in White Plains, Westchester County.

The combined properties aggregate in value about $550,000. John F. Harrington and Zittel & Son negotiated the trade.

It was reported that negotiations were also pending for the sale of Greyton Court, an eleven-story apartment at the south corner of 141st Street and Riverside Drive, owned by the 160 Broadway Holding Corporation.

The third deal involved Hudson Hall and Fulton Hall, six-story apartments at 324 to 328 West Ninety-sixth Street, owned by the Sause Realty Company, for which negotiations were also reported pending.

Ziegler Buys West Side Apartment.

While the buyer of the six-story apartment house at 517 to 523 West 111th Street, sold in the auction room by Joseph P. Day, was given as the plaintiff, it was learned that the real buyer was William Ziegler, Jr., who has been so active an investor in high-grade Park Avenue apartment houses. The 111th Street building covers a plot 100 by 100.11, and it was sold at foreclosure, brought against the receiver of the New York Real Estate Security Company to satisfy judgments with taxes aggregating over $171,000. It was bought on a bid of $120,000.

Investors Buying Flats.

August Karsten has purchased from Robert W. de Forest for investment 202 and 204 West Eighty-second Street, two five-story flats, each on a lot 19 by 102. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale. The property is assessed at $50,000.

Mrs. Hedwig Fibel has resold to a client of Harry H. Cohen 151 West 142d Street, a five-story flat and lot 27 by 99.11. This is the third sale of the property within a month. The buyer is an investor.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Mrs. L. B. Simpson sold to a client of the F. R. Wood-W. H. Dolson Company 310 West Eighty-eighth Street, a four-story high-stoop dwelling on a lot 19.8 by 100.

W. F. H. Armstrong has purchased from the Hazel Real Estate Company 153 Riverside Drive, a five-story dwelling on a lot 25 by 100, adjoining the south corner of Eighty-eighth Street. The property was held at $60,000.

Gustave Mandelbaum has sold to a client of the William S. Anderson Company 232 East Sixty-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18.2 by 100.

A Recent Buyer.

Dr. M. J. Silverman is the buyer of the new five-story flat house occupying a plot 100 by 70, on the northeast corner of Stebbins Avenue and Freeman Street, recently sold by Louis Kleban.

Bronx Sales.

Richard H. Scobis has sold for the Handy estate to A. Hamilton & Son a plot, 62.5 by 100, on the north side of Field Place, 60 feet west of Creston Avenue, for all cash. The same broker sold the southwest corner of Creston Avenue and Field Place, adjoining the above plot, to A. Hamilton & Son about three months ago. It is now being improved with a five-story apartment house.

The Galveston Building Company, Philip Herschowski, President, sold to an investor 1,479 Hoe Avenue, a five-story twenty-five-family apartment house, on plot 50 by 100, between Jennings and 172d Street. A. L. Greilich, as attorney, represented the buyer.

The two five-story flats at 655 and 659 Fox Street, each on plot 40.7 by 125, have been sold by Unger & Watson, the first named for Alexander Blumenthal and Jeaun Magnes and the second for Julia Friedlander.

Brooklyn.

Saul C. Lavine has purchased six one-family houses, 1,113, 1,115, 1,123, 1,133, 1,135, and 1,137 East Fifteenth Street, 100 feet south of Avenue K, from the Penn Holding Company and the J. J. Lack Construction Company. Mr. Lavine resold 1,123, 1,125, 1,133 to Matthew W. Wood of Manhattan.

Arthur H. Strong has sold to Van Dyke Brooks of the Vitagraph Company of America the new Colonial bungalow on the southwest corner of Foster and Bedford Avenues, Flatbush, on a plot 52 by 100, including a private garage.

Leases Twelve Brooklyn Apartments.

An apartment house deal of more than average magnitude has just been closed in Brooklyn in the leasing by Isidore Zimmer of twelve four and five story apartment structures, including the entire block front on Eastern Parkway, covered by the seven buildings from 1,504 to 1,530 Eastern Parkway, two buildings at 458 to 468 Saratoga Avenue, and three at 1,809 to 1,813 St. John's Place. The lease has been taken from Sarah Goldman, executrix of the estate of Harry Goldman, and is for a long term of years. The property is valued at $300,000. The brokers in the transaction were Elmer Freund and Paul Axelrod.

Long Island.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold to E. C. T. McShane of Manhattan a plot on the north side of Arleigh Road, between Netherwood Road and Park Road, Kensington-Great Neck, for a consideration of $7,000.

Work has already been commenced on the construction on the property of a hollow tile and stucco Colonial house from plans by Patterson & Dula, architects, for Mr. McShane's occupancy.

The Bayside National Bank has purchased as a site for a new home the property of James W. Cain, a lot 25 by 100, at the southeast corner of Lawrence Boulevard and Bell Avenue. Tentative plans indicate an outlay of $30,000.

In the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 20 by 100, on Union Avenue, to A. Mills, and a plot, 40 by 100, on Boulevard to M. C. Nathan

Part of Old Stern Building Leased.

Spear & Co. have leased for a long term of years for the estate of Isaac Stern the entire store and basement in the Stern Building, 28 and 30 West Twenty-third Street, extending through to 9-19 West Twenty-second Street, containing an area of nearly 50,000 square feet, to Walker & Heisler, carpet and rug importers, for many years at 9 and 11 East Sixteenth Street.

This lease is significant in the sense that another large, representative, mercantile house has located on Twenty-third Street since the removal of Stern Bros.

Commercial Leases.

The Loton H. Slawson Company has leased for Nathan Sobel the store and basement in 25 and 27 West Thirty-second Street for a term of years to E. Hamburger & Co., dealers in office fixtures, located for several years past at 33 East Twentieth Street.

J. G. White & Co. have leased the store, basement, and sub-basement at 73 Warren Street to E. Mezzadri for a term of years; also the store and basement at 140-44 West Twenty-second Street to C. B. Barker & Co., Limited, for a term of years.

Pease & Elliman and Horner & Co. have leased for Robert B. Dula the property 4 and 6 West Thirty-seventh Street for a term of twenty-one years, with a privilege of two renewals. The net rental for the first twenty-one years aggregates nearly $300,000. The property leased is two six-story business buildings on a combined plot, 43 by 98.9 feet, and was recently purchased by Mr. Dula through Pease & Elliman from Edgar A. Levy. The lessee is the Four and Six West Thirty-seventh Corporation, composed of a group of Western investors. Pease & Elliman have been appointed agents for the property.

William A. White & Sons have leased the first, second, and third floors at 132-38 King Street, containing approximately 21,000 square feet of fireproof space, to L. Schepp & Co.

$84,000 Bronx Building Loan.

Smith & Phelps have placed a building loan of $32,000 each on the two five-story apartments to be constructed on the east side of Sherman Avenue, 141 feet north of 163d Street, for the Kingsley Contracting Company.

$160,000 Brooklyn Flats.

Shampan & Shampan have completed plans for three apartment houses to be erected on the north side of Lincoln Place, 321 feet east of Brooklyn Avenue, on a plot 167 by 100, for the T. E. Realty Company, Inc., as owners, to cost $160,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

30th St, 7 East, n s, 164.4 ft e of 5th Av, 21.5x81.2, three-story dwelling; adjourned to Aug. 6.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

7th Av, 307 and 309, e s, 78.1 ft s of 28th St, 41.5x76.4x irregular, two five-story tenements and stores and two four-story rear tenements; adjourned to Aug. 12.

By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, 325 to 332, w s, 49.2 ft s of 29th St, 74.7x99.3x74.7x100.7, 3 four-story buildings; F. M. Warburg et al., trustees, against G. W. Tubbs; Stroock & S., attorneys; H. E. Deming, referee; due, $129,082.47; taxes, &c., $5,548.93; to the plaintiff for $120,000.

111th St, 517-523 West, n s, 275 ft w of Ams Av, 100x100.11, six-story apartment house; G. E. Chisholm et al. against J. N. Rosenberg et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; C. H. Strong, referee; due, $167,861.75; taxes, &c., $3,400.55; to the plaintiff for $120,000.

123d St, 414 East, s s, 212 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; Eleanor Le Roy against Rocco D'Amico et al.; Isaac & G., attorneys; B. M. L. Ernst, referee; due, $12,470.79; taxes, &c., $397.54; to the plaintiff for $11,500.

By Samuel Marx.

85th St, 343 East, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; six-story flat and stores; Jacob Regensberg et al. against Dora Isaacson et al; Myron Sulsberger, attorney; J. F. Cohen, referee; due, $3,358.25; taxes, &c., $765.40; subject to first mortgage of $25,000; to Max Jackel for $27,617.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

Duane St, 42, s w corner of Lafayette St, 8x31.3x19.2x23.3x16.8, six-story loft and store building; H. Clark et al. against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al.; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney; L. H. Sanders, referee; due, $9,597.03; taxes, &c., $1,880.01; subject to first mortgage, $42,000.

51th St, 226-228 East, s s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.4, one-story stable and three-story tenement; Bowery Savings Bank against Joseph Doelger et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; J. A. Foley, referee; due, $19,414.63; taxes, &c., $2,277.99.

Lenox Av, e s, 24.11 ft s of 143d St, 50x85, vacant; Hart Levy against Philip Meyer et al.; Joseph Sapinsky, attorney; Carl Fuhrman, Jr., referee; due, $18,58.

By Samuel Marx.

9th St, 6-8 West, s s, 124.1 ft w of 5th Av, 33.9x93.11, two three-story dwellings; Harry Content against the Securities Co et al.; R. L. Tarbox, attorney; L. A. Abrams, referee; due, $13,498.06; taxes, &c., $1,431.70; subject to two mortgages aggregating $45,000.

29th St, 23 West, s s, 85 ft w of 8th Av, 20x74.9x15...8x58x98.9, three-story and basement brick dwelling; Henry Burden, trustee, against E. A. Demarest et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; Abraham Greenberg, referee; due, $10,000.21; taxes, &c., $487.18.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Madison Av, n e corner of 29th St, for a sixteen-story loft, 74x100; George Backer Realty Co., 24 West 45th St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost $550,000

St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 157th St, for a six-story tenement, 103.7x159.3; Lehigh Building Corporation, 424 St, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost $200,000

171st St, s s, 339.6 ft e of Fort Washington Av, for two five-story tenements, 71.6x81; One Seventy-one Building Co., 30 East 42d St, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, architects; cost $130,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, s w corner of 50th St, to a three-story store and office building; L. Mansbach et al., premises, owners; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost...$5,000

Madison Av, 873, to a five-story store and loft; Mrs. J. K. Stafford, Imperial Hotel, owner; Shape & Bready, Inc., 220 West 42d St, architects; cost $5,000

Park St, n s, 18 and 20, and New Chambers St, bet. to a five-story store and loft; W. H. Thrig, 255 Washington St, owner; W. A. Kenny, 420 West 58th St, architect; cost $12,000

5th Av, s w corner of 35th St, to a eleven-story office building and store; Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 135 West 42d St, owner; C. F. Mink, 7 East 42d St, architect; cost $5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JULY 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 200-208, w s, 80.5 n of 69th St, 40x85, (foreclosure July 20;) Morton S. Coan, referee, to Mary A. Cudlipp, 70 West 97th St, July 22; attorney, M. F. Johnson, 111 Broadway $80,000

BROADWAY, 3,860 to 3,866, n e corner of 161st St, (581,) 99.11x99.10; (foreclosure July 15;) Melvin G. Palliser, referee, to Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 140 Broadway, July 21; attorneys, Stetson, J. & R., 15 Broad St. $10,000

GREENWICH ST, 360 and 362, w s, 32.6x 60 to alley to Franklin St; Kenneth S. Weeks to Weeks Holding Co., Inc., 283 Elizabeth St, (mtg $19,500,) July 20; attorney, B. E. Rabell, 38 Park Row $100

HILLSIDE AV, s s, 659.7 ft e on curve from Broadway, runs s 245.1x e 150x n 178.6 and 147.4 to avenue, and w on curve 61.11 to beginning; Michael De Paolo to Ida V. Price, 1,650 Mt. Hope Av, (mtg $5,000,) all title, April 2; attorney, Thomas G. Price, 1,650 Mt. Hope Av $1

LENOX AV, 422, e s, 17 ft n of 131st St, 16.7x85; Eliza Kretsch, Lyndhurst, N. J., to Margaret Petroll, 1,900 Daly Av, (mtg $3,000,) all liens, July 20; attorney, W. E. Phelps, 435 East 149th St $1

LEXINGTON AV, 619, e s, 20.5 ft n of 49th St, 20x70; John M. Kyle to Maurice Mandelbaum, 12 W. 87th St, (mtg $15,000,) July 14; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

SUTTON PLACE, 24, w s, 20.5 ft n of 58th St, 20x86.5, (foreclosure July 7;) Leander B. Faber, referee, to Edward A. Allen, 201 William St, East Orange, N. J., plaintiff, (mtg $9,000,) July 21; attorneys, Rue & Hayes, 44 Pine St $1,000

1ST AV, w s, 24.9 ft n of 26th St, runs w 100 x s 24.9 to n s 26th St, x w 125 x n 197.6 to s s 27th St, x e 130 x s 74.1 x w 5 x s 24.8 x e 100 to beginning; (foreclosure July 20;) William F. Clare, referee, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, July 21; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St $175,000

7TH AV, w s, 49.5 ft s of 34th St, 16.5x100; 7th Av, w s, 65.10 ft s of 34th St, 32.10x100; Estate James Gridley, Inc., to F. & L. Building Co., 45 W. 34th St, all liens, July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

7TH AV, 2,422-28, w s, 74.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x75; John W Cornish Construction Co. to Pasquale Angarold, 1,008 Franklin Av, Bronx, b. & s, (mtg $68,000,) July 20 ..... $1

8TH ST, n s, 208 ft w of Avenue A, 25.10x 97.6; Henry and Rebecca Miller to Sarah Miller, 120 St. Mark's Place, ½ part, (mtg $21,000,) all title, July 20; attorney, John L. Hernstein, 5 Beekman St $100

26TH ST, 329 East, n s, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.9, (foreclosure July 20;) William F. Clare, referee, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, July 21; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St $15,000

30TH ST, n s, 188.7 ft w of 6th Av, 161.5x 60.6x145.9x91.8; F. & L. Building Co. to Estate James Gridley, Inc., 299 Madison Av, (mtg $590,000,) July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

59TH ST, 535-37 West, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100.5; Jacob Bernardik to Fillmore Holding Co., 111 Broadway, ½ part, (mtg $22,000,) July 21; attorney, Arthur Smith, 111 Broadway $1

81ST ST, 111 East, n s, 180 ft e of Park Av, 20x102.2; Rachel Hyman, widow, et al., individually and as executors of Gerson Hyman, to Bernhard Feifer, 109 E. 81st St, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, July 19; address 427 E. 76th St $27,500

99TH ST, 114-116 West, s s, 207 ft w of Columbus Av, 42x100.11, (foreclosure July 20;) Henry W. Unger, referee, to Eugene H. Roesquest, at Country Club, Westchester, N. Y. et al., exr., &c., Charles E. Coddington, July 21; attorneys, Atwater & C., 43 Cedar St $42,000

114TH ST, 21 West, n s, 320 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Harold Simpson to Helene Mathies, 219 E. 94th St, (mtg $25,000,) all liens, July 19; attorneys, Robson & Simpson, 27 Cedar St $1

123TH ST, s s, 332.6 ft e of Broadway, 26.6x 100.11; J. Frederick Enitz, Pleasantville, N. Y., to Grace H. Crane, 529 W. 186th St, (mtg $20 000,) all liens, July 21; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

125TH ST, s s, 332.6 ft e of Broadway, 26.6x 100.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to J. Frederick Entz, Pleasantville, N. Y., (mtg $20,000,) b. and s., all liens, July 21; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

212TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 85x99.11; City Investing Co. to Enwil Holding Co., Inc., 505 5th Av, b. and s., c. s. g., all liens, July 15; attorney, Henry A. Blumenthal, 233 Broadway $100

218TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 85x99.11; City Investing Co. to Enwil Holding Co., Inc., 505 5th Av, b. and s., c. s. g., all liens, July 15; attorney, Henry A. Blumenthal, 233 Broadway $100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, 2,062, e s, 25.4x93.6; Anna Monaghan to Eliz. Kelly, 2,062 Anthony Av, (mtg $3,500,) July 21; attorney, F. E. Holahan, 361 Tremont Av $7,500

AVENUE C, s w corner of 2d St, 25x100, (Unionport;) Margaretha M. Brohmer to Joseph Stransky, 1,096 West Farms Road, July 16; attorneys, Neier & Van D., 160 Broadway $1

CLAY AV, 1,309, w s, 19.3x86.10; Mary Pape to Kunigunda Muller, 719 East 180th St, (mtg $5,000,) July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

FOX ST, w s, 200 ft n of Longwood Av, 66.8 x100; Realty & Commercial Co. to Charles Schatzkin, 1,803 Crotona Av., (mtg. $37,000,) July 8; attorneys, Hilliquit & L., 30 Church St $100

FREEMAN ST, 990, s s, 28.11x90.4; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Jacob B. Baum, Lawrence, L. I., July 16; attorney, A. L. Strasser, 100 Broadway $14,000

HUNTS POINT RD, being tract of land known as Greenbank, —x—; Charles D. Dickey to Mary W. D. Varnum, 362 52d St., ½ part, July 13; attorney, L. Tompkins McIlvaine, 52 William St $100

MACOMB'S ROAD, e s, 53.5 ft n of 172d St, 11x50.6x46.11x96.2; Morris B. Schurck to Sophie C. Barg, 530 West 136th St, July 12; attorney, Paul Roth, 309 Willis Av. $1,000

PARK AV, 4,053, w s, 20.7x120; Vincenzo Clemente et al. to Lizzie Wheat, 345 East 140th St, July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

PLOT begins s e corner lot 65, map Morrisania, 50x138, being part lot 65, same map; Thomas D. Malcolm to Thomas D. Malcolm Constn. Co., 3,651 3d Av., July 21; attorney, Thomas D. Malcolm $100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 25 ft e of Oakland pl, 50x100; Merbin Constn. Co. to Leah Strisevska, 1,330 Franklin Av., (mtg. $33,000,) July 21; attorney, H. Gottlieb, 299 B'way $1

STEBBINS AV, 1,302, e s, 25x110; Rudolph Uhlenberger, Ellen Curry, Ruth Schickensack, N. J., (mtg $14,000,) July 14; attorney, Ellen Curry, 114 Centre St $250

TINTON AV, s w corner of 158th St, 100x45; Abraham Solomon, executor, to Isadorem Realty Co., 233 Broadway, July 21; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

161ST ST, s s, 71 ft e of Eagle Av, 27x110; Isabella M. Meeks to Carrie P. Prentice, 961 Fox St, (mtg $17,000,) July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

180TH ST, 718 East, s s, 29.8x142.11; Kunigunda Muller to Mary Pape, 1,309 Clav Av, (mtg $3,000,) July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

236TH ST, s s, being Lot 16, Block 3,370, tax map; Isaac F. Cohen, (referee,) to Samuel Hollander, 236 W. 129th St, July 19; attorney, B. G. Oppenheimer, 277 B'way $900

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

GREENWICH ST, n w corner of Desbrosses St, 25x80; Charles W. Preile to Julia E. Paisen, Burlington, Vt., July 19, 1 year; attorney, Carter & Thellusson, 51 Chambers St $10,000

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 43d St, 22.4 x80; Percy A. Kirkwood et al. to John H. Foster, trustee, Paris, France, 5 years, July 20; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St. $35,000

7TH AV, w s, 49.5 ft s of 34th St, 49.2x100; F. & L. Building Co. to N. Y. Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, July 21, 3 years; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane $100,000

18TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 10th Av, 25x92; George J. Reiul to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 22, due as per bond $13,000

37TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; 38th St, s s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; 57th St, s s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Bearnett Cohen to Charlotte Snyder, 304 10th Av, July 2, prior mtg $60,000, due as per bond; attorney, John J. Pheelan, 291 Broadway $5,000

43D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Marie G. Darmstadt to Carrie P. Sager, 142 Manhattan Av, prior mtg $22,000, 3 years, 6 p. c. July 21; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,000

123RD ST, s s, 332.6 ft e of Broadway, 26.6x 100.11; J. F. Entz to Lawyers Mtg. Co., 59 Liberty St, due as per bond, July 21; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $20,000

222ND ST, n s, 360 ft w of 10th Av, 80x99.11; Enwil Holding Co., Inc., to City Investing Co., 165 Broadway, July 15, 5 years, two mortgages, each $85,000; attorney, E. F. Clark, 165 Broadway $70,000

218TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 85x99.11; Enwil Holding Co., Inc., to City Investing Co., 165 Broadway, July 15, 5 years; attorney, E. F. Clark, 165 Broadway, two mortgages, each $85,000 ..... $70,000

218TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 85x99.11; same to Hy. A. Blumenthal, 542 West 112th St, July 22, prior mtg $35,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; address 233 Broadway $5,000

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 46.7 ft e of 138th St, 26.7x73; also 138th St, s s, 100 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Frank & Sharpe et al., (exrs.,) to Charlotte M. Morris, 439 West 123d St, July 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charlotte M. Morris, 439 West 123d St $4,000

GRANT AV, s w corner of McClellan St, 156.6x100; Kovacs Construction Co. to Abr. C. Rothstein, 601 West 150th St, (prior mtg $6,000,) July 15, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

ELM PLACE, w s, 236.2 ft n of 189th St, 25.8x113.8; James J. Drew to Anna G. Ritch, 112 Mason St, Greenwich, Conn., (prior mtg $8,000,) July 13, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Anna G. Ritch, 112 Mason St, Greenwich, Conn. $1,000

PROSPECT AV, w s, 25 ft s of Oakland Place, 50x100; Leah Strisevska to Marbin Construction Co., 1,480 Washington Av, (prior mtg $33,000,) July 21, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row $6,000

TINTON AV, 785, s w corner of 158th St, 100x45; Isadorem Realty Co., Inc., to David Steckler, 1,885 7th Av, prior mtg $40,000, July 19, 3 years 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Y. Title Ins. Co., 135 Broadway $2,000

UNION AV, 533, w s, 18.9x100; Richard Butler to Abr. Wirtenberg, 138 4th Av, July 21, due as per bond; attorney, A. Wirtenberg, 138 4th Av $531

190TH ST, s s, 175.3 ft e of Crotona Av, 29.3x 142.11; Mary Pape to Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 21, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,500

218TH ST, s s, adjoining Lot 730, map of Wakefield, 50x114, being part of Lot 689, same map; Herbert Royal to Clara S. Dean, 84 Saratoga Av, Yonkers, N. Y., (prior mtg $3,500,) July 21, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BLEECKER ST, 145, store and basement; Edw. J. Moore to Vincenzo Nardiello, 116 West Houston St, 5 years, from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Diogenes Brewing Co., Brooklyn $1,080

BROADWAY, n e corner of 143d St, store and basement; Samuel Bookman et al. to Jacob Mendell, 62 Rutledge St, Brooklyn, 5 years, from Oct. 15; attorney, J. L. Weinberger, 320 Broadway $2,500

CHERRYSTIE ST, 5, all; Ky N. Goebels to James Kalman, 879 Elsmere Place, 5 years, from May 1, 1915 ..... $3,960

HOUSTON ST, 153 East, store and basement; Philip Fertgen to Meyer Mich, 3 years, from June 1, 1915; attorney, Diogenes Brewing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. $840

2D AV, 10, store floor and basement; George Dolzauer to Tilly Smordinsky, 10 2d Av, 3 years, from July 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel Kahan, 65 Park Row $1,200

28TH ST, 447 West, the land; Marie M. L. De Courval to Mary D. Dattwyler, 1,050 Union Av, 21 years, from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, Bayard L. Peck, 26 Liberty St. $225

38TH ST, 203 West, parlor floor; Charles Hensle to Sun Hip Chong, 203 West 38th St, 4 years, from Aug. 1, 1915 ..... $1,380

53D ST, 405 West, store and part of cellar; Fremont M. Jackson to Martin Barry, 405 West 53d St, 6 years, from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, Chris Schierloh, 776 9th Av $780

Bronx.

138TH ST, 356 East, east store; Duncan A. Dobre, individually and executor, to Laura A. Jones, San Diego, Cal., and another, 5 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, Louis Sussman, 53 Park Row ..... $480 and $600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

19TH ST, 205 to 209 West; Adin G. Pierce Co. against Wyanoke Realty Co., owner and contractor, (renewal) $1,862

Bronx.

FOX ST, 1,034; Louis Sturtz against Jacob Goldfield and Henry Schroeder, owners and contractors $106.75

PROSPECT AV, 782; George M. Flogaus against Osserman & Gottlieb, owners; M. Minskoff, contractor $15

RYER AV, 2,004; Arliste A. Borner against Alice, Victor, Thomas, and Chesterman Muller, owners; A. R. Scharsmith & Co., contractors $319.50

140TH ST, n e corner of Walton Av, 83x 120.5; A. P. Dienst Co., Inc., against Hattie Kurtz Knight, Clara Christine Kurtz, and Harry P. Knight, owners; Harry P. Knight, contractor $671.29

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

8TH AV, 930; Collins Wagner Mfg. Co. against Walter Von Erlenbeil et al., Aug. 26, 1914 ..... $28.75

8TH AV, 930; Philip Mostow against same, Sept. 15, 1914 ..... $658.95

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, s w corner of 7th St, 28x64.3; Louis H. Kahn et al. against Augustus S. Hughes, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Foster & Cunningham.

LEXINGTON AV, 77; Amy A. C. Montague against Michael D. Ryan et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Montague.

PARK AV, e s, 74 ft n of 109th St, 26.11x 50; Agnes W. Evans against Maria Duggan et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Danzilo.

WATER ST, 347; East River Savings Institution against Jennie Golden et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. F. Hibbard.

120TH ST, 108 East; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Malcolm R. Lawrence et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Roeliker, Jr.

122D ST, 70 East; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Regina L. Reese et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

Bronx.

LOT 1,017, map of Village of Wakefield; P. James Bowen against George W. Burton et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. V. Judge.

LOT 9, Block 21, map of Edenwold Twenty-fourth Ward; Henry Isaacs against Dave Broder et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eppstein & Rosenberg.

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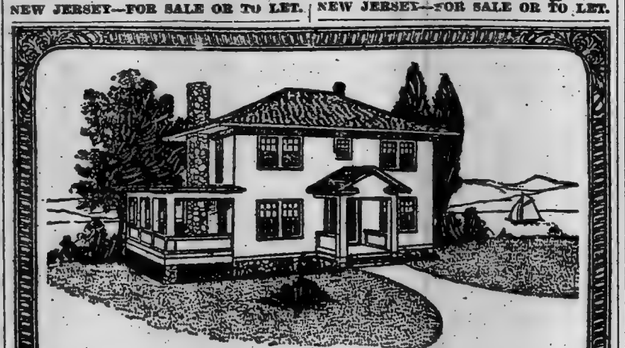

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COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 23; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notice of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notice of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar—At 2 P. M., Room 423 P. O. Building.

Discharges.

Charles J McFadden.	Vannette F. Pelletreau & Co.
Christopher D Murray.	George H Gardiner.
Albert Singer.	Harriet De Leeuw.
Heyman Bercowitz.	Waters-Colver Co.
Hohlin & Greenberg.	Rubin Merlin.
William F. Messiter.	Abraham Levine & Simon Wien.
Thaddeus C Mastaller.	Mollie Langerman.
Harry Bernstein.	Glockener & Co. (2.)
Saml Hoffman et al.	Wm H Rich & Son (3)
Meyer Hershkowitz.	Barnet Smalline.
Motions:	Samuel Cohen-Liberty Knitting Mills.
Hyman Sislowitz.	Isidore Rudash Dlengott
Henry F Vyse & Co.	Louis Moore-Kornfeld, Inc.
Hyman Kahn.	Jose Casesa.
William C Cole.	Harold E Wittaman.
Dayve De Boris De Waltoff.	Morris Feinstein.
Tilove Bros.	
A L Scattergood, (2.)	

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Gough<Gougn.	Baker<Reds.
Thomas<Sommers.	Sage<Hawke, (2.)
Hochstrasser<Neudewitz.	Rapp<Wolburg.
Re Wall St Exch Bldg Assn.	Union Bank of B'klyn<Tompkins.
Cohn<Cohn.	Goldberg<Dukman.
Berger<Tilyou Realty Co.	Singer<Singer.
Re Fletcher.	Justice<Justice.
Fajans<38 W 39th St Co.	Levy<Laroy.
Cook<Fagan.	Wolff<De Vaux.
Lane<Kops.	Friedman<Spiro.
Ogle<Riley.	Kennealy<Mass. Fire, &c., Co.
Van Loan<Carrabine.	Hasbrouck<Am Temperance L I Assn.
Marjasch<Marovitz.	Freeman<Bronx Nat Bank.
Re Barnaer.	Re Claremont Elec Supply, &c, Co.
Sturniolo<White.	Fines<Townsend.
Interstate Note, &c, Co<O'Coin.	Perry<Perry.
Bretto<J. Leopold & Co.	Re Kemp & French.
Gesso<same.	Hydrox Chem Co<N Y Food Prod Co.
Hronchi<Internat'l Motor Co.	Bernstein<Bernstein.
R H Motor Sales Co<Bernheimer.	Hirsch<Hirsch.
Wagner<Perlmutter.	Goldberg<Goldberg.
Danziger<Musical Mut F Union.	Hutchins<Hutchins.
Murray<Murray.	Re Norton.
Corp for the Relief of Widows, &c<Arnolds.	Koster<Union Tr Co.
Ryan<Lashure.	Jacobs<Jacobs.
Horan<Belmont Iron Wks.	Rockland Co Trust Co
Manning<208 West 63d St Corp. (2.)	Moju Rubber Plantation Dev Co<Hutter.
Berry<Brown.	Ditmars<McDermott.
Bowrod<Compach Rty Co.	Flynn<Woods.
King<Dudley.	Cummings<Cummings.
Wood<same.	Re Brenner Talking Machine Co.
Senders<Baxt.	Tepper<Tepper.
Ventres<Zuelch.	Perlmutter<Laszofsky.
Hedges<Mountjoy.	Santry<Schnurmacher.
Averill<Henneman.	Clark<Uhl.
MacDonald<Cassidy	Seymour<Wilgro Rty Co.
Int Sash & Door Co<Brill.	Alcock<Grannis & Warley Cont Co.
Wallace<O J Gude Co.	De Coursey<R U Delaphena & Co.
Grushka<Furman.	Re Sullivan. (Kruger<Kruger.)
Re Wahl.	Krever<Rathowitz.
McClellan<Westchester Av Rapid Transit	Mange<Durant.
Seidler<Saltzman.	Rothenberg<Konowitz.
MacClinton<MacClinton.	Goldenberg<Goldenberg.
Deutsch<Thornton.	Reid<Shiebler.
Schaefer<Schaefer.	Voorhees<Robinson.
	Snow<Snow.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., Part II., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:

Alfred Oppenheim.	Adelia O'N Austin.
Carrie M Whitcomb.	Amelia B Miller.
Leon Deutsch.	Irene Alexander.
Edward Tait.	Fannie Langsdorf.
Elizabeth Melin.	Martin Engel.
Rebecca Gelsberg.	Francis Delafield.
	Frederick Gebhard.

TRIAL TERM—(June term continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estate of James Gallbraith.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Irving Nat Bk<Dieksteln.	Soanes<N E Nav Co.
NY Evea Post Co<Baldwin.	Ribeiro<same.
Hurley<Goldschmidt.	Williamson<NY, N H & H RR.
Bevans<Meagher.	Hall<same.
McClure<Cammann.	Laska<Harris.
Bendel<Einstein.	Moore<Weil.
Hanover Press<H Robertson & Co.	German-Am Ins Co<Peterson.
Maris Co<Eckert.	Asaeta Rou Co<Pinkham.
Glasser<Baider.	Schneider<Levine.
Klein<Riccitelli.	Rosenwasser<Glickfeld.
Horn<De Attego.	Allen<Horse Aid Socy.
Kramer<Shelby.	Cangialoci<Brady.
Convert<Tucci.	Schreiber<Matlack.
Goldstein<Sandfowitz.	Vogel Rty, &c, Co<Meadbacher.
Wickers & Bros<Shell.	Turkeltaub<Lenkowsky.
Hotel La Salle<Jackson.	Kaplan<Schmidt.
Stein<King.	
Muskow<Alberts.	
Schleifer<NY, N H & H RR.	

PART II.—Schmuck. J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Giegerich, J. — Atkins<Ousani — Percival H Gregory. Re Rose Tailoring Co—Richard F Weeks.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Re Rose Tailoring Co—James O Frank.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Sarstedt<Sybil Realty Co—Thomas L Hurley.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned until July 27.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Contested motions.

Siegelstein<Siegelstein.	Ludlam<Boland.
Solomon<Levin et al, (No. 1.)	Finken<Knauer et al.
Siegelstein<Levine, (No. 2.)	Benken<Davidson et al.
People ex rel Reder<Wayside Home.	Garner<Smith.
Re Seymour<Seymour.	Ahlstrom<Ahlstrom.
Hoffman<Davis et al.	Schmadeke, Inc<Bloch.
Bensen<Benson.	Stefano<Stefano.
Eppelsteto<Eppolets.	Mauser<Jones.
Re 20th Av.	Bages<Hartnett.
Re 52d St.	Rosenberg, Beckie<Rosenberg, Frank.
Bierman<Axis Benevolent Society.	Re W 8th St.
Molica, as adm'x<Doe	Gottlieb<Schoenberger.
Rothchild<Rithchild.	Eldred, A.<Eldred, L.
Mundheim<Schariach.	Aident Corp<Doyle.
Driscoll<Healey.	Ford<Ford.
Underhill<Wallin et al	Ford<Ford.
Mazarin Dev Co<Mahiken Co et al.	Oyster Bay Land<Jones et al.
Lord & Taylor<Lane.	Baumann et al<CNY.
	Re Guild.
	Gallagher<Nolan, Ann.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DUFFY, MARY, (April 4;) personalty, $480; all to Robert P. Green.

ENGEL, MARTIN, (details elsewhere).

RIDDELL, GEORGE, (no petition;) all to sister-in-law, Elizabeth Riddell.

SULLIVAN, MARY F., (July 22, 1909;) personalty, $850; realty, $12,000; all equally to sons, Dennis B., Michael and Joseph F.

SULLIVAN, MATTHEW, (Feb. 12, 1912;) personalty, $500; all to nephew, Michael.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Following transfers and changes in assignment in the cavalry arm are ordered:

To the 15th Cavalry, Aug. 15:

Col. W. A. Shunk, attached to the 7th; Lt. Col. Farrand Sayre, 7th; Majors F. M. Caldwell and S. G. Jones, 8th, and F. C. Marshall, 11th.

Chaplain J. M. Moose, 8th; Captains of 8th: F. A. Barton, W. S. Smith, E. P. Murphy, A. G. Gillem, R. S. Fitch, C. F. Martin, M. C. Mumma, E. Calvert, E. Palmer, J. S. E. Young, P. Mowry, and R. Sterrett, and J. T. Conrad, 3d, and L. W. Oliver, 12th.

1st Lts. of 8th: A. W. Smith, D. R. Rodney, J. H. Dickey, W. N. Hensley, Jr., F. T. Dickman, J. C. King, F. K. Chapin, W. D. Geary, and W. L. Moose, Jr.; 11th Cav.: S. O. Elting and D. A. Robinson; 3d Cav., L. W. McIntosh, and C. W. De Armond, and H. W. Wagner, 3d Cav.

2d Lts. 8th: J. A. Warden, N. Butler Brisco, J. Plassmeyer, Jr.; E. R. Van Deusen, G. W. McClelland, J. F. Wall, H. L. C. Jones, L. D. Beach, L. A. Milligan, and C. Woodberry; 10th, H. C. Aplington, and 6th, J. C. R. Schwenck and W. P. J. O'Neill.

Following to 8th Cav., effective Aug. 15:

From 15th Cav.: Majors O. T. Langhorne and W. T. Johnson; Chaplain W. W. Brander; Captains: G. C. Barnhardt, H. R. Hickok, G. W. Kirkpatrick, G. Vidmer, C. H. Conrad, Jr.; L. E. Eltinge, G. W. Moses, W. Dean, R. J. Reaney, J. A. Wagner, R. B. Goings, and B. Lear, jr.

1st Lts.: R. F. Tate, E. J. Pike, R. L. Collins, R. Butler, J. Cocke, H. C. Tatum, L. S. Martin, W. W. Overton, V. S. Foster, and W. H. Cowles. And following 2d Lts.: C. S. C. McNeill, L. S. Patton, A. H. Hardy, W. A. Rabora, W. M. Modisette, S. W. Cramer, Jr.; R. O. Annin, T. Barnes, Jr.; R. S. B. Harts, T. H. Rees, Jr., and R. D. McDonald. And Chaplain Marianas R. J. Stanclift and W. R. Grutzman.

The officers transferred to the 15th Cav., who are within the continental limits of the United States and not under other orders, will join that regiment on date specified. Such household effects as they may desire to take to the Philippines will be sent to San Francisco, to be shipped to Manila on first available transport.

Officers transferred to 15th Cav., who are in the Philippine Department, will be assigned to duty by the Commanding General, Philippine Dept., until arrival of that regiment at its station or stations in that department, when they will join that regiment. Those officers transferred to 8th Cav., who are in the United States and not under other orders, will join that regiment upon its arrival at its station or stations in United States. They will be assigned to duty by the Department Commander until such time as may be necessary to join their regiment. Troop officers will be assigned to troops by their respective Regimental Commanders.

Col. C. I. McMullen, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., at once and report to President of the General Court-martial there as a witness; then to his station.

Maj. G. D. Guyer, 16th Inf., is detailed for service in Quartermaster Dept.

Capt. R. E. Smyser, 15th Cav., to 18th Cav., effective Aug. 15.

Following are relieved from assignment to 15th Cav., effective Aug. 15: Lt. T. M. Reagan and 2nd Lt. K. S. Bradford.

Following are transferred from 15th Cav. to regiment indicated, Aug. 15: 1st Lts. W. A. McCain, to 13th Cav., and C. L. Stevenson, to 14th Cav.

Orders of April 24, transferring 2nd Lt. E. W. Burr, 9th Cav., to the 8th Cav., is revoked. He is transferred to the 7th Cav., Aug. 1, and will sail from San Francisco about Aug. 5 for Manila and join 7th Cav.

Col. G. H. Morgan, 15th Cav., is attached and Col. M. C. Koehler, 15th Cav., is transferred to the 7th Cav., Aug. 15. They will join the 8th Cav. on its arrival in United States and remain on duty with that regiment until arrival of 7th Cav., when they will join it.

Col. F. C. Johnson, now attached to 15th Cav., is attached to 8th Cav., Sept. 15. He will join the 8th Cav. on arrival in U. S.

Capt. B. P. Disque, 8th Cav., is transferred to the 15th Cav., Aug. 15. On his arrival in the Philippines he will report to commanding General Philippine Department for duty pending arrival of 15th Cav.

Capts. G. P. Tyner and C. W. Cole, 15th Cav., are transferred to 7th Cav., Aug. 15.

Capt. J. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, in addition to his other duty, is detailed as a member and Recorder of the Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, appointed Feb. 20, 1912, to consider and report on matters relating to the organization, equipment, and instruction of engineer troops, vice 1st Lt. J. C. Mehaffey, Corps of Engineers, relieved.

Capt. V. L. Peterson, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from further duty at Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D. C.

1st Lt. J. W. Stewart, Corps of Engineers, from assignment to and duty with 1st Battalion of Engineers, Sept. 10, and then report to commandant of Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty at that school.

Capt. C. C. Gee, Corps of Engineers, after arrival in United States after any leave granted, to Jacksonville, Fla., take station there, and report by letter to Chief of Engineers for duty.

1st Lt. R. D. Matheson, Corps of Engineers, after arrival in United States and after any leave granted, to Wilmington, N. C., take station, and report by letter to Chief of Engineers for duty.

Major B. Winship, Judge Advocate, is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the Southern Department, and will proceed to Ft. Leavenworth and report about Aug. 10 to commandant Army Service Schools for duty.

Changes in stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps: Maj. W. N. Bispham, from Army Service Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, Aug. 1, then to Texas City, for duty with 2d Div., with station at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Maj. M. A. W. Shockley, from duty with Division of Militia Affairs, Aug. 1, then to Ft. Leavenworth Army Service Schools for duty; and Maj. H. E. Ruffner, from Ft. Thomas, Ky., Sept. 1, then to this city and report to Chief, Division of Militia Affairs for instructions and assignment to duty as Inspector Instructor with the Sanitary Troops of the organized militia.

Leave: Capt. W. H. Moncrief, Medical Corps, one month; Capt. C. C. Pulis, Field Artillery, two months; 2d Lt. R. F. Hyatt, 7th Cav., one month, and Col. J. R. Williams, retired, one month.

Navy.

Commander W. J. Terhune, Charleston, S. C., yard, to treatment Washington, D. C., Naval Hospital.

Lt. S. H. Lawton, the Texas, to temporary duty the St. Louis.

Pay Director J. N. Speel, retired.

Chief Mach. O. T. Purcell, the Brooklyn, to the Kansas.

Machinists: E. A. Healy, to New York yard; J. M. Berlin, N. Y. yard, to Asiatic Station, via the Brooklyn; C. Hathaway, Newport News Shipbuilding Works, Va., Aug. 16, to the Brooklyn, and S. Koslow, the Illinois, to temporary duty Philadelphia yard.

Pay Director S. Rand, retired, died at Washington, D. C., July 12.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Flusser at President Roads; Preston at Boston Yard; Maryland at Mare Island; Wilmington at Bocas; Dallas at Shameen; Georgia at Rockport; Dupont at Portland, Me.; Aylwin at Newport; Dolphin at Eastport, Me., and the Des Moines at Alexandria.

Sailed: Parker, New York yard for final trials; Wyoming and Arkansas, Newport for Point Judith; Brutus, Guantanamo for Charleston; Marblehead, San Francisco for Sausalito; Dorothea, Cleveland for Put-in-Bay, Ohio; Caesar, Beirut for Alexandria, and the Colorado and Hector, Guaymas for La Paz.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS. 187 B'way, N. Y. 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 166 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

LESSEES: Greatest paying proposition in the world. Never offered before—magnificent, large office building, showroom, building. One of the finest ever erected. To lease for long term of years. Showing enormous returns. Elegant section. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St. Telephone, 7122, Bryant.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

Plot, 50x102, East 72d St., Manhattan, to lease. Bunnell, 55 John St.

Will buy property, first mortgage, foreclosure imminent. X 236 Times Annex.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

$7,000.—Bona-fide bargain, no fake; Lincoln Road, close to Bedford Av.; beautiful neighborhood; worth $10,000; quick action imperative. Open Sundays by appointment. John Reis Co., 805 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Eight-room, detached, one-family house; all improvements; good neighborhood; bargain; must be seen to be appreciated; owner leaving city. 88 Chestnut St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Fort Wadsworth, 32 Grant St., (near Fingerboard Road.)—New two-family dwelling, 14 rooms; steam heat. Send for descriptive card. Murray's, Lexington Av., (111th.)

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Two private dwellings to lease for a term of years; 10 rooms, bath, and laundry; veranda; rent, $75. Address Owner, 517 W. 161st St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 23 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW SHORE FRONT BUNGALOW AT NORTHPORT.

Seven rooms, bath, garage, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, &c.; fireplace; garage; about one-half acre of high ground; fine views; sandy beach; full sized cellar; $4,750. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St., New York.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Have a little bungalow on a large plot near station and water; needs some repairs, so will sell cheap on terms of $75 down and $14 monthly; beautiful, healthy location. Park Villa, Box 87 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, opposite Grant's Tomb; within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address SENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

WILL YOU BUY A NICE HOUSE at East Orange, splendidly located, at a Big Bargain—in fact, a Sacrifice? Urgent need of cash in my business necessitates it. Corner house, 9 rooms, with beautiful lawn, 50x100; ample room for garage; only couple minutes' walk from Grove St. station of the Lackawanna R. R.; worth $15,000; only small first mortgage of $5,000, at 5 per cent.; an unusual opportunity to secure a desirable property at a sacrifice owing to business reverses. Write or call on Owner, Room 206, 26 Cortlandt St., New York.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE.

From August to May 1, attractive 7-room house, all modern, steam heat, every improvement, near station, great elevation, best section, $35 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern, A1 condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Small fruit farms, 75x500. Five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

The money you are paying for rent will buy you one of our handsome cottages at Westfield or Fanwood; why not be your own landlord? Call or write for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Stores with living rooms, principal corner, opposite school, $10; good place for any line business. Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

AT RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY.

Free lists of houses rent, sale. Full information Boonton Realty Co., Box 97, Rutherford.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Little farm; dwelling 7 rooms; all improvements; $25. Call Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Desire to lease, with option to buy, country place, 10 acres up; all improvements; fine outlook; within hour. Lunt, 92 Liberty St., New York.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

COTTAGES AT MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., in connection with STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN. Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

MANHATTAN BEACH. Adults desiring refined home telephone 1176 Coney Island.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Desk room to sublet. Apply Room 515, Wilson Building.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH. 10 EAST 33D ST.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. with private bath and kitchenette, some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970.

1, 2, 3 ROOMS ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

SUMMER RATES.

THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette, $30-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Location convenient shops, theatres, 71st St.; newly decorated, handsomely furnished; 7 unusually large rooms, 2 baths, $75; high-class elevator house. Seen by appointment. Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th St.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment; beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

SUBLET.

Three rooms and bath. HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

85th St., 236 West.—Four and six room apartments; piano, silver, linen. O'Brien.

Corner, southwest exposure, Summer. 840 West End Av. (Mornings.) Geo. A. Kelly.

79th, 175 West.—Will let nice apartment; large rooms. Phone Schuyler 7109.

51ST, 70 WEST.—Two rooms; private bath; electric light, gas; kitchenette.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

Lenox Av., 342, near 125th subway.—Five rooms; bath, hot water, steam heat; $22.

West Side.

9 WEST 91ST ST. Near Park; 8 rooms and bath; 2 toilets; elevator house; $390 to $960. BROADWAY. REMCO. 96TH ST. Phone 1300 Riverside.

611 WEST 136TH ST., Near Riverside Drive. 4-6 rooms and bath.....$40-$50 Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

97th St., 308 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern, elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70.

124th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment six rooms, bath; all improvements; $45. Janitor.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Athorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 548 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 66th St.

Fine Apartments.—Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths. $2,500 and up.

156th, 801 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side

THE LANGHAM, 73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Room and bath, elevator, south of 96th St., west side. C 312 Times Downtown.

A lady of years and experience would like to take charge of an apartment building, collecting the rents, supervising the care of the house, and arranging for the comfort of the tenants. Address Mrs. W. R. Sheffield, 848 West 35th St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Beautiful, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 43 WEST.—Excellent neighborhood; nicely furnished rooms; table the best; first-class service; Summer rates. Phone Bryant 2593.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; attractive rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electric light; also smaller room.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

72D, 233 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; individual table; $10 up.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; subway, elevated; Summer rates.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Cool, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private bath; reasonable; subway.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with or without board; private baths; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST. The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private bath; superior service; Summer rates.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; good, generous table; ideal location; electricity.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; baths; modern improvements; reservation for coming season.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable two, three; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large and small; private bath; electricity; reference.

34TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

149TH, 544 WEST, Near Broadway Subway.—Beautiful riverside; most excellent healthiest section; "Audubon"; bright, cool rooms, good board, $10, $12, one; $14 up, two; pleasant, small room, $7; large porches, gardens, every comfort. Tel. 2737 Audubon.

150TH, 521 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath adjoining; excellent table; private family.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th St; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 581, (86th St.)—Desirable cool rooms, excellent table; electricity; beautiful Summer location; table guests; references.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 657 Ocean Av.—Detached house; large rooms; $8-$10 weekly. Flatbush 5261.

CONVENIENT Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table; 76 Pierrepont St. 1159-W Main.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room with bath, $6.50; another, $4; electricity, telephone.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive rooms, all conveniences; choice location.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

56TH, 33 EAST.—Handsome, cool rooms, baths adjoining; $8, $5, $6 during Summer.

57TH, 47 EAST, (Near Madison Av.)—Large room, private bath, kitchenette, $7; two connecting housekeeping, $4; front parlor, furnished or unfurnished, $7; others adjoining bath, $5; electricity.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Neatly furnished, newly renovated, airy, large, small rooms; exceptionally clean; electricity; telephone; $2, $5.

9TH, 32 WEST.—Large and small, pleasant rooms; every convenience; $3 up.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Cool room, $4; single, $2.50; exclusive residence; telephone; desirable.

88TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week, with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; single room; running water; bath; electricity; telephone; very reasonable; gentleman only; references.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large double room, private bath; also single room; reasonable.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Airy double room; running water; $5; private house; telephone.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; $2-$10; splendid location; telephone.

58th, 846 West—Columbus Circle; elegant rooms; all conveniences; transients; references; telephone.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

65TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large, small, cool outside rooms; running water; electricity; telephone. Dunn.

69TH, 59 WEST.—Exceptional room, dressing room, bath; private house; gentlemen.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large and small rooms; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; large, small; private baths; telephone; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH, 128 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 123 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large room, also small; exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates.

77TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; electric lights; Summer rates; private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, cool

WARDEN HAYES QUITS BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Dr. Davis Says He Will Retire at End of Five Months' Leave of Absence.

SURPRISE TO INVESTIGATORS

Commissioner Defends "Cooler" as Punishment for Prisoners Who Are Unruly.

Patrick Hayes, long Warden of the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, will retire from active service at the end of the year. The Warden has applied for leave and on Monday he will start for the Pacific Coast on a leave of absence that will be extended until the time of his retirement. This was announced yesterday to the State Prison Commission by Dr. Katherine Davis, Commissioner of Corrections.

The announcement came as a surprise to the Prison Commission, and some of them charged Dr. Davis with not having been frank with them, for they said if the retirement had been known before the commission would not have investigated the penitentiary. Commissioner Ward asked that the investigation be terminated at once, but he was outvoted.

Miss Davis was the principal witness examined yesterday by the commission at its inquiry into conditions at Blackwell's Island. For three hours she practically dominated the hearing. Most of the time she walked about the room questioning the Commissioners or stating her views on prison work. She told the stenographer what to omit and told the reporters at the press table what they were to consider confidential. At one point in her examination she shook her head at the commission and remarked: "I don't think you men have the slightest idea of the care of prisoners."

Plans for Reorganization.

Two prisoners had just finished telling how the Warden had had a fifty-pound hose turned upon them when Dr. Davis arrived. They were hustled from the room. As soon as Dr. Davis took the stand Mr. Wade explained the commission was not seeking to embarrass her, but to co-operate with her.

"Permit me to make a statement," said Miss Davis. "I would like to tell you that we have made plans for a reorganization of the island. I know there are many things wrong here. In the first place the physical limitations are against us, and in the second place we are working under the Civil Service. Since I came into office I have discharged a Warden, a physician who transgressed until he nearly came within the law, a trained nurse, and I can't tell how many keepers. I have now some 700 individuals, and most of them are of the old school. I am, I assert, a conservative radical. Changes have to be made slowly. I have tried to conduct an educational campaign, and I have been reorganizing slowly. Here I have to move slowly. Warden Hayes is of the old school. I believe him to be a man of honesty and sincerity. I don't believe he is brutal. He is a man more than 70 years old, and he has been in the employ of the city since he was 17 years old. I want to stand by him until he retires."

"Do you approve all of his work?" broke in Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling, the Saugerties member of the commission.

"I decline to answer that," was the reply in an angry tone.

Dr. Davis then announced the proposed retirement of the Warden. His successor will have to be chosen from the Civil Service list, a fact that Dr. Davis said had prevented her from getting one of the best prison men in the State as head of the penitentiary. She said she had even gone to the commission and asked for permission to get an efficient man.

Would Bar Newspapers.

"Do you oppose the prisoners having the newspapers?" Mr. Wade asked.

"I am opposed to the daily papers in prison. It is a mistake to let the prisoners have them. The magazines I see no objection to. With all due respect to my friends connected with the press, the newspaper today is a lesson in crime. Take the Holt case, and see how the newspapers printed in detail the making of a bomb. In a prison the men have plenty of time to discuss these things, and they do discuss them. I found the same condition prevailed at the Bedford Reformatory when I was there."

Questioned by Dr. Diedling, Dr. Davis deplored the lack of laundry facilities, as well as insufficient appropriations to properly carry on the administrative work. She told how the kitchen and dining rooms had been reorganized and the dark cell punishment done away with. She then went into the subject of turning the fifty-pound pressure hose on prisoners as a punishment. She said that when Warden Hayes told her what he had done she told him never to employ that method of punishment again.

"Do you indorse Warden Hayes?" asked Dr. Diedling.

"To this extent," she replied. "He has done the best he knows how, and I respect any man who does that. I do not believe he countenanced the brutal treatment of prisoners. When men won't go to the isolation cells when ordered they must be made to obey even though the heavens fall."

"Did you ever find anything that warranted Hayes's removal?"

"No, or I would have removed him."

Diseased Not Separated.

It was the question of the separation of the diseased from the healthy that made Commissioner Davis send for Dr. Louis R. Effler, the prison physician. He repeated that there had never been until very recently a movement to separate tubercular men from well men.

"They are never locked up together?" asked Dr. Davis.

"Yes," said the doctor, but he added he never locked any man up. This condition, it was testified, was impossible now as the necessary examinations were being made. The Commissioner said that since January fifty patients had been sent to Hart's Island, and she added that only Tuesday $2,000 for hospital equipment had been cut from an appropriation.

"Don't you think a good capable manager would shout and keep pressing until help came?" asked Mr. Wade.

"I shouted until I was hoarse. It seems to be a matter of policy. I know how to economize, but I can't do the impossible. It is the same proposition that Charities Commissioner Kingsbury is up against. The population we care for has increased 50 per cent. and the appropriation 4 per cent. You talk about this little thing that can be done and that little thing, but it is the little things that count up. I figured that the cost of postage to allow an extra letter a day would amount to $7,000 in a year. Can the commission tell me what to cut? Segregation is necessary, but it takes time."

"We know your difficulties," said Commissioner Ward at one point, "but we feel this institution could be better administered. Do you believe in Warden Hayes's system of sending men to the cooler until their spirits are broken?"

"Not until the prisoner's spirit is broken, but until he behaves," said Dr. Davis. "Yes, I approve of it. The time he stays is up to the prisoner."

She complained because of the investigation at this time, as it took a year to recover good discipline after an investigation. After the last hearing, she said the prisoners had given three cheers for Tannenbaum, whom they believed responsible for the investigation.

Before she left the stand Dr. Davis said she had been afraid to attempt too radical changes, and the prisoners had not looked with favor on a plan of self-government. She added it would be practically impossible to attempt radical changes with men of the old school of prison discipline. She discussed with Mr. Hurd the practicability of building a fence between the correction part of the Island and the City Hospital, so as to give the prisoners more chance of open-air exercise.

"Gunmen and gangsters are sent here, and some expect to rule them with love and kindness. The men sent here are of a worse class than those sent to the State penitentiary."

The hearing will be resumed today.

TO ABDUCT MORMON CHIEF.

Bandits Threaten to Hold Smith for $100,000 Ransom.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 22.—The threatened abduction of Joseph F. Smith, head of the Mormon Church, in Salt Lake City, to the Jackson Hole country, in Wyoming, where a ransom of $100,000 was to be demanded for his release by the three daylight robbers who held up 125 tourists in Yellowstone Park on July 9, is to be guarded by Federal authorities here to adopt extraordinary measures for his safety.

News of the contemplated abduction first reached Roy O. Sampson of the Department of Justice and his assistant, J. W. Melrose, two months ago, but the matter later was dropped by the Federal authorities.

The abduction, however, of E. A. Empey, a wealthy cattleman, from his ranch at Idaho Falls, Idaho, on Saturday last, presumably by the three Yellowstone Park bandits, and his release on Wednesday upon the payment of a $6,000 ransom, caused the authorities to renew their interest in the matter.

According to reports received by the Federal authorities, the abduction of Smith was to follow closely after the abduction of Empey.

CUTS THROAT IN COURT.

Franz Steinhauser Had Been Acting Queerly in Hoboken.

While a suit of the Bell Telephone Company against a subscriber was being argued in the First District Court of Hoboken before Judge Herrick yesterday, several women in the chairs screamed, and court attendants saw a man rise and slash his throat with a razor. Policeman Russell was thrown to one side, and the man had slashed himself several times before he was pinned to the floor.

After he had been removed to St. Mary's Hospital he revived temporarily and said he was Franz Steinhauser of 89 Adams Street. He took a room at that address two days ago, but nothing further is known of him. Neighbors believed he was the man who telephoned to a police station on Wednesday night from a drug store that there was a riot in the neighborhood and brought a squad of reserves, who found there was no trouble. All in the courtroom said he was a stranger to them. It was said at the hospital last night he could not live for more than a few hours.

PROVE PELLAGRA'S CAUSE.

Due to Excess of Starchy Food, Federal Expert Says.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 22.—Dr. Joseph Goldberger, in charge of pellagra research work for the Public Health Service, announced tonight that experiments conducted at the Georgia and Mississippi State sanitariums have confirmed the theory that pellagra is caused by eating too much starchy food.

According to Dr. Goldberger, experiments have proved the theory conclusively. He added that it had been determined that the disease was not contagious.

"While pellagra is more prevalent in the South than in the North, there is just as much a possibility of the reverse," said Dr. Goldberger, "except for the fact that Northern people eat more meat and other non-starch foods than do the people of the South."

CITY ENGINEER A SUICIDE.

William B. Taylor Shoots Himself to Death in Boarding House.

Special to The New York Times.

William B. Taylor, a civil engineer employed in the New York Sewer Department, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head in his room in the home of Mrs. Emeline B. Cornwell, where he boarded, in North Pelham.

Taylor, who was 54 years old, a widower, with two children, went to his room after breakfast, saying he intended to shave. Shortly afterward Mrs. Cornwell heard a shot and found Taylor lying on his bed. The bullet had gone through his head from the right temple and was found in the wall. It is said that Taylor suffered from Bright's disease.

FELLED BY ROBBER IN PARK.

Law Clerk Taken to Hospital with Broken Skull.

Martin Sternberg, a law clerk, of 556 St. Paul's Place, in the Bronx, was taken to Harlem Hospital late last night with a possible fracture of the skull, inflicted by a man in Central Park who sprang from behind a bush and struck him.

Sternberg and Henry Laiken of 42 East 104th Street were sitting on a bench when two men, thought to have been robbers, jumped from behind the bench and knocked Sternberg unconscious. The two men ran when Laiken blew a police whistle.

THREAT OF SERMON CLOSES 7 SALOONS

The Rev. D. D. Irvine Calls Owners Before Him After Night Visit to Their Resorts.

PILOTED BY A DRUNKEN MAN

Minister Who Made the Round at Bayshore, L. I., in Disguise, Bans Women Cabaret Performers.

Rumors reached the Rev. D. D. Irvine, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bayshore, L. I., last week that hotel cafés in Bayshore were running after the legal closing time, holding cabarets and selling liquor to minors and intoxicated men. He decided to make some personal observations.

Buying a false mustache and a set of bushy whiskers, he afforested the lower part of his countenance, which is ordinarily clean-shaven, smeared make-up around his eyes to make himself look dissipated, put on old clothes, and practiced a hiccough before the mirror. After satisfying himself that he would pass in any standard barroom, he left his home on Sunday morning shortly after midnight.

At about 1 o'clock he scraped an acquaintance with a drunken man who had spent his last cent. It was easily arranged that they should have a few drinks together, the minister furnishing the money and the intoxicated man the local knowledge and personal connections.

They went to bar after bar. The minister worked his stage stagger and a husky voice on the lookout, but it was unnecessary, because his companion was widely known and welcome, with his friends, in Bayshore cafés at any hour. Nobody gave a second glance at the barnstorming properties on the minister's face.

It was an affair of conscience with the investigator that he should be a witness, but not a too realistic participant, and he solved that difficult problem by ordering bottles of beer, which he carried out with him, unopened. In this way he was conducted safely by his guide through seven of the resorts of Bayshore.

The next day he wrote a sermon on what he had seen, and at first he intended to deliver it. He decided, however, to adopt a different course and yesterday he assembled in his study the proprietors of all the places he had visited and read them the sermon. He said he would deliver it, unless they all promised to close thereafter at the time fixed by law, to sell no more liquor to minors and intoxicated men, and to dismiss all their women cabaret performers. These terms were instantly accepted, and the sermon was locked up in the minister's desk. He says, however, that he will deliver it the first time that he learns of any further violations of the saloon laws in Bayshore.

DIED AS PALMIST PREDICTED

Atlantic City Police Decide Missing Clerk Was Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 22.—James J. Callahan of Springfield, Mass., lost his life in the surf, the authorities decided tonight, when a long search for the missing man failed to disclose his whereabouts.

Callahan, who had been employed by E. H. Elbertson of the Commercial Hotel as manager, was last seen in bathing yesterday forenoon by friends. He failed to reclaim his clothes at the bathing establishment he patronized.

Details of the disappearance were kept as secret as possible to prevent unnecessary worry to his aged mother in Springfield, who just celebrated her ninetieth birthday, and it was feared that the shock would prove fatal to her.

Callahan had been in Atlantic City for some time, but he took his first ocean dip here yesterday, as he said he feared death by drowning, as prophesied to him by an amateur palmist at his home shortly before he came to this city.

RICH BOY UP AS COW THIEF.

Jersey Farm College Student Said to Have "Notions" About a Dairy.

Special to The New York Times.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., July 22.—A wealthy young student at the New Jersey Agricultural College, Guy Happersett, was arrested today, charged with stealing a cow. Happersett, it is said, has "notions" about starting a dairy farm and wanted the cow to begin with.

It was from the farm of Constable Job Codington that the animal was stolen, on Wednesday, and it was found many miles away, on the farm of Henry Sebring, whose son was a college mate of Happersett, after a four-hour search by Constable Codington and Detective Totten. Happersett, the authorities were informed, had led the cow himself all the way from one farm to the other, taking six hours for the trip.

CITY INQUIRY IN SIGHT.

Senator Brown Chairman, Talks of Extravagance and Waste.

The Joint Legislative Committee appointed to inquire into New York City's finances met yesterday morning at the Hotel Lorraine and elected Senator Elon R. Brown Chairman and Assemblyman William J. Mair Vice Chairman. A subcommittee, consisting of the Chairman and Senator Cromwell and Assemblyman Stoddard, was appointed to select counsel. The appropriation voted by the Legislature is $25,000.

"It is unfortunate if New York City has the idea that it is the intention of the committee to further the political interests of any group or individual," said Senator Brown. "I disclaim that, not formally, but actually and emphatically. The committee has been appointed on account of the charges made that the tax burden of New York City is imposed by the Legislature. It is the impression of the committee that the burdens of the New York tax chart are purely of local creation, and the blame, if any, lies with the machinery of the City Administration."

After the committee had adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman, Senator Brown amplified his statement and said:

"While State officials are subject to the penalties of the law for incurring expenditure for any purpose in excess of moneys appropriated therefor, I find in the City of New York unlimited authority to exceed appropriations by making temporary loans. If it is necessary to give to a municipality wider and more extensive powers in the matter of the use of appropriations and the incurring of debt than is given to the State Government, the reasons therefor should be made plain. The limitations upon the State expenditures have been most efficient in preventing extravagance and the growth of the State debt.

"Much information has come to me of the readiness on the part of persons interested in the City of New York to present evidence as to specific items of extravagance and waste. It will not be the purpose of the committee to prejudge this evidence, to assume that wrong has been done, but the fullest opportunity will be given for its presentation and for such ample explanation from those responsible as they desire to make, to the end that a just and not a prejudiced judgment may be arrived at in relation to any action by the present or past administration of the city."

RUNS AWAY GARBED AS BOY.

Movie Picture Prompts Girl to Adopt Disguise.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 22.—Putting into practice a moving picture she had witnessed a week ago, Melina Rasche, a 16-year-old high school girl, of 121 Fourth Avenue, ran away from home last Sunday and cutting her hair short and donning a suit of her brother's clothes, successfully posed as a boy until she was picked up today by two detectives.

Last Monday morning, Mrs. Andrew Rasche, who discovered her daughter's disappearance when the girl failed to come down stairs for breakfast, notified the police and a search that extended to Philadelphia was instituted. When the girl was stopped today by the detectives, who thought her a rather effeminate looking "boy," she admitted her identity.

"I saw a picture in the movies last week of how a girl dressed up as a boy and got away with it," she told Captain John Tracey, today, "and I thought I could do it myself, but I guess I didn't know how to act."

Recorder Carroll sentenced her to the county jail for ten days, during which time he will ascertain if it is advisable to commit her to a home.

Mrs. Hitchcock's Gems Still Missing

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., July 22.—Mrs. Oliver N. Hitchcock, mother-in-law of Governor Whitman, said this morning that she was still without information relative to the jewelry stolen from her on July 10. She had heard it was to be returned but not from any one in authority. Sheriff Charles Odell said he did not know that the jewelry had been found.

VETERAN KEEPS HIS PUNCH.

Knocks Down and Disarms Highwayman, Though 80 Years Old.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., July 22.—Irwin Reich, a veteran of the civil war, who is 80 years old, put to flight today a young highwayman who sought his watch and money.

The veteran takes a walk every morning. Today he had reached Marble Hill, about two miles from Phillipsburg, and was sitting by the roadside enjoying the scenery when a young man approached him armed with a long iron chisel. He told the veteran to hand over his belongings. Instead of doing so, Reich arose, made for the highwayman and with a right-hand swing on the jaw dropped him to the ground. Before he could get up the veteran had disarmed him. When the veteran let him regain his feet the highwayman ran.

20 HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH.

Motorman's Leg Broken When Cars Meet Near Atlantic Highlands.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., July 22.—One man was seriously injured and a score of men, women, and children were badly shaken this afternoon in a rear-end collision of two trolley cars on the line between this resort and Highlands.

John Roberts of Keyport, motorman on the trailer, suffered a broken leg and serious lacerations and contusions of the body. He is at the Long Branch Hospital in a serious condition. The passengers on the lead car were thrown from their seats.

The Dukes Buy In Granite Co.

Special to The New York Times.

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., July 22.—The quarry and other property of the Pompton Pink Granite Company were sold at public auction today for $15,000 by order of the receiver, to J. C. Thorn of 290 Fifth Avenue, New York, representing J. B. and B. N. Duke. Mr. Thorn could not tell what disposition would be made of the plant.

RADNOR

THE NEW ARROW COLLAR

On a Rising Market Blue Serge Suits at $16.50

This news item appeared in yesterday's papers.

AY. JULY 22. 1915.

HIGHER PRICES FOR WOOLEN GOODS

These Were Shown at the Openings of Different Manufacturers Yesterday.

FOREIGN ORDERS A FACTOR

One Purpose of Rise Said to be to Hold Business Secured Before the Opening.

The American Woolen Company opened up yesterday Department 1, Division A, consisting of staples, which include serges, unfinished worsteds, clays, French backs, &c., and Department 3, flannels, crashes, thibets, wool mixtures, and Venetians. In the low-priced goods advances are as high as 35 per cent., and the pivotal serge number [illegible] an increase of

The Hart Schaffner & Marx fine Blue Serge Suits we're offering at the special price of $16.50 were $28, $25, $22.50 and $20.
Why say more?

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St. Broadway, corner 29th St. Third Ave., cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. } Open Evenings

Special—Men's Pajamas $1.20

Friday and Saturday Only.

They come in Madras, mercerized stripes, Jacquard effects, silk trimmed crepe and plain colors in mercerized pongee.

Regularly $2 and $2.50; Friday and Saturday—$1.20

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
647 Eighth Ave.
} Open Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

an office luxurie

the LILY CUP co.
120 broadway rector 8318

MORE THAN A RESTAURANT A BROADWAY INSTITUTION

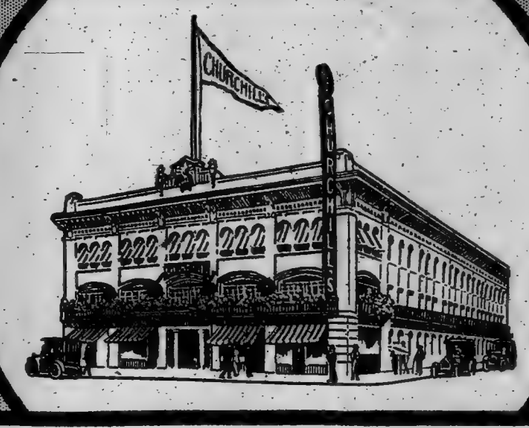

In Name and Fame

In the city of notable restaurants, Churchill's has won such a commanding position of pre-eminence as to have become an *institution*, unique in reputation, unequalled in popularity.

While creating a new era in restaurant entertainment through the superior merit of its *Cabaret Unique*, Churchill's has at the same time provided an unexcelled a la carte service for dinner, and a delightful *Special Dinner* for *$1.25*

And so Churchill's has become famed for its *cuisine*, as well as for its entertainment, atmosphere and appointments.

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BROADWAY & FORTY NINTH STREET

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees TOMORROW and Wednesday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Matinee TOMORROW 2:20.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE — World's Greatest Farce

THE BIRTH OF A NATION
AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8.15.
TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS West 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
2ND YEAR IN NEW YORK
TWIN BEDS

A DAY AT THE SHORE
'Phone today, Rector 3093, for ILLUSTRATED PROGRAM.
Prepared specially for Visitors.
Edgemere Crest Auction, Tomorrow.
M. MORGENTHAU JR. CO. AUCTIONEERS 111 BROADWAY

Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place.
Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools.
Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

LUNA Oriental Midway Concerts, Midget City, Free Circus. Prize Dancing Contest Thursday Night.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinee TOMORROW 2:30.
Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Ev. at 8:15.
BERNE TROUPE — ALL SEATS RESERVED
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"You will enjoy dining here."

Breakfast 35c-50c
Luncheon 60c
Tea with Waffles.....30c
Club Dinner.....75c & $1
Open all Saturdays.
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The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, somewhat lower temperature today; Sunday partly cloudy, probably showers; moderate east winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,000. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMANY TOLD THAT WE STAND FOR FREEDOM OF THE SEAS, TO BE MAINTAINED 'WITHOUT COMPROMISE AND AT ANY COST'; ANY FURTHER OFFENSE WILL BE 'DELIBERATELY UNFRIENDLY'

WILSON LOOKS TO DEFENSES

Calls for Full Reports on the Condition of the Army and Navy.

GETS ADVICE OF EXPERTS

Intends That the Nation Shall Profit by Europe's Experiences in Modern Warfare.

WANTS INVINCIBLE NAVY

Already Developing New Army Program to be Submitted to Next Congress.

FAVORS MILITARY TRAINING

Would Provide a Citizen Soldiery in Every Way Consistent with Our Traditions.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Wilson has called for reports on the subject of national defense. These will be made to him personally by the heads of the War and Navy Departments. The fact that this action had been taken became known here tonight after the release for publication of the note to Germany.

Without regard to present day controversies, the President, in association with various heads of departments, has been giving consideration for some time to the preparation of a reasonable and adequate naval program which he will propose to Congress at the proper time. He will study this subject on his visit to Cornish, N. H., and when he returns here may be prepared to discuss it with his advisors.

For the time being the President feels that it is desirable to drop all discussion of the controversy with Germany, now that the object of this week's visit to Washington has been accomplished, and he is turning to questions of permanent national policy.

Gets Views of Officers.

Practical advice concerning national defense from every available professional source is being sought. It is known in fact that the best minds of the military branches of the Government have been at work on these matters for some time. Men of the army and navy who have been most directly in touch with such conditions of defense as have been evolved out of modern experience have been called upon for their views. The President not only wishes advice from those who have knowledge of actual conditions of warfare existing in Europe today, but he is seeking light from those who are able to understand and comprehend all possible phases of altered conditions on both land and sea.

He particularly wishes the navy to stand upon equality with the most efficient and serviceable fighting sea force maintained by any power.

To Build Up the Army.

As to the army, it is known here that the President is preparing to incorporate in his next message to Congress a definite program relating to the development and equipment of this branch of the service. It will provide a plan for the proper military training of citizens in every way consistent with American traditions and national policy, and which the President believes will commend itself to all patriotic and political minds.

In this matter the President is working with the Secretary of War and his professional associates. It is understood that on this portion of the President's general national defense program some very definite conclusions already have been reached.

INDORSE STEPS FOR DEFENSE.

National Association of Manufacturers Would Arouse the Nation.

One of the strongest indorsements yet made by any Board of Directors in behalf of strengthening our national defense, according to the National Security League, was received last night at the national headquarters of the league at 31 Pine Street, this city, from the Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers, in session at Atlantic City. The resolution reads:

"Resolved, that the board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers express its conviction that the question of national defense is of the highest importance to the United States, and that, as shown by the official reports of Cabinet officers and the testimony of army and navy experts, adequate

Continued on Page 2.

Full Text of the President's Note to Germany

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 21, 1915.

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard:

You are instructed to deliver textually the following Note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs:

The note of the Imperial German Government dated the 8th of July, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the Government of the United States, and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two Governments, and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside.

The Government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the Imperial German Government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications which this Government has addressed to the Imperial German Government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of noncombatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination, for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

The Government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the Imperial German Government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the Government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. The Imperial German Government will readily understand that the Government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the Government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that Government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent Governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the Imperial German Government of what this Government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders.

Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be, against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself. If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected.

The Government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war or of the radical alterations of circumstance and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world cannot have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea; but it cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstance. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German Navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial Government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the Imperial Government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

The Government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, cannot accept the suggestion of the Imperial German Government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally proscribed. The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack, and would be a curtailment and therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this Government contends, and which in times of calmer counsels every nation would concede as of course.

The Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government are contending for the same great object, have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the Government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The Government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial German Government at this time, when co-operation may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

The Imperial German Government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The Government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

In the meantime the very value which this Government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and Government of the United States and the people and Government of the German nation impels it to press very solemnly upon the Imperial German Government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial Government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

LANSING.

REJECT GERMAN PROPOSALS

We Shall Accept No Licensing of Ships for Our Commerce.

OTHER ISSUES PUT ASIDE

The Policy of England, for Example, Not Permitted to Complicate the Question.

LUSITANIA INCIDENT REVIVED

Expression of Confidence That Germany Will Yet Disavow That "Wanton Act."

RETALIATION IS ILLEGAL

And Persistence in "Illegal and Inhuman Acts" Is Declared to be Unpardonable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The final word has been said by the United States to Germany over the destruction of the Lusitania and the attacks on American merchant ships by German submarines. That is obvious from the tone and phraseology of the note of this Government, presented to the German Foreign Office today and furnished textually to the press by the State Department this evening.

The period of writing communications has passed. The relations of the two countries in future are to be determined by the manner in which the German Government observes the principles upon which this Government has insisted since Germany began her warfare against merchant vessels.

Germany is notified that the United States insists as solemnly as ever on the immunity of American citizens from jeopardy while proceeding on peaceable missions on the high seas. In the name of the long friendship between the two nations, the German Government is solemnly warned that a repetition of illegal acts of German submarines "must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly."

That is strong language in diplomatic intercourse. "Deliberately unfriendly" are the concluding words of the American note, and they are interpreted as the more significant for that reason.

For Freedom of the Seas.

But, while the United States declares regretfully that the German response to the second Lusitania note is "very unsatisfactory" and sounds the solemn warning against "deliberately unfriendly" acts of German submarines, it makes the important announcement that it invites the German Government to co-operate with it in obtaining the "same great object" for which both are contending—the freedom of the seas. Confidence is expressed that this object, which the German Government hoped might be accomplished in some measure before the war ended, can be accomplished within that period.

"The Government of the United States," says the American note, "not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way."

To be Contended For "at Any Cost."

The paragraphs in the American note referring to the desire of Germany and the United States for freedom of the seas are significant. By some they are regarded as possibly conveying a covert warning to Great Britain.

"The United States," it is declared, "will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost."

This Government has protested against and has declined to recognize the British policy of detaining American ships and American cargoes consigned for neutral ports in Europe, or even to concede the legality of the British long-distance blockade of German ports. The present note, however, expressly states that the policy of England is not to be permitted to complicate our issue with Germany.

The note is so worded as not to re-

GERARD DELIVERS NOTE TO VON JAGOW

Ambassador Walks to Foreign Office with the Document Wrapped in a Magazine.

BERLIN OFFICIALS SILENT

America's Final Word on Submarine Warfare So Far Withheld from German Press.

BERLIN, July 23, (via London.)—The new American note to Germany reached here during the night and was delivered to the Foreign Office by Ambassador Gerard at 1:12 o'clock this afternoon.

Ambassador Gerard was closeted with Foreign Minister von Jagow for a half hour and discussed with him informally several aspects of the note, but the Ambassador afterward had nothing to say for publication.

The presentation of the note was an informal ceremony. Ambassador Gerard rolled the document in a copy of an engineering magazine and walked with it in his hand across the square from the Embassy to the Foreign Office, where of late he has been so frequent a visitor that a preliminary appointment was scarcely necessary.

The transmission of the note was accomplished this time without mishap. The last note was delayed several hours in transit.

The message was again fairly long, and was transmitted in seven sections.

The nature of the communication is being carefully guarded at the American Embassy.

The few officials of the Foreign Office who had seen the note asked tonight to be excused from commenting on it until they had had an opportunity for digesting its contents carefully.

Herr von Jagow made a direct report on the document to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor. The note probably will be published in Germany some time tomorrow. It was sent this afternoon to the Foreign Office manifolders, who made a number of copies of it. The work of translating it into German then began.

The newspapers here have published the British forecasts on the note, but refrain from commenting on it until they received the official text.

PRESIDENT RETURNS TO CORNISH FOR REST

Expected to Remain on Vacation Some Time—Lansing Also Leaves Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Wilson left Washington at 5:35 o'clock this afternoon for Cornish, N. H., in a private car attached to the Federal Express. He was accompanied by Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., his physician. The Secret Service guards who accompany the President on his travels were on the train.

How long the President will remain away from Washington is expected to depend upon the exigencies of the German situation. At the White House it was said that he would be absent about a week, but it is believed that he will not return for a much longer period. There is nothing of consequence to require his presence here, and the very general opinion in well-informed circles is that the German Government will not be in any hurry to answer the latest American note, which is construed as not demanding a response, except with reference to the call for disavowal and reparation in the case of the Lusitania, and the indications are that Germany will be in no hurry to send a reply concerning these particulars.

Miss Margaret Wilson and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, the President's daughters; Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington, their guest, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, the President's cousin, who lives at the White House, are now at Cornish.

The President is in excellent health.

Secretary Lansing also left Washington this afternoon. He is on his way to Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., where he is to be the week-end guest of Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's intimate friend, who recently returned from a long stay in Europe.

Joseph P. Tumulty, the secretary to the President, will leave Washington tomorrow to join his family at Avon, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The train bearing President Wilson and his party to Cornish arrived here at 8:40 tonight and left twenty minutes later for New York. The President, tired out from his close attention to the preparation of the note to Germany and other official duties, had retired before his train reached this city.

On the way from the White House to the railroad station today President Wilson personally carried a large leather bag containing important papers and other documents. He seemed to guard the bag very closely, and even after he went aboard the train he did not allow it out of his sight.

FOR THAT TIRED FEELING due to Summer heat, mental overwork or insomnia, take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. A refreshing tonic.—Advt.

GERARD TO ASK ORDUNA REPORT

American Ambassador Will Request German Account of Attack on Passenger Ship.

MALONE GETS AFFIDAVITS

Some by Americans, Giving This Government Grounds for Taking Up the Case.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Formal inquiry will be made at the Berlin Foreign Office by American Ambassador Gerard for the German official version of the recent attack by a submarine on the British liner Orduna as she was bound for New York with a score of American citizens among her passengers.

A report on an investigation conducted by Collector of Customs Dudley F. Malone at New York was presented to the State Department today. It submits affidavits of officers, seamen, and passengers, including Americans, declaring that the ship was attacked without warning.

Secretary Lansing will direct Ambassador Gerard to make his inquiry at Berlin for the information of the department. It is understood, however, that this incident will not affect the course of the American Government, as it happened before the dispatch of the note made public today, in which Germany was warned that any repetition by commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of the rights of citizens of the United States must be regarded by this Government as "deliberately unfriendly."

All officials refused to discuss the report made by Collector Malone, but it is known that State Department officials did not feel they could address inquiries to Germany on statements made by British passengers alone. Now, in possession of statements by Americans, the United States will ask the Berlin Foreign Office for its version of the affair and developments will depend on the reply.

Mr. Malone presented the report in person and conferred with Secretary Lansing. Later he conferred with President Wilson at the White House. Mr. Malone said he did not discuss the Orduna case with the President.

The investigation was made on a statement to the State Department by William O. Thompson of Chicago, counsel for the Industrial Relations Commission, one of the Americans on the liner. Officials of the Treasury and State Departments will decide later if the report shall be made public.

ATTACK ON THE ORDUNA CAUSES STIR IN BERLIN

Diplomatists Said to Be Hopeful That America Will Suspend Judgment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—The Rotterdam correspondent of The Daily News says: "The case of the Orduna has, I learn, caused considerable annoyance among the Berlin opponents of the von Tirpitz school of piracy, and efforts are being made in diplomatic circles to soften the blow to America by suggesting the inadvisability of accepting British reports of the occurrence until the actual report of the Captain of the submarine is received.

"This, it is said, cannot arrive until the submarine returns to a German port."

ROOSEVELT SILENT ON WILSON'S NOTE

Declines Emphatically "for the Present" to Give Opinion on Message to Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—On receiving this evening a copy of President Wilson's latest note to Germany, ex-President Theodore Roosevelt thanked the correspondent very kindly for the courtesy, smiled his very broadest smile, and then positively declined to comment in any way.

"I most emphatically must decline, for the present, to give an opinion of the last note to Germany," he said. "I have not had time to look it over carefully and must be excused from committing myself tonight."

Then the smile faded away into a serious expression that indicated there was no further use in trying to secure a statement.

RUSSIAN FORTS CHECK INVADERS

Nature of Country Also Hampers Austro-German Armies Fighting for Warsaw.

ITALIANS POUND GORIZIA

And Budapest Hears Fortress Will Be Given Up—French Press on in Vosges.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24.—The Austrians and Germans are pushing their three great attacks against the Russian armies defending Warsaw with undiminished energy, and at some points report that progress has been made.

They are operating, however, through country which the retiring troops have laid waste and in which what roads there are, are little suited for the movement of the heavy artillery which is necessary for the bombardment of the great fortresses that bar their way.

It is not expected, therefore, that decisive actions on any of the fronts will be fought for a few days yet, although the battle between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers, where the German Field Marshal, von Mackensen's army is advancing toward the Lublin-Cheim Railroad, has about reached a climax. Here, according to the German official communication issued this afternoon, the Germans have succeeded in breaking the obstinate resistance of the Russians at several points and forced them to retreat.

The Russians, however, have had lots of time to prepare a series of positions, and it is believed that they will make every effort to hold them until, if it becomes necessary, their army is able to retire from Warsaw.

Vistula a Formidable Barrier.

To the south of Warsaw, in front of the fortress of Ivangorod, the Russians have retired to the Vistula River, which, with its forts and lack of bridges, it is believed, must form a barrier which the Austrians and Germans will find it difficult to overcome.

The northern German army, under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, also is reported to have made progress, but it is stated that it has not yet been able to cross the Narew River, another natural defense of the Russian triangle behind the Polish capital. In fact, all along this front the Russians have resumed their counter-attacks from the fortress of Novo Georgievsk, but these, according to the German accounts, failed in their purpose. Before Rozan, another of the river fortresses, the Germans declare they have stormed and taken two fortified villages and captured a number of prisoners.

Opinion here is still divided as to whether Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander in Chief, will accept a decisive battle or is simply trying to inflict as heavy losses on the enemy as is possible before withdrawing from Warsaw and the whole Polish salient to Brest-Litovsk and the Bug River line.

Severe fighting is still going on in the Argonne and in the Vosges on the western battle front, but without causing material changes in the positions of the opposing armies.

It is reported unofficially that the Germans are massing troops at St. Mihiel for a more extended offensive, but the official communications do not indicate that a serious engagement has taken place there as yet. That the Germans will attempt an offensive here is considered by military observers here as quite likely, as they assert that the recent activity of the German Crown Prince's army shows that they are hoping to weaken the French hold on Verdun.

In the Italian theatre of operations the great battle along the Isonzo continues with unabated fury, and, according to General Cadorna's latest announcement, with slow but sure success for the Italians. A dispatch from Budapest says it is realized there in the fall of Gorizia is imminent, and that it has been decided to abandon the Austrian fortress at the next general assault by the invaders. The Vienna official report, however, still refuses to concede any advantage gained by the Italians at any part of the front.

RUSSIANS FIGHTING FIERCELY.

Petrograd Reports Terrific Attacks Along the Defense Lines.

PETROGRAD, July 23.—The furious, three-front battle for Warsaw is growing more intense daily. On July 22 the Germans smashed the entanglements at Gnlewoszew, six miles southwest of Ivangorod, but are said to have been

Continued on Page 4.

BOSCA SEC—Light, Rich, Soft. A Favorite among the Ladies.—Advt.

quire any immediate answer. A response is plainly suggested to the demand for disavowal of intention to have caused the deaths of American citizens on the Lusitania and for reparation on account of those deaths, but it is not expected that Germany will respond at once to these demands. In the view of this Government, the real answer to the note will be found in the sacrifice of American lives on the high seas, due to the activity of a German submarine, or in a continuance of the present conduct of the submarine warfare in avoiding the destruction without warning of American ships or ships of other nationalities that might be carrying American passengers. One outcome might mean war; the other will mean a continuance of friendly relations.

Wilson Goes to Cornish.

Their anxiety relieved to a certain extent by the knowledge that the American note had been presented to the German Foreign Office and that no reply was to be expected from Germany within the immediate future, President Wilson and Secretary Lansing left Washington this afternoon, the President for his Summer place near Cornish, N. H., and the Secretary of State to visit Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's intimate friend and advisor, at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Mr. Lansing is expected to return to Washington next Monday, but the period of the President's stay at Cornish is problematical. While it is given out that the President will be away from the capital for about a week, the expectation here is that he will remain in the New Hampshire hills for a much longer period unless some exigency of the international situation should require his return to Washington sooner.

The case of the British passenger steamer Orduna, which was attacked by a German submarine on July 9, but managed to escape and reach New York in safety, assumed new importance today from two circumstances. One of these was that the American note to Germany appeared to lay down the dictum that any acts of German submarines in contravention of the rights of neutrals on the high seas, "when they affect American citizens," must be regarded by the United States "as deliberately unfriendly." This appears to mean that the United States Government does not maintain merely that American lives must be sacrificed through the act of a German submarine to make that act "deliberately unfriendly," but that a lesser violation of the principles for which this Government stands will be justification for regarding the offense as of the same "deliberately unfriendly" character.

Confirms Orduna Attack.

The other circumstance was that Dudley Field Malone, Collector of Customs at New York, presented to the Government today an official report which tended to confirm the allegation that a German submarine had endeavored to torpedo the Orduna without warning. In the interpretation placed on the appropriate paragraph of the American note, an effort to torpedo without warning a merchant vessel carrying American passengers is as much a "deliberately unfriendly" act as if the torpedo had struck its mark and sent the vessel to the bottom of the sea with the loss of the lives of some of the Americans on board.

Collector Malone presented his report to the Treasury Department, and afterward had a conference with President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. The report was sent by the Treasury Department to the State Department, where it was said this afternoon that it would be made the basis of official inquiries of the German Government as to its knowledge of the alleged attempt to sink the Orduna. The report sustains the charges of officers and passengers that the German submarine fired a torpedo at the Orduna without calling on that vessel to halt and that the Orduna was first shelled by the guns of the submarine while the passenger ship was running away.

The importance of the matter lies in the evidence that no effort was made by the submarine to halt the Orduna before the torpedo was fired in order to give opportunity to ascertain the status of the British steamer and to enable those on board of her to reach places of safety. This procedure constitutes a violation of the main principle upon which the Government of the United States is insisting, and would appear to be a "deliberately unfriendly" act. What effect the Orduna incident will have on future relations of Germany and the United States will be dependent, however, on the consideration given by this Government to Germany's response to the inquiries to be made in Berlin.

Judged by what has been said in German newspapers the American note is bound to be a distinct disappointment to the German Government and the German people. A more favorable response appeared to have been expected in that country. It is not believed here, however, that the American representations will at this time, produce an acute phase in the rather critical situation involving the two Governments. Germany is not called on to answer any of the American representations except those pertaining to disavowal and reparation in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania, and the opinion prevails in Washington that the German Government is not prepared at this time to make disavowal and offer reparation.

It is believed here that any acknowledgment by the German Government along these lines would be construed by the German people as an apology for the sinking of the Lusitania, which has been regarded throughout Germany as a demonstration of the ability of the imperial naval forces to dispute the contention that England is mistress of the seas. For the time being, therefore, the German Government may regard it as unwise to confess remorse for the sinking of the Lusitania, and the expectation is that a considerable period will elapse before a response to this portion of the American note will be received. In fact, it is believed here that the United States may be obliged to remind Germany that an answer on these points is expected.

Reprisal No Excuse.

At the very outset of the note, which is signed by Mr. Lansing, this Government expresses regret that it is obliged to tell Germany that the German communication of July 8 is unsatisfactory in that it fails to suggest means of applying the "accepted principles of law and humanity" involved in the American representations. Immediately thereafter, however, it expresses satisfaction that Germany "recognizes without reservation" the validity of the principles insisted on by the United States. This declaration is drawn from the German admission that acts of German submarines against merchantmen are acts of retaliation. The United States Government holds that "a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal."

This Government takes issue with Germany's contention that she is "in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles," even in the case of neutrals, on account of what it believes to be the policy and practice of Great Britain. The United States refuses to discuss British policy with regard to neutral trade except with the British Government, and in this connection the note refers to "grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders." "Illegal and inhuman acts," says the note, "are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly "the right of life itself."

Pointing out that if a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring neutrals, humanity, justice, and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers should dictate that the practice be discontinued, the note declares that if persisted in it would constitute "an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected." This Government admits that it appreciates the radical alteration in methods of warfare caused by new instrumentalities and is ready to make reasonable allowance, but it declines to consent to abate any essential or fundamental rights of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstances. Germany is called on to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to the immutable principles upon which the rights of neutrals are based.

This Government, according to the note, finds satisfaction in the fact that within the past two months it has been shown that German submarines can conduct their operations in accordance with accepted practices. This means that the United States has taken note of the fact that German submarines are able to comply with the requirement of visit and search, to ascertain the status of a merchant ship and the reasonable requirement that passengers and crews shall have time to escape to places of safety before the overhauled vessel is sunk.

A "Wanton" Act.

In its references to the Lusitania case, in which Germany is called on to make disavowal and to offer reparation, "so far as reparation can be made," the sinking of the liner is referred to as a "wanton act" and an "illegal act."

The President's note rejects the proposal, although conceding that it is made in a friendly spirit, that certain vessels to fly the American flag shall be designated and agreed upon as entitled to freedom of the seas. To do this, according to Secretary Lansing, would subject other vessels to illegal attack, and would therefore be an abandonment of the principles upon which this Government insists. By this statement the United States means that if certain vessels designated by agreement between the German and American Governments were to have the freedom of the seas, all other vessels, including those which might carry American passengers, would be fair prey, by virtual consent of the United States Government, for German submarines.

In spite of the friendly tone which characterizes it, the new note is regarded here as much more direct, and perhaps even more serious in its insistence upon recognition of the rights of neutrals, than any of the three communications that preceded it. In some quarters it is contended that the note suggests a modification of the previously expressed position of this Government, in that it maintains in its concluding paragraph that the acts of the commanders of the German naval vessels, in contravention of neutral rights, will be regarded by the United States as "deliberately unfriendly" only when they affect American citizens.

Elsewhere, however, the language of the note is construed as making clear that this Government insists upon the observance of the rights of all neutrals, because any failure to observe those rights with reference to a neutral vessel not flying the American flag might, nevertheless, result in the sacrifice of the lives of Americans who might be on board that vessel.

Next Move Is Germany's.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Officials of the Washington Government turned expectantly toward Berlin for some indication from official quarters there as to the reception of the American note, which Ambassador Gerard handed to the German Foreign Office today. Until such information is at hand, the next diplomatic move of the United States will not be decided upon.

The note is declared to be the final word of the United States Government with regard to further transgressions of its rights. Should a similar disaster as that to the Lusitania occur, it is believed, President Wilson would call Congress together to consider a course of action.

In official and diplomatic quarters the communication was received as the strongest and most emphatic pronouncement that had come from the Washington Government since the beginning of its correspondence with the belligerents of Europe.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, went to the State Department today for his official copy of the note, although he previously had received an unofficial outline of its contents.

The Ambassador has had no communication with his Foreign Office on its view of the note, but his purely personal view is that the communication will bring a reply, although one may not be made for more than a month. His personal view is that the situation still is left open for amicable adjustment.

Count von Bernstorff discussed the note informally with Secretary Lansing. Being without instructions, he made no suggestion as to what course his Government would pursue.

In the phrases in which the note speaks of the "satisfaction" with which the whole world has witnessed the modification by German submarine commanders of their practices the Ambassador, it is understood, saw an expression that would probably be well received in Germany, because it made plain what has hitherto been a subject of doubt, that the United States was not insisting on the complete abandonment by Germany of her submarine warfare.

The object of the Ambassador's visit was to discuss in detail the meaning of some of the passages in the note, so he might inform his Government.

AN EXCELLENT NOTE, SAYS F. R. COUDERT

Vindicates Not Only the Vital Interests, But the Honor of the United States.

Frederic R. Coudert, after he had read a copy of the American note to Germany, commented as follows last night:

"It is an excellent note. It comes as the climax to a correspondence which could not be further prolonged without a compromise of American dignity. The precise question of principle is reiterated with a finality that cannot be misunderstood.

"In the most correct of diplomatic phraseology the President stands firmly upon the proposition that there can be no compromise of fundamental neutral rights, and thus vindicates, not only the vital interests of the United States, but her honor as the only great nation remaining outside the war whose voice is powerful enough to compel respect.

"No further evasions or legalistic quibbles can obscure or divert the plain issues. If American life is again sacrificed, such sacrifice Germany now knows will be treated as a deliberate act of its Government and as one of hostility.

"This could not be conveyed more clearly than in the technical diplomatic phrase, 'unfriendly act.' The issue now remains with Germany. She must either desist or persist. The latter course will evidently lead to a severance of relations and a cessation of neutrality toward Germany by the United States.

"Diplomatic relations suspended would relieve the United States from its neutral obligations to Germany, and would practically result in a benevolent neutrality toward the Allies, which would not necessarily result in war unless the German Government, continuing to outrage American rights, forced the United States to military measures in defense of its citizens pursuing their lawful errands upon the high seas.

"From the first the war zone policy as outlined could, if lived up to, have had no other result than the forcing of neutrals, however reluctant, into the conflict, unless they were prepared to surrender elementary rights upon the high seas always accorded them.

"No other attitude than that outlined in the note was logical, or indeed possible, without a complete compromise of American honor and dignity. The administration has been as patient in its diplomacy as is compatible with the trusteeship of the vital interests of a great nation, and the leadership in the championing of neutral rights and the 'sacred principles of humanity.'

"No real American can or will fail to sustain the attitude of the President, so deliberately taken. Regardless of party affiliations or racial antecedents Americans can have no choice but to sustain the Government in its firm stand for elementary right and civilization."

SPECIAL EDITIONS APPEAR IN LONDON

Note Causes Commotion in Newspaper Offices—Firm Tone Not Expected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24.—The American note to Germany was received in London between 3 and 4 this morning. It caused considerable commotion in the newspaper offices, where a rush was made to buy out special editions.

At that late hour editorial comment was out of the question, but it was felt that the language of the note was even firmer and more dignified in tenor than the summaries had led the press here to believe.

The Daily News heads the note: "America's Stern Reply. A Plain Intimation for the Future."

The Daily Chronicle in an introduction to the note says:

"There is no mincing of language." The heading over the note is: "United States's Final Warning to Germany."

Such opinions as could be gathered at a late hour indicated that certain passages in the note would arouse considerable questioning in England. The phrase respecting the rights of neutrals being "based on principle, not upon expediency," is was suggested might be duplicated in a note which it is understood America is going to send to Great Britain with regard to the blockade of neutral countries."

In an editorial written before receiving the text The London Times says: "The text of the third American note to Germany on the sinking of the Lusitania has been received in Berlin and its publication is awaited with deep interest throughout the world, and in particular by all the English-speaking race. The suggestion of the Lokalanzeiger that it will take some time to translate it may perhaps indicate that Wilhelmstrasse will again take refuge in the dilatory and evasive tactics it has hitherto followed.

"There is, however, a limit to the successful employment of such manoeuvres, and from the tone of Mr. Lansing's note we gather that Germany is drawing dangerously near to it. President Wilson has shown all along the utmost patience in his treatment of this subject, but to those who understand the American temperament it has always been patient. This patience has been coupled with unwavering firmness, but whether even yet Wilhelmstrasse has any inkling of what that temperament is and the risks of affronting it may perhaps be doubted. The Americans are eminently a peace-loving people. They are averse to all war, and above all to wars which would involve them now and for the future in those European entanglements which their traditional policy bids them avoid."

SUCCESSION OF NOTES SINCE WAR ZONE DECREE

How Germany Has Met the President's Assertion of the Rights of Neutrals.

The German Admiralty on Feb. 4 proclaimed a war zone around Great Britain, announcing that every enemy merchant ship found in the said war zone will be destroyed without its being always possible to avert the dangers threatening the crews and passengers on that account.

The text of this proclamation was made known by Ambassador Gerard on Feb. 6. Four days later the United States Government sent to Germany a note protesting against its provisions. This protest has come to be known as the "strict accountability note," for, after pointing out that a serious infringement of American rights on the high seas was likely to occur, should Germany carry out her war zone decree in the manner she had proclaimed, it declared:

If such a deplorable situation should arise, the Imperial German Government can readily appreciate that the Goverment of the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial German Goverment to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas.

The war-zone decree went into effect on Feb. 18. Two days later dispatches were cabled to Ambassador Page at London and to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin suggesting that a modus vivendi be entered into by England and Germany by which submarine warfare and sowing of mines at sea might be abandoned if foodstuffs were allowed to reach the German civil population under American consular inspection.

Germany replied to this on March 1, expressing her willingness to act favorably on the proposal. The same day the British Government stated that because of the war zone decree of the German Government the British Government must take measures to prevent commodities of all kinds from reaching or leaving Germany. On March 15 the British Government flatly refused the modus vivendi suggestion.

On April 4 Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, submitted a memorandum to the United States Government regarding German-American trade and the exportation of arms. Mr. Bryan replied to the memorandum on April 21, insisting that the United States was preserving her strict status of neutrality according to the accepted laws of nations.

Sinking of the Lusitania.

On May 7 the Cunard steamship Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine in the war zone as decreed by Germany, and more than 100 American citizens perished, with 1,000 other persons on board.

Thereupon, on May 13, the United States transmitted to the German Government a note on the subject of this loss, it said:

American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

This note concluded:

The Imperial Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

Germany replied to this note on May 29. It stated that it had heard that the Lusitania was an armed naval ship which had attempted to use American passengers as a protection, and that, anyway, such passengers should not have been present. It added:

The German Commanders are consequently no longer in a position to observe the rules of capture otherwise usual and with which they invariably complied before this.

Second Note of Protest.

To the foregoing the United States maintained in a note sent to the German Government on June 9 that the Lusitania was not an armed vessel and that she had sailed in accordance with the laws of the United States, and that "only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so * * * could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy."

In support of this view the note cited international law and added:

"It is upon this principle of humanity, as well as upon the law founded upon this principle that the United States must stand."

Exactly one month later, on July 9, came Germany's reply. Its preamble praised the United States for its humane attitude and said that Germany was fully in accord therewith. Something, it asserted, should be done for "the case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads," and that under certain conditions, which it set forth, American ships might have safe passage through the war zone, or even some enemy ships flying the American flag. It went on, however:

The Imperial Government, however, confidently hopes the American Government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangements for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides.

It is to this reply that the note of the United States Government made public this morning is an answer.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SHELLS TURKISH WORKS

Bombards Ammunition Depot, Causing Several Explosions—Turks Plan Another Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, July 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Further information reaches me from Constantinople concerning the action of our submarines.

On the 17th inst. a British submarine bombarded the Ghersen station, near Tuzla. The station building and a train lying in the station loaded with wheat were destroyed.

The submarine then bombarded the Turkish ammunition works at Zeitun Burnu. The bombardment caused several explosions.

It is realized in Turkish military circles that the command of the inner seas and of the Black Sea has been lost to them.

The Turks are preparing for another general attack on our positions at Gallipoli.

ONE AMERICAN ON CYMRIC.

Liner Carries Big Consignment for British Government.

The White Star liner Cymric left this port for Liverpool an hour late yesterday on account of the delayed arrival of some aeroplanes and motor trucks which were part of the 16,000 tons of cargo on the ship consigned to the British Government.

Among the 52 cabin passengers and 120 passengers in the steerage there is only one American citizen. He is F. R. Gibson of Buffalo, and is in charge of a big consignment of motor trucks that were lashed down on the forward deck.

DECLARES BRITISH SANK LUSITANIA

German Professor Asserts Government Wanted American Opinion Aroused.

DOOM CAREFULLY ARRANGED

Ship on Schedule Time Throughout —Second Explosion Was from the Inside, Prof. Flamm Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24.—A Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily News says:

"The most outrageous charges yet emanating from Germany in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania appear in today's Vossische Zeitung, in which Oswald Flamm, a Privy Councillor and Professor of Naval Construction, now makes the astounding assertions that Captain Turner and the British Admiralty not only deliberately exposed the Lusitania to submarine attack, but accelerated the sinking of the ship by artificial means in order to drown Americans and secure an American outburst against Germany.

"Coming at the same time as the attack on the Orduna, the article is additionally interesting and outrageous. Professor Flamm says:

"'To insure the success of the attack, the ship left New York at the scheduled time, took her customary route, arrived in English waters at scheduled time, and entered the danger zone in broad daylight and at reduced speed.

"'Despite wireless appeals the Admiralty sent no assistance to the ship, which was torpedoed according to plans, and sank with a large number of Americans. It was then up to America to take the next step.'

"This charming and kultured scientist then discusses another and even worse theory. He says: 'The second explosion, granting that there was no ammunition on board, could only be the result of an artificial cause, with the intentional design to sink the ship at any cost, executed by some bribed person on board. The fact that lifeboats were hung out in readiness preserved an appearance of careful management.

"'As the investigation was behind closed doors, the general public must remain ignorant of the real facts till later developments.'"

FIND NEW DESTROYER FLOODED AND SINKING

Mysterious Mishap Imperils the Ericsson, Lying in a Philadelphia Shipyard.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The United States torpedo boat destroyer Ericsson was almost sunk at her slip in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company on Tuesday night by the opening of a seacock which flooded two compartments of the vessel. The mishap followed a mysterious fire aboard the battleship Oklahoma, anchored on the other side of the same slip.

According to a report from unofficial sources the Ericsson was sunk until her decks were near the water when workmen arrived at the yards on Wednesday morning. The most powerful pumps obtainable had to be used before the vessel could be pumped rid of the water. Officials at the yard would not discuss the accident, but it was admitted that the vessel had been flooded, although it was said that the water came from a hose.

The Ericson, which recently successfully completed her official trials, it was said, was not damaged by the flooding.

FIRE WILL DELAY OKLAHOMA

Superdreadnought Not Likely to be Delivered Till January.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Damage to the new superdreadnought Oklahoma, building at Camden, N. J., will probably delay the delivery of the ship until next January, according to a report presented today by Naval Constructor Roberts of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, who made an examination of the ship. The Oklahoma was to be ready for delivery in October.

The report said the inspection had not been completed, but that it was evident that several bulkheads, damaged by heat, would have to be replaced.

The cause of the fire has not been determined, but the Inspectors have found nothing to indicate the work of an incendiary.

PRESIDENT LOOKS TO OUR DEFENSES

Continued from Page 1.

quate national defense has not received in the past the serious consideration which it deserved.

"Resolved, that we indorse the effort to awaken public sentiment to a realization of the necessity of adequate preparedness, and especially urge the adoption of the plans for national defense prepared by the army and navy experts and submitted to Congress.

"Resolved, that we indorse the aims and purposes of the National Security League and urge upon the individual members of this association to support and co-operate with the league in the great and patriotic work it has undertaken of securing adequate preparedness for national defense."

THANKED BY MR. DANIELS.

Letters to Employers Who Encourage Employes to Join Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—As an evidence of appreciation and to encourage others Secretary Daniels of the navy today sent complimentary letters to the Presidents of eight large industrial and business concerns, mostly in New York, thanking them for encouraging their employes to join and serve in the naval militia. The company Presidents receiving these letters are Colonel Samuel P. Colt, United States Rubber Company; Elisha S. Williams, United States Tire Company; Charles Elliott Warne, Lincoln National Bank; also the Presidents of the New York Transfer Company, the New York Edison Company, the National Surety Company, and Best & Co., all of New York City, and the President of the Hartford Rubber Company, Hartford, Conn.

In his letter Mr. Daniels says: "Attention of the Navy Department has been drawn to a certain action taken by your company to encourage your employes to join and serve in the militia. It is gratifying to learn that broad-minded men are beginning to realize the importance of military and naval service, and the moral obligation resting on all good citizens to contribute by practical self-sacrifice, either financial or personal, to the strengthening of the national defense, and the reported manifestation of patriotism shown by your company in allowing your employes to serve in the militia without loss of pay, and without loss of their regular annual leave, receives the cordial approval of the Navy Department."

German-American Press Views

From the New Yorker Staats Zeitung.

The third Lusitania note of our President is distinguished before all else by its clear language. In clean-cut words the Government in Washington establishes its standpoint toward the submarine warfare waged by Germany against England, as far as the rights of the United States come into the question. Unyieldingly our Government stands fast on the principle that an attack on an unarmed merchant vessel without previous warning and without making visit and search to determine the character of the cargo must be held as a violation of international law. In connection with this it is explicitly explained that a repetition of an occurrence such as happened with the torpedoing of the Lustitania must be held as a "deliberately unfriendly" act. At the same time a repeated assurance is demanded that the loss of American lives will not be brought about intentionally by Germany and that in so far as is possible, indemnity shall be rendered.

"If this part of the newest note distinguishes itself from the somewhat vague contents of its two predecessors, the remaining contents of the diplomatic document stands out with even stronger significance.

"Of quite unusual weight is the hint on the fact that the United States and Germany, as far as the freedom of the seas is concerned, have the same object in view. The Government in Washington goes a step further and invites the German Government to grant for the reaching of this object energetic aid, wherefrom the hope will find expression that the wish originating in Germany will be fulfilled and after the ending of the war a practical result will be possible of attainment. And sharp and clear is it also explained that the United States is ready at that time to play the rôle of an intermediary, in order to find a practicable way out.

"As one sees it our Government, although it must shift its original grounds to make good its position toward England in the present circumstances, has come to the conclusion that a strict maintenance of its hitherto one-sided view-point relative to international rights on the sea is no longer possible.

"As emphatic as its language is as far as the Lusitania incident is concerned, even so energetically does it seem now to be determined on protecting the rights of neutrals against every one of the warring nations. The diplomatic note that was yesterday handed over to the Government in Berlin is at the same time meant for London.

Thinks President Has Yielded.

From The New Yorker Herold.

While Mr. Wilson's note abounds in strong expressions against Germany's attitude in the rights of neutrals, and while it declares that 'repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly,' we are certain that the complications will be settled amicably. Mr. Wilson has yielded one important point. He fails to reiterate his demand that Germany should give a definite promise regarding the submarine war. Before that he had yielded the 'strict accountability' postulate.

In his first note after the declaration of the war zone the President by using this word intimated that the loss of American lives would be followed by grave events. The President has yielded to some extent, and so will undoubtedly Germany. However, we are of the opinion that the Lusitania matter would have had a very serious ending if the American people in their inner subconsciousness were not plagued by a certain feeling, not easily defined, that their attitude in the war has not been entirely correct.

We have no doubt that the President himself is occasionally troubled with the reflection that Great Britain has been allowed to trample American rights under foot without any serious remonstrances having been made.

Far more troubled—inwardly—are the American people, undoubtedly, by the fact that their country is transformed into a huge arsenal, which furnishes arms and ammunition for the greatest war the world has ever seen. Other countries furnish only their usual quota—against which trade no objection can lie. But all America is going into the murder tool business.

Suggests Compact with England.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—Concerning the American note to Germany the Illinois Staats-Zeitung says: "As was stated yesterday before the text of the present note to Germany had been published, apparently our Government has a secret agreement with England to intentionally provoke Germany, cares nothing for all the intentions and necessities of Germany's modus, and seeks to force a break with Germany.

"We have now the text of the note in hand and the same justifies our anticipations of yesterday. Germany can never submit to the tone of it and will, as much as we are sorry for it, find no other answer to it, but the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

"We as well as the German Government know fully that with such a step she fulfills not only the wish of this Government, but also that of England, and will create a very painful situation for the German-Americans. Every fair-minded man will nevertheless understand and appreciate that Germany has offered to the American Government the broadest possibilities for an agreement and the avoidance of every danger for American travelers, in spite of the hostile attitude of the press and unneutral neutrality of the Government.

"Germany has to consider its own dignity and its duties in this war. The President claims the German answer is unsatisfactory and does not settle the controversy. He claims he can only confer with England about English affairs. Germany will justly deny the President's right to confer with Germany about English ships, much less make threatening demands on Germany.

"Germany will answer that the President has lost right to the claim of humanity in consequence of the one-sided war material shipments. Our Government has a bad intention in demanding safety for hostile ships if Americans are on board. It would be more easy for Americans to keep off such ships than for Germany to permit ships to carry war material to England. The note shows that the President at all hazards will break with Germany. He should first ask the people of the United States if they are satisfied to be driven into war. The note is unworthy of the Republic. We hope that Germany will not blame the people for the present Government's action."

"A Monstrous Thesis."

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 23.—The Freie Presse (German) says:

"The answer by our Government to the note from Berlin is in more than one respect a remarkable document. Washington refuses to recognise that there can be no more sacred duty of a State than to secure its own existence, no higher right than that of self-defense. Our Administration absolutely mistakes conditions underlying the present war or war in general, else it would not presume to set up the almost monstrous thesis that, if a belligerent power could not execute reprisals against an enemy without endangering lives and property of neutrals, such method of warfare would, in view of the laws of humanity and in consideration of the rights and dignity of neutral States, have to be abandoned.

"When Prime Minister Asquith in Parliament defended the blockade against Germany's commerce, he openly stated that Great Britain would not permit herself to be bound by the niceties of international law. That is Great Britain's way of considering rights and dignity of neutrals, and so far we have not heard of any protest against this brutal form of warfare by our Government."

Says Germany Must Yield.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The Westliche Post says regarding the President's note:

"Even at the cost of infinitely hurting its own cause, Germany must concede every point if it wants to evade an open break with the United States. To talk of friendship in this last American note is the climax of hypocrisy, on a par with Washington's alleged neutrality."

No Need to Become Excited.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—The Germania Herold says regarding the President's note:

"The latest note bears no more the nature of an ultimatum than can be said of its predecessors. That the tone is distinctly sharper cannot be denied, nor does that disturb us, for we find consolation in the possibility that perhaps those parts in which Mr. Wilson uses the most energetic language are intended more for 'home consumption' than for Germany.

"We regard the situation as earnest but in no way critical. Indeed, we see no need to become excited as to what the next step of the Administration will be."

Does Not Think Berlin Can Back Down.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—The German Correspondent will say tomorrow:

"One thing seems clear: Germany will not and can not give up her submarine warfare, which for her is an issue of 'to be or not to be.' She is desirous, doubtless, to avoid endangering American lives or property wherever she can do so without endangering herself."

Expects Storm to Blow Over.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—The Volksblatt will say tomorrow:

"We believe that it would have been more conducive to friendly relations between both countries if the President had adopted the German proposition of separate transportation of passengers and ammunition. The contention of the President that he would thereby abandon American rights arises from the palpable error that he classes ships carrying ammunition as merchantmen. They are auxiliary men-of-war. The failure to grasp this vital difference vitiates the arguments of the President.

"But for all that, we are confident that the storm raised by the Lusitania incident will blow over."

Lawmakers Approve President's Stand

Praises President's Stand.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 23.—All true Americans will be glad that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing are standing firmly for the principle of a free sea. Germany or any other nation cannot expect the United States to allow new codes of international law to be written to suit the requirements of the hour. The President's firmness in standing for the rights of our citizens must meet with general approval. Germany should remember that Mr. Bryan is no longer at the head of the State Department. LUTHER W. MOTT,
Member of Congress.

Country Has Naught to Fear.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NASHVILLE, July 23.—The time has passed—if it ever existed—for differences of opinion as to our course. There is only one viewpoint for an American citizen. It is our duty, as it should be our pleasure, whether we be in private life or holding public office, to sustain the Administration in every consequence that may follow any act of Germany that is "deliberately unfriendly." The time has passed for diplomacy. The President has, in notes that will live in history, exhausted the possibilities of maintaining through the channels of diplomacy the freedom of the seas and the rights of neutrals.

The responsibility rests upon Germany; that Government must determine whether the conflagration of death and destruction which is consuming all Europe shall encircle the globe with its cruel and deadly fire or remain confined to one continent. Whatever the result this country has naught to fear. Under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson this nation will be as brave, as great, and as resourceful in war as it has been calm, patient, and forbearing in seeking to preserve peace. LUKE LEA,
Senator from Tennessee.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALISBURY, N. C., July 23.—While our people are for peace, the sentiment is with the President. To have acted otherwise would have been a cowardly surrender of our rights which he had asserted. It is the duty of every true and loyal American to hold up the hands of the President, who is doing his uttermost to preserve the peace and at the same time uphold the honor and dignity of our country. LEE S. OVERMAN,
Senator.

Heartily Approves Wilson's Stand.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHEYENE, Wyo., July 23.—I heartily approve of the attitude of our Government as reflected in the President's reply to Germany. FRANCIS E. WARREN,
Senator.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DENVER, Col., July 23.—The President's reply to Germany is entirely consistent with his previous notes to the Imperial Government. Germany's proposal to designate certain vessels which should be free from attack was impossible of acceptance. The Orduna incident following Germany's last reply justified the President's warning that repetition of acts previously complained of must be regarded as unfriendly, and his insistence upon the principle of a free sea must have the cordial support of all neutrals. A policy of firmness at this juncture is the only way to peaceful and satisfactory solution of the controversy. C. S. THOMAS,
United States Senator from Colorado.

Thinks Problem Will Be Solved.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 23.—I still believe the President will maintain the dignity of the country and the rights of Americans on the sea and avoid war. The differences are not so acute that friendly Governments that want peace cannot find a way of keeping it. I have confidence that Mr. Wilson will solve the problem and that we will have peace with honor. JAMES L. SLAYDEN,
Representative.

Our Position Correct.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 23.—The President's refusal to surrender any of our rights at sea is eminently correct. His statement that "a repetition by Germany's naval commanders of an act in contravention of our rights must be regarded by this Government, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly" is strong diplomatic language, but it is justified and is an exact and proper statement of our Government's attitude. The President's reply will meet the approval of our people. RICHARD I. MANNING,
Governor of South Carolina.

Ends the Argument.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 23.—The President's reply to Germany's last note should make the timid ashamed and prove an inspiration to the strong. It reflects American sentiment in calm, clear, unmistakable terms, ending the argument just where it should stop by avowing in a dignified way the irrevocable determination of a great nation to assert and maintain its sovereignty upon the seas. CARTER GLASS,
Representative.

Belligerents Must Respect Our Rights

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 23.—The designation of certain vessels to be free from attack is contrary to the American doctrine of the freedom of the seas and neutral rights. The belligerents must respect these rights. The United States must maintain strict neutrality by preventing shipments of ammunition and arms to belligerents. FRANK B. WILLIS,
Governor of Ohio.

Deserves Nation's Support.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 23.—Our Government's attitude in firmly insisting upon regard by Germany or any other foreign Government of the freedom of American citizens on the seas should command the approval and hearty support of all patriotic Americans. R. L. WILLIAMS, Governor.

Indorsed by New York State Leaders

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 23.—Delegates to the Constitutional Convention whose labors are keeping them here over the week-end were unanimous in expressing their approval of the President's note to Berlin. One prominent delegate with extensive knowledge of diplomatic usage and the history of American diplomacy, pronounced the language of the note the most direct and uncompromising embodied in any diplomatic document issued by the United States since our exchanges with Great Britain just prior to the war of 1812.

The assertive sentence with which the note concludes was pronounced by a former Cabinet Minister as the one most pregnant with possible warlike meaning.

"The phrase 'deliberately unfriendly act' used in that sentence," he said, "in diplomatic jargon means just one thing—an act that would furnish a justification for war."

Among the prominent men here to whom THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent submitted the salient parts of the note there was not one, however, who ventured the opinion that the present exchanges would terminate with war. At the most, it was thought, the episode might culminate in the temporary severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Elihu Root, President of the Constitutional Convention, read the extracts with deep interest, but declared that he would make no comment.

Gratifying, Says Wickersham.

Former United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham said:

"It is gratifying to read such a clear and vigorous assertion of our rights as a netral power. Unless Germany is lost to all sense of international law and national honor, she must agree to acandon any further attacks upon neutral rights and to make such amends as are possible for the wanton destruction of the lives of Americans by the sinking of the Lusitania."

Former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said that in his opinion the note defined with scrupulous exactitude the principles of international law applying in the present differences between this country and Germany.

"It has been for centuries acknowledged that the life of noncombatants, even on enemy's merchant vessels, must be preserved. That I believe to be a right of highest and growing importance and one which it is the sacred duty of this country to protect."

Former Mayor Seth Lo wof New York said:

"I think the President has worthily interpreted the serious conviction of the American people."

William Berri, editor of The Brooklyn Standard Union, said:

"This is a note which will receive the approval of every American. Our rights as a neutral power must be vigorously asserted and fully protected. We love peace, but we also love justice."

John Lord O'Brian of Buffalo, a prominent lawyer, had thi to say:

"The note embodies a sound statement of international law and an excellent statement of principles. It represents with accuracy what is the common sentiment of this country."

Should Risk at Nothing, Says O'Brien.

"Do you think the uncompromising language of the note will lead to war between the United States and Germany?" Mr. O'Brian was asked.

"Personally, I do not think so, and I hope it will not," he replied. "But that should be given no consideration in making the representations to the German Government the situation calls for."

George Clinton, Sr., of Buffalo, said:

"When the note states that any future sinking of vessels, attended by the loss of American lives, will be construed as a 'deliberately unfriendly act' it voices a diplomatic threat, but not necessarily one involving war. Of course, Germany has a problem in trying to keep Great Britain from starving her out, and, of course, her navy is no match for that of Great Britain. For that reason she had recourse to her submarines. But no neutral power can tolerate the mode of warfare conduoted by means of these German submarines."

"The note is all self-respecting Americans could wish," said Gerrit Smith of Watertown, a Republican neighbor of Secretary of State Lansing, whose name is signed to the note.

"Bryan may split the Democratic Party, but he cannot split the American people. We shall all line up solidly behind the President in any crisis that may come," said Charles H. Betts, one of the Republican delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Charles M. Dow, a banker of Jamestown

Comment of This Morning's Newspapers on the Note to Germany

NEW YORK CITY

Final Word of the United States.

From The World.

The United States is no longer concerned with what Germany says. It is concerned only with what Germany does.

President Wilson's third note to the German Government in respect to the issues of law and humanity raised by the Lusitania massacre is the final word of the United States. The note is not an ultimatum in form, but it is an ultimatum in substance.

The issue now rests with Germany: Even the military-mad autocracy of Berlin can have no excuse for mistaking the meaning of these serious and measured words.

Germany has talked much about the freedom of the seas. It is the freedom of the seas which the United States is determined to maintain. There can be no freedom of the seas except in accordance with the principles and practices which the President so lucidly defines.

If Germany desires peace and friendship with the United States, it need surrender no lawful or essential military advantage. The President does not ask that submarine warfare be abandoned or that it be rendered futile. He demands only that so far as Americans are concerned it must conform to the principles of law and humanity which were universally recognized until the German Government suddenly became obsessed with its maniacal theories of "frightfulness."

What the President exacts of Germany is the minimum that a self-respecting nation can demand of another responsible nation which has wilfully murdered its citizens and deliberately outraged its sacred rights. He therefore, insists that Germany shall disavow "the wanton act of its naval Commander in sinking the Lusitania;" that it shall "offer reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act," and that there must be no repetition by German Commanders of such crimes against citizens of the United States.

These demands are not excessive, and in formulating them President Wilson speaks not only for the American people but for civilization itself. Unless the United States maintains its neutral rights "without compromise and at any cost" there are no neutral rights left which any belligerent is bound to respect, and the whole world is given over to the terror of the sword.

An Admirable American Document.

From The Tribune.

The supreme merit of the latest note addressed by the American to the German Government is that it faces the facts as they are. It tells the truth that has always been unmistakable and tells it in words that can neither provoke just resentment nor permit honest misapprehension.

American citizens will hope that the bandage will now fall from German eyes. They will hope that German rulers will at last perceive that no nation can consent to the murder of its citizens, the invasion of its rights, the destruction of its liberties, merely because of real or fancied advantage to Germany by such injuries.

But with equal clarity every American will perceive that whether German statesmen recognize the fact or not, it remains. Today as yesterday the American people abnor the thought of war. Never in history has any people given evidence of a greater desire to avoid conflict with another nation. Unhappily, the choice has never been ours to make, since the Lusitania was sunk.

The words with which the President closes his admirable message will be in the hands of all American citizens today. In telling the German Government that further invasion of American rights, new attacks upon American lives must be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly," he has closed a debate which could no longer be continued, and he has conveyed a final and solemn warning that cannot be misunderstood.

Today the President's message will seem purely an American document. It will be considered simply in so far as it deals with an issue between the United and Germany. But it has a wider meaning, a greater value. It is a declaration which in repudiating for the American people the idea that humanity can be disregarded, international law repealed to suit the necessities of a single nation, contributes to defend the whole structure of civilization.

Not for American lives alone, not for American rights merely, but for those of all neutrals, President Wilson has spoken. He has defended right against might. He has asserted that the American people utterly and forever repudiate the doctrine that there is a law higher than that of common humanity, and in asserting this he has solemnly but unmistakably given notice that on this ground the United States stands, whatever be the consequences.

The President's message is an admirable American document. It expresses in temper and in content the whole mind of his fellow-citizens. Whatever be the consequences of the note itself, no question of partisan or personal difference will contribute to weaken the effect of a message which expresses the will of the whole American people.

The Future Lies with the Kaiser.

From The Sun.

Sustained by a sober and unanimous public opinion from which every trace of rancor and pugnacity has been deleted, the Administration at Washington has remitted to the Imperial Government at Berlin the determination of the future relations between the United States and Germany. Without permitting irrelevant or extraneous contentions to obscure the original, the paramount question at issue, the State Department has reiterated the position this nation assumed in the first note called forth by the sinking of the Lusitania.

The future lies with the Kaiser. The United States, with unabated friendship, stands not as a suplicant for favor, seeks no privilege. The rights of neutrals and neutral nationals, founded in custom and buttressed in law, enlist our defense. To invade them must be an act unfriendly not alone to the immediate sufferers but to all mankind. There can be no misunderstanding, no misinterpretation, of the message, detailing with firmness and admirable clarity our dissatisfaction with the German course, that went to Berlin yesterday.

The German answer may come in words. It may be expressed in deeds. Whatever its tenor, the United States has done neither more nor less than its obligations demanded, and confronts the future confident and with conscience clear.

In the meantime the immediate circumstances suggest that the duty of those who denominate themselves German-Americans is to endeavor now to encourage good relations between the countries that enlist their sympathetic interest, and to refrain from fomenting discord and violence in the land of their domicile.

Sweeps Aside All Uncertainty.

From The Herald.

It is in the solemnity of its warning to the German Government that the American note is most impressive.

It is a warning not only to the German Government, but in a sense to the American people. It is notice to them of the gravity of the situation resulting from German disregard of American rights, a disregard which, if semi-official German newspapers are to be believed, is to be continued.

This note sweeps aside all uncertainty, prepares the way for that "*act*" so clearly foreshadowed in the note of May 15, which bore the signature of Mr. Bryan. Whether there will be necessity for that "*act*" is for Germany to decide. If the officials of the Berlin Government have been led by Dr. Dumba, or Dr. Meyer-Gerhardt, or Dr. Anybodyelse to believe that the American policy was one of "*bluff*," this note will dispel all such illusions. If, through Bryanesque misrepresentations or misrepresentations from any other source, the German Government has been nursing the delusion that the United States is not willing to go to any length to uphold its rights and the rights of its citizens, it now knows the absolute groundlessness of such an assumption.

Reading the last sentence of President Wilson's latest and, perhaps, final note to Germany one naturally inquires what would be regarded by this country as an act "deliberately unfriendly."

The dropping of bombs, as in the case of the Cushing, would come under that description. Likewise the torpedoing of the Gulflight, the attack on the Nebraskan, the sinking of the Falaba. So also would be an attack on any of the transatlantic ships carrying American passengers without notice, visit, and search, and ample time allowance for the removal of the passengers and crew.

Thus it can be seen that unless Germany desists her submarine warfare altogether any mistake on the part of her submarine pirates will bring about an accounting.

Plain and Positive.

From The Journal of Commerce.

Notwithstanding the rather complete forecasts already published of the final note of the Government of the United States to the Imperial Government of Germany regarding its submarine warfare, the plain and positive language of the official text comes somewhat as a surprise, it is such a contrast in straightforward candor to the ordinary forms of diplomatic usage, and in such glaring contrast with that of the Government to which it is addressed.

There is nothing compromising, nothing conciliatory except in tone and some friendly phrases in the treatment of what has happened and what should be done about it. There is a tone of finality about this missive throughout, which seems to imply that the only further answer expected is one of compliance with what it contends for. That is the answer now to be waited for.

Gets Down to Business.

From The New York Press.

President Wilson's note gets right down to business at the very outset in its flat declaration to Berlin that the recent Imperial answer is not satisfactory, because it fails to meet the differences between the two governments. But it would have had a hundred times the force it has if it had been slammed straight back at Berlin as soon as von Jagow's irrelevant and unresponsive reply was received.

President Wilson's note plainly rejects Berlin's specious explanations of words, refuses to be satisfied with anything but assurances in deeds, and gives warning that the submarines must keep hands off American lives and American rights. We see, however, no war sparks from the steel of the President's pen; it rings no warlike note.

ROCHESTER

Strongly Put, but Not Too Strongly.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Our case has been strongly put, but not too strongly, in view of the provocation, and in view of the great issue at stake. The President has spoken plainly and earnestly, but there will be no breach with the Imperial German Government, unless that Government no longer desires our friendship. If it is determined to hack its way through to world dominion at any cost, then a breach is unavoidable, assuming that we desire to preserve our self-respect.

BUFFALO

No More to be Said.

From The Buffalo Courier.

In form courteous, in temper calm, in expression conclusive of settled purpose to maintain the nation's rights, the note yesterday delivered to the German Government fully reaffirms the position of President Wilson on the matter in controversy between the two countries, the position of the United States, for its people from coast to coast upheld the President's hands. No more can be said. Finality is in this note in so far as argument is concerned. The issue is so completed that nothing remains but for Germany to agree with or reject the terms proposed for securing the safety of American citizens on what should be the free seas.

Nothing More to Say.

From The Buffalo Express.

It remains for Germany to say whether or not there shall be a break in the close relations which have continued for so many years between the two peoples. We have nothing more to say. We have shown Germany that we are bound to protect American lives and property from the barbaric methods of German under-sea fighting and it now is for Germany to say whether or not we shall be required to go beyond words in making our position plain to her and to the world.

ALBANY

We Must Defend the Right.

From The Albany Knickerbocker Press.

It is perfectly said that there can be no compromise with principle. If, as we believe in this country, right is upon our side, we must defend the right at any cost. Regardless of politics, the nation must stand unitedly with President Wilson. Whatever he does is right.

Must Not Repeat Insult.

From The Albany Argus.

As plainly as it could be put in diplomatic language, Germany is told that her note of July 8 was an insult to the American Government and people. Added to the Lusitania atrocity, and that this Government will allow a repetition of neither.

SYRACUSE

Issue Is Clear.

From The Syracuse Post-Standard.

The American response to the German note restates the principles to which America adheres, with perfect courtesy, but with perfect candor. There can be no mistaking the meaning, there can be no evading the issue.

Our rights as neutrals are based upon principles which are immutable, and the American Government cannot suspend them or bargain them away for a temporary expediency or modify them to meet the avowed needs of the undersea commanders. The American Government will not dicker with Germany over the number of ships it may sail on the sea. It will not admit, in view of the new caution the submarine commanders have shown, that they may by mistake sink American ships. It expects that Germany will make regrets and offer reparation for the American lives its submarines have destroyed, which it has so far failed to do.

ELMIRA

Thinks Germany Will Yield.

From The Elmira Advertiser.

An incident such as the sinking of the Lusitania would not happen twice in one war unless with design and premeditated on the part of the Government responsible for the act. Very few, we believe, entertain the idea that the German Government intended to create the havoc that was caused by the sinking of the Lusitania. We have preferred to believe that the German purpose was to cripple the vessel as a warning and not to sink it, at least in the short time in which it went down. Germany will exercise care in such cases hereafter. It would not compensate that country to have another Lusitania incident on its hands. This being the case, as we believe it is, the United States will not have provocation to break off friendly relations with the Imperial German Government.

UTICA.

Does Not Mean War.

From The Utica Press.

The note sent by the United States to Germany and given in full elsewhere this morning has more pith and point to it than its predecessors. * * * It does not mean war, is not an invitation to it, nor anything of the sort, but is simply a respectful and self-respecting declaration which one great nation addresses to another for its information and consideration.

TROY

Only Justice Demanded.

From The Troy Record.

Secretary Lansing has issued a fair statement of the American position. He announces that his Government wants only that to which it is entitled and proposes to get it. We hope that Germany will concede us our rights, that it will consent to change its submarine policy in a manner to give assurance that there will not be a repetition of the Lusitania affair.

BURLINGTON, Vt.

Dug in and Fenced.

From The Burlington Free Press.

Our latest note in effect leaves the two nations holding their ground diplomatically much the same as the Germans and the Allies are holding their ground on the western battle front. President Wilson has stretched a little "barbed-wire" fence for the benefit of the Germans and has "dug" himself in diplomatically, but his head is still visible to the other side, and there is every reason to expect that any concessions Germany may make will not prevent it, under the circumstances, from hitting a Presidential head when it sees one.

PORTLAND, Me.

Country Will Sustain Wilson.

From The Portland Press.

There are two courses that Germany can take, refrain from further acts of this nature or defy this nation by committing a deliberately unfriendly act against it. Of course, the President cannot declare war. All he can do, if Germany persists in the course which she defends in the case of the Lusitania, is to sever diplomatic relations with that nation and summon Congress in extraordinary session. What further action shall be taken would rest with that body. That the President would be sustained there can be no doubt. * * * The controversy has now reached a point where the President must be upheld, no matter what one's views may be regarding the events that have preceded the present situation.

BRIDGEPORT

What Shall We Do Afterward?

(From The Bridgeport Telegram.)

Our latest note is a patient reiteration of the principles set forth the moment that the German submarine campaign was first announced. Nothing has been gained by the diplomatic interchange to date, save the certain knowledge that Germany has not the slightest intention of complying with our demands. We need not bother about Germany's reply. The question now is, What are we going to do about it when the next boat goes down?

PROVIDENCE

Can Protect Our Rights.

From The Providence Journal.

If Germany declines to follow the better way we shall know how to proceed in order to protect our rights and our interests from this moment. The merit of the President's note lies largely in its freedom from passion and at the same time its rigorous insistence on our impregnable position. There can be no shadow of doubt that the country stands unitedly back of him in his temperate but resolute reply.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.

Narrow Lines of Discussion.

From The Springfield Union.

Probably there will be further discussion, but after this latest note it will require more ingenuity on Germany's part to maintain a policy of parley and delay, for the whole object of the note is to narrow the lines of discussion and compel the German Government to speak to the point in any further communications it may have to offer.

WORCESTER

Means "No More Fooling."

From The Worcester Telegram.

The Lansing note does not say war, but it says there will be no more fooling about the illegal practices of the German Government, which destroy American lives and property and rights. It reads more like strong American thinking than the other notes to Germany. It is the kind this country will have to produce in large quantities before it is finally freed from the European domination of the Atlantic, even if it does not go to war and settle with all the Europeans, as men supposed they did with Great Britain in 1812.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.

Serious Business Now.

From The New Bedford Mercury.

The inference from the President's note cannot be misunderstood. This is serious business now. The United States has taken a determined position in accord with public opinion, which is prepared to support President Wilson in the next step, whatever it may be.

ATLANTIC CITY

Accords with American Opinion.

From The Atlantic City Review.

Our latest note to Germany is a masterpiece of diplomatic phraseology. Reading it the world will admire and name Wilson "statesman." It will satisfy our most rabid jingoes. It will not alarm our most timid pacifists. It is in accord with the main body of American opinion. It is admirably restrained, while sufficiently assertive. Its logic is relentless.

NEW HAVEN

Splendid Expression of Dignity.

From The New Haven Morning Journal and Courier.

Germany is informed in the polite language of diplomacy that from now on we shall judge of her motives not by her notes but by her acts. It [the note] is a splendid expression of American dignity and resolution.

It is clearly pointed out wherein the German position is "very unsatisfactory," and why we cannot assent to even a partial suspension of the principles of law and humanity to gratify an old friend.

BOSTON

No Escape from Logic of Note.

From The Boston Herald.

From the logic of the President's note there can be no escape. From the responsibilities which it imposes the American people exhibit no desire to retreat. Its closing appeal to the ties of memory and of friendship, after allusion to the common interests of the two nations, felicitously point the way to continued peace, but leaves Germany to decide whether to have it.

Germany Must Pay.

From The Boston Globe.

Taken as a whole the note represents mature and moderate American opinion. It is the first note with the stiffness removed. It rests upon accepted international law. We give up no rights, but we make concessions. Few can find fault with such a course in view of the fact that we do not intend to go to war over the sinking of the Lusitania. We serve notice that we still hold an account against Germany. Her refusal to pay does not cancel the bill. It still stands on the books, like the French Spoliation and the Alabama Claims. This account may stand for a number of years, but there it will remain until it is paid.

Thinks Repetition Means War.

From The Boston Advertiser.

The time has come to stop these attacks of submarines on American property and lives without warning. We want to end it. We shall end it. And the President in the closing sentence of the note printed today declares, in courteous, diplomatic language, but unmistakably, that a repetition of these acts will amount to a declaration of war.

No More Evasion.

From The Boston Post.

The note is so clear, so straightforward, so lacking in the customary frills of diplomatic language, that there seems no longer any possibility of an evasive or argumentative reply. * * * Thus the question rests, in the most solemn sense it is now "up to" Germany.

HARTFORD

Calls It Milder Note Than First.

From The Hartford Courant.

It has not the slightest appearance of an ultimatum. It contains no threat and suggests no penalty. It is a polite appeal to friendship and a suggestion that we have the law on our side, whether we have the means and disposition to enforce the law or not. The latest note is much more mild than the first. After reading the closing paragraph of the note, published this morning, we are compelled to conclude that the closing paragraph of the first note meant nothing whatever to those who wrote it.

MANCHESTER

Must Support the President.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union.

The note which Ambassador Gerard has delivered to Minister von Jagow is an unmistakably clear exposition of the American attitude in the pending controversy, coupled with a plain warning, which approximates an ultimatum, that any further infringement of American rights will be treated as a "deliberately unfriendly" act.

The future relations between the United States and Germany may no longer be determined on this side of the Atlantic. They rest wholly with Germany. The solemn warning with which President Wilson concludes his message to the Kaiser puts the burden of possible rupture squarely upon German shoulders. For America there can be no turning back, and for Americans there is but a single duty—to support the President whatever the future may hold.

PHILADELPHIA

No Further Debate Possible.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

When one Government tells another that it is disregarding obligations it has itself admitted, committing illegal and inhuman acts in disregard of the rights and lives of neutrals, acts that if persisted in will constitute an unpardonable offense, and adds that a refusal to abstain from such acts will be regarded as deliberately unfriendly, the final word of diplomacy has obviously been said.

Such a final word has now been spoken by the United States to Germany. There can be no possible doubt of its meaning. The door to argument or explanation is no longer open. It is an ultimatum in fact if not in form. Less than ever, after the clear exposition of the American attitude which the Secretary of State has sent to the German Foreign Office, can the Administration engage in further debate or yield on any point.

Finality Reached in Note.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

When the note is stripped to its backbone, it is found to be a repetition of the former demands, differing only in the phraseology. They are two in number. Heretofore the demands permitted of diplomatic exchanges. In this note finality is reached. Shall there be another breach of international law whereby the rights of American citizens are affected, that breach will be considered as "deliberately unfriendly."

Those are significant words as diplomatic language interprets them, for they close the doors. The note is strong and it cannot but receive the hearty approval of every citizen who is first of all an American.

What Will Germany Choose?

From The Philadelphia Record.

It is now up to the German Government to harken to the voice of reason, to accept the olive branch extended with the hand of friendship, to yield a trifle of pride but nothing of practical importance in her warfare on the Allies, and to serve the cause which she has repeatedly expressed the desire to espouse, or on the other hand to belie her fair words with indefensible and unjustifiable deeds and accept the consequences. She must realize that there can be in the mind of that President of the United States, the leader of a united and indomitable people, no thought of retreat from the consequences of the concluding warning to the Imperial German Government. The die is cast. What will Germany choose?

BALTIMORE

"Refuge of Lies Swept Away."

From The Baltimore American.

In no note that the United States has sent to Germany has the principle of might makes right been so clearly and definitely repudiated as in this latest. The refuge of lies has been swept away, not with belligerency but with a calm consciousness of leaving no support for the German positions. The note has set forth the undeviating attitude of the United States.

The note sets forth that if a belligerent finds itself unable to retaliate against an enemy without injuring neutral lives, humanity as well as justice demands that the practice be discontinued. Should Germany persist in its practices, and should there be repetition of the acts made subject of complaint, these acts will be regarded as deliberately unfriendly.

Persuasive But Unanswerable.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Friendly and persuasive in tone, admirable in expression, unanswerable in its logic, the note puts an end to all quibbling in the future. Germany is given her choice between the neutrality of the United States or its hostility.

Any further violations of international law on the seas by which American citizens lose their lives or suffer wrong, says the President in effect, will be looked upon by this Government as "deliberately unfriendly." It is the plain duty of every true American, regardless of politics or sympathy in the European war, to uphold and strengthen the hands of the President in every way and to show him that the great heart of America beats in unison to his own.

PITTSBURGH

Neither Threat Nor Ultimatum.

From The Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

President Wilson's third note to Germany will be acceptable to his fellow-citizens who are more interested in the United States than in Germany, for the reason that he abates nothing advanced in previous communications.

There is no finality to the note, neither threat nor ultimatum, but Germany is told in so many words that further offending will be estimated as "deliberately unfriendly," and this to be interpreted only as implying that the time for some act more serious than any word of protest will have arrived.

The note will be read with some disrelish in London as well as further Berlin, but not so in the United States—save among partisans of somebody other than Uncle Sam.

Puts Responsibility on Germany.

From The Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The note is a straightforward and simple document, which lacks nothing of plainness of meaning and determination, such as would naturally be used by one sincere friend toward another in speaking of what he accounted infringements of his rights, and of his purpose not to submit to them further; and that he trusts his friend, who has admitted their illegality, will discontinue his practices and make reparation for what has already been done.

The responsibility is squarely put up to Germany that, if the wishes of this country, which are held to be in strict harmony with international law, and with the principles of humanity, are disregarded hereafter, the relations between the two countries will likely lose their amiability.

CHICAGO.

The Advice of a Friend.

From The Chicago Herald.

President Wilson's third note to the German Government on the results of its methods of submarine warfare is couched in the language that a self-respecting man uses to a friend whose acts have wronged him and in the language which no intelligent man would resent from a neighbor whose friendship he values. It is admirable alike for its courtesy and its candor. It disguises not the offense and it reviles not the offender.

Woodrow Wilson has spoken for every one of the 100,000,000 Americans worthy of the name. In a great national crisis he has voiced the soul of the American people in words courteous and candid, entirely friendly and entirely firm, recalling the rulers of a nation whose friends we have ever been to the course of duty and honor. It is a sincere and solemn warning from a friend to one whom he would keep his friend, if the keeping may be possible without sacrifice of self-respect and submission to unpardonable injury. It is not necessary now to consider whether the warning will be heeded, or what shall be the next step if it be not. Let us hope and pray that it will be heeded, no less for the sake of the German people than for our own.

An Ultimatum in Fact.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The reply of the Government to the latest German note appears to be final, so far as the American contention of law and right are concerned. If not an ultimatum in form, it is an ultimatum in fact. The door of discussion is closed.

There now can be no doubt as to the duty of press and public, and that is to accept the stand taken by our Government, without cavil or reservation, and to give the Government our unflinching and unreserved support, whatever the consequences fate may have in store for the nation.

ST. LOUIS

Nation Will Stand by It.

From The St. Louis Republic.

One hundred and twenty-eight years of American history and tradition speak in President Wilson's vindication of the freedom of the high seas, his clear exposition of the rights of neutrals in time of war, his recognition of the measure in which Germany and the United States occupy common ground, his cordial desire "to act as the common friend" of warring nations, and most of all his commitment of the nation to the defense of these rights "from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost." In this note, speak at once the will, the thought, the heart of America. Come what may, the nation will stand by it as one man.

No Misunderstanding Possible.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There can be no misunderstanding of this note. It is as plain as a pikestaff. It at once brushes aside all irrelevant controversy and rests its case upon the simple and righteous principle asserted in the first note and reaffirmed in the second—the inalienable rights of the high seas. That principle, as we have previously pointed out, is as important to Germany as to us. Reverse the conditions and Germany would take the same position we do now. So would England, so would France, so would any nation having interests on the seas, and that was not wholly invertebrate. The principle this country is contending for is a right not only ours but one which is common to all.

CLEVELAND

Its Meaning Not to Be Mistaken.

From The Cleveland Leader.

The tone and meaning of the American reply to the latest note from the Imperial Government of Germany cannot be mistaken or obscured. No anxiety to read hopefulness into the carefully chosen words of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing will serve to hide their deep and momentous import. They are a warning which is none the less impressive because of the moderation of its phraseology and the friendliness of its spirit.

The German Government is told with absolute distinctness that, as far as the United States is concerned, it cannot alter the laws of nations and disregard the obligations of humanity without being held to a strict accounting.

An issue of the grave character passes from Washington to Berlin. The Government of the United States has gone as far as any argument can go in upholding the rights of neutrals and the principles of humanity. The nation stands with the President. It will sustain him to the end.

CINCINNATI

An Unmistakable Inference.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

While there is no threat of what the United States Government proposes to do if its views are not complied with, the unmistakable inference is that such an act would be considered so unfriendly as to lead to a serious crisis between the two Governments. Just how it would be possible for the country to show its resentment of an unfriendly attitude on the part of Germany is not apparent at this time, since neither the army nor navy is in shape to make a demonstration in force.

INDIANAPOLIS

President's Restraint Majestic.

From The Indianapolis Star.

Of course, it is the highest wisdom to make no threats against Germany and to reserve to ourselves the widest latitude and discretion in shaping our course in case of renewed affront. There is a noble and almost majestic restraint about the note which puts to shame the excited utterance of extremists on either side.

Nothing could be clearer than that both Great Britain and Germany incline to set higher store today upon self-preservation than upon America's goodwill. If both these relentless enemies would prefer self-preservation without our good-will to extinction with it, they will have to go their way and we ours. The best we could hope for in such case would be to preserve an impartial attitude between the two, so that neither German stubbornness nor British guile might entangle us in the purely European controversy.

There is every reason to believe that the President's courage and sagacity will stay with him as it has done hitherto.

TACOMA

Shatters German Subterfuge.

From The Tacoma Ledger.

The logic of Secretary Lansing's note leaves the Government of Germany not a legal leg to stand on. It shatters the subterfuge to which Germany has resorted in her replies to our protests. With telling effect, the note turns Germany's own arguments against her. When Germany replied in her last note that her submarine attack was justified as a retaliatory measure, she admitted she had broken the law of nations.

ST. PAUL

A Great Charter of Rights.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

It [the note] is a great American charter of rights. It is broader than any specific act or event in the scope of principles it enunciates. It is a declaration representing to the last word the sentiment of a free people who know their rights, have determined to defend them and, though desirous of avoiding trouble, have the courage to face it "without compromise and at any cost."

BISMARCK, N. D.

Could Not Accept German Offers.

From The Bismarck Tribune.

Refusal to accept the German plan to secure safe conduct on the high seas for neutrals was inevitable. The Administration took a stand in its earlier communications which left too little room for compromise. Hopes, however, that further negotiations may adjust matters amicably are general throughout the nation. This country is for peace. * * * There is a practical and far-reaching side to the situation, which has made a potent appeal to the man in the street, and his verdict is almost unanimous that there is nothing in the controversy that should push this nation nearer the bloody vortex that has involved more than half the world.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Thinks Germans Will Heed.

From The St. Joseph Gazette.

The note does not ask anything which Germany is unable to consistently as well as honorably grant. The Imperial Government has doubtless stood ready to give satisfaction in so far as the destruction of human lives can be atoned for, for the American lives lost on the Lusitania. The other conditions will be little less onerous, we believe, for Germany is really only asked to do what Germany in somewhat different language has already suggested attempting. The note is clear cut, sober as it should be, and American. We do not believe the threat uttered will need to be carried out.

TOLEDO

Eliminates Chance to Evade.

From The Toledo Times.

There is nothing in the note which is superfluous. Plain, clear, and perhaps a trifle strong, the chance for the German Imperial Government to beat about the bush has been eliminated. * * * Regarding the last reply of the German Imperial Government as being "very unsatisfactory," any message which would have allowed for long drawn out arguments would necessarily have become provoking to the people of this country.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Easy to Understand.

From The Wilmington Morning News.

Germany should now have no trouble in understanding the attitude of the United States Government in the controversy that has followed the sinking of the Lusitania, summed up in the latest note sent to the German Government.

President Wilson's position is that there can be no compromise of the principles of law and humanity, for which this Government has taken its stand. These principles, as the President declares, are "immutable." They are not to be changed by the varying circumstances of war. If Germany persists in disregarding them and American lives are again sacrificed as they were in the destruction of the Lusitania, Germany, according to the note, would commit an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty "of this country. Whether there is a parting of the ways depends upon Germany.

PHOENIX, ARIZ

Matter Now Rests with Germany.

From The Arizona Republican.

Whether we and Germany are to remain friends or not will soon be settled and the settlement will be with Germany. We have said with Luther at Worms: "I stand here, I can do no more."

The President's third note to Germany is not only a strong reiteration of the position the United States has taken in the matter of submarine warfare, but it effectually closes the door against further controversy. All irrelevant matter has been cut out. It asserts the immunity from attack of Americans traveling on unarmed and unresisting belligerent vessels. Germany must acknowledge or deny such immunity, and in the latter case there will "be unfriendliness."

What form unfriendliness may take we leave to the President and Congress, and whatever course they decide upon Americans will follow regardless of their sympathies with European belligerents.

CHEYENNE

Makes Protest Emphatic.

From The Cheyenne Leader.

The gist of the United States notes to Germany has been a protest against the sinking of the Lusitania as a violation of international law. Germany evaded a definite answer to this, the main point of complaint. The last note simply makes this point of protest so emphatic that it will be made an issue for future arbitration or international agreement.

Should Germany persist in the perpetration of such acts there would be but one course left to any self-respecting nation, and that would be to break diplomatic relations. The probability, however, is that the controversy will not go to that extreme, as neither Germany nor the Allies want to see this country drawn into the conflict.

It is gratifying to learn that President Wilson is also protesting against the interference by the Allies with our commerce and that Great Britain has yielded to the demands of Norway and the other neutral nations with reference to their rights. It is entirely reasonable to expect that President Wilson's firmness will also result in respect for the rights in future of American citizens and American commerce. True, a jingo could hatch a war out of much less difference, but thank God we have a man at the head of this Government who has the courage to stand for our rights on grounds of justice and humanity rather than upon our ability to kill and destroy.

SCRANTON

Note Is a Masterpiece.

From The Scranton Republican.

American rights and international law, in their unimpaired integrity, are firmly upheld in President Wilson's latest note to the Imperial German Government. The note is a masterpiece of compact statement and presents the case of the United States in clear, lucid, and forcible terms. It is a declaration of international rights which calls for a straightforward reply, and which will live among the important State papers of the world long after the present war is ended.

WILKES-BARRE

One Answer Germany Can Make.

From The Wilkes-Barre Record.

The President's note is by far the strongest of all. It closes the record and leaves to Germany only one possible answer—an answer in deeds and not in words. Germany must observe the principles of international law in respect to its submarine warfare or take the consequences of an open rupture with the United States.

RALEIGH

Sweeps Evasions Aside.

From The Raleigh News and Observer.

Calmly, dispassionately, and with a clearness of logic which leaves no gap for assault, President Wilson sweeps aside the evasions of the German note, and with a firmness and a solemnity which are significant pins that country down to the real issue, whether it will be guided by law or, in defiance of the accepted practices of regulated warfare, hoist the black flag. As our people would have him do, he declines the suggestion of special favors.

He states the position of the United States and its determination in this contention with Germany as Americans would have him state them. He speaks as the red-blooded representative of a red-blooded people, who without compromise and at any cost contend for the sovereignty of their country in the recognition of its rights to the freedom of the seas.

WHEELING

Up to Germany, Now.

From The Wheeling Intelligencer.

The whole matter is up to Germany as to whether she will live up to her professions of friendliness which she has so emphatically expressed. Her good faith depends on the performance of her avowals in her last note and her observance of the right of Americans to voyage on the high seas free from the menace of attacks by her submarines.

NEW ORLEANS

Only Position for America.

From The New Orleans Times Picayune.

No American Administration in sympathy with the nation's history, policy, and traditions could do less and none could have done better or more tactfully what is was necessary to do. * * * The fateful decision rests with Berlin, not with Washington, for the American Government has taken, with the cordial approval and whole-hearted support of the American people, as we believe, the only position possible to a republic which has stood for more than a century in support and defense of the principles in this case reaffirmed.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

The Belgian Lesson.

From The Columbia State.

Unhappily there is little upon which to predicate a theory that Germany will seek to avoid hostilities with any country. The German opinion the interests of the United States or any other neutral are in the path of German progress one can conceive of no reason to suppose that the United States will be accorded a treatment based on justice and good faith that has been ruthlessly denied to Belgium. The American people through their Government have said the last word. For them now is to await with firmness and confidence the event whatever it shall be. Meanwhile the hour is arrived when dissension and difference may not be reconciled with that patriotism which is the first attributo of American citizenship.

BIRMINGHAM

People With the President.

From The Birmingham Age-Herald.

In all probability Germany's reply will be satisfactory, but the President will stand by his "last word," and the people will stand loyally and unflinchingly with him.

KNOXVILLE

No Backdown.

From The Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

The American reply is a firm statement of the American position. It shows no backdown. Whatever its influence elsewhere, it has the universal approval of Americans.

LOUISVILLE

Future is With Germany.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The latest—it may be the last—note to Germany regarding that power's violation of the rights of neutrals, as perpetrated in the Lusitania outrage, leaves nothing to be said, nothing to be misunderstood or doubted.

Straight and strong, clear and outright it is, as honest Anglo-Saxon speech can be when it brushes aside the artificialities and elegances of conventional diplomacy and drives direct from human heart and brain.

The future is with Germany. There will be no war unless Germany wishes war. There will be no severed diplomatic relations unless Germany chooses to compel that condition. We desire Germany's friendship. But we are going to maintain our rights, as our President expresses it, without compromise and at any cost.

It is the Kaiser's next move.

MOBILE

Accountability for Acts to Come.

From The Mobile Register.

Practically the note to Germany is a concession to the views of the peace advocates and a recession from the original position, inasmuch as we do not hold Germany to strict accountability for acts done, but to conditional accountability—that is to say, for acts to come. The corpus delicti has been shifted from the past to the future, and we assume the attitude of watchful waiting with all too much reason for believing that we have but postponed the inevitable decision and action. Let no one say hereafter that we plunged into war on account of the Lusitania massacre.

CHARLESTON

A Line Drawn for Germany.

From The Charleston News and Courier.

It now rests wholly with Germany whether or not the Congress of the United States shall be assembled in extraordinary session to uphold the hands of the President and take such action against the Imperial German Government as the dignity and safety of the country may demand. We have drawn a line across which Germany must not step. Presumably there will be a German answer in writing to this note, but the answer that the people of this country will await will be spoken in the waters of the war zone about the British Isles.

MEMPHIS

A Solemn Affirmation of Purpose.

From The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

The note is clear, definite and in entire keeping with the dignity of the office of the President of the United States. It is an ultimatum, not in terms threatening war, but it is more forceful because along with the ultimatum goes a calm statement that this Government will at any cost enforce the principle for which it contends. We doubt that any other living American could have composed a document so clear, so forceful, and at the same time so calm in tone as the message which Mr. Wilson has sent to the Imperial German Government. It is not a threat, but it is a solemn affirmation that this country will at all costs uphold the principles of freedom on the high seas for which it contends.

SAVANNAH

Meant to End Controversy.

From The Savannah Morning News.

The new note * * * sums up the case, puts the position of our Government clearly and forcibly and notifies the German Government that further acts like those complained of will be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly." It is unnecessary to say anything more. An act that is "deliberately unfriendly" cannot be satisfactorily explained. The note will meet with the approval of the American people.

RICHMOND, Va.

The Voice of Humanity.

From The Richmond Times-Dispatch.

President Wilson, in the note now in the hands of the German Government, has closed the door of further discussion of the rights of neutrals on the high seas. On that subject there is to be no more talk. Speaking with the voice of his people, as well as with the voice of humanity, the President tells Germany that neutral prerogatives, wrung by civilization from barbarism, must be respected.

These words amount to an ultimatum. There is no biuster in the President's note, and there is none in the heart of America. War with Germany, or with any other country, however great the provocation, is a thing hideous to contemplate. But there is one thing more hideous. It is the disgraceful yielding to wrong and oppression which makes freedom a mockery and peace the badge of shame.

SAN ANTONIO

World Sees Our Spirit.

From The San Antonio Express.

The reply will be greeted with profound satisfaction in the knowledge that again the world is made aware of the spirit of this republic, that the fires that blazed forth in rebellion against oppression still burn undimmed and that humanity's cause is America's cause.

NASHVILLE

Cannot Be Evaded.

From The Nashville Tennessean and American

If it is a note that cannot be misunderstood, it is just as surely a note that cannot be evaded. There is no more chance for dodging on the part of Germany. She must either concede the demand or confess herself an outlaw nation. Her practices and her professions have got to coincide henceforth. * * * No book full of reading matter could more fully set forth or more strikingly rebuke the German assumption of God-given superiority and privilege to override common rights.

RENO

Thinks No Loophole Left

From The Nevada State Journal.

If another Lusitania is sunk by a German submarine, it is difficult to see what the United States could do except break off diplomatic relations with Germany. The note's emphatic statement that this matter will not recede from its position, and that a repetition by German commanders of acts in contravention of neutral rights must be regarded when affecting Americans as deliberately unfriendly, leaves us no escape.

FARGO, N. D.

Serious Words.

From The Fargo Courier-News.

"Without compromise and at any cost." These are serious words, which fall heavily upon our hearts this morning, but it is time that they were uttered. An unfavorable reply or a torpedo fired with better aim than the one which missed the Orduna by ten feet and we shall be called upon to make good this statement. The next step may be for the President to call Congress to assemble.

It is to be hoped that the cost of maintaining these principles may not be the very possible ultimate of war, but even that, terrible as it is, is better than the surrender of the liberties of a free people at the behest of a foreign Government. We want peace, but not "peace at any price."

BOISE, Idaho

End of Friendship.

From The Boise Statesman-Republican.

The German note of July 8 was in truth final, and is the last word from Germany. The note we sent yesterday to Germany is also final. It clears away all doubts as to our position. Germany has her answer and it may be assumed that friendship has ce

VOSGES POSITIONS HOTLY CONTESTED

Severe Fighting Around Muenster Continues, Both Sides Claiming Success.

GERMANS MASS ON MEUSE

Offensive Expected at St. Mihiel—Aviators Engage in Battle Over Conflans.

LONDON, July 23.—The Argonne and Vosges districts continue to be the scenes of the most important battles on the western front. Paris tonight claims as the only gain of the day the recapture of trenches previously lost in the Forest of Le Prêtre. Last night the French seized a part of a German trench in the Argonne, strengthening their front.

The report from Paris and Berlin are contradictory as to the severe fighting for the heights around Münster and Metzeral in Alsace. The French say the Germans momentarily penetrated their lines, only to be driven out; Berlin reports repulses of French attacks at these positions.

It is reported unofficially that the Germans are massing troops at St. Mihiel for a more extended offensive, but the official communications do not indicate that anything in the nature of a serious engagement has occurred there as yet. That the Germans will attempt an offensive here is considered by the military observers as quite likely, as they assert that the recent activity of the German Crown Prince's army shows that they are hoping to weaken the French hold on Verdun.

An air battle has taken place over Conflans, east of Verdun. The French dropped twenty-eight shells on the railway station and forced two German aviators to alight, while the Germans destroyed a battle aeroplane of the French.

Suburbs of Rheims and Soissons, as well as that town of Pont-à-Mousson, have been bombarded by the Germans.

The official statement issued by the French War Office tonight says:

Today it was comparatively quiet along the whole front.

In Artois, there was the usual artillery activity on both sides.

Some shells were fired on the suburbs of Soissons and on Rheims.

In the forest of Le Prêtre in the course of last night we regained a footing in the line of trenches previously lost. Two German counter-attacks were repulsed with considerable losses to the enemy.

One of our flying squadrons employed on bombardment duties yesterday evening dropped twenty-eight shells on the railway station at Conflans, in Jarnisy, and forced two German aeroplanes to alight in their lines.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office follows:

The night was considerably disturbed at several points along the front. In Artois, in the neighborhood of Souchez, there was violent cannonading and grenade fighting.

Between the Oise and the Aisne, in the region of Quennevières, and on the plateau of Mouvron, on the right bank of the Aisne near Soupir, and on the Champagne front, several artillery actions also were reported.

In the Argonne there was rifle and gun firing in the region of Bagatelle, where one of our companies succeeded yesterday in seizing part of an enemy trench, thus strengthening the front to our advantage.

Pont-à-Mousson was intermittently bombarded during the night.

In the region of Arnaecourt a strong hostile reconnoitring force supported by artillery was turned back by our infantry and artillery.

In the Vosges an attempted German attack against our positions southward of the Faye was easily repulsed.

The positions we had won to the east of Metzeral, on the crest of the Linge and Barrenkopf were subjected to a very violent bombardment. The enemy momentarily succeeded in penetrating part of our lines, but was driven out by an energetic counter attack on our part.

At the Berlin War Office the following communication was given out:

The nightly hand grenade attacks of the enemy north and northwest of Souchez were repulsed. In the Champagne district we successfully blew up several mines and occupied the borders of the openings thus made.

In the Forest of La Prêtre a French night attack failed. In the Vosges fighting is proceeding. An attack by the enemy against the Lingekopf-Barrenkopf line north of Münster was repulsed after severe fighting at close quarters before and in the positions of the Bavarians and Mecklenburg chasseurs. We captured two officers and sixty-four Alpine troops.

A French attack against Reichackerkopf was unsuccessful. Near Metzeral we ejected the French from their advanced positions which, according to our plan, we evacuated in order to avoid losses.

As a reprisal for the repeated bombardment of Thiancourt and other places between the Meuse and the Moselle, our artillery yesterday bombarded Pont-à-Mousson.

Our airmen dropped bombs on the railway triangle at St. Hilaire, in Champagne, and forced the airmen of the enemy to retreat. The barracks at Gerardmer also were bombarded. In an aerial fight over Conflans we destroyed a battle aeroplane of the enemy.

FRENCH THINK RUMANIA WILL SOON JOIN WAR

Hopeful Outlook Taken in Paris—Bucharest Official's Query to German Agent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 23.—The impression is spreading here that Rumania is about to join the Allies, as was predicted last week in financial circles. Gustave Hervé writes in a more confident tone than for several weeks. He suggests, in view of probable Rumanian help and other favorable circumstances in the east, that a Winter campaign will perhaps be unnecessary.

Premier Asquith's allusion to States likely to join the Allies confirms the hopes based on the Rumanian refusal to let pass Turkey's munitions. Referring to the latter point, the Petit Parisien's Bucharest correspondent telegraphs that a Rumanian Foreign Office official to whom the German Diplomatic Agent insisted that Germany would send munitions through Rumania whether the latter was willing or not, replied:

"If you are so determined to pass stuff to Constantinople, why don't you do it through Servia, with whom you already are at war?"

PARLIAMENT'S WORK ENDING

Adjournment Next Wednesday, Probably Until Sept. 14.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"Parliament will rise next Wednesday, and the present intention is that it should reassemble on Sept. 14. In the event of urgent necessity its reassembly could be accelerated by an Order in Council.

"It is, of course, highly desirable at a time of war like the present that there should not be a long interval between the meetings of Parliament, for the House of Commons is the mirror and voice of the nation, but for the moment it has neither legislative nor financial work to occupy its attention. In short, the ordinary business of the session is done, and it is very unlikely that Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna's supplementary budget will be ready before October.

"Six weeks is not a long recess, but if it should be found necessary to convoke Parliament at an earlier date than September it could easily be done. As the House has got through its appointed work, there is no desire among the majority of its members to shorten the recess. A handful of members, chief among them Sir Henry Dalziel, are busily engaged in creating an impression that in the supreme interests of the nation Parliament ought to abridge its holiday to one month.

"The Northcliffe journals, which used to despise Parliament, are crying out in chorus for the same thing, as though our success in this war depended on the uninterrupted loquacity of M. P.'s. It is a subject of amusing speculation in the lobby whether Sir Henry Dalziel inspires The Times and Daily Mail or is inspired by them.

"I am informed that on the motion for adjournment next week Sir Henry intends to direct another broadside on the ordnance department of the War Office."

AUSTRIANS MAY QUIT GORIZIA FORTRESS

Will Not Await Another General Attack by Italians, Budapest Hears.

MORE TRENCHES STORMED

Gen. Cadorna Reports That Battle Along the Entire Isonzo Front Is Continuing Successfully.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, July 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Interesting developments are awaited on the lower line of the Isonzo in the near future, and one may gather from different statements and opinions coming that Gorizia is doomed.

For six weeks there have been violent engagements on this section of the front which can bear comparison with the most stubborn battles of the war. Today's situation is this: The Italians are resolved to see the thing through after all their sacrifices, and it is understood that the next general attack will not even be awaited, but that the positions will be evacuated without the sacrifice of more lives.

I understand that all the inhabitants were warned to leave the town, but very few complied with the wish of the authorities. As to the town itself, it has suffered no damage, and the people do not fear Italian domination, their guns having spared the town.

All the official departments have been transferred to Innsbruck. The papers express the hope that Gorizia will hold out until Warsaw is taken.

ROME, July 23.—The following official communication was issued today:

The battle continues along the whole of the Isonzo front and the success of our armies is constantly becoming more clearly apparent.

In the Monte Nero sector our Alpine troops have begun an advance along the difficult Muzkica ridge. The enemy offered vigorous resistance, but our troops succeeded in wresting from him some of his most advanced points, inflicting heavy losses.

Our slow progress continues on the front of Plava and Gorizia. Further entrenchments have been carried here and war material captured.

There was heavy fighting on the Carso front the night of the 22d and the following day. The enemy, after violent artillery preparations and being reinforced, threw dense masses against our front, particularly on our left. Our first line, despite a previous long struggle, succeeded in arresting the attack and the subsequent arrival of our own reinforcements enabled us to make an energetic counter offensive, which ended in a veritable débacle for the enemy.

Our gunners mowed down the hostile columns, while our infantry attacked at close quarters, and by an enveloping movement captured 1,500 prisoners, including 76 officers. The battlefield was covered with dead.

VIENNA, July 23, (via London.)—The following report of operations on the Italian front was issued by the War Office today:

The battle near Gorizia continues. The Italians yesterday bombarded moderatly the bridgehead of Gorizia. The attack on Monte Sabotino was repulsed and our troops regained, without exception, their original positions at the bridgehead. During the repulse of numerous hostile attacks the Italian Landwehr again particularly distinguished themselves.

Fighting continues on the edge of the Doberdo Plateau. Last night the Italians thrice attacked the Peteano-Sdrussina sector. All the attacks were repulsed.

A hostile attempt to advance upon our trenches between Sdraussina and Polazzo was unsuccessful. The last hostile attacks near Selz and Vermegliano against Monte Corsich were in vain.

In the Middle Isonzo there were only artillery engagements. In the Krn region our troops yesterday and last night and again today repulsed attacks.

Nothing of importance has occurred in the Carnia and Tyrolean frontier regions. Night attacks by Italians on Monte Piano miscarried. Artillery firing continues at several points.

BITTER AGAINST AUSTRIA.

Thousands of Her Subjects of Many Races in Concentration Camps.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UDINE, July 23.—While Italy from the Alps to the Ionian Sea, including redeemed villages in the war zone and emigrants across the ocean, are giving an admirable example of solidarity and devotion to the national ideal, Austria presents the spectacle of the disunion of many of the discordant races of which the heterogeneous empire is composed.

A lady, a native of Trieste, lately escaped, after most romantic adventures, from Austrian concentration camps, where she was dragged by Austrian police, who tore her from her children in order to revenge themselves because her men relations escaped from military service. She gives a harrowing account of the concentration camps at Laibach, and in Bohemia, Moravia and Styria, where she was successively interned.

She says she found there thousands of people of every race, religion, age and position in life—Croats, Serbs, Bohemians, Italians, Slovenes and Czechs—carried away from their homes because they were suspected of disloyalty to Austria and in secret sympathy with her invaders. Once these diverse races were enemies of one another; now they are united in a common feeling of the deepest hatred of Austria. The inmates of the concentration camps live in pitiful discomfort and misery. They are kept in ignorance of what is happening in the outside world, and are surrounded by army spies.

This lady adds that if the empire of the Hapsburgs continues to exist after this conflict it will be almost impossible to erase from the memories of the various nationalities within her borders the sufferings her violence has inflicted upon them during the war.

SHIP LOST, TURN SOLDIERS.

D'Annunzio Addresses Torpedoed Amalfi's Crew Going to Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUGANO, July 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Gabriele d'Annunzio, the famous poet, who is now a Cavalry Lieutenant, yesterday addressed a gathering of sailors in Venice. Among the assembly was a group of survivors of the Italian cruiser Amalfi, who were leaving for for Isonzo front with a land battery. Addressing these men, d'Annunzio said:

"You have lost your ship, but you retain in yourselves the iron will of which she was the expression. You have transformed yourselves into field artillerymen and are about to take your guns yonder to the firing line. The spirit of your ship will show itself in acts of heroism which you stand ready to commit. It will vibrate again to the thunder of your guns and shine in the flash of every shot.

"Sometimes you think with sadness of your comrades, whose sepulchre your beloved ship is, but your hearts are with your guns, and one has only to look at you to see that they are more dear to you than life. Therefore, doubly we salute you as heroes, for yesterday you were heroes in the face of death as tomorrow you will be in the moment of victory. Viva la Italia! Viva il Re!"

ENGLISH WOMEN TO HAVE RANK IN THE ARMY

Teachers of Cookery in Camps to Become Temporary Sergeants and Corporals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—Next week will see an innovation in British military methods, the recognition of women to the extent of giving them the rank of non-commissioned officers.

Some hundreds of London school teachers, whose specialty is instruction in the domestic arts, are going to spend their holidays in giving cookery lessons in the camps of Great Britain's new armies. These women will receive the temporary rank of Corporal or Sergeant.

Their initiative was taken as a result of reports of waste in the camps. The War Office arranged for one hundred to begin work next week, and if the results are good the scheme will be largely extended.

URGES PURCHASE OF SURPLUS COTTON

Sir Charles Macara Says His Plan Would Hasten the End of the War.

GIVE NEUTRALS JUST ENOUGH

This, Says Sir Charles, Would Prevent Sales to Germany, Which Needs Cotton for Explosives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—In an interview today Sir Charles W. Macara, for many years President of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations, and one of England's foremost cotton men, declared that if the cotton situation had been properly handled at the outbreak of the war the struggle would be finished by December or at least March.

Sir Charles was the originator of the proposal now being agitated for the purchase of the surplus which exists owing to the loss of the German and Austrian markets in order to keep up the price, prevent loss to planters the world over, and protect the industry. He said:

"I advocated long before the European war taking advantage of exceptionally large crops by putting a certain amount in reserve to supply the deficiencies in lean years. This war showed that one-third at least of the greatest crop on record would not be required. Any one could have seen that in the circumstances if something were not done there would be a tremendous collapse in prices. Therefore a proposition was made to statesmen in England and America, which countries practically control the world's crop, for a purchase which would prevent enormous losses to this industry and obviate to a considerable degree a reduction in revenue in both countries.

"There are too many academic minds at the head of affairs in both countries who take an entirely different view of things from that of those who have to deal practically with the carrying on of great industries. A combination of both might be excellent, but the academic without the practical cannot be expected to save the situation in a great crisis like this.

"I am convinced that there has been a very large consumption of cotton in manufacturing explosives. That any one could have calculated at the beginning, and I think it is now generally admitted that if my proposals had been carried out they might have been of infinite service to humanity, in which, I hope, statesmen at all events are interested.

"I firmly hold that if this had been done the war would have ended by Christmas or March, and if the problem is grappled with now, nothing is more certain that that the end will come more quickly."

Sir Charles described the system whereby cotton interests know precisely the number of spindles in every country. The consumption in each country, particularly those neutrals adjoining Germany can, he said, be estimated almost to a pound. Therefore if some arrangement were made for controlling the crop and rationing out to all neutrals enough for their own needs, an exact check could be kept, eliminating the fear of anything reaching Germany.

The Times prints a letter from Graham Bower, in which he says:

"The uninformed agitation respecting cotton, which has been filling the newspapers, has grown to dimensions of national danger, and it is well that the facts should be stated. Not a lawyer whom I have met has attempted to defend the legality of the Order in Council of March 11, and it is frankly admitted that the document is not enmeshed in judicial niceties. It comes to this, therefore, that we who profess to be fighting for legality are ourselves guilty of illegality.

"The war is this: all illegal action is alienating the sympathy of America. At best we are likely to find ourselves enmeshed in a new Alabama question, with claim for substantial damages, while in any case we are adding to the strength of the agitation for the prohibition of the export of munitions of war from America.

"The truest wisdom and wisest patriotism require that we should get back to the safe standpoint of legality as soon as possible. Cancel the Order in Council of March 11, increase the list of contraband, and purchase from America an amount of cotton equivalent to the German annual consumption."

FIGHTS FOR BAN ON COTTON.

British Press Insists That It Be Classed as Contraband.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24.—The agitation in the press to have cotton declared contraband of war continues unabated, but the Foreign Office has given no sign of receding from its position.

Virtually all of the cargoes which Great Britain agreed to buy under the cotton agreement have been disposed of, so that hereafter cotton will be seized if it is suspected it is destined for a foe of England, but ultimately it will be paid for by the Government. According to a representative of cotton interests here, this procedure is much preferable to the more regular action of declaring cotton contraband, as under the present system the shipper is certain of ultimate payment, while should the cargoes be condemned as contraband the money realised from their sale would go into the coffers of the British Navy's prize fund.

It is argued that the present system of keeping cotton out of Germany by invoking the Order in Council of March 11 is, aside from the question of its legality, not injurious to American shippers. This, it is said, is indicated by the latest figures of the Board of Trade on cotton imports and exports which show the total for 1915 up to July to be 4,772,258 bales as compared with 2,227,779 for the normal year of 1913. Of this amount 3,118,587 bales came from the United States in 1915, while in 1913 only 1,658,116 came from America.

The cotton trade of England is now becoming almost normal, because the slump in the textile industries is almost compensated for by the increased use of cotton for explosives. Present conditions, as shown by the latest figures, are in striking contrast to the market immediately after the issuance of the Order in Council of March 11, when under this new system everyone began to ship cotton as fast as the vessels could be procured, with the result that many cargoes were taken in, not all of which were of innocent destination. The speculative shipper has now dropped out and the number of ships with cotton freights has been reduced.

Cotton ships are now proceeding without much trouble, but no cotton is reaching neutrals unless the Government is satisfied beyond the shadow of a doubt that it is not intended for German use.

The Board of Trade figures also show that England exported in the year 1915 410,063 bales of cotton, while in the normal year for this country of 1913 296,148 bales were exported.

American representatives here of detained cargoes do not believe there is much hope of forming in the United States an organization, such as the Netherlands Overseas Trust, to insure imports against falling into the hands of nations at war with the United Kingdom.

Such an organization, they point out, is unworkable unless it has at least the tacit recognition of the Government where it exists, and they have no hope of securing such recognition from the American Government, which developed its policy at the time the cotton agreement was made, when Washington took pains to make it clear to all concerned that it extended no official recognition to an arrangement made by the British Government with American cotton shippers.

Promoters of the idea here also fear that the traditional opposition of the American Government to the recognition of monopolies will also act to prevent the formation of such an organization.

GERMANS SEIZE A BARK.

Capture the Dunsyre, Said to be an American Ship.

BERLIN, July 23, (via London.)—The American bark Dunsyre, New York for Stockholm, has been seized by the Germans and taken to Swinemunde.

The only Dunsyre mentioned in available shipping records is a three-masted clipper owned by the Victoria Shipping Company, Ltd., of Victoria, B. C. This vessel sailed from San Francisco April 17 for Balboa, where she arrived on May 5, and sailed for Helsingborg, Sweden, arriving July 11.

SEIZE COTTON CARGO.

British Unload the Steamer Texas—The Florida and Skogland Freed.

LONDON, July 19, (delayed by censor.)—The Swedish steamship Texas, from Galveston June 18 for Gothenburg with a cargo of cotton, which was detained at Kirkwall on July 10, arrived at Grimsby July 16. She will discharge her cargo, which had been seized by the Government.

The Danish steamer Florida, from Baltimore, and the Norwegian steamer Skogland, from New York, have been released by the British authorities. The Danish steamer Louisiana, from Boston, has been detained at Kirkwall.

The Florida sailed from Baltimore June 27 for Kirkwall, where it arrived July 15. Her cargo was destined for Gothenburg. The Skogland left New York June 28 for Aarhuus. She arrived at Kirkwall July 15. The Louisiana sailed for Copenhagen on July 3, arriving at Kirkwall July 17.

ARGUES FOR PACKERS.

Counsel Offers a Compromise in One Prize Court Case.

LONDON, July 23.—Argument for the American packers was continued today in the prize court proceedings in the cases of the four Scandinavian ships carrying meat cargoes from the United States.

In the course of his argument Sir Robert Finlay said in behalf of the packers that one of the claimants to a shipment of lard had agreed not to sell the goods if they were released, or to sell any goods in future to any agent or person known to be employed by Germans.

FRENCH SUBMARINE MISSING

Berlin Hears the Joule Has Not Reported Since April 23.

BERLIN, July 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following dispatch from Geneva:

"The French submarine Joule has been missing since April 23 and is considered lost."

The French submarine Joule was built at Toulon in 1911. Her length was 197 feet, her speed 12½ knots, her equipment six torpedo tubes, and her complement twenty-four men.

NORWAY GETS AN APOLOGY.

Great Britain Regrets Seizures in Territorial Waters.

CHRISTIANIA, July 23, (via London.)—The British Government, through Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has expressed regret to the Norwegian Government at the violation by British warships of Norwegian territorial waters, especially by the seizure of a German steamer inside the three-mile limit. The note, couched in cordial terms, was in reply to a formal protest lodged by Norway. It announces that the British Admiralty has been requested to respect in future the Norwegian territorial line.

The press expresses satisfaction with the terms of the note, although pointing out that it was considerably delayed. The newspapers call upon the Government to demand satisfaction from Germany for the torpedoing of Norwegian ships with the loss of several sailors' lives.

MARCONI CONFIDENT OF ITALY'S SUCCESS

Nation Prepared for Long War and Determined to Win, Inventor Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—Guglielmo Marconi, who as a Lieutenant of Engineers in the Italian Army, is in London buying war equipment for the Italians, in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today spoke hopefully of the Allies eventually winning the war. Marconi, bronzed from his trip to the Italian-Austrian firing lines, says the spirit of the Italian troops is vivid with the persistence to smash the enemy. Italy has thrown her whole energy into the war, he said, and is ready to fight on until her flag is victorious, no matter how long the war endures.

"It's inspiring to see the Italian troops in action, with their undaunted courage and undounted skill," he said. "They have not the slightest doubt that they will vanquish their Austrian foes. The Italians have nearly everything they need in the way of equipment. I'm in London merely to buy a few things that they lack. As to ammunition, Italy is well supplied, having steel works going day and night making shells and guns. Before going into the war she made sure she was able to carry it on upon a gigantic scale, and she'll not suffer from lack of ammunition.

"The whole populace of Italy is imbued with the same spirit that dominates the army, the nation in its entirety being bent on pushing the war to a successful end. People are ready to make any sacrifice to aid the Government. Already plans are working out for rigid economy in Italian households so there will be no waste of foodstuffs or of money. The people of Italy realise a long war means privation and strained finances. They know Italy must likely borrow heavily to conduct the war and they're already offering their savings. If the time comes that Italy will be obliged to seek outside financial aid the people will back up the Government in whatever it does and be ready to assume a heavy tax to pay back after the war.

"That's the sublime spirit that inspires Italy today, and there will be no lessening of it while the war lasts. The impression throughout Italy is the war will last at least another twelve months, although that naturally is only a guess. If Russia could get the ammunition she needs the idea prevailing is that the eastern fighting could be brought to a quicker conclusion.

"It undoubtedly would help if Italy joined the Allies in the attack in the Dardanelles, but Italy hasn't brought itself yet to the point of war against Turkey. Whether it will come is hard to say. The Dardanelles operations with all they mean to Russia are regarded in Italy as a wonderfully strategic stroke. The way the Allies can push it through, as it appears to us in Italy, is to keep on pouring hordes of men onto the Peninsula and to use ammunition lavishly. Its phases and outcome are being watched eagerly in Italy as well as the rest of the world.

"One feature of Italy's war that will tell heavily I believe as the war goes on, is the splendid equipment of aeroplanes and dirigibles. Italy has skilled men to handle them and in a short time I am sure they'll give an heroic account of themselves. In dirigibles we're better off than Germany.

"A feeling of absolute security prevails among Americans in Italy, of whom there are quite a number in Rome, Milan and other parts. They haven't the slightest idea of leaving Italy, having explicit confidence in the ability of the Italian Army to keep the foe out. The progress of the Italian Army on Austrian soil encourages this feeling, besides giving the whole of the Italian population a thrill in Italy's getting back territory that Austria took from her."

Signor Marconi witnessed the fighting on the Italian-Austrian lines and was deeply impressed by the daring initiative of the Italian soldiers. He will stay in London ten days and then return to Italy.

REPEATS SUGGESTION THAT WE BUY BELGIUM

John Wanamaker in Earnest When He Proposed Fund of $100,000,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—In the face of the almost unanimous belief that he was not in earnest when he suggested last night that the United States raise a fund of $100,000,000,000 and buy Belgium from Germany, setting that country free, John Wanamaker today asserted he had spoken in all seriousness and reiterated his belief that the idea was thoroughly practicable.

"I meant every word I said," declared Mr. Wanamaker, "and I reaffirm it with great satisfaction. The war will go on until the last dollar and the last man goes into the field unless some brave souls with a sense of what the destruction going on means to the whole world make a beginning.

"I not only suggest that we pay $100,000,000,000 for Belgium, but I would pay more. I would mortgage the whole of Philadelphia for any sum that was necessary to stop the bloodshed and right the world again, each nation pursuing its mission. I made no suggestion of establishing the United States of Belgium or of the portion of France that has been cut off by the war, but I simply touched the commercial side of the need of nations, which no doubt in the settlement of the war would require immense indemnities that the already wrecked and ravished countries could not furnish.

"If it be a question of gold dollars and the lives and homes of millions of men, I would go to any length to sacrifice the dollars rather than the men and the homes.

"Hitherto all these countries have been most friendly to the United States. A war among them, I feel, is a war among thousands of my personal friends and so it becomes my war and my pain and my sorrow, and inasmuch as America is the only country in the world that can stand up in the midst of all this carnage and say it must stop (and we will do anything that is necessary to stop it) I take the risk of being misunderstood and criticised by giving the country something to think about—to find the best way possible.

"It would be an everlasting glory to America to call off the great war and the great expenditures of money. We can afford to do anything rather than do the one thing we never will do—lower the American flag by one-quarter of an inch for any nation in the world.

"If representative bodies of each country would endeavor to obtain a hearing on their positions regarding the war, or if there could be a conference of the representative business men of each of the countries, it seems to me it would be possible to call a halt. Somebody must do something and that very quickly."

FRENCH HOLD GAINS AGAINST TURKS' SHIPS

Positions on Gallipoli Bombarded by Cruisers—Allied Aviators Attack Chanak Aerodrome.

PARIS, July 22.—Exploits of the French expeditionary force on the Gallipoli Peninsula on June 21 and 30 in the region of Kereves Dere are recounted in an official statement issued tonight regarding the operations in the Dardanelles.

Four trenches, forming steps on a slope between the sea and a ravine opening from the village, were chosen as the objective for an attack on the 21st. A west wind covered the field of battle with clouds of dust swept up by the artillery preparations.

Suddenly, about 11 o'clock, metallic flashes streaked the shroud of yellow dust, and the clash of bayonets was heard as the infantry leaped to the assault. One after another the trenches fell before the impetuous charge of the French troops, which carried them almost to the heights of Krithia, beyond the furthest point at which the assault was aimed. An entire Turkish company, surprised in the first trench, surrendered without resistance.

"Counter-attacks the following night," says the official report, "failed to budge the victorious forces. The French left completed on June 30 the advantage gained on the 21st by capturing a group of communicating trenches called 'the Quadrilateral,' at the head of the Kereves Dere Ravine. Seven lines were taken by assault, certain colonial troops, carried away by their enthusiasm, pursuing the enemy beyond the objective fixed. These colonials were almost surrounded, but were able to regain the 'Quadrilateral.' We remained in undisputed possession of these trenches after the enemy had made one unsuccessful and disastrous counter-attack. It was here that General Gouraud was wounded.

"On the night of July 4-5 the Turks, heavily reinforced, aided by aeroplanes and five cruisers of the Barbarossa type, undertook a general attack. They seemed to have lost their spirit, however. Their hesitating advance was met by the Allies with a murderous fire, which was held until the last possible moment and which inflicted terrible losses without a foot of gain for the enemy.

"Seventeen allied aviators attacked the enemy aerodrome at Chanak on the afternoon of the 4th. Explosive bombs were dropped on the principal hangar, which was set on fire."

General H. J. E. Gouraud, who was commander of the French forces in the Dardanelles, was wounded by a shell which fell near an ambulance while he was visiting the wounded. His wound was not considered dangerous, but it was deemed advisable for him to return to France.

The latest naval records show only two vessels owned by Turkey of the type of the Kheyr-ed-din-Barbaross, which is classed as a battleship. The other is the Torgut Reis. Each is of 9,000 tons displacement, and both were purchased from Germany.

NO CHANGE, TURKS REPORT.

Have More Troops and Ammunition for Operations, They Say.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22, (via London, July 23.)—There has been no change in the situation on the Gallipoli front in the past week. Both the Allies and the Turks have confined their efforts to desultory small arms fire and sapping operations. The weather has been excessively warm.

The Turks are concentrating many new troops near the Gallipoli theatre. After surmounting many difficulties they now have placed in successful operation several plants for the manufacture of ammunition for heavy artillery. The output of these factories, it is asserted, is several thousand shells a day.

There is but slight foundation for reports of famine and epidemics of disease in Constantinople. The city is well provided with moderately cheap food, there have been no disturbances in the streets and no cases of cholera have been reported.

AMERICANS IN RHEIMS DURING BOMBARDMENT

See Hundreds of Shells and Bombs Rained on the City—Forced to Take Shelter.

PARIS, July 23.—Robert Herrick of Chicago, Dr. J. William White of Philadelphia, and a number of other Americans were present in Rheims on Tuesday during a particularly heavy bombardment of the city.

They assert that between five and six hundred large-calibre shells and incendiary bombs were rained on the city and the cathedral, and that the party was forced to take refuge in cellars, as also were the populace.

A number of civilians are reported to have been killed, among them two girls, and about twenty wounded, several of them women.

The Americans were forced to remain under cover for over an hour.

RUSSIAN FORTS CHECK INVADERS

Continued from Page 1.

hurled back with heavy losses by a determined counter-attack.

On July 21 the Germans in the centre of the Lublin-Cholm line suffered cruelly in assaults on the Piaski, Voislavitze, and Grubechow positions, according to reports received here. They succeeded in occupying Russian trenches over a wide front, and proceeded to advance northward of the Voislavitze, but, it is stated, the Russians encountered them that night in the dense forests and drove them back with much loss, the Russians taking six guns and 500 prisoners.

The German forces in this region embrace numerous divisions, according to Russian accounts, and the Russian commanders have given the Russian troops the highest praise for the extreme energy of the counter blow. However, the Germans succeeded in regaining some of the ground thus lost in the course of July 22. The battle in the Cholm region has now proceeded for ten days with unabated fury, though the Russians claim that the Germans have been greatly weakened by their losses and that they are approaching the limit of endurance. The Germans are reported to have abandoned their attacks in the direction of Reiovetz without making substantial gains.

Meet Offensive With Offensive.

Further southward on the River Bug, in the region of Sokol, the Russians continue meeting offensive with offensive. On the night before July 22, dispatches say, they seized several lines of German trenches and on the 22d drove the Teutons to the outskirts of Sokol. In a counter attack on Potourjitza the Austrians were compelled to surrender remnants of the Tenth Jaeger Batallion, with its commander, it is reported. On the afternoon of the 21st the Austro-German forces occupied Dobrotovra, but are said to have been driven out in the evening, surrendering several hundred prisoners.

The fight for Rozan and a crossing of the Narew continues with the utmost fierceness.

Meanwhile the Germans have begun active operations east of Rossieny, aiming, in the opinion of military critics here, at the command of the River Shoushala, which flows into the Niemen northwest of Kovno. This is taken by the experts as additional evidence of a German effort to dovetail the entire operations in the eastern theatre.

Every move of this great campaign is being watched by Russian military writers with the closest attention. Every scrap of authentic information is studied in an effort to determine where the most critical situation will next be found. At present the inclination is to expect decisive results first around Ivangorod, against which large German forces are aimed from the east as well as the west.

Bombarding Ivangorod Forts.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN HEADQUARTERS, July 23, (Via London.)—The Austro-Hungarian mobile heavy artillery already is playing on the permanent fortifications of Ivangorod fortress, and from the west bank of the Vistula River, below Ivahgorod, is throwing shells on the Ivangorod-Lublin-Cholm Railroad, which here runs scarcely a mile from the shore of the river.

The Austrian troops also are dangerously near, if they are not already across, the same railroad between Lublin and Cholm, so that this all-important means of communication, connecting the whole southern Russian front between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers, is probably cut in two places, which will greatly hamper the defensive problem of the mysterious new General to whom, according to Russian reports, the cream of the Russian Army has been intrusted.

The Austro-German forces in this region continue to advance. Their task is most difficult because the Russians are throwing in new reserves and veteran troops whose ranks have been recruited to full strength during the period of recuperation. The reinforced Russians are fighting with the valor of desperation, and the Teutonic forces can make progress only foot by foot, while the Russians are exposed to a merciless artillery fire.

Railroad Aids Munition Supply.

The problem of communications for forwarding ammunition is offering less difficulties to the Austrians than had been anticipated, owing largely to a Russian measure. During their long occupation of Galicia, the Russians constructed a railroad south from Lublin, through the wild forested frontier region, which, for strategic reasons, had hitherto been left without railroads and largely without good roads.

The new railroad traversed Krasnik to the San River, where it joined the Austrian strategic railway net. The Russians partly destroyed the railroad during their retreat, but the Austrian engineers rebuilt it rapidly, and it has now been repaired almost to Krasnik.

While the armies of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and General von Mackensen have been pushing the enemy before them against the main Russian position, between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers, the army of General Boehm-Ermolli has forced a passage of the Bug River, opened a breach in the vicinity of Sokal, Northern Galicia, and is advancing in a northeasterly direction.

The aim of General Boehm-Ermolli apparently is to separate the Russian forces here from the main Russian armies in the theatre between the Vistula and the Bug and place between them the broad belt of almost roadless forest which here adjoins the east bank of the Bug.

OFFICIAL VERSIONS OF THE OPERATIONS

Russians Inflicting Heavy Losses —Lines Broken at Several Places, Berlin Reports.

PETROGRAD, July 23.—This official communication was made public today by the War Office:

In the region west of Mitau there has been no significant fighting. The enemy occupied Janishky and attempted an advance southeast. East of Rossieny the enemy advanced on the Shoushala River.

On the Narew Thursday there were further stubborn attacks on the bridgehead at Rozan.

On the left bank of the Vistula the enemy on Thursday assaulted the advanced works of Ivangorod on the Wulka, Bulkhinska, and Gniechoff fronts having broken our wire defenses on one sector. The enemy was afterward repulsed by our counter-attacks with great losses.

On the Vistula and the Bug fighting continues. In the direction of Lublin the Austrians are attacking roads leading to Belzyce. The centre of the enemy armies, composed of a German division, suffered heavy losses on the 21st during an attack on the front Khimiel-Piaski - Sukhodoyle - Olesski-Voislavitze-Grubechow.

On the morning of the 22d, to the left of the Vieprz, and in the direction of the village of Reiovets, the enemy ceased his attacks, as he had achieved no results the previous evening. On the front, Maidan-Ostrowiec-Voislavitze-Uhnaw, large German forces succeeded in taking our intrenchments, and even commenced an advance to the north, but after a fierce battle in the forest the night of the 22d they were thrown back everywhere with very heavy losses. During our counter-attacks we took six guns and about 500 prisoners.

In the region of Grubechow the enemy succeeded on the 22d in advancing to the north. At the village of Djary on the Bug our troops repulsed the enemy beyond the river. Near Sokal the enemy made a violent counter-attack. Having occupied some lines of trenches during the night of the 21st, our troops continued in the morning to press the enemy toward the outskirts of the town of Sokal.

In the region of the village of Potourjitza (in the Sokal sector) the enemy, concentrating strong forces for a counter attack, captured part of the village; but after a fight in the streets we recaptured it. Among the prisoners taken in this region were remnants of the Tenth Austrian Jaeger Battalion, with its commander.

Strong enemy reserves which advanced from the heights near the village of Zavichnia, sustained enormous losses by our cannonade, and, being unable to cross the Bug Valley, could not support the enemy troops attacked by us. The fighting continues.

During the day of the 21st the enemy attacked and captured part of the village of Dobrodwor, (south of Sokal,) but was dislodged the same evening, leaving some prisoners in our hands.

There is no change on the other sectors of our front.

BERLIN, July 23, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following:

Eastern theatre of war: In Courland there is continual fighting. We are pursuing eastward the retreating Russians. Yesterday we captured three machine guns and many ammunition cars and field kitchens.

Our troops advanced closer to the Narew bridgehead position. Before Rozan we stormed at the point of the bayonet the village of Milury and the fortification at Izygi. At the latter place we captured 290 prisoners. Night sorties from Novo Georgievsk failed.

Southeastern theatre of war: The west bank of the Vistula was cleared of the enemy from Janowiec, west of Kazmiers, to Granica. In the wooded ground southeast of Kosienca fighting is proceeding with Russian rear guards.

Between the Vistula and the Bug the Teutonic allies succeeded in breaking the obstinate resistance of the enemy at several points and forced the Russians to retreat.

Granica is ten kilometers south of Ivangorod.

VIENNA, July 23, via London.—The following official communication was issued today:

The fighting is South Poland, in Volhynia, and on the upper Bug River continues. The enemy sent strong forces against the Bug from Kemionk, Strumilowa, and Krystynopol to Sokol, where we have established some bridgehead positions on the east bank. The enemy advanced at some points to 800 paces of our trenches, and at other points there was hand-to-hand fighting. The Russians were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses.

Southeast of Sokol a battalion of field chasseurs captured three officers and 342 men.

Northwest of Grubechow the German forces have made important progress between the Bystritza and Vistula Rivers. Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army has repulsed the enemy at Belzyce and across the Wronow River.

West of the Vistula, from the mouth of the Pilica and up the river the allies have advanced to the Vistula girdle of Ivangorod.

Near Kozienice (65 miles northwest of Sandomiers) our troops had an engagement with Russian rearguards.

On the other parts of the front the situation is unchanged.

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CARRANZA ADVANCE MENACES ARIZONA

Fifteen Field Pieces Moved Up for Attack on Nogales—Washington May Prevent Battle.

WILSON PLANS NEXT STEP

Awaits Results of Military Movements, Which Both Factions Are Now Keeping Secret.

NOGALES, Ariz., July 23.—Carranza troops advancing to attack Nogales, Sonora, reached Santa Barbara, ten miles south, before noon today. A Villa outpost which met the Carrancistas at Santa Barbara hurried back to Nogales.

Governor José Maytorena, the Villa leader defending Nogales, received a report today that 2,000 Carranza troops left Cananea this morning with thirty-four machine guns and fifteen field pieces to aid in the attack on Nogales. General F. Elias Calles, the Carranza commander, is said to have declared that he would take the town tomorrow.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 23.—José Maytorena, Villa Governor of Sonora, is today hurriedly massing his available forces in the State for a last stand at Nogales, against the Carranza troops who are making every effort to dominate Sonora. Advices received here state that estimates based on careful observance place the largest number of Villa troops at 1,500, but it is expected that this force will be reinforced by 1,000 troops from Guaymas.

The main army of General Calles, at last accounts, was reported near Santa Cruz, where the advance guard is stationed.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—State Department officials await with interest a reply from General Carranza at Vera Cruz to the message sent to him yesterday calling his attention to the fact that his forces had violated the Scott agreement for the neutralization of border cities by the recent occupation of Naco on the northern border of Sonora.

There is apprehension concerning the situation at Nogales, where General Maytorena, head of the Villa forces, is expecting an attack by Carranza's army under General Calles. Some steps may be taken to prevent this impending battle, Nogales being regarded as included in the agreement that border towns would not be subject to attacks which might endanger the lives of American citizens.

WILSON TURNS TO MEXICO.

Next Step Expected to be Announced Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Wilson will announce his next step in the Mexican situation within the next few weeks, possibly within two weeks, according to positive statements made by a high official at the State Department this afternoon. What this step will be was not suggested, but the President will be guided by developments in the present novel military situation in which two Carranza armies are sandwiched between three Villa and Zapata armies in the region extending southward from Zacatecas to Mexico City.

The Administration is hoping that the military operations in Central Mexico will take such a definite shape within the next two weeks as to make the task of the Administration simpler in shaping its Mexican policy, but, whatever the result of the military operations now in progress, the President is preparing to announce a definite line of action.

The State Department announced late this afternoon that official advices received during the day showed that rail and telegraphic communication with Mexico City was still interrupted. For three days no news has come to the Washington Government regarding the situation in Mexico City or concerning the prospective clash between the Carrancistas commanded by General Pablo Gonzales, who evacuated the city on June 18, and the Villistas flying column commanded by General Rodolfo Fierro, who is endeavoring to crush the Gonzales forces.

President Wilson conferred with officials of the American Red Cross and listened with interest to reports that the Red Cross had been seriously hampered in its efforts to extend relief to the needy civilian population of the country. He told Brig. Gen. Devol, General Manager of the Red Cross; Ernest P. Bicknell, its director, and Miss Mabel T. Boardman not to be discouraged by handicaps and to keep up the relief work, getting supplies into Mexico wherever they could.

Following their conference with the President, Red Cross officials tonight began to formulate plans to continue their work. Extraordinary efforts will first be made to get food into Monclova, a point they have been seeking to reach for some time.

The State Department received a telegram from Vera Cruz today, stating that a public demonstration, composed of labor unions, was held there Saturday night. Those in the demonstration halted in front of the American Consulate, where the President of the Civil Administration made a speech complimentary to President Wilson, and requested that their deep indignation against the blowing up recently of a train at Apizaco be made known. The American Consul expressed appreciation of the sentiments of this speech.

VILLA AT BORDER TODAY.

Will Meet Angeles, Who Returns from Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 23.—General Felipe Angeles, who is expected to arrive here on the Golden State Limited from Washington and New York at noon tomorrow, will go into conference with General Francisco Villa in Juarez, and will proceed on the night train to Nogales, Sonora, where he will assume charge of the Villa-Maytorena forces now defending the town against the Carrancista attack, relieving Governor José Maria Maytorena, who will conduct the civil affairs of the port. The arrival of Angeles is expected to reveal the purpose of Villa's hurried visit to the border in the midst of his defensive campaign to save Torreon from Obregon. He is expected to reach Juarez early tomorrow morning, possibly soon after midnight on a special train.

STRIKERS CONTROL BAYONNE; FIELDER BALKS AT TROOPS

Rioters Make First Attack on Sheriff in Hot Battle with Pistols.

RESCUE BY MOTOR CYCLISTS

Squad, Eleven Abreast, with Clubs Swinging, Sweeps Through Streets.

STRIKERS' ARSENAL SEIZED

Detectives Get Fifty Rifles—Governor Puts Off Decision on Plea for Soldiers.

Hundreds of strikers prowled the streets of Bayonne, N. J., last night. Groups slouched on corners. Even thoroughfares that seemed deserted in the darkness gave forth vigilant bands that emerged from cellars and doorways at the sound of footsteps on the pavement, only to slip back to shelter when the passer-by proved not to be an oil guard.

The men of the Standard, Tidewater, and Vacuum Oil Companies, more than 8,000 strong, who saw three comrades killed by oil guards and many others wounded on Wednesday and Thursday, and who yesterday attacked the deputies of Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead's staff, were on watch.

About the big oil plants were 250 of the Sheriff's men. Within were other armed guards, employed by the oil companies and numbering hundreds. Through the streets in his automobile rode Sheriff Kinkead and Under Sheriff James F. Clarke.

Ostensibly the Sheriff and his men were in control of the situation. It was only in the hands of authorized guards that pistols and rifles were to be seen. But actually, and none admitted it more readily than Sheriff Kinkead, it was the 5,000 strikers who decided whether or not the night should be free of violence.

Take Arms from Strikers' Hall.

Rifles were stored in Mydosh's Hall, Twenty-first Street and Avenue F, the meeting place of the strikers; how many none knew, for the Sheriff dared not search during the day. But after midnight, while the big searchlights, by prearrangement, were played everywhere but on the hall and the streets leading to it, Detectives Noonan and Ketchel slipped down Twenty-first Street. Songs and the sounds of speech-making came from the Twenty-second Street end of the hall, where more than 100 strikers were assembled.

The Twenty-first Street side was in darkness. Other streets were guarded, but about their particular stronghold the strikers had thrown no guard, and Noonan and Ketchel forced a window so quietly that they were not heard. They slipped into the big assembly room and felt their way about. They encountered a locker, the type of thing they had been searching for, and they pried the door open. Within were fifty Springfield rifles and thirty-three bayonets. Only the ammunition was lacking, and its absence explained to the detectives the quietness of the strikers.

Back to the window they hustled and whistled a low signal to Lieutenant John Rigney and five other detectives waiting up the block in an automobile. The car hurried down the street. The detectives vaulted through the windows. Each emerged carrying an armful of the weapons, and in less than two minutes the car was scuttling back toward Police Headquarters bearing the confiscated arsenal. Later the weapons were shipped to Jersey City lest the strikers try to recover them.

The discovery of the weapons verified the fear that had been Sheriff Kinkead's all day—that the strikers were planning a big move. All day they had hurried together a fund of cash estimated at from $300 to $500. The rumor that this was to provide dynamite to destroy the oil plants was not denied categorically even by Jeremiah J. Baly, chief of the Strike Committee, whose evasive reply to the direct question was simply, "I am a peaceable man. I would not buy dynamite or countenance it. Of course, you are likely to hear anything at such a time."

"Tomorrow" Fielder's Plea.

Twice during the day and night the Sheriff expressed to Governor Fielder his fear that a slaughter of strikers and deputies would follow longer delay in the sending of troops. Twice he had confessed the knowledge that his hold on the situation was apparent rather than actual; that he controlled by the suffrance of the strikers and not because of their fear of his strength.

And at 10 o'clock last night Governor Fielder, from the Little White House in Sea Girt, answered his last appeal with the declaration that he could not give him definite news as to the sending of troops or extra policemen "until tomorrow."

"But I must have uniformed men," persisted the Sheriff. "The attack on my men today shows that these strikers have no respect for authority not clothed in a uniform. I consider it a miracle that there was no fatality in the riot today. I dread to think of what may happen next time."

The Governor promised to come to a decision regarding troops "tomorrow," and at 11 o'clock it was said at his home that he had retired and could not be disturbed. At 11 o'clock Sheriff Kinkead patroled the streets of Bayonne, alert for the sound of a pistol shot, the crackle of flames or the trash of some missile, praying that he would not hear it.

The Governor's decision not to call out the National Guard came at the end of a day when Sheriff Kinkead had made extraordinary but futile efforts to bring some uniformed men to his assistance, even if they were only policemen and not trained soldiers; for it is the effect of the uniform that the Sheriff values.

He sent requests to Jersey City, Hoboken, and Union Hill, asking that they detail policemen to assist him at Bayonne. Five men came at once from Union Hill, but Hoboken and Jersey City, the biggest towns in Hudson County, refused aid. From Hoboken came word that strikes were feared at the steamship docks there and that the force was depleted by vacations. Jersey City, on the advice of the Corporation Counsel, declined to send its men out of the city. Then the Sheriff telephoned first to the Governor.

Refuse Help to Governor.

"I will communicate myself with these municipalities," said the Governor, "and see if I cannot get you 100 uniformed men. If I cannot, then we will discuss the matter of the militia. I will telephone to you later."

The Governor made his personal appeal, and Commissioner of Public Safety McFeeley of Hoboken refused to lend him any men. Jersey City decided to abide by its first decision, while Sheriff Kinkead waited hopefully for reinforcements. He got sixteen men, the five from Union Hill and eleven of the Boulevard motor cycle policemen.

Governor Fielder apparently decided that this reinforcement, with the Sheriff's deputies, was sufficient to insure order, for he pointed out that the Sheriff now had more men than he had had on Thursday, while the numbers of the strikers had not increased, and except for the single attack of yesterday things had been quiet in Bayonne. He seemed not to agree with the Sheriff that the quietness was not due to him and his men.

He was caustic in his criticism of the Bayonne municipal authorities, saying the police had apparently done nothing, that no attempt had been made to arrest the ringleaders, an omission which he regarded as inexcusable. That the failure of the police to make arrests resulted from their fear of causing renewed riots apparently did not occur to the Governor, yet several policemen admitted yesterday that they had let men pass with weapons, fearing to precipitate more disorder by an arrest.

The temper of the strikers was exhibited clearly by the attack on Sheriff Kinkead's men. It occurred about 3 o'clock in the afternoon after a morning of reasonable quiet, disturbed only by some shooting within the oil works, which the Sheriff stopped when he saw that it enraged the strikers. Apparently it was the guards practicing with new weapons.

Angered by Failure to Pay.

The crowds had been stirred to dangerous pitch by the failure of the Standard Oil Company to pay the wages which were due yesterday. Sheriff Kinkead offered to try to arrange for payments to be made at Police Headquarters, and Baly announced this to a meeting of strikers in Mydosh Hall at 2 o'clock. Misunderstanding the announcement, several thousand strikers clamored at Police Headquarters for their money, not realizing that the Sheriff had been unable to put this scheme into execution because Mayor Pierre P. Garven had forbidden the use of headquarters as a paymaster's bureau, fearing to collect crowds in the very heart of Bayonne, while the Standard people, after a telephone communication with Governor Fielder, had decided not to pay off yesterday, fearing the effect on the strikers if they came into possession of money.

As a result an angry crowd left headquarters, convinced that their wages were to be kept from them as punishment for the strike. They were in the same temper when forty deputies, marching in a column of fours, started from headquarters to walk to the oil plants, to relieve the guards who had been on duty all night and most of the day.

At the head of the column walked George Leany, a Jersey City Court officer, acting as a Captain of deputies. Behind the column came the Sheriff's automobile, in which with him were Under Sheriff Clarke, Deputy Sheriffs John Whalen and Thomas Maddigan and the chauffeur.

Sheriff Centre of Attack.

The column turned down Avenue E to Twenty-second Street and started under the Jersey Central Railroad bridge when hundreds of strikers rushed upon the railroad embankment. They were armed with sticks and stones and presently a fusillade greeted the deputies though each man wore in his hat the distinguishing sign, created by the Sheriff, and bearing beneath an American flag the words: "Sheriff's Aide, For the Protection of Life and Property."

The Sheriff's car darted to the head of the column, and the Sheriff, followed by the others, leaped out. He called to the Deputies to march on and pay no heed to the attack, while to the strikers he yelled that the men were his men, there to protect the lives and homes of the strikers. His answer was a hail of stones, which crashed against his automobile, shattered the windshield, and kept him dodging and ducking even while he shouted his pleas for the strikers to disperse.

His column had moved steadily on, however, and now the head of it was under the railroad bridge. Still the Sheriff faced the storm of missiles, shouting to the strikers until at last the words had their effect. The attack subsided and sullenly men, women, and children that had composed the crowd began to move off.

But now from the east a long block away there came the shouts and din of another battle. The column of deputies had marched into a howling throng at Avenue F. In response to telephone calls for help, Father Patrick Eagan of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, with Father Edward J. Budraewiz of St. Michael's Church and Father Felix Speelman of Mount Carmel Church, hurried up.

Priests Give Aid.

Most of the strikers dwell within their parishes, and the priests joined the Sheriff in the effort to keep this crowd from joining their comrades a block away. The strikers retreated at their pleas, but suddenly, from Avenue F, came the report of a pistol shot. An excited deputy had fired into the air. Instantly a volley rang out. Eight or ten strikers had jerked out revolvers and joined the battle. The deputies fired back for a moment and then they broke and ran, racing pell mell for the gates of the Tidewater Oil plant, which other deputies on duty there held open for the block in

PRISONERS CLUBBED BY HAYES'S HELPERS

Keepers on Blackwell's Island Admit Beating Inmates, as the Latter Charge.

FREEZING AS A PUNISHMENT

State Commission Finishes Investigation and Will Meet Aug. 3 to Agree on Its Findings.

With the taking of the testimony of keepers and inmates of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island yesterday, the State Prison Commission finished its investigation into the big prison under the wardenship of Patrick Hayes. The report of its work will be laid before the commission at its meeting at Auburn Prison on Aug. 3. The findings will then be approved and forwarded to the Governor, Mayor Mitchel, and Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Corrections here.

The Commissioners were particularly interested in the cases of Frank Russo and Charles Gone, "pals" in free life and both the product of the East Side. They are serving four years and eight months for their first offense, "sticking up a saloon." Gone is evidently suffering from lung trouble. Russo testified that he had been unable to obtain proper medical care when he came to the prison in May, 1914. He and Gone are cellmates.

The pair brought to the investigators the complaint of the long-term men that they "have no chance" because of the constant suspicion that they are seeking an opportunity to escape. Gone said he had been sent to the punishment cells for seven days for talking in church.

Gone, Russo, and other prisoners told of an assault by Joseph Gross, a keeper, on Joseph Benjamin, a prisoner employed in the tailor shop. Russo and his cellmate recited a number of other grievances, which included the forced use of blankets that had grown filthy from continued use. Russo was allowed to bring his blanket and exhibit it to the commission.

Frank Santora testified that Benjamin left his place in the shop. Harry Ashworth, a keeper, told him to go back. The two got into a struggle, and Benjamin had hold of Ashworth's neck when Keeper Gross came from another part of the room and struck the prisoner on the head with his club.

Gross was called to explain the assault. The keeper frankly admitted striking Benjamin with his club. He said quick action was called for. There were eighty men in the room, and there was danger for the two keepers. Gross added that he struck the prisoner only lightly to make him break his hold. Ashworth followed Gross and corroborated him.

Michael McGill, who has been a keeper in prisons for nearly twenty-five years, testified he had struck a prisoner, who, on the way to the cooler, had assaulted him. He added that his blow was so light that the prisoner did not even have a mark. McGill said he had struck two men since the first of the year.

Joseph Benjamin, who had been in the Penitentiary since March, told of the assault upon himself by Keeper Gross. He said Ashworth had accused him of loafing. He had resented the charge, there had been a tussle and Gross had come to Ashworth's assistance. Benjamin interested the commission when he told of another form of punishment. He said that in Winter the windows were opened so those in the punishment cells felt the full effect of the Winter blasts. Some of the prisoners nearly froze with only one blanket.

James Sweeney, an ironmolder, serving a term for assault, which he admitted was due to drink, placed no blame on keepers when he told of several things that could be done to better the condition of the prisoners. He said he had served eleven days in the cooler because he had violated a rule. Cigarettes had been found in his cell. He had been kept in so long, he told Commissioner Wade, because he would not tell where the cigarettes came from. His principal complaint was that he had not been allowed to wash while in the punishment cell.

Warden Hayes would say nothing yesterday regarding his proposed retirement at the end of the year.

BOY FORGES FOR A WOMAN.

Says He Wrote Check to Take Her to Pan-American Fair.

Pleading guilty to forging a check for $00 because he wanted the money to ke a young woman to the Pan-American Exposition, Henry L. Theiss, 17 ears old, of Tappan, N. Y., was held in $,000 bail for trial by Magistrate McuadE in the Yorkville Court yesterday.

Theiss was office boy for Goldenberg Brothers, lace importers, at 149 Fifth Avenue. He signed the name of Alfred H. Platt, a salesman, to the check on July 17, and presented it for payment at the Bank of the Metropolis.

Joseph Cable, the paying teller, became suspicious, and told Theiss to return later. He did not return, and the police arrested him yesterday in the home of an aunt, with whom he lived at Tappan. He is an orphan.

MRS. ROBERTSON SETTLES.

Announces That H. Content & Co.'s Claim Has Been Liquidated.

Mrs. Sarah L. Robertson of Long Branch, wife of Dr. Joseph A. Robertson, objected yesterday to a recent publication to the effect that the judgment of $90,000 obtained against her last April by the brokerage firm of H. Content & Co. had not yet been settled and that her property in New Jersey was subject to a lien on account of this judgment.

Mrs. Robertson and her counsel, Randolph Perkins of 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, said that the claim against her as a result of the suit had been settled on Monday.

SUFFRAGE PUSHCART DAY.

Women to Peddle Literature in Upper Third Avenue.

This is to be Pushcart Day for the Women's Political Union. At 5 o'clock sharp this afternoon three young women, each trundling a gaily decorated pushcart, will start from Eighty-eighth Street and Third Avenue and deliver to the interested residents of the district the suffrage literature with which the carts will be loaded. There will be stops on the way for meetings, the first at Ninety-sixth Street and Third Avenue and the second at 120th Street.

Pushing the pushcarts will be Miss Alice Einstein, who is Chairman of that Senatorial District; Miss Helen Schloss, organizer, and Miss May Warren and Miss Anna Constable.

"MRS. FLAGLER" HELD.

Magistrate Demands $5,000 Bail on False Pretense Charge.

The woman who described herself as Mrs. Zora Emma Flagler, widow of Henry M. Flagler, waived examination when arraigned yesterday in Yorkville Court on a charge of getting money under false pretenses and was held in $5,000 bail for trial.

She was served with papers in a civil action in court, and Magistrate McQuade ordered a young man who he thought had served the papers from the courtroom.

The prisoner said she had no means to engage counsel.

Dr. Hoyt Held for Heroin Sale.

Dr. Daniel J. Hoyt, 113 West 126th Street, was in Harlem Court yesterday, after several adjournments, charged with selling heroin without listing the sales. He was held in $1,500 bail.

TANNER ADMITS THEFT.

Sub-Treasury Employe to be Sentenced Tuesday for Stealing Nickels.

William B. Tanner, paying teller of the Minor Coin Division of the Sub-Treasury, who was arrested on Thursday for substituting cents for nickels in twenty-six money bags and stealing the difference, amounting to $3,020, was indicted yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury on the charge of embezzlement. He made no attempt to defend himself, but frankly confessed his thefts to Captain John J. Henry of the Secret Service and Assistant United States District Attorney Hershenstein.

Tanner said he began taking the money in August, 1913, and had continued taking it as his needs tempted him until he left on his vacation on the 15th of this month.

When Tanner was arraigned before Judge Howe of the Federal Court it was with the understanding that he was willing to make a clean breast of the whole matter, so that he could begin as speedily as possible in serving out whatever sentence was imposed upon him. Mr. Hershenstein explained the situation to Judge Howe, laying stress upon the fact that a speedy sentence would be welcome.

Woolsey A. Shepard, Tanner's counsel, asked the court to be lenient in imposing sentence and explained that the prisoner had not squandered the money he had taken in gambling, dissipation, or high living, but in a foolish attempt to live at a greater expense than his income of $2,000 a year warranted.

Judge Howe remanded Tanner to the Tombs until Tuesday, when he will be sentenced. Tanner is 41 years old and lives in Orange, N. J. His wife and seventeen-year-old daughter were in the courtroom.

"HOSPITAL HELPERS" TO GO.

Kingsbury Tells 65 It Is Injustice, but Right in Law.

Charities Commissioner Kingsbury yesterday wrote letters of dismissal to sixty-five employes in his department who are designated on the city payroll as "hospital helpers." The dismissal goes into effect on Sept. 1. The places actually held by these employes are those of stenographers, chauffeurs, clerks, telephone operators, and janitors. Salaries range from $360 to $720 yearly, and aggregate $31,620. In their places the Commissioner will be compelled to place candidates from the civil service list at a yearly cost of $40,140, an increased cost to the city of $8,520.

The Commissioner says in his letter that his action has been necessitated by the Municipal Civil Service Commission, which has notified him that he must discontinue the services of all "hospital helpers" not actually occupied with the work which the designation implies.

The Commissioner's letter said in part:

"I am very sorry to have to tell you that the Municipal Civil Service Commission has notified this department that by Sept. 1 next it must discontinue the services of all the hospital helpers not strictly assigned to hospital helper duties in our institutions. Although the action is proper and right in law, I realize fully and regret exceedingly the injustice which this action will work upon many individuals who have rendered loyal and efficient service to the department, in many instances covering a period of more than ten years."

HEARS McANENY ATTACKED.

Thompson Committee Gets Public Service Commission Hints.

The Thompson Legislative Committee, which is studying public utilities with a report on amendments to the Public Service Commission law in mind, heard a couple of witnesses yesterday at the Bar Association. Herbert L. Carpenter, President of the Fulton Street Protective League of Brooklyn, which, he said, had 500 members, made a long attack on George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen. He held Mr. McAneny responsible for the Board of Estimate's attitude toward the construction of the dual subway system. He is displeased with the third-tracking of the elevated railroad in Fulton Street, and he said it was going to cost $400,000 a mile. Senator Thompson said he would probably request Mr. McAneny to appear before the committee.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith talked to the committee about charges on the municipal ferries for automobiles. Speaking as a citizen and not as an official, he said, he thought the rates and service, but not the docks and freights, of a ferry company should be under the jurisdiction of a Public Service Commission.

Commissioner Smith added that he had given two years' thought and inquiry to the question whether automobiles on ferry-boats should be charged by weight or measurement. He hadn't made up his mind yet, he said.

The Thompson Committee will meet again next Wednesday morning.

MRS. COE IN ALASKA.

Wife of Man Long Missing Joins Him in Fairbanks.

Dr. Henry Clarke Coe of 8 West Seventy-sixth Street received information yesterday that his son, Henry Clarke Coe, Jr., who was long missing, has been joined by his wife in Fairbanks, Alaska. The son disappeared from his home in Allston, Mass., under peculiar circumstances. He was finally discovered in Fairbanks in April by Robert Burns, chief of the Burns Detective Bureau of Boston.

The young man is said to be holding a good position in Fairbanks, and, according to the message received by Dr. Coe yesterday from his wife, he has no immediate intention of returning to his home. No explanation was given for his disappearance except that he was suffering from an attack of nervous prostration at the time.

CURRAN ACTS AS MAYOR.

Both Mitchel and McAneny Out of Town to Review State Troops.

There was a new Acting Mayor at the City Hall yesterday in the person of Henry H. Curran, Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, who officiated during the absence of Mayor Mitchel and Aldermanic President McAneny, who spent the day at the camp at Fishkill reviewing the State troops.

The Mayor will return to the City Hall on Monday, but President McAneny will motor from the camp to Lake George, and will be absent for a week or ten days.

This is the first time that Alderman Curran has held the honorary place since he was elected, two years ago, Vice Chairman of the board.

SENATOR BROWN GOES HOME

City Inquiry Committee Will Do Nothing Before Aug. 2.

Senator Elon R. Brown of Watertown, Chairman of the committee to investigate New York City's finances, held an informal meeting with some of the committeemen at the Hotel Lorraine yesterday, but nothing of public import was evolved. Senator Brown wrote to Mayor Mitchel asking permission to use a room at the City Hall for the public hearings. The committee hasn't selected counsel yet.

Senator Brown said last night he was going home to return to New York on Monday, Aug. 2.

LARCHMONT YACHTING—TENNIS—FAST MOTORBOAT

MORGAN'S GRAYLING WINS RACE SERIES

Although Beaten Yesterday, She Has 37 Points on 50-Footers' Trophy.

While Grayling of the fifty-foot one-design yachts slipped back into second place in the fifth race of "race week" at the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday, she practically won the series of the class. With three firsts, a second, and a third to her credit, she has won 37 points out of a possible 45, and the Service Cup will doubtless go to J. P. Morgan's trophy cabinet. Iroquois II. won the race on the last leg, a spinnaker run across the Sound from Mott's Point to the finish line.

Mr. Morgan's Jewel class boat Opal, sailed by Harry Morgan, was first at the finish of her class yesterday, as she was on Thursday, and so the house of Morgan is doing very well in the way of yacht racing.

It was a windward start yesterday, with the wind east by north, and rather light, and ten fifty-foot yachts were spread out three ways, half an hour after crossing the line. They were all close on to the line at the signal. Ventura and Barbara, sailed respectively by Grenville Kane and Harry Maxwell, were so close together that the skippers could have shaken hands. They were at the leeward end, while Grayling, Iroquois II. and Samurai were at the windward end, and the others in the middle. Barbara and Samurai continued on the starboard tack almost into Manaroneck Bay, Ventura, after a short tack to port, took the middle of the Sound, while Grayling, Iroquois II., Caroline, and the rest went well over to the Long Island shore. When they came together again Ventura crossed the bows of all excepting Grayling, which had kept on toward Long Island, and in the end crossed Ventura's bow.

Presently the wind hauled to the south and then to the southwest, and at one time there were within a stretch of a mile yachts headed in three directions, east, west, and south, all with the wind free or over the quarter. And there was not much wind anywhere until late in the afternoon, when it came in from the south southwest and brought most of the fleet home in a rush. And in the last rush Iroquois II. secured a lead which enabled her to beat Grayling by 53 seconds.

There were 103 yachts in the fleet; about the same as on Thursday, with the addition of two or three of the Handicap Class and an extra Star or two. The starts were brisk and snappy. The courses lay to the eastward on the first leg of each; then to the southward, and then northward across the Sound to the finish line—20¾ miles for the fifty-foot yachts, 15¾ miles for those of Class P, the Buzzard's Bay Class, the thirty-foot class, and the first division of the Handicap Class, and 5½ miles for all others, as the boats of the big middle division were signaled to finish on the first round of the 5½-mile triangle because of lack of wind. The finishes, with two or three exceptions, were not close. In the thirty-foot class Hope won from Alera by forty-eight seconds, and Thane, of the Orienta one-design class, preceded Alcyone across the line by just about the diameter of her mast, the difference of time being recorded as one second.

Winners in other classes were: Class P, Josephine; Buzzard's Bay class, Game Cock; Class Q, Arvia; Class R, Margaret; handicap class, first division, Carolina; second division, Lillian; third division, Natoma; fourth division, Miss Modesty; Larchmont interclub class, Skid; sonder class, Badger; Manhasset Bay one-design class, Mile. Boss; New Rochelle one-design class, La Rochelle; special R class, Ogeemah; bird class, Curlew; star class, Altair; dory class, Mae D.; catboat class, Peewee.

MEL SHEPPARD GOING WEST.

Millrose A. A. Trainer Will Chaperone Club's Athletes to Fair.

Melvin W. Sheppard, former "peerless middle distance runner," now trainer of the Millrose A. A., was appointed by the Wanamaker organization yesterday to chaperone the Millrose athletes who will compete in the national championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco on Aug. 7. This team is composed of Charles Fores, Nick Gianakopoulos, Willie Kyronen, and John Cahill.

Accompanying the Millrose squad will be Joe Higgins of Holy Cross College, champion middle distance runner of New England, and William H. Meanix, the Boston A. A. hurdler, both of whom have written Sheppard asking his permission to join his team. In his letter Meanix writes that the Boston A. A. will not have a regular team in the championships. Seven Boston men were nominated for the San Francisco meet by the National Championship Committee, but according to Meanix only three are going. Norman Taber, mile record holder, left on Monday for the West, and Dave Caldwell is said to be on the way to join the Irish-American A. C. team now en route to California. According to Meanix's letter, Harry Worthington, the broad jumper; Harry Farwise, a high jumper; Tom Halpin, the former quarter-mile national title holder, and W. A. Savage, Jr., have decided not to go to the fair.

On the way West the Millrose team will have full day stops at Chicago, Omaha, and Salt Lake City, where the men will limber up.

TWO RECORDS FOR LANGER.

Californian Sets New Marks in Mile and Half-Mile Swims.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 23.—Ludwig (Ludy) Langer of the Los Angeles Athletic Club shattered two American amateur swimming records—the mile and half-mile tidal water marks—over a 110-yard course in the yacht harbor at the Panama-Pacific Exposition today. He covered the mile in 24:39 2-5, ninety yards in the lead of Joseph Wheatley of New York.

Langer was timed at the half-mile mark in 12:06, lowering the American record made by him last Wednesday of 12:08 2-5.

The broken mile record of 25:40 2-5 was made by J. H. Reilly at Rye Beach, N. Y., in 1911.

The champion's time of 18:33 1-5 at the three-quarter-mile mark, and his time at 1,540 yards of 21:49 2-5, are also said to be new records.

Closely following Langer at the finish were Joseph Wheatley, Bud Goodwin, New York; Herman Laubis, St. Louis, and Norman Ross. Wheatley led the first lap, but Langer overtook and passed him.

Beecher's Generalship Superior.

In a one-sided bout featuring a long program at the Longacre A. C. last night Willie Beecher, the east side lightweight, won an easy victory over Paul Edwards. Throughout the ten rounds Edwards was pummeled. Beecher scored no knockdown, although Edwards appeared groggy in several rounds. Beecher's right seldom failed to find its mark, and Edwards's jaw was a target for several blows that nearly floored him. At times the defeated boxer fought hard, but Beecher saved himself by better generalship.

DUNDEE OUTPOINTS RIVERS.

New York Italian Too Fast and Skillful for Mexican.

For eight rounds Johnny Dundee, the elusive east side Italian, irritated Mexican Joe Rivers of Los Angeles with jabs and jolts at Ebbets Field last night. Dundee danced in and out, lacing Rivers's face with light taps and beating a tattoo of punches on his body.

Then the Mexican became fighting mad and in the last two rounds he sailed into Dundee and gave the Italian a lacing which had him bewildered. Dundee was the Mexican's master during the greater part of the bout and decisively outpointed his opponent, but that doesn't take away any of the credit which goes to Rivers for his whirlwind finish.

They used to call Rivers the Mexican Marval, but the 8,000 spectators last night failed to see anything marvelous about him while Dundee was toying with him, ducking his wild blows, and leading him into punishing clinches. It wasn't until the ninth round that the Mexican became aroused and showed a flash of the old fighting form on which he built his reputation.

Dundee was lively at the outset and hit Rivers almost at will. There wasn't much power behind his punches and the stolid face of the Mexican showed no signs of being hurt. The boxers rushed into a clinch, Rivers getting his left arm around Dundee's neck and both turned a somersault on the canvas. Dundee was like a jumping-jack and Rivers was no match for his skillful play of right and left hands. Dundee jabbed the Mexican's face with his left incessantly and countered to the body with his right.

For the first half dozen rounds, when Dundee was so decisively outpointing his opponent, the Mexican seemed sluggish and indifferent. He plainly was not the Joe Rivers of old. Dundee beat him to the punch almost every time they led, and Rivers's judgment of distance was woefully bad. He was continually covering up before Dundee's rapid-fire attack, and even when the Italian let his arms drop to his sides Rivers refused to become aggressive. So Dundee carried the fighting to the Mexican most of the time.

In the third round Dundee's jabbing cut Rivers's lip and his left eye was bruised. These marks were not made until after a volley of blows. There wasn't enough steam behind Dundee's blows to score a knock-out, or many of the right counters which collided with Rivers's jaw would have brought the bout to a sudden close.

Dundee led the Mexican a merry pace in the fifth and drove him to the ropes with a continuous shower of light jabs. Johnny kept both hands busy and did not let up until Rivers poked him with a solid right to the jaw as the bell rang. Dundee was tired in the sixth and seventh, and there was a decided lull in the hostilities. Rivers showed a little more interest in the bout in the eighth, and in the ninth he handed Dundee a surprise.

The last two rounds were the best of the bout and although Johnny never backed away, he took away a number of solid punches on the jaw, which made him more cautious and he put an end to his careless fancy dancing. He tried to hammer down the Mexican's guard or jab through it, but found the Mexican getting stronger, and when the tenth round came Johnny had to be content to take blow after blow from the Mexican and leave the ring listening to a volley of cheers for the Mexican invader. Rivers weighed 139 and Dundee 130.

In the semi-final between Harry Pierce and Sol Bloom, Pierce broke a bone in his left hand and the bout ended.

Frankie Burns Outboxes Murray.

Frankie Burns, the Jersey City bantamweight, defeated Jimmy Murray of the East Side in a ten-round bout at Brown's, Far Rockaway, last night. Burns's long absence from the ring has not depreciated his skill. He overwhelmed Murray with jabs. The East Side boy was strong at the finish and struck harder blows, but he did not reach Burns often enough to be effective. The Jersey City bantamweight started his fastest pace in the opening round, and until the fifth session had the fighting to his own taste. Murray returned strong in the sixth and seventh rounds. In the eighth Burns got his second wind, and once more Murray had to take the defensive. The East Sider tried to knock out his opponent in the ninth, but Burns was too clever, evading many hard punches. The tenth round was the fastest of the contest, with Burns striking the harder blows. In the semi-final exhibition of ten rounds, Young Rector, another Jersey City bantamweight, won from Kohoma Kid by a comfortable margin.

New Al McCoy a Victor.

The new Al McCoy, substituting for Italian Joe Gans, last night outpointed Jack Toland of Brooklyn in the main bout of ten rounds at the Vanderbilt A. C. McCoy's small margin of victory was gained in the latter stages of the contest. In weights the men were evenly matched. McCoy tipped the scales at 146 pounds and Toland at 145. In the opening rounds Toland was the master of McCoy, but after the fifth he weakened, giving his opponent an opportunity to outpoint him.

Another Outfielder for Yankees.

MOBILE, Ala., July 23.—The sale of Outfielder Elmer Miller of the Mobile Southern Association Club to the New York Americans was announced here today. Miller is now hitting .300. He will report to the Yankees Sept. 1.

Young Kansas Whips Wolgast.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 23.—Young Kansas of Buffalo outpointed Ad Wolgast in a ten-round bout here tonight. The bout was held in an open air arena. Wolgast weighed 133 pounds and Kansas 128.

BAGGS HURTS ANKLE IN TENNIS TOURNEY

With Voshell as Partner Forfeits to Ward and Beekman on Cedarhurst Courts.

When Frederick C. Baggs, during a doubles tennis competition yesterday, slipped on the grass courts of the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, L. I., and injured his ankle the accident brought to a premature close one of the best doubles matches witnessed this year. The mishap occurred in the semi-final round when Baggs with S. Howard Voshell opposed the youngsters, Vanderbilt B. Ward and Leonard Beekman. Each team had won a set and in the third and deciding set Ward and Beekman led at 5—4, when Baggs, in racing after a return from the racquet of Ward, slipped and twisted his ankle. He was assisted to the clubhouse, where it was found the ankle would not sustain his weight. The match went to Ward and Beekman at 11—9, 6—8, 5—4. When the contest was defaulted forty-three games had been played, of which Ward and Beekman won 22 against 21 for their opponents.

Ward and Beekman played a slashing game. They kept the ball at a good length and put plenty of speed into their drives when necessary. Ward's left hand service puzzled the veterans somewhat, while the cross court shots of the former national scholastic champion added many points to the score. Voshell was effective with his powerful overhead drives, while Baggs was strong at the net. The combination worked well, and there was little to choose between the opposing pairs. The first set was carried to 11 all, when each team succeeded in breaking through their opponents' service. In the twentieth game Beekman and Ward captured the extra game. The second set also went to deuce, but the youngsters were unable to repeat, and Baggs and Voshell, by a smart rally, won the set and equalized the score.

With the third set the opposing teams settled down to hard work. Baggs and Voshell held on during the first eight games, Voshell giving a pretty exhibition of overhead smashing. With the score 5—4, Ward returned the ball near the base line. Baggs made a quick run to reach it, as a miss meant defeat, and in his effort injured his ankle.

Harold H. Hackett and Theodore R. Pell qualified for the final round by a double victory. They defeated Seton Porter and Harry F. Parker in the second round in straight sets at 8—6, 6—2, and in the semi-finals disposed of Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Lyle E. Mahan by the same score. The new combination worked well, Pell playing a dashing game, while Hackett put up a pretty, scientific exhibition. In each match the winning pair took matters rather too easy in the opening sets, but once their prospects were threatened they settled down and easily outplayed their opponents.

The finals will be played today. At 2:45 o'clock Theodore R. Pell and S. Howard Voshell will begin the singles title round, and at 4 o'clock Beekman and Ward will face Hackett and Bell in the doubles. The summary:

Rockaway Hunting Club, Men's Doubles, Invitation.—Second Round—Harold H. Hackett and Theodore R. Pell defeated Seton Porter and Harry F. Parker, 8—6, 6—2. Semi-Final Round—Harold H. Hackett and Theodore R. Pell defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Lyle E. Mahan, 8—6, 6—2; Vanderbilt B. Ward and Leonard Beekman defeated Frederick C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell, 11—9, 6—8, 5—4, defaulted.

New Yorker Wins Maplewood Tennis

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., July 23.—Robert A. Tomlin, Jr., of New York won the men's singles of the first July invitation tennis tourney today, defeating G. G. Tarbell of Boston in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0. Tomlin played in fine form, returning his opponent's drives with comparative ease and placing his own shots for the most part in the back line and in the corners.

Local Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Harry Stone and Eddie Fitzsimons will box ten rounds tonight at the Fairmont Athletic Club. The two welterweights are among the best in the game and a good bout should be forthcoming. Stone made an enviable reputation abroad, while Fitzsimons will be supported by many admirers. In the semi-final contest Marty Cross, a brother of Leach Cross, will box Farmer Sullivan of Greenwich Village. Eight preliminaries of four rounds each will be staged.

The Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will stage three ten-round bouts. The light middleweight bout will bring together Joe McGurn of San Francisco and Chick Nelson, the battling Dane. Harry Nelson of the Bronx and Jimmy Brennan, a local featherweight, will engage in the second ten-rounder, while the curtain raiser will introduce Leroy Murtha of the west side and Young Leppy, the east side Ghetto champion.

Old-Timers Like Ahearn.

Philadelphia Jack O'Brien accompanied Kid McCoy to Young Ahearn's training quarters yesterday and after watching the Brooklyn middleweight declared that Ahearn could whip any of the white heavyweights. "I absolutely agree with McCoy," said O'Brien. "This youngster will whip Redel tonight at the Brighton Beach race track and follow up that victory by defeating all the heavies. He is as big and strong today as McCoy, Tommy Ryan, Charlie Mitchell, Choynski, and myself were when we fought the heavyweights. I saw Ahearn whip Dillon in Philadelphia, and the way he won satisfied me as to his class."

Ahearn is plugging away at the Trinity Club and is in excellent form. He will scale inside the middleweight limit when he boxes Redel, while the latter is reputed to be close to the 200 mark, and is six feet one inch tall.

NEW MOTOR BOAT SHOWS HIGH SPEED

Tiddledy Wink, a Hydroplane, Said to Have Developed 82½ Miles an Hour.

The new hydroplane Tiddledy Wink, built by A. E. Luders of Stamford for Thomas F. Chesebrough of Northport, L. I., is said to have made 82½ miles an hour in a trial spin over the Government mile course at Glen Cove yesterday. The new boat breaks all records for motor craft, and the owner says that he does not know how great a speed it will be possible to attain.

The motor boat in a trial spin at Stamford on Tuesday attained a speed of 70 miles an hour and burned out some of the bearings on her engine. After the Stamford trials, the builders stated that the boat's engine was not working smoothly and that it would be possible to make a much greater speed after the engine had been used for some time.

Mr. Chesebrough, who designed the new speed king, has embodied a new idea in its construction. Skids, that lay on the water when the boat is at a standstill and take up the air and spray resistance when the boat is moving, extend three feet beyond each side of the craft. These skids reduce the boat's resistance to a minimum, and the designer believes they are responsible for the wonderful speed. The skids are at right angles to the boat when it is not in use, but when the boat is speeding through the water they are forced back at a sharp angle.

The boat will be entered in the Gold Challenge Cup races to be held at Manhasset Bay in August. The new boat was designed by Mr. Chesebrough for his own pleasure, and is 19 feet 6 inches over all and has an eight-cylinder 250 horse power engine.

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Atlantic City $2.50 TO-MORROW—Also Wednesday, July 28
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Lv. Liberty St. 8.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a. m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 7.55 a.m.
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GIANTS LOSE TWO GAMES TO PIRATES—DODGERS GAIN ON LEAGUE LEADERS—TURF

GIANTS PLUNGE TO SEVENTH PLACE

Pirates' Double Victory a Crushing Blow to New York's Pennant Aspirations.

When a man slips on a banana peel, he goes down quickly, but not as fast as the Giants dropped yesterday when the Pittsburgh Pirates gave them a couple of rough shoves in two sections of a double-header, New York landing battered and bruised way down in seventh place. The Pirates' margin of joy in the first game was 6 to 1, and the sorrowful figures of the second encounter were 4 to 3.

If the Giants did a thing of this sort before a small crowd, it wouldn't have been so bad; but as it was, some 12,000 folks were witnesses of the amateurish playing of the Giants in the first game, and, by this time, everybody knows it. The two days' lay-off made the Giants rusty, and in the field they were as loose as a sailor with his money.

Passing for a time from the first to the second wrangle, one is brought face to face with the Pirates' new pitching marvel, Albertus Mamaux. It is hoped that he will stay in the league several seasons, so the fans will have a chance to learn how to pronounce his name. The name started several wordy scraps in the bleachers yesterday.

One thing is certain about the name, the "x" is silent, like father in a family of daughters. Some called him "Mow-mow," while others thought it was "Mamma." Still another fan said he knew that it was "Mew-mew," like a cat politely requesting a saucer of milk. The young man himself thinks that the way to pronounce it is "Mamoo-o-o-o." If you feel compelled to pronounce it, for goodness sake, don't show your ignorance and try to pronounce the "x."

Whatever his name is, he can pitch. Mam—call him "Hoosis" for short—subdued the Giants to four hits. Jeff Tesreau was pitching pretty well himself, and the teams brushed into the ninth inning with the Giants confidently believing that they had won the game, 3 to 2.

In the ninth, the Pirates got spunky. Tesreau may be able to choke bears in the Ozark Mountains, but he couldn't choke off Pirate base hits yesterday.

Viox—the "x" in this name is not silent—singled to right, and Baird, trying to sacrifice, popped to Grant. That ancient and honorable banquet, George Gibson, smashed a two-bagger along the left field foul line and Viox went to third. Right here Mamaux (pronounce it any way you want to) left the game, young Dan Costello appearing as a pinch-hitter. Costello was once with the Yankees, coming from Mount St. Mary's College. He spanked a hit to centre, scoring Viox and Gibson. Dan wasn't good enough for the Yankees and now look at him. He won the game for the Pirates and won it in sensational fashion.

The Giants tried to start a little rowdyism on Umpire Bill Klem in the second game, and the whole crowd of Giants reserves to the deepest corner of the outfield. There has been so much of this of late at the Polo Grounds that the National League may have to take steps to stop it. The trouble started when Red Dooin was sent from the coaching lines for kicking. Later McGraw objected to a couple of Umpire Klem's decisions, and he was banished.

The New York players, that is, the substitutes and reserves, who were on the bench when the regular players were out in the field playing, caused all the rowdyism yesterday.

They directed a lot of objectionable conversation at Umpires Klem and Rigler, which became so hot that Klem ordered the bench cleared. The New York Club itself is not in favor of this frequent display of umpire baiting, because they have gone on record against boxing shows under Coogan's Bluff on the theory that it might attract a rowdy element. So naturally, it is surprising that the baseball players are allowed so much leeway in this same direction.

Matheweon started to pitch the first game, but a home run smash by Doo Johnston in the third inning, with two men on bases, put him out of business. It wasn't Matty's fault, because the Pirates should have been retired on at least two occasions before the home run came.

With two out, Carey bunted a ball between Matty and Merkle and both went after it. First base was left uncovered and it went for a hit. Then Carey stole second base, but he would have been out if Fletcher hadn't dropped the ball. Then came a hit by Collins, followed by Johnston's home run.

With Ritter pitching in the fifth, a fusilade of four hits aided by Robertson's error gave the Pirates three more runs. Fletcher's two-base hit sent Grant home with the Giants' only run in the opening inning. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf..5	2	2	2	0	1
Col'ns, cf..4	2	2	3	0	0
J'ston, 1b..4	1	1	1	12	1
H'man, rf..4	0	2	1	0	0
Wag'r, ss..3	0	0	2	1	4
G'ber, ss..0	0	0	0	1	1
Viox, 2b..4	0	2	2	4	3
Baird, 3b..4	0	0	1	2	2
Sch'g, c..4	0	0	0	3	1
Adams, p..4	0	0	0	0	2
Total..36	6	10	27	15	5

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf..4	0	1	3	0	0
R'son, rf..4	0	1	3	0	0
Grant, 2b..3	1	2	4	2	0
F'cher, ss..4	0	1	1	2	0
M'kle, 1b..3	0	2	11	1	0
Lob't, 3b..4	0	1	1	2	2
S'd'g, cf..1	0	1	0	0	0
S'b'y, cf..2	0	0	1	0	0
Doolin, c..3	0	0	3	0	0
M'son, p..0	0	0	0	0	0
*Doyle ...1	0	0	0	0	0
Ritter, p..2	0	0	1	0	2
†Brain'd ..1	0	0	0	0	0
‡Meyers ..1	0	0	0	0	0
Total..34	1	9	27	11	4

*Batted for Mathewson in third inning.
†Batted for Doolin in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Ritter in ninth inning.
Errors—Wagner, (2,) Robertson.

Pittsburgh	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0—6
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Fletcher, Carey. Home run Johnston. Stolen bases—Carey, (2,) Collins. Earned runs—New York, 1; Pittsburgh, 6. Double play—Wagner and Johnston. Left on bases—New York, 8; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ritter, 2; off Adams, 2. Hits—Off Mathewson, 5 in three innings; off Ritter, 5 in six innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ritter, (Wagner.) Struck out—By Ritter, 1; by Adams, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf..4	1	1	1	1	0
Col'ns, cf..4	1	1	2	0	0
J'ston, 1b..4	0	0	0	7	0
H'man, rf..4	0	1	3	0	0
Wag'r, ss..3	0	0	2	1	3
Viox, 2b..4	0	2	2	2	3
Baird, 3b..4	0	1	2	1	0
G'son, c..4	0	1	7	3	0
Schang, c..0	1	0	2	0	0
Mam'x, p..3	0	0	1	2	0
*Costello ..1	0	1	0	0	0
C'per, p..0	0	0	0	0	0
Total..34	4	8	27	10	0

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf..3	0	1	1	0	0
R'tsen, rf..4	0	1	1	0	0
Grant, 2b..3	1	0	3	2	2
F'cher, ss..4	0	1	1	2	2
M'kle, 1b..3	0	2	11	1	0
Lob't, 3b..4	0	0	1	1	2
S'd'g, cf..1	1	0	0	0	0
S'b'y, cf..2	0	0	1	0	0
Meyers, c..4	1	1	10	0	0
T'reau, p..2	0	0	0	0	1
Total..29	3	5	27	11	5

*Batted for Mamaux in ninth inning.
Error—Tesreau.

Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—4
New York	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Viox, Gibson. Three-base hits—Meyers. Stolen bases—Carey, Baird. Earned runs—New York, 2; Pittsburgh, 4. Sacrifice hit—Johnston. Sacrifice fly—Lobert. Left on bases—New York, 5; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; off Mamaux, 5. Hits—Off Mamaux, 5 in 8 innings; off Cooper, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Tesreau, 8; by Mamaux, 5; by Cooper, 2. Wild pitch—Tesreau. Passed ball—Meyers. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—Two hours.

Eleven Inning Victory for Braves.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—Boston defeated Chicago, 2 to 1, in an eleven-inning game today. Singles by Magee and Schmidt, a sacrifice by Smith, followed by Maranville's hit, put the winning run across during the final inning. Boston's first run was forced in by Vaughn. A wild throw to the plate by Smith allowed Chicago to score her single run. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf..4	1	2	2	0	0
Evers, 2b..4	0	1	3	4	0
Egan, lf..3	0	0	3	1	0
Con'ly, lf..1	0	0	0	0	0
Magee, cf..4	1	0	2	0	0
Sc'm't, 1b..4	0	1	11	1	0
Smith, 3b..2	0	0	0	5	2
M'y'le, ss..3	0	0	1	6	3
W'ling, c..4	0	0	0	2	1
Tyler, p..3	0	0	1	0	0
Total..34	2	7	33	23	6

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf..5	0	0	1	0	0
Fisher, ss..5	0	0	0	0	4
Murray, lf..5	0	0	2	1	0
Zim'n, 3b..4	0	0	1	2	0
Wortm'n, cf..5	0	0	1	4	0
Kn'sky, 2b..5	1	0	4	2	2
Arc'ld, c..4	0	0	2	12	1
Bress'n, c..2	0	1	6	1	0
W'Ley, 1b..0	0	0	0	2	1
Vaughn, p..1	0	0	0	0	3
Ph'ps, p..0	0	0	0	0	0
Total..37	1	1	6*	31	16

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Egan, Smith, (2.)

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2

Two-base hits—Tyler, Moran. Archer. Stolen bases—Magee, Bresnahan. Sacrifice hits—Evers, Humphries, Smith. Double plays—Archer and Bresnahan; Fisher, Kniesly and Archer; Maranville, Evers and Schmidt. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Boston, 10. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Base on balls—Off Tyler, 4; off Humphries, 1; off Tyler, 4. Hits—Off Vaughn, 3 in 7 innings and no one out in eighth; off Humphries, 4 in 3⅓ innings. ✶Struck out—By Vaughn, 4; by Tyler, 1. Wild pitch—Tyler. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and sixteen minutes.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 6; New York, 1.
Pittsburgh, 4; New York, 3.
Brooklyn, 9; St. Louis, 7.
Boston, 2; Chicago, 1.
(Eleven innings.)
Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
(Ten innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 3; New York, 2.
Cleveland, 11; Philadelphia, 3.
Detroit, 2; Washington, 1.
Boston, 8; St. Louis, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 4.
Pittsburgh, 3; Newark, 1.
Buffalo, 7; Kansas City, 5.
Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Richmond, 5; Jersey City, 3.
Providence, 4; Harrisburg, 3.
(Eleven innings.)
Buffalo, 5; Rochester, 4.
(Fifteen innings.)
Montreal, 5; Toronto, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	45	36	.556
Brooklyn	45	39	.536
Chicago	43	41	.512
Pittsburgh	42	41	.506
St. Louis	43	45	.488
Boston	41	44	.482
New York	38	41	.481
Cincinnati	35	45	.438

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	55	29	.655
Chicago	56	33	.629
Detroit	53	32	.624
Washington	42	43	.494
New York	42	44	.488
St. Louis	33	52	.388
Philadelphia	30	54	.357
Cleveland	30	54	.357

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	51	37	.575
Kansas City	48	36	.571
Pittsburgh	45	38	.542
St. Louis	46	39	.541
Newark	43	43	.500
Brooklyn	41	48	.461
Buffalo	40	51	.440
Baltimore	32	54	.372

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	50	24	.676
Buffalo	43	30	.589
Harrisburg	40	36	.526
Montreal	39	38	.506
Richmond	36	42	.462
Rochester	34	42	.448
Toronto	35	45	.438
Jersey City	29	49	.372

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York—2 Games.
St. Louis at Brooklyn—2 Games.
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
2 Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit—2 Games.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Newark at Pittsburgh.
Baltimore at Chicago.
Buffalo at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence at Harrisburg.
Richmond at Jersey City.
Rochester at Buffalo.
Toronto at Montreal.

Reds Beat Phillies in Tenth.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Bad work on the bases by both teams figured largely in the game which Cincinnati won from Philadelphia today in ten innings, 3 to 2. The visitors overcame Philadelphia's one-run lead in the eighth, when Herzog singled with the bases filled, two runners scoring. In the ninth, with two men out, Niehoff walked and scored when Leach fumbled Whitted's single. Baumgartner gave Leach a pass at the start of the tenth, and Rixey went to the rubber. Mollwitz's sacrifice and Twombly's out put Leach on third, and he scored when Niehoff fumbled Groh's grounder. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b..5	0	1	2	1	3
H'zog, ss..4	0	1	3	5	
R'gers, 2b..4	0	2	0	4	
W.Kil'fer, cf, lf..3	0	1	2	0	
Whitted, rf..3	0	1	2	0	
Leach, cf..0	1	0	1	1	
M'witz, 1b..3	1	2	10	4	
Toney, p..2	0	0	1	3	
Baum'rtner, p..0	0	0	0	0	
Dale, p..0	0	0	0	0	
*Wingo ..1	0	0	0	0	
†Twombly..1	0	0	0	0	
Total..32	3	9	30	19	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b..3	0	0	0	0	5
Stock, 3b..1	0	1	0	1	
B'k'tt, ss..5	0	1	5	5	
B'ker, lf..3	1	1	3	1	0
Welser, lf..2	0	0	0	0	0
C'vath, rf..3	0	0	1	0	0
N'hoff, 2b..2	1	0	1	0	1
W'ted, cf..4	0	2	2	1	
Luderus, 1b..4	0	0	11	1	
Killefer, c..4	0	0	9	2	
Rixey, p..3	0	0	0	2	
‡Burns ..1	0	1	0	0	0
Total..35	2	8	30	19	

*Batted for Toney in eighth inning.
†Batted for Benton in tenth inning.
‡Batted for Chalmers in eighth inning.
‖Batted for Rixey in tenth inning.
Errors—Leach, Niehoff.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1—3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Mollwitz, Becker. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Stolen base—Mollwitz. Double plays—Byrne, Bancroft and Luderus, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Griffith, Mollwitz. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 2; off Benton, 2; off Chalmers, 1; off Baumgartner, 2. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 7; First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Struck out—By Toney, 4; by Benton, 1; by Chalmers, 8; by Baumgartner, 1. Hits—Off Toney, 7 in 9 innings; off Benton, 1 in 2 innings; off Dale, 3 in 1 inning; off Chalmers, 9 in 8 innings; off Baumgartner, none in 1 inning, (none out in 10th;) off Rixey, none in 1 inning. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—two hours and ten minutes.

Tener Smoothes Over Evers Trouble

BOSTON, July 23.—The trouble which developed between Umpire Quigley and Captain Evers of the Boston Braves yesterday, when the umpire is said to have punched Evers, he claiming that the latter had stepped on his foot, was apparently smoothed over today after President Tener of the National League had made a personal investigation of the incident. Before today's game started Quigley and Evers shook hands, settling their personal quarrel. President Tener went to Salisbury Beach tonight for a week-end, without making any statement regarding the result of his investigation and without saying what action would be taken regarding the charges filed against Umpire Quigley by James Gaffney, owner of the Braves. According to Mr. Gaffney, President Tener is inclined to consider the incident as closed, while the Braves's owner thinks that his complaint against the umpire should not be disregarded.

Yankees Buy a Waco Catcher.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas, July 23.—Catcher Al Walters of the Waco team was sold today to the New York Americans. He will join that team at the close of the Texas League season, Sept. 6. Walters is the sensation of the league and is recognized as the brainiest and fastest man that ever played in this league. He came to Waco from the Saskatoon team of the Western Canada League.

YANKS LOSE AGAIN; DONOVAN IN BOX

Liebold's Sacrifice Fly in Ninth Breaks Tie and Scores Winning Run.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—Bill Donovan was the losing pitcher in the battle between the Yankees and White Sox this afternoon. The score was 3 to 2. The New York manager mounted the slab in the eighth inning and finished the game.

It was not so easy for the locals as it was yesterday, despite the brilliant pitching of Eddie Cicotte during seven innings. The Yankees showed an unexpected reversal of form in the eighth inning, keeping up their tantrums in the ninth.

That tally in the eighth put them one run behind the Sox, and another in the ninth tied the score. Then in the Chicago half, with Donovan hurling, J. Collins, after hitting safely, worked himself around the bases, being helped home from third by Liebold's pinch hitting for Mayer.

Except for some lapses of Warhop in the second and third innings, when the Sox scored their first two runs, it was a splendid ball game. For seven innings Cicotte pitched one of the best games of his career. During those rounds he struck out ten men, allowed two singles, and did not give a base on balls. Then after two had been put out in the eighth, two hits in a row, one a triple, made the rest doubtful. However, the Yanks stopped there, but they came back in the ninth, aided toward a tie score by a base on balls, a single, and a sacrifice.

Cicotte had eleven strikeouts. A total of five hits was collected off the knuckle ball artist, while the Sox smote Warhop for five in seven rounds and Donovan for a pair in less than two innings, as there were only two gone when the winning tally came over the plate.

Chicago got a start in the second. Fournier singled and J. Collins sacrificed him to second. Felsch's poke to centre for two bases sent the Frenchman home, but Hap was nailed at third trying to get credit for a three-bagger.

In the third Warhop again suffered with the shakes. Murray's getting to base on balls for a starter. Weaver sacrificed him to second, and Eddie Collins's clout into left sent Murphy home.

In the eighth Sweeney singled through short. Donovan withdrew Warhop and paraded Bodie as pinch hitter. He delivered his hit to right centre, it going for a triple, scoring Sweeney.

The Sox could do nothing with what Donovan had to offer in their half, although E. Collins helped himself to his third hit.

Cicotte seemed to be weakening in the ninth, passing Peckinpaugh, the first man up. Maisel appropriated a single which sent Peck to second, Pipp's sacrifice moving both up and High's infield out scoring Peck.

With the score knotted, J. Collins, in the Sox half, put a line drive into left. He stole second and a passed ball sent him to third. Felsch tried to bunt and was retired by Pipp. With one ball on Mayer, Roland sent Liebold to face Wild Bill. Nemo made good, lifting a high and long fly to Cook, Collins scoring easily. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf..3	1	0	4	0	0
W'ver, ss..3	0	0	2	2	5
E. C's, 2b..4	0	0	2	3	4
F'ner, lb..4	1	1	7	1	0
J. C's, lf..3	1	1	1	0	0
Felsch, cf..4	0	1	2	0	0
Mayer, c..2	0	1	12	0	0
Gr'fe, 3b..3	0	0	1	1	0
Cicotte, p..3	0	0	0	0	1
§Leibold ..0	0	0	0	0	0
Total..27	3	7	27	8	0

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf..4	0	0	3	0	0
P'p'gh, ss..3	1	0	3	3	4
M'sel, 3b..4	0	2	2	1	2
Pipp, lb..3	0	0	13	1	0
High, cf..3	0	0	1	1	1
Barney, lf..4	0	0	1	0	0
B'man, 2b..3	0	0	2	5	5
Nemo, rf..3	0	0	1	0	0
Boone, 2b..0	0	0	0	0	0
Sw'y, c....3	1	1	0	3	0
W'hop, p..2	0	0	0	2	0
‖Hartzell..1	0	1	0	0	0
D'van, p..0	0	0	0	0	0
Total..31	2	5	28	16	12

*Batted for Bauman in ninth inning.
†Batted for Warhop in eighth inning.
‡Two out when winning run scored.
§Batted out for Mayer in ninth inning.
Error—Murphy.

Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2

Two-base hits—Felsch, Mayer. Three-base hit—Hartzell. Stolen bases—High, J. Collins. Earned runs—New York, 2; Chicago, 3. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, Weaver, McIlwaine, Pipp, High. Sacrifice fly—Leibold. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 5. Base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Warhop, 2; off Cicotte, 1. Hits—Off Warhop, 5 in 7 innings; off Donovan, 2 in 1 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Warhop, (Blackburne.) Struck out—By Cicotte, 11. Passed ball—Sweeney. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Indians Beat Mackmen Easily.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23.—Cleveland defeated Philadelphia, 11 to 3, today, Bressler and Pepper being wild and ineffective. Mitchell was effective with men on bases. Careless base running held Cleveland's score down. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, lf..5	1	1	3	0	0
Eschen, cf..3	3	2	3	1	0
C'man, ss..4	1	2	1	6	0
Kirke, 1b..4	2	2	9	0	0
Smith, rf..4	0	1	2	0	0
B'bare, 3b..4	1	1	1	3	2
W'g's, 2b..3	0	1	0	1	3
O'Neill, c..4	1	2	4	1	0
M'ch'l, p..4	0	0	0	3	0
Total..31	11	12	27	13	5

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Healey, 3b..5	0	0	2	2	5
Walsh, cf..5	0	0	2	2	0
Str'k, rf..3	1	2	1	1	0
Sch'g, lf..2	1	0	1	1	0
Lajoie, 2b..4	0	1	2	1	4
McI's, 1b..4	0	0	12	1	0
Lapp, c....2	1	0	1	1	0
McAvoy, c..2	0	1	1	2	0
Kopf, ss..4	0	1	2	2	3
Bl'ker, p..1	0	0	0	0	1
Pepper, p..0	0	0	0	0	0
*Malone ..1	0	0	0	0	0
Total..35	3	8	24	19	

*Batted for Pepper in the ninth inning.
Errors—Barbare, Schang, Kopf, (2,) O'Neill.

Cleveland	2	0	4	1	0	3	1	0	0	—11
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Smith, Lajoie, Strunk. Three-base hits—Smith, Chapman, O'Neill. Sacrifice hits—Eschen. Stolen bases—Southworth, Barbare, Wambsgans. Double plays—Lapp, Healey, and McInnis; Kopf, Lajoie, and McInnis; Healey and McInnis. Hits—Off Bressler, 6 in three innings; off Pepper, 6 in five innings. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 3; off Bressler, 3; off Pepper, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Pepper, (Kirke.) Struck out—By Mitchell, 3; by Bressler, 1. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 8. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

Red Sox Take Game from Browns.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Boston today defeated St. Louis 8 to 3. Loudermilk, who started, and Leverenz, who finished, for St. Louis, were wild and were hit hard with men on bases. Leonard, who started for Boston, was struck on the knee by one of Loudermilk's fast ones when he came to bat in the fourth and had to retire. Gregg replaced him, but in turn was replaced by Collins after standing three of the four men who faced him. After the fifth Collins allowed St. Louis one hit. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoop'r, rf..5	1	1	3	0	0
W'gn'r, 2b..4	1	2	5	0	0
Sp'ker, cf..3	1	1	5	0	0
H'b'g'l, 1b..2	0	2	1	0	0
Gain'r, 1b..1	1	1	3	0	0
Lewis, lf..4	0	0	2	1	0
G'd'n, 3b..5	0	0	1	1	1
Scott, ss..4	0	0	2	1	1
Car'g'n, c..4	0	1	6	3	0
Leon'd, p..1	0	0	0	0	0
Gregg, p..0	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, p..1	1	1	0	1	0
Total..34	8	9	27	6	

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf..4	0	0	1	0	0
Austin, cf..3	1	2	1	2	0
How'd, 1b..3	0	0	8	1	0
Pratt, 2b..3	0	0	5	5	0
W'ker, rf..3	0	1	0	0	0
Walsh, cf..3	0	1	4	0	0
Lavan, ss..3	1	1	1	6	0
Ruel, c....1	0	0	3	0	0
Sever'd, c..2	0	0	1	3	0
Agnew, c..1	0	0	1	0	0
L'milk, p..2	0	0	0	1	0
Lev'n, p..1	1	0	0	0	2
Total..30	3	7	27	11	2

Errors—Lewis, Shotton.

Boston	1	0	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	—8
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Speaker, Wagner, Lewis. Three-base hit—Austin. Stolen bases—Speaker, Scott, Wagner. Earned runs—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 3. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Pratt. Double play—Lavan to Howard. Left on bases—Boston, 11; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Gregg, 3; off Collins, 1; off Loudermilk, 6; off Leverenz, 4. Hits—Off Leonard, 4 in 3 innings; off Loudermilk, 4 in 4 1-3 innings; off Gregg, none in 1-3 inning; off Leverenz, 5 in 4 2-3 innings; off Collins, 3 in 5 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Loudermilk, (Leonard.) Struck out—By Leonard, 2; by Collins, 4; by Loudermilk, 3; by Leverenz, 1. Wild pitch—Leverenz. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-eight minutes.

Senators' Batting Eyes Dim.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—Holding Washington to three hits, Coveleskie outpitched Gallia and Ayres today and won for Detroit, 2 to 1. Successive wild throws by McBride and Neff, together with Stanage's single, gave Detroit its two runs in the fifth inning. A base on balls, Foster's single, and a double steal, in which Moeller reached the plate, produced the visitors' tally. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b..3	0	1	1	1	2
Young, 2b..4	0	2	3	1	4
Cobb, cf..2	0	1	3	0	0
G'ford, rf..4	0	0	3	0	0
Veach, lf..4	0	0	3	0	0
Burns, 1b..3	1	1	7	1	0
Bush, ss..3	1	1	1	3	3
St'ge, c..3	0	1	5	0	0
Cov'kle, p..2	0	0	1	3	0
Total..28	2	7	27	9	9

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf..3	1	0	2	0	0
Foster, 2b..4	0	2	1	5	
Milan, cf..3	0	0	1	0	
Sh'ks, lf..4	0	0	1	0	0
G'dil, 1b..4	0	0	9	1	
Henry, c..2	0	0	6	3	
McB'e, ss..4	0	1	3	3	0
Neff, 3b..2	0	0	1	1	0
W'ms, 3b..1	0

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915.

THE LAST WORD.

With courage and with firmness President WILSON and Secretary LANSING have responded to the hopes and the deep convictions of the American people. In the controversy with Germany it was time that there be an end of the long parleying in which our protests and our demands drew forth only evasions and irresponsive counter-proposals. The Nation has now spoken in words and in a tone which leave room for no further declarations on our part. It rests with Germany to say whether she desires the continuance of friendly relations between the two Governments and the two peoples. We have informed the Imperial Government that the repetition by German naval commanders of acts in contravention of our rights as neutrals "must be regarded by the "Government of the United States, "when they affect American citizens, "as deliberately unfriendly."

The words are of serious import. In diplomatic correspondence they are not employed save upon grave occasions. They are not to be lightly uttered or lightly taken. Nearly a century ago, in the memorable message to Congress of JAMES MONROE, we declared to all the world that interposition by any European Power in the affairs of the independent Governments of this hemisphere, whose independence on just principles we had acknowledged, could not be viewed by us "in any other light than as "the manifestation of an unfriendly "disposition toward the United States." For ninety-two years the Monroe Doctrine thus declared has been the public system of the New World. Without express recognition in international law, it has withstood all challenges, all assaults. It possesses the unconquerable validity of right and justice. It is upon grounds of right and justice and in accordance with indisputable principles of law that we now issue this warning to Germany. The soundness of the legal principles she admits, as our note with great propriety points out. To her plea of urgent necessity and of the new conditions of war arising from the use of new weapons the note replies that illegal and inhuman acts are manifestly indefensible, and that, "if a belligerent cannot re-"taliate against an enemy without in-"juring the lives of neutrals as well "as their property, humanity as well "as justice and a due regard for the "dignity of neutral Powers should dic-"tate that the practice be discontin-"ued." To persist would constitute "an unpardonable offense against the "sovereignty of the neutral nation af-"fected." Belligerents must find a way to use their new weapons within the law. And we are at pains to point out to Germany that her recent submarine practice has demonstrated that operations within the war zone may be carried on in substantial compliance with the laws of regulated warfare.

The American people will note with great satisfaction that we in nowise waive our demand for disavowal and reparation, so far as reparation can be made, for the loss of American lives due to the wanton and illegal act of the naval commander who destroyed the Lusitania. To the unacceptable proposals of the German note of July 8 we reply by declining to consider them. We cannot consent to permit our citizens to take ship only on conditions prescribed by Germany, we cannot limit their unquestionable right to sail the seas by agreeing that they shall take passage only aboard vessels of which the names and sailing dates shall be notified by us to Germany, thereby, in effect, becoming an accomplice in illegal acts of war which she may perpetrate against vessels not so designated. We hope the Imperial Government will accept with good-will and right understanding our reminder that both Governments are contending "for the freedom of the seas." But the Imperial Government should also give due attention, serious attention, to our further assurance that "the Government of the United "States will continue to contend for "that freedom from whatever quarter "violated, without compromise and at "any cost."

Our note cannot be complained of as unfriendly. It is dictated by the earnest desire for the continuance of the most friendly relations with Germany, relations which have been threatened only by her invasion of our rights. The note assures her that our Government holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend in negotiations for an understanding between belligerents which would do away with practices incompatible with the freedom of the seas. But we press upon the Imperial Government "very solemnly" the need of "a scrupulous "observance of neutral rights in this "critical matter." The note concludes with words the gravity of which corresponds to the seriousness of the occasion which called them forth. The President and the Secretary of State speak with the voice of the Government, with the voice of the American people, when they declare that friendship itself prompts them "to say to "the Imperial Government that repe-"tition by the commanders of German "naval vessels of acts in contravention "of those rights must be regarded by "the Government of the United States, "when they affect American citizens, "as deliberately unfriendly."

In his message to Congress on Dec. 17, 1895, the special message concerning the long-standing Venezuela controversy with Great Britain, GROVER CLEVELAND said:

> In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow. I am, nevertheless, firm in my conviction that, while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice, and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor, beneath which are shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness.

The keeping of our relations of amity and peace with Germany is now committed into the hands of Germany. It is for her to choose which path she will follow. Our self-respect, our honor, and our safety we have reserved to our own keeping.

SUFFRAGE AND PUGILISM.

The suffragist women who invaded a public boxing contest one night this week established no precedent so far as the attendance of women at such contests is concerned. But we do not remember that a political issue has ever been confused with boxing before. As a political expedient the women hit upon something new which may become popular, though we do not believe it will ever tend to elevate the character of these exhibitions of the manly art. What most of the boxing matches in New York lack these days is good boxing. That seems to be in danger of becoming a lost art. Anyhow, the supply does not meet the demand, as the occupants of the galleries frequently attest by their rude but highly applicable comments upon the quality of the contestants. They are getting used to seeing women at the contests of the stripped pugilists, as those precious representatives of the advancement of their sex who claim the right to live their own lives, and to expand spiritually and intellectually, often find places in the boxes.

Obviously, the personal exhibition of the female orator who invaded the ring delighted the spectators. It gave them something more to howl about, and the privilege of howling is highly esteemed by the young men who support boxing as it now exists. That no word uttered by this lady was heard by the spectators does not signify. They knew what she was talking about. Undoubtedly many of them would not oppose the granting of votes to women. They had no complaint to make of the interruption, either. Few boxing exhibitions are too good to be interrupted. If there had been a series of stirring bouts between experienced and well-trained pugilistic stars, who know all that is to be learned of boxing and have mastered its finesse, perhaps the invasion would not have been permitted. A word or two on the introduction of women orators in the arena, however, might well be spoken by Governor WHITMAN'S new Boxing Commissioners. They have not been doing much. Here, at least, is a chance for them to say something. So far as we know, there is nothing in the boxing law permitting the combination of pugilism and politics. Special licenses are issued for political meetings.

WILLIAM M. IVINS.

Omniscience can be no man's having, although SYDNEY SMITH said of WHEWELL that it was his foible, but in his measurable though modest approach toward that unattainable goal WILLIAM M. IVINS doubtless surpassed most of those in this or any other age who have had the right to call themselves learned. To profound scholarship he never aspired. That title is much too narrow in its limitations to include the marvelous breadth and variety of his interests. Still, Mr. IVINS knew not only many things, but much. LEONARDO DA VINCI was eminent in painting, in sculpture, in architecture, in mechanics, and in engineering, eminent in knowledge and in practice. Mr. IVINS'S studies were in very large part avocational, occupying the playtime of an extraordinarily busy mind. He was a skilled botanist, in his biological studies he had given much attention to the cell, and when he tired of physical science he would turn to Napoleoniana. Languages interested him, he used French and Spanish as the familiar tools of trade, he had a good knowledge of Italian and German, as well as of Portuguese, and when passing a few months in St. Petersburg he even had the fortitude to attack the almost impregnable Russian. When by one of the accidents of politics he became Judge Advocate General of the State he made a study of military law and undertook the preparation of a book upon that subject. Probably the work was never finished, neither was his history of diplomacy, which from natural aptitude and habit it was inevitable that he should begin when his professional labors brought him into that field.

There were many such beginnings without an ending, for no man, even with abundant leisure, which Mr. IVINS had not, could enjoy a span of life sufficient to write books on all the subjects about which he had stores of knowledge. The spirit of continuance in these avocations he necessarily lacked; it was well that he did lack it, for otherwise he would have felt that he had merely played with life.

Mr. IVINS'S great and solid achievements were in his own profession and in the field of public administration. At the time when he was candidate for Mayor in 1905 THE TIMES said that no man in the city approached him in intimate knowledge of the machinery of the City Government and its daily working. The Ivins Charter which he prepared was a marvel of logical and systematic exposition of organic municipal law in principle and in detail. He knew, too, how the affairs of the city were administered, he always knew too much about that for the comfort of Tammany, and his knowledge, when availed of by investigating committees, was put to most valuable use, though the fruits of his revelations were sometimes withered by political compromises in which he had no part or responsibility. In the practice of law he attained to great distinction, that was the labor of his life, though it brought him less into public prominence than his other activities.

His attainments as a publicist brought him the respect of all men who sought his counsel, though many men in public life, we imagine, were not a little afraid of Mr. IVINS because of the uncommon extent of his knowledge. The common man finds it hard to believe that such an uncommon man can be practical. Mr. IVINS was practical, for without that quality he could not have been a great lawyer, but in public affairs his mind worked always toward practical results, though the reach of his foresight may have often made him seem to be something of a dreamer. His conversation was extraordinarily stimulating, and in any circle, whether the discourse was of things political or social, temporal or spiritual, it was easy and natural for him to be the chief talker. He had an instinct for right decisions upon all questions of ethics or morals, and it was by that predestination, of course, that he engaged so enthusiastically in works of political reform.

Men of Mr. IVINS'S unusual capacities are little likely to escape the call to a public career. He held office, it is true, but by appointment. That ill-defined fear, to which we have already alluded, that politicians have of a man so unusual that they cannot understand him, was always evident when his name was under discussion at convention time, save only when he was made the Republican candidate for Mayor in 1905. With the full and loyal support of his party he might have been elected. But it was known that there was a wide fringe of the Republican Party that could not be depended on, and some thousands of the substantial members of that party made sure of the defeat of Mr. HEARST by voting for Mr. MCCLELLAN. Mr. IVINS was not physically strong, it was marvelous that he found strength for such incredible toil. At last the indomitable mind consumed the frail body.

FRANCE.

It is easy and often misleading to personify a nation, to speak of it as if it were a man, to give it a man's attributes, define its character, and predict its actions from that character, as if it were a man. But a nation is not a man, it is made up of many men, all different, and in one generation the men are not all mere copies of those in another.

The folly of generalization must strike those who a few years ago were talking of light-headed, unstable, superficial France. It must strike them as they see the grim, taciturn, unshakable nation that goes so imperturbably and almost silently about its work, "such work as few ever had laid on head and heart and hand." They must see it as they note the transference to the French of the characteristics that in their generalizations they called Teutonic. They see a nation going to war with no parade, with no noise, with no vainglory or boasting, but with a set and indomitable purpose and a silent unanimity. There is loyalty in all the warring nations, but nowhere does a nation move as one man, nowhere does a single purpose animate every soul, nowhere does each act seem the act not of a nation but of a single colossal individual, as in France. There is selfishness and callousness in some parts of English life, even in Germany there are divided counsels, but in France a whole nation is a nation of self-surrender. France consecrates itself to the end in view.

Its heroism is not the heroism of individuals, but the heroism of a nation, and that nation fills the heart of every man in it to the exclusion of everything else. Its remorseless reconstruction of itself, its cold and steady decapitation of every weak or stupid leader, its subordination of all the things in life to one aim, and the steady and fateful way it has gone about the achievement of that aim, are not the acts of a volatile and irresponsible people. We are governed too much by phrases. CARLYLE influenced us too far with his Gallic fire, "comparable to the burning of "dry jungle and grass, most sudden, "high-blazing," and his Teutonic fire, like that of "anthracite coal, diffi-"cult to kindle, but then which no "known thing will put out"; one fire for "roasting eggs," the other for "smelting metals." How utterly false that contrast seems, as we look at the methodical, inveterate, imperturbable, undismayable people that is fighting today!

The losses of France have been more frightful than those of other countries, but no groan escapes her. She entered the struggle to give all she had to it, and not a murmur will escape her if all is taken. And this spirit animates not her governors alone, but the unknown men and women who are France, down to the least. She is unrecognizable by her portraits. They were painted by men who had 1870 in mind, and 1870 is dead; 1870, boastful, degenerate, vain, and careless. Or they had 1793 in mind; determined enough, but passionate, headlong, empirical, and visionary; and 1793 is dead. Long after 1870 they looked back at the story of the nineteenth century, with its frequent revolutions and its kaleidoscope of fads, and predicted the failure of the Third Republic, because an incurably restless, frivolous man, easily tired of every new fad he has taken up, will surely tire of the next one; it is his character. But a nation is not a man, and the headlong visionaries of 1793 and the dilettante cynics of 1870, who lived in a time when faith and works were dead, have passed away. The Third Republic has lasted nearly half a century, and grown stronger year by year; and under it there has grown up a great new people, for a new people can grow up in an old land. The drunken France of the nineteenth century is gone for good, and there rises where it lived and died

> A people, sane and great,
> Forged in strong fires, by equal war made one.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Alcohol and the Bayonet.

There is one thing for which congratulations are due to the ladies who are still clinging to the fairy tale about how soldiers are made drunk before they can be induced to engage in a bayonet charge. Their insistence demonstrates that they have never had occasion to observe the effects of liquor; and any person of whom that is true is to be congratulated. One of the effects of liquor is to decrease the victim's powers, particularly his power of locomotion; indeed, there is a ribald song which says, with perfect accuracy:

> When your heels hit hard and your head feels queer,
> When your legs are weak and your voice is strong,
> You're drunk, by heck, you're drunk.

If the French and English are giving their men absinthe and rum to make them charge with the bayonet, they are wasting their supplies. It is hard for a drunken man to run, not only because his "heels hit hard" and his "legs are weak," but because he gets winded easily, and by the time he arrived at the enemy's trenches he would be puffing like a porpoise, and would be an easy victim for the foe. But Mrs. PARSONS says the reason liquor is given is to make them ferocious. Miss ADDAMS alleged that the Germans give their men beer, and it is hard to think of a Teuton getting very ferocious on Pilsener or Münchener, but let that pass. Liquor has different effects on different men. Some it does make ferocious, others it makes amiable and benevolent to all the world, others want to go to sleep. A picture no artist could paint would be of a French or British bayonet charge headed by some men insane with fury and others longing to embrace a German and give him a cigarette, while others were looking for a soft place to lie down on.

But even men who are made ferocious by liquor do not all get ferocious in the same length of time. Some become murderous in an hour or so, but some have to go on what is technically known as a bat and become progressively inebriated for several days before they feel savage. The problem for the European commanders, then, is a double one; first, they must weed out all the men whom liquor makes amiable, lachrymose, remorseful, or charitable. Then they must arrange some way by which all the remainder shall become ferocious at precisely the same moment. There will still remain the problem how to make this residue run forward, bayonet in hand, without falling down or getting winded, but that is a trifle. As for Miss ADDAMS'S Germans who get drunk on beer, they are a new species.

The Shipping Plot.

"This country is made the victim of a vicious and menacing conspiracy." There can be no doubt about it, for a dispatch from Madison, Wis., says those are the very words of Senator LA FOLLETTE. The conspirators are "commercial organizations, commercial city dailies, subservient magazines, interested news agencies, and other instrumentalities that show a startling willingness to serve special interests." That would be a strong combination, and it is difficult to see how they could be got to work together except by a pretty strong case.

The Senator says nothing about the combination against the conspirators, but it is no secret. It is a combination of the Senator with Mr. FURUSETH, representing the seamen, and the "union card group" in Congress. Combination against combination, it might be thought that the conspiracy which the Senator denounced is the better worth public esteem and ought to have won on the showing of hands. But the fact is that the Senator's conspirators were beaten. Their efforts did not avail to prevent the passage of the bill which now they are attempting to have repealed. It is no secret why the Senator's combination won. It was not a conspiracy for any special interest. The seaman's act did not pass because it was supported by "labor," which kept a watch upon the voting in Congress. That was not a lobby. It was simply co-operation in favor of "a great humane act," and they alone who co-operated are entitled to be heard, in Congress or out of it.

Whoever takes a different view from the Senator's on this subject is an enemy of the poor and is wrong in mind or heart, or more probably both. It is worse than disrespect to the La Follette-Furuseth combination to differ from it. It is more like treason to humanity and a confession of subservience to the "interests" and the conspirators the Senator catalogued so incompletely at Madison. The Senator has cause for his agitation, and shows it none to early. The subject is to be re-examined, and the Senator has his work cut out for the next Congress.

News Photographers Are Not Always Nuisances.

The news photographers who have been compelled to submit to so much abuse and just condemnation for their audacity in snapping portraits of persons who, either through modesty or from some special and immediate desire to avoid notoriety, do not care to have their likenesses printed, have been proving themselves of late public servants who well deserve commendation. Perhaps it is unnecessary to speak of the invaluable work of the news photographers in the European war, as everybody knows by this time that they are making such a pictorial record of its events as was never made of a previous war. Their courage in braving danger is as remarkable as their skill in gaining footholds from which to observe the actions of troops on land and the movements of battleships at sea.

Courage, too, and that of no mean order, is required of the camera men who have been employed in taking pictures among the Bayonne rioters. The value of such pictures, apart from their interest as graphic illustrations of the news of the day, is also incontestable. The snapshots are so clear that no striker portrayed in a group of rioters would be able to prove an alibi, if he were charged with complicity in manslaughter. The pictures show that the often denied charge that many of the participants in strike riots are mere boys, presumably impelled to violence by the evil influence of their elders, is well founded as far as the incidents at Bayonne are concerned. Some of the rioters who saw their counterfeit presentments in yesterday's newspapers, in the photographed groups of disturbers of the public peace, may be deterred from displaying themselves so conspicuously hereafter.

National Airs One Likes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On your editorial page of Monday, July 12, 1915, Mr. Flagg makes many a positive statement concerning our national airs. I like to think myself as loyal and patriotic an American as the next fellow, and it hurts not a little to read of our recognized national anthem as "the insipid and doleful 'Star-Spangled Banner.'" I love to hear any of our patriotic airs, but the fact remains that the "Star-Spangled Banner" is recognized in all State and military circles as the national anthem, and I can hardly picture to myself the impressive sight of a regiment drawn up at "present arms" and spectators baring their heads while the band plays "Yankee Doodle." On the other hand, I can hardly picture to myself a more impressive feeling than to see the same ceremonies enacted while the band plays the "Star-Spangled Banner." There is much to be said against both words and music of the anthem, but it seems to me to be very unwise to change them. Let us overcome all difficulties by first of all learning the words, a thing not one person in a hundred has done, and, second, by educating ourselves to treat the air with proper respect by rising when it is played, and also let us not tolerate it to be played in ragtime at every moving-picture show. JOHN MORRIS BENORE.

Pike, N. H., July 16, 1915.

Von Tellheim Not a Prussian.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Lessing's Major von Tellheim was not a Prussian. Let us recall the facts of the case. "Minna von Barnhelm," written in 1765, might be called a reconstruction play, its purpose being to help reconcile conquered Saxony to victorious Prussia. The Saxon heroine, Minna, had learned to love Tellheim because of his humanity as commander of one of the conquered districts. He had actually helped the local officials to meet the heavy "contribution" which he was commanded to wring from them by leaving them money of his own. This generosity was not understood at the War Department in Berlin. At the opening of the play we find him under a cloud, in poverty and distress of mind, waiting, on his parole, to answer a charge of corrupt dealings with the enemy. The play tells us how his honor was cleared and how the justice of Frederick the Great finally won a grudging acknowledgment from the proud Saxon lady.

As Mr. Horrwitz says, von Tellheim is "a Prussian officer and gentleman, fearless and conscientious, tender to women, and true to friend and foe." A Prussian officer, yes; but not a Prussian. His home is in Courland; he has no intention of passing his life in King Frederick's service.

THEODORA BALDWIN.

New York, July 13, 1915.

NIGHT IN THE TRENCH.

It eynt quite as 'omelike as old 'Ampstead 'Eath,
To crawl on yer belly like worms,
Wiv water an' mud arf-an-arf underneath,
An' live things as bites till yer squirms.
Yer don't care a 'ang for the Germans as lives
In 'oles just a few yards aw'y,
Per aw'ys yer gives 'em as good as they gives
Wotever they do or they s'y.

Yer don't even mind w'en a blarsted shell drops
So long as yer eynt 'it yersel';
It's part o' the gyme—an' yer grin till yer flops
An' dies wiv a smile where yer fell.
If the 'Un fellers charge yer it eynt arf as bad—
Yer gives 'em a 'ellstorm o' lead;
They runs on yer baynit like men as is mad—
An' yer twists it aht reckin' an' red.

Yer down't even care if the rations runs aht
An' yer drink o' the filth as is near.
It's "Are we down'earted?" yer yell an' yer shaht—
But yer'd give up yer soul for a beer.
An' 'unger eynt nothin' so long as it's d'y
An' yer rifle is 'ot wiv the fight;
But arter the sunset, w'en black is the sky,
O Gawd! That's what gets yer—the night.

No 'ell can be worse than to 'ear the wild screams
Of fellers who fights in the'r sleep;
An' dreadin' the orful things 'auntin' yer dreams;
The red flood as drowns yer down deep.
Yer fear for yer senses, the thread as m'y aryke;
Yer bayne nearly bursts wiv the stryne,
Until in the gray o' the dawn yer awyke,
An' a day-full o' fight comes ayne.

H. VARLEY.

INDIA'S LOYALTY ASSERTED.

Unrest of a Few Home Rule Highbrows Is Not Representative.

Boston, Mass., July 21, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The evidence of India's loyalty to the British throne is so overwhelming and the response to the call of Great Britain to India's sons and daughters, in the hour of danger to the British Empire, is so enthusiastic, spontaneous, and unanimous that it seems almost a work of supererogation to contend and confute the assertions Mr. Ram Chandra, Editor of the Hindustan Gadar of San Francisco has made in your issue of the 21st instant. But there are statements in his letter which, in justice to the British administration of the country, must not be allowed to pass unchallenged.

There is not a particle of truth in his contention that "British rule in India is in peril." On the contrary, never before were the peoples and Princes of India more attached to the British Crown than now. Never were they more anxious and desirous to make any and every sacrifice to uphold the integrity and the dignity of the British Empire than now, in the crisis of her life's history.

That there was and may be still unrest in India, I do not for a moment deny. But it was confined to a microscopic minority of educated Indians who were clamoring for home rule for India. They were like the grasshoppers, who, as Burke observed long ago, made far more noise and were much more audible than "the stately cattle that are grazing in silence," and people in this country were led into the belief that the whole of India was a seething mass of discontent and disaffection.

We have, moreover, ample evidence in our possession to prove that most of the present political unrest has "been manufactured artificially by the enemies of England, or by a few Hindus who have lived abroad." I shall quote India, a weekly paper, published in London, to espouse the cause of the real nationalists of India:

> From the evidence given by the approvers in the conspiracy case, which is under trial at Lahore under the provisions of the Defence of India act, it has been made clear that German intrigue was largely at work. At a meeting of Indians held at San Francisco in August, 1914, after the war had begun, it was resolved that contingents should commence to come to India by various routes and different steamers and meet later in the Punjab. All the various parties landed on their way at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and other British ports in the Far East, and at each place efforts were made to tamper with the Indian regiments stationed there. At Canton and Shanghai, also, it is stated that the conspirators were in touch with the German Consuls and Vice Consuls, by whom they were urged to proceed with their work, assured that no more favorable time than the present for a mutiny in India would ever occur, and guaranteed immunity from attack by the Emden.

As a final word, may I appeal to the people of the United States of America, who, with their natural love of democracy, freedom, and toleration, are inclined to help on the work of the political regeneration of India? I fear that they do not realise that in pouring out money into the coffers of the so-called Indian nationalists, and in helping them in other ways, they are not only undermining the foundations of the British-Indian administration, but are also helping, unconsciously and unwillingly, in the work of the restoration of autocracy and intolerance of the Brahmins of India—with their caste system, their suttee, their infanticide, and their religious and economic persecutions. It is foolish to talk of home rule for India in her present state of tutelage. It must be either the gentle hegemony of Great Britain or tyrannical and intolerant rule of the Brahmins. India has no other choice in the matter of the government of the country. RUSTOM RUSTONJEE.

Formerly Editor Oriental Review.

What Women Do in Florida.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Wednesday, July 14, a letter entitled "The Door of Medicine," and signed Ida Moody Palmer, was published, saying that women are denied the right to practice medicine, in the State of Florida, by law.

Please allow me to correct the statement, as I have been unable to find any statute in the Laws of Florida denying women the right to practice medicine. The Second Vice President of the Florida State Medical Association is Dr. Mary Freeman of Perrine, Fla., a very smart and capable woman. Other women physicians are practicing in the State—the allopathic, homeopathic, and osteopathic schools being represented, and the position of First Assistant to the State Health Officer has just been tendered to our Dr. Ellen Lowell Stevens, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University. No discrimination, because of sex, is made by the various examining boards, and a license to practice medicine in the State is issued to any man or woman who can satisfactorily pass the examination. Women are also practicing law in this State, so that we know this far Southern State is not as far behind in the progressive woman's movement as it is sometimes represented to be. LOUISE C. MEIGS.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 19, 1915.

A Touchy Topic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope you will allow me space in which to answer Gertrude Rodfish in your issue of July 20. If I laid stress on the nawness of the hat I had not meant to do so, as the woman of today is most careful in conserving her last year's hat; in fact, she shows vast knowledge of conservation in everything other than the question of conserving her present status in the body politic—that of a non-partisan. Dreadful it is, too, that your correspondent unkindly drags from my lips another truth that few women are willing to discuss. She says that I must be very young, and suggests my need of talking to a sensible suffragist. Now I am not very young. Not so young that I would be guilty of such abandon as to carelessly place myself in the hands of one of today's agitators for even a short chat.

Nevertheless, her suggestion attracts me. She speaks of a "sensible suffragist"!

TOMA E. LEWIS.

New York, July 21, 1915.

Peace Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When a "Stenographer-Suffragist" objects to the way Richard Harding Davis and Everett P. Wheeler attacked Miss Jane Addams, she seems to forget that when woman wants equal rights with man she should be prepared to meet him on his own basis in defending her position. There are none who question the "nobility" of Miss Addams, but there are many who realize that she has not the psychic power to fully comprehend the present war situation. And we do not want a "chivalry" in America that does not permit men to express their convictions.

I firmly believe in woman suffrage, but it seems to me the lack of conception and understanding the peace women and many suffragists have of the present war, its cause, and cure is colossal.

PRINCESS d'AVELLAR.

New York, July 21, 1915.

Po Nang Province a Myth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note with great amazement the appearance of "Tales of Cruelty in China" in today's TIMES. The paragraph is largely an extract of a letter written by a sailor boy from Denver while on board the United States cruiser Galveston, on a presumably perilous mission "2,200 miles up the Yangtse River, * * * in the Po Nang Province."

There is no "Po Nang Province" in China, and the statement that the United States cruiser Galveston was 2,200 miles up the Yangtse River is simply another example of the sailor boy's ingenuity. It is a physical impossibility for any man-of-war to go up that far. A CHINESE.

Burlington, Vt., July 19, 1915.

GERMANY'S TRAGIC EXIT FROM THE SEAS.

Her Navy in Hiding, Her Shipping Wiped Out, Her Dream Dispelled of a Place in the Colonial Sun.

By BENJAMIN RAND, Ph. D.

Harvard University, July 21, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the outset of the European conflict the Germans undertook a war of attrition upon the British fleet. Today, in spite of their endeavors, the English possess a navy which is stronger in every branch of it than when Admiral Jellicoe first took command of the home fleet. Although Germany has expended over £300,000,000 on a future upon the seas, yet she now finds all her warships bottled up at Wilhelmshafen and Kiel.

Thousands of Germany's fighting men walk the decks of these ships in comparative idleness, looking out upon the waters of the North and Baltic Seas, save when in a fog the vessels sally forth to raid defenseless coast towns. A fleet is not intended merely to frighten unarmed places, but to strike the opposing force. Such stupid boy sentiments as have taken place not only have revealed the contempt of the Germans for the laws of naval warfare, but have also shown that they are lacking in any true naval perspective. Through the improper use of the navy Germany as a sea power would appear to be not yet grown up. The revelation of her weakness in naval purpose and strategy makes her fleet much less to be feared than before the outbreak of the war. England, on the other hand, without any spectacular display, has steadily and persistently pursued her end of limiting the area of operation of the German fleet until it is now confined to the inglorious seclusion of guarded ports. Instead of giving protection the German Navy is being protected by forts from English attack.

Not only has the German Navy been swept from the high seas, but also there has disappeared with it from the ocean her entire mercantile marine. The German and Austro-Hungarian overseas trade has been practically annihilated. There is involved the entire loss of income from five and a half million tons of German shipping and one million of Austro-Hungarian shipping. The net loss of the foreign trade has been estimated to amount already to £400,000,000. The cost of maintenance of the vessels interned in foreign ports will likewise be a huge sum before the war is over. The fleets of the Allies, on the other hand, have secured the safety of their shipping on all the great ocean routes of trade, which was menaced at the outset by various cruisers. Not a solitary armed ship of their enemy is now known to be on the high seas.

The British fleet, in addition to the patrol of the ocean routes and the defense of the English shores from armed invasion, has rendered material service in the actual warfare carried on upon the land. The assistance of the navy was particularly effective in turning back the attempted advance of the Germans upon Calais. An army has been transferred from England to France by it without the loss of a single life. Canadian, Australian, and Indian troops have been carried in comparative security in Egypt, France, and the Dardanelles. The allied fleets have also deprived Germany of the services of possibly a million of men of military age who have been unable to cross the seas to the aid of the fatherland. Both land and sea forces are combined at the present time in forcing the passage of the Dardanelles. In China, Southwest Africa, East Africa and the Persian Gulf the fleet has been a necessary factor in support of the troops fighting on land. It is the strength of the allied fleets which makes it certain that Germany will lose her colonial possessions. Only her overweening ambition prevented the attainment of all legitimate ends in foreign ports by peaceable means. Germany has now undoubtedly lost the place which she so much coveted in the colonial sun.

Where, it may fairly be asked, can there be found an instance of more ineffective warfare, if viewed from the strictly naval standpoint, than that pursued by the German nation with its great warships completely hemmed in when it declares blockade of the British Isles through attacks upon a mercantile marine by the piratical use of its submarines?

Such warfare is spectacular since its incredible horrors in the massacre of innocents must necessarily fill the newspapers. But from a naval standpoint it is entirely ineffective. The sinking of defenseless merchant ships, such as the Lusitania, does not lessen the fighting forces of the British Navy. It is the destruction of the allied fleet which is the real naval purpose of the existence of German submarines. While engaged in piratical warfare they are diverted from their proper objective and leave the opposing fleet intact. Not only is this true, but there is also a constant loss of German submarines involved in this pursuit of what the President of the Reichstag terms "the course of their heroic bravery." This branch of the German Navy is thus being weakened before any final or decisive contest for naval supremacy.

Destined to a worse failure than the fatuous declaration of a submarine blockade has proved in a naval way, must be the attempt Germany is making to force the Allies thereby to abandon their belligerent rights of placing an embargo upon its exports and imports through appeals to the neutral powers. Never before has any professedly great nation asked to be relieved from such an embargo on the part of its opponents by a promise to refrain from committing crimes against international law and humanity. The people of the Southern States did not find it necessary to become outlaws because there was a blockade which included their food supply. It is true the inability to obtain raw material may cause the collapse of many German industries. Thus, with the civilian population thrown out of many employments, there will follow an increasing demand upon the Government for the free distribution of foodstuffs. Unlike a beleaguered city, however, Germany is largely self-contained. An embargo, therefore, does not starve the people, but it does make a larger number of them dependent upon the Government rations. Under such circumstances the moral pressure of the nation upon the rulers to seek peace must be tremendous. It is this demand of the German people for peace which the Prussian military autocracy dreads when the outcry is made on behalf of the civilian population. The German Government knows full well that the severer the blockade the shorter will be the duration of the war.

The waning naval power of Germany, too, is particularly evident at the present time in her utter inability on the sea to assist Turkey in any way to prevent the passage of the Dardanelles. When this is forced Russia will have a free outlet for her wheat from the Black Sea and can also be more easily supplied with munitions of war from abroad. With the capture of Constantinople European Turkey is destined to disappear from the map of Europe. In Asiatic Turkey the control of the Constantinople & Bagdad Railway, upon which Germany sets such great store, will pass from her hands. The dream in Berlin of linking Germany with the East by a series of small powers under Teutonic domination must vanish. Henceforth Germany would cease to have a paramount influence in the political affairs of the Near East.

Important as the early forcing of the Dardanelles may prove in its effects on this war, much more vital naval issues have to be decided on the waters of the North Sea before the future safety of England can be secured. It would appear probable that in spite of much boasting and vast preparations the German fleet will continue to remain in hiding behind the land fortifications. So far as a battle with the main English fleet is concerned the officers of the German Navy have remained content with drinking "to the day." It will not suffice, at least for England, to rest content with having kept the navy of its antagonist in an inglorious confinement. The war for her part cannot end safely until the German fleet has been defeated.

BENJAMIN RAND.

THE REILLY OF SONG,

Or Was It O'Reilly, and Does Anybody Know It for Sure?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the popular Mr. Reilly and his historic hotel, here is the real thing, as sung in New York in the eighties at the famous Tenderloin Club:

> Is this Mr. Reilly,
> They speak of so highly,
> Is this Mr. Reilly
> That keeps the hotel?
>
> Is it Mr. Reilly,
> They speak of so highly—
> Upon me jawl, Reilly,
> You're looking d—d well!

As a past officer and one of the few survivors of that social brotherhood, it gives me pleasure to extract from those long-buried and half-forgotten memories, in loving memory, the above rendition.

GEORGE W. HILLS.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent your question in the "Topics of the Times" column of today's TIMES, would say that the correct words of "Mr. Reilly" are:

> Is this Mr. Reilly, they speak of so highly,
> Is this Mr. Reilly who keeps the hotel?
> If you're Mr. Reilly, they speak of so highly,
> Why, then, Mr. Reilly, I hope you're quite well.

In regard to the Punch, Brothers" ditty, it ran like this:

> Punch, brothers, punch with care,
> Punch in the presence of the passengiara.
> A pink trip ship is a six-cent fare—
> A blue trip ship is an eight-cent fare—
> A buff trip ship is a ten-cent fare—
> Punch, brothers, punch with care,
> Punch in the presence of the passengiara.

It was the outcome of a rule issued to the conductors of the street railways, who were pinned to their coats thin cardboard slips in the colors named and a "bell punch" attached to a leather strap about their necks.

WILLIAM W. BINGHAM.

Newark, N. J., July 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is the chorus of thirty years ago:

> Are you the O'Reilly that keeps the hotel;
> Are you the O'Reilly, can any one tell?
> If you're the O'Reilly, they speak of so highly,
> Rejabers, O'Reilly, you're doing d—d well.

REYNOLDS REBUKES VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Ex-Senator Hires Hall to Express His Opinion of Long Beach Trustees.

CRITICISES CHIEF OF POLICE

Declares Arrest of Vernon Castle for Wreckless Driving Was an Outrage.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 23.—Two hundred voters of Long Beach, about one-third of them women who vote on local topics, gathered in the auditorium of the school building tonight to hear from ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, who had called the meeting, it was said in advance, to rebuke certain officials of the village who had been gossiping about him.

Reporters were kept out of the meeting on the ground that what Mr. Reynolds had to say was tuned for the ears of villagers alone. Mr. Reynolds was quoted as having said that he did not want any reporters because he wanted to say some things that he did not want to be held responsible for.

From the outside it sounded very much like prolonged thundering on the inside. Late in the evening men and women, flushed and excited, came out. One man who was asked what had taken place, said:

"Don't ask me anything about it. I think too much of the fair name of Long Beach to repeat any of the mudslinging that went on in there."

It was learned, however, that Senator Reynolds, who is a large property holder and deals in real estate on a large scale in Long Beach, had used a large stock of invective on Warren E. Burns, a village Trustee, who was said to be the chief of those who had been talking about the Senator.

Trustee Burns was said to be the chief of those who commented unfavorably on Senator Reynolds's plans for Long Beach. He was not present at the meeting. Senator Reynolds said that he had spent three weeks investigating Mr. Burns in New York City and Chicago, and that he would tell all about what he had found out except for the fact that the Trustee was not at the meeting.

Senator Reynolds further assailed the Village Trustees for upholding Policeman White who arrested Vernon Castle for reckless driving and denounced the police because they had arrested a man on the beach for being immodestly clad in a one-piece bathing suit and had walked him through the streets of the town in that garb from police station. He commented particularly on Chief of Police Charles Hewlett of Long Beach.

Then he attacked Lewis E. Felix, counsel to the Board of Trustees. Felix replied. Senator Reynolds went back to the attack. Maurice Felix made a speech in defense of his brother, and when Senator Reynolds said something further, started forward toward the platform, announcing that he could whip Senator Reynolds. Felix was restrained, however. Mrs. Minnie Seligman, an actress, assailed both of the Felixes. Others spoke, some high-power epithets were used, and Nahan Franko, the musician, rose and shouted:

"I am disgusted with this mud slinging! I'm ashamed of Long Beach!"

He started to leave the hall, but was induced to stay and see the thing through. It was moved that a vote of confidence in Senator Reynolds be given, but the question did not come to a vote. There was some more oratory and the meeting broke up.

A BOONE LOG CABIN DINNER.

J. T. McAllister Is Host at Hot Springs—Golf Players.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 23.—A dinner was given tonight at the Daniel Boone Log Cabin by J. T. McAllister, who entertained, among others, Mrs. J. H. Callahan, Miss Helen Stevens, Miss Mary Moulton, Miss Virginia Gordon, Miss Nannie Godwin, Miss Whirton, George E. Constable, and Dr. L. A. Bress.

Dr. and Mrs. A. Y. P. Garnett of Washington, who came to Warm Springs after their wedding at Easthampton, L. I., in June, and are spending the Summer there, are expected back tomorrow from Easthampton, where they were called several days ago by the death of Mrs. Garnett's sister, Mrs. Gordon. Mrs. Garnett was Miss Mildred Poor.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Harison and their family of Short Hills, N. J., have taken a cottage at Warm Springs and are frequent visitors at Hot Springs at teas and dances.

The golf links were covered with players all day. Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Dearborn and Mr. and Mrs. Parris Russell of New York were out for a foursome. Charles Neave of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Buford circled the links together. George Warrington, Tyler Field, and James Ross Todd were out for a threesome, and George B. Swayne of New York played eighteen holes. Others playing were Harry C. Millholland, Stewart Garrison, James Garrison, Felix Yurbe, Miss M. F. Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Thacher.

In a motor party arriving here today from resorts further south were Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Addison, Norfolk; Mrs. A. M. Nelson and Harris Hart of Roanoke, Miss S. E. Brown and D. D. Kulp, Jr.

SOCIAL NOTES.

R. Livingston Sullivan and his sister, Miss Frances L. Sullivan, who are with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Francis Sullivan of Philadelphia at the Waldorf-Astoria, are sailing today on the steamer New York for England. They will occupy the town house of Mrs. Shane Leslie while in London. Mrs. Sullivan will spend several days with her sister, Mrs. James B. Clews, at her country place at Glen Cove, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Van der Poel are being congratulated on the birth of a son on Thursday. Mrs. Van der Poel was formerly Miss Blanche P. Billings. Their town residence is at 830 Park Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Worrall left the Plaza for Newport yesterday, where they will be the guests of General and Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliot C. Bacon, who were married on June 5, are at their country place on Long Island for the rest of the Summer. Mrs. Bacon was Miss Hope Norman. Mr. Bacon is the son of the former Ambassador to France, Robert Bacon.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Dorothy Rich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Rich of New York, to Captain Stuart C. Godfrey, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. Miss Rich is now with her parents at Bellport, L. I. The wedding is to take place in September, and the couple will reside at West Point, where Captain Godfrey is an instructor in mathematics.

Invitations have been sent out for the wedding of Miss Margaret F. Andrews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, and Morgan Belmont, son of August Belmont, which is to take place on Aug. 14 at Rookery Hall, the bride's home at Newport. Miss Andrews's attendants have already been announced. Raymond Belmont will be his brother's best man. The couple will reside at Westbury, L. I.

Hitchcock Gems Found in Pawnshop

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., July 23.—District Attorney Ralph Green said this morning that it was true that the jewelry stolen on July 10 from the home of Oliver H. Hitchcock at Quogue has been recovered. They were found in pawnshops in New York by detectives in the employ of the District Attorney. The articles found were a diamond necklace, a diamond pin, a gold watch, and a lavalier.

NEWPORT FETE TODAY.

$5,000 of Tickets Sold for Pageant of Nations War Benefit.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 23.—More than $5,000 has been received for tickets for Fashion's Passing Show at Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's residence tomorrow afternoon and night for the benefit of the Secours National. Mrs. Conde Nast at the last moment replaced Miss Barbara Rutherfurd as the French maid in the playlet, "My Ladyship's Wardrobe," through the slight illness of Miss Rutherfurd. Misses Mary and Florence Nash will act the principal rôles.

Miss Ada Sassoli will give harp solos. In the pageant of nations, by society women, Miss Muriel Winthrop replaces the Countess Gleyzes, representing Italy.

Many dinner parties have been arranged at Hill Top Inn for tomorrow before the night fête.

Stephen D. Elkins, West Virginia, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener; Mrs. Ralph W. Johnson, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Davis; George McFadden, Philadelphia, visiting Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman; Lawrence Perkins, Pomfret; Mrs. Ralph N. Ellis, New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl Dodge; Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Hayes, visiting Mrs. Lorillard; Russel Perkins, New York, visiting Willing Spencer; Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Schoonmacher, and John Clifton Gray, arriving from New York on the steam yacht Wacondah, guests of Colonel Charles Hayden; Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. Brent, New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, and Edward Brooke, Jr., visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke, are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor will give a dance at Beechwood Aug. 6. Mr. Astor returned from New York today on the yacht Nourmahal.

Preston Gibson gives a dinner Sunday night for Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Commodore and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and family arrive tomorrow at Beaulieu from Long Island.

Mrs. John R. Drexel gave a dinner tonight for her guests, Mrs. Richard Stevens and daughter, Miss Elsie Stevens of Castle Point, who remain a few days before going to the Muenchinger-King. Other dinners were given by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. James B. Duke, Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Horatio C. Draper and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs gave a suffrage luncheon today, at which Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont and Miss Alice Paul of Philadelphia were speakers.

GUNS BOOM AT NARRAGANSETT

Target Practice in Bay Witnessed by Colonists on Casino Plaza.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 23.—Target practice in Narragansett Bay and the booming of big guns caused the Pier to tremble at intervals today, while the bursting shells sent the water surging fifteen or twenty feet above the surface of the sea. This spectacle was witnessed from the Plaza of the Casino by members of the Summer colony at Narragansett.

Many of the cottagers motored to the Point Judith Country Club this afternoon for tennis, golf, and the new game of trevet. Among the players of trevet were Emlyn Randolph and Edward B. Smith, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Tennis vied with golf here today. On the tennis courts were Mrs. John R. Fell of Philadelphia, Benjamin Chew of Radnor, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Harrison, Mrs. W. Plunkett Stewart, and Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Cassatt of Philadelphia; George Lee Thompson, and the Misses Gertrude and Beatrice De Coppett of New York.

On the golf links were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Stevenson, Miss Hannah Randolph, John R. Fell, and Earle Alexander. Preceding a match game of golf the members of the Jamestown Golf Club were entertained at a luncheon by the Point Judith Golf Club at the Narragansett Reading Room.

Miss Lucy Jones of Louisville, Ky., gave a picnic on the rocks near Narragansett Bay this afternoon, and among her guests were Miss Anne Lou Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. Caryl Roberts, John Welsh of Philadelphia, John G. Thomas of Baltimore, Miss Helen Ostby, and Raymond Ostby of Providence.

Mrs. Saunders P. Jones of Louisville, Ky., entertained at dinner tonight at her villa, Sea Breeze, on Ocean Road.

Miss Elsie Robinson of New York gave a luncheon today at Wakefield, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. John Salisbury of New York gave a dinner at the Casino tonight for Mr. and Mrs. Talbot S. Hanan.

Henry Spies Kip entertained at the Casino for Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tangeman and Mr. and Mrs. Ellery O. Anderson of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Litton of New York gave a dinner tonight at the Mathewson.

Kerr-Baldwin Engagement.

The engagement of Mrs. Edythe Cater Kerr, a daughter of the late Aymar Cater, to Charles Marvin Baldwin, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Baldwin (Miss Mary S. Marvin) of 322 Lexington Avenue, is announced. Mr. Baldwin is a graduate of Williams College and a member of the University, Ardsley, and McDowell Clubs. No date has been mentioned for the wedding, but it will take place in the Autumn.

Mr. Baldwin is a brother of Roger S. Baldwin, who married Miss Mary C. Vail, and lives at Old Town Farm, Greenwich, Conn.

Miss Taylor to Wed W. S. Hay.

The Rev. Dr. William R. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor of Rochester, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Louise van Campen Taylor, to Wellington B. Hay, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Condit Hay of 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York. Mr. Hay is a Yale graduate, class of 1910, and a member of Squadron A Club. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Six Liners—The Arrivals.

Six transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—Richard Avery, R. L. Alberts, G. E. Alexander, M. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Hume Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. E. Beckman, Mrs. K. E. Bennett, F. I. Billings, J. E. Burgess, T. A. Butler, A. J. Carroll, Miss M. J. Carroll, L. L. Chambers, Arthur Colton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Corbet, Donald Cox, H. C. Cutler, J. A. Donald, Dr. Joseph Eldon, Mrs. M. S. Fay, C. G. Ferrier, Mrs. R. D. Garden, Edward Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Grundy, W. R. Grant, J. W. Gregg, E. S. W. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lamond, T. H. Moore, Miss E. H. Napier, C. P. Norcross, E. Norton, G. R. Powel, W. Prince, G. T. Smith, Martin Stewart, N. Snow, Miss Ellen L. Thompson, Miss H. R. Walley, Gerard Warrener, Edward Watkins, James Watson, F. W. Whitridge, H. B. Wise, Mrs. R. F. Wright, and Mr. and Mrs. H. E. B. Young.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Marshall Bartholomew, Dr. Herman Bernstein, Mr. and Mrs. H. Biermans, Robert Bowman, Dr. Hubert Bruce, H. G. Buford, Miss B. Cochran, Dr. F. D. Donoghue, Mr. and Mrs. L. Edwards, Mrs. F. W. Farmer, Miss Farmer, C. T. Greene, J. L. Harris, Hubert Humphries, Miss M. E. Lundes, Mrs. N. G. Lug, Mrs. P. Mackenzie, Miss Mackenzie, F. M. Mooney, C. P. Norcross, Cecil V. Oatley, Mrs. Ross Parsons, Miss C. Rice, Dr. W. W. Sage, W. F. Sands, Miss May J. Short, Mrs. Bayard Taylor, Howard Taylor, Miss L. D. Wheeler.

TOURAINE, (Bordeaux.)—E. Artigny, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Bacle, Mrs. D. Chaput, Louis Carson, Mrs. L. Dilworth, Dr. and Mrs. Philip Kilroy, Miss B. Kilroy, Mrs. D. M. Lepnard, P. R. Morss, H. K. Moore, Dr. G. G. Smith, T. J. Taylor, Charles Winsor, Mrs. W. Wallace.

SERENSFJORD, (Bergen.)—Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Cedergren, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ekiund, Miss Thora Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Adair Hickman, James Hogan, Mrs. H. S. Lord, Miss Josephine Lord, Captain E. Reisnes, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Meyer.

TUSCANIA, (Glasgow.)—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bowman, A. Bowman, Jr., J. B. Montgomery, E. L. Richards, Miss Edith Walmsley, Miss M. Adams, Mrs. H. M. V. Adams, Miss Annie Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lockyer, J. Martin, and Miss A. Scott.

ANCONA, (Naples.)—L. Garofalo, R. B. Park, K. S. Twitchell, Captain G. Sammartino, Miss M. Sica, D. Smaldoni, Miss J. Nanta, and Captain Fabri.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Arabic from Liverpool were:

Mrs. A. Alcock, F. F. Bovet, William Cowell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Courtney, Professor and Mrs. I. J. Flather, Miss M. Flather, Miss Aileen O'Hea, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Reed, Samuel Thompson, T. B. Wignate, Miss M. S. Wilson, Miss Annie Wilson, A. G. Wyatt, Mrs. A. K. Wyatt, Miss D. K. Wyatt, and Miss Lily M. Wyatt.

MRS. BAYARD TAYLOR ABANDONS AMERICA

Eighty-six-Year-Old Widow of Author-Diplomat Returns to Germany Today.

DISLIKES OUR ATTITUDE

Dr. Otto Kiliani, Her Son-in-law, Is Serving Her Native Land in the Medical Corps.

Mrs. Bayard Taylor, 86 years old, widow of Bayard Taylor, poet, novelist, traveler, and one-time American Minister to Germany, will sail today in the Nieuw Amsterdam of the Holland-America Line for Germany. She has told her friends here that she is going to join her daughter, Mrs. Otto Kiliani, wife of the New York surgeon who is serving in the medical corps of the German Army at Münich. It was learned yesterday that Mrs. Taylor was determined never to return to America. Mrs. Taylor, who is a native of Germany, has made no attempt to conceal her displeasure at the attitude of her adopted country toward Germany in the present crisis.

For some time past Mrs. Taylor has been living at 44 West Seventy-seventh Street. Callers yesterday were told that Mrs. Taylor was busy packing up and could not be disturbed.

Mrs. Taylor, it was learned, had planned to leave this country for some time. She remained only for the arrival of a great-granddaughter, born two weeks ago. The infant is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. T. Kiliani of 410 Riverside Drive. Mr. Kiliani is a son of Dr. Kiliani, who is now in Germany. He is at present with the Seventh Regiment at the manoeuvres at Fishkill Plains.

Mrs. Taylor, who was Marie Hansen, was born in Gotha. Her father was Professor Peter A. Hansen, founder of the Erfurt Observatory. She was Mr. Taylor's second wife. They were married in Germany in October, 1857, during one of Mr. Taylor's early European visits.

Mrs. Taylor zealously promoted her husband's literary career and personally translated into German many of his better known works, among them his "Greece," "Hanna Thurston," "Story of Kennett," "Tales of Home," "Studies in German Literature," and notes to "Faust." After her husband's death Mr. Taylor died in Berlin Dec. 19, 1878, while serving as envoy. Mrs. Taylor edited with notes his "Dramatic Works," and also compiled a number of his critical essays and notes. She also spent six years collecting and arranging the poet's extensive private correspondence, and with Horace E. Scudder completed "The Life and Letters of Bayard Taylor," published in two volumes in Boston, 1884.

HOSTESS ACCUSES GUEST.

Doctor's Wife Arrested, Then Freed in $6,000 Jewelry Theft.

Acting on instructions telegraphed by Chief of Police Roberts of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Detectives Egan, Lynch, and McDermott of the Jersey City police boarded an inbound train on the Lehigh Valley at Jackson Avenue last night and arrested Mrs. Ernest Locke, wife of a New York doctor, on the charge of stealing jewelry valued at $6,000 from Mrs. Madelaine Stern of Wilkes-Barre, whose guest she had been for several days.

The detectives traveled on the train to Communipaw, where Dr. Locke was waiting to meet his wife. They were both indignant and said there must be some mistake.

Mrs. Locke said Mrs. Sterne was formerly Miss Madelaine Wolff, daughter of Louis Wolf, the Philadelphia banker and her lifelong friend. The jewels included a diamond ring and a pearl necklace worth $3,000, which were missed an hour before Mrs. Locke left for New York.

No jewels were found in Mrs. Locke's possession or in her baggage, and Mrs. Locke was held in her husband, who gave his address as 103 East Twenty-ninth Street, New York, could find bail.

Just before midnight Chief of Police Roberts called up Police Headquarters in Jersey City and asked if the woman had been arrested, and if the jewels had been found on her. Then Deputy Commissioner James S. Norton replied that Mrs. Locke was in the station and that no trace of the jewels had been discovered, Chief of Police Roberts requested him to let her go, which was done.

REV. MAX REICHLER MARRIED

Pastor of Sinai Congregation Wed Miss Edith M. Maisner.

The Rev. Max Reichler and his bride, formerly Miss Edith N. Maisner, who were married on Thursday at the home of the bride, 247 West 130th Street, have gone to the Panama-Pacific Exposition on their honeymoon. They will return in September.

The Rev. Reichler is a graduate of the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and is pastor of the Sinai Congregation of the Bronx, which he organized four years ago. His bride is a graduate of Hunter College.

Their wedding was quiet, and the Rev. Dr. M. Maisner, the bride's grandfather, performed the ceremony.

MANTELL IN THE MOVIES.

Shakespearean Star to Act in Pictures of Modern Drama.

Robert B. Mantell is the latest recruit from the legitimate stage to the movies. The Shakespearean actor, who was seen here last season in a repertoire of classical plays, has signed a contract with the William Fox Moving Picture Company to act in a series of moving pictures.

Mrs. Mantell, who is known on the stage as Genevieve Hamper, will appear with Mr. Mantell. Both will act in pictures of modern drama.

JAPANESE AT BAR HARBOR.

Three Financiers Arrive at the Malvern—W. P. Drapers Are Hosts.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 23.—Mr. and Mrs. William P. Draper entertained at dinner this evening at the Boulder. Another of this evening's dinner givers was Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, who had a large party at Hauterive.

Among today's arrivals were a party of prominent Japanese financiers, who have been sent here by their Government to study American financial methods. They are K. Kurosaki, I. Ishikado, and K. Sumitomo, and will make their headquarters at the Malvern for a short stay.

The Rev. Myles S. Hemenway and party of New York, who are on an automobile tour of the States, were among today's arrivals, coming here from Camden. They leave Saturday for the White Mountains.

Allison V. Armour of New York, who was here for several days, left for the West Thursday in his schooner yacht Utowana.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bliss will give a dinner at Devilstone on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Jr., will give a dinner of twelve covers Saturday evening at their cottage.

Thursday's entertainers included Mr. and Mrs. William F. Cochran, who gave a dinner at their cottage, Mrs. Oliver J. Wells and Mrs. William Osborn Baker.

MRS. HAPGOOD GETS DIVORCE

Decree Awarded to Editor's Wife in France Last Spring.

It became known yesterday that Mrs. Norman Hapgood had obtained a divorce early last Spring from Norman Hapgood, editor of Harper's Weekly. The proceedings were begun in France last Winter. No charges were made by Mrs. Hapgood in her application, and it was said that there was no scandal of any kind in connection with the divorce. The application was not contested.

Mrs. Hapgood before her marriage was Miss Emily Bigelow. The couple were married in Chicago in 1897. There is one daughter. It was said last night that the Hapgood home at 107 East Seventy-third Street had been rented, and that Mr. Hapgood no longer lived there. Mrs. Hapgood, it was said, would take an apartment in New York and make her home here, and the daughter will live with her.

Mrs. Hapgood was President of the Stage Society, and it was she who persuaded Granville Barker to undertake his recent productions in this country. She is interested in woman suffrage, and has written on this and other topics.

Mr. Hapgood is living at the University Club.

OPEN HOMES TO WAYWARD.

Chicago Women Will Try Experiment in Reformation Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Members of the Protestant Women's National Association, interested in the reclamation of wayward girls, have agreed to open their homes to them, no matter how bad they may be. Twenty members have arranged to take wayward girls into their homes immediately. The girls will be treated as daughters of the household. They will entertain their friends and will attend social functions with their benefactors.

The plan was laid before the clubwomen last night by Mrs. Clarence Summy, President of the association, who told of the reformation of a girl who had been in her home for two months.

"Mothers are to blame for their daughters going wrong," said Mrs. Summy today. "Mothers should become chums of their children—girls and boys alike. Let the children entertain their friends in their home, and not on the streets or in the park. The girl I cared for had the same privileges my daughter enjoyed. They were on the same footing. She became a good girl."

In discussing the plan today Miss Sophronia Breckinridge, who is much interested in social problems, said:

"It is an ideal plan, but there must be care in choosing the right kind of girls for the right kind of homes. It is really a hard task. The girls need homes, not institutions, but care must be exercised. Not all women would be willing to do what these women propose to do, and I cannot say I am ready to do so."

"I am a great believer in environment," said Mrs. Louise Osborn Rowe, head of the Forest Hospital, "but there is no doubt about it, but care must be taken as to the girls."

TRADE COUNCIL PROPOSED.

McAdoo Calls Meeting to Promote South American Relations.

In order to establish a council for cooperation in the work of promoting better trade and social relations between North and South America a meeting of the Chairmen of all the permanent group committees for the Central and South American republics was called yesterday by the Secretary of the Treasury for next Monday. The meeting will be held at luncheon at India House, 2 Hanover Square, the home for foreign trade.

Mr. McAdoo requested W. L. Saunders, Chairman for Nicaragua, to call this meeting. In addition to the Chairman representing each republic, the invitation was extended to the Committee on Uniform Laws, of which John Bassett Moore is Vice Chairman; also to the special committee on a return visit of American financirs and business men to Latin-America, James A. Farrell, Chairman.

Mr. McAdoo writes from his Summer home in North Haven, Me., that he expects to be present. Acceptances have been received from J. A. Farrell, Willard Straight, J. P. Grace, John H. Fahey, John Hays Hammond, ex-Governor David R. Francis of Missouri, Charles R. Crane, W. S. Rowe, Joseph H. O'Neil, George W. Norris, Philadelphia; J. W. Earle, Lewis E. Pierson, Professor J. H. Hollander, Henry L. West, E. P. Thomas, S. L. Schoonmaker, and John Barrett. Other members of the committee who have accepted are: S. T. Henry, Robert H. Patchin, S. S. Kies, James J. Shirley, David F. Black, J. Brooks and B. Parker.

A. Barton Hepburn and Henry P. Davison, members of the Commission on Uniform Laws, are also expected.

MINISTER SULLIVAN RESIGNS

Some Charges Against Him Sustained by Phelan Report.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—James M. Sullivan, American Minister to the Dominican Republic, has tendered his resignation to President Wilson, and it has been accepted.

Mr. Sullivan's resignation is the consequence of an investigation conducted for the State Department by Senator Phelan of California into the Minister's fitness for his office. The findings were unfavorable to Mr. Sullivan.

Senator Phelan's report has been at the State Department and before President Wilson several weeks. Soon after it was received it became known that Mr. Sullivan had been asked to resign, and a short time had been given him to consider it. Today's announcement was the result.

The report, which Secretary Lansing announced today would not be made public until next week, is understood to sustain many of the charges against Sullivan.

Warning Against Woman Book Agent.

Commissioner Goldwater sent out a warning yesterday to New Yorkers to be on the lookout for a woman book agent who obtains her introduction into homes where the is a case of contagious disease by representing herself to be from the Department of Health. In an instance reported by Dr. L. D. Broughton of 304 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, the mother of a child ill with measles was visited by a woman who said she came from the Board of Health and would sell a book telling how to treat the child. Under the belief that this woman was from the Health Department and that the publication she represented was sanctioned by it, the mother was induced to sign her name to a blank and pay $1 down.

A Sale for Blind Workers.

Mrs. Shepherd K. de Forest has lent her cottage at Southampton, L. I., for an exhibition and sale of furnishings for Summer cottages made by the lighthouse weavers of the New York Association for the Blind, on Friday afternoon, July 30. Mrs. de Forest has been interested in the association since its organization, and the proceeds of the sale are to go to blind workers.

Liner Benalla Reaches Durban.

DURBAN, South Africa, July 23.—The Peninsular and Oriental Line steamship Benalla, on which fire broke out on her way through the Indian Ocean from London for Australia with 800 emigrants on board, arrived here today with smoke still issuing from her hold.

A dispatch from Durban last night said that the crew of the Benalla had succeeded in getting the flames under control and that she was being escorted to Durban by the steamer Otaki.

WM. M. IVINS DIES AFTER TRIAL STRAIN

Lawyer's Health Was Broken by His Efforts in the Barnes-Roosevelt Libel Suit.

HIS LAST LABOR FOR STATE

Publicist Was a Former City Chamberlain and Republican Candidate for Mayor in 1905.

William Mills Ivins, one of the foremost lawyers and public men of the State, died yesterday morning at his home, 145 West Forty-eighth Street, following a collapse the day before. The cause of death was given as acute Bright's disease and uremic poisoning. Mr. Ivins, who was 64 years old, had been working in spite of his physician's warnings, with characteristic activity up to the time of his sudden illness, which was brought on by overwork. George W. Wickersham urged Mr. Ivins on Monday to come to Albany to assist in the work of the Constitutional Convention, particularly in the matter of judicial reforms, and when the lawyer returned to his home on Tuesday he set to work on the matters that had been entrusted to his care. This task, added to an exhaustive review of the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit he was making in the interests of his client, William Barnes, Jr., was too much for his strength.

It first became known on June 18 that Mr. Ivins's health had been broken down by the Barnes-Roosevelt trial, when, instead of appearing as the principal witness in a suit before the Supreme Court, he presented an affidavit from his physician, Dr. Arthur L. Holland of 124 West Eighty-first Street. The doctor's affidavit said in one place: "I was called to attend him on the 3d of this month, at which time I found him unconscious. He remained in this condition nearly fifteen hours and he did not regain full control of his faculties for three days following." The physician said he had given a warning that any added mental or physical strain would prove serious. The Barnes-Roosevelt case was blamed for the breaking of his health at that time.

His Family at His Bedside.

Ever since the trial ended he had been occupied with an appeal which he was framing. Although he is known to have been greatly depressed by the verdict in the trial, he has again and again said the Appellate Division would reverse the decision. He cut short his stay at his country home at Freehold to aid in the work of the Constitutional Convention, and since his return to New York has been showing the strain. Last night, when he collapsed, and the end was thought to be near, his family was gathered about him.

Mrs. Ivins was Emma L. Yard of Freehold. He had two daughters, Margaret and Katherine, and two sons, William M., Jr., and James S.

Mr. Ivins was born in Freehold, N. J. While he was a young child his family moved to Brooklyn, and it was there he received his education. He was one of the first graduates of Adelphi Academy, Seth Low being one of his classmates. He was employed for a time in the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co. and then attended Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, and six years later was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court.

He began the practice of law in Brooklyn, and soon became active in politics. He was a participant in the movement against the Brooklyn ring led by General Slocum which compelled McLaughlin to retire from political activity for several years. For five years prior to 1880 Mr. Ivins was Judge Advocate, first of the Fifth Brigade, and later of the Second Division of the National Guard, and wrote some interesting articles on military law for the Albany Law Journal.

Shortly after the election of William R. Grace as Mayor in 1880 the latter made Mr. Ivins his secretary. He did work in promoting the efficiency and political success of the administration that was recognized. One of his tasks was preparing charges against three Police Commissioners for failure in street cleaning, and he was the author of the bill providing a separate Department of Street Cleaning.

Twice City Chamberlain.

During this time he had been associated with the County Democracy, but when a combination was made with Tammany Hall by which Franklin Edson was elected Mayor in 1882, he withdrew from the organization to private life, but continued to hold the office of School Commissioner, in which he took considerable interest. Then he became a business associate of Mr. Grace's. When the latter was re-elected in 1884 he made Mr. Ivins City Chamberlain, which office he filled through the succeeding Hewitt administration. Hugh Grant was elected Mayor in 1888.

During this incumbency he examined all the city accounts and made discoveries in the Sheriff's and County Clerk's offices that were remedied later by legislation. Here he laid the foundation for his expert knowledge of financial administration and fiscal affairs. Here he acquired the bitter hatred of the Tammany chieftains, developed by many campaigns against them.

When Hugh Grant became Mayor Mr. Ivins retired to his law practice. At this time he was interested in ballot reform, and when a bill providing for the Australian ballot was passed in the Legislature and vetoed by Governor Hill in 1888, he wrote a pamphlet called "Machine Politics," which became effective material in the campaign that eventually passed the law.

Fassett Committee Counsel.

In 1892 his brilliant service as counsel for the Fassett Investigating Committee, charged with looking into the administration of the city government, brought him prominently before the public. He caused chagrin in such high places by his efforts that by joint agreement of the State bosses the committee was presently "called off," but the report which Mr. Ivins wrote was received with joy by those interested in the facts of municipal government.

In 1893 he went to Rio de Janeiro as counsel for the Brazilian Government in a boundary dispute with the Argentine Republic and secured a territory for Brazil as large as the State of New York. When the Cuban rebel Garcia was arrested here in 1897 for violating our neutrality Mr. Ivins volunteered to defend him, and the jury returned in five minutes with a verdict of not guilty. During the next year he visited Russia and placed with the Government for an American firm many millions' worth of war materials. He was for several years President of the United States and Brazil Steamship Company, and was at one time counsel for the Cunard Line. During these years of business activity he is credited with having built up a fortune of considerable dimensions.

A Candidate for Mayor.

In 1905 he was chosen by the Republicans to head their city ticket as candidate for Mayor against McClellan and Hearst. The campaign was a lively one and his speeches and interviews were not factors in making it less so. After it was over and Mr. Ivins had lost he offered his services to Hearst as counsel in the latter's recount fight with McClellan.

He next came prominently before the public as special counsel to the Public service Commission in the investigation of the Interborough-Metropolitan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit systems in 1907. In the handling of this investigation, which ended in May, 1908, he gained many laurels, and it was commonly said that as an investigator he was second only to Charles E. Hughes.

Mr. Ivins had been prominently identified with attempts at charter revision for New York. The document he constructed for this use, although it was not accepted by the Legislature, is considered a model in this field and is continually referred to by those interested in such work.

Outside of legal and public work he was known by his associates as possessing remarkable gifts. He was a close student of modern languages. At one time he was planning a history of diplomacy. He was interested in Napoleonic relics and had what he considered the most complete collection of medals relating to the Napoleonic era. He was also a collector of rare editions of books and prints and historic furniture, and possessed some very important articles in these lines.

Some of Mr. Ivins's published works are "Money in Politics," "Municipal Finance," "Codification," and "Comparative Jurisprudence." In his later years he devoted what time he could spare to writing his memories of New York, its growth and changes, social, political, geographical, and financial.

Mr. Ivins's funeral will be held on Monday and the interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery. The services will be private.

WALTER S. JOHNSTON DIES.

Prominent Financier Who Was Receiver for the Marine Bank.

Walter S. Johnston, the banker and financier, whose testimony absolved General U. S. Grant from the charge of fraud in the criminal proceedings following the Grant-Ward failure, which precipitated the Marine Bank failure, died yesterday at his home in Garden City in his 73d year.

He was identified for many years with the financial institutions in this city, and in 1884 was elected a Director of the American Surety Company, later becoming in turn President, Vice President, Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Finance Committee, until 1914, when he resigned on account of ill health.

Mr. Johnston was born in Philadelphia and, after being graduated from Girard College, was studying law in that city when the civil war began. He enlisted in a regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry. In 1865 he was made a First Lieutenant, and shortly afterward was made a Captain for gallantry on the field. After being discharged from the army he received an appointment in the Treasury Department through General Grant, and later received his law diploma and went to Missouri to practice. Here he followed the circuit courts with his law library in his saddlebags and was finally appointed receiver of the National Bank of the State of Missouri. As receiver he made it possible for the Eads Bridge over the Mississippi to be completed, and ended by raising the bank to the position of a first-class institution.

Following this he was Director of the Currency sent for him to come to this city and act as receiver for the Marine Bank. At that time the depositors were willing to take 20 per cent. for their interests, but through his ability they received from 90 to 100 per cent.

Mr. Johnston was a Director of the Guaranty Trust Company and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, and the Union, Metropolitan, and New York Yacht Clubs.

Charles W. MacLean.

Charles Washington MacLean, for the last nineteen years connected with the Internal Revenue Department, died on Thursday in the Hahnemann Hospital in his sixtieth year. He was born here and lived at 126 Waverley Place. Mr. MacLean was formerly a newspaper man, being at one time employed by The Associated Press. He was a member of the Elks and Growlers Clubs and is survived by a brother.

Dr. William C. Jacobs.

Dr. William C. Jacobs, Superintendent of Schools of Philadelphia, died yesterday at his home, 812 North Sixty-third Street, in that city. Death was caused by heart disease which, it is said, was brought on by overwork. Dr. Jacobs had been ill for ten days, but had rallied and expected to go to the Poconо Mountains to recuperate. His widow and a son survive him.

Lawyer Towne Didn't Steal Dog.

Magistrate Marsh dismissed a charge of grand larceny yesterday against Edward Towne of 1,441 Broadway, a lawyer, charged with refusing to return a pedigreed collie to Mrs. Ida May Chambers of 600 West 192d Street, widow of William J. Chambers, the aviator, who was killed three years ago. Mr. Towne said he had offered to care for the dog for Mrs. Chambers, and that she had turned it over to a woman friend of his. His woman friend, Mr. Towne said, had lent it to another woman, who was out of town, so that he could not get it back to Mrs. Chambers at once. Mr. Towne said he had been summarily arrested and his finger prints taken, a proceeding which he called an outrage.

Malik Sent to Bellevue.

Rudolf Malik, the Austrian who was put on trial before Judge Howe of the Federal Court on Thursday on a charge of having sent a threatening letter to President Wilson, was transferred yesterday from the Tombs to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his mental condition. Malik is a salesman and came here on business. The war prevented him from returning home, and he wanted the President to pay him $300 because of his lost time. Malik is also accused of sending a threatening note to the Consul General

URGE SERIAL BONDS FOR DEBT OF STATE

Constitutional Convention Committee Proposes Drastic Reforms in Financial System.

SEES A GREAT SAVING

Opposes Distribution of Excess in Sinking Funds, but Proposes New Administrative Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 23.—New York is the worst debt-ridden State of the Union, but its credit still is good, according to a report which will be presented to the Constitutional Convention by its Committee on State Finances and Expenditures at its meeting on Monday night. The report proposes drastic reforms in the financial methods of the State. Figures are adduced in the report to show the wastefulness of the present system of issuing long term bonds for permanent improvements, and on the strength of data supplied by the State Controller it is asserted that if the present canal bonds had been of the serial sort instead of bonds running for a fixed term of fifty years the State would have saved $46,677,596 in amortization.

The report recommends that future bond issues be of the serial sort and that, if possible, outstanding bonds be retired for bonds of this class. The saving, the report says, would be $34,120,001, even though it should be necessary when the substitution is made to raise to 4½ per cent. the rate of interest which at present averages less than 4½ per cent. on outstanding securities of $118,000,000.

The result of the recent bond sale in New York City and information received from bond houses in all of the large cities have convinced Chairman Stimson of the Committee on Finances that serial bonds will find as ready a market as bonds for fixed terms. In discussing the State debt the committee in its report says:

"Your committee finds that the net debt of New York State over and above all sinking funds has increased from $7,400,000 in the year 1903 to over $145,500,000 at the present time. The gross debt outstanding today is over $180,000,000. The total authorized debt today is over $231,000,000. During this period the population has only increased from 7,650,000 in 1903 to 9,800,000 in 1914. The per capita net State debt has thus risen from 94 cents per capita in 1903 to approximately $15.04 at present.

The Largest State Debt.

"New York has at present not merely the largest total debt, but by far the largest per capita direct debt of any of the United States. It is much larger than those of the large States which are its neighbors. Pennsylvania has practically no debt. Its sinking fund accumulations exceed its indebtedness. In Illinois the per capita debt is but 39 cents; in New Jersey, 24 cents; in Indiana, 49 cents; in Michigan, $2.41, the foregoing figures being for 1913.

"Correspondingly there has been recently shown in New York a tendency on the part of the political subdivisions of the State to greatly increase their indebtedness.

"The per capita figures for municipal and county indebtedness also show prominence on the part of New York, its per capita county and municipal debt is $107.71. The next highest per capita debt of the various States is $70.21 for the State of Washington; $61.66 for New Jersey; $57.86 for Oregon; $52.88 for Massachusetts, $51.18 for California, and $47.23 for Ohio. In seven years, 1902 to 1913, the per capita tax of this class in New York has grown from $56.36 to $107.71, an increase of 90.4 per cent.

"Your committee finds while the credit of the State is still very high, this great increase in its indebtedness has been noticed and commented on in the investment market, and that there is an increasing tendency on the part of investors to scrutinize our securities and to demand an improvement in our financial methods of incurring and securing debt."

Concerning the administration of the sinking funds, the report says:

"The unnecessary burden which has been put upon present taxpayers can be readily seen when it is stated that up to Sept. 30, 1914, there had been contributed to all of the sinking funds $34,487,679, where only $4,940,095 was required under the 3 per cent. actuarial computation, making a surplus at that date accrued of $29,547,584."

To Abolish Tax on Posterity.

Another reform recommended would abolish the present system of creating debts to be borne by future generations which cannot possibly reap any benefit from the improvements for which the debts were incurred. Chairman Stimson urges that in future the life of bonds shall not exceed the life of the improvement for which they were issued. On this point the report says:

"The State has authorized the issue of $100,000,000 of fifty-year bonds for the improvement of our highways, and between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000 of this debt have already been contracted. Of this amount your committee finds that the proceeds of approximately 30 per cent. have been spent for constructing the surface of highways, the life of which surface cannot ordinarily exceed four or five years, and often is much less. This means that generations of taxpayers in this State will be paying heavy interest and sinking fund charges for improvements from which they will receive not an atom of benefit."

The members of the committee, with the exception of Senator Robert F. Wagner, oppose any immediate distribution of the excess in the various sinking funds because in every recent bond sale the large excess in the sinking funds has been advertised as an inducement to investors. When a sinking fund, however, has been completed, or is nearly completed that the income from the securities will provide more than the necessary annual contribution, the committee proposes that the excess shall be applied to the interest on other funds. Three of the sinking funds are so near completion that no further contributions are needed. It is pointed out by Chairman Stimson that under the new method of handling the sinking funds recommended by the committee much of the direct tax of $19,000,000, of which $10,000,000, it has been estimated, will be required for the sinking funds, will be available for other purposes.

Here is what the report says about the future management of the sinking funds:

"Your committee has felt that it was highly important that a correct and automatic method of accumulation should be provided for these funds in the future. Such a method, we believe, is provided in the amendment herewith submitted. Each year the Controller must appraise the value of the securities in each fund and calculate afresh the amount of the contribution which will be annually required to amortize the debt at its maturity, estimating the income on the securities at the conservative rate of 3 per cent. Thereupon it is made the duty of the Legislature to appropriate the amount thus estimated as the contribution to the fund for that year.

"If the Legislature fails to make this appropriation the duty is imposed upon the Controller, as the chief fiscal officer of the State, to take the amount in question from the next general revenues of the State in his hands and apply it to the fund in question. The method of taxation to be employed is thus left to the discretion of the Legislature, but if that body fails to act, what is essentially a lien, superior to the current requirements of the State Government, is put upon its general revenues in favor of the bondholder.

"The same method of enforcement is also made applicable to the payment of the installments of principal and the interest on all future debts of the State. Your committee feels that in this way the completion of the sinking fund of the old debt and the faithful payment of the recurring installments of the new debt is made as simple and automatic as possible."

Senator Wagner, in a minority report, urges the immediate distribution of the sinking fund excess to the end that $11,000,000 of the direct tax next year may be avoided.

ABSENTEES BLOCK WORK.

Constitutional Convention Embarrassed by Lack of Quorum.

ALBANY, July 23.—Lemuel E. Quigg, the foe of Saturday sessions, at the session of the Constitutional Convention today made his usual weekly motion to adjourn over the week-end. Various committee reports were about to be received and the convention leaders did not take kindly to the motion, and it failed of adoption. Thereupon Mr. Quigg raised a point of no quorum, and a roll call was demanded.

It soon developed that only 79 of the 168 delegates were present. President Root then ordered a closed call of the house. It was not the ordinary closed call known to the Legislature, for the doorkeepers of the convention declined absolutely to permit members to pass in or out.

The Sergeant at Arms immediately began sending telegraph and telephone messages to recall delegates, but after an hour's delay it became apparent that a quorum could not be obtained until late in the afternoon, so an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Unless a quorum is present tomorrow, the committee reports will not be received until next week.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 24, SS La Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailings at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Germany Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Noordam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 29, SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 24, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Ancona.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:49|Sun sets..7:24|Moon sets..2:09

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:27	5:57	11:36	12:00
Governors Island	5:56	6:24	12:05	12:17
Hell Gate	7:46	8:14	1:45	1:57

Arrived—Friday, July 23.

SS Arabic, Liverpool, July 14.
SS Samland, London, July 10.
SS Colon, Colon, July 17.
SS Carrillo, Colon, July 17.
SS Obi, Huelva, July 6.
SS Netherpark, Ferrol, July 6.
SS Montoso, Progreso, July 16.
SS Balto, Lerwik, July 6.
SS El Dia, Galveston, July 18.
SS El Sud, Galveston, July 17.
SS Narragansett, London, July 10.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, July 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Merity	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Devon City	Cherbourg	July 7
Monadnock	London	July 8
Large Law	London	July 10
Earl of Elgin	Sabonlki	June 20
Mayaro	Grenada	July 16
Alfred Nobel	Havre	July 10
Wirral	Havre	July 10
Antiope	Algiers	July 8
Highland Prince	London	July 9
Cacique	Havre	July 12
St. Stephen	London	July 10

DUE TOMORROW.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	July 17
Carpathia	Liverpool	July 17
America	Naples	July 10
Avra	Glasgow	July 11
Frixos	Liverpool	July 10
Wielaston	Havre	July 10
Woolston	Cardiff	July 10
Justin	Pernambuca	July 7
Lampasas	Mobile	July 20
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 22

DUE MONDAY.

Gascogne	Bordeaux	July 16
Nord Amerika	Seville	July 8
Italia	Gibraltar	July 15
Pioneer	Copenhagen	July 15
Sixaola	Santiago	July 21
Tenadores	Cuba	July 19
Yaguez	Mayaguez	July 19
Coamo	San Juan	July 21
Creole	New Orleans	July 21
Frinton	Havre	July 13

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ancona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergenafjord, Bergen	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caimares, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Argentina	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tuscania, Glasgow	———	10:00 A.M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Huron, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville, City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	1:00 P.M.
	———	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Roma, Lisbon	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Dwinsk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria ..... July 26
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... July 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... July 31

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Venezia, at La Pallice, July 20.
SS Hallzones, at Delagoa Bay, July 22.
SS City of Madrid, at Brisbane, July 22.
SS Highland Herrin, at Marseilles, July 19.
SS St. Egbert, at Gibraltar, July 28.
SS Navigator, at Barcelona, July 17.
SS Lancastrian, at Plymouth, July 22.

Sailed.

SS Europe, from Naples, July 17.
SS Bronze Wings, from La Pallice, July 20.
SS Hostilius, from Buenos Aires, July 21.
SS Minas Geraes, from Rio Janeiro, July 21.
SS Iroquois, from London, July 22.
SS Mississippi, from London, July 23.
SS St. Ronald, from Singapore, July 22.
SS Exeter City, from Swansea, July 23.

Passed.

SS Dewa, New York from Calcutta, passed Perim.
SS Zealandia, New York for Manchester, passed Tuskar.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 23.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool to New York, was 845 miles E. at 10:45 A. M.; due 25th, afternoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 40 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 65 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 44 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 232 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 46 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 200 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 137 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 191 miles S. at noon.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 210 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Millinocket, Stockton to New York, passed Pollockrip at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 330 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Camaguey, Progreso to New York, was 46 miles N. of Havana at noon.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, June 21; Hongkong, June 23; Shanghai, June 26; Yokohama, June 4, and Honolulu, July 14—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Manchuria, were dispatched east on July 20, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, July 25.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 29, and Yokohama, July 6—which arrived per steamer Ixion, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 21, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, July 26.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Wellington, June 27; Auckland, June 28; Melbourne, July 3, and Sydney, July 5—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east on July 22, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, July 27.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ancona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergenafjord, Bergen	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caimares, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Argentina	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tuscania, Glasgow	———	10:00 A.M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Huron, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville, City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	1:00 P.M.
	———	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Roma, Lisbon	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Dwinsk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria ..... July 26
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... July 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... July 31

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 24, SS La Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailings at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Germany Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Noordam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 29, SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 24, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 24, SS Ancona.

EXTRA TRIP
TO ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS Saturday Afternoon
S. S. "MANDALAY"
Will Leave Battery Landing at 2:00 P. M.
TO ACCOMMODATE THE WEEK-END EXCURSIONISTS
Weekday and Sunday Trips to Atlantic Highlands
Lvs. W. 131st St. Pier..9:30 A.M.
" Battery Pier.....10:30 A.M.
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Refreshments **DANCING** Palm Room
Lvs. Battery Pier.....7:30 P.M.
" W. 131st St. Pier..8:30 P.M. $1.00
Returning to W. 131st St. only. Round Trip
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Plenty of time, too, for picnicing, music and fun at the amusement resorts.
Sunday Excursion, $1
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STR. "BENJ. B. ODELL"
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Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.
Afternoon Boat
for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, N. Y.

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Capitol City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 6:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.
New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M., West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip.
People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany, 8:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
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TO BRIDGEPORT
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Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M., foot East 23d St. 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents. Tickets limited, on sale at Piers on day of excursions.
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Leave pier ft. E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave pier ft. E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:30 P.M.
Dining Room. Lunch Counter. Refreshments
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Strs. Rosedale & Cimbria Today and Sunday
Leave—West 129th St., 9:30, 1:00, 3:30.
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" Battery, 10:45, 2:15, 4:30.
" Coney Island, 6:30, 7:30.
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New York (West 23rd St.) 8:20 A.M. (Liberty St.)...8:30 "
Jersey City (Jackson Av.) 8:50 "
Newark ..... 9:10 "

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HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
Lake Hopatcong $1.00
To-morrow also every Sunday and Holiday
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Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.30 a.m.
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To-morrow also Wednesday July 28
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Liberty St. 8.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17; Lv. Broad St., Newark, 7.55 a.m.
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A gentleman of culture and wide traveling experience will act as courier for party going West. L 40 Times.

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*Tuscania	Fri., Aug. 27, 5 P.M.
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*Cameronia	Fri., Sept. 10, 5 P.M.
Orduna	Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania	Fri., Sept. 24, 10 A.M.

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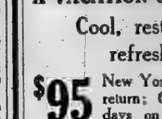

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ESPAGNE	Aug. 7, 3 P.M.
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FOR INFORMATION APPLY
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UP THE HUDSON, SAT.
JULY 24, STR. HOMER RAMSDELL, for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Kingston, leaves Franklin St. 1:00; W. 129th St. 1:30 P. M. Connecting at West Point and Newburgh with Str. Benj. B. Odell for New York. $1 Round Trip. Music. Restaurant. Lunch Room. Str. W. F. Romer leaves Franklin St. 2:30; W. 129th St. 3:00 P. M. for landings Highland Falls to Kingston. Connection at Highland Falls or West Point for return boat to New York same day.
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On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN 1pm. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; ft. of East 22d St., 10:30 A. M., for New London, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Providence, Boston, etc. Folder on request.
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Lve. Battery Pier 10:20, 2:30. Tel. Broad 8372
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1:30 P. M.

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RED INVADERS LOSE GREAT SHAM BATTLE

Encounter Hidden Mines in Advance on Trenches and Ranks Are Shattered.

GUARDS' WORK IS PRAISED

Quick Entrenchment Surprises Regulars—Mayor Mitchel Urges Preparedness for War.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 23.—The National Guardsmen of New York and the regulars from Plattsburg Barracks and Fort Ethan Allen came as near fighting a real battle today as was possible without ball cartridges. The soldiers sheltered themselves in trenches that were from four to five feet deep in places; real mines were exploded, thousands of blank cartridges fired, and the artillery concealed in underbrush on the half crest of a hill banged away in belligerent fashion. The battle lasted all day, and when it was over the umpires pronounced the manoeuvre the most instructive in the history of the Guard.

The problem involved defense from intrenched position and a frontal attack upon that position by an invading army. As has been the case all the week, the infantrymen from Plattsburg and the cavalrymen from Fort Ethan Allen formed the backbone of the Red or invading army. The Twelfth New York Infantry also formed a part of the Red organization today, the commander of this army being Colonel Dickman of the Second United States Cavalry.

Opposed to the invaders and fighting from splendidly constructed trenches was the Blue, or home, army, under command of Colonel Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment. The Blue army was made up of the Seventh, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-second Regiments of infantry, Squadron A, a company of engineers, the field artillery, and a detachment of signal corps troops.

Governor Whitman saw the battle start and Mayor Mitchel saw it end, the final assault occurring shortly before 5 o'clock this afternoon and ending, in the opinion of the observers, in the repulse of the Red army, whole battalions of which, theoretically speaking, were wiped out of existence.

The battle will go down in the records of the National Guard as the battle of Clove Point and Arthursburg, both of these places figuring in the engagement. No preliminary instructions as to the way the battle should be fought were issued by the division commander. The opposing Generals issued all their orders in the field and as the situation developed.

While the fields were still dripping wet from the heavy dew of last night, the Blue army early this morning left the small camp and headed due west in the direction of Arthursburg. Shovels and pickaxes formed an important part of this equipment, for it was this army that was to intrench, mine the field in front of its trenches, and lastly place the artillery where it would be hard to discover or when not in action from the ground or from the sky.

Because the Blues had to select a battleground and then intrench, the Red army did not take the field until several hours had elapsed, in which time the men under Colonel Dickman were busily smelling at never before, while the artillerymen found the side of a hill where the shrubbery was tall and thick enough to screen the field pieces. The machine gun platoons operated in the trenches with the infantrymen, while the cavalrymen scouted cautiously in the outlying country on the lookout for the advance guards of the invading army under Colonel Dickman.

The Reds had no advance information as to where the Blues had entrenched. Their task was first to find the Blues and then, if possible, drive them out of their trenches. This was the suspicion that the Blues would mine the field in front of their trenches and for that reason Dickman's men operated with extreme caution. Ahead of the main column of the Reds the scouts of the second United States Cavalry operated, the advance of the main body being controlled by the reports sent back by the scouts.

Defenders Well Hidden.

The place near Arthursburg, which Colonel Appleton selected as best suited for his army to make its stand, was screened by clusters of small trees and a great deal of undergrowth. The work of entrenching, for this reason, was difficult, the men having to cut through roots with axes and then with picks and shovels burrow into the ground until the trenches were deep enough to provide practically complete shelter, so far as infantry fire was concerned.

The tops of the hats of the soldiers could hardly be seen above the trenches when the troops were in action, while in the lulls and before the discovery of the defenders by the Red army not even the tops of the hats were visible.

The big trench was nearly a mile long. The regulars who tried to capture it were repulsed. They said afterward that they had never seen a better piece of work than that done by the guardsmen in less than three hours. While the infantrymen were entrenching the engineers planted four huge mines about fifty yards in advance of the trenches. These mines were electrically controlled and invisible.

The trenches were about completed when the Scouts reported to the camp that they had caught sight of the advancing scouts of the Red Army and that the advance guard of the invaders soon would be in range of the trenches. Every man in the trenches was alert as the moment drew near for the combat.

General O'Ryan, the camp commander; Brigadier General Bird, Brigadier General Dyer, and Colonel Vanderbilt, who were of the observing party, and Mayor Mitchel were closely watching the working out of the problem. They were obscured from view so far as the contending forces were concerned. On the side of the hill the artillerymen crouched beneath their hidden guns, awaiting the command to greet the invaders with shrapnel.

Slowly the men of the Red army advanced. They were in open order, advanced by rushes, and were always crouching. They knew they were in the enemy's country, and they knew he was somewhere in the vicinity, and every eye was strained in the effort to find the intrenched position. For two hours the Red army sparred for position, now and then firing a volley, while at intervals the boom of the field guns on the side of the hill echoed through the hills.

Mines Shatter Invaders.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock the battle started in earnest. The command to advance was given by Colonel Dickman, and the Regulars and the men of the Twelfth New York started in the direction of the Blue trenches. The roar of the artillery was constant.

When the Reds were within one hundred yards of the Blue line something happened. Right up out of the ground shot four great columns of soil, rocks, and brush. The mines had exploded. The columns rose fifty or more feet in the air. So terrific was the explosion that part of the débris fell at distances of a hundreds yards from the mined area.

The frontal attack of the Reds was pronounced by the observers a splendid advance, but the fact remained that because of the mines and the accuracy of the artillery and infantry fire the invaders—that is, those who escaped alive—had to seek safety in retreat before the charge had covered half the distance to the trenches. With the explosion of the mines and the retreat of the Reds the battle ended, and at 6 o'clock 5,000 very tired and very grimy and sore troopers marched back to Camp Whitman.

Mayor Mitchel made a speech tonight to the soldiers of the camp. Before he took the platform there were boxing and wrestling contests and a vaudeville show.

Mayor Mitchel, in opening his remarks, referred to the awakening of interest in national military preparedness. In part he said:

"Suddenly, in the early days of August of last year, while oversanguine zealots were assuring each other that the last great war between Christian peoples had been fought and ended, from the quiet and peace that seemed to pervade all Europe there raged out overnight the greatest and fiercest war the world has ever known. And with the outbreak of that war the American people had spread before their eyes the meaning as well as the necessity for military preparedness. Suddenly a goodly portion of our people—those with eyes to see and brains to interpret, and not too blinded by unreasoning adherence to a theory—awoke to the truth of what the General Staff of the army and all military and naval experts have been telling the nation and successive Governments for years, namely, that the country is today prostrate and helpless in its utter state of unpreparedness to enforce its just demands, to defend its citizens, or to guard its territory.

"It is a staggering proposition to the American mind, and one bitter to American conceit, that this nation would be incapable of defending its heritage if attacked today by any first-class power, and yet that fact is uncontrovertible, and is admitted by all those who know our actual condition and have the courage to speak the truth upon this question. The experts and responsible officials have known the facts. The people alone have not understood our situation.

People Fed on Twaddle.

"For years the people have been fed upon the twaddle and high-sounding phrases of Fourth of July orators, and from kindergarten to university have been taught to believe that because, in times gone by, we succeeded with volunteer forces in opposing either equally untrained volunteer forces or vastly smaller trained forces, remote from their bases, the American people are an irresistible fighting nation.

"For years we have been taught that our genuine and deep-rooted devotion to the principle of peace, our readiness to arbitrate international differences, even grievous wrongs, and our just and fair attitude toward other nations will prevent embroilment and constitute a sufficient bulwark against aggression.

"For years we have been told that the development of adequate citizen forces of defense means militarism and tempts to international interference and aggression.

"For years the people have been misled into the belief that it is economy of human and physical resources and makes for greater individual and national happiness to avoid the tax on energy and time entailed by a general brief military service sufficient to build up a trained citizen reserve.

"It has been preached to us that all war is unethical, unchristian, and wholly bad, without distinguishing between the just war and the unjust war, the war of aggression and conquest, and the war in defense of national honor and national integrity. In short, we have been fed for years on misinformation, on phrases, on cant, and on false sentiment.

"Is it not time that the American people should realize the situation, should take account of their resources, and take steps immediately to put themselves where they will no longer be dependent on the precarious good will or forbearance of any nation or group of nations?"

Mitchel Proposes Remedies.

After further illustrations of unpreparedness Mayor Mitchel said:

"What should be our policy in the circumstances in which we find ourselves and fronting the world conditions which we see today. It seems to me it should begin with a frank statement to the people of our present defenseless state, coupled with an admission of the nation's past blindness to its own necessities. With that, it seems to me, should be promulgated a substantial, comprehensive plan for national defense—no makeshift, no half measure, no sop to public sentiment—a plan that should comprise the immediate organization of the resources of the country for the production of necessary munitions, and at points not exposed to the first attack of an invading force, the equipment of our existing forces with a full supply of modern arms, up-to-date equipment and munitions, and the establishment of a general system of compulsory male citizen military training, similar to that of Switzerland or Australia, to the end that there may be built up an effective and serviceable citizen reserve.

"With that should go the construction of a powerful modern navy, not on the niggardly plan of backwoods statesmanship that proposes two battleships a year, but on a scale to make our navy the weapon of defense against a first-class power that it should be but is not today."

The Guardsmen listened to Mayor Mitchel attentively and were generous in their applause.

The Manhattan troops will return home tomorrow and the Second Brigade from Brooklyn, with the Brooklyn cavalrymen and Signal Corps men will take their places for a week's manoeuvres. Governor Whitman will visit the camp again next Tuesday.

GEN. WOOD INSPECTS CAMP.

Praises Progress of College Students at Plattsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, July 23.—General Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, accompanied by Colonel Glynn, Chief of Staff, and Colonel Bellanger, Chief Quartermaster, came here today to inspect the college students' camp of military instruction. General Wood spent the greater part of the day on the rifle range watching the students firing at the 600-yard targets.

General Wood said tonight that he was highly pleased with the progress the students were making in military science. He praised sanitary conditions of the camp and referred to the fact that there had been practically no sickness among the students. He intimated that an encampment would be held here next Summer, and that there would be two army aeroplanes added to the equipment.

OFF ON PRACTICE CRUISE.

Naval Militia Sail from New York Today for Tangier Sound.

This morning the Naval Militiamen of this city will start on their annual two weeks' cruise. The First Battalion of Manhattan, 350 strong, under the command of Captain C. L. Poor and Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer W. B. Wait, will leave the U. S. S. Granite State and go aboard the battleship Kearsarge, which will start down the bay at 8 o'clock.

At the same time the Second Battalion from Brooklyn will board the battleship Kentucky and the two vessels will reach the Hook together and cruise to Tangier Sound, Maryland, where target practice will take place. On the way down and back there will be gun drill and battle practice. The men will be given shore leave in Baltimore before returning home.

TO COMBINE TO GET TRADE.

Plan of Our Manufacturers in the South American Invasion.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 23.—B. M. Ralston explained to members of the Federal Trade Commission at a hearing here today how the Pan-American Trade Association proposed to extend the trade of American manufacturers in South America.

Mr. Ralston said that the association expected American manufacturers to combine and erect exposition buildings in South America in which samples of their products would be on display. South Americans also would keep exhibits in these places, Mr. Ralston said.

The anti-trust laws would not be violated by such a combination, he said, and many manufacturers who heretofore had been unable to enter the South American field at all would have an opportunity to extend their business.

Chinese Here to Buy Printing Paper.

A commission representing the Ministry of Finance of the Chinese Government arrived here yesterday and is making its business headquarters at the National Association of Manufacturers, 30 Church Street. The commission is especially interested in the purchase of banknote paper, thin waxed paper, and paper for the printing of stamps; printing, lithographic, and typographic machinery and equipment; machinery and materials for the making of matches, and machinery for the equipment of mills for cotton spinning.

ADMIRAL EXPLAINS AIR TORPEDO BOAT

His Invention Requires Considerable Space for Attacks, Says Bradley A. Fiske.

STUDIED WIRELESS IN 1897

At That Time He Devised Plan to Guide Projectiles Since Developed by Hammond.

Rear Admiral Bradley Allen Fiske of the Navy War College yesterday explained to THE NEW YORK TIMES some of the details of his recently patented invention, which is in effect an aerial torpedo boat—a hydroplane from which a torpedo may be discharged into the water. He also discussed another invention of his, which he said had been since elaborated by John Hays Hammond, Jr., and which enables an operator on shore, on the deck of a ship, or even on an aeroplane to steer by wireless a torpedo after it has been launched.

"I want to correct a misapprehension in the first place," said Admiral Fiske, "about the possibilities of an aerial torpedo boat. It was stated in a dispatch from Washington to today's TIMES that it could be used to attack a fleet in a landlocked harbor. This would, of course, be difficult to achieve without the destruction of the aeroplane which probably would be destroyed before reaching the fleet. What I had in mind was rather an attack on a fleet in the open sea, or one which had taken refuge in a large inland body of water of considerable size, where the aeroplanes could rise over the intervening hills and would have plenty of room and some opportunity to discharge their torpedoes before the gunners of the fleet could attack them.

"With regard to steering torpedoes by wireless—I first became interested in this matter in July, 1897, when I was stationed at Chemulpo, Korea, and read of the work that had been done by various scientists in sending an electric spark across space. Edison and Sims had already worked on the plan of steering a torpedo by wire, and it occurred to me that this could be simplified by doing it without wires.

Had Device to Steer Torpedoes.

"I invented at that time a device for wireless steering of torpedoes, and sent it to the offices of the Western Electric Company at Chicago, with which firm I had already had some relations. They thought it too visionary at the time, however, and let it pass. But after the battle of Manila Bay, when the whole country was enthusiastic, President Barton of the Western Electric Company decided that he would take the matter up and have my device patented simply because I was a naval officer. So my application was submitted to the Patent Office on Sept. 7, 1898, and that was the last I heard of it for the time.

"In 1900 I read that Nicola Tesla had just patented a device for the same purpose—the steering of torpedoes by wireless. I then began to wonder what had become of my application, and went to Washington with some officials of the Western Electric Company. We found at the Patent Office that my application had simply been overlooked, and to make amends the authorities decided to give me a broader patent—two patents, in fact—one covering the method and one the apparatus which I had devised. These were issued in October, 1900.

"I had neither the time, nor the money, to follow up this invention, but since then Mr. John Hays Hammond, Jr., has done splendid work based on my original patent. A torpedo is steered by wireless through the means of two solenoids which are affected by impulses transmitted by Hertzian waves of varying periodicity. Thus the touching of one key in the sending station will turn it to the right and another to the left. Mr. Hammond, I understand, can control torpedoes by wireless at a distance as great as twenty-eight miles if need be; he can make any ordinary torpedo into a dirigible by the use of certain slight modifications. I understand that as a matter of experiment he has found that he can even control torpedoes by his voice, pitching it on different notes to affect the steering apparatus in various ways.

Don't Have to Trust to Luck.

"Now the uses of such a torpedo are obvious. You do not have to aim a torpedo and trust to luck that the ship you are shooting at will be in the line on which the torpedo is going when the torpedo gets there. You can even fire a torpedo from the opposite side of your ship to that on which the enemy is situated, directing the torpedo clear around your own ship and then sending it at the enemy. As he turns, you can turn your torpedo. Besides from a ship it could be operated from shore or from an aeroplane. In coast defense, especially of some such body of water as Chesapeake Bay, it would be invaluable, for from small hidden stations on the shore torpedoes could be discharged as well as from destroyers or submarines. It may be said that under such conditions the chances of hitting the mark would be slight. That difficulty will be obviated by the use of 'spotting' aeroplanes, such as are now used in artillery firing—an airman high above the enemy's position signals back to the battery far away in his rear, what changes in elevation should be made in order to drop the shells with better effect. So a spotting aeroplane could signal back to the shore station from which the torpedo is directed; or when a torpedo is once launched from shore it could be steered by an apparatus in the aeroplane.

"The hydroplane torpedo boat after rising to a great height could direct its own torpedo in this way."

Admiral Fiske said he had some reason to believe that torpedoes had been launched from aeroplanes during the present war. "It is the natural tendency of the American people," he continued, "to expect their inventors in time of war to think up devices which will offset the initial superiority of their enemies."

Admiral Fiske has taken out fifty-seven patents already and has three more pending. In 1890 he invented what has come to be known as the Sir Percy Scott method of pointing guns on shipboard, and in 1904 he invented the turret range finder.

BEGGAR HAD NEARLY $1,000.

Woman Played on Sympathy of Pennsylvania Commuters.

Arrested yesterday on a charge of soliciting alms at the Pennsylvania station, this is what the matron in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station said she found in the clothing of seventy-year-old Mrs. Nellie Hines:

Emigrant Savings Bank book showing a balance of $914, two five-dollar gold pieces, $3.50 in quarters, $1 in dimes, $1.15 in nickels, 64 cents in pennies, 42 English banknotes of one pound denomination, and two English sovereigns.

Detectives Lawless and Peresco of the West Thirtieth Street Station said they saw the aged woman solicit scores of commuters. She made such a pathetic figure with her gray hair and rusty black gown and bonnet that seemed to be making a last stand for gentility that few refused her. The woman said she lived at 145 West Thirty-first Street.

Short Strike at Chemical Works.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 23.—Following the visit of a committee of Bayonne strikers more than 200 employes of the Grasselli Chemical Company at Tremley struck this morning. After two hours the company offered an increase of 10 per cent., which was accepted, and the men returned to work. There was no disorder and no attempt to damage property.

NEW MILK TEST OPPOSED.

Bacterial Examination Still Needed, Investigators Say.

The alcohol milk test, which is used to some extent in Europe and which is believed by some investigators to be a quick means of testing the condition and keeping qualities of milk, is not a satisfactory substitute for bacterial examination, according to bacteriologists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The alcohol test is based on the fact that when equal parts of 68 per cent. alcohol and milk are mixed and the mixture is shaken gently in a test tube, a flaky, white precipitate will form under certain conditions. The occurrence of this perpipitate is held, by those who believe in the test, to indicate that changes have been produced in mixed market milk as a result of bacterial fermentation. The department's investigators, who have reported on the results of this test in Bulletin 202, "The Alcohol Test in Relation to Milk," find that the alcohol will produce this precipitate when the mixed market milk contains a certain amount of lactic acid or rennet (a curdling agent) produced by the varieties of bacteria which form these substances.

As a result, milk may be high in bacteria of other varieties without showing the precipitate when alcohol is added. In addition, it has been discovered that even with lactic acid or rennet-forming organisms present in the milk the precipitate does not show until these organisms have produced a considerable amount of the special substances which seem the cause the reaction with alcohol. In the case of mixed market milk, which frequently contains many varieties of bacteria other than the lactic acid or rennet-forming kinds, the alcohol test may be negative when the bacterial examination shows a high count.

On the other hand, in the case of milk from a single cow, the investigation apparently establishes the fact that a positive reaction in a 68 per cent. alcohol test indicates that the milk is abnormal. Even in this case, however, the value of the alcohol test with milk from a single cow or a small herd lies principally in the fact that it will show when the milk is abnormal and will give warning that a careful examination of the herd should be made. It also might indicate, the investigators suggest, the need for improvement in the method of handling and chilling the milk, with the object of checking the growth of milk-souring organisms.

FREE DENTISTRY FOR CITY.

George Eastman Offers $1,050,000 for Institute in Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 23.—George Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak Company, has announced his intention to give to the Rochester Dental Society a site and building to cost $300,000 for a Free Dental Institution, with the most complete equipment. In addition, provided the City of Rochester will appropriate $10,000 a year for its maintenance, he will endow the institution with $750,000. The proposed site is on Main Street east, near Alexander Street, and is about 200 feet square.

The new dental building will furnish free dental service to all persons not able to pay for such work and will be equipped with an up-to-date laboratory for research work.

Mr. Eastman's gifts to Rochester for public buildings, institutions, parks, the new Chamber of Commerce Building, and the Mechanics' Institute Building already amount to more than $3,000,000.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

One Where the Importer by Mistake Increased His Duties.

Emrich, King & Schorsch were sustained in a protest against the Collector's action in returning real amber necklaces at 35 per cent. ad valorem as "beads." Through a misunderstanding on the part of the firm, the protest was directed against the assessment by the Collector at the rate of 85 per cent. As a matter of fact, the rate actually taken was 35 per cent. As the protestants were under a misapprehension, they claimed that the proper duty should be 60 per cent. as unfinished parts of jewelry. This claim the board sustained, although its effect was to affirm a higher duty than that exacted by the Collector. The board in an earlier decision held that claims asking for a higher rate than assessed cannot be considered by the customs tribunal. Judge Sullivan held in the present case that as the protest was filed in good faith, although under a misapprehension, it must be sustained.

The American Express Company and the Scruggs, Vandevoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, were overruled in protests relating to samples imported under the acts of 1909 and 1913, and which were claimed to be free. The samples consisted of cuttings ornamented with embroidery, and silk trimmings, which Appraiser Sague reported were suitable for use or sale in the condition imported. The claim was that they were entitled to free entry as samples of no commercial value. As the importers failed to submit adequate testimony to prove the character of the goods, the Collector was affirmed in taking full duties.

C. H. Hempstead & Co., Philadelphia, acting for the C. H. Wheeler Manufacturing Company, machinery manufacturers, lost in protests relating to the classification of merchandise described on the invoices as "yellow metal circles." Duty was levied at 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. The importers' claim was that the goods were properly dutiable at 5 per cent. ad valorem under the provision specifying "sheathing or yellow metal of which copper is the component material of chief value." Witnesses testified that the goods are known in the trade as "Muntz metal sheets," and are used in making condensers. In affirming the Collector's assessment, Judge Fischer said the articles were sufficiently advanced in manufacture to warrant their being considered parts of condensers.

Several tea importing firms won in claims that the immediate coverings of tea are duty free under the tariff law. The Collector was reversed in taxing containers of tea in less than five-pound packages. The firms included the Wright & Graham Company, F. L. Kraemer Co., William A. Avis & Co., Consolidated Tea Company, Gray Brothers, Thomas Crane, and T. D. Downing & Co.

DE ANGELIS AGAIN IN COURT.

Lawyer, Held in Matteawan, Makes Sixteenth Vain Plea for Liberty.

Several de Angelis made his sixteenth attempt yesterday to get away from Matteawan by appearing before Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court on his regular half-yearly writ of habeas corpus. De Angelis shot Walter S. Messer in 1897 in Oneida County and was adjudged incompetent and sent to the asylum. He said that he thought he had as good a chance of getting out of the asylum as Harry K. Thaw.

De Angelis, who is a lawyer, argued his own case in court and asked for a postponement because he had not the necessary witnesses or data at hand. Justice Philbin refused to adjourn the hearing, but said he would listen at once to what de Angelis had to say. Then the latter asked for a jury trial, and when it was refused, withdrew his writ. He was returned to Matteawan.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

LUNINE & TUCKER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Lunine & Tucker, dealers in men's furnishing goods at 26 East Twenty-third Street and 1,276 Sixth Avenue, composed of Samuel A. Lunine and William S. Tucker. An assignment was also made to Julius Baslow.

ROTH & MARBE, INC.—A second petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Roth & Marbe, Inc., dealers in leather goods at 105 Seventh Avenue.

MAURICE CHAISON—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Maikel Chaimson, dealer in dry goods at 651 Lenox Avenue. He made an assignment on Thursday.

RUFUS G. SHIRLEY, salesman, at 342 West Fifty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,382 and nominal assets $4,772.

HENRY F. G. PLOEGER—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry F. C. Ploeger of 391 Second Avenue. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $1,000.

ISAAC WEINSTEIN, of 311 East Seventy-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,286 and no assets.

WILLIAM Z. RHODES, laborer at Marlboro, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $218 and no assets.

A. BOLOGNESI & CO.—Judge Hand yesterday adjudicated A. Bolognesi & Co., private bankers of 52 Wall Street, bankrupts, in accordance with a mandate of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which recently reversed the dismissal of the petition.

A. FREUNDLICH COMPANY.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Abraham Freundlich, trading as A. Freundlich Company, manufacturer of furs, at 45 West Twenty-seventh Street, with creditors 40 cents on the dollar. His schedules show liabilities of $50,486.

GUSTAV NEIDERMAN, furniture dealer, at 50 Essex Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $25,034 and assets of $19,290, consisting of stock, $10,000; horse and wagon, $1,000, and accounts, $8,290.

JACOB VOGEL, advertising, at 220 Fifth Avenue, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities, $39,782; nominal assets, $12,844, and actual assets, $2,498.

JOSEPH FRANK & SONS, INC., lithographers, of 22 Thames Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities, $24,873; nominal assets, $30,944, and actual assets, $3,794.

SADIE SCHWARTZ, milliner, 296 Bleecker Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities, $1,245 and actual assets $400.

SOLOMON BULLER, dealer in hardware and housefurnishing goods, at 1,704 Park Avenue, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities, $1,123, and actual assets, $600.

PROFIT SHARING GROCERIES CORPORATION.—Judge Hand has appointed Hugo Levy receiver for the Profit Sharing Groceries Corporation of 1,005 Columbus Avenue.

SAMUEL LEECH, dealer in women's hats, at 34 West Third Street, has made an assignment to Philip Fornaci.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas.—Dr. J. Z. Young, physician at Buckholts, Milam County, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal court here. His liabilities are $12,000; the assets being $6,425, including $2,700 exemptions.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 23.—Fort Worth Savings Bank and Trust Co. was placed in receivership today as a result of a friendly suit. Capital $210,000; liabilities about $400,000; W. B. Paddock named receiver.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Chicago Pneumatic Pump, Involuntary petition filed in behalf John M. Swanston and others. Liabilities and assets not scheduled.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 327 business failures in the United States during the week, against 341 for the previous week, and 262, 254, 252, and 241 for the corresponding weeks of 1914 to 1911. The Middle States had 53, New England 33, Southern 72, Western 72, Northwestern 17, and Far Western 40. Canada had 79, against 45 for the preceding week. About 9 per cent. of the number of concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000 and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Associated Features Booking Co., Inc.—E. Basch $1,377.88
Anderson, George—W. H. Kirkland..... 420.38
Arens, John—R. Arens..... 143.20
Blaugas Co. of Cuba—G. D. Kuper & Brothers, Inc..... 101.97
Bauer, Minnie—S. J. Bloomingdale et al. 193.25
Balish, Israel—D. B. Lynch..... 292.16
Brown, Wm. R.—J. Blickwedel..... 139.74
Harris, Frederick, and Benjamin A. Lewis—John M. O'Connor & Co..... 244.53
Beth Hemedrash Hagodol of the Bronx—Mugler Iron Works..... 719.19
Barry, Wm. D.—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs..... 111.38
Brothers, Wm. F.—R. W. Westbrook.... 119.71
Carlomagno, James D.—Importers Traders' Building Co., Inc..... 171.71
Carlson, Conrad—F. A. Godfrey et al.. 239.21
Cross, Thomas E.—J. E. Kean..... 238.07
Campbell, John J.—K. & M. Lithographing Co., Inc..... 225.41
Duklauer, Eugene—Evans, Inc..... 143.41
Carlson, Conrad—F. A. Godfrey et al.. 300.21
Ensign Realty Co.—Corn Exchange Bank 2,170.63
Eastern Gravel Corp.—Ames Iron Works 503.11
Fuchs, Emil E.—German-American Ins. Co. 204.71
Finch, G. Howard—U. S. Title Guaranty Co. 129.47
Franklin-Koch Co.—Hamilton Beach Mfg. Co. 149.68
15 West 44th Street Co., Inc.—D. Kramer 734.25
Ivy, Linda—J. Korostoff 241.09
Fuller, Nayard C.—S. S. Goldwater, costs 174.85
Fowler, Douglas E.—F. Brunjes 221.41
Fowler-Brunjes Co.—F. Brunjes 579.01
Garnett, Wm. H.—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. 109.38
Gorsche, Martha—A. T. Stearns Lumber Co. 238.16
Gargiulo, Vincent, and V. Garofalo, Inc.—L. S. Tenney 1,708.00
Geisler, Max—C. L. Graf 111.33
Goets, Louis J.—J. N. Matthews Co.... 759.50
Gregory, Bert F. S.—W. J. Lee..... 752.20
Hirsch, Alfred—A. T. Swan..... 373.68
Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nursery —W. H. Thomas..... 202.45
Harvey, Lizzie M.—Greenberger & Davis. 131.70
Heidenheimer, Louis—H. Bartsch..... 404.52
Hoffstaetter, Ernst—G. G. Schinkel et al. 615.94
Isaacs, Samuel G.—G. Isaacs..... 575.07
J. H. Drew & Brother, Inc.—J. J. O'Connell 330.78
Johnston, Ellen—F. Campbell..... 424.67
Kohn, Anton, Lina, and Josef—M. Feinberg 807.83
Kramer, Albert J.—C. Weber..... 3,559.16
Kuhl, Otto, and Leo W. Beattie—Peopis, &c. 1,000.00
Liggy, Wm. L.—Link Realty & Construction Co. 492.07
Moriarty, Michael J.—U. S. Title Guaranty Co. 259.90
Moss, Herman—H. C. Frauenthal..... 188.60
Manitas, Athanasios—J. Kakavas et al. 180.41
Metcalf Co.—E. V. Harman..... 320.91
Mount Summit Ore Corp., Seminole Distilling & Distributing Co., Felix Prince, and John G. Pearce—Bank of Roseville Centre 5,629.60
Manhattan Swiss Embroidery Co.—N. L. Levy 1,168.20
Manhattan Navigation Co., Manhattan Terminal Co., and C. Louis Duval—City Bank of Syracuse..... 20,553.63
Meyer, Joseph—J. M. & P. Scanlon, Inc. 646.65
Morton, Peter—S. Benson..... 145.81
Oppenheimer, Albert—M. Norris..... 274.65
Orkoff, Abraham—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs 109.38
Orkoff, Abraham, guardian—Same, costs. 109.38
Oliver, Joseph—H. Shultz..... 179.57
Plucinski, James—E. G. Peres..... 153.29
Rosoff, Samuel—W. E. D. Stokes..... 586.80
Rosen, Nathan, and Abraham Grossman—M. Brown 148.25
Royal Benefit Society—Famobronio Society 1,832.01
Schwank, Isidor—A. G. Arber et al..... 222.41
Stern, Augusta and Nathan—D. N. Burlow 183.65
Schmidt, Charles—Francis B. Leggette. 282.89
Sinclair, Thomas—Hamilton Press..... 529.28
Tarr, Ida M.—S. Douglass..... 141.15
Valentine, Benjamin B.—W. Roldelberg. 218.76
Waks, Max M.—F. Campbell..... 166.41
Wakefield Park Realty Co.—H. S. Fidelity Guaranty Co. 158.28
West Side Mason Contracting Co. and Robert Friedman—Hall-Holmes Mfg. Co. 222.02
Watson, Warren M.—E. Thielman..... 3,334.79
Willis, Wm. A.—Universal Discount Co. 205.22
Zoeller, Robert A.—F. A. Wallis..... 122.64

In Bronx County.

Brown, Murray—J. Tuerkel et al..... $31.44
Cavaliero, Salvatore—V. Mirabelli..... 90.00
Casolaro-Fasany Co., Inc., Angelo Fasany, and Salvatore Casolaro—A. Oliveri 124.72
Donnelly, Martin J.—M. A. Thaks..... 86.65
Finkenauer, Ferdinand P.—A. Finkenauer 125.78
Goldstein, Charles—H. L. Karst..... 114.02
King, Jonas—Bronx Sash & Door Co., Inc. 148.80
Mackey, Julia E., and William D. Rawlins—Hill Sanatorium, Inc..... 875.44
Marston, Sarah—B. F. Frieble..... 892.53
Potter, Edward C.—Joseph, Inc..... 554.42
Sigismundi, Frank, Eugenio Nocchieri, and Raffaelle D. Somm—D. Sigismundi 153.75
Schnell, Gottlieb—H. Leverburg..... 26.72
Schwimer, Louis—F. Schliesser..... 72.75
Steinreich, George—D. Wolff..... 39.25
Tropauer, Abe—L. Weiss..... 159.00

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Adani, Hugo S.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915 ..... $1,124.53
Israel, David—J. Meurer, June 21, 1915. 278.38
Lippold-Stewart Motor Sales Co.—C. Ratty, March 29, 1915..... 194.41
McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.—A. Caposal, June 21, 1915..... 8,648.88
Levi, Henlein, Julius Sondheimer, Samuel Kohn, and Emil S. Levi—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915..... 3,446.78
Nitzberg, Barnett—A. Techiedel, May 19, 1914 ..... 373.67
N. Y. Mail Co. & American Surety Co.—East Side Fireproof Stabling & Storage Co., April 19, 1915..... 1,796.17
Palmer & Singer Mfg. Co. and Chas. A. Singer—Audit Co. of N. Y., June 19, 1914 ..... 550.00
Plunkitt, Geo. W.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915 ..... 1,518.96
Goldsmith, Louis, and Albert B. Moore—People, &c., July 1, 1915, (vacated)..500.00
Plunkett, William—City of N. Y., May 7, 1914, (vacated)..... 259.90
Same—Same, Nov. 15, 1910, (vacated)... 206.79
Same—Same, Jan. 28, 1910, (vacated)... 206.89
Same—Same, June 28, 1911, (vacated)... 215.33

In Bronx County.

Treiber, Bert—H. N. Schektman, April 1, 1915 ..... 946.53

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

OPEN FOR JOBS in silk and cotton dresses, also cloth and wash skirts; submit samples; will pay cash; samples will be kept and paid for. Quality Skirt Co., Jobbers, Cleveland, Ohio.

JOBBER placing large orders on silk, poplin, taffeta, and serge dresses and waists. Call from 10 to 12, Room 215, 467 Broadway.

JOBBER placing orders on cotton and silk waists. Call Saturday, after 10, 22 East 21st, Room 304.

BIG JOBBER OF CLOAKS AND SUITS WILL LOOK FROM 9 TO 10 A. M., 7TH FLOOR, 28 WEST 27TH ST.

JOBBER looking at Silk and Serge Dresses, Saturday morning, 9 to 11, Room 701, 11 West 25th St.

800 DOZEN CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 2 to 6 years, $2.25 dozen net; big value. S. Rosenman & Co., 110 West 14th.

THE WAIST AND DRESS DESIGNERS ASSOCIATION will hold its first annual exhibition of Fall dresses, American styles, at the Hotel Imperial, Broadway and 32d St., on Saturday, July 24, from 2 to 5 P. M. One dollar admission.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 503.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. Fan 4343.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Grossfranzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 686.

SUBLET OFFICE suitable showroom or resident buying; low rent. T 135 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3½@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Thursday, 3½@3¾
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Small Houses Will Get Business.

In reviewing the recent openings of men's wear piece goods for the Spring 1916 season, a well-posted factor in the trade said that the smaller mill organizations will probably do more than their usual quota of Spring business. The heavy advances made by the leading concerns, he said, shows a disposition on their part to restrict the domestic buying so that the opportunity, when it comes up, to take on foreign war contracts may be taken advantage of. The army business, placed in bulk and the same fabric, makes a very much more profitable form of manufacturing than catering to the domestic demand which must necessarily be of a varied nature.

Put In Their Orders Early.

Although the demand for dress goods reached no startling height at any one time, sellers, in looking over the operations of the present month, find that the volume of business in the aggregate has been very comfortable and satisfying. Orders were placed in a constant, day-to-day manner. Buyers in the coat and suit trade seemed alive to the fact that the market would continue to grow stronger as time went on, and some of the manufacturers are better supplied with their season's requirements of dress goods than perhaps at any time in their history. The cleaning up of stock goods at little or no concessions in price remains a feature of the market, and supplies of this sort have gr

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SURPLUS $7,000,000

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular and Less Active —Success of Canadian Financing Here.

A settling-down process by no means evenly applied was under way in the stock market yesterday. Continued profit taking in some of the stocks upon which speculation had converged earlier in the week was met by renewed buying of some of these issues with resultant irregularity, which left some of these stocks substantially higher at the close, while others showed net losses. Railroad stocks undergoing reorganization and several in the Southern group were sufficiently weak to fall to new low records, but elsewhere in the railroad list strength was shown. Baltimore & Ohio for one made a good net gain in response to suggestions that the July gross earnings will show a gain substantially larger than the increase of $700,000 and more which was reported for June. There are other indications also of improved traffic on the Eastern roads which are feeling the benefit of enlarged industrial output.

The Southern roads, on the other hand, are still reflecting the handicap imposed upon the South last year, which is perpetuated this season in the fear that the cotton movement may prove disappointing. Yesterday's news indicated that Great Britain was impressed with the need of limiting as much as possible interference with the American cotton movement through her blockade of Germany. Moreover, active interest has been taken by bankers under the leadership of the Federal Reserve Board in providing all needed financial assistance for handling the cotton crop. In that respect the problem is much less difficult than that which confronted the South a little more than a year ago. Bankers here are convinced that the financing of the crop can be accomplished with comparative ease. All of this, of course, has a bearing on the transportation as well as on the commercial interests of the South.

Wall Street, so far as the stock market reflects its feeling, has been taking more interest in what Germany will think of our latest note than in the note itself, and taking relatively little interest in either. That, of course, is a surface attitude, for it is recognized that our relations with Germany constitute a matter of very great importance. At the same time it is taken for granted that the matter will be worked out without a breach between the two countries. That is why the stock market has been but mildly interested in the contents of our note. The note itself may compel a less casual interest than this, and so too may Germany's reception of the note, but if the mood of recent days persists the publication of the note will hardly find definitely traceable reflections in the movement of prices.

The immediate response made to the offering of the Canadian note issue indicated very clearly the purchasing proportions of the market for high-grade short-term securities. A Canadian issue had little, or none, of the aversion to foreign issue to overcome and its reception was all the heartier for that reason. The financial community looks upon an issue of a Government on this continent as being protected from mishap in ways which do not apply to European issues. The great success of this issue cannot, therefore, be taken without reserve as an indication of the reception which would probably be accorded to other foreign issues, but it does show beyond any doubt that high-grade short-time obligations are in special demand. The amount of funds looking for temporary employment is very large, and in this instance the option is given the holder of converting his short-time obligation into a long-time one if he chooses.

STEADY TONE IN LONDON.

Stock Exchange Has Dull Session—Canadian Pacific Active.

LONDON, July 23.—Money and discount rates were quiet today.

The stock market was dull and uninteresting. The tone was good, but business did not expand. The old war loan and copper shares were better, and a few oil and mining stocks received attention.

Canadian Pacific was the feature in the American section. The stock was active and weak. The rest of the list closed dull but steady.

Paris Bourse Irregular.

PARIS, July 23.—The tone of the Bourse today was irregular. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs. Exchange on London 26 francs 95 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4½	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2⅛@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2¼	5 mos	3
90 days	2½@2⅝	6 mos	3@3¼
4 mos	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾	6 months	3¼@3¾
60 to 90 days	3¼@3¾		
Other Names.			
4 months	3¼@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅜	$4.76⅝
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77⅛	4.77⅜

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76⅜	4.77⅜
Paris	5.64	5.61
Berlin	.81⅞	.82
Austria	15.15	15.30
Russia		31.50
Switzerland	5.36	5.35
Scandinavia	.25.65	25.70
China—		
Hongkong	.42.70	42.90
Shanghai	.55.00	55.75
Singapore	.57.50	
Greece	5.22½	5.21½
Holland	.40¼	.40⅝
India—		
Bombay	.33.00	..
Calcutta	.33.00	..
Italy	6.21	6.20
Japan—		
Kobe	.49.37	49.45
Yokohama	.49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	.49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.41.60	41.75
Rio	.25.40	25.50
Spain	.19.37	19.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅞	$4.69⅝	$4.71⅛	$4.69½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $292,264,922; balance, $15,145,546; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,106,917.

The local banks have lost $880,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 6.87½@6.88% premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22⅝d, off 1-16d; New York, 47¾c, off ½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	462,045
Same day last year	287,060
Year to date	70,993,079
Same period last year	42,206,453
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.72 + .09
Same day last year	65.00 — .76

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	64.91	July 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
92	95	100	Adams Express	95	95	95	95	+2
33¾	34	1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	34⅜	34⅜	33¾	33⅜	— ⅛
23½	23⅝	10,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23⅝	24⅛	23½	23½	— ⅛
62½	63½	3,300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	62⅝	64	62⅜	63	+1
72	72⅜	6,500	Amalgamated Cop	72⅞	73¼	71⅞	72⅛	— ⅜
51¼	52	15,810	Am. Beet Sugar	52⅝	52⅞	51½	51⅝	+ ⅛
56⅜	57	35,680	Am. Can	56¾	57⅛	55¾	56⅜	+ ¼
103½	105	28	Am. Can pf	105	105	105	105	
57	57⅛	2,500	Am. Car & Fdry	56¼	57½	56¼	56⅞	+ ½
144	145	3,700	Am. Coal Products	142	146	141	145	+6½
46	47	200	Am. Cotton Oil	47	47	46⅜	46⅜	
6¼	6¾	100	Am. Hide & Leath	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
33½	34	1,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34⅜	34⅜	33½	33⅜	— ⅛
23	24	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	24½	24½	24	24	— ⅜
9¾	10¼	500	Am. Linseed	10	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
52	52½	15,500	Am. Locomotive	52⅛	53½	51¾	52	+ ½
5⅞	6	100	Am. Malt	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
5⅞	6	20	do., odd lot	5½	5½	5½	5½	
78	78½	2,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	77⅞	78½	77⅞	78¼	
106⅞	107⅞	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107	107	107	107	— 1
40	40½	600	Am. Steel Fdries	40	40⅞	40	40	
108½	109½	300	Am. Sugar Ref	109	109½	109	109	— ½
121	121½	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121½	121½	121½	121½	+ ½
106⅛	106⅞	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106½	106⅝	106½	106½	+ ⅛
106⅛	106⅝	100	do., old lot	106¼	106⅝	106¼	106¼	
85	86	100	Am. Woolen pf	84	84	84	84	
68	68⅜	4,916	Anaconda Cop	68⅝	68¾	67⅞	68⅛	— ½
5	5½	100	Assets Realization	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
100⅝	101	1,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	100½	101	100⅝	101	+ ⅝
90	90½	500	Atlantic Coast Line	90½	100	90½	100	
76⅞	77	52,600	Baldwin Loco	75¾	77½	75½	77	+2½
102⅜	105	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	
73½	79	6,300	Baltimore & Ohio	78½	79⅜	78½	78⅝	+ ⅜
71⅜	72	1,200	Baltimore & O. pf	72	72	71⅜	71⅝	— ¼
		1	Bank of Commerce	161	161	161	161	
198	202	2,300	Bethlehem Steel	196	204	196	201	+5
123	125	1,100	Bethlehem Steel pf	124	125	124	125	+1½
85½	86	1,800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86½	86½	85	85	—1½
70½	70⅝	200	Butte & Superior	70⅝	70⅝	70½	70½	— ½
9¾	11¾	400	California Petrol	10	10	10	10	—2⅝
30	30	200	California Pet. pf	30	30	30	30	— 1
13⅛	140	9,900	Canadian Pacific	138⅝	140⅛	138	139⅝	+1½
42	42⅜	3,000	Central Leather Co	43	43	42⅛	42⅞	— ⅛
103	104	80	Central Leather pf	103	103	103	103	
39	39½	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	39⅜	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ¾
10½	11⅛	300	Chi. Gt. Western	11	11	11	11	— ¼
78¾	79¼	7,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	78⅞	79⅝	78	79¼	
121	125	400	Chi. & Northwest	122	122	121	121	—1
11⅜	11⅝	19,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	12½	12⅝	10½	11½	— ⅜
44½	44⅝	1,320	Chino Copper	44½	45	44½	44½	— ⅛
34¼	34¾	1,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	34⅝	34⅝	34	34⅜	— ⅛
10	11	100	Comstock Tunnel	*11	11	11	11	+1
127	127½	200	Consolidated Gas	127½	127½	127½	127½	+ ⅛
66	69½	100	Continental Can	67	67	67	67	— ½
14⅜	15	200	Corn Products Ref	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
45	45¼	20,500	Crucible Steel	46¼	46¼	44⅞	45	— ¼
96⅞	98	500	Crucible Steel pf	97	97	96	97	—1
118	119	2,400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	120	124½	116⅝	119	
102¼	104½	400	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	104	105	104	104½	+1½
142	145	100	Delaware & Hud	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	
7	8	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	7	7½	7	7½	— ⅛
7	8	10	do., odd lot	7	8	8	8	
70		40	Detroit & Mackinac	70	70	70	70	
26	26¼	11,500	Distillers' Secur	25⅞	26¼	25¼	26¼	+1⅜
22¼	22½	1,000	Dome Mines	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	
23⅞	24	2,100	Erie	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
39½	39⅝	900	Erie 1st pf	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39½	— ⅛
25¼	25½	100	Federal Min. & S	25¼	25½	25¼	25½	—1⅝
265	269¼	20	General Chemical	268½	269¼	268½	269¼	
170	171	2,000	General Electric	170½	171¼	169½	170⅝	+1⅜
180	182	1,300	General Motors	183	183	180	181¼	—3½
105	106⅛	100	General Motors pf	106	106	106	106	—1
50½	51	1,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	51½	51½	50⅜	50⅝	— ½
116	116½	500	Great Northern pf	116	116¾	115	116¼	— ⅛
36½	36¾	2,000	G. N. certs. ore prop	36¾	36¾	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
59⅝	60⅜	500	Guggenheim Explor	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅛
98		200	Hav. El. Ry.& L.pf	98½	98¼	98¼	98¼	+1
98		20	do., odd lot	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	
117	121	25	Homestake Mining	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	
100¾	101¼	200	Illinois Central	101¼	101¼	101	101	— ¼
29⅞	30	1,300	Inspiration Copper	30½	30½	30	30	— ⅛
19	19¼	1,500	Inter.-Met. pf. ctfs	19¼	19	19	19	— ⅜
19	19¼	100	Interboro Corp	19	19	19	19	—1⅛
9	10	500	Int. Paper	10¼	10⅜	9	9	
23	23¾	400	Kansas City South	23	23	23	23	
141	142	700	Lehigh Valley	141¾	142	141½	141½	— ⅞
117	120	300	Liggett & Myers pf	119	119	119	119	+2½
107	107½	775	Louis. & Nash	108	108	106	106	— 2
64	66	100	Mackay Cos. pf	65¼	65½	65½	65¼	+ ⅛
125	128	25	Manhattan Elev	126	126	126	126	
36½	37	100	Maxwell Motors	36½	36½	36¼	36¼	
82	83½	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	83½	83½	83	83	—1½
82	83½	50	do., odd lot	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	
31½	32¼	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	32	32	32	32	— ¼
72¼	73	8,400	Mexican Petroleum	71½	74½	69½	72⅜	+ ⅞
26⅞	26⅞	1,900	Miami Copper	27	27	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
5¼	6	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5½	5½	5½	5½	
13⅞	14⅜	500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15⅞	15⅞	15	15	—1¼
2⅜	2⅞	3,752	Missouri Pacific	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
20¼	20⅝	3,500	Nat. En. & St. Co	20⅜	20⅝	19¾	20⅜	
63	63½	700	Nat. Lead Co	63	63⅝	63	63⅝	+ ⅝
14	14⅜	1,000	Nevada Con. Cop	14¼	14⅝	14	14⅜	— ⅛
103	104	1,600	N. Y. Air Brake	103	104	101½	103	+1½
85⅝	86	850	N. Y. Central	85⅝	86	85⅝	86	
57⅝	59	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜	
26	26½	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ½
15	20	100	Norfolk Southern	17	17	17	17	—1½
104	104½	200	Norfolk & Western	104	104	104	104	— ¼
104	104½	600	Northern Pacific	104	104	103⅝	104	— ⅛
34	34⅜	400	Pacific Mail	34⅞	34⅞	34½	34½	—1⅜
106½	106⅝	1,300	Penn. R. R.	106½	106⅝	106¼	106⅜	+ ⅛
76⅞	77	2,900	Philadelphia Co	76	78	76	77	+1
22½	23	100	Pittsburgh Coal	22¼	22⅝	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
85	87	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf	85	85	85	85	—1⅝
49⅝	50	2,100	Pressed Steel Car	50	50⅜	49⅝	50	
2	2⅜	100	Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
4	4½	200	Quicksilver pf	4	4	4	4	
34⅞	34⅞	2,900	Railway Steel Sp	34⅝	35⅜	34½	34½	— ⅛
88	91	100	Railway Steel S. pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	
22½	22⅝	1,900	Ray Con. Copper	22½	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
146⅜	147	3,700	Reading	146⅜	147	146⅛	147	+ ⅜
35⅜	36	8,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	36	36½	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
92½	93½	600	Rep. Iron & S. pf	93	93	93	93	+ ⅞
4	4½	2,300	St. Louis & San F	4¼	4¼	4	4¼	
5¼	5¾	900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
11½	11⅝	900	Seaboard Air Line	12	12½	11½	11⅝	— ⅜
30¼	30¾	900	Seab. Air Line pf	32	32	30¼	30¼	—1⅝
146⅞	147	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	147	147	146⅞	146⅞	+ ⅛
39	39½	600	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	39	39½	38⅝	39¼	+ ⅛
84¾	84⅝	4,200	Southern Pacific	83⅞	84⅝	83⅝	84¼	+ ⅝
70	80	50	S. Porto Rico Sugar	75	75	75	75	
12⅝	13	9,800	Southern Railway	13½	13½	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
43	43⅛	3,500	So. Railway pf	45	45	42	43½	—2½
55	56½	268	Standard Milling	56¼	56¼	56	56	
81½	82½	2,600	Studebaker Co	82	82⅝	81¾	82⅛	+ ⅛
100½	100½	250	Studebaker Co. pf	100⅝	100⅝	100	100	
36⅞	37	600	Tennessee Copper	37	37	36⅞	36¾	— ¼
130	131⅝	300	Texas Co	131⅜	131⅝	131¼	131¼	— ¼
123½	128	100	Tex. Co. sub. r., f.p.	126	128	126	126	+ ⅜
8¾	9	5,100	Texas & Pacific	12	12	12	8½	—3½
50½	50⅝	1,800	Third Avenue	50⅞	50⅞	50½	50½	— ½
126⅜	126⅝	5,400	Union Pacific	126⅜	127½	126¼	126⅜	
80¼	81	1,000	Union Pacific pf	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	+ ⅝
		100	do., s 20 f	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	
102	103	100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	103	103	103	103	
19	19¼	200	United Rys. Invest	19¼	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
35	35⅝	1,400	United Rys. Inv. pf	36¼	36¼	35	35⅜	+ ½
35⅝	35⅞	2,400	U.S.I. P. & F. pf	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	—4⅞
61	61	100	U. S. Express	61	61	61	61	
57⅞	59½	2,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	57⅞	59½	57⅞	58	+1⅝
2¼	2¾	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
45	45⅝	1,000	U. S. Rubber	45	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	—1⅝
103	103	350	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103	103	103	103	
63¾	64¼	43,200	U. S. Steel	63¾	64¼	63¾	64¼	+ ¼
111	111¼	1,000	U. S. Steel pf	111¼	111¾	110¾	111¾	— ⅛
65⅞	66	1,500	Utah Copper	66¼	66¾	65¾	65⅞	— ⅛
98	100	2	Wells Fargo Exp	100	100	100	100	
69	69¼	900	Western Union Tel	68⅞	69⅜	68¾	69	
107	107¾	46,300	Westingh. E. & M	107	108	105½	107¼	—1⅛
134½	135	200	Willys-Overland	134	134	133	133	—1

*Cents per share.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	36.25	36.75	36.62½	37.12½
Lead		5.55		5.60
Iron, No. 2 X Fdry.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	*19.50		*20.25	
Antimony	33.00	36.00	35.00	36.00
Quicksilver	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminium	†31.00	33.00	†31.60	33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 19@19¼c per pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Friday. £. s. d.	Thursday. £. s. d.
Copper, spot	74 10	75 7 6
Copper, futures	76 15	76 15
Tin, spot	162 10	165
Tin, futures	160 5	162
Lead	24 10	24 12 6
Spelter	96	96

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	110	100	110
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	105
Am. Mach. & Fdry	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	305	350	300	350
Johnston T. F. & M	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F	165	175	165	175
MacAndrews & F. pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	185	190	183	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob	340	350	340	350
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	116½	120½	116½	120½

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 22.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$843,004	$10,153,739	$10,153,739
Int. rev. (ord.)	1,171,393	19,876,081	19,876,081
Cor. & income	276,057	7,295,139	7,295,139
Miscellaneous	77,722	3,208,787	3,208,787
Tot. receipts	$2,368,178	$40,623,747	$40,623,747
Expenditures	2,775,738	56,137,838	56,137,838
Deficit	407,559	15,514,091	15,514,091

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅞
Atlantic Refining	545	550	545	550
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	101	99	101
Chesebrough Mfg	105	115	100	115
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	224	229	223	228
Crescent P. L.	40	42		42
Cumberland P. L.	46	49		49
Eureka P. L.	220	225		225
Galena Sig. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil	140	145	145	147
Illinois P. L.	133	135	131	135
Indiana P. L.	94	98	98	98
Int'l Pet. Co. Ltd	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8⅝
National Transit	29	30	29	30
N. Y. Transit	202	207	203	207
Northern P. L.	92	94	92	94
Ohio Oil	134	136	134	136
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co.	50	55	50	55
Pierce Oil	9	9¼	9	9¼
Pierce O. cv. 6s, '24	73	78	73	78
Prairie O. & G	310	312	310	312
Prairie P. L.	157	160	157	160
Solar Refining	216	225	218	225
Southern P. L.	209	212	209	212
South Penn Oil	270	275	270	275
Southwest Penn	108	112	108	112
Std Oil of Cal	276	278	276	278
Std Oil of Ind	393	400	395	400
Std Oil of Kan	340	350	340	350
Std Oil of Ky	253	257	252	257
Std Oil of Neb	305	315	305	315
Std Oil of N. J	400	402	400	402
Std Oil of N. Y	182	184	183	185
Std Oil of Ohio	420	430	420	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	81	90	81	90
Vacuum Oil	199	202	199	202
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	140	145	144	150
Aetna Explosives pf	92	96	92	96
Atlas Powder	215	225	215	225
Bliss, (E. W.)	350	375	350	375
Bliss (E. W.) pf	129	139	129	142
Can. Car & Foundry	74	78	72	77
Cap. Explosives	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf	100	110	100	110
Colts Arms	430	440	445	455
Du Pont Powder	665	680	665	680
Du Pont Powder pf	97	101	97	101
Electric Boat	240	245	240	245
Electric Boat pf	230	235	230	238
Hercules Powder	405	420	415	425
Niles-Bement-Pond	110	119	115	117
Savage Arms	250	300	250	300
Winchester Repeating Arms	1,675	1,725	1,675	1,725

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A British Credit Discussed.

It is possible that a British loan may be floated in this country before long under terms analogous to those followed in the French credit arranged through a group of local banks and banking firms with the Roth

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Market Fairly Active; Presents Same Leaders in Rising Price Movement—Bonds Steady.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 203,915 shares of stock and $627,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 74,290; oils, 1,056, and mining, 128,569. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Amer. Zinc...	56⅜	56⅝	55¾	56
300	Can. C. & F.	75	95	75	91
1,725	Can. N. Gas Co.	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
25,000	*Car, Lt. & P.	6⅝	8¼	6⅝	8⅝
7,500	*Central Fdry.	11	15¼	11	13
2,500	Cent. Fdy. pf.	20	28	20	25
1,200	*Cramp Shipb.	67¾	75¼	66¾	68¼
2,400	*Electric Boat.	240	275	240	266
1,400	*Elec. Boat pf.	230	263	220	254
50	Emer. Phonog.	15	15	15	15
255	*Hendee Mfg.	40	40¼	39	39
100	*Int. M. pf.	6	6	6	6
1,000	*Inter. Petrol.	8¼	8¾	8¼	8½
100	J. G. McCrory.	50	50	50	50
280	Kelly Sp. Tire.	167¼	170	165	165
200	Kelly Sp. Tire 1st pf.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
700	Marconi of Am.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜
10	*Pyrene Mfg.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
200	Corp. R. & H.	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½
100	Savoy Oil	6	6	6	6
14,000	*Stand. Motors.	13¼	13¾	13¼	13⅝
1,500	Sterling Gum.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,200	St. Jos. Lead.	12⅜	12½	12	12⅜
5,000	U. Cig. S., new	10	10¼	10	10
500	U.C.S., new, pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1,000	Un. Prof. Sh.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
1,200	*Vent. C. Oil.	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½
2,000	*World's Film	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
5 Continen. Oil	225	225	225	
20 Illinois P. L.	135	135	135	+ 1
1 Northern P. L.	93	92	92	— 1
1,020 Pierce Oil	9¼	9	9½	+ ⅛
10 Std. Oil, N. Y.	183	183	183	— 2

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,000	*†Arizona Duq.	27	30	27	28
1,000	*Alaska June.	12⅜	12¾	12¾	12¾
700	*Al.-C. M. Co.	82	84	80	84
5,700	*†Atlanta.	32	32	31	1
1,000	*†Big Cot'w'd.	6	6	6	6
930	Big L. D. Co.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
3,700	*†Booth.	52	62	51	52
200	Braden Copper	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
800	Butte & N.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
1,500	Caledonia.	87	88	86	87
3,500	†Cashboy.	6	6	5	5
2,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Con. Nev.-Utah.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	Dia. Black B.	2	3	2	3
4,000	*†Emma Copper.	37	38	37	10
200	†Florence.	50	50	50	50
500	Go.id'd Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	*Goldfd Mer.	21	23	22	22
20	Greene-Can.	40	40	40	40
1,850	*Iron Blossom.	75	75	73	74
4,500	Jumbo Exten.	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¼
8,500	Kennecott Cop.	83¾	83¾	82	82
200	Kerr Lake.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,000	*†Kewanaa.	14	14	14	14
100	La Rose Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†Lone Star.	6	6	6	6
600	Magma Copper	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
800	†Mck.-Darragh	21	21	20	21
800	†Majestic M.	76	76	75	75
600	*Montana Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8,000	*†Mother Lode	27½	28	26	26½
2,700	Nevada Hills.	21	21	19	20½
1,000	New Utah Bing.	2⅜	3⅛	2⅜	3⅛
1,500	*†Oro.	8½	8½	8	8
500	*†Sells.	25	27	25	25
2,000	*†Silver Pick.	11	11	11	11
400	Stand. Sil. Ld.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,500	Stewart.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
18,000	*†Success M.	95	97	95	97
2,600	†Super. M. Co.	23½	24	23½	24
354	Ton. Ext.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
550	†Ton. Mergers.	87	88	86	86
1,985	Ton. Mining.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5,200	Tri-Bullion.	½	½	½	½
1,000	Tuolumne C.	½	½	½	½
3,500	*Wasatch.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	†W. E. Con.	73	73	68	69

BONDS.

$45,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	117¾	117¾	117	117
$82,000	*West. Elec. conv. 5s.	103¾	103¼	103⅝	103¼

*Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. $Odd lot.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 23. Bid.	Asked.	July 22. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	14½	15	14½	15
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. bearer	14¾	15	15⅛	15⅝
Inter. Mer. Marine	1¾	2	1⅞	2
International Motors	18	19	18	19
Int. Motors pf.	42	44	42	44
International Nickel	158	162	159	162
Inter. Nickel pf.	103	105	103	105
Inter. Steam Pump pf	10	14	10	14
Inter. Rubber	7	8	7	8
K. T. new	26 pf.	150	160	150	160
Leh. Val. Coal S. Co.	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Mutual Profit Shar.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
N. Y. Transportation	16½	17	16½	17
Wayland Oil & Gas	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific, w. i.	17	18½	17	18⅛
Mo. Pacific, w. i., pf.	35	37	35	37
Wabash w. i.	10	11	10	11
Wabash pf. (a)	42	44	42	44
Wabash pf. (b)	42	43	42	43

MINING STOCKS.

Chile Copper	19½	19¾	19¼	19⅝
Howe Sound	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
Nipissing Mines Co.	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
White Knob Cop. pf.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200
Pierce Oil 6s	74	74½	74	74½

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
†American Light & Traction	310	315
†American Light & Traction pf.	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14⅜	15⅜
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	52	53
*American Gas & Electric	93	97
*American Gas & Electric pf.	46	48
American Power & Light	58	62
American Power & Light pf.	79	82
American Public Utilities	28	32
American Public Utilities pf.	62	65
American Waterworks & Electric	5	7
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf.	52	54
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf.	90	92½
†Commonwealth P. R. & L.	45	50
†Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	78	80
Dayton Power & Light	28	32
Dayton Power & Light pf.	81	86
Denver Gas & Electric Con.	90½	92½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	65	66
†Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	74	77
Empire District Electric pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	58	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	20	30
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	46	50
Northern States Power	23	25½
Northern States Power pf.	83½	85½
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	41	43
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	85½	87½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	13	16
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	38	41
Southeastern Power & Light	70	75
Southern California Edison pf.	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	4	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	23	24
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7	9
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf.	25	29
United Light & Rys.	39	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	63	65½
Utah Securities	13	15
Western Power	15	17
†Western Power pf.	50	54

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

FINANCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the mortgage from the New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, dated November 22, 1893, the undersigned will until the close of business July 31, 1915, at its office in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company, dated January 2, 1893, and maturing on January 2, 1943, and secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest.

FIDELITY AND COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Louisville, Kentucky.

"MUNITIONS SUPPLIES."

A large modern manufacturing plant in the Middle West, well equipped for machine work, structural and plate steel, and wood work, has at present, subject to prior sale, shop facilities available for special work of that character. Box E., Times, 2 Rector St.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Baltimore, Md., July 8, 1915.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1915, a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 31, 1915.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 31, 1915.

The transfer books will not close.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Cons Power, a. 20 flat	107	107	107	107
80	Cons. Power pf. a. 30 flat	113	113	113	113
57	Mer.-M. Bank.	28	28	28	28
50	Nor. Central.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
25	Western Bank.	87	87	87	87

BONDS.

$1,109	Ana. & P. 5s.	98¼	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
2,000	A. C. L. cv. 4s	83½	83¼	83½	83¼
700	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.	95½	95¼	95½	95¼
10,000	Cons. Pr. 4½s.	87½	87¼	87¼	87¼
1,000	Davison Ch. 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
2,000	Elkh'n Fuel 5s	95½	95⅜	95½	95¼
2,000	N. & P. Tr. 5s.	76	76	76	76
1,000	State Md. 4s, '27	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	United Rys. & El. 4s.	55¾	55¾	55⅝	55¾
2,000	United Rys. & El. 5s.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
600	Un. Rys. & El. 5s, small	81½	81½	81½	81½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12	Ahmeek	95	95	95	95
3,106	Alaska	34¼	34¾	33¾	34⅝
50	Algomah	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Allouez	54	54	54	54
120	Amalgamated	72	72¼	72	72¼
2,910	Amer. Zinc	56⅝	58⅜	55⅞	56
17	Anaconda	69	69	68	68
100	Butte & Bal.	5	5	5	5
938	Butte & Sup.	71¼	71¼	70¼	70¾
75	Cal. & Ariz.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
6	Cal. & Hecla	560	560	560	560
10	Chino	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
150	Cop. Range	55	55½	55	55
790	East Butte	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾
120	Franklin	9¼	9¾	9	9
30	Granby	84	84	83	83
426	Greene Can.	40¾	41	40	40¾
10	Hancock	17½	17½	17½	17½
100	Island Creek	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
55	Keweenaw	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Lake	15	15	15	15
50	La Salle	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
95	Mass. Consol.	11½	11½	11½	11½
125	Mayflower	4¼	4¼	4	4
160	Miami	27	27	27	27
810	Michigan	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
80	New Arcadian	10¾	10¾	10½	10½
10	New Idria	5	5	5	5
215	Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5	5⅜
300	North Butte	30⅜	30⅝	30½	30½
180	North Lake	2	2	1¾	2
25	Osceola	81	81	80	80
255	Pond Creek	17	17	16¾	16¾
30	Quincy	84	84	84	84
100	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
115	Shattuck	26½	26¾	26¼	26¼
363	South Lake	7	7¼	6¾	7½
11	St. M. Land	58½	58½	56	56
600	Sup. & Boston	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
30	Superior Cop.	27	27	27	27
45	Tamarack	58	58	58	58
2,300	Trinity	50c	50c	49c	49c
25	Un. Cop. Land	1	1	1	1
870	U. S. Smelt.	40¾	40¾	40½	40¾
28	U. S. Sm. pf.	46½	46¾	46½	46½
445	Utah Apex	3	3	3	3
100	Utah Consol.	13¾	13¾	13	13
15	Utah Cop.	66¼	66¼	66	66
25	Victoria	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
20	Wolverine	60½	61	60½	61
115	Wyandotte	55c	60c	55c	60c

RAILROADS.

8	Bos. & Albany.	180	180	179	179
15	Boston Elev.	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¼
182	Boston & Me.	22	22	21	22
5	Concord & M.	92	92	92	92
25	Fitchburg pf.	62	64¼	62	64¼
25	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	57½	57½	57½	57½
10	Ses. Air Line.	12	12	12	12
70	W. E. St. Ry.	63	63	63	63

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	88	88	88	88
4,000	A.G. & W.I.Ss.	67¼	67¼	67½	67½
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000	Swift 5s.	96	96	96	96
5,000	U. Fruit 4½s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 23.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	.80	La Rose	.44	.50
Bay S Gas	.12	.12½	McKin-Dar	.20	.23
Bingham	.9	9¾	M of Am	2¼	2⅜
Begole	.99	.95	Majestic	.70	.75
Butte & L	.25	.27	Mex Met	.21	.24
Boston Ely	.25	.20	Nev-Doug	.67	.70
Chief Con	.94	.98	New Baltic	3¼	3⅝
Con Cop	1⅞	1¾	New Cornelia	6⅞	.21
Brown Res	.50	.60	Ohio Cop	.20	.21
Calaveras	1⅝	1⅞	O Dom rcts	7¼	7½
Con Ariz	.75	.85	Oneco	1	1⅛
Cortez	.40	.60	Rlker-Reg	2⅞	3⅛
Chain Cop	6	8	Raven Cop	.10	.12
Cal Corbin	4	6	S W Miami	1	1⅛
Dav-Daly	1⅛	1⅜	Stewart M	1⅛	1⅛
Eagle & B	1⅛	1⅜	Tom Min	3½	5½
1st Nat C	2½	2⅞	Utah Mex	⅜	½
Goldf Con	1⅜	1½	U Verde E	6⅞	7
Houghton	.3	4	Ventura	12½	12⅝
Iron Blos	.70	.75	Yukon G	2⅛	2⅜

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,985	Chi. Pneu. Tool	57	58	57	57
10	Chi. Rys., Ser. 2	19	19	19	19
11	Com. Edison	135¾	135¾	135¼	135¾
35	Pub. Service pf.	95	95	95	95
25	Quaker Oats pf.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
120	Sears-Roe. com.	147	147¼	146½	147½
1,444	Stew.-Warner	66	66	65½	66
5	Swift & Co.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
10	Union Carbide.	148	148	148	148
165	Un. Carbide rts.	4¼	4¼	4¾	4¾

BONDS.

$15,000	Chi. Tel. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾
10,000	Com. Ed. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
9,000	Morris 4½s.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
2,000	Ogden Gas 5s	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼
16,000	Swift 5s.	96¾	96¾	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alliance Ins.	17	17	17	17
100	American Can	57	57	57	57
10	Am. Gas N. J.	101	101	101	101
50	Am. Milling	6	6	6	6
50	Am. Smelting.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
2	Am. Smelt. pf.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
1,885	Baldwin Loco.	75¾	77¼	75¾	77
485	Cambria Steel	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼
283	Elec. Storage.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
300	Ferle	25½	25½	25¼	25¼
10	Gen. Asph. pf.	67	67	67	67
10	Ins. Co. N. A.	21½	21¾	21¼	21½
420	Lake Superior.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
5	Lehigh Navig.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
5	Lehigh Valley.	71	73	71	71
120	L. V. Tran. pf.	29¾	30	29¼	30
8	Lit. Schuylkill	52	55	52	52
45	Minehill	55	55	55	55
102	Mo. Pacific	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	Nevada C.	14	14¼	14	14½
404	Penna. R.	53¾	53¾	53¼	53⅝
6	Penn. Salt.	87½	87½	87½	87½
18	Penn. Steel pf.	71	71	71	71
1,009	Phila. Co.	34¾	35¼	34¾	35¼
1	Phila. R. T.	8	8	8	8
857	Ton. Belmont.	3⅛	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛
1,245	Ton. Mining.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
20	Tenn. Copper.	37	37	37	37
40	United Gas Imp.	32	32	32	32
141	Unit. Gas Imp.	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¼
10	Unit. Cos. N.J.	222	222	222	222
3,000	U. S. Steel.	63¾	64¼	63¾	64
100	Westm'l'd Coal	61	61	61	61
390	Wm. Cramp & Sons.	67	67	66½	66¾

BONDS.

$10,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	85¾	85¾	85½	85¾
1,000	Ba. Loc. 1st 5s.	102	102	102	102
10,000	L. V. con. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
14,000	Pa. R. R. con. 4½s 1960	103	103	102¾	102¾
3,000	P. R. R. gen. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97½
1,000	Phil. Co. c. 5s.	80	80	80	80
3,000	Phil. Elec. 4s.	79	79¼	79	79
5,000	Phil. Elec. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
2,000	Reading g. 4s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sewer P.	18½	18½	18½	18½
10	Cauey Riv. Gas	23	23	22	23
18	Cruc. Steel pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
350	Colum. G. & E.	12	12	11¾	11¾
10	Harbison-W'ker.	48	48	48	48
20	La Belle Iron.	35½	35½	35½	35½
25	Okla. N. Gas.	63	63	63	63
205	Pitts. Coal.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
10	Pitts. P. Glass.	105½	105½	105½	105½
150	Pure Oil.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
2,400	San Toy.	15	16	15	16
50	West'gh'e El.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
300	W'st'gh'e El. rts	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
45	West'gh'e A.B.	132½	132½	132½	132½

BONDS.

$2,500	Pitts C. deb.	5s. 95½	95½	95¾	95½

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Protective Committee for the first and refunding 4 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway is requesting holders of these bonds to send their names and amount of holdings to E. C. Granbery, 56 William Street, secretary of the committee.

Harry Raphael, treasurer of the Central Leather Company, has been elected a Director of the Emerson Phonograph Company, to succeed Miles R. Bracewell, resigned.

The Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines in May had net earnings of $261,377, an increase of $150,117 over the same month last year. The increase for the five months of this year is $1,044,100.

COTTON UP 10 POINTS IN A STEADY MARKET

Prices Advance, Notwithstanding Favorable Weather Reports from the Belt.

EMBARGO RUMOR DISCUSSED

Trade Hardly Expects Great Britain to Carry Out Altruistic Suggestion.

Cotton was generally steady yesterday and prices moved upward on an average of 8 to 10 points. This steadiness resulted largely from recent covering which continued in spite of the fact that weather conditions were generally favorable. There was no precipitation of importance. A few light showers fell in parts of the Carolinas and Georgia and there was a trace of rain in southwest Texas. Maximum temperatures in Texas were around 99 degrees.

The crop accounts are conflicting. For instance, quite a number of complaints are coming from Alabama, but these are mixed with a fairly large proportion of very optimistic advices. A letter received from a farmer in Montgomery County, Ala., said that in spite of the fact that little fertilizer was used, the writer had a crop 25 per cent. better than last season. A local firm yesterday made public crop reports from Georgia, Louisiana, the Carolinas, Oklahoma, and Texas. The average of these advices was considered most encouraging, although the usual conflict of favorable and unfavorable outlook was quite notable.

The trade yesterday gave considerable discussion to the suggestion that Great Britain might put cotton on the contraband list and consider the purchase of 3,000,000 bales, or thereabouts, to offset the deficit in Austro-German consumption caused by the blockade of the Allies. A local firm, commenting upon the proposal, said:

"It is an unprecedented undertaking and strikes us as Utopian and altruistic. These, however, are unprecedented times and although we do not expect England to enter upon such an undertaking it is well enough to consider what might happen if it should be attempted."

The San Antonio Express says that a large yield of cotton in southwest Texas is already assured, notwithstanding the plans of diversification which have gradually increased the output of grain and feed crops, because of the new ground under cultivation and the favorable season.

The into-sight for the week, according to the New York Cotton Exchange, was 73,668 bales, against 14,058 last year. The total for the season, 15,071,000, against 14,831,000 last year.

Spinners' takings for the week were 261,000 bales, against 123,000 for the same week last year. Exports for the week were 42,000, against 30,000 last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 10 points advance; 9.25c. for middling uplands. The range of contract prices (closing steady) was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.90	8.82	...	8.80@8.82
Oct.	9.29	9.15	9.23@9.24	9.15@9.16
Dec.	9.57	9.44	9.51@9.52	9.43@9.44
Jan.	9.68	9.55	9.62@9.63	9.53@9.54
March	9.86	9.82	9.85@9.87	9.77@9.79
May	10.07	10.01	10.05@10.06	9.98@9.99

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,474	611	222
New Orleans	693	1,417	67
Mobile	430	...	...
Savannah	19	1,036	829
Charleston	11	22	...
Wilmington	230	74	...
Norfolk	30	177	114

Total port receipts, 3,149 bales, against 1,422 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	67	90	53
Memphis	515	814	172
St. Louis	227	448	40
Houston	2,889	1,781	268

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	8,200 to 4,000	2,033	1,307
New Orleans,	...	314	104

Total exports yesterday, 5,453 bales; so far this season, 8,270,533, against 9,004,668 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

	Price.		Stocks.	
Sales.	Middling.	1915.	1914.	
290	New Orleans	8.60	14,553	2,553
...	Mobile	8.16	14,688	2,281
450	Savannah	8.50	70,871	14,089
100	Galveston	8.75	118,726	57,820
...	Wilmington	...	30,052	8,343
1,604	Norfolk	8.30	46,648	16,337
558	Augusta	8.50	58,578	11,630
828	Memphis	8.62	32,705	17,749
...	St. Louis	8%	16,228	10,278
1,025	Houston	8.55	59,479	29,173

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair demand business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points decline at 5.13d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 17,000 bales, including 11,000 American. Closed steady.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. for the six months ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Net sales, &c.	$780,583	$1,283,820	$503,236
Oper. exps.	5,629,687	6,194,052	564,365
Reserves	...	124,218	...
Interest	1,738	10,707	8,972
Depreciation	113,458	107,192	*6,266
Net profits	986,704	845,720	*120,984

PHILADELPHIA CO. for June—

Gross	1,948,022	1,918,487	*29,535
Net	797,386	673,978	*123,408
8 mos. gross	6,126,483	6,236,860	109,177
Net	2,476,577	2,486,340	*360,086

*Increase.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

MRS. LAWRENCE WINS PINKNEY WILL SUIT

Court of Appeals Decides Life Beneficiaries Shall Be Given Preference.

SUPREME COURT SUSTAINED

Judges Decide Plaintiff Is Entitled to Income from Time of Miss Pinkney's Death.

A decision, the importance of which is far reaching in will cases, has just been returned by the Court of Appeals at Albany in reference to the litigation over the estate left by Miss Mary G. Pinkney. The Court of Appeals held that, where a person leaves unproductive property with an imperative power in the executors named in the will to sell it and invest the proceeds in a trust for life, the life beneficiaries are entitled to interest in lieu of income from the time of the death of the testator, although through the delay of the executors in selling or inability to sell the unproductive property no income has been actually earned.

Left Several Millions.

Miss Pinkney, at the time of her death in December, 1908, owned about eight or ten million dollars unimproved, unproductive real estate in this city. She left this estate to the children of her half-brother, Thomas Watt. Those children were Commodore Archibald Watt, Thomas L. Watt, Grace Watt, and Mrs. Julia Morris Curtiss, who is now the wife of Dr. G. Alfred Lawrence.

Miss Pinkney gave Archibald Watt and Thomas L. Watt their shares outright. She gave Miss Watt half of her share outright, but put the other half in trust for her. All of Mrs. Lawrence's share was put in trust for her. In the will the executors were given an imperative power to sell the real estate and invest the proceeds, and pay the income on their share to Miss Watt and Mrs. Lawrence.

The executors, instead of exercising the power of sale promptly, held off from selling in the hope that they would strike a better real estate market, which unfortunately did not arrive. After three or four years they sold enough property so that they could pay to the trustees for Mrs. Lawrence about $775,000, but still left unsold some millions of dollars of unproductive property. The original executors, Thomas L. Watt and Curtis B. Pierce, died, and ex-Congressman Littlefield of Maine, but who has since died, was appointed administrator.

The Lincoln Trust Company and Adolpho H. Fischer, President of the North River Savings Bank, were appointed trustees for that part of the estate that Mrs. Lawrence was interested in. As soon as the money in the hands of the trustees was invested, and commenced paying interest, the trustees paid this income to Mrs. Lawrence, but Mrs. Lawrence, through her counsel, Frederick H. Sanborn, Henry Wollman, and Edward S. Seidman, insisted that Mrs. Lawrence was entitled to interest on the real value of her share of the estate from the time of Miss Pinkney's death, although no interest or income was actually earned. The point involved in that claim had never been fully decided in this State. Mrs. Lawrence's counsel brought suit for her, in the Supreme Court of New York, against the administrator, the trustees, and everybody interested in the estate.

Justice Greenbaum Sustained

The matter came up before Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum. Frederick H. Sanborn, Henry Wollman, and Edward S. Seidman, Mrs. Lawrence's counsel, took the position that their allegation was supported by the authorities in England and in Massachusetts, where a similar question had arisen, and was in accordance with the principles laid down by Chancellor Walworth in this State, in an early case, which, however, did not require the decision of the exact question before Justice Greenbaum.

Justice Greenbaum decided in favor of Mrs. Lawrence. The case was appealed to the Appellate Division, which unanimously reversed Justice Greenbaum. Mrs. Lawrence then appealed to the Court of Appeals, which unanimously reversed the Appellate Division and sustained Justice Greenbaum's decision.

The opinion of the Court of Appeals, which was written by Judge Hiscock and concurred in by six other members of the court, including Chief Judge Bartlett, goes thoroughly and fully into every point.

The principal point which moved the Court of Appeals to decide as it did was the fact that in trusts for life the life beneficiaries, as a rule, are nearer to the testator than those to whom the estate is given after the death of the life beneficiary. The court recognized the fact that men often give only life estates, and not the entire property, to their daughters or others for whose future they are solicitous, because of their great desire to assure the safety of the life beneficiary.

The court therefore reasoned that it would be unfair not to give the life beneficiary, especially where he or she was a person who had been very near to the testatrix, income from the time of the death of the testator, and that it would be wrong to favor the remote beneficiary at the expense of the nearer beneficiary. So that no injustice would be done, the value of the property on which interest will be allowed will be determined by the amount that it is eventually sold for.

As the rate of interest to be paid to Mrs. Lawrence will be fixed by the rate that money properly invested would have brought, the Court of Appeals decided that upon proper inquiry that rate should be fixed by the Supreme Court.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Bowron Compact Realty Co, Inc.—Edward L Parris. Ogle Riley—Richard C Murphy.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Scholle Alexander—John H Rogan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Re Rose Tailoring Co—James O Farrell.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Agnes W Evans Maria Duggan—John S Heep. National Park Bank Abraham Heyman—Emmett F Smith.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Bridgman Forbin Realty & Hld Co—Edward D Dowling. Kolloff Gordes—Edgar Hirschberg.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Departmental recognition is awarded the following members of the force for acts of valor or meritorious conduct performed in the line of duty: Honorable mention: Act. Det. Sergt., Second Grade—M. Flaschetti, Shield 208. P. B. Patrol. C. Capers, Shield 4,843, 5 I. D.; H. Seligman, Shield 6,810, 5 Prec. Commendation: Act. Det. Sergt., Second Grade—A. Capone, Shield 206, P. B. Excellent Police Duty: Act. Det. Sergt., First Grade—G. Thomson, Shield 250, D. B. Arrested one George Hemaras, for the murder of one Diamantis Constantinous, on April 6, 1914, at 132 Manhattan Street.

Placed on roll of honor: The name of Bicycle Patrol R. A. Webster, Shield 3,863, 81 Prec., (killed by an automobile May 31, 1915, while on duty at the Queensboro Bridge.)

Transfers and Assignments—Lieuts., 5:50 P. M., July 22: F. McCarrick, 15, to Det. Bu. 4 P. M., July 24: W. H. Van Keuren, Boiler Squad, to 21; F. J. Mott, Marine Div., to Boiler Squad, in command; F. O'Connor, Marine Div., assigned in command Subdivision B, (temporarily in command Subdivs. A and B, to 8 A. M., July 25.) Sergts. W. A. Gargan, 31, assigned to Queensboro Bridge; J. J. Flynn, 89, to 31, assignment to motor cycle duty discontinued. Patrol. H. J. Young, 167, to 168, mounted duty; W. C. Culbertson, 168, motor cycle duty; E. T. Cody and F. J. Doody, 168, from mounted to motor cycle duty; E. Luckhardt, 170 to 168, mounted duty; J. Ellen, C. M. Smythe, and N. T. Nelson, 171, motor cycle duty. (Mutual.) 4 P. M., July 24: Patrol. T. Doian, 149, to 172; W. Myer, 172, to 149.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. A. L. Duffy, 149, to C. O., duty in office of 3d Deputy Com'r, 80 days, 8 A. M. July 26; Motor Cycle Patrol. H. F. Bresnan, 42, to C. O., duty as messenger, 5 days, 4 P. M. July 22; Patrol. Hungen, 109, to C. O., duty in office of Property Clerk, Bronx Branch, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 25; J. F. Shevlin and J. E. Ryan, 14, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 26. To C. O. duty in office of 3d Deputy Com'r, from precincts indicated, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 24; M. O'Callaghan, 149; C. J. Ellsworth, 162; J. Martin, 159; P. P. McDermott, 162.

Sick Leave: Patrol. H. Koenig, 1, 60 days, 8 A. M. July 25.

Fines Imposed: Patrol. J. J. Cullen, 22, (charge preferred while attached to 63,) (improper patrol, in conversation with patrolman,) 6 days; F. W. Conklin, 31, (loitering with a patrolman, failed to prevent persons from trespassing on grass,) 2 days, (absent from special post, coming from recreation pier,) 2 days; C. Schneider, 32, (absent without leave,) 2 days.

Charges Dismissed: Sergt. J. H. Nestor, 28, (failed to maintain proper performance of patrol by members of force assigned to him.)

Fire Department.

The following will report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry at Repair Shops, 56th St. and 12th Av., at 9 A. M., Mon., July 26, to complete their course in the automobile school: Fire. 1st Gr. G. F. Goldie, Eng. 37; Fire. 2d Gr., W. P. Schulz, Eng. 211; Fire. 2d. Gr. P. Behrmann, Jr., H. & L. 123.

Fined: Eng. of Str. A. Valentine, Eng. 294, $5 for loss of badge.

Suspended, 8 A. M., July 32: Fire. 1st Gr. J. P. A. Ferrick, H. & L., 20.

Reprimanded: Fire. 1st Gr. C. L. Husson, Eng. 18, absence without leave; Fire. 1st Gr. T. A. Broderick, Eng. 18, same.

Charges dismissed: Fire. 3d Gr. J. R. O'Keefe, Eng. 33, reckless driving; Fire. 2d Gr. C. R. Nagle, Eng. 54, same.

Dismissed from Department, 8 A. M., July 24: Fire. 1st Gr. J. J. Fagan, Eng. 25, absence without leave.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Capt. J. McLaughlin, No. 3, Eng. 64, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 25; Lieut. G. Tritenbach, Eng. 67, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 25; Fire. 1st gr., W. B. Frost, Eng. 54, 48 hours, 8 A. M., July 24; Fire. 1st gr., J. J. Lyons, Eng. 53, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 25; Eng. of St. P. Fink, Jr., Eng. 17, 24 hours, 8 P. M., July 24; Fire. 2d gr., L. M. Burger, Eng. 13, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 25; Capt. T. J. Dunn, H. & L. 11, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 26; Capt. P. Murphy, Eng. 23, 84 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 2; Eng. of St. T. B. Davis, Jr., Eng. 270, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 25; Fire., 1st gr. R. Baade, Eng. 211, 4 days, 8 A. M., July 28.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BAKER, Mrs. MALVINA L., (Dec. 12, 1914;) net estate, $222,544; Margaret B. Harrison, daughter, $68,417; Emma B. Richardson, daughter, $65,557; Carrie B. Lefferts, daughter, $65,522; Thomas C. Richardson, grandson, $5,000; May M. Hamilton, granddaughter, $10,047; Mary Lefferts Rawls, granddaughter, $5,000; Marshall C. Lefferts, Jr., grandson, $5,000. Assets: 39 East 38th St., appraised $77,500; deposits, $241; mortgages, $6,585; stocks and bonds, $142,837; furniture, $4,905; jewelry and wearing apparel, $1,930. Larger holdings of bonds were: Long Island R. R., $21,200; Central R. R. of New Jersey, $47,040; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, $20,100; Richmond & Danville R. R., $26,000; Oregon Short Line R. R., $10,700.

BREWSTER, Mrs. GEORGIA BROWN, widow of Frederick Gillette Brewster. (Dec. 6, 1915;) net estate, $11,805; Elizabeth Hutchings, niece, principal beneficiary, receiving $5,662; rest of estate passed to twelve relatives. Assets: Deposits, $32; received from estate of Ulysses B. Brewster, deceased, $13,538; personalty, $713; stock, $12.

OSBORN, Mrs. CAROLINE ALLEN, (Jan. 6, 1915;) net estate, $94,246; William R. Osborn, husband, beneficiary. Assets: 1 West 82d St., appraised at $20,000; deposits, $17,-788; personalty, $2,210; stocks and bonds, $49,200.

PROAL, Mrs. Ermina J., (July 6, 1914;) net estate, $404,540; Pierre Alexis Proal, son, given $382,373; Mrs. Martha M. Woodruff, daughter-in-law, bequests amounting to $10,-845 and life estate in $95,333; Harry A. Woodruff, grandson, $95,592; Mrs. Madelon Proal, daughter-in-law, $3,896; Sarah A. Clemons, sister, $6,250; Henry B. Adsit, brother, $5,000; Arthur B. Proal, stepson, $5,000. Assets: Equity $35,000 in 30 E. 52d St., appraised at $125,000; deposits, $33,098; household furniture, $7,098; furs, $1,760; jewelry, $13,840; silverware, $1,150; an auto, $1,200; wearing apparel, $400; stocks and bonds, $587,380. Larger holdings: 1,900 shares Union Carbide Co., appraised at $288,400; 1,000 shares United Shoe Machinery Co., appraised at $58,750; 725 shares Bridgeport Gas Light Co., appraised at $16,988; 500 shares U. S. Steel common, $30,937; 700 shares N. Y. Air Brake Co., $42,000; 200 shares Great Northern pf., $24,900, and 250 shares Chicago Southern Ry. pf., $12,500. Bulk of estate passes to residuary legatees under the will of A. B. Proal, deceased.

RICE, HENRY, dry goods merchant, (June 7, 1914,) net estate, $247,907; Mrs. Rachael Rice, widow, given life estate in $244,507, and Sophie Oppenheimer, niece, $3,000; remainder to estate of Mrs. Rachel Rice passes to three sons, three daughters, four grandchildren, and a daughter-in-law. Assets: Deposits, $1,216; insurance, $3,300; personalty, $300; stocks and bonds, $262,861. Largest holdings: 800 shares stock of Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co., common; Missouri Corporation, $80,000, and 1,800 shares pref. stock of Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co., $180,000.

SAGER, WILLIAM, (June 18, 1914,) net estate, $34,984; Carrie P. Sager and William Sager, daughter, son, beneficiaries. Assets: Equity, $5,000, in 423 W. 39 St., appraised at $15,000; interest in 18 lots W. 37 St., Coney Island, $6,250; deposits, $9,196; personalty and mortgages, $13,996; stocks, $1,789.

SEWARD, GEORGE F., of East Orange, N. J., (Nov. 20, 1910,) entire personal estate, $73,853. Assets taxable in New York: Stocks appraised at $49,631; net, $22,213. Mrs. Kate Seward, widow, beneficiary.

SMITH, JOSEPH B., (Feb. 20, 1912,) net estate, $44,102; Mrs. Edna L. Smith, widow, given $14,700; Elsie Lee Smith, minor daughter, $20,903. Assets: Deposits, $2,444; insurance, $3,000; stocks, $2,700; interest in firm of Smith & Holden, 311 Washington St., $38,921; jewelry, $80.

STOEHR, LOUISE, (April 2, 1910,) net estate, $7,781; Charles F. Stoehr, husband, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $3,274; notes and personalty, $4,862.

VALENTINE, JEANNE AYCRIGG, (June 14, 1913,) (supplemental report.)

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CORCORAN, BRIDGET, (June 25;) personalty, $2,170; all to nephew, Michael J. Malloy.

ELLIS, JOHANNA, (July 8;) personalty, $6,000; brother, James Ellis, gets $3,000 if he is found within two years, otherwise that sum goes to the parish priest of Newtonbarry, County Wexford, Ireland; $500 each to the Rev. Mgr. Denis J. McMahon and the Rev. Henry A. Judge; Miss Ann Barret gets trunk and contents; bequests to Franciscan Fathers in the Holy Land.

MASKELL, MARY E., (April 18;) personalty, $900; about $650 to daughter, Mildred Guinon.

MORITZ, MOSES, (July 17;) personalty, over $10,000; all to widow, Regina, for life, then to children.

TALLMAN, MARY B., (June 19;) personalty, $2,600; about $1,000 each to nieces, Clara L. McMullen and Annie M. Cary; $50 each to sister, Carrie H. Mead, and great-niece, Sophia W. Eames.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Committee on Special Schools has recommended that provisions be made for a class at the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The Trustees of the Leake and Watt's Orphan House have made a request for the assignment of four teachers in lieu of participation in the General School Fund at $15 per capita. The pay of these teachers would be $2,880. The institution now receives $1,320 for 88 pupils. The difference in cost would be $1,560.

The Committee on Buildings has submitted to the Committee on Finance estimates for general repairs, furniture, planos, materials, special items, and equipment of special activities. They are now being analyzed.

Contracts for $10,692 have been awarded for additions, alterations, and repairs to the electric equipment in P. S. 5, 68, 103, 159, and 186, Manhattan.

Plans have been approved for the first part of new P. S. 16, Brooklyn.

The services of George O'Hanlon and Charles Wolsfeld, mechanical draughtsmen in the Bureau of School Buildings, will be dispensed with after today for the reason that lack of work renders their further employment unnecessary.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Negotiations Pending for $1,400,000 American Tract Society Building—Nordica Home Sold at Auction —Builder Buys Long Island City Block Front—$500,000 Bedford Estate Deal.

Negotiations are said to be nearly at a closing point, it was learned yesterday, for the sale of the American Tract Society building at 150 Nassau Street, southeast corner of Spruce Street. Officials of the society admitted that a deal was pending, but besides stating that the property had been for sale for several years, said that there was nothing at the present time to report.

The property is a twenty-three-story office building, covering a plot 100.5 feet on Nassau Street by 94.6 feet on Spruce Street, and is assessed at $1,400,000, of which $850,000 is the land value. The New York Sun has just moved into the building for its new offices, occupying the basement and the second, third, fourth and fifth floors on a ten years' rental at $27,500 a year, with a renewal privilege for eleven years at $35,000.

The New York Life Insurance Company holds the mortgage on the property, and last August a $135,000 loan made by that company was recorded. It was said about two years ago that the New York Life Company had virtually taken over the management of the building. The structure was erected in 1894. The Tract Society moved its offices from the building last year to 101 Park Avenue.

A. S. White Buys Nordica Home.

On a bid of $15,978 over prior mortgages aggregating $45,000 Archibald S. White secured the home of the late Lillian Nordica, 6 and 8 West Ninth Street, in foreclosure proceedings yesterday. The property consists of a four-story structure, occupying a plot 58.9 by 93.11 feet, located about 124 feet west of Fifth Avenue. It was sold in an action brought by Harry Content to recover a mortgage judgment of $13,498. Samuel Marx was the auctioneer.

Builders Buy Dyckman Site.

As a site for a five-story apartment house the Dreyfus Construction Company has purchased from the Seaman Construction Company a plot 50 by 100 feet on the northwest corner of Seaman Avenue and 207th Street. Max Just negotiated the sale.

First Avenue Tenement Deal.

The six-story tenement at 1,957 and 1,959 First Avenue, on plot 37.6 by 100.11, between 100th and 101st Streets, has been sold by Henry Wise. The owner of record is George C. Kolbe, who took title in May, 1914.

A Recent Buyer.

Frederick Rabbe, Jr., is the buyer of the three-story dwelling at 248 West Eleventh Street, reported sold recently by J. Irving Walsh for George T. Mickens. Mr. Rabbe is interested in the two adoining houses, 250 and 252, southeast corner of West Fourth Street, and now controls a plot 50 by 48.7.

Bronx Sales.

An investing client of Smith & Phelps purchased from the Kingsley Contracting Company a five-story apartment occupying a plot 55 by 104, on the northeast corner of Sherman Avenue and 163d Street. In part payment the buyer gave the property at 507 East Eighty-fourth Street. The aggregate value of the properties was about $85,000.

Buys L. I. City Block Front.

The Cross & Brown Company has sold the block front, 200 by 100, on the south side of Van Deventer Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Avenues, Long Island City. The purchaser, Daniel J. Lahey, will improve it with four four-story apartments. Mr. Lahey for a number of years has been an active building operator in the Bronx.

New Yorker Buys $500,000 Estate.

The estate of Percy Pyne Lewis at Bedford, Westchester County, has been sold to a New York City client of the F. R. Wood-W. H. Dolson Company. The property consists of about 265 acres improved with a residence and numerous outhouses. It was held at about $500,000.

Oil Company Buys at Elizabeth.

The Galena-Signal Oil Company has purchased the property of the Atlantic Reduction Company at Elizabeth, N. J. It is on the west side of South Front Street, adjoining the right-of-way of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Burton Thompson & Co. were the brokers, and it is the third purchase made, through the same brokers in that section during the last two months by the Galena-Signal Oil Company.

States Island.

At Hillcrest Park Cornelius G. Kolff has sold two plots on Ocean View Place to an investor, who will erect a dwelling.

William H. Jackson sold for Edward A. Fritzsche his farm at Richmond, Staten Island, to John Stevenson of Tompkinsville.

Commercial Leases.

Wm. A. White & Sons have rented the store at 1,207 Broadway to Wolff's Shirt Shops.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight have leased for the Mayfield Construction Company to the F. K. James Company, druggists, the store at 2,892 Broadway, on the northeast corner of 103d Street and Broadway, for a term of years.

Charles B. Walker has leased for Charles Burkelmaan the upper floors of 24 Sullivan Street to the New York Shoe Polisher's Union Supply Company.

Country House Rentals.

Pease & Elliman have leased a house at Locust Valley for Mrs. Stewart to L. Gordon Hamersley.

Worthington Whitehouse has leased for Mrs. J. D. Franklin her cottage in Twilight Park, Haines Falls, Catskill Mountains, to Miss L. G. Solari.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have leased at Ridgewood, N. J., for the Minwix Company, the dwelling at 60 Walthery Avenue to Arthur H. Jones; for William B. Haight the residence 159 Prospect Street to J. Irving Crane, and for the Smith-Singer Company the dwelling at 376 Doremus Avenue to James G. Orr.

Edgemere Crest Sale Today.

Fitzjames E. Brown of Montreal, having conducted a number of large and successful sales of property located in Canada, will make his initial bow to the New York City realty buying public at 2 P. M. today at Edgemere Crest, Edgemere, L. I., when 400 lots and seven houses will be sold to the highest bidder to close out the holdings of the Edgemere Crest Company. The sale will be conducted under the auspices of M. Morganthau, Jr., Company.

Sale at River Edge Manor Today.

Today at 2 P. M. on the premises under a large tent, Joseph P Day will offer at public auction sale, 826 building lots and six new modern houses at River Edge Manor, N. J.

River Edge Manor is located one block east of the station, seventeen miles from New York City, on the New York and New Jersey branch of the Erie Railroad, north of Hackensack.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

Duane St, 42, s w corner of Lafayette St, 8x 31.3x19.2x28.3x18.3, six-story loft and store building; H. E. Clark et al. against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al.; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney; L. H. Sanders, referee; due on judgment, $9,597.08; taxes, &c., $1,-880.01; subject to first mortgage of $42,000; adjourned to Aug. 2.

54th St, 226-228 East, s s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.4, one-story stable and three-story tenement; Bowery Savings Bank against Joseph Doelger et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; J. A. Foley, referee; due on judgment, $19,414.63; taxes, &c., $2,277.59; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

Lenox Av, e s, 24.11 ft s of 143d St, 50x85, vacant; Hart Levy against Philip Meyer et al.; Joseph Sapinsky, attorney; Carl Ehlerman, Jr., referee; due on judgment, $718.53; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

9th St, 6-8 West, s s, 124.1 ft w of 5th Av, 53.8x98.11, two three-story dwellings; Harry Content against the Securities Co. et al.; R. L. Tarbox, attorney; L. A. Abrams, referee; due on judgment, $13,498.06; taxes, &c., $1,431.70; subject to two mortgages, aggregating $45,000; to A. S. White for $30,978.

28th St, 304 West, s s, 85 ft w of 8th Av, 20x74.3x15x24.8x5x98.9, three-story and basement brick building; to Mrs. J. V. Ferguson for $10,200.

AT 3,266 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Interior parcel at s s point 52.5 ft w of Townsend Av, x—, 172d St, 25x50; A. R. Crossin against William Seitz et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; R. N. Souffront, referee; due on judgment, $454.46; taxes, &c., $317; to the plaintiff for $100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

235th St, n s, 135 ft e of Katonah Av, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 20x33; Jacob Cohen, Honeywell Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost.....$8,000

Grand Concourse, n w corner of 169th St, for a four-story brick hospital, 148x103.3; House of the Holy Comforter, the Rev. Dr. William Vibbert, 139th St and Riverside Drive, President; John B. Snook Sons, 261 Broadway, architects; cost.$175,000

Van Nest Av, n w corner of Matthews Av, for a one-story brick store, 20x70; Michael Monahan, 234 East 237th St, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost.....$1,500

136th St, n s, 96.6 ft e of Alexander Av, for a one-story brick factory, 19x100; Henry M. Weil, 264 West 34th St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost.....$6,000

176th St, n s, 119.12 ft e of Marmion Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50.11x126.10; Kirwan Building Co., Alexander Kirchein, 3,114 3d Av, President, owner; Tremont Achitectural Co., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost.....$60,000

Spuyten Duyvil Road, w s, 200.19 ft s of 238th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x80; Mrs. Kate McCann, 94 East 128th St, owner; Hahneman & Younkheere, 3,320 Bailey Av, architects; cost.....$2,000

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

103d St, 96 West, to a five-story office building; Mrs. E. A. Ashman, 2,030 Broadway, owner; W. H. Gompert, 171 Madison Av, architect; cost.....$2,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, 208, w s, 25 ft s of Stanton St, 23x66.8; Moritz Gruenstein to David Paley, 494 East 157th St, (mtg $33,000,) July 13; attorneys, Gruenstein & Mayer, 230 Grand St.....$1

CORNELIA ST, 53, n s, 80.1 ft e of Bleecker St, 21.1x97.6; Joseph F. Zuria, to Teresa Zuria, his mother, 157 East 33d St, (mtg $6,000,) all liens, July 22; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....Gift

ROOSEVELT ST, 119 to 125, s w corner of Water St, 78.5x41.6x79.1x50.8; Giuseppe Lavallo to Salvatore Lavallo, 25 State St, Brooklyn, and another, two-thirds parts, (mtg $24,500,) all liens, July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,685

2D ST, n e corner of Avenue A, 19.6x57.5; 2d St, n s, 19.6 ft e of Avenue A, 20.2x57.8; Lewis S. Chanler, Barrytown, N. Y., to Claus R. and Co., Inc., 32 Liberty St, e s, 41 lens, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

2D ST, n s, 398 ft e of Avenue A, 20.2x57.5; Winthrop A. Chanler, Geneseo, N. Y., to Claus R. and Co., Inc., 32 Liberty St, e s, May 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

6TH AV, e s, 97.8 ft n of 4th St, 19x74.3x 19x72.10; Joseph P. Zuria to Teresa Zuria, his mother, 157 East 33d St, all liens, July 22; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....Gift

11TH ST, 248 West, s s, 33.3 ft e of 4th St, 16.9x48.7; Caroline H. Schoonmaker to Frederick Rabbe, Jr., 3,476 Broadway, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

17TH ST, 612 and 614 East, s s, 213 ft e of Avenue B, 50x92; Sarah Penrice to Ida Stecker, 434 McKibben St, Brooklyn, (mtg $32,100,) all liens, July 21; attorney, Joseph A. Whitehorn, 791 Broadway, Brooklyn.$100

22D ST, 136 and 138 West, s s, 362.10 ft e of 7th Av, 41.8x98.9; Marie F. Powell, guardian to Robert & Irwin Powell Co., Inc., 67 Wall St, (mtg $90,000,) all liens, July 22; attorney, Thomas L. Feitner, 67 Wall St.$4,000

30TH ST, 321 East, n s, 226.1 ft e of 2d Av, 19.5x98.9; Louis M. Schaefer to Jacob Arensel, 238 West 103d St, all title, all liens; attorney, Hy. C. De Witt, 38 Park Row.

$1,000

42D ST, 202 West, s s, 20 ft w of 7th Av, 20x49.4; Timothy F. Paddell to Julia F. Paddell, 871 West 22d St, (mtg $41,000,) all lens, April 1f.....$1

42D ST, 208 West, s s, 80 ft w of 7th Av, 20x49.4; Same to Elizabeth A. Paddell, 311 West 23d St, April 17.....$1

81ST ST, s s, 240 ft e of Madison Av, 80x 102.2; Jonas E. Reinthaler to Northcote Realty Co., 505 5th Av, (mtg $40,000,) all liens, July 13; attorneys, M. S. & I. G. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$100

103D ST, 115 to 121 East, n s, 110 ft e of Park Av, 45x100.11; Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Co. to Noah W. Bresler, 404 Park Av, and another, h. and s., all liens, July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

114TH ST, 135 and 137 East, n s, 87.6 ft w of Lexington Av, runs n 100.11 x w 26.9 x s 0.1 x w 17.10 x s 100.10 to street x e 44.7 to beginning; Ignas and Clara Jurgelionthur E. Cahn, 165 West 122d St, all liens, June 28; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY: Arthur D. Cahn to Ignatz Roth, 102 West 121st St, (mtg $45,000,) all liens, June 28.....$1

138TH ST, 127 West, n s, 308 ft e of 7th Av, 26x99.11; Herman Benedict to Morris Freunderlich, 28 West 127th St; Ida Blumenkrohn, 790 Riverside Drive, and Louis Benedict, 2,460 7th St, each 1-3 part, (mtg $19,500,) all liens, Dec. 29, 1914; attorney, Lewis S. Marx, 128 Broadway.....$100

142D ST, 291 West, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Benjamin J. Weil to Bertha Kaufmann, 1,496 Lexington Av; b. and s., all liens, July 20; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY: Bertha Kaufmann to Benjamin J. Weil, 21 East 82d St, b. and s., all liens, July 20.....$100

142D ST, 337 West, n s, 195 ft e of Broadway, runs n 80x w 20x n 20x e 50x s 99.11 to street x w 30 to beginning; William Gamble Realty Co. to William Kuhn, 506 West 142d St, (mtg $12,000,) all liens, July 22; attorney, Thomas F. Kane, 69 Wall St.....$100

161ST ST, 576 West, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 72x99.11; William Kuhn to William Gamble Realty Co., 262 Washington St, (mtg $50,000,) all liens, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, e s, 20 ft n w of 138th St, 20x106.6; Ernst Zipre and another, executors to Catharine E. Kinsley, 278 Alexander Av, July 20; attorney, G. H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$10,000

BELL AV, e s, 250 ft s of Randall Av, 69.3 to Pratt Av x34.4x30.8x75; Elizabeth M. O'Connell to Mary Quinn, 157 East 123d St, July 20; attorneys, Robson & S., 27 Cedar St.....$1

BROOK AV, e s, 127.3 ft n of 163d St, 21.2x 67.1; John N. Strauss to Henry G. Strauss, 917 Brook Av, (mtg $10,000,) July 21; attorney, C. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St..$100

DALY AV, e s, 517.2 ft s of 177th St, 37.10x 150.11; Hoffmann Co. Builders, Inc., to Henry Kretsch, 104 Ridge Road, Lyndhurst, N. J., July 20, (mtg $31,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

EASTERN BOULEVARD, n w s, 284.2 ft n of Willow Lane, 175x307.6x200; John J. O'Brien, referee, to Commonwealth Savings Bank, July 21; attorney, G. H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$19,000

EDGEHILL AV, n e corner of 227th St, 75.10x87.10x76.10x80.7; Edgehill Terrace Co. to J. William Hibbard, 24 West 59th St, July 12, (mtg $2,250;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

EDGEHILL AV, e s, 365.2 ft s of 230th St, 50.3x irregular; Edgehill Terrace Co. to William A. Dooling, 212 East 80th St, Jan. 13; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

FOX ST, e s, 423.2 ft n of 165th St, 37.6x 100; Edward D. Bolton, referee, to Leo Hirschfeld, 219 West 94th St, July 19; attorneys, Fluegelman & T., 299 Broadway.

$1,000

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, e s, 200 ft s from land in 5 cp. 94, 18.9x100; Thos. J. Harding to Vera Percy, 332 East 139th St, (mtg $5,000,) July 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOT 54, Block 2,934, Tax Map Jos. R. Truesdale, referee, to Ella Reilly, 1,346 Clinton Av, July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$2,705

LOTS 134 to 139, map of Paul estate; Benno Cohen to Charles Rosenberg, ½ part, Aug. 1, 1906; attorneys, Lindsay, K. & P., 27 William St.....$1

LOTS 27 to 29, Block 62, Map Morris Park; Charles S. Leavy to Robert Pearlman, 2,138 80th St, Brooklyn, July 19; attorney, Robert Pearlman, 239 4th Av.....$1

PLEASANT AV, e s, 366.3 ft s of 24 St, 33.4x100; Foster L. Haviland, trustee, to Bronx Development Co., 391 East 149th St, June 5; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St.....$4,550

SIMPSON ST, 1,138, e s, 40x100; Rose Beck to Max Hubner, 320 Central Park West, (mtg $22,000,) July 23; attorney, L. Hubner, 5 Beekman St.....$1

SIMPSON ST, 1,138, e s, 40x100; Arthur N. Geigerich, referee, to Rose Beck, 1,500 Madison Av, July 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$29,000

UNION AV, 632, s e corner of 151st St, 17.6x 90; Louis O. Van Doren, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., July 14; attorneys, Cary & S., 59 Wall St.....$11,500

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 166th St, 52x 100; Marvin Realty Co. to Lazarus Levy, 303 West 122d St, (mtg $11,500,) July 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co..176

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 182d St, 100.1x 90; McEvoy & Koester Construction Co. to McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., 1,902 Marion Av, July 22, (mtg $15,500;) attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$2,500

2D AV, n s, 138.4 ft e of 4th St, 23.4x100, (Wakefield;) Jos. Y. Roberts to Allyre J. Blais, 617 East 135th St, July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Insurance Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

136TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x 100; Joseph Edelson, referee, to Rosanna Scanlon, 76 East 121st St, July 6; attorneys, Rosen & F., 52 Wall St.....$12,000

137TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Whitlock

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Pressure is relatively low on the South Atlantic Coast and over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions, and it is high elsewhere. Storm centres are charted over Nebraska and the Florida Peninsula, but they are of only moderate intensity.

Showers have fallen within the last twenty-four hours in Florida, the Upper Mississippi and Upper Missouri Valleys and the southern plateau region. Fair weather prevailed in other parts of the country.

Temperatures continue below the seasonal average generally east of the Rockies, and they are high for the season over the west plateau and in the Pacific States. Temperatures above 100 degrees were again reported from the interior of California.

Indications are that showers are probable in Florida, the region of the Great Lakes, the Ohio Valley, Northern New York, and Northern New England. Fair weather will prevail elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during Saturday and Sunday, although it will become unsettled Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England.

Moderate temperatures will continue over the eastern half of the country during the next several days.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable, mostly east; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh east and northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair, moderate temperature Saturday; Sunday, partly cloudy; somewhat lower temperature in north portion.

Southern New England—Fair Saturday; Sunday, cloudy.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday; Sunday, partly cloudy.

Western New York—Partly cloudy, probably followed by local showers and cooler Saturday.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday; partly cloudy; probably local showers and somewhat lower temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	66	62	4 P. M.	89	68
9 A. M.	66	63	5 P. M.	72	66
9 P. M.	74	69	9 P. M.	74	65
12 M.	82	73	11 P. M.	74	64

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66, at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 11:50 A. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M., 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.16 inches; at 8 P. M., it stood at 30.16 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
8:15—207 E. 44 St.; Isaac Stratsteln,	Not given
8:05—Front of 508 W. 45 St., (auto truck.) Commercial Delivery Co.	Slight
9:10—295 8 Av., Nat'l Lodging House	$50
8:40—24-26 Montgomery St., Soloma Chagnes & Bros.	Slight
9:35—224 E. 102 St., Abraham Levens.	Slight
10:00—1,743 Bathgate Av., A. Rosenberg.	Slight
P.M.	
12:40—646 Lenox Av., Henry Schwartz.	Slight
12:50—2-4 Rutgers Pl., Jacob Bass & others.	Slight
1:30—188 E. 117 St., Julius Friedman	
Barney Kramar	Slight
1:35—Front of 416 E. 44 St., (auto.) United Dressed Beef Co.	$500
2:00—120 E. 121 St., city.	Slight
2:55—31 W. 98 St.; M. Sullivan.	Slight
4:10—2,192 5 Av.; Jordan L. Mott Estate.	Slight
4:50—83 Ludlow St.; Dr. Levine.	Slight
5:20—151 W. 54 St.; R. L. Rudinsky.	$40
7:30—83 Willett St.; A. Laderman.	$200
7:40—218 E. 107 St.; J. Rosario.	Slight
8:30—31 St. & N. R. (auto.); Lupzne.	$25
8:45—344 E. 62 St.; Schlesinger & Eisenberg	Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The lists for City Court attendant have been merged, and appointments are now being made from a general list, embracing all of the boroughs, instead of from the two-division list, as heretofore. This is due to the consolidation of the Magistrates' Courts, which became effective this month under a new law. Appointments will be made according to the order of percentage on the merged lists.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 18 and 19 an examination for teacher in the Philippines. The age limits are 20 to 40 years. Candidates will be examined on thesis, penmanship, arithmetic, geography, physiology, English, history and civil government of the United States, nature study and drawing, history and science of teaching, experience, training, and fitness.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

GALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. Thomas M. Dadson will preach, 11 A. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 926 St., Amsterdam Av., Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. Rev. T. J. Longhurst, London, 11, 8.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 35d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. Rev. Alfred Alton, Acting Pastor. Services through the Summer, 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. D. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. MAURICE PEN NIELD FIKES, D. D., of Detroit, preaches Sunday at both services. 11 A. M.—"A Significant Arrest." 8 P. M.—"The Worst Thing in New York." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. HALL, Leader.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. 11 A. M., Rev. John M. Vander Meulen.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

During July, Sunday evening services are held at the Second, Fifth, and Sixth Churches only.

First Church, Central Park West and 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St.

Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST. 11 A. M., Rev. MARION J. BRADSHAW will preach. Cordial welcome to strangers.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Service at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., RALPH S. SOCKMAN. 8 P. M., MARK A. MAY. Song Service on the Church Steps at 7:30 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—11, Mr. MARSHALL, 8, Hampton Male Quartet, Gaul's "Holy City," by St. Andrew's Quartet: "The Storm at Sea," Dr. Robyn; 'Cello and Violin. Illus. Hymns.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

New Thought.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 WEST 72TH ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays 11, all Summer, F. W. Sears.

AT THE HOTEL BILTMORE. Mrs. Mary Etheridge T. Chapin, Speaker. Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "Now Is Your Opportunity." Evening, Studio, 23 West 44th.

FIRST CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, 217 West 57th St. Service 11 A. M. Subject: "Divine Science."

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d St. Sunday services, 11 A. M. Healing meetings Fridays, 8 P. M. Chapel and reading room open daily to the public except Sunday.

LECTURE SERVICE, 11 EAST 41ST ST., Sunday, 11 A. M. "Disposition, "THE LAW OF SUPPLY." Speaker, Miss LEILA SIMON of Cincinnati. Public Invited.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY. 305 Madison Avenue. Sunday, 11—Mrs. Van Marter. Subject: "I Myself am Good Fortune." MONDAY AT THREE O'CLOCK, Miss Leila Simon.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D. Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 55TH ST. REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. SERVICES AT 11 A. M. AND 4:30 P. M. REV. LEN G. BROUGHTON, D. D., WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Rev. P. E. Erickson, 11. Outdoor Service, 7:30.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. The Rev. PAUL D. MOODY, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—SEVENTH STREET. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. 11—Mr. H. C. Jaquith will preach. 8, service on church lawn.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. REV. HENRY SMITH LEIPER preaches at 11 A. M.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. ROBERT WATSON, Minister, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. William Bishop Oates.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. Ministers: WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY. DR. CLELAND B. McAFEE of McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, will preach at 11 o'clock. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Saturday,) 12:30-12:50.

THE MIDSUMMER REVIVAL, Another week with B. FAY MILLS AT FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. and Broadway. 11 A. M.—"A CHRISTIAN CHRISTIAN." 3:30 P. M.—"TO YOUNG PEOPLE." 8 P. M.—"THE WRONG HEART." EVANGELISTIC SERVICES every night this week except Saturday.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th Street. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 172d St. and Audubon Av., Rev. JAMES P. LYTLE, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Quest of the Christ." 8 P. M.—Dr. W. J. Gillespie.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Pastor. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastor. Rev. WILLIAM CARTER, D. D., at 11 A. M.

HUGH BLACK, D. D., preaches 11 and 8

WEST END Presbyterian, Amst. and 105.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 112th St. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop Woodcock. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Woodcock. Daily Service, 7:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Low masses, 7:30, 9. High mass and sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. at 20th St. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 8:00 P. M.—Preacher, the Rector.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St., the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon by Rev. Thomas C. Campbell. 4—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D.C.L., Rector. Services: 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. STANLEY MATTHEWS CLEVELAND.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 at 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. 8; and 11 (Bishop Williams of Michigan). 8 (Rev. John Mansfield Groton).

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., east of 3d Av. All Seats Free. REV. STUART L. TYSON preaches 11 A. M.

SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock. Full Choir will be present. Seats free. Preacher, July 25th. The RT. REV. JOHN N. McCORMICK, D. D., Bishop of Western Michigan.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 and 11 A. M., Rev. W. Strother Jones, D.D.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11—Rev. William Wilkinson, Preacher.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. COMMUNIONS, 7, 8 A. M. At 10:30 SERMON and WOODWARD'S MASS. EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with PROCESSIONAL.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 24 Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. Harold W. Schenck will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAMES BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M.—"Perseverance of Saints." 8 P. M.—"The Light of Eternity."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D.D., Minister. Church closed during month of July.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Alexander MacColl, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.) Meeting for worship, 11 o'clock, 50 Gramercy Park, New York.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Service in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

SPIRITUALIST MEETING, Psychological Research Society, Inc., Tuxedo Bldg., 59th, cor. Madison Av. Sunday, 3-5; Monday, Thursday, 8. Wednesday, 3 P. M. Christensen, Psychic answers questions.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St., N. Y.—Union Service at 11 A. M. Rev. WILLIAM P. FENN, D. D., Dean of Harvard Divinity School. The public cordially invited.

Other Services.

CAN A SPIRIT BE PHOTOGRAPHED? SEE FOR YOURSELF, PROF. EVERSON'S TENT, 146TH and AMST. AV. Stereopticon lecture on Spiritism, 8 P. M. Prof. EVERSON, Lecturer. Free to all.

TENT CATHEDRAL, AMSTERDAM AV., AT 113TH ST. THE GOSPEL PREACHED IN A GREAT TENT ON THE CATHEDRAL GROUNDS BY PROMINENT PREACHERS. EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT SATURDAY. ALL ARE WELCOME.

UNION TENT EVANGEL, W. 124th., bet. Amsterdam and Morningside Avs.—Mrs. MABLE Q. STEVENS, Sunday, 10:30, 3:30, 8 P. M., and Monday and Tuesday at 8 P. M. Noted Temperance Lecture Wednesday, 8 P. M., on BOOZE, by Rev. F. F. Shoup, John Callahan, Thursday.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 236 C. P. W., near 84th. Swami Bodhananda, "Faith and Reason," 3 P. M.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA at the Summer School, "Vedanta Ashrama," in West Cornwall, Conn. All welcome.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Capt. L. W. Cass, 12th Cav., is relieved from duty as Quartermaster of Ft. Robinson, Nebraska, about Aug. 5.

Capt. R. S. Welsh, Q. M. C., to Tobyhanna, Penn., on July 28, for duty with 3d Field Arty. until Aug. 6, then to his proper station.

1st Lt. H. H. Broadhurst, 8th Cav., on expiration of present leave, to Western Department for duty pending arrival of 8th Cav. at San Francisco, when he will join his regiment.

Maj. P. Willis, C. A. C., to service in Q. M. C., Aug. 13, vice Major T. Q. Ashburn, Q. M. Corps, relieved Aug. 12.

1st Lt. A. G. Gutensohn, 27th Inf., detailed in Signal Corps, Sept. 18, will proceed about that date to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty.

1st Lt. D. Olmstead, 3d F. A., will report on Aug. 18 to commanding officer, 2d Battn., 3d F. A., at Tobyhanna, Penn., for duty until Sept. 7, when he will resume his present duties.

Resignation of 1st Lt. G. C. Buntin, M. R. C., accepted.

1st Lt. J. M. Wainwright, 1st Cav., is detailed to take the first-year course at Mounted Service School, Ft. Riley, and will report there on Sept. 25 for duty.

Capt. H. McC. Snyder, from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Reed Hospital for duty, relieving Capt. T. J. Leary, Medical Corps, who will go to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty and by letter to commanding General, Southern Dept.

Maj. E. H. Schuls, Corps of Engineers, to Hot Springs (Ark.) Army and Navy Hospital, about Aug. 15, for treatment.

Capt. J. M. Coffin, Medical Corps, from Columbus, N. M., to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for temporary duty.

Following 1st Lts. of the M. R. C. to active duty, and will report to commanding officer of post specified for duty until July 26, when they will return home and stand relieved from active duty in the M. R. C.

Capt. L. J. Owen, Medical Corps, after arrival in United States to Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, for duty.

Capt. L. B. McAfee, Medical Corps, after arrival in United States and after any leave to Ft. McDowell, Cal., for duty.

Capt. H. T. Matthews, Q. M. C., is relieved from detail in that corps Aug. 15.

2d Lt. S. Waite, 5th Inf., aviation student, is announced as on duty requiring him to participate regularly in flights from July 19.

Maj. F. A. Dale, Medical Corps, now on leave, is relieved from duty at Galveston, Tex., and after leave will proceed from St. Cook, Neb., to Ft. Omaha, Neb., for duty and by letter to commanding General, Eastern Department.

Capt. J. P. Harbeson, 4th Inf., is transferred to the 21st Inf.

2d Lt. D. McL. McCrawford, C. A. C., from duty on U. S. Army mine planter Major Samuel Ringold, and after leave will report to commanding officer, coast defenses of Boston, for assignment to a company.

Leaves: Capt. D. G. Berry, 16th Inf., 2 months; Capt. W. F. Morrison, 2d F. A., 2 months; 1st Lt. P. H. Clark, 23d Inf., 1 month and 15 days extension, and Capt. W. H. Thearle, Med. Corps, 4 months.

Navy.

Commanders: H. V. Butler, from Capt. of Port, Balboa, Canal Zone, to the Navy Dept., Aug. 1, and U. T. Holmes, from command of the Vestal to Washington, D. C., for treatment.

Lts.: G. E. Baker, the Ohio, to the Oregon, and L. M. Stevens, Oregon to Ohio.

Junior Grade Lts.: S. E. Holliday, the Fulton to aid on staff of Commander Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet; R. G. Walling, the Balch, to command the Flusher; C. W. Crosse, the Missouri to the Milwaukee, and W. C. Faus, to navy recruiting station, Des Moines, Iowa.

Mid. W. Nelson, Academy, to the Vermont Aug. 20.

Surgeon C. D. Langhorne, the Vermont to connection fitting out the Oklahoma and on board when commissioned.

A. Surgeon W. McKinney, M. R. C., to navy recruiting station, El Paso, Tex.

A. Paymaster F. C. Bowerfind, to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 5.

A. N. Constructor G. Fulton, commissioned from June 8.

Carpenters: M. C. Faber and J. A. Cook, the St. Louis, to temporary duty receiving ship at Philadelphia, Penn., via Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Burrows, Paulding, Ammen, Trippe, and the Patterson, at Newport; Paducah at San Juan; Parker at New York yard; Dolphin at Gloucester; Kanawha at Balboa; Reid at Charleston; Supply at Shanghai; Hector and the Colorado at La Paz.

Sailed: Downes and O'Brien, Newport for Gardiner's Bay; Cummings and Terry, Newport for Southold, L. I.; Nashville, San Juan for Santo Domingo City; Paul Jones, Preble, Perry and the Stewart, Bremerton for Sitka; Tennessee, Horta for New York; Des Moines, Mersine for Rhodes; Dupont, Portland, Me., for Nantucket; Glacier, Guaymas for San Diego; Neptune, Guantanamo for Hampton Roads; Hannibal, Guantanamo for Portsmouth, N. H.; Helena, Shanghai for Nanking; Vixen, Boston for Portland, Me.; and the Denver, San Blas for Mazatlan.

The Fourth Division, Asiatic Fleet, has been docked.

The Bailey, now at Norfolk Yard, ordered to New-Bern, N. C.

The Bailey, now at Norfolk Yard, ordered to New Haven, Conn.

The Jupiter, now at Newport, ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., then Hampton Roads and return to Newport.

Coast Guard.

Captains: W. E. W. Hall, the Androscoggin, July 31, and retired from active service; R. Ridgely, Jr., commissioned Captain from June 15; and J. H. Quinan retired from active service.

Senior Capt. H. Emery, Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs and Capt. C. E. Johnston appointed a board to examine papers of candidates for promotion to grade of 1st Lt.

1st Lts. T. G. Lewton, of Engineers, to the Unalga; C. C. McMillan, of Engineers, to the Golden Gate; W. L. Maxwell, of Engineers, the Mohawk, to his home and retired from active service on July 31; J. Boedeker, to the Pamlico for temporary duty; R. W. Dempwolf, from the Pamlico to Depot. 3rd Lt. R. B. Hall, the Androscoggin, to the Onsipe.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

LESSEES: Greatest paying proposition in the world. Never offered before—magnificent, large office and showroom building. One of the finest ever erected. To lease for long term of years. Showing enormous returns. Elegant section. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St. Telephone, 7123 Bryant.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

Plot, 50x102, East 72d St., Manhattan, to lease. Bunnell, 55 John St.

Will buy property, first mortgage foreclosure imminent. X 226 Times Annex.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7843.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

$7,000.—Bona-fide bargain, no fake; Lincoln Road, close to Bedford Av.; beautiful neighborhood; worth $10,000; quick action imperative. Open Sundays by appointment. John Reis Co., 805 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Eight-room, detached, one-family house; all improvements; good neighborhood; bargain; must be seen to be appreciated; owner leaving city. 88 Chestnut St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my handsome 7-room cottage and plot at Jamaica; all improvements, city water, sidewalks, &c.; near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and 2 blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted; this is a bargain for right party; only $150 cash, balance easy; perfect title. C. Jamaica, 8 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. R. Depot.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate Wanted.

REFINED American family (no children) would consider renting for long term detached house vicinity St. George, provided real bargain can be had. Address L 41 Times.

Wanted to lease, private house, with garage, in Borough Park; about $1,000 yearly. L 34 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Two private dwellings to lease for a term of years; 10 rooms, bath, and laundry; verandas; rent, $76. Address Owner, 577 W. 161st St.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

A large light store to lease, Manhattan Av. and 111th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 316-322 West 18th St.

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PRICE CUT IN HALF.

We are offering a wonderful bargain. A superior built modern dwelling house, hollow tile construction, every convenience, including vacuum cleaner, garbage incinerator, three baths, fine garage, one acre, Italian gardens; on restricted Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon. Address Realty Co., Tel. 585 Mt. Vernon.

"Ingleside," Paulding Manor, Near White Plains Road, Bronxville.—Genuine sacrifice; owner leaving, and if can sell immediately will refuse no reasonable offer for ten-room home, modern improvements; country surroundings; city conveniences; golf, tennis; high ground; superb view; garage, garden, fruit; $7,000, but cash talks; great opportunity. Brooks, 644 Madison Av. Phone 5430 Plaza.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 500 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct. Westchester. N 60 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW SHORE FRONT BUNGALOW AT NORTHPORT.

Seven rooms, bath, range, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, &c.; fireplace; garage; about one-half acre of high ground; fine views; sandy beach; full sized cellar; $4,750. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St., New York.

Belle-Harbor, corner Bayside Drive, 124th; new house, overlooking water; great bargain.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots. THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x176, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Attractive semi-bungalow homes, cozy, well built, with all improvements; large plot, healthful surroundings, 4 to 7 rooms, bath; $2,750 upward; exceptionally reasonable terms. Rowland-Johnson Co., Passaic, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Small fruit farms, 75x500. Five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

The money you are paying for rent will buy you one of our handsome cottages at Westfield or Garwood; why not be your own landlord? Call or write for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

SUMMIT, N. J. — Very attractive 10-room home, finely located; rent $75 per month for 3 or 5 year lease. C 352 Times Downtown.

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Stores with living rooms, principal corner, opposite school, $10; good place for any live business. Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

Little farm; dwelling 7 rooms; all improvements; $25. Call, Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

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Desire to lease, with option to buy, country place, 10 acres up; all improvements; fine outlook; within hour. Lunt, 92 Liberty St., New York.

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Thirty cents an agate line.

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COTTAGES AT MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., in connection with STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN. Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; auto service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

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MANHATTAN BEACH.—Elegantly furnished house; reasonable. Phone 1176 Coney Island.

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East Side.

VERY ATTRACTIVE. Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, or will dispose of furniture, 4 rooms, bath, new; sacrifice; no agents. Superintendent, 146 East 49th St., Apt. 62.

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CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. | 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE. with private bath and kitchenette, some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 8970.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

57th, 264 West.—Completely furnished modern corner apartment; outside rooms; steam, electricity.

SUBLET. Three rooms and bath. HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

85TH, 256 WEST.—Four and six room apartment; piano; linen; silver. O'Brien.

51ST, 70 WEST.—Two rooms; private bath; electric light, gas; kitchenette.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

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FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Lenox Av., 842, near 123th subway.—Five rooms; bath, hot water, steam heat; $22.

West Side.

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103th, 4-8 West.—5, 6 large, light rooms; improvements; telephone; electric lights; $30-$40; concessions. Apply Supt.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment six rooms, bath; all improvements; $45. Janitor.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

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Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

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15TH, 210 EAST. (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

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West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

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Trained Nurse, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices, $10 to $18 per week. Address Y 541 Times Annex.

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CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 387 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

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TERRA MARINE INN BY THE SEA, HUGUENOT PARK, STATEN ISLAND. 100 elegant rooms with and without bath. Shower baths. Four tennis courts, baseball grounds, BATHING, GOOD FISHING. Excellent cuisine. Beautiful location. SPECIAL RATES TO FAMILIES. Write for booklets.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; &c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

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BECKER PLEA FOR NEW TRIAL

Justice Philbin Grants an Order to Show Cause Next Monday.

WHITMAN MAY BE CALLED

W. Bourke Cockran Will Ask That Prisoner Be Brought from Death House to Testify.

CITES SULLIVAN STORY

And Affidavits Concerning Alleged "Frame-Up" of Becker as Grounds for New Trial.

W. Bourke Cockran, counsel for ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, obtained late yesterday afternoon from Supreme Court Justice Eugene A. Philbin an order directed to the District Attorney to show cause why a new trial should not be granted to Becker on the ground of newly discovered evidence. The order is made returnable on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock before Supreme Court Justice John Ford. Mr. Cockran and District Attorney Perkins will make their arguments on the motion then and perhaps call witnesses.

Mr. Cockran will ask that Becker himself be called from the death house to testify. He said yesterday that Jack Rose would be cited to appear as a witness to explain why he did not speak of "Big Tim" Sullivan's connection with the case during his testimony. Governor Whitman also may be cited to explain why, if he knew about Sullivan, he did not ask Rose about it.

The Sullivan episode is the main ground of the application for a new trial. John F. McIntyre and Martin T. Manton, both lawyers for Becker, submitted affidavits to Justice Philbin that they had never heard of "Big Tim's" connection with the case. An affidavit by Becker bears out their statement. Father James B. Curry, Becker's spiritual adviser, made an affidavit to the effect that Becker told him about "Big Tim," and that he urged him to testify about Sullivan, but that Becker was sure that he would be acquitted on the second trial without taking the stand. Isaac Cohen, a money lender, made an affidavit that Herman Rosenthal brought him a $5,000 note signed by Sullivan.

Affidavits About a "Frame-Up."

A second point made in the application for a new trial is the charge of a "frame-up" by the four informers—Rose, Webber, Vallon and Schepps. Louis Harris, known as "Dan, the dude," makes an affidavit concerning conversations which, he says, he had with Rose. A letter written from Sing Sing by Joseph Murphy, who said he heard the informers plotting to "frame" Becker while he was in the Tombs, was also submitted, together with Harford T. Marshall's letter to Judge Bartlett of the Court of Appeals concerning conversations which, Marshall says, he had with Webber while he was Webber's counsel.

Benjamin Kauffman, who describes himself as a friend of Herman Rosenthal, made an affidavit that Rosenthal told him he had an engagement to go to the Metropole to get $15,000 for keeping still. Kauffman said that Rosenthal told him he was not going to Whitman's office, but that he would be several hundred miles away within a few days. Former Deputy Sheriff Edward C. Ginty of Danbury swore that Rose told him it was never intended that Rosenthal should be killed and that he had $5,000 to give to Rosenthal on the night when he was killed.

An application for a new trial is usually referred to the Justice who presided at the trial, but in Becker's case that is impossible, since Judge Seabury is no longer in the Supreme Court. Justice Ford, to whom the case has been referred, is sitting in Special Term, Part I.

Becker's eleventh-hour step is the same as that taken by the four gunmen. They were to be put to death on a Monday morning, and on the Friday before their lawyer applied for a new trial. The application was referred to Justice Goff, who held a hearing, after which he denied the motion.

Order Is Not a Stay.

Justice Philbin's order does not act as a stay. If it seems likely that more time than the first two days of next week is needed to call witnesses, Governor Whitman may be asked to grant another reprieve. Justice Ford probably will decide upon the motion before Wednesday, however. If he grants a new trial, Becker gets a stay automotically. If he decides against Becker, no further move is left for Becker's lawyers to make.

Mr. Cockran said Becker's affidavit, in which he gives his reasons for not going on the stand, was one of the most remarkable papers in the history of criminal jurisprudence. He said Becker is willing to submit himself to cross-examination without any limitation. Jack Rose has also expressed a wish to take the stand in some proceedings at which Becker is called as a witness and have the charge of "frame-up" cleared up forever.

Becker's affivadit begins by saying he is not guilty, and he asks for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence which was not available at the time of his trial. He says the letter of Joseph Murphy is borne out by the admission of Harry Applebaum to his counsel that he visited the Tombs on a Sunday when Murphy says Rose, Vallon, and Webber plotted to charge Becker with the murder. Applebaum will be subpoenaed, Becker says.

Becker's Latest Plea.

Becker goes on:

"If the facts embodied in the annexed statement addressed to the Governor had been proved on the trial it can hardly be doubted that I would have been acquitted. They would have shown that, far from desiring Rosenthal's disappearance, I was most anxious to prevent it and that I had so informed Rose. Lest it be considered that I failed to take the stand because I was afraid of cross-examination, I tender myself now for examination and cross-examination on every matter embodied in that statement, to which I here make oath.

"The affidavit of the Rev. Father James B. Curry shows that these statements are not eleventh-hour inventions. They were all made to him in substance more than two years ago. He also shows that they were made public by him without my consent and without any authorization from me, and he has given the reasons for publishing them.

"It is quite true that I did not take the stand. The reasons are those which I gave Father Curry two years ago and which he states in his affidavit. However extravagant or ridiculous these reasons may have been, they were none the less those which actually governed me."

Prisoner Discusses Affidavits.

Becker says the testimony of Marshall, which is new, if given on the trial would have established conclusively that the testimony of Webber was entirely false and would doubtless have changed the result.

Becker says the affidavit of Edward C. Ginty, Rose's Danbury friend, and the affidavit of "Dan the Dude" show that the testimony of Jack Rose was false. He repeats much that was published in his appeal to Governor Whitman, and says:

"The man who prosecuted me as District Attorney is now the Governor of the State. Proceedings leading to my conviction, the conduct of the prosecution, the character of the evidence, all of which I have a right to have reviewed by an independent executive, must be reviewed by the man who brought about my conviction as District Attorney."

"Big Tim" to Be Protected.

Father Curry, in his affidavit, says:

"As the day of electrocution approached, and everybody still seemed afraid to mention Senator Sullivan's name, I deemed it a matter of conscience to disclose the facts in my possession, for the aid they might afford in making clear the true facts of this crime."

Mr. Manton and Mr. McIntyre made affidavits to the effect that Becker had never told them of the Sullivan episode.

Joseph Murphy, a prisoner in Sing Sing, signed an affidavit, including a letter to Mr. Cockran, which has already been published. It is to the effect that while Webber, Vallon, and Rose were in the Tombs he heard them plotting to "frame" Becker. Murphy said that he did not know which one of the three men made the suggestion.

"'We haven't a chance in the world unless we frame Becker up,'" Murphy quoted one of the informers as saying. "'According to the papers they seem to think Becker had something to do with the murder because Rosenthal made that squeak, and it won't be hard to make the people believe that it is the truth.'" Murphy continued: "One of them said: 'Hell, Big Tim won't stand for that. He knows Becker is not in it.' Some one said, 'Why, you damned fool, Tim sent Applebaum to tell me to get Steuer or Stern to fix it up for us to keep Tim's name under cover and put it up to Becker. They can't convict an innocent man and we'll all get out.' Just then I got up and saw it was Webber talking.

"They saw me and they walked to Rose's cell. If this will help Becker I will be glad, but at any rate, I've got it off my conscience."

Louis Harris, or "Dan the Dude," who is serving a term in State's Prison on a charge of stealing a package, said that he knew Rosenthal, Rose, and Vallon. He said that he was at the Sam Paul outing and heard part of the plot to kill Rosenthal. Then he visited Rose in the Fifty-fourth Street prison and later saw him in South Norwalk, Conn. He said Rose admitted a "frame-up" on Becker.

Ginty Quotes Jack Rose.

The affidavit of Edward C. Ginty, formerly a Deputy Sheriff in Danbury and Chief of Police there, said he met Jack Rose in the Fall of 1913 and Rose told him it was never intended that Rosenthal should be killed; that the intention was to offer Rosenthal a sum of money and in the event that he refused to accept it the gunmen were either to kidnap him or beat him up.

Rose told him, he said, that on the night of the murder, he, Rose, had more than $5,000 in his possession, which he had been intrusted to give to Rosenthal to pay Rosenthal's expenses in going away.

The order to show cause was served on District Attorney Perkins late in the afternoon. Mr. Perkins made no comment.

Chicago Police Would Save Becker.

CHICAGO, July 23.—E. J. Dodd, President of the Chicago Patrolmen's Association, today forwarded to Governor Whitman of New York resolutions adopted by the organization asking that the death sentence of Charles Becker be commuted to life imprisonment.

SAID HE "KIDDED" WHITMAN.

Ginty Quotes Jack Rose as Admitting a "Frame-Up."

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., July 23.—Upon his return tonight from New York, where he had a second conference with W. Bourke Cockran, of Becker's counsel, ex-Deputy Sheriff Edward C. Ginty said:

"When I was Chief of Police of Danbury, Rose acted as my stool pigeon in return for privileges of pulling off prizefights and other things. He told me the Becker case was a frame-up and that Becker was being made the goat. We had been on intimate terms for many years, and it was only natural that Rose should have confided the truth to me. The only thing he said about 'Big Tim' was that if there was to be any collecting done from gambling houses, 'Big Tim' had his say and that he would not stand for any collectors or stools they did not know.

"Rose was telling me that the case had been all framed and that he had kidded Whitman. I said to him: 'You must have had an easy time kidding Whitman,' and he answered: 'Whitman fell as easy as a rube from the rural districts.' After I found out what he wanted there was nothing to it.'"

BEGIN FRANK INQUIRY TODAY

Governor Will Investigate Story of Plot Back of Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 23.—Governor Harris and members of the Georgia Prison Commission left here tonight for Milledgeville, where an inquiry will be begun tomorrow into the attack made on Leo M. Frank at the State Prison Farm.

It is expected that both Frank and J. William Creen, the life-term convict who cut Frank's throat, will be questioned. Physicians attending Frank announced today that he had so far recovered that they believed he would be able to talk sufficiently to disclose whatever he might desire concerning the attempt on his life.

Warden Smith has invited the Governor and Prison Commission to have the investigation include published charges made by George Johnson, a prisoner whose term recently expired, that Frank had been treated at the prison as if "he was on a social visit," that "he had been provided with a roll-top desk," and that "he had nothing to do."

The Warden, in a statement issued today, denied the charges and said that Frank had worked about the prison the same as any other convict up to the time he was attacked. The Warden has been angered by editorials in Georgia papers charging that rich and influential convicts, Frank among them, have been favored in the prison.

"I swear that this is one place where money doesn't count, and I'll prove it to the world," was the Warden's declaration.

Before leaving for Milledgeville tonight Governor Harris announced that he intended to go thoroughly into the attack on Frank. There have been so many charges that the attack was the result of a plot that Governor Harris feels the matter should be cleared up.

Frank Reed, the life-time convict who on Thursday stabbed Charles Mellon, an Atlanta convict in the State Farm Tuberculosis Hospital, refused to tell Warden Smith how he came into possession of the knife. Mellon reiterated his statement that the stabbing grew out of a dispute following the removal of himself and Reed as stewards in the hospital, each one accusing the other of being responsible. There is a story current, however, that the men quarreled about the Frank case.

ESCAPES BANDIT CAPTOR.

Ranchman Regains His Liberty and Abductor Is Arrested.

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, July 23.—Cowboys late tonight captured the abductor of Earnest Empey, a wealthy rancher, who was seized several days ago and held for $8,000 ransom, according to a report received here. The bandit, it is reported, came down from Sheep Mountain at nightfall and was surrounded and taken on what is known as Crane's Flat.

Empey escaped late today while his captor was asleep in a hut on Sheep Mountain, five miles from Empey's ranch, where he was taken at the point of a rifle. According to a report from Montpelier, Empey recognized his abductor as a man employed upon his ranch five years ago.

GROUT JURY ARGUES IN VAIN FOR 32 HOURS

Rumored at Midnight That It Was in Favor of Conviction by Vote of 8 to 4.

SUPPLIED WITH FOUR COTS

Jurors Returned to Courtroom Yesterday to Have Certain Parts of the Evidence Reread.

After deliberating the longest time in a criminal case within the memory of the Kings County Court habitues in Brooklyn the jury in the case of Edward M. Grout, ex-City Controller and ex-President of the defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn, charged with perjury in that he swore to a false statement of the bank to the State Banking Department, knowing it to be false, was still deadlock at 2 o'clock this morning.

It was reported at midnight that the jury stood 8 to 4 for conviction, and this rumor gained general credence when four cots were sent to the jury room, supposedly indicating the determination of the men opposed to conviction to hold their ground.

The jury retired at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening after Judge Lewis finished his charge. Twice during the night the jurors requested exhibits for the people and the defense, but nothing was heard from the juryroom until shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when the jurors filed into the courtroom looking weary and exhausted.

The jurors requested that certain evidence be read to them to refresh their recollection of the loans and real estate owned by the bank affecting one-fifth of the bank's assets at the time the defendant made the report at issue. They also requested the reading of the testimony bearing on certain loans of the bank, including the Ellsworth E. Bogart item mentioned in the alleged false report.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Grout and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Grout remained awake Thursday night to learn the verdict of the jury. The defendant, while technically in the charge of the Sheriff, remained in the office of Deputy Chief Clerk of the County Court Harry D. Ralston, in the custody of that official.

Wearied and almost exhausted from the all-night vigil, Mr. Grout asked permission at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon to go to his home, at 860 Carroll Street, to change his clothing and go to luncheon. The respite from the long hours of waiting was granted and accompanied by Court Officer William H. Ten Eyck. Mr. Grout and his party went to the Brooklyn Club, at Remsen and Court streets, for luncheon.

Early Thursday night a report was circulated in the Court House that the jurors stood eight to four for a verdict of guilty. But they filed into court yesterday morning the interest in the case centred on the attitude of one juror, who seemed to oppose the opinion of the majority. The impression spread that this juror was responsible for the failure of the jury to agree.

The defendant was put in the custody of Court Officer Ten Eyck again when the court closed last evening, and they were permitted to go to the residence of Stephen C. Baldwin, at 73 Remsen Street, to await the action of the jury. Judge Lewis and District Attorney Cropsey went to the Bossert Hotel to be near at hand.

It was reported from the jury room at 8:30 o'clock that one of the jurors was sick. Dr. Frank Tucker, of 464 Ninth Street, was summoned, and he treated James M. Murphy, Juror No. 11, who was suffering from an attack of indigestion. Murphy was soon able to return to duty.

Judge Lewis, who had been suffering from tonsilitis, was under treatment again last night, but would not let his illness interfere with his part in the trial.

RUNAWAY BOY STARVING.

Son of Well-to-Do Parents Left Home After Reprimand.

John Simpkin, 15 years old, of 78 Jouvette Street, New Bedford, Mass., collapsed on the Chatham Square station platform of the Third Avenue elevated railroad last evening in a starving condition. Detectives Sievers, the station guard, gave him two sandwiches which he had for his own supper. When the boy revived he said he had run away from home on Wednesday, but had eaten nothing since Thursday morning, as his small supply of money, only $2, had been stolen from him in the station. Powers took him to the Oak Street Police Station, where he told Lieutenant Collins that his father, a wealthy lumber merchant, had reproved him early in the week, and he made up his mind to come to New York and make his own way in the world.

The police communicated with the police of New Bedford, and the parents of the boy were notified. In the meantime he was taken to the Children's Society to await the arrival of his father.

GIRL ENDS LIFE BY GAS.

Florist's Clerk Was on Vacation After Breakdown Due to Hard Work

May Lynch, 32 years old, a florist's clerk, committed suicide last evening by gas in the bathroom at 35 Morningside Avenue, where she lived with her parents, who had gone out for the evening.

When her father, James K. Lynch, returned home, shortly after 9 o'clock, he smelled gas, and found his daughter unconscious in the tub. Dr. Holman, a Knickerbocker Hospital ambulance surgeon, and a pulmotor crew from the gas company worked over the girl for a long time in a vain effort to save her.

Miss Lynch left two notes, one addressed to her father and the other to her sister Anna. Their contents the family would not reveal, except that she asked her father's forgiveness for her act. Mr. Lynch said that she had been working hard of late and had suffered a nervous breakdown. She was on a vacation when she killed herself.

PASS AND REPASS ON FERRY.

Father Rides Back and Forth, Waiting for Girls on Another Boat.

For an hour last evening the three daughters of the Rev. John Johnson of 540 East 149th Street, pastor of a Russian Church in Second Avenue, rode back and forth on a Hoboken ferryboat, waiting for him, while he was passing and repassing them on another boat, waiting for them.

The children are Vera, 9 years old; Elizabeth, 6; Anna, 5. With sixty-two other children they returned last evening from a vacation trip to Oxford, N. Y. When the boat drew in at West Thirty-third Street the other children went home, but the Johnson girls waited on the boat for their father, who had written that he would meet them.

They crossed the river many times while he was on another boat riding to New Jersey and back. Finally the father learned that three little girls had left the ferry house in an automobile with Patrolman Flynn and he found his children at the West Thirtieth Street station.

WOMAN DENIES GEM THEFT.

Mrs. Underhill Says Jewels Were Sent by Her Mother, Mrs. Martini.

Mrs. Eva Underhill of 159 Liberty Street, Newburg, N. Y., pleaded not guilty yesterday before Judge Mark A. Sullivan in Jersey City to an indictment for grand larceny on two charges made by John E. Martini of 242 Bowers Street, Jersey City.

Mr. Martini alleges that she took from his house clothing worth $1,000 and jewelry worth $1,200 that had belonged to his wife, who is dead. Mrs. Underhill says she is a daughter of Mrs. Martini by a former husband, and that the clothing and jewelry were sent to her by her mother. Mr. Martini denies Mrs. Underhill is a daughter of his wife. Mrs. Underhill was released in $1,000 bail.

ATLANTIC CITY'S "LID" LOST.

Sunday Amusement Men Plead Guilty, but Action Is Deferred.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 23.—There was a decisive victory recorded today by the sane Sunday forces in the first skirmish between reform bodies and the amusement purveyors of the Board Walk. Instead of imposing heavy fines, as was expected, upon eleven of the twelve defendants, who pleaded guilty before him on Wednesday to open violation of the Sunday amusement restriction, Recorder Edmund C. Gaskill, this afternoon, deferred action until Sept. 15. Mr. Gaskill was appointed yesterday for a full term of three years at $2,500 per annum.

The measure under which the prosecutions were brought expressly exempts pier concerts and moving picture shows, while making every other kind of diversion punishable by a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $200.

"I cannot see my way clear at this time," the Recorder said, "to smile upon some persons who do business on Sunday and punish others whose offense at least is no greater."

The amusement men marched triumphantly out of court, while the Rev. W. R. Winter, President of the Law Enforcement League, and other discomfited reform leaders held a hasty conference. The reformers insist that Recorder Gaskill is in sympathy with the movement to open all of the amusements on Sunday, and that the City Commission was aware of that fact when he was placed practically in complete control of the amusement situation for the next three years.

This conviction is strengthened by the failure of Director William H. Bartlett and the police to act against proprietors of vaudeville houses in the roundup of those that ran wide open last Sunday. It is generally believed to be the intention of the administration to give the amusement men a clear track, and force the reform bodies and hotel men to assume responsibility for shutting up the town, if any action in that direction is taken.

ARMS MAKERS HERE SAFE.

Kaiser Can't Punish Former Subjects by Any Treaty with Us.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A search of the naturalization treaties negotiated by the United States with the various German States and the North German Union fails to discover any ground on which the German Government could undertake, by any means, to prosecute for treason a former German subject who had become a naturalized American citizen for working in any factory where munitions and supplies of war are being made for Germany's enemies, as an official declaration sent out from Berlin yesterday said might be done.

All the treaties except that with Baden contain the following article, which is Article 2 of the treaty with the North German Union:

A naturalized citizen of the one party, on return to the territory of the other party, remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punished by the laws of his original country and committed before his emigration; saving always the limitations established by the laws of the original country.

In practice the limitations referred to, which are, specifically, stated in the treaty with Baden, are:

Emigration after being enrolled in the military service, emigration while in the military service, emigration while on unlimited leave or being in the reserve, or emigration after regular call into the service, or after public proclamation requiring the appearance of the subject. In such cases the former subject, although naturalized in the United States, would be liable to trial and punishment.

The diplomatic correspondence between the State Department and the United States Legation and Embassy in Berlin for the past half century is filled with cases of naturalized American citizens arrested and tried in Germany for avoiding military service.

There is no instance to be found, however, where a naturalized American citizen has been tried or punished for committing a crime in the United States against the German Government. There might be exceptions in the case of children born of naturalized American parents who may elect to be citizens of their adopted country or of the native land of their parents. It is quite possible that there are conditions that would give the German authorities jurisdiction over Germans who engage in making munitions of war to be used against the soldiers of their Fatherland. It is also quite in practice that a naturalized German who returns to Germany and remains there and engages in business, or otherwise indicates an intention to remain, is regarded as having renounced his American citizenship.

Any German workman in a war munitions factory in this country who returned to Germany in a manner to suggest the renunciation of American citizenship would very probably lose all right to protection from this country if he were arrested and tried for treason. But the extradition treaty with Germany does not include treason as one of the crimes for which a former German subject may be given up for trial.

BROADHURST MAKES DENIAL

Playwright Files Answer to Wife in Alimony Litigation.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—George Broadhurst, the playwright, makes general denials of the allegations set up in his wife's petition filed in the Court of Chancery. Recently Vice Chancellor Stevens, on application of Mrs. Ida Raymond Broadhurst, allowed a writ of ne exeat, which was served on Mr. Broadhurst in Atlantic City, and he was obliged to give a bond of $7,000. The action was the outcome of a judgment recovered by Mrs. Broadhurst in New York, under which she obtained a partial decree of divorce with alimony.

According to Mrs. Broadhurst, her husband, up to June 1 last was in arrears in payment of alimony to the amount of $6,833.33. She stated in her bill that she understood her husband was going abroad to live permanently and that he had disposed of all of his holdings in this country and had disposed of his interests in "George Broadhurst, Inc." to Mark Bates of Chicago for $40,000.

Mr. Broadhurst specifically denied all the allegations and contended that the Court of Chancery of New Jersey was without jurisdiction and that the money judgment entered in New York was not binding in New Jersey.

COCAINE SOLD IN THEATRES.

Girls Led Into Drug Habit by Men Met at Picture Shows.

Moving picture theatres in Williamsburg are being used by an organized gang of young men as a place for the distribution of cocaine and heroin, and also to find new victims, according to the story yesterday told by detectives to Magistrate Farwell in the Manhattan Avenue Court.

Young girls were the chief prey, it was said, the cocaine being sold to them under the guise of talcum powder. In this way the girls contracted the habit and became steady customers.

Several letters have been received by the Seventh Detective Branch lately from mothers telling that their daughters were contracting the cocaine habit and suggesting that the drug might have been procured at picture shows.

Detective Reif was put on the case and arrested Paul Meyer, 20 years old, who gave a fictitious address. The youth was charged with having cocaine in his possession and held in $1,000 bail for a hearing.

Drowns Wading in Creek.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 23.—Unable to swim, Martin Stream of 39 West 120th Street, New York, was drowned in Catskill Creek this afternoon when he waded into deep water. Robert Hirsch, able to swim a little, started to his rescue, warning him not to grapple with him. Stream grappled with him, compelling him to fight for his own life. Stream's body was recovered in a few minutes, but efforts to resuscitate him were in vain.

MGR. GIBBONS, AT 81, TALKS OF BIG ISSUES

Still Thinks Order Can Be Restored in Mexico Only by Our Intervention.

LAUDS BELGIUM'S HEROISM

Well-Trained Militia, Not Strong Standing Army, Needed Here, Cardinal Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTMINSTER, Md., July 23.—Cardinal Gibbons spent the eighty-first anniversary of his birth today at the home of former Senator T. Herbert Shriver, near here. In an interview this afternoon he showed deep concern in the great world questions.

His first subject was the Mexican question, which he said would not down. Speaking of the practically unchanged conditions so far as our nation is concerned, he said:

"One year ago today I talked of the then conditions in Mexico and my views have not changed. The interview was published all over the world, and came under the direct notice of President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan. The former sent United States Senator Lee to confer with me on the subject and did me the honor to send by him copies of the telegrams he had transmitted to Carranza and Villa." I expressed to Senator Lee my opinion that neither Carranza nor Villa was capable of feeling the influence of lofty motives of patriotism, and that they would not heed his message. The end has justified my opinion.

"I am convinced that neither expostulation, entreaty, nor advice will ever have any effect on those who are now assuming the leadership in Mexico, and I fear that the sword is the only argument that can have any weight, and believe that sooner or later some form of intervention must be pursued by our country. The greatest difficulty will be for our President to find a Mexican who can be placed at the head of affairs, unselfish and patriotic, and for a time at least it will be necessary for an American with plenary powers to deal with the situation."

Speaking of the war in Europe, the Cardinal referred to the differences of opinions as to the source of responsibility for its beginning.

"One year ago," he said, "Europe was at peace. There was no horror of war, no shattered cities, ruined cathedrals, devastated fields and forests, weeping women and breaking hearts. I had just returned from Europe. Only a month previously, in June, I had seen and talked with King Albert of Belgium and his consort, and they were happy in the devotion of a people who loved them. Their nation numbered only about seven millions, but they were industrious, frugal, happy and contented. Everywhere were beautiful cities, smiling villages and fertile fields. Little did the King and Queen or the world dream what a change would come in a few months.

"Too much cannot be said in praise of the heroism of the little nation and its King. Had Belgium aquiesced in the demand of Germany and permitted free passage of the armies, they would have marched straight to Calais and dictated terms to the world. If the Allies should prove victorious, Belgium should be reimbursed fourfold for what she has sacrificed. Our prayer goes up each day and in all our churches that God may bring to a speedy end this dreadful war."

Asked his opinion of the need of a strong standing army in the United States, he replied with unusual force:

"We do not want it, we do not need it. Let the energies of our people be directed to peaceful pursuits, let their lives be ennobled by communion in development and educational uplift; do not divert a great mass of men into a professional soldiery. Let each State have its thoroughly equipped and well-trained militia under the supervision of the National Government, and we will have an army if emergency should arise. A well-trained militia and our coast properly and fully fortified and garrisoned are what we need."

The Cardinal then introduced the subject of the Philippines, saying:

"I am still deeply interested in our attitude toward those islands, and my views have not undergone any change. I still believe, or perhaps I would better say think, that it might have been better if we had not acquired the Philippines, but now that we have them we not only owe a debt to the inhabitants of the islands, but we are debtor to the commercial world to keep order until they are ready for self-government.

"I am glad that there seems to be no disposition on our part to give them speedy independence. With thousands of islands, peopled by dissimilar races, speaking almost different languages and no common interests, autonomy is absolutely impossible, even as a dream. Allow them to become self-governing, and it means the rising up of demagogues and conditions more intolerable, if that were possible, than are even those of Mexico."

ARREST JERSEY PUBLISHER.

Accused of Collecting Money for Advertising Fraudulently.

Bert Cross, 41 years old, of 41 Thomas Street, Newark, who is at the head of the Report Publishing Company, a small concern at 21 Frelinghuysen Avenue, was arrested yesterday in Newark at the request of the Red Bank (N. J.) police, and later turned over to an officer from that city. Cross was charged with embezzling $30, the complainant being J. Leslie Eisner of Red Bank.

It is claimed that Cross traveled from city to city throughout the country publishing trade reports of the towns wherein he stopped. From business men and manufacturers he collected for advertisements and cuts in his proposed books, the police allege, but failed to carry out his agreement.

GOES TO HEAD BIG COLLEGE.

J. Campbell White Elected President of Wooster Institution.

It was announced yesterday that J. Campbell White, Senior Secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, had accepted the Presidency of Wooster College, Ohio, the largest Presbyterian college in the country. Mr. White is a brother of the Rev. Dr. W. W. White, head of the Bible Teachers' Training School in this city, and a brother-in-law of John R. Mott, the world leader of foreign missions.

For ten years he was a Y. M. C. A. Secretary in Calcutta, in India, and in 1906 became General Secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement.

Ice Cream Swindlers Sentenced.

William E. Moore and William Clevenger, who pleaded guilty in the Federal Court of using the mails to defraud, were arraigned for sentence yesterday before Judge Howe. Moore was sent to the Atlanta Prison for a year and a day and Clevenger was fined $25. The prisoners used the mails to dispose of ice cream concessions at Coney Island which they said they owned.

E&W RED MAN COLLARS SHIRTS
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT
EARL & WILSON

McADOO WARNS EMPLOYES.

Must Not Accept Favors from Internal Revenue Taxpayers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury today issued stringent regulations against the solicitation or receipt of funds by employes of the department from persons or corporations subject to interpal revenue tax. The regulation follows a report from the Civil Service Commission that the National Federation of Storekeepers, Gaugers, and Stock Gaugers, raised nearly $5,000 by advertisements in the souvenir program of the convention held in Cincinnati in 1910, and that 72 per cent. of this amount came from distillers and other internal revenue taxpayers. The Federation is composed entirely of treasury employes.

The report shows that the programs carried forty-three pages of advertisements at $100 a page and a total of $4,897.50 was collected. Half of this went to the publishers of the program, the other half to the Federation. Thus the program cost the Federation nothing, and from the fund the expenses of the convention were paid, $150 was paid for a Congressional campaign, and $700 net profit was turned into the Federation's Treasury.

"It is a most reprehensible practice that might result in great abuses," said the formal statement of the Treasury Department on the subject, "and it will not be tolerated by Secretary McAdoo and Commissioner Osborne."

BATTLESHIP NEBRASKA WINS

Again Ranks as Most Efficient Vessel in the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The battleship Nebraska, of the third division of the Atlantic Fleet, was the most efficient vessel in the navy during the year which ended on June 30. Secretary Daniels today announced that the Nebraska stood first in the engineering competitions for the year, and was therefore the trophy winner. The Nebraska also won the trophy in 1910. Captain Guy H. Burrage is the commander of the Nebraska, and Lieutenant Frank P. Sadler was its ranking engineering officer.

The relative standing of the vessels in the competition was: Nebraska, 135.5 per cent.; Michigan, 116.1; Kansas, 107.2; New Hampshire, 106.6; New Jersey, 104.3; Virginia, 97.06; Arkansas, 97.04; Delaware, 91.9; South Carolina, 91.4; Florida, 90.3; Maryland, 89.5; Texas, 88.6; Utah, 88.2; New York, 81.66; Vermont, 81.60; San Diego, 78.8; and Louisiana, 32.8.

The following vessels did not conduct full power trials and are not assigned a standing:

Minnesota, 51.0; North Carolina, 44.6; South Dakota, 41.1; North Dakota, 40.9; Connecticut, 40.2; Saratoga, 39.1; Georgia, 37.5; Maine, 36.3; Rhode Island, 34.7; Montana, 31.8; Colorado, 30.2, and West Virginia, 26.0.

NEW TRY FOR THE F-4.

Special Pontoons Are Going Forward to Raise Lost Submarine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Plans have been perfected by the Navy Department for proceeding with the work of raising the sunken submarine F-4 of the Hawaiian Flotilla, which was sunk after an accident outside Honolulu Harbor several months ago. The salvage work was delayed after the submarine had been located and raised and brought nearer to the shore, until specially constructed pontoons could be built and sent from this country. These pontoons have been finished and Secretary Daniels announced that he had issued an order today to the Commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard to place the six pontoons on board the armored cruiser Maryland, which will sail at once with them for Honolulu.

When the pontoons reach Honolulu the work of raising the F-4 will proceed in accordance with the plans suggested by Rear Admiral Moore, commandant of the naval station at that place.

BRYAN'S RELATIVE NAMED.

Brother-In-Law Gets Federal Post in Nebraska—Jobs for Other Faction.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Wilson today appointed Thomas S. Allen of Lincoln to be United States Attorney for Nebraska, and Thomas J. Flynn of Omaha to be United States Marshal for the same district.

George L. Loomis of Fremont was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for Nebraska, and Charles W. McCune of Omaha was appointed Collector of Customs for the same district.

Mr. Allen is a brother-in-law of ex-Secretary Bryan, and Mr. Loomis is classed by the White House as a Bryan supporter. Mr. McCune and Thomas J. Flynn are understood to be supporters of Senator Hitchcock. The Bryan and Hitchcock forces heretofore have been unable to agree over appointments in Nebraska.

6-Year-Old Drowns in Bronx River.

Edward Vasalla, 6 years old, of 4,326 Martha Avenue, sank while bathing in the Bronx River at the foot of East 238th Street yesterday afternoon. His two companions, Joseph Becker, 12 years old, of 405 East Twenty-fourth Street, and John Lauricella, 18 years old, of 800 East 233d Street, dived several times at the spot where he had sunk, and after some minutes found his body. Dr. Scott of Fordham Hospital said that, if first aid had been administered as soon as the boy had been brought to shore, his life would have been saved.

Get a Blue Serge Suit Now at This Special Price
$16.50
Hart Schaffner & Marx tailored these blue serge suits—made of fine Australian wool—and we guarantee them to STAY blue.
Former prices $28, $25, $22.50 & $20—the biggest bargain in New York at $16.50.
Broadway stores open till 6 P. M.
Harlem stores open till 11 P. M.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 19th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 132d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings

GIRL KILLED IN AUTO CRASH.

Unlicensed Driver Arrested on a Charge of Homicide.

Rebecca Kammarman, 17 years old, of 524 West 134th Street, was killed early yesterday morning when an automobile in which she was riding with her cousin, Irene Silverman, 18 years old, of Baltimore, and two men, ran against a pole and overturned on Pelham Parkway, near Baychester Avenue, in the Bronx. The other three escaped with slight injuries.

The police of the Westchester Station arrested Seymour Felix, 23 years old, of 56 West 148th Street, on a charge of driving the car without a license. Mortimer Levy, 22 years old, of 581 West 161st Street, the other man in the party, was detained as a witness.

The police learned that, after attending a dance on Washington Heights, the party went for a ride in an automobile hired from Thomas Kaughran of 569 West 141st Street. Felix admitted he had no license to drive the car. Coroner Healy held Felix in $2,500 bail on a charge of homicide for an examination next Monday. The other two members of the party were each held in $100 bail as material witnesses.

Get the Best Hat at the Price
All $2.00 Straws Reduced to $1
$2.45 Leghorns, Values up to $5.00
$3.45 Panamas, Values up to $5.00
Truly Warner
New York and Everywhere

LION-ROLL
THE NEWEST LION CREATION
A SUMMER ROLL COLLAR
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10.
Matinees TODAY and Wednesday 2:10.
Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.
GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Matinee TODAY 2.20.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | World's Greatest Farce
HARRIS 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
TWIN BEDS
FITZ—JAMES E. BROWNE
World-famous Real Estate Auctioneer, Sells at Edgemere TO-DAY.
35 minutes by frequent trains from Penn. Station. Auto Buses meet all trains.
Dancing in Auction Tent After Sale. (Sale Continues Monday Night.)
M. MORGENTHAU JR. CO.
AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS
111 BROADWAY
NORTH BEACH
Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts.
Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge.
FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.
LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinee Today 2:30.
Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.
When the pontoons reach Honolulu the work of raising the F-4 will proceed in accordance with the plans suggested by Rear Admiral Moore, commandant of the naval station at that place.
P. B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. 25c. to 75c. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.
FRITZI SCHEFF MYSTERIA MORTON & MOORE. Courtney Sisters. Avon Comedy Four. others. Xita Attractions.
EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. MUSEE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Ev. at 8:15. BERNE TROUPE Mons & Fyre, 10 Other Acts. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.
Steeplechase Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.
LUNA Oriental Midway Concerts, Midget

Picture Section,
Rotogravure: Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday,
July 25, 1915

ARTILLERY TRAIN, N. G. N. Y., OFF FOR A DAY OF BATTLE IN LAST WEEK'S WAR GAME ON FISHKILL PLAINS, THEIR VACANT CAMPS GLEAMING IN THE BACKGROUND.

(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

WHITE TENTS OF THE FOUR NEW YORK CITY REGIMENTS, COMPOSING THE FIRST BRIGADE, NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD, MUSHROOMING THE FISHKILL PLAINS.

ARCHDUCHESS CHARLES FRANCIS JOSEPH, CONSORT OF THE HEIR TO THE THRONE OF AUSTRIA, GREETING DR. WEIS KIRCHNER, MAYOR OF VIENNA, AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE FALL OF LEMBERG AND THE VICTORIES IN GALICIA FOR AUSTRIAN ARMS.

MRS. FREDERICK LEVY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., AND HER CHILDREN,
Who Inspired Her to Start in That City a Movement for "Better Moving Pictures for Children," Which, Under Her Leadership, Is Spreading Throughout the Country.

TALISMAN, MRS. RALPH ISHAM UP, TAKING THE JUMPS AT THE ISLIP HORSE SHOW, BAYSHORE, L.I.

(Photo © International News Service.)

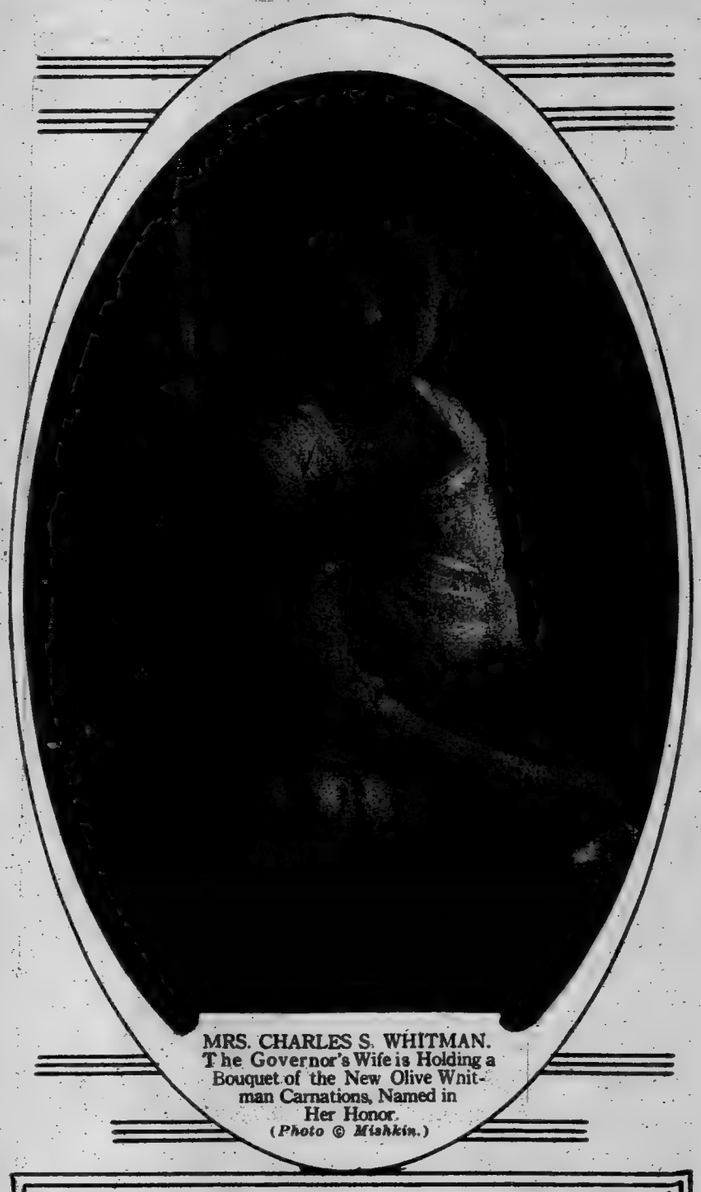

MRS. CHARLES S. WHITMAN.
The Governor's Wife is Holding a Bouquet of the New Olive Whitman Carnations, Named in Her Honor.
(Photo © Mishkin.)

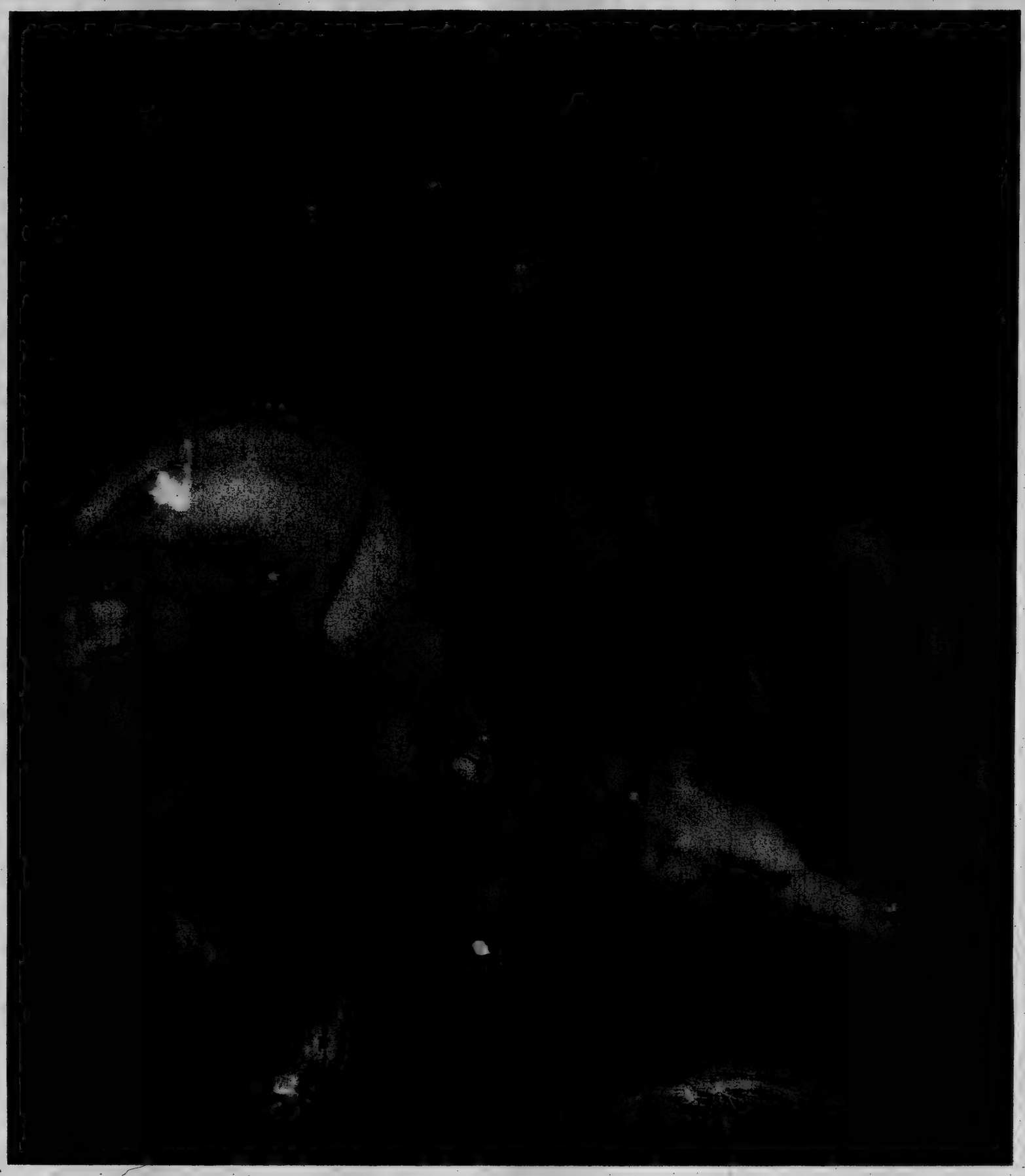

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This Is the Famous Van Dyck "Sketch" Presented by Charles Leon Cardon, the Brussels Artist and Art Collector, to the City of Toledo, the Home of Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, as a Token of Belgium's Appreciation of the Generosity of Mr. Whitlock and the American People Toward the Belgians. *(Courtesy of Maison Ad. Braun et Cie.)*

Miss Katherine Page, Only Daughter of United States Ambassador and Mrs. Walter Hines Page, Whose Marriage to Charles Greely Loring, Boston, Will Take Place Next Month in London.
(From a New Camera Portrait © by Hoppe.)

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College, Convent and School Apparel

Man Tailored Suits of Men's Wear Serge

New Fall Models

No. 2—**Misses' One-Piece Sailor Suit** of navy blue or black men's wear English Serge, yoke front, blouse with patch pockets, collar and cuffs trimmed with white or black silk braid, embroidered emblem on sleeve and shield, embroidered stars on collar, merit band, silk knot tie, gored skirt with double box plaits front and back stitched at hip, patch pockets. 14 to 20 years.
Special, **14.50**

No. 2A—**Misses' Shoes** of black or tan Russia calf, laced or buttoned, with welted soles and low heels.
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No. 6—**Girls' One-Piece Regulation Sailor Suit** of navy blue or black men's wear English Serge, yoke front, collar and cuffs trimmed with white or black silk braid, embroidered emblem on sleeve and shield, embroidered stars on collar, merit band, silk knot tie, plaited skirt.
12 to 15 years.
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No. 6A—**Girls' Black or Tan Russia Calf Boots,** button or laced, medium round toe and low heels.
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Exceptional value, **25.00**

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—never requires changing;
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NO STEEL NEEDLES TO CHANGE.

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Pathé Double Disc Records—75c. to $2.50

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Ryder Sound Regulator Co., 71-73 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn.
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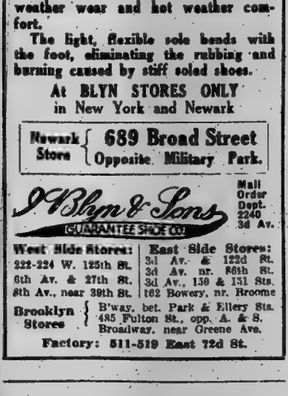

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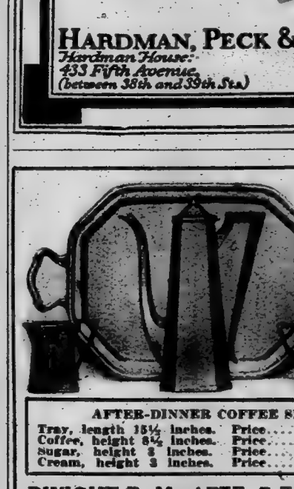

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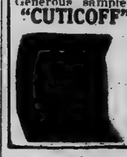

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The New York Times

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(Photo from American Press Assn.)

Daughter of the Regent of San Marino, Oldest Independent State in Europe and the Smallest in the World, Sounding the Signal From the Palace Watch Tower Announcing the Arrival of War News From San Marino Soldiers With the Italian Army.
(Photos © International News Service.)

SAN MARINO WOMEN AND CHILDREN GATHER BY THE PALACE WALLS TO HEAR THE NEWS FROM THE MEN AT THE FRONT. ←

Eton Lad, One of the Scores of Boys From the Famous English School Who Have Volunteered to Become Munition Makers, Rounding Off a Big Shell. →

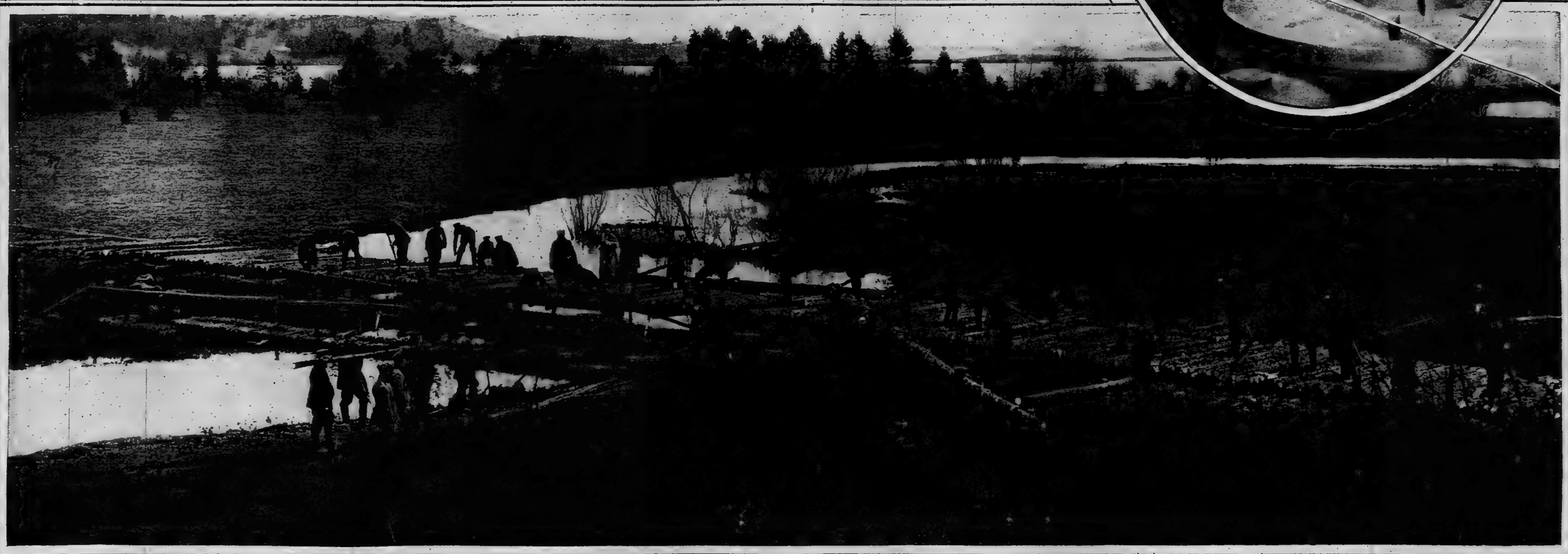

GERMANS BUILDING A BRIDGE AND "CORDUROY" ROAD OVER A STREAM AHEAD OF THE ARMIES IN RUSSIA.
(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)

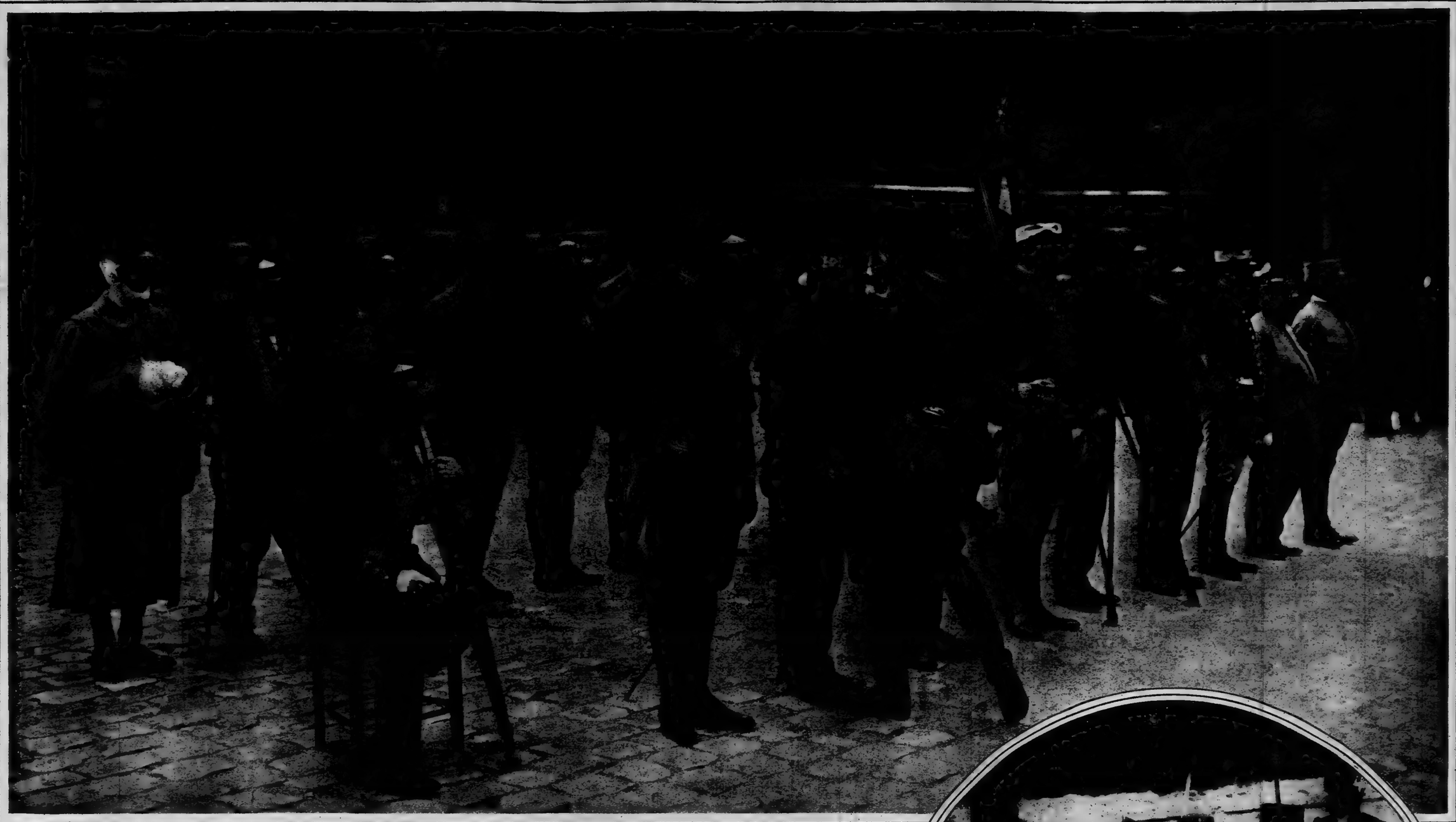

GENERAL COUSIN DECORATING WOUNDED FRENCH SOLDIERS AT THE INVALIDES, PARIS, AND, ACCORDING TO FRENCH CUSTOM, KISSING EACH HONORED MAN ON BOTH CHEEKS.
(Photo by Medem Photo Service.)

ITALIAN PATROL ALONG A RAILWAY SEARCHING AN AUSTRIAN CIVILIAN SUSPECT.

Belgian Refugees in Paris Live and Seek Diversion in Little Communities, According to the Belgian Towns From Which They Came. This Little Eddy Is Collected from Near Brussels.

Signor Guglielmo Marconi (Right), Now Head of the Wireless Department of the Italian Army, Leaving Army Headquarters for a Tour of Inspection.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.) ⟶

Sir Thomas Lipton Beside the Grave of Dr. James Donnelly of New York City, Who Gave His Life Nursing the Typhus-Stricken People of Serbia. With Sir Thomas Is One of Dr. Donnelly's Former Associates.
(Photo © International News Service.)

EVERYWHERE IN THE STREETS OF PARIS OXEN HAVE REPLACED HORSES, REQUISITIONED FOR THE FRENCH ARMIES.

A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF A FRENCH BAYONET CHARGE NEAR ARRAS AT THE MOMENT OF THE BURSTING OF SHRAPNEL BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND GERMAN LINES, WHICH WERE ONLY ABOUT THIRTY YARDS APART.

American Women in Paris, Organized by the Rev. Earnest Warburton Shurtleff, Making Layettes for Baby Refugees. Mrs. Shurtleff Appears in the Extreme Right and Their Daughter in the Left Centre of the Picture.

SOLDIERS WAITING TO BE FED BY THE "GREEN CROSS SOCIETY" OF PARIS, ORGANIZED FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF CARING FOR SOLDIERS OF THE ALLIES PASSING THROUGH THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

RUSSIAN PEASANT WOMEN WASHING THE CLOTHES OF GERMAN SOLDIERS WHILE THE GERMANS WAIT.
(Photo © International News Service.)

WOUNDED SOLDIERS OF THE ALLIES CONVALESCENT IN THE EXHIBITION GALLERY OF THE AMERICAN ART STUDENTS' CLUB FOR GIRLS, WHICH IS SUPPORTED BY MRS. WHITELAW REID OF NEW YORK.

The New York Times

PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IN

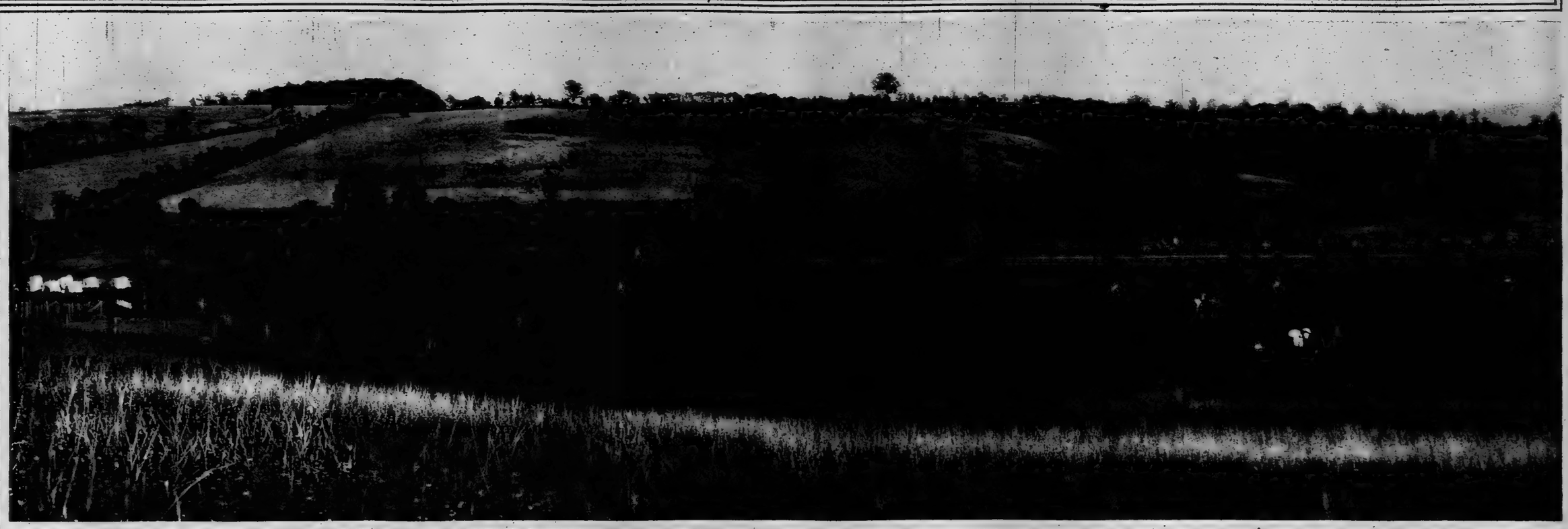

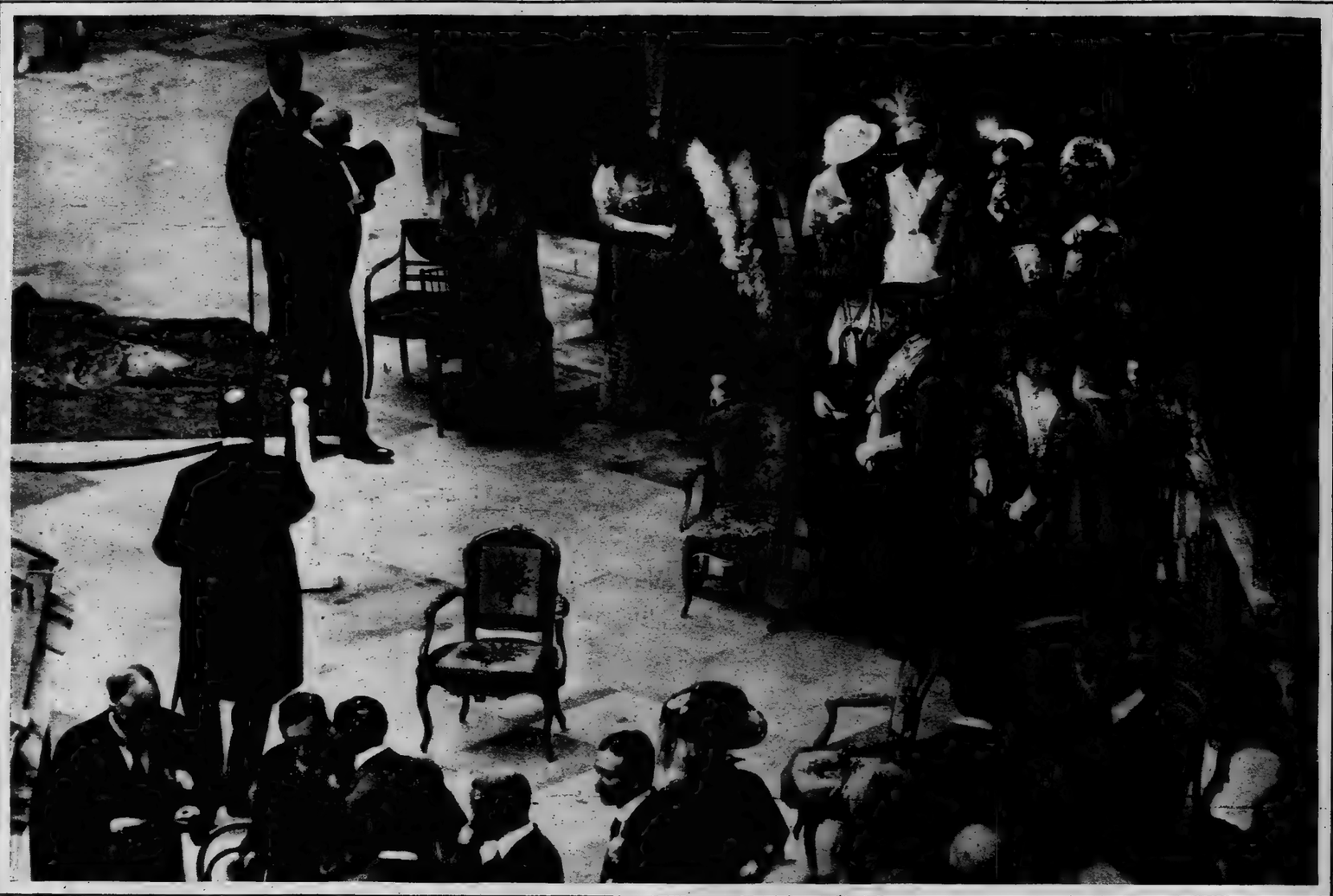

THREE QUEENS ATTEND THE ROYAL GARDEN PARTY AT MONTAGUE HOUSE, THE LONDON MANSION OF THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, IN HONOR OF FRANCE'S DAY. In this unusual group, assembled on the balcony of the Montague House, where the principal address of the "France Day" celebration was delivered by Lord Curzon, are Queen Mary, with the former Queen Amelie of Portugal on her right, and the Queen Mother Alexandra on her left, in conversation with Princess Christian; M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, in the centre; Princess Mary, the Princess Royal, and Princess Arthur of Connaught, in the background; and, on the left, the Duke of Somerset, the Duchess of Somerset, the Duchess of Devonshire, and, facing them, Lord Curzon. *(Photo from American Press Assn.)*

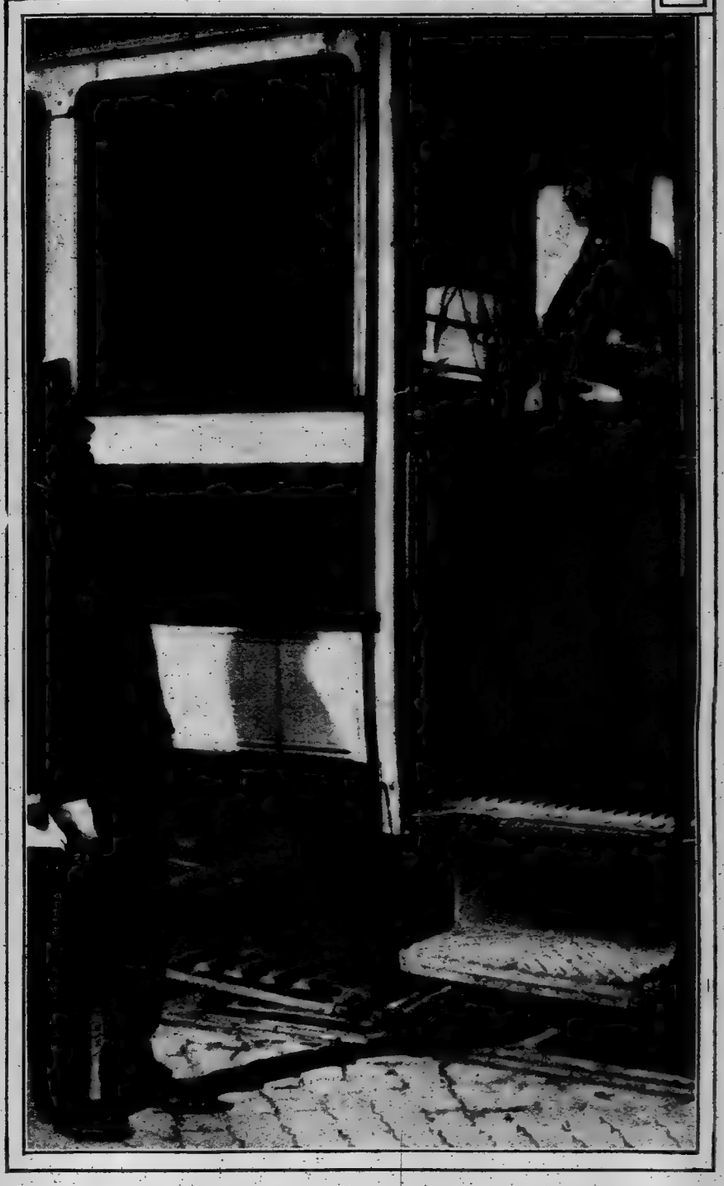

WOMEN NOW TAKING THE PLACES OF MEN ON THE TRAMWAYS IN ROME.

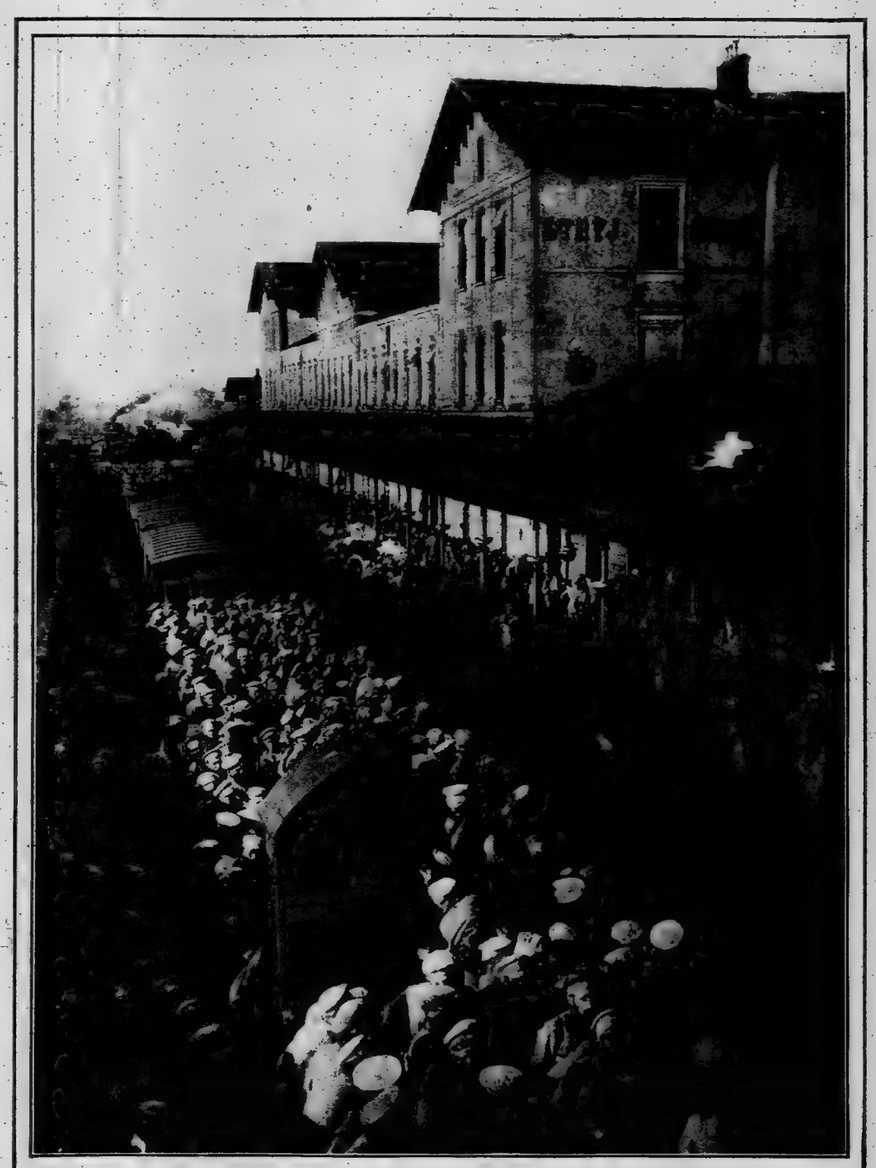

Some of the Thousands of Russian Prisoners, Captured by the Austrian and German Armies South of Lemberg, Entraining at Stryj for Transportation to Concentration Camps in the Austrian Interior.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

PUBLIC FUNERAL IN KARLSRUHE FOR THE TWENTY OR MORE CIVILIANS KILLED IN THE ALLIES' AIR RAID ON THE BADEN CAPITAL.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)

THE SUMMER WAR GAME ON FISHKILL PLAINS

Sunday, July 25, 1915

(Photo (©) Pictorial News Service.)

William Jennings Bryan Seated on the Steps of the Summer Cottage of His Son at Hermosa Beach, Cal., with His Grandchildren, Mary and Helen Bryan.
(Photo from International News Service.)

LORD KITCHENER, WITH THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, INSPECTING THE HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY IN THE GUILDHALL YARD JUST BEFORE THE RECENT GREAT GUILDHALL RECRUITING MEETING, AT WHICH HE WAS THE CHIEF SPEAKER.

"JIMMIE" COYLE OF THE CENTRAL PARK ZOO GIVING A LESSON ON THE MOUTH HARP TO "ZIP", RECENTLY OF THE HIMALAYAS.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

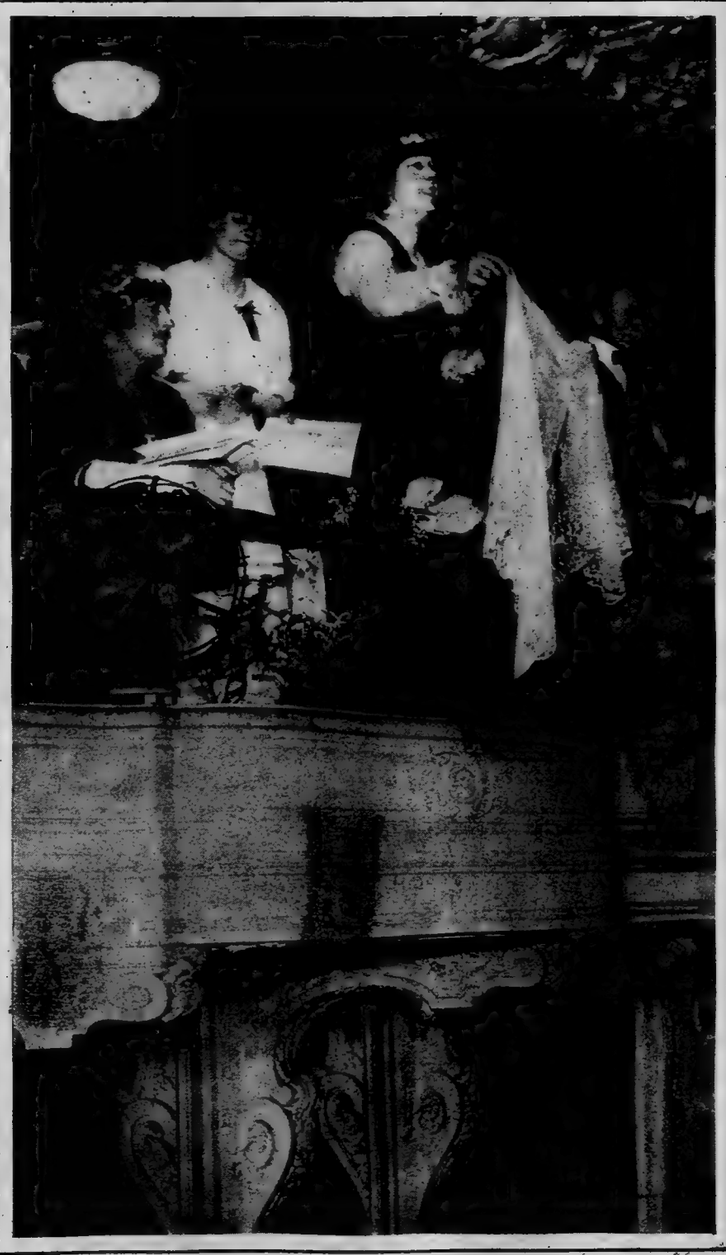

Madame Clara Butt, at the Souvenir Lunch in Aid of the Three Arts Women's Employment Fund, Auctioneering a Lace Veil Worn by Mme. Albani in the Wedding Scene from "Lohengrin." Sir Philip Burne-Jones Is Standing on Her Left.
(Photos by Sport & General.)

MISS LILA FAIRCHILD, WHOSE ENGAGEMENT TO LUCIUS P. JANEWAY HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED.
(Photo by Brandenburg.)

THE RESOLUTE WINNING IN THE SERIES OF RACES OFF SANDY HOOK WITH HER CO-DEFENDER, VANITIE, WITH THE COMMITTEE BOAT VIKING IN THE CENTRE.
(Photo by Edwin Levick.)

Mrs. Burke Roche and Mrs. Charles de L. Oelrichs at Mrs. William Grosvenor's Chinese Lawn Fete at Newport.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

MISS NANCY DWYER,
A Chinese Flower Girl.

MISS ELIZABETH ROBINSON
AT MRS. GROSVENOR'S ENTERTAINMENT.
(Photos by Campbell Studio.)

Count John von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, Arriving at the State Department for a Conference with Secretary Lansing.
(Photo by Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)

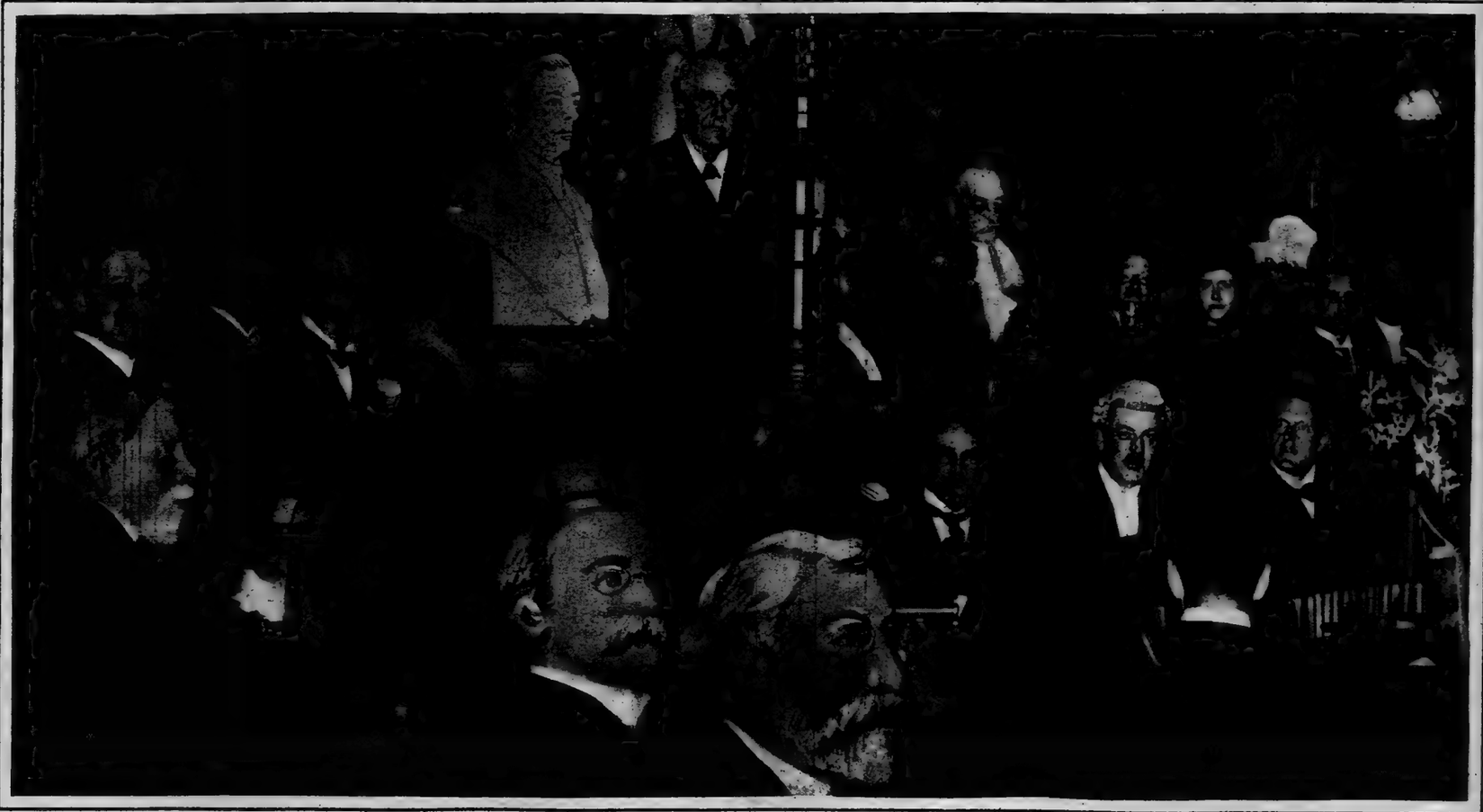

THE RT. HON. A. J. BALFOUR UNVEILING A BUST OF THE LATE JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN IN THE GUILDHALL, LONDON.
Among those on the platform are, left to right: Bonar Law, Mr. Lowther, Mr. Balfour, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, and Austin Chamberlain.
(Photo © by International News Service.)

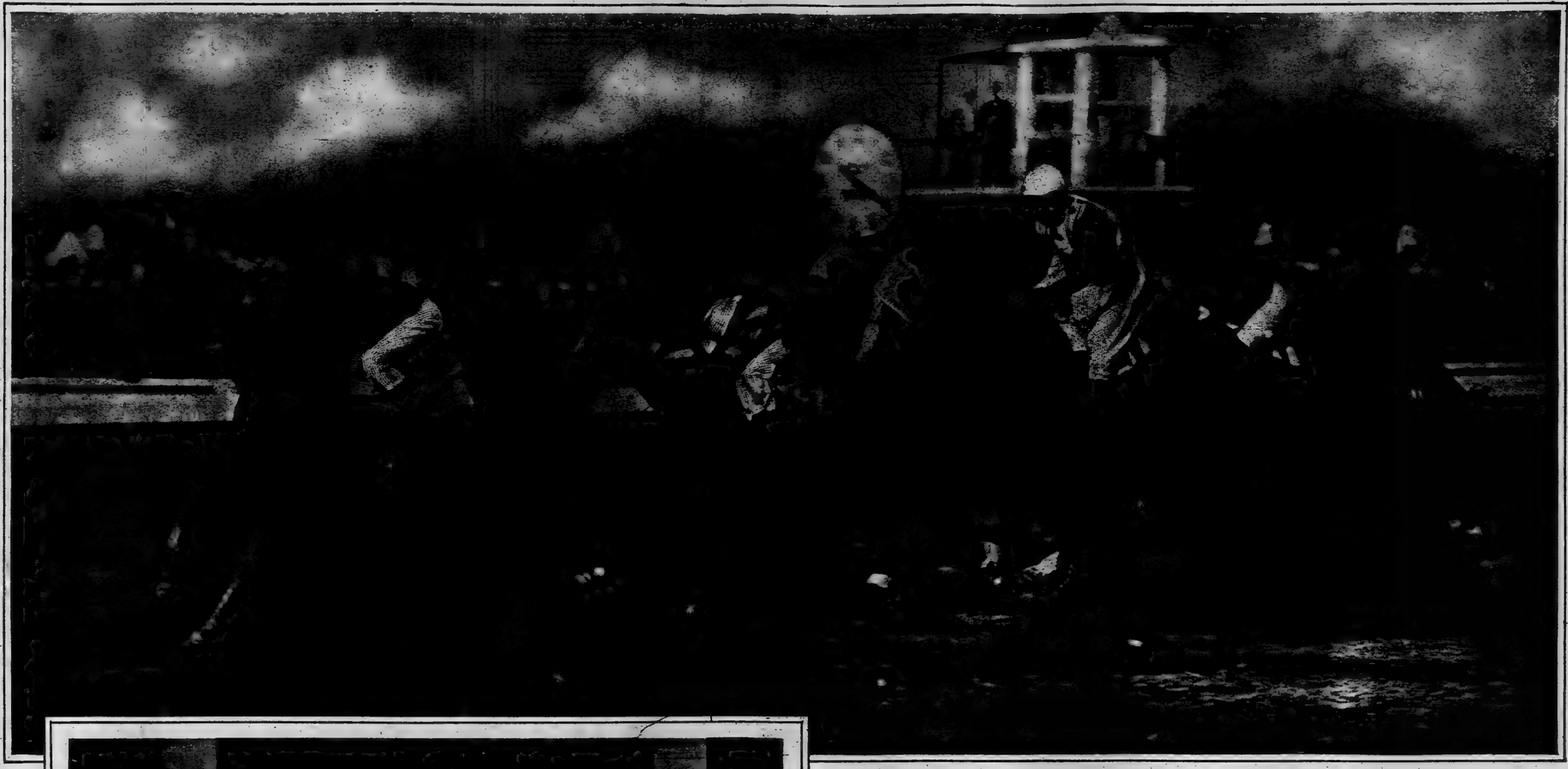

STROMBOLI WINNING THE SUBURBAN HANDICAP AT BELMONT PARK, WITH SAM JACKSON SECOND AND SHARPSHOOTER THIRD.
(Photo by C. C. Cook.)

THREE AMHERST MEN AT THE LAST COMMENCEMENT.
They are, left to right, Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, Secretary of State Robert Lansing, and Edwin A. Grosvenor, National President of the Phi Beta Kappa.
(Photo by Webster.)

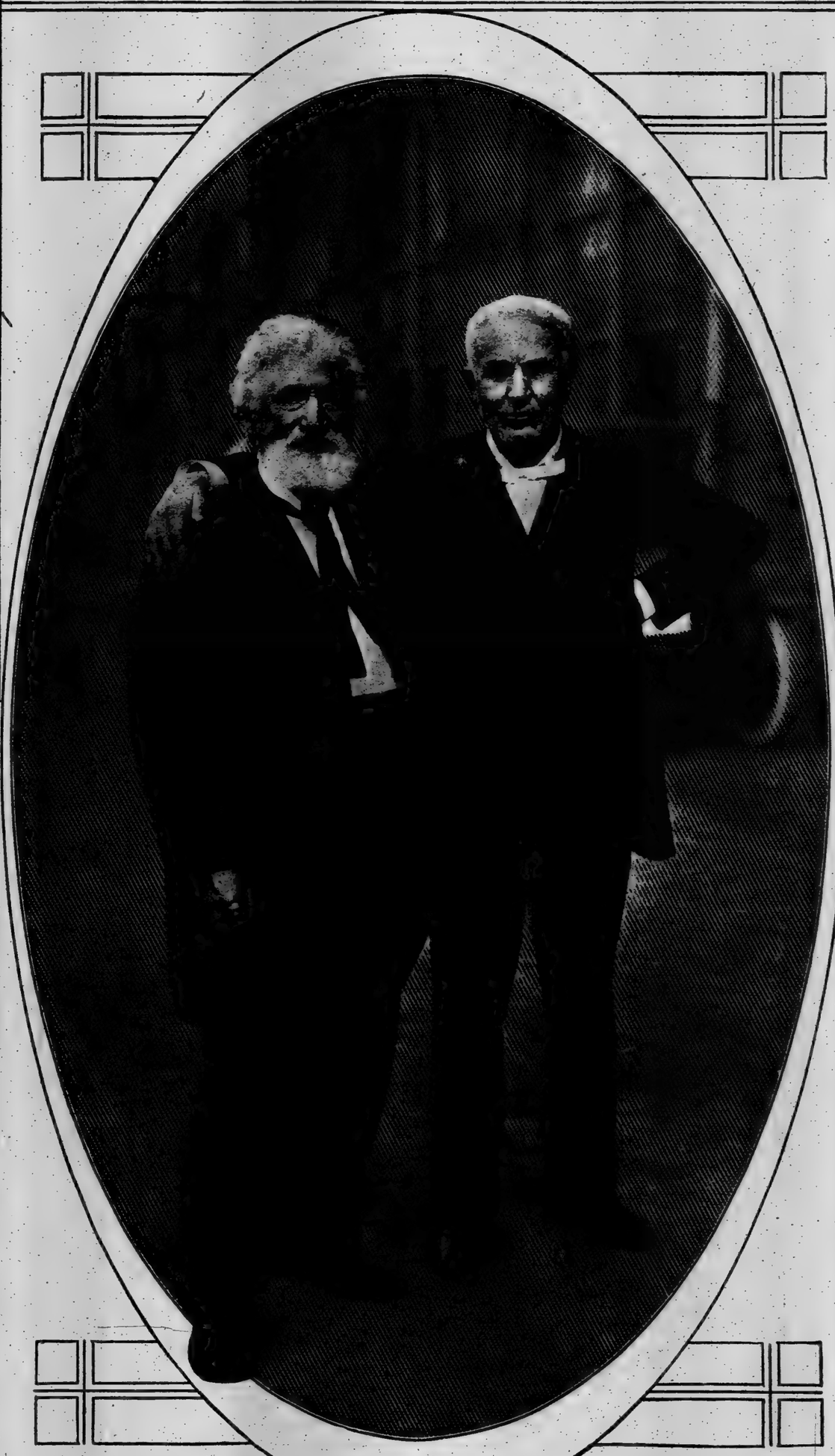

Hudson Maxim and Thomas A. Edison, Inventors and Jersey Neighbors, Who Are Supporting the Plan of Secretary Daniels for a Naval Advisory Board of Civilian Inventors and Engineers. From a New and Intimate Photograph Taken Chiefly for Distribution Among Their Friends.

Mrs. Fu Ling-Chang, Formerly Miss Louise Huie, Daughter of the Rev. Huie Kin, Pastor of the First Chinese Presbyterian Church of New York.
(Photo © by E. F. Foley.)

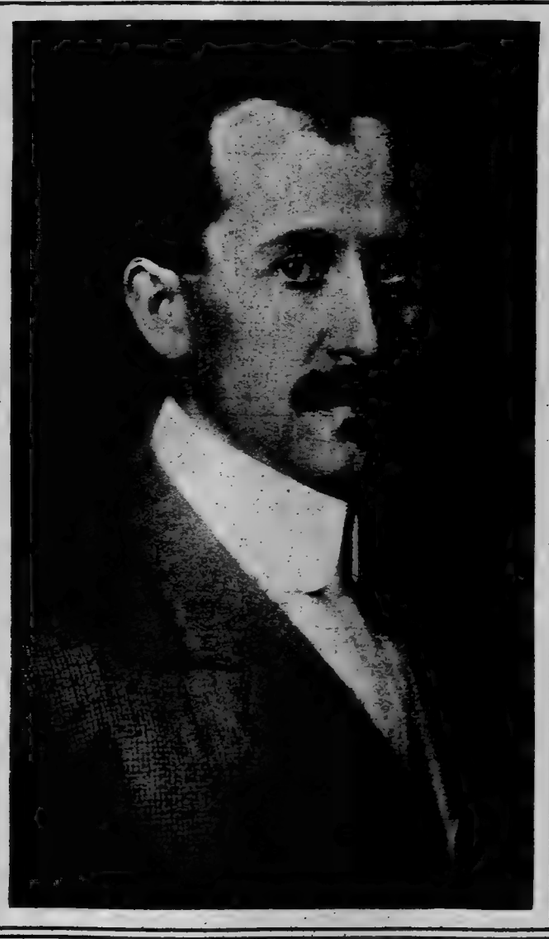

ORVILLE WRIGHT, EXPECTED TO BE ONE OF MR. EDISON'S CHIEF LIEUTENANTS ON THE NAVAL ADVISORY BOARD.
From a New Photograph Never Before Published.

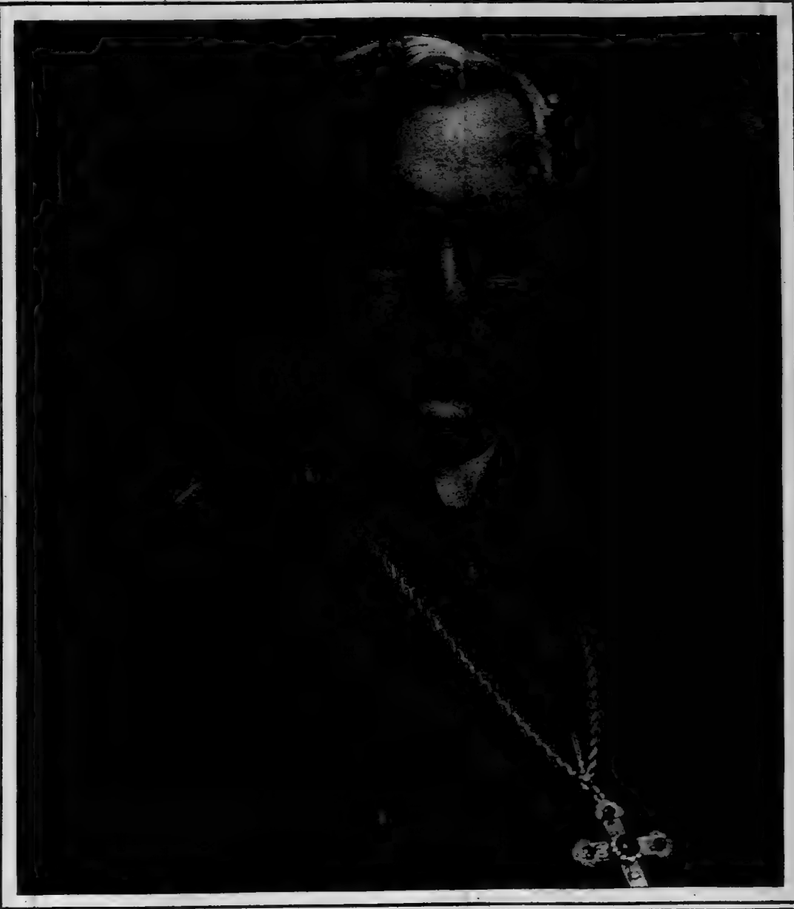

THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS FRANCIS CUSACK, WHO BECOMES THE BISHOP OF ALBANY.
(Photo © E. F. Foley.)

KATHLEEN HOWARD
As the Abbess Myriel in Prof. Horatio Parker's $10,000 Prize Opera, "Fairyland," Recently Sung for the First Time in Los Angeles.

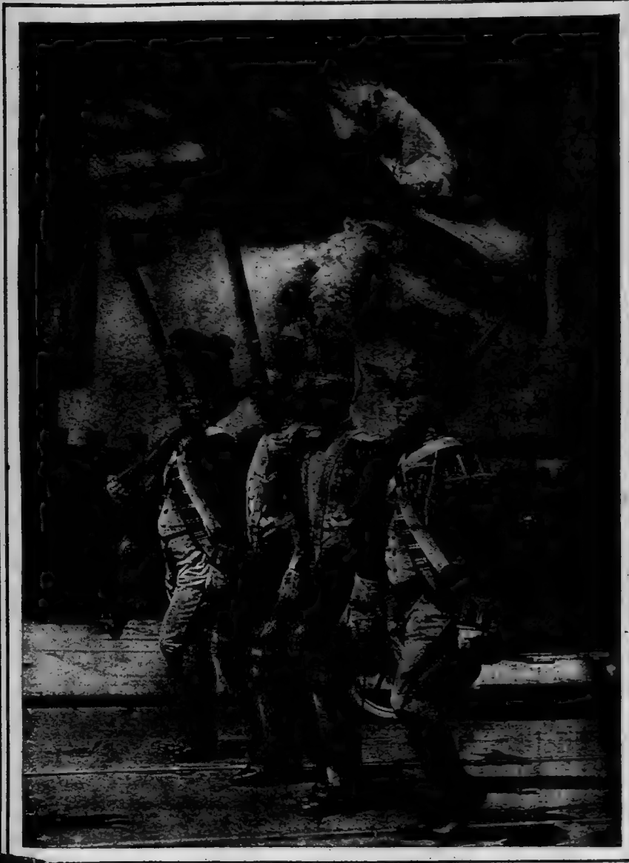

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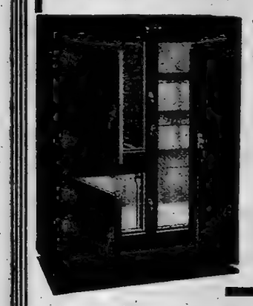

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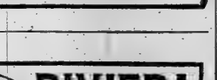

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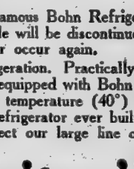

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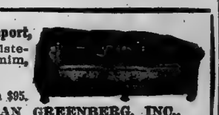

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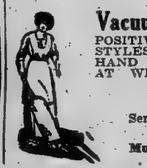

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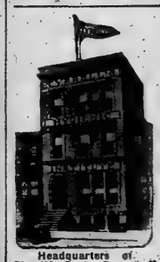

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair Sunday and Monday; light, east winds.
For full weather report see Page 68.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,001. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1915.—90 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BERLIN HOLDS UP NOTE'S FULL TEXT; CURBS COMMENT

Newspapers Get Only a Scant Summary and Publish It Inconspicuously.

DENY THAT IT IS FINAL

Lokalanzeiger, Reflecting Official View, Thinks It Leaves Way for Further Parley.

SOME STRONG EDITORIALS

American Attitude Is Neither Friendly Nor Neutral in Spirit, Says Tageszeitung.

DELAY EXPECTED HERE

Washington Thinks Germany Will Withhold Reply in Deference to Sentiment at Home.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 24, (via London.)—The full text of the American note has not been printed here, and apparently the word has gone out to be cautious in commenting on it. As a result the afternoon papers do not refer to the note in their headlines and publish only very short summaries of its contents.

The Lokalanzeiger says: "The note fully comes up to the expectations which we have repeatedly expressed. It affords ground on which further negotiations with Washington can be conducted. Throughout it is correct in tone and is couched in the usual forms of politeness customary between States, yet at the same time it is outspoken."

After summarizing the note in 220 words the Lokalanzeiger, with all the earmarks of higher inspiration, significantly concludes: "The questions raised in the American answer must naturally be exhaustively looked into by the various German authorities concerned. Therefore, at present there is nothing to say as to the nature of the answer. The report emanating from English sources that the American answer is meant to be final is absolutely without foundation. In any event, after the previous negotiations, we may have every confidence that Germany will continue to use the valuable war weapon of the submarine in future in such a way as may seem useful for us and the least harmful for neutrals. We had and have, of course, no interest in arousing neutrals against us. On the contrary, it can only be our purpose to avoid everything that would be likely unnecessarily to imperil the rights of neutral States."

The Berliner Tageblatt does not publish a line of comment and devotes a single paragraph to "the contents" of the American note.

The Vossische Zeitung also devotes one paragraph to the contents, which it modestly runs under a Washington cable telling that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing are planning a new note to England under the headline, "American Protest Note to England."

Says We Stick to England.

The Kreuz-Zeitung says:

"The contents of the note proves anew that the American Government stands closer to England than they care to admit. The note indicates not the slightest effort to do justice to the German standpoint, but clings obstinately to the alleged right of American citizens to travel on English ships, without being endangered, even when those ships are freighted with bombs and shells. America wants to give a free pass to contraband for England by means of its citizens. That is not neutrality, but most decided partisanship. If America had the least bit of good will the demands of the note would have been limited to safe passage for such ships as carried no contraband.

"In saying that the undertakings of warring countries must be subordinated to 'the rights of neutrals' the note goes counter to the most elementary principles of international law. Everywhere in land and sea warfare, no consideration can be given to neutrals. The rule is, 'he who goes into danger does so at his own risk.' America could with equal right contend that American citizens have a right to live unendangered in Paris or Dunkirk, and say, 'If you bombard these cities, we will consider it as an intentionally unfriendly act.' We do not know what the German Government considers answering, but we have confidence that it will not abandon the submarine war. We have shown that we are prepared to make every possible concession to the neutrals, but the compromise must

Continued on Page 4.

ROOSEVELT AND BRYAN REFUSE TO COMMENT

Former Says He Hopes America Will Act on the Sentiments He Expressed at Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—After studying the latest note to Germany, Colonel Roosevelt declined to discuss it in detail or to express an opinion concerning it.

"I have only this to say," said Colonel Roosevelt. "If you will refer to my statements at Syracuse after the sinking of the Lusitania, you will find the sentiments I held then and hold at this time. I can only add that I hope Uncle Sam will act on them."

In the statement referred to, Colonel Roosevelt declared, in brief, that the sinking of the Lusitania was piracy and wanton slaughter of innocent men, women, and children.

In speeches made here today the ex-President did not refer to the latest note to Germany.

Ex-Secretary Bryan is now en route from Los Angeles to San Francisco, and will not arrive here until late this evening. Before departing from the south, and after a hurried persual of the note, he said:

"This is interesting, but, of course, until I have read the note through and analyzed it carefully I cannot discuss it. It would be impossible for me to give any opinion on the note until I have gone over it with the greatest care."

BRITISH PLEDGE TO FIGHT IT OUT

Anniversary Meetings Throughout the Empire Will Take a Vow to Continue on to Victory.

LONDON, July 24.—The anniversary of Great Britain's declaration of war on Germany, Aug. 4, will be marked throughout the empire by reaffirmation of the determination of the British peoples to continue the struggle unswervingly.

The pledge will be embodied in the following resolution, approved by Premier Asquith:

"That on this anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war this meeting of citizens of ——— records its inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle for the maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies."

Meetings have been arranged throughout the empire, at which the resolution will be put. Members of the Cabinet and of Parliament and other public officials are co-operating in the arrangements, and the dominions and colonies are all joining in the movement.

TWO MORE VESSELS TORPEDOED AND SUNK

Russian Ship Rubonia and a Trawler—Crews Landed on Orkneys.

LONDON, July 24.—The Russian ship Rubonia has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine. Her crew of thirty were landed on the Orkney Islands.

The trawler Star of Peace also was torpedoed and sunk off the Orkneys. The crew were landed at Stromness.

No Russian ship Rubonia is on the marine lists. The Russian steamer Rubonia is listed. Her length is given at 350 feet, with beam of 45 feet, depth of 25 feet, and tonnage of 3,424 gross. She was built at Newcastle in 1896.

SERBIAN ARMY BETTER EQUIPPED THAN EVER

But Is Still Inactive—Typhus Stamped Out, Foreign Doctors to Go Elsewhere.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 24.—The Daily Chronicle's Nish correspondent writes:

"Serbia has now completely recovered. Since April 1 last her little army, in fine fettle and perhaps better equipped than ever before, has been massed round her frontiers ready to take up arms if called upon at any given moment and from any given point. Yet so far, except for skirmishes in Albania, she has struck no blow, nor has any big blow been dealt her.

"The inactivity among the Serbian soldiers has meant almost equal inactivity among many hundreds of doctors and nurses attached to the different British and American units which have been scattered so freely up and down the country. Since typhus has practically been wiped out many of these hospital workers have been heard on all sides lately bemoaning the fact that they have little or nothing to do. Accordingly, Sir Ralph Paget, the British Red Cross Commissioner in Serbia, has at last given permission for all insufficiently employed units to apply for disbandment should they wish, provided there is no resumption of hostilities by July 21.

"On the expiration of the time limit, it now seems probable, large detachments of doctors, nurses, and orderlies will be set free to take up work in other war areas where their services are needed."

FIND LINDON BATES'S BODY.

Identification of Lusitania Victim from Documents and Linen.

QUEENSTOWN, July 24.—A body washed ashore at Kilcoigan Gateway, on the Irish coast, has been identified from documents found in the boat's pocket and from the name on the linen as that of Lindon W. Bates, Jr., one of the American victims of the sinking of the Lusitania by a German submarine.

A body recently washed ashore in County Limerick, Ireland, was at first believed to be that of Lindon W. Bates, Jr., son of Lindon W. Bates, Vice Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, but the identification was afterward doubted and messages received by the family in this country stated that the body had been buried as that of another Lusitania victim.

The effects found on the body, however, were sent to London for closer examination.

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To Florida, Cuba, Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham. Best service South. Inq. 1184 B'way. —Advt.

GERMANS TIGHTEN GRIP ON WARSAW FROM THE NORTH

Strong Forces Cross the Narew After Storming Two of the Fortresses.

DIRECT DRIVE IS HALTED

Russians Also Hold Lines on Lublin-Chelm Railroad—Driven Across Vistula at Ivangorod.

OPEN BATTLE IN COURLAND

Berlin Reports Crushing Defeat of the Russian Army, Which Was Caught in Retreat.

ITALIANS PRESS CAMPAIGN

Cadorna Is Directing the Attack on Gorizia Under the Eye of the King.

LONDON, July 24.—The Austro-German Armies seem unable to force the Russians from the important positions to the immediate west of Warsaw, and from the line along the Lublin-Chelm Railway, but the German victories in Northern Poland and north of the Polish capital have tightened their grip on the city, and military critics say that the abandonment of Warsaw by the Russians again becomes more probable.

After weeks of battling the German forces for the first time have crossed the Narew River north of Warsaw, and now have a considerable weight of men on the east bank of that river between the Fortresses of Rozan and Pultusk, which a Berlin official statement describes as having been "stormed irresistibly." The communication, however, does not state whether the fortresses capitulated.

The fight in Southern Courland, according to German claims, has resulted in something akin to a crushing victory such as was familiar in wars of former years, General von Bülow's forces having cut off the Russian retreat and delivered a body blow. It is stated that the Germans cut up the retiring troops badly, dispersing those which were not killed, wounded, or captured.

That the Russians are holding the immediate Warsaw front is plainly evidenced by a German official statement which refers to only minor operations in this area and tells of a comparatively insignificant number of prisoners taken. Military critics say this indicates that there have been no serious attacks on either side, which probably means that the Germans are dug in, waiting reinforcements and some favorable circumstances, while the Russians, from their strongholds, are risking nothing in counter-attacks.

The report of the investment of Ivangorod is now patently erroneous, as the Germans speak of attacks west of the city and, though claiming that they hurled the Russians across the Vistula to the northwest of the city, do not contend that their forces obtained a foothold on the eastern bank.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends the following received from Berlin:

"The war correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger on the eastern front telegraphs the warning that while 'the Russians are being continually pressed back along the entire front, it cannot be concealed that only now the severest battle is about to begin, and we must now see how far we have succeeded in breaking down the strong hostile armies.

"'The battle for the Russian central positions may be of an extremely varying character,' continues the Anzeiger's correspondent. 'The Teutonic allies are aware of that, but the battle may also end in the breakdown of the enemy.'"

Reports from Italy tell of General Cadorna, the Chief of Staff, directing the strong attack on Gorizia under the eye of the King.

Fighting has slackened on the western front, where the operations are for the present of purely local importance.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

Germans Cross the Narew and Reach the Vistula.

BERLIN, July 24, (via London.)—The German official report on the operations in Russia is as follows:

General von Bülow has defeated the Fifth Russian Army, near Shavli. After ten days of continuous fighting and marching, German troops yesterday succeeded in arresting the retreat of the Russians in the district of Rozalin-Szadow and defeated and dispersed them. The booty since the begining of these operations on July 14 has increased to 25 cannon, 40 machine guns, more than 100 cars loaded with ammunition, a great quantity of baggage and other war material.

On the Narew River the army of General von Gallwitz stormed irresistibly the fortresses of Rozan and Pultusk and forced a crossing of the Narew, between these places. Strong forces already are on the south bank of the river. Further north and to the south our troops are advancing toward the river.

In the battles between the Niemen and the Vistula since July 14, fourteen cannon and 90 machine guns have been captured. The quantity of war material taken cannot yet be estimated. Before Warsaw in minor fighting we have captured in the last few days 1,750 prisoners and 2 machine guns.

North of the mouth of the Pilurza River the Germans have reached the Vistula.

From the mouth of the Pilica to Kosienicia, northwest of Ivangorod the enemy has been thrown across the Vistula. Before Ivangorod our troops

Continued on Page 6.

1,800 DROWN AS EXCURSION STEAMER CAPSIZES, LOADED TO CAPACITY, IN THE CHICAGO RIVER; TOPHEAVY, SHE WAS STARTED WHILE MOORED

SINKS IN BARELY SIX MINUTES

Great Majority of Victims Women and Children, Bound for Picnic.

HUNDREDS TRAPPED BELOW

Throngs Dumped from Upper Decks Into the River to Struggle and Die.

CHICAGO PUTS ON MOURNING

Rows of Bodies, Awaiting Identification, Fill Armory—Heroes Not Lacking.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Approximately 1,800 persons, most of them women, children and babies, lost their lives in the murky little stream called by courtesy the Chicago River, this morning, when the excursion steamer Eastland turned over at her pier between Lasalle and Clark Streets.

There were 2,500 passengers on the Eastland and a crew of 72, commanded by Captain Henry Pedersen, according to a statement issued this evening by W. J. Greenbaum, general manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, after he had checked up the returns of the ticket takers.

At midnight 880 bodies had been taken to morgues and the work of taking out the bodies was still proceeding.

Besides these, 762 persons are known to have been rescued, and careful checking has shown 921 missing. It is feared that practically all the missing are drowned. This would make the death list about 1,800.

Trying to Fix the Blame.

The task of establishing the causes and of fixing responsibility has begun. A special Federal Grand Jury, called by Judge Landis, will begin an investigation at once. State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne opened an inquiry within two hours after the tragedy.

Aboard the Eastland at the hour set for sailing, 7:40 A. M., were approximately 2,500 excursionists. Some say there were more and that the disaster was caused by overloading the steamer. It is known that United States Custom House officials boarded the boat a short time before she went down and caused between 400 and 500 persons to be removed on finding that the steamer was carrying many more passengers than allowed by law.

The excursionists were a part of those going to the annual picnic of the Western Electric Company to its employes. About 7,000 tickets had been distributed and a fleet of five steamers had been chartered to take the picnickers across the lake to Michigan City, Ind., where there was to be a big parade and great festivities. The Eastland was the first of the fleet scheduled to depart for Michigan City, and a great throng clamored for admittance.

Cables Never Cast Off.

The passengers aboard swarmed to the left side of the ship as the other steamers drew up the river toward the wharf. A tug was hitched to the Eastland, ropes were ordered cast off, and the steamer's engines started, but the Eastland did not budge. Instead, the ship began to list sidewise and never held back. It turned slowly but steadily toward its left side. Children clutched the skirts of mothers and sisters to keep from falling. The whole cargo was impelled toward the falling side of the ship and water began to enter the lower port holes.

None of the hawsers had been cast off. Orders had been given to cast off, notwithstanding that for a considerable time the boat had been gradually listing. When the order to cast off was given it was too late. Before it could be carried out the boat had turned on her side, the hawsers, still attached to the ship, tearing the piling from the pier. The hawsers are still attached to the semi-sunken steamer, the Federal and local authorities having given strict orders that they are not to be disturbed, pending investigation.

Screams from passengers attracted the attention of fellow-excursionists on the pier awaiting the next steamer. Wharfmen and picnickers soon lined the edge of the embankment, reaching out helplessly toward the wavering steamer.

For nearly five minutes the ship listed before it finally dived under. Then there was a plunge, with a sigh of air escaping from the hold, mingled with crying of children and shrieks of women, and the ship was on the bottom of the river.

All Over in Six Minutes.

Hundreds on the upper deck were thrown into the water, and a few escaped. Most of the other passengers, caught below in the cabins or on the lower decks, perished without a chance for life. They were swallowed up in the sight of other thousands crowding the Clark Street Bridge, the wharves, and adjoining streets on their way to the other boats chartered for the excursion.

It was all a matter of only a few minutes. Many witnesses say it was all over in six minutes.

The surface of the river was thick with struggling people. Babies perished in sight of those on the docks and bridges. Men and women in a frenzied battle for life churned the water, then sank.

On the side of the boat were some who had clambered over the rail as the boat settled on its side. Some escaped without even wetting their feet. The whistles of tugs and excursion boats shrieked the alarm and boats put off. South Water Street commission men tossed barrels and crates and chicken boxes into the river, where they were seized by the drowning. Forty miles away at Lockport the Bear Trap Dam in the Drainage Canal was closed to stop the river's current. Fireboats and tugs spread out like a fan around the death ship and began the work of taking out the bodies.

One mother grasped her two children in her arms as she slipped from the steamer into the water. One child was torn from her, but she and the other were saved. Fathers were drowned after aiding their wives and children to safety.

Warehouses Become Morgues.

Nearby streets and warehouses were turned into morgues. Bodies were piled in rows. Ambulances, vans, and delivery trucks were pressed into service as death wagons, while as fast as the bodies were taken out hundreds of physicians strove to bring back life.

At the south approach to the Clark Street Bridge respiration machines were operated on the sidewalk. Victims were worked over the moment they reached shore and emergency hospitals were established within a few feet of the wreck.

The Theodore Roosevelt, one of the five boats chartered for the excursion, which was moored on the opposite side of the Clark Street Bridge, was turned into a morgue and hospital.

As soon as the news became known, doctors and nurses by the hundreds volunteered and for hours strove in the work of resuscitation. Few were revived, however, for the bodies had been in the water too long. The spectacles were harrowing. Policemen wept as the bodies of women were taken out, with their babies still clutched to their bosoms in the grasp of death.

Chicago tonight sits in sackcloth and ashes, still counting its dead. The mortuary lists are still growing. Despair had settled over the city akin to that following the Iroquois Theatre fire. The Eastland calamity surpasses even the Iroquois disaster. Its roster of victims is greater. It is the worst excursion boat accident on record in America. It claimed more victims than the fire-scourged General Slocum on June 15, 1904, in New York Harbor, when 959 lives were lost.

Chicago Overwhelmed.

Business and social life have been at a standstill all day. The city is overwhelmed by the great disaster. Flags are at half staff on all buildings; there are crowds in the vicinity of the Chicago River which the police find difficult to hold in check, the downtown streets are congested with hearses and auto trucks carrying away the dead, and at the morgues there are lines of people stretching for blocks awaiting admission to identify and recover lost friends or relatives. In the horrors of the day strong men have wept like children, and some have become insane. Chicago never before suffered such a tragedy, and is overwhelmed with grief.

All day long and tonight great crowds thronged the river's edge and choked the streets leading to it. On the side of the boat which protruded several feet above the water groups of men gathered around holes burned with gas flames through the steel hull and with ropes dragged up the bodies as fast as the divers could get them. Many are still in the boat, while the river still holds bodies, and it will be days before the exact number of dead is established.

Tonight electric wires have been strung along the upper side of the Eastland to enable the firemen, the divers, and the lifesavers to continue their work through the night.

Policemen drafted from practically every station in the city had a hard fight all day to hold back the hundreds of thousands of persons who swarmed toward the Clark Street bridge, intent on seeing the overturned boat and the work of recovering the bodies. The bridge approaches from Lake Street on the south to Austin Avenue on the north were held by a dozen police lines. So tense were Chief Schuettler's orders that even officials and newspaper men had difficulty getting through the lines.

Too Late for Respirators.

Inside the finnermost of the police lines a score of artificial respirators and lung motors were kept at work as victims were brought to the sidewalk by the stream of stretcher bearers that moved back and forth between the upturned side of the Eastland and the dock.

After several hours, as the bodies

Continued on Page 2.

Previous Ship Disasters Show No Such Record of Lives Lost.

	Lives Lost.
Titanic, April 14, 1912, off Newfoundland Banks	1,595
Lusitania, May 7, 1915, Atlantic Ocean	1,100
Empress of Ireland, May 29, 1914, St. Lawrence River	1,024
General Slocum, June 15, 1904, East River, N. Y.	959
Bourgogne, July 4, 1898, off Newfoundland Banks	871
Princess Alice, Sept. 3, 1878, in Thames near Woolwich	700
Norge, June 25, 1904, off Ruckall Reefs	600
Utopia, March 17, 1891, off Gibraltar	574
Matsu Maru, March 23, 1908, off coast of Japan	300
Ship Kapunda, March 29, 1897, off coast of Brazil	289
Lady Elgin, Sept. 8, 1860, Lake Michigan	287
Excursion steamer, April 24, 1909, at Montevideo	200
Nile River steamer, April 8, 1912, Nile River	200
Larchmont, Feb. 12, 1907, Long Island Sound	183
Volturno, Oct. 11, 1913, Atlantic Ocean	136
State of Florida, April 18, 1884, off Canadian coast	128
Libau, June 7, 1908, off Marseilles coast	100

SCENES DRIVE DIVER MAD

Unable to Withstand the Shocking Experiences in Hold Among Dead.

STORIES OF THE RESCUED

Deckhand Pictures Victims Dropping by Hundreds Into the River.

BOAT'S STAIRWAYS JAMMED

Panic's Growth as Vessel's List Increased—Swimmers Dragged Under.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—A city diver engaged in the work of taking bodies from the Eastland became violently insane tonight, after several visits to the hold of the vessel, because of the scenes he witnessed there. He discarded his suit, and, raving, started to run across the hull of the boat. He was overcome and placed in a patrol wagon and taken away.

Two women, their clothing in shreds, their fingers torn and bleeding from clawing at the iron hull of the overturned steamer, were taken alive this afternoon from the interior of the Eastland.

They had been imprisoned in a stateroom when the boat turned over. The imprisoned air held back the first rush of water, which, however, seeped in gradually. The two women heard the shrieks of the drowning, but the door of their stateroom was pinned fast, and the port hole was too small for them to crawl through.

Gradually the air leaked out and the water seeped in. First it swirled about their feet and soon rose to their knees. Then it rose to their waists as they struggled in vain for freedom.

Then they became aware that their cries were heard by the rescuers. They heard the blows of sledge hammers above their heads for a time, but these ceased as the rescuers realized that they could make no impression on the steel hull. Then they gave up hope. All the time the water rose higher.

In the meantime the rescuers got acetylene torches, and the blue flame began to eat through the steel plates. Soon a hole was pierced, but this released the air in the hull and the water came in with a rush. Just as the water reached the heads of the victims the iron plate fell in and the rescuers seized the choking and gasping women by the hair and dragged them out. They were carried to Reid, Murdoch & Co.'s plant. Their ultimate recovery is in doubt. A man who had had an experience almost as thrilling was saved from the boiler room of the vessel, where his life had been preserved by a similar air pocket.

For nine hours, or from the time the disaster occurred until about 5 o'clock this afternoon, a boy of 10 years was penned in a section of the hold of the Eastland. Finally, when a hole had been burned through the steel plates, rescuers found him clinging to a stanchion just above the water. He was helped out by firemen. He was too weak to talk for a few moments. When he recovered his strength, however, he got up from the side of the boat and ran to the deck apparently driven frantic for the time being by his terrible experience. He was soon lost in the crowd ashore. His name was not learned.

SAW HUNDREDS FALL TO DEATH IN RIVER

Deck Hand Tells of the Panic—Stairways Jammed—Swimmers Dragged Under.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Survivors of the Eastland disaster tell thrilling stories of their experiences. One survivor owes his life to the fact that his coat caught on a nail and he was held above water. One woman managed for a time to hold her little daughter and son as well as herself above water, but, with arm benumbed, she finally had to let the daughter go.

Harry Miller, a deckhand of the Eastland, gave a vivid picture of the disaster. His story follows:

"The Eastland began to list about 7:20 o'clock, while crowds were still pouring on her. She listed then so much the gangplank lifted two or three feet at the ship's side. They stopped the crowd coming on and got all on board over to the shore side of the ship. That righted her. Then they let the rest of the crowd come aboard.

"I didn't like the way she acted and I said to my mate 'I'm scared of her.' I'd rather be off for this minute.' Finally they were all aboard about 7:30 o'clock, maybe a few minutes later. We got orders to cast off the stern lines and were working at that when she began slowly to list again.

"My mate and me heard them hollering on the deck around us and at first we thought they were shouting as usual to their friends on the dock. Soon we knew they were scared and we noticed the ship listing very slowly, more and more. So we hollered to them to climb the stairways to the upper deck.

Jammed the Stairways.

They jammed them going up. They ran from one side of her to the other, women and children mostly, it looked like, in confusion, shouting, some of them crying. She kept on listing lower and lower.

"I got afraid and went to the open gangway on the north side and saw the water only three feet below us. While I was looking at it, just a second or two, wondering, a woman with a child in her arms jumped or fell off the rail into the water.

Hundreds Drop Into the Water.

"I jumped in after her to get her. In less than a second they began dropping in all around me. There must have been hundreds of them that jumped in. The water was thick with them. One hit me on the shoulders and drove me under again. I was excited and lost sight of the woman and child I went after. I forgot them and swam with the current out of the crowd. Some of them tried to grab me. I dodged them. I knew it was my only chance. I swam around the boat and got to the pier and climbed out.

"Then I looked back at the water. They were going under and coming up and snatching at each other and hollering—men, women, and children, all over that part of the river. The current carried some of them, those that could keep afloat, upstream some distance. I saw a few get to the piling and climb out. Most of them, it seemed, could not swim, or were dragged down by those that could not swim. The river over there opposite the slip must be full of bodies.

"After I got on the pier I steadied myself for a minute or two. Then I ran back to where I could get aboard.

Rescued Through Portholes.

"They had got some portholes on her upper side open. Through these passengers who had been caught in the cabins on the top side of her were being taken out. They were told to put their arms through the narrow ports first and then to narrow themselves in so they could be pulled out. It was a tight squeeze for some. Some had to wait until they got a hatch open on the top side so they could come up the stairway.

"As soon as we could get inside her me and my mate began fishing for bodies in the sunken half of her. I used a long pike. I'd feel around in the water until my pike hook hit something. I got so I could tell if it was a body.

"I'd get the pike hook in their clothing and fetch them up. My mate would tie a rope around them and men would pull them out.

"It was strange how many of them drowned hanging tight to some object below water. Some I hooked down at the bottom, others half way up, others only two or three feet below water. I could tell by the pull it took to tear them loose that they had their hands gripped on to a rail or a table or some other fixed object down below the water. I don't know how many I fished out."

TOOK ALARM TOO LATE DECLARE THE SURVIVORS

Experiences of the Rescued—Mother Had to Let Daughter Drown.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—One of the thrilling stories of the Eastland disaster is told by E. W. Sladkey, head of the Western Electric Company's printing department. Mr. Sladkey, the last to board the Eastland and the first to escape, walked over the upper side of the vessel and jumped to the deck of the tug Kenosha without so much as wetting his feet.

Mr. Sladkey said that the excursion boat's officers and crew gave no warning of the impending disaster until the vessel had listed beyond an angle of 45 degrees. He agreed with other survivors that the excursionists took alarm too late.

"It was about 7:30 o'clock when I ran along the pier to get aboard the Eastland," said Mr. Sladkey. "They had just hauled in the gangway and were casting off the stern line. I noticed that the boat was listing to port, and the thought flashed into my mind that there might be trouble before we got far. A crowd of about thirty of the boys and girls employed in my department were waving their hands to me and calling to me from the upper deck, and I jumped aboard. As I made my way to the upper deck the list was even more perceptible. My people were up in the bow, and I went to them, keeping on the starboard side, which was uppermost and closest to the pier.

"I know a little about boats, and I wondered the Eastland's officers were not taking some steps to right the boat, which kept heeling further and further, very slowly. From what I could see it

Continued on Page 2.

Want to know about CARABANA Natural Laxative? Write Carabana, 6 Cliff St.—Advt.

THIRTY PUT UNDER ARREST

City, State and Federal Authorities Begin Investigations.

VESSEL ALWAYS UNSTABLE

Overloading and Unseaworthiness Alleged as Causes of the Disaster.

CALLS FEDERAL GRAND JURY

Contradictory Stories Told of Tug's Part in Dragging the Eastland Over.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The most important move toward the investigation of the Eastland disaster and the punishment of those who may be found responsible for it was the arrest tonight on the order of State's Attorney Hoyne of Walter C. Steele, Secretary-Treasurer of the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company, owners of the steamer.

Captain Pederson and twenty-nine members of the Eastland's crew had already been put under arrest, and Coroner Hoffman had ordered the arrest of every official of the Indiana Transportation Company, which had leased the boat for today's excursion.

The State's Attorney late in the day issued an order to let no one get away until responsibility for the tragedy had been fixed.

He had Capt. H. Pederson, Chief Engineer C. Erickson and other officers of the boat, together with thirty of the crew, at his offices at the Criminal Court Building. There they were examined by Charles Center Case, Jr., and Edwin J. Raber, two of his assistants. The Prosecutor himself spent the day with Coroner Hoffman carefully going over every bit of evidence.

Many theories are advanced as to the cause of the disaster. The real cause may not be known until expert testimony is presented to the Federal Grand Jury next week. Among the causes assigned are these:

1. Overcrowding—Thirty-two hundred tickets are said to have been sold for the Eastland, although Government inspectors say that only 2,500 persons went aboard—the number allowed by law.

2. Uneven ballast—The starboard side water ballast tanks are said to have been full and the port side tanks empty. Members of the crew say the ballast pumps were started only after the boat began to list. The rush of passengers to the other side of the boat did the rest. There is also a report which cannot be verified that the water ballast had been pumped out of the ship as the passengers were received aboard so as to lighten the steamer.

3. Probable unseaworthiness—It is declared that the Eastland was condemned on Lake Erie as unsafe and was altered before being brought to Chicago last year, her top deck being taken off. The Eastland suffered several mishaps on Lake Erie, but without loss of life.

Federal Grand Jury to Act.

Federal Judge K. M. Landis has ordered a Federal Grand Jury investigation of the catastrophe. Twelve Deputy United States Marshals were sent out with subpoenas for a panel of sixty men. The new Grand Jury is ordered to convene on Thursday afternoon.

This is the first time in Chicago that a special Federal Grand Jury has been ordered to investigate a disaster. It was explained that it was because a vessel plying the navigable waters of the United States had sunk at her pier, and it lies within the province of the Federal Government to ascertain wherein the blame lies.

While no official would discuss the culpability of any person connected with the steamboat company or the Federal Inspectors' office, it was declared that the vessel may have been passed as safe, while in fact it was not really so.

Fifteen officers and members of the crew are in custody of the Cook County authorities pending an investigation by State's Attorney Hoyne.

W. K. Greenbaum, manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, made the following statement late in the day:

"The Indiana Transportation Company expresses its deepest sorrow and sympathy for the bereaved in the Eastland catastrophe. The Eastland was not overloaded. There were 2,408 tickets taken up at the Eastland gangway by the Eastland collectors under Federal supervision. The Government capacity mark is set at 2,500.

"At this time the Indiana Transportation Company is unable to voice an opinion on the cause of the accident because the Eastland was hired for the day and the Captain and crew were not employes of the Indiana Transportation Company.

"We are doing everything in our power and will continue to do so both in the work of rescue and in aiding all investigations both by legal authorities and by the press.

"To both we have thrown open every facility for information and relief at our command."

Alleged Misuse of Ballast.

Steamboat Inspector William Nicholas is investigating a report that water ballast was pumped from the hold of the Eastland as the passengers boarded, so that the boat would rise and that more passengers might be carried.

One theory of the cause of the

turning is that the steamer had stuck in the mud and had failed to free herself when the engines were started, causing the outer side of the steamer to list. The weight of the large crowd aboard augmented this to such an extent that the boat could not right itself but caused the hawsers to pull out the piles and the boat continued to list until it overturned.

William Flanagan, one of the Eastland crew, who was in charge of the lines which were to be passed to the tugs to haul the vessel out into the lake, was taken by the police to the office of Assistant States Attorney Case, where he was questioned with regard to the part played by the tug in bringing about the disaster.

"I was standing on deck, ready to pass the lines to the tug," he declared. "I didn't see the Captain, but from the lookout I received the signal to pass the lines over. I did so, and no sooner had the lines been made fast than the tug started away. The ship was listed, anyway, and it began to turn."

"Were the cables that fastened it to the pier still attached?" Flanagan was asked.

"Yes."

"What effect did this have on the turning?"

"None whatever, I believe," was the reply. "The natural effect of this would be to check the roll, but the lines were too weak. The ship was so heavily loaded that the lines parted and it turned over."

"Is it usual for the tugs to start up before the lines to shore are cast off?"

"No, it is not."

"Who was in charge of having the shore lines cast off?"

"The Captain."

"Suppose the Captain, seeing that the tug had started, would have immediately given the order to cast off the shore lines, what effect would that have had?"

"I don't know. It is impossible to say. I don't think it would have had any effect, because the lines parted anyway when they received the full weight of the ship."

Denies Tug Had Started.

Arthur McDonald, engineer of the tug Kenosha, which had received the lines from the Eastland, contradicted Flanagan's statement when questioned in the State Attorney's office.

"I was in the engine room at the time," he said. "It is true that the lines had been passed across, but the tug had not started, nor had I even received orders to start my engines. It is pretty obvious that if the engines were not even turning the tug could not have been pulling the steamer, isn't it?"

McDonald further said that the dangerous list of the steamer was noticed by the crew of the Kenosha and commented on before the boat turned over. "For fifteen minutes before it actually rolled we noticed the list was growing worse and worse all the time. Everybody was onto it, and all of our crew were saying that it wouldn't take much to send the craft over on its side."

Coroner Hoffman began the inquest late today. He had a number of photographs of the boat taken, and then ordered it pumped out and raised. Chief of Police Healy, who inspected the hull late in the afternoon, expressed the opinion that there were still 300 bodies in the boat which cannot be recovered until the boat is raised.

Coroner Hoffman impanelled the following jury:

Dr. William A. Evans, former Commissioner of Health.
William F. Bodem, Vice-President of Reid, Murdoch & Co.
Henry A. Allen, mechanical engineer in charge of the Department of Public Works.
J. S. Keogh, General Manager of W. F. McLaughlin & Co.
Eugene Beifield, Manager Hotel Sherman.
Harry Moir, proprietor Hotel Morrison.

Dr. Evans was chosen foreman and then the jury spent several hours viewing the bodies of the victims and adjourned subject to call.

That a sudden rush of persons on the deck of the Eastland to the port side to look at a speeding launch caused the catastrophe was the assertion of Jack Elbert, gauge tender of the steamer. He said he and J. M. Erickson, chief engineer, escaped drowning by wading through water in the hatch and crawling out of a porthole into the river.

Ordered to "Steady Her Up."

"The steamer Eastland was kept stable by means of a water-ballast system," said Elbert. "Water is pumped into the chambers in the ship until she becomes steady. This was done before even freight is taken on board. The first thing I noticed this morning was that the Eastland began to lean to starboard. Erickson, the chief engineer, was in charge of the pumps used to pump the water into the chambers. He said 'Boys, steady her up a little,' and then we pumped water into the other side until she was up even and all right. We had just evened her up when a launch came down the river and past the Eastland, and the crowd on the starboard land rushed over to portside to look at it. The weight all on one side apparently proved too much and the Eastland began to list badly.

"We worked frantically at the pumps to try to bring her back, but she was too far gone."

Eyewitnesses informed the police that there was a man in the launch with a moving-picture camera and that this attracted the attention of passengers on the Eastland, who rushed to one side of the boat.

Captain Harry Peterson, 57 years old, of Benton Harbor, Mich., who was in command of the boat, said:

"I was on the bridge, and was about ready to pull out, when I noticed the boat begin to list. I shouted orders to open the gangways nearest the dock and give the people a chance to get out. The boat continued to roll, and shortly afterward the hausers broke and the steamer turned over on its side and was drifting toward the middle of the river. When she went over I jumped and held on to the upper side. It all happened in two minutes. The cause is a mystery to me. I have sailed the lakes for twenty-five years, and previous to that sailed on salt water twelve years, and this is the first serious accident I ever had. I do not know how it happened."

REDFIELD ORDERS INQUIRY.

Eastland's Owners Only Lake Shippers to Complain of New Law.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 24.—Secretary William C. Redfield of the Department of Commerce has taken steps to insure a searching inquiry regarding the Eastland disaster. Immediately on receipt of news of the accident he wired Deputy Supervising Inspector General Hoover of the Steamboat Inspection Service to leave Washington at once for Chicago. Later he sent the following dispatch to be handed to Mr. Hoover on arrival in Chicago:

> Leave nothing undone to determine cause of sad disaster to steamer Eastland, and to fix responsibility for same. Inquire strictly and fearlessly whether any official neglect or incompetency. None now assumed, but none can be pardoned. You will be given on call any needed assistance from Washington. Go to the bottom of the matter.
>
> (Signed) REDFIELD, Secretary.

Hoover was designated to take general charge of the investigation because the Supervising Inspector General is at the San Francisco Exposition.

Deputy Secretary Sweet of the Commerce Department will arrive in Syracuse tomorrow morning to confer regarding the disaster with Secretary Redfield, who is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Charles K. Drury. He also will bring here official files containing data regarding the Eastland and correspondence pertinent to the subject.

An interesting incident in connection with the Eastland, Secretary Redfield said, was that it was owned by the only shipping company on the Great Lakes, which had made many objections to the Seaman's act; effective next November. Some time ago an official of the company wrote to the department that the Seaman's act would require it to cut down the number of passengers carried. This was true, Mr. Redfield said, unless additional life-saving equipment was installed. The Eastland was licensed to carry 2,500 passengers and a crew of 70. The law now requires a life preserver for each person on the boat and floats and rafts for 50 per cent. The new act will require life boats for 50 per cent.

In another letter received ten days ago the same official wrote Secretary Redfield that the company could not install any more life-saving equipment on account of lack of room. Under the Seamen's act, when it becomes effective, with the safety equipment as heretofore, Mr. Redfield said the Eastland could only carry 1,532 passengers. He wrote the official immediately saying that, as the Eastland, which is a Summer excursion boat running across Lake Michigan, was frequently over twenty miles from land and distant from other vessels, he thought the requirement of the Seamen's act was in the interest of public safety.

1,800 DROWN AS STEAMER CAPSIZES

Continued on Page 2.

came forth stiff and cold, the lung motors were gradually retired from use. The physicians contented themselves with administering injections of strychnine. In the rare cases in which the powerful stimulant seemed to awaken a spark of life the respirators were called into service again.

Coroner's Physician Joseph Springer examined most of the bodies as they were brought ashore. By pinching the throat of each victim with his fingers the physician determined how he had met death—whether by drowning or suffocation. Dr. Springer said the majority had been suffocated.

As evening approached the stream of bodies through the two great holes cut in the vessel's side continued at the rate of one every three minutes. Coroner Hoffman swore in an inquest jury in the Reid-Murdock warehouse, where 600 bodies lay.

Although the Eastland was known over the lakes for its lack of stability, neither officers nor crew told the passengers of their danger until it was too late. On that the stories of the survivors, however incoherent, agree.

Question of Responsibility.

There are two big questions which the various investigating bodies will seek to have answered:

1. Was it because of a defect in its water ballast system that the Eastland capsized?

2. Were more passengers permitted aboard than its official carrying capacity of 2,500?

Already there have been several answers to these questions. R. H. McCrary, Navigation Inspector, says he turned away all prospective passengers after his automatic counter registered 2,500.

Contradicting McCrary's assertion is the estimate of two officials in charge of the outing that 3,700 persons, of whom the women outnumbered the men four to one, had crowded on board the Eastland.

Among the first to appear before State's Attorney Hoyne was W. K. Greenbaum, General Manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, which had chartered the Eastland for the day from the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company. He said that as soon as the listing began he started the work of rescue.

"About 7:20," he testified, "I was standing at the docks watching the Theodore Roosevelt loading, when shouts warned us that something was wrong on the Eastland. Rushing up to the street level, I saw she was listing to port. Returning to the Roosevelt, I ordered the Captain to blow the emergency whistle, lower the lifeboats, and send the crew among the passengers, assisting them to throw life preservers and life rafts overboard to drift down the river into the next block, where the Eastland was turning over.

"This assistance from the Roosevelt saved many people. One boat returned with thirty-five. I did not see the Eastland go over because I was occupied with rescue work on the Roosevelt. I am informed that Government Inspectors were present, and that when the Eastland had been loaded to capacity, further admission was denied."

Cause of the Listing.

Two general theories for the listing are advanced, in addition to the alleged overcrowding.

The first is that the water ballast was let out of the hull to enable the boat to navigate the river in the turning basin above the La Salle Street tunnel. This made it top-heavy, and when the listing began there was no counter-weight to prevent its capsizing.

The other theory is that the lines were not cast off before the tug began pulling the vessel toward the river, which destroyed the equilibrium.

This second theory is advanced by William Flannigan, a lineman on the boat, who says the tug was pulling at the Eastland, although its lines had not been cast off. This is denied by Arthur McDonald, engineer of the tug, who says that when the Eastland turned over the towline had not been attached.

The police officer on duty at the dock says when the listing began the strain on the moorings was so great that the post over which the bowline was thrown began to break. He at once sent in an emergency call. Some of the witnesses say the listing was first noticed fifteen minutes before the capsize and before the gangplank was taken in.

The theory of insufficient ballast is founded on reports from members of the crew, who say that to get up the river part of the ballast was removed, to avoid danger of scraping the roof of the La Salle Street tunnel.

The boat has always been deemed unsafe by lake Captains. The shape of the hull is such that marine experts regarded the boat with suspicion. It careened once before in Cleveland Harbor, and when in the South Haven excursion trade it often listed as it left the river at South Haven, with crowds flocking to the rail on one side. After she was built the top deck was taken off, because of her tendency to list under any overbalancing weight.

The Eastland's gauge tender came forward late in the afternoon with the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company's version of the capsizing.

A sudden rush of passengers of the port side of the excursion boat to view a passing launch carried the Eastland over, he said. But in their stories the survivors say there was no such rush, that the crowd, great though it was, seemed evenly distributed over the vessel.

No Lack of Heroism.

Instances of heroism were almost as numerous as the number of persons on the scene. Boats as soon as full took rescued passengers to the wharf or to the steamer Theodore Roosevelt, which was tied up opposite the Eastland. One man was seen to cling to a pile in the side of the wharf while two women and three children walked upon his body as on a ladder to safety. He fell exhausted into the river as the last one of the five reached the pier.

In an hour the water was cleared of excursionists. Those who had not been taken to land had sunk or were swirling down the river toward the drainage canal locks at Lockport, Ill., many miles away. The locks were raised to stop the current and arrangement were made to take bodies from the river along its course through the southwest part of Chicago.

Shortly after the water was cleared, city firemen, ship engineers and helpers were on the exposed side of the Eastland's hull cutting through its steel plates with gas flames, divers were hurried into under-water suits and a tug was moored as a bridge between the pier and the capsized ship.

As the divers gained entrance to the hull the scene of distress moved for the time being from the river to the extemporized morgues. Warehouses of wholesale companies along the river were thrown open and bodies were placed in rows on the floors. Scores of persons rescued from the water were injured, and these were taken to the Iroquois Hospital, built in memory of the 600 women, children and a few men who were burned and crushed to death in the Iroquois Theatre.

City Takes on Mourning.

Mayor William Hale Thompson was in San Francisco and Chief of Police C. C. Healy was also out of town, but Acting Mayor Moorehouse sent out a request that the city display signs of mourning. Flags on public buildings were put at half-staff and many places were draped with black. Baseball games were postponed and festivities generally ceased.

While those on land were disposing of the dead, injured, and rescued, the divers in the heart of the sunken vessel sent up an almost constant stream of corpses from the submerged decks.

First it was a gayly dressed girl in her teens, who had been caught between a pile of chairs and a cabin wall. Next it was a slight boy, gathered from the lifeless arms of a fond father, who had clung to him even in death. Then followed an old woman, who had gone aboard the ship to watch the youthful pleasure of her grandchildren, or a little girl with bare legs and bootees, with gay ribbons sodden against the lace of her holiday gown.

Baby Found Alive.

One thrill passed through the crowd as word came from the steamer that a girl baby had been found alive among the hundreds of dead in the ship. The child was discovered in a starboard stateroom, where she had been held from the water by a chair that jammed against the berth. The baby, only half awoke as she was carried to land. Her mother could not be found.

Two women were found alive in another stateroom on the protruding side of the Eastland, but that ended the hopes that many had escaped in the trap. There were still hundreds in the hold when these three were taken out alive and the explorers of the hulk said that all were dead.

Work of tagging the bodies of the dead and placing them in accessible places for identification proceeded all day and night. Reports from various temporary morgues gave a total of 720 bodies, but tabulation became so confusing that it was decided to take all bodies to the Second Regiment Armory, so that those who were looking for lost friends and relatives could view all the victims at one place.

Identification was slow and scenes at the morgues were as affecting as those at the river when the steamer capsized. Mothers fell across the biers of children whom they had sent away a few hours before on what was intended to be a day of pleasure.

Efforts were made by State's Attorney Hoyne and other officials to rent the main building of the Coliseum as a temporary morgue. They were blocked in this plan by the fact that decorators are under contract to begin work on Monday in preparation for a meeting there Aug. 3. In the absence of her husband Mrs. Stewart Spalding, wife of the agent, offered the use of the ex, and floors were made ready to receive the Eastland victims.

Many Inquiries Begun.

Before half the bodies hid been taken from the vessel officials of the city, county, and Federal Governments were acting on their determination to place responsibility and punish those guilty.

A half dozen investigations were started almost simultaneously. The first under way was that of the Police Department, of which Assistant Chief Schuettler assumed charge as soon as he had blocked approaches to the bridge with double lines of policemen.

Under the First Deputy's direction detectives began a round-up of the Eastland's officers and of responsible officials of the two lake lines involved, the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company, which owned the boat, and the Indiana Transportation Company, through which it was chartered by the picnickers.

State's Attorney Hoyne, Coroner Hoffman, United States District Attorney Clyne, Judge Landis, and the Federal Steamboat Inspectors, Ira E. Mansfield and William Nicholas, started other investigations.

Judge Landis cleared the way for Federal action by ordering the assembling of the Grand Jury. The Federal inquisitors will begin the examination of witnesses Thursday afternoon, by which time it is expected the steamboat inspectors and the police will have exact knowledge of just what happened and why.

Two of the first persons arrested by Schuettler's orders were Harry Peterson, Captain of the Eastland, and Hjell Fisher, first mate. They were held aboard the fireboat Graeme Steward and later transferred to the first deputy's office, where Assistant District Attorney Charles Center Case and Coroner Hoffman were waiting to assist in the questioning.

Later in the day fifteen of the crew were arrested for interfering with the work of the men cutting holes in the boat's side with gas flames.

NIGHT SEARCH FOR DEAD.

Eastland's Hull Illuminated Brilliantly—Recovering the Bodies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—From prow to stern the Eastland was illuminated tonight as the search for victims in its hull went on. From the roofs of buildings across the river ten searchlights cast their rays on the vessel.

Inside the hull strings of electric bulbs made the interior a blaze of light. Occasionally a body, dripping with water, was lifted by ropes from the cabin. On the bridges and piers throngs stood silently watching.

To light up the vessel electricians crawled through openings burned with acetylene torches earlier in the day. In the interior three divers kept descending into the waters that rose to within twenty feet of what was the starboard side of the superstructure.

When they felt bodies they pointed out the places and men with pike poles would then drag with the hooks, lowering their poles through the fifteen or more openings in the side of the vessel. As they dragged the bodies forth men with stretchers stood ready. Blankets were thrown over the bodies, and as the bearers started down the plank to shore the spectators whispered "They're bringing another!"

Out in the river policemen and members of the Naval Reserve in rowboats dragged with grappling hooks, while launches kept watch over the nets spread across the stream. On the gray steel side of the Eastland a telephone was installed.

CHICAGO MAYOR TURNS BACK.

His Party Abandons Celebration at San Francisco Exposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, and his party, about eighty in all, left on a special train tonight for Chicago, foregoing the "Chicago Day" celebration Tuesday at the exposition, which brought them here.

Mayor Thompson issued a statement after receiving messages from Chicago, in which he said:

"I am shocked and grieved by the news from home detailing the horrible disaster which has brought sorrow to thousands of Chicago homes. I consider it imperative for me to return to my post, and all city officials here will return with me."

Thousands of Illinois people who had gathered at the Panama-Pacific Exposition to celebrate Illinois day remained to mourn the Eastland tragedy. They stood with bared heads while the band of the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard played "Nearer, My God, to Thee." News of the disaster plunged Governor Dunne and other high officials of the State and city into sorrow. Notices were at once sent out canceling the dinner, reception, and ball.

The afternoon's program was entirely eliminated, with the exception of the presentation of the exposition commemorative jewels to the Governor. Acknowledging their receipt, the Governor said:

"In view of the awful calamity that has befallen the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago, I cannot find it in my heart to make a speech."

Governor Dunne then read a set of resolutions prepared by the State Commission. Flags about the Illinois Building were ordered placed at half-mast for ten days.

Chicago Day, set for next Tuesday, probably will be devoted to memorial services in stead of festivity.

EASTLAND DISASTER AS REPORTER SAW IT

Missed the Vessel Himself, and, Standing on a Bridge, Looked Down on the Tragedy.

SHIP LISTED WHILE LOADING

Hundreds Thrown from Decks Into River When Boat Careens, and Many Are Trapped Below.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The only newspaper man to witness the capsizing of the Eastland was Harlan E. Babcock of the editorial staff of The Chicago Herald. Mr. Babcock, who is well known in the Middle West as the author of the ballads by "Bab" appearing daily in The Chicago Herald, had been assigned to report the picnic of the Western Electric Company, and had planned to take the Eastland, the first boat sailing for Michigan City; but overslept and arrived at the river a little late. Noticing the boat was greatly crowded, Mr. Babcock decided to take the Roosevelt or one of the later steamers, and thus is alive and able to furnish the following graphic narrative of the disaster:

3,500 Crowded Aboard.

I reached the Clark Street bridge about 7:30 A. M. The bridge and the pier were choked with gay humanity. Thousands were waiting to take the Eastland and the Roosevelt or one of the other boats, and other thousands were idly watching the passengers being herded onto the Eastland, for they were herded onto the old shell. That is the only word that will express it—herded onto it like cattle by the crew.

The upper deck of the Eastland was fairly black with people, mostly women and children, it seemed to me from where I stood. I remained on the bridge, having made up my mind after seeing how the boat was jammed with passengers and was listing from the weight of the ever-increasing crowd on the upper deck to wait for one of the other vessels. I vaguely remembered having heard that the Eastland had been condemned some years ago, and I felt that the crew of the boat was taking awful chances in so overcrowding the boat, especially as the vessel kept listing more and more every minute toward the river as the passengers crowded onto the already packed upper deck.

Then a tugboat steamed alongside the Eastland and gave several deep-throated blasts, which evidently was the signal to cast off and start. There must have been 3,500 people aboard the boat, but it never cast off. Before even the crew had time to release the hawsers that held the boat to the dock the vessel began to topple, and in less time than it takes to tell it, in sight of that horror-stricken throng of thousands, the Eastland, with its load of precious humanity, many of whom were mothers with babes in arms and with sweet-faced "kiddies" at their sides, careened, hurling hundreds screaming into the black waters of the river, hundreds of whom were to die a miserable death, and penning still other terrified hundreds on the lower decks, there either to perish like rats in a suddenly flooded dungeon, or later to be saved if they could keep their heads above water.

Hundreds Hurled into River.

Never, to my dying day, shall I forget the supreme horror of that moment, so fraught with terror, and all the awful, heartrending scenes that go with a calamity of that kind. Many such scenes were enacted as have been reported in connection with the sinking of the Titanic and Lusitania, only the trapped passengers on the Eastland did not have the time to escape that did those on the doomed death crafts of the Atlantic.

By the hundreds men, women, and children, who but a moment before had been laughing and shouting holiday messages to one another on board the Eastland and to friends on shore, were hurled into the merciless waters of the Chicago River.

As the vessel lost its balance and topheavily careened on its side, the terror-blanched faces of those hundreds on the upper deck could be seen by those standing on the bridge, on the piers, and on the steamer Roosevelt, which stood at the stern of the Eastland, freighted with some 1,500 other employes of the Western Electric Company, their families, and friends.

There were screams and wails and sobs, pitiful prayers and imprecations from those on the doomed pleasure craft. When the boat toppled on its side those on the upper deck were hurled off like so many ants being brushed from a table. Many on the opposite side of the boat clung to the railing, and later were drawn up onto the hull and rescued. Members of the crew, men from the piers and bridge, policemen, and others clambered upon the upturned and slippery hull as best they could and aided in the rescue work.

Babies Floated Like Cork.

The boat went over so quickly that scores who were sitting in chairs and wedged in by those standing up did not have time to rise, but were shot from the deck into the river. Not a few of those were women and babies. In an instant the surface of the river was black with struggling, crying, frightened, drowning humanity. Wee infants floated about like corks. Some were taken out dead, but many, I believe, were saved.

I saw one woman with an infant in her arms dragged out of the water. She was barely conscious, but her baby was dead, and the rescuers had difficulty in taking it from her.

Shrieks and cries of "Help!" from those in the water filled the air. Many sank instantly and were seen no more. Others tore off their clothing in the water as best they could and tried to swim to safety. Some succeeded. Others turned white, imploring faces toward the panic-stricken crowd on the bridge and piers, but before help could reach them sank to watery graves.

In spite of the momentary numbing effects of the catastrophe the work of rescue began instantly. Some of the unfortunates were scarcely in the water before they were dragged out.

I must confess that I was unnerved by the terrible sight. Thrilling and heart-breaking incidents happened so rapidly as to be kaleidoscopic. No sooner would my gaze be fixed on one scene of horror than it would be attracted by another and another fully as terrible. I was chilled by the harvest of death.

Roosevelt Crew to the Rescue.

I saw strong men turn their eyes away and groan and weep. I saw others stagger and faint. I heard women in the crowd ashore shriek out hysterically and saw them swoon. Others ran screaming from the mind-racking scene and were swallowed up in the fast-gathering, panicky, shouting, wild-eyed multitude.

Hardly had the Eastland capsized before the crew of the Roosevelt manned the lifeboats and commenced the work of rescue. Several of the first boats put out succeeded in rescuing scores of women and children and babies. It was a case of women and children first. Those of the men who did not sink to death immediately when churned beneath the boiling river, and could swim, succeeded in reaching the piers or some other point of safety.

Hundreds of life preservers were thrown from the piers and from the Roosevelt to those making supreme efforts to keep their heads above water. In this way a large number were saved. Many employes of the Western Electric Company aboard the Roosevelt did valiant service in the work of rescue. I saw one after another excitedly fear at least fifty life preservers from their places on the vessel and throw them to the pleading men and women in the river, some of whom would sink to death before they could reach the floating bits of cork.

Another feature I shall never forget was the way those wailing, shrieking women and some men clung to the upper railing of the boat. In mad desperation they gripped the rail, knowing that to let go meant possible death. Many succeeded in retaining their hold until help arrived. Others, weakened by exhaustion and fear, loosened their grip and plunged into the water.

Chop Holes in Hull.

Within a minute after the boat had careened men were at work chopping holes through the hull, that imprisoned passengers might be pulled through the apertures and saved. I don't know how many were drawn out in this manner, but it seemed to me that there were several hundred.

All this time grief-stricken men and women, mostly employes of the Western Electric Company, members of their families or friends, were rushing about in the hope of learning the fate of loved ones. Others who knew positively that members of their families were aboard the Eastland begged the police to be allowed to go on the upturned hull or on the pier.

When held back by the police they almost threatened, so insistent were they that they must get to the boat. So strong were the arms held them back. Women and men prayed aloud that those near to them might not be in the long roll of dead.

The most sorrowful scenes of all were when the dead bodies by the scores and hundreds were pulled from the river or from the hull of the boat, which, half filled with water, proved a death trap for so many happy souls bent on a day of merrymaking, but which proved a doomsday ere it hardly had begun.

Many of the passengers had retired to the staterooms of the Eastland. Those on the submerged side of the vessel must have been drowned almost instantly, as there was little chance of escaping.

Hundreds of others were crowded on the dancing deck waiting for the orchestra to sound the call to the floor, but the music never started. Instead came the shrieks of the affrighted, as the boat listed suddenly and then careened, carrying scores of these happy young folk in holiday attire and with their feet but a moment before keeping time to imaginary music to a tragic death.

Processions of Dead.

And then that silently sad procession of policemen and firemen and others, each four bearing a body on a dripping stretcher, mute evidence of the terrible toll of the waters. Solemnly the stretcher bearers walked down the hull of the steamer to the pier with their inanimate burdens of humanity that a brief half hour or hour before had scurried laughing to the death craft.

In Clark Street, on the south side of the bridge, a dozen or more police ambulances and patrol wagons were waiting to receive the bodies of the victims. Up the stairs from the pier with hushed, measured tread went the bearers of the still, dripping forms, which were then tenderly placed in the waiting conveyances and taken to improvised morgues near by. I did not visit these. I thought I had seen enough horrors for one morning, and then my assignment had been covered and I was due at the office.

Before leaving the never-to-be-forgotten scene I noted a number of stirring incidents. In one instance a woman was taken out of the hull of the steamer. She was unconscious when brought up and was counted as but another victim. She was laid out on a stretcher and a blanket thrown over her, as is every other case in which a body was carried up from the pier. As the four policemen were bearing her up to the street to an ambulance some one on the bridge shouted:

Supposed Dead Woman Survives.

"I saw that womens arm move! She's alive! She's alive!"

The policemen laid the stretcher on the dock, removed the blanket and were overjoyed to see the woman starting on the journey to the morgue open her eyes.

"My God, boys, she is alive!" shouted one of the policemen, and then two of them lifted her tenderly to one of the waiting automobiles, where she fell, limp, but very much alive, into the rear seat of the car.

"Where am I?" she wearily asked.

"What—what happened?"

"Madam," said one of the big bluecoats, as he wiped his eyes, "you're alive, you are, and you're one of the few that escaped—the first one that has been brought up that was not beyond help."

And even in the midst of that scene of death those of the great crowd who caught the importance of the incident cheered and—would you believe it—some women wept. It was the first ray of sunshine in that awful hour of gloom and misery.

A slip of a woman, who was one of those rescued from the upper railing, stood weeping at the top of the stairway leading up from the pier into Clark Street. When she stepped into the boat an hour before, she had her husband and little boy with her.

Mother Finds Dead Babe.

"Oh, where do you suppose they are?" she kept asking a sad-faced policeman standing near her. "You don't suppose they were drowned, do you? He had the baby—he had the baby. Oh, why didn't I take the baby instead of carrying the lunch basket! Won't you please find out where they are?"

The crowd looked at the bedraggled little figure pityingly, and the police had hard work keeping her from rushing down on the pier and on to the boat.

Wild-eyed, half hysterical, and trembling, she watched every form that was brought up. Whenever a child's body would be brought to the street, she would follow it to one of the wagons and wildly demand that she be allowed to see the face of the child. The kind-hearted policemen granted her request.

Finally a tiny bit of clay was brought up to the street.

"Oh maybe that's him!" she moaned. Before they could prevent her she had snatched the blanket away from the cold, white face of the child. Yes, it was her baby. They lifted her up with the little body clutched in her arms, but she knew nothing of what was transpiring. She had swooned, but she had her baby, at last.

MOVIES OF TRAGEDY BARRED.

Acting Mayor of Chicago Forbids Their Exhibition.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Exhibition of moving pictures depicting the Eastland tragedy in any photo-play theatre in the city was forbidden by Acting Mayor W. R. Moorehouse tonight.

ALARM TOO LATE, SURVIVORS SAY

Continued from Page 1.

did not appear that a great majority of the crowd was on the lowering port side, and I could not account for the list.

Slow to Take Fright.

"The Eastland was leaning over at an angle of about forty-five degrees when the crew and passengers became alarmed. After that it went over quickly, and the shout of warning from sailors and officers came too late. In an instant passengers who were not, like myself, gripping the starboard rail or leaning against the starboard side of the deck houses, were slipping down the deck. In another instant it was all over with the Eastland.

"I waited until the port rail was in the water and then climbed out on the upturned starboard side, calling to others to follow me. A few did, I noticed, but my cry was drowned in the chorus of screams that went up as the Eastland flopped over.

"Apparently realizing what was coming, the Captain of the Kenosha had backed up until the stern of his vessel was close to the Eastland's bow. The tug was still a few feet away when I jumped, but I made its deck, and a number of others came after me. Of the whole party from my department I saw only one alive afterward, and that was one of the boys who had followed me."

Mother Saves Her Son.

Mrs. A. Fitzgerald, another survivor, told of saving herself and her son Edward, 5 years old. Her husband, William Fitzgerald, was drowned.

"The three of us were on the deck and we were thrown into the water," Mrs. Fitzgerald said. "I seized my son Edward while the boat was tipping, and after we struck the water I clung to him around the neck. We drifted in toward the wharf, and I caught hold of some piling and clung to it until we were rescued."

John Morey, a Western Electric Company employe, another of the rescued, in describing his experience said:

"I was on the upper deck when the boat began to list. I caught hold of the rail and held on as the boat went over on its side.

"A loose chair swung around and struck me on the forehead, but I managed to keep my hold on the rail until I was helped to land. There were more than 500 on my side of the boat at the time and many of them must have been drowned."

George Michaelec was thrown into the river and grasped the hair of a boy and swam ashore with him.

"I was standing at the rail," he said, "when the boat began to tip and caught hold of Frank Cerney, my companion. We went under twice and when I came up the second time there was a boy at my side. I thought it was Frank, grabbed him and swam ashore, but it was a strange boy."

"Nine girls and I were in a stateroom having a little party of our own, and all of a sudden we felt the boat going over," said Miss Lottie Anderson, another survivor. "We all fell in a heap. The shrieks of the women in the other staterooms were frightful. I fell into the water, and did not see my sister or any one of the eight others after that."

Saved by a Nail.

Joe Brozak was saved because his coat caught on a nail. "I was with a party of four, and they were all drowned," said Brozak. "My coat caught on a nail when the boat went over, and I was held above the water. If it had not been for the nail I would now be at the bottom of the river, I suppose, with the others of my party."

Henry Yantak, who was among the saved, lost his wife and three children. Yantak was pulled out of the water.

"I could not believe the boat was turning over," Yantak said. "About a dozen of the 150 persons on the upper decks jumped. The rest were thrown into the river.

"I did not see my wife or children after the boat turned. They were carried into the river with the crowd. Some one grabbed me around the neck and kept dragging at me. It was a woman, but I could not save her."

Had to Let Daughter Sink.

Mrs. H. A. Thoyer, 32 years old, another of the rescued, told of clinging to her two children, Harry, 7 years old, and Helen, 8 years old, after they and her husband, William Thoyer, had been pitched into the river. Mrs. Thoyer and Harry were rescued. She lost her hold on Helen, and the daughter and Mr. Thoyer, it is believed, were drowned.

"My husband and I and the children were standing together on the deck, and all fell into the water in a heap," she said. "I am a good swimmer. I caught hold of my son, Harry, and my little girl, Helen, and clung to them and kept myself up in some way, I don't know how. I saw men and women tumbling into the water around me. My husband disappeared among them. I had Harry with my right arm and Helen with my left. I seemed to lose all strength in my left arm, and I had to let go of Helen. She went down in the struggling mass.

"Then some one—a man with a uniform on—grabbed me and began swimming with me. I clung to my son and when we were near the riverbank, some men pulled us up. Helen and her father must have gone down."

L. D. Gadory, employed as a candy seller on the Eastland, in describing his experiences said:

"It was about 7:40 o'clock this morning and the boat was lying at the pier near Clark Street bridge loading with passengers. We were to leave in twenty minutes and the upper deck and cabins were crowded with passengers. There were hundreds of women and children. I estimate that there were between two and three thousand on the boat at the time of the accident. I was standing on the lower deck near the gangplank watching the people come aboard. Suddenly I noticed the boat list toward the centre of the river. It rolled slightly at first and then seemed to stop. Then it started to roll again. I became alarmed and shouted to the crowd to keep still.

"Apparently a majority of the passengers were on one side of the boat, and this had overweighted it and caused it to list. Suddenly the hawsers which held the boat to the pier snapped, and the officers pulled the gang plank in and refused to allow any more on the boat.

"At this time everybody was panic-stricken, women screamed, and men tried to quiet them. I attempted to reach an upper deck, but could not because of the crowd and excitement, and ran back to the port side, where the gangway had been. The boat then slowly drifted away from the pier, rolling as it slipped into mid-stream, and a moment later it had turned over on its side. I climbed over on the side of the boat and stayed there until I was taken off by life savers. Many of the passengers leaped into the water as the boat went over. Scores of others were caught in the cabins and drowned. When the small boats began coming out to us I worked with other survivors in taking passengers out of the water, and cutting holes in the cabins to remove bodies."

Mrs. William Peterson, wife of a foreman of the Western Electric Company, was pulled through a porthole of the ship to safety.

"I was pulled clear under water," she said, "and when I came to the surface I saw two hands reaching out of a porthole. They pulled me through. I don't know whether my husband, daughter and sister-in-law were saved or not."

CAPTAIN ALL BUT LYNCHED.

Menaced by Angry Crowd When His Orders Hinder Rescue Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Captain Henry Peterson of the Eastland had a narrow escape from lynching by an excited crowd when he ordered workmen not to cut holes in the side of the vessel. He was finally rescued and put under arrest by Acting Chief Schuettler. As soon as the boat settled on its side the muffled cries and pounding of those imprisoned inside could be heard by the rescuers. Firemen clambered up the slippery hull and, with axes, started chopping through the sides while others, armed with crowbars and sledges, attempted to pry loose the steel plates below the water line.

When the Captain tried to interfere the angered rescuers advanced toward him. For a moment it looked as if he would be thrown into the river. Spectators who heard the Captain's order started to shout. "Drown him!" cried a hysterical woman, wringing her hands.

E. E. Nelson of 8,807 Princeton Avenue, a welder, employed in construction work of the new Boston Store Building, who left his work to go to the assistance of the victims, said he began to work with an acetylene blow torch to burn a hole through the hull of the vessel at the direction of the police and wiremen. He says the Captain stopped him and ordered him to leave the boat.

"I told him I was instructed to do that by the police," Nelson said, "but he told me he was running things and that I would have to stop.

"I did stop, but soon the police arrested him, and then I went ahead. We made a hole in the side of the boat and through that hole I saw three taken out."

NEW YORK MAN SAVES FOUR FROM THE RIVER

Charles Williams Dives Into Water and Rescues a Man, Two Girls and a Baby.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—One of the heroes of the Eastland disaster was Charles Williams, agent for a New York concern.

Williams reluctantly told the following story of the numerous rescues he effected:

"I was with a young man in the employ of Reid, Murdock & Co., and we were just crossing the Clark Street Bridge when my attention was called to the Eastland, which was then careening into the water. We ran over the bridge back to Reid, Murdock & Co.'s. I am a good swimmer, and when I saw those people struggling in the water I hastily took off my clothing with the exception of my underclothes.

"I leaped into the water and the first person that I reached was a man who was choking and crying for help. I swam to him and when I came up to him I threw his arms around my neck in a death grip. I knew that the only thing to do to shake him off was to sink, which I did. It seemed to me that we went down twenty feet, but in reality I don't suppose we went down more than half a dozen. Then he let go of me and we rose to the surface. I came up behind him and hit him in the neck. He became unconscious and I swam to shore with him, where spectators on the dock helped me get him out of the water.

"Next I pulled out a young lady dressed in a pink suit. I grabbed her by the hair and swam with her to the dock, where she was revived. I would give a good deal to know that young woman's name.

"A patrol boat then came along and a man on it yelled to me that a young lady had just gone down for the third time at a certain spot. I dived, got her and took her to shore, where she, too, was revived by the aid of a pulmotor.

"The next person I saved was a girl about three years of age. I should think. I took her to the patrol boat and lifted her aboard crying for her mamma.

"By that time there were no more people visible in the water, so I swam to the Eastland and worked my way up on top of the hull, where I assisted four firemen in taking bodies out of apertures that had been chopped through several places. We took out at least fifty bodies, mostly women and children, although there were about a dozen men."

EASTLAND FAULTY, SAYS NAVAL EXPERT

Architect Called to Correct Errors in Design Condemned the Hull Because of Grave Defects.

CHICAGO, July 24.—"The Eastland was the crank of the lakes, and, as far as I know, the only crank on the lakes," said W. J. Wood, naval architect, who was called by the owners in 1903 to correct faults in the boat. In 1904 Wood made representations to Captain Ira Mansfield, local Steamboat Inspector, which resulted in an order to cut off the top deck of the vessel and to keep the water ballast compartments filled.

"The deck was cut off," Mr. Wood said today, "but it would be impossible to fix the cause of the accident until it is known whether the other conditions were fulfilled. The design of the vessel would not permit its operation as other vessels are operated, and great care had to be taken at all times."

The Eastland was built by the Port Huron Shipbuilding Company, and on its trial run in 1903

STRETCHERS MADE AN ENDLESS CHAIN

Returned to the Wreck for More Bodies as Soon as They Could Be Emptied.

SOME WERE OVERLADEN

When Those Who Embraced In Death Could Not Be Torn Apart—Children's Bodies Most Numerous.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Here is the story of what Gretchen Krohn, a woman writer of Chicago, saw after the sinking of the Eastland:

"In the river an immense white blot, and lining the docks and the bridges the deep black umbrella border that Chicago brought to its mourning today. The bridges creaked uneasily under the weight of the mourners, in spite of the desperate efforts of the cordon of black-rubbered policemen, who shouted "Keep moving!" until they were hoarse in a frantic attempt to adjust the strain to the weakened girders. Clubs, threats, and the combined authority of the mounted squad had absolutely no effect on the horde of stunned humanity that clung to the guard rails like limpets and peered down from every vantage point afforded by open windows of the big warehouses that line the water front.

For a time it was feared that the bridges would go out under the weight—and at the vision of added horror thus afforded, the police charged the crowds. They finally succeeded in clearing the Clark Street Bridge of all traffic save automobiles that had been hastily pressed into ambulance service and all pedestrians save those occupied in hurrying along the never-ending line of stretchers.

"The mass of humanity immediately shifted to the Dearborn Street Bridge. I was told in English, broken German, and blarneyed Irish that I could not get through. I fell in immediately behind a clanging north-bound car that crept along so slowly that I was compelled to stop abruptly every half foot. Wading in mud ankle deep, I trudged along until that point where the bridge spans the old Northwestern yards. There I abruptly bid my street car escort good-bye and ducked down the steps and scooted along the tracks until I came to the Clark Street steps.

"I trotted along behind an empty stretcher and on to the first tug that connected the water-logged hull with the shore, stepped from that on to the next one, and immediately in front of me loomed what a short hour before had been a boat loaded with people on pleasure bent. Up the slippery wet side canvas was spread, that those carrying out the bodies might bring out their gruesome freight at a dog trot and thus empty the overturned basketful of human beings the more quickly. The only time the processional stopped was when the stretchers gave out, and we had to sit by and wait for the string of empties to be returned from the shore line.

Stretchers Seemed Superfluous.

"I wondered dully why they waited for stretchers at all. All the bodies carried past were so rigid that poles to carry them by seemed superfluous; and the pitiful shortness of most of them! Wet, clinging curls that swept the dock punctuated the line so frequently that even helpers groaned. Children, and yet more children; and when it wasn't a child it was a young girl of 15 or so. There were some boys and men, but mostly girls. Often the tarpaulin covering would slip aside and reveal—has it ever been your unhappy lot as a youngster to drown a batch of particularly unwelcome kittens? Or have you ever plunged a wire rat trap into water? Imagine that expression of trapped animal terror transferred to the face of a human being, and then so firmly stamped by death that the pattern has set. And the tarpaulin sheets! They were the travesty that put the final keen edge on this ghastliness. After all these poor bodies had been trampled on and then drowned, or drowned and then trampled on, they covered them up with tarpaulins to keep this poor, wet earth from getting any wetter.

Sometimes they had to put two bodies on the same stretcher. Death had so tightened that final parting embrace indulged in as the gray river water leaped up to meet those who had left home early and exclaimed in light-hearted satisfaction when they found they were still in time to garner a seat on the shady side of the boat, the side that now lies buried in the river ooze. I stepped aside to let a heavily laden stretcher pass, and as I heard the wail that greeted it from the shore line I thought of the Eastland's maiden voyage, when the laden upper decks made the boat so topheavy that the crew turned the fire hose on the crowd and forced them below to stifle under battened hatches until port was reached. That was seven years ago.

"The line of bodies seemed to be thinning, and with a prayer of thanks I stepped over the bow of the tug on to the slippery canvas to mount the side of the Eastland. How could I know that they were merely waiting for more stretchers? Had I known what I would see I doubt if I could have been driven over the low railing of the tug.

Five times as I was walking up hill to the gangway that now stared up at the sky a big black hole, I was forced to slip aside at a perilous angle to let the human freight, that had the right of way, safely by. I longed for the moment when I should be able to reach forward and grab that hatchway. It at least was stationary.

The Scene Inside.

"Nurses there were—and bodies—and respiration machines and doctors. The few that were resuscitated were desperately nauseated, of course; the hold was frightfully close, and the stream of bodies went slipping by without a break in the line save the time we had to stop and wait for the stretchers to be emptied and returned.

"Everything oozed moisture. The bodies dripped. The policemen and other men carrying the stretchers had no free hands to reach up and wipe away the perspiration that streamed down their crimson faces. The rain dripped into the hold and down the rubber coats of the rescuers.

"At times it was so still that the feet walking over the boat's side above our heads sounded as if we were on the inside of a big bass drum.

"When you were a child have you ever wished you had feet like a fly and could walk on the ceiling? I never expected to realize that ambition, but as I went sliding down what had been the floor proper and stood upright on the former side wall and saw the other living occupants of the doomed boat doing the same I kept thinking, 'We're just like a lot of flies.' And as I duly counted the bodies it seemed that human beings were killed as easily as flies, after all.

"To make everything still more comfortable and shipshape it was reported that there was fire still further back in the hold and that the hull might blow up any minute. Lines of fire hose stretching away endlessly seemed to bear out the rumors.

"I was feeling ill anyway, so I crawled up the floor and left."

The Ill-Fated Steamer Eastland and Where She Sank

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Clark Street Bridge Over the Chicago River.

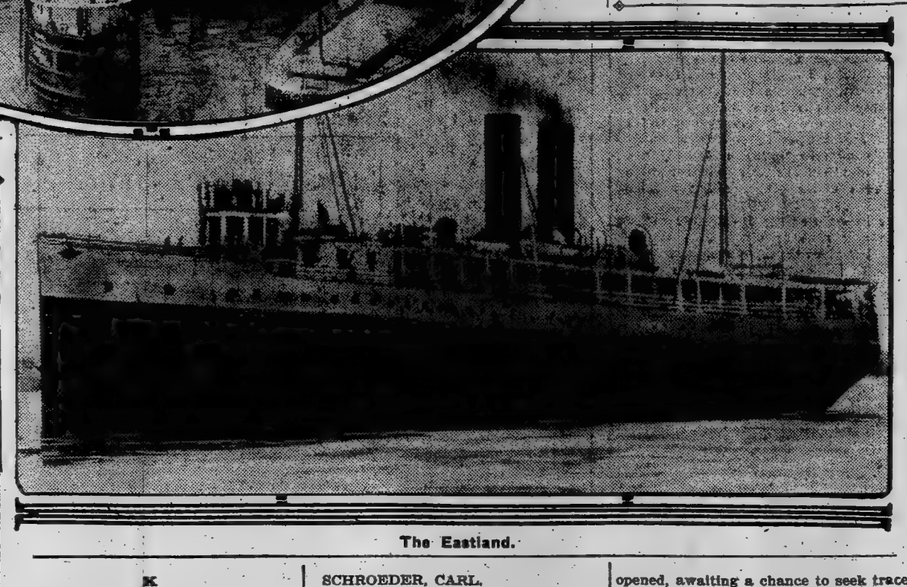

The Eastland.

889 BODIES FOUND; MANY ARE MISSING

List of Identified Dead Issued by Authorities Far from Complete.

VICTIMS STILL IN THE SHIP

Many Survivors Injured and Removed to Hospitals—Partial List Given Out.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The work of identifying the victims of the Eastland disaster progresses slowly. The bodies recovered from the river and the wreck number 889, but at a late hour tonight most of them were still unidentified. There were 842 bodies in the Second Regiment Armory when its doors were opened at 10 o'clock tonight to give relatives an opportunity to claim their dead. It was planned to open an annex to receive additional bodies.

Many passengers are still missing, and it is supposed that these are still in the sunken vessel.

Many of the passengers rescued from the Eastland were found to have suffered injuries, some of them severe, and they were distributed by ambulances among the hospitals.

The identified dead, as far as given out, are:

Partial List of the Dead.

A

ANDERSON, MINNIE.
ADODA, S. J.
ANDERSON, JOHN.
ANDERSON, Miss ANNA, Cicero.
ANDERSON, IDA.
ARKO, EDWIN.
AFFELD, CARRIE.
ALLEN, Miss K.
ALEXANDER, —,
AUSTIN, Mrs. CATHARINE.
ALLINSKE, Miss CLARA.

B

BLINSKE, Mrs. CLARA.
BOCELOWSKI, —
BUCZKOWSKI, GEORGE.
BEEL, JETHROW, Jr.
BROSCHE, H.
BOROWSKE, GEORGE.
BLOCK, CHARLES.
BRENNAN, ANNA.
BOUFFARD, OLIVER.

C

CLARKE, ALICE B.
CLARKE, ELLA, (six months).
CHRISTIANSON, MARGARET.
CULLEN, ROSE.
COOPER, MARY.
CHRISTIANSON, FRIEDA.
CARPENTER, MARY.

D

DAWSKA, GEORGE.
DANDA, THERESA.
DETADLA, MARY C.
DETAMBLE, Mrs. CARRIE.
DOBBERMANN, F. A.
DOLL, ROBERT.
DOLL, CHARLES.
DRURY, FLORENCE, 17.

E

ELUCK, CHARLES.
ERKMAN, CHARLES.
EHRHART, FRED J.
EHRHART, Mrs. CLARA.
EICHOLZ, FRED.

F

FENIK, JAMES.
FISHER, ERNEST.
FOSTLE, C. G.
FLEICK, EMIL.
FIEGMAN, W.
FENLION, W.
FRISANA, Mrs. A.
FOSTER, Mrs. HARRY.
FITZGERALD, WILLIAM.
FITZGERALD, EMMA.
FITZGERALD, JOHN.

G

GEZOSOLG, ALMA.
GOTTSCHALK, HENRY.
GARNER, E. H.
GUNDERLOCK, MARY E.
GRESKOWIAK, Miss H.
GREEN, H. M.
GRANDT, Mrs. TILLIE.
GRANDT, CLARS.
GROCHOWSKA, T.
GOYETTE, CHALES, 16.

H

HANSEN, H.
HALCONDE, F. R.
IULLIS, T.
HANSON, Mrs. CARRIE.
HOFFMAN, Mrs. MARTHA.
HILL, Mrs. HARRY.
HIECK, EMIL.
HAWTHORNE, GEORGE ADAMA.

J

JONES, J. H.
JENKE, EMIL.
JOHNSON, HARVEY.
JACOBOWSKI, IGNATZ.
JUDGE, MARTY.
JENSON, Mrs. IDA.
JOHNSON, R.
JOHNSON, L. H.
JEVORSKA, JULIA.
JANSEN, TILLIE.
JUNGWIRTH, MANNY.
JEALENSON, LOTTIE.
JANISCH, Mrs. ANNA.
JEVERISKI, JULIA, 17.

K

KRAWLL, B.
KREBEL, CATHARINE.
KUBEAK, Miss ANNA, Cicero.
KOWOLSKI, ANNA.
KOMMER, MRS. MARY.
KONAR, MRS. MARGT.
KASHER, NELLIE.
KRAMANICK, WALTER.
KZARBURG, ANNA.
KLONDA, ANNA.
KEELER, JOHN.

L

LYNCH, JOHN E.
LALINE, JR., K.
LARSON, ELLA.
LEU, EDWARD.
LYONS, WINNIFRED.
LYONS, MAY.
LYONS, Mrs. K.
LAKE, H. P.

M

MYCZKOWSKI, ANNA.
MURPHY, Mrs. MARY.
MULAC, LILLIAN.
MULAC, JULIA.
MILLER, CLARA.
MENTH, WILLIAM.
MILLER, J.
MURPHY, D.
MAPES, OTTO.
MOOLET, ROSE.
MENTH, MRS. CATHARINE.
MENGES, C. H.
McGLYNN, MARY C.
McGINNLEY, R. G.
McLAREN, MARY.

N

NEPRAS, MILDRED.
NEUMANN, LILLIE.
NOVOTNY, JAMES.
NOVAK, FRANCIS.

O

O'REILLY, CATHERINE.
ORBES, ELINORE.
OBLINSKE, CLARA.
O'REILLY, PATRICK.
OSTERHOTT, IONA.
OSEN, PEARL.
OERTER, Mrs. ROSE.
O'NEILL, MARGARET.
OFFERN, Mrs. C. W.
OCEA, L.

P

PETERSON, RAY.
POLETA, J.
PRAZNICK, WALTER.
PIERCE, C. S.
POZEKY, MARTHA.
PESCH, ANNA.
PETERSON, C., Jr.
PETERSON, RUTH.
PRITZ, Mrs. MAY.
PANZEGRAM, E. A.

Q

QUWAE, MARTHA.

R

RUDOLPH, ANNA.
ROWELLS, MICHAEL.
ROBINSON, THOS.
RIEDL, MARY.
RIEDL, ROSE.
ROSE, MINNIE.
RAHANIK, WALTER.
RYNARV, ROSE.
REINHARDT, ELSIE.
ROSE, THOMAS.
ROSSOW, WILLIAM.
REHOR, FRANK.
RECIHERT, EDWARD.

S

SMEOISM, William, (Morton Park).
SKALA, Miss HELEN, Cicero.
SAX, A. J., Oak Park.
STAMM, Miss ANN.
SCYMANSKI, Miss JOSEPHINE.
STRAKER, POLLA.
SOULZMAN, CATHERINE.
STORK, GERTRUDE.
SCHAEFFER, E. W.
STEFFEN, Mrs. HATTIE.
SLIECK, M. O.
SCHULTZ, Mrs. JOSEPH.
SLOWINSKY, ROMAN.
SONKUP, WILLIAM.
SIEGMANN, W.
SCHMIDT, G. E.
SHRIEZYN, FRANK.
STUMP, MARY.
SCHROTH, DORA.
SCHULTZ, SEBINA.
SMITH, D. RAY.
SCHINTZ, J.
SCHOEFFER, MABEL.
SALLWASSER, J.
SHERIDAN, CATHERINE.
SRTIZWNA, FRANK.
SWANSON, MARGARET.
SCHWARTZ, Mrs. JOHN.
SAHE, H. A.
STENDER, MARTHA.
STRUZYINCE, V.
SCHNOLL, JULIA.
SCHNOLL, NELLIE.
SINDELAR, G.
SIMMONS, L. R.
SCHROEDER, Mrs. N.
SCHROEDER, CARL.
SHERRY, WILLIAM.
STRAKER, ANNA.
SURTH, N. H.
SOULZMAN, Mrs. ADOLPH.
SCHULTZ, J. S.

T

TIEL, Mrs. R. C.
THAYER, H. H.
THOMAS, ROSE.
TEMPENSKI, Miss ANNA.
TUREK, ALBERT.

U

UNDERISH, Mrs. A.
UNDERISH, ROBERT.

V

VASENOWSKI, J.
VERILLA, Mrs. ANNA.

W

WALLER, H. C.
WEIL, LOUISE.
WETEL, ANNA.
WASENOWSKI, Miss.

Y

YOKUSHETZ, AGNES,

Z

ZATENAK, PAULINE.
ZOBKEE, IDA.
ZAZETRA, JULIA, 20.

SCORES ON EASTLAND HURT.

Turned Over to Charitable Societies as They Are Rescued.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Scores of those rescued from the overturned Eastland were hurt, some seriously, and were taken in charge by officers of the United Charities and other organizations. John J. O'Connor, District Secretary of the Red Cross, was in charge of this work. The injured:

B

BRAIDSON, Mrs. JOHN.
BRANDENBURG, F.
BRUNKE, W. J.
BUDNER, LILLIAN.

C

COOCOLEY, Mrs. MARY.
CUTTAR, LILLIAN.

D

DELOT, NAN.
DELOT, Mrs. GRACE.

H

HOGANSON, E.
HUTTON, LILLIE.

J

JAROLIN, ANNETTE.

L

LYONS, Mrs. KATE.

M

MARD, JESSIE.

O

OZMYER, C.
O'BRIEN, Mrs. MARGARET.

P

PFEIFFER, J.
PLAMONDON, MARIE.
PLAMONDON, VERA.
POGVICH, PAUL.
POTEA, PETER.

S

SCHLEMNEA, Mrs. JOHN.
SMITH, STELLA.
SVENSON, EMMA.
STARK, RUDOLPH.

T

TEJCELS, B.
TOVICH, JOHN.

V

VEDELHOER, MARTHA.
VELAT, GRACE.
VIGONSTANCE, JOHN.

W

WOOD, BESSIE.

889 BODIES IN AN ARMORY.

Public Admitted in Squads After 10 o'Clock to Identify Dead.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Bodies, ten long rows of them, eighty-five to the row, made the scene at the Second Regiment Armory something appalling, even to officials hardened to such scenes. The officials estimated that in addition to the 889 bodies in the armory there were hundreds more in the wreck.

Revised figures showed 176 bodies had been identified. Of 114 partially identified bodies, forty-seven were men, forty-eight women, seven boys, and twelve girls.

The armory, situated in a thickly settled part of the west side, was surrounded this evening by a great throng. Most of the victims were residents of the west side, and nearly every elevated train bound for that section tonight carried its group of weeping men and women.

It was hoped to have the recovered bodies all in the armory by 10 o'clock, and until that time no one was admitted. Accordingly thousands formed in line hours before the great doors were opened, awaiting a chance to seek trace of kin and friends believed lost.

The bodies when brought in were checked off with systematic precision, each being numbered and then laid in the particular row that the number called for. Two dozen physicians and undertakers, working at improvised operating tables, embalmed the bodies.

Blankets were supplied from the armory, and, carefully wrapped, the bodies presented a similar appearance until the crowd was admitted, when blankets were turned back from the faces. Thousands had stood outside the armory. When the doors were thrown open at 10 o'clock the crowd was met by two lines of police officers, and through this lane the seekers were forced to wend their way in single file. Squads of twenty-five were admitted at a time.

Shortly after the opening of the great morgue to the public, the first identification took place. An elderly woman, accompanied by a young man, dropped on her knees, then fell moaning and wailing upon what proved to be the body of her daughter. Similar scenes followed fast, and the line appeared to be ever on the increase.

When the large armory showed signs of becoming overcrowded, preparations were made to convert the armory annex into a second general morgue. This building is directly across the street from the armory proper. With practically all of the bodies in these two structures, the Coroner and police believed identifications would be made rapidly.

The first squads admitted to the armory consisted mainly of the curious, and Coroner Hoffman, through a megaphone, cried out that he would arrest "in the name of decency" any one who entered the armory without reason other than the satisfaction of morbid curiosity.

As fast as the bodies were identified they were removed again to undertaking establishments to make room for others waiting outside in ambulances. Within an hour fifty bodies were taken out and fifty more brought in.

Members of the crowd waiting outside the armory stormed the doors late tonight, and the police were forced to use their clubs to drive them back. Several persons were injured, it was said.

INSPECTORS HAD WARNING.

State's Attorney Says Dangers of Excursion Boats Were Foreseen.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—"The incident in the river today," said State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne tonight, "is utterly inexcusable. The saddest part of the affair is that the United States Inspection Bureau was fully warned a year ago as to the conditions prevailing with reference to excursions from Chicago. The Criminal Code governs situations of this character.

"This is not the time to be hysterical in describing the harrowing spectacle which the public officials viewed from the Reid Murdock warehouse throughout the morning and afternoon. I feel that back of this calamity is the same story of human avarice and perhaps graft that is now on exhibition in the police graft cases in the Criminal Court.

"Without reference to any investigation conducted by the United States officials as to the diligence or lack of it on the part of the United States Inspection Bureau, either at the inquest or subsequently before a Cook County Grand Jury, we will seek to arrive at the facts. The transportation companies have been directly accused of responsibility for this disaster. I shall investigate that.

"Some of their officials have sought to cast the blame on the Western Electric Company and the employes of the United States Inspection Bureau. These charges also will be investigated."

GHOULS ROB THE VICTIMS.

Many Bodies Searched by Thieves—One Arrest Made.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The horrors of the Eastland tragedy were not confined to the piled-up heaps of dead men and women and boys and girls or to the cries and entreaties of relatives attempting to get into crowded morgues.

A Detective Sergeant swore a mighty oath when he saw a pocket had been slashed out of a coat that covered a dead man. He took out his revolver and fingered it.

"If I could find the man who did that," he said, "I'd shoot him dead. Here, you see, a watch has been broken from that chain. There's a tie with the stickpin gone. You can tell a ring's been wrenched off that dead finger. It's a shameful crime."

Many of the bodies in the Second Regiment Armory bore evidence of being searched. Pockets were torn away, cut open, turned inside out; parts of jewelry had been taken from some bodies; bits of earrings, a lavaliere torn off its chain.

One youth, Tony Santonis, was arrested, charged with taking a watch from a body as it rested on the overturned side of the Eastland, awaiting the stretcher.

RELIEF WORK IS RUSHED.

Public and Private Institutions Do Utmost to Aid Survivors.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Acting Mayor Moorhouse and J. J. O'Connor, Director of the Central Division of the American Red Cross, laid plans for relief of the Eastland victims at a meeting tonight attended by officers of the Western Electric Company.

Private stores and offices were turned into relief stations, and public utility concerns helped. The Chicago Telephone Company installed a score of free telephones near the Eastland docks, whence survivors flashed word to anxious relatives.

The Red Cross established an emergency station at the Second Regiment Armory, prepared to take care of prostration cases and accidents.

The Nurses's Association and Society volunteered to care for survivors and stricken relatives and were helped by big hotels, which furnished gallons of coffee and hundreds of sandwiches.

Treatment to prevent typhoid fever was accorded the survivors under direction of the City Health Department, which sent 100 physicians of its staff to the homes of rescued persons, who might have swallowed river water.

History of the Eastland One of Fault and Failure

The Eastland was built by the Port Huron Shipbuilding Company, launched in 1903, and failed to come up to specifications.

In 1904 W. J. Wood, naval architect, was called on to rectify the Eastland's faults, and in 1904, at his recommendation, her top deck was removed and an order given to keep the water ballast compartments filled. The rectification cost $35,000.

The Eastland's first two seasons, 1904 and 1905, were failures, and the Eastland Navigation Company of Cleveland bought her for $250,000.

The next two seasons were failures also, and she was bought by a new company, which lost between $175,000 and $200,000 on her in seven years on the Cleveland-Cedar Point run.

During her first Cleveland season the Eastland ran aground at Cedar Point with 2,000 passengers on board. She listed heavily, but did not turn over.

In 1913 she ran ashore in the mud near Cleveland and 600 passengers were kept on board until 2 A. M.

No lives had been lost on the Eastland before yesterday's disaster.

BOAT OVERCROWDED, MANY WITNESSES SAY

One Tells of Order to Take Aboard All She Would Hold—Stories of Spectators.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—"Get all on this boat you can. The others will be overcrowded and we don't want to leave anybody."

That was an order overheard by James A. McCollum of the real estate firm of McCollum & Krugel, while he was standing on the pier alongside the ill-fated vessel a moment before the catastrophe.

"I went down to the dock with Adrian C. Hyatt, salesmanager for my firm, to see him off on the trip," said Mr. McCollum. "I stood near the gangway talking to him for a little while. After he had gone on board, I looked up at the decks above me and noticed their overcrowded condition. 'It's a shame to crowd all those people on one boat,' I said to the ticket taker at the gangplank. 'It's overcrowded now.'

"'Oh, I don't think so,' replied the ticket taker. 'There are not really 1,000 people on board, but those that are are all on deck and that's why it looks so crowded.'

"A moment later I heard the order given: 'Get all on this boat you can. The others will be overcrowded and we don't want to leave anybody.' It was almost immediately afterward that I observed that the boat was starting to list."

Mr. Hyatt, who was standing on the side of the vessel toward the open river, said afterward that he heard a crash near him, apparently as of a tray of bottles and glasses being dropped, and that many persons rushed over to see what was the matter. Their weight suddenly thrown to one side caused the list and brought on the disaster, he believes.

Sounds of Merriment Cease.

"As the list became more and more pronounced," he said, "there was a sudden hush. All sounds of merriment ceased. Even as the boat heeled well over and it was seen that the catastrophe could not be averted, the stillness remained intense.

"I did not hear a cry from any one on board, in fact, until the vessel had turned completely over. Then it seemed as if every one began to shriek all at once.

"From my place on the dock I saw a great many persons attempt to leap from the decks to safety. But they did not gauge the distance correctly, and about a dozen of them landed on the bottom of the boat. Like rocks in a crusher they were ground to pieces between the bottom of the boat and the dock.

"Several persons I observed dived from the upper decks to the river, striking their heads on pieces of floating wreckage and sinking immediately afterward."

George Dubeau and George Meyers, employes of the Western Electric Company, changed their minds about boarding the Eastland when they saw the crowded condition of the steamer.

"When we got down to the pier," said Dubeau, "we didn't like the way they were herding passengers on the Eastland, and then, when we were told that the boat had been condemned some years ago on account of being topheavy, we decided to take the Roosevelt. We bought our tickets and got on the Roosevelt, standing at the railing and watching the crowd board the Eastland. I never saw such a mad scramble in my life. The crew of the Eastland fairly forced people on to the boat, and then drove them to the overloaded upper deck, so they could get more on the lower decks.

Urged Everybody Aboard.

"One squad of the crew went out and met the elevated trains and then urged everybody that got off to get onto the Eastland. They would rush a crowd down to the gangway, where another bunch of employes of the boat would hustle them aboard. Once inside, they were told to go on up to the upper deck, plenty of room there.' It was shove, shove—anything to get the people on the Eastland. Even when they must have known the boat was crowded beyond its capacity they kept herding them on.

"Many minutes before the boat was scheduled to start it began to list toward the River—I think fully half an hour before it capsized. The crew must have noticed this, and had plenty of time to let part of the crowd off and thus right the boat. I understand that a number of Government Inspectors went aboard the boat finally and sent part of those on the lower decks ashore, only a handful, however, as compared to those on board.

"I noticed the boat was top-heavy and kept listing riverward, and called Myers's attention to it. We agreed that it was a dangerous proposition, but never dreamed how really dangerous it was."

William Doderlein, for years a mate on an ocean-going liner, now employed as floor manager at 112 West South Water Street, witnessed the accident.

"I could have killed that Captain without the least feeling," Doderlein said, "for I knew something would happen.

Says He Warned Captain.

'From the rest of the building I saw the boat. I saw it jammed full of humanity and I realized it was overcrowded. From a third-story window at the rear of the building I shouted to the Captain on the bridge. 'If you don't pull in that gangplank right away your boat's going to turn over.'

"'Oh, I guess not,' the Captain cried back to me.

"I knew what I was talking about and I told my associates that something would happen within ten minutes—and it did."

Steamboat Inspector William Nicholas is investigating a report that water ballast was pumped from the hold of the Eastland as the passengers boarded, so that the boat would rise and that more passengers might be carried.

"There are various reports as to the cause of the catastrophe," said Mr. Nicholas, "but I cannot say which one is the most plausible. I am investigating the report that water ballast was pumped out during the loading of the boat. I have been informed that there was water in the ballast tanks, and I have been informed that there was not."

State's Attorney Hoyne summoned to his office W. K. Greenbaum, general manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, which had chartered the Eastland for the day from the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company. Mr. Greenbaum declared the Eastland was safe and not overloaded when it capsized.

"There was no overloading of the Eastland," he said. "Deputy Collector of Customs McCreary was on the docks, assisted by several Government passenger checkers. Two checkers were at the single gangplank by which the Eastland was loaded.

"When the Eastland had received the 2,500 allowed the gangplank was drawn in and it prepared to leave its pier. The number of passengers on every fake steamboat rests solely with the Government Inspectors and not with the managers of the boat."

EMPLOYES' JOURNAL SEEMS PITIFUL NOW

"July Jubilator" Filled With Joyous Anticipations of Good Times on Excursion.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—What is now a pitiful document is the "July Jubilator," the official Western Electric employes' newspaper, boosting the great picnic in Michigan City via the Eastland that tragedy forestalled.

Introducing the front-page cartoon is the caption:

WHAT HO, READERS OF THE JUBILATOR, BE JUBILANT! LAST TIME IT WAS A SUBMARINE. LONG AGO JONAH TOOK A TRIP IN A SUBMARINE. THERE IS NO JONAH ABOUT THIS. BUT IT WILL BE A WHALE OF A SUCCESS.

The newspaper was filled with jokes and cartoons of what might have taken place at the fifth annual picnic of the employes, which was to have been the largest ever held.

A great parade in Michigan City, with movie men recording every event, athletic contests, and every amusement that goes with a Summer resort had been provided.

Prizes had been offered for the most novel and beautiful costumes in the parade, and this accounted for the gorgeous attire found on many of the bodies taken from the river after the Eastland overturned.

FOUND SHIP IN GOOD TRIM.

Federal and Private Inspectors Give Boat Good Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 24.—"I made a thorough inspection of the Eastland in Chicago on Monday and Tuesday of this week and found the boat in first-class shape," said Grant Donaldson, who for five years was chief engineer of the Eastland, here today. Donaldson was called to Chicago on Sunday night by owners of the Eastland because the boilers were not making enough steam. He was also offered his old job of engineer on the boat, but he declined the offer and returned home on Wednesday.

"I like the farm better than the boats," said Donaldson at his home in Wickliffe today. "I can't understand how this accident happened. The boat was in the best of shape. There was a popular opinion that she was top-heavy, but this was due to claims of rival boat owners. She never was condemned by Government Inspectors, and was in good condition."

According to Donaldson, her present owners remodeled the steamer and added extra lifeboats so that her carrying capacity was increased from 2,200 to 2,500.

"Condition of hull and equipment good," was the verdict of Government inspectors of steamship hulls when the Eastland was last inspected here on June 9, 1913.

"At the time of her last inspection in Cleveland the Eastland was in perfect condition," said Captain N. B. Nelson, Supervising Inspector for the Cleveland district. "The Eastland was never condemned while in Cleveland waters.

"The last year of her service here she was permitted to carry 2,000 passengers, but while doing so, was restricted to the five-mile limit because she carried only eight lifeboats. It is true that staterooms had been installed on the promenade and boat decks, in addition to an increased number of lifeboats, this might have tended to make her top-heavy. It is possible that when all the passengers crowded to the rail on one side the equilibrium was so seriously disturbed that she turned over without warning."

LAUDS WORK OF CREW.

First Mate Declares That Sailors Rescued Many.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—There were seventy-two men in the crew of the Eastland, and all of them, it was reported at first, escaped by swimming to the wharf. The bodies of two men found in the forward hold late tonight, however, from their clothing, were thought to be members of the crew.

Peter Erickson and Peter Fisher, two of the crew, after reaching safety, dived into the river, and each rescued two unconscious men.

Dell Fisher, the first mate, said tonight:

"Peter Fisher and Pete Erickson saved four men, and I believe many more were saved by other members of our crew. They worked like heroes, and every man did his bit in the way of rescue.

"I was down in the engine room when the Eastland went over, and I was drenched with water that came pouring in. I didn't get out until a hole had been chopped in the side of the boat. I saw our boys rescuing passengers after that.

"I saw one man who apparently had been driven mad. He was caught down in the boat and was screaming out that his wife and children were gone. All I could see was his head, that seemed to be pointed out of a hole. I could not reach him because of the inrush of water, and I supposed he perished there."

LINE OFFICIAL A WRECK.

Manager of Steamboat Company Overcome by the Disaster.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., July 24.—W. H. Hull, Vice President and General Manager of the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Lines, which owned the Eastland, lies at his home here, a nervous wreck, as a result of the news of the disaster. Physicians and nurses who are attending him refuse to allow any one except near relatives in his room. Other officials of the line refuse to discuss the tragedy, it is said.

Hundreds of residents of this city and Benton Harbor besieged the dock offices of the company all day for news of friends or relatives aboard the Eastland, but little information was available until the identification lists began to come in.

The present season is said to have been unusually poor, from a financial standpoint for the Eastland. The Summer resort business has been dull, and it is reported the vessels has lost on an average $300 on each trip this Summer between here and Chicago.

RED CROSS TO GIVE AID.

Director Bicknell Goes to Chicago on News of Eastland Disaster.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman or the Relief Board of the American Red Cross, today sent Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director, to Chicago to look into the Eastland disaster and send this telegram to Governor Dunne:

"The American Red Cross expresses deepest sympathy at the disaster which has overwhelmed so many people of Chicago. Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director, is leaving for Chicago to be of all assistance possible. J. J. O'Connor, Secretary of the General Division and Director of the Chicago Chapter, has placed the chapter at the service of Chicago."

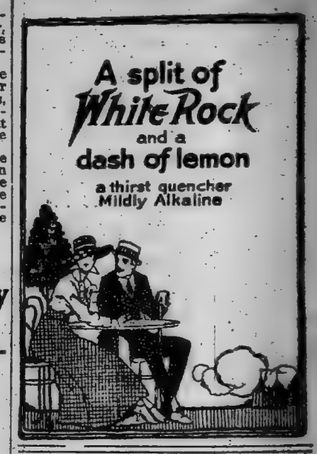

MANY SHIP DISASTERS WITH BIG HUMAN TOLL

Notable Case of Capsizing Was That of British Battleship With Loss of 600 Lives.

The fate of the Eastland recalls among recent similar disasters the burning of the General Slocum, an excusion steamer, which burned in the East River while overcrowded on June 15, 1904, with a loss of about 1,000 lives. As far back as 1850 records show notable loss of life in ships on the great lakes. In that year the steamer Griffith burned on Lake Erie with a loss of 300, and three years later there was a night collision on the same lake between the Ogdensburg and the Atlantic, in which 150 perished.

Of cases of ships which caused great loss of life by capsizing the ordinary records do not show many. A notable example was that of the British battleship Royal George off Spithead in 1782, which careened over while the bottom was being scraped, carrying down the crew of 900 and the officers, among them Admiral Kempenfelt. Cowper's poem, "The Loss of the Royal George," with its lines beginning: "Toll for the brave! The brave that are no more!" has made schoolboys familiar with the tragedy through the school readers. In 1883 the Daphne, while being launched in Scotland, keeled over and carried down 124.

One of the largest recent marine disasters on the inland waters of North America was the loss of the Empress of Ireland of the Canadian fleet, which went down in the St. Lawrence off Father Point on May 28, 1914. The loss of lives was set at 954. The steamer had left Quebec for Liverpool the day before the disaster, which was caused by a collision with the Storstad of the Dominion Coal Company.

Other notable disasters which the accident to the Eastland will recall immediately are the sinking of the Titanic and the torpedoing of the Lusitania, although the latter event is not classed among those caused by the ordinary perils of shipping. The Titanic disaster takes rank as one of the greatest sea tragedies of all time. When she struck an iceberg in the Atlantic off the Newfoundland Banks on April 14, 1912, the Titanic was the largest vessel afloat. The loss of 1,595 lives, the prominence of many of those lost, and the fact that the ship was on her maiden voyage, together with the entirely unexpected and almost unbelievable nature of the accident, combine to make this one of the most spectacular disasters that sea annals record.

The burning of the Uranium liner Volturno in midocean on Oct. 9, 1913, was the greatest disaster by fire on the sea in recent years. The Volturno was bound from Rotterdam to New York with 657 passengers aboard when fire started in her hold. In spite of the fact that wireless calls brought ten ships to the rescue, 136 lives were lost.

One of the strangest of the great sea disasters of modern times was the loss of the President, which put to sea on March 1, 1841, with 300 persons on board. Months afterward a bottle containing a note telling of the sinking of the ship was picked up in midocean, but the details of the disaster have never been known. This was not an unusual happening in the days before wireless communication. Many a ship put out to sea and was never heard of again, to be put down on the records as "missing, with all on board." Among some of the passenger steamers to meet this fate were the City of Glasgow, the Pacific, the Evening Star, and the City of Boston.

Since the General Slocum disaster there have not been many serious accidents around New York to vessels in the same class as the Eastland. In June, 1914, the Northland went ashore on Long Island Sound, but was floated off the next day with no loss of life. In the same month some excursionists had a fright when the Red Bank rammed the Taurus, but the accident was not serious. The excursion boat Chrystenah was stalled in July, 1914, when her engines broke down near the pier, but all the passengers were landed safely. In July, 1914, the engines of the Mary Patten, plying between New York and Pleasure Bay, broke down. The passengers were all transferred to the Keansburg and no injuries resulted.

In the same month the excursion steamer Rosedale went ashore on Ruffle Bar in the Sound. Her passengers spent most of the night on board and were taken off by a police patrol boat the next day. In the following month the Ursula grounded on the Hell Gate rocks and her passengers were taken off by a police patrol boat.

On Nov. 1, 1914, the Plymouth of the Fall River Line hit a rock in the East River and put back to her pier. Last February the ferryboat Bowery Bay rammed her pier at Astoria, L. I. Several persons were injured, but there was no loss of life.

ONE FAMILY FIGURES IN THREE DISASTERS

Had Members on Eastland, on Lusitania and in Iroquois Theatre Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24.—Tragedy again has settled upon the Plamondon family, Chicago pioneers. This time the victim is Mrs. E. K. Plamondon of 4,523 Jackson Boulevard, one of seven members of three branches of the family who were on the Eastland. All of the others were saved. The Plamondon calendar of tragedy now reads:

Iroquois Theatre fire, Miss Charlotte Plamondon, daughter of Charles A. Plamondon; rescued in state of collapse.

Lusitania, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Plamondon lost their lives. Their bodies arrived in New York two months ago today.

The Eastland disaster, Mrs. E. K. Plamondon perished.

E. K. Plamondon, cousin of Charles A. Plamondon, his wife and two daughters, Marie, 18 years old, and Irene, 17 years old, his brother, Ambrose, and the latter's son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Plamondon of 4,335 Indiana Avenue were thrown into the water when the Eastland capsized. Mrs. E. K. Plamondon was drowned. E. K. Plamondon's two daughters, Irene and Marie, are at St. Luke's Hospital. The remainder of the party went to their homes.

INSURANCE FOR RELATIVES.

Western Electric Employes Included in 'Phone Company's Plan.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Relatives of employes of the Western Electric Company, who met death today in the Chicago River disaster are provided for under an insurance plan which is maintained through affiliation with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The death benefit provides payment of six months' wages to dependents of those having been in the employ of the company for five years or more and one year's pay to those having served for ten years or more.

DEFENSE PLANS WELL UNDER WAY

Army and Navy Departments to Show President Way to Increase our Strength.

HURRIED BY WAR SITUATION

Washington Thinks Appropriations May Be $200,000,000 for Army, $250,000,000 for Navy.

INDORSED BY LAWMAKERS

Senators and Congressmen Wire The Times That They Will Vote for Stronger Defenses.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Announcement from the White House today that President Wilson had directed Secretaries Garrison and Daniels to report to him a program of national defense caused widespread comment.

It became known that several weeks ago the President discussed the question at length with his Cabinet with the immediate result that both the War and Navy Departments began secret preparation of plans to meet any emergency and also to establish a permanent policy to be presented to Congress for adequate national defense.

The White House statement gave no reason for the announcement, stating merely that the President would confer on his return from Cornish, N. H., with Secretaries Daniels and Garrison "to formulate a sane, reasonable, and practical program of national defense." It was indicated clearly, however, in official quarters that the determination to expedite such plans as were being made resulted from a consideration of the many possibilities of the present international situation.

The President in letters to Secretaries Garrison and Daniels early last week, calling for the reports, made no reference to any particular situation, but emphasized the importance of the entire subject of national defense. He wishes to make the navy as efficient and serviceable as any in the world, to see the regular army adequately developed and equipped and the citizenry trained to arms in a way consistent with American traditions, and which will commend itself to practical and patriotic men.

For several weeks Secretary Garrison has been in conference with members of the General Staff shaping plans for presentation to the President. The General Board of the Navy abandoned its usual trip to Newport for this Summer, and is preparing its recommendations for Secretary Daniels. The President wishes to have this information ready when he returns from Cornish, and the indications are that the entire influence of the Administration will be exerted when Congress meets to obtain appropriations adequate to establish the policy of defense that will be formulated.

Special Session Question Up.

Mr. Wilson has not indicated whether he will call Congress into special session. This depends largely on developments in the international situation. The dispatch to Germany of what is generally regarded as the strongest note yet written to any of the European belligerents has accentuated the possibility of a special session in the event that American rights are again violated by German submarine commanders.

While there was widespread discussion today of the Administration's plans for the national defense, the prevailing interest was in the probable size of the appropriations to be asked. Among army and navy officers, who are familiar with the latest developments and who are enthusiastic over the backing which President Wilson is giving the program as so far developed, the belief prevailed that a military budget practically double that of last year would be presented. The army, it was believed, would seek at least $200,000,000 and the navy perhaps as high as $250,000,000.

War Department plans look toward the development of a large reserve army with a minimum, it is said, of 500,000 men and with adequate provision for the use of the militia and men who have previously served in the regular army. Weekly meetings are being held by the board designated by Secretary Garrison to prepare plans for a general reorganization of the army. Special attention is being given, it is understood, to planning for an adequate supply of guns, ammunition, and military material generally.

The Navy Department, it has been indicated, will ask for at least thirty, and probably, fifty additional submarines. The general board's recommendations are also expected to include a number of battle cruisers, a minimum of four dreadnoughts, and a proportionate number of scout cruisers and auxiliary craft, such as fuel ships and submarine tenders. The department is deeply engaged in experiments with aeroplanes, and submarines, and also with attempts to find a practical means of defense for battleships against torpedoes. The experts, it is said, are spending $100,000 on this last problem alone.

Garrison to See President.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 24.—Secretary Garrison, here for the week-end, said today he would be in Washington the first of next week to resume his conferences with members of the general staff on the subject of national defense. "The matter of a proper military policy," he said, "has been under consideration for a long time and has received our constant attention. Details are not sufficiently settled for publication at this time and will not be until after the President and I have had an opportunity for a final conference. I expect to have that conference on his return from Cornish."

The Secretary added the problem of national defense, so far as the army was concerned, had been the subject of careful study by him with members of the General Staff for more than a year, and that the results of those deliberations were about to be put in definite form for President Wilson's approval.

Daniels Using Experts.

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., July 24.—Secretary Daniels, who is spending a few days here with his family, said today he was preparing to present a tentative outline of his recommendation for the navy's part in the program of national defense to President Wilson as soon as he returns from the Summer White House at Cornish, N. H. He was confident that Congress would co-operate patriotically and cordially with the program President Wilson will recommend.

From American naval experts in all branches of the service who have been in Europe since the beginning of the war, Mr. Daniels said, information had been obtained which might have a far-reaching effect on the naval program. Rear Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations; Admiral Dewey, head of the General Board, and Rear Admiral Badger, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the board, also have been studying the subject earnestly, Mr. Daniels said.

LAWMAKERS A UNIT FOR STRONG DEFENSES

Senators and Congressmen Back the President's Plans for Military Preparedness.

Responding to inquiries from THE TIMES for their views on President Wilson's program for strengthening the national defenses, Senators and Congressmen telegraphed to this paper last night almost unanimously urging prompt action by the Government in this respect. Stronger coast fortifications, an increased navy, provided with an ample force of submarines, the fastest battle-cruisers, and the most powerful superdreadnoughts are among the suggestions for the marine and coast arms of the service.

Generally the lawmakers favor an increase of the army, more trained officers, a citizen soldiery, together with some sort of reserve force and efficient National Guard. Not a few urge the necessity of an efficient aerial force, pointing to the wonderful work of this military arm in the European conflict. The sentiment among the lawmakers indicates that the President will have the backing of Congress in the matter of appropriations whenever he lays his plans before that body.

The responses so far received follow:

Can Do Much Immediately.

YAZOO CITY, Miss., July 24.—With every good American, I hope and pray that Germany will modify her totally unacceptable and inadmissible position. But for fear lest she shall not, the fleet should be got well in hand and kept well in hand. Triple shifts working eight hours each day and night should be put on at the navy yards, and at the private shipbuilding yards engaged in the construction of ships and transports already appropriated for. Submarines, torpedo boat destroyers, and fast armored cruisers should receive the first attention; everything that could protect from and run down, or otherwise destroy a submarine. This is sufficient for the present.

It is not necessary to call Congress together. For that it is not necessary to add a man to our army or land forces. Germany could not send a policeman across the ocean to America today unless he came disguised or on a submarine. Unless we receive a favorable answer from Germany in a reasonable time, battleships or fast cruisers should convoy and protect every American vessel that crosses the sea and every unarmed neutral or belligerent vessel with American citizens on board. German submarines can do no damage on our coast unless provisioned or furnished with fuel depots by traitors within.

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS,
Senator from Mississippi.

Submarines, Airships, Bigger Army.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 24.—I am in favor of additional ships and submarines for the Navy and of immediately building up an adequate aerial service, the need of which has been so convincingly drawn by the present war. I am also in favor of strengthening the personnel and arms of the coast defenses and of increasing the army to an actual mobile strength of 100,000 men, and making provision for training an increased number of citizen soldiers. I also favor an increase in the number of officers to be educated at West Point or a supplemental school to be established.

GEORGE SUTHERLAND,
Senator from Utah.

Better Defenses, Larger Army.

DENVER, Col., July 24.—The needs of the Army and Navy for adequate defense are largely matters of detail. The hysteria of the jingo, the greed of the equipment trust, the competition of localities for navy yards and army stations, and the protests of the extreme pacifists against any action, makes the problem difficult of solution. Submarines, swift battle cruisers, and sea mines are essentials of future naval defense. Aviation, an increase in the number of army and navy officers, including promotion from the ranks and a system of training for citizens, are desirable. Our coast artillery division should be developed to its maximum. The Government should own or control all plants and equipment engaged in the production of naval and military equipment and materials.

C. S. THOMAS,
Senator from Colorado.

Amplest Naval Preparedness.

MARION, Ohio, July 24.—I believe in the amplest naval preparedness for national defense, along with complete and most effective coast fortification, and a highly developed aerial wing to both army and navy. To a nation opposed to making invasion a large army seems unnecessary, but we could well afford reasonable preparedness in the army. It has been proved that civilization not only does not prevent war, it sometimes demands it, and for the United States further to neglect preparedness is to invite humiliation and disaster. We have come to the crucial point where we must assume the obligations of a great nation or yield to servility and selfishness. There can be but one choice to a strong and self-respecting people. None of this applies to our respectful, friendly, and solemn warning to Germany. We have spoken for only recognized rights, and the reign of international law, and the voice will be heeded. There is no division of American sentiment on the President's course.

W. G. HARDING,
Senator from Ohio.

Four Dreadnoughts a Year.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 24.—I have not seen President Wilson's policy in regard to the increase of the army and navy, which you say was printed in last Sunday's TIMES, but I am decidedly in favor of increasing our army and navy by adding a sufficient number of dreadnoughts of the greatest efficiency in action and in speed. We should add at least four each year; also, we should add quite a number of the swiftest cruisers, torpedo-boat destroyers, and not slacken our building of submarines until we have added 100 at least to those which we have. These should have the greatest speed and the greatest radius of travel with the supplies they hold. We should have the fastest submarines and the fastest of all other kinds of ships, and as many of them or more than any other country has; that will guarantee us against the danger of war with other large nations having substantial navies.

I believe that our army should be increased to four times the number of regiments and companies which we now have, these regiments and companies to be kept at the minimum as to men. I think each member of Congress should appoint one cadet to West Point each year, and fill that appointment if a vacancy occurs. The number appointed by the President should also be doubled of quadrupled. The Government also should aid the military schools throughout the country to make more efficient cadets, so that they may be used as officers in the army. The boys in the high schools, academies, colleges, and universities from 15 years up should be registered as reserves for the army. The extra supply of officers which would be turned out from West Point and from the State military schools should be used in drilling the boys, so that on outbreak of war we would have a well-disciplined reserve, with which we could fill up the regiments and companies of the regular army, and in the shortest possible time, and also organize other regiments and companies which may be required. This could be done at comparatively an insignificant expense.

T. B. CATRON,
Senator from New Mexico.

Would Double the Army.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 24.—Answering your dispatch, I suggest we should have one and a half or twice as large a standing army with a proportionately larger increase in commissioned officers than in enlisted men, in service at all times on a peace basis. We should also provide for a reserve in time of war, and should maintain our National Guard or State militia and then depend for further fighting force in case of war upon the United States volunteer army organized under the law recently enacted by Congress.

FRANCES E. WARREN,
Senator from Wyoming.

Favors Perfect National Defense.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 24.—While I am opposed to war and believe all honorable means should be used to avoid it, yet I believe the United States should have an army and navy adequate for perfect defense and ample for full protection, and such an army and navy should be provided for by the next Congress. The United States should not be the aggressor, but it should always be in a position to protect the rights of American citizens in any part of the world. In the present situation the United States should be absolutely neutral and demand from every nation the observance of international law and insist upon the rights of our citizens under it.

CHARLES CURTIS,
Senator from Kansas.

Now We Must Prepare.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 24.—I think we have now taken a definite stand from which we cannot retire without discredit and humiliation. We have omitted no word necessary to plainly assert our position. It remains to be prepared to omit no act necessary to maintain it. Manifestly we are not so prepared, and ordinary prudence counsels our becoming so rapidly as possible and at "any cost" necessary.

HENRY F. LIPPITT,
Senator from Rhode Island.

Gore for Adequate Navy and Army.

ARLINGTON, Texas, July 24.—The logic of events dictated and justifies the President's note. I favor a navy adequate to defend our shores against attack and the establishment of a military reserve.

T. P. GORE,
Senator from Oklahoma.

Wants Forces for Any Emergency.

THREE RIVERS, N. M., July 24.—Will support any plan of the President tending to provide this country with a navy equal in all branches to that of any other nation. We need 125,000 men in the regular army on a peace footing, each branch properly proportioned and equipped, officers trained to handle armies as well as platoons, also ammunition, arms, equipment, and supplies for 1,000,000 men for one year constantly on hand and renewed. We need also provision for 500,000 men with some idea of drill and discipline available within sixty days from call, properly proportioned among the different branches. Arrangements should be made by which supplies, arms, ammunition, and necessaries for 5,000,000 men can be obtained, commencing at any moment, and furnished as necessary.

ALBERT B. FALL,
Senator from New Mexico.

To Strengthen Navy and Militia.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., July 24.—You ask my views on the army and navy and adequate national defense, and on President Wilson's policy, as outlined in the morning papers. There is nothing to show in detail what his policy is. Everybody favors reasonable and adequate naval and military preparations for defense. We should offer special inducements for developing the effectiveness of the submarine, and our principal navy increase should be in submarines and in cruisers of the highest possible speed, and in a military way special efforts should be made to develop the National Guard in efficiency and largely increase its strength.

W. L. JONES,
Senator from Washington.

Favors Army of 500,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 24.—Our regular army ought to be increased to 200,000 men, with a reserve of 300,000 more. Submarine and air craft defenses ought to be properly developed, with an increase of battleships to forty-eight, with auxiliary support. Prompt strengthening of our defensive armament is imperative.

LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN,
Senator from Illinois.

Slayden Wants More Submarines.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 24.—I believe there should be an important increase in submarines. Thinking so last Winter I tried to largely increase the number provided in the Navy Appropriation bill. It is the greatest weapon ever invented. It absolutely protects our ports, and I believe will put other types of vessels in museums. I believe we should materially enlarge our aviation corps.

JAMES L. SLAYDEN,
Representative from Texas.

BERLIN HOLDS UP FULL TEXT OF NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

never go so far as to make our submarines useless."

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 24, (via London, July 25.)—The text of the American note has not yet been published in Berlin, but the afternoon papers print an authoritative summary. For the most part the papers reserve comment until the full text of the note is known.

The Lokalanzeiger, in an apparently inspired article, asserts its confidence that Germany, in utilizing its submarines in the future, will endeavor to combine advantage for Germany with the least possible detriment to neutral interests, and expresses the belief that the American note will furnish ground for future negotiations.

The Germania and the Boersen Zeitung briefly discuss the note in terms very similar to those of the Lokalanzeiger. The Germania assures its readers that the recent inactivity of the submarines was due to bad weather and not to a cessation of submarine warfare. The Boersen Zeitung says:

"We will not maintain that the refusal of our proposal is an international brusqueness. Nevertheless President Wilson's policies appear in the latest note to have found a peculiarly vigorous expression."

The Tageszeitung points out that the American note flatly rejects the German proposals, and adds:

"The adoption of President Wilson's standpoint would be equivalent to a death sentence for the German submarine campaign. It is utterly impossible for submarines to establish whether Americans are aboard merchantmen which are attacked, and as a consequence all ships could proceed freely. The American attitude is neither friendly nor necessary to the American interest, nor neutral in spirit. Principles are brought to the foreground and practical conciliatory proposals are rejected in order to relieve our enemies from the effects of a policy increasingly injurious to them and correspondingly advantageous to the Germans."

WASHINGTON EXPECTS GERMANY TO DELAY

Berlin May Wait for Change of Sentiment at Home Before Answering Our Note.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—It would not surprise the Washington officials if Germany delayed its reply to the President's note as long as three weeks. There is nothing in the American note, according to the view here, that requires an answer, except the call for disavowal and reparation in connection with the loss of American lives in the Lusitania disaster, and it is realized that for domestic reasons the Imperial Government will not be prepared to make any declaration on this particular phase of the American representations until there has been a possible change of public sentiment in Germany.

The situation, therefore, resolves itself into a game of watchful waiting, to use President Wilson's description of his policy with regard to Mexico. This Government has made clear to Germany that further exchanges on the subject of the manner in which war at sea is conducted by German submarines are futile. The last word has been said by the United States. In the opinion of officials nothing could be added to the controversy that would in any way tend to clarify the situation.

If there is another such incident as that of the Lusitania—a "wanton act" it is described in the American note—or even a disaster of lesser gravity due to a German submarine which affects American citizens, this Government will feel compelled to take a positive course. That is the construction to be placed on the communication delivered to the German Government yesterday, according to the understanding of officials here.

The Administration is not making any informal second-day explanation of yesterday's note in exact terms. It holds that the language of the communication is sufficiently clear to be understood by all intelligent persons who read it carefully. The case of this Government stands on the note, and if Germany has any doubt as to the meaning of particular phrases, the only way to obtain elucidation will be by formal inquiry. Because the note does not say explicitly that an act of a German submarine to be "deliberately unfriendly" must result in the loss of the life of an American citizen, some question has been raised as to the real meaning of the paragraph containing this term. What this Government said was that "repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of the rights of American citizens on the high seas" must be regarded by the Government of the United States when they affect American citizens as deliberately unfriendly.

This language has been construed to mean that the deaths of American citizens through the act of a German submarine would not be necessary to impel the United States to put into practice the warning conveyed in the "deliberately unfriendly" paragraph. Merely the peril of Americans might cause this Government to feel that it had been defied by Germany. But the Government is not undertaking to go into any explanations. This concluding paragraph, whatever else it may imply, is regarded as formal notice to Germany that she must not take the chance of imperiling the safety of Americans in violation of the principles that have been repeatedly asserted in the several American notes.

Much misapprehension exists as to the intention of the United States to take up with the British Government the matter of the detention of cargoes destined for neutral ports. In some quarters the impression prevails that a vigorous note to Great Britain is to be sent immediately. That impression is based on error. It is true that the Government will address a note to Great Britain, and that it will be vigorous and plain spoken is clearly indicated by the preliminary memorandum forwarded to the London Foreign Office this month. But the United States has no intention of forcing the issue at this time when the German situation is critical.

Officials of the State Department have been busy recently preparing data for the note to England, and certain parts of the note itself are being drafted. There have been reports that the note would go forward as soon as President Wilson and Secretary Lansing had time to outline its scope and character. It is now the plan, however, to hold back its actual transmission until events in the naval war zone have demonstrated whether the German Government intends to observe the rules of international law. How long the note will be delayed is something that nobody can predict with certainty.

In February, when Germany announced its war zone decree, the United States sent a vigorous protest to Berlin. A little later, when the Government came to consider the action of the British Government in detaining American ships and cargoes under the Order in Council, the opinion was voiced at Cabinet meetings that the language employed in protesting to Great Britain should be of equal severity as that used in the note to Germany. But this suggestion was vetoed, mainly on the ground that in the German case human life was involved, while in the British case the principle was a mere matter of dollars and cents.

The note of protest that then went forward to London was framed on mild terms, as compared to those of the note to Germany, and that fact gave rise to the German unofficial and newspaper complaint that the American Government was anti-German in sentiment. The present attitude of the Government, however, indicates that it intends to make vigorous representations to Great Britain in maintaining that the freedom of the seas must be assured to American citizens and their commerce. But it is realized that if acts of German submarines compel the United States to take a positive course, firm and intimate co-operation must exist between the British and American Governments, and for this reason the United States will not at this time take measures calculated to cause strained relations with Great Britain.

May Seek Compromise.

Opinion here credits the possibility that the German Government might be willing to approach the United States within the near future with a view to effecting the co-operation invited by this Government to bring about real freedom of the seas. But it is regarded as merely a possibility. The more general idea is that Germany will allow a considerable period to elapse before responding to the note. The principle of the freedom of the seas is very dear to the German governmental heart and the cordial willingness of the United States to work with Germany to put it into practice is bound to be a great incentive to the imperial authorities to take advantage of the American offer without delay. Incidentally, some persons here surmise that this offer may do much to soften German resentment over the strong language of the American note and be the means of re-establishing cordial relations between the two Governments. But these persons are few in number. The thing that stands out in the American position, now stated with a tone of finality, is that German submarine activity that menaces the rights of American citizens must cease.

WILSON AT CORNISH; TAKES UP DEFENSE

Says He Is Not There for a Vacation, But for Work—Considers Mexican Situation.

CORNISH, N. H., July 24.—Freed from the minor worries incident to his official life in Washington, President Wilson settled down here today to a period of hard work on a group of subjects which he has desired to study for some time. He arrived at Hariakenden House this afternoon for an indefinite stay.

The reports from Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels on national defense which the President has requested them to prepare for him, will not be placed before him until his return to Washington, but he plans to give preliminary consideration to the subject while here. His ultimate object is to get material for incorporation in his next message to Congress.

Beyond confirmation of the fact that the President had asked for the reports from Mr. Garrison and Mr. Daniels, nothing on the subject of national defense was forthcoming from the President's Summer quarters tonight.

Mr. Wilson brought with him data on the Mexican question, and next week he probably will receive from Secretary Lansing the draft of the note to Great Britain, protesting against interference with commerce between the United States and neutral nations abroad, which has been under preparation for some time.

The keynote of the President's object in coming here at this time was expressed by him today in speaking to an admirer at a station on the way:

"I am not expecting a vacation," he said, "but am coming to Cornish for an uninterrupted opportunity for work."

Few persons greeted the President at the stations on the trip here because it was not generally known that he was en route to Cornish, but as he neared his journey's end he went to the rear platform of his private car at every stop and shook hands with the few people gathered to see him. He looked tired and careworn.

At one station a boy, who had shaken hands with Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, was held up by his father to greet Mr. Wilson.

At Windsor, Vt., where the President alighted from his car, practically the entire population was out to welcome him back. Accompanied by Francis S. Sayre, his son-in-law, he was driven immediately to Hariakenden House and almost at once settled down to work.

There is every indication that the President is planning to do nothing on the German situation until he has received word of how his latest note on submarine warfare is received there.

Early Fall Models Suitable for Immediate Wear

Women's and Misses' Gowns

Copies of the Latest Paris Fashions

The very newest in Fashion—Redingote, Princess and new Waist line models of French satin, gros de Londres, faille or taffeta silk, also serge combined with satin or taffeta, showing the new straight lines, front and back with belted-in sides and the full length Redingote tunic; also the new Waist line models combined with Georgette crepe.

29.50 39.50 49.50

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Final Price Reductions--MONDAY

Summer Dresses, Suits and Coats

Women's Afternoon and Evening Gowns
Of taffeta and novelty silks. Heretofore $29.50 to $34.50 — 15.00

Women's Summer Gowns
Of imported novelty or embroidered voile, in white and colors. Heretofore $19.75 to $29.50 — 12.75

Women's Coats
For dress, sport and travel, of all fashionable wool and silk fabrics. Heretofore $18.50 to $39.50 — 10.00

Women's Voile or Linen Dresses
Of French linen, pompadour or striped voile. Heretofore $7.50 to $12.75 — 5.00

Crepe, Linen or Voile Dresses
In white, also checks, stripes, plain or embroidered. Heretofore $14.50 to $18.50 — 7.50

Women's Tailored Suits
Of navy blue serge or gabardine and shepherd checks. Heretofore $29.50 to $59.50 — 12.50

Women's Georgette Crepe Waists
Also Lace, Net and Silk Waists
Dressy or tailored models. 3.00 *Heretofore $5.75 to $12.50*

Women's Lingerie Waists
Dressy and Tailored Waists
Of white French batiste, novelty voile or linen. 1.75 *Heretofore $4.75 to $7.50*

Washable Summer Skirts

Women's Corduroy Skirts
Of white English corduroy, tailored open front model; flap pockets. Heretofore $6.95 — 5.00

Women's Gabardine Skirts
Of white cotton Gabardine; tailored open front model; Dutch pockets; pearl buttons. Heretofore $5.00 — 3.75

Women's Silk Bathing Dresses

Silk Bathing Dresses
Of navy and black silk Faille, with Dresden trimming; also of black satin. Heretofore $6.95 to $9.75 — 5.00

Silk Bathing Dresses
Of black taffeta, also a princess model of black and navy satin. Heretofore $9.75 to $12.75 — 7.50

Women's Silk and Lisle Underwear

Lisle Thread Vests
French band tops. Heretofore 35c — .28

Lisle Thread Combinations
Val. lace or band top. Heretofore 75c — .45

Lisle Thread Combinations
Hand-crochet front, loose or tight knee. Heretofore 95c — .65

Glove Silk Vests
Crochet top; reinforced. Heretofore $1.45 — 1.15

Glove Silk Combinations
Fully reinforced. Heretofore $2.95 — 2.25

Glove Silk Knickers
In black, white, pink or blue. Heretofore $1.95 — 1.65

Women's Silk and Lisle Hosiery

Plain and Paris Clox Silk Hose
Black, white and all colors to match shoes and gowns; garter top; also extra size and emb'd silk hose. 3 pair for $2.50 — .85

Novelty Striped Silk Hose
In black, with white stripes; also white with black or colored stripes; also shoe shades with white or black stripes. 3 pair for $2.50 — .85

Richelieu Ribbed Silk Hose
Pure thread silk, Richelieu ribbed, in black, white, sand or champagne, lisle sole and garter top. 3 pair for $3.90 — 1.35

Silk Hose, Hand Embroidered Clox
Pure thread silk in white or black, with self or contrasting color clox; also sand, fawn, champagne or gray. Heretofore $1.45. 3 pair for $3.65 — 1.25

Silk Lisle Hose
Black, white or tan, silk or plain gauze lisle; doublex heel and toe; Dub-L garter top; all weights. Heretofore 35c. 6 pair for $1.60 — .28

Superior Quality Lisle Hose
Of silk or plain gauze lisle; black, white or tan; doublex heel and toe; Dub-L garter top; all weights. Heretofore 50c. 6 pair for $2.15 — .37

French Shadow-proof Petticoats
For Women and Misses
Paris made petticoats of white nainsook, panelled front, scalloped edge with hand embroidery. 1.95 *Heretofore $2.95 to $3.95*

Clearance Sale of Summer Shoes
For Women and Misses
Low shoes of white buckskin, also patent or dull leather, with gray or fawn kid or buckskin backs. 2.75 *Heretofore $4.50 to $7.00*

Infants' and Small Children's Dresses

Children's Summer Dresses
Hubbard, Russian and waist models, white and colored. Sizes 1 to 6 years. Heretofore $1.95 to $2.95 — .75

Children's White Dresses
Of fine batiste or French pique. Sizes 1 to 6 years. Heretofore $3.95 to $5.95 — 1.45

Boys' Summer Clothing

Boys' Wool Norfolk Suits
Of fine all wool homespun, cheviots or tweeds, in desirable colorings. 7 to 18 years. Heretofore $8.75 to $10.00 — 4.50

Boys' Hand Tailored Suits
With extra knickerbockers, of homespuns or worsteds. 7 to 17 years. Heretofore $12.50 to $15.75 — 7.50

Boys' Washable Suits
Middy, Tommy Tucker, Dutch, Sailor or Beach models of chambray, galatea or drill, in white and colors. 3 to 10 years. Heretofore $1.95 to $3.75 — 1.45

Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits
Of gray or tan crash, tan linen, army khaki or white duck. 7 to 17 years. Heretofore $3.95 to $3.75 — 2.50

Sale of Men's Hosiery

Men's Pure Thread Silk Sox
Black, white, tan, gray or navy; also two toned effects; Heretofore 50c. 3 Pair for $1.00 — .35

Men's Silk Lisle Sox
Superior silk lisle, in black, white, tan, gray or navy. Heretofore 50c. 3 Pair for $1.00 — .35

Men's Pure Thread Silk Sox
Extra quality pure thread silk, in black or navy. Heretofore $1.00. 3 Pair for $1.50 — .55

Sale of Handkerchiefs

Women's Hand Emb'd Initial H'dkfs.
Of sheer pure linen; open, long initial. Heretofore $1.50. Box of 6 — .95

Women's Sheer Handkerchiefs
Hand emb'd corners; colored or white. Heretofore $1.00. Box of 6 — .65

Men's Hand Emb'd Initial H'dkfs.
Of pure linen; script initial. Heretofore $1.50. Box of 6 — .95

POLITICAL LEADERS INDORSE THE NOTE

Governors, Senators, and Representatives Agree It Voices America's Views.

HOSTILITIES NOT WANTED

But General Sentiment Is That It Was Time to Take a Positive Stand.

Lets Us Know Where We Stand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 24.—The President's firm stand will let us know at any rate where we stand. If we must defend our rights against aggression we should know it now. So much bad faith has been shown by other nations that I believe in a stronger navy and army. We should be strong enough to be respected, and in this way avert war.

American rights are the essence of American nationality. We must defend them and preserve our country as the asylum for mankind. It is more important in the long run for all other nationals that the Untied States be held sacred for human rights and neutral rights, than that either side should win. The United States stands for the rule of law under which all find equal protection.

JAMES D. PHELAN,
Senator from California.

Unqualified Approval.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 24.—The President's reply has my unqualified approval. His refusal to accept the proposal to designate certain vessels which shall be free from attack is clearly and convincingly put. To have accepted the German suggestion would have greatly weakened our case.

GEORGE SUTHERLAND,
Senator from Utah.

Expresses Country's Sentiment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—The note admirably expresses the sentiment of the country. It should carry conviction everywhere of the soundness of our position regarding the freedom of the seas and the principles controlling neutral rights. I believe Germany will admit the correctness of every principle and claim asserted.

DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
Senator from Florida.

Must Support Law of the Seas.

TONOPAH, Nev., July 24.—I am in full accord with the position taken by the Administration and the uncompromising expression of such position. In my opinion the safety of our rights and the best protection against international complicatoins depend upon a strict compliance by us with the rules of international law and at the same time a demand that such rules as affect our interests be complied with by others.

KEY PITTMAN,
Senator from Nevada.

We Cannot Be Trodden On.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 24.—I thoroughly approve the President's reply. The freedom of the sea is a principle for which we have always contended. I want no war with any nation, but we cannot and will not be trodden on. I feel sure that the sense of justice on the part of the great German nation will recognize the right and justice of our position.

JAMES E. MARTINE,
Senator from New Jersey.

Wants England Approached.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 24.—I believe every American citizen should stand firmly by the President in his contention for freedom of the seas, and that he will now take up with England the question of interference with cotton and other export shipments.

MORRIS SHEPPARD,
Senator from Texas.

Meets the Situation.

MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y., July 24.—The President's note meets the situation exactly. It is strong, logical, and timely. It had become apparent that the German Government intended to evade the issue and continue, if it could, a fruitless exchange of suggestions.

It is a source of satisfaction to know that the United States stands unwaveringly for the maintaining of those provisions of international law which were designed to mitigate the cruelties of war. It is inconceivable that Germany will repeat those acts which have called forth such a solemn warning from the United States.

I am under the impression that the note will give rise to a much clearer understanding in the German mind of the high purpose of America and result in tendencies toward a peaceful acceptance of principles so long established rather than a continued violation of those principles and a recourse to arms.

J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr.,
Senator from New York.

President Entirely Right.

YAZOO CITY, Miss., July 24.—The President is unqualifiedly right in every point made. His note is very moderate, all the circumstances considered. We can never, no matter what the cost, consent that a belligerent can by its simple ukase change the rights and privileges of neutrals merely to suit its military emergencies. The contention that a belligerent can do this is on a par with the invasion of Belgium, because striking her down and riding over her prostrate body was the shortest and best way to reach France. It is the argument of the Goth and the Vandal, not of a civilized nation bound by principles of international law.

We must insist upon compliance with the rule that visit and search must precede the destruction of cargo or ships, and that safeguarding the lives of noncombatants, crew, and passengers on non-armed merchant vessels must precede the destruction of the ship. This can be done even when the attacking vessel is a submarine, but even if it could not be done, it would prove merely that the submarine cannot be used for that purpose, which would be Germany's misfortune, not our fault.

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS,
Senator from Mississippi.

Awaits President's Inquiry.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 24.—Will await the result of the President's investigation before expressing an opinion as to the proper defense program.

MORRIS SHEPPARD,
Senator from Texas.

Cannot Agree with Ending of Note.

WARRENTON, Va., July 23.—I cannot agree with the last paragraph of the note to Germany. Germany has expressed an earnest desire to conduct the war against Great Britain without injuring citizens of the United States. If Germany should torpedo an English vessel loaded with munitions of war traveling through the war zone, I do not consider this an unfriendly act on the part of Germany toward the United States, which would require a declaration of war by the United States against Germany.

If Germany intentionally torpedoed an American vessel the situation would be very different. While utterly repudiating the doctrine of peace at any price, all reasonable means should be used to avoid war. It is to be hoped that no more citizens of the United States will travel the ocean upon English vessels. It is to be hoped if they do so travel, the vessels will not be sunk by German submarines, but I do not consider that the lives of thousands of our men should be sacrificed in war to preserve for ocean travelers the privilege of riding upon English vessels, and I do not believe that thousands of business enterprises should be wrecked in this country as a consequence of war with Germany for such a purpose.

Without regard to the German note, we should prepare thoroughly for the defense of our own country. We should have begun the preparation during the last session of Congress, and have begun it then vigorously. The National Guard in Georgia is in fine shape, but I do not believe that the National Guard in any of the States has had the training for efficient military service.

HOKE SMITH,
Senator from Georgia.

"Clear and Firm, as it Should Be."

VERMILLION, S. Dak., July 24.—The note to Germany is clear, firm and insistant, as it should be. Its strongest language is fully warranted by the conduct of Germany in her submarine warfare and by the contents of her last note. The country may rejoice that the Administration declines in unmistakable terms the proposition of Germany that certain vessels only shall be free from attack. Our vigorous contentions at this juncture for freedom of the seas will have a wholesome and far-reaching effect. The note should have the approval of every patriotic American citizen.

THOMAS STERLING,
Senator from South Dakota.

No American Should Hesitate.

THREE RIVERS, N. M., July 24.—I fully approve the last note to Germany, and, appreciating the burden of responsibility under which the President is laboring, think all true Americans should not hesitate now to express their attitude of entire indorsement, with pledge of support.

ALBERT B. FALL,
Senator from New Mexico.

Thinks Wilson Can Keep Peace.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, La., July 24.—I heartily indorse President Wilson's note to Germany. He is handling a most difficult situation with great wisdom. The American people have undoubted confidence in him. Personally, I believe he will carry us through peacefully and with national honor untarnished.

JOSEPH E. RANSDELL,
Senator from Louisiana.

Our Principles.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—President Wilson has met the situation with much ability and signal firmness, and has fully sustained our American time-honored principles of freedom of high seas. In my opinion, the greatest service which Senators and Representatives may render to their country at this critical period of affairs is to think much, say little, and leave matters in the hands of President Wilson, for he has show himself to be fully capable and wholly worthy.

HENRY F. ASHURST,
Senator from Arizona.

Need Old-Time Patriotism.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 24.—If the loss of American lives on the Lusitania does no more than to awaken in the minds of President Wilson and the Administration leaders the pressing need for an adequate army and navy these American citizens will not have died in vain, and in dying they will have served their country as martyred patriots. President Wilson seems at last to realize that chiefs of bureaus in army and naval departments have not been working fruitlessly for years to bring about quietly what it has taken a tragedy to emphasize.

The army needs to be increased, all true Americans must agree. Measures must be taken to provide an adequately trained and available reserve. We need more warships, more officers to man them, and more men to fight them. We need submarines and fast scout ships, but more than that we need the old American spirit in these departments to modernize our defensive facilities and to put the navy on a footing where diplomatic notes will have the backing, if need be, of a mobile navy ready for immediate action. President Wilson is coming to the right idea, and his action, if carried out along the plans outlined, will have general approval and public indorsement, regardless of political beliefs.

LUTHER W. MOTT,
Representative from New York.

Wants Bigger Army and Navy.

AMERICUS, Ga., July 24.—As a Congressman I prefer not to comment on the Government's reply to Germany, except to say that I shall support the President in the crisis which is confronting us. I think we should have an adequate army and navy, and I believe Congress will pass the necessary legislation to provide them when it again convenes.

CHARLES R. CRISP,
Representative from Georgia.

A Note of Finality.

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, July 24.—The President's reply has the note of finality. It leaves the German Government to decide whether stipulated rights under international law, as well as the plainest rights of humanity, are to be abandoned for the principle that necessity of her own interpretation knows no law. The reply could not have been less and it is enough. To have acceded to the last note would have been an abandonment of neutral rights on the sea, for which we have always stood for all nations.

S. D. FESS,
Representative from Ohio.

Must Keep World's Respect.

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, July 24.—Peace with honor must be our goal. That is assured neither by vacillating diplomacy nor by inability to defend the nation's rights. While the nation will never enter upon a campaign of militarism, it will most certainly employ the necessary means to command respect of all nations. The President's statement that a repetition of the Lusitania incident will be regarded as a deliberate unfriendly act, read in the light of its first use and its significance as reflected in ninety-two years of the Monroe Doctrine, can have but one meaning. War must be the last resort, but if it must come our safety will not lie in propaganda, but in ability for national defense.

S. D. FESS,
Representative from Ohio.

Facts Easy to Get.

HAMILTON, Mass., July 24.—If President Wilson wishes to know the facts about the navy, let him send for Admiral Knight, Chief of the Naval War College; Admiral Fiske, recently Chief of Operations of the Fleet, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt; they will give him the unsterilized facts. He must insist on hearing the actual figures of our target practice. The figures will astound him. Secretary Garrison and General Wood will give him the army facts all right. I hope the President will see the necessity of immediately raising enough men to arm our present fleet and will realize that not only submarines, but battle cruisers, must be built at once. He will quickly find that it is absolutely essential to get rid of the present system under which successive Secretaries of the Navy have the power to meddle with purely military problems.

A. P. GARDINER,
Representative from Massachusetts.

Stronger Coast Defenses.

CARROLLTON, Ill., July 24.—We need stronger coast defenses. The war has progressed far enough to indicate that any type of battleship is helpless as against stronger land batteries. The contending nations are weakening themselves upon the seas so fast that we can well afford to await the termination of this war before expending any considerable sums upon the improvement of our navy. I understand that Japan has already adopted this policy. No important naval battles have yet occurred. When they do it will demonstrate what sort of naval equipment a nation must have in the future. It may be that the present war will result in a general disarmament among nations. If that occurs, horrible as the present contest is, it will not have been waged in vain.

HENRY T. RAINEY,
Representative from Illinois.

Should Be More Explicit.

HAMILTON, Mass., July 24.—It is not clear to me whether the President intends to warn Germany that another Lusitania case means war. If he means it I think he ought to say it, then Germany could not misunderstand, and we should all know that our leader would not falter when the time comes.

A. P. GARDNER,
Representative from Massachusetts.

Must Prevent Arms Shipments.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 24.—Designation of certain vessels to be free from attack is contrary to American doctrine of freedom of the seas and neutral rights. Belligerents must respect these rights. The United States must maintain strict neutrality by preventing shipments of ammunition and arms to belligerents.

FRANK B. WILLIS,
Governor of Ohio.

The People Will Approve It.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 24.—President Wilson's last note will be heartily approved by the American people, and Kansas will stand by him loyally in the effort he is making to maintain the rights of unarmed Americans upon the sea. We cannot maintain our own self-respect or command the respect of other nations by any weaker policy.

ARTHUR CAPPER,
Governor of Kansas.

Hopes for Salutary Effect.

SALEM, Ore., July 24.—The salient features of President Wilson's reply to Germany appear entirely justified by recent events and will receive the commendation and support of all patriotic Americans. I hope and believe this fitting expression of firmness will have a salutary effect in the future.

JAMES WITHYCOMBE,
Governor of Oregon.

People Expect Determination.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 24.—The people with confidence expect that the United States Government will stand with determination by the policy announced by the President for the protection of American rights and American citizens and for the maintenance of the cause of civilization upon the high seas.

LOCKE CRAIG,
Governor of North Carolina.

Calls Note Very Impressive.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 24.—President Wilson's last note to the German Government shows courage and firmness, and is a notice of the importance of the situation resulting from Germany's disregard of American rights, and this note is made very impressive, not only to the German Government, but should have an impressive effect upon the American people. I believe the people of the United States are willing to stand behind the President in the assertion of rights which he has made, and will be pleased with his courage and candor.

JAMES McCREARY,
Governor of Kentucky.

ONE GERMAN-AMERICAN PAPER SUSPECTS PLOT

Cleveland Waechter und Anzeiger Thinks Note Due to Pact With England.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—Only from the tone chosen by the President for his latest note to Germany we fully learn Mr. Bryan's services in toning down the foregoing one. The tone of this one is a provocation. We have lost the belief or confidence that the President seeks to avoid the breach. Reluctantly we come to the conviction that the President seeks such a breach. Possibly not to enter the armed forces of the United States into the war, but to assist the British with all the economic and monetary forces of the nation.

It goes hard with the Allies, and we have learned from writings about the secret pact with England that it stipulates American help shall become the more strong, the more dangerous England's situation may grow. The will to help England is the only explanation for a tone so provocative as that used by the President in this note.

It becomes the more apparent if we consider the complacency with which the loss of American lives in Mexico has been regarded by the Administration and the meekness with which every invasion of American rights by the British is accepted.

THE WAECHTER UND ANZEIGER.

Assertions and Nothing Else.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DETROIT, July 24.—The new note of our Government to the German Government does not contain any distinct demands and differs outwardly from the former notes through rather boorish expressions in some paragraphs.

To go thoroughly into the note would be doing it more honor than it deserves. It makes no demands, does not even ask an answer, and if the German Government wishes it need only read it and lay it ad acta.

We will say only a few words about the following sentence the note contains: "The United States will contend for the freedom of the seas from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost."

We choose this sentence because it is really significant for that which our Government claims to do, but does not do. Just as it claims to be neutral without really being so. The freedom of the sea has been first of all and most violated not by Germany, but by Great Britain. Germany has received from Washington on account of alleged violation of the freedom of the sea many unfriendly, sometimes rude words, but Great Britain never a word.

If our Government will now with this sentence promise the country that it will in future really contend for the freedom of the sea, even when violated by Great Britain, we will accept it as a much promising principle. But if it is not to be a promise, but only an assertion it is only an untrue assertion, not worth the breath to repeat it.

DETROIT ABENDPOST.

"No Cause for Alarm."

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—The first two notes bearing upon the Lusitania affairs were so voluminous that the word of a well-known poet is called to mind: "One writas not lengthy phrases in ordering one away." The latest note, which is characterized by its brilliant style as well as its pedagogical, teachy tone as coming from the pen of Mr. Wilson himself, is much shorter, but is nevertheless like its predecessors. It does not bear the character of an ultimatum.

Of course it cannot be denied that its tone is more definite and strong. The fact, however, should give no cause for alarm, inasmuch as we may find consolation in the possibility that the very points which Mr. Wilson emphasizes most strongly, are perhaps intended for "home consumption" rather than for Germany. Besides, it is but natural that the tone must gain in decisiveness with the extent of the controversy.

Hence we do not notice, in the manifest desire of the President to have the episode closed, any ominous symptom. We find, moreover, that this desire is due naturally and logically to the incontestible fact that in a controversy which has for its object such fundamental differences of opinion as they exist in respect to submarine warfare, extensive diplomatic discussion can hardly serve a profitable purpose.

GERMAN HEROLD.

FOR MACHINE GUN DRILL.

Pennsylvania National Guardsmen to be Assisted by Regulars.

PITTSBURGH, July 24.—Brigadier General A. J. Logan, commanding the Second Brigade, Pennsylvania National Guard, announced to his command today that machine gun drill was to be a part of the brigade encampment, which will begin Aug. 7.

Heretofore the infantry regiments have been drilled with rifle and bayonet only, but guard officers say that machine gun drill must not in future be overlooked.

A company from the United States Army, fully equipped with machine guns, will camp with the brigade.

BRITISH HAIL STAND FOR FREEDOM OF SEA

Think Our Note to Germany Opens Way for Settlement of Their Differences with Us.

COUNCIL ORDER UNDER FIRE

London Newspapers Point Out That It Has Excited the Anger of Neutrals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 24.—Those paragraphs in President Wilson's note to Germany wherein Great Britain is both directly and indirectly referred to have aroused unadulterated pleasure here because they are taken as clear indications that the Governments of the United States and Great Britain will be able to arrive at a mutually satisfactory settlement of pending questions.

The note is read as making a clear distinction between such violations of international law as Germany has committed and those for which Great Britain is held responsible by the American Government. No parallel is admitted between acts which deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights and acts which violate the right of life itself. The British Government by its responsible Ministers has frequently drawn attention to this difference between British and German methods. Mr. Wilson's note is regarded as fully accepting this difference in degree. As various cabled opinions have shown, there is a strongly held view here that some of the measures taken by the Allies are, from a strictly international point of view, indefensible.

Sir Graham Bowers has said that no lawyer he has met has attempted to defend the legality of the Order in Council of March 11 and that we who profess to be fighting for legality are ourselves guilty of illegality. This reflects the view which possibly the Prime Minister himself had in consideration when he admitted last Tuesday that he was not satisfied with the existing state of things, with special reference to cotton.

See Way to Settlement.

The mystery which has surrounded the attitude of the American Government during the past week is now dispelled by a Washington dispatch to The London Times, and in the light of the President's reference to the "extraordinary conditions" of modern naval warfare, it is now believed here that the difficulty of finding a method of meeting the demands of the American Government in the whole question of interference with neutral trade will not be found insuperable.

The Standard tonight says: "President Wilson takes his stand on principle. So do we. International law explicitly repudiates the principle of the destruction of neutral life, but no less explicitly recognizes the principle of blockade. We are glad to note that the President himself admits that circumstances may necessitate some extension of modification of principle, the very point for which we were contending when we devised the new blockade as our retort to the German policy of murder on the high seas. It is a matter of great satisfaction to us that the note to Germany should forecast a substantial identity of view as between the United States and ourselves."

The Order in Council of March 11 roused many objections here, though it was regarded as originating from a real desire on the part of the British Government to minimize interference with the acknowledged rights of neutrals. Few will regret its demise. Two such important papers as The Weekly Nation and The Westminster Gazette today practically pronounce its funeral dirge. At the same time the difficulties ahead of the British Government are admitted to be great. The Westminster Gazette calls for prompt action and "simple procedure without unnecessary delays and red tape in the search, capture, and release of ships. The grievances will be greatly mitigated if we make it clear that we do not wish to inflict hardship on individuals in taking the measures necessary to our safety."

Counsels Moderation.

The Nation says: "Only the Government can deal with the question. Only the Foreign Secretary can have at his disposal all the facts that make a right decision possible. The madness of the howling Dervishes in the newspapers, with their bits of scientific knowledge and ill comprehension of international law and their doctrine of to-hell-with-the-neutrals, can do nothing but harm. It is exciting anger among those neutral countries to which such newspapers penetrate, and in whose own press these grotesque articles are reproduced. Here more than in any question which the war has aroused the policy of trusting the Government is the only possible policy for any patriot to advocate, for the Government alone has the facts, and all its critics are but blundering in the darkness. No one who has studied the present condition of neutral opinion concerning the freedom of the seas or the desirability of forming a league of neutrals against British-made international law, or who appreciates the infinite difference to us at this time between a friendly and a hostile American neutrality, will attempt in any way to hasten or deflect the most momentous decisions they will be compelled to take."

BRITISH VIEWS DIVERSE.

But Most Are Commendations of Wilson's Note.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 24.—"If the American people are satisfied with President Wilson's third note to Germany it would be neither good business nor good policy on our part to express dissatisfaction," said a representative Englishman today. "The President is responsible to his own people primarily. Judged by the editorial comments cabled from New York, the Americans generally seem to approve both the strength of the note and what seems to me to be its weakness; namely, that it possesses no characteristic of finality. But I don't want to appear to criticise.

"British views must necessarily be influenced by considerations that appeal more strongly to belligerent than neutral station. In a hundred years from now history will have pronounced its verdict."

This comprises a general summary of English opinion. The evening papers today placarded the note as an ultimatum, and buttressed up this view by displaying the reports of "naval and military preparations in America." This, however, generally is regarded as a catchpenny device. Outside that special circle where the theory is held that Germany is desirous of forcing the issue with the United States with the object of saving its face, there is little belief that anything more definite has been accomplished by the third note than had been achieved by the first.

Some Commendation.

Apart from the desire on the part of Englishmen to see their enemy getting deeper into trouble with America, the trend of comment on the note is distinctly commendatory. The Westminster Gazette says the note leaves nothing to be desired in the firmness with which it reasserts the principles laid down in previous notes. The Gazette calls the note a penultimum, and refers to the phrase "deliberately unfriendly" as "the strongest words which diplomacy could employ without actually breaking off relations with the power to which they were addressed," and adds: "If we apply the usual standard of interpretation to them we must call this note at least a penultimum." With regard to President Wilson's "increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of the ability of German submarine commanders to conform to the rules of warfare," The Gazette suggests that the President and his colleagues have some information on this subject which is not accessible to the belligerent powers.

The Pall Mall Gazette pays a compliment to the President's "inflexible resolve to hold the Kaiser's Government to the real issues created by its crimes," but concludes as follows: "The industry with which Germany's agents are pursuing their campaign of sabotage and strikemongering in American factories suggests unbounded faith in the reluctance of the United States to protect its dignity by more than words. The plainness of the President's message at any rate is of a kind that he who runs amuck may read."

The Globe says: "Mr. Wilson has left the German Government in a position in which there is no room for a pretense of misunderstanding his meaning. It is not for us to indicate his line of action if Germany rejects his demand. That is for the great nation for whom he speaks to determine, but we may be certain that behind his solemn warning lies a fixed resolve."

Diplomatic Trench Warfare.

The Evening Standard thinks that "by a judicious selection of paragraphs it would be possible to prove the President was splendidly firm or miserably weak." The editorial goes on to suggest that a man of less academic temperament would have taken a stronger line. "President Wilson seems to be establishing a sort of diplomatic trench warfare, and it is possible that his attitude may prove little to the liking of a people who are congenitally inclined to hustle." This is the farthest point in the direction of adverse criticism of any English paper. In view of prevailing conditions, it is unlikely that the British press will depart from its attitude of not very exuberant commendation.

Several London editors who were seen today declined to express any opinions beyond those they had offered or will offer in their respective papers. Summing up several private conversations, it may be said that satisfaction with the note is leavened by the suspicion that it will fail to bring the controversy to a head. One editor expressed the individual opinion that Germany would not be greatly aroused over the note. His idea is that Germany will take many weeks in which to answer, finally putting in an evasive reply that, however, will be sufficiently diplomatic to inspire the United States to dispatch still another note.

Thinks Wilson Will Parley More.

"Maybe by October Germany will decide to answer the note," said the editor. "Then, with all the craftiness available, the Imperial Government will word its answer in such a way that while conceding nothing to America there will be created an opportunity for the President to write again. President Wilson has shown such tolerance of Germany ever since the war began that Germany unquestionably regards it as most unlikely that another evasive reply will disturb the amity between the two nations. So Germany will impose once more on American patience and will merely add another chapter to the slowfooted correspondence between itself and America. And the President, unless the nation gives a clear indication that it is weary of parleying, will painstakingly and unmistakably set forth once more the American viewpoint. After that Germany can frame still another temporizing note. And so it will go, unless, as I say, American sentiment puts a sudden end to it. America's millions of friends in the allied nations became impatient when the Washington Administration failed to interpose a rigid protest against the invasion of Belgium. Again it seemed amazing to them that the President should cable congratulations to the Kaiser on his birthday when the whole of Europe was in horror over the devastation of the war which the Kaiser brought on. It doesn't seem as if Mr. Wilson accurately gauges the feeling of the American public when he adopts such a forgiving attitude toward Germany and its wicked policy. In his note the President speaks of "the unbroken friendship between the people and Government of the United States and the people and Government of Germany."

Scoffs at Friendship.

"How can there be such a deep friendship on the part of the American people when Germany has so fiendishly murdered American citizens without the slightest hint of real regret or offer of reparation, and when Germany's whole attitude toward America has been so brazenly defiant of the conventionalities of friendship between nations? When is there to be a stop to this brutal hypocrisy of Germany? When will the patience of America become exhausted? When that day comes, and not until then, Germany will find herself checked in her career of mad insolence toward America."

Among the Americans here the deepest satisfaction is expressed. In two cases where the speakers had been bereft of relatives by the sinking of the Lusitania and where Mr. Wilson's first note had received criticism, it was declared that his third note was everything that could be desired.

MR. SCHIFF APPLAUDS PRESIDENT'S NOTE

Says It Has the "True American Ring"—May Pave Way to Mediation.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 24.—The President's note has the true American ring and establishes a doctrine which will prove unassailable.

The note may at first not be liked either in Berlin or London, but it will have to be lived up to, and it is not impossible that it may not even eventually pave the way to mediation.

JACOB H. SCHIFF.

SEES AMERICAN EAGLE HAS TALONS AND BEAK

London Observer Remarks Germany Must Awaken to Fact That It Is a Real Bird.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, July 25.—The Observer says today:

"The symbol of Hohensollern aggression is the black eagle. Germany sometimes jests that the symbol of American freedom is only a golden one.

"Berlin has now to awaken to the fact that the American eagle, though hitherto motionless, is not a graven image, but a real bird, with talons and beak.

"Our own inestimable difficulties with America touch important economic matters," which can, and must, be rearranged, but not issues of life and death. The difference is profound, and goes to the root of everything in the debate between the Allies and Germany.

"President Wilson does not want to go to war. If he has to go to war his moral justification will be as overwhelming as Sir Edward Grey's, and America's national uprising will be as thorough as our own. As yet, however, the American note ends with suggestions which do not exclude compromise. It is an ultimatum with an if."

PARIS THINKS NOTE FINAL.

Press Regards It as President's Last Word to Germany.

PARIS, July 24.—The full text of the American note to Germany reached Paris this morning. The evening papers give it much prominence, but few of them comment on its contents.

La Liberté says the text of the note gives the impression that the Washington Government is at the end of its patience and has decided no longer to tolerate "the insupportable logomachy of Berlin." "The President's warning to the Emperor," continues La Liberté, "no doubt will be the last, as it contains the solemn affirmation that repetition of acts contrary to the rights of the United States will be considered deliberately unfriendly. In diplomatic language this has a meaning the gravity of which cannot be denied."

The Journal des Débats comments similarly regarding the last paragraph of the note and considers the situation grave.

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65	Flowered cotton & polka dot	5.00
90	White tissue & voile frocks	5.00
75	White & colored voile & crepe	7.50
25	Plain & dressy linen frocks	5.00
15	Handsome linen frocks	7.50
20	Elegant white net dresses	16.50
18	Embroidered linen dresses	16.50
15	White, stripe, check voiles	16.50
6	Tailored linen frocks	16.50
15	White crepe de chine dresses	18.50
19	Tan gabardine & serge dresses	18.50
15	Handsome afternoon gowns	25.00
10	Taffeta, crepe, novelty chiffon	25.00
40	Silk evening gowns	25.00

Women's Blouses

Formerly up to 13.50

150	Crepe de chine & chiffon blouses	2.00
175	Cotton voile & stripe linen blouses	2.00
64	Smock linen blouses	3.90
75	French handmade blouses	5.00
25	Embroidered chiffon blouses	9.75

Women's Coats & Wraps

Formerly up to 45.00

16	Golfcord & odd cloth coats	10.00
17	Sport & blazer coats	10.00
8	Palm Beach cloth & linen coats	10.00
6	Charmeuse with Marabou wraps	15.00
2	White taffeta smock coats	15.00
2	Charmeuse smock coats	15.00
5	Black & white check coats	15.00
8	Tan covert coats	15.00
3	Black taffeta coats	15.00
3	Pongee silk coats	15.00
9	Velveteen sport coats	15.00

Women's Cloth & Silk Suits

Formerly up to 95.00

15	Serge & gabardine suits	10.00
35	Serge, gabardine & check suits	15.00
25	Handsome cloth suits	25.00
20	Novelty cloth suits	34.00
12	Taffeta & faille silk suits	22.50
9	Taffeta & faille silk suits	34.00
14	Pongee silk suits	15.00
12	Pongee silk suits	35.00
22	Linen & eponge suits	15.00

Negligees, Petticoats, Etc.

At Greatly Reduced Prices

30	Satin & crepe de chine negligees	4.95
20	Flowered organdie negligees	5.95
25	Lace coat, crepe de chine negligees	8.95
15	Challis negligees	12.75
18	Lace & crepe de chine matinees	3.50
14	Crepe de chine matinees	6.75
15	Crepe de chine matinees	7.75
75	Taffeta & jersey top petticoats	2.95
28	Deep flounce taffeta petticoats	4.95
25	Taffeta evening petticoats	4.95
55	Crepe de chine eve'g petticoats	2.95 3.95

Misses' Suits, Frocks, Coats

Formerly up to 49.50

100	Voile, linen, tissue frocks	5.00
75	Voile, crepe, batiste frocks	9.50
42	Embroidered & figured voile frocks	9.50
20	Taffeta & Georgette crepe frocks	19.50
35	Organdie, voile, net frocks	19.50
12	Crepe de Chine frocks	19.50
15	Serge dresses	6.75
10	Evening gowns	6.75
30	Silk afternoon frocks	19.50
15	Suits of linen & eponge	7.50
22	Suits of serge & gabardine	10.00
30	Gabardine rain coats	6.75
12	Dressy silk coats	8.95
20	Golfcord & white coats	8.95
35	Navy blue serge coats	10.00

Girls' Frocks, Coats, Skirts

Formerly up to 9.75

125	Girls' cotton dresses	.95
150	Girls' wash skirts	.75
100	Girls' middy blouses	.75
20	Girls' serge & check coats	2.50
18	Girls' dressy coats	6.95

Sport Coats & Sweaters

At Greatly Reduced Prices

30	Shetland wool sweaters	4.50
12	Shetland wool sweaters	6.75
25	Fibre silk sweaters	6.75
50	Fibre silk sweaters	11.50
20	Guernsey silk coats	8.50
6	Taffeta sport coats	10.00
4	Guernsey silk sweater coats	11.50
21	Guernsey silk sweater coats	16.50
12	Pure silk knit sweaters	18.50
6	Guernsey & crepe de chine coats	20.00
10	Plain & fur trim'd Guernsey coats	25.00

Women's Separate Skirts

Formerly up to 13.50

80	White ratine & natural linen skirts	3.50
20	White cotton gabardine	3.50
16	White pique skirts	3.50
20	Palm Beach cloth skirts	3.50
12	Rose or blue linen skirts	3.50
25	Black & white checks & mixtures	3.50
6	Peach color golfcord skirts	4.50
10	White golfcord skirts	4.50
8	Coral color golfcord skirts	4.50

"Bontell" & French Lingerie

At Greatly Reduced Prices

75	French hand-made combinations	3.95
100	Nainsook nightgowns	.75
150	Nainsook envelope chemises	.85
115	Lingerie combinations	1.10
125	Crepe de chine bodices	1.10

Bathing Costumes

75	Wool swimming suits	2.95
40	Fibre silk swimming suits	7.50
35	Taffeta & satin bathing dresses	4.95

Pure Thread Silk Hose

.50

Black, white & colors, reinforced tops & soles.

Novelty Silk Hose

.85

Stripes, novelty effects, openwork clox.

Hand Em'd Clox Silk Hose

1.25

Black and white, self or contrasting clox.

Glove Silk Vests

1.45

French band top, reinforced, in white and pink.

Glove Silk Combinations

2.45

Pure glove silk, reinforced, in white and pink.

Low Shoes & Pumps

Formerly 5.00 to 9.00

2.00 3.75

Various styles, incomplete sizes.

French "Dupree" Corsets

4.75 *Formerly up to 16.50*

An assortment of odd sizes and styles in coutil.

"Bontell" Corsets

4.75 *Formerly up to 18.50*

Odd sizes in tricot and broche.

"Bontell" Brassieres

1.00

In flesh color marquisette, made with shields.

Long Silk Gloves

.80

Reinforced double finger tips, in black or white.

NOTE APPLAUDED BY ROGER PRYOR

Former Justice Heartily Indorses Document—Brander Matthews Calls It Virile.

LEON IS SEVERELY CRITICAL

Says It Is Not Strong Enough and Makes No Real Demand on Germany.

Roger A. Pryor, former Justice of the Supreme Court of this State and for four years a soldier of the Confederacy, said last night at his home, 3 West Sixty-ninth Street, that the President's note had his heartiest approval.

"After reading and studying the note over, both as a former Justice of the Supreme Court and as an American-born American, I can truthfully say that I unqualifiedly indorse it both as to style and substance."

Brander Matthews, Senior Professor of the Department of English at Columbia University and a member of the New York Bar, said last night that he considered the note to be a virile document.

"Comment on the President's note is not in my province," he said, and my opinion of it cannot carry much weight. However, speaking as a private American citizen and not in my official capacity, I will say that I consider that the note seems satisfactorily vigorous."

Note Too Mild for Maurice Leon.

Maurice Leon, a lawyer of 60 Wall Street, who is a close student of international affairs, said yesterday in commenting on the note that President Wilson was in the position of postponing the holding of Germany accountable for her past offenses against the citizens of this country from the past to the future. He is of the opinion that the Chief Executive is willing to talk for the cause of humanity, but unwilling to act.

"The sinking of the Lusitania," he said, "was not a deliberately unfriendly act? It may well be asked what is a deliberately unfriendly act.

"The latest note seems to be in line with the policy which found expression in the statement that 'some nations are to proud to fight,' and also in line with the friendly reception at the White House of the diplomat who while the guest of the nation had caused to be perfected under his auspices an essential part of the conspiracy which led to the Lusitania massacre.

"What has become of the principle of strict accountability for an injury done to our citizens under the German war zone decree? That principle, formulated last February, seems to have fallen into innocuous desuetude.

"One passage of the note which deserves particular attention is the one in which the Administration tells the Germans in effect that the American Government is disposed to co-operate with the German Government to achieve the real purpose of the so-called submarine blockade, which has always been, and still is, to force England to abrogate her embargo against Germany, in consideration of the withdrawal of the submarine blockade."

Doesn't Suit Frederick W. Whitridge.

Before sailing at noon yesterday on the American liner New York to visit his estate at Pitlochy, Scotland, Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, was asked by the reporters for his opinion on President Wilson's note to Germany, and he gave out the following statement:

"I have read the note with great interest. It seems to me to make the United States merely 'Vox et praeteria nihil.' I think that it is satisfactory to the people who seem to be willing to forget the shameless, heartless murders of the Lusitania in three or four months, and the colossal impudence of the last German note in three weeks."

Mr. Whitridge had the statement read over to him by one of the reporters in the companionway of the New York to see that he had been quoted correctly. He goes abroad alone and expects to return in October.

Criticism by Francis Dorl.

Francis J. L. Dorl, editor of The Vital Issue, in speaking of the President's note yesterday, said that this country had reversed its position on the question of the right of search, and that in his opinion the tone of the note was wrong, in that it was too strong and left no solution for either this country or Germany.

"The note characterizes a departure of the most remarkable inversion of the old American doctrine of the right of search," he said. "In 1812, we declared war because we denied Great Britain the right of search, and in 1915 war seems wanted because we demand that search.

"Today the character of cargo can no longer be investigated. It is known when a steamer sails and is ascertained by cable and wireless which did not exist then."

REALLY AN ULTIMATUM.

View of Prof. Ladd—He Fears Germany Will Not Change Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 24.—Professor George Trumbull Ladd of Yale said tonight in speaking the American note to Germany:

"There is little prospect, I fear, that the German Government will either promptly, or for a long time afterward, if it should make a more favorable reply than we can anticipate, change the policy which it has followed hitherto. Since the war began, it has several times perpetrated acts which were not only distinctly and deliberately unfriendly in the diplomatic meaning of the phrase, but acts which were nearly warlike attacks upon American property and American lives, and which would have long ago been resented by the German Government as such, if the relations of th to countries had been reversed.

"This note must be understood, and most undoubtedly will be understood, as having the nature of an ultimatum. It amounts to telling Germany, 'If you do not change your policy we shall consider that you have made it impossible for us any longer to maintain relations with you as a neutral, not to say friendly, nation.' In such an event the prompt severance of diplomatic relations is the very mildest course our Government can pursue and retain either its helf-respect or the respect of other nations, whether neutral or belligerent.

"This would not necessarily mean active warfare at once with Germany. It might remain possible for Germany not to force us into such a condition, but as Americans, in case this deplorable result should happen, we ought to be distinctly ashamed to confess to the world that we have neither the courage nor the resources to face the situation.

"One thing more—it is surely time for all manner of German propaganda to come to an end. Not only incendiaries, bomb throwers, inciters of strikers, and threateners of armed resistance to the Government, but also the German press of this country should be warned in time that to continue the policy which it has inaugurated hitherto must in the future be interpreted, not simply as unpatriotic and indecent, but as little better than constructive treason."

Ex-Governor Simeon E. Baldwin said: "The note is a perfectly clear statement of the American position."

President Hadley of Yale University said: "I am very glad to say that I regard the President's latest note to Germany as an exceedingly able note, and I am in favor of everything that defines and conserves the rights of neutrals."

FIGHTING SLACKENS ON WESTERN FRONT

Mining and Grenade Combats at Souchez—Germans Attack in the Vosges.

LONDON, July 24.—Mining and grenade-throwing around Souchez constitute about the only notable events along the western front, according to the official reports from Paris and Berlin.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

There is nothing to report except an artillery action around Souchez, the throwing of some shells on Soissons and Rheims, and a violent bombardment in the forest of Le Prêtre.

A German aeroplane was brought to earth near Bethancourt, the two aviators being made prisoners.

The day report says:

The night was calm upon the whole front, except in the Vosges, where the enemy delivered several attacks at Reich Ackerkopf and on the heights to the east of Metzeral. The Germans were everywhere repulsed.

The German official statement reads:

Near Souchez again yesterday the French repeated unsuccessful hand grenade attacks.

Our mine explosions in the Champagne district, which we reported yesterday, inflicted great losses on the enemy. Attempts to eject us from the captured positions failed.

South of Leintrey our advanced posts again repulsed enemy attacks.

Concerning the report of the French War Department, issued at 11 P. M. on July 22, which says that a strong German reconnoitring party was thrown across the River Seille, the party consisted of five men who cut an enemy obstacle and retreated with a loss of one dead.

In the district of Münster (in Alsace) there were minor encounters yesterday. After the battles of the last few days some 2,600 dead French were counted before our front.

GERMANS TIGHTEN GRIP ON WARSAW

Continued from Page 1.

have approached closer to the west front of the fortress.

Between the Vistula and the Bug obstinate fighting is proceeding. Near Sokal a Russian attack against a bridgehead position was repulsed. A Thuringian regiment especially distinguished itself here. The exact quantity of war material taken has not yet been ascertained.

VIENNA, July 24, (via London, July 25.)—The following Austrian official statement regarding the progress of hostilities was given out here tonight:

As a consequence of the victorious attacks of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army in the last few days, the enemy yesterday evacuated positions between the Vistula and the Bystritza Rivers for a breadth of forty kilometers (a kilometer is about two-thirds of a mile) and retreated between eight and ten kilometers northward on a prepared line. His efforts to gain a footing on positions, also previously prepared, in the intervening ground were baffled by the vigor of our pursuit. The number of prisoners captured by the Archduke's army was increased to 45 officers and 11,500 men.

North of Grubechow the German forces penetrated the enemy's position.

Near Sokal the Russians repeated vain efforts against our positions on the east bank of the Bug River.

Due west of Ivangorod the enemy undertook some fruitless attacks against our Transylvania Corps.

On other parts of the front the fighting is fluctuating, but the situation is unchanged.

GERMANS AWAIT VICTORY.

Think War May Be Decided on Russian Front.

BERLIN, July 24, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following for publication:

"The German people are expecting a decisive battle on the Russian front the resultor which may decide the war.

"Within ten days the Austro-Germans have made 120,000 prisoners.

WARSAW FACTORIES MOVED.

Machinery and Workmen Transported by the Government.

WARSAW, July 24, (via London.)—The factories in the city and district of Warsaw that are working on army and navy contracts are being removed to interior provinces, because of the difficulty in obtaining fuel and raw material in consequence of the nearness to the city of the fighting lines.

The Government is gratuitously transporting the machinery and workmen.

German Mine Layer Refloated.

COPENHAGEN, July 24.—The German mine layer Albatross, which was driven ashore in the recent naval battle in the Baltic off the Gothland coast between German and Russian warships, has been refloated.

FIERCE FIGHTING TO GAIN GORIZIA

Italian Operations Directed by Cadorna in the Presence of the King.

AUSTRIANS CLAIM SUCCESS

Carnage Among the Italians Said to Have Exceeded Anything Previously Experienced.

UDINE, Italy, via Lugano and Paris, July 24.—For the first time since the Italians began operations against Gorizia, Lieut. General Count Cadorna, Chief of Staff of the Italian Army, has been personally directing the battle in the presence of King Victor Emmanuel and the Duke of Aosta, cousin of the ruler.

The operations against this important Austrian town have been pushed with extreme intensity of late. The Italian engineers have constructed new bridges across the Isonzo River, made new roads, and erected temporary fortifications and gun platforms. Meanwhile the scouting service, the cavalry, and the airships have been co-operating, while the Italian artillery has swept the Austrian front with a concentrated fire.

VIENNA, July 24.—An official bulletin issued by the Headquarters Staff today, says:

"The battle in the Gorizia district has not yet been concluded. Yesterday evening on the heights of Podgora a new attack was started against the Gorizia bridgehead, but it was immediately stopped by our artillery fire. Our troops counter-attacked and threw the enemy back completely.

"On the northwest edge of the Doberdo Plateau the Italian attacks were weaker and less frequent, and completely ceased at night. Renewed attempts of the enemy to attack on the front Polazzo-Vermegliano were easily stopped.

"Yesterday morning near Selz the enemy penetrated part of our trenches on the edge of the plateau. At night, however, we counter-attacked and captured all the former positions and repulsed the enemy on the whole line."

BERLIN, July 24, (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"VIENNA.—Private advices from the Italian front declare that the present fearful struggle along the Isonzo River is comparable only with the Russian efforts to pierce the Austrian wall at Dukla Pass in the Carpathian Mountains.

"For five days wave after wave of fresh troops has rolled continuously against the Austrian lines. If an assault is repulsed a fresh regiment presses forward, trying to exhaust the heroic defenders. Occasionally the attacking forces succeed in reaching the trenches, where hand-to-hand fights ensue, terrible scenes being enacted, especially during night attacks in the illumination of glaring searchlights, gun butts, bayonets, knives, and daggers being brought into play, until the invading Italians are thrown back, their losses exceeding anything heard of before."

Discuss Relations with Turkey.

ROME, July 24.—The Cabinet meeting yesterday was devoted to a discussion of the relations between Italy and Turkey, according to the Giornale d'Italia. The Ministers held other sessions this morning and this evening.

Two months ago yesterday Italy declared war upon Austria, her historic adversary. People wearing mourning already may be seen in considerable numbers upon the streets, especially in the larger towns, but no complaints are heard because of the deaths of loved ones at the front.

Fighting is still fiercest against the redoubtable Austrian fortifications in the marshy land at the mouth of the Isonzo River, where the temperature registers more than 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The operations here, where the guns are served by artillerymen stripped to the waist, are in marked contrast to those on the highest peaks of the Alps, 10,000 feet above the sea, where the temperature at night is 10 degrees below the freezing point and soldiers sleep wrapped in fur-lined bags while scouts fly about on skiis.

ITALY TO BUY FOOD HERE.

Will Purchase Our Meat and Grain to Discourage Speculation.

ROME, July 24.—The Italian Government has decided to make large purchases of American meat and grain, not only sufficient to supply the army and navy until July 31, 1916, but also for the use of the population of the country. The purpose of the authorities is to discourage speculation, which is taking place on a large scale.

Last year, when the war began, grain, from $5 for every quintal (220.46 pounds,) rose in seventy-five days to $8 per quintal. This year the price, beginning at $6 a quintal, has already reached $8.20. It is expected that the price will soon reach $10.

The Government so far has secured 7,000,000 quintals of grain for the army and navy, but the officials are being urged to establish a price which might begin at $6.40 for every quintal and to requisition some grain if the producers keep it with the hope of obtaining higher prices.

The Italian crop this year, although not the most abundant on record, is several millions of quintals more than it was last year.

ARMY IDOLIZES CADORNA.

He Successfully Applies in Real War Principles He Once Taught.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UDINE, July 24.—Officers who come into contact with General Cadorna, the Italian commander, say that at headquarters as well as on the battle front he applies the principles of tactics and strategy with the same precision and lucidity as when he taught them at a military school. The movements of the troops under him are practical applications of those principles, obtaining the same results as he foresaw in theory.

Similarly, just as General Cadorna was inexorable in time of peace toward officers who neglected their duty or were unfit for command, he is unflinching on the battle field. But his sense of justice is so keen that it tempers his severity, making him the idol of the army.

When a couple of days ago Cadorna was himself at the front on the Isonzo, conducting the advance, the ardor of the soldiers was so great that their officers experienced difficulty in restraining them from rash attacks. The army's devotion to its leader is returned by Cadorna, who constantly insists to his officers that no man's life be risked if it is possible to avoid it.

RAID ON ITALIAN PORTS.

Stations on the Eastern Coast Shelled by Austrian Cruisers.

VIENNA, July 24.—The War Office gives out the following:

"On the morning of July 23 our cruisers bombarded points on the east coast for a distance of 160 kilometers. The stations at Chienti, Campo Marino, Fossacesia, Termoli, and Ortona were badly damaged, and those of San Benedetto and Grottamare were set afire. Many locomotives and cars were destroyed and some of them were set afire.

"In Ortona a water tower was destroyed, a crane damaged, and a tugboat sunk. Two factories in Ortona and one in San Vito were badly damaged.

"A viaduct near Termoli and a bridge across the Moro were demolished, and also the barracks at San Benedetto. No enemy sea forces were sighted."

BRITISH WIN IN ARABIA.

Sheikh Othman, Abandoned in the Retreat to Aden, Reoccupied.

LONDON, July 24.—There has been further fighting in Southern Arabia, where British and Turkish forces have been skirmishing for some time, according to a British official statement issued today, claiming a success. The statement follows:

"Sheikh Othman, which in the withdrawal of our troops to Aden had been temporarily abandoned, was reoccupied on Wednesday. The Turks were easily expelled and were pursued for a distance of five miles. Sheikh Othman is now securely held and the civil population is fast returning. The Turks are still near Lahej, but are said to be suffering from sickness.

"Our total casualties in the affair of Wednesday amounted to about twenty-five of all ranks."

Early this month Aden, the important British free port at the entrance to the Red Sea on the Suez Canal route to India, was threatened by Turkish forces from Yemen, Arabia, supported by Arabs.

On July 5 the Turks and Arabs crossed the Aden hinterland near Lahej and compelled the British to fall back on Aden.

6 SHIPS SAIL FOR WAR ZONE.

Tuscania Passengers Will Go Through Lifeboat Drill.

Six steamers sailed yesterday for European ports carrying 2,635 passengers and about 40,000 tons of cargo, of which two-thirds was consigned to the Allies.

The New York left for Liverpool with 592 passengers, of whom 100 were Americans; the Tuscania had 143 passengers for Glasgow, including ten Americans; 100 passengers on the Touraine for Bordeaux, 300 on the Nieuw Amsterdam for Rotterdam, 325 on the Bergensfjord for Bergen, and 1,200 Italians on the Ancona for Naples, which included 1,000 Italian volunteers in the steerage.

Captain Peter McLean of the Tuscania said that as soon as his ship was clear of Fire Island he intended to have the first boat drill in which all the passengers would wear their lifebelts, and be instructed how to reach their respective boats in case it became necessary to abandon the ship.

Sails for the War Zone.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, July 24.—The British steamship Carterswell sailed for Havre today via Norfolk with 256,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $280,000.

WAR NEWS FROM BERLIN.

"Official French Lie" in Regard to German Atrocities Denied.

BERLIN, July 24, (By wireless telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"The Middle Rhenish Bank, with a capital of 20,000,000 marks ($5,000,000) is to be absorbed by the Disconto Gesellschaft, which a short time ago also absorbed the Rhenish Bank. Both are important provincial institutions.

"Another official French lie has been nailed down. According to a so-called official investigation, Major von Asten, commanding the second battalion of the Hessian Infantry Regiment, No. 116, ordered the bombardment and devastation of the small French health resort of Sermaize, in the Department of the Marne, and approved outrages committed by his men, for which he was called 'the butcher of Sermaize.' Investigation brought to light the fact that the Major with his battalion on Sept. 7 hurriedly passed through the village, which, being part of the French line of defense, had been bombarded by heavy artillery. Joining his regiment, the Major was wounded near Parguy. He went to Sermaize, lodging with a sanitary officer, on Sept. 9.

"French artillery bombarded and destroyed the village. Major von Asten was wounded fatally by a French shrapnel bullet. He was left behind when the field hospital evacuated Sermaize, fell into the hands of the French, and soon died. Clearly an officer hurriedly passing through the village would have no time, opportunity, or authority to bombard and devastate it."

BIG TURKISH CRUISER DAMAGED BY TORPEDO

The Midullu, Formerly the Breslau, Returns With a Hole Under the Waterline.

LONDON, Sunday, July 25.—Advices received in Athens from Constantinople state that the Turkish cruiser Midullu, formerly the German cruiser Breslau, was torpedoed in the Black Sea and has returned with a hole 6 yards long and 3 yards wide under the waterline, according to the Athens correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

The correspondent adds that the German submarine Y-51 is reported to be stranded off Tchekmedje.

NEW TURKISH ATTACK ON ALLIES REPULSED

Made Under Cover of a Heavy Bombardment—Fight Over in Twenty Minutes.

LONDON, July 24.—Official announcement was made here today that the Turkish forces at the Dardanelles had made a new attack on the Allies and had been repulsed. The text of the statement follows:

"Sir Ian Hamilton reports that in the southern section about 3 P. M. yesterday the Turks attacked the northern trenches on our left flank. Our front trenches in that neighborhood were shelled rather heavily.

"Under cover of the bombardment a small force of Turks dashed for our sapheads. Two of our machine guns at once opened fire, and the survivors retired, leaving about forty-nine Turks lying in front of our trenches. Probably more were out of sight, as our shrapnel was effective.

"The whole affair lasted twenty minutes."

DENIES TURKISH PEACE STORY.

Statement by Consul at Geneva, but the Rumors Persist.

GENEVA, July 24.—Nedjemkden Effendi, the Turkish Minister of Justice, and Fassun Effendi arrived yesterday at Lausanne from Berlin. The former is ill and has gone to a hospital.

The Turkish Consul here stated today that the story published here and also in London to the effect that Nedjemkdeu Effendi and Fassun Effendi came to Switzerland as representatives of their Government, with the object of opening pourparlers for a separate peace with the Triple Entente, was untrue.

"Even if she wished to do so, Turkey cannot make a separate peace," declared the Consul.

However, the peace rumors continue. By a curious coincidence, Abbas Hilmi, the deposed Khedive of Egypt, has also arrived at Lausanne, from Vienna. He is traveling incognito.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Announce Beginning To-morrow, Monday, on the Fifth Floor,

A Mid-Summer Clearance of Oriental Rugs

At the lowest prices of the year

All sizes are included in this remarkable offering of the most desirable grades and weaves of Eastern Rugs from the smallest mat to the largest room sizes, as follows:

Small Size Persian Rugs
Moussouls, Kurdistans and Serebends, sizes from 3½ to 4½ ft. wide by 6 to 7 ft. long,
now $14.75 to 29.75
Former prices from $22.50 to 45.00

Superior Quality Persian Rugs
Kirmans, Irans and Sarouks, sizes range from 3½ to 4½ ft. wide by 6 to 7 ft. long,
now $45.00 to 68.00
Former prices from $65.00 to 95.00

Narrow Persian Hall Runners, at $29.75 to 49.50
sizes 2½ to 3½ ft. wide by 12 to 15 ft. long; Formerly from $45.00 to 85.00

The following are examples of the emphatic reductions made on all Room Size Carpets and Rugs:

Mahals			Ghoravans			Bidjars			Kirmanshahs			Sarouks		
Size	Were	Now	Size	Were	Now	Size	Were	Now	Size	Were	Now	Size	Were	Now
9x11ft. 9,	$198	$125	9ft. 5x13ft. 5,	$185	$138	7ft. 6x12ft. 4,	$248	$155	8ft. 5x12ft. 7,	$338	$195	6ft. 10x10ft.,	$295	$138
9x12 ft.,	$218	$135	10ft. 4x13ft.,	$278	$178	7ft. 5x10ft.10,	$288	$185	9x11ft. 2,	$378	$225	10ft.3x13ft.9,	$575	$288
8ft. 7x12ft. 4,	$248	$148	11ft. 2x13ft.5,	$258	$195	8ft. 1x12ft. 8,	$278	$195	9x12ft. 7,	$488	$295	10ft.6x13ft.6,	$468	$295
13ft. 7x17ft.,	$358	$195	12ft. 7x10ft.1,	$335	$238	13ft.3x11ft.2,	$395	$225	10ft. 8x8ft.10,	$450	$295	10ft.9x13ft.2,	$495	$395
10ft. 8x17ft.6,	$395	$245	9ft.10x13ft.8,	$488	$275	14ft.10x9ft.10	$348	$275	9ft. 4x13ft. 5,	$550	$325	10ft.2x12ft.10,	$588	$395
11ft.10x22ft.5	$695	$425	11ft.3x18ft.5,	$585	$450	12x15 ft.,	$588	$395	10ft. 4x14ft. 6,	$578	$395	10ft.2x13ft.8,	$695	$588

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

ANNOUNCE THE ANNUAL AUGUST SALE OF

High Grade Furniture

At 10 to 50% reductions from former prices

Beginning Monday, August 2d, and continuing throughout the month, and which will include their entire stock of

Living Room, Dining Room, Library and Chamber Furniture, which upon comparison will be found to offer better values than obtainable elsewhere.

Patrons who so desire may make selections at sale prices

To-morrow, Monday, July 26th and the remainder of the week

which will be held for later delivery at the convenience of the purchaser.

A noteworthy sale To-morrow, of a very large assortment of

Smart and Desirable Parasols

in all the most favored Summer colorings and combinations, including the newest black and white effects,

At the uncommonly low prices of $1.75 & 2.95 each

A Final July Clearance Sale of

Women's Summer Apparel

Comprising all our Suits, Dresses and Skirts in the most favored styles, for every occasion of Summer dress

At further large reductions from former prices, of which the undermentioned values for to-morrow are typical:

Dresses of Dotted Voile, at	$2.95	Dresses of Cotton Crepe, at	$8.75
Dresses of French Linen, "	4.75	Dresses of Voile & Linen,	11.50
Dresses of Novelty Voiles,	6.50	Dresses of Serges and Silks,	13.50

Women's Summer Suits
of Linens, Eponge, Palm Beach Cloth and Cretonnes,
at $5.00, 7.50 to 19.75

Women's Wash Skirts
of gabardines, linens, piques, needlecord, eponge and corduroy,
at $1.75, 3.95 to 7.50

Women's Traveling Suits, at $9.75 to 13.50
made of gabardines, serges, checks and broadcloths.

Another very exceptional offering of

Women's Silk Gloves
of superior quality, in 16 button length Mousquetaires in black or white,
at 50c a pair

Women's & Misses' Blouses
A special July Clearance of desirable silk or lingerie models,
At very emphatic price reductions.

Lingerie Blouses
very attractive models, made of voiles, batistes and organdies; all from this season's regular stock,
at 95c & $1.45

Silk Blouses
of crepe de chine, China silk and French voile, in smart semi-tailored and dressy models,
at $1.95 & 2.90

Kayser Underwear
of Venetian Silk
At extraordinarily low prices, Monday

Kayser Silk Vests, - at $1.45
Regular price $2.25 each
embroidered fronts, in various designs; French band or crochet tops; in pink or white.

Kayser Silk Bloomers, at $1.59
Regular price $2.75 each
high grade Venetian Silk, in pink, white or black, regulaton models.

Kayser Silk Combinations, at $2.85
Regular price $8.75 each
with variously embroidered fronts and French band tops; in pink or white.

Summer Dress Silks
An interesting clearance sale, on the Second Floor, of the most popular black and colored weaves
At unquestionably low prices.

Black Rajah, 27 inches wide, in the original rough weave, superior quality, - - - - at 58c
Regular price $1.35 a yard

Chiffon Taffetas, 36 inches wide, in all the latest street and evening shades, also white, navy and black, at 98c
Regular price $1.50 a yard

Crepe de Chine, 40 ins. wide, in a full assortment of light and dark shades, also white and black, at $1.15
Regular price $2.00 a yard

Sharp Reductions on Women's

Bathing Apparel
have been made throughout the entire stock, including all accessories to effect immediate clearance.

Women's Mohair Suits
in attractive models, effectively trimmed with silk or satin.
Reduced to $2.95 to 5.75

An Exclusive Model Bathing Dress
of salt water satin, one of the season's most effective styles, buttoned from neck to hem, finished with white taffeta collar.
Very specially priced at $8.75

All Silk and Satin Bathing Suits of corresponding end-of-season prices.

Continuation To-morrow, on the Main Floor, of the important sale of

Women's Beach, Bungalow and Porch Dresses
comprising the remainder of our stock of practical and serviceable models for Summer wear,
at $1.50, 2.25, 2.95, $3.50 to 4.75

GERMANY REGULATES THE PRICE OF FOOD

Federal Council Issues an Order in Regard to the Necessaries of Life.

HEAVY PENALTIES PROVIDED

Austria Confiscates Entire Vegetable Crop of 1915, and Will Sell It Under State Supervision.

BERLIN, July 24, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Federal Council has issued its long expected order regulating prices for necessaries of life, especially grain and fodder.

The order provides that severe punishment shall be meted out to dealers who unduly increase prices or withhold articles of food for the purpose of artificially raising prices.

The German Empire is divided into four districts instead of thirty-two departments, in which prices vary according to the special local conditions.

Corn prices remain at about the same figure as heretofore. The price of rye is fixed at 220 marks ($55) per ton for the Berlin district; at 215 marks for the eastern district, and 230 marks for the western district.

The price of wheat is fixed at 40 marks ($10) above that of rye, and, beginning with a certain date, the regulations provide for a bi-weekly increase of 1½ marks per ton.

Barley, to be used as fodder, and oats are placed at a uniform price per ton throughout the empire. These prices remain below the average of last year's figures.

The regulations also provide for the creation of an Imperial Fodder Board, whose duty shall be to supply all classes of cattle, swine, and fowl raisers with oat, barley, and molasses substitutes.

VIENNA, July 24, (via London.)—The confiscation of the 1915 vegetable crop, including peas, lentils, and beans, was ordered by the Government today in order to prevent a repetition of the speculation and unwarrantably high prices that have prevailed throughout Austria.

All existing supplies of vegetables from the 1914 crop will be seized after Aug. 1. The confiscated crops will be sold under State supervision.

WARNS AGAINST MAKING COTTON CONTRABAND

London Nation Says Similar Action Once Caused World, Including America, to Oppose England.

LONDON, July 23.—Replying to newspapers and publicists who are demanding that cotton shall be made absolute contraband, regardless of the effect of such action on neutral nations, The Nation says:

"Some such similar action united against us in active warfare or armed neutrality the whole civilized world a hundred years ago, even in the end dragging us into a dreary fight with the United States."

The Nation points out that Great Britain protested against cotton being declared contraband during the Russo-Japanese war and that in the Declaration of London the British representatives insisted upon having cotton placed on the free list.

"The mere abrogation of this document," continues the paper, "would not satisfy neutrals or such interests as those of the American cotton States, which wish to know whether Britain's command of the seas is to justify her in making or unmaking international law as it suits her convenience of the moment."

The Nation considers, however, that if Germany diverted all cotton supplies for the manufacture of munitions of war a new situation would have arisen and the declaration of cotton as absolute contraband could be justified before the world. But even then, it says, the treatment of cotton destined for neutral States would remain to be considered, and The Nation advises critics to leave the decision to the Foreign Office, which has all the facts.

German military authorities, according to information received here, have announced that a census will be taken, beginning at midnight Aug. 2, of all stocks of cotton in Germany. The census will apply to raw cotton, cotton waste, cotton wool, and all cotton materials, especially those used by the army.

A census will be taken at the same time of woolen and half-woolen underclothing for men and various other supplies, such as sacking and materials used in making rope.

SAYS WAR HAS AIDED FRANCE

Paris Paper Declares It Has Restored Her Moral Greatness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 24.—Yesterday, the anniversary of the Austrian Note to Serbia, was recognized as marking a year from the real beginning of the war, of which the note was the first stroke. The Intransigéant sums up the general opinion in an editorial article entitled "A Harvest of Tears." It says:

"A year has passed, a year of tears and sorrows. But who can deny that our situation is a hundred times better now than then? We faced the unknown dangers of a war between a savage, prepared foe and ourselves, unready, still dreaming of universal peace.

"The world knows what has been France's reawakening. Moral greatness is restored to France. That is our gain so far.

"About the future we are certain of one thing. Whatever happens, with or without a Winter campaign, we will only end the war by victory."

CANADIAN IS DECORATED.

Lieut. Hilgrove McCormick Is Awarded the Military Cross.

LONDON, July 24.—It was officially announced today that Second Lieutenant Hilgrove McCormick of the Prince of Wales Leicester Regiment (Royal Canadians) had been awarded the Military Cross.

ARMING 4,000,000 BRITONS.

Letter to Lady Herbert Says That Many Will Soon Be in Field.

According to a letter received recently by Lady Michael Herbert, widow of the former British Ambassador to the United States, Great Britain will in the course of a few months have an army of 4,000,000 men in the field. This information was conveyed in a letter from Miss Charlotte E. Sclater of London, who wrote Lady Herbert in behalf of Queen Alexandra's Field Force Fund, thanking the British-American War Relief Fund, of which Lady Herbert is the President, for its activities for the relief of British soldiers.

In her letter Miss Sclater said:

"I hope you will impress on every one the necessity for going on with the making of garments. The need is growing as the new army goes out. In a few months we shall have up to 4,000,000 men in the field. There is always great enthusiasm in the beginning; then people are apt to get tired. You in America have been wonderful in keeping up the supply of splendid things."

Founded 1826 — Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

MID-SUMMER SALE of FURNITURE

First Day, MONDAY, *July 26th*

And Thereafter, Throughout the Month of August

CHARGE PURCHASES WILL APPEAR ON BILLS RENDERED SEPTEMBER 1ST.

The Test of Time Has Made Lord & Taylor Furniture Famous

EIGHTY-NINE years of service to the people of New York, and the stranger within our gates has well prepared the Lord & Taylor Store to offer its friends the best the world's markets afford.

About the Good Furniture Offered in This Sale

The Chief of the Furniture Section has been busy for months collecting pieces for this event. The mills and workshops of our master furniture makers have been kept up to capacity output during months when otherwise they would not be busy. By careful planning and preparation we were able to buy Furniture at the cost of materials and wages. And now

This Good Furniture, All Up to Our Standard, Is Reduced in Price

Every piece of Furniture is priced at a saving of 10 to 50%.

Every piece of Furniture is true to finish, correct in detail and period.

Every piece was intended to sell for the higher price marked on the ticket.

Those who appreciate beauty in furnishing their homes will find in our Showrooms faithful reproductions of the work of the master designers of the 18th Century, in single pieces and complete suites. They are duplicates in carving, wood and finish of the valuable originals, all reduced for this occasion. In fact, only the

Furniture You Will Cherish

and be proud to add to your home will be found in our Furniture Section. The better sort that will always bear the same distinctive appearance it did the day you first saw it in our Showrooms.

A few of the items are listed here:

Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suites

Usual Price, $365.00 **$272.50**

A massive typically Jacobean Suite, quaint and artistic in design. Constructive details are faultless and the finish dark and rich. Ten handsome pieces, including:

Buffet—66 inches in width.
China Cabinet—47 inches in width.
Serving Table—42 inches in width.
Extension Table—54 inches in width.
Five side chairs and one arm chair.

Buffet can be furnished with mirror top if desired.

Bedroom Suites of the Adam Period Made Specially for Lord & Taylor

$195.00

Four perfectly proportioned, beautifully designed pieces as illustrated, in *Mahogany, Antique Ivory or Circassian Walnut;* the dustproof mahogany drawers are conveniently arranged in sections.

The Dresser is 48 inches in width. Chiffonier 34 inches. Dressing Table, triplicate mirror, 42 inches. Full size Bed. Same suite with twin Bedsteads, **$245.00**

Luxurious Furniture for the Library

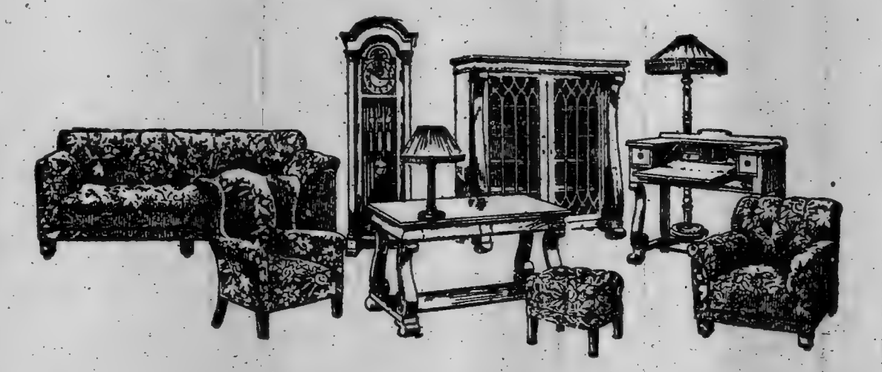

A GROUP of truly beautiful pieces, possessing in a marked degree the dignity, elegance and restful charm so essential in Library Furniture. While the ensemble as illustrated is unusually harmonious, fewer of the pieces may be used with equally artistic effect for a less spacious room.

The Upholstered Pieces include a massive Davenport, a huge Armchair, a Wing Chair and an Ottoman, all upholstered with the finest quality steel springs and *all selected hair.*

DAVENPORT	*ARM CHAIR*	*WING CHAIR*	*OTTOMAN*
In *Tapestry,* usually $150.00, Special **$110.00**	In *Tapestry,* usually $90.00, Special **$65.00**	In *Tapestry,* usually $60.00, Special **$40.00**	In *Tapestry,* usually $22.50, Special **$15.00**
In *Denim,* usually $90.00, Special **$69.50**	In *Denim,* usually $65.00, Special **$45.00**	In *Denim,* usually $40.00, Special **$25.00**	In *Denim,* usually $15.00, Special **$10.00**
In *Velour,* usually $225.00, Special **$150.00**	In *Velour,* usually $125.00, Special **$90.00**	In *Velour,* usually $90.00, Special **$60.00**	In *Velour,* usually $30.00 Special **$20.00**

The Cabinet Pieces of Solid Mahogany Comprise:

A Bookcase 60 inches in height, 53 inches in width; with or without grill, usually $85.00, Special **$65.00**

A Library Table with top 32x50 inches; massive in style, usually $75.00, Special..... **$55.00**

A Writing Desk width 44 inches, with most complete interior, usually $60.00, Special..... **$42.50**

The Decorative Pieces Include:

A Colonial Clock with solid mahogany case and beveled glass front and sides; height 90 inches, width 26 inches, depth 19 inches. Hand painted moon dial with cast corners, raised gilt numerals on circle of silver, and engraved centre Imported Westminster chiming movement with five tubes—sweet toned and mellow, striking the quarter hour. Usually $300.00. Special..... **$225.00**

A Floor Lamp of mahogany, iron piped and fitted with three lights, having pull chain and sockets of finest make. The 26 inch shade is made of heavy ribbed silk, silk lined and edged with antique gimp and fringe. In choice of three shapes, round, scalloped or curved—rich old gold or rose tints. All attachments included. Usually $36.50, Special..... **$25.00**

A Table Lamp of mahogany is in portable style and exceptionally well finished. Two lights with full chain, sockets and the best of piping. The 20 inch shade is made of silk poplin in old rose or old gold, trimmed with antique metallic gimp. A very artistic and effective novelty. Usually $20.00, Special..... **$13.50**

SUMMER FURNITURE

Is assembled in the Adam Salon, Fourth Floor, and our entire collection of Reed, Rush, Willow, Fibre and Chinese Cane Furniture is now offered

At Reductions of a Quarter to a Half

Mahogany Bedroom Suites, $245

Usually $400.00.....

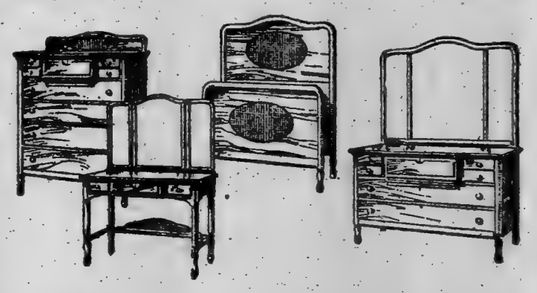

Solid mahogany cane paneled Suites of four superb pieces. The production of one of the foremost manufacturers in the country. Lord & Taylor, recognizing the beauty of these Suites, secured every one the maker had and for this event offer them at this exceptionally low price.

Separate pieces may be purchased at proportionate prices, and Bedsteads may be ordered either in twin or full sizes.

Special BEDDING *Values*

$10.00 Felt Mattresses.....**$7.50**
$25.00 Hair Mattresses.....**18.50**
$7.50 Woven Wire Spring..... **4.95**
$16.50 Upholstered Box Spring.....**12.00**

Four-Post Bedsteads

Solid Mahogany throughout.

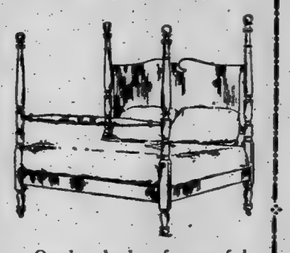

Quaint beds of graceful Chippendale design with turned posts 64 inches in height (4 inches higher than usual). Even the rails and stretches are of mahogany. Twin three-quarter and full sizes. Usually $50.00. Special—**$27.50.**

Wing Chairs & Rockers

Cozy fireside chairs, have frames of solid mahogany, substantially constructed and are well upholstered with moss and hair.

Very Special

Denim covered....**$13.75**
Tapestry covered....**19.75**
Velour covered.....**22.50**

Announcing the Great Semi-Annual Sale of RUGS *and* CARPETS

Twice a year, and twice only, are such values offered. So radical are the reductions and so standard the floor coverings that the event is indeed notable. Glance at the prices and note the substantial savings which they provide.

Wilton Rugs—The finest quality made in America, also the best English makes.

9 x 12 ft. Wiltons—Usually $62.50—Now **$43.50**

11 ft. 3 x 15 ft.	8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6	6 ft. x 9 ft.
Usually $107.25	Usually $56.75	Usually $38.50
Now **$79.50**	Now **$39.50**	Now **$29.50**

Pure Wool Wilton Rugs—Oriental designs and colors in fine, close weave.

9 x 12 ft.—Usually $39.50—Now **$29.50**

8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6—Usually $37.50—Now **$27.50**

Axminster Rugs—Extra heavy seamless Rugs in a variety of colors and designs; also in solid color effects.

9 x 12 ft.—Usually $29.50—Now **$24.50**

8.3 x 10.6—Usually $26.00—Now **$22.50**

Chenille Rugs—French, English and American makes in rich solid colors with shaded band borders in blending tones.

9 x 12 ft.—Usually $55.00 to 63.00—Now **$44.50**

8.3 x 10.6—Usually $47.50 to 57.00—Now **$39.50**

All Summer Rugs at Reductions of ¼ to ½.

Standard Carpetings at ½ price. In some patterns quantities are limited.

Fine Wiltons	Axminsters	Body Brussels
$2.50 and 3.00 Qualities	$1.75 Quality	$1.75 Quality
Now **$1.25** and **1.75**	Now **87½c**	Now **87½c**

Carpets with borders to match at proportionate reductions. Orders for future delivery will be taken and held until wanted.

Fifth Floor.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS *Underpriced for This Event*

Table Cloths—Now **$1.88** to **24.50.** Usually $2.75 to 49.00.

Napkins—**$2.95, 3.95, 6.95, 8.35** and **12.00** a dozen. Usually $4.85, 6.50, 8.85, 11.25 and 18.50.

Towels—Reduced from $3.00 to **$2.65** a dozen. Very heavy huck towels—hemmed.

Scalloped Damask Scarfs, 18x54 inches. Usually $1.50. Special, 88c.

Scalloped Damask Tea Cloths—Usually $2.50. Special, **$1.38.**

1,000 Huck Toweling Remnants, ½ Price

Hemstitched Linen Sheets—**$4.50** and **5.50.**

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases—**$1.15.**

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets Size	Usually	Now	Pillow Cases Size	Usually	Now
63x99 in.	78c	**69c**	42x38½ in.	18c	**14c**
72x99 in.	89c	**76c**	45x38½ in.	20c	**15c**
81x99 in.	98c	**84c**	50x38½ in.	23c	**18c**
90x99 in.	$1.05	**92c**	54x38½ in.	25c	**20c**

Second Floor.

Blankets—Special, **$3.75** to **7.50.** Usually $5.00 to 10.00.

Bedspreads—Now **95c, $1.65** and **1.85.** Usually $1.25, 2.15 and 2.35.

Comfortables—Wool filled—Now **$2.95** to **9.75.** Usually $3.50 to 16.50.

Sixth Floor.

Values Absolutely Unparalleled in UPHOLSTERY SPECIALS

Reversible Velour Portieres at the remarkable price—**$11.75** a pair.

Only 150 pairs—that were $24.00—marked down for quick disposal. Custom made in our own workrooms; red, green, blue, brown, rose, in various combinations. Made up with open edges.

A Clearaway of Lace Curtains, the majority in Marie Antoinette effects; two to ten pairs of a pattern and all perfect except in a few cases where the sample may be slightly soiled.

30 pairs that were $3.00.....Now **$1.50**
20 pairs that were $5.00 to 5.50.....Now **$3.00**
40 pairs that were $7.00.....Now **$4.00**
75 pairs that were $7.50 to 9.00.....Now **$4.75**
20 pairs that were $10.50 to 15.00.....Now **$5.75** to **6.75**

75 *Window Panels*—Reduced—The majority in Marie Antoinette effects; some very slightly soiled. Were $6.00, 7.50, 8.50 to 10.75.

Now **$2.50, 3.00, 4.50** and **7.50**

Imported Bed Sets—The collection of 200 includes many samples. White and Ecru Marie Antoinette or Lacet Arabe combined with Marie Antoinette. Single and double bed sizes. Were $8.50, 14.00, 15.00 up to 35.00 each.

Now **$3.75, 5.00, 7.50, 9.00** to **15.00** each

All in the pink of condition—the greatest values Lord & Taylor have ever offered.

Upholstery Fabrics—Including cotton and wool Tapestries, Damasks, Brocades, Brocatelles and Armures appropriate for reupholstering furniture or for decorative use.

Now **55c, 75c, $1.25, 1.50** and to **4.25** a yard. Were $1.50 to 10.00 a yard.

Cushions, Table Covers, Sunfast Curtains, Curtain Scrims, Remnants of all sorts—reduced to less than cost.

Fifth Floor.

WHITMAN TRIPS UP BECKER CHAMPION

Rejects Life Convict's Story of Rose, Webber, and Vallon Plotting "Frame-up."

CATCHES HIM IN FALSEHOOD

Felon Admits He Talked with Condemned ex-Policeman in the Death House.

ARGUMENT FOR NEW TRIAL

Waldo Corroborates Becker In Saying "Big Tim" Saw Him In Rosenthal's Behalf.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 24.—Joseph Murphy, a convicted murderer serving a life term in Sing Sing, who recently made an affidavit that he had heard Jack Rose, Bridgie Webber, and Harry Vallon plot in the Tombs to "frame" ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, admitted to Governor Whitman today that he had had a talk with Becker in the death house the night before he wrote to Becker's counsel that he had a story to tell which might save the life of the condemned man.

Murphy was brought to this city today by Deputy Warden Johnson of Sing Sing to tell his story to the Governor. Governor Whitman spent two hours questioning the convict, and afterward announced that there was nothing in the story to justify him in taking any action to save Becker from the electric chair or even grant him a reprieve. The interview between the Governor and the convict was held at the Executive Mansion. Deputy Warden Johnson and a stenographer were present.

Governor Whitman telephoned to Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing the information Murphy had given. Warden Osborne told the Governor it was absolutely against the prison rules to permit convicts to converse with the men in the death house, and that he would suspend the two prison guards who were on duty there when this infraction of the rules occurred. Later Governor Whitman instructed Deputy Warden Johnson to promulgate a hard and fast rule which would shut off such opportunities in the future.

Admits He Saw Becker.

One of the first questions the Governor asked Murphy was whether he had talked to Becker. Murphy said he had not. Later Murphy let slip a remark which made the Governor inquire anew, and Murphy then admitted he had entered the death house on Sunday evening, June 20, with the Entertainment Committee of Mr. Osborne's Mutual Welfare Laegue, to sing to the condemned man, as is customary on Sunday nights. When in there Murphy found his opportunity to talk with Becker.

The Governor began his examination of Becker's confict pleader by asking him his name, his age, and his criminal record. Murphy said that he was born in Ireland thirty-five years ago, and had been a grocery clerk, and later a bartender. He killed Noel Forester in a saloon at Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, New York. On June 1 Murphy wrote to Bourke Cockran, Becker's chief counsel, telling him of the conversation between the three witnesses against Becker.

"With other prisoners at the Tombs, I was out for my afternoon walk on July 29, 1912," Murphy told the Governor. "I heard some one say, 'We must frame Becker.' I was curious to hear the rest of the conversation. I slipped into a bathroom, so I could listen. There I heard some one say, 'We haven't a chance in the world unless we frame Becker.' Rose, Webber, and Vallon were talking, but I do not know which one it was said it.

"The man who was talking went on to say, 'According to newspapers they seem to think that Becker did it because Rosenthal made that squawk. Anyhow, it will be easy to make people believe it is the truth.' One spoke up and said, 'You damn fool, Big Tim will never stand for that. He knows Becker was not in this.' Another of the three men then said: 'Big Tim sent Appelman [his secretary] to see me to get Steuer to fix it up for us so as to cover Tim's name up and put it all on Becker.'"

Says He Recognized Webber.

Murphy said that at this time he looked over the bathroom partition and saw that Webber was the one who had spoken last. Steuer, according to Murphy, was Max Steuer, a New York lawyer, who arranged with the District Attorney for Webber's turning State's evidence.

Governor Whitman asked Murphy if he had ever told his story to anybody. The convict replied that he had done so in December, 1912, after he had begun his sentence in Sing Sing. He said that Stewart A. Wallace, a Brooklyn real estate man, who was serving a term for forgery, had been his confidante. Wallace worked in the same shop with Murphy. At present he is one of the Mutual Welfare Court judges at Sing Sing.

"Wallace told me that I should come to the front and not let an innocent man go to his death," Murphy told the Governor.

The interview was granted in response to the following letter which was received by the Governor on Thursday:

I had the pleasure of seeing you when you paid an official call to this institution a few days ago, and if it had been possible would have made an effort to have a personal interview with you at that time and place my statement as to the Charles Becker case before you. I realized that your time was limited, and furthermore, I felt that the information that I had placed in the hands of Bourke Cockran, Mr. Becker's attorney, would bear fruit. Knowing the circumstances as I do, that Charles Becker is an innocent man, I am simply at a loss to account for the legal machinery of this State, a procedure that has doomed an innocent man to an ignominious death.

I have all confidence in your integrity, feel that what you have done has been the result of what you deem duty to yourself, to the county which you represented during Mr. Becker's trial, and now as Chief Executive of this great Empire State, possibly you have seen a copy of the statement which I made as to Mr. Becker and his chief accusers, Vallon, Rose, and Webber. I was in the Tombs with the three last named men in July, 1912, overheard their conversation, covert threats, &c., just prior to their going to the District Attorney's office to deliver Mr. Becker to the State of New York as the Jews in olden times delivered Christ to Pilate, crying "Crucify Him! Crucify Him!"

Mr. Whitman, I am imploring you to grant me a personal interview with you or one of your representatives. I know I could convince you of Mr. Becker's innocence. God will be with me on the side of truth and justice and will make me doubly strong to present and portray facts. Vallon, Rose, and Webber planned the jobbery of Becker as coolly and deliberately as if it were a lamb they were sending to the slaughter instead of a human being.

It is unnecessary for me to refer to their calibre. They are the very lowest type of men, unworthy of belief, and I fail to see how they received any recognition or their statements given any credence. I heard them concocting their plot as to Becker's downfall, can repeat it almost word for word. Mr. Whitman, give me an opportunity to clear my conscience. I feel I have been a factor toward sending Mr. Becker to his death, as I failed to disclose the facts at the last moment; but, as I was absolutely confident of his innocence, I did not think that the great legal machinery of this State could err to such an extent as to doom Mr. Becker to his death.

I can place the entire facts before you in a moment's notice. I beg of you, implore you to allow me to do so personally. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH MURPHY, 62730,
354 Hunter Street,
Ossining, N. Y.

The address, 354 Hunter Street is that of Sing Sing Prison.

Questioned by Whitman.

"Why didn't you write before?" the Governor asked.

"I wouldn't have written now, if Becker had got a new trial," said the convict. "Wallace kept urging me constantly to come to the front and threatened to make the story public himself, if I did not."

"Did you ever tell anybody else what you had overheard?" Murphy was asked.

"No one else except the Chaplain."

The Governor, after reading the letter, was impressed by the contrast between the style of the letter and Murphy's manner of talking, which betrayed little or no education. Murphy said the letter was in his own handwriting.

"Did any one dictate it?" asked the Governor.

"It was dictated in part by Wallace. Just the word ignominious; that is about all," said Murphy. "He helped me with the spelling of it, too. There was no one else present when it was written."

"Did you discuss this letter with any one else?"

"No."

"Did Wallace dictate the letter to Mr. Cockran, too?" asked Mr. Whitman.

"No."

"Spell the word 'notoriety,'" directed the Governor. Murphy did so readily and correctly.

"Now, spell the word 'conscience,'" said Mr. Whitman. Again the convict complied.

"Murphy, are you sure you have told absolutely all you know about this matter?" asked the Governor. "You understand, I am willing to listen. I am trying to get the facts. You need not cover up anything."

"I am not trying to cover up anything," said the convict. "I have told all. Now my conscience is clear. That is the only benefit that could come to me from this."

"Have you ever spoken to Becker—ever in your life?"

"I spoke to him in the death house the night before I wrote the letter to Mr. Cockran," Murphy responded after some hesitation.

"How did you happen to be in the death house?" asked the Governor in amazement.

"I went in there with the Entertainment Committee of the Mutual Welfare League," said Murphy. "I asked one of the delegates in charge of the singers to take me there. There were four or five who went with me. I don't know their names. There is singing and entertainment in the death house every Sunday night."

"Are you a singer?" asked the Governor.

"Well, partly," said the convict. "I helped out with the chorus."

Lied "to a Certain Extent."

"Was there any one present when you talked with Becker?"

"No. I tried to tell becker that I knew something about his case, but he said that he didn't want to talk to me and that if he knew something about his case to tell it to his lawyers. That was the reason I wrote to Mr. Cockran."

"And you were alone with Becker in the death house?"

"There were five or six men present."

"What else did you say to Becker?"

"That is all."

"Then when you told me that you had never talked to Becker and when you told the committee you wanted to go to the death house to sing you lied, did you not?" asked the Governor.

"To a certain extent, yes."

There were some other matters brought to light in connection with the convict's story of the alleged plot hatching in the Tombs which the Governor declined to let the newspaper men use.

The record of the interview will be sent to District Attorney Perkins for use in connection with the proceedings before Justice Ford on Monday, when the District Attorney has been cited to show cause why Becker should not have a new trial, on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

Murphy was returned to Sing Sing on an afternoon train.

WALDO VERIFIES BECKER TALE

Says "Big Tim" Did See Him in Behalf of Rosenthal.

Rhinelander Waldo, former Police Commissioner, made the following statement last night at his Summer home at Fishkill:

"What Becker says regarding Senator ["Big Tim"] Sullivan's visit to me is essentially correct. Senator Sullivan came to me and wanted to know if I were singling out Rosenthal. He seemed to think I was persecuting Rosenthal. I told him that Rosenthal was going just as soon as I could 'get him,' and that every other gambler in the city was going; taht there was neither persecution nor favoritism.

"Senator Sullivan intimated that there might be political preferment for me should I be 'good to his friends,' but the fact that Rosenthal did so, as I told Senator Sullivan he would, will show what I thought of that intimation."

Mr. Waldo said hat "Big Tim" brought the matter up casually, speaking neither in pleading nor in anger, and that he seemed quite satisfied with the declaration made to him. He referred to Rosenthal as a "friend" or a "constituent." Mr. Waldo was not sure which. It was the only appeal of the sort, Mr. Waldo said, that was made to him while he was "cleaing the city" of its gambling houses.

The ex-Commissioner added that there was no mention of money "invested" or otherwise in his conversation with Sullivan.

BECKER HEARING TOMORROW.

Mrs. Rosenthal Among Those Who Consult District Attorney.

District Attorney Perkins yesterday called together those members of his staff who had done work in the Becker case to prepare for vigorous opposition to the order obtained by Becker's lawyers compelling the prosecutor to show cause why Becker should not have a new trial.

When the application comes up before Supreme Court Justice John Ford at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning the District Attorney will submit a mass of affidavits in answer to those filed by W. Bourke Cockran. Mr. Perkins worked until late last night getting these affidavits, and he will be in his office all day today getting more statements.

Mr. Cockran will try to have Jack Rose cited as a witness to explain why he did not tell of the relations between Herman Rosenthal, Becker, and "Big Tim" Sullivan when he testified at Becker's two trials. Martin T. Manton and John F. McIntyre, Becker's lawyers at the two trials, have sworn they never heard the Sullivan story until Becker told it in the statement which he prepared in the death house for Governor Whitman.

Rose, accompanied by Bernard H. Sandler, his lawyer, conferred with the District Attorney for four hours yesterday. Six stenographers, working in relays, took down his affidavit. He would make no statement when he left the Criminal Court Building, except that his statement was all "old stuff." It was understood he was questioned particularly about the meeting between Becker and Harry Appelbaum, Sullivan's secretary, on the Sunday night preceding the murder. Rose told reporters on Thursday about the meeting, but said he was not present while Becker and Sullivan were talking.

Mrs. Herman Rosenthal, widow of the murdered man, was questioned by Mr. Perkins. It is understood she will be used chiefly to refute the affidavit of Benjamin Kauffman, once a partner of Rosenthal's, who swore that Rosenthal told him he intended to go to the Metropole on the night when he was murdered to get $15,000 for leaving the State and discontinuing the disclosures he had started to make to the District Attorney.

Mrs. Rosenthal was weeping when she left the District Attorney's office. She was dressed in mourning. She avoided Rose, and remained in the office of Assistant District Attorney Weller, on the floor above Mr. Perkins's office, while Rose was in the building.

A small army of process servers was at work rounding up the other witnesses for examination today.

Assistant District Attorney Groehl went to Passaic, N. J., to see Bridgie Webber. He returned with a statement from Webber.

The District Attorney's office also got in touch with Harry Vallon, another informer. Vallon is out of the State, but arrangements were made through Mr. Sandler, his attorney, for his return in readiness for any call. Neither James Marshall, the negro who testified about the Harlem murder conference between Becker and Rose, nor Charles B. Plitt, Jr., Becker's former press agent, will be a witness, it is said.

Members of Mr. Perkins's staff were preparing to contend at the outset that none of the affidavits submitted by Mr. Cockran, on which the order to show cause was obtained, was new evidence. Since Becker knew of the Sullivan episode all the way through, they will argue, he wss able to present the facts at either of his trials.

The District Attorney, it is believed, will oppose any attempt to have Becker brought here from the deathhouse to testify at the new proceedings.

Mrs. Becker was at her lawyer's offices, 31 Nassau Street, all afternoon. Martin T. Manton and John B. Johnston, of Becker's counsel, were searching for other witnesses than those who made affidavits.

MUENTER UNAIDED, DR. MACDONALD SAYS

Alienist Makes Public the Report of His Examination of Morgan's Assailant.

WAS CLEARLY A PARANOIAC

Not Remarkable, He Holds, That He Was Apparently Sane for Nine Years After Murder of His Wife.

There could have been no others acting as confederates of Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, the college professor, who shot J. P. Morgan, exploded a bomb in the Capitol, and sought to put bombs on Atlantic liners, in the opinion of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, the alienist, who has completed a study of Muenter's case.

Muenter was a paranoiac, according to Dr. MacDonald, and could not have acted in conjunction with others, nor could he have been made a tool of by others. Dr. MacDonald believes that it was unlikely that any one was in Muenter's confidence before his crimes were committed.

Dr. MacDonald made a long examination of Muenter which ended only a little more than an hour before Muenter's suicide took place. The questions and answers were taken by a stenographer and the record of it brings out clearly the dynamiter's mental processes. Dr. MacDonald did not make public his conclusions earlier, lest he should have been accused of attempting indirectly to influence the Thaw hearing.

Dr. MacDonald found that Muenter was a paranoiac of the reformatory type, which the State's alienists have contended that Thaw is. Muenter thought that he had a mission and that his crimes were in fulfillment of it. The alienist had intended to examine Muenter further and to obtain more data about his history when Muenter killed himself, but the first examination was sufficient to indicate what kind of insanity he was afflicted with.

Appeared Sane Nine Years.

Muenter killed his wife by poison in 1906 at Cambridge, made his escape, and wrote an insane pamphlet about it. In the nine years that passed before his recent series of crimes he showed no evidence of an unbalanced mind, except that he had trouble at most of the colleges where he was employed, because he believed that other teachers were being promoted over his head, and that his enemies were keeping him down.

"There is nothing in this history which is inconsistent with his being a paranoiac," Dr. MacDonald said. "Paranoia is the most insidious of mental diseases, and is not attended with much deterioration of the mental faculties. That a man after a homicidal outbreak in 1906 could appear seemingly normal to those who knew him since that time, and could be regarded even as a brilliant man, and that he should then have a homicidal outbreak nine years later—such a history is not exceptional in cases of paranoia.

"The dangerous outbreaks of a paranoiac occur at irregular intervals. Strong excitement is likely to bring on such attacks. In Muenter's case it was evidently his brooding over the war which brought it on. A paranoiac is always dangerous. The intense interest in the war has, of course, transformed many paranoiacs who were quiescent into dangerous men."

Part of the examination was for the purpose of discovering whether Muenter was feigning insanity. A man who is shamming nearly always feigns a variety of symptoms which characterise different forms of insanity. When asked if he considers himself insane, he usually answers doubtfully or rather favors the theory that he is insane. Muenter was emphatic in denying that he was insane and gave no signs of any type of insanity except reformatory paranoia.

"I am quite sure that he could not have acted with any confederates," Dr. MacDonald said. "A paranoiac acts alone and distrusts others. If any one had approached Muenter and asked him to take part in some scheme, he would undoubtedly have become suspicious."

Tells of His Mistake.

Some specimens of Muenter's reasoning from the record of the examination are as follows:

Q.—Don't you think you made a mistake in going there with two revolvers and trying to influence Mr. Morgan that way? A.—The mistake was that I walked ahead of the children instead of after them. If I could have gotten him and his family into the rooms and imprisoned them all there and kept them there with myself while he was planning the work, that is the work, that is why I brought the family there, so they couldn't shoot off into the room, it would have set this off. If they shot into the room it would have exploded the dynamite. I would lay it on the table and say: "This is dynamite. If you shoot at me, go on. It is for the protection of all of us."

Q.—Didn't you think that that was an unusual way to protect them? The children were innocent of any wrongdoing. A.—If the father wanted to kill the children by shooting into the room, he could do so, but he was informed beforehand that the dynamite was there. I would tell him that—"here is the dynamite on this table; therefore don't shoot into this room"; it was to keep him from rescuing the children?

Q.—Now, don't you think, as a matter of fact, that you are insane, that you have been actuated by foolish motives? A.—If I thought so, I would not have done what I did.

Q.—But looking back on it now? A.—Because it failed, but if it had succeeded.

Q.—That wouldn't affect the condition of your mind, the question of whether it succeeded or not. A.—It is the only thing that could be done. If it had succeeded it would have been a very fine thing.

Q.—But suppose Mr. Morgan had told you that he would decline to accede to your plans? A.—I would have said: "All right; until you are tired." I would have held his family in prison.

Q.—They could have arrested you? A.—How? I would have barricaded the room, nailed it all up.

Q.—You couldn't have kept them away from the public? A.—It would have made no difference.

Said This Was War.

Q.—When the authorities came there, don't you think you had a legal right to go there? A.—He had nothing to do with legal right. My dear Sir, this is war, you are mistaken.

Q.—But we are not at war?, A.—You are wrong, we are at war. We are actually at war, we are killing thousands of people every day.

Q.—But we haven't declared war? A.—Yes, we are doing it underhandedly.

Q.—You know that the Germans maintained a large army for many years and were accumulating munitions of war all the time? A.—That is quite different.

Q.—Why didn't you go there to stop them? A.—Germany is not America, my dear Sir. It is merely for her protection in Germany, wedged in there between the Russians and France, and all those countries. If she didn't have those things they would have jumped on her.

Q.—If she did have those things? A.—Oh, you are quite right, it is the whole trend of the age that has developed since Napoleon.

Q.—Do you think that you, single-handed, could arrest the whole trend of the age? A.—No, but Mr. Morgan could.

Q.—Do you think he could control those countries? A.—With his money. If his money didn't flow into their cash drawers and stop the flow of ammunition.

Muenter told of going to hear William Jennings Bryan address the mass meeting called by German societies in Madison Square Garden.

Q.—Before you came to Mr. Morgan's house did you do anything, had you taken any steps to bring about this purpose of yours? A.—Oh, there are steps being taken continually, but they are of no avail.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I went to that meeting there at Madison Square.

Q.—Who was the principal speaker? A.—Mr. Bryan.

Q.—You were in sympathy with Mr. Bryan's views? A.—He didn't wish to step this war. That was the trouble. He was there, but he didn't touch on it.

Q.—What did he speak about there? A.—Oh, peace.

Q.—Well, that was what you wanted? A.—I wanted in the first place to get in a place where she could get peace, but she can't get peace with her hands dripping with the blood of the people she is talking to.

"Muenter's words in the record for the most part seem logical. His premises are assumed," Dr. MacDonald said. "Generally, when the subject is an abstract one, his mental weakness does not come out strongly. In his discussion of concrete facts, however, his wildness is more apparent, notably when he describes how he thought he could imprison the Morgans, barricade the door on them, and prevent their rescue by laying a stick of dynamite on the table."

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

WOMEN'S SOROSIS SHOES

Mid-Summer Clearance Sale

Commencing Monday, July 26th

The Season's Models in

Boots, Pumps, Oxfords and Colonials

6,000 Pairs in an extensive variety of models. The following illustrate but a few of the styles.

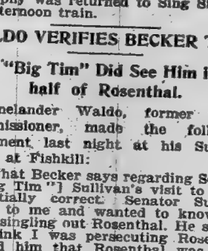

2.95 regularly 5.00 and 6.00

One-Button Pump

Bronze, Putty, Champagne, Gray or Olive Kidskin, with tops to match or harmonize; many handsome effects.

Side-Lace Boots

Champagne, Putty, Sand, Gray, White or Black Kidskin.

4.25 regularly 6.50 to 10.00

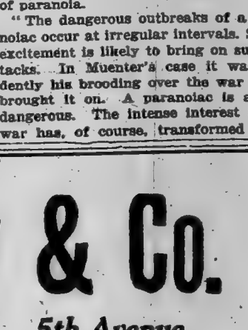

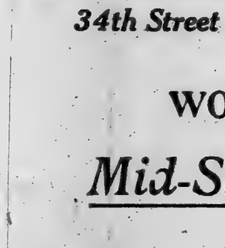

3.45 regularly 5.50 to 7.00

Four-Eyelet Lace Oxford

Patent or Dull Leather with combination backs of Fawn or Gray Buckskin or White Calf skin.

Summer Business Hours: *July and August: 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturday closed all day.*

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Established 1879

To effect prompt disposal of this season's apparel—our Annual July Clearance Sale of Summer Apparel—a splendid purchasing opportunity of which many shoppers take advantage yearly.

The assortments and sizes are incomplete in most instances, and therefore early selection is advised.

No approvals or credits.

Annual July Clearance Sale

No Approvals *No Credits*

Commencing Monday, Prior to August First Stock Taking

At Drastic Reductions

Being in many instances less than half the original prices.

575 Women's and Misses' Summer Dresses

3.75 5.00 5.75 to **9.75**

Formerly 5.00 to 14.50

Sizes 32 to 42—2nd floor

For Women and Misses

2nd Floor

150 Tailored Suits, **12.50** to **35.00** Formerly 25.00 to 57.50

63 Bathing Dresses, **5.00 6.75** Formerly 6.85 8.75

65 Genuine Panama Hats, **4.75** About half former prices

285 Sport Hats, **2.75, 4.75, 6.50** About half former prices

29 Brushed Wool Sweaters, **4.85** Formerly 8.75 9.75

For Women and Misses

2nd Floor

465 Summer Waists, **.95** to **5.00** Formerly 1.95 to 9.75

3rd Floor

340 Pairs Pumps, Colonials and Oxfords, **3.50** Formerly 5.50 to 7.00

114 Corsets, **1.00** to **10.00** Formerly 3.00 to 20.00

117 Brassieres, **.39** to **3.50** Formerly .50 to 6.50

For Misses, Girls and Children

4th Floor

75 Misses' Summer Dresses, **5.00** 14, 16 and 17 years. Formerly up to 7.75

60 Girls' Summer Dresses, **5.00** 6 to 15 years. Formerly up to 7.95

433 Girls' Bloomer Dresses, **1.25** 3½ to 14 years. Formerly up to 1.95

25 Girls' Wool Suits, **12.50** 12 to 15 years. Formerly up to 29.50

71 Girls' Coats, **2.95** 3½ to 8 years. Formerly up to 6.75

80 Girls' Coats, **5.00** 3½ to 10 years. Formerly up to 8.00

178 Girls' Coats, 3½ to 12 yrs., according to age, **6.75 9.75** Formerly up to 16.75

4th Floor

30 Children's Hats, **1.00 2.75** Formerly up to 6.75

50 Girls' and Misses' Hats, **3.75 5.00** Formerly up to 13.75

For Little Children

1 to 3 Years. 3rd Floor

250 Dresses, **.85** to **2.05** Formerly up to 3.25

30 white Pique Coats, **3.25 3.75** Formerly up to 5.00

50 Summer Wool Coats, **2.95** to **7.50** Formerly up to 12.50

89 Young Men's Summer Wool Suits

at **8.75**

Formerly 13.50 to 19.50

Of fancy mixture cheviots in sizes 34 to 38 chest measure.

97 Pairs Outing Trousers, striped serge or flannel, **3.65** Formerly 4.50 4.75

Boys' Tub Suits, 2 to 6 years, **1.15** Less than half former prices

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

MISS DAHLGREN FINED $36.

Warned Against Further Reckless Driving in Her Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 24.—Miss Catherine Dahlgren, daughter of Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren of New York, has been fined $25 and costs, in all $36, by Judge Bossidy in the Lee Police Court on a charge of overspeeding her 120-horsepower racing automobile on one of the main streets of Stockbridge. Officer Frank White testified that the defendant was running the automobile at fifty miles an hour. There was also a complaint of reckless driving an automobile made against Miss Dahlgren by Steve C. Burghardt, an official of Interlaken, but this case was continued two months.

Miss Dahlgren was told by Judge Bossidy that driving an automobile in a way which endangered public safety would not be tolerated and that if future charges were made she would be prosecuted. Miss Dahlgren was represented by counsel. It was said that she had been driving automobiles in Europe, where the speed laws were less strict than in this country and that her violation of laws of the State was due to thoughtlessness.

There is another case pending against Miss Dahlgren. She is charged with running her automobile with the muffler open, the complainant being David T. Dana, a Lenox cottager. Miss Dahlgren has promised to have alterations made on her automobile to make its operation less noisy.

TALE OF RANCHER'S CAPTOR

Says He Wanted $6,000 Ransom Money to Do Good With.

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, July 24.—Lon Dean, a sheep herder, who admits that he kidnapped E. A. Empey, a rancher, was lodged in jail today by cowboys after a hard ride to save their captive from lynchers. Dean was captured on Sheep Mountain last night after Empey had escaped.

Dean, a slight man 5 feet 4 inches tall, said today:

"I took this means of getting money, as I thought I could do more good with it than those who had it. I had not thought of the anxiety the kidnapping of Empey caused the family."

Dean, who asserted Salem, Utah, was his home, said he had a common school education. Dean said his reading had been chiefly the works of Darwin, Paine, and Ingersoll. Dean said that he had worked for Empey five years ago.

After kidnapping Empey at the point of a gun at his ranch, forty miles from here several days ago, Dean took his captive to a hut five miles from the ranch. Empey's young son was sent to notify the family that Empey would be killed unless a ransom of $6,000 in gold was deposited at a designated spot. The ransom was raised and would have been paid had not Empey escaped while his captor was asleep.

Empey said he had suffered nothing from his week's captivity.

REGULAR CHARGE PATRONS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES—BILLS NOT RENDERED UNTIL SEPT. 1ST.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

864-866 AND 868 Fifth Avenue. 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Final Clearance of Summer Stocks

Styles are varied and few of a kind—sizes incomplete—but all garments are of the usual Gidding standard—

Suits: Of Linen—formerly to $35—$10
Of Cloth—formerly to $75—$15
Of Silk & Cloth—$29 formerly to $125.

Dresses: Country Frocks—$12 Of linen, voile, crepe & batiste—formerly to $45.
Silk and Cloth Dresses—$25 formerly to $75.
Afternoon Gowns—$35 Of Taffeta, crepe de chine, chiffon, flowered silks and serge—formerly $65 to $95.

Wraps: Throws and Coatees—$10, $15 formerly to $45.
Evening Wraps—$55 formerly to $125.

Coats: Of Linen—formerly to $25—$10
Of Shantung—formerly to $35—$15
Of Cloth—formerly to $65—$25

Sweaters: Of Auguzine, fibre and Italian Silk—formerly to $45—$15, $20, $35
Hats to match—$10, $12, $15 of crepe and silk.

Outing Skirts: "Chevy Chase" Skirts, Awning Stripes, Linens, Piques, etc.—$5 & $9

Hats: Outing Styles—formerly to $15—$5, $8
Garden Hats—formerly to $30—$10

Blouses: Of Linen, Batiste & Voile—$4, $8 formerly to $20.
Of Lace, Net & Chiffon—$10 formerly to $25.

EARLY AUTUMN MODES

New Serge Dresses—Paris models that have just reached us—unusual and distinctive effects for cool evenings, traveling, etc., introducing many phases of the new Fall silhouette.

Advance Millinery—Charming hand-made hats in combinations of suede cloth and wolf—Reboux's Sailors of Satin Antique—Spanish coque-trimmed Velvet hats—burnt ostrich trimmings and many other smart effects for coming season.

New Suits That Show the Autumn Trend—Advance styles for traveling and for the first "cooler" days—made of high-character materials and introducing entirely new style features.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

On Monday and Tuesday

Extraordinary Price Concessions

Purchases will appear on bill rendered September the 1st.

DOMESTIC RUGS

Final Offering of the Famous French Wilton Rugs

At Actual Savings of 33⅓%

8.3x10.6 ft. and 9x12 ft.....**42.50**.....regularly 62.50 and 65.00

6x9 ft.....regularly 37.50, **29.75** | 10.6x12 ft.....regularly 85.75, **57.00**
10.6x14 ft.....regularly 96.50, **67.50** | 11.3x15 ft.....regularly 107.25, **72.50**

Also 100 Seamless Royal Wilton Rugs, size 9 x 12 ft. 28.00 formerly 37.50.

Every rug is new and perfect; handsome Oriental, medallion and all-over designs; attractive colorings; suitable for parlor, living room or library.

2,500 Yards of hall and stair Velvet Carpet,—heavy weight; limited number of patterns and lengths. regularly 1.45, sq. yd., **1.00**

FURNITURE SALE

Over $40,000 McCreery "Master-Made" Furniture

At ½ Less Than Regular Prices

This Furniture has been selected from the regular stock and marked at unprecedentedly low prices preparatory to receiving new Fall shipments. Every piece is up to the "McCreery" standard.

In addition to the above remarkable offerings the remaining stock of High Grade Furniture will be reduced from 10% to 33⅓%.

Purchases will appear on bill rendered September 1st

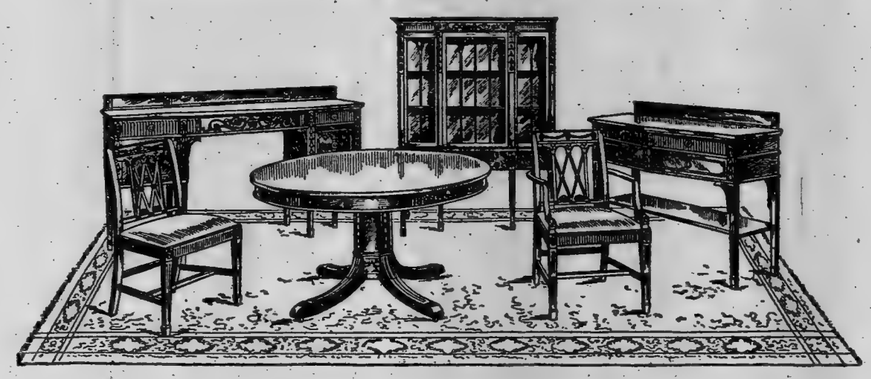

Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Adam Model Suite as illustrated, all hand-carved and hand-rubbed dull finish. regularly 1,000.00, **500.00**

Ten-piece Sheraton Model Suites. **700.00** regularly 1,400.00

Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites in Dull Mahogany. **525.00** regularly 1,050.00

Four-piece Adam Model Suites including Buffet, China Closet, Side and Extension Tables. regularly 700.00, **350.00**

Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites inlaid with satinwood. **250.00** regularly 500.00

100 Odd Dining Room Chairs at ½ price.

Library Furniture

Sheraton Model Sofas.....**35.00** regularly 70.00

Overstuffed Sofas.....**75.00** regularly 150.00

Overstuffed Sofas.....**62.50** regularly 125.00

Wing Chairs.....**17.50** and **20.00** regularly 35.00 and 40.00

Mahogany Library Tables. **35.00** and **40.00** regularly 70.00 and 80.00

Mahogany Sofas with leather seat.....**61.25** regularly 122.50

Mahogany Revolving Bookcases.....**42.50** regularly 85.00

Mahogany Tip Tables.....**4.50** regularly 9.00

Brass Beds & Bedding

Brass Beds with 2-inch continuous posts and 1-inch filler rods. regularly 20.00, **12.50**

Brass Beds with 2-inch Colonial posts; panel in head and foot. regularly 33.00, **19.50**

Brass Beds with square posts and square top rods. regularly 34.50, **24.50**

McCreery Hand-Laid Mattresses...**35.00** regularly 45.00

McCreery Special Upholstered Box Springs. regularly 35.00, **25.00**

McCreery Special Black Curled Hair Mattresses with French roll edge and Imperial tufting. regularly 35.00, **25.00**

French Upholstered Box Springs.....**15.50** regularly 20.00

Layer Felt Mattresses.....**10.00** regularly 14.00

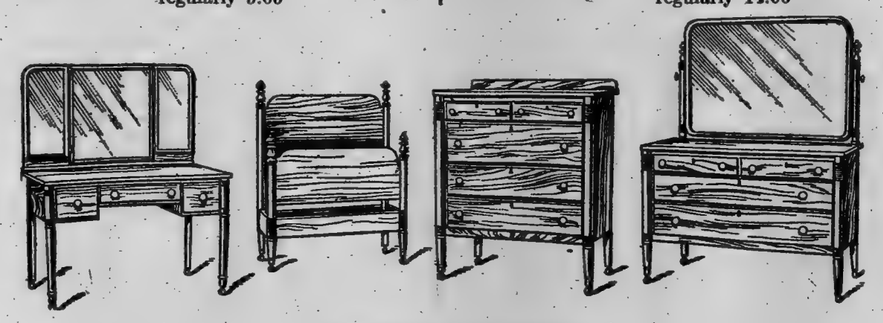

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Four-piece Suite as illustrated, finished in French Gray or Ivory Enamel. **200.00** regularly 400.00

Five-piece Louis XVI. model Suites,—Ivory Enamel finish. regularly 600.00 **300.00**

Four-piece Ivory Enamel Suites, including Dresser, Chiffonier and Twin Beds. **175.00** regularly 350.00

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Four-post Solid Mahogany Beds. **25.00** regularly 50.00

Odd Circassian Walnut Chiffoniers. **62.00** regularly 124.00

Four-piece Decorated Ivory Enamel Suites including Dresser, Chiffonier and Twin Beds. regularly 400.00, **200.00**

Three-piece Decorated Enamel Suites including Dresser, Chiffonier and one Twin Bed. regularly 350.00, **175.00**

Five-piece Mahogany Suites, — Adam Model; including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Twin Beds. **325.00** regularly 650.00

Five-piece Mahogany Suites,—Louis XVI. Model, including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Twin Beds. **300.00** regularly 600.00

Mahogany Dressers,—Adam Model. **58.50** regularly 117.00

Mahogany Dressers..regularly 90.00, **45.00**

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

On Monday and Tuesday

Exceptionally Low Prices

Purchases will appear on bill rendered September the 1st

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century—The Finest Silks the World Produces.

15,000 Yards of Chiffon Taffeta Dansant Silks

Choice assortment of the latest evening tints, reception and street colors, including Delft, Copenhagen, Joffre and Navy Blue. Also White or Black. Yd. **95c** former price 1.25

SUMMER WASH DRESS FABRICS,—Specially Priced

20,000 Yards of this season's best styles in White and Colored Wash Dress Fabrics.

35c Quality 40-in. Plain White Voile, yd. **18c**

35c Quality 40-in Fancy White Voile, yd. **18c**

50c Quality 40-in. White Crinkled Wash Crepe. yd. **18c**

35c Quality 36-in. Madras Shirting,—white grounds; smart color combinations..yd. **18c**

35c Quality 40-in. Printed Voile in a large variety of desirable styles and colors..yd. **18c**

75c Quality 40-in. Printed Silk Stripe Voile,—white and light grounds with beautiful floral designs. yd. **38c**

75c Quality 32-in. White Corduroy...yd. **48c**

75c Quality 36-in. White Gabardine..yd. **48c**

Remnants of Best Qualities of Cotton and Wash Fabrics in suitable lengths for Waists and Misses' and Children's Dresses.
38c a Waist Pattern. | **88c** a Dress Pattern.

WOMEN'S FALL TAILORED SUITS

An extensive assortment of Distinctive Models in High Class Tailored Suits.
24.50 **38.50** **48.00**

The remaining stock of Spring Suits at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Clearance Reductions—WOMEN'S DRESSES

Cotton Dresses,—smart models.....regularly up to 6.75, **3.50**

Cotton Dresses,—attractive models.....regularly up to 10.75, **6.50**

Lingerie Dresses,—effective styles.....regularly up to 19.75, **11.75**

Handsome Lingerie Dresses.....**19.75** and **25.00**

Taffeta Dresses.....**9.75, 14.50** and **18.50**

WOMEN'S SKIRTS—*Exceptional Offerings*

Tailored Skirts in the season's most desirable Cotton Fabrics....**2.50, 3.50** and **5.50**

Golfine Skirts,—plain white or with stripes.....**4.50**

Fall Models—WOMEN'S COATS

Specially Priced

Smart Models in Attractive Mixed Fabrics for Travel and Motor Wear

Coats in English Mixtures,—most desirable models; half lined.....**24.50** and **29.50**

Smart Top Coats of Scotch Mixtures,—silk lined.....**12.50**

Summer Stock Decidedly Reduced

Evening Wraps of Charmeuse; trimmed with marabout.....**16.50**

The remaining stock of Coats and Wraps.....**4.50, 7.50** and **12.50**

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS

Special Purchase of Silk and Mohair Bathing Suits in the newest and most effective models, greatly reduced.

667 Silk Suits in the most popular models; new skirts.....regularly 5.95 and 7.50, **3.95**

400 Mohair Suits,—very desirable, practical models.....**2.95** and **3.95** regularly 4.95 to 6.50

Bathing Suits in odd sizes, at greatly reduced prices

WOMEN'S HOUSE GOWNS AND NEGLIGEES

To Close Out at Much Below Cost

NO C. O. D.'S. NO RETURNS. NO APPROVALS.

Negligees and House Gowns of Crepe de Chine,—graceful models.....**5.00** reduced from 8.50 and 12.50

House Gowns,—copies of the latest Foreign models; prettily trimmed.....**9.50** reduced from 14.50 and 19.50

987 Morning or Afternoon Dresses,—pretty new materials; latest models.....**2.50** reduced from 4.95 and 5.50

2,000 Porch, Lawn or Beach Dresses,—desirable colorings; new models.....**1.00** and **1.50** reduced from 3.95 and 5.00

Absolute Clearance—MISSES' SUMMER APPAREL

At Extraordinary Concessions from Regular Prices.

89 Silk Dresses,—size 14 to 18 years. Navy Blue, Black or White Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Satin or Poplin. **9.75** and **12.75** regularly 18.50 to 29.50

69 Coats,—size 14 to 18 years. Wool Check Fabrics, Serge, Gabardine, Knitted Cloth or Corduroy. **9.75** regularly 16.75 to 24.50

250 Summer Dresses,—size 14 to 18 years. Choice collection of models made of Dotted, Striped and Flowered Voile. **2.95, 4.75** and **6.75** regularly 6.75 to 14.75

185 Washable Skirts,—size 14 to 18 years. Gabardine, Linen, Pique, Palm Beach Cloth, Check or Plaid Ratine and Corduroy. **1.95, 2.95** and **4.75** regularly 3.75 to 7.95

Clearance Sale
WOMEN'S SWEATERS

(Discontinued Models)
No C.O.D.'s. No Returns. No Approvals.

Thread Silk Sweaters,—various models with sash. regularly 24.75, **17.90**

Silk Fibre Sweaters, a variety of colors. regularly up to 8.50, **6.90**

Silk Fibre Sweaters,—varied assortment of colors. regularly up to 6.75, **4.95**

Specially Priced
WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; reinforced. Black or White. pair **1.10** regularly 1.50

Thread Silk Hosiery,—novelty stripes or clox; various styles. pair **85c** regularly 1.00 and 1.15

Lisle Hosiery, — reinforced. Black or White.—regularly 50c, pair **35c**; 6 pairs **1.90**

STANDARD SPURNS STRIKE MEDIATION

Rejects Compromise Offer of Committee, City Officials, and Federal Officers.

SITUATION GROWS CRITICAL

Governor Refuses to Order Out Militia and Sheriff Can't Get Enough Police.

GUARDS SNIPING AT HOUSES

Kinkead Threatens to Arrest Tide Water Officials—Fear Men Have Hidden Arsenal.

The Standard Oil Company last night refused the offer of the striking employes of its great plant at Bayonne, N. J., to go back to work on Monday providing the company would agree to the immediate arbitration of the strikers' demands.

The only concession held out by George B. Hennessy, Superintendent of the Bayonne plant, was that if the men would come back to work at once he would use his personal influence to procure consideration for what they wanted. This offer was refused, and the strike, which has tied up the plants of the Tidewater and Vacuum Oil Companies as well as that of the Standard, and which has caused the killing of three men and the wounding of many others, now reaches a more serious phase.

The Bayonne police, reinforced by about fifty men from nearby places, and the deputies sworn in by Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead, are believed to be unable to handle the situation that will arise if the strikers again become violent. Governor Fielder so far has refused to order out the National Guard.

The disappointment at the company's refused to arbitrate was intensified by the fact that the proposal presented to it by the strikers' committee considerably modified their first demands, and had been formulated after a conference with city and State officials and with John A. Moffit and James A. Smythe, the two Commissioners of Conciliation appointed by the Federal Department of Labor.

Proposal of Strikers.

The proposals which the strikers' committee turned in to Supt. Hennessy at 6 o'clock last night were as follows:

To the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey:

Gentlemen: Your employes hereby submit the following terms under which, if acceded to, they will immediately return to work:

1. That the Standard Oil Company give 15 per cent. increase in wages throughout the works of the plant in Bayonne. Should this not be granted by the company, the same to be submitted to arbitration. The Arbitration Board to consist of two representatives of the Standard Oil Company and two representatives of the employes. Should the arbitrators disagree, the four so chosen should without delay select a fifth arbitrator. Should the arbitrators be unable to agree on a fifth arbitrator in three days, the Governor of the State is to be requested to appoint the same. Should the said Board of Arbitration grant the increase in wages to the employes, the wage shall begin from the time the matter was submitted to arbitration. This and other questions that may be submitted to arbitration now and in the future shall be settled in ten days.

2. For men working by the day or by the hour a week shall consist of fifty hours, as follows: Nine hours per day and five hours on Saturdays.

3. That all men shall receive time and a half for overtime uniformly throughout the place for all time over nine hours per day, Saturday afternoon, Sundays, and legal holidays.

4. The Standard Oil Company agrees not to discharge any of their employes because of their activities in the strike.

Should these wishes be granted we assure the company on behalf of all of its employes of their loyalty and earnest cooperation.

Signed by the Committee.

Counter Proposal Made.

The committee returned for its answer at 9 o'clock, and Mr. Hennessy issued the following statement:

This paper which you handed to me I cannot accept, as the question is not one for arbitration and you do not represent all of our employes. I will say to you, however, that provided the men go back to work at once I shall personally recommend that something be done, and feel fully satisfied that my recommendation will receive fair and favorable consideration from the company in not more than ten days from the day the men return to work.

The reply was reported to the meeting of the strikers at Mydosch's Hall, and their vociferous refusal was interspersed with cries of "Shoot Hennessy!" The men were in an ugly mood when they left the hall and violence was feared. They were somewhat mollified by the fact that the wages due on Friday, payment of which was held up on account of the fear of violence, were paid to about 800 men between 6 and 8 last night. The men went up in groups of twenty-five to their regular pay windows in the yard and received their wages, and it was understood that if conditions permitted the rest of the Standard's 5,000 strikers would be paid similarly tomorrow. At the paying off one of the Standard's hired guards, John Nolan of Jacksonville, Florida, fired his revolver into the air and was arrested by order of Sheriff Kinkead.

Mr. Moffit said after the failure of the attempt to arbitrate that he felt confident the dispute was on its way to an amicable solution. All day long he had been conferring with the leaders of the two sides. In the morning he had talked to Mr. Hennessy, who telephoned to the Standard Oil's headquarters at 26 Broadway, Manhattan, and then handed him a memorandum from S. B. Hunt, one of the officers of the company. This was a polite refusal of the offer of mediation.

"Our position," said Mr. Hunt, "is that order and peace in the community must first be restored, and when this is accomplished we are willing to take back all our former employes and freely to consider any reasonable demands made by them in any way that will permit of such consideration." It was added that the company had only the kindest feelings for its employes.

Mr. Moffit said he had been told by the strikers that on June 6 "a committee of six of the most intelligent of the men on strike" asked for an increase in wages and betterment of working conditions.

"Their petition," said Mr. Moffit, "was not only ignored, according to my information, but the six men were unceremoniously discharged for presenting such a petition."

This statement, if true, discredited the assertion made at the beginning of the strike by the officials of the company that while the present trouble was fomented by outside agitators, with whom they would not deal, they would treat at any time with their own men who presented complaints.

Strikers' Demands Revised.

The revised demands of the strikers were agreed on after conferences between the strikers' committee, the two Federal mediators, John A. Moffit and James A. Smythe, Adjutant General Wilbur F. Sadler, Mayor Pierre P. Garven, City Commissioner of Finance M. F. Cronin, and Commissioner of Public Safety Henry Wilson. The two Federal Commissioners, in particular, were busy all day going back and forth between the strikers and the Standard Oil officials and endeavoring to bring the two sides closer together.

The strikers' committee, consisting of Chairman Jeremiah J. Baly, Secretary Anton Dworzanski, John Bavan, Zygmund Lipinski, Albert J. Tselicay, and Alexander Trozdzieuski, met the mediators in the morning at Police Headquarters, and at first reiterated the original demands which the strikers had presented to the Standard Oil Company—an immediate increase of 15 per cent. in wages, time and a half for overtime, the dismissal of Anthony Jozwicki, still foreman, and better treatment from the other foremen.

The mediators, particularly Mayor Garven, laid stress on the fact that Bayonne was losing every week that the strike was on not less than $87,000—the amount of the weekly payroll of the Standard, Tidewater, and Vacuum Companies, practically all of which is spent in Bayonne—and consequently that immediate resumption of work was the principal feature. The question of the removal of foremen, it was pointed out, could be made later to the superintendent, if necessary, as an ordinary shop complaint.

The strikers' committee agreed to the revised form of the demands, and the committee, accompanied by the Mayor and the two city Commissioners, took the new proposal to the meeting of the strikers in Mydosch's Hall in the afternoon for ratification. The new demands were read in Polish and English, and Commissioner Cronin made a speech which was translated into Polish by Paul Supinski, a Jersey City lawyer who has been representing the strikers.

"I am convinced," Mr. Cronin said, "that you have grievances against the Standard Oil Company which should and must be corrected; but you can accomplish your object only in a lawful and orderly way. The Secretary of Labor is a laboring man, a former Pennsylvania miner, and these two mediators whom he has sent here are both laboring men. If you follow their advice you cannot help winning. Your cause will be reasonable and just, and the Standard Oil Company will agree to your demands. If it does not, you will have on your side the city, State, and Federal Governments."

Threatened Riot Averted.

When Mr. Baly put the question to a vote the modified demands were carried by a large majority. Mr. Baly took the demands to Mr. Hennessy at the works, and the meeting disbanded.

The adjournment was taken just in time to avert a threatened disturbance. At about 5 o'clock it was rumored the Standard Oil Company was going to pay off the strikers. The failure to pay them on Friday had increased the tension and done much to deepen the bitterness of the men toward the company. So late yesterday afternoon a crowd began to gather just beyond the police dead line in East Twenty-second Street, near the Tidewater Oil Company's plant, which was held at that time by only five policemen.

Inside the Tidewater plant were thirty-five detectives and a number of Deputy Sheriffs, and the latter poured out to aid the policemen when the crowd, halted at the deal line with the news that they were not yet to be paid, began to make angry and threatening remarks to the police.

A riot apparently was likely at almost any moment when the crowds that had gathered in Mydosch's Hall poured out with the news that they had agreed on milder demands, which the Standard, they thought, surely would accept. The crowd along the street, swallowing its disappointment, gradually dispersed.

Sheriff Kinkead, while frantically trying to get more uniformed police from neighboring towns, had to admit the practical failure of his deputies to make any impression on the mobs by ordering them away and ordering the company's guards to stay out of sight within the concrete stockades. The Sheriff found that the sight of armed guards along the wall enraged the crowds, which had seen those same guards fire on Wednesday and Thursday. The deputies, without uniforms, had no effect at all on the temper of the mobs.

The feeling of the crowds was intensified by the fact that all night long the guards in the Tidewater plant had been sniping at houses along East Twenty-second Street. The saloon and hotel of Mrs. Della Boyle at 92 East Twenty-first Street was hit many times, and the lives of persons sleeping in it were endangered. A tenement at 6 Avenue F, inhabited by eighteen families, was hit many time, and the big electric light hanging in front of Mydosch's Hall was put out by a shot.

Sheriff Warns Officers.

Sheriff Kinkead went to the Tidewater plant and warned the officers that if any shot was fired except in defense of life—" and by that," he said, "I mean life, not property"—he would arrest officials of the company. So by evening all the armed men had disappeared from the fortifications, and there was outward quiet.

But still the supply of police on hand was far too small to handle any serious trouble. Sheriff Kinkead's appeals for policemen, who in uniforms would impress the foreigners who make up almost the entire body of strikers, caused North Bergen to send sixteen men. On the previous day five had come from Union Hill, five from West New York, besides eleven motor cycle Boulevard policemen, who are under county control. But Hoboken and Jersey City still refused to send any, the former city fearing a threatened dock strike and Jersey City's Commissioners being unable to agree whether it was either legal or desirable to send their police out of the city.

Captain Walter Usher and fifteen patrolmen from West Hoboken arrived at police headquarters in Bayonne at night, making a total of forty-two police from nearby cities, who have been added to the seventy-five policemen of the strike city.

The fifty rifles stored in Mydosch's Hall, which the police seized late Friday night, belonged to a Polish semi-military organization of which some of the strikers were members. The reason for the seizure was that detectives had trailed two men who went to New York yesterday afternoon and were alleged to have tried to find out where ammunition for the rifles could be purchased. Rumors were persistent that the strikers had more rifles, and not only rifles but ammunition, hidden away. It was said that 3500 worth of cartridges were brought in on Friday night in suitcases, and that four men who had seen service in European armies were drilling some of the strikers. These rumors could not be confirmed.

Several breweries sent beer wagons into the war zone, the saloons having been closed two days before. Lieutenant Keegan, in charge of the dead line, held them up; and soon afterward the boulevard motor cycle police went all through the districts and sent away the brewery wagons they fonud.

A man and a young girl, who said they were students of the Ferrer School, the anarchist institution at 63 East 107th Street, Manhattan, but refused to give their names, were in the neighborhood of the dead line making incendiary talks to little groups of strikers. Sheriff Kinkead ordered them back to New York. When two photographers tried to take a picture of them he arrested the photographers and shut them up in the fire house of Engine Company 4. They were released two hours later.

Suspected Spy Rescued.

Max Leipziger, who said that he had just been discharged from the United States Marine Hospital in New York, asked many questions of strikers in East Twenty-second Street. Some of the men became suspicious and asked him where he lived. He told them he lived in Avenue C, near by, and they said they would take him home. When they got there it became evident that Leipziger was a stranger to the town, whereupon the crowd, which had increased to about 500, began to howl "Spy!" The Boulevard motorcycle police under Lieutenant Broadhurst, who had been in the first line of defense ever since their arrival, broke through the crowd and rescued Leipziger.

The strikers had planned to hold a great public funeral for John Sterancaka, the first of the three men killed in the fighting. It had been intended to have a long procession of sympathizers march from his home at 98 Prospect Street to Cooper Hall, thence to St. John's Greek Church, which is in the war zone, and after ceremonies at both these places to go to the Central Railroad station and leave for the Moravian Cemetery at Port Richmond, S. I.

Sheriff Kinkead shut down on this and personally supervised the funeral. At 1:15 o'clock, nearly an hour before the strikers had expected the ceremonies to begin, a few of the friends of Steranczaka's family went to the house, where services were held under the direction of the Rev. Father Thomas Szabo of St. John's Church. The body was taken directly to the Staten Island Ferry and conveyed to the New Richmond Cemetery. The white hearse was followed by ten carriages, thirty honorary pallbearers, and about fifty sympathizers on foot.

Organizers of the American Federation of Labor, taking advantage of the situation and the absence of the I. W. W. leaders, who had left town on the suggestion of Sheriff Kinkead, organized the Boiler Makers' Union with 282 members. They set to work to organize the other trades comprised in the Standard's plant.

G. W. Hadley of the manufacturing department of the Vacuum Oil Company said its plant in Bayonne had been closed on Thursday, not because of any demands from the employes, but because the Superintendent thought it inadvisable to have men going to and from the plant during the rioting. A similar statement was made by the officials of the Tidewater Oil Company.

FIELDER ANGRY AT COMPANY.

Standard Oil Official Tells Him It Wants No Outside Interference.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 24.—Governor Fielder, angered at the refusal of the Standard Oil Company to submit Bayonne strike questions for arbitration to a committee of strikers, company's agent's, and one outsider, tonight served notice on the company in a telephone conversation with the Vice President, Alfred C. Bedford, that as far as he was concerned the company need look for no assistance from him either in the calling out of armed troops or by official influence.

Governor Fielder called Mr. Bedford by telephone after he was informed by Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, who tonight returned to Sea Girt from his inspection of the situation in Bayonne, that the company had declined flatly to consider the terms of settlement advanced by the strikers. The Governor urged Mr. Bedford at first to have the company reconsider its decision. He told Mr. Bedford that he thought the terms of the strikers were fair. Mr. Bedford's reply was a blunt assurance that the company was able to settle its labor difficulties and did not need, nor would it accept, mediation such as that proposed by the strikers.

It was then that Governor Fielder told Mr. Bedford that he positively would give the company no military aid or assistance of any kind so long as it maintained its present attitude. He said that no militia would be sent to Bayonne now unless the protection of lives and property necessitated it, and that the plea of its effect upon the mob could not influence him.

"We can settle our labor troubles ourselves," said Mr. Bedford. "We don't need assistance, nor do we want interference from the outside. If the workmen want to return to work let them do so voluntarily and without any strings as to concessions. We can handle our end of the situation ourselves. We met the Federal mediators and treated them courteously."

"If the Secretary of Labor should come to Bayonne from Washington personally, would you discuss mediation with him?" the Governor asked.

"No, we would not. We need no outside assistance."

The attitude of the company is surprising to Governor Fielder, because he has on his desk a stack of telegrams from the Standard and subsidiary concerns urging him to send troops and begging him to send military relief. He frankly told Mr. Bedford that the attitude of the company was a great disappointment to him, and that all of the good work done by the State looking toward a settlement of the dispute appeared to be wasted energy because of the company's position.

The Governor said the public realized the unreasonable peremptoriness of the demands of the strikers and had watched the rioting and attacks upon the company's property with sympathy for the company only. But the refusal to arbitrate would turn the tide of sentiment against the company, he predicted.

Governor Fielder announced that the Jersey Commissioners were holding a special meeting tonight to consider his request for uniformed aid for Sheriff Kinkead, and that he understood Hoboken had refused to send aid.

FALSE ALARM IN BROOKLYN.

Report Reached There That Oil Ships Were to be Dynamited.

Detectives and uniformed policemen were rushed to the Erie Basin early yesterday morning, when a report that an attempt was to be made to blow up three ships of the Standard Oil Company moored there reached Brooklyn Police Headquarters. The police watched the vessels until long after daybreak, but no one approached them either by land or water.

The information received by the police is believed to have come from Bayonne. It was to the effect that striking oil plant workers there, or some of their sympathizers, were on their way to Erie Basin in two power launches to dynamite the Standard Company's ships.

Detectives from the Poplar Street headquarters and uniformed men from the Hamilton Avenue Station boarded the vessels and kept watch for hours, but no launch entered the basin. Several police launches patrolled the waters outside. A guard remained on the oil boats throughout the day.

It was said at the basin last night that the Standard Company had decided to move its boats to an anchorage out in the bay.

STRIKE DELAYS SAILINGS.

Mallory Liner Huron Held Up—600 Longshoremen Join the I. W. W.

Six hundred longshoremen belonging to the 1,900 strikers who have quit work on the Mallory and Clyde Lines piers joined the I. W. W. Marine Transport Workers Association yesterday, and the remainder of the strikers changed their headquarters from 131 Charlton Street to 326 Spring Street.

There were several slight scrimmages between the strikers and the men brought in by the steamship lines to work the cargoes on the piers, but there was nothing serious. Seven hundred strikebreakers are being housed and fed on Piers 36 and 37, North River, at the foot of Charlton Street, and trouble occurs only when some of them try to go out into West Street, where the pickets are stationed.

The strike delayed the sailing of the Mallory steamer Huron for Tampa, and she will not get away until this afternoon or tomorrow. The Clyde liner Apache for Jacksonville, and the Mallory steamer Medina for Galveston were delayed from three to six hours.

Jack Walsh, who is the leader of the strikers, said he was confident that the steamship companies would have to meet the men's demands for higher pay.

THE DUNSYRE IS AMERICAN.

Bark Seized by Germans Owned in San Francisco and Registered.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The bark Dunsyre, reported in Berlin dispatches as seized by a German warship and taken into Swinemunde, while sailing from New York to Stockholm, is shown by records of the Department of Commerce, to have been owned by an American firm, Eschen & Miner, of San Francisco, more than five years.

The new ship registry law gave her an opportunity to come under the American flag and the Dunsyre was provisionally registered at Sydney, N. S. W., Nov. 25, 1914.

BLISS PLANT POSTS GUARDS ON BRIDGE

Armed Men to Prevent Casting of Bombs from Manhattan Span Into the Works.

WOODS SENDS POLICE ALSO

Agency Detectives Inside Buildings Where Torpedoes and Allies' Munitions Are Made.

Two armed guards from the E. W. Bliss Company, manufacturers of torpedoes for the United States Government and lately engaged in filling large orders of shrapnel shells and other munitions for the Allies, have been placed at the Brooklyn end of the Manhattan Bridge. In addition, Police Commissioner Woods has ordered extra policemen in uniform and plain clothes to patrol the bridge and to look out for any suspicious looking persons who might try to blow up the plant. Some buildings of the plant are directly underneath the bridge and other buildings rise close to the structure.

The fact came to public notice first yesterday when Bridge Commissioner Kracke announced he had granted permission to the Bliss company to station guards on the north promenade, which passes over those of the Bliss buildings which are situated at Adams and Plymouth Streets. Coincident with the announcement, Commissioner Kracke telephoned to Commissioner Woods a request for the police patrol.

Further to guard the Bliss plant Burns Detective Agency guards have been stationed throughout the entire works. These agency men work in eight-hour shifts, night and day, as do the company's guards on the bridge.

Appeal for Bridge Guards.

The company sent this letter to Commissioner Kracke:

Hon. F. J. H. Kracke, Commissioner of Bridges, New York.

Dear Sir: In connection with the proper protection of our property at the foot of Adams and Plymouth Streets, we feel that it is necessary to station two guards at the north promenade of the Manhattan Bridge, which promenade is within a few feet of our buildings on the corner of Adams and Plymouth Streets.

The bearer of this letter, Mr. J. T. Galligan, is in charge of the guards we are employing for the above purpose, and he will go into the matter fully with you should you desire any further information on the subject.

Very respectfully yours,
E. W. BLISS COMPANY,
H. C. SEAMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

When the Bridge Commissioner received the letter he got into communication immediately with Mr. Seaman, and learned of the efforts made by the company to protect its plant. Mr. Seaman would not admit that the company had received any threatening letters recently. It was known that missives threatening destruction to the plant had been received some weeks ago.

At the Brooklyn end of the bridge there is construction work under way. The north promenade would be closed for some time, Commissioner Kracke said.

The request of the officials of the Bliss plant to have armed guards stationed on the Manhattan Bridge follows closely upon the reports of a strike agitation in the ammunition works where Whitehead torpedoes are being manufactured in great quantities for the Allies. On Friday the company granted its machinists an eight-hour day. But, according to E. J. Deering, business agent of the International Machinists' Association, this concession will not prevent a strike unless it is coupled with an increase of the minimum wage from 18¼ cents to 41 cents an hour.

"In the Bliss plant," Deering said yesterday, "there are about 2,000 employes. Between 60 and 65 per cent. of these are union men. They have been organizing secretly and are now about to demand the pay that is coming to them. There are no German interests behind this agitation, but you can't blame the men for making their demands when they know business is booming and their labor is needed."

Makes Wage Comparison.

Deering asserted that in contrast with the minimum wage of 18¼ cents which machinists receive in the Bliss plant, helpers in other factories were receiving as much as 37½ cents. He also said that the Bliss Company officials induced their employes to accept low wages by the promise of a premium after three or four months. These premiums, he said, would rarely be paid because the machinists would be discharged before they were due.

Howard C. Seaman, Secretary-Treasurer of the E. W. Bliss Company, emphatically denied that the machinists employed in the munition works were dissatisfied with the present wages.

"I don't know how Mr. Deering gets his information, or upon what facts he bases his contention that there was, or is, or will be, a strike in the Bliss plant," he said. "Our concession of an eight-hour day was popularly welcomed. Part of the machinists had already been working on an eight-hour day basis, and the company decided to extend the rule to those who were working nine hours.

"I know nothing about the demand for more money. No such demand has been made upon the company by the employes. They seem satisfied with the present rate of wages, and until there is some evidence to the contrary we do not intend to take any action. Certainly we cannot be held responsible for what Mr. Deering says or for what he does. We are concerned only with our employes in the factories."

WILSON TO SEE MACHINISTS.

President Will Discuss Wage Question with Employes of Navy Yard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Employes at the local navy yard were somewhat disturbed this morning when they learned that President Wilson had returned to his Summer home without acting on their appeal from the rule of Secretary Daniels of the Navy reducing their pay from July 1. A petition for a meeting to consider what course to pursue was circulated, and President McAllister of the Columbia Lodge of the International Association of Machinists called a meeting for Monday.

Joseph F. Tumulty, secretary to the President, has written to Nelson P. Aliafas, President of District 44, of the Machinists' Union, explaining that pressure of business had prevented the President from considering the matter, but that upon his return to Washington he would be glad to receive a committee of the workmen. The letter said:

As you probably realize, during the past week the President has been so absorbed in matters of very grave importance to the country that it has been impossible for him to give to the matter outlined in the two communications which you left with me recently the attention which it deserves.

Upon his return to the city, however, and before a conclusion is reached, he would like to meet a committee of three or four of the employes of the yard and go over this matter personally with them. I shall be glad to let you know as soon as it is possible to fix an hour for a definite appointment.

Mr. Aliafas said that in spite of Mr. Tumulty's letter, the call for the meeting on Monday would stand. He said that if wages could be increased on Jan. 1, they could be increased now, and no statutory amendment was needed.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
34th Street—New York

Important Clearance of 475 Pairs

Women's Pumps and Sport Oxfords

An accumulation of this season's best styles

White Canvas Sport Oxfords, tan trimmings, felt soles; also hand-made Pumps, patent leather quarters; White Calfskin vamps, or all patent leather, gun metal and tan calfskin. Reduced from 5.00 and 6.00 — 3.75

New York Brooklyn Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Cleveland Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

Before Inventory—Final Reductions

275 Women's High Class Summer Dresses

Afternoon and Street Dresses of Taffeta and Crepe de Chine, also White and Novelty Crepe, Plain and Embroidered Nets, Laces, Allover Embroidery and Voile.

Regular values 20.00, 29.75 and 35.00

10.00 and 15.00

500 Women's and Misses' Summer Dresses

Attractive models of Plain, Striped and Novelty Voile, Linen, Crepe and other sheer materials, smartly trimmed. Regular values 9.75 to 20.00

5.00 6.90 8.75

Women's Tailored Serge Suits—To Close Out

165 Navy Blue Serge Suits in several tailored models, superior tailored and lined. Regular 35.00 values — 15.00

95 Women's White Chinchilla Coats

Superior quality White Chinchilla, Silk Braid Bound Tailored model, with belt. Regular 20.00 values — 10.00

Women's Silk Hosiery

2,000 Pairs Hose, reinforced sole, heel and garter top, in Black, White and colors — 39c

500 Pairs Women's Novelty Silk Hose, with embroidered Clox, in various combinations — 85c

Women's Summer Kimonos

Cotton Crepe Kimonos, hand embroidered or accordion pleated. Regular 2.00 Values — 1.00

Imported Japanese Kimonos, cotton crepe, hand embroidered. Regular 2.50 Values — 1.50

Important Clearance Sale at Very Special Prices

"Kayser's" Venetian Silk Underwear

"Kayser's" Embroidered Venetian Silk Vests. Reduced to... 1.75
"Kayser's" Venetian Silk Bloomers. Reduced to... 1.75
"Kayser's" Venetian Silk Union Suits. Reduced to... 2.50

Glove Silk Vests. Pink and White. Reduced to... .95
Glove Silk Bloomers. Pink and White. Reduced to... 1.25
Glove Silk Union Suits. Pink and White. Reduced to... 1.95

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street (Four Entrances) Thirty-fifth Street

Summer Visitors to New York

may obtain in B. Altman & Co.'s Store practically everything that is required for the Summer outfitting of Men, Women, Misses and the younger element.

Fashion's most advanced ideas here find their earliest representation, whether emanating from the foreign style centers or from the resourcefulness of America's own producers. Sports Garments are a special feature; and there are also innumerable articles appropriate either for personal use or for souvenir purposes.

The Store is spacious, well ventilated and fitted with every device conducive to efficient service. Visitors will, upon request, be furnished with special salespersons who will accompany them to the various departments and (if required) assist in the selection of purchases; or, if unable to visit the Store in person, representatives will call upon them at their hotels with samples of merchandise.

¶ The MAIL ORDER SERVICE is always at the disposal of patrons residing out of town. All purchases, whether charged or paid for in cash, are forwarded free of charge to any part of the United States.

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Leonard's

Unprecedented Dress Sale

Linens, Voiles, Crepes, Pongees, Lingeres, $9.50

Nets, Taffetas, Crepe de Chines & Fine Linens, $12.75

Values due to large stock of raw material on hand. Every dress made on premises within last few weeks.

24 WEST 39TH ST. Near Fifth Ave.

PLAN 8-HOUR FIGHT FOR 500,000 MEN

After Remington Settlement, Leaders Work Out Details for New England Campaign.

BRIDGEPORT STRIKE OVER

Improved Conditions in Arms Plants to Furnish Base for General War by Metal Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 24.—Following their acceptance today of terms guaranteeing the eight-hour day to the workers in the Remington Arms plants, leaders of the union workers in the metal manufacturing industry held a conference in the Atlantic Hotel here at which the details were worked out for a fight in all New England cities for the shorter workday.

As a piece of strategy, Vice President J. J. Keppler of the International Association of Machinists, who presided at the meeting, will war on the munition plants at first, and depend on superior working conditions in those factories to force other plants to make the same terms for their workers.

It is estimated that the success of the move would mean a shorter day for at least 500,000 workers. Only a few New England plants now have eight-hour schedules. Many have ten. Keppler says the average is slightly over nine hours.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company's plant at New Haven, employing 14,000 persons, is said to be slated as the next point of attack. Labor leaders believe that the Winchester firm will make the eight-hour concession rather than face a costly industrial war when munition contracts are pouring in.

Keppler Outlines His Plans.

To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Keppler this afternoon outlined his plans, which yesterday received the official sanction of President Samuel Gompers and other high officials of the American Federation of Labor, including heads of all the unions to be affected.

"The present Bridgeport fight was more or less of a premature explosion," said Keppler. "Early last Spring, when it became evident that for several years to come American mechanics would be called on to work for almost the whole world, labor officials decided that the immense profits to come to this country should be shared with the workers by the contractors. We didn't intend to force the issue until early Fall. But when the millwright question arose here and the machinists were involved, we decided to settle the whole thing at once, rather than subject Bridgeport to two industrial difficulties. The outcome has justified our course.

"I shall be busy here for a week adjusting the details of our settlement with the Remington people. Then we shall start the fight in New England. I hope that we shall get the eight-hour day without any serious industrial troubles. I have sincere hopes that this will be the case. But labor deserves something in consideration of what the contractors are getting, and labor will get that something.

"When we clean up New England we will extend the fight to the other sections of the East where big foreign contracts are being handled. When that work is done, other parts of the country will be involved. For instance, we have had organizers at work in San Francisco for months on the same proposition. It is my ambition to make this fight result in an eight hour day generally for American mechanics."

Will Resume Work Tomorrow.

After the labor leaders today officially accepted the proposals of the Remington munition companies for a settlement of the strike of the past ten days, all the union workmen were ordered to report for duty Monday.

By the terms of the settlement the unions withdraw their demand for a recognition of millwrights as metal workers by the Remington companies and agree to let the millwrights go back to work pending a settlement of the dispute by the labor men themselves.

To all workers in the Remington shops is granted a permanent eight-hour day, with a half-day holiday on Saturday.

Following is the agreement as announced by Mr. Keppler tonight:

Working Hours—Beginning Aug. 1 regular weekly working hours for the day and night forces will be forty-eight hours. Any time in excess of the regular schedule will be termed overtime.

Day Term—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 7 A. M. until 12 noon; 1 P. M. until 4:30 P. M. Saturdays, 7 A. M. until 12:30 P. M.

Night Term—Monday to Thursday, inclusive, 6:30 P. M. until 11:30 P. M.; 12:30 A. M. until 5 A. M. Friday, (Saturday morning,) 12:30 A. M. until 5:30 A. M.

This schedule yields 9½ hours for each of the first four working nights of the week or 38 hours and 10 hours on Friday night, making 48 hours a week.

This means at least the same wage compensation that was in vogue for 10 hours a day prior to the present controversy for fewer hours, with the reinstatement of all employes who are involved in the strike.

"There remain some of the smaller sub-contractors for the Remington firms to be dealt with," said Keppler tonight, "but their cases will be taken up separately. The Remington firms have done very wisely in making this settlement; they will gain as well as the workers, for the best machinists in the country will come to Bridgeport."

Ironworkers Vote to Go Back.

General good feeling obtains in labor circles today. Early this morning J. A. Johnson, International Vice President of the ironworkers, who have been on strike for almost two weeks, called a meeting of his men, at which it was voted to go back to work Monday on the construction of the new Remington arms plant, which has been seriously handicapped by their absence.

The machinists' strike resulted not only in better hours for the union men, but for all of the 15,000 workers in the Remington plants, including 5,000 girls, members of no organization, who will receive what is equivalent to a 50 per cent. increase in wages. These girls load bullets into cartridges.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday had a conference with Hugh Frayne, organizer in New York for the federation; Michael J. Cearney, business agent of District 1 of the Machinists' Union, and other officials of metal workers' unions, at which was discussed plans for the national fight for an eight-hour day for American mechanics. Mr. Gompers repeated what he told the labor leaders in Bridgeport on Friday that he considered the eight-hour demands reasonable and that the federation would give every possible assistance in the fight, and then left for Washington.

A strike of metal workers in New York City for an eight-hour day would not mean a big industrial war. In the first place, there are a proportionate small number of plants in this city making munitions of war, and, in the second place, the working hours for mechanics are generally fewer in New York than in the smaller industrial centres, where most of the war munitions for the Allies are being made.

Labor leaders say that the big eight-hour fight is several weeks away.

ARRESTED AFTER THREATS.

German Said to Have Menaced Plants of Munitions Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—The espionage maintained over a man employed by a downtown catering firm, who is believed to be the author of threats to dynamite the plants of the American Steel and Wire Company, the Peerless Motor Car Company, and the White Sewing Machine Company, ended this afternoon when he was taken to Police Headquarters by Detective Shibley. Police and Federal authorities refuse to discuss any developments in the case beyond saying they are searching for the companion of the man held.

The suspect is a native of Germany, about 25 years old, and has lived in Cleveland for a year. Last Monday the night engineer in the building where he is employed overheard him make threats against the firms, each of whom is manufacturing munitions of war for the Allies, and promptly reported to Federal authorities.

Charles Dewoody, special agent here for the Department of Justice, communicated with Washington and was directed to turn his information over to the local police.

ROOSEVELT'S NEW WORD.

Pacifists, If Not All Poltroons, Teach Poltroonism.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Denounciation of the men behind the so-called Collegiate Anti-Militaristic League, members of which, he said, preached a doctrine of cowardice and "emasculated morality," and were unfit citizens and a discredit and a disgrace to the nation and to the educational institutions they represent," was the feature of an address by Colonel Roosevelt today at the Presidio to the men attending the War Department student instruction camp and soldiers and officers stationed at the post.

"I find on this letter," said Colonel Roosevelt, waving the league's protest against student camps, "the signatures of eight men, presumably Americans, and one Chinaman, and this is right and proper, for it is an appropriate thing for the eight who are trying to Chinafy the United States to associate themselves with a Chinaman in this effort.

"It is merely another of these peace-at-any-price efforts—efforts that prove that, if the pacifists are not all poltroons, they teach 'poltroonism,' and if they had their own way would breed a nation of poltroons.

"The motto of this Collegiate League is: 'Above All Nations is Humanity.' These eight Americans who ought to be Chinamen do not take into consideration the fact that an anti-military nation that is powerless to help itslef is powerless to further the cause of humanity."

FELL DOWN WENDEL STAIRS.

Servant, Hurt in "Mystery House," May Die—Policeman Barred.

Loungers in the Union League Club windows were startled last night when they saw an ambulance draw up in front of the old Wendel home, called the "mystery house," opposite the club at Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, and the surgeon step briskly through the door that is said to have admitted not one stranger since the house was built in 1856. An emissary from the club learned that the ambulance had been summoned by the housekeeper when Margare. Moriarity, 22 years old, one of the Wendel servants, had fallen downstairs and was unconscious with probable concussion of the brain. She was taken to Bellevue in a dangerous condition.

The housekeeper had to run into the street for a policeman after the accident, because the three sisters of the late John Gottlieb Wendel will not have a telephone in the house. They are said to be worth between $60,000,000 and $80,000,000. The sisters, Mary E., Ella E., and Georgiana, are at their Summer home at Irvington-on-the-Hudson and the Fifth Avenue house is in charge of servants. When Patrolman Hunter entered the basement and started upstairs he was waved back sternly by the housekeeper. It is said no person not a member of the family or a servant has ever seen the interior of the house.

San Francisco
Geary at Taylor
Bellevue Hotel

10 minutes to Exposition without transfer. Built of concrete and steel. Private bath to every room. First class in every detail.

RATES FROM $2.00 UP.
H. W. WILLS, Manager.
Member of Official Exposition Hotel Bureau.

(Closed Saturdays)

Gustav Stickley

Received To-Day Five More Carloads of
CRAFTSMAN FURNITURE
Which He Has Marked ONE-QUARTER to ONE-HALF Below His Regular Prices During the
Reorganization Sale
Full Sets and Odd Pieces
9-Piece Mahogany Bedroom Suite, $325
Priced heretofore at $475.
Odd pieces: Tables (all sizes), China Cabinets, Chairs, Sideboards, Beds (single and double).
Now is the time to pick up odd pieces or to furnish a house, as all the prices are decidedly inviting.
THE CRAFTSMAN
39th Street, No. 6, East of Fifth Ave.

SOMERVILLE GHOST HAS STRONG LUNGS

Wierd Cries at Night Keep Whole Jersey Town Awake and Worried.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., July 24.—Some sort of creature that prowls at night and is capable of emitting hideous shrieks has startled the inhabitants of this place for nearly a week. Many have been deprived of their nightly rest, and the aid of the police has been sought to stop the ghastly yells. At first it was thought the cries emanated from a screech owl or some other bird, but this suspicion was removed when a figure resembling a human being was seen flitting about the vicinity of the Central Railroad of New Jersey yard. The yard borders part of a cemetery tract and is a rather lonesome spot at night, with its big smoke-begrimed roundhouse, long lines of freight cars, and growth of bushes and trees along its boundary lines.

Thomas Hagan, night watchman at the roundhouse, was one of the first persons to hear the cries. They startled him so that his blood seemed to turn cold. He told several of the railroad employes about the sounds, describing them as more penetrating than the shrieks of locomotives.

The others at first laughed at Hagan's story. They told him he must have suffered a nightmare and dreamed that the safety valve of a locomotive in the roundhouse was blowing off steam with some sort of uncanny sound, as the valves sometimes do. Hagan insisted that the sounds did not come from any mechanical source.

"It's from a ghost," said he, "and I'm going to keep a lookout for it."

The next night the ghostly figure was seen. Hagan stuck to his story about the cries, but it was not until other residents of Somerville began to hear the same strange sounds that his story was taken seriously.

"We can't sleep because of the hideous sounds," was the complaint.

Rumors that a ghost was lurking in the vicinity of the Central yard spread throughout the borough, and residents began to sit up late at night, with their houses illuminated, listening for the sounds and trying to determine whence they came. When the cries sounded forth from the vicinity of the graveyard they sent shivers of fear through many households, particularly the women folks and children.

The climax came last night when Hagan and three car cleaners resigned their jobs through fear. They said they could not stand the strain any longer. They knew there was a ghost lurking about the railroad yard. They had seen it.

When it became noised that a ghost had actually been seen more than 500 residents gathered near the Central passenger station last night waiting to hear the cries and catch a glimpse of the ghostly figure. They waited until long after midnight, but the ghost did not appear nor did the sounds startle them as usual—until after they had departed.

"A foxy creature," was the verdict of the inhabitants.

Chief of Police Bellis, with a squad of officers and seven Central railroad detectives assigned to special duty, spent the entire night watching for the ghost, but so far as reported they failed to see it. They did hear some strange sounds, but could not locate them.

All inhabitants have been forbidden to pass the railroad tracks where there is much underbrush. Few care to take the route at night since the ghost sounds started for fear of meeting with some sort of appartion.

Fall Kills Elevator Operator.

Thomas McGowan, 21 years old, of 85 Warren Street, Brooklyn, employed by George R. Read & Co. of 30 Nassau Street, real estate agents, as an elevator operator at 39 Cortlandt Street, plunged from the fourth floor of the building to the basement through the elevator shaft yesterday afternoon. He died a few minutes after his removal to the Hudson Street Hospital. Attention was called to the accident by the sound of the body striking the bottom of the shaft.

S. S. GREEN DIED INSOLVENT.

Prominent Connecticut Banker Found to Have Large Debts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW MILFORD, Conn., July 24.—Seymour S. Green, who at the time of his death last May was President of the First National Bank, Secretary-Treasurer of the New Milford Hat Company, and confidential representative in this section of the New Haven Railroad's financial department, instead of being worth upward of half a million dollars was bankrupt. It has been found that he used his position as Treasurer of the New Milford Hat Company to borrow money from banks in New York and Connecticut to carry on private speculations. These notes amount to $133,000, and before a referee in bankruptcy the hat company is endeavoring to disown them.

The hat company filed a petition in bankruptcy some weeks ago, the schedule showing liabilities of $184,000 and assets of $94,000, but its attorneys maintain it would be solvent were the $133,000 notes wiped out. A partial list of these notes which the hat company disavows are: First National Bank, Bridgeport, $10,000; Bridgeport Trust Company, $5,000; Greenwich Trust Company, $10,000; New York State National Bank, Albany, $10,000; Mount Vernon Trust Company, $5,000; People's Trust Company, New Haven, $5,000; Yale National Bank, New Haven, $5,000; Milford Trust Company, $2,500; a Wallingford and a Hartford bank, $5,000 each, and also a Danielson bank, with amount not stated.

Mr. Green also borrowed much money on personal notes. A New York banker is short $25,000, and there are others. Against all these various claims Mr. Green left real estate valued at about $30,000. The Probate Court on representation that the estate was insolvent has appointed Samuel A. Herman and Walter S. Holcomb Commissioners, and they will hold their first meeting next Thursday.

Saks & Co. Employes' Outing.

More than half of the employes of Saks & Co. attended the outing at Van Cortlandt Park given by the Saks & Co. Managers' Association yesterday afternoon. There was a baseball game between married men and single men and various other games for prises.

Store hours, 8.30 A. M. to 5.30 P. M. (Saturday 1 P. M.)

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Tomorrow, an Important Economy Event—

A Clearance of Women's Coats & Skirts

Mainly but one, two or three of a kind; broken assortments, but splendid variety as to styles, fabrics and colorings. **Values providing very pronounced economies.**

18 Coats of Pongee and Tussah Silk, **formerly from $25.00 to $45.00** — **$15.00**

40 Coats of Gabardine, Serge, Wool Poplin, or Yama Cloth that **formerly sold from $25.00 to $39.50** — **$12.50**

60 Coats of "Pongee" or "Tussah" or Palm Beach Cloth, **formerly sold from $17.50 to $25.00** — **$7.50**

35 Mohair Dusters, **formerly sold from $5.00 to $7.50** — **$3.95**

Women's Wash Skirts in a variety of styles, in ratine, linen, herringbone gabardine or Palm Beach cloth, **formerly $3.95 to $5.95** — **$2.00**

Women's Tub Skirts in many styles, fancy ratines, cordeline, pique or repp, **formerly sold at $2.50 and $3.50** — **$1.50**

Tomorrow, very Special Offerings of

Women's Bathing Dresses

Women's one-piece mohair Bathing Dresses, very special at — **$2.50**

Satin Smock Bathing Dresses at $5.00

Satin of splendid quality; large collar and cuffs of white satin; smocked front; black, all sizes.

Taffeta Bathing Dresses at $6.95

Fancy blouse models in fine taffeta; white satin collar; scalloped skirt and peplum, piped with white taffeta.

Women's Combination Swimming Tights at 45c, 95c and $1.50

150 Women's Silk Bathing Dresses reduced to $3.95

Satin, silk, poplin or taffeta. The smart models of the season. Three or four of a model; all sizes, but not in every model. Remarkable value. **Fourth Floor.**

An End-of-the-Month Clearance of

Women's Summer Blouses

very remarkable values at

$1.00, $1.35, $1.50 and $2.00

Fine organdie or voile; newest models in extensive assortment; attractively trimmed with Val. or Venise lace or batiste embroidery.

Tomorrow, an Early Showing of

The Newest Fall Blouses

The models, executed in the most favored fabric, are notable for their daintiness and *chic*.

12 Models at $5.00 and $5.95

Blouses of heavy crepe de chine; long sleeves; the newest collars; in white only.

Women's Sweater Coats

very attractively priced

Sweater Coats of fibre silk in blazer stripes; half-belt; self covered buttons; patch pockets. — **$5.95**

Sweater Coats of light-weight Shetland wool; solid colors with white, and white trimmed in color; half-belt, patch pockets, roll collar. — **$3.95**

Dainty New Undermuslins

special at $1 and $1.50

Night Gowns, Princess Slips, Petticoats, Envelope Chemise, Combinations, Bodices

Some are elaborately trimmed with laces, others embroidery-trimmed, or in combinations of lace and embroidery.

Women's Auto Coats at $9.75

reduced from $15.00 and $20.00

Silk Shantung, checked Surahs, Rajah silks, glorias, Panama cloth, with satin collar and cuffs. All this season's models. **Motor Apparel Shop, 6th Floor.**

Wavy Hair Switches at $1.95

In the various shades to match practically any hair in 22- and 24-inch lengths. Gray Switches are 22-inch. Beautifully made, readily convertible into the newest coiffures.

Clearance of Our Entire Stock of

Women's Summer Footwear

at greatly reduced prices

Pumps, Oxfords and High Shoes

for street, dress, sport or tennis. All the leathers in the best styles. One color or combinations of two colors; all-black, or with piping and trimming of contrasting color.

$7.00 to $10.00 Shoes, reduced to **$5.85**

$6.50 Shoes, reduced to **$4.85**

$6.00 Shoes, reduced to **$3.95**

$5.00 Shoes, reduced to **$2.95**

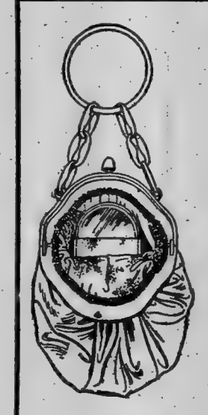

The Newest Bracelet Bag

special at $4.95

Frame, wrist circlet and Martha Washington links of simulated tortoise shell, amber, Ivortus, or Ivortus with jet inlay. Full pleated pouch of fine quality—black, white or navy silk moire. Also striped in various color combinations. Heavy ribbed flowered silk lining, shirred around edges; vanity mirror, small purse and pocket. As a thing of beauty and a novelty this bag is the blue ribbon creation of the season. **Main Floor.**

Porch and House Dresses

in extra sizes; 44 to 50 bust

at $1.50, $1.95, $2.15 and $2.95

Low neck; long or short sleeves; in a variety of striped voiles, percales, checked ginghams, French linens, and solid color crepes.

Women's Negligees at $1.50 and $2.25

Empire model, lace- and ribbon-trimmed. Made very loose with deep, shawl collar and cuffs. A two-piece model of white, or flowered, or dotted Swiss, cross-bar or white lawn. Sizes 36 to 44.

Tomorrow, a Special Offering of

Women's Silk Petticoats, $1.98

A fine quality of silk, effectively lace-trimmed. White only.

Crepe de Chine Petticoats at $2.98

Deep pleated flounce, prettily lace-trimmed; white only.

High-Luster Ribbons

at specially Low Prices

Moire faille silk Ribbon, 5¼ inches wide in a full range of colors, black and white; **regularly 29c** — (yd.) **18c**

Satin Ribbon 7 inches wide in a full color range, black and white. **Our regular stock price 39c** — (yd.) **27c**

Fine Dresden Ribbons 7½ inches wide, light grounds with colored satin edges; **regularly 45c** — (yd.) **27c**

Tomorrow, an Important Clearance of

Women's Summer Dresses

Including the broken assortments of many recent and very advantageous special purchases of fresh, new gowns, suitable for immediate wear

at reductions of about one-half

115 Voile, Linen and Lingerie Dresses, *were $7.50*—**now 3.95**

100 French Linen, Voile and Combination Dresses, *were $10.00*—**now $5.95**

150 Imported Linen, fancy voile and hand-embroidered gabardine Dresses, reduced from $12.50—now — **$6.95**

40 Imported Rodier crepes, lace and net Dresses; reduced from $25.00 and $29.50—now — **$12.75**

26 Afternoon and Semi-Evening Dresses of lace and net; reduced from $29.50 and $35.00—now — **$18.50**

3,000 Pairs Women's Silk Hosiery

black, white, 10 colors, full-fashioned; silk lisle tops, reinforced sole, heel and toe, on sale tomorrow at **69c.**

A Special group of Newest Fall Model Dresses *in Princess and Redingote styles; taffeta, charmeuse, serge-and-satin or serge-and-taffeta combinations.*

specially priced at $20 and $25

Clearance of Suits, Coats and Dresses for Misses and Girls

The newly marked prices represent reductions which have been made practically regardless of cost.

16 Misses' Suits—*were $15.00*—**now $5.00**
40 " " —" *$29.50*—" **$10.00**
41 " " —" *$35.00*—" **$15.00**

38 Misses' Coats—*were $12.50* —**now $5.00**
33 " " —" *$18 to $25* —" **$9.00**
27 " " —" *$25 to $29.50*—" **$11.00**

138 Misses' Dresses—*were $8 to $10* —**now $5.00**
114 " " —" *$12 to $14.50*—" **$7.50**
103 " " —" *$16.50 to $25*—" **$9.50**

126 Girls' Washable Dresses—now 85c
Reduced from $1.50 and $2.00.

196 Girls' Washable Dresses—now $1.55
Former prices $3.00 to $4.50.

102 Girls' Washable Dresses—now $2.50
Former prices $5.00 to $6.50.

500 Misses' Washable Skirts at $1.95

Tailored button-front models; fine quality gabardine, cordeline or khaki cloth. Tailored, detachable self belt; pockets. Waistbands to 29-inch.

400 Misses' and Girls' Middy Blouses

specially priced at 75c

Excellent quality twill or khaki cloth, in regulation, button-front or laced models. Sizes 8 to 20.

A Clearance of Children's Wear

Broken assortments of pretty and daintily made Dresses, Guimpes, Rompers and Undermuslins.

50c Garments are reduced to **35c**
75c and 85c " " " " **50c**
$1.00 and $1.25 " " " " **65c**
$1.50 and $2.00 " " " " **$1.00**

CHILDREN'S GOWNS of flowered crepe; low neck, short sleeves, edged with lace; sizes 4 to 14. — **50c**

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS of crepe or cambric, knicker or straight leg, trimmed with embroidery. — **39c**

JAPANESE EMBROIDERED KIMONOS in rose, Copenhagen or pink, embroidered in white. — **$1.50**

Thoroughly Dependable Luggage

all specially priced

MENDEL WARDROBE TRUNKS, all fibre with metal edge; double trolley, regulation size. **Our regular stock price $50.00.** — **$42.50**

FIBRE DRESS TRUNKS with two trays, swinging style top, full-riveted, spring lock and drawbolt; sizes 36- to 40-inch. — **$10.95**

STEAMER TRUNKS or week-end Trunks to match the above Dress Trunks. — **$9.95**

English Cowhide Bags at $7.50

Heavy sewed-on corners; claw fasteners; all sizes.

Basement Floor.

GROUT IS GUILTY; JURY OUT 52 HOURS

Union Bank President and ex-Controller Convicted of Perjury After Long Trial.

FACES 10 YEARS IN PRISON

Counsel Will Ask to Have Verdict Thrown Out When Client Is Up for Sentence.

CLEMENCY RECOMMENDED

Jury Which Broke All Records for Long Deliberations, Shows Sympathy for the Defendant.

Edward M. Grout, first Borough President of Brooklyn and twice Controller of New York City, was convicted of perjury before Judge Harry E. Lewis in the Kings County Court House last night. The jury had deliberated for more than fifty-two hours and reported the verdict at 10:40 o'clock. The members of the jury recommended that clemency be shown the defendant.

The trial of ex-Controller Grout on the charge that he had committed perjury in filing a false statement with the Banking Department with reference to the financial condition of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, of which he was President, was begun on May 24. The maximum penalty which may be imposed on him is ten years' imprisonment.

Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel to the ex-Controller, announced last night that on Thursday, when the defendant was arraigned for sentence, he would move to have the verdict set aside as against the weight of the evidence.

Relieved by End of the Strain.

When, at 10:40 o'clock last night the Court Clerk informed Judge Lewis and Lawyer Baldwin that the jury had arrived at a verdict, an expression of relief came over Mr. Grout's face.

The Court Clerk, Thomas P. Crowne, turned to the foreman of the jury, Theodore Cramer, and asked him to announce the verdict. In a voice which trembled the foreman replied:

"We find the defendant guilty of perjury as charged in the indictment."

Mr. Grout flushed and then grew pale. He turned with an appealing glance to his lawyer. But it took Mr. Baldwin several minutes to recover from the shock of the verdict. When he did rise to his feet it was merely to ask that the jury be polled. The jury was polled and it was found that they were unanimous in their decision that Mr. Grout had committed perjury. Mr. Grout was allowed an hour's grace for consultation with his counsel before he was removed to Raymond Street Jail.

After the jury was discharged it was learned that the members had stood eleven to one for conviction when the Judge, at the request of James M. Murphy, Juror No. 11, reread part of his charge.

While Mr. Grout was consulting his counsel a large crowd gathered around the building to see the banker start for prison. They missed this spectacle, however, as Mr. Grout was taken to the Chief Clerk's office and departed for the prison from a part of the building which the crowd had left unwatched.

A little later Mrs. Grout, wife of the defendant, supported by her son, Jonathan Grout, and accompanied by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Paul Grout, left the building.

Grout Expected Acquittal.

With no prospect of a verdict up to night fall, the defendant, who had confidently expected an acquittal after the jury started to deliberate, did not appear so optimistic as to the outcome. In fact, the Grout forces, it was understood then, had abandoned all hope of a verdict, and looked for a disagreement.

This impression prevailed in the court house after the jurors filed into the court room shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning to have certain parts of testimony and the charge of Judge Lewis reread to them. The strain of the long deliberation, it was seen then, was telling on the jurors, and they looked weary.

Although all sorts of rumors prevailed during the day as to how the jury stood on a verdict, only one report was considered accurate. From the request of James M. Murphy, who is Juror No. 11, it was believed that the vote was 11 to 1 for conviction. Mr. Murphy asked Judge Lewis to repeat his charge as to the rights of a juror to follow his own judgment on any or all of the testimony and not be swayed by the opinion of the other jurors.

Judge Lewis directed the stenographer to reread the part of the court's charge bearing on the request of the juror. The charge instructed the jurors that it was their duty not to concur in a verdict unless they were convinced beyond a reasonable doubt as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. The charge also stated in effect that while the jurors were to follow their own judgment it was the duty of each juror to give consideration to the views of the other jurors, discuss the case carefully with them, and not disregard their opinions.

At this point John T. Meehan, Juror No. 9, arose and said:

"Your Honor, that is not the interpretation given to the charge by the juror who made the request to have it reread."

That part of the Judge's charge was read again and Juror Murphy appeared satisfied.

While the jury was in the courtroom they had reread to them the testimony of Mr. Grout under direct and cross-examination concerning the E. R. Thomas item mentioned in the bank report. In his summing up District Attorney Cropsey emphasized the point that $125,000, which the bank would eventually receive from Thomas, had been charged to the profit side of the profit and loss account in the bank on April 14, 1909, on the same day when the defendant complied with an order from the State Banking Department to charge off $118,000, although no cash had been received at that time on which to base the credit of the larger amount.

When no word came from the jury-room at 7 o'clock last night Chief Clerk of the County Court John T. Rafferty sent out for supper for them. Mr. Grout, who had been waiting all day in Mr. Rafferty's office in the custody of Court Officer William H. Ten Eyck or a verdict, was permitted to leave the Court House for supper. Accompanying him was his counsel, Stephen C. Baldwin, and Officer Ten Eyck.

History of the Grout Case.

Edward M. Grout was the fifth banker in Brooklyn to be brought to trial as a result of the Union Bank investigation. The indictment on which he was tried was found on Dec. 29, 1913. It was the second true bill against him, the first having charged him with a misdemeanor in that he filed a false report of the financial condition of the bank with the State Banking Department. According to District Attorney Cropsey, this indictment was "emasculated" by the ruling of former Justice Marean. The indictment charging perjury for swearing to false reports of the condition of the bank as of March 25, 1910, before Judge Lewis and a jury in the Kings County Court, followed.

One allegation in the indictment said Mr. Grout in the report complained of, credited the bank with resources amounting to $7,105,201, when the resources in fact amounted to only $4,924,553. Another allegation was that the report attested by Mr. Grout showed that the bank had loans and discounts, which were a part of its resources, amounting to $4,304,103, when in reality these items totaled only $2,955,495. The report also set forth that the real estate owned by the bank and carried as its resources was valued at $347,187, when it was worth not more than $490,187.

Once Gaynor's Partner.

Mr. Grout was born in New York City in 1861. He received his early education in the public schools of Manhattan and Brooklyn and then went to Colgate University, from which he was graduated in 1884, receiving the degree of LL. D. On leaving college, he studied law with General Stewart L. Woodford, formerly Minister to Spain, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. After being with General Woodford's firm for seven years he entered partnership with the late Mayor Gaynor under the firm name of Gaynor, Grout & DeFere. Soon afterward he went into politics, and in 1897 he was Democratic candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, for which office he was defeated.

After that he was prominently identified with many public movements in Brooklyn. He was a director of the Consolidation League that worked for the consolidation of New York, and was elected first Borough President of Brooklyn when the consolidation was brought about. From 1901 to 1905 he was Controller of New York City and in 1904 was candidate for the nomination for Governor. For ten years preceding 1904 he was Judge Advocate and Major of the Second Brigade of the National Guard.

GAMBLING RAIDS IN HARLEM.

Police Find Charts and 'Phones in Two Places, and Arrest 70 Men.

Inspector Ryan with ten detectives raided two alleged gambling houses in Harlem yesterday. The first was a cigar store at 1,484 Fifth Avenue, where twenty-five men were found in a pool-room on the ground floor in the rear of the building. There were racing charts and telephones which the police say were getting the returns from the Belmont track.

When the detectives entered the men about the charts and telephones ran in every direction. Sixteen were captured and taken to the West 123d Street Station, charged with disorderly conduct. Later they were removed to Night Court.

After this raid the Inspector led his men to the four-story building known as Hollingwood Hall, at 41 West 124th Street. Here there is a hall on the fourth floor which may be hired. The police assert that men posing as representatives of the Bartenders and Waiters Association rented this hall for the purpose of gambling. In the hall telephones and racing charts were found as before. Fifty-four men were arrested at this place.

The arrests bring Inspector Ryan's record up to a total of 117 made in raids during the last few days.

BABES STARVING, ENDS LIFE.

Father a Suicide at Home While Wife Hunts Food.

Returning from a search for food for her two young children yesterday, Mrs. Benjamin Stein found her husband, a clerk and suit operator, 36 years old, who had been out of work for several months, hanging from a gas fixture in his bedroom on the third floor at 19 Clinton Street. He was dead. On the floor in the same room his year-and-a-half-old son Samuel was playing.

After the police had been notified and the body removed, Mrs. Stein said that they had been without money for weeks, and had borrowed small sums to keep from being dispossessed. For several days, she said, the family had had no money for food. She and her husband were practically starving, she said, the little food which she was able to pick up in the streets going to keep the two children alive.

Patrolman Michael Farrell, who was sent to the flat from the East Fifth Street station, bought several loaves of bread and some milk for the children and their mother.

SCHERER ACCUSED WRONGLY

Man Held in Mail Fraud Case Is Released.

Henry C. Ritzheimer, who is connected with a bond and mortgage concern, was accused yesterday before United States Commissioner Houghton of having received a consignment of merchandise on the order of Leon Bamberger, who is under arrest on a charge of using the mails to defraud. It was said that the goods received by Ritzheimer were sent by the Chinese-American Fruit Company, which Bamberger said he represented. Ritzheimer furnished $1,000 bail and was released.

Charles W. Scherer was taken before Commissioner Houghton and permitted to go on his own recognizance, Assistant United States District Attorney Roosa consenting. Mr. Scherer was reported erroneously to have been one of the men connected with Bamberger's schemes.

CARRIED OFF ON STEAMBOAT

Police Boat Called to Take a Woman from the Priscilla.

When the steamboat Priscilla of the Fall River line left her pier at Fulton Street and the North River, and was rounding the Battery last evening Mrs. George A. Bruce of 641 East 175th Street, the Bronx, told Captain Roland she was a passenger against her will, as the gangplank had been hauled up while he was in the cabin chatting with departing friends.

The Captain reduced the speed of the steamer and whistled for the police patrol boat of Harbor A, and Mrs. Bruce was transferred to the deck of the police boat by a rope ladder. She landed at the Battery and the Priscilla went on her way to Boston.

To Revive Jamaica's Sugar Industry

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 24.—English capitalists are co-operating with Jamaica landowners to revive the island's sugar industry on a large scale. The newspapers are enthusiastic. The slump in the banana trade has given an additional impetus to the movement. It is confidently believed that after the war preference will be given by England to sugar from the colonies.

FUNSTON ORDERED TO GUARD NOGALES

Artillery on This Side Will Repel Any Force Firing So as to Endanger Americans.

CARRANZA HALTS ATTACK

News by Courier from Mexico City Shows Dangerous Conditions There Six Days Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the United States Army forces along the Mexican border, has been instructed not to permit any firing across the border in the threatened fighting between the Carranza and Villa forces at Nogales and Naco. These factions signed an agreement at Naco on Jan. 11, negotiated by Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the Army General Staff, in which it was agreed that neither side would attack the border points at Nogales, Naco, and Agua Prieta.

General Funston's orders are explicit. They do not mean that he must send United States troops across the border into Mexico. He must not do anything that would be regarded as an invasion of Mexico or involve intervention, but he is to repel any force that attacks either Nogales or Naco and fires over the line. This would be done for the protection of American lives and property and instead of being an invasion of Mexico would be considered as repelling an invasion from Mexico. General Funston will use his discretion and act according to circumstances as they develop. He would not send any of his men across the border into Mexico but would so station his artillery as to repel any force firing in such a way as to endanger American lives and property.

Information reached Washington today indicating that the factions do not contemplate forcing the issue. The Carranza agent here, Eliseo Arredondo, has informally given assurances that the Calles military forces will leave Naco. It was stated at Carranza headquarters today that if Calles's troops had not already evacuated Naco they would do so tonight or tomorrow, leaving a Carranza civil administration behind.

Informal assurances were also given by the Carranza agency tonight that the Calles forces would not attack Nogales. Señor Arredondo announced that he had been informed by General Carranza that orders had been given to General Calles not to attack Nogales, or to fire across the border, or violate the Scott agreement. The message from General Carranza stated that Calles would remain outside of Nogales with a force of 2,200 men, 15 field pieces and 34 Maxims, and bottle up Governor Maytorena. It is the announced Carranza plan for Calles not to attack or fire on Nogales, but to hold his cordon of men around that place to prevent the escape of the Maytorena forces, and only to give battle if the latter attempt to escape. The Calles policy will be to endeavor to starve out Maytorena. The Carranza agency asserted tonight that "this means the end of Maytorena."

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 24.—Fearing that the Villa forces at Nogales, Sonora, would draw the fire of the Carranza troops and precipitate a crisis with the United States, General Felipe Angeles rushed through El Paso on the Golden State Limited for Nogales today and will cross to take command of the Nogales garrison early in the morning. The order of the United States War Department telling the commander of American troops to prevent any firing across the border caused General Angeles to postpone the meeting with Villa.

Villa reached Samalayuca 100 miles south of the border, on his special train and then started back south in answer to urgent telegraphic advices from Chihuahua. His reason for coming to the border became known tonight when it was learned that a conference of General José Isabel Robles, Gustavo Espinosa Mireles and General Felipe Angeles was to have been held here to consider terms of peace.

General Calles, Cabal of Sonora arrived here today to urge General Robles to take charge of affairs, saying that the situation was hopeless in Sonora unless a new leader was developed.

Miguel Diaz Lombardo is also here from Washington for the delayed conference.

Mexicans believed to have been connected with the Huerta junta here stole a complete machine gun and equipment from the camp of the Sixteenth Infantry in Camp Cotton, early this morning, and smuggled it across the river.

CAPITAL REPORTED QUIET.

Vera Cruz Hears That Gonzales Has Retaken Pachuca.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 24.—It is reported here that Pachuca has been retaken by General Gonsales.

Arrivals this morning from Puebla who left Mexico City in automobiles state that conditions are quiet and business houses open. A few Zapatista soldiers are in the city and detachments of Constitutionalists were seen close to the outskirts. No difficulty was experienced in leaving the city.

Traffic has been resumed at Ometusco, fifty miles east of Mexico City.

MEXICO CITY, July 19, (by Courier to Vera Cruz.)—The city is in the hands of a band of 200 Indians. Zapata forces in in retreating have torn up the railroad to Cuernavaca and Toluca. All business houses and bakeshops are closed, and even the well-to-do find difficulty in buying food. The relief committee is unable to help, and the lack of food is being keenly felt. There is no communication with the outside world except by courier.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Mexico City has been out of communication with the rest of the world for five days. The United States Government is unaware as to what may have happened in or around that capital since July 19, the day following the evacuation of the place by the forces of General Pablo Gonsales of the Carranza army, and the absence of news is regarded as ominous.

A dispatch reached the State Department this afternoon, dated July 19, and was rather cloudy as to the real situation. On the basis of the message the State Department made this announcement:

Delayed news from Mexico City, dated the 19th instant, is to the effect that the railroad connections with Toluca and Cuernavaca were destroyed by the Zapatistas when they retreated to the south and west, that all foodstuffs were scarce, the Relief Committees being unable to fully cope with the situation. The City Council has appointed a Chief of Police and order is being fairly well preserved. A few hundred soldiers are in the city. The city has no communication with the outside world, except through courier, but it is hoped that cable service will shortly be restored. Nothing is said of the possibility of a wireless service being established. The news above alluded to does not mention the position now held by General Gonsales and his forces, nor does it make any reference to the whereabouts of the "flying column."

News from Mexico City and the battle area are keenly awaited by the State Department. Conditions were regarded as very bad and verging on anarchy in Mexico City when the Gonsales forces occupied that place on July 10. As these forces were there only eight days before communication was again cut and the city evacuated, little opportunity was afforded for the shipment of supplies into the capital, and it is feared that conditions are very grave.

The State Department today received word from George C. Carothers, Special Agent of the United States with General Villa, that he has been informed by one who just arrived on the border from Torreon, and is regarded as reliable, "that the story of the execution of thirty railroad men at Torreon is untrue, as is also the report of the execution of Francis Ugarte, who, however, is said to be under arrest."

The same message said that information had been received that Villa had executed two Spaniards, Joaquin Fernandez and Manuel Pinero, and several Mexicans, for "abuse in trade," at Torreon last Wednesday.

Telegraphic word received at Red Cross Headquarters today from the organization's special agent, J. C. Weller, at Eagle Pass, Texas, pictures the desperate straits of the people of Monclova, Mexico. He says they are subsisting on cactus there. At Saltillo, he reports, the people are actually dying from starvation. Mr. Weller's message says:

President of local committee, Monclova, arrived today with money and accounts of previous distribution in good shape. Leaving money and accounts with Consul for translation. Reports people in Monclova now eating cactus. Says Saltillo conditions terrible, people dying there. Am leaving this morning with cars.

Mr. Weller is taking a car of corn and a car of beans into the Monclova district for the Red Cross. These will bring the total number of cars of foodstuffs carried into that territory by the American Red Cross up to four.

Carranza Issues New Money.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 24.—General Carranza has authorized the increase of the national debt by 50,000,000 pesos to cover the new issue of bank notes. The notes will replace all money in circulation. The total amount in circulation is 250,000,000 pesos.

Governor Aguilar is sending a commission to the United States to study the formation of agricultural schools.

FREE TO CRITICISE SUNDAY.

Efforts to Revoke "Walking Evangelist's" License Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 24.—W. L. Meaker, who said he lived in Lawrence, Mass., and is known all over the country as "the walking evangelist," was brought before Chief of Police Bimson this afternoon on the complaint of the Paterson and North Jersey Ministerial Association. Meaker has been holding meetings in the City Hall Square of this city for some time. During some of his meetings it was alleged he had made remarks which reflected upon Billy Sunday.

Meaker had been brought before Chief Bimson to show cause why his permit should not be revoked. Mr. Meaker said that he had the same right to criticise the Rev. Mr. Sunday as Sunday had to criticise the Unitarians. His license to preach was not revoked.

Mr. Meaker held his meeting at the same place tonight, and it is estimated that about 1,500 persons attended. H. D. Ennenge, who assisted Billy Sunday in his Paterson campaign, is affiliated with Mr. Meaker.

ARRESTED FOR GIRL'S DEATH

Physician and Another Man Accused of Manslaughter.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., July 24.—Dr. F. C. Dildine of Port Jefferson, L. I., and Nathaniel Tuthill, son of Frank H. Tuthill, a Trustee of the town of Brookhaven, L. I., were arrested today on a charge of manslaughter, following an inquest into the death on July 11 of Estelle Petty, who had been a servant in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Tuthill for four years.

It was charged by Mrs. Davis, the girl's aunt, at one session of the inquest, that Nathaniel Tuthill paid Dr. Dildine $75 to perform an operation.

Mme June
FRENCH MODEL GOWNS
500 Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street
An Extraordinary Sale
500 SAMPLE DRESSES
$3.75
Three for $10.50
Former Prices $6.90, $7.50, $9.75, $12.75
Charming Summer Models
Individual Styles
Either Plain or Exquisitely Trimmed in the following Modish Materials:
Imported Voiles, Irish Linens, Crepes, Tissues, Cordelines, Organdies.
In all white and pleasing shades, in stripes, checks and figures.
Sizes for Women and Misses. 14 years to size 44.
No C. O. D.'s. No Exchanges

Simcox INC.
Our establishment will be closed for four weeks (beginning next Saturday) for alterations.
Everything must be disposed of this week.
Gowns and Suits 15.00 up.
GOWNS WRAPS FURS MILLINERY
535 Fifth Avenue (Between 44th and 45th Streets) New York

NAVAL MILITIA SAIL ON PRACTICE CRUISE

New York and Brooklyn Men to Spend a Fortnight on Kentucky and Kearsarge.

CHANGE AT CAMP WHITMAN

Manhattan Soldiers Leave Fishkill Plains—Brooklyn Men Are Due There Today.

The naval militia of New York and Brooklyn sailed for a two weeks' practice cruise on the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky yesterday. The New York men went on the Kearsarge and the Brooklyn men on the Kentucky. A third New York battalion of naval reservists from the northern part of the State will sail on a similar cruise in about two weeks.

Commander H. C. Christie commands the Kearsarge, and Commander Douglas E. Dismukes is in command of the Kentucky. Each battleship carries only about a dozen officers and forty bluejackets of the higher grades. The militiamen themselves will have to make up the rest of the crews. There are about 350 reservists on each ship, and the great bulk of the work, from swabbing down decks to polishing and greasing the big guns will have to be done by them. The regular officers and seamen on the ships will act as drill masters and instructors, and the program of instruction arranged for the militiamen is said to be the most comprehensive yet offered to the civilian service by the Navy Department.

The 350 officers and bluejackets of the First Battalion, which represents Manhattan, slept Friday night on board the frigate Granite State, at the foot of Ninety-seventh Street. The old wooden ship has modern guns mounted, and for weeks the men have had sub-calibre practice with those guns in anticipation of the real practice that is to be provided on the cruise. They also have been taking short cruises on the gunboat Wasp getting points on navigation and sea practice with guns of the smaller calibres.

Assembly was sounded on the Granite State at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and ten minutes later steam launches with big naval barges in tow were alongside the old wooden ship ready to take the men to the Kearsarge, which was anchored in midstream opposite the Granite State. The transfer to the Kearsarge occupied less than half an hour. Eighty picked engine room men and stokers drawn from the harbor fleet of tugs, ferryboats, and other craft were assigned immediately on their arrival aboard the battleship to the engine and boiler rooms.

As soon as the battalion was on the Kearsarge the men were summoned to the deck and assigned by regular officers to their places. Each officer was assigned to an officer of the navy, and the duty of the regular officer will be to impart information as to the duties of his particular post to his civilian comrade. For instance, Commander Rayner, who commands the New York battalion, will have as his special instructor Commander Christie; the navigator of the battalion was assigned to the navigator of the Kearsarge; the Chief Engineer of the militiamen to the Chief Engineer of the battleship, and so on down the line to the warrant officers, the petty officers, and the seamen.

The Brooklyn Naval Militia under Commander Charles O. Brinckerhoff, went on board the Kentucky at about the same time that the New York men boarded the Kearsarge. Each was assigned to a man of corresponding rank and duty in the regular service. The Brooklyn men were taken to the Kentucky on big lighters. The two battleships sailed shortly before noon.

The first three days of the cruise will be spent at sea between Sandy Hook and the Virginia Capes. The ships will proceed to Baltimore for two days, after which they will put to sea again and cruise as far south as the South Carolina Coast. During the second period there will be target exercises with the big guns of main batteries. The ships are due back in New York two weeks from today.

NEW YORK TROOPS RETURN.

Brooklyn Men Take Their Place at Camp Whitman Today.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 24.—The soldiers from Manhattan evacuated Camp Whitman this morning and started back to New York. Tomorrow the Second Brigade from Brooklyn, under command of Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, N. G. N. Y., will arrive and pitch their tents to remain one week. The manoeuvres will include battle practice with trench digging and mining featured in at least one of the principal battles.

The New York troops were up with the sun this morning and by 9 o'clock the roads leading to Hopewell Junction, New Hamburg, and the other points of embarkation, were jammed with wagon trains, infantrymen, artillerymen, and cavalrymen.

General O'Ryan, the division commander, said the present encampment had been the most successful in the history of the National Guard of the State. There had been no "frills" and every day had been one in which practical hard work had been featured. Colonel A. T. Buffington, U. S. A., in charge of the regular army officers assigned to duty with the guard; Colonel Joseph T. Dickman, U. S. A., the camp cavalry commander; Captain Joseph H. Herron, commanding the squadron of the Second United States Cavalry at the camp, and Major H. H. Bandholtz, U. S. A., commanding the regular infantry battalion here, all praised the work of the citizen-soldiers.

During the week that the men were in camp four military problems, which called into action all arms of the service, were worked out under war conditions. There were two big reviews, the last one in honor of the Governor, and many exercises in which drills by platoons, companies, battalions, and regiments were the main features.

"It is a great pity," said Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, "that the men have to return to New York just at this time. One more week of such work as has marked the duration of this camp would be of the greatest possible benefit to the guard. The men have just got limbered up, so to speak, and if they had a few more days in camp they would soon be able to dig themselves in with the skill of European troops. As it is, they are no novices, when it comes to that kind of work. The camp is the best thing of the kind held in this State since 1901."

Governor Whitman also expressed his high appreciation of the work done and said he was in favor of another such camp next year. General O'Ryan, the Governor added, was, in his opinion, one of the most efficient national guard commanders in the United States.

The brigade of Brooklyn troops due tomorrow will include the entire Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-seventh Regiments of infantry. Squadron C of the First New York Cavalry also will arrive. The brigade will detrain at Hopewell Junction and march to the camp, about four miles distant.

NEW PLAYGROUNDS OPENED.

Three in Brooklyn on Land Loaned by Private Owners.

Temporary Summer playgrounds are being opened by Park Commissioner Ingersoll of Brooklyn in that borough on land donated for the use by private owners. Those which have just been opened for use are at Gates Avenue, near Throop Avenue, on property belonging to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; Myrtle Avenue, near Lewis Avenue, on property loaned by Mrs. William Zechiel, and Atlantic Avenue, opposite Alice Court, on property belonging to William Drennan and A. E. Engeman.

On the corner of Schermerhorn Street and Boerum Place a small playground is now ready for use, to be open for children under 12 between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. In the afternoons it will be used exclusively for children under the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. An additional playground has been opened under the Williamsburg Bridge on property belonging to the city.

NEW MOVIE COMBINATION.

Keystone, Majestic, and New York Companies to be Merged.

Special to The New York Times.

LA JUNTA, Col., July 24.—An important meeting of motion picture men from New York and Los Angeles was held in this city this week behind closed doors.

A. H. Kissel of the Keystone Motion Picture Company, Mark Sennett, D. W. Griffin, and several others, representing the Majestic and the New York Motion Picture Companies, met for the purpose of merging the three companies.

At the meeting a new company was formed, with a capitalization of $5,000,000, taking over the stock of all three companies, and to be known as the Triangle Motion Picture Company.

Girl's Auto Kills Aged Woman.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 24.—Mrs. Leppie Kelly, a widow, 81 years old, was killed near her home at Lake Mahopac tonight when the rear end of her carriage, into which she was stepping, was struck by an automobile driven by Miss Mary Marx, 19 years old.

Manufacturing on premises and selling direct, Lane Bryant prices are always lower than elsewhere.
Apparel for Stout Figures
Lane Bryant is the only house carrying a large assortment and complete stock of smart apparel for stout figures, (three types,) that *actually* will fit women measuring up to 56 bust measure.

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Lane Bryant's original and exclusive method of building all models for three distinct types of stout figures (as illustrated) makes it possible to *fit you from stock.* If you are hard to fit, call and be convinced.
Clearance Sale
Summer Apparel for Stout Figures
To effect quick clearance before beginning extensive alterations to enlarge our showrooms.
Sale Commences Monday, 9 A. M.
STREET AND AFTERNOON DRESSES
Tissue gingham, ratine, plain striped and novelty voiles, crepe, linen, taffetas, foulards and striped faille silk.
2.65 4.95 9.75 19.85
Skirts for every occasion—serge, wool, Palm Beach cloth, mohairs, taffeta and faille silk. Few tub skirts.
2.65 5.00 to 10.00
Waists—Lawn, madras, hand-emb'd voiles, hand'k linen, tub silks, crepe de chine, shantung, and lace.
.95 1.95 to 3.45
LIGHT-WEIGHT SUITS
Elegantly tailored on correct lines and of best materials to give stout figures slender lines and poise—serges, gabardines, shepherd plaids, imported novelty striped mohairs and silks.
14.50 19.75 24.50 29.50
Underwear—Brassieres, envelope chemises, combinations, tub and silk petticoats, night-gowns.
.65 1.15 to 3.95
Negligees and Sacques—Dotted Swiss, striped crepes, voiles, albatross and crepe de chine.
1.95 3.45 4.95
DRESS COATS AND DUSTERS
Mohairs, Palm Beach cloth, checks, serges, pongee and faille silks. Many silk lined. In natural, gray, navy and black.
7.85 12.50 14.85 19.85
Prices range according to material and article.
Lane Bryant 25 West 38th Street

FIGHT FIRE IN HOLD OF BRITISH STEAMER

Bomb May Have Caused Blaze on the Cragside, Loaded with Cargo of Sugar.

FLAMES BURST FROM HATCH

Longshoremen Forced to Leap for Their Lives—Three Heard Explosion.

While longshoremen were loading bags of sugar into the lower hold of the bags of sugar into the lower hold of the side of the public pier at the foot of West Twenty-third Street yesterday afternoon, a sheet of flame suddenly burst out which enveloped the hatch in a few seconds. The men, all of whom except one, were colored, fought to beat down the blaze, assisted by the crew, but it gained headway so quickly that they had to jump to the pier to escape being burned.

An alarm was turned in and the fireboats Thomas Willet and James Duane and two engine companies quickly responded. Water was pumped into the hold and the fire was soon under control. It was estimated that the 25,000 bags of sugar, damaged by fire and water, were worth $125,000. A third of the cargo may be salvaged.

Neither the officers of the Cragside nor John McGrath, the boss stevedore, could say what started the fire, but they admitted that it must either have been due to spontaneous combustion among the sugar bags in the lower layers in the hold, which were about thirty deep, or to the igniting of a fire bomb previously placed in a sugar bag.

Seemed Like Fire Bomb.

Foreman Ryan was certain that there was no explosion preceding the blaze, but it was thought quite possible that it was started by a fire bomb, as three negroes said they heard an explosion.

There might have been bombs filled with chemicals like those found concealed in sugar bags on the British freight steamer in Marseilles on June 12, and also on the Bankdale, Devon City, Lord Erne, Lord Downshire, Cressington Court, and other steamers at Havre during May. Captain Fred Williamson of the Kirkoswald described the bombs as metal cylinders three to four inches long, one and a half inches in diameter, with a tap at one end and a wax seal at the other, which were strongly impregnated with some powerful acid.

The officers of the Cragside were warned last Monday by the stevedores when the vessel came adongside the pier to load 100,000 bags of sugar from the National Refinery at Yonkers to have two or three men on guard to see that no strangers came on board, as men were prowling about the New York piers who were unfriendly to the Allies. The chief officer said that he did not think it was necessary.

The Cragside is a shelter deck ship of 4,800 gross tonnage and owned by the London and Northern Steamship Company of London. She arrived here from Kingston, Jamaica, last week under charter to carry 100,000 bags of sugar to Gibraltar, where orders were to be received from the British Government to proceed to her port of discharge in the Mediterranean, possibly the Dardanelles.

Loading Nearly Completed.

The after holds were filled and the hatches battened down, and it only required 8,000 more bags of sugar, all refined and weighing 100 pounds each, to fill in the No. 2 hatch in the lower hold and the same on the lighter alongside, from it by a wooden bulkhead.

The flames and smoke got through the chinks of the bulkhead into the bunker hatch, but the fire itself was confined to No. 2 hold entirely. William J. Ryan, who was loading that hold, said there was no noise of any kind when the flames burst out at 2:40 o'clock. The temperature of the hold was 100 an dthe same on the lighter alongside, where there were 6,000 bags waiting to be taken on board.

When the water was pumped into the hold it caused the smoke to rise in dense, thick volumes, which made it difficult for the firemen to stay 'tween decks.

By 4 o'clock the fire was out and there was about eight feet of water in No. 2 hold, which had melted the sugar underneath and caused the cargo to sink twelve feet from the hatch. There was a quantity of water in the bunker hatch, but the damage to the sugar there was not so great.

A report that there was an explosion was circulated by three colored men working in the hatch, who told Battalion Chief "Smoky Joe" Martin that they had been just wafted off their feet by the flame as they were standing on the wooden stage in the centre of the hatch landing the bags as they were lowered from the deck. Foreman Ryan, however, said they probably imagined they heard an explosion.

Sugar Bags Watched at Refinery.

The detectives who investigated the planting of the bombs in the sugar bags that were sent from the American Sugar Refinery in South Brooklyn, to the Kirkcswald, Bankdale, and other steamers loading at Bush Stores, South Brooklyn, said that the bombs had been placed in the sugar bags on board the lighters while they were in transit from the refinery.

Warren A. Kipp, Superintendent of the National Sugar Refinery at Yonkers, said yesterday that numerous guards watched while sacks were filled with sugar at the factory, and that no bombs could have been placed in the sacks while they were in the charge of the National Sugar Refinery.

He said that 25,000 sacks of sugar filled at the refinery had been placed on board of barger and towed by a lighter of Shortlamb Brothers of 110 Wall Street from Yonkers to the Cragside at the foot of West Twenty-third Street. He said that the only time in which bombs could have been hidden in the sugar sacks was after they had left the refinery.

While the two fireboats and two engine companies were fighting the fire the Coney Island steamboat Rosedale attempted to put in to the adjoining pier but was warned away by the firemen.

Captain Williamson, who was ashore when the fire started, was to have sailed on Monday, but now he will move his ship into the river and anchor off the Statue of Liberty, where the water will be pumped out of the hold and the damaged sugar discharged into lighters. After the hold and bunker hatch have been cleaned out the Cragside will take on board another load of 25,000 bags of sugar and sail for Gibraltar.

BURLESON ACTING CHIEF.

Postmaster General Is Senior Official of Government at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—If there were such an office as Acting President of the United States it would be administered today by Albert Sidney Burleson, Postmaster General. With President Wilson away he is the senior officer of the Government present in Washington. Secretary Lansing is at Cornish, N. H.; Vice President Marshall is in the West; Secretary Lansing is at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.; Secretary McAdoo is in Maine; Secretary Garrison is at Seabright, N. J.; Attorney General Gregory is at Blue Ridge Summit, Penn.

The Postmaster General ranks next in order of succession to the office of President under an act of Congress and by virtue of relative seniority in the Cabinet. Secretary Lane and Secretary Houston are keeping him company in the capital. Secretary Daniels is at Morehead City, N. C.; Secretary Redfield is motoring in New York and New England, and Secretary Wilson is at Blossburg, Penn.

The forwarding of this Government's latest note to Germany was the signal for an exodus of the higher officials. Somebody is on the ground serving as the nominal head of each department, but most of the subordinate officials have followed the example set by their chiefs and have gone to cooler places.

NEW POSTAL REGULATION.

Order Embraces All Fourth-Class Mail Matter.

Among the amendments to the Postal Laws and Regulations issued by the Post Office Department this month is the following addition to Paragraph L, Section 454:

Fourth-class mail matter shall embrace all other matter, including farm and factory products (and books) not now embraced by law in either the first or second class, and with the exception of books in the third class, not exceeding fifty pounds in weight (when mailed for delivery within the first or second zones, nor exceeding twenty pounds in weight when mailed for delivery within any of the other zones) no greater in size than 84 inches in length and girth combined, nor in form or kind likely to injure the person of any postal employe or damage the mail equipment or other mail matter, and not of a character perishable within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery.

Order No. 8977 issued this month announces that hereafter a person mailing an ordinary parcel of the fourth class may pay one cent and get a receipt for it.

Purchases made now can be billed September if desired.
Clearance of Entire Stock at Prices Far Below Cost
The immediate building alterations necessitate the absolute clearance of all Millinery, Suits, Gowns, Coats, Blouses, Skirts & Sports apparel.
Time is limited and prices have been marked accordingly.
Below is a partial listing of values offered:
$35 to $65 SUITS at . . . $12.50
$75 to $125 SUITS at . . . $24.50
$35 to $55 GOWNS at . $15.00
(for afternoon and evening)
$65 to $110 GOWNS at $25 to $65
(for afternoon and evening)
$35 to $125 COATS at $15 to $45
(for motor, sports, afternoon and evening)
$15 to $65 DRESSES, at $6.00 to $29.50
(Linen, Voile, Gabardine and Organdie)
BLOUSES, SKIRTS, SWEATERS and SPORTS APPAREL at ⅓ to ½ former prices.
Clearance of All Our Millinery Without Regard to Cost.
MAISON MAURICE
FIFTH AVENUE AT 43rd STREET, NEW YORK
Store Opens at 8:30 for Sale. No. C. O. D.'s. No Approvals, No Exchanges.

MAKES TENURE SURE FOR SERVICE BOARDS

Constitutional Convention Committee Continues Commissioners Until Terms Expire.

COURT REVIEW LEFT OPEN

Legislature to Determine the Power of the Courts Over Decisions in Utility Matters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 24.—Under the terms of a proposed constitutional amendment which will be presented to the Constitutional Convention on Monday, the present Public Service Commissioners are protected in their tenure of office until the expiration of their terms, and the Legislature is prohibited from decreasing their salaries. To the Legislature is left the power of determining whether orders of the commissions shall be subject to review on questions of law and fact or on questions of law alone. The broader review is in effect now under a recent court decision.

Here is the new public service amendment as drafted by the Public Utilities Committee:

The existing Public Service Commissions are continued and the Commissioners now in office shall hold their offices until the expiration of their terms. Their successors shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and their terms of office shall be five years.

Each commission shall have the jurisdiction, powers, and duties it now has, but nothing herein contained shall prevent the Legislature from enacting laws not inconsistent with this section, changing such jurisdiction, powers, and duties, except that the Legislature shall not enact any law prescribing a rate, or charge, or a standard of service, equipment, or operation for any public utility until after it has received from one of the commissions a report thereon made after investigation and hearing, at which interested parties may introduce evidence, or until after the expiration of such time following a request for such report as may be prescribed by law.

Decisions and orders of the commissions shall be subject to review by the courts in such manner and to such extent as the Legislature may provide.

Any Commissioner may be removed by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor, stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended.

The salaries of the Commissioners shall not be diminished during their respective terms.

The proposal was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Public Utilities Committee.

The Constitutional Convention held a brief session today with thirty of the one hundred and sixty-eight members in attendance. Aside from receiving the report from the Committee on State Finances, outlined in dispatches to THE TIMES yesterday and a report from the Committee on Public Education recommending broader powers for local Boards of Education in the matter of appropriations and expenditures, the convention transacted no business.

Lemuel Ely Quigg, who is opposed to Saturday sessions, noticing the slim attendance, announced that at the session on Monday night he would press a motion that delegates absent without prior excuse or subsequent explanation should be fined $10 for each offense.

"That would make this convention self-supporting, unless delegates mend their ways," said one of the members amid the laughter which greeted Mr. Quigg's announcement.

CIVIL SERVICE CONVENTION.

New York State Society Will Meet in Niagara Falls Sept. 4.

The New York State Civil Service Society will hold a convention at Niagara Falls on Sept. 4-6. Questions of importance to civil service employes will be discussed, such as protection against unjust removal, the extension of the merit system, retirement, and pensions, cutting of salaries, &c.

BROOKE WILL REJECTED.

Objections Made by Infant Daughter's Guardian Sustained.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 24.—Surrogate John J. Frahan of Nassau County today denied probate of a paper said to be the last will and testament of Hunter Brooke, the wealthy snuff manufacturer of New York City, who was found dead on his mother's grave at Media, Penn., on April 29 last.

A. M. Thornton of 1,000 East 101st Street, New York, who was in business with Brooke, and who, with William J. Reis, witnessed the paper offered for probate, testified he could not say positively Mr. Brooke had told him or Mr. Reis that it was his last will and testament, or that Mr. Brooke had told them he had signed it himself. Objections to the probate of the will were made by Henry W. Moore, as special guardian of Mr. Brooke's infant daughter, Elisabeth Ann Brooke, who was born more than three months after Mr. Brooke had made a will. No provision for the child was made in the alleged last will, which was dated Jan. 3, 1915, and this omission to provide for the daughter, it was alleged by Mr. Moore, was sufficient in itself to invalidate the will. The child now receives two-thirds of the estate left by its father, the widow, Elizabeth H. Brooke, receiving the remaining one-third.

WIFE SUES M. R. VOLCK.

Seeks Separation from Man She Says Locked Her In Her Home.

Mrs. Elise Holmes Volck filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Morris R. Volck for a separation. On June 9 the plaintiff's father, Jabish Holmes, a lawyer, applied to Justice Greenbaum for a writ of habeas corpus to procure the release of his daughter from her apartment at 11 East Sixty-eighth Street, where he said she had been locked in by her husband. Mr. Volck denied this, and to prove it permitted his wife to visit her father's home. The defendant is the son of Mme. da Gama, wife of the Brazilian Ambassador, who was the widow of Arthur Hearn, son of the late James A. Hearn, the dry goods merchant, when she married the Ambassador.

The Volcks have two children, a boy, 3 years old, and a girl, a year younger. In her complaint Mrs. Volck said that her husband treated her cruelly and finally abandoned her.

COURTENAY BENNETT QUITS.

Ex-British Consul General Will Sail for England Soon.

Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, the British Consul General in New York, who succeeded Sir Percy Sanderson in 1907, retired yesterday and will sail for England at the end of the month to live on his estate in Devonshire.

His successor has not yet been announced officially, but it is expected that he will come from one of the big cities in the United States.

Vice Consul Broderick will be the Acting Consul in charge of the consulate at 24 State Street until Sir Courtenay's successor arrives in New York.

OWN FLESH RESTORES SIGHT

Filling a Cavity Above Doctor's Eye Brings Back His Vision.

LANCASTER, Penn., July 24.—The sight of Dr. E. Derenedinger, a professor of Hood College, Frederick, Md., has been restored as the result of an unusual surgical operation, it was announced at a local hospital today.

Flesh was removed from the professor's abdomen and placed in a cavity above one of his eyes caused by an accident. The operation was performed several days ago, but was not made public until success was definitely assured.

SEEK TO OUST PROSECUTOR.

Though Convicted of Bribery, Cape May Official Holds On.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 24.—The New Jersey Supreme Court will convene in this city on Monday to hear argument on a rule to show cause why Prosecutor Matthew Jefferson of Cape May County should not be removed from office and disbarred from practice. Justices Garrison, Trenchard, and Black will form the court. Jefferson, who was a graduate of the office of Attorney General John W. Westcott, was appointed to the Cape May County office by Governor Fielder three years ago.

Jefferson, on taking office, let it be known that he intended to enforce the law, paying special attention to the sale of liquor and the operating of gambling appliances. Six months ago charges of accepting money from hotel men and gamblers were made against him. He alleged the "liquor ring" was after him. Following an investigation by Prosecutor Kraft of Camden County and detectives, Jefferson was indicted, with over twenty counts, by a struck Cape May County Grand Jury, charging him with malfeasance in office. He was recently convicted, but made a motion for a new trial, which was refused. Several weeks ago he was sentenced to serve two years in the State prison. An appeal has been taken.

Notwithstanding his indictment, conviction, and sentence, he has refused to resign his office, and the action of the court is now directed toward his ejection from office.

AUTOIST ESCAPES JAIL.

Pittsburgh Man Accused of Driving Car While Intoxicated Freed.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 24.—John R. Taylor, wealthy Pittsburgh cottager, was found not guilty today as the first person arrested under New Jersey's new automobile law making his alleged offense of driving a machine under the influence of liquor punishable by from thirty days to six months' imprisonment. The visitor was arrested by Chief Inspector Edmund C. Gaskill this afternoon announced his verdict in favor of the defendant. He was guided, he said, in the testimony of Turnkey Nash, who swore that as far as he saw there was no evidence of intoxication when the arrest was made.

LOSES $50,000 ESTATE

But Wife of Joseph White's Adopted Son Will Be Provided For.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 24.—Although Mrs. Ida J. White loses an estate valued at $50,000 by an opinion of Vice Chancellor Backes in the Court of Chancery, she is to be provided for just the same. The estate was the gift of Joseph White to the wife of his adopted son. He gave her all he possessed, including the land upon which stands the Hotel Spray View, Ocean Grove. He resided at Ocean Grove, and when he died he was 76 years old. The will was attacked by Mr. White's heirs at law.

It was testified that Mrs. White for sixteen years had taken care of the aged man's household and other affairs, and that for this reason he wished to compensate her. The Vice Chancellor declared that he would set a date for a hearing on the matter of what Mrs. White was to receive.

HAYES LEAVES BLACKWELL'S

Warden's Place Will Be Taken Temporarily by J. J. Murtha.

Commissioner of Correction Katharine B. Davis yesterday announced that she had granted three months' leave of absence to Warden Patrick Hayes of the penitentiary, the vacation period, as it is put, to begin tomorrow. The Commissioner announced several days ago that she intended to retire the Warden, who had been continuously engaged in prison work for twenty-six years. In her announcement Commissioner Davis pointed out that Warden Hayes had rendered valuable service.

Warden John J. Murtha of Hart's and Riker's Islands has been assigned to take Warden Hayes's place in his absence. Warden Henry C. Schieth of the City Prison, Queens, has been assigned the branch workhouses, and Head Keeper Robert Barr, on duty at Blackwell's Island, has been sent to the City Prison at Queens.

N. H. Raymond's Home Burns.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 24.—The home of Newman H. Raymond at River Edge, near here, was destroyed by fire last midnight, entailing a loss estimated at about $8,000, covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown. The house is used as a Summer home by the Raymond family, who are in Nova Scotia. Mr. Raymond is a promoter and building contractor with offices at 149 Broadway, New York.

Play Tennis by Moonlight.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, N. J., July 24.—A feature of a garden party given this evening by Mrs. Lena Wright of Ridgevale Inn was a tennis tournament in the moonlight. All along the border of the courts were large electric lights, and it was easy to follow the ball. Guests were present from New York, Boonton, Brooklyn, and Stroudsburg. A large canvas was afterward stretched over the courts for dancing.

IN NEW JERSEY.

HOBOKEN.—While chasing chicken thieves who had visited the premises of James Daly at Fourteenth Street and Willow Avenue, yesterday morning, Patrolman J. Finkledie of the Second Precinct squad fell into a water ditch and would probably have succumbed to exhaustion in trying to extricate himself had not Patrolman Harrison, who accompanied him, obtained planks and pulled him out.

NEWARK.—Fire yesterday destroyed a motor truck garage of the Lyons Brewery at 95 Commerce Street. A touring car was also destroyed, and Fred. Denninger, a chauffeur, slightly burned. Ethel Gilbert, 10 years old, who was confined in a room of an adjoining house after an operation performed on her earlier in the day, was carried to safety by Fire Chaplain Corcoran.

NEWARK.—Joseph McInnis, 58 years old, of 200 Eighth Avenue, a machinist, while hurrying across First Street at Orange Street yesterday, tripped and pitched forward, his head striking the curb. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and taken to the City Hospital, where it was found his skull is probably fractured.

PASSAIC.—Edmund Le B. Gardner, owner of the Algonquin Mills, manufacturer of woolens since 1888, when he erected a small factory here, announced yesterday that he had disposed of the plant to Theodore Tiedemann, a woolen commission merchant of New York. The Algonquin Mills is one of the largest woolen weaving plants in the State.

TRENTON.—The New Jersey Children's Home Society has brought a friendly suit in the Court of Chancery asking for the construction of the will of Theodosia G. Miller of Paulsboro. Mrs. Miller left $553 to the organization, but failed to use the correct corporate name of the institution, and the executor, Benjamin G. Paul, will not pay over the money until the court gives an opinion.

KRANICH & BACH

Ultra-Quality

PIANOS *and*

PLAYER PIANOS

237 East 23d Street

SMITH ASKS $2,500 CUT IN HIS SALARY

Commissioner of Docks and Ferries Wants That Sum Added to Assistant's Pay.

REDUCES BUDGET $184,000

Springs Another Surprise by Proposing to Dismiss a Large Number of Useless Employes.

R. A. C. Smith, Commissioner of Docks and Ferries, in presenting the needs and economies of his department to the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate yesterday, made the unusual request that his salary of $7,500 be decreased to $5,000 and the difference added to the salary of his assistant, Deputy Commissioner Richard C. Harrison, whose present salary is $5,000.

Commissioner Smith is a wealthy man, much interested in his work, and feels that he may easily make the sacrifice in salary to retain Deputy Harrison, whom he considers a very capable man. It is known that Mr. Harrison has had several offers from large contracting firms.

Commissioner Smith has made another unusual request in asking that his department allowance for 1916 be only $1,826,904.60, which is $184,282.83 less than the appropriation for 1915. The reductions are to be made chiefly by the dismissal of employes. Cuts on this line amount to $177,658.71. The reduction in the purchase of supplies, &c., amounts to only $6,624.12.

The allowance to the Dock Department for 1914 was $2,676,598.27.

Among the detailed budget changes recommended by the Commissioner are these:

For general maintenance and engineering, $50,754 is requested, the 1915 allowance being $45,000. One assistant engineer is recommended to be increased from $2,400 to $2,700, and one from $2,400 to $3,000. One hydrographer at $1,800, three chainmen and rodmen at $1,080 each, one assistant engineer at $4,000, one at $3,000, one at $2,100 and one at $1,800, as well as one clerk at $1,800, are to be dropped or reduced. Other changes in the engineering schedule are the elimination of clerical positions involving a saving from all funds of $12,300; of inspectors of various kinds with aggregate salaries of $7,500. Pilots with salaries of $6,870, four marine engineers and one launch engineer at $1,800 each, and one supervising diver at $1,800, for all of whom positions were provided in 1915, are also not to be provided for in 1916.

In the general maintenance and repairing, one $4,000 mechanical engineer is to be dropped.

Under the administrative office for docks, piers, bulkheads, and marginal streets a saving of $5,700 is proposed. This is accomplished by dropping messengers and dockmasters.

For the administration of ferries it is proposed that one Assistant Superintendent of Ferries at $3,500 be dropped and a new place known as Superintendent of Ferries at $5,000 be created. One clerk at $1,500 is to be dropped, and one mechanical engineer increased from $2,700 to $3,500. For the operation of ferries a reduction of $29,042 is proposed, consisting of ten deckhands at $792 each, one chief marine engineer at $1,800, seven marine engineers at $1,650 each and two stokers at $1,080 each. Cleaners, laborers, and stationary engineers employed in operation of ferries with aggregate salaries of $22,446 are also to be dropped.

CUTS SNOW REMOVAL PRICE.

Fetherston Recommends Contracts That Mean Great Saving.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston, in his report and recommendations for contract snow removal next Winter, which he will submit to the Board of Estimate next Thursday, will show that as compared with last Winter's cost, there will be a saving of about 18 per cent. in Manhattan and 20 per cent. in the Bronx. In Brooklyn, where the territory is divided into four snow removal districts, the reduction per cubic yard will be approximately 6 per cent.

The Commissioner recommends to the Estimate Board that it approve awards of the snow removal contracts to the following:

No. 1, for the Borough of Manhattan entire, to Celestino De Marco, at 37 cents per cubic yard.

No. 2, for the Borough of the Bronx entire, to the Thomas Crimmins Contracting Company, at 30 cents.

No. 3, in the Borough of Brooklyn: First Snow Removal District, to Parsons & Lantry, Inc., at 34.7 cents; Second District, to the Rosenthal Engineering Contracting Company, at 28 cents; Third District, to the Rosenthal Engineering Contracting Company, at 31 cents; Fourth District, to Thomas Calandriello, at 34 cents.

The contract price in Manhattan last Winter was 47 cents, and in the Bronx 39 cents. Under the new contracts the department will do more snow piling than heretofore.

DAWBARN WILL FILED.

Lock of First Wife's Hair to be Buried with Physician's Body.

The will of Dr. Robert H. M. Dawbarn, disposing of an estate in excess of $25,000, was filed for probate yesterday. He died on July 18. Several days ago his executors, under the terms of his will, obtained from the Surrogates' Court an order to receive from the Corn Exchange Safe Deposit Company a lock of hair of Dr. Dawbarn's first wife, Ethel, in order that it might be buried with the physician's body.

The will bequeathed $1,000 to the decedent's sister, Mrs. Mary Waring Meade, while the widow, Mrs. Caroline H. Dawbarn of 105 West Seventy-fourth Street, receives her husband's personal effects, all furnishings in the home, and the income for life from one-third of the residuary estate.

Robert H. and Ethel G. Dawbarn, children of the first marriage, receive equally the income from the remaining two-thirds of the residue until Ethel becomes 27 years of age, at which time the income is to be divided into three equal shares for the two children of the first marriage and Waring Dawbarn, a son by the second marriage. This income remains in that proportion during the lifetime of the beneficiaries, and then the principal goes to their children.

VIENNA TREATS ALIENS WELL

A Great Contrast to Berlin, Says a Passenger on the Oscar II.

Miss Louise Noltze, a young Viennese woman who arrived yesterday on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II. to visit realtives in this country, said that the treatment accorded to foreigners in the Austrian capital was very different to that in Berlin.

"In Vienna the stores owned by foreigners are all open," Miss Noltze continued, "and they are doing business with the Viennese. There is no trouble of any kind in the city and foreigners are treated with courtesy.

"In Berlin it is just the reverse. The foreign stores are all closed and it is not safe to speak English or French on the streets. The prisoners of war are insulted and jeered at as they pass through the streets on their way to the concentration camps."

Miss Noltze added that the Prussian officers were not popular in Vienna on account of their arrogant manner and a general belief among the people that the Austrian troops had been put in the front to do the heaviest fighting, so that their losses had been enormous.

Aureole Borris of New York, a naturalized German, who returned from Germany on the Oscar II., after living in Berlin for two years, said that when he left Germany he was awaiting the result of an appeal made to the civil courts following his arrest for discussing in public prohibited military affairs. Mr. Borris was kept in prison a week and said he used his American passport to leave the country sooner than run the risk of going back to prison.

"The Socialist Party is strong in Germany," he continued, "and while its members are loyal to the Government on questions of defense they are opposed to a war of aggression, or in order to confiscate Belgian or French territory. It is plainly evident in Germany that the War Department is making preparations for another Winter campaign."

Dr. Carl Eggers of the German Hospital of New York returned after five weeks in Germany, where, he said, he visited the hospitals in the large cities and found conditions excellent. "Germany, apparently, has no lack of men or supplies," Dr. Eggers went on to say. "In every city and town I visited I saw thousands of uniformed soldiers on furlough, while others were reserving waiting orders."

Dr. John Lancer, a member of the American Red Cross, who has been serving at Essen, said that there were plenty of doctors and nurses in Germany, and up to the time he departed there had been no sign of any epidemic of a contagious disease.

The officers of the Oscar II. reported that the steamer had been questioned by wireless by one of the British cruisers off the north of Scotland, but had not been ordered into Kirkwall.

GAVE EDISON HIS DUST.

Careless Chauffeur Annoys Inventor, Who Complains to Wrong Police.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 24.—Thomas A. Edison paid his first visit to a police station today and incidentally showed that he did not know just what part of his plant was in Orange and just what part is in West Orange. Riding with one of his men in a small electric automobile from his chemical works at Silver Lake this afternoon the inventor was going west on Lakeside Avenue when a large auto truck passed him. As the truck went speeding by the driver opened the exhaust and stirred up a lot of dust which beclouded the Edison car, the inventor, and his friend.

Mr. Edison shouted a warning, but the truckdriver continued to leave the cut-out open, so the inventor instructed his man to turn about and go to the Orange police station. When Lieutenant Callahan McCarthy asked Mr. Edison where the trouble occurred the inventor told him and it was found the offense was not committed in Orange but in West Orange.

"I guess I don't know which part of my plant is located in Orange and which part in West Orange," said the inventor humorously.

The lieutenant told him he would notify the West Orange police of the case, but Mr. Edison remarked:

"This is my first appearance in a police station and the first time I ever complained to the authorities about the actions of anyone. I won't make a complaint against this fellow, but he ought to be warned not to commit the same offense again, or at least change the exhaust pipe on his machine."

DR. SHAW'S AUTO SAVED.

"Eastern Victory" Bought for $230 by Suffragists at Tax Sale.

MEDIA, Penn., July 24.—The little yellow car "Eastern Victory," presented to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw by New York friends of the woman suffrage leader, and seized for non-payment of taxes, was put up at a constable's sale today, bought in by the Woman Suffrage Society of Delaware County, and returned to Dr. Shaw. There were two bidders against the Media Society, and it cost the organization $230 to redeem the automobile.

The sale was not made until after Judge Johnson of the Delaware County Court had refused to grant an injunction restraining the constable from selling the car.

Dr. Shaw, who was not at the sale, had refused to pay $128 taxes on her property at Moylan, Penn., because she claimed the assessment was unjust and that she had removed her residence to New York.

A Benefit for Arverne Hospital.

Mrs. P. Walcoff is giving a charity bridge and whist for the benefit of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of Beth Israel Hospital at 110 Seaview Avenue, Arverne, L. I., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Sarah Strauss Hees is President of the auxiliary. Among those who will assist are Mrs. John Schwarz, Mrs. Harry Walcoff, Mrs. P. Katz, Mrs. Max Schwarz, and Mrs. Levinsky.

Progressives to Elect Chairman.

The new County Committee of the National Progressive Party, through its Vice Chairman, Jacob H. Schiff, has sent out notice that it is to hold a special meeting at Bryant Hall on next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock to elect a Chairman of the County Committee to succeed Lindon Bates, Jr., who was lost on the Lusitania. A Second Vice Presidman is also to be elected.

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27 WEST 46TH ST. Just off Fifth Ave.

LOCKJAW NEVER DUE TO SMALLPOX VIRUS

Such Is Report of Dr. Anderson, Director of United States Public Health Service.

INVESTIGATED FOR 13 YEARS

Supports New York Health Board's View That Infection Is Cause of Post-Vaccination Tetanus.

Lockjaw has never been caused by smallpox vaccine virus, according to a report of Dr. John F. Anderson, Director of the United States Public Health Service. This statement has been received with no little satisfaction by the physicians of the Health Department here. It gives national indorsement to a theory that the department has long held, as the result of wide experience and deep investigation into the subject. The conclusions reached by Dr. Anderson followed years of investigation, which convinced him that authentic cases of tetanus developed after inoculation invariably had been due to infection of the wound after vaccination.

"The report of Dr. Anderson is a gratifying one to every person who is working for the public health," said Health Commissioner Goldwater yesterday. "Among the many false arguments of the opponents of vaccination none has been more frequently made than that tetanus was conveyed through smallpox vaccine virus. The very elaborate and careful investigation made by Dr. Anderson indicates clearly the fallacy of such views, and those who have opposed vaccination because of the supposed tetanus danger must now recede from their position.

"It is the work of the Health Department great care had to be exercised when tetanus followed vaccination, and the most painstaking investigation followed in each of the few cases reported. There have been only one or two cases, and they happened very long ago. Where genuine tetanus was found our doctors discovered, just as Dr. Anderson did, that infection of the sore, and not infected virus, was the cause of the trouble. In two cases, not very long ago, the newspapers printed stories that tetanus had been the result of vaccination. Both these cases were very thoroughly investigated by the Health Department. Both patients were found to be suffering with meningitis.

"The Health Department has been manufacturing smallpox vaccine many years. All lots are carefully tested before they are sent out. In the few cases in which tetanus developed after vaccination, investigation always showed that no other person vaccinated with the same lot of virus had developed tetanus. Moreover, the most careful bacteriological tests are made to determine the possibility of tetanus infection.

"Last year we vaccinated 70,000 pupils of the parochial schools out of a total registration of 117,000, and among these there was not a single case of illness due to vaccination. The Bureau of Child Hygiene has vaccinated 75,000 in a year. In the last two or three years there were instances of alleged tetanus, and it was charged that vaccine supplied by this department had been infected. Investigation in each case showed that where there was tetanus the cause was infection and not the virus."

The research as to post-vaccination tetanus covers thirteen years. In that time the laboratory of which Dr. Anderson is the head has examined specifically for the organism of tetanus sufficient vaccine to inoculate more than 2,000,000 persons. Not in a single instance has the presence of tetanus bacilli been established.

Dr. Anderson's record shows that since 1904 there have been forty-one cases of tetanus supposed to be connected with vaccination, with twenty-nine deaths.

Dr. Anderson thus sums up the result of his research work:

That it is difficult, if not impossible, to produce tetanus in susceptible animals by vaccination with virus containing large numbers of tetanus organisms which have been purposely placed therein.

That, in view of the failure to demonstrate tetanus organisms in the large amount of vaccine virus specifically examined for that purpose, it seems exceedingly improbable that vaccine virus as sold in the United States contains tetanus organisms.

That from 1904 to 1915, inclusive, over 31,000,000 doses of vaccine virus were used in the United States, yet information was obtained of only forty-one authenticated cases of tetanus occurring subsequent to vaccination. From this it is concluded that had the vaccine virus used during that time in the United States been at fault many more cases of tetanus should have followed vaccination.

That, in view of the large number of vaccinations (about 565,000) done in the United States Army and Navy and the absence from them of a single case of tetanus following vaccination, the cases of tetanus following vaccination in the country at large were not due to infection contained in the virus.

That the average period from vaccination to onset of symptoms of tetanus in eighty-three cases of tetanus following vaccination was 20.7 days, while the average mortality of ninety-three cases was 25.3 per cent., this being slightly higher than the mortality of cases of tetanus due to other causes with an incubation period of ten days or less.

Conclusions: Cases of tetanus occurring fifteen or twenty days subsequent to vaccination do not receive their infection through the vaccine virus, but in all probability the infection is received about the day of, or later than, the vaccination. The infection with tetanus is received by a contamination of the vaccination wound, such as may occur in the infection of any other surgical wound not properly cared for.

There were eight cases of tetanus in the army and navy in eleven years, but not a single case was traceable to the 585,000 vaccinations.

HUMAN SUBMARINE CAUGHT.

Boy, Fleeing Policeman, Dives Under Water, but Is Hauled Out.

Charged with holding up another boy and stealing 35 cents from him, Antonio Del Gratto, 16 years old, of 689 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, plunged into the Harlem River yesterday when pursued by Patrolman Beck of the Highbridge Station. Del Gratto's plunge was near Macomb's Dam Bridge, but he had not gone far in striking out for the Manhattan side when a strong eddying tide caught him and he was swept into the tide channel in midstream.

Patrolman Beck hurried to the Manhattan side of the bridge and there requisitioned a rowboat. As he neared the fugitive swimmer the latter dived several times, but Beck caught Del Gratto by his hair and dragged him into the boat.

Before Magistrate House in the Morrisania Police Court Del Gratto pleaded not guilty to a charge of robbery, but 35 cents and a campaign button found on him were claimed by Samuel Klein, 15 years old, of 133 East Ninety-sixth Street. Klein said he and two other boys had been held up by Del Gratto and two of his boy friends, who escaped.

Del Gratto was held in $1,000 bail for examination Monday.

SAVED BY A YOUNG GIRL.

Miss Fall Plunges Into Park Lake to Rescue a Child.

Mildred Fall, 16 years old, of Bradford, Mass., who is visiting her uncle, Arthur W. Fall of 697 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, was hailed as a heroine yesterday morning in Prospect Park, when, with a crowd of women and children looking on, she jumped into the lake and saved eight-year-old Ida Blesh of 13 Essex Street, Manhattan, from drowning. Ida was in the park with her mother and was playing near the flower garden when she tripped and fell into the lake. Although she could not swim, plucky Mildred plunged in after the child. The water was up to her chin, but as she was about to walk ashore with Ida her feet sank into the soft mud. Both were in danger when John M. Quigley, a park gardener, appeared and rescued them.

As a reward for her bravery Mildred was taken to Coney Island by her uncle last night to behold the wonders of that resort.

RICH WIDOW ADOPTS MAN OF 43 AS A SON

Mrs. Seabury and Mr. Noland Find Relationship "Agreeable and Beneficial."

DROPS HARRY MINER'S NAME

Theatre Man's Son Adopted by Stepfather—Hopes to Inherit Prestige as Physician.

Mrs. Clara F. Seabury of 159 West Seventy-second Street, widow of G. Thurston Seabury, has just received permission from Surrogate Cohalan to adopt Albert Hill Noland. The latter is 43 years old.

Mrs. Seabury said she became acquainted with Noland several years ago and after a bit told him that if he would have his name changed to Seabury she would make him her heir. Noland consented and the change was made by the court on Jan. 17, 1912.

In her petition to the Surrogate, Mrs. Seabury said that she was of "mature years, and considerable means, being worth $50,000 and upwards," and was without children or blood relatives.

When Noland changed his name the law of the State did not permit the adoption of an adult, but a change in the law has since made the adoption possible. Mrs. Seabury and Noland, the petition says, "assumed mutual relations of mother and son." He lived with her and they traveled extensively here and abroad in such relations, and she has made financial provision for him. The relationship has been mutually agreeable, beneficial, and advantageous."

Dr. Allen S. Thomas of 35 West Fifty-fourth Street, who married the widow of Henry C. Miner, the theatrical manager, got permission from Surrogate Fowler to adopt his stepson, John Lansing Miner, 15 years old. The petition said that the boy's mother was Anne O'Neill and that when she married Mr. Miner, in 1896, she was an actress.

Harry Miner was a picturesque figure in the theatrical and business life of the city. He began life as a drug clerk, then became a policeman, and later was an advance agent for lecturers. His first playhouse was the London Theatre in the Bowery, and afterward he had two others in the Bowery, the People's and Miner's. Then he opened a theatre in Fifth Avenue. When he died he had theatres in various sections of the city and in various big cities. Pat Rooney first played under his management, and among the other well known actors and actresses whom he employed were Francis Wilson, Lillian Russell, Pauline Hall, Mrs. James Brown Potter, Eleanora Duse, and McKee Rankin. He was a widower when he married Miss O'Neill.

Mr. Miner died Feb. 22, 1900, about six weeks before the birth of the child. In explaining the reason for the adoption, Dr. Thomas and his wife said that it was to avoid embarrassment for the boy, who is attending the Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Conn. Mrs. Thomas said:

"My husband enjoys an enviable reputation in his profession, and it is our intention that our son shall also become a physician, and as such I desire him to have the advantage of bearing the name of his stepfather."

Laura Grant, who was born on March 18, 1913, and shortly afterward abandoned by her parents, has been adopted by Dr. John E. Davis and his wife Isabella. The child was sent to the New York Nursery and Childs Hospital and was turned over to Dr. Davis and his wife last March. In authorizing the adoption Surrogate Fowler said:

"She will receive devoted care and attention, and the affection of parents of refinement and culture."

Permission was given to Emma Dunn, the actress, and her husband, John Wyckliffe, who is an actor and playwright, to adopt Helen Lucille Farrow, 8 years old. The petitioners said they have a joint income of more than $7,500 a year, and that the parents of the child are Forrest and Elsie Farrow. They got acquainted with Mrs. Farrow in Denver four years ago, and became attached to the child. Mr. Farrow's husband deserted her and she divorced him.

Two other petitions for permission to adopt children were also granted. One was from Charles N. Harlow, manager of the Riker-Hegeman Company, and his wife Maude. They have adopted Rodney Ridley, who was abandoned by his father on May 18 last. The mother is unable to support him.

The other petition was filed by Frank B. Dunaway, an importer, and his wife Mary, of 601 West 184th Street. The child is an infant girl. Her parents are Harold Gibson Benedict and his wife Jennie, who recently brought a separation suit against her husband alleging that he neglected his family after he had received a legacy from his grandmother. The Benedicts have two children, the other being a two-year-old boy. Mrs. Benedict said she could afford to care for only one of her children.

PLEA FOR WIDOWED MOTHER

Association Asks Aid for Family About to be Broken Up.

Although apparently in his usual fair health, a man of 38 went to bed three weeks ago and never awoke again. He had a weak heart but had not known it. He leaves six children, the eldest 14 years old, and his widow expects another child shortly. He had earned about $13 per week, was not known to any charitable agency, but left his family destitute. They have resided in the same rooms for nine years, but the widow has been served with a dispossess and must pay rent or move within a week. The woman is overwhelmed by her sudden sorrow, but appears quite able to care for her family as soon as she gets her bearings again.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery, has just heard of the case, and as the man was an alien his family will not be able to claim State aid, and must be cared for by the association. Aid for this urgent need may be sent to Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 80 Broadway, New York.

Thanks are offered to W. H. D. for a gift of $10, to From a Friend for $5, and to Friend for $1, in response to previous appeals.

EVERS AND QUIGLEY FINED.

Zimmerman, Too, Assessed $100 by President Tener.

BOSTON, July 24.—Captain John Evers of the Boston Braves and Umpire Quigley were each fined $100 today for their part in the dispute during the Chicago-Boston baseball game last Thursday, when Quigley struck Evers, he asserting that the Braves' captain had stepped on his foot.

According to President John K. Tener of the National League, who announced the fines, Evers was penalized for not taking his base when the umpire called four balls, and Quigley for failure to handle the resulting situation in a proper manner.

Heinie Zimmerman of the Chicago team was also fined $100 for "improper conduct" on the field during the same game. Zimmerman's penalty resulted from remarks which he addressed to Umpire Emslie.

HARVARD COXSWAIN DEAD.

Francis S. Marden of New York Loses Life Bathing in Otsego Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 24.—The body of Francis S. Marden, Jr., of New York, 20 years of age, coxswain of the Harvard freshmen crew this year, who was drowned in Otsego Lake yesterday, was recovered today near the spot where he disappeared while bathing near the Summer home of Mrs. S. Spalding of Buffalo, whose grandsons, the Meadows boys of Buffalo, Marden was tutoring.

Marden arrived here from New York a week ago and intended to spend the summer here. The young man's father came here today and will return with the body.

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Soft Cuff Madras Shirts—Of our better grades, in all sizes. Value $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 1.15

New Summer Raincoats—Tan and field shades in gabardine; silk yoke and sleeve lining. Value $19.50 13.50

Latest Neckwear—New Printed Crepe Four-in-hands; finest of all Summer Scarfs. Special value at 50c

Silk Half Hose—Popular Pearl Greys with lisle foot. Full range of sizes. Regularly 50c pair. pair 39c
6 Pairs 2.00

Mercerized Pajamas—Plain white, cream, blue, lavender and pink. Value $1.50 95c

Night Shirts—Of "Fruit of the Loom" Muslin with V neck or collar attached. Sizes 15 to 19. Regularly $1.00 75c

Silks

Crepe de Chine—39 to 40 in; superior quality, highly lustrous. Black, white and ten most fashionable day and evening shades. Regularly $1.25, yard 85c

Black Chiffon Taffeta—39 in.; finest imported; exquisitely soft and lustrous. Regularly $2.25, yard 1.38

Travelling Bags

Travelling Bags and Suit Cases—Of genuine cowhide and sole leather in tan and russet shades; finest construction. Regularly $7.50 5.50

Silk Sweaters

"Sport Coat Style"—of the fashionable Fibre Silk, lustrous and soft; smartest two tone, plain color, novelty and blazer stripes. Very Specially Priced 5.75

Women's Furnishings

Satin Bathing Dresses—Smart new models, all black or fashionable color combinations. Values up to $9.00 3.95

Hand Embroidered Japanese Robes—Canton Cotton Crepe, embroidered in delicate colors on pink, lavender, blue and coral grounds. Value $3.75 1.75

Figured Japanese Crepe Kimonos—In a large assortment of dainty designs and best colorings. Very Special at 1.00

Newest Silk Petticoats — Chiffon Taffeta and Messaline; latest designs; street and evening shades. Regularly up to $5.75 2.95

Women's Apparel

Linen Suits—Natural and colors, finely tailored. Formerly $17.50 to $21.50. 9.50 to 18.50

Dimity Dresses—In dainty Summer colorings, trimmed with white. Reduced to 2.75

Smart Voile Frocks—In choice models and colors. Reduced to 5.25

Wash Goods

Figured Marquisettes, Fancy Voiles and other dainty cotton fabrics. Formerly up to 35c yard 15c

Imported Crepes, Printed Voiles and other fashionable Summer dress materials. Formerly up to 45c yard 19c

Rain Coats
For Women and Misses.

Of the Celebrated Priestley Cravenette Fabric—"Roseberry"; rubberless and thoroughly waterproof. Smart model in black, navy and tan. Regularly $12.50 8.75

Summer Gloves

Women's Chamoisette and white Lisle Washable Gloves in two clasp and elbow length. Specially priced, pair 45c

Women's Pure Silk Gloves in black or white; 16-button length; superior quality; double finger tips. Regularly $1.25, pair 85c

Waists and Blouses

Black Habutai and India Silk, also White Habutai, Fine Voile and Crepe. Regularly up to $6.95 3.95

Plain and Fancy Voiles, Linen, Marquisette, Pink Voile and other cool blouses. Regularly up to $2.35 1.45

Colored Linens, Plain Tailored Cheviot Blouses; organdie and voile, embroidered and lace trimmed, also lawn sport blouses with laundered collar. Regularly $1.50 95

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1915.

OUR LAND DEFENSES.

The announcement that President WILSON has called for reports from the heads of the War and Navy Departments upon their present condition, with a view to the submission to Congress of an adequate program for the development of our defenses, indicates that further delays are to be avoided in the essential work of placing this country in a position to defend itself from attack. The need of army and navy improvement may be no greater now than it was a year ago. The need was recognized then, not only in the service but by many intelligent citizens throughout the country and by many members of Congress, who were powerless to arouse their associates to reasonable action. No alarm of war now disturbs the nation. But the object lessons of the war in Europe have been heeded, and that we are far behind most other nations in armament, while our need for adequate means of defense is imperative, are facts now more generally recognized throughout the country than they have been in the past. Few of the States are not alive to the desirability of building up their contingents of the National Guard to fit them to fulfill their function as a part of the first line of defense. There is ample promise now that prompt measures will be taken to strengthen our naval defense and to transform the regular army into a more effective nucleus for a great army to be recruited from the citizens should occasion unhappily arise for the mustering of such a force. After all, the principal problem to be solved is how to induce the people to view this matter of defense on which they are now theoretically agreed in the most practical light.

Of the various measures lately discussed to increase the effectiveness of our land defenses in case of peril the proposed introduction of some sort of military training in the public schools seems most open to reasonable objection. The boys in the public schools get too little instruction as it is in the subjects that fit them for industrial or commercial life. Daily drill and calisthenics are good physical training, and should be common to all schools, but military instruction should not be carried further than that among children of the overcrowded public schools. Nevertheless, a special commission in Massachusetts has reported in favor of military training for all school children, while rejecting the proposal of universal service in the militia. What is called the Swiss plan is, indeed, uppermost in men's minds in this hour of much military discussion. Mr. ROOSEVELT highly praised this plan, as a means of keeping a nation prepared for emergency, in his recent speech at the Panama Exhibition. But it is well to bear in mind that all commendation of it is more or less theoretical. Switzerland's citizen army has never been put to the war test.

Major General WOOD long since urged the formation of a permanent army reserve by the institution of short terms of enlistment in the regular army, the soldier who received two years of thorough training with the colors to take his place for a term of years in the reserve, whence he could be summoned for active service in time of trouble. This simple plan he likened to the Swiss system, but obviously it is very different from enforced service of from four to ten months for every able-bodied man in the country, with service for a limited number of days yearly thereafter. The Swiss military system is not likely to be copied bodily by a nation with 100,000,000 inhabitants. Many of the suggestions now more or less favored, however, treat of some modification of that system.

The plans Secretary GARRISON will submit to Congress in the next session comprehend an increase of the regular army as it now exists, somewhat above the present statutory strength, and a corresponding increase of the members of the National Guard, and it is likely that the question of payment to the members of the Guard will be brought up and thoroughly debated, as it needs to be. There are sound arguments to be heard on both sides. With the first line of our defenses thus strengthened according to the plans, we shall still need an effective reserve, and no matter how large the number of men may be who have served with the colors, great dependence must always be placed upon a "citizenry trained."

The importance of the forthcoming encampment of citizens who are willing to devote a month or a fortnight to arduous military training is obvious. The camp will be at Plattsburg in this State, and will open Aug. 10. There are already more than 1,000 enrollments of men between the ages of 30 and 40 years from various States. University men predominate in the list, and all the volunteers are professional or business men who are willing to undergo much personal sacrifice in order to fit themselves to answer their country's call in the hour of need. They will provide their own equipment, pay their own carfares, and undergo the severest kind of soldiering under the eye of officers of the regular army while they are in camp. This encampment is an outgrowth of the system of undergraduates' military camps which have been held for a number of years under the auspices of the National Reserve Corps and with the co-operation of the War Department. It is expected that five of these larger training camps will be in operation next Summer. There may be many more. In these camps men fit to be officers of volunteers will be prepared to receive commissions in case of war. The idea of general military training will be widely spread.

The excellent showing of the men of the First Division of the National Guard of New York in their week of soldiering at Fishkill Plains encourages the belief that the ancient tradition of the inefficiency of citizen soldiers has received its death blow. The ample public recognition of the splendid work done by officers and men alike which is sure to follow will be influential in the upbuilding of the National Guard. Mayor MITCHEL, in his speech at the camp, sounded a true note. He drew a rather doleful picture of our national lack of preparedness, but he gave cordial and well-earned praise to the efficiency of the National Guard.

A DIPLOMATIC CAREER ENDED.

The acceptance of the resignation of Mr. JAMES M. SULLIVAN, for two years our Minister to Santo Domingo, will put an end to a series of deplorable scandals, due, according to Senator PHELAN, who investigated the charges against the eminent diplomat, to his "temperamental unfitness" for his post. "Temperamental unfitness" is a handy phrase. We do not deny that it applies fairly enough in this case. But Mr. SULLIVAN never showed any fitness of any sort for a diplomatic post. He was a lawyer of not the highest associations, and he lost no time, after he arrived at the Dominican capital, in his efforts to "make good" according to his lights. The customs receipts, which are collected under the eye of an official of our Government, were transferred to the newly established Banco Nacional, an American institution of which he constituted himself protector. His general bearing during his occupancy of the post was certainly not that of a clever schemer. He blustered and threatened so much as to make enemies on every hand.

He has not been in Santo Domingo since June, and it is understood that he is now in Ireland. Careless appointments to such posts as those in the West Indies and Central America are apt to cause more trouble for an Administration than the appointment of a weak incapable to a European Ambassadorship. Few of the appointments of the State Department during Mr. BRYAN'S term of service, however, were quite so bad as SULLIVAN'S. It is reported that Mr. WILLIAM W. RUSSELL of Washington, who filled the place acceptably in President TAFT'S Administration, will be returned to it by President WILSON. That would be a wise action and we hope the report is true.

TWO NEEDLE TRADES SETTLEMENTS.

The Mayor's Council of Conciliation has reported upon a plan for the settlement of the disputes between the employers and the workers in the women's garment trade. The settlement in the men's and children's trade, in which 21,000 were on strike, was announced on Friday. These two trades are leaders in New York industry, employing scores of thousands of workers upon the production of scores of millions of dollars' worth of garments. In both cases there is some advance of pay. It is more remarkable that the settlements are based upon opposite theories of the relations between the employers and the unions. The men's and boys' garments are to be made in closed shops, that is in shops whose hands are exclusively unionists. But in the women's trade even the preferential shop is abandoned.

That was the arrangement which was hailed as a formula for the settlement of all labor troubles, and which led a troubled life for five years. It was denounced as unworkable by the employers, because of thousands of complaints which deprived them of the management of their shops. It caused more strikes than it prevented, nothing being too trivial for action by the unions in defense of unionists, without regard for the welfare of the industry. Now the industry is to be "open shop." The employers are to have entire freedom to "hire and fire," if exercised in good faith, and without prejudice toward the unions. The unions lose on another point, regarded by them as of prime importance. They had demanded that there should be equality between unionists. There should be no aristocracy of labor, no selection of the especially fit for difficult jobs, no giving of more work to one than to another for any reason. A cutter was a cutter, a presser was a presser, and so on. All in the same class must have the same pay, and the same share of work when dullness of trade necessitated reduction of employment, according to the contention of the unionists. Not a shred of either contention remains. The Council gives precedence in theory neither to the efficiency of the shop nor to the "human rights" claimed by the workers. Both should be applied jointly, priority allowed to neither.

Efficiency may not be sacrificed to the interests of the workers, for how can it be to their interests to destroy the business upon which they depend for a living; nor may efficiency be declared paramount to the human rights of the workers, for how in the long run can the industrial efficiency of a country be maintained if the human values of its workers are diminished or destroyed?

It will be seen that the findings of the Council do equal credit to its sense and its humanity. They draw a distinction between ideals and rights. But the ideals are declared not Utopian, nor are substantial approximations impracticable within the near future. The employers are urged to their best endeavors to regularize employment, and to make such increases in wages as shall provide an average adequate for a decent standard of living throughout the year. On the other hand the employés are advised that their ideal of a permanent tenure of employment is "impracticable, calculated to produce needless irritation, and injurious to all concerned." A considerable part of the old protocol is maintained, and a tribunal is established to administer the findings of the Council, which remains in existence for further and more fundamental inquiries and recommendations. Its last word is to counsel the promotion by the leaders on both sides of mutual good-will, and an appeal to the better elements of human nature on both sides.

It remains to be seen how far the advance of wages will reconcile the unions to the loss of their principal contentions. Also it remains to be seen how far the concessions of higher wages will be recouped to the employers by the advantage from the control of their shops. It would seem that the unions lose nothing they ought to have, and that the employers could gain as much in efficiency as they lose in money. Public opinion ought to hold both sides to the observance of this disinterested award. Employers should not be allowed to be ruthless in the exercise of the rights conceded to them. And there is a limit of possible concessions to workers, whose perceptions of the quality and the results of their demands are not always intelligent. The public wishes to be fair, and it can approximate fairness no better than by upholding the Council even as it upheld the abandoned protocol. That was the best possible then, and the present award is the best possible now, whatever its imperfections, and however it displeases either side.

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN PEOPLES.

In our note just delivered in Berlin we speak of the "unbroken friendship between the people and the Government of the United States and the people and the Government of the German nation." The phrase is significant, and it is not unusual when stress is to be placed upon the nature of friendly relations. The existing friendship between Germany and the United States is not purely a matter of Government relations, it is the feeling between two peoples who have always been at peace one with the other. Our people are friends of the German people, we hope that they will continue to be our friends.

Our people support the President in his declaration that laws and rights must be respected. The position the German Government has taken is in effect that necessity knows no law. It is not easy to believe that the German people give their unqualified approval to that contention. Wrong is not made right by argument and assertion. Although the German people have a good deal less to say about the policies of their Government than our people have to say about our policies, we should be most reluctant to believe that the German people would willingly consent to a rupture of friendly relations with our people because of an undefensible position taken by their Government.

THE BAYONNE RIOTING.

Sheriff KINKEAD is unable to suppress the rioting and protect life and property at Bayonne. He knows it, he admits it. He appealed to the Governor of New Jersey to send troops to support him in his efforts to prevent dangerous outbreaks. Governor FIELDER weakly paltered with the situation, made some foolish move to get the help of the police in near-by cities, and then left the Sheriff to his own devices and went to bed. That is the way politicians in office behave when they are afraid of the labor vote. It is not the behavior of public officials who are intent only upon the performance of their duty.

There have been strikes without number in which failure to take action promptly and firmly has resulted in a great destruction of life and property. It would seem that no Governor in any State could possibly be blind to the perils of timidity and delay. It cost Allegheny County, Penn., many million dollars in damage awards because, in the railroad strike many years ago, the rioters were allowed to get the upper hand. Hudson County, N. J., may have such a bill of costs to pay if adequate force is not provided by the State authorities to quell disorder.

Sheriff KINKEAD scolded the guards of the oil works for shooting at the rioters. It ought not to be necessary for the oil company to hire private guards to defend its property. That is the business of officers of the peace, and they have the power to invoke the aid of the State to any extent required. When rioting begins the merits of the dispute are no longer the leading question. The first and imperative duty is to put a stop to rioting.

THE CHICAGO DISASTER.

Americans are too familiar with "accidents" whose fatalities rival battles. Peculiarly shocking is the drowning of hundreds of Chicago pleasure seekers, mostly women and children, aboard a vessel lying at her pier. Where can safety be found if not there? There could be no stress of weather. Help was within arm's reach. Yet the Eastland rolled over, "turned turtle," with thousands aboard. The boat's officers say the Eastland listed a little, stopped, and went over when her hawsers broke. In open water the passengers would not have crowded to one side under any ordinary conditions. If the listing began it could have been checked before it became dangerous. But the Eastland listed while her hawsers held, and there was an accumulation of top weight which was not noticed until the hawsers broke. Then it was too late for anything to be done.

It is too soon to apportion blame, but some things are indisputable. The Eastland had a bad record, having listed alarmingly before. There had been structural alterations, and their sufficiency is disproved. Also there had been recent amendments of legislation with particular reference to lifesaving. It is clear that they failed. It is even possible that they contributed to the disaster. That is the explicit suggestion of those who opposed the law for this reason when it was pending. The enlarged amount of top hamper in the way of boats and rafts which might have saved life in open water contributed in some degree to the topheaviness under the particular conditions of this case.

It is not necessary to say that there should be a searching inquiry. If it were made sure that the only way to escape punishment is not to have disasters, owners and officers might have a livelier sense of their responsibility for allowing them, even if they had complied with every law.

The Hideous Mob Spirit.

From The Augusta Chronicle.

The Chronicle prints elsewhere today a few extracts from the Georgia and South Carolina press dealing with the murderous assault upon Leo M. Frank at the State prison farm by another life convict.

The majority of them seem to agree with The Chronicle that the act itself sinks into insignificance by comparison with the underlying causes of it. It seems to be agreed that the "atmosphere" created by those who have been either advocating or defending mob violence in Georgia has penetrated the very walls of the penitentiary, with the result that a half-crazy life-term murderer became obsessed with the idea that "the right thing to do" was to take the law into his own hands and mete out punishment to Leo Frank against whom such a furor had been raised throughout the State.

As we see it, it is not the crime of William Creen or the suffering and possible death of Leo Frank that so seriously concerns the State at this time, but the fearfully solemn thought that the spirit of mob violence has so taken possession of the people of Georgia that even one of the State's life-term convicts could feel called upon to make a victim of a man who had previously escaped the mob, and for whose blood almost the entire State has been crying for months.

More horrible still was that telegram to the Governor from Harris County citizens asking him to grant a full pardon to William Creen, obviously on the idea that his murderous assault upon Leo Frank fully atoned for his two previous murders.

But those were, no doubt, either ignorant or vicious people who sent this telegram; yet what must we say of those men of admitted intellect and influence who make a business of inciting such passions in the people? Verily, Georgia has fallen on hard days when incendiary publications can find a readier sale on the streets of her capital city and elsewhere than the sanest message ever penned by editors of more conscience and patriotism. We fully agree with The Albany Herald when it says: "There may have been no plot to murder Leo Frank, but there are those in the full enjoyment of liberty who share the guilt of the convict who attempted to take his life."

An Efficient Beggar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me about time that a well-dressed mendicant who goes about lying for the purpose of securing money from women in private houses, as well as in places of business, should be brought to the attention of the public. To my knowledge he has been plying his despicable trade for more than a year in the neighborhood of the West Fifties, and I know at least one woman who was beguiled into giving him money. He also begs from shopkeepers and art galleries, I am told. He is about 50 years old, well dressed, and gentlemanly in appearance. He dresses in mourning as to hat band and gloves. His sister has met you in Paris, or she was interested in two girls in a certain art club. He frequently refers to a nurse that he has failed to find. He always has been unfortunate as to his pocketbook. Recently two women sitting on the front steps of their home were approached by him with a request for 48 cents to get him to a small town near Tarrytown, his alleged home. L.

New York, July 21, 1915.

THE VOGUE OF MURDER.

Killing Many Times More Frequent Here Than in Europe.

Greene, N. Y., July 21, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interesting editorial on the last event in the Thaw case, "A Prophecy Fulfilled," in THE TIMES of the 17th, closes with the following sentence: "But undeniably it is a scandal and a monstrous perversion of justice that this murderer should be at large."

As a member of the bar let me mention a few plain facts. The scandal and perversion of justice are not limited to the Thaw case, to "this murderer." America has become a country that in general does not execute its murderers, a country wherein the law provides in most of the States that murderers shall suffer the death penalty, but a country wherein the administration of the law in capital cases usually prevents the execution of murderers. Thaw is one shining illustration of the effect of that system.

The statistics of murder, on the authority of Andrew D. White, appear in the book, "Pay-Day," by C. Hanford Henderson, p. 109:

For every million inhabitants, Canada has each year three murders; Germany under five; Great Britain ten; France fourteen, and Belgium sixteen. These records are distressing enough, but they fall into insignificance before our own record. In the United States of America, Mr. White says, we have one hundred and twenty-nine murders per million inhabitants every year! In one single year over eleven thousand men and women and children are murdered.

Such a record of murder would be inexcusable in darkest Africa. It is the more shocking here in America, because it could have been prevented had our courts of law and the officers of the law done their very plain and elementary duty. One murderer in seventy-four pays the death penalty, and for the rest an average imprisonment of seven years settles the score. All over the United States these terrible murders are taking place, over thirty of them a day; and they are most numerous in the Southern and Western States—that is to say, in precisely those States where our Democratic friends are most in power. It is a grave charge against the ideal of justice entertained by the ruling class that such outrages should be permitted to go on. Yet we are so little shocked by them that we accept them quite as a matter of course.

Are the readers of THE TIMES aware for the most part of the existence of this frightful condition? Are those members of the bar who, for pay, stand ready to do "anything to win" sensible of their own responsibility for assisting to cause such a condition in this great country? L. E. CHASE.

THE TEACHER'S SUMMER.

What the Ambitious Instructor Might Do with Vacation Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I comment on a new thought suggested by the concluding sentence of your editorial, entitled "Columbia's Summer Session," published in THE TIMES July 20? Your assertion that, "with two such instances, [Columbia and the New York University,] it might be well for the Board of Education of New York to take a leaf from the experience of these universities, and see if it cannot utilize its great educational plant from June to September in some better way than in locking the doors of the schoolhouses, and leaving the children to roam the streets," made me wonder whether there are not others than the New York Board of Education who could, with equal benefit, read from that "leaf of experience."

It is not necessary for me to mention the arguments put forth by those who favor having school children put under the teacher's jurisdiction during the Summer months. Let me speak from the less prominent position of the teacher. Just as some one has claimed that the words "America and opportunity" are synonymous, so should the Summer school session spell opportunity for the teacher. Too many of those who claim membership in the army of instructors regard the period of time from June to September just as it is popularly titled—a vacation. In spite of Dr. Bütler's statement that "thousands have gathered into one homogeneous body from all over the world," there are many more who have not joined the ranks.

Like all ordinary people a teacher wishes to make a success of his business. Austin Phelps has penned a definition of success which could well be adopted by all. He says: "Vigilance in watching opportunity; tact and daring in seizing opportunity; force and persistence in crowding opportunity to its utmost of possible achievement—these are the virtues which must command success."

Why, then, when such splendid advantages are offered by Columbia, New York University, and other institutions should not all teachers who possibly can seize these opportunities? All sorts of courses at reasonable prices are open to those who seek knowledge. The Summer months give teachers a chance to equip themselves for better work and higher station. Too many of our teachers refuse to consider the vacation at all seriously, and it will not be until it is taken from them that they will realize what opportunities have slipped by them. Is it not worth while to spend six weeks of the year in an effort to "keep modern" and "up to date"?

LOUISE IRVING CAPEN, B. A.

Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., July 21, 1915.

The Motor Cycle Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Knowing that THE NEW YORK TIMES is always ready and willing to give "credit where credit belongs," we beg to call your attention to an article published in your paper on Wednesday, July 14, under the heading "Topics of the Times," covering the motor cycle law recently passed by the Board of Aldermen, from which we quote:

We believe that Dr. Goldwater, head of the Health Department, and the National Highways Protective Society are entitled to much credit for this measure to abate a long-standing nuisance.

The facts in this case are as follows: This ordinance was introduced by Alderman Frederick Trau of the Twenty-ninth Aldermanic District, (Twenty-eighth Assembly District,) and was not suggested or advocated by any one connected with either the Health Department or National Highways Protective Society, or any one else, except this committee. After considerable effort on the part of Alderman Trau this bill was voted out of the committee to which it had been referred and passed on July 6, and now awaits the signature of Mayor Mitchel.

ISAAC SIEGEL,
Secretary, Civic Welfare Committee, Twenty-eighth Assembly District.

New York, July 21, 1915.

The Soul—Pooh!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent's letter, published lately in your paper, had for an idea that this was a war between brain and soul—the brain being Germany and the soul the Allies. This would make the Allies without brains. Will the writer of that article please state where this soul he refers to is located? We can understand the brains end of the argument. The soul, I take it, is a sort of by-product of the brain; but maybe your correspondent can enlighten us on this point, as he has been to Rome and other allied districts. Or mayhap that soulful gentleman, Mr. Poultney Bigelow, will do another turn and amuse our intellects. C. T.

Spruce Point, Me., July 20, 1915.

Waiting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ernest L. Mandel, in his letter to THE TIMES, calls France's alliance with Russia, which, by the way, was forced on her by the Triple Alliance, "that unnaturally criminal alliance." The world is waiting to hear how he would designate the Kaiser's alliance with the Turk. B.

New York, July 13, 1915.

NEW CALENDAR PERFECTED.

Benefits to be Derived from One Conforming to the Lunar System.

New York, July 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think it would interest your numerous readers to know something of the proposed perpetual calendar, as worked out by the Rev. H. P. Hames of All Angels' Church in this city. It is a practical, ingenious solution of a problem to which scientists have given much thought, and, as the latest of Mr. Hames's publications, can be as easily understood by the working man as the professional man.

Our present calendar has come down to us, with very few alterations, from the year 46 B. C., when it was adopted by Julius Caesar. It is generally recognized by most people in the astronomical, civil, and ecclesiastical worlds that this calendar is unsatisfactory for several reasons. These the Rev. Mr. Hames has tried to eliminate in his plan.

The revised calendar is made to conform to the lunar system, and consists of thirteen months of 28 days each, with an extra day without legal date, called New Year's Eve, following immediately after Dec. 28 each year, and two extra days without legal date every leap year, (except once in 400 years.) This second extra day, falling between the 14th and 15th of Holiday, (which is the new month, introduced between June and July,) is to be known as a general holiday. Inauguration Day is changed from March 4 to May 4 for climatic reasons. Under this system the first day of every month will always be a Sunday and, therefore, the last a Saturday.

Some of the other advantages are that Decoration Day and Labor Day will not only fall on Monday, but will always be the same date, as indeed all holidays will be, thus giving the business man the longest possible recreation. Furthermore, Thanksgiving Day, coming on the last Thursday in October, always the 28th, removes it a month further from the Christmas season. As only dates coming after the 28th of the month have been transferred, people born on the 29th, 30th, or 31st of the month will keep their anniversaries on the 1st, 2d, or 3d, respectively, of the month following. Christmas Day will still be Dec. 25, but will fall on a Wednesday, so as not to clash with a Sunday, but Easter Day will always be the third Sunday in April, thus eliminating the great variation in the present calendar from March 23 to April 25.

While this calendar is of a very revolutionary character, nevertheless the compiler has received a number of letters from prominent men attesting to the efficacy of the plan. The reason why other proposed calendars have not received public sanction has been due to the difficulty of changing customs. This is illustrated by the time-honored custom of manufacturing clock faces having IIII. instead of the Roman numeral IV. to denote the fourth hour. Just as the clock is a permanent part of the household, so this calendar will be, and the avalanche of advertising calendars with which we are burdened the first of each year will be a thing of the past.

How often, under our present calendar, one forgets the number of the days in each individual month and must revert to the old-time saying:

Thirty days hath September, April, June, and November.
All the rest have thirty-one, excepting February, coming once in four,
Giving to that month one day more.

PHILIP W. HULL.

Cold-Storage Bread Nothing New.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to your editorial on cold storage bread in this morning's paper I would like to tell you that for many years we have put bread and cake in the icebox and in a very cold room in Winter to keep it moist and fresh. It is very easy to tell the difference between bread so kept and really fresh bread; however, it does save frequent bakings. Most of the bread that is bought these days is very hard to keep fresh in any way, probably because no ingredients but flour and water are used to any extent. Therefore, the article becomes dry and stale soon after being taken from the oven.

It does not seem to me that the University of Minnesota has "discovered" anything that was new to everybody, although it may be new for men-run kitchens on a large scale, where it was not possible to keep the bread cold until a large cold storage plant had been built. From time immemorial the good housewife has had her cool pantry, and I have found in my experience that it is the poor housekeeper from whom you continually hear the cry of "so much stale bread on hand." It must not be forgotten that a good cook may be a very poor housekeeper. I would very much like to taste some of the University of Minnesota's cold storage bread, and hope, for the sake of the students, that it has a better flavor than cold storage chicken.

DOROTHY CARR.

New York, July 20, 1915.

The Redeemable Sex.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the stenographer who resented criticism of Miss Addams on the ground that it was unchivalrous has spurred me to put pen to paper. You ask "How many women [when they get the vote] will go into a fight insisting on chivalry and interpreting chivalry as the willingness to receive a blow without returning it?" In this particular instance I for one agree that there will be a whole lot like that when they first get the vote. Education and political and business activities have drilled into lots of women a proper sense of fair play, but the vote will far more rapidly and effectively educate all women in that sense. If, on the other hand, as you probably think, women are irredeemable when it comes to a question of willingness to give and take, are you not straining at a gnat in denying them the vote? For you have already swallowed the camel by appointing them the teachers of ethics and morals and fair play to the rising generation of boys and girls. We are not perfect, we admit, but as long as you intrust to women the upbringing of the human race you must try to redeem us, or rather, you must with your sense of true chivalry give us the same chance that Osborne has given the convicts of redeeming ourselves by self-government.

NORA BLATCH de FOREST,
Member of the Executive Board of the Woman's Political Union.

New York, July 22, 1915.

Germany's Inventiveness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read with interest your late article giving the dialogue between the two war correspondents, McCormick and Bennett, and from the latter's pro-German arguments having tried to extract the essential basis of Mr. Bennett's claim for final success of the Germans against the superior numbers and financial resources of their opponents, I find his contention, so far as any definite reasoning is concerned, boils down to the claim that the Teutons must in the end succeed because they are more inventive and resourceful than their combined opponents.

In this connection it is of interest to note the various modern agents most essential to successful warfare with the nationalities of their inventors: The aeroplane, French and American; the automobile, American; the submarine, (Irish,) American; the torpedo, American and English; the telephone, American; wireless telegraphy, Italian; the armored warship, American and English, and guncotton, German.

Guncotton was invented seventy years ago in Switzerland, but by a South German, so that it can fairly be attributed to the Teutons.

J. MURRAY HOWE.

Boston, July 11, 1915.

What Some Hats Do.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Really, it is interesting to read Miss Lewis's triumphant declaration that she goes to church solely to show her new hats—taking it for granted, apparently, that the other attendants go solely to see them. Perhaps that is one of the reasons why less energetic persons stay at home entirely.

H. B. FINDLAY.

New York, July 13, 1915.

THE STATE OF ANGLO-AMERICAN FEELING.

Efforts to Embitter It by Commercial Claims Which Are Not All as Clean as They Should Be—Great Britain's Disappointment.

A letter from a member of the British Government to George Haven Putnam.

Westhampton Beach, July 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have received from a correspondent who holds high office in the present British Administration, in reply to a letter of suggestion of my own, a report in regard to certain issues now existing between the United States and Great Britain, issues which have made trouble, and which may be made the text of a pretext for serious friction, between the United States and Great Britain.

I belong myself to the group of those who consider it of first importance that sympathetic friendly relations should be maintained between the United States and Great Britain, and believing, as I do, that Great Britain and her allies are fighting in the cause of civilization, I am anxious that the United States should take pains to minimize the difficulties in the way of a successful outcome in the contest, and should in any case do nothing that might serve to increase those difficulties. I can but think that the information presented by my English correspondent is of importance and should prove of service in making clear the nature of certain of the cases that have been utilized to bring about friction and difficulties.

The letter is personal, and I am not permitted to use in connection with it the name of its distinguished author, but it is my belief that he could not object to having the information that he presents utilized to further this all important matter of international relations.

With reference to one expression in the letter of my correspondent, I may say here that a number of months back I suggested that our Administration ought to have brought into existence a league of neutral nations, of which the United States would naturally have been the leader. It would have been the duty of this league to take cognizance from time to time of actions by any of the combatants which impaired, or seemed likely to impair, the rights of neutrals, and to place on record a protest against such actions. Even although at the time there might have been available no naval or military power with which to enforce such protest, the protest itself would have been of value with reference to the maintenance of the rights of neutrals in future similar wars. Such a league would, I am confident, have proved of material service in placing on record the necessary protests against the serious breaches of neutrality which have occurred from the very beginning of the war.

The fact that by far the larger portion and the more flagrant of these infringements of neutral rights has been on the part of Germany is something for which the league of neutral States would, of course, have had no kind of responsibility.

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

The Letter.

London, England, July 7, 1915.

My Dear Putnam—It was a pleasure to get your letter. * * * As for the matters of policy which you discuss, I need not say how valuable they are coming from yourself, and I am sure you will understand that anything I say in answer is simply due to my desire that you should understand how some of the matters to which you refer appear to us over here.

While I held the office of ——, I had considerable experience of American claims in the prize court, and in the result it is my clear opinion that the allegations as to delay in proceedings, which I know are from time to time raised by American claimants, have no real foundation in fact. It has happened more than once that when everything was ready it was the American claimants who required further time, and not unreasonably since they had to communicate with America, and America again might have to communicate with other countries in order to obtain all the proper and necessary material to enable the case to be properly and finally determined.

Let me add one thing more—and here again I feel sure you will not misunderstand me—that most of the American claims with which I had to deal did not impress me with their straightforwardness. It happened more than once that Americans who had shipped goods to Germans, and had forwarded to the Germans the bills of lading, and all the commercial documents, thereby of course effecting a complete transfer of the property in the goods, got back the bills from the German consignees and then attempted to claim, by virtue of these documents, to be the owners of the cargo.

You know me well enough to know that I am not so unwise as to think that small individual cases of this kind represent the national attitude or national conduct, but you know also that it is precisely the class of man who puts forward such claims who is the loudest in complaint of the procedure by which his claims have been defeated. It would be indeed easy for a man, without telling all the facts which I have given, to declaim indignantly against an English court which had refused to recognize a title evidenced by bills of lading in American possession. There may be cases not before me in which there has been delay owing to the difficulty of sifting the evidence and getting the matter settled, but the largest cases which have given rise to the greatest complaint are in my best and impartial judgment cases where the real complaint should have lain on our lips, and not on the lips of the American merchants.

With regard to the national attitude toward ourselves, excepting speaking privately to yourself I should not speak at all; but if I tell you personally what we feel it is this—that although there is abundant evidence of sympathy and good-will for our cause, yet we find it a little difficult to understand why the nation did not speak earlier when the rights of liberty, that must be dear to every ear that answers by nature to the English tongue, were being ruthlessly and wantonly trampled under foot.

It may be that the infamy and the perfidy that have laid Belgium waste spoke to us with an added appeal because it meant imminent danger to ourselves. That cannot be overlooked. None the less that the civilized world should have stood by in patience and silence while all the laws of civilization were being broken is a thing which fills us here with some surprise. I repeat again that you and the very large section of trustworthy American papers did do and would do all that could be done; but I think we did hope that some stern reprimand would have been administered by the nation itself, speaking through official organs, when Germany defied every rule by which civilized nations are bound together. We are fighting desperately for our existence, and, of course, it is hard to understand how other people are entirely unaffected in such a struggle.

(Signed) ——

SUFFRAGISTS AND WAR.

A Protest Against the Generalization That They Are for Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to the letter from Harrison Smith in today's TIMES, and as an English suffragette, may I be allowed to say that it is as untrue to say that suffragists are for peace as it is to say that English suffragists are recruiting? One cannot generalize in that way about a question with such little evidence as Mr. Smith gives. All the women of the belligerent countries stand outside the political pale; their voice has not been asked by the Governments at war. It is not because, as Mr. Smith suggests, I feel that we women can do everything better than men that I am for peace, but because I feel that perhaps we women know a little better than men what it costs to bring life into the world, and that women are horrified at the ruthless way life is being sacrificed just now. Anyhow, I must say that however bad politicians women in Europe may prove to be, they could never have made a greater muddle of politics than men have made today in belligerent Europe. As a suffragette, I say that it is not our business either to recruit or to denounce enlisting. If my husband wants to enlist I shall do all I can not to stand in his way, but I hate to hear of young girls sending white feathers to their men friends who are not at the front. No man, not even her husband, has a right to tell a woman to go "into her firing line," and I think the same law holds also for women.

Lest Mr. Smith has forgotten, let me remind him that Mrs. Pankhurst, quite one of the most ardent of our English suffragists, has given up all her work in order to devote all her time to recruiting. I think Mr. Smith would be surprised to know how many of the women today at the front in Flanders and those who have come forward to do all kinds of other very useful work at home are very ardent suffragists. In England my experience is that most women who work want the vote, and it is just they who now are doing so much to relieve the disorganization created by the war. Surely if all these women were only for peace they would not have given their ideals so readily. FRIDA LASKI.

Philadelphia, Penn., July 20, 1915.

The Sanger Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of July 19 carries a dispatch from San Francisco entitled "Clash Over Comstock—Purity Congress Refuses to Listen to Attack Upon Anti-Vice Man." The dispatch deals in large part with the case of William Sanger of this city, arrested by Anthony Comstock on Jan. 19 on the charge of giving away a pamphlet on family limitation written by his wife, Margaret Sanger. In a paragraph appended to the dispatch you state: "The case of William Sanger is due to come up before Judge Swann in General Sessions. Mr. Sanger, who, upon the earnest request of a Comstock agent, furnished him with a copy of Mrs. Sanger's book entitled 'Family Limitation,' asked for a jury trial, but this request was denied by Judge Swann last Monday."

May I be permitted to correct two errors of fact in your statement? Mr. Sanger was not denied a jury trial by Judge Swann last Monday. He appealed from an order of Judge Swann last March denying a jury trial. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of this State dismissed his appeal on July 16 on the ground that the order is intermediary and not appealable. Mr. Sanger's case is not due to come up before Judge Swann in General Sessions. It is due to come up in Special Sessions in this city some time during the latter part of August.

LEONARD D. ABBOTT.

New York, July 22, 1915.

WINDOW-SILL GARDENS.

Attitude Toward Them of the Tenement House Commission.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Tenement House Department is receiving numerous inquiries from tenants about its regulations concerning flower boxes and flower pots on sills of windows in tenement and apartment houses. I beg, therefore, the courtesy of your space to explain the attitude of the department on this question, and the reasons therefor.

The Tenement House law prohibits absolutely any obstruction of any kind being placed on fire escapes or on the sills of windows opening on fire escapes. On sills of windows other than those opening on fire escapes, flower boxes and flower pots may be placed, provided they are fastened by means of wire or metal attachments or railings. The need for this requirement is obvious. Frequently complaints are received of injuries to persons by the falling of articles placed on window sills without their being properly secured.

The department is in entire sympathy with the efforts of various civic

PAGEANT OF NATIONS AT NEWPORT FETES

Mrs. H. G. Cushing, as Joan of Arc on a White Horse, Represents France at War Benefit.

MRS. BIDDLE AS AMERICA

Girl Bathers in a Fountain a Feature of Fashion's Passing Show at Mrs. Oelrichs's Rose Cliff.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24.—Fashion's Passing Show, a charity fête for the Secours National for the relief of French women and children and Belgian refugees, was held on the lawn and in the ballroom of Rose Cliff, the residence of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, this afternoon and evening, under direction of a committee composed of Mrs. Whitney Warren as Chairman, Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Miss Maude K. Wetmore, and Mrs. Conde Nast.

More than $5,000 was realized from the sale of tickets. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt gave her check for $1,000 and bought $54 worth of seats.

At night the grounds presented a fairy like appearance with electrical effects everywhere the eye rested. Upon the lawn was a dancing pavilion, where society danced after the night fête. The entertainment was given under the direction of Richard Ordynski.

Twenty-two models came from New York to wear the beautiful costumes made by their firms.

The first fête opened at 4 o'clock, and was divided into four parts—an outdoor display of fashions, rhythmic dances, and the tableaux called "The Pageant of the Nations," in which ten prominent society women represented the various countries, and the tea scene.

"Looking Into Fashion's Mirror."

The opening number was called "Looking Into Fashion's Mirror," showing the girls bathing in the fountain upon the lawn, wearing costumes to impersonate Neptune's daughter, Charm of the Ocean and Sea Foam.

"A Game of Tennis at the Casino" showed the costumes designated as "A Summer Day" and "The Queen of Sports."

"A Girl and a Goal in Sight" was a pretty polo number, displaying polo suits and the wearers coming on the scene on polo ponies belonging to Hermann Oelrichs.

"Afternoon Tea in the Gardens of the Trianon," from which Rose Cliff was designed, brought forth fourteen of the newest costumes for afternoon wear, and shown perfectly by manniquins.

"The Dauphin's Bride," showing the bride and the bridesmaids, with their organ grinder, was playing the familiar wedding march, was very pretty.

But it was the Pageant of the Nations which brought forth the greatest applause, in which Miss Jacques Archer assumed the prologue with the verses by Clinton Scollard. Mrs. Howard Gould, gowned to represent France, and came upon the lawn as Joan of Arc on a white horse. Mrs. King Carley was China; Mrs. Doris F. Ryer, Holland; Miss Marguerite Caperton, England; Miss William Woodward, Spain; Miss Gabrielle Warren, Japan; Miss Nancy Perry, Russia. Miss Henriette Post was Iceland and threw snowballs. Miss Muriel Winthrop represented Italy, and Mrs. Craig Biddle was America. Miss Winthrop added to her realistic appearance by leading a donkey, with flower baskets over his back. For each representation the national anthem of her country was played.

Miss Lydia Lopokova gave a series of pretty dances, assisted by the Misses Bertha Knight and Sybil Maitland, and the Misses Ruth Cramer, Lois Lancer, Lucile Lancer, Sylvia Bromlee, Laurel Calvert and Jackson, and the Misses Doris Lloyd, Martha Perrie, Mildred La Gue, and May K. Jenning, the last four dancers being supplied by Miss Gertrude Hoffmann.

Throughout the Summer colony and at Hill Top Inn and Berger's there were many dinner parties before the evening fête, which did not start till 9:30 o'clock.

At Hill Top Inn there were at least 200 Summer residents entertaining dinner parties, including Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Whitney Warren, ex-Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Horatio R. Slater, Mrs. Joseph H. Willard, Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, and Mrs. F. H. Valentine, who brought over a large party from Narragansett Pier.

A pretty feature was the appearance during the dinner of Miss Betty Lee, grandniece of General Robert E. Lee, who presented a series of costume recitals, featuring Southern songs and dialect stories.

Transformed Into a Theatre.

The ballroom of Rose Cliff was transformed at night into the Oelrich's theatre. The audience represented the major portion of Newport's Summer colony, the Diplomatic Corps, State and Federal, and army and navy officers. The play "Her Ladyship's Wardrobe" was acted by Miss Mary Nash as Mrs. Madison Lenox, Miss Florence Nash as Gertie, her manicure, and Mrs. Conde Nast as Julie, the maid. During the action of the play eleven girls in fashionable negligées passed in front of the audience, and while Mrs. Madison Lenox was supposedly dreaming seventeen beautiful evening gowns were paraded by mannequins.

Three harp solos, rendered by Miss Ada Sassoli, charmed the audience.

Once more the Pageant of the Nations was given, and with even greater success than during the afternoon.

Miss Lopokova danced "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and the Misses Sybil Maitland and Bertha Knight and other dancers assisted Miss Lopokova in dances on the lawn and white marble terrace, with special lighting effects. This was followed by dancing by the guests.

In the Audience.

In the vast ballroom were Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Whitman, wife of the Governor of New York; Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, the Hon. and Mrs. Murrough O'Brien of the British Embassy at Washington, Secretary of the Spanish Embassy and Señora Heeren, Joseph Loris-Melikoff and Lieutenant Fedotoff of the Russian Embassy, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McRae Winslow, Captain and Mrs. Edward Simpson, Mrs. Frederic P. Sands, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Miss Elizabeth Sands, Colonel and Mrs. George F. Landers, Mrs. James J. Brown, Miss Helen Tobin, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Bristow, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. George Lothrop Bradley, Mrs. Robert S. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Cassatt, Mrs. Charles A. Childs, Mrs. William F. Draper, Miss Margaret Draper, Clarence W. Dolan, Miss Dolan, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Frank Crowninshield, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Whitehouse, Mrs. John H. Hanan of Narragansett Pier, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Delano, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Van Alen, James J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, George Henry Warren, Jr., Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Richard Stevens, Miss Elsie Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Edmund Randolph, Mrs. Fordham Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hayward Ferry, Mr. and Mrs. William De Forest Manice, Mr. and Mrs. E. Horace Gallatin, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Henry Y. Satterlee, Mrs. Burke Roche, and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mrs. George W. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Dixon, George W. Widener, Jr., Miss Mabel Norman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Miss Miller, Mrs. Seth Low, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reid, Mr. and Mrs. William Paine Thompson, Miss Keteltas, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Abney, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie.

Early this forenoon the Misses Mildred Rives, Helen Rives, Sarah S. Butler, Rose Dolan, Anita Grosvenor, and Alice Drexel sold Secours Natonal flowers about the Casino, Bailey's Beach, and other places, adding additional revenue. Automobiles were decorated with similar flowers. The flowers were tied in red, white, and blue ribbons.

MISS GARDNER A BRIDE.

Congressman's Daughter Is Married to Grafton W. Minot.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 24.—In Ascension Memorial Episcopal Church at Ipswich this afternoon Miss Constance Gardner, daughter of Congressman and Mrs. Augustus Peabody Gardner of Sagamore, and granddaughter of United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, became the bride of Grafton Winthrop Minot, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Grafton Minot of Boston, and an Attaché of the United States Embassy at Berlin. The ceremony took place in the presence of a brilliant gathering of relatives and friends representing all the colonies along the North shore.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Sherrard Billings of the Groton School, assisted by the Rev. Robert B. Parker, rector of the Ipswich Church. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with rare lace, which was worn by her mother on her wedding day. The maid of honor was Miss Helena Lodge, daughter of Mrs. George Lodge of Nahant, and a cousin of the bride. There were six bridesmaids, all in pale blue—Misses Doris and Anne Means of Boston, Miss Anna Agassiz of Hamilton, Miss Frances Bardley of Pride's Crossing, and the Misses Katherine McClintock and Caroline Ogden Jones of Washington.

The best man was Henry Potter Russell, Harvard, '16, a brother of C. H. Russell, who was associated with Mr. Minot at the United States Embassy at Berlin. The ushers were Lieutenant Governor Grafton D. Cushing, William French Preston, and Charles Russell Codman of Boston, Richard Rogers of Mamaroneck, N. Y., George H. Lyman, Jr., and Samuel Hooper of Boston.

Following the ceremony there was a reception at the Sagamore Farm, the home of Congressman and Mrs. Gardner. There were more than one hundred and fifty at the reception. Mr. and Mrs. Minot will go to Berlin, where Mr. Minot will take up his work at the Embassy there.

MISS GREENWOOD WEDS.

Comedienne Quickly Marries Cyril Ring, a Moving Picture Actor.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July 24.—Revealing a secret romance and her marriage within thirty minutes after she received the proposal, with her maid as her only attendant at the wedding, Charlotte Greenwood, the comedienne now starring in "So long, Letty," at Morosco's, today announced she was the wife of Cyril Ring, a motion picture actor, and brother of Blanche Ring and Frances Ring.

The news created a double surprise, as many had supposed that Miss Greenwood was the wife of Sydney Grant, her stage partner.

The bride laughingly denies ever having been married to Grant.

"He and I worked together for four years and didn't get married," she declared. "Mr. Ring and I met three months ago and were married July 17. When Mr. Ring proposed to me we abolished an engagement by mutual consent, went to the apartment of the Rev. Mr. Meyer and were married there.

"I advise everybody to cut out the foolishness of being engaged and get married right away instead."

Carpenter-Richardson Engagement.

Mrs. George Rice Carpenter of 612 West 112th Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret Seymour Carpenter, to Dr. Henry B. Richardson.

Miss Carpenter is the daughter of the late Professor George R. Carpenter of Columbia University.

Dr. Richardson is a son of the late Dr. Maurice Howe Richardson of Boston. He is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1910, and of the Medical School, class of 1914. He is at present house officer of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston.

No date has been set for the wedding.

NARRAGANSETT PARTIES.

Many Colonists Entertain at Dinner Before the Casino Dance.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 24.—Many dinner parties given by the cottagers and others of the Summer colony preceded the Saturday night dance at the Casino, which was well attended.

Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson of Providence entertained a dinner party of ten at her Kentara Green villa. Mr. and Mrs. Horace S. De Camp gave a dinner at the Casino, and their guests were Miss E. E. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farquharson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wheelock of New York. Others entertaining were Charles G. Curtis of New York, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Salisbury of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McDonald, who gave a dinner for Mrs. L. J. Ireland.

Among those who motored to the Point Judith Polo Club for the polo tournament today were Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Strawbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mrs. Charles R. Snowden, Miss Hannah Randolph of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Stevenson of Westbury, L. I., and Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Crane.

Miss Hope Beale of Washington and Miss Cornelia Leidy of Philadelphia, the latter a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Leidy, went to Newport today, where they were guests at luncheon of the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff.

At the Casino last night a silver cup was awarded in a tango contest to Frederick King and Miss Lillian Hobson of New York. The judges were Mrs. John Corbin, Rowland Hazard, Henry B. Kane, and Philip S. P. Randolph, Jr. The fox trot followed the dancing competition.

William R. Hunter arrived here from Newport today and entertained at luncheon on the Plaza of the Casino. His guests included Charles de L. Oelrichs and H. Casimir de Rham, who accompanied him from Newport, and Mrs. Edward G. G. Burgess, Jr., and Mrs. Marion Ashdown of New York.

Lieutenant Commander Cyrus Miller of the Wyoming, who arrived at the Pier from Newport, gave a luncheon at the Casino for Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte of Washington, D. C.

Jay Coogan of New York, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Coogan, who is here for the Polo Tournament, was a visitor today at the Casino.

Miss Marjorie Smylie of New York motored to the Pier from Watch Hill today and gave a luncheon at the Casino. Her guests were Miss Gladys Robbins and Gino de Morse of New York.

Casino registrations include Mr. and Mrs. William H. Pendleton of Cedarhurst, L. I., who are at the Arlington; Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Crane of Boston, and Harry D. Holloway of Philadelphia.

Charles E. Gautier of New York sailed here on the yacht San Toy, which was obliged to make a landing at Saunderstown on account of the heavy sea.

Broker to Celebrate 90th Birthday.

Henry Goodman of 157 East Seventy-third Street, the oldest active insurance broker in this city, celebrates his ninetieth birthday today. He was born in Bavaria and came to this country in 1849. He was a pioneer clothing merchant in Brooklyn and later entered the insurance business in Manhattan.

Howard Taylor Sails for Berlin.

Howard Taylor, with his son, Murray Taylor, sailed yesterday on the Amsterdam for a short visit to Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard in Berlin.

MRS. RUDOLF FRIML TO RECEIVE DIVORCE

Emma Trentini Is Co-respondent in Wife's Suit Against Opera Composer.

"DARLING EMMA," HE WROTE

Referee Recommends Plaintiff Keep Couple's Children—$15,000 In Lieu of Alimony.

Copies of the report of Henry F. Miller, the referee in the suit of Mathilde Friml against Charles Rudolf Friml for a divorce have been sent to the principals in the case. The report recommends that a decree be granted to Mrs. Friml; that the two children, Charles Rudolf Friml, Jr., 5 years old, and Marie Lucille Friml, 2, be placed in the custody of the mother; that the father be permitted to see them at stated intervals, and that the plaintiff shall receive $15,000 in lieu of alimony.

Mr. Friml is a composer of several light operas, among them being "The Firefly," "The Peasant Girl," and "High Jinks." He has been in this country ten years and from the beginning of his musical career here has met with much success. Emma Trentini played the leading rôle in some of his musical productions, and her name appeared in Mrs. Friml's complaint as the co-respondent. The evidence against her and Mr. Friml was presented by Herman L. Roth, Mrs. Friml's attorney.

The report finds that the defendant and co-respondent were guilty of misconduct at the Claridge Hotel on Election Eve, 1914, on a train going to Albany on Nov. 12, 1914; at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo on Nov. 17, and at an apartment house at 600 West 169th Street, in this city, in the week beginning Dec. 13, 1914. Mr. Friml is also accused in the report of having misconducted himself with an unknown woman in the same apartment house in the same month.

"The plaintiff, in my view of the case," the referee says, "is entitled to be divorced from her husband. Her natural inclination would be at least for a time to return to the home of her parents, who happen now to be living in California. To compel her to keep the children in New York would, in my opinion, be tantamount to depriving her of the children altogether, which would be most unjust and a severe hardship."

Friml Found Excitable.

Mr. and Mrs. Friml were married on May 26, 1909, in Los Angeles. The date of the marriage was about six years after the arrival of Mr. Friml in this country, and he already had achieved fame as a musician. He was earning a great deal of money in royalties. Some of the royalties were to run for twenty-five years, and his total annual income from this source alone was said to be $50,000. The referee described him as of an excitable temperament. His wife described him as being extremely cruel to her and to the children.

The evidence submitted to the referee was that Mr. Friml treated his children with "great cruelty." Mrs. Friml testified that while she and her husband lived together the rent of their apartment was $960, that a number of servants were employed, and that her husband opened account for her in many department and jewelry stores. They lived in luxury, but Mrs. Friml was not happy. She complained that her husband was cold and cruel, and several times "assaulted her with his hand and kicked her," and that he would "horribly beat his children."

Mrs. Friml said that in December, 1914, he threw her out of the house and she went to her parents' home in Los Angeles. Her husband offered her $5,000 to get a divorce, and promised to pay her $200 a month if she would do as he wished, she asserted. Among the exhibits in the case was a letter written to Mme. Trentini, in which Mr. Friml addressed her as "Dearest, Darling Emma," and closed, "I am so lonesome without you. Love to you, Dearest Emma."

The referee found that Mr. Friml was frequently in the company of Mme. Trentini. He said:

"The constant attendance of the defendant upon Mme. Trentini and his presence in her dressing room on so many occasions, coupled with the interference that this caused in the judgment of the managers in the proper conduct of the performance, resulted ultimately in his expulsion from the theatre."

Mr. Blumenthal, Mme. Trentini's manager, testified to this effect, according to the report:

"He saw the defendant in the room of Emma Trentini at the Statler Hotel on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday mornings, from Nov. 15 to 18, inclusive, 1914. Upon all of these occasions the parties were more or less dining together at times in the room, eating their meals. He testified that Mme. Trentini was always in negligée, and that on some mornings it looked as if the room had not yet been made up."

Agreement for Divorce.

Toni Novaeck, who was employed by Mr. Friml as a maid while he lived at 600 West 169th Street, testified of visits made to the apartment by Mme. Trentini. An effort was made by the attorney for Mr. Friml to show that the action for divorce was the result of conniyance and collusion, but the referee said he found no evidence of this. This agreement was made part of the record:

Apt. 62, The Courtwood,
600 West 169th Street, Oct. 10, 1914.

It is mutually agreed between us that I, Mathilde Friml, am to sue for divorce and sole unconditional custody of the children, Rudolf, Jr., and Marie Lucille Friml. I am promised not to have the suit contested and to receive $40 a week support until the final divorce decree is granted. Furthermore, in consideration of our mutual agreements I am to receive the lump sum of $1,217.81, an automobile, Western trip, and all costs of divorce paid by Mr. Rudolph Friml, Sr. Furthermore I, Mathilde Friml, am to receive a settlement of $5,000 cash when the final divorce decree is granted, and whatever pecuniary remuneration Mr. Friml sees fit to make at his own free will from time to time.

It is clearly understood between the parties undersigned that any variations from these premises will terminate this agreement, and each party may do as they choose toward the other.

Signed (in good faith)
MATHILDE L. FRIML.
RUDOLPH L. FRIML.

The referee found that while the plaintiff had received $5,000 from the defendant it had no connection at all with the agreement. A telegram from Mr. Friml to his wife in California was to the effect that the money was sent her to buy an automobile. The referee said:

"The plaintiff impressed me very favorably while on the witness stand. Her attitude appears to me to be fairly expressed in a letter to the defendant, from which it appears that her action is prompted in sorrow, and compelled by her self-respect and love for her children, and that it is not in pursuance of any collusive agreement with her husband. I find no collusion. This agreement in respect of alimony impresses me as corroborative of the defendant's knowledge of his guilt; for without expressly so stating, it carries to my mind the implication of the defendant's belief that judgment would have to be rendered against him in this action."

Osborne to Lecture at Columbia.

Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, head of Sing Sing Prison, will address the students of the Columbia Summer session on Aug. 2, according to announcement made yesterday by Professor James C. Egbert, the Director. The registration at the Summer session has now exceeded 6,000, breaking last Summer's record by about 500 students.

EDWARD B. PHELPS DEAD.

Publisher of Insurance Journals Was a Member of Many Societies.

Edward Bunnell Phelps, editor and publisher of The American Underwriter and President of the Thrift Publishing Company, died yesterday at his home, 500 West 122d Street, in his fifty-third year.

He was born in New Haven and was graduated from Yale University in 1885 with the degree of B. A., later, in 1902, taking his M. A. While at college he was correspondent for a number of newspapers, and after graduation took up journalism. In 1894 he founded the monthly insurance journal Thrift, which he changed to the The American Underwriter Magazine and Insurance Review in 1908. During 1909 he established and edited the insurance section of The Financier of New York.

Mr. Phelps wrote a number of books on insurance topics and was a frequent contributor to magazines and technical publications. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the American Sociological Society, the American Economic Association, the National Geographic Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the New York Genealogical and Biological Society, the American Statistical Association, the Yale Club, and Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, F. and A. M. Mr. Phelps was also a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London. His widow and a stepson survive him.

Henry Marks Conkey.

Henry Marks Conkey, cashier of the Chase National Bank, died yesterday at his home, 391 West End Avenue, in his thirty-eighth year. He was born in Canton, N. Y., and was a son of Charles M. and Mrs. Miranda S. M. Conkey. After being graduated from St. Lawrence University in 1898, he taught Latin and Greek in the West Jersey Academy for two years. In 1901 he entered the employ of the Chase National Bank, four years later being made manager of the Credit Department. In 1910 he became cashier. Mr. Conkey was a member of the Bankers' Club of America and the Union League, the Upper Montclair Country, and the St. Andrews Golf Clubs. He was also a member of the St. Lawrence County Society, a Trustee of St. Lawrence University, and a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.

Dr. Edward Bedloe.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Dr. Edward Bedloe, a retired veteran of the American Consular Service and one of the founders of the Clover Club, Philadelphia's widely known dining organization, died today after a long illness. He was 67 years old. Dr. Bedloe was a physician and dentist, but spent most of his life in the Consular Service and in traveling. He had been Consul at Verona, Italy; Alexandria and Cairo, Egypt, and at Amoy, China.

HER LOVE TEST WORKED

But Mrs. Schnorr Suffered in Proving Husband's Devotion.

Mrs. Anna Schnorr, the young wife of John C. Schnorr of 409 West Fiftieth Street, wanted to find out whether or not her husband really loved her, last night, and as a result Mrs. Schnorr lost a perfectly good supper, while the husband was nearly scared out of his wits. When Mr. Schnorr arrived home he found his wife apparently very ill.

"I have swallowed a quantity of iodine," she said between gasps.

Mr. Schnorr ran out into the street shouting for help. Policeman Baumann of the West Forty-seventh Street Station sent in a call for an ambulance. Dr. Sechtig of the Polyclinic Hospital responded and administered a stomach pump, after which he informed the husband that Mrs. Schnorr had not swallowed iodine, or any other kind of poison.

"What's the meaning of all this, then?" the policeman asked.

"Oh, I just wanted to find out if John still loved me. I guess he does," Mrs. Schnorr replied with a smile.

And that was the end of it.

HOSTESS AT BAR HARBOR.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor Gives a Dinner at Islecote.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 24.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave a dinner this evening at her Summer home, Islecote. With her sister, Miss Katherine Force, and her mother, Mrs. W. H. Force, she attended the ball at the Swimming Club later in the evening, together with a number of her guests.

Mrs. Marcus A. Hanna gave a dinner at her home at Seal Harbor Friday evening.

Miss Anne Morgan, who spent a few days with her mother, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr., at Schooner Head, left for New York. Miss Marjorie Curtiss, who had been with her at Schooner Head, also left with her. It is understood that Miss Morgan will go abroad, probably to Paris, to take charge of a branch of war relief work in which she is interested.

Mrs. Dave H. Coddington of New York, arrived Friday to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. William P. Draper, at her cottage here.

Mr. and Mrs. Lea McIlvaine Luquer of New York, gave a dinner dance at their cottage Friday evening, the guests including the Misses Dorothea Fremont Smith, Teresa Fabbra Coates, and Maurice Fremont Smith, Archibald Coates and M. S. Shepard.

PATTERN AFTER RIBOT.

Good Suggestion for the Elderly from the Famous Frenchman.

Every old or elderly man would do well to take to heart this little passage in the news from Paris detailing the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the new French loan: "Premier Viviani exclaimed once upon what he called M. Ribot's successful efforts in behalf of workmen's pensions. 'To this the Minister of Finance replied: 'This is not the hour to recall the stages of my career. I have lived, I have acted, and in aging I try not to constrict my ideas.'"

Age is subject to a constant temptation to "constrict its ideas." It loses not only in enthusiasm, but in self-confidence and often in the common faith of humanity. The futility of human endeavor becomes one of its watchwords. It looks back, not forward. It minimizes the scope and value of man's possible accomplishment. It draws in upon itself. It suffers from an ingrowing mind and spirit.

M. Ribot, one of the "elder statesmen of France, a veteran of many and varied campaigns, finds himself at length confronted in his latter years by the supreme emergency of his life. And instead of yielding to depression and discouragement he simply says: "In aging I try not to constrict my ideas."

A man is young or old according to his success or failure in combating the influences against which the French Minister of Finance has so successfully striven.—Providence Journal.

AT THE SODA FOUNTAIN.

A Bit of Lovemaking That the Girl Misunderstood.

No matter where they were, he made love to her. Their engagement had lasted for several weeks, but he could scarce bear to wait for comparative privacy to whisper his devotion and to ask for vows of constancy. And so it was that he murmured sweet somethings across the little gloss-topped table in the drug store where they were consuming cooling beverages and messes.

He looked deep into her sparkling eyes. "You are all mine!" he breathed. And then a doubt seemed to come over him, and he whispered anxiously: "Could you bear to think of another?"

"Oh, darling!" she whispered, blushing a little. "I've already had two. But I don't think one more fruit sundae would hurt me. You're so thoughtful, dear—and so extravagant."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ONFFROY CHILDREN SEIZED BY MOTHER

Finds Her Babies in Cos Cob and Rushes Them to New York in Auto.

FIGHTS NURSE TO GET THEM

Greenwich Police Follow in Another Car, but She Beats Them to the State Line.

Along a shady road in the environs of Cos Cob, Conn., a nurse girl walked yesterday afternoon with a child by either hand. One little boy tugged ahead, but the nurse couldn't walk fast because the other boy's legs were shorter far than those of his four-year-old brother. Around a turn in the road a quarter of a mile away came a big, black touring car. The nurse picked up the smaller child and hurried both into the house, which sat back from the road.

The automobile stopped before the house. A woman dressed in black alighted, followed by two men. She knocked at the front door, but there was no answer. Opening the door she went up the stairs, down which came the sound of childish voices. Forcing the second door, she had scarcely entered the room when the four-year-old tot cried "Mama," and with outstretched arms rushed to the woman.

"I am Mrs. Onffroy," said she, "and these are my children. I have come for them."

"You can't have them," replied Anna Rob, the nurse girl.

Just then Mrs. Benjamin Peck, who conducts the boarding house, entered the room to see what the trouble was.

"I am Mrs. Kathleen Onffroy and these are my children," explained the visitor.

"You can't have them," Mrs. Onffroy was told. "Mr. Onffroy put them here with me."

Brushed Nurse Aside.

That was enough for the mother. Brushing one woman aside, she seized Roland, 4 years old, and reached for Paul, 1 year old. The nurse girl who was holding him screamed, bringing upstairs Hugo Wintner, Mrs. Onffroy's lawyer, and his clerk, Charles Schneider. Mrs. Onffroy seized the nurse girl bodily and carried the two children and the woman down the stairs, with slight assistance from Schneider, and into the waiting automobile. The nurse girl couldn't be separated from the child, and so Mrs. Onffroy told the chauffeur to drive ahead.

As the car was starting, up rushed a constable, whom Mrs. Peck had telephoned for. Running toward the car, he demanded:

"Where's the papers?"

"I have lots in my pockets," shouted Mr. Wintner, but by that time the party was off.

The three miles from Cos Cob to Greenwich were made in record speed. Down the main street the car flew, but in the distance a figure waved his arms in the middle of the roadway, and when the car slowed down Mrs. Onffroy saw a policeman, who had been notified by a telephone call from Cos Cob what was coming that way. He told Mrs. Onffroy he had orders to arrest her. Mrs. Onffroy told him she knew the auto he was looking for and that he had the wrong number. She suggested he telephone to Cos Cob for verification. When the policeman started to follow her suggestion he had to dodge the car, which jumped ahead, and in ten minutes had covered the eight miles which took the mother and children over the line into New York, closely pursued by a car carrying four members of the Greenwich police force.

Mrs. Onffroy is the wife of Roland D. Onffroy, Vice President and General Manager of the United 5 and 10 cents stores, who is suing her for a separation. On Oct. 10 he caused Mrs. Onffroy to be committed to the House of the Good Shepherd because of her alleged intemperance. She was released July 13 by Supreme Court Justice Shearn, who severely criticised the method by which Mrs. Onffroy had been put away. He impugned the motives of Onffroy in having Mrs. Onffroy committed at a private hearing. In the habeas corpus proceedings by which she obtained her release, Mrs. Onffroy said she had learned to drink when she was taken to dances and cabarets by her husband. In releasing her the Justice said:

"If a husband may by this short cut have his wife locked up for three years upon his mere oath to a magistrate in private that his wife is 'intemperate,' no woman is safe."

Finds Where Babies Were.

After she was released Mrs. Onffroy went to the apartment where she and her husband had made their home, at 725 Riverside Drive, and asked for her children. She said her husband would have nothing to do with her, and that he told her he had given the children to his secretary, John Bertram. Then Mrs. Onffroy got a writ of heabeas corpus calling on Bertram to produce the children in court. On Thursday Bertram said in court he did not have the children, but that they had been kept at the Hotel Marseilles. Mrs. Onffroy then obtained a writ calling on her husband to produce the children in court. Process servers had up to yesterday been unable to hand this writ to Mr. Onffroy.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Onffroy's telephone bell rang in her apartment on Riverside Drive, where she had been staying alone. When she answered it a woman's voice she had never heard said: "I have read of your troubles. I am a mother myself and know how you feel. Go to Cos Cob and ask for a boarding house kept by Mrs. Peck. Your children are there."

Mrs. Onffroy lost no time in calling up Mr. Wintner, and they agreed that inasmuch as the New York writ was of no value if the children were in Connecticut, the best thing to do was to go get them. Mrs. Onffroy, with Mr. Wintner and his clerk, left the Grand Central Station at 9 o'clock. They hired a touring car and it took considerable time to find Mrs. Peck's boarding house. After she got across the bridge, Mrs. Onffroy rode into New York and at Broadway and 135th Street dismissed the chauffeur.

Mr. Wintner refused last night to say where the mother had taken the children. He did say that she had them, and that she would retain possession of them.

"We were with Mrs. Onffroy in case legal complications arose," said Mr. Wintner last night, "but she engineered the whole thing, and I want to say she did it well."

STIMSON AGAINST SUFFRAGE

Votes for Women Would Be Dangerous at This Time, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 24.—Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War and a member of the New York State Constitutional Convention, issued today, through James R. Nugent, a statement of his views on woman suffrage.

Mr. Stimson said that he was against woman suffrage; first, because it was not needed to right any substantial grievance or wrong in woman's present condition; second, because by introducing a large element of voters into the electorate who are entirely devoid of business training and experience, it would powerfully tend toward inefficient government at the very time when efficiency is most needed, and, third, because in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania it would most certainly tend to throw a disproportionate amount of political influence and power into certain localities and classes of citizens of these States, as against other localities and other classes.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH E. JAEGER, wife of Frederick Jaeger of Woodhaven, L. I., died suddenly on Thursday from heart disease after having made arrangements for her twenty-fifth wedding anniversary, which was to have been celebrated today. Mrs. Jaeger was 46 years of age and had lived in that section for thirty years.

JOSEPH WARWICK, a charter member and for several terms President of the Brooklyn Philosophical Association and an active Republican for many years, died in the Home for Aged Men and Couples, Classon Avenue and Park Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday. Mr. Warwick was 85 years old and had held a position in the Custom House during President Harrison's Administration.

JACOB M. BROWN, 79 years old, a civil war veteran and member of Winchester Post, 197, G. A. R., died on Friday at his home, 252 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CATHERINE WESCOTT, mother of Attorney General J. W. Wescott of New Jersey, died on Friday at her home in Berlin, N. J. Her son was in Denver when he learned of her illness and reached home eight hours after her death.

Dr. FRANK R. HARRISON died on Friday in Bellevue Hospital, in his sixty-first year. He was said to be a relative of the late President Harrison, and made his home at 229 West Fourth Street. His mother, Mrs. Margaret Harrison, lived in Indianapolis.

HORATIO C. MANNING, formerly editor of a newspaper in San Francisco, died on Friday, in Albany, N. Y. Of recent years he had been a hop grower in the Middleburg district. He is survived by his wife and a son, Bradford Manning of this city.

CHARLES J. CONNOLLY, a retired automobile supply merchant, died on Friday at his home, 1,040 Amsterdam Avenue. He was born in Rochester and was a member of the Brick Presbyterian Church in that city. His widow and a son survive him.

Mrs. CAROLINE R. GILBERT, widow of J. Loring Gilbert and the mother of Charles P. H. Gilbert, architect, died on Friday at her home in Washington, D. C. Besides her son, she is survived by a daughter.

Mrs. ESTHER J. MORELAND, widow of John Moreland, died on Friday at her home in the Belnord, Pittsburgh, Penn. She was the mother of Andrew M. Moreland, one of the Carnegie partners, and now President of the Guarantee Title and Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

ALBERT P. PARKER, for many years cashier of the National Bank of Coxsackie, Greene County, N. Y., died on Saturday at his home in that city, in his seventy-fourth year. He had been active in county affairs.

JOHN H. GANS, President of the Gans Steamship Line, died on Friday at his home, 18 Central Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I., in his forty-third year. He was born in Germany, but had lived here most of his life. Mr. Gans was one of the best known shipping men in this city. He is survived by his widow and three children.

OLDFIELD B. BURTIS, 66 years old, whose ancestors held land and farmed on Long Island for more than 200 years, died suddenly at his home, 196 Amity Street, Flushing, L. I., Friday night. Mr. Burtis was born in Elmont, L. I., and for many years ran a farm in that section, retiring a few years ago. He was a member of Paumanok Lodge, F. and A. M., of Great Neck. His son, Clare Burtis, is Superintendent of the Astoria and Ninety-second Street Ferry.

MICHAEL KLEM, 90 years old, for sixty years a resident of West Orange, N. J., died Friday night at the home of his son, Councilman John E. Klem of Northfield Road, St. Cloud.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

CRIGLER.—Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Webb Crigler are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter, Dorothea, Friday, July 23, at their home in New Rochelle.

SPECTOR.—On Sunday, July 11, to Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Spector of 260 Convent Av., a girl.

Engaged

ARLUCK—BERLFEIN.—Molly Berlfein to Dr. Samuel S. Arluck.

HOGUE—AUSTIN.—Gwendolyn Austin to J. Roland Hogue.

Married

BERLSTON—ROSENCRANTZ.—July 18, at Hotel Ritz-Carlton, Elizabeth A. Rosencrants to Fritz Berlston.

Newark.

BRITTING—FISCHER.—July 22, Martinetta Fischer to George Britting.

Married.

BURNS—CONWAY.—July 21, Alice A. Conway to Joseph A. Burns.

Long Island.

RAPELYE—ERNST.—July 21, Winfield Elizabeth J. Ernst to Foster H. Rapelye.

SIEBERT—SCHONIGER.—July 20, Elizabeth Schoeniger to Jacob Siebert.

Died

AVERILL.—On July 23, in his 59th year, Joseph Otis Averill, son of the late Joseph Otis and Mary E. Averill. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Monday, July 26, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

BIBB.—Cordelia B., of New York, widow of Wilson Cary Bibb, on July 24, at Briar Cliff Lodge. Funeral services at All

FRANK'S ASSAILANT BEFORE GOVERNOR

Declares He Thought by Killing Frank He Would Prevent Attack on Prison.

NO BLAME FOR WARDENS

But Prison Reforms Will Be Urged Upon Legislature—Frank Continues to Improve.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 24.—William Creen this morning told Governor Nat E. Harris that he tried to kill Leo M. Frank last Saturday night because he believed that in so doing he would rid the Georgia State Prison of a man whose presence would result in the attack by a mob on the prison and loss of lives in a battle with the guards.

This opinion, he said, he had formed in reading newspapers. He asserted that his attack was inspired by no one, and was made simply because he himself felt that it was his duty to kill Frank.

Governor Harris stated, following his talk with Creen, that he did not hold Warden James E. Smith or other officials responsible. He said he proposed to see if prison conditions were up to the standards of the resources of the State of Georgia, and that he would send a special message on the subject to the Legislature soon after his return to Atlanta.

"I don't like it," he said, in referring to the prison situation.

Creen told his story to Governor Harris in the presence of Adj. Gen. J. Van Holt Nash. Unmanacled for the first time since his attack on Frank, Creen was closeted with the Governor in the room adjoining that in which Frank lies wounded. All doors leading from the room were bolted.

Creen's story, as repeated by the Governor and General Nash, substantially was:

"I had heard talk of the danger of Frank being kept here.

"I felt that as long as he was here there was danger of the prison being attacked. I was afraid the guards and the people making the attack would shoot at each other and people be killed, so I came to the conclusion that it was my duty to save the people from the danger to which Frank's presence exposed them. I determined that Frank was subjecting us to danger, so decided that I would kill him."

"When did you conceive this idea?" asked Governor Harris.

"A few days before it happened," replied Creen. "I studied over it and decided to carry my plan out."

"Now tell the Governor the truth, Creen," said Governor Harris. "Was there any suggestion made to you from the outside?"

Creen fell to his knees and raised his hand. "I swear that I never talked of the Frank case to any one inside or out of the prison before or after the attack."

"Did you mean to kill him?" Creen was asked.

"I did," he replied calmly. "I felt it was my duty."

Asked where he obtained his knife, Creen replied that he had slipped it from the kitchen on the Friday night before he attacked Frank and had hidden it in his cot.

After Creen's talk with the Governor the newspaper correspondents were called in to hear Creen's statement in reference to charges that he had been beaten by prison authorities.

In the presence of correspondents Governor Harris asked him whether he had ever been whipped here.

"No," was the answer.

Creen bared his back, which was said to have been scarred from floggings. There was no evidence of his ever having been beaten.

"Have you ever been mistreated here in any way?" Creen was asked.

There was no answer, but the Prison Commissioners and the Governor stated that Creen, a few minutes before, had told them he had no fault to find.

"I propose to find out," Governor Harris said, "why one inmate of the prison would attack another, and how. With the facilities here, I don't see how any one could have prevented this attack on Frank, unless the prisoners were provided with separate cells. I am not blaming prison officials."

Asked whether he thought Creen crazy, the Governor replied that he thought him "weak-minded."

Several convicts were questioned briefly by the Governor and Commissioners, and all expressed the belief that Creen's action was the result of no influence in or out of the prison.

To set at rest the reports that Frank has not been seriously wounded, the Governor and Commissioners saw Frank's wound dressed. They did not question Frank, merely watching the physicians, leaving the room as soon as the surgeons had finished.

"There is no doubt about the fact that Frank was seriously wounded," said Governor Harris.

The condition of Leo M. Frank this morning continues good. He rested well last night and is declared to be steadily recovering.

Following the talk with Creen the Governor and members of the Prison Commission met behind closed doors in the office of Warden Smith. They called in Charles W. Dyer, trusty on night duty in the prisoners' sleeping quarters, and questioned him about Creen's attack on Frank.

Dyer merely stated that he was off duty at the time of Creen's attack and was asleep on his cot near Creen, and that he knew nothing of the attack until it was over.

Dr. W. J. McNaughton, serving a life term for murder in Emmanuel County, will be freed if the wishes of his fellow-prisoners at the Georgia State Farm are carried out. Today Governor Harris was presented with a petition for clemency for McNaughton, signed by 147 of 150 prisoners in the main building.

"Not a man to whom the petition was presented refused to sign it," said the prisoner who circulated the petition.

The petition was inspired by the quick action of Dr. McNaughton in saving the life of Leo M. Frank when his throat was slashed last Saturday night by William Creen. But for the work of Dr. McNaughton Frank would have died.

Dr. McNaughton was convicted of poisoning W. J. Flanders, a wealthy patient. It was alleged McNaughton and Mrs. Flanders were unduly intimate and planned the murder of the woman's husband. McNaughton was found guilty, but Mrs. Flanders was never tried.

Bessie Lucile, six-year-old daughter of Edgar Stripling, Georgia's Jean Valjean, has obtained Governor Harris's promise that her father shall be freed.

As the Governor stood in the lobby of the prison this morning, the little girl dashed up to him and clasped his hand.

"Governor, let my papa out," she said. "We've nobody to work for us, and mamma's sick. Won't you please let him go home?"

"Tell your papa," said the Governor, "that I'm going to let him out before my term of office expires. I can't just say when, but I'm going to let him out."

The news was rushed to Stripling, who has been here about two years, following his arrest at Danville, Va., where he had for many years, under an assumed name, held the office of Chief of Police, following his killing of J. B. Cornett in Harris County, some fourteen years ago.

KEEP UP FRANK AGITATION.

Citizens of La Grange, Ga., Hold Meeting and Pass Resolutions.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., July 24.—Agitation which has been going on for some time, engineered, it is said, by Tom Watson, the former Populist leader, resulted today in a mass meeting of citizens at La Grange, in which the following were among the resolutions adopted:

"Resolved, That the Jews of Georgia be called upon to affirm or deny the charge that they have been subjects of prejudice or race hatred. By their silence they have indorsed all the vile charges; and if these charges be true it is high time that they were seeking more congenial climes.

"Resolved, That John M. Slaton and William J. Burns never be permitted to pollute the air of Georgia with their foul breath."

FOUGHT FOR BELGIAN ART.

Works Worth Millions Saved from Germans Along the Yser.

FURNES, Belgium, July 9, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The little Flemish towns that loafed for centuries on the banks of the Yser before being reawakened to give their names to the history of some of the most dramatic episodes of the war—Nieuport, Dixmude, Ypres—counted little commercially, and only Ypres figured much in history.

Wars had reduced the former proud capital of Flanders to a droning town of less than 20,000 inhabitants, of whom virtually only the Valenciennes lacemakers worked. The men were called "tournesols," which may be translated either as "sunflowers" or "shadeseekers"; they earned the name by shifting their lounging places on the Grande Place so as to keep in the sun when the weather was cold, and to keep out of it when it was hot. The remaining importance of the place was, as that of Dixmude, Nieuport, and Furnes, chiefly its treasures of art.

Those of Ypres were mostly gathered in the Merghelynck Museum and have been practically all saved, including pictures by Snyders, van Oost, and van Thulden, with rare specimens of wood carving, Spanish leather, jewels, and manuscripts. While the Germans were approaching the line of the Yser, Henri Dommartin, State Librarian at Brussels, transferred the museum intact to Dunkirk, and from there to Havre. The most precious work of art in the entire region, "The Adoration of the Wise Men of the East," by Jordaens, valued at $800,000, was lost at Dixmude. It had been removed from the bombarded church to a theatre for safety; the theatre was caved in by a shell and the picture destroyed.

A number of other works of art, including rare specimens of Cordovan, relics of the Spanish occupation of Flanders, were saved here by M. Dommartin and M. Eugene de Groot, Deputy for Furnes and Dixmude.

When the French troops went through Loo to meet the Germans along the Yser, they saved a valuable picture, "Christ Between the Two Thieves," by Van Brockhorst, pupil of Rubens. Other objects of lesser value were left, but afterward saved by M. Dommartin, with the aid of the curé of the parish. They were about to leave when the cure cried: "I was going to forget the mass book." The mass book of Loo was one of the most valued relics of Flanders. It was printed by the widow of Balthazar Moretus, son-in-law of Plantin, in 1701. It contained many beautiful engravings and was ornamented with precious stones and escutcheons with the arms of Loo.

The pride of Furnes was its famous pieces of Cordovan leather and specimens of art of the middle ages, when in Flanders every man condemned was required to execute in bronze a reproduction of his crime in the form of the part of the body on which he had committed it, or the part of the body with which he committed it.

The value of the works of art saved from ruin along the Yser runs high into the millions. The value of what is known to have been lost is also formidable.

GIRL SAVES HER ANNOYER.

Holds Broadway Crowd at Bay with Cane After Man Struck Her.

That he had insulted her and struck her with his cane was the charge made at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station last night by a young woman who described herself as Grace Tuttle of 300 West Forty-eighth Street, against a man who said he was Meyer Hofer, a Swiss engineer, of 117 West Twenty-first Street. Miss Tuttle said that while she was walking along Broadway Hofer accosted her, asking what she was looking at. She struck him and then he hit her with his cane, she said.

A crowd gathered and, breaking the cane, threatened to do serious injury to Hofer, but were deterred by the prompt action of Miss Tuttle, who seized one half of the broken cane and menaced the crowd with it. Patrolman Frank Sullivan of Traffic Squad C arrested Hofer and took him to the station.

AUTO CLIPS OFF BOY'S EARS.

Four Persons Injured in Two Accidents in New Jersey.

There were two automobile accidents in New Jersey yesterday in which four persons were injured and taken to hospitals.

Michael Yeoman, 9 years old, of 33 Johnson Street, Newark, was run over by a jitney bus at Railroad Avenue and Tichnor Street last night. He is in St. James's Hospital suffering from a fractured skull. Both of his ears were torn off.

At Point Pleasant automobiles driven by William Sharp and Edward Foulks collided and were wrecked. Miss Catherine Stacy, Miss Grace Larrabee, and Foulks were injured and taken to Spring Lake Hospital.

SHIPS COLLIDE IN HARBOR.

British Freighter Teucer Hits Schooner and Is Towed Back.

The British freighter Teucer, Captain Yarwood, was leaving Bayonne, N. J., last night when she collided with an unidentified schooner off Tompkinsville and was reported seriously damaged. Tugs were sent to her assistance to tow her back to Bayonne.

The schooner apparently was only slightly damaged and proceeded on her way.

Masons Plan Moonlight Sail.

The Arab Patrol of Mystic Shriners will hold a moonlight conclave next Wednesday evening, July 28, on the steamer Mandalay. Two thousand members are expected to sail on the cruise up the Hudson, wearing the red fezes and silver elephant badges of the order. Among the Masons who will attend are Judge George Freifeld, Grand Master of New York State; William H. Miller, Grand Treasurer; State Senator Frank J. Meagher, Frank Fox, Commissioner of Automobile Licenses, and other State and city officials.

Woman Dies on Sound Steamer.

When the steamboat Concord of the Colonial Line arrived yesterday morning from Providence, R. I., the Captain reported that a passenger, Mrs. Jane F. Marshall, 52 years old, of Whitinsville, Mass., had died shortly after the vessel left port Friday night. She was accompanied by her husband, who told the Coroner that his wife had been subject to heart attacks. Permission was given for the removal of the body.

Zealandia Damaged in the Mersey.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—The American steamer Zealandia, which sailed from New York on July 10 for Manchester, was in collision in the Mersey today with a dredger. The Zealandia's stem was danaged.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UNIFORMS
AND
ALL EQUIPMENTS
for
MILITARY
TRAINING CAMP
at Plattsburg, N. Y.
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
REDUCED PRICES IN
Khaki Uniforms, Hats, Army Shoes, Shirts, Leggins, Ponchos, Blankets, Etc.
RUSSELL UNIFORM CO.,
1600 Broadway,
New York, Corner 48th St.

Broadway and 33d Street

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Store Opens 8:30, Closes 5:30

The SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Sale Ends This Week

Rounding Out a Month of Memorable Merchandising

To complete the busiest July in our history we shall offer during this coming week many of the most striking values that the SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Sale has yet produced.

These Exceptional Offerings for Monday and Tuesday:

$10

Women's "Sample" Bathing Suits

Taffetas, Mohairs, Satins

At $2.95, $3.95, $10

Regularly $3.95 to $22.50

Practically every style of the season is here.

Only a few of a kind. All sizes in the lot.

STYLES
Coat Effect Models
Princess, Empire
Smock Slip-on
Belted Models
Shirred and Corded Models

TRIMMINGS
Braid and Fancy Buttons
Colored Pipings, Bands
Wide Spanish Sashes
Combination Trimmings

Note—Made only of the finest salt-water proof materials.

85c Sateen Sailor Bathing Hats, at 55c

Blue, red, green or black sateen Hat with upper brim of colored stripes to match color of crown. Third Floor

Men's $30 to $32 Suits, at $15

A manufacturer, overstocked, came to us with a proposition—a GOOD one, too—on condition we took ALL the Suits he then had. We did so promptly.

These Suits are absolutely IDENTICAL in every point of style, material, color, cut and tailoring, with those sold by us in our regular stock a trifle earlier in the season, at DOUBLE and MORE than double—and they were good values at that. And now—here they are. All kinds, all sizes, for all men. Fourth Floor

First Velvet Hats of the Season

Ten Smart Styles—Inexpensive!

Among the clever originations shown in this advanced Fall Millinery is the becoming "Poke" bonnet of Grandmother's day, and the effective wool yarn trimming.

Wool Yarn Trimmed Velvet Hats at $5

Broad brim Sailor with white yarn side and front trimmings.

At the same price is a black satin Sailor faced with white satin.

Black Velvet "Pokes" at $8.75

Tailored stitched brim that is faced with white satin; wool yarn fringed as side ornament.

Also the Poque Sailor with striking band of white grosgrain ribbon, with black coin dot.

Tricorne Velvet Hats at $9.75

Distinctive, with jet and white bead ornament as front trimming; edges piped with white satin. Third Floor

Final HALF PRICE Clearance of the Simpson-Crawford Furniture

And of a Collection of

Superb POOLEY Furniture

Splendid assortments in fine Suites and Pieces of every kind for every room in the home. The best values of the sale. The Simpson-Crawford Furniture was the most important of all their stocks, totalling $131,000 at inventory figures.

The Furniture from Pooley, the famous Philadelphia cabinet-maker, who has furnished many fine hotels, we wish to dispose of before our August Sale of New Furniture begins.

This $519 Dining Room Suite of 9 Pieces, $260

As illustrated. Of Jacobean Oak, in a rich fumed finish. A really splendid Suite.

$407.50 Dining Room Suites, $204
Four pieces, of rich Jacobean Oak.

Jacobean Oak China Closets		Mahogany Chinas		Mahogany Tables	
Were	Now	Were	Now	Were	Now
$75.00	$37.50	$82.25	$42.00	$48.50	$24.25
47.50	24.00	77.00	38.50	75.00	37.50
65.00	32.50	67.00	33.50	57.00	28.50
55.00	27.50	63.00	31.50	53.00	26.50

$221 Dining Room Suites, $111
Nine pieces, in Solid Mahogany.

Mahogany Inlaid Sideboards		Golden Oak Extension Tables	
Were	Now	Were	Now
$85.00	$42.50	$49.50	$25.00
135.00	67.50	35.00	17.50
95.00	47.50	55.00	27.00

Examples of the POOLEY Furniture at Half

5-Piece Bedroom Suite	$170 from $340	All-over Stuffed Arm Chair	$30 from $60
Hall Arm Chair	$190 from $400	Hazelwood Bureau	$35 from $70
Carved Arm Chair	$125 from $250		Seventh Floor

Women's Cotton Frocks

$10 to $15 Voile, Crepe or Lawn Dresses, $5

Hand-embroidered white Voiles, Awning Stripe Lawns, Corded Stripe Voiles, Net and Voile combined, and Crepes in all the delicate shades.

$12.50 to $19.75 Eyelet Embroidery, Voile and Net Dresses at $7.50

Numerous attract ve styles and exquisite colorings.

$19.75 to $22.50 Silk and Taffeta Dresses, $10

Afternoon and Evening Dresses. Even pretty Dancing Frocks of taffeta in pastel shades, ribbon velvet trimmed.

$6.75 to $8.75 Summer Frocks at $3

Coin-Dot and Pinhead Dotted Voiles, Colored Linen Dresses with lingerie bodice; Blue, Lavender and Yellow Batiste Dresses, and others—truly remarkable! Third Floor

KLEINERT'S PURE LINEN DRESS SHIELDS UNDER-PRICE

To our knowledge, this is the first time that these famous Featherweight quality Dress Shields have been sold for less than the standard price.

Sizes 2, 3, 4 Reg. 25c, 28c, 30c } **Now 20c Pair**

3 pairs for 50c. $1.85 dozen pairs.

Main Floor and Subway Store Notions

TUESDAY, JULY 27TH
will be the
FIRST "DAY OF REVIEW"
in the GIMBEL

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

With Initiative

Presenting for your study and comparison
Half a Million Dollars' Worth of New, Cabinet-Made Furniture At Large Savings

NOTE—Selections Can Be Made Beginning Tuesday.
Seventh Floor

800 WHITE BEDSPREADS AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE

A large Eastern mill's entire clean-up; slight mill imperfections—an oil spot or a miss-weave.

	Were.	Now.
70x90 inches; plain hemmed	$1.50	90c
70x90 inches; scalloped, cut corners	$1.75	$1.15
80x90 inches; plain hemmed	$1.75	$1.15
80x90 inches; scalloped, cut corners	$2.00	$1.35

Special—$3 White Bedspreads, $1.95

Highly mercerized and figured; medium weight. Size 80x90 in., scalloped and with cut-out corners. Second Floor

GLASSWARE—VERY SPECIAL

The residue of the Simpson-Crawford purchase, combined with our own stock, reduced.

50c Night Sets—Bottle and Glass, both cut—at 25c.
$5 Rich Cut Glass Ice Tubs, $2.95.
75c Blown Water Tumblers, with engraved initial, 45c dozen.
$3 Engraved Glass 7-Piece Berry Sets, $1.50.
$1 Engraved Glass 3-Piece Mayonnaise Sets, 55c.
$3 Cut Glass 8-inch Berry or Salad Bowls, $1.50. Fifth Floor

WOMEN'S $25 PRIESTLEY'S CRAVENETTED COATS AT $15

For Motoring and Traveling—Pepper-and-salt Mixture.

It is a delightful copy of a Jenny model—semi-fitted and belted.

All sizes; lined to waist, also sleeves lined. Third Floor

$1.50 TO $3 SAMPLE HAIR ORNAMENTS, 95c

A manufacturer's entire sample collection, consisting of Casque, Chignon, Back Combs, Barrettes and Braid Pins, mounted with rhinestones and combinations of sapphires, amethysts, olivines and topaz. Demi-amber, amber, crystal and imitation shell, in this season's newest effects. Main Floor

UPHOLSTERY SPECIALS

Put on one side especially for the last week of a banner month of Simpson-Crawford Sales:

$5 Heavy Net Curtains, $2.50 Pair
White and drab. Renaissance applique. Length, 3 yards.

35c Heavy Curtain Net, 18c Yard
Width, 36 inches. "Fish nets" included. In white and ecru.

$8.75 to $10.75 Portieres, at $5 Pair
Reversible. Very heavy satin finish.

35c White and Ecru Net, 18c Yard
For door paneling. Width, 31 inches. In white and ecru. Sixth Floor

FIRST TIME: HANDKERCHIEF LINEN "MONTE CARLO" BLOUSES

(as illustrated)

At $3.95

$6.95 has been the regular price of this well-tailored, striped handkerchief linen Sport Blouse. It is the Blouse of the moment and is constantly seen at the most exclusive Country Clubs on women that are fittingly dressed for the world of sports.

Stripes of blue, green, gold, rose

Exact Duplicate in Voile at $2

For style, finishings and dainty colorings it is a worthy rival of the more expensive Linen Sport Blouse, in blue, green, rose and heliotrope stripes. Third Floor

A CLEAN-UP OF LAMPS

Hundreds of gas, electric, and other Lamps have been re-marked at ⅓, ½, and even less than ½ their former prices. Here are some:

$15 Art Metal Table Lamps, $7
$2.25 to $10 Lamp Shades, $1.15 to $5
$9 to $12 Semi-indirect Ceiling Light Fixtures, for $4
$12 Oil or Electric Japanese Table Lamps, at $7.50
Mahogany Boudoir Lamps, $1.50
$13.50 Mahogany Floor Lamps, $8.50 Fifth Floor

$1.50 TO $2.50 SILKS AT $1 YARD

Charmeuse Crepe de Chines Satins

Widths, 36 to 44 inches. A splendid selection of colors in the lot, but not every color in all weaves.

$1 Washable 32 and 36 in. Silks, at 68c Yard

Plain and satin stripes on white grounds. Very pleasing for women's blouses and men's shirts.

75c Genuine Chinese Pongee, at 45c Yard

32 inches wide and exceptionally fine quality. Second Floor

$7 to $10 Hand Luggage, at $5.50

All Brand New All Wanted Sizes

The *big saving* is due to a *big purchase* that secured us a *big price-concession.* Men and women alike could not wish finer luggage than this

660 Traveling Bags

Brown and russet cowhide English Bags, extra full cut; 16 to 18 inches.

Black walrus grain cowhide Bags, large, full cut model; 16 to 20 inches.

Women's black enameled grain cowhide Club Bags, moire lined; 15 and 16 inches.

550 Suit Cases

Russet brown cowhide, linen lined; regulation size. All thoroughly reinforced, with or without straps around. Main Floor

$5.50

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1915.

R. H. Macy & Co.

During July and August this store opens at 8:30 A. M. and closes at 5:30 P. M., except Saturdays, when we open at 8:30 and close at 12 noon. The extra half hour in the morning is an ideal time to shop; every salesperson bright and ready to supply your needs in the minimum of time.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

You don't know what your camera can really do until you have had a few films developed and printed at Macy's. Results not only satisfy, but bring amateurs back Summer after Summer with vacation snapshots to Macy's. Main Floor Camera Counter or Fifth Floor Camera Dept.

Another Week of Super-Economies Before Inventory Taking

Crepe de Chine Underwear at Important Reductions

In this disposal of Crepe de Chine Underwear the choicest styles are represented—for these are "small lots" of our best selling numbers of the past season. The very newest designs in flesh and white, all-silk Crepe de Chine, elaborately trimmed with Laces, dainty buds and ribbons.

Envelope Chemises Now $1.89
Were $2.89 to $3.89

Regular Chemises Now $1.69
Were $1.89 to $2.89

Bloomers Now 94c
Were $1.29 to $1.89

Combinations Now $1.89
Were $2.89 to $4.89

Drawers Now $2.49
Were $3.49 to $4.89

In these groups you will find all sizes —but not every size in each style.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Charming Negligees At Clearance Prices

We honestly believe these to be the daintiest Boudoir and Slumber Gowns ever designed for women—elaborate copies of French creations, in many cases only one of a kind, at less than *half* original prices.

At $2.74—Loose fitting models of Albatross, accordion pleated and plain effects, fancy Lingerie collars and cuffs, dainty satin pipings. Macy's orig nal prices were up to $5.74.

At $3.74—Crepe de Chine, Albatross, Challie and French Flannel. Accordion pleated, loose and draped effects. Some are scalloped and embroidered, plain colors combined with figured challie, long fichu ends edged with lace and net. Heavy silk girdles. Blue, pink, lavender and Dresden colorings. Earlier-in-the-season prices up to $9.74.

At $6.74—Fashioned of all silk Crepe de Chine, combined with chiffon and all-over lace. Grecian models, Draped models, Coatee effects. Accordion pleated, plain and embroidered. Exquisite shadow laces and net trimmings. A variety unsurpassed—pink, blue, lavender, and a few odd shades. Earlier-in-the-season prices were up to $13.74.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

Clearance Prices on Colored Wash Goods

Two very fine value given by way of illustration of what you will find in this department all through the clearance sale.

Chiffon Voiles, 15c yard.
Macy's Prices Were 24c to 34c Yard.

With printed Border Designs, also Crepes, Colored Grounds, large Floral Effects, 38 and 45 inches wide.

Embroidered Crepes, 9c yard.
Macy's Price Was 23c Yard.

White ground with embroidered woven figures in colors, also Chiffon Printed Voiles in a limtied range of colors, 27 and 38 inches wide.

Macy's—Wash Goods Dept., Second Floor.

Fetching Designs In Women's Sea Suits

Smartly fashioned of lustrous Poplin or Surf Satin in the newest modes of the season, these charming Bathing Suits are an evidence of Macy's low-selling policy.

Two models illustrated, $4.49—Black and navy Poplin of excellent quality, one style with square neck and the other prettily smocked; both have pockets and belt.

Another style at $4.49—Of black or blue Poplin, slip-on model with white satin collar and cuffs, belted.

At $3.74—Jaunty Suit of black satin with striped black and white sailor collar, tie and broad belt fastened with smart buckle. Cap sleeves with straps.

At $3.74—Loose-fitting model of navy or black poplin; box-pleated front ornamented with tiny tailored bows of contrasting color. Sleeves and belt piped to match.

Three-piece Swimming Suit of all-worsted, $4.49—Navy blue and heather mixture with striped trimming. Ideal suit for the "Swimming Girl."

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

Young Girls' Frocks at Quick-Disposal Prices

Space is inadequate to describe in detail these charming little dresses Every desirable fabric in every wanted style is here for your choosing—and at a slight cost the little Miss of 6 to 14 years may have a few more pretty frocks to round out the season.

150 Girls' Dresses, 94c
Originally $1.89. Pretty models of Gingham, Chambray and Lawn; cool and smart-looking, in a wide range of styles.

125 Girls' Dresses, $1.69
Originally $2.49 and $2.96. Delightful little models of Ginghams and Chambray embracing the season's smartest effects.

160 Girls' Summer Dresses at $2.49
Originally $3.96. Ultra-smart modes of Voiles and Crepes, some effectively combined with contrasting fabrics and elaborately trimmed with fine laces—belts, collars, cuffs, etc.

All the above in sizes 6 to 14 years, but not all sizes in each style.

35 Rain-proof Coats, $2.24
Originally $3.96. An English belted model in navy, tan, and good-looking mixtures. Storm collar, patch pockets. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St.

The Final Word on Misses' and Juniors' Tub Dresses

Cool linen frocks, plain white and figured Voiles, dainty dimities—in a variety of lovely colorings, the size range incomplete in many models. Juniors—13, 15 and 17. Misses—14, 16 and 18.

Dresses that formerly sold up to $16.74 (a few models up to $23.74.) Now ***$7.94***

Dresses that formerly sold up to $13.74 (a few at $17.74). Now ***$6.94***

Dresses that formerly sold up to $8.49 (a few at $11.74). Now ***$4.96***

Dresses that formerly sold up to $6.94. Now ***$3.96***

Macy's—Third Floor.

Further Reductions in Women's Summer Frocks

The Last Word in Dress Economy

220 Cotton Voile Dresses in plain colors, stripes, checks, and figures, also ratines and a few linens, at ***$3.96.***

Macy's usual prices $4.89 to $6.49.

100 Dresses in Cotton Voiles, crepes, and novelty summer materials—including many all white models, ***$5.49.***

Macy's usual prices $8.74 to $10.74.

145 Dresses in Cretonnes, Voiles, Tissues, Linens and novelty fabrics—a collection of charmingly fashioned models, ***$8.74.***

Macy's usual prices $10.74 to $16.74.

Also—all our high-priced exquisitely made lingerie dresses in nets, organdies, crepes, flowered voiles,—mostly exclusive, individual models—one, two, or three of a kind. Now **$12.74** and **$15.74.**

Macy's—Third Floor.

Bedcoverings Reduced

Quantities Limited

Initial Pillow Cases of fine bleached muslin embroidered in beautiful designs. Some are hemstitched, others have scalloped edges. Size 45 x 36 inches, were 69c to $1.19. **Now, per pair, 49c.**

Imported Printed Bedspreads, in a very handsome design—for summer use. Centre-piece and border to match, size 70 x 90 inches, were $1.24 each —**Now 99c.**

White Satin-finish Bedspreads, hemmed. Very good appearing. Neat centre-piece design for full size beds, were $1.74 each—**Now $1.39.**

Lamb's Wool Filled Comfortables. Figured nainsook both sides. 9 inch silk mull borders, full bed size, were $4.89 each— **Now $2.94.**

Striped Bungalow Blankets, strongly bound all around. Plenty of color combinations to choose from. Sizes 54 x 72 inches, were $1.49— **Now 99c each.**

Macy's—Basement, Rear.

See Our Grocery Advertisement on Page 2, This Section

Remarkable Prices on Fine Leather Goods

Bottle Cases of sole leather; ground glass stoppers and German silver tops.
Reduced from $2.49 & $7.49 to **$1.97 and $5.97**

Bottle Sets in morocco case; green, blue, red, vachette leather, holding from one to six bottles.
Reduced from $2.24 & $8.49 to **$1.79 and $6.79**

Jewel Boxes in seal, morocco ecrase, vachette leather.
Reduced from 94c & $13.24 to **74c and $9.89**

Pigskin Razor Rolls with chamois lining; for one razor or more.
Reduced from 99c & $3.49 to **49c and $2.69**

Traveling Clocks in morocco cover case and in folding ecrase and pigskin cases.
Reduced from $2.97 & $27.50 to **$2.49 and $14.89**

Manicure Sets in cross grain, morocco, pin seal, with white and ebony fittings.
Reduced from 94c & $9.89 to **74c and $6.49**

Shaving Sets in goat seal and leather lined.
Reduced from 94c & $7.49 to **49c and $4.97**

Dressing Cases for women and men; tan sole leather cases, ebony brushes.
Reduced from $4.89 to **$3.89**

Colored and Black Dressing Cases for Men and Women with ebony and white fittings.
Reduced from $4.49 & $38.75 to **$3.96 and $29.75**

Brush Sets, holding clothes and hat brush, in morocco or walrus case.
Reduced from $3.74 to **$2.97**

Tie Cases in pigskin and morocco.
Reduced from $4.89 & $8.24 to **$2.97 and $4.89**

Macy's—Main Floor.

"Clean-out" Prices on 18 Samples of Wardrobe Steamer Trunks

Built to withstand the "hard knocks" of travel, with basswood frame, fibre bands and reinforcements of solid metal.

Keratol or canvas covered; cloth or "grained-silk" Keratol lining; brassed trimmings; hinged wardrobe section, with space-conserving patent features and a place for all your needs on a journey. Size only 43x22½x14¼ inches—but it's amazing how much they hold!

No better trunks made—but these are slightly soiled—hence a price like this:

2 that were $49.75 | 4 that were $37.50
9 that were $44.75 | 3 that were $32.25

Now $29.75

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Beautiful Renaissance Lace Trimmed Linens

At Less Than Half Price

About 3,000 pieces. Included are Scarfs, Squares, Centre-pieces, Tea and Lunch cloths. Renaissance lace trimmed or all-over lace.

Centre-pieces	Scarfs	72-inch Cloths
Now 98c to $1.98	Now 49c to 98c	Now $1.98 to $4.49
Were $1.98 to $4.49	*Were 98c to $1.98*	*Were $3.96 to $9.89*

Also hundreds of odd Damask Cloths, plain, scalloped, hemstitched and fringed. Some in broken lots, and some slightly mussed from handling. Very attractively priced for disposal. Special tables.

Turkish Bath Towels at Less Than Usual

195 dozen in all. Odd lots of Imported Bath Towels and discontinued numbers.

	Size	Regular Price	Sale Price
Hemmed ends, white and red borders,	20½x39	42c ea.	29c ea.
Hemmed ends, red, white and blue borders,	25 x47	59c ea.	39c ea.
Hemstitched ends, green, lavender and gold borders,	26 x47	$1.19 ea.	79c ea.
Hemstitched ends, red, white, blue borders,	28 x48	$1.29 ea.	98c ea.
Hemstitched ends, red, white, blue borders,	32 x52	$1.59 ea.	$1.29 ea.
Hemstitched ends, red, white, blue borders,	40 x56	$2.19 ea.	$1.69 ea.

All snow white, soft and absorbent, of fine quality yarn.

Macy's Linen Dept., Second Floor

Closing Prices on Fine Lace Curtains

Including scrim curtains, scrim panels, net panels and net curtains. A splendid opportunity to get new curtains for an odd window or two.

One, two, and three-pair sets at *half* original prices, ranging from 74c to $8.74.

Macy's—Fourth Floor

Women's Sport Suits—a Limited Number at $9.49

Macy's Usual Price $17.74—These are very attractive models of that feather-light knitted wool fabric that has been so much favored this season for outing, sports and general wear. The coats are belted and pocketed, with shoulder linings of fine silk. The skirts plain-tailored models. Colors: navy blue, brown, green and rose. 70 coats in the lot—in all sizes.

Women's Linen and Pongee Suits $12.74 and $16.74

Macy's Usual Prices $16.74 and $28.75—High grade suits that have sold down to one, two and three of a kind at very radical reductions to close out; variety of colors and styles in the lot.

Women's Tub Skirts of Corduroy $5.74

This offering is too good to miss. The skirt has an inverted front pleat, shirred back and side, soft girdle outlined with white silk braid. The patch pocket is also braid trimmed. White only. All sizes.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Misses' Smart Sport Suits Reduced to $16.74

Macy's Usual Prices $19.74 to $28.75.

Just 32 Suits in this lot that is slated for final disposal tomorrow—not enough to supply every young woman who will want one at this low price.

There are feather light sports suits of wool jersey trimmed with contrasting color, snappy knit cloths and mixtures with button front skirts and Norfolk and pleated coats. And there are a limited number of those white flannel suits with hair line stripe that all the young girls "just love." Sizes 14, 16, and 18, not complete in every model.

Macy's—Third Floor

White Wash Goods Clearance Event

Novelty weaves and this season's most delightful fabrics—crisp, new, cool, and charming—at reductions that invite quantity buying.

at 33c a yard

40 inch Embroidered Voiles and Organdies
40 in. Silk Stripe Crepe Voile
38 inch Awning Stripe Voile
40 inch Lace Striped Crepe
40 inch Lace Voile
36 inch Tussah Dress Crepe
27 inch Corded Skirting

English "Clip Tape" Stripe Voile, 39c yd.
Originally priced 79c a yard. 39 inches wide.

Corduroy Pique, Special at 39c yd.
36 inches wide in the fashionable wide cord only.

Also Remnants at Remarkable Reductions.

Macy's—Wash Goods Dept., Second Floor.

Clearance of Short Lengths of Black and Colored Silks

Prices formerly 59c to $4.96 yd.; now **29c to $2.49 yd.**

The weaves in Black and Colors include:—Taffetas, Failles, Crepes, Voiles, Satins, Shantungs, Fancies, Printed Silks and Tub Silks.

Lengths run from 1 to 6 yards, nearly all double width—just what you want for Blouses, Linings, Trimmings or fine Undergarments.

Special tables provided for your convenience.

Macy's—Silk Dept., Second Floor, 35th St.

Handkerchiefs

Excellent qualities
Greatly under-priced.

Men's Imported Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, each 12c
Macy's Usual Price 15c. Excellent quality Linen —our own imporation. ¼ and ½-inch hems.

Men's Extra Size Soft Finish Handkerchiefs Special 6 for 59c
With ¼ and ½-inch hems.

Men's Woven Colored Border Handkerchiefs each 12c
Standard 25c quality. Pretty color combinations.

Women's Embroidered and Initial Handkerchiefs each 6c
Clearance of many styles in white and colors, one corner designs, pretty initials.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

MODERN TENNIS IS HARD ON RACQUETS

Pell Not the Only "Smasher"—Bat "Doctors" Busy Keeping Strings in Tune.

T. R. Pell's recent boast that he is the world's champion smasher of tennis racquets, may have been made in the spirit of jest, but his claim to the title is not likely to go long unchallenged. His record of twenty-two racquets put out of commission in a season that is still young is undoubtedly a large number, yet it would be a mistake to suppose that Pell stands alone in his glory.

There are dozens of tournament players right here in New York who could at least run him a close second. Pell is not an exceptionally hard man on a racquet, but rather only one of an increasingly large class of players who find that tennis as it is played nowadays puts a strain on the racquet that cannot long be withstood.

When a man breaks a golf club it is a sign that he is either a beginner or an incurable "dub." In this game the more proficient a player becomes the more considerate he is of his sticks. In tennis the rule works just the other way. The novice and the player who plugs along year after year without getting anywhere hardly know what racquet trouble is. It is the tournament player, the crack, who punishes his bat.

Not that the old racquets were better made—ask any first-class stringer or racquet-maker, and he will tell you otherwise. The modern racquet—that is, the racquet used by tournament players—is a much higher class product both as to workmanship and quality of wood and gut than the racquet of earlier days. It has undergone a process of refinement, so the makers say, that has shortened its life while making it a much more effective weapon in the hands of a skillful player—while it does last.

Church Another "Smasher."

Those employed in racquet making and stringing say that the real reason for the high rate of breakage is the development of the modern brand of high-speed tennis and the tendency on the part of tournament players to demand the lightest possible gut, strung to the tension of a violin string. The present-day tournament racquet is not built to last. The makers themselves admit it. So exacting are some of the younger players in the matter of the racquets they use that there is one expert in town now who does little else but keep them supplied with what they want. A shining example of the modern racquet smasher is George M. Church, the Princeton star, who demands only the lightest brand of gut—eighteen-gauge gut, it is called—and who uses a racquet strung almost to the breaking point. This gut is hardly heavier than shoe thread, and when drawn tight it imparts all kinds of "life" to the racquet. But it is not calculated to stand up under the wear and tear of a tournament. In fact, it has been estimated that a racquet such as Church uses begins to weaken after ten games, and is of little service after a few hard sets.

Church, naturally, keeps the racquet "doctor" busy. His record for breakage may not be so high as Pell's, but that may be partly due to luck and the fact that he always has another in reserve when the head of the racquet he happens to be using begins to show signs of "softening."

Slash Strings with Knife.

It is not an uncommon sight to see a player take out his knife and slash the strings of his racquet after a tournament match. The amateur, looking at those strings, might say they were in perfect condition, but that is only because he is not particular. The habit of playing with only the tightest-strung bat seemingly spoils a man for any other kind, and the moment the original spring of the gut is lost the player is no longer satisfied. So he cuts away the strings rather than take chances with a break or even with a slight shift of the strain that might tend to warp the frame.

The comparison of tournament racquet gut to violin strings is no exaggeration. In the case of a racquet such as Church uses it is absolutely necessary to draw the main strings—that is, the long ones in the centre of the head—equally taut. This is done by an expert stringer who has a highly sensitive musical ear. When he tightens one string he actually "tunes" the others up to the same musical key.

Pell is not so exacting in respect to the "tune," but demands a tight-strung racquet with gut slightly heavier than Church seeks. It has been said that Pell's famous backhand stroke has much to do with his heavy toll of racquets, and there is, no doubt, much truth in this. Pell has developed the backhand swing until it has become his most telling stroke, and no less an authority than Maurice McLoughlin has called Pell the greatest backhand player in the world. In making the stroke, Pell's forearm and wrist are held as rigid as iron; thus he puts terrifice strain on the racquet head.

"Cannon Ball" Disastrous.

McLoughlin himself is well up in the front rank of those who inflict heavy punishment on their racquets during a tournament. In his case, as might be expected, it is the service stroke that does the chief damage. When he is delivering the famous cannon ball serve the racquet in the hand of McLoughlin becomes a flail and the whole weight of his body is thrown into the stroke. In the East the Californian has a host of imitators, and, no doubt, some of the racquet makers' business may be attributed to his influence.

More than one veteran player has come to the conclusion that the rate of breakage is much higher than it should be, and there is a growing belief that the tendency to use only the tightest-strung racquets has gone too far. The more conservative followers of the sport contend that the ultra-tight racquet is not essential to a fast game, and in proof of this they point to Norman E. Brookes. In the Davis Cup matches last year the Australasian handled the most stinging shots McLoughlin could deliver and he used an old-fashioned square-headed bat with a ridiculously small handle—a racquet of the sort that most American players have relegated to the clubhouse walls as antique. His was a light racquet and not particularly tight strung. But if it in any way slackened the pace or kept Brookes from putting the full force into his strokes, neither McLoughlin nor any of the thousands who saw him play was able to discover it.

GIANTS AND DODGERS WIN DOUBLEHEADERS BEFORE BIG CROWDS—HORSE SHOW

ROBERTSON'S GREAT CATCH SAVES GIANTS

One-Hand "Stab" Prevents Three Runs—New York Beats Pirates Twice.

Davey Robertson made a wonderful catch at the Polo Grounds yesterday. In the second game of the double-header with Pittsburgh he nimbly nipped Douglas Baird's long fly out of the atmosphere with his outstretched right hand and quelled the Pirate disaster which was about to fall upon the Giants. It snuffed out a rally that seemed good for three runs until Robby "pinched" the ball.

This glittering catch, together with the Giants' double victory over the Buccaneers, sent the largest baseball crowd of the season home to a cold dinner, hungry but happy. There was a quorum present yesterday, more than 22,000 spending the week-end under the Coogan Cliff to see the Giants take the first game, 8 to 4, and the second, 4 to 2.

For more than four hours all these folks forgot about the latest note, Bayonne, submarines, suffrage, automobile spills, and Johnny Evers. Old Hans Wagner came in for much attention. Hans hasn't changed much. He is still as broad as he is long, and when he waddles down to first base he resembles a circus parade coming down Main Street.

The first game was on the verge of disaster when Stroud was taken out with the score tied at 2 to 2, and Marquard subdued the Pirates' uprising. Bob Harmon, who used to tame the Giants easily in the old days, was easy prey yesterday, and the Giants bunched many hits on him.

Pol Perritt won the second game, and has the gilt-edged support of the Giants to thank for it. If Robertson had not made his sensational catch in the fourth inning, when two Pirates were on the bases, Baird's drive would have surely gone for a home run and the whole complexion of a pleasant day would have been changed. The Giants' splendid fielding pulled Perritt out of more than one difficulty.

The heads of Umpires Klem and Cockill rested peacefully last night. They got through the double-header without an unkind word or gesture from either the Giants or Pirates. Marvelous!

The first inning of the opening game saw some weird fielding by the Buccaneers. After Burns had doubled Robertson beat out a bunt in flashy style. Eddie Grant grounded to Harmon, who threw the ball home to head off Burns. Robertson chased around second base toward third while the Pirates' attention was riveted on Burns. When they saw Davy near third they got after him and chased him back toward second. Then, when Burns started for home again they went after him. The Pittsburgh infield was between Satan and the briny deep. They wanted to get both runners and couldn't even catch one. The whole infield tossed the ball around like girls playing bean-bag, until Harmon threw the ball wild over second base and Burns scored, Robertson going to third. He scored on Merkle's sacrifice fly.

Carey's single, a steal, and Johnston's double off the right field wall gave the Pirates a run in the first inning, and in the second they drove Stroud out of the game. Jimmy Viox sent a screaming homer into the right field stand. Schang followed this with a two-bagger, and then Rube Marquard stepped in and held the enemy at bay.

Lobert gave a perfect demonstration of how to score a run in the fourth. With one out he singled and stole second. He even stole third, and scored on a sacrifice fly by Snodgrass.

The Giants had a great outburst of prosperity in the fifth. Burns's liner just tipped the top of Baird's glove and Robertson forced him at second. Grant walked and Fletcher's single sent Robertson home. Merkle got a pass, and when Baird fumbled Lobert's grounder Grant registered, and the bases were crowded. Fred Snodgrass has been in a batting slump and hasn't made a hit in a long time. This would be a splendid opportunity to start batting, thought Fred. He walloped a two-bagger along the left field foul line and cleared the bases, Fletcher, Merkle, and Lobert scoring.

The Giants got a place on the scoreboard first in the second game through commendable activity in the third inning. Burns shot a fly to left centre and Carey and Collins had a collision in trying to nab it. Burns reached second. Robertson beat out an infield hit and Brainerd rolled to Cooper and Burns was out between third and home. Robertson went to third on the play and counted on Fletcher's sacrifice fly to Hinchman.

Still another came in the fifth. Brainerd was hit by a Cooper shoot and he went to second when Cooper threw wild to first base to catch him napping. Fletcher's single to left sent him home. The Pirates got one in the sixth, when Johnston was hit. He went to second on Hinchman's single and advanced on Wagner's sacrifice. Viox sent a liner to Brainerd, who threw wild to second trying to make a double play on Hinchman and Johnston wisely seized the opportunity to score.

In that same inning the Giants rapped Cooper out of the box and the familiar figure of George McQuillan came forth to do pitching duty. With one out, Snodgrass singled. He was far off second when Carey made a long throw and almost caught him before he got back. The throw went wild and Snodgrass went to second. Dooin singled and then Pol Perritt committed one of the greatest surprises known to baseball. He made a two-base hit. Snodgrass scored and Dooin went to third. Wilbur Cooper said good-by to everybody and McQuillan took his place. Burns, the first batsman to face Mac, raised a skyrocket back of second and Viox and Hinchman both went after it. They stood like a couple of sentinels on guard while the ball dropped between them and Burns got a two-bagger, Dooin scoring. The last Pirate count came on a brace of two-baggers by Gibson and Carey in the ninth inning. The scores:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	1	2	1	1
R'tson, rf.	4	2	1	1	0
Grant, 2b.	3	1	0	2	2
F'cher, ss.	4	1	1	1	3
Merkle, 1b.	2	1	0	11	1
Lob't, 3b.	3	2	1	0	4
S'gr's, cf.	4	1	2	3	0
Dooin, c.	4	0	1	7	0
Stroud, p.	0	0	0	0	2
M'q'rd, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	30	8	7	27	15

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	5	2	2	4	0
Collins, cf.	5	0	1	3	0
J'ston, 1b.	5	1	2	10	0
H'man, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
Wagn'r, ss.	4	0	1	4	4
Viox, 2b.	4	1	2	2	4
Baird, 3b.	4	0	2	0	4
Schang, c.	2	0	1	1	1
Cooper, p.	2	0	0	0	3
McQuillan, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Gibson	1	0	1	0	0
K'lher, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	37	4	12	24	15

*Batted for Harmon in eighth inning.
Errors—Baird, Harmon, Robertson, Lobert, Marquard.

New York	2	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	—8
Pittsburgh	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—Johnston, Schang, Burns, Snodgrass, Baird (2.) Home run—Viox. Stolen bases—Carey, Lobert (2,) Burns. Earned runs—New York, 2; Pittsburgh, 3. Sacrifice hit—Collins. Sacrifice flies—Merkle, Snodgrass. Double play—Viox and Wagner. Left on bases—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 1; off Harmon, 2; off Kantlehner, 1. Hits—Off Stroud, 5 in 1 1-3 innings; off Marquard, 7 in 7 2-3 innings; off Harmon, 7 in 7 innings; off Kantlehner, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Marquard, 5; by Harmon, 1. Wild pitch—Marquard. Passed ball—Schang. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	3	0	0
R'ts'n, rf.	3	1	1	2	0
Br'n'd, 2b.	3	1	1	4	5
F'ch'r, ss.	3	0	1	3	1
M'rkle, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
Lob'rt, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1
S'gr's, cf.	4	1	2	3	0
Dooin, c.	2	1	1	5	0
Perritt, p.	4	0	1	0	3
Total.	30	4	11	27	10

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	1	0	1
Collins, cf.	3	0	0	4	0
J'st'n, 1b.	3	1	1	7	1
H'ch'n, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Wagn'r, ss.	3	1	0	3	0
Viox, 2b.	3	0	0	3	0
Baird, 3b.	4	0	0	3	1
Gibson, c.	3	1	2	3	2
Cooper, p.	2	0	0	0	3
*Costello.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	2	5	24	8

*Batted for Cooper in sixth inning.
Errors—Carey, Baird, Cooper, Brainerd, Perritt.

New York	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Gibson, (2,) Burns, (2,) Perritt, Carey. Stolen base—Brainerd. Earned runs—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 1. Sacrifice hits—Robertson, Wagner, Dooin. Sacrifice fly—Fletcher. Double play—Brainerd and Merkle; Johnston and Wagner. Left on bases—New York, 8; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on error—New York. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 3; off Cooper, 2. Hits—Off Cooper, 9 in five and one-third innings; off McQuillan, 2 in two and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cooper, (Brainerd.) by Perritt, (Johnston.) Struck out—By Perritt, 4; by Cooper, 1; by McQuillen, 1. Wild pitch —Cooper. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Rudolph Shows His Best Form.

BOSTON, July 24.—Rudolph held Chicago to two hits today, while his clubmates hit Lavender safely eight times, and scored the only run of the game. Fisher had a scratch single in the fourth, and in the seventh with two gone Red Murray singled to centre. Boston scored in the fifth on Moran's fielder's choice, a stolen base, and Evers's single. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	1	0	1	1
Evers, 2b.	3	1	2	3	2
Con'lly, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1
Magee, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Schm't, 1b.	3	0	1	13	0
Smith, 3b.	4	0	2	1	0
M'rle, ss.	4	0	1	2	9
Gowdy, c.	4	1	0	0	4
Rud'ph, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	29	3	7	24	13

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Fisher, ss.	3	0	1	2	4
Murray, lf.	2	0	1	2	0
Z'man, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
W'ms, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
K'sely, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1
Archer, c.	3	0	0	7	3
Lav'r, p.	2	0	0	0	2
*Schulte	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	27	0	2	24	13

*Batted for Lavender in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen base—Moran. Earned run—Boston. Sacrifice hits—Gowdy, Magee. Double play—Fisher and McLarry. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 1; off Lavender, 3. Struck out—By Lavender, 4; by Rudolph, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Browns Release Leverenz.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.—Walter Leverenz, left-handed pitcher of the St. Louis Americans, was released today to the Indianapolis Club of the American Association.

Another Chance for Russell Ford.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—Russell Ford, pitcher, recently released by the Buffalo Federal League team, accepted an offer of a renewal of his contract from President Robertson today. He will rejoin his team in Chicago Tuesday.

"Kid" Williams Gets Decision.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—"Kid" Williams, bantamweight champion of this city, got a fifteen-round decision here today over Jimmy Taylor of New York.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Pittsburgh, 4.
New York, 4; Pittsburgh, 2.
Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 5.
(Ten innings.)
Brooklyn, 9; St. Louis, 5.
Boston, 1; Chicago, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 0.
Philadelphia, 13; Cincinnati, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
(Postponed account steamboat accident.)
Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Cleveland, 12; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston, 7; St. Louis, 3.
St. Louis, 3; Boston, 2.
Detroit, 2; Washington, 0.
Washington, 8; Detroit, 5.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Baltimore at Chicago.
(Postponed account steamboat accident.)
Newark, 5; Pittsburgh, 1.
Newark, 4; Pittsburgh, 4.
(Called end ninth by agreement.)
St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
Buffalo, 3; Kansas City, 2.
(Eleven innings.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City, 5; Richmond, 1.
Rochester, 6; Buffalo, 5.
(Eleven innings.)
Rochester, 5; Buffalo, 2.
Montreal, 15; Toronto, 6.
Harrisburg, 8; Providence, 7.
(Eleven innings.)
Providence, 4; Harrisburg, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	47	36	.566
Brooklyn	47	39	.547
Chicago	43	42	.506
New York	40	41	.494
Pittsburgh	42	43	.494
Boston	42	44	.488
St. Louis	42	47	.478
Cincinnati	35	47	.427

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	56	30	.651
Chicago	56	33	.629
Detroit	54	33	.621
Washington	43	44	.494
New York	42	44	.488
St. Louis	34	53	.391
Cleveland	32	54	.372
Philadelphia	30	56	.348

FEDERAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	51	37	.575
Kansas City	48	37	.565
St. Louis	48	39	.552
Pittsburgh	45	39	.536
Newark	44	43	.506
Brooklyn	41	50	.451
Buffalo	41	51	.446
Baltimore	32	54	.372

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	51	25	.671
Buffalo	43	32	.573
Harrisburg	41	37	.526
Montreal	40	38	.513
Richmond	36	43	.455
Rochester	36	42	.462
Toronto	35	46	.432
Jersey City	30	49	.380

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
New York at Chicago—2 Games.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.
Boston at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Baltimore at Chicago—2 Games.
Buffalo at Kansas City.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Richmond at Jersey City—2 Games.
Toronto at Montreal.

DODGERS GET 31 HITS IN DOUBLE VICTORY

St. Louis Cardinals Force Them Into Tenth Inning to Win the First Game.

The Dodgers tightened their grip on second place in the fight for the pennant, when they took a double-header from Miller Huggins's Cardinals at Ebbets Field yesterday by the scores of 6 to 5 and 9 to 5. It was long after the dinner hour when the Brooklyn fans got home. The first game was won in the tenth inning. Brooklyn made thirty-one hits in the two games.

It was the finish of the first game that made the 20,000 fans excited, and they forgot home and dinner and everything else as Brooklyn fought down a four-run lead, and then humbled the Westerners in the tenth inning. In the ninth inning, with the score tied, St. Louis had three men on bases, with none out, but Sherrod Smith, the Dodgers' fourth twirler in the game, mowed down the Cards without a run.

St. Louis went right after Nap Rucker's slow ball at the start of the afternoon's pastime, but it was not until the fifth inning, when the Huggins clan had five runs, that Manager Robinson decided that Nap had shot his bolt. Then Phil Douglas went in, and Bescher hammered the first ball pitched for a triple, but there were no more hits for the Westerners after that. In the seventh inning Phil fanned three men with his moist ball. When Brooklyn came to bat in the seventh they started a rally that netted two runs, and these, with the tallies they got in the second and fourth innings, made the score 5 to 4.

With a man on first, Hummel was sent in to bat for Douglas, and he fanned. Appleton followed Douglas on the mound, and he held St. Louis in the eighth, and when the Dodgers came to bat in their halt of that inning they pushed another run across the plate on a brace of hits.

Then came that ninth inning! J. Miller singled to centre, and Appleton became excited and bungled Snyder's sacrifice, so that the big catcher was safe at first. The situation was too critical to take any chances, so Appleton got the bench signal, and Sherrod Smith went out to the firing line. Butler beat out an infield tap, and the bases were filled. Roche was sent to bat in place of Dolan, with instructions to break up the game. He drove a hot one to Getz, but Gus was on the job and threw to O. Miller, forcing J. Miller at the plate. During the excitement no one noticed Hi Myers sneaking in from centre field as silently and stealthily as a panther creeping through a jungle. A wild yell broke forth. Smith wheeled and threw to Myers, and he tagged Butler, who was dancing a few feet off second base. That play relieved Smith's mind greatly, and he then fanned Long.

Brooklyn had a couple of men on base in the ninth, but no hit was forthcoming. Smith was full of confidence after pulling through the ninth inning, and he retired the Cards quickly in the tenth.

O'Mara, first at bat for Brooklyn in the tenth, filed out to first. Jake Daubert was an easy out at first. Zack Wheat brought that big crowd to its feet when he walloped a single to centre, and when George Cutshaw smashed a screeching triple to left Brooklyn just went wild, and the joy of that frenzied crowd knew no bounds.

Miller Huggins and his clan, crestfallen from defeat in the first struggle, collapsed in the second game and made six miscues. The Brooklyn batsmen bounced seventeen hits off Doak and Griner and did not have any trouble winning. Huggins raved and then stalled as he saw his pets make error after error and his pitchers buried under an avalanche of hits, and Umpire Charlie Rigler took a walk down to second base and spoke some sharp words to the Cards' leader, after which they showed a few signs of life.

After St. Louis had crept within one run of a tie score in the seventh inning, Brooklyn chased in three runs and took a four-run lead. Daubert singled to left, then Wheat drove the ball up near the clouds and it dropped over the right-field fence. Stengel singled and scored when Miller poked a bingle to left. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	5	1	1	3	1
O'M'a, ss.	5	0	1	1	2
D'bert, 1b.	5	1	0	11	1
Wheat, lf.	5	1	1	2	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	5	3	4	2	2
St'gel, rf.	4	1	3	1	0
Getz, 3b.	4	0	0	0	5
O. M'r, c.	4	1	1	6	1
R'ker, p.	1	0	1	0	3
†Schultz	1	0	1	0	0
D'glas, p.	0	0	0	0	0
‡Hummel	1	0	0	0	0
Ap'ton, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, p.	1	0	1	0	1
Total.	41	6	14	30	16

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, lf.	6	0	1	3	0
Hug's, ss.	2	b.	0	1	4
J. M'r, 1b.	5	1	3	10	3
Snyder, c.	3	1	1	4	1
Butler, ss.	5	2	3	5	4
Dolan, rf.	4	0	0	3	0
Wilson, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Long, cf.	5	1	1	0	0
Stengel, 3b.	5	1	2	1	0
R'son, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Sallee, p.	1	0	0	0	2
*Roche	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	42	5	13	29	15

*Batted for Dolan in ninth inning.
†Two out when winning run was scored.
‡Batted for Rucker in fifth inning.
§Batted for Douglas in seventh inning.
Errors—Butler, O'Mara, Appleton.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1—6
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Betzel, Cutshaw, Stengel, Smith. Three-base hits—Bescher, Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Butler, Long, Cutshaw, Bescher. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 3. Sacrifice hits—Snyder, Sallee. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rucker, 1; off Appleton, 1. Hits—Off Rucker, 10 in 3 1-3 innings; off Appleton, 1 in 1 1-3 innings; off Smith, 1 in 1 2-3 innings; off Douglas, 1 in 2 innings; off Robinson, 9 in 6 2-3 innings; off Sallee, 5 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Bucker, 3; by Douglas, 4; by Smith, 1; by Robinson, 2; by Sallee, 2. Wild pitch—Rucker. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and nineteen minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
O'M'a, ss.	5	0	1	0	3
D'bert, 1b.	5	2	3	6	1
Wheat, lf.	4	2	3	0	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	4	0	1	3	5
St'gel, rf.	3	2	2	2	0
Getz, 3b.	5	0	0	1	4
O. M'r, c.	4	1	2	6	2
Coombs, p.	2	0	1	1	1
Pfeffer, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	38	9	17	27	11

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, lf.	5	1	2	1	0
Hug's, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1
*Roche	1	0	0	0	0
J. M'r, 1b.	3	1	1	14	1
Snyder, c.	3	0	1	1	1
Gonz's, c.	2	0	0	2	1
Butler, ss.	4	2	2	0	2
Hyatt, rf.	3	0	1	0	1
Long, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Betzel, 3b.	4	1	1	3	1
Doak, p.	2	1	1	0	2
Griner, p.	2	1	1	0	2
Total.	34	5	10	24	12

*Batted for Huggins in ninth inning.
Errors—Huggins, Snyder, Long, Betzel, Doak, Griner.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	4	1	1	3	0	0	—9
St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—J. Miller, Snyder, Griner, Stengel. Three-base hits—Bescher, Daubert. Home run—Wheat. Stolen bases—Gonzales, Wheat, Cutshaw, Stengel, Getz. Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 7. Sacrifice flies—J. Miller, (2,) Coombs. Sacrifice hits—Huggins, Myers. Double play—Butler, Huggins and J. Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 8. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 3; off Griner, 1. Hits—Off Doak, 7 in 3 2-3 innings; off Griner, 10 in 4 1-3 innings; off Combs, 10 in 6 2-3 innings; off Pfeffer, none in 2 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Doak, 1; by Coombs, 5; by Griner, 2. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

FRITZ MAISEL

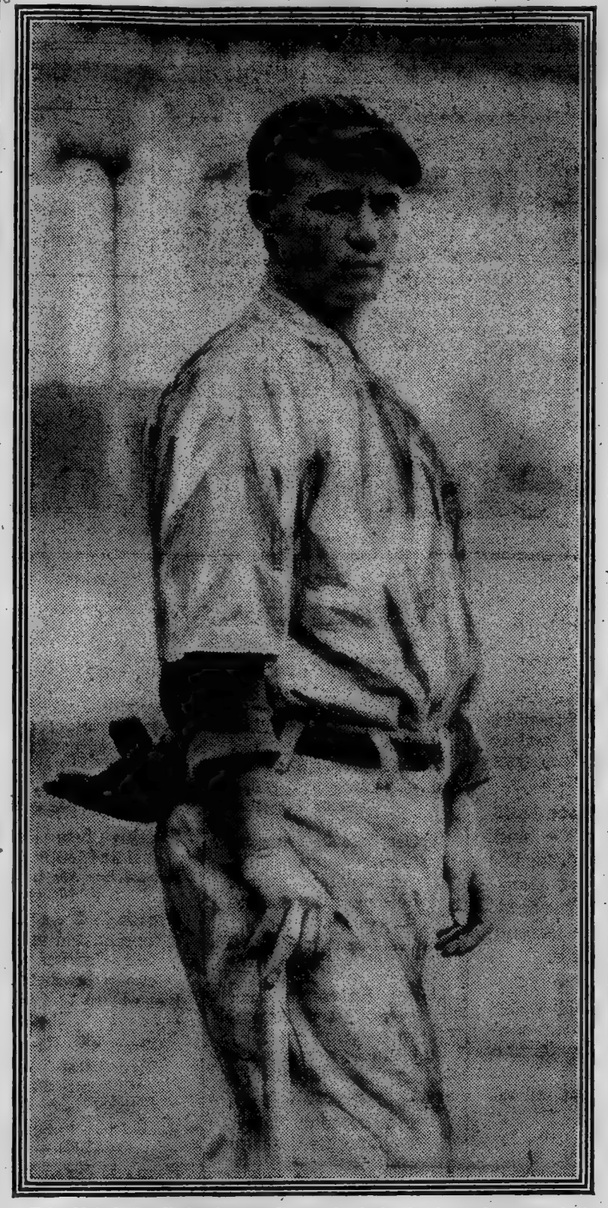

Fritz Maisel, the diminutive speed marvel of the Yankees, has passed the century mark in number of base hits this season, and has 104 safe drives to his credit. Ty Cobb, with 120, and Sam Crawford, with 111, are the only players who lead him. Maisel's work this season has been sensational from the start.

He is also running the bases even faster than he did last season, and already has forty stolen ones to his credit. Cobb is the only American League player who has stolen more bases than the little third baseman. Maisel's work has had much to do with the Yankees' success this season, for, under Manager Donovan, Fritz is developing into one of the fastest players of the game. Maisel is leading the Yankee batsmen with a mark of .304.

JOHNSON SCORES FEDERALS.

American League President Condemns Raid Planned by Federals.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24.—President B. B. Johnson of the American League returned today from St. Louis, but he had nothing to give out in regard to the White Sox's troubles with the umpires.

"That is a closed incident," he asserted.

Ban did have a lot to say about the proposed new Federal League move to renew its raids on organized baseball. When asked what the procedure would be to offset the contemplated raids, he showed considerable animation.

"Why, it is almost unbelievable," said Johnson. "The Federal League is doing exactly what it asked Judge Landis to prevent. They went into court praying that organized baseball be enjoined from interfering with the players and business of the Federal League. Now, without waiting for the decision of Judge Landis, they announce that they are going out to get players from our leagues, regardless of contracts. No greater anarchy in baseball could be imagined than that. I understand they have already obtained a player from the International League and one from the American Association. That's certainly fine business.

"I might say that the Feds will find it pretty tough sledding in getting players. All our good men are under long-term contracts, and besides, I do not think that many players will be foolish enough to jump. The Federals can offer nothing, and I repeat that they cannot succeed. Such a small number of fans go through their gates that if some of their teams are able to pay their hotel bills they are doing well, let alone other expenses. The fans simply have refused to take to the new league seriously."

President Johnson denied that he was going to make a swing around the circuit to inspect work of the umpires.

"I had some business with Colonel Hedges and Judge Williams at St. Louis," he said, "so I went down there."

FINE BULL FOR BAKER.

"Home Run" Gets One of the Guernsey Variety—Also the Common Kind.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Ode composed by a busher attending the "Baker Day" game here:

The prodigal son had nothing, we sing,
On Mr. Frank Baker, the Home-Run King;
Upland has honored this man with a cheer.
Who looks on a contract as we on a beer;
They proceed to give J. Franklin a calf,
With other "bull" speeches, hot air, and some gaff.

Old Barnum was right, they still come along,
About one to the minute. Thus endeth our song.

Today was "Baker Day" in Upland borough, and a fitting tribute was paid to J. Franklin, who is now playing with the Upland nine of the Delaware County League. One of the features of the game between the Upland team and the Clifton Heights aggregation this afternoon was the presentation of a valuable young Guernsey bull to Baker.

Baker saw the bull on the farm of George P. Crozer and expressed a desire to have it on his Maryland "ranch." Fans offered to buy the bull, but Crozer refused to sell. But when Crozer learned that it was Baker who wanted it, he told the Upland A. A., of which he is President, that he himself would give the animal to Baker.

Two Games for Phillies.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Philadelphia won two games from Cincinnati today, 4 to 0 and 13 to 1. Alexander and Rixey pitched in fine style for the home team and neither gave a pass. Cincinnati's errors were costly in the first game, and in the second Lear was hit hard and was wild, while his support was poor. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'c'ft, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Byrne, 3b.	3	0	1	0	3
B'ker, lf.	3	0	1	3	0
C'vath, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Paskt, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
C'vath, rf.	1	2	1	2	0
N'hoff, 2b.	2	0	0	1	3
W'ted, cf.	3	0	2	3	0
Lud's, 1b.	4	0	0	13	1
B. K'fer, c.	4	0	1	4	1
Alex'r, p.	2	0	0	0	6
Total.	26	4	5	27	15

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b.	4	0	1	2	3
H'zog, ss.	4	0	1	1	5
K'gers, 2b.	4	0	1	1	0
W. K'r, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
G'fith, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Clark, c.	4	0	2	0	0
W'ms, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
M'w's, 1b.	3	0	0	13	0
McK'y, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Benton, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Wingo	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	0	8	24	16

*Batted for McKenery in eighth inning.
Errors—Rodgers, (2,) McKenery, Bancroft.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	.	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Griffith, Becker, Whitted, Cravath. Stolen bases—Twombly, Cravath. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Double plays—Herzog and Mollwitz, (2;) Groh, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off McKenery, 4; off Benton, 2. Hits—Off McKenery, 4 in seven innings, off Benton, 1 in one inning. Struck out—By Alexander, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'c'ft, ss.	5	1	0	2	3
Byrne, 3b.	3	3	0	0	3
B'ker, lf.	4	2	3	4	0
C'vath, cf.	3	2	2	1	0
N'hoff, 2b.	5	2	2	2	5
W'ted, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
Lud's, 1b.	5	1	2	9	0
Burns, c.	5	1	2	7	1
Adams, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Rixey, p.	4	0	2	0	1
Total.	38	13	15	27	11

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b.	4	0	2	2	0
H'zog, ss.	2	0	1	0	0
K'gers, 2b.	2	0	0	1	0
Wag'r, 2b.	1	0	0	0	0
ss.	4	0	1	4	2
K'fer, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
T'bly, cf.	1	0	0	1	0
G'fith, rf.	4	1	0	0	0
Clark, c.	2	0	1	2	1
Von K'z, c.	2	0	1	2	0
W'ms, lf.	4	0	0	6	0
M'witz, 1b.	4	0	3	5	3
Lear, p.	4	0	0	1	2
Total.	36	1	9	24	12

Errors—Groh, (3,) Wagner, (2,) Bancroft.

Philadelphia	4	0	2	3	0	3	0	1	—13
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Clark, Groh. Home run—Cravath. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 7. Stolen bases—Byrne, Whitted, Bancroft, Becker. Double plays—Mollwitz, Wagner

EMPIRE CITY HANDICAP FOR GAINER, 10 TO 1 SHOT—BASEBALL—CHURCH A. L. GAMES

GAINER, 10 TO 1 SHOT, LEADS CLOSE RACE

Roamer, the Favorite in Empire City Handicap, Disappoints Crowds at Belmont.

Roamer went down to inglorious defeat in the race for the Empire City Handicap, at a mile and a furlong, at the Belmont Park track yesterday in the presence of one of the largest crowds of the racing season. The crowd, moreover, had gone there primarily for the purpose of seeing him win. Gainer, the fleet but heretofore unreliable gelding which disappointed his owner, his trainer, and his backers from the day when Harry Payne Whitney bought him to win the Dorval Derby, up to last Monday, when he won the Bronxville Handicap, carried the colors of the Greentree Stable to victory in the race. He won it gamely, cleverly, with a lot to spare, running the distance in 1:51 3-5, which is within a fifth of a second of the record for the distance over this track.

Gainer's price was the good fat one of 10 to 1 against him to win and 3 to 1 for the place, the same price that was laid against Addie M., which ran second. The price was but a shade longer than that laid against Sam Jackson, third horse to finish. Against Roamer there was the short price of 4 to 5, and even at that the layers were chary of accepting wagers. His downfall was a blow to those speculatively inclined. The public favorite showed none of that speed and courage which has so aroused enthusiasm for him in the past. Further, there was no excuse for Roamer, unless the fact that he was giving "lumps of weight" to every other starter was an excuse.

Jumping out to the front at the raising of the barrier, the light-weighted Figinny set a hot pace with Addie M. and Hodge accepting the challenge from the start. Just behind them was Roamer. For a sixteenth of a mile Roamer made a determined effort to pull ahead to first place. The effort was futile and then all the racing sharps in the big crowd knew, and said, that Roamer was beaten.

Figinny and Hodge, with Addie M. keeping them close company, raced away as if they were to have the contest to themselves. Gainer had led the second division of the field until they reached the turn to the stretch. There Tommy McTaggart sent him around to the outside of the leaders and when they swung into the stretch he was ready to make his run, and make it he certainly did. He lifted dust clouds into the faces of the leading trio in a flash. Addie M. made a splendid fight for the chief honors, but Gainer was too fast for her and beat her a couple of lengths past the judges. Five lengths further away Sam Jackson, which had come fast in the stretch, fought for third honors with Figinny and finally beat him for the position by most of the length of his long bay body. Then came Hodge, Buckhorn, and, finally, Roamer. The latter eased up only when Butwell saw that his chase was hopeless.

Lieutenant Fred Alpers, mounted on Little Nearer, an odds-on favorite in the race for gentlemen riders, won the race without much of an effort from Henry Tucker, who rode Perth Rock. The other three made a sorry showing against the pair of contestants which finished in front.

Shannon River and Old Salt, even favorites for the Floral Park Steeplechase, furnished the best race of the year over the sticks. They ran head and head for a mile and a half of the journey, and would have had a head and head struggle to the end, apparently, but for the fact that at the very last hurdle Old Salt failed to rise high enough to clear the obstacle and breasted it instead. That gave Shannon River an easy victory over Dixon Park, which had for a time in the early stages of the race shown the way over the jumps. How Old Salt escaped a fall at the last hurdle was a mystery. In going through the hurdle he tore it in pieces, sent showers of dirt, clods and brush for yards on either side. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; selling; purse $400; five furlongs, straight. Time—1:00.

Dorados, Mrs. Godfrey Preece's b. f., by Ossary-Dora L., 109 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, (Hoffman) ..... 1[1]
Emily R., P. J. Millett's b. f., 109, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Crowley) ..... 2[2]
Tatiana, James MacManus's ch. f., 104, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Henry) 3½
Nolli, Doctor Zab, and Immune also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at this meeting, selling; purse $400; six furlongs. Time—1:14 3-5.

Imanda De, J. O. Talbott's blk. f., 3 years, by Burgomaster-Black Venus, 105 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, (Hopkins) 1½
Minstrel, A. J. Schmeider's ch. g., 5, 109, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Matthews) ..... 2[2]
Grumpy, C. J. Brockmiller's b. g., 3, 109, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, (Buxton) ..... 3[2]
Mr. Specs, Northlight, Dengro, Striker, San Vega, and Frank Hudson also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; high weight handicap for gentlemen riders; selling; purse, $500 and a silver trophy for the rider of the winner; one mile. Time—1:44.

Little Nearer, C. H. Robbins's b. g., 6 years, by Golden Maxim-Leonella, 148 pounds, 18 to 20 and out, (Lieut. Fred Alpers) ..... 1[1]
Perth Rock, W. M. Sheedy's blk. c., 4, 145, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Mr. Henry Tucker) ..... 2[2]
Hammon Park, S. B. Ackerman's b. g., aged, 135, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, (Mr. C. Brabazon) ..... 3[3]
Doublet and George Eno also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seventh running of the Empire City Handicap, for three-year-olds and up; value to the winner $2,775; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:51 3-5.

Gainer, Greentree Stable's ch. g., 4 years, by Martinet-Druid, 100 pounds, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, (T. McTaggart) ..... 1[1]
Addie M., W. Wright's ch. m., 5, 98, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, (McCahey) ..... 2[2]
Sam Jackson, T. J. O'Brien's b. g., aged, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Buxton) 3½
Figinny, Hedge, Buckhorn, and Roamer also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Floral Park Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; purse $1,000; selling. About two miles. Time—4:15.

Shannon River, Rai Parr's blk. g., aged, by Jim Gaffney-Tentore, 145 pounds, even and 1 to 4, (Allen) ..... 1[1]
Dixon Park, Joseph Collins's br. g., aged, 137, 15 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Haynes) ..... 2[2]
Senegambian, J. E. Davis's blk. g., 6, 157, 8 to 1 and 3 to 5, (Lee) ..... 3[4]
Old Salt also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; selling; purse, $400. Five furlongs straight. Time—0:59 2-5.

Recluse, Mrs. S. McNaughton's b. c., by Von Tromp-Isolation, 112 pounds, 13 to 5 and even, (Gordon) 1½
St. Isidor, John Sanford's ch. g., 109, 9 to 2 and 2 to 1, (T. McTaggart) ..... 2[2]
Flag Day, E. F. Cooney's b. g., 109, 13 to 5 and even, (Turner) ..... 3[3]
Edith Olga, Fussy Willow, and Madame Hermann also ran. Maggie Quince and Chivalor were left at the post and did not go the course.

Racing on Manasquan River.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIELLE, July 24.—An exciting finish featured the one-design race at the Manasquan River Yacht Club regatta this afternoon. First honors were won by George Moore of New York; second went to Arthur Donnelly, Trenton, and third to Wheaton S. Pearce, Brielle.

Columbia, Tenn., Gets Field Trials.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 24.—Columbia Tenn., and Nov. 22 were the place and date selected for the annual meet and field trials of the National Fox Hunters' Association by a committee appointed for that purpose here today.

The committee awarded the meet to Columbia with the understanding that the gathering next year would be held at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

NEW YORK ATHLETES FIRST.

Have a Field Day at the Entre Nous Lyceum Sports in Paterson.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 24.—New York athletes had a field day in the annual track sports of the Entre Nous Lyceum at Willard Park here today, winning first places in all of the events contested. The colors of the Salem Crescent A. C., a colored organization which boasts some of the best sprinters in the Metropolitan district, were twice carried to victory, and the emblems of the Irish-American A. C., Long Island A. C., and Brooklyn A. A. were also worn by successful athletes.

W. Randolph Granger, the crack middle-distance runner of Dartmouth College, who represents the Irish-American A. C. in open competition, recorded the best performance of the meet, when he won the 1,000-yard handicap from scratch in the fast time of 2:17 1-5. Granger, who is rounding into his best form after a long siege of illness during the Spring, defeated John Hopkins of the St Bartholomew Club in a blanket finish after catching him on the turn leading to the home stretch. Hopkins, with 45 yards, was among the pace makers from the start. He was just strong enough to save second place from G. Y. Granger, a brother of the winner, who had 27 yards handicap.

A. D. Pendleton of the Salem Crescent A. C. came home first in the 100-yard handicap with a mark of 5 yards. His time was 0:10 1-5. Jimmy Ravenell, the schoolboy champion of the St. Christopher Club, was second, from the 1 yard mark, and his clubmate, H. T. Harvey with 5½ yards, was next to finish.

There was not much opposition for William Plant of the Long Island A. C. in the two mile walk, which he captured from scratch in 15:49 3-5. After the initial mile Plant was in a position to take first place at will. T. A. Maroney of the Bronx Church House, with 0:30 start, took second honors, and third went to Harry Watson of the Walkers' Club of America, who had 1:15 leeway.

Herman Foster, the little colored boy of the Salem Crescent A. C. was too fast for the big field in the 300-yard handicap, in which he was on the 6½-yard mark. The runner up was O. Hawkins, another Salem Crescent man.

Gaston Strobino, one of the American marathoners in the Olympic games, tried to come back in the three-mile run, and from scratch finished second to J. D. Bell of the Brooklyn A. A., to whom he conceded 100 yards. Strobino, competing unattached, gave a fine performance after a long layoff, but Bell had yards to spare when he breasted the tape in 15:23.

NEW MOTOR BOAT FAST.

Col. du Pont's Speed Craft, Tech, Jr., Beats Fame Easily.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 24.—The motor boat Tech, Jr., owned by Colonel T. Coleman du Pont of Wilmington, Del., showed her right to seek laurels in the Gold Challenge Cup race on Long Island Sound with her successful racing début today in the match race with Fame, owned by Fred A. Nathan of Island Heights Yacht Club, in the feature event of the annual regatta of the Atlantic City Yacht Club. The little power boat easily reached the fifty-mile-an-hour mark in straightaway stretches this afternoon in the twelve-mile race, but perceptibly slowed up on the turns. The boat was handicapped by the dangerously crowded course and rough water. Frank du Pont, son of the owner, was at the wheel, and will also drive the craft on Long Island Sound on Aug. 14. The corrected time of Tech, Jr., was thirty-six miles an hour.

In recent secret trials at Deep Water Point, on the mile measured Government course on the Delaware River, Tech, Jr., did not average a mile for a mile for three trials. She did the mile in 55 seconds in some exhibitions here.

Tech, Jr., allowed Fame, which covered the distance at 32 miles an hour, 7 minutes and 48 seconds. The latter had more than a three-mile-lap start, in consequence, but the lead never bothered young du Pont, who jumped at a flying start at the rate of 54 miles on his first turn. Yachts forced ahead at this break, and then traveling became dangerous. Du Pont caught his rival at the seventh mile, and then loafed the balance of the route.

Horse Show at Litchfield.

Special to The New York Times.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 24.—The fourth annual horse show under the auspices of the Litchfield Lawn Club was held at Kilravock Farm, Litchfield, this afternoon, society turning out in large numbers. The awards were as follows:

Single Driving Horses, Long Tailed.—Roscoe Benjamin, Winsted, first; Arthur D. Woodward, Thomaston, second.

Ponies, 13 hands and under, owned by children under 15 years old.—George L. Shearer, Washington, first; Louis Ripley, Litchfield, second.

Single Driving Horses.—J. H. Bronson, Litchfield, first; H. and G. Gulon, Litchfield, second.

Combination Horses, shown to traps and under saddle.—George L. Shearer, Washington, first; Mr. McMahon, Litchfield, second.

Ponies, 14.3 hands and under, shown under saddle. — Mrs. John Barnard, Litchfield, first; Judge Hungerford, Norfolk, second.

Driving Pairs.—Roscoe Benjamin, first; J. H. Bronson, Litchfield, second.

Saddle Horses, for Ladies' Cup.—Swords Cup.—Mrs. John Barnard, Litchfield, first; George L. Shearer, Washington, second.

Single Driving Horses, driven by lady.—J. H. Bronson, Mrs. Chisholm, driver, first; Mrs. Shearer, second.

Running Race, 300 yards, two out of three heats.—J. C. Barnard, riding horse owned by Miss Gertruds O'Brien, Norfolk, first; C. H. Coit and Henry Coit, Litchfield, tied for second.

Horses Off for Saratoga.

Seven express cars with the racing stables of R. T. Wilson, the Greentree Stable—including Gainer, winner of the Empire City Handicap yesterday—and August Belmont's stable, were shipped from Belmont Park to Saratoga last night. The stable of two-year-olds belonging to John E. Madden—including White Hackle—and the stable owned by Foxhall F. Keene—including his crack, Puss in Boots—were shipped earlier in the week, as were the Oneck Stables and those of Harry F. Whitney and Schuyler L. Parsons. The stables at Belmont Park were stripped last night of about all the stake horses in training except the stable of James Butler, which will not be shipped until the conclusion of the Empire City meeting at Aqueduct track next Saturday. There will be something over 700 horses at the Spa by Monday morning ready to fill their stake engagements there and to measure paces with the cracks of the West, some of which have been resting at Saratoga for two weeks in preparation for the meeting.

Amateur Drivers at Goshen.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., July 24.—The opening matinee of the Junior League of Amateur Driving Clubs was well attended here this afternoon. Gold cups were offered as prizes.

Dr. W. D. Mitchell of the Goshen Driving Club won the League Cup with Bond Issue. Dr. Mitchell was presented with a floral horseshoe. The following was the standing of the clubs at the finish of the first day: Goshen, 9; Syracuse, 9; Boston, 7; Newark, 4; Nassau, 2; Delaware, 2. The meeting will be continued on Monday and Tuesday afternoons.

CRAWFORD IS NEAR 3,000-HIT RECORD

Detroit's Outfielder Has 2,700 Safeties and Years to Make 300 More.

Detroit may have her Cobb and her Bush, but she also has her Crawford. There is a Georgia peach, but if you remember anything about horticulture, you know there is a Crawford peach, too.

Cobb may make a hit. He may steal second and third and home; but most of the reports say that "Cobb came home on Crawford's drive." "What would the Tigers be without Cobb?" is the usual question in discussing the Jennings team. Well, what would the Tigers be without Crawford? If Cobb is three players himself, then the man who follows him in the batting order must be at least two.

Crawford entered major leagues in 1899 as a member of the Cincinnati National League team. He remained with the Ohio team until 1902, when he went to the Detroit Americans. Manager Hugh Jennings believes the veteran outfielder is one of the most valuable players in the game.

"There hasn't been an application for Crawford's position since I started as manager of the Tigers in 1907," he says. "I do not expect to consider any prospects for several seasons. Judging by the way Sam is going now, he will be playing baseball when the game has forgotten me."

Crawford now has 2,700 safeties to his credit and, since he is a well-preserved man, there is no reason why he should not continue as a regular player several seasons. He is one of the contenders for the 3,000-hit title of Hans Wagner. It is possible that he will reach the mark in a few seasons.

Hardest Hitter in League.

American League pitchers and fielders assert that Crawford hits the ball harder than any other man in the game. The veteran swings the heaviest club in the Tigers' rack with a sweeping drive of irresistible force. John Collins, Hooper, Cook, Moeller and the other right fielders of the circuit play close to the fence when Crawford is at bat, closer than they do for any other player.

"He is the most dangerous batter I have to pitch against," says Walter Johnson. "In some of my games he has had perfect batting records. I cite it to show that pitchers have nothing mysterious on the ball when Crawford is waiting at the plate."

Bob Groome, now a Federal League pitcher, formerly with Washington, has the distinction of being the only hurler able to baffle Crawford. Cobb, Jones, Rossman, Schaefer, and the other members of the famous old pennant-winning team could hit Groome. Crawford never could. It wasn't that Groome had found a flaw in the batting make-up of the Tiger. There is no such thing. It was simply an unexplainable twist of fortune.

They tell many tales of the power and speed in a liner off Crawford's bat, but this is most often recounted:

Several seasons ago Crawford was taking his turn at bat during the Southern training season. O'Leary, who was then playing second base, yelled:

"Hey, Sam, give me one down here."

Crawford saw the pitch coming and he liked it. He swung his bat down with all the force in 190 pounds of bone and muscle. The ball streaked toward O'Leary and the infielder had just time to get his glove up. The crack as the ball struck his glove was heard all over the field. O'Leary turned completely around and dropped in a heap. An instant later he got up and glanced at his glove. The ball was there. Not until then did he realize that he had made the catch. O'Leary weighed 165 pounds; the ball five ounces.

Crawford's wonderful batting—in only one championship season has he dropped under .300—is due partly to his powerful swing and partly to his keen eyesight. Not long ago an oculist asserted that the veteran's vision was twice normal or, as the specialists say, as six to three. Sitting twenty feet from a chart Crawford read the smallest letters easily.

"I have never seen a more perfectly conditioned man than Crawford," says Harry Tuthill, trainer of the Tigers. "He eats and sleeps regularly, and neither smokes nor drinks.

"He is a better man physically than most players 28 or 30 years old. He is always in condition. He never tries to overdo his training, preferring a slow and natural development. That is why Crawford always goes South in late January. Thus he gets a month's start, and in six weeks works off a Winter's surplus flesh. While other players dry themselves out in two or three weeks."

His Philosophy of Baseball.

These are a few tenets in his philosophy of the game:

"It's a great game if you know what to do with yourself after you get into it.

"Never dissipate.

"Improper food will shorten a ballplayer's career as quickly as carousing.

"Never belittle the other fellow. The kid coming up is liable to be a bigger star some day than the fellow going out.

"A ballplayer cannot afford to take chances on ending his career. It is an uncertain game, at best, and it will always take the best you have and ask for more. When you are through it has no place for you.

"Save your money. If you don't save the other fellows will help you spend it. That won't get you anything."

Although he is now beginning his seventeenth year in the big leagues, Crawford has been expelled from the game only three times.

Once was when he disputed a decision on strikes. Another was when Karger, a Red Sox hurler, hit him with a pitched ball.

Crawford says the greatest event in his career happened in Philadelphia in September, 1907.

The Athletics and Tigers were fighting for the American League pennant in the game that would decide the struggle. In one of the late innings of a seventeen-inning game, with runners on bases and two out, a fly ball flew to right. Crawford had his hands ready for the catch when a policeman jostled him. The ball dropped and the runners crossed the plate. Umpire "Silk" O'Loughlin, with hand upraised, declared the batter out just as a mob began to take the field. O'Loughlin saw the interference and called the play as the rules stipulated. Detroit held its tie score and won the pennant in Washington a few days later.

"Connie Mack has repeatedly said that a policeman did not interfere with the catch, but Connie is wrong," Crawford says. "A policeman in front obscured my view of the ball and another ran into me."

This veteran is a force in baseball. With exception of Mathewson and Wagner no player has the same respect of both fellow players and the public. It has been said of him that he has no enemy in the game.

F. J. Navin, owner of the Detroit Club, says of him:

"Crawford has served us well. The greater part of his major league career has been spent in a Detroit uniform. He will never wear any other."

SAM CRAWFORD

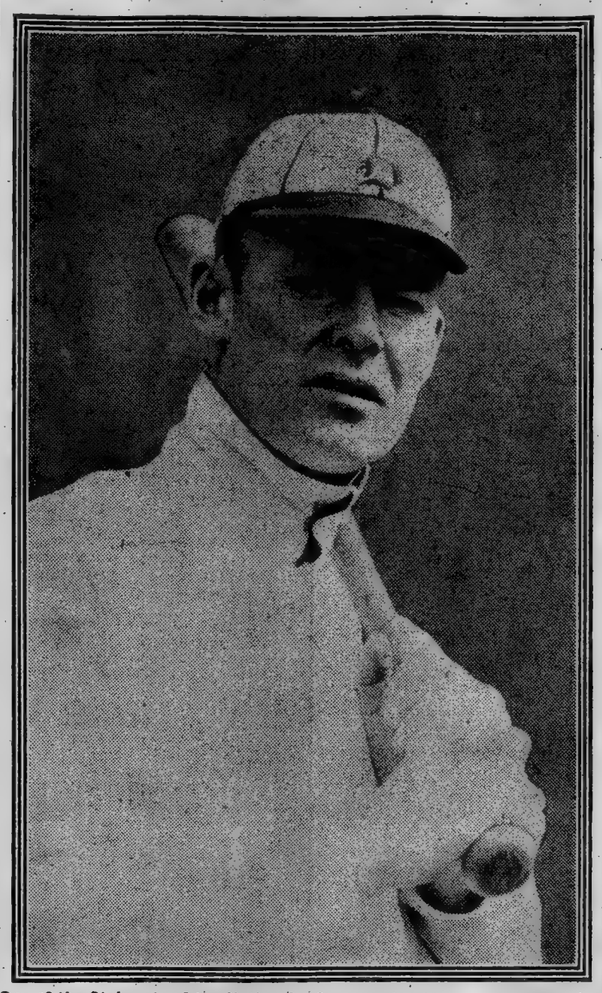

One of the Stalwarts of the National League and a Veteran with an Enviable Record.

BALL PLAYER FOILS SHERIFF

Compton Dodges Service of Injunction for Jumping to Federals.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.—A Deputy Sheriff here today bowed to the authority of a baseball umpire and instead of serving an injunction on Peter Compton to prevent him from playing with the St. Louis Federals, the court official watched the home team take a double header from Brooklyn, 4 to 2 and 3 to 1.

Compton, who jumped to the St. Louis Federals from the Kansas City Association club, played centre field through one game and eight innings of another. While the Sheriff waited on the side lines Compton was spirited away after the eighth inning and Drake was put in his place. While no official announcement was made to that effect, Compton was credited with playing full nine innings. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin, rf	3	1	1	3	0
Vghn, 2b	3	1	1	3	1
Miller, lf	3	0	1	3	0
Cpton, cf	3	0	0	1	0
B'ton, 1b	3	0	1	14	0
Kores, 3b	3	0	0	0	2
K'tley, c	2	0	0	6	0
J'nson, ss	3	0	1	2	2
Watson, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	31	3	5	27	6

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
An'son, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Magee, 2b	4	0	1	2	6
Cooper, If	3	0	1	0	0
Kauff, cf	3	0	0	2	0
B'dley, 1b	4	0	0	6	4
Holt, 3b	3	0	0	0	3
E. S'h, ss	3	0	0	1	3
H. S'h, c	3	0	0	6	4
Upham, p	3	0	1	1	4
Total	31	1	3	24	19

Errors—Vaughn, Magee, (2,) F. Smith, Upham.

St. Louis	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Tobin, (2,) Borton, Cooper. Three-base hit—Kauff. Stolen bases—Miller, Borton. Sacrifice hits—Vaughn, Kores, Hartley, Watson. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 4. Bases on balls—Off Watson, 1; off Upham, 1. Struck out—By Watson, 3; by Upham, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran.

Buffeds Win on Roch's Homer.

KANSAS CITY, July 24.—After Kansas City had shut Buffalo out with a triple play in the tenth inning, Roach, in the eleventh, drove a home run over the left field fence and won the game, 3 to 2. Buffalo bunched hits in the sixth and tied a one-run lead. The score:

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Roach, ss	4	1	1	2	2
Lord, 3b	3	0	0	0	3
Meyer, c	3	0	0	6	0
D'ney, 3b	2	0	0	0	2
Dalton, rf	5	0	2	0	0
L'den, 2b	4	0	0	2	3
Chase, 1b	4	1	1	13	0
Engle, cf	4	0	1	6	0
H'fm'n, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Blair, c	4	0	0	2	0
Krapp, p	2	0	1	1	2
Total	36	2	5	33	12

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'h'rn, cf	5	0	0	2	1
G'win, ss	5	0	0	2	1
St'vall, lb	5	0	0	11	1
P'ring, 3b	3	1	1	1	5
Shaw, lf	3	1	1	0	0
K'thy, 2b	4	0	1	9	1
Kruger, rf	4	0	1	1	0
E'terly, c	4	0	1	6	1
Cullop, p	4	0	0	1	4
Total	36	2	5	33	22

*Batted for Lord in sixth inning.
Errors—Goodwin, Easterly.

Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1—3
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—0—2

Left on bases—Kansas City, 4; Buffalo, 3. Earned runs—Buffalo, 2; Kansas City, 1. Stolen bases—Kruger. Sacrifice hit—Roach. Two-base hit—Shaw. Home runs—Chase, Roach. Double plays—Easterly to Goodwin; Downey to Louden to Chase. Triple play—Perring to Kenworthy to Stovall to Easterly. Struck out—By Krapp, 2; by Cullop, 4. Bases on balls—Off Krapp, 3; off Cullop, 2. Passed ball—Blair. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Fyfe. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Sixth District Police Victors.

On the New York University athletic field yesterday the nine of the Sixth Police Inspection District won a baseball victory over a team representing the Seventh District, whom they held to four runs, while the Sixth brought in thirteen runs. Barry, who did the twirling for the men of the Sixth, was in good form and allowed few passes. In the first inning only did the Seventh appear dangerous, when Carney knocked a long one and made a complete circuit of the bases. For the Sixth District, Hargraves proved a valuable asset in the hitting side of the game and scored hits on two-baggers twice, once in the sixth inning and again in the eighth. The score:

Seventh Dist...	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Sixth Dist.....	1	0	0	4	1	1	2	4	x	—13

Batteries—For Seventh District, Conklin and Stockhouse; for Sixth District, Barry and Hargraves.

NONPAREIL ROWING RACES.

Many Crews Compete in the Club's Annual Regatta.

With one of the largest lists of entries in its history, the Nonpareil Rowing Club held its forty-first annual regatta yesterday on the Harlem River. Weather and water conditions could hardly have been more favorable, with the result that the clubhouse was crowded with the women folk and friends of the oarsmen. The half-mile course from 207th Street Bridge to the clubhouse float was comparatively free of obstacles yesterday.

There were eight events, and they nearly all furnished close finishes. The senior singles for the President's Medal was won by a quarter of a length by R. H. Pearse. H. H. Livingston, who came in second, put up a hard fight, and was beaten only fifty feet from the finish.

The senior doubles went to A. C. C. Suli and A. Converseno. The race was between the winners and R. W. Howard and J. Webster, the other crew dropping out shortly after they started.

A foul in the senior doubles when they were in the lead robbed J. Rogan and F. P. Crowley of this event. With C. L. Schwartz and F. McLoughlin they had the middle course. Owing to the strong tide their boats were carried together, and the oars clashed. This enabled H. H. Livingston and H. Steinkamp, who were two lengths behind, to catch up with the leaders and take the race by a narrow margin.

Three crews entered for the eight-oared shell race, which was won by No. 8 crew.

Newark Wins, Then Ties Rebels.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 24.—In today's double-header the Newark Federal League team won the first game from Pittsburgh, 5 to 1, and the second was called at the end of the ninth, with the score tied, 4 to 4, to allow Pittsburgh to catch a train. Barger was ineffective in the first game. In the second the visitors tied the score twice, in the seventh and ninth innings. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'bell, rf	5	1	2	1	0
McK'e, 3b	4	0	2	1	3
Eam'd, ss	5	1	1	1	0
Roush, cf	4	0	2	7	0
Scheer, lf	4	1	2	2	0
Lap'te, 2b	4	1	1	6	1
Huhn, 1b	3	0	1	9	0
R'den, c	4	1	1	2	0
Moseley, p	4	0	1	0	0
Total	37	5	13	27	11

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'gh'r, ss	4	1	0	1	2
W'k'd, lf	4	0	1	4	0
Oakes, cf	4	0	1	4	0
K'chy, 1b	3	1	1	9	0
Kelly, rf	4	0	1	2	0
M'rey, 3b	2	0	0	3	0
Y'kes, 2b	4	0	2	3	2
Berger, c	3	0	1	2	0
Barger, p	2	0	0	0	2
*Lennox	0	0	0	0	0
Rogge, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Lewis	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	8	27	9

*Batted for Barger in eighth inning.
†Batted for Rogge in ninth inning.
Errors — Huhn, Berghammer, Wickland, Kelly, Berry.

Newark	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits — McKechnie, 2. Sacrifice hits—McKechnie, Huhn. Stolen bases—Esmond, Roush. Double plays—Esmond, Laporte, and Huhn; McKechnie and Huhn; Yerkes and Konetchy; Berghammer, Yerkes, and Konetchy. Earned runs—Newark, 3; Pittsburgh, 1. Left on bases—Newark, 9; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on errors—Newark, 2. First base on balls—Off Moseley, 5; off Barger, 1. Hits—Off Barger, 12 in eight innings; off Rogge, 1 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Rogge, (Roush.) Struck out—By Moseley, 1; by Barger, 3. Passed ball—Berry. Umpires — Messrs. Johnstone and Westervelt. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'bell, rf	4	0	1	1	0
McK'e, 3b	3	0	1	1	2
Eam'd, ss	4	1	2	2	4
Roush, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Sch'r, lf	4	2	1	2	0
Lap'te, 2b	4	0	1	2	1
Huhn, 1b	3	1	0	12	2
R'den, c	3	0	1	5	4
F'berg, p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	32	4	8	27	16

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'gh'r, ss	5	0	2	5	2
W'k'd, lf	3	1	1	4	0
Oakes, cf	4	0	1	3	0
K'chy, 1b	4	1	3	9	0
Kelly, rf	3	0	0	2	0
M'rey, 3b	3	1	1	2	4
Y'kes, 2b	4	0	1	2	1
O'Connor, c	3	0	0	1	1
Lennox	0	0	0	0	0
Rogge, p	1	0	0	0	0
Hearn, p	1	0	0	0	0
Rogge, p	1	0	0	0	1
†Lewis	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	3	9	27	10

*Batted for O'Connor in ninth inning.
†Batted for Rogge in ninth inning.
Errors—Laporte, Rariden, Oakes, Kelly.

Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	—4
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Two-base hit—Esmond. Three-base hit—Mowrey. Home run—Konetchy. Sacrifice hits—Berghammer, Kelly. Stolen bases—Esmond, Berghammer, Konetchy. Double plays—Huhn, Esmond and Rariden; Mowrey and Konetchy; Yerkes and Konetchy. Left on bases—Newark, 5; Pittsburgh, 5. Earned runs—Newark, 2; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Falkenberg, 3; off Hearn, 1; off Rogge, 3. Hits—Off Hearn, 5 in 6 innings, (none out in seventh;) off Rogge, 3 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Falkenberg, 6; by Rogge, 1. Passed ball—O'Connor. Umpires—Messrs. Westervelt and Johnstone. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Pitchers Must Stay in Box.

During the past week a new rule affecting pitchers has gone into effect in the American League. It should shorten games considerably. The rule prohibits pitchers from stepping outside of the box to receive signals. Several pitchers have been walking out of the box this season to get the signals and the games have been unnecessarily delayed as a result.

RECORDS OF THREE BASEBALL LEAGUES

Batting and Pitching Averages of Leaders in the National, American, and Federal.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting Average.

The following figures are compiled from official scores as published in the different cities of these league.

Including games on Thursday, July 22.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Daubert, B'klyn	82	301	52	100	8	16	.333
Luderus, Phila	69	231	25	78	3	6	.328
Merkle, N. Y	65	232	23	75	12	7	.323
Doyle, N. Y	78	306	48	98	11	9	.320
Snyder, St. Louis	83	268	26	85	2	7	.317
Robertson, N. Y	79	280	41	91	18	6	.314
Groh, Cincinnati	85	297	32	93	5	15	.313
Smith, Boston	86	307	32	96	6	13	.306
Saier, Chicago	83	297	54	90	23	5	.303
Zimmerman, Chi	70	297	41	90	14	9	.303
Collins, Phila	45	151	20	45	3	5	.298
Killifer, Cin	82	283	36	83	5	13	.293
Wilson, St. Louis	70	234	22	68	5	10	.291
Tyler, Boston	22	52	5	15	0	2	.288
Schultz, B'klyn	37	102	11	29	3	2	.284
Whitted, Phila	58	204	17	58	10	14	.284
Cravath, Phila	81	279	49	79	5	5	.283
Long, St. Louis	73	255	32	72	8	7	.282
Fisher, Chicago	85	326	51	92	7	33	.282
Good, Chicago	72	291	42	82	9	5	.282
Zimmerman, B'k'n	22	57	3	16	1	1	.281
Knisely, Chicago	36	82	7	23	1	3	.280
Myers, B'klyn	84	336	39	94	9	13	.280
Magee, Boston	85	305	40	85	10	17	.278
Hinchman, Pitts	83	298	42	82	12	7	.275
Miller, St. Louis	89	334	37	92	17	10	.275
Williams, Chicago	84	292	34	80	10	13	.274
Connolly, Boston	64	201	31	55	8	7	.274

T. R. PELL VANQUISHED BY VOSHELL IN LAWN TENNIS SINGLES AT ROCKAWAY—GOLF

VOSHELL BEATS PELL IN ROCKAWAY FINAL

Match Develops Best Tennis Seen Around Here in a Long While.

S. Howard Voshell soared to unexpected heights when he defeated T. R. Pell in the final round of the invitation tennis tournament on the turf courts of the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday afternoon in three sets, 6—8, 6—4, 6—1. A week ago Voshell was put out of the Country Club of Westchester tournament by Leonard Beekman, the national schoolboy champion. But it was a different man who faced Pell yesterday, and once more Voshell proved that—like the little girl in the rhyme—when he is good he is very, very good.

As a matter of fact, both men were in fine form and the match brought out some of the best tennis seen hereabouts this season. There were many brilliant shots brought off by both players and the large gallery was treated to series after series of long, breathless rallies.

Even in the last set, when Voshell was taking point after point from his stubborn opponent, the excellence of the play on both sides never wavered.

Because Pell was entered in the final of the doubles the Pell-Voshell match was cut short to best two out of three. After he had bowed to Voshell, Pell had the satisfaction—such as it was—of teaming with Harold H. Hackett and playing rings around the youngsters, Beekman and Vanderbilt B. Ward. This match, which was saved from being a burlesque by the veteran Hackett's remarkable display of old-time form, was won at 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Voshell set a fast pace in the first set and had Pell four-love before the latter got going. Pell's deadly backhand stroke was working to perfection, but he could not seem to accomplish anything with it. Voshell kept him on the defensive by his long left-hand drives to backcourt and scored almost at will when he rushed to the net. Then Pell altered his tactics and began trying the net game. He captured the fifth on his own service, and then broke through Voshell's high-bounding service for the sixth. In the seventh he fairly carried Voshell off his feet with hard drives to the base line. The score was carried to 5—4, Voshell's favor, on service, and in the tenth Voshell lost his first chance to take the set when, with the score at his advantage, he could not handle Pell's cross-court shots.

With the score at 5—all, Voshell put forth a supreme effort and took the next game by breaking through Pell's service. He carried the score to 40—15 in the next, and was again within a point of the set, but Pell's slashing drives carried the score to deuce. Three more times in this game Voshell got within a point of winning, but on each occasion Pell saved the day. Voshell was showing signs of tiring. He lost the game on a wild lob, and three feeble drives into the net cost him the next. With the score 6—7 against him, Voshell had trouble with his serve and Pell walked off with the game and set after allowing him only one point.

In the second set Voshell again jumped into the lead at 4—1. Then Pell put on steam, and by getting over some remarkable fast back-handers took the next three in a row, evening the score at 4—all. Voshell again showed signs of fatigue and grunted as he served, but he captured the odd game and then by using his overhead stroke to advantage rushed to the net and won the set at 6—4.

Pell put up a stiff fight in the third set, but after winning the first game on his own service he was unable to stay Voshell's charge. The latter seemed to have got his second wind and put up a stone-wall defense at the net. He carried the score to 3—1 after a long deuce game in which Pell was guilty of many outs. Voshell's speed and lightning returns were fast beginning to tell on Pell, and the latter's shots began to find the net. Pell was obliged to guard his baseline almost continually during the rest of the match, and he was never able to get near enough to the net to be dangerous. The last two games were quickly settled, Voshell allowing him only a single point in each.

The Ward-Beekman combination was made to look ridiculous when it tried conclusions with Pell and Hackett. The youngsters seemed stage-struck, and the laughter of the feminine part of the gallery when they drove wildly did not help matters much. With Ward serving and Beekman at the net, they managed to squeeze two games out of the first set, and the same combination accounted for two more in the second. There was some degree of team work on the other side, but as the match progressed. Pell and his veteran partner took to skylarking and frequently got in each other's way. It didn't matter because they could win a point whenever they needed it.

Hackett shone at the net and the youngsters found his soft service ball impossible to return. In the third set Beekman started the serving for his side, and won a game. After that Hackett and Pell accounted for the next five and won the match.

TENNIS AT WEST ISLIP.

Three Teams Qualify for Final Rounds in Mixed Doubles Tourney.

The invitation mixed doubles lawn tennis tournament of the Oak Neck Field Club at West Islip, L. I., which began yesterday, attracted a good entry list, and three teams survive to determine the winners today. The teams to qualify for the final round were Mrs. C. W. Remsen and Henry Torrance, Jr., Miss Ina Kissel and Oliver C. Wagstaff, and Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Thorne. There were two double winners during the afternoon. Mrs. Remsen and Mr. Torrance defeated Mr. and Mrs. A. Collins, 6—1, 6—3, and Miss Lambert and Mr. Lissert, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Kissel and Mr. Wagstaff won from Miss La Montagne and Joseph Lentilhon at 6—1, 6—4, and in the second match eliminated Miss Mollie Wagstaff and Mr. Cole, 6—1, 6—4.

After the tournament tea was served on the grounds under the patronage of Mrs. Edward Thorne, Mrs. Henry M. Johnson, Mrs. J. M. Ceballos, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Mrs. C. Du Bois Wagstaff, Mrs. Gerard Stuyvesant, Mrs. E. W. C. Arnold, Mrs. Edward La Montagne, Mrs. H. K. Knapp, Jr., and Miss Lucy Howe. Summaries:

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Ina Kissel and Oliver C. Wagstaff defeated Miss Mollie La Montagne and Joseph Lentilhon, 6—1, 6—4; Mrs. C. W. Remsen and Henry Torrance, Jr., defeated Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Collins, 6—1, 6—0; Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Thorne defeated Miss Crackenbush and Mr. Crosby, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Wagstaff and Mr. Goodhue defeated Miss Lulu Ceballos and Mr. Malcolm, 6—4, 6—0.

Second Round.—Mrs. C. W. Remsen and Henry Torrance, Jr., defeated Miss Lambert and Mr. Lissert, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Ina Kissel and Oliver Wagstaff defeated Miss Mollie Wagstaff and Mr. Cole, 6—1, 6—4.

TENNIS TRIP NOT A FAILURE.

Eastern Players Lost, but Returned Courtesies of Californians.

With the arrival of the Eastern tennis players from the Panama-Pacific Exposition championships this week preparations for the national championships at Forest Hills, L. I., will begin. The invitation tournaments at Seabright, Longwood, and Southampton will attract many Eastern and Western players. Among the contestants at the special tournament at Newport, R. I., beginning Aug. 16, may be Maurice E. McLoughlin, William M. Johnston, Clarence J. Griffin, and Ward Dawson of California.

The trip of the Eastern team to the coast is not considered a failure, for the primary object of the trip was to return the courtesy of the Pacific Coast Tennis Association in sending representatives to the national matches in the East. Moreover, the opening of the exposition was important enough to attract representation from the East. Since California is a tennis State, it was fitting that a national tennis tourney should be one of the events of the exposition.

Few tennis experts predicted a success for the Eastern team. Those not familiar with conditions expected R. Norris Williams, 2d, to reach the finals with McLoughlin. The other men accomplished all expected of them.

Church, Washburn, and Mathey are turf court players. Washburn and Mathey do not play on clay courts every year. Church and Williams play nearly as well on clay as on turf. Williams prefers the high rise of the ball from a hard surface, for the angle of a high bound is better for his back court drives.

Just as clay is faster than turf, so asphalt is faster than clay. A back court player like Washburn or Mathey would be at a disadvantage playing against a coast man who does not play along the base line. Base-line skill on asphalt is not necessary. A strong fore-hand drive to break through their opponents' service is all the coast players think necessary, for back court development.

Eastern tennis players cannot understand how Williams and Church lost to Clarence J. Griffin of San Francisco, who is not one of the coast's best players. Griffin is a tactician, but he lacks the speed and brilliancy of the Californian style. Williams on a turf court could perhaps defeat him easily. Tenn's followers believe that Williams was unfit after his hard three-set match with Murray the day before.

Church's defeat by Griffin at 6—1, 6—1 can be laid to frequent foot-faulting. Church knows that he must reach the net position, for he cannot play from the base line. To follow up his service he must foot-fault. Calling faults upsets Church's equilibrium enough to give a steady player the advantage. Dean Mathey's defeat by John Strachan was expected, for Strachan is one of the coast's best players.

BASSFORD VICTOR IN TENNIS

Steinkampf Loses Five-Set Tennis Match at Park Hill.

Abraham Bassford, Jr., of the County Tennis Club of Westchester, defeated J. H. Steinkampf of Bedford Park yesterday in the final round of the men's singles tennis championship tournament of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association on the courts of the Park Hill Country Club near Yonkers. The match was one of the best of the tournament and was won by Bassford three set to two at 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

It was Bassford's first championship of the year and showed him in competition under unusual conditions. Facing one of the cleverest local racquet experts Bassford seldom used his famous lob and instead, repeatedly played close to the net. This was a novel and exceptional situation for the Westchester crack, but Steinkampf succeeded in mastering the lobs with overhead smashes, so that Bassford was forced to resort to new tactics to save himself.

Both players have had plenty of court experience and were familiar with all the tricks of the court. The new champion used his back hand effectively and varied his play so successfully that he repeatedly forced his opponent out of position. He made a number of clever passing shots and kept the ball at a good height over the net. Steinkampf was particularly effective with his overhead smashes, but weakened under the steady, consistent playing of Bassford.

A peculiar feature of the contest was the long runs of winning games made by both contestants. In the third set Steinkampf captured the first three games, when Bassford rallied and won the next six in succession, allowing Steinkampf but four points in the six games. The champion continued his run into the fourth set with three more games, making a total of nine without a break. When Steinkampf broke through Bassford's service in the fourth game he ran six straight and captured the set. Bassford replied with another run of four games in the final set.

Mrs. William H. Pouch and J. Jova reached the final round of the mixed doubles through a clever victory over Mrs. Royall Victor and George King at 4—6, 6—4, 8—6. Owing to the two contests being long-drawn-out, the men's doubles semi-final rounds were postponed until some time this week. Scores:

FIRST SET.

										Pts.	G.
Bassford	4	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	0	0—17	3
Steinkampf	2	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	4—31	6

SECOND SET.

Bassford	5	4	1	5	1	9	4	2	4	4—39	6
Steinkampf	7	2	4	3	4	7	1	4	1	1—34	4

THIRD SET.

Bassford	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—37	6
Steinkampf	4	4	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	0—16	3

FOURTH SET.

Bassford	4	4	5	1	0	2	4	2	2	2—24	3
Steinkampf	0	0	5	4	4	4	6	4	4	4—29	6

FIFTH SET.

Bassford	4	4	5	6	1	4	0	3	2	4—33	6
Steinkampf	2	1	3	4	4	2	5	4	1	3—30	4

Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association Championship, Men's Singles.—Final Round—Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated J. H. Steinkampf, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—Second Round—Mrs. Royall Victor and George King defeated Miss L. Sheets and E. Sheets, 6—1, 6—3.

Semi-final Round—Mrs. William H. Pouch and J. Jova defeated Mrs. Royall Victor and George King, 4—6, 6—4, 8—6.

Tennis Exhibition at Hackensack.

A large gallery attended the tennis exhibitions on the Hackensack Golf Club courts yesterday afternoon. F. B. Alexander, Walter Merrill Hall, Harold Throckmorton, and L. Dunham competed. In the doubles Alexander and Hall defeated Throckmorton and Dunham, 3 sets to 1, and Throckmorton beat Upham in the singles.

Motor Boats in 125-Mile Race.

Ten motor boats will start in the 125-mile race from Poughkeepsie to Brightwaters, Great South Bay, July 30. The boats leave the Poughkeepsie Yacht Club at 6 o'clock Friday evening, and are expected to run to Fire Island Inlet in twelve hours. Commodore H. M. Brewster of the Bayshore Yacht Club will be anchored off the inlet to take the time and to assign pilots to take the boats into the bay.

TO PICK TEN WOMEN WHO LEAD IN TENNIS

Their Season Practically Over—Miss Bjurstedt Heads the List.

For the purpose of rating the lawn tennis players the season in which men receive their best marks and that in which the women work out their destinies are greatly at variance. For men the month of August has always been regarded as the one having principal bearing upon the player's ultimate position in the country's honor roll of the courts. But with women it is vastly different.

For all practical purposes women's tennis is already at an end for the season. The national championship has been decided; the famous metropolitan and the national clay court meetings have become matters of history, so that, with the exception of the special Long Island championship for women next month at the Woodmere Club, and the special Autumn tournament which is always a closing feature of the Longwood Cricket Club at Boston, there is not a single fixture of any prominence whatsoever on the schedule to engage the women who have already won fame on the courts this year.

Mrs. Barger Wallach, who brings to the task a keen analytical knowledge of the women's game and its performers, is again to undertake the position of Chairman of the Women's Ranking Committee, and it has been arranged that Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, nee Miss May Sutton, because of her comprehensive knowledge of Coast players, and Mrs. Benjamin F. Briggs, so actively engaged in the tournaments of this section earlier in the season, are again to form the committee.

Miss Bjurstedt at Top.

There is one point on which all of the critics agree in the arguments as to the women entitled to receive places among the first ten on the list. Miss Molla Bjurstedt is the only legitimate claimant to the position of No. 1. There is another feature about the Norwegian girl's remarkable and successful career on the courts of this country which was temporarily lost sight of until the discussion as to the ratings brought it forth. Miss Bjurstedt is the only foreign player who has ever successfully laid claim to the position at the pinnacle of the women's list.

Not since the heyday of the valiant "Miss May Sutton" has there been such a procession of triumphs as Miss Bjurstedt has achieved. Her bowling over of championships began with the national indoor at the Seventh Regiment Armory. The Metropolitan, Pelham, and Crescent A. C. contests, the National, at Philadelphia, and the clay court, at Pittsburgh, not to mention the Middle States and a few special one or two day affairs, all went the same way. Practically the only women to whom the stalwart girl bowed were Mrs. Frederick Schmitz, who won the Morristown when Miss Bjurstedt was muscle bound from continuous match competition, and Mrs. Marshall McLean, who took a set from her in the Metropolitan, and who, a week ago, lowered Miss Bjurstedt's colors in the tournament at the Thousand Islands.

Candidates for No. 2.

The position of No. 2 on the women's list brings about some debate on the part of those who have followed closely the records of the leading women. It narrows, however, to Mrs. George W. Wightman of Boston, who formerly was Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, the national champion, and to Mrs. Marshall McLean, also a one-time holder of national honors, in the days when she was Miss Helen Homans. The former, in the estimation of the critical, holds the prior right to No. 2. This despite the fact that twice she yielded to Miss Bjurstedt—in the championship match of the national tournament, at 4—6, 6—2, 6—0, and in the titular match of the clay court, which Miss Bjurstedt won at 8—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. McLean holds the record of having defeated the triple national champion. The Thousand Islands affair, however, is regarded as an "off" tournament, with no great weight in the records. But Mrs. McLean was the first in open competition to take a set from Miss Bjurstedt, and her work in the metropolitan championship, in which this occurred, demonstrated that she might always be dangerous to the Norwegian, and, furthermore, that Mrs. McLean had attained consummate skill.

The absence of the leading women of the Pacific Coast from the Eastern tournaments makes the task of those compiling the list much more difficult than usual. Miss Mary Browne has not competed to any extent in the California meetings, and the place of this hardy little winner of national honors seems to have been taken by Miss Jessie Grieve, who is reported to be well up with the famous Sutton sisters in point of skill.

California's Position.

If Mrs. McLean occupies the No. 3 position, No. 4 is likely to fall to Miss Florence Sutton or to Mrs. H. A. Neimeyer, the Pacific Coast champion, or possibly to Mrs. D. P. Wood, California State champion. It is simply a matter of arrangement for Nos. 4, 5, and 6. Miss Marie Wagner performed most creditably in the minor tournaments with a line of victories sufficient to bring her inside of the top ten. Her defeat at the hands of Mrs. Wallach, in the Metropolitan, may cost her the No. 7 position. Anyway, it will be a drop in rating for Miss Wagner, who held No. 3 last season. On the whole it is the opinion that her great amount of tournament play entitles her to No. 7, with Mrs. Wallach at No. 8.

For the two positions remaining in the list of ten Miss Florence Ballin of the West Side Tennis Club makes a strong bid for preference because of the unusual amount of tournament competition into which she entered during the year. Furthermore, she was always well up toward the finals, yielding only to the veteran players. Miss Clare Cassel, Mrs. Robert Le Roy, Miss Ina Kiesell, Miss Florence Sheldon of the Montclair A. C., and Mrs. C. N. Beard all have records which entitle them to careful consideration for the place at the tail-end of the first ten. While the women's season has been of short duration it has been unusually active, great interest having been created by the girl who captured the lion's share of the honors and prizes, Miss Bjurstedt.

GOLF ON NEAR-BY LINKS.

Pennsylvania Champion Wins at Montclair—Results of Other Competitions.

Frank W. Dyer, the young man who recently won the Pennsylvania amateur championship, signalized his return to his home course, the links of the Montclair Golf Club, yesterday by winning the sweepstakes, with a card of 73—4—69. In Class B the winner was E. B. Stearns with 86—16—70, while in the third division, F. C. Lowrey topped the list with 93—20—73.

The semi-final matches in the July tournament also were completed. For the third week in succession Mrs. Francis E. Donohoe won the woman's putting competition and Mrs. R. P. Neff was second.

First Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—J. de K. Eaton beat R. C. Kerr, 2 up; A. L. Pierson, Jr., beat H. M. Robinson, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—W. B. Cravath beat B. T. Wilcox, 1 up; J. C. Pratt beat A. J. Griffin, 2 up and 1 to play. Third Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—E. F. Miller beat T. G. Bradley, 4 up and 3 to play; Ralph Starrett beat A. R. Copper, 3 up and 2 to play.

Fourth Sixteen.—Final Round—C. R. Christie, Jr., beat F. J. Dinkins, 5 up and 4 to play.

Class A, Sweepstakes.—F. W. Dyer, 73, 4—69; Joseph Hodgson, 76, 6—70; R. C. Kerr, 82, 11—71; Ralph Starrett, 84, 13—71; A. L. Pierson, Jr., 80, 6—74; C. J. Turner, 81, 6—75.

Class B.—E. B. Stearns, 86, 16—70; A. F. Mack, 96, 15—71; A. G. Brower, 92, 18—74; A. R. Copper, 82, 16—74; W. H. Loftus, 90, 17—73; W. B. Cravath, 89, 14—75; T. E. Oliver, 94, 18—76; L. N. de Vauseney, 94, 18—76.

Class C.—F. C. Lowrey, 93, 20—73; William Ewald, 101, 28—76; E. C. Miller, 98, 20—78.

Class B golfers came to the fore in the one class medal handicap at the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday. C. H. Haddock came out the winner with a card of 96, 17—79. The first match round for the William J. Elias trophy was also finished. The summary and scores follow:

First Round, William J. Elias Tournament.—Howell Wooley beat J. S. Primrose, 3 up and 2 to play; S. Barnhill beat W. Lloyd Pierson, 1 up and 1 to play; H. D. Clark beat William F. Jockin, 3 up and 2 to play; W. W. Van Loan beat R. R. Mamlok by default; A. Anderson beat H. B. McClellan, 4 up and 3 to play; H. H. Lloyd beat C. Joost, Jr., 1 up; L. G. Spindler beat C. B. Parker, 3 up and 2 to play; H. L. Wyatt beat T. W. Pannock, 1 up, (36 holes.)

Class B.—C. H. Haddock, 96, 17—79; Benjamin Starkey, 98, 27—71; H. L. Wyatt, 85, 10—75; A. F. Palmer, 93, 8—75; S. M. White, 101, 25—76; H. E. Bearman, 90, 14—76; Lester Ketcham, 107, 30—77; A. M. Weiland, 96, 18—77; J. R. Percival, 92, 15—77; John F. Moult, 100, 22—78; L. H. Graham, 93, 15—78; Robert Strobridge, 95, 16—80; C. Joost, Jr., 101, 18—83; H. H. Lloyd, 101, 18—83; T. P. Parker, 114, 30—84; William P. Jockin, 103, 15—88; L. G. Spindler, 98, 9—89.

A four-ball medal play handicap, in which combined scores and handicaps counted, was staged yesterday at the Apawamis Club. E. J. and M. W. Laidlaw were the winners with 163, 18—145.

Coincident with the handicap a sweepstakes was run off. In the morning Wesley M. Oler, Jr., and F. W. Howland tied for first and second prizes with respective cards of 79, 7—72 and 83, 11—72. In the afternoon E. J. Laidlaw was the winner, having 83, 10—73. Henry Dearborn took second with 88, 12—76. The four-ball summary follows:

E. J. and M. W. Laidlaw, 163, 18—145; Seney Plummer and F. W. Howland, 164, 17—147; Gaines Gwathmay and Wesley M. Oler, Jr., 161, 11—150; L. Fleming and Harmon G. Graves, 166, 14—154; J. R. Russell and Martin Terry, 189, 23—161; George V. Hagerty and George H. Abbott, 187, 25—162; H. A. Sherman and Thomas T. Sherman, 186, 23—163; R. S. Nash and F. W. Doubleday, 199, 33—166.

W. L. O'Brion defeated J. D. Calhoun by 2 up and 1 to play in the thirty-six-hole final match for the Huebner Cup yesterday at the Wykagyl Country Club. The qualifying round for the club championship, gross scores only to count, was also run off, and the special medal for the lowest score was won by Elmer E. Sturges, who handed in a 77. This was the only score less than 80. The following qualified for match play, which will begin next week:

Elmer E. Sturges, 77; T. V. Barningham, 80; R. Trevarrow, 78; R. M. Miller, 87; Henry Herrick, 89; George K. Maltby, 89; G. M. Relyea, 90; W. H. Holston, 90; E. S. Lewis, 91; G. E. Widmer, 91; W. H. Bunnell, 91; W. P. Haskell, 91; C. B. Pallan, 92; R. D. Johnston, 92; T. C. Durham, 94; C. E. Maltby, 94.

Members of the Deal Golf and Country Club not only finished the first round of match play for the Allenhurst Trophy yesterday but competed in an eighteen-hole medal play handicap in two classes. G. A. Burd won in Class A with a card of 85, 10—75, while in the second division the leader was H. Stacy Smith, with 94, 17—77. The summary and scores follow:

First Round of Allenhurst Cup—P. J. Magee beat P. A. Whalen by default; Paul Heller beat W. R. Hochster, 2 up; R. F. Porter beat H. H. Parker by default; John E. Kelley beat John J. Radel, 3 up and 2 to play; C. T. Gillespie beat G. E. Martin, 3 up and 1 to play; J. S. Griffin beat C. W. Billings by default; J. G. Newcomb beat E. W. Cone, 3 up and 2 to play; Jesse Watson beat S. H. Birch, 5 up and 4 to play; Arthur H. Smock beat Macintosh Kellog by default; E. V. Hartford beat Colonel George Harvey, 3 up and 2 to play.

Class A.—G. A. Burd, 85, 10—75; Thomas Morrison, 85, 9—76; J. T. Gillespie, 86, 9—77; John F. Shanley, Jr., 80, 3—77; Pierre A. Proal, 86, 8—78; G. H. Milliken, 88, 6—79; E. W. Cone, 96, 14—82; E. G. Fraser, 84, 1—83; J. Stanley Griffin, 91, 8—83; F. C. Clark, 100, 15—85; Warren H. Smock, 102, 15—87.

Class B.—H. Stacy Smith, 94, 17—77; E. H. Reynold, 102, 21—81; Fred Pring, 102, 20—82; Herbert W. Hill, 103, 18—85; F. L. Rodewald, 116, 24—92.

Planting his standard close to the nineteenth green, Merrill E. Waters won the flag competition at the Ardsley Club yesterday. He had a gross score of 76. Dr. T. M. Taylor was second, his flag being almost within a club's length of the winner. E. L. Eldred and G. Horton found that their allowance of strokes had been exactly right, for when they had used up the number their standards were both stuck in the cup of the eighteenth hole.

Sweepstakes in two classes attracted the attention of the members of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday. A. W. Haigh's card of 79, 8—71 was the winner in Class A, while Miles Bronson's 92, 15—74 won in Class B. The scores follow:

Class A.—A. W. Haigh, 79, 8—71; E. J. Crandall, 88, 15—73; G. W. Van Vlack, 88, 12—76; F. I. Kent, 84, 8—76.

Class B.—Miles Bronson, 92, 18—74; S. L. Wyrebaut, 100, 21—79; George Standing, 97, 16—81; O. E. Cheney, 100, 18—82.

Three scores were returned in the competition for the Accumulation Cup at the Nassau Country Club yesterday. They were: H. P. Dickinson, 100, 20—80; W. Blank, 93, 20—73; Palmer Black, 90, 14—76.

D. W. Whitmore, Jr., with a card of 106, 31—75, scored a point in the Secretary's Trophy at the Siwanoy Country Club yesterday.

Best ball foursomes were on the cards yesterday at the Forest Hills Field Club. L. M. Schoonmaker and R. R. Piper led the field, with a card of 74, 12¾—61½. The scores follow:

L. M. Schoonmaker and R. R. Piper, 74, 12¾—61½; R. Allsopp and H. O. Christl, 75, 10¾—64½; L. S. Kaiser and M. Hatch, 84, 17¾—66½; L. E. Wilson and E. R. Gregory, 79, 12—67; Robert Kuebler and Dr. Washington, 81, 13—68; M. M. Prayer and A. G. Cummings, 82, 13¾—68¼. H. B. Salmon and H. G. Nepler, 82, 12¾—69¼.

In addition to the usual Red Card competition in two classes, the third round of the Fall tournament was also run off at the Dunwoodie Country Club yesterday. In Class A of the former, W. W. Babcock, with 80, 8—72, tied with Class B, F. Brunaugh, with 100, 32—68, led the field. The summary: N. D. Becker beat W. J. Darrow, 2 up and 1 to play; W. W. Babcock beat F. E. Olin, 2 up.

Four-ball foursomes were in order at the Country Club of Glen Ridge yesterday. The best selected scores minus individual handicaps counted. Harry D. Smith and W. G. Thomas were the winners with a net of 62. The scores follow:

Harry D. Smith and W. G. Thomas, 62; T. D. Miller and D. Baldwin, 63; J. O. Newell and H. M. Walker, 65; W. B. Rogers and C. G. Bartlett, 65; H. F. Lee and J. W. Sands, 66; J. B. Lancaster and S. C. Hayward, 69; F. Connell and Russell Bickford, 75; R. M. Byrne and C. C. Dunham, 66; G. W. Taylor and G. R. Chatfield, 69; F. E. Connell and C. C. Beekman, 69; H. M. Edwards and H. L. Snyder, 70; C. W. Gates and S. H. Standlen, 76; W. F. Munken and L. H. Smith, 72.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 24.—Chester Selleck won the championship at Woo Burn Golf Club today, defeating Dr. W. D. MacDonald 3 up and 4 to go in the final.

LARCHMONT CUP GOES TO IROLITA

Clark's Schooner Wins Two Races with One Sailing in Last Day of "Week."

The Larchmont Cup for schooners this year goes to Irolita, E. Walter Clark's speedy two-sticker, formerly George M. Pynchon's Class K racing sloop Istalena. Irolita won the cup yesterday, the last day of Larchmont race week, in a 20¾-mile race with four other schooners, Katrina of Class D, her own class; Miladi and Queen Mab of Class F, and Hopewell, one of the Stamford one-design schooners. In contests for the Larchmont Cup all schooners race as one class, with time allowances according to ratings. While Irolita was first to finish by many minutes, she beat Queen Mab, her nearest competitor, by only 48 seconds. This race was the most interesting feature of not only the last but also the best day of a very successful race week, and likewise, in respect to weather conditions, the best racing day of the season. The sea was comparatively smooth, the sky clear and the wind a whole sail breeze from the east-northeast.

There were 141 yachts in the fleet yesterday, making a total of 682 starters for the week, and more than 600 amateur sailors have been engaged in the contests. In the larger sloops, the yachts that started were those that have taken part in all the events of the week. In the smaller classes there were many additions for the day. In point of numbers the largest class was that of the Stars. There were 29 of them, and when so large a number of boats cross a line on one signal, the start is sure to be a spectacular one, if the helmsmen are good sailors—and the skippers of the Stars certainly are.

For that matter nearly all the starts yesterday were spectacular, or little short of it. Miladi led the schooners across the line, with Katrina and Irolita close astern and abreast. In the fifty-foot class, Samurai led the way at the leeward end, with Carolina, Barbara, and Spartan close on her wind, and Grayling with the others at the windward end, and just astern. All these, both schooners and sloops, broke tacks immediately after crossing, with booms to port, and were soon spread over a considerable area. Of the sloops, Ventura was first around the windward mark, off Greenwich Point. Carolina was second and Iroquois II. was third, but before reaching the mark in Hempstead Harbor, Grayling moved up into second place. She could not displace the leader, however, and Ventura won by nearly three minutes, while Grayling beat Carolina for second place by over a minute.

There were finishes during the afternoon that were much closer. In the thirty-foot class Hope won from Lena by 15 seconds, and Lena got second place from Alera by 51 seconds. In the Jewel class Emerald was timed 27 seconds ahead of Caiseya, which took second place from Moonstone by 53 seconds. And in the little boats of the Duck class that came from Stamford, Ruddy Duck was only 8 seconds ahead of Blackbird at the finish. These boats have sails of red canvas, like those of the New England fishing boats. At times the finishes came fast. Fourteen of the Stars finished within 2 minutes, and between 4 and 5 o'clock eighty-seven yachts were timed.

Winners in various classes were: Class P, Josephine, to which goes the series cup for the class; Buzzard's Bay Class, Gamecock; Class Q, Alice; Handicap Class, first division, Dorinda; second division, Veda; third division Peg; fourth division, Grace II.; Class M, Eleanora; Class R, Margaret; Old Class R, Ogeemah; Manhasset Bay One-Design Class, Mile. Boss; Manhasset Bay raceabouts, Chickioker; Indian Harbor One-Design Class, Wahnets; Larchmont Interclub Class, Whiff; Bird Class, Curlew; Stamford One-Design Class, Dart; Class S, Verge; Special Class, Shadow; New Rochelle One-Design Class, Virginia; Orienta One-Design Class, Teal; Star Class, Altair; Catboat Class, Bill Nye; Dory Class, Mae D; Bug Class, Grasshopper; Sailing Canoe Class, Half Moon. The summary of the important classes follows:

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Start, 2. Course, 20¾ miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Irolita, E. W. Clark	5:25:06	3:25:06
Katrina, J. B. Ford	5:33:36	3:33:36

Corrected time on Irolita, 3:22:39; Katrina, 3:33:54.

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.

Start, 2. Course, 20¾ miles.

Queen Mab, Hendon Chubb	5:37:23	3:37:23
Miladi, G. W. Scott	5:43:56	3:43:56

Corrected times—Queen Mab, 3:37:23; Miladi, 3:39:14.

SCHOONERS—LARCHMONT CUP.

Start, 2. Course, 20¾ miles.

Irolita, E. W. Clark	5:25:06	3:25:06
Katrina, J. B. Ford	5:33:36	3:33:36
Queen Mab, Hendon Chubb	5:37:23	3:37:23
Miladi, G. W. Scott	5:43:56	3:43:56
Hopewell, James Bishop	Not timed.	

Corrected times—Irolita, 3:22:39; Queen Mab, 3:23:27; Miladi, 3:25:25; Katrina, 3:33:36.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 50-FOOT CLASS

Start, 2:05. Course, 20¾ miles.

Ventura, G. F. Baker, Jr.	5:19:10	3:14:10
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	5:23:01	3:17:01
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:23:09	3:18:09
Iroquois II., R. N. Ellis	5:23:21	3:18:21
Samurai, W. E. Dodge	5:23:32	3:18:32
Spartan, J. M. Macdonough	5:23:44	3:18:44
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	5:23:41	3:20:41
Acushla, E. Shilbraque	5:26:00	3:21:00

SLOOPS, CLASSES M AND N, SPECIAL.

Start, 2:10. Course, 15¾ miles.

Eleanora, H. B. Shaen	5:49:45	3:39:45
Hermes, H. H. Raymond	6:01:21	3:51:21
Alica, C. B. Keeler	6:13:30	4:03:30

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 2:10. Course, 15¾ miles.

Josephine, A. G. Hasan	4:22:15	2:22:15
Amoret, R. B. Budd	4:44:42	2:34:42
Anita, G. P. Granbery	4:47:51	2:37:51

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB—50-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 15¾ miles.

Hope, I. E. Raymond	4:59:47	2:44:47
Lena, O. M. Reid	5:00:02	2:45:02
Alera, J. P. Cutler	5:00:33	2:45:33
Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	5:00:44	2:45:44
Banzai, Edmund Lang	5:03:50	2:48:50
Alerion, II., J. W. and E. F. Alker	5:06:00	2:50:00
Minx, W. Marshall, Jr.	5:06:52	2:50:52
Okee, J. H. Ballstadt	5:09:00	2:54:00

BUZZARD'S BAY SLOOPS.

Start, 2:20. Course, 15¾ miles.

Gamecock, R. P. Tyler	5:10:41	2:50:41
Mashnee, W. S. Pardee	5:11:39	2:51:39

Golf at Greenwich Club.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 24.—At the Greenwich Country Club today the following scores were made in eighteen-hole play for a cup presented by R. A. C. Smith: J. A. Topping, 91, 19—72; R. W. Peer, 90, 18—72; J. D. Chapman, 88, 8—74; C. D. Rafferty, 94, 20—74; T. M. Hodgens, 92, 18—74; James Pott, 92, 18—74; C. C. Pearson, Jr., 87, 13—75; R. G. Estey, 88, 13—75; G. B. Carhart, 84, 8—76; W. Stafford, 82, 6—76; E. C. Converse, 90, 14—76; W. C. Trankard, 93, 14—79; J. W. Curtis, 83, 15—78; L. Grant, 93, 14—79; W. A. Flynn, 90, 20—79; L. Seldon, 91, 12—79.

In the ladies' golf tournament, Class A, Mrs. E. H. Peters beat Mrs. G. H. Curtis, 6 up and 4 to play. In Class B Mrs. J. D. Chapman beat Mrs. E. B. Smith, 6 up and 5 to play.

LARCHMONT CUP GOES TO IROLITA

Clark's Schooner Wins Two Races with One Sailing in Last Day of "Week."

The Larchmont Cup for schooners this year goes to Irolita, E. Walter Clark's speedy two-sticker, formerly George M. Pynchon's Class K racing sloop Istalena. Irolita won the cup yesterday, the last day of Larchmont race week, in a 20¾-mile race with four other schooners, Katrina of Class D, her own class; Miladi and Queen Mab of Class F, and Hopewell, one of the Stamford one-design schooners. In contests for the Larchmont Cup all schooners race as one class, with time allowances according to ratings. While Irolita was first to finish by many minutes, she beat Queen Mab, her nearest competitor, by only 48 seconds. This race was the most interesting feature of not only the last but also the best day of a very successful race week, and likewise, in respect to weather conditions, the best racing day of the season. The sea was comparatively smooth, the sky clear and the wind a whole sail breeze from the east-northeast.

There were 141 yachts in the fleet yesterday, making a total of 682 starters for the week, and more than 600 amateur sailors have been engaged in

AIKEN TEAM WINS RANDOLPH CUPS

Redbirds Down Point Judith in Final Game at Narragansett Pier.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 24.—Before a large crowd of persons prominent in society the final for the Randolph polo cups was played here today. The match was between the Point Judith team and the Aiken Redbirds, and the latter won by 8¼ to 5½ goals. Today's game was marked by a number of casualties, while three of the players had very narrow escapes from severe injury.

In the second period Wister Randolph, who was playing at No. 3 for the Narragansett Pier team, was thrown from his mount. The horse tripped over the sideboards and threw his rider to the ground. Randolph was stunned for a second or two, but after a few minutes' delay he returned to the game apparently none the worse for his fall.

The other two accidents occurred in the final period. J. C. Cooley's mount caught a foot in a hole in the field and was thrown on its side. Mr. Cooley managed to get clear before the pony rolled over and was soon up again and in the saddle. Max C. Fleischmann, the Redbirds' No. 3, received a cut on the head from a mallet swung by one of his opponents during a scrimmage around the goal and play was temporarily suspended while Fleischmann's wound was dressed. He came back on the field with his head swathed in bandages.

Point Judith received one goal by handicap. This was worked off during the first period, and before it closed the Redbirds were in the lead. The second half of the match was particularly fast, there were many rallies up and down the field, and two of the periods were scoreless. At half-time the winners led by 5 to 4 goals.

Line-up:

Aiken Redbirds—L. Godwin, 2; J. C. Cooley, 3; Max C. Fleischmann, 1; H. Le Roy Whitney, 2. Total—8.

Point Judith—John R. Fell, 3; P. Stevenson, 2; Wister Randolph, 2; R. E. Strawbridge, Jr., 1. Total—7.

Summary: Aiken Redbirds—Goals earned, 5; by handicap, ½; less penalties, ½. Total —5½. Point Judith—Goals earned, 5; by handicap, 1; less penalties, ½. Total—5½.

Individual goals—Cooley, 3; Godwin, 2; Stevenson, 2; Whitney, 2; Fell, 1; Fleischmann, 1; Randolph, 1; Strawbridge, 1.

Penalties—Fouls against Fleischmann and Wister Randolph; safety by Cooley. Referee—H. W. Hopping.

POLO HANDICAPS OUT.

None of the Ratings of the "High Men" Have Been Changed.

There are a number of changes in the ratings of the players in the revised handicap list, which was issued yesterday from the office of the Polo Association. These handicaps take effect with the Point Judith national tournament, which started last week at Narragansett Pier.

It has been decided that all players who were listed in the February, 1915, edition of the Polo Association handicap list at blank are now rated in the new book at zero.

Seven officers of the United States Army have received new handicaps. In nearly every case they have been put up from 1 to 2, and from zero to 1. The ratings of a number of prominent players who belong to the clubs around New York have been changed. For instance, F. S. von Stade has been lowered from 6 to 4. Morgan Belmont has gone up a point, and from now on will be rated at 4 instead of 3.

J. G. Milburn, Jr., of the Great Neck Club, brother to the international back, has been raised from 4 to 5, while his clubmate, J. Watson Webb, has been placed at 7 instead of 6.

Many of the Western players have received a boost. They include Carleton F. Burke, from 3 to 4, and Hugh Drury to 6. They both play with the Midwick Country Club of California.

POLO CUPS GO TO RUMSON.

Freebooters Score Only 3 Goals in One-Sided Match at Herbert Field.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 24.—In a polo match for cups presented by Leland H. Ross, on Herbert Field today, the Rumson four defeated the Freebooters by the score of 13 goals to 3. With the exception of the second period, when G. Jason Waters made a goal, and the final period, when Walter McClure and Charles L. Whitney each scored one, the Freebooters were shut out by the Rumson team.

Warren W. Barbour played a brilliant game for Rumson, holding his opponents down by clever back work and contributing three pretty goals to the total. Rumson scored in every period, Howard S. Borden making four goals and playing the ball in positions for teammates to score. Peter Hauck, Jr., shot the ball through the posts three times, as did W. S. Jones, Jr. The summaries:

Rumson—1, Peter Hauck, Jr.; 2, W. Strother Jones, Jr.; 3, Howard S. Borden; back, Warren W. Barbour.

Freebooters—1, G. G. Henry; 2, Walter McClure; 3, C. L. Whitney; back, G. Jason Waters.

Goals—Rumson: Borden, (4,) Jones, (3,) Hauck, (3,) Barbour, (3.) Total—13. Freebooters: Waters, McClure, Whitney. Referee—J. Berens Waters.

On Local Cricket Creases.

New York's cricketers were defeated for the second time in six matches played in the Halifax Cup competition, when they were beaten by the eleven of the Frankford Cricket Club of Philadelphia at the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club, at Livingston, yesterday. It was a peculiarly hard game to lose, for a victory would have meant a fair chance for the cup, for which New York is playing for the first time this year. As it was, the Quakers' margin of victory was only thirteen runs on totals of 145 and 132. In the last analysis, the effective bowling of Bennett of Philadelphia, the Frankford Club's professional, must be held responsible for the setback.

A drawn game resulted in the meeting of the Vernon eleven and the Camerons in the league fixtures at Van Cortlandt Park. The Vernons rolled up a total of 123, principally by good scoring on the part of L. Scott, 30, and J. Freeman, 36. A. Bignall, with 63 not out, batted exceptionally well for the Cameron, who totalled 94 for 5 wickets when time was called.

Yonkers had no difficulty in defeating the Bronx United at Van Cortlandt Park, the margin being 75 runs. J. Gildea, with 40, and A. Scholding, with 35, were the chief scorers for Yonkers, while H. Simmons captured 4 wickets and had but 6 runs scored off him.

A small-scoring game occurred at Van Cortlandt Park when the Adult School team defeated the Anglo-Americans by a margin of 29 runs. Fine bowling on the part of Ollivierre and Davis was a contributing factor in the game, both having splendid records. The totals: Adult School, 56; Anglo-Americans, 25.

The Crescent Athletic Club was shorthanded in its league game against Manor Field yesterday, and were forced to accept defeat. Manor Field ran up 311 before being disposed of, top score being made by F. C. Taylor with 95.

Duluth Crews Victors in Regatta.

DULUTH, Minn., July 24.—Duluth crews again were victorious in the second day's racing of the Northwestern International Regatta, taking first and second places in the junior fours and the senior eight-oared event, the big race of the regatta, and first in senior singles and junior doubles. Rowing conditions were not so good as yesterday, the course roughening about starting time.

TENNIS TOURNEY PLANS.

Wrenn Would Eliminate Ticket Speculators at National Contest.

Secretaries of clubs that are included in the United States National Lawn Tennis Association are the only ones who may purchase seat tickets for the national championship tournament, according to announcement made yesterday by R. D. Wrenn, President of the association. "There is such a general misunderstanding about the matter and about making entries for competitions, that I have requested Edwin F. Torrey, National Secretary, to send at once an additional notice to all of the clubs of the country," he said. "The officials of the association have worked out a plan which will prevent tickets from falling into the hands of speculators. It is similar to the plan adopted by the Polo Association for the international polo matches, and it will prove a benefit to the lovers of tennis if all members will see to it that their club secretaries procure the tickets when requested."

Wrenn explained that it was useless for members to attempt to get tickets direct from Harry Parker at the Forty-second Street Building. At the present time 1,000 of the 7,000 seats available have been subscribed and the list will be opened to the general public next month. It is now certain that the proposed Eastern States vs. Pacific Coast return team match will be decided on the turf of the courts at Forest Hills, L. I., following the national championship tournament which begins on Monday, Aug. 30. Dr. Sumner Hardy telegraphed yesterday to Wrenn: "Our association is favorably disposed to your proposition for a return team match. The details will be arranged later." The telegram also stated that Maurice E. McLoughlin, the "California Comet," had decided to compete at Longwood. This, Wrenn explained, showed a change in the plans of McLoughlin, who had not expected to play in this section until the Newport tournament, beginning Aug. 16.

The Executive Committee of the National Association has been gratified by the action of F. C. Inman in inviting players below the ranking of fifty to compete in the Rockaway Hunting Club tournament. It was agreed that the objections to the invitation tournaments would be overcome by increasing the size of the entry list and so making the tournaments more general in character. Inman, as Chairman of the Ranking Committee, seems to have solved a problem which has caused much anxiety.

Skating Rink Rescues Motor Cyclists

Led by Arthur Chappel, professional champion motor cycle racer, the riders who have been performing at the Brighton Beach Motordrome this season went on strike last night because their demands for money were not met by the management. The races which were scheduled therefore had to be called off. The Brighton Beach Roller Skating Rink authorities then arranged a special exhibition mile race between a team of two roller skaters and Chapple, who rode a stock machine on the twelve lap to the mile indoor track. Harry Clapp of Brighton Beach, and Frank McNally of New York made up the roller skating team, which triumphed by more than an eighth of a lap over Chapple. Clapp skated the final half mile.

The mile handicap skating race for amateurs resulted in a dead heat between Joe Ryan of Brighton Beach, the scratch man, and Frank Chanler of New York.

When the Sulky Was "Speed."

Pleasure Park Pavilion, grandstand for races in civil war days, and one of the oldest buildings in Pittsfield, Mass., is to be razed to make room for dwelling houses. When the high-wheeled sulky was a "racing car" Pleasure Park Pavilion was the centre of Berkshire society. The old pavilion was used as a hotel or clubhouse for followers of racing. From its piazzas the progress of a race could be followed from start to finish.

SHORT SPORTS OF INTEREST.

A hybrid game of baseball and golf has been invented by two boys in Atlanta, Ga. The object of the game is to see in how few throws the player can throw a golf ball around the course, putting the ball in the cup at every hole. Richard "Thug" Thornton is the star of the new game. "Thug" can do the East Lake course in 120 throws," says his playing partner.

Jim Scott, pitcher for the White Sox, is the first ball player to play ball in prison without being detained after the game, says The Philadelphia Public Ledger. Scott, on a trip through the State Reformatory at Pontiac, Ill., last Fall, paused to watch the Saturday afternoon game between the convict teams. In the third inning one of the pitchers weakened and Scott took his place. He allowed only one hit and no scores during the remainder of the game.

Pitcher Jack Nabors of the Newnan Club of the Georgia State League, who established a world's record by shutting out the Talladega team without a hit for thirteen innings, is only a boy. He is but 20 years of age, stands six feet three inches in height, and weighs 195 pounds. Nabors has won ten games, lost one, and tied one.

Regulation ring battles among the young women of Tulane University continue in spite of the faculty ban. After the publicity of the contests in the gymnasium, the young women decided to hold their bouts in private. The regulation twenty-four-foot ring is used, three-minute rounds are fought and there are referees, timekeepers, seconds, trainers, and handlers. Miss "Johnny" McDonald of Mississippi is the undisputed champion. She has outpointed all her opponents and in two matches has gone ten rounds. Several contestants have shown marks of their encounters with her. Miss Hilda Simons of Louisiana is the second best boxer.

Topsy Hartsel, famous as outfielder and hitter, formerly with Indianapolis and a member of Connie Mack's champion Athletics and later manager of the Toledo team in the American Association and Southern Michigan League, is out of the game for all time. Hartsel's last engagement was with Fort Wayne in the Central League, but because the famous player has slowed up Manager Bade Myers gave him his release. Hartsel has returned to his home in Toledo.

Governor Philipp of Wisconsin last week ordered the Sheriff of Monroe County to stop a prize fight to be held by United States soldiers of Fort Sheridan, Ill., at the Federal military reservation near Sparta tomorrow night. The State Boxing Commission conferred with the Governor after getting a ruling from the Attorney General that the State has the authority to prevent prize fighting on land ceded by the State to the Federal Government. The Sheriff reported that the military officers in command of the troops had ordered the soldiers not to hold the fight.

Chances of a wrestling match between Frank Gotch and Joe Stecher at Omaha on Labor Day are slight. It has been announced that Stecher has decided he is not at all anxious to meet the champion. Gotch had practically agreed to the match.

Outfielder Duncan of Battle Creek, in the disbanded Southern Michigan League, was the most sought-after player on the circuit. Before he signed his contract with the Pittsburgh Nationals he had fourteen offers, ten from major league clubs. Although the Southern Michigan League failed because of a general financial stringency, every player in the six clubs have been paid in full.

Joe Oeschger, the former Philadelphia National pitcher, who was obtained from Manager Meran on an optional agreement, pitched a no-hit no-run game for Providence against Toronto in the International League series last week. Only twenty-seven batters faced him and but one man reached first, Luque, the Cuban, drawing the only pass in the ninth inning.

For the first time in seventeen years Philadelphia will be represented in the Canadian Henley by a senior eight-oared crew. The Undine Boat Club has planned to send its senior eight to St. Catharines, Ontario, for the event, to be rowed Aug. 7. This is the crew that rowed for Union in the People's Regatta. After competing in the Canadian Henley the crew will go to Springfield to row in the National Regatta. The Undine Club is also listed in the intermediate singles and doubles. The University Barge Club holds the senior four-oared shell title, and a crew wearing its colors may be seen at Springfield.

Danny Maher, the American jockey, who has been in South Africa on the farm of Sir Abe Bailey, at Colesberg, has returned to England. He will become a trainer if he is unable to get into condition to ride.

Keokuk in the "Three Eye" League will have three-cent baseball the rest of the season. The club directors have authorized the sale of tickets for all games for the remainder of the schedule for a dollar. There are about thirty-six games yet to play, and this brings the cost down to the three-cent basis. With the proceeds of this ticket sale the directors believe they will be able to finish the season with little financial trouble.

GOODWIN FIRST IN THREE-MILE SWIM

New York A. C. Athlete Takes A. A. U. Event at Panama Exposition Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Chilled from long contact with the water, Bud Goodwin of the New York Athletic Club came ashore at the Inner Yacht Harbor of the Exposition this afternoon an easy winner in the long-distance race held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union. The course was from the Yacht Harbor to a point midway between Alcatraz Island and Point Carlito and return, a distance of three and one-half miles. Goodwin's time for the race was 1:39:38. This is considered to be fast going for the distance. Second to Goodwin, by about 200 yards, was Mike McDermott of the Illinois Athletic Club. The Chicagoan's time was 1:42:33 3-5. W. Hoffman of the Dolphin Boating Club of this city finished in third place, in the time of 2:26.

Six men started in the race from the Yacht Harbor at 11:18 o'clock. Of this field but three finished, the water proving too cold for several. The first to feel the chill was W. Spencer of Oakland, who swam unattached. Bobby Beck of the Olympic Club was taken aboard the hospital boat shortly after this, while Norman Ross of the Multnomah Athletic Club dropped out of the going on the return trip from the midway float. Ross was stricken with severe cramps and suffered considerably for some time after the conclusion of the race. Joe Wheatley of the New York Athletic Club fell out of the going shortly after Spencer had stopped.

McDermott and Goodwin started to make the pace from the start of the race, and before more than the mile had been reached it was evident that this pair would figure for the honors. Goodwin's stroke carried little effort, and he seemed to gain strength as the distance elapsed. At the half-way point in the Golden Gate Goodwin was timed at 38:20. McDermott, some fifty yards in arrears, was timed in 39:06. Rose, who was still in the race at this period, covered the first leg in 43:34, while Hoffman, the local entrant, was caught in 43:34.

McDermott put up a gritty battle, but had no chance to overtake the New Yorker.

A. Downes of the New York Athletic Club won the A. A. U. outdoor diving competition with a score of 128.5 points. Cliff Bowles of the Los Angeles Club was second with 109.4, and L. Balbach of the Multnomah Club of Portland took third prize, with 92.2. The competition was held in the Yacht Harbor and furnished some pretty work.

GOLF LINKS TOO CROWDED.

Van Cortlandt Committee Must Act if Players Do Not Change Hours.

The Van Cortlandt links are now presenting a difficulty that is by no means uncommon on popular courses at certain times of the year. The long wait now necessary at the first tee is no part of the game and tends neither to improve temper nor play, but this congestion is the result of the natural increase in popularity of the sport, and while many players are ever ready to condemn the powers that be, a little calm reflection will show that, while the committee can do much, players have to adjust themselves to circumstances. Much could be accomplished to ameliorate the present conditions by co-operation on the part of the players.

Golf courses, like theatres, hold only their capacity. Van Cortlandt, which is a simple course, can carry 600 players per day—daylight to dusk—but it cannot carry that number unless there is a big increase in foursomes, and it cannot carry too many matches at one time. It isn't a subway; there are no straps on which to hang. Twenty-five matches, or fifty players, might be sent off in an hour—or twenty-five foursomes, with 100 players—but at Van Cortlandt, where there are more novices than players, a greater allowance has to be made while the new ones are "discovering America."

The charge at present is 50 cents a round or $1 a year. The one price is too high, it is believed, and the other far too low. Some observers ask if there is any sound reason for a commutation ticket on a public course, anyhow. Tickets could be issued on the ground only, and no more sold than the course would carry, and then every player would receive the same treatment. The appropriate charge for play could easily be arrived at by adding the cost of upkeep to the interest on the capital invested, and dividing this by the number of players during the last year.

There is a considerable number of ladies and school lads playing on the course who have opportunities to play on other days than Saturdays and Sundays, when the pressure is acute. They should, it is argued, extend to those who labor during the week the courtesy of the green on those two days. In line with the necessity of more foursomes, it is pointed out by those who hope to see conditions improved that for young players there is no more enjoyable game and no surer way of improving than starting with experienced men in foursomes. Also, there is a considerable contingent of players recruited from the ranks of night workers, who leave their business at about 4 A. M., and who could have their game before going home. By the time they had eaten and traveled up to Van Cortlandt the sun would have risen and the air would be fresh and clear. But if players will not co-operate for relief during the congested hours by selecting other hours when possible, it is believed the committee in charge will be obliged to take some action to accomplish this result.

Two courses are open to the committee. One is "booking," and the other "drawing." In booking a sheet is prepared giving the starting time for each match from sunrise to dusk. Players wanting a game on Saturday must write to the Secretary before Thursday noon, stating what hour they wish reserved and the names of their partners. On Thursday afternoon the sheet is filled out and shows the play for Saturday. This sheet is posted at the course and copies can be made and exhibited at various places if desired. If the schedule is drawn for twenty matches in the hour and there are only eighteen bookings the last two places will be filled by any golfers waiting on the course and not booked. On the other hand, all over the twenty are thrown out, but the player knows if he is on the schedule for 3:15 that he will not be around the first tee before 3:10; if he goes there at 3:16 he cannot play, for the starter will have sent on players who are "taking a chance" at the tee.

Drawing for places does not give the choice of time. By this method players indicate two days beforehand to the Secretary that they want to play, and their names on strips of paper go into a hat. The first name drawn, with its partner, goes down on the sheet for 6 A. M., the next for 6:30 A. M., and so on. After the sheet is filled the remainder of the names are thrown away.

The advantage of booking or drawing is that players know when they can play and save a lot of time, temper, and expense.

Club Handicap at Rumson.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 24.—Out of a field of 100 contestants in an eighteen-hole medal-play club handicap for a cup presented by Clinton R. James of Brooklyn, Joseph Amy won with a net score of 72. His gross score was 94 and handicap 22. Among other contestants and scores were: A. B. Schaefer, 95, 22—73; S. G. Wylie, 81, 8—73; W. Seeman, 104, 30—74; G. T. Brokaw, 80, 6—75; W. Terry, 97, 22—75; H. L. Thornell, 92, 14—77; W. G. Wylie, Jr., 100, 20—80.

CARMEN CAPTURES DERBY.

Jamaica Rider Has Easy Time in Velodrome Motor-Paced Race.

Clarence Carmen had an easy time winning the one-hour motor-paced Derby at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome last night. A crowd of 8,000 persons, the largest that has attended racing at the track since it opened, jammed the high stands and watched the riders whirl around the track in their long grind. Carmen covered forty and three-quarter miles in his ride.

At the start of the race the Jamaica rider quickly picked up his pacemaker, Moren. In the first mile Carmen lapped Collins, and in the second led Madonna by a lap. It was not until after the five-mile mark had been passed that Carmen was able to gain a lap on Bobbie Walthour, the veteran cyclist. Frequently throughout the long ride Collins and Madonna lost pace and dropped rapidly to the rear. Although they finished the race they were hopelessly out of the contest after the tenth mile.

Collins sprinted in the last few laps and regained some of the distance he had lost, finishing nine and three-quarter laps behind Carmen. Walthour, who rode at the same dogged pace during the hour's grind, finished six laps behind the winner, while Madonna trailed along six miles in the rear.

Carmen rode at the same steady pace all the way, and at no time during the race was he in danger of defeat, and he easily showed his superiority over the other contestants.

Frank L. Kramer of East Orange defeated Cesar Moretti of Italy in two straight heats in the three-quarter-mile professional match race. The two riders fought hard for victory, and there was an exciting finish in each lap. In the first heat the Italian allowed Kramer to make—pace for him all the way. Kramer went to the front at the start and maintained a yard lead over Moretti until the last lap. The Italian then sprinted and tried to pass the American champion, but Kramer was going at top speed and Moretti could not overtake him. The Italian's bicycle crept up slowly on that of Kramer, but the American flashed across the finish half a wheel's length in the lead. Kramer's time was 2:12 3-5.

In the second heat Moretti led all the way until the last lap. The American hung on doggedly a few feet behind the Italian until the last lap, when Kramer shot up the track and speeding around at terrific pace gradually passed Moretti and won by a scant half wheel length. The winner's time for this heat was 2:03 2-5, and he covered the last eighth mile in 12 seconds.

Tom Bellow of the Empire City Wheelmen won the two-mile amateur race over a field of twenty-five riders, finishing a few inches ahead of Jerry Nunziata, a clubmate. Soon after the big field of riders started Bellow went to the front and held the lead throughout the last half of the race. Lester Bowker of the Glencoe A. C. was third, and Anthony Attardi of the Empire City Wheelmen was fourth. Bellow's time was 4:19 4-5.

The half mile amateur handicap race was won by J. Britton of Brooklyn, with a handicap of 60 yards, in 59 4-5 seconds. Louis Hibian of Inwood, with a 45-yard handicap, was second, and Harry Aron of the Glung Wheelmen, with 75 yards handicap, finished third.

WINS RACE IN MAXWELL.

Art Klein's Nervy Driving Gives Him Newark Victory—Makes a Record.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 24.—At the Olympic Park track tonight Art Klein, driving a Maxwell, won the fifty-mile race. Klein took the lead early in the race and held it until the end. About 12,000 spectators were present.

The pace of the evening developed into a great struggle between Klein and Bill Endicott, who was also driving a Maxwell car. The races were run on a half-mile track. Endicott refused to take the turns at full speed like his rival and lost much ground. Lon Lonsbury, driving a Kleinart car, finished third. At the ten-mile mark Lonsbury had a rear tire and, stopping to change tires, lost four laps. The three-mile was won by Endicott. It was announced that Klein broke the world's record for a half mile by covering the distance in 34 4-5 seconds.

Daring driving by Harvey Kennedy enabled him to win the free-for-all race at three miles. Kennedy, in a Maxwell, kept back until the two-mile mark. Here he increased speed and sent his car into second place. In the last lap he passed Klein and Al Burland, the latter driving a Warren Detroit. As he flashed over the finishing line he was a length ahead of both rivals. William Brown, driving in a three-mile race tonight, had a narrow escape when his car caught fire. He shut off the power, climbed over on the front of the car, and jumped alongside the track, escaping with slight burns. Ben Gatoff sustained a broken collarbone this afternoon when his car turned turtle on the back stretch.

At the matinee meeting Art Klein covered a mile in 1:09, which was announced as a world's record.

Ahearn Outpoints Rodel.

The ambition of Young Ahearn, the middleweight, to go out of his class and conquer a heavyweight boxer did not meet with complete success at Brighton Beach last night. Ahearn boxed ten rounds against George Rodel, the Boer, and although he outpointed Rodel, the great difference in size placed the dancing master at such a disadvantage that he could not land any telling blows.

Rodel was unable to break through Ahearn's defense, and about all he did was to hammer the youth on the ribs in the clinches. The middleweight had to jump up off his feet to reach his opponent, who was a head taller than himself. Also, Ahearn weighed only 159 pounds, while Rodel tipped the scales at 182. There was not a knockdown during the bout, and both men were comparatively fresh at the finish. Few solid blows were struck, as Ahearn was clever enough to avoid the Boer's blows, while Rodel was so tall that Ahearn was unable to get at him.

A crowd of about 2,500, including several women, witnessed the bout. In the semi-final Soldier Barfield outpointed Silent Martin in a ten-round bout. In the fifth round the soldier opened a cut over Martin's eye, which bled freely throughout the rest of the engagement.

Bouts at Fairmont A. C.

Eddie Fitzsimmons, a local welterweight, last night outpointed Harry Stone in the main ten-round contest at the Fairmont Athletic Club in the Bronx. The bout was interesting throughout, with both boxers assuming the aggressive alternately, but Fitzsimmons earned the honors easily in the majority of rounds by his effective punching.

Mike Cross, a brother of the famous Leach Cross, and Farmer Sullivan of Greenwich Village were the principals in the semi-final ten-round contest, and at the final bell the latter was easily entitled to the honors. Sullivan did the bulk of the work throughout the ten rounds and landed more blows, while Cross showed an inclination at times to foul, using his elbows whenever the opportunity presented itself. Sullivan had a decided advantage at the final bell, and was easily the winner on points.

New York Skippers in Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

WATCH HILL, R. I., July 24.—The largest number of racing craft ever starting a run at Watch Hill participated in the dory race held this morning in Little Narragansett Bay, and New York skippers again showed their superiority as they had in the previous weekly races held under the auspices of the Watch Hill Yacht Club. Phillips Turnbull of New York, sailing Derine, crossed the finish line ahead of the rest. George Babcock, sailing Twinkle, won second place over Sam, steered by Sam Dunham of Hartford. Charles Cottrell, sailing Twinkle, was the winner of the handicap race; Phillips Turnbull, in High Gear, finished second, and Arthur Bunker, sailing Salome, last week's winner, was third. All three are from New York.

Beals C. Wright Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., July 24.—Beals C. Wright of Boston, former National champion lawn tennis player, was hit by a batted ball during a baseball game here and as a result will not play tennis during his visit here. Wright came to North Yakima a few weeks ago following an operation for appendicitis in New York. He had entered for the Oregon State championship play, which will open in Portland, Ore., on Monday, but has been compelled to call off his plans and stay on the ranch owned by Nat Emerson, former Western tennis champion. George Wright is on his way to see his injured son. Beals Wright may not play in other tennis tournaments.

Golf at Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 24.—The leading scores for the golf committee cup at the Plainfield Country Club today were: Frank O. Reinhart, 77, 5, 71; J. R. Evans, 90, 24, 71; C. E. Lipscomb, 85, 17, 72; D. R. Rowland, 95, 19, 76; W. A. Engeman, 89, 13, 76; Arthur Murphy, 90, 8, 77. J. R. Evans and Frank Reinhart were tie with a net score of 71 in the sweepstakes event.

MAGEE HOME ROBBED AS SERVANTS SLEPT

Valuables Worth $7,500 Taken from Millionaire Coal Man's Wampus Lake House.

CONSTABLE SEE IS PUZZLED

Says He Hasn't Been Notified and Guesses It Didn't Happen—Owner and Family Away.

In the little village of Armonk, Westchester County, where Alvah See presides as constable and guardian of the peace, the farmers are all stirred up over a report that robbers, four or five in number, invaded the home of John Magee, millionaire coal operator and broker, in the Mount Kisco lake region.

Some of the farmers say it happened. Some of them say it didn't happen. Constable Alvah See has made every possible effort to decide whether it did or didn't happen, but he concludes that inasmuch as the robbery was not officially reported to him as it should have been, there is no reason why he should get excited over the matter.

"I guess it weren't so," he remarked yesterday when he was told that the rumor persists in spite of all denials.

Constable See admits having heard of the robbery from some of the hands employed on Mr. Magee's estate. At first he was said that the robbers got away with jewelry and negotiable bonds valued at $6,500. From more authentic sources, however, comes the information that the robbers carried away $7,500 worth of loot, including a punch bowl valued in itself at $600. It is reported also from the same source that the robbers entered the house by cutting a panel out of a side door between 3 and 4 o'clock Thursday morning while the servants were asleep.

Constable May Investigate.

With all these details Constable Alvah See says he is more or less familiar. He says they have been "telling about it" for the last three days. So far, however, he has made no investigation, and says he does not intend to make any, inasmuch as he was not formally notified. And, anyway, says the constable, there is no way of him finding out whether the story is true or not. However, he might look into it again.

According to those who say it did happen, the robbers were fairly well dressed Italians, who were seen prowling in the vicinity of Wampus Lake, on the shores of which Mr. Magee's $400,000 residence stands. Not far away are the equally elegant homes of Elijah Sells, States Tompkins, the millionaire bag manufacturer; Cornelius R. Agnew, Vice President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Samuel Fuller, the banker, and Samuel McRoberts, Vice President of the National City Bank.

Those who observed the suspicious movements of the Italians paid little attention to them at first. They were thought to be employed by foresters who are now engaged in destroying the gypsy moth in the Mount Kisco Lake region. These men had been seen by servants and farm hands for several days in succession, but they disappeared without leaving any trace since late Thursday evening, when the word first went out that a daring robbery had been committed.

Work Done Stealthily.

According to the gossip of the more knowing villagers, the robbers concealed themselves all night in the Italian gardens on the Magee estate. It is said they also had an automobile hidden in the dense shrubbery which flanks the main driveway on either side. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, the robbers are said to have worked their way to a side entrance in the house. Very stealthily they cut a panel out of the door and entered without waking any of the servants.

One of the robbers devoted himself to the butler's pantry, where he picked up a mass of plate and china, including the $600 punchbowl. Another cleaned up in Mr. Magee's room, removing from a desk $2,000 worth of negotiable bonds. A third investigated Mrs. Magee's room. It is said he gathered into his pockets a brooch, a string of pearls, and about a dozen rings.

The servants were awakened at about 4:15 A. M. by the persistent yelping of watchdogs. It is said they made an investigation of the premises and discovered that a robbery had been committed, but did not report the matter until fourteen hours later. The servants, however, deny that there was any robbery.

Mr. and Mrs. Magee and their children have been away from their Wampus Lake estate for several weeks, and according to Constable Alvah See, they have not as yet notified him of the alleged robbery. That's why he still thinks "it weren't so."

Some of the farmers, however, insist that the markings of automobile wheels on the driveway would indicate that the robbers escaped in a machine which they had concealed in the bushes. The tracks would show also that on leaving the estate with their loot, the robber took a southerly course and sped toward White Plains.

GIRLS SAVED FROM RIVER.

Two of Wading Party Near Drowning When Caught in Hudson Tide.

The screams of a dozen children in wading in the Hudson River attracted the attention of passersby on Riverside Drive yesterday afternoon, and several persons rushed to the shore when they saw that two of the youngsters had been caught in the current and were struggling helpless 100 feet from shore. One was twelve-year-old Marian Dowling of 326 Washington Street, Orange, N. J., and the other eight-year-old Catherine Broderick of 2,580 Eighth Avenue. The Dowling girl had come to the city to visit Mrs. Catherine Moran of 2,578 Eighth Avenue.

William Singer and Mrs. Elizabeth Schlenker were seated on the porch of the Fulton Motor Boat Club at the foot of 138th Street. They heard the screams and with William Bosler and Albert Franck, conductor and brakeman of a passing freight train, leaped into the water.

The three men quickly reached the little girls, who were nearly exhausted, and after a struggle with the tide, brought them safely to shore. A hurry call was turned in, and Dr. Frascola of the Knickerbocker Hospital responded. When they had regained consciousness, the children were taken to the hospital, where it was said they would live.

ARRESTED IN WOMAN'S SUIT.

Harold Vreeland, Breach of Promise Defendant, Gets Bail.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 24.—Harold Vreeland, 23 years old, of 308 Orient Way, Rutherford, was arrested on a capias by Sheriff Heath last tnight. He is the defendant in a $10,000 breach of promise suit instituted by Miss Beatrice S. Eyre, also of Rutherford.

She alleges that on May 10 she agreed to marry Vreeland at his request, but that although a reasonable time had elapsed and she repeatedly asked him to marry her, he refused to do so. Vreeland was held in $5,000 bail, which his father, Henry R. Vreeland, furnished.

Find Opium in a Restaurant.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 24.—Detectives raided a chop suey restaurant at 148 River Street today, broke through a trapdoor into the basement and seized $500 worth of opium in a cylinder hidden in a keg of nails. Several loose tins of opium were found also. Charley Sam and Sam Wah Lee, Chinese, were arrested as the proprietors of the place. The police say that the chop suey restaurant has been one of the chief points of supply in the opium traffic in this part of the State.

WALLINGFORD TALES IN SUIT

Promoters Quarreled and Each Charges the Other with Fraud.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 24.—Financial transactions as weird as those in which the J. Rufus Wallingford of fiction figured are being revealed in the Court of Chancery as the result of litigation involving the Standard Water Systems Company of Hampton, Hunterdon County. Vice Chancellor John H. Backes today allowed an order, returnable Tuesday next, requiring John A. Power, President of the concern, and the other officers to show cause why a receiver should not be named.

Application for the receiver was made by Philip L. E. Delfungo Giera, the company's Vice President. About a week ago Power began suit against Giera to recover nearly $200,000 worth of stock. Giera's bill of complaint sets forth in a remarkable way how the residents of Hampton rallied to the support of prosperous looking New York promoters when they began to consider the place as a possible site for a factory to be erected by the Water Systems Company. The bill declares the citizens had public meetings and raised more than $20,000 to invest in the new concern, which it was said would transform the village into a flourishing town.

The Standard Company was incorporated under the laws of Delaware, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000. Giera charges that the entire capital was issued for alleged patents, but that later $450,000 of this stock was returned to the corporation's treasury. He avers that the company opened large offices at 155 Madison Avenue, New York, and fitted them luxuriously. Attractive catalogues were printed, he alleges, and there was a picture of the battleship New York. Under the cut it stated, he said, that one of the concern's distilling plants was being installed in the vessel.

Giera declares that he has learned from the Department of Justice that this is not true. On the wall of the office was a picture of a handsome home at Babylon, L. I., which, according to Giera, Power said was his. The complainant now says that Power never owned the property and is financially irresponsible. The bill further alleges that the company's present payroll is nearly $3,000 per month, although there is not a wheel turning. Giera alleges that the firm owes him $45,000, and it was because of this debt that Power gave him $226,000 of stock. He charges that the company's assets are practically nothing, aside from the land and factory in Hampton.

Power's bill against Giera charges that the latter is a swindler and alleges that he got out of San Diego, Cal. with $150,000 as the result of swindling operations. Power states that Giera deceived him into thinking that he was a man of great wealth. He makes the additional allegation that Giera was formerly coachman for the man whose name he now bears.

GETS A HOTEL RENT FREE.

Proprietor Wins Lawsuit Involving His Five-Year Lease.

By a decision handed down in the Fourth District Municipal Court at Jamaica, Queens, yesterday by Justice Alfred Denton, Rudolph Newman, proprietor of a three-story hotel building at Fulton Street and Bergen Avenue, Jamaica, expects to get the place for the next four years rent free.

The hotel building is owned by Koeppel Cohn, who also owns the the brick business block adjoining in Fulton Street. When Newman leased the hotel a year ago, on a five-years' lease, the structure was about 18 feet deeper than the business building next door. But recently Cohn obtained a tenement for the business building, who insisted on more room. So Cohn built an extension that brought the building back to the rear line of the hotel.

Newman said his rear entrance and two windows were shut off, and refused to pay his rent for May, and brought suit before Justice Denton. The Justice decided that, so long as the extension remained, Newman need not pay any rent. The hotel is on one of the busiest corners in Jamaica.

CENTURY BECOMES A $27,000,000 BANK

Deal Completed Whereby It Takes Over the Business of the Security.

TO CLOSE ONE BRANCH

Harden L. Crawford Remains Head of the Institution—Combined Deposits $24,000,000.

Harden L. Crawford, President of the Century Bank, at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, with branches in various parts of Manhattan, announced late last night that the Century Bank has taken over the business of the Security Bank, at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, and its branches. The resources of the Security Bank, which now passes out of existence as such, totaled nearly $16,000,000. The total resources of the consolidated institution are about $27,000,000.

In announcing the transaction Mr. Crawford said:

"The Century Bank has taken over the business of the Security Bank, acquiring its good will and deposits and assuming its deposit liabilities. The transaction became effective today and the Century Bank will continue the business of the Security Bank, as usual, at all its branches, except only the branch at Third Avenue and 106th Street, which will be discontinued. All checks against balances with the Security Bank will be honored by the Century.

"The transaction followed favorable action of the Board of Directors of the Security Bank and of more than two-thirds of its stockholders, and was the result of a protracted negotiation carried on on behalf of the Century by its President with the co-operation of L. G. Kaufman, Chairman of its Executive Committee, and our counsel, Messrs. Lawrence & Lawrence. It has the approval of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York and of the Clearing House authorities, who have been acquainted with the negotiation throughout its progress.

"The Century Bank has now been admitted to membership to the New York Clearing House, and is increasing its capital and surplus in proportion to its increased business. It now has a paid in capital and surplus of $2,240,000 with deposits, including those of the Security, of about $24,000,000. Its total resources are in the neighborhood of $27,000,000, which makes it one of the strongest of the uptown banks. The officers of the Century Bank remain unchanged. They are Harden L. Crawford, President, and L. G. Kaufman, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Vice Presidents are C. Stanley Mit

GERMANS' PASSPORT RULE IN BELGIUM

Difficulties of Travel in Conquered Land Told by American Relief Official.

SUSPICION THE WATCHWORD

Bearer of Charity, a Rhodes Scholar, Searched Time After Time by Guards in One Day.

A typical day's experience of an American official of the Relief Commission in Belgium is told in the current issue of The American Oxonian by O. C. Carmichael, a Rhodes scholar from Alabama, who spent some of his vacation in the distribution of food. His article is headed "Diary of a Day in Belgium."

"Breakfast was quickly over," writes Mr. Carmichael, "and I was on the way to the Pass-Zentrale, (in Antwerp.) The first order of the day was a trip to Malines to look after a boat that had been sent there the day before. As I approached the Pass Bureau I could see a long line of people waiting before the door, with a soldier doorkeeper, who let in only a few at a time. After a few words of explanation I passed upstairs in advance of many who had been waiting for hours.

"To one who is at all particular about good ventilation or the gentler social courtesies my advice is to stay away from Pass Bureaus; or, if a visit is absolutely necessary, to make that the first business of the day, when there is a reserve of fresh air and patience.

"There were some ten men behind a row of desks, filling out passports as rapidly as possible. All classes of people were on a common footing—each must humbly ask permission to stir out of his town, and, if fortunate in obtaining his request, must pay 6 to 10 marks, according to the nature of the paper. * * * I had been granted a pass to Malines a few days before, and this time the under officer wrote out my paper on his own responsibility, so that in fifteen minutes I was on my way.

"The road from Antwerp to Malines is a section of the famous Breda-Brussels road built by Napoleon I. It was also the line of march of the Kaiser's troops in October, of which fact there are still many signs. At both the second and third ring of the Antwerp forts there is the distance of a kilometer where shells from the big guns left their unmistakable impression. Fields scarred with shrapnel explosions, barbed wire entanglements, cavalry barriers in the form of round holes in the ground with a sharp stick driven in the centre, piles of bricks where houses stood—all form part of the scenery along the way, and give peculiar interest to the trip.

"Oh! An American!"

"The sentries this morning were unusually careful. Instead of merely looking at the date of the passport, they took the trouble to read it, and then turned it over for something further, illustrating the fluctuating temper of sentries. When about half way to Malines I met a military automobile filled with the Kaiser's uniforms and one plain-clothes man. They saluted. I returned the salute in good faith and passed on. After a distance of about five kilometers the same auto passed going my way, and some one called out, halt! They stopped their machine some meters in front, and the plain-clothes detective came back to the car. 'Oh, you are an American, are you?' he said, as he read the sign across the front, 'American Commission for Relief in Belgium.' With that we drifted apart without further ceremony.

"When, however, I arrived at the gate to Malines the young officer there ordered the car to be searched. The sentries did their job well, but were unsuccessful in their search for contraband. As a result I was allowed to proceed.

"My work was soon finished and by 12:30 Belgian time (or 1:30 German time) I was back in Antwerp ready for lunch. By 2 P. M. I was again at the Pass Bureau in the room marked 'für Holland.' A paper permitting one to leave the Kaiser's dominions is not so easy to obtain. I must make my request personally to the Graf von ——.

"I was ushered into the second chamber, from which there was a door leading into the holy of holies. The Commandant appeared. He was a man of unusual height, with the build of an athlete and clad in a close fitting cavalry uniform. His greetings were as usual. 'What's the matter now?' Without delay, however, the schein was forthcoming, and I was again on the road.

Searched in the Blockhouse.

"The two sentries on the road leaving Antwerp to the north hindered my journey as little as possible. A salute and a cigar were sufficient. I reached the frontier at Puttes about 3 P. M. As I hove in sight of the little blockhouse where all must enter who proceed further, I caught sight of our friend the moon-calf (so named by Mr. Hunt on account of his appearance) drawing the bar across the road. When I stopped just before the courtyard of the barracks he raised the bar and asked me to drive to one side. I was rather formally invited into the barracks to expose myself to search. After many embraces to ascertain whether I was concealing papers under my waistcoat behind, and numerous gentle taps presumably to find what papers might be dangling loose on the inside, I was set free. In the meantime my passports had been stamped and the car thoroughly examined.

"At a distance of about a kilometer from this place is the real Dutch frontier, and here you must show your German papers for the last time and also satisfy the Dutch customs. The soldier at the gate hailed me, and I explained that I had nothing to declare and that I was returning in an hour. Thinking that I had satisfied the Dutch authorities through their military representatives, I passed on.

"'I was nearing the village of Hoogereide, ten kilometers from the border, when I turned a corner to find myself confronted with a line of six soldiers across the road, who, with much waving of hands and shouldering of muskets, told me that I must go back to the frontier for customs. I questioned the authenticity of this statement and asked to see the commandant of the place. After some time he appeared, and to my great disappointment, verified the statement. I must go back to the frontier in company of two soldiers and return with them after a thorough search and the deposit of 300 francs for the lack of an automobile license.

"'This unexpected delay made me late for coming back into Belgium; it was 7:30 when I arrived at the German post. The flourishing of red lanterns and the running to and fro, which I could see through the thin mist that had begun to fall, signified a commotion in camp. I stopped just before the bar across the road; after dark it was a law that no one must cross the frontier. This news was delivered by the young officer in command of the company. After some insistence, however, he agreed to telephone. I was asked in out of the rain to await results.

A Hilarious Saturday Night.

"'There was great merriment in the camp that Saturday night, and each was more or less happy according to how near empty his bottle was. The moon-calf was, I should say, among those who were more happy. He was reclining on his bunk, breathing with slight difficulty, but still with enough energy and breath left to oppose my journey. Between the hiccoughs he was saying: 'Nein, er kann nicht durchfahren. Er muss zurück.' In spite of his protests, however, and in spite of the fact that they failed to get any one on the telephone, it was decided that if I would go back a five minutes' drive to get an officer who wanted to go to Antwerp I might proceed.

"'This sort of conditional permission wasn't quite satisfactory, but for certain reasons I agreed. Accompanied by a friendly companion, I soon found the official individual who was supposed to want to go to Antwerp. He was with a lot of friends in a small estaminet (coffee house) amid the greatest hilarity. Bacchus and Venus were making merry with the sons of Mars. Needless to say, he was loath to leave. However, after prolonged and continued persuasion he was induced to part with Bacchus, but brought his Venus along. He was politely informed that he must leave all impedimenta. He explained that she was an official. At my 'Ich glaube nicht,' he rose in his dignity as a soldier of the Kaiser and let out such a tirade of maledictions as I've not heard before in any language. I had disputed the word of a soldier, yes, of an officer.

Ready for a Joy Ride.

"'In spite of my protest, while I was cranking the car, men, women, guns, and swords were all crowded into the back of the little Overland. Everything was ready for a real joy ride as soon as the motor would budge. But to the disgust of the party it was discovered that the motor would not budge. For more than an hour all available mechanical skill was utilized without effect. Not a wheel would turn. The crowd had dispersed, and, save for one or two soldiers on duty, the maiden and her admirer, everything was deserted. Finally two soldiers came strolling along on their way to their barracks. These were induced (not without difficulty) to assist in pushing the car with a view to getting the motor started. To the surprise of all, the plan worked, and with all the helpers, including the maiden, we came sailing up to the blockhouse again amid vicious shrieks from both.

"'It was then about 10:30 and a new guard had come on duty. Not knowing why any one should dare to come so late, they were greatly excited. When the reasons were given we all had to get out and allow the car to be searched through and through. For a stranger to be so intimate with soldiers and their sweethearts was a bad sign. After a long explanation, however, I was allowed to proceed in the direction of Antwerp, where I arrived at 11:30. The appearance of an auto in the streets at so late an hour aroused the civil police, who followed me to the garage, but did not speak to me. I reached my room just as the clock was striking midnight and went dinnerless and supperless to bed."

FREE CONCERTS IN PARKS.

Commissioner Ward Announces Schedule for This Week.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward has issued the schedule for free concerts in Manhattan for the week beginning today as follows:

This afternoon at 4 o'clock—Central Park, orchestra concert; Hudson Park, West Side Municipal Band, Fort Washington Park, Uptown Municipal Band.

This evening at 8 o'clock—Tompkins Square, East Side Municipal Band.

Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock—East Twenty-fourth Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; Chelsea Park, West Side Municipal Band, and Colonial Park, Uptown Municipal Band.

Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock—Columbus Park, East Side Municipal Band; Battery Park, West Side Municipal Band, and Morningside Park, Uptown Municipal Band.

Thursday evening at 8 o'clock—Market Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; Barrow Street Pier, West Side Municipal Band, and Mount Morris Park, Uptown Municipal Band.

Friday evening at 8 o'clock—Hamilton Fish Park, East Side Municipal Band; Abingdon Square Park, West Side Municipal Band, and Carl Schurz Park, Uptown Municipal Band.

Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock—Seward Park, East Side Municipal Band. Saturday evening at 8 o'clock—East Third Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; Fiftieth Street Pier, West Side Municipal Band; West 129th Street Pier, Uptown Municipal Band, and Central Park, orchestral concert.

The free concerts for the week in Richmond Borough will be as follows: This evening at 8 o'clock, Westerleigh, Staten Island Municipal Band. Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, St. Gabriel's Park, Kips Bay Neighborhood Association.

In Brooklyn Park Commissioner Ingersoll has arranged concerts for today in Prospect Park, Winthrop Park, Sunset Park, and the Metropolitan Avenue Pier. There will be a concert at Prospect Park tomorrow also.

Feth's Military Band, Charles Feth conductor, will give a concert this afternoon at 4 o'clock in Highland Park, Borough of Queens, under the direction of the Park Department, Borough of Queens.

SETTLE BENEDICT AFFAIRS.

Receivers for Greenhut Subsidiary Are Discharged.

William A. Marble and ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes, receivers of the Joseph Benedict Company, co-defendant in the equity proceedings brought by the Monmouth Securities Company against the J. B. Greenhut Company, were discharged yesterday by Judge Hand of the Federal court. The accounts of the receivers were also approved. They showed that while they operated the business the total receipts were $24,464, the total disbursements $25,122, total sales of merchandise $28,897, and the purchase of merchandise $31,129.

The Benedict Company was a subsidiary of the J. B. Greenhut Company. The assets and liabilities of the company, according to the report, amount to $79,785. Judge Hand allowed the receivers $500 each and allowed Rosenberg, Levis & Ball, counsel for Joseph Benedict, $750.

RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

CAMP IN MAINE

For rent, August or September, at $3.50 a day; room for party of eight or ten; motor boat, row boat, and canoe; Grounds, 20-acre island; best of bass fishing. Write to D 308 Times Downtown.

INSTRUCTION.

SPANISH INSTITUTE.—Modern languages taught by Senor Don Jaime S. De Miramon, 506 5th Av. Entrance on 42d St.

FAVORS DISMISSAL OF CRIBBING CADETS

Naval Court Which Made Inquiry at Annapolis Ends Its Work.

OFFICERS FILE STATEMENTS

Academy Official Points Out to Secretary Daniels That Students Are Taught Value of Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Officials of the Navy Department were notified today of the completion of the investigations that have been in progress at the Naval Academy at Annapolis into the cribbing and hazing scandals, and that the report would be sent to Washington immediately.

The Court of Inquiry which has been investigating the cribbing charges and looking into the whole system of examinations at the Naval Academy, completed its work at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, when it reached an agreement on its report. This report will recommend the dismissal of several midshipmen in connection with the cribbing.

The report of the Court of Inquiry will be accompanied by some interesting documents in the form of statements from officers on duty at Annapolis, directing attention to phases of the situation that is believed Secretary Daniels should fully understand in acting upon the findings of the court. One of these was made by Rear Admiral William S. Fullam, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, protesting against certain charges and allegations made by Representatives Hay and Carlin of Virginia during the course of the investigation. Others are from Captain Lloyd H. Chandler, commandant of midshipmen, who is now acting Superintendent of the academy, and Chaplain William G. Cassard.

Ill-Treatment of Middies Denied.

One statement is a reply to the allegation that the accused midshipmen were unjustly, even brutally, treated when segregated on board the gunboat Mercedes. It is said that the segregation of the middies was at the instance of the assistant to the Judge Advocate of the court in order that the members of the "squad" might not communicate with certain important witnesses, who, it was claimed, were being threatened; that these defendants received better treatment, more freedom, better food, and greater comfort than any of the 700 midshipmen on the practice ships then at Annapolis; that no unfair or harsh treatment was visited upon them and that all representations to that effect were attempts to weaken the authority of and lessen the respect due to the commanding officer of the station, Rear Admiral Fullam.

One statement from a high official of the academy contains a rejoinder to the allegations made by Congressmen that the practice of "gouging" or "cribbing" and the various methods of surreptitiously obtaining examination papers were the result of a "system" for which the Superintendent and other officers were responsible. The memoranda point out for consideration by Secretary Daniels the belief of the officers at the academy that the policy of those in authority has always included pleas and warnings against the infraction of academic rules, and that there has been nothing lacking in the effort to inculcate personal honor as an indispensible attribute of midshipmen.

Secretary Daniels is told by a high officer of the academy that it has never been deemed necessary to regard midshipmen as burglars.

Defend System at Academy.

These documents filed as separate exhibits by Admiral Fullam, Captain Chandler and Chaplain Cassard, defend the system of control at the Naval Academy and resent allegations made against the authorities before the Court of Inquiry. The statements assert that the officers responsible for affairs at the academy feel that they cannot be held responsible for the misconduct of a few midshipmen who have violated rules and defied authority, and whose friends, it is alleged, have been seeking to lay the blame upon a "system."

Moreover, the officers of the academy urge upon the attention of Secretary Daniels that it would be fatal to academic discipline to introduce political influence or personal sympathy in a final determination of the culpability of those who have been under investigation.

Secretary Daniels will find the report of the Court of Inquiry on his desk when he returns to Washington from North Carolina next Tuesday morning.

In considering the report of the Court of Inquiry, which he will bring to the attention of President Wilson before taking action, Secretary Daniels will have before him the question whether there is a need for changing the method of instruction or system of administration or personnel at Annapolis. Officers in charge of the academy, and their view is shared by officers in the Navy Department, believe that there is nothing wrong with the academic administration or its personnel, and that the charges made upon the "system" represented as having been established by the officers of the academy are unjust and founded upon prejudice or ignorance of conditions.

Others, however, are convinced, and have been so representing to the Secretary of the Navy, that there is urgent need of radical reform in methods of administration and discipline at the Naval Academy, and that there should be an overturning of the present personnel and a new Superintendent.

LIVELY SALE AT EDGEMERE.

600 at Auction Conducted for M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co.

Fitz-james E. Browne of Montreal made his first appearance as a New York auctioneer yesterday as the representative of M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., when he assumed charge of the sale of 400 lots and seven houses offered for sale by that firm at Edgemere Crest, near Edgemere, L. I. There were more than 600 bidders present when the sale began, and the bidding was lively from the start. At 7 o'clock last night the total proceeds of the sales were $41,500.

The sale began at 2:30 o'clock and in two hours sixty-two lots had been sold for a total of $24,525. The first two lots sold were on the southeast corner of East Twenty-eighth Street and Cowdin Avenue. They were knocked down to Hyman Messe for $310 each. Later in the day Mr. Messe was offered $410 each for the lots which he refused. Two other lots in the same block on the southwest corner brought $300 each. A bungalow in Cedar Avenue was sold to Walter Scott for New Jersey, S. I., for $2,450; the house at the corner of Dickinson and Lincoln Avenues went to Mrs. H. Allen of New York for $7,500, and a second house, adjoining that purchased by Mrs. Allen, was sold for $6,700.

The average price brought by the lots was $450 each. The sale was resumed at 7:30 o'clock last night and will again go on at that hour tomorrow night.

Woods Starts on His Vacation.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods left yesterday for a vacation in the "woods." The Commissioner did not feel bound to announce which "woods," because he wanted a rest, the first one he has been able to have since he became Commissioner, fifteen months ago. First Deputy Commissioner Leon G. Godley will act for his chief. It is known that the Commissioner will always be within telephone call if departmental matters should require his advice.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises...4:50|Sun sets..7:28|Moon sets..3:28

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:27	5:57	11:36	12:00
Governors Island	5:56	6:24	12:03	12:17
Hell Gate	7:40	8:14	1:45	1:57

Arrived—Saturday, July 24.

SS Italia, Gibraltar, July 15.
SS Nord America, Seville, July 8.
SS Strathallon, Havre, July 10.
SS Nea Hellas, Gibraltar, July 10.
SS Den of Airlie, Liverpool, July 10.
SS Gluseppe, Norfolk, July 19.
SS Woolston, Cardiff, July 10.
SS Comal, Galveston, July 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	July 17
Drome	Bordeaux	July
Large Law	London	July 10
Merity	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Mayaro	Grenada	July 10
Alfred Nobel	Havre	July 10
Wirral	Havre	July 10
Antigone	Algiers	July 9
Highland Prince	London	July 9
Cacique	Havre	July 13
America	Naples	July 14
Avra	Glasgow	July
Prixo	Liverpool	July 10
Justin	Pernambuco	July 7
Lampasas	Mobile	July 20
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 22

DUE TOMORROW.

Gascogne	Bordeaux	July 18
Pioneer	Copenhagen	July 15
Sixaola	Santiago	July 21
Tenadores	Colon	July 19
Yaguez	Mayagues	July 19
Coamo	San Juan	July 21
Creole	New Orleans	July 21
Frinton	Havre	July 13
Patria	Piraeus	July 9
El Mundo	Galveston	July 26
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 24

DUE TUESDAY.

Carpathia	Liverpool	July 17
Idaho	Deal	July 13
Kish	Liverpool	July 12
Wells City	Bristol	July 13
Saratoga	Havana	July 24
Stephen	Barbados	July 19
Lampasas	Mobile	July 20
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 24
Colorado	Galveston	July 21

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Chicago	Bordeaux	July 19
Petroleine	Le Rochelle	July 15
Vauban	London	July 17
Belford	Naples	July 10
Toyohashi Maru	London	July 16
Frances	Liverpool	July 15
Flaturia	Copenhagen	July 13
Asuncion de Larrinaga	Cork	July 13
Bayamo	Progreso	July 20
Camaguey	Puerto Mexico	July 20
El Norte	Galveston	July 22

DUE THURSDAY.

Europa	Genoa	July 15
Adriatic	Liverpool	July 21
St. Cecilia	Rotterdam	July 17
Noordam	Rotterdam	July 19
Karema	Manchester	July 15
Santa Marta	Kingston	July 23
Stephano	Halifax	July 27
Momus	New Orleans	July 24

DUE FRIDAY.

Bovic	Manchester	July 18
Westminster	Bordeaux	July 16
Lincolnshire	London	July 17
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	July 24
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 27
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 24
El Cid	Galveston	July 24

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	July 24
Saxonia	Liverpool	July 21
Kursk	Archangel	July 18
Strathtay	Marseilles	July 16
Bayonne	St. Louis-du-Rhone	July 16
La Coa	Bilbao	July 16
Rio de Janeiro	Para	July 19
Advance	Cristobal	July 24

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Roma, Lisbon		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Dwinsk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Arabic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hercules, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrib, Jamaica	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Muscogee, Cuba		12:00 M.
Patris, Piraeus		4:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comandante, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Matanzas, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yaquez, San Juan		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Manzanillo, Santiago		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Balboa	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana		12:00 M.
Samland, London		12:00 M.
Den of Airlie, London		12:00 M.
Bovic, Manchester		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampico		1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 24.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 219 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 251 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 141 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 45 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 10 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 150 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 90 miles N. E. of Havana at 7 P. M.
SS Santiago, Santiago to New York, was 25 miles S. W. of Cienfuegos at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Galveston to New York, was 30 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 490 miles S. at 7:25 P. M.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 9 miles W. of Sand Key at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 270 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Stampalia, at Genoa, July 17.
SS Kristianiafjord, at Christiania, July 19.
SS Kangaroo, at Bordeaux, July 20.
SS Polarine, at Cherbourg, July 20.
SS Richard, at Rotterdam, July 22.

Sailed.

SS St. Louis, from Liverpool, July 24.
SS Den of Ogil, from Liverpool, July 23.
SS Denis, from Barbados, July 22.
SS Luz, from Barcelona, July 22.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, July 24.

Passed.

SS Lucifine, New York for Cette, passed Segres.
SS Rotterdam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Favignana, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 31, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 3, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Aug. 12, SS Canopic.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 28, SS Dante Alighieri, and at 7:30 A. M. July 31, SS America.
Greece—Close at 12 M. July 31, SS Patris.
Liberia—No mailings at present.
Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 3, SS Noordam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 29, SS Oscar II.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria ..... July 26
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) and New Zealand, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... July 29
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Moana.. July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... July 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.. July 31
Japan, Korea, and China (specially adressed) (via Seattle)—Canada Maru ..... Aug. 1
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ..... Aug. 9

FEDERAL BANKS GAIN IN TOTAL RESERVES

Report an Increase of $1,800,000 from the Business of the Week.

GOLD RESOURCES GROW

A Net Increase of $3,500,000 in Deposits — Acceptances Greater by $1,400,000 Than in Previous Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement indicates a gain in total reserves of $1,800,000 and a gain in gold reserve of $2,400,000. Gold in vault shows a gain of more than $500,000, the gold settlement fund an increase of $1,770,000, while other cash reserve decreased about $400,000.

An increase of about $400,000 is shown in the amount of discounted notes held by the banks, Richmond reporting the largest gain under this head. The amount of acceptances held by the banks increased $1,400,000, New York, Boston and Philadelphia accounting for about 90 per cent. of the total gain. Of the combined total of commercial paper and acceptances the latter constitute at present 26.2 per cent., as against 23.8 per cent. at the end of the previous week. About 30.3 per cent. of all the paper held matures within thirty days, as against 32.3 per cent. reported the week before, and about 62.8 per cent. within sixty days, as against 64.4 per cent. shown at the end of the previous week.

The holdings of agricultural and live-stock paper maturing after ninety days decreased more than $500,000, the Dallas Bank, with about one-third of the entire holdings of this class of paper, reporting the largest loss for the week.

No change is reported in the amount of United States bonds held. The total holdings of municipal warrants increased about $700,000, all the banks, except Cleveland, reporting larger figures than for the previous week.

An increase of $35,000 is shown in the combined amount of paid-in capital of which $24,000 is in the Boston Bank. The changes in the amounts of capital shown for some of the other banks are due to the shifting of accounts, resulting from the transfer of member banks from one district to another.

Net deposits show an increase of $3,500,000, the large gain for the New York bank being offset in part by considerable net withdrawals from the Boston and St. Louis banks. The Federal Reserve agents report $134,475,000 of notes received from the Controller of the Currency and $94,131,000 issued to the banks. Against the latter amount the agents hold at present $78,006,000 of gold and $16,321,000 of commercial paper. The banks report $83,420,000 of notes in circulation and a net liability thereon of $14,521,000. A tabulated statement follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$214,047,000
Gold settlement funds	48,450,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,076,000
Total gold reserve	263,573,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	25,913,000
Total reserve	289,486,000

BILLS DISCOUNTED AND BOUGHT.

Maturities within thirty days	$11,956,000
Maturities within sixty days	12,815,000
Maturities within ninety days	11,196,000
Maturities over ninety days	3,456,000
Total	$39,423,000

INVESTMENTS.

United States bonds	$7,923,000
Municipal warrants	15,110,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks, net	5,229,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	9,227,000
All other resources	4,765,000
Total resources	371,163,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$54,170,000
Reserve deposits, net	301,063,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	14,521,000
All other liabilities	1,409,000
Total liabilities	$371,163,000
Gold reserve against net liabilities	84.9%
Cash reserve against net liabilities	93.3%
Cash reserve against liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against net amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation	96.6%

The detailed reports by districts are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total reserves	$16,527,000
Gold	16,357,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,405,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,063,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total reserves	$139,508,000
Gold	123,207,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,088,000
Reserve deposits, net	141,409,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total reserves	$17,976,000
Gold	14,940,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,194,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,946,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total reserves	$18,263,000
Gold	17,239,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,990,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,226,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total reserves	$8,073,000
Gold	7,943,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,313,000
Reserve deposits, net	7,950,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	5,757,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total reserves	$5,398,000
Gold	3,058,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,745,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,219,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	2,837,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total reserves	$38,292,000
Gold	35,303,000
Bills discounted and bought	3,885,000
Reserve deposits, net	44,563,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total reserves	$10,188,000
Gold	9,342,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,125,000
Reserve deposits, net	11,463,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total reserves	$7,873,000
Gold	7,860,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,072,000
Reserve deposits, net	8,937,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total reserves	$10,440,000
Gold	9,947,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,457,000
Reserve deposits, net	10,901,000
Federal Reserve, net	340,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total reserves	$7,642,000
Gold	7,074,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,629,000
Reserve deposits, net	6,003,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	5,587,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total reserves	$8,306,000
Gold	9,285,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,350,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,333,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 24.—Following are the latest quotations for cotton stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	..	55	..
Arkwright Mills	60	65	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	40	..	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	104½	..	105
Chace Mills	100	102½	..
Charlton Mills	90	..	..
Davol Mills	90	..	..
Davis Mills	107⅞	..	..
Flint Mills	99	..	..
Granite Mills	..	..	80
Hargraves Mills	..	43	..
King Philip Mills	107	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	100	..
Lincoln Mfg Co.	..	..	76½
Luther Mfg Co.	120	..	..
Merchants' Mfg Co.	76½	92½	..
Mechanics' Mills	75	..	..
Narragansett Mills	..	92½	..
Osborn Mills	95	97	..
Parker Mills	42½	..	..
Pocasset Mfg Co.	..	90	..
R. Borden Mfg. Co.	130	140	..
Sagamore Mfg Co.	175	..	..
Seaconnet Mills	..	55	..
Shove Mills	70	..	..
Stafford Mills	67½	75½	..
Stevens Mfg Co.	123	..	..
Tecumseh Mills	103	..	..
Union Cotton Mfg Co.	170	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	12	..
Westamoo Mills	..	90	..

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Indications are that the weather will be generally fair with moderate temperatures Sunday and Monday over practically all States east of the Mississippi River.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate east and southeast; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate east; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast except variable on the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York, southern New England and New Jersey—Generally fair Sunday and Monday; little change in temperature.

Western New York and eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday.

Northern New England—Cloudy Sunday; Monday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	63	68	4 P. M.	76	71
6 A. M.	67	64	6 P. M.	72	68
9 A. M.	70	68	9 P. M.	68	66
12 M.	75	72	11 P. M.	67	66

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 69; for corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 76 degrees at 5:00 P. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 75 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

PRICE CUT IN HALF.

We are offering a wonderful bargain. A superior built modern dwelling house, not-low tile construction, every convenience, including vacuum cleaner, garbage incinerator, three baths, fine garage, one acre, Italian gardens; on restricted Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon. Address Anderson Realty Co., Tel. 585 Mt. Vernon.

"Ingleside," Paulding Manor, Near White Plains Road, Bronxville.—Genuine sacrifice; owner leaving, and if can sell immediately will refuse no reasonable offer for ten-room home, modern improvements; country surroundings; city conveniences; golf, tennis; high ground; superb view; garage, garden, fruit; $7,000, but cash talks; great opportunity. Brooks, 644 Madison Av. Phone 5430 Plaza.

Two-story brick building; suitable for any large business or moving-picture concern at railroad station and trolley terminal; Westchester County, New York; also safes, desks, &c., for sale. D. J. Morgan, 37 Liberty St., New York City.

For Sale.—Modern, up-to-date 12-room house, stucco; ground 60x116; river view; three minutes station; price $6,500; easy terms. Call or address for further particulars, Alfred E. Cooke, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

MOUNT KISCO.—Modern dwelling; 8 rooms, bath; electric lights, steam heat; plot one-third acre; garage; stable; choice section; near station; $7,500. Dr. F. W. Andrews, Mount Kisco.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct. Westchester. N 60 Times.

Thoroughly up-to-date house, 10 rooms, baths; ½ acre; garden; fruit and shade trees; fine view of river; 35 minutes from Grand Central; mortgage to suit. Owner, C 287 Times Downtown.

LAWRENCE PARK BARGAIN.

House of 9 rooms, 2 baths; beautiful high grounds; price $15,000. Tel. Murray Hill 342.

WRITE for circular of BRONXVILLE Properties.

BURKE STONE, INC., BRONXVILLE.

Chappaqua.—For sale, eight-room cottage; improvements; very desirable. Cornell, on premises. W. R. Caffee, 21 Gold St., N. Y.

Broadway, Yonkers, large brick house. All improvements; plot 50x250. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

For Rent.—Splendid modern house; best section Mount Vernon; rent, $900. P. B., 846 Broadway.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Hollins Bros., Inc. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$3,400 cottage; golden opportunity to become owner of first-class all-year home with the money wasted paying rent; 6 large rooms and bath, latest and extra improvements, steam heat, gas, spacious porches, large garden; select location; 25 miles out; overlooking Great South Bay; boating, fishing, tennis courts; station, 5 minutes' walk; small first payment; remainder as rental. A. B. McCord, owner, Bellmore, L. I.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

FIVE MINUTES STATION AND BEACH. Extraordinary refined Colonial home; beautifully finished; complete with every convenience; nine rooms, two baths, shower; billiard room; garage; garden, shade; for quick sale, $12,500. $1,000 cash; 24 minutes city. Apply Owner, McGlashan, Douglaston, L. I.

$12 PER MONTH BUYS

this artistic cottage of six fine large rooms, with beautiful, tall shade trees, near fine boating, bathing, and fishing, near trolley and station; short ride from New York City; big bargain. A. Karlson, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Very pretty cottage; front and back porch; handsome bathroom; white enamel bedrooms; mission beamed ceiling; dining room with elegant electric domes, and open fireplace in living room; on large plot of land; will take $250 cash, balance easy to a responsible party. Baldwin, Box 142 Times Downtown.

A CHARMING HOME AT HEMSTEAD.

In one of the best sections, containing 7 rooms, all improvements, parquet floors, open fireplace; very convenient to trolley, railroad station; electric service; special price if purchased at once. L. B. Gildersleeve, Box C, East Northport, L. I.

A REAL SACRIFICE BARGAIN.—New, modern home, handsomely decorated; all improvements; large corner plot; choicest residential section in beautiful restricted development; 35 minutes out; 2 minutes railroad depot; unusual terms. Owner, Room 603, 1,269 Broadway.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near trolley, churches, and stores, $550 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. A. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Freeport.—On ½-acre plot, At Queen Anne, 10 rooms and bath, all improvements, including hot water heat; best neighborhood; near polo grounds; $35. A. A. Sealy, Freeport, or 165 Broadway, N. Y.

Forest Hills Gardens, (Sage Foundation.)—Choice lots, highest point, 60x100; will sell contract for amount paid in; these lots 25 to 50 per cent. under present prices. T 124 Times.

Belle Harbor, corner Bayside Drive, 124th; new house, overlooking water; great bargain.

North Shore Residential Properties. W. J. Vreeland, 129 Front St., N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

CROPS INCLUDED.

170 ACRES, EQUIPPED, $5,500.

40 tons hay, 2 acres potatoes, 5 acres sweet corn, 8 acres oats, 1 acre beans, 2 horses, 11 cows, 5 head young stock, 3 hogs, poultry, all machinery and tools go with this big, productive farm if taken now; remarkable bargain; owner forced to sell to attend to business elsewhere; 60 acres fields, 80 acres spring-watered pasture, 30 acres wood, good orchard; 2-story 10-room house, 3 barns, hog house, poultry house; excellent location; price for everything if taken at once only $5,500; easy terms. Full details of this and a good little farm for $700, Page 29, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 38." Write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1,094, 47 West 34th St., New York.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE TO QUICK PURCHASER.

Summer home at Oquaga Lake, N. Y. Nine-room cottage, electric lights, furnished complete; garage; large lot with 150 feet lake frontage; half mile from post office; four miles from Erie main line station at Deposit, N. Y.; 2,000 feet elevation. Must be sold at once.

ADDRESS FRANK M. KERR, DEPOSIT, N. Y.

Sublet unexpired lease, 16 months, large 14-room house, 2 baths, 2 acres, garden, garage, Riverdale, N. Y.; urgent business reasons; rental very low. R. G. Stock, 165 Broadway.

For Sale.—Country place; all improvements except gas; cost over $20,000; sell cheap on easy terms to quick buyer; 100 miles from New York; on river. X 242 Times Annex.

Large country house on most beautiful lake within 50 miles of New York; cost owner $15,000; will sell to close $6,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Apple orchard farm, 125 acres; good buildings; $5,500; easy terms. E. E. Slocum, 141 Bway.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

House, thirteen rooms, on Lawn Av., Stamford, Conn.; lovely country surroundings; beautifully laid out grounds; garage, bungalow, tennis court, and garden; will rent, lease, or sell; a bargain. For particulars address Beulah E. Beckley, Stamford, Conn.

For Sale.—Summer home; Falls Village, Conn.; high; 10-room house; bath, fireplaces; shade, trout brook; barn, other buildings; ice, fruit; 18 acres, part woodland; adjoins hunting and fishing club; $3,500. E. S. Smith, North Kent, Conn.

150-acre farm; stock, tools, machinery; high ground, fine view; house 14 rooms, bath; barns, sheds, poultry houses; incubators, brooders; fruit, brook, pond, waterfall. "OWNER," 117 Times.

New England—For Sale or to Let.

On beautiful Belgrade Lake, Maine; 150 acres hillside property, suitable for gentleman's Summer estate, hotel, sanitarium, country club, or camp; ½ mile of shore; unusually beautiful outlook. Address H., 28 Hamilton Terrace, New York.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

For Sale.—A good 9-room house and barn; 1½ acres; running water, never failing, in house; bathroom; house steam heated; all kinds fruit; price $2,500; half cash. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

Great Barrington, Mass.—65 acres; 10-room dwelling; conveniences; carriage house; spring; hot and cold water; 20 acres pasture, 24 cultivated; slate roof; borders stream; price $11,000; bargain. Archer, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Lecnia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.

Two minutes' walk from station; 12-room cottage, fully furnished; plot, 150 feet, fronting on Ocean Boulevard, with 150 feet fronting ocean; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer. Max Miller, 1,226 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

For sale, sacrifice, "White Lodge," on Kings Road, Chatham, N. J.; 7 living rooms and butler's pantry on main floor; 5 master's rooms, bath, and shower room; also outside sleeping room; Italian gardens; 3 outbuildings; separate servants' quarters; barn and corn crib; 5 acres ground. T 130 Times.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

New Colonial stucco (marble finish) 8-room dwelling; large living room, fireplace, attractive dining room; hardwood finish; strictly modern; large plot, fruit; 40 minutes out; high, healthy; $5,500; terms arranged. Siebenmann, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Artistic rubble stone and shingle cottage; 7 rooms, bath; electricity, hot water heat, open fireplace; plot 100x192; fruits, garden; on hilltop; beautiful views; 5 minutes to station; little cash and $25 monthly buys. Owner, Box 98, Montvale, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. A. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Small fruit farms, 75x500. Five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Rent—House "hills Northern New Jersey," 42 minutes; 8 rooms, 2 bathrooms, electricity, gas, water, sewer, open fireplace, large verandas; attractive grounds; $40 per month. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

Attractive semi-bungalow homes, cozy, well built, with all surroundings, 6 to 7 rooms, bath; $2,750 upward; exceptionally reasonable terms. Rowland-Johnson Co., Passaic, N. J.

The money you are paying for rent will buy you one of our handsome cottages at Westfield or Fanwood; why not be your own landlord? Call or write for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Little cash over first mortgage; sacrifice; 7-room, near by suburban house; sleeping porch; every improvement. Cresco, Box C 344 Times Downtown.

Send for Farm Catalogue; located in heart of finest farming section of New Jersey; large and small farms. Geo. Ruie, Princeton, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J. — Very attractive 10-room home, finely located; rent $75 per month for 2 or 3 year lease. C 332 Times Downtown.

Fanwood.—New house, $5,900; 8 rooms; near depot; terms like rent; send for photo, H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Plainfield.—Lots 40 per cent. off.; central location; money to build or easy terms on lot. Owner, Box C 333 Times Downtown.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 335 Times Downtown.

Cosy little farm; excellent house; six rooms, bath, &c.; near station; $2,500; easy terms. Evans, Lincoln Park, N. J.

FACTORIES SALE OR RENT. EVERYWHERE. ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH, 9 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

AT RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY. Free lists of houses rent, sale. Full information Boosters, Box 57, Rutherford.

Beautiful 3-acre residence; 45 minutes downtown; West Shore Railroad; bargain. C 338 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Monmouth Beach, N. J.—Two minutes' walk from station; 12-room cottage, fully furnished; plot, 150 feet, fronting on Ocean Boulevard, with 150 feet fronting ocean; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer. Max Miller, 1,226 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—To purchase, a small country place about an hour's commutation on either N. Y. C. or N. Y. & N. H. R. R.; must have small grounds and shade. Scarsdale. Box 39.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

COTTAGES AT MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., in connection with STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN.

Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

Atlantic City.—Bungalow built for invalid; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's small room; easily heated; rolling chair incline; immense porch; open situation; near bathing beach; August and September, $250; 3 months, $400; would sell. 2 North Suffolk, Ventnor, Atlantic City.

$65 for next two months, artistic cottage in Green Mountains, six rooms, furnished, and bath, with running spring water, on main White Mountain highway; 10 minutes' walk to Post Office, Quechee, Vt. Write A. S. Nathan, 55 Liberty St.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Will rent at sacrifice for balance of season all modern 14-room cottage, with garage; near ocean; best section. Address Hotel Monmouth, Asbury Park, N. J.

BETHLEHEM, N. H.—WHITE MOUNTAINS. Nicely furnished cottage for rent for season or by month; reasonable rate; all modern improvements; garage; beautiful location. Mrs. W. H. Morris, Bethlehem, N. H.

Six-room cottage; all improvements; sleeping porch; 30 minutes electric trains from Pennsylvania Station; Aug. 1 to Labor Day, $75. S., 185 Smith St., corner Hempstead Av., Lynbrook, L. I.

Murray Bay, Canada.—Attractively furnished house; 5 master's bedrooms; open plumbing; linen and silver; price $500 for remainder of season, including servant's wages. Harris & Vaughan, 509 5th Av. Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

SHORE COTTAGES FOR RENT by month or season in a selected colony; running water; electricity; tennis court; clubhouse; safe, sandy beach. List on request. Jas. Jay Smith Co., Inc., New London, Conn.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Completely furnished eight-room cottage, Twilight Park, Haines Falls; bargain for season. E. Colladay, 259 West 92d, New York.

Bargain rent, six large rooms, furnished, bath, fireplace, sun parlor, shade, fruit; improvements, boating, bathing. Sammis, Rowayton, Conn.

Bungalows, 3, 4, 5 furnished rooms, rent week, month, balance season; 1½ hours Lackawanna. D. B. Miller, Bass Lake, Blairstown, N. J.

Furnished house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; close to fine bathing beach; all improvements. Phone Morningside 100. Van Amburgh, Oakland Beach, Rye, N. Y.

Adirondacks, Lake George, Champlain, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine. Adirondacks Co., 35 Nassau, Manhattan.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Adults desiring refined home telephone 1176 Coney Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Let furnished cottage. Phone 1034 Coney Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Elegantly furnished house; reasonable. Phone 1176 Coney Island.

$175, 11 rooms, bath; tennis; stables; Sound, Saybrook, Conn. Converse, 29 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

New York business man, (Episcopalian,) bachelor, 40, owning small modern, unfurnished cottage, 10 rooms, 2 baths, garage, electric light, would share same with an agreeable young couple of responsibility; delightfully located, near Sound; one hour out; strictest references demanded. Golf, T 144 Times.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Small cottage, near city and water, for August; 3 adults; reasonable. C 22 Times Annex.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Have plenty of money to lend on 1st mtge. on 4½% and 5%. Submit your applications at once. THOMAS J. O'REILLY, Broadway and 109th St.

Have $15,000 estate fund for Manhattan or Bronx first mortgage only. Derschuch, 150 Broadway.

$7,000 to loan on second mortgage; will divide; Manhattan only; will give immediate answer. Abraham Wolff, 1,102 Lexington Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST

Mortgage Loans, Building Loans, Manhattan, Bronx, Westchester. Hickey, 818 E. 169th.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

1,186 MADISON AVENUE, AT 87TH ST. Corner apartment, 7 large rooms, modernized throughout; parquet floors, electric lights, tiled baths; elevator service; rent $100. Superintendent on premises. Agents 507 5th Av. EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.

THE CLEVELAND, 126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $600 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

LEXINGTON AV., 807, NEAR 62D ST. Two rooms, bath; large, light; $30. HALL & BLOODGOOD. 542 5th Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

A.—High-class 4-5 rooms, just completed, 787 Crotona Park North, facing park; 174th St. subway; telephones, all improvements; $27-$38. Superintendent, premises.

CORNER PARK AV.—8 large, light rooms, 2 baths, sublet till May 1; great sacrifice; 70 East 68th.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

Apartment near 5th Av.; 6 large rooms; attractive; $45. 4 East 85th.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern; private house; possession October; $50.

32d St., 240 East.—Desirable floor, five large rooms; private house. Owner.

West Side.

Choice five-room apartment, having bath, electric light, telephone service; rent $85; permanent; southern exposure; refined surroundings. 424 West 146th St.

168th, 4-8 West.—5, 6 large, light rooms; improvements; telephone; electric lights; $50-$40; concessions. Apply Supt.

Ardsley Hall, 92d, corner Central Park West.—Three-nine rooms, $500-$1,700.

Front apartment, unfurnished; immediate occupancy; four rooms; below 120th; full details. Mrs. Marshall, 231 West 96th St.

$55-$65; at 91st St. subway; 2,485-2,489 Broadway; 6-room elevator apartments; all improvements. Apply Supt., or tel. John 2429.

Vers, 9 West 68th St.—High-class elevator apartment, 5 rooms; one apartment on a floor; exclusive neighborhood; rent $1,800.

12th St., 132 West.—Desirable apartment six rooms, bath; all improvements; $45. Janitor.

207-209 DYCKMAN ST.

Six-seven room apartments near Broadway and subway; telephone; rents, $35-$41.

112th St., 509 West.—Elevator; five light rooms, $45; convenient, fashionable, healthy neighborhood.

112TH, 505 WEST, $41-$46. Seven rooms, bath; steam, hot water; telephone.

THE KANAWAH.

203 West 111th St. Five-six room apartments; night service; $38-$48.

21st St., 328 West.—Six rooms, bath; hot water; halls heated; $25-$28.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

Four light rooms, all improvements; fine location; reasonable rent. 421 West 121st.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

405 West 123d.—Single flat, opposite park; seven large rooms, shower; $45.

Lenox Av., 342, near 125th subway.—Five rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; $22.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

VERY ATTRACTIVE.

Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, or will dispose of furniture, rooms, bath, new; sacrifice; no agents. Superintendent, 146 East 49th St., Apt. 62.

22d St., 144 East.—Unusually large, cool, comfortable bachelor quarters, Gramercy Park neighborhood; living room, bedroom, kitchen, completely furnished; service if desired.

Will share modern four-room apartment, near Washington Square, with young business woman; very reasonable; references. Telephone Spring 7033.

22 East 33d.—Handsome housekeeping apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchen. Shown Sunday.

Furnished apartment, 375 Park Av.—Four bedrooms, two baths. Apply to Mr. Voth.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Cal. Ave. with private bath and kitchenette. 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils.

ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 8970.

SUMMER RATES.

THE WILSON, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. Kitchenette, $30-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.

Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN, Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Location convenient shops, theatres, 71st St., newly decorated, handsomely furnished; 7 unusually large rooms, 2 baths, $75; high-class elevator house. Seen by appointment. Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th St.

78th St. and Broadway.—Four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, from Aug. 1; quiet, high-class house; convenient to all car lines and Subway. Write for details to T 119 Times.

Bright, cool rooms and bath, tenth floor; elevator apartment-hotel; meals optional; near subway, surface, and bus. Apt. 104, 308 West 82d St.

Handsome 5 and 7 room elevator apartment; refined neighborhood; between Riverside Drive, West End Av. Apply Superintendent, 319 West 94th St.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

32 WEST 39TH ST.

Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

Ansonia Hotel.—Sublet beautiful apartment, three cool, outside rooms, bath, including maid service. Telephone 835 Columbus.

57th, 264 West.—Completely furnished modern corner apartment; outside rooms; steam, electricity.

247 Audubon Av., (177th.)—Three large, furnished rooms; shower; elevator. Apartment 47.

Seven-room apartment overlooking river, 339 West End Av., corner 101st, until Sept. 15; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

61st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

116th St., 610 West.—2-3-5-room apartment; furnished or unfurnished; Summer rates. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

BIG CONCESSIONS.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

SUBLET.

Three rooms and bath. HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

47th, 16 West.—Large room, kitchenette, bath, closets, $50; one unfurnished, $30.

85TH, 256 WEST.—Four and six room apartment; piano; linen; silver. O'Brien.

Five rooms, furnished, $50; overlooking Riverside; subway 95th; references. 336 W. 95th.

85th St., 236 West.—Four and six room apartments; piano, silver, linen. O'Brien.

Furnished apartment; sublease for private owner, Gray, 289 W. 73d. Columbus 3974.

51ST, 70 WEST.—Two rooms; private bath; electric light, gas; kitchenette.

113th, 597 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Corner; southwest exposure; Summer; 840 West End Av. Geo. A. Kelly; mornings.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted—Light apartment, five rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished, from October or November for seven months; preferably Gramercy Park section; state price. C 358 Times Downtown.

Nicely furnished five-room apartment, below 110th; ten months from Sept. 1; highest references exchanged. Importer, 160 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

1,186 MADISON AVENUE, AT 87TH ST. Corner apartment, 7 large rooms, modernized throughout; parquet floors, electric lights, tiled baths; elevator service; rent $100. Superintendent on premises. Agents 507 5th Av. EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.

THE CLEVELAND, 126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $600 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

LEXINGTON AV., 807, NEAR 62D ST. Two rooms, bath; large, light; $30. HALL & BLOODGOOD. 542 5th Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

A.—High-class 4-5 rooms, just completed, 787 Crotona Park North, facing park; 174th St. subway; telephones, all improvements; $27-$38. Superintendent, premises.

CORNER PARK AV.—8 large, light rooms, 2 baths, sublet till May 1; great sacrifice; 70 East 68th.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

Apartment near 5th Av.; 6 large rooms; attractive; $45. 4 East 85th.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern; private house; possession October; $50.

32d St., 240 East.—Desirable floor, five large rooms; private house. Owner.

West Side.

Choice five-room apartment, having bath, electric light, telephone service; rent $85; permanent; southern exposure; refined surroundings. 424 West 146th St.

168th, 4-8 West.—5, 6 large, light rooms; improvements; telephone; electric lights; $50-$40; concessions. Apply Supt.

Ardsley Hall, 92d, corner Central Park West.—Three-nine rooms, $500-$1,700.

Front apartment, unfurnished; immediate occupancy; four rooms; below 120th; full details. Mrs. Marshall, 231 West 96th St.

$55-$65; at 91st St. subway; 2,485-2,489 Broadway; 6-room elevator apartments; all improvements. Apply Supt., or tel. John 2429.

Vers, 9 West 68th St.—High-class elevator apartment, 5 rooms; one apartment on a floor; exclusive neighborhood; rent $1,800.

12th St., 132 West.—Desirable apartment six rooms, bath; all improvements; $45. Janitor.

207-209 DYCKMAN ST.

Six-seven room apartments near Broadway and subway; telephone; rents, $35-$41.

112th St., 509 West.—Elevator; five light rooms, $45; convenient, fashionable, healthy neighborhood.

112TH, 505 WEST, $41-$46. Seven rooms, bath; steam, hot water; telephone.

THE KANAWAH.

203 West 111th St. Five-six room apartments; night service; $38-$48.

21st St., 328 West.—Six rooms, bath; hot water; halls heated; $25-$28.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

Four light rooms, all improvements; fine location; reasonable rent. 421 West 121st.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

405 West 123d.—Single flat, opposite park; seven large rooms, shower; $45.

Lenox Av., 342, near 125th subway.—Five rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; $22.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM.

73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

I WILL RENT

A nine-room corner apartment on West End Av. at a splendid value to the right tenant; three baths; large, light rooms; white hall service; every modern improvement. Principal 611 Times.

THE BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 85TH. Apartments from four rooms and bath to eight rooms, two baths; rent, $900 to $1,500. Telephone Schuyler 4774.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Brooklyn.

Dean St., 1,303, near New York Av.—Beautiful apartments, 3 and 5 rooms, $30 up; steam heat, electricity, phone, vacuum cleaning.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL, finest apartment in the State; eight-story, elevator, fireproof, strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, by Oct. 1, two rooms and bath, unfurnished, near 49th St. and Madison Av., rent not to exceed $40 a month. Answer La Bottega, 424 Madison Av.

Four large rooms and bath from October, below 34th St.; adults; moderate rent. L 223 Downtown.

Two rooms, kitchen, bath, between 72d and 96th, west side. T 139 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

GRADUATE NURSES with large farm, fine, new, modern house, would like few tubercular patients. Dry, cool air; homelike; prices, $9, $10, $12. Address Y 340 Times Annex.

Trained Nurse, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices, $10 to $15 per week. Address Y 341 Times Annex.

Staten Island.

The Belmont, 228-230 Tomkins Av., New Brighton, S. I.; 40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious grounds, private automobile entrance; tennis court, electric lights, shower baths, beautiful view; substantial table; 5 minutes ferry. Phone, 2046 Tompkinsville.

TERRA MARINE INN BY THE SEA, HUGUENOT PARK, STATEN ISLAND. 100 elegant rooms with and without bath. Shower baths. Four tennis courts, baseball grounds, BATHING, GOOD FISHING. Excellent cuisine. Beautiful location. SPECIAL RATES TO FAMILIES. Write for booklets.

THE EVELYN LODGE, charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$10 per adult. 'Phone 4-4th par. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Private family having large, modern, artistic house, beautiful shady garden, would like couple to share same; two rooms, furnished or unfurnished; use of kitchen; references required; easy commuting. C 349 Times Downtown.

NEW BRIGHTON—VILLA ALICE. NICE, COMFORTABLE ROOM; ONE, TWO GENTLEMEN; GOOD GERMAN HOME COOKING; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; TERMS MODERATE. 363 WESTERVELT AVENUE.

AQUEHOGA LODGE.—Attractive country home, open the entire year; bathing, tennis, gardens, and poultry; 25 minutes from Battery; convenient to train or trolley; references. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar, S. I.

WADSWORTH HALL, Arrochar, S. I.—Attractive all-year-round home, combining country and seashore; Clifton Tennis Club very accessible; spacious grounds; large verandas.

Superior accommodations; rooms with baths; excellent home table; one block ferry. The Stuyvesant, St. George. Phone 194 Tompkinsville.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

GRYMES HILL.—Excellently located private estate; ocean, shady, tennis; excellent cuisine; moderate. Tompkinsville 2054. Silver Lake car.

The Willows Inn and Cottages, Huguenot Park, Staten Island, on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; excellent table.

Spanish teacher sublets room; board optional. 64 Westervelt Av., New Brighton, S. I.

Westchester.

"KINMOUNT."

182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides; overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central station; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

At Fynevue, Larchmont Park.—Unrivaled rooms, views, location; luxurious table, chef; entertaining few appreciative guests, including use launch; auto service, trains, clubs, in rates. Thomson, Larchmont 409 W. Box 486.

The Whispering Pines, Chappaqua.—Select accommodations; wide porches, beautiful lawn, fine old trees, tennis and croquet, own gardens; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 37.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

VILLA ALTA, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y.—Fireproof house and garage; spacious verandas; excellent table; five minutes to station, thirty Grand Central; tennis, golf, dancing.

WHITE PLAINS.—Elegant house; high elevation; refined surroundings; excellent table; easy commutation; near station. 14 Lake St. Phone 2588-W.

YONKERS, 90 LOCUST HILL AV. Excellent cuisine; refined boarding house; convenient to trolley or station; moderate. Tel. 2636.

Private family can accommodate couple or gentlemen; boating, fishing, bathing, on water. 42 Pelham Road, New Rochelle 4122.

New Rochelle—First-class board for two; prefer private family. T 116 Times.

New York State.

ROCK SPRING LODGE, Stevensville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—3 miles from Liberty; 4 hours from New York; situated near the border of Swan Lake; rooms, with private bath and toilet; house lighted by electricity; private tables; no expense spared in service or cuisine by one of the best chefs in New York; no invalids or children taken; terms $15 up. Particulars, call or address Alden S. Swan, 133 Front St., New York City.

I am a DOCTOR and PHYSICAL TRAINER; let me take you in hand in my country home, build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c.; I will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. J. B. Knipe, Sparkhill, N. Y., and 85 Franklin St., City.

Out door life in hills of the Croton water shed; elevation 700 feet; accommodation cottage or tent; artesian well; exceptional table; terms $15; reference required. K. L. Long, Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y.

Very attractive country place in Dutchess County; six well-furnished rooms; good cooking; eggs, milk, and fresh vegetables. Particulars, address Mrs. Frank Howell, Poughkeepsie.

COLUMBIA SPRINGS HOTEL, Stottville, N. Y.—Lovely rooms; excellent table; dancing; open plumbing; electric light throughout; reached by rail and Hudson River boats to Hudson. Mrs. Robt. Kreuscher, Prop.

Beechford House, Cold Brook, N. Y.—Ideal location; large, airy rooms; own farm produce; bathing, fishing; $8-$10. Beechford P. O., Ulster County, N. Y.

The Margard, Congers, N. Y.—Unsurpassed mountain and lake sceneries; comfortable rooms; verandas; improvements; boats, fishing; $7-$10 week

GENTLEMEN spend vacation on farm; modern improvements; real rest; good meals; tennis court; no dressing up; $10-$12. Maple Hill Farm, Billings, Dutchess County.

Maple Dale Farm.—2 m.; large, shady grounds; large rooms; A-1 table; $7-$8

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

18TH, 602 WEST, (Apt. 23.)—Single room, with private bath, or housekeeping suite of 2 rooms and bath; elevator, telephone; Summer prices; references.

18TH, (56 Edgecombe, block from 8th Av.)—Large room, facing park; private; convenience.

17TH, 601 WEST, (Corner St. Nicholas.)—Pleasant outlook; private corner suite, southeastern exposure; bedroom, reading room, beautifully furnished, separately or together; elevator. Apartment 65.

180TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive outside room, adjoining bath; private family; reasonable. Melbee.

223TH ST. AND BROADWAY, (Subway.)—Large furnished room, for one or two; $4; private house; breakfast if desired, or board; references exchanged; two blocks west of Broadway, near 226th St. 11 Van Cortlear Place.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," FOR BACHELORS, 302 West 22d St., also 138 East 38th St. The comforts of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

A LARGE and small room; newly, well-furnished, in quiet, refined house of private family; for gentleman only; references; select neighborhood in West 80's. R. F., Box 234 Times.

BROADWAY, (Corner,) 248 West 105th.—Comfortable, light room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment, Copeland.

BROADWAY, (Corner,) 245 West 104th.—Desirable front rooms; lavatory; meals optional. Jantzen.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write call, or phone 5600 Morningside.

LADY (Southerner) offers two sunny rooms; running water; superior furnishings; high-class; reasonable. Phillips, 758 West End Av.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Comfortable front room; running water; adjoining bath; gentlemen. Wise.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Single, en suite; facing Hudson; gentlemen, couple. Meek, 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Front suite, or large room; board optional; references. Mrs. Clark.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, Opposite Claremont.—Breezy, outside room; private family; immaculate; $4.

RIVERSIDE, 676, (145th St.)—Attractive outside room, with young couple. Apt. 10 C.

ROOM, with breakfast; no other roomers or boarders; Washington Heights; elevator apartment. V. V., 123 Times Uptown.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

THE GRAYSTONE, 248 West 72d St.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without bath; board optional; exceptional location.

WEST END AV., 569.—Desirable Summer rooms for gentlemen appreciating quiet; references.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful large rooms, also small room; private family; reference. Melbee.

Bronx.

PRIVATE family will rent two single rooms to refined gentlemen; price $2.50 and $2.75; beautiful location, overlooking Speedway and Harlem River; convenient to subway, elevated and Grand Central. 1,727 Popham Av., Morris Heights, N. Y. Tel. 5424 Tremont.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $2.00 a week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 419 Main St., Orange.

Large, airy rooms; select location; near beach. 30 S. Connecticut Av., Atlantic City, N. J.

Pennsylvania.

FURNISHED—THREE LARGE ROOMS for housekeeping; reasonable terms. Mrs. L. Simpson, Preston Park, Penna.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

63d, 105 West.—Large room with bath; strictly private family; reference necessary.

West End Av., 704.—One, two rooms; private bath; maid service; low rent.

Rooms Wanted

Unfurnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted, two rooms, bath; apartment, between West 72d and 92d Sts. L. L., 319 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A POSITION of trust is desired by a business woman who is accustomed to carrying responsibility and whose field of activities has been broad; successful in organizing and directing, with keen interest for detail; highest references. Address H. I. J., C. 348 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman with 5½ years' experience; understands monthly trial balance and yearly balance sheet; can take entire charge of office. F. B., Room 315, 130 East 22d St. Gram. 4818.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; five years' experience; trial balance; controlling accounts; financial statements; capable taking full charge; $12. C 324 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST; one year's experience. S. Gerson, 855 Hunts Point Av., Bronx, N. Y.

CLERICAL position desired; young lady, versed in clerical work, desires permanent position; have had experience in optical department of large department store; can furnish business and personal references; am industrious and willing; moderate salary to start. Address R. 268 Times Annex.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COOK, WAITRESS, or NURSE.—Mother, daughter; city, country; best references. Shields, 749 Columbus Av., 96th-97th Sts.

COLORED GIRL, honest, competent, wants position part time; references. Gittens, 4 West 99th St.

COMPANION to semi-invalid by trained nurse, widow, or care apartment. T 123 Times.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice, Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 5359 Riverside.

COOK, $25; waitress, $22; housekeepers, $16; DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting good help; have select list; all nations. Phone 7050 Chelsea. Noel's, 17 West 11th St.

COOK, German, experienced, reliable, wishes position; gentleman's family of adults; all year. Country. Advertiser, 253 East 80th St.

DRESSMAKER, colored, experienced; styles, quick; references; $2.50. 201 West 134th. Apt. 2B.

DRESSMAKER, experienced; home, out; $2.50; reference. Conway, 102 Greenwich Av. (W. 12.)

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; out by day or home. Dorsey, 517 West 148th St.

HOUSEKEEPER or maid for adult home, business or elderly people, by experienced woman. M., 58 Buena Vista Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

LITERARY woman, newspaper experience, wants position magazine, newspaper, or publisher's editorial department; high salary not required. T 125 Times.

MASSEUSE.—Graduate of Stockholm, with hospital experience, wishes permanent position as masseuse and nurse for invalid lady; highest references. - Djerf, 242 East 50th St.

NURSE, ATTENDANT.—Practical nurse; care for invalid or semi-invalid; city or country; every qualification; highest references. T 52 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced; children over 3; willing; moderate terms. Refined, C 276 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Wanted, by young woman, 28 years of age, of unusual ability, position as social or private secretary. X 284 Times Annex.

SPANISH TRANSLATOR, EXPERT, HOLDING POSITION, HAS SPARE TIME; MODERATE RATES. T 160 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable; writes a good hand; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss H., 36 West 123d St. Phone 548 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, with technical experience; capable of taking charge of office details; desires position of trust; satisfying references; salary $18. Miss Brown, 1,770 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Will do work evenings, Sunday, or spare time; thoroughly experienced commercial or legal work. C 326 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; experienced girl, accurate and conscientious worker. (E.) F. B., Room 315, 130 East 22d St. Gram. 4818.

STENOGRAPHER and all around office assistant; five years' practical experience; reliable, conscientious, competent; excellent references; $15. C 335 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, confidential assistant; highly educated; 8 years' experience; can handle many independently; good references. L 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Gladys Shustor, 37 East 58th St. Phone 2093 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; takes dictation and transcribes accurately and rapidly; moderate. Sadie Brown, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2093.

STENOGRAPHER.—High School education; 3 years' experience; $8; Christian. L 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ambitious, cultured, wide awake; three years' experience; permanency; $10. L 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; best references; start $12. Carlson, 101 West 96th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, rapid, accurate, and neat; $7. C 360 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; competent, reliable, accurate; $10. C 334 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Elliott-Fisher Operator, thoroughly experienced; $15 weekly; well educated. X 261 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; high school graduate; experienced; $7 to $8. C 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; visiting; also typing at home; excellent work; reasonable. C 325 Times Downtown.

SWEDISH-American girl wishes position taking care of an invalid. Mrs. F. Skold, Dumont, N. J.

TYPIST-STENOGRAPHER, technical training, desires part time home work; capable, reliable. Miss Baird, Phone Chelsea 5365.

YOUNG LADY desires position, qualifying as office and factory manager, double entry bookkeeper, and correspondent; thoroughly competent and reliable. T 112 Times.

YOUNG LADY, 23, 5 ft. 7½ ins., blond; dances well; wants position as such. Address E. L., Hauser, Bloomfield, Conn.

YOUNG WOMAN, competent to care for children or adult; understands massage; good sewer; finest references. 360 West 122d.

YOUNG WOMAN, perfect housekeeper, wishes work during day; city references. Mrs. Rowland, 503 West 159th St.

YOUNG woman of ability desires position as private secretary; best reference. T 162 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

A.—COLORED SERVANTS.—Best class of colored servants furnished, city and country, with investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th St.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 6022 Morningside.

$25; nurses, $16-$25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (70th St.) Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 220 East 14th. Phone Stuyvesant 6907.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 3916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

FIFTH AVENUE-MADISON AVENUE

34TH AND 35TH STREETS.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO CONSIDER, IN ANTICIPATION OF THE AUTUMN SEASON, APPLICATIONS FROM SALESWOMEN EXPERIENCED IN WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SUITS, GOWNS, BLOUSES, UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING FULL INFORMATION. ADDRESS "DEPARTMENT A."

BUYER and MANAGER.—Competent woman wanted as buyer and manager for infants' and children's department; out-of-town position. Apply Mr. Leo Leipzelger, care of David Marks & Sons, 100 5th Av., New York.

CORRESPONDENT and bookkeeper with experience as assistant to auditor. Take Queensboro Subway to Long Island City. American Druggists Syndicate, Long Island City.

DESIGNER WANTED BY ONE OF THE FINEST WOMEN'S DRESS HOUSES; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY; WILL ALSO CONSIDER WOMAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN PRIVATE DRESSMAKING. E. R., 31 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER WANTED FOR HIGH-CLASS INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES BY PROMINENT MANFACTURERS OF THIS CITY; GOOD PAY AND PERMANENT POSITION. T 121 TIMES.

FILE CLERK wanted; must have experience subject filing; intelligent and quick worker; references. D 375 Times Downtown.

FOUNDATION Library Society still has a permanent position for capable educated woman; income guaranteed. Call 225 5th Av.

FRENCH and English typist wanted as private secretary by gentleman. T 149 Times.

HANDS.—Experienced on beaded, also crocheted millinery, ornaments; shop or home. Rothschild & Co., 36 West Houston St.

MATRON.—Well recommended tactful woman of experience wanted in country sanatorium of 200 beds, about one hour's distance from New York City. Address "Opportunity," Box X 280 Times Annex.

MILLINERY makers; Fifth Avenue experience required. Apply J. M. Gidding & Co., 564 Fifth Av.

MODEL.—Young woman of smart appearance for a permanent position as a 36 model; good future; possibilities in the selling line; previous experience unnecessary; style and intelligence essential. Apply in person, Stein & Blaine, 8 West 36th St.

MODELS.—Cloak showroom; stylish, good looking young ladies, thirty-six bust; no experience necessary. Myers, 135 West 26th.

SALES LADIES, demonstrators; unique household and office article; commission. 290 Broadway, Room 504.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Must be thoroughly experienced and competent and live convenient to Bronx; answer, stating fully your experience; give references, age, and salaries you have earned. X 233 Times Annex.

SILK THROWING MILL needs hard and soft silk winders, doublers, spinners, reelers, lacers, and bundlers; experienced only need apply. Ludwig Littauer, 179 Riverdale Av., Yonkers.

STENOGRAPHER who understands bookkeeping and office management; $15, with opportunity; advertising business. Address T 134 Times.

WAIST BUYER.

Philadelphia department store needs services of a fairly experienced waist woman—one who has necessary executive ability to successfully manage department, arrange sales, &c.; only those having the necessary qualifications requested to apply; all communications treated in strict confidence. Address X 276 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,

TELEPHONE OPERATOR AND FILE CLERK, $10; also a resident telephone position in a hospital in New York City, $40 month and board.

STENOGRAPHER—Several high-grade permanent positions in law, engineering, Stock Exchange, manufacturing, and general mercantile lines; salaries from $12 to $20.

TYPIST—Good position for rapid operator, $10-$12.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, $20.

LEDGER CLERK—Quick, accurate figurer, able to handle large number of accounts, $12. Call between 9 and 1.

STENOGRAPHERS, (two,) $15-$18 weekly; two, $12 weekly; typists, (three,) $8-$12 weekly; clerks, (two,) $10-$12 weekly; also a few temporary positions for stenographers at $3 per day. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building

STENOGRAPHERS, female, $12-$18; male stenographers (Spanish,) $25; others; telephone operator, $5; other positions. Call on Miss Budenbender Prop. Agency, 10 East 43d St.

STENOGRAPHER in editorial office of well established technical publication; state age, experience, and salary desired. Permanent, Box C 345 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER and Oliver typist; grammar and high school graduate preferred; state age, experience and salary desired. C 363 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers wanted for permanent positions. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$15; typist, (stenciling,) $7; assistant bookkeeper, $10; others. Mighill; (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 94 West 45th St. Known throughout the country. Open all Summer.

FILING.—Original school teaching all authorized systems and related commercial subjects; day, evening classes; aid to good paying positions. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau, Park Row Building, opp. Post Office.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigation; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A.—A.—" NOT JUST AN ADVERTISING MAN," BUT A PRACTICAL SALES BUILDER."

A profit-earning advertising man, with 15 years' practical experience, desires a part time or a permanent connection with one or two small manufacturers, or an advertising agency that needs a GENUINE service man; my ability evidence and your knowledge of men will PROVE my value; I'm employed, never was out of work; do not drink; age 31, married. Wages are a secondary consideration. T 27 Times.

A.—A.—Accountant-auditor installs simplified systems that give in monthly comparative statements exact information you require to intelligently direct your business. Charges reasonable. Interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 3351.

A CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT WILL DEVOTE THREE DAYS PER WEEK AS OFFICE MANAGER FOR LARGE CONCERN, WHERE ANALYTICAL ABILITY IS ESSENTIAL. T 166 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, wide experience, ambitious, efficient, competent to take complete charge, seeks responsible position; at present secretary-treasurer $100,000 corporation; A1 references furnished. C. B. D., P. O. Box 331, Grantwood, N. J.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

ACCOUNTANT, (32;) office manager; wide experience; well educated; best references. F. Howard Johnson, 208 7th Av., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7588 Hanover.

ADVERTISING MAN,
with unusual sales and advertising experience, will devote part or entire time developing the business of an enterprising concern; moderate cost. T 175 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER. — EXPERIENCED MAIL ORDER MAN WANTS POSITION; CAN INVEST. T 170 TIMES.

AMERICAN, (35,) N. Y. high school teacher, wants job newspaper, advertising, publishing, or general business line. X 274 Times.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, Hebrew, (20,) desires outside position at anything which does not require Saturday work; excellent references. Harry Feldman, 155 East 105th.

AM DESIROUS of representing an out-of-town manufacturer in some machinery line. Experienced, T 155 Times.

ARE YOU PROPERLY represented by a reliable, aggressive sales manager, who understands how to build up a new business? My acquaintance is large among big business men, and capable of directing new company, securing more capital; references. T 128 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNER and all-around draughtsman, 20 years' experience city and country work, good colorist, able take charge of office; reasonable salary. T 171 Times.

A SUCCESSFUL advertising solicitor who has earned $10,000 and over per year wishes to meet publisher or others having meritorious proposition offering large possibilities; fifteen years' experience; large acquaintance East and West; now employed but seeks bigger opportunity; unlimited references. C 371 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, college graduate, experienced, desires position in city. X 253 Times Annex.

ATTENTION, REAL ESTATE MEN!
Superintendent desiring position understands development of property and building houses; will furnish best references. Address Box 901 Orodell, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER and OFFICE MANAGER.—High-grade man, employed as head bookkeeper for ten years by present concern, operating several retail stores, desires change; exceptionally accurate and quick with figures; teetotaler, non-smoker; bond; reliable firms only need apply; interview requested. Ability, T 145 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, familiar with all office details and handling of credits; moderate salary. C 322 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant cashier; general office; age 34; married. Energetic, 90 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, salesman, (25,) capable, reliable; moderate salary; highly recommended. C 36 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, intelligent, reliable, well educated; knowledge credits; excellent references. T 176 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, (25;) thoroughly efficient; credentials; moderate salary. Tannenbaum, 30 West 116th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; open, close books; seven years' experience; $15. C 337 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — First-class reference; American; married; city, country. Willing. 637 6th Av.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, capable taking complete charge, seeks position of trust. T 182 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (21;) university student; controlling accounts; financial statements; competent; accurate. T 118 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, employed part time, would keep books for concern not requiring constant service. Reasonable. T 109 Times.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; best of reference. L. R., 119 West 49th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (mechanic,) 28, married, six years' shop, road experience, well recommended, careful driver, all repairs, seeks permanent position. R. Streller, 540 East 142d St., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; American; married; 6 years' driving, 2 years' shop experience; private family; references; drives any make of car; all own repairs; city, country. Chauffeur, 404 E 51st, care of Murray.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family, good mechanic, on American cars; city or country; references. J. L. Heino, 4,014 8th Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, 5 years' experience; good mechanic; best reference; city or country. H. H. W., 120 Jamaica Av., Astoria, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR, first class, desirous position similar; eight years' reference last employer. Smith, 281 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR. — Excellent appearance, expert mechanic; go anywhere; careful. T 120 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored, married; city, country; ordinary repairs; references. Powell, 11 W. 137th.

CHAUFFEUR, (30;) Swedish; single; with private family; city or country; do own repairs. Rutgerson, 727 Lexington Av.

COLLECTOR.—Real estate renting collector; 30 years; bond. R. W., 263 W. 126th.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

COLLEGE MAN, (29,) seven years' business experience, mechanical, electrical, and sales lines, desires position with reliable concern. T 118 Times.

COLLEGE MAN, (27,) 3 years' business experience, good correspondent, desires position with magazine, trade publication, or mail order business. C 280 Times Downtown.

COOK, &c.—Japanese student wishes position at morning and evening work; plain cook. K. A., 751 7th Av.

COLORED MAN, useful, wishes position, city or country; good plain cook; middle aged; best references. T 172 Times.

DESIRE responsible position in any line; $30 per week; for seven years have been secretary-treasurer of large contracting firm; income $5,000 per year; illness compelled retirement year ago; aged 31; wide, practical business experience; stenography, bookkeeping; A1 references. A 163 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical; 10 years' experience; competent designer general, small, intricate machinery; desires position. Designer, T 186 Times.

DUTCHMAN, educated, several languages; references; desires position, Aug. 15. Clerk, Times Harlem.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, 3½ years' experience, desires place with consulting engineer or contractor on factory or office building work. L 7 Times.

ENGINEERING EXECUTIVE, who can design, estimate, sell, purchase, and construct HEATING, VENTILATING, LIGHTING, REFRIGERATING, and POWER PLANTS with profitable results, open for engagement, office or field. Modern Buildings, T 140 Times.

ESTIMATOR and solicitor, sub and general building contracting, wants change. C 290 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Eighteen years' experience in handkerchief business; open for position Aug. 1; any other line of business acceptable; moderate salary. C 309 Times Downtown.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS.
Salesman, large following in wholesale drug, dental, and surgical trade, is open for additional line; commission basis; references. T 37 Times Annex.

PACKER.—Man, 28, would like a position as packer. Weber, 1,394 2d Av.

PORTER, &c.—Young man, (26,) Italian, speaking little English, with reference, wishes position porter or anything; not afraid of hard work. Peter Lepore, 35 Madison St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, young man, eight years' training, capable stenographer, knowing advertising, correspondent, literary work, desires position. C 362 Times Downtown.

RETIRED PATROLMAN desires light day employment. Charles J. Conroy, 26 Jane St.

SALESMAN.—Can now give all my time to established mortgage or building and loan house; producer and successful training salesman; commission basis; modern methods that guarantee results; write for interview. T 157 Times.

SALESMAN, with twelve years' experience calling on the department stores and haberdashers in New England, desires to connect with reliable manufacturer for this territory. X 251 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, Salesmanager.—Clean cut, Christian, (37,) married; extensive knowledge modern methods; real money maker; open for engagement; high-class house. T 158 Times.

SALESMAN.—MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL EXPERIENCE; COLLEGE GRADUATE; YOUNG, SINGLE, AMBITIOUS. T 127 TIMES.

SALESMAN and stock clerk, 4½ years' references; dry goods; wholesale; presently employed. A. S., 2,960 3d Av.

SALESMAN KNOWING CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA THOROUGHLY OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT. T 156 TIMES.

SALESMAN, merchandise and service experience, open for high-grade proposition. C 329 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Boston salesman wants line of children's dresses or coats. X 252 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Young man wants position as salesman, with reliable firm; good appearance; can furnish auto. A. R., 709 Amst. Av.

SECRETARY, capable and experienced, college education; good stenographer and correspondent; would make a dependable right-hand man; five years' experience in advertising and sales promotion; highest credentials; willing to start on moderate salary. Box X 268 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Private secretary, experienced young business man; familiar with corporation affairs, stock market trading, wishes to change; capable of assuming responsibility and relieving employer of all details. D. M., 85 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Capable correspondent, twelve years' experience in commercial, legal, and patent office work, seeks change where ability is appreciated; best references. C 321 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Gentleman as secretary, companion or salesman on commission; will do anything; pleasing personality. C 367 Times Downtown.

SPANISH-SPEAKING YOUNG MAN, wide instruction, ambitious and hard worker, desires position with export firm; salary no object to start. C 284 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, 19, three years' experience, export business, understands some Spanish, wishes position with reliable firm; A1 references. A. L., 2,960 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 20, stenographer and typist; willing worker, desires position with future. H. Teitelbaum, 234 East 71st St.

STUDENT University of Munich, (Engineering Dept.,) desires position with reliable engineering firm, with opportunity of advancement; excellent draughtsman; thorough knowledge of English, French, German, and Italian; best references. Address T 173 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, general guardian, for large country residence, experienced all-around mechanic; licensed chauffeur; carpenter; cabinetmaker; actual stock manager for large business concern; German, speaking English, French; married; wife French; childless. K., 74 West 99th.

TEACHER.—An experienced teacher, will coach in English, history, French, A. E., 852 Columbus Av.

"TECH." GRADUATE, (27,) FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING, AT PRESENT ASST. SUPT., DESIRES CHANGE; THOROUGH FACTORY EXPERIENCE. T 126 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 29, with several years' experience in sales department of manufacturing concern, desires change involving increased responsibilities and opportunities; college graduate, good correspondent, familiar sales, trade record, and collection details; capable managing department; ambitious, hard worker. Arrange for interview. X 240 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (28;) thoroughly experienced renting high-class apartments, &c., collecting, repairs; highest credentials. Tannenbaum, 30 West 116th St.

YOUNG MAN, 24, neat appearance, wishes position mercantile or manufacturing concern; good penman. Louis Surrett, 226 East 118th St.

YOUNG MAN, age 22, educated, energetic, desires $10 position. Donnelly, 508 West 136th.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) intelligent, desires position, office or mercantile; references. C 330 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) wishes position in hardware store or anything; experience. Roehrig, 1,010 Oakley Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 22; excellent penman; office experience; anything. Schuize, 117 West 117th.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A group of trade periodicals seeks a thoroughly experienced builder of circulations; applicant will please state, in confidence, past experience, present connections, age, and salary expectations. Address "Practical," Box C 343 Times Downtown.

A LARGE NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN FOR THEIR HARDWARE SECTION. L 44 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, capable taking charge important audits; manufacturing cost experience desirable; opportunity to make permanent connection with certified public accountants of high standing; state age, qualifications, and salary expected. M 309 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, CAPABLE OF MANAGING THE BUSINESS OF A LARGE OFFICE ALONG MODERN LINES; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. PERMANENT. T 104 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT wanted, familiar with cost system who has executive ability; state age, experience and salary required. C 340 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING AGENCY wants bright, energetic, self-supporting man of good appearance for representative in New York City and vicinity; liberal commission and carfare; drawing account when man shows ability to produce results; reply by letter only, stating education, training, and former connections; only live wires and men of high character need respond; fine opportunity for future. Box T 181 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted for high-class magazine of small but well-established circulation on very liberal commission basis; state qualification and references. X 256 Times Annex.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

AN ADVENTURE IN BUSINESS.

(NOT FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.)

Mr. Mc——, (32 years of age,) who has been a successful lumber salesman nearly all his life, found himself recently without a position. Happening through a happy chance to read our advertisement, he decided that THERE was an opportunity to capitalize his selling abilities for more money than he had been receiving. Result of his first eight weeks' work with us, over $1,400 in cash commissions, and he has deferred equities in the business of approximately the same amount.

This is a human document open to your scrutiny—a story from real life, the hero of which is now in our employ. Best of all, it can be duplicated by an energetic man, who has been a successful salesman, and who has the work habit, combined with our original selling methods. We have a similar opening for one or two successful salesmen who can furnish gilt-edge references. L. A. Cerf, General Agent, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 185 Broadway, New York.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN, $50-$100 week man; excellent permanent collection; experienced in ready-to-wear manufacturing field, preferred; commission basis. X 271 Times Annex.

A LARGE non-notification account buying company wants a wide awake young man who is familiar with the assigned account business; good salary and opportunity for a live wire. Address X 283 Times Annex.

AMBITIOUS young newspaper and advertising man for New York paper; splendid opportunity for rapid advancement. C 338 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—WANTED, BY A LARGE CHICAGO STATE STREET HOUSE, AN EXPERIENCED CLOAK AND SUIT BUYER; MUST HAVE EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY AND BE A GOOD MERCHANDISER WITH A PREVIOUS SUCCESSFUL RECORD; IN REPLY GIVE FULL PARTICULARS. ADDRESS X 254 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced in freight car construction; must understand designing and detailed drawing. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, Box C 346 Times Downtown.

ENTRY CLERK.—Quick and accurate, formerly with notion house; give age, salary, and reference to cover five years. Address Perseverance, C 359 Times Downtown.

ENGINEERING training; established manufacturing concern wants office manager; good opportunity; high-class man; state age, experience, salary. D 370 Times Downtown.

ENGINE DRAUGHTSMAN wanted for marine work; experience in machinery arrangements desirable. X 255 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED ledger clerk wanted by dry goods commission house; must be quick and accurate, experienced in drawing off trial balances, and familiar with modern methods; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. C 350 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Wanted young man with several years' experience order clerk, bills of lading, correspondence. Address, with full particulars, salary expected, &c., South America, C 361 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED HELP in gilding, framing oil paintings. Artist, 68 West 56th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Man and wife or two women wanted to go housework; three adults, four small children; modern house, near village, three hours from New York. Address C 368 Times.

MAN to take charge of sample department, large exporting concern; must be experienced and have good references; systematic; Swiss or German preferred. Answer, stating experience, age and salary expected. Address Box T 138 Times.

MEN—EARN $1,800 TO $4,000 A YEAR.
Mechanical Dentists do it. Enormous demand. Taught 2 to 6 months to any one; day or evening; no book study; students qualified quickly to earn while learning. Easy payments arranged. Visitors cordially invited.
BODEE'S DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL.
Estab. 1892. Dept. T. 15 W. 44th.
OLDEST—LARGEST—MOST RELIABLE.

MEN, CAN YOU AFFORD TO LOSE THIS OPPORTUNITY? Earn $25 to $100 weekly; learn Mechanical Dentistry in three months; steady profession, rare advantages; individual instruction, any hour, day or night.
THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA.
15th Floor. 25 West 45th St.

OFFICE BOY, graduate, 15-16; honest, polite, and neat appearance; salary $4 to start; Brooklyn boy preferred; answer in own handwriting. G. M., 96 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.—Two young men who have just graduated and wish to go in for above profession, wanted immediately for large accountants' office; state age and salary expected. C 352 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.—Two first-class, qualified, certified public accountants or chartered accountants wanted immediately; state experience and salary desired. C 358 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT and assistant office manager wanted by a periodical publishing concern; man to fill this position must be an executive and know how to handle help; he must be up on figuring costs, with practical knowledge of printing, stationery, booklets, and how to handle stock of same; state experience, age, salary. Box T 141 Times.

RUBBER STAMP SALESMAN; only experienced; salary and commission; write full particulars. L 47 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED—
TOP NOTCHERS.
Exceptional money making opportunity for high-class men to sell memberships in big national organization of automobile owners. Permanent positions. Liberal commissions. A chance to make $3,000 to $5,000 or more per year. Your sales efforts backed by $50,000 advertising campaign in leading magazines. Experience selling automobiles and supplies or insurance and stocks and bonds valuable but not necessary. Unlimited field. Every automobile owner a live prospect. No competition. State fully your experience and qualifications. Want hustlers, not "chair warmers." Territory going fast. Write at once for full details. J. C. Lysle W., Room 727, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago.

SALESMAN.—Manufacturer wants salesman thoroughly familiar with leather belting and the marketing of by-products therefrom; must be familiar with every detail of the business, be able to create and handle large sales, and tactfully make adjustments; applications will be treated confidentially; in reply, give age, past record, salary desired, &c. Address X 220 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—The largest manufacturer of vacuum cleaners and carpet sweepers in the world has New England territory open for a permanent wholesale salesman on salary; experience in housefurnishing field preferred; state experience and all necessary information in first letter. National Sweeper Company, Torrington, Conn.

SALESMAN.—Egg and Butter salesman with an established trade in New York City and vicinity wanted by an old established, progressive jobbing egg and butter house; give full particulars, including experience and salary expected to start; good chance for right man. C 331 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN. — Two experienced specialty salesmen, age 27 to 35, to handle educational service on commission; only men with records of $4,000 or more considered; give full details of previous work; letter only. G. F. Barber, 30 Irving Place, New York.

SALESMAN.—Cotton piece goods salesman wanted; experienced; one who has been calling on the cutting-up trade in various lines and who has a following; good opportunity for right party; salary and commission. D 362 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Specialty salesmen, opportunity for live men to handle a high-grade specialty; universal use; chance to secure sole territory if you can qualify; liberal commission. Calculator Sales Co., 33 Lafayette St.

SALESMAN wanted for a medium line of skirts from $1.50 to $3.25; handle as side line; big money for right man; salary and commission. X 279 Times Annex.

SALESMEN to sol

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SECTION FOUR NEW YORK, JULY 25, 1915 TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE TOMB OF ACHILLES - SONNETS

By EDMOND ROSTAND

Translated from the French by EDITH HOPKIRK

The sonnets printed below are from the pen of Edmond Rosland, the famous French poet, author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," urging Greece to take part in the war on the side of the Allies. They were translated from the French by Miss Edith Hopkirk, formerly lectrice and secretary to the Queen of Rumania. Miss Hopkirk sent her version of the sonnets to M. Rostand, who complimented her highly and gave his sanction for whatever use she might wish to make of the translation.

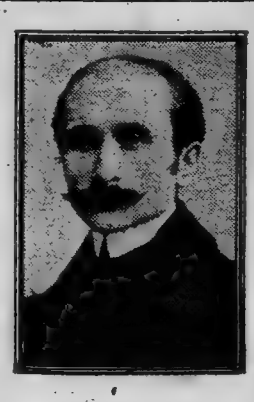

EDMOND ROSTAND

" * * * The Allies, landing in the ancient Troad, advanced as far as the tomb of Achilles. * * * "—From the daily papers.

I.

HE wakes; he listens. Was it thunder rent
The silence of the Achaian chief's repose? * * *
That sign of mustering hosts the hero knows
Would free his Shade too long in exile pent.

Thus—while from a new "Agamemnon" sent
Flames purge Scamander of his latest foes—
All glorious still, divine Achilles goes
Forth from the tomb as once forth from his tent.

What checks his course? * * * Though from the hollow ships
Rise cheers that roll along the sounding main,
Not one shout greets his ear from Grecian lips * * *

And Albion's sailors, scanning the broad plain,
Behold the tent of stone once more eclipse
The mighty Shade—set free—but all in vain!

II.

ALAS! the hour once past shall ne'er return * * *
Yet surely sons of Hellas will not bow
To Teuton threats, and pledge the unholy vow
In lager-beer, quaffed from a Grecian urn!

Then must the swans of proud Eurotas learn
Their partners' goose-step — chaste Athena's brow
Blush 'neath a Prussian helmet—nor must thou,
Fair Aphrodite, one coarse ruffian spurn

Whose impious hand thy girdle would defile.
For 'twere the union of all things most vile
With sacred emblems—History's noblest page

Spat on by perjurers—an Orphic Hymn
Played by a German band—Heaven's light grown dim,
Where smoking ruins tell the Vandal's rage.

III.

THINE, Venizelos, 'twas to save from stain
Thy country's honor with thine own, thy cause
Rests linked with hers by such enduring laws,
As well might they, would seek to part the twain,

Wrench the Erechtheion from her sister-fane!
All such, who now bid Greece ignobly pause,
Forsooth would grudge Pheidippides applause,
Were a new Marathon fought once again.

Heed them not, high-souled Patriot! 'Twas thus ever
That meaner men would foil each great endeavor,
Whose lustre put their tinsel gauds to shame.

Their day will pass. But thou, when Time's dark portals
Swing back to admit new rivals of their fame,
Shalt have for thee the voice of all the Immortals!

IV.

NOT wise Odysseus would have deemed ill-starred
Such high adventure as now summons Greece,
Scorning the lures of an inglorious peace,
In arms her kinsmen's liberties to guard.

Shall, when Byzantium rises to discard
The hated yoke, the soul of Athens cease
Efforts by which she won her own release?—
Let her King learn of every Grecian bard!

Monarch, no guide so sure as the blind Seer!
And where like Pindar find a charioteer
To urge triumphant coursers to their goal!

Or hear old Hesiod in his homelier lays
Tell how to choose the stoutest chariot-pole
From the same tree that yields the victor's bays!

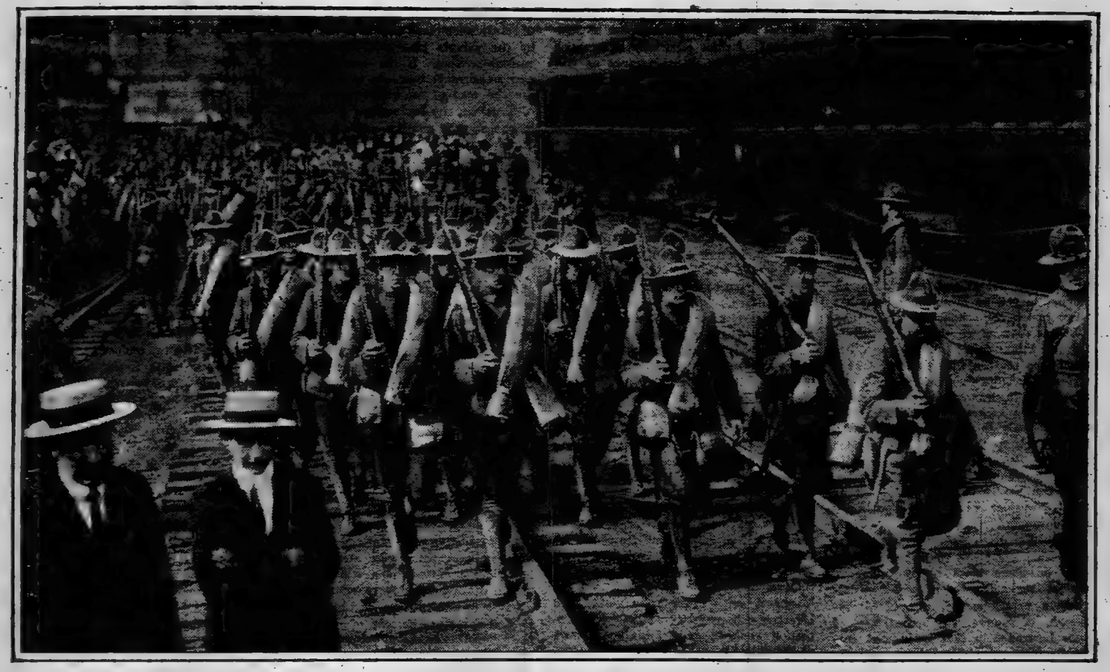

The Kind of Stuff from Which a Fine Reserve Army Could Be Made. New York Seventh Regiment Entraining on Eleventh Avenue, New York City, on the Way to Camp at Fishkill Plains.

A NEW RESERVE ARMY PLAN

It Would Give the United States 430,000 Men by an Inexpensive and Democratic System

MANY military experts agree that the United States should have a large body of trained officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates—men not in uniform but pursuing the ordinary avocations of civilian life—who could be called to the colors at short notice, an experienced and efficient fighting force, in case the injustice or aggression of another nation ever forced this country into war.

But the experts are by no means agreed as to how such a reserve army may be brought into being. Difficulty is met in finding a reserve system which will give efficient men in sufficient numbers and which will not savor so strongly of the military methods of European lands as to be unacceptable to the masses of Americans.

Now comes Frederick M. Ives with a suggested solution for the problem of a reserve army, which he presents in the July-August number of The Infantry Journal. Mr. Ives declares that for a reserve army plan to be acceptable to the public it must be cheap, must have no militarism in spirit, and must put no burden of military duty upon the general public, while to be acceptable to the soldier the plan must produce an efficient, ever ready, and numerically adequate force. These requirements Mr. Ives believes his plan contains.

For the expenditure of $16,350,000 a year the United States would have, at the end of eight years, under the Ives plan, a well-trained and well-officered reserve army of 430,000 men, which would continue to stand at that strength, while at the end of sixteen years there would be an additional 300,000 to 400,000 trained men, not in the reserve, but who had passed through the reserve system, and who would be available did they choose to volunteer for active service. The Ives plan would begin to produce men in two years from the time of its inception.

One of the most interesting features of an interesting plan is that only about $2,150,000 of the annual reserve army expenditure would go to purely military purposes. Of the remainder of the $16,350,000, about $11,400,000 would be spent for the regulation college education of 12,000 young men and $2,800,000 for the partial education of an additional 14,000 young men.

The chief advantages of the Ives system, as enumerated by the author, are (a) its economy, as only a small amount of the money spent would be expended unproductively, the remainder going for education of young Americans; (b) its ability to produce the most important units of armed numbers, namely, officers; (c) the ease with which the plan could be started on a smaller scale than the 430,000 men basis.

Mr. Ives points out that, in considering the problem of an American reserve army, it cannot be too strongly insisted upon that no system of reserves can be adequate unless it provides for a full complement of both commissioned and non-commissioned officers. He adds that we of the United States have to devise a special system for ourselves, because probably no army system anywhere in the world today exists which is both compatible with American ideals and ways of living, and at the same time is capable of producing adequate results.

In explaining why he has fixed upon the number of 430,000 men as desirable for the reserve army, Mr. Ives writes:

> It has been estimated by the General Staff of the army that the adequate defense of the country in the event of war with a first-class power would require at once a mobile field army of about 600,000 officers and men. Toward such an army we have available at the present time 25,000 regulars and 120,000 State militia. Assuming that the militia can be much improved and that the next Congress will increase the regular army by 25,000 men, we would still lack 430,000 officers and men for the completion of the desired field army.
>
> A field army of 430,000 officers and men would have to be composed about as follows:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Officers (1-20 of the total force) | 21,500 |
> | Noncommissioned officers (⅛ of total) | 53,800 |
> | Privates (balance) | 354,700 |
> | Total | 430,000 |
>
> Assuming that soldiers are fit for field service for eight years after they have completed their period of training, it would be necessary, in order to maintain the strength of a reserve composed of trained men, to add to the reserve each year a number of new men equal to one-eighth of the total required. There is, of course, a certain amount of wastage due to death, disease, &c., which will amount to about 15 per cent. of the required force.
>
> On this basis we should have to train each year approximately
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Officers | 3,000 |
> | Noncommissioned officers | 7,700 |
> | Privates | 44,000 |
>
> in order to maintain a reserve army of 430,000 officers and men.
>
> In order to obtain the 3,000 officers required each year, Mr. Ives's plan provides that the United States Government shall endow 12,000 four-year college scholarships, to be apportioned according to State population, among a definite number of already existing universities and colleges.
>
> The institutions accepting the Government students are to agree, in return for regular tuition fees, to provide the usual college instruction, to supply a gymnasium and athletic field for the use (not the exclusive use) of the Government students, and to accept not less than 200 at a time. The military instruction will be provided by regular officers of the United States Army detailed for that purpose. The students are to be chosen by an Army Board after a competitive examination on their mental and physical qualities.
>
> Continuing the outline of his plan in regard to the training of officers, Mr. Ives writes:
>
> Students accepting a Government scholarship to be required to enlist for twelve years in the United States Army—four years in the active service and eight years in the reserve.
>
> The active service to be the four college years.
>
> The reserve service to call for only two duties:
>
> (1) To report name and address to headquarters at least once a year; (2) to respond at once for active duty with the colors, if called upon by the President.
>
> Students accepting scholarships to be allowed to pursue, in any department, any of the regular college courses.
>
> In addition to their college work students holding Government scholarships would have to give, say, eight hours a week to physical training, military drill, and the theory of military science.
>
> They would further have to give ten weeks of the twelve Summer vacation weeks to army service.
>
> Throughout their college course students would be under the complete control of their military superiors, who would hold them responsible not only for their military but for their college work.
>
> The total time each student would be required to give directly to the Government in the course of his four-year college course would be as follows:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | 1. Eight hours a week for four college years of forty weeks, which would equal | 160 days of 8 hours |
> | 2. Three Summer vacations of ten weeks, which would equal | 210 days of 8 hours |
> | Total time given to military training | 370 days. |
>
> The army, it is believed, could be trusted to make very good reserve officers out of properly selected material in 370 working days.
>
> In return for the time thus given to the Government by the students the Government would give to them:
>
> 1. A college education free of cost.
> 2. A physical and disciplinary education of incalculable value.
> 3. An adequate military education.
> 4. A commission in the reserve army on graduation ranking from Captain down.
>
> The cost of such a system of training would be moderate. No expense need be incurred for buildings and grounds. There would be no economic waste, as practically all the money spent would have been spent on higher education, and would thus be of direct national benefit. The military training would be in the nature of a by-product.
>
> In order to express the cost in dollars we will assume that the tuition and maintenance of each student will amount to $800 a year, and that to give the military instruction and to keep track of the equipment will require two regular army officers and five noncommissioned officers and privates to each hundred cadets.
>
> On this assumption, to graduate 3,000 reserve officers a year it would cost for
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | 12,000 cadets at $800 a year for tuition and maintenance | $9,600,000 |
> | 240 regular army officers as instructors at $5,000 a year | 1,200,000 |
> | 600 regular army noncommissioned officers and privates as drillmasters and caretakers at $1,000 a year | 600,000 |
> | Total | $11,400,000 |
>
> Mr. Ives points out that not only would this money go for the graduation from college of 3,000 young Americans annually, but that practically all of these 3,000 would be men who otherwise would not obtain a college education. He says that in all probability the sons of the well-to-do would not seek these scholarships, as the training would be rigorous and exacting, but it would offer a means "by which each year 3,000 poor and ambitious boys, willing to work, could get a higher education—a goal now practically beyond their reach."
>
> Mr. Ives remarks that, of course, the possession of private means should not disqualify a boy from enlisting, but as a practical thing very few men of means would enlist, and thus "the country would obtain annually a large increase in the number of young men who had received a higher education."
>
> Mr. Ives then comes to the question of noncommissioned officers, and he says:
>
> The noncommissioned officers, as well as the private soldiers, would be obtained from the regular army.
>
> In order to make this possible two changes in our present system of enlistment would be imperative. The regular army would have to be increased by about 25,000 men, to a total of 125,000, an increase which is already urgently needed irrespective of the plan under consideration, and the policy of encouraging re-enlistments would have to be abolished. The proposed term of enlistment would be for ten years, two with the colors and eight in the reserve. Only noncommissioned officers and special service troops should be allowed to re-enlist.
>
> During the eight years of the reserve service the men would be subject to duty only in case of war or of national emergency. Their only active duty would be to report their name, address and physical condition to headquarters at least once a year. For this they might be allowed a nominal fee.
>
> With an active duty of only two years, 125,000 regulars would produce a yearly reserve force of 62,500, and in the eight years of the reserve service 500,000 men. There would, of course, be a certain amount of wastage, and if we take this to amount to 15 per cent., we would still have available 425,000 men, which is more than we need, since we have seen that we require only 406,500; that is, of
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Noncommissioned officers | 53,800 |
> | Privates | 354,700 |
> | Total | 408,500 |
>
> The margin of safety is probably sufficiently large to allow for the loss in the total number of reserves which will arise from allowing noncommissioned officers and certain of the special service troops to re-enlist.
>
> To train in eight years the 53,800 noncommissioned officers which will be required would necessitate training them at the rate of 6,720 a year, or, in round numbers, at the rate of 7,000 a year.
>
> In order to do this it is proposed that special schools be founded and made part of the regular army organization. The best educated and most intelligent of the yearly recruits would be chosen for these schools, and they would receive a systematic special training, in addition to their regular duties.
>
> To induce men to join the schools and work faithfully, they should receive, say, $100 a year extra pay, and promotion to the rank of noncommissioned officer in the reserves at the end of their two years of active service.
>
> The cost of establishing and running the proposed schools is assumed to be $100 a year per man.
>
> The total cost of producing 7,000 noncommissioned officers a year would, on the assumption we have made, amount to:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Extra pay of $100 a year to 14,000 men | $1,400,000 |
> | Cost of instruction, $100 a year per man | 1,400,000 |
> | Total | $2,800,000 |
>
> Mr. Ives then gives consideration to the question of the privates for the proposed reserve army. He believes that to require any duty of the reserves in time of peace, such as reporting once a year for ten days' service, would be a mistake. The military value of such service would be small, the expense great, so the author holds, and he thinks it would be better to spend what money was available on field manoeuvres of armies composed of regulars, student cadets, and militia, and so afford the needed field experience to the higher officers.
>
> It is Mr. Ives's view that the greatest objection to a fixed yearly service on the part of the reservist is that it would have a tendency to make the army service unpopular. Few men, he thinks, would be willing to enter a service that for eight years might seriously interfere with their business or cause them to hold employment with difficulty because of their necessary absences.
>
> The deduction is obvious, the author declares—if no service is to be required of the reserves, then no pay should be allowed them. Enlistment must be made attractive by the inducements held out during the period of active service. He continues:
>
> By doing away with present needless army posts and the system of extra pay for re-enlistment, the regular pay could be somewhat increased without increasing the cost of the army as a whole. Service in the army under the proposed system should prove more attractive than it is at present for the following reasons:
>
> 1. The pay could be somewhat increased by doing away with re-enlistments and useless army posts.
>
> 2. One man out of every eight would receive $100 a year extra pay in addition to certain educational advantages which should increase his earning capacity for the rest of his life.
>
> 3. The period of active service being short, enlisting should not be as serious a step as it is now, since if a man felt he had made a mistake he could look forward to regaining his freedom in a reasonably short time. The eight years in the reserve would be no hardship, as no duties would be required of the reservist except in time of war—never a probable event, and to a man with military leanings not necessarily an unwelcome one.
>
> Experience alone, however, could show if the inducements indicated would be sufficient to produce the large number of enlistments required each year. If they were not, something would have to be added to them.
>
> It would be of the highest importance to keep track of the addresses and the physical condition of the reservists, and this would be very difficult to do unless they had a personal interest in the matter. The easiest way, probably, to keep track of them would be to allow a small fee to every reservist who reported to headquarters once a year.
>
> This could be easily arranged for at very small expense. We will assume that for $5 every reservist would take without prodding the necessary trouble. For the 430,000 officers and men that we have taken as a basis for calculation, it would then take $2,150,000 a year merely to keep track of them.
>
> The total cost of the reserves can now be summarized. It would amount to about $16,350,000, distributed as follows:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | To training reserve officers | $11,400,000 |
> | To training noncommissioned officers | 2,800,000 |
> | To keeping track of 430,000 reservists at $5 each | 2,150,000 |
> | Total | $16,350,000 |
>
> Mr. Ives explains that no allowance
>
> Strictly speaking, not more than about $2,500,000 a year would go to "waste," even if the extreme view is taken that all money spent on the army is wasted money.
>
> But even if we take the view that all the increased expenditure of $16,350,000 is properly chargeable to national defense, should we be getting an adequate military equivalent for our money? It certainly seems as if we should be.
>
> We would have the following military assets:
>
> 1. At the end of eight years we would have a well-trained organized first reserve of 430,000 men, officered and ready for immediate use.
>
> 2. There would be in our colleges 12,000 young men, half of whom at least would be available as drill masters for volunteer levies.
>
> 3. At the end of sixteen years, in addition to the above, there would be in the country the greater part of the reservists of the first eight-year period. These men, ranging in age from 30 to 40 years, while not subject to call to the colors, and more or less out of condition, would form a valuable reserve force. In case of pressing necessity, a large proportion of them would undoubtedly volunteer, and they would be invaluable as depot guards, garrison troops, and instructors to raw levies.
>
> An indirect advantage which should not be overlooked, is that sixteen years after the introduction of the proposed plan the country would contain upward of 50,000 educated men, in civil pursuits, with some knowledge of military affairs. The influence of their opinion would be invaluable in helping mold the country's future military policy.
>
> The economy of the proposed system becomes manifest when we consider that at present every trained available soldier costs the country about $1,000 a year. The cost of every trained available soldier in the proposed first reserve would cost the country $38 a year, after the system was once established. If, however, we should deduct the money that would be spent on lay education from the total expenditure, the military cost of every trained available soldier in the first reserve would amount to only about $8 per year per man.
>
> In order to handle the reserve army to

Soldiers of First Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, Writing Letters Home from Camp.

> is made for arms or equipment, as he is trying to show merely the additional cost of a reserve system. He remarks that the country has now to keep a quantity of reserve equipment on hand which deteriorates by becoming obsolete, and that the wearing out of a small percentage of this equipment by use would hardly affect the cost of the present inevitable depreciation.
>
> What would the country be getting for its money? asks Mr. Ives. And he answers the question in some detail. From the purely educational point of view, he points out, it would be getting the equivalent of about $14,000,000; from the economic point of view he does not say the gain cannot be estimated in dollars, but it would be huge, for "it is daily becoming recognized that the industrial strength and productive capacity of a country is dependent on widespread higher education." The author goes on:
>
> At the present time only about 17 per cent. of the population receives yearly more than a high school education. Twelve millions a year of the proposed expenditure would be spent in sending 12,000 young men, taken from all sections of the population, to our colleges and universities. They would be, as has already been pointed out, young men of small, if any, independent means, since sons of the well-to-do would hardly care for the rigorous discipline.
>
> The other $2,000,000 a year that can be considered as being spent on education, would be devoted very largely to the mental education of 14,000 young men who, without the advantages of such an education, would probably continue through life to belong to the ranks of unskilled labor.
>
> Strictly speaking, not more than about $2,500,000 a year would go to "waste," even if the extreme view is taken that all money spent on the army is wasted money.
>
> But even if we take the view that all the increased expenditure of $16,350,000 is properly chargeable to national defense, should we be getting an adequate military equivalent for our money? It certainly seems as if we should be.
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>
> In order to handle the reserve army to the best advantage, it would be necessary, says Mr. Ives, to divide the United States into military districts, each having its base depots containing the arms, ammunition, and equipment for the reserve units assigned to them. On entering the reserve, each officer and man would be assigned to a definite company and regiment and told where to report on the mobilization order.
>
> The General Staff of the regular army would, of course, be in possession of a detailed paper organization of the reserve army on a field basis, and would know in detail the strength and composition of each unit. All the commands in the reserves, says Mr. Ives, from Major up, would be kept constantly assigned to specific regular army officers, and provision would be made in advance for filling in war time the places these officers held in the regular army by promotions, by retired officers, or by assignments from the reserve. In time of war the regular army would be short of First and Second Lieutenants, owing to promotions made necessary to fill the grades above, but there would be no disorganization, because these lower grades of the regulars would be filled by reserve officers.
>
> As for the reserves, they would be adequately officered, since all the higher grades would be in the hands of regular army officers, and all the lower grades in the hands of educated men with considerable military training. In the whole 430,000 reserve force, remarks Mr. Ives, "there would not be a single green man nor room for a single political appointee."
>
> In order to make the reserve system a success, Mr. Ives believes that it will be necessary to foster State pride. He writes:
>
> One more thing must be provided for if a national army is to secure loyal and enthusiastic support from the individual States. State pride must be directly appealed to by giving to the States a feeling of direct ownership in the several units of the Federal Army. This can easily be done without decentralizing its control merely by carefully selecting its mobilization centres and naming and not merely numbering its units.
>
> To put the matter concretely, let us take the reserve army we have been considering. For practical reasons such a reserve would have to be divided into a number of field armies. By naming and not merely numbering them and their constituent units we can give to a Federal army the outward appearance at least of an aggregation of State units. We might, for example, follow some such method as this:
>
> The reserve army of 430,000 men which our plan calls for could be divided into seven field armies of about 62,000 men, each field army composed of three divisions of three infantry brigades, one regiment of cavalry, one artillery brigade and a special service corps.
>
> For such units we might select names somewhat as follows:
>
> 1st or North Atlantic Field Army—1st or Green Mountain Division—1st or Main Brigade; 1st Maine Infantry, 2d Maine Infantry, 3d Maine Infantry.
>
> 2d or Vermont Brigade; 1st Vermont Infantry, 2d Vermont Infantry, 3d Vermont Infantry.
>
> 3d or New Hampshire Brigade; 1st New Hampshire Infantry, &c.
>
> The cavalry and artillery units would in the same way take names from their source of origin in addition to their numbers.
>
> On the same plan we could name all the other units. We could have a 2d or Central Atlantic Field Army, 3d or South Atlantic Field Army, 4th or Gulf Field Army, &c., and their divisions, brigades and regiments could be named from the States in which they would be recruited.
>
> Let us suppose that the 2d or Central Atlantic Field Army had the First Division composed of New York State troops and the Second Division of New Jersey troops and the Third Division of Pennsylvania troops.
>
> New York City, Trenton and Philadelphia could be made the mobilization and recruiting centres and supply depots, and the student cadets could be assigned to Columbia College, Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania. The regular army men transferred to the reserve would be assigned, so far as possible, to their home State bases, and in this way the reserve units would soon acquire local traditions and support without for a moment losing their national character and independence of State control.
>
> The mobilization centres and supply depots would, of course, be permanent in character, and as recruiting stations could act as feeders for their units in the field.
>
> If a volunteer army had to be raised in addition to the regular reserve such centres would be invaluable, and the officers and men whose time in the reserve had expired would naturally gravitate toward them.
>
> By methods such as have been very roughly outlined, State pride and local support could be enlisted for the various army units, whose continuous historic existence would be made possible. It is impossible to overstate the military value of traditions that cling to certain regiments such as to the Scotch Black Watch, the Prussian Guards, or, in a much less degree, to some of our regular and militia regiments.
>
> Some of the considerations advanced seem sentimental, and they are, but that does not detract from their merit. Undoubtedly it sounds less militaristic and is less suggestive of military dictatorship, and other vain fears to say the First Pennsylvania Infantry rather than the First United States Reserve Infantry, yet, if we can make them mean the same thing and in addition produce secondary benefits, why should we not humor national idiosyncrasies to this harmless extent?

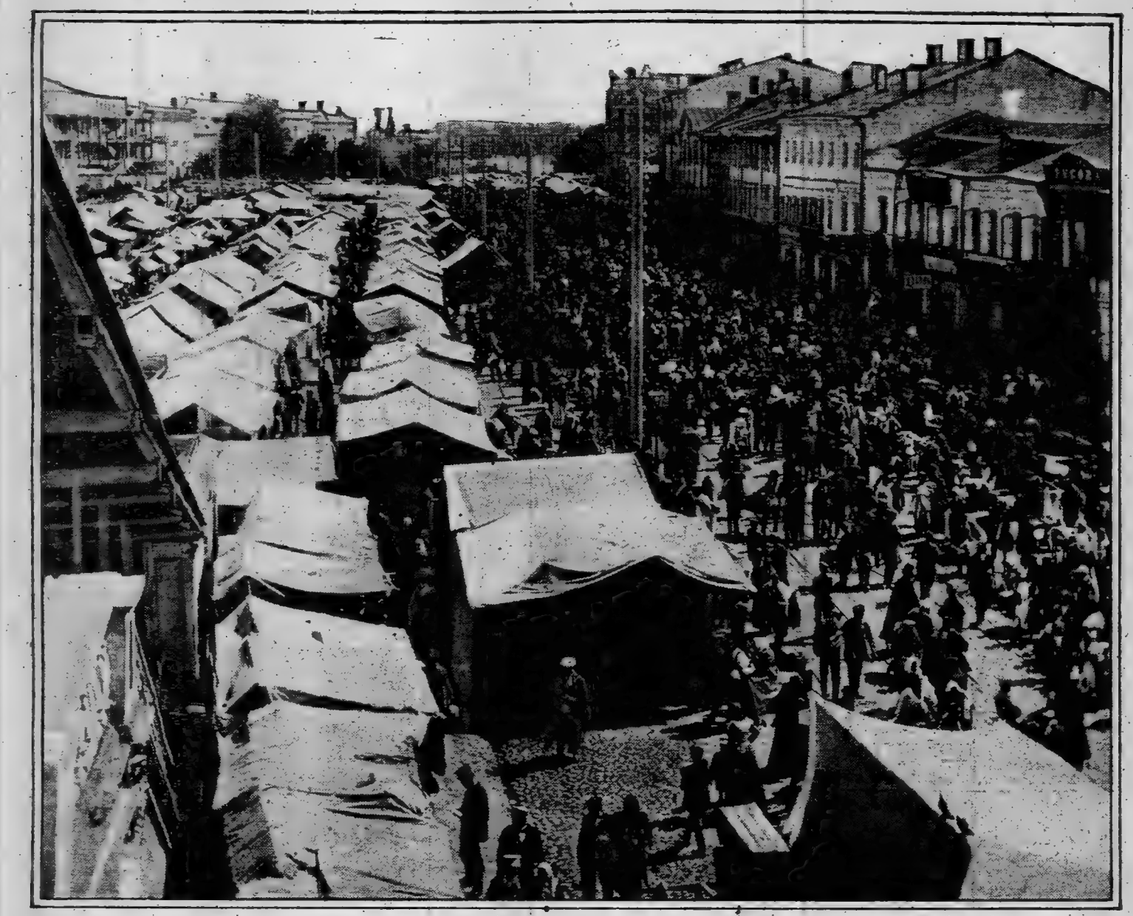

Market Day at Moscow, the Occasion of Wild Revels Before Vodka was Prohibited.

CAN RUSSIA BE KEPT SOBER?

Much Will Have to be Done Besides the Mere Prohibition of Vodka, Says Russian Writer

(From an article in The Contemporary World, Petrograd. Translated by Isabel F. Hapgood.)

By A. Kleinbort.

THE combat with drunkenness, as a temporary measure of mobilization and social hygiene, is nothing new. Both in 1877 and in 1904 the question of temperance rose to the surface among the plans and hopes. But the struggle—owing to the conditions of the time—did not exceed the dimensions of domestic measures, and the army and the squadrons of the reserves marched to the front, finding consolation in excesses, in debauchery; after which the reaction set in.

But it is impossible to forget in contemplating this debauchery that not without a cause do more than 200,000 persons die of drink every year in Russia. The reputation of the agricultural peasant has long been established as that of a vandal who drinks up his last possession. But the town inhabitant drinks seven times as much as the peasant. The higher the total of spirits drunk, the higher that of the manufacturing population.

Is not this difference due to external and economic conditions, rather than to internal and accidental ones? Is it possible to effect any instantaneous change by a single coercive enactment? * * * Originally, the Devil of Drink was expelled from the land only during the period of mobilization. But, after the lapse of a short time, he began to crawl back again through the cracks. And he would have got in had it not been for the exalted mood of society. It was evident that the discontinuance of the sale of vodka was a symbol of progress, and the demand that the dramshops should not be reopened, that the edict should be extended to cover the entire period of the war, spread from one end of the land to the other.

Up to the beginning of November the towns and the County Councils alone had sent in sixty-seven petitions for the extension of the prohibition over the period of the war, and for the termination forever of the traffic. The definitive termination of the traffic was asked by ten capital cities of Governments, twenty-one provincial towns, and twenty-one County Councils. The City Councils expressed a wish that even the first-class restaurants, where the well-to-do classes drank their liquor on the spot, should not be excepted. The Fair Committee of Nizhni Novgorod raised its voice in favor of the local authorities. When, in connection with these petitions, an investigation was undertaken to determine whether the closing of the liquor shops for the duration of the war was desirable or otherwise, not a single vote was cast in favor of it. P. L. Bark, Russian Minister of Finance, said to the famous Mr. Tschelischeff:

"The population must declare, by means of village decrees, that it does not desire alcoholic drinks. Give me these decrees, that I may take my stand on them."

But the masses had already said to themselves: "There shall be no drunkenness at such a time." Thousands of peasant decrees were merely awaiting attention. And the same was the case with the working classes. Waiters, cooks, leather workers, metal workers, clerks, expressed their wishes through the medium of their organizations. And it was touching to hear them.

"I am an old man, and I have grown-up children, with whom, to my shame, I have only made acquaintance during the last three months," said one such delegate to a member of the Petrograd Town Council. "When my children were little, I did not know them—I was drunk. When the children grew up, I did not see them—they were drunk. For God's sake, don't let us be parted again!"

Then came the 12th of October, (old style,) up to which date the local boards could only present petitions, but could not decree, in virtue of which state of affairs the administration decided the question in various ways—now prohibiting, now permitting. On the date mentioned the local administrations received the right to decree, instead of petitioning for, the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks, not only during the period of the war, but forever. From that moment the sobering of Russia, as a war measure, has been regularized. * * * The Government sale of vodka has been abolished forever. But still more important is another fact: The wish of the community has been realized.

In order to attain a conception of the circle of interests which was put in motion by the abolition, we must pass from figures of the budget to living persons. Two hundred thousand men were employed by the liquor monopoly, including 23,000 barkeepers. One hundred thousand proprietors of restaurants, eating houses and wine cellars employed several hundred thousand servitors of various categories, who have already been discharged. The owners of houses and land received rent from the places where the liquor was manufactured and sold, the glass manufacturers furnished the containers. As a matter of course the prohibition dealt persons and industries affiliated with the monopoly an unexpected blow.

The pockets of the merchants were even more seriously affected than those of the gentry. It has been established by investigators that the principal factor in alcoholism is the capital invested in distilleries and breweries, and that capital comes mainly from the gentry, (nobles.) The gentry seek the most profitable means of utilizing their crops of grain and potatoes in distilling. And what has happened to the landed proprietors, who are also distillers? In Russia there are 3,000 distilleries, with 50,000 workmen, and 500 refineries, with 10,000 workmen, upon whose installation 250,000,000 rubles have been expended. The turnover of the distilleries amounts to 150,000,000 rubles a year and half of this constitutes the income of the agricultural landowners. In the month of August last the distilleries had in their storerooms 1,040,000,000 pounds of potatoes, from which alcohol is distilled. Distilling is also bound up with the dairy industry. According to the statement of the President of the distillers, about 300,000 head of cattle have been left without a definite use. As for the owners of vineyards, with an area of 675,000 acres, the capital invested in that domain amounts to hundreds of millions of rubles in the Caucasus, the Don Province, the Crimea, Bessarabia, and Turkestan.

It was impossible for the nobility not to find themselves in difficulties. Nevertheless, the blow is temporary, and really affects agricultural economy least of all, for only 60 per cent. of alcohol is distilled from potatoes, 30 per cent. from grain, and 10 per cent. from molasses, while only 9 per cent. of the potatoes grown in Russia go to the making of alcohol. The beet-sugar industry is five times more closely connected with agriculture.

And as for the vineyards, they might be utilized for the production of non-alcoholic agricultural products. But for all this time is required, and that a crisis exists there can be no doubt. In view of the impossibility of disposing of potatoes destined for the distilleries, the losses of the distillers in the Government of Vilna alone, according to the calculations of the Agricultural Society, have amounted to 2,000,000 rubles.

II.

Thus the Treasury, the nobles served by it, the capitalists, are, in the true sense of the word, the economical "bases." But the significance of the decree is not merely financial-economical. The sobering of the country, even if it be only for a time, constitutes a sort of internal revolution. Admitting that it is only temporary, this experiment, unique of its kind, illustrates what sobering in general portends.

The absence of vodka "regenerates," say the newspapers. But, of course, phrases remain phrases in a sober period as well as in a non-sober period. When one reads that "sober labor will convert hungry and rotten, ignorant Russia into a blessed land," that "a fairy tale will become reality," one cannot refrain from frowning. The idea of the Russian peasant being ignorant because he drinks! The idea of the Russian laboring man being hungry because his existence is established on a drunken foundation! Yet there is a revolution, without any doubt, in spite of the fact that it is not a question of years.

The officials informed the President of the Pskoff District Court that at least 90 per cent. of all criminal acts were bound up with the popular failing. The President of the Meat Exchange—the purveyor of meat to the Petrograd prisons—lost his contract for one of these prisons, where the daily consumption of meat amounted to nearly 500 pounds per day. The prison was empty. Another prison has been turned into a hospital for wounded soldiers. With the closing of the Government liquor shops the number of criminal cases brought before the Justices of the Peace in Petrograd decreased 80 per cent., the number of male beggars 75 per cent., of female beggars 68 per cent. Vintage wine was permitted later.

The country districts, also, could not fail to show the effects. What a scourge fire is in a Russian village! But now, in the Kazan Government, for instance, where the average number of fires for August is eighty-two and for September eighty-five, in August, 1914, after vodka was prohibited, there were forty-four fires; in September, when the force of prohibition began to be weakened by the permission of vintage wines, there were fifty-three. In the Government of Tamboff, according to the information of the Insurance Department of the Governmental Zemstvo Board, fires had decreased by 34 per cent., which represents a saving of 500,000 rubles to the peasants. In some places the curve of fines decreased more sharply and to a greater extent.

In the country villages people have always been used to be born, to marry, to die, and to celebrate festivals to an accompaniment of vodka. Can the village be imagined without drunken quarrels, without drunken songs? Yet this is what can now be seen.

Now "life in the village flows on in a quiet, dignified manner," people write from the Saratoff, from the Kostroma Government. Sobriety is reflected in work—in so far as it is maintained. According to the statement of Mr. Petroff, carriers, contractors, factory owners and manufacturers said to him, with complete unanimity:

"Preserve our workmen from drunkenness and we are ready to pay a ruble per month apiece for them." There is none of that damage to material, implements, and goods which formerly existed, as there is no longer that waste of strength to which alcoholism leads.

Here are the data concerning the deposits in the savings banks, by which the representative of the Finance Minister has illustrated the consequences of prohibition: The general receipts for 1914, compared with those of 1913, had increased from thirteen to eighty-four millions, that is to say, savings had augmented six and one-half times. And the influx of deposits to the savings banks for December was forty-one times greater than for December, 1913. But capitalists do not deposit their money in savings banks. Therefore, these are the savings of the lower classes, the same who were formerly sucked dry by the liquor pump.

III.

We have now a moment of exceptional exaltation. But moments of exaltation pass. If Russia has announced herself as sober does that mean that the astounding, the unexpected phenomenon will take the place of the long process of a nation's work over itself, the process of social education, and after the war there will be no drunkenness? The question is put because we are constantly hearing: "A prodigious marvel is taking place in Russia. The grave has been dug for alcoholism."

But things work by their own logic, not by ours. The drink situation depends upon the historical form of life, upon those classes who sow alcohol, from the cultural-economical conditions. What is the point? This, that war is being waged, but the roots of alcoholism are still the same as ever. What is the nature of these roots? The alcohol question, generally speaking, is the product of the self-satisfied laws of capitalistic development—taken on that plane, it is, first of all, a question of the toiling masses who have not enough to eat or to drink.

But one must understand the specific "enticements" which are combined to render the Russian laborer a regular frequenter of the dram-shop. Nowhere is the working day so long as in Russia; nowhere is the indispensable amount of articles of food for the maintenance of bodily forces so insignificant; nowhere does the precariousness of the laboring man's position so completely depend upon the first accident which happens; even in case when, apparently, he has passed through the first purgatory; nowhere is his person placed in such savage, humiliating conditions.

But poverty begets long-suffering, and long-suffering begets drunkenness. Is it necessary to furnish an illustration? Here it is: Out of 564 workingmen who replied to the question of the Investigating Committee, "Why do you drink?" 168 alleged indigence, grief, melancholy; 75 loneliness, 63 "weakness," 61 heavy labor and weariness, 108 "every sort of reason." * * * The laboring man cannot be blamed for his passion for vodka. Drunkenness ceases to be a vice for which those addicted to it can be condemned. * * * But, this being the case, absolute prohibition can be enforced in exceptional conditions. But there is no sense to general prohibition. Nevertheless, to the question whether the unexpected measure is sound, we receive the reply: "No compromises, no bargaining with conscience! Act boldly, decisively, admit no half measures! Whole branches of industry will be ruined? Never mind. The people must not be poisoned for the glory of the drink demon!" But if there is no Government sale of liquor, private sale will exist. That is what the representatives of the Finance Minister said in the Budget Commission. Thanks to the war, the interests of a powerful group of investors have temporarily suffered. But if the demand for alcohol does not grow, and grow constantly, then, by virtue of the laws of capital, the development of the industry is doomed to ruin.

Is that possible at the end of the war? No. What circles are watchfully lurking about sobriety, striving to exert pressure on the Administration, on the organs of self-government! No sooner did the liquor dealers learn of the prohibition in Petrograd of alcoholic drinks than they announced that they would use all possible efforts to have the decree revised and rescinded.

And as what took place in Petrograd had already taken place earlier in Moscow, Kieff, and other cities, not a day passes without our witnessing "demonstrations." Announcing that he himself was a distiller, A. S. Yermoloff, a member of the Council of the Empire, said in the club of Social Workers: "Complete prohibition of alcoholic liquors will not produce the desired results." The influential Prince Galitzin talks of nothing but ruin. V. I. Timiryazeff appeals to international politics, deeming the prohibition of wine an act of injustice toward France, which is permitted by the commercial treaty now in force material relief in the matter of importation of wines. "It is hardly just," he said to a member of the staff of The Exchange News, "to forget the interests of our ally."

These are words; but deeds will follow the words. The Minister of Finance was visited by a deputation of representatives from the distillers, who showed that the methods of liquidation worked out by the Ministry of Finance could not be accepted by them * * * The placing of beer in a separate category and the permission to deal in it is urged by the Council of Congresses of Trade and Industry. * * * The glass manufacturers have come forward. The cork manufacturers will come next. Thus an undermining of the ruinous reform, a persistent, prolonged battle has existed from the very start.

Denatured alcohol plays the chief rôle among the substitutes for alcohol. The representatives of the Excise Board testify that, thanks to denatured alcohol, the battle with drunkenness has acquired a new complication, for the consumption not only does not diminish, but attains greater dimensions day by day.

Next to denatured alcohol come lacquer and varnish, which are even more easily obtainable than the former. In fact, druggists' shops, house furnishing shops, candle shops, shops of painter and paperhanger have been converted into regular pothouses. Although the season for using varnish is past, its price has risen from 30 to 45 kopecks a pound, because so much of it is used for drinking that the factories which make it cannot supply the demand. The administration was forced to close one varnish factory whose product passed for vodka.

It is not in the town alone that the beginnings of the new drunkenness are making themselves apparent. There are plenty of means for getting drunk in the country also. In the Nizhni Novgorod Government furniture polish, (varnish,) is used by the peasants as a substitute for vodka in such quantities, according to the statement of Buroff, a member of the council, that it now sells for six times its ordinary price.

In the Governments of Penza, Tamboff, Simbirsk they brew a "kvas" with wild hops and dry yeast mixed with denatured alcohol and snuff, a "kvas" which the average village on market days drinks by thousands of gallons. Substitutes for alcohol are especially frequent in Siberia. A special liquor bears the name of "khanzhi," being an imitation of the Chinese vodka "khanshin." Those who drink it fall into a stupor.

Observers of the life of the people note that the customary excitement produced by alcohol is being replaced by a new stupefying, a new pernicious passion—card playing. "The green serpent," as The Russian News remarks, "is being replaced by the 'green field,' although without the green tables. Of course, card playing has always played a part in the popular dives. But now it is a madness, a 'dry drunkenness.'"

And now let us see how the masses, recovering from the nightmare, are awaiting the cultural measures, the cultural action which ought to occupy the empty space left by vodka. The President of the Moscow School Commission in the City Council, a member of the board, Puzyrevsky, notes that the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks has enormously increased the demands in the city reading rooms. The reading rooms are crammed to overflowing, even on holidays, when, under former conditions, they were empty. At the demand of the workingmen themselves, of the peasants themselves, on the ruins of the Government dram-shops cultural centres are being erected, chiefly popular lectures, and it is only necessary to attend the lectures to understand how necessary it is to provide a substitute for the dram-shop before declaring war upon it.

The people now assemble in tea-rooms. The peasants seem to have undergone a re-birth. Everywhere serious conversations are to be heard. In the Ryazan Government, "the cottages of peasants who can read and write have become regular reading rooms. The listeners, chiefly illiterate peasants, contribute 20 to 25 kopecks apiece per month." Of course, this cultural tendency springs, first of all, from the war, but the war is not the sole cause. The life of the people has become more attractive, if not on ordinary days, at least on holidays. The frame of mind of which we are speaking is created by an effort to occupy their leisure. And no view can be more injurious than that according to which the application of cultural measures is an affair of internal policy, and that internal policy can wait until the end of the war.

The practical workers of the cities are already beginning to comprehend that in the creation of cultural forms for that "new life" upon which laboring Russia has entered, depends the entire success of the struggle which has been undertaken. Consequently, a special conference, devoted to this question, has been held in the City Government of Petrograd. V. N. Kostyleff, a member of the Petrograd City Council, has made a report to the Society for the Preservation of the Public Health about cultural problems, in connection with the influence exercised by the means adopted for the abolition of drunkenness, upon the spiritual life of the people. He reported that the process of producing sobriety demands, first of all, a cultural bulwark. Another member of the City Council, S. S. Grigorieff, proposed to petition the authorities for the re-establishment of the cultural and educational institutions whose operations have been interrupted by the war; and a member of the Council, I. S. Kliusheff, is issuing an appeal to all public institutions in cities and county councils to introduce education independent of the schools.

All this is, indubitably, correct. Prohibitive measures, in themselves, no matter how broad their scope, lack solid foundations, unless upon the drained-dry sea of drunkenness a people's university be erected. In the place of stupefying potions, public lectures, artistic entertainments, science, moving pictures in the village, the hamlet, the factory, the foundry—that is what will render sobriety effective, impart a creative and constructive character to it.

But who has the power to accomplish all this? It is possible only to the organized activity of the population itself. The financiers declare that "there are no real means of fighting drunkenness except broad measures of cultural development." Then furnish these measures, which alter the conditions of life for the laboring men and the peasants.

Shorten the working day, raise the standard of pay to the level of pay in Europe, introduce a series of measures which will prevent lack of employment; insurance against accidents, sickness, permanent disablement, old age. Change the diet. Make independent action rest upon the foundation of civic rights, satisfy the land-hunger of the peasantry. In short, put into effect all that which, having annihilated, at any rate, the "failing" itself—the craving of the common people to drink themselves drunk, literally—would have created that organizing activity which we behold in the Western European lower classes, especially in the leading elements.

Entrance to Russian Village—Official on Guard to Enforce Prohibition Law.

RATPROOFING AMERICAN CITIES

New York May Be Next to Wage Systematic War on Rodents, Following Example of New Orleans

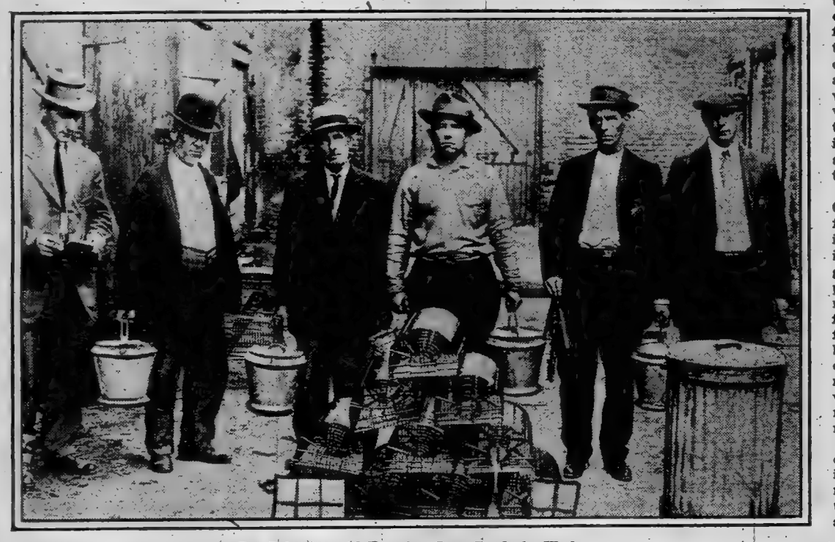

Rat Poisoning and Trapping Gang Ready for Work.

By Rene Bache.

IS New York soon to become a ratproof town? The Public Health Service thinks it exceedingly likely that not only the metropolis, but Boston, Philadelphia, and other important seaports along the Atlantic coast will soon be called upon to make themselves ratproof, to keep out plague.

"Every one of our seaports is now menaced by this frightful disease," says Surgeon General Rupert Blue. "Not long ago it reached Cuba. Since then it has arrived in Porto Rico. Last Summer it invaded New Orleans, where we have had a hard job to stamp it out and to prevent its further recurrence by killing the rats and making the city ratproof."

There may be plague-sick rats in New York at the present moment. If at any time an observant citizen happens to notice a more than usual number of rats lying about dead in the streets, it would be a good idea for him to notify the health authorities of so suspicious a circumstance. Particularly if rats are seen staggering about in the open, there is cause for alarm. There is an old saying that "drunken rats foretell plague."

As a matter of fact, plague in rats always precedes plague in man. If plague should arrive in New York, the immediate problem would be to stamp it out among the rats before it had time to be transmited to human beings by the rat-flea that carries the germ. This would be accomplished by trapping and poisoning, the ratproofing being undertaken and carried out simultaneously.

The first job of this kind ever undertaken was conducted in San Francisco, which suffered from two alarming epidemics of plague during the nineties. These were stamped out, and, as a result of the ratproofing, there has not been a case of the disease in that city since 1898.

Lessons learned from that experience have been applied in New Orleans, where the ratproofing begun last Summer is now approaching completion. The process has been reduced to highly scientific principles, and, in view of the likelihood that New York and other Atlantic Coast cities will soon be obliged to undergo similar treatment as a precaution against invasion by plague, it is interesting to learn how much it costs and just what methods are employed.

It is estimated that the total cost of ratproofing New Orleans will be less than $5,000,000. But the most surprising point about the matter is the discovery that the expense is rather apparent than real. Ratproofing, as a business enterprise, pays. Taking into account what rats destroy, measures which effectively put a stop to their depredations save a lot of money.

Through its trapping and other operations, the Public Health Service has definitely established the fact that the rat population of any city is about equal to its human population, numerically. It is safe, then, to say that for every man, woman, and child in New York there is a rat. The Government Biological Survey reckons that the average rat destroys at least $2 worth of merchandise or other property per annum. This would mean a total of $10,000,000, say, for the metropolis. Even supposing that it cost so much as $25,000,000 to ratproof the entire city, the operation would pay for itself in two and a half years.

If an epidemic of plague once got well started in New York, the expense of stamping it out might be enormous. But most to be dreaded would be the possible effect of such a happening upon commerce. A quarantine would cause incalculable money losses, throw multitudes of workers out of employment, and bring suffering to hundreds of thousands of people.

To get rid of rats, only two things are necessary. They must be deprived of places in which they can safely harbor, and they must be prevented from gaining access to food supplies and food wastes. Both of these objects are attained by ratproofing.

Rats come only where they can get food, which consists chiefly of wastes from the table. If premises are maintained in a sanitary condition and metal garbage cans with proper covers are used, householders will be fairly safe against invasion by such vermin. But it goes without saying that the housewife should prevent them from gaining access to the food supplies in her pantry.

With the same end in view, the food warehouse, the bakery, the butcher shop, the grocery, and the market must be ratproofed. In stables the feed bins should be lined with metal, proof against the teeth of the greedy rodent. Buildings in which grain or other edible supplies are stored should be of reinforced concrete, and on wharves there should be ratproof inclosures for merchandise in process of transportation.

Having deprived Mr. Rat of his dinners, the next thing is to take his home away from him. The method varies with circumstances, but cement and concrete do nearly all of the work. Any dwelling may be made ratproof by concreting the basement and area walls and by screening or otherwise stopping every hole through which a rat might enter. It is not sufficient, however, to close only the openings near the ground, for rats are great climbers. They have been known to crawl all the way up long elevator ropes in high warehouses.

When a city is ratproofed, all sewers are subjected to a specially careful treatment, in order that the vermin may not gain access to them and utilize them as runways, incidentally driving from them supplies of food. Where shanties and small frame dwellings are concerned resort is commonly had to ratproofing "by elevation"—which means that such buildings are raised a foot or two above the ground, enabling cats and dogs to run under them.

Cats, says the Public Health Service, should be encouraged. The remark, however, does not apply to the sleek and well-fed pussy, which rarely takes the trouble to catch even a mouse. It is the lean and hungry street cat—the creature that caterwauls at night on back fences, eliciting many objurgations and incidental bootjacks—that is really valuable. He is the rat's worst enemy. Not only does he kill rats, but he disturbs their breeding places and breaks up their families. During the historic epidemic of plague in London an effort was made to kill off all the cats, and as a result the "black death" blazed out like a conflagration in a high wind.

To illustrate the money-saving accomplished by ratproofing, Assistant Surgeon General W. C. Rucker, who successfully managed the business of wiping out plague in New Orleans last Summer, speaks of the case of one commission merchant who handles cereal goods in bags and paper boxes. When required to ratproof his establishment he protested loudly. Two months later he confessed that already he had almost saved the cost of the alterations made, being enabled to dispense with the services of an employe whose entire time had previously been occupied in sewing up sacks which rats had chewed open. In addition, there had been much loss from the gnawing of pasteboard cartons and the consequent spilling and spoiling of their contents.

One railroad last Summer spent $180,000 in ratproofing its warehouses and freight sheds in New Orleans—not willingly, one may be sure. To its surprise, it finds that the operation will put a great deal of money into its corporate pocket. Not reckoning the large saving made through protection of merchandise from destruction, the ratproofing will pay for itself in two and a half years merely by the incidental lessening of labor required for moving trucks. It took four men to wheel a big truck over the old wooden floors. Now that the latter are replaced by smooth concrete, only two men are required.

Ratproofing has been required for all cotton presses in New Orleans—meaning concrete floors and sidewalls and metal roofs. It has proved a saving to the owners by lowering the cost of insurance.

Ratkilling and ratproofing in New Orleans last Summer saved the city from a quarantine which would have involved enormous money losses. Even now, every ship that leaves the port is first obliged to undergo a thorough fumigation. It is pumped full of carbon monoxide gas derived from the smokestack of a little Government steamer. A lid is put on top of the smokestack, and by the help of a special apparatus the gas is cooled, dried, and forced through a huge rubber tube into the hold of the vessel that is under treatment. It is sure death to all animal life (except insects) and does no harm to fruit or vegetables.

Every freight car that leaves New Orleans is inspected to see that it is ratproof and rat free. All freight after inspection is loaded under the eye of an inspector. Then the car is sealed with a lead seal bearing the Government mark, and a label is tacked upon the door which reads: "Inspected and passed. Certified rat-free, provided that the seal remains unbroken."

Thus guaranteed, the car can travel on any railroad to any part of the country. The precaution taken against its carrying rats is business insurance for New Orleans; it is health insurance for the city of destination.

Ratproofing means expense for the householder, as well as for public service corporations and the municipality. No home escapes inspection, and if it be found not ratproof the owner is required to make it so at his own cost.

An official Inspector rings the doorbell. He enters, shows his badge, and goes all over the house, looking for signs of rats. Very likely he discovers none. But he is also looking for holes through which it would be possible for rats to enter. Such openings are often accidentally left by the telephone man, the plumber, or the man who installs the electric lighting system.

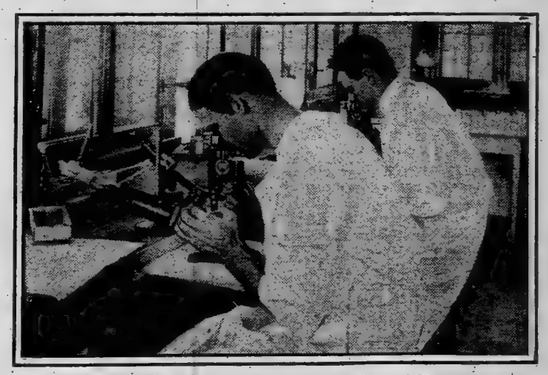

Examining Tissues of Dead Rats for Signs of Plague.

The Inspector looks for openings on the ground floor, with special reference to the activities of the Norway rat, (otherwise known as the "brown," or "ship," rat,) which is the largest and fiercest species. It is not a climber. Then he ascends to the roof and tries to find entrance holes suitable for the black rat and Egyptian rat, both of which have the climbing habit. The Egyptian rat is brown in color, with a white belly.

Having finished his examination of the premises, the Inspector writes detailed instructions as to the ratproofing measures which the householder must undertake. The work must be begun within a certain number of hours, (usually forty-eight,) and must be completed by the end of a certain number of days. Reasonable allowance is made for delays, if shown to be unavoidable. In New Orleans last Summer the business of ratproofing went on at such a rate—from 100 to 200 dwellings being finished every day—that it was almost impossible to obtain the requisite quantity of cement, sand, and gravel.

The problem was found especially difficult where the ratproofing of food shops was concerned—especially in the case of the small grocery and residence combined, where the housewife waited on the counter, perhaps assisted by her children. This puzzle was solved by flooring the shop with concrete and separating it from the rest of the building by solid walls, so that the members of the family were obliged to go outdoors in order to make their way from store to dwelling, or vice versa.

In constructing new dwelling houses, the additional cost of making them ratproof is slight compared with the advantages gained. An old cellar may be made ratproof at small expense. Ratholes may be permanently closed with a mixture of cement, sand, and broken glass; and, where sheds or other outbuildings are concerned, perfect protection is given against rats by a concrete wall one foot above the ground and two feet beneath it.

Dogs (mostly fox terriers) in New Orleans last Summer were used for the first time to help in wiping out the rat population of a city. They did most effective service, accompanying the wrecking and fumigating gangs, and pouncing upon every rodent driven forth from his hiding place by poisonous gas or the destruction of the shanty or other building in which he found harbor.

Poster Exhibit by New Orleans Health Authorities During Anti-Rat Campaign.

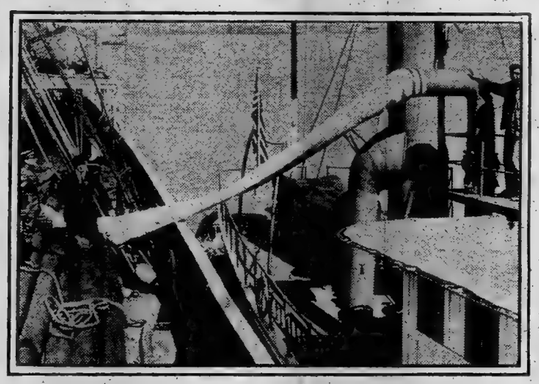

Fumigating a Vessel to Kill Rats at a New Orleans Wharf.

The number of rats officially trapped in New Orleans from July 8 to Jan. 17 was 233,798, and of these 75 per cent. were females. One in every five of the females carried unborn young, the number of the latter averaging eight. Today there are only a few rats left in the city, relatively speaking. This is positively known because not many of them are now caught.

When the work was begun, and for the first few weeks, many rats were caught and only a few mice. Capture of the latter was accidental; mice are not carriers of plague, and the Public Health Service was not "after" them. But, as time went on, the rats grew steadily fewer, and the mice in the traps more numerous, until finally there were more of the latter than the former. At present only a few rats are being captured, but a great many mice, which, being now able to come out and run about without being devoured by the rats, find their way into the traps.

Dr. Rupert Blue says that "fighting plague is matching your wits against those of the rat." It is a remarkably clever and wily animal, and, multiplying as it does at so enormous a rate, no means have until lately been found whereby a successful war could be waged against it. The female begins to breed at the age of three months, and thereafter produces from three to six litters a year. With an average of eight to a litter, the descendants of one mother rat in three years, if all of them survived, would number several millions.

When the wholesale official rat-catching business in New Orleans comes to an end, there will still be a few rats left—enough to replace the vanished rodent population within a short time, if conditions were as they used to be. But conditions are not as they used to be. The city, when the rat-catching stops, will be a ratproof town. It will no longer offer gratuitous board and lodging to rats. For all time to come it will be practically free of them, and on that account safe against the bubonic plague.

There can be no question of the fact that every city ought to be made ratproof, and some day this is sure to come about—beginning, presumably, with the seaport towns. The expense involved will be small in proportion to the advantages gained. For it should be realized that the rat is man's most destructive enemy. The losses occasioned by this animal are more than are caused by all other injurious mammals put together. Experts of the Department of Agriculture have estimated that the labor of 1,100,000 persons, continuously employed, is required to replace what the rats of the world destroy. In this country alone they eat or spoil (in the field or in storage) $100,000,000 worth of grain per annum.

Not long ago the chief of the New York Fire Department said that many of the most costly fires in the metropolis were caused by rats—sometimes by their gnawing of matches, but in many cases by their eating the insulation off of electric wires. The money saved by prevention of fires due to the agency of rats would alone pay in a short time for the ratproofing of any city.

WORK FOR ALL MEN WHO WANT IT

Expert Suggests Simple and Nation-Wide System to Bring Jobless Man and Manless Job Together

By Edward Marshall.

UNEMPLOYED, to the number of no one knows how many thousands, fret and worry in the United States today. Several thousands of them fret and worry in New York.

In the meantime, here and elsewhere, work remains undone for lack of hands to do it.

That, to some economists, seems to be an inexcusable condition—a condition indicating that somewhere, somehow, society is mismanaging its affairs—for this is the world's only great nation which is not convulsed by war, and, therefore, they say, should be the busiest workshop that the world ever has known.

And obviously, if there are idle men anxious to work and unaccomplished work crying to be done within the confines of one community, State, or nation, something is wrong. In this article one of America's closest students of the unemployment problem analyzes the existing evil and goes further than most analysts of it have gone, for he points out what he believes would be a simple remedy.

Recently a convention of the heads of the nation's various official labor bureaus occurred in Detroit, at which this and various other questions of vital moment to the industrial welfare of the nation were discussed. A leading spirit at the meetings was this man, Walter Lincoln Sears, Chief of the City of New York's Public Employment Bureau, and we came East on the same train.

During the journey and later he went over the whole situation for me very carefully, revealing conditions as they are, giving his theories as to their causes, advancing suggestions as to possible remedies.

What he said was very much worth listening to, and it is not improbable that some of the suggestions which he makes, as the outgrowth of his own and others' experience, will be the basis of endeavors of vast national and, necessarily, of very great local moment before long.

The fact that Secretary of Labor Wilson has called a conference for the week of Aug. 2 at San Francisco to discuss unemployment and the connected problems of the unemployed, makes this interview especially important, for it sets forth for the first time in print several suggestions which undoubtedly will be formally presented at that conference and which, some think, if adopted, might put this country in advance of all the nations of the world in the handling of these important matters.

"What does unemployment in New York actually amount to?" I asked him.

"We don't know, exactly," he replied. "There is no possible way in which we can find out the exact number of willing workers who cannot find employment.

"It was said that half a million unemployed were in the city during the Winter. Fewer are here now because the country calls for more men in the Summer than in the Winter, and because certain industries have been tremendously stimulated by the call for various munitions due to the European war.

"Today skilled machinists cannot be found idle in the city or the country. Plenty of vacant jobs, paying from $3 to $7 a day, remain unfilled.

"But the activity due to the war, which helps machinists, reacts upon certain other industries. Building, for instance, is slack, because metal is high. I know of one big building operation which has been wholly halted because of the abnormal cost of copper; and probably there are many others.

"So there is one detail of the situation proving that it is impossible that any general industrial benefit can grow out of a disaster as vast as the great war.

"Another proof exists in the dullness of the garment trade.

"Curiously enough, this as well as other specialized depressions, may be somewhat psychological in cause. There has been more talk of hard times in this country as the result of the European war than has been justified, undoubtedly, and this talk has frightened many from the purchase of many things, including new suits of clothes. Many others actually are unable to buy, in consequence, for the frightened ones won't

to take it where it deserved to be buried. The ass, evidently a very knowing beast, went unguided to an execution place, dumped the body under the gallows, and went on his way, quiet and undisturbed. A grave was instantly made and the body tumbled in and covered with earth. The daughter, being troubled by a multitude of suitors for her hand and fortune, retired to a nunnery and gave her wealth to the Church.

M. Ostervald, a French banker, though leaving £125,000, died of want in Paris in 1790. A few days before his death he refused to buy a little meat to make soup, saying: "I would like the soup, but I have no appetite for the meat, and what would become of it?" At the very moment he had thousands in banknotes hidden in a silken bag attached to his neck.

Samuel Stretch was an example of a man who deprives himself of things in order to obtain, by money, a posthumous fame or at least remembrance. He died at Madeley in 1804, but at what age I have not been able to discover. In early life he served as a private in the army and took part in some real fighting. His occupation in late life was to carry letters and parcels to the towns surrounding Madeley, and to do any little commissions his neighbors might give him.

For years he admitted no one to his hut and lived entirely alone. His clothing was in tatters and over his shoulders he carried a bag into which he put bones, bits of leather, paper, rags, and indeed all kinds of trash that he found in his wanderings. His linen consisted of two old shirts and a pair of sheets. He amassed quite a large sum of money, but the exact amount is not recorded.

He left money to purchase an additional bell for the village church, and set aside sums to pay for having it rung at 9 o'clock on Summer nights and 8 in Winter, a bell for the free school, an addition to the salary of the organist, to enlarge and repair the almshouse, and for clothing and educating two poor children, and to his relatives he left 2s. and 6d. each.

Thomas Cooke was born near Windsor in 1726 and died in London eighty-six years later. His father was a wandering fiddler who died when Thomas was a little child, leaving him to the care of a grandmother. As a youth he showed one good quality; he lived on bread, water and apples to save money to pay a village schoolmaster to instruct him in reading, writing and arithmetic. He was employed as a porter by a dry salter and did his work so faithfully that his employer helped him to get a place as exciseman.

After his appointment the Government sent him to oversee a paper mill as tax master and he studied the business so well that he soon found the proprietors were cheating the revenue. He said nothing till the master of the mill died; then he interviewed the widow, told her of the fraud and that he alone knew of it, but that if the Government learned of it all her property would be seized to make up the loss, whereas if she would marry him he would not reveal the secret. She married him. He continued the business, but not successfully, and then went into the sugar trade.

Though he was a successful man in a worldly sense, leaving at his death more than £127,000 in consols, his whole life was one of penury, petty saving, and petty trickery. He made it a habit in order to get meals for nothing to fall in a pretended fit in front of a house at dinner time, and on recovering he would naturally be invited to share the meal, which he always did after the proper amount of protestation.

Often he would pretend to these kind people that they had saved his life, would make a great fuss over them, and tell them he intended to remember them or their children in his will. Not a few of these people learned he was rich, did not object to being remembered in wills, and thought to increase their chances by making gifts to him. He received in this way geese, turkeys, roasting pigs, hares, pheasants, and sometimes a dozen of fine wines.

One man, a poor relation, occasionally sent him small presents of butter. This angered Cooke, who said to him, "Why send me such driblets, you who are to get thousands and thousands at my death? Send me a firkin." The firkin and several more were sent, but neither this legacy nor any of the others came to reality. He used ink to black his shoes, but never paid for it; instead he begged it, sometimes pilfered it, carrying a bottle with him for the purpose.

He had one healthy pleasure. He was fond of horses, but fed them largely at other people's expense. He was a good talker and an interesting man, and as he rode along the road he made it his business to meet a farmer driving a load of hay. He would get in conversation with him and meanwhile his horse would make a good meal of hay.

Like many men shrewd in petty ways, he was easily deceived in matters out of his own line. Thus once when his horse was sick he was too mean to pay a horse doctor and asked advice of a quack who told him he must take thirty onions, drill a hole through each, put them on a string, put the necklace around the horse's neck and let it stay there. The expense of thirty onions was too much; he bought fifteen and when after many days they had served their purpose, he took them to the servant and ordered her to make an onion porridge for the day's dinner. His cook was well trained, but that time she rebelled and the porridge was not made.

He had no feeling of mercifulness toward animals, and once purposely and horribly maimed a horse he intended to buy in order to reduce its price, pretending it had been injured by its own viciousness.

Doctors especially he tricked and cheated, among others the celebrated Dr. Lettsom. Even while on his deathbed he quarreled and wrangled about medical fees. He asked the physician in attendance to tell him how long he might hope to live. The reply was six days. He flew into a real or pretended rage and blackguarded the doctor for taking his money when that was all he could do.

One of the characteristics of misers is the lack of the social sense, the self-centredness, the absence of the need of companionship. It is true that not a few of them have been married, but in all instances the wife seems to have been taken simply because she was cheaper than a servant or because her money was desired. It is rather remarkable, therefore, that there is alleged to have existed in London at one time a misers' club called the Split Farthing Club.

Neither intellect nor education prevents the development of the miserly instinct. The tinker and the man of science alike fall victims. No veneering of acquired characteristics can prevent the real man showing through.

When we try to learn the true psychology of the miser, we find there is but little data; authors are so interested in the melodramatic and the eccentric, in the queer and the squalidly picturesque events of the lives, that they pay attention to nothing else.

Mental ability does not protect against miserliness, for there have been many men of mental power far above the average who have suddenly lost interest in intellectual pursuits, without any other evidence of insanity, and have lived the lives of misers. So scanty is our data, therefore, that to draw conclusions about these people we must often, and sometimes doubtless erroneously, draw inferences from trifling incidents because more serious and important things are not recorded.

In classifying the type it must be remembered that a miser is not merely a man extremely stingy; miserliness is not mere avarice. Again, a man may deprive himself of everything except the barest necessities, even live in filth, and yet not be a miser, because his motive is purely altruistic, purely a desire to do good during life or after death.

A genuine miser is a man who collects money for the mere enjoyment of its possession, not for what it buys either in pleasure or power, but just as a magpie collects things. Indeed, a fanciful psychologist might explain miserliness on the grounds of atavism and say that it was a reversion to ancestral type, a throw-back to our alleged bird ancestors, just as some weakly imaginative criminologists explain crime as a reversion to the primitive man. The one is no more unjust to the magpie than the other is to the savage.

Several things strike one in studying these people, especially the great age to which many of them live. Indeed, if any one wanted an argument to prove that we of today have become too dainty and nice and ladylike in claiming that clean food and plenty of it, clean houses with much light and ventilation, frequent bathing, in short, all the things the worshippers of the god hygiene demand, are necessary for the maintenance of health and even of life, and that rather rougher life would strengthen the race, he has at hand a plausible argument in the longevity of misers.

Of course the real explanation is that only the sturdy can be misers and survive. Their longevity does prove, however, that, given a man of strong constitution, he can survive under the hardest conditions of life. It does prove that congenital ability to resist stress has more to do with long life, not with the mere saving for a few years of useless lives, than any external circumstance. Surely few men leading the most hygienic and sheltered lives, and the terms have unfortunately become in the minds of many people synonymous, live as long as many misers who expose themselves to so many of the evils that we are taught always kill.

Social standing has no bearing on the causation of miserliness, since its victims are found in all ranks of society. Children of rich and poor, learned and unlearned, of good and bad, all alike may come to the same end, and disbelievers in heredity may use this as an argument, but they should remember that externals play little part in heredity. Need of money seems rarely, if ever, to be an exciting cause in starting from necessity wl at later becomes a fixed habit.

That the condition is pathological goes without saying, but it is not an insanity in the technical, restricted meaning of the word. Though it often leads to a blunting of the moral sense, and even to cruelty, it does not lead to intellectual stupidity nor to a delusional state of mind, though it narrows the circle of the intellectual life sometimes almost to a point, to one idea. It is not an obsession, because the obsessed are affected against their wills, fight the obsessions, and are made unhappy by them, while misers enjoy. It is in a certain sense and to a degree a perversion of the aesthetic sense, as is shown in the pleasure obtained in eating decayed food and the enjoyment from shivering in a freezing room, and is in so far somewhat analogous to sexual perversion. That is to say, misers get pleasure from sensations which give the normal man pain.

I have tried to learn—because I believe that all constitutional disease stamps the external anatomy with its individual hall mark, only our eyes are not sharp enough often to see it—whether there is a characteristic physiognomy in misers, but without success. Most of those pictured in literature lived before the days of photography, and the artists who drew the pictures to illustrate articles about them were more interested, I suspect, in creating striking illustrations and showing the melodramatic dirtiness of their clothes than in making physiognomonically correct likenesses. Of course in those who were so celebrated as to be known to the people the pictures had to be more or less lifelike.

The only conclusion that one can draw is that misers, like most abnormal people, do have casts of countenance which are unlike the ordinary types of faces. Many of them have the same look of furtive intensity that is common in the paranoiac, the religious maniac, and in many other dwellers in the borderland of insanity. They are almost all thin, but often wiry. They are long faced, and may have high or sloping foreheads. Their noses are frequently long, and seldom broad at the opening of the nostrils.

In one minor mental characteristic they often resemble a certain type of chronic maniac in possessing a cutting, sarcastic, and cruel sense of wit. Doubtless many of the witty sayings attributed to them are apocryphal, but many are true, and even the false ones show that unconsciously the public has learned to associate a certain form of wit with miserly characteristics.

WHAT BARNARD GRADUATES DO IN LIFE

THE Report and Register of the Associate Alumnae of Barnard College, which was recently issued, gives statistics and other information about the graduates of Barnard from 1893 to 1914, inclusive, the class of 1893 being the first to receive Barnard degrees.

The report shows, among other facts, that many graduates receive post-graduate training; that a majority of Barnard women are gainfully employed; that a large minority are married, and that the families of these are small; and that a great many Barnard graduates are volunteer social workers.

The statistics show that 1,377 women have received degrees from Barnard. Thirty-one of these have died, and the activities of the 1,346 living graduates are set forth in some detail.

It is to be noted that a large number of women continue their studies for either professional or higher degrees. By February, 1915, there were 533 or 38.6 per cent. of the graduates of Barnard who had received higher degrees and professional training. Of these twenty-one had received the degree of Ph. D., 203 the degree of A. M., seven the degree of M. D., and six the degree of LL. B. In addition, there are ninety-three graduates who are at present students.

The statistics of the occupations of the Barnard alumnae are of importance as evidence of the opportunities open to women college graduates. Among the women employed in the paid occupations there are, as might be expected, a large percentage who are teaching. Four hundred and fifty women, or 33.4 per cent. of the graduates, are teaching in schools, 34 are teaching in colleges, 23 are tutors, 5 are school Principals, 4 are Assistant or Associate Principals, 2 are college Deans—a total of 518, or 38 per cent., who are in the teaching profession.

The next largest number employed in any single field are 77 women secretaries and clerks. They are in schools and colleges, in social, religious, and educational organizations, and in business. There are, too, 30 women who are paid social, religious, and civic workers; 15 editorial assistants, 13 librarians, 8 lawyers, 8 bacteriologists, chemists, and laboratory assistants, and 4 physicians.

Finally, 41 graduates give these occupations, among others: Advertising expert, artist, farmer, actress, singer, sculptor, civil service examiner, suffrage organizer, research psychologist, compiler of cable code, illustrator, museum curator, music teacher, interior decorator, manager of riding school, and author's agent. The total number of Barnard graduates in paid occupations is 726, or 53.9 per cent.

Other statistics are those of the marriages and families of the graduates. Four hundred and fourteen of the women, or 30.17 per cent., were married by February, 1915. Of these, 216 are married to professional men, and 166 are married to business and commercial men. There are 455 children, or 1.1 per marriage. If the classes from 1893 to 1906, inclusive, are considered, the average is slightly higher—1.4 per marriage.

The average length of time between graduation and marriage in the classes 1893-1909, inclusive, omitting nine marriages which occurred before entrance or before graduation, was four years. The percentage distribution of these marriages in specific years shows 17 per cent. of the marriages occurring in the fourth year after graduation, 13 per cent. in the second, and 13 per cent. in the fifth year.

There remain the 620 women with Barnard degrees who have no paid occupations. Of these 359 are married women, 261 are unmarried. Two hundred and sixty-six women, however, are volunteer civic, social, or religious workers,

MAKING THE HOME EFFICIENT

Mrs. Frank A. Pattison Tells How to Do It Without Destroying the Domestic Atmosphere

TO eliminate from the home all drudgery and disorder, to apply to cooking, cleaning, serving, and all the details of housework the principles of efficiency which have during the past few years revolutionized business methods—such is the ambition of Mrs. Frank A. Pattison. And she is no mere maker of charming theories; all her unusual ideas have been tested and proved practical at her Domestic Experiment Station at Colonia, New Jersey.

Mrs. Pattison's pioneer work in the science of domestic engineering is well known to efficiency experts, and it has interested progressive housewives in all parts of the world. Her success in managing inexpensively and without servants a large and luxurious house, entertaining many guests, and yet keeping up her numerous outside interests, has made her the object of admiration and envy.

It has been known that her scheme included the use of much electrical and other mechanical apparatus. This has caused some of her critics to say that her efficiency system required the outlay of much money, and tended to make the house more like a factory than a home.

But in her "Principles of Domestic Engineering," (published by the author,) Mrs. Pattison deals with these objections, and explains the details of her revolutionary experiment. She demonstrates that mechanical perfection does not necessarily destroy the home atmosphere, and that it considerably reduces the expenditure of money as well as of energy.

One important item of what she calls "the auto-operative house" is the home-office, for all the business and clerical work of the establishment. This room should be on the ground floor, and should contain a desk, a typewriter, a dictaphone, and several files. She writes:

In the centre of the desk is a small card index which tells of the location and uses of the several rooms and closets throughout the house, and a general index of material. All the doors of the house are marked on the outside with small metal numbers, near the handle that they may not be over-conspicuous.

The contents of the room and its location are indicated by a card in a small metal rim on the inside of the door, from which one is led to the various lists of articles in their respective departments. For instance, a card in the small box on the desk would indicate "Library—Door 3, First Floor," or "Linen Room—Door 7, Second Floor." If one would look for books, periodicals, playing cards, towels, sheets, &c., they will be found Door 3, First Floor, card on inside of door, or Door 7, Second Floor, card on inside of door, from which cards one will be directed to the particular list of books, or periodicals, playing cards, towels, sheets, &c., desired, and any necessary description of each, such as sheets for Room 6, Sec. 2, Shelf 4, or towels for Bath Room A, Shelf 3, Sec. 3.

The cataloguing of the library follows the simplified plan of that used in the Public Library, and in fact was listed by one trained in that subject. That of the other rooms of the house, and in truth the entire system, was worked out by our local club with the idea of its proving a self-showing system to the stranger who would take charge at a moment's notice, and a simple radiating method needing the least possible time in the using and the care of it.

As an illustration, the incoming stranger might suddenly want a spool of white cotton, or a piece of court-plaster. "Spools of thread" would be indexed, Door 8, Second Floor, Inside Card, which card would show "white cotton, Drawer 6, Sec. 4." If court-plaster happened to be too insignificant to list in the main list, it would naturally be looked for in the "Medicine Closet," Door 7, Second Floor, Inside Card, from which point it would be listed Shelf 2, Box 3, and upon opening the box if more than court-plaster happened to be part of its contents, a further card on the cover would show its location, and the kind to be found.

Or take the whereabouts of molasses, or sugar. General Index says: "Kitchen, Door 9, First Floor." Inside card, "Molasses, Cupboard 6, Shelf 4, Sec. 1." Sugar, Door B. Inside card, from which one would see, "Sugar, Shelf 2, Sec. 1."

The models that were before Mrs. Pattison in her planning of the ideal kitchen were, she tells us, a little studio kitchenette and the kitchen of the Pullman car, in which, of course, space is carefully economized.

At her experiment station Mrs. Pattison has two kitchens, one of which is called the electric kitchen. She uses, for

Mrs. Frank A. Pattison.

grinding the coffee, cleaning the silver, making bread and cake, washing, wringing and mangling the clothes, grating cheese, chocolate and cocoanut, sharpening knives, beating eggs, and making ice cream, an electric motor. This electric motor, a vacuum cleaner, and a fireless cooker seem to be the three mechanical devices which she considers most necessary in the modern home.

Here is Mrs. Pattison's description of her simple and convenient dining room:

How to serve the family in a convenient and aesthetic manner, without rising from the table, overcrowding the dishes, or making it necessary constantly to pass the foods, seemed to consume all my powers of thought for some time, and finally the answer came through adapting two old devices and reforming them for modern use.

One, a revolving tray in the centre of the table, which we named the "Table Butler," capable of holding each course, and moving near enough to each plate to establish a very comfortable and independent feeling.

The other proved to be the original dumb-waiter of more than a century ago, adjusted to five disks instead of three, and mounted upon the most sensitive and easily manipulated wheels, responding instantly to the slightest touch. This we called the "Dumb Butler," moving "him" from the pantry where "he" is at least partially filled, to a position at the hostess's left, in which "he" occupies a negligible place as far as the table space is concerned, and holds in square inch capacity and in orderly routine just twice as much as the largest double-shelved English tea cart.

This combination has solved the problem. We have eliminated the servant in the room; the need of considering "those who are to eat after"; and the uncertainty of knowing how and in what form the next course will appear; and it is truly but little more work for the hostess than all the things summed up that are liable to be a part of the more conventional method.

But Mrs. Pattison, like the business efficiency experts, does not rely exclusively on mechanical apparatus. She is an enthusiastic advocate of time-and-motion study, believing that all the details of housework, even the mere walking about the house in the performance of one's tasks, deserves the closest attention. She writes:

The first thing in the practice is to provide one's self with a stop watch and a pencil and pad, or chart. No records of real value can be taken until one can put the parts of a minute together; until the turn of the hand can be made to mean so much time and so much value.

Take for instance the simple operation of scraping a plate. Try and discover through experiment in time and motion the best practice for such a task. The result of our work was to find it took about twenty strokes with the ordinary dinner knife to scrape an ordinary dinner plate ready for the dish-water, and then it was not "standard" clean, besides the fatigue, the unnecessary noise, the possible injury to the enamel surface, the bad reflex effect upon the worker of the inefficient movement, and the time consumed which was estimated to be a quarter of a minute.

The better way being to have at hand a plate scraper, a piece of bread, or a small soft paper napkin, or doilies, which can be daintily crumpled between the fingers of the right hand, lift the plate with the first and second fingers and the thumb of the left, and drop what will into the garbage receptacle with the first move, then with the paper circle the plate with the right hand, from the top guiding the doily by the wrist around to the top again and down the centre and off. This method we found to be efficient, noiseless and safe, carrying with it an educational value in movement and consuming only 1-12th of a minute per plate, a gain of 66 2-3 per cent., besides having a distinct relation to the kind of dishwashing done and the other related standards that have to do with staff and line. This we found could be motioned in a rhythm of four-four time.

Again, the simple operation of cutting bread. The usual way being to gather the knife, the board, and the bread together, find perhaps that the knife needs sharpening, step somewhere for a stone or proper tool, return to the bread and saw many more times than is either good for the hand or the straightness of the slice.

A better way being to have a board, with two knives of different sizes encased therein, and a small stone inlaid on either side, hung just at the left of the bread box. In our case there was made a sliding shelf that pulled out to fit it. First motion with the right hand, open the bread box, take out bread. Left, pull out shelf, unhook bread board. Right, place loaf on board. Left, place band on loaf. Right, take knife from scabband in board, pass once or twice over stone if necessary, and cut. The sharper the knife, the easier and fewer motions in the cutting, the least crumbs wasted and scattered, and—with half an eye—the straighter the slice. This, like the plate example, gave back about the same ratio in assets.

But perhaps the most extraordinary feature of this extraordinary house is the laundry. Mrs. Pattison devotes several thoughtful pages to a consideration of the methods by which time, labor, and money may be saved in this branch of domestic activity. She writes:

In the first place, it is not in the basement where poor air, poor light and poor drainage are usual, but on the ground floor just off a pleasant porch, covered with vines and overlooking the garden. Large ample windows shaded with white scrim curtains stencilled with a border of water plants in pale blue, give plenty of light and air on all sides.

The woodwork is white dull enamel stencilled with tiny water jugs, and the walls are a wonderful tone of atmosphere, blue in three shades from surbase and side wall to ceiling, stencilled in the panels with graceful classic figures of women draped in blue and white and washing with long-handled bells in quaint and curious old kettles. On the floor is a pale-blue velvet rug, which is rolled back when the machine is running, although the tub has never been known to spatter, or spill, if not overloaded.

An old-fashioned combination laundry seat and table, finished in white and stencilled in blue, stands in the ironing end of the room, together with an adjustable skirt and shirt board that locks up against the wall out of the way, and comes down at the touch of a button to the height desired for sitting comfortably at one's work.

An adjustable chair arranged to fit this board, and both finished in the same white with the little stencilled border of blue water jugs, makes a picturesque furnishing against a background of white and blue banisters. Just under the stairway is a cupboard big enough to store the sleeve board, clothes baskets, soap, &c. The electric irons, being pocketed in the skirt-board, come into place as it descends, ready for use with the turn of a button.

At the other end of the room are three stationary tubs placed at the right height and also finished in white with the border of pale-blue water jugs, and a little white cupboard on either side giving a sort of drain board at each end of the tubs. In one corner is to be found a sort of laboratory cupboard with glass front through which can be seen a variety of glass containers labeled: "Ammonia," "Bluing," "Borax," "Alcohol," "Muriatic Acid," "Oxalic Acid," "Common Salt," and all the other aids for the removal of stains, and ease in washing.

In front of the tubs stands the electric washing machine, and just between the washing and ironing sides of the room is a fascinating little table with small drop shelves, all decorated in the same blue and white, and holding a 24-inch gas mangle run by an electric motor.

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PAINTINGS IN AMERICAN MUSEUMS

Art at Home and Abroad

There Are Many Fine Pictures to be Seen in the Large and Small Public Galleries of This Country.

Closing of Europe to Art Lovers Makes an Inventory of Our Own Canvases of Particular Interest.

Portrait of James Whitcomb Riley, by John S. Sargent. (In John Herron Art Institute.)

THE consideration of America as a Mecca toward which the steps of European art students must turn preceded the war. English and German connoisseurs came here and returned to notify their countrymen of the richness of American collections. The present situation more especially concerns the American pilgrims who formerly went "abroad" for the fulfillment of their aesthetic needs, and who now must content themselves with what they can find at home. The Panama-Pacific exhibition has answered the purpose of a special fillip to that ingrained love of "sightseeing" which has awakened the easy contempt of foreigners and has enriched the life of the nation by providing our citizens with the material for fruitful comparisons. But we shall have to adjust ourselves to a rather long period of homekeeping, and obviously our wisest course is to discover the extent of our domestic possibilities. If we cannot go to the Louvre for another glance at the gracious Melean maiden whose young contours are so coarsened in the familiar casts as to make the first sight of the original a revelation, we can go to the Art Institute of Chicago for Rembrandt's "Portrait of a Girl," to Cincinnati for the noble Titian portrait of Philip II., to Boston for El Greco's monk.

It is an opportune moment for the appearance of Lorinda Bryant's "What Pictures to See in America," (John Lane Company,) following her books on the European galleries. The author makes no pretensions to authority, disputes no ascriptions, indulges in no technical comment, and even permits herself a slovenly use of English, but she points the way to the American museums and informs the careless public of their whereabouts, and in a general way of their contents. In her introduction she says: "I have unwillingly omitted collections in several cities because repeated efforts have failed to gain the hoped-for co-operation of those in charge of the galleries." This, no doubt, explains the otherwise inexplicable silence concerning such important collections as those in the Fogg Museum at Cambridge, the New York Historical Society, and others not less rewarding.

On the other hand, the reader will be agreeably surprised by the number of included museums, many of which have been established within the last few years and already contain the nuclei of interesting and distinguished collections. At Fort Worth, Texas, for example, one finds Gilbert Stuart's "Portrait of Clementina Beach," a vigorous interpretation of a vigorous type. Miss Beach was Stuart's pupil and used this portrait as a model for her own work. In the Isaac Delgado Museum, New Orleans, is a good little group of American paintings; in Muskegon, Mich., are portraits by Goya, Raeburn, Hogarth, Gainsborough, and Whistler; at Rochester is a fine Sorolla, a characteristic Lavery, and a tour de force in a negro's head by Robert MacCameron. The minor galleries are not indicated as places of special pilgrimage, but their value to the public is inestimable and is not to be measured alone by what they have to say to their permanent and local public, but also by the pleasure they give to the passing traveler. In Europe it is the natural thing to stop off a day, even at the price of some abatement of luxury, to hunt up the treasures of Marburg, the local arts and crafts of little Butzbach, the Mino of an Italian hill town, the Rembrandt of the College of God's Gift at Dulwich. Provincial museums are rich in material for the serious student, and it is safe to assume that wherever you go there is something of art worth looking for that will make the place a pleasant memory.

Hitherto this has been far from the case in traveling about America, and the absence of art interests in the cities remote from art centres has counted against them to an extent not often recognized by their publicity experts. Most of our smaller towns, in their eager development of this new field, are now showing the utmost wisdom by their acquisition of American pictures instead of "old masters," at once costlier and less certain. The student specializing in American art must travel many a mile to be sure that he has counted all the pearls on the string.

It will be, for example, a somewhat lively game in the not remote future to merge in one impression the various communications made to us by the art of J. Alden Weir. No one will be safe in missing the particular message of his portrait of his daughter in the Syracuse Museum, which forms a definite link between the mood in which the woman in a striped gown in the Metropolitan Museum was painted and that in which have been produced the shy evocations of girlhood distinctive of his latest period. The expert of the future will leap for joy when he finds this Syracusan treasure, with its multitudinous explanations of the artist's technical development.

At the John Herron Art Institute of Indianapolis he again will experience sensation in the presence of Sargent's portrait of James Whitcomb Riley, a characterization both subtle and frank, and rich in those learned simplifications by which the unessential is swept out of the portrait painter's discussion of personality. To fathom the depths of Sargent's genius one needs to know not one or ten but the utmost possible number of his works. His intellectual alertness enables him to see in each subject the internal necessity of its character, and his treatment of it becomes the inevitable treatment for the expression of its special significance. To turn from the Riley portrait to that of the Boit children in the Boston Museum is to perceive the breadth of his span and the freshness of his invention. The Boit children, four of them, are small in the ample spacing of the room environing them. They stand at pause in their play, manifestly posing and not posed for the performance of portraiture, in which they are taking a lively interest. Their self-possession is undisturbed. They are wholly alive, individual in gesture and bearing, yet how much a part of the decorative scheme of the composition!

The Whistlers of the Freer collection are, of course, sufficient to show the variety of Whistler's accomplishment as well as its idiosyncrasy, but no student of his work could be satisfied to remain ignorant of such achievements as the "Blacksmith of Lyme Regis" and the "Little Rose of Lyme Regis" in Boston, the "Sarasate" at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, the "Lady with the Yellow Buskin" in the Wilstach collection at Philadelphia, the "Connie Gilchrist" at the Metropolitan, "In the Studio" at Chicago, and in the surprising little collection at Muskegon, Mich., the beautiful "Study in Rose and Brown," a version of childhood that in its dignity and the light precision of the execution recalls the famous "Infanta" of Velasquez. Without even the enchantment of such accessories as the geranium ribbons that flutter across the silver and gold of the Louvre picture, Whistler's child, with the long, aristocratic hands that will prove misleading to those who trouble about placing the subject in this or that social class, exercises a magic not less potent than that of the Spaniard.

Then there is Winslow Homer, upon whom we lean so heavily in our effort to show to foreigners our "American" quality in its expected muscularity. To Europeans a race that built log cabins in the wilderness should have produced something equally weatherproof and sturdy in the field of art. Our windswept coasts and wild forests ought to have contributed something of their tameless energy to our spirit of painting, they consider, and in self-defense we continually show them Winslow Homer.

Here again we have to make expeditions from place to place covering distances that would take us from Paris to Rome in the beleaguered Continent of Europe. In Boston we have not only the well-known "fog warning," but the marvelous water color study of fish that challenges the Japanese on their own ground. In New York the "Northeaster," "Cannon Rock," and other sea pictures, in Milwaukee the idyllic group of fisher girls listening to the lark, in Toledo "Sunlight on the Beach," at Pittsburgh "The Wreck," in Philadelphia "The Fox Hunt," and in Brooklyn not only the Bahama water colors, but the "Unruly Calf," a pure expression of native humor through a familiar rustic theme. It is amusing to think that the already weary student, following with leaps and bounds the landmarks of Homer's career as an artist, cannot stop with America but must make his way to Paris and the Luxembourg Gallery for a glimpse of the delightful women dancing on the beach, whose untrammeled vigor of movement and grace have an almost Hellenic suppleness. They are heroic figures, and the Summer sea under the night sky is luminous. France has not chosen him in his most characteristic mood, but in that which most suggests ancient civilizations and a deeply initiated vision.

"The Unruly Calf," by Winslow Homer. (In Brooklyn Museum.)

The late John W. Alexander has established a type by which he will be known throughout the history of American art, but the finest flowering of that type is the "Pot of Basil" in the Boston Museum, and any comprehensive notice of his work must take into account his masterpiece. Both Toledo and Buffalo must be visited if Thomas Dewing is adequately to be known, and Frank Duveneck, who has received the honors of the Panama Exposition in special measure, has just given over a hundred and fifty of his own paintings to the Cincinnati Art Museum. It would be absurd to form any opinion of the total work of Childe Hassam from such examples as "The New York Window" in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington, "The Calker" in Cincinnati, or "Spring Morning" at Pittsburgh, but if you add to your impression of these what you get from the sun-dappled "Church at Old Lyme" in the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, you are in a position to "taste the flavor of his quality."

"Charity," by Puvis de Chavannes. (In St. Louis Museum of Art.)

In the Brooklyn Museum is a room devoted to Albert Ryder, and unless you make your pilgrimage to this room you are ignorant of an American painter whose characteristic American mysticism finds expression in a singularly complete method, a fusion of color and depth of tone such as we associate with the work of the old masters on which time has been at work. One of the loveliest of George Fuller's portraits is in the St. Louis City Art Museum. The student who follows the museums as a pastime without specializing in one school or another will be rewarded by coming upon jewels of art where he could not expect them.

In the St. Louis gallery, besides the little group of interesting Americans, is Puvis de Chavannes's "Charity," characteristic in design and delightful to encounter. Manet's splendid "Beggar" is in Chicago, and one of the best of Bastien Lepage's peasant subjects, the "Woodgatherers," is in the Layton Art Gallery at Milwaukee. It is an admirable moment to make the "petit tour" of one's own country, and a well trained imagination will grasp the possibilities of a tour of comparison made ten years later.

"Beggar," by Manet. (In Chicago Art Institute.)

Exhibition at Mystic.

Preparations are nearing completion for a second exhibition of paintings at Mystic, Conn., this Summer, commencing Aug. 19. The success of the venture made last year was so marked as to justify the hope that the annual exhibition at Mystic may become an established institution. An additional feature this year will be a room devoted to sketches. The exhibition is under the general direction of Charles H. Davis, N. A.

England now is coming to the fore with "war toys," following France and Russia. An English water-color artist, E. Carter Preston, having found that the war had put an end to the market for his water colors, has turned to the making of toys, and his new work, according to his critics, possesses not only character but great beauty. It illustrates the modern tendency in all arts which have passed from the primitive and simple through the sophisticated and complicated and are trying now to achieve the sophisticated simplicity which is the last stage of all. The primitive toy, like the primitive picture, is abstract in character. A doll must have a head and body, but not necessarily arms or legs. There must be eyes that suggest seeing and a mouth that suggests speaking. These are the main things, and if you cannot manage both, one will do. Then, by gradual stages, are evolved the dolls, the dogs and horses, the carts, railway trains, bridges, high steel buildings, which mark the apogee of imitative art in toymaking. Next comes simplification, reaction toward the primitive with studied artifice in place of spontaneous instinct. Mr. Preston's toys belong to this latest class. He finds a happy vent for his wit with his portraits of statesmen done in angular, in his pigs that swing around with the unexpectedness of pig nature, with his leaping zula and gorgeous parrots. The critic of The Morning Post says:

"We have seldom seen mechanics and art so happily combined in the service of invention, and the result becomes the more surprising when we are told that Mr. Preston had neither practical training in mechanics nor study in portraiture before the war became the mother of his invention. He has created a 'new art,' and at the same time a new industry. These figures can be multiplied to any number, each statuette or toy a perfect replica of the parent mass of silhouettes. This simplicity of reproduction makes cheapness possible—the prices range from about 2 shillings to the £5 asked for the group of King George to which we have referred. A little enterprise should easily turn Mr. Preston's great ingenuity into a most prosperous concern, which need not in any degree lessen the high standard of his art. He has been advised to add to the illusion of reality by applying real jewels or enamels in the decoration of his more important statuettes. Such application would be a mistake. The overburdening of surfaces with foreign materials has usually marked decadent periods. Besides, Mr. Preston's individuality is best communicated in his efforts to master the brush point—that most refractory and magical means of expression, as the painters and draughtsmen of China and Japan have proved to artists of the Western World."

Ralph Earl.

The Boston Transcript prints an extremely interesting and valuable letter from Charles Henry Hart on the subject of the American painter, Ralph Earl. Mr. Hart gives extensive biographical data, which correct false impressions, and sends an autobiographical letter from Earl to his mother, in which he reviews his career during a dozen years of absence. The following passages are especially interesting:

"In the Autumn of 1814 I arrived in Paris, where I continued nearly twelve months. During that time I received more information in my art than I had done the whole time I remained in England, owing to Bonaparte's having collected all the fine paintings that he could remove on the Continent, and brought them to Paris for the benefit of the arts and his own aggrandizement—here I met with another excellent friend, Mr. Vanderlyn, the painter from New York—This was at the time Bonaparte returned from Elba. I was here previous to his return, and when he abdicated, and had the satisfaction of seeing all the allied Monarchs of Europe in the City of Paris.

"The last of December, 1815, I landed again in the United States at Savannah (Georgia) from France; here I remained until July, at which time had made up my mind to visit the Western Country and proceeded to (Nashville) in order to obtain the Portraits of Gen'l Jackson, Coffee and Carroll, that I might at some future period be enabled to paint the Battle of New Orleans. This subject I had thought of while in Paris—I reached this place the first of January, 1817, where I have resided ever since—In 1818 I became connected in Gen'l Jackson's family by marrying a niece of Mrs. Jackson's, whom I had the misfortune to loose upwards of two years ago: She died in child birth, about eighteen years of age, and one of the most amiable of women. On this subject I will write you more particular in my next letter.

"The General and Mrs. Jackson have been two of the most valuable friends I have ever met with. Mrs. Jackson is one of the best of women and he is the most amiable man in his family I ever saw, and a most perfect gentleman in his manners, he is a strong friend, and a formidable enemy and take him altogether as a natural man, he is the greatest I ever saw.—The particulars of my jaunt last winter to New Orleans you will see in the Nashville paper which I have sent to you—I shall descend the river again this winter to Natchez and Orleans—In June next I shall take Shipping from that place for N. York with a full length portrait of Genl. Jackson to be engraved in that City, during which time I shall do myself the pleasure of visiting you at Troy, and am in hopes then to have it in my power to be of some assistance to you should it be necessary."

SELF-PAID PINKERTONS OF FIRE

They Relentlessly Shadow Fire Hazards for Years and Arrest Them as They Start

By J. D. Pryor.

THE boss enters the factory office in the morning as usual. The office boy smiles—he is first with the news.

"The varnish room was on fire last night, Sir."

"What?"

"Yes, Sir. The sprinkler put it right out. About $5.00 damage. That's all."

The boss proceeds at once over to the varnish room, summons the night watchman and the foreman and holds an inquest over the little heap of soggy black ashes that lies in the midst of $10,000 worth of unharmed inflammable veneers. The facts are quickly collected. It is a simple story,—an oily rag too near a hot steam pipe. At two o'clock in the morning a lazy spiral of smoke, then a flame. No one saw it. No one even knew about it until the sprinkler alarm began ringing automatically. It brought the watchman on the run. He found the Grinnell Sprinkler-head which had been shadowing that fire risk, for the last ten years, on the job, sending down a drenching spray that had quickly extinguished the perilous blaze. The watchman had quickly turned off the water and screwed on a fresh sprinkler-head.

The boss decides that it is one of those thousands of little fires which occur under Grinnell Sprinkler Systems and which are *never reported* because the loss is too small. He goes back to the office and reflects—fire in that varnish room a few minutes longer would have made the place a roaring furnace. Even if it got no further than the varnish room, the plant would have been crippled for months.

He presses a button and summons a bookkeeper. "Look up and see what that Grinnell Sprinkler System cost us."

In a few minutes he has the figures.

Insurance Premiums before "Grinnells"	$14,000 annually
After Installation	3,000
Net Annual Saving	$11,000
Total for the ten years	110,000
Cost of the Installation	30,000
Net Saving to Date	$80,000

We call Grinnell Sprinklers "Pinkertons" because they are always on guard, alert and ready to find and arrest the fire that threatens a going business. And the above figures show that they are "Self-Paid".

Nothing novel about this story or these figures. Such unseen fires happen on the average of several times a night somewhere in the United States, and such figures are substantially duplicated in thousands of ledgers because Grinnell Automatic Sprinklers everywhere reduce insurance rates 40% to 90%. For instance, in Steinway & Sons' new factory at Long Island City, Grinnell Sprinklers, by saving in insurance rates, paid for themselves in two years.

Frederick Reidemeister, treasurer of Steinway & Sons, explained the method of saving $15,000 a year as follows:

"The insurance rate on the Steinway plant was $1.50 per $100, in spite of the fact that we had the regular New York Fire Department five minutes away; in addition, our own private fire department; two 50,000 gallon cisterns; tremendous, high-pressure steam-pump; stand-pipes; hose; a chemical engine; fire drills, etc.

Why Steinway's Rate was $1.50

"Common sense told us that we were not safe from fire as long as we paid this high rate, for as the insurance rate so the fire danger. Careful investigation proved to us that a fire department and a watchman system, however efficient, could not automatically discover a fire in our buildings at dead of night, drench it instantly with a quenching spray of water, and at the same instant send in a fire alarm.

"We found that the Grinnell Sprinkler System makes both building and its contents immune from fire. Therefore, three years ago we installed a Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System.

Why the Rate Dropped

"The initial cost of the Grinnell installation was $30,000. As soon as the equipment was in, the insurance companies reduced the cost of our insurance $15,000 per year. Thus during the three years which the Grinnell System has been in our plant it has paid for itself and, besides, has earned a profit of $15,000. It will continue to earn a profit of $15,000 per year indefinitely—perhaps as long as we are in business.

"This reduction may seem incredible, but when it is known that our rate dropped from $1.50 to 10⅞ cents per hundred dollars as soon as the Grinnell System was installed, the fact that we effected a saving of $15,000 per year will not be astonishing.

"Purchasing and installing an automatic sprinkler system in our plant is the most profitable business we have engaged in or known of.

"When asked what first induced us to install automatic sprinklers, we replied, 'To get a low insurance rate,' but that was not the only inducement.

The Real Tragedy of Fire

"For example, we have 500 employees working in our plants. We wanted them absolutely free from the peril of fire. Also, we wanted our employees free from any danger of being thrown out of employment.

"Lastly, we did not want the business interruption which a fire always entails—the real tragedy of a fire. One can recover his property loss from the insurance companies, but he cannot recover the orders which a fire prevents his filling, nor can he recover his disbanded organization.

"Disrupted organization is of vital moment to Steinway & Sons, because the sweet tone of the Steinway piano, which has a world-wide reputation, is the product of a peculiar organization that has handed the method down from father to son. No one or two of our artists and artisans can produce the Steinway tone, but the whole organization working in harmony, is what creates it.

"Therefore, if through a stoppage of our plants by fire, this organization were disbanded and scattered, the loss to us would be a calamity. And we propose to have no such calamity."

(*End of Letter*)

Even a Little Fire May Cripple a Whole Business

A small blaze destroying only 5% to 20% of a given property frequently cripples the business as much as a big fire. The loss of a single link in the chain of production may make the whole chain useless.

Many a business man has secretly wished that his fire had completed its work. Orders are lost to competitors, salesmen's efforts for months past become suddenly fruitless, your customers learn to deal with other people, and at the bottom of your annual profit and loss sheet you put the apologetic explanation: "This was the Year of the Fire." Such demoralization of your business is the real fire danger, and insurance does not cover it. The best business men in America are alive to this fact.

System Magazine in a recent investigation of 59 great firms found them all in agreement on the fact that the worst result to be feared from fire is interruption of business. "We consider the greatest benefit of Grinnell Sprinklers to be the protection of the lives of our employees," writes the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, who pay premiums on policies totalling $13,500,000.

The opinion of the American Radiator Company: "We believe the greatest benefit from a Grinnell System to be the increased assurance that our business will not be interrupted through loss by fire. The percentage of reduction in insurance premiums we would estimate at an average of 90%."

Numerous other great business concerns have written letters in regard to their experiences with the Grinnell System; among them Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.; John Deere Co.; Hudson Motor Car Co.; Buick Motor Car Co.; Remington Typewriter Co., etc.

They permit the publication of these experiences in order to help spread the spirit of conservation against fire.

Think of any one of the foremost institutions of American business and you may say, almost with certainty, that that institution is protected by a Grinnell System. Some firms have put into their buildings Grinnell equipment costing $100,000 or more. They did not invest these sums merely in an Automatic Sprinkler installation, but in Grinnell Scientific Fire Protection. As big buyers of business equipment, they gained the knowledge—

1st—that sprinkler engineering is more than mere pipe-fitting. It is a difficult, highly technical art and the Grinnell System is the one with the trained, technical talent back of it.

2nd—that Grinnell Systems are shop-assembled and only the final connections are made in your building, insuring quick and botherless installation.

3d—that the Grinnell equipment is one that can be installed and then forgotten, thanks to the superior workmanship and materials. (Grinnell Sprinkler heads have leakless, corrosion-resisting, glass valves, seated on a self-tightening diaphragm.)

4th—that Grinnell is the standard system, the original sensitive system, with thirty-three years' experience built into it. It protects more wealth than all other systems put together.

No Investment Needed

If your working capital is profitably engaged, don't disturb it. Protect it by allowing a construction company to give you a Grinnell System. In a few years it will become yours and make money for you without investment.

Several construction companies make the deferred payments small enough so they are met and paid off by the insurance premiums savings. You can have a Grinnell System installed free and pay for it out of the insurance savings during the next few years!

Prices of Grinnell Systems are usually higher on a flat price comparison, but who does not want the satisfaction of knowing that he has the fullest protection in case a fire breaks out?

The Davis Sewing Machine Co., of Dayton, writing on this point, says:

"Fire destroys with terrific energy. It is always unexpected. To save your business from demoralization you want the System that is always in perfect fire-fighting trim.

"You would have this Grinnell System if Sprinklers could be installed on trial. But they can't. If you put in the wrong system you've got to keep it as long as the building stands. Nor is there any way for a layman to prove up the hundred and one scientific, mechanical and engineering points of each manufacturer's product, on which depend the expense for repairs, adjustments, etc."

If your building is occupied, a factory-assembled system can be installed without interfering with office or factory work. You do not have to give up valuable space for the manufacture of the equipment on your premises. In a factory-assembled system, crude field work is not permitted or necessary. The men have their fine tools and work from blue prints of your building. Every part comes to your place the right size, fittings made-on, marked, and ready to go into place, Grinnell erecting crews are trained to work rapidly, quietly and without attracting attention.

Fire Never Beats Grinnell Sprinklers!

NO sooner does the wave of heat ascending from the fire reach 155° at the sprinkler-head near the ceiling than snap goes the fusible strut, and down comes a drenching downpour of water over the exact place, ten-feet-square, where the fire is. The flame sputters and dies. The loss is always trivial.

No wonder insurance companies will insure you for next to nothing if you have Automatic Sprinkler protection.

The wise building owner gives his tenants the best sprinkler system just as he gives them the best heating or elevator system.

And owners occupying their own buildings want the sprinkler system that will most surely protect their going businesses—the Grinnell. They want the system with the lowest maintenance cost—the Grinnell.

Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler Head

The Sleepless Fire Watchman (In Action)

GRINNELL

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM

The Shop-assembled System

General Fire Extinguisher Co.

New York Branch, No. 1 Liberty St.

HOW TO MAKE GENIUSES OF CHILDREN

H. Addington Bruce Gives the Results of "Intensive Child Culture" as Shown in Such Cases as the Son of Dr. Boris Sidis—New Theories of Education

PSYCHOLOGY AND PARENTHOOD. By H. Addington Bruce. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

IF children do not turn out well it is the parents, not the offspring, who are most to blame, is the note which runs through Mr. Bruce's illuminating and very readable book. He particularly emphasizes the responsibility of parents in the matter of the intellectual capabilities of their children—a matter which heretofore has lain lightly upon the shoulders of even the most conscientious fathers and mothers. But it is Mr. Bruce's belief that the abilities of later life spring more from the mental training of very early years than from gifts transmitted by heredity—that, in fact, geniuses are made oftener than they are born.

"I venture to affirm," he says, "that geniuses to an appreciable extent susceptible of cultivation, so as to become a far more frequent phenomenon than it is today." He thinks that in the man of genius there is no departure from normality, and that he differs from others merely in being able to utilize more freely and easily than others faculties common to all. The basis of his theory is, in brief, that the subconscious region of the mind serves as a great storehouse, preserving memory-images of whatever has impressed the sense organs, and also as a kind of workshop for the facile manipulation of ideas. If this storehouse is early enriched with vast quantities of images and ideas and the intellect from the beginning is trained in the workshop of mental effort, the individual will be able to accomplish far more than will one whose subconscious stores are meagre and whose mental machinery lacks the facility gained by earlier and longer training. In these things, he feels sure, "we have the clue to the true explanation of the brilliant achievements of the man of genius."

A lengthy chapter on "Intensive Child Culture" tells the stories of many successful instances of this early training of children. Among these he mentions, of course, the son of Dr. Boris Sidis, whose admittance to Harvard University and his brilliant work there while still a lad in knickerbockers attracted attention a few years ago. Two others are included in this reference. Of the three, one gained the Ph. D. degree at eighteen and continued his studies abroad as the holder of a Harvard traveling fellowship. Another was graduated at sixteen and at once took up post-graduate studies. The third completed his college course with distinction in three years and then began the study of law. Mr. Bruce draws attention to the fact that the fathers of these three youths all declared that their seeming precocity was the result, not of any unusual mental endowment, but solely of their early home training. The intellectual regimen to which James Stuart Mill was subjected by his father during his childhood is described at length to show that this intensive mental culture of the child increases his powers of achievement without in any way injuring his physical welfare or making him different, except in his greater intellectual ability, from the average man.

The early training of Lord Kelvin, England's famous scientist, and of his brother, James Thomson, also famous as an engineer and man of science, makes a very charming story because of the evident enjoyment of the two boys of their childhood years. They entered Glasgow University when one was twelve and the other ten years of age, and the course of each through the institution was brilliant with unusual achievements. Both lived to a hale old age, the elder dying at the age of seventy and the other at eighty-three.

The most remarkable of these white blackbirds trained out of the ordinary sober color of their kind is Karl Witte, born in Germany in 1800, the son of a country clergyman. At the outset the child was, apparently, of less than average mentality, but his father began in his infancy to train his mind and to store it with knowledge. The results were so wonderful that at nine and a half he entered the University of Leipsic, and there and at other universities had a brilliant career, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy before he had reached his fourteenth birthday. A few years later he became famous as a Dante scholar, making his study of the Italian poet an avocation, while his lifework was that of Professor of Jurisprudence. He lived until 1883.

Other chapters in Mr. Bruce's fascinating book deal with the importance of environment in the training of children, of the influence of physical defects upon mind and morals, and related subjects. The purpose of the book as a whole is to show parents how great are their responsibilities and to make them see how many unusued opportunities are before them for influencing the lives and characters of their children.

THE MODERN IDEA OF PLAY

PLAY IN EDUCATION. By Joseph Lee. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

EDUCATION THROUGH PLAY. By Henry S. Curtis. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company.

MR. LEE gives a severe jolt to that long-standing idea of play that sees in it for the adult only something to be tolerated once in a while, and for children merely something to keep them occupied during their useless years. As he sets it forth, play is a lifelong function of the human being, creating, exercising, developing, and fulfilling his finest and most important faculties from his cradle to his grave. The play of the child is its sole means of growth, development, expression. The play of the man is the wholesome, enjoyable exercise of those faculties by which he expresses his mind and soul. The author much deplores the fact that we have no adequate word to express this blossoming of the human instinct for activity. The word "play," he says, "has a significance almost diametrically opposed to the nature of the thing itself and helps continually to mislead us upon the subject." To the child, play "is the letting loose of what is in him, the active projection of the force he is, the becoming of what he is to be."

In furtherance of this view of what play means in the early years of life he explains how the action which it prescribes induces growth, how its instincts govern life, and how work becomes the fulfillment of the play instincts. The four ages of childhood and youth are taken up separately, and in each one is shown how play makes manifest the budding faculties, promotes their growth and development, and renders possible the evolution of the child into the mature being.

The book is deeply significant of the revolution that is going on in the attitude of the foremost educators toward childhood and the problems of education, a revolution that is likely, before long, greatly to modify if it does not thoroughly transform the entire system of accepted methods in all stages of education, from the kindergarten to the college. The entire volume is one that no one can afford to miss who has practical or theoretical interest in the training of the young, but it contains a number of chapters on the uses and values of the play instinct in man and its function in his evolution and in the progress of civilization, full of suggestive and fascinating theory and argument, in which any reader will find stimulus and interest. Every page invites quotation, but here is an excerpt from a chapter on "Play the Restorer" which is particularly worth thinking about:

> Society, like the individual, has an invisible body toward which it tends. When any person so places himself as to fill out that form he is received into it. But this invisible body varies in its form. It exists in the minds of the people and changes with their thought. And it is only the pieces that the public conception calls for that exist, and in filling which a man partakes of the common life. There is a spiritual as well as a material demand, and the supply must correspond. Athens produced philosophers and artists because every citizen's conception of the body politic—the real Athens of which the Parthenon and the Long Walls were but the material reflection—included philosophy and art. So Sparta produced soldiers, Rome administrators, Yale football players. These were called up from the mass by the voice of the corporate ideal. A great tradition can raise up spiritual children out of the very stones. Individuals will arise to fill out the unseen body that the city has projected in its heart.

Whoever is interested in this subject, with its varied and widely spreading implications, will find Mr. Curtis's volume a very "meaty" book. It has simple and lucid statements of theory, accounts of practical experiments, suggestions of what might be done under given circumstances, instances of results—in short, comprehensive setting forth of the principles, practice and consequences of the system which is trying to make play a formative and inspiring agent in the education of children. He has studied the theory in this country and in Europe, done much investigation abroad, served as Secretary of the Playground Association of America, and as supervisor of the playgrounds of the District of Columbia, organized playground work in fifteen cities and lectured upon it at many universities and normal schools. One finds in his book a wonderful amount of knowledge concerning the details of playground work and of systems of experiments here, there and everywhere in this country and in Europe, but all in regular correlated order. Each instance that is cited, each fact that is set forth, comes in its proper place to illuminate a theory, show what results can be expected, how plans have worked out under different conditions.

Chapters on the nature of play and the part it can have in the development of the body, the training of the intellect and the formation of character are followed by accounts of methods in English and in German schools and by very practical sections on school playgrounds in American cities and in rural districts. The keen interest in the schools at Gary which is felt by educators everywhere in this country is recognized in the pages dealing with their play system, which he thinks, notwithstanding one or two criticisms he makes, has produced maximum efficiency at minimum cost. Comparing this system with Chicago, he finds that one of the Gary playgrounds has a daily attendance equal to four of the South Park Playgrounds of Chicago thrown together, while it furnishes equal recreation facilities at less than one-tenth the cost. Other chapters contain discussions, each with the same interesting mixture of the philosophy involved with illustrative anecdotes, concrete examples, and practical suggestions of the place play should have in the school curriculum, what purposes athletics can be made to subserve in secondary schools and colleges, what are the possibilities of recreation at Summer schools, and of the school as a social centre, how to get the best results out of a school camp and how to organize a Summer playground. Another chapter deals with the training of play teachers and a final one states the rules for a score or more of games. Each chapter has a bibliography of its particular subject. The book is copiously illustrated from photographs.

Mr. Curtis has made in this book a contribution of value and interest to a subject whose importance is only beginning to be appreciated. A companion work on "The Practical Conduct of Play" is to follow before long and the author expects later on to prepare a volume that will be devoted entirely to the subject of public recreation.

CHILD TRAINING

CHILD TRAINING. A System of Education for the Child Under School Age. By V. M. Hillyer. New York: The Century Company. $1.60.

MONTESSORI CHILDREN. By Carolyn Sherwin Bailey. Illustrated from specially posed photographs. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

DEALING with the complicated subject of child education and primarily that of home training, these two books by Mr. Hillyer and Miss Bailey should prove very suggestive not only to professional educators but to mothers looking for guidance in the matter of the early training of children. Both of these books argue toward a readjustment in present systems which will extend a fuller justice to the child. To quote from "Child Training," both methods aim "to produce children who will be more observant and attentive, with more originality, more initiative and sharper wits, who will think and act more quickly, be better informed and more accomplished, more skillful with their hands, more courteous and considerate of others, and, above all, healthier animals."

Mr. Hillyer, whose school in Baltimore has become an established success, asserts that upon these qualities depends the individual's success in life, and that their development should be the foundation purpose of elementary education. He states positively that the training in the desired habits and the instilling of sound moral characteristics may not be delayed until the age when the child is ready for school. It should begin systematically at three or four years and must be closely correlated with the routine of the child's day. Such a systematic training Mr. Hillyer outlines; in fact, his book is a didactic manual of exercises and plays, always emphasizing "drill and the formation of habits, the cultivation of qualities and development of powers by drill." His point of view is more or less the stereotyped one of the adult toward the plastic material, the child. From this angle of vision the author has admittedly plotted out an able and well graduated program, which should be of great help to many untrained mothers.

The companion book by Miss Bailey, disciple of Maria Montessori, while describing a case study of a system of child-training having for its aim exactly that which was expressed in the paragraph quoted from Mr. Hillyer's volume, sets forth a very diverse method. The divergence rests in the fact that the teacher whom Miss Bailey upholds regards the child as a small being who must grow by self-direction and free activity along the lines of its spontaneous interest:

> Not only do we hurt child bodies by the confinement of the school desk, but we wound their souls by ever offering rewards or punishments, by insisting on such long periods of absolute silence as are demanded in our schools, and by imposing upon children a program of instruction that is built, often by law, to be followed by large groups of children. The normal child is he who finds it impossible to follow a program of school work or to obey unquestioningly such arbitrary commands of his parents. He must follow his own bent, providing he does not interfere with the freedom of others, if he is to dig out his own life path. The abnormal child is the one who never resists; he is the child who, without dissent, obeys all adult commands.

Miss Bailey has made a close and sympathetic study of Maria Montessori's system; she is not merely acquainted with the theory; she has observed carefully its actual working out in the school in Rome, and it is the picture itself and not the general theory which she presents in her "Montessori Children." She writes vividly and in a telling style, and by her description of some of the individual children who are being wakened into responsiveness and alertness by the Italian method she offers not only an interesting account but a program sufficiently definite to be followed by the mother who takes more than a conventional interest in the training of her child.

PARENT, CHILD, CHURCH

PARENT, CHILD, AND CHURCH. By Charles Clark Smith. New York: The Methodist Book Concern. 75 cents.

Earnest and practical, Mr. Smith's slender volume will bring enlightenment and guidance to many parents whom this transition age has left puzzled and doubtful as to the best means by which to give their children moral nurture and religious training. The aim of the book is to show parents what their responsibilities are in these matters and in what way they can best meet their obligations to their offspring. The author protests earnestly against that accustomed method of attempted religious training which endeavor "to get children to experience adult theology," and advises instead that the child be so trained from the dawning of its moral consciousness that its intelligent choice will be to continue in the paths of righteousness.

SELLING LATIN AMERICA

SELLING LATIN AMERICA. A Problem in International Salesmanship. What to Sell and How to Sell It. By Dr. W. E. Aughinbaugh. Small, Maynard & Co. Boston: $2.

MR. AUGHINBAUGH'S book is one to be recommended to all North Americans seeking to run to earth that elusive being, the Latin American buyer of foreign goods. "Give the Latin Americans what they want, not what you think they ought to want," is the gist of it. That has been said many times before in many books, but rarely as forcefully and entertainingly as by Dr. Aughinbaugh.

He speaks from a wide experience, having traveled all over South America on business trips, and he has the knack of putting into words what he learned on those journeys. His book consists of a chapter apiece for each of the South and Central American republics and the West Indies, with useful statistics for those desiring to do business with the natives, and of a number of additional chapters taking up the question of trade with our southern neighbors in its general aspect. It is this second part of Dr. Aughinbaugh's book which is especially illuminating.

The author pays his respects to the remarkable organization which has enabled the Germans to win their commanding commercial position in Latin America. Unless we go at the export trade with the same unswerving system, or at least something similar to it, the author thinks our prospects of getting Latin American trade hopeless. Study of the native idiosyncrasies and of the requirements of each market are absolutely essential, according to Dr. Aughinbaugh; and lest it be felt that he is over-severe in accusing our merchants of negligence in this respect, he tells readers that there is a story in South America about a salesman from the United States who persisted in trying to sell snowplows in Brazil, where nobody has ever seen a single snowflake. This, of course, is an extreme case, but he adduces it as typical of the American merchants and their representatives, who insist on trying to sell Latin Americans what they don't want and then wonder why Germans, who go to any length to provide what the natives do want, get the lion's share of the coveted orders.

Dr. Aughinbaugh's advice to American salesmen is varied, shows keen study, and should be read carefully by both merchants and salesmen desirous of venturing into the Latin American field. Here is an interesting sample:

> After an initial visit to a possible client it is advisable to develop his social side. Ascertain to what clubs he belongs and get put up at them, so that an opportunity may arise to see him after the cares that infest the day are gone. You will find the Latin American a gentleman, a past master of the art of etiquette, a Chesterfield in matters of decorum, and an agreeable companion.
>
> He, like ourselves, has his weaknesses. Find what they are and cater to them. He will be responsive after he gets to know you. The amount of flattery that he will stand for and assimilate is beyond belief. The Spanish language is specially equipped for the purpose and provides means for raising to its nth power the superlative degree.
>
> Do not for a moment get the idea that you are dealing with a child, for, though like the Chinaman, he presents a bland exterior, he is uncannily wise. He knows his line and prices and market conditions. Existing in a world of little excitement, few amusements and one foreign mail per week, his mind is not diverted and he unconsciously concentrates and becomes a specialist in his business. Having always lived thousands of miles from markets he has learned to prognosticate trade developments years ahead.

Dr. Aughinbaugh also advises salesmen to become proficient in the language of the natives of Latin America and is prodigal of good counsel regarding other matters—what to eat and drink in the tropics, how to deal with Latin American Custom House officials, what methods to pursue in giving credits, how to have goods packed for shipment, &c. All in all, his book is a careful and conscientious attempt to guide business men of this country along the best roads to the markets of Latin America.

Public Utilities

Financiers, investors, accountants, and consulting engineers will find a useful handbook and reference book in Hammond V. Hayes's "Public Utilities: Their Fair Present Value and Return." This volume supplements a previous study by the same author of methods available in the valuation of the properties of public utilities. (D. Van Nostrand Company, $2.)

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SEEING OURSELVES AS BRITONS SEE US

Henry C. Shelley, Critic and Journalist, Gives the Results of a Prolonged Sojourn in This Country in an Entertaining Volume of Reminiscence

AMERICA OF THE AMERICANS. By Henry C. Shelley. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MR. SHELLEY'S volume, the latest in the Countries and Peoples Series, affords an opportunity to see ourselves as Britons see us. The author, an Englishman, for some years served as literary and dramatic critic on American newspapers. At the same time he must have been busily collecting data about our ways and institutions, and now he describes them in this English-made book, written primarily for British readers.

Whether Americans, with their innumerable laws, are as free as Englishmen, is a moot point; but Mr. Shelley has positive convictions about one thing—our passion for vacations and rocking chairs. He tells his fellow-countrymen that our vacation "folders" are almost as gorgeous as the vocabulary of a baseball reporter, and that everybody goes somewhere. If people are in the mountains they rush to the seashore; if they live in the West they rush East, and vice versa, while "the day excursionists, contemptuously termed 'boiled-eggers' by hotel managers, because they carry their own food with them, are beyond count."

But in all this rushing to and fro there is one feature of immutable stability—the rocking chair on the hotel piazza. When Mr. Shelley is writing about Presidential elections or graft he might pass for a native American, but his satirical paragraph on the "rocker" betrays him a hopeless alien.

> The "rocker" [he says] is the permanent element of all American holidays. From post breakfast time to the luncheon hour, from luncheon to dinner time, from after dinner to bedtime, the "rockers" never cease. To and fro, to and fro, to and fro, heedless of the eternal creaking and squealing and chafing, the "rocker" defies the denial of perpetual motion. Those not to the manner born are likely to grow distracted by the everlasting fidgeting of the piazza "rocker," yet in its restlessness, its never-ceasing agitation, its dawn-to-sunset swaying back and forth, it is perhaps an apt symbol of the American temperament. Indeed, if the United States should ever wish to change its national emblem it might consider the appropriateness of a dollar Vert with a "rocker" Or.

Mr. Shelley notes that the American likes excitement in his relaxation, and that he enjoys "vicarious" athleticism. This explains the phenomenal popularity of baseball, he says. The game lasts only about two hours, and is full of thrills from the first pitch to the last base; therefore the American public is willing to part with its dollars, as it did when it paid $325,000 for the championship series of 1913.

Beginning with an account of our political system, not excepting the achievements of boss rule in our cities, the author goes on to describe our schools, newspapers, literature, drama, arts, inventions, and social problems. His treatment is descriptive rather than critical, and though necessarily sketchy, manages to include a rather surprising amount of typical detail.

Our faith in the "stark utility of education," Mr. Shelley thinks, is unequaled anywhere, unless it be in Germany. In our newspapers, he says, "news is presented in so forceful a manner that its influence for good or evil is more potent than the leading article." The newspapers of the larger cities are discussed individually, and the leading place in New York is assigned to THE TIMES in these words:

> As an all-round journal, however, combining fearlessness with an admirable news service of "all the news that's fit to print," plus a high standard in the presentation of that news, THE NEW YORK TIMES, under the direction of Adolph S. Ochs, has attained an enviable position among the greatest newspapers of America. Its rank in the Fourth Estate, indeed, is well symbolized by the landmark made by the Times Building on Times Square in a city of skyscrapers.
>
> In its earlier years it waged a fierce conflict with the Tweed Ring of Tammany, thereby exposing a deal which wasted $8,000,000 of public money, while since Mr. Ochs assumed control it has distinguished itself by declining a huge advertising contract which was offered on conditions which implied indirect influence over the policy of the paper. THE TIMES has always been an independent journal, and maintains that tradition intact.
>
> Its news service is exhaustive, its editorial comment authoritative, and its literary supplement is unique for the promptitude and space given to reviewing the latest books. The Sunday edition of THE TIMES is in the first rank of such publications for the wealth and quality of its illustrations and the magazine standard of its articles.

In his survey of American literature, especially present-day fiction, Mr. Shelley notes that books by native authors are now most in demand, and that they are also invading England; so that if Sydney Smith were living today his famous gibe might take the different form of "Who does not read an American book?" The author generalizes thus:

> If, in a broad view, there is one tendency which more than another is characteristic of contemporary fiction in the United States, it will probably be found in a return to romanticism.

An excellent chapter on "Plays and Players" gives a highly complimentary view of our native drama, noting that ten years ago less than forty American authors had plays produced in a season, whereas last year the number was sixty-nine. Mr. Shelley believes this change marks the beginning of an epoch similar to that which has come to American fiction. Among the forces that are bringing about this triumph of native American drama he gives a foremost place to David Belasco.

The showing as to American music, with the slender exception of the late Edward A. MacDowell's works, is less satisfactory. The case is summed up in these words:

> If, indeed, there is such a thing as American music, in a limited sense of that term, it will probably be found in the vivacious marches of the popular John Philip Sousa.

The author renders an "open verdict" of the same sort as to American painting, but he is more positive about the merits of our sculpture. He is willing to concede also that many of our large buildings are "distinct additions to the world's wealth of architecture," and that some of our State Houses "take rank among the noblest parliaments of the nations."

Mr. Shelley introduces his chapter on "Invention and Science" with an anecdote about an American woman who visited Westminster Abbey and stood before the tomb of Addison. Adjusting her pince-nes and glancing downward, she ejaculated, "'Addison! Oh, yes; the man who invented the electric light!"

Our passion for new things, says the author, is typified in the 700 inventions of Thomas A. Edison, and he credits our patent laws with a large part of the remarkable development of American genius in this direction. He recalls that Edison began work on the kinetoscope camera in 1889, and first revealed it to the public at the Chicago World's Fair.

> Seven years later the moving picture show, now known in America as "a movie," started on its phenomenal career, and at the moment of writing it is estimated that there are in the United States alone some 30,000 cinematograph theatres, representing an industry with an annual revenue of fully $200,000,000.

With all our hurry and time-saving, says the author, we indulge in some amusing inconsistencies, one of which is the absence of the functionary known in European hotels and boarding houses as "Boots." Instead of getting our shoes cleaned at night by placing them outside the bedroom door, the busy American wastes fifteen minutes every day going to a "shining parlor."

Mr. Shelley indulges in few adverse criticisms, and the severest of these few is that aimed at the "distressing national habit" of spitting. He finds that the protests of Sydney Smith and the satire of Dickens on this point have been in vain, yet, nothing daunted, he joins their ranks thus:

> This is not a pleasant subject to dwell upon, but Americans should learn that many who admire them, nay, have a genuine affection for them and their land, have a shuddering horror at every recollection of their disgusting expectoration habit. It is true that of recent years signs have been placed in the street cars and other public places announcing a fine of $500 for indiscriminate spitting, but, unfortunately, that penalty is disregarded and unenforced. America, notably New York, will never be an entirely pleasant place to visit until the national habit has been utterly broken.

The volume is not conspicuous for grace of style, but the solid British merits of thoroughness and substance are abundantly in evidence in its pages. It contains thirty full-page photographic illustrations and a map.

A BELGIAN NOVEL

L'ABBAYE DES DUNES. By Marguerite Baulu. Paris: Plon-Nourrit & Co.

Now and for some time to come the mention of Belgium will be enough to strike a sympathetic spark. Alsace-Lorraine made at least one now famous author. Likewise, the writer who turns to account his acquaintance with the little country which has been the axis on which the present war has turned may find himself made famous over night. Marguerite Baulu's new novel, "L'Abbaye des Dunes," is by no means a masterpiece. But its scene is Belgium, the rolling dunes of the coast, the winds and storms that sweep them; its people are the Belgian people, with their curiously mixed strains of the Latin and the Teutonic, and these in an extra thrill added to a story which had it appeared a year ago would have been merely good reading.

Mlle. Baulu has a nice sensitiveness to all that goes to make up Belgium, and she has personified the contrasts, the fierceness, the brutality, the health and the dreamy sentiments of which it is the combination, in a group of well drawn characters. "L'Abbaye des Dunes" is not only the story of the grave old chateau which harbored a most unfortunately discordant family and a disputed Velasquez; it is the story, too, of a relationship delicately sketched and sympathetically sustained; to claim the power of George Eliot for Mlle. Baulu would be straining comparison beyond the stretching point, but there is much in common between this Regis and Neele and Tom and Maggie Tolliver.

Homemaking

Mabel Hyde Kittredge, President of the Association of Practical Housekeeping Centres, whose "Practical Homemaking" has been successfully used as a textbook for girls in their first year of domestic science studies, now offers "A Second Course in Homemaking" for more advanced pupils. The new book includes instruction in the care and food of young children, the preserving of fruits, household accounts and marketing, and laundry work. A valuable feature of the book is a collection of over two hundred receipts for wholesome and inexpensive dishes. (Century Company. 80 cents.)

THE FAITH OF PRINCES

THE FAITH OF PRINCES: With a Sheaf of Sonnets. By Harvey M. Watts. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company. $1.

DR. HARVEY M. WATTS, associate editor of The Philadelphia Public Ledger, has been deeply stirred by the cynical breaking of treaties and of moral laws in the Hohenzollern-Hapsburg raid for power. Taking a passage from Machiavelli's "The Prince" for his text, he has put his indignation into the symbolic form of a dramatic soliloquy by Cesare Borgia when about to order the execution of his friend and tool, Ramiro d'Orco. One does not have to read far to perceive that Borgia's mind works on the same lines as that of the German militarists.

Dr. Watts prefaces this scathing satire of modern promise-breakers with eight sonnets, most of them inscribed to the countries now at war. Germany is honored with two of them, but it is not likely that the Berlin papers will infringe the copyright by reproducing them unduly, nor is it probable that they will copy the one entitled "The Lusitania: Women and Children First," whose closing lines are these:

> Monster! who wars on helpless innocence,
> Blind and insensate is thy lust for power;
> Already have the Fates set out thy name!
> Add to the crimes, shrink from no offense,
> Let all the flags proclaim thy hectic hour;
> Aye, share with Herod his appointed shame!

In the longer poem, "The Faith of Princes," Borgia is seen in his palace at Cesena, soliloquizing on the best way to hold his power with the people. He decides that his self-interest can be promoted by suddenly seising and killing Ramiro, who has been faithfully executing Borgia's secret and cruel orders. He will thus be making a show of virtue that will fool the crowd. Sneering at the weaklings who keep their promises to their friends, he continues:

> But we who walk above the common plane
> Find plenary excuse for what we will.
> With me 'tis "in exsilio," am I not
> Of Rome, escutcheons be devised as may,
> Once Cardinal and son of him who stands
> Vicegerent of the Throne of Heaven, science!
> Thus cousin german to our Lord on High,
> And in this cousinship, myself and God,
> Find all that justifies my ways with men.

Borgia ponders on the wars he has stirred up between Guelph and Ghibelline, and is convinced that his bloody method is the only infallible one for self-aggrandizement. The following lines recall the recent announcement that Germany intends to rebuild Louvain as a "modern" city:

> And I have made their fields and towns a waste,
> As tributes to a Borgia's dream of peace,
> Which finds sweet incense as the cities smoke!
> No half-way measures, leaving open sores;
> No, cauterized and calcinate they lie,
> Open to new endeavors at my wish,
> Life at my bidding, creatures of my hand!
> If ruins crowd my steps, I'll build anew
> And raise e'en fairer structures in their place.

Grumbling over the difficulties of war in Italy, wishing he had a flat, rich country like Flanders to sack, Borgia recalls how he has flung faithful followers over battlements and left their bones to bleach upon the sun-burnt ramps—

> For what are oaths when Fortune threatens death,
> And Mars defeat, upon a stricken field?
> And might makes right, since Michael with his hosts
> From out the gates of Heav'n drove Lucifer,
> And sent him hurtling to the nether deeps!

Having decided that Ramiro, despite all his loyalty, must die, Borgia calls in his hired assassins, and the next morning the severed head of his lieutenant is on the end of a pole in the market place. Dr. Watts's closing line brands Borgia as

> A hissing on the lips of history.

In a bitter epilogue he applies the allegory to the Kaiser, and declares it is time to abolish the "divine" rights of rulers who have made a byword of Princes' faith.

> Supplant the "Faith of Princes"—relish
> Its taste—with "faith of peoples" freed from every yoke.

The subtle parallel between the cynical ideals of Machiavelli and Bernhardi is maintained throughout with a skill and an irony that are very effective. The poem is inspired by strong emotion and is richly embroidered with the author's classical and historical knowledge.

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D. APPLETON AND COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

MR. BELLOC'S MILITARY HISTORY OF THE WAR

First Installment of an Exhaustive Work That Is Planned to Fill Six Volumes—New Books on Various Phases of the Great Conflict

THE ELEMENTS OF THE GREAT WAR: The First Phase. By Hilaire Belloc. Illustrated. New York: Hearst's International Library Co. $1.50.

HILAIRE BELLOC has been known to Americans chiefly as an English writer of light essays and of brilliant studies of the French Revolution. To some, therefore, it may be a surprise to learn that he is writing a military history of the war in six volumes, of which this is the first. There is nothing strange about it, however, when it is remembered that in his youth he served with the French artillery in a minor capacity.

In this ambitious work Mr. Belloc undertakes to make clear "those great outlines of the business which too commonly escape the general reader." The first volume is in three parts, covering the causes of the war, the forces engaged, and the story of the fighting up to Sept. 4, 1914. The middle section is fullest of fresh interest, for it gives a luminous explanation of the tactics, forces, and handicaps on each side, all put into simple language for the lay reader. Scores of diagrams help to illustrate the various moves in the awful game.

Germany made war at her own chosen moment, says the author, after three years of secret preparation. He holds it to be "clearly demonstrable" that the Berlin Government "came to a decision in the month of July, 1911, to force war upon Russia and upon France immediately after the harvest of 1914." The vast stores of ammunition accumulated in those years are part of the evidence.

The tremendous nature of the task before the Allies is indicated partly by the fact that they are fighting a combination twice as big as Germany, but still more by the fact that even to the present moment they are outnumbered by the enemy in the field. To show the odds Mr. Belloc reduces the proportion to small figures, stating it in the simplest terms, thus:

> The enemy sets out with 32 men, of whom he bids 10 men against the Russians, and sends 22 against the French. The Russians meet the 10 men with about 12, and the French meet the 22 with about 10; but as they have not the whole 22 to meet in the first shock they are struck rather in the proportion of 10 to 16 or 17, while the presence of the British contingent makes them rather more than 10½.

But these initial figures rapidly change with the growth of the armies, and before the first period is over the Germans have got in the west against 15 French and 1 British, making 16; while in the east the Russian has grown to, say, 24, but the Austro-Germans in the east, against these 24, have grown to be quite 32. And there is the numerical situation of the first period clearly, and I think accurately put, supposing the wastage to be equal in proportion throughout all the armies. The importance of appreciating these figures is that they permit us to understand why the enemy was morally certain of winning.

Fortunately for the Allies, the German losses were much the heavier, so that by March the proportion had changed to 75 Germans against 68 Allies. Mr. Belloc expects to see the numerical advantage swing to the side of the Allies by Autumn. If this happens before the Germans can win a decisive victory, he says, the tide will have turned.

Utterly different tactical methods are used by the two sides, and enough time has now elapsed to judge them. The German plan of attacking with long lines of massed troops, and trying to outflank and envelop the enemy, had some advantage for a short, swift campaign; but as things have turned out it has proved to be a costly failure. The author says the Germans have thrown away nearly three times as many men as were necessary, owing to this method of attack.

The French and British have used the Napoleonic strategy, designed for a smaller force fighting a larger, and known as the open strategic square. Mr. Belloc makes this easy to understand by means of diagrams. Instead of being massed in a long battle line, the troops are divided into three or four detached armies, each at a corner of a great imaginary square. When one of these armies becomes the "operative corner" by engaging the enemy, it gradually falls back, fighting all the time, until it brings the enemy within range of the other three, when the four together can deliver a blow hard enough to defeat superior numbers.

This is exactly what General Joffre managed to do in the first weeks of the war, when the Franco-British "operative corner" retreated, fighting desperately, from Mons to Paris, back of which lay the "detached reserves." Thus the invaders were manœuvred into a position on the Marne where they were defeated in spite of their superior numbers.

The success of this scheme depended on whether the French "operative corner" could stand the terrible ordeal or not. German officers said the short-term French soldier of today could never stand the strain. General Joffre staked his whole campaign on the opposite belief. He turned out to be in the right, and won, though by a fearfully narrow margin, for the numbers against him were nearly three to one. Mr. Belloc remarks that the sorely pressed British contingent, forced back past Maubeuge, had every temptation to take refuge in the fortifications there. If it had done so, it would have been annihilated.

Another interesting phase discussed is that of the handicaps suffered by each nation. Thus Great Britain, with its scattered possessions, has to protect 15,000,000 people of European race overseas, from whom it can get only an insignificant fraction of the army such a population would furnish under German methods. After a whole year of war, the very maximum that the British can hope to furnish is less than three-sixteenths of the total allied forces.

But over against this is the fatal handicap of Germany in having to defend four vulnerable corners—Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, East Prussia, and Silesia—all separated, each fatal to German prestige if lost. The author believes the Kaiser has an impossible task in trying to keep the Allies out of all of them at once.

The value of Mr. Belloc's volume lies chiefly in his graphic way of stating large facts in simple form, thus piquing a fresh interest in them. If his series lives up to its present promise it will be noteworthy.

COUNTING THE WAR'S COST

TO ALL THE WORLD (EXCEPT GERMANY.) By Arthur Edward Stilwell. London: George Allen & Unwin.

THOUGH his book comes to us with a British imprint, Mr. Stilwell is an American capitalist, known to many as a railroad builder, and to others as author of several books, including "Universal Peace—War in Mesmerism." In the present volume he seeks to "expose the foolishness and horror of war, and to indicate the paths of peace where the nations may safely walk in future years."

Mr. Stilwell's book is not free from the kind of pacifist talk that most of us have lost faith in, but his scheme at least deserves to be stated. First, however, comes his striking exhibit of the waste and folly of war.

There are 27,000,000 men engaged in this war, he says, while all the men in all the other wars since the French Revolution were only 18,500,000. The mortality in past wars averaged 30 per cent. If that of the present war goes no higher than 15 per cent., it means 4,000,000 dead, and the author turns this estimate into the following gruesome forms:

> Suppose that the heads of all the killed were placed together in a line, each head covering a space of twelve inches. This would mean 4,000,000 feet of heads—say 800 miles—forming a human hedge from London to Berlin.
>
> If each body were lined up, occupying six feet of space, they would form a line 4,800 miles long, nearly one-fifth of the earth's circumference. A train going thirty miles an hour would require nearly six days, running continuously, to pass this line.
>
> If these 4,000,000 dead were laid in rows of 500 and stacked body on body in tiers, the stack would be over a mile and a quarter high.
>
> At the same time we have a total of 7,200 miles of mourners—wives, parents and children—left without protection by the action of a man monster.

If the war lasts eighteen months its total cost in money will have equaled that of all other wars since 1793. It has already cost $15,000,000,000, or $5,000,000,000 more than all the gold and silver coin in the world. It has swallowed up the product of all the gold mines of the world for the next thirty-two years, or the output of all the silver mines for a century.

This money would have built 30,000 miles of homes, on both sides of the road, each home costing $2,500, and having a frontage of fifty feet. The homes could have sheltered 24,000,000 people, a whole nation one-quarter the size of ours. In peaceful industry the money would have paid European wages to 1,000,000 workmen for thirty years.

From this exhibit of the war's awful cost the author turns with a pointed reminder to Americans that this price is paid also for us; for if Germany should win, she would take Canada, build great forts along our frontier, and compel us to do likewise and to maintain a standing army of a million men.

Mr. Stilwell's scheme of compulsory peace is this: He would establish at The Hague an International Tribunal composed of a Secretary of Peace from the Ministry of every nation, large or small. Five of these representatives should be chosen to form a senate, which, in turn, would appoint a President. If 70 per cent. of the representatives failed to agree on a case it would go to the senate, where the President would have the deciding vote. Each nation should place one-tenth of its army and navy at the call of The Hague Tribunal to enforce its decisions.

The author admits that it will be necessary first to educate the world up to this idea, but he is idealist enough to believe that the present war will help to do it. He especially urges the plan as practical for protecting international investments, such as stocks and bonds of "enemy countries," whose arbitrary seizure has ruined thousands of innocent men and women.

> When this war ends [he says] there is only one thing to be done to restore confidence in international business, and that is to devise some plan whereby international money shall not suffer by international differences. It is absolutely imperative that this be done. The work of reconstruction must start the moment the last gun is fired, so that the innocent may be saved from want and the industrial progress of the world proceed with as little suspension as possible.
>
> All investments of an international character must carry with them a guarantee that they do not now possess. Therefore all companies desiring an international market should be able to register themselves for a nominal fee at The Hague.
>
> * * * All bonds and shares marked "Registered at The Hague" shall carry a security free from the conditions of war or any other external disruption. Such securities would carry a low rate of interest and would help, as nothing else could do, in re-establishing mutual confidence in the world of finance.

Mr. Stilwell dedicates his book to King Albert of Belgium and Henry Ford of Detroit. Its curious title is typical of the individuality of its author's ideas.

INDIA AND THE WAR

INDIA AND THE WAR. Introduction by Lord Sydenham of Combe. Formerly Governor of Bombay. Thirty-two illustrations. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

TO Germans one of the many surprises of the war has been the wave of loyalty that has swept over the 700 native States of British India. For the first time in history an army corps of Indian soldiers has gone to Europe to fight for the empire. From the Himalayas to the Indian Ocean native Princes and peoples, regardless of race or creed, have offered men and money. The Nizam of Hyderabad has offered sixty lakhs of rupees, or $2,000,000, toward the cost of the war; the Maharaja of Mysore gave $1,000,000, the Prime Minister of Nepal $100,000, and other native rulers smaller sums according to their means.

The book entitled "India and the War" is a British product, of course, and presumably puts the best foot forward; but its array of evidence, though fragmentary, is convincing. Lord Sydenham's introduction is a sketch of the rise of British power in India and of what it has accomplished. The part played by the different races and tribes in the make-up of the native army is outlined, and the many full-page illustrations in color depict the native officers in their picturesquely varied uniforms.

The most interesting part of the book, however, is the half devoted to quotations from native newspapers and utterances of native leaders. Such papers as the Calcutta Bengalee and the Bombay Gujarati agree in declaring:

> In the presence of a common enemy, be it Germany or any other power, we sink our differences, we forget our little quarrels and close our ranks, and offer all that we possess in defense of the great empire, to which we are all so proud to belong.

Most surprising, perhaps, is the unanimity with which the Mohammedans have espoused the cause of the Allies. The Moslem newspaper Hitaishi of Calcutta says:

> The British Government has pledged itself that, though it is at war with Turkey, it will not attack our holy places nor permit the Russians or French to attack them; there is no reason for us to be anxious about it. Whatever may be the fate in store for Turkey in this war, there is no reason why Indian Moslems should make themselves uneasy.
>
> The British Empire is known as a Moslem Empire. For under no other sovereign on earth is there such a large Moslem population as under the British sovereign. In particular, no other sovereign is such a friend of Islam as is a British sovereign. Such being the British Government, it is our bounden duty to show our sympathy for it in all ways during this time of danger.

The Aga Khan, the most influential spiritual leader of Moslem affairs in India, declares:

> The loyalty of the Indian Moslems to the King-Emperor is proof against any attempts of German diplomacy in the Near East or elsewhere to create a bastard pan-Islamic sentiment in favor of the "mailed fist" made in Germany.

There is enough more to the same effect to show that Hindu and Moslem, Aryan and Mongol, all are loyal to the empire. Even the Dalai Lama has offered Tibetan troops, and innumerable Lamas all over Tibet are offering up prayers for the success of British arms.

LITERATURE AND THE WAR

In a recent interview Mr. J. Bertram Lippincott, President of the J. B. Lippincott Company, said, as to the effect of the war upon literature, that "It is causing a cataclysmal readjustment of values, but when the story is finally told the effect will have been to make Americans more serious and more inclined to turn to books for benefit and inspiration." He thinks, too, that the responsibility thrown upon American scholars and scientists of carrying on the highest cultural movements ought to result in many great American books. Two new and important lines of thought that are throwing open large possibilities in book publishing he finds to be the application of science to industry, and the back-to-the-land movement with its corollary of scientific agriculture.

The Lippincott house has had a continuous career of nearly a century and a quarter, its inception having been a small book shop opened in 1792. The business prospered, branched out, passed through several hands, and in 1850 was bought by Joshua B. Lippincott, who was the head of the firm until his death in 1886. His oldest son, Craige Lippincott, succeeded him in the Presidency, and at his death five years ago his younger brother, J. Bertram Lippincott, took up that office, with his son, Joseph Wharton Lippincott, as Vice President.

The New Day to the Old Church

Charles Steizle makes an appeal in "The Call of the New Day to the Old Church" for a robust and active Christianity, able and eager to deal intelligently and effectively with the great religious and social problems of our day. He accompanies his appeal with suggestions for the strengthening and modernizing of the Church. (Fleming H. Revell Company. 25 cents.)

THE JEWISH LIFE

THE JEWISH LIFE. By H. G. Enelow, Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, New York. New York: Bloch Publishing Company.

THIS little volume contains six sermons delivered at Temple Emanu-El in the Fall and Winter just past, and dealing with the nature and origin of the Jewish life, its maintenance, beliefs, duties, satisfactions and the means by which it can be promoted in the future.

Tracing the evolution of the Jewish life from its beginning, the mission of Abraham to "walk before God" and imitate His perfection, the author finds the maintenance of the Jewish life, throughout the many vicissitudes of the grievous centuries, in the study of the Torah, Jewish traditions and learning, the totality of Jewish thought and idealism—Jewish Kultur?—in the synagogue as a common centre for a people without a common country or language; and in the Jewish home.

From the vast web of indissolubly interwoven Jewish beliefs, Dr. Enelow emphasizes as the cardinal three: the belief in a God who was not only One, but also Unique in Holiness; the belief in the moral order of the world, and the belief in the Messiah or the ideal future at the far end of Hope's rainbow. The duties of the Jewish life the author sums up as the duty of living a holy life, the duty of prayer that keeps the individual in touch with God and puts poetry into daily life, and the duties of personal and altruistic social life. In return, the satisfactions of the Jewish life throughout the centuries have consisted in consciousness of its everlasting base upon ideals and of the Jewish mission to make "the families of the earth blessed."

Exceedingly interesting, as coming from the rabbi of one of the foremost Reform Jewish temples in the country, is Dr. Enelow's final conclusion as to how the Jewish life can now, in view of the sweeping present-day changes, be promoted. This he finds in the revitalising of the synagogue, pointing out that Reform Judaism should not be regarded as a static "Reformed Judaism," and confessing: "Since the early enthusiasm of reform, however, we have allowed the synagogue to stagnate, to rest on the laurels of the pioneers." Equally striking as an indication of the counter-Reformation on which Reform Judaism has of late been engaged, is the author's urgent insistence on the spiritualization of the Jewish home, if needs be, by readopting ceremonies and time-honored observances:

> It is not so hard to introduce the habit of prayer, of grace at meal, the hallowing of the Sabbath, observance of the holy days, and similar simple ceremonies. Don't be afraid of ceremony and symbol! We admire it elsewhere; why dread it among ourselves? "Ritual is poetry addressed to the eye!"
>
> It was not so long ago that expressions such as these were regarded in Reform Jewish circles almost as heresy because of their suggestiveness of orthodoxy.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM TIMES READERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

ARTHUR COPELAND.—Will you please tell me who is the author of the following line, and in what poem it appears or where it can be found? This is the line:

> * * * High above the fight
> The lonely bugle grieves.

The words quoted by our correspondent form the concluding line of "An Ode on the Celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th, 1825," written by Grenville Mellen, (1799-1841,) who is known as "The Singer of One Song." He was a lawyer born at Biddeford, Me., and died in this city, and though a writer of some note more than eighty years ago is chiefly remembered on account of the ode referred to above. The verses were printed in a pamphlet in Boston in 1825, which is now extremely rare. The last verse of the ode runs as follows:

> The trump hath blown,
> And now upon that reeking hill
> Slaughter rides screaming on the vengeful ball;
> While with terrific signal shrill
> The vultures, from their bloody eyries flown,
> Hang o'er them like a pall.
> Now deeper roll the maddening drums,
> And the mingling host like ocean heaves:
> While from the midst a horrid wailing comes,
> And high above the fight the lonely bugle grieves.

ANITA H. FAIR.—Will you kindly give me a short history of the life of Frank Du Mond, the artist?

Frank Vincent Du Mond was born at Rochester, N. Y., in 1865. He studied under Boulanger, Lefebvre, and Benjamin Constant in Paris. He won the third-class medal in the Paris Salon, 1900, and won gold medals in Boston, 1902, and at the Atlanta Exposition, 1895, and received medals also at the Buffalo Exposition, 1901, at the St. Louis Exposition, 1904, and at the National Academy Exhibition in 1906. He is a member of the National Academy of Design, the Society of Mural Painters, the Architectural League, and the Artists' Fund. He is married and lives in this city.

LOUIS M. DILLMAN.—I should be very glad, indeed, if you could help me find the poem in printed form, together with the name of the author, the first sentence of which, as I have it, is as follows:

> If thou dost bid thy friend farewell, if but
> For a night though that farewell may be,

Press thou his hand in thine.

The poem about which our correspondent inquires is "Counsel," by Mary E. M. Davis. It is printed in Walter Learned's "Treasury of American Verse," published by F. A. Stokes Co., New York.

J. G. O'KEEFE.—Can you tell me name of author or publisher of a book called "Five Hundred Dollars, and Other Tales?" I read it about twenty years ago.

"Five Hundred Dollars," by H. W. Chaplin, was published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, Mass. There is also "The Five Hundred Dollar Check," by Horatio Alger, which was published by Street & Smith, Seventh Avenue and Fifteenth Street, New York.

C. F. VAN HORNE.—Among my collection of old and rare books are three curious volumes written by Josiah Priest. "The Millennium," "Fallen Angels," and "American Antiquities," all bearing Albany, N. Y., imprints of 1828, 1827, and 1838. Will you kindly give me a short sketch of the author's life history?

Josiah Priest was born about 1790 and died about 1850. He was a harnessmaker by trade and uneducated, but published books, including "Wonders of Nature," Albany, 1826; "View of the Millennium," 1828; "Stories of the Revolution," 1836; "American Antiquities," 1838, and "Slavery in the Light of History and Scripture," 1843.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

WILLIAM W. SCRUGHAM.—The poem "Kentucky Belle," for which Esther M. Ward inquires in your issue of June 27, was written by Constance Fenimore Woolson. It can be found in "My Recitations," collected by Cora Urquhart Potter, and published by J. B. Lippincott Company, 1887.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Berenice Rodman, New York; Jolin C. Nash, Farnams, Mass.; Mary M. Davidson, Bayonne, N. J.; Jennie L. Cline, Utica, N. Y.; Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass.; Maude Waldron Belknap, Newburgh, N. Y., and W. J. Ballard, Waterford, N. Y.

T. R. HERRING.—The lines quoted by Mrs. A. C. Ross in her query in THE BOOK REVIEW for June 27, are in all probability from "A Vagrant's Epitaph," by Theodore Roberts:

> Change was his mistress, Chance his counsellor.
> Love could not keep him. Duty forged no chain.
> The wide seas and the mountains called to him;
> And gray dawns saw his campfires in the rain!
>
> Sweet hands might tremble!—Ay, but he must go.
> Hevel might hold him for a little space,
> But turning, past the laughter and the lampe,
> His eyes must ever catch the luring face.
>
> Dear eyes might question!—Yes, and melt again.
> Rare lips, a-quiver, silently implore,
> But ever he must turn his furtive head
> And hear the other summons at the door.
>
> Change was his mistress, Chance his counselor.
> The dark ships knew his whistle up the trail.
> Why tarries he today?—And yesternight
> Adventure lit her stars without avail!

A copy of the poem, which was printed in Scribner's Magazine in 1904, was also received from G. L. Wright, New York, and has been mailed to Mrs. Ross.

HORATIO G. COZZENS.—Replying to "F. E. S.'s" query in THE TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS of July 4 as to the words and music of a song beginning with "Hark, the Merry Christ Church Bells," I happen to have the former and append them, as follows:

> Hark, the bonny Christ Church bells,
> They sound so wondrous great, so wondrous sweet,
> As they trowl so merrily, merrily.
> Oh! the first and second bell,
> That every day at four and ten, cry
> "Come, come, come to prayers."
> And the verger troops before the Dean,
> Tinkle, tinkle, ling, goes the small bell at nine,
> To call the beare s home.
> But ne'er a man
> Will leave his can
> Till he hears the mighty Tom.

I have not the music. It is the work of Dean Aldrich, who became Dean of Christ Church in 1689, and remained as such for twenty-one years. He was a highly trained and gifted musician. Sir John Stainer spoke highly of his musical ability and he has this to say of this particular work of his: "Still the joy of school children and the admiration of musicians on account of the sweetness of its melody and the excellence of its construction. No better example of this class of composition has ever been produced."

FRANCES J. SHRIVER.—The quotation, "Perfect lives are the treasure of God; of great days He wears them on the ring finger of His heart hand," asked for by "H. P. L." in your issue of June 27, comes from the story of Ne-me-hofra, which will be found in Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur," in the third chapter of Book V. It is in prose form.

ALTHEA F. RANDOLPH BEDLE.—The poem quoted by James Donaldson in THE BOOK REVIEW of July 4 is printed in a leaflet called "Letter from the Departed," which is published by Thomas Whittaker, Bible House, New York City. It is printed anonymously.

Mrs. S. A. WETMORE.—The poem from which "Mrs J. W. C." quoted in your issue of June 27 is "The Two Voices," which is as follows:

> Two friends who wander by the shore
> Look not upon the self-same seas,
> Hearing two voices in the roar
> Because of different memories.
>
> To him whose love the sea hath drowned
> It moans the music of his woe,
> To him whose life with love is crowned
> It breaks upon the beach in song.

GASTON D'HYERS.—In answer to the query of "F. M." in your issue of July 11 concerning the legend of the youth who had been commanded by witches to bring them the heart of his mother, would say that the legend inspired the noted French writer, Jean Richepin, to write a ballad which may be found at the end of his novel, "La Glu." The following is a literal translation of the ballad:

> There was once a poor boy—
> Et lon lonlaire, et lonlonla—
> There was once a poor boy
> Who loved her who did not love him.
>
> She told him: Bring me tomorrow
> The heart of your mother for my dog.
>
> He went to his mother and killed her,
> Took her heart and ran away.
>
> As he was running he fell,
> And the heart rolled on the ground.
>
> And while the heart rolled
> He heard the heart, who spoke;
>
> And the heart said, weeping,
> "Hast thou hurt thyself, my child?"

APPEALS TO READERS

A. A. S.—Can some reader kindly quote the lines or tell me where I can find them, in which occur the words, "The God of the men who do things"? I may not quote correctly, but it is in part as follows, as I remember it:

> He has one motto and only one,
> He loves things doing and loves things done,
> This God of the men who do things.

E. M.—Can some reader discover for me to what poem belong the following lines:

> Only a few steps more and there might
> have dawned on me
> Glorious—and bright—and beautiful—the
> sea!

LINDLEY M. STEVENS.—I should be much pleased if some reader would help me find a poem which I once had in print, but lost several years ago. The author's name, as I remember it, is Eugene Hall, and the title is "The Yankee Schoolmaster." The scene is near Brandon, Vt. It begins:

> On Miller's Hill a farmhouse stood.
> A lowly structure built of wood.
> Whose clapboards, weather-worn and gray,
> Were somewhat fallen to decay.

M. J. K. W.—Can some reader tell me the author of the following bit of verse and where I can get a copy of the entire poem?

> I ask no heaven till earth is Thine,
> No glory crown while work of mine
> Remaineth here, when earth shall shine
> Among the stars.
> Her sins cast out, her captives free,
> Her voice as music unto Thee.
> For crown more work give to me.

H. F. FRASSE.—I have a poem which, I am told, is entitled "A Calendar for All The Life," of one verse of which is as follows:

> Not what we have—but what we use!
> Not what we see—but what we choose!
> These are the things that mar or bless
> The sum of human happiness.

Will some reader name the author and give the rest of the poem?

LOUISE DOTY.—Will some reader tell me the author of the following:

> Spare us the hint of slightest desecration,
> Spotless preserve us an untainted shrine;
> Not for thy sake, O goddess of creation,
> Not for thy sake, O woman, but for mine.

L. S. A.—Can any of your readers tell me the whereabouts of this line: "Sealess and shadowless that land is lying."

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SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1915.

THE WEEK ON THE VARIOUS WAR FRONTS IN EUROPE

The Warsaw Drive Is the Most Tremendous Military Effort Ever Made, and by It the Germans Seek to Annihilate Russia's Field Armies—French Take New Offensive in the Vosges—Italians Have Begun a Determined Advance on the Isonzo.

By a Military Expert.

AT the outset of the war, almost before the Allies realized that war was a fact, Germany threw all of her forces into a sudden and tremendous effort to overwhelm one of her adversaries so that, having nothing to fear from one, she could turn undivided attention to the other.

Then it was France that was to be crushed, and, as an incident, an episode, Belgium. Liége, Namur, Louvain, Brussels, Antwerp, all fell, the impetus of the German attack carrying them on to Mons, Charleroi, and into the heart of France almost to the gates of Paris. Then came the battle of the Marne. Von Kluck was defeated, almost captured, the Germans were thrown back across the Aisne, and the German plan completely frustrated.

And yet that plan and its successful culmination is absolutely necessary to the ultimate success of German arms. No military force, no amount of preparation, no military system can win against such a coalition as confronts Germany as long as all the units have effective fighting armies. At least one of the armies opposing Germany must be destroyed, rendered completely hors de combat, before the star of German victory can appear on the horizon.

Territory captured or recovered brings advantages, increases supplies, heightens morale, but armies, not territory, must always remain the objective. This fact has been emphasized in these articles several times, and in view of the operations in the east during the past week merits repetition. Its realization by the German General Staff is evidenced by the present movement against Warsaw.

The German army in the west is deadlocked. It absolutely cannot go forward. At Ypres, in the Argonne, in the Vosges, it has been hurled against the intrenchments of the Allies practically without effect. It has made gains, it is true; has gone ahead a few hundred yards until the Allies' reserves have been thrown in, then has come the sudden and positive check.

Unable to advance in the west, the plan to eliminate France from the conflict completely overturned, Germany has turned to Russia, in an effort to do to Russia what she failed to do against France. This latest effort is on a much more extensive scale than that of a year ago against France; it is the most tremendous military effort the world has ever seen. But its success or failure will be measured, from a military viewpoint, not by whether Warsaw is or is not captured, but by whether the Russian Army does or does not escape the jaws of the German crusher.

In connection with the present campaign for Warsaw it might not be amiss to look at the reasons why the previous attempts to capture the Polish capital failed and what steps

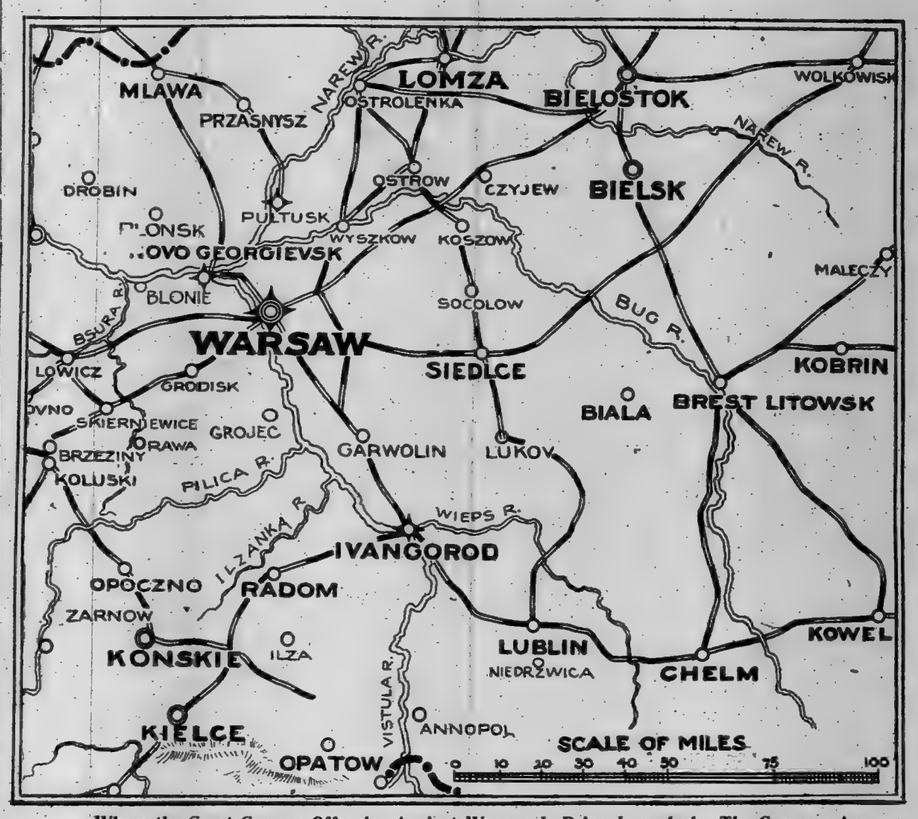

Where the Great German Offensive Against Warsaw Is Being Launched. The Germans Are Attempting to Break Through the Russian Defense North, West, and East of the Polish Capital: from the Direction of the Narew, the Vistula, and the Ivangorod-Cholm Railroad.

body of troops—a most unlikely occurrence.

But to recur to the present German movements and the German plan as reflected by the operations of the past week: It will be recalled that after the Galicia fighting and the Russian retirement to the line of the Zlota Lipa River, a distinct lull occurred in the fighting in the southeast between Radom and Bessarabia. This was apparently caused by two factors—one, von Hindenburg, who was due west of Warsaw and opposite the Russian centre, was not ready to go forward, and Mackensen was waiting to co-operate with him; and, second, the Russian resistance had stiffened to such an extent, their facility for reinforcing their line was so great, that but little headway could be registered until a general attack made the shifting of troops from one point on the line to the other impossible.

Moreover, the Russians were securely anchored along the Dniester, the Zlota Lipa, and the Upper Bug, and all efforts to dislodge them had proved unavailing.

Early in the week, however, von Hindenburg's preparations were evidently completed. With a remarkable co-ordination of movement attacks were launched on every sector of the enormous battle line. In the extreme north from Windau to the Lower Niemen the Germans have made decided progress, but their function in that region seems to be principally the protection of the German left flank, and is therefore more of a defensive force than a part of the attacking line.

The principal section of attack may be divided into three sectors: (a) The Narew sector, northwest of Warsaw, between the Wkra and the Narew through Ciechanow and Ostrolenka; (b) the Vistula sector, west of Warsaw, along the Grojec-Blonie-Ciechanow line, and (c) the Lublin sector, southeast of Warsaw, along the line of the railroad from Ivangorod to Cholm.

It is along these sectors that the brunt of the German attack is being delivered, and success in any sector will probably mean the retirement of the Russians from Warsaw to the line of the Bug. The objective of the army attacking in the first sector (a) is, as it has been since the early days of the war, the Warsaw-Petrograd railway, one of the three great railroad systems centring in and supplying the city. The progress of the Teutons in this sector has not been particularly marked, and in itself, therefore, constitutes no great element of danger. Przasnyz, which was evacuated by the Russians last week, is the centre of this sector, but its fall does not seem to have opened to any extent the German way through.

Ostrolinka, a strongly fortified town on the right, has been reported captured, but the latest Russian reports state that it is still under a heavy bombardment, so that its fate may be regarded still as a matter of doubt. At no other points do the Germans seem to have made much headway.

Along the second sector, however, the sector of the Vistula, von Hindenburg has made notable progress, and it is his operations more than those of the armies supporting his flanks that constitute the greatest present menace to the Polish capital. His forces have reached Novo Georgievski, at the confluence of the Vistula and the Bug, and are, at the latest report, battling for the bridgehead which is guarded by the fortress of Novy Dvor in the eastern angle of the Vistula and the Bug, and by the Russian forces south of the Vistula.

The attack is, in its every element, a direct frontal attack against strongly intrenched lines, but it nevertheless is breaking down all resistance and moving slowly forward. The Vistula is the most difficult military obstacle and, ipso facto, the most effective defensive screen in Eastern Europe. It is broad, rapid, carries a great volume of water, and with its steep banks makes a readily defensible obstacle. But the German Army is astride it, and not until Warsaw is taken will this feature be of value to the Russians and then only to prevent a further German advance.

In the third sector, that of Lublin, entire military interest must centre in the railroad from Ivangorod to Cholm. Along this line the pressure is as great as along the Vistula section, and while undoubted gains are recorded, and gains of importance, too, the railroad itself, as far as the official reports show, has not yet been reached or cut. If it is reached it is extremely doubtful if Warsaw can hold out.

Although the particular section of this road between Lublin and Cholm is the most difficult for both Austrians and Germans to attack, due to the character of the country across which their artillery must be transported and the absence of roads which would facilitate this transportation, the reasons why the attack is being made along this sector are simple.

In the first place, the object of the combined German drive from the three directions is not only to capture Warsaw, but to cut off and compel the surrender of the Russian troops occupying the huge salient which has Warsaw as a centre. Were the Teuton attack to be made against Kovel, further to the east, where the attacking troops would have behind them the excellent system of Galician railways radiating from Lemberg, he would be too far from Warsaw to close in upon it in time to reap the benefits of his success. Moreover, to attack at Kovel would mean that the supply columns would have to skirt around the Bug on an arc, as the banks of that river are lined with marsh belts which make its crossing a matter of grave difficulty. The Germans are, therefore, taking the shortest and most direct route, and the route which, if they succeed, will be most prolific of results.

Military critics of Europe are almost unanimously of the opinion that Warsaw must fall, and that within a very short time. If it does fall and the Russian Army makes good its retreat before it is overwhelmed by the victorious Teutons, what possibilities will the new situation present?

Before a suggestion can be attempted, it must be realized that the least the fall of Warsaw can mean, aside from the capture of an important railroad centre and manufacturing city, is the retirement of the whole Western front of the Russians behind the line of the Vistula and the Bug. The Russian line will then be straightened out and materially shortened by the flattening out of the Warsaw salient. A further German advance could probably therefore be checked, provided the Russians' ammunition supply be not too greatly impoverished.

But this presupposes a German intention to advance, and there seems to be no logical reason why she should wish to go beyond the line of these rivers. If the Russians make good their retreat it will be perfectly evident that the destruction of the Russian Army and its consequent elimination as a fighting force will be an impossibility. The best Germany can hope for will be to neutralize it at least for a while, and nowhere else on the eastern front can this be done so effectively as along the line of the Vistula.

The defensive possibilities of the Vistula have been already pointed out. In addition, it is crossed on a large scale by railways only in the vicinity of Warsaw. As modern armies can advance only along railway lines, it is obvious that if the Germans hold the railway bridges crossing the Vistula around Warsaw they hold also the crossing of that river. Therefore, Germany, having seized these bridges, could render a Russian offensive impossible for at least some time.

And not only that. Germany could and would dig herself in, and, just as she has done in the west, in order to make possible her gigantic movement against Russia, hold the Russians in check behind the Vistula with comparatively small forces, while the remainder of her forces could be withdrawn for use against France, against Italy, and against the forces in the Dardanelles. The Allies in these latter fields would then be subjected to a renewed German offense compared to which all former operations would sink into insignificance.

In the western theatre there has been nothing of importance on which to comment. The only operation of note has been a renewed French attack in the Vosges Mountains in the vicinity of Metzeral along the Fecht River. This movement has been continuous during almost the entire week and it is entirely possible that a large operation of some kind is under way.

The probability of this is heightened by the extreme activity of the French air scouts in this section. The only possible way of injecting into the situation on the western front the element of surprise is through control of the air—otherwise any shifting of large forces of troops or concentration of heavy artillery forces would be so readily discerned that the object of the movement could be easily frustrated.

The Allies in the west appear to have matters in the air very much their own way. A strong allied air fleet has been making numerous raids on Colmar, and at the same time the activity of the French on the Metzeral-Colmar line, which line is the valley of the Fecht River, has been very marked.

Elsewhere along the French line things have been quiet, except of course for the sporadic fighting of small units which is always going on. The initiative in all cases has been taken by the French, the Germans having probably withdrawn as many men as possible from the western front for their great operation in the east.

In this connection reports from Russia show that there is a feeling in Russia that the Allies in the west are not doing their share, but are permitting Russia to bear the brunt of the German attack. They state that Russia has relieved the pressure when her western allies were being pushed, as at the battle of the Marne, and that, now that the Russian situation is desperate, the western allies should do something to cause a diversion and withdrawal of part of the German forces now in front of Warsaw.

The criticism is not without reason. The Germans on the western front must be greatly outnumbered, and it would seem that, at this juncture, when German success in the east is certain to mean a great increase in the German line in the west, a tremendous effort really to break through the German line at some point would be justified almost regardless of the cost in men.

The attack in the Vosges Mountains does not indicate anything on so large a scale. It will be interesting to note during the coming week what the French and English will do toward diverting attention from Warsaw. For it is almost certain that if Germany can hedge Russia in behind the Vistula, Russia may be disregarded as an offensive force for some time, and the lines in the west will have to bear the brunt of attacks from a greatly reinforced enemy.

In the Italian theatre the week has seen the blazing out of the real Italian offense. Italy apparently is now satisfied that all the passages by means of which Austria could pour troops to attack her rear are effectively stopped and has therefore begun a determined advance along the Isonzo front from Tarvis to the Adriatic, with the object of breaking down completely Austria's first defensive screen. The battle is, as is natural, centring around Gorizia.

Once Gorizia falls, the Italian problem, in so far as Trieste is concerned, will be near solution. The Italians have made notable advances in Cadore and, along the Isonzo, on the plateau of Carso. But Gorizia must be taken before a decided local victory can be recorded. The fighting has not progressed as yet to the point where definite information is available, but it seems to have reached the culminating stage. The coming week should bring important results.

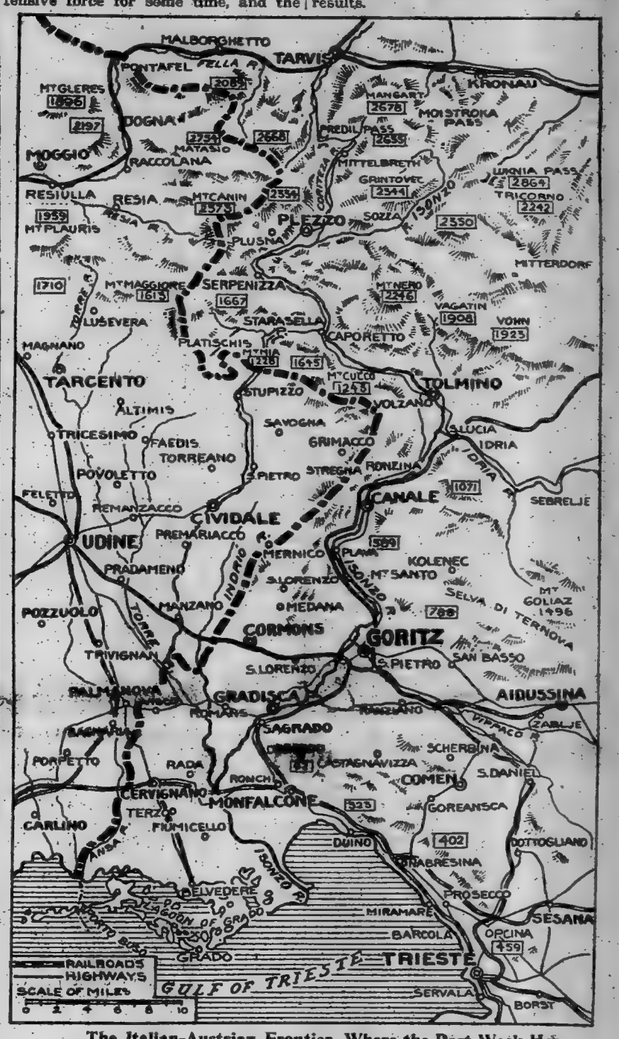

The Italian-Austrian Frontier, Where the Past Week Has Witnessed the Most Important Fighting by the Italians Since Their Entry Into the War. Having Secured the Passes Leading Into Italy Against Austrian Attacks, They Have Launched a Furious Offensive Against Gorizia and the Surrounding Positions.

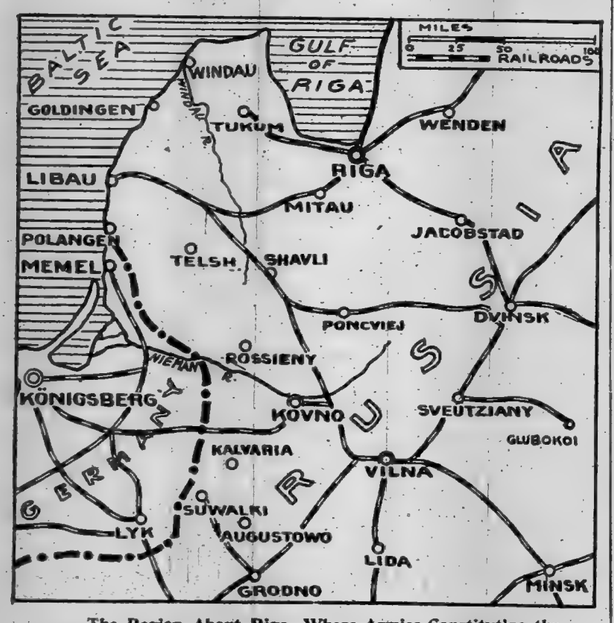

The Region About Riga, Where Armies Constituting the Extreme Left of the Great German Offensive Against the Russians Are Showing Marked Activity.

the Germans have taken to avoid a repetition of their former defeats.

The first attempt was made last October, and when the German offense was at its height the Germans were nearer Warsaw than they have been at any time since the war began. In that operation the centre of the German attack was along the Vistula, while their left flank did not extend much further north than Ostrolinka. The Russians, assembling all available reserves, completely turned the German left and in a few days forced the Germans to retreat—a movement that carried them back to their own frontier.

The second attempt at Warsaw was made later and defeated by exactly the same strategy. At the crucial moment the Russian reserves were rushed past the German flank and, by an attack on the communications, forced a retreat.

Such a defense has been made impossible by the operations of the Germans between the Lower Niemen and Warsaw, and between the Niemen and the Gulf of Riga. From Windau to Bessarabia, a distance of about a thousand miles, the German line is a continuous chain. A flanking operation is therefore impossible, unless this chain is broken at some point on a front sufficiently wide to permit the pouring through of a considerable

HERE AND THERE IN THE NEWS OF THE WAR

IT was an Austrian submarine of American design and patent which torpedoed and sank the Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi a few days ago in the Adriatic, off Ragusa. The Austrian submarine U-5, which some time ago sank the French cruiser Leon Gambetta, is a sister boat of the craft which sank the Garibaldi. Both vessels are practically in every detail duplicates of the submarine C-1 of the United States Navy, formerly the Octopus, which is one of the underwater boats stationed at the Panama Canal. She is of about 300 tons displacement.

The death rate among the wounded on the western front is nearly 24 per cent., as against 22 per cent. in the Crimean war, and this in spite of the insanitary conditions prevailing in the latter conflict. The London Lancet says the high rate today is due to the conditions of trench fighting, which result in a large number of injuries from shells and shrapnel, while in many cases it is impossible to bring prompt help to the wounded because they are lying in fire-swept zones between opposing trenches.

Since the beginning of the war the Iron Cross has been conferred on 344,794 persons, so it has been officially announced by the German authorities. The length of the ribbon attached to the crosses is estimated at 70 miles. Up to the end of March the cost of manufacturing crosses was $700,000. Three thousand five hundred Iron Crosses of the First Class have been bestowed. The wearers of these crosses have shown marked and repeated courage, for a soldier must have earned the Iron Cross of the Second Class before that of the First Class can be given him.

The German battleship which was sunk in the Baltic by a British submarine on July 2, according to British statements, was the Pommern. A semi-official German statement declares that no German warship has been sunk in the Baltic by a submarine.

Jamaicans are discussing a suggestion that the island raise, equip, and send to the European front 5,000 men. It is estimated that the cost would be $2,000,000.

The Italian Government has asked the United States Government to use its influence to protect Italian subjects in the Ottoman Empire, especially in Asia Minor, where the Turkish authorities are said to be preventing them from leaving.

Deposits in the Vienna savings banks increased by $27,800,000, or a gain of 8 per cent., during the first half of 1915.

Largely through the work and influence of Lloyd George, the Welsh coal miners' strike has come to an end. The terms of settlement included a substantial increase in wages and other concessions to the strikers. The chief cause of the miners' dissatisfaction was what they considered the excessive profits of the mine owners in the sale of coal at war prices—profits in which the men were not sharing.

During the week which ended on Wednesday not a British merchant ship or fishing vessel was sunk by a German submarine, this being the first week since the German war zone decree went into effect, on Feb. 18, that the submarines have not caused some shipping loss. During the week 1,326 vessels of more than 300 tons each arrived at or departed from ports of the United Kingdom.

The Italian Government has appointed Gabriele d'Annunzio official chronicler of the war.

A man with a large appetite can get all the nourishing food he wants for 2 cents in Berlin and Württemberg, provided he does not insist upon a varied menu. The authorities have introduced a new food mixture, consisting of maize, flour, dried vegetables, and dried meat, enough of which for a big meal can be bought for the modest sum mentioned.

The King of Italy has been under a heavy shell fire. He was watching the work of a young soldier who was cutting Austrian wire entanglements, also under heavy fire, and declined to retire when urged by his staff. The wire cutter finished his task in safety, returned to the Italian lines amid cheers, and was presented to the King.

A significant utterance has been made by Dr. Hammarskjold, Premier of Sweden. In replying to a deputation representing the Peace Congress recently held in Varberg, he said: "The Swedish Government sincerely desires to remain neutral, but it does not necessarily follow that peace can be maintained. It is as dangerous to believe Sweden favors war as it is to believe that she favors peace at any price."

Eminent British scientists and inventors have been appointed members of the Invention Board, of which Admiral Lord Fisher is Chairman, and which will co-ordinate and encourage scientific work in relation to the requirements of the navy.

A manifesto, dated at Rotterdam, purporting to be issued by the German Humanity League, denounces Emperor William, Admiral von Tirpitz, and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and declares that "it is only by the victory of the allied armies as guardians of humanity that we ourselves shall be emancipated from the accursed yoke of Prussian militarism."

The German Government has issued an exhaustive report on the conditions which prevailed in Belgium in the early days of the war, the report being a reply to the findings of Lord Bryce's Belgian Atrocity Commission. The German report, which contains a large number of depositions and other evidence, charges that the Belgian civilian population carried on a perfidious and, in many instances, a barbaric warfare against German soldiers, in violation of the rules of international law. Any repressive measures taken by the Germans, the report declares, were due to the unlawful acts of the Belgians in their guerrilla warfare. It is charged that women and girls mutilated wounded German soldiers.

Thirty thousand women, headed by Mrs. Pankhurst, paraded in London a few days ago, marching through cheering throngs to the Ministry of Munitions, where they presented an appeal to Lloyd George asking that they be put to work to aid in making up the labor shortage.

The Cunarder Orduna, on her last trip to New York, escaped a German torpedo, fired from a submarine, by only ten feet, according to statements of the crew and passengers. She was attacked off Queenstown early in the morning. When the submarine commander saw that the torpedo had missed, he is declared to have opened fire with shrapnel, but good seamanship enabled the Orduna to escape without being hit. Twenty-one Americans were on board.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who has returned to England after his second trip to the Near East with his yacht, the Erin, now a hospital ship, declared on arrival that "miraculous is the only proper adjective to apply to the work being done by American nurses and doctors in Serbia." He said that American methods of prevention and cure have saved Serbia from what at one time threatened to be the worst series of epidemics ever suffered by a modern nation.

Since the beginning of the war the total loss of British officers has been 12,642. Of these 3,685 have been killed and 7,862 wounded, the remainder being reported as missing. In one fortnight recently the British lost 264 officers killed, 489 wounded, and 33 missing, a total of 776. During these two weeks the Lancashire Regiment had 10 officers killed and 36 wounded.

Under an order of General von Bissing, Governor General of Belgium, any Belgian between the ages of 16 and 40 who seeks to leave the country to serve the Allies in any capacity whatever is liable to a fine of $2,500 or five years' imprisonment, or both.

Workmen at the Krupp gun works want higher pay and other concessions. Some of their demands have been met, but many men have left the plant. Some minor cases of sabotage have been reported.

The British Government since March 11 has paid $3,500,000 on cotton cargoes, twenty-five shipments of cotton having been purchased, in accordance with the arrangement regarding American cotton shippers.

Arrangements have been made, largely through the work of Ambassador Gerard, for the exchange of crippled prisoners between Germany and Russia. The prisoners will be forwarded through Sweden. Exchange stations have been selected and the Swedish Government has undertaken to transport German and Russian prisoners to the frontier at the same time.

It has been officially announced in the British House of Commons that the Governments of Canada, Australia, and other colonies will be consulted both as to important questions during the war and as to the terms of peace.

British Board of Trade statistics show that food in general is about 35 per cent. higher than a year ago in the large towns of England and 30 per cent. higher in small towns and villages.

There are now 60,000 Italian ecclesiastics in the Italian Army, according to Vatican reports. They are serving as chaplains, officers, and Red Cross workers.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior, who has been visiting Louvain, has stated in an interview that the German Government intends to spend $7,500,000 in reconstructing the Belgian city on modern lines.

More than fifty of the staff of the Agence Havas of Paris, the principal news agency of France, are with the colors. Six of the staff have thus far been killed, two of them having been cited in the orders of the day of the army for marked gallantry.

Sergeant Michael O'Leary, V. C., of the Irish Guards has been having a fine time on furlough in the City of Cork and at his home village, Macroom, County Cork, in both of which places the population turned out en masse to do him honor. He is doubtless the most famous noncommissioned individual in the British Army. He is the man who in February captured a German trench practically single-handed, killing eight Germans and capturing two, for which he was given the Victoria Cross. Recently he was received by King George.

The military and naval authorities of Canada and Newfoundland have made provision for an extensive patrol system in the ocean areas around the east coast, in an effort to prevent the Germans from establishing submarine bases in these areas, as it has been reported they intend to do.

Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of the American Red Cross, who has been directing the Rockefeller Foundation activities in the war zone, on arriving in Washington recently, declared that a German inventory of food supplies in the empire shows no shortage, present or prospective.

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S PLAYS

BETWEEN SEASONS

PETER IBBETSON," after a score and more of years upon the bookshelf, has reached the stage at last. This earlier novel by George Du Maurier never knew the enormous popularity that was accorded to "Trilby," but to many who read and liked both books it had the greater fascination. "Peter Ibbetson" was his first novel, and there is that twice-told tale of how he came to write it, of the time when Du Maurier and Henry James set forth from the club one night and of how, as the novelist and the artist sauntered along together, the latter idly sketched the outline of the plot for a novel that had taken shape in his mind. It concerned a tone-deaf grisette of the old *quartier latin* who should be converted by hypnotism into the greatest singer of her time. It was the modest Du Maurier's idea that James should take the idea and make a book of it, but James, all enthusiasm, insisted that the plot was too valuable a gift for him to accept. Why should not Du Maurier himself write it?

Why not, indeed? And Du Maurier told afterward how he went home that night and started to work so busily that before he had turned out his light, page after page of manuscript lay wet upon his desk. But the story he wrote was another that had been growing in his mind. It was not the one he had outlined to Henry James, but the story of "Peter Ibbetson."

Of the dramatic rights to "Trilby" Du Maurier thought so little that he parted with them for a nominal sum, and of the dramatic rights to "Peter Ibbetson," no one seems to have thought anything at all. Probably the playwrights were frightened away by the difficulties in a story where the strange romance is all in the realm of the spirit, but this very dream element, which is everything in "Peter Ibbetson," would have its peculiar appeal to the present-day dramatist. The stage version has been made by John N. Raphael, an English correspondent long stationed in Paris, and the first performance was given on Friday afternoon of the week just past as a special benefit for the Allied Forces' Base Hospital at Etaples.

It must have been something of an occasion. The place was His Majesty's in the Haymarket, the cast included such players as Henry Ainley, Owen Nares, Lilian Braithwaite, and Constance Collier. Indeed, Miss Collier was one of those who organized the matinée, and among those selling programs were Lady Tree and Lady Alexander and a host of notables. If the reports are favorable, it seems altogether likely that "Peter Ibbetson" will find its way to New York before the new season is over.

A New Sheldon Play.

EDWARD SHELDON, author of "The Nigger," "Salvation Nell," and "Romance," has just put the finishing touches on a play he has been writing for John Barrymore. It is called "The Lonely Heart," and is in more serious vein than most of the plays that have been written with one eye on the typewriter and the other on Mr. Barrymore.

Who Is Mr. Kinkead?

MR. KINKEAD of Louisville, who must be carefully distinguished from Bayonne's Sheriff, is the author of the play whose title in mammoth letters tries to obscure from view the architecture of the Republic Theatre, where it is to be presented for the first time in New York on Aug. 16. Concerning this piece, which won the Craig prize at Harvard and ran for more than twenty weeks in Boston last Spring, there is considerable curiosity, and since it is known that the play was written a year and a half ago when its author was a member of Professor Baker's class in the drama at Cambridge, there has been some disposition to think of Mr. Kinkead as a youth fresh from college with the Great American Play tucked under his arm.

But Cleves Kinkead has long been lively in Kentucky law and Kentucky politics. He is not altogether new to Broadway, for years ago he was in the dramatic department of one of the papers here. He has served a term in the Blue Grass Legislature and practiced law for ten years in Louisville. It was by chance on a trip East that he learned there was a vacancy in Professor Baker's class, and, hastening to Cambridge at such short notice that he did not bring the usual scenario as credentials, he argued long, eloquently, and with ultimate success to convince the professor that it would never do to pass him by as a pupil.

However, Mr. Kinkead was quite youthful when the theme of his play on the social inequalities of the world we live in first came to him. He had, as a matter of fact, reached the age of 5.

"I used to lie in my bed on cold Winter mornings," he explained the other day, "while the maid would come in to build the fire, and I used to wonder why she didn't seem to mind the cold, or, if she did, why it was that she had to build the fire while I could lie under the warm coverlets and pity her."

Mr. Barker, Playwright.

GRANVILLE BARKER, when he sailed from these shores last month, carried with him the beginnings of three new plays on which he had been at work in odd moments between Shaw, Shakespeare, and Euripides in this country. Mr. Barker has four plays to his credit on the shelf, and while precious few people have seen them, a large and increasing number have read them. There has been no great audience for such dramatic works as Mr. Barker has written, but much space is devoted to them in the volumes of contemporary dramatic criticism, which may or may not be a comfort to him. Certainly, there is genius in "The Madras House."

Actor, director, playwright, then, Mr. Barker has been these three, but those close to him have been told it is as a playwright he wishes at last to settle down. Indeed, when he came to this country last Winter, he spoke of his hope that three more years as a producer would leave him prosperous enough to devote the rest of his days in the theatre as a writer for the stage, and he had hoped for a while that those three years would be spent in America, but this expectation was pretty well dissipated when it came time for him to sail home in June. And there has been no announcement as to where his next work would be done, for he has given up his lease on the Kingsway Theatre in Great Queen Street.

All of which is more or less interesting in the light of such expressions of opinions as this extracted from Professor Lewisohn's new volume on "The Modern Drama":

"If Mr. Granville Barker's activity as a producing manager accounts for the fewness of his plays, it is an activity to be sincerely regretted."

Twice Nightly.

TWICE NIGHTLY. That is a phrase to conjure with these days in the English theatre, for the music hall fashion of giving two programs in one evening has been followed by some of the big provincial theatres and is being earnestly urged upon the conservative and suspicious West End as one way out in these hard times. The plan is simple. Give two performances a night, wherever the nature of the play permits, charging half-rates for each. The first is for the suburbanites who like to be abed before morning, and the second for those who like to linger over their dinners. So everybody is happy. Except, possibly, the actors.

Manager Davis of the Theatre Royal in Birmingham has been making this experiment in desperation, for the provinces in England have come to some such pass in which "the road" in America finds itself. And now he preaches "Twice Nightly" as a sort of theatrical gospel. When "Mr. Wu" played at the Theatre Royal under the once nightly order the receipts were a paltry £467. The same melodrama drew £809 under the new arrangement.

It is noted gravely that the twice nightly order in the halls has put an end to the bars. And there has been much discussion as to the origin of the idea. "Flaneur," writing in The London Globe, settles the matter in this wise:

"The credit really belongs to the late Mr. Barnard of Chatham, founder of the family which now controls a number of theatres and music halls in town and country. Barnard owned a large inn, affectionately known as The Tin Can, from which he extended a singing room. Most of the historic music halls grew in this fashion. Early in the evening a performance was given for Tommy; and, later in the evening, when he had been carefully bestowed in barracks, a second performance was given for the more particular delectation of the officers."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Harris—"Twin Beds."
Cohan's—"It Pays to Advertise."
Liberty—"Birth of a Nation." (Film.)
Columbia—Summer burlesque.
Longacre—"A Full House."
New Amsterdam—"Ziegfeld Follies."

Warde at Columbia.

Frederick Warde, the actor, has been engaged for a course of lectures on Shakespeare and the drama, by the Institute of Arts and Sciences at Columbia University. The lectures will be given in the Fall and Winter. Mr. Warde is the author of "The Fools of Shakespeare."

Thirteen Weeks of Burlesque.

There will be only slight changes in the Summer burlesque at the Columbia this week, which is the thirteenth of the prosperous engagement of the Behman Players.

Adele Rolland as Mary Grayson in "It Pays to Advertise."

George Parsons in "A Full House."

Justine Johnstone in the "Ziegfeld Follies."

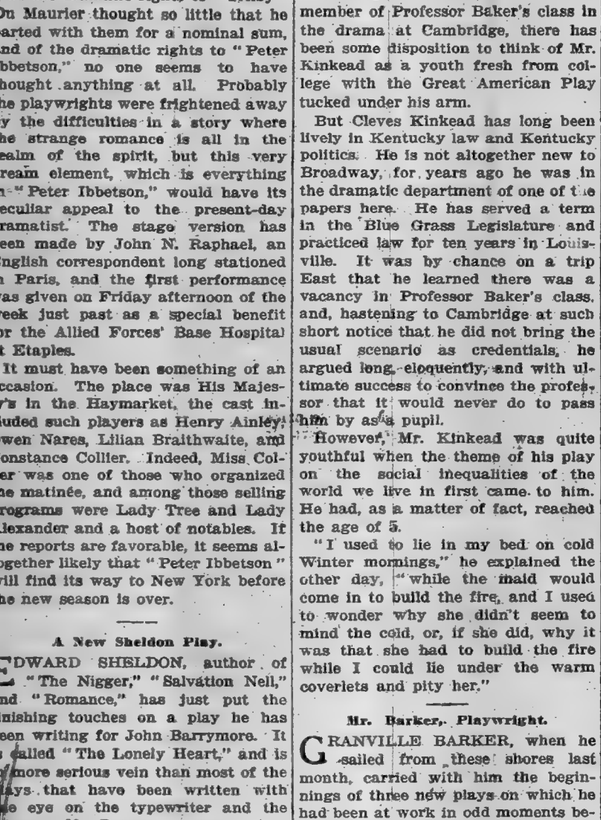

Grace La Rue—Palace.

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

STRAND—Marguerite Clark in "Seven Sisters."
VITAGRAPH.—"My Lost One."
EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—"The Second in Command" and "The Scarlet Sin."
BROADWAY.—Lenore Ulrich in "Kilmeny."
BRIGHTON BEACH—"The Birth of a Nation."
BRIGHTON BATHS — Rocking-chair Movies.

IT has been a quite general belief, frequently expressed by managers, producers, and those quite intimate with affairs of the legitimate theatre, that with the withdrawal of the support the established stage has given to the art of motion pictures and the so-called "photoplays," the "movie" industry will strike a fatal slump. When it is authoritatively stated by a motion picture expert that every week no less than 250,000 feet of picture film is manufactured in and around Los Angeles alone (comprising about 60 per cent. of the country's total weekly output) the seriousness of the question of supplying fuel for so great a production is readily apparent.

A few years ago "motion picture rights" as a clause in a contract between author and producer or publisher was practically unheard of. Even after the first flash of the picture craze its possibilities were recognized by a comparatively few persons.

The photoplay feature (a term applied to the subject that is treated in 4,000 feet or more—"The Birth of a Nation" is 13,800 feet long—usually 5,000 feet) has had its inspiration chiefly in some dramatic success, or novel, for the most part. Within the past year picture concerns have paid big prices for the scenario rights to plays, and it is the usual thing for authors to receive a stated sum when negotiations are concluded and to share in the profits.

Many of the older and larger motion picture producing firms have realized that the supply of available and purchasable material for the camera is steadily being depleted at a clip that alarms.

Of very recent origin in the photoplay industry are the literary staffs composed of expert and rather highly paid writers whose business it now is to supply at regular periods original stories prepared for the camera. Seeing in the near future the necessity of manufacturing ideas for the screen, these companies already have started preparations in this direction.

Among those active in this "movement toward freedom"—as future historians of pictures may call it—is the Lasky Company, in the studio of which at Hollywood are such writers as William C. De Mille, Marion Fairfax, Margaret Turnbull, and Hector Turnbull, who recently resigned as dramatic critic of The New York Tribune to join the Lasky staff.

These companies, looking ahead, are seeking to create the expert craftsman of the photoplay.

Lenore Ulrich, who followed Laurette Taylor in the leading rôle of "The Bird of Paradise," is presented by the Oliver Morosco Photoplay Company this afternoon at the Broadway Theatre in a photoplay of gypsy love and adventure called "Kilmeny."

Francis X. Bushman and Marguerite Snow play the leading rôles in the film version of "The Second in Command," the play seen here originally with John Drew and more recently with Cyril Maude. It is shown the first half of the week at the Eighty-first Street Theatre and will be followed by "The Scarlet Sin," a "heart-interest drama of today," produced and played by Hobart Bosworth.

The week's program of Rocking Chair Movies at the Brighton Baths includes the following features, besides other shorter films: Sunday night, Bessie Barriscale in "The Cup of Life"; Monday and Tuesday nights, Mae Marsh, star of "The Birth of a Nation," in "The Victim," and a big Keystone comedy, "Guzzel Rivals Jonah"; Wednesday and Thursday nights, Marguerita Fisher in "The Lonesome Heart"; Friday and Saturday nights, Carlisle Blackwell in "The High Hand."

"My Lost One," a photoplay with Nicholas Dunaew, Dorothy Kelly, and William Dunn in the leading rôles, will be this week's feature at the Vitagraph. The title of the photoplay, written by Jesse Datus Smith, is taken from the title of the opera, of which it tells the history. This opera has been written by Juan Mora and is stolen the night it is finished. Mora, after a long illness, becomes a waiter and one night hears the restaurant orchestra playing the overture of his own opera. He learns where it is being sung, and, making his way to the theatre, finds the leading rôle played by his runaway wife, whose defection from his household had inspired both the melancholy of his opera and the title thereof.

"The Goddess" is now in its twelfth chapter and there are several comic films to fill out the program.

"Seven Sisters," the comedy from the Hungarian which served Charles Cherry as a starring vehicle some seasons back, has been made into a photo play by the Famous Players, and will be presented this week at the Strand Theatre, with Marguerite Clark in the leading rôle—the rôle created by Laurette Taylor before she became a star in this part of the country.

An example of the elaborateness and the scale of preparations and arrangements necessary to make a few scenes for a modern photo-drama production was the recent staging of a real Spanish bullfight before 20,000 persons in Los Angeles for a series of the scenes in the picturization of "Carmen," in which the Lasky company will present Geraldine Farrar as a screen star. Permits to construct an enormous amphitheatre with tier on tier of seats had been obtained from the municipal authorities of Los Angeles, and on the day the bullfight was held business in the entire section adjacent to Hollywood was suspended.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS

PALACE—Grace La Rue, with new songs and new frocks; Nat M. Wills, the "happy tramp," who is to appear at the Hippodrome next season; "The Bank's Half Million," a new one-act comedy by Paul Armstrong, with his nephew, Robert Armstrong, in the leading role.

NEW BRIGHTON—The Fashion Revue of 1915; Belle Blanche, late of "Hello Broadway," in some of her clever imitations; Joseph E. Howard and Mabel McCane singing some of his new songs.

BUSHWICK—Belle Baker, singing songs written for her by Irving Berlin; Pat Rooney and Marion Bent in their old sketch, "At the Newsstand"; Robert Gleckler and Caroline Locke, both known for work in Brooklyn stock companies, in a one-act play called "Captain Rance, Messenger."

PROSPECT—George MacFarlane in repertoire of songs; Leah Winslow, a favorite with Brooklyn audiences and recently leading lady of the stock company at the Crescent, making her first vaudeville appearance in "Fancy Dress," a one-act play by Dion Titheradge; Gene Hodgkins and Mlle. Destrees in "The Cafe Futurist."

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—Eve Shirley, assisted by Fred Mayer, heads the program with some new songs.

AMERICAN ROOF—Maude Tiffany in a tabloid revue arranged in London, and from Thursday on the Leo Frank motion pictures.

THE WANING SEASON OF LONDON'S STAGE

A Novel Prologue—War Plays and Bedroom Comedies Pall—Knoblauch's Latest—"Ready Money."

A NOVEL prologue to Keble Howard's "The Green Flag" at the Vaudeville in London was tried recently with the presentation of "The Dramatist at Home," a brief domestic comedy with Mr. Howard as the dramatist and Pearl Keats, who appears in "The Green Flag," and who happens to be Mrs. Keble Howard, playing the rôle of the dramatist's wife. The climax of this playlet is the telephone message from Arthur Bouchier accepting one of the dramatist's works for immediate production. And what work does he accept? Why, "The Green Flag," of course, which is thereupon presented. Mr. Howard, it is said, will shortly go to the front as military chauffeur.

The waning of the London dramatic season is attended by much dolorous comment, says "H. M. W." in The Pall Mall Gazette:

"Out of thirty-two West End theatres, only fifteen are now open, and next week the number will be still smaller. It has been a largely unprofitable season, and, as usual, the cause of the failure is the indifferent quality of many of the plays produced. Quite a long list of works could be named which ran no more than a fortnight; a good many ran less than a week. There is a rumor, too, that there is going to be no Autumn drama at Drury Lane this year, though I have not seen an official statement to that effect.

"Two things were certain when the war broke out. One was that, if the theatre was to prosper, the war must be left alone by dramatists. The other was that the day of what is called bedroom comedy was over. People were very unlikely to go to the theatre to have a simulacrum of the realities in France and Belgium set before them; neither were they in the mood for the 'risky' type of play of which a great deal too much had been seen in the time of peace. The majority of managers took the latter of these friendly hints, and naughty farce practically disappeared. Here and there a piece of the kind was revived, generally with more or less disastrous results. The other hint, however, was not taken, and theatre after theatre sought to attract the public with serious war dramas. The result of the policy will probably cause its abandonment. The success of 'The Man Who Stayed at Home' does not affect the argument, as this play is almost entirely farce, and is played as such."

Edward Knoblauch, author of "Marie-Odile," "Milestones," and "Kismet," seems to be going in for the one-act play. He recently completed one for the use of Mlle. Dorziat in the varieties, and now he has written "How to Get On," which is being presented with Norman McKinnel in the leading rôle. The trifle, says one account, is in the nature of a farcical comedy and tells how Bob Trotter, an all too zealous constable, obtains the chance of promotion and incidentally wins the parlormaid of his desire.

"Ready Money" is scheduled for revival in London with Kenneth Douglas, Allan Aynesworth, and Grace Lane in the cast.

Frank in the Movies.

Leo M. Frank will appear on the screen this week in all Marcus Loew's theatres in New York as an addition to the regular program on view in those houses. The pictures were taken by Hal Reid, and they show Frank in prison garb, show his life in jail, show the Warden at the Milledgeville institution, and show Governor Slaton at his own home directly after the commutation of sentence which woke the fury of the Georgia mob.

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Eve. and Sat. Mat., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2. Other Matinees.....25c, 50c & $1.00
TWICE TO-DAY (Sunday) MATINEE 2:15 TO-NIGHT 8:15
334th to 348th Performances in N. Y.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S 8TH WONDER OF THE WORLD
GREATEST ART CONQUEST SINCE THE BEGINNING OF CIVILIZATION.
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
18,000 People — 3,000 HORSES — 8 MONTHS TO PRODUCE — COST $500,000
TAKEN FROM THOMAS DIXON'S "THE CLANSMAN."
MOST STUPENDOUS DRAMATIC SPECTACLE THE BRAIN OF MAN HAS YET VISIONED AND REVEALED
Direction of EPOCH PRODUCING CORP. H. E. AITKEN, Pres.

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12TH JOYOUS WEEK
A FULL HOUSE

COLUMBIA BROADWAY AND 47 ST.
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BROADWAY'S BIGGEST HIT!
The Great BEHMAN SHOW
More Vim, Snap, Splendor, Fun, Music, Dancing and Pretty Girls Than in All Other Shows in Town Combined!
TWICE DAILY — SMOKE IF YOU LIKE — POPULAR PRICES
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Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c. — 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c.
EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50 — 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00
LARGEST REFRIGERATING PLANT IN THE WORLD COOLS THE PALACE
FREE—PALM LEAF FANS AND DELICIOUS LEMONADE—FREE.
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY — BEGINS MONDAY MAT., JULY 26TH.
THE INTERNATIONAL STAR OF SONG.
GRACE LA RUE IN A NEW REPERTOIRE.
NAT. M. WILLS "THE HAPPY TRAMP." — BONNIE GLASS Assisted by MONS. RODOLPH.
DOYLE & DIXON Eccentric Singers and Dancers. — FORD DANCING REVUE Spectacular Dancing Novelty.
SIX WATER LILIES — PEKIN MYSTERIES HAN PING CHIEN & His Chinese Wizards. — SANTLY & NORTON
PAUL ARMSTRONG PRESENTS "THE BANK'S HALF MILLION"
A COMEDY IN ONE ACT BY PAUL ARMSTRONG.

B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10, 15, 25, 50c. Superb Program de Luxe. Strand Concert Orchestra and Soloists.
STRAND
To-day and all Week: MARGUERITE CLARK in "SEVEN SISTERS."
Next Week—Mary Pickford in "RAGS."

VITAGRAPH 44th & B'way. 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
TO-DAY AND ALL WEEK.
10c, 15c, 25c, 50c — My Lost One (My Perdita) A Story of Human Heart Interest.
Anita Stewart, Earle Williams in THE GODDESS Chap. XII. (Two Parts) and Four (4) Comedies.
Aug. 1—HEARTS ABLAZE.

LOEW'S AMERICAN ROOF Atop American Theatre 43d St. & 8th Ave.
EVERY EVE. AT 8:15
All Seats Reserved, 25c-35c-50c.
12—Act Vaudeville Show—12 Many Big Stars Cooling Breezes, Delightful Promenade.

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EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX
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NEW BRIGHTON MATINEE Daily, 2:30
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TWO CONCERTS TODAY, 2:30 & 8:15.
WEEK BEGINNING JULY 26TH.
THE MID-SUMMER FASHION SHOW of 1915
with Peggy Hopkins and the 20 Most Beautiful Models in the World—Advance Fall Styles.
LEO CARRILLO — RAYMOND & CAVERLY
Beaumont & Arnold — Miller & Lyles
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BELLE BLANCHE

Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place.
Beautiful Beach and 5 Great Pools.
Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

STORY OF THE GREAT WAR.
The first six numbers of The New York Times Current History, a monthly magazine, give the whole story of the war to date. The only work of its kind. Bound in cloth. Price $2. Delivery charges extra. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

WOOD SHOWS NEED OF TRAINED RESERVE

In Speeches Privately Made He Urges Adoption Here of the Swiss Army System.

35,000 OFFICERS REQUIRED

He Would Have Them Trained in Colleges, Citizen Camps, and in the Militia for Emergency.

On three occasions recently Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., commanding the Eastern Department of the army, has called attention to the need of a judicious military preparedness on the part of the United States. Each time he spoke with the understanding that what he had to say was not to be published. One of the speeches was delivered to a group of Harvard men in New York, another to a body of engineers at a meeting held in Massachusetts, and on the third occasion to the alumni of a New England college.

All of the speeches advocated the adoption in this country of the Swiss system, or one like it, of military training. General Wood pointed out that the country does not now, and never will, need a great standing army in time of peace. The gist of his argument was that we did need the proper nucleus of trained men from which to draw the 35,000 officers that would be needed to develop the volunteer strength of the country. Likewise he argued for an efficient regular army and militia, and an adequate navy. There is not a country in the world, he said, that does not know the exact situation in the United States to the "last dot."

Although the understanding on each occasion was that the remarks of General Wood were not to be published, stenographic reports of the speech were made at one of the gatherings, and as a result of a misunderstanding the speech was in part printed in one of the technical publications. General Wood was as much surprised as anybody when told that the speech had been printed. He said, however, that his remarks had been correctly quoted, except in one or two parts. Those parts have been eliminated from this article. It should also be stated that the copy of the speech did not come to THE TIMES from General Wood.

The People Don't Understand.

At the present time when half the world is at war what General Wood said on the occasions referred to is of particular interest, and what follows is, in part, what he said to the engineers in Massachusetts.

"I sometimes think," said General Wood, on the occasion referred to, "that people in this country do not quite understand the real function of the soldiers and sailors. You know that our business is not to make war. Our business is to conduct the wars that you people get us into. Your industry and your trade, in your struggle for commercial control—not your individual struggle, but the struggle for commerce throughout the world—is the cause, and has been the cause, of nine out of ten of the wars since history was written. Soldiers do not make war. War is made by commerce and trade. Government declares it, and armies have to try to conduct and terminate it in the best possible way for their own governments.

"If any one proposed to President Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to have a million untrained men take charge of the trains and to turn over to them all the railroads in the country I do not think that he would expect that they would be well run, or that they would be free from collision and all sorts of accidents. And yet in your entire forgetfulness of the military side of your obligation that condition of unpreparedness has gradually arisen which comes about in all countries following long periods of development, commercial and otherwise, which is often very dangerous.

Quotes Thomas Jefferson.

General Wood referred to the early history of the United States when the people were being constantly reminded of the need of preparedness and he quoted from one of the letters of Thomas Jefferson to James Madison in which Jefferson said that the country should train and classify all male citizens and should make military instruction obligatory in all the schools and colleges of the land.

"Until we have done this," wrote Jefferson, "we never shall be safe."

"In other words," continued General Wood, "Jefferson realized the necessity of preparation. Practically every message of Washington was full of the same words, and Adams very tersely said 'The only way to maintain peace is to be prepared for war.'

"And now you have a condition, without any reference to what exists abroad—I am speaking in general terms—under which transportation has divided distance by ten, and preparation has probably been multiplied many times. The weapons of war are intricate. It takes a long time to make them, and a long time to learn how to use them. So you have on the side of the prepared aggressor tremendous advantages, in rapidity of approach, completeness of organization, familiarity with weapons. You have on the side of the unprepared individual a short time to get ready, lack of organization, weapons to be made, and the use of them to be acquired.

"Everything is in favor of the prepared, and everything against the unprepared, and it is the part of common sense, and only small tribute to your intellectual efficiency to recognize that fact. You don't need to go into details, but those are the facts of today, and they should be recognized, and we should cultivate in this country, in the heart of every boy and man, a sentiment of individual responsibility toward the State in time of war. There is a great deal of attention given to the development of the child and of the man. Very little is said to him about his soldier responsibility to the State, and without the proper sense of soldier responsibility no State can live, and that is the sentiment that we want to create in this country. It is not enough to be willing to do a thing; you have got to be prepared to do it efficiently.

Need of Efficiency.

"In this age, if there is any one word that is the foundation of success it is efficiency. Efficiency in military matters is infinitely more complex than efficiency in any civil profession, because it carries with it not only the handling of intricate machines, the moving of large numbers of people, their supplies, their care when they are sick, the use of all sorts of implements of destruction, and the use of means of defense against them, but also the study of mental characteristics of men, the methods of handling them.

"All the great questions of campaign are tremendously intricate, and if there is anything in the world that requires thought beforehand it is the question of preparedness. It is preparedness against war, and insurance for peace, and it is the best of insurances. There is no insurance nowadays that is worth much unless people are prepared and know what they are going to do. There is no sentiment in this country for a large standing army. There is no sentiment for it in the army itself. There is, however, a strong sentiment for an intelligent preparedness and the organization of the resources of the country, so that we shall know what they are, and how they shall be used. All that is quite consistent with our ideas.

"Our army is maintained in time of peace at less than half its war strength. The mobile army of the United States is only a little more than twice the number of the police force of the city of New York. The militia is a little stronger, but it is maintained at half its strength without reserves. The reserves would a little more than double it, and these reserves should of course be provided.

"After the regular army and militia on hand come the volunteers. The volunteers have to be commanded, and a million volunteers—and we had a million volunteers at the end of the Civil War—would require about 35,000 officers who must be prepared in advance, and they cannot be developed overnight, in these days of intricate weapons.

Strengthen Navy Also.

"We also need a strong and adequate navy—a good one, as good as any in the world—and back of it the necessary resources of men and material, just as in the army. Those are the things that the army and the navy, I think, are both working for. I do not think that we have any more conservative element in our population than the officers of the army and navy. We know something of the responsibilities of the game. We do not want the American people brought into a condition of war, of which we see no evidence today, but I am speaking of possibilities, and we must judge the future by the past. We do not want to see them brought into war unprepared. It is a false—a 'fake,' if I may use the last word—humanity that fails to recognize facts and make necessary preparation. It means the loss of thousands of men, simply because they are not ready, and preparation, as I said before, is the best means of averting trouble. Do not think that the people of the world do not know of our exact condition, for they know it to the last dot.

"We want to develop a certain interest in military matters in the schools and colleges of this country, and if I were going to voice the sentiment of the policy to govern our military affairs I should say look to Switzerland as perhaps the best example. The policy would be to have the smallest number of men with the colors, and the largest possible number of men leading normal lives, but who have received enough training to be reasonably efficient soldiers when they come to the colors, because the days of a highly trained military army are past, absolutely.

"You must have highly trained officers, and many of them, and a good standing army. But the armies of today represent the people of a nation. And it is a singular thing, as we go back into the papers of the early Presidents, to find them dwelling constantly on one thing, the necessity of an efficient and well-trained militia. What did they mean by that? They meant men between 18 and 45 years of age, and they hoped to have them systematically and regularly trained. In other words, they were thinking of a situation not unlike that which exists in Switzerland today, where every man has had training and is leading the life of a quiet citizen, but is ready to be an efficient defender of his country—and it is better to be an efficient one than a ready one.

Good Training Essential.

"Can you men, particularly college men, look back to your athletic days and conceive of a football season coming on, and all of your men refusing to train for the team, but all of them saying 'we will play when the other team comes; we have a natural aptitude; we don't have to train.' You have experience enough in football to know that that would be idiotic. People sometimes say that we will be ready for war when it comes. I want to get that idea out of your head.

"We do not want militarism in this country, but we do want the American people to wake up, and realize that a logical, sound system of preparedness should be inaugurated—one which will be consistent with our ideas, one which does not mean a large standing army, but an adequate navy, an efficient army, and excellent militia, both supported by reserves, and a body of trained officers who can be assigned to volunteers. Who myou think you have to raise 35,000 officers you can realize how very essential it is. The officers of the regular service are about 3,600 only, and in the militia only about 7,800, and you cannot take many away without crippling those services. You have to prepare an enormous body of officers, and the question is, how are you going to do it?

"We have at schools in this country, to which officers of the United States Army are detailed, some 42,000 students receiving military instruction. I refer to those colleges and schools which have been passed by the War Department, and whose military instruction is considered to be reasonably satisfactory. We ought to take a thousand of the 9,000 who graduate every year and commission them for a year in the regular service. All of these schools are of the collegiate class. We should commission these men for a year, and give them the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant, which is $2,200–$1,750 in money, and the rest in allowances. Then at the end of the first year's service, they are commissioned regularly as United States Reserves, and will serve until they are thirty-two years of age. We can also get many men from the college camps. Those young men who go to these camps are of most excellent quality. They have volunteered to pay their own expenses and they have made records that have completely surprised our officers. It shows what you can do with intelligent young men."

Back Up the Militia.

General Wood also dwelt on the national guard situation. The militia, he added, is here to stay, and it is the duty of the people to back it up. He said he believed all employers should encourage their men of arm bearing age to join the militia.

"The general policy," concluded General Wood, "is to discriminate against the militiaman. He has all sorts of obstacles to overcome. The militia will be just as good as you want it to be. We are trying to put a regular officer with every regiment of militia and one with every squadron of mounted troops, and when we get a few more officers we shall be able to complete the assignments in the country.

"I think that if we could get established, eventually, in this country something on the line of the Swiss system we could maintain ourselves without undue stress of any sort. We should have a citizenry really skilled in the use of arms, ready to defend the country effectively, and we could do it without in any way departing from our ideals. And my personal opinion is that that is the line on which we must develop. In the meantime we must back up our army and navy and militia. We must start this military training in the schools. We must have this body of officers so that if we ever have the misfortune to become involved in war we shall at least have enough officers for the training of the volunteers."

BELUCHIS FINE FIGHTERS.

Serving with British in France—Can Go Many Hours Without Water.

LONDON, July 6.—The award of a Victoria Cross to Jemadar Mir Dast of Coke's Rifles, an Indian force, for great gallantry at Ypres, has drawn attention to the picturesque Indian frontier detachments now serving in France.

Among the oldest and most celebrated of these is Jacob's Rifles. It is named in honor of a fine but now little remembered soldier, John Jacob, who was a sort of prototype of Lord Roberts. Coke's Rifles are recruited from the warlike Beluchis, and there is special appropriateness in their serving in France, for a French traveler drew attention to their qualities as fighters long before the first Beluchi was recruited for the British army.

This traveler was Ferrier, the author of "Caravan Journeys," who was among the first Europeans to penetrate into the mysterious lands of Central Asia. In the course of his book he wrote, seventy-five years ago:

"The Beluchis call themselves Mussulmans, but they do not observe the precepts of the Koran. They are ardent, impulsive, well built and energetic. Their complexion is olive, like that of the Arab, and these two nations have more than one analogous point between them. Their features express astuteness and ferocity, they are insensible to privations, and endure them and fatigue in the most admirable manner. No matter how painful and long the journey may be, they are always ready for the march. Their most extraordinary physical characteristic is the facility with which, camel-like, they can for so long a time go without drink in their burning country—a draught of water once in the twenty-four hours is sufficient for them even on a journey. They march with a rapidity which it is impossible to conceive, and will walk faster than the best horse.

"Of their courage they boast and swagger as much as the Afghans, but perhaps with more reason. The latter are good for a rush, but they do not meet the shock of an attack or stand well under the fire of artillery. The Beluchis, on the contrary, though as ignorant as the Afghans of the art of war, surpass them in tenacity and bravery. They remain firm under the fire of the enemy and are bold in their advance. On many occasions they hold firm and die on the ground like real heroes. There are no better soldiers in Asia than these Beluchis."

FRENCH WOUNDED FIND FRIENDS HERE

New Organization Formed to Outfit Convalescents Before Return to Front.

WEEK'S GIFTS TO WAR AID

Red Cross Sends Supplies to Serbia —Mercy and Polish Relief Funds Grow.

An American branch of the French relief organization, Le Vestiaire des Blessés, which is under the patronage of President Poincaré, and the honorary head of which is Pierre Loti of the French Academy, has been organized in this country, with Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt as the Honorary President of the branch. The object of this society is to take care of wounded soldiers when they are about to leave the hospitals, and to assist them during convalescence. When the soldier is ready to return to the firing line the society provides him with a complete outfit of new clothing other than his uniform.

Among the members of the new American Committee are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. George J. Gould, William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, August Belmont, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Adrian Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Archer Huntington, Charles M. Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Mrs. W. A. Clark, Mrs. Whitney Warren, and Mrs. William Preston Hamilton.

The Treasurer of the American branch is Mme. J. Catulle Mendes, and the address of the committee is the Vanderbilt Hotel.

Red Cross Activities.

During the past week the Red Cross shipped a consignment of seventy-nine bales and cases of hospital supplies to the Red Cross in Serbia.

The Red Cross European War Fund in New York has been increased to $512,719.86. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street. New gifts of $10 or more follow:

"Sweepstake" on S. S. New York	$289	D. N. Barney	$100
St. Luke's Hosp. Alumnae	134	Mrs. J. L. Harriman	60
E. Hecker	121	"C."	20
Mrs. M. B. Fitzhugh	100	C. C. Bradley	15
Van Cortlandt R. Cross	100	Scarborough	10
		St. Michael's P. E. Church	23

Committee of Mercy Fund.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue, now totals $236,360.40. New gifts of $10 or more received last week were:

F. G. Miller	$100	Mrs. S. T. Alexander	$20
C. E. Manierre	25	J. C. Potter	10
A. C. Fowler	10	J. C. Cheyney	10
Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Ughetta	10	S. S. Spaulding	50
Anonymous	20	W. B. Carlock	15
A. C. V. Cook	10	Mrs. E. J. Parker	25
T. J. Coolidge	100	Hornell Committee	206
Sir W. Mulock	25	Emil H. Lampe	10
Mrs. E. S. Beck	30	W. T. Schell	10
W. B. Rodman	10	F. Freylinghuysen	100
Mrs. J. A. Swan	15	Mrs. F. N. Paris	25
H. H. Holmes	10	Right Rev. G. W. Peterkin	500
J. S. Cullinan	50	Mrs. J. W. Wood	10
R. E. Brooks	25	L. M. Wood	10
Mrs. H. M. Houser	50	Gifts under $5	33

For Relief in France.

The fund for the relief of women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, is now $89,068.83. New subscriptions of $10 or more are:

Mrs. D. C. Eaton	$50	Mrs. R. W. Emmons	$10
Rev. E. Peabody	50	Mrs. C. E. Sherman	10
Mrs. A. G. Dufee	25	Mrs. S. Whitney	10
"A Friend"	25	Mrs. A. C. Hall	10
Mrs. Pierre Jay	30	Lecture, Mlle Dutrieu	50
Mrs. H. G. Hart	20	Marie S. Binney	20
Mrs. E. S. Buckley	12	Mrs. F. H. Allen	20
Mrs. M. V. Buckley	10	Mrs. O. Jackson	10
Elizabeth Shober	10	C. M. De Heredia	25
Mrs. R. Kauffmann	10	G. De La Vergne	10
Mrs. H. M. Hoyt	10	Mrs. C. Hutchins	10
R. Lefferts	10	A. M. Young	15
Jeanne M. Lanz	10	Mrs. C. W. Yulee	10
Ida B. Lanz	10	Frances A. Lawrence	10
Mrs. D. F. Allen	50		

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid, subscriptions to which should be sent to Miss Gladys Hollingsworth, on the French Line Pier, and whose activities are confined to relief work in France, acknowledges these new gifts:

Mrs. R. Pruyer	$110	Miss E. P. Jencks	$10
Friends	10	Other gifts	52
Mrs. H. L. Corbett	10		

Vacation Committee.

The fund of the Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, now totals $115,902.86. New subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

Mrs. P. Hamilton	$100	Mrs. F. Allen	$50
Secour Nationale	1,000	Mrs. I. L. Bamberger	135
Miss M. Moulton	28	Brit. Relief Assn.	27
Mrs. H. B. Joy	18	M. Grouitch	271
E. A. W. Tucker	27	Mrs. W. Sloane	500
Thomas A. Edison	10		
Emergency Con	120		

Serbian Agricultural Fund.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee's fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to 70 Fifth Avenue, is now more than $115,000. New subscriptions of the past week were:

Fannie B. Lovell	$15	Anonymous	$10
Miscellaneous	13		

Persian Relief Fund.

The Persian War Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Edwin M. Bulkley, Treasurer, 25 Broad Street, now totals $39,372.28. New subscriptions of the past week follow:

Mrs. J. Colton	$25	Sallie J. Kerr	$10
Pres. Ch., Morristown	56	W. Lansdown	10
T. Cutler	25	Mrs. A. W. Parker	10
Mrs. T. O'Shanna	10	Smaller amounts	34

Polish Relief Committee.

The fund of the National Polish Committee, of which Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is Treasurer, now totals $43,544.02. New subscriptions of $10 or more received the past week were:

F. T. Pfaelzer	$50	Mrs. L. M. Dickinson	$20
Mrs. H. S. Grew	50	Mrs. C. K. Bates	10
Mrs. M. R. Kennedy	10	Mrs. E. C. Beattie	67
Dr. C. H. May	10	J. McKesson, Jr.	100
Mrs. J. D. Drum	10	Mrs. L. J. Ledoux	10
H. M. Bradley	210	Mrs. G. C. Reid	10
J. H. Child	25	Mrs. W. M. Laffan	100
O. W. Holmes	100	Morris Kinney	50
Mrs. F. D. Harmon	10	Misses M. A. and A. Cochrane	25
E. L. Ballard	100	M. W. Johnstone	20
Mrs. H. M. Houser	25	Henry Ziegler	300
Mrs. I. T. Willets	15	Marion B. Peterson	50
H. A. Du Pont	100	Countess Glayckas	200
H. J. Burchell	10	Rev. F. Wilkinson	10
Lesmak Bros.	25	ski and J. Jomba	45
A. B. C.	100	George W. Clyde	20
R. H. Gould	25	Mrs. Walter Coom	10
G. H. Lyman	25	E. B. Covigin	10
James Moses	25	Mrs. J. T. Nicholas	50
W. G. Low	50	Mrs. W. E. Roosevelt	10
Mrs. T. K. Gibbs	25	Mrs. C. M. Pratt	50
Anna G. Du Bois	10	Mrs. C. McCarter	25
Mrs. W. F. Henschen	10	Mrs. F. B. and Mrs. F. H. Jennings	200
Mrs. E. Le B. Gardner	10	Mrs. A. R. B. Lindsay	20
Mrs. A. Mitchell	200	Mrs. F. S. Lee	50
Henrietta E. Robinson	50	Henry Rawle	10
R. W. de Forest	50	Thomas Hunt	100
Mrs. F. Leland	25	Miss M. D. Schier	15
Mrs. L. D. Dahlgren	50	Miss N. Mitchell	12
W. T. Hyde	20	"Client"	10
Mrs. C. Dunham	25		
Mrs. C. H. Joy	50		

The Special Relief Society of 597 Fifth Avenue, the President of which is Mrs. William Alexander, received the past week these new donations of $10 or more:

John B. Lunger	$100	Mrs. J. M. Mitchell	$25
Mrs. A. Royle	50	Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard	100
Mrs. G. W. Douglas	20	Mrs. H. Godwin	30
Mrs. Gustav Kissel	15	Mrs. G. Lusk	10
Mrs. H. McBurney	10		
Mrs. James P. Lee	25		

Lafayette Fund Active.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides kits for the French soldiers, continues one of the busiest organizations in New York. The offices of the fund are in the Hotel Vanderbilt.

JAPAN WILL ENLARGE NAVY.

Will Push Expansion Plans, Not Awaiting War's End.

TOKIO, June 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Four superdreadnoughts, two scout boats, twenty-four destroyers, eight submarines, and one parent ship for seaplanes—that is the naval increase program, according to usually well-informed newspapers, which will be introduced in the next session of the Diet. No official statement is made by the Government, but the public accepts this estimate as approximately true. The necessary credits, estimated at 190,000,000 yen ($90,000,000) would be spread over a period of four years from 1916.

The original plan prepared by the National Defense Council last year was understood to provide for eight battleships, eight battle cruisers, six scout ships, sixty-four destroyers, and twenty-four submarines during a term of eight years. This, however, was greatly modified.

Military authorities are quoted as saying that it would be better to postpone naval expansion until after the present war, as the war will alter naval tactics and naval construction to no small degree. However, the army is not opposed to naval development.

The program is now in the hands of Admiral Yashiro, Minister of Marine, and changes are possible before the session of the Diet in December.

62 BIRD SPECIMENS HERE FROM BRAZIL

Collection for Zoological Park Includes Many with Amazing Plumage.

NONE DIED ON VOYAGE

C. W. Beebe Describes Beauties of Para Gardens, Where Birds Were Obtained.

C. William Beebe, Curator of Birds in the Zoological Park in the Bronx, has just submitted to the New York Zoological Society his observations of what he saw during a seven weeks' expedition to Para, Brazil. With Innes Hartley and Keeper Atkin, he sailed on the Booth Line steamship Stephen on April 10. His chief object was the shipping and transportation of a collection of rare mammals, birds, and reptiles from the Para Zoological Gardens, which he accomplished.

Mr. Beebe was much impressed with the Para gardens, for, he said, while they were small, the collections were well housed. He declared that, very wisely, no attempt had been made to exhibit any but members of the Amazonian funa, the exceptions being an Indian peacock and an adult chimpanzee.

"The Museu Goeldi, the principal edifice, is in the centre of the garden," said Mr. Beebe. "The installations are in the form of open cages, with a volière of moderate size for water birds. The creatures thrive in this hot, humid climate, and in some cases so many years that individuals become known to the visiting Paranese. These exhibits are scattered around the ground, wholly submerged in a magnificent setting of the most luxuriant tropical foliage; great clumps of bamboo, swaying palms, and less tropical looking rubber trees, while the ponds are lilies and floating Victoria Regia. All these dwarf the living exhibits, and form a botanical background which makes our northern vegitation sink into significance.

"The last census published in 1910 enumerates 700 specimens and 230 species. At present the numbers are far below this. A small flying cage is filled with water birds, and the freedom with which they breed is amazing. Snowy egrets, little blue, night and boat-billed herons, wood ibis and scarlet ibis have all nested in this inclosure. At the time of our visit yellow-crowned night herons were sitting on their eggs actually within arm's reach of visitors. Peccaries, agoutis, several opossums and monkeys have also reared young in the gardens.

"Through the courtesy of Walter Binns, we were able to traverse Bates's collecting grounds along the River Una, which he so vividly describes in the second chapter of the 'Naturalist on the River Amazon.' We found the silk factory still in operation, and as our canoe crept silently up the little stream the vegetation seemed as dense as I have ever seen it in the heart of Guiana or Venezuela.

"Besides the admirable collecting and taxidermic study of Dr. Snethlage, in charge of the gardens, one worker in Para is doing splendid original research work. This is the Rev. A. Miles Moss, who, being one of the busiest of men, finds time to hunt caterpillars. Little by little he is elucidating the complete life histories of the butterflies and moths of Para, breeding fifteen species of these and thus carrying on in this field the kind of work which must soon come to be the most important branch of zoological and evolutionary research."

Mr. Beebe brought north sixty-two specimens of forty-three species of Brazilian birds. Fifteen species of these were new to the collection here. He said that there was not a common bird in the lot. It is particularly rich in birds of striking appearance and very desirable for exhibition. Among these were the harpy eagle, hyacinthine macaw, hawked beak parrot, spectacled owls, southern boat-billed heron, and pileated herons.

The rarest bird of this new acquisition was undoubtedly the two-banded giant cacique, a large, maroon-bodied, yellow tail oriole.

Mr. Beebe's bird is a young one, always hungering for food, although quite capable of feeding itself. Equally rare in captivity is the tiny whispering ibises, looking like half-grown, glossy ibises with disproportionately short legs.

"The specimens I most value," he said, "are the three species of trumpeters. Two of them are new to us, the white winged, the green winged and the dusky, bringing our species of these little known birds up to four. These birds have for us a scientific interest. The excellent condition of the collection is shown by the fact that the birds all arrived in excellent health, and after several weeks of acclimation in the Zoological Park only one has succumbed, and that was through an accident."

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LENGTH EXTREMES IN FALL COATS

They Will Be Either Very Long or Very Short—Winter Dresses Will Require a Great Deal of Material.

FACTS and theories, philosophy and retrospection are current anent the trend of fashion at this moment.

Those who are interested in women's apparel from many viewpoints find the subject always enlivening, sometimes exhilarating, never really dull. The layman who regards clothes as something to keep one from getting arrested by reason of going without them, can never see the subject in its true proportions. It is when you see all around frocks that they become part of a huge wheel, gayly colored, which, constantly revolving, brings fame and fortune and failure to those engaged in the creating, the selling and the wearing of clothes. Today, as in February and in last August, one pays tribute to those Paris designers, those weavers and colorists who have gone on with the creating of ideas in the sound of the cannon. But the story of France in the first war she has faced as a united republic is repeated in every phase of her life, and the making of garments for American women is only one tiny segment of the whole.

She is now beginning to show the clothes she has created to the American buyers who went through the war zone to bring back what is authoritative to the American trade. Today we barely know what the new fashions are. Tomorrow we will see them. The day after we will wear them. Then the continent will copy them.

For ourselves, we have still two months of warm weather to face with the problem of making our clothes last or buying new ones that will not shriek too loudly with the incoming ones, if by chance of necessity we must wear them through October. The idea of saving garments until another season, let it be parenthetically said, is one of the practices with which modern efficiency has dealt severely.

Many Kinds of Fall Skirts.

Some of the facts about present and promised fashions are that the prevailing silhouette will remain with us through Autumn. There will be many kinds of full skirts, each designer drawing a large following, and the world being able to use whichever it pleases; jackets will be very long or unusually short, but the middle length will be avoided by those who strive for good lines. The waist promises to remain where it should be and give little trouble, and the sleeves will literally eat up material, which is as it should be from the manufacturer's and merchant's point of view.

Which brings up another poignant fact to the consumer; which is, that there will be strong demands made upon the purse in the purchasing of even one frock from now on. Nowhere is there shown any idea of saving the consumer money. The home dressmaker has to buy from ten to twelve yards of material where she once bought six yards.

It is easy to count up for yourself how the needed amount of fabric for one gown has doubled or tripled in the last few weeks since four-yard skirts are the minimum width, and sleeves billow out from shoulder to wrist; since linings are needed to give first aid to the swirling fabric at the ankles, and often transparent materials are used that require two and three layers superimposed.

Four layers of different colored tulles are used in one of the most popular evening frocks of the Summer, and its twisted and graceful loopings suggest crinolines. No sooner did the wise ones think this, or utter this fact than horsehair made its appearance, not at the hem, but at the hips, pannier-like.

Factories are already turning out a new kind of haircloth that will support the flimsy materials used for afternoon and evening gowns, and not give itself away. It is already common to see the ultra-smart women dancing in frocks that are balancing sidewise from the middle of the body. Upon investigation it would be found that wide bands of invisible crinoline were inserted at each hip to give the extension and that swaying motion.

Italy Enters the Field.

One of the pleasant theories or speculations of the moment is how far Italy will influence the fashions of the Winter.

Lewis, the well-known milliner in Paris, is sending everywhere an Italian hat taken from the one worn by the infantry troops in Italy. The hat goes by the name of Bersaglieri and is a jaunty affair worn far to one side, owing its brilliancy to the thick crown of green coque feathers that sweep over one side and brush the cheek. Quite a dashing hat, this, to introduce in a Victorian season, and not especially suited to the fichu, the sash, the tight basque, and the ruffled skirt. But the modern woman will assimilate it. She will incorporate it into her scheme of things and carry it off with an air.

A fashion writer who was in Paris the day the boulevards hailed with Gallic joy the swinging into the breeze of Italy's flag in token of her changing the Triple Entente to the quadruple entente, exclaimed at once that the vivid green in the flag would be instantly seized upon by fashion for its service. Quite true. Lewis put it into his hats at once and it will give rise, no doubt, to an epidemic of Italian fashions.

There are many of them to choose. Coral jewelry, Venetian laces, Naples ribbon, black velvet laced basques, striped skirts in woolen materials similar to the ones we now wear in cotton, bead embroidery, ecclesiastical styles in embroidery, gold on velvet, and a wealth of detail from early Italian art. Early in the season there were knowing buyers for important houses who went to Genoa and Milan for velvets, silks, ribbons, and all the other lovely fabrics that Italy has to offer. As her mills have not been stopped through the year, as have those of the other fabric-producing countries, there is a harvest to be reaped there for the importer.

Sleeves Are Cutting Up Capers.

What next are we to expect from sleeves? They have gone off on a wild merry-go-round of changes. To look over the heterogeneous collection shown in the shops and carried on the arms of women, one would come to the conclusion that a prize had been offered for the best one and the result was on display.

The majority of them are large, and there is no doubt that they are going to be larger. If the Henry of Navarre sleeve succeeds it will throw all the rest of the costume into the shade. The Elizabethan sleeve is like unto it, with its many puffs held down by bracelets of bullion lace, a sleeve which is immensely fetching in tulle and chiffon in a dinner frock.

The common garden variety of sleeve that has been widely accepted this Summer with little protest is what we once called the bishop, extending from shoulder to wrist without break, gathered in at top and bottom. In keeping with a certain flavor of Victorianism which pervades our costumes, unobtrusively, the gathers at the wrists are tied in tightly with bracelets of black velvet ribbon.

It is probable that this type of sleeve will suggest itself as the easiest way out of the contending and various factions when one has to do the choosing. Its chiefest fault is that it is not generous to a thin arm, but shows it off in its worst light. A compromise between it and the more flamboyant style known as Elizabethan would not be amiss.

Although the bell-shaped ending to a sleeve was used so commonly last Autumn that fastidious ones avoided it, there is good reason to believe it will show itself on many of the new frocks. Modification will set in, it will be considerably shortened, its bell-like mouth dropping a few inches below the elbow, and beneath it a full puff of some transparent fabric; a more artistic trick in the minds of many is to cover the lower arm with a tight cuff of lace that extends well over the hand. This trick, you see, is Italian.

There are other sleeves that are copied from those worn by the king's jester, gone from the throne now except on the stage. These are in two parts, one tight, extending to the wrist, the other swinging loose from back of the elbow with its edges sewed together except for the few inches where the arm slips through. On Summer frocks of organdie and lace, or even thin silk, the effect is especially graceful.

The sleeve that is frankly old-fashioned and is sorely in need of rejuvenation can take on a new lease of life by being cut off at the elbow, then faced with a color and dropped over a full cuff of white batiste or organdie which ends at the wrist in a small frill and a bracelet of black velvet or satin ribbon.

At the present moment there is no contradiction to the styles in sleeves and it is probable that one is safe until the late Autumn at any rate. August may bring surprises from the French houses which will dominate the styles here toward Christmas, but it is more likely that the mass of people will buy their early, necessary Fall clothes from the American models which were begun by the manufacturers in June. They have never had a lasting success because the manufacturers themselves copy all the newer fashions in November, ousting one set with another.

A Successful Muslin Season.

All that was rumored about the popularity of muslin this season came true. It is an evidence of good sense on the part of the American people. Serge and silk are excellent materials to keep for the occasional day in the warm weather period, but for daily usage nothing is better than some variety of wash muslin.

Paris is usually backward about introducing any kind of wash frock except the elaborate and expensive one made of exquisite fabrics and covered with hand embroidery, but this year she has taken up with a variety of wash frocks that have been copied over here.

It is never necessary, however, to go across the water to get ideas in thin daytime frocks, for they are our especial property; the Southerners can give out dozens of attractive ideas in a day's work, for they depend on them for all occasions during six months in the year.

As early as June one was surprised to see so many one-piece wash frocks on Fifth Avenue. They were usually in fine striped fabrics, made with full skirts and loose blouses confined at a normal waistline by a deep sash of satin ribbon. This model prevails now at the smart seashore places and is a close rival to the American Summer uniform, which consists of a white linen skirt and blouse.

TWO FROCKS THAT CARRY US BACKWARD.

On the left, a frock of pale green tulle with flowered silk girdle. The skirt is edged with narrow gold lace. On the right is a costume of white taffeta trimmed with pink rosebuds and double ruffles of the taffeta.

And now about stripes and checks. There is no way to avoid them, no matter how conservative you are, but do be careful. They are not for every one, yet every one has them. It is always thus with striking fashions. That these blazing designs have their place in the schemes of Summer dressing one admits, but that place is limited to certain activities. It may be that the Winter will allow women to wear woolen suits or skirts with stripes three inches wide and coats of solid colors, but one hopes not. At present the fashion has not gone that far, but some serious liberties are taken with it.

Stripes Always Look Appropriate.

For all sport uses, for the garden, in the house during the day, on the piazza of informal country clubs, the skirts with the enormous stripes of black and white or colors look well. The blouse is white, the sweater, or linen infantry jacket, is in a bright color, the hat of cretonne or white felt has a cretonne flower pasted in the front. The ensemble is admirable and makes up one of the most fetching Summer country costumes we have had for decades.

The striped colored silks have been run to ground, is the judgment of the experts in the business of making and selling clothes. They are worn, it is true, but far too many of them are exhibited to please the taste of women who like to look a bit different from their neighbors. As the shops are filled with a vast variety of models, all in striped silks combined with solid color, selling at a small price, one realizes that it is usually the end of a fashion.

Black and white has kept its prestige beyond all the other stripes, especially when the lines are small and not glaring. In truth, there is ever growing favoritism for the Vienna effects, or the Martine schemes, as we call them, because the Paris house made them popular. Despite the fact that the artists who arrange the new stage decorations draw heavily upon this black and white commingling, the dressmakers keep it up also.

One of the newest productions on the Summer stage, in which the Viennese artist, Joseph Urban, has worked miracles in decorations, produces a widely copied costume in a mixture of black and white striping. The stripes go around the figure in the frock, in the flat sailor hat they are differently arranged, the fine lined stockings in the same colors have horizontal striping, and the uppers to the pumps show their stripes going around. Sounds amazingly ugly, but it is amazingly pretty.

How Hems Are Managed.

The circular skirt brought its own troubles to the expert dressmaker and it came down on the average dressmaker like an avalanche of trouble. In no way could she guarantee that the hem would keep its even length after two weeks' wearing. She had heard that the crafty Frenchwomen deliberately cut the hems uneven, giving no cause for complaint, but she also knew that many American women did not like this ragged look around the ankles. Light at last broke in on the new trick, which consists in putting a circular flounce of coarse net beneath the hem of a skirt that is not of woolen cloth, and binding its edge with a thick cable of silk. The net hangs as deep as the deepest point. The effect is excellent.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Tan, Red or Freckled Skin Is Easily Shed

To free your summer-soiled skin of its muddiness, freckles, blotches or tan, the best thing to do is to free yourself of the skin itself. This is easily accomplished by the use of ordinary mercolized wax, which can be had at any druggists. Use at night as you use cold cream, washing it off in the morning. Immediately the offending surface skin begins to come off in fine powder-like particles. Gradually the entire cuticle is absorbed, without pain or inconvenience. The second layer of skin now in evidence presents a spotless whiteness and sparkling beauty obtainable in no other way I've ever heard of.

If the heat tends to loosen and wrinkle your skin, there's an effective and harmless remedy you can readily make at home. Just let an ounce of powdered saxolite dissolve in a half-pint witch hazel and bathe your face in the liquid. This at once tightens the skin and smooths out the lines, making you look years younger.—Emily Coulson in Home Queen.

Eugene
Builder of HATS
30 West 39th St.
FINAL
23 Hats at $1 14 Hats at $3

Mareau
258 Fifth Av., Near 29th St.
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Half Price on All Photographs
From now until we move into our new uptown studio next Fall.
FIFTH AV. AND FIFTIETH ST.

Mid-Summer Sale
OF
KNABE PIANOS
AND OTHER WELL KNOWN MAKES
INCLUDING
STEINWAY, HAINES BROS. & WEBER, Etc.

We have been very busy selling pianos at the Knabe Warerooms, and we intend to keep busy by offering remarkable values in KNABE PIANOS, very slightly used for demonstrating in our warerooms. USED Knabes, and a variety of NEW and USED pianos of other makes. We guarantee that every instrument has been put in perfect condition in the Knabe shops, and at the reduced prices it will certainly pay you to buy this week.

KNABE GRANDS

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.		Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Knabe Baby	$850	$395	KnabeMignonette	$700	$590
Knabe Mignon	750	475	Knabe Baby	950	640
Knabe Parlor	1050	575	Knabe Concert	1500	750

UPRIGHT PIANOS

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.		Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Wuerts	$250	$70	Chickering	$500	$285
Schaaf	275	120	Haines Bros.	400	290
Hardman	375	210	Knabe	500	345
Estey	325	225	Steinway	550	390
Marshall & W'd'l	375	240	Knabe	500	305

PLAYER-PIANOS

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.		Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Weber	$950	$395	Marshall & W'd'l	$550	$410
Stanley	475	325	Wheelock	600	460
Primatone	500	345	Haines Bros.	725	540
Armstrong	500	365	Knabe-Angelus	1000	695

Terms as Low as $5 Monthly
All Fully Guaranteed
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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN

BY SUBWAY—25 Minutes from 96th St., 22 Minutes from 72d St., 17 Minutes from Grand Central, 9 Minutes from Brooklyn Bridge to A. & S. Subway Entrance, HOYT STREET.
Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 5 P. M. Daily. Saturdays at Noon.

Midsummer Furniture Sale

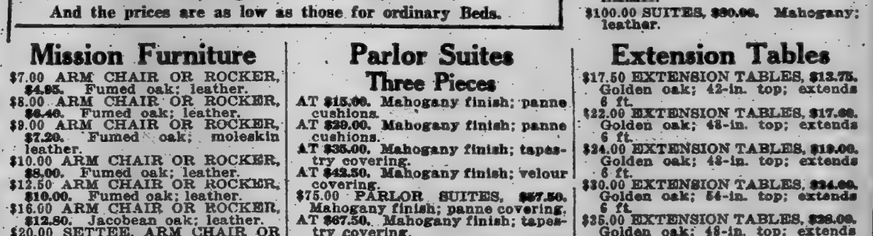

Offers Savings of 10% to 50%

At 9 o'clock on Monday morning Brooklyn's Greatest Furniture Store, occupying the entire fourth floor of the East and Central Buildings of this establishment, will be given over to this Midsummer Furniture Sale.

AMAZEMENT WILL SUCCEED WONDER WHEN YOU VIEW THIS ENORMOUS STOCK.

A Furniture Sale of Tremendous Proportions And a Most Important Event for Home Makers

IMPORTANT—Furniture purchased in this Sale will be held for delivery until the time when you return to town.

Brass Beds—Best in the World

Not a bed with ornaments to conceal the parts where tubes are joined together, but made all in one piece, and solid as a rock. The straight post Beds have cement filled caps, and will not dent. Filling rods are locked with a patented attachment, and will not become loose or rattle. All the Brass Beds are finished with acid-proof lacquer, in bright or velvet finishes.

At $8.50. Bungalow style; 3 ft. width; bright or velvet finish.
At $11.50. All widths; bright or velvet finish.
At $12.00. All widths; bright or velvet finish.
At $13.00. All widths; bright or velvet finish.
At $17.00. All widths; bright or velvet finish.
And the prices are as low as those for ordinary Beds.

Library and Living Room Three-Piece Suites

$28.00 SUITES, $20.40. Fumed oak; moleskin leather.
AT $35.00. Mahogany finish; leather.
$55.00 SUITES, $44.00. Fumed oak; leather.
AT $55.00. Mahogany finish; leather.
AT $59.00 Mahogany finish; leather.
$85.00 SUITES, $65.00. Fumed oak; leather.
$100.00 SUITES, $80.00. Mahogany; leather.

Mission Furniture

$7.00 ARM CHAIR OR ROCKER, $4.95. Fumed oak; leather.
$8.00 ARM CHAIR OR ROCKER, $6.40. Fumed oak; leather.
$9.00 ARM CHAIR OR ROCKER, $7.20. Fumed oak; moleskin leather.
$10.00 ARM CHAIR OR ROCKER, $8.00. Fumed oak; leather.
$12.50 ARM CHAIR OR ROCKER, $10.00. Fumed oak; leather.
$16.00 ARM CHAIR OR ROCKER, $12.80. Jacobean oak; leather.
$20.00 SETTEE, ARM CHAIR OR ROCKER, $16.00. Fumed oak; leather.
$30.00 DAVENPORT, $24.00. Fumed oak; leather.
$35.00 DAVENPORT, $28.00. Jacobean oak; leather.
$45.00 DAVENPORT, $36.00. Fumed oak; leather.

Library Tables

$12.00 LIBRARY TABLES, $7.50. Golden oak.
$13.00 LIBRARY TABLES, $10.40. Mahogany finish.
$20.00 LIBRARY TABLES, $15.00. Golden oak.
$30.00 LIBRARY TABLES, $22.50. Mahogany finish.
$38.00 LIBRARY TABLES, $32.50. Mahogany.
$38.00 LIBRARY TABLES, $34.00. Fumed oak.
$46.00 LIBRARY TABLES, $40.00. Mahogany.
$57.50 LIBRARY TABLES, $47.50. Mahogany.

Bureaus

$7.00 BUREAUS, $5.95. Golden oak.
$9.00 BUREAUS, $7.20. Golden oak.
$12.00 BUREAUS, $9.60. Golden oak.
$18.00 BUREAUS, $14.40. Golden oak.
$19.00 BUREAUS, $15.20. Mahogany finish and walnut.
$25.00 BUREAUS, $19.00. Maple and birch.
$35.00 BUREAUS, $27.50. Circassian walnut.
$37.50 BUREAUS, $33.75. Circassian walnut.
$44.00 BUREAUS, $39.00. Mahogany finish.
$75.00 BUREAUS, $45.00. Ivory enamel.

Parlor Suites Three Pieces

AT $15.00. Mahogany finish; panne cushions.
AT $39.00. Mahogany finish; panne cushions.
AT $35.00. Mahogany finish; tapestry covering.
AT $42.50. Mahogany finish; velour covering.
$75.00 PARLOR SUITES, $67.50. Mahogany finish; panne covering.
AT $67.50. Mahogany finish; tapestry covering.
AT $75.00. Mahogany finish; panne covering.
$100.00 PARLOR SUITES, $80.00. Mahogany; tapestry covering.

Odd Parlor Pieces at Half Price

Mahogany finish frames, with various grades of coverings.
$6.00 ROCKERS AND ARM CHAIRS, $3.00.
$10.00 SOFAS AND ROCKERS, $5.00.
$12.00 ARM CHAIRS, ROCKERS, AND SOFAS, $6.00.
$15.00 SOFAS, $7.50.
$20.00 ROCKERS AND SOFAS, $10.00.
$25.00 SOFAS, $12.50.

Dressing Tables

$30.00 DRESSING TABLES, $15.00. Circassian walnut.
$22.00 DRESSING TABLES, $17.50. Mahogany finish and Circassian walnut.
$25.00 DRESSING TABLES, $19.00. Maple.
$35.00 DRESSING TABLES, $23.50. Circassian walnut.
$50.00 DRESSING TABLES, $25.00. Circassian walnut.
$40.00 DRESSING TABLES, $32.00. Mahogany.
$38.00 DRESSING TABLES, $25.00. Ivory enamel.

Extension Tables

$10.00 EXTENSION TABLES, $7.75. Golden oak; 42-in. top; extends 6 ft.
$15.00 EXTENSION TABLES, $9.75. Golden oak; 42-in. top; extends 6 ft.
Fourth Floors, East and Central Bldg.

Extension Tables

$17.50 EXTENSION TABLES, $13.75. Golden oak; 42-in. top; extends 6 ft.
$22.00 EXTENSION TABLES, $17.00. Golden oak; 48-in. top; extends 6 ft.
$24.00 EXTENSION TABLES, $19.00. Golden oak; 48-in. top; extends 6 ft.
$30.00 EXTENSION TABLES, $24.00. Golden oak; 54-in. top; extends 6 ft.
$35.00 EXTENSION TABLES, $28.00. Golden oak; 48-in. top; extends 8 ft.
$40.00 EXTENSION TABLES, $32.00. Golden oak; 48-in. top; extends 8 ft.
$45.00 EXTENSION TABLES, $36.00. Golden oak; 54-in. top; extends 8 ft.

China Closets

$13.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $9.75. Golden oak.
$18.50 CHINA CLOSETS, $13.50. Golden oak.
$20.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $16.00. Golden oak.
$25.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $20.00. Golden oak.
$30.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $24.00. Golden oak.
$35.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $30.00. Fumed oak.
$40.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $32.00. Golden oak.
$45.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $35.00. Golden oak.
$50.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $39.00. Mahogany.
$77.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $52.50. Mahogany.

Serving Tables

$20.00 SERVING TABLES, $13.50. Mahogany finish.
$25.00 SERVING TABLES, $15.00. Fumed oak and mahogany finish.
$30.00 SERVING TABLES, $17.50. Mahogany finish.
$37.50 SERVING TABLES, $20.00. Mahogany finish.
$42.00 SERVING TABLES, $29.50. Jacobean oak.
$36.00 SERVING TABLES, $25.20. Mahogany.
$48.00 SERVING TABLES, $36.00. Mahogany.

Carpets and Rugs

Despite the fact that the prices of Carpets, Rugs and Linoleums have advanced in the wholesale market three times since the first of May, we offer these remarkable values.

$1.25 to $1.75 Axminster and Velvet Carpets, 85c. to $1.25 Yard

In room designs with borders to match. Carpets for the hall and stair in small allover designs as well as plain and moresque mixture. The hall and stair Carpets are $1.00 a yard.

The Rugs in the Sale

The Small and Medium Size Wilton Rugs

18x36 in., regularly $2.25, for $1.75.
22x36 in., regularly $3.50 and $4.00, for $3.00.
27x54 in., regularly $3.75, for $3.25.
27x54 in., regularly $4.75, for $3.75.
27x54 in., regularly $5.75 and $6.50, for $4.75.
36x63 in., regularly $7.50 and $8.50, for $6.50 and $6.75.
36x63 in., regularly $10.00, for $7.50.
6¼x7½ ft., regularly $12.75, for $10.00.
4½x7½ ft., regularly $21.50, for $17.50.

The Extra Large Size Wilton Rugs

9x14 ft., regularly $52.00 and $55.00, for $45.00.
9x15 ft., regularly $56.50 and $65.00, for $49.50.
10½x12 ft., regularly $50.00 and $56.50, for $39.50.
10½x14 ft., regularly $67.00, for $49.50 and $55.00.
11½x15 ft., regularly $63.50 to $75.00, for $49.50 and $65.00.

The Ardakan Rugs

In self colors and Oriental patterns. The American Oriental, a Rug that will give unusually good wear.
6¼x9¼ ft., regularly $22.50, for $15.74.
9x10½ ft., regularly $32.00, for $21.89.
Third Floor, East Building.

Curtain Nets, Scrims and Cretonnes In Our Annual Midsummer Sale 5c. yd.

FORGET the low price—come here with ideas of what you should be able to get if you paid four or five times the figure we ask—and you will not be disappointed—for the best lot of Curtain Materials we have ever been able to gather together are now ready for dispersal here at 5c. a yard.

While the number of yards is great, the values are so wonderful that you had better come early to share. Extra tables and additional salespeople will make it easy for you to purchase in this sale. In many instances the selling will be restricted to store orders only.

2,700 yards of White and Ecru Curtain Nets, in fancy designs, including blocks and fishnet designs; some are 42 and 36 inches wide, and have sold on previous occasions at 20c. to 30c. a yard, for this sale
5c. a yard

2,000 yards of Colored Bordered Curtain Scrims, in white, cream and Arab grounds, mostly plain centres, with dainty colored double borders in pinks, blues and gold; pieces average about 40 yards; all at
5c. a yard

2,100 yards of Cretonnes, in about every color, 32, 34 and 36 inches wide; the grade usually sold at 12c. and 15c.; now
5c. a yard
Third Floor, Central Building.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Residence in Texas

T. S. P.—Please give me the length of time required to become a resident of Texas?

The State of Texas requires one year's residence in order to vote within the State. Residence of six months is required in order to establish the "legal residence" needed for a divorce.

The Workmen's Compensation Law.

E. M. L.—Will you kindly tell me whether the Workmen's Compensation act applies to domestic service?

Domestic servants and farm laborers are not included in the Workmen's Compensation law of New York State.

The Cost of the War.

M. G.—Will you please tell me how much it is costing England, France, Germany, and Russia daily to carry on the war?

Various estimates have been made of the cost of the European war, one of which, that of Jules Richet, has already been published in the Query Column. An English statistician recently estimated that the war was costing England $150 per second, and an estimate differing but very slightly was later offered by Mr. Lloyd George. It has been said that the battle of Neuve Chapelle alone cost Great Britain as much as the entire Boer war. It is difficult to arrive at a definite basis of comparison between nations, as the "cost of war" means so much more than the actual cost of maintenance of armies. An eminent statistician has reckoned that the so-called "cost of war" must equal the net loss of production plus the net increase in waste and consumption, and that the former must be estimated on the average peace rate of production minus the average war rate of production multiplied by the duration of the war, while the net increase in waste and consumption includes the average cost of maintenance of armies and navies in war minus the average cost of maintenance in peace minus the decrease in expenditure for luxuries. While this theory is interesting and no doubt an accurate basis for computation, it shows how difficult it is to attain to any accurate comparison in actual time of war. The ordinary cost of armament for the fiscal year 1913-14, for the nations concerning which you inquire, was as follows: Great Britain, army, $224,300,000; navy, $224,140,000. France, army, $191,431,580; navy, $119,571,480. Russia, army, $317,800,000; navy, $122,500,000. Germany, army, $183,090,000; navy, $111,800,000.

The Nations' Armed Strength

PITTSBURGH READER.—I should like to know the exact figures of the various armies at the commencement of the war. Were not the Germans superior to the Allies in France?

The Query Column can supply only the counts of the various armies made before the outbreak of hostilities, which are as follows: Austria-Hungary—Standing army, 472,716; trained reserve, 1,847,284; untrained reserve, 2,700,000. Germany — Standing army, 800,000; trained reserve, 3,200,000; untrained reserve, 8,000,000. England — Standing army, 156,110; trained reserve, 476,889. France—Standing army, 627,000; trained reserve, 3,151,000; untrained reserve, 1,622,000. Russia—Standing army, 1,284,000; trained reserve, 4,678,000. Italy—Standing army, 258,800; trained reserve, 901,488; untrained reserve, 2,252,802. Germany's standing army at the time of mobilization was distributed among twenty-five army corps of an average strength of about 30,000 men of all branches. France had twenty corps of approximately the same size. The small standing army of Great Britain was of barely sufficient strength to make up, when joined to the French forces, for the German advantage in numbers. The total war strength of Belgium's army was at the outbreak of the war 340,000.

The Capital of Holland.

E. B.—A reliable atlas for 1912 on the map of Holland gives Amsterdam starred as the capital. An authoritative article in a weekly magazine of high standing states that The Hague is the capital of Holland—as we have all been taught. A little new encyclopedia in an article on The Hague says "The Hague is the official capital and Amsterdam is still the commercial capital," and in the article on Holland, in the enumeration of the chief towns, we read: "Amsterdam, (the capital,) Rotterdam, The Hague," &c.; the article on Amsterdam merely speaks of it as the chief commercial city of the country. Now, will you please explain these discrepancies?

The Hague is the court capital and Amsterdam the commercial capital of Holland.

The Kaiser and War.

S.—Kindly advise me in your columns whether the German Kaiser had the power to declare war against Russia, or is the declaration of war controlled by the Bundesrat or Reichstag?

The German Emperor has absolute personal power to declare defensive war. He also defines the meaning of the word "defensive" in the particular instance involved. For war recognized as offensive, the Kaiser's declaration must be approved by the Bundesrat.

Marriage Laws.

READER.—Will you kindly let me know the States that demand a physical examination of prospective brides and bridegrooms before a marriage license will be issued?

California and New Mexico are the only States which require both parties to appear for personal affidavit or questioning before the granting of a marriage license. Connecticut and Minnesota prohibit the marriage of an epileptic, feebleminded, or imbecile woman under forty-five years of age. The marriage of lunatics is void in the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, and Nebraska. Persons who are the victims of certain contagious diseases are forbidden marriage in Michigan.

German Trade Vessels.

O. Z.—Are the German trade vessels which have been here since the beginning of the war interned? Is it a historical fact that the French began hostilities by throwing bombs on Nurnberg?

The German merchant vessels in American harbors are not held here by this Government, but are kept here because of the impossibility of returning to German ports. We have been unable to find foundation for a rumor that the French began hostilities by throwing bombs on Nurnberg.

New York R. R. Stations.

R. MULHALL.—Will you kindly answer the following questions: Which from a standpoint of architecture is considered the finer, the Grand Central Railway Station in New York City, or the Pennsylvania? Which is considered the more capable of handling the larger number of people the more easily without congestion? Which is the better for handling people, stairs or inclines as used in the Grand Central Station? Which as a whole, from a general point of view, is considered the better station? Which is the larger? Which covers the greater area?

The Query Column cannot enter upon any discussion of the architectural beauty of the Grand Central and Pennsylvania Stations; the two buildings are in entirely different styles, and their relative architectural excellence must be left either to the judgment of architects or to the writer's personal taste. The Grand Central Station is the larger of the two, and is thus naturally better able to handle large crowds of people. The comparative figures are as follows: Area, Grand Central Station, 19 acres; Pennsylvania Station, 28 acres; length of tracks, Grand Central Station, 33.6 miles; Pennsylvania Station, 10 miles; number of tracks, Grand Central Station, 67; Pennsylvania Station, 21; number of platforms, Grand Central Station, 36; Pennsylvania Station, 11. It is impossible to say which is the better station.

Legal Procedure in Europe.

ALICE ELLINGER.—Will you please tell me whether a man in France or Germany arrested for a crime is considered innocent until he has been proved guilty, or guilty until he has been proved innocent?

According to Western legal procedure and standard of justice, the burden of proof rests with the accuser; a man under arrest is, in the eyes of the law, innocent until he is proved guilty of the crime of which he is accused.

Przemysl.

READER.—Will you kindly tell me the pronunciation of Przemysl and of Permysl?

Przemysl is pronounced pzhem-is-l, the "z" as in met. Permysl is pronounced with the first syllable as it is spelled, and the last two as to Przemysl.

Dr. Dernburg.

J. W. S.—Will you please tell me when Dr. Dernburg came to the United States?

Dr. Dernburg came to the United States some years ago with the present German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff. He was in this country as the agent of the German Red Cross Society, and was not officially recognized as holding any other position in behalf of the German Government.

The Blizzard of 1888.

C. E. D.—Will you kindly give me the facts in regard to the great blizzard of March 12, 1888, in order to settle the following dispute: A says he remembers it was raining the night before the blizzard when he opened his window and went to bed, and in the morning on waking he found his bed covered with snow. B says he remembers the blizzard was on Monday, and the snow commenced the day before; that walking home from church about 1 or 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon there were flurries of snow, and the blizzard did not start with rain.

In what is known as the "Blizzard of 1888" light rain occurred on March 11, the day before the blizzard, as follows: From 12:50 P. M. to 2:50 P. M. and from 3:25 P. M. to 4:57 P. M. Rain began again lightly that same evening at 6:45, and continued until 12:10 A. M. of the 12th, when the rain changed to snow, which fell continuously from that time until 5:55 A. M. of the 13th. This was followed by very light flurries of snow at intervals up to 3:40 A. M. of the 14th. The entire snowfall of the blizzard was 20.9 inches.

Buying Postage Stamps.

In reference to a request from E. G., as to the purchase of postage stamps for the redemption of slaves in Africa and wherever slavery exists, Gerald L. Kirwan suggests that a body of Catholic clergy, the White Fathers of Quebec, Canada, dispose of conceled postage stamps for that purpose.

"Saluting the Deck."

M. L. C.—Will you kindly tell me why officers and men of the navy "salute the deck" and civilians remove their hats when coming aboard a naval vessel?

Though commonly called a "salute to the deck," the salute in question is really a salute to the flag. For instance, at night on reaching the quarter deck or upon leaving it, no salute is required, as the flag is of course not flying. The fact that this salute is rendered upon reaching the quarter deck from below or when coming on board, and upon leaving the quarter deck, as when leaving the ship, is probably responsible for its having been known as a salute to the deck, but, as has been stated, it is really a salute to the flag. Men should when rendering it stop, stand erect, and face the flag.

Jewish Girls in New York.

E. W. W.—I have had an argument with a Hebrew man in regard to the number of Hebrew girls employed in factories. He says that the number is small compared with the number of Italians and girls of other nationalities. Could you give me definite statistics or information on this subject?

It is not possible to give definite statistics as to the comparative number of Hebrew girls employed in factories in New York City. The census gives information regarding the country of birth, but not religion, and the most recent census information on nationality in relation to occupation is that of 1900. The figures for 1910 are not yet available, and all that can be stated at present from that census is that in New York City for that year there were 168,785 women and girls employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries, and of these 91,239, or 56.5 per cent., were of foreign birth.

As for the 1900 statistics, it would be useless to quote them for nationality figures, as the immigration in the past fifteen years has greatly changed the proportionate numbers represented from different countries. The reports of the Commissioner of Immigration tell the occupation before coming to this country, but, naturally, do not show the occupational distribution after arrival, since they are taken at the time of entry. Neither does the State Labor Department give us information on this point. We have, however, scattered data as follows: Men's ready-made clothing trade—Volume II. of the "Report on Condition of Women and Child Wage-earners in the United States, 1907-8," page 45, shows that of 2,947 women 16 years of age and over investigated in New York 501 were Hebrews. Wage-earning girls in stores and factories—Volume V. of the same report, Page 153, shows that of the women workers without homes investigated in New York City 25.73 per cent. were Russian Hebrews.

The report of the New York State Factory Investigation Commission on Wages in the Millinery Trade, page 69 of pamphlet to be included later as appendix to the commission's report, shows that of 1,850 milliners investigated 58.6 per cent. were native born and 41.4 per cent. were foreign born. Of the 559 foreign born 238 were Russians. The next largest group was from Austria-Hungary, numbering 84. The others were scattered. The Russell Sage Foundation's publication, "Artificial Flower-makers," shows that of 178 women interviewed by the Foundation's investigators 124, or 72 per cent., were children of Italians.

The Russell Sage Foundation's publication, "Women in the Bookbinding Trade," shows that 90 per cent. of these investigated were born in the United States. Gauged by the birthplace of the fathers the predominant group was Irish, as 46 per cent. reported Ireland as the father's birthplace, while 28.7 per cent. were children of native-born fathers. With reference to the census of 1900, although, for the reason stated above, it is not safe to use the figures as indicative of present conditions, it may be of interest to note that of 366,997 wage-earning women the fathers of 71,149 were born in the United States, of 112,421 in Ireland, of 72,554 in Germany, and of 24,238 in Russia and Poland.

Five-Cent Fare to Staten Island.

MILTON SMALL.—Please inform me if a five-cent fare on New York surface cars is good for a continuous trip to Staten Island by boat.

The Lexington Avenue and Broadway surface cars issue a transfer which is good on the Staten Island boat.

Diphtheria.

F. J. CARTER.—Is the culture method used in New York hospitals to diagnose diphtheria? Are diphtheria carriers quarantined?

The culture method is used for diagnosing in the New York hospitals. Quarantine of patients lasts until two negatives are obtained. One of the problems before the Board of Health at present is the segregation or the establishment of sanitary isolation of such carriers of disease.

Statue of Audubon.

LAURA A. ROBINSON.—Will you kindly tell me where the statue is to be found of Audubon sitting with a gun across his knee, a dog lying beside him, and the inscription, "O ye birds of the air, praise ye the Lord"?

There is a painting of Audubon answering your description, without the inscription, in the American Museum, donated by Fordham Morris of New York. It was painted by his son about 1841, and is reproduced as an illustration in his journals, published 1897.

Unitarian Church.

E. F. E.—Will you please state the principal beliefs and articles of faith of the Unitarian Church?

A Unitarian maintains the impersonality of the Deity and denies the doctrine of the Trinity. The churches are independent and differ widely among themselves. The conservatives hold views in many respects resembling orthodox Trinitarians, except in their denial of the tri-personality of the Deity. They believe that Christ is the manifestation of God in a human life, and not equal in power and character with the Father. They do not regard the Holy Spirit as a distinct personality, but believe in His work.

They accept the Scriptures as containing a divine revelation. They hold the doctrine of inherited depravity, but do not believe in guilt except as a result of personal choice; they believe in future retribution, but not in its endlessness; in an atonement of Christ for the sins of mankind but not the expiatory theory of that atonement; in the necessity of regeneration wrought by the Spirit of God, but only with the co-operation of man. They repudiate the doctrines of election, reprobation, foreordination, &c.

The radical Sunday School reference Christ only as a holy man in whom the Spirit of God abode. They respect the Bible as a work of transcendent moral genius, but not inspired in any other sense. They do not believe in miracles, nor do they accept the doctrine of atonement nor regeneration, and they attribute sin to defective education and depend upon right methods of education to redeem the world from its effects.

Aigrettes.

A READER.—Is there a national law prohibiting the sale of aigrettes, or is this a State law? What country is this bird raised in?

The aigret or egret is a variety of heron found in both Europe and America. The small white heron breeds from Florida to New York, and along the shores of the Mexican Gulf to Texas. The large white heron is found in Southern Europe and North Africa.

Section 3477 of the Tariff Act of the Federal Statutes forbids the importation of aigrettes, egret plumes or the so-called osprey plumes or the feathers of wild birds either raw or manufactured, which are not meant for educational or scientific purposes. Any such articles are liable to confiscation, whether found on the person or in the baggage.

The bird law of the American Ornithologists Union forbids the killing of nongame birds and their shipment out of the State in which they are killed, and has been adopted in the following States: New York, New England States, New Jersey, Delaware, Florida, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Wyoming. The Audubon societies have done much to bring this about, but they have still much to do to educate the public in the protection of birds, and to see that the laws are enforced.

English Constitution.

LUDWIG HIRSCH.—Will you explain the Constitution of England, stating the power of the two houses, and who is the Bethmann-Hollweg of England? Why does England have a King?

Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy, in which the executive authority is vested in the King acting through his Ministers, and the legislative in Parliament, composed of two houses, the House of Lords, which is hereditary, and the House of Commons, which is elective. Mr. Asquith is the present Prime Minister. The two houses are theoretically equal in power; practically the Lords occupy a subordinate position because they cannot long refuse their assent to a measure sent to them by the Commons. Revenue and appropriation bills originate in the lower house.

Parliament is summoned, opened, and prorogued by the King upon the advice of the Prime Minister. It is dissolved by the expiration of the legal term of the Commons, which is seven years, or by order of the Crown. The Constitution places no legal limitation upon its power.

The executive authority is vested nominally in the Crown, but most of its real legislative and judicial powers have been withdrawn. At present the King's powers include the declaration of war, negotiation of treaties, appointment and reception of diplomatic officers, insurance of passports, command of army and navy, appointment of civil officers of the Government, appointment of high officers of Church, and granting of pardons. The right of veto has not been exercised since 1707.

The King acts through his Ministers selected from the members of Parliament belonging to the political party with a majority in the House of Commons. He asks the acknowledged leader of the party to accept the Premiership, who then selects his colleagues. The Ministers are responsible to the House of Commons, and if the House votes against them in an important measure, they resign and another Ministry is formed from the new majority. If they think that they still have the will of the people they can ask the King to dissolve the House of Commons and order a new election. If this goes against them they must resign.

Woman's Exchanges.

E. G. BALDWIN.—Can you give me the addresses of Woman's Exchanges in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England? Are they registered anywhere?

The city directories of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, which may be consulted in the Public Library of your town, will give addresses of the Woman's Exchanges in those cities. In Boston the Exchange goes under the name of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union.

Bismarck and the Reichstag.

H. S. L.—Can you give me details of an incident during the régime of Bismarck, when the Emperor and he wished a grant of money for the increase of the army, and the Reichstag refused to grant this increase?

Have Socialists any power in the Government of Germany? Did Government insurance against sickness, unemployment, &c., originate in Germany?

William I. had asked the Reichstag for a grant to increase the army and had been refused. He wished to reorganize conditions and lengthen the service to three years, but his wishes were opposed in the House, in the country in general, and by a large party at Court. A Minister was needed who could carry out the King's ideas (he was then King of Prussia) against the Legislature, and Bismarck was appointed in 1857.

For four years he ruled without a budget, taking advantage of the omission in the Constitution of Prussia, which did not specify what was to happen in case the Crown and the houses could not agree on a budget. Bismarck's argument was that a Legislature which refused to vote necessary supplies had laid down its proper functions, and that the King must take over the responsibilities of government which it declined to exercise.

Before the outbreak of the present war the Social Democratic Party was the most numerous party in the Reichstag. Such a powerful body cannot be ignored by the Chancellor, but the Reichstag itself has no real power, as, although it has the right to refuse to pass a bill presented by the Government, it may, if it does so, be summarily dismissed, as has happened several times. It is well to realize that the Social Democrats in Germany are not radical in their demands that the sources of production should be in the hands of the people. They merely work along lines of greater protection and more political liberty for the workingman. Many vote with them only as a means of expressing general discontent and not from either socialistic or democratic convictions. In Berlin, for example, although the city is overwhelmingly Social-Democratic, only thirty-eight Town Councilors out of 144 who were elected belonged to this party.

It would be interesting to hear from the readers of the column on the subject of insurance against sickness and unemployment, &c.; available records seem to show that this plan did not originate in Prussia.

Proportional Representation.

S. J. SMITH.—I understand that there is an amendment now before the Constitutional Convention to provide for the election of deliberate bodies by a method of proportional representation. Will you explain this political reform?

The method of election called proportional representation was discussed in the Queries Column published on June 27. This is a scheme to rectify the flaw in the representative method by which it may happen that a minority party in the country may obtain a majority in the Assembly, or that a substantial minority may obtain absurdly small representation. In the Constitutional Convention bill introductory number 586 was introduced June 10 to provide that the Assembly shall be elected by cumulative voting. Bill introductory number 185 introduced May 7 to give the right to the Legislature to permit any officer or member of the legislative body to be elected by any variety of proportional representation.

British and Russian Warships.

CARL W. THON.—Can you give me names and tonnage of the principal British and Russian battleships?

Great Britain's list of dreadnoughts for 1914 included five ships of 25,750 tons normal displacement: Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Revenge, Resolution, Ramillies, (several of these were building in 1914;) five ships of 27,500 tons, Queen Elizabeth, Warspite, Valiant, Barham, Malaya; four ships of 25,000 tons, Iron Duke, Benbow, Emperor of India, Marlborough; four ships of 23,000 tons, King George V., Centurion, Ajax, Audacious; four ships of 22,500 tons, Orion, Thunderer, Monarch, Conqueror; two ships of 20,000 tons, Colossus, Hercules; one ship of 19,900 tons, Neptune; three ships of 19,250 tons, St. Vincent, Collingwood, Vanguard; three ships of 15,600 tons, Bellerophon, Téméraire, Superb; one ship of 17,900 tons, Dreadnought.

Russia's largest ships in 1914 were three ships of 23,000 tons building, Borodina, Imanl, Kinburn; Bavarin; four ships of 23,300 tons, Gangout, Poltava, Petropavlovsk, Sevastopol; three ships of 17,400 tons, Imperator, Pavel, Andrei Pervozvanni; one ship of 13,516 tons, Slava; one ship of 12,350 tons, Tsessarevitch; one ship of 15,000 tons, Rurik.

Jules Verne's Mother.

E. EDOUARD ROCHE.—The maiden name of Jules Verne's mother does not appear in any biography of him in the Public Library, nor in the French "Qui Etre Vous?" If the matter is important you might apply to the Mayor of Nantes, France, the birthplace of Jules Verne.

Wallack's Theatre.

JOHN J. STEPHENS.—Can you tell me where Wallack's Theatre was located and the date of its closing for destruction?

Wallack's Theatre was situated at 1,220 Broadway. On the night of May 1, 1915, the last audience assembled in its auditorium to witness Anatole France's "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" and Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion," performed by Granville Barker's English company.

The theatre was opened on Jan. 4, 1882, with a performance of "The School for Scandal." Rose Coghlan appeared as Lady Teazle, and on the last night she read the epilogue written by Oliver Herford, dressed in the same gown which she had worn in 1882.

Courbet and Gaulois.

R. BALIGANT.—Is it true that France has lost the two battleships Courbet and Gaulois?

The Gaulois was reported badly damaged in the Dardanelles on March 18. On Jan. 11 there was a report from Vienna of the sinking of the Courbet. The German statement issued July 3 of the naval losses of the Allies includes both ships, but the French have never admitted the loss of either officially. They have announced that only two ships have been lost, the Bouret and the Leon Gambetta.

Uncle Sam and John Bull.

A. D. B.—Can you tell me where, when and by whom the Uncle Sam type was originated? Also, where the John Bull type originated?

The Uncle Sam type was discussed recently in this column, and though explanations were given of the origin of the name, nothing was suggested as to the first appearance of the figure in a drawing.

The nickname John Bull is said to have appeared first in a satire by Dr. John Arbuthnot called "Law Is a Bottomless Pit; or, the History of John Bull," published in 1721. Washington Irving mentions the typical figure as a "sturdy, corpulent, old fellow with a red waistcoat, leather breeches and short, oaken cudgel. Many Napoleonic caricatures show John Bull represented in this way.

Queen Victoria's Descent.

H. J. B.—Asks for information regarding the statement of Queen Victoria's being descended from the house of King David.

Invasion of Belgium.

W. B. CLEARY.—What section of THE TIMES contains articles on the invasion of Belgium, and the violating of her neutrality by Germany?

An article by ex-Assistant Attorney General James W. Beck discussed this subject in THE TIMES on Oct. 25. This article was amplified into book form and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. A special chapter discusses "The Case of Belgium," which appeared in THE TIMES, Section VI., Dec. 6, 1914, Page 2. An editorial on this article appeared in Section IV., Page 2.

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In no other way can you try out and check up on your plans so effectively.
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This week only
Owen Daven-os at 40c to 50c on the Dollar
These Daven-os consist of rejects, shopworn, window display pieces and discontinued patterns, all overhauled and placed in first class condition.
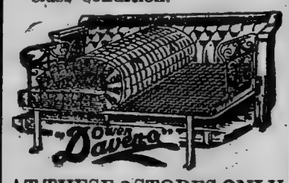
AT THESE 3 STORES ONLY
34 East 23d St., Manhattan
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Go to the store nearest and there you can secure a Daven-o at such a low price that would be utterly impossible in the regular course of business. No second hand store can sell for so little, and besides, when you buy from us you have the maker's guarantee.
Here is a partial list of the Rummage Sale Pieces at 40c to 50c on the dollar:
$55.00 Daven-os now $22.00
$80.00 Daven-os now $32.00
$85.00 Daven-os now $42.00
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SAVES THE RENT OF ONE ROOM
The Daven-o is a beautiful Davenport by day—a full size Bed by night.
D.T.OWEN CO.
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34 East 23d Street
MANHATTAN.
2906 Third Avenue
Near 151st St., BRONX.
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NEWARK, N. J.
Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday
Golden Harvest Days

Days of economy!—days heaping with special offerings from every nook and corner of the great store!—days of bustle and action, in our enthusiastic efforts to rid stocks of all surplus merchandise, all odds and ends, remnants, and small quantities just before taking an inventory of our total stocks.
The safest plan, in order to secure the goods you see advertised, will be to come and shop in person, as we cannot guarantee to fill mail or phone orders. Look for the yellow tickets advertising the special merchandise.
Just a few of the many hundreds of items are listed below:
Women's Dresses
Women's $8.98 Blue Serge Dresses, special at 1.00.
Women's 5.00 to 7.98 Silk and Challi Dresses, at 2.98.
Women's 6.00 to 8.98 White Voile Dresses, at 3.98.
Women's 10.75 to 15.00 Silk Dresses, special at 8.98.
Women's 15.00 Evening Dresses, special at 10.75.
Women's 5.00 to 7.98 Tub Dresses, special at 1.98.
Women's 3.98 Tub Dresses, special at 3.00.
Women's Blouses, Etc.
1.00 Middy Blouses, special at 89c.
Women's 1.00 White Blouses, special at 69c.
Women's 1.50 to 2.00 Blouses, special at 1.00.
Women's 2.00 Jap Silk Blouses, special at 1.55.
Women's 3.00 and 3.98 Silk and Lace Blouses, at 2.35.
Women's 3.00 Silk Stripe Waists, special at 1.55.
Women's 3.98 and 4.50 Voile and Organdie Blouses, special 3.00.
Women's 5.00 Voile and Organdie Blouses, at 3.98.
Women's Suits & Coats
Women's 10.00 to 12.98 Palm Beach Suits, at 7.98.
Women's 15.00 to 17.98 Cloth Suits, at 7.98.
Women's 17.98 to 25.00 Cloth Suits, at 10.00.
Women's 5.00 to 6.00 Silk Bathing Suits, at 3.98.
Women's 2.98 to 5.00 Cloth and Mohair Coats, at 1.00.
Women's 12.98 to 15.00 Coats, special at 7.98.
Women's 15.00 to 20.00 Coats, special at 10.00.
Women's 5.00 Tub Skirts, special at 3.98.
Women's House Dresses
50c Bungalow House Dresses, special at 39c.
1.95 Baldwin Double Service Dresses, at 1.49.
2.50 and 2.50 System Made Dresses, at 1.89.
3.50 and 2.98 System Made Dresses, at 2.39.
Tots' Dresses, etc.
Little Tots' 50c to 85c Dresses, special at 29c.
Little Tots' 1.00 Colored Dresses, special at 69c.
Little Tots' 1.50 and 2.50 Colored Dresses, at 89c.
Little Tots' 3.00 to 5.00 Straw Hats, special at 1.00.
Babies' Soft Soled Shoes, odds and ends. Regularly 50c, at 39c
Summer Petticoats
1.50 Sateen Klosfit Petticoats, very good quality, black only, plaited flounces, at 1.00.
79c Sateen Petticoats, good quality, desirable colors, neat plaited flounces, at 59c.
50c Gingham Petticoats, blue and white stripe, sectional circular flounces, special 29c.
Toweling, Linens, etc.
Bath Mats, slightly imperfect, reg. 1.25, special 89c.
Bath Mats, slightly imperfect, with Grecian border, reg. 50c, at 25c.
Odd lot of Turkish Bath Towels, colored borders, slightly imperfect, reg. 59c and 79c each, special at 39c; reg. 59c, special 29c.
Reg. 10c Pure Linen Crash Toweling, at 7½c a yard.
Odd lot of Union Linen Huck Towels, slightly imperfect, to be disposed of at half price.
Reg. 25c Large Size Kitchen Towels, special 15c each.
Reg. 1.00 Lace Dressing Table Scarfs, at 50c.
Reg. 1.25 Lace Shams, size 30x30, of linen, special 63c.
Reg. 75c Lace Centre Pieces, 24x24 in., special at 38c.
Odd lot of Madeira Hand Embroidered Doilies, 6-in., 9-in. and 12-in. sizes. To be sold at one-half former prices.
Women's Neckwear
Odds and ends of Neckwear, such as Lace Collars, Sleeves, Yokes, etc., reg. 12½c to 50c, special at 5c.
Venice Lace Yokes and Collars, in round and square effects, reg. 25c to 50c, special at 12½c.
Odd lot of Neckwear, consisting of Ties, Collars, Vestees, Fichus, Stocks, etc., worth 50c and 75c each, special at 25c.
Reg. 1.50 Girdles, in black, old rose, orange, navy, Alice, coral and other colors, special at 75c.
1.00 and 1.50 Guimpes, Vests, Lace Collars, etc., special at 39c.
2.50 White Brussels Lace Fichus, now in vogue for the little Summer gowns, special at 1.00.
Corsets & Brassieres
5.00 to 8.00 l'Elbeco Corsets, at 2.98.
2.00 and 2.50 L. B. Corsets, special at 1.15.
Brassieres, odd lots, originally 39c and 50c, special at 29c.
Brassieres, odd lots, originally 25c, special 15c.
Misses' Suits & Dresses
Misses' 15.00 to 20.00 Cloth Suits, special at 5.00.
Misses' 25.00 to 30.00 Cloth Suits, special at 10.98.
Misses' 7.98 to 12.98 Coats, special at 5.00.
Misses' 5.00 to 7.98 Serge Dresses, special at 2.85.
Junior Girls' 1.00 Tub Dresses, special at 39c.
Misses' 2.00 and 2.50 Tub Dresses, special at 1.59.
Girls' 3.00 Raincoats, special at 1.59.
Girls' 6.00 to 10.98 Silk Coats, special at 2.98.
Girls' 5.00 to 10.98 Cloth Coats, special at 2.98.
Girls' 2.98 to 6.98 White Dresses (soiled), at 1.89.
Girls' 1.00 Tub Dresses, special at 50c.
Girls' 3.98 and 5.00 Challis Dresses, special at 2.98.
Women's Muslinwear
Women's 2.00 White Crepe Pajamas, slightly soiled, silk frogs and pearl buttons, at 1.25.
1.00 Petticoats for thin dresses, of heavy muslin with double panel, pique or sateen, 85c.
50c and 59c Muslin or Nainsook Drawers, hemstitched ruffle or wide hems, slightly soiled, 39c.
1.00 Corset Covers, made entirely of insertions of lace and embroidery, cap sleeves, special, 88c.
3.00 Philippine Hand-embroidered Gowns, lace edged, Empire front, very pretty, special at 2.25.
1.79 Gowns, nainsook, Empire front and back, with embroidered insertions and edge to match, special 1.25.
Princess Aprons of prettily figured percales, cap to match, some with colored trimmings, 27c.
Laces and Trimmings
Figured Accordion-Plaited Chiffon, 38-inch, for street and evening wear, regularly 1.00, at 65c.
50c to 1.00 Carrickmacross Laces, Edgings and Bandings, very lovely, special 25c to 45c.
39c to 50c Oriental Edges, 5 to 8 inches wide, for fine trimming purposes, special 30c yard.
35c to 40c Net Top Edges and Bandings, various widths, for neckwear, frilling, etc., 19c yd.
5c Linen Torchon Laces, narrow widths, for trimming underwear, curtains, etc., special 2½c yard.
Lace Remnants, flouncings, edgings, bandings and allovers, at greatly reduced prices.
Women's Glove Specials
50c to 1.00 Gloves, assorted lot of long and short styles, some soiled or repaired, at 29c.
59c to 75c Pure Silk Gloves, black only, double-tipped fingers, all sizes, special 38c.
1.00 Milanese Gloves, 16-button, extra quality, double tips, black and white only, at 79c.
Millinery
About 50 Trimmed Hats, originally priced at 5.00, assorted colors, special 1.50.
25c Soft Crush Hats in assorted colors, no white, special 15c.
White Hemp Sailors, originally priced at 1.50 to 1.98, now 50c.
Colored Hair Hats, assorted shapes, were 3.98, special 50c.
$3.50 Rose Motor Hats, imported English felt, special 98c.
25c to 50c Flowers, assorted kinds and colors, special 5c.
Auto Hats, silks, straws and felts, were 1.50 to 3.50, at 98c.
Blankets, Spreads, etc.
Reg. 1.75 to 2.50 small lot slightly imperfect Hemmed Crochet and Satin Spreads, at 1.00 each.
Reg. 1.00 slightly imperfect, Hemmed Crochet Spreads, full size, special at 75c each.
Reg. 3.00 small lot of sample Spreads, some scalloped with cut corners, special at 2.00 each.
Reg. 1.50 Full Size Cotton Blankets, mill seconds, special 85c pair.
Reg. $2.00 to 10.00 sample line of White and Gray Blankets, special from 1.50 to 7.00 a pair.
Full Size Medium Weight Comfortables, reg. 2.50 quality, at 1.75; reg 3.25 quality, special 2.45.
Reg. 5.00 Satin Covered Wool Filled Comfortables, special at 3.85.
Reg. 7.50 small lot of Silk Covered Wool Filled Comfortables, special at 5.98.
Muslin & Sheetings
Reg. 17c to 21c Muslin and Tubing, 42 and 45-inch, special 12c a yard.
Reg. 6½c Unbleached Muslin, 38-inch wide, special 4½c a yard.
Reg. 8c Unbleached Muslin, 36-inch wide, special at 6c a yard.
Reg. 11c Unbleached Muslin, 36-inch, special at 8½c a yard.
Embroidered, Scalloped and Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 45x36, reduced from 59c, 69c and 79c a pair to 19c each.
Reg. 15c Fruit of the Loom Cambric, 36-inch, special 8½c a yd.
Reg. 24c Bleached Sheeting, 9-4, special 24c a yard.
Sateen & Linings
Reg. 15c High Lustrous Black Sateen, 36 inches wide, at 12½c yard.
Reg. 25c Black Sateen, 36 inches wide, special 19c a yard.
Reg. 25c Semi-Silk Linings, 36 inches wide, special 19c a yard.
Reg. 98c Black Surf Cloth, 54 inches wide, special 79c a yard.
The Story of a Dress That Was Kept Out 5 Weeks
In our last "return goods evil" article we told you that we would outline a few HYPOTHETICAL cases in which the delayed return of merchandise worked harm.
On the 23d of May a customer purchased a dress for which she paid us $37.50. On the third of June the designer from whom we bought this line came to us and offered the balance of his stock at exactly half price. We accepted and marked the dresses $18.75. All of them were sold by June 8th.
On July 1st, three weeks after the last of the dresses had been sold, and five weeks after she had made her original purchase, the customer returned her dress to us for credit. Although this garment had been OUT OF OUR STORE WELL OVER A MONTH, it had never been out of its original box. From the customer's point of view it was as new as the day she bought it.
Here was a dress, one duplicate of which, three weeks previously, had been sold at half price, or $18.75. The customer paid $37.50 for the dress. Was she or was she not entitled to a credit? Would you, as a storekeeper, have allowed her full price for it?
If this customer had returned the dress to us within a REASONABLE length of time, say two or three days, or even a week, no harm would have been done. Is it right to suppose that the customer could have made up her mind in that time?
As we said in our first article, these things are done through thoughtlessness. People have never been told how distressing and EXPENSIVE it is to a merchant to have goods kept out of his store for weeks at a time. They naturally do not think.
To the best of our knowledge, Bamberger's is the first and only store that has, INDIVIDUALLY, been frank enough to take the public into its confidence in the matter of returned merchandise. Merchants have grumbled for years, but no store that we know of has ever before had the candor to say anything in its own advertising columns that would tend to IMPROVE the situation.
We have taken the matter up because we believe that we have the confidence and respect of the public and because we believe the public is ready, even ANXIOUS, to lend its aid to anything that makes for progress and efficiency.
Do you not think our claims are just?
Talk it over with your friends.
(To be continued)
L. BAMBERGER & CO.
In the Heart of Newark—Easy to Reach from Everywhere.

HAPPENINGS IN MOTORDOM DURING THE WEEK

SALT BREEZES SWEEP CAPE COD'S FINE ROADS

Full Circuit of the Historic Cape Can Be Made on the Run of 276 Miles from Providence, Returning to Boston.

Unexcelled roads, attractive scenery, the old memories that still permeate the interesting towns along the route, and the satisfactory hotel accommodations combine to render a trip over Cape Cod one of the most enjoyable that could be taken. The route suggested here by the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America covers less than 300 miles from Providence, the suggested starting point, to the finish of the trip at Boston.

Having made the pleasant city of Providence, R. I., the logical night's stopping place, an early start is suggested in order to reach Fairhaven for luncheon. A crossing is made to East Providence, the route passing through Sekonk, Barneyville and Swansea Center and crossing the long bridge over the Taunton River to Fall River.

The exit from Fall River leads along the causeway across Watuppa Pond to Westport Factory and New Bedford, and over the bridge to Fairhaven, a handsome town 35 miles from Providence, the birthplace of the late H. H. Rogers. During his lifetime, Mr. Rogers presented several beautiful buildings to his home town, including the Unitarian Church.

For the next twenty miles, the route follows the famous Buzzards Bay coast and affords many engaging glimpses of the water and some splendid views across the bay. Marion is only one of the many charming and alluring Summer resorts in the circle of the bay to the town of Buzzards Bay, from which the new Cape Cod Canal cuts across the isthmus to Sagamore.

Crossing the canal by a fine, new bridge, the route passes near Gray Gables, the seaside home of the late President Cleveland, and runs south along the coast through Monument Beach and North Falmouth to Falmouth. This spot, thirty-nine miles from Fairhaven and seventy-four from Providence, is a good stopping place and the centre for several delightful short trips and excursions.

Eastward from Falmouth, the route follows closely the southern coast of the Cape and passes in turn the queerly named villages, Waquoit, Quashnet and Santuit, whence a pretty run may be made to Cotuit and back by Bay View Road to Marston's Mills. Osterville, Centerville, a pleasant resort, and Craigville are passed to Hyannis and the road traverses a succession of interesting seaside villages and open breezy country to Chatham, the most easterly point on the route.

The road then runs north by Pleasant Bay to Orleans, whence the narrow, last strip of the Cape is traversed over a perfect road through Eastham and Brook Village to Wellfleet, near which is one of the most powerful wireless stations in the world. A mileage of sixty-one from Falmouth suggests this spot as the night's stop, leaving for the next day a run of twenty-nine miles to the most northerly point on the Cape, through the rural villages of Truro and North Truro, arriving in time for luncheon at historic Provincetown.

The afternoon may be pleasantly spent wandering over this quaint old town, which was the first landing place of the Pilgrim fathers on this continent. A wonderful view of the Cape is to be had from the top of the Pilgrim Tower, which was erected a few years ago to commemorate the signing of the compact on board the Mayflower, which provided the form of government for the new colony. The gray-haired guardian of the tower, with a reverence one might expect of the attendants at one of the great cathedrals in Europe, points out the places of interests as the landscape is spread like a map before one's eyes.

Leaving Provincetown, return to Wellfleet and thence to Orleans, where a right turn leads along the north coast of the Cape. The road, circling the southern shore of the splendid bay, runs through East Brewster, Brewster, and Dennis, finely located on the bluffs overlooking the broad waters of Cape Cod Bay, to Yarmouth, Cummaquid, and Barnstable. After passing Sandwich the canal is crossed in a northerly direction at Sagamore and the road continues through Manomet to that city of historic memories, Plymouth, 65 miles from Wellfleet.

After the run over Cape Cod, Plymouth would provide a pleasant resting place for several days with much of interest to see, including Plymouth Rock, should the motorist have sufficient time at his command.

After leaving Plymouth the route traverses Kingston, Duxbury, Marshfield, and Scituate Center. At Cohasset, a pleasant side run may be made to Nantasket and along the narrow isthmus to Hull, returning to the main route at Hingham. From Hingham the picturesque south shore of Boston Bay is followed and the city entered through its suburbs, Quincy, East Milton, Lower Mills, and by Blue Hill Avenue, making a mileage of 48 from Plymouth and completing 276 for the whole trip to Boston.

MAP OF RUN ON CAPE COD.

ADIRONDACK TRAIL GOOD.

Trip Over Mountains and Along Lakes One of the Finest in the East.

For variety of scenery and uniformly good roads the automobile trip through the Adirondacks is unexcelled in the eastern part of the United States. The route is known as the Adirondack Trail for the greater part of the way, and is a part of the system mapped by the Empire Tours Association. Those desiring to visit the St. Lawrence River country from Brooklyn and Manhattan should take the regular route as far as Albany. From this city the trail is by way of Troy and Saratoga.

From Saratoga the road leads through Glens Falls to Lake George, believed by many to be the most beautiful body of water in this country. From Caldwell, at the head of the lake, the trail strikes inland by way of Warrensburg to Chestertown, passing Attateka Lake. From Chestertown the road goes by way of Pottersville, Schroon Lake, Schroon River, Ruba Mills, Elizabethtown, Keene, and on to Lake Placid, which is 162 miles from Albany.

Malone is the next objective point, 57.7 miles away, and is reached by way of Saranac Lake, Gabriels, McColloms, and Duane Centre. From Malone to Ogdensburg the route is by way of North Bangor, Brushton, Moira, Lawrenceville, Potsdam, and Canton. The tourist has now reached the St. Lawrence River and is within easy distance of most of its famous resorts, such as Alexandria Bay, Clayton, and Morristown.

The route outlined above is the most direct one available for those who intend visiting the well-known Rideau Lake region, as there is a ferry from Morristown to Brockville, Canada. Gananoque and Kingston, Ontario, may also be reached from Clayton. A book, with complete running directions and maps, may be had from the Secretary of the association, F. N. Bain, Newburg, N. Y.

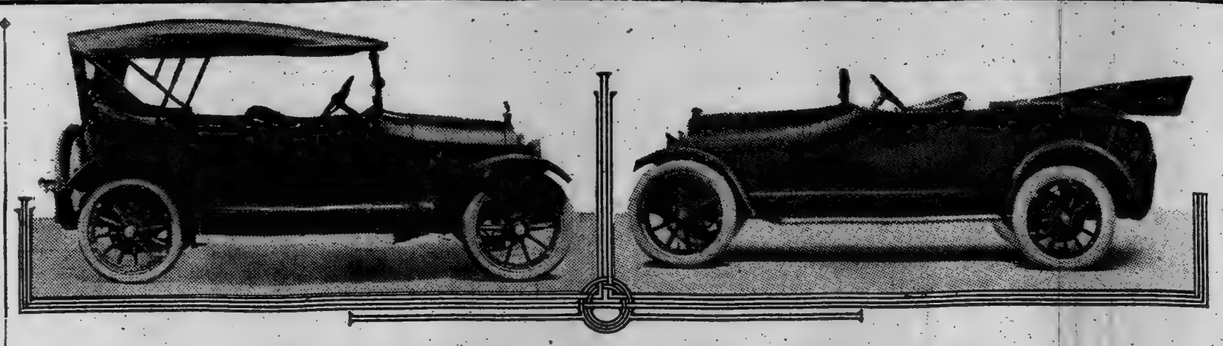

A LIGHT FOUR AND A SIX OF THE VINTAGE OF 1916.

On the left is the new Stearns-Knight four-cylinder touring car, which is much like last year's model save for improved body design. It is to sell, however, for $1,395. On the right is the Westcott six-cylinder seven-passenger touring model for 1916, which is to sell at $1,285.

TOURING DATA USED IN BUSINESS NOW

Three A's Has Regular Requests from Traveling Men—Long Tours Increase 600%.

The value of centralizing touring information and automobile routes has recently been demonstrated in the many new requests that have come to the touring bureau of the American Automobile Association at its national headquarters, Washington, D. C., and New York City.

Many of the largest business institutions now have several of their district traveling men covering the different States in automobiles, and it has become a frequent situation that either the salesmen call at the office for road maps and routings or that the sales managers of these business houses write for this same sort of information.

By virtue of its large membership scattered throughout the United States and the affiliation of clubs, new road information is being constantly received at the Three A's Bureau, and in these days of vast road improvements in most of the States the importance of this "up-to-the-minute" information is great for automobilists who are contemplating either short or long trips.

From carefully kept records of the Touring Bureau it appears that thus far this year long-distance automobile tours have increased nearly 600 per cent. Some of this is due to foreign touring being cut off, but the greatest increase is believed to come from an awakening to the magnificence of scenery to be found in America, plus the enormous increase of attention being given to road conditions.

URGES CLUB CO-OPERATION.

Hugo Says Motorists Should Encourage Reciprocal Touring.

Speaking before the members of the New York State Automobile Association, gathered at Niagara Falls last week for their mid-year convention, Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State, urged a closer affiliation of all motor clubs, pointing out that in this way only can motorists achieve the greatest results in advancing the good roads movement.

Mr. Hugo referred to a number of subjects affecting the administration of the motor vehicle law, which is under his direction, particularly to the provisions affecting reciprocal touring relations which now exist under the statutes of nearly all of the States. He explained that the policy in New York State has been to encourage the travel of non-residents, and not to rigidly restrict their coming and going on the theory that the State could well afford to permit non-residents to travel about and if need be to wear out the roads without paying any additional fee.

He urged motorists to aid in removing the restrictions which tend to make them rush through States, pointing out that the expenditure of a party of tourists in the course of a week or so means far more to the State than any damage to the road that possibly could be done. Turning to the tremendous increase in the number of automobiles to be noted on the highways, which now exceed the 200,000 mark, Secretary Hugo declared that the early pioneers in the manufacture of the motor car had planted a grain of seed about fifteen years ago which now had grown altogether out of recognition.

Wants to Sell Tires in Uruguay.

An American Consular officer in Uruguay reports that a taxi company in Uruguay desires to represent American manufacturers of automobile tires and electrical accessories for motor cars. References are given. Correspondence should be in Spanish or French.

VARYING LAWS BIG MOTORING PROBLEM

Driver on Lincoln Highway, for Instance, Meets Ten Different State Statutes.

Hardship imposed upon the motorist touring in another State from the one in which he lives by dissimilar ordinances, police regulations, and statutes has become an important problem for adjustment. The Lincoln Highway, traversing, as it does, ten States, is under as many different systems of law.

Not only is this true as to State laws, but each of the 400 towns, cities, and hamlets through which it passes has either a dissimilar traffic ordinance from the others or no ordinances on the subject at all. Any driver crossing the Lincoln Highway from coast to coast cannot drive twenty-five miles in any one direction under the same legal requirements.

The work of rectifying this condition has been undertaken in New Jersey. Through a commission appointed by the Governor to investigate the inconsistencies and contradictions found in local ordinances, a traffic act, abolishing local traffic ordinances and providing rules covering country and city, has been adopted and approved.

It is now hoped that each State along the Lincoln Highway, and every other State in the Union also, for that matter, will take similar action.

If each State would appoint a commission on this subject and draft a complete law of the road in such form as to fit each of the several legal systems, and then by conference with the authorities of other States seek the desired uniformity of rules, there would be no doubt in the minds of drivers concerning the requirements to be obeyed.

MONTANA LIKES CONVICTS ON ROADS

Two-thirds of Prison Population Working on Highways—Honor System Used.

The "honor system" is said to be working successfully in the prison road camps of Montana, over one-third of the prison population being employed in that way. There are neither cells nor manacles in the camps, the only punishment for an unruly prisoner being return to the prison walls.

Trusties at the road camps are allowed ten days' good time off their sentence in addition to that allowed all prisoners for good conduct. This extra commutation, according to a letter written by Warden Conley to the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, "is a great incentive toward good behavior and for this reason escapes are few and a general feeling of contentment pervades the prison atmosphere."

A hundred and nineteen miles of road were completed during 1914 by the Montana prisoners, many miles of which were through rough and hilly country where the work was very difficult. Mr. Conley says that the prison labor is worth $3 a day to the State, as it equals free labor, which receives that wage. No wage is paid the prisoner, however, and his total cost to the State is only 60 cents per day. For this reason the Warden urges that the State allow him a wage from its profits which could in many cases be used to support a prisoner's dependent family.

The Montana success is largely due to Warden Conley and his subordinates, who afford every reasonable liberty to the prisoners and seldom find their confidence misplaced. To develop men to handle convict road work in this way the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor has been working in co-operation with the Graduate Highway Department of Columbia University. The Committee is now seeking to broaden this co-operation through the establishment of a chair of penology at the University, which would make it possible to train workers for the convict road camps and the many other fields of prison work, and to create a public sentiment which would demand that these workers be freed from political interference and given opportunity to develop the prison and the prisoner.

Think what an automobile top must withstand:

Sun, wind, rain, snow, folding, misuse

The top material probably gets harder service and less attention than any other part of the car.

A Genuine **Pantasote**

top is *built* to withstand these things—to retain its *newness* and preserve the beauty of the *car*—and to provide perfect, leak-proof *shelter*.

Genuine Pantasote needs no explanation to the man who has had experience with it and other top materials.

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Free inspection of any battery at any time.

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Monarch Auto Supply Co.,
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8 day "B. & N." New Haven Clocks	$2.98		
Genuine One Ton Barrett Jacks	$1.98		
Ford Foot Board Moulding	$1.95		
"Husk" Exhaust Chime Horns	$2.15		
"Brown" Ford Shock Absorbers, set of four	$4.98		
"G. & D." Tail Lamps	$2.49		
Side Oil Lamps, pair	$2.75		
24 pieces, Tool Kits	$3.15		
Spitfire Sparkplugs	35c	Golf Caps	39c
Phinney Walker Clocks	$1.25	Sponers	39c
Vibrator Horns	$2.98	Electric Vulcanizers	$2.98
Motor Horns	$2.98	Front License Brackets	9c
Robe Rails	35c	Rear Axle Trusses	89c
Piston Rings	14c	Dust Coats	98c
$25 Windshields	$6.98	Combination Pliers	49c
Tube Bags	69c	Tire Gauge	35c
$25.50 Tower Pumps	$3.95	Stewart Speedometers	$6.95

BALANCE OF ENORMOUS STOCK OF RAIN COATS & BALMACAANS
All Sizes $1.25, $2.23, $3.00 & $4.50
RETAIL VALUES UP TO $20.00.
NEW HAVEN CLOCKS, ORMOLU OR GOLD FINISH (while they last) $1.25
Don't pass this sale up, but come in and look goods over, and let us prove that these values are genuine!
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The only used car sold with a new car guarantee. Low prices on following:
1913 7-Pass. Touring
6-cyl. newly painted Brewster green; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting.
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4-cyl.; overhauled and newly painted maroon; dynamo, electric lights.
Special Speedster
Newly constructed body, repainted Colonial yellow; dynamo and electric lights.
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Same as above, painted white, green upholstering. Very snappy.
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LOZIER
"The Choice of Men Who Know"

THE LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY of Detroit
Announces a Conservative Policy for 1916.

LOZIER engineers are content—for the present—to rest on the achievements that have made LOZIER Cars "The Choice of Men Who Know."

Two models—LOZIER "Light Six" and LOZIER "Light Four"—will be continued with the addition of such refinements from time to time as will enhance the beauty, distinction, comfort and convenience of these famous cars.

No changes will be made—no novelties introduced—no attempt to create circus publicity. LOZIER POLICY is based on permanency—the essential built—in quality that endures. It is opposed to the exploitation of passing fads and fancies that appeal to the unthinking votaries of novelty.

A *real* LOZIER, built to the true LOZIER standards, needs no spectacular selling argument. This sterling car stands today—as in the past—"four square to all the passing winds" that blow through Automobiledom. Its record of results is the best guarantee for the future.

Prestige

Prestige never results from mere pretension. It comes only from achievement. LOZIER prestige is permanent. LOZIER Cars are immutably fixed in the public mind as quality products. Think of "LOZIER" and you *must* think "class" and "quality." The association is intimate and inevitable. "LOZIER" is one of three great American Cars. The others will readily occur to most newspaper readers.

Power

The mountain climbing type LOZIER Motor is famous wherever automobiles are known; a power plant of marvelous perfection. The smooth-running, silent and flexible long-stroke LOZIER Motor meets every possible demand for power with true economy of fuel consumption. Both LOZIER "Six" and LOZIER "Four" are equipped with the genuine, original LOZIER Motor, designed by LOZIER engineers and built only in the LOZIER factories.

Performance

Results count! The test of time is the test that tells. LOZIER Quality for many years has fulfilled every claim—met every demand—satisfied every expectation of LOZIER owners. Point for point the powerful, silent, thoroughbred LOZIER "Six" and LOZIER "Four" challenge comparison with cars of the very highest class only. In construction, performance, comfort and refinement, they leave nothing essential to be desired.

Permanence

The LOZIER is not a temporary car—here today, gone tomorrow! It is the car of permanence, untouched by the fickle currents of popular whim and senseless craving for "new models" each season. LOZIER engineering principles embody every essential factor of strength, safety and reliability. Hence LOZIER Cars are fundamentally sound in construction; cars of real "class" that yield increasing satisfaction with each succeeding year.

Plant

The LOZIER plant is better than ever equipped to maintain the high ideals of true LOZIER production. In men, materials and machinery, LOZIER methods now set a new pace in modern factory efficiency. Every invention, process and device that tends to improve quality and increase intrinsic value of LOZIER cars finds its place in the scheme of the great LOZIER plant.

Price

LOZIER prices will remain unchanged. To continue the production of a car of the sterling LOZIER quality, logically demands a continuance of LOZIER price policy. LOZIER "Light Six" and LOZIER "Light Four" will be fully LOZIER equipped with added refinements for 1916. These models are real LOZIERS. They have all the power, speed, beauty, comfort and distinction that made LOZIER *"The Choice of Men Who Know."*

LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan

Lozier Motor Company

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INTEREST *in the*
Packard
"TWIN-SIX"

has been so great that this new TWELVE-CYLINDER CAR has become the recognized standard by which to gauge all motor car performance and values.

If you have not already inspected the Packard "Twin-Six," you should take the first opportunity to see it and arrange for a ride in it.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY
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CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

REGULATIONS HEDGE IN MOTORISTS IN YELLOWSTONE

There Is Much That the Driver May Not Do in Taking a Trip Through the Park Where Horses Still Reign.

Regulations governing the admission of automobiles into the Yellowstone National Park from Aug. 1 on have been issued and may be summarized as follows:

Automobiles may enter or leave the park only by any one of the authorized routes of entrance. While in the park, if a stop is made at points other than at the hotels and permanent camps, travel may be resumed only at such time as permits a car to fall in with the regular subsequent schedule past the stop-over point. Parking at these stops must be out of sight of or at least 100 yards from the main route. This applies not only to a definite stop, but to those which may be due to breakdowns or accidents of any nature.

Automobiles will not be permitted to be used on local trips around hot spring formations or other points of interest off the main route, except in the special cases of the morning schedule from the Lake Hotel to the Canyon Hotel and at Artist Point. Speeds must be limited to 12 miles per hour ascending and 10 miles per hour descending steep grades, and to 8 miles per hour when approaching sharp curves. On good roads with straight stretches and when no team is nearer than 200 yards the speed may be increased to 20 miles per hour.

An automobile shall not pass another while in motion going in the same direction. The horn will be sounded on approaching curves, stretches of road which cannot be seen for about 200 yards, and on approaching driving or riding animals, also on meeting other machines. When teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, automobiles will take the outer edge of the road, regardless of the direction in which they may be going, taking care that sufficient room is left on the inside for passage of vehicles and animals. Teams have the right of way, and automobiles will be backed or otherwise handled, as may be necessary, to enable teams to pass with safety. In no case must animals be passed on the road at a speed greater than eight miles per hour.

The schedules from place to place provide that automobiles must keep well in advance of any horse-drawn vehicle which may be following them. Upon overtaking any horse-drawn vehicle running upon regular schedules, automobiles must not attempt to pass or to approach closer than 150 yards of the same. Ticket of passage must be secured and paid for at the checking station where the automobile enters the park. The fees are payable in cash only and are as follows: For runabouts, $5; for five-passenger cars, $7.50; for seven-passenger cars, $10. Copies of these regulations, which also show the running times from place to place, may be had from the Touring Bureau of the American Automobile Association at either its Washington or New York headquarters, or by sending to the Department of the Interior at Washington.

PLAN "DIXIE" HIGHWAY.

Officers of Association to Promote Long Road Elected.

The Dixie Highway Association, with headquarters in Chattanooga, has launched its campaign. Offices of the association have been opened and the work is being carried on under the immediate direction of the Executive Committee composed of M. M. Allison, President; W. R. Long, Secretary and Treasurer; Richard Hardy of Chattanooga, Clark Howell of Atlanta, and Carl G. Fisher of Indianapolis. C. H. Huston is First Vice President. W. S. Gilbreath, Field Secretary, was formerly the Secretary of the Hoosier Motor Club of Indianapolis. Acting in co-operation with Mr. Fisher, Mr. Gilbreath was the first to make the suggestion of the Dixie Highway, a roadway to connect the North and South and serve the same purpose as the Lincoln highway from coast to coast.

As part of the campaign of the Dixie Highway Association a semi-monthly bulletin, known as "The Dixie Highway," the official organ of the association, will be issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. An effort will be made to provide primarily the newspapers with a chronicle of the happenings all along the highway. The headquarters of the association will be kept in close touch with the work of the highway through the organization of county councils. The Vice President in each State will name temporary Chairmen in each county, who will proceed with the organization of the council.

CANNOT MOVE LIGHTS.

British Motorists May Not Use Colored Glass, Either, at Present.

Apparently motorists in Great Britain may not use a movable searchlight or any colored lamps, save the tail light, by reason of the new Order in Council, laying down war conditions. According to the order:

"No lamp shall without lawful authority be carried on any vehicle (other than a locomotive or carriage on a railway) which displays any colored light except such colored lights as may be required by any law or regulation for the time being in force. No lamp shall without lawful authority be carried on any such vehicle unless it is so constructed, fitted, and attached as not to be capable of movement independent of the movement of the vehicle; and as not to throw light in any direction other than that in which the vehicle is proceeding or is intended to proceed, except in the case of lamps required by any law or regulation for the time being in force to throw its light in some other direction.

"Where any lamp is carried in any vehicle in contravention of this regulation the person in charge or having control of the vehicle shall be guilty of an offense against these regulations. Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be construed as affecting the red and green side panels with which lamps used on vehicles are usually fitted."

MOTOR TRAFFIC PREDOMINATES

In Milwaukee County It Is Far Ahead of That Drawn by Horses—The Figures.

Motor vehicle traffic now predominates on the country roads of Milwaukee, according to the census taken in 1914, on main roads leading out of Milwaukee, compared with the census taken in 1911, as given in the last report of County Highway Commissioner H. J. Kuelling of Milwaukee County, Wis. On Aug. 30 last, between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M., 1,373 motor vehicles passed the counting station at the same point where only 39 passed on two successive days in October, 1911, between 5 A. M. and 12 P. M. Twenty-nine motor trucks were counted at this station on Sept. 8, as against only three on the two days in 1911.

Last year's census shows the immense change that has occurred in road traffic. On the Blue Mound Road Sunday, Aug. 30, 2,961 motor vehicles and 114 horse-drawn vehicles passed the counting point. Thursday, Sept. 8, 550 motor vehicles and 514 horse-drawn vehicles passed on the Janesville Plank Road in twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight. The following day, on the Green Bay Road, 620 motor vehicles and 383 horse-drawn vehicles passed in twenty-four hours.

Such figures furnish justification for the policy of the Milwaukee County Commissioner in adopting concrete as a paving material, regarding which Commissioner Kuelling says in his report:

"While concrete in its present form has some disadvantages, we believe that it now meets the modern traffic conditions as economically as any form of pavement known."

About 50 miles of concrete roads had been built in the county up to the end of last year. Cost of construction, including material, hauling, mixing, and placing, depreciation on machinery, liability insurance, &c., varied from $1.24 to $1.72 per square yard of paved surface. Maintenance cost ranged from $15 to $30 per mile.

Touring Is Heavy in California.

Records for auto touring have been smashed in Southern California. The first day of July 587 motor parties were routed from Los Angeles to the two California expositions. Since Jan. 1 there have been 82,470 routings made by the Automobile Club of Southern California. This organization in the same time has distributed 110,000 road maps, a record believed unequaled by any similar club in the world. The roads have been placed in the best condition possible for the heavy travel expected during the late Summer and Fall.

Tells Importance of Auto Industry.

British users of American cars have but a remote idea of the extent and resources of the American automobile industry, says The Glasgow Herald, which, however, notes that only three makes are on the British market. It adds that an agency for another American car has been opened in Glasgow.

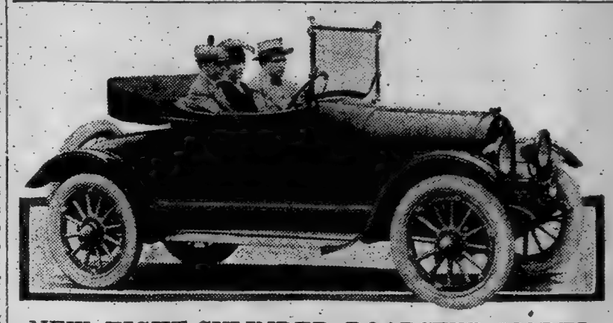

NEW EIGHT-CYLINDER ROADSTER MODEL.

This roadster model, with seating capacity for three persons abreast, has just been added to the King eight-cylinder line. There is generous space for luggage in the rear deck. The car sells for $1,350.

ONE OF THE MILITARY CARS IN LAST WEEK'S "WAR."

This is the military searchlight truck on an Autocar chassis, which was in use by the First Brigade of the National Guard during its encampment on Fishkill Plains last week.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

Apperson Brothers Automobile Company has brought out a real four-passenger roadster, which is designated the "chummy car," as all four passengers are seated in a single compartment. The driver's seat is divided by an aisle-way, while immediately back of these seats are two cornering seats with ample foot room in the aisle. There are only two doors. Both wright and six cylinder chassis have been provided for the new roadster, with a wheel base of 125 inches.

The Mutual Motors Company of Jackson, Mich., has acquired the exclusive sales right, good-will, trade name, &c., of both the Marion and Imperial cars, and will hereafter market both through separate departments of its own company, instead of separate selling corporations. The Imperial line consists of the four, which sells at $905, and the six, which sells at $1,185. The Marion light six will continue at a new list price of $1,185.

Conditions in the leather market, whether due to a scarcity of hides or manipulation, did not deter Studebaker from specifying the retention of leather upholstery for the new models recently announced. The leather for the new models is all hand-buffed, bright finish, with straight grain.

A clubhouse for the benefit of the employes of the executive building of the Hupp Motor Car Company has been opened on Milwaukee Avenue, adjacent to the factory. The plan for the clubhouse is along the lines recently decided upon by J. Walter Drake, President of the company, to better the conditions of the employes and the neighborhood.

Kissel Kar Trucks will hereafter appear in seven sizes, adding one model to the line. The capacities will be 1,000 pounds, ½ to 1 ton, 1 to 1½ tons, 1½ to 2 tons, 2½ to 3 tons, 3½ to 4 tons, and 4 tons. The 1,000-pound delivery is the new member of the group. The stripped chassis weighs 2,200 pounds and the length over all is a little more than 14 feet. It carries a block motor of thirty-two horse power. The wheel base is 115 inches. Worm drive is to be used in the medium capacity models.

George M. Dickson, General Manager of the National Motor Vehicle Company, says that all engineers agree that the perfected twelve-cylinder car eliminates the vibration that has heretofore been the largest factor in causing cars to become less enjoyable. He says that he can conservatively estimate that a twelve-cylinder car will be as good at the end of five years' service as most cars heretofore have been at the end of three years.

With the arrival in New York of the new Stearns-Knight light four at a reduced price is announced the appointment of F. W. Post, Jr., as sales manager and Thomas H. Jacobs as secretary of the F. B. Stearns Company of New York, due to the recent death of W. A. Lesser, and the appointment of Charles E. Riese & Co., 1,060 Broadway, as wholesale distributers for the metropolitan district.

The Society of Automobile Engineers held its Summer meeting on board the steamer Noronic, making a trip from Detroit to Georgian Bay and return. One of the features of the convention was the daily paper published on board the steamer. News of the world was furnished by the Detroit wireless station of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

On July 6 was placed what is said to be the largest single motor car order ever placed for delivery in the States when the Carl H. Page Motors Company of New York City ordered $1,200,000 worth of Mitchell cars to be delivered within ten weeks.

The Willys-Knight division of the Willys-Overland Company has been further strengthened by the addition of John F. Toole, who will look after the interests throughout the South, with headquarters in Atlanta, and A. W. Barber, who now represents the Willys-Knight in the East, with headquarters in New York City.

A great many Ford owners in this vicinity will receive a rebate of $50 from the Ford Motor Company on Aug. 1, in a number of instances these owners have declared their intention of adding $25 to the rebate check, for the purpose of purchasing the Gray & Davis starting and lighting system.

The annual salesmen's convention of the Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., was held at Detroit on July 15, 16, and 17. Zone Supervisors and district salesmen gathered to study the 1916 Maxwell. C. W. Newby acted as Chairman. Those who spoke included Orlando F. Weber, Assistant General Manager; J. A. Vail, Chairman of the Executive Board; C. E. Stebbins, Assistant Sales Manager; Ezra B. Eddy, Publicity Manager; Charles Gould, Service Manager, and Robert T. Walsh, Advertising Manager.

J. G. Vincent, Vice President of Engineering for the Packard Motor Car Company, announces the appointment of O. E. Hunt, his assistant for several years, as Chief Engineer.

The Federal Motor Truck Company of Detroit is obtaining exact operating costs on its trucks in various lines of business. The combined daily results for each month are analyzed by the traffic analysis department, and thus exact information on motor truck costs extending over a long period of time is obtained. Sealed instruments which record all movements of the trucks are at work in the leading lines of business.

The Wolverine Automobile Club of Detroit has appointed Frank M. Eldredge, advertising manager of the Pullman Machine Company, successor to the Briggs-Detroit Company, a member of the Publicity Committee.

New additions will add 302,000 square feet of floor space to its present factory and will enable the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company to nearly double its output.

Michelin prices have just been reduced 10 per cent., due largely to the greatly augmented output of the American factory at Milltown, N. J., on account of the heavy demand in foreign countries.

Louis Jandorf, who has built up a business in used automobiles from nothing to big proportions, chiefly on his word, said last week:

"The most gratifying thing today is that the desire for something for nothing in motor cars is gradually passing away. I now come in contact more with the type of buyer who realizes the advantages of the used-car market and who is willing to pay a fair price for a good car. The opportunities in the market of good cars which have been used are really remarkable."

The Sparton Safety Signal has been adopted on the official Lincoln Highway car on its long trek over the Lincoln Highway to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

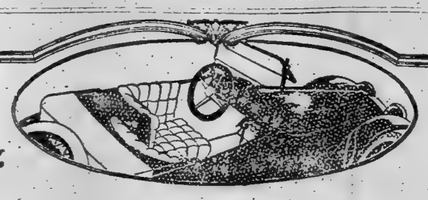

Roadster for three $775

Experience

IT is notable that the majority of Scripps-Booth buyers are experienced motorists, with need for a large car, and taste at all times for the comfort it affords.

The smoothness, ease and dignity to which these owners are accustomed, are combined with light weight, for the first time in

Scripps-Booth

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY
2 WEST 57TH STREET 'Phone, PLAZA 7816

"PRIDE,"
——that is not Vainglorious

PRIDE in *perfecting* the Product.

Pride in *Achievement* won, step by step, through frank and fair means only.

Pride in the maintenance of a high standard of Quality—in a reputation for Reliability—DEPENDABILITY—and "the Square Deal" at all times.

The B. F. Goodrich Co. has been making history in the Rubber Industry, for *more than 45 years.*

It has *always* been the Leader!

It has almost *never* had a "Boom," or the reaction that follows Boom.

It has been *Conservative* in all its moves—never Experimenting at its Customers' Expense, yet never lagging behind *first* place in the Procession.

It has been the Pioneer in nearly *all* great Improvements made in the Working of Rubber.

And, it has grown *steadily,* surely, as well as stupendously, until the *largest* Rubber Factory in the World today, is that of The B. F. Goodrich Co. at Akron, O.

The Operations of this Factory require, and utilize, more than 75 Acres of Floor Space, and The B. F. Goodrich Co. frequently employs more than 15,000 people.

NO other Rubber Factory in the World buys so *much* Crude Rubber, manufacturing as it does more than 90,000,000 lbs. of Rubber Goods yearly.

It pays *one-sixth of all the Taxes in the City of Akron,* which City has *15 other* Rubber Concerns, and more than 100,000 Population.

Some of its "White Anchor" Fire Hose, made 'way back in 1884 (30 years ago), is still doing good service, *because* of the *Precision* Principle and *Quality* Ambition that lie behind *all* Goodrich Co. products.

Every day in the year, on average, the operations of The B. F. Goodrich Co. result in its receiving more than 30,000 pieces of Mail, and more than 350 Telegrams.

It manufactures 284 Classes of Rubber Goods.

Some of these Classes subdivide into large businesses.

Thus it makes 100 kinds of Rubber Hose, 11 kinds of Rubber Tubing, 8 kinds of Insulated and other wire, etc.

Every day, on average, The B. F. Goodrich Company Factory manufactures:—
—20 Miles of Insulated Wire.
— Miles of Rubber Hose.
— 5 Miles of Rubber Belting.

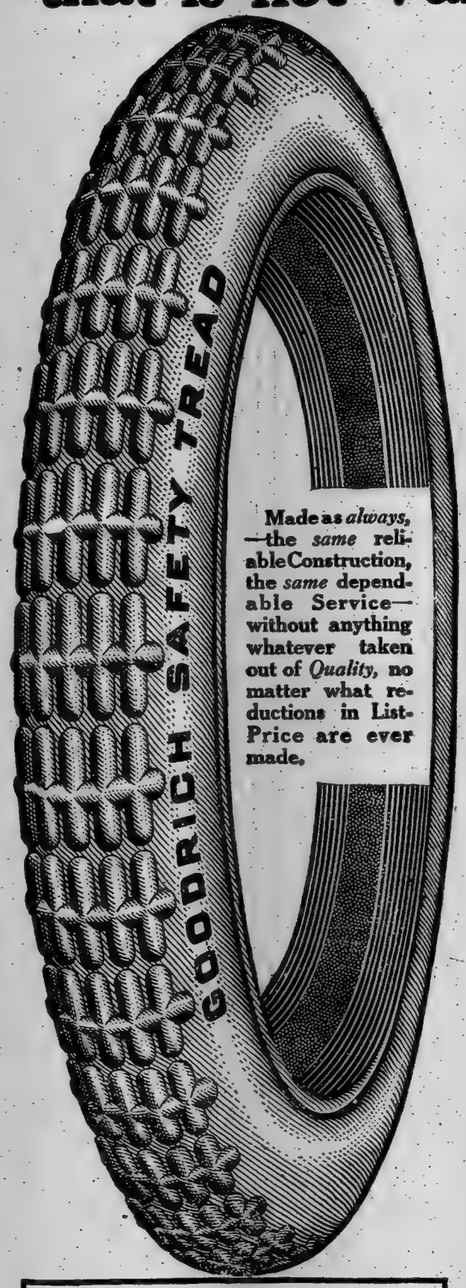

Made as *always,* —the *same* reliable Construction, the *same* dependable Service—without anything whatever taken out of *Quality,* no matter what reductions in List-Price are ever made.

Only 5% Plus for this Best Non-Skid Tire

Note following comparative prices. "A," "B," "C" and "D" represent four Widely-Sold Non-Skid Tires:

Size	Goodrich Safety Tread	OTHER MAKES			
		"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"
30x3	$9.45	$10.55	$10.95	$16.35	$18.10
30x3½	12.20	13.35	14.20	21.70	23.60
32x3½	14.00	15.40	16.30	22.85	25.30
34x4	20.35	22.30	23.80	31.15	33.55
36x4½	28.70	32.15	33.60	41.85	41.40
37x5	33.90	39.60	41.80	49.85	52.05

—12,000 Battery Jars for Electric Cars, etc.

—Conveyor Belts that measure as much as five feet wide and weigh more than 3674 pounds each.

—A Hard Rubber Dept. that alone employs more than 500 men.

All this in addition to its other Departments and the 21 kinds of Rubber Tires it makes *exclusive* of the *"Goodrich Safety"* Tread Auto Tire.

THIS *Volume* of Rubber Buying, Manufacturing and Selling, with the corresponding reduction of Overhead Expense when divided over so many classes, is what gives to the *Goodrich* Factory the *lowest Cost* for Tire Manufacturing of the highest Grade.

The Responsibility to so many lines of Dealers and Consumers, in so many lines of Trade, is what makes it so *zealous* in guarding the Quality and Value of each Product that bears the *Goodrich* name—so slow to launch new things *until* thoroughly tested—so keen to make Success *sure* and continuous, rather than dramatic and transient.

And of all these Goodrich Products, that which best expresses the *measure* of our capacity, our Experience and Good-faith is the *Goodrich Safety-Tread Tire.*

It does this through giving the *greatest Mileage* and Resilience in the field, at the *fairest* Cost, per *Mile,* to Users.

WHEN you Test these *Goodrich Safety-Tread Tires,* and compare with others of considerably higher price, you will then understand our *Pride* in Goodrich Standards and Ideals.

—A pride which results in Goodrich Tires being made *better each year* than they have ever been, and improved with each month's output.

The Goodrich *Safety*-Tread Tire today gives *more Mileage* than our own (or any other) *plain-Tread* Tire, with only about 5% more Cost to us and about 5% more price to *you* than that of our Plain Tread.

This, in line with Goodrich Co. Policy—which is to base its charges only on its low Manufacturing Cost, no matter how much *more* price *could be* obtained for the *greater efficiency* it develops from same materials.

Pride which results in this, concerns YOUR Pocketbook.

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, Ohio

GOODRICH
FAIR-LISTED TIRES

New York Branch, 1780 Broadway

RETRACING U. S. HISTORY BY TROLLEY

Following the "Fighting Parson" to the Battle of Springfield—A Day's Outing Through Quaint Parts of New Jersey.

By Sarah Comstock.

Stay one moment; you've heard of Caldwell, the parson, who once preached the Word down at Springfield. What, no? Come—that's bad; why he had all the Jerseys aflame! And they gave him the name of the "rebel high priest." He stuck in their gorge, for he loved the Lord God—and he hated King George!

THUS Bret Harte. You can read it all for yourself—it's the poem called "Caldwell of Springfield," and it is included in Harte's complete poems. There it blazes forth from the printed page, in the midst of all the Western writings by which we know Harte better. And yet, though we so seldom recall this poem, it is one of his most important works; for it immortalizes a striking figure in our Revolutionary history, that of the "Fighting Parson" of New Jersey.

Take a day off, and retrace that Parson's story for yourself. There's a little trolley journey through some of New Jersey's greenest meadows, into the heart of some of her loveliest hills, to some of her quaintest villages—and before you unrolls the map of the battle of Springfield. One of the most delightful of trolley loops will carry you over the famous sites—so choose a bright day, and loop the loop of history in Union County.

From Newark the trolley journey begins. It carries you to Union by way of Elizabeth, with a change of cars there. There is no railroad at the old-fashioned village of Union nor at its neighbor, Springfield. If you prefer the quicker form of travel, you can take the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to Milburn, thence trolley over a short distance into Springfield. But it's worth while to provide yourself with plenty of time, for the trolleying is a breezy way to pass a July day.

Suppose you set out from Broad Street, Newark, on a Main Line car. It carries you to Elizabeth; here you take the car for Union. Leave it at Union Centre and begin your foot journey.

It was in June, 1780, that this little town, together with Springfield, became the centre of the stage of Revolutionary action. Washington had had his suspicions aroused by the movements of some British troops up the Hudson River, and he became keenly on the alert for trouble. Knyphausen was in temporary command of the British troops, and he sent 5,000 or more of them from Staten Island over to Elizabethtown. Knyphausen had heard of the tendency to mutiny which had existed around the Morristown camp, and he felt that the opportunity was ripe to advance there. No doubt, he calculated, many of the inhabitants of New Jersey were ready to ally themselves to the British cause. With this idea firmly fixed, he ordered that the troops be marched straight through Jersey to the American headquarters.

But he was promptly undeceived. Little groups of inhabitants gathered in hidden spots, behind rocks, in bushes and the like, and peppered the British with their bullets. Mathews was in charge of the advance, and by the time he reached the village of Connecticut Farms (now Union,) he was so much harassed that he determined on drastic measures and decided to burn the whole town.

Walk from the point where you leave the car, on Johnson Avenue, and you will come to the little stone church whose tablet commemorates this event. On the way you will pass the "public square" of the village, and there stands a Revolutionary cannon. The carriage is not supposed to be historic, but the gun itself is said to be a genuine relic.

And just beyond, surrounded by many an old gravestone, stands the building which is a lineal descendent of the historic one. "Connecticut Farms," runs its inscription, "Here stood the Presbyterian Church and here was fought the battle, June 7, 1780, between American forces under General Maxwell and Colonel Dayton, and the British Army on its advance to Springfield. The church and village were burned by the British during their retreat. June 23, 1780, the British second advance here formed into two columns and moved to Springfield, where they were repulsed."

This, then, is the site of the first battle. We'll visit the other battle site later on. But just now let's have a look at the story of Parson Caldwell, whose history is so closely linked with this vicinity.

James Caldwell was a pastor in the Presbyterian Church, a man well known throughout Jersey, having studied for the ministry at Princeton College, which was then in Newark, Aaron Burr being its President. Caldwell distinguished himself considerably as a preacher, and was given charge of the Old First Church at Elizabeth.

He was innately a patriot, with an inherited instinct of revolt against tyranny. His ancestors had been French Huguenots who had fled to Scotland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; again they had fled from persecution, this time that of Claverhouse, seeking a home in Ireland. Caldwell's parents came to this country from Ireland, and the son James was born in Virginia in 1784.

At the outbreak of the Revolution James Caldwell showed ardent patriotism, and came to be known as an active patriot. "There are times when it is righteous to fight as well as pray," was part of his creed. His church followers sustained him in his Revolutionary spirit and were in sympathy with him when he became, in June, 1776, Chaplain of the Jersey Brigade under Colonel Dayton. From this time on his efforts in behalf of patriotism increased. When the army camped at Morristown he used to work at getting provisions for the half-starved troops, and his great popularity made it possible for him to collect large supplies of stores from all over the region, which stores he distributed himself.

There is a most interesting biographical sketch of the man, as well as of the battle which he made famous, in the "History of Essex and Hudson Counties," compiled by W. H. Shaw. The author relates an incident when, being Deputy Quartermaster General, as well as priest, Caldwell's office door was inscribed with the letters, "D. Q. M. G."

His friend Abraham Clark arriving one day at the office, stood puzzling over the cryptic inscription.

"Well," he said at last, seeing Caldwell. "I don't know what the letters mean, but I think they must indicate that you're a Devilish Queer Minister of the Gospel."

His "queerness" was of the sort that made him beloved, even though it took such forms as preaching with a pair of pistols on his desk beside the Bible—for there was often danger of a raid, and the "Fighting Parson" did not mean to be surprised. The soldiers were devoted to him—one day he would be distributing stores among them, the next preaching the kind of sermon that put courage into their very weary souls.

Now to come down to 1780, where we began. Caldwell had left his church at Elizabeth to take up his duties as Chaplain, though he was still nominally in charge of that parish. In June of the battle year he happened to be living in a house at this very village of Union, a house which was called the "Connecticut Farms Parsonage." He preached sometimes in this church, the original of the one you are looking at; sometimes in the Springfield church, which you are to visit before the day is over.

We will go on to the site of the parsonage. Before leaving this spot, however, you must give a glance at the old brown headstones, their inscriptions dating back to the seventeen hundreds and the days of the long, f-like "s". One stone of historic significance marks the grave of a boy "who fell a victim to the fever that prevail'd in the Fall of 1819 in the City of New York, after an illness of 4 days."

Turn to your left from the little triangular "public square" where the Revolutionary cannon stands, walk three blocks to Caldwell Place, and there turn again to your left. You will come, within a block, to a large white house; the monument standing before it tells in brief a tragic story:

"Near this spot stood the parsonage in which Hannah Ogden, wife of the Rev. James Caldwell, was killed by a British soldier, June 7, 1780."

Here, then, occurred the dreadful incident which sent Parson Caldwell to battle about a fortnight later, to fight such a fight as stands out in all the records of American history.

In the house, which stood practically where the present big white house stands, Mrs. Caldwell was living, being at the time alone with her baby, her older children, and a servant. Her husband was in the Short Hills when the British Army arrived at Connecticut Farms, and unable to reach his parsonage home. In every direction the townspeople were fleeing, but Mrs. Caldwell, a strong and a pious woman, refused to give way to panic and tried to soothe those with her, praying devoutly and trusting that they might be spared. She was holding her baby and praying when the servant saw a redcoat enter the yard and reported the fact to her mistress.

Mrs. Caldwell rose and went to the window, still preserving her calm. As she appeared there the soldier fired directly at her, and she fell dead among her clustering children.

The story runs that her body was dragged out into the street where you stand, the house being fired immediately by the onrushing soldiers. It lay exposed for several hours in the hot sun, according to Lossing, "when some of her friends procured liberty to take it to the house of Captain Wade on the opposite side of the road." And that very house, once the humble dwelling of Wade, stands today across the village street where you may see it for yourself.

It is a tiny dwelling, of but one room below, one above, and a kitchen, which has been added since the eighteenth century. But for all its modest appearance it is a far more weather-worthy abode than many a "palatial residence" of the present day. It is clapboarded over, but built of stanch bricks beneath, cozily warm in the bitterest of Winters. For all these years it has withstood every assault of storm. It is freshly white and trim, with rows of crimson and pink hollyhocks standing before its door, and a thriving potato patch basking where a devastating army once trampled the ground.

Think of the situation to which Parson Caldwell returned! Harte says:

He had cause, you might say! When the Hessians that day
Marched up with Knyphausen, they stopped on their way
At the "farms," where his wife, with a child in her arms,
Sat alone in the house. How it happened none knew
But God—and that one of the hireling crew
Who fired the shot! Enough!—there she lay,
And Caldwell, the chaplain, her husband, away!

Versions of the tale differ slightly, as you see, but the gist is the same. She was shot down in her husband's absence, the house, with the rest of the town, was burned, and Caldwell returned to face these facts, and to join the American forces in wreaking vengeance.

Now the British, although compelled to retreat after destroying Connecticut Farms, had no intention of giving up their advance to Morristown, so the second attempt was made, culminating in the Battle of Springfield. Walk on Caldwell Place to the trolley line, the same which brought you from Elizabeth, and go on to the next village, for which the battle was named. Leave the trolley at the little bridge which crosses the Rahway River; here you are, on the very spot where the battle took place.

The British purpose was to cross this stream; the American, to prevent the crossing. With the patriots on the west side of it, the enemy on the east, the sharp conflict took place. Just beyond the stream rises a height of land which is known as "Battle Hill," it having been the height upon which the Americans made their stand.

On June 22 Washington had moved his camp, and had given the post at Short Hills into the charge of Major Gen. Greene. The following day, early in the morning, two divisions under Knyphausen arrived at Springfield, once more advancing from Elizabethtown. They amounted to about five or six thousand infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

The right column of the British aimed to drive Major Lee's dragoons from what was called the Vauxhall Bridge, some distance below, and the Americans were repulsed. Simultaneously the enemy at this Springfield crossing, the site of the bridge where you stand, made an attack upon Colonel Angell, who held the orchard at this point. It is to his memory that a tablet on the bridge was erected, and, wrought in bronze, you may read a quotation from one of Washington's letters, in which the great Chief wrote:

The gallant behaviour of Colonel Angell's Regiment on the 23d inst. at Springfield reflects the highest honour upon the officers and men. They disputed an important pass with so obstinate a bravery that they lost upwards of forty killed, wounded, and missing, before they gave up their ground to a vast superiority of force.

Nevertheless, the Americans were forced back. But the retreat was not to last long. Greene ordered that the main body of the patriot army should take post further back on the hills beyond, and at the same time he sent two regiments, with a piece of artillery, to check the British advance up the Vauxhall Road. This movement succeeded, and the upshot was that the British found themselves wholly at a disadvantage.

And, while all this heat of battle was going on, what of the "Fighting Parson"?

Did he preach—did he pray? Think of him as you stand
By the old church today—think of him and his band
Of militant ploughboys! See the smoke and the heat
Of that reckless advance, of that straggling retreat!
Keep the ghost of that wife, foully slain, in your view—
And what could you, what should you, what would you do?

And Bret Harte answers his own question:

Why, just what he did! They were left in the lurch
For the want of more wadding. He ran to the church,
Broke the door, stripped the pews, and dashed out in the road
With his arms full of hymn-books and threw down his load
At their feet! Then above all the shouting and shots
Rang his voice: "Put Watts into 'em! Boys, give 'em Watts!"

And there stands the church for you to see. Walk on up the street a few blocks, in the same direction as the trolley, and you will come upon the old white building, with a statue of a Continental soldier standing in its little front yard. It was built soon after the Revolution, on the same site as the original building which the British burned on this battle day, and it is practically a copy of the original. In that first building Caldwell often had preached, but so hot was his hate as well as his patriotism that he was ready enough to turn the pious old Watts's hymnals into wadding for a cause more imperative than the singing of hymns. So ardent was his fighting that June 23 that it played an important part in forcing the British to retreat.

They did not retreat without burning the village, however. It was their last act of rage and defeat. They did not again try to reach Morristown; Springfield to this day treasures the memory that "the British never got past us."

Of the forty-six houses which comprised the village forty-two were burned. Two of those left standing are now demolished, but the other two stand to this day, according to Miss Elmer, a very delightful little lady, who is one of the local historians. She points out one of these, covered with old brown shingles, three doors from the church; this, it is said, was used by the commissary department.

The other is a block or so further east on the same street, and is known to all the village as "the Revolutionary house." It is now the residence of Mr. Hurd; Dr. Dayton lived in it during the time of the War for Independence. There is a story that Dr. Dayton was away when the British attacked Springfield, and, as the redcoats advanced toward the house in their process of burning Mrs. Dayton's slave girl ran out to meet them and informed their officers that the stork hovered above the dwelling and begged that they be merciful.

Whereupon, runs the pretty tradition, a British officer gave orders that the torch be stayed and a guard was set to protect the home and its mistress.

In the side of the house a hole was made by a cannon shot, and that mark is now covered over by a bit of zinc, but its location is pointed out and the round outline may be seen.

Near it you must see the delightful old milestone of the village street, in excellent preservation, its legend, "5½ Miles to Elizabeth Town," still plainly traceable. Nor should you miss the old churchyard, with quaint inscriptions on the crumbling stones. Some of these, marking the graves of children, are especially quaint and pathetic, as, for instance, these lines on a child in her fourth year:

Here lies a blooming pretty youth
Who never did refuse the truth,
Her body mold'ring in the ground
Till the last trumpet's solemn sound.

The Rev. Mr. Hoppaugh, a local historian, who was pastor of this famous old church for twenty-six years, recommends a fine tramp back to the heights, where on Hobart Avenue, about two miles from the centre of town, is a boulder marking the spot where the tar barrel and the signal gun were posted.

If you should return by way of Elizabeth (or on the way out you may stop off at Elizabeth) you will be interested in visiting the Old First Church, or its lineal descendant, where Caldwell preached and where he was buried. Boxwood Hall, now the Old Ladies' Home, in East Jersey Street, Elizabeth, is the house where Elias Boudinot once lived; here the funeral of Caldwell was held in 1781, about a year after the battle, the parson having been shot down as cruelly as was his wife, but by an American sentinel, who paid the penalty of hanging. On the steps of Boudinot's house the slain body of the gallant "Fighting Parson" was placed on view, and public indignation waxed high. A monument was erected to the memory of Caldwell and his wife in the Presbyterian churchyard.

But if you do not return to Elizabeth, the trolley loop carries you home by way of Maplewood to Newark.

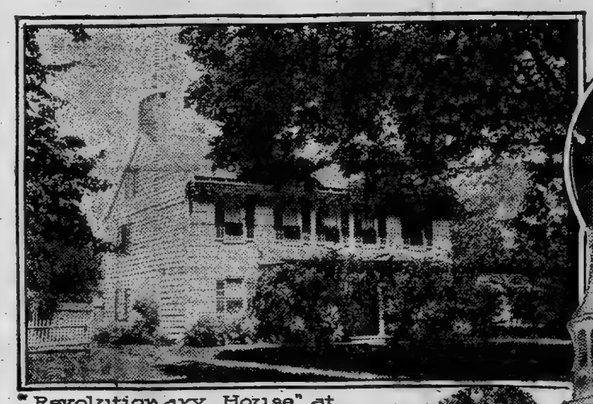
"Revolutionary House" at Springfield, New Jersey

Bridge over the Rahway on spot where battle of Springfield was fought

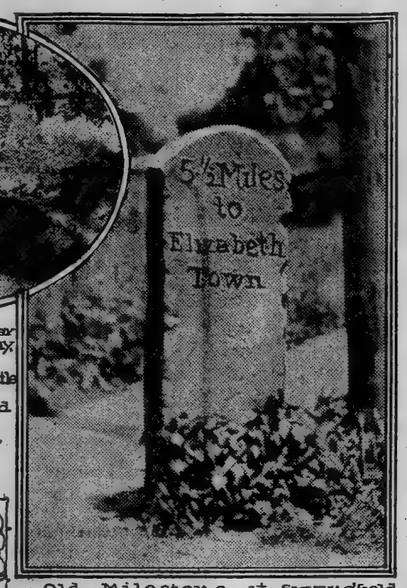
Old Milestone at Springfield

Springfield Church where the "Fighting Parson" seized the hymn books for wadding

The New York Times Leads All Other New York Morning Newspapers in Volume of

Dry Goods and Women's Specialty Shop Advertising

THE RECORD FOR 1915

1915	Times Agate Lines	American Agate Lines	World Agate Lines	Herald Agate Lines	Sun Agate Lines	Tribune Agate Lines	Press Agate Lines
Jan. ..	246,542	253,779	224,259	205,580	91,036	53,279	35,505
Feb. ..	161,687	182,536	149,424	134,849	59,797	40,357	21,209
March .	217,680	190,459	178,713	153,672	64,413	47,762	34,141
April ..	209,882	201,986	187,768	154,456	59,037	62,549	33,508
May ..	232,584	241,212	219,295	176,222	76,553	70,027	31,886
June ..	176,835	161,672	158,391	129,294	64,288	50,645	33,936
Six Mos..	1,245,210	1,231,614	1,117,850	954,073	415,124	324,619	190,185

The net paid circulation of The New York Times, both daily and Sunday, exceeds 300,000 copies. The net paid daily metropolitan district sale of The New York Times exceeds the COMBINED net paid daily sale of at least FOUR of the seven New York morning newspapers.

ITINERARY.

Tube to Newark.
Time, about half an hour.
Fare, 17 cents.

Trolley to Elizabeth, Main Line car.
Time, about half an hour.
Fare, 10 cents.

See Old First Church and Old Ladies' Home on East Jersey Street.

Trolley to Union Centre.
Time, about half an hour.
Fare, 5 cents.

See church, cannon, site of parsonage, house where Mrs. Caldwell was carried.

Trolley to Springfield.
Time, about fifteen minutes.
Fare, 5 cents.

See bridge and tablet, two old houses, church and yard, monument, old milestone.

Trolley to Maplewood, thence to Newark.
Time, about one hour.
Fare, 10 cents.

Transfer to Broad Street car and return by tube.

RESORTS. NEW YORK.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
Kaaterskill, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
An ideal place to spend the summer — accommodations for 1,200 guests. Scenery unsurpassed; outdoor and social diversions; Orchestra and Dancing.
The Cuisine is a Standard. Visit the Kaaterskill and you will enjoy the incomparable service for which it is celebrated. Special rates to large families.
PARENT & RICHARDS, INC.

CATS-KILL MOUNTAINS
GRANT HOUSE
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Situated in a park of 35 acres. Magnificent mountain and valley views. Broad piazzas 600 feet long. Fine cuisine. Vegetables from hotel garden. Bath suites. Orchestra and dancing. Boating and bathing. Golf and tennis on hotel grounds. Accommodates 300. Booklet. P. G. CORNELL, Mgr.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City
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One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

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400 Acres of Chateau, Cottages and Country Club
LEAFY lanes and shady paths on a horse that thrills under knee and rein.
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The Summer playground of the cultured and refined. Fine motoring roads; delightful air; the regatta and water sports; golf; ninety per cent young people. Trip by automobile or train is easy enjoyable and inexpensive; illustrated booklet; itinerary of trip, giving approximate cost, sent free.
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Beautiful, Healthiest Summering Place in the East.
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A modern hotel, noted for its domesticity and homelike atmosphere. Rooms with private bath. Home cooking. Boating. Bathing. One hour from N. Y. City. Garage for autos. Terms reasonable.

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Club House now open for guests in private park of 1600 acres, altitude 1500 ft. Pine forests. Two lakes. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf and tennis. For circular, rates, etc., apply to W. J. CLARKE, Chairman House Committee, Merriewold, N. Y. Cottage to lease for balance of season.

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6½ Hours by Rail from New York City.
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Finest location. Select. Excellent accommodations. Superior Cuisine. Unsurpassed Boating, Fishing, Golf, Tennis etc. State Road. Booklet. EMERSON CLARK, Prop.

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"New York's Most Popular Resort by the Sea"
"A Satisfying Dinner of Quality" served quickly on spacious verandas to the accompaniment of delightful music, is a memorable pleasure at the
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NOW OPEN EUROPEAN PLAN
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200 rooms; 75 private baths; running hot and cold water in rooms; every convenience; surf bathing.
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REFERENCES FROM 1000 PHYSICIANS AND PATRONS
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MIZZEN TOP HOTEL
Also 5 Elegant Cottages and Country Residence of 10 Rooms, 5 Baths
ON CREST OF QUAKER HILL, SOUTHERN BERKSHIRES, PAWLING, N. Y.
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AN IDEAL PLACE FOR CHILDREN.
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House on lake shore; near steamboat landing; modern, sanitary; conveniences; fresh vegetables, milk and eggs from own farm. For rates apply L. N. Savage, 396 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Special Rates During July and August

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SEVEN MILES AT SEA.
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ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Its healthful climate makes Asbury Park the ideal summer resort. *Positively no Mosquitoes.* Bathing facilities unexcelled. Well-kept tennis courts and golf links adjacent. Capacity 500.
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AMERICA'S FINEST BATHING BEACH
300 ROOMS 150 BATHROOMS
Fireproof construction. Conducted on the American Plan, white service throughout. GOLF, TENNIS, BOATING, FISHING, GARAGE. Saddle Horses with instructors.
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JAMES E. GALBREY, Manager.

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Write now for rates.
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One of the largest ocean front hotels. Best location; modern; running water in rooms; tennis courts; orchestra; capacity 300. C. A. APPLEGATE.

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3d year; same m'g'm't. (Formerly The Imperial.) A well-equipped, well-run, comfortable hotel. $2.50 up; w'kly, $9-$18. A. D. WIDDEMER.

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High elevation, dry air. House noted for table and appointments. Fine walks, drives, tennis, golf. Send for "Booklet."

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Open Until Sept. 7th.
Horse Show Ball
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American Plan, $4.00 Per Day.
Attractive Rates for August.

The New Monmouth
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
An Unexcelled Hotel on the Ocean Front With Every Attraction for the Summer Visitor.
Daily Concerts and Dances.
Palm and Tea Room Overlooking the Ocean.
Private Tennis Courts.
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French Cuisine of Highest Order.
Famous Swimming Baths.
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Rates $4 per day and up.
Also non-housekeeping Cottages.
Service and Meals from Hotel.
Booklet and full particulars upon request.

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Hotel and Cottages,
Directly on the ocean.
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The De Luxe Hotel of the Atlantic Coast. Hot and cold sea water in bathrooms.
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MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESORT IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS.
Pure, Invigorating Air. No Mosquitoes. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing, English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets All Trains.
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$50,000 improvements since last season. Running water in rooms. Capacity 400. Booklet.
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Highest elevation within 45 minutes of Manhattan. Dry, invigorating air. Monthly commutation, $7.65. 40 trains daily each way, via Lackawanna R. R. Music, Dancing and Outdoor Sports.
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Whole Square on Ocean & Lake. All outside rooms. American and European plan. Headquarters for auto tourists. Capacity 300.
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Now open. Baths. Garage. Superior table. Address T. R. Moore, Mt. Arlington, N. J.

FOREST REST WILLINGTON, N. J.
WATCHUNG MTS.
An ideal spot for week-ends. $2 per day. One hr. D., L. & W. Hundred acres of virgin forest. A. N. Jacot, Hardware Store, 621 6th Ave. City phone, Greeley 6686.

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ASBURY PARK, N. J.
A superior corner house, fronting on ocean; new management; capacity 125. King & Whipple.

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Fifth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.
1 blk. to ocean on Atlantic Square; rooms single or en suite with bath. Capacity 300.
LLOYD EVANS.

THE SHELBURNE OCEAN GROVE, N. J.
A new modern hotel; hot and cold running water in every room; private baths; Ocean Pathway, Casino park and ocean. T. C. HAYNES.

HOTEL THEDFORD SIXTH AVENUE, ASBURY PARK.
overlooking ocean; suites with bath; booklet.
HARRY DUFFIELD, Owner and Proprietor.

ACTIVITIES AT FASHIONABLE RESORTS

NEWPORT IS GAY.

Dances and Dinners Being Held in Considerable Number.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24.—Mrs. George D. Widener has sent out cards for a ball at Miramar, her new residence on the Cliffs and Bellevue Avenue, for Aug. 30. The same night Mrs. Widiner will be the guest of honor at a dinner which Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give for a large company of guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan will give a dinner and dance on the night of July 30 at their new residence, Bonnie Crest, which will bring together the Summer colony and many guests from New York.

On the following afternoon members of the Congressional Union will assemble at Marble House, which Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont has tendered for a thé dansant, the proceeds going toward the fund for children left destitute by the war.

Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt will judge the dancing for the ladies of the colony who will enter a competition for which cups have been given by Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. G. C. Barrows, and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry.

Interested with Mrs. Belmont are Mrs. Henry E. Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles de Looey Oelrichs, Miss Maria de Barrill, Mrs. James H. Kidder, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Mrs. G. C. Barrows, Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas.

It seemed like good old Newport days last week when William Woodward tooled his coach along Bellevue Avenue with Miss Ruth Vanderbilt Twombly occupying the box seat.

There are still a number of whips and coaches here, including the Messrs. Prescott Lawrence, James J. Van Alen, Paul A. Andrews, August Belmont, Senator George Peabody Westmore, and Reginald C. Vanderbilt, and before the season closes there will be an effort to have a coaching parade.

Governor Whitman of New York arrived last Friday night and departed Tuesday for Albany. He attended a small dinner with Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James.

Judges for the Newport Dog Show at the Griswold estate on Bellevue Avenue for Aug. 14 include Miss A. H. Whitney of Lancaster, Mass.; Chetwood Smith of Worcester, James Spring of Boston, James Carroll of Buffalo, William Ziegler, Jr., of New York, Arnold Lawson of Boston, W. R. Lowe of New York, George S. Thomas of Hamilton, Mass., and James Mortimer of Hempstead.

Hamilton Rice of London has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames during the week.

Cyril Hatch of New York was here for the first time this Summer on Saturday.

Harold A. Sands of New York was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor are settled at Beechmound for the Summer, where they will give a number of dinners and probably a small dance.

Mrs. Augusta Rosalie Stevenson is spending the season with her father, Colonel Howard A. Stevenson, at Hawthorne Villa.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, who have been entertaining Miss Kate Cary, gave a large dinner Sunday night.

Mrs. Roland Redmond, Mrs. H. E. Howland, and Miss Helen Rives are at the La Farge cottage for the Summer.

Edward J. Berwind has returned from Florence, where he took Mrs. Berwind because of the serious illness of her mother.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Van Alen and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly, is now visiting Mrs. Vanderbilt at The Breakers.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, William H. Sands, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne of New York are among the week's arrivals.

Mrs. Frederick Jennings Parsons of New York is visiting her sister, Mrs. Stuart Duncan at Bonnie Crest, where Mrs. Duncan gave an informal luncheon Sunday.

Miss Aubrey Hoffman of New York is visiting Mrs. Harold Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens of New Jersey will give a dinner and dance at the Clambake Club later in the Summer.

The schooner yacht Sea Call, owned by Alexander S. Cochran, made a run from City Island to Newport last Sunday.

Dr. Roderick Terry, with his daughter, Mrs. Eugene Hale, Jr., and Harold Godwin have started on a six weeks' yachting trip on the Christobal.

Mrs. J. J. Wysong is giving a ladies' luncheon at Greystone next Thursday.

All the boxes for the grand stand at the invitation tennis tournament at the Newport Casino, beginning Aug. 16, have been rented and there is a waiting list besides.

Mrs. Richard Stevens and her daughter, Miss Elsie Stevens, who is to be one of the bridesmaids for Miss Margaret F. Andrews at her marriage to Morgan Belmont on Aug. 14, arrived last night to visit Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Mrs. Drexel gave a dinner for her guests last night. Mrs. Stevens will give a dinner for forty guests on Aug. 4.

One of the prettiest dinners of the week was that of Tuesday, when Mrs. Frederic Sanes entertained ten ladies, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. Burke Roche, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. Edward Simpson, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Miss Charlotte Pell, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. Elisha Dyer and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs.

ARCHERY AT LENOX.

This and Several Other Outdoor Sports Are Unusually Popular.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 24.—Out-of-door life in the Berkshires is being followed by more devotees this season than in years past, and every line of sport and recreation has a following.

Archery, played last twenty-five years ago when Lenox had an archery club, has blossomed out again. Canoeing at Mahkeenac Lake, despite several sensational overturnings, has proved a regular morning exercise, in which both men and women participate. At the Mahkeenac Lake Boating Club a professional swimmer gives instructions, and whole automobile caravans go down to the lake daily for a plunge and for dancing in the boat clubhouse.

The cool mornings of July has lent interest to riding. Mme. Constantin T. Dumba, the wife of the Austrian Ambassador, rides frequently.

At the Lenox Club the junior tennis championships have been played before galleries of prominent people. Golf, including a match between the Stockbridge and Great Barrington teams, has its usual large following.

A new feature in picnics is the night outing to water front or some sequestered spot where automobile headlights are used to light the picnic ground. The places most favored for picnics this week have been Hartsville, Trout Pond, in Monterey; Bash Bish Falls, in Mount Washington; Stevens Glen, in Richmond, and October Mountain, in Washington.

Next week will be one of much interest to those who follow the cultivation of flowers in the region from Pittsfield to the Connecticut State line, for on Tuesday the annual show of annuals and perennials will open in the Lenox Town Hall. It will be held by the Lenox Horticultural Society, an organization whose members are rated as the leading growers of flowers in New England. These exhibitions always bring to Lenox a number of people interested in the improvement in garden flowers, for nowhere else is more progress made in this department of floral culture. Giraud Foster at Bellefontaine has won the principal awards in the Boston flower show, and twenty-four first awards at the Newport flower show.

The principal displays at the flower show will be made by the farms of Mrs. William Douglas Sloane and Mr. and Mrs. William B. O. Field, and by Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, Mrs. Winthrop, Mr. Foster, Miss Adele Kneeland, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia of Lenox, Warren E. Salisbury and John A. Spoor of Pittsfield, Joseph H. Choate of Stockbridge, and William Hall Walker of Great Barrington.

In Stockbridge they are exhibiting their flowers in monthly shows, each one specializing on some sort of flower. The second show opens Monday at the Casino in Stockbridge with hollyhocks and sweet peas displayed for award. The exhibitors will be Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, Mrs. Walter P. Eaton, Miss Marie Kobbe, Miss Edith Kohlsaat, Miss Hague, Joseph H. Choate, and Mrs. B. Hoffman.

This is a season of change in the Berkshires, a time when many hie away to other mountains or to the seashore. Nevertheless there has been a full round of entertaining, including dinners to which thirty or more were asked, bridge parties on porches, dances, and sewing bees in aid of French emergency hospitals.

Dr. Henry P. Jaques has begun to build a comfortable country house at Main Street and Yokun Avenue on property he lately bought of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes. The new home is near the Lenox Club, and will be the sixth house that Dr. Jaques has built. Dr. and Mrs. Jaques will have for near neighbors Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Miss O. E. T. Stokes, and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom.

William D. Curtis has the most valuable property in Lenox. He is assessed this year on property which is taxed, $6,484. The rate of taxation is $17.50 on a $1,000 on valuation. Mrs. Robert W. Paterson pays $5,635; Granville L. Winthrop, $5,327; Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, $4,776; Mrs. Giraud Foster, $4,989.

The Ben Greet players will present "The Taming of the Shrew" here Saturday, Aug. 14, for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield is raising a fund to aid the families of Italian soldiers at Taormina, Sicily, where Mr. and Mrs. Crowninshield have a Winter residence.

Mrs. Edward R. Wharton has asked her Lenox friends to raise $1,000 for the purchase of a light automobile ambulance, to be called The Berkshires, for the French Red Cross.

Well-known persons are to give a benefit in August for Miss Ethel F. Folsom's Mountain View Farm, where Miss Folsom cares for convalescing women and girls discharged from New York hospitals as cured, but too weak to work. This institution serves tea to visitors every afternoon, and many go there for first-hand knowledge of this worthy philanthropy.

Almost every one in the Berkshire colonies goes to the studio teas given by wives of artists. Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield, at Konkapot Cottage in Stockbridge, is a charming hostess, and her entertainments attract large companies weekly. Mrs. Daniel Chester French, at Glendale, is another popular hostess. In the Lenox colony, Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke's afternoons "at home" are always well attended. Hers is one of the finest gardens in the hills. The August meeting of the Lenox Garden Club, of which Mr. Clarke is President, will be held there. Many are attracted to Mrs. Robert W. Paterson's "at homes," where there is the same artistic environment, the Paterson art collection being the most renowned in this region.

The Rev. and Mrs. William Lawrence Wood arrived this week, and are visiting with his relative, Giraud Foster and Mrs. Foster, at Bellefontaine, to which place a number of the cottagers have been asked to dinner to meet the Rev. and Mrs. Wood. The new rector, who will preach in Trinity Church for the first time Sunday, is 29 years of age, and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers Wood of New York. In April he married Miss Laura Cass Canfield, the daughter of Mrs. Frank Griswold, since when they have been living in London.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke of Washington, who is in Pittsfield for the Summer, gave a dinner on Wednesday to celebrate his seventy-seventh birthday. On the morning of the day the General played a round of golf at the Country Club at Pittsfield with Walter C. Humstone. General Brooke has played golf all over the world. A few years ago he played a match with Prince Henry of Prussia on the royal links of Berlin.

Charles Astor Bristed, Samuel Frothingham, Frank Stanton Blake of Lenox, Brainard Meers, and E. J. Shepard of Philadelphia second. Judge George L. Ingraham, Judge Francis Scott, Miss Alexandra Emery, William F. Cochran, Martin Van Buren, Mrs. Allen Wellman, and Francis L. Wellman were among the others noticed on the links.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Hall McCormick, Jr., entertained at dinner on Saturday night, their guests including Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schelling, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Rogers, C. Ledyard Blair and Miss Blair, Dr. Horace Stokes, George K. Davis, Miss Elizabeth McCormick, and Mrs. Albert Mansfield Patterson.

Other entertainers of Saturday evening were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who had a party of sixteen at dinner; Mrs. George H. Draper, and Mrs. Mason Campbell.

When Bar Harbor takes hold of anything it is done with a will, and such is the case with the huge war relief committee recently organized by the Summer residents to assist the conditions in Europe. Almost every woman of note of the Summer colony is busy and works at least one day a week for the purposes of the committee. More than $1,500 has already been subscribed for material, and thus far 1,500 yards of flannel, 4,000 yards of gauze, 600 yards of cotton, and some 180 skeins of yarn are in the hands of the workers. Three sewing machines are kept busy daily, and substantial results are looked for from the work. About every local organization has agreed to contribute time, money, or material, and the work will last all Summer.

Each day has a sub-committee under the direction of a competent Chairman, and there is close rivalry.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff are expected to arrive the 27th of the month, and will have one of Philip Livingston's cottages, Fair View. The Schiffs came last year just before the outbreak of the European war, and Mr. Schiff was called home after he had been here only three days. This season it is hoped that they will be able to spend the entire Summer here.

Andrew Carnegie does not seem to be ill just at present. Fog and wet weather have kept him at home somewhat, but every fair day he has been out, on one day making a visit to Eagle Lake, which he saw for the first time. The latest desire that is possessing him is to try the fishing. He has made it a point to visit the various spots of interest on the island, and his yacht and automobile have been kept busy. Mrs. Carnegie and his daughter, Miss Margaret, go with him on most of his excursions.

Miss Jane Addams, who has been spending some months abroad as a delegate to the Woman's Peace Conference, was at Hull's Cove a short time, going Sunday to New York to attend a conference. On Sunday morning she spoke at the Methodist Church in the presence of a gathering that filled the church, on "The Present Prospects of Peace in Europe."

General Horace Porter entertained Wednesday evening at dinner at his Summer home, the guests including Mr. and Mrs. John R. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, Dr. and Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mrs. Platt Hunt, Miss Alice Carpenter and M. Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister.

Howard O. Sturges was among the entertainers at dinner Wednesday night, in his party being Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Katherine Force and Mrs. W. H. Force.

Mrs. William H. Bliss entertained a party at luncheon Thursday at Devilstone cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri entertained eighteen guests at dinner at Buonriposo Saturday evening, and also a party of sixteen on the Thursday evening previous.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Harrison Dulles and their son of Philadelphia, who have taken the Primrose cottage for the Summer, have arrived to pass the rest of the season here.

Mrs. Edgar Scott of Philadelphia entertained at dinner Tuesday night at Chiltern, with covers laid for fourteen. Among those present were General Edward Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Train, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hill Thorndike, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Robert Sturgis, and Miss Rita Sturgis.

Miss Marian D. Grant of Philadelphia has joined her father, William S. Grant, Jr., at his cottage at Northeast Harbor.

SCALING PEAKS IS A FAVORITE WHITE MOUNTAIN PASTIME.

Camp in Great Gulf

Hermit Lake Camp Tuckerman Ravine

The Edmand Trail.

Appalachian Mt Club Huts on Mt Madison.

TO many vacationers a visit to the White Mountains means the great opportunity for scaling the most formidable mountain peaks in the East. Despite their comparative safety, enough mountain tragedies in which climbers have lost their lives are recorded to bring in that fascinating element of danger which stimulates the real mountaineer to action and brings him the keenest enjoyment, both mental and physical.

The climber who puts himself under the protection of that august body, the Appalachian Mountain Club, will show his wisdom. To begin with, this is the oldest American club devoted exclusively to mountain climbing. It is made up of expert mountain climbers who have scaled some of the world's most important peaks in Switzerland, Tyrol, the Canadian Rockies, Mexico, and South America, and of amateurs who have many surprising feats to recount.

Since the club began many years ago to make maps, build paths and shelters, and systematize some of the most wonderful climbs in America it has grown steadily, and now has several hundred members from all over the United States.

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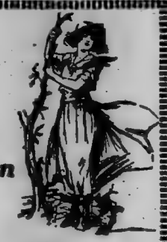

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AT BAR HARBOR.

Work for Soldiers Is Dividing Attention with Gayety.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 24.—A week divided between philanthropic work, dancing and dining, has passed most busily for Bar Harbor's Summer folk. At the High School Building, where certain sections of the society leaders congregate daily, there has been the buzz and bustle of sewing, with very successful results in work accomplished. More than $2,000 in contributions has been secured, while hundreds of garments, dressings, stockings, bandages, and other war necessities, are being made.

But it has not all been philanthropic work, for society seems to find plenty of time to amuse itself. The various clubs are as usual the centres of gaiety, and entertaining at private houses is also a large feature. The brief visit of the U. S. S. Dolphin, which came in Tuesday afternoon, also served to give a military flavor to the week.

A distinguished visitor here was Charles Dana Gibson, who came Tuesday for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, and to see his sister, Miss Josephine Gibson, who is passing the Summer here as their guest. Mr. Gibson was the guest of the Greens at luncheon Tuesday.

Monday and Tuesday were busy days for the entertainers, the hosts including the R. Hall McCormicks, Harold I. Sewall, Mrs. Walter Bryant, Augustine Derby, Mrs. Albert Flake, Miss Helen Draper, and C. Ledyard Blair. Mr. Blair gave a dinner aboard his yacht Diana. There was also a number of informal parties at various tea houses.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, whom many have picked now for the arbiter of Bar Harbor society, is just about the busiest woman at Bar Harbor this Summer. The young widow is taking probably about the most prominent place in Bar Harbor social life of anybody here this season. She has developed a great enthusiasm for dancing and attends nearly all the Swimming Club dances during the week. She has given a number of luncheons and dinners lately and has been a guest at several others. Almost every day she may be seen on the Swimming Club tennis courts, for she is devoted to this game, (indeed, her romance with Colonel Astor had its foundation on the tennis courts there,) and with her sister, Miss Katherine Force, she spends a number of days a week at the Kebo golf links. She also rides horseback around some of the less frequented drives, and is an ardent motorist. Add to this a morning a week as a member of the War Relief Committee, sewing bandages and shirts for soldiers and refugees, and her week is pretty well taken up. Her younger sister, Miss Katherine Force, is almost as much in the limelight and fully as active.

Another busy woman is Mrs. William Lawrence Green of Albany, who is engaged in looking after the Swimming Club's dances and similar functions

WRIGHT DESCRIBES IDEAL AEROPLANE

Day Near When Machine Will Be Balanced Almost Automatically, He Predicts.

THREE EQUILIBRIUM LINES

Lack of Knowledge of Fore and Aft Imaginary Axis Leads to a Majority of Accidents.

The day is near when the flier will be almost entirely relieved of the work of maintaining the equilibrium of his machine, and his attention will be required only to keep it on its proper course and to bring it safely in contact with the ground when landing. This is the prediction of Orville Wright in an article entitled "Stability of Aeroplanes," just written for the Smithsonian Institution. He discusses some phases of fore-and-aft equilibrium in flying, and points out the danger of "stalling" to the average flier. By "stalling" he means coming to rest in the air.

Mr. Wright says that a flying machine is balanced in three directions. One is about an imaginary axis fore-and-aft in its line of motion, referred to as lateral equilibrium; the other about an axis extending in a lateral direction from tip to tip of the wings, known as fore-and-aft or longitudinal equilibrium, and a third about a vertical axis, which is generally referred to as steering, although its most important function is that of lateral equilibrium. Mr. Wright says that although a beginner finds most difficulty in mastering the lateral control, it is his lack of knowledge of certain features of the fore-and-aft equilibrium which leads to the most serious accidents.

"In an ideal flying machine," Mr. Wright writes, "the centre of gravity should lie in the line of the centre of resistance to forward movement, and also in the line of thrust, but in practice this is not always feasible, since the machine must be built to land safely as well as to fly. In flying a low centre of gravity, that is, one below the centre of support, causes an oscillating movement about the lateral axis like that of a pendulum, which tends to form a disturbing turning movement. On the other hand, a high centre of gravity tends to cause the machine to roll over in landing, and, consequently, a compromise is adopted.

Two Methods Used.

"The two principal methods used in preserving fore-and-aft equilibrium have been the shifting weights so as to keep the centre of gravity in line with the changing centre of lift, and the utilization of auxiliary surfaces, known as elevators, to keep the centre pressure in line with a fixed centre of gravity. The first method has been found impracticable on account of the impossibility of shifting large weights quickly enough, but the second is used on most of the modern flying machines."

Flying machines of the latter type, Mr. Wright says, should have their auxiliary surfaces in the front or rear, and as far as possible from the main bearing planes, because the greater the distance the greater the leverage, and consequently the smaller amount of surface required. No part of either the main surface or auxiliary surface should be exposed on the upper sides in a way to create a downward pressure for maintaining equilibrium. To overcome such a pressure it requires twice the propeller thrust that an equal carried weight would require.

The downward pressure of air is used to some extent, however, on account of its adaptability in producing more or less inherent stable aeroplanes. Mr. Wright describes an inherent stable aeroplane as one in which the equilibrium is maintained by an arrangement of surfaces so placed that when a current of air strikes one part of the machine, creating pressure that tends to disturb the equilibrium, the same current striking another part creates a balancing pressure in the opposite direction. This compensating or correcting pressure is obtained without the mechanical movement of any part of the machine.

While this system will control the machine to some extent, Mr. Wright says, it depends so much on variation in course and speed as to render it inadequate to meet the demands of a practical flying machine. In order to obtain greater dynamic efficiency and greater manoeuvring ability, auxiliary surfaces mechanically operable are used in present flying machines instead of the practically fixed surfaces of the inherently stable type, but they depend to a greater extent upon the skill of the operator in keeping equilibrium.

"Feeling" the Angle.

Mr. Wright says that if the operator were able to "feel" exactly the angle at which his aeroplane meets the air at least 90 per cent. of all aeroplane accidents would be eliminated. Instruments for this purpose have been produced, but they are not in general use. The average flier does not realize how dangerous it is to be ignorant of this angle, nor does he know when he is "stalling" or coming to rest in the air or nearly so.

Mr. Wright says the danger from "stalling" comes when the operator attempts to check the machine's downward plunge by turning the main bearing surfaces to still greater angles of incidence, instead of pointing the machine downward at a smaller angle of incidence, so that the speed can be recovered more quickly. Most of the serious accidents in flying occur after long glides from considerable heights with the power reduced, when an attempt is made to bring the machine to a more level course several hundred feet in the air. The machine quickly loses its speed and becomes "stalled." Those who have seen the novice make a "pancake" landing, Mr. Wright said, have seen the beginning of a case of "stalling," which might have been fatal had it taken place at a height of 100 or 200 feet in the air.

The inventor of the aeroplanes adds that the greatest danger of flying comes from misjudging the angle of incidence. If a uniform angle were maintained there would be no difficulty in getting fore-and-aft equilibrium. Experiments made the last year have brought about a considerable advance in the development of automatic stability. A device described by Mr. Wright comprises a small horizontal wind vane mounted on the machine so as to ride sidewise to the wind when the machine is flying at the desired angle of incidence. In case the machine varies from the desired angle the air will strike the vane on either its upper or lower side.

Action of Wind Vane.

The slightest movement of the vane in either direction brings into action a powerful mechanism for operating the controlling surfaces. If the wind strikes the vane on the under side the elevator is turned to cause the machine to point downward in front until the normal angle is restored, and if the air strikes the vane from above an opposite action of the elevator is produced.

The author maintains that a machine controlled by regulating its angle with reference to the impinging air is not liable to one of the dangers of "stalling." He describes another method for maintaining fore-and-aft equilibrium. This utilizes the force of gravity acting on a pendulum or tube of mercury. Another method employs the gyroscopic force of a rapidly revolving wheel. In both of these systems, however, the angle of the machine is regulated with reference to the horizontal, or some other determined plane, instead of the angle of the impinging air. He finds that other faults render the pendulum and mercury tube useless in regulating fore-and-aft equilibrium, although, he adds, the pendulum is found to be useful in regulating the lateral stability.

JAPAN REJECTS TRADE BAN.

Refuses Britain's Request to Stop Dealing with Germans.

TOKIO, July 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Japan has informed Great Britain that she is unable to accede to Great Britain's request to anncunce a prohibition of trading in the Far East with citizens of hostile nations. The British Government recently gazetted a regulation prohibiting trading with nationals of Germany and Austria in China, Siam and Persia.

Great Britain had been waiting for assurance that Japan would adopt simlar measures. However, the Japanese Government, after consulting leading business men, decided it could not join the movement, chiefly for the reason that the laws of Japan do not permit the enforcement of such a measure. The Government is understood to have pointed out that in effect there was no trading between Japanese and representatives of hostile countries in the Far East. Japanese merchants are believed to have opposed the British project on the ground that it would harm the business interests of the Empire.

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MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Steamships North Land and North Star Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 5 P. M.; also Monday, 10:00 A. M. A delightful 300-Mile, 22-Hour Trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL.

LINES EAST OF BOSTON — Boston to Bangor, Penobscot Bay and River Points and Points in the Mt. Desert and Blue Hill section, including Bar Harbor. Boston to Bath and Kennebec River Points, including Boothbay section. Boston direct to Portland and St. John, N. B. Coastwise service between Boston and St. John via Portland, Eastport and Lubec. Boston to Yarmouth, N. S., with connections to all Points in Nova Scotia and the Maritime Provinces.

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Both Expositions, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Yosemite, Canadian Rockies, etc.

Independent Tours.

"Travel without trouble." Leaving any time. Visiting any place. Including hotel accommodations, sightseeing, transportation, Pullman reservations, etc. Every detail taken care of. *Effects a saving of about 20%.*

Personally Conducted Tours
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AUGUST 23RD
Tour De Luxe. One Month.
Private Car. Best Hotels.
The Tour Includes:
Chicago, Denver, Colorado Springs, American Rockies, Salt Lake City, Yellowstone Park, San Diego, Los Angeles, Del Monte, Big Trees, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Canadian Rockies, etc., etc.

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"Official Tour Agents,"
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Offices, Agencies, and Representatives Everywhere.
Illustrated and descriptive literature in seventeen languages.

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CALIFORNIA AND THE EXPOSITIONS

VIA CANADA'S SCENIC WONDERLAND

A Grand Tour of the Pacific Coast will leave New York Monday, August 23, for the Expositions via NIAGARA FALLS, TORONTO, and

THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL LINE—CANADA'S NEW OCEAN-TO-OCEAN RAILWAY

Novel and exclusive features of the itinerary comprise: COBALT, the famous silver-mining region; the Northern Ontario GOLDFIELDS and Winnipeg; Along the GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC IN HARVEST-TIME a thousand miles of wheat; the highest peaks and most magnificent scenery of THE CANADIAN ROCKIES. A seven-hundred-mile sail through the NORWAY OF AMERICA from Prince Rupert to Seattle.

RETURN FROM CALIFORNIA VIA THE COLORADO ROCKIES. A UNIQUE TOUR OF 30 DAYS

The arrangements include All Traveling Expenses for highest-class travel and accommodations, luxuriously equipped limited trains, finest hotels, and services of a Tour Manager throughout.

Itinerary and Full Particulars from

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TWO EXPOSITIONS
YELLOWSTONE GRAND CANYON
YOSEMITE CANADIAN ROCKIES

Splendid choice of routes. Stopovers permitted anywhere. Luxurious train service, best hotels, side trips by automobile. Parties limited in numbers.

Departures July 27, 28, 29, 31, August 3, 4, 5 and later

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One to three weeks' duration, including White Mountains, Great Lakes, Muskoka, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Saguenay River, Maritime Provinces, Gettysburg, Virginia and Bermuda.

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Take one of the luxurious Day Line Steamers to Newburgh: visit Washington's Headquarters and the many other historic spots of this picturesque city. Home by the afternoon boat. There are 15 other delightful one-day outings by Day Line described in "Vacationettes." Write for a copy.

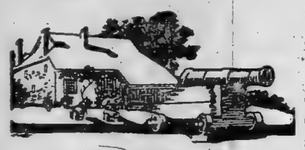

All Service Daily Except Sunday
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:40 A. M.; landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A.M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point, or Bear Mountain.
Afternoon Boat for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."

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(ALBANY DAY LINE)
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring. New York.

To Boston
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Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, 5:30 P. M.
Steamers Commonwealth and Priscilla. Orchestra on each.

Providence Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Steamers Providence and Plymouth.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and Are Always Cool and Comfortable.

Other Long Island Sound Routes

NEW BEDFORD LINE
To New Bedford and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Martha Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE
Lv. Pier 28, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St. week days, 3:15 P. M., Sundays, 4:45 P. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.

NEW LONDON LINE
To New London, Watch Hill and Block Island. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. LOWELL and CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M., Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt Street; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices, and at Piers.

The New England Steamship Co.

MARSTERS SUMMER TOURS

Aug. 3rd, via Colorado and Yellowstone National Park; (36 days.)
Aug. 7th, via Colorado and Grand Canyon of Arizona; (32 days.)
Both Tours include all of CALIFORNIA and the CANADIAN ROCKIES.
Aug. 12th—MID-SUMMER SPECIAL—By chartered Pullman Train—Compartment and Standard Cars, Diner, Observation and Baggage cars. Via Colorado Mountains, all of California, Portland, Vancouver, and Canadian Rockies. Excellent conducting and chaperonage facilities. AVOIDING HEAVY CONGESTION OF REGULAR TRAIN TRAVEL PREVAILING IN AUGUST. A 27-day Tour de Luxe with expenses included. Complete cost $270

Other California Tours, Sept. 7, 9, 11, and Oct. 7th, via the most attractive and comfortable routes, rail and steamer.

"INDEPENDENT INDIVIDUAL TOURS" arranged for daily departures, with expenses included, suiting your requirements as to time, route, stopovers, etc.

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Six to Ten Days, with All Expenses included. Frequent departures in July, August, and September.

Ausable Chasm, Lake George, etc.
MONTREAL, QUEBEC—SAGUENAY.
NIAGARA, TORONTO, THOUSAND ISLANDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, Etc.
NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.
WHITE MOUNTAINS, Etc.

INDEPENDENT TOURS AND CRUISES } A complete variety for every need. Special cruises to Bermuda, Porto Rico, Newfoundland, the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River and Gulf, &c. 3 to 20 day tours, with expenses included, for individual travel to all nearby lake, river, coastwise and mountain resorts.

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From Pier 61, N. R. NEW YORK 4:00 P.M.	From SAN FRANCISCO
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FIRST CABIN, $125 and up.
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Including meals and berth.
Best of cuisine and service.
ASK ABOUT COMBINATION TRIPS
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$25.00 $12.50 each includes transportation, staterooms, hotel, auto tour to Historic Concord and Lexington, and boat trip to Pemberton and Nantasket Beach. Leaving New York Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
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9-Day Tour—All Expenses $45.50 up

Unlimited Attractions for Vacationists. Cooler than Middle Atlantic Coast Resorts. Send for Low Rate Inclusive Tour Circular.

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Safety—Speed—Comfort—Sails Alternate Weds. & Sats.
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NO Heat, No Hay Fever

12 DAY All Expense Northern Cruise $60.00 UP
Visiting Foreign America

equal in interest, novelty and healthfulness to a European cruise. Visiting *HALIFAX, Nova Scotia*, the land of Evangeline, and *ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland*, the Norway of America, via the
Red Cross Line
New tourist steamships STEPHANO and FLORIZEL fitted with every convenience and safety device. Cost of trip includes every essential expense. 7 days at sea and 5 in port. Splendid cuisine, orchestra, sea sports. Ship is your hotel for the entire trip. Write today for illustrated booklet 72.
BOWRING & COMPANY, 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

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New S. S. EVANGELINE sails Tues. and Sat. for Halifax. Send for Booklet.

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A gentleman of culture and wide traveling experience will act as courier for party going West. L 40 Times.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
To all points south and West. Every week day at 3 P. M. Pier 25, North River. Tel. 3900 Franklin.

TO BRAZIL—Neutral passenger steamers. Lloyd Brazileiro, 17 State St., N. Y.

"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 152 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

TO NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Sandy Hook Route, New Jersey Central.

To California—Washington Sunset Route. Offices, 39-396-1158 Broadway, 264 Fifth Av.

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Next Special-Train Tour with escort on fully equipped Pullman train leaves July 31, via Grand Canyon and California Resorts, returning via Salt Lake City and Colorado Rockies, with Optional Tour through Yellowstone Park. Fully inclusive fares, with Pullmans, Hotels, Meals, &c., $195 and up

Early decision necessary to secure places.

Special-Car Tours de Luxe via Grand Canyon leave July 29, Aug. 5 and weekly thereafter. The best in pleasure travel.

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5 to 15 Day Tours with escort to resorts of New York State St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces. Moderate Inclusive Fares.

JAPAN Special Tours for the Coronation, $650 and up

THOS. COOK & SON
245 B'way, (Opp. City Hall Park)
264 Fifth Av. (Cor. 29th St.)
561 Fifth Av. (Cor. 46th St.)
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Visitors to the Exposition are cordially invited to inspect our Travel-Exhibit in the Transportation Building.

SUNDAY TRIPS
FALL RIVER LINE
MANAGEMENT

STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL
TO BRIDGEPORT
Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M. Due Bridgeport 2:15 P. M. Ret. leave Bridgeport 5:00 P. M.; due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.

STEAMER RICHARD PECK
TO NEW HAVEN
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M., foot East 22d St. 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents. Tickets limited, on sale at Piers on day of excursions.
The New England Steamship Co.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

TWIN SCREW S. S. NOORDAM 22,070 Tons Displ't. 12,531 Tons Reg't.
(Rotterdam Direct)
Sailing Tuesday, August 3, Noon.
TWIN SCREW S. S. RYNDAM 22,070 Tons Displ't. 12,531 Tons Reg't.
Sailing Tuesday, August 10, Noon.
Largest Steamers Under Neutral Flag
NEW YORK-ROTTERDAM Via FALMOUTH
Splendid Accommodations at Moderate Rates.
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The World's Fastest Growing Continent
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16 Days New York to Callao.
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SERVICES †Colombia & Ecuador
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‡The Nelson Lines
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 26 Broadway, N. Y.
Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

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Only direct line to RUSSIA
S. S. Dwinsk, July 27
S. S. Kursk, Aug. 7
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1st Class, $90; 2d, $65
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regular 11 Days' Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 37 B'way, N. Y.

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Honolulu and South Seas

Shortest Line (18 days) Quickest Time
"VENTURA"—"SONOMA"—"SIERRA"
10,000-ton American Steamers—(Rated Lloyds 100 A1)
$130 Honolulu Round Trip First Class Sydney, $337.50
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SYDNEY—Aug. 3, Aug. 31.
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CUNARD

Established 1840

EUROPE via LIVERPOOL

Saxonia	Thurs., Aug. 5	10 A.M.
Orduna	Sat., Aug. 21	10 A.M.
*Tuscania	Fri., Aug. 27	5 P.M.
Saxonia	Sat., Sept. 4	10 A.M.
*Cameronia	Fri., Sept. 10	5 P.M.
Orduna	Sat., Sept. 18	10 A.M.
*Tuscania	Fri., Sept. 24	10 A.M.

*EN ROUTE TO GLASGOW.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX

CHICAGO	Aug. 3, 3 P.M.
ESPAGNE	Aug. 7, 3 P.M.
ROCHAMBEAU	Aug. 14, 3 P.M.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4986.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 62, N.R., Noon
Philadelphia...July 31 | St. Louis...Aug. 7

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
†Arabic.....July 28 | Adriatic.....Aug. 4
†Cabin and Third Class Passengers Only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa.
Canopic, August 12, 10 A. M.
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

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†LA VELOCE (Fast Italian Line.)
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To PARIS and all other EUROPEAN POINTS
Via the MEDITERRANEAN
To Naples and Genoa.

*AMERICA.....SAT., JULY 31, NOON
†Europa....Aug. 4, noon | ‡Stampalia.....Aug. 21
‡D. d'Aosta..Aug. 14, noon | *Verona.....Aug. 24
New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms.
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Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
N. Y.-London Via Falmouth Rotterdam
Twin-Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
†Noordam..Aug. 3, noon | *Rotterdam....Aug. 21
*Ryndam..Aug. 10, noon | *N. Amst'dam..Aug. 31
†Rotterdam Direct. *Via Falmouth.

Norwegian America Line

Modern Twin-Screw Steamers—16,000 Tons Displ.
To Scandinavia Direct Under Neutral Flag.
KRISTIANIAFJORD, AUGUST 24.
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Frequent sailings from New York by new and fast (13,500 tons) Passenger Steamers.
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Via HONOLULU and SUVA
FALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS
"NIAGARA," 20,000 tons displacement
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Apply Canadian Pacific Railway, 266 Broadway, New York, N. Y., or to the Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

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NEW YORK to GLASGOW
CAMERONIA
Saturday, Aug. 7, 10 A. M.
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VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
PATRIA (new)...Aug. 12 | SAINT ANNA...Sept. 4
Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar and Barcelona
ROMA.....July 28 | ROMA.....Sept. 21
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
CASERTA, AUG. 7 | TAORMINA, AUG. 18
TO ITAL-/ IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates: $65 & $90 up.
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NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.
Daily, including Sunday.
Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M., W. 132d St. 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.
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People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany, 8:00 P. M. Fare $3.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M., W. 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany, 10:00 A. M.
Tel. Spring 9400; day or night.
Largest River Steamships in the world.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE NAVIGATION COMPANY

S. S. "MANDALAY"
WEEKDAYS AND SUNDAYS.
To ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
New Route to Jersey Coast Resorts. Bathing and Fishing.
25 Cts. EACH WAY
NIGHT TRIP $1.00 ROUND TRIP
REFRESHMENTS.
Lve. W. 181st St. 9:30 A. M. " Battery Pier 10:30 A. M. " Atlantic Highlands 5 PM Ret. to Battery only 7 P. M.
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DANCING PALM ROOM.
Tels.: Pier, Morn., 4899. Broad 178-3363.

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BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 MILES UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON

Str. "HIGHLANDER" Weekdays and Sundays.
Lve. Battery 9:15, West 22d St. 9:45. Yonkers 10:45 A. M.
DANCING. REGULAR DINNER 50c.
Str. "MARY POWELL" Weekdays
St. 10:30, W. 129 St. 10:40 A. M. (Sundays and Holidays, STR. "NEWBURGH.") Lve. W. 42d
Round Trip—Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
McALLISTER ST'B'T CO. Tel. Broad 952 & Mary Powell St'b't Co. Tel. Spring 4141.

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MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 TO ALBANY
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 181st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

CONEY ISLAND ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers Rosedale and Cimbria Today.
Leave—West 129th St., 9:30, 1:00, 3:30.
" West 23rd St., 10:00, 1:45, 4:00.
" Battery, 10:45, 2:15, 4:30.
" Coney Island, 6:30, 7:30.
" Rockaway, 12:30, 5:30, 6:30.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50c.

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Near Frankfort on the Main, Germany.

Season: April 16-Oct. 15. Baths and Springs Open the Whole Year.

Exceptionally good results from the treatment of Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Gout, Spinal and Women's diseases, nervous shocks from wounds, fractures and other ills brought on by the war.

For Prospectus and other information apply to
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"The World's Pleasure Grounds" Every seaside amusement; fine bathing; boating & fishing; Bayne's Band concerts; "the Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; clambake dinner and a la carte; dancing; "Klein Deutschland"; the dairy.
Steamers leave Battery 9:30 A. M. and every half hour thereafter up to 4 P. M. East 24th St. half hour later. Round Trip 50c.

SUNDAY SAIL
Up the Hudson $1 Round Trip
A delightful outing—a sail of 150 miles.
Newburgh and Poughkeepsie
on the handsome Steamer
"BENJ. B. ODELL"
Leaves foot of Franklin St., Sunday 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Excellent music. Restaurant and Lunch Room.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

Splendid Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R. (foot Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M., Yonkers 7:30 P. M., Daily, (except Sunday), for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville and all points in the Catskill Mountains.
SATURDAY SPECIAL, to Malden, ($1.00,) Catskill, and Hudson. FARE $1.25. Leave Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.
REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN $1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION
Tickets and information mailed on request, or can be obtained at tourist and ticket agencies in Greater New York. Phone 1097 Spring.

MUSEUM TREASURES UNKNOWN TO PUBLIC

Entire Rooms Acquired by Metropolitan for Display of the Old Furnishings.

RICH VARIETY IN PEWTER

Bolles Collection, Presented by Mrs. Russell Sage, Has Colonial Household Articles.

Two pewter trencher salts are small exhibits of the Recent Accessions Room of the Metropolitan Museum of Art this month, and are interesting, not only for their own charm, but for the suggestion they give of the other collections belonging to the Museum in sight or in storage. With all the richness and variety which New York's great museum exhibits, it has still many treasures which have never yet been seen by the public. Reasons for this are lack of space and money. Much of the pewter belonging to the Museum is among these stowed-away hoards, which include rooms and furnishings for rooms for which the pewter will be an accessory. There are rooms from early American houses, which have been transported in their entirety to the Museum.

To its place in old-time rooms is the way in which all the pewter of the Museum will eventually be seen. There is one case of pewter now on exhibition that is shown by itself as a collection, but other pieces are already in place in early English and American rooms.

The two little salts are particularly attractive pieces of the metal of old-time utility. They have that soft lustre that is dear to the heart of the pewter lover and have that fineness of surface that tells of a velvet smoothness which is a quality of old pewter. One has the effect of a small three-cornered pewter block, scarcely an inch in thickness, the centre hollowed for the salt. The second has the hollowed centre for salt, but is round, with something of a flat rim for a foundation. They were purchased from the collection of Antonio de Navarro of England, the husband of Mary Anderson. (America's one-time famous actress.) He is a collector of pewter and has written a book on the subject.

The largest collection of pewter, the only collection bought as such, belonging to the museum was purchased from Lady Selma Hervey of England. This was in the time of Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke in America. Sir Caspar, knowing of this collection, as Director of the Metropolitan Museum, was instrumental in obtaining it. There are eighty-eight pieces, interesting old plates, ewers, measures, tankards, food bottles, candlesticks, time lamps, ink wells, porringers, and quaint salts and peppers. It also includes a number of fine old spoons, which are always rare to find in good condition and design, and there are two interesting old spoon holders. There is a holy water bucket and several benetiers.

In the fine old Bolles collection of furniture and house furnishings of early American days, presented to the Museum by Mrs. Russell Sage, there are a number of pieces of pewter which will eventually be shown when the whole of that collection is brought out. Other pieces of pewter the Museum has bought individually or in smaller groups. A number of pieces of Swiss pewter were purchased for the little Swiss room that is one of the features of the Department of Decorative Arts.

The Swiss room, an entire seventeenth-century example, with wonderful Swiss carving, wall panels, doors, and ceiling, was transported, with its fine old porcelain tiled stove, from the little Swiss village of Flims. It came by way of the Kunstgewerbe Museum of Berlin, which had acquired it, but, having another, it let the Metropolitan have one. The Swiss pewter tankards help to complete its furnishing.

Eventually the Museum will have the decorative arts of the world shown in rooms in their natural settings. The French rooms it already has, with the old paneling and wood carving and direct association with Marie Antoinette and others of the French Court. There is no pewter here, however. It does not harmonize with the elaborate decorations of the days of the Louis.

There are pewter tankards, a round covered dish, a food jar, and pewter plates in the big room on the other side of the same wing of decorative arts of the Museum, in which are to be found the Jacobean and William and Mary furnishings, including the heavier designs of furniture with which the pewter harmonizes. There are a couple of pewter time lamps on an early eighteenth century marqueterry writing table in a later English room, whose old oak paneling and carved mantelpiece were first used in an old home in Staffordshire.

The English Chippendale room is too delicate in outlines for the heavier style of much of the pewter, but there is a little of it in the smaller room, where are shown a few pieces from the Bolles collection. This is already a delightful room and gives promise of what the Museum will do when it can bring out the entire collection. It is filled with quaint furniture, and on the walls hang a number of the typical old American hand-woven bedspreads in blue and other colors, and in different designs. Two pretty vases of pewter of graceful shape stand upon an old laquered dressing table.

In this series of rooms is the charming Cadwalader Room, opened only last month to the public. This, a Chippendale room complete in itself, gives an idea of what the Museum can do with other material it has on hand. In the Cadwalader Room there is a carved mantel and on the walls a hand-painted paper taken from the walls of an old English house.

In its closed treasure house the Museum has several old rooms taken from old American houses. Some of these show the crudest old woodwork, simple paneling with quaint old corner closets, while others have decorative wood carving, charming Colonial mantels and panels in keeping. The Museum has also some of the old-time Colonial wall-papers. Into all of these rooms and with all of these decorations the furniture of the Bolles collection will fit. It ranges from the crude simple furniture early in the history of America to the days when the Chippendale or Sheraton furniture was brought across the waves. And with these things in the collection are pottery, glass, pewter, and porcelain, the household articles of daily use of our grandfathers, great-grandfathers, and even great-great-grandfathers.

ART EXHIBIT FOR CHILDREN.

Alliance of America Plans One to Stimulate the Young.

The members of the Art Alliance of America intend to hold during December an exhibition which will have for its aim art as applied to the child. This idea is not launched as a novelty, but it is certainly an undeniable fact that very little has been attempted on this side of the water on these lines. In Paris something of the kind has been successfully carried out, but here in America, where all the conditions are so eminently favorable to such an experiment, nothing of any importance has materialized. Children are confronted with problems involving artistic principles, and schools of all classes inculcate a certain love for and practice of the arts, but there is little either at school or in the home to stimulate the child by folding it, as it were, in an artistic envelope. If life and art phrases all would be well, but such a condition must be viewed at present as apocalyptic. The march of commercialism and philistinism is too rampant to admit all too suddenly of any very pronounced change of outlook.

In planning this exhibition the members of the Art Alliance of America felt that the ground covered by art as applied to the child would make a strong appeal to a very large number of men and women who think things and do things. Artists of all kinds can find a scope for their particular filed of activity. Painters, sculptors, and miniaturists can all regulate their talents to suit the object in view. There is great opportunity for the architect to display his ability to plan playrooms and nurseries or other rooms in a manner that would bring art to the daily life of young people who at present, be they poor or rich, are mostly brought up in a very drab and commonplace surroundings.

The interior decatator, too, will find plenty of opportunity in this forthcoming exhibition. In the matter of furniture, utensils, toys, dolls, and the many objects which surround all children there is great room for improvement from an artistic point of view in the ordinary product. The costumer and designer can find plenty of encouragement in thinking out uncommercial clothing and fancy dress. Publishers will find a fresh interest in getting out still more artistic books for children, an interest shared equally by illustrators and bookbinders.

TO STUDY INDIANS.

Dr. Lowie Will Get Data on Plutes and Hopi.

The American Museum of Natural History has sent an expedition, under Dr. Robert H. Lowie of the department of anthropology, to begin investigations among the Mcapa Plutes of Southern Nevada and the Hopi of Arizona. There is very little intermixture among the Hopi, but, according to the latest statistics, there are no data upon which to determine the extent of the intermixture of other bloods among the Piute Indians. Both are of the Shoshonean stock, and both are inclined to peaceful pursuits. There are about 6,500 to 7,000 Plutes in Nevada, 600 in Utah, and 350 in Arizona. There are about 2,000 Hopi in Arizona.

Dr. Lowie has already spent several months among the Hopi. His work among them this time will be to study mostly their tribal organizations. In Nevada he will make a general study of the Plutes. The Hopi are still regarded as pagan, but they are expert agriculturists and typical of the highest native culture north of Mexico. Their ceremonials, especially the famous sun dance, have been repeatedly described, but little is known of their kinship terminology, and it is along this line that Dr. Lowie will direct his efforts.

The theory has been advanced that a clan system produces a definite mode of designating relatives. Since the Hopi are doubtless organized into clans, they furnish a good test of this view, for which there is much evidence in other parts of North America. In this connection it is interesting to note the Hopi speak a different language from that of the other Pueblo Indians, and it is clearly related to that of the Shoshones, Utes, and Plutes of the plateau region. All these Shoshonean tribes lack a clan organization and have a distinctive mode of referring to relatives. One task ahead of Dr. Lowie is to determine whether the Hopi preserve any trace of the old Shoshonean system.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, an authority on Pueblo culture, especially its ceremonial aspects, has expressed the opinion that "It is not improbable that both Mexican and Pueblo cultures originated in Northern Mexico, developing as environment permitted in its northern and southern homes."

Dr. Fewkes sees strong evidences of Pueblo-Mexican relationship in the great serpent cult and other Pueblo ceremonials, also in mosaic objects from ruins in Arizona, some of the workmanship of which equals that of similar character in Old Mexico. The arid region of the southwestern part of the United States and part of Northern Mexico may well have been a centre for the dispersion of such primitive institutions and ideals as reached their acme in the country of the Aztecs. But of the Pueblo language, the Hopi of Arizona is the only one showing undoubted, though not intimate, relationship with the Nahuatl of ancient Mexico.

During his visit to the northern Plutes last Summer Dr. Lowie discovered that they had definite cultural connections not only with other Shoshonean tribes, but also with those of California. The grinding of seeds into flour on stone slabs, rabbit skin blankets, tule sandals, rafts made of rushes, and the high development of basketry were among the distinctive features noted and represented in the collection which Dr. Lowie made for the museum. The doctor seeks to trace how the Hopi people, who speak a different though related language, compare with the northern Plutes.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Maj. E. S. Benton, retired, is relieved from duty at Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tenn., Aug. 1, then to his home.

Capt. J. A. Lockwood, retired, is relieved from duty at Fork Union Military Academy, Fork Union, Va., Aug. 1, and is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, Tenn., Aug. 2.

2d Lieut. A. Merritt, 14th Inf., is relieved from duty at the Tennessee Military Institute, Aug. 1, and detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tenn., Aug. 2.

Capt. E. N. Macon, retired, is relieved from duty at the North Dakota Agricultural College, Aug. 31, and will proceed to his home.

On the return to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., of Capt. F. W. Palmer, Medical Corps, from leave of absence, 1st Lt. E. W. Mukkey, M. R. C., will proceed to Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty.

1st Lt. C. M. Dowell, 11th Inf., is detached and detailed for duty in Judge Advocate General's Dept. and will proceed to Washington, D. C., for duty.

Capt. R. S. Granger, 2d Field Artillery, is detained for service and to fill vacancy in the Q. M. Corps, Aug. 1.

Navy.

Commander T. T. Craven, the Texas, to Naval War College.

Junior Grade Lts. F. M. Harris, from Fore River Shipbuilding Company's works, Quincy, Mass., to the Delaware, and W. F. Lorenz, Navy Recruiting Station, Des Moines, Iowa, to temporary duty the St. Louis.

Ensign W. C. Burgy, the North Dakota, to the Minnesota.

Medical Inspector L. L. Von Wedekind, Navy Recruiting Station, Chicago, Ill., to Fleet Surgeon, Asiatic Fleet.

P. A. Surgeon A. J. Toulon, the Severn, to the Missouri.

P. A. Surgeon W. A. Brams, the Missouri, to the Severn.

A. A. Surgeon F. C. Littell, resigned.

Chief Pay Clerks T. M. Schnotala, to the Arkansas, and H. H. Koppang, to the Kentucky.

Pay Clerks H. W. Johnson, the Arkansas, to connection fitting out the Oklahoma and on board when commissioned; E. W. Paynter, the Montana, to connection fitting out the Melville, and on board when commissioned; E. L. Cary, Navy Yard, Charleston, to connection fitting out the Oklahoma, and on board when commissioned; H. E. Brown, to the Virginia; G. C. Tasker, to the North Dakota; H. H. Lowry, the Virginia, to Charleston Yard, and M. C. Haff, the Kentucky, to the Kansas.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Dale, Barry, Chauncey, and the Pompey at Zamboanga, P. I.; Whipple at Bremerton, Cleveland at Mazatlan, Cassin, Cummings, McDougall, Balch, Benham, Downes, Texas, Wyoming, and the Birmingham at Newport, Vixen at Portland, Me.; Annapolis at Balboa, Caesar at Alexandria, Des Moines at Rhodes, Reid at Charleston, and the New Hampshire at Gloucester.

Sailed—Bainbridge, Manila, for Makassar, Celebes, P. I.; Standish, Boston, for Norfolk, and the Dupont, Nantucket, for Fall River.

The entry in the movements of naval vessels' list of July 23 reporting the sailing of the Hannibal from Guantanamo for Portsmouth, N. H., should have read New York instead of Portsmouth, N. H.

The Kanawha will stop at Norfolk en route from Cristobal to Melville.

The Wadsworth was placed in commission at the Boston Yard July 23.

FIFTY BATTLE FLAGS DECORATE A CHURCH

Collection in Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion on Governors Island.

RELICS OF MEXICAN WAR

Other Banners from China and the Philippines—Some Specimens Are Now Very Rare.

More than fifty battle flags of the Republic hang in the Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion on Governors Island, which is a parish of Trinity Church. There are flags borne by the long-dead soldiers of the United States Army, in defense of which many gave their lives, and there are flags captured in hard-fought engagements—battles fought against great odds and won under most adverse circumstances.

These flags are in the "new chapel," which was finished in 1906, and are suspended from the roof beams and placed in steel tubes built into the masonry of the choir. The larger flags are in the nave and in the choir are the cavalry guidons, while the Mexican War flags of 1847-48 are in the south transept.

There are so-called departmental flags, such as those of the Coast Artillery, the Field Artillery and the District Commander's. Of these perhaps the most distinctive is the obsolete flag of the Battalion of Engineers, which was presented by General Marshall. This is of scarlet silk with a castle in the centre and Gherardi Davis, an authority on the flags of the United States, speaks of this in his book as "believed to be the first of these colors."

There is the "Cadet's Color," which dates from between 1818 and 1834, and which was presented by the Military Academy. Its stars are eight-pointed and the shield has thirteen stripes. The eagle, backed by a mass of clouds and the golden rays of the sun, is the chief feature of this flag, which Mr. Davis says is similar to the European color of the eighteenth century.

R. C. Ballard Thurston of Louisville, Ky., an authority on the flags used by the United States Army, believes that this flag is the one used by the army from 1787 until 1791, and was probably used under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He says, "If I am correct in my view as to the identity of your flag, then you have indeed a priceless relic."

Relic of Boxer Revolt.

One of the most modern battle flags has been placed near this old one. It is the large national standard carried by the United States troops during the Boxer rebellion. The flag was carried by Major Reilly's Battery from Tientsin to Peking and he was killed in action. His flag was presented to the Chapel by a non-commissioned officer who was with him when he suffered his fatal wound.

A Spanish battle flag of checkered history, was taken by the Thirteenth United States Infantry at the battle of San Francisco de Malaban, from the Insurgents, who previously had captured it from the Spanish. Captain A. C. Read, who captured it, presented it to the Chapel himself. Near this hangs another Spanish flag that was taken when San Juan, Porto Rico, fell. This flag is torn by the shells from the American fleet, and the coat of arms in the centre was torn off before it was given up. General Grant presented this flag.

There are cavalry guidons and several blue standards whose history is in doubt. They are very old and rare and correspondingly precious. Several Filipino battle flags also form part of the collection. There is one that was captured in Barrio San Claro by native scouts, who were led at that engagement by Lieutenant W. F. H. Godson of the cavalry in 1900. This was the color of the Bulacan Regiment commanded by Colonel Pablo Tecson. Then there is the United States flag that Lieutenant Godson lowered at the formal evacuation of Cuba in May, 1902.

The Mexican war flags are perhaps the most valuable. These were presented to the chapel by the City of New York after they had been tied up in bundles in the Governor's Room at the City Hall and forgotten for years. When these colors were presented a brief history accompanied them which is of interest, since it concerns a New York regiment.

Carried in Mexico.

The First Regiment of New York Volunteers in the Mexican War got a stand of colors on Jan. 8, 1847, as a gift from the City. The Colonel of the regiment, Ward B. Burnett, received the colors personally, part of the regiment having sailed for Mexico before the date of presentation. The flags were received by the regiment when the first parade took place after the presentation, on the Mexican Island of Lobos, about sixty miles north of Vera Cruz, where the fleet containing the army assembled. The officers of the regiment were called to the front and centre, where they formed a circle about the colors. Each officer placed his left hand on one of the staffs, raised his right hand and took a solemn oath under the direction of Colonel Burnett to protect the flags with his life blood.

The colors consisted of two flags and two guide colors. One the national flag and the other a red flag with the coat of arms of the City of New York on one side and the coat of arms of the State on the other. The red flag was the first over the inner wall of the Castle of Chapultepec, on the morning of Sept. 13, 1847. Color Sergeant Hipolite Danderville carried the red flag. Orderly Sergeant Robert M. Harper of Company D supported him on one side and First Lieut. Francis E. Pinto supported him on the other. All went over the wall together.

The regiment took an active part in the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, the storming of Cerro Gordo Pass, the taking of the City of Puebla, the battle of Contreras and Churubusco, where Color Sergeant Romein was killed, the storming of the Castle of Chapultepec, where Color Guide Zimmerman was killed inside of the inner wall of the castle, and the capture of the City of Mexico. The regiment belonged to the first division that entered the city at daybreak of the morning of Sept. 14, 1847.

Other flags, for the capture of which American soldiers gave their lives, the Spanish colors captured in the Philippines by Colonel William G. Haan with his Carabao battery, and another from Zamboanga, Mindanao, which is a scarlet with a circle, in the centre of which is a white star, surmounted by a bolo crossed with a war club.

There is an English Union Jack which was captured by an American sloop-of-war after a brilliant engagement in the War of 1812, which, like most of the others, was in bad state of preservation when it reached the chapel. Many of these flags are torn and battle-rent, and only skillful restoration has made it possible to hang them. This is done by the "net system," which consists of laying the flag between layers of black Brussels net and sewing it so that every part of the original fabric is preserved, while the spots torn out by shot and shell or in the struggle that resulted in its capture also are covered.

A Vacation for You and "Tenement Tommy"

We know many puny children down in Allen, Cherry, and other crowded streets who are starving for fresh air. They're like plants kept in a cellar all Winter.

Three dollars will pay for a week's seashore vacation for one of them.

Won't you give at least one the same health-restoring opportunity you are going to have this Summer?

Multiply the number of days you expect to be away by forty-three cents, send us the amount and we will keep at least one of these little victims of poverty at Sea Breeze while you are away.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.
NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
105 East 22nd Street, Room 818.

FOR CHEMISTRY ENGINEERS.

Columbia Will Start New Department in the Fall.

A new department of chemistry engineering will be formed next Fall in the Graduate Engineering School of Columbia University, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Trustees. Courses leading to a degree in chemical engineering, formerly given in the general chemistry department, will be combined into this new department and many added facilities and opportunities offered.

Professor Milton C. Whitaker, who for the last five years has served as the Professor of Engineering Chemistry in the Graduate Engineering School, has been selected to head the department.

The university for the last ten years has offered courses leading to a degree in chemical engineering, but the changed conditions now confronting the industrial world demands recognition, according to the views expressed at the university yesterday. The rapidly increasing importance of those industries based upon the applications of chemistry and the consequent demand for men especially trained in fundamental engineering problems has led the university to supplement these courses with the more elaborate facilities and opportunities offered in a separate chemical engineering department.

The European war, which has cut off this country's chemical supply from abroad, plays its part in this step. The large industrial plants of the United States have sent out urgent demands for graduates trained in chemical engineering to fill important places, and the classes in chemistry in Columbia during the last year have grown materially. In the year eighty-one students registered in the chemical engineering courses at the university.

The new chemical engineering laboratories recently installed at the university will be provided with additional equipment at the coming Summer and research may be conducted in them on such a scale as to establish dependable engineering data to serve as a basis for intelligent and accurate process design.

Many of the fields in chemical industries have been seriously affected by the war, the supply of European products in many instances being entirely cut off. According to the statement given out yesterday, the fields most seriously affected are those which manufacture coal-tar dyes, synthetic drugs from which pharmaceutical products are made, synthetic tanning materials, Barium compounds, magnesium compounds, and a large line of similar high grade chemicals, chemical and decorated glass ware, ferromanganese used extensively in the metallurgical industries, and potash and air nitrate for use in fertilizers.

BARS ALL LATIN CHARACTERS

Government Order Transforms the Appearance of Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The municipal decree went forth a few days ago that printing in Latin characters on shop windows and signs should disappear. The order has forthwith been obeyed. Constantinople, which used to display in its cosmopolitan character as many foreign signs as native, is now innocent of anything which the foreigner can read. Whatever inconvenience it involves to a large and important element, the result is a great improvement in the looks of the streets of the Ottoman capital. From many a building have been erased, painted over, or removed the blatant Latin letters crying the names of wares of the occupants. The streets present a most unwonted appearance of neatness and respectability.

No Turkish lettering had ever been so conspicuous to the view as the Latin lettering, and Turkish, even when written large, has a picturesque aspect which no Western language can claim.

Besides its foreign element, Constantinople has a large population of Armenians, Greeks, and Jews, few of whom read Turkish, though they speak it. Most signs and notices are therefore given in at least two of these other necessary languages as well as in Turkish and some Western language. Signs in Armenian, Greek, and Hebrew are allowed to stay provided they are not so displayed as to dominate the Turkish letters.

To modify practically all the signs in a capital of over 1,000,000 inhabitants means a vast amount of scraping, painting out, and repainting. It means a whole city at work with ladders, ropes, and hooks, letting down great oblong boards embellished with the forbidden characters. Some canny persons have simply tacked a cloth sign over the old, but such boldness is generally backed up with a German or Austrian passport. Allies must count for something—even to the extent that signs in Gothic characters are permissible. But this was an afterthought. The signs of some Germans and Austrians in passing muster in Latin characters, especially if the French words for "Brothers," "Company," or "Society" have been eliminated.

Many shopkeepers have entirely altered their signs, but the majority have contented themselves, or, rather, the powers that be, with removing the offensive Latin lettering. This often results in an amusingly unbalanced appearance to the shop front or to some highly elaborate design in which the Latin letters were an essential part. In other cases it has simply created a swath of blank background, which by edict must be black or red.

Pera, the so-called European section of the Turkish capital, and Galata, the commercial and financial quarter, have been hardest hit, or most transformed, by the new order. Besides the large signs over the entrances of banks, shops, and hotels, and on the plate-glass windows, all the small but expensive shingles of the lawyers, doctors, architects, and other professional men have disappeared. These were often printed only in Latin characters as a medium known to practically every one who could read and write at all. As yet nothing has taken their place.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion eligible lists are announced:

To messenger, grade 1, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Bureau of Water Register, Richmond—John Connor, 85.80; William Tracy, 79.62. Bureau of Water Register, Queens—Matthew E. Brown, 83.95; John M. Struthers, 78.60.

To attendant, male, Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices, the Bronx—Matthew Gonzales, 82; Christopher Muller, 81.40; Cornelius MacGrath, 80.52.

To attendant, female, Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices, the Bronx—Rose A. Marr, 84.32; Delia McKenna, 82.72; Mary Arnold, 81.40; Ernstina Bornholdt, 81.25; Julia M. O'Connor, 76.82; Jane C. Carmody, 74.55.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for Aug. 18-19 for assistant, male, in the Philippines. Age limits are from twenty to forty years. Nearly all appointments from this register will be made at an entrance salary of $1,200. Candidates will be examined on thesis, correction of rough draft manuscript, mathematics, history and civil government of the United States, general history and geography, colonial government and administration, political economy, education and experience.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Contracts for $9,007 have been awarded for sanitary alterations at P. S. 23, 43, 88, 108, and the Truant School, Brooklyn.

The semi-annual report of the Superintendent of School Buildings has been received by the Board of Education as required by the by-laws.

The report of the Committee on Care of Buildings and the minority report submitted by Mr. Cunnion in reference to the charges preferred against Paul A. Ajas, janitor of the Bushwick High School, will be acted upon at next Wednesday's meeting of the Board of Education.

Students of Teachers College will be permitted to observe and to practice in the Washington Irving High School.

The Board of Estimate has approved the issue of $2,000 corporate stock for the payment of expenses in connection with the acquisition of school sites.

Contracts for $2,272 have been awarded for the removal to and re-erection at East Elmhurst of the portable school building now at Corona, and for its plumbing and drainage.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL NEEDS

In order to present a discussion of preparatory school conditions, which at this season of the year are uppermost in the minds of many parents and pupils in connection with the selection of schools for the coming academic term, THE NEW YORK TIMES has asked leading university and college Presidents to give their opinions on the subject. It was suggested that the educators write what they thought about methods of teaching, courses of study, topics that had been too much or too little emphasized in the past, and whether they considered military training advisable.

The answers, which represent all sections of the United States, coming from learned institutions under both public and private control, will appear in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES each week until about the middle of September. The first installment which follows includes letters from the Presidents of Columbia University, Miami University, Berea College, the University of Maine, and the Oklahoma A. and M. College.

From Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

IT is best not to use the words preparatory school at all or to get into the habit of thinking which the use of that term implies. The secondary school should not be merely a preparatory school, but should stand upon its own feet and do the work appropriate to the age of its students and to the environment in which they live.

In many ways and from many points of view, secondary school training has mightily improved in the last generation. This is particularly true of the high schools, which are public secondary schools. This improvement, however, has been accompanied by certain weaknesses which are perhaps due to the rapid development of secondary education and to the period of educational transition through which we have been passing. One cannot help noticing the waste of time and the waste of energy in secondary education that are due to attempting to cover too many subjects and to gain a little knowledge about many things, instead of centring attention upon a few important subjects and gaining the discipline and knowledge which come from something approaching mastery of them.

Our secondary schools are particularly weak in general history and in English history and in practical instruction in French, Spanish, and German. One result of the war will be to quicken an interest in general history and in English history. This is highly desirable, for without some knowledge of these two great subjects American history is wholly unintelligible.

College admission examinations show that secondary school teaching in the modern European languages is painfully inefficient. There should be no trouble in teaching a pupil of high school age to read, to write, and to speak fairly well at least one of these languages. Too often, unfortunately, nothing of this kind is accomplished, although the time devoted to French and German is not inconsiderable. Spanish has been heretofore almost wholly overlooked. The new interest in the South American republics and the new and closer relations between them and the United States will soon alter this, however.

A boy or girl of high school age ought to be taught four things: to observe, to record, to compare, and to express. The secondary school graduate who comes to college having learned to do these four things fairly well, will find no difficulty in meeting the most rigorous demands of a college course.

In regard to the present insistent interest in vocational training, it may be said that the earlier a pupil is turned toward a specific vocation, the more likely he is to remain in it all his life, and to remain a mediocrity in it as well. The chances of success are far greater for the pupil who can postpone somewhat his preparation for a particular vocation and can acquire adequate knowledge and adequate discipline with which to pursue it.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
President Columbia University.
New York, N. Y.

The High School Quandary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The high schools of our country are in a quandary just now as to what subjects they ought to teach.

Evidently if the high school graduate is going directly into life's duties he should be equipped with some knowledge of sociology and economics, and with well-defined tastes, which will make him an intelligent member of the community. Besides this, he should have some equipment for serving the community through a definite vocation. To meet these most reasonable demands the high schools are all introducing more vocational courses, and listing many subjects which were formerly reserved wholly for college.

On the other hand, if the high school graduate expects to take a college course, his high school work should be more of the nature of a preparatory course, giving him a command of languages and mathematics, which he will use in college, and reserving, perhaps, his studies in sociology and economics for the period of greater maturity.

A large number of high schools are now able to furnish at least two courses of study; one for the young people who are graduating into life and the other for the young people who are graduating with a view to further study in college.

The smaller high schools, which contain a very precious element of rural talent, are embarrassed by their inability to do this. Sometimes they sacrifice the majority of their students, who will never go to college, to the interests of the smaller number who will go on in study; but increasingly these smaller high schools are giving things which prepare their pupils immediately for the work of life.

In this condition of affairs the colleges are called upon to make concessions. They wish to clear the way for entrance for the boy who has graduated from a small high school, and has not had a full list of studies ordinarily required for preparation for college, but who has had elementary sociology, economics and agriculture, let us say. Probably a college might as well accept elementary agriculture as a proper preparatory subject as to accept botany; but just how far such concessions ought to go is a burning question today. It stands to reason, as debaters say, that the course which best fits a man for college may not be the course which best fits for immediate activity in the world, if he is to go directly from the high school to his life work.

There is a pretty general agreement, however, that the high school studies should all be such as to command the pupil's real interest, and what we call vocational subjects awaken interest in many cases where disciplinary subjects, like mathematics, fail to find much response.

WILLIAM GOODELL FROST,
President Berea College.
Berea, Ky.

Ability to Study Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is quite easy to point out changes that might be made in secondary school work. It is not so easy, however, to justify them and show they are necessary and possible.

Outside of New England and to an increasing degree in New England, college preparation occurs in publicly supported high schools. These high schools must minister to the needs of the community that supports them. The course of study must be of value to the student even though he does not continue his education in a higher institution. Any particular emphasis laid upon a special course because it prepares for college is unfair to the great mass of students who do not expect to enter a higher institution of learning.

The greatest change needed is one that will better adjust college requirements to high school needs. College education is, after all, only more education. The high school should, in all its courses, give enough academic knowledge to make it possible for a student who completes the high school course to profit by more education in some college or university. Institutions of higher learning need to go further than they have in adjusting their work to the preparation that the high school gives. It should be as easy to pass from the high school to college as it is to pass from the grammar school to the high school.

What is needed most in college work is the ability to study and the alertness of mind that comes from proper high school training. It is probable that most secondary schools could improve their product by requiring harder work from their pupils and particularly by giving them more definite instructions in methods of study.

ROBERT JUDSON ALEY,
President, University of Maine.
Orono, Maine.

A Plea for Thoroughness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the great problem which confronts preparatory schools as well as the colleges today to make the work seem real and worth while to the student, and after making the work seem worth while, to see that it is done in a way that gives the student thorough training. American students today do not approach the classroom in the right spirit, and far too many of them endeavor to select easy courses and to slide through. I doubt whether we can return to the old drill method of twenty or thirty years ago. I believe our present problem is to select subjects which are worth while and real, and which will function somewhere in the life of the student and then to give it to them in a way which will demand thorough preparation and first-class drill on their part.

R. M. HUGHES,
President Miami University.
Oxford, Ohio.

Practical Work Advocated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The secondary school is the most important educational institution in the United States today. It is there that the student is prepared either to quit school or continue it—it is there that he gets his viewpoint, or should get it. The modern preparatory school is a wonderfully fine institution so far as organization is concerned. It offers a wide range of subject matter, and employs, in theory, efficient instructors. The institution responds readily to the demand of the people, more so than does the college, or even the primary school.

The high school has its handicaps just as the college does. To set up new ideas and put them into operation, requires a change in teachers in order to secure efficiency. The high school too often introduces a subject or a method without having a teacher who understands the idea. The great trouble about the Gary saytem, if we should specify, lies in the securing of teachers who understand the aims and purposes of the organizer. In the effort to make public education more practical, we are handicapped with teachers who attempt to teach as they were taught. The public school, both elementary and high, is striving to become practical, to meet the real needs of the people.

A sort of industrial work has been put into the schools; science has been made prominent; business education is being emphasized, and less and less emphasis is laid upon classical studies. There is too much scholasticism in the public schools, and too much in the colleges, but it cannot be suddenly reduced. There is too much education through talk and book, and too little in doing. These are criticisms that have been offered time after time for two or three decades, and the schools are doing about as much as they can to really adjust themselves to meet the demands made by the advanced thinkers.

As for military training, I cannot see any serious objection to it in the secondary schools. I do not believe that it would inspire the war spirit, but the training which the pupils would get would be something of an asset. If we should ever be called upon to defend our country, it would be an advantage.

J. W. CANTRELL, President,
Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.
Stillwater, Okla.

College Presidents Give Opinions to The Times on the Strength and Weaknesses of These Institutions.

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LIQUOR INTEREST METHODS AID THE PROHIBITION CAUSE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

IN the June number of The Atlantic Monthly appears a study of the movement for nation wide prohibition in this country. It is singular that so careful and thorough an article should make no mention of what has been, perhaps, the most powerful factor in the recrudescence of the prohibition movement. It is by no accident of inexplicable psychological conversion that so many individuals and communities which seemed to have declared definitely against prohibition and in favor of a high-license system twenty years ago have today reversed their policy, and are either ranging themselves deliberately on its side or moving definitely toward it. Since most of them have been obliged to do violence to ideas of personal liberty and convictions about methods of social reform which they still hold as tenaciously as ever, some adequate explanation of a willing sacrifice so real and so general must exist.

The truth is that a majority of those ready to vote today for prohibition do not believe the system which they have determined to support to be either sound in principle or more than partially vindicated in practice. In its social and moral aspect it remains to them what it has always been; crude, violent, an unjustified invasion of the individual life by the State, and a remedy at best only moderately efficacious, and at worst productive of disorders as serious as those it proposes to cure. Nevertheless they have decided to accept and even welcome it as less unbearable than what the liquor traffic insolently forces them to endure. The old prohibition uprising was a crusade against the use of intoxicants; the new is directed against the abuses of their distribution and sale. Whatever platforms and leaders may say, the bull's-eye of the target aimed at by those who are now willing to vote for prohibition is the destruction of those political abuses which the liquor interest has erected into a consolidated, organized and shameful system.

The reason why literally millions of people like myself and hundreds of others personally known to me, after having written and worked and voted against prohibition for a quarter of a century, declare that they will not only never oppose it again but will give it their silent or open support, is the system of peonage that the trade in stimulants has introduced among its agents and dependents and, through them, into the political life of many of our cities and some of our States. In its worst form, as it is now established in not a few communities, it constitutes a huge and smoothly working machine for the debasement of individuals and the control of public life.

Take a large city as the unit for examination. The breweries are closely organized and follow an iron-clad policy. They pay practically all the saloon license fees. Each license is held nominally by an individual saloonkeeper. The money is paid by the brewer. In most cases, perhaps, he owns either the building where the saloon does business or the lease of the saloon premises. The saloonkeeper is merely a tenant at will from day to day. On the other hand, he must, before engaging in the business, invest a considerable sum of money or credit in fixtures and stock. His license may be taken away and he may be ordered to vacate the premises at any time by his patron. This is likely to cost him not only his living but all his possessions, if he offends. He becomes essentially a serf.

This is far from the worst of his estate. The saloonkeeper must agree to sell no keg beer except that supplied by the brewer to whom his license is assigned, and who probably owns his lease. He is generally permitted to carry a limited quantity of case goods. But, and here is the crowning iniquity, he is bound by an explicit or understood condition to purchase and pay for a stated number of kegs of beer from his master each week or month. If he fails to do this he is presently supplanted by some one who can and will. Indeed, this is the central fact of his agreement, on which everything else depends. He may keep a disorderly place, may get into all kinds of trouble with public and police, but his license is safe while his sales record is good. Let that fall below standard, and nothing can save him.

It is obvious that this arrangement changes the whole character of the saloon business. It makes it revolting to the public and to the self-respecting saloonkeeper himself. He is no longer merely a caterer to a public demand. Up to a certain point he must create it. If the normal thirst of his constituency does not consume his allotted quota he must increase that appetite or go out and drum up new trade. He will be protected if he sells to a drunkard or a minor. He will be punished if he does not sell enough to somebody. From these compulsory sales by thousands of agents who have no recourse except to get out of the business springs a new crop of evils. How can sales be stimulated most surely? By selling to drunkards and minors, by keeping open at times forbidden by law, by permitting gambling on the premises, and by providing the so-called "wine rooms" where women are admitted.

There is one more link in the logical chain. The system just described cannot function satisfactorily without the complicity or the complaisance of the public authorities. The law-breaking necessary to a desired profit, the restoration of a license forfeited for misconduct, but sacred because it represents an investment by the liquor interest which made misconduct certain, requires a political pull. There must be friends always alert and influential enough to maintain the system substantially intact. And, since States have contracted a habit of legislating against the liquor interest, it is no longer sufficient, though more than ever indispensable, that municipal places should be filled by officials not too squeamish about doing what they are told. State officers also must be men who will look upon the business with a tolerant and friendly eye; who will not inadvertently favor or sign a local option bill. The system, indeed, cannot be safe until Governor and Attorney General and a majority of the members of the Legislature are men in whose optic nerve there is a "blind spot" exactly at the focus where all rays from possible misuse of the public sale of intoxicants converge.

This is not a theoretical argument, but the statement of a fact. There are States having local option today, and looking forward cheerfully to prohibition within the next two or three years, in which a corporal's guard could scarcely have been mustered behind that cause twenty years ago. They have seen the brewery and liquor interest not only brazenly dictating to Legislatures, but attempting to seize complete control of all party machinery in the State. They have passed through campaign after campaign in which the paramount issue, in the newspapers and on the platform, not only in the election, but in the primaries and the selection of candidates for Governor, was the question, "Who is the brewers' candidate?"

The people of the small towns and of the country districts are not as hardened to the spectacle, not as inured by casuistry or cynicism to its disgrace, as the city voter. They are scandalized, outraged, indignant. They made up their minds some time ago to put an end to it. And they are succeeding because they are now joined by an army of former anti-Prohibitionists in the cities themselves, who are convinced that the destruction of this insidious, unprincipled and incessantly encroaching influence in politics has become a first lien upon the conscience of the individual and the patriotism of the citizen.

An odd paradox ought to interest the leaders of causes and the representatives of interests. One of the greatest obstacles to the advance of prohibition in the last ten or fifteen years has been the Anti-Saloon League. By its intolerance, its vast expenditure of money, and most of all, by its vindictive boycott of every man desiring to enter or remain in public life, no matter how lofty his intelligence, how unsullied his character, how pure his motive, if he did not subscribe to political prohibition of the liquor traffic, it would, if left unaided, by alienating sympathies not directed by fanaticism, have remained forever incompetent to achieve the aim on which its will was set.

But the other side, by the fatuity of its publications and arguments, by its insensibility to the dangers and abuses of the traffic which it represents, most of all by its mad thought that it could make all Government in this country its tool, or at least its willing partner in policies that are, next after the white slave traffic, the most degrading form of commercialism in our time, has accomplished the apparently impossible. It has made prohibition—disbelieved in, distrusted and rejected—a popular and winning cause throughout most of the United States. The wrath of prohibition's enemies has served it well.

JOSEPH GILPIN PYLE.

St. Paul, Minn., July 20, 1915.

DECLARES IT IS THE LORD'S WAR, FOR THE WORLD IS A BABYLON

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There have been many attempts to make a diagnosis of the war plague now raging in Europe. Many things have been strongly spoken; but we have seen nothing that, to our mind, goes to the root of the matter. They are also unsatisfactory in their prognosis. No one seems to know whither we are going, and the various roads by which they would lead us run into a squirrel track and finally vanish up a tree.

Of all the startling facts we have observed since the outbreak of this war, the most remarkable and ominous one is that it seems never to occur to people that the scriptures furnish the only true explanation of this titanic convulsion of the nations, and that it throws the only ray of light into the stormy night of the future. To most people the Bible is a "back number"; even to multitudes of so-called Christians, it is, practically, an unimportant or forgotten book. They have substituted for it ideas of their own, or other manmade systems of thought. Chief among these philosophic systems, and modifying all the others, is the philosophy of evolution, which attempts to explain all things by natural causes. It affirms that every organic thing is in a process of development to higher and ever higher forms and conditions of life. In this it is in direct opposition to the Bible, which teaches that the history of the race is a history of departures from God; that natural development, as regards man, is not from low to high, but from high to low. It takes account, indeed, of man's progress in the arts and sciences, and of all his efforts by inventions and discoveries to improve the world; but it shows that man is neither saved nor satisfied by these things, and that they are, at best, more likely to prove means of further alienation from God.

We give the name of civilization to these efforts of men to fix up this sin-cursed world, and by culture, by arts and inventions to make it so attractive and bewitching that men shall forget God and be satisfied with the world as it is, in its enmity to God, and desire nothing better.

This war may be said to be an exposé of civilization. For, with all our boasted progress, what are we but a race of idolators? We rejoice in and worship the works of our own hands—not idols of wood and stone and metal, to be sure, but our acquisitions, inventions, discoveries, and our creations of art. We boast of our splendid civilization, as Nebuchadnezzar, swollen with pride, did in his day: "Is not this great Babylon, which I have built?" What fools! Has any one ever been able to read his paper at night by the light of the Statue of Liberty as he sat on the deck of a Staten Island ferryboat?

Again, it may be remarked, incidentally, this war is also an exposé of evolution, a practical demonstraton of its essential badness, as a philosophical system. Evolution, as taught by Darwin, has been accepted by Germany with all her heart, and for two generations she has been working overtime teaching it to all the world in her universities and in ordering her own life thereby. Now, if this philosophy be true, then in all her preparations for this war and in all her conduct of it from the beginning, Germany has been altogether orthodox and strictly correct. For if evolution were true, then meekness, forbearance, gentleness, mercy, and love, which are commanded in the Scriptures, would be weaknesses and impediments to the true development of a nation, and evidences that the nation entertaining such sentiments is unfit to survive. Is not this the teaching of Treitschke and Bernhardi? Prussian militarism is the only practical application of Darwinian evolution to national policy that has ever been attempted. The same poisonous error has taken root everywhere in the commercial and industrial world, and is bearing fruit in commercial monopoly and industrial oppression and brigandage. In the religious world it is seen in the stupefying opiate of modern optimism, in the denial of man's responsibility and accountability to God, and in higher criticism, which is evolution applied to the inspired Scriptures.

These are a few specimens of the flower and fruit of this choice plant; its beauty and fragrance are those of the skunk-cabbage; its fruit combines the sweetness of aloes and the refreshment of the deadly night shade, and if only our eyes are opened by means of this war, and we learn to appreciate, at its true value, this great philosophic achievement of the nineteenth century, all this appalling loss and agony will have been fully justified. Nay, it will be justified whether we realize it or not.

Now while we have settled in our own minds how this war started, and upon what man or upon what nation must rest the chief responsibility for having been the aggressor, it will not be amiss in us to realize that we were the cause of it—the so-called "Christian nations"—all of us, but that God brought it on. "The Lord hath a controversy with the nations, he will enter into judgment with all flesh," (Jer. 25:31.) All this bloodshed and anguish have been occasioned by the sins of these nations which mount up to Heaven. And it behooves us all (for we Americans are guilty like the others) to humble ourselves and confess our iniquities and cry mightily unto God for His pardon and favor. This war is a great tocsin call to repentance and to a return to Him and to His Word. And in the midst of the noise of battle and above the thunders of the storm we may hear Him saying: "Be still, and know that I am God! I will be exalted among the nations; I will be exalted in the earth."

Oh yes, "The Lord hath a controversy with the nations"; and when, in His plan, it was necessary to chastise them for their unbelief and wickedness, why was it not eminently fitting that the scourge or battleaxe in His hand should be that nation to whom the other nations of Christendom had been turning, as the fountain-head of all wisdom and culture, sending thither the flower of their universities, colleges, and seminaries, to drink at her poisoned wells of materialism, rationalism, and destructive criticism, and then go home, as teachers and preachers, to undermine the faith of tens of millions in the infallible word of God and the vital truths of genuine Christianity? Something needed to be done, and God, partly in judgment and partly in mercy and love, sent this war to shock the nations into consciousness and bring them to themselves, "for when thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world learn righteousness."

One of the curious by-products of this war is seen in the charge, so frequently heard of late, that "Christianity is a failure," because it did not prevent it. But such an expression merely betrays a profound ignorance as to what the Scriptures really teach. We have no desire to defend the Christianity of the Christian nations; for, in the first place, it should be said, there are no "Christian nations," and, in the second place, the Christianity of the so-called "Christian nations" is not Christianity at all, but a gross corruption, or counterfeit, of it. But why should Christianity be held responsible for this unprecedented outbreak of fury? The Christian Church was never commissioned to put an end to war. The Disciples of Christ were separated from the world and sent back into it, as citizens of a foreign country, to present the claims of Christ, their King, urging faith in obedience to Him as the only way of salvation from sin, and His personal return to the earth as the only hope of the race. Their business was not to convert the world, but "to take out from the nations a people for His name." All the evils of our own day were full fledged and rampant in their day. Yet the early Christians were nowhere told to clean up the world by various reforms in order to make it a more desirable place in which to live. On the contrary, they were plainly given to understand that wars and evils of every kind would continue throughout the entire age, until the personal and visible return of Christ to the earth. The proofs of this are too numerous to specify. But with regard to the entire period between the first and second comings of the Messiah, Daniel says of it: "Unto the end shall be war: desolations are determined," (Daniel ix., 24-27;) and everything else in Old and New Testaments is in perfect harmony with this declaration. The divine program gives no hint of a gradual uplift of humanity until the millennium shall be ushered in by human agencies.

WILLIS W. MEAD

Tompkinsville, N. Y., July 20, 1915.

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$2 Dining Room Chairs—at $1.15
Box seats; your choice of cane chased leather seat or saddle wood seat; golden oak and fumed oak finishes.

$3 Dining Room Chairs—at $1.95
Quartered golden oak; genuine leather box slip seats.

$8.75 Dressers at $4.65
Golden oak; well finished and constructed; all wood trimmings; good size mirror.

$12 Extension Dining Room Tables—at $7.45
Golden oak; 10-inch square pedestal; size of table, 42 inches in diameter.

$18 China Closets—at $12.50
Golden Quartered oak; round ends; swell front; three grooved shelves.

$27.50 Rockers—at $19.75
Genuine Spanish leather Harrington spring rockers; large and comfortable; specially adapted for library or living rooms.

$55 Three-Piece Library Suites—at $34.50
Upholstered in genuine Spanish leather; inside seat back and sides; frames made of selected birch; finished in a rich mahogany color. Suite consists of settee, armchair and rocker.

$32 Brass Bed Outfits—complete $18.75
Outfit consists of a two-inch continuous post brass bed, with five 1-inch filling rods, bright or satin finish, all regular sizes; a box spring covered in fancy art ticking, a 45-lb. cotton mattress (to the full size) in ticking to match the box spring.

$4.75 Manhattan Telescope Couch Beds—at $2.65
Complete with two mattresses; ten-year guaranteed Rome-link spring with helical end; can be taken apart and used as two separate couches.

$9 Roll-Edge Felt Mattresses—at $4.95
50 lbs. to the full size; covered in fancy cretonne ticking; can be had in all regular sizes.

$6 Roll-Edge White Cotton Mattresses—at $3.45
50 lbs. to the full size; covered in fancy art ticking; can be had in all regular sizes.

$3.50 Soft Top Mattresses—at $1.85
All regular sizes.

Bed Springs—

$3.15 Bed Springs—at $2.50
$3.85 Bed Springs—at $3.00
$5.00 Bed Springs—at $3.50
$5.50 Bed Springs—at $4.25
$6.00 Bed Springs—at $4.50
$8.50 Bed Springs—at $6.50
$10.00 Bed Springs—at $7.50

OTHER BARGAINS for Tomorrow's Selling

Floor Coverings

9x12 ft. Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rugs—
Formerly $10.50; sale $15.75
Formerly $17.50; sale $13.75

Seamed Tapestry Brussels Rugs—size 9x12 ft.
Formerly $14.50; sale $12.25
Formerly $9.75; sale $7.95

Axminster Rugs—seamless; 9x12; formerly $26.50; sale $19.75

Axminster Rugs—seamed; 9x12 ft.; formerly $22.50; sale $16.75

Curtains and Portieres

$5.50 Figured Mercerized Armure Portieres—sale $4.25

$8.95 pr. Irish Point Lace Curtains—sale $2.95

$2.95 Tapestry Couch Covers—sale $2.25

Framed Pictures

Clearsway at half former prices and even less; many subjects.
10c, 25c, 35c, 50c, $1

Dinner Sets

$12.75 Dinner Sets—100 pieces; choice of two handsome border decorations; treated with gold on edges; sale $7.95

$7.95 Dinner Services 100 pieces; large rose spray design; good quality porcelain; complete for 12 persons; sale $4.95

Refrigerators

$8.50 Lift Cover Style Refrigerator—38¾ inches high; ice capacity about 40 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; sale $6.25

$20.50 Side Icer Refrigerator—44¾ in. high; ice capacity about 75 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; sale $14.25

Window Screens and Screen Doors—None exchanged Please bring correct measurements with you. None sent C. O. D.

29c Wooden Window Screens—24x37; sale 20c

55c Wooden Window Screens—36x45; sale 42c

52c All-Metal Window Screens—30x43; sale 41c

$2.10 Screen Doors—various sizes; natural finish; sale $1.75

$2.85 5-ply Garden Hose—25 ft.; sale $2.05

$5.75 5-ply Garden Hose—50 ft.; sale $3.89

Women's Dainty Summer Blouses 79c

In a Very Special Sale Tomorrow, at .....

Really it will pay you to pick for yourself at least ½ dozen of these blouses to last you during the remainder of the summer. These blouses represent the very uttermost that it is possible to obtain for your money. You will find in them happily combined both style and comfort. They are shown in many beautiful styles—all made of sheer fabrics, giving the maximum of coolness on the hottest day.

You'll find such excellent "summery" materials as:—WHITE VOILE WITH FANCY COLORED STRIPES, CATERPILLAR CREPE, FANCY SWISS WITH COLORED DIAMOND, SELF-STRIPED AND WHITE VOILE, —and, finally, BLACK CHINA SILK.

All the newest collars are exhibited; some edged with lace; others beautifully embroidered.

Best Groceries---Money Savings

Our free wagon delivery service reaches 900 suburban towns and seashore resorts within a radius of 30 miles. Mail orders filled. Telephone, Chelsea—4000.

Potatoes
FANCY NEW POTATOES — bbl., $1.75; bushel, 60 lbs., 75c; peck, 15 lbs., 20c; one-half peck 12c

Flour
Fountain Quality, Premium Patent Flour—bbl., $7.75; ½ bbl., $4.05; ¼ bbl. bag 98c

FREEZING SALT—bathing salt, pickling salt; No. 50 bag 49c

PURE SPICES—mustard, ginger, cinnamon, pepper; freshly ground; lb 24c

SWIFT'S PRIDE SOAP—box 100 bars, $3.45; 10 reg. 4c bars 35c

HAZEL GLOSS STARCH—6-lb. box, 47c; 3-lb. carton 24c

POISON FLY PAPER—dozen, 39c; 3 reg. 5c envelopes 10c

Mother's Oatmeal
Freshly rolled oatmeal; doz., 39c; 3 reg. 5c pkgs 10c

Sugar
Best refined granulated; 3½-lb. cartons, 23c; 7 lbs., 44c; 25-lb. cotton bag $1.59
Sold at these special prices only with grocery orders.

Kitchen Candles
Granite Snowflake Candles, package containing 6 or 12 candles, usually 15c; special, at 10c

TOMATO SOUP—Snider's or Van Camp's; doz., 94c; reg. 10c can 8c

Smoked Meats
SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb. 20c
SWIFT'S CELEBRATED BACON—lb. 22c
SUGAR CURED HAMS—lb 18c
CANVASED HAMS—Premium, Supreme, Star or Dold's; lb 21c
SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb 15½c

Coffee
Roasted fresh daily.
CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—25-lb. drum, $5.50; 5 lbs., $1.10; lb 22c
FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.90; 5¼ lbs., $1; lb 19c

FRESH FRUIT SALAD—regular $1 quart jar 59c

CALIFORNIA RIPE OLIVES—6 cans, 58c; tall can 10c

WHITE PICKLING VINEGAR—gallon jug, 32c; large bottle 10c

PAROWAX—for sealing fruit jars, etc.; 1-lb. package 9c

POWDERED AMMONIA—Pride of the Kitchen brand; 6 boxes, 29c; reg. 10c box 5c

Tetley's Teas
INDIA CEYLON—Formosa Oolong or mixed tea; usually 60c and 65c a lb.; special ¼ or ½-lb. package; lb 49c

Fresh Cereals
10 lbs. 5 lbs.
Pearl Barley 56c 29c
Pinhead Oatmeal 58c 29c
Rolled Oatmeal 45c 24c
Best Quality Farina 58c 30c
Whole Head Rice 68c 35c

ENGLISH JAM—Hartley's Raspberry or Strawberry; regular $1.45 7-lb. can $1.10

EDDY'S QUINCE AND APPLE JELLY—6 glasses, 70c; reg. 15c glass 12c

YELLOW CLING PEACHES—Troubadour brand; doz., $2.25; regular 25c can 19c

MOTHER'S CORN FLAKES — doz., 81; 3 reg. 10c pkgs 25c

Advertised Cereals
QUAKER PEARL HOMINED PINHEAD OATMEAL—6 pkgs., 57c; reg. 14c pkg. 10c
GOLD MEDAL FRESHLY TOASTED CORN FLAKES —reg. 10c pkg. 5c

Fresh Fruits
CANTALOUPES—large, ripe, delicious melons; 4 for 25c
PEACHES—large, ripe Georgia fruit; 6 for 25c

SMOKED MACKEREL—Maconochies, imported; doz., $1; reg. 15c oval can 10c

WHOLE PICKLING SPICES—lb 25c

Fresh Meats
LAMB—legs of fancy city dressed spring; lb 19c

Fresh Vegetables
NEW WHITE ONIONS—yellow onions, red onions; 5-quart basket, 24c; Peck 28c
NEW YOUNG BEETS—5-quart basket 23c
NEW WHITE TURNIPS—or yellow turnips; 5-quart basket 20c
NEW GREEN PEAS—peck, 37c; 4 quarts 19c
LETTUCE—large hard, crisp heads; white centre; each 5c

Double 2¢ Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single 2¢ Stamps Thereafter

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1915.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Edward W. Browning Leases His Three Thirteen-story West Side Apartment Hotels.

COST $200,000 TO BUILD

Country Estates Purchased for Occupancy—A $10,000 Deal at Morristown, N. J.

The three thirteen-story apartment hotels built by Edward W. Browning on Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets west of Central Park West have been leased to three different lessees.

To Harry Proctor Mr. Browning has leased the Royalton at 42 West Seventy-second Street. The Earlton, at 118 West Seventy-second Street, has been leased for five years to Walter R. Senior. Mr. Browning has leased the Nobleton at 126 West Seventy-third Street to C. Morton Bellak, who conducts the St. Louis and Oxford hotels in East Thirty-second and Twenty-seventh Streets, respectively. He will rename it the Belldore.

Mr. Browning bought the properties a couple of years ago and the plans for the houses were filed last year.

The estimated cost for the Seventy-second Street houses being $80,000 each, and for that on Seventy-third Street $80,000.

Buys Bronx Theatre Site.

G. A. Pfortner has sold for the Havemeyer estate the plot of lots on the south side of East 167th Street running through from Webster to Brook Avenue, to the Wardwin Company. The new owners will improve the property with stores and a moving-picture house with a capacity of 2,000 seats.

Activity at Bensonhurst.

Sales at Bensonhurst recently made by O. L. and W. G. Perfect include a dwelling at Seventy-sixth Street near Eighteenth Avenue for the Johnston Gould Realty Company, which was immediately resold for occupancy; a block front on Twentieth Avenue between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Streets to a builder; a new residence at 2,373 Eighty-third Street, and other neighboring plots to a builder for immediate improvement.

$10,000 Deal at Morristown, N. J.

H. C. Reynolds has sold for the Plainfield Land and Building Company its twenty-six-acre tract on Sussex Avenue, Morristown, N. J., to M. M. Schaenen. The property consists of a seven-room cottage, stables, poultry houses, &c., and will be improved by the buyer for residential purposes. The property was held at $10,000.

Sale at Greenacres.

Maxwell Smith has sold for the Allied Improvement Company to a client the dwelling recently completed on Claremont Avenue, Greenacres, near the Hartsdale station. It was held at $15,000.

Staten Island.

F. Fanderlik of New Brighton purchased from Cornelius C. Kolff of the Narrows Improvement Company a plot, 55 by 165, facing the plaza at Harbor View, Clifton, and overlooking the Narrows. The new owner will erect a private residence.

J. Sterling Drake has sold for Major Britton Davis of Congers, N. Y., to John Devonport Clarke the old residence adjoining the Government reservation, which Mr. Clarke will occupy as his permanent home.

Builder Buys L. I. City Corner.

The Clark estate of Brooklyn has sold a lot on Camelia Street, southwest corner of Sherman Street, Long Island City, to John F. Rigney, who will erect an apartment house on the site. The realty firm of Clay closed the deal.

Long Island.

The two and one-half story dwelling at 43 Dry Harbor Road, Glendale, has been sold by the Bulkley & Horton Company, for the Hector Realty Company, to a client for occupancy.

Frank Crowell has sold at the estates of Great Neck the residence of James E. Baker, with nearly an acre of land, to H. H. Frazee.

New Jersey.

James J. Connors has sold for Joseph W. Flynn the Norwood Hotel and five acres at Branchport, Long Branch, N. J., including 1,000 feet of shore front on the Shrewsbury River. The purchaser is E. V. Culberson of Atlanta, Ga., who paid all cash.

Feist & Feist have sold to the Arcand Realty Company, the new dwelling at 309 South Twenty-first Street, Newark, on plot 123 by 100. The same brokers have also sold for Henry Alsopp, the vacant plot on Stanley Road at the corner of Hamilton Road, South Orange, 100 by 171. The purchaser is William E. Lehman, who is preparing plans for a residence.

Residence Leases.

Fish & Marvin have rented for Mrs. Ferris J. Meigs the residence at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, now occupied by Colonel Carson of the United States Army. The new tenant is Douglas I. McKay, former Police Commissioner of New York City.

The Houghton Company has leased for Sarah Haas the four-story dwelling at 461 West 140th Street to James W. Haig.

OCEAN FRONT LOT VALUES.

What Will Belle Harbor Lots Bring? An Interesting Question.

There is much speculation and guessing in realty circles at present as to just what the four thousand feet of ocean front property at Belle Harbor, L. I., will bring under the hammer when offered at public auction by Joseph P. Day on Saturday next.

Except for the ocean frontage at Coney Island, Brighton and Manhattan Beach, Long Beach, and in the Rockaway district, there is no other source of supply within the easy communicative zone, except within the one to five hour radius along the New Jersey seaboard, from the Atlantic Highlands to the distant Atlantic City and Cape May.

The wonder then is that the entire visible supply of New York City ocean frontage has not long ago been absorbed and most highly developed on an economic basis by the 7,500,000 population within the metropolitan area, for this sea-washed expanse has advantages of location and accessibility not possessed by the more distant resorts.

Partial failure of the real estate, building, home buying, amusement and speculative interest first to have taken advantage of the opportunities so very close at hand instead of searching for and capitalizing those that are at a far greater distance is one of the mysteries of the realty world.

While shore-front lots at Coney Island and near by have been allowed to linger behind at $10,000 to $20,000 a lot, at Long Beach a comparatively new territory, and mecca of the city's Summer population, shore-front lots are in the infancy of their more intrusive development and even today can be had at $5,000 to $10,000 each. Asbury Park is a miniature Atlantic City, and Boardwalk values there have risen to levels only second to those recorded at the more southerly resort.

But there is an area much closer to New York, with almost continuous electric train service and an overflowing population cared for and catered to by the City Government, which in comparison with the exorbitant values quoted elsewhere is absurdly cheap, especially when it is considered that the section referred to has all the possibilities of all-year occupation and is the scene of a double-renting season, one in the Summer and another in the Winter.

This neglected and overlooked section of the Borough of Queens and the city proper is that part of the long and narrow Rockaway peninsula, where Belle Harbor is located.

The primitive, 4,000 feet of beach and ocean frontage comprising 234 lots, 20 by 100 feet each, to the west of Rockaway Park, represents the southerly portion of the Belle Harbor domain, and is the only extensive frontage on the Rockaway coast that has never been offered to individual home site buyers and builders. Here there is no Boardwalk, only mile after mile of sandy beach approached by way of seventeen highly developed and improved avenues, and having a background of some 250 or more Summer and all-year houses, costing each all the way from $4,000 to $25,000 to erect.

What these lots with riparian rights will bring remains to be decided by the bidders at next Saturday's sale.

In addition, the same sale will dispose of 445 other lots, scattered about between the ocean and the bay in several of the Belle Harbor residential avenues, in blocks of two to eleven lots, and of the several blocks of lots in the immediate vicinage of the Belle Harbor Yacht Club and Dock, and in the more westerly section, between Jamaica Bay and Cranston Avenue.

In speaking yesterday of the approaching sale, Joseph P. Day, agent and auctioneer, said: "Belle Harbor needs only an extension of the Rockaway Coast Boardwalk to make the place into a miniature Atlantic City, which is really and precisely what the peninsula as a whole is growing into on an enlarged scale. However, as each buyer of a lot at the approaching sale will also buy all the riparian rights that go with each and every one of the lots to be sold, this matter will adjust itself.

"It is obvious, however, that the time to buy is in advance of the advent of the Boardwalk, as did some of the more fortunate owners at Atlantic City, not after it has been laid and values have rocketed skyward and away beyond the means of the ordinary investor.

"The man or woman who buys these lots today at any prices they care to pay for them will be the four-sided investors who will reap a profit when these Boardwalk values come into their own.

"Every resident and non-resident who travels to the beaches around New York has seen the miraculous changes that have taken place in the last decade. But this is a story of Summer travel and Summer population.

"In the next few years, with increased transit facilities, higher rentals for city apartments, and influx of a huge population, once peace in Europe has been declared, with unbounded prosperity at home, demoralization and huge taxes abroad, the Rockaway Peninsula, New York's most accessible ocean and bay frontage, will be one of the most sought-after locations for all-year houses.

"Nothing can stop the movement in this direction that is already under way and which rapidly is diminishing the scant supply of ocean-front lots available for improvement. The bidders at the sale next Saturday will make the prices; the sale is in their hands."

Finishing Hell Gate Bridge.

The engineers in charge of erecting the cantilever bridge of the New York Connecting Railway over the East River at Hell Gate state that it is about half completed and the big arch over the river will be finished by Nov. 1. The work on the arch is being rushed in order that tracks can be laid upon it and then the ironwork for other bridges to be erected on the line between Mott Haven and South Brooklyn can be transported over the bridge.

THIRD LARGE APARTMENT ON FIFTH AVENUE TO BE ERECTED ON OLD PROGRESS CLUB SITE

Long Vacant Sixty-third Street Corner to be Improved by $1,000,000 Building of Best Type—Brooks Brothers Will Move Into New Madison Avenue Home Next Week.

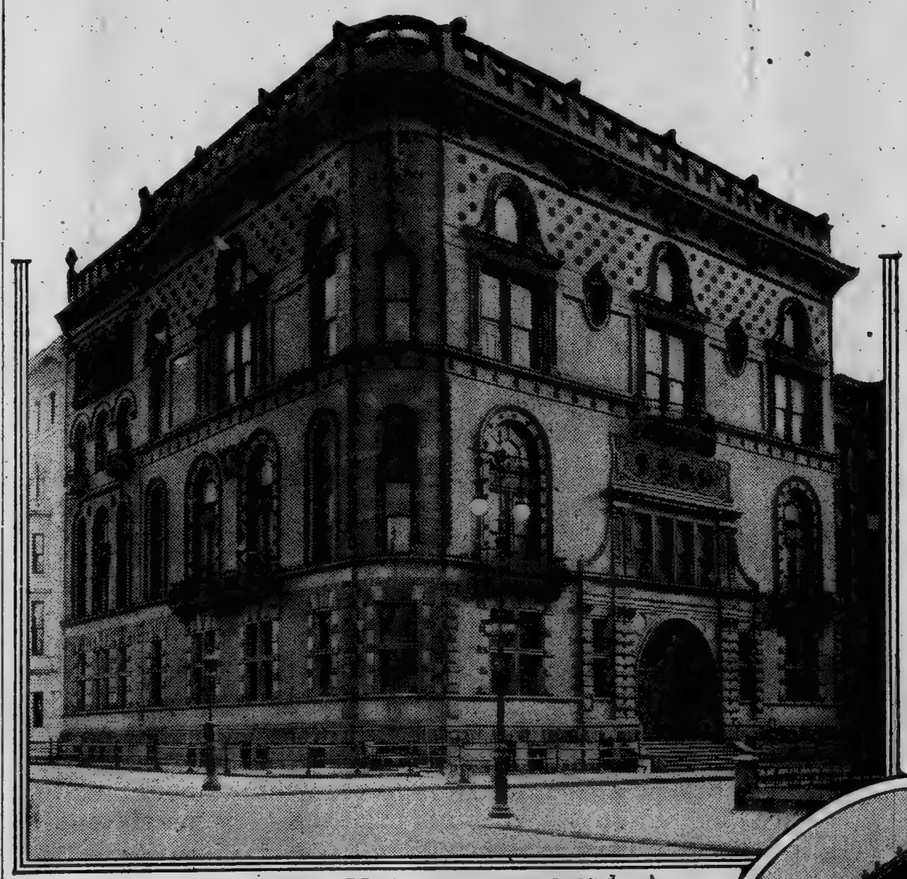

Old Progress Club 5th Avenue and 63d Street Sold for Apartment House Site last week

FIFTH AVENUE'S latest apartment venture on the site of the old Progress Club at Sixty-third Street proved the big feature in the realty world last week. While the acquirement of the long vacant corner for an apartment is no surprise to realty men, as opinion has generally inclined to the belief that the plot was not likely to be taken for anything else, the fact that another big operation of the kind could be financed on Fifth Avenue at this time created both surprise and interest.

Occupying half the avenue block front between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets, 100.5 on the avenue by 100 on Sixty-third Street, it is practically the only available plot for a big operation south of Eighty-second Street. On the north corner of that thoroughfare is a vacant plot, having an equal avenue frontage, and Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets both have corner plots awaiting improvement, but each of these is less in area. As Seventy-second Street is about to witness the erection of a twelve-story apartment on the southeast corner and as the similar corner of Eighty-first Street was improved with the first high-class Fifth Avenue apartment a few years ago, it seems hardly probable that another operation of like nature will be under way in that part of the avenue for some time to come.

It costs money to build an apartment on Fifth Avenue, and big rentals averaging at least $20,000 a suite must be obtained to insure a paying investment. There is, therefore, a limit on the number of such operations involving a total outlay of $2,000,000 or over.

The Eighty-first Street building quickly proved a success. The financing of the Seventy-second Street building was satisfactorily closed last week, it was stated, and work will begin there in a short time. The syndicate which has bought the old Progress Club is said to represent men of substantial financial backing, and the company will soon be incorporated in the name of the 820 Fifth Avenue Company. The buyers feel that they have a peculiarly choice site, in view of its accessibility to Fifty-ninth Street and the neighboring hotels and clubs.

The corner has been unremunerative since 1902, when the late J. B. Haggin bought it after the removal of the Progress Club to its new west side home. The land is assessed at $800,000 with $40,000 additional for the building, but in the deal that evidently figured as a neglible quantity. While it was reported that the property was held by the Haggin estate at $1,500,000, the prevalent belief is that it was purchased at much nearer the assessed value of $800,000, and the Haggin heirs are doubtless glad that it is disposed of.

Herbert Lucas, who has designed several fine apartments in the city, represented the syndicate in the deal, and he is preparing plans for what will be one of the finest structures in the city. It is expected that work will begin in the Fall in order to have the building ready for occupancy in the Fall of 1916.

Another interesting announcement was made during the week that the clothing firm of Brooks Brothers will move into its new uptown home on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street on Monday, Aug. 2. The removal of this old firm from Broadway and Twenty-second Street, where it has been for thirty-one years, is in keeping with the radical movement of the retail trade which has now deserted the old Twenty-third Street centre, and with the removal in the Fall of Arnold, Constable & Co. to Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street the last of the big houses which made the old centre famous for years will be in the immediate neighborhood of the other shopping stores, which have recently moved to the new Fifth Avenue section.

The new home of Brooks Brothers will be the sixth in its ninety-seven years of business on Manhattan Island. Organized in 1818 at Catharine and Cherry Streets, the firm kept its old quarters until 1874, although a new retail store was opened in 1857 at Broadway and Grand Street, and in 1870 it moved to Union Square South. In 1874 the Catharine Street store was abandoned and new quarters were taken at Broadway and Bond Street, and in 1884 the next move was to Broadway and Twenty-second Street, now about to be vacated.

In their new home Brooks Brothers will have a ten-story building of artistic design, combining the Doric and Italian Renaissance styles, from plans by the architects La Farge & Morris. The property has been leased from the owners, Barnum & Everdell, for twenty-one years, with renewal privileges. Opposite St. Bartholomew's Church, just below the Ritz-Carlton, diagonally opposite the Biltmore, and readily accessible to the Grand Central Station and the Forty-second Street transit lines, the new store, while enjoying a choice location, is also an important addition to the commercial development of Madison Avenue in the Forty-second Street centre.

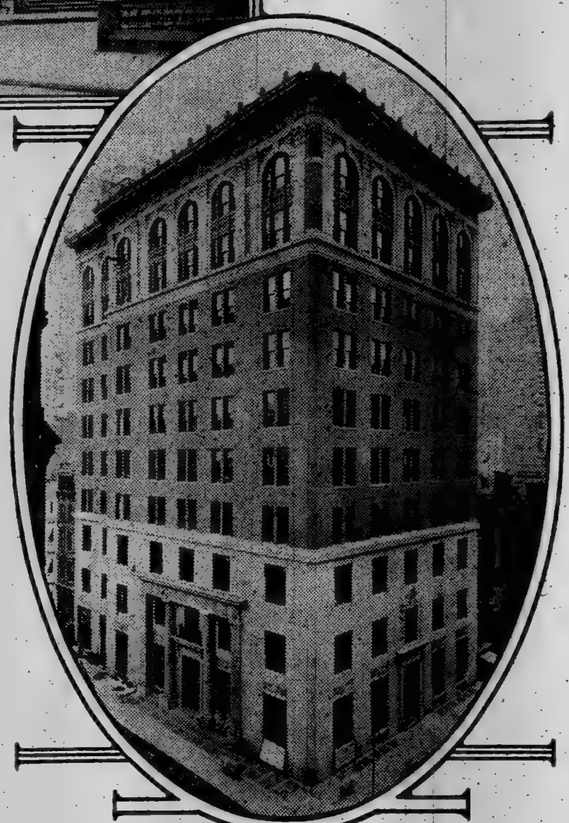

Brooks Brothers New Building Madison Ave 44th St

NEW ELECTRICAL CODE.

Advisory Council Says Certain Features Are Objectionable.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, through its Industrial Code Committee, Julius Franke, Chairman, has specified to the Mayor certain features of the new electrical code which, in its opinion, are not satisfactory to real estate interests.

The code has been drafted by Commissioner Williams of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, who has given considerable time and thought to its provisions and has held public hearings and conferences with those interested in it. Notwithstanding the fact that the council feels that the Commissioner is actuated by a desire to improve the efficiency of his department and defective wiring throughout the city, it believes that real estate interests should register their objection to the adoption of this code in order to be thoroughly consistent in their attempt to secure a simplification and unification of building inspections.

The code originally made it obligatory on the part of all property owners in the erection of buildings to pay the city for inspection of electrical wires and issuing of certificates. Such a provision would add to the number of inspections of buildings and would increase the cost of administering the inspection laws. In view of the fact that Fire Commissioner Adamson and Walter Lindner are now endeavoring to effect a plan whereby building inspection will be simplified, it seemed inadvisable to the Advisory Council to complicate the situation by adding any new burdens to property owners.

The Commissioner, under this section, was authorized to charge for the inspection, surveys, permits, and certificates made or issued pursuant to the code and the amount of fees was left entirely to his judgment. The Commissioner was then required to render to the Controller an account, under oath, of all fees collected by him, containing the names of persons from whom fees were collected and the purpose for which such fees were charged.

On objection being raised to this expense to property owners by the Advisory Council the Commissioner agreed that one fee be charged for inspection of electrical wiring or issuing of certificates.

In this connection the code primarily contemplated an increase in the number of inspections and Inspectors, so that the city should derive fees which the Board of Fire Underwriters now obtain. This section of the code was likewise opposed by the council, and the commission, in lieu thereof, arranged for the licensing of electrical contractors instead of increasing the force of Inspectors.

It was the opinion of the Commissioner that the code would then not add to the number of inspections of buildings or to the cost of administering the laws governing electrical inspection. However, later the city might gradually see fit to do all of the inspection work imposed upon the department by statute, instead of permitting a portion thereof to be done by the Board of Fire Underwriters.

Probably the most serious objection to the proposed code is that the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity contemplates, later on, the assumption of all inspection work, with a view of obtaining for the city fees which now go to the Board of Fire Underwriters. Today the inspection work done by the Board of Fire Underwriters is merely incidental to its real work of determining insurance rates, and is accomplished effectively at small cost to property owners. It is doubtful whether a city department could perform similar work at twice the cost now asked by the Board of Fire Underwriters.

With regard to the license fee for electrical contractors the Advisory Council makes this objection: In many of the apartment houses, hotels, and larger buildings, as well as in many residences, janitors or caretakers attend to slight defects in electric wiring. Oftentimes they can install electrical facilities. However, if the code should be enacted, property owners would be required to employ licensed contractors. Although this may entail small expense while the license fee itself is very small, nevertheless they are additional annoyances to property owners. Likewise a license fee might discriminate in favor of the large contractors to the prejudice of the individual small repair man, who is particularly valuable to the small property owner.

UNIFORM LAW FOR LAND REGISTRATION

Need for Interstate Harmony, Says Professor Terry, President of Conference.

TORRENS SYSTEM GROWING

Eleven States Have Adopted Land Registry Acts—Attacked by Many Interests.

In view of the interest being taken in this State in the Torrens system of land registration and the proposal made to the Constitutional Convention in session at Albany that an amendment in favor of the Torrens system in New York State be incorporated in the proposed new Constitution, it is interesting to note the degree of popularity being attained by this method of registering land titles throughout the country.

The subject will be one of the important topics for discussion by the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws at their twenty-fifth annual meeting in Salt Lake City from Aug. 10 to 16, and the final draft of an act for State uniformity in the registration of land titles will be presented.

Under the name of the Torrens act eleven States have enacted legislation simplifying in many essential features the system of land registration. They are California, Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, New York, Oregon, Ohio, and Washington.

Seven of these are Western States, showing that the West has been more appreciative of the necessity of making land registration as simple as possible, consistent with the legal safeguards to insure a perfect title.

"These various State enactments," said Charles Thaddeus Terry of New York City, President of the Commission on Uniform State Laws, "show unmistakably the widespread demand for simplicity and harmony in land title registration. Although based upon the same fundamental system, all of these State laws differ widely one from the other. The report of the committee expressed the situation concisely by saying that, in a broad sense, our land laws are antiquated, too much infused with the relics of feudalism, and ill-suited to the requirements of business in our day and generation."

Eugene C. Massie, one of the three Commissioners from Virginia, with Commissioners Rome G. Brown of Minneapolis and Austin V. Cannon of Cleveland, Ohio, submitted the commission's tentative act for a uniform State Torrens law to the conference last year in Washington, D. C.

Like its other acts, including those providing for uniformity in negotiable instruments, bills of lading, warehouse receipts, partnership, marriage evasion, divorce, stock transfer, and family desertion, which have been adopted by the Legislatures of many States, this tentative act will, after final action in the conference, be presented by the Commissioners to their respective State Legislatures.

Every State in the Union is now represented by three or more delegates to the uniform laws conference, and through this national representation the Commissioners will be enabled to render valuable service by molding new legislation, even if it should not be able to induce States which have already passed land registration acts to enact the uniform law.

In brief, the so-called Torrens act was originally prepared by Sir Robert Torrens in Australia in 1858. He aimed at a simple and businesslike act which would eliminate much of the useless legal technicalities which have made the transfer of real estate so expensive. His act provided that any owner might go to the Registrar's office, show reasonable proofs of his ownership, and after an examination of the title under the supervision of the Registrar with due notice to all shown to be interested, the Registrar might issue a certificate of title which the holder could legally and safely rely upon.

After the title is once registered, all future dealings are made directly upon the certificate and in case of sale the old certificate is canceled and a new one is issued to the new owner. One of the valuable features is that at the time of the first registration the title is examined by a lawyer under the supervision of the Registrar, in the same manner as though for a purchaser, but this one examination suffices for all time.

Commissioner Massie's report presented with his tentative draft of a uniform law before the conference last year gave a very complete résumé of the numerous court decisions in the various States upholding the constitutionality of a State to enact land registration laws. The system was attacked early in its inception when Illinois, the pioneer State, enacted its first Torrens law in 1895, followed in 1896 by Ohio. Both were declared unconstitutional, but in 1907 Illinois modified its original act and re-enacted it and it was confirmed by popular vote. Some idea of its popular success is seen from the fact that in Chicago, (Cook County,) the value of land registered now amounts to over $60,000,000, and more than 7,000 applications have been filed.

"In its perfected draft for a uniform Torrens registration act," explained President Terry, "the committee studied the legislation of every State in addition to the Canadian and Australian Torrens laws with the purpose of embodying all of the best features into a final act to give our country, if possible, national uniformity in the important domain of insuring land titles, through the action of the individual States. It has been a work of several years and the committee now believes that it has in readiness for adoption at the Salt Lake City conference the draft of a uniform act which will not only stand the test, but will appeal to the Legislatures of many States where measures are being taken for enacting a workable land registration system."

WHITE PLAINS MEMORIAL.

Old Court House Stone to be Used for Fort on Battle Site.

The Westchester County Board of Supervisors has voted to give to the White Plains Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the stone from the old White Plains Court House, now being demolished to make room for the new building to cost $600,000.

The stone will be used for a fort and base for a memorial cannon to be constructed on Chatterton Hill, where the battle of White Plains was fought during the Revolution. The cannon will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on Battle Day, Oct. 28.

War on Mosquitos in Queens.

Borough President Connolly of Queens has directed the preparation of specifications for draining about 3,500 acres of salt marshes on the shores of Jamaica Bay. He received an order from the Board of Health directing him to do the work as soon as possible to eliminate the mosquito nuisance in Queens.

The lands to be drained are along the north shore of Jamaica Bay from Spring Creek to the Nassau County line and the south shore of the bay from the Nassau line along the Rockaway peninsula.

NEW EAST RIVER TUNNEL APPROVED

The Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, through its Transit Committee, will take up at once with the Public Service Commission the preparation of the plans for the new tunnels under the East River, in accordance with the proposition submitted by the Degnon Contracting Company, for the operation of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subway trains from Sixtieth Street, Manhattan, to Long Island City.

The Board of Estimate last week pledged itself to finance the plan, but the question of laying out the route and the preparation of engineering details must be acted upon by the Public Service Commission.

Mayor Mitchel stated at the meeting of the Board of Estimate on Thursday that the responsibility for any delay would be squarely up to the Public Service Commission. The members of the Queens Chamber of Commerce believe, however, that there is every reason for the commission to expedite the plans for the new tunnel in order that the entire B. R. T. system may be placed in operation as soon as possible.

The business men of Queens feel that they have won a great victory and that real rapid transit service is now about to begin between Manhattan and the north side of Queens Borough.

The decision of the Board of Estimate will also enable the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to go ahead at once with the extension of the Second Avenue elevated tracks across the centre of the upper level of the bridge. It is estimated that this work can be completed within nine months' time, so that within a year trains from both the Second Avenue elevated and the new Queens Borough Subway from Forty-second Street will undoubtedly be operating through the big transfer station at the bridge plaza and over the extensions to Astoria and Corona.

Later, when the Fifty-ninth Street Subway is completed, the B. R. T. trains also will operate through this station.

President McAneny, in his report for the Transit Committee, stated that they had arrived at their determination to build tunnels for the following reasons:

The great freedom that would be given to the vehicular traffic on the bridge to insure the continued residential and industrial development of Queens.

It would mean quicker and better operation of trains through the tunnels, for operation of trains across the bridge would be hindered by a block system which would limit the number of trains.

The safety of the bridge is thus assured beyond any question. Although the bridge is perfectly safe, it was designed to carry elevated and trolley cars, but not the addition of subway trains.

The cost of the maintenance of the tunnels would be $100,000 less per year.

NATIONAL REALTY BROKERS.

New Association to Hold Convention Here Next Month.

The National Association of Realty Brokers, incorporated about two months ago, has completed plans for a convention in this city at the Hotel McAlpin next month. Besides discussing various topics of general realty interest, the first dinner of the new organization will be held at the Hotel McAlpin on Aug. 16.

The President of the association is William H. Brown, who is Treasurer of the William Craven & Son Company and Frank J. Mathews Company, both of Jersey City; the First Vice President is William E. Morrell, President of the brokerage firm of William E. Morrell Company of White Plains. The Second Vice President, David V. Proskey, is proprietor of the East Side Real Estate and Insurance Agency of Paterson; the Third Vice President is Walter Scott of Hackensack, and the Secretary and Treasurer, Oliver B. Ferris, is Secretary of the National Properties Company of New York.

The association was incorporated under the laws of New York State last April, and it is the intention to have within its membership one real estate broker or brokerage firm in every county throughout the United States and Canada. The object of the meeting next month is to more fully consider what might be termed interstate business in real estate lines.

New Transit Line.

Announcement was made last week that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company expected to be ready to begin operation of trains on the Liberty Avenue extension into Queens Borough within a few weeks.

This extension is from the Brooklyn Borough line to Lefferts Avenue in Morris Park. The work of laying the rails on the last section is nearing completion.

The effect of this extension of transit facilities has already been felt by real estate owners along the line of the railway. With the completion of the third tracking of the Kings County elevated line through Fulton Street, Brooklyn, which has already progressed as far as Nostrand Avenue in that borough, express trains will be run from the Lefferts Avenue terminus to Park Row, Manhattan, in fifteen minutes.

The residents of Ozone Park, Chester Park, Morris Park, and Richmond Hill are preparing to celebrate the commencement of operations of this new line.

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE.

ONE ROOM.

11th St., 105 East. $420.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
27th St., 39-43 East. $120.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
33d St., 137 East. $480.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
60th St., Madison Av., 512. $540.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

TWO ROOMS.

27th St., 39 East. $720.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
48th St., 15 East. $1,000-$1,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
49th St., Mad. Av., 415. G. T. Reeder. $480.
Owner on premises.
53d St., 1 East. $800-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
56th St., Madison Av., 601. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
60th St., Park Av., 310. $1,080-$1,260.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 812. $500-$750.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
74th St., Madison Av., 924. $480.
D. L. Korn, 1,451 Broadway.
41st St., 48-48 East. $1,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

THREE ROOMS.

15th St., 105 East. $540.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
23d St., Madison Av., 136. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
41st St., 48-48 East. $1,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
49th St., 146 East. $820-$900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
56th St., Madison Av., 601. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58th St., 116 East. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
59th St., Madison Av., 667. $1,650.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
60th St., 20 East. $1,000-$1,800.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
68th St., Madison Av., 812. $780-$1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
74th St., Madison Av., 924. $800-$860.
D. L. Korn, 1,451 Broadway.

FOUR ROOMS.

27th St., 39 East. $780.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
27th St., 43 East. $780.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
49th St., 9 East. $1,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
49th St., 146 East. $1,100-$1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

FIVE ROOMS.

10th St., 15 East. Mayfield. $1,050.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Bwy.
18th St., 106 East. $660-$900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
19th St., 234 East. $800.
A. H. Boddicker, 234 East 19th St.
27th St., 43 East. $900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 104 East. $1,800-$2,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., 1 East. $1,400-$2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

SIX ROOMS.

10th St., 15 East. Mayfield. $1,800.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Bway.
37th St., 112 East. $1,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 104 East. $2,000-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
47th St., 9 East. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., Madison Av., 515. $1,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
63d St., Park Av., 665. $1,900-$2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
65th St., 55 East, Sussex. $1,450.
Superintendent on premises.
68th St., 178 East. $1,700-$2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
70th St., 178 East. $1,800-$1,900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., 157 East. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
120th St. & Madison Av. $380-$420.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
134th St., Madison Av., 2,032. $384-$420.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

SEVEN ROOMS.

27th St., 39 East. $1,300.
Pease & Ellison, 340 Madison Av.
27th St., 43 East. $960-$1,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
35th St., 145 East. $1,700-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., Madison Av., 515.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,700-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., Park Av., 535. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
63d St., 40 East. $2,600-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
65th St., 55 East, Sussex. $1,200.
Superintendent, on premises.
75th St., Park Av., 829. $1,400-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
79th St., 103. $2,000-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 55 East. La Casa Blanca. $1,200.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 260 Lenox Av.
77th St., 29 East. $1,250.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
77th St., Park Av., 850. $2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
79th St., 161 East. $1,600-$2,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
85th St., 120-122 East. $600.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
87th St., Madison Av., 1,190. $1,020-$1,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
124th St., 29 East. Cambridge. $780.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 260 Lenox Av.

EIGHT ROOMS.

10th St., 15 East. Mayfield. $1,800.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway.
17th St., 112 East. $1,100-$1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
31st St., Madison Av., 136. $2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
57th St., Lexington Av., 692. $660.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58th St., 116 East. $2,300-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
63d St., Park Av., 665. $2,900-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
65th St., 55 East, Sussex. $1,900.
Superintendent, on premises.
75th St., Park Av., 829. $2,600-$2,900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
77th St., Madison Av., 965. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
79th St., 161 East. $2,500-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
84th St., Park Av., 998. $2,700-$2,900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
86th St., 120-122 East, Alcazar. $720-$816.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th St.

NINE ROOMS.

31st St., Madison Av., 136. $2,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58th St., Fifth Av., 763. $3,800-$7,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
60th St., Park Av., 1,000. $3,500-$4,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., Park Av., 535. $4,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
68th St., Madison Av., 780. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
78th St., Park Av., 875. $2,900-$3,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 955. $3,400-$5,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

TEN ROOMS.

66th St., Madison Av., 771. $4,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 955. $3,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 960. $4,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

ELEVEN ROOMS.

53d St., Madison Av., 515. $3,200-$3,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
72d St., Park Av., 765. $4,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 960. $4,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

TWELVE ROOMS.

60th St., Park Av., 525. $5,300-$6,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., Madison Av., 667. $5,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
68th St., 11 East. $5,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

THIRTEEN ROOMS.

82d St., Park Av., 960. $5,000-$6,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

FOURTEEN ROOMS.

64th St., 23 East, (cor. Mad.) $6,500-$8,500.
Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.
87th St., 13 East. $6,500-$9,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

ONE ROOM.

23d St., 11 West. $300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
57th St., 130 West. $340.
Benj. L. Williams, Supt., 130 W. 57th St.
57th St., 140 West. $720.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

TWO ROOMS.

28th St., 9 West. $540.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
30th St., 21 West. $456.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
38th St., 60 West. $360-$540.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
47th St., 112 West. $720-$900.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
48th St., Mad. Av., 415. G. T. Reeder. $410.
Owner on premises.
57th St., 130 West. $900-$1,100.
Benj. L. Williams, Supt., 130 W. 57th St.
59th St., 24 West. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
59th St., 116 West. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
72d St., 167 West. $720.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
86th St., 257 West. $900-$1,000.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
139th St., St. Nicholas Av., 574. $360-$420.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.

THREE ROOMS.

37th St., 11 West. $1,500-$2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
47th St., 145 West. $900-$1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
57th St., 130 West. $1,400.
Benj. L. Williams, Supt., 130 W. 57th St.
57th St., 140 West. $900-$1,200.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
59th St., 24 West. $1,500-$1,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
59th St., 116 West. $1,800-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
64th St., 14 West. $1,000-$1,600.
Resident Manager on premises.
72d St., 165 West. $800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
108d St., 20 West. $480.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
118th St., 416 West. $420.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
120th St., 414 West. Herodian Court. $480.
Superintendent, on premises.
134th, B'way, 3,117. Fairview Ct. $360-$420.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
139th St., St. Nicholas Av., 574. $420-$480.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
150th St., Edgecombe Av., 365. $252-$288.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
155th St., St. Nicholas Place, 87. $300.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
162d St., 548 West. Lydia Court. $360.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 260 Lenox Av.
170th St., 515 West. $300-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
170th St., Audubon Av., 101. $300-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
171st St., 555 West. $300-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., 580 West. $300.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., 590 W. Stratford-A. H. $300-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 551 West. $300-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 560 West. $288-$312.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 572 West. $288-$312.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 573 West. $300-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
176th St., St. Nicholas Av., 1,306. $300-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 575 West. $264-$300.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 580 West. Dartmoor. $300.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., Audubon Av., 206. $300-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
178th St., 535 West. Cara Court. $324-$360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
178th St., 839 West. De Jacquise. $360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
178th St., Northern Av., 42. $324-$360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
180th St., 550 West. Julian Court. $300-$360.
Superintendent, on premises.
181st St., Pinehurst Av., 70. $300-$324.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., Pinehurst Av., 80. $360-$420.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., Pinehurst Av., 90. $360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., 554 West. $300-$360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
182d St., 605 West. $312-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
182d St., 612 West. $288.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
185th St., 623 West. $300.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
191st St., 601 West. $360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
192d St., 600 West. $360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
200th St., Academy St., 674. $300.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
217th St. and Broadway. $276-$300.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.

FOUR ROOMS.

11th St., 56 West. $790-$900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
47th St., 401 West, Angela, 1 bath. $36.
John J. Meenan, 1,960 Broadway.
55th St., 3 West. $1,500-$2,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
57th St., 140 West. $1,400.
Payson McL. Merrill, 9 East 45th St.
59th St., 24 West. $2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
64th St., 1 West. $1,600.
Resident manager, on premises.
72d St., 306 West. The Luxonia, 1 bath. $1,200.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
76th St., Amsterdam Av., 410. $275.
William R. Ware, Broadway & 86th St.
81st St., Broadway, 2,272. $386.
William R. Ware, Broadway & 86th St.
84th St., 255 West. $1,100-$1,600.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
84th St., West End Av., 500. $1,100-$1,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
85th St., West End Av., 625, $1,900.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
88th St., West End Av., 575. $1,100-$1,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
89th St., 231 West. $1,200.
Morewood Realty Holding Co., 251 W. 89th.
95th St., 206 West. $600-$720.
Vasa K. Bracher, 2,010 Broadway.
99th St., 317 West. Emahrel. $660-$840.
Superintendent, on premises.
103d St., 205 West. $510.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
104th St., 150 West, 1 bath. $480-$600.
Lewis M. Thiery, B'way, S. W. cor. 107th.
113th St., 507 West. Louisiana. $540-$660.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., 511 West. Illinois. $540-$630.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., 513 West. Michigan. $540-$660.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
116th St., Claremont Av., 21. $660-$750.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
117th St., 368 West. $360.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
118th St., Morningside Av., 40. $480-$540.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
118th St., 369 West. $420-$540.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St., 368 West. $420-$540.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
120th St., 414 West. Herodian Court. $480.
Apply on premises.
122d St., Nicholas Av., 206. $240.
Louis Carreau, Agent, 796 6th Av.
122d St., Amsterdam Av., 1,284. $265-$320.
William R. Ware, Broadway and 86th St.
124th, Broadway, 3,100. Regent Hall. $420.
Superintendent on premises.
124th St., Broadway, 3,117. $480-$540.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
139th St., St. Nicholas Av., 574. $540-$600.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
143d St., 615 West. Florette. $480-$600.
Lewis M. Thiery, Bway, S. W. cor. 107th.
150th, Edgecombe Av., 365. Fairwood. $312-$336.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
155th St., St. Nicholas Av., 87. $420.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
160th, R'side Dr., 884. Romaine. $480-$1,320.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.
161st, Riverside Dr., 894. Loyal. $480-$1,320.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.
161st, 46 F. W'gton Av. C'eau d'Armes. $540.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
162d St., 320 West. $312.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
163d St., Simpson St., 989. $312-$336.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
165th, 540 West. Abercrombie. $336-$408.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
170th St., 515 West. $324-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
170th St., Audubon Av., 101. $348-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nichbias Av.
171st St., 555 West. $324-$408.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
172d St., Audubon Av., 124. $312-$408.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., 530 West. $360-$384.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., 590 W. Stratford Avon. $432-$456.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., Audubon Av., 171. $324-$336.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 551 West. $328-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 565 West. $328-$372.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 571 West. $328-$372.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 575 West. $312-$384.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
176th St., St. Nicholas Av., 1,306. $312-$384.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 575 West. $348-$372.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 605 West. $324-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 650 West. Dartmoor. $324-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., Audubon Av., 206. $348-$408.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
178th St., 535 West. Cara Court. $408-$432.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
178th St., 839 West. De Jacquise. $360-$396.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
178 Northern Av., 42. Emaran Ct. $408-$420.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
179th St., 706 West. $324-$336.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
179th, P'k't Av., 46. Kenilworth. $456-$480.
Superintendent on premises.
180th St., 550 West. $384-$420.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
180th St., 561 West. $396.
J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway.
180th St., 601 West. $420.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., 601 West. St. Benedict. $384.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., 605 West. Clarwin. $420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
181st St., Belmont Av., 2,130. $228-$276.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
181st St., Pinehurst Av., 90. $480-$516.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

FOUR ROOMS.

182d St., 605 West. $348-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
184th St., 517 West. $372.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
184th St., 569 West. $384.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
184th St., 601 West. $432-$480.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
185th St., 623 West. $384.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
191st St., 598 West. $408-$480.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
192d St., 600 West. $420-$444.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
217th St. and Broadway. $372-$396.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.

FIVE ROOMS.

88th St., 70 West. $480-$780.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 14 Wall St.
46th St., 6th Av., 806. $960.
Louis Carreau, 796 6th Av.
50th St., 388 West. $36.
John J. Meenan, 1,960 Broadway.
53d St., 10th Av., 783. $1,700.
John J. Meenan, 1,960 Broadway.
55th St., 3 West. $2,100-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
56th St., 356 West. $30.
John J. Meenan, 1,960 Broadway.
72d St., 306 West. The Luxonia. $1,500.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
78th St., Amsterdam Av., 866. $812.
J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway.
82d St., 200 West. $38.
John J. Meenan, 1,960 Broadway.
83d St., 177 West. $33.
John J. Meenan, 1,960 Broadway.
92d, Cent. Pk. W., s. w. c. 92d. Ardsley Hall. $1,000
Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.
92d St., 214 W. St. James Court. $660-$840.
Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.
98d St., 317 West. Eleanor Court. $400.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 260 Lenox Av.
95th St., 32 West. $33.
John J. Meenan, 1,960 Broadway.
97th St., West End Av., 771. $900-$1,300.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
99th St., 317 West. Emahrel. $900.
Superintendent on premises.
101st St., West End Av., 839. Creston. $840.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
103d St., 205 West. $720.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
104th St., 150 West. Putnam Ct. $600-$720.
Lewis M. Thiery, s. w. cor. Bway. & 107th.
110th St., Cathedral Parkway, 220. $1,000 up.
Paterno Investing Corp., 272 West 84th St.
110th St., Cathedral Parkway, 220. $1,000 up.
Paterno Investing Corp., 272 West 84th St.
111th St., 610 West. $720-$840.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
113th St., 511 West. Illinois. $780-$810.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., 513 West. Michigan. $750-$816.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., 617 West. Morningfield. $600-$720.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
114th St., 514 West. The Tennessee. $840.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
114th St., 520 West. San Maria. $750-$780.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
114th St., c. St. Nich. Av. Carvel Court. $540.
Superintendent on premises.
115th St., 601 West. The Kegnor. $1,200.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
115th St., 607 West. Elmore Court. $540-$720.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
118th St., 369 West. $600-$720.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
118th St., 415 West. Invermere. $600.
L. M. Rice, 220 Broadway.
118th St., Morningside Av., 40. $660-$780.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St., 368 West. $600-$720.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St., Morningside Av., 50. $660-$780.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
122d St., Morningside Drive, 110. $600-$660.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
122d St., Claremont Av., 126. $660-$780.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
124th St., Bway, 3,100. Regent Hall. $420-$540.
Superintendent on premises.
124th, Bway, 3,117. Fairview Court. $540-$600.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
124th St., 548 West. Bellfort Hall. $540-$600.
Superintendent on premises.
130th St., 172 West. $27 month.
H. M. Krumwiede, Jr., 2,232 7th Av.
130th St., 207 West. $22-$25 month.
H. M. Krumwiede, Jr., 2,232 7th Av.
132d St., 7th Av., 2,248. $24 month.
H. M. Krumwiede, Jr., 2,282 7th Av.
132d St., 200 West. $22-$25 month.
H. M. Krumwiede, Jr., 2,232 7th Av.
139th St., 574 St. Nicholas Av. $720-$780.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
142d St., Hamilton Pl., 115. $480-$540.
H. M. Krumwiede, Jr., 2,232 7th Av.
143d St., Broadway, 3,505. $720.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
143d St., 615 West. Florette. $540-$660.
Lewis M. Thiery, Bway. and 107th St.
150th St., Edgecomb Av., 365. $360-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
153d St., Broadway, 3,694. $420.
J. E. Whitaker, 2,108 Broadway.
155th St., St. Nicholas Av., 87. $456-$480.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
160th St., Riverside Drive, 884. $480-$1,320.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.
161st St., Fort Washington Av., 46. $696.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
161st St., Riverside Drive, 894. $480-$1,320.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.
163d St., Simpson St., 989. $360-$384.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
165th St., 540 West. Abercrombie. $420-$456.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
167th St., West Farms Road, 1,170. $348-$372.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
170th St., Fort Washington Av., 245. $660.
Superintendent on premises.
170th St., 515 West. $444-$480.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
171st St., 555 West. $348-$456.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
171st St., Washington Av., 1,306. $600-$780.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
172d St., 601 West. White House. $420-$504.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
172d St., Audubon Av., 124. $408-$456.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., 530 West. $360-$456.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., 590 West. Stratford Avon Hall. $540.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., Audubon Av., 165. $420-$480.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
174th St., Audubon Av., 171. $384-$432.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 575 West. $420-$468.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 650 West. Daitmoor. $420-$480.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 575 West. $384-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
178th St., 535 West. Cara Court. $492-$552.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
178th St., 839 West. De Jacquise. $504-$528.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

SIX ROOMS.

97th St., 311 West. $840-$900.
Wm. B. Ware, Broadway & 86th St.
97th St., West End Av., 771. $1,400-$1,600.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
98th St., 61 West, (Columbus Av.) $228.
Louis Carreau, 796 6th Av.
101st St., West End Av., 839. Creston. $840.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
103d St., 205 West. $720.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
104th St., 150 West. Putnam Ct. $540-$900.
Lewis M. Thiery, Broadway, (cor. 107th.)
104th St., West End Av., 995. $1,600-$1,800.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
105th St. West End Av., 924. $1,600-$1,800.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway.
110th St., Cathedral Pkwy, 220. $1,150 up.
Paterno Investing Corp., 272 West 84th St.
110th St., 587 West. $1,000-$1,200.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
113th St., 513 West. Michigan. $780-$900.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., 601 West. $1,100.
Morewood Rlty. Hold'g Co., 601 W. 113th.
113th St., 617 West. Huntingfield. $900-$1,080.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way.
114th St., (cor. St. Nich. Av.) Carvel Ct. $660.
Superintendent, on premises.
114th St., 508 West. The Arizona. $980.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
115th St., 617 West. $800-$720.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way.
115th St., Morningside Av., 14. $720.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
117th St., 368 West. $420-$540.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
118th St., 369 West. $720-$840.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
118th St., 416 West. $720.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
118th St., Morningside Av., 40. $780-$900.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St., 368 West. $720-$840.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
119th St., Morningside Av., 50. $790-$900.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
120th St., 414 West. Herodian Court. $900.
Superintendent, on premises.
122d St., Claremont Av., 126. $900-$1,000.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
124th St., Broadway, 3,117. $660-$730.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
125th St., 7th Av., 2,282. $28-$32 month.
H. W. Krumwiede, Jr., 2,282 7th Av.
137th St., 605 West. $660.
Mark Rafalsky Co., 56 West 45th St.
139th, St. Nicholas Av., 574. Finley M. $960
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
140th St., 608 West. $516-$528.
Superintendent, on premises.
143d St., Broadway, 3,505. $780-$900.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
143d St., 615 West. Florette. $600-$720.
150th St., Riverside Drive, 884. $480-$1,320.
Superintendent, on premises.
161st St., Fort Washington Av., 25. $720-$780.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
161st, Ft. Wash. Av., 46. Chateau d'A. $792.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
161st St., Ft. Wash. Av., 75. $480-$1,320.
Superintendent on premises.
161st St., Riverside Drive, 894. $480-$1,320.
Friedman Const. Co., 189 Broadway.
162d St., 520 West. $396-$408.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
170th St., Audubon Av., 80. $660-$780.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
172d St., 601 West. Michigan. $780-$900.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
172d St., Amsterdam Av., 87. $420.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
181st St., Pinehurst Av., 90. $360.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
182d St., 605 West. White House. $480-$600.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
184th St., Audubon Av., 165. $480-$600.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
185th St., 623 West. $480-$600.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
191st St., 598 West. $480-$600.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
192d St., 600 West. $540.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.

SEVEN ROOMS.

119th St., Morningside Av., 50. $1,020-$1,080.
H. C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.
122d St., Claremont Av., 126. $980-$1,000.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Bway.
124th, Bway, 3,100. Regent Hall. $720-$840.
Superintendent on premises.
124th, 548 West. Bellport Hall. $780-$840.
Superintendent on premises.
127th St., 81 West. Prospect. $420.
Koelsch Bros., 227 West 130th St.
134th St., Seventh Av., 2,270, $30 per month.
H. W. Krumwiede, Jr., 2,232 7th Av.
135th St., 185 West. Chelsea. $570.
Koelsch Bros., 227 West 130th St.
135th St., 7th Av., 2,301-2,307. Chelsea. $850.
Koelsch Bros., 227 West 130th St.
137th St., Riverside Drive, 596. $780-$1,140.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
160th St., Ft. Washington Av., 25. $720-$780.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
160th, R'side Dr., 884. Romain. $480-$1,320.
Superintendent on premises.
161st, Ft. W'ton Av., 46. C'u d'Armes. $1,000.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
**161st, Ft. W'ton

STATE TAXES.

Co-operation Expected to Bring About Good Results

The following letter from Controller Prendergast on the question of equalization of tax assessments was received by Mr. Morgenthau, Jr., President of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, last week:

Mr. M. Morgenthau, Jr.,
President of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York.

Dear Sir—In the issue of Sunday, July 11, 1915, of THE NEW YORK TIMES, under the caption of "Equalization of Tax Assessments," you are quoted as follows:

"If Controller Prendergast is sincere in his desire for equalization, which I have not the least doubt that he is, then I would respectfully suggest that he assist the new State Tax Board in the collection of the necessary material for a proper equalization, which can now be had without any further constitutional provisions."

As you are doubtless aware, the securing of reliable data to be used as a basis for determining ratios of assessment in the several counties is not only time occupying, but also costly.

Nevertheless, the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics of this department has, in accordance with my instructions, been engaged, working directly in co-operation with the State Tax Department, for the past three months on the work of securing data relative to the actual rates of assessment in at least six of the large counties outside the City of New York.

I have been advised by Mr. Robert B. McIntyre, Supervising Statistician and Examiner, who has immediate supervision of this work, that a plan of co-operation has been agreed upon between this department and the State Tax Department which will result in placing before the State Tax Commissioners within a week or two data relative to the rates of assessment in the cities of Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Utica, Rome, and in a number of the smaller towns in the counties in which these cities are located, as well as those in Westchester County.

Very truly yours,
WM. A. PRENDERGAST,
Controller.

Active Growth at Fanwood.

Considerable building activity is reported at Fanwood, N. J., a well developed residential community on the Jersey Central Railroad between Westfield and Plainfield. The large tract of land near the station purchased from the railroad officials about five years ago by the H. C. Lockwood Company has been extensively improved. Over fifty houses have been erected and others are in course of construction. Several miles of streets have been macadamized; sidewalks, water pipes, and gas pipes laid, and many building sites selected by those who intend to build in the future.

Westbury Lots at Auction.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell on Saturday, Aug. 7, on the premises, thirty-two lots at Westbury, L. I. They are on Post Avenue, Old Country Road, Taylor, Myrtle, Park, Bedford, Fifth, Lexington, and Madison Avenues and Grand and Fulton Streets. The lots are 25 by 100 and within a few blocks of the Long Island Railroad station.

New Brooklyn Factory.

The Turner Construction Company has been awarded the contract to build a two-story factory, 40 by 75, for William Becker's Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc., at East Eighty-third Street and Ditmars Avenue, Brooklyn.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT CITY ISLAND, Borough of Bronx, 27 minutes from New York.

Right at the water front where values are continually increasing.

81 Ditmars Street

House of five rooms on a plot 50x100, on the water. Price, $3,000. Easy terms. Come and look at it or write for booklet.

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REAL ESTATE—MANHATTAN.

Louis Israelson
Tel. Aud. 2540. **398 W. 145th St.** At St. Nicholas Av.

Conservative management of Apartment House property.

HIGHEST CREDENTIALS.
Now is the time to make a change.

Exceptional Opportunity.

We offer for sale or to lease modern factory in lower Manhattan, containing 43,000 net sq. ft. Equipped with high-power plant, dynamo, automatic sprinklers, elevator, etc. Convenient to all shipping points. Ready for immediate occupancy. Full particulars from

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MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
West Side

WEST 12TH ST. 5th & 6th Aves. Between
Plot 109.9 x 103 and 58.6 x 103.
RIPE FOR IMPROVEMENT
WILL EXCHANGE EQUITY FOR investment property or free and clear lots.
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
38 WEST 21ST ST.
Full commission to brokers.

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REMODELLED HOMESTEAD
COLONIAL DESIGN.
28 Min. from Penns. Sta., N. Y.
28 Min. from L. I. R. R. Sta., B'klyn.

On pretty plot of ground four minutes' walk from station; splendid train service; restricted, refined neighborhood; golf course, tennis courts, etc. Balance $5,850 on first
$650 BUYS IT. and second mortgage.
TEN beautiful, large rooms, electric light, running water, modern bath, steam heat, parquet floors, cement cellar; flowers, trees and shrubs.
Nothing Like It in or Near the City.
Write or tel. R. L. KILBY, 247 7th Av., New York City, for pictures and plans. Tel., 1250—Murray Hill.

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NEW DETACHED 1-FAMILY HOUSES.

I have just finished 4 detached houses of different designs, in the best restricted streets of Elmhurst, where there are sewers and all city improvements; houses have 7 and 8 rooms and tiled baths, steam heat, electric and gas; some have beamed ceilings in dining room; all the kitchens are large; interior is finished in the natural hardwood, parquet floors, all modern improvements; beautiful locations, close to trolley, elevated line, and railroad station, all running to Manhattan. Prices $5,800, $6,000, $8,500; take $1,000 cash, easy terms. Call Sunday and all week, owner and builder, George C. Johnston, 75 Kingsland Av., near Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Herald Square.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet S.

$1,000 REDUCTION
$800 cash above mortgage of $2,500 buys $4,300 home. Best bargain ever offered around Jamaica; has 6 rooms, tile bath, hardwood trim, parquet floors, electricity, gas, steam heat, coal and gas ranges, etc. Perfect condition; near station, trolley, elevated and school. Owner must sacrifice. Phone Owner, 497-R Jamaica, any evening about 7 o'clock, or 79 Jamaica during the day.

Business Men, Attention!!

Beautiful home overlooking Long Island Sound; every modern improvement; highly restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk of station and beautiful sandy bathing beach; only 30 minutes from Herald Square; must have $500 cash at once; balance easy terms. A. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE.

675-ACRE FARM

20 cows, 4 horses, chickens, wagons; machinery, crops, 900,000 feet timber; trout brook, 200 apple trees, 225 acres tillable, rich bay flats, 2 good houses, barns; near town; fare $2.53; lifetime bargain.

Complete, $8,000—½ Cash.
SUSSKIND CO., 874 Broadway, (13th.)

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Seven rooms, bath, all improvements; must have $1150 cash at once; balance $18 per month; 22 minutes out. A BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE
Altered Brick Church Building on Corner Plot 74.9 x 130.
Jefferson Av. & Ormond Pl.
(NEAR FULTON ST.) BROOKLYN,
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
Suitable for
Moving Picture Business
Can furnish responsible THEATRE or GARAGE TENANT on 21 years' lease WILLING TO PAY 4% NET.
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38 West 21st St., N. Y.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Private Residence for Own Use.

By the sea, trade for seven one-family brick houses, 70th-79th St., bet. 13th-14th Av., Brooklyn. Write at once. N., Apartment 33, 567 West 149th St.

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Unusual **BARGAIN** Opportunities
HOUSES TO RENT—FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED
HOMES FOR SALE On Sound Shore and Attractive Inland Locations.
Convincing figures quoted. Inspection invited
Exchanges for farms & N.Y.C. property
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231 Huguenot St. Tel., 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

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Completely equipped, elaborately and tastefully planned home; 11 rooms, 3 baths; large modern garage; grounds over 1 acre; hill top location; near lake, tennis and country clubs. Abundance of forest trees.
Sacrifice at several thousand less than cost. **PRICE $23,000**
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MODERN 6-ROOM HOUSE, 2 BATHS.
PLOT 75 x 150.
This very attractive home may be purchased for $9,000 or leased at $900 a year.
Electric Lights, Parquet Floors, &c.
John T. Brock Co., 120 W. 42d, N. Y.
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Sale or Rent—New stucco house; nine rooms, three baths, heated by Kelsey generator; electricity; large piazzas; open fireplaces; ground 75 x 100. Rent only $1,060 per year; sale price under $10,000.
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PELHAM MANOR
FOR SALE NEW STUCCO HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, PARQUET FLOORS, OPEN FIREPLACES; PLOT 75x100. RENT $1,000 PER YEAR.
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Country home, 12 rooms, two baths; all improvements; plot 75x250; fine neighborhood. Cheap at $10,000—Price $8,000.
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ALONG THE SOUND,
AMONG THE HILLS.
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35 Minutes from Grand Central
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$4,000 HOME

SEVEN rooms and tile bath, built on airy plot, suiting your requirements. Small amount down, easy monthly payments.

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Our architect will design a home according to your own ideas. Will finance you on the easy monthly payment plan. Total cost $5,000 up.

Hundreds of plans and photos at our office.

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All Sizes—All Prices—Easy Terms.
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Gentleman's Beautiful Residence,
12 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; nearly acre, shade trees, shrubs, etc.; garage; seven minutes to station; unexcelled location; $1,500 per year. Furnished and unfurnished houses season or year. OFFICE OPEN SUNDAYS.

SCARSDALE.
The New Section of "Old Colony."

Immediately at Scarsdale Station, on splendid wide macadam roadway; all improvements; sewer, water, lighting, &c.

Only a limited number of plots available for strictly residential development; plots (100x200) ½ acre or more.

Five plots sold for immediate improvement.

Avail yourself of our initial prices and favorable terms for building sites or for completed residences.

Also other residential properties for rent or sale.

JOSEPH ELSENER,
Tele. 267. SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Gentleman's Estate Bargain

20 acres, commuting distance, on lake, 600 ft. elevation; house, 6 master's bedrooms, 4 baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath; electric light; hot water heat; large garage; stable; cow barn; chicken houses; gardens; fruits; price $50,000. Photographs.
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Overlooking Hudson River

BEAUTIFUL ESTATES, 70 acres; one hour out; tennis courts, swimming pool, lakes, great variety of shade and fruit trees; residence, 16 rooms, three baths; garage with seven rooms, gardener's cottage, barn and other buildings; short distance from Sleepy Hollow Club; cost over $100,000; will sacrifice.
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Secure This Bargain.

I shall sell this charming house to somebody regardless of price. A practically fireproof house, with Spanish tile roof. Entrance hall, living and dining rooms, pantries and kitchen, six bedrooms, two baths, extra lavatories and toilets. Enclosed porch. A beautiful shaded parkway overlooking Little Neck Bay. Near station, only 23 minutes to Herald Square.
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One acre, water front, 12-room house, 2 baths. Price $23,000.
Plot 200x200, Kensington, Great Neck, house of 12 rooms, 3 baths; 3-machine garage. Price $40,000.
Fifty-two acres, large house. Price $110,000.
Your ideal home ranging from $7,500 to $300,000 can be found by addressing
FRANK CROWELL,
Tel. Great Neck 174. Great Neck Station, L. I.

Must Sacrifice
Waterfront Bungalow with Garage

and all improvements; within commuting distance; little cash down; balance on easy payments. Address Box S. E. 84 Times.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Will sell my six-room water-front bungalow; all improvements; also two water-front lots; good boating, bathing, and fishing; little cash needed; no brokers. Address OWNER, Box 84, Times.

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Health in BRENTWOOD PINES
New Houses for Sale easiest terms
Write for full particulars.
Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

A PORT WASHINGTON ESTATES BARGAIN.

Plot with all improvements, fine view; trees, beach and bathing privileges. 16c. per sq. ft.
C. S. FALLOWS, 30 Church St.

AT LAWRENCE

Modern 10-room house and garage, plot 80x326; near station; fruit and shade trees; low price; terms to suit. P. O. Box 248, Lawrence, L. I.

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Fairly good house; needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating near by; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. Small Farm, Box 197 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Distinctive home of 9 rooms and 2 baths, now being built. Hollow tile and stucco. Finest materials and workmanship. Large living room and fireplace. Will complete to suit purchaser's ideas. On large corner plot overlooking the water; 3 blocks from station at

MALBA ON-THE-SOUND

26 minutes from Penna. Station at 7th Ave. & 33d St., N. Y. Frequent electric trains; all-year homes, $6,900 to $20,000; choice plots with water view. Reasonable prices. Convenient terms. A refined community for those who love both the water and the rolling country. Boating, bathing, golf, tennis, country club. BOOKLET NO. 2 SENT UPON REQUEST.
Write for photos and floor plans.
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$8,500 to $45,000.
Also for Rent,
furnished and unfurnished,
$50 to $500 per month.
GARDEN CITY IS FAMOUS
for its golf and country sports, its great hotel, schools and attractive homes; its delightful climate and absolutely pure water.
ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS
35 minutes by electric service.
GAGE E. TARBELL,
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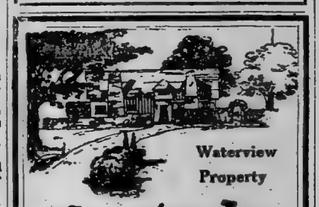

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Grenwolde
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An all-year residence, 27 minutes from Manhattan, on ¾-acre plot, attractively landscaped, with right of way to private beach. House of unusually pleasing design; nine rooms, three baths; open fireplaces, ample servants' accommodations; every improvement, including direct connection with sewer approved by State Health Board. Price $25,500. Will sell on convenient terms or will rent. Take advantage of the holiday to see it yourself.
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Houses, immediate occupancy; for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service. Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

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Gentleman's estate, comprising about 90 acres; one mile water front; ten-room house with improvements; also four-room cottage; bath house, garage, other outbuildings; 15-acre grove; beautiful old trees; 500 chickens; horses, carriages; asparagus beds, fruits, and berries; mile from Mattituck station; price $40,000; terms to suit. Benjamin H. Sweet, 324 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

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Out-of-town owner will sell at low price Summer home, 9 rooms and bath, best section Shelter Island; 300 feet on Peconic Bay; finest bathing, boating, and fishing; lawns, large shade trees, and shrubbery to water's edge; fully furnished for immediate occupancy; call or write; particulars and photographs.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d,) N.Y.

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BARGAIN AT MANHASSET, NORTH SHORE.

New Colonial house; 4 minutes to station; plot 200x140; big trees; fine surroundings; price $10,800.
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Telephone 4030 Murray Hill.

DOUGLAS MANOR.

The ideal North Shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes by electric train from Penn. Station; 9-room stucco house, with 2 baths; a large plot on the hill overlooking Bay and Sound, and one on the shore front; bargain prices; write or call for photos and full particulars. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston.

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$3 weekly will buy A1 poultry farm, 6-room house, full cellar; range; tubs, &c., in kitchen; near large town; good markets, factories, &c.; few minutes from station and trolley to beautiful harbor; boating and fishing; one hour from city. B. Jones, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

Beautiful Water Front Farm.

96 acres, magnificent frontage Long Island Sound, sandy beach, wooded bluff, convenient station, mostly cultivated, fertile soil; good farm buildings, excellent neighborhood, $210 acre.
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WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

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New stucco House, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice.
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For rent, $50 per month; just completed, seven rooms and bath, two sleeping porches, electricity, water, hot water heat, cement cellar; two blocks from station; plot 100x174; pine trees; excellent all year home. E. H. McWhorter, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

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$75 will put it in good condition; located on large plot near Hempstead Harbor, few minutes from station and water; will sell to quick buyer for $100 cash; $12 per month; 50 minutes out. R. GLEN, 243 West 34th St., New York.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The Indicator Is Moving Toward Big Business

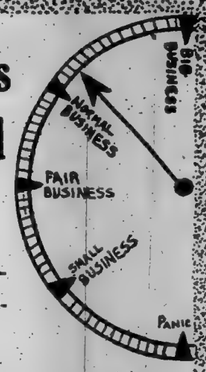

Big business is surely coming. All lines of business report a steady increase.

Our land sales have doubled over last year. The wonderful **values** we are offering in land and fine houses are responsible. The public is becoming more appreciative of quality at low prices—at any rate **our business indicator is rapidly moving upward.**

Don't wait until it has reached the top—it may be too late then. BUY NOW. Follow the example of far-sighted, wise buyers and take advantage of war prices.

Opportunity is staring you right in the face NOW. Don't let it escape. Wake up and grasp it. Buy all the property you can afford while at the present low prices. Buy it at beautiful

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BAYSHORE, L. I.

that wonderful community where woodland, lakes and sea combine to make an ideal spot to live.

Your dollar will never again buy as much as it will now. Invest it at Brightwaters, the place that is always active. BUY NOW.

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2 Three-story Brick Factories.
Size 100x250 and 40x100 ft.
with three acres of ground.
Can ship by rail or water.
Eight miles from Jersey City.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO OWNER.
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204 JANE ST.,
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LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PORT WASHINGTON

Two acres; house of 18 rooms and 4 baths; 7-machine garage, ice house, gardener's house, large vegetable garden; billiard room. Buildings that cost $60,000 are offered with two acres of ground at $40,000. $5,000 cash. $35,000 first mortgage, interest 6%.
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Great Neck Station, L. I.
Tel., Great Neck—174.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET

Attractive Place of 20 Acres

sale at Central Valley, N. Y., which is on Erie Road, 16 miles beyond Tuxedo. House is on a commanding Hill, with excellent views on all sides; absolutely modern, with every improvement, seven bedrooms and three baths, stable, hen house, cow barn, &c.; property is surrounded by country estates of the highest class. Grounds, some woods, pasture, fine trees, shrubs and fruits. Address
EDW. C. GRIFFIN & P. H. COLLINS,
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BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME.

Show place on Lake Ontario. Night's ride from New York. Country and yacht clubs, fishing, boating, society. Ideal Winter and Summer; City conveniences. House alone cost $300,000. House in perfect repair. 18 large rooms, 3 baths, besides billiard room, store rooms, &c. Beautiful grounds. Could sell off several lots. Ideal for retired man. Sell at sacrifice at $25,000. Fine investment.
IRWIN WHEELER,
2 RECTOR ST., N. Y. CITY.

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by insuring the title. We are specialists in Rockland County and Northern New Jersey Real Estate Titles. Our guaranteed mortgages are for those who desire "safety first." Write for Booklet A and new Auto Map.
North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
N. Y. Rep., GLENN A. CARVER, 61 B'way.

SPECIAL FARM BARGAINS.

155 acres, 50 cultivated; new 7-room house, barn, hennery, granary; $1,500 timber; sacrifice immediately $2,600.
90 acres, 10-room house, barns, horses, cows, pigs, 300 chickens, wagons, new machinery, tools; complete equipment; $4,500.
4 acres fruit, perfect 10-room house, on bank Hudson River; fine view; ideal Summer home; $4,000; satisfaction guaranteed.
Write John C. Shults, Saugerties, N. Y.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOME. 11 rooms, all improvements, steam heat, gas and electric lights, large verandas; excellent views; good macadam roads; 10 minutes from railroad station; high elevation; garage and stable; all buildings nearly new. CHARLES H. BANKS, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

SAUGERTIES FARM.

11-acre village farm; population 5,000; 7-room house; large barns, stocked; machinery, tools; rare opportunity; sacrifice $4,500. Write John C. Shults, Saugerties, N. Y.

LAKE VIEW APPLE FARM.

This 200-acre orchard has 4,000 standard apple trees planted. It borders a large lake. Small house and barns. Glorious scenery. The farm earned over $1,500 net profit last year, and will in time earn $4,000 profit annually. Rev. G. J. Newton, Claverack, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SOMERVILLE—
24 acres, house, and barn..... $3,800.00
14 acres, no buildings 1,500.00
10 acres, house, and barn..... 3,600.00
This house has bath, kitchen range, and furnace.
Terms—$600.00 to $1,000.00 cash.
Balance on easy terms.
J. B. WELLING, R. F. D., Somerville, N. J.

THE ORANGES AND MAPLEWOOD FALL LIST HOUSES and STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS.
Now Ready. Kindly State Wants.
C. H. STIGER, Opp. Brick Church Station, EAST ORANGE.

Morristown, New Jersey.

To lease, unfurnished, my residence. Present-day conveniences. M. C. MARSH, 117 West 58th St.

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FOR RENT, new 9-room Colonial house, 2 tiled baths, sleeping porch, solarium, handsomely finished; large grounds and shade trees; choice location; $90 month; might sell. J. L. COX, 44 Spring St., Montclair.

MONTCLAIR
"The Mountain Park Town."
Fall Rentals

	Month
Modern House, 10 rooms, 2 baths	$65
Attractive Residence, 11 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood finish	$75
	Annum
New House, fine location; electricity; 3 baths	$1,000
Mountain Ave. Residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths; large plot	$1,200
Large Residence in fine neighborhood; 3 baths; tennis courts	$1,500
Elizabethan type residence, brick and stucco construction; 3 baths; steam, electricity	$2,500
Hillside Residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths; billiard room; garage; large grounds	$3,600

THE TRUTH
About Montclair
Average elevation about 400 feet above sea level.
57 Trains Daily to New York.

Our advice to strangers is to *Rent* for a year *before* Buying.
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Real Estate Brokers,
Opp. Lackawanna Terminal,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

House Bargain
Price $5,500, Including Garage.

$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.
Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electric light, high elevation.
This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.
H. D. HOUSE,
Room 516, 47 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

NAVESINK PARK,
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.
EDWARD D. LOUGHMAN,
280 Broadway, New York City.

YOUR RENT WILL BUY

This attractive craftsman house, seven large rooms, two baths; steam heat; open fireplace, built-in furniture; in the hills of New Jersey; 32 minutes out. Send for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect.
F. C. BECKER Room 173, 50 Church St., N. Y. Telephone Cortlandt 8748.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 5 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

FOR SALE AT LITTLE SILVER,

New Jersey, Long Branch Division, next to Red Bank; first-class train service; convenient to ocean front; five minutes' walk to the Shrewsbury River; four minutes' walk to depot; about three acres of land; ten-room cottage, with all improvements; city water; will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Address W. H. Smock, Attorney, 10 East Front Street, Red Bank, N. J.

INVESTIGATE THIS.

$100 cash, $25 monthly, covering principal and interest, pays for a splendidly built 7-room cottage or bungalow; all improvements; in beautiful restricted section of Cranford, N. J. Apply Room 634, 119 Nassau St.

SUMMIT, N. J.
REAL ESTATE—SALE OR RENT.
HOTCHKISS-JOBS REALTY CO.,
30 Church St., N. Y., and Summit, N. J.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Handsome Colonial Brick House—Georgian Period
Price, $30,000

Four family and two servants' bedrooms, three baths, billiard room; unusually spacious, well designed and appointed halls, living room, library, dining room, veranda and balcony; also a large brick garage.
Other Beautiful Homes from $11,000 up
PARK HILL
On-the-Hudson
Yonkers, N. Y.
If you prefer we will build a house to cover your requirements and finance its purchase on terms equivalent to your present rent. A number of attractive plots are now offered.
To Reach Park Hill
Take Subway to *242d Street then trolley direct to Park Hill. Elevated to 155th Street and Putnam division to Park Hill. Continuous service.*
Go out today or write for booklet and photographs, office on property open daily.
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Room 532

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This Modern Loft Building
6 STORY AND BASEMENT TO LET
180 MOTT ST. (Bet. Broome & Kenmare Sts.)

The building is semi-fireproof, 42 feet by 100 feet; steam heated; two large electric elevators, large storage vaults in basement, and light glazed brick front. It is most desirable, being centrally located, and easily accessible by subway, elevated and surface cars. Few blocks from Williamsburg and Manhattan Bridges.
Possession given immediately.
Apply S. & H. REALTIES, INC.,
368-370 Broome St., New York City. 'Phone, Spring—7810.

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MONTCLAIR, N. J.

$9,000 Sacrifice; beautiful artistic 9-room residence, 3 baths, every appointment, good size plot, excellent location; only appreciated by careful inspection.

$14,000 Colonial residence, center hall, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, all tile kitchen, 7 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths; beautiful solarium, open fireplace; sleeping porch, large lot, shade, shrubbery.

$14,000 Beautiful south side residence, center hall, large living room, library, dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, solarium, sleeping porch, large plot; said to be one of the most artistic houses in Montclair.

$25,000 South side, large attractive residence, center hall, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, dining porch; 7 bedrooms, 4 baths, 3 sleeping porches, solarium. One of the best constructed houses ever built in Montclair; exterior beautiful tapestry brick, copper leaders, gutters, tile roof; every appointment known to modern artistic houses.

I have all these properties to rent.
MURDOCH, Opp. Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair. Phone 675.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE & FARM.
Modern Dwelling—High Elevation—Beautiful View—Shade—Orchards.

SEND FOR PHOTO and FULL DETAILS of this HANDSOME PROPERTY. High elevation, commanding view. State road, beautiful shade, shrubbery, lawn, winding drives. New, modern dwelling, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, hardwood oak floors, open fireplace, handsome lighting fixtures, every city convenience; large stable, stone cellar, carriage houses, garage, modern poultry buildings; 5 acres garden land fruited with nearly five hundred full bearing peach and pear trees, now loaded with fruit; long frontage; everything modern. Anyone wishing a strictly high-grade property should investigate this. One of the most Beautiful Estates in Vineland, N. J. PRICE, $9,500, part cash. BRAY & MacGEORGE, LARGEST REAL ESTATE BROKERS IN SOUTH JERSEY, 1007 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PA., or VINELAND, N. J. Write or call for photo and details, also our illustrated FARM CATALOGUE.

GREAT BARGAIN

Long Branch.—Handsome 9-room house, all modern improvements; about 8 city lots; cost $8,500; must sell; now offered at $4,000. Also plot 50x150; five minutes' walk to depot, on Johns Av.; price $500; accept $100 cash, balance easy payments. Hume, 150 Broadway, New York, or Long Branch.

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BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOME

Right in Stamford; few blocks from town hall, station, &c., park-like grounds, grand old and young shade trees; rare shrubbery, fruits, grapes, &c.; charming lawns, large flower and vegetable gardens; modernized house; newly decorated, all conveniences; garage, poultry house, tennis court, green house; price reduced to $18,500, part cash. For photos, &c., apply
JONES REALTY CO.,
Hotel Davenport. Stamford, Conn.

FULLY EQUIPPED FARM.

Without question best farm bargain in State; 53 head of stock, crops, tools included; owner got rich here; poor health reason selling; 250 acres, most all tillable; borders large river for miles; modern farm and residence; all improvements; electric lights; 5 minutes' walk trolley; milking 40 cows; location Lower Berkshires section; never offered before; price $15,000, including everything; terms. Batson Farm Agency, 489 5th Av.

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I can quote with definiteness the best purchase price or rental figure on property in GREENWICH, CT., AND VICINITY. FARMS, ACREAGE, SHORE ESTATES, COUNTRY ESTATES, COTTAGES, VILLAS. Call, phone, or write for my special list.
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Opp. R. R. Station, Greenwich, Ct. Tel. 456.

Mrs. Richard Mansfield's Home—The Grange

At New London, with its wonderful harbor, the rendezvous of N. Y. Yacht Club.
At reduced rent for balance of season. Colonial house, with extensive grounds; large living room, 30x40, paneled in black oak; reception room, library, dining room, 9 bedrooms, and 7 baths; 7 servants' rooms, with baths; garage; beautiful view of the Sound. Write
JOSEPH P. DAY, 31 Nassau St., N. Y.

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Assessed Value, $8,000—Sell $7,500.
Fine section of STAMFORD, CONN.
Large and very pretty house, 11 rooms, electricity, gas, large porches, screens, awnings, etc.; in splendid condition.
Advise early inspection.
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WESTPORT, CONN.
MRS. BERRELL, Real Estate
SOUND VIEW RESIDENCE.

If you are looking for a high-class country residence, twenty rooms, garage, barns, greenhouses, park of several acres surrounding it, magnificent views Sound and country, ¾ mile from station, one hour Grand Central, communicate with me. Address Box 625, South Norwalk, Conn.

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MAINE LOTS FOR SALE

on property known as Sherman's Point, Camden, Me., one of the most beautiful points along the Penobscot coast; all lots laid out in plots varying in size from two to five acres each; all commanding a beautiful view of both mountains and sea; heavily wooded with oak, Norway pine, and spruce; good water supply already piped to property, and good roadbed. For further information apply to Estate of George B. Wilson, Penns

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SOUTH COR. RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 102d St.

New 12-story absolutely fireproof building; vacuum cleaning plant; tiled kitchen floors; every room has outside exposure.
4, 7, 8, 9 Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
$1,000 to $3,200.

THE OSTEND
2,880 BROADWAY, Cor. 112th St.

Modern elevator building; convenient to 110th St. Subway station; apartments are exceptionally large and well arranged.
9 and 10 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,400 to $1,800.

THE DORLEXA
318 WEST 100TH ST.
Adjacent Riverside Drive.

Absolutely fireproof; overlooking Riverside Drive; arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,500 to $2,000.

JANUS COURT
106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, South Cor. 121st St.

New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
$660 to $1,200.

CHEPSTOW
215 WEST 101ST ST., N. E. Cor. of Broadway.

Convenient to Subway and "L" Stations; 10-story building; absolutely fireproof; filtering plant; 4 elevators.
6, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $2,100.

250 W. 104th ST.
BET. BROADWAY AND West End Av.

Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.
5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,450.

PICKEN COURT
706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Corner 148th Street.

Nine-story fireproof building; every convenience; excellent view; all rooms exceptionally large.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$660 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT
414 WEST 121ST ST., Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.

All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath.
$480 to $720.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

One of the Finest on the West Side.

THE DELLA ROBBIA
740 WEST END AVE.
NORTHEAST CORNER 96TH ST.

Ready for Occupancy Aug. 1st
4 to 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths
Rental $800 to $2,000

CENTRAL LOCATION, EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE
ONLY A FEW STEPS FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION
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162 WEST 72D STREET

TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER FIRST

ONE UNUSUAL APARTMENT
In New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House

Where the living rooms are big and spacious—where the sun streams in each window and the air is fresh and pure—where all the master's rooms face the street—where the appointments are only of the most up-to-date and approved type—where, in fact, the entire suite has been fashioned after the finest private residence with the housekeeping cares eliminated.

Let us send you floor plan—or, better still, call and inspect this apartment. It will be shown you with pleasure at your convenience.

ALWYN COURT 182 West 58th St.

St. James Court
Southeast Corner of Broadway at 92d St.

Excellence of arrangement, convenient location and a careful attention to the details of management make this apartment building one of the most distinctive in the mid-town section.

Apartments of 5 to 8 Rooms
Renting at $700 to $1300

For information apply to
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.
165 Broadway Telephone Cort. 747!

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Cathedral Parkway
(110th Street)
Near Broadway

4-5-6 Rooms & Baths
All facing front.
To rent from Oct. 1st.
In some cases immediate possession can be had.

Open for inspection from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

4 Rooms & Bath, $800 up
5 Rooms & Bath, $1000 up
6 Rooms & Bath, $1150 up

Modern fireproof buildings possessing every up to date improvement & appointment.

Apply to Agent on Premises.

Prince Humbert and Marc Antony
214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.)

MANHATTAN—West Side.

203 W. 81st St.
Near Broadway.

3-4-5-6

extraordinary large, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $700 to $1,500. Every modern convenience. 9-story, absolutely fireproof elevator building, near Subway and Elevated Station.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1200. $1400.
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE

294-295 Central Park West.

Eight rooms, bath; rents $1,200 to $1,300; entrance hall and apartments newly decorated. Apply superintendent on premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ADMASTON
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.

Situated in a very desirable and convenient location.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Every Modern Convenience.

Apartments of
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200

The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 7793—RIVER.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
61 Broadway

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

---

1 to 7 West 101st St.
7 Rooms and Bath
Rental $40 to $60
Apply on premises, or
J. Romaine Brown Company,
Madison Ave. and 41st St.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.

Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

310 & 320 West 86th St.
(Just west of West End Avenue)

BY actual measurement these apartments contain more floor space than any apartment of their class in this neighborhood—not more rooms but *larger* rooms.

6-room apartments $1,800 to $2,300
7-room apartments 2,100 to 2,600
8-room apartments 2,400 to 3,200

Each apartment has three baths. All rooms unusually large.

Open daily for inspection, Sundays included

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

The dream of a HOME will come true if you decide to live in the Belnord. Fact and fancy will agree. Rooms in

THE BELNORD
86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

are large enough and airy enough to be adapted to any use. If you have dreamed large library or reception room, come to the Belnord and see the vision realized.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths,
$2,100 to $7,000

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
AGENTS,
80TH ST. AT B'WAY. TEL. SCHUYLER 3809.

THE ACKERLY
241 West 101st St., Near B'way.
7-8 Extra Large Rooms, 2 Baths, **$1,400-$1,600**

Greyloch Dwellings
3505 Broadway, corner 143d St.
4-5-6 Rooms and Bath, **$600-$950**

THE BRITTANY
241 West 102d St., Near B'way.
8 Extra Large Rooms & Bath, **$1,100-$1,300**

THE SUMMIT
414-416 West 118th St.
Near Morningside Drive.
6 Large, Light Rooms and Bath, **$600-$720**

HELEN COURT
14 Morningside Av., cor. 115th St.
6 to 8 Large Rooms, Facing Park, **$720-$900**

EL CASCO COURT
205 West 103d St., Near B'way.
3-4-5-6 Rooms and Bath, **$480-$720**

All Have Modern Improvements and Elevator Service.
INQUIRE ON PREMISES OR
G. SCHWEGLER, 3507 Broadway, Cor. 143d St.

Chatsworth
344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.
To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.
In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.

Express Subway Station at 72d St.

6 to 11 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths
Rental $1,800 to $3,800

All improvements, including refrigeration.

Absolutely Fireproof.
Modern in Every Detail.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first class service.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.
'PHONE, 3547—COLUMBUS.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
61 Broadway

THE SUTHERLAND
Riverside Drive
N. E. cor. 158th Street.

One—5 Rooms and Bath.
One—7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
One—9 Rooms and 3 Baths.

Low Rents; Sunlight, and Quiet.
A Wonderful Outlook on the River.
Look at These Attractive Apartments.
Van Norden & Wilson,
1 W. 34TH STREET.

THE HUDSON,
227 Riverside Drive,
South corner of 95th St.
Under new management. Strictly High-Class Apartments of
4, 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
Building to be entirely renovated throughout, and apartments to be remodeled. New fixtures, parquet floors, etc.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway & 109th St.

---

261 Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

---

65 Central Park West
North Corner 66th St.

Exceptionally fine apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

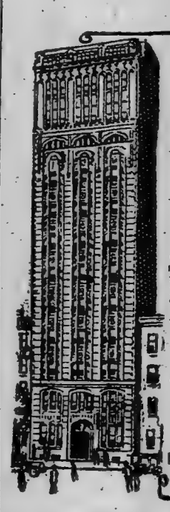

33 West 51st St.
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.

New York's Newest Hotel

Located on a quiet, exclusive street right in centre of hotel, shopping and theatre district.
Splendid light & view all sides.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms with Baths.
Special Summer Rates.
Write or 'phone
Raymond W. Jones Manager.
Plaza—8264.

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562 WEST END AVENUE
AT 87TH STREET.

Choice apartments of 8 Rooms and 3 Baths, with extra maid's room; very attractive rentals.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 72d St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

ST. AUGUSTINE
264 West 57th Street

Near Broadway; corner apartment; 9 rooms and bath; $1,300. 8 rooms and bath, $1,200. Elevator, steam heat, hot water, electricity, hall service. Geo. A. Hampton, 884 Amsterdam Av., or Superintendent on premises.

"ST. CLOUD"
252 WEST 91ST ST.
7-8 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$900-$1,100.
HIGHEST CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSE
BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

Gainsborough Studios,
222 West 59th Street.

STUDIO TO LEASE.
SPECIAL RATES TO OCT. 1.
JAMES E. BALL, Manager.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d Street
TELEPHONE 7240 COLUMBUS — NEAR BROADWAY

$2,300 AND $2,600	**Georgean Court** 58 CENTRAL PARK WEST, SOUTH COR. 66TH ST.	8 & 10 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. OVERLOOKING PARK
$1,800 TO $2,500	**Cornwall** 255 WEST 90TH STREET. NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY.	7, 8 & 9 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS, CORNER APARTMENTS, SOUTHERN & EASTERN EXPOSURE.
$1,900 TO $2,500	**Cliff Haven** 417 RIVERSIDE DRIVE SOUTH COR. 114TH ST.	8 & 9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS CORNER FIREPROOF BUILDING.
$1,200 TO $2,000	**The Halsworth** 645 WEST END AVENUE. SOUTH W. COR. 92D ST.	5, 6, 7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS, NEW CORNER FIREPROOF BUILDING
$1,200 TO $1,500	**304 West 92d St.** BETWEEN WEST END AVE. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.	5-6-7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS NEW APARTMENT. QUIET AND REFINED.
$1,500 TO $2,400	**498 West End Av.** SOUTHEAST CORNER 84TH ST.	6 & 7 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. CORNER BUILDING. ALL ROOMS LIGHT.
$1,100 TO $1,600	**782 West End Av.** NORTHEAST CORNER 98TH ST.	4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. HIGH CLASS APTS. FOR SMALL, REFINED FAMILIES.
$1,100 TO $2,400	**La Grange** 1 WEST 83D ST. NORTH COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.	7-8-9 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION 81ST ST.
$1,100 TO $1,600	**Pamlico** 97 CENTRAL PARK W. ADJOINING NORTH CORNER 69TH ST.	7 & 8 ROOMS & BATH. (1 APARTMENT SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST.)
$840 TO $1,100	**Lyndon Arms** 524-526 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. NEAR 127TH ST.	6 & 8 ROOMS & BATH. Overlooking Grant's Tomb RIVERSIDE PARK AND CLAREMONT
$660 TO $1,500	**Bradford** & BRADFORD ANNEX. 841-843-845 WEST END AVE. NORTHWEST COR. 101ST ST.	7-8-10 ROOMS & BATH 10 ROOM APT. ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR.
$540 TO $1,000	**Woodmere** BROADWAY, NORTHEAST COR. 141ST ST.	4-5-6 ROOMS & BATH. 10-STORY FIREPROOF. LARGE ROOMS.
$900 AND $1,000	**71 West 83 St.** BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK WEST AND COLUMBUS AVE.	8 ROOMS & BATH. LARGE ROOMS. SOUTHERN EXPOSURE
$660 TO $840	**West Park** 421 WEST 57TH ST. NEAR 9TH AVE.	7 ROOMS & BATH. EXTRA LARGE, ELEVATOR, &c.
$480 TO $900	**165 West 83 St.** BETWEEN COLUMBUS & AMSTERDAM AVES.	2-4 & 5 ROOMS & BATH. NEW. FIREPROOF.
$630 TO $792	**Salome** 149-151 WEST 105TH ST. NEAR AMSTERDAM AV.	6 ROOMS & BATH. ELEVATOR AND ALL Modern Improvements.
$600 AND $660	**208&212 W. 85 St** NEAR BROADWAY.	7 ROOMS & BATH. CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY STATION at 86th
$1,200 TO $2,300	**The Hamilton** 420 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. NORTH COR. 114TH ST.	5, 6, 7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
$1,500 AND $1,700	**The Hillcrest** 430 WEST 116th STREET NEAR B'WAY SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.	8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. ROOMS EXTRA LARGE AND LIGHT.
$1,050 TO $2,100	**The Rexor** BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST COR. 116TH ST.	5-6-7 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. HIGHEST CLASS 12-STORY FIREPROOF.
$900 TO $2,000	**La Rochelle** 57 WEST 75TH ST.	6 & 7 ROOMS & BATH. FIREPROOF. LARGE ROOMS A FEATURE.
$900 TO $1,700	**Oregon** 162 WEST 54TH ST. SOUTHEAST CORNER 7TH AVE.	3-4-5-6 ROOMS & BATH HIGHEST CLASS FIREPROOF APARTMENT.
$1,300 TO $1,900	**Manchester** BROADWAY, NORTHEAST COR. 105TH ST.	6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. NEW 12-STORY FIREPROOF.
$900 TO $2,000	**Della Robbia** 740 WEST END AVE. NORTHEAST CORNER 96TH ST.	4-5-6-7 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. NEW 12-STORY FIREPROOF, READY AUG. 1.
$1,300 TO $1,900	**105 West 72 St.** BETWEEN COLUMBUS AVE. AND BROADWAY.	4 & 5 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. LARGE ROOMS A SPECIAL FEATURE.
$1,200 TO $1,700	**The Waumbek** 955 WEST END AVE. SOUTHWEST CORNER 107TH ST.	7 & 8 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. Highest Class Neighborhood. Convenient.
$630 TO $1,300	**St. Valier** 90 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE BLOCK FRONT 119TH ST. TO 120TH ST.	4-6-7 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. Beautiful Location Overlooking the Park.
$1,200 TO $1,500	**Stuart** 250 WEST 94TH ST. SOUTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY.	8-9 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS Corner Apartments Near Subway Station.
$840 TO $1,200	**375 Central Park West** NEAR 97TH ST.	7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. MODERN. ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
$900 TO $1,100	**4 & 14 W. 92 St.** NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST.	7 ROOMS & BATH. ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
$720 TO $1,320	**Wesley** 158 WEST 81ST ST. BETWEEN AMSTERDAM AVE. & COLUMBUS AVE.	4-5-6 ROOMS & BATH. CLOSE TO "L" & SUBWAY STATIONS.
$900 AND $1,000	**The Idlewild** 1854 SEVENTH AVE. NEAR 112TH ST.	8 ROOMS & BATH. CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY STATION.
$600 TO $840	**Bonair** BROADWAY, NORTHWEST COR. 142D ST.	5 & 7 ROOMS & BATH Corner Apartment House Rooms Large and Light.
$600	**182 West 88 St.** SOUTHEAST CORNER AMSTERDAM AVE.	7 ROOMS AND BATH. COR. APARTMENT.

List of West Side Apartment Houses in which apartments are offered for rent from October 1. In numerous instances possession may be had prior to this date.

Our Annual Booklet containing further descriptions of these apartments will be forwarded upon request; and in most instances we can furnish floor plans.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths

RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.
WELLSMORE,
77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.

5, 6 & 7 ROOMS

Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.

Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

---

38 WEST 59TH STREET
FACING PARK.

Sublet; Summer rates; half price; handsome furnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath.

WEST END AV., 850, NEAR 102D ST.

High class elevator apartments, eight rooms and bath; parquet floors; rent $1,100 to $1,200.

Skylight Studios
3 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$20 to $40

MANHATTAN—West Side.

"The BELLGUARD"
(now being completed)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.

A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.

3 Rooms and Bath
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $1,300 to $2,000

Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72nd Street Cor. B'way.

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd St.

Modern fireproof apartment, 8, 9, 10 rooms, 3 baths. Rental, $1200 up.

Apply to Manager on premises, or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street, Cor. B'way.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE.

4 & 6 rooms, $40 & $60; 3 & 5 W. 104th St.
5 & 6 rooms, $40 & $47.50; 40 W. 127th St.
4, 5, & 7 rooms, $35 to $60; 30 E. 128th St.

THE WEST POINT
336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE.

Subway express 96th St.; all night elevator
5 sunny, light Rooms, **$45-50** | 6 sunny Rooms, **$55-65**

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS,
S. E. cor. Bway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.

Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient location in city.

RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

---

320 West 87th St.
High Class Fireproof Apartment,

10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500 to $3,000. Most refined and delightful Apartments. In high class private house neighborhood.

749 West End Av.
High Class Apartment House,

7 rooms, foyer, 2 baths. $1,500 to $1,800.
5 rooms, foyer, 1 bath. $1,000 to $1,300.
Light on all four sides.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 148 West 72d St.

---

127 West 82nd St.
Between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
Nine-Story Fireproof Apt.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.
5 Rooms and Bath, $75 to $95.

---

2 WEST 83RD STREET
Corner High-Grade Elevator House
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

Duplex Apartment, 9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,300. Also 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,200.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Wellesley
N.E. Corner 83rd St. and West End Ave.

Very fine 7, 8 and 9 room Apartments, with 2 and 3 baths. All large, light, airy rooms, $1,700 to $2,700, including electric light, refrigeration, laundry fuel and separate laundries.

SERVICE UNEXCELLED.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

WINFIELD
207 W. 56th St.
Between Broadway & Seventh Av.
Elevator Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Extra Servants' Rooms.
$1,260 to $1,800.
Moore & Wyckoff,
546 5th Avenue,
Corner 45th St. Phone 1263 Bryant.

57th St., 322-328 West
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
8 Elegant, large, light rooms; every modern improvement; most convenient part of city; unexcelled service. **$1000**
Naughtin & Co., 2,850 B'way River 1146

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,

N. W. Corner of 99th St.

Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway Express Station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.

6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,200.

The Prasada,

50 Central Park West.

South corner of 65th St., overlooking Central Park. Large Rooms and Closets.

Appointments and fixtures of the finest quality.

8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Attractive Rents.

251-55 West 98th Street,

Close to Subway Express Station.

Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms.

6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,300.

The Runoia,

267 West 89th St.

New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect.

5 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

If any of these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

The Following Houses Under the Management of

Telephone, 6410—Bryant. BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS,

KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

		Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof.	
1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Dearborn, 360 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Unfurnished. $30-$90.	Furnished. $37.50-$95.
3 & 4 Rooms	The Stanwood, 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Living Rooms, Bedrooms, Unfurnished. $60 to $80.	13x19 13x14 Furnished. $75 to $110.
3 & 4 Rooms	135 W. 79th St. Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. New Building.	New Fireproof Building. Recently completed. Living Rooms, Chambers, Rental, $900 to $1,300.	19x20 13x16
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Poinciana, 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Unfurnished. $37.50-$72.50. Overlooking Columbia Campus. Large, Light Rooms.	Furnished. $47.50-$87.50.

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HIGH CLASS FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

EL DORADO
Beautifully situated best section of Central Park West.
300 Central Park West, 90th St. to 91st St.
Suites of
5 Rooms and Bath
8 Rooms, 2 Baths
10 Rooms, 2 Baths

507-513 W. 113th ST.
4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $540 to $900.

530 WEST 113th ST.
5-6 Rooms, $900.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,800

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

FAIRVIEW COURT,
2131 Broadway at 124th St.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $420 to $720.

FINLEY MANOR,
574 St. Nicholas Av., corner 139th St.
2-3-4-5 Rooms.
Rents, $360 to $780.
And 6 Rooms, 2 Baths.

HIGH CLASS NON-ELEVATOR APTS.

STONY POINT,
751 West 180th St.
Corner Pinehurst Av.
Situated in Washington Heights. Most delightful residential section.
4-5 Rooms, $390 to $540

Apply Superintendent, on premises, or
M. RAYMOND 507 WEST 113TH ST. 'Phone, Morningside—8240

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.
Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.

9 ROOMS	$3,500 TO $4,000
3 BATHS	

For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

Harperley Hall
Central Park West at 64th St.
Choice Apartments for Fall Renting.
2-3-4-6-7-9-10 Rooms
RENTALS $720 TO $4,000.
Exceptional Service; All Modern Conveniences, Including Refrigeration.
Restaurant on Premises.
Under Ownership Management.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Selection of
Highest Class Apartments
MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDINGS
Moderate Rents. Excellent Service.

5	R	260 W. 72 ST., adj. W. E. Av.	$1,500
	O	589 W. 110 ST., near Broadway.	1,000
	O	606 W. 116 ST., adj. Broadway.	900
	M	616 W. 116 ST., near Broadway.	840
	S	620 W. 116 ST., adj. River. S. Dv.	750
6	R	315 W. 97 ST., cor. River. S. Dv.	1,100
	O	515 W. 110 ST., nr. B'way Sub.	1,150
	O	606 W. 116 ST., near Broadway.	1,200
	M	616 W. 116 ST., near Broadway.	1,100
7	R	315 W. 97 ST., cor. River. S. Dv.	1,200
	O	509 W. 110 ST., near Broadway.	1,500
	O	606 W. 116 ST., adj. Broadway.	1,300
	M	616 W. 116 ST., near Broadway.	1,200
	S	620 W. 116 ST., adj. River. S. Dv.	1,350
		445 RIVERSIDE DV., nr. 116 St.	1,500
8	R	174 W. 79 ST., cor. Amsterdam Av.	1,500
	O	509 W. 110 ST., nr. Broadway.	1,600
	O	515 WEST 110 ST.	1,800
	M	491 RIVERSIDE DV., cor. 116 St.	1,400
	S	445 RIVERSIDE DV., nr. 116 St.	1,700

Also 2, 4, 9, 10, 11 & 12 Rooms, with 1 to 5 Baths.
BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
Apply to superintendents or
EARLE & CALHOUN
Broadway and 72d St.
Tel. 5116—Columbus.

9-10 Rooms
3 Baths
1 West 92d St.,
N. W. Corner Central Park West
COR. APARTMENT, SOUTHERN EXPOSURE, $2,000.
WEST APT., BEAUTIFUL PARK VIEW, $1,600.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.

Choice Apartments
3-4-5-6-7 & 8 Rooms
All high-class buildings.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE
For plans and particulars apply
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th Street.
Telephone, Riverside—9700-1-2.

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76 WEST 86TH STREET
AND
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ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS OF
6-7-8-9 Rooms — One & two baths.
All Large Outside Rooms.
Rentals $1000 to $1800 Yearly.
One Apartment of 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Suitable for Physician or Dentist.
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Corner 86th Street. **THE CHESTERFIELD**
260 Riverside Drive.
6, 7 and 8 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths. $1,500 to $2,400 Yearly.
For lease beginning October. Fireproof 16-story elevator apartment; efficient day and night service, including door and carriage attendants.

109th, 204 West, Near Broadway
4-5 Rooms and Bath. Beautiful apartments; electricity; phone; hall service; hardwood floors; beautiful entrance. $30 $40
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264 Riverside Drive.
South Cor. 99th St.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7-8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
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55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
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265 CENTRAL PARK WEST
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7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Doctor's Apartment, 4 Rooms, $1,000.
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Near Subway and "L."

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
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Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
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THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
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16-story Fireproof. Four Exposures.
All Outside Rooms.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,500.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,600.

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565 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

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568 West 149th St.
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Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
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3,099 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

THE STETSON
262 West 83d St.
Adjoining West End Av.
8 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,300 to $1,400.

Ramona and Charlemagne
528-532 West 111th St.
Subway at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
3 Rooms and Kitchenette.
Rents $600 to $1,200.

THE SHOREHAM
99 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 118th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

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East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath.
Rents, $35 to $85 per Month.

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622 West 113th St.
8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,200.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $62.50 to $95.00.
Telephone and Hall Service.

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Near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 102d St.
Two Elevators. 12 Story.
5 to 12 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rents $720 to $2,200.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10 Story, 2 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.

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47 Claremont Av.
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Overlooking Columbia and Barnard College.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
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123 West 114th St.
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Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,200.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,200.

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101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $1,300.
Extra Large Rooms.

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448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

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4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
Elevator.
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Rents $900 to $1,200.

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One block from "L" Station. Near Subway.
9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.
Southern Exposure. All New Fixtures.
Parquet Floors Throughout.

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609 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
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Corner of 88th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,900.
One Apartment for Rent.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
8th Av. Bus Lines and Elevator, "L" at 72d, also Subway.
5, 7, 8 and 10 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $3,600.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
7-Story. Cor. Apartments. Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
Corner 94th St.
8 and 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,700.

CHATHAM HALL
476 West 141st St.
Southeast corner Amsterdam Av.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $374 to $540.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

DALLAS COURT
Overlooking Hudson River.
Broadway, Southwest corner 144th St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $1,020.

THE CORINSECA
269 West 97th St.
Northwest Corner.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,100.

THE PASADENA
16 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
13 Story, Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $600 to $2,600.

POWELLTON
220 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
8, 8, 9 and 10 Very Large Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $2,200.

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Southwest corner 100th St, Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $2,000.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE BELVOIR
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Modern Apartments.
Ground Floor for Doctor.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
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DOROTHEA
321 West 109th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
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All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
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961 St. Nicholas Av.
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Near "L" and Subway.
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Rents $420 to $600.
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625 Riverside Drive.
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Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
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ELLERSLIE COURTS
West side B'way, 140th and 141st Sts.
Corner Apartments. All Southern Exposure.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

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Gymnasium for Grown-Ups with Needle Showers—
Roofgarden Playground for the Children:—
are two unique and attractive features offered to our tenants.

Apartments of 5 rooms with 2 baths to 10 rooms with 3 baths, $1,000 to $2,800. The two best known and best managed apartment houses in New York.

Riverside Drive, 110th and 111th Streets, commanding view of Hudson River. Subway express station.

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At 122d Street,

FINEST RESIDENTIAL SECTION ON DRIVE.
OVERLOOKING HUDSON RIVER.

Every new idea in modern construction.

Apartments of
5 to 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rentals, $1,000 to $2,600.

Including filtered water, electric laundry, electric portable vacuum cleaners and equipped with sanitary Bohn enamelled steel refrigerators. Roof garden for tenants and their friends.

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575 WEST 172d ST.,
N. E. COR. ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
4, 5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, SPACIOUS CLOSETS, SUNLIGHT IN EVERY APARTMENT. SHORT WALK TO 168TH ST. SUBWAY STATION.
VERY MODERATE RENTS

THE TROSSACHS
106 NORTHERN AVE.,
JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.
3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED. OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES. SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION.
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NEW ELEVATOR BUILDINGS. BEST VALUE ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
None but desirable tenants accepted.
Our Fall list of Apartments, from 3 to 10 rooms, now available. Agent on premises, or
87th St., Cor. B'way. KEMPE & CO. Schuyler 5610

160th St.—Riverside Drive—161st St.
and 655 West 160th St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades
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NEW BUILDINGS OPEN FOR INSPECTION
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st
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No. 530 West End Ave.
Southeast Corner 86th St.
Select Residential Neighborhood. Subway Station Street.
Can Be Arranged in Suites of
7 to 11 Rooms
Foyer, Pantry, 3 to 5 Baths
Exceptionally Large Rooms. Splendid Arrangement.
Absolutely unexcelled, perfect service. Highest class Apartment house on West side.
Apply on premises, or
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N. E. Cor. Amsterdam Ave. & 120th St.
New 10 story building having every modern convenience. Most attractive plan of
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All Outside.
Rents Reasonable
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Broadway and 109th St.

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West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
Absolutely fireproof.
Modern in Every Detail.
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Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms,
3 Baths,
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700
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Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.
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Small Apartments.
Housekeeping and non-housekeeping; 2, 3, 4, or more rooms and baths; rental, $720 to $2,400. Apply on premises or to
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, INC., 589 5th Av.
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6 TO 8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS
New, Modern and Absolutely Fireproof.
Rents $1,650 to $2,400.
120 West 86 St.
PARK STREET AND MOST CONVENIENT NEIGHBORHOOD.
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10 & 11 ROOMS
3 baths.
Rental $2,000 to $3,000
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.
Also 8 rooms, $1,600 to $1,800.

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167 W. 71st St.
Dentists and Physicians
EXCLUSIVELY.
Each Suite Contains 2 Offices, 2 Operating Rooms and Reception Room. Every attention has been given to all details. Uniform service. Suites, $1,200 per annum. One-half Suite, $720 per annum.
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MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 5-7-8 & 10-room vacancies at $1,400 to $3,500. See resident superintendent.
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Beautiful Apartment.
301 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY. SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; four flights; hall service, telephone; clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $55; five rooms, ground floor, $50; decorated to suit.

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JUST COMPLETED
ONLY A FEW
Choice Apartments Left in These
Twelve Houses
4 Rooms and Bath.....$26-$30
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Extraordinary large rooms and most modern and sanitary finish; spacious closets, private telephone, &c.
Take Broadway Subway to Dyckman St. Station and walk one block west and one block north.
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7 & 8 ROOMS	$1,700 TO $2,000
3 BATHS	

STRAND VIEW
309 West 99th St.
Near West End Av.

4-5-7 ROOMS	$900 TO $1,500
1-2 BATHS	

Under the Management of
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
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THE ASHFORD
131 West 110th St.,
Opposite Central Park, Between Lenox & 7th Aves.
Elevator Apartment,
Convenient to Subway & "L"
2 Rooms—$30 to $35
3 Rooms—$35
4 Rooms—$50 to $55
5 Rooms—$65
6 Rooms—$75

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
No. 858, Just North of 127th St.
THE MADRID
4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 baths, $540 to $1,200. High-class elevator apartment house, abundance of air and light. Close to Subway and surface cars. If not now interested cut this out for future reference.
265 WEST 81ST STREET,
NEAR WEST END AVE.
Apartments of 7 and 9 Rooms, at very reasonable rentals.

TO REMOVE SHOAL IN GOWANUS BAY

Army Engineers Agree on the Plan in Detail and the Work Will Be Begun Shortly.

TO BE GREAT DOCK CENTRE

Main Channel Is to be Widened and Parts of It Are to be Dredged to a Depth of Forty Feet.

After several years' agitation the New York Board of Trade and Transportation has received assurances that work will be begun shortly looking to the removal of a part of Gowanus Bay shoal, which, when completed, will give a depth uniform with Bay Ridge Channel. This channel is 1,200 feet wide with a depth of forty feet, but in the last few years, owing to the development of South Brooklyn as a shipping centre, it is becoming dangerously congested, while many vessels annually ground on the shoal.

At the instance of the Board of Trade and Transportation, the River and Harbor act, passed by Congress March 4, contained an item directing the Secretary of War to cause a preliminary examination and survey to be made with a view to removing the shoal in Gowanus Bay to a depth uniform with Bay Ridge Channel. The local Board of United States Army Engineers has reported in favor of removing so much of the westerly bank of the shoal as will provide a main channel 2,000 feet wide east of the anchorage grounds to give safe passage to ocean craft.

The Board of Trade and Transportation has strongly urged the removal of the whole shoal, but at a recent meeting of the Army Engineer Board a compromise plan was approved and recommended, which is as follows:

"First, that the corner of the shoal at the junction of the Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channels should be removed to a depth of forty feet to improve navigation; second, that so much of the westerly side of the shoal should be removed as may be necessary to give the desired width of 2,000 feet to the main channel; third, that the point of the shoal southerly from a line opposite Sixty-fifth Street, lying between the main channel and the Bay Ridge Channel, should be removed; fourth, that the balance of the shoal remaining be removed to a depth of twenty-five feet over an area embraced within the main channel and a line drawn parallel to the main channel and 2,500 feet easterly from the easterly edge of the main channel when such channel shall have been widened to 2,000 feet."

The imperative need of getting rid of the Gowanus Bay shoal and the present and future benefit to the shipping facilities of the port are outlined in a report filed by S. V. V. Huntington with the Board of Trade and Transportation and the Engineer Board. Mr. Huntington, who is Chairman of the Committee on Waterfront Improvements of the Trade Board, traces the development of the South Brooklyn waterfront and outlines the reasons why this final improvement should be made for the benefit of New York's trade.

"Prior to 1880," says the report, "the shores of Bay Ridge were accessible to none but vessels of very light draught. Westerly from the Bay Ridge shore, extending out into New York Bay about 4,500 to 4,700 feet, or to the main channel of New York Bay, the water was very shoal, being over a large area only about thirteen feet, and this shoal extended from Red Hook, opposite Governors Island, southerly a mile and a half or more. In 1881 Congress made a first small appropriation looking to the creation of a channel along the Bay Ridge waterfront. Since 1881 further appropriations have been made and improvements there authorized by Congress, until at the present time the Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channels running along the shore easterly of the shoal have been excavated to a depth of forty feet, giving access to that entire waterfront to the largest vessels.

The report calls the attention of the Army Board to the fact that during 1914 the number of ships docking in the entire Port of New York, including the New Jersey waterfront, was 4,674. Of that number, 970 ships docked in the Gowanus Bay section, being about 42 per cent. of the total number docking in Brooklyn and 21 per cent. of the total number docking in the entire port. The report states that there can be no doubt that the improvement of Gowanus Bay has been of very great value to the port in the increase of its commerce and manufactures, and to the city by contributing to the enormously increased realty values in that section of the city.

Chairman Huntington cites as an illustration of what the waterfront improvements have meant to the territory at present, including approximately what was once the old Eight Ward of Brooklyn, that it now has an assessed property valuation of $70,960,932, against only $8,232,020 in 1880. After referring to the expected effect on the Gowanus Bay section from the opening of the State's Barge Canal, which, the report says, will bring vessels here from the great lakes, the report concludes as follows:

"The future shipping industry of the Brooklyn waterfront will include a large contribution from vessels coming through the Panama Canal from the Pacific Coast of North and South America, from Australia and the islands of the Pacific, and the Far East. That this commerce will have vast proportions can be now confidently predicted, and within a few years it will doubtless far exceed the best estimates which can be now made. The city authorities are therefore wisely planing for a comprehensive development of this waterfront to meet the demands which will be made upon it and to secure from such commerce for the commercial and manufacturing interests of this port all the benfits which it will bring.

"The warehouse and factory properties along the entire Brooklyn waterfront, when served by the projected Brooklyn marginal railway in connection with the canal terminal and the Barge Canal, will then become very valuable, because there will then be created by the combination of those great local improvements, and the State Barge Canal and the Panama Canal, ideal commercial and manufacturing conditions unexcelled anywhere in the world. A great increase in the values of all such properties contiguous to the waterfront will result, and the taxable values will be proportionately greater and the revenues of the city also much enhanced."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, JULY 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 104th St, 27.8x100; Arnold Kohn to Jerome A. Kohn, 1 West 82d St, (mtg $32,000,) June 8, 1914; address, 1,400 5th Av.....$1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 82d St, 27.2x100; Arnold Kohn to Jerome A. Kohn, 1 West 82d St, June 8, 1914, (mtg $45,000;) address 1,400 5th Av.....$1

DIVISION ST, 201 and 203, s s, 123.6 ft e of Montgomery St, 41x42; George W. Simpson, referee, to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 1 3d Av, July 22; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 54 William St.....$16,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 83d St, runs s 42.11x e 36.4x n 7.4 x w 12.1x n 31.8 to street x w 41.1 to beginning; Bella S. Bates to Effie R. Osborn, at Osborn Manor, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., (mtg $52,000,) July 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

WALKER ST, 55, s s, 55.1 ft e of Church St, 20x85, with right to 4-foot alley on west; Louis H. Jackson to Mack Construction Co., Inc., 967 Hoe Av, all liens, July 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

WEST BROADWAY, 422 West, 25x69.11; Joseph S. Emerman and another to Emerman & Baumochi Co., 422 West Broadway, June 9, (mtg $18,000;) attorney, Leopold Moschcowitz, 299 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, n e corner 115th St, 20.10x80; Vincenzo Colasanto to William Passarelli, 1,378 Lyman Place, (mtg $17,800,) July 21.....$1

5TH AV, s e corner 117th St, (2 East,) 25.2x110; Arnold Kohn to Jerome A. Kohn, 1 West 82d St, (mtg $45,000,) June 8, 1914; address 1,400 5th Av.....$1

59TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100.5; Jetty Dall, Ex'r and trustee, to Fillmore Holding Co., 111 Broadway, July 16, (mtg $22,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$400

62D ST, 218 West, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Isidore D. Morrison, referee, to Louis T. Lebmeyer, 305 East 55th St, July 23; attorney, M. S. Marden, 37 Liberty St.....$11,500

76TH ST, 332 East, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Louis Gewirtz to H. Gewirtz Co., 111 Division St, (mtg $10,000,) July 22..$100

81ST ST, s w corner of Park Av, 20x102.2; David Lydig to Northcote Realty Co., 505 5th Av, May 29, (mtg $60,000;) attorney, same.....$100

81ST ST, s s, 60 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2; Katherine B. Childs to Northcote Realty Co., 505 5th Av, June 26, (mtg $30,000;) attorneys, M. S. & J. S. Isaacs, 52 West 25th St.....$100

106TH ST, 332 East, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; David G. McConnell, referee, to Rachele Podesta, 70 University Place, July 21; attorney, W. Ryerson, 93 Nassau St.....$9,000

115TH ST 232-34 East, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 35x100.11, (foreclosure July 9;) George E. Weller, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 23; attorneys, Carey & Carroll, 59 Wall St.....$23,000

122D ST, 327 East, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 37x100.11, (foreclosure;) Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, July 23; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane.....$10,000

122D ST, n s, 120 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.11; Margaret Brennan to Teresa M. Brennan, West Orange, N. J., July 24, (mtg $13,350;) attorney, F. B. Elgas, 40 Exchange Place.$1

123D ST, 414 East, s s, 212 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11, (foreclosure July 22;) Bernard M. L. Ernst, referee, to Eleanor Le Roy, 405 Park Av, July 23; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$11,500

142D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Aaron J. Lebenheim et al., ex'r and trustee, to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, (mtg $18,000,) March 2; attorney, E. Sharum, 170 Broadway.....$25

148TH ST, 521 West, n s, 276.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x99.11, (foreclosure July 16;) John H. Rogan, referee, to Robert G. Macbeth, 18 Rollins Place, Yonkers; Joseph B. Macbeth, 521 West 148th St, and Ann M. Germann, 1,245 Lind Av, Bronx, July 22; attorneys Pressinger & N, 60 Wall St...$500

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, w s, 120 ft s of 172d St, 20x100; Maurice Stack to Domenico Taurone, 357 East 113th St, (mtg $7,500,) July 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, same.....$100

CHISHOLM ST, s w corner of Jennings St, 25x76.8; Almira C. Wund to Sallacia Realty Corp., 156 Broadway, (mtg $13,000,) June 2; attorney, W. F. Wund, 156 Broadway..$100

FRANKLIN AV, 1,831, w s, 50x206; Benenson Realty Co. to Louis E. Kleban Co., Inc., 1,714 Crotona Park East, (mtg $5,000,) July 23; attorney, P. D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St.....$100

EAST ½ of Lot 190, map of Unionport, 50x100; John Davis, executor, to George Duncan, 1,431 Glover St, July 20; attorney, George Duncan, 1,431 Glover St.....$2,850

LOT 178, map of Section 2, St. Raymond Park; Amelia Mussbach et al. to Mary Sellner, 2,411 St. Raymond Av, July 21; attorney, Mary Sellner, 2,411 St. Raymond Av..$1

LOTS 134 to 139, map of Paul estate; Benno Cohen to Samuel Cohen, Mamaroneck, N. Y., June 29; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Rosenberg to same, July 17; attorney, same.....$1

MONROE AV, n w corner of Belmont Av, 100x45; Hannah S. Dewey to H. S. Dewey, Inc., 67 Hamilton Place, July 21, (mtg $38,000;) attorney, F. C. Leubuscher, 258 Broadway $1

WALES AV, e s, 110.7 ft n of 150th St, 50.4x105.1; Mary Finn to John Hoey, 799 East 150th St, July 23; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

238TH ST, n s, between Oneida Av and Kepler Av, being Lot 30, Block 3,373, tax map; Thomas C. Larkin, referee, to Louis Wirsching, 129 East 238th St, July 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$900

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 243; Nathan Bass to Henry Walker, 17 Livingston Place, Aug. 22, 1914, installments; attorneys, Seley & Levine, 225 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$4,500

PARK AV, s w corner of 81st St, 102.2x20; Northcote Realty Co. to David Lydig, Lenox, Mass., July 13, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $60,000

SOUTH ST, w s, 78.11 ft n of Fletcher St, 17.9x74.8; James Douglass to Southold Savings Bank, Southold, L. I., July 21, prior mtg $5,500, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,256

WALKER ST, s s, 55.1 ft e of Church St, 20x85; Mack Construction Co., Inc., to Lincoln Trust Co. and another, trustees, 294 5th Av, July 23, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $12,000

41ST ST, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 50x98.9; Loewer Realty Co. to Edgar S. Appleby, trustee, Glen Cove, L. I., July 9, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$16,000

41ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 175x98.9; 41st St, s s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 75x98.9; V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewery Co. to Henry W. Putnam, 58 West 59th St, due as per bond, July 23; attorneys, Cravath & H., 52 William St.....$150,000

81ST ST, s s, 60 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2; Northcote Realty Co. to Katharine B. Childs, 58 East 81st St, 1 year, July 13; attorneys, Hull & Horton, 66 Broadway $30,000

148th St, n s, 276.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x99.11; Robert C. Macbeth et al. to Katharine B. Hicks, Morristown, N. J., July 22, 3 years; attorneys, Pressinger & Newcombe, 60 Wall St.....$10,000

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, 1,499, w s, 20x100; Domenico Taurone to Maurice Stack, 1,499 Bryant Av, July 22, due Oct. 22, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $3,500, July 22, due Oct. 22, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $500

FRANKLIN AV, 1,331, w s, 50x206; Louis E. Kleban Co., Inc., to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, prior mtg $5,000, July 23, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$5,000

LOTS 134 to 139, map of Paul Estate; Samuel Cohen to Louise Kausen, 1 Layton Av, July 19, due as per bond; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway...$2,500

STEBBINS AV, s e corner of Freeman St, 51.3x111.1; Johanna Hampp to Morris E. Webber, 542 West 112th St, Equal lien, with $22,000, July 23, 5 years, 5½ p. c., installment, Sept. 1, 1915, and 5 p. c. thereafter; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,000

SOUTH FULTON AV, s s, at w s of Hutchinson River Government Channel, being Lots 11 and 12, Map of properties deeded to Mount Vernon Suburban Land Co. et al, Mount Vernon Suburban Land Co. to Alexander V. Fraser, 306 West 72d St et al., executors, March 25, due April 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $20,000

TIEBOUT AV, 2,255, w s, 18.7x76.3; Edna A. Patton to Ellie Kavanagh, July 22, due as per bond; attorneys, Bergman & D., 3,219 3d Av.....$3,500

WALES AV, e s, 100.7 ft n of 150th St, 50.4x105.4; John Hoey to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, July 23; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

ELIZABETH ST, 531, 2 stores and rear rooms; Bernard J. MacGarry to Antonino Marsala, 251 Elizabeth St, 5 1-12 years from April 1, 1915; attorneys, Paskus, G. & H., 2 Rector St.....$1,200

11TH AV, 196, all; Hugh Getty to J. O. Bixler, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, John B. Knox, 96 Broadway $1,200

76TH ST, 61 East, all; Irving C. Stern to John E. Dorotka, 61 East 76th St, 2 9-12 years from Jan. 18, 1915.....$1,200

93D ST, 107-111 West, all; Dorothea H. Simmons to Park Sanitarium, 107 West 93d St, 10 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Julius J. Michael, 111 Broadway.....$5,100

117TH ST, 61 East; 102d St, 151 West; 102d St, 72 West; 101st St, 120 West, all; Murray Estates Corporation to Simon A. Uhlfelder, 746 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, H. H. Uhlfelder, 132 Nassau St.....$7,200

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,294, hall extension; Harry Held to Bnei Israel Anshe of Fordham, 2,294 Arthur Av, 2 years from April 1, 1915; attorney, William Schonfield, 35 Nassau St. $300

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471-472-473-474-475-476 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Corner 107th Street
8 Room Apartments, $75 Per Month.

THE PEMBROKE
10-12 West 93d St.
8 Room Apartments, $780 to $1,200.
These apartments have all improvements and excellent service. Apartments suitable for Doctor in each. Agent on premises.

HOPKINS & BOYD, Agents,
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Apartments of Highest Character
UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF THE OWNERS, ASSURING UNEQUALLED SERVICE.
The Colosseum
435 Riverside Drive, South cor. 116th St.
Largest Rooms and most attractive floor plan on the Drive.
Dining Rooms, 13x19; Bedrooms, 16x18; Living Rooms, 16x21, &c.
With Unobstructed View of the Drive and Hudson River.
Simplex and Duplex Apartments.
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305 West 72d St
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4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

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460-464 Riverside Drive,
Just North of 116th St.
6-7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,150 to $1,600.

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Just Above 116th St.
4-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

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4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

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5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

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Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

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PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday.

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UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
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119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St. — 8-10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths — $2,700 to $4,300
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

955 Park Av., Near 82d St — 7-9-10 Rooms, 3-4 Baths — $2,400 to $3,500
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St — 8-11-12 Rooms, 3-4 Baths — $2,400 to $3,900
New Building. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

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FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Absolutely fireproof.
Every Modern Convenience.
6,7,8 & 9 Rooms 2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals, $1,100-$2,400.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.
TEL., 6261—MORNINGSIDE.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
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780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.
Unique Corner Where Riverside Drive Curves Over River.
Apartments 4 Rooms and bath, $650
Up to 7 Rooms and 3 baths, $1,350
ONE SPLENDID DOCTOR'S SUITE.
8 ROOMS, PRIVATE ENTRANCE.
New 11-Story Fireproof Bldg.
Broadway Subway Station at 157 St.
Large, airy rooms, with ample closets.
Magnificent Views from Every Window.
Resident Manager. Tel. 7100 Audubon.

3,565 Broadway
Northwest Corner 146th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
10-story, fireproof and soundproof.
One block from Subway and surface cars.
A VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION.
Apartments all facing front, beautifully arranged, with spacious closets. Excellent river view from each room.
Suites of 3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rentals $550 to $1,150
Apply on premises or to owners.
Broadway & 146th St. Corporation,
628 W. 151st St. Phone 8919—Audubon

HAGUE COURT
Near Columbia University
400 W. 118th St., Facing Morningside Park.
7 Large Corner Rooms, $1,200.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets, $900.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets, $1000.
Beautifully decorated; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed; location and view unexcelled. Superintendent, or
W. Alanson Alexander,
503 5th Ave. Telephone, 2718 Murray Hill.

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611 West 136th St., near Riverside Drive.
Four and six rooms and bath, large and light, $35 and $55; subway station 137th St. and Broadway; refined, select tenants; efficient service; references required. Superintendent on premises or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
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High Class, Refined, Modern
8-9 large outside rooms, $80 up; New York's most refined, restricted avenue; every convenience; resident owner's management; references; owner on premises. WESTWOOD & CLIFFWOOD COURTS, West 180th St., on Fort Washington Av.

VERSAILLES PALACE
605 W. 113TH, B'WAY & RIVERSIDE DRIVE
6 AND 8 ROOM APARTMENTS: elevator; all rooms large and light and all modern improvements; unexcelled service. Supt. or JOSEPH ATZ, 30 Church St.

MODERN NEW HOUSES
4 to 6 rooms, $30 up; high class, every improvement; telephone operator; refined neighborhood; near Riverside Drive; owner's management; subway express. Northwest corner West 180th St. and Northern Av.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

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Riverside Drive and 157th St.
Subway station within 200 feet of building.
This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.
A few suites to lease from October 1st.
All Large Outside Rooms.
RENTALS MUCH LESS than Middle West Side

THE ARDELLE
527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
6-7-8 Rooms, Foyer, 2 baths.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

THE PHAETON,
539 West 112th St.
Near Broadway.
High Class Apartment
5, 6, 7 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rent Reasonable.
Choice Apartment on first floor suitable for physician or dentist.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway & 109th St.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS TO LEASE
Onondaga, 745 Riverside Drive.
Six, seven rooms, three baths, all modern improvements; moderate rents. Superintendent on premises.
PARTHENON & HESPERUS
118TH to 119TH ST. AND MANHATTAN AV.
The most convenient location in the city; elevated express trains two blocks; 3, 4 and 6 rooms; rents $30 to $65; restaurant.
61-69 East 86th St.
Choice Apartments, 6-7 rooms; elevator service; a few desirable Apartments moderate terms. Superintendent on premises or
E. Willman, 400 Manhattan Av.

LIDO HALL
Cathedral Parkway at 7th Av.
(N. W. Corner)
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,000 to $1,700.
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or Subway. Car and bus.
Representative on premises, or
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
Tel. Cort. 1633.

THE RIVERCLIFF
628 West 151st St.
3 and 4 Rooms.
To Sublet. Very Moderate Rentals.
Building Just Completed.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Apply on Premises or to Owners.
Kempe & Co., 87th and Broadway.
Phone 5610 Schuyler.

Bermuda Apartment—Elevator
608 and 610 West 150th St.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Under Management of New Owner. Entirely Renovated. 4-5-6-7 Rooms,
$36 to $65.
APPLY ON PREMISES

Morrison and Dawson
West 172d St. and Audubon Av.
3 to 6 rooms, high-class elevator, $27 up; all improvements; first class in every respect. Owner on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

A.— "HOFFMAN ARMS"
640 Madison Avenue, corner 59th Street.
Two to Seven Rooms.
$900 to $1,600.
Spacious Rooms; Excellent Service; accessible; near Park
Attractive large Studio, bedroom and bath.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

High Class Homes—Superior Service

Brockton
661 W. 180th Street.
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ELEVATOR.
Large, light rooms, extra large sleeping chambers, hardwood floors throughout.
4 Rooms, $40 to $45
4 Rooms, Top Floor, All Front.....$50
5 Rooms.....$50

"Nathan Hale"
454 Ft. Washington Ave.
S. E. Corner 161st St.
ELEVATOR.
The most elegant apartments on Washington Heights.
3 Rooms....$35
4 Rooms....$45
5 Rooms....$50 to $65
6 Rooms....$70 to $75
7 Rooms....$70 to $111
9 Rooms....$91.75 to $125

"The Avoca"
251 Ft. Washington Ave.
N. W. Cor. 170th St.
Elevator. Fireproof.
Highest class apartment house in Washington Heights; most beautiful section.
4 Rooms, $43 to $55
5 Rooms, $60 to $75
6 Rooms, $70 to $75

Swampscott
660 W. 180th St.,
S. E. Corner Broadway.
ELEVATOR.
Splendid, spacious apartments, extra large and light; delightfully situated.
5 Rooms, $45 to $50
6 Rooms, $52 to $60
7 Rooms, $60 to $70

"The Annadale"
385 Ft. Washington Ave.,
Corner 177th St.
Elevator.
Delightful, high, healthful section; street under supervision Park Department.
4 Rooms....$42 to $45
6 Rooms....$65
7 Rooms....$70 to $75
8 Rooms....$91.67

Hispania Hall
601 West 156th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
ELEVATOR.
Overlooking grounds of Hispanic Art Museum.
4 Rooms, $38
6 Rooms, $60 to $65
7 Rooms, $70
8 Rooms, $100

542 West 179th Street
NON-ELEVATOR.
Situated in Washington Heights' most select residential section.
4 Front Rooms....$35

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718 West 178th Street.
Bet. Broadway and Ft. Washington Ave.
ELEVATOR.
4 Rooms....$35 to $40
5 Rooms....$40 to $45
6 Rooms....$50 to $55
7 Rooms....$60 to $65

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway, at 181st St. Tel. 4420—Audubon.
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LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,
2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.
6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure.
Apts. of 4, 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $420 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 6 and 7 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $840 to $1,200.
One 3-room and kitchenette Apt., 8th floor, $720.

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Bet. West End Ave. and Riverside Drive.
Beautiful 8-room and 2-bath Apts. in the choicest locality on the upper west side. Rents $1,100 to $1,150.

PANMURE ARMS
593 Riverside Drive N. E. Cor. 136th St.
EXCLUSIVE HOME FOR REFINED FAMILIES
7, 8, 9, 10 large outside rooms.
Southern exposure.
BLOCK TO SUBWAY STATION AND BUS LINE.
NOW AVAILABLE
Rents Reasonable
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
Kempe & Co., Agents
Broadway and 87th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Elevator and Hall Boy Service.

THE HETHERINGTON
571 Park Ave., S. E. Cor. 63d St.
8 Rooms and Bath.....$1,800

THE VAN CORTLANDT
71 E. 96th St., N. W. Cor. Park Ave.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 Baths...$1,000-$1,400

Overlooking Central Park
218-220 West 59th St.
8 Rooms and Bath.....$1,000

THE MELBA
424 Central Park West
1 West 102d St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath...$840-$1,000

THE VONDEL
171 East 83d St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.....$540-$570

THE RUTHERFURD
175 2d Ave., N. W. Cor. 11th St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath...$900-$1,200

3 Washington Square North
3 Rooms and Bath, Studio.....$660

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d St.
Telephone 500 Murray Hill.

27 EAST 62ND STREET
Housekeeping Apartments
4 rooms, 1 bath, $1100 to $1200
6 rooms, 2 baths, $1500 to $1800
Elevator. Modern building.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or to
Harris & Vaughan, Inc.,
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Telephone 31 Murray Hill.

56-60 E. 87 St.
Near Park Ave.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment. All Night Service.
6 rooms and bath—$660-$750.
7 rooms and bath—$1,100.
Physician's Apartment—$900.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

104 EAST 40TH ST.
Exclusive Apartments
In the Fashionable Murray Hill Section.
5 and 6 Very Large Rooms with 1 and 2 Baths.
ALSO
A Very Desirable Bachelor Suite
AT PARK AVE.

435 East 138th St.
NEAR 3D AVE. "L"
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath
Electric light, steam heat; $19 to $29 month. Superintendent on premises.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Ave.

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Why Pay High Rents for Choice East Side Apartments?
Look at "OUR OFFERINGS" in MODERN HOUSES, where the SERVICE is PERFECT and RENTS MODERATE.

THE QUEENSTON
16 East 96th St., Cor. Madison Ave.
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS TO 10 ROOMS & 3 BATHS, RENTS $1,400 TO $2,000.

THE LAURISTON
No. 1,239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.
8-9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, RENTS $1,500 TO $2,000.

1,261 Madison Av. Corner 90th St.
8-9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, RENT $2,100.

THE FAIRFAX
Madison Ave., Corner 94th St.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, RENTS $1,050 TO $1,320.

THE ALCAZAR
120 East 86th Street.
8 ROOMS AND BATH, RENTS $720 TO $840.

THE BRENDA
120 East 85th St., Near Park Ave.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR, RENT $600.

131 EAST 86th ST.
CORNER APARTMENTS, 8 ROOMS AND BATH, RENTS $600 TO $840.

1,246 Madison Av. Bet. 89th & 90th Sts.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, SINGLE FLATS, RENTS $600 TO $720.
Superintendents on premises will show Apartments.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av. Cor. 86th St.

121 Mad. Av.
CORNER 30TH ST.
Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in above Fireproof Building.
Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths. Extra rooms for maids.
Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apartments Furnished and Unfurnished, 3 Large Rooms and Bath, Including Room Service.
A Very Desirable Ground Floor Apartment for High-Class Physician.
Also Suite of Large Living Rooms, Bed Chamber and Bath, with Room Service if Desired.
Good Restaurant maintained for tenants only.

THE KNICKERBOCKER
247 FIFTH AVENUE,
Corner 28th Street.
EXCLUSIVE DUPLEX APARTMENT
HANDSOME
BACHELOR APARTMENT

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

DOWNTOWN OFFICE 1133 Broadway TEL. FARR. 9494.
GOODALE PERRY & DWIGHT
2705 Broadway At 103d St. TEL. RIVER. 975.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS IN THE RIVERSIDE DISTRICT MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE

THE CLEARFIELD
324 W. 103D ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
5-8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths
$1,000 to $2,600.

THE ALLERTON
600 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
6-7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,200 to $1,800.

THE WENDOLYN
322 W. 100TH ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
9-10 and 11 Rooms and 3 Baths
$2,500 to $3,600.

THE YORKSHIRE
562 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
7 and 8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,000 to $1,800.
One Suite, 3 Rooms & Bath, $900

THE CORTLANDT
210 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.) Bet. B'way and Amsterdam Av.
7-8 Rooms 3 Baths
$1,500 to $1,800.

THE FRIESLAND
235 W. 103D ST., Cor. Broadway. At Subway Station.
7 Rooms and Bath
$1,050 to $1,300.

Eton Hall—Rugby Hall
29—CLAREMONT AVE.—35
7 and 8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,000 to $1,600.

HUDSON GRANT-VIEW
126 Claremont Ave.
5-6-7-8 Rooms and Bath
$600 to $1,100

REXTON—CAYUGA
320 W. 83rd St., 324 W. 83rd St., Near Riverside Drive.
6-7 Rooms and Bath
$800 to $1,200.

THE HOWELL
510-516 W. 124th St.
Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Elevator Apartments.
4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath
$420 to $600.

THE HAWORTH
239 W. 103rd St. Just off Broadway.
7 Rooms and Bath
$840 to $1,000.

Riverside Dwellings
611-619 W. 114TH ST.
8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,100 to $1,400.

THE CRESTON
839 WEST END AV., S. W. Cor. 101st St.
5-6-7 Rooms and Bath
$660 to $1,100.

410 West End Av.,
Near 79th St. Subway.
7-8 Rooms and Bath
$960 to $1,250.

LUCETINE
35-39 W. 96TH ST.
6-7 Rooms and Bath
$720 to $1,000.

THE HOLYOKE
758 WEST END AV., Cor. 97th St.
7-9 Rooms and Bath
$1,000 to $1,300.

THE GLENHAM
2,626 BROADWAY. Bet. 99th & 100th Sts.
8 Rooms and Bath
$960 to $1,250.

ANNAMERE COURT
609-615 W. 115TH ST.
7-8 Rooms 2 Baths
$780 to $1,200.

**THE MAY

LESS SCARE AS TO SCARCITY OF DYES

What Domestic Manufacturers Are Doing with Natural and Artificial Colors.

It is apparent as the days pass that an increasing tone of hopefulness, if not downright optimism, exists among the American manufacturers of both coal tar and natural dyestuffs. Everywhere in the domestic industry the belief is growing that the expansion so notable of late in the home production of the required colors of both kinds is daily getting on firmer ground owing to the initiative of the makers here and the generous support given them in the dyestuff crisis by the textile manufacturing and other interests.

The fact that several establishments turning out aniline colors have booked contracts almost to capacity for a year or more at the prevailing high prices is giving a feeling of encouragement and stability to the American industry as a whole that augurs well for the future, according to domestic manufacturers. Confidence is also expressed that under the Clayton law the Federal Trade Commission will be able to prevent the "dumping" of German dyestuffs in this country at the close of the present war.

One of the most encouraging developments of late came to light yesterday in the statement of one of the largest manufacturers of natural dyestuffs that his concern is experimenting with benzol, toluol, and their derivatives with a view to turning over a part of his plant to the production of aniline colors. This man said he did not care at this time to make any formal announcement of the company's plans as to the future development contemplated, as the experiments have not progressed to a final stage.

"All I care to say at this time," said the natural color manufacturer, "is that the large output of benzol and aniline oils essential for the making of coal-tar colors has reached such proportions in this country that we feel justified in experimenting with aniline colors as an adjunct to our production of the natural or vegetable colors. It seems pretty well assured that this country can produce all of the benzol required, and, with a constantly increasing number of makers, large and small, turning out aniline oils, there should be no trouble in our concern going ahead with the manufacture of some of the principal aniline colors, at least."

That the general progress being made in building up an American dyestuff industry is being taken seriously, and actually with alarm, by the German manufacturers is evidenced, domestic manufacturers said yesterday, by the appearance of what is taken to be a strongly organized propaganda by German interests to discourage American manufacturers from either embarking in the dyestuff business or enlarging their existing plants at this time.

It seems that the centre of this movement is Boston, where an American chemist is industriously sending out literature demonstrating the overwhelming superiority of German-produced colors, and intimating that when the war is over the Germans will be in a position to sell dyestuffs at advantageous prices to the American textile trade. A domestic manufacturer who recently received one of these pamphlets made this comment yesterday:

"Many of the pamphlets now being circulated among American color makers and textile manufacturers are not only extravagant in the claims they make in behalf of the superiority of German colors, but misleading and decidedly biased and unjust. For instance, in one of these pamphlets it is stated that coal-tar colors are superior to vegetable colors for brightness, fastness, &c. If this is so, why the lasting and beautiful colors to be found in old tapestries and rugs, for which enormous prices are paid?

"Again, apparently with the intention of discouraging development of the American color industry, the pamphlets describe the enormous factories with unlimited money that have been established in Germany, and that the large bulk of the coal-tar production is in the hands of four great companies, but that the industry as a whole is bound together by trade agreements, all of which is set forth as a strong reason for the continued support by the American textile manufacturers of this German monopoly or trust.

"Other articles in these pamphlets show the enormous output of the German manufacturers amounting to four-fifths of that of the whole world and the advantage they have in the low rate of wages, viz., $1.15 for ordinary labor and $1.40 for skilled labor, all considered good reasons for continued and loyal support to German interests. Reliable information at my disposal is that immense stocks of dyestuffs are held in Germany, which the manufacturers hope to dump here after the war. As an American I cannot see how any stronger arguments could be given to show the necessity of our Government taking immediate action to encourage and aid the manufacturers of dyes of all kinds in this country."

W. W. Skiddy, President and Treasurer of the Stamford Manufacturing Company, said yesterday that demands from textile manufacturers for vegetable colors is causing a big rush in these establishments. He said:

"The dyewood extract manufacturers have almost doubled their output in comparison to the amounts furnished prior to the war, and the taking of this increase is sufficient proof that the textile manufacturers are alive to conditions and are rapidly convincing themselves of the many ways they can use such dyes successfully. The Department of Commerce has done much to aid in this work of education as well as the removing of unnecessary fear by the publication of articles from time to time in its daily reports.

Some of these articles by the Commercial Agent of that Department, T. H. Norton, have been most valuable, and I think some of the earlier sensational articles published showing the necessity of immediate and special arrangements with Germany for the securing of its dyes, the immediate closing up of all the textile factories, have ceased to cause alarm or even create nervousness.

"I believe that the American dyestuff industry will continue to grow and show increased output. Our Government can, and should, give a certain support and encouragement to the color and chemical industries of every kind and nature. This does not mean that I am a high tariff advocate, nor am I a free trader, but I have always believed that in making a tariff it should be so adjusted that the industries of the country should receive sufficient protection to encourage the investing of capital, the building up of factories, and the increasing of labor.

"Other laws, such as the patent laws and the shipping laws, could all be made aids to the rapid growth in this country of all business on land and water. I believe that the American dyestuff industry should be put on such a basis as would make the United States independent of other countries, and thus free us from panic or injury."

An interesting feature of the increased consumption of natural color ingredients is the prediction that this year's imports will fall only a little short of the average entries in the years preceding the general use of the aniline colors. It appears, for instance, that in the five years, 1885 to 1889, there was imported into the United States, logwood in stick, (the raw material for manufacture,) an average of 68,000 tons annually, these dates being prior to the use of coal-tar colors as extensively as has been the case since 1900.

In the five years 1905-1909 the average of logwood imported was only 30,000 tons, and the five years 1910 to 1914 an average of 37,000 tons, showing that even prior to the European war there was an increased demand for dyewood colors. For the year ended 1914 about 40,000 tons were imported, while this year the indications as shown by the Government reports are that not less than 60,000 tons of logwood in the stick will be imported. It will thus be seen that if the importations reach the figure just mentioned, they will be only about 3,000 tons below the yearly average in the early eighties.

Statistics of color imports at this port show that, owing to the British embargo on the shipment of German merchandise, dyestuff entries are practically at a standstill. The Custom House report of general imports given out on Friday shows aniline color imports for the week covered to be valued at only $878, and alizarine assistant at a mere $58. No alizarine colors have been reported by the Custom House Statistical Bureau for many weeks. Indigo imports, mostly natural, are now averaging here about $50,000 weekly, although in the week ended July 17 they took a spurt and totaled $92,215.

TOOLS FOR CARPENTERS.

Improvements in Them Which Have Been Recently Made.

It is a rather significant fact that in essential workable qualities many carpenters' tools have nothing in the way of autual efficiency on the implements that were used by the carpenters of very early times. Some years ago there was dug up at the Old Roman Camp of Salzburg, in Austria, some carpenters' tools, about 2,000 years old, axes, chisels, adzes, and hatchets, which essentially were as practicable for every day use as the same tools of this time. So the efforts today of the manufacturers are largely devoted to changes and improvements in style, finish, and appearance, though efficiency in some respects has undoubtedly made progress in the last score of years.

The handles of hatchets and hammers are better filled than ever with patent wedges that hold firmly under all conditions. The hatchets of the last generation consisted of three pieces; a body of soft steel to which was welded a hardened head of steel and likewise an "inserted bit" or cutting edge of crucible steel properly tempered. Today the whole body is one piece, forged in a die of open-hearth steel, made to "a crucible steel analysis" as exact as a druggist's prescription. The head is hardened and never comes loose as often did the old welded head. Also the cutting edge is tempered further up the blade and thus affords longer service than did the former inserted bit.

Especial attention is likewise being paid to the ideas of the mechanic who uses the tool so that practicality rather than theory shall prevail. This is especially noted in the making of broad axes. They are used principally in getting out railroad ties and in the large employment in the Ozark regions of Missouri and Arkansas. The tie cutter is often a small farmer who works at getting out ties at odd times. He is likewise a very elemental nature who has fixed ideas as to what he wants. The most successful manufacturer, therefore, of broad axes has proved to be the one who sent special representatives to consult these tie cutters and find out just what they wanted in the way of shape and grinding, and just how concave or convex the blade should be, and then made the tool accordingly.

Another rather well-known manufacturer, who gave the tie cutters what he thought they ought to have in the way of a broad axe, rather than what they knew they needed, found his business drying up, and was at a loss to know why.

RAW SILK PRICES FIRM.

Demand Quite Active for Spots, with Stocks Below Normal.

The Yokohama raw silk market, according to A. P. Villa & Bros., upon a larger demand is firmer and advancing. Cable connections via Pacific are interrupted, and all cabling has to be done via Europe. The visible stock is about 5,000 bales. In Canton all business is suspended owing to the floods, which are now reported to be subsiding. The fourth crop is almost entirely ruined, and all shipments are temporarily stopped. Shanghai is quiet, but prices are holding firm.

Italy, owing to the shortage of the crop, has advanced again and a further rise in prices is anticipated. There is a large and steady demand for these silks in extra Classical fine sizes, and Best Classical coarse sizes, and it is difficult to obtain silks for August shipments, most reelers being willing to contract only for September delivery at full market prices.

In this city business is quite active for spot silks, and manufacturers are showing more interest again in contracts for deliveries ahead. Stocks of raw silk in New York are small and below the normal held at other times.

English Valuations Steadier.

Recent reappraisements made by the Board of General Appraisers dealing with the market prices of wool cloth and woolen dress goods from England indicate that the question of correct value for dutiable purposes is apparently less complicated than was the case some time ago. While the customs officials at this and other ports made heavy advances over invoiced rates earlier in the year, and were sustained to a considerable extent by the board on appeal, the tendency of late appears to be to favor the values placed on both classes of goods by the English manufacturer. It is assumed here that fluctuations are less pronounced than was the case earlier with the result that in many cases importers are sustained in the entered values. Where advances made by officials are affirmed by the board they are lower than formerly.

American Cutlery for Canada.

The time seems opportune for American manufacturers of cutlery to secure a foothold in Canada, writes Consul Felix S. S. Johnson from Ontario, as jobbers find it difficult to obtain lines of European cutlery, especially the heavier types of pocket knives. Prices of many lines have advanced considerably, and European manufacturers are accepting orders for future delivery at the prices in effect at the time of delivery, an arrangement that is not satisfactory to Canadian importers. Costs are going up, particularly in lower-priced cutlery. The supply of cheaper grades of celluloid for hafting has been severely curtailed since the French makers ceased to export any. Japan has been sending cheap celluloid of satisfactory quality, but the continuance of this supply is uncertain. Large orders from Canada for spring knives, scissors, and razors are being refused by English firms or held over indefinitely.

Asbestos Found in West China.

Valuable asbestos deposits are reported by Consul E. Carleton Baker, stationed at Chungking, China, to have been found in Szechwan Province near the city of Pachow. As the asbestos appears to be of good quality and the price is very low the possibilities of direct exportation to the United States may be of interest to certain American dealers at this time. A sample may be seen at the local Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House. The mining expense and cost of carriage to Chungking amount to about 75 cents United States currency per 100 pounds. The production and exportation of this article is a part of the industrial work for boys carried on under the direction of Rev. W. B. Williston of the China Inland Mission at Pachow, Szechwan Province, China, to whom communications in this regard may be addressed.

Jute Imports at Dundee.

The raw jute importation season, states a Dundee dispatch to The Glasgow Herald, has now almost reached completion. The arrivals total 1,302,000 bales, compared with 1,108,000 bales during the same period last season. With the exception of the season of 1912-13, when 1,413,000 bales were imported, the present receipts are, the largest since the season of 1906-7, when 1,380,000 bales were imported. The importation of Calcutta gunnies is quite a record. For the first six months of the year 10,500 bales were landed at Dundee, compared with 8,400 bales during the first half of last year.

SOME SHIFTS OF FOREIGN TRADE

Changes in Imports and Exports from This Port Shown by the June Figures.

The Custom House report of exports and imports at this port during June, issued yesterday by Collector Malone, covering countries and grand divisions, shows steadily increasing outward shipments over preceding months since the war began. While imports last month fell off about $6,500,000, compared with June, 1914, the drop in entries was not as pronounced as in other months of this year when compared with similar periods of 1914. Total exports of domestic merchandise from New York in June surpassed all preceding monthly records since the war started, their value being placed at $142,502,655, against only $60,206,921 in the same month last year. The gain was thus $82,293,734.

This heavy excess trade balance in favor of domestic producers differs in one respect at least from the records of earlier months of the war period in that manufactured products in the shape of war munitions are supplanting to an increasing extent purely foodstuff exports. June exports from here exceeded those of May by $10,000,000, April by $7,000,000, and March by $15,598,121. Last month's record of imports aggregated $81,395,277, compared with $87,890,671 in June, 1914 when normal trade conditions existed.

The principal imports and exports for June as compared with the corresponding month last year are subjoined:

Exports.

	1914.	1915.
ALL EUROPE	$35,899,112	$110,866,008
England	10,402,848	40,587,778
Scotland	1,364,923	2,654,035
Ireland	45,244	465,213
Germany	6,430,517	.....
Austria-Hungary	1,133,178	.....
France	4,347,076	31,992,415
Russia in Europe	1,342,793	13,781,865
Denmark	586,586	2,059,092
Italy	2,287,422	9,145,459
Netherlands	3,867,135	4,747,294
Belgium	1,061,470	1,585,765
Greece	180,758	774,145
SOUTH AMERICA	6,012,301	10,234,716
Argentina	1,704,040	3,498,566
Brazil	1,962,538	2,714,109
Chile	933,248	1,357,189
Colombia	441,084	781,992
Peru	314,668	461,704
Venezuela	376,867	868,836
ASIA	4,125,846	4,136,993
China	1,462,132	904,315
Aden	93,311	252,265
Japan	420,088	435,555
British India	970,880	1,061,785
Dutch East India	380,819	481,271
NORTH AMERICA	6,941,947	9,068,634
Canada	295,280	470,426
Panama	1,182,970	1,187,341
Mexico	516,861	987,449
Newfoundland and Labrador	295,682	846,320
British W. Indies	780,679	901,379
Cuba	2,550,842	3,611,251
Haiti	288,011	341,076
Santo Domingo	180,813	660,664
OCEANIA	5,471,814	5,569,611
Australia and Tasmania	3,029,689	3,488,070
New Zealand	917,145	744,015
Philippines	1,505,247	1,337,527
AFRICA	1,955,701	2,588,731
British Africa	1,465,882	1,976,636
Canary Islands	28,840	201,511
French Africa	51,038	134,997
Portuguese Africa	304,428	184,880
Egypt	183,953	39,970

Imports.

EUROPE	$14,181,223	$38,158,978
Austria-Hungary	1,091,126	153,379
Belgium	2,029,787	48,228
France	7,501,054	4,767,780
Germany	9,148,822	1,202,915
Greece	178,573	496,822
Italy	5,703,368	4,063,279
Netherlands	1,852,293	2,159,707
Norway	231,175	216,401
Portugal	379,406	471,026
Russia	377,120	184,676
Servia and Montenegro	261,187	.....
Spain	501,297	851,233
Sweden	323,715	357,022
Switzerland	1,425,167	1,236,945
Turkey	427,219	76,497
England	12,166,094	14,281,813
Scotland	1,129,822	1,283,470
Ireland	1,131,284	1,158,791
NORTH AMERICA	14,614,048	19,372,229
Canada	1,001,933	434,681
Mexico	1,679,427	1,874,075
British West Indies	1,011,582	924,162
Cuba	9,695,210	13,958,347
Santo Domingo	226,606	1,039,282
SOUTH AMERICA	18,049,289	19,867,266
Argentina	2,795,021	6,808,128
Brazil	4,875,889	7,115,584
Chile	1,367,813	1,325,890
Colombia	1,374,848	1,422,804
Peru	915,929	2,126,268
Uruguay	1,125,018	858,940
Venezuela	1,109,616	972,024
ASIA	7,689,429	12,536,006
China	1,562,040	1,541,946
British India	987,573	3,424,772
Straits Settlements	1,827,466	1,705,880
Other British East Indies	713,896	1,582,594
Dutch East Indies	224,559	2,080,766
Japan	1,067,337	1,458,343
Turkey in Asia	690,997	208,840
OCEANIA	1,798,901	1,671,969
Australia and Tasmania	764,793	482,025
New Zealand	342,057	307,790
Philippines	687,051	982,154
AFRICA	321,598	1,292,228
British Africa	141,111	1,066,378
Turkey in Africa		
Egypt	116,961	144,511

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.—Twenty-four corporations, with aggregate capital stock of $1,459,700, were chartered today. They include:

Elmira Commercial Motor Car Company, Elmira, motor vehicles, furnish power for vehicles, engines, hardware, realty, $500,000; Henry Bush, Albert Von Beaulieb, George Gebbie, Elmira.

The Dee Allen Company, farm implements, railroad supplies, merchandise, $300,000; H. V. Bradshaw, J. A. Harvey, F. M. Lambin, 208 Broadway.

The T. A. C. Corporation, motors, engines, machines, supplies, $150,000; Emil Frankel, Winchester S. Clark, Joseph M. Stoughton, Yonkers.

National Movie Stamp Corporation, Jamestown, tickets, premium stamps, coupons, contracts with moving picture theatres, street railways, $100,000; Frank E. Felt, James C. Peterson, Oscar Stranberg, Jamestown.

J. L. Shults & Co., Skaneateles, farm implements, farm products, contracting, construction, $100,000; Henry T. Tucker, Warren B. Dewitt, John L. Shults, Skaneateles.

Nathan Strauss, Inc., Brooklyn, meat, provisions, poultry, dairy products, $100,000; Rose Dorien, Louis R. Bick, Nathan Strauss, 401 Park Place, Brooklyn.

The Carbonene Company, carbonene, $100,000; George Shortmeuer, Harry A. Stenger, Adolph F. Zibell, Tenafly, N. J.

Kent-Costikyan Trading Company, rugs, tapestries, embroideries, cleaning renovating, $14,200; S. Kent and Mary K. Costikyan, Samuel T. Siegel, 1,851 Seventh Av.

Joseph Grumet, Inc., ladies' and misses' wearing apparel, $10,000; Edwin R. Tompkinson, Lewis H. Sayer, J. Grumet, 11 Avenue D.

Prompt Realty Company, Bronx, realty, construction, $5,000; Elias Bleier, Samuel Resnick, Harry S. Molensky, 827 Union Av., Bronx.

Halcyon Garage, $5,000; Maurice E. Croppi, Emilieo and Henry Desfosses, 554 East 66th St.

Greenberg Manufacturing Jewelry Company, $5,000; Nathaniel Cohen, Rebecca and Nathan Greenberg, 69 Northern Av.

Electric Rod Mill, Rome, wire rods, insulator wire, castings, mining, smelting, $5,000; Clarence R. Keesey, Frank M. Hotter, Jr., Herbert T. Dyett, Rome.

Ehrhardt Realty Corporation, realty, construction, $5,000; Herman and Henry Wendt, Edward L. Godfrey, 14 Gramercy Park.

Voluntary Dissolution: Schumacker Import Company, Manhattan.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Among the houses that will name their prices for Spring 1916, piece goods this week will be Metcalf Brothers & Co., Morton, Meinhard & Co., the United States Worsted Co., and the Gilbert Manufacturing Company.

The first annual convention, style show, and efficiency exhibit of the Clothing Designers' Association of America will be held at the Hotel Martinique, July 28, 29, and 30.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Rise in Provisions Most Noticeable Feature of the Week.

As shown by Dun's list, the fluctuations which occurred in wholesale commodities prices last week indicated a generally steady and slightly firmer tone to the various markets. There were seventy-six changes in all, against seventy-eight in the preceding week, and forty-four of them were upward.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities in this city last week, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to July 23, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$7.90	$7.90	$4.95
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.07½	.07½	.06½
Coffee, Santos, No. 4	.09½	.09½	.08½
Std. Brown Sugars, yd.	.06¼	.06¼	.05
Printcloths, 38½ inches, 64x60	.06⅜	.06⅜	.04⅞
Butter, creamery, extra, lb.	.26½	.27	.28
Cheese, f.c., fresh, spec, lb.	.16⅝	.16	.14⅝
Eggs, Western, lsts, doz.	.20	.19½	.21
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.10
Prunes, 90-40, Cal., lb.	.11¼	.11¼	.11
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.04¾	.04¾	.06
Raisins, lb.	.07½	.07¼	.07¾
Flour, Spring pat., bbl.	*5.75	*5.75	4.40
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	5.10	5.10	4.00
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	*1.19¾	1.18½	.98
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush.	.87¾	.87½	.52
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.60	.61½	.45½
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	.09.2	.09	.13.2
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.40	1.40	1.15
Hides, Chi., cows, n., lb.	.25½	.26	.28
Hides, Chi., cows, n., lb.	.26	.26	.19
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.31	.31	.30
Leather, union backs, lb.	.44	.44	.45
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton.	14.35	14.35	14.75
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	20.50	21.00	16.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.22	.23	.13½
Copper, Elec., N. Y., lb.	.19	.19½	.13¾
Lead, New York, lb.	.05.5	.05.6	.05.9
Tin, New York, lb.	.39¾	.37¾	.31.6
Petrol., rat., gal., in bbl.	.11	.11	.13
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.40	6.70	7.60
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.85	6.80	8.75
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	5.30	5.60	5.15
Lard, pr., st., Chi., 100 lbs.	8.00	7.97½	10.12½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	9.50	9.37½	12.11
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	15.00	15.00	22.70
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.05¾	.05¾	.05¼
Rubber, Up-River Para, lb.	.61	.62	.71
Sugar, stan. gr., 100 lbs.	6.10	6.10	4.40
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.19	.19½	.15
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.22	.23	.14
Potatoes, State, new, bbl.	1.00	.90	2.25
Wool, av., 100, Phila. lb.	.32.5	.32.5	.37.6

*New crop.

The rise in provisions, both in this city and Chicago, was the most noticeable feature of the week's changes in foodstuffs. Both hams and bacon were held higher here, while in Chicago only decline in the list was shown on live beef. Live hogs, short ribs, and prime lard all advanced. Live sheep and mess pork were unchanged. The steadiness in wheat was reflected to a considerable extent in the flour market, the only change being a drop of 25 cents a barrel in the price of new Winter patent.

The situation in the fruit and vegetable markets was about the same as in the previous week, few changes being shown. Continued heavy receipts and an only moderate demand took the edge off prices asked for the better grades of butter and cheese, but both fancy near-by and Western eggs were higher as a result of some falling off in the supply here.

The coffee market showed an advance on No. 7 Rio, while the only change in teas was a decline in fair Formosas. There were no changes in the sugar market for the first time in some weeks, but a slightly easier tone developed in spices.

Prices were firm to higher on crude and finished iron and steel materials, reflecting the continued improvement in sentiment in this industry. Barbed wire, galvanized, went off in price in Pittsburgh, but it was the only decline shown on finished materials. The minor metals did not fare so well, there being declines on antimony, electrolytic copper, spelter, lead, and tin.

The nide market again imitated a skyrocket, nine of the ten grades listed showing advances and the tenth one, heavy native cows, remaining unchanged. All the way through the list prices are higher than they were last year at this time. Leather prices were firmly held, but showed no advances. In the gran markets wheat was unchanged. There were advances on corn and malt, but oats, rye, and malting barley fell off in price. Drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils together showed nineteen changes, of which eleven were upward.

There were seven markets which showed only one change either way, the advances being contributed by domestic Portland cement, heavy burlaps, turpentine, and English vermilion paint. The declines were shown on spot jute, tin foil, Brasilian crude rubber, and China silk.

WHEAT.

The reappearance of unsettled weather over the wheat belt, with predictions of unsettled conditions over Sunday started an active covering movement in the wheat market on Saturday, which lasted throughout the day and resulted in a net advance of 1⅞ to 8⅝c.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.18½ and No. hard Winter at $1.23, cost, insurance, and freight., New York; No. 1 Northern, $1.24, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	115½	113⅝			94⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

July	114¾	111⅝	114¾	110⅝	84
September	109¼	107¼	108⅝	106⅝	82⅝
December	111⅞	109⅜	110⅝	109¼	85⅜

CORN.

July shorts bought moderately early, but toward the close of the day values showed a sagging tendency despite the strength in wheat and oats, but closed steady at ⅛c. net decline to ¼c. advance. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 92½c. prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	81¼	80¼	80¾	80¾	..
September	75⅝	74⅜	75¼	75⅝	..
December	65	64¼	64¾	64½	..

OATS.

Shorts in July oats were active buyers, and that position closed with net gains of 1¼c, while the later months were ¼ to ⅝c net higher.

The local cash market was firm. Standard quoted at 64c; No. 2 white, 64½c; No. 3 white, 63c; No. 4 white, 62½c; fancy clipped white, 64 to 67c; ordinary clipped white, 63 to 65c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

July	54	52	54	51¼	..
September	38¾	37⅝	38¼	37⅞	..
December	40	39⅝	39⅞	39¾	..

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products opened fairly steady, owing to moderate receipts of hogs and firm prices at the yards, but during the day selling became heavy, and toward the close the market broke badly, and final prices were at about the low of the day.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	9.30	9.02	9.10	9.17	9.87
October	8.40	8.22	8.22	8.37	9.85
Ribs—					
September	9.27	9.00	9.00	10.00	11.77
October	9.05	8.82	8.82	9.95	11.80
Pork—					
September	14.55	14.10	14.10	14.47	.....
October	14.67	14.25	14.25	14.63	20.80

COFFEE.

At the opening prices were unchanged to 2 points lower and throughout the day the market moved within a very narrow range, closing net unchanged to 1 point lower.

The local cash market was inactive and unchanged with Rio 7s quoted at 11¼c.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	6.94@6.96	6.94
August	..	..	6.84@6.86	6.84
September	6.77	6.77	6.77@6.78	6.77
October	..	..	6.80@6.81	6.80
November	..	..	6.84@6.85	6.84
December	..	..	6.87@6.88	6.87
January	..	..	6.91@6.92	6.91
February	..	..	6.95@6.96	6.95
March	7.00	7.00	6.99@7.00	6.99
April	..	..	7.04@7.06	7.04
May	7.09	7.09	7.09@7.11	7.10
June	..	..	7.14@7.15	7.15

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market on Saturday was steadier closing at 3 points net decline to 5 points advance. The weakness in cotton had little or no influence on the market and the severe break in lard occurred after the oil market had closed for the day.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.06@6.38	6.02
July	....	....	6.06@6.25	6.03
August	6.12	6.11	6.11@6.14	6.13
September	6.12	6.10	6.11@6.15	6.10
October	6.11	6.11	6.10@6.15	6.09
November	....	....	6.06@6.09	6.04
December	6.10	6.10	6.11@6.13	6.10
January	6.16	6.16	6.17@6.20	6.16
February	....	....	6.23@6.28	6.20

SUGAR.

First prices were 1 point higher to 2 points lower, with sales on the call 150. The market closed 1 to 3 points net higher, with total sales 150 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	3.58@3.60	3.57
August	..	..	3.58@3.60	3.57
September	3.66	3.66	3.65@3.66	3.64
October	..	..	3.70@3.71	3.69
November	..	..	3.56@3.57	3.56
December	..	..	3.42@3.45	3.41
January	..	..	3.10@3.13	3.10
February	..	..	3.10@3.13	3.10
March	..	..	3.13@3.16	3.12
April	..	..	3.15@3.18	3.14
May	..	..	3.18@3.20	3.17
June	3.27	3.27	3.23@3.26	3.20

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,283 packages. Brokers had a few orders in hand and there was a little demand for out of town, but general trade was light as usual at this season of year. Prices held steady on the fine and fancy grades of table butter, but unsettled and weak for all other grades. Creamery extras, 92 score, 26½c; higher scoring, 27@27½c; firsts, 23@24c; thirds, 22@22½; State dairy finest, 26c; good to prime, 24@25½c; poorest to fair, 21@23½c; renovated extras, 24c; firsts, 22½@23½c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@23c; ladies, current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18@19½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20@20½c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 17@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,360 cases. The week closed with a very quiet market as usual on a Summer's Saturday. Some receivers are pretty well cleared of stock, others are carrying over considerable quantities, chiefly of average prime goods and undergrades. The tone of the market is unsettled, and there is nothing in the situation to warrant any change in quotations. Very few of the Western candled and graded eggs show quality to exceed range of 19@21c, although there are buyers at higher prices for better goods. Much of the ungraded stock is selling at 17½@18½c. Nearby eggs, unchanged; fancy new laid qualities, steady; undergrades, quiet and in some accumulation. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 24@25c; extra firsts, 21½@22½c; firsts, 19½@21c; seconds, 17½@18c; thirds and poorer, 16@17; dirties, No. 1, 16@16½c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@15½c; checks, choice, 13½; dry, 15½; fair to good, 14@15c; culls and inferior, 10@14c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, henery whites, fine to fancy, 28@29c; ordinary to good, 24@27c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 24@27c; Western, gathered whites, 22@24c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 24@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@23c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 24@26c.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
37	Cons. Power	107	107	107	107
10	U. S. Fidelity	191½	191½	191½	191½

BONDS.

$1,000	C. B.&.'61,S.L. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	C. Pow. notes 4.100%	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	U.R. & E.Inc.4s	55½	55½	55½	55¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Ahmeek	96	96	96	96
900	Alaska	32½	34	32½	33½
50	Algomah	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Alloues	52	52	52	52
2,446	Am. Zinc	56	56	55	55½
200	Arnold	80c	80c	80c	80c
100	Butte & Bal.	9	9	9	9
87	Butte & Sup.	70¾	70¾	70	70¾
197	Calumet & A.	64	64	64	64
12	Calumet & H.	560	560	560	560
100	Chino	44	44	44	44
90	Copper Range	53	53	52¾	52¾
240	Daly-West	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
140	East Butte	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¾
204	Franklin	9	9	9	9
25	Granby	83	83½	83	83
35	Greene-Can.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
250	Hancock	17½	17½	17	17
4	Isle Royale	26	26	26	26
470	Keweenaw	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼
50	Lake	15	15	14¾	14¾
65	Mass. Con.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
280	Michigan	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾
35	Mohawk	72	72	71	71
120	New Arcadian	10½	10½	10½	10½
154	North Butte	30¾	30¾	30	30½
25	North Lake	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
110	Old Colony	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Osceola	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
110	Pond Creek	17	17	16¾	17
150	Shannon	8	8	7¾	7¾
20	Shattuck	26¾	26¾	26½	26½
115	South Lake	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
17	St. Mary's L.	56	56	56	56
50	Sup

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AUGUST in the Stock Market

There is usually a decided tendency during August. Our SPECIAL CIRCULAR NO. 3-T deals with this subject.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Irregular Week-End Trading—Banks Gain Cash and Add to Surplus Reserve.

The publication of the text of our note to Germany hardly exerted any effect upon market sentiment yesterday. Although the note was probably firmer in tone than most people in Wall Street had expected, it did not differ in any important respect from the opinion which the Street had already formed about the note on the basis of the semi-official forecast of its contents. Yesterday, as on other days, the dominant thought about the matter was that Germany was not likely to make another attack on American lives and that, barring that, no break between the two countries will occur. Resting comfortably in that thought, traders were disposed to shape their course much as though no question between Germany and the United States was engaging the attention of the two Governments. They gave themselves over to further upbidding of some of the war stocks, but while this was under way there was further liquidation in other parts of the list which continued the irregularity which the trading of recent days had displayed. The dealings were on a somewhat larger scale than on Friday, but were less active than the business of the earlier days of the week.

The bank statement emphasized the comfortable position of the money market despite an increase of over $13,000,000 in loans. A gain of $5,700,000 in cash more than covered the increase in reserve requirements flowing from an expansion of $18,000,000 in deposits and $3,400,000 was added to the surplus reserve. As matters stand the banks are in a position to handle conveniently a much larger volume of loans without resorting to the facilities of the Reserve Bank. With those facilities in reserve there need be no concern in any quarter over lack of credit facilities. This is one reason why so much of the concern over the cotton situation as has to do with the financing of the crop is entirely unnecessary. Last year not only was the market for cotton for a time shut off entirely, but the machinery for financing it was seriously interfered with by the untoward events following the outbreak of the war. This year not only has the market for the staple been largely restored, but the country's facilities for financing the crop were never as great as they are now. It is worse than useless under such conditions to talk about the South being threatened with bankruptcy because of the loss of the German market for cotton.

Such part of the Canadian loan as was available for sale to the public after withdrawals by members of the group which floated the issue was subscribed three times over. That adds further specification to the general statement previously made that the success of this loan attests in striking fashion the current large demand for short-time investments. Investors very naturally are uncertain about the effect which the financing of the war will have upon the capital market, and they prefer to have their money return to their possession a year or two or three years from now rather than to put it out at long term and run the risk of holding an investment yielding less than the same class of investment may yield after the war has made further demands upon the capital market. This is a situation which necessitates the offering of attractive rates to obtain long-time capital, but at a price it can be had. The question is one that calls for answer not alone by the lender, but by the borrower as well.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Appeal of Canadian Loan.

The heavy demand for the $45,000,000 Canadian Government 5 per cent. notes yesterday supplied anot er illustration of the appeal sound short-term investments are making to idle funds. The syndicate members were not reluctant to express satisfaction over the way subscriptions came in, but it could not be said that they were surprised. It was the first borrowing that the Dominion has ever done here, and, in addition to the ample security afforded to investors, there was the additional opportunity offered of converting the notes into a twenty-year Government bond bearing 5 per cent. interest. Holders of the one-year notes may decide within the next nine months whether the conditions of world finance warrant the acceptance of 5 per cent. on their money for two decades, or whether they would do better by having their notes paid off and the proceeds invested in something other than Canadian bonds. Investors who buy the two-year notes will have twenty-one months from Aug. 1 in which to make up their minds.

***

Can's Progress.

American Can failed to reach 60 yesterday, and the failure disappointed some of its most ardent supporters. But there was very little to lament. At 59½, the best price and a new high record, the shares were within reaching distance of the goal, and the pace of the last hour indicated that 60 might easily have been touched had the afternoon been available for trading. Profit taking naturally was a factor in late trading, after the rapid rise of the week; but the market's absorptive power was great enough until the gong sounded to prevent much of a recession from the best figure. A factor in the day's net gain of 2¼ points was the statement published in the Street that the war contract for something like $38,000,000 of supplies had been signed.

***

Electric Boat 100 Points Up.

The story told on the Curb about Electric Boat's opening was typical of all the sales made later. It was said that a broker with an order to sell 10 shares somewhere around 275 met another shortly before the bell rang with an order to buy 10 shares at a "fair price." They talked it over and agreed that 300 would be about right, and this was the first price recorded. The sale showed an overnight gain of 35 points. Thereafter the quotation rose by leaps and bounds until toward the close an odd lot changed hands at 365—a gross gain for the day of 100 points. Here, truly, was something of a demonstration for a stock that a year ago was considered rather dear at $20 a share. In Stock Exchange houses which filled orders for Electric Boat during the week it was said that buying chiefly represented accumulation by persons of large means and much knowledge of financial and business matters. The advance of well over 200 points from Monday morning to Saturday noon brought back very little of this stock, it was said.

***

Note Without Effect.

Traders spent little time discussing the note to Germany. The text showed that forecasts had been remarkably accurate, and the Street's theory was that whatever discounting it called for in the stock market had been done earlier in the week. As a matter of fact, the buoyancy of industrial specialties when the forecasts were appearing day after day indicated that not much discounting had been done.

Roberts Walker Quits.

Announcement was made yesterday by the receivers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway that Roberts Walker of this city had resigned as counsel to the receivers. Mr. Walker confirmed the announcement yesterday over the telephone from his home in Scarsdale, N. Y. Mr. Walker has for many years been associated with the various Rock Island companies. He drew up the receivership papers for the Rock Island. At the recent hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission he testified that he was the "workhorse" for Daniel G. Reid, Judge William H. Moore, and Francis L. Hine, and that he was "driven as desired." The fact that the attorney who had been instrumental in finding a receivership for the Rock Island should also serve as counsel to the receivers was criticised by the opponents of the Reid-Moore interests.

"My resignation has no significance," said Mr. Walker yesterday. "I simply resigned as counsel for the receivers and not as counsel for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company. Nearly all of the work of the receivers is in Chicago, and I found that I could not give it proper attention. The criticism directed at me had nothing to do with my action. I had planned on resigning before the critics got busy, and my action was the result of a mutual understanding between the receivers and myself. There is no change in my relations to the railway company."

Mr. Walker was formerly a member of the Executive Committee of the railway company. He resigned as a Director last April.

***

The Denver vs. Western Pacific.

The New York Trust Company, as trustee under the $20,000,000 adjustment mortgage of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad of 1912, has filed two suits against the Western Pacific Railroad, now in receivers' hands, to recover about $18,500,000 alleged to be due on 92 different notes made by the Western Pacific. It would have come as a lesser surprise if the Western Pacific, through its first mortgage bondholders, had sued the Denver & Rio Grande, for it was the latter road's failure to guarantee the semi-annual interest on the $50,000,000 Western Pacific first mortgage bonds on March 1 which caused the Western Pacific to go into receivership. It was said yesterday that the Denver's suits against its Western neighbor were brought in anticipation of new troubles. The indenture of the first mortgage of the Western Pacific prevents any legal action until six months after a default has been made. The six months will be up on Sept. 1. The Western Pacific bondholders will probably bid in the property on foreclosure. The New York Trust Company, in the interest of the Denver's adjustment mortgage, it was said, wanted to be the first to announce its claims.

CANADIAN NOTES ALL SOLD.

Amount Offered to the Public Over-subscribed Three Times.

Subscription lists for the $45,000,000 Canadian Government 5 per cent. notes were opened yesterday by J. P. Morgan & Co., in behalf of a syndicate of banks, and were closed a few minutes later. A part of the issue was withdrawn by syndicate members before the sale, and the remainder was oversubscribed about three times.

It was said afterward that applications of subscribers for relatively small amounts were granted in full, while others received about one-fourth of the notes asked for. The $25,000,000 one-year notes were sold at par and the $20,000,000 two-year issue at 99½.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	285,472
Same day last year	203,956
Year to date	71,278,551
Same period last year	42,410,409
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.83 + .11
Same day last year	65.06 + .06

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	64.91	July 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33½	33¾	500	Alaska Gold Mines	33¾	33¾	33½	33¾	...
24	24¼	9,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23⅝	24½	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
64½	64¾	2,800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	64	64⅝	63¼	64⅛	+1⅝
71⅝	72⅛	900	Amalgamated Cop	71⅛	72¼	71⅞	72	— ⅛
52¾	52⅞	5,100	Am. Beet Sugar	51½	52⅝	51½	52⅜	+1¼
85	89	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	85	85	85	85	...
59½	59¾	44,700	Am. Can	57⅜	59½	57¼	59⅛	+2½
104½	106	500	Am. Can pf	105	105	103	105	— ⅛
56⅞	57	800	Am. Car & Fdry	56½	57	56¼	56¾	— ⅛
142	144	800	Am. Coal Products	144⅞	145	142	142	— 3
123½	123⅝	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	33¾	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼
33½	33⅝	25	do., odd lot	34	34	34	34	— ¼
10	10⅞	300	Am. Linseed	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾	— ⅛
52¼	52⅝	9,500	Am. Locomotive	52⅝	53½	52	52½	+ ⅛
77⅜	78	1,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	78⅞	78⅞	77½	77⅝	— ⅛
59½	40	1,150	Am. Steel Fdries	30¾	39¾	39	39½	— ⅛
106	106¾	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106½	106½	106¼	106½	...
5¾	5¾	100	Am. Writing P. pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
68	68½	200	Anaconda Cop. Co	68¼	69⅛	68	68	— ⅛
100½	101	100	Atch., Top. & S. F	101⅛	101⅛	101½	101⅛	+ ⅛
97⅞	97⅝	150	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	97⅜	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	+ ⅛
99	100⅜	300	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100¼	100	100¼	+ ¼
78¾	78½	16,400	Baldwin Loco	77½	78½	77½	78⅝	+1⅛
103	105	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	+1
78¾	79	8,800	Baltimore & Ohio	79	79⅝	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅛
...	4	...	Bank of Commerce	161	161	161	161	...
1¼	1¼	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
208	209½	8,600	Bethlehem Steel	202	209½	202	208	+7
124	126	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	125	125	125	125	...
85½	86	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86	86	86	86	+1
70	70¾	400	Butte & Superior	70	70½	70	70½	...
9¼	9⅝	500	California Petrol	10	10	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
139½	139⅝	1,700	Canadian Pacific	140¼	140¼	139⅝	139⅝	— ⅜
42	42⅜	1,400	Central Leather Co	42⅛	42½	42	42⅜	+ ¼
39	39¾	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	39¼	39½	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
27¼	28¼	200	Chi. Gt. West pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27¼	— ⅛
79⅝	79⅞	2,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	79⅛	79⅝	79¼	79⅜	+ ⅛
11½	11⅞	700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	12	12	11¾	11¾	...
44½	45	300	Chino Copper	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	...
84	84¾	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	83⅝	84¾	84⅛	84¼	— ⅜
14⅝	14¾	100	Corn Prod. Ref	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
43½	45¾	14,900	Crucible Steel	47¼	47¼	45¼	45⅞	+ ⅛
96½	97	900	Crucible Steel pf	97⅛	97⅞	96¼	96¼	— ⅝
115	118	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	118½	119	118	118	—1
104	105	200	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	104½	105	104¼	105	+ ½
26½	26⅞	4,200	Distillers' Secur	27	27⅜	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	23¼	700	Dome Mines	23	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	25⅞	2,500	Erie	25¼	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	...
38⅞	39	1,900	Erie 1st pf	39¼	39⅝	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
31½	32	200	Federal Min. & S	26½	26½	26	26	+ ⅛
265	275	50	General Chemical	260¼	269¼	260¼	269¼	...
170	171	2,525	General Electric	170½	171⅛	170	170	— ⅝
180	181	400	General Motors	182⅛	182⅛	180	180¼	—1½
105	106⅜	100	General Motors pf	106	106	106	106	...
50½	51	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	51	51¼	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
116	116¼	100	Great Northern pf	116	116	116	116	— ¾
36½	36⅞	1,300	G. N. certs. ore prop	37¼	37¼	36¾	36⅝	...
60	61	300	Guggenheim Explor	60¼	60½	60½	60½	— ⅜
100½	101¼	100	Illinois Central	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅜
30	30⅜	1,200	Inspiration Copper	29⅞	30	29⅞	30	...
19	19¼	1,400	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	19	19¼	19	19	...
73	74	100	Inter.-Met. pf	73	73	73	73	...
13	13¼	520	Interboro Consol	13	13	13	13	...
95¾	99	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	96	96	96	96	—1
60	64¾	100	Int. Harv. Corp	62	62	62	62	+2
9⅛	10	300	Int. Paper	9½	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅝
37	38	200	Int. Paper pf	36⅞	37	36¾	37	—1
22⅞	23⅜	100	Kansas City South	23	23	23	23	...
130	137	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅝	+2½
141	141½	1,700	Lehigh Valley	141⅝	141⅝	141	141	— ⅛
17	17¼	100	Liggs-Wiles Biscuit	17	17	17	17	—1
71½	72	400	Mexican Petroleum	71	73¼	71½	71½	—1¼
73	80	200	Mex. Petroleum pf	77	77	77	77	—7
26¾	27	200	Miami Copper	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	...
5¼	5½	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¼	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
15	15½	100	M., K. & T. pf. S. 30 f	15	15	15	15	...
2⅜	2⅝	3,000	Missouri Pacific	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
70¼	72¾	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	72¼	72¾	72¼	72¾	+ ⅛
23½	24	17,200	Nat. Enam. & St	20⅝	24⅛	20⅝	22¾	+3½
89½	90	400	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	87	89½	87	89½	+2½
62¼	63	200	Nat. Lead Co.	63	63	62½	62½	— ½
14	14⅛	300	Nevada Con. Cop	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
102½	104	800	N. Y. Air Brake	102	103½	102	102	—1
86	86⅜	800	N. Y. Central	86¼	86¼	86	86	...
26	26¼	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	26	26	26	26	...
104	104½	200	Norfolk & West	104	104	104	104	...
73	74	100	North American	73	73	73	73	⅜
344	345	900	Pacific Mail Co	35¾	36¼	34¾	34½	+ ¼
106½	106⅝	400	Pennsylvania R. R	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝	...
65	68⅞	100	Pet., Mulliken & Co	65	65	65	65	+0
76	77	700	Philadelphia Co	77	77	76½	76½	— ½
23	23½	600	Pittsburgh Coal	23	23	22¼	23	+ ½
50	50	400	Pressed Steel Car	50	50	50	50	...
50	50	50	Do. odd lot	50¼	50½	50½	50¼	...
2	2¼	100	Quicksilver	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
85	85½	400	Ry. Steel Spring	36	36	35½	35½	+ ⅛
22¼	22⅝	800	Ray Con. Copper	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
146⅜	147	3,400	Reading	146⅜	147¼	146½	146¾	— ¼
35¾	36	3,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	36	36¾	35⅝	35¾	— ⅛
92½	93½	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	93	93⅝	92⅝	92⅞	— ⅛
11¼	11½	400	Seaboard A. L	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11½	— ⅛
29½	29¾	585	Seaboard A. L. pf	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
146	147	100	Sears, Roe. & Co	146½	146½	146½	146¼	— ⅜
84½	84⅝	1,900	So. Pacific	84⅜	85½	84¼	84⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	13	1,000	So. Railway	13¾	13¾	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
43⅜	47	400	So. Railway pf	43⅜	43⅝	43¼	43¼	— ¼
56	57	200	Standard Milling	56¼	56¼	56	56	...
72¼	73⅜	700	St. Mill. & M. 30	72¼	72½	72½	72½	...
82	82⅝	700	Studebaker Co	82	82⅝	82	82¼	+ ⅛
36⅝	36⅞	300	Tennessee Copper	36⅝	36¾	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
131	134	200	Texas Co	131	131	131	131	— ⅛
8⅜	9	400	Texas & Pacific	8¼	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
50⅜	50⅝	400	Third Avenue	50¼	50½	50¼	50¼	— ¼
126½	126⅝	4,000	Union Pacific	126⅜	127⅜	126½	126⅜	...
18½	19	200	United Rys. Inv	19	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
35½	36	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	36	36¼	36	36¼	+ ½
56	58	200	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	58	58	58	58	...
44	44¼	2,200	U. S. Rubber	44⅝	45	44	44¼	—1⅝
64¼	64⅝	54,700	U. S. Steel	64	64⅞	63½	64¼	+ ⅛
110⅜	111¼	1,343	U. S. Steel pf	111	111½	110⅞	110⅞	— ⅛
65½	65⅝	1,100	Utah Copper	66	66	65⅞	65½	— ⅛
31½	33	500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	31¼	31¼	31	31	— ⅛
96	92	100	Wells Fargo Exp	96	96	96	96	—4
68¼	69	300	Wes. Union Tel	69	69	69	69	...
107⅜	107½	80,100	Westing. E. & M	107	109	107	107⅜	+ ⅛
133½	135	500	Woolw'h (F. W.) Co	135	135	132⅜	132⅜	—2⅝

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 99,245 shares of stock and $251,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 59,725; oils, 20, and mining, 59,500. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Zinc	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
1,500	*Can. C. & F. pf	97	103	95	97
1,120	Can. N. C. C.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
15,000	*C., L. & Pow.	6	10¼	6	10¼
1,200	*Cent. Fdy.	13½	14	13	14
1,000	*Cramp. Shipb.	67⅞	67⅞	66	66
2,200	*Electric Boat	300	365	290	352
1,200	*Elec. Boat pf.	280	325	250	317
50	*Int. Mer. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	*I. M. Ma. pf.	1⅝	6	1⅝	6
120	*Inter. Motors	18⅝	18⅝	18	18
10	*Int. Mot. pf.	42	42	42	42
400	*Inter. Pet.	8¾	8¾	8½	8½
25	Kelly S. Tire	165½	167	165½	167
100	Marconi of A.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	N. Y. Transp.	16½	16½	16½	16½
500	Corp. R. & H.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
10,000	*Stand. Motors	14⅝	15	14½	14⅝
100	*St. Joseph L.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
2,000	Un. Cig. Stores, new	10	10¼	10	10
1,700	Un. Prof. Sh.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	*Vent Con Oil.	12½	12½	12½	12½
800	*World's Film.	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
10	Illinois P. L.	135	135	135	...
10	Pierce Oil	9½	9½	9½	...

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,000	*†Arizona Dup.	27	30	27	28
600	*Alaska Juneau	12¾	13	12	12½
6,000	*Alta-Consol.	82	82	81	82
2,500	*†Atlanta	31	31	30	31
1,000	*†Big C'wood	6	6	6	6
1,500	*†Booth	51	51	50	51
200	Braden Copper	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,000	Caledonia	85	90	88	88
200	Cons. Ariz. S.	11	11	11	11
250	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Diamond B. R.	3	3	3	3
8,000	*†Emma Copper	38	38	34½	36
25	Greene-Can.	40	40	40	40
100	*Iron Blossom	75	75	75	75
2,500	Jumbo Exten.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	Kennec't Cop.	32¾	32¾	32	32¼
500	Magma Copper	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
3,000	†McKinley-D.	22	22	20	21
100	*Montana Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½
10,000	*†Mother Lode	26¾	27	26	26¼
700	†Nevada Hills	18	18	16	16
400	N. Utah Mine	3	3	3	3½
2,000	*†Oro	8	8	8	8
300	*†Sella	25	25	25	25
600	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	†Super. M. Co.	23½	24	23½	24
500	†Tono. Merger	37	37	36	36
1,500	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Tuol. Copper	½	½	½	½
1,200	*Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
625	†W. End Cons.	68	70	68	69
200	*Wh. Kn. C. pf.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	117	117	117	117
250,000	*Westg. Elec. conv. 5s	109¾	110¾	109¾	109¾

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 24. Bid.	Asked.	July 23. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Brit.-Am. T. Co., or.	14½	15¼	14⅝	15
Br.-Am. T. Co., n. b.	15	15½	15	15¼
Central Foundry, pf.	21	23	26	25
Emerson Phon.	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15
Hendee Mfg.	39	40	39	40
Inter. Nickel	158	163	158	163
Inter. Nickel, pf.	103	106	103	105
Inter. Stl. Pump. pf.	10	14	10	14
Inter. Rubber	7	8	7	8
Kelly S. T., n., 1st pf.	85½	86½	85½	86½
Kelly S. T., n., 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Leh. Val. C. S. Co.	160	170	160	170
Manh. Transit	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mutual Profit Shar.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	12	12¼	12	12¼
Savoy Oil	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Sterling Gum	2¾	3	2¾	3
Un. Cig. St., new, pf.	11¾	12	11¾	12
Wayland Oil & Gas	2½	2¾	2½	2¾

RAILROADS.

Miss. Pac., w. i.	27	18½	17	18½
Miss. Pac., w. i., pf.	35	37	35	37
Wabash, w. i.	10	11	10	11
Wabash, pf., (a)	42	44	42	44
Wabash, pf., (b)	20	22	20	22

MINING STOCKS.

Big Ledge Dev. Co.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Butte & N. Y.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Cashboy	5	6	5	6
Florence	46	49	46	50
Goldfield Cons.	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Goldfield Merger	21½	22½	22	23
Howe Sound	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Kewanas	13	14	15	14
La Rose Cons.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Lone Star	5	6	5	6
Majestic Mines	70	83	80	80
Nipissing Mines Co.	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
Silver Pick	9	11	10	12
Success Mining	99	100	94	99
Tonopah Extension	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Tonopah Mining	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200
Pierce Oil 6s	74	74½	74	74½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

| | Days. 30 or Less. | 30 to 60. | 60 to 90

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

STEEL PRICES JUMP AS ORDERS INCREASE

Purchasers Now Fear an Inordinate Rise—Eastern Plants Sending Business West.

A STREAM OF WAR ORDERS

Rumor, Even, That Germany Is Turning to This Market, Despite Obvious Handicaps —Pig Iron Reviving.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 24.—Fear is expressed that prices of steel and iron will be advanced immoderately. Several increases were noted this week and much higher prices are talked of. The Pittsburgh mills have been forced to place many of their orders with Western plants with which they are affiliated. This has stopped the price cutting in the West. Quotations would have been much higher than they are had the Western industries received as many war orders as did the Eastern manufacturers.

Those who filled their plants with war orders earlier in the year now mourn. Much better prices are being received by those who waited or who failed to bid on the early contracts. The higher cost of materials has also caused an advance in quotations on munitions. Export trade orders bring from one to two dollars a ton greater returns than domestic orders. This situation obtains for the first time in the history of the steel trade. It used to be that the foreign market was the dumping ground for products that could not be consumed at home.

Inquiries from abroad are numerous, not only for shells and shrapnel, but also for crude steel and railroad material and cars. The Italian and Russian Governments are anxious to place large orders here for railroad equipment. It is rumored that the German Government has forwarded an inquiry for 2,000,000 rifles. The Carbon Steel Company and the Crucible Steel Company have been approached to furnish the steel. It is reported that the German Government offers to take the finished rifles at $30 each. This is $2.50 higher than the price at which the Westinghouse Company took the order for the Russian rifles which are being made at the Stevens Arms Company's plant in Massachusetts.

The question of delivery was broached and the response was that the German Government would take care of the delivery. It is not known where such rifles could be made in this country in that quantity, as it would require a well-equipped arms factory to handle the order. It would take a year or more to build and place the machinery at work in such a plant if it were to be built new.

Increasing Domestic Demand.

Steel pipe has advanced $2 a ton. The demand, which is largely domestic, is increasing. The National Tube Company has filled its cold drawn pipe plants so well with war orders that the Shelby Tube Company, an auxiliary company, will erect an addition at Ellwood City, which is to cover three acres of ground. This is to be further increased later.

Steel bars cannot be had in this district below 1.30c. Pittsburgh and Youngstown mills have their steel bar plants filled, and the mills rolling rounds are working to 95 per cent. of capacity. An inquiry is out for 400,000 tons of steel bars. Several minor tonnages already have been contracted for. The steel is all for the making of projectiles.

Railroads are coming into the market and steel car companies are being flooded with inquiries. Prospects of a boom in car building are promising. As a result plates are firm at 1.25c. and 1.30c. It is probable that the latter quotation will prevail entirely after Aug. 1. Shipbuilders are taking all the plates they ordered earlier in the year, ahead of the time for placing specifications.

While rail buying is slow the rail mills are occupied in rolling other material. Export orders are more plentiful and promising greater profit. Spikes, nuts, bolts, tie plates, and other rail accessories are in good demand, and large stocks have been recently ordered by the larger railroads. Supply had evidently run very low.

Structural demand is improving along with other lines of finished steel, and some large contracts will soon be placed. Shapes can be had at from 1.20c. to 1.25c. As soon as the Western mills fill up their order books 1.25c. and 1.30c. it is expected, will be declared the ruling quotations.

Export orders for tin plate are being entered in great volume. Japan, China, and South American countries are buying from the United States. Welsh tin plate makers cannot fill orders owing to the coal strike and the scarcity of labor. Tin plates are being sold abroad on the basis of $3.20 to $3.30 per box, while domestic consumers are getting their orders filled at from $3.10 to $3.20. Tin plate mills are working to capacity.

Sheet mills are making better time, but there has been no change in prices. Galvanized sheets continue to command a premium and few of the makers care to stock up with spelter, fearing a slump after having purchased.

Avalanche of Wire Orders.

Wire mills are operating double turn and cannot fill demands made upon them. This is due largely to the war in Europe. Wire makers will soon be taking Fall orders and a big demand is anticipated, owing to favorable reports on crop conditions.

Billets and bars have taken a jump and all lines of steel from which these are rolled will follow. Basic and Bessemer billets, which sixty to thirty days ago were quoted at $19.50, are now selling at $22 a ton. The Carnegie Steel Company, besides operating billet mills to capacity, is buying large quantities from competitors.

Pig iron makers are decidedly optimistic. Basic iron in the Valleys is quoted at $13 and Bessemer $14. Large tonnages of basic have been sold during the week. The supply of Bessemer is controlled by a few makers and the supply is becoming limited. Reports from all sections of the country are that foundries are buying more plentifully, and specifications against orders placed earlier in the year are being sent in ahead of time. Preparations are going on to place many idle blast furnaces in blast. The steelmaking companies have either put all their furnaces at work or are preparing to do so. Reports from the South and the East indicate similar conditions.

There is a scarcity of ferro manganese, which is selling at $105 a ton. Several carloads were placed at this price during the week. It is uncertain whether these orders can be filled, as shipments from England are uncertain.

Heavy melting scrap is in great demand and advances of 50 cents a ton are reported. Buying has been in large volume and a further increase is probable. Other lines of scrap have not shared in the boom, but are expected to. Railroads have been holding their scrap for higher prices.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, July 24, 1915.
AVERAGE FIGURES

BANK.	Loans, Disc'ts, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.									
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$32,989,000	$2,197,000	$725,000	$883,000	$4,000	$2,177,000	$29,752,000	$1,626,000	$800,000
Merchants' National..	27,224,000	1,409,000	310,000	1,367,000	45,000	1,944,000	28,423,000	.....	1,917,000
Mech. & Metals Nat...	97,110,000	12,829,000	13,034,000	6,665,000	182,000	8,482,000	112,901,000	5,439,000	4,944,000
National City	252,908,000	82,319,000	4,128,000	4,733,000	429,000	28,738,000	304,289,000	947,000	3,228,000
Chemical National.....	30,790,000	6,011,000	488,000	1,198,000	52,000	2,915,000	29,953,000	150,000	450,000
Atlantic National.....	10,567,000	1,121,000	160,000	431,000	10,000	899,000	11,053,000	27,000	419,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov...	2,011,000	47,000	26,000	100,000	10,000	124,000	1,659,000	53,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat..	81,200,000	5,097,000	1,622,000	2,293,000	281,000	6,028,000	80,295,000	2,802,000	4,676,000
Nat. Bank of Com.....	179,571,000	13,444,000	7,084,000	5,717,000	243,000	13,922,000	173,800,000	125,000	3,888,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat...	27,825,000	1,805,000	534,000	759,000	179,000	1,997,000	27,919,000	362,000	1,187,000
Hanover National	102,659,000	19,313,000	2,258,000	2,904,000	108,000	8,499,000	117,171,000	.....	305,000
Citizens' Central Nat..	25,889,000	1,360,000	105,000	1,330,000	126,000	2,155,000	23,995,000	371,000	1,639,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	9,068,000	855,000	792,000	676,000	116,000	234,000	9,453,000	.....	95,000
Import. & Trad. Nat..	32,496,000	1,790,000	969,000	624,000	27,000	2,238,000	29,906,000	.....	50,000
National Park	119,133,000	6,820,000	993,000	7,355,000	458,000	9,028,000	119,518,000	434,000	3,580,000
East River National....	1,826,000	112,000	45,000	172,000	6,000	162,000	1,969,000	.....	50,000
Second National	15,142,000	1,060,000	273,000	540,000	63,000	1,032,000	12,469,000	.....	685,000
First National	139,266,000	14,368,000	4,891,000	2,156,000	164,000	10,041,000	133,033,000	125,000	5,077,000
Irving National	52,142,000	6,344,000	2,339,000	4,228,000	35,000	4,577,000	61,947,000	175,000	740,000
N. Y. County National	9,627,000	488,000	138,000	433,000	171,000	683,000	9,437,000	.....	200,000
Chase National	140,340,000	13,320,000	5,840,000	3,665,000	147,000	11,522,000	159,613,000	630,000	450,000
Lincoln National	15,826,000	1,465,000	796,000	879,000	136,000	1,351,000	16,804,000	33,000	800,000
Garfield National	8,481,000	940,000	450,000	853,000	40,000	762,000	9,982,000	.....	330,000
Fifth National	4,372,000	142,000	98,000	273,000	14,000	329,000	4,522,000	65,000	245,000
Seaboard National.....	23,824,000	2,787,000	994,000	1,688,000	46,000	3,021,000	34,512,000	100,000	405,000
Liberty National	37,353,000	2,464,000	625,000	836,000	35,000	2,912,000	37,059,000	2,929,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National..	7,720,000	589,000	234,000	288,000	31,000	546,000	7,824,000	.....	398,000
Union Exch. National.	10,561,000	218,000	268,000	660,000	10,000	774,000	10,106,000	69,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	8,798,000	358,000	100,000	449,000	30,000	590,000	8,075,000	22,000	267,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co..	39,207,000	10,675,000	1,688,000	1,232,000	207,000	.....	46,626,000	.....	.....
Bank of America.....	31,568,000	3,590,000	1,680,000	880,000	81,000	.....	30,124,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,734,000	1,197,000	180,000	419,000	210,000	508,000	11,592,000	10,000	.....
Pacific	4,931,000	345,000	798,000	117,000	210,000	.....	4,988,000	.....	.....
People's	2,070,000	167,000	39,000	125,000	20,000	139,000	2,318,000	2,000	.....
Metropolitan	11,680,000	805,000	428,000	540,000	51,000	.....	9,553,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	77,925,000	6,971,000	2,968,000	4,162,000	1,521,000	4,000,000	87,685,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,549,000	299,000	23,000	51,000	47,000	190,000	3,159,000	.....	.....
German-American	4,615,000	539,000	135,000	200,000	15,000	200,000	4,547,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	14,516,000	1,606,000	980,000	859,000	24,000	.....	15,874,000	.....	.....
German Exchange.....	3,650,000	466,000	104,000	127,000	66,000	213,000	3,545,000	.....	.....
Germania	5,998,000	372,000	72,000	123,000	100,000	309,000	5,938,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	13,391,000	1,321,000	498,000	1,056,000	194,000	.....	13,442,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,747,000	303,000	227,000	111,000	30,000	202,000	4,234,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch...	11,721,000	2,448,000	880,000	607,000	109,000	.....	13,901,000	.....	.....
State	19,338,000	1,344,000	270,000	537,000	537,000	1,181,000	21,046,000	27,000	.....
Security	10,046,000	637,000	81,000	310,000	133,000	538,000	8,970,000	8,192,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	31,745,000	1,838,000	174,000	221,000	123,000	1,139,000	22,781,000	7,536,000	.....
Bankers Trust	171,432,000	14,478,000	840,000	94,000	23,000	7,428,000	148,567,000	27,731,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust....	51,573,000	3,043,000	65,000	618,000	176,000	1,918,000	38,358,000	12,577,000	.....
Astor Trust	22,190,000	1,473,000	10,000	123,000	114,000	806,000	16,960,000	5,265,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust...	74,557,000	1,951,000	121,000	133,000	180,000	1,172,000	25,448,000	673,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	218,565,000	19,139,000	2,301,000	2,028,000	579,000	4,414,000	189,781,000	27,089,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	8,990,000	607,000	49,000	101,000	29,000	386,000	7,738,000	124,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,174,000	1,123,000	151,000	81,000	31,000	688,000	13,753,000	387,000	.....
Columbia Trust	65,506,000	4,068,000	115,000	519,000	284,000	2,480,000	49,803,000	14,005,000	.....
People's Trust	47,132,000	1,121,000	68,000	282,000	170,000	802,000	16,629,000	1,040,000	.....
New York Trust.....	47,256,000	3,378,000	1,632,000	1,904,000	18,000	1,709,000	34,062,000	7,623,000	.....
Franklin Trust	18,470,000	790,000	115,000	110,000	97,000	538,000	10,760,000	5,185,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,487,000	588,000	33,000	285,000	32,000	468,000	9,358,000	1,054,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust....	42,266,000	3,268,000	1,654,000	161,000	288,000	1,818,000	36,360,000	4,981,000	.....
Broadway Trust	15,258,000	1,610,000	156,000	527,000	342,000	811,000	16,217,000	22,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,512,716,000	$201,760,000	$57,922,000	$54,167,000	†$3,198,000	$128,390,000	$1,603,404,000	$16,672,000	$37,885,000
State banks	260,887,000	33,368,000	11,041,000	11,458,000	3,662,000	7,480,000	286,942,000	3,261,000	.....
Trust companies	778,728,000	58,272,000	6,984,000	7,165,000	2,506,000	26,587,000	633,745,000	115,269,000	.....
Agg., 61 members....	$2,561,331,000	$293,400,000	$68,947,000	$72,790,000	$9,366,000	$162,457,000	$2,524,091,000	$135,202,000	$37,885,000
Change	+11,277,000	+5,742,000	+806,000	+1,670,000	—40,000	—357,000	+13,057,000	+1,615,000	—72,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

*Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,514,917,000	$203,033,000	$51,602,000	$58,983,000	†$3,212,000	$133,516,000	$1,617,194,000	$16,953,000	$37,931,000
State banks	269,224,000	32,986,000	10,003,000	10,951,000	3,421,000	7,406,000	285,103,000	3,253,000	.....
Trust companies	781,948,000	58,991,000	6,319,000	6,160,000	2,536,000	25,191,000	632,740,000	116,917,000	.....
Agg., 61 members....	$2,566,089,000	$295,010,000	$67,924,000	$76,094,000	$9,169,000	$166,113,000	$2,535,037,000	$137,123,000	$37,931,000
Change	+13,104,000	+5,728,000	—580,000	+839,000	—83,000	+497,000	+14,789,000	+3,293,000	+16,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$306,849,000	$128,390,000
State banks	59,529,000	7,480,000
Trust companies	74,927,000	26,587,000
Total	$441,305,000	$162,457,000

Reserve required on:
Net demand deposits.....$288,612,720
Net time deposits..... 833,600

Net demand and time dep.$289,446,320 $145,792,680 +$9,437,160
Net demand deposits..... 51,649,360 13,359,440 — 2,641,300
Net demand deposits..... 95,061,750 6,452,250 — 1,431,100
Total net deposits.....$436,157,630 $167,604,370 +$5,364,760

Actual Figures

Net demand deposits.....$291,094,920
Net time deposits..... 847,650

Members Federal Reserve Bank	$313,618,000	$133,516,000	
State banks	57,361,000	7,406,000	
Trust companies	74,006,000	25,191,000	
Total	$444,985,000	$166,113,000	

Net demand and time dep.$291,942,570 $155,191,430 +$7,749,700
Net demand deposits..... 51,318,540 13,448,460 — 1,567,640
Net demand deposits..... 94,911,000 4,288,000 — 2,711,900
Total net deposits.....$438,172,110 $172,925,890 +$3,470,160

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, July 24, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bat. Pk. Nat'l	$1,996,300	$135,000	$59,000	$877,100	$278,100	$3,671,000
Century	8,107,300	404,600	539,200	1,221,300	641,800	10,226,900
Colonial	7,324,100	465,000	965,100	694,500	379,900	8,627,900
Columbia	6,573,000	741,000	152,000	748,000	10,000	7,562,000
Fidelity	1,158,000	98,000	47,300	225,900	.....	1,357,000
Mutual	3,902,000	786,000	82,000	1,866,000	25,000	6,807,000
New Neth....	3,205,000	293,000	97,000	429,000	369,000	4,032,000
23d Ward....	1,952,200	164,200	46,200	151,700	15,600	2,291,300
Wash. Hgts.	1,699,000	154,000	48,000	166,000	.....	1,625,000
Yorkville	5,251,000	579,800	163,800	403,000	285,100	5,902,400
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat....	4,521,000	240,000	48,000	797,000	236,000	4,799,000
Mechanics'..	14,607,200	1,455,200	552,000	338,600	2,360,700	21,230,000
North Side..	2,857,122	180,086	209,121	498,404	80,795	3,742,001
Nat. City...	4,933,000	307,000	59,000	803,000	769,000	6,169,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat....	4,469,000	201,000	315,000	1,977,000	1,326,000	7,881,000
Hudson Co..	3,832,414	157,341	.....	965,842	184,221	3,846,116
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat....	5,130,000	201,300	37,500	513,700	506,500	5,519,000
Second Nat.	3,960,240	143,740	56,072	561,174	70,128	4,493,641

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$6,399,500	$469,000	$2,262,000	$1,379,600	$7,702,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'..	3,911,088	231,570	717,687	2,161,927	2,449,666

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. Clg. Ho'se or Re. Agt.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,667,600	$183,600	$61,200	$162,400	$24,800	$2,174,400
B'way Cent.	717,200	45,200	50,400	93,450	29,800	852,300
Bronx Boro.	1,661,178	36,169	103,604	98,336	41,781	1,897,885
Bryant Park	1,300,400	85,000	78,900	156,000	.....	1,298,100
Chel. Exch..	2,503,000	130,000	139,000	76,000	294,000	2,892,000
Gotham Nat.	2,367,600	363,800	83,000	.....	573,700	3,461,200
Harriman N.	13,382,100	1,274,600	286,700	.....	1,292,200	18,387,000
Inter. Bank.	2,002,700	175,500	22,300	314,000	130,900	2,526,100
Public	8,218,600	595,600	331,800	942,900	548,900	9,590,300
W'chester Av	867,400	44,100	32,400	28,600	31,100	864,100
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. L.	675,100	60,000	63,500	81,300	.....	760,800
Bk. Fl'bush.	863,000	45,000	55,000	84,500	.....	961,000
Homestead..	657,300	40,200	37,500	80,400	.....	639,300
Montauk	1,716,000	87,700	28,200	93,800	.....	1,836,000
Peoples Nat.	1,153,865	18,400	102,439	224,581	20,369	1,780,043

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. B'ks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$19,861,800	$1,650,500	$7,594,500	$2,510,600	$26,821,000
Central	105,522,860	10,915,038	28,192,128	28,017,964	125,295,472
Equitable	70,308,000	8,420,300	26,305,000	10,388,000	99,461,000
Farm. Loan..	96,611,100	8,088,600	43,564,100	27,042,700	143,642,300
Fulton	7,912,000	691,300	1,482,000	1,068,000	9,035,000
Hudson	3,880,800	284,400	1,443,900	225,800	4,111,500
N. Y. L. Ins.	86,347,200	2,907,000	1,645,400	2,701,700	35,436,400
Transatlantic.	3,008,600	63,700	619,800	1,739,000	3,459,700
Union	61,231,177	4,238,221	14,850,949	5,706,627	77,365,481
United States	68,488,100	4,500,000	9,220,400	15,970,400	66,964,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	16,737,327	1,324,128	5,123,971	1,570,424	20,414,875
Mfrs. C'zens.	9,196,200	538,400	2,406,700	577,200	11,202,100
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co....	2,184,800	170,000	190,000	188,000	2,150,500

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$25,687,527	Lincoln	$12,084,400
Bankers	186,375,000	Metropolitan	45,497,900
Broadway	19,352,900	New York	21,717,700
Brooklyn	32,929,000	Peoples	17,050,100
Columbia	70,222,108	Title Guarantee	32,197,500
Fidelity	7,738,000	United States Mortgage	65,322,000
Franklin	18,972,000		
Guaranty	277,008,000	Total	$879,590,035
Lawyers Title Insurance	15,681,200	Change	—2,551,320

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the Close of Business July 23, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:	
Gold settlement fund.....	$10,151,000.00
Held in vault.....	113,633,952.50
Total gold reserve.....	$123,206,952.50
Legal tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin..	16,301,145.35
Total reserve.....	$139,508,097.85
Bills discounted and bought:	
Commercial paper. $385,013.53	
Bank acceptances. 5,103,350.95	
	$5,488,366.48
Investments:	
Municipal warrants.....	5,160,072.55
Federal reserve notes, (net)..	4,584,035.00
All other resources.....	161,040.80
Total resources	$155,101,612.68

LIABILITIES

Capital	$10,812,150.00
Reserve deposits, net.....	141,509,447.28
Due to other Federal Reserve Banks, net.....	1,639,948.31
All other liabilities.....	1,220,067.09
Total liabilities	$155,101,612.68
Federal reserve notes outstanding	$45,320,000.00
Against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve Agent:	
Commercial paper.....	200,000.00
Gold and lawful money.....	45,120,000.00

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

		Change.
Loans, &c.....	$2,561,331,000	+$11,277,000
*Reserve in own vaults (a).....	441,305,000	+ 8,103,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank....	128,390,000	+ 977,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	84,067,000	— 1,334,000
Net demand dep...	2,524,091,000	+ 13,057,000
Net time deposits..	132,202,000	+ 1,615,000
Circulation	37,885,000	+ 72,000

(a) Of which $366,190,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $603,762,000; excess reserve, $167,604,370; increase, $5,361,760.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, ACTUAL CONDITION.

		Change.
Loans, &c.....	$2,568,099,000	+$13,104,000
*Reserve in own vaults (b).....	444,985,000	+ 5,770,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank....	133,516,000	+ 6,066,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	82,507,000	— 5,569,000
Net demand dep...	2,535,037,000	+ 14,789,000
Net time deposits..	137,123,000	+ 3,293,000
Circulation	37,931,000	+ 16,000

(b) Of which $371,104,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $611,098,000; excess reserve, $172,925,890; increase, $3,470,160.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF State Banks and Trust Companies in Greater New York Not Included in Clearing House.

		Change.
Loans and inv'm'ts..	$595,176,400	— $163,900
Gold	48,705,200	+ 8,500
Currency and bank notes	9,346,700	— 392,500
Total deposits.....	746,878,000	+ 6,181,000
Deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City and exchanges	614,494,500	+ 511,700
Reserve on deposits.	185,821,300	+ 4,663,500
Percentage of reserve, 31.9.		

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

		P.C.
Cash in vault.....	$11,201,800	11.45
Deposits in banks and trust companies.....	15,816,500	16.17
Total.....	$27,018,300	27.62

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault.....	$46,852,100	09.66
Deposits in banks and trust companies.....	111,950,900	23.10
Total.....	$158,803,000	32.76

Average reserve on deposits, $185,821,300; increase, $4,663,500; per cent. of legal reserve, 31.90.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and invest'ts.	$349,976,900	+$4,134,900
Gold	46,076,000	— 2,140,400
Currency and bank-notes	24,697,800	— 561,900
Deposits	448,918,900	— 3,368,500
Reserve on deposits..	103,131,500	— 3,682,100
Percentage of reserve, 27.6.		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and invest'ts.	$1,265,596,800	+$6,145,800
Gold	103,321,300	+ 670,500
Cur. and bk. bills..	18,516,000	— 701,700
Deposits	1,530,366,600	+ 9,043,400
Reserve on deposits.	335,685,900	+ 4,348,400
Percentage of reserve, 28.5.		

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York. 1915.	Total U. S. 1915.
July 24.....	$1,797,219,220	$3,138,121,551
July 17.....	1,902,564,263	3,372,642,979
July 10.....	*1,646,412,138	2,901,140,903
July 3.....	2,312,209,213	3,848,861,862
	1914.	1914.
July 25.....	$2,910,392,531	$3,983,490,977
July 18.....	1,725,294,166	3,179,232,553
July 11.....	1,842,250,909	3,309,519,301
July 4.....	1,966,693,650	3,390,898,624

*Five days.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1915....	2	1½	1¾	1909....	2	1½	1¾
1914....	2½	1½	2¼	1908....	1½	1	1¼
1913....	2½	2	2½	1907....	3	2	2½
1912....	3	2¼	2¾	1906....	2½	2	2½
1911....	2½	2	2½	1905....	2½	2	2½
1910....	2¾	1½	2½	1904....	1¾	½	1

COTTON PRICES FALL WITH LOCAL SELLING

Weather Throughout Practically the Entire Belt Is Reported Clear.

FOREIGN BUYING INCREASES

400,000 Bales More Used Abroad in Last Month Than in Same Period Last Year.

Cotton was dull yesterday with some local selling giving the market an easier tone. The close showed a net loss of 6 to 8 points. There was little feature to the trading as the floating short interest appears to be pretty well covered, and there was practically no new buying for long account.

The weather map was clear throughout practically the entire belt and no rain was reported. Crop news also was of a favorable character.

In spite of the blockade around Germany and Austria the consumption of cotton is now proceeding on a considerably larger scale than last year at this time. In the last month spinners throughout the world have taken 400,000 bales of American cotton more than in the same period last season. Total takings, however, are still about 1,000,000 bales behind last season.

There was further discussion yesterday of the suggestion that Great Britain purchase the proportion of the American cotton crop which usually goes to Germany and Austria and to store the supply until the end of the war. The proposal has been indorsed by Sir C. W. Macara, Chairman of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, who expressed the opinion that the amount of money required for this operation would be $300,000,000, but that arrangements could easily be made between the American and British Governments for the consummation of the undertaking.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet; 5c. decline; 9.25 for middling upland. The range of contract prices, which closed steady, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	9.19	9.16	9.17@ 9.18	9.23@ 9.24
Dec.	9.48	9.43	9.44@ 9.45	9.51@ 9.52
Jan.	9.57	9.53	9.54@ 9.55	9.62@ 9.63
March ..	9.81	9.79	9.79@ 9.80	9.85@ 9.87
May	10.01	9.98	10.00@10.01	10.05@10.06

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	6,483	2,083	1,307
New Orleans	535	314	194
Mobile	4	8	8
Savannah	774	963	137
Charleston	268	9	..
Wilmington	44	23	13
Norfolk	378	383	330

RECEIPTS AT PRINC

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Buyers in many of the mercantile lines have come to the city within the past week or ten days, and many of them will stay here for a while yet in order to gauge conditions and make purchases. They represent communities in all parts of the country, and are respectively conversant with the situation as regards their particular trades and different localities. In what they have had to say there has not been a single note of pessimism or of apprehension for the future. Perhaps the most enthusiastic have been those from the Middle West and the Pacific Coast, where the indications of good times are most apparent, but those from the South are cheerful and have been buying in a way to emphasize their belief that they will be able to sell to advantage what they purchase. Reports from other sources as to trade conditions continue to be of a tenor similar to what the buyers report. An increasing demand for labor, an enlarged output of the products of workshops and mines, and the continuance of promising conditions of the country's great crops furnish the basis of the reports. And the raising of the wages of men in many industries is not regarded as a drawback.

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The New Cotton Crop.

As the time approaches for picking the cotton crop there is a little confusion of mind among some as to the market that is to be found for it, and consequently the price which the staple will bring. The general impression is growing, however, that before the Fall of 1916 use will be found for every pound of cotton available. This belief it is which is tending to steady prices and to confine fluctuations within bounds, despite the fact that several million bales of last season's crop will have to be counted in with this year's output in reckoning the supply. Some relief, so far as exports are concerned, is expected as the result of representations that are to be made to Great Britain as soon as the controversy with Germany is disposed of. Further uses for strictly war purposes are sure, likewise, to consume quite large quantities. But the demands for the staple for fabrics of different kinds are still to be the great reliance. Both home and foreign requirements of cotton goods promise to be larger than ever. The needs of millions of persons in Asia, Africa, South America, and elsewhere will have to be met, and there is every indication that in those countries stocks are at a low ebb and must be replenished. Very cheap cotton is not a permanent or normal condition. With proper financing at the beginning of the season for selling, and this now seems to be assured, little of the "distress" cotton need come on the market to depress prices at the outset. The subsequent demand may be trusted to hold up the prices to a point sufficient to pay the grower. To be remembered also is the fact that the expenses in growing cotton this year are less than they were in 1914, partly due to the more sparing use of fertilizers. It is stated, apparently on good authority, that German interests are preparing to buy considerable amounts of cotton at as low prices as possible, in order to safeguard themselves against a large rise which is expected to follow a declaration of peace whenever this may come. This would seem to be the part of prudence of those engaged in the cotton manufacturing industry if Germans would compete on even terms with their British or other trade opponents. There is a suggestion in this which domestic mills may, and probably will, take into consideration.

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Demand for Cotton Goods.

The recent slackening up of the demand for printcloths and other staples does not indicate a lack of interest so much as it does a divergence of opinion between sellers and buyers as to what are fair and reasonable prices. Immediate requirements have been met, and there is an indisposition on the part of mills to commit themselves for deliveries far in the future without having a clear understanding as to what the cost of the raw material is to be. The difference of a cent a pound for cotton means a great deal when it is considered how small a margin of profit there is to the mills in a yard of cotton cloth. In the fine and fancy weaves the past week has witnessed a series of openings or displays of the best examples ever shown in this country. These fabrics are fully equal to the finest that have been hitherto imported, and they were a revelation to many who were not aware of the possibilities of domestic mills. In the past stores heralded as their best offerings the products of European makers, and charged extravagant prices for them. In some instances they palmed off American goods as imported. The latest of the products of this country's mills are bound to set a new standard of quality, and there is no reason for hereafter claiming a superiority for any fabrics of the kind simply on the ground that they are of foreign manufacture. Perhaps the time is not far distant when fine imported cottons will be advertised as fully equal to the domestic, the latter being regarded as the standard of comparison.

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Volume of Raw Wool.

There are some optimistic persons who cherish the belief, which is not wholly disinterested, that wool prices will recede from their present high level. Reasons for such a belief, however, are hard to obtain. On the face of things, everything points the other way along the whole line, from the finest of merinos to the coarsest of carpet wool. A great and continuing demand for the crossbred variety comes from the armies in the field, and this is apt to increase as the war goes on. A second Winter campaign, which now seems almost inevitable, will use up vast quantities of the article. The supply, if anything, will be less than heretofore, especially that portion which comes from Australia. In this country the wool growers, who have been getting exceptionally large prices for their product, are trying to increase their flocks of sheep and are saving the ewes for breeding and for their wool. The auction sales of wool at London showed a little easing off, except for the best grades, but this was to be expected, in view of the fact that the inferior ones had been boosted in price to a figure that could not be hoped to be kept up. There has been no decrease in the demand for the domestic article nor change in the price from the high levels which have obtained this season. Arrivals of foreign wool have been very large, and there is much more in transit bound for this country. It is evident that there will be no lack of the material and that, under ordinary conditions, prices could not be maintained. But the present conditions are so far from normal that usual rules do not work.

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Increased Price of Woolens.

Some surprise was shown at the prices set by the principal factor in woolens and worsteds for the Spring of 1916. The trade, however, had been warned that the high cost of wool and of dyestuffs would make such action imperative. The wiser buyers came in with their orders ahead of the openings and secured what they wanted at the old rates. The effect of the new schedule will be to prevent cancellations and let it be understood that the mills are in a strong position and are not offering concessions. It is asserted, also, that these mills are not at all apprehensive of not having enough work to do. Foreign business will take up any slack in the domestic trade. Orders are coming in from Great Britain and elsewhere for tops and yarns, especially the latter, and a fair export business is also being done in dress goods of the lower-priced kind. The high cost of wool is also bringing about the use of a large volume of cotton-warp cloths, which look well and wear possibly even better than all-wool ones. The clothiers and cloak and suit makers are in a fair way of settling their difficulties with their working people, and are preparing for more active business than hitherto. A good season for dress goods is looked for, with a practical elimination of the foreign stuffs.

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Trade Commission Jurisdiction.

A decision by the Federal Trade Commission the other day brings up the question of how far its jurisdiction is to extend, and also whether that is to supplement or to supplant the remedies at law previously existing. The case is that where a man who had sold out his interest in a firm sought to have the commission restrain the use of his name by that firm. Meanwhile, he had started another firm in the same line of business, and his declaration was that the use of his name by the firm which he had left was "unfair competition." The commission, if it had seen fit, might have dismissed the matter with the statement that the complainant, if injured, had a proper and adequate remedy by appeal to the courts. This, however, it did not do. Instead, it took the matter into consideration and rendered a decision on the merits of the case. The principal ground for dismissing the complaint was that the old firm name had a value as goodwill and that such good-will had been paid for to the complainant when he withdrew. This does not deprive the latter of his right to sue in a regular court on his original complaint. It will simply cost him more than if he had been able to induce the Trade Commission to bear the brunt of the proceeding.

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Price Maintenance Again.

Another case which came before a Federal court for decision during the past week raised the question of price maintenance in a new way. The United States Supreme Court has already decided that it is illegal for manufacturers to force retailers to sell goods at prices fixed by those who make such goods. In the case just decided a suit was brought against the makers of a breakfast food, the purpose being to enjoin them from refusing to sell the same in quantity to a concern which runs a chain of retail stores. It seems that the complainant, which is a company, bought in such quantities that it got the stuff at jobbers' prices. It sold at less than the usual and fixed retail price. This course interfered with the sales of the same goods by retailers who stuck to the advertised retail price of the material. The makers of the food contended that they had the right to select their customers and to refuse to sell to any one with whom they did not desire to do business. They did not so desire as to any person who would not resell at the fixed price. Their contention was upheld, the Judge stating that the particular food was not a necessity, and that the makers could do as they wished with the sales. On the other hand, neither are books of the kind known as the "best sellers" a necessity, and yet the highest court in the land refused to enjoin retailers from selling them for less than the advertised prices. There is a fine distinction here on which lawyers may thrive.

PROTECTION FOR PRECIOUS STONES

Legislation Needed to Guard Customers Against Deception by Imitations.

There is considerable need, according to Julius Wodiska, a well-known manufacturing jeweler of this city, of legislation specifying that all manufactured gems, such as those now known to the jewelry trade as reconstructed, scientific, or synthetic, shall be termed and sold only as artificial. This legislation should further specify that white stones, unnatural pearls, or any other so-called precious stones, intended to be duplicates of genuine precious or semi-precious stones, whose composition is of glass or other low ingredients, must be termed and sold only as imitation.

Explaining his reasons for suggesting such legislation yesterday to a TIMES reporter, Mr. Wodiska said there is great need of some action that will compel dishonestly inclined dealers to stop misrepresenting merchandise sold by them, preventing them from using such words as "diamonds, sapphires, rubies, emeralds, or pearls," with various descriptive adjectives, in connection with anything but genuine and natural gems. He continued:

"Counterfeiting precious stones of the more expensive sorts has the same motives back of it as counterfeiting coin or paper money. It is easier than counterfeiting money, for gems have no official characteristics. However, the counterfeiter of precious stones and the dealer who knowingly and deliberately sells counterfeited gems in order to make a profit to which he is not entitled, are swindlers, and they are amenable to the criminal and civil laws if evidence can be secured on which to base successful prosecution and suits. This, unfortunately, is generally a difficult matter, especially to prove guilty knowledge and intent to defraud.

"There is a very large quantity of imitation gems being manufactured all the time. They are sold under numerous qualifying terms, which preclude the possibility of the purchaser's establishing a claim that deception was intended and practiced, and in most cases the prices paid differ from those which genuine stones of equal weight would bring in any market. The imitation stones frequently disappoint their purchasers in one respect, and that is because their brilliancy soon deteriorates or disappears almost entirely.

"Sometimes 'diamonds,' which are qualified by such descriptive geographical adjectives as 'Alaska,' 'Sumatra,' 'Borneo,' or similar terms dictated by the imagination of the dealer, and which, it is hoped, will sound well to the prospective customer as a locality in which a diamond might be apt to be found, are nothing but quartz or some other simple mineral. But in general they are glass that has long borne the more or less honored name of 'paste.' Merchandise of this kind is so favorably exhibited in the show windows and show cases of the stores of unscrupulous dealers under strong electric light and other advantages that the inexperienced purchaser is easily deceived.

"Because of this it is greatly desired that efforts be made to bar the use of the word 'reconstructed' in connection with rubies, as there are no longer any reconstructed rubies sold. This prohibition should extend to the use of the terms 'scientific' and 'synthetic,' which are now used in the trade to sell artificial gems, even if the gems be materially composed of corundum. The only counter plan would be to enact legislation of a 'pure food' nature, which would require the manufacturer and the dealer to state specifically that the goods are made by man and not by nature. In my opinion, however, the total abolition of the terms spoken of is the safer and better idea of the two. It is because of this that I am suggesting legislation to prevent their use in a commercial way.

"There is no question but that the differences in values between artificial and natural gems is so great that the dishonest retailer is tempted to substitute the former for the latter. Because of this some sort of a campaign should be instituted to advise intending purchasers to buy only from reputable concerns. This would be more for their protection than for the protection of the trade, though the trade would also benefit thereby in a more or less indirect way.

"There is no question that the greatest reformation agency of the present day is publicity, both as an aid in securing the suggested legislation and in arousing public opinion in its favor. Publicity will also make the public respect such a measure and aid in its enforcement when it is obtained. The business journals will take care of the trade and keep it posted as to what is going on along this line, but the public must be appealed to through the columns of papers like THE TIMES."

Regarding the way the imitation stones are made, Mr. Wodiska said:

"Every stone or gem for which there is any sort of a demand has been imitated, and this imitation probably will be continued indefinitely. Take the so-called 'paste' gems, for instance, which make considerable use of brilliant, heavily lead-impregnated glass. There are several formulas and processes for making this glass, but a fair sample formula shows the use of 38.2 per cent. of pure powdered quartz, 53.3 per cent. of red lead, and 7.8 per cent. of potassium carbonate.

"These ingredients are pulverized, mixed, and heated in a crucible, with the temperature raised gradually and with great care until the compound fuses. At that point it is maintained for about thirty hours, after which it is slowly decreased. The factors in securing a result that will fulfill all requirements are the thoroughness of the previous mixing, the regularity of the temperature, the duration of the fusion, and the slowness of the cooling. For imitation diamonds the clear paste is cut, while for the colored gems the hue desired is given by the solution of metallic oxides and other substances. Manganese oxide is generally used for the ruby and cobalt oxide for the sapphire and amethyst. Copper oxide is also used for the amethyst and emerald, with traces of chrome oxide also, for both of these stones. Glass of antimony is made use of in coloring the imitation ruby, topaz, garnet, amethyst, and aquamarine.

"The simplest way to tell that imitation gems are glass is to use a file on them. It would have no effect on a diamond or on any other precious stone harder than quartz, unless by careless and rough handling a fracture is caused. Such a fracture is particularly liable to occur at the girdle, the thinnest part, where the test usually is applied because the result would not be visible in a set stone.

"Besides their comparative softness, these counterfeits differ in specific gravity from genuine gems. They are not pleochroic, as are the majority of gems, and the microscope reveals the lines, streaks and bubbles usually present in melted glass. Another test arises from the fact that true gems are colder to the touch than glass, and that they abstract the warmth from the hand more rapidly. Because they are colder, real gems acquire a thicker coating of moisture than the imitation ones when breathed upon and lose it more quickly.

"In addition to the complete imitation of gems there are partial imitations which require considerable ingenuity and constructive ability, such as in the creation of 'doublets' and 'triplets.' The doublet is constructed with the 'table' and crown of a genuine stone, usually off-colored, cemented to a 'pavilion,' or base, made of a paste having the desired color. This gives the valueless crown the appearance of a really fine stone. The softness of its pavilion generally betrays the doublet.

"As a guard against this discovery the triplet was invented. This is a real gem, usually pale or off-colored, with a thin layer of colored glass at the girdle. The detection of this combination usually requires the magnifying glass and specific gravity tests. The glass usually makes known the deception, and if the 'gem' is soaked in alcohol, carbon bisulphide or ether, it generally separates. Pearls are imitated by coating the inner surface of glass beads with a preparation made from fish scales."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Affecting Duties on Paper, Steel, and Leather.

The American Linseed Company and F. S. Elder, Buffalo, were overruled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in protests relating to importations of linseed which were assessed by the Collector at rates unsatisfactory to the protestants. The importers were unable to substantiate their claims by testimony.

White, Son & Co., Boston, were sustained in claims dealing with the classification of merchandise described on the invoices as "glazed cocoa marble paper, green." Duty was levied at 40 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "papers with coated surface or surfaces suitable for covering boxes, not specially provided for, whether or not embossed or printed except by lithographic process." The board decided that the goods were properly dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the specific provision for "hand-dipped marbleized paper."

The Universal Shipping Company, Chicago, imported steel "T" rails upon which duty was levied at the rate of seven-fortieths of 1 cent per pound under the provisions of the Tariff act of 1909. The contention was that the merchandise should be admitted at $1 per ton under the provision for "scrap steel fit only to be remanufactured by melting." It was shown at the hearing that 65,540 pounds consisted of scrap steel suitable for remanufacturing solely by the melting process, while the remainder, 61,900 pounds, consisted of steel fit to be remanufactured by rerolling. In view of this the board upheld the importers' contention.

The A. Bader Company won in claims relating to steel shaped or formed from sheet metal with the use of dies by the process of stamping. The Collector took duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the Tariff act of 1897 as manufactures of metal, while the protestants asserted that the goods should be admitted at the appropriate rate per pound as "pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes" of steel. The evidence submitted to the board was wholly favorable to the importers, the Collector being reversed.

Theodor Kundtz, Cleveland, imported under the Tariff act of 1909 strips of leather approximating 160 feet in length, made up of pieces each about four feet in length, beveled and grooved together, ready to be made into machinery belting for the transmission of power. The Custom House authorities took duty at 40 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of leather, whereas the importer asked for a rate of 15 per cent. as belting leather. While the language of the protest was of doubtful meaning and some difficulty was experienced in learning the intent of the protestant, the board concluded that the protest must be sustained following a decision made some time ago by the Customs Court of Appeals.

AMOSKEAG TO SHUT DOWN.

Not for Lack of Orders, However, but for Other Reasons.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company will close down its mills for a period of three weeks, starting Aug. 14. Two weeks of this time make up the usual holidays preceding Labor Day which are afforded the operatives annually. The third week of idleness has been made necessary by the dyestuff situation, and not through unsatisfactory business conditions. The mills of this organization, in fact, are supplied with enough orders to keep them running full time right along.

In confirming the above, it was said that the company is severely hampered through a lack of dyestuffs, and it was intimated that unless some relief comes in the meantime the period of idleness may be stretched out longer than at first intended. An effort will be made to secure additional dyes, and the company is said to be willing to pay very high prices for coloring stuffs suitable for manufacturing purposes.

CLOTHES CATERING TO THE YOUNG MAN

Where and How Ideas Are Obtained by a Designer of This Class of Garment.

One of the best-known creators of men's fashions is a young man. He hopes to stay young. "My usefulness will cease," says A. G. Peine of Alfred Decker & Cohn of Chicago, "when I am no longer able to feel young, act young, and think as a young man does. For when a man has reached a certain age limit he cannot see things through the eyes of youth."

As a designer of clothing for young men Mr. Peine has upset some of the cherished traditions of the profession. His workshop in its truest sense sees very little of him. He roams around the country at large, mingling with the men whose tastes he must satisfy, whose desires he must anticipate. These men he associates with in their clubs, their sports, their pleasures, and their business life. His trips from coast to coast take in the big universities and the small colleges, every and any place where young men congregate. Mr. Peine has an engaging personality, and it is easy to imagine that wherever he goes he is taken as "one of the crowd" and not as a prying outsider.

The sources of style are many and complex. Mr. Peine has little use for styles produced through common agreement.

"It is not the idea itself," he says, "but the suggestion which that idea makes on the receptive mind that leads to originality in style creation. Today, for instance, I may be walking along Fifth Avenue and see there two men. What they wear is of little consequence except to wake in my mind certain discrepancies in their appearance that might be remedied by the substitution of a different line, another treatment of their style of dress. With the mental picture of what would really suit these men I work out the whole effect. The faultiness of their attire lends itself readily to the suggestion of improvement, and something new is created. Besides this critical process there are the differences which all good dressers affect and which may easily be incorporated into a design. The tailors to the select have ideas that may be of value. I keep in close touch with these groups, both here and on the other side. There may be details of dress to be adapted from the fashions in women's wear.

"When I have picked up an idea and drafted my design, the work has not been completed until I have secured the finished garment in just the style I had in mind. It is not sufficient for a designer to 'come close,' in the actual garment, to the mental picture he had formed of that article. He must get a perfect result. To do this we have at times made a dozen or more garments just to get the one effect we desired. The rest are thrown away.

"In different parts of the country different styles are required. Special models are produced for different parts of the country. Particular attention is paid to special requirements in given sections. For instance, the narrow shoulder style that are eagerly taken in New York are not so popular on the Coast, where a big coat is desired, with full shoulders, well built up. This sort of specialization requires a careful combing for ideas in the various sections of the country. It wouldn't do for me to stay in Chicago and plan what the men of the whole country are to wear. My ideas in that case would be limited to what I saw in Chicago.

"It is this specialization that has led to the amazing growth of the young men's clothing business. Ten years ago clothes designed especially for young men were unheard of. We had regular sizes which were made about a half an inch smaler all around than the 32 to 36 sizes worn by older men, but, as far as style was concerned, the young men were wearing the same designs as their elders. Today the larger retailers have separate departments and separate buying organizations for handling young men's clothing. Style is featured. We have odd sizes, shorts and stouts, so that every young man, regardless of his physical make-up, may be attired in up-to-the-minute dress. It is getting to be more and more the habit of buyers to let the price go hang, as long as the style is something new and attractive. A suit made of the same fabric we may use in a number could be sold for 25 per cent. less than our model, and yet ours be preferred simply because our style and tailoring were better. In manufacturing our product we try to get as far away from the machine idea as possible. Where it is possible to substitute hand work for machine work we do so. There is no machine cutting in our factory. The work is done by hand, one suit at a time, because the results attained are more accurate. Put six layers of cloth on the cutting table, run your machine over them, and the bottom layer may vary half an inch from the pattern.

"The outlook for the young men's branch of the clothing business is just as promising as its wonderful growth in the past would lead one to suppose it would be. We are doing the right thing in using the best tailoring procurable, even if the fabrics put into suits nowadays are not as durable as those favored in the past. It is not uncommon for young men to buy two suits a season, and consequently the wear that was demanded of a suit a number of years ago is not required."

LONDON WOOL SALE ENDS.

Merinos and Crossbreds Higher and Inferior Ones Lower.

LONDON, July 24.—The fifth series of wool auction sales ended today with offerings of 7,500 bales. The selection was moderate and it sold steadily at recent rates.

The series opened a fraction higher for good wools and unchanged for others. A fair advance followed, especially in fine combings, on vigorous Russian and home trade support. Later the improvement was lost and inferior grades finished weak.

Compared with the May sales, good merinos and crossbreds closed 5 per cent. and occasionally 10 per cent. dearer, medium grades unchanged, and inferior and shabby wools 10 per cent. lower. During the sales the home trade bought 172,000 bales, France and Russia 15,000, and America 5,000, while 72,000 were held over.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Fostley, housefurn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Pioneer Cloak Mfg. Co.; P. Dupkin, cloaks, suits; Wallick.
BOSTON—Elite Mfg. Co.; M. Levine, mfrs. children's dresses; Grand.
CLEVELAND—J. Ainsfield Co.; J. Braff, clothes, findings; 1,133 B'way.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—P. W. Mellick Co.; C. W. Mellick, fancy goods, books, stationery, carpets, furniture, china, housefurn. goods; Navarre.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss J. Coventry, millinery; 25 Madison Av.
MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; J. H. Lee, upholstery goods; 148 W. 23d; Strand.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; D. E. Bernard, draperies, carpets, furniture; 106 Grand.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Kerr D. G. Co.; Mrs. G. E. Mount, millinery; 1,150 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—H. W. Troth & Co.; H. D. Troth, carpets, upholstery goods; Empire.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; J. C. Williams, carpets, bedding; 230 8th Av.; Navarre.
PHILADELPHIA—Elfman's Clothing Store; L. Goldberg, clothing; St. Denis.
PHILADELPHIA—Patterson & Baxter; W. Patterson, men's furn. goods; Latham.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gerus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 624 B'way.
SALT LAKE CITY—Paris Millinery Co.; Mrs. A. F. Smith, millinery; 821 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—King-Brinsmade Merc. Co.; C. H. Kempff, hats; R. E. Tolekamp, millinery; 621 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—"Ackerman's"; L. Ackerman, millinery, women's ready to wear; 364 5th Av.
TRINIDAD, Col.—R. Hammersdough Merc. Co.; W. Freirich, cloaks, suits; 15 E. 26th; Flanders.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; L. J. Jackson, carpets, furniture; Wallick.
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Marler, Dalton & Gilmer Co.; J. L. Gilmer, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; Aberdeen.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WAIST BUYER.

Philadelphia department store needs services of a fairly experienced waist woman—one who has necessary executive ability to successfully manage department, arrange sales, &c.; only those having the necessary qualifications requested to apply; all communications treated in strict confidence. Address X 276 Times Annex.

JOBBER looking at Fall Dresses, Silks, and Serges from 10-2. Oppenheim-Collins Building, 38-39 West 34th St., Room 1,004.

OPEN FOR JOBS in silk and cotton dresses, also cloth and wash skirts; submit samples; will pay cash; samples will be kept and paid for. Quality Skirt Co., Jobbers, Cleveland, Ohio.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Sq., will look at Fall lines silk and serge dresses.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, with New York office and selling ability, wants to hear from wholesalers and manufacturers of high-class merchandise; highest references. Selling, T 108 Times.

—to Financial Managers, Treasurers & Credit Men

of Manufacturers, Jobbers & Commission Merchants:

We are the LARGEST CORPORATION of its kind in America, having in THREE years established an annual business of over $15,000,000. We are successful because there is a REAL NEED for our services, and because business men ARE REALIZING that the SALE of OPEN ACCOUNTS for cash is JUST AS LEGITIMATE as the DISCOUNTING of NOTES OR ACCEPTANCES RECEIVED in settlement of OPEN ACCOUNTS.

Whenever you can use EXTRA CASH our money is at your service for legitimate business purposes—at a cost to you no greater, usually less, than the difference between spot cash and time prices, or the cash discounts usually offered by business firms to their customers. Aside from giving you ready cash whenever you can use it, our service is almost identical with that given to European business men for many years by European Bankers.

You can sell your open accounts to us just as you sell your merchandise. Under our Non-Notification System, you collect in your regular way all accounts sold to us, without your customers knowing that their accounts have been transferred.

Our total charges, including Interest, (which is ½ of 1% a month,) Exchange, Postage, etc.—NO EXTRAS—are only 1-30 of 1% on the face of accounts for each day from date of our purchase until paid, (1% a month,) plus a fee of $5 per $1,000 only on the first $100,000 gross accounts purchased within any twelve successive months.

Our reasons for not giving notice of the transfer on invoices sent to your customers is not for the purpose of "secrecy," as many may suppose, but to avoid disturbing your relations with your customers, who are not interested, by having a THIRD PARTY collect your accounts direct, as such notice is given SOLELY to protect the Banker.

The net worth of any firm is not changed by the honest assignment of its accounts. You simply change the character of your assets by converting, say, 60 or 90 day accounts into actual cash with which to discount your bills, buy for cash, increase your volume, reduce your overhead, and make larger profits.

You are NOT OBLIGATED with us either as to TIME or VOLUME of business. Give us $5,000 to $25,000 or more of your PRESENT OPEN ACCOUNTS and TRY OUT our system. If you are satisfied you will continue; otherwise, no harm has been done, as your CUSTOMERS have PAID THE COST BY NOT DISCOUNTING YOUR BILLS. If they discount, our charge is nominal.

Write to me personally for further information, or use the attached coupon. Representative will call, if desired, without obligating you at all.

We refer to Dun, Bradstreet, or your OWN BANKER.

N. E. Duncan
President.

Commercial Credit Company,

Capital and Surplus over $1,600,000
Commercial Bankers Non-Notification System
Home Office: Baltimore—Represented at
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO CINCINNATI BOSTON

Cut this out, fill in blanks—pin to your letter-head, mail to us.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT CO., Baltimore, Md. [L.Jr.-T-18.]
Send particulars of how we can obtain Thousand Dollars at once, without impairing our credit worth. Signing this coupon does not obligate us to anything.
Signed .....
Financial Manager.
Firm .....
Street Address .....

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 to $40. 149 West 36th Street.

Gans-Purgauer Co

66-68 North Street

White and Printed Cotton Fabrics

For Jobbing Trade Spring 1916 Now Ready

WOODENWARE IS GOING.

Substitutes in Use Because Timber Is Getting Scarce.

It may be said of the woodenware business, as of the French nobility during the French Revolution, that "its future lies behind it," for there are only the remains of a fine business in woodenware. The steadily decreasing supply of timber compared with the steadily increasing prices of all articles of wood has stirred the inventive genius of the makers of metal household things.

Tubs and pails and buckets are cases much in point. The old oaken bucket and the familiar washtub have been almost displaced by the galvanized steel articles that are much cheaper though not nearly so servicable or lasting.

Glass rolling pins and glass lemon squeezers are crowding out those made of wood. The clothespin still holds its own. Wood bushel baskets are fast giving way to the galvanized steel basket, and constant experiments are being made to find a satisfactory metal "container" in place of the wood nail keg, or the wood flour barrel, but so far without success.

The old wood coal oil barrel, painted green, has entirely given way to the corrugated galvanized steel article. The painted metal fence post makes slow headway against the old-fashioned cedar post, but, in this country at least, neither concrete nor metal railroad ties have proved as cheap or as economical as the oak or yellow pine or cypress tie, especially if the wood tie be treated by the preservative process.

Importers to Meet.

Carl W. Stern of M. J. Corbett & Co., Vice Chairman of the Hotel Biltmore Executive Committee of importers, announced yesterday that there will be a general meeting of merchants interested in the German trade at the hotel on Wednesday at 2:30 P. M. The members of the Executive Committee are dissatisfied at the failure of the Department of State to take some action to put an end to the British embargo on the export of German merchandise. It is expected that the meeting will adopt a new set of resolutions to present to President Wilson calling on him and the State Department to take vigorous action in order that there may be uninterrupted commercial intercourse in non-contraband goods.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Factors Do Not Care to Buy While the Market Is Quiet.

FALL RIVER, July 24.—The cotton goods markets were rather quiet during the week. At periods there were slight spurts, but these died down and conditions again settled into quietness. Reports which come to this market are to the effect that on some lines buyers have a fair accumulation, while along others the supply is very low. But factors do not care to purchase while the market is quiet, even though it is admitted that prices are very low, and were buyers inclined to be speculative present prices would be most conducive for such a course.

One of the largest manufacturers of medium fancy goods stated this week that he quoted a large New York converter a price on a certain style and was surprised to learn that the converter named a price which was identical with the price it cost to make the goods. This merely shows that some buyers believe that the market will go lower, especially on some lines of fancies. Some fancy goods concerns have been doing a good business and in some instances fair-sized profits have been made. As has been the case for a long time, the demand continues for wide and medium wide goods.

During the week there was a moderate amount of business put through on twills, sateens, and special constructions. The cotton yarn markets are moderately quiet. The total sales for the week will reach about 135,000 pieces, of which about 45,000 pieces are spots. The week closed with the demand rather quiet.

FOR A HIGH CLASS MODISTE MILLINER FURRIER DECORATOR HOUSEFURNISHER MUSICAL AGENCY

102 WEST 67TH ST.

A Four-Story Dwelling. The best spot in the **Smart Shop Colony**

Can be rented at the present time upon the most advantageous terms.

For particulars address

M. T. COPE, Owner,
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Brokers Protected.

S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.
Offer VERY special value in Ladies' ALL WOOL SERGE DRESS at $2.75.

ADVERTISING. Merchandising Plans for Increasing Sales. Sackerman-Edelmann Co., 303 Fifth Ave.

APRONS. 1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dean's Lockstitched, 45 East 17th St.

AEROPLANE TOYS. FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES. Headquarters for 5, 10 & 25c goods. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS. Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Pop. Prices. BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

BOOKLETS, CIRCULARS, ETC. PRINTING Booklets, Catalogs, Circulars, Office Stationery, Latest Prices. Drawings, Cuts, Trade Marks. Hayes Bros., 301 W. 37. Greeley 885.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS. Card Index We make a specialty of the Card Index business and its accessories. U. S. Card Index Co., Phone 5579 Rector. 112 Liberty St.

CURTAINS (Novelty.) Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 3 West 18th St.

DRESSES. WASH DRESSES. Wonderful values. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DYESTUFFS Sold, Bought, Exchanged. N. Y. ANILINE EXCHANGE, Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS. Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.

FURS. Pelteries of all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115-25 West 30th St.

GIRDLES. Newest Novelties at Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y.," 49 East 21st St.

GLOVE SILK COATS At $3.75. A Business Builder for Coat and Sweater Dept. LEO F. STURM, 48 W. 25. Greeley 877-876.

HATS. VELVET HATS Milton S. Sommerich, SATIN HATS 40 W. 32d St.

MATERNITY SKIRTS. Baer's Maternity Skirt, best in the market, $2.25 to $6.75. Gustave Baer, 310 6th Ave. (near 31st St.)

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES. Cottons $2.00-$8.00, Silks $10.50-$27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St., N.Y.

PILE FABRIC COAT Buyers: Watch for our Important Announcement on this page. Mirkin-Levitman, Inc., 26 W. 17th.

SHOW CARDS. Hand-made, printed, and lithographed show cards. Shiner & Co., 100 Nassau St.

SWEATERS AND KNIT NOVELTIES. ALBERTSON, BECKHARD & ALLEN, Inc., The Keetch Line, 140 Fifth Av. Chelsea 1858.

TAFFETAS Phone 2665 Madison Sq. for The New 40" Fabric Alfred Sebland, 18 Madison Ave. DAHLIA

WAISTS. BLOOM & MILLMAN, Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 West 33d St. $9.00 Waists and Middies.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS, The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 19-23 West 20th St.

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WAX

of all kinds
Beeswax, white and yellow
Stearic Acid, Bayberry Wax
Ceresine, Carnauba, Paraffine
Water-White Mineral Oil
Spermaceti, Japan Wax
Pearl Floor Wax Polish
We solicit your inquiries.
E. A. BROMUND CO.,
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New York City.

5c & 10c EXCHANGE
50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY
GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE
Everything for the Bargain Basement
10 W. 20th St. and 11 W. 19th St., N. Y.

Close Out All $9 & $12 Wash Dresses At $6.00 per Dozen.

We also have on hand a good stock Silk Dresses, consisting Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas, and Crepe-de-Chines. Prices ranging from $2.25 to $3.75.
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For Immediate Delivery,
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OTHER WASH SKIRTS, $4.00 UP.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate temperature; light variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,002. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BERLIN PRESS ASSAILS OUR NOTE AS UNNEUTRAL AND THREATENING; INSISTS GERMANY WILL NOT YIELD

DISPLEASED BY ITS FINALITY

Most Newspapers Resent Phrase "Deliberately Unfriendly."

ITS FIRMNESS A SURPRISE

Naval Critics Renew Charge That the President Seeks to Favor Great Britain.

BUT AVOID ANY OUTBURSTS

Keenest Feeling Evoked by the Impression That It Closes Debate.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 25, (via London.)—The full text of the American note is finally published in this morning's papers, the delay being attributed to the trouble the official linguistic experts had in translating it into German words which would faithfully reproduce President Wilson's shades of thought. The Kaiser's stylists are said to have faced a hard task in arriving at a satisfactory official translation.

The phrase "belligerent act of retaliation" apparently caused the particular difficulty. It was finally solved by putting the American original in parenthesis beside a slightly inaccurate German translation of the phrase.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that while finding the contents of the note disappointing, many German statesmen and editors, who had the opportunity of reading the original text, expressed keen appreciation and admiration of the President's literary style, some labeling it a literary masterpiece. But the cultivated German does not extend his approval of the note beyond its style, while the man in the street is frankly surprised and puzzled by it, and does not know whether to feel insulted or not.

The Berlin press prints columns of comment, which is regarded here as surprisingly restrained and dignified, considering the circumstances. The restraint probably is due in part to the fact that Berlin is flag-bedecked in celebration of the Eastern victories. Everybody is feeling happy over the prospect of Warsaw's fall. Even Count von Reventlow does not indulge in strong talk.

Expresses Pained Surprise.

The press is unanimous in considering the note disappointing, and expresses pained surprise at President Wilson's stand. The view is that he has just brushed the German proposals aside without even being willing to argue about them or make counter proposals. Both the press and the people are inclined to take umbrage at the phrase "deliberately unfriendly," characterizing this as giving a decidedly unfriendly tone to the whole note.

The popular belief undoubtedly has been strongly confirmed by the note that President Wilson is "pro-English" and unneutral, and that he is trying to wrest the submarine weapon from Germany's hand. There is, however, a renewed expression of confidence that the submarine war will be continued, and that Germany cannot be dictated to by President Wilson or any one else. It is worth noting, however, that publication of the note has not increased the tension of the German-American situation at this end at least. There has been no outburst of anti-American feeling.

Blames American Press.

Captain Persius, the naval critic of the Berliner Tageblatt says:

"The note expresses a determination to rob us of the weapon to which we pin the greatest hopes in the war on England. It indicates that the pro-British troublemakers have finally won over the President. The Anglophile press attempts to incite the American people against Germany, but we have not given up hope that the commonsense of the American people will conquer in the United States and that the sensible citizens will prevent others from letting themselves be employed as a cover for English property, particularly arms and ammunition, and thereby possibly dragging their country into a situation which, to say the least, would have to be called a costly adventure."

Calls it Threatening.

Count von Reventlow in the Tageszeitung, says:

"The tone of the note is not such as to appeal to the vast majority of the Germans, for it directs its appeal in a far too threatening and peremptory tone.

"The note will make a bad impres-

Continued on Page 5.

Flood of Messages, Approving Note, Reaches Wilson; President Is Gratified but Makes No Comment

CORNISH, N. H., July 25.—Telegrams from people in all parts of the United States, approving the latest note sent to Germany on submarine warfare, came to President Wilson today. He also read editorials on the note in many newspapers.

The President was gratified by the general tone of the messages and editorials, but will continue to make no comment regarding the situation until an answer or some official indication of the way Germany has received the note has come to him.

It was said at Harlakenden House today that the President would await definite action in the direction of national defense until he had received the reports of the heads of the Navy and War Departments after his return to Washington. He has been quietly studying the question of national defense for several months.

Up to the present there has been no indication that the President plans to call an extra session of Congress to consider national defense or any other subject, but it is known that some Democratic leaders believe that Congress should meet in the Fall, and the President may decide to follow their advice.

LONDON COMMENDS PRESIDENT'S NOTE

Most of the Newspapers Find in It, However, a Practical Ultimatum.

PUZZLED BY ONE PHRASE

They Cannot See Any Evidence That Germany Has Mitigated Her Submarine Methods.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 25.—The morning newspapers devote great attention to President Wilson's latest note to Germany, which is applauded for its firm tone, dignity, and force.

The Daily News remarks at the outset that in spite of the scrupulously diplomatic language employed, there is no doubt that the note is an ultimatum. Continuing, The Daily News says:

"The action of the German Government has forced Washington to descend from the general to the particular. The demand for reparation for American lives lost in the Lusitania and for the disavowal by Germany of the submarine commander's act might conceivably be the subject of prolonged negotiations, but the last clause of the message puts an end to negotiations."

Discussing the possible result of the note, The Daily News says:

"The natural attitude of the Wilhelmstrasse in the face of the American ultimatum would be to delay. But there are two considerations which make the success of a merely dilatory policy doubtful. The very nature of the submarine campaign makes it extremely difficult to avoid the offense which Wilson has indicated will be regarded as final.

"In the second place, there exist doubts which seem at least to be well founded, whether Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's control is at all perfect, so far as the German Admiralty is concerned. A single intractable submarine commander may now destroy in a few seconds the flimsy fabric which is all that remains of official German-American friendship.

"We still hesitate to believe that this will really happen, but the history of German conduct of this war gives no security at all that it will not."

The Choice for Germany.

The Daily Chronicle comments:

"As the Lokal Anzeiger observes and as is obvious upon its text, it does not exclude further negotiation. In the face of Wilson's closing declaration the German Government, into what other negotiations it may enter, has only two practical alternatives, either to abandon the campaign of submarine piracy or else to continue it with the knowledge that the next Lusitania, Gulflight, Cushing, or Falaba case will cause the United States to break off diplomatic relations, and possibly to declare war. The choice between these alternatives will show whether the party represented by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz or that represented by the Imperial Chancellor has obtained the last word in the Kaiser's counsels. We forbear to speculate on the outcome.

"Our last Admiralty return of submarine sinkings was for the twenty-second week of the blockade. Down to that point the pirates had destroyed ninety-eight British merchantmen and no less than ninety-five neutrals. As there are far more British than neutral merchantmen ying the seas, it will be seen that the toll taken of neutrals by this blind wickedness is relatively heavier than that taken of Germany's enemies.

"As a military measure the submarine atrocity is a failure. It has neither starved us nor frightened us, and at present seems unlikely to do either.

"An outside observer might wonder why it continues, but no doubt there are many personal factors, from the Grand Admiral von Tirpitz down, that will carry almost as much weight in the decision as concrete results may.

"We confess that we are unable to see what events of the last two months have, as President Wilson puts it, 'clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German

Continued on Page 5.

GERMAN ALLIANCE CONDEMNS NOTE

New York State Organization Says President's Stand May Lead to War.

CALLS FOR PEACE MEETINGS

Resolution, Sent to Wilson, Asserts Berlin Pointed Out Way to Settlement.

UTICA, N. Y., July 25.—The German-American Alliance of New York State, in convention here, announced today the adoption of a resolution, a copy of which was sent to President Wilson, which urges "peace loving people," and "especially Americans of German origin," to protest against any attempt to draw this country into the European war. It says, in part:

"Whereas, President Wilson in his last note has expressed the threat against Germany that any new case of an attack on unarmed ships, causing the death of American citizens, will be considered as a deliberately unfriendly act, thereby assuming toward the German Government, which insists that it cannot cease its submarine blockade against England in self-defense, an attitude which is equivalent to an ultimatum.

"Whereas, this standpoint of our Government makes impossible any compromise or a settlement of differences by arbitration and is not in accordance with the humanitarian, peace-promoting policy of our republic, thus creating a situation out of which Congress when eventually called can hardly find a solution other than a declaration of war against our old fatherland.

"Whereas, Germany in this controversy has made concessions to our Government which will guarantee the safety of American passengers as long as we do not export war material to belligerents on passenger ships, thereby pointing out between two friendly nations the way for an amicable settlement of existing as well as future differences in line with our past arbitration policy; be it

"Resolved, That we, the German-American Alliance of the State of New York, in convention assembled at Utica, July 23-25, condemn this autocratic action of the President, taken without previous consent of Congress, as a dangerous usurpation of power and a peril to our peace."

The resolution concludes as follows:

"We support with the greatest energy the standpoint of the 'friends of peace,' as expressed in the recent gigantic mass meeting attended by 100,000 citizens at Madison Square Garden in New York City, and we appeal to the peace-loving people of our country, and especially to the Americans of German origin, who are affected most by a conflict with their mother country, to take part by mass demonstrations and by overwhelming attendance at the National Peace Congress to be held at Chicago on Sept. 5 and 6, 1915, so as to demonstrate to the President that, excepting in the case of a hostile attack or an invasion of our country, the American people are determined not to let themselves become involved in war with any nation."

The signers of the resolution include Theodore Sutro of New York, Henry W. Brendel of Buffalo, Alexander E. Oberlander of Syracuse, and Dr. Hugo Schweitzer of Brooklyn.

SUBMARINES DESTROY 7 VESSELS; 15 MEN LOST

British Trawlers Believed to Have Sunk One German Raider With Bombs and Gun Fire.

LONDON, July 25.—German submarines today resumed their activity in English waters, sinking a British steamer, a French steamer, and five British trawlers. One of the U boats is reported to have been destroyed by bombs and gunfire. Fifteen British seamen lost their lives either as a result of torpedo fire or mines.

The French steamship Danae, bound from Liverpool for Archangel, Russia, was sunk off Cape Wrath, which forms the northwestern extremity of Scotland. The trawlers Henry Charles, Kathleen, Activity, and Prosper were sent to the bottom in the North Sea. The crews of all the vessels were saved.

The Danae was attacked by two submarines. The crews of the trawlers state that one of the underwater craft was sunk by means of bombs and shells fired from the trawlers.

The British steamer Firth (406 tons) of Aberdeen, bound from France for Firth of Forth, was torpedoed today in the North Sea. Four of the crew were killed by the explosion.

The Grimsby trawler Perseus was destroyed today by a mine. Her crew of ten were killed.

The Admiralty announces the loss of the Aberdeen trawler Briton, but does not state whether by a torpedo or a mine. The skipper of the trawler was killed and five of the crew are missing, and are believed to have been drowned.

Blind S O S Call Received at Fire Island; Distressed Ship's Appeal for Aid Broken Off

The United States naval wireless station on Fire Island caught an S O S signal at 9:50 o'clock last night. Before the ship which was calling for help could give even her name or position the message was broken off. Apparently the ship which was sending the wireless was unable to finish the message.

For forty minutes the Fire Island station kept calling back, in the hope that the break was only temporary and that in time the station could get further information. As nothing else followed the first S O S, the Fire Island operator began passing the news to all wireless stations up and down the coast, and also to ships at sea, telling them to keep a sharp watch for sign of any trouble.

The message was caught at the Brooklyn Navy Yard station, and by the coast guard ship Mohawk, cruising outside. The Mohawk got ready to set out to the rescue of a ship in distress near by. The Seneca at Quarantine was also ordered to be ready to steam out at a moment's notice.

Naturally, the theory was promptly expressed that the ship calling for help might be some vessel sailing with munitions from this port which had been damaged by bombs placed in the cargo.

Attempts were made to reach the great station at Sayville and find out if the message had been caught there, but the Sayville plant's telephone was out of order. So was that at the Fire Island plant. The Sea Gate station, with which telephone communication from Manhattan was possible for a few minutes about 11 o'clock, could not be reached later.

The operator at Fire Island reported later by wireless that the distress signal he caught was sent out by an auxiliary set, which is carried on the upper decks of ships and is operated by storage batteries.

This fact would indicate that the ship was at most no further than 200 miles off the coast, and might be much nearer, as the radius of these auxiliary sets ranges from 100 to 200 miles. The law requires that auxiliary sets shall have a sending radius of at least 100 miles.

The short distance from which the message was sent, therefore, eliminated the probability that it was from the Orduna, which should then have been 1,200 miles at sea. The Cymric should have been 750 miles out at the same time, the Tuscania 450 miles, the Touraine 400 miles, and the Anconia about 300 miles. These were the principal vessels which left New York late last week.

The use of the auxiliary set also indicated that the ship was in serious trouble, as the wireless ordinarily is operated on current from the ship's dynamo, which usually is situated deep in the hold. The flooding of the hold, naturally, would put the dynamo out of commission.

The operator at Fire Island was able definitely to fix the instrument as the auxiliary set because of the character of the sparks and the strength—or lack of strength—of the signals.

Commander Upham, aide to Rear Admiral Usher, in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was notified that a ship was in trouble and that apparently her wireless apparatus had been damaged. He set to work at once to try to get, through the Navy Yard wireless, any information obtainable.

A letter from New Orleans, signed "Pearce," was received by The Brooklyn Eagle on July 19, threatening disaster to vessels carrying war munitions from New York. The letter bore considerable similarity to letters with the same signature received by New Orleans newspapers about the time British ships carrying munitions sailed from that port. A letter to the same purport was sent on July 19 to The Philadelphia Public Ledger. The letter sent to Brooklyn said:

"The purpose of this communication is to warn American citizens living in your vicinity to keep clear of British vessels sailing from Brooklyn, New York, New Orleans, Savannah, Newport News, and Montreal. Our men are now operating from each of these ports, and Americans will do well to heed the warning ere it is too late. Vessels flying the American flag will be perfectly immune from either submarine or explosive operation."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—No report has been made to the Navy Department concerning the distress signal caught by the Naval Wireless Station at Fire Island and the Naval Wireless Station at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Naval Wireless Station at Arlington, Va., did not catch the signal and has not received a report from any of the naval wireless stations along the coast.

RUSSIANS MENACE MACKENSEN'S FLANK

Great Austro-German Offensive South of Warsaw Making Scant Progress.

DRIVE AT PETROGRAD ROAD

Army That Broke Across the Narew and Forces in North Seek to Cut Communications.

LONDON, Monday, July 26.—Only the northern point of the pincers which the Austro-Germans for more than a week have been trying to close around Warsaw and the Russian armies in the Polish salient has made any progress during the last few days. This point, according to the German official report, has forced its way across the Narew River between the fortresses of Ostrolenka and Pultusk, and is advancing toward the Bug River, which stands for the greater part of the way between it and the Warsaw-Vilna Railway, its objective.

The other point, which Field Marshal von Mackensen is directing at the Chelm-Lublin Railway, has hardly gained a yard of ground since it reached the village of Rieovets, just south of the railway.

In offering stubborn resistance to the German advance, the Russians are making a continual threat at von Mackensen's flank along the Bug River from the east of Chelm to east of Lemberg. Between Krylow and Sokal their attacks have been particularly severe, compelling the Germans to send reinforcements, probably intended to support von Mackensen, to meet them.

Along the Vistula to the south and west of Warsaw there has been little change except for the occupation by the Germans of some positions evacuated by the Russians when they drew in their line.

While Warsaw is under heavy pressure, the Austro-Germans have a lot of stiff work before them if they are to bring their operations to a successful ending by its capture. After crossing the Narew they still have a broader river, the Bug, lined with fortresses, to face, while in the south the Russians have good positions north of the Lublin-Chelm Railway which might prove the undoing of the army which attacked them.

Many are of the opinion that the most dangerous attacks at the moment are those which are being made in the provinces of Courland, Kovno, and Grodno, at the lines of communications between Warsaw and the northern interior of Russia. These attacks are being delivered for the most part by cavalry, and will doubtless be met in due time by the concentration of Cossacks in these regions.

Dash Toward Riga Merely a Feint.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 25, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Germans are developing a new movement or plan.

It appears that the attack in the Baltic provinces, directed seemingly upon Riga, was merely a preliminary movement to aid an advance in quite a different direction. Before reaching Mitau—that is, one long march from Riga—the enemy suddenly turned southwestward. Simultaneously other movements were developed.

Junishky, on the highroad twenty-six miles northeast of Shavli, was seized, and from Rossieny, forty miles south of Shavli, another quite distinct force has begun a march due east. The column which seized Junishky, like the columns recently engaged before Mitau, is marching southeast. These combined movements are being made in such force as to prove their importance to the German general strategic plan.

Experts here no longer speak of German operations north of the Niemen as demonstrations or diversions, but regard them as indicating that the enemy's

Continued on Page 4.

AUSTRIAN STAFF EVACUATES GORIZIA

Fall of Isonzo Fortress Under Italian Attacks Believed to be Imminent.

PLAVA FORT DESTROYED

Invaders Force Foe Back Two Miles at Ternova—18,000 Austrians Captured in Two Months.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, July 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Gorizia has been evacuated by the Austrian General Staff in view of the imminence of its fall.

General Conrad has appealed to Vienna for indispensable reinforcements.

GENEVA, July 25.—Dispatches to the Tribune from Chiasso and Laibach say that the fall of Gorizia is imminent, as the city has received the heaviest bombardment thus far in the Austro-Italian war. The Italians, the dispatches say, have taken many prisoners, including eighty Bavarians.

The battle continues on Carso Plateau, where both sides are declared to be losing heavily. The Italians bombarded Plava Friday and Saturday and destroyed the strongest fort there, No. 3, and also one 12-inch gun.

The correspondents say that the Austrians made a counter-attack on Monte Nero and succeeded in recapturing some trenches. The Italians at Ternova are reported to have forced back the Austrians two miles.

It is asserted that the Italians are virtually masters of the northern shore of Lake Garda, where many torpedo boats are aiding in the attack on Riva.

ROME, via Paris, July 25.—The following official communication was issued on Saturday by the War Office:

In Cadore we have completed the occupation of Tofana and repelled slight enemy attacks. Against our position at Monte Piano, north of the basin of Misurina, the enemy also tried an attack which was promptly repulsed.

In the Monte Nero zone our forward advance continues along the crest of Luzinica. On the Isonzo front the enemy sought by habitual night attacks, all of which were fruitless, to trouble our works and positions we had conquered. Yesterday morning the enemy also attempted an advance in force against our right wing occupying Carso, but were obliged to fall back, suffering heavy losses and leaving in our hands some dozens of prisoners, including an officer.

According to orders found on the Austrian officer, who was taken prisoner, the attack we repulsed on July 22 and already recounted in yesterday's communique was of a general character, intended to throw back our left wing occupying the region this side of the Isonzo. The attack was directed by several Generals, including Generals Bomg, Schreitter, and Schwarzenberg, and in part made by troops previously engaged against us and especially by troops freshly arrived on the field of action.

VIENNA, July 25, (via London.)—Concerning the operations on the Italian front, the War Office today issued the following:

In the region of Gorizia the hostile action was limited all day to artillery firing. Night attacks on our positions on the border of the Doberdo Plateau again failed, with heavy losses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 26.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent, in a dispatch from Rome, says that in the two months since the outbreak of hostilities against Austria the Italians have taken more than 18,000 prisoners. On the other hand, it is computed that not more than 1,000 Italians have been captured by the Austrians on the Carso Plateau.

FEDERAL INSPECTION SERVICE BLAMED FOR CHICAGO HORROR; INQUIRY ORDERED BY PRESIDENT; DEAD AND MISSING 1478

President Orders a Thorough Inquiry To Fix Responsibility for the Disaster

CORNISH, N. H., July 25.—President Wilson today ordered that a thorough investigation be made by the Department of Commerce into the sinking of the excursion steamer Eastland in the Chicago River. Acting Secretary Sweet of the department sent him word that the causes of the disaster would be looked into, and the President directed that nothing be left undone to fix the responsibility.

The President also sent a telegram to Mayor Thompson of Chicago expressing profound sympathy and sorrow over the loss of life. In conversation with friends the President expressed horror over the tragedy, and, although he is keeping his mind open as to whether any one was responsible for it, he is convinced that everything possible should be done to prevent a recurrence of the disaster.

STRICKEN CHICAGO IDENTIFYING DEAD

Twenty Thousand Persons Besiege Armory Wherein Lie Victims of Eastland Disaster.

WORK GOES ON SLOWLY

Hundreds Search All Night for Lost Loved Ones Until the Strain Snaps Nerves.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The sorrowful work of identification in the Eastland tragedy goes slowly on. One by one the bodies in the rows of "unidentified" on the floor of the Second Regiment Armory at Washington and Curtis Streets are given names and taken away by undertakers. Every moment some searcher falls down by a body, the long quest ended, and weeps hysterically.

There were some 200 persons in the armory today at one time looking at the bodies. Undertakers and embalmers are at work everywhere.

Face after face is uncovered; strange eyes, glazed and fixed, look up at one; this one is bruised, that one distorted, and after the searcher has looked at many victims he comes at last on the one sought, or else continues walking among the rows of blanketed figures.

Some there are who have searched all day and all of last night—without food or drink or sleep or rest.

Outside the armory there are lines of men and women extending for blocks in all directions. Chicago has seldom seen crowds like these—crowds without any gayety, without boisterousness, without much talk—crowds with solemn, wistful, staring, tear-stained faces. Chicago is used to happy crowds. These people are desolated. The police keep them back until there is room for them inside the building where rest the dead.

Police Deaf to Special Appeals.

The police have worked all day, and they are tired and harried and a bit calloused with all the sorrow—they have seen so much of it. The arpeals of the emotional, the sobs of women, the grief of relatives, do not affect them. All must wait their turns. The lines must be kept in order.

"Take your time. You'll get in when there's room," is the only answer to demands, entreaties, wails, and threats.

First Deputy of Police Schuettler is in charge of the policemen. He looks after the crowd with critical, practiced eyes.

"Probably one-fourth of these persons are relatives of the dead," he says to Captain Meagher. Then he consults with Coroner Hoffman.

The Coroner raises the police official's megaphone to his lips and turns it on the crowds inside the armory.

"Our work is being hindered by many curiosity seekers," he says slowly. "All persons not relatives or friends of the dead will have to leave. The aisles are blockaded now, and there are still people outside who must come in."

There follows a general crowding in the direction of the exits. Only a few remain. Some of these are on their knees, speaking words to dear ones who cannot answer, giving directions to undertakers, or tremblingly lifting the blankets from the faces of the dead.

All Must Await Their Turns.

Dr. Louis Faulkner and his wife, who live at 5,740 West Lake Street, beckon to an attendant.

"This girl," says the doctor, "is Miss Nellie Meyers. She was 17 years old and came from Berlin, Wis. She was employed in my office. I will notify her brother, Chester Meyers. He is on the way here now. Is there any means by which he may be admitted as soon as he comes?"

"He will have to await his turn," is the answer.

There are no regular lunch hours. Four policewomen act as waitresses. They distribute coffee and sandwiches and pieces of pie wherever they are needed. Attendants eat without knowing they are eating, judging from their preoccupied manners, and the fact that they do not interrupt their work.

Miss Emily Napieralski of the Polish Social Workers' Club, one of the delegates to the Woman's Peace Conference at The Hague, is there with many of

Continued on Page 2.

WORK OF HEROES SAVED HUNDREDS

Man Who Had Gone to the River to Commit Suicide Plunged In and Rescued Nine.

BOY DIED AIDING WOMEN

Four Children Owe Lives to a Frail Girl—Only Two of 17 in the Bar Got Out Alive.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Greater by hundreds would have been the number of dead from the Eastland disaster but for the work of heroes who ranged from slips of girls to ragged dock rats and hoboes.

A frail mite of a girl crawled over the slimy side of the ship at the imminent risk of her own life, and with her thin little arms dragged four children to safety.

A gloomy man who was out of work, and contemplating suicide in the river, found plenty of distraction when the ship capsized. He plunged in and rescued nine persons before he was dragged out almost dead by other rescuers.

A policeman made a motorman stop between stations, ran back along the tracks, plunged into the river, and saved eight from drowning.

There were many boy heroes. In two cases the little fellows themselves perished after helping many women and children to safety. One boy, whose identity is still unknown, jumped from the dock into the river to help two women hanging to some object in the middle of the stream. He was swimming to the dock with one of the women when the other flung her arms around his neck and all three drowned.

William Raphael, manager of a commission house, leaped into the river and was swimming to the dock with two women when a fat man, his face a livid green from fear, clutched the dress of one woman. Raphael kicked him in the face, but in the struggle the man and one woman drowned.

Had Bathing Suit on Ready.

A. W. Perkins, an express driver, who had just been excused from duty, had put on his bathing suit under his street clothes, preparatory to a day at the beach. He saw the Eastland topple over. Shedding his outer garments, he plunged and grasped two women, but was forced to release one. He saved the other. He immediately plunged back into the river and brought out two girls.

Immediately following the disaster the American Express Company put its entire wagon and motor service at the disposal of the rescue workers. S. S. Mallocks of the American Company, with another man whose name was not learned, did valiant rescue work in an unusual way. They threw a boatload of planks to the struggling victims and afterward picked up many who had thus kept afloat.

Edward Atkin, foreman of the R. R. Anderson Company, also proved himself a hero in a modest way. He found a small boat under the Clark Street bridge and rescued twenty persons. Three insensible women he brought out were restored by pulmotors.

Courage and presence of mind saved the life of Mrs. Walter Hubbard. "I had presence of mind to hold my breath when I was thrown into the river," she said. "My head felt as if it would burst, but I realized that my life depended upon retaining my senses. I fought until I got from under a sofa that had fallen on me. Then I prayed—oh, I prayed, but kept my eyes open and my senses alert. Presently some one threw me a life preserver, and a man leaning from somewhere hooked me with his umbrella and I was saved." Mrs. Hubbard's daughter, Ruth, aged 22, is missing.

Women Showed Better Nerve.

All witnesses agree that in the crisis women showed the stronger nerve and were more sensible. While the men fought madly for their lives, the women and girls, after the first panic, quickly recovered. They clung patiently to bits of wreckage and obeyed commands of rescuers. Those trapped in the hull waited calmly for death or rescue. The men, however, chiefly young foreigners, dragged women from places of safety, and, even after their own safety was

Continued on Page 2.

EASTLAND DECLARED UNFIT

Amazement Expressed That She Was Ever Licensed for Passengers.

CHARGE CRIMINAL NEGLECT

State's Attorney Accuses Government Authorities After Seizing Papers.

SEARCH FOR DEAD GOES ON

Raising of Vessel May Begin Today—Chicago Stunned by the Tragedy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Up to midnight tonight 915 bodies of men, women, and children had been recovered from the Eastland and the Chicago River.

Many are known to remain in the hold, but in positions difficult of access. It is thought, too, that many bodies must be in the mud of the river bottom under the capsized steamer.

With 915 bodies recovered and more than 1,000 persons known to be saved, there still are missing 563 persons. Assuming that all the missing have perished, the dead will total 1,478.

Coroner Hoffman, however, hopes that when the roll is called at the Western Electric Works tomorrow some of those listed as missing will be found. The Coroner hopes that when the final computation is made assuming the count of 2,480 persons on the Eastland to be correct, the number of dead will not exceed 1,200 to 1,300.

Captain Harry Pedersen and the crew of the boat are held by the police awaiting instructions of the Coroner. So are two officials of the steamship company.

May Raise Hull Today.

The hull of the Eastland may be raised tomorrow. Coroner Hoffman holds that his first duty is to recover all the dead before opening the inquest hearings. Tomorrow morning he will call in competent marine engineers, and plans to start raising the hull at noon, if possible.

Special dry docks are on the way from Cleveland. After being righted, a careful examination of the boat will be made, particularly to discover the condition of the valves to the water compartments.

Word was received from Cornish tonight that President Wilson had ordered a sweeping investigation by the Federal authorities.

Mayor Thompson, who was at the Panama-Pacific Exposition to take part in the celebration of Illinois Day, is speeding toward Chicago on a special train to take his place in the investigation and relief work.

In churches and homes throughout the city today prayers were offered for the thousands whose hearts have been pierced by grief.

The day was one of gloom. The sky was cloudy and a mist hung in the air. There was more than the usual Sabbath quiet everywhere and the crowds of outdoor pleasure seekers were thin. As on yesterday, baseball games and public amusements were postponed.

To Punish the Guilty.

While divers are still groping on the river bed and in the hold of the Eastland for the bodies of victims, while the morgues are filled with the lamentations of the bereaved and the cemeteries are receiving the harvest of death, all the authorities having jurisdiction are putting their investigations under way.

The Federal Government, the State, the county, and the city will search for the causes of the disaster. They will seek to determine who was guilty of negligence and to punish those responsible.

"Who is to blame?" is the question to which the combined authorities will seek the answer. The chief points to be settled are:

Was the Eastland overcrowded? If so, who is to blame?

Was its water ballast out of adjustment? If so, who is to blame?

Was the carrying capacity of the Eastland overrated by Inspectors of the Federal Government? If so, who is to blame?

Was the hull of the death ship modeled on lines that gave it stability? If not, who is to blame for granting it a permit to sail in the excursion trade?

The last of these inquiries is considered by many to be the most important.

Not Fit for Passengers.

Wonder grows that a ship with the checkered record of the Eastland, known from one end of the Great Lakes to the other as a hoodoo craft, with a propensity for leaning on her side, should have been allowed to retain a license for carrying passengers, to say nothing of being permitted to endanger the lives of thousands in the excursion trade. All authorities agree that holiday and merrymaking crowds are the most trying upon a steamboat, and that there should be greater factors of safety in vessels that carry them than in any other class of boats.

In Cleveland, when the Eastland was inspected some years ago, it had such

a reputation as a tipsy craft, built for speed, that it was permitted to carry regularly only thirteen passengers. It could carry 658 passengers in the excursion trade as long as it did not venture more than five miles from shore, and was permitted to take 2,000 aboard only as long as it remained in waters not deep enough to submerge it. When the Eastland, after some changes in its superstructure, entered the excursion trade the local inspectors gave it a license in 1906 to carry 3,000 passengers.

Limit Raised to 2,500.

In 1913, according to the documents taken from Captain Pedersen by First Deputy Schuettler, the temporary certificate of inspection allowed it a passenger limit of 2,000 and specified that it should not travel more than five miles from shore.

In the face of this record the latest certificate of inspection put its capacity at 2,500.

Why this was done and who sanctioned it will be one of the matters most carefully inquired into. W. K. Greenbaum, General Manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, which leased the Eastland for the outing that turned into a tragedy, has made a remark considered to be of significance. "The Captain," he said, "had a set of papers allowing him to carry only 2,000 passengers, yet somehow the capacity was increased to 2,500, although letters were on file in Washington predicting a direful calamity, a prophecy of Saturday's disaster. The number of passengers on every lake steamer rests solely with Government checkers, and not with the boat management."

Improper ballast adjustment also looms up as an important question. Maritime experts have called attention to the custom of the Eastland commanders in years past of reducing the water ballast when riding into shallow harbors and filling up the tanks when getting out into deep water in the lakes again.

Blames United States Inspectors.

"We insist that a considerable part of the blame for the Eastland disaster rests upon the United States Inspection Bureau," said State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne tonight when asked concerning the results of his investigation.

"If the Inspectors of the bureau had done their duty the accident could not have occurred. We know the ship was considered unsafe by them, because there are letters on file in Washington which predicted Saturday's occurrence. I have copies of these letters and may introduce them at the Coroner's inquest when it is held.

"We do not intend to drag the affair along unduly, and after the inquest we will know if we have a case for the Grand Jury."

Mr. Hoyne had a full force of men out today locating witnesses to go before the county Grand Jury, which will be empaneled tomorrow, and the entire Police Department was active. That evidence of criminal negligence in connection with the wreck had been obtained by them was hinted by C. C. Healey, Chief of Police. He said valuable information was found in the inspection papers seized yesterday in Captain Harry Pedersen's cabin.

Two documents were taken when the Captain and twenty-eight officers and members of the crew were arrested. These papers, according to the meagre information that could be obtained about them, showed that, following inspection, the boat was to be permitted to carry 2,000 passengers and a crew of 70. Chief Healey refused to discuss the papers, other than to admit he had them, and that he would turn them over to State's Attorney Hoyne.

No Doubt of Criminal Neglect.

"Has there been criminal negligence?" the Chief was asked.

"There is no doubt of that," he answered.

Coroner Hoffman issued the following statement today:

"I intend to use every effort within my power to punish every person directly or indirectly responsible for this disaster. None shall escape.

"I am ready to co-operate with any official, city, State, or national, in fixing the responsibility for this disaster."

A copy of a letter from a naval architect condemning the construction of the Eastland will be used by State's Attorney Hoyne in his investigation, it was learned today. The letter was written by John Devereaux York of Chicago to the United States Harbor Inspectors here Aug. 3, 1913.

"I said in that letter," said Mr. York, "that the Eastland was not a safe boat. Every naval architect who knew the construction will tell you she was extremely dangerous. She had a 38-foot beam, for which all laws of steamboat construction require at least a 40-inch keel. The Eastland had no keel at all.

Coal Passers Knew Danger.

"There was no coal passer in the hold who was not aware of the danger. The fact that none of them was found in the 'glory hold' after she turned over showed that. There was a narrow scaling ladder leading up from that hold and twenty men worked there. It would take twenty men at least twenty minutes to get out, climbing this narrow ladder. But they all got out after the ship had listed enough to give them warning."

Federal investigation into the catastrophe began in earnest today, following the arrival of Dickerson N. Hoover, Acting Supervisor General of the Steamboat Inspection Service, from Washington, and Captain Charles H. Westcott of Detroit, Supervising Inspector of all lake vessels west of Lake Erie.

They made a cursory examination of the hull of the Eastland, in company with Captain Ira B. Mansfield and William Nicholas, local Steamboat Inspectors. The two higher officials denied that they were making an investigation, but said they were in Chicago to impress upon the local Inspectors the "grave importance of a thorough investigation into the cause of and responsibility for the capsizing of the Eastland."

Washington Seeks the Truth.

"It is one of the most horrible accidents in the history of steamboat navigation," said Mr. Hoover, "and the department at Washington feels a deep interest in getting the truth concerning its cause and fixing the responsibility."

Inspector Nicholas seems to put little credence in the story of some of the Eastland's officers that there was a sudden rush to the port side of the boat as the lines were being cast off.

"I am not satisfied that there was any sudden shift of weight on the vessel as the line was cast off," he said.

Inspectors Mansfield and Nicholas will sit as inquisitors in conducting the inquiry of the Government. Their jurisdiction extends, however, only to licensed ships' officers. Their plan is to put upon the stand every witness taken into custody by the State and county. If criminal negligence is found, the matter will be turned over to District Attorney Clyne.

Inspector Nicholas says he is satisfied that no fault lies with Deputy Inspector of Customs R. H. McCreary for the loading of the boat, and that no more passengers were aboard the Eastland than her license permitted. He says there was a double check on the loading.

VOLUNTEER BOY DIVER TAKES OUT 40 BODIES

Half a Million Visit Scene—Pitiful Toys of Pleasure Bestrew Murky River.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The star hero of all the searchers for bodies in the Eastland is Charles R. E. Bowles, a 17-year-old volunteer diver, who explored the hull where professional divers refused to go, and between morning and dark brought to the surface the bodies of forty victims.

"The human frog," as he was called by veterans who marveled at his exploits, worked from daylight to dusk, and even then would not quit his self-imposed task until, worn and exhausted, he was forcibly placed in Major Funkhouser's automobile and taken from the scene of the tragedy.

Young Bowles is the son of the Western Union wire chief and lives at 3,812 North Springfield Avenue. He is an expert swimmer and possesses remarkable courage. When only 11 years old he rescued two companions from drowning and a year ago saved the life of a baby that was helpless in a burning building at Sixty-third and Halsted Streets, where Bowles happened to be passing. A friend who was among the witnesses of the Eastland tragedy telephoned to Bowles at his automobile repair shop at 3,858 Springfield Avenue. Bowles and his brother, Berwin, hurried to the Clark Street bridge on a motor cycle.

The gas torch men already had begun to cut into the hull when Bowles arrived. He lost no time in putting on bathing trunks and was among the first to enter the murky water in the hull of the death ship.

Although warned repeatedly, Bowles dived into remote parts of the ship, seldom coming to the surface without the body of a victim. Throughout Saturday he labored, and was on hand this morning as soon as it was light enough for him to enter the ship again.

When taken away he pleaded: "Just let me rest a little and I will be back. I can stand it when the professional divers cannot, because they keep stimulating themselves with whisky, and the effect wears off, but I don't touch it.

"I want to go on with the work because I know where there are several bodies. There are three or four under a steel plate that fell in while the men were cutting out sections, and there is another—the body of a woman wedged under the ice box. I will be back tomorrow."

Most of the bodies Bowles recovered were those of women and children. On one trip he brought back two bodies—a mother with her baby, clasped tightly to her breast.

Half a Million Visit Scene.

Half a million persons spent Sunday trying to see the toppled Eastland as she lay on her side in the river. But few were permitted within a hundred yards of the scene. All day pedestrians and automobiles streamed from every avenue as far as the police barriers, and hundreds of thousands craned their necks, and climbed poles and other places of altitudinous vantage, with telescopes, cameras, and opera glasses.

Had they been permitted access to the boat they would have witnessed a pitiably tragic scene.

Prostrate in water, which covers less than half its breadth, the entire keel line exposed toward shore, the upturned side covered with canvas and sawdust to give foothold on the slimy plates, the wreck was alive with evidence at once of joy and tragedy, pleasure and death.

Here, in a soaked pile, heaped high, were the remains of hundreds of picnic luncheons, carefully prepared by motherly hands, from pantries culled of their choicest preserves and dainties. A suitcase full of food, bursting through the water-soaked sides, gave evidence of what the picnic might have been.

Beneath the heap of the scraps and relics of that merry luncheon which fate foredoomed lay two cheap, wet, baby blue parasols. They must have belonged to sisters. They are twin toys.

Six deep-sea divers labored incessantly in relays in the deep hold and in mid-river about the wreck. From a fire tug in the deeper water they plunged to what has now become the main hunting point for bodies.

A single diver worked from the piling beneath the Clark Street bridge, where an under-water net had been spread to catch bodies floating toward the lake with the reversed and retarded current.

Pitiful Tools of Pleasure.

On all sides in the dirty waters churned by a dozen tugs, dragged by scores of grappling hooks, floated above the bodies the pitiful instruments which were to have made their day joyous. Cases of beer and soda, gay clothes, a baseball bat, oranges, baskets crammed with goodies, washed against the pilot house and the keel, kept moving by the sluggish current and the activities of body-searching craft.

Firemen, divers, and policemen were everywhere. From below, in the herculean task of cutting through the bulkhead, beneath which, under water lie many bodies, came angry sounds of ripping and chopping. Divers in a continuous stream went down into the holds and came up staggering under weight of bodies recovered from the depths.

"Hey," shouted a diver, holding up one hand his glass and metal helmet. "Gimme a ax. There's a woman wedged in here where she went through a glass door and I can't pull her out."

In mid-river half a dozen men, hauling at a rope which carried a long succession of sharp barbed hooks, were nearly dragged into the water. They had made a catch of extraordinary weight in their grim game of fishing. A diver was sent to investigate. When he again got his feet upon the deck of the tug and had unhooded he looked at the crew of draggers and smiled. "You boobs," he said. "You had the Eastland's piano on your line."

To the shoreward lay two of the Eastland's lifeboats, one of them half filled with water. The boat itself was strewn with futile life preservers, not one of which had done the duty for which it was intended.

Good Work of Boy Divers.

Every few moments there came a "plunk" in the water as one of the volunteer divers, naked lads who live around the river, and, most of the Summer time in the river, dived from the rail. They remained beneath the water only a few seconds, sighting. As one of them found a black foreign object he seized it and rose with it. In the water things have little weight. As the lad reached the surface he and half a dozen keen-eyed watchers shouted and a boat took the body on as the boy went to the bottom again for another.

In the hold of the wreck other little fellows dived, feeling their way along the ribs. Here, in spots, the bodies lay so thick that they could be caught with ordinary fish hooks and drawn up on slender lines.

And the movie man was everywhere. The police gave the ubiquitous operator short rope, but the screen was not to be cheated entirely. A dozen camera men were driven from roofs and fire escapes looking on the river.

One daring fellow was sighted on a second-story abutment. A policeman shouted to him to quit. He kept on turning his handle. The bluecoat started up after him, scaling the iron ladder. The crank worked until the moment the bluecoat reached to snatch it, when the operator tossed the camera down to an assistant on the deck, who caught it and ran to safety before the police could confiscate the contraband film.

A hundred of the elect who saw the incident would have laughed had it not chanced that just then a diver was pulled up and staggered on deck holding a body under each arm—two women.

That the day might not be without its relief, bundles of sandwiches were hauled aboard, given by the Hotel Sherman. A fireman with a huge megaphone mounted the machine which had been installed to operate a mechanical windlass for lifting bodies. Every one waited the momentous announcement.

"Sandwiches and coffee at the stern end!" he shouted.

Yet no one laughed.

WILSON EXPRESSES SORROW.

President's Message of Condolence —Slocum Survivors Sympathize.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Acting Mayor Moorhouse today received this telegram from President Wilson, dated Windsor, Vt.:

"I am sure I speak the universal feeling of the people of the country in expressing my profound sympathy and sorrow in the presence of the great disaster which saddened so many homes."

A message of sympathy was received from the Organization of General Slocum Survivors of New York. This association, composed of those who escaped when the steamer General Slocum burned in the East River on June 15, 1904, with a loss of 959 lives, wired the Mayor of Chicago, through its President, Charles Dersch, as follows:

"Kindly convey message of condolence from the Organization of the General Slocum Survivors of New York to the afflicted people and survivors of the steamer Eastland disaster. We share their sorrows with ours and extend our heartfelt sympathies to them in their great bereavement and to the people of Chicago for the great calamity that has befallen them."

WORK OF HEROES SAVED HUNDREDS

Continued from Page 1.

assured, stood around without offering to assist.

Fred Swigert, a city fireman, worked three hours lifting bodies from the hold. Then a diver passed up the body of a little girl, her flimsy dress a pitiful, clinging shroud. Swigert placed the little body on a stretcher, and then, looking closely at the drawn features, gasped and fell unconscious across the body. It was his own daughter.

Every person living in the two-family house at 2,801 South Kolin Avenue perished in the Eastland disaster. Jule Strogi and his wife, married five months, and Alfred Anderson, his wife, and seven-year-old son were the victims.

G. S. Pritchard saved his wife and son by supporting them on deck chairs while he swam. "I could feel dozens of living persons churning the water under me," he said. "One woman grasped my legs, but the bodies of others pushed her away, else I should have perished."

J. N. Johnson of 2,738 North Albany Avenue, after three attempts to save his wife and daughter, was finally forced to land without either of his family. Johnson on three different occasions succeeded in getting hold of his wife, but she was pulled from his grasp. His baby was clinging to his neck, but when near shore was pulled from him. Upon arriving at home he was told that his baby had been saved, but that his wife had drowned. Her body was identified later at the Second Regiment Armory.

Body Lost in Transit.

The body of Miss Katharine Krebel, 2,415 South Fiftieth Avenue, Cicero, was identified and ordered sent to her residence. Somewhere a mistake was made and the body of another woman was delivered there. Mr. and Mrs. Krebel tonight were again seeking the body of their daughter.

A. Carlson, an unemployed watchman, saved nine women and children from drowning. He was crossing Clark Street bridge on his way to hunt a job when he saw the passengers in the water. He removed some of his outer garments, dived into the water nine times and saved nine persons before he was helped out of the water, exhausted.

Miss Annetta Jarolin, of 1,421 South Komensky Avenue, jumped into the water when the Eastland listed. She sank deep, and when she came up found herself in the Captain's cabin, from which she escaped through a window.

Fifteen Lost in the Bar.

William Reidy and a party of friends were in the saloon on the lower deck when the boat listed. All but Reidy were seated at a table, and he was standing near by. At the first inrush of water Reidy climbed the side of the bar and was rescued through a port hole. Of seventeen that were in the saloon at the time all but two were drowned—Reidy and the bartender, who also escaped through a port hole.

Charles Smith, a teamster for the William Rooted Company, tells this story of the disaster:

"When the Eastland started to turn over I was with my team on the north side of the river, near La Salle Street. I grabbed the rope that I always carry on the wagon and yelled to three other teamsters who followed me with their ropes. We ran across the Wells Street bridge and started pulling people out of the water between the bottom of the boat and the dock, working east toward the prow of the boat. We got seven or eight of them out, but they kept on yelling for us to come to the tug, which had come up the front end.

"The cries of the people in the boat were pitiful to hear, and we could have saved a lot more of them, but the policemen would not let us on. We begged them to let us on the boat, and showed them our ropes, but they must have been afraid the boilers would blow up, because they kept us standing there for more than five minutes while the people in the cabin were yelling for help. We asked them six or seven times and were refused.

"None of the policemen were on the boat then, but there were some firemen, who were doing good work. I pulled up three women myself after they finally let us on and commenced to work on them, but it was too late. If I had not been delayed by the police I could have saved them. If the police had gone on the sunken boat right away instead of stalling they could have saved twenty-five or fifty more people.

"I didn't see any policemen working on the boat for fully half an hour after the accident. I was on the front end. There might have been some policemen on the stern end. There were eight or ten policemen standing around on the tug when I went on the boat."

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE IDENTIFIED DEAD

A

Austin, Mrs. Kate.
Anderson, Maurice.
Anderson, A. E.
Anderson, Anna S.
Albrecht, Lena.
Alberts, Lena.
Alberts, Marie.
Anderson, Robert.
Athaler, Hattie.
Adamkiewicz, Mary.
Adamkiewicz, Martha.
Andeerson, (man.)
Anderson, (man.)
Anderson, Otto E.
Andrewitch, C.
Andrewitch, Susan.
Anderson, Allen.

B

Bigolski, Anna.
Bradley, Frank.
Bucholz, Mrs. Mabel.
Benson, D. G.
Brosyhe, Henry.
Bentelspacker, Tillie.
Benes, Annie.
Brenner, Alma.
Blahn, J. M., Jr.
Biehl, Fred.
Brinkley, Frank.
Bergman, D. A.
Ban, Sam.
Bulion, Herbert.
Banbas, Emmile.
Budner, Hattie.
Bedlock, Joe.
Berglund, Myrtle.
Behrendt, Agnes.
Basse, Louis.
Braitsch, John.
Brady, John.
Brady, Patrick.
Bender, Charles.
Beyker, Margaret.
Begitske, Florence.
Brussch, Sophie.
Boyle, Peter.
Berg, Mrs. Gertrude.
Berg, Irene.
Boult, Harry.
Bohak, Blanche.
Bennett, George D.
Badalewski, Francis.
Belsky, Emma.
Boychra, Auburn S.
Boychra, Joseph A.
Bonk, M.
Bergquist, Harry.
Behrendt, Gertrude.
Berlin, Mrs. Ida M.
Bulwachs, Louis.
Basch, Elizabeth.
Buth, Anna.
Bateusl, ——
Braitsch, Marie.
Braitsch, Hattie.
Braitsch, Gertrude.
Braitsch, Fred.
Beel, Jethro, Jr.

C

Cullen, Rola.
Caro, Jack.
Comerford, Alice.
Carney, Nellie.
Cooney, Mrs. Mat.
Cerones, Mary.
Cox, Mildred.
Clark, Robert.
Clark, Baby.
Casper, Kate.
Cumcha, Rose.
Cythamik, Josephine.
Cerney, Frank.
Cifrik, Josephine.
Carroll, Thomas.
Cepek, Bessie.
Chamberlain, M. G.
Clausen, Anna.
Clausen, Ella.
Curtain, Ruth.
Cihak, James.
Cooper, Mary.
Cox, Bethel.
Clark, William S.
Christensen, Frieda.
Cooney, Thomas.
Chittussi, ——
Caro, Felicia.
Carpenter, Mary.

D

Dolejs, Rose.
Dester, H. J.
Danda, Theresa.
Dolege, Anna.
Dulean, Victoria.
Dubek, Kate.
Dolezal, Regina.
Dunne, Mrs. Rose.
Dankins, E. J.
Doneska, Eleanor.
Dubek, Joe.
Dolgnar, Paul.
Daly, Marie.
Dobyal, Willie.
Dudek, John.
Dvorak, Bessie.
Duggins, J.
Dolege, Rose.
Dèbnar, Joseph.
Danda, Edward.
Dziondziak, Minnie.
Dabek, George.
Dolezan, Mary.
Debnar, John.
Dawson, Earl.
Drury, Florence.
Dobyal, Josephine.
Dubek, Mary.
Dalejs, Joe.
Doll, Robert.
Doll, Charles.
Domkowski, Stanley.

E

Elendt, George.
Elendt, Walter.
Evenhause, Annie.
Ehrhardt, Mrs. Clara.
Egan, Helen M.
Erlandson, Carrie.
Ericks, Jennie.
Evanhause, Jennie.
Ehrhardt, F. J.

F

Friendman, Carl.
Fort, Emily.
Fleming, Henry.
Frisina, Anna.
Frisina, Philipi.
Fink, H.
Franzen, Arthur.
Frackowicik, Mary.
Fitzgerald, William.
Fitzgerald, James.
Fitzgerald, Mrs. Nellie.
Fitzgerald, Dorothy.
Farrill, Amelia.
Fransen, Lillian.
Franzen, Mrs. Anna.
Feehan, William.
Fredemann, Arthur.
Fornara, Robert.
Fisher, William.
Fenik, Mary.
Fisher, Otto.
Frejlick, Hattie.
Fredericks, Alice.
Fick, Margaret.
Fuka, Frank.
Fleischer, Mrs. C.

G

Grzechowiak, Helen.
Gebenhauer, Edwin.
Goyette, C. A.
Grossman, Emma.
Gurnberg, Philip.
Gorney, Clara.
Grodest, Ellen M.
Genik, William.
Gayton, Ed.
Gabriel, Marie.
Grajek, Frank.
Guenther, William.
Grahl, Leonard.
Grimms, Ed.
Graf, Raymond.
Genda, Emily.

H

Helden, Edward.
Herbert, Vincent.
Homola, Valasta.
Homola, Sophia.
Holstedt, Oscar.
Heizfeldt, Fred.
Hoffman, Marie.
Hoffman, Joseph M.
Harries, James.
Hefferman, Mary.
Hansen, Harold.
Holubb, Vinie.
Hanson, Pearl.
Hawkins, J. F.
Hoffmann, Mrs. M.
Hunt, Lillie.
Hansik, Rose.
Henciewski, W.
Hunt, Joel B.
Hallas, Theodore.
Hamilton, Catherine B.
Hipple, Clifford.
Hipple, Hasel.
Homolka, Carrie.
Hrivnak, Emma.
Hengels, Barbara.
Hanke, Elizabeth.
Hubbard, Ruth.
Hackener, Joseph.
Helfenbein, Joan.
Holke, George.
Hcffer, William.
Hill, Mary.
Hill, Henry.
Hillman, Anna.
Henning, Edward.
Hajduk, Frank.
Hipple, Cora.
Hammerstad, Inga.
Horsman, Emily.
Hertel, Bennie.
Helleman, Frank.
Humpel, John.
Halke, George.

I

Ivaneckey, C.
Ingenzo, Mrs. A.
Illig, William.
Immel, A. J.
Ilich, Nicholas.

J

Judge, Martin, Sr.
Jost, G. W.
Judge, Martin, Jr.
Johnson, Harry.
Joschke, Emma.
Jilek, Joe.
Johnson, Ella.
Jungwaith, Lillian.
Johnson, Ed.
Johnson, F. N.
Johnson, Thomas.
Jannischke, Anne.
Jarsembowski, Antoinette.
Johnson, Elizabeth.
Jakobowski, Ignatz.
Jelen, Lottie.
Johnsin, Charles.
Juguds, Stanley.
Jelincke, Blanche.
Johnson, Esther R.
Jaworski, Martha.
Jaworski, Julia.
Johnson, Eva.
Jones, Joe.

K

Kamburg, Fredin.
Kozel, Carrie.
Kennedy, A. J.
Kuse, Louis.
Krivance, James C.
Korn, Hattie.
Kropff, Carl.
Kolar, Mrs. Anna.
Krause, Emma.
Kroun, Ed.
Klenieka, Jerry.
Kupski, Mary.
Kolar, Julia.
Kublicki, Walter.
Krajnek, Walter.
Konki, Anna.
Kennedy, Albert.
Kotorsky, Jeane.
Krich, G. M.
Kitte, Allen.
Keck, Kate.
Kalal, Blanda.
Kaspinski, Agnes.
Krueger, Erick.
Kalal, Mary.
Koch, Emma.
Kowla, Steve.
Knopf, Anna.
Kirjakowski, Ted.
Kirkwood, Martha.
Kortorsky, Rose.
Kupkowski, Frank.
Klenkowski, Helen.
Kusuba, May.
Krause, Emma.
Kowalski, Julia.
Kurari, F.
Klucinski, Lucy.
Krejca, J. G.
Kodlek, Joe.
Kam, Fred.
Komorons, Emma.
Kowaliki, Anna.
Kooler, Rose.
Kommer, Margaret.
Ketchke, Josephine.
Ketchke, Rose.
Kirch, Fred.
Kleifgers, B. G.
Kugma, Lillian.
Kzewinska, Helen.
Kain, Fred.
Kramberg, Frieda.
Kiefsohn, Ernst.

L

Lynch, John.
Lee, Ed.
Lepine, Joe.
Lewandowski, Bibia.
Lane, Ada.
Loftgren, Esther.
Lorke, A.
Latowski, Walter.
Leroy, Edgar.
Lyons, John.
Liederman, Arthur.
Lyons, John.
Lyons, Thomas.
Landsiedel, Naomi.
Lewitzka, Leo.
Lornat, Hattie.
Leff, Frank.
Lewitzka, Tillie.
Landsiedel, Mrs. G.

M

Morzinmeier, Edward.
Moran, Otto.
Moran, Nellie.
Mann, Margaret.
Marren, Thomas.
Mulay, Julia.
Moon, Otto.
Mosna, Bahumil.
Mendricki, Stanley.
Munse, Rose.
Mittecka, Anna.
Morgen, Nellie.
Malik, Stella.
Meyer, Emma.
Mathieson, Isabelle.
Mayer, George.
Mayer, Maurice.
Marcovsky, Josephine.
Malik, Mary.
McCrary, Edna.
McCrary, Mildred.
Mendriske, Stanley.
Meyers, Nellie.
Magnuson, Irene.
Magnuson, Robert C.
Mosna, Bohmel.
Michaelson, Stella.
Menth, Catherine.
Menth, Joe.
Michaels, Edna.
Murphy, Mary.
Morton, Paul.
Mrasik, Anna.
McGonneley, R. G.
Mahr, Josephine.
Maleka, Julia.
Mielcarski, Edith.
Montgomery, Elizabeth
Mosna, Cathine.
Marthy, Mary.
Marian, Emma.
Moim, Inga.
Meiche, Anna
Nelson, Emil.
Nadenik, Irwin.
Novotny, Mamie.
Nowak, Florie.
Neumann, Lillie.
Nosek, Velata.
Nyka, Angelina.
Nepras, Mildred
Navotny, James
Novotny, Agnes.
Nelson, August.
Navinik, Irwin.
Nagel, E.

O

Olsen, John.
O'Neill, Margaret.
O'Donnell, Catherine.
Olson, Margaret.
Osen, Pearl.
Ostrowske, Martha.
Osen, Ethel.
Orbes, Ella.
Olsen, Agnes.
Orter, Rose.
O'Shaughnessey, ——

P

Pierce, Charles F.
Payne, James H.
Pesch, Anna.
Peitz, Mary.
Porter, Bessie.
Plocharegezke, Jas.
Pfeiffer, Martha.
Paderta, James.
Patnoe, R. H.
Pittiekow, Helen.
Pickas, Amelia.
Perlyh, Thomas.
Palita, F. J.
Parminter, T. W.
Paruyka, Caroline.
Pansegran, Edward.
Patrinsky, Martha.
Parleitch, James.
Parleitch, Marion.
Plahatka, William.
Patrunka, Anna.
Pozesky, Martha.
Pruggert, Robert.
Pierson, Albert.
Palacz, Frank.
Pilanski, Thomas.
Petrek, Charles.
Pisano, Martin.
Pelnar, Mary.
Pesek, Marie.
Pecha, Albert.
Pinkel, Edna.
Poleta, Frank.
Ponicka, Marie.
Plamondon, Mrs. Susie
Pinko, Michael.
Peterson, Mels.
Pock, May.
Polaco, Frank.
Peterson, Charles.
Petrike, Charles.
Peterson, Roy.

Q

Quinn, Anna.
Quisne, Anna.
Quryass, Martha.

R

Rosychi, Monicka.
Reinhart, Christ.
Robel, Morris.
Rehor, Frank.
Rusch, Elsie.
Rohn, Lydia.
Rustow, William.
Rechtein, George.
Riker, Robert.
Rossow, Ralpo.
Rebout, Anna S.
Roser, Mrs. Minnie.
Rudcki, Blanche.
Riedl, Mary.
Reiss, Sophia.
Rossow, Ruth.
Rossow, William J.
Reitinger, Anna.
Rudolph, Anna.
Ristow, H. A.
Rihak, Blanche.
Ruff, William.
Rogil, Mary.
Rackow, Elizabeth.
Rath, Ella.
Reiny, Florence.
Reiny, Ella.
Robinson, Thomas.
Roche, William S.
Rylander, Mrs. J. R.
Robel, Morriss.
Rashinski, Josephine.
Rohse, Lillian.
Rohse, Ella.
Rinnar, Lang.

S

Shannon, Harry.
Smola, F., Cicero, Ill.
Smola, F., Austin, Ill.
Swarth, Nicholas.
Strich, Ella.
Sallivassan, John.
Struzyra, Victor.
Schmidt, George E.
Stender, Martha.
Seigman, William.
Slowinski, Roman.
Streit, Emma.
Sacenbrecht, Frank.
Syhnirpr, Mrs. Nellie.
Sullivan, Mary.
Schroeder, Carl.
Stanye, Kate.
Swedin, John.
Shinlock, Nellie.
Syhoenka, Alma.
Samack, Mary.
Syhmeis, Edward J.
Szalacinski, Mathew.
Silha, Lillian.
Seidl, Rose.
Seiyhwalka, Jacob.
Swanson, Arthur.
Schiff, Louis.
Schultz, Lillian.
Schreiber, Joseph.
Schmidt, Louise.
Squilaccia, Ernest.
Schneider, George.
Schneider, Leslie.
Smith, Myrtle.
Straen, Gus.
Syhank, Gus.
Sierazek, Joe.
Slayhoheka, William.
Sramek, Bessie.
Strauss, Sophia.
Strut, James.
Soderstrom, Stanley.
Stevens, G. B.
Smith, Sophia M.
Switala, Bessie.
Salmann, Ella.
Schlintz, Helen.
Stevenson, Willis
Schoenhols, Adolphus
Sykes, William.
Shaldon, Mrs.
Stayk, Maria.
Schroon, Mrs. Nellie.
Salney, Jasper, Jr.
Sykes, Margaret.
Summitt, Nellie.
Strann, Grace.
Schrool, Mrs. Emma.
Stacker, Anna.
Syhrool, Julia.
Stacker, Paulina.
Schuette, Henry.
Soukup, William.
Sherry, William.
Smarck, Mary.
Sladek, Bessie.
Sindelar, Sylvia.
Sindelar, William, Jr.
Stump, Mary.
Schultz, Ed
Siedlicki, Frances.
Smith, Margaret.
Stork, Gertrude.
Schnell, Carrie.
Siep, Lena.
Schiff, Ludwig.
Skala, Edwin.
Schroeder, Nettie.
Sindelar, Adele.
Slade, Mamie.

T

Theyer, Harry.
Theyer, Helen.
Thomas, Ella.
Thomas, Eva.
Thompson, Louise.
Trogg, Kate.
Taube, Herbert.
Tonnesen, Georgs L.
Turck, Al.
Tiechmiller, Clara.
Toman, Bessie.
Tsenko, Michael.
Toellet, C. H.
Tranckitella, Frank.
Tiedemann, Amelia.
Thies, Agnes.
Thomas, Rose.
Thommen, Lena.
Thommen, Emma.
Tismer, Minnie R.
Tismen, Elizabeth.
Turek, John E.
Turek, Edna.
Turek, Alma.
Tek, Bertha.
Thiel, R. C.

U

Uldryet, John.
Uren, Phillip.
Ubel, John.
Urban, Sigmund.

V

Vlasak, Joseph.
Vavra, Frank.
Vlasak, Mary.
Vogel, Christ.
Valsonski, Frank.
Varela, Sylvia.
Velan, Ella.
Valentine, Estella.

W

Wilkinson, John.
Winskie, Leo.
Wahl, Emily.
Weise, Mrs. Augusta.
Wrobleka, Mary.
Wrobel, Thomas.
Wilkens, John.
Wohler, Harry C.
Wiltgas, Thomas.
Wielloa, Thomas.
Wood, Kitty.
Weinschenk, Edward.
Warren, Mrs. Edna.
Warren, Viola.
Wood, George.
Widrow, S. E.
Wastka, John.
Wolff, Lulu.
Widman, Sam.
Wittfirth, Eva.
Wrdka, Eva.
Wichstendahl, Walter.
Weichbrodt, Albert.
Will, Clara.

Y

Youngwirth, Lilly.

Z

Zasters, Julia.
Zezerski, Mary.
Zlutak, Helen.
Zuss, Harry.
Zubowski, C.
Zajreck, Henrietta.
Zurvogel, Emil.
Zdrojuski, Francis.
Zajicek, George.
Zopke, Martha.
Zopke, Hattie.
Zasters, Antoinette.
Zasters, Mary.
Zeitt, Charles.
Zaheo, Edward.

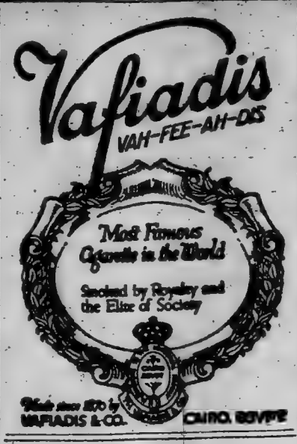

STRICKEN CHICAGO IDENTIFYING DEAD

Continued from Page 1.

her fellow-clubwomen. They are aiding the searchers.

"There must be more than 400 Polish people who perished," she confides. "We have found a number of them."

Twenty telephones are being used constantly. Attendants are answering the questions of those who have been unable to enter, reading the names from lists of dead, missing, and rescued.

All the time new bodies are coming and identified bodies are being carted away and the crowds are growing.

New Bodies Keep Morgue Filled.

When bodies were identified they were taken away by relatives and almost immediately the places vacated were filled by other bodies brought from the river by the police ambulances.

Hundreds kept vigil at the Armory all of Saturday night, and at the break of day their numbers were augmented by the arrival of others who resumed search for missing ones which was broken a few hours before by exhaustion.

By the middle of the forenoon 20,000 persons were at the West Side Armory. They were impatient in their demand for admittance, and unable to understand that all could not be permitted to enter at one time.

In nine long lines the people walked up and down the narrow aisles between the rows of bodies, showing hardly a sign of emotion.

The night scene was terrible in its calm. The searchers spoke seldom, they were oblivious to the shouted orders of policemen, undertakers, and other workers. They were dazed. They could not comprehend the awfulness of the catastrophe. They came to the armory because it had been made the centre of identification, and all bodies were assembled in the one place.

Then, in the early hours before dawn the nerves of scores broke almost simultaneously.

Women screamed and cried in the agony of their souls.

Men collapsed completely.

Fathers sobbed over the bodies of their children.

Husbands who had waited and searched among the still forms for hours went to pieces.

Grief Drives Husband Insane.

A man fell across the body of his wife, calling to her to speak to him. He was carried away by policemen, but he broke from their grasp and rushed back to the place where the body lay. He was mad, crazed by the climax to the awful strain.

Another could not weep. He could not speak. He allowed himself to be led away, apparently hearing and seeing nothing.

Policemen who had worked all day among the dead broke down as they carried women and men to the open air.

It was no place for spoken words of comfort. Men looked and fell, but until they broke down they did not speak.

An aged woman came alone. She was feeble and bent with years. She walked down aisle after aisle, peering into each face. Finally she pulled away the sheet from the face of a man. It was her son. Slowly she sank down on her knees, uttering not a sound. Then, lifting her hands upward, she prayed silently.

Deliberately she rose to her feet, gave the name to one of the workers standing by, and stumbled her way through the rows of dead and stood quietly while the body was taken away.

Those were the scenes of the early morning after the strain had become too much to bear.

The sight of the babies lying in rows away from others brought tears to the eyes of most of the women as they passed, but they wept quietly.

Outside the armory the hundreds waiting in line stood silently for the greater part. Frequently, however, some one's nerves would go—usually it was a man. Policemen had trouble calming these cases.

"You will let me in," cried one youth when a policeman attempted to push him back in line. "My sister is in there. You can't keep me out."

It took three policemen, gentle in their firmness, to restrain him.

Lost Husband and Five Children.

Otto Brandt is a big, strong man, but this afternoon he was a pathetic figure. He stood guard over five silent forms lying on the floor of the armory.

"I've got to go home and tell her," moaned Brandt, the tears streaming down his face. "She sent me down this morning with these words, 'I know that at least one of my babies must be alive. God would not take everything from me. You must come back and tell me that at least one has been spared. He does not need all. He would leave me one I know. You must bring one of them back alive with you tonight.'"

The woman who sent Otto Brandt down to bring back at least one of her babies was Mrs. Mary Braitch of Congress Park. Brandt is her brother. But on the floor at Brandt's feet lay John Braitch, his sister's husband, and beside John Braitch lay 9-year-old Frederic, 12-year-old Gertrude, little Annie, 7 years old, and Marie, only 6 months old. The body of Rose, 4 years old, has not yet been found.

Mrs. Braitch and her family were together when the Eastland turned over. She had baby Marie in her arms when she was thrown into the water. In trying to catch at something the baby slipped from her hands.

One woman found her little boy in the long line of the dead. She had made half a dozen vain trips Saturday night and today throughout the improvised morgue, but as she was again passing through in the afternoon and was about to leave, four policemen entered carrying on a stretcher the body of a child of 9, with long, flaxen curls.

"Gangway, there!" shouted one of the policemen.

The woman never moved, but when the policeman in a monotonous, tired tone repeated the call "Gangway!" she merely said: "My boy."

Another policeman stepped up and took her name and address, and she went quietly away.

The mother walked out of the armory and down the street, but suddenly turned into a stairway and burst into sobs.

FEW EXCURSIONISTS ON SUNDAY BOATS

Only Sober Visaged Groups Instead of Usual Joyous Crowds Venture on the Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Pleasure seekers today shunned lake travel on the various excursion steamers plying out of Chicago to Michigan and Wisconsin points to a greater extent than they have on any Sunday this season or in recent years. There was less than 20 per cent. of the usual number of Sunday passengers, according to officials of the companies.

Within sight of her sister ship, the sunken Eastland, the Theodore Roosevelt, of the Indiana Transportation Company's line, steamed slowly from its dock, just west of the Clark Street Bridge, this morning. Instead of the usual happy crowd of 2,500 aboard, there were fewer than 500 sober visaged passengers, who, as they passed the Eastland, either turned their eyes away or gazed at the hulk with looks akin to horror. Returning to Chicago tonight, the Roosevelt canceled its nightly moonlight excursion, in deference to Acting Mayor Moorhouse and to the feeling of gloom pervading the city.

Other pleasure craft sailed at about the same hour as did the Roosevelt, but

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EASTLAND NOT RUN UNDER NEW LAW

Has Until June Next to Comply with Seamen's Act, Secretary Redfield Explains.

DOUBTED SAFETY ON VESSEL

Answered Owner's Protest by Expressing View That Life-Saving Equipment Was Inadequate.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYRACUSE, July 25.—Your editorial this morning respecting the sad accident to the steamer Eastland contains serious and misleading errors of fact. No change had been made in the equipment of the steamer because of the Seamen's act, since the act does not go into effect until Nov. 4 next, and as respects this special vessel until June next year, since she operates only in Summer. Full correspondence between the owners of the vessel and myself will be given to the press as soon as copies can be prepared. It will speak for itself.

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of the Department of Commerce.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 25.—William C. Redfield, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, who is in Syracuse, made public tonight correspondence between the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company, owners of the Eastland, and the Department of Commerce relating to the new Seamen's act.

Secretary Redfield believes that under the Seamen's act, the passenger-carrying capacity of the Eastland would have been reduced from 2,570 to 1,542. The steamship company opposed the Seamen's bill.

W. H. Hull, General Manager of the steamship company, on June 30 sent a second letter to Secretary Redfield, as follows:

"Replying to that portion of your letter of June 28, in which you ask: 'What is it specifically in the law to which you object?' I can answer this in no better way than to state the effect it would have in the operation of our S. S. Eastland.

"This boat is operating this season from June 12 to Sept. 8, inclusive, is licensed to carry 2,570 people, is equipped with life preservers for that number of people, and has life rafts and lifeboats capacity under the last inspection for 771 people.

"In order to keep her maximum carrying capacity at the present figure we would have to increase her equipment in life rafts and lifeboats 66 2-3 per cent. This is a physical impossibility. If it were possible to put this amount equipment on the Eastland the weight that would be added to her upper deck would make the boat difficult to handle.

"If our life-saving equipment is allowed to remain as it is at present our carrying capacity would be decreased 40 per cent., or 1,028. You can see that a daily reduction of 40 per cent. in carrying capacity would amount to considerable during the season in operating revenue.

"The requirements of the Seamen's bill relating to certificated lifeboatmen and able seamen would increase the number of our crew and would afford an opportunity to able seamen to fix an arbitrary wage and tie up the boat without provocation. Even if our traffic would stand an increase in the passenger rate, and it certainly will not, the increased operating expenses and the fact that we would be at the mercy of the so-called able seamen would render it impracticable for us to operate. In addition to that, there is no reason for an increase in the life-saving equipment on this run.

Assistance Readily Available.

"The boat in question is constructed of steel throughout. Her run between Chicago and St. Joseph is approximately sixty miles, which she will make on an average of three hours and ten minutes. She is at no time in excess of one hour and thirty-three minutes from shore, and at all times on her run is within ten to sixty minutes of all steamers. Assistance in case of trouble could readily be secured from other steamers and the ports of Chicago, Michigan City, Milwaukee, St. Joseph, and South Haven.

"I sincerely believe it will be impossible to operate this boat under the Seamen's law and make expenses. This will naturally affect the stock and the bonds and in the case of a great many companies will render their bond issues practically worthless.

To this Secretary Redfield replied July 14:

"I note that this is a steel Summer service boat, running from June 12 to Sept. 8, during which period it is under present rules permitted to have lifeboats and rafts for 30 per cent. of all on board (of which 75 per cent. may be rafts) and life preservers for every one carried.

"This has been permitted from May to October on the Great Lakes because of the fine weather. Under these conditions you are licensed to carry 2,570 people (2,500 passengers, 70 crew) and have lifeboats and rafts for but 771, with life preservers for all. You mention that your vessel is at times in excess of an hour from shore (at midlake one hour and thirty-five minutes) and that she is at times within half an hour or more away from other steamers. You say 'at all times is within ten to sixty minutes of all steamers.'

"Your position is, therefore, one in which in case of serious accident you might be at least a half hour from help and over twenty miles from shore, while possibly having on board as many as 1,799 persons for whom there are neither lifeboats nor life rafts. I do not criticise this. It is at present the permitted thing.

"Speaking candidly, it seems to the writer personally and without criticism of your present course, which is permitted by the lawful authorities, that the existing conditions permit greater risk of serious loss of life and less protection against same, either for you or for the public, and that requirements of the seamen's law, however temporarily difficult, are in the interests of public policy and of public safety.

"I am interested to know how many trips during the season you carried in excess of 1,542 persons, including passengers and crew. And as to whether you think it practicable to increase the earning capacity by operating during a longer season."

CHICAGO'S EXCURSION STEAMBOAT DISASTER

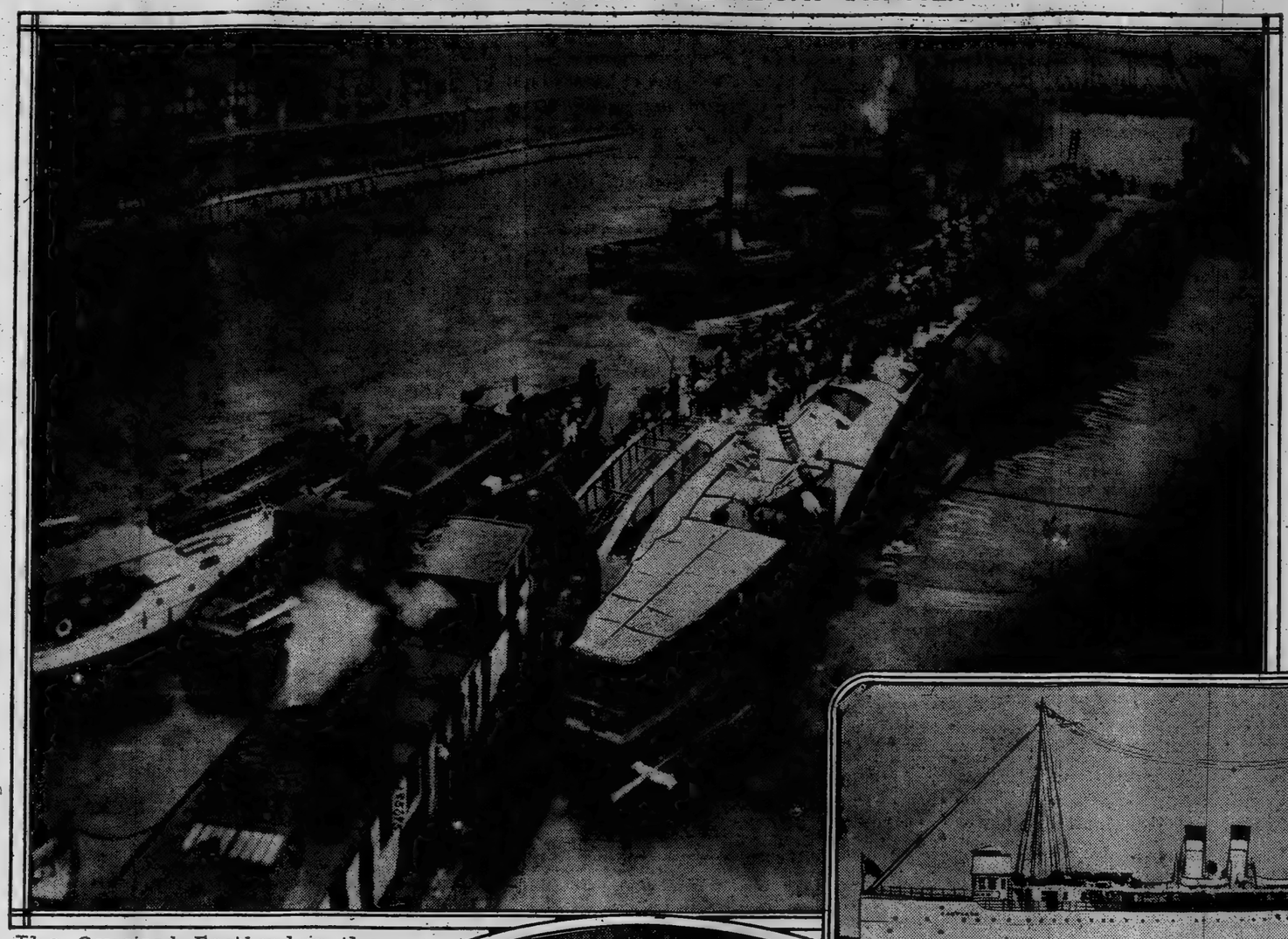

The Capsized Eastland in the River below the Clark Street Bridge. (PHOTO UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD)

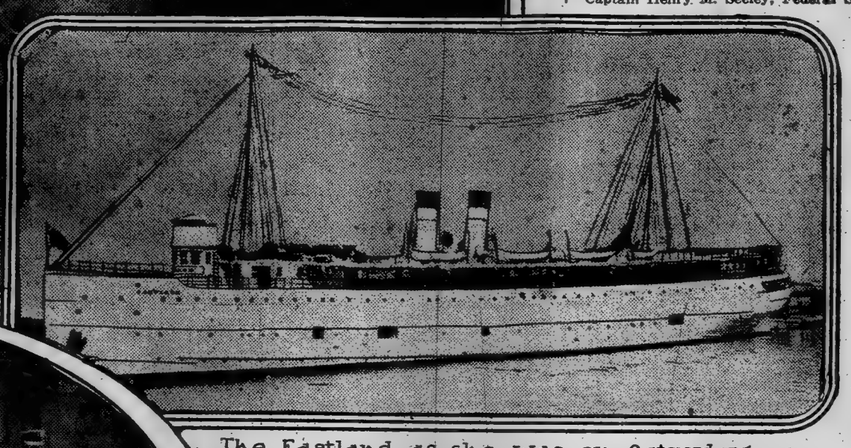

The Eastland as she was on Saturday Morning

Removing dead Victims, taken out through holes cut in the hull to a tug alongside. (© INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE)

ATTRIBUTES DISASTER TO FEDERAL OFFICIALS

La Follette's Secretary, an Expert, Says Inspectors' Laxity Was Cause of Tragedy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—In a statement today, Colonel John Hannan, secretary to Senator La Follette, and regarded as an expert in matters pertaining to safety at sea through his experience in framing laws and gathering data on that subject, charged that the United States Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels was responsible for the Eastland disaster.

"The Chicago tragedy," said Colonel Hannan, "is directly attributable to the looseness of our inspection laws and to the lax regulations provided by the Steamboat Inspection Service for the control of passenger steamers, especially those in the excursion business. Enough facts are known with respect to the Eastland to warrant a condemnation of the Board of Supervising Inspectors and the direction of a thorough inquiry of that body.

"The Eastland was recently rebuilt. Under its new inspection certificate it was entitled to carry 2,500 passengers from May 15 to Oct. 15, provided the boat did not go more than five miles from shore. In the 1913 lists of steamers, the Eastland was certificated to carry 147 passengers. That is the number which the inspectors certified it was fit to carry at all seasons of the year. At the same time they issued a certificate to this boat permitting it to carry from May 15 to Oct. 15, 658 passengers, and increasing this number to 2,000 within that limit of time and conditioned upon the boat not going more than five miles from shore.

"In the rule which permits so much elasticity in the certificate of a vessel lies the cause of the Chicago tragedy. The Eastland was overloaded. The tragedy was the result of this overloading. It was the direct result of the policy of gambling with human lives to make dollars. It was not an accident.

Charges Pressure Upon Inspectors.

"The steamboat managers want a license to carry an excessive number of passengers so that they may pile up profits. The law clothes the Board of Supervising Inspectors with power to make the rules and to limit the number of passengers. The steamboat owners bring pressure to bear upon the Inspectors to the end that the door is opened wide and these steamers are permitted to crowd their decks with passengers and to equip their boats with a minimum of life-saving devices. That there have not been numbers of similar disasters must be attributed to good luck and the protection of Providence rather than to any protection furnished by the United States Inspection Service or by any regard of their obligation to the public on the part of the vessel owners.

"The Inspection Service cannot claim that it has not been warned. Victor Olander has frequently been before the Supervising Inspector General and the committees of Congress, representing the Lake Seamen's Union, and drawn attention to the danger of overloading. He especially directed attention to the danger of crowds placed on boats of the Eastland type. He pointed out that they were liable to capsize and in such an event that hundreds of lives would be lost. He has not only pleaded with the department to have the rules changed with respect to lake steamers, but he has pointed out in many ways the laxity of the Inspection Service upon the Great Lakes. Presumably because he has represented the interest of the men employed upon the vessels, his pleas were discounted and his warnings unheeded.

"The Eastland tragedy vindicates Olander, but where does it leave the Inspection Service?

Nine Square Feet to a Passenger.

"To obtain an understanding of the rule under which the department permits these excursion steamers to load, all that is necessary is to measure a space three feet square on your floor. That space, representing nine square feet, is a little in excess of the space allowed each passenger on the deck of the Eastland or any other of these excursion steamers loaded to the limit of their inspection certificate during the excursion season. It must be remembered that this nine quare feet includes the space upon the decks used as promenade and also all the floor space in the staterooms, dining and other saloons; the cabins—in fact, all the floor space which the passengers occupy or may occupy. Besides the passengers there is the furniture, the chairs, and lounging benches and tables, all of the operating paraphernalia which is on the deck.

"An Inspection Service that will issue and defend certificates such as was held by the Eastland has no conception of its duty to the public. In issuing those certificates the service has bowed to the wishes of the ship owners.

"The service has permitted the doing of the things which were primarily responsible for the Chicago tragedy. The service never has been and never will be able to convince the public that a ship which on May 14, going not more than five miles from shore, would be permitted to carry only 147 passengers should be permitted to carry on the same route upon the day following 2,000 passengers, and that it can do so and have regard for the public interest.

"The disaster of 1913 on the Great Lakes, when fifteen ships broke in two and 254 men were drowned in one storm, directed attention to faulty construction of freight boats plying those waters. A few minor changes were made in the regulations to safeguard the freight steamers, but, notwithstanding that the danger has constantly been pointed out in Congress and there has been evidence of the awakening of the public and a demand for greater protection of travelers upon vessels, the Inspection Service has done nothing to further protect the lives of passengers. It has permitted the owners to send out their boats inadequately equipped and shamefully overloaded. It required some such catastrophe to rivet the attention of the country on this service. There may be cause to punish the officers of the Eastland, but surely the Inspection Service is not blameless. The men who issued the certificates should now investigate the service of their own act."

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USUAL EXCURSIONS HERE.

Steamboats Feel No Slump Because of Chicago Disaster.

The steamboat disaster in Chicago on Saturday did not appear to affect the business of local excursion boats yesterday, though some passengers asked officials at the piers questions regarding safety before going aboard. Officials of several excursion concerns said their receipts for the day compared favorably with other Sundays of the season, and all said they considered such an accident in this city highly improbable under the present system of inspection.

A number of boat-line officials declined to discuss the Chicago accident until they had fuller details of just what caused it. Frederick A. Bishop, President of the Iron Steamboat Company, which has seven iron boats and one wooden boat, the Grand Republic, which carry excursionists from Manhattan to Rockaway and Coney Island, said he had "no comment to make," but other persons connected with the company said all of their boats were carefully inspected and that the possibility of accident was reduced to the minimum.

Captain Henry M. Seeley, Federal Supervising Inspector, who is in charge of the Inspectors who check the number of passengers on New York excursion boats to see that the capacity is not exceeded, said excursion boats in this vicinity were inspected rigidly and that he considered the chances of any great accident here to be small. The boats in use here were generally in very good condition, he said. Asked about the former municipal ferryboat Castleton, purchased from the city and put into service recently between South Ferry and Atlantic Highlands at the low fare of 10 cents each way, Captain Seeley said that, although of the ferryboat type, the boat is inspected as an excursion steamer and must meet excursion steamer requirements, such as carrying lifeboats, rafts, life preservers, and said that the boat is never allowed to leave its slip overloaded. When the service was started, a short time ago, there was a crush at its slip to take advantage of the long ride for a dime, and the boat is still so popular that the company, which operates only the one boat, does not guarantee that passengers will be able to get aboard for the return trip.

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NEWS FOR RELATIVES HERE.

Western Electric Opens Bureau of Information Regarding Victims.

The Western Electric Company has opened an information bureau at its general offices at 463 West Street, in this city, where relatives and friends of those concerned in the Chicago disaster may get any information obtainable. All day long yesterday the offices were kept busy by the calls of those who thought that their dear ones might have been on the Eastland. There are persons here who have lost brothers, and even sons and daughters, and who, notwithstanding the exertions of the company and the police, have received as yet no notification of their loss.

According to E. B. Craft, development engineer, who is in charge of the bureau, arrangements were made to have a telegraph operator in the building all last night with a corps of stenographers to make a list of the identified dead as it came from Chicago, and to aid any person who might desire information during the night. There are private telephone and telegraph wires direct from the offices to the Second Regiment Armory in Chicago, which is being used as a morgue.

Mr. Craft said that right after the war started the company was forced to reorganize owing to the decrease in business, and consequently many of the newest men were dropped from the company's roster. Because of this fact, he said, it was likely that practically all who lost their lives on the Eastland were covered by the insurance which the company maintains for its employes free of charge, and which means six months' wages to the relatives of those of more than five years' service, and a year's wages in the case of ten years' service.

George Schneider, his wife and their son, who moved from 211 Bowers Street, Jersey City, to Chicago six months ago, were lost in the Eastland disaster. The Jersey City police received a telegram yesterday from the Chicago police reporting the fact and asking for relatives of the Schneiders. Mrs. Schneider was a sister of George Zeigler of 1,006 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, who says the Schneiders were living permanently in Chicago.

DOUBLE-HEADER CALLED OFF.

Sunday League Ball Games Postponed Because of Eastland Tragedy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—For the first time in the history of major league baseball in Chicago two double-headers were called off today with the sun shining on dry fields. Because of the Eastland disaster, President Comisky of the White Sox called off the twin bill with the New York Yankees, and President Weegham of the Whales postponed until tomorrow the two games scheduled with the Baltimore Federals.

The postponements were announced early in the day to the newspaper offices and ticket companies, but, despite this, thousands of fans went to the parks about noon only to be confronted with the announcement that there would be no games.

SPARKLING Londonderry WATER

Bubbling with rare delicacy, freshness and thirst-quenching qualities, Londonderry is by all means *the* carbonated water for the connoisseur's high ball—the bonvivant's table beverage. Try a bottle tonight.

Sold by Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., and others who supply the critical. Served at the better hotels, cafes and clubs.

Sale
Entire Stock of
Summer Suits

Reduced as Follows:

$25, $22.50 and $20 Suits,	$16.50
$30, $27.50 and $25 Suits,	$19.50
$40, $35.00 and $30 Suits,	$24.50

No Charge for Alterations

This includes everything, with the exception of evening dress clothes and washable suits. Nothing added to the regular stock—nothing taken away.

Plain blues, blacks, grays and a choice selection of the season's fancy custom fabrics.

Five Clothing Stores

Weber and Heilbroner

27 New 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 42nd and Fifth Avenue

$1.10 for $1.65 and $1.50 Shirts.

Made to fit and wear as well as much higher-priced Shirts. Fabrics are Madras Crepes and Cotton Pongee Stripes.

Pleated Bosoms with Starched Cuffs. Plain Bosoms have Soft Cuffs.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

IMPORTERS' MEETING

All importers interested in receiving goods of German and Austrian origin, are urged to attend the adjourned meeting to be held on Wednesday, July 28th, 1915, 2:30 P. M., at the Biltmore Hotel.

Beginning This Morning at 8:30 Sharp

The Half-yearly Sale of
Saks-made Suits for Men

Reduced from $30, $28, $25, $23, $20—to

$17

¶ Substantial as the reductions are in this sale, that is by no means the sole attraction. This event excels in just that particular wherein most sales are deficient—assortments. Kept up to normal requirements until a few weeks ago, the selections are both extensive in variety, and rich in just those models and materials which dominate current Metropolitan styles. Thus you are afforded the twofold advantage of a liberal saving and a range of choice in which you can readily find what you want.

¶ And the making is ours! Every garment is Saks-tailored clean through. Every line and curve attests the consummate skill of Saks workmanship. Every stitch and seam reveals the Saks scrupulosity of detail. And whether you consider the outward appearance of the garment, or investigate its perfectly finished skeleton interior, you will find in both all those creative earmarks of fine making which distinguish Saks clothes from all others.

A small charge for alterations.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

B

Here's the way out of filing trouble

Having trouble with your filing system?

Then you're *not* using the L. B. Automatic Index.

How do we know? Because the L. B. Automatic Index is *trouble-proof*—it's a check against mistakes in filing.

Of all filing methods, the L. B. "Automatic" is *quickest* and most *accurate*. It can be applied to the filing of correspondence, sales reports, customers' lists and such like.

Businesses of all kinds, large and small, have adopted it.

Our booklet, "A few letters," tells why some of them swear by it. We'll gladly send it on 'phone or letter request.

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Manufacturing distributors of Card and filing systems. Unit cabinets in wood and steel.
O. H. RICE, Manager
316 Broadway, New York

CHICAGO WILL RAISE $200,000 FOR RELIEF

Fund to Aid Families of Eastland Victims Guaranteed by Citizens' Committee.

LIPTON OFFERS $1,000 GIFT

Employes' Benefit Association to Contribute $100,000 Additional —Benefits Planned.

CHICAGO, July 25.—At a meeting of the Citizens' Advisory Committee called today by William R. Moorhouse, Acting Mayor, arrangements were made to raise immediately $200,000 by public subscription for the relief of families of the Eastland victims. In addition officials of the Western Electric Company, who attended a conference in the Mayor's office, announced that the Employes' Benefit Association of that company had $100,000 available for such work.

Acting Mayor Moorhouse said the $200,000 relief fund had been guaranteed by a sub-committee and would be available within twenty-four hours.

This cablegram was received by Acting Mayor Moorhouse today from Sir Thomas Lipton, dated London:

"I am greatly shocked to see by the day's newspapers the catastrophe that has fallen on your city. My heartfelt sympathy goes out to those who have lost their dear ones. If you start a relief fund put me down for $1,000."

Managers of Chicago theatres announced they would give a percentage of their receipts to the relief fund.

The relief work will be in charge of the National Red Cross, the Associated Charities of Chicago, and the City Health Department. Ernest P. Bicknell, director of the Red Cross, arrived tonight to assist in the relief work. The entire force of the City Government will be at the disposal of the Red Cross, Acting Mayor Moorhouse announced.

"Chicago is responding generously to the call for relief and we will not need assistance from outside," said the Acting Mayor. "We have an efficient organization and all the money needed, and the suffering will be relieved promptly."

Mr. Moorhouse received hundreds of telegrams from cities all over the United States and Canada expressing sorrow at Chicago's grief and offering aid.

The Western Electric officials said that not more than one-third of the victims were employes of their company, the others being members of employes' families or friends.

An emergency call to the clergymen of Chicago and visiting ministers to offer their services at the funerals of the Eastland dead was issued by the Interdenominational Committee of Churchmen, headed by Bishop Samuel Fallows. Hundreds of physicians responded to the appeal of the Health Department, and offered their services without charge to survivors.

At noon the Acting Mayor telegraphed a detailed report of the relief work to Mayor Thompson at San Francisco. Mayor Thompson indorsed everything that had been done, and said he would leave the Coast late today on a special train and expected to arrive in Chicago Wednesday.

While no families were made wholly dependent by the disaster, as might be the case in a flood or great fire, it was said that many victims had been working only half time or less in recent months. Several men who made this report, in asking for aid, were asked why they started on the excursion while in poor financial circumstances. They replied that an organization of employes gave the picnic, and that experience had taught them it was best to buy tickets if they desired preferment for work. They said the company had nothing to do with this condition or the management of the excursion, but that members of the employers' organizations found the purchase of tickets for the annual lake trip almost compulsory.

PLAN TO FLOAT THE EASTLAND

Underwriters May Let the Contract to Wreckers by Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25.—The underwriters have asked the lake wreckers for bids for floating the steamer Eastland, which capsized at Chicago Saturday. The bids will be opened Monday or Tuesday and work will be started as soon as possible.

The wrecking steamer Favorite of the Great Lakes Towing Company was ordered to the wrecked steamer by the underwriters Saturday. She left her station at Saint Ignace, Mich., about 11 A. M., and Captain Alexander Cunning, wrecking master, will make an examination of the Eastland today. Work will be started at once if the Great Lakes Towing Company gets the contract. Some of the other wrecking firms will probably send in bids.

HERE TO DODGE KITCHENER.

One Hundred Young Irishmen Cheer at First Sight of America.

Out of 200 steerage passengers arriving last night on the American liner Philadelphia from Liverpool fully 100 were young Irishmen from Galway and Connaught. They made no secret on board of the fact that they had left Ireland to avoid the expected conscription. Purser Irving said that when the American coast was sighted the Irishmen stood on deck and cheered and said "Kitchener can't get us here. America is a free country."

The fare from Liverpool to New York on the American Line is $40, which is a lot of money for poor people in the West of Ireland to have, the Purser said. Each of the young Irishmen was well supplied with English sovereigns, which they brought to him to exchange into American money.

The officers said the Philadelphia was a few hours late on account of having to burn Yorkshire coal, as the Welsh steam coal had all been reserved for the use of the British Navy. No submarines or war vessels were sighted on the voyage.

Captain Arthur R. Mills said the English people did not realize the possibility of a German invasion, and took the war in a very matter-of-fact way.

PASTOR CRITICISES WILSON.

Lutheran Says President's Note Threatened Germany.

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Moldenke, pastor of St. Peter's German Lutheran Church, in his sermon yesterday morning criticised President Wilson for employing what he termed threatening language in the last note to Germany.

"The note just sent by our President to the German Imperial Government will have the hearty approval of German-Americans in all respects save one," he said. "That is in the threatening language employed. Everybody recognizes that it is impossible for Germany to give up submarine warfare. Germany has said it is. President Wilson seems to have come to the conclusion that it is. Every German and German-American sees that it is. Such being the case, President Wilson hurts America's cause by using the language he does. It will irritate Germany, and do no good. It is unnecessary, and unfair. More could have been accomplished without it than with it. I believe I correctly interpret the position taken by all Germans in America."

H. A. TOMKINSON NOW MAJOR

Was Member of British Polo Team That Won the Cup Last Year.

LONDON, July 25.—A world-renowned polo player, Captain H. A. Tomkinson of the Royal Dragoons, has just been promoted to the rank of Major.

He played No. 1 on the team which brought back the international honors to England from the United States last year.

SAYS STEEL TRUST IS TO HAVE RIVAL

New Combination Planned, Says Cleveland, With Schwab at the Head.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 25. — The Leader tomorrow will say:

"There's a new steel trust in the hatchery. Charles M. Schwab is slated for the Presidency and Henry Clay Frick is reported to be pulling the wires that will give the country a second great steel combine. This second steel trust will not be as large as the United States Steel corporation, but it will approximate it closely in the magnitude of its operations.

"The companies named as definitely lined up for the new merger include the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, of which Charles M. Schwab is President and directing genius; the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, owned by the Rockefellers; the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company of Pittsburgh, known as the greatest of all the independents; the Crucible Steel Company of America, once owned in Pittsburgh, but whose control in the last few months has drifted to Wall Street; the Lackawanna Steel Company of Buffalo, controlled by the Vanderbilts, Horace E. Andrews, and interests identified with Pickands, Mather & Co. of this city; the Pennsylvania and the Cambria Steel Companies, control of which rests with the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose holdings have been optioned to William H. Donner, President of the company and close personal friend of Henry Clay Frick, capitalist, banker, promoter, coke king, and Nestor of the new idea of a second steel trust.

"Beyond these companies actually named as scheduled for entry into the new steel trust, conjecture runs riot. It is reported that the Republic Iron and Steel Company may be included; that the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, a corporation closely affiliated with the Pickands, Mather & Co. interests, may also join the merger.

"Should it go as far as this, it can be taken for granted that it will also take in upward of $100,000,000 worth of lake steamship and Lake Superior iron ore enterprises controlled by the leading capitalistic interests of this city. And it may even reach down the line and take in such smaller concerns as the Inland Steel Company of Chicago, the Brier Hill Steel Company of Youngstown, the Labelle Iron Works of Wheeling, and a number of others in the same class operating throughout the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys.

"The independents named go a little further in the matter of diversity than does the Steel Trust. The naval, armament and ordnance features already mentioned do not cover all the ground, hence if this great proposed merger gets past without accident, it will be directly competitive with the Steel Trust.

"The writer has no knowledge as to how many of the independents have signified their willingness to enter the new steel merger, but below is given a list of the possibilities, including those who can come in if they will, together with the capital investment of each, as represented in the combined par value of their stocks and bonds outstanding:

Bethlehem Steel Corporation	$73,600,000
Colorado Fuel & Iron Company	81,400,000
Lackawanna Steel Company	81,000,000
Republic Iron & Steel Company	70,500,000
Jones & Laughlin Steel Company	52,500,000
Crucible Steel Company of America	60,000,000
Pennsylvania Steel Company	50,000,000
Cambria Steel Company	45,000,000
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company	26,500,000
Total	$540,500,000

"If the iron ore and steamship lines affiliated with or owned by interests represented in these companies is included in the list, it would be an easy matter to swell the total to around $750,000,000."

George W. Perkins, a Director of the United States Steel Corporation, whose home is at Riverdale, New York, said last night that the report that a gigantic combine of the independent steel companies was to be formed was news to him.

"I had not heard anything of it," Mr. Perkins said. "I hardly think there can be any truth in the report. Of course, however, it might be true without my knowing anything about it."

Others here interested in and familiar with the steel industry were inclined to discredit the report last night, and it was thought probable that it was the outgrowth of a recent announcement that some of the independents were planning a joint enterprise through which they could market their goods abroad and thereby place themselves on an equal footing with the Steel Trust in the foreign trade.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA REACH AN AGREEMENT

Convention Ceding the Dedeaghatch Railroad Signed in Constantinople.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 26.—A dispatch to The Times from Sofia, dated Friday, says:

"A convention, ceding to Bulgaria the Turkish portion of the Dedagatch Railway, was signed in Constantinople yesterday."

The correspondent in a later dispatch says:

"I understand the agreement implies no engagement of a political character on the part of either country. Bulgaria neither binds herself to remain neutral nor to permit the passage of contraband to Turkey.

"Under the new arrangement Bulgaria obtains the whole extent of the line traversing Turkish territory, together with the stations of Karagach, Demotika, and Kuleli Burgas. The Bulgarian frontier will coincide with the course of the Maritza River, all the territory west of it becoming Bulgarian. Round Karagach, the station of Adrianople, Bulgaria claims a zone of one mile and 1,222 yards. If this is conceded a new line will be constructed, affording Turkey independent access to Adrianople."

The Times, in commenting on this dispatch, says its significance is unmistakable, and that it clearly indicates the existence of a tacit understanding between the Turkish and Bulgarian Governments.

"Despite the assurance that the cession of territory implies no political engagement," says The Times, "it is improbable that Turkey would make concessions so large without some certainty of a political quid pro quo."

Conflicting accounts as to the nature and scope of the negotiations which for many months have been in progress between Bulgaria and Turkey have been published from various sources.

Announcement of the arrangement of a modus vivendi between the two countries in the dispute over Bulgaria's protest against interference with traffic on the Dedeagach Railway reached the Bulgarian Legation in Washington on July 17 in mail reports.

The Bulgarian Minister, Mr. Panaretoff, asserted at that time that the negotiations had nothing to do with any proposals from either the Quadruple Entente or the Germanic allies concerning Bulgaria's entrance into the war. The arrangement reached between Turkey and Bulgaria, he said, permitted direct railway service between Sofia and the Bulgarian port of Dedeagach on trains that did not stop at any point in the Turkish territory.

Frequent interferences with passengers and freight over the road by Turkish authorities, the Minister explained, brought a sharp protest from Bulgaria, which included a demand that the strip of Turkish territory which the railway was forced to cross be ceded to Bulgaria. Turkey refused to do that, but agreed to yield the right of way, including the railway station in Adrianople. Bulgaria answered that she could not accept a proposition that left strongly fortified points within her own border.

On the following day, July 15, however, the subjoined dispatch came from Berlin by way of London:

"The negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria have not yet been concluded. Turkey is willing to make certain territorial concessions in the Adrianople district to give Bulgaria the desired railroad route to the sea, but a point escaping general attention is the fact that Turkey demands in return not merely passive neutrality, as heretofore, but participation in the war, or at least some form of pressure against Turkey's enemies."

FRENCH CAPTURE STRONG DEFENSES

Two Battalions Carry Positions in Ban-de-Sapt Region and Take 825 Prisoners.

OCCUPY PART OF LAUNOIS

British Gain Some Ground by Mine Operations—Repulse Heavy Bomb Attacks.

LONDON, July 25.—The French War Office announces today the capture last night of "some very powerful German defensive organizations" in the Ban-de-Sapt region of the Vosges Mountains. More than 800 prisoners were taken, and six machine guns have been recovered from the captured trenches. Two battalions of one regiment of the regular French infantry were engaged, but the prisoners taken are said to belong to four different battalions. Berlin admits the loss of some advanced trenches in the official report on this operation.

Dunkirk has been bombarded again by the Germans and elsewhere along the long western line there have been artillery duels.

The report given out this afternoon in Paris follows:

The night was without incident, except some artillery actions in Artois, in the neighborhood of Souchez, between the Aisne and the Oise on the plateau of Quennevières and in the Forest of Le Prêtre, where the cannonade was accompanied by a lively fusillade of rifle fire.

In the Vosges at Ban-de-Sapt we attained a new success. We seized last night some very powerful German defensive organizations which extended between the heights of La Fontelle (on the side of Hill 627) and the village of Launois, and we occupied a group of houses which formed the southern part of the village. We made more than 700 unwounded prisoners belonging to four different battalions and a machine gun company. The amount of war material captured has not yet been determined.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

In Artois and between the Oise and the Aisne there have been continual artillery actions.

On the north banks of the Aisne, in the region of Troyon, as well as in Champagne, on the Perthes-Beausé-jour front, the mining operations have continued to our advantage.

In southern Woevre the cannonading has been intermittent.

In the Vosges our troops, notwithstanding the bombardment, have organized the positions conquered yesterday at Ban-de-Sapt. The number of German prisoners has increased to eleven officers and 825 men, of whom only seventy were wounded. A number of bodies were found in the trenches.

On our side only two battalions of one regiment of the regular infantry were engaged. Six machine guns have already been recovered from the conquered trenches.

The text of the German statement follows:

On the eastern border of the Argonne we blew up an enemy blockhouse.

Near Launois, south of the Ban-de-Sapt, the French established themselves in a small portion of our advanced trenches.

The fortress of Dunkirk was bombarded by us with several shells.

An official report from Field Marshal French was issued tonight by the Press Bureau, reading as follows:

On July 21 we repulsed a bomb attack on the crater caused by the explosion of our mine west of Hooge, which was reported in my communication of July 20. Our heavy artillery succeeded in silencing a heavy trench mortar which was assisting in the attack.

On the evening of the 23d we successfully exploded a mine under a salient in the German line southeast of Zillebeke and destroyed the enemy's trenches there. Shortly afterward the enemy exploded a mine a little further to the south, which, however, did little damage.

Since then we have made some ground by occupying the crater of a German mine and linking it to our trenches. Yesterday we repulsed another heavy bomb attack on our trenches around the crater near Hooge.

BORDEN GREETED IN FRANCE.

Premier of Canada Visits Hospital and Dines with President.

PARIS, July 25.—Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada, arrived here yesterday for a stay of forty-eight hours. He was warmly received. Accompanied by Philippe Roy, Canadian Commissioner General to France, the Premier visited the Canadian hospital.

Last evening he dined with President and Mme. Poincaré. Among the guests were Minister of War Millerand, Foreign Minister Delcassé, and Gabriel Hanotaux.

LESSON AMERICA LEARNED.

It Is That Our Citizenship Is Sacred, Says the Rev. Dr. Broughton.

The Rev. Dr. Len G. Broughton, who preached at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon, was pastor of Christ Church, London, during the first six months of the war. Mr. Broughton had a warm argument in Asheville, N. C., recently with ex-Secretary Bryan over a sermon he had preached. Yesterday he repeated the sermon before a large congregation, some of them German-American.

Dr. Broughton said in part:

"Might no longer makes right. When this great war ends we are going to come nearer living under the Golden Rule than ever since the Master gave it. Many lines of industry are growing rich out of this war and they should see to it that as far as is right, they divide their fortunes with those who help to make them for them—the working men. This is nothing but right. It costs them more to live than before the war and they are entitled to some of the spoils.

"The greatest lesson America has learned is the discovery of the sacredness of American citizenship. With the slaughter of our people on the high seas, while enjoying their privileges under international law, there went up from the capital of the nation a shriek of the American Eagle that shook the world.

"No longer will any nation look upon us as merely a nation of 'dollar chasers' while our rights are being disregarded and our people are being put to death. The final word of protest that went from our able, just, and judicious President last Thursday with regard to such disregard for our rights has done more for us than any one word that the nation has ever spoken. It has stamped American citizenship in letters of unfailing glory. It has shown the world that around every American citizen, great and small, there is the Stars and Stripes to guard and protect him. It has made it mean more to us, and to the world, to be an American citizen, than any word of any other man since the birth of the nation."

Sails with 1,000 Horses for Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 25.—The Leyland Line steamship Canadian sailed for Liverpool at noon today carrying, beside a large cargo of grain, steel, provisions, &c., 1,000 horses for the British Army.

AMERICAN AVIATOR WINS BRITISH HONOR

Oliver D. Filley of St. Louis Decorated for Daring Exploit in the Air.

LONDON, July 25.—Lieutenant Oliver Dwight Filley of the Royal Flying Corps, has been awarded the military cross for conspicuous gallantry on July 6 while taking observations for the British artillery. The Lieutenant is a member of the well-known American family of that name of St. Louis, and was stroke of a boat crew ten years ago at Harvard University, where he was graduated.

According to the official report, Lieutenant Filley and an observer, although not in a special fighting machine, attacked and drove off German aeroplanes on two occasions and continued the work of observation until two enemy machines came up. Lieutenant Filley attacked both aeroplanes with his remaining five rounds of ammunition and only retired after his observer had been killed and the engine had been damaged. He landed safely within the British lines.

Lieutenant Filley, who was a mining engineer in Rhodesia at the outbreak of the war, came to England and received his commission. His exploit is featured in the "Roll of Fame List" in the English newspapers.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Oliver D. Filley is a son of the late Oliver B. Filley, an iron manufacturer. His relatives in St. Louis were much pleased to learn tonight of the honor that had been bestowed upon him. He is a grandson of Oliver D. Filley, a former Mayor of St. Louis, and a nephew of John D. Filley, director of the St. Louis Union Bank. He is also related to Frank B. Filley, President of the Mound City Oil and Supply Company; Chauncey Ives Filley of 4109 Westminster Place, civil war Mayor of St. Louis and one time Republican leader of Missouri, and former Park Commissioner Dwight Davis.

Lieutenant Filley is 35 years old. He spent his boyhood in England, where he went to Rugby School. He came to the United States and was graduated from Harvard University. He aided greatly the cause of rowing at Harvard University, and was captain of a crew there. Harvard's success on the water dates from the time of Filley's coaching.

Lieutenant Filley once resided in St. Louis, but left here fifteen years ago. He worked in Mexico as a mining engineer before going to South Africa. He is unmarried. His mother, Mrs. Mary Filley, now resides in England, and Filley has a sister there who married a British surgeon.

RUSSIANS MENACE MACKENSEN'S FLANK

Continued from Page 1.

strategic scheme is much more vast in conception than hitherto supposed.

The only puzzling point in this interpretation is the impossibility of conjecturing whence the Germans are drawing the astounding numbers which now undoubtedly are in action on the Russian fronts

Germans Nearing the Bug River.

BERLIN, July 25, (via London.)—The Germans have crossed the Narew River on a front from a point south of Ostrolenka to Pultusk. Southeast of the Pultusk fortress the Teutonic forces are approaching the Bug River.

These two advances of the German troops in Russian Poland are announced in today's official statement issued by the German Army Headquarters Staff. The movement indicates that the Germans are making for the Warsaw-Petrograd Railway, which runs parallel with the Bug River, twelve miles to the southeast.

The army of General Bülow is engaged in rear guard actions during his forward movements on the Jesia River, south of Kovno, and in the region of Dembowo, six miles northeast of Bulwalki, several Russian trenches were captured. The official bulletin says:

The Narew River has been crossed on the whole front from the south of Ostrolenka to Pultusk.

Southeast of Pultusk our troops are approaching the Bug River.

Southwest of the stronghold of Pultusk, despite the enemy's firm resistance, the line of Nasielsk-Gzowo has been reached.

Southwest of Blonie several enemy positions have been captured, while south of Warsaw the villages of Stanowghiska and Jazgarzew have been taken by storm. (Jazgarzew is on the Jeziorna River, ten and a half miles directly south of Warsaw.)

The situation of the German troops on the southeastern front is unchanged.

VIENNA, July 25, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

In the Russian war theatre yesterday was relatively calm. Near Ivangorod our troops repulsed some feeble attacks of the enemy.

South of Krylow an attempt of the enemy to cross the Bug River failed. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

Petrograd Admits Narew Crossing.

PETROGRAD, July 25.—The following official communication was issued from General Headquarters today:

In the region of Mitau there has been no important change on the Shavli-Rossieny roads. The enemy continues to advance in the direction of Poneviej, in which region, as well as on the River Lavenna, there were engagements on the 24th.

On the Narew front the enemy in the course of the night and the morning of the 24th made a series of fierce attacks along the east bank of the Pissa, in the region of Seroatka, but realized no success, while sustaining great losses.

In the sector between Ostrolenka and Rozan we repulsed determined attempts of the enemy to cross the Narew at certain points. In the sector of Rozan-Pultusk the enemy on the 23d succeeded in throwing a portion of his forces on to the left bank of the Narew, and is trying to consolidate his positions.

On the left bank of the Vistula the enemy on July 24 made fruitless attacks in the direction of Plassetchno.

Between the Vistula and the Bug the enemy's advance was arrested by our counter-attacks. He has undertaken no further offensive except in the Qrubechow region, where on the night of the 24th and the following day we repulsed attacks on the Voislavitze-Gorodlo front.

On the Bug, the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester no fighting has occurred except on the line of the Village of Dobrodwor, where there was a sanguinary local action. The attempt of the enemy to consolidate himself on the right bank of the Bug failed.

POWER FOR DUMA RADICALS.

Labor and Socialists to be Represented on Military Committees.

PETROGRAD, July 25.—The Russian Government has decided to give Socialist and Labor members of the Duma representation on the Military and Naval Committees in proportion to their numbers.

Heretofore Socialist and Labor Deputies have not been admitted, and in consequence the Constitutional Democrats have refused to participate in the work of these committees. This important concession to the Radicals is granted by the Government to show that all political parties are harmonious in this time of war.

Surgeon Makes 8,000 Operations.

GENEVA, July 25.—The Swiss doctor Rustca of Locarno, who was attached to the Russian military hospital at Jaegerdorf, near Cracow, reports that he operated on over 8,000 serious cases between November and June.

CORONEL SEA FIGHT AS VON SPEE SAW IT

Admiral's Report of Victory in the Pacific Reaches Berlin After Eight Months.

BATTLE FOUGHT IN STORM

Sea Rolled So Heavily That Gunners Lost Aim and British Warships Tried to Use Torpedoes.

BERLIN, July 12, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Full eight months' late, as an echo of the days when portions of the German fleet were still abroad on the high seas and naval battles were not the rare occurrence they are today, the report of Vice Admiral Count von Spee, commander of the cruiser squadron of which the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau were a part, concerning the battle between the Germans and the English off the Bay of Arauco, Chile, near Coronel, has reached the Admiralty.

The naval engagement, in which three English cruisers and an auxiliary cruiser and two German cruisers and three smaller vessels took part, occurred on Nov. 1, 1914. Vice Admiral von Spee's account was written on Nov. 3. How it has taken eight months for it to reach Germany and where it has been in the long intervening months may never be made known.

One by one the German ships, the Scharnhorst, the Gneisenau, the Nürnberg, the Leipzig, and the Dresden, have met their fate. The report follows:

"The squadrons under my command, consisting of the large cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the small cruisers Dresden, Nürnberg, and Leipzig, steamed on the 1st of November about twenty miles from the Chile coast, at a twelve-mile rate, toward the south in order to catch an English cruiser which, according to reliable information, had anchored off Coronel the night before. On the way several smaller cruisers were detached from the squadron to look for approaching steamers and sailing vessels.

"At 4:15 in the afternoon, bent on such a mission, the Nürnberg was out of sight to the northeast, and the Dresden was approximately twelve miles to the rear. With the rest of the squadron I stood about forty miles to the northeast of the Bay of Arauco.

Sight British Squadron.

"At 4:17 there were sighted in the west and to the south, two vessels, and at 4:25 a third, about fifteen miles distant from us. Two were finally recognized as warships, probably the Monmouth and the Glasgow, while the third probably was the auxiliary cruiser Otranto. They seemed to be taking a southerly course. My squadron pursued them with all possible speed, keeping them about four points to starboard. The wind was blowing a full gale from the south. A correspondingly high sea was running so that I strongly preferred to guard against being forced into the lee position.

"The course chosen served also to cut off the enemy from the neutral coast. At 4:35 it was noticed that the British ships were bearing more westward, and I followed gradually in a west-southwest course, the Scharnhorst gradually overtaking them at a speed of twenty-two miles, while the Gneisenau and the Leipzig lagged behind. The lively wireless exchange of the enemy was disturbed as much as possible.

"At 5:20 the arrival of another warship was made known. This vessel took the lead at 5:30, and was recognized as the Good Hope, the flagship of Rear Admiral Cradock. The enemy's line at once straightened out, ran up its flags, and attempted slowly to close on a southerly course. From 5:35 on I held to a southwesterly course, later to a southerly course, under diminished speed to allow my other ships to catch up.

"At 6:07 the two lines stood nearly parallel to one another on a southerly course, a little over 14,600 yards apart. The Dresden was about one mile behind, and the Nürnberg was far to the rear. At 6:20, at a distance of 13,400 yards, I turned one point toward the enemy, and at 6:34, at a range of 11,200 yards, I opened fire.

The Good Hope Hit.

"Wind and swell were head on, and the vessels had heavy going, especially the small cruisers on both sides. Observation and distance estimation were under a heavy handicap, because of the seas which washed over the bridges. The swell was so great that it obscured the aim of the gunners at the 10.5-centimeter guns on the middle deck, who could not see the sterns of the enemy's ships at all, and the bows but seldom.

"The guns of both our armored cruisers, on the other hand, were effective, and by 6:39 already we could note the first hit on the Good Hope. I at once resumed a parallel course, instead of bearing, as before, slightly toward the enemy. The English opened their fire at this time. I assume that the heavy sea made more trouble for them than it did for us. While we ran parallel, and later, as it grew dark, when we increased the distance between us, their two armored cruisers remained covered by our fire, while they, so far as could he determined, hit the Schainhorst only twice and the Gneisenau only four times.

"At 6:53, when only 6,500 yards apart, I ordered a course one point away from the opponent. They were firing more slowly at this time, while we were able to count numerous hits. We could see, among other things, that the top of the forward turret of the Monmouth had been shot away and that a violent fire was burning in the turret. The Scharnhorst, it is thought, hit the Good Hope about thirty-five times.

Sought Torpedo Attack.

"In spite of our altered course, the English changed theirs sufficiently so that the distance between us shrunk to 5,300 yards. There was reason to suspect that the enemy despaired of using his artillery effectively, and was manoeuvring for a torpedo attack. The position of the moon, which had risen at 6 o'clock, was favorable to this move. Accordingly I gradually opened up further distances between the squadrons by another deflection of the leading ship at 7:45.

"In the meantime it had grown dark. The range finders on the Scharnhorst used the fire on the Monmouth as a guide for a time, though eventually all range finding, aiming, and observations became so inexact that firing was stopped at 7:20. At 7:23 a column of fire from an explosion was noticed between the stacks of the Good Hope. From that time, as it seemed to me, that vessel fired no more. The Monmouth apparently stopped firing at 7:20.

"The small cruisers, including the Nürnberg, received by wireless at 7:30 the order to follow the enemy and to attack their ships with torpedoes. Vision was somewhat influenced at this hour by a rain squall. The light cruisers were not able to find the Good Hope, but the Nürnberg encountered the Monmouth, which steamed at first ahead and then parallel with her. At 8:58 the Nürnberg was able, by shots at closest range, to capsize the Monmouth, without a shot being fired in return. Rescue work in the heavy sea was not to be thought of, especially as the Nürnberg immediately afterward believed she had sighted the smoke of another enemy ship and had to prepare for a new attack.

"The Otranto turned about as soon as the first shot struck her and later apparently ran away at full speed. The Glasgow was able to keep up longest its fire, even though it was ineffective, and succeeded in escaping in the darkness. Both the Leipzig and the Dresden thought they saw several salvos of hits strike her.

"The small cruisers had neither losses nor damages in the battle. On the Gneisenau there were two men slightly wounded. The crews of the ships went into the fight with enthusiasm; every one did his duty and played his part in the victory."

NAMES THE KAISER A FIELD MARSHAL

Appointment Accepted From Bavarian King Causes a Great Stir in Germany.

LONDON, Monday, July 26.—The King of Bavaria has appointed the German Emperor a Field Marshal of the Bavarian Army, and the Emperor has accepted the appointment, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The incident, the dispatch adds, has caused a tremendous stir in Germany, as it has frequently been asserted that the Emperor alone had the power to appoint Field Marshals.

The rights of the Bavarian King have never before been asserted, but there has been a strong feeling recently in Bavaria in favor of the King asserting his position in the face of the powerful Prussian army, because of the prominent part the Bavarian troops have taken in the war.

MISS EDITH DEACON HOME.

Boston Society Woman Has Been Nursing Wounded in France.

Miss Edith Deacon of Boston, well known in society, who had been in France nursing the wounded in the American hospital at Neuilly since the war began, returned yesterday on the American liner Philadelphia for a three months' rest. Then she will go back to her post, she said. Miss Deacon is going to Boston today.

"Dr. Drake has inaugurated a new treatment for wounds," Miss Deacon said, "which appears to be very successful. Instead of bandaging the wounded limbs in the hospital, they are first treated with antiseptic dressing and then left uncovered and placed under powerful electric rays, which cause the wounds to heal more quickly than the old method of surgical bandages."

Another passenger on the Philadelphia was Mrs. Michael Foster of Harrowgate, England, whose husband, Captain Foster, is in charge of the base hospital in Cambridge. She said that the wounded and the Belgian relief kept every woman busy in England and left no time for play or social functions.

HANGING FOR PUBLISHERS.

Quiller-Couch Says Some Are More Dangerous Than Spies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 26. — The Daily Chronicle, under the heading, "The Poison Press," prints the following report of a speech by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, who has a commission in the Cornwall Pioneers:

Speaking at a recruiting meeting at St. Austell on Saturday, he said he had not read the newspapers for six weeks. He was a believer in the liberty of the press, but if some proprietors of English newspapers had had what they deserved during the month of May and the early days of June they would have been hanged.

They did much worse work, he said, in heartening the enemy and disheartening England, and it did deliberately, than any man who had yet been shot as a spy.

1,500,000 RUSSIANS TAKEN.

Berlin Says Austria and Germany Have Made That Number Prisoners.

BERLIN, July 25, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The total number of Russian prisoners of war in the hands of Germany and Austria-Hungary since the beginning of the war, including the figures reported by the General Staff yesterday, exceeds 1,500,000 officers and men.

Three Bluechers Killed in Action.

AMSTERDAM, July 25.—German newspapers mention in the latest lists of casualties the deaths of three direct descendants of General Blücher, who commanded the Prussians in the battle of Waterloo. They are Lieut. Col. Heinrich von Blücher, First Lieutenant Max von Blücher, and Lieut. Col. Lebrecht von Blücher.

RED CROSS UNITS TO BE RECALLED

American Fund of $1,560,000 for This Work Will Be Exhausted on Oct. 1.

BELGIUM MAY BE EXCEPTED

Serbian Sanitary Commission and Other Efforts Supported by Special Funds Can Go On.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—American Red Cross doctors and nurses will be withdrawn from the European battlefield on Oct. 1, because of lack of funds to maintain them longer at their stations.

It is possible that the two units in Belgium, where the greatest need exists, will be continued, but the other fourteen detachments will return to the United States. The Serbian Sanitary Commission and other work supported by special contribution will go on as long as those contributions are available, but the general fund collected in the United States, amounting to $1,560,000, will be exhausted on Oct. 1.

"The American Red Cross by Oct. 1 will have maintained its personnel in each country a year with the exception of the Belgian units and the Sanitary Commission," says the statement made public today by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman of the Red Cross Relief Commission.

"The tour of duty required of each surgeon and nurse does not exceed six months, so that a number have already returned and substitutes been sent. By October a large number of those now in Europe will return, the cost of the transportation of these surgeons and nurses, going and coming, makes a constant and considerable financial demand upon the Red Cross treasury.

"The monthly pay roll is also a large item of expense. In view of these facts, and because its funds are rapidly becoming exhausted, the American Red Cross has decided by Oct. 1 of the present year to withdraw the personnel now in Europe, possibly with the exception of the units in Belgium. Much as it regrets this necessity, it realizes that no Red Cross of a neutral country ever before rendered so long and extensive service in the way of personnel to nations engaged in war.

"The work of the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission under Dr. Richard P. Strong, for which the Rockefeller Foundation has made generous contributions, has been most successful. Dr. Strong was appointed Director of the International Health Board composed of Serbian Health officers and the heads of the English, French, and Russian missions. The American Minister at Bucharest reports to the State Department that the epidemic of typhus has been suppressed.

"A large number of persons also have been vaccinated against cholera, and so far no epidemic of that disease, which was very serious during the Balkan wars, has been reported.

"The American Red Cross is now arranging for physicians, nurses, and equipment for a baby hospital in Serbia, for which special contributions have been received through Mme. Grouitch."

The Red Cross, the report shows, sent to the warring countries 387 persons engaged in humanitarian enterprises. Of that number 71 were surgeons and 253 nurses, while 43 were members of the Serbian Sanitary Commission. England, France, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Serbia, and Belgium each received one or more units, which means one or more complete hospitals, with doctors, nurses, and other attendants and with all necessary supplies and equipment.

Thousands of wounded and sick have been cared for. Financial aid was sent also to hospitals and other institutions in many countries, and supplies of bandages and drugs have been rushed to the war zones by every steamer. The administrative expenses of the huge undertaking have already amounted to $11,291, and this has been paid by the Red Cross itself, and not taken from the fund contributed for relief.

Following is a summary of services rendered each belligerent Government: Austria, 11 shipments, value $97,363; Belgium, 12 shipments, $96,706; England, 18 shipments, $87,845; France, 24 shipments, $216,155; Germany, 8 shipments, $182,795; Italy, 2 shipments, $14,451; Montenegro, 3 shipments, $15,526; Poland, 1 shipment, $7,200; Russia, 9 shipments, $89,613; Serbia, 8 shipments, $130,867, and Turkey, 2 shipments, $12,536.

In the work of cleaning up Serbia the Red Cross has used 358,783 pounds of sulphur, 700,000 bichloride tablets, 7,000 gallons of kerosene oil, 5,600 pounds of formaldehyde, 12,200 doses of cholera vaccine, 500 whitewash brushes, 70 bathtubs, 50 stepladders, and 11 automobile trucks.

The financial statement shows expenditures of $1,450,306, leaving a balance of $174,818 on hand, for which the demands already are heavy.

RUSSIA RULES BLACK SEA.

New Dreadnought Establishes Her Superiority Over Turks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 25, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Now that Russia's first dreadnought in the Black Sea is in commission, the command of that sea, which has been practically hers many months past, is so now absolutely, even if Turkey had the undamaged Goeben available.

This consideration is of importance at the present moment, when the expectation of the reopening of the Dardanelles is believed to be approaching realization.

OBVIOUSLY

The milk which the cow kicks over may be the best milk in the world, but that is no remedy for the disaster.

The building which delay and extravagance have ruined may have been the best proposition ever set afoot, but that does not help matters now.

The wise course is to avoid extravagance and delay by hiring an organization which features economy and speed.

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These puppies guaranteed, tracing from the late J. Pierpont Morgan's famous $5,000 Champion Wishaw Clinker and other celebrated sires, in perfect health; sable and white, very handsome; raised with children. Will ship immediately on receipt of check; money refunded if not absolutely satisfactory; certified pedigree given; rare opportunity. Send check immediately, thereby securing best selection; each puppy guaranteed to please.

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Dine with you? With pleasure—providing you take me to the SPECIAL GRILLED DINNER (TO ORDER) WITH WINE, $1.25.

5th Avenue Restaurant ENTRANCE 24th ST.

LONDON COMMENDS PRESIDENT'S NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

Navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practice of regulated warfare.'"

The Standard says editorially:

"President Wilson apparently finds evidence during the last two months that Germany has found it practicable to conduct submarine activities in substantial accord with the accepted principles of regulated warfare. This is news to English observers, and it would be interesting to know a little more about these indications.

"Further, it piques British curiosity to hear that there is a conviction in America that what is called 'freedom of the seas' can be attained with German co-operation during the present war. Does this point to a renewal of bargaining on terms with Germany to stop the torpedoing of ships at sight, and England to allow neutral ships to reach German ports without let or hindrance? If so, it must again be said that this country cannot be blackmailed by any acts of frightfulness into signing away any of the legitimate advantages of sea power.

"There is a good deal in this part of the note which has not been adequately pondered by those who are merely anxious to read into the document resentment and defiance of Germany. In point of fact, the President has managed, in reproving Germany for her violations of international law, to include a short lecture on the supposed sins of other belligerents.

"He is determined to contend for the freedom of the seas, as Germany and Norman Angell are doing, 'from whatever quarter it is violated, without compromise and at any cost.' Is this thrown in in order to emphasize to Germany the impartiality of the United States, or is it meant to satisfy that large section of American opinion which is calling for severe measures against Great Britain? Only President Wilson himself knows, but the note does suggest that if Berlin will only treat Washington decently and cease to worry the Government by sinking American ships and drowning American citizens, Washington will not be found wanting in applying pressure to Germany's enemies.

"It remains to be seen how the German Government will view the matter, now that it has apparently reached the point of taking or leaving. Even at this stage it is quite clear that nothing short of incredible folly, sheer blundering and bullhead stupidity will have the result of adding the great republic to the already imposing list of Germany's foes, for the United States Government ostentatiously puts on record that it is willing to forgive and forget past injuries and accept apologies and money for the dead of the Lusitania, if Germany will not insist on flouting the national dignity and compelling the President to eat his own words.

"It is not for us to complain of this magnanimous and lenient policy or even to comment on it.

"The dignity of the United States is safe in the keeping of the United States, and it is no foreigner's business to suggest how it shall be vindicated. President Wilson occupies a most difficult position, and his country is with him in his anxiety to secure two highly desirable objects—avoidance of war and vindication of the rights and prestige of the American people. Possibly the two objects may in the long run prove incompatible."

The Express comments:

"The American Government has been extraordinarily patient in its protests against a cold-blooded crime. The criminal attempted to justify himself with the plea that he must murder to win. Now President Wilson categorically declares that the criminal must mend his ways or count the American Republic among his enemies."

Its Meaning "Unmistakable."

The Morning Post says:

"The language employed by Lansing is unmistakable. Any repetition of German invasions of neutral rights will be regarded by the United States Government as deliberately unfriendly.' What the United States Government proposes to do should Germany again disregard the plain warning it is not the business of this country to inquire. Behind that question lies the much wider question of the conduct of Germany in wantonly provoking the greatest war known to history in the pursuance of ideals which are as profoundly detested by the great majority of Americans as they are by the Allies."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"The stage of discussion has been cut short. Washington has drawn the line and if an act, such as the attempt to torpedo the Orduna, were to occur this week there must, we take it, be an immediate end of friendly relations between the United States and the German Empire."

The Times comments:

"The President, while expressing once more his readiness to mediate between the belligerents with a view to changing the present character of war at sea, sharply warns Germany that any repetition of her crime will be regarded by the United States as 'deliberately unfriendly.' That is not an ultimatum, but it is an exceedingly strong and definite warning.

"President Wilson cannot regret a single one of his missionary endeavors. If he has now behind him a virtually united people it is because his fellow-countrymen recognize that he has done and said nothing to bring on and everything to avert a crisis, and that no word or act of his can be pointed to as tainted with provocation or lacking in essentials of a humane, charitable, and pacific spirit.

"The responsibilities of an American President in such an emergency as this are very great. We do not know when they have been discharged with more skill or dignity or self-restraint than by Mr. Wilson. Americans will await the upshot with a clear conscience and a united front."

There have been several instances in the submarine war of late where the German commanders have shown that they could take time to visit and search suspected vessels. It is to these that the President referred in his latest note to Germany, and the fact that the London press do not understand his remarks suggest, at least, that all the details of these cases may not have been published in England.

One of these cases was that of the Norwegian bark Fiery Cross, which was sunk early this month off the Scilly Isles. Mail correspondence received in this city nearly three weeks ago stated that the Captain of the bark asked and obtain a receipt from the German submarine Captain as he left his craft before its destruction. In another case, the German submarine overhauling a neutral steamer carrying butter and eggs to England, compelled her to throw her cargo overboard and then permitted her to proceed.

A later case was that of the American bark Normandy, which was halted by a submarine off the Irish Coast on July 9. The Normandy's papers were looked over and the vessel was allowed to proceed, although she carried lumber, which is on the German contraband list.

MUST FIND REVENUE FOR DEFENSE PLANS

Next Congress Will Face at Once the Problem of Raising More Money.

NEW TAXES SUGGESTED

Growing Deficit and Loss of Sugar Duty to be Met—Size of Appropriations Questioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Wilson Administration, it was learned tonight, at the outset of its consideration of plans for increasing the national defense through development of the Army and Navy, will have to face the serious problem of raising revenue for the purpose. From a high source tonight it was ascertained that, regardless of plans for the development of national defense, the problem of national revenue would rapidly come to the front in the next session of Congress.

The deficit in the fiscal operations of the Government during the fiscal year which ended July 1 was about $35,000,000. The deficit in the operations of the Treasury thus far during the new fiscal year is about $16,000,000. With the prospect of a larger deficit at the end of the fiscal year 1916 than last year, and an even larger deficit during the fiscal year 1917, the outlook is not bright for heavy increases in expenditures for national defense unless other Federal expenditures are curtailed, or unless new means for raising revenue are devised or a bond issue provided.

One large source of loss of revenue during the current fiscal year will be in the sugar schedule unless the coming session of Congress repeals the provision in the Underwood Tariff law to place sugar on the free list on May 1, 1916. During the fiscal year, 1914, the revenue collected from the sugar schedule was about $61,000,000. During the fiscal years which has just ended the collections, under the Underwood law, from the sugar schedule were about $49,000,000, though final figures have not yet been revised. With the provision in the Underwood law that sugar shall go on the free list on May 1, 1916, the revenue from sugar will be reduced to $20,000,000 or $25,000,000. This would mean a loss of about $13,000,000, as compared with last year in the sugar schedule alone, and a loss of about $36,000,000 as compared with the sugar revenue in 1914.

War Revenue Expires.

But the loss of revenue from the transfer of sugar to the free list is not the only problem in revenue that would have to be faced by the Administration, and it will have to be confronted regardless of plans for national defense. The war revenue law expires by limitation on Dec. 31, 1915, and this will mean another heavy loss in Government receipts unless Congress by joint resolution extends the war revenue taxes another year. It is plain that even with no plan for heavier appropriations for national defense there must be important revenue legislation enacted during the coming long session of Congress.

Already there are suggestions that the Democratic leaders may consider new sources of raising revenue. One suggestion is that a tax of 3 cents a pound be levied on coffee, that a tax of 5 cents a pound be levied on tea, that a tax of 10 per cent. be levied on bananas, and that taxes be placed on certain other articles now admitted free of duty. It is estimated that a tax of 3 cents a pound on coffee would bring an annual revenue of about $27,000,000, that a tax of 5 cents a pound on tea would bring $5,000,000, and that several million dollars may be obtained from a tax on bananas. Experts who have been looking into the Underwood tariff estimate that there are about fifteen articles which can be taxed so as to yield an additional $100,000,000 of revenue.

The plans of the Administration for development of national defense to be submitted to the coming session of Congress will call for expenditures that would have to be met out of the revenues to be collected during the fiscal year 1917—the first year that sugar goes on the free list. There will be a strong movement in the Congress to prevent the consummation of the plans laid in the Underwood tariff law for placing sugar on the free list. The Louisiana delegation will, of course, lead in this fight, supported by the Republicans and, perhaps, by some Democrats from the beet sugar States. In the House the Democratic majority will be greatly reduced.

The appropriations for the navy for the current fiscal year aggregated $149,675,864. The appropriations for the army proper during the current fiscal year call for an expenditure of $101,974,195, besides $6,060,216 separately appropriated for fortifications and $1,069,813 for the Military Academy.

The Next Navy Bill.

The total amount appropriated for national defense for the current fiscal year was $259,000,000. It is being suggested that in the coming consideration of plans for national defense the navy appropriations might be increased to $250,000,000 and the army to $200,000,000 for the fiscal year 1917. The Administration has not worked out its plans for a better army and navy, and there is nothing tangible upon which to base the increase that would be asked in national defense appropriations, but it is very evident that the status of the treasury during the next fiscal year is such that the appropriations for the military and naval establishments cannot be greatly increased without radical changes in plans for raising revenue.

From a source close to the Administration it was learned tonight that the recommendations for national defense, when submitted to Congress, will not call for anything like an increase of $200,000,000, or almost double the present expenditure. There are men closely identified with the naval administration in Washington who, while they would like to see not less than $200,000,000 appropriated for the navy next year, do not believe the Naval bill will carry more than $175,000,000. This amount, if granted, would represent an increase of about $25,000,000 over the amount granted for the present year. A bill providing for two dreadnoughts, eighteen submarines, and the usual number of destroyers would aggregate $150,000,000. Each additional dreadnought would add $15,000,000 to the total.

The navy is now going in for the larger fleet-keeping, sea-going submarines similar in general characteristics to the projected submarine Schley, which the navy is building, and these submarines cannot be produced for less than $1,000,000 each. The recommendation for submarines to be submitted by Secretary Daniels this Winter will be strong. It is probable that the Navy Department may recommend not less than thirty submarines, and if the coast defense type of submarine is abandoned and large submarines of the Schley type are authorized the cost of thirty such vessels would be $30,000,000 in the aggregate.

Secretary Daniels will, it is believed, make an appeal for an increase in the appropriations for aviation. Congress, at its last session, gave $1,000,000 for that purpose. It is probable that Mr. Daniels will this year ask for an appropriation of $5,000,000 for aircraft.

The program outlined with the usual two first-line battleships, whether they be two dreadnoughts or two battle cruisers, or a dreadnought and a battle cruiser, would bring the total appropriations for the navy to the neighborhood of $175,000,000.

The navy is in need of more officers and men. Additional men were needed last year, but provision for them was not urged by the Administration. It is probable that this year Secretary Daniels will ask for an appropriation for not less than 5,000 additional enlisted men. This would add about $2,500,000 to the present appropriation for navy pay.

For an Army of 500,000.

Army plans look to the building up an army of 500,000 men, regulars and militia, within territorial United States. This has long been the figure at which army officers placed the needs of the country for defense. This force is designed to be quickly available and to bear the brunt of the fighting while a great volunteer army is being trained.

To make the plan efficient it is believed some scheme to federalize the militia will be advanced, and also that methods of building up reserves for both the regulars and militia will be proposed. The strength of this first line army must be maintained while the volunteers are being trained, and the reserves would be trained men ready to fill gaps caused by losses and keep the units at full strength.

Another feature to receive attention probably will be plans for training officers for the volunteer forces. Enlargement of West Point may be proposed.

This general plan contemplates, it is understood, only the mobile forces. The Coast Artillery, garrisons for the canal zone, Hawaii, the Philippines, Alaska, and Porto Rico will be considered separately. From figures arrived at in these studies and from the ratio of regulars to militia in the first line army will be derived the recommendations to be urged for any increase in the standing army.

Great attention will be given to fully presenting to the President the material problem. Army officers hold that ample equipment of field guns, rifles, machine guns, and heavy field ordnance must be prepared in advance. It takes time to make these, and also to manufacture ammunition for large guns like those of the harbor defenses. Field gun ammunition and small arms cartridges can be turned out in a hurry.

It is said private plants to make these have increased many fold under the stimulus of European contracts. A year ago the Government owned 50 per cent. of the total American capacity for this work. It is now estimated that private plants could make in a month as much as Government shops could turn out in four months.

VARDAMAN BACKS WILSON

But the Senator Strongly Condemns Great Britain's Embargo on Cotton.

By Telegraph to the Editor of The New York Times.

WOODBINE, Iowa, July 25.—Every patriotic white man in Mississippi will defend the American flag and uphold the hands of the President in a war with Germany or any other country, as I did in the war with Spain.

If my services shall be needed I shall offer them to the President in event of war, but if the United States is to maintain an attitude of perfect neutrality to the belligerent countries of Europe I think the facts in the case do not altogether justify the President's note to Germany. Certainly not until Great Britain shall be forced to respect in the slightest degree the business rights of the American people.

It is a well-known fact that Great Britain has, in contemptuous violation of international law and the business customs among nations, well nigh destroyed the business interests of the Southern States of America. By her present unwarranted interference with commerce between neutral countries the European cotton market has about been destroyed and in consequence disaster confronts the cotton growers of the South, and the worst feature about it is she continues to do it, treating the protest which the Administration has made with an indifference which almost amounts to contempt.

To my mind the conduct of Germany is not half so reprehensive and offensive to the American people as that of Great Britain. If the United States is to be neutral, no favoritism should be shown. After the sinking of the Lusitania I gave an interview in which I said that I did not think it was a just cause for war, and I have not changed my opinion.

There will be no division in the ranks of the white people of Mississippi in standing by the flag in the event of hostilities with any foreign country. I do not want war, and I do not think the American people want it, but I can hardly see how Germany can afford to accede to the President's demands. As to that, however, I probably should have no opinion, but whatever may happen, if it comes to the worst Mississippians to a man will stand by the flag.

J. K. VARDAMAN,
Senator from Mississippi.

KITCHIN SEES NO WAR CLOUD.

But Asks if Mr. Bryan Hasn't Done Enough Talking.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 24. — "I have no idea we shall have trouble with Germany," said Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, floor leader of the House of Representatives, tonight. "I have every reason to feel that President Wilson will adjust the situation, and that, even if matters become even more strained, it will not be necessary to call Congress together. Our navy is plenty large enough at present to cope with Germany as far as battleships are concerned, but we need more submarines immediately. We do not need any great increase in our standing army.

"As for the attitude of W. J. Bryan I predict that he is too good a Democrat to make any trouble, no matter what happens during the next Presidential campaign. But," added Mr. Kitchin, "hasn't Mr. Bryan done about enough talking?"

"How about the national revenues?" he was asked.

"We have about $90,000,000 surplus and the internal revenue, especially from beer and whisky is rapidly increasing. On every hand I see in Connecticut evidences of returning prosperity."

Mr. Kitchin denied that he came North to investigate the Bridgeport arms strike for the Government. He was the guest of the Governor's Foot Guards and Thomas H. Sullivan, a local Democratic leader, today. He has been touring New England with Congressman Reilly of Meriden.

LANSING RETURNS TO CAPITAL.

Ends Visit with Colonel House to Keep Engagements.

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 25.—Secretary of State Lansing, who was the week-end guest of Colonel E. M. House, left for Washington late today to keep official engagements tomorrow.

Before the Secretary's departure the Marquis Cusani Confalieri, the Italian Ambassador, who is spending the Summer here, paid him a social call.

INSTRUCTION.

The Berlitz School of Languages NOW AT 28-30 WEST 34TH STREET, Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway.

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COASTS OF AMERICA AT MERCY OF ENEMY

Plenty of Landing Places for Raid, Says Army Committee of Security League.

TROOPS LACK TEAM WORK

Invaders' Opportunity in Time They Require to Gather Illustrated in Dardanelles.

The report of the Army Committee of the National Security League, of which ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson is the Chairman, was made public yesterday. It went deeply into the problem of the land defense of the United States, and its conclusion was that at present an alien enemy would not have much difficulty in finding plenty of safe landing places along the undefended coast of the United States.

The United States, the committee reported, could not place entire reliance for national security on a navy alone. The navy was held to be not an adequate first line, and the land forces not an adequate support for the navy.

"Twenty-five thousand regulars and 60,000 militia," the report stated, "constitute our total defensive mobile force for the protection of many thousands of miles of coast and land frontier. This force in small detachments is so scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land that it would be next to impossible to concentrate it on one coast in less than a month. We have but to recall the events of the opening period of the present conflict in Europe to form a very accurate judgment of the decisive steps an invader might take during the month required to assemble our small army.

"Quite aside from its weakness in numbers, this force would be poorly trained, hastily and ineffectually organized, ill-balanced, incompletely equipped, and lacking in such essentials as light and heavy artillery and the ammunition to serve it. Brigades and divisions would be brought together for the first time, the majority of them under commanders who had never commanded complete units of that size even in peace manoeuvres, and with newly appointed staff officers more or less unfamiliar with their duties.

Team Work Lacking.

"From commander to the lowest private, the unhomogeneous command would be lacking in that ability for team work which is acquired only with training and is essential to military success. This is the force with which we have to meet an invading army that would be vastly superior in numbers and training, perfectly organized, completely equipped, and led by skilled commanders. With ordinary fortunes of war, the probable outcome is so apparent that it need not be stated.

"The great armed nations of the world have sufficient merchant shipping to transport to our shores, in a single expedition, a much larger force than we can possibly concentrate against it. This statement is well within the truth and takes account of only such shipping as could be collected in home ports in the brief period of high diplomatic tension just preceding the first warlike act. Once the high seas are open to such a nation, the number of men who can be landed on our shores in successive expeditions, unless we are strong enough on land to prevent it, is so vast as to be almost unbelievable.

"The sea is no longer a barrier against invasion. It may have been in the days of slow-going sailing craft, few in numbers and of small tonnage, when a voyage across the seas required weeks instead of days, and a single ship could carry but hundreds instead of thousands of men. But in this day of vast merchant marines made up in large and swift steamships, the ocean furnishes the best of all highways for the transportation of armies.

"The landing of an invading force on our open coasts is not a trying or dangerous operation, as difficulties and hazards are measured in war. From the recent landing of the Allies in the face of powerful opposition on the restricted area of the Gallipoli Peninsula, an idea may be formed of the ease with which an invader could land at some point on our long stretches of undefended coast. Our coast defenses are powerless to prevent this, and to do so forms no part of their task. They are for the protection of our great sea-coast cities against attack from the sea, but are powerless beyond the range of their guns.

Vulnerable to Hostile Ships.

"A hostile ship that would not dare come within range of the defenses of New York City could land troops with perfect safety a few miles away on the coast of Long Island or New Jersey. The guns of these defenses would be no more powerless to oppose a landing beyond their range if they were located on the most remote island of Alaska. These guns can be fired only toward the sea. They cannot fire an effective shot in their own defense against a force attacking them from the land. Without a mobile land force to protect the defenses of our coast cities against attack by land, they are completely at the mercy of a raiding force that might land on the nearby coast. In other words, the front doors would be barred and guarded, but the back doors would be wide open and undefended, today."

The bulwark of the national defense, said the committee, should be the millions of American men who are capable of bearing arms, but who were in their untrained state "as powerless to stop an invasion as an undeveloped gold mine in Alaska would be to stop a panic in Wall Street."

The report indorsed the Swiss system of military training, which has been alluded to repeatedly in recent months in the newspapers of the country. The committee expressed the belief that the American people were not aware of the fact that the defensive arrangements of the country were so much out of proportion to the vast sums expended upon them and that "they need but know the facts to be aroused to the importance of introducing the reforms in our military system repeatedly recommended by the War Department, to secure the maximum return for the money expended."

The great need of a reserve of efficient officers was emphasized, and the committee also indorsed the repeated recommendations made to Congress for an adequate reserve of arms, ammunition, armament, and all other war materials.

"If an order were placed," said the committee, "for field guns at the outbreak of a war, four to six months would elapse before the delivery of the first battery could be made. In that time the war might easily be fought to its conclusion, and the lack of field guns alone would be sufficient cause for disaster to our forces."

Militia Short of Guns.

The militia was 316 field guns short in its equipment, the committee asserted, and the number of such guns needed to equip the total available forces was 650. At the rate of last year's appropriations it would take nine or ten years to complete these guns. The shortage in howitzers and heavy field mortars was even more alarming, the militia being entirely without guns of those types. As for ammunition, we had not enough to last through a single prolonged battle. In conclusion, the report reads:

"So long as the Secretary of War—the man primarily responsible for the efficiency and economical administration of the service—has no hand in the preparation of a budget and no voice to defend such a budget on the floor of the Houses of Congress, while the men who find advantage in spending the appropriations in extravagant ways have such a voice as well as a vote, just so long will our national defensive arrangements be woefully out of proportion to the money expended. As a first step toward making our military system highly and permanently efficient a budget system should be adopted in our national administration similar to that which exists in substantially all other civilized countries."

ITALIAN PRESS PLEASED.

Think German-American Relations Have Reached Decisive Stage.

ROME, July 25.—President Wilson's note to Germany is highly commended by the Italian press. The Tribuna says:

"The situation has reached a decisive stage, and all further discussion seems impossible, or, at least, useless. It only remains to be seen what attitude Germany will adopt in the face of this courteous but firm statement of the American position."

INSIST NORMANDY WAS USED AS SHIELD

American Sailors Here from the Torpedoed Russian Steamer Leo.

SUBMARINE SANK 5 SHIPS

American Bark Compelled to Shelter German All Day Under Threat to Captain to Sink Her.

Three American survivors of the crew of the Russian steamer Leo, which was torpedoed without warning on July 9 off the south coast of Ireland, arrived last night on the American liner Philadelphia. They made the positive statement that the American bark Normandy had been used as a shield all day by the German submarine, while five vessels, including the Leo, were sunk. The survivors are Henry Whitney of Camden, N. J., steward; Harry N. Clark of Seattle, fireman, and Walter Emery of Swan Quarter, N. C., able seaman. All were born in the United States.

Whitney, who acted as spokesman for the trio, said:

"The Leo was a Russian steamer which sailed from Philadelphia on June 25 for Leith, with 4,000 tons of war munitions, under the command of Captain J. G. Jenstrom, a Swede. She carried a crew of twenty-five all told. At 5:30 P. M. on July 9 we were twenty miles southwest of the Tuskar Light and two miles east of the American bark Normandy, which looked as if she was hove to, although there was a ten-knot westerly breeze blowing at the time. This did not arouse the suspicion of our Captain because she might have been waiting for a tug to tow her into Queenstown.

Were Three Days on Normandy.

"Suddenly there was a terrific explosion on the starboard side, abaft the engine room, and the Leo broke in two and sank immediately. There was no time to get boats, lifebelts, or even our shoes, before we were in the water struggling for our lives. Eleven of the crew of twenty-five, including the stewardess, were drowned, and the remainder managed to right a lifeboat which had broken from its lastings on the after deck as the stern went down, and got into it. Two hours later we were picked up by the Normandy, and remained on her until she arrived in Liverpool on July 12.

"Captain de Buhr of the Normandy told us all that his ship had been boarded at 7 o'clock that morning by the commande of the German submarine, who remained on board half an hour, and ordered the Captain to heave the bark to and remain in that position until he was given permission to sail away. Captain de Buhr was warned that if he made any signals to vessels belonging to the Allies he would be torpedoed immediately. The submarine was sheltered alongside the bark all day until she rank the Leo.

"According to Captain de Buhr the submarine was awash until a vessel was sighted, and then she would submerge and go out to get the range through the periscope, fire a torpedo and return alongside the Normandy. Four vessels were sunk that day before the Leo. One was the steamer Ellesmere, two others were British steamers whose names we did not learn, and the fourth was a Russian bark which was afterward towed into Queenstown."

Positive Consul Was Wrong.

When a Times reporter told Whitney that the United States Consul at Liverpool stated that he had investigated the cabled report of the Normandy being used as a shield by the submarine, and that there was nothing in it, Whitney replied that he was positive the officers and crew of the bark had told him the facts as he had just related them to the reporters.

Walter Emery, the sailor, added his confirmation and said:

"Not only the Captain but all hands on the bark told us the same story, and we had plenty of time to listen to the yarn, as we were on board her three days until she got to Liverpool. They could not see the number of the submarine, but described her as being 300 feet long and carrying a three-inch quick-firing gun in the bow, mounted on a disappearing platform."

Clark added his testimony to that of his two shipmates.

The men, who are about 30 years old, had lost all their kit in the Leo, and had nothing but what they landed in at the pier last night. They were sent to one of the seamen's mission societies until they can make arrangements to go to their homes.

PRESS OF BERLIN ASSAILS OUR NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

sion on the German people, for it contains none of the friendly, open-heartedness of the German note, and breathes an almost hateful disregard of the standpoint of the German Government. This Germany does not need to swallow and does not intend to. The opinion is held here that not only neutrals have rights, but so also has a great people engaged in a fight for existence. Every understanding which will permit an effective conduct of the submarine war we shall of course embrace with pleasure, and we shall continue to value our friendly relations with the United States in the future as in the past—but not at any price."

The Morgen Post concludes its editorial thus:

"There is a boundary to the concessions we can make. This boundary is Germany's self-respect and self-preservation."

The Kruez Zeitung concludes:

"We are trying hard to resist the thought that the United States, with its standpoint as expressed in the note, aims at supporting England. But we confess the contents of the note are hardly understandable from any other viewpoint."

Won't Sacrifice Dignity.

Georg Bernhard winds up his comment in the Vossische Zeitung by saying that to yield to the argument of President Wilson means "the weakening of Germany to the enemy's advantage.

"Any one who has this is mind," he goes on, "is not neutral, but takes sides against Germany and for her enemies. We have confidence in the Government and friendship for the American people. The dictates of humanity, which it always has been ready to respect, will not induce the Government to sacrifice Germany's dignity. We have offered the utmost concessions possible. One iota more would be felt as a humiliation by the German people, which stands victorious on all the battle fields, both on the East and West fronts."

Says German View Is Misunderstood.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 25.—The American note was published in the Sunday morning newspapers, and has been received most unfavorably by the press.

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The refusal to accept Germany's practical proposal to protect American passengers shows an absolute lack of readiness to understand the German standpoint. The principle that belligerent States must protect neutrals is untenable if applied in the fullest sense, as it would mean abdication to neutral States. It is true that belligerents must respect neutral rights, but only provided neutrals do everything to prevent their citizens getting into situations where protection is impossible.

"Victory over the enemy is the supreme law for every belligerent. Those who render more difficult this task than does international law support the enemy. The war on land has shown clearly that restrictions are necessary. A person who remains within a beleaguered fortress or walks into a gunfire zone risks his life without the right of protection from his home Government.

"The same also is true of naval warfare, in spite of the mistaken phrase 'freedom of the seas.' It is granted that the ocean is free for peaceful travel, but naval battles also take place on it. Neutral ships sailing between fighting battleships run the risk of being hit by shells, and also of being struck by mines. The submarine's only instruments are the firing of torpedoes.

Partisanship, Not Neutrality.

"Those who demand that Germany should conduct the war according to rules laid down by some academic professor expect Germany either to endanger her submarines or to give up this warfare, which means the weakening of Germany in the interest of her enemy. This is not neutrality, but partisanship against Germany.

"We know today that the passengers [of the Lusitania] could have been saved, but that they were neglected. Germany regrets their death, but she has a clean conscience and has no reason to disapprove of the conduct of her submarine commanders.

"President Wilson considers that the further torpedoing of British warships carrying American passengers will be a deliberately unfriendly act. While Germany always is glad to respect American friendship, she has conceded everything that can be conceded. One bit more would be considered humiliating by the German nation, whose armies have been victorious upon all the battlefields in the east and in the west."

The newspaper defends the sinking of the Lusitania, which it terms a warship, and says that a different course cannot be followed toward a warship simply because Americans are on board.

The Vossische Zeitung adds that the note further shows "that not only is President Wilson's policy in the matter of the German submarine policy influenced by an especial relation to England, but also by the internal political situation in the United States."

"The only answer to the concluding paragraph of the note," says the newspaper, "is that American citizens have it in their own power to avoid danger."

The Boersen Zeitung says it regrets that it is compelled to say the note is a very unsatisfactory one and that "one cannot escape feeling that the shadow of England stands behind it." The truly friendly feelings of Germany for the United States are put to a hard test by the note, especially by the last paragraph, the newspaper adds.

The Tagliche Rundschau says:

"America sticks on the letter of the law, but she will not apply it to England, which is violating its spirit. Germany gave Americans good advice when she warned them against coming into the danger zone. America's rejection of the proposals concerning passenger ships breathes any spirit except that of thankfulness. While there may be further negotiations, the Germans have decided on their course."

PARLEY ENDED, PARIS THINKS.

French Press Thinks Germany Must Now Answer Yes or No.

PARIS, July 25.—Comment in the Paris Sunday morning newspapers expresses undisguised satisfaction with the American note to Germany. The Petit Parisien says:

"The blow has fallen. Hereafter it is by deeds that the Washington Cabinet will judge the German naval policy." This paper, praising President Wilson's judicial turn of mind, compares the time it took Germany to reply to the second American note with the time required by President Wilson in preparing his latest communication.

"The Berlin Chancellery," this paper continues, "tried to complicate the problem. It misled discussion into side paths and raised every opportunity for a complementary question. President Wilson restates the naked proposition: Does the German Admiralty, responsible for the Lusitania crime, intend to renounce the destruction of neutral vessels with human being aboard? Yes or no. If yes, it should say so; if no, any future transgression will precipitate a rupture of German-American relations."

"The monotony of a long dialogue which has lasted for months between Germany and the United States," says the Gaulois, "has been lighted up for the first time by a grave and firm note, in which is affirmed without bluster, but with a conscious power, the determination of a great nation no longer to let itself be scoffed at by diplomacy based on expedients."

The Echo de Paris comments ironically on the continuation of an exchange of polite phrases between Germany and the United States, saying that by this means America admits the principle of submarine warfare, and adds:

"Not only will German submarines continue to operate despite the American note, but the latest note makes its possible that under certain conditions their activity may become legal in the eyes of the United States."

The Matin says: "Undoubtedly the new American note again opens to the Germans a way out, which they assuredly will try to make larger."

Several morning newspapers see in the directness and simplicity of the latest note a difference between the policies of Secretary Lansing and his predecessor, W. J. Bryan.

SCORES GERMAN PRESS HERE.

St. Louis Republic Calls Attacks Upon Government Traitorous.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The St. Louis Republic will say tomorrow editorially, under the caption of "Misrepresenting German-Americans."

"How long will loyal and patriotic American citizens of German-American birth and lineage sit silent under the misrepresentation of a certain portion of the German-American press?

"The traitorous and slanderous attacks upon the Government of the United States contained in two German-American papers of importance should be severely rebuked, and rebuked by Germans in the communities of their origin. One is The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, the other is The Westliche Post.

"The Staats-Zeitung's utterance is traitorous. It not only charges bad faith and double dealing against the Government at a time when that Government is putting forth all its strength in peaceful negotiations to secure reparation for the killing by a German naval commander of more than 100 American citizens who were peaceably exercising their covenanted rights, it counsels Germany to resist the American demand: 'Germany can never submit to the tone of it, and will, as much as we are sorry for it, find no other answer than the breaking off of diplomatic relations.' We beg to remind all interested parties that this smacks of treason.

"The Westliche Post is merely slanderous. It charges that the Administration at Washington has been hypocritical, hiding enmity to Germany under a specious mask of impartiality.

"We must not allow our natural indignation to blind us to the real importance of these utterances.

"As expressions of disloyal feeling calculated to fan into flame disloyalty latent in Americans of German stock, they have no importance whatever, for the reason they are wholly misrepresentative of German-American feeling. But they have a grave importance, nevertheless. Translated and scattered broadcast, they do the American of German lineage a weighty injustice. They tend to make the American of Anglo-Saxon blood look with suspicion and misgiving at him, as an outlander, and distrust the fundamental Americanism of a section of our citizenship whose blood has wet our battlefields for more than 100 years, whose contributions to our national life, industrial, commercial, intellectual, spiritual, have been most precious.

"The Republic, in a city which owes perhaps to German-American vision, courage, and character more than any other American municipality, calls on the leaders among Americans of German stock to correct the false impressions made by sheets which are not representative of their attitude toward their country."

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England and the War

Read the article by Frederick W. Whitridge on the English attitude toward the war—in the August Scribner

Fiction Number

The Best Short Stories of the year are in this number: A pretty Love Story, by Kate Douglas Wiggin.—A Story of the Sea and Shore, by J. R. Connolly.—A Story of Pirate Gold, by Jennette Lee.—A Story of the Woods, by George T. Marsh.—A Prose Play about a great artist, by Stephen Phillips.—A funny Darky Story, by Una Hunt.—A Story of Comedy and Pathos, by Gordon A. Smith.

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By means of the automobile the outlying country is being brought closer to the big cities, and the values that are created in this way more than offset any ordinary expenses which the owners of automobiles may develop, either in the way of daily upkeep, depreciation or wear and tear. What is gathered from the ground and capitalized certainly reflects the prosperity of the entire community, and money obtained from crops and thrift, even though it goes into automobiles, graphophones and pianolas, really puts into circulation new wealth and the country benefits accordingly.

With good crops this fall, every expectation of the automobile manufacturers should be fulfilled, while the anticipated reduction in profits per car will unquestionably be more than compensated for by increased sales.

The Harriman National Bank would be glad to see every farmer and merchant in possession of an automobile, first for his use in his industry, and second for his pleasure, for there is a weighty economic factor of efficiency in the social conditions that surround labor.

BANKING HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

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SHERIFF ARRESTS 30 STRIKE GUARDS

Seizes Superintendent and a Labor Adjuster Also at Bayonne Oil Plant.

SNIPING WARNING IGNORED

Kinkead Asserts Men Fire and, by Appearing with Arms, Provoke Strikers.

SALOON MEN ARRESTED, TOO

Jersey City Refuses to Give Police to Bayonne—Fielder and Oil Men at Loggerheads.

Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead of Hudson County, New Jersey, yesterday made thirty-two arrests in the plant of the Tidewater Oil Company at Bayonne, which has been closed on account of disorders in the strike at the neighboring plant of the Standard Oil Company. The men arrested on the charge of inciting to riot were Samuel H. Edwards, Superintendent; P. L. Bergoff, the labor adjuster who provided the armed guards for the Standard and Tidewater Oil Companies, and thirty of the guards.

The arrests were due to the constant sniping from the walls of the oil plants, in violation of the Sheriff's orders. By his action, together with the arrest of seven saloon keepers who had kept their places open in defiance of his orders, and the prevention of disorder at the funerals of two of the three men killed in last week's rioting, the Sheriff made yesterday the most peaceful day since the strike began.

Sheriff Kinkead announced on Saturday that he would allow guards to fire in defense of life only, not of property, and previously he forbade armed men to parade along the walls of the plants, on account of the incendiary effort of their conduct on the strikers. Despite this order, there was desultory sniping from the walls most of last night, the guards apparently firing, as they had fired earlier in the week, with no particular object.

House Hit by Bullets.

The plant of the Tidewater Company, which is nearer than that of the Standard to the dead line established by the police beyond which no crowds are allowed, was the centre of most of this shooting. Yesterday morning the Sheriff, accompanied by two deputies, went to the home of John Sudinak, at 211 East Twenty-second Street, just across the street from the Tidewater plant. The house had been hit by several bullets in a fusillade shortly before 3 o'clock. While he was making his inspection he saw several guards displaying themselves and their rifles on the wall, so he crossed the street and entered the plant with the two deputies.

As the Sheriff went into the gate and started across the courtyard, a guard, standing on the rampart, raised his rifle and leveled it at him.

"Fire if he doesn't drop that gun," said Sheriff Kinkead to the deputies. He strode forward and told the guard to drop it. The rifle was dropped. This guard and seven others who were parading along the wall were arrested on the charge of inciting to riot.

Thereupon the Sheriff went back to Sudinak's house and completed his examination, which confirmed the story that the bullets had been fired from the Tidewater plant. While he was doing so he saw three more men strolling along the wall with rifles displayed, so he went back and arrested them also and took into custody the Superintendent of the plant, Samuel H. Edwards of 76 West Thirty-fifth Street, Bayonne.

Held in $500 Bail Each.

Fearing that if he appeared on the streets the strikers would mob him, despite the protection of the deputies, Edwards asked the Sheriff not to take him up East Twenty-second Street in an automobile. So he and the guards embarked on a tug and were taken to a pier at Broadway, outside the strike zone, and thence in automobiles to the offices of Recorder William J. Cain, where they were all held in $500 bail each on a charge of inciting to riot.

Edwards gave bail and went back to the plant as he had come, but the guards were unable to give security and were locked up in the Hudson County Jail at Jersey City. The eleven arrested at this time were John Stone, 107 East Nineteenth Street; L. C. Lundon, 95 Fourth Avenue; James McQuade, 301 West Forty-seventh Street; Arthur Brown, 5 East Eighth Street; George Green of a Mills Hotel; Tony Savage of 19 Bowery, all of Manhattan; Oscar Lowe, 506 Marcy Avenue; Harry Kert, 392 South Fourth Street; Charles Rutter, 494 Chauncey Street, and John A. Johnson, 907 Clinton Street, all of Brooklyn, and George Snider, 141 Steinway Avenue, Long Island City.

The Sheriff later decided to arrest all the men in the Tidewater plant who might have been concerned in the shooting, and went back with his deputies to find all those who were on duty at the time the firing occurred. The first man arrested was P. Leo Bergoff of 138 Boulevard, Bayonne, head of Bergoff Brothers, Inc., labor adjusters of 120 Liberty Street, Manhattan, the firm which has furnished all the guards to both the Standard and Tidewater companies.

Sheriff Kinkead also arrested nineteen of the guards—Frank Ryan, Paul Selzer, Charles Johnson, Lejo Hagerty, Ostern Conicka, Walter Wild, Joseph R. Fellis, John Hanes, John Brown, William Gordon, Harry Ellison, Albert Johnson, Fred Murray, Charles Howard, Theodore Kerner, James Doring, Charles Reindat, Charles McKenner, and Harry Heymas. They were taken to the fire house of Engine Company 4, in the strike zone, surrounded by a heavy guard of deputies to protect them, and later were conveyed to the Hudson County Jail in a patrol wagon. They were all held on the charge of inciting to riot. Bergoff was released in $1,000 bail.

Six Saloon Men Arrested.

In the intervals between these arrests the Sheriff had been busy. Six saloon keepers who were running a side-door business in violation of his order issued last week, which closed the saloons until the danger was over, were arrested by Sheriff Kinkead himself and their places were closed.

Large and possibly belligerent funerals were talked of for the two men who were killed on Thursday, but in these cases, as in that of the funeral of the boy killed on Wednesday and buried on Saturday, the Sheriff took personal charge, and there was no disorder. At 1 P. M. services over the body of Nicola Iwaszku, 19 years old, of 415 Broadway, were held at his home by the Polish Young Men's Club, and the body was conveyed quietly to the Hudson County Cemetery in Jersey City. Basil Nezsko of 52 East Twenty-fourth Street belonged to the Russian Church at Twenty-fourth Street and the Boulevard, which is outside of the strike zone, so his funeral was held in the church at 2 o'clock, after which the body was taken to the Hudson County Cemetery.

The Sheriff's first activity of the day was in connection with an attack on the Rev. Father Sigismund Swider of the Mount Carmel Polish Roman Catholic Church, at Avenue E and Twenty-second Street. Father Swider was one of the priests who had tried to dissuade the strikers from further violence last week, and some of his phrases were understood by some of them as advice to go back to work. This aroused much hostility, and early yesterday a rifle was fired at the rectory, the bullet lodging in the wall a foot or so beneath his study window. He was not in the study and there was no further disorder, but it was reported that there would be a demonstration at his church at early mass.

The Sheriff went to mass himself, with two deputies, and there was no demonstration. After that he asked the priests in charge of the parishes in the strike zone to limit their advice to the strikers to recommendations to keep order and go home directly after the services.

Defends Governor Fielder.

"In some strikes hatred and malice has been engendered by hired thugs on the side of money, and considerable trouble has resulted," the Sheriff said later. "When I came here my first care was the preservation of life, and next that of property. I have not criticised any State, county, or city official. In justice to Governor Fielder, of whom there has been considerable editorial criticism, I must say that he has been at all times ready to give me assistance when the situation has required it.

"I think conditions here are gradually getting better; in the last three days there has been no bloodshed resulting from strike conditions and no damage of the property of the affected companies. I am convinced from the orderly manner in which the strikers called for, received, and departed with their pay at the Standard Oil plant on Saturday evening that there is no reason to fear further outbreaks. Hudson County owes a debt of gratitude to the police officers who responded to its call for their assistance, and the Hudson County Boulevard police are deserving of especial praise."

There is, however, feeling against the Standard Oil Company in its refusal to consider arbitration after the strikers modified their original demands. The fact that from time to time yesterday shots were fired somewhere in the strike zone—exactly where it was impossible for the police to find out—indicated a situation which might lead to further trouble. The Valley Gang, a group of thugs in the Constable Hook district, where the plants of the affected companies are situated, has been making trouble, covering its activities by professing sympathy with the strikers. No more police have arrived from other cities, and it became apparent yesterday that no more were likely to be sent.

The City Commissioners of Jersey City met in the morning and definitely decided that they would send none of their police to Bayonne. Hoboken already had refused to send more, so the Sheriff will have to get along with the Bayonne force of seventy-five, his deputies, and about fifty policemen from the minor municipalities of the neighborhood.

Mayor Mark H. Fagan of Jersey City did not attend yesterday's meeting, and Commissioner George Breuninger, in the chair, was strongly in favor of sending assistance to Bayonne.

"It would be an everlasting disgrace to Jersey City," he declared, "if we did not send men to help a sister city in distress. We have perhaps the only real police force in Hudson County, and since the Governor has asked neighboring cities to help Bayonne I think we should do so."

No Aid from Jersey City.

Director of Public Safety Frank Hague opposed the proposal, saying that the Commissioners were responsible primarily for Jersey City and that the Standard Oil Company had warned him it would expect him to protect its Eagle Oil Works, at Caven Point, Jersey City, which employes 2,500 men, who, the Standard feared, might go out in sympathetic strike or might be attacked in retaliation if Jersey City sent men to Bayonne. The other Commissioners sided with Mr. Hague.

Thereupon the officers of the Fourth Regiment, in Jersey City, again were ordered to hold their men in readiness to mobilize if they should be needed. Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, with Colonel Edward Steele and Lieut. Col. Vickers of the Fourth Regiment and Captain Appleton of Company A went to Bayonne and looked over the ground to get their bearings in case of action. Company I of the Fourth Regiment, which is in Bayonne, will not be called out if the regiment is ordered into the field, but it is being kept ready in case a sudden emergency should arise requiring the presence of troops on too short notice to get the men in from Jersey City.

General Sadler pointed out that there had been no bloodshed and no property loss since the Sheriff's deputies had arrived, and said that Sheriff Kinkead, Mayor Garven, and the Federal Commissioners of Conciliation had agreed with the Governor that there was no need of militia yet. The Governor praised the work of the Federal Commissioners, who, he said, had done excellent work.

There were persistent rumors that the 400 employes of the Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Company, at First Street and Shore Front, Bayonne, would strike this morning. The plant manufactures considerable wire for field telephones in France and Flanders, and also has large orders from the United States Government. The men, who are practically all Poles, say that the increased pressure of work resulting from the war orders has caused a speeding up by the foremen similar to that of which the Standard's employes complained.

The assertion was made yesterday both by Starr J. Murphy, personal counsel for John D. Rockefeller, and by Alfred C. Bedford, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, that neither Mr. Rockefeller nor his son, John D., Jr., had anything to do with the trouble in Bayonne.

"Neither of the Rockefellers is connected with the Standard Oil Company except as a stockholder," Mr. Murphy declared. "Neither of them has anything to do with the dealings between the Standard Oil Company and the strikers at Bayonne. The officials of the company have absolute control of this matter."

Standard's Men Unyielding.

Although Governor Fielder, angered at the refusal of the Standard Oil people to agree to arbitration of the strike, had notified officers of the company they need not look to him for assistance in the way of armed troops, the attitude of the Standard Oil officials remained unchanged.

"We take the same stand that we did the other day, when we said that if violence would cease and the strikers would return to work we would take up their differences with them," said Alfred C. Bedford, Vice President of the company. "This does not mean that we will mediate with the strikers. Our stand has not altered."

Mr. Bedford said that the company probably would have a statement to make public today. Asked about the statement issued to the strikers on Saturday by the Superintendent of the Bayonne refinery, George B. Henessy, to the effect that if the strikers would return to work he, Mr. Henessy, would "personally recommend that something be done," Mr. Bedford said "that was just the Superintendent's statement."

FIELDER EXPLAINS ATTITUDE.

Says Sheriff and Others Opposed Ordering the Militia Out.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 25.—Governor James F. Fielder will not be influenced by the editorial criticisms and other attacks in the Bayonne oil strike. This was made known today by Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, who declared that the published criticisms were written by men who certainly had no intimate knowledge of the strike.

In an authorized statement the General announced that the Governor's failure to send militia to Bayonne was strictly in accordance with the wishes of Sheriff Kinkead, Mayor Garven, and the Federal arbitrators.

Governor Fielder was today in touch with Sheriff Kinkead in Jersey City and learned that the situation was quiet. He was informed of the arrest of the Superintendent of the Tidewater Company and thirty strike guards. The Executive spoke in admiration of the work of the United States arbitrators sent to Bayonne to effect a settlement of the strike.

Sheriff Kinkead made a statement in which he recounted his activities and declared that in strikes "life is first and property second."

"I received word that a large quantity of rifles were stored in a building at Twenty-fourth Street and Avenue C," the Sheriff said. "On arriving at the scene a man was standing in front of the place, and when he saw me he ran inside and locked the door. We had to break down the door. But on making a search through the building we were unable to find any trace of the firearms. I placed the four men in the place under arrest on the charge of violating the excise law."

After a brief conference between Mayor Garven and the militia officers, the Mayor denied he was talking with them about preparations for the militia to take charge of the strike situation.

KAISER'S THREAT UNHEEDED

The 600 Germans Making Munitions at Bridgeport Remain at Work.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 25. — Although it is asserted that there have been more than a score of German spies in Bridgeport since the beginning of the strike, labor leaders said today they had not tried to interfere in the plans of the unions. The recent threat by the Kaiser that all German subjects who worked in American munition plants would be subject to a charge of treason has not driven out of Bridgeport a single one of the more than 600 German-born workers who are making ammunition for the Allies six days a week.

Heads of locals of the Machinists' Union from New England, Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania held a lengthy conference today at the Atlantic Hotel with J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, who will direct the nation-wide fight for an eight-hour day for American mechanics. After the conference Mr. Keppler denied the report published this morning in several New York newspapers that tomorrow 600,000 machinists would present formal demands to munition manufacturers in all parts of the United States.

"Representatives of the 600,000 machinists will unquestionably make demands," explained Mr. Keppler, "but not tomorrow. It is idle to suppose all men in scattered parts of the country would strike at once. We shall take section by section, where our organizers and officials can centre their activities."

Labor leaders here pointed out that, while there were but few firms making munitions in New York City, their demands would be made just the same. It will be insisted that the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn, manufacturers of torpedoes, which has promised an eight-hour day, give assurance that the schedule will be permanent.

Mr. Keppler said tonight that the fight for eight hours, which is to be made first on munition plants, with the idea of others swinging into line, would hit many places which would surprise the public. He said the public had little idea of the great variety of things being made for the warring powers of Europe, or where they were being made. Thousands of American mechanics are working in secret on jobs for the Allies, among the jobs being the development of several new lines of war. The workmen have been pledged to secrecy and will keep their secrets, Keppler says, if the machinists' demands are granted. But, he says, he will insist on the eight-hour day in these plants as well as in others.

The thousand or more workers who are out of the Bridgeport plants have been ordered by the union leaders to be back at work tomorrow morning. This will include not only the striking millwrights, iron workers, and machinists, but several hundred bricklayers and hod carriers who were laid off when there was no more work for them to do on the construction of the new Remington arms plant because of the strike of the iron workers.

ALIENS IN NIXON PLANT

Kept Under a Close Watch—Austrian Reservist Discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., July 25.—Joseph Cahootak, a general utility man at the gun cotton manufacturing plant of Lewis Nixon, was dismissed yesterday when it was learned that he was an Austrian reservist, and had been trying ever since the war began to get back to the old country to join the colors. He was released recently from the Middlesex County Jail after having been charged with setting two fires in Metuchen and one in Bridgeport, Conn.

The Nixon plant is in a dense wood. It is not fenced and can be approached so easily at night that extra guards are on duty night and day. A large number of Austrians and Hungarians and a few Germans have been employed there, but several of them have been discharged recently and the rest are under constant surveillance.

GOV. HARRIS FEARS FRANK CANNOT LIVE

Thinks the Prisoner's Days Are Numbered After Visit to Georgia Prison Farm.

WILL SET CONVICTS FREE

Weeps as He Tells of Shocking Conditions He Saw and Promises Many Pardons.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 25.—Leo M. Frank's days are numbered, according to the opinion expressed today by Governor Harris, who, with members of the Prison Commission, on Saturday went to the State farm at Milledgeville to make an investigation of the attack on Frank by William Creen.

The Governor and other members of his party were in the room in which Frank is a patient when the physicians dressed the wound in Frank's neck.

"I don't see how the man can get well," said the Governor today. "The doctors, however, I understand, think differently. Frank was coughing considerably, and this appeared to me to be a great strain on him. Several members of my party thought as I did about his wound."

It is understood that a physician, one of the members of the legislative investigating commission, which recently visited the farm, saw Frank's wound and was very dubious over Frank's chances for recovery.

Governor Harris went to Frank's room with Warden Smith. The Warden told Frank the Governor had come to see him and introduced them. The Governor spoke and Frank slowly nodded his head in recognition.

Shocked by conditions at the prison farm, Governor Harris announced today that he not only intended to pardon a large number of the convicts confined there, but also would send to the Legislature this week a special message urging radical reforms in the treatment of the prisoners.

Governor Harris said that while Governor he would try to alleviate the suffering at the farm and right wrongs there. The Governor was so deeply affected by the sights he witnessed that tears rolled down his cheeks as he talked about them.

Governor Harris was impressed by the fact that many of the prisoners are old men, feeble and emaciated, yet held behind the bars.

"Poor fellows," he said. "Some of them have been at the farm twenty-five or thirty years. Their former friends and associates have forgotten them. It is worse than being dead. I asked some of them why they wanted their liberty, when they could remain at the farm and be supported by the State.

"That word liberty has a stronger meaning to those men than it does to outsiders, and in reply to my query they would say, 'Oh, Governor, we just want to be free again. We promise not to be a charge on the State if released.'

In describing the wards for victims of tuberculosis, Governor Harris said: "My heart bled for those poor creatures, doomed beyond the aid of man. Their piteous appeals for freedom still ring in my ears. I asked some of the poor creatures why they wanted to leave when they were getting the best attention possible. With tears in their eyes they all said they wanted to go home to die. The fear of dying in the penitentiary, it appeared, was almost as painful as the disease.

"Can I turn down those poor unfortunate people? No, I shall lend my efforts to saving many of them, and so long as I am within the law and not defeating the ends of justice, I shall seek to alleviate their suffering and restore them to their families. No matter how long I may live, nor what may befall me in the future I shall go to my grave hearing the wails of those unfortunates."

The Governor, discussing the appeal of the little daughter of Edgar Stripling, a life-termer, who climbed on his knee and obtained his promise to pardon her father, said it was one of the most pathetic incidents of the day.

"When that pretty little child climbed up on my knee," he said, "and begged me to give her papa back to her, I could not resist. I told her to run immediately to her father and tell him I would send him back to his family. I will free that man and many others, who have already had sufficient punishment metted out to them.

"As the man Stripling, his little daughter, and an elder daughter gathered about and wept for joy, I had to turn my face to keep the members of my party from seeing my own tears, but I found that every man in the crowd likewise had tears in his eyes."

HURT IN RIOT AT BALL GAME.

Pitcher with Fractured Skull Has the Umpire Arrested.

The St. Francis Club and the Chip In Club, amateur baseball organizations, had played through four innings on a field at 215th Street and Tenth Avenue yesterday afternoon when affairs reached a crisis. St. Francis was ahead by 8 to 6, and Louis Pisacano of 333 Seventh Avenue, pitcher and Captain of the Chip Ins, had just been forced by public opinion to leave the box.

Both sides were protesting vigorously against the decisions of the umpire, Morris Dourquin, the Chip Ins naturally being more vociferous on account of having the small end of the score. The 2,000 spectators were violently partisan, and the members of the two teams closed in on the umpire and a fight ensued.

Somebody hit Pisacano on the head with a bat, fracturing his skull. He was taken to Washington Heights Hospital, where it was said he probably would die.

Meanwhile the game had been played out to a finish. St. Francis won, 9 to 8, and everybody went home. Pisacano, in the hospital, had told Detectives Maher and Hawkins of the Fourth Branch that the umpire, Dourquin, had hit him. Dourquin was arrested. Pisacano identified him at the hospital, and he was locked up on a charge of felonious assault.

PREACHER DEFENDS THAW.

Richmond Calls Him Less Blameworthy Than Rockefeller.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The Rev. George Chalmers Richmond, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, who for several months has been at odds with Bishop Rhinelander, today devoted his sermon to a defense of Harry K. Thaw. The announcement that Dr. Richmond would preach on the topic, "Harry Thaw; Is He a Menace or a Missionary?" attracted a congregation that filled the church to the doors.

Although the rector did not condone the slaying of White, which caused Thaw's imprisonment for nine years, he said that he considered Thaw less blameworthy for social corruption than "Carnegie and Rockefeller, whose ideas of 'getting on' in life have been given a fair trial at Pittsburgh and today at Bayonne." He called Thaw a "good specimen of the moral results of Pittsburgh's fast life," and suggested that Thaw should devote the rest of his life to social service in Pittsburgh.

"Thaw had the courage to free this world of a moral hypocrite," said Dr. Richmond. "Some men have no pity for him; only condemnation and wrath. I do not belong to that crowd, because I am familiar with the Book of Life. Thaw played the rôle of a saviour to society. I do not uphold Thaw's course in killing White. But Thaw has suffered and regretted his method with White in years of dark confinement in a mediæval lunatic asylum which is a disgrace to New York.

"Why pursue him? Why stamp on him now? Why curse the jury system. Why declare it all a miscarriage of justice? Are we to become as hateful toward Thaw as Georgia is toward Leo Frank?"

DIVORCES DR. G. T. BRAGAW.

Minister's Wife Obtains Decree on Ground of Mental Cruelty.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 25.—Mrs. Louise Minor Bragaw, daughter of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in New England, obtained a divorce yesterday from Dr. Griswold Townsend Bragaw, Denver Episcopal minister, who held his first charge as a lay reader in Arvada, a Denver suburb. He is a son of E. T. Bragaw, a retired member of the New York Board of Trade.

Dr. Bragaw did not defend the suit and made no effort to disprove Mrs. Bragaw's charges that he had been arrested for borrowing money on property not his own and that he frequented Denver restaurants and wine rooms in the company of other women while she was ill in a hospital.

On Nov. 14, 1906, New London and New York society attended the wedding of Louise Minor, a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music and descendant of the first white child born in Connecticut, and Dr. Bragaw, who was a widower.

Dr. Bragaw was graduated from the medical school of the New York University. His first wife was a Miss Johnson of New York and Long Island. About four years ago he determined to give up medicine and go into the ministry. After he had served a proper time at Arvada he asked to be ordained. Bishop Olmsted, however, refused his request. The Bragaws thereupon removed to Dickinson, N. D., where Dr. Bragaw was later ordained by Bishop Mann.

Last Summer, says the complaint, Dr. Bragaw failed to pay his board and room rent, and he permitted his wife's wearing apparel to be attached for the bill. He never redeemed the clothes. Mental cruelty was the charge on which Mrs. Bragaw obtained the divorce.

TO COURT-MARTIAL HAZERS.

Board of Investigation Finds Midshipmen Have Resumed Old Tricks.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 25.—It has become definitely known that a number of midshipmen will be tried by court-martial on charges of hazing as soon as the Board of Investigation appointed by Superintendent Fullam to inquire into the practice at the Naval Academy has completed its work.

Some incidents have developed which are well within the more severe classes of cases of former years and the officials of the Academy and Secretary Daniels are committed to the policy of dismissal in such cases. This can only be accomplished by conviction before a court-martial, though a lesser punishment may be imposed by the Superintendent of the Academy, approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

The board is holding almost daily sessions and will examine more than thirty witnesses before it completes its work. It is known that hazing of a more severe kind is known to exist in previous years has been shown to have been practiced at the Naval Academy since the opening of the new scholastic year, June 1.

It has been shown that new midshipmen have been required to do exhausting stunts, to sing songs and answer foolish questions and to govern themselves by the absurd code of "rates" that used to exist. In one case a midshipman was required to do physical exercises until he fainted. The investigations of the board do not go back of the present scholastic year.

POPE'S NAMEDAY OBSERVED.

Members of the Sacred College Extend Their Congratulations.

ROME, July 25.—Today is the nameday of Pope Benedict. His Holiness yesterday received the members of the Sacred College when the usual good wishes of the prelates were extended. Cardinal Vannutelli, Dean of the Sacred College, pronounced a short discourse which was replied to by the Pontiff.

The Pope spoke of the war, but in view of the privacy of the meeting the text of his remarks was not made public.

FIVE MEET DEATH AT CITY BEACHES

Girls Who Upset Boat in Bronx River Saved; Their Escort Drowns.

EXPERT SWIMMER LOST

Thrilling Rescues at Atlantic City, Where Undertow Drags Bathers Beyond Life Lines.

The warm sunshine yesterday brought out thousands to enjoy the beaches and the boating afforded by the waters in the vicinity of New York. Many persons had narrow escapes from death and five were drowned.

Two girls who were each handling an oar in one of the scores of small pleasure craft on the Bronx River, near 182d Street, near Bronx Park, yesterday afternoon rose to change positions when one stumbled. To keep her balance she grasped the other. As they struggled to keep their footing the boat rocked, and the young man with them struggled to keep an even keel.

A scream from the two girls drew the eyes of all in hearing to the boat. Along the shores within sight of the boat were 10,000 persons watching the flotilla of innumerable small boats on the Bronx River. A second later the scream was taken up along the shore and in a hundred other boats as the two girls hanging on to each other bent too far to one side in an effort to right the boat. The boat capsized and all three were thrown out.

The two girls, still clinging together, fell on their sides and one, who appeared to be a good swimmer, freed her arms, caught hold of her sister with one hand and, swimming with one arm, reached the overturned boat.

Man Lost His Life.

In the meantime the man rose to the surface near the boat, beat the water with both hands in a fashion that showed he knew nothing of swimming, and then sank and did not appear again.

The electric launch Albatross, which is kept ready for life saving purposes, arrived from the boathouse, about 300 feet distant. Captain Arthur Purdy and members of the crew handed life rings to the two girls, who were nearly exhausted, and helped them over the side.

The girls were Annie Russell, 19 years old, a teacher in the Manhattan Trade School, and Della Russell, 16 years old, a dressmaker, both of 952 Rogers Place, the Bronx. The young man was Arthur Starr, 22 years old, a blacksmith, living near 187th Street and Webster Avenue. He was engaged to marry Annie Russell. His body was recovered.

John Brimsky, 15, of 31 Suydam Avenue, Jersey City, was drowned in New York Bay yesterday afternoon while in bathing off Communipaw Avenue. He had gone in bathing with Andrew Marken, 17; Frank Marken, 15, of 139 Pine Street, and George Bucoski, 16, of 138 Pine Street. He started for help when he was some distance out, and before his companion could reach him he had gone down. The body was not recovered.

Undertow Gets Strong Swimmer.

Irwin Gillette, 22 years old, of 129 West 125th Street, was drowned yesterday while diving from the diving pier at Newpoint Comfort Beach in Keansburg, N. J. Gillette was considered a good swimmer, and was on the beach alone at 6 o'clock this morning. He had dived several times, and then was carried out by the strong undertow, which his strength could not combat. Peter Peterson of Newpoint Comfort Beach heard his cries for help and made a desperate effort to save him. But Gillette grappled with his would-be rescuer so fiercely that Peterson was compelled to let go to keep from being pulled under.

Harry Lewis, 17 years old, of 1,011 Broadway, was drowned in Newark Bay off Fifty-first Street. He was in swimming and was taken with cramps and sank before a number of boating parties could reach him.

Albert Schwartz of New York City narrowly escaped drowning in Atlantic City yesterday afternoon when he disobeyed the command of life guards. Schwartz, with his companions, attempted a long distance swim to sea, and ignoring warnings went far beyond his depth. On attempting to return, Schwartz found himself too weary to combat the heavy rollers and was swept out a long distance. He was dragged in by Guards Weber and Driscoll unconscious, but was quickly resuscitated.

Rescues at Coney Island.

There were three rescues at Coney Island yesterday. Miss Mary Metcoci, 16 years old, of 1 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, swam out beyond her depth from Manhattan Beach Point and was going down when her screams attracted the attention of Frank Scully, a life guard. Scully brought her to shore, and she was taken to the Coney Island Hospital suffering from submersion. Miss Elizabeth Egan of Seventeenth Avenue and Sixty-first Street was saved by Frederick Kopff, a lawyer living at 649 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush. George Thompson, 17 years old, was rescued by a life guard off the foot of Sheridan's wharf.

The wash from a passing motor boat upset a canoe in which three young men were paddling near Trenton yesterday afternoon. One of them was drowned and another narrowly escaped the same fate. The drowned man was Louis Orliesa, 19, of 922 South Warren Street, Trenton. Harry Spector, 17, of 210 Mercer Street, was nearly drowned. The third man in the canoe was Samuel Goodman of 232 East State Street.

The canoe was passing through Sanhican Creek, about two miles above here, when it was upset and all three thrown into the creek. Orliesa was a poor swimmer and went down while Goodman was assisting Spector. The body was recovered some time later.

6 SUBMARINES IN 1 DRYDOCK

Visitors to Navy Yard Have Chance to View Them Closely.

Six submarines, four of them of the largest and newest type now in commission in the United States Navy, were on view from keel to the tops of their periscopes yesterday. They were in a single dry dock in the navy yard, perched high on the blocks three abreast, and visitors had an opportunity seldom offered of seeing everything about a submarine except parts of the interior mechanism.

The submarines so splendidly exposed to view were K-1, K-2, K-5, and K-6, which are the newest type now commissioned, and G-2 and G-4, all of them units of the Atlantic Submarine Flotilla. The vessels are being completely overhauled, in the general effort now underway to bring the underwater units of the fleet up to date. The submarines have been scraped free of paint, and every part of them is being overhauled by the navy yard machinists.

Visitors to the yard yesterday crowded around the edges of the big dry dock, while bluejackets stood at the tops of the brick stairways leading into the dock to see to it that nobody ventured any nearer than the edge of the big cradle to the vessels. On the deck of each submarine one or two bluejackets were stationed, as a further precaution. All four of the stern tubes of one of the K boats were open, and that vessel, as a result, attracted the most attention of any of the boats. In one of the other K boats a part of the conning tower had been ripped away to make way for newer and stronger plates, and through the opening visitors could see the intricate mass of machinery in the little hull.

When the repairs now underway are completed, at the end of two weeks, it was said yesterday that the submarines now in the navy yard would be as efficient as any of their type in the world.

PEARY'S GIFT TO ESKIMO.

Sends Phonograph to Ootah, Who Accompanied Him to the Pole.

Admiral Robert E. Peary, in fulfillment of the wish of Ootah, one of the four Eskimos who accompanied him to the pole in 1909, has shipped to Ootah, and other members of the tribe of Cape York Eskimos, the northernmost of all the inhabitants of the globe, a phonograph and records. They are packed in the hold of the MacMillan relief ship George B. Cluett, which has just clearcd from Sydney, Nova Scotia, for the Arctic.

Admiral Peary recently learned through a newspaper clipping that, when the Whitney-Rainey hunting party was at Etah, North Greenland, Ootah, who heard their phonograph on the sealer Boethic, commanded by Captain Robert A. Bartlett of Peary's North Pole expedition, was profoundly impressed by it and requested Bartlett to ask Peary to send him a "talking machine."

Among the records the Admiral sent are "America," the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," "The National Emblem" by the Marine Band, "Rock of Ages," "Lead Kindly Light," "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Peary's own record describing the discovery of the North Pole, and a number of ragtime compositions.

MADE ARRESTS IN AUTO.

Policeman Saw Men Fleeing After a Holdup in the Bronx.

Joseph J. King, an ironworker of 631 Bergen Avenue, the Bronx, was held up, beaten and robbed by two men early yesterday morning at 149th Street and Third Avenue, the busiest corner in the Bronx. At Lincoln Hospital he was treated for a broken nose and lacerations of the head.

Policeman Yost of the Alexander Avenue station saw King lying on the sidewalk, and Henry Sherer, a clerk, 20 years old, of 510 East 135th Street, and Andrew Murphy, 19, of 355 East 142d Street, running through Brook Avenue. Yost commandeered an automobile, placed Kink in it, and started in pursuit of the men. He caught Scherer, who made a struggle, but was subdued, and, turning his prisoner over to two civilians, started after Murphy. He caught him in the basement of a house in East 146th Street near Bergen Avenue.

When Yost returned to where he had left the other prisoner he found Scherer had got away. He placed Murphy in the automobile and started again in pursuit of Scherer, whom King was revived he said some money and a gold watch had been taken from him. When Yost went to King's home Mrs. King said the watch had been returned.

In the Morrisania Court Magistrate Simms held Scherer and Murphy in $2,500 bail for examination tomorrow on charges of assault and robbery.

FATAL FIGHT ON SHIP.

Fireman Arrested When Comanche Arrives—His Roommate Killed.

Acting upon instructions received by wireless from the Clyde Line steamer Comanche yesterday, Detectives Leeson, Kennedy, Donoghue, and Quinn were at the pier when the ship arrived from Charleston and arrested Leonard Birklein, a fireman, 20 years old, of 235 Park Avenue, Hoboken. He was charged with killing Heinrich Hoessche, 30 years old, his friend and roommate, after a desperate fight in the stoke hole at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

According to the police Birklein admitted having a fight with Hoeschle, but denied stabbing him to the heart with a knife.

"I went to work late this morning," Birklein said, "and Hoeschle was annoyed and called me down because he had to stay on until I relieved him. Just for fun I whistled, and he grabbed a firebar and then we clinched and had a rough and tumble, in which I got the best of it. I did not stab him, and don't know who did."

When the chief engineer reached the stoke hole the fireman was dead, but no knife could be found.

The detectives arrested two Spanish firemen and two German oilers who were in the stoke hole at the time and locked them up in the Tombs as witnesses. Birklein will be arraigned today in the United States District Court.

Surety Bonds Not All Alike

Though they do not differ in cost, they differ materially in value. A Surety Bond is no stronger than the Bonding Company which stands behind it. If the Bond is to have maximum value, the ability of the Bonding Company to pay just claims promptly must be beyond suspicion, and its willingness to pay absolutely established.

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BROOKLYN MILITIA IN CAMP.

3,000 Start Week's War Training on Fishkill Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 25. —More than 3,000 National Guard troops from Brooklyn, under command of Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, arrived here this afternoon for a week's war training. They are the Fourteenth, Twenty-third and Forty-seventh Regiments of Infantry, which comprise the Second Brigade of the New York State Division of mobile troops, Squadron C of the First Cavalry, quartermaster and hospital corps. A battalion of signalmen and a company from the Twenty-second Battalion of Engineers, both of Manhattan, also arrived for the week in camp.

The brigade of infantrymen, which arrived ahead of the mounted troops, left Brooklyn early this morning and entrained at the foot of Ninety-sixth Street, Manhattan, and shortly after noon the first of the specials, bringing a battalion of the Forty-seventh Regiment, rolled into Hopewell Junction. The other trains followed at short intervals and by 4 o'clock the entire brigade had arrived, detrained, and was on the way to the Plains. The march of three miles was accomplished in a little more than an hour, and by 5 o'clock all three regiments had pitched their camps and the men had settled down for a week's hard work. The cavalrymen, engineers, and other troops arrived shortly after the infantrymen. Colonel John H. Foote commands the Fourteenth, Colonel Frank H. Norton, the Twenty-third, and Colonel R. E. Jannicky, the Forty-seventh Regiments, while Charles I. Debevoise commands Squadron C.

Major Gen. O'Ryan, commanding the camp, made an inspection of the camps this afternoon and expressed himself as highly pleased with the soldierly bearing of the men. A crowd of about 5,000 persons visited the camp this afternoon. They came in automobiles, buggies, and on foot. About 1,000 came in automobiles.

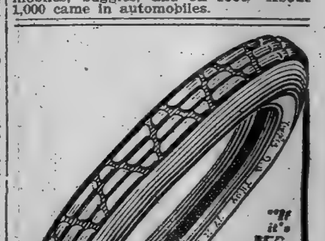

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TO CENTRALIZE WORK OF STATE BOARDS

Plan Before Constitutional Convention for Reform in Prison and Charitable Management.

SINGLE HEAD OVER ALL

And He Responsible to Governor Instead of Legislature — Research Bureau Urges Plan's Adoption.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 25.—Much cumbersome machinery in the administration of the State's charitable, curative, and corrective institutions could be dispensed with, according to the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, if the new Constitution includes a proposal presented to the Constitutional Convention by Dr. John Parmenter of Geneva, a Republican delegate representing the Forty-second Senate District. This proposal provides for the creation of a new department under constitutional safeguards, with a Secretary of Charities and Correction at its head, which would have the management of all the State institutions.

"This proposal embodies the application of a simple, direct, and practical principle of business organization to a division of the State's business that now requires for its transaction an appropriation, approximately one-third of the State's revenues," says Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Secretary of the Bureau of Municipal Research, in a brief which will be submitted to the convention when it reconvenes tomorrow night.

Describing the existing situation, Dr. Lindsay asserts that there exists at present "an amazing array of officers, commissions, boards with conflicting and overlapping powers and duties, unnecessary duplication of service, and lack of power to perform necessary service which must convince any fair-minded observer that a radical change is needed in the organization of this department of the State's business."

Dr. Lindsay asserts that the present system discourages citizens who might be disposed to co-operate with the State in the performance of humane service. He urges that volunteer service of that order is essential to the successful development of any system of public institutions, and pleads for the adoption of a plan that will not deter the volunteers or dampen their enthusiasm through a sense of futility.

Under the plan proposed by Dr. Parmenter the head of the Department of Charities and Correction would have powers closely defined in the Constitution, and his authority would not be final in regard to any matter of vital purport. He would be responsible to the Governor, and not, as the present heads of the departments having supervision over the various State institutions, to the Legislature. The Legislature would receive its reports of the department through the Governor.

There would be four divisions in the new department, each with its director, and a council of experts to develop policies, establish rules, and exercise general supervision, very much after the fashion of a Board of Trustees. Here are the divisions:

Division of State Hospitals for the Insane now under the control of the State Hospital Commission.

Division of State Prisons and Reformatories, the former now under the Prison Department, the latter under a separate Board of Managers of Reformatories.

Division of State Charitable Institutions now under the State Board of Charities, which would be continued under the new plan as the consulting board of this division.

Division of State Institutions for the Mentally Deficient and Epileptics. This is a new division.

Under the proposed plan the office of Fiscal Supervisor, created to carry out the Odell policy of centralization in the purchase of supplies, would be abolished and the auditing power would be transferred to the State Controller. The local Boards of Managers of the various hospitals and institutions who serve without pay would be retained, and this feature would be duplicated in the management of the prisons.

The Bureau of Municipal Research urges that the Controller's participation in the accounting and bookkeeping of the prisons through clerks in the prisons who are responsible directly to him instead of to the prison management be abolished. The bureau says that the present system leaves the Controller a less free hand when it comes to auditing the bills of the prisons than he otherwise would have.

The Board of Charities, it is urged, should have the power of inspection of private as well as public charitable institutions, societies and associations.

"The present supposed Constitutional inhibition," the brief says, "which has been assumed to follow from the decision of the Court of Appeals in the so-called Gerry case should be removed without question, and the Legislature at least be given power to decide this question, unless the Constitution decides it."

MAYOR MITCHEL FINED AS AN AUTO SPEEDER

Held Up on Trip to Atlantic City and May Lose His New Jersey License.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 25.—Mayor Mitchel's trip to Atlantic City today cost him $5 more than he had calculated on, plus the embarrassment of being arrested for breaking the automobile speed law and having his name entered on the police docket.

A further result of his trip will be the necessity of going to Trenton on Wednesday to appear before William B. Dill, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, to show cause why his permit to drive an automobile in this State should not be revoked.

On paying his fine today the Mayor diplomatically complimented the Jersey officials on being "wide awake" in their enforcement of the law.

The Mayor took the wheel himself shortly before he reached Atlantic City on his trip from New York, and became ambitious to outstrip a United States Representative, A. S. Kreider of Annville, Penn., who also was motoring to the resort. The two cars hit up a lively clip until State Inspector John A. Grant and several of his marshals put an untimely end to the race by arresting the drivers of both cars.

OPPOSE BOARD OF CONTROL.

State Charities Aid Association Files a Brief at Albany.

The Special Committee on Constitutional Revision of the State Charities Aid Association, of which Joseph H. Choate is Chairman, made public yesterday a brief it has filed with the Constitutional Convention, opposing a Board of Control for State institutions.

"Simmered down," the brief says, "there are actually four officials or commissions that have any actual powers of control of State charitable institutions. This is undoubtedly three too many. The four bodies which have actual powers of control over such institutions are the Fiscal Supervisor, the Sites, Buildings and Grounds Commission, the Building Improvement Commission, and the Salary Classification Commission."

The association opposes a State Board of Control, the brief says, because all proposals to establish such a board are based upon the assumption that there must be confusion, mismanagement, and extravagance in administering institutions, and that economy of construction and operation would be obtained by combining institutions into one group under one management. It is said in the brief that these assumptions are not supported by facts. The Legislature created the unnecessary boards and commissions, the brief says, and the Legislature may and should abolish them, and concentrate such authority as should be exercised by a central board in one official, having to do only with State charitable institutions. The brief says:

"Those who propose putting all State institutions under one central board, the Board of Control, seems to have overlooked entirely the fact that different types of institutions differ very materially in purpose, and therefore should differ in methods.

"The Board of Control would jeopardize the present high standards of care of the insane by placing the State hospitals under control of a board, which, in the nature of the case, could not be expert in knowledge as to the needs of the insane, the needs of the feeble-minded, and the other charitable institutions, and the needs of the State's prisons. With such a diversity of problems to deal with the Board of Control could not give sufficient attention to any one to become expert in it. As a result the work in one or more, and possibly all, would suffer. With so many institutions of so many different kinds the actual work of the Board of Control would fall to subordinates, resulting in chaos and diffusion of responsibility."

SMALL BOY INTOXICATED.

Drank a Quart of Red Wine at a Party, He Told Police.

Louis Iaenzilo, 9 years old, of 2368 Arthur Avenue, the Bronx, was seen by Policeman Flanagan of the Bronx Park Station to fall to the sidewalk at 183d Street and Third Avenue yesterday. The child was removed by Dr. La Rochelle to Fordham Hospital, where more than a quart of Italian red wine was pumped from his stomach.

The boy was kept a few hours at the hospital until he became sober and then was permitted to go home. He said he had been at a party he couldn't remember where, and had drunk a whole bottle of wine.

FLAWS IN SUBWAY FOUND BY FIREMEN

Board of Inquiry Recommends Independent Wiring Systems and Steel Cars.

WOULD PARTITION TRACKS

Permanent Iron Escape Stairways and Fire Alarms Running to City Department.

Fire Commissioner Adamson has submitted to Mayor Mitchel the report of the special board of inquiry into fire protection in the subway. The board was appointed by Commissioner Adamson, at the request of the Mayor, after the fire of Jan. 6 in the subway at Fifty-third Street and Broadway, when two persons lost their lives and more than 200 others were injured.

The board is composed of John Kenlon, Chief of the Fire Department; Putnam A. Bates, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph, and J. O. Hammit, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

The most important recommendations are the immediate substitution of steel cars for wooden cars now in use; two-foot iron escape stairways at each ventilating chamber between Atlantic Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street and additional emergency exits; metal should be substituted for wood wherever possible, such as in doors and newsstands; segregation of wires, so that the light and telephone wires in the subway will not be intermingled with the high-power cables; non-combustible insulation for wires and cables; training of employes and train crews for fire emergency; a fire-alarm system directly in connection with Fire Headquarters, and reducing amount of inflammable material stored in the subway.

Fires Increasing in Number.

The report says there have been since the opening of the subway, 102 fires and accidents that resulted in fire apparatus calls, forty-eight of them due to short circuits. A tabulation shows that fires and accidents are becoming more frequent.

"The origin of the Jan. 6 fire, due, as it apparently was," says Fire Commissioner Adamson, "to the short circuiting of power cables, which at many points are strung across the subway, exposed, instead of confined in iron conduits, as is required of all electrical wiring in buildings above ground, suggested a constant source of future fires."

The report reads, in regard to the cables that carry the power in the underground system:

"The insulation of these cables consisted of several layers of varnished cambric and of heavy double cotton braid, filled with moisture-proof compound of combustible character."

Commissioner Adamson in his summary describes the fire of Jan. 6, much as it was described at that time in the newspapers, and comments on the good fortune that no train was stalled opposite the splicing chambers, and that the street ventilator happened to be near the stalled train to offer means of exit.

The report then tells of the board's examination of the entire subway, and says:

"Storage of inflammable oils and combustible materials found at the various storerooms, workshops, compressor rooms, and other places along the line are as follows:

Gasoline, gallons	20
Kerosene, gallons	1,500
Lubricating oil, gallons	70
Alcohol, gallons	4
Turpentine, gallons	7
Black insulating paint, gallons	30
Lard oil, gallons	5
Asphalt tar, barrels	5
Minwax, gallons	115
Paints, gallons	10
Oakum, bales	1
Tarred paper, dozen rolls	2
Carbic, pounds	800
Carbide, pounds	75

At the 137th Street station, southbound side, the committee found a buried kerosene tank of about 600 gallons capacity. Upon investigation it was learned that wooden oil barrels are carried down the exit stairway on skids to the station platform and the contents there poured into the tank through a fill pipe. This method of filling the tank is a awkward and dangerous, but could be considerably improved by extending the fill pipe to the street level, thus avoiding the admission of oil barrels into the subway.

Reports Recommendations.

The report makes the following recommendations:

A source of current supply for the lighting, power ventilating, signaling, fire alarm, and telephone systems, independent from the source of power current for the transit operations; installation of a system of emergency or pilot lights; duplication of the source of current supply of the general lighting system, so that if one source fails another will be available; the installation of a complete telephone system separate from that now installed in the ticket offices at each platform, and the reconstruction of the splicing chambers in such a way as to prevent the escape of gases or smoke into the subway.

The report has this additional suggestion:

The subway should be divided into two or (preferably) four separate tubes by longitudinal walls wherever the space between tracks admits of such construction without seriously increasing the danger to gangs of trackmen and others whose duties require them to work in the subway while trains are running. Protected openings should be provided for exits through such dividing walls at 500-foot intervals. An exit to the street from each tube thus formed should be provided at each local station.

The report finds the fire alarm system of the subway inadequate and liable to be made wholly useless because of the wires being strung in proximity to the power cables.

CADDIES GET STRIKE FEVER.

100 at Hackensack Golf Club Seek Higher Fees and Quit.

The strike situation in New Jersey spread yesterday when the hundred boys who are accustomed to caddy for the Hackensack Golf Club members joined the striking element in that State. The strikers asserted that the club's new system of numbering the caddies was unfair to the older and more efficient boys.

"We are gone all morning," they declared. "And fifty cents a day is the most any of us can make. Our ultimatum is twenty cents an hour."

Judge Frank M. Taylor of the New Jersey Court of Errors, who was playing on the course yesterday, attempted to arbitrate with them, but the fact that the Judge was served by "scab" caddies caused the strikers to pay little heed to his argument.

Policeman Frank Kirk of Hackensack and Constable Fred Goeble of Maywood shooed the strikers away from the golf club yesterday. The club officials are going to advertise for new caddies today, and trouble is expected.

Michigan Bishops Preach Here.

Two Protestant Episcopalian Bishops from Michigan delivered sermons in New York pulpits yesterday. Bishop McCormick of Western Michigan, preaching in St. Bartholomew's Church, prayed for the friends of persons lost in the Chicago River disaster, and read a prayer for peace in Europe. In an interview he praised President Wilson, his administration, and his latest message to Germany.

Bishop Charles D. Williams, in Grace Church, talked of the "rags and pomp" of church services, and declared the real Christ was often never presented to people at all.

WILL REAPPRAISE THE DOELGER ESTATE

Controller Says Brewery Was Made to Appear Bankrupt When Highly Profitable.

DOUBTS BORDEN FIGURES

Travis Says Appraisers Under Predecessor Undervalued Large Estates for Transfer Tax.

Surrogate Conalan has ordered a reappraisal of the estate of Peter Doelger, the brewer, who died in December, 1914. The appraisal was made by John V. Coggey, who went out of office on Jan. 1. When Controller Travis came in he investigated many large appraisals made in the term of his predecessor for transfer tax purposes. In addition to the appraisal of the Doelger estate, the Controller was dissatisfied with the figures for the estate of Matthew C. D. Borden.

He appealed from the decision of the appraiser in each instance. In his complaint against the appraisal of the Doelger estate he said:

"The incorrect accountant's report, together with the undervaluation of the property and assets of the brewing business, showed a state of bankruptcy existing in the business, while a correct reading of the facts and the exercise of good judgment, which the appraiser failed in, would have shown a very solvent and prosperous business."

Mr. Travis said that the appraiser had improperly and illegally failed to place a value on the good-will of the business, while the clear market value of the business was a very substantial sum of money. Mr. Doelger left about $1,000,000, the bulk of the estate going to his widow.

In his decision sending the appraisal back for a revaluation of the property, the Surrogate said:

"The appeal is upon nine separate and distinct grounds by the State Controller from the report of the transfer tax appraiser. As a result of a careful examination of the said report, I am convinced that there were serious errors made in the appraisal of the real estate owned by the decedent, and also in the appraisal of the value of the brewing interests which formed the major portion of his estate.

"A rectification of these errors would carry with it a complete readjustment of the entire report and necessarily change the value of the entire estate as shown by said report. The appeal is therefore sustained, and I direct that an order be made vacating the said order assessing transfer tax and remitting the report to an appraiser for further consideration and report on all the grounds set forth."

The estate is now in the same position as if it had never been appraised and the new appraisal will cover every item of the estate.

Father Flynn's Anniversary.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Edward J. Flynn, at the Church of the Sacred Heart at Mount Vernon, the largest Roman Catholic Church in that city, was celebrated yesterday. Father Flynn was assisted by the Rev. John Dooley, pastor of the Church of Corpus Christi of New York, and the Rev. John Carr, pastor of St. Mary's at Williamsbridge. The sermon was preached by Mgr. Henry Brann, of St. Agnes Church. Mount Vernon has grown from a city of 9,000 to one of 40,000 since Father Flynn's advent. On Wednesday evening at the Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville, a purse of $2,500 will be given to Father Flynn.

Of special interest to the legal profession

As already announced, the new home of the Library of the New York Law Institute will be in the Equitable Building, thus bringing this great granary of legal lore into the very heart of Downtown New York.

Those lawyers particularly, who are located in the Equitable Building, will thus have (subject to the Library Rules and Regulations) one of the greatest law libraries in existence literally at their right hand, almost as handy and accessible as a desk calendar or a diary.

Thus, in addition to the many advantages which the Equitable offers as a building, it now possesses a further attraction for the legal fraternity, in that it is the home of one of the richest storehouses of literature on law.

Obviously, the use of the Library is restricted to members and licensees.

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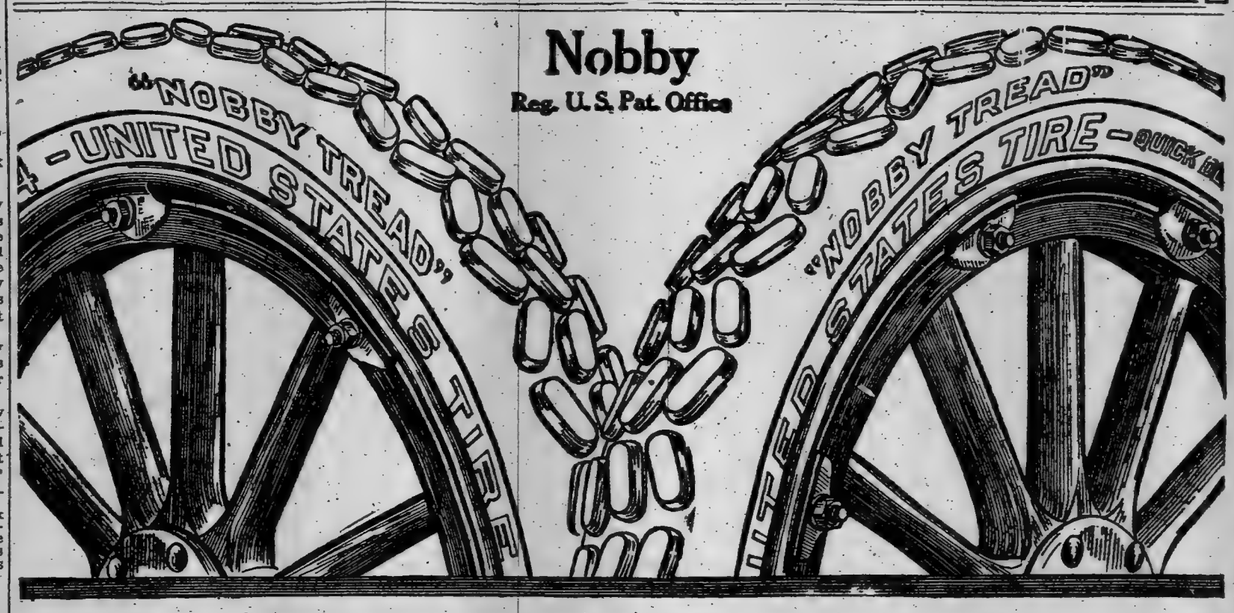

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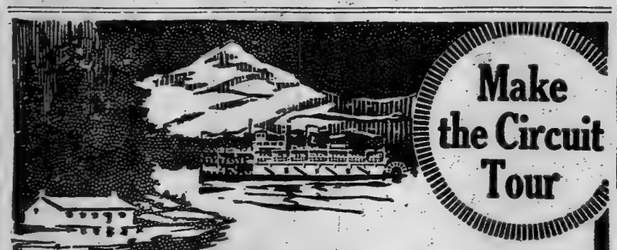

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1915.

SHOULD DIRECTORS SPECULATE?

That was an interesting collection of opinions in THE ANNALIST last week respecting the duties of Directors toward the market in the securities which they direct. The drift of opinion was that they might buy and sell the shares of their companies, with certain reservations. It was thought that buying might be unlimited, but that selling more than was owned, short selling, was not permissible. One test of the correctness of the dealings was thought to be whether or not the buying or selling was injurious to other owners. Throughout the interviews it was most apparent that there was no standard of conduct. Each authority interviewed expressed his personal views, and there was no reference to any controlling public opinion on the subject. That is unfortunate, for it is desirable that there should be such a public standard here as there is elsewhere. Apparently, none of the gentlemen spoken with was very proud or sure of his position. All spoke apologetically, as in justification of a doubtful point.

Contrast this with the outspoken views on the subject to which President SHAUGHNESSY of the Canadian Pacific Railway did not hesitate to lend his name. Speaking in Montreal and reviewing the history of the company, he said:

> It has been an understood thing from the beginning that no Director should either speculate in stock or should take advantage of any information secured by advantage of his membership on the board. In all my experience there has never been an occasion to find fault with any member of the board for speculating in stock or for utilizing to his own advantage inside information that he possessed, and I have never found it necessary to ask any officer of the company to tender his resignation because he was engaged in affairs that were not consistent with his duties to the company.

With due respect for the gentlemen who favored THE ANNALIST with their views, and with no personal implication, it may be said that the standards suggested by President SHAUGHNESSY are higher than those current here. There was no suggestion in any interviews reported that the acts discussed were matters of discipline by higher authority, by reference to an understood public opinion on the subject. In the United States it is sad to say that Directors are a law to themselves, and it is easy to recall conspicuous cases in which confidential information has been used to private advantage, with prejudice to the company concerned, and, still more serious, to the disturbance of confidence in corporate management. How many of the speculating Directors would be willing to have their acts published? How many of them would be willing to have it known that they profited while other owners lost? If any of them would shrink from such a test, it is an admission that their standards are of doubtful propriety. That so many are so near admission of conduct such that they would not care to connect their names with its defense is a sign of necessity for the formation of sounder opinions than those current.

To begin at the beginning, there is no agreement upon the manner in which corporations ought to be managed. To make money, no doubt. But how? By the maintenance of an established rate of dividends? Or by huge dividends at long intervals? Or by the running of shares to dizzy heights by plowing dividends back into the property? Then, again, there are many sorts of corporations. There are those which practically are partnerships, comprising but a few, and all known. There are still other corporations, whose shares are publicly quoted and whose operations are under public regulation. It is such corporations which are intended when it is suggested that there is need of a public standard for the conduct of their Directors, for the reason that they do not consider themselves controlled by such considerations as regulate the conduct of Directors in private corporations. They would act together, and fix a price available to all or to none. They would protect the minority shares as well as the majority, and would act under a sense of solidarity such as is not shown by Directors who speak defensively of selling shares upon which they have adverse intelligence before it is public property or comes to the knowledge of those associated with them in the management of the property. "Sell mine first" is an expression which has come down from those times as epitomizing the selfishness of such unfair conduct toward associates. By American standards there are Directors in high standing who do not hesitate to do what they would condemn if done to them. It strikes at the root of confidence, dries up capital at its source, and is condemnable for other reasons than those personal to the Directors.

And yet there is irony in the fact that Directors, with all their information, are often wrong. In at least two cases the animating intelligence of corporations conspicuous in the "war bride" market has misjudged events. Those who might have sold Powder stock because Mr. DU PONT did would have lost a fine profit. Those who acted on Mr. SCHWAB'S candid and truthful advice that there would be no dividends on Bethlehem, and therefore sold it, missed soaring up to double par without a dividend. In Crucible the market was taken away from the management, which tried to prick the bubble.

CHICAGO'S AFFLICTION.

Speculation as to the cause of the terrible disaster in Chicago will be futile until the excitement caused by the destruction of so many human lives has somewhat subsided and the investigators have had time to weigh the various statements of eyewitnesses and survivors, all of which have been made under great emotional stress. Eventually we shall know where the blame rests. The responsibility must be placed where it belongs. The Illinois authorities have acted promptly. Men whose unfitness for the task of caring for the lives of so many holiday-makers or sheer carelessness may have made the disaster possible have been arrested. A special Federal Grand Jury has been summoned to look into the matter. Meanwhile, the conflicting statements of river men and lake navigators constitute a mass of evidence which must be sifted and clarified. The assertions, iterated in various dispatches Saturday night, that changes had lately been made in the equipment of the Eastland were founded on rumors which lack verification. The Seamen's act, under which these changes, supposed to have rendered the boat top-heavy, were rumored to have been made, does not take effect until next November, and as the Eastland has been used lately for Summer traffic only, they would not have been begun in her case until next June. Secretary REDFIELD of the Department of Commerce telegraphs to THE TIMES to this effect.

The burden of guilt and shame resting upon those who are found, after investigation, to be directly responsible for this calamity will be heavy enough. The listing and sinking at her pier of a steam vessel, which had been duly inspected, is not a common occurrence, not an incident that can be ascribed to chance. At the present moment, however, the thoughts of people, not only in grief-stricken Chicago, but throughout the country, are fixed not upon the cause of the disaster, but upon its awful results. In the appalling sacrifice of life it overshadows even the loss of the Titanic, and most of the victims were women and children light-heartedly looking forward to a day of enjoyment. That they were mostly of the hard-working class to whom such pleasure as the day promised is rare, and is looked forward to eagerly for weeks, increases the pathos of the calamity.

Words, however, fail to express the accumulated horror of the incident, and expressions of sympathy for the moment seem almost puerile. The mind is appalled by the awfulness of the needless sacrifice. Even the reports of the heroic achievements of many in the army of rescuers fail to arouse the accustomed enthusiasm. But they will not lack their due reward. For the time being the thought of so many helpless human beings sent to eternity without warning has a paralyzing effect that must render futile all attempts to view the calamity calmly enough to decide upon its immediate or antecedent causes.

RECORD OF THE ALDERMEN.

The published record of the work of the Board of Aldermen from Jan. 1, 1914, to July 6 of the present year concludes with this paragraph:

> No bad measure has passed and no good measure has been denied passage. The practices of the board that required alteration have been reorganized or abolished. The constructive lawmaking work of the board has disposed of the whole accumulation of things left undone in former years, with the exception only of a minor portion of the Building Code, and this latter should be law by Thanksgiving Day.

That sums up such a record as no other New York Aldermanic Board has achieved in many years. It is the history of a regenerated branch of the City Government. There are thirty-one articles in the new Building Code, and sixteen of them have already been passed upon by the board and approved by the Mayor. The Aldermen have discarded their ancient privilege of granting licenses, which never should have belonged to a legislative board, and have settled down to serve the city with dignity and efficiency. Their new rules are such as to keep cheap politics out of their meetings, and they have managed to keep up to date in their work. The average attendance at board meetings has been seventy-five out of a membership of seventy-nine. For the first time in its history the ordinances of the city have been properly codified, and the codes of the Sanitary, Park, and Dock Departments have been included in the general codification, as well as an Electric Code prepared by the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity and an Explosives Code drawn up by the Fire Department. This new "Code of Ordinances" will be of great service to lawyers and many other citizens.

A TURKISH TEMPTATION.

The report that Turkey has moved for a separate peace with the Allies, although denied, is intrinsically probable. It is characteristic of Turkish diplomacy. One of the first things everybody said at the beginning of the war was: "This is the end of Turkey in Europe." But after a year of war the Turk is still in Europe, and is in a position to offer his enemies a handsome bargain. He holds the Dardanelles. That is to say, he controls a door of access to Russia. He divides the strength of the Allies.

Russia cannot send to France and England the goods she has to exchange for guns and ammunition and other war supplies, because her open doors are congested with incoming freight. Via the ports of Archangel and Vladivostok she is receiving locomotives and freight cars and automobiles, cotton, shells, cannon, rifles, and barbed wire, and so heavily taxed are her facilities at these points that it is almost impossible for her to bring from the other side of her empire the foodstuffs she has to sell and discharge them forth. She is in the position of a trading house whose receiving doors are jammed and whose principal discharging doors are barred. She can take, but she cannot give. The Baltic Sea egress is barred by the Germans; the Black Sea egress by the Turks at the Dardanelles.

In the meantime the Russian ruble is at a disastrous discount in London and elsewhere, because, as Russia cannot export goods in exchange for what she imports, she is expected to pay in money. Nobody owes money to her; she owes money to everybody. Ordinarily, 9½ rubles can be exchanged in London for one pound sterling. Now it takes 15½ rubles to equal a pound sterling. That is the measure of depreciation in the exchange value of Russian money. A few days ago a Russian oil company, having earned a dividend, was unable to pay it to its English shareholders, because of the loss of converting Russian into English money.

This situation would be greatly altered if Russia's Black Sea doorway were opened. That is why, for one reason, the Allies have been so impatient to force the Dardanelles. Once that were done, Russian goods would come pouring into Europe—wheat and oil and raw materials. Also, an exchange of troops between Russia and her allies would be physically feasible for the first time.

All of this the Turk knows. He knows, also, that in the event of his downfall as an ally of Germany he could hope for no more consideration from Europe than he historically deserves. So he is able to dangle before the Allies a great temptation, namely, a separate peace, which would open to them the Dardanelles. The price would be an agreement, perhaps, that he should be permitted to hold Constantinople and keep his tottering place in Europe. The other side of it is that Europe hates him and would wish, once for all and good, to put him back in Asia. Russia, in particular, devoutly desires that fate for him. Possibly, therefore, the degree of receptivity with which his reported overtures are received will be governed by the Allies' reappraisal of the cost of opening the Dardanelles by force. They greatly underestimated it at first.

CHOPPING DOWN THE FENCE.

Although the mistaken impression that the Constitutional Convention is a legislative body seems to have taken possession of some of its members, few of the proposals before it for relieving the State Legislature of its duties for twenty years to come are quite as obnoxious as the one aimed at the merit system. This is a proposal to give preference for civil service appointments to men who served in the Spanish-American war. It is not so much a proposal to let down the bars as a proposal to cut them up for firewood and make fences illegal in future. As the Civil Service Reform Association points out, if such a preference is made "persons who were not preferred would scarcely find it worth while to compete in the examinations."

The view of public office which underlies this plan is that a person entering the service is not entering a service at all, but accepting a gift. He is not hired to work for an employer, he is receiving a bonus for something he once did. The public service, unlike any private service, is not to be regarded as something to be done with the welfare of those who are served kept in view; it is to be regarded as something to be done with the welfare of those doing it the prime object. If a man served in a war, he should be rewarded, not alone with a pension, but with a place he may not be fit to fill and in which he is to serve, whether well or ill, employers who have nothing to say about his engagement or about the way in which he performs his duties. They cannot even appeal to the Legislature to remedy this condition of things if they should find the service they are getting slovenly and intolerable.

If there is any need for this, (and there is not,) or if any body of men should incur the odium of wrecking the merit system and degrading the character of the public service, the Legislature should take up the question and incur the odium. It is not the duty of the Constitutional Convention to foresee the legislative questions of two decades and forestall the action of the lawmaking body. This particular convention, decreed by a handful of votes, elected with little care for its personnel except in the cases of the delegates at large, has no such mandate from the people that it can assume a general confidence and approval that will accept its work without question. The people can vote down a Constitution which seems to them no better than the one they are living under now, and they will assuredly vote down a Constitution that is worse. A Constitution containing a reaffirmation of the doctrine that public office is a private snap will certainly seem to them to be worse. They have the power, and it will not take much of this kind of thing to make them exercise it, to throw the work of the Constitutional Convention into the waste basket, and make its labors ridiculous and futile.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Uncle Sam's Business Ways.

Those who settled their little income tax bill will remember that they were not sure of getting their receipts. The bill did not belong to the payer after it was paid. It was a Treasury voucher, and had to go back to Washington. The grievance is broader than that, for the Internal Revenue Collectors have refused to indorse "voucher checks," which in form are payments for specified objects. The trouble is that the Treasury is a law to itself, and the Treasury does not consider itself paid until the money is "covered in." A payment even to a Federal official is not payment to the Government, nor the settlement of any specific account, until the Washington officials say so.

Rather that has been so. There is to be a new deal, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued notice that Federal Collectors may sign "commercial receipts." Taxpayers therefore may be easier in their minds regarding the payment of their obligations and can part with their money in a manner resembling that customary in other business. There is a string to the concession, although a little one. The receipts must be stamped "unofficial." Nobody outside Washington can officially release our Uncle's claim to our affectionate tributes.

An Honest Day's Work.

The Dean of Columbia's Teachers College said a thing of deep significance in an address which he gave the other day to a class of Summer session students when he told them that the common school teachers must "teach the pupil the satisfactions that come from an honest day's work." For in the ability to feel that satisfaction lie the possibilities of most of man's happiness on earth and the chief means by which advance science, industry, art, letters, the whole stately progress of civilization. Hunger and love keep the human race alive, but pleasure in a good day's work done to the best of the worker's ability is the motive power that leads it on and up. It is a pleasure that is denied to no worker, however humble his task, for in the great democracy of honest labor all men are equal. The artist before his easel or his statue, the machinist putting away his tools, the saleswoman behind the counter, the housewife setting her home in order, the farmer looking across his well-tilled field, the Prime Minister signing his papers, who can look back over a busy day and say with pleasure, "I have done a full day's work and I have done it well," possesses a source of delight in life that time cannot wither nor custom stale.

The philosophies of former times have erred in not recognizing this intimate connection between work and pleasure, and have too often taught the theory, which all man's experience disproves, that work is an ill thing, a misfortune, a pain to be avoided if possible. Rejuvenation of the earth can come never through such universal prosperity as will make it necessary for nobody to work more than a few minutes a day, but only through the recognition by every one of that satisfaction which inheres in the use of one's faculties, both mental and physical, for the doing of some useful thing. When once that satisfaction is recognized for what it is, one of the most deeply rooted instincts of man's nature, acknowledged and indulged, work ceases to be the drudgery man has so long mistakenly believed it to be and becomes his chief pleasure.

The investigators and propounders of the new theories in education are doing nothing more important than their work along those lines, which shows how intimate and intricate are the internelations between what heretofore has been called work and what has been called play. In effect they are proving that at bottom there is no difference between the instincts of which they are the expression, and that it is only man's perverted viewpoints and practices that have sundered them wide as the poles in his estimation.

Parcel Post Peculiarities.

The New Haven Railway has sued the Post Office for $1,472, the damages for being required to carry gold by postal parcel service in manner contrary to law. The packages were not sealed or stamped as required of first-class mail. The weight limit was exceeded, and the packages were not prepared for convenient inspection. The railway alleges that the gold packages were not mail matter of any sort, and were not shipped as freight or express. Besides the gold the company was required to transport seven men as guards, although it has no contract covering such service. Nevertheless the service had to be performed, and was performed, and the company demands pay for transportation of both gold and men according to fair value received.

The case is a mild one. The Pennsylvania Railroad carried $99,000,000 gold for nothing, 200 tons of it, and 100 clerks and guards. Gold is not the only thing which is put into the parcel post and carried by the railways for nothing. The only thing which the parcel post has refused to carry is a baby. The Postmaster at St. Paul ruled that babies were live stock, and not mailable. Seven hundred bushels of oats could not be declined, and five tons of ore in fifty-pound sacks were shipped to the Washoe smelter. It was a losing job for Uncle Sam, even worse than for the railways. The smelter was off the railway, and the Post Office had to hire wagons. A butcher reduced a steer to mailable weights and sent him at a profit, at the cost of the railways, although the Government got the thanks.

There are reports of postal contractors who have made business for themselves by means of the parcel post. A West Virginia Postmaster who also was a grocer received an order for four barrels of flour. So he sold himself stamps and delivered the flour in bags through parcel post. The Government was bound to supply him with the stamps canceled through his office, and also was bound to deliver his flour. Nobody paid for the transportation of the flour. The railway was bound to carry it under its four-year contract. The Government paid nothing for the additional service. The transaction was strictly regular in all respects, and yet there is something about it better worth consideration than the oddities of the case. There are six mail order houses shipping 100,000 packages apiece on which the freight and express charges are avoided. They know their rights, and it is an easy guess that they could tell strange tales of how they put it over the railways and Uncle Sam. The people value the postal parcel service, and do not want it crippled. Also they do not want it abused. The Government itself sets the worst example in this respect.

FROM A BAYONNE STRIKER.

Writer Complains of Conditions in Standard Oil Plant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it be asking too much of your paper to give a little space to a few of the grievances concerning the Bayonne strike? The "still cleaners," who were the first to strike, have to enter a still in a temperature anywhere from 135 to 200 degrees, with iron boots on to protect their feet and gas masks to keep from suffocating, and I have several times seen them carrying out one of their comrades overcome. At the time they struck they were paid $2.50 a day, where at one time they were paid between $4 and $6 for the same work. Still, they had no intention of going on strike until the Superintendent announced that they were to have their wages reduced 10 per cent.

The barrel factory department was the next to strike, and their grievances are of a like nature. I was in the barrel factory on Friday afternoon, the 16th of July, and also when the first batch of men walked out on Saturday. At 3 P. M. Saturday, July 17, the thermometer registered 116 degrees, and up to that time three men were overcome by the heat. The day laborer there receives from $1.37 to $1.65 a day, but about half of them are piece workers; still, for a piece worker to make about $2.25 a day he must work mighty hard. Even at that their main grievances were the conditions. They have a splendid new shop, a model from outward appearance—concrete walls and entirely glass roof—but the bosses either can't open the skylights or they won't. Before the strike the Superintendent was approached about it, but he told them it was good enough for them.

The men have to work with hot barrels, (so hot, in fact, that they wear leather hand pads so as not to burn their hands,) so you can get a slight idea of the heat that prevails there. They only get one serving of ice for their water barrels, and that is usually gone before 10 A. M. After that they have to drink warm water, unless they manage to supply their own ice in some way. Their demands are reasonable enough, as you can see by the papers, but the Standard Oil is only living up to its past policy of absolute terrorism, as you will notice by their declaration that they don't want the Federal authorities or any one else to butt into their affairs.

The people are mostly of foreign descent, but more than three-fourths are American citizens. As a rule, they are seldom inclined to strike until conditions get intolerable, for a day lost to them means a great deal. Space prevents me from going further, but I hope this little bit will give some an idea of their condition. Thanking you in advance,

A. S. MARTIN,
One of the Strikers.

New York, July 25, 1915.

Snobs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I, like your correspondent Mr. Sykora, am a great admirer of Thackeray. I have read "Vanity Fair" and "The Book of Snobs" again and again. They are certainly the very cream of British satire. Yet I often ask myself, mournfully, whether they have done any good. Are not snobs as numerous today, if not more so, than they ever were? If Thackeray were to arise from his grave and take a walk through the modern world, how the poor man would groan! Alas, it would seem that snobs, like the poor, we shall have always with us.

F. M.

New York, July 21, 1915.

The Kaiser's Birthday.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a dispatch in today's TIMES entitled "Many Drives at Warsaw," the statement appears that post cards have been found on German prisoners announcing that Warsaw would be taken on Oct. 15, the birthday of the Emperor William, as a fitting present on the Imperial anniversary. It is almost universally known that the birthday of the German Emperor is Jan. 27.

MAX OPP.

Brooklyn, July 21, 1915.

The Prussian That Is.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What does it matter of what stock the Prussian is, as long as the Prussian, as such, is what we know him to be?

NEUTRAL.

New York, July 22, 1915.

COUNTRY WEEK.

Lady, I like them cakes you make!
These trees an' flowers, oh, say!
they're great!
An' havin' real cows' milk t' drink!
An' eatin' off'n a shiny plate.

Oo! an' a whole room, with a bed!
An' little rosies on th' wall,
An' a white piller fer me head,
An' no kids crowdin' me at all!

I love this dress you bought me, gee!
Nine million times, an' then some
more!
It tain't no Bundle Day one, huh!
Or mission one; but from a store!

Honest! some nights I just crawl out
T' kiss me hat an' yaller shoes!
Me, in new stockin's, an' dolled up
Wid hair ribbins you let me choose!

I'm crazy 'bout your lambs an' hens,
An' pickin' huckleberries, too.
An' eatin' three times every day.
An'—I like gettin' washed! Yes!
True!

But wot's th' thing I likes th' best?
Lady, you'd never, never think,
'Cause your house ain't no tenement—
All th' cold water I kin drink!

ELLA A. FANNING.

THE GILDING OF PEACE.

Points at Which Selfish National Interests Seem Bound to Clash.

Rutgers College, July 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letters from a correspondent or correspondents in Germany which THE TIMES has published at intervals since last October are the most valuable contributions that I have seen anywhere to a knowledge of conditions in any of the countries now at war. They have been clear, fair, free from sensationalism, and full of matter. One of the most interesting is that published in your issue of July 18 under the heading "Masses in Germany Talk of Peace."

A busy professional man in a South German city writing to me on Sept. 17, 1914, said: "No one here doubts that we shall be victorious, but we must have a permanent peace." That expresses, I think, a general feeling in the nation, which accepts war as a necessity, but prefers to cultivate the arts of peace. That the Government is inspired by the same sentiment is evident from the history of the last forty years. But on the question how "a good peace" can be secured there may easily be a divergence of opinion between Government and people.

For a long time no discussion arose; probably sensible men agreed with the Government that you must catch your hare before you can cook it. In France and England various unofficial writers have long since redivided the world, each according to his fancy, agreeing only in leaving to the Germans as little as possible of Germany and nothing outside Europe. Their wishes have already been in part realized; except East Africa and a part of Kamerun, no colonial territory is left to Germany. But in Europe Germany's advantage is so marked that she is in a good position to discuss terms of peace. Can an equal readiness be looked for on the other side? It is conceivable that Russia might be willing to cry quits, even to suffer some loss; her capacities for offense and defense are such that she can afford to take time for recuperation and await a better opportunity for realizing her ambitions. It is possible that France might find it advisable to barter the hope of Alsace and Lorraine for the recovery of her northeastern departments. Japan, being beyond Germany's reach, will retain what she has got; also the war does not touch her, and she is indifferent to its continuance.

But what will England do? Will she give up the conquered German colonies in order to set Belgium free? Can she, indeed, persuade South Africa and Australia to give up what they have conquered? Government by public opinion has the disadvantage of being able to raise the storm more easily than to lay it. It would be one of the ironies of history if the public opinion of the British Empire, aided by that increasing strength of public opinion in Germany which the friends of democracy contemplate with favor and hope, should force the German Government to retain Belgium in order that Germany might not emerge from the war wholly a loser. It may be said that England is able to prolong the war until Germany is bound to lose everything; that would mean a prolongation solely in order that England might achieve her desire of stripping Germany of her colonies and commercial facilities. In that case history would have to decide that the charge of militarism, of aggrandizement by violence, could fairly be brought only against England.

It is, by the way, curious to find Belgians outside of Belgium discussing whether Belgium should annex only Luxemburg or add to it some German territory. Why should a State whose neutrality has been violated compensate itself by annexing its fellow-sufferer? Perhaps the answer lies in the fact that English policy, as was made clear many years ago, does not require the neutrality or independence of Luxemburg, but only objects to its becoming a part either of France or of Germany.

W. H. KIRK.

Historic Relics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society has done and is doing a wonderful work in the preservation of historical points and buildings associated with the birth and development of this nation, and for this activity its officers and members are to be commended and congratulated. There is, however, in Westchester County a spot, Washington's headquarters at White Plains, now fast going into decay, that should be fully restored and preserved. General Washington spent part of October and November, 1776, in this substantial residence, then known as the Miller House, and in 1778 returned here again to pass part of the Summer and Fall. The building was so situated as to afford unusual protection to the chief of the army, and here he was in conference with Count de Rochambeau, General Lafayette, Alexander Hamilton, James Monroe and others of the period, perfecting plans and deciding upon the successful Southern campaign and the final victory over Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. If the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society find themselves unable to care for the property in the form of purchase and maintenance, maybe some county or local historical body can make provision for its preservation. If it were not for its patriotic owner it would lack even so much as a pine marker to inform the public "This is Washington's Headquarters." It was built about 1734, and near by still stands the stone vault in which considerable war ammunition was stored prior to the Battle of White Plains.

ALVAH P. FRENCH.

White Plains, N. Y., July 22, 1915.

Military Calisthenics for Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to some reports, to turn a raw recruit into a drilled soldier takes at least six to nine months. In this city alone there are thousands of boys attending high schools. I believe they are compelled to take two periods of physical training per week, for four years of forty weeks each, these periods being forty-five minutes long.

The purpose of this letter is to suggest the application of military calisthenics for the gymnasium hours. Military formations could be taught and, instead of the gun, the weighted wand could be used. As the student progressed in age, strength and drill efficiency, and reached the higher classes, guns issued by the Government could be used instead of the wands. In this way familiarity with the rifle would be obtained, and one of the chief obstacles in the drilling of soldiers overcome. Say one period a week, or every other week, be devoted to shooting practice, either with cartridges or on the sub-target. The result of this military training would be manifold. Not only would the individual boy gain physically, but gradually he would learn obedience, self-control, self-reliance, orderliness, &c. The country as a whole would gain, and West Point and Annapolis would have new material to pick from.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 21, 1915.

A Dog's Love of Man and Woman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New thoughts are difficult sometimes, but here is a daring idea that is both original and educational. The subject is dogs in their relation to women. We all know the many noble and beautiful tributes paid to dogs in their loyalty to their masters. Tell us of an instance of a dog sacrificing his life or dying of a broken heart for a mistress! Treat the subject courageously and tell us why. Not alone here in New York City, where a "dog's life" is indeed a "dog's life," more unnatural than that of a human's life, but search in the open of the outdoors and tell us why every instance of dog's devotion we hear of is for master—and not for mistress. And then if you wish—and your knowledge of life, from the viewpoint of physical and ideal fundamentals, is large enough—tell the world why. DOG LOVER.

New York, July 21, 1915.

Without Consulting Etta.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My sympathy goes out to the victim of a parrot that squawks and calls for "Etta." As I have had many similar experiences, I will give the advice which will make for peace. Simply go to the Board of Health of New York. I have ridded a neighborhood of all sorts of obnoxious, unnecessary noises.

VIRGINIA BAKER.

New York, July 20, 1915.

THE AMERICANS' LABOR OF LOVE IN PARIS.

A Defense of Their Famous Hospital Work Against Recurring Charges of Extravagance, Inefficiency and Favoritism.

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS,
Member of the American Colony in Paris.

Paris, July 7, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The newspapers of New York and other cities have contained from time to time, largely in the form of interviews with persons who have recently returned from the Continent, criticisms of the management of the American Ambulance in the Lycée Pasteur, at Neuilly-sur-Seine. These criticisms have been practically the same in every case—extravagance in expenditure of money, inefficiency in administration, favoritism in the choice of physicians and nurses, exclusiveness in the management.

So long as these criticisms came from irresponsible individuals who could be put down as passing judgment upon something that they knew nothing at all about, and as long as they were published in a casual way, they could afford to be overlooked. In fact, it was better policy to overlook them. For generally it is believed by the public that where one enters into print to defend an institution, there must of necessity be something that needs defense. But when a magazine that professes to deal seriously with the questions of the day, publishes an article by one who is supposedly qualified by past experience and reputation to form a competent judgment about the conduct of a hospital, a word in defense of the great institution founded and supported by Americans for the care of the French wounded is certainly in order. Such an article has appeared in The Survey of July 8, from the pen of an American nurse who has had executive experience in a prominent Baltimore hospital.

The American Ambulance in Paris was organized by a committee of American physicians and citizens resident in Paris in the last days of July before the war broke out, in order that the traditions established by Americans during the war of 1870-71 should be honorably maintained in 1914, when a similar situation confronted the American colony in Paris. This committee was composed of those who by their intimate knowledge of the conditions to be met and by their acknowledged skill as representatives of the best American professional ability in Paris, were eminently qualified to represent the United States, and to call for the support of the American nation. Co-operating with it was a committee of American women who represented all the elements in the American colony. From the very beginning, this committee has done its work faithfully and ably. It has expended every cent of the money intrusted to it with care. Almost superhuman obstacles were overcome in the trying days of August and September, 1914, and the hospital was ready to receive patients when the need arose. The first patient was received on Sept. 5, and from that moment to this the hospital has steadily grown, and there has never been a moment that the management has been unable to cope adequately with the need as it increased.

The figures speak eloquently. At first the authorities placed the maximum at 200 beds. The number of beds was increased as the demand for them was justified, until now the hospital is caring for more than 500. On the 1st of May, 1,725 patients had been admitted, 1,139 of whom have been discharged and only 84 died, in spite of the fact that the most serious cases were sent there, and 502 were under treatment. Excluding September and October, when, owing to extremely abnormal conditions, the cost of all supplies was very high, the average expense per patient was only $1.40. In March this average fell to $1.29, and in April, when supplies began to increase in cost everywhere in France, it amounted to only $1.38. The average cost of the first six months per patient was $1.99. These are the actual figures, and I know of no other hospital in France where adequate attention has been given to every single case that has rivaled the American Ambulance in economical management. In fact, those of us who know what foodstuffs and fuel and medical supplies have cost during this last Winter are filled with admiration at the ability that has been shown in getting such a splendid result as this. So much for the charge made in The Survey concerning the extravagance of the management of the American Ambulance. The nurse who made this charge quoted no figures.

Equally unfounded are the assertions in The Survey article about the efficiency of the surgical and nursing staff. The American Ambulance, from the very beginning of the war, has been a worthy example of American surgical skill and nursing methods. Hundreds of physicians, competent by hospital experience to speak on hospital administration, have visited the American Ambulance during the Winter, and their judgment has been unanimous in regard to the efficiency of the surgical and nursing staff of the hospital. But the most striking proof of the esteem in which our Ambulance is held in France is that the soldiers all want to go there for treatment. Its fame has spread throughout France, and I have heard from many of the leading physicians of the French Army that their esteem for American methods in surgery and nursing has been greatly increased by what they have seen of the results obtained in the Lycée Pasteur at Neuilly-sur-Seine.

When the writer in The Survey declares that the American Ambulance is overrun with inefficient helpers, and that the women working there are working for advertisement, she is guilty of deliberate misrepresentation, and is doing a grave injustice to skillful and self-sacrificing workers whose ability has been equaled only by the loving spirit of their ministrations.

In writing this letter I have no ax to grind. I have never had any connection with the American Ambulance, and I have no personal interest in defending its work. But I seize this opportunity, as a member of the American colony in Paris, to express my deep admiration for the work that my fellow countrymen have been privileged to do for France. I have watched the American Ambulance from its inception, and I have noticed that those who have criticised its work have invariably been men and women who have felt that they have not received themselves recognition in proportion to what they believed their particular talents demanded. Those who tried to exploit the American Ambulance for their own ends have naturally become dissatisfied when they have not found sympathy on the part of the administration and of the surgical staff. For, from the beginning of the war, the principle of unanimity was adopted by the administration of the Ambulance. Names of those active in its administration have been withheld. Every one has sunk himself into the good of the whole.

There has been only one idea in founding and in carrying on the work of the American Ambulance, and that has been to care for the wounded as they are brought in from the battle field and to do for these unfortunates as much as it was humanly possible to do. The American Ambulance is worthy of the respect and confidence and financial support of the American nation. It is sincerely hoped that this support will be continued in the same generous way as it has been given during the past year.

HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS.

IN THE NAME OF SERBIA.

Gratitude for the Aid of Americans Toward Relieving Distress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the eve of my departure for Serbia, will you allow me through your columns to express to the American public my heartfelt appreciation of the kindness and generosity with which it has responded to my appeal for aid for the destitute women and children of Serbia, stricken by war and the ravages of the deadly typhus? Throughout the organization of the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee of America, which now has its branches in very many of the large Eastern and Western cities, I have met with the utmost courtesy, without a tinge of resentment that one more claim should be imposed upon the already overtaxed flood of benevolence which this war has called forth.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committees, including the Serbian Distress Committee of Boston, have collected over $100,000 in money, besides quantities of gifts of agricultural implements, clothing for men, women, and children, and other supplies. My own "Hospitals Fund," including that for the Mabel Grouitch Baby Hospital, has gone to over $12,000, in addition to the gift of two motor cars for the use of the latter, one from Otto T. Bannard and the other from Mrs. Henry Ford; two fully equipped baby hospital tents from Rodman Wanamaker, besides hundreds of little garments—with promises of many more to come—which are literally flowing into the Red Cross receiving rooms at the Bush Terminal from all parts of the United States.

Nothing could exceed the interest and sympathy with which my appeal for the destitute little orphans of Serbia, made in your paper three weeks ago, has been received. Sewing classes were immediately started, and contributions have come in steadily in small amounts, with one or two larger donations. The result will be a fully equipped infants' hospital in Serbia, with facilities and supplies for doing a large amount of district work, distributing food, &c., through the devastated areas by means of the motor cars.

May I add that I shall be most grateful for still further gifts of infants' food, clothing, &c.? The Vacation War Relief Committee, 39 West Thirty-eighth Street, can provide these at reasonable cost if desired. All donations should be addressed to the Mabel Grouitch Baby Hospital, in care of the American Red Cross, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y., and will be forwarded to Serbia by monthly shipments as long as the need of the hospital continues.

My heartfelt thanks are due to the American Red Cross, which has not only contributed so largely by sending out the well-equipped units of doctors and nurses for the care of the military hospitals, and supplies for the splendid Sanitary Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation, but has greatly aided me by its knowledge, and the facilities at its command, in securing the staff and equipment for the babies' hospital. Thanks are particularly due to Albert Stadt for his generous assistance in repacking and forwarding the supplies via the Greek lines of steamers to Saloniki.

In my absence the Central Committee of the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee of America, at 70 Fifth Avenue, will continue to receive contributions of money, farming implements, clothing, &c., all of which will be gratefully acknowledged, and the Red Cross will be grateful for aid in keeping up its hospital work so well established in Serbia. It would be a pity if through lack of funds these units should have to be withdrawn.

Thanking THE TIMES and its readers for all their many courtesies, I beg to remain.

MABEL S. GROUITCH.

New York, July 17, 1915.

STANDARDS AT ANNAPOLIS.

A Statement That in Comparison They Are High, as They Should Be.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE

ROOT REPUDIATES SUFFRAGE LETTER

He Says Communication Nugent Gave Out Was Made Up of Remarks He Uttered in 1894.

ARTISTS TO AID THE CAUSE

Will Give Half the Proceeds of Portrait Sale — Single Taxers Help in New Jersey.

The Empire State Campaign Committee yesterday declared that it had found out the real circumstances surrounding the declaration of Elihu Root that he was opposed to suffrage because it would be "a loss to woman, to all women, and to every woman," and that suffrage was not a natural right. This statement was contained in what was described as a letter made public on July 11 by James Nugent, one of the Democratic leaders of New Jersey, who is active in the fight against suffrage.

It was said at the time that the statement was not made directly to Mr. Nugent, but to his private secretary, Edward J. Hanley, who two months before had been asked by Mr. Nugent to get it. Mr. Nugent vouched for the accuracy of the letter, but the Empire State Campaign Committee now quotes Senator Root as authority for saying that the alleged letter was nothing more than a quotation from his speech against suffrage made in the New York Constitutional Convention in 1894—a speech which was largely responsible for the defeat of woman suffrage that year by a vote of 98 to 58.

"Some of us suffragists who read this letter for which Mr. Nugent vouched," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman of the committee, "caught at once the whiff of a lavender-scented sentimentalism distinctly late Victorian in essence. Sniffing on, sentence by sentence, we were able to place the date as 1894 and the so-called letter as Senator Root's speech made before the Constitutional Convention at Albany that selfsame year. It seemed so unlikely that for twenty-one years Senator Root had stood stock-still in thought and language on the subject of suffrage that our committee, basing its action on word that it had casually received, wrote to Senator Root July 17 as follows:

> We have been indirectly advised that you repudiate the letter which Jim Nugent of New Jersey has published as having been recently received from you, and which repeats the arguments you made in 1894 against woman suffrage. You will be good enough to set us right as to the authenticity of the letter?

"Under date of July 22 Senator Root wrote to the committee in reply:

> I have not written any letter or made any address expressing an opinion on the subject of woman suffrage during the present year, or, so far as I can recall, for many years past. The recent publication in New Jersey reported to come from me was a copy of remarks made by me in the course of a debate in the Constitutional Convention of New York, twenty-one years ago.

The Campaign Committee also intimated that it was not terrified by the news that a "still more eminent Democrat" would shortly take a stand on woman suffrage.

AFTER THE NEW VOTERS.

Women Single Tax Advocates Help Suffrage Campaign.

Single tax advocates belonging to the Women's Henry George League are assuming the success of the campaign for woman suffrage in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania this Fall, and are starting out now to win over the 6,500,000 voters who will be added to the electorate if suffrage wins in all these States. The work is to be done by a recently formed Committee on New Voters, of which Mrs. Joseph Fels is Honorary Chairman and Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett Chairman.

"We don't intend, if we can help it," says the committee, "to have the women in the Eastern States waste their time in palliative legislation, as some of the women in Western suffrage States have done, but are going to see to it at least give them the chance to understand what we believe to be the biggest work for the new woman voter."

Speakers will be furnished for women's organizations, and the committee is careful to announce that new male voters who have just reached their majority will also be welcomed. Miss Mall Hicks is Secretary of the committee and Miss Mary Boies Ely Treasurer.

ARTISTS AID SUFFRAGISTS.

Half of Proceeds from Sales Will Go to the Cause.

The war auctions in Europe in which prominent painters have offered to do portraits at a certain sum and give the receipts to the Red Cross, are now to be paralleled in this country in the fight for equal suffrage. The Empire State Campaign Committee has enlisted a long list of artists who have each volunteered to do one work, half the proceeds of which are to be given to the committee's campaign fund. Most of the artists have offered to paint or model portraits, but some of them, feeling that art lovers who are also suffrage enthusiasts might want to make an investment without having their own portraits made, have offered decorations, statuettes, or even fountains as alternatives.

The following is the list of artists who will contribute:

Marie Apel, Blanche Will, Enid Yandell, Martha Walter, Ethel Wallace, Helen Fox Trowbridge, Juliet Thompson, Mary H. Tannehill, Lindsay Morris Sterling, Eugenia F. Shonnard, May Wilson Preston, Olga Popoff Müller, Marion Cooke, Anne Merriman Peck, Rhoda Holmes Nicholls, Kathleen McEnery, Jean McLean Johnson, Lucia Fairchild Fuller, Laura Gardin Fraser, Alice Preble Tucker de Haas, E. Varian Cocroft, Marion Bullard, Theresa F. Bernstein, Hilda Belcher, Maria Judson Strean, Anne Goldthwaite, Marjorie Collins, Mary Smith-Dayton, Helen Watson Phelps, Ida Proper, Alice Morgan Wright, Caroline Peddle Ball, and Janet Scudder.

LIMITS SUFFRAGE WATCHERS.

Only One Woman from Each Side Allowed, Rules Attorney General.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 25. — But two women watchers, one favoring and the other opposing the woman suffrage amendment, can be allowed in any one polling place at the general election next November, when the proposition will be voted upon, according to an opinion by Egbert E. Agnew, Attorney General, in response to an inquiry by Benjamin Bulmer, Secretary of the New York County Republican Committee.

It is held that neither the Secretary of State, nor any political party can issue women watchers' certificates, the right of issue belonging purely to the suffrage and anti-suffrage organizations.

The Attorney General also holds that the statute giving the women the right to act as watchers during the casting and counting of the vote on the suffrage proposition contains nothing which permits the appointment of a male qualified voter to act for either suffragists or antis.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 143th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

ITALIAN MOB STOPS SOCIALISTS' MEETING

Resent I. W. W. Efforts to Keep Reservists Here and Attacks Philadelphia Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Angered by the report that I. W. W.'s and Socialists had been striving to persuade reservists here not to return to service in the Italian Army and asserting that these same persons were in the employ of German and Austrian agents, a mob of nearly 10,000 from the Italian district today stormed a hall at Eighth and Christian Streets, and with stones and clubs broke up a meeting and attacked several of the speakers.

Lieutenant Noon sent in a riot call, which brought 150 policemen, all the reserve force at six stations. By using their clubs vigorously the policemen quelled the riot.

Representative men of the Italian colony say the trouble has been brewing for weeks. It began with the arrival here, they say, of Carlo Tresca of the Industrial Workers of the World, who, with "Big Bill" Haywood, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and others, was active in the Paterson silk strike. The Italians say that Tresca and other I. W. W. leaders and socialists have been preaching that Italy did wrong to enter the European conflict and have advised Italians now here to stay here.

It was openly charged by some of the Italians of the colony that certain of the I. W. W. Workers had offered the 700 reservists who sailed on the steamship Ancona for Italy on Friday $20 bills to give up the journey and stay here. There are many more reservists awaiting a chance to go home now.

The mob started to gather about the hall just before noon, as it had been reported that a number of socialists were to hold a meeting there and protest against the war. The crowd grew steadily in size, and when the meeting was well under way the streets surrounding the hall were jammed. At a signal a man threw his hat in the air and the mob advanced on the hall. Through the doors the crowd rushed, smashing chairs and windows, hitting out right and left. Then the police came, and with clubs stopped the riot.

Four arrests were made. Matalis Cuneo of 451 Pearl Street, New York, was seized as he harangued the crowd. The others arrested were Joseph Canzanni, James Flora, and Luigi Saranno, all of this city. Cuneo, it is said, is one of Tresca's aids, and the others were arrested for interfering when the police tried to arrest him. All will have a hearing tomorrow morning.

Before joining in the riot, many of the Italians hung the Italian flag from the windows of their homes.

Searchers were unable to find any trace of Tresca after the riot.

MISS AUSTIN TO WED.

Daughter of the Late Dr. Austin to Marry Walter Miller.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Patty Austin, a daughter of the late Dr. Peter T. Austin, to Walter Miller will take place on Wednesday evening, Aug. 18, at 8:30 o'clock in Grace Church, Tenth Street and Broadway. The bride's great-grandfather, David Austin, was one of the founders of the church. There will be no reception. The bride's mother, Mrs. Austin, will give her in marriage, and her brother, Lewis T. Austin, will escort her. Miss Mathilda A. Boos of New York is to be the maid of honor, and before the ceremony will sing several selections, including the wedding march.

Dr. Frank Miller of Plainfield, N. J., is to be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are R. R. Miller and John Ockerhausen. Andrew Miller, another brother of the bridegroom, is to play the wedding march.

Harold S. Johnson to Wed.

Invitations have been sent out for the wedding on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., of Miss Amanda D. Renard, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Renard of Wilkes-Barre, and Harold S. Johnson of New York. Miss Renard is a member of the Kappa Alpha Kappa Phi, and was a student at the Wyoming Seminary and the Indiana State Normal School. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Phi Alpha Sigma and attended the New York School of Commerce.

Miss Dorothy Thurston Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Dorothy Thurston, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Thurston of 88 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, and Stirling Martin, a son of Mrs. Thomas B. Martin of 204 Washington Park. Miss Thurston is a sister of Mrs. Harold Stanley and of W. Harris Thurston. Mr. Martin has three brothers, Henry C. Martin, Le Roy Martin, and Clyde Martin, and his sisters are the Misses Florence and Elizabeth Martin and Mrs. Leonard B. Cruden. No date has been set for the wedding.

"Medea" to be Seen Here.

Two performances of the Greek drama "Medea" will be given the afternoon and evening of Aug. 3 on Battery Hill of the campus of the University of New York by the Art Drama Players under the direction of Ada Dow Currier. Agathe Barsescu, a Rumanian actress and a protégée of Carmen Sylva, will act the title rôle, and others in the cast will be Louise Van Wagenan, Bonny Kyle, Georgia Wilson, Frank Peters, Thomas Mitchell, Alfred Shirley, Arvid Paulson and W. Perceval-Monger.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Agnes Thorn, an Australian singer, will make her American debut in the new Bissom-Herbert comic opera, "The Princess Pat," which John Cort will produce next month with Eleanor Painter in the title rôle. Miss Thorn has sung in the J. C. Williamson companies in Australia, and she was induced to come to this country by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Niblo, who spent three years playing there.

Max Dearly, who produced "Baby Mine" in Paris, has arranged with Selwyn & Co. to present "Twin Beds" in the French capital in September. The farce will be acted in the Vaudeville Theatre, and M. Dearly guarantees at least 300 performances. He and Pierre Veber will adapt the piece. "Twin Beds" is also to be played in Spain and Portugal.

A theatre party of 1,500 members of the Royal Arcanum will see the vaudeville performance in the New Brighton Theatre on Tuesday night.

The motion pictures of "Carmen," with Geraldine Farrar in the title rôle will be released in October through the Paramount program, it was announced yesterday. Photographs of some of the most striking scenes have been received from the Lasky studios at Hollywood.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving from Liverpool yesterday on the Philadelphia were:

Miss Muriel Allison, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ardeny, H. L. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bartlett, E. J. Berwind, W. Butler, J. W. Campbell, Frank Cellier, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Charlton, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cole, J. P. Cotton, Miss Edith Deacon, Miss Dulce Dodwell, F. J. Egan, Mrs. M. Foster, B. B. Grace, William Guthrie, R. W. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Irons, Norman C. Kimball, Percy M. Leyland, C. F. Morgan, Mrs. W. J. Otley, Mrs Caroline Payne, Miss R. Russell, N. W. Storer, Mrs. J. W. Thorne, Miss Betty Trent, W. E. Willard-Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wilson, and Miss Constance Veitch.

MANY NEW PLAYS FOR FROHMAN STARS

Plans of Late Head of Corporation Carried Out in the Schedule for 1915-16.

MAUDE ADAMS AT EMPIRE

"Roast Beef, Medium" Miss Barrymore's New Vehicle—Projects in Conjunction with Belasco.

The detailed plans of the Charles Frohman Corporation for the approaching theatrical season were announced yesterday. For the most part they are plans made by the manager before he started for Europe on the ill-fated Lusitania, to be carried out by his successors in fulfillment of their avowed intention of perpetuating the institution established by their chief through thirty-five years of ceaseless endeavor. One familiar with the Frohman organization in past years, ignorant of the tragic death of its creator, might readily imagine he was still its guiding genius upon reading the prospectus, so closely does it parallel in names those of former years.

Again the roster of stars includes the names of Maude Adams, Ethel Barrymore, John Drew, William Gillette, Otis Skinner, Elsie Ferguson, Blanche Bates, Marie Doro, Julia Sanderson, Marie Tempest, Ann Murdock, Francis Wilson, Donald Brian, and Joseph Cawthorn. Enrolled among the authors are Sir James M. Barrie, Sir Arthur Pinero, W. S. Maugham, Haddon Chambers, Henry Bernstein, Rudolf Besier, Michael Morton, Henry Arthur Jones, Alfred Sutro, Edward Sheldon, Augustus Thomas, Paul M. Potter, Catherine Chisholm Cushing, Eleanor Gates, Porter Emerson Browne, Harry B. Smith, and Edna Ferber.

Maude Adams in New Play.

Maude Adams is to appear in the long-promised Barrie cycle. This will include in addition to all the plays Sir James has written for her, an entirely new one. Miss Adams will begin her season on tour in October, and will come to the Empire Christmas week for her only New York engagement of the season. "The Little Minister," "Quality Street," "Peter Pan," "What Every Woman Knows," and the new Barrie play will make up the cycle.

Ethel Barrymore will create the character of Emma McChesney in a dramatization of Edna Ferber's book, "Roast Beef Medium," by the author and George V. Hobart. This comedy character will be in sharp contrast to Miss Barrymore's last rôle in "The Shadow."

A new play from the pen of Sir Arthur Pinero has been obtained for John Drew. It will be acted first by Sir George Alexander in St. James's Theatre, London, Sept. 1. This will be Mr. Drew's first Pinero play since his performance in "His House in Order."

William Gillette, following the universal custom of coming back after farewell engagements, will play several weeks in the Empire in his two best-known plays, "Sherlock Holmes" and "Secret Service." After that he will tour the larger cities before retiring again.

Otis Skinner will be seen in a new play by Henry Arthur Jones. It is a comedy in the vein of the earlier works of this author and was written on his recent visit to America with Mr. Skinner specifically in mind. It is as yet unnamed.

Elsie Ferguson will continue in her success of last season, "Outcast." Hubert Henry Davies, the author of this drama, is writing a new play for her, as is another English dramatist of prominence. The manuscript of a play by Michael Morton is now on its way to America for the use of Blanche Bates. Marie Doro will appear in a new piece by Rudolf Bester.

Stars in a Double Bill.

Marie Tempest, Francis Wilson, Ann Murdock, and Graham Browne are to appear in a double bill made up of a new play by J. M. Barrie and the Marshall comedy, "The Duke of Killicrankie." After the single season in this play the stars will head separate companies in plays written especially for them. Miss Tempest's play will be a new comedy by Harold Chapin, Mr. Wilson's play will be a comedy written by himself, Graham Browne will appear in a piece to be done by Henry Arthur Jones, and Ann Murdock will be seen in a new Porter Emerson Browne play.

The Julia Sanderson-Donald Brian-Joseph Cawthorn combination will continue in a freshened version of "The Girl from Utah." They will begin a brief second New York season Aug. 9 in the Knickerbocker Theatre. Because of other plans for that theatre and these stars "The Girl from Utah" will be on view but a few weeks in New York before visiting those cities which the organization was unable to reach last year. When through with "The Girl from Utah" Miss Sanderson, Mr. Brian, and Mr. Cawthorn will return to the Knickerbocker Theatre in a new musical comedy.

The Charles Frohman Corporation will carry out two projects in conjunction with David Belasco. The first of these will be a new play shortly to be seen in New York under the title of "The Girl," by George Scarborough. The other Frohman-Belasco production will be an all-star presentation of a well-known drama next Spring.

The schedule arranged for the theatres of the corporation contemplate the reopening of the Empire on Monday, Sept. 13, with Cyril Maude in "Grumpy." Mr. Maude will be followed, after a month at this theatre, by William Gillette, who in turn will be succeeded by John Drew, and that star later by Maude Adams. Miss Adams's season at the Empire will be followed by Otis Skinner.

Many New Plays.

The Lyceum Theatre season will open Monday, Sept. 6, with the all-star cast headed by Miss Tempest, Mr. Wilson, Miss Murdock, and Mr. Browne. This attraction will be succeeded by Ethel Barrymore in "Roast Beef Medium."

Among the other plays that have been delievered, for which players and theatres will be announced later, are "The Coup," by Haddon Chambers, who will sail for England on Aug. 28 to attend the rehearsals; "Our Betters," a new comedy by W. S. Maugham; a serious play by Henry Arthur Jones; "Kings and Queens," a comedy which had a long run last season in St. James's Theatre, London; a comedy by Michael Morton; a new three-act comedy by Alfred Sutro; "The Flying Dutchman," a modern comedy in four acts, by Paul M. Potter, and "Faithless Eckhart" by Reginald Wolf. Channing Pollock, H. B. Smith, Jerome Kern, Max Brady, Franz Martos, and Victor Jacobi have written musical plays for the Frohman company.

Parks-Judson Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Judson (Miss Frances E. Williams) of 777 Madison Avenue, New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Y. Judson, to George Elton Parks of New York, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Winant Parks of Providence, R. I. Mr. Parks, who lives at 106 East Sixty-seventh Street, is a Yale graduate, class of 1904, and a member of the Huguenot Society, the Republican Club, Squadron A, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs. Miss Judson is with her parents at Oyster Bay for the Summer. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

JOHN H. SCOVILLE DEAD.

Member of Stock Exchange Firm Expired After a Short Illness.

John Hasbrouck Scoville, a member of the New York Stock Exchange since July 14, 1904, died on Saturday at his Summer home, Hill Crest, at North Andover, Mass., in his seventy-second year. His city home was at 32 West Fifty-third Street, and his death followed a short illness. Mr. Scoville was a member of the Stock Exchange firm of Maxwell & Scoville, of 15 Broad Street, and he was a Director of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company and of the Superior Coal Company.

He was a member of the Metropolitan and Riding Clubs and the Automobile Club of America. He is survived by his widow, who was a Miss Lila Sutton and by a daughter.

FRENCH ENVOY RETIRES.

Athens Post to be Filled by Jean Guillemin of Danube Commission.

PARIS, July 25.—By a decree dated July 22, Gabriel P. Deville, the French Minister to Greece, is placed on the retired list at his own request. Jean Guillemin, Minister Plenipotentiary and Delegate of France on the European Commission of the Danube, is appointed Minister at Athens. M. Guillemin was a member of the French Commission to the St. Louis Exposition in 1904.

Albert Legrand is appointed French Delegate on the Danube Commission in succession to M. Guillemin.

$9,000 from Mrs. Oelrichs's Fete.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25.—Mrs. Oelrichs has turned over to the Secours National of France, of which Mrs. Whitney Warren is Chairman, $9,000 which she obtained at the fête given on her estate here yesterday. Mrs. Oelrichs sold $6,905 and Mrs. Whitney Warren $2,106 worth of tickets. From a percentage taken in from dinner parties given at Hill Top Inn the committee received $354, and the New Cliffs sold $72 worth of tickets.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM H. W. WALKER, an advertising expert, with offices at 30 East Twenty-first Street, and a former editor of McClure's Magazine, died on Saturday in his fifty-first year. He was born in Ottawa, Canada, and was a graduate of Osgood Hall in Toronto. Mr. Walker came to this city fifteen years ago, and for some time was manager of the Tripler Lecture Bureau. He was also a lecturer and a frequent contributor to the magazines. Mr. Walker was taken ill at his Summer home in Manoney-by-the-Sea. His widow and two daughters survive him.

GEORGE H. LLOYD, an iron manufacturer and said to be the oldest graduate of Holy Cross College, died on Saturday at his home in Roxbury, Mass., in his eighty-fourth year. He was graduated from Holy Cross in 1850.

Mrs. MAMIE BRAUNIG, wife of Joseph Braunig, died on Friday at her home, 9,504 Glenwood Road, Brooklyn, in her thirty-first year. She was born in this city and in addition to her husband is survived by a son and daughter.

RICHARD E. E. HERBHOLD, an insurance broker, died on Friday at the Memorial Hospital in New London, Conn. He was on his vacation and lived at 1,210 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. His widow survives him.

JAMES GANNON, a retired Captain of the New York Fire Department, died on Friday at his home, 373 Lexington Avenue, in his seventy-first year. He had been a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department and ran with Engine Company 12. Captain Gannon was the paid department on its organization after the civil war. His widow, two sons and a daughter survive him. He was a member of the Volunteer and the Exempt Firemens Associations.

JOHN M. LEVITT, a maker of theatrical properties, died on Saturday at his home, 415 West Forty-eighth Street, in his fifty-ninth year. He was born in this city and had lived here all his life. Mr. Leavitt was an active member of Theatrical Protective Union No. 1.

JOSEPH OTIS AVERILL, a retired tea merchant and importer, died on Saturday after a long illness at the General Memorial Hospital in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in Brooklyn and spent many years abroad in Japan and Ceylon. For the last eight years he has lived with his sister, Miss Mary Averill, at 83 Washington Place. Mr. Averill was a member of the Church of the Ascension.

LOUIS KOHLMANN, one of the best-known cotton mill men in the South, died on Saturday at his home in New Orleans, La., in his fifty-first year.

Mrs. CORDELIA E. BIBB of 512 Fifth Avenue, the widow of Wilson Cary Bibb, died on Saturday at Briarcliff Lodge, Briarcliff, N. Y. One son survives her.

LEWIS W. BREWSTER, editor of The Portsmouth Journal for forty-seven years, died on Saturday in the Wentworth Home in Portsmouth, N. H., in his seventy-sixth year. He was known as a historian and for many years was in the printing business. Mr. Brewster was born in Portsmouth and lived there all his life.

Mrs. JOHANNA POWER, wife of Patrick Power, died on Saturday at her home, 137 West Seventy-third Street, in her seventy-sixth year. She was born in Ireland and had lived here for fifty-five years. In addition to her husband, she is survived by three daughters and three sons, two of whom are Dr. James F. Power and Dr. William P. Power of this city. She was the mother of twelve children.

JOHN J. E. CONROY, one of the oldest merchants of Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 906 St. Marks Avenue, in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in Brooklyn and for the last twenty-five years had owned a wholesale and retail grocery business at 301 Clinton Street. Mr. Conroy was a member of St. Gregory's Roman Catholic Church. His widow and four sons survive him.

ELIZABETH BOWCOCK died on Saturday at her home, 550 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eightieth year.

Mrs. MARY ADELAIDE ROCKWELL WHITE, wife of Henry Kirk White, a dealer in military goods at 3 Water Street, died on Friday at her Summer home on Orange Mountain in West Orange, N. J., in her sixty-ninth year. She was a daughter of the late Rev. Joel Edson Rockwell, D. D., who preceded the late Dr. Thomas De Witt Talmadge as pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn. Her own home was at 29 West Ninety-fifth Street, and she was a member of the Central Presbyterian Church of this city for many years. In addition to her husband, Mrs. White is survived by four sons and a daughter.

FLAVELL WOODRUFF SULLIVAN, a veteran of the civil war and for years Secretary of the Board of Fire Commissioners of Newark, died on Saturday night at his home, 60 Ninth Avenue, that city, after an illness. Mr. Sullivan was born at Madison, N. J., Nov. 9, 1840, and went to Newark to live in his early youth. During the civil war he served in the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry and in the Second New Jersey. On his return from the South in June, 1864, he married Miss Emilie Thomas, who died some years ago. Mr. Sullivan is survived by a son, Augustus Thomas Sullivan; a daughter, Mrs. Mary Florence Campbell, with whom he lived, and ten grandchildren.

Mrs. BETTIE J. HILL, wife of the Rev. Eugene Hill, pastor of the First Reformed Church of Garfield, N. J., died at her home on Saturday evening after a long illness. Mrs. Hill was in her sixty-fifth year.

ALFONSO A. MAXIN, a veteran of the civil war and Superintendent of the Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors in Washington, D. C., died suddenly from heart disease at a hotel in Atlantic City on Saturday, in his seventy-third year. He enlisted as a member of a Michigan regiment in the civil war, and was promoted to be Quartermaster and a Lieutenant of the Tenth Michigan Volunteers before the end of the conflict. After the war he went into the lumber business at Ludington, Mich., and Superior, Wis., becoming Superintendent of the home in 1898. He leaves his second wife, who was Miss Emma L. McAllister of New York, and a son and two daughters.

EUGENE J. BERKO, Vice President and Secretary of the American-Hungarian Publishing Company and an editor of The Amerika Magyar Nappsava, died yesterday at his home, 227 Audubon Avenue, in his fifty-fourth year. He was born in Hungary and came to this country thirty years ago. Mr. Berko was a member of the Erster Ungarischer Kranken und Unterstutzungs Verein and the Hungarian Republican Club. He is survived by his widow and several children.

Mrs. LOUISE KING WALSER, wife of Havelock Walser, a member of the firm of Edward B. Stott & Co., electrical engineers of 227 Fulton Street, died suddenly yesterday morning at her home, 11 Castleton Park, New Brighton, S. I. She was a daughter of George B. King.

SAMUEL WALKER, a lawyer, died at his home, Highland Pines, in Titusville, near Trenton, N. J., yesterday. He had been ill for five years. Mr. Walker, who was 60 years old, was an ex-member of the local school board; was Police Commissioner here and a member of the Democratic State Committee. He leaves a wife and daughter.

CHARLES W. GARNER, an agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, died on Saturday in Newport, R. I., where he had been spending the Summer. He was 59 years old. He was born in London, England, and came to this city thirty years ago. Mr. Garner was a prominent Mason and a member of Polar Star Lodge 245, and Republic Lodge, 690, of the F. and A. M. He lived at 207 West 139th Street, and is survived by his widow and one son.

GIRL KILLED, 18 HURT IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

7-Year-Old Child Dies Under Motor in Crowded Long Branch Street.

WOMAN HIT BY JOY RIDERS

Intoxicated Chauffeur Drives Into Elevated Pillar—Jersey Policeman Injured.

A little girl was killed and eighteen other persons injured, four of them perhaps mortally, in automobile accidents in and near New York yesterday. Bessie Kramer, 7 years old, of Long Branch, was the child who lost her life. Of the injured two were hurt in Manhattan, one in the Bronx, three in Brooklyn, and three in near-by New Jersey towns. Of the four persons most seriously injured three suffered fractures of the skull and the fourth severe internal injuries.

The list of casualties follows:

The Dead.

KRAMER, BESSIE, 7 years, Long Branch, N. J.; died of fracture of skull on the way to Monmouth Memorial Hospital.

The Injured.

CONCIALDI, JAMES, 10 years, 118 Howard Street, Newark; broken leg; St. Barnabas's Hospital.

FELKART, JAY D., 229 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; injured when automobile plunged over an embankment.

FELKART, BERTRAND, 14 years old, son of J. D. Felkart.

HELLMER, ARTHUR, 6 years old, 25 Christopher Avenue, Brooklyn.

JACKMAN, PAUL, 29 Cambridge Avenue, Jersey City Heights; in Englewood Hospital; condition serious.

LOWENSTEIN, ROSA, 68 years old, 320 Manhattan Avenue; left forearm fractured.

KATZ, PAULINE, 19 years old, of Jersey City; in Fordham Hospital with a fractured skull.

NEVILLE, HARRY, moving picture actor; Polyclinic Hospital, suffering from fracture of skull.

SAUNDERS, ROBERT J., 26 years old, 237 East Forty-sixth Street; in Flower Hospital with fracture of skull.

SIMON, DAVID, 21 years old, 191 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.; sent home.

WEEDER, FREELAND, motor cycle policeman of Paterson, N. J.; arm broken while chasing speeding automobile.

Bessie Kramer was crossing the crowded street in front of her Long Branch home at noon when she became confused as a result of the blowing of several automobile horns, and ran directly in front of a machine driven by Ernest Bailey of Long Branch. The mudguard struck the child on the side of the head and hurled her to the curb, causing a compound fracture of the skull. An ambulance was called from the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, but she died on the way to the hospital. Eyewitnesses of the accident said it was unavoidable. Bailey was arrested and released in $2,500 bail.

Hits Woman and Runs.

Mrs. Rosa Lowenstein, 68 years old, who is the mother of Mrs. Josephine Gonzales, wife of Manuel Gonzales, former Consul General from Costa Rica, was seriously injured last night by an automobile which escaped from the police after a hot chase. Mrs. Lowenstein had been strolling in Morningside Park, and came out about 9 o'clock on her way back to her residence at 320 Manhattan Avenue. As she was crossing Manhattan Avenue at 113th Street a Packard touring car, containing three men and two women, came south at a high rate of speed. Mrs. Lowenstein became confused and wavered for a moment, and the car, which did not stop or turn aside, struck her a glancing blow and knocked her down.

Patrolmen Fitzgerald of the West 123d Street Station and Wynn of the West 125th Street Station came out of the Park at that moment, and, seeing that the occupants of the car showed no intention of stopping, the policemen commandeered an automobile and gave chase. The touring car turned west into 110th Street, and the chase continued as far as Broadway, where the fugitives were lost to sight.

Passers-by picked Mrs. Lowenstein up and took her to her apartment, where she was treated by Dr. H. K. Cudmore, who lives in the same house. He found that her left forearm and nose were broken, and that she had been badly shaken up and might have internal injuries.

Man's Skull Fractured.

Harry Neville, a moving picture actor, was injured while crossing Broadway at its intersection with Columbus Avenue at Sixty-fourth Street. He was walking with Murray Kinnell, a friend, when an automobile delivery wagon owned by E. Brown of 159 West 103d Street, which was going south, struck him. Neville was carried forty feet before the machine was stopped. Neville was carried unconscious into a nearby drug store and later removed to the Polyclinic Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the skull. His condition is serious. The chauffeur of the delivery wagon deserted the machine after the accident. The police had not found him at midnight.

Miss Pauline Katz, whose home is on Vroom Street, Jersey City, was run down by a machine, owned and driven by Walter J. Mohr, of Stratford, Conn., at 173d Street and Third Avenue, in the Bronx. Miss Katz and a woman friend were crossing Third Avenue and stepped from behind a trolley car directly in the path of the automobile. Mohr tried to stop the car, but the distance was too short, and Miss Katz was knocked down. She was taken to Fordham Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the skull and other injuries. She had not regained consciousness at a late hour last night, and her condition is critical.

Robert J. Saunders, a taxicab chauffeur, was driving north in Third Avenue yesterday morning when he lost control of the taxi and it crashed into an elevated pillar at Forty-fifth Street. With Saunders was his brother Samuel and George Willis, of 149 East Forty-seventh Street. Only the chauffeur was injured. He sustained a fractured skull and is in Flower Hospital. The police say that Saunders was intoxicated at the time of the accident and if he recovers he will have to answer to the charge of operating an automobile while intoxicated.

Motor Cycle Policeman Hurt.

Running at a high rate of speed in an endeavor to overtake a speeding automobile just ahead of him, Motor Cycle Officer Freeland Weeder of Paterson broke his left arm and suffered numerous contusions about the head and body when the front wheel of his machine collapsed and threw him headlong into the road. Weeder went on duty at noon and was riding along Liberty Street when a big touring car full of people shot by him. On account of the dust he was unable to note the number and he started in pursuit. He was thrown twenty feet when, as he struck a stone, the front wheel caved in. He was taken home. The autoists escaped.

James Concialdi, 10 years old, of Newark, was run down by an automobile owned and driven by A. W. Wenzel of 1,160 Grove Street, Irvington, N. J. Mr. Wenzel picked up the boy and hurried to St. Barnabas's Hospital. His left leg was fractured.

J. D. Felkart and his son were injured when the car in which they were riding plunged over an embankment on the Snake Hill Road in East New York. Neither was seriously hurt. David Simon was knocked down by an automobile driven by Samuel Kirsch of 631 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn. He was only slightly injured. Arthur Hellmer was run down while playing baseball in Christopher Avenue, Brooklyn. The car that hit him was driven by Issac Bergen of Asbury Park.

Paul Jackman of 29 Cambridge Avenue, Jersey City Heights, while riding his motor cycle along Palisade Avenue near the Palisade Amusement Park during the afternoon, was hurled from his machine by a Hudson Boulevard trolley car. He was hurried to the Englewood Hospital in an ambulance. He is internally injured.

Bridal Party in Accident.

A bridal party, making the trip from New Brunswick to Trenton along the Georges Road in three automobiles had a scare yesterday when the car containing the bride and groom went over an embankment near Dayton and crashed into a telegraph pole. The driver, Daniel Carter of De Witt Street, Trenton, was cut about the head, and Ignatius Szenko of Blooming Street, Trenton, on the seat beside him had his right arm broken and his skull fractured. The bride and groom were not injured and proceeded on their way, refusing to give their names.

Mrs. Diedo, 58 years old, of 153 Fifth Street, and her daughter, Marie, 16 years old, were struck by an automobile as they alighted from an Elizabeth trolley car at Freilnghuysen Avenue in Newark yesterday. The machine was owned and driven by Michael Bicone of 617 Cameron Place. Both women were badly cut. Mrs. Diedo had her left arm broken and her daughter had her foot fractured. They were removed to the City Hospital.

Miss Florence Hall of 599 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, had her scalp badly torn in the afternoon when a motor in which she was riding was in collision with another car on the Rockaway Road and Walker Avenue, Ozone Park, Queens. With Miss Hall in the machine was C. R. Taylor, a salesman, of 254 New York Avenue, Brooklyn. Taylor was badly cut about the knees and bruised about the body. The machine that ran into them was driven by Arthur Whitney of 411 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. He was injured about the scalp.

The Rev. Dan Marvin.

The Rev. Dan Marvin, pastor emeritus of Carolina Church of Setauket, L. I., died yesterday at his home, 118 Willett Street, Jamaica, L. I., in his seventy-third year. He was born in this city and was graduated second in his class at Columbia University in 1863. After attending the General Theological Seminary, he became Professor of Greek at Racine College in Wisconsin. In 1876 he was ordained a Deacon, and two years later the late Bishop Potter made him a priest. For a time he was attached to St. Peter's Chapel in Brooklyn, and afterward became assistant pastor of the Church of the Messiah. In 1886 he became pastor of St. John's Church at Ravenswood and of St. Mary's Chapel at Laurel Hill, which he left in 1887 to became pastor of Carolina Church.

Austin Hays.

Austin Hays, an artist and sculptor, with studios at 139 West Fifty-fifth Street, died late Saturday night at his country home in the White Mountains, in his forty-sixth year. He was born in this city and was a son of the late William J. and Mrs. Helen D. Hays. He began life as a clerk in the Chemical National Bank, but after a few years went to Paris and studied art for six years. While in that city much of his sculpture was exhibited in the Petit Salon. On his return to this city he specialized in nude and figure work. Much of his work has been exhibited in the National Academy. Mr. Hays lived at 223 West Seventy-first Street and was a member of the Players and Salmagundi Clubs. He was unmarried, and is survived by a brother, William J. Hays, widely known as a landscape artist.

The Rev. Dr. Braislin.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Braislin, pastor of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church in Brooklyn from 1886 until 1893, died recently at his home in Pasadena, Cal., according to word received in this city yesterday. He was a graduate of the Crozier Theological Seminary and was ordained in 1874. Before going to Brooklyn he held pastorates in Mount Holly, N. Y., and at Newton Centre, Mass. Dr. Braislin retired in 1912, after holding a pastorate in Colorado Springs, Col. He was one of the managers of the American Baptist Union and a Trustee of Colorado College. His widow, who was Miss Margaret Kenyon of Brooklyn, survives him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HARRIS.—On July 25, to Mr. and Mrs. Ieuan Harris of Irvington-on-Hudson, a son.

EDELMA

CLEVELAND WINS TWO GAMES—TURF—POLO—ATHLETICS—TENNIS—CYCLING—YACHTING

FIVE STRAIGHT FOR CLEVELAND

Double Victory Over Athletics Gives Club Longest Winning Streak Since 1913.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25.—Cleveland made it five straight from Philadelphia today, 3 to 1 and 8 to 4. The two wins made six consecutive victories for Cleveland, the longest winning streak the club has had since 1913. Superior pitching on the part of Walker and Harstad was responsible for the results. Knowlson, however, can thank his outfielders for the last two runs scored off him.

The Athletics outbatted and outfielded Cleveland in the first game, but were unable to make their hits count at the right time. In the second game Cleveland went into the lead in the first inning and was not threatened at any time. The score:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'w'th, lf	4	0	0	1	0	Healey, 3b	4	0	1	3	1
Esch'n, cf	3	2	1	3	0	Walsh, cf	3	1	1	2	0
C'pman, ss	4	0	1	3	0	Mal'ne, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Kirke, 1b	3	0	1	10	0	Sch'ng, lf	3	0	1	3	0
Smith, rf	3	1	0	2	0	Lajoie, 2b	4	0	0	2	5
Barb'e, 3b	4	0	1	4	3	M'in's, 1b	4	0	1	14	0
Wg'ns, 2b	3	1	2	2	3	Lapp, c	4	0	1	0	1
O'Neill, c	3	0	0	7	2	Kopf, ss	3	0	0	0	7
Walker, p	3	0	1	0	0	Elson, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	30	3	5	27	12	Total	32	1	6	24	15

Errors—Wambsgans, (2,) Malone, Schang, Kopf.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Eschen, Healey. Double plays—Wambsgans and Kirke; Kopf, Lajoie and McInnis. First base on balls—Off Walker, 1; off Knowlson, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Walker, 1, (Schang.) Struck out—By Walker, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7. Time of game—One hour and eighteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'w'th, lf	4	0	3	1	0	Healey, 3b	3	1	0	0	4
Esch'n, cf	5	0	1	4	0	Walsh, cf	4	0	0	2	0
C'man, ss	3	2	2	2	0	Malone, rf	3	1	1	2	0
Kirke, 1b	4	2	2	13	0	Schang, lf	3	1	0	2	0
Smith, rf	5	2	3	2	0	Lajoie, 2b	4	1	1	3	1
Barb'e, 3b	4	0	2	0	3	M'in's, 1b	4	0	2	8	1
Wg'ns, 2b	3	1	2	2	5	M'Avoy, c	4	0	1	4	2
Egan, c	4	0	0	7	0	Kopf, ss	4	0	0	0	0
Harstad, p	3	1	1	0	3	Conroy, p	0	0	0	0	0
						R'sler, p	3	1	2	0	1
Total	38	8	16	27	14	W'Davis, p	1	0	0	0	1
						Total	34	4	7*	23	12

*Harstad out, hit by batted ball.

Errors—Chapman, Wambsgans, 2; McAvoy, Kopf.

Cleveland	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	—8	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	—4	

Earned runs—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hit—Chapman. Three-base hit—Southworth. Sacrifice hits—Kirke, Barbare. Stolen bases—Chapman, Kirke, Smith. Double play—Barbare, Wambsgans and Kirke. Hits —Off Cone, 5 in 2-3 innings; off Bressler, 9 in 5 1-3 innings; off W. Davis, 2 in 2 innings. First base on balls—Off Harstad, 2; off Bressler, 2. Struck out—By Harstad, 2; by Bressler, 2. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Cleveland, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; Philadelphia, 5. Time of game —One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires —Messrs. Chill and Evans.

St. Louis Wins and Ties.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—St. Louis, by hard hitting, defeated Boston in the first game of a double-header here today, and tied the second game, which was ended by darkness in the ninth inning. The scores were 9 to 8 and 1 to 1. In the fourth inning of the first game Umpire Wallace discovered when Howard came to bat that the St. Louis players had been batting out of order. A substitute batter named Pratt was allowed to take his proper place and Cady, catcher, was put out of the game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf	4	2	2	3	0	Hoop'r, rf	3	2	2	0	0
Austin, 3b	4	2	3	2	2	Barry, 2b	3	1	2	2	4
Pratt, 2b	4	0	3	3	3	Sp'ker, cf	4	0	2	2	1
W'ker, rf	3	1	0	0	1	Hoo'n, ss	4	0	2	2	4
How'd, 1b	3	2	1	8	1	Lewis, lf	5	1	1	1	0
Walsh, cf	2	0	0	1	0	G'dn'r, 3b	4	0	1	0	0
Gisler, cf	2	1	0	2	1	Scott, ss	5	2	0	0	5
Lavan, ss	4	1	2	2	4	Thomas, c	3	0	2	6	1
Agnew, c	4	1	3	0	1	Cady, c	0	0	0	1	0
James, p	1	1	0	1	2	Carl'n, p	1	0	0	0	0
L'smik, p	1	0	0	0	0	Ruth, p	1	0	1	0	1
W'lman, p	1	0	0	0	0	Mays, p	1	0	0	0	0
						Gregg, p	1	0	1	0	1
Total	33	9	12	27	14	Den'keen	0	0	0	0	0
						†Wagner	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	35	8	13	24	15

*Batted for Thomas in seventh inning.
†Batted for Gregg in ninth inning.
Errors—Barry, Austin.

St. Louis	0	0	4	3	0	0	2	0	—9		
Boston	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	3	0	—8	

Two-base hits—Shotten, Hooper, Gardner, Thomas, Howard, Pratt, Lavan, Lewis, Speaker. Three-base hits—Hoblitzel, Austin, Barry. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Walker, Pratt, Howard. Earned runs—Boston, 9; St. Louis, 4. Sacrifice hits—Barry, (2,) Walker. Left on bases—Boston, 9; St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 2; off James, 4; off Gregg, 1; off Lowdermilk, 3; off Mays, 1; off Lowdermilk, 2 in 2 1-3 innings; off James, 8 in 5 innings; off Mays, 6 in 4 1-3 innings; off Lowdermilk, 2 in 1 2-3 innings; off Gregg, 2 in 1 1-3 innings; off Wellman, 3 in 2 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Ruth, 1; by Mays, 1; by James, 1; by Lowdermilk, 1; by Wellman, 2. Wild pitch—Mays. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoop'r, rf	3	1	2	2	0	Shot'n, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Barry, 2b	2	0	1	0	0	Austin, 3b	4	0	0	1	2
Sp'ker, cf	2	0	1	2	0	Pratt, 2b	4	0	1	4	3
Gain'r, 1b	3	0	0	4	0	W'ker, rf	3	0	1	2	0
Lewis, lf	4	0	0	0	0	How'd, 1b	1	0	11	1	
G'dn'r, 3b	3	0	1	3	1	Walsh, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Scott, ss	2	0	0	2	1	Lavan, ss	2	0	0	0	3
Car'gn, c	3	0	0	14	2	Agnew, c	2	0	0	7	1
Leon'd, p	2	0	0	0	0	Koob, p	2	0	0	0	2
*Hoblitzel	1	0	0	0	0	Sisler, p	1	0	0	0	0
Collins, p	0	0	0	0	0	‡Severeid	1	0	0	0	0
Total	25	1	5	27	4	Total	27	1	2	27	12

*Batted for Leonard in ninth inning.
†Batted for Koob in seventh inning.
Error—Speaker.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	

Called end of ninth inning; darkness.

Two-base hits—Hooper, Walker. Sacrifice hits—Barry (2,) Leonard, Hooper, Scott. Stolen bases—Howard (2,) Lavan, Speaker, Pratt. Hit by pitcher—By Koob, Speaker; by Leonard, Lavan, Agnew. Bases on balls—Off Koob, 1; off Leonard, 7; off Sisler, 4. Struck out—By Leonard, 12; by Koob, 3; by Sisler, 3. Hits—Off Koob, 4 in 7 innings; off Leonard, 2 in 8 innings; off Sisler, 1 in 2 innings; off Collins, none in 1 inning. Left on bases—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 8. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Walter Johnson Saves Game.

DETROIT, July 25.—A two-base drive to the left field wall by Shanks, after singles by Moeller and Foster in the eighth inning, produced two runs and gave Washington a 3 to 2 victory over Detroit today. Washington's first run was scored in the fifth inning, when McBride hit to centre for three bases, and continued to the plate on a bad throw to third. Walter Johnson, coming to the relief of Gallia after the latter had passed the first man in the ninth, retired the side on strikes, although Kavanagh, batting for Stanage, secured a single off his delivery. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf	4	1	1	1	0	Vitt, 3b	4	0	2	0	3
Foster, 2b	3	1	2	1	6	Young, 2b	3	0	0	1	4
Milan, cf	4	0	0	0	1	Cobb, cf	2	1	0	1	0
Shanks, lf	4	0	2	4	0	C'w'd, rf	4	1	1	1	0
G'ndil, 1b	2	0	1	12	0	Veach, lf	3	0	1	2	1
Henry, c	3	0	1	9	0	Burns, 1b	3	0	1	11	1
M'B'e, ss	4	1	1	1	2	Bush, ss	4	0	1	3	3
Con'ly, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	Stan'ge, c	3	0	0	8	2
Ayres, p	2	0	0	0	3	Dauss, p	3	0	0	0	4
Gallia, p	1	0	0	0	1	†Kav'gh	1	0	1	0	0
*Acosta	1	0	0	0	0	‡McKee	1	0	0	0	0
Johns'n, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	31	3	8	27	13	Total	31	2	7	27	16

*Batted for Ayres in eighth inning.
†Batted for Stanage in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Dauss in the ninth inning.
Errors—Young, (2,) Bush.

Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—3	
Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2	

Two-base hit—Shanks. Three-base hit—McBride. Stolen bases—Gandil, Burns, Bush. Earned runs—Detroit, 2; Washington, 2. Sacrifice hits—Henry, Young. Double plays—Foster, McBride, and Gandil; Vitt, Burns, Bush, and Stanage. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Washington, 6. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 3; off Ayres, 2; off Gallia, 1. Hits—Off Ayres, 5 in 7 innings; off Gallia, 1 in 1 inning, (none out in ninth;) off Johnson, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Ayres, (Cobb;) by Dauss, (Gandil.) Struck out—By Dauss, 6; by Ayres, 3; by Johnson, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
(Postponed owing to Eastland disaster.)
Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston, 9; St. Louis, 4.
Boston, 1; St. Louis, 1.
(9 innings, darkness.)
Washington, 3; Detroit, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Baltimore at Chicago.
(Postponed owing to Eastland disaster.)
Kansas City, 3; Buffalo, 2.
Kansas City, 5; Buffalo, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Richmond, 5; Jersey City, 1.
Jersey City, 10; Richmond, 1.
Montreal, 10; Toronto, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	48	36	.571
Brooklyn	47	39	.547
Chicago	43	42	.506
New York	40	41	.494
Pittsburgh	42	43	.494
Boston	42	44	.483
St. Louis	42	47	.478
Cincinnati	35	48	.422

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	57	30	.655
Chicago	56	33	.629
Detroit	54	34	.614
Washington	44	44	.500
New York	42	44	.488
St. Louis	34	54	.386
Cleveland	34	54	.386
Philadelphia	30	58	.341

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	51	37	.575
Kansas City	49	38	.563
St. Louis	48	40	.545
Pittsburgh	46	39	.541
Newark	44	43	.506
Brooklyn	41	50	.451
Buffalo	41	51	.446
Baltimore	32	54	.372

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	31	25	.671
Buffalo	43	32	.573
Harrisburg	41	37	.526
Montreal	41	38	.519
Richmond	37	44	.457
Rochester	36	42	.462
Toronto	35	47	.427
Jersey City	31	50	.383

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.
(Two games, first at 1:45 P. M.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Harrisburg at Rochester.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Richmond at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Phillies Defeat Cincinnati in a Ninth-Inning Rally.

CINCINNATI, O., July 25.—With the assistance of an error in the ninth inning, the National League leaders took the first game of the series from Cincinnati today 4 to 2. A base on balls, two singles and Niehoff's sacrifice fly netted Philadelphia its first two runs while Griffith's muff, a double and a triple added the winning tallies.

Cincinnati made its two runs with a double, a triple and a single. Dale pitched good ball allowing only five hits, while Mayer kept the nine hits off him scattered except in the third inning. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'r'ft, ss	3	1	0	0	2	Groh, 3b	3	0	0	0	4
Byrne, 3b	3	1	1	2	0	H'r'g, ss	4	1	2	2	4
Becker, lf	4	1	1	2	0	Rod'rs, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Niehoff, cf	4	0	0	2	0	Wade, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Nieh'f, 2b	3	1	1	2	3	Killifer, cf	4	1	1	5	1
W'ted, cf	4	0	1	4	0	G'fith, rf	4	0	2	1	0
L'rus, 1b	3	0	0	8	1	Clarke, c	3	0	0	3	0
Wm. Kil-						W'mn, lf	4	0	0	2	0
lifer, c	3	0	1	6	3	M'w'z, 1b	2	0	0	13	0
Mayer, p	3	0	0	1	2	Dale, p	3	0	0	1	3
						*V. Kol'z	1	0	1	0	0
						†Wagner	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	5	27	11	Total	33	2	9	27	13

*Batted for Mollwitz in ninth inning.
†Batted for Dale in ninth inning.
Error—Griffith.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	—4	
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	

Two-base hits—Herzog, Niehoff. Three-base hits—Wade, Killifer, Whitted. Stolen bases—Rodgers, Herzog, Becker. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Cincinnati, 2. Sacrifice hits—Clarke, Niehoff, Mollwitz. Double play—Dale and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 2; Cincinnati, 7. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Mayer, (Groh.) Struck out—By Mayer, 4; by Dale, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Long Branch Cubans Beat Brooklyn

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 25.—The Brooklyn National League team lost today to the local Cuban team by a score of 3 to 1. Acosta and Dell were the opposing pitchers, and both pitched good ball. Not a man reached first on Dell from the third to the eighth inning. The Cubans won the game in the eighth on two bases on balls, J. Calvo's triple, and Romanach's double. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	8	1
Long Branch	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3	6	1	

Batteries—Dell and Wheat; Acosta and Torres.

K. of C. Baseball Games.

AT JASPER OVAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Unity	1	0	2	0	2	5	2	2	0	—14	10	1
23d District	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2	2	2

Batteries—Kelly and Mennie; Costello and Johnson.

AT MOSHOLU PARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Brownson	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4	6	5
Mystic Rose	3	1	3	0	0	0	2	5	—14	18	3	

Batteries—Sharp and E. McDermott; Stock and Maier.

AT JASPER OVAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Xavier	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	4	2
San Salvador	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	—7	11	1	

Batteries—Walsh, Smith, and Ward; Murray and Gallivan.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
San Salvador	8	2	.800	Unity	4	4	.500
Xavier	7	2	.778	23d District	4	6	.400
Mystic Rose	6	4	.600	18th District	1	5	.167
24th District	5	4	.555	Brownson	1	9	.100

New York State League.

At Elmira—Wilkes-Barre, 8; Elmira, 2.
At Albany—Albany-Utica, (rain.)
At Scranton—Binghamton, 7; Scranton, 3.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 12; Troy, 1.

American Association.

At Louisville—Louisville, 6; Cleveland, 1.
At Columbus—Columbus, 4; Indianapolis, 3.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 5; St. Paul, 4. St. Paul 5; Kansas City, 0.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Atlanta, 3; Memphis, 0.
At Nashville—Birmingham, 11; Nashville, 4.

GOVERNMENT WORK IN HORSE BREEDING

An Appeal to be Made to Congress to Secure Appropriation for Experiments.

The result of the United States Government's experimental work in horse breeding, begun in 1913, is interesting, and statistics for the season just closed will give an idea of how the work is being prosecuted.

Unlike foreign governments, the United States had made no experiments in the scientific breeding of horses for army uses, and it was only as the result of a recommendation to Congress by a number of experts who had inspected foreign studs that an appropriation of $50,000 was set aside and the work turned over to the Department of Agriculture, which in turn delegated it to the Bureau of Animal Husbandry. The object was to produce desirable types of cavalry remount and artillery horses.

Thoroughbred sires had been pronounced most serviceable by continental experts and the project was undertaken along the same lines in this country, though there was a desire to try other light horse types of stallion, and a few trotting, saddle, and Morgan sires were included in the original stud. The War Department had received as a donation the thoroughbred sires Octagon by Rayon d'Or, dam Ortegal by Bend Or, and Henry of Navarre by Knight of Ellersile out of Moss Rose by The Ill Used, from August Belmont, President of the Jockey Club, and these were turned over to the Department of Agriculture. Other thoroughbreds were purchased and there are now at the station at Front Royal, Va., eighteen sires, of which ten are thoroughbreds, the others being trotters and saddle stallions. All these horses were passed upon by experts and no unsound or faulty gaited mares are allowed to be bred. In every instance the aim has been to secure a horse that was not only a good individual but was possessed of a sweetness of disposition, a soundness of fibre, and a quality of bone that would make their progeny desirable for army use.

The prepotency of the thoroughbred, experts declare, make him ideal for the work in hand, and, as racing was in its darkest days when the work was inaugurated, the task of securing horses of quality was easy. There was a disposition to make a start to render the Government every assistance in a work that is regarded as second to none in economic importance. With Russia's appropriation for horse breeding totaling more than $4,000,000 for 1914, and the Czar adding more than $1,000,000 in the same period to his private purse, there was cause for fault finding when the appropriation for the work in the United States during the same period was cut from the original $50,000 to $30,000. Now the department has been notified that it must carry on the work for the coming twelve months for $25,000, and there is certain to be an appeal to Congress as soon as the House convenes.

There will be agitation also concerning the price the Government binds itself to pay for three-year-olds, the figure at present amounting to $175, or to be exact, $150 and a refund of the service fee of $25, though no fee is charged if an option is given the Government on the resultant foal at the time of the service. Breeders in the East assert that they cannot produce a good two-year-old for this sum, and experts like Major General Scott declare that the amount will be increased, and in fact there should be no set figure for a good horse. The Government's option is exceedingly fair, for if a breeder finds he has produced a high type of animal which will command a big figure in the open market, or at a private sale, he may pay the service fee of $25 and obtain a release.

Coney Island Trip for Pedestrians.

The American Walkers' Association weekly jaunt yesterday took the members from City Hall to Coney Island and return. The fine weather attracted a big turnout. The walkers were H. Morelli, H. Haisser, J. Jacoby, F. Lackemacker, F. Heath, J. Jacoma, G. Trefry, Sr., G. Trefry, Jr., W. Probst, F. Trinker, J. Daniels, F. Gage, W. Boekerman, C. Nichols, S. Friedman, W. Postman, B. Postman, B. Goldberger, G. H. Swartz, C. Haltigan, P. Gardner, C. W. Meyer, C. Gross, S. Brodsky, M. Myers, A. Kotten, D. Katz, A. Milex, J. Avis, and C. Lang.

The attack on Weston's record from New York to Buffalo to be made by members of this association will be started after midnight on Saturday, Aug. 7, from Times Square. The contestants will endeavor to reach Buffalo within nine days. Those already entered are Frank Gage, G. H. Swartz, and W. Probst.

Walkers Tour Staten Island.

Staten Island was the tramping ground for the members of the Walkers' Club of America yesterday. Guided by Pathfinder Hocking, the pedestrians traveled through Tompkinsville, Clifton, Concord, Douglas Hills, Grant City, New Dorp, Huguenot, Richmond Valley, Tottenville, Amboy Road, Midland, and South Beach, a total distance of about thirty miles. The following men completed the round trip: Hocking, Stritch, Abbihl, Ryan, Leiberman, Moore, Leiberwitz, O'Connor, Schmidt, and Cheshire. Two members of the club, A. Bernstein and Irving Maas, left yesterday on a six-day walking tour to Albany. They will average about twenty-five miles a day and expect to reach the capital Friday night.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Kansas City Breaks Even in Double-Header with Buffalo.

KANSAS CITY, July 25.—The locals hit a winning streak again today and took two games from Buffalo, 3 to 2 and 5 to 4. The first was a hard-fought, well-played game. In the second Bedient allowed only two hits until the seventh, while his team mates took a four-run lead. Then he was hit for a triple and two singles, which, with an error, allowed Kansas City to tie the score. More hits in the tenth made the victory. The score:

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	6	0
Kansas City	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	—3	10	0	

Batteries—Anderson, Lafitte, and Blair; Allen, Main, and Easterly.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4	8	2
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	—5	11	0

Batteries—Bedient and Allen; Henning, Johnson, and Easterly.

St. Louis Unable to Keep Lead.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—After getting the lead in the fourth inning in today's game St. Louis lost to Pittsburgh, 4 to 1. Mowrey opened the inning with a triple and scored on Yerkes's single. Two more got on, and then Davenport passed Wickland, forcing in Yerkes. Oakes grounded to Davenport, who fumbled, allowing Berry to score. Konetchy filed to Drake, Bernhammer scoring on the throw-in. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4	4	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6	2

Batteries—Allen and Berry; Davenport and Hartley.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—5	11	1
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6	1

Batteries—Cottrell and Schaufel; Ring, Verbout, and Reynolds.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	4	1
Jersey City	2	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	—10	11	0	

Called at end of first half of seventh inning to permit Richmond to catch train.

Batteries—Meadows, Cram, Schaufel, and Maisel; Sherman and Reynolds.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	—7	13	2
Montreal	2	0	2	3	0	1	1	1	—10	15	1	

Batteries—Herbert and Kocher; Cadora and Howley.

USED CARS FOR SALE.
They are advertised daily on next to last page.—Advt.

JAMAICA BAY YACHTS RACE.

Thirty Sail and Power Craft in Canarsie Y. C. Regatta.

Yachtsmen of the Jamaica Bay district held a spirited regatta yesterday under the auspices of the Canarsie Yacht Club. It was the open week-end regatta of the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay and brought more than thirty sail and power boats to the starting line. J. H. Labarre's Zis won among the knockabouts, and Clara May captured the cabin catboat prize. The open catboat class went to Selfish on a sail-over. Among the small open catboats, Rover was the winner.

In the turtle class the winner was Turtle. Among the power cruisers the winner was Francis G. The glass cabin cruisers went to Cachalot, and the smaller cabin cruisers' prize was annexed by Max H. Agnes G. scored a sail-over in the open power boat division, and among the small open power boats the winner was Anna Grace. The committee in charge of the race was made up of Martin Plage, G. W. Masters, R. L. Rolling, and C. H. Greene.

Gravesend Bay Y. C. Regatta.

For the first time in the history of yachting on the lower bay an associate member of the Yacht Racing Association gave a regatta. The organization to make the new move was the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club, and prizes for races were offered in the handicap and knockabout classes. The start and the finish were off the Atlantic Yacht Club. The yachts sailed in a south by east breeze and made excellent time over inside courses. On both actual and corrected time Joy won among the boats of the second division, and on corrected time Waukan II. won among the third-division craft. Skylark won in the knockabout class.

CRITERION FOR GOULLET.

Australian Cyclist Defeats Moretti and Kramer at Newark Velodrome.

Alfred Goullet defeated Caesar Moretti and Frank L. Kramer and captured first place in the final of the Criterion mile at the Velodrome track at Newark yesterday afternoon. Goullet won by two lengths from Moretti. Poor judgment in the last eighth of the mile cost the American champion the race.

Frank Corry of Australia won the quarter-mile handicap from the 35-yard mark; Eddie Rupprecht was second, and Raymond Eaton third. In the Omnium final, Spears, McNamara, and Grenda were the starters. It was easy for Grenda, although McNamara made a good effort to win.

Freddy Hill reserved his sprint until the last lap and in a sensational finish showed Harry Kaiser of New York the way to the tape. Menus Bedell was third.

Frank Taylor, a Newark boy, won the three-mile open from Eddie Kane, New York A. C. The latter made his final bid a trifle too late. As it was he all but caught his rival at the finish. Hans Ohrt was fourth, his long sprint of four laps proved his undoing.

Tommy Grimm, riding from the 20-yard m

RESORTS.

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PROPOSALS.

City of Montreal
Refuse Matters

The City of Montreal will receive until the 30th of July, 1915, proposals for the transportation and the treatment of carrions, refuse of meat, etc.

Proposals may be made also for kitchen refuse and rubbish of all sorts, either together or separately.

For all information, apply to Dr. S. Boucher, City Health Officer, City Hall, Montreal.
(By order)
L. N. SENECAL,
Secretary Board of Commissioners.
City Hall, Montreal,
26th June, 1915.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C., until August 25, 1915, and then opened, and also on the same date at the Office of the Inspector, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Room 310, Custom House, San Francisco, Cal., for construction and equipment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey Steamer "Surveyor," of about 1,000 tons displacement. Particulars may be had by addressing the Superintendent, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER, Fort Caswell, N. C.—Sealed bids are wanted until Aug. 25, 1915, for sale of material for pure water distilling plant, consisting of pretreatment tanks, filter, stills, pumps, heat exchange, iron platform, and assortment of valves and piping. Information on application.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION.

The Annalist, every Monday, gives unfettered information on all points affecting financial conditions throughout the world. 10 cents by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

INSURANCE ASSETS HIGHER.

Net Gain in New York State in 1914 Was $15,521,250.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 25.—An increase of $219,470,410 in the admitted assets of life insurance companies doing business in this State in 1914 is shown by the annual report of Jesse Phillips, State Superintendent of Insurance, just issued. The increase in liabilities, excluding gross surplus and special funds of $272,457,475, was $208,935,160 over the previous year. This would indicate a net increase in assets of $15,521,250. The aggregate assets on Dec. 31, 1914, were $4,636,744,021, and the liabilities, &c., $4,584,811,147.

There were 1,012,957 "ordinary" policies issued and paid for during 1914, with insurance of $1,826,691,741. Compared with 1913 there was a decrease of 2,110 in the number of policies written, revived, &c., and of $29,775,240 in the amount of insurance. There were 50,676 more policies terminated in 1914 than in 1913, and $119,182,488 more insurance.

The business in force in the State of New York at the end of 1914, and transacted therein during that year by all life insurance companies of this and other States, including both "ordinary" and "industrial" insurance, was as follows: Policies in force, 7,168,445, insuring $3,227,977,980; policies issued, 1,177,710, insuring $455,359,133, an increase in insurance in force of $101,-312,582, and in insurance written and paid for in 1914 of $12,842,380.

The total receipts of the department for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1914 were $839,684,53; the total expenditures were $441,371.64, the excess of receipts over expenditures turned into the State Treasury of $398,312.89.

The par value of the securities held on deposit by the department on Dec. 31, 1914, belonging to the various insurance companies required by law to make such deposits was $41,090,612.65.

WIRE FENCE SAVES PRINCE.

Halts Austrian Attache's Auto in Dash Down an Embankment.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 25.—A few strands of stout wire fence saved Prince Alfred Zu Hohenlohe, Attaché of the Austrian Embassy, from probable serious injury in Cheshire last night.

The Prince was taking a moonlight drive into the north part of Berkshire, and in Cheshire, fifteen miles from Lenox, where he was not familiar with the highway, there was a sharp bend in the road. Beyond the bend is an embankment. The automobile of the diplomat shot off the road and started down the embankment. The car was a light roadster, and the fence acted as a buffer for the automobile before the wire broke, giving the Prince time to leap out uninjured.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

TRADE OFFERINGS.

Monday.

Chas. Shongood, Assignee Sales — Star Binding Co., 7 West 31st St., 10:30 A. M., bindings, silks, machinery, fixtures, and safe; Oppenheimer Furnishing Co., 500 Tremont Av., men's furnishings, fixtures, &c.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sales—Haber & Klein, 3,003 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 11 A. M., merchandise sold for 5, 10, and 19 cents and over; also fixtures, &c.; Rose Jorrich, (also known as Rose Jorrisch; Freiman,) $300 Grand St., jewelry, silverware, showcases, fixtures, &c.

C. Kornblum, 5,314 Third Av., Brooklyn—Hardware.

S. Marx, 83 Wall St.—Entire contents of retail men's furnishing store; also fixtures, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co. Sheriff's Sale—Samuel Ginsberg, 2,068 Amsterdam Av, 10 A. M., drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, &c.

Tuesday.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—375 pieces of heavy and medium weight fancy worsteds, suitings, mixtures, &c.; also tailoring worsteds, mixtures, &c., in short ends, mohairs, alpaces, linings, &c.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 593 Main St., East Orange, N. J.—Plumber's supplies, 10:30 A. M.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Dresses, waists, skirts, coats, suits, middy blouses, middy dresses &c., 10:30 A. M.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Bathroom fixtures; also baby carriages.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sales: Leonardo Ditano, 310 East 112th St.—Stock of groceries, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.; Bremner Talking Machine Co., 187 Broadway, Victor Talking machines, cabinets, records, office furniture, rugs, pictures, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sale—S. Antoon & Co., 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., renaissance table covers, collar and cuff sets, centrepieces, &c.

Wednesday.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St.—Silks, woolens, trimmings, underwear, &c.

H. Perelmuter, 208 Canal St.—Women's cloaks and suits.

Henry Lilly Company, 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

Chas. Shongood, Bankrupt Sale—Toscana Wine and Liquor Co., Inc., 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., wines, liquors, fixtures, &c.

Chas. Shongood, Assignee Sale—Harry W. Sokolnick, 2,011 Second Av., 10 A. M., groceries, fixtures, cash register, &c.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sale—A. Berrent, Inc., 123 Lenox Av., jewelry, silverware, showcases, fixtures, &c.

Thursday.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale—71 Mercer St., millinery supplies, machinery, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Piece goods, cotton goods, &c.; also ladies' garments.

Progressive Auction Sales Co., 456 Broadway—General merchandise, 10:30 A. M.

D. Greenwald & Co., assignee sales—Florence H. Kreis, (trading under the name of F. H. Grudberg,) 788 Third Av., sale of cotton goods, 10 A. M.; dry goods, trimmings, &c., 2 P. M.

D. Greenwald & Co., 23 Lispenard St.—Woolens; also piano, 10:30 A. M.

Chas. Shongood, assignee sales: David L. Schneer & Co., 106 E. 19th St., 10:30 A. M., silks, piece goods and fixtures; Wm. Wolinsky, 2,820 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., and 333 Grand St., 2 P. M., waists, dresses, kimonos, silks, &c.; Republican Mica Co., 46 West Broadway, 10:30 A. M., sheet and cut mica, machinery, fixtures, &c.

Friday.

Samuel Marx, 3 East 28th St.—Complete plant of Yankee Waist Co., manufactured waists, silks, cottons, and trimmings; also machinery, showroom and office fixtures, safe, typewriter, &c.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

D. Hartmann, 330 5th Av.—Evening gowns, street and afternoon dresses; also parasols, blouses, coats, millinery, and high-grade fixtures.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sales—Rachel Leibel, 304 4th Av., 10:30 A. M., men's furnishings; Ideal Waist and Dress Co., 101 Greene St., dresses, waists, piece goods, machinery, fixtures, &c.

Saturday.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sale—House of Free Sugar, Inc., 36 West 23d St., groceries, fixtures, &c.

ART AND RETAIL.

Monday.

D. Greenwald & Co., 110 West 130th St.—Entire contents of apartment of Samuel Ginsburg.

Tuesday.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University Place.—Steinway upright and baby grand pianos, Victor victrolas, bronzes, marble statuary, curtains, draperies, Oriental rugs, oil paintings, bric-a-brac, &c., removed from a palatial mansion at Bayshore, L. I.; Also Wednesday.

Benjamin S. Wise, 428 Columbus Avenue.—Bronzes, draperies, curtains, rugs, brass beds, leather chairs, paintings, &c., 10:30 A. M. On exhibition Monday from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Liberty Auction Rooms, 124 University Place.—Household effects of every description, including library, parlor, bedroom and dining room furniture. Also Wednesday.

Thursday.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place.—General household effects.

Friday.

J. W. and W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn.—Household furniture.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:
Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.
General motions on July 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.
Notice of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.
Notice of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M.
U S (Peterson & O'Hara.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re Schnitzer, (S Wn
Waverly Ins Co)
Stafford (Schaps).
Simmons (Freehold.
Emp Serv Corp (
Bochm.
Luchain (Phila & Read C & I Co.
Greenspan (Riker & Hegeman Co.
Wever (Wever.
Re Hart. (Huggins.)
Elias (Elias.
Re McBride, Nast & Co.
Martin Knitting Wks (
Morrison.
Jackson (Moore.
Domestic & Foreign M Socy, &c (Shepard.
Barry (Elger.
Yashowitz (Levy.
Kohn (Lerner.
Chamberlain (Cochran.
Patterson (Patterson.
Gasherie (Valentin.
Re Radius.
Saksman (Saksman.
Stern & Sons (Kelmanowitz.
Kraemer (Cartano.
Bates (Cragin, (2.)
Same (Columbia Univ.
Fitzgerald (Magnetic Mining Co.
Schlief (Century Dress Well (McCarthy.
Kinstler (Kinstler.
Kaufman (Reich.
Mills (Mills.
Weiss (Scherr, (2.)
Shurman (Shurman.
Hofmann (Hofmann.
Re Derrick.
Rugg Co (McCartney.
Bates (Columbia Univ.
Staubach (Maehiz, (2.)
Stein (Chem Imp & Mfg Co.
Beals (Yeandle.
Zwilling (Klein & Co.
Trenton Cont Co (
State of NY.
Loftus (Farrell.
Grady (Powell.
Sperry (Gimbel Bros.
Butler (Butler.
Dill-Baum Co (Bailey.
Klondyke Gov Concess Ltd (Treadgold.
Norden (Guad Trust.
Re Havemeyer Av. (Lacombe & W Avs)
Lindsay (Well.
Brown (Stokes.
Schloss (Schloss.
Rathbun (Rathbun, (2)
Mather (Elchman.
Re Wolf, (Whittaker.)
Fleitman (Nor Bk of NY.
Re Gallagher.
Re Skolnick.
Wechsler (Jones.
Re Weeks, (Morgan.)
Friedman (Brown.
Geary (Hoffman.
Guttmann (Co.
Turner (Crystal Film.
Mechan (Laguna.
Boylan (Foster-Scott Ice Co.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates of:
Irving W. Childs.
Chas. M. Campbell.
At 2 P. M.
Patrick O'Hara.
At 10:30 A. M.—
Wills for probate:
TRIAL TERM.—No dal calendar.
Augusta Vanden Henden.
James S. Mulvihill.
Theresa Steinhardt.
Charles Josenhaus.
Moses Moritz.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Stants (Ondirk (2.)
Berger (Lookstein.
Israel (Hieschbein.
Metlan (Canfield.
Irving Nat Bk (Dickstein.
Freitag (Capewell.
Jackson (Fritz.
McComb (Goetz.
Siegel (Homans.
Cavalero (Murphy.
Bellantonio (N Y Tel.
Mooney (Van Valen.
Axelrod (N Y Tel.
Holzman, Cohen & Co (Ernemann Photo Kino Wks.
Bloom (Ornstein.
Pustek (Twardowski.
Maschke (U S Fid & Guar.
Mandel (Cort.
Stiefel & Co (Luft.
Corn (Indept Western Star Order.
PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.: Josef Horowitz (Maud Brevoort-Barclay—Jacob Katz.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to July 27.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estates of:
Lillian McManus.
Morris Grossman.
Hyman Auerbach.
Wills for probate:
James Chappel.
Catherine Keeney.
Ruth A. Webster.
Eleanor Miles.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Gordon (Int. R. T. Co.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Derrick (Davis—George W. Hayes.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Charles Meade (Clarence O. Bliss, (2)—John W. Stocker.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Part I.—Kelly, J.
Hamilton (Splitdorf El
Mundheim (Schariach.
Re Morgan, &c.
Fornow (Baumann et al.
Nolan (Bkl & R Ferry.
Small (Hasbrouk.
Re Grove, (Grover St.)
Re Vincent St.
Re Ralph St.
Adams Laundry Co (
Sinn et al.
Gordon (Gordon.
O'Connor (O'Connor.
Re Rodman award, (Crocheron St.)
Bussell (Eddy-Glehmann Bldg et al.
Harrison (Coleman.
Anderson (Anderson.
Corbim (Edesse.
Re Ackerman acts.
P & L Cont Co, Inc (Hirschorn et al.
Snyder (Lamb.
Summerfield (Queens Bor Gas & El Co.
Mogilon (Vt. Marble.
Goodwin-Gallagher S & G Co (Nassau S & G Co.
Damante (Biffino et al
Lampe (Singer et al.
Re Dobson accts,
(Stoll Committee.)
Weeks (Laubenberger.
Knight (Knight.
Donner (Donner.
Sunit (Remington Co.
Holloway (Trubenbeck et al.
Lord & Taylor (Lennigren.
Grokow (Swirsky.
Feinman (NY Cons RR
Remsen (B. Q Co RR.
Di Pietro (same.
Stern (So Bklyn Rwy.
Byrnes (B H RR.
Charlton (same.
Shaffer (same, (2.)
People (Scanlon.
Radler (B H RR.
Thiel (same.
Almstedt (CNY.
Somerville et al (Frank et al.
Burkhardt (Burkhardt.
Pearsall (Pearsall.
Re Guild, (mandamus)
Finken (Knauer et al.
Dosella (Dosella.
Martens (Prendergast, &c.
De Silver (Ager et al.
Binbury (Widman et al
Polsten (Mooney.
Re Lordine, Committee of Evelyn Reed.
L I RR (Newmann et al.
Abbott (Wilson.
Re Peoples Sur Co.
Milkman (Casesa et al.
Peoples Trust (Somerville Realty Co.
Dettmer, &c (Prendergast, &c.
Smith (same.
O'Connell (same.
Horn (Wendler.
Damante (Elingsino et al.
Sternlieb et al (Raltch.
Hagermann (Schaufel.
Williams et al (Mt View H Rlty Co.
Same (Zanwell et al.
Germania Sav Bk (Connelly et al.
Plarre (Farley.
Re application Hollender Co, (Steinway Av awards.)
Brookhaven (Trunk et al.
Macklin (Macklin.
Kalkbrenner (Mechanics' Bank.
Livingston (Lahret et al.
Rosenberg et al (Schettino.
Mele (Waterbury Co.
Moore (Graffino.
CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Esther Cohen,
Ellen Rogers,
Julius Tillinger,
Joseph Shechter.
Administration of:
Richard Proctor.
Accounting of:
Mary O'Connor.
James Farrell,
Leopold Milewski,
Rosemary McMahon,
Francis Walden:
Estates of:
Otto K Liebetruth,
John Terrence Borden.
Liff (Met Management
Kessler (Kleemann.
Youmansky (Wachsman.
Hydraulic Oil Storage (O'Beirne.
Brohmer (Furlong-Tompkins Co (2.)
Delzer (same.
Di Gaetano (N Y Rys.
Leonard (same.
Safran (same.
Wolinsky (same.
Schenker (same.
Geller (same.
Cunningham (McOwen
Schiller (Reynolds.
Wecow (Stein.
Sandford (Barnes.

AIGRETTES SMUGGLED HERE

Audubon Society Official Asks Attorney General to Investigate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson of New York, Secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies, has asked the Attorney General to ascertain whether the postal laws are being violated through the smuggling of aigrettes in parcel post packages. In explaining his request Dr. Pearson said:

"The large number of aigrettes worn by New York society women and the abundance of this millinery plumage would indicate that aigrettes are being smuggled into New York in large quantities. They are sent from several parts of Florida and are sent out mostly through the parcel post. Sometimes they are concealed in shipments of alligator hides. Many are sold direct to tourists in Florida. We are starting a rigid investigation."

Dr. Pearson has just returned from Florida, where he gathered evidence in regard to the alleged smuggling. He visited Washington on his return to report to the Federal authorities.

The National Association of Audubon Societies contributes half the pay of wardens on the Federal reserves, but the association asserts that in spite of every effort the colonies are raided and wardens have even been killed while opposing bird hunters in their efforts to obtain aigrettes.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ABERDEEN, Miss.—A. & J. Rubel Co.; A. Rubel, Jr., dry goods, women's ready-to-wear; 37 Felix St., Far Rockaway, L. I.
ALBANY, N. Y.—I. Michlselver; Fred Michlselver, millinery; 621 Broadway, Room 632.
ATLANTA, Ga.—L. Silverman & Son; I. Silverman, suits; 1,161 Broadway, Room 511.
ATLANTA—Ernest L. Rhodes Co.; E. L. Rhodes, millinery, flowers, feathers; R. A. Beard, ladies' hats; 700 Broadway.
AUSTIN—C. Rosner, ladies' ready to wear; 1,199 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hanneman-Jess Co.; A. Hanneman, ready-to-wear; 45 West 34th.
BALTIMORE—R. M. Sutton Co.; G. T. Warner, notions; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—M. L. Bloom, representing; Wellington.
BALTIMORE—W. Koch Importing Co.; E. H. Zella, toys; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; L. P. McGlynn, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Hearn, misses' colored silk, cotton dresses, (basement); Miss A. Golding, waists, house dresses, muslin underwear; 1,133 Broadway.
BROOKFIELD, Mo.—Hallibarton, Scott Co.; J. C. Halliburton, dry goods; Somerset.
BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; J. A. Braun, domestics; 17 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; B. W. Van Syckle, Miss Bauman, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps, boys' furn. goods; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss Weathered, costumes; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Kramer Fur Co.; A. Meyer, furs; 13 East 16th.
CHICAGO—L. Klein, dry goods; 31 Union Square.
CINCINNATI—Storrs-Schaeffer Co.; J. C. Schaeffer, woolens; Imperial.
CINCINNATI—John H. Hebben Dry Goods Co.; C. C. Gerding, domestics; 377 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—S. M. Hexter & Co.; S. M. Hexter, trimmings; 621 Broadway.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. J. Federman, jobs, muslin underwear; 72 Madison Av.
DALLAS—Goldsmith Dry Goods Co.; Miss E. Millerick, suits, costumes; 1,133 Broadway.
DALLAS—Berwald Bros.; H. Berwald, jobs, Palm Beach suits, silk dresses; 305 5th Av., Room 1,717.
FOND DU LAC, Wis.—Wagner D. G. Co.; A. N. Wagner, general line dry goods, ready-to-wear; 20 West 22d.
FORT WAYNE—John Stillman; Mr. Hofstadter, millinery; 72 Madison Av.
GRAND RAPIDS—Spring D. G. Co.; C. J. Stoerker, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; A. H. Wolbridge, women's wear; Miss McNulty, women's wear; 23 E. 26th.
GREENVILLE, Tex.—Graham-Fagg Co.; Miss V. Stovall, ladies' garments; J. Davis, dry goods; 230 5th Av.; Park Avenue.
HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Bros. Co.; E. H. Stein, general merchandise; 31 Union Square.
HOT SPRINGS—S. Mendel; ready-to-wear; 12 Madison Av.
HOUSTON—Levy Bros Dry Goods Co.; E. H. Hahlo, cloaks, suits, waists; 148 W. 23d.
KANSAS CITY—Burnham, Munger, Root D. G. Co.; O. F. Robinson, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; G. C. King, muslin underwear, corsets, waists, infants' wear; F. E. West, notions, toilet goods; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, women's Fall coats; 1 West 22d.
KANSAS CITY—John Taylor D. G. Co.; J. E. Troup, notions, leather goods; C. H. Smith, waists; 200 5th Av.
LAS VEGAS—E. Rosenwald & Son; D. E. Rosenwald notions, ladies' garments; 230 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; A. E. Kretschmer, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; F. C. Brewer, stationery; 22 E. 17th.
MILWAUKEE—E. Schuster & Co.; C. J. Kant, silks, dress goods; 116 W. 32d.
MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; J. Lowenstein; jobs, bargain basement; 31 Union Square.
MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Graham, Sykes & Co.; Mr. Sykes, general mdse.; R. H. Boot, dry goods; 230 5th Av.; Park Avenue.
NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—Barnes, Woodin & Co.; Miss Boyle, ready-to-wear; Mr. Kramer, mdse. mgr.; 1,133 Broadway.
OWENSBORO—McAtee Bros.; Madame de Hay; L. D. Ray, ladies' garments; 333 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Scoten, men's, women's hosiery, gloves, men's, boys' furn. goods; 85 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss Meyers, jobs, skirts; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; A. Peto, hosiery, gloves; 21 E. 26th.
PITTSFIELD—England Bros.; S. England, cloaks; 1,270 Broadway.
PLAINVIEW, Texas—Richards Bros. & Collier; D. H. Collier, clothing, men's furnishing goods; T. E. Richards, women's ready to wear, millinery; 170 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss J. Cronin, ladies' ear; 462 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Ben Selling Co.; W. K. Montague, cloaks, suits; Brozteli.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. C. Tulloch, furn.; goods; 453 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; J. J. Milburn, jobs, wash dresses; 470 4th Av.
SPOKANE—Whitehouse Co.; O. W. Rector, cloaks, suits, waists; 23 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Big Four Store; I. Meyerson, men's clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Grand.
ST. JOSEPH—Richardson Dry Goods Co.; F. R. Castle, domestics; J. C. Gelwicks, dress goods, silks; J. Evans, dry goods; 51 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Thos. W. Gareand; Miss K. Wood, waists, skirts, petticoats; Miss J. Stohl, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 20th; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; J. L. Adrien, clothing; 23 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Irwin Garment Co.; Miss Rudolf, waists; 93 Madison Av.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton, Ferguson D. G. Co.; E. A. Collins, hosiery, gloves; 358 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; M. J. Donahoe, domestics, prints; 258 Church.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. L. Wolfert, Fall suits, skirts, waists dresses; C. M. Steiman, boys' Fall hats; 72 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; R. E. Lagrone, silks, dress goods; 11 West 22d.
ST. LOUIS—Lindell Dry Goods Co.; W. J. Schartzer, dry goods; Great Northern.
SHAWNEE, Okla.—Mammoth Department Store; P. N. Stuart, general merchandise; Great Northern.
SULPHUR SPRINGS, Texas—B. Meyerson; E. Sauer, men's clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Grand.
SOUTH BEND—J. Chess Ellsworth; M. A. Zimmerman, dress goods, silks; K. Fuller, carpets; C. M. Valentine, general merchandise; C. Bloom, domestics; 320 Church; Woodward.
TERRE HAUTE—Root Dry Goods Co.; C. A. Schaefer, laces, handkerchiefs, trimmings; 21 E. 26th.
TRESNA, Cal.—E. Gottschalk & Co.; E. Gottschalk, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.
WASHINGTON—M. Brooks & Co.; Mrs. M. Brooks, women's ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.
ZANESVILLE—Gallagher & Co.; L. C. Gallagher, hats; Grand.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WELL-KNOWN cloak house will look at stylish, well-made coats; write for appointment. X 275 Times Annex.

WANTED.—Several 107-W-1 Singer machines; must be in good condition; state price and where same can be seen. X 277 Times.

JOBBER PLACING ORDERS NOW IS READY TO LOOK AT LADIES' FALL CLOTH COATS, 4TH FLOOR, 28 EAST 30TH

PROMINENT jobber looking ladies' suits, new models only; contractors considered. 10 to 1, Monday, Tuesday, 135 West 20th, 3d floor.

JOBBER placing large orders on silk, poplin, taffeta, and serge dresses and waists. Call from 10 to 12, Room 215 467 Broadway.

BLOCH PURCHASING CO., 1,270 BROADWAY, WILL BE LOOKING AT THE BEST LINES OF LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR.

JOBBER looking at infants' and children's coats, 41 West 21st, seventh floor.

Jobber looking at Fall dresses, silks, and serges, Oppenheim-Collins Bldg., Room 1,001.

JOBBER looking at high-class misses', ladies' coats, suits. 8th Floor, 47 West 24th.

CONTRACTOR-JOBBER will supply goods for 500 serge, silk dresses. L. 52 Times.

WE HAVE JERSEY SPORT COATS; also other fancy materials; sport coats to close out. Daily Wist Co., N-10 West 19th St.

300 DOZEN CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 2 to 6 years, $2.25 dozen net; big value. S. Rosenman & Co., 110 West 14th.

800 CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 6 to 14 years, to close out at sacrifice. Dorothy Dainty Dress Co., 11 East 22d St.

200 WASH DRESSES, close out $1 each. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

JOBS IN COTTON DRESSES to close out at sacrifice, Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

MANUFACTURERS' NOTICE.
We are open to represent manufacturers only on additional lines of wearing apparel on regular commission basis. Our customers are starting East to look at lines and we can interest them enough to call on you if your goods and prices are right. Send samples, prices, order blanks and business cards if possible, with inquiry.
MIDDLEWEST SALES AGENCY,
Garland Bldg., Chicago.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4843.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Sq., wants jobs muslin underwear and odd lots basement merchandise.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

Help and Situations Wanted.

LADIES' HAT MANUFACTURERS, Attention!—Salesman with Broadway office can do $75,000 business yearly with large following in East, Middle West, and South; wants a line of machine-made and pressed hats, on straight commission. X 285 Times.

SALESMAN.
Pacific Coast representative wanted by old-established, popular-priced suit house, with years of established trade on the Coast; only first-class men need apply; strictly commission basis. Box 36, 352 6th Av.

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced, to carry strong line of silk dresses for city and office trade. Commission basis. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 W. 30th St.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Our lines are complete in Irish, Swiss, Armenian and Madeiras, as well as imported Crepe de Chine Handkerchiefs. Novelties for immediate delivery.

SILK & ULLMANN,
142 5th Ave., Cor. 19th St.

Close Out All $9 & $12 Wash Dresses At $6.00 per Dozen.

We also have on hand a good stock Silk Dresses, consisting Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas, and Crepe-de-Chines. Prices ranging from $2.25 to $3.75.

IPP & KWINT, 118 West 22nd Street.

SPECIAL OFFER—5,000 doz. ladies' embroidery trimmed muslin drawers to sell $1.50 to $2.15 doz. A. B. C. UNDERWEAR CO., Mfrs. Muslin Drawers exclusively, 9 Walker St.

BRAIDED MILLINERY TRIMMINGS ARE IN DEMAND, PRODUCED ON THE Cornely Embroidery Machine, O. J. AHLSTROM, 711 B'WAY, N. Y.

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Investments

115 Broadway, New York City

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CLARENCE HODSON & CO.

ESSEX BLDG. NEWARK

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

At the end of a year of warfare in Europe the world is asking how much longer the struggle is to last. That question is often put in the financial district, and though variously answered, it is nearly always answered without any of the concern with which the question was being asked a year ago: "Will Europe go to war?" What was so greatly feared then as a possibility has long been a fact, and a continuance of the ravages of war is not thought of as a thing to be intensely dreaded as the approach of the war was thought of a year ago. The necessity of accepting facts and of accommodating one's self to them is one reason for this change; another is to be found in the fact that the world has had time to adjust itself to a condition of war as best it can. Still another reason for the apparent indifference with which the financial community discusses the possibility of the war lasting another year, or even two, is the fact that despite the war in Europe business in the United States has been improving, and on account of the war certain lines of business have improved beyond all expectation.

It is easy to forget the losses which war entails when the market is supplying day after day evidence of the great profits which are provided by war orders, or, at all events, evidence that great profits from that source are expected. That evidence is supplied in the shape of violent advances in the stocks most favored by the business which arises out of the war. They have been the outstanding feature of the market. They have come about in a way to invite sharp reactions, and those have not been lacking, but they have at the same time fired the imagination of traders, and speculation is allowing itself to run riot in the "war stocks." Some of this speculation may be very well thought-out speculation, and there is no denying the great advantage which has been secured by those who were quickest to buy the stocks of the companies which have been the beneficiaries of war orders. Yet such violent movements by all precedent lead the way to violent reactions and to market unsettlement. At what point of a violent speculative movement that stage is likely to be reached cannot be determined in advance. A more orderly movement would lessen the danger of subsequent unsettlement. It might also lessen the opportunities for quickly made fortunes, but the country at large is not greatly interested in the rapidity of fortune making. It is more concerned with the stability and the permanence of fortune making than with rapidity. No less money would be made by the country at large if those alone bought who paid outright for their stock, but under such restraint as that the market would be a much more sober thing. It would be a less interesting thing for that very reason, but by the same token a less dangerous thing.

There is this much satisfaction to be taken in this current speculation in the stock market by those whose interests lie in more substantial things than a lucky throw of market dice, namely, that this speculation is but one of the phenomena of a condition born of fundamental conditions favoring industrial and commercial progress, but one of the phenomena of a situation which holds promise of the unfolding for the United States of a period of increased prosperity, of renewed prosperity it will be, for we have passed through depression and have only recently been recovering a fair measure of business activity. Many conditions have contributed to that change, and some of these can be traced directly to the war, but the war accounts for the form of the recovery rather than for the recovery itself. Had there been no war we might ere this have moved as far as we now have moved on the road toward renewed business prosperity in the United States. And undoubtedly one of the reason which would then have been assigned for the improvement would be the much more efficient banking system which has been established in this country. That is still one of the very important factors in the improvement which has already been seen, and in that greater improvement which is promised. Had it not been for the conditions created by the Federal Reserve act we would have found it much more difficult to overcome the handicaps imposed by the war and more difficult to step into the new rôle which the war has made it necessary for this country to assume. We have with really extraordinary rapidity acquired a new and commanding place in international finance, and it would have been far less easy for us to have done so had the favoring conditions established by the new Banking act been lacking.

But if those conditions have favored the course of trade and of finance they have also smoothed the way for speculation. There is a point at which investment merges into speculation and a point at which speculation merges into merely gambling, and there is a difference between them. Speculation of a violent sort begets out-and-out gambling, and no doubt we have had a good deal of that in the stocks which have won the most conspicuous places in recent stock market activity. It is one of the evils customarily if not necessarily accompanying the entrance into a period of real prosperity after a period of depression. This speculation, this gambling, can be accepted with satisfaction if this is its true significance, and it may very well be.

It may be accepted with satisfaction not in and for itself, but for what it probably signifies.

It has been noticeable that when the war stocks assert themselves most noisily railroad stocks have been inclined to seek refuge in dullness and even in reaction. The process has been accompanied by a good deal of irregularity. Some have improved, particularly a few whose earnings have been improving, but as a whole the recent market position of the railroads has shown no trace of the extension to them of the speculation which has been seeking out stocks of unregulated enterprises. The pall of reorganization still hangs somewhat heavily over the railroad list, but this handicap should soon be lessened, for many properties are now on the eve of making a fresh start under auspices somewhat more propitious. The railroads are still suffering from overregulation, or at least from misapplied regulation, but they are gaining a more friendly hearing from their regulators. That has been suggested by recent rate decisions by the Commerce Commission, and the suggestion was emphasized last week by the grant of higher rates to the express companies. The effect of such departures from previous too harsh policy is cumulative, and it may well be that the railroads may pass out of their present period of restriction into a period of increased prosperity under regulation softened by reason of recent experience with the result of regulation which had too little regard for the laws of business.

We will have an opportunity this week to gauge the effect upon Germany of our latest note defining the attitude of the United States in respect to the rights of neutrals on the high seas. The financial community is confident that Germany will accept our position by act if not in word, and that by adhering hereafter to the requirements of international law so far as American interests are concerned she will avoid a break with the United States. That expectation accounted for the unconcern with which the financial community awaited last week the publication of the text of our note, and for the confidence with which upon the publication of the note it looked to maintenance of amicable relations between Germany and this Government.

LONDON MARKET WAITS.

Idleness Pending Dealings in the New War Loan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—The stock markets are idle, awaiting dealings in the new war loan, which will commence on July 29. Though it had been fully expected, the settlement of the Welsh labor troubles was nevertheless a cheering factor. The idleness of the city is due for the most part to the absorption of funds by the war loan and the expectation of a slow siege of Germany through the Winter.

War loan payments estimated at £250,000,000 sterling were effected on Tuesday along normal lines, leaving the Bank of England in control of the money market. The Bank is likely to hold this control until the Autumn at least, but the suggested rise in the Bank rate is improbable.

The American exchange question now occupies the energies of the Government and the Bank of England, with no indication of a solution. High money rates here seem to have helped but little so far. The exchange position would presumably be further complicated if, as is expected here, we meet your cotton growers' complaints by the purchase of a large amount of cotton.

On Thursday Premier Asquith met sympathetically the deputation of bankers who called on him for the purpose of urging the imposition of a tax on imports to reduce our consumption during the war, but as Parliament adjourns on Tuesday for six weeks, early action is not expected.

It is announced that the £1,400,000 of Brazilian Treasury bills due here Aug. 24 will be repaid. The British military, under Government control, are declaring dividends, mostly at last year's rates.

PARIS TO ISSUE BONDS.

Municipal Securities Authorized—Sterling Exchange Rates Higher.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 25.—French rentes were inactive last week, closing firm at 69. Russian rentes were weak on adverse war news from the eastern front.

Sterling exchange was higher, closing at 26 francs 85 centimes. Dollar exchange was practically unchanged, the closing quotation being 5 francs 64 centimes. The British Chamber of Commerce in Paris has approached the French and British Governments regarding the difficulties of commercial houses due to the high exchange rates, and has suggested that a series of conferences between bankers and Treasury officials be arranged in an effort to arrive at a solution of the problem.

Subscriptions to Treasury bonds in the last eleven months total 8,500,000,000 francs. The City of Paris has been authorized to bring out an issue of 20,000,000 francs of bonds, part to mature in six months and part in a year, the former to bear 5½ per cent. interest and the latter 5 per cent.

No progress has been made with the proposals to liquidate the pre-war positions on the Bourse, although it is generally recognized that this is the time for such action.

French railway securities were weak. Spanish external bonds were firm. The other groups were active.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended July 24.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska G. M.	34½	34½	34½	34½
3,930	Allis-Ch. Mfg.	23	23¾	21	22⅝
4,620	Amal. Cop.	73	74⅜	71⅞	72
3,120	Am. B. Sugar	48½	52⅞	47⅜	52½
39,625	Am. Can.	51¼	59⅜	49½	59¼
340	Am. Car & F.	57	57½	55¼	57
20	Am. C. Prod.	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾
30	Am. Cot. Oil.	47⅜	48¼	47⅜	48¼
40	A. H. & Lpf.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
120	Am. Ice Sec.	23	23	24	24
40	Am. Linseed.	10	10	10	10
2,310	Am. Loco.	49½	53¼	48¾	52½
60	Am. Malt.	6⅛	6¾	6⅛	5¾
1,710	Am. S. & R.	79⅜	79⅜	77½	77½
20	Am. Sug. Ref.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109½
820	Anac. Copper.	69½	70⅜	68	68½
40	A., T. & S. F.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
15,850	Bald. Loco.	71	78½	70⅞	78¼
30	Beth. Steel.	195	201⅜	195	199½
50	Beth. Steel.	195	201⅜	195	199½
280	B'klyn R. T.	87	87⅜	85	86⅛
140	Cal. Petrol.	12⅞	12⅞	9⅜	10
4,430	Canadian Pac.	144½	145⅜	138	139⅜
2,285	Cent. Leath.	42	43½	41⅜	42⅜
400	Ches. & Ohio.	33	40¼	37⅜	39¼
3,700	C., M. & S. P.	80½	83	79⅛	79⅜
1,250	C. R. I. & P.	12½	13⅜	10⅝	11¼
100	Chino Copper.	45½	46¼	45⅛	45⅛
2,320	Col. Fuel & I.	36	36⅜	34	34½
510	Corn Pr. Ref.	14⅜	15½	14	14⅜
38,220	Crucible Steel.	45	49½	39¼	47⅜
740	Distillers, Sec.	23½	27¼	24⅜	26⅝
2,060	Erie.	23⅜	26⅝	25½	25⅜
100	Erie 1st pf.	40⅞	41	40⅝	40⅝
590	C.,(B.F.,) Co.	50½	52¼	48½	51
10	Gt. Nor. pf.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
460	Gt. N. C. for Ore Prop.	37⅝	39	36⅜	37
370	Insp. Cop.	31	31⅜	30½	30½
180	I.-M. V. Tr c.	19½	20	19	19⅜
10	Int.-Met. pf.	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
120	Int. Con. pf.	71½	71⅝	71½	71⅝
80	Lehigh Val.	143¼	143¼	141½	141½
120	Louis. & N.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
20	Maxwell Mot.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝
900	Mex. Petrol.	70⅞	74¼	69⅝	73
210	Miami Copp.	26⅝	27½	26⅜	26⅞
120	Mo., K. & T.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
400	Mo. Pacific.	1¾	3⅛	1¾	2½
300	N. R. & St.	93	93	24	24
50	Nat. Lead.	65¾	65¾	63⅜	63⅜
90	Nev. Con. C.	14	14½	14	14
470	N. Y. Central	85½	87¼	85½	87½
290	N. Y., N. H. & H.	58⅜	59	57⅝	57¾
30	Nor. Pacific.	105	105⅜	105	105⅜
300	Pacific Mail.	36¼	36½	33½	35
25	Penn. R. R.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
20	Pitts. Coal.	24	24	24	24
250	Pr. Steel Car.	50⅝	51	48⅝	50
20	Ry. Stl. Spg.	36½	36½	36½	36½
10	Ray Cons.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
12,080	Reading.	146	148½	146	146⅜
3,680	Rep. I. & S.	34⅜	37¼	33	33¼
10	Seab. A. L. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½
3,440	Sou. Pacific.	82½	85⅝	82½	84½
400	Sou. Ry.	14¼	14½	12½	13
100	Sou. Ry. pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
540	Studeb. Co.	81½	83⅜	79⅜	81⅜
80	Tenn. Copper	38½	38½	38⅜	38⅞
70	Third Av.	50½	50½	50	50½
10	Un. B. & P.	6½	6¼	6½	6½
9,320	Un. Pacific.	127⅞	128	125¾	126⅝
1,800	U. S. Rubber.	45½	46¼	43½	44½
71,640	U. S. Steel.	64	64¾	62½	64⅛
30	U. S. Steel pf.	111	111¼	111	111¼
100	Utah Copper.	66⅞	67	65⅞	66
50	W. Un. Tel.	69¼	69½	68⅝	68⅝
19,380	West. E. & M.	101⅜	110	100	107½
1,100	Westing. rts.	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛

250,215

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 24, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$9,011,500	$433,242,200
Same period last year	11,975,500	410,944,100

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.08	81.99	84.48	81.51
Same period last year	85.65	85.19	89.42	85.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	76	76	76	11
Alaska G. M. Co. 6s	135	135	135	4
Am. Ag. C. deb. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	5
Am. Ag. C. cv. 5s	100	99½	100	13
Am. Cottonseed Oil 5s	93	91½	93	8
Am. Cotton. Oil 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	103	103	103	1
Am. Hide & L. 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	105	105	105	5½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	101	100⅝	100⅝	32
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	88½	87½	88¼	35
Am. Writing P. 5s	55½	55	55	9
Ann Arbor 4s	58½	58½	58½	5
Armour & Co. 4½s	91½	91½	91½	26
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	90¾	90¼	90½	222
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, reg	89	89	89	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	81¼	81½	81⅝	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	82¼	81¾	82¼	38½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	100	99⅝	100	32
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	100¼	99⅝	100¼	11
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅞	36
A., T. & S. F. Tr. S. Ls. 4s	85⅝	85⅛	85⅜	2
At. & C. A. L. 4½s	83	83	83	5
At. Coast Line 4s	89	89	89	14
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	90⅜	90⅛	90⅜	63
B. & O. gold 4s	87	86	87	12
B. & O. cv. 4½s	86⅜	85¼	86⅜	122½
B. & O., Pitts., J. & M. 3½s	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	5
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	79½	79⅜	79⅜	14
B. & O. S. W. Dv. 3½s	88	87½	87½	54
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	101¼	101	101¼	28
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	95½	94½	95½	276
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	4
B'klyn R. T. 5s, 1918	100¾	99½	100	15
B'klyn R. T. g. 5s	102¾	102½	102¾	3
B'klyn Union Elev. 5s	100	99¾	100	18
Buff., R. & P. gn. 5s	105½	105¼	106¼	2
Bush Terminal 5s	85	85	85	1
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	93½	93⅛	93⅛	1
Canada So. con. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Central Leather 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	61
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	113	112½	113	3
Central Pacific 1st 4s	86½	86	86¼	233
Central Pacific 3½s	86	86	86	24
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	83½	82½	83	11
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	72½	71	72¼	16
Ches. & Ohio fund. 5s	83¼	83¼	83¼	1
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	103	103	103	5
Chicago & Alton 3½s	43¾	43¾	43¾	4
Chi., B. & Q. Joint 4s	90¼	90	90	355
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	92	91½	92	12
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	91¾	90¾	90¾	9
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	96	95½	95½	2
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	96¼	96¼	96¼	5
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	56	56	56	6
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	5
Chi. Great West. 4s	66½	66½	66½	5
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	114	114	114	2
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	94¾	94¾	94¾	50½
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, full paid	102½	101⅞	102	192
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Series A	87½	87	87½	8
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	86¾	86¾	86¾	6
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	89½	89	89	34
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	100	99¾	100	21
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	8
C., M. & St. P., D. & G. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞	6
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81	81	81	9
Chicago Railways 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	2
Chi., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	82¼	80½	80½	16
Chi., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	62	61	61	54
Chi., R. I. & P. ref. 4s, reg.	60	60	60	4
Chi., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	44½	42½	43½	81
Chi., R. I. & P. 5s	102	102	102	1
Chi. & W. Ind. con. 4s	77	77	77	2
Chile Copper 7s	115	114½	114½	61
Cin., Dayton & I. 5s	25	25	25	3
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	69¼	69¼	69¼	5
Col. Industrial 5s	73	72	72	7
Col. & South'n 1st 4s	87½	87⅝	87⅝	5
Col. & South'n ref. 4½s	80¾	80⅝	80⅝	3
Col. & Hocking Val. 4s	84	84	84	3
Con. Gas deb. 6s	116½	115½	115¾	82½
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	13
Cumberland Tel. 5s	96¾	96½	96½	10
Del. & Hudson ref. 4s	92	92	92	1
D. & H. deb. 4s, 1916	100¾	100¾	100¾	24
Den. & Rio G. ref. 5s	45	44¾	44¾	7
Den. & R. G. cn. 4s	71¾	71	71	7½
Detroit Edison 5s	102¾	102⅝	102⅝	2
Detroit United 4½s	68¾	69	69	4
Distillers Secur. 5s	63¾	63¼	64¼	99
Du Pont Powder 4½s	95¾	94½	94½	176
Erie 1st con. 4s	79½	79¼	79½	15
Erie 1st con. 7s	109	109	109	7
Erie cv. 4s, Series A	61	61	61	1
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B	66¾	66¾	66¾	11
Erie gen. 4s	66¾	65¾	65¾	14
Fla. East Coast 4½s	87½	87	87¾	7
Fla. Cent. & P. cn. 5s	101	101	101	5
Flint & P. M., Ft. H. Div. 6s	68	68	68	3
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	103	102	102	100
Granby Con. cv. 6s	103	103	103	4
Great Nor. ref. 4½s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	10
Green B. & W. deb. B.	11½	11½	11½	5
Hocking Valley 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	2
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	25⅞	25	25	24
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	70¾	70¾	70¾	21
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	101½	101½	101½	2
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	81¾	81⅝	81⅝	4
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	80½	80½	80½	15
I. C.-C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	3
Ill. Cent., W. L. 4s	85	85	85	1
Ill. Central ref. 4s	86	86	86	4
Illinois Steel 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	35
Indiana Steel 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	25
Insp. Copper 6s, 1919	129½	125	125	77
Insp. Copper 6s, 1922	129½	126½	126½	128
Inter.-Met. 4½s	75¾	74⅝	74⅝	91
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	61
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	53¾	54	53¾	86
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	55¼	54	54½	29
Inter. Paper 6s	100	100	100	28
Inter. Paper cv. 5s	80	79¼	80	28
Int. Steam Pump 5s	56	56	56	10
Int. S. F. 5s, tr. r.	56	56	56	17
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	82¾	82⅝	82⅝	3
James. Fair. & C. 5s	84¾	84¾	84¾	35
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	106	106	106	1
Kan. City South. 5s	88¾	87¼	87¼	9
Kan. City South. 3s	67¼	67¼	67¼	4
Knoxv. & Ohio 1st 6s	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	74	72¾	73	131
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	91	91	91	3
Lacide Gas 1st 5s	101	100¼	100¼	8
L. Erie & W. 1st 5s	91	89¾	90	6
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	91¼	90¾	90¾	62
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	90	89¾	90	36
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s	98¾	98	98	12
Liggett & Myers 7s	122¾	122¾	122¾	7
Liggett & Myers 5s	101¼	100¼	100¼	29
Long Island ref. 4s	83	83	83	3
Lorillard 7s	121	119	119	5
Lorillard 5s	100¼	99½	100½	25
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	91	90¾	91	31
L. & N., St. L. Div. 3s	59½	59½	59½	1
Louis. & N. gold 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
L. & N., N. O. & M. 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾	1
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, S. A.	102¼	102	102¼	10
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, S. C.	102	102	102	5
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Mich. Central deb. 4s	79	79	79	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	88½	88¾	88½	2
Mo., K. & East. 1st 5s	95	95	95	4
Mo., K. & Tex. 1st 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	22
Mo., K. & Tex. 2d 4s	51¾	51	51¾	18
Mo., K. & Tex. ref. 4s	51	51	51	2
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	57	56½	56⅞	25
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	80	79½	79½	2
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	99½	97	97	1
Missouri Pacific 4s	34	33¾	33¾	16
Missouri Pac. cv. 5s	35	34	34	12
Missouri Pac. 5s, 1917	81½	80	81½	80
Montana Power 5s	90½	89¾	90	23½
Nat. En. & Sta. 5s	94½	94	94½	27
National Tube 5s	98	98	98	2
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	98	98	98	3
N. Y. C. deb 6s, full paid	103¾	103	103	669½
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	79	77¾	79	42
N. Y. C. r. & I. 4½s	87½	87½	87½	17
N. Y. C.-L. S. col. 3½s	72¾	72¾	72¾	2
N. Y. C., M. C. c. 3½s	70	70	70	2
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, tr. r.	77¾	77¾	77¾	1
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	90¾	90	90	5
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	103½	103½	103½	2
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	82	81½	82	10
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	109	108¾	108¾	12
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	70	70	70	20
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	77	75	75	9
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	71	70½	71	7
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	51	50	50½	18
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	95	94¾	95	54
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	75	75	75	2
Niagara F. P. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Nor. & West. con. 4s	88¾	87½	88¼	50½
Nor. & W. cv. 4½s	104	102¼	103½	41
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s	102½	102⅜	102⅜	11
N. & W. cv. 4½s	104	102¼	103½	41
Nor. Pacific 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	374
Nor. Pacific 3s	62¾	62¼	62½	147
Oregon & Cal. 5s	100½	100½	100½	13
Oregon R. R. & N. 4s	88¾	88¼	88¼	35
Oregon S. L. con. 5s	103	103	103	1½
Oregon S. L. 1st 6s	108½	108½	108½	10
Oregon S. L. ref. 4s	89½	88½	89¼	14
O.-W. R. R. & N. ref. 4s	80½	80¼	80½	4½
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	86¼	86¼	86½	1
Pacific T. & T. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	14
Penn. Real Est. 4s	96	96	96	4
Penn. 4s, 1948	97¼	97¼	97¼	18
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100½	100¼	100½	5
Penn. gtd. 4½s, reg.	100	100	100	2
Penn. cv. 3½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	14½
Penn. gen. 4½s, ctfs.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	109
Penn. con. 4½s, ctfs., full paid	103	102¾	102¾	106
Penn. Co. gtd. 3½s, Series B	86	86	86	1
People's Gas, Chi. ref. 4s	100¼	99¾	99¾	20
Peoria & E. 1st 4s	60	60	60	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	97¾	97¾	97⅞	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	97¾	97¾	97¾	13
Public Service 5s	88¾	88¼	88¼	14
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	117½	116	116	18
Reading gen. 4s	93	92¾	93	44
Reading gen. 4s, reg.	91	91	91	1
Reading-J. C. col. 4s	92	92	92	2
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	92½	91¾	92⅜	41
Rio G. W. col. tr. 4s	89½	89¼	89½	1
Rome, W. & O. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
St. L., I. M. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	63¾	63¾	63⅜	3
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	58	58	58	1
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	67	66¾	67	2
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s, tr. r., sta.	60¾	60¾	60¾	8
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	100	100	100	7
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	106¾	106¾	106¼	2
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, tr. r., sta.	42	42	42	3
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	73½	73	73	7
St. P., M. & M. c. 4½s	100¾	100¼	100⅜	25
St. P., M. & M. con. 4s	95½	95¾	95½	2
St. P., M. & M., M. ext. 4s	91½	91½	91½	1
St. P., M. & M., M. C. 6s	120½	120½	120½	10
St. P., M. & M., M. C. 5s	105½	105½	105½	1
Sea. Air Line ref. 4s	68	67½	68	17

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 24, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.		Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Total sales	3,320,278	71,278,551	Average price 50 stocks	71.67	69.51	73.36	58.99
Same period last year	1,294,614	42,410,409	Same period last year	66.46	64.58	73.30	64.58

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
96	Apr. 13	81	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	95	92	95	+ 6	300
40½	Apr. 22	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.tt	35¼	33⅜	33⅜	− 1½	9,500
25⅜	July 19	7⅜	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	25⅜	20¼	24	+ 1⅜	146,600
64⅜	July 24	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	64⅜	60	64⅜	+ 1⅜	23,867
79¼	Apr. 22	50⅜	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop..	74⅜	71¾	72	+ 1⅜	38,550
59⅛	May 3	41	Feb. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical	51½	50	51¼	+ 1⅜	300
95	June 4	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf	93	93	93	− 1	200
53⅜	June 14	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	52⅜	47¼	52¾	+ 4¼	38,310
86⅝	Mar. 22	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf	85	85	85		400
107¼	July 15	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F	105	103	103	− 3	400
165	July 16	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	164	162	163½	+ 1⅛	400
59½	July 24	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	59¼	49¼	59¾	+ 7⅛	338,860
108	July 22	91½	Jan. 6	Am. Can pf	108	103	105	− 1	3,538
59¾	Apr. 16	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	58⅛	55½	56¾	− 1⅜	18,500
116	Apr. 30	111¼	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	..	..	114	..	....
60	Jan. 12	46¾	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf	..	..	48⅝	..	....
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	146	127¼	142	+ 6	12,050
118¼	July 12	107⅛	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf	117	116¾	117	+ ⅛	400
54⅜	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	48¼	44¾	48⅝	− ½	5,000
98	Apr. 22	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf	..	..	96	..	....
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	91	90	91	− 2	300
8	Apr. 19	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	7⅜	6½	6⅝	+ ⅜	4,050
42½	Apr. 19	18⅜	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf	36½	33½	33⅝	− ⅜	8,925
35	Apr. 30	20⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	26	24	24	− 1⅜	2,800
14	Apr. 19	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	10½	9½	9¼	− 1	1,700
34¼	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf	..	..	26⅜	..	....
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	53¼	48	52¾	+ 1	53,110
100½	Apr. 16	73	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive pf	95⅞	90⅛	95⅛	..	150
6⅝	Apr. 23	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	5⅝	5	5	− ⅜	325
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf	..	..	25⅛	..	....
84½	June 14	58	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79¾	77⅜	77⅝	− 2⅛	19,950
108⅛	May 6	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	108¾	107	107	− 1	505
83⅜	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B	80	80	80	..	20
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	149	145	149	− 1	250
106½	Apr. 28	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf	..	..	106¾	..	....
43¼	June 22	24½	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	41¼	38¾	39¾	+ 2⅜	7,150
114¾	Apr. 23	99⅛	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	110½	108	109	− ⅞	3,900
115¾	June 10	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114	113	113	− 1	733
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	65	65	65	..	10
124¾	June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel	121½	121¼	121½	..	1,490
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	227	225¼	226	+ 1⅛	400
109	May 3	103½	Jan. 6	Am. Tobacco pf. new	106½	100	106¾	..	1,120
32¼	May 3	15¾	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	..	..	25⅞	..	....
80¾	June 16	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf	85	84	84	− 1	200
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ⅛	100
78	Apr. 26	40½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper	70⅝	67¼	68	− 1⅜	24,111
9	Apr. 10	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	5½	5	5	− 2⅛	700
105	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F	101¼	100	101⅛	+ ⅜	7,300
101⅜	June 17	93	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97⅞	97½	97⅜	+ ⅜	550
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	100¼	99⅛	100¼	− ⅛	1,100
78½	July 24	28¾	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO	78¼	66	78⅝	+ 4⅞	178,850
105⅞	June 10	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf	103¾	102	103⅜	+ 1½	718
79⅞	Apr. 19	63⅜	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	79⅜	76½	78⅝	+ 2⅛	28,400
73¾	Jan. 20	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	72	71	71⅝	+ ⅝	2,400
3	Apr. 17	1	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..	100
209½	July 24	46¾	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	209½	183	208	+ 21⅞	51,005
125	July 23	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf	126	121	125	+ 5	2,900
93	Apr. 21	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	87	85	86	− 1¼	2,600
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	127	..	....
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	..	..	24	..	....
82	Apr. 29	70	May 19	Brown Shoe pf	..	..	72	..	....
7	Apr. 22	4¾	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term	..	..	5⅜	..	....
90	July 20	80	July 20	Buff., R. & Pitts	80	80	80	..	100
32¾	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 9	Butterick Co.	..	..	29½	..	....
79⅜	June 4	58	May 10	Butte & Superior	73½	69¾	70¾	− ½	8,300
21⅜	Feb. 8	9¾	July 24	CAL. PETROLEUM	13	9¾	9¼	− 3⅜	1,150
54⅜	Feb. 8	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf	31½	30	30	− 3	480
*60	May 6	*56	Apr. 21	Canada Southern	..	..	*56	..	....
174	Apr. 19	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific	145⅜	138	139⅝	− 3⅝	56,490
83¾	Apr. 16	74½	June 5	Cane (J. L.) Co. pf	..	..	74½	..	....
44⅝	Apr. 19	32⅜	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co	43½	41¼	42⅜	+ ⅛	35,825
104¾	May 5	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	104½	104	104⅛	+ ⅛	480
325	Jan. 22	300	May 8	Cent. R. R. of N. J	..	..	300	..	....
*121½	June 24	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel	..	..	*121¼	..	....
49⅜	Apr. 19	35⅜	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio	40¼	37½	39⅜	+ 1⅝	6,300
9⅜	Jan. 21	8½	Apr. 28	Chicago & Alton	..	..	9¼	..	....
11½	Feb. 27	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf	..	..	11⅞	..	....
14⅜	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West	11¼	11	11	..	700
36⅝	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West pf	28⅝	27½	27½	− 1	1,200
98¼	Apr. 19	78	July 23	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	83½	78	79⅞	− 1⅝	38,380
130	Jan. 22	122	July 10	Chi. & N. W. pf	..	..	124	..	....
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest	124	121	121	− 1	1,200
163	July 9	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf	..	..	163	..	....
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac	13½	10¾	11¼	− ⅝	32,840
115	July 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	115	..	....
49¾	Apr. 26	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper	46	44½	44½	− 1½	8,220
34½	Apr. 19	23	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L	32¼	32¼	32½	+ ¼	100
135	Apr. 19	83⅜	Feb. 23	Clev., C. & St. L. pf	61	60	60	..	200
157	July 7	157	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh	..	..	157	..	....
*55	Apr. 28	*55	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co	..	..	*55	..	....
103	June 29	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+ ⅜	100
36½	Apr. 16	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I	36½	34	34½	− 1⅝	32,220
82	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern	..	..	26	..	....
54¼	Apr. 8	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf	..	..	49⅝	..	....
49½	Apr. 19	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf	..	..	45	..	....
131½	Apr. 30	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	128⅝	126¾	127¼	− ¼	2,147
69½	June 22	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	68	67	67	− ½	900
100¾	July 20	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf	100¾	100	100	+ ½	500
17	June 4	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref	15¼	14	14¼	− ½	7,031
81	Apr 19	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	80⅝	78½	79¼	− 1½	1,450
49	May 7	45	July 19	Crex Carpet	45	45	45	− 3	100
51	July 17	18¼	May 19	Crucible Steel	49½	30	45¾	− 2¼	286,840
104	July 17	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf	98¾	95	96¼	− 3½	5,900
125	July 22	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	125	87	118	+16	12,600
105	July 23	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	105	103	105	+ 1⅞	700
92	July 13	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf	..	..	92	..	....
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson	144⅞	144	144⅞	+ 2⅝	300
428¾	Apr. 10	399⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West	..	..	420	..	....
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande	5½	5½	5½	..	22
18½	Apr. 19	6½	June 25	Den. & Rio G. pf	7⅝	7	7⅞	..	410
7¾	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	6¼	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des. M. & Ft. D. pf	..	..	29½	..	....
115½	June 28	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	..	..	115	..	....
*70	July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac	70	70	70	..	40
61	Apr. 15	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry	..	..	60	..	....
28½	June 19	5½	Mar. 1	Distillers' Securities	27¼	23¾	26¾	+ 1½	24,100
24½	July 15	16	June 25	Dome Mines	23¼	21¼	22⅞	− ⅞	19,000
5	Jan. 2	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl	..	..	2	..	....
10	Jan. 18	4	July 20	Dul. S. S. & Atl. pf	4	4	4	..	100
99	July 17	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf	90	90	90	..	100
30	Apr. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	26⅝	25¼	25¼	− ¼	27,395
46⅝	Apr. 19	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf	40⅞	38⅝	39	− ⅛	9,800
87¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf	33	31	31	..	300
60	June 12	5	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM	32	25¼	26	−10	500
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	50	50	50	− 3¾	500
200	July 9	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	265	265	265	−25	495
110	June 8	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf	110	110	110	+ 1	181
175½	June 17	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	173	165	170	+ 3	19,255
183½	July 17	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	187	180	180¾	− 7⅝	7,350
107	July 19	90½	Jan. 6	General Motors pf	107	106	106	+ 1½	1,300
55⅝	June 29	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	52½	48⅜	50⅝	− 1⅝	22,250
105½	July 21	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf	105⅛	103½	105⅛	+ 1⅝	700
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	88	..	....
122¾	Apr. 19	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf	117¼	116	116	+ ¼	4,300
41⅝	Apr. 13	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt. N. Ctfs. for ore prop	38⅜	36⅜	36⅝	− 1⅝	30,600
67½	June 12	45⅝	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n	62¼	60½	60½	− 1⅞	4,350
81¾	May 12	80	May 15	HAV. EL. RY., L. & P.	81	81	81	− ¼	100
98¼	July 23	95	Apr. 29	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	98½	98½	98½	+ 1	220
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf	..	..	112	..	....
119	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	119	119	119	..	134
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT	101¼	100⅞	100⅞	− 1⅜	700
35⅝	Apr. 28	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	31⅝	29⅞	30	− ⅝	26,150
24⅝	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	20	19	19	− ¾	7,310
77⅝	June 22	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf	73	72	73	+ ½	1,100
21¼	July 13	18⅝	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n	20	19	19	− 1	1,630
76¼	June 24	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf	71⅞	71	71	..	800
14	July 14	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	..	..	12	..	....
30½	July 14	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf	..	..	29½	..	....
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J	98	96	96	− 1	100
117	Jan. 9	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J. pf	..	..	110	..	....
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp	62	62	62	+ 2	100
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	99¾	99½	99½	+ 3½	4,200
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	10¾	9	9⅝	+ ⅞	4,200
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf	38½	36¼	37	+ 2	1,000
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf	..	..	18	..	....
68¼	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	..	..	68½	..	....
29⅝	May 5	26⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	24½	23	23	− ⅝	2,200
60¼	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf	58	57¾	57¾	+ ¼	200
88	Apr. 28	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	80	80	80	..	100
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf	..	..	109	..	....
*6½	Feb. 15	*6½	Feb. 15	Kelsey-Des M	..	..	*6½	..	....
123	Apr. 30	122⅜	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	125	125	125	..	20
139	May 12	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co	136⅞	134	136⅞	+ 1⅞	200
110	June 12	106¾	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	109¾	..	....
50¾	June 15	28	Jan. 7	LAKE STEEL	49½	47	48⅝	− ⅝	1,500
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	..	..	100	..	....
9⅝	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West	..	..	7	..	....
23¼	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf	..	..	19½	..	....
146⅞	Apr. 19	129¾	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	143¼	141	141	− 1	5,400
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	..	..	223	..	....
119½	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf	119	119	119	+ 2½	100
89	Jan. 19	80	Jan. 21	Long Island	..	..	83	..	....
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	17	17	17	− 1	100
106¼	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	92	92	92	+ 2	100
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	..	..	60	..	....
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co	..	..	168	..	....
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	114¼	..	....
120¾	Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville	112	106	109	− 2	1,575
82⅞	May 6	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	..	..	..	..	....
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf	65¼	65	65¾	− ¾	400
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd	126	126	126	..	25
69¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	52	52	52	− 1	100
108⅝	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf	..	..	102	..	....
68	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	36¼	35⅝	36¼	− ⅜	1,000
89	June 9	43¾	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf	84½	83	83	− 1	550
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf	32¾	32	32	− 1	500
50	Mar. 2	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores	..	..	35	..	....
96½	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf	..	..	95¼	..	....
97	Apr. 27	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	74½	69¼	71¼	− 2⅜	11,700
94	Apr. 28	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf	77	77	77	− 7	100
29¼	Apr. 28	17¾	Jan. 6	Miami Copper†††	27½	25¾	26⅜	− ½	6,420
*100	Feb.	*100	Feb.	Michigan Central	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅝	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	14	13	14	+ 2	200
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf	..	..	41	..	....
122½	Apr. 19	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S.S. M.	112	112	112	− 1½	100
182	Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	..	..	123	..	....
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., St.P. & S.S.M. 1L	..	..	75	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	5	July 16	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	5½	5¾	− ⅛	2,700
40	Apr. 5	13¼	July 19	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	17	13½	15	+ 1	2,000
18¾	Apr. 19	2¼	July 24	Missouri Pacific	8¼	2¼	2⅜	− 1	20,478
55¾	Apr. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	..	..	47	..	....
103	Apr. 15	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf	..	..	102	..	....
112½	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W. & Co. pf	..	..	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	167⅞	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex	168	163	163	..	70
126	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	120¾	..	....
142	Jan. 22	118	Apr.	National Biscuit	..	..	120	..	....
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	− 1⅝	100
80½	Mar. 31	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit	72⅞	72¼	72⅝	+ ⅜	200
106⅞	Apr. 16	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf	..	..	104½	..	....
24⅞	July 24	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S	24⅞	18¼	23⅝	+ 4⅝	41,420
89½	July 24	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	89½	85⅜	88½	+ 6¼	600
70⅝	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	63⅝	61¾	62½	− 1	4,020
111	June 10	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf	109⅝	109⅛	109⅜	+ ⅝	110
23	Jan. 5	19	May 12	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	19	..	....
7⅞	June 4	4⅞	Jan. 23	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	5	5	5	− 1	500
16⅞	Apr. 27	11⅜	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop. †††	14¼	14	14⅜	− ⅛	1,400
106½	July 13	56⅛	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	105	97¼	102	− ¾	11,700
32⅞	Jan. 22	31⅞	Mar. 1	New York Central	87¼	85⅝	86	..	5,700
36⅜	Apr. 9	30	June 29	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	..	..	30	..	....
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*116	..	....
71¼	Apr. 21	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	59	56½	57⅜	− ⅛	7,070
35	Apr. 20	21¾	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West	27	25⅞	26	..	1,500
25	Feb. 15	15½	May 5	Norfolk Southern	17	17	17	+ 1½	100
106⅜	Apr. 19	99½	Jan. 4	Norf. & West	104½	102¼	104	+ 1¾	2,750
90	June 15	85	Jan. 27	Norf. & West. pf	..	..	90	..	....
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American	73¾	73	73	− 1	200
*84¾	Jan. 21	*84¾	Jan. 21	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	..	....
112⅝	Apr. 19	99⅛	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific	105½	103¾	104	+ ¾	7,570
4⅝	June 12	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SIL. M.	..	..	3¼	..	....
67	Apr. 1	63	Apr. 16	PACIFIC COAST	..	..	63	..	....
87⅝	July 17	18	Mar. 17	Pacific Mail	37	33¾	34¾	− 1⅜	8,600
39½	Apr. 16	25¾	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel. & Tel	..	..	32	..	....
91	May 11	90½	May 11	Pacific T. & T. pf	..	..	91	..	....
111¾	Apr. 23	103⅝	Feb. 24	Penn. R. R.	106⅝	105¾	106⅝	‡ ⅜	9,810

TO RENOMINATE JUSTICES.

Clarke and Greenbaum May Be Ignored by Party Machines.

Lawyers who have heard that Supreme Court Justices John Proctor Clarke and Samuel Greenbaum are not to be renominated this Fall will organize a committee of one hundred to nominate them by petition.

According to their friends, these Justices during their service on the bench have paid little attention to politics, and they were especially cold to all requests for favors made by politicians.

The committee of one hundred will try to impress upon the political bosses the need of continuing Justices Clarke and Greenbaum in office. If this effort should fail then 3,000 signatures will be sought to have the names of the two Justices placed upon the ballot.

The term of Justice Blanchard will also expire this year, but because of his age he will not seek re-election. Two other justices, Clarence J. Shearn and Francis B. Delehanty, are serving by appointment. They are both Democrats and will probably receive the regular nominations. The death of Justice Delany, who was a Democrat, also leaves a vacancy that must be filled.

TRUST COMPANIES GROW.

Institutions Increase Resources by Nearly $126,000,000.

ALBANY, July 25.—The resources of the trust companies of the State increased $125,966,983 from March 19 to June 23 last, according to reports filed with the State Banking Department in accordance with a call issued by Superintendent Richards.

In the same period the total deposits of these institutions increased $141,469,116, the total in June being $1,696,733,159, as compared with $1,555,264,043 in March.

Municipal Year Book on Sale.

The Municipal Year Book for 1915, prepared by City Chamberlain Henry Bruère, may now be had for 15 cents a copy at the Municipal Reference Library, in the Municipal Building. The book is intended to tell in brief form the functions of the different departments of the City Government. It is the second book of its kind, the first having been arranged for 1914 by the present Fire Commissioner, Robert Adamson, who at the time he prepared the book was Secretary to Mayor Gaynor.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 24, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14½	15½
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	52	56
Alb. & Sus. 5s, '39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E. ($50)	3,500,000	12	Q	July 1, 15	96½	98½
Do pf. ($50)	1,969,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	46	47
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	May 1, 15	310	313
Do pf.	14,238,200	1½	Q	May 1, 15	100½	100½
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,800	1	Q	Jun 1, 15	59	61
Do 6% cu. pf.	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	81
Am. Pub'Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 15	29	31
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62	64
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	6½
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	58	59
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	16	18½
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	95
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,400,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Ark. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	867,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	843,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	89
B'f.C.l.st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	72	75
Cal. E. & E.	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	89½	90¾
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105½	105¾
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con. R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '99.	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	94
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101½
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	17½	19
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	90	92½
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'30	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	92½
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 15	48½	49½
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	78¼	79½
Com. Power 1st 5s, '29.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Bal.) 4½s, '48	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	87½	88
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,15	71	72
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '38	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '20.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,457,100	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	114	115½
East. P. & L. 1st 5s, '48.	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
El. Bd. D. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	63	66
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 5s.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	74	76½
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	90
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32.	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	95
Ex. Sg. W. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	16	19
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	56	60
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98½
G.G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932.	1,683,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	80
Gr. Rap. Ed. 1st 5s, '35.	734,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100¼
Gd. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16.	3,023,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100¼
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	80
Harwood El. 5s, '30	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	102
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
Int. Trac. 4s, 40 yrs.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	58	60
Int. El. Corp. 1st 1n. 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '33.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	75
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C., R. & L. Dopf	9,543,080	..	..	.....	18	20
Do1st ref.5s	9,407,500	1½	..	Mar 1, 11	39	40
K. C. B. L. 6s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	76	79
K. C. E. 5s, '22	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. Met.St.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	75
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	75	85
K. G. & E. pf.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	88
Do 5s of '22	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	95	100
L. R. Ry. & L. 1st 5s, '33	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39.	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	..
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref 5s, '31	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	..
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '48.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '48.	1,606,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1½	Q	May 15, 15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1½	Q	Jun 1, 15	90	95
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26.	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	55	58
Do.con.5s,'33	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97½
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	83
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	77½
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	13
N. St. Power	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15,15	46	50
Do pf.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	25	29½
N. T. Tr.5s, '33.	3,388,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	84	85
N. Y. Westr. L.G'48,2004	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Nor. Ry.5s,'41	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	79½
Old. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28.	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
Ont. Power.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 1, 15	60	63
Do deb.6s,'21	2,065,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	94
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	13	18
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29.	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103½	..
Port. Gen. El. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
P.G.El.5s,'35.	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Pub. S. C.cf.s	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	103	104
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54 tax ex. N. Y.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	54	58
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46 St.Jo.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37.	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Salt. L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34.	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23.	118,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Scrn. Ry($50)	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Do pf. ($50)	2,066,200	..	..	.....	60	64
Scran.E.5s,'37	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62½	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49.	8,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	89½	91
So. Cal. Ed. Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	July 15, 15	82½	85½
Musk's G. & E. pf.	10,400,000	1½	Q	May 15, 15	70	72
Do gen.5s,'39	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	93
S.W.P.& L.pf	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
So. Pwr.5s,'30	1,565,000	1½	Q	Jun 1, 15	95	100
Stan. G. & E. (350).	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Do pf. ($50).	9,343,150	..	..	.....	5	5½
	11,784,950	1	Q	Jun 15,15	24½	26

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 24, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	26	30
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	82½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	.....	38	40
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	67	68
Do 2d pf.	2,108,700	¾	Q	July 1, 15	65	65½
Utica & M. V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	13½	14½
Do 5s, '22.	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	78½	79½
Wash. R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	..	Jun 1, 15	89½	92
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	83¼	84
Do cn. 4s, '51	11,042,350	2*	S	J. & D.	81¾	81½
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15	16
Do 6% cm.pf.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	50	52
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$44	$47
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	44	47
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	53	56
C. G. of N. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30.	1,250,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	97½
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	127	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	10½	11½
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	99
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	R	J. & J.	99	100½
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '23.	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,100,300	¼	..	Apr 15,15	4½	4¾
Old pf.	9,621,300	1½	Q	May 15, 15	85	89
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 15, 15	83½	85
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Sag. City G. 1st 5s, '16.	857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¼	100¼
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	103½
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¾	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	May, 1915	72	78
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104¼	105¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	.....	140	145
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 25,15	79	81
Am. B. Note Co. ($50).	4,495,700	1	..	Aug 15,14	82	85
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,700	1½	Q	July 1, 15	48	50
Am. Cans.	15,000,000	1½	Q	May '15	179	183
Am Chicle.	8,000,000	1	M	Jul 20, 15	133	138
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	92
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Apr 29,15	60	62
Am. Graph'a.	2,627,550	1½	Q	July 1, 15	69	71
Do. pf.	2,096,630	1½	Q	May 15, 15	82	83½
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 10,15	215	220
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1½	Q	J.A.J.O	95	97
Bliss, EW,Co	1,500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	350	365
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	135	145
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,15	110	111
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	107¼	108½
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	6¾
Bush Terms.	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	..
Can C. & Fy	3,075,000	..	..	.....	95	99
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Jan 30, 15	325	350
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	102	105
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	137	140
Childs	3,000,000	1½	..	Dec 10,14	47	52
Do pf.	2,499,800	1¾	Q	Jun 16,15	89	92
Col. Ar.	14,061,000	2	S	July 1, 15	453	460
C.-Tab.& Rec.	10,437,200	..	..	.....	31	33
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	73	73½
D.,L. & W.C.	6,500,000	3	Q	Jul 15, 15	260	280
Du P.Powder	29,428,708	12	Q	Jun 15,15	655	665
Gen. Baking.	3,400,000	..	..	.....	5	9
Do pf.	5,825,000	1	Q	July 1, 15	46	52
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	My 15,15	112	114
Int. Nickel.	38,031,500	5	Q	Jun 1, 15	150	151
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	May 1, 15	103½	105
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	102	105
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	60	63¼
L. C. S.($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jul 17, 15	160	165
Lima Loco C. 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3¼	3½
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	180	182
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 15	71	75
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	94	97
Rem. Typ.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14½	16
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	53	56
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	35	37
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	148	155
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	101	102½
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	104½	106
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	250	275
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	220	230
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	3
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	89½	91
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s.	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	100¾
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jul 12, 15	105	106½
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1675	1705

*Ex div. †Also 2% extra in cash and 5% extra in Atlas Powder preferred stock. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2½% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am.-Nwk($5)	$1,000,000	7	Q	J.A.J.O	520	..
Am. Surety.	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	115	125
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	My 15,15	270	280
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	125	165
Commer. Cas.	375,000	2½	S	M. & S.	180	200
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	325	..
Continental.	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	880	900
Eagle F. I.	200,000	..	..	.....	182	190
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	285	295
Firemen's In. ($50)	1,000,000	6	Q	J.A.J.O	480	470
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	250
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	450	465
Germ's ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	295	310
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	July 1, 15	320	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	150	165
Home Fire.	6,000,000	10	S	Jul 15,15	390	398
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	172	180
Mfrs. Liabil.	200,000	10	A	.....	115	150
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	112	118
Nat. Surety.	2,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	167	170
Nwk. F.I.($5)	500,000	7	S	J. & J.	270	290
N. Brun. F.I.	400,000	8	Q	J.A.J.O	180	200
N.J.F. & P.G.	300,000	3½	S	J. & J.	135	..
N. J. Fire In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	80	100
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	100	112½
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	July 1, 15	35	45
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	295	315
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Apr 10,15	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15,15	95	105
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
U. S. (Fire).	400,000	3½	S	Feb 1, 15	125	140
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	May 1, 15	490	520
W'msb'g (City)	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 15	140	175

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Am. Cigar.	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	103	110
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	98	100
A. M. & Fy.	1,200,000	1¼	Q	My 10, 15	80	90
Conley Foil.	825,000	5	Q	Jun 15,15	300	350
John. T.& M.	300,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	130	150
J. S. Young.	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	165	175
Do pf.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15,15	106	110
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 15,15	175	178
Do pf.	2,965,800	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	90½	100½
P., R.-A. T.	1,999,400	4	Q	Jun 3, 15	185	195
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	345	355
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	118½	120½

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	⅞	S	J. & J.	15	25
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	158	165
B'f'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 15	168	172
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	250	300
42d St &Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	225	250
Ninth Av. R.	800,000	2	Q	.....	125	150
2d Av. stock	1,862,000	..	..	.....	..	3
2d Av.Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	10	20
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	115	130

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 24, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 15	550	555
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	200	208
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 15	177	180
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	14	S	July 1, 15	120	135
Bowery	250,000	6	Q	May 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 15	225	200
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	10	S	July 1, 15	118	125
Century	500,000	3	..	Jan 1, 15	175	177
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	530	565
Ch.-P. N.($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	180	186
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 15	110	125
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 15	400	..
Citi'z C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	165	..
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	385	390
C'l & L Nat.	1,600,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	170	172
Colonial	400,000	8	Q	July 1, 15	450	..

CHINESE MINISTER TO MEXICO CHOSEN

V. K. Wellington Koo, Graduate of Columbia, Envoy Also to Peru and Cuba.

SHIFT CAUSES SPECULATION

Japanese Objected to the Appointee as a Delegate to European Peace Conference.

V. K. Wellington Koo, Secretary to the President of China and graduate of Columbia College, has been appointed Chinese Minister to Mexico, the post having been created for him, as at present the Minister at Washington is also accredited to Mexico, Peru, and Cuba. Dr. Koo now will be accredited to the last-named countries, and, perhaps, to other South American nations also.

It is expected that Dr. Koo soon will leave Peking for his new post with his wife, who is the youngest daughter of the first Premier of the Chinese republic, Tang-Shao-yi, at one time Special Ambassador to the United States, to return thanks to this Government for the remission of the Boxer indemnity of $14,000,000.

Dr. Koo was educated in Chinese and English at St. John's University, Shanghai, before he came to this country in 1903, and entered Cook's Academy. He then entered Columbia College, where he distinguished himself alike in his studies and in sports. He became editor in chief of the Columbia Spectator, Student Board representative, and won other honors. By rapid work he finished his college course in three years, and in 1908 he returned to China to obey his father's summons that he be married. He came back to Columbia in the Fall and his wife went to study music in Philadelphia, while Dr. Koo took up the subject of law, and finally specialized in international law under Professor John Bassett Moore. In 1909 he took the master's degree in arts, and in 1912 he finished his dissertation on the "Status of Aliens in China" and was rewarded with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

President Yuan Shih-kai cabled him to return to Peking at once to become his English secretary. He acted in that capacity for a year, and later was transferred to the Foreign Office, where his knowledge of the law of nations and diplomacy was a material help to the ever-changing incumbents of that difficult post in Peking, which has been called the "storm centre" in Far Eastern politics.

During the recent negotiations with the Japanese Minister at Peking relative to the twenty-four demands the Japanese Government presented to China Dr. Koo worked day and night at the Foreign Office in conference with Lu Cheng Hsiang, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was largely through his help that the Chinese authorities managed to come out of the crisis as well as they did. During most of the conversations between the Japanese Envoy, M. Moki, Mr. Koo was making frequent trips to the American Legation to keep Minister Reinsch informed on the progress of the negotiations, and in that way he became intimate with the American staff, among whom are some of his firmest friends.

In the recent negotiations China insisted upon representation in the European peace conference by the presence of three members of her Foreign Office. In order to gain their point the Japanese consented to it, and the Chinese Government, it is understood, named Dr. Koo as one of its delegates. To this proposal the Japanese objected, and to effect a compromise it was agreed that for the present Dr. Koo be appointed Minister to Mexico, Peru, and Cuba. Whether he will be called upon to go to the peace conference when it meets will be watched with interest by close observers of Far Eastern affairs.

The news of his appointment comes from the Chinese Educational Mission at Washington, which has received a cablegram from the Chinese Government. At Columbia several Chinese students said they had news from the Chinese Legation announcing the appointment, but the university authorities had heard nothing. They will arrange a reception for him when he reaches New York on his way to Havana.

Chilean Electors Pick President.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 25.—The Presidential Electors met today, and by a majority of five votes chose Juán Luis San Fuentes President of the republic. Parliament will meet Aug. 31 to confirm the election.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GET THIS!

Get It Good

It Means Money

I have been ordered to sell
679 Lots at BELLE HARBOR
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If I have to sell them for
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as long as there is anybody
in front of me that I can sell them to

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BELLE HARBOR

Rockaway Coast, Queens Borough, N. Y. City,
12 miles from City Hall, 34 minutes from Flatbush Avenue Station
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MUST BE SOLD at Public Auction

Saturday, July 31st, 1915, at 2 P. M.
On the Premises.

10% on Day of Sale, or 36 Monthly Payments May Be Arranged, or 70% Can Remain on First Mortgage.
Titles Insured Free.
For maps apply to JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

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Don't Miss Full Reports
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Sale Continues
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See Advt. Times Business Page.
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Waterfront Bungalow with Garage
and all improvements; within commuting distance; little cash down; balance on easy payments. Address Box S. E. 84 Times.

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Will sell my six-room water-front bungalow; all improvements; also two water-front lots; good location; bathing and boating near by; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. Small Farm, Box 197 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Term Leases
for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.
Have $7,500 to loan on bond and first mortgage. Manhattan real estate; principals only. R 130 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE AT LITTLE SILVER,
New Jersey, Long Branch Division, next to Red Bank; first-class train service; convenient to ocean front; five minutes' walk to the Shrewsbury River; four minutes' walk to depot; about three acres of land; ten-room cottage, with all improvements; city water; will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Address W. H. Brock, Attorney, 10 East Front Street, Red Bank, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Strictly **MILANO** Fireproof.
125-127 West 58th St.
7-8 Rooms & Bath, $1,080-$1,600.
Standard service, all improvements.
5 Rooms & Bath, Physician's Office, $1,500.

200-202 WEST 78TH ST.
7-8 ROOMS & BATH, $690-$720.
Hall service, steam heat, hot water.

THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY, (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $600-$930.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
8 Rooms & Bath, 3 Toilets, $70-$85.

THE STANTON
9 West 91st St. Elevator House.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $930-$1,100.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

261 Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 36TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 72d St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient to traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

FAIRVIEW COURT,
High-Class Elevator Apts.
3131 Broadway at 124th St.
2-4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $420 to $720.

OFFERS AID TO CHINA.

American Admiral Tenders Warships for Flood Relief Work.

PEKING, July 25.—Rear Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, has offered to the Chinese authorities the use of the warships under his command for relief work in the Canton delta where unprecedented floods prevail. Small American vessels already have been assisting in relief work in the district between Hongkong and Canton.

It is impossible yet to estimate the extent of the disaster although thousands of natives have lost their lives in the flood.

NEW YORK BOY UP MT. BLANC

Anthony Hill, Aged 17, Makes First Ascension of the Season.

GENEVA, July 25.—The first ascension of Mont Blanc this year was made last Friday by Anthony Hill, a seventeen-year-old boy of New York, accompanied by a Swiss professor and a guide.

Excellent weather conditions prevailed. The climb was a difficult one, the snow being kneedeep near the summit.

Hill is attending school in Geneva.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Leaving town, must dispose of my handsome Detroit Electric Brougham at great sacrifice; in perfect condition, with new batteries and slip covers; cost $2,800; sell to immediate purchaser $785. Werner, 258 Riverside Drive.

MAXWELL 1912 touring, four-door, five-passenger; seen 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. 391 Hicks St., Brooklyn. Phone 439 Hamilton.

FOR SALE.—Seven-passenger Martini touring car, $200.00. P. J. Durham Co., 244 West 49th St.

OVERLAND DELIVERY CAR.
Close panel body; latest model; factory job; cost, new, $1,050; used not over 1,000 miles for demonstrating; price $600. Cranford Garage, Cranford, N. J.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire; hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Egidi Auto Service.—Pierce-Arrows, Packards; hour, day, week; special monthly rates. Phone 774 Circle, 123 West 52d St.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Beautiful Limousine Renault, latest model, for hire by month; very reasonable. Talob, 300 West 49th St. 7720 Bryant.

Packards—Open, closed, sixes; trips our specialty; rates reasonable. Hawkins, 7,565 Col.

For Hire—Beautiful, modern, 7-passenger Packard by month, $350. Riverside 3611.

AUTOS
for hire. Phone Audubon 3434.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Buick, 1912 to 1915, for spot cash. Call 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. 302 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

City Property
Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

LESSEES: Greatest paying proposition in the world. Never offered before—magnificent, large office and showroom building. One of the finest ever erected. To lease for long term of years. Showing enormous returns. Elegant section. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St. Telephone, 7122 Bryant.

Av., 48 West 97th St.; four-story and basement brownstone and brick residence; well built; size 20x57x100; 12 rooms, 2 baths; every improvement; hardwood floors; price very low; might trade or lease for business; no restrictions. Inquire Jas. Dougherty, premises.

Plot, 50x102, East 72d St., Manhattan, to lease. Bunnell, 55 John St.

Will buy property, first mortgage foreclosure imminent. X 226 Times Annex.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7849.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Great Jamaica bargain; 20 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; 5c fare; excellent plot, 8,000 sq. feet; large road frontage; worth $1,400; will sell to quick buyer for $750; must have $200 cash at once; balance very easy terms. Charles, Box 169 Times Downtown.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Country Board
Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 9 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

The Willows Inn and Cottages, Huguenot Park, Staten Island, on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; excellent table.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References.
TELEPHONE 236 GLEN COVE.

Rockville Center—Private family having handsome cottage can accommodate four adults; every convenience; commuting distance; references. Owner, 60 Maine Av.

SEA GATE, L. I.
THE RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av., formerly 228 Madison Av. Coney 1808.

Seagate.—Private family accommodates few paying guests; excellent table; references. L 39 Times.

SEAGATE.—Private Christian family desires few paying guests; Excellent cuisine. References, 140 Times.

Connecticut.

The Elms.—Ridgefield, Conn.; a quiet, refined country home; all advantages of the Berkshires; within short distance of New York; excellent table; own farm produce; tourists accommodated; booklet. Telephone 253.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

New Hampshire.

White Mountains, Jackson, N. H.—Rooms and board in large, comfortable cottage; excellent cuisine; piano, tennis court, free garage; $12 weekly. Arba Pitman.

Country Board Wanted
Thirty cents an agate line.

COTTAGE in the Adirondack Mountains in connection with first-class hotel, wanted for the month of August; bath and sleeping arrangements for five adults, a maid, and two children required. Write to B 68 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Furnished apartment, 375 Park Av.—Four bedrooms, two baths. Apply to Mr. Voth.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE. with private bath and kitchenette, some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St., Bignell.

32 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

47th, 16 West.—Large room, kitchenette, bath, closets, $50; one unfurnished, $30.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Large studio, north light, furnished; bath; suite optional. 2527 Plaza.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Madison Av., 2,032, (s. w. cor. 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $32-$35; light outside rooms.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

31st St., 157 East, (near Lexington.)—5-6 room apartments; steam, hot water; $35-$44.

West Side.

9 WEST 91ST ST.
Near Park; 8 rooms and bath; 2 toilets; elevator house; $980 to $960.
BROADWAY, REMCO, 98TH ST.
Phone 1300 Riverside.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

108th, 4-8 West.—5, 6 large, light rooms; improvements; telephone; electric lights; $30-$40; concessions. Apply Supt.

97th St., 308 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern, elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

THE LANGHAM.
72d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL, finest apartment in the State; eight-story, elevator, fireproof, strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

To Let For Business Purposes
Thirty cents an agate line.

524 HUDSON ST.
Parlor floor; extraordinarily large, light rooms; suitable for doctor, dentist, or any light business; rent $30. Janitor at 247 West 10th St., or Allegiance Realty Co., Aeolian Hall.

For Rent.—Sublet at half price, handsomely furnished office, small, two mahogany desks, by Chicago concern desiring to retain privilege only of receiving mail and telephone calls. Inquire 716, Flatiron Building.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 80x88, 3 stories and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Desirable office with services to sublet for a few months. Twelfth floor, 29 West 23d St. Ask for Mr. Silverman.

A beautiful, large room, suitable for doctor or dentist; private house; references. 311 West 102d St.

A large light store to lease, Manhattan Av. and 111th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Property Out of the City
Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

PRICE CUT IN HALF.
We are offering a wonderful bargain. A superior built modern dwelling house, hollow tile construction, every convenience, including vacuum cleaner, garbage incinerator, three baths, fine garage, one acre, Italian gardens; on restricted Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon. Address Anderson Realty Co., Tel. 535 Mt. Vernon.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct. Westchester, N 60 Times.

Broadway, Yonkers, large brick house. All improvements, plot 80x250. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$3,400 cottage; golden opportunity to become owner of first-class all-year home with the money wasted paying rent; 6 large rooms and bath, latest and extra improvements, steam heat, gas, spacious porches, large garden; select location; 25 miles out; overlooking Great South Bay; boating, fishing, tennis courts; station, 5 minutes' walk; small first payment; remainder as rental. A. B. McCord, owner, Bellmore, L. I.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3576 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near trolley, churches, and stores, $850 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. A. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Large country house on most beautiful lake within 50 miles of New York; cost owner $13,000; will sell to trade $6,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Loans on Furniture

2% per month on unpaid balances; monthly installments; confidential; call in person. CHATTEL LOAN SOCIETY, (A Personal Loan Company) Under State Supervision 50 UNION SQUARE.

Property Out of the City
Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresmere, and Leonia, New Jersey, opposite Grant's Tomb, within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE.
Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; all condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500. Five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity; $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

The money you are paying for rent will buy you one of our handsome cottages at Westfield or Fanwood; why not be your own landlord? Call or write for particulars. H. C. Lockwood & Co., Woolworth Building.

Plainfield.—Lots 40 per cent. off.; central location; money to build or easy terms on lot. Owner, Box C 333 Times Downtown.

AT RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY.
Free lists of houses rent, sale. Full information Boosters, Box 57, Rutherford.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

House, thirteen rooms, on Lawn Av., Stamford, Conn.; lovely country surroundings; beautifully laid out grounds; garage, bungalow, tennis court, and garden; will rent, lease, or sell; a bargain. For particulars address Beulah E. Beckley, Stamford, Conn.

Country Property
Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Bungalow, Sparta, N. J., for rent; completely furnished for six or seven; piano, bath, toilet; elevation 1,000 feet. Rent for August, $100. R. D. Kent, Passaic, N. J.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive rooms, all conveniences; choice location.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

56TH, 33 EAST.—Handsome, cool rooms, baths adjoining; $3, $5, $6 during Summer.

57TH, 47 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Large front room, with private bath, $7; two connecting rooms, housekeeping, $5; front parlor, $7; electricity.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, well-furnished room; every convenience; select neighborhood; telephone.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

PARK AV., 12, (35th.)—Large, cool, comfortably furnished front rooms $3.50 up.

West Side

8TH, 7 WEST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean; telephone, electricity; select house.

88TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week; with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large double room, private bath; also single room; reasonable.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms, electricity, $4-$8; splendid location; telephone.

57TH, 438 WEST.—Large, light rooms, second floor; newly decorated and furnished; running water, bath; $3 up. Hale.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; electricity; bath; select house; reasonable.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

65TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large, small, cool outside rooms; running water; electricity; telephone. Dunn.

65TH, 164 WEST.—Physician offers handsome parlor rooms, twin beds, $5-$3.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

71ST, 229 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large and small rooms; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

75TH, 49 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable, large rooms adjoining bath; all conveniences.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and small rooms, bath same floor; electric light; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; electric lights; Summer rates; private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, cool, airy front room; small room; references; reasonable.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private baths; electricity, telephone; Summer rates.

80TH, 126 WEST.—Suite with private bath; also medium; small room, see and appreciate.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive room, running water; southern exposure; references.

81ST, 261 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractive room, high-class apartment; gentlemen. HOLTON.

81ST, 5 WEST.—Large, comfortable back parlor, kitchenette; other rooms; electricity; reasonable.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric light; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D, 152 WEST. — Reduced Summer rates; cool, comfortable rooms; all conveniences.

83D, 15 WEST.—Cool, outside rooms, overlooking Central Park; special rates; transients.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite; room and bath; room; private family; moderate; references.

89TH, 806 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people.

91ST, 54 WEST. — Newly furnished house; large, cool rooms, $4.50, $5, $6. Telephone.

93D, 123 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms in high-class house; exceptionally low Summer rates.

98D, 255 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—Desirable, cool rooms, bath; private house; reasonable; telephone.

93D ST., 251 WEST. (corner Broadway.)—Two outside connecting; private lavatory; reasonable. Crane.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished, outside room; adjoining bath; shower. Linz.

95TH ST., 316 WEST.—Private family; furnished room, next bath; gentlemen. Apartment 41.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; telephone; bath.

102D, (Broadway.)—Large, airy front room, adjoining bath. Phone 4529 Riverside.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive large double room; also single room; breakfast if desired; women only; references required. Clark.

118TH, 501 and 523 WEST.—Delightful location; Morningside Heights; conveniences. Walker.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Large, bright room; all conveniences; reasonable. Apt. 2.

119TH, (49 Claremont Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished. Phone 7070 Morning.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Airy corner rooms; fine outlook; elevator; references. Apt. 61.

137TH, (56 Edgecombe, block from 8th Av.)—Large room, facing park; private; conveniences.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent delightful room, overlooking Park; private lavatory. Telephone Columbus 7915.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write Superintendent, 420 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, Opposite Claremont.—Breezy, outside room; private family; immaculate; $4.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful large rooms, also small room; private family; reference.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $2.00 a week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 419 Main St., Orange.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
Supreme Court, New York County.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of LOUIS KNEE individually and trading as STAR BINDING CO. —Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 26th day of July, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 7 W. 31st St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of binding, silks, machinery used for manufacturing bindings, reps, lawns, spool cotton, desk chairs, safe-partitions, fixtures, &c.
CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Assignee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Assignee, 74 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of ABRAHAM HYMAN, LOUIS GELBERG, and NATHAN A. KONOGY, individually and as co-partners, trading as THE STAR RUBBER RAINCOAT CO., and THE UNITED STATES WAIST & DRESS MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Friday, the 6th day of August, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 12 West Seventeenth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ladies' waists, men's and children's raincoats, boys' and girls' rubber caps, rubberized cloth, ladies' raincoats and lining, typewriter, cutting machine, sewing machines, power tables, miscellaneous trimmings, office fixtures and safe.
SIMON S. HAMBURGER, Assignee, 309 Broadway.
SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

Situations Wanted, Female
Fifteen cents an agate line.

COOK, WAITRESS, or NURSE.—Mother, daughter; city, country; best references. Shields, 749 Columbus Av., 96th-97th Sts.

DAY'S WORK.—Good laundress; Mondays and Wednesdays; references. Bohringer, 2,410 2d Av.

DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting good help; have select list; all nations. Phone 7056 Chelsea. Noel's, 77 West 11th St.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Scotch Protestant housework; good cook, laundress; small family; excellent references. Care Wilson, 203 West 68th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $7 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; takes dictation and transcribes accurately and rapidly; moderate. Sadie Brown, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

A.—COLORED SERVANTS.—Best class of colored servants furnished, city and country, with investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th St.

COOK, $25; waitress, $22; houseworkers, $16-$25; nurses, $16-$25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency, 12 West 90th. 5829 Riverside.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5907.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

HANDS.—Experienced on beaded, also crocheted millinery, ornaments; shop or home. Rothschild & Co., 30 West Houston St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Assist housework; country; $20 monthly; farm. X 250 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. Must be thoroughly experienced and competent and live convenient to Bronx; answer, stating fully your experience; give references, age, and salaries you have earned. X 233 Times Annex.

SILK THROWING MILL needs hard and soft silk winders, doublers, spinners, reelers, beamers and burlers; experienced only need apply. Ludwig Littauer, 179 Riverdale Av., Yonkers.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 43 WEST.—Excellent neighborhood; nicely furnished rooms; table the best; first-class service; Summer rates. Phone Bryant 2283.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; attractive rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; subway, elevated, surface lines; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on 5th, overlooked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with or without board; private baths; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private bath; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Cool, attractive, large and small rooms; dressing rooms; excellent table; Summer terms; table guests.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; moderate.

150TH, 521 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath adjoining; excellent table; private family.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 657 Ocean Av.—Detached house; large rooms; $8-$10 weekly. Flatbush 5261.

CONVENIENT Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table; 76 Pierrepont St. 1159-W Main.

TWO connecting front rooms with running water, homelike surroundings, and cooking that is always inviting. 321 Westminster Road, Brooklyn; telephone 9124 Flatbush.

**New J

BECKER HOPEFUL OF HEARING TODAY

Condemned Murderer Believes Justice Ford Will Grant Him Another Trial.

CHEERFUL IN DEATH CELL

Jack Rose in a Night Conference at the District Attorney's Office.

WITNESSES MAY TESTIFY

At Four Gunmen's Eleventh Hour Proceeding, Similar to This, Court Heard Oral Evidence.

Facing the fact that in all probability he had only three more days to live, Charles Becker spent yesterday in the death house at Sing Sing helping John B. Johnston, one of his counsel, prepare the case on which Supreme Court Justice John Ford will be asked today to grant a new trial.

District Attorney Perkins and his assistants, Royal H. Weller and James A. Delehanty spent the day in conference preparing to combat Becker's application.

The proceeding will be a parallel of that which took place two days before the four gunmen were put to death for the actual killing of Herman Rosenthal. Supreme Court Justice Goff, who had presided at their trial, heard the motion for a new trial on Saturday, and listened to the evidence in a proceeding which lasted all through the day. In both cases the hearing on the application was set for two days before the day set for execution.

Justice Goff refused, however, to pass upon the affidavits of new witnesses which were submitted to him, and asked that the alleged new witnesses be called upon to give oral testimony. This was done. Promptly at the close of the hearing Justice Goff denied the motion.

Witnesses May Take Stand.

If Justice Ford insists on hearing the men who are named as new witnesses, the proceeding is likely to require more than two days in court. In that case, a request for a reprieve for the length of time necessary to hear the testimony and to allow the Justice to reach a decision will be asked of Governor Whitman. Should the application for a new trial be granted, the execution of the sentence would be automatically stayed.

Becker's counsel will ask today that the witnesses be called to testify orally. It will be asked that Becker himself be brought down from Sing Sing to testify. Joseph Murphy, another prisoner in Sing Sing, who is regarded by Becker's counsel as one of his strongest witnesses, may be brought down also.

Murphy's story, which Governor Whitman listened to on Saturday without reaching the conclusion that it justified a further reprieve of Becker, is that, while he was in the Tombs, he heard Webber, Vallon, and Rose conspire to denounce Becker as the only means by which to save themselves.

Rose, accompanied by his counsel, Bernard Sandler, arrived at the Criminal Court Building in a touring car at 9 o'clock last night and spent about half an hour in the District Attorney's office. It was said that he was there to read over the statement which he had made on Saturday in reply to Murphy's testimony. When he left the building, Rose said:

"All that I have said will be brought out before Justice Ford tomorrow."

Vallon and Webber Ready.

District Attorney Perkins was assured last night that Vallon and Webber, the two others alleged to have taken part in the conspiracy in the Tombs, were within easy distance of this city and were ready to come at once, if their testimony before Justice Ford is required.

Mrs. Becker spent yesterday afternoon in the death house in Sing Sing. Father Cashin, the prison Chaplain, said that Becker was still cheerful and calm. Becker, he said, hoped that the hearing today would result in a new trial, but because he had already met with many reverses in his efforts to obtain freedom, he was preparing himself for the worst. Jackson Becker, a brother of the condemned man, who made a visit to the death house, said to a friend yesterday:

"Charley refuses to believe that he is going to be put to death. He still feels certain that something will happen at the last minute to establish his innocence. He is the one man of all those who are working in his behalf to believe that he is not in danger, and he won't believe that hope is all over for him to the very last, not till the keepers come for him on the last morning. He is light-hearted and cheerful, and his confidence is amazing."

One of the main grounds of the appeal for a new trial will be the story that "Big Tim" Sullivan intended to silence Rosenthal by giving him money to leave town after Rosenthal had made the charge that Becker was his partner in the gambling house. Harry Appelbaum, "Big Tim" Sullivan's secretary, has made a statement partially corroborating Becker on this point.

"Big Tim's" Part in Case.

He further told of a conversation in which Rose said that Rosenthal ought to be "croaked," but Becker said that this could be the worst thing that could happen, because it would be blamed on him. Becker added, according to Appelbaum, that he could disprove Rosenthal's statements.

Father James B. Curry, Becker's spiritual adviser, may be called upon to testify orally to the facts contained in his affidavit to the effect that Becker had told him of "Big Tim" Sullivan's efforts to get Rosenthal to leave town. Father Curry said he had urged Becker to take the stand and tell this, but that Becker had refused, saying he was confident of acquittal at his second trial.

If the testimony is heard orally Max D. Steuer may be called upon to tell whether "Big Tim" Sullivan or any of his associates asked him to act as counsel for Webber or any other of the informers. In his statement about the alleged plot in the Tombs, Murphy said that either Vallon, Rose, or Webber said that Sullivan had got a man named Steuer or Stern to defend them. Shortly afterward Mr. Steuer became counsel for Webber, displacing Harford T. Marshall, who has asserted that Webber told him that Becker had absolutely nothing to do with the murder. Marshall took the stand to testify to this effect at the second trial, but his evidence was barred. It was Mrs. Webber, it was said at the time, who had engaged Mr. Steuer to act for her husband.

Plot in Tombs Not New.

Murphy's testimony may not be treated as new evidence, although his own statements did not come out until recently, for the reason that the alleged plot in the Tombs is not new. That such a plot was formed was testified to by Jack Sullivan, a friend of Becker, at the second trial.

Another new witness for Becker is Benjamin Kauffman, who has made an affidavit that Herman Rosenthal told him he had an engagement to go to the Hotel Metropole to get $15,000 for keeping still. Louis Harris, now in Sing Sing, another affidavit-maker, said he had heard part of the plot to kill Rosenthal and that after Becker's conviction Rose had confessed to him that he was "framed up."

INTERNED MEN GO FREELY.

Norfolk Thinks German Sailors Perform Secret Missions.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 25.—There is much criticism here of leniency in the treatment of the interned German sailors of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm in regard to shore leaves. Under present conditions it is said that it would be easy for them to leave the jurisdiction of the local Navy Yard, perform missions in other parts of the United States and return without detection. In fact it is firmly believed here by many persons that such journeys have been made by interned German sailors and that navy officials are none the wiser.

Navy officers in charge of the interned sailors are severely criticised because commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men are permitted on shore when not in the German naval uniform. It is asserted that the non-commissioned officers and the enlisted men easily would escape identification as interned sailors. Many of them speak English with hardly a trace of accent and easily could absent themselves for days without detection.

Both non-commissioned officers and sailors are continually seen on shore in civilian clothing. In many cases they engage rooms at hotels and are absent from their ships for days.

SEE 'SPIES' ON THE BORDER.

Northern New England Residents Think Germans at Work.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 25.—Residents of Northern Vermont and New Hampshire are coming to believe that those sections and that part of northwestern Maine bordering on Canada are infested with German spies. An aeroplane with searchlights is said to have been seen near the Canadian border.

Fishermen who have penetrated into the Maine woods near the Canadian border say that in the heart of the forest southeast of Lake Megantic they came upon a wireless apparatus, which was connected with a camp owned by Germans.

Several Germans have appeared in the towns of Northern Vermont and New Hampshire of late, and some are alleged to have acted in a suspicious manner.

This week four Germans with no apparent business are said to have arrived in Colebrook, the largest New Hampshire town near the Canadian boundary.

BUMPED THE GERMAN BARK.

Strong Ebb Tide Sets Anchored Ships Drifting in Lower Bay.

The exceptionally strong ebb tide Saturday night caused several vessels in the lower bay to drag their anchors about midnight and bump into each other. Head gear, jibbooms, and chain plates suffered some damage.

The drifting was started by the British freighter Teucer dragging her anchor and bumping into the American schooner Lyman B. Law, carrying away her jibboom and headgear. The Teucer did not stop, but went further on and hit the German bark Indra, which has a cargo of nitrate in her hold, brought from Taltal, Chile, last November, and now worth $1,000,000. Captain Willy Karstadt came on the poop of the bark in his pajamas, and said what he thought of the Teucer's commander. Then the Teucer backed away and the British ship Hilston drifted down and hit the bark on the port quarter.

The wrecking steamer Tasco, with the aid of the navy tug Narkeeta and the harbor tug Mutual, tried to disentangle the ships, which had got their cables crossed, and ended by getting mixed up themselves. It was early dawn before the ships got back to their respective moorings.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the Hilston drifted again on her anchor and bumped once more into the Indra, carrying her own bobstay, martingale, and dolphin striker from under her bowsprit. Then the Narkeeta came and towed the Hilston three miles away from the other vessels, where she could be moored in safety without dragging her anchor each time the tide ebbed.

MUNITION CARS WRECKED.

Report That Trucks of Pennsylvania Freight Train Were Tampered With.

As a fast Jersey City bound Pennsylvania freight train of thirty-seven cars, several of which were marked "explosives, keep away from fire," pounded around the down-grade curve at West Metuchen, N. J., at 5 o'clock yesterday morning there was a grinding sound as the trucks under one of the forward cars gave way and sent the car twisting across the opposite tracks. Before the train could be stopped the other cars had torn up the stone-ballasted roadbed for 600 feet.

Railroad men say if the accident had happened a few minutes earlier the Atlantic Coast Line Southern express, a limited train of eleven Pullman sleepers, which passed the freight would have been wrecked.

A broken axle was assigned as a reason for the wreck, but it was thought that someone had been tampering with the trucks of one of the cars. Later yesterday another freight was held up in Metuchen because it was learned that something had gone wrong with the trucks of a Standard Oil tank car. The car was taken off and the train went on.

It is thought the tampering was done at Morrisville, Penn., where the Pennsylvania Railroad has its freight yards. At that place a bomb was recently found in a coal car.

TRAMP FINDS AUTO VICTIMS.

One Dies While Help Is Sought, Other Is Dangerously Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 25.—One man was killed and another seriously hurt on the Middletown-Bloomingburg State road this morning when several spokes in a wheel of a touring car broke and sent the auto over a stone wall into a pasture.

Kenneth Carpenter, 20 years old, son of D. G. Carpenter, owner of Shawanga Lodge, a boarding house at High View, died from a broken neck and a fractured skull, sustained when he struck head first on a stone wall. Walter Stoddard, a cabaret dancer from New York, suffered bruises and contusions on the head from which he may die.

The men left here at 2 A. M. for High View. Fifteen miles out the accident occurred. It was discovered an hour later when a tramp fell over Carpenter. He managed to arouse Stoddard and the two went for a physician, after propping Carpenter up with a cushion. When they returned Carpenter was dead.

Boy Is Shot Playing Soldier.

Six-year-old Salvator Abbracciamenta, of 255 Elton Street, East New York, was exciting the envy of several playmates in his home yesterday afternoon by showing a picture of his brave Cousin Pedro, who is fighting in the Italian army. He obtained a big pistol from somewhere, and said he would show how Pedro struck terror to Italy's enemies. The pistol went off. Salvator was shot through the abdomen and was taken, dying, to the King's County Hospital.

Reports of Filipino Unrest Denied.

MANILA, Monday, July 26.—Governor General Harrison today denied reports of a possible insurrectionary raid on Fort McKinley. Both Governor General Harrison and Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the troops in the Philippines, said that the guards at Fort McKinley had not been increased.

GROUT BREAKS DOWN WHEN PUT IN A CELL

Ex-Controller and Bank President Collapses from Strain of His Trial for Perjury.

JURORS RESENTED ATTACK

Bitter Assault on Cropsey by Grout's Counsel Said to Have Contributed to Conviction.

Ex-Controller Edward M. Grout, who was found guilty in the Kings County Court late on Saturday night of perjury in swearing to a false report of the financial condition of the Union Bank, of which he was the President, spent a restless day in the City Prison in Raymond Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. At the jail it was said that Mr. Grout, yielding to the nervous strain which he had been under for the nine weeks of his trial, had suffered two breakdowns in the day. According to this report, he was attended on each occasion by Dr. Moses Keschner, the prison physician. When Dr. Keschner was asked about this report last evening, he denied that he had treated Mr. Grout for any illness.

Dr. Keschner said that it was true that he had visited the former banker in the jail, but that the visit was only a routine one, as it was his duty to examine a prisoner newly admitted to the institution. While Mr. Grout seemed worn out and nervous, the physician said, he was not in immediate need of medical treatment and Dr. Keschner did not prescribe for him. Friends of Mr. Grout said last evening that they had not heard that he had collapsed.

Yesterday was not a regular visiting day at the prison and, according to the jail authorities, Mr. Grout received no visitors. It is expected that he will have a consultation today with his brother and law partner, Paul Grout, as to future moves in the case. Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel to Mr. Grout, left town for a rest early yesterday morning without making known his plans for his client. He went to his Summer home at Shelter Island, and is not expected to return until tonight or tomorrow morning.

It is believed that when Mr. Grout is called before Judge Lewis tomorrow for sentence, Mr. Baldwin will have a number of motions to make, including one to set the verdict aside. Failing in these, he will, after sentence has been pronounced, it is expected, apply to the Supreme Court Justice for a certificate of reasonable doubt as to the legality of the conviction. It is understood that such a motion will be vigorously opposed by District Attorney Cropsey. The District Attorney would not discuss the case yesterday. If Mr. Grout's counsel obtains a certificate of doubt he will at once apply to have his client admitted to bail pending an appeal from the verdict.

Conflicting stories of what took place in the jury room during the fifty-two and three-quarter hours that the case was in the hands of that body were told by several of the jurors yesterday. One man declared that at least three of the jurors who were at first disposed to acquit the defendant were influenced to vote against him by the attack which Lawyer Baldwin made upon Mr. Cropsey and Assistant District Attorney Goldstein personally in his summing up. According to the juror who told this story, the three jurymen who in the beginning were for acquittal felt that Mr. Cropsey and Mr. Goldstein were merely performing their duty as public officers, and resented the attack upon them.

Adolph Himmelreich, of 492 East Fifteenth Street, who was Juror No. 4, said last evening that he had taken part in all the deliberations of the jury, but had heard none of the jurors express himself as being influenced by Mr. Baldwin's attack upon District Attorney and his assistant. Only the evidence in the case was considered, he said.

"If any juror was so influenced," said Mr. Himmelreich, "I, for one, certainly was not. The only question with me was whether the defendant was innocent or guilty as it appeared from the evidence."

There was much speculation yesterday as to the sentence Justice Lewis will impose on Mr. Grout. The maximum penalty for the offense is ten years' imprisonment. The jury urged clemency for Mr. Grout, and it is generally believed that their recommendation will be acted upon. If the Justice thinks it proper to do so he may suspend sentence.

GIRL RUNAWAY CLAD AS BOY.

Caught in Newark With Hair Cut Off, She Returns Home.

Clothed in a suit surreptitiously borrowed from an uncle with whom she lived, and with her hair cut short, Helen Crokin, 14 years old, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Collins of 622 Rookaway Street, Tottenville, S. I., was picked up by Policeman Samuel Rogers on Frelinghuysen Avenue, just inside the Newark line, early yesterday.

The young masquerader told the police her aunt had scolded her when she had gone home late for supper on Friday night and that as soon as she could do so unobserved she had snipped off her hair, put on a suit and hat of her uncle's and slipped out of the house, determined to make her own way in the guise of a boy. She crossed from Staten Island to Perth Amboy, where she spent the night in an unused car shed. On Saturday she walked to Elizabeth, and after spending the rest of the day in a vain search for a job, she sought shelter for the night in an empty freight car. On Sunday she got up before daylight and walked to Newark.

There was a tearful reunion when Mrs. Collins reached the police station in the afternoon.

TRAINING OF PHONE GIRLS.

Official Tells Church Audience How They Are Tested.

W. S. Schmidt of the New York Telephone Company gave a lecture last night to an audience of more than 500 at the St. Nicholas Avenue Presbyterian Church on the "Training of Telephone Girls."

After describing the eyesight, hearing, and enunciation tests which must be passed before the girls are accepted, he showed how they are trained on the "dummy" switchboard before entering the regular service. They are coached on this board from four to six weeks and are paid for their time until they qualify.

"The company supplies the girls with lockers," Mr. Schmidt said, "and serves them with tea, coffee, and cocoa. There are rest rooms, where they may relax and read the latest magazines, and the company tries as much as possible to introduce a home atmosphere into the central stations."

RADNOR

THE NEW ARROW COLLAR

MEXICANS CONFER ON NEW PRESIDENT

El Paso Gathering Seeks a Civilian Who Has Had No Part in Revolutions.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 25.—A civilian provisional President, who has had no part in any of the revolutions and has no ambition to become a dictator, will be elected if the present plan of the proposed coalition which is being formed here succeeds.

The work of the representatives of the three factions—Carranzists, Villists, and "Cientifico," or neutral—has been going on until it became known today that a well-defined plan of establishing a civil Government had been worked out to be submitted to a coalition conference. This group will attempt to restore order through civil rather than military action in the republic.

It is believed that word has come direct from the State Department in Washington that no military dictator will be acceptable to the Washington Government for fear of developing another Huerta.

The position as stated by one of the leaders of the newest peace movement is that a military man who might be selected as a compromise candidate, granting that both Carranza and Villa could be persuaded or forced to retire, would be inclined to repeat the methods of Diaz, Huerta, and Carranza of attempting to fight fire with fire, and using military force to put down military uprisings. What is more feared, they say, is that a military man, inclined to become a dictator, will be responsible for the perpetuation of revolution.

Miguel Diaz Lombardo, here direct from Washington, is one of the strongest advocates of the new peace plan, as is Manuel Questa Gallardo. José Ysabel Robles, who declares he is through with things military, and Gustavo Espinosa Mireles are also here for the conference. The fact that George C. Carothers remains here in spite of Villa's presence below the border indicates that the proposed conference has the tacit sanction of the State Department.

YAQUIS SLAY CHINESE.

Indians Renew Raids, but Floods Protect Americans.

LA PAZ, Lower California, July 24, (via Wireless to San Diego, July 25.)—Reports which reached here today told of renewed raids by Yaqui Indians who were said to have terrorized San José de Guaymas last night, killing sixteen Chinese and two Mexicans. Mexican troops from Guaymas pursued the raiders.

No apprehension is felt for the safety of Americans south of the Yaqui River, as heavy rains have raised that stream to flood stage, preventing raiders from crossing it, and Mexican troops also are patrolling the district. The United States cruiser Chattanooga is at Guaymas, and the flagship Colorado arrived here today.

DENY LEADERS' CLAIMS.

Relief Committee Reports Great Distress in Mexico.

The Mexican Relief Committee gave out last night a summary of the food situation based on latest consular reports from Mexico. The committee says, in part:

"The Laguna district needs assistance immediately, especially the articles of food necessary to the Mexican people, corn, beans, sugar, salt, lard, coffee and rice. Sugar and rice in the present time cannot be had. Sugar and beans are absolute essentials. Food riots are expected at Torreon, while Guanceví, Topia and San Pedro have reached the famine stage. The American Mining Company's store at Guanceví has been completely sacked. The corn supply here is very scarce, and hunger is apparent.

"The food situation is reported to be decidedly bad at Juarez. The Consul calls attention to an item which appeared in The El Paso Times entitled 'No Suffering in the Villa Territory,' but views with fear the report which recommends that food be furnished to refugees in El Paso. The Mexicans whose opinions are the basis of the report are in charge of the local government, and are responsible for more suffering in Juarez and El Paso than any two men on either side of the line.

"At Nuevo Laredo the food supply is very short and prices are so high that the poor cannot buy. The only source of food supply is from the United States. Much suffering is expected. The poor families who were afraid of starving further down in Mexico are now marooned here without means of subsistence. The people are afraid to apply to the military authorities for assistance as the policy of the Carranza forces is seemingly to convey to the United States Government that there is no suffering or lack of food in the territory controlled by them.

"The food situation at Vera Cruz at the present time is very bad. The crops of corn available are very limited, and insufficient to relieve the present stringency. A large part of the crops have been destroyed by the horses and soldiers of the opposing factions. The farmers are not responsible for the insufficiency of crops which is caused by destruction and confiscation by the troops of such parts of crops as are harvested."

STEVENSON TABLET FOR SARANAC LAKE

Gutzon Borglum to Make Memorial Design for Cottage Where Author Stayed.

WROTE 'BALLANTRAE' THERE

Also What Are Considered His Greatest Essays—Memorial to be by Popular Subscription.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., July 25.—The Saranac Lake Stevenson Memorial Committee, organized here a short time ago for the purpose of commemorating suitably in tablet, urn, or animated bust the sojourn in this village of Robert Louis Stevenson during the Winter of 1887-88 and the fact that here he wrote what have come to be considered his greatest essays, has just made public its plans and progress.

It is announced by the committee that Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, who is best known for his work in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the massive Lincoln bust in the Capitol at Washington, and his "Mares of Diomedes," at the Metropolitan Museum, has agreed to exercise his high talent in the designing of this latest memorial to the man who, under the south gable of Andrew Baker's cottage in the Adirondacks, penned in "A Christmas Sermon" a man's creed—"to be honest, to be kind; to earn a little and to spend a little less; to make upon the whole a family happier for his presence."

It is expected that the tablet, which will have a somewhat unusual inscription and a bas-relief of Stevenson as he appeared when he was "a rank Saranacker—a wild man of the woods," will be ready for unveiling in the early Fall.

The history of this memorial movement is rather interesting. Than Saranac Lake there is no place where Stevenson ever lived in his romantic life that has a greater right or duty to erect some memorial. Stevenson arrived in New York for the second time in 1887, intending to go to Colorado for his health. Through the advice of friends he changed his mind and came to Saranac Lake, where Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau had recently started in America the outdoor treatment of tuberculosis which is now accepted the world over as the nearest approach to "cure."

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stevenson, Lloyd Osbourne, and, later, Stevenson's mother rented the Baker cottage on the outskirts of this village. Here, during the ensuing Winter, he wrote most of the famous essays published in Scribner's during 1888, including "A Christmas Sermon," "The Lantern-Bearers," "Pulvis et Umbra," "Beggars," "Gentlemen," "A Chapter on Dreams," &c. His genius at this time seems to have been at its zenith.

While at this cottage he used to tramp up and down a small section of the veranda when his mind was working. Part of the tablet inscription will be his own words about this habit and its results. It was thus that he conceived the plot of "The Master of Ballantrae," just as some years later Thomas Bailey Aldrich, in a cottage on the other side of the Saranac River, got the plot of "The White Feather" out of a clear sky.

"I was walking on the veranda of a small cottage in which I lived outside the hamlet of Saranac," to quote Stevenson. "It was Winter; the night was very dark; the air clear and cold, and sweet with the purity of forests. For the making of a story here were fine conditions. 'Come,' said I to my engine, 'let us make a tale.'"

This was the genesis of "Ballantrae," most of which he wrote in the Baker cottage.

The idea of the Saranac Lake memorial is primarily due to Robert Hobart Davis of the Munsey publications. Visiting Saranac Lake some years ago, he asked Stephen Chalmers, the writer, who is resident here, why the people did not wake up to the fact that every place where Stevenson had lived and worked had some memorial, and that Saranac Lake, where he wrote his most enduring work, had none. Last Winter Mr. Chalmers, in a lecture delivered by him on "Mr. Stevenson of Saranac Lake," brought up the same challenge. Shortly afterward a committee was formed to raise money for the memorials. Mr. Davis was called into consultation. He, in turn, captured the enthusiasm of Gutzon Borglum, whose labor is to be one of love for Stevenson and all his works. The expenses connected with the memorial are to be met by popular subscription.

Dr. Lawrason Brown is chairman of the Stevenson Memorial Committee, and to him, at Saranac Lake, communications should be addressed.

yuh LILY suh!

the LILY CUP co.
equitable building

FAIR BATHERS ARE WARNED.

Police Won't Allow Scanty Costumes on the Beaches.

Politely explaining in some cases that it "grieved them to do it," the police, deputies, and guards at a number of near-by Summer resorts yesterday began a campaign against the types of women's bathing suits that had been described as "immoddest" by the local authorities. A similar campaign against immodest and one-piece men's bathing suits was begun simultaneously. The only actual arrests made were of men, but a large number of women were warned.

At the Rockaway beaches five men were arrested for wearing bathing costumes that did not meet the approval of the police and half a dozen women were sent scampering to the bathhouses by police, who told them that their costumes did not meet approval.

The "three inches above the knee" limit for women's bathing suits was in effect at Atlantic City, and the officers were out early in the morning to see that it was not violated, and also to prevent bathers from appearing in the streets in bathing costume. A great number of women were sent back to their hotels for one offense or the other, in spite of their vigorous protests. When the short-skirted ones protested an offer to measure the garment ended the protests.

It was another of Coney Island's banner days. Last evening it was estimated that fully 350,000 persons had been at the resort, and it was said that yesterday and the two preceding Sundays ranked with the biggest days in the resort's history. The Municipal Baths were crowded, as usual, and as early as 5 o'clock in the morning, three hours before they opened, there were thousands of persons waiting in line to gain admittance. When the baths opened, at 8 o'clock, a waiting line of 10,000 persons extended along the Ocean Concourse all the way to the New Brighton Theatre at Brighton Beach. Separate lines had been formed for men and women. There was not a moment during the day when there was not a long waiting line, with its end at the entrance to the Municipal Baths.

Two men were arrested for walking on the Bowery in their bathing suits. They were later fined $10 each.

According to a dispatch from Atlantic City last night, the boardwalk was temporarily blocked yesterday by crowds that gathered to gaze at a score of men who appeared in bathing suits carrying dainty and varicolored parasols to shield their complexions from the sun. The innovation had not acquired widespread adoption by evening, however.

"MRS. FLAGLER'S" PAPERS.

Many Poor Persons Lost Through Trust in Woman Under Arrest.

The papers of Mrs. John Henry Johnson, who is now under arrest and locked up in the West Side Jail on the charge of having obtained $4,435 from Frank J. Mahoney of 70 East 106th Street on the pretense that she was the widow of Henry M. Flagler and was to receive $15,000,000 of the oil magnate's fortune, were seized on Saturday at the Hotel Bensonhurst, Bath Beach, where Mrs Johnson spent three weeks and which she left after obtaining loans from several persons about the place and without paying her board bill.

The papers showed, it is said, that Mahoney was far from being the first whom Mrs. Johnson had lured into the toils of what is known as the "rich widow game." The others who advanced her money on the pretense that she was to inherit a large sum and would share it with them—Mahoney was to have received $1,000,000—were, it is said, mostly people who could least afford to lose it. Men and women who had laboriously saved a few hundred dollars lent their savings to Mrs. Johnson and never saw them again.

Mrs. Johnson, who was living at the Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and 103d Street, when arrested last week, went to the Bensonhurst Hotel on the first of July and engaged the best suite of rooms in the place. She was accompanied by a young couple who were introduced as her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Huntoon, and they drove around in a large limousine which had brought them to the place. To John Lewers, proprietor of the hotel, Mrs. Johnson said that she was Mrs. Flagler and was soon coming into a large fortune, but that technicalities had held her up. She talked largely of the purchase of various properties in the neighborhood, including that of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club, and was not at all deterred by the talk of high prices. When she intimated that for the moment she was embarrassed for ready money she managed to borrow several hundred dollars, and finally she and Huntoon disappeared. The younger woman left clothing and other property to pay the bill. The automobile, it appeared, was one which had been rented, paid for at first and then used on credit.

Prisoner Dies in Sing Sing Pool.

Richard Desliva, a convict who had served four of his five years' sentence at Sing Sing was killed yesterday while diving in the prison's new swimming pool. William Willett, Chief Justice of the Mutual Welfare League, had given permission to Desliva and six other men to bathe in the pool outside the walls. Desliva was brought to the surface by his companions after striking his head on the concrete floor of the pool. Though the prison doctors worked over him for a half an hour with a pulmotor, they were unable to bring him to life.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Popular Matinee Wednesday. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | Awfully Funny Farce

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8.15. TWICE Daily, incl. Sundays, Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS West 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wednesday (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. LONGEST RUN MOST FUN TWIN BEDS

Only Genuine Motion Pictures of LEO FRANK SHOWING LIFE IN JAIL AND GOV. SLATON Commuting His Sentence Shown MARCUS LOEW Theatres Only As Follows: July 26, 27, 28. DELANCY, ORPHEUM, NATIONAL, AVENUE B. July 29, 30, 31, Aug. 1. BOULEVARD, LINCOLN SQ., GREELEY SQ., AMERICAN.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Popular Mat. Wed. 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Grace La Rue, Paul Armstrong's "The Bank's Daily Mat. 25c to 75c. Half Million," Nat Wills, Bonnie Glass, etc. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. Marguerite Clarke. "SEVEN SISTERS" 10c to 50c. Strand Orc. & Soloists. Next Week: Mary Pickford in "RAGS."

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 and 5:30. "MY LOST ONE." "THE GODDESS" (12th Chapter).

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque Matinee Today THE GREAT BEHMAN SHOW

Steeplechase Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

LUNA Free Concerts, Free Toys, Free Circus, Free Shows. Prize Dancing Contest Thursday Night.

NEW Mat. Today. BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Fashion Show, Belle Blanche, Leo Carrillo, Raymond & Caverly, Beaumont & Arnold.

More Remnants Reduced

250—$25 fabrics
125—$35 fabrics
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128—$40 fabrics
46—$50 fabrics

All now $18.00—Suit to Measure—Fit, finish and satisfaction guaranteed.

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That its clientele should be universal in character is but natural in view of Churchill's world-wide fame as New York's *premier* restaurant.

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Twenty acts of worth-while diversion—evenings seven to one.

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The Greatest Ballroom Entertainment
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BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. OCEAN PARKWAY STATION
A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER, $2. Served Daily from Noon to Ten P. M.
MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes. Chicken Gumbo, Dixie Biscuits, Bisque of Clams. (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs; Sauce Tartare. Fried Squab, Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn on Cob. Baked Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Coffee.

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The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
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Largest and most delightfully located hotel. Suites and rooms at 50c. Large, cool rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's best hotels at one-third less price. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today; fair tomorrow, moderate temperature; light variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,003. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BECKER GETS 48 HOURS MORE LIFE

Justice Ford Wants Time to Decide on Argument and Affidavits for New Trial.

FRIDAY EXECUTION DAY

W. Bourke Cockran Assails Mr. Whitman as Governor and District Attorney.

"BIG TIM'S" STORY VITAL

Mrs. Rosenthal's Affidavit Denies Husband Had Trunks Packed—Mrs. Becker Sits in Court.

Charles Becker has obtained another postponement of his execution, this time for two days. Warden Osborne of Sing Sing set along the date from Wednesday to Friday at the suggestion of Justice John Ford of the Supreme Court, before whom arguments were made yesterday for a new trial, on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

After the arguments of W. Bourke Cockran, Becker's lawyer, and District Attorney Perkins were finished yesterday afternoon and the affidavits filed by both sides were in his hands for review, Justice Ford telephoned to Sing Sing and arranged for the postponement, so that he might have more time in which to consider the application for a new trial.

Justice Ford will decide the case on the affidavits and arguments alone, without calling witnesses, as Mr. Cockran suggested.

"I don't see that, so far as we have gone, the testimony of Becker is necessary," the Justice said. "The affidavits I propose to take at their face value. I am going to endeavor to dispose of the case as soon as possible. If, in view of the shortness of time, I need further time, I will communicate with both sides."

The suggestion to ask Warden Osborne to postpone the carrying out of the death sentence was made by District Attorney Perkins. Mr. Cockran suggested that he ask the Governor for forty-eight hours' delay, but District Attorney Perkins pointed out that that was not necessary, inasmuch as the execution had been set indefinitely for the week beginning July 26.

Cockran Attacks Gov. Whitman.

In his three-hour argument Mr. Cockran attacked Governor Whitman. He charged him with suppressing evidence—the Sullivan story—which, Mr. Cockran said, would have changed the verdict of the jury.

"An outrage on the administration of justice," Becker's chief counsel styled the alleged failure of Mr. Whitman as District Attorney to bring out all the facts. Then he accused Governor Whitman of causing to be published from Albany last Saturday statements concerning the interview with Joseph Murphy, in which erroneous impressions of Murphy's talk to the Governor were given.

Assistant District Attorney Taylor's argument was based almost entirely on legal points. His conversational manner was a contrast to Mr. Cockran's oratorical speech. There was not a single thing in any one of the affidavits which would come under the head of new evidence, he argued. Even if the District Attorney admitted the truth of the affidavits, he said, they were not sufficient on which to grant a motion for a new trial.

District Attorney Perkins and Assistant District Attorney James A. Delehanty sat one either side of Mr. Taylor, who is the head of the Appeal Bureau. Mr. Perkins's suggestion that the Warden delay the execution was his only active part in the day's proceedings. Associated with Mr. Cockran were John B. Johnston, Martin T. Manton, and John F. McIntyre. Mrs. Becker had a seat in front with a clerk from Mr. Cockran's office. She was dressed in black, with a white hat, white collar, and white gloves.

Didn't Know Whitman's Father.

Mr. Cockran prefaced his argument with an outline of the case. He then quoted Mr. Whitman as saying "I pounded and pounded and pounded at Vallon, Webber, and Rose, and held them in jail day after day." Mr. Cockran then attacked "Jack" Rose's various stories.

"Becker didn't make his statement on the stand because Appelbaum went to him and said: 'The Senator is almost crazy, and wants you not to mention his name whatever happens,' Becker said: 'You may be perfectly sure that I will not mention Sullivan's name unless it is mentioned by some one else.'

"We will show that Appelbaum went later to see Becker in the Tombs, and ex-Commissioner of Correction Wright will take the stand and swear that he made out a special permit for Appelbaum to go into the Tombs to see Becker on a Sunday, when the District Attorney contends there were no visitors allowed.

"After the Sullivan story became known Rose made a statement for the newspapers which seemed to me almost incomprehensible at first, and which removes all doubt from my mind. Rose, in this statement, said that Whitman's father was a friend of Becker's. As a matter of fact, Becker never knew Whitman's father. Rose declared in the statement that the case against my client was false that Becker ever met Rosenthal,' although at the first trial he said he brought Becker and Rosenthal together. Rose himself proves the Sullivan episode now.

"Rose's statement that he advised Becker to give up $5,000 to get Rosenthal to go to Paris was made at the same time. Rose said that Becker answered: 'Let him be killed, and let it serve as a warning to squealers.' Think of that—ordering the killing to take place and letting it be known that he was the one who inspired it.

Says Rose Stole $5,000.

"The truth is, Rose had the $6,000 to get rid of Rosenthal, and he gave $1,000 to the gunmen and stole $5,000.

"To have suppressed the Sullivan story was a crime and an outrage on the administration of justice. The prosecutor can do justice only when he tries to bring out every fact in connection with a crime. The District Attorney allowed the conviction by suppressing his knowledge of a falsehood."

All the Sullivan story, Mr. Cockran said, was material which he did not have two weeks ago.

"We didn't have Becker's story

Continued on Page 4.

WILL NOT DECLARE COTTON CONTRABAND

Statement on Behalf of British Government—Wants to Be Fair to Neutrals.

LONDON, July 26.—Despite the recent agitation by certain sections of the British press which desire that cotton be declared contraband, the Government has not changed its decision on this point.

This is indicated by a statement made in the House of Commons today by Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who said that Great Britain did not want to deal unfairly with neutrals, whatever Germany might do.

"So far as cotton reaching Germany is concerned," Lord Robert said, "it will make no difference whether it is declared contraband or not."

SAYS WIRELESS SAVED GERMAN TRADE FLEET

Godfrey Isaacs Tells of Message Sent Just Before War With Britain Began.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.—The Daily News says that Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, at the company's annual meeting yesterday related how the Germans had tried to save their mercantile marine by a wireless message sent at 5 o'clock on Aug. 4, seven hours before war was declared.

Mr. Isaacs referred to the great opposition the British company had to contend with in the early years of its existence owing to the existence of the German wireless company, subsidized by the German Government. He said Germany's chain of wireless stations in all her colonies cost her $10,000,000. He went on:

"In the light of what has subsequently happened, you will probably say it was a very bad investment, but you would be mistaken. You will remember that this country declared war on Germany at midnight on Aug. 4 last. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Aug. 4 Germany sent out a message to all its wireless stations, which passed that message on from one to another, and sent it out to sea, covering a radius of something like 2,000 miles or more. The message was to this effect: 'War declared upon England. Make as quickly as you can for a neutral port.'

"By that message, which occupied but a few minutes, Germany contrived to save the greater part of its mercantile marine. If it had saved but one of its big ships, the Vaterland or any one of that class, it would have paid for the whole cost of these wireless stations.

"We all know it did a great deal more than that, and did a great deal more than send this message to its mercantile marine, but I do not think I am permitted to go further or tell you any more than I have told you with regard to saving the mercantile marine."

ALLIES BOMBARDING INSIDE DARDANELLES

Three Days' Attack on Turks' Positions on Asiatic Side Reported From Athens.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 27.—A Havas dispatch from Athens says:

"A bombardment of the Turkish positions inside the Dardanelles has continued for the past three days, the object of the Allies being to destroy the enemy's positions on the Asiatic shore.

"Negotiations with the British Government on the subject of the search of Greek ships, it is said, have reached a satisfactory conclusion, the British Government having agreed to recognize Greece's full rights in consideration of rigorous measures taken by Greece to prevent the shipment of contraband."

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.—A majority of the casualties of the Allies occur in the holding of trenches after they have been won, says the British press representative in the Dardanelles, in describing the operations against the Turks up to July 11. His dispatch shows that the Turks continue to oppose obstinately the Allies' advance, and that slow progress is only being made after desperate struggles and much hand-to-hand fighting, and largely by the aid of tremendous bombardments with high explosive shells. From July 12 to 14 the Allies gained considerable ground, according to the narrative.

"Any one who has not seen the ground," says the writer, "can have no conception of the obstacles our heroic infantry must face in gaining even a few yards of fresh ground. The Turks how withdraw their men down communicating trenches during a bombardment. Thus our infantry are able to occupy to or three lines with but small losses. Parties of men get too far forward and frequently are lost for hours, while it is not unusual for our men to gain possession of an advanced trench while the Turks are still holding sections of those behind it.

"Thus, after each advance, it takes a long time to straighten out and consolidate a captured position. It is bludgeon work—brutal and unattractive, and giving little or no scope for skill in tactics or strategy."

EXTRA RAILROAD CAR FOR THE COLONEL

Western Traffic Waits Till He Gets the Accommodations He Had Ordered.

SAN DIEGO, July 26.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt arrived here today and was escorted to his hotel by four companies of coast artillery and four troops of the First Cavalry with the artillery and cavalry bands. The streets were crowded and cheering was continuous. Colonel Roosevelt will speak tomorrow night at the Panama-California Exposition.

The train on which Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt came from Los Angeles was held up eight minutes at the starting point while the Colonel insisted on receiving accommodations which, he said, he had engaged and which were otherwise occupied. The management said the Colonel's reservations were for another train, but he disputed this, and finally an extra car was put on.

SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS DISORDERS are greatly benefited by the use of Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Invigorating.—Advt.

SHERIFF CAPTURES POLICE FOR STRIKE

Invades Jersey City and Swears In Surprised Officials as Bayonne Deputies.

PUTS CHIEF UNDER ARREST

All This After Punching Strike Leader and Proving Him an Impostor.

1,500 TO GO BACK TO WORK

Oil Plants' Strikers Make Kinkead Their Chief and He Predicts Ending of the Trouble.

Eugene F. Kinkead, Sheriff of Hudson County, N. J., who had fought strikers and oil guards alike, who had begged police aid of neighboring towns and been refused, who had appealed in vain to Governor Fielder for State troops, and who had worked for nearly twenty hours out of every twenty-four in the last week, suddenly determined yesterday, single handed, to end the strike which had affected 8,000 men of the Standard, Tidewater, and Vacuum Oil Companies in Bayonne, N. J. He worked swiftly and so directly to the single end of terminating the strike that in his wake rose cries that he was exceeding his authority.

By nightfall Kinkead had punched and arrested Jeremiah J. Baly, formerly Chairman of the strikers' committee, and had discredited him as a strike leader, showing that he never even had been an employe of Standard Oil; he had punched and arrested as an agitator the I. W. W. orator, Frank Tannenbaum; he had stolen a strikers' meeting, and he had forced a vote on a proposal to return to work with the implied promise of higher wages which he himself had won from Standard Oil officials. When the strikers had voted him down, his influence caused the strike committee to resign, and he persuaded 1,500 of the leaderless men to accept him as leader and to return to work today.

Jersey City Refuses Aid.

To provide the protection which he had promised to the men who had elected to follow him, the Sheriff, for the second time since the strike began, sought police aid from Jersey City. He wanted uniformed men to impress the strikers, should an attempt be made to prevent his followers from entering the oil works today. He telephoned to Chief of Police Frank Monahan of Jersey City asking for a detail of police.

But a sympathetic strike started yesterday in the Eagle Oil Works, a subsidiary of Standard Oil, at Caven Point, Jersey City, and Monahan answered that the Sheriff could not have the men. Director of Public Safety Frank Hague of Jersey City had declined to lend the police when there was no trouble at home. Now Monahan was sure they could not go. The Sheriff would not be refused. He asked Monahan to visit him at Bayonne and talk the matter over.

"It's raining, 'Gene, and I can't come now. I'll come in the morning," Monahan was reported as saying, and Kinkead replied:

"Tomorrow won't do, Frank. I want to see you now."

Monahan declined flatly to leave Jersey City, and over the wire the Sheriff roared:

"Consider yourself under arrest."

Kinkead then jumped into his automobile and made for Jersey City at full speed.

Swears In Deputy Director.

It was shortly before midnight when the Sheriff arrived at City Hall, Jersey City. He went directly to Mr. Hague's office. The Director was not in and his deputy, James F. Norton, was in charge. Norton and the Sheriff are old friends.

"Where's Hague?" inquired the Sheriff.

"Don't know," responded Norton. "I suppose he's home. I'm in charge."

"Well, raise your right hand and be sworn in as my Deputy," commanded the Sheriff.

"But I can't. There's trouble here. I tell you I can't."

"Raise your hand," repeated the Sheriff inexorably, and so Norton was sworn and was told to report to the Sheriff at Bayonne Police Headquarters at 5 o'clock this morning.

Norton declared he could not be there; that he was needed in Jersey City, and that the Eagle strike might assume alarming proportions at any moment.

"But Jersey City is not in a state of riot," said the Sheriff quietly. "Bayonne is. When you have a riot here send for me and I'll stop it. But you haven't asked my aid yet, and now I need help, and I'm going to have the help I need if I have to call out every able-bodied man in Hudson County."

Sheriff Calls in Police.

Giving Norton until 5 o'clock this morning to report to him, the Sheriff hurried out. The Deputy Director was powerless, for the Sheriff's authority was supreme, and he sat in his office receiving telephone calls from police stations all over the city, which reported visits of the Sheriff. He appeared in Police Headquarters and greeted Lieutenant Halsey Van Horn pleasantly. Van Horn was in charge for the night, and was practically the highest uniformed police official on duty.

"Raise your right hand," ordered the Sheriff after his greeting, and, wondering, Van Horn did so. In a moment he had been sworn in as a Deputy Sheriff and had been ordered to report at Bayonne Police Headquarters at 5 o'clock this morning.

Under the eyes of the astounded Lieutenant the Sheriff stepped into the reserve room and calmly swore in every policeman in sight. It made no difference to him what their usual duties were, what they might have been expected to do on the morrow in the regular course of their work. Nothing mattered to the Sheriff except that he needed men, and he swore them in as fast as he saw them, giving to each the same order to report to him in Bayonne at 5 o'clock. Jersey City had refused his request for aid when the Sheriff had asked it as a favor. Now he took what he wanted, and Jersey City was powerless to protest.

When he left Headquarters none followed him, for to be seen by the Sheriff

Continued on Page 4.

DEWEY'S DRY MOSELLE (White).
A refreshing summer drink with ice.
138 Fulton Street & 31 Nassau Street, N. Y.
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.—Advt.

One Year of the Great War.

Next week will be the first anniversary of the beginning of the European conflict. There will be a number of interesting articles, taking up different phases of the struggle,

In Next Sunday's Times.

Order The Sunday Times now. The Times is always sold out early.

HUNDREDS STILL IN EASTLAND HULL

Bodies Cannot Be Recovered Until Vessel Is Raised—Estimate of Dead 1,500.

AROUSED OVER CHARGES

Secretary Redfield to Supervise Investigation of Alleged Laxness by Government Inspectors.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The latest estimate of the loss of life by the capsizing of the excursion steamer Eastland, Saturday morning, is 1,500. The death toll may exceed these figures, because it is reported that in the computation of passengers no count was made of babies in arms and very small children, for whom no tickets were required.

At 11 o'clock tonight the table of losses stood as follows:

Bodies identified and taken from Second Regiment Armory	729
Identified bodies at armory	5
Unidentified bodies at armory	14
Bodies identified at undertaking rooms	68
Deaths reported to the Coroner's office	10
Western Electric Company's tabulation of missing	391
Others missing (estimated)	300
Total	1,517

This table accounts for 826 known dead and 691 missing.

It is believed that several hundred bodies are still imprisoned in the hull of the Eastland, which cannot be reached until the vessel is raised, which task will take probably ten days, perhaps longer. It is also believed that under the hull are still more bodies buried in the mud. Coroner Hoffman is of the opinion that within and without the hull there are between 500 and 700 bodies. If his opinion proves correct the death roll will exceed the 1,517 shown in the above compilation.

Water in the Vessel Black.

Because of the turbid condition of the water in the vessel—it is black and filled with débris, such as luncheon baskets, chairs, furniture, and other articles—the work of recovering bodies today was exceedingly slow; only twelve bodies were taken out. Many others were seen by divers. Some of the divers said there were at least 200 bodies in the forward part of the ship, access to which was barred by heavy steel gratings and other impediments, impossible of removal below water.

Suggestions to dynamite the boat are frowned upon because of fear, first, of dismemberment of the bodies in the steamer and, second, because the explosion might destroy all evidence of the condition of the ballast tanks when the steamer capsized. It is deemed highly important that these portions of the vessel not disturbed, since their condition may vitally affect the fixing of the responsibility for the accident. It is probable, however, that small small charges of dynamite will be exploded in the Chicago River tomorrow in an endeavor to bring bodies to the surface.

One of the bodies recovered today was that of Mary Clark, voted recently the prettiest girl in the Hawthorne plant of the Western Electric Company. She was 18 years old, blond and fair. She was to have been "Queen of the Festivities" at the picnic Saturday.

The Eastland lies on her beam ends in water from twelve feet deep landward to twenty-three feet riverward. Her spars project beyond the middle of the river. To the east and west are centre pier bridges. The boat cannot be dragged as it lies out into deeper water. In deep water, with plenty of room around the boat to work in, derrick scows could be stationed on four sides and the vessel could be dragged to the surface and pumped out. Owing to the short distance between the keel and the pier, coffer damming, which was employed in raising the Maine, cannot be made practical. Neither can the Eastland be buoyed with compressed air, as is frequently done.

Pressing the Investigation.

Investigation of the causes of the disaster was continued today by the Federal and State authorities. All passenger vessels sailing out of Chicago are to be examined to ascertain whether their carrying capacity is overrated. Secretary of Commerce Redfield will reach Chicago tomorrow morning to take personal charge of the department's investigation. The greater questions involved are:

Who was responsible for giving the Eastland a rated capacity of 2,500 passengers, whereas a year ago her rating was only 2,000, and whereas only a few years ago her rating at Cleveland allowed her to carry only 553 passengers, and then only so long as she did not venture more than five miles from shore?

Who passed upon the stability of the vessel, which had a tubilke bottom and a topheavy superstructure?

This branch of the inquiry involves the Federal inspection service, the owners of the boat, and the officers of the company operating the Eastland. The Federal law throws both owners and Inspectors into the same category. It provides that fraud, neglect, connivance, misconduct, or violation of law on the part of owners, charterers, Inspectors, or other public officers that leads to destruction of life shall constitute manslaughter. The maximum penalty is a fine of $10,000 or confinement at hard labor for ten years, or both.

It is said that the custom of the Eastland was to expel water ballast on coming into the river, which made the craft all the more topheavy. William Olander, Secretary of the Seamen's Union, charges that the condition of the Eastland was such that lake sailors gave the ship a wide berth, and that of the crew only four or five were sailormen.

The chief engineer, Erickson, says he struggled with the valves for seventeen minutes and they would not work. Who was responsible for the condition of the valves? The ship gauger, Elbert, says the Captain told him to rouse the crew. Why was the warning not given to the passengers? These questions State's Attorney Hoyne and other authorities took up today.

Charges of connivance between Government officials and the owners to allow overcrowding on the Eastland also are being investigated by State's Attorney Hoyne and United States District Attorney Clyne.

Secretary Olander today charged Cap-

Continued on Page 3.

SABONY CELEBRATED PORTRAITS
$5 for $. 564 5th Ave. ($40 Bl.)—Advt.

SUBMARINE SINKS AN AMERICAN SHIP, SAVES HER CREW AND AIDS LANDING; TREATY VIOLATED, SAYS WASHINGTON

EXPECT DEADLOCK ON NOTE

Semi-Official German Press Against Disavowal in Lusitania Case.

PRIDE STUNG BY OUR NOTE

Cologne Gazette Insists Germany Will Never Make Reparation for American Lives.

MILITARY MEN INDIGNANT

Eugen Zimmermann, Usually Conservative, Finds Nothing to Favor in Wilson Policy.

Chancellor Confers With Kaiser on Note

BERLIN, July 26.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hellweg, the Imperial Chancellor, conferred today with the Emperor at General Headquarters. While the audience concerned other questions, the American note was also under discussion.

Nothing tangible regarding the German attitude on the note is likely to be made known before the Chancellor's return here. No discussions have taken place at the Foreign Office, and the question whether any reply to the note will be made seems to be unsettled.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 26, (via London.)—The American note's far-reaching effect on the Germans is becoming apparent now that they have had twenty-four hours to digest the full text of it. It has undeniably made them very angry. Its tone even more than its contents came as a shock to their pride and stung the Germans to the quick.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent found the bitterness and resentment today. This was much more intense in military and naval circles, but even outside these few persons attempt to hide their feelings about President Wilson's "neutrality."

Apparently the note has temporarily alienated friendliness for America among the Germans. Their discipline saves them from any passionate outbursts, but the very coldness and restraint of their anger emphasizes it.

A leading statesman said today:

"I do not know what Germany's answer is likely to be, or even if there is going to be one. Only two things are certain: First, there will be no backing down on the submarine war; second, Germany's answer, if any, will be largely colored according to the tenor of President Wilson's note to England. Until this is forthcoming the German attitude toward the American note will not be definitely taken. It would be useless to expect an answer under three weeks or a month."

Despite the fact that the tone of Mr. Wilson's note, particularly the "deliberately unfriendly" phrase, has made many enemies among those who have striven for friendly relations with America, peaceful interests are going to work here to prevent a break with America.

The political editor of an influential paper said today the reason for this was that in many quarters President Wilson was still regarded as a potent arbiter mundi, hence it was greatly to Germany's advantage to maintain friendly relations with America so as not to close the American door through which peace proposals would probably ultimately come.

This man seemed to think peace was not so many months off. The Germans expect the Russians to be decisively beaten when the present battle in the east is ended, and that with the Russians eliminated as a serious military factor England will make use of President Wilson's good offices to sound Germany as to peace terms.

This editor, who was able to judge the subject dispassionately, which made his opinion valuable, pointed out that the tone of the German answer would depend largely on General von Hindenburg and General von Mackensen. He said there had been a practical armistice in the submarine war for the past two weeks, and he thought that orders would be given submarine commanders to take every possible precaution to prevent further incidents which might precipitate trouble with America, at least for the next three weeks while, he said, the big Eastern battle might be expected to be ended and won.

This man thought it likely that

Continued on Page 2.

Wilson Studies Press Reports of Leelanaw; Awaits Full Details Before Acting on Attack

CORNISH, N. H., July 26.—President Wilson will await full details of the sinking of the American steamship Leelanaw by a German submarine before deciding what course will be pursued by the United States.

Up to a late hour tonight he had received only newspaper dispatches telling of the attack, and did not know officially whether the Leelanaw had any warning before she was sunk or whether she attempted to escape.

The President came here with the intention of returning to Washington in case any important business developed, but he made no plans tonight for going back. He read the brief newspaper advices with deep interest, but refused to comment.

The President was in thorough earnest when he sent the last note to Germany on submarine warfare, but will move carefully before taking any further action.

Great Britain's reply to the American note on the Order in Council, which has been received in Washington, is expected to reach here tomorrow.

BRITAIN ANSWERS EMBARGO PROTEST

Cites Our Supreme Court Decisions to Uphold Order-in-Council.

ARBITRATION IS SUGGESTED

Argues That It Has Followed Principles of International Law, Though Methods Are New.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The State Department today received through Ambassador Page the British Government's reply to the American note of March 30, which protested against the British Order in Council aiming to cut off overseas trade with Germany, and also to later representations of the United States dealing with the same matter.

In this note, which is long, Great Britain seeks to justify its action by presenting exhaustive arguments in support of the contention that British policy toward neutral trade is founded on and supported by generally recognized principles of international law.

The note takes issue squarely with the contention that the Order in Council policy does not measure up to the requirements of international law, by holding that the Council orders, Board of Trade rulings, and prize court regulations are founded on the principles of international law, although the application of these principles may be different.

A striking feature of the note is its citation of cases that arose during the American civil war to justify the course of England by arguing that the British Government is living up to the principles of international law, especially the doctrine of continuous voyage, that governed the attitude of the United States Government when it seized British cargoes bound for Nassau in the development of a "war trade," which was mostly contraband destined for the Southern Confederacy.

The note quotes decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Bermuda, the Dolphin, and the Pearl, in all of which the United States Government applied the doctrine of continuous voyage and ultimate destination. Thus, decisions of the American tribunal of last resort are used to support the British view that British interferences with shipments of American goods destined for Holland and other small European countries contiguous to Germany has been in accordance with the doctrine of continuous voyage and for the sole purpose of preventing trade with Germany.

The note asserts that in the enforcement of this principle, the same principles of international law that were passed upon and upheld by the United States Supreme Court in the civil war, have been observed by the British Government in the operation of its Order-in-Council policy, but that the application of those principles has been necessarily different, on account of the striking peculiarities of the situation and the geographical situation of Germany.

The tone of the note is courteous and friendly. After arguing exhaustively that the present policy toward other neutral trade accords with principles as justified by our Supreme Court in the civil war cases, the note suggests that the differences between the two Governments over the new applications of these principles might be properly submitted to judicial settlement, similar to that undertaken by the commission which passed on American claims after the close of the civil war.

In addition to being a reply to the American note of March 30, the note is also an answer to subsequent representations, made by this Government to Great Britain through Ambassador Page. These were mainly conveyed in a protest, presented by Ambassador Page in the case of the steamer Neches, which was released in July, after its cargo had been unloaded for ajudication by a prize court and in the so-called "caveat" note sent under date of July 14 to Ambassador Page for delivery to Great Britain.

The text of the protest in the Neches case has never been made public and it was not until tonight that it became known outside of official circles that such a note had been sent by this Government. The caveat note of July 14 was sent the day the Chicago packers' delegation was in Washington, asking the State Department to make representations to the British Government in behalf of detained beef shipments in England, worth about $14,000,000.

The "caveat" note of July 14 was, however, general in its application and limited in its scope to the packers' cases. It stated that the position of the United States was that, in view of the differences understood to exist between

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WINCARNIS WITH SELTZER and a dash of lemon makes an excellent hot weather tonic and restorative.—Advt.

30,000 CAVALRY IN WARSAW RAID

Germans Driving South from Baltic Region to Seize Vital Northern Railroads.

OUTER DEFENSES MENACED

Hindenburg's Great Armies Are Nearing Novo Georgievsk and Capital.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.—Field Marshal von Mackensen's sustained effort to throw any considerable body of Austro-German troops astride the Lublin-Cheim railway having to date met with no success, the Germans are now centring their main offensive north of the Warsaw salient, and, having crossed the Narew River along a forty-mile front, are driving the Russians toward the Bug, where it joins the Narew north of the Polish capital.

Warsaw still holds out, but the general belief is held here that its loss by the Russians is only a matter of time. Dispatches reaching London from Petrograd predict that the much-discussed climax to the great struggle in Poland will come within a fortnight, with simultaneous attacks on the city from the north and south.

In the meantime General von Bülow's troops, driving south from Courland, are 35 miles southeast of Shavli, having reached the Poniowitz railway junction, linked with the Vilna-Dvinsk line, which the German cavalry is attempting to seize preparatory to cutting the more important Kovno-Vilna line. The effective German cavalry in this area is estimated at Petrograd at 30,000.

Russian View of Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In the gigantic struggle now being waged on the Russian front no decisive result has yet been attained by either side.

In the Lublin region the Austro-Germans, checked or thrown back in one direction, are making fresh attempts in others, but have failed so far to reach the railroad. The Archduke's troops in their advance from Chodel to Bielzice, fifteen miles southwest of Lublin, are suffering under heavy Russian counter-attacks, while General Mackensen, after fierce fighting on the broad front south of Chelm has succeeded in moving his right a little further to the north along the Bug from Grubeschow.

The Russian success in throwing General Boehm-Ermolhi back across the Bug and pursuing the Austrians right up to Sokol and so endangering Mackensen's communications has compelled the German General to detach a part of his own force to relieve his weaker neighbor, and at Sokol the battle has flamed up with new vigor.

In the north General von Hindenburg is gradually enlarging his scale of operations. In his desperate efforts to force the Narew at Rozan, the Germans used poison gas. Even with the Narew forced there still remains north of Warsaw and of the Petrograd railway the strong barrier of the Bug.

The more northerly section of the Warsaw-Petrograd railway is, however, threatened by a new turn which the German Baltic operations have taken. No direct advance on Riga is being made at present, though, in view of possible emergencies, the Russian Government has ordered the transfer to the interior of all the factories, workshops, and stores of this important industrial centre.

A southeasterly diversion of the German from the Riga front has led to the capture of Janiski, on the Mitau-Shavli road, and the retirement of the Russians from this line, from which the Germans have begun to advance eastward toward the Vilna-Dvinsk railway, while the objective of General Lauenstein's Kosiany flank is probably the railway between Kovno and Vilna. These operations are still in the initial stages, and the menace is not immediate.

To all the vast and unparalleled onslaught Russia is offering a heroic and unshaken resistance. I have just paid a flying visit to Moscow, which, at critical moments in history, always gives a far clearer indication of the temper of the nation than Petrograd. Moscow is the mother of Russia and Petrograd the capital, and it is to Moscow that the nation sets its secret hopes and fears, and from Moscow seeks comfort in distress; and in the present crisis Moscow is standing absolutely firm. There is no prospect that the city dreads so much as that of peace without victory.

I talked with friends in various classes of society, and everywhere found the same spirit of resolute and dogged endurance. All illusions about

Continued on Page 3.

CARABANA Water counteracts favorably sedentary habits which breed constipation.—Advt.

GERMANS SINK THE LEELANAW

Destroy Freighter Bearing Contraband, Then Tow Boats Toward Land.

GIVE VESSEL FULL WARNING

Hail Her Off Orkney Islands, and, Finding Flax Aboard, Shell Her While Her Men Look On.

GRAVELY VIEWED AT CAPITAL

American Officials Regard the Act as a Contemptuous Disregard of Our Rights.

LONDON, July 26.—The American steamer Leelanaw, from Archangel, Russia, on July 8 for Belfast, with a cargo of flax, was sunk last night by a German submarine off the Orkney Islands. All the crew has landed safely at Kirkwall. The steamer was owned by the Harby Steamship Company of New York.

When the Leelanaw was hailed and the submarine commander found that she had a cargo of flax which Germany has declared to be contraband, he ordered the steamer's crew to take to their boats and come aboard the submarine. When they got aboard the German craft she fired about a dozen shots at the steamer.

The submarine then proceeded toward the Orkney Islands with the Leelanaw's crew, and when land was sighted they were ordered to return to their boats and the submarine disappeared.

The Leelanaw's crew is expected to reach Dundee tomorrow, when it will be possible to obtain a full account of the sinking of the vessel.

The episode has created widespread discussion in England, coming as it did almost coincident with the delivery of the American note to Germany.

Sunk by Shells and Bombs.

Only meagre accounts of the destruction of the Leelanaw have been received here, but it is clear that the submarine gave the commander of the steamer ample warning, even permitting the crew to collect part of their effects before taking them aboard the underwater craft, which then, through the combined use of shell fire and bombs, sent the vessel to the bottom.

The London evening papers, in telling of the incident, employed in some cases suggestive captions, such as "an unfriendly act." But because the American note laid so much stress on the demand that Americans on merchant ships should not be imperilled without warning it was difficult for the English mind to determine whether the sinking of the ship after the crew was taken off constituted what America would regard as a repetition of acts she insisted must cease.

E. H. Dennison, the American Consul at Dundee, has the matter in charge. He sent The Associated Press the following message tonight:

"No details yet, except crew landed at Kirkwall this morning. Have ordered them sent to Dundee on tomorrow's boat."

Chased Another Steamer.

When last seen the German submarine was in pursuit of a steamer, the smoke of which was observed after the Leelanaw's crew had been towed toward the shore.

The Leelanaw left New York on May 17 with a cargo of cotton consigned to Russia by way of Gothenburg. The vessel was detained at Kirkwall while inquiries were made as to the possibility of getting her cargo to Russia, as Sweden forbids the export of cotton. The ship was released on June 26 with permission to proceed to Archangel, where the cotton was discharged and a cargo of flax was loaded for Belfast.

The vessel is believed to have accepted the flax cargo rather than return to a coaling station in England in ballast.

WASHINGTON RESENTS LEELANAW SINKING

Officials Regard It as a Contemptuous Act in Disregard of Treaty Stipulations.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The destruction of the American steamer Leelanaw, which was sunk by a German submarine while en route from Archangel, Russia, to Belfast, is viewed with grave concern by officials of the United States Government. Although no lives were lost, the destruction of the vessel flying the American flag was an act in contravention of the rights of American citi-

sens on the high seas and involved what the Government regards as a direct violation of the treaty of 1828 between the United States and Prussia.

Under the treaty it was the duty of the German commander when he stopped the Leelanaw to give the Captain an opportunity to deliver out the goods supposed to be of contraband nature. Upon the Captain's compliance with this requirement, the vessel should neither have been captured, detained, nor destroyed, but permitted to proceed on her voyage. Thus the Leelanaw would have been saved and the Captain and crew would not have been compelled to run the risk of putting to sea in open boats.

The case is almost identical with that of the destruction of the American sailing ship William P. Frye by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, for which the United States has demanded the payment of a monetary indemnity and full reparation for the violation of treaty stipulations. One difference, however, between the Frye and Leelanaw cases is to be found in the fact that the Americans on the Frye were taken on board the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich and carried to a place of safety at Newport News, while the Captain and crew of the Leelanaw, according to reports from London, were taken aboard the German submarine, but were afterward required to take to their own boats.

Serious, Say Officials.

The Leelanaw incident will figure prominently in the controversy between this country and Germany. High officials were inclined to look upon it as a serious aggravation of the situation. They regarded the destruction of the Leelanaw, in the face of vigorous protests by the United States in the Frye case, as involving a "contemptuous" disregard of the two notes in which this Government insisted that there should be no contravention of American rights under the treaties of 1785, 1799, and 1828 between this country and Germany.

In the Frye case the United States demanded not only the payment of a monetary indemnity for the loss of the ship, but also that reparation must be made by Germany for the breach of treaty obligations. In the last American note on the Frye case, dated June 24, Secretary Lansing informed the German Government that the "real issue between the two Governments" was what reparation would be made for breach of treaty obligations in the destruction of the Frye. This note has not been verbally answered by the German Government, but the reply appears to have come in a repetition of the Frye incident under more serious and aggravating circumstances, in the destruction of the Leelanaw.

Washington officials contend that this Government's interpretation of its rights under the treaties of 1785, 1799, and 1828, as violated in the Frye and Leelanaw cases, is clear and sound, and that Germany's argument that the treaty stipulations were not violated in the Frye case is strained and forced. The repetition of the violation of the treaty is considered as a matter of very serious concern by the United States, because the act was committed in the face of indisputable knowledge by Germany that the United States protested against the German interpretation of the applicable sections of these old treaties.

It is regarded by high officials here as not only serious but as further contemptuous for the German Government thus to take the law in its own hands when it is fully aware that the United States disagrees with its interpretation of the treaty stipulations. In the last note to Germany, President Wilson emphasized very solemnly the necessity for a "scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter" with the admonition that "repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly."

An Unfriendly Act.

Whether the destruction of the Leelanaw is to be regarded as a deliberately unfriendly act remains to be developed when all the facts are known. But it was apparent here tonight that the destruction of the Leelanaw was regarded by the Administration as a serious and important incident, especially if it appears as a deliberate repetition of violation of treaty obligations.

The destruction of the Leelanaw was confirmed in two brief official dispatches to the State Department this afternoon. A cablegram from Consul E. Haldeman Dennison, at Dundee, Scotland, read:

American steamer Leelanaw of New York, from Archangel, for Belfast with flax, torpedoed and sunk by German submarine on 25th. Whole crew landed at Kirkwall this morning in their own boats. Have instructed Consular Agent to send them on to Dundee immediately.

A similar message was received from Consul General Robert P. Skinner at London, who relayed the report he had received from Consul Dennison. These reports were forwarded to President Wilson at Cornish.

The Leelanaw belonged to the Harby Steamship Company of New York City, and had been sent to Russia with a cargo of cotton. She arrived at Kirkwall, Scotland, on June 11. She was held up twenty-eight days by British authorities, and proceeded on June 28 to the Russian port of Archangel. The steamer was returning from Archangel to Belfast, Ireland, with a cargo of flax when she was destroyed. The flax was foreign owned. Not being American owned the cargo could not be made the basis of any claim for damages by the United States, but the ship was American owned, and of American registry, and a demand will be made on the German Government for payment of indemnity for the loss of the vessel, which was insured, and for reparation for violation of treasty obligations.

At the War Risk Bureau of the Treasury Department it was said this afternoon that neither the Leelanaw nor its cargo had been insured by the bureau. The law creating the bureau specifically forbade the insuring of contraband, and flax is on Germany's list of absolute contraband.

The Contraband Ordinance.

It is expected that Germans will set up the contention that as the Leelanaw carried contraband the submarine had a right to destroy her. This argument will be vigorously combatted by this Government. Whether the particular cargo of flax carried by the Leelanaw was contraband is a question for German prize courts to determine, but there is no official denial here of the contention that flax is contraband and on the German Government's prize ordinance.

The original German prize ordinance list of contraband was issued on Sept. 30, 1909. It was not until April 18, 1915, that Germany placed flax on the absolute contraband list. This was done in the German ordinance known as "reichsgesetzblatt, 1915, No. 49," which was signed at Chief Headquarters of the German Army on April 18, by Emperor William and Admiral von Tirpitz. This amendatory ordinance was introduced with the following paragraphs:

In retaliation of the regulations adopted by England and her allies, deviating from the London Declaration of Maritime Law of Feb. 26, 1909, I approve of the following amendment of the Prize Ordinance of Sept. 30, 1909, and of its supplements dated Oct. 18, Nov. 23, and Dec. 14, 1914, for the period of the present war.

The amendment replaced Article 21 of the German prize ordinance list of contraband with a new article, which was in part as follows: "The following articles and materials, designated absolute contraband, shall be considered contraband of war." Flax was one of the articles set down in the list.

The Real Issue.

But the issue in the Leelanaw case is whether Germany can tear up its solemn treaties with the United States and destroy an American vessel for carrying contraband. While there are international law precedents in support of the destruction of a vessel carrying contraband, it has been held that such a vessel should be destroyed only in case of extreme necessity, when her captor was unable to convoy her to a prize court, or on grounds of extreme military necessity. This position is supported by the provisions of the Declaration of London, but the United States many months ago notified all the belligerents that because they had not recognized that declaration as valid and binding in its entirety it would be discarded by the American Government during the present war. The United States does not now recognize the Declaration of London as valid, but is basing its defense of American rights upon recognized rules of international law and upon existing treaty stipulations.

The case of the Leelanaw is covered by treaty stipulations of a special character, which rise superior even to generally recognized rules of international law. In the Leelanaw case, as in the Frye incident, the United States will firmly contend that even though the Leelanaw, as an American vessel, carried contraband, she should have been exempt from destruction under Article 13 of the Treaty of July 11, 1799, between the United States and Prussia, which is continued in force by the Treaty of May 1, 1828. Article 13 of the Treaty of 1799 provides:

And in the same case of one of the contracting parties being engaged in war with any other power, to prevent all the difficulties and misunderstandings that usually arise respecting merchandise of contraband, such as arms, ammunition, and military stores of every kind, no such articles carried in the vessels, or by the subjects or citizens of either party, to the enemies of the other shall be deemed contraband, so as to induce confiscation or condemnation and a loss of property to individuals. Nevertheless, it shall be lawful to stop such vessel and articles, and to detain them for such length of time as the captors may think necessary to prevent the inconvenience or damage that might ensue from their proceeding, paying, however, a reasonable compensation for the loss such arrest shall occasion to the proprietors; and it shall further be allowed to use in the service of the captors the whole or any part of the military stores so detained, paying the owners the full value of the same, to be ascertained by the current price at the place of its destination. But in the case supposed of a vessel stopped for articles of contraband, if the master of the vessel stopped will deliver out the goods supposed to be of contraband nature, he shall be admitted to do it, and the vessel shall not in that case be carried into any port, nor neither detained, but shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage.

The Frye Case.

The William P. Frye was sunk Jan. 28, 1915. On April 5, Secretary Bryan directed Ambassador Gerard to present to the German Government a claim for $228,059.54 as an indemnity for the destruction of the Frye. No claim for indemnity was presented for the loss of the Frye's cargo, which was British-owned. Ambassador Gerard also requested that "full reparation be made by the German Government for the destruction of the William P. Frye." On April 8, Herr von Jagow, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied that the commander of the German cruiser which sank the Frye acted "quite in accordance with the principles of international law as laid down in the Declaration of London and the German prize ordinance," and justified his action. Herr von Jagow said the legality of the measures taken by the German commander were subject to examination by the German prize court.

However, in his note of April 9, Herr von Jagow pointed out that the legal situation is somewhat different in the light of the special stipulations applicable to the relations between Germany and the United States, since Article 13 of the Prussian-American treaty of friendship and commerce of July 11, 1799, taken in connection with Article 12 of the Prussian-American treaty of commerce and navigation of May 1, 1828, provides that contraband belonging to the subjects or citizens of either party cannot be confiscated by the other in any case, but only detained or used in consideration of payment of the full value of the same. On the ground of this treaty stipulation, which is, as a matter of course, binding on the German prize court, the American owners of ship and cargo would receive compensation, even if the court should declare the cargo to be contraband."

Rejected by the President.

The United States in a note dated April 28, directed Ambassador Gerard to say to Herr von Jagow: "The United States feels that it would be inappropriate in the circumstances of the case, and would involve unnecessary delay to adopt the suggestion in your note that the legality of the capture and destruction, and the standing of the claimants, and the amount of indemnity should be submitted to prize court." In this note the State Department asserted that "unquestionably the destruction of this vessel was a violation of the obligations" imposed on the German Government by the treaties of 1799 and 1828.

Germany responded, first, by placing the Frye case in a prize court at Hamburg, after the United States had asked that it be settled diplomatically, and, secondly, by delivering a note, under date of June 7, in which it said: "The German Government cannot admit that, as the American Government assumes, the destruction of the sailing vessel mentioned constitutes a violation of the treaties." It was in the note of June 24 from Secretary Lansing that he challenged the German Government's argument that these treaties justified the sinking of the Frye.

"The Government of the United States, on the other hand," said Mr. Lansing, "does not find in the treaty stipulations mentioned any justification for the sinking of the Frye, and does not consider that the German Prize Court has any jurisdiction over the question of the amount of indemnity to be paid by the Imperial German Government on account of its admitted liability for the destruction of an American vessel on the high seas."

In his note of June 7 Herr von Jagow argued that Article 13 of the treaty "expressly reserves to the party at war the right to stop the carrying of contraband and to detain the contraband; it follows, then, that if it cannot be accomplished in any other way, the stopping of the supply may, in the exceptional case, be effected by the destruction of the contraband and of the ship carrying it."

The German contention was regarded as strained and forced, and the United States Government, in its note of June 24, asserted: "The Government of the United States cannot concur in this conclusion. On the contrary, it holds that these treaty provisions do not authorize the destruction of a neutral vessel in any circumstances. * * * Even if it be asserted, as your Excellency has done, that the cargo was contraband, your contention that the destruction of the vessel was justified by the provisions of Article 12 does not seem to be well founded. * * * If we assume that the cargo was non-contraband, the destruction either of the cargo or the vessel could not be justified in the circumstances of this case under any accepted rule of international law. * * * It seems clear to the Government of the United States, therefore, that whether the cargo of the Frye is regarded as contraband or as non-contraband, the destruction of the vessel was, as stated in my previous communication on this subject, a violation of the obligations imposed upon the Imperial German Government under existing treaty stipulations between the United States and Prussia. For these reasons the Government of the United States must disagree with the contention which it understands is now made by the Imperial German Government that an American vessel carrying contraband may be destroyed without liability or accountability beyond the payment of such compensation for damages as may be fixed by a German prize court."

CAPT. DELK FORESAW PERIL.

Refused to Allow His Wife to Make the Voyage with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26. — Mrs. Edythe Delk, wife of the commander of the Leelanaw, received the following cablegram today confirming the report that the vessel had been torpedoed:

Kirkwall, July 26.

Delk, 640 South Fifty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, Penn.:

Leelanaw sunk; torpedoed; all saved. Home in August. EUGENE DELK.

Only a last-minute decision on the part of Captain Delk before sailing for Europe prevented Mrs. Delk from being on the steamship. Having made many sea voyages since her marriage six years ago, Mrs. Delk went to Galveston last April, hoping to sail with her husband. The vessel had taken on a cargo of cotton for Russia. On the way up the coast from Galveston to New York Captain Delk considered the risks involved, and finally, much to the disappointment of Mrs. Delk, insisted she should remain at home.

The vessel arrived at Archangel on July 6. After discharging the cotton a cargo of flax was taken on to be delivered at Belfast.

The Leelanaw, under the name of the Earnwell, was the pioneer ship of the Earn Line Steamship Company of Philadelphia, and was in the West Indian service about ten years. She was wrecked some years ago in a storm off Colon, and the steamship company abandoned her to the insurance underwriters. They brought her to Norfolk, where she was rebuilt and sold.

AMERICANS ON LEELANAW.

Twenty-three of Her Officers and Crew Citizens of United States.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, July 26.—The American steamer Leelanaw, which was sunk by a submarine, was commanded by Captain Eugene Delk, and when she sailed from here last on April 30, twenty-two of her complement of thirty-three officers and men were Americans. Besides Captain Delk those aboard were: J. D. Lonsdale, South Shields, England; Mate H. F. Godwin, Mangapin, New Zealand; Second Mate J. Heimann, Quincy, Ill.; Third Mate William Johnson, Newport News; August Iverson, Providence, R. I.; Canute Munnicke, Portland, Ore.; O. Fickle, Huggins, Mo.; Robert Davis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chief Engineer F. J. Coffyn, Wilmington, Del.; First Assistant Engineer C. Wunanberg, San Francisco; Second Assistant Engineer C. Ericson, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Third Assistant Engineer F. Deneke, Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. J. Morry, Booth Harbor, N. F.; J. Meadows, Fort Worth, Texas; Thomas P. Salley, Olovgopoo, P. I.; Fred E. Wood, Wheatland, Okla.; W. Neckelson, Galveston; J. Colwell, Galveston; R. Sage, Brooklyn; James E. Power, Readville, Mass.; Thomas Bempe, Boston; S. J. Morgan, San Francisco, wireless operator; Nick Dimitrix, C. Manoleson, and Vassile Panote, all Rumanians from Brooklyn; W. W. Steagren and B. Wysby, Sweden; A. Baird, Scotch, New York; Ben Welde, Norwegian, Brooklyn; G. Giovanni, Italian, Brooklyn, and Manuel Mejia, Mexican, Brooklyn.

AWAIT CAPTAIN'S REPORT.

Operating Company Wants Details of Vessel's Sinking.

W. L. Harriss of the Harriss-Irby Cotton Company, the operating company the Harby Steamship Company which owns the Leelanaw, said yesterday at his office, 15 William Street, that no protest in regard to the sinking of the vessel had been made to the State Department thus far, as he was waiting for the Captain of the ship to send a full report.

The only message received from Captain E. B. Delk after the sinking of the Leelanaw reached the office yesterday morning and read:

"Ship torpedoed, sunk. Crew landed; all safe. KIRKWALL."

Mr. Harriss sent a cable dispatch to the Captain on receipt of the message, instructing him to file a protest with the United States Consul at the first convenient port.

George Hoyer, one of the firm, said that, in his opinion, the torpedoing of the Leelanaw differed from that of the William P. Frye because the cargo, which consisted of 1,000 tons of flax, was owned by a citizen belonging to one of the enemies of Germany. The vessel was owned by Americans and flying the American flag at the time, Mr. Hoyer said, but she had been chartered to carry a small cargo of flax from Archangel, Russia, to Belfast, Ireland.

The Leelanaw was an oil burning steamship, Mr. Hoyer said, and could not obtain sufficient fuel at Archangel to carry her to New York, so she took the cargo for Belfast where she could refill her oil tanks for the trip across the Atlantic.

When the Leelanaw sailed from New York on May 17 the vessel was cleared for Gothenburg and a suspicion that her cargo of cotton was intended to be sent through Sweden to Germany was the cause of her detention at Kirkwall. The steamship was released by the British Admiralty on condition that her captain would take the cargo of cotton to Archangel and discharge it there instead of at Gothenburg, which was agreed upon after cablegrams had been sent to the owners in New York.

SUBMARINES BLOW UP TWO OTHER STEAMERS

Norwegian and a British Freighter Destroyed — Both Crews Reach Land Safely.

LONDON, July 26.—The Norwegian steamship Fimreite, of 3,819 tons gross, was sunk today by a German submarine. The crew was landed at Stornoway, Scotland.

The British steamship Grangewood, of 3,422 tons gross, bound from Archangel, for Havre, has been torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine. The crew landed today at Lerwick, Scotland.

The Grangewood was 332 feet long, forty-seven feet beam and twenty-feet deep. She was built at Sunderland in 1902 and was owned by the Gratitude Steamship Company, Limited, of London.

The Fimreite was built in 1906 at Middlesbrough, England. She was 351 feet long, forty-nine feet beam and 25.7 feet deep. She was owned by A. Oulen & Co., of Bergen, Norway.

'WAR STOCKS' CRASH ON LEELANAW NEWS

Electric Boat, After a Jump of 38 Points, to 430, Drops by Plunges to 285.

OTHERS FALL 3 TO 15 POINTS

Shares Bound Upward on Fuller Details of Submarine Attack, Closing with Net Gains.

Stocks received a severe jolt yesterday when the sinking of the American steamship Leelanaw by a German submarine was announced in Wall Street in brief cable dispatches. For ten minutes the "war issues," including Bethlehem Steel, Baldwin Locomotive, Westinghouse, American Locomotive, and Crucible Steel, were subjected to tremendous selling, which carried prices down from 3 to 15 points from the highest levels before the news came. The shock to quotations appeared the greater because the market had been in process of a vigorous advance up to the time the news ticker agencies sent through the financial district the first flash on the sinking of the American vessel.

A half-hour after selling pressure became pronounced a recovery had begun. Further details of the Leelanaw's fate persuaded traders that it had no elements which would further complicate the international situation, and buying shortly became nearly as vigorous as the previous selling. Prices in some instances became really buoyant. This was especially true of Electric Boat on the Curb. Opening at 400, an over-Sunday gain of 38 points, the boat shares were lifted to 430 just before the market began to sell off. In the break they plunged 25 to 50 points between sales until a price of 285 was recorded, a gross loss of 145 points. Afterward steady buying carried the price back to 370 before the close.

Bethlehem Steel dropped 15 points in the decline after establishing a new high record at 222¼. Baldwin Locomotive fell nearly 8 points, from a high record of 82¾. The subsequent action of these "war stocks" was typical of the group. Bethlehem left off with a net gain of 13 points and Baldwin with 4¾ points.

The appended table contains the leading war stocks with their highest prices for the day, reached before the decline, and their lowest quotations, with net changes for the complete session. Few showed ground lost when the session ended, while substantial gains were recorded in several cases:

	High.	Low.	Net Change.
Allis-Chalmers	25¼	20½	— ¾
American Can	61¾	55½	+ 1¾
Amer. Coal Products	143	134	..
American Locomotive	53	48	— ¾
Baldwin Locomotive	82¾	75	+ 4¾
Bethlehem Steel	222¼	207	+13
Bethlehem Steel pf	139	126	+14
Crucible Steel	47⅞	41½	+ 1¾
General Electric	175⅞	168	+ 5⅞
New York Air Brake	102½	98¼	+ 1
U. S. Steel	65	62¾	+ ¼
Westinghouse	108¼	102¾	— 1

The day's total sales, in excess of 875,000 shares, were the heaviest in several months.

The railroad stocks and industrials, unaffected by war orders, declined from a fraction to 2¾ points, but were relatively steady, as compared with the specialties. On the recovery, however, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Southern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, and others were sluggish. For several weeks, since the craze for "war stocks" absorbed the attention of traders, the railroads have suffered from lack of attention, and have displayed none of the buoyancy of the special industrials. Steel common declined slightly more than 2 points in the break, but left off with a fractional net gain.

The more consideration traders gave to the sinking of the Leelanaw the more they were convinced that the work of the submarine was not to be thought disturbing to our relations with Germany. The fact that the vessel was actually boarded and searched and the crew given an opportunity for taking to the boats was considered as proof that Germany's submarine campaign had been altered.

'DAMNABLE OUTRAGE,' ROOSEVELT CALLS IT

A "Deliberate Insult" and "Hellish Situation," Due to Our Peace-at-Any-Price Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 26.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in discussing the sinking of the Leelanaw said tonight:

"It's a damnable outrage, but one that was to have been expected. I wonder what our pacifist friends will say to this? Wait for a whole year to discuss it, I suppose?"

The Colonel laughed. Then he continued:

"I think this perfectly hellish, the condition to which our peace-at-any-price policy has brought us. Any man with an ounce of red blood in his body will feel the deliberate insult that Germany puts upon us by this deliberate flouting of the demands made upon her by the United States, an insult the more aggravated by reason of the utter senselessness of this latest attack on an unarmed merchant ship."

Asked about a report that he intended to run for the Presidency, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"The question of whether I shall be a candidate for the office of President of the United States is not to me so vital at present as my desire to show the American people that they should prepare themselves for war, if they want to avoid it.

"I do not know whether I shall be a candidate or not, and it does not make any difference what any one says at this time. Why I am touring the country is to preach national defense and preparedness, and to endeavor to instill and arouse in the American people a spirit that will make them ready should the occasion arise. I want the American people to see the situation as it is, so that they will be prepared for any exigency, which may arise. Any talk to the contrary is all rot and tomfoolery."

Tomorrow evening Col. Roosevelt will deliver an address at the exposition here.

Rumania Permits Grain Exports.

BERLIN, July 26, via London.—A dispatch from Bucharest says that Rumania has authorized the exportation of wheat, rye and barley. A high exportation tax has been imposed on the grain.

PRR $2.50 ROUND TRIP ATLANTIC CITY

Sundays, Aug. 1, 15, 29, September 12

Wednesdays, Aug. 4, 18

Lv. Pennsylvania Station.....7:30 AM
" Hudson Terminal .....7:30 AM
Returning leave Atlantic City...7:00 PM
Tickets good only on Special Train in each direction.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS ON LEELANAW ATTACK

Sinking "Unnecessary and Lawless," The World Says—Others Advise Reserving Judgment.

From The World.

The detailed facts in the Leelanaw case are yet to be obtained, but according to the information at hand the destruction of the ship was unnecessary as well as lawless. The incident is not calculated to strengthen American confidence in the good faith of Germany, and in its broader aspects it is far more sinister than the generally unfriendly tone of the German newspaper comment on the President's note. We had begun to hope that whatever official and journalistic Germany might say, there was a disposition to make Germany's deed square more nearly with the requirements of the President's demands. Apparently that hope will have to be abandoned unless there is an immediate change for the better.

Will Suspend Judgment.

From The Herald.

Until the official reports are received Americans will suspend judgment upon the torpedoing of the American steamship Leelanaw. No loss of life is involved. The information at hand seems to make this a case similar to that of the William P. Frye. It is not to be forgotten that the Washington Government insists the sinking of the William P. Frye was a distinct violation of the express terms of the existing treaty between the United States and Germany.

Not a Casus Belli.

From The Tribune.

On the face of the facts as presented there is nothing in the Leelanaw incident to affect the German-American differences now under discussion between Washington and Berlin. The conflict in interpretation of an ancient treaty does not involve a casus belli or even an outburst of resentment. It is merely an incident in a war which calls for patience and self-restraint.

Counsels Moderation.

From The Sun.

The Leelanaw incident naturally adds to the existing tension, but need not add to the existing heat. We counsel moderation of comment and reserve of opinion until the status of the case is known. After the positive warning contained in our State Department's last note to Berlin, there can be no loss of dignity, as there certainly is no evidence of weakness, in postponing violent expressions concerning the sinking of the Leelanaw.

Not "Deliberately Unfriendly."

From The Press.

So far as we have the record, the German submarine did exactly what President Wilson declared in his note that every submarine taking a prize was obligated to do—to stay within the laws of nations.

There may be a question—under our special treaty contract with Germany evidently there is—but the damage that may be due for the destruction of an American ship which, with no path on the surface of the seas open to German navigation, could not possibly be taken into a home prize court. But, as we have the facts, there is no chance that the case of the Leelanaw falls within the bounds which President Wilson has informed the Berlin Foreign Office must be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly."

GERMAN SPOKESMAN ABUSES PRESIDENT

Calls Him a "Political Bankrupt," Says He Violated His Oath, Threatens Him With Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 27.—Henry Weismann of Brooklyn, State President of the German-American Alliance, at today's Volkfest charged President Wilson with having violated his oath of office and declared that he was influenced by Wall Street. Mr. Weismann said in part:

"A war with Germany inevitably means an alliance with England and its allies. Such an alliansce will project this country into a world conflict, with all its direful consequences, and the result would be that American democracy would cease to exist. The men who are upholding the President's hands are the ones who are engaged in forming the National League of Security. These men demand a big, strong military establishment.

"Behind this demand stands Morgan, the chief pirate of Wall Street. Behind him stand the financiers of Wall Street, mostly allied with the financiers of England in floating a loan of $100,000,000 to enable the war to be prosecuted. These men—like boats, Root, Lodge, Gardner—all of them in their public careers have never said an honest word for the interests of the people. Not one of these fellows ever advocated the cause of the people, but of the money power of the country. The money power wants war to save the millions they have poured into European coffers." (Applause.)

Declaring President Wilson's note to be an ultimatum, Mr. Weismann continued:

"I feel that I must differ from the President in any act that brings on danger. I accuse him of having violated his oath of office by transgressing the Constitution that defines the powers of the Executive and separates them from the legislative and other departments. His one-sided neutrality is bringing on war with Germany. His policy closes the door to further discussion and is not in accord with the humanitarian principles laid down by Bryan in the last two years advocating arbitration. It is in defiance of the policy of his own Government, and is under the spell of Wall Street.

"This political bankrupt has dared to assume powers that belong to Congress alone. As President he has, by his policies, forfeited his re-election, and unless some grave situation should arise that would require it, his re-election is doomed. Under the Constitution how can the President of the United States send an ultimatum to Europe? By this he has created a situation that if Germany by chance should kill a single American, Congress, to uphold his hand and protect him, would put forth the most unjust declaration of war ever penned. It behooves us to stand firm and together.

"What the German-American Alliance needs is a Kaempfer champion. I am willing to undertake this great struggle, come what will. Truth will prevail in the end."

Don't Argue.

Sanderson's

MOUNTAIN DEW SCOTCH

IS the best

"The Spirit of the Mountains."

BERLIN EXPECTS DEADLOCK ON NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

Germany would make no answer to the American note except indirectly by a statement of the Chancellor in the Reichstag, which reconvenes at the middle of August.

Eugen Zimmermann, Director of the Lokalanzeiger, who had consistently warned Count von Reventlow and other jingoes, writes today:

"We must now prepare for very difficult negotiations; yes, even for our relations with America becoming much worse. We have not desired it. The Government for that reason in its last note proposed far-going compromises and made practical suggestions. This now turns out to have been the correct course to take, since without this German conciliation the errors and contradictions in the American note would not have become so apparent.

"The situation has now been cleared. Germany will not even now cease her honorable efforts to reach an understanding. We have always advocated showing an understanding for the America viewpoint, but we also have demanded that America must show the same understanding for our position. America has done so theoretically by recognizing explicitly the new form of naval warfare, but, while Germany has made concessions to the American viewpoint by means of practicable proposals, the American Government has refused to see a practical way out. We hope one will still be found which both parties can take."

Would Be "Deliberately Polite."

He criticises the note for its alleged errors of fact and its alleged contradictions, but he takes particular umbrage at the phrase "deliberately unfriendly," saying "we beg to reserve to ourselves the privilege of determining against whom we are going to be 'deliberately unfriendly.' We decline to allow our freedom of utterance to be taken away from us. Despite this very unsatisfactory American note we insist on the right of being deliberately polite toward America as long as it seems useful to us.

"In President Wilson's complete ignoring of the German proposals one notes strikingly his anxiety not to hurt the susceptibilities of the Anglophile part of the American population, so as not to become unpopular. This also is apparent from the highfalutin' tone of the note. This tone does not frighten us. English influence has made itself clearly felt in the shaping of this note to Germany. With this influence we will have to reckon the whole world over. President Wilson suggests that the German Government join in the effort for the freedom of the seas. Germany is certain not to decline this invitation, but first we would like to advise Mr. Wilson to look to England as to her attitude toward his plans, so he won't have any surprises. Or does he already know it?"

Deeds to Answer Note.

Captain Persius, naval critic of the Berliner Tageblatt, commenting on Rotterdam dispatches that nine ships have been sunk by submarines, says:

"As our submarine activities were not so fruitful in the last two weeks as formerly, it was believed here and there in Germany that the reason was that special precautions were being taken not to injure neutral commerce. It is not possible to ascertain if this really is a fact, but all the more joyful, therefore, is the reported good success that at the same time proves there is no grounds for anxiety or the belief that the wings of our submarines have been clipped."

Count von Reventlow in the Tageszeitung while hailing the renewed successful activity of the submarine regrets that seven of the nine vessels sunk were fishing boats. He adds:

"There is much speculation about the eventual German answer to the American note, but the only real answer is deeds, and the continued submarine war on English commerce. It is important, too, that the submarine war be directed against the enemy's most vital spot, namely, Great Britain's transatlantic trade."

This evening's Kreuzzeitung writes in similar vein. "The note has done one good thing which will be hailed with satisfaction by the whole German people," it says. "The pen has done its work; submarines now have the say."

Wolff No Longer Friendly.

Theodor Wolff, editor of the Tageblatt, who heretofore has thrown his influence with the party seeking to maintain good relations with America, writes this morning:

"Mr. Wilson's standpoint is the diametrical opposite of common sense and right. We believe Mr. Wilson trims his ideas of humanity and neutrality to fit the arms and ammunition manufacturing interests. We have always laid special value on the friendship of the American democracy, but we note with regret that Mr. Wilson caters less to the peaceably inclined democracy than to the greedy plutocracy.

"We appreciate that the neutral State, the little as much as the big, seeks to guard the personal liberties of its citizens, and we, too, have the keen wish that all the rules of humanity be observed, so far as possible. But the means to this humane end must be practical, and it is not humane, but a misuse of his noble word, when the protection of human lives demanded of us is to serve to cloak hostile attacks or protect cargoes of ammunition. In Germany we differ on many points, but we are all unanimous on one subject, namely, that we cannot accept an American thesis that violates the spirit of justice and the spirit of neutrality."

Forecast Long Delay.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 26.—There is every indication that considerable time will elapse before the German Government makes any attempt to answer the American note. Should the American protest to Great Britain in regard to restrictions placed upon shipping, which it is reported here is now being formulated, be couched in firm tones, it is thought possible that the German reply would not be brusque.

In the absence of evidence that the United States intends to force Great Britain to abandon the policy Germany thinks illegal, condemnation of President Wilson's note is universal. Hope has not been abandoned, however, that the United States may intend to assail vigorously Great Britain's methods of controlling the sea. Until this point becomes clear, the Berlin Foreign Office will probably mark time.

The Koelnische Zeitung, after reviewing the various steps in the negotiations, says:

"The German and American standpoints at the end are as far apart as at the beginning, and an understanding is utterly impossible on the basis offered by the United States. Germany will neither disavow the sinking of the Lusitania nor offer indemnification for the lives of the reckless Americans who perished on the steamer. Germany will continue her submarine warfare in the same manner as in the last two months. She will continue to show consideration toward American ships and passengers, and will hope, naturally, that developments will not lead to a sharpening of relations with the United States."

The Frankfurter Zeitung also holds that Germany cannot make disavowal of, or give compensation for, the sinking of the Lusitania. The reasons as set forth are: "First, because it would shift the blame to the shoulders of the brave officer who acted according to orders, and, second, because payment of compensation would be misinterpreted as recognition that Germany was in the wrong."

The concluding phrase of the American note is described as: "An earnest declaration of the significance and possible consequence are not open to doubt, but which cannot terrify us."

The newspaper continues: "Germany cannot afford to abandon her submarine warfare because of threats, and if President Wilson persists in his dogmatic views, the world must bear the consequences."

The Frankfurter Zeitung, however, says that the last word has not been spoken, and expresses the hope that it is still possible to reach an understanding.

DENIAL BY COLLECTOR MALONE

Did Not Discuss the Orduna Report with Ambassador Bernstorff.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, emphatically denied yesterday afternoon at the Custom House the report printed in a Washington despatch to a New York evening newspaper that he had told Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, he had received no proof of the Cunarder Orduna having been attacked by a German submarine. The Collector said:

"I have not at any time discussed the Orduna report with anybody, directly or indirectly, except with the proper officials of the United States Government, and the statement printed in the Evening Mail is absolutely without foundation. I do not believe Count von Bernstorff ever made any such statement, and if anybody made it for him he made a statement which is utterly false."

Canada Drops Recruiting Standards.

MONTREAL, July 26.—An order issued by the Militia Department, which took effect today, will admit to the ranks of Canadian troops men 5 feet 2 inches in height. Heretofore volunteers of less than 5 feet 3 inches in height have been rejected. The requirement of 33½ inches chest measurement was reduced half an inch for those thirty years old or under. The changes in the requirements were made in order to increase the number of enlistments.

In every country their commanding superiority is attested by the distinguished favour of eminent connoisseurs

PALL MALL

FAMOUS CIGARETTES

Ask to see the new Plain Ends in the distinctive Single-Row Package

A Shilling in London — A Quarter Here

CONCESSION WON'T STOP WARFARE ON SHIPPING

Frankfurter Zeitung Says It Ought to Continue Even Though Britain Ends Blockade.

According to the Frankfurter Zeitung of July 2, copies of which arrived here yesterday, Germany is now unwilling to give up her submarine warfare on merchant shipping, even if England should consent to cease her blockade of Germany, which ostensibly caused the submarine "reprisals." Under the caption "Protection for Passenger Ships," the paper says:

"The war at sea has been forced into forms that have no parallel in land war. The destruction of foreign private property has been exalted into a measure of war, and the conscious destruction of enemy merchant ships leads the way to victory. All private law of the belligerent parties threatens to fall to pieces if the enemy trader enters the war zone on the sea. And this is England's work!

"Protection for freight transports is impossible, for the prevention of imports into England has shown itself to be for us the most effective war measure against the island empire, which we could not waive even if England should give up the blockade. For no one can think—and indeed no one does in fact think of it—that we should be willing to let out of our fists a weapon which in this perfection is available only for us Germans, and the serious application of which so far has been successful only for us, or that we should be permitted to let it loose simply because the British Government finds that this sort of warfare no longer pays. Now more than ever must we use our submarines and send the torpedoes chasing through the water into the bellies of the depots and warehouses floating toward England!

"Safety can be granted to passenger steamers only if there is complete assurance that these steamers devoted to peaceful passenger service will carry neither any troops nor any war material or contraband of any sort to England."

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Does she know all the details of your business—does she do a *lot* more than just write your letters? Meet important callers tactfully—know where to find things—make appointments?

Then give her a chance to really use her brains and make herself even more valuable! Relieve her of the useless labor and eye-and-nerve strain in taking shorthand dictation. Dictate to the Dictaphone and let her spend that two or more hours a day doing things that really count—and still write just as many letters and better letters?

Call Worth 3272.

83 Chambers Street

THE DICTAPHONE

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

ITALIANS SEIZE AUSTRIAN ISLAND

Pelagosa Important on Account of Its Strategic Situation in the Adriatic.

ARMY'S ADVANCE CONTINUES

Fierce Fighting All Along the Isonzo Front—Positions Taken and Retaken Several Times.

ROME, July 26.—An official statement issued tonight by the Minister of Marine says:

The Island of Pelagosa, important on account of its strategic situation, has been occupied by the Italian naval forces.

The following official statement from Army headquarters was issued today:

Yesterday on the lower Isonzo, after the usual highly effective artillery preparation, our infantry advanced resolutely and succeeded in making appreciable progress.

On the left of the western wing we conquered a large extent of wooded ground, called by us Bosco del Cappucio.

In the centre we carried several lines of trenches serving as defenses for the ridges of San Martino di Carso. On the right wing Monte dei Busti was won and lost several times, the greater part of it finally remaining in our possession.

The struggle everywhere was characterized by the greatest determination, notably in the wood, from which the enemy, strongly intrenched, had to be driven at the point of the bayonet. The enemy employed against us asphyxiating bombs and grenades, our soldiers protecting themselves with masks. At the end of the day 1,600 prisoners, 30 of whom were officers, remained in our hands.

No event of special importance is reported on the rest of the front.

An earlier bulletin, dated Sunday night, read as follows:

In Carnia, during the night of the 24th-25th, enemy forces attacked our positions at Somdogna Pass, but were promptly repulsed.

In the Monte Nero region the enemy tried to arrest our offensive, delivering three fierce attacks on positions conquered by us on the crest of Lusinica, but was repulse by us with great losses.

On the Carso Plateau the action continues to develop favorably for us.

VIENNA, July 26, (via London.)—The War Office today gave out the following:

The battle on the border of the Plateau of Doberdo was renewed Sunday. The Italians attacked day and night on the whole front with sustained stubbornness, but obtained only temporary local successes. At daybreak today our original positions, without exception, were in our hands. The enemy has attempted no fresh attack against the Gorizia bridgehead. Early this morning there was a massed fire of Italian artillery in the region of Gorizia.

In the region of Krn Sunday afternoon an enemy attack was repulsed by hand-to-hand fighting and stone throwing. The retreating Italians suffered heavy losses from our artillery fire.

One of our aviators has dropped bombs on Verona.

On the Carinthian and Tyrolean fronts there is nothing important to report.

The Islands of Pelagosa.

The Islands of Pelagosa, [there are two, Grande and Piccola, respectively 343 and 127 feet in altitude,] lie in the Adriatic midway between the promontory of Gargano and Dalmatia. Like all of the islands of this coast, it is of volcanic formation, its surrounding waters are deep, and the land in most places rises directly from the sea to great heights. Since Serbian troops took possession of Ragusa, further down on the coast, it was believed that it would not be long before Italy would attempt to gain a foothold here.

Aside from Pelagosa, the Italians have two footholds in the Eastern Adriatic, both secured before she entered the war—the Island of Saseno and the town of Valona, in Albania, opposite Brindisi, on the Italian shore of the Strait of Otranto.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES HEAVY.

Casualties on the Isonzo Said to Exceed 25,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UDINE, July 26.—Austria is resorting to every means to disguise her defeat along the Isonzo River, which has cost her in killed, wounded, and prisoners more than 25,000 men.

Meanwhile General Cadorna, with his usual balanced judgment, instead of being tempted to continue a rash advance, repeats what he already has done in the past—he employs about a week fortifying himself in conquered positions and to rest the troops, fill vacancies, and prepare them for a fresh leap, which the Austrians oppose as fiercely as heretofore, but are unable at present to stop.

On their side, the enemy spend several days, but especially nights, counter-attacking the Italians, hoping to retake lost ground and molest their foes' work while strengthening themselves in newly acquired trenches.

This method of Cadorna aims to inflict heavy losses upon the enemy with a minimum cost to the Italians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 26, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—The Austrians, who seem to be considerably exhausted after more than a week of severe fighting, made feeble attempts yesterday to arrest the onward march of the Italians in the vicinity of Monte Nero, but General Cadorna reports that they have been repulsed with loss.

In the Carso zone the Austrians are now content to remain on the defensive, having paid heavily in lives for their attempts against Cadorna's army. The splendid achievement of the Italian Army is in a sense due to the remarkably efficient help rendered by the Italian artillery in this zone. It may be said to have been a triumph of guns over men. The men behind the guns on the Isonzo front have deserved well of their country by their coolness and bravery and the deadly accuracy of their marksmanship.

AGREES TO SPARE CHURCHES.

Austria Will Respect Them if Italians Don't Use Them for War.

BERLIN, July 26, (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—Among the news items prepared by the Overseas News Agency today for transmission abroad was the following:

"Vienna, July 26.—The Papal Nuncio, Count Scapinelli, on behalf of Pope Benedict, has communicated to the Austrian Government his fears concerning the fate of churches and monuments in the Italian coast towns, and especially the famous sanctuary at Loreto.

"The Austrian Government replied that it would carefully spare all the structures, and especially the sanctuary, provided the Italian military authorities refrained from using the churches and monuments for military purposes or to cover the movements of positions."

WRECKS SUBMARINE BASE.

French Destroyer Shells Austrian Depot on Adriatic Island.

TOULON, July 26.—The new French destroyer Le Bisson has demolished the Austrian submarine and aeroplane depot on Lagosta Island, (the southernmost of the Dalmatian group in the Adriatic Sea,) with the loss to the French of only one man killed.

The commander of the first torpedo boat and submarine division of the Mediterranean Fleet, to which Le Bisson belongs, has issued an order highly commending Lieutenant Commander le Sort for his brilliant exploit.

This dispatch indicates that the French Navy is co-operating with the Italian against Austria in the Adriatic Sea.

CRITICISES ITALIAN AIRMEN.

J. C. Callan Says One Took His Hands Off Wheel to Gesticulate.

J. C. Callan, who has been in Italy since last October giving instruction to the Italian Army Aviation Corps, returned yesterday on the Italian liner America to visit his family.

He said that the Italian Army was using a large number of flying boats, with three motors of 100 horse power, which could carry over one ton and enough fuel for a ten hours' flight. He added that the Italian aviators were emotional and erratic, which tendency was apt to cause inconvenience at a critical moment during flights. Just before he left Genoa Mr. Callan said he was up 5,000 feet, with an Italian at the wheel. He kicked him slightly on the foot to get him to take it off the brake, and the Italian let go the wheel to talk to him with both hands, which might have caused a serious accident.

A month ago Mr. Callan was out on the Adriatic when he had to come down on the water and remained so long that he went to sleep from the effect of the sun. Some hours later a scouting squadron of aeroplanes was sent out to look for him, as it was feared he had been captured by the Austrians. He was still asleep when they discovered him.

DROP 18 BOMBS ON RIVA.

Italian Airmen Bombard Railroad Station, with Excellent Results.

ROME, July 26.—An air raid upon Riva, an important town at the head of Lake Garda in the Austrian Tyrol, is described in an official statement issued last night at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff. The communication says:

On the afternoon of July 23 two of our seaplanes flew over Riva and dropped eighteen bombs on the railroad station with excellent results. The enemy's artillery fired on the machines without causing any damage.

CONAN DOYLE WANTS TROOPS TO WEAR ARMOR

Says Mortality Would be Greatly Reduced—Tells Where It Should be Used.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.—Writing to The Times on the proposal that the British troops be equipped with armor, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle says:

"Such actions as that of May 9, where several brigades lost nearly half their numbers in endeavoring to rush over the 300 yards which separated us from the German trenches, must make it clear that it is absolutely impossible for unprotected troops to pass over a zone which is swept by machine guns. Therefore you must either forever abandon such attacks, or you must find artificial protection for the men.

"It has always seemed to me extraordinary that the innumerable cases where Bible, cigarette case, watch, or some other chance article has saved a man's life have not set us scheming so as to do systematically what has so often been the result of a happy chance.

"Your correspondents have mentioned the objection that any protection may itself be broken and that splinters of it may aggravate the wound. One answer to that would be to arm only those points where a wound would in any case be mortal. These points are really very few, and no great weight of metal would be needed to protect them."

Sir Conan Doyle suggests that each man should wear, first, a helmet; secondly, a curved plate of highly tempered steel not more than a foot in diameter over the heart, and, thirdly, a similar plate covering the abdomen. He says:

"With these three precautions the death rate should be greatly reduced from rifle and machine gun fire, as also from shrapnel. Nothing, of course, will avail against a direct shell burst, but, granting that, individual life would be saved.

"This does not bear upon the capture of a position, since so many would fall wounded that the weight of attack would be spent before the stormers reached the trenches. For this armor which will give complete protection is needed, and since the weight of this is more than a man can readily carry, it must be pushed in front upon wheels.

"I picture a great number of plates held together like the shields of a Roman tortoise, and pushed by men who crouch behind them. Others are fixed sideways upon their wheels, and are used upon the flank of the advance to prevent an enfilading fire. There is not one tortoise which would attract the concentrated fire of artillery, but each company or platoon forms its own. These numerous armor-plated bodies rush with small loss over the space which has already been cleared as far as possible of obstacles, and so have some chance of reaching the enemy's line, not as an exhausted fragment, but as a vigorous storming party, with numbers intact."

BRITISH CREDIT IN NEW YORK

London Official Circles Doubt the Feasibility of a Loan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.—The Times says:

"In view of the continued discussions as to the desirability and prospects of an issue of securities for British credit in New York as a means of improving the American exchange, the success of the Canadian loan there gives considerable support to the view widely entertained in the city that the American market is ready to welcome moderate sized British issues of short dated character, which might be repeated at sufficient intervals.

"Anbody who has followed the comments in the American financial press will have noticed that for many weeks past there have been increasingly confident expectations that a British loan would be arranged on the New York market as the only practical way of our avoiding gold exports.

"In official quarters on this side, however, the inclination has been rather to question the feasibility of such a step and to prefer other methods for dealing with the exchange difficulty. So far as the Canadian Government loan in New York is concerned it assists London, of course, indirectly, since it saves recourse to this market for borrowing and also helps our exchange with New York by relieving the necessity for gold exports from Canada."

BRITISH SHIPYARDS ACTIVE.

442 Vessels Building — Tonnage Less Than a Year Ago.

LONDON, July 16, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Lloyd's shipbuilding return, which owing to the war is confined to details of merchant vessels, shows that there were 434 steam vessels of 1,505,025 gross tons and eight sailing vessels of 1,500 tons under construction in the United Kingdom during the quarter ended June 30, 1915, or 31,000 tons less than at the end of the previous quarter, and 215,000 tons below the figures in the corresponding period of last year.

During the quarter ended June 30 this year, seventy-four steamers of 147,964 gross tonnage were launched.

PRIZES FOR BRITISH AIRMEN.

$5,000 Each for First Ten German Dirigibles Destroyed in Air.

LONDON, July 26.—Five thousand dollars each for the first ten dirigible balloons destroyed is the prize offered to British airmen today by Lord Michelham.

The only proviso is that the airships must be destroyed while in the air.

GERMANS BOMBARD FRENCH POSITIONS

Artillery Active on the West Front, with Mining and Grenade Fighting.

ANOTHER FRENCH AIR RAID

Bombs and Steel Arrows Dropped on Military Railway Station North of Montfaucon.

LONDON, July 26.—Along the western front today there have been artillery actions but no important clashes. Paris reports tonight a violent cannonade in the Forest of Le Prêtre, near the Moselle, and the bombardment of Pont-à-Mousson. The artillery activity extends from Souchez, in the north, to Hartmans-Weilerkopf far south in Alsace.

The French are continuing their air raids on German communications, their latest attack being to throw bombs and steel arrows on the military railroad station at Nantillois, just north of Montfaucon.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

In Artois the cannonading has diminished in intensity. Some shells of heavy calibre have been fired against Arras.

In Champagne, on the Perthes-Beauséjour front, and at Vauquois there have been mining operations in which we have maintained the advantage.

A violent cannonade has occurred in the Forest of Le Prêtre, Pont-à-Mousson has been bombarded.

The enemy likewise has employed his artillery on divers occasions against the positions which he recently lost at Ban-de-Sapt.

The French report of this afternoon reads as follows:

There have been reported during the past night artillery engagements between Aix-Noulette and Souchez, as well as in the vicinity of Soissons; fighting with grenades between the trenches in the Forest of Ailly, and a bombardment of Hartsmans-Weilerkopf.

French aviators have thrown down shells and steel arrows on the military railroad station at Nantillois, to the north of Montfaucon.

Berlin has no comment to make on the fighting on the western front today. The official statement says:

"An official telegram from main headquarters dated July 26 says that in the western theatre of the war no important events have transpired anywhere on the front."

SOLDIERS CHEER PARIS.

Men on Leave Say Germans Are Dispirited—Optimism Prevails.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 26.—A wave of optimism is now flooding Paris, due principally to rumors of approaching action by neutral nations, and also to a thousand soldiers on leave. Foain's cartoon in yesterday's L'Opinion puts the situation aptly. A soldier in a trench, about to enjoy leave, says to his comrades: "Goodbye. I must go to cheer them up."

All the soldiers are exceedingly confident, and say the Germans are dispirited and surrender readily. The German line, reputed impregnable, has often nearly broken, particularly at the time the Moroccan division swept through near Douai so swiftly as to outdistance the reinforcements and be compelled to retreat when victory seemed won.

The prospect of Italo-Turkish hostilities induces the Temps to say: "We foresee Italian collaboration at the Dardanelles, as a result of the rupture which the Italian press announces as imminent." These factors combine to produce an atmosphere of cheerfulness with which Paris has been unfamiliar since the first successful offensive in Alsace.

30,000 CAVALRY IN WARSAW RAID

Continued from Page 1.

a short war and partial sacrifice have vanished. The biggest sacrifice that can be made, it is felt, is not too great if it insures victory; but there are solid grounds for hope in ultimate success.

Germans Nearing Novo Georgievsk.

BERLIN, July 26, (via London.)—The War Office today gave out the following official report on the progress of hostilities:

In the Eastern war theatre.—North of the River Niemen the army under General von Bülow has reached the district of Poswol-Poniowitz. Wherever the enemy has offered resistance he has been beaten. We captured over 1,000 prisoners.

On the Narew front our troops forced a crossing of the river. Furthermore, both above and below Ostrolenka our troops are slowly pushing the enemy back in the direction of the River Bug. The Russians are offering obstinate resistance to these advances. Here, also, we captured about 1,000 Russians and more than forty machine guns.

On the northwest front our troops are advancing toward the group of fortifications around Novo Georgievsk and Warsaw.

In the southeastern theatre of the war north of Wojslawice and south of Chelm on the River Bug German troops in the recent fighting pushed the enemy still further back. Yesterday we captured here 11 officers, 1,457 men, and 11 machine guns. Otherwise the situation west of the Vistula and with the allied armies under General von Mackensen shows no change.

VIENNA, July 26, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

South of Sokol (Northern Galicia) our troops captured a vantage point strategically important for our bridgehead on the eastern bank of the Bug. Eleven hundred prisoners and two machine guns fell into our hands.

Northward at Grubechow (Southeast Poland) the German forces again gained ground.

On the other parts of the front there has been no change.

BIG RUSSIAN SHAKE-UP.

Sweep at War Office of Men Responsible for Shortage of Munitions.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.—There has been a clean sweep from the Russian War Office of the men responsible for the shortage in ammunition, according to the correspondent at Petrograd of The Daily Mail.

The correspondent reports the existence in the Russian capital of a more cheerful feeling at the courageous resistance which the Russian armies are making to the Austro-German advance. He adds that the frank admission by the authorities is now made for the first time publicly that no large Russian counter-offensive is possible until the mobilization of industry bears fruit in a largely increased supply of munitions.

"Now that the War Minister, the Assistant Minister, and others responsible for the shortage have been dismissed," the correspondent adds, "the nation feels confident that the terrible miscalculations will not be repeated and that the country is putting its whole energy into the task of repairing them."

General Soukhomlinoff, the Russian Minister of War, resigned June 26 and Emperor Nicholas designated General Polivanoff to fill the office. The reason for the resignation of General Soukhomlinoff was not stated.

RUSSIA'S BIG CEREAL CROPS.

Winter Grain Gives Promise of Heavy Increase in Yield.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Russia's Winter cereal crops promise heavy increases this year. Forecasts for fifty-four divisions of European Russia, apparently all except Poland, cabled today by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome to the Department of Agriculture, are:

Wheat, 463,000,000 bushels, an increase of 29.3 per cent. over last year; rye, 7,000,000 bushels, an increase of 28.1 per cent.; barley, 491,000,000 bushels, an increase of 30.9 per cent.; oats, 959,000,000 bushels, an increase of 32.7 per cent., and corn, 79,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 3.2 per cent.

WANTS $600,000,000 LOAN.

Russian Finance Minister Points to Increased Savings of People.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Petrograd says:

"Finance Minister Bark seeks authorization to issue State securities amounting to $600,000,000 beyond the sum at present allowed.

"He says that the returns of the savings banks to the beginning of July showed $900,000,000 above last year, which is almost the same amount as the Treasury lost through the prohibition of the sale of alcohol."

RAISES 800,000 RESERVES.

Austria's Final Landsturm Class All Middle-Aged Men.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.—The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent, estimates that the calling up of the last Landstrum class in Austria-Hungary, which he says will be completed by Oct. 7, will add 700,000 to 800,000 men to the army.

This class includes men between the ages of 43 and 50.

AIR RAID ON WARSAW BRIDGE.

Several Civilians Wounded by Shower of German Bombs.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.—A dispatch from Petrograd to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"A German air raid on the Vistula Bridge at Warsaw failed of its object, though the bombs caused several casualties among the civilians."

131,250 RUSSIANS CAPTURED.

Austrians Claim 41 Cannon and 141 Machine Guns Taken Since June 14.

FRANKFORT, July 26, (via London.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung's Vienna correspondent says the Austro-German forces have captured 131,250 Russian prisoners since July 14, besides 41 cannon, 141 machine guns, and an enormous quantity of military supplies.

Aid for Germans in Russia Not Cut.

BERLIN, July 26, (via London.)—The German Government has issued a statement officially denying the report from Petrograd that the American Embassy there has been notified by Germany that funds for Germans in Russia will have to be restricted. The statement asserts that the United States Embassy now, as before, may draw on Germany without limit for the aid and support of Germans without means.

Austria Denies Cholera Reports.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office today officially denied through its embassy here that there were any cases of cholera in Austria-Hungary outside of Galician territory. A reported mutiny in an Austro-Hungarian regiment composed of Rumanians was also denied.

PRINCE OSCAR WRITES A BOOK ON THE WAR

Kaiser's Fifth Son Describes Fighting Last Winter in the Champagne Region.

BERLIN, July 26, (via London.)—Prince Oscar, the fifth son of Emperor William, has published a book describing a Winter battle in the Champagne region, where General Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, attempted an unsuccessful assault against the German lines in the vicinity of Perthes.

The Prince was attached to the headquarters of the German Third Army and he had an opportunity to observe the fighting at the closest range. The profits derived from the book will be devoted to the relief of the widows and orphans of the Rhenish soldiers killed in these engagements.

NEW ARMY IN FRANCE.

Sir John French Praises Latest Addition to His Forces.

A supplement to Field Marshal Sir John French's report of the second battle of Ypres shows that while Lord Lansdowne was telling the House of Lords on July 13 that the British had approximately 440,000 to 460,000 men "at this moment in the European theatre," several divisions of the "new" army had already arrived in France and been inspected by the British Commander in Chief and the French Generalissimo.

Military experts have declared that the British, in order to hold their front of thirty-two miles in Belgium and France, must have at least 480,000 on the line—reckoning 15,000 to the mile. In May two experts, one French and one English, estimating independently, placed the British force at the front at 540,000 men, including reserves.

Travelers south of the lines have for several weeks declared that great areas of land had been turned into maneuvering grounds for the "new" army, but this is the first time that the presence of this army in France has received official confirmation. Sir John French's supplementary report is undated, but it is published in the London papers of July 16, and reads in part:

"Since the date of my last report some divisions of the "new" army have arrived in this country.

"I made a close inspection of one division, formed up on parade, and have at various times seen several units belonging to others.

"These divisions have as yet had very little experience in actual fighting, but, judging from all I have seen, I am of opinion that they ought to prove a valuable addition to any fighting force.

"As regards the infantry, their physique is excellent, while their bearing and appearance on parade reflects great credit on the officers and staffs responsible for their training. The units appear to be thoroughly well officered and commanded. The equipment is in good order and efficient.

"Several units of artillery have been tested in the firing line behind the trenches, and I hear very good reports of them. Their shooting has been extremely good, and they are quite fit to take their places in the line.

"As I was desirous that the French Commander in Chief should see something of the British troops, I asked General Joffre to be kind enough to inspect a division on parade.

"The General accepted my invitation, and on May 27 he inspected the Seventh Division, under the command of Major General H. de la P. Gough, C. B., which was resting behind the trenches.

"General Joffre subsequently expressed to me in a letter the pleasure it gave him to see the British troops, and his appreciation of their appearance on parade. He requested me to make this known to all ranks."

BOXER DEAD IN WAR.

George Mitchell, Who Fought Carpentier, Killed in France.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27.—Second Lieut. George Mitchell, who was killed in battle in France on July 22, was a nephew of the late Percy Holden Illingworth, chief Government whip, and once amateur heavyweight boxing champion of the North of England.

Mitchell was defeated by Georges Carpentier, the French heavyweight champion, in a bout in Paris last year. The bout lasted a minute and thirty-five seconds.

HUNDREDS STILL IN EASTLAND HULL

Continued from Page 1.

tain Charles H. Westcott of Detroit, Supervising Inspector of Ships west of Lake Erie, with having "whitewashed" the service in the cases of thirty-one vessels lost with all on board on the Great Lakes since 1905. Mr. Hoyne issued a subpoena for Captain Westcott.

Many passenger vessels are even more unsafe than the Eastland was, according to Mr. Olander. He urges that the investigation should embrace every passenger boat sailing out of Chicago.

Found 2,550 Tickets.

Announcement was made today by detectives from the State Attorneys office that they had seized the tickets taken from passengers boarding the Eastland Saturday morning. They asserted that these tickets numbered 2,550, and did not account for children, musicians, and the seventy-two members of the crew. They estimated that the total number of persons aboard the steamer might have been 2,800 or more, instead of the 2,480 previously announced by officers of the Indiana Transportation Company.

State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne, in pursuing his investigation tonight, seized correspondence which had passed between officers of the Western Electric employes' organization, which gave the picnic, and the Indiana Transportation Company, operating the Eastland and four other steamers, set aside to carry more than 7,000 persons across the lake. The State's Attorney said this correspondence showed that the steamer company had advised that the more tickets sold the greater would be the rebate paid to the employes' organization.

The last inspection of the Eastland was made by Robert Reid, Government Inspector, at St. Joseph, Mich., who found the steamer fit this Spring and procured a position as chief engineer on the boat for his son-in-law, J. M. Erickson.

To make sure that none of the crew would avoid the inquest and other inquiries more members of the ship's complement were arrested. Nearly all the seventy-two men employed on the ship are now held, in addition to Walter G. Steele, Secretary of the company owning the boat.

Relief Fund Now $300,000.

The fund for the relief of families bereaved by the disaster now amounts to $300,000, and is rapidly being augmented. The Western Electric Company, moreover, has made an appropriation of $100,000 for the benefit of its employes who suffered in the disaster, and has established a relief bureau for the distribution of the funds. In addition it will pay for many funerals of victims. The company's plant, employing more than 10,000 persons, remained closed today.

Insurance companies today gave aid to many bereaved families by promptly paying death claims without waiting for formal claims to be presented. They then sent collectors out to find the beneficiaries. Insurance managers estimated that between 50 and 75 per cent. of the Eastland victims held policies, the average amount being $300. They predict that $500,000 would be paid to families of victims during the week.

Funerals were held today for a few of the dead, and many more were planned for tomorrow, but most of the burials will take place on Wednesday. Bishop McDowell of the Methodist Church, and Bishop Samuel Fallows of the Reformed Episcopal Church, took charge of the funeral sermon arrangements and gathered volunteer clergymen to officiate at the obsequies of those who had no other arrangements.

FEDERAL INQUIRY QUICKLY STARTED

Redfield Goes to Chicago to Take Charge in Person—Gregory Resents Shielding Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In pursuance of President Wilson's direction that the Eastland disaster be thoroughly investigated by the Government authorities, Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce started tonight from Syracuse, where he had spent Sunday, to be in Chicago tomorrow to take general charge of the inquiry. George Uhler, Supervising Inspector General of the Steamboat Inspection Service, who is on the Pacific Coast, has been ordered to Chicago for the investigation. The Solicitor of the Department of Commerce, Albert L. Thurman, left this afternoon for Chicago, to assist in representing the Department before the Federal Grand Jury that will investigate the disaster.

The Department of Justice announced that it had ordered an investigation to ascertain whether any criminal statute had been violated. Attorney General Gregory wired H. G. Clabaugh, Superintendent of the Chicago office of the Department's Bureau of Inspection, to make a thorough investigation of the possible violations of the Federal Steamboat laws and to co-operate with Federal District Attorney Clyne.

A telegram was received at the White House from Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, denouncing the Steamboat-Inspection Service as inefficient and charging that officials high up were involved in responsibility for the Eastland horror. This telegram was referred to the Department of Commerce. That Department received a dispatch from a citizen of Chicago asserting that United States District Judge Kenesaw M. Landis had joined in the charge that Federal officials were guilty of yielding to improper influences in the administration of the law and that Washington was trying to prevent a thorough investigation for the purpose of shielding officials of the Steamboat-Inspection Service.

The Department of Justice gave out this statement:

The Department of Justice this afternoon received a wire from Chicago stating that the public press in that city published a statement declaring that the Government had refused to countenance any Federal investigation of the sinking of the Eastland and was shielding guilty Federal Inspectors who had been corrupted by steamboat operators to violate the law; also that a Federal Judge had called a special Grand Jury and had stated that if the United States Attorney declined to participate in the investigation he would name a special attorney.

In reply the Attorney General wired that on his return to Washington this morning he found information to the effect that a Grand Jury had been ordered for Thursday next to investigate the Eastland disaster; that he immediately wired the United States Attorney and the party in charge of the department's Bureau of Investigation at Chicago to give all possible assistance in developing the facts relating to the sinking of the steamer and going to show violations of Federal criminal statutes; that any statements that the Department of Justice had refused to countenance any Federal investigation of the disaster were wholly without foundation, and that any such statements as those referred to in the wire to the Attorney General were false and any such threats foolish.

Assistant Secretary Sweet made public this letter from Rivers McNeill, Collector of Customs at Chicago:

"I enclose the official count of passengers on the steamer Eastland when she turned over in the Chicago River. According to the certificate of inspection she was allowed to carry 2,500 passengers, and she had on board 2,500. The count was made by Navigation Inspectors L. A. Lobdell and H. G. Oakley jointly at the same gangway. R. H. McCreary, Deputy Collector of Customs, was at the dock and superintended the loading of the vessel and the counting of the passengers.

"When the gangplank was ordered pulled in there were several hundred people on the dock who wished to get on board. The count is absolutely correct and everything possible was done to make it correct. One of the Navigation Inspectors was on board when the boat went down; he swam ashore. He was on board at this time because he was going to Michigan City to count passengers on the return trip."

Possibilities of a general reorganization of the steamboat inspection service were discussed at the department today and it was indicated that something of the sort might be expected soon.

Redfield Seeks Light, Not Heat.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 26.—"We want light thrown on this matter, but it will be better to have it light and not heat," said Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce before leaving tonight for Chicago to assume personal charge of the department's investigation of the Eastland disaster.

"The people will, I think," Secretary Redfield continued, "await the result of the careful inquiry which must follow, and will not be disposed to accept the judgments—some of them interested—which seem to be pronounced in advance of the taking of testimony. The Department of Commerce will welcome the fullest light from any point of view. Certainly I shall not assume in advance of the receipt of testimony that any particular person has done wrong or committed an error. With equal certainty, the department will not tolerate neglect or incompetency. One's natural sorrow at the sad loss of life and one's deep regret for the pain that has been caused to many of the living should both be too real to permit their rushing into hasty and ill-considered attacks upon anybody."

CORNISH, N. H., July 26.—President Wilson was in communication today with Secretary Redfield regarding the Eastland disaster, and was notified by the Secretary that he would go to Chicago to take personal charge of the Federal investigation. The President continued to take deep interest in the subject.

FUNERAL CAR DUE TODAY.

Former New Yorkers Lost on Eastland to be Buried Here.

According to information from Chicago, received at the offices of the Western Electric Company here yesterday, the bodies of those employes who formerly lived in this city and who perished in the Eastland disaster, are being sent here and will arrive at the Pennsylvania Station on a special car at 5:30 P. M. today. George P. Rechten, R. L. Clark, Mrs. Clark and Elinor Clark, 2 years old; Edward Joseph Gatens, Frederick Kain, Marie McGlynn, C. Laline, a boy; M. Judge, father and son, and William Rupp.

Bodies coming on other trains are those of John J. Lyons and his son Thomas, destined to Northampton, Mass.; Harry Theyer and daughter, and Anna Hillman.

It was announced that the burial of S. S. Sigmund of 170 East Seventy-eighth Street, this city, would be in Chicago.

SAVED BY FORGETFULNESS.

Murphy Family Found They Had Left Eastland Tickets at Home.

Mrs. Anna Head of 897 Broadway, Brooklyn, was greatly relieved yesterday when she received a letter from her son, Edward G. Murphy, telling her that he and his family were not among the passengers on the ill-fated steamer Eastland. Mrs. Head knew that her son, his wife, and their two young children had planned to go on the excursion.

Mr. Murphy wrote that when they reached the pier, they found they had left the tickets at home. Leaving his wife and children on the pier, Mr. Murphy went back for the tickets. Meanwhile the vessel capsized. Returning, Mr. Murphy took part in the work of rescue.

STRICTER WATCH HERE.

Eastland Disaster Prompts New Orders for Excursion Boat Inspection.

Thomas E. Rush, Surveyor of the Port, issued orders yesterday for the stringent observance of the laws governing excursion boats. Throughout the excursion season forty Inspectors are detailed to look after the steamboats leaving New York piers. About 100 excursion steamers leave this port daily.

Ever since the burning of the General Slocum in 1904, the boats have been looked after strictly, the authorities declare, and any master or owner disobeying the law has been heavily fined and warned that his license would be rescinded if the practice of overcrowding was continued.

SHRINKAGE IN WOOL TRADE.

Australia and New Zealand Report Decreased Business.

LONDON, July 16.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Advices from Sydney state that the exports of wool from Australia and New Zealand from July, 1914, to June 30, 1915, totaled 2,317,702 bales, or a decrease of 389,781 bales. The total sales of wool in the colonial markets for the season amounted to 1,544,709 bales, against 1,938,300 last year; the average weight per bale was 329 pounds, against 327 pounds, the average value £12 15s 7d, or 9¼d per pound, compared with £13 4s 11d, or 9¾d per pound, last year. At the end of December, 1914, the number of sheep was 106,477,132, against 109,632,264 in December, 1913, and the estimated number of deaths since the former date is put at 13,000,000.

The Australian wool production for the coming season is expected to show a decrease of between 300,000 and 500,000 bales.

IDENTIFY LUSITANIA DEAD.

Bodies of American Victims Found on Irish Coast.

QUEENSTOWN, July 26.—Wesley Frost, the American Consul at Cork, reports that among the bodies of the Lusitania victims, recently washed ashore on the Irish coast, the following have been definitely identified:

Harry J. Keser of Philadelphia and Victor F. Shields of Cincinnati, first cabin passengers, and Mrs. Rosina F. Leverich, a second cabin passenger, who was on the way to visit her son in London.

The Irish authorities believe that on account of the tides at this season of the year other bodies will be washed ashore.

Moving pictures of any event

WE take moving pictures of parties, weddings and other social events—of your children at play—of manufacturing plants at work—of surgical operations—of engineering enterprises—of anything—anywhere, at any time. Keep a record for posterity, or for your own pleasure in future years, of interesting and important occurrences in your life or work. Our prices are very reasonable; telephone or write for more information. Tear out this advertisement to remind you.

K-T Film Co., Inc.

Phone 3724 Union — Offices: 307 10th St., West New York, N. J.

McCallum Silk Hosiery

A delicate subject to advertise—well.

It must be done intimately but not freely. It must be dashing but not common. It must be exclusive and yet make sales.

A woman in our organization writes McCallum Silk Hosiery advertising. She does it well partly because she is a woman.

Only in a complete organization can just the right touch be given to each advertisement. Here are over one hundred people—each highly trained in some phase of advertising.

George Batten Company, Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

$14.75 Buys a Stein-Bloch Suit

The regular price is $20. Only our *Half-Yearly Reduction Sale* gives you this chance to get the best to be had, and save money besides.

Three-Piece Light-Weight and Medium-Weight Suits tailored in the smartest style.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

LASTING SATISFACTION

POSLAM SOAP comes through the daily use, for Toilet and Bath, of this Superior soap, which combines so many qualities of goodness and purity.
At All Druggists. 25 cents and 15 cents.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY, Engineer and Contractor, 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

It Cleans the Teeth and the Tooth-brush too

KOLYNOS

Dental Cream

A Suggestion to the Busy Business Man

"IT frequently happens," a leading dentist said the other day "that a successful business man—one whose wife and children go regularly to their dentist, allows his teeth to take care of themselves.

"He has had fairly good teeth up to the time he became a very busy business man. From that time on, while his teeth were going to ruin, he has been TOO BUSY MAKING MONEY to 'waste any time on a dentist.'

★ ★

"That nearly always means treatment for receding gums, or incipient Rigg's Disease, and a lot of bridge and other mechanical work, at great expense. It also means, however, that once such a man's mouth is fixed up, he BEGINS TO ENJOY LIFE AGAIN, because he can eat properly and is no longer ashamed of his mouth.

★ ★

"The strange part of it is that such a man, who is very careful and successful in business matters, has usually begrudged himself the time it would have taken to brush his teeth properly. It has been a little water on the tooth-brush—possibly a little powder that has been wearing his teeth away—and a 'lick-and-promise' sort of daily mouth toilet. Two minutes morning and night, and a tube of KOLYNOS, would have prevented a great deal of the sad deterioration in such a man's mouth; and a brief visit to the dentist once in four months would have given him years of robust health, instead of the period of indigestion and dyspepsia that he has been through."

Why KOLYNOS? Because PREVENTION OF DECAY and PREVENTION OF DISEASE are the foundation upon which KOLYNOS is built. It is the one great GERM-DESTROYER among dental creams. Decay of the teeth is due to germ life. Kolynos destroys these germ colonies, and its continued use greatly retards their re-establishment. It contains NO GRIT, and therefore the enamel is not artificially worn away.

★ ★

"It is easy to tell a user of KOLYNOS," this same dentist said. "The gums are hard and sound, the teeth are clean and free from deposits, there is no inflammation of the membranes, and the fillings and mechanical work in the mouth are bright as new."

Ask YOUR DENTIST about KOLYNOS—and remember, YOUR DRUGGIST has it on sale. Twenty-five cents a tube.

The Kolynos Company
New Haven Conn.
U.S.A.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Both Barrels

This store is loaded to the muzzle on the gun question.

Ready to let both barrels go, if necessary.

Not only *prepared* for any sporting emergency, but *fully prepared*.

The whole gun world has been ransacked—the assortment is complete.

For Maine, Wyoming or the wilds of Canada—the gun that is perfectly adapted to your trip.

Hunters are already preparing for the Fall campaign, daily visiting this sportsmen's commissariat.

Popular English and American Shot Guns

The famous London hand-made Lang gun—the most perfect piece of gun mechanism obtainable—$175 up.

Regular double-barrel or over-and-under superimposed barrels.

This house is the sole American agency.

All the popular American guns, well selected and fitted to you exactly—ranging from $17 up.

Three-barrel guns—and one wonderful *four-barrel gun!*

Has two 20-gauge shot-gun barrels, one .22 calibre automatic, and one 30-40 government cartridge barrel.

All cock at the break of the gun. Price, $350.

Abercrombie & Fitch "Thorntweed" Hunting Suits

For men and women—a new and exclusive sportsmen's fabric woven for this house.

In the rich, dark, heather mixtures—all the character of the imported hand-woven homespuns plus a sturdiness that defies the thorns and brambles.

Tailored to your order in the Abercrombie & Fitch tailor shops devoted exclusively to sportsmen and sportswomen.

Corduroy hunting suits and Fall weight khakis, ready-to-wear or made to your order.

The Celebrated "Jeffery" Magazine Rifles

The great London made sportsmen's weapon for shooting in the open country or on the plains.

Six big-game models—every gun sighted, shot and carefully tested—submitted to the severe English proof tests.

Prices, $100 up.

All the best American and imported rifles, affording you the greatest latitude of selection.

Gun cases, cartridge cases and bags—hunter's supplies of every description.

A. & F. Sportsmen's and Sportswomen's Boots

Hunting boots, designed as a result of years of experience.

Chrome tanned leathers, properly oil-treated—as smart as they are comfortable and serviceable.

Cruisers, moccasins, explorers' boots—the unusual, hard-to-find footgear of the thoroughbred sportsman.

Every boot combining softness and sturdiness to the utmost degree.

The largest sporting shoe department in the world.

Store Closes Daily, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 12 M.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

PLAN A BIG STRIKE AT E. W. BLISS PLANT

Union Machinists to Make Demands on All Munitions Factories in East.

PLAN TO HALT CONTRACTS

Conference of Labor Leaders Today Will Arrange for Action of 5,000 Men in Eight Plants.

Unless a demand for reduced hours, coupled with an increase in the minimum wage rate, is complied with, the leaders of the International Association of Machinists will declare a strike this week, it is asserted, that may throw 5,000 metal workers out of employment in seven plants in New York and one in Jersey City and stop the manufacture of ammunition at the E. W. Bliss plant in Brooklyn. Despite the fact that the Bliss Company is operating under the supervision of the United States Government the strike agitators say they will not hesitate to adopt the same methods of coercion as they apply to manufacturing concerns which are superintended entirely by private interests.

With the arrival yesterday in New York of James J. McEntee and Edward Ago of the General Organization Committee of the International Association of Machinists, the strike loomed larger. Both men came to New York from Washington to assist and advise the leaders of the local organization. They were in consultation for more than two hours with E. J. Deering and M. J. Carney, business agents of the local union, and decided that the situation was just about ripe enough to present formal demands upon the officials of the E. W. Bliss Company for an increase in the minimum wage rate from 16½ cents to 41 cents per hour.

Eight Plants Affected.

The other plants besides the Bliss Company are as follows: In Brooklyn, the A. Shrader Company, the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, the F. H. Gill Company, and the Atlantic Basin Iron Works; in Long Island City, the General Vehicle Company; in Manhattan, the Garvin Machine Works, and in Jersey City the Standard Motor Construction Company.

The machinists in all of these plants are expected to go on strike simultaneously with the declaration of a strike on the Bliss Company. According to Mr. Deering, the union organizations in these factories have grown to such an extent in numbers and influence that the non-union members will join the agitation if the strike becomes general.

Dissatisfaction is said to be especially intense among the employes of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company in Brooklyn. They are sub-contractors for the E. W. Bliss Company, and they are running their plant night and day. The recent concession of an eight-hour day to machinists in the Bliss factories will not affect the agitation, Mr. Deering said yesterday. Unless they also concede the increase in the minimum wage rate and offer a satisfactory guarantee that there will be no return to the nine-hour rule after the war is over, the 2,000 machinists employed in the company will go out on strike, Deering said.

They may be accompanied by 3,000 more machinists employed in the other metal works in and near New York, making a probable total of 5,000 in this city alone, the labor leaders said. The machinist association officials also said that this strike will be followed by a strike on all concerns in the East engaged in the manufacture of ammunition. Such a general disturbance would involve nearly 300,000 machinists.

Strike Decision Today.

Definite arrangements for the strike of the metal workers will be made at a conference of leaders to be held today at the headquarters of the International Association of Machinists at 116 Nassau Street. In speaking of the threat on the Bliss works, Deering said yesterday:

"I personally can't see how the Bliss Company can refuse our demands. Their present orders require such an incessant output of ammunition that to invite a strike of the machinists would mean to cut their own throats. Their only escape from the situation will be to grant our minimum wage demand. If they do, we will help them manufacture ammunition for the Allies without further trouble.

"We have never had such a wonderful opportunity as this war affords us. We are going to make the best of it all over the country, and when the war is over we will have advanced to a great extent the welfare of the machinists and unionism in general."

The officials of the E. W. Bliss Company held a conference yesterday afternoon in the main office of the plant at Plymouth and Adams Streets, Brooklyn. After the session they said the machinists in the ammunition works have manifested no intention to strike. Frank Deckerman, Superintendent of the Bliss plant in South Brooklyn, said there was not the slightest evidence of trouble or discontent among his machinists.

Captain Barnes of the Poplar Street Police Station said no request had thus far been made to him for additional policemen to guard the Bliss plant.

SHERIFF CAPTURES POLICE FOR STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

was to be sworn in as a deputy for Bayonne strike duty, and those already sworn in were too much astounded to follow.

Reports of the Sheriff's activities reached Mr. Norton's office by telephone, however, and presently he learned that the Sheriff had sought Mr. Hague at the latter's home, but had not found him in. No one wanted to be at home to the Sheriff. He found Police Captain Andrew Booth, and swore him in, and he arrested Captain James Larkin and Lieutenant Sidney O'Donnell of the Seventh Street Station when they declined to be sworn. Then he paroled them to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Officials to Defy Sheriff.

Mr. Norton telephoned to Corporation Counsel John Milton, who told him that the Sheriff's power was absolute. However, he suggested that Mr. Norton and all the police decline to report to the Sheriff at Bayonne and run the risk of arrest and indictment. In the circumstances he believed they would be upheld in declining to serve the Sheriff, and Mr. Norton announced he would disobey.

The Sheriff knew nothing of this, for, failing to find Mr. Hague, he went in his automobile to Hoboken, and at 12:20 o'clock this morning walked into Hoboken Police Headquarters just as a platoon of men was being mustered out to go home for the night.

"Are you men going to Bayonne?" he asked.

"No," was the reply from several.

Turning to Sergeant John Kipp, the Sheriff said:

"Sergeant, I order you to have all these men at Bayonne at 5 o'clock."

The men said they would not go and Kipp refused to order them to strike duty. Kinkead then told the forty-two men that he would have them indicted by the next Grand Jury for refusing to obey the Sheriff of Hudson County, and left the building, going to his office in the Court House.

After a conversation over the telephone with Acting Captain of Police Owen Kilduff, Sergeant Kipp told the policemen they could go home.

The Sheriff's plan to end the strike, practically single-handed, started when he encountered Baly in the yards of the Standard plant in the morning at the paying off of the strikers who were admitted to get their money in small groups.

"You here to get your money?" he inquired of Baly, and when the latter replied that he was, he was asked where he worked.

Baly Punched and Arrested.

Baly replied that he worked in the barrel factory, and the Sheriff ordered him to get his money and get out. Baly demurred, and G. B. Hennessy, General Superintendent of the plant, told the Sheriff he suspected Baly never had been employed there.

"I'll give you two minutes to get your money if there's any coming to you," declared the Sheriff.

When Baly did not do so, the Sheriff grabbed him, punched him in the face, threw him into an automobile as Baly begged him not to hit again, and ordered two policemen to take him to Headquarters. There Kinkead questioned his captive for twenty minutes, and got from him this signed statement:

"My name is Jeremiah J. Baly. I am 22 years old. I was born in Austria-Hungary, Zajcoe Svroe, Bohemia. I have been employed until the present strike at Bayonne, with the Singer Sewing Machine Company in Elizabeth, N. J. I reside at 1,086 William Street in that city. I falsely and maliciously represented myself to Sheriff Kinkead, the strikers, and the Standard Oil officials as an employe of that company. I heartily regret the part I played in the present situation."

Baly denied that the oil companies' selling of their product to the Allies had anything to do with his connection with the strike. In Elizabeth, it was learned that his sympathies were strongly pro-Allies, and that he had appealed to all Bohemians to lend their support to Germany's foes so that Bohemia might be freed of Austria's rule. He is an ardent Socialist, according to friends in Elizabeth, and joined the Bayonne strike out of sympathy with the men who seemed to be without a leader.

With the opportunity which this exposure of Baly gave him the Sheriff consulted with Mr. Hennessy and got from him this letter:

"This is your authority for saying to the strikers that you have been in conference with me today, and that you got me to give you my positive assurance, in which you assured me you have every confidence, that just as soon as the men on strike return to work just that soon will I recommend to my people an increase in their wages, which I know will promptly receive fair and favorable attention."

With this Sheriff Kinkead hurried to Mydosh's Hall, where 1,500 strikers were assembled. He told them of the discrediting of their leader and of his arrest. He told them of his interview with Mr. Hennessy, and he warned them that if this offer was not accepted the works would be opened under his protection and their places would be filled.

"If you return to work," he shouted, "I promise you that the agreement for a raise of wages will be carried out. I can't tell you what the raise will be, but if you go back I'll see that you get an increase."

Only 300 or 300 voted on the Sheriff's proposal, the rest apparently not understanding the question, and when the majority of these voted to remain on strike until assured of a certain increase the strike committee, now completely under the Sheriff's spell, resigned. The men, leaderless, wandered out of the hall to talk the matter over.

The 1,500 hurried to Police Headquarters and in the early evening found the Sheriff there. He again addressed them and half a dozen of the strikers indorsed his words in speeches to their fellows. The Sheriff invited any one opposed to accepting the terms he had got for them to say so and offered any opponent five minutes to defend his position. None accepted the invitation and the Sheriff repeated his promise to see that they got an increase. Most of the men were Americans and of the higher paid class, though there were foreigners among them. Observing that, the Sheriff cried:

"If there is any foreigner who is dissatisfied with conditions in the United States, for God's sake let him go back where he came from. You men want to return to work, and I'll see that you may do so safely. My duties end at commission, but there are other things I can use to safeguard the orderly people of Bayonne."

There was a cheer for the Sheriff, for his right hand, with which he struck Baly, was covered with arnica where he had sprained his knuckles. Pannenbaum he merely struck across the mouth with the back of his hand when the orator insisted on haranguing the populace even after he had been arrested and was in the Sheriff's automobile.

J. E. Roach, special representative and General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who went to Bayonne from Washington as the representative of Samuel Gompers, said last night to Sheriff Kinkead in the presence of others at Police Headquarters:

"I want to compliment you, Mr. Sheriff, for your action yesterday in taking those men from behind that wall. We are fully in accord with you, and your actions up to this time have been fully in accord with the ideas of law-abiding citizens and for the best interest of the country. Your advice to the men to return to work in view of the promises of the company to you to increase their wages and better their working conditions was wise counsel.

"We further commend and appreciate your advice to the strikers to organize when they are again living in peace. We are satisfied that the working men of Hudson County know you, Sheriff Kinkead, and your friendship to them. We have every confidence that the Standard Oil Company will treat with its employes through you, Mr. Sheriff, according to the proposal you have read to them. We highly appreciate your services."

With what the Sheriff believed was the practical settlement of the Bayonne strike he turned his attention to the Eagle Works in Cavan Point, but he found there was nothing there for him to do. Some 150 coopers went out at noon and perhaps 100 more failed to report after the lunch hour. Between 900 and 1,000 other men in the plant remained at work, under the protection of the Jersey City police.

Standard Oil officials warned the city of a strike a week ago, and Director of Safety Frank Hague agreed then, at the start of a strike, to take sole responsibility for the safety of the plant provided every armed private guard was removed. He stipulated that Pullman cars be placed at the middle and at each end of the plant as accommodations for his men; that these be connected with all parts of the works by telephones, and that three searchlights be installed on buildings of the plant. All this was done except the getting of the Pullman cars, which were promised tomorrow.

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NEW SNARLS DELAY BRIDGEPORT PEACE

Remington Plants Sift Out Returning Machinists and Labor Leaders Threaten.

ONLY THE EFFICIENT TAKEN

Strike Leader Predicts Speedy Adjustment and Blames Local Superintendents for Complications.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 26.—One complication after another arose in the local labor situation today until at one time it looked like a Chinese puzzle. Some of the striking machinists ordered back to work at the Remington Arms and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company plants this morning were turned away. Labor leaders immediately began preparations for calling a general labor strike, in which the carpenters would be included and a halt was called in the peace negotiations.

Complications were increased when the structural iron workers and the millwrights went back to work for the James Stewart Construction Company this afternoon. Vice President John A. Johnston of the National Bridge and Structural Iron Workers denied that the iron workers had returned to work, but the report was confirmed by the construction company. The machinists were puzzled by the news.

Labor leaders explained the inconsistency by saying that the controversy with the Stewart concern was entirely different in character from that with the Remington company. All the labor leaders agreed tonight that the complications of today would be smoothed out in a day or two.

Early in the day J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, in a formal statement said that if the machinists were not re-employed as the agreement demanded there would be a general strike in all trades the like of which Bridgeport never had seen.

"You know the carpenters are with us now," he said, "as they were included in the agreement. I believe the fault is with local Superintendents."

In answer to questions about the agreement between Remington managers and himself he admitted that no formal peace treaty had been signed.

In explanation of their attitude it was said for the manufacturers that the Remington Arms and the Union Metallic Cartridge plants would re-employ only the men they desired, but no discrimination had been made except as to efficiency.

"We will not hire the incompetent man whatever his trade affiliations," said a representative of the employers. All the manufacturers who are doing contract work for the Remingtons made the same statement. The labor leaders admitted later that they were powerless if re-employment was refused on the ground of incompetency, as in the informal agreement with the Remington concern no mention was made of unionism or the closed shop.

The machinists' leader, J. J. Keppler, left for New York at 6 o'clock. At the railroad station he said:

"The machinists will do nothing till I come back on Wednesday afternoon, when a special meeting will be called. Everything will be nicely adjusted before the end of the week. The complications we ran into today are met with after every adjustment. The people with whom I had dealings with will take care of their end of the agreement."

1,500 LONGSHOREMEN RETURN.

Strikers Accept Offer of Head of Mallory and Clyde Lines.

Fifteen hundred of the striking longshoremen employed by the Clyde and Mallory Steamship Lines accepted the offer made by H. H. Raymond, President of the joint lines, giving them 30 cents an hour for daywork, 40 cents for overtime, and 45 cents for holidays and Sundays, or about half of what they demanded. They will return to work this morning, and 700 strikebreakers imported by the two steamship lines will be sent back to the ports whence they came. In addition to the extra pay, Mr. Raymond agreed that the working hours should be from 7 in the morning until 6 in the evening, instead of from 7 to 7. F. P. A. Vacarelli, Vice President of the International Longshoremen's Association, addressed the strikers at their headquarters, 420 Hudson Street, and persuaded them to organize and become affiliated with the Longshoremen's Association as the Coastwise Branch. Colonel M. J. Regan of the State Board of Arbitration told them of the offer made by the steamship lines.

The former scale paid to the longshoremen was 30 cents an hour and 35 cents for overtime, with no extra pay for Sundays or holidays.

Three hundred of the strikers, who preferred to join the I. W. W. on Saturday, will not be affected by the settlement.

SHOTS IN NEWARK STRIKE.

Ironworkers Stone Plant After Guard Uses Pistol.

Joseph M. Ginsberg, an organizer for the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, came down from Bridgeport yesterday to Newark, where about 140 employes of various iron plants recently quit work. He announced that there would soon be "demonstrations" at the various iron plants and that unless the strike were settled in a reasonable time all the iron workers in the city would go out.

A gang of strikers formerly employed by various concerns gathered yesterday before the plant of the Essex Iron Works at 24 Thirteenth Avenue, Newark. It is said that none of the Essex employes were in the crowd. When they became threatening a guard fired a shot into the air out of an open window, and the strikers promptly retaliated by smashing the window with stones. The police were notified by telephone and a squad which was hurriedly dispatched to the scene arrested Isidore Bolosaky of 70 Sixteenth Avenue, Paul Manowitz of 324 West Kinney Street, and Moritz Laskowitz of 15 Hillside Avenue.

MAY AVERT STRIKE OF 20,000.

Independent Cloak Employers Seek Peace with Union.

Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said yesterday that, since the manufacturers' association reached an agreement with the workers, independent manufacturers have been seeking to join the association. Practically all of the independent manufacturers, he said, were seeking agreements with the union, so that the proposed strike of 20,000 men employed by independent firms would probably be called off.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, issued a statement yesterday saying that the decision of the Mayor's Council of Conciliation had substantially satisfied the immediate claims of the workers.

The Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association has not yet announced whether it is satisfied with the findings of the Council.

REPORTS MORE ARRESTS

But Woods Says Gangsters Have Been Nearly Suppressed.

The quarterly review of the activities of the Police Department during the three months ended June 30 was made public yesterday by Police Commissioner Arthur Woods. There have been 8 per cent. more arrests in the second quarter of the year than in the same period in 1914 and 10 per cent. more over the first quarter of this year.

The percentage of convictions for the second quarter of 1915 is 78.61; for the same period last year, 76.74; for 1912, 1913 and 1914 the percentages of convictions to arrests were respectively 71.52, 73.67 and 74.56. For the first six months of this year the percentage has been over 78.

"Outside the newly arrived alien," says the review, "gang warfare has been almost totally suppressed. Likewise the use of bombs is on the decline. In the first six months of 1913 as many as eighty cases of bomb explosions were reported; for the year a total of 151. In the first six months of 1914 the bomb cases dropped to 36, and in the last six months to 27, or a total of 65 for the year. For the six months of this year there were 31."

While there has been a slight decrease in crimes for theft the records show a slight increase in those of violence against persons.

NATION'S TRADE RECORD.

Balance of $1,094,422,792 in Our Favor Last Year.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Exact figures of the record-breaking American export commerce of the fiscal year ended June 30, made public today, show that the trade balance in favor of the United States—the greatest in its history—was $1,094,422,792, an increase of $823,800,000 over the year preceding, and $428,000,000 more than the best previous record, made in 1908.

Exports totaled $2,768,643,582, an increase of $404,000,000 over the preceding year. Imports were $1,674,220,740, a decrease of $219,700,000.

The gold movement, which reflects the effect of the war, shows imports of $171,568,755 and exports of $145,224,143, as against $66,538,659 imported and $112,038,529 exported the year before.

BOMB PLOTTERS HANGED.

Three Pay Penalty in Sofia for Casino Outrage of Feb. 14.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 25, (via London, July 26.)—The three ringleaders in the conspiracy which resulted in the bomb outrage at the Casino here on Feb. 14 last were publicly hanged yesterday.

A bomb was thrown into the Sofia Casino at 1 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 14, while a gala performance was in progress. Ten persons were wounded, including a daughter of the Minister of War. A son of General Voyleff was killed and several of the wounded died later.

BECKER GETS 48 HOURS MORE LIFE

Continued from Page 1.

then," he asserted. "It isn't necessary to consider that statement alone, for we have other testimony which bears it out."

Mr. Cockran then referred to the affidavit made by Harford T. Marshall, once Bridgie Webber's counsel, that Webber told him they were going to "frame" Becker because the District Attorney "wanted" him. This conversation, he said, was not privileged, for "no man can make an attorney part of a crime by announcing his intention to commit it."

"Counsel can't be employed to facilitate crime," Mr. Cockran declared. "Webber could say to him, 'I murdered Rosenthal,' but he could not say, 'I intend to buy my immunity by falsely accusing Becker.'

"We have submitted a letter from Joseph Murphy, a convict in Sing Sing. In this letter Murphy said he was a prisoner in the Tombs while Rose, Webber, and Vallon were there, and that on the Sunday before they were removed from the Tombs he heard one of them say: 'We must frame Becker.' Later he heard them say: 'We haven't a chance in the world unless we frame Becker. They can't convict an innocent man, and we'll all get out.'

Assails the Governor Again.

"The Sunday after he made the statement this man was brought shackled before the Governor, and, according to the publicity bureau which the Governor maintains, the Governor was described as 'shaking him like a terrier shakes a rat.' The District Attorney, now seated in the Governor's chair, is, according to his press agents, 'pounding and pounding and pounding.'

"In a statement which he made for the District Attorney, Charles Johnson, Deputy Warden of Sing Sing, described the visit of Murphy to the Governor. Murphy, Johnson said, went to Becker's cell on June 20 and told him he knew something about Becker's case. Becker said: 'Don't talk to me. If you have anything see my lawyers.' Yet the statement in the press was made to let the people believe that Becker and Murphy trafficked together.

"There wasn't a single witness who testified for the prosecution who wasn't bribed—bribed by promise of immunity or by money. James Marshall, the negro witness, got $30 a week, his board in a hotel and frequent visits to the theatres for several weeks. Charles Plitt, Jr., got the same thing. With reference to the Harlem conference, a chauffeur made an affidavit in which he said he had never dropped Rose and Becker there at all. At the time of the second trial, this man, a shady character, was found to be in the employ of the District Attorney's office, as an automobile detective or something.

"If Becker is executed now, he is executed on a technicality. If these things had been presented to the jury he never would have been convicted. If he goes to his death, it will be because justice is enmeshed in snares."

Court Interrupts Prosecutor.

Mr. Cockran finished his argument half an hour after the afternoon session started. Mr. Taylor handed up his affidavits and brief and began to present the District Attorney's case. While he was speaking he turned frequently to confer with District Attorney Perkins and Mr. Delehanty. Mr. Taylor declared at the outset that the Supreme Court has no inherent power to grant a new trial, according to a decision of the Court of Appeals.

"The only power is that expressly given under Section 465 of the Penal Law, Rule 7, which provides for a retrial on the ground of newly discovered evidence," he said.

"There are almost no limits of power of the Supreme Court to reopen its own judgment," Justice Ford interrupted to remark.

"Evidence which is introduced as new must not be cumulative," Mr. Taylor continued. "It must not have been in possession of the applicant's attorneys at the time of the trial and must not be introduced simply to impeach the credibility of a witness. There are half a dozen affidavits here that simply impeach. Among them are those of Murphy, the convict, Harford T. Marshall, Ex-Sheriff Ginty of Danbury, and Louis Harris. The point that the informers 'framed up' the case is not a new one, for it was brought into the trial by Jack Sullivan.

"There is no reason why this statement of Becker's should have been published, except in an attempt to stir up the sympathy of the public. It is simply an unhappy brooding over his fate. The mass of the statement contains nothing but hearsay, innuendo. Whether Becker's reasons for not taking the stand were good, bad, or indifferent, the fact remains that he didn't. Mr. Manton, in his closing argument at the trial, said that Becker didn't take the stand because he didn't consider it necessary.

"I suggest that the reason he didn't take the stand was because he couldn't stand the gaff."

Rosenthal's Trunks Not Packed.

The District Attorney, in answer to the affidavits submitted by Mr. Cockran, offered affidavits from Jack Rose, Mrs. Rosenthal, Bridgie Webber, Deputy Warden Johnson, Assistant District Attorney James Smith, and ex-Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss.

"The testimony given by me at the trials is true and I hereby reaffirm and reiterate the same," Jack Rose said in his affidavit.

He denied he had ever told ex-Sheriff Ginty of Danbury that he had $5,000 to give Rosenthal the night of the murder. He also denied the assertions of Murphy and Louis Harris that he and Vallon and Webber discussed a "frame-up."

Mrs. Rosenthal in her affidavit said:

"I never heard my husband say he was to get $15,000 or $5,000, or any other sum of money in consideration of his leaving New York."

Mrs. Rosenthal said that on the night of July 15 she did not pack her husband's trunks, as Kaufman said in his affidavit Rosenthal had told him.

"The last word I had from my husband regarding his movements for the next day was that he and I were to go down to the District Attorney's office on the following morning," she said.

Webber also reaffirmed his testimony and denied charges of a "frame-up." Mr. Smith made an affidavit that Kaufman had several interviews with him, but never told him what he said in his affidavit. Frank Moss made an affidavit to the same effect.

BECKER KEEPS HIS COMPOSURE

Hopeful of Ford Hearing, but Prepared for the Worst.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 26.—Charles Becker learned shortly after 6 o'clock this evening that the time set for him to be led to the electric chair had been extended for forty-eight hours. This action by Warden Osborne followed a telephonic inquiry from Supreme Court Justice Ford as to whether it would be possible for the prison authorities, without applying for higher authority, to postpone the execution of the sentence for two days.

The order for the execution stipulated that Becker was to be put to death "during the week," and no particular day was specified, and so the Warden took it upon himself to delay the carrying out of the sentence until Friday morning at 6 o'clock.

Becker exhibited remarkable composure during the long wait today for the word from New York, which, he hoped, would mean a reprieve, with the possibility of a new trial. He asked frequently about the progress of the hearing.

Father Curry of New York City, who came to be Becker's confidant while Becker was in the Tombs, visited him in the death house today, accompanied by Father Cashin, the prison Chaplain.

Mrs. Becker, Police Lieutenant John Becker, the prisoner's brother; Jackson Becker, another brother, and his sister, had been notified that they could pay their last visit to Becker tomorrow afternoon, but it is expected that they will now be allowed to see him Thursday afternoon instead.

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$1,200 Lots on Edgemere Ave. were Sold as Low as $700.
$1,000 Lots on Lincoln Ave. were Sold as Low as $525.
$800 Lots on Wave Crest Ave. were Sold as Low as $355.
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A collection of over 700 foulard silk ties, open ends and four-in-hands in blue and white colored polka dots and fancy figured designs.

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750 Pairs Lisle Half Hose, 29c
Plain colors, fancy stripes and clocks.

300 Sleeping Suits
$2.00 Pajamas, in mercerized fabrics with silk frog fasteners, $1.35.
Men's Worsted Bathing Suits. In blue, black, green or brown. Formerly $4.00, $2.55.

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$8 Low Shoes, now $3.95
Imported tan or black Russia calf, with grey fawn or black cloth tops.

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PHELAN REPORTED SULLIVAN UNFIT

Investigator Also Found Financial Interests Had Helped Get Him Dominican Post.

ACQUITTED HIM OF "GRAFT"

But Says Evidence Is Plain That a New York Contractor Expected His Support.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The reason why the resignation of James M. Sullivan of New York from the office of Minister to the Dominican Republic became manifest today when the report of Senator James D. Phelan of California, who was designated by President Wilson to investigate charges against the Minister, was made public.

According to Mr. Phelan the testimony showed that the appointment of Mr. Sullivan as Minister was due mainly to the influence of persons who were financially interested in Dominican affairs. Chief among these, Mr. Phelan asserts, was William C. Beer, a New York lawyer, who represented Mr. Jarvis of New York, organizer of the Banco Nacionale of Santo Domingo. Others were John G. Gray of Delaware, James A. Hamill of Jersey City, Frederick Ryan of New York, and James K. McGuire, former Mayor of Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Beer was anxious. Mr. Phelan says, to obtain the transfer of the Dominican customs revenues, which were collected by an American agent, to the Banco Nacionale.

Mr. Phelan says it was apparent that Mr. Sullivan did not possess the qualifications required for the post. He acquits Mr. Sullivan of charges of intemperance, and also of having received "graft" from persons having interests in Santo Domingo. But there was evidence, says Mr. Phelan, that a New York contractor paid money to a representative of some of the interests which supported Mr. Sullivan's candidacy on assurances that Mr. Sullivan could be influenced by these interests.

Senator Phelan's report says that soon after the close of the campaign in 1912 Mr. Sullivan determined to seek public office. In a sketch of his life, used at that time, appeared the following passage:

> In 1912, under the direction and leadership of James K. McGuire, Mr. Sullivan was on guard to prevent Mr. Wilson from losing any Irish-American votes through misrepresentation.

Senator Phelan says:

"He first aspired to be appointed an Assistant United States District Attorney in New York. Influenced by men who sought the appointment of a friendly Minister to Santo Domingo to protect their financial interests, and who considered him the most available candidate, Mr. Sullivan in May, 1913, wrote out and forwarded a formal application for appointment as Minister to Santo Domingo. Mr. Sullivan was at this time indebted to many people in Connecticut and New York, and frankly states:

"'I was anxious to secure this post for the purpose of getting even by means of the good salary that goes with the place.'"

The testimony shows that while Sullivan was a candidate for office he was hounded by creatures and settled several judgments that had been hanging over his head.

"Yet," says Mr. Phelan, "Mr. Sullivan now testifies that no one was pressing him at that time except a client who threatened to expose him before the Committee on Foreign Relations, where his confirmation was pending, unless he returned his fee, which the client declared was unearned.

"There is no doubt that the conspicuous and acknowledged supporters of Mr. Sullivan were John G. Gray of Delaware, Congressman James A. Hamill of New Jersey, Frederick Ryan, classmate and lawyer in New York, and James K. McGuire, former Mayor of Syracuse, not to mention many others who wrote and spoke in his behalf.

Mr. Beer's Activity.

"There is likewise no doubt, however, that his most anxious and zealous advocate was William C. Beer, lawyer, of New York. In view of the large financial interests in Santo Domingo possessed by his clients the self-effacement with which Mr. Beer championed Mr. Sullivan's cause is deserving of comment.

"Mr. Beer seems to have been known among some of his intimates and admirers as the 'Big Chief.' Mr. Sullivan had been friendly with Mr. Beer since 1904 and had received some legal business from him. They met now and then, before and after the appointment, at conferences in the Union League Club in New York City and at hotels in Washington. Mr. Sullivan testified, 'I met Mr. Beer, casually, in the New Willard Hotel about the time of my appointment;' but other testimony, Mr. Sullivan's own and others, indicates that these meetings were far from casual.

"Mr. Beer's support was suspected by the State Department and became so fervid that the Secretary of State demanded of Mr. Sullivan whether Mr. Beer was for him, and Mr. Sullivan testified, 'I did not say, no.' But he kept the Secretary in the dark. Mr. Sullivan then went off and got a classmate to act as sponsor. It was just at this time that Mr. Beer, signing 'W. C. B.,' was writing 'Dear Billy' (William McGinnis of Washington, formerly in the railway mail service,) that he 'had not slept six hours until Jim came along.'

"'I suggest that you do everything to get Mr. Preston to call Jim's indorsement to the attention of Mr. Bryan. That is enough.'"

"Mr. Sullivan now testifies that Mr. Beer's client, Mr. Jarvis of New York, said that his friends in Santo Domingo would be pleased to have him (Mr. Sullivan) get the appointment and that Mr. Beer talked to him repeatedly about Santo Domingo and of the great injustice that had been done there to his clients, of whom Mr. Jarvis was one.

"At that time Mr. Sullivan himself seems to have sensed the danger in which he was drawn and told the Secretary of State that he thought it would be better to send him to some other country. Shortly before this Mr. Beer had filed in the State Department a brief on behalf of the National Bank of Santo Domingo, organized by Mr. Jarvis, in which he dwelt at length on the great injustice that had been done the bank by American officials resident in San Domingo in the matter of a loan of $1,500,000 made by the National City Bank to the Dominican Republic, and in which he pointed out the desirability of 'an immediate change of American chief officials who hold their office at the pleasure of President Wilson.' It appears also that Mr. Beer went to the department at Washington in 1912 for the purpose of procuring for the Banco Nacionale the deposits of customs collected in Santo Domingo.

Sullivan Denied Beer's Support.

"And yet Mr. Sullivan denies in his formal answer that Mr. Beer furthered his candidacy, and in doing so represented the Banco Nacionale and the Jarvis interests. Mr. Beer succeeded in establishing close relations with others of Mr. Sullivan's supporters. Mr. Gray, as early as in the succeeding January, represented in the departments at Washington the Banco Nacionale, and the Jarvis interests, Mr. Beer's clients. Congressman Hamill met Mr. Beer in May, 1913, and had many conferences with him at the Union League Club, and Mr. Beer made the Congressman his representative when Mr. Beer was in Europe.

"Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Beer succeeded in keeping from the Secretary of State the knowledge that Mr. Sullivan had the support of these special interests, and made such use of other indorsements that Mr. Sullivan, on the 21st of July, 1913, was appointed, and early in August his appointment was confirmed."

After commenting on the number of indorsements, which had been presented to the State Department in Sullivan's behalf, Mr. Phelan states:

"It appears at that time the Secretary of Yale University had sent to Washington a strong letter of protest against Mr. Sullivan's appointment, in which the Administration was implored to maintain a high standard of appointment to the diplomatic service. It is evident, however, that this letter did not reach Washington until after the appointment was made, but it was prior to confirmation."

BRITAIN ANSWERS EMBARGO PROTEST

Continued from Page 1.

the two Governments as to the "principles of law" applicable in the prize court proceedings in cases involving American interests, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding as to the attitude of the United States, the United States informed the British Government that "in so far as the interests of American citizens are concerned, it will insist upon their rights under the principles and rules of international law as hitherto established governing neutral trade in time of war without limitation or impairment by Orders in Council or other municipal legislation by the British Government, and will not recognize the validity of prize court proceedings taken under restraints imposed by British municipal law in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law."

The new British note, according to the understanding, was in fact inspired chiefly by the two latter communications from this Government rather than the note of March 30, to which, it was said, Great Britain had not been contemplating a reply.

Our Reply to Be Delayed.

The State Department had about completed the draft of a new note to be sent to Great Britain, protesting against the manner of enforcement of the British Order in Council policy, especially with relation to American neutral shipments bound for Holland and other neutral countries. In view of the receipt of the new note from the British Government it is understood that the American note will now be amplified so as to serve as a response particularly to the British contention in its latest communication that Great Britain has not departed from recognized principles of international law, but has merely altered the application of principles, which were observed by the United States Government in the civil war.

Throughout the British communication, which the State Department will make public Wednesday, runs the argument that the principles underlying the Orders in Council, prize court rules, and Board of Trade orders are the same as those applied by the United States in the treatment of the Bermuda, the Dolphin, the Pearl, and other vessels in the civil war.

The British note argues that the principles to which the British Government contends it is adhering, are those which are usually observed by a nation at war and in command of the sea when attempting a blockade, but the circumstances confronting England are such that the usual form of blockade to prevent goods entering or leaving the principal ports of Germany will not meet the situation.

It is asserted by Great Britain that the policy of the British Government is not aimed at legitimate trade between neutral countries, but at trade from neutral countries, direct to the enemy, or via the indirect route through neutral countries to Germany.

The note draws a clear distinction between legitimate trade between neutrals and neutrals and trade between belligerents and neutrals, when the belligerent-neutral commerce passes through other neutral countries. The note points out that as an evidence of the desire of the British Government to interpose no obstacle between legitimate trade between neutrals, it is willing to permit to be shipped into neutral countries contiguous to Germany the amount of products which may be necessary for the use of the people of such neutral countries. But it is not willing, the note states, to permit shipments to be made through neutral ports which are destined for use by the German Government.

In its application of the principle of continuous voyage the British Government, it is apparent from the note, believes that the straightest way to draw the distinction between trade to neutral countries near Germany and trade through such countries contiguous to Germany is by ascertaining the ultimate destination of all goods consigned to neutral ports. The determination of such destination is held by the British Government to be a matter of evidence.

The United States has held that Great Britain has not had sufficient evidence on which to detain shipments consigned to neutral ports, and that innocent shipments to neutral countries should be allowed to proceed, even when going to the enemy's country through neutral ports. The British Government asserts that it is living up to the principles, but that there must be a different application of those principles to determine which are the innocent shipments that should be permitted to proceed.

In its citation of American civil war cases the note points out that, when the Union Government was blockading ports of the South, it applied the doctrine of continuous voyage and treated shipments from neutral countries to neutral ports on the basis of their ultimate destination, claiming the right to confiscate the shipments if they were proved to be bound for the use of the Confederacy. In that war, it is pointed out, British colonies were used as bases for shipments to the South. Nassau was the principal base for the operations of Southern blockade runners. Shipments were made to Nassau from England far in excess of the normal trade of that place.

It is pointed out that a war trade was built up with Nassau, and to prevent this American naval vessels adopted the practice of halting British ships bound from England to Nassau before they reached the latter port, and these vessels were taken into ports of the Northern States for determination as to whether their cargoes were destined for the Confederacy.

The United States Government, according to the British argument, contended that it had a right to seize trade between England and Nassau on the theory that such trade was not legitimate or neutral, but an abnormal war trade. The British Government's position is that it is applying the same principle, though there may be differences in the manner of application in its intercepting of trade between the United States and Holland and other North European countries.

The first judicial application of the doctrine of continuous voyages during the civil war was made by Judge Marvin of the United States District Court for Florida, in the case of the steamer Dolphin, of apparent British ownership. She was captured March 25, 1863, by the Wachusett, between the Islands of Culebra and Porto Rico, while ostensibly on a voyage from Liverpool to Nassau. When sent before the prize court the vessel and cargo were claimed by one Glassebrook of Liverpool. Among other articles on board were swords, described as "hardware."

Judge Marvin held that if the vessel and cargo were owned as claimed and there was no intention on the part of the owner that the vessel should proceed with the cargo to a port of the enemy, there would be no justification for the capture or condemnation of either, but if, on the other hand, it was the intention of the owner that the vessel should simply touch at Nassau and then proceed to some enemy port the voyage was not a voyage of a neutral from one neutral port to another, but was a voyage to the port of the enemy, begun and carried out in violation of the belligerent rights of the United States to blockade the enemy's ports and prevent the introduction of munitions.

Judge Marvin held that "the cutting up of a continuous voyage into several parts by the intervention of proposed intervention of several intermediate ports may render it the more difficult for cruisers and prize courts to determine where the ultimate terminus is intended to be, but it cannot make a voyage, which in its nature is one, to become two or more voyages, nor make any of the ports of one entire voyage to become legal which would be illegal if not so decided."

Both the vessel and cargo were condemned by the Federal Court and no appeal was taken.

In the same year Judge Marvin also considered the question of the cargo and ship in the case of the steamer Pearl, which was captured seventy miles from Nassau, while ostensibly bound from Liverpool for Nassau. This case went to the Federal Supreme Court, which condemned ship and cargo, on the ground that the court was satisfied that the vessel "was destined, either immediately after touching at the port (Nassau) or as soon as practicable after needed repairs for one of the ports of the blockaded coast."

The question discussed in these cases was first dealt with by the Supreme Court in the case of the steamship Bermuda, which came up in appeal from a decree of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania condemning the vessel and part of her cargo, which were captured near the Island of Abaco. The Supreme Court held that both the vessel and cargo, "even if both were neutral, were rightly condemned" by the lower court, whose decree was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

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All made of white quartered oak (upholstered furniture is of best quality Spanish leather, with automobile spring seats).

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Heavy fumed oak; quartered oak top, 26x42 inches; two magazine racks at each end; good size drawer; plank top.

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Boys' 65c "Sport" Blouses—sale..... 45c

Boys' 69c Knickerbocker Trousers—khaki and white duck; sizes 7 to 16 years; at..... 45c

Men's 50c Silk Neckwear—sale, today..... 29c

Men's and Boys' Straw Hats—in a one day clearaway; at..... 50c

Boys' and Girls' "Little Nemo" $2 and $2.50 "Play" Oxfords—sale. $1.29

8c Standard Apron Ginghams—fast colors; at, yard..... 5c

19c Printed Chiffon Voiles—36 to 40 inches wide; yard..... 10c

Women's 50c Hand Bags—fitted with purse and mirror; at..... 37c

50c Black and White Kid Belts—for women and children..... 38c

$2.95 Japanese Matting Suit Cases—sizes 24 and 26; sale..... $1.65

$165 Motor Boats—sale $95.00
3 H. P.; 16 feet. Excellent motor boats.

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$17.50 size 8.3x10.6; at $13.75

Seamed Tapestry Brussels Rugs.
$9.75 size 9x12; at.... $7.95
$14.50 size 9x12; at... $12.25

A Clean-Up of 200 Cottage Rugs.
30c size 18x36; at..... 22c
$3.95 size 6x9; at..... $2.65

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TENNIS UPSETS ON LONGWOOD COURTS

Dawson of California Loses to Schoolboy Watters and Wightman Eliminates Dabney.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 26.—The Longwood Cricket Club's twenty-fifth annual tournament in men's singles opened today, the list being filled with the usual strong array of national lawn tennis players and the first day's matches being carried through well down to the third round. The fact that Maurice E. McLoughlin is on his way from the Pacific Coast to defend the Longwood Cup, on which he already has two of the three necessary wins, has stimulated a great interest in the New England's classic, and today's play reached an exceptionally high standard.

There were two upsets, however, Ward Dawson of California, who is playing in the East for the first time, being beaten by the nineteen-year-old boy, W. D. Watters, from New Orleans, and George W. Wightman disposing of Alfred S. Dabney, who has been a prominent figure in the game for the last ten years. Watters beat Dawson 7—5, 6—4, while Wightman took Dabney's measure 6—1, 3—6, 6—3. The majority of the high-ranked players came through nicely.

The drawings were very satisfactory, and a little later on there will be some hard fighting. Nat Niles, Robert La Roy, Craig Biddle, R. C. Seaver, C. Caner, R. N. Williams, national champion; G. P. Gardner, Jr., W. M. Washburn, Irving Wright, and W. F. Johnson all came through, while William M. Johnson, the ex-Longwood champion, reached the third round without having to play a match. E. P. Larned, a former holder of the Longwood title, did not appear, and another man who defaulted was Vanderbilt B. Ward of New York. These players, however, are expected to appear for the Eastern doubles, which will start tomorrow.

Clarence J. Griffith of San Francisco, who recently beat Champion Williams in the Exposition tournament and forced McLoughlin to go five sets, made a good impression here, although he found the Longwood turf very different from asphalt. He was closely pressed by both of his opponents.

The drawings for the Eastern doubles were held this morning, and from a list of players representing all parts of the country. The lists include no less than fifty-two pairs, and the drawings came out so as to assure fast play right down to the finish. In the first quarter Hackett and Peil soon will be bracketed with Biddle and Johnson. In the second quarter the strongest teams are Williams and Washburn and Niles and Gardner. In the third quarter the battle for the semi-finals promises to be between Irving Wright and Wallace Johnson and E. P. Larned and Inman. The fourth quarter did not fill so well, the best team in it being Bullowa and Seaver. The matches were watched by one of the largest of early week galleries. The summary:

Longwood Singles, First Round.—J. Wheelwright, Boston, defeated I. Jackson, Brookline, 6—0, 6—0; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated R. N. Dana, Providence, 6—4, 8—6; H. Parker, New York, defeated K. P. Karrick, Washington, 6—1, 6—1; R. C. Bray, Newton, defeated H. J. Holt, Boston, 11—9, 4—6, 7—5; T. Gross, Providence, defeated W. P. Whitehouse, Portland, 6—1, 6—0; E. C. Eaver, Boston, defeated F. W. Cole, Hartford, 7—5, 8—3; I. S. Martin, Lowell, defeated E. Fuehl, Boston, 6—2, 7—5; T. M. Underwood, Boston, defeated F. L. Olmstead, Pomfret, 8—7, 6—3, 6—4; G. H. Nettleton, New Haven, defeated H. R. Scott, Boston, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3; G. C. Caner, Philadelphia, defeated F. J. Sullaway, Concord, N. H., 6—3, 6—4; H. H. Bundy, Boston, defeated J. Cummings, Boston, 6—1, 6—2; W. Roberts, Hartford, defeated E. A. Niles, Concord, N. H., 6—2, 6—0; A. S. Dabney, Boston, defeated F. Willett, Boston, 6—2, 6—4; G. P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, defeated V. Hockmeyer, Lowell, 6—1, 6—0; A. Ingraham, Providence, defeated E. P. Larned, New York, by default; F. J. Ross, Winthrop, defeated A. E. Rotch, Milford, N. H., 6—1, 6—1; C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated J. W. Foster, Boston, 6—2, 6—3; J. A. Richards, Spofford, N. H., defeated R. A. Cook, Williamstown, 6—2, 6—3; W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated F. Roberts, Hartford, by default; R. LaRoy, New York, defeated M. E. Johnson, Palatka, Fla., 6—1, 6—1; I. C. Wright, Boston, defeated D. E. Karrick, Washington, 6—3, 6—2; E. H. Hooker, New York, defeated W. H. Davis, Quincy, 7—5, 7—5; W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated H. O. Harvey, Narragansett, 6—1, 6—3; F. R. Sedgerly, Boston, defeated J. S. Nichol, Boston, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4; R. N. Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated H. A. Mackinney, Providence, R. I., by default; W. Roberts, Hartford, Conn., defeated E. A. Niles, Concord, N. H., 6—3, 6—0; Ward Dawson, Los Angeles, defeated E. P. Evarts, Boston, by default; D. E. Watters, New Orleans, defeated J. G. Thomas, Boston, by default; G. W. Wightman, Boston, defeated A. M. Kidder, New York, 7—5, 6—4, 6—0; Charles Vose, Walpole, defeated Vanderbilt B. Ward, New York, by default.

Second Round.—W. Niles, Boston, defeated R. H. Kettle, Boston, 6—0, 6—3; G. B. Reggio, Boston, defeated F. A. Hinchliffe, Boston, 4—6, 6—0, 6—0; J. E. Seabury, Boston, defeated L. W. Knox, Glen Ridge, N. J., 6—4, 6—3; P. B. Plimpton, Boston, defeated S. Henshaw, Providence, R. I., 6—3, 6—0; H. H. Whitman, Boston, defeated R. B. Benedict, Walpole, 6—3, 6—0; C. Wathers, Winthrop, defeated Harold Swain, New York, 6—3, 6—3; John A. Lyons, Boston, defeated R. S. Minot, Boston, 6—0, 6—1; G. H. Smith, Jr., Hanover, N. H., defeated S. L. Beale, Boston, 6—2, 6—0; W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated H. S. Shaw, Boston, 6—1, 6—1; Norman Johnson, New York, defeated A. A. Cameron, Boston, 6—3, 6—3; C. McMullen, New York, defeated H. Nickerson, New York, 6—0, 6—2; T. S. Dodge, Colorado Springs, defeated W. H. Bullowa, Boston, 6—4, 6—3; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated J. Wheelwright, Boston, 6—3, 6—2; R. C. Bray, Boston, defeated Harry F. Parker, New York, 6—4, 6—3; E. C. Seaver, Boston, defeated T. Gross, Providence, R. I., 6—3, 6—3; I. S. Martin, Lowell, defeated T. M. Underwood, Boston, 1—6, 6—4, 6—0; G. H. Nettleton, New Haven, defeated F. R. Sedgerly, Boston, 6—0, 7—5; G. C. Caner, Philadelphia, defeated H. H. Bundy, Boston, 6—1, 6—4; R. N. Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated W. Roberts, Hartford, Conn., 6—1, 6—3; E. S. Watters, New Orleans, defeated Ward Dawson, Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—4; G. W. Wightman, Boston, defeated A. S. Dabney, Boston, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3; G. P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, defeated A. N. Ingraham, Providence, R. I., 6—4, 6—1; C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated F. J. Ross, Winthrop, 6—3, 6—3.

EASY ROUNDS FOR CHURCH.

Princeton Tennis Player Takes 3 Matches for Northwestern Title.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 26.—George M. Church of the Princeton University tennis team went through the first three rounds in men's singles in the Northwestern championship tournament here today. In the first round he drew a bye, in the second he defeated M. Enright of Bushnell, N. C., 6—1, 6—0, and in the third he won from E. Rieb of Minneapolis by the same score.

Dean Mathey, Church's partner, had no matches today, but will play L. H. Waidner of Chicago tomorrow. Today Waidner was forced to go three sets to defeat Dr. W. S. Defans of Minneapolis, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Tennis Finals at Deal Beach.

George Graham and Joe Thoms won the men's doubles tennis tournament for the Hathaway Cups yesterday at Deal Beach, N. J., defeating in the final round Joseph Fox and A. Schmalls straight sets at 6—4, 6—4, 11—9. The match was the most interesting of the tournament, the final set requiring nine extra games to reach a decision. In the final round of the mixed doubles Miss Edith Reinheimer and Joseph Fox won from Miss Madeline Metz and George Graham at 4—6, 6—2, 11—9. The summary:

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Joe Fox and A. Schmall defeated Frank Mittar and Douglas Bedell, 6—3, 6—1; Harry Bijur and George Hecht defeated F. Allen and F. Radell, 6—4, 5—7, 8—6; A. Rosenfeld and E. Hirsh defeated Edward Bloomberg and M. Cohn, 6—4, 6—1; George Graham and Joe Thoms defeated E. Mendelsohn and A. Hirsh, 6—4, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round—Joe Fox and A. Schmall defeated Harry Bijur and George Hecht, 6—2, 6—1; George Graham and Joe Thoms defeated A. Rosenfeld and E. Hirsh, 6—4, 6—2.

Final Round—George Graham and Joe Thoms defeated Joe Fox and A. Schmall, 6—4, 6—4, 11—9.

Mixed Doubles.—Final Round—Miss Edith Reinheimer and Joe Fox defeated Miss Madeline Metz and George Graham, 4—6, 6—2, 11—9.

Darkness Stops Tennis Match.

After playing two sets in the semi-final round of the men's doubles championship tournament of the Hudson River Tennis Association yesterday on the clay courts of the Park Hill Country Club, near Yonkers, Abraham Bassford, Jr., and George King and J. H. Steinkampf and Herbert W. Forster postponed the deciding set of their match until Thursday morning on account of darkness. Steinkampf and Forster captured the first set at 6—2 and lost the second at 6—8. The final round in the women's singles will be played Thursday morning. No date has been set for the mixed doubles championship round.

HODGE SHOWS SPEED IN HANDICAP RACE

Selling Plater Beats Fair Field in the Yonkers Stakes in 1:38 1-5 at Aqueduct.

When W. W. Darden, a Tennessee breeder of thoroughbreds in a small way, lost Hodge out of a selling race, from which he was claimed for his entered selling price of $1,500, he lost a valuable horse. He had this peculiarly impressed on him at the Aqueduct race track yesterday when he was a visitor and saw Hodge win the Yonkers Handicap at a mile. This victory rounded out total winnings of about $30,000 which Hodge has placed to the credit of W. J. Weber since that asute horseman got him, as he has won a lot of valuable races in the West since running second to Borrow in the race for the Kentucky Handicap. Hodge has been running disappointingly since his arrival here from the Latonia track, finishing just outside the money in both the Suburban and Empire City Handicaps, though his trip here was made for the purpose of winning both of them.

"Overestimated" was the terse verdict of the racing men hereabouts after Hodge failed to perform up to expectations. That was the chief reason why there were such good odds as 5 to 2 laid against him in the Yonkers Handicap yesterday, in which he met a class of horses which are not considered in the first flight. The estimate of the layers was shown by the fact that they made Coquette, a three-quarter filly, even favorite with him, and Leo Skoiny only a shade back of him in the prices.

Hodge was himself yesterday, possibly because he did not have to run in a contrary direction to that in which he has been trained to run. The lightweighted Holiday set the pace for the party when the race started, and went so fast that not even Coquette could head him. Leo Skoiny also tried to do so, and failed. But on the back turn Borel gave Hodge his head and allowed him to get up with the pacemakers. Then they found they had business on hand. When the field was straightened in the stretch it required only a few strides for Hodge to take command. Once there the fight was all over, for he won very handily in the fast time of 1:38 1-5, which is only the fraction slower than the track record for the distance. The 10-to-1 shot Holiday, which had cut out the fast pace for the party, lasted long enough to get the second honors by a head from Coquette, the pair being a couple of lengths behind Hodge.

Achievement won the first stake handicap for two-year-olds of the season by putting the Wakefield to the credit of Richard F. Carman, and winning it in most creditable fashion from the best of Gifford A. Cochran's pair, Prince of Como, and James Butler's clever filly Miss Puzzle. It proved to be a two-horse race, in that Achievement and Prince of Como were the only ones that were fighting at the front at any stage of the race. Prince of Como led until the pair reached the last quarter pole, where Butwell forced Achievement to the front. In a furlong he had raced Prince of Como off his feet, and had it his own way thereafter, winning as easily from Prince of Como as the latter got the place from Miss Puzzle. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-years-olds; selling; purse, $500; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:19 3-5.

Volant, S. Lewis's ch. g., 3 years, by Custard-Estimation, 107 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 5. (T. McTaggart).....1
Nowieddin, Marrone Stable's b. g., 3, 105, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5. (Buxton).....2
Outlook, Paul Powers's ch. f., 3, 101, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5. (J. McTaggart).....3
Minstrel, High Tide, Chesterton, Jesse Jr., Antrim and Maryland Girl also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; selling; purse, $500; one mile. Time—1:39 3-5.

Bac, Andrew Miller's ch. g., 4 years, 113 pounds, 7 to 20 and out. (Butwell).....1
Lahore, J. Paul's ch. g., aged, 105, 16 to 5 and 7 to 10. (Lilly).....2
Song of Valley, Frank Tannenill's b. g., 4, 108, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1. (J. McTaggart).....3
Taleoarrier and Frank Hudson also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Wakefield Handicap for two-year-olds; value to winner, $2,000; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07.

Achievement, R. F. Carman's ch. c., by Hastings-Achieve, 111 pounds, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5. (Butwell).....1
Prince of Como, Gifford A. Cochran's b. c., 118, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5. (McCahey).....2
Miss Puzzle, James Butler's br. f., 115, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5. (Turner).....3
Whimsy and Hands Off also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Yonkers Handicap for three-year-olds and up; purse $800; one mile. Time—1:38 1-5.

Hodge, W. J. Weber's ch. g., 4 years, by Ivan the Terrible-Nannie Hodge, 118 pounds, 5 to 2 and even. (Borel).....1
Holiday, Archibald Barklie's b. g., 4, 96, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1. (J. McTaggart).....2
Coquette, Matthew Corbett's ch. f., 3, 106, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5. (Butwell).....3
Leo Skoiny, Bayberry Candle, and Transit also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase, for maidens three years old and upward; selling; purse $500; about two miles. Time—4:26 4-5.

Cloud, A. Ludlow Kramer's br. g., aged, by Albest-Scotch Lassie, 144 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2. (Chandler).....1
McNab, Hamilton Farm's br. g., aged, 144, 7 to 2 and 7 to 10. (Corbett).....2
Brush, Captain J. C. Alexander's b. g., 6, 140, 7 to 1 and 3 to 1. (Stevenson).....3
Stars and Stripes, Suwannee, Aberfeldy, and Escocia also ran. Cheer Up fell at the first jump and Aviator at the tenth, and did not go the course.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $400; five furlongs. Time—1:00 2-5.

Sal Vanity, Mrs. L. H. Baxter's b. f., by Salvation-La Reine Empress, 107 pounds, 5 to 2 and even. (Lilly).....1
Murphy, S. Lewis's b. c., 107, 3 to 1 and even. (Allen).....2
Bob Redfield, J. M. Zimmer's b. g., 109, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5. (Turner).....3
Dr. Grenier, Typography, Divan, and Maid of Dundee also ran.

GRAND PRIX FOR MASHER.

Germany's Second Most Important Race Valued at $25,000.

HAMBURG, Germany, July 26, (via London.)—The annual Hamburg Grand Prix, the second most important turf event of the year, was won yesterday by Baron Alfred von Oppenheim's Masher, ridden by Archibald. Second place was taken by Haniel's Albula, ridden by Jockey Plueschke, who carried the same owner's colors to victory in the Derby last Sunday. The Grand Prix is valued at 100,000 marks, ($25,000.)

Colored Boxers at Vanderbilt A. C.

Colored boxers were the principals in the two feature bouts of ten rounds' duration last night at the Vanderbilt Athletic Club in Brooklyn, and some interesting boxing was witnessed. The main event brought together Joe Gans and Gus Lewis, and at the final bell the former was winner by a large margin. Lewis's only asset was his ability to assimilate punishment and he did this quite willingly. Gans outclassed his opponent from the tap of the opening gong, and landed many effective blows, but he was unable to floor his dusky opponent. Lewis, on the other hand, although hopelessly outclassed throughout, kept boring in, and never flinched under the punishment that he was receiving.

In the semi-final bout Wee Wee Barton and Al Hancock were the contestants, and a draw was the result.

Dundee-Britton Bout Postponed.

Owing to an injury to his eye, which he received in his recent bout with Joe Rivers, Johnny Dundee will not box Jack Britton in Madison Square Garden on Thursday night. Dundee's manager has asked for a postponement, which has been granted. The date of the bout has been changed to Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Aqueduct Entries for Today.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; conditions; five furlongs. Startling, 114 pounds; Broomvale, 115; Mustard, 110; Red Cloud, 104; Sazin, 110.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Dr. Duenner, 109 pounds; Easter Star, 109; Camellia, 106; Nephthys, 97; Albena, 101; Ray o' Light, 107; Carlton G., 113; Richard Langdon, 111; Lights Out, 95.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Ella Bryson, 111 pounds; Wooden Shoes, 115; Charles F. Granger, 108; Sam Slick, 106; Darthworth, 106; Commanarretta, 94; Lord Marshall, 114; Brian Boru, 106; Miss Barn Harbor, 104; Menlo Park, 94.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Katonah Handicap; six and a half furlongs. Superintendent, 122 pounds; Harry Junior, 154; Grumpy, 122; Polarius, 123; He Will, 127; Helen Barbee, 128; Harry Shaw, 140; Lady Barbery, 118.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one and one-sixteenth miles. G. M. Miller, 118 pounds; Perth Rock, 105; Guy Fisher, 115; Superstition, 97; Stonehenge, 107; El Biod, 112; El Oro, 110; Napier, 107; Northerner, 102; Robinetta, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; maidens; five furlongs. Qui Vive, 112 pounds; Rae B, 109; Navigator, 112; Sir Vivian, 115; Reilly R., 108; St. Isidore, 109; Red Cloud, 112; Venture, 109; Close, 113; Resistible, 106; Noili, 114.

GIRL MANAGER SEES BROTHER BOX M'CABE

Keeps Keen Eyes on Him, but Does Not "Root" or Tell Him What to Do in Ring.

Miss Lorette Hoag, late of the burlesque but now the sister-manager or managing sister of Clarry Marshall, featherweight champion of the U. S. Army, made her début in a new rôle last night up at the Olympic Athletic Club in Harlem—that of long-distance second to Brother Clarry in his ten-round bout with diminutive Mike McCabe of Harlem (and the idol of Harlem, too).

Sister Lorette didn't qualify as a regular second, and any of those who took the advertisement seriously must have been disappointed when Brother Clarry stepped into the ring followed by two plain ordinary men and no sister. They had to strain their eyes way across the room to three rows behind McCabe's corner, where the blonde curls and white Panama hat of Sister Lorette could be seen gleaming through the tobacco smoke exhaled by 500 or more sweltering and noisy male followers of the fistic art. And right beside here were two friends, also of the feminine persuasion and ardent fight followers, though not regular managers like Lorette.

Through ten fast and furious rounds the trio of young women sat, but never once a falsetto scream or horrified cry out of any of them. The others rooted to the extent of shouting, "Go it, Clarry," and "That's the boy, Clarry," but out of Sister Lorette there was never a sound save an occasional "O-o-o-o" when the ex-soldier landed a blow.

They were hoping, oh so dearly, to see Clarry win—he's the baby of the family, is Clarry, and the pride of all the town up in Watervliet, N. Y., where he lived before joining the army—and when the ten rounds were over and Clarry was still there, though somewhat unsteady as to the feet and reddish about the nose, they were satisfied to call it a draw. And that was the verdict of the crowd.

"Clarry put up a great fight, the fastest he ever fought," remarked the only woman manager after the bout.

It didn't look so promising for Brother Clarry in the third round, when a vicious swing of young McCabe's left caught him on the jaw and sent him reeling to the floor. Sister Lorette sat tight and the count went to seven. Then up got Clarry, and the gong rang and saved him. McCabe is a heady boxer, and showed the greater skill, but Brother Clarry stuck gamely on and pulled himself out of many a tight hole by clinching. In the fourth round he clipped McCabe with a hard right to the face that sent the idol of Harlem to the ropes, but in this, as on other occasions, he was slow to follow up his advantage.

The fifth and sixth rounds were an even break, both men clinching, as they were tired. In the seventh McCabe, who hasn't had to go that far with most of his opponents, tried hard to end things, landing several telling blows on the ex-soldier's ribs and sending Clarry once more to his knees.

When Clarry crumpled this time the crowd went wild, but Sister Lorette never moved an eyelash. She just sat there with her hands tightly clasped and looking straight at Brother Clarry. It was time to breathe freely once more when he got to his feet.

Once in the eighth round, Miss Hoag caught her brother's eye and swung her gloved hand at the air as a sign for Clarry to do likewise at Mickey McCabe's head. Clarry thought the suggestion a good one, but when he tried to carry it out, the idol's head was not there. That was frequently the trouble with McCabe. He wouldn't hold his head still and let the pride of Watervliet take a good whack at it.

And so they battled into the tenth round, with Clarry slipping about unsteadily because somebody in his corner had been careless enough to spill the pail of water all over his shoes. That was a bit of bad luck that might not have happened if Sister Lorette had been there. However, she preferred to be right where she was, she said, so as to be where she and Clarry could exchange long-distance looks between rounds.

The young woman's one reason for turning manager, she says, was to help her brother and protect him from those men who manage the finances of fighters not wisely but too well. As for being a second and climbing up inside the ropes—goodness, no! She wouldn't do that no matter what the advertisements said.

Sister Lorette doesn't know whether it helps her brother to have her sitting opposite him when he's in the ring, but she does know one thing, and that is that no one is marching off with the profits from Clarry's fistic skill. She signs all the contracts and arranges his bouts, and when the funds of a night's work are collected they stay right in the family.

There were three other bouts, without the assistance of sisters. Dick Miller and Red Callahan had a lively four-round go which broke up when Miller fouled his opponent in the last round. Johnny Evers and Young Lebby were booked to go four rounds, but before the second was half over, Lebby sent his lanky opponent clean through the ropes. The principals in the other ten-round match of the evening were Bull Thompson of New York and Banty Sharp of Cleveland.

MORAN WINS IN ENGLAND.

Pittsburgh Boxer Stops Gordon Sims in Six Rounds.

LONDON, July 27, 1:20 A. M.—Frank Moran, the heavyweight pugilist of Pittsburgh, at Blackfriars last night defeated Gordon Sims of Portsmouth Lockyard in the sixth round. Sims is a newcomer in the fighting game.

Cycle Derby at Velodrome Tonight.

Five of the most prominent pace following bicyclists in the country will take part in the fifty-mile derby at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome tonight, which is the feature of a strong cycle racing card. Victor Linart, the Belgian star, who is running Carman a close second for the championship, will make his third appearance at the track, and it is the opinion of many that he has a good chance of taking this important event. Harry Kaiser and Caesar Moretti will meet in a special match, and a program of amateur races, in which Hans Chrt will be the shining light, will furnish the remainder of the card. Postmaster Kelly of Brooklyn will be the starter.

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Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages, 20 for 10c; or 10 packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-covered carton for $1.00. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

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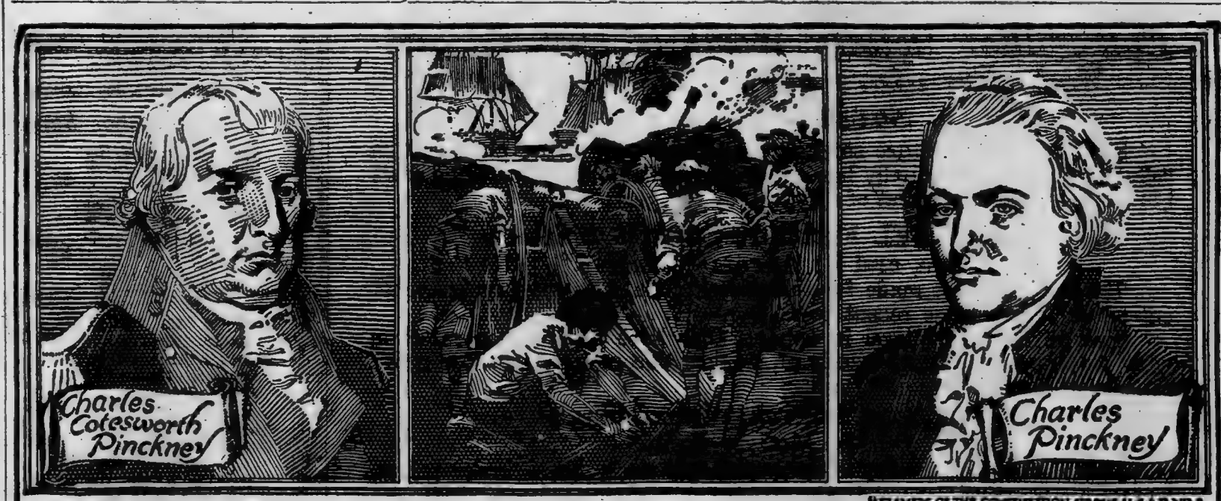

"FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U.S.A." NO. 8

The Pinckneys—"Fathers of the Republic"

PERHAPS South Carolina's best gift to this Free Republic was the splendid services of her two great sons—Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Charles Pinckney. It can truthfully be said of the Pinckneys that their love of honor was greater than their love of power, and deeper than their love of self. One played an important part in the "Louisiana Purchase"—the other, while an envoy to France, was told that the use of money would avert war, and to this replied: "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." Both devoted their eminent abilities toward framing our National Law. The Constitution of the United States, as it stands to-day, was built upon the framework of a plan first proposed by Charles Pinckney. It was he who demanded that it contain freedom of religion, freedom of the press, habeas corpus and trial by jury. In political faith only did these two great men differ. Charles Pinckney was an ardent Democrat, and Charles C. Pinckney a loyal Federalist, and was twice a candidate for President. It is easy to imagine the horror that these two great lovers of Personal Liberty would have expressed if shown the proposed Prohibition Laws of to-day. It is needless to say that if alive they would VOTE NO to such tyrannous encroachments upon the NATURAL RIGHTS OF MAN. The Pinckneys both believed in the moderate use of light wines and barley brews. They also believed in legislation which encouraged the Brewing Industry because they knew that honest Barley Beer makes for true temperance. For 58 years Anheuser-Busch have been brewers of honest Barley-Malt and Saazer Hop beers—the kind the Pinckneys knew to be good for mankind. To-day their great brand—BUDWEISER—because of its quality, purity, mildness and exquisite flavor, exceeds the sale of any other beer by millions of bottles; 7500 people are daily required to keep pace with the public demand for BUDWEISER.

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Means Moderation

GIANTS TAKE ONE GAME IN DOUBLE-HEADER WITH PITTSBURGH—DODGERS WIN AGAIN

GIANTS AND PIRATES EACH WIN AND LOSE

Matty Beaten In Keen Battle with "Babe" Adams—Tesreau Scores Shutout.

John J. McGraw, who is quite busy this Summer trying to persuade the Giants to play ball, won an argument with an umpire yesterday. As it is the first time that the rays of the McGraw line of reasoning have ever pentrated the umpirical intellect, it shouldn't pass unnoticed.

In his envious rôle as fountain of inspiration for the Giants, McGraw has had more arguments with umpires than the Milky Way has stars. In behalf of his clients, McGraw has often exhausted every fragment of argument, every pearl of wisdom, and every gesture and trick of the accomplished orator. And all this to no avail. In all of these tilts of gab, the usual result was for the learned umpire to terminate the argument by pointing his thumb toward the clubhouse gate, adding the pointed, pungent word, "out."

A patient, persistent person is McGraw. Where another man would have given up in despair, the Giants' boss has all these years cherished a secret ambition that one day he would win an argument with an umpire. It was during the seething course of the double-header at the Polo Grounds yesterday between the Pirates and the Giants that McGraw's ambition was realized.

The Pittsburghs won the first game 2 to 1, while the second portion went to the Giants 3 to 0. But that's neither here nor there. Above it all the colossal fact stands out that McGraw won an argument.

It was in the fourth inning of the first game. Davy Robertson bounced a teasing little roller to Hans Wagner, who hurled the ball to first base. Umpire Cockill, judging play on bases, called him out. It seems that when Johnston caught the low toss from Wagner, the ball bobbled out of his grasp, something which Cockill evidently overlooked.

The usual howl arose and a meeting was held at the plate around Umpire Klem, to whom the case was appealed. Then, lo and behold, Klem ruled that McGraw was right, and that Johnston had dropped the ball after he caught it and Robertson was safe. Will wonders ever cease?

For the first time in many years the voice of Hans Wagner rose in protest. In his humble Teutonic way the Dutchman asked Klem how long a player was supposed to hold a ball after he caught it. Hans argued that Johnston had squeezed the ball long enough, and then intentionally tossed it from his hands. No, Hans's argument didn't carry weight. Klem said that McGraw was right and the runner was safe.

Wagner had much to do with beating Mathewson in the first game. Matty and Babe Adams had a close pitching duel, each permitting six hits. The Pirates' bangs came at opportune moments. After Hinchman had tripled between centre and right fields in the fifth inning, Wagner sent him home with a sacrifice fly. Old Hans opened the eighth with a sharp single to left, and Viox sacrificed. Baird smashed a double to left, sending Wagner home.

The lone Giants' run came in the fifth. Merkle singled, and Lobert did likewise. Merkle tried to stretch himself to third on Lobert's short hit, and he was thrown out at third by Carey. That mistake in judgment was costly to the Giants, for immediately afterward Snodgrass singled to centre, driving Lobert home.

Matty got himself out of a bad hole by a good play in the fourth. Carey doubled and when Collins singled to right, Carey rounded third for home. He hesitated when he saw Robertson's throw soaring toward the plate. The ball got past Red Dooin and Carey continued his trip to the plate. Matty covered the plate, and, taking Dooin's toss, he shoved the ball behind his back and touched Carey out.

Jeff Tesreau and George McQuillan were the opposing pitchers in the second encounter. Jeff had the better of it and held the Pirates to five hits. The Giants scored in the second on Merkle's double, Lobert's sacrifice, and a hit to left by Snodgrass.

Two more runs were coined in the eighth. Robertson walked, and Grant, who took Doyle's place when Larry began to limp, got an infield hit. Fletcher bunted, and Robertson was forced at third. Merkle got an infield tap and filled the bases. Hans Lobert produced a single to right which sent Grant and Fletcher home. The score:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	2	2	1	Burns, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Collins, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	R'bson, rf.	4	0	0	1	1
Hinston, 1b.	3	0	0	10	1	Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	1	8
Grant, rf.	3	1	1	2	0	Fletcher, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
Wag'r, ss.	2	1	0	2	3	Merkle, 1b.	3	1	1	12	0
Viox, 2b.	2	0	0	2	5	Lob't, 3b.	3	1	1	3	3
Baird, 3b.	3	0	1	3	4	S'dg's, cf.	3	0	2	5	0
K'fny, c.	3	0	0	2	1	Dooin, c.	2	0	0	2	2
Adams, p.	3	0	0	0	2	Grant, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
						Meyers, c.	1	0	0	4	0
						M'son, p.	2	0	0	0	2
						†Brainerd.	1	0	0	0	0
						Sch'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	27	2	6	27	17	Total.	31	2	6	27	13

*Batted for Doolin in eighth inning.
†Batted for Mathewson in eighth inning.
Errors—Collins, Wagner, Baird.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—2
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Carey, Baird. Three-base hit—Hinchman. Stolen base—Burns. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 1; New York, 1. Sacrifice hit—Viox. Sacrifice fly—Wagner. Double plays—Wagner, Viox, and Johnston; Fletcher and Lobert. Left on bases—New York, 8; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on errors—New York, 2. Base on balls—Off Schauer, 1. Hits—Off Mathewson, 6 in eight innings; off Schauer, none in one inning. Struck out—By Mathewson, 2; by Adams, 1. Passed ball—Murphy. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	Carey, lf.	4	0	1	5	0
R'bson, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	Collins, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	3	1	2	1	3	J'ston, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0
Grant, 2b.	1	0	1	0	0	H'man, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Fisher, ss.	4	1	0	3	2	Wag'r, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
Merkle, 1b.	3	1	1	8	1	Viox, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
S'dg's, cf.	3	0	1	7	0	Baird, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
Meyers, c.	2	0	0	8	1	Gibson, c.	3	0	1	3	1
Tesreau, p.	3	0	0	2	0	McQ'len, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	30	3	5	27	10	Total.	32	0	5	24	9

Error—Lobert.

New York	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Merkle, Collins. Stolen bases—Robertson, Carey, Hinchman. Earned runs—New York, 3. Sacrifice hit—Lobert. Double plays—Meyers and Fletcher; Baird, Viox, and Johnston. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; New York, 6. First base on error—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; off McQuillen, 2. Struck out—By Tesreau, 6; by McQuillen, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Bancroft Starts Phillies' Scoring.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 26.—Bancroft's home run in the fifth, with two on bases, started the leaders to score, and Philadelphia won easily from Cincinnati today, 6 to 2. Bancroft's hit was a short right field drive which bounded over Griffith's head when he ran up on it. Schneider was forced to give away in the seventh inning and McKenery, who succeeded him, did not allow a hit. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert, ss.	5	1	1	1	5	Groh, 3b.	4	1	3	1	3
Byrne, 3b.	5	0	1	1	2	Hoag, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
Baker, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	Rodg'rs, 2b.	4	0	2	1	4
Cravath, rf.	3	0	1	3	0	W. Kr'k, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Niehoff, 2b.	4	1	1	2	1	Griffith, rf.	4	1	1	5	0
Wheat, cf.	4	2	1	4	0	Clark, c.	3	0	1	6	1
Dal'y, c.	4	1	1	4	0	W'ms, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
W. Kr'k, c.	4	0	1	2	1	M'wits, 1b.	4	0	2	9	0
Rem'e, p.	3	1	0	0	4	Schn'r, p.	2	0	1	0	0
						McKy, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						*Von Kr'l.	1	0	0	0	0
						†Wagner.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	6	8	27	12	Total.	35	2	13	27	11

*Batted for Schneider in seventh inning.
†Batted for McKeesry in ninth inning.
Errors—Niehoff, Groh, Herzog, Clark.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0—6
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Griffith, Clark, Rodgers. Three-base hit—Groh. Home run—Bancroft. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 5; Cincinnati, 2. Sacrifice hits—Clark, Herzog, Grch. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Cincinnati, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 2. Hits—Off Schneider, [illegible] innings; off [illegible], none in two innings. Struck out—By Demaree, 2; by Schneider, 3; by McKenery, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

Cubs Lose Again to Braves.

BOSTON, July 26.—The Braves ended their home series today by winning the fourth straight game from Chicago, 1 to 0. It was a pitching duel, in which Adams of Chicago lost, notwithstanding brilliant twirling. The Braves' run was the result of Moran's scratch hit, Evers's sacrifice, and Magee's single. Chicago had three men on base, due to a single and two passes by Ragan, when Hughes was called to the box with none out in the eighth. He fanned the first man, and then started a double play which retired the side. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	Good, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Evers, 2b.	2	0	0	1	2	Fisher, ss.	4	0	0	2	5
Con'ly, lf.	2	0	0	5	0	M'ray, lf.	4	0	0	5	0
Magee, cf.	3	0	1	2	0	Z'mm'n, 2b.	4	0	0	2	5
Schm't'z, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0	W'mg, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Smith, 3b.	3	0	0	1	0	K'sely, 2b.	4	0	1	1	0
M'ville, ss.	2	0	0	1	5	Archer, c.	3	0	0	4	0
Gowdy, c.	2	0	0	8	3	McLy, 1b.	3	0	0	5	0
Adams, p.	2	0	0	0	2	Adams, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Hughes, p.	1	0	1	0	1	*Schulte.	0	0	0	0	0
						H'ph's, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	26	1	3	27	12	Total.	30	0	7	24	8

*Batted for Adams in eighth inning.
Errors—Murray, Moran.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Stolen base—McLarry. Sacrifice hit—Evers. Double plays—Maranville, Evers, and Schmidt; Hughes, Gowdy, and Schmidt. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 3; off Adams, 1. Hits—Off Adams, 2 in 7 innings; off Humphries, 1 in 1 inning; off Ragan, 6 in 7 innings, (none out in the eighth); off Hughes, 1 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Ragan, 4; by Hughes, 2; by Adams, 4. Passed ball—Gowdy. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-one minutes.

Nine Ball Players Lost in Disaster.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Ranks of amateur and semi-professional ball players in Chicago suffered serious gaps through the Eastland disaster. The roll of dead and missing included today the names of nine players, well known locally and some with minor league experience. They were: John Froelich, Ed Shuette, Morris Bobel, Al Kennedy, Harold Meyers, Michael Joyce, Al Tonnison, Frank Hawkins and Frank Rehor. Rehor was mistaken at first for his brother Raymond, once a member of the Chicago Americans and later of the Lincoln, Western League club. Raymond reached the dock after the accident.

Two Federal Umpires Released.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Umpires Harry Howell and William Fyfe were released by the Federal League today. It was an argument with Howell which led to the resignation of Manager Jones of the St. Louis team a few weeks ago. Jones was induced to withdraw his resignation. Howell formerly was an American League pitcher.

Another Rumor About Yankees.

The Yankees returned from their Western trip last night and will open a home series against Detroit this afternoon. Count that day lost which does not bring forth some rumor or other about the Yankees. The latest one is that the club will train in Cuba next Spring. Captain Huston, Vice President of the club, used to live in Havana, and his friends down there are anxious to have the Yankees spend their Spring vacation there. It's too early to think about Spring training trips, as the Yankee players have quite a bit of work to do before the end of the season.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

			R.	H.	E.
Richmond	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2	7	1
Montreal	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—5	11	2

Batteries—Russell and Harrington; Dowd and Madden.

AT ROCHESTER.

									R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	5	4
Rochester	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	—4	9	1

Batteries—Goodbred and Heckinger; Erickson and Williams.

AT TORONTO.

Providence-Toronto.—Postponed; rain.

AT BUFFALO.

Jersey City-Buffalo game to be played later in the season.

BASEBALL Today, 3:30 P. M., N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit, Polo Grounds, Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 2; New York, 1.
New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 0.
Brooklyn, 13; St. Louis, 8.
Boston, 1; Chicago, 0.
Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 11; Baltimore, 3.
Baltimore, 5; Chicago, 1.
Newark, 3; Pittsburgh, 1.
St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Montreal, 9; Richmond, 7.
Rochester, 4; Harrisburg, 2.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
(Postponed.)
Providence at Toronto—Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	49	36	.576
Brooklyn	48	39	.552
Chicago	43	43	.500
New York	41	43	.494
Pittsburgh	43	44	.494
Boston	43	44	.494
St. Louis	43	48	.473
Cincinnati	36	49	.417

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	57	20	.655
Chicago	56	33	.629
Detroit	54	34	.614
Washington	44	44	.500
New York	42	44	.488
St. Louis	34	54	.386
Cleveland	34	54	.386
Philadelphia	30	58	.341

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	52	32	.578
Kansas City	49	35	.563
St. Louis	49	40	.551
Pittsburgh	46	40	.535
Newark	45	43	.511
Brooklyn	41	51	.446
Buffalo	41	51	.446
Baltimore	33	55	.375

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	31	25	.671
Buffalo	43	33	.573
Montreal	42	33	.529
Harrisburg	41	39	.519
Rochester	37	42	.468
Richmond	37	45	.451
Toronto	35	47	.427
Jersey City	31	50	.383

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Kansas City.
Newark at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Chicago.
Baltimore at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Harrisburg at Rochester.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Richmond at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto.

CALDWELL ERASED $100 FINE QUICKLY

Saved Game for Yankees in the Ninth Inning by Striking Out Athletics.

By FRANK L. CHANCE.

Pitchers—in that one word is half the woes of a baseball manager.

Heavens, what temperaments! They are as exacting as grand opera singers; as hard to manage as chorus girls, and a man has just as much chance of guessing their whims as he has in calling the right number at a lottery.

A pitcher is like a race horse. He may look like a million dollars one day and the next day he may resemble a well worn jitney. They are a baseball club's greatest weakness and they are its greatest strength. Picking the right pitcher to send into the box is one of the fine arts of baseball, but if you can't pick them you might as well kiss your pennant hopes good night.

Pitchers look like diamonds one day and rhinestones the next. Take Larry Cheney, for instance. Cheney is a great pitcher. I don't know just how good he is today, but if he is as good as he was three years ago he is some fine twirler. Yet Cheney is a "gift pitcher." He wasn't given to the Cubs but was passed up by Indianapolis the year before I bought him for the Cubs.

The Indianapolis management turned him over to Louisville without the payment of a nickel for his services, but the next season, when I wanted him, I had to pay $7,500 in cash for him. He was worth it.

To return to pitchers and their strange ways, puts me in mind of one of the really great pitching feats that I saw Ray Caldwell perform one day in New York when we were playing Philadelphia. We had a double-header on that day with the Athletics and Caldwell pitched and won the first game. The Athletics had been beating the Yanks all year and at that time were fighting for the pennant. After Caldwell had finished his game he asked me if he could go to the clubhouse and dress.

Ray had been breaking training rules and I had been subjecting him to more or less discipline, so I told him that he wasn't through for the day, but to go to the clubhouse and put on a dry uniform and return to the bench. He had a one-hundred-dollar fine hanging over his head that I had imposed and I was not feeling favorably impressed toward him. He went to the clubhouse, put on a dry uniform, and returned.

Fisher was pitching in the second game. He got along pretty well the first part of the game, but in the sixth or seventh inning they bunched hits and came within one run of tying the score. In the eighth they got the bases loaded, but he managed to pull through. I knew he was wabbling too much to get through the ninth without being beaten. In the eighth I had sent Caldwell to warm up. The ninth came and I sent Harry Wolters down to the clubhouse to tell Caldwell to come in and pitch the ninth.

"Tell that big fellow that if he comes in here and holds this team without scoring that I will forget about that $100 fine," was the parting instructions I gave Wolters. Caldwell came in on the trot. With that $100 fine in his mind's eye he did some tall and fancy pitching that I have rarely seen duplicated. He put everything he had on the ball. It simply shot the Athletics' heavy hitters on their heads. The first man up fanned. The second man up fanned. The third man up fanned.

If I remember correctly but one of the batters laid his bat against the ball, and he hit a weak, glancing foul. It was as nice a piece of pitching as any one would want to see.

You can't mention pitchers without saying something about Walter Johnson. The first year I managed the Yankees we made just one run off Johnson the whole season. Imagine that, can you? And I have to laugh when I think how we made that one. We made the score in the first game we faced Johnson during that season, and the man who made it was the first batter up in the first inning of that game. Here is how he did it: The batter was hit by a pitched ball. He stole second and came home on two infield outs. A record to be proud of, eh—but still—

I remember one day we were playing Washington in New York when Johnson was pitching. Washington had scored a couple of runs and our efforts had resulted in a row of ciphers on the scoreboard. Along in the fifth or sixth inning Johnson got wild and filled the bags with three straight bases on balls. There was no one out. It looked like our opportunity either to win the game or at least tie it up. Russell Ford was sitting on the bench and he began yelling:

"He is freezing up. He is freezing up." Ford always said that the grandstand at the Polo Grounds stiffened him when he was pitching because it threw a heavy shade over the diamond along in the middle of the game.

Johnson must have heard him and knocked the icicles off his arm, because he came to life and suddenly began to pitch. He duplicated Caldwell's feat and fanned the next three hitters.

"I wish some of you pitchers would 'freeze up,'" I remarked to Ford, and after that Russell seldom mentioned the fact that he "froze up" in the box on the Polo Grounds.

Ed. Reulbach was one pitcher who never knew when he was in form to pitch or not. One day in Chicago I told Reulbach he would have to pitch that afternoon.

"Cap, I can't pitch today. My arm is so sore I can't raise it above my head. On the level, I am in no condition to go into the box. They will pound me all over the lot."

"Well, you have got to go in. I haven't anyone else I can use today," I informed him.

Reulbach walked into the box with a wry face. I guess he saw defeat looming up in front of him in large letters. He worried along for an inning or two and then began to pitch. I think the opposing team got two hits off him that day, and one of them was a scratch.

"The next time you have a sore arm and don't feel like pitching be sure and tell me so." I remarked to him after the game. It wasn't a month later until the same incident was repeated. I stuck him in the box despite his protests, and he let the rival team down with four hits. Better still, he kept on winning after that until he ran up a really remarkable string of victories.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—St. Paul, 11; Milwaukee, 6.
At Louisville—Indianapolis, 6; Louisville, 3.
At Cleveland—Columbus, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Minneapolis at Kansas City, postponed; wet grounds.

New York State League.

Troy at Syracuse, postponed; wet grounds.

New England League.

At Lewiston—Lewiston, 2; Fitchburg, 1.
At Portland—Worcester, 2; Portland, 0.
At Lynn—Lynn, 5; Manchester, 3.
Lawrence at Lowell, postponed; rain.

Colonial League.

At New Haven—Brockton, 7; New Haven, 0.
At New Bedford—Springfield, 3; New Bedford, 2. (Fifteen innings.)
At Hartford—Hartford, 7; Pawtucket, 3.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Atlanta, 2; Memphis, 0.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 13; Mobile, 1.
At Chattanooga—New Orleans, 11; Chattanooga, 1.
At Nashville—Birmingham, 6; Nashville, 2.

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FACTORY ON THE PREMISES.
You wouldn't think of shooting with an inferior gun. Neither should you think of fishing with inferior tackle. There is only one "best tackle," and that is what we make.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Loses a Hard-Hitting Game to St. Louis, 6 to 5.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 26.—St. Louis today defeated Brooklyn in a game featured with three home runs, one three-base hit and four two-base hits. St. Louis used three pitchers and Brooklyn two, but none was able to stop the slugging. In a triple play made by Brooklyn the ball was passed seven times. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin, rf.	3	0	1	2	0	And'n, rf.	4	2	2	1	0
V'ghn, 3b.	3	1	1	2	1	Magee, 3b.	1	0	1	0	2
Miller, lf.	4	1	1	2	1	Hall'n, 2b.	2	1	1	0	2
Drake, of.	4	0	1	2	0	Cooper, lf.	4	1	2	1	1
Chap'n, c.	1	2	1	5	0	Kauff, cf.	4	1	0	1	0
B'ton, 1b.	3	1	1	10	1	Daley, 1b.	4	0	1	10	2
Kores, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2	Holt, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
J'hn'n, ss.	4	1	1	2	5	F. S'th, ss.	4	0	1	3	2
Wats'n, p.	1	0	0	0	1	Simon, c.	2	0	0	4	0
C'rill, p.	2	0	0	0	2	O'N'l'l, c.	2	0	0	1	0
Plank, p.	1	0	1	0	0	Wilson, p.	1	0	1	1	0
						Seaton, p.	2	0	0	0	1
						*Land	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	6	10	27	11	Total.	34	5	10	24	15

*Batted for Seaton in ninth inning.
Error—Kauff.

St. Louis	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	—6
Brooklyn	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	—5

Two-base hits—Drake, Anderson, Helfrich, Plank. Three-base hit—Chapman. Home runs—Borton, Johnson, Cooper. Stolen bases—Kauff, Vaughn, Miller, Cooper. Sacrifice hits—Magee. Double plays—Borton, Johnson, and Borton. Triple play—Cooper, F. Smith, Bradley, F. Smith, H. Smith, Holt, and Bradley. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 6. Bases on balls—Off Wilson, 2; off Watson, 1; off Seaton, 2. Hits—Off Wilson, 4 in two and one-third innings; off Watson, 5 in three and one-third innings; off Seaton, 6 in five and two-thirds innings; off Crandall, 4 in three and two-thirds innings; off Plank, 1 in two innings. Struck out—By Wilson, 3; by Seaton, 3; by Crandall, 3; by Plank, 2. Passed ball—H. Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Millen and Johnstone. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Newark Downs Rebels, 3 to 1.

PITTSBURGH, July 26.—The Newark Federal League team won today's game with Pittsburgh by a score of 3 to 1. The visitors won in the eighth. When Campbell singled McKechnie doubled, and two sacrifices followed, good for two runs. Score:

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'p'l, rf.	3	1	3	0	0	E'gn'r, ss.	4	0	2	4	2
M'K'e, 3b.	3	1	1	2	2	Wi'k'd, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
Eam'd, ss.	3	0	1	2	3	Oakes, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Fl'h'r, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	Mo'ey, 2b.	3	0	0	7	2
Scheer, 1b.	3	0	0	2	0	Kelly, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Str'ds, 2b.	3	0	0	2	4	*Lennox.	1	0	1	0	0
Hulm, 1b.	3	0	0	11	1	Mow'y, 3b.	4	0	2	1	1
Rar'n, c.	3	0	1	4	2	Y'kes, 2b.	1	0	0	3	0
Moran, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Berry, c.	2	0	0	2	2
						Kn't'r, p.	3	0	0	3	3
Total.	27	3	7	27	12	Total.	32	1	8	27	14

*Batted for Kelly in ninth inning.
Error—Berghammer.

Newark	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0—3
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—McKechnie. Three-base hits—Campbell, Berghammer. Sacrifice hits—Esmond, Scheer, Hunn. Sacrifice fly—Roush. Stolen bases—Wickland, Oakes, Mowrey. Double plays—Yerkes and Konetchy; Yerkes, Konetchy and Berghammer. Earned runs—Newark, 3; Pittsburgh, 1. Left on bases—Newark, 5; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—Newark, 1. First base on balls—Off Moran, 1; off Knetzer, 4. Hit by pitcher by Moran, (Oakes.) Struck out—By Moran, 1; by Knetzer, 1. Wild pitch—Moran. Umpires—Messrs. Shannon and McCormick. Time of game—One hour and thirty-four minutes.

Chicago and Baltimore Split Even.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Chicago and Baltimore divided honors in a double-header today, Chicago winning the first game, 11 to 8, and losing the second, 1 to 5. Hendrix pitched in fine form in the opening contest, while the visitors played erratically. In the second game, McConnell was hard hit and forced to retire, while Quinn had little difficulty in holding Chicago safe. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Z'der, 2b.	3	2	1	2	2	Kn'be, 2b.	3	0	0	1	5
Fleck, rf.	5	1	2	1	0	McC'y, cf.	5	1	1	4	0
Clem'ts, c.	4	2	3	1	1	Dun'p, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Zwill'g, cf.	5	1	2	3	0	Evans, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Fritz, 3b.	4	1	1	2	2	W'lsh, 3b.	4	0	2	0	2
J'kson, 1b.	4	1	1	8	0	Owens, c.	3	1	1	3	1
Hann, lf.	4	1	1	7	0	O'Neil, ss.	2	1	1	1	5
Smith, ss.	3	2	0	3	2	Agler, 1b.	4	1	1	12	0
Hend'x, p.	4	0	1	0	1	Bailey, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						Conley, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Zinn	1	0	0	0	0
						Leclair, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						†Russell.	1	0	0	0	0
						Suggs, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						‡Jacklitch.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	11	10	27	8	Total.	33	3	7	24	14

*Batted for Conley in fifth inning.
†Batted for Leclair in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Suggs in ninth inning.
Errors—Evans, Owens, Doolan, (2,) Hendrix.

Chicago	0	1	0	1	7	0	0	1	2	—11
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Walsh, Clemons, Fritz, Zwilling. Earned runs—Chicago, 8; Baltimore, 1. Sacrifice hits—Knabe, Fritz. Double play—Zeider to Smith. Left on bases—Baltimore, 8; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bailey, 3; off Leclair, 1; off Suggs, 1; off Hendrix, 4. Hits—Off Bailey, 6 in 3 1-3 innings; off Conley, none in 2-3 inning; off Leclair, none in 2 innings; off Suggs, 4 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Bailey, 2; by

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1915.

THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

The destruction of the American steamship Leelanaw by a German submarine falls within the class of cases which includes the sinking of the William P. Frye. The all-important fact in this case is that according to reports received the German commander visited the steamer, inquired as to the nature of her cargo and ordered the crew to take to the boats before destroying her. There was none of the ruthlessness of the Lusitania case. The forms of law were observed, although the destruction of the ship appears to be a clear violation of the treaty of 1828. The Leelanaw's cargo was flax, which Germany has declared contraband. Under the treaty of 1828 it was Germany's right to stop the vessel and send her to a German port for detention at the pleasure of her captor, the owners, however, to be reimbursed for the loss due to the detention. In the case of the William P. Frye, which was sunk with its cargo after the crew had been taken aboard the German cruiser, Germany promptly complied with our demand for compensation for the loss of the ship, although contending that the sinking of the Frye was not a violation of the treaty. Our position, asserted in the note of April 28, was that the destruction of the Frye was unquestionably a breach of the treaty. Germany will, of course, make compensation for the loss of the Leelanaw.

It is open to the gravest doubt whether it was worth while in the present state of her relations with us for Germany to take this extreme measure against the American ship, even though conveying contraband to a port of her enemy. The gain is certainly incommensurate with the risk, and there is most serious risk in every attack upon a ship flying the American flag or a ship of any nationality carrying American passengers. In Germany's submarine account to date the balances are heavily upon the side of loss. She has destroyed many English merchantmen, including one liner of the first class, and she has sunk a great number of fishing boats. But England's merchant marine has increased in spite of the German efforts at destruction. England builds ships faster than Germany destroys them. The effect upon England's commerce is negligible, that increases, too. Thus Germany does not sensibly diminish the volume of commodities flowing to or from her enemy, while the work of her submarines has not in the slightest degree improved her own commercial position. She is even more closely isolated than on the day when the war zone proclamation was issued. In the month of May this year our exports to Germany amounted to $400, against something over $14,000,000 last year. Certainly, there is no appreciable gain in the military sense. The strength of England's navy is not diminished by the destruction of her merchant ships, and it is evident that her trade in war munitions is only very slightly affected. In what way does Germany profit by the operation of her submarines?

The risk she incurs is all the time visible, it cannot be ignored. It is at any time conceivable that one of her overzealous submarine commanders might do a deed that would embroil her with this country. We have told her that acts done by commanders of German naval vessels in contravention of the rights of American citizens will be considered by this Government as "deliberately unfriendly." Germany knows the consequences. The permitted or inspired utterances of her press do not veil the understanding which the German Government cannot fail to have of the meaning and consequences of an interruption of friendly relations between the two countries. The utmost ravages of her submarines upon enemy commerce could not in any appreciable measure compensate her for the loss of our friendship and our neutrality, they would be as nothing against the disaster she would thus bring upon herself. Even in the case of the Leelanaw there are elements of gravity. As we pointed out in our note of June 24, it is not simply a question of reparation for the loss of property, there is a graver question of what reparation Germany is to make for the breach of treaty obligations.

The path of safety for Germany is plain in her view. She must respect her treaty obligations, she must respect our rights as neutrals. Any act of hers in disregard of our rights or which puts the lives of American citizens in peril will have grave consequences. It is for her to weigh the very inconsiderable gains of her submarine operations against the grave possibility that acts may be committed as to which we have in unmistakable terms told her what the effect will be.

NO NEW ACADEMIES.

There has been some ill-considered talk lately of the establishment of new military academies for the training of army officers. In view of the comparatively scant attendance at West Point, which is open to the youth of every State in the Union, this talk seems premature and suggestive of a hysterical condition of mind which should be controlled. Some of the Washington correspondents have even credited Secretary GARRISON with a plan to institute a second West Point on the Pacific Coast, but we cannot believe that he will go quite so far in his recommendations to the next Congress. Unofficial enthusiasts demand a national military academy for the South, as well as one for California, and, of course, the Middle West must not be neglected. If new military academies were founded there would be a demand for new naval academies. The political impetus this movement would receive is obvious. It is at present an idea to be frowned upon. West Point might train twice as many officers as it now turns out, and the resources of the naval academy at Annapolis are not overtaxed.

The army already feels the need of more officers, of course, but they can be obtained without involving the whole country in political turmoil over the selection of new sites for military academies and obscuring the present serious questions of State with new political wrinkles. For the proposal to build new military academies resolves itself at once into a political game which might detract the attention of members of Congress from more pressing business. This country must be protected, if it is ever threatened with war, by its citizens.

There is a widespread and appreciably successful movement to arouse its citizens to the need of preparing themselves for military duty. The graduates and undergraduates of universities who so willingly undergo military training every Summer in the reserve camps are fitting themselves to receive commissions in case of national trouble. The officers of the National Guard now receive good training. Neither General LEONARD WOOD nor General FUNSTON is a West Pointer, and no two officers of our army stand higher in public esteem. Doubtless Harvard and the University of Kansas could provide the nation with other good men if they were required. We do not say this in depreciation of West Point. Its value to the country is not to be overestimated. But it needs no rival or auxiliary at present. To incumber the country with the cost of building new training institutions for officers at a time when so much money is needed to strengthen our defenses in a practical way would be the height of folly.

WHAT BUSINESS WANTS.

The Federal Trade Commission has been asking Western business men what they want, and they say they want the repeal of many conspicuous things which the West has been conspicuous in demanding, and has obtained. For example, one representative of the West Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association headed his testimony regarding what Western business wants with these leading requirements:

Our marine laws should be amended so that we can compete with vessels under foreign flags—so that we can purchase ships anywhere and operate them under our flag off shore and between the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts.

Railroad-owned ships should be permitted to operate through the Panama Canal from coast to coast.

The lumbermen should be permitted to form co-operative selling agencies to care for the domestic trade.

Considering what Congress has been busying itself about lately, those requirements are thankless. Apparently the Western lumbermen are thinking more about their trade than about the carriers of that trade. Congress, on the other hand, has proceeded on the theory that the competitions of the carriers were more important than the trade. The debate upon the Panama tolls was more upon the profits and losses of the carriers than upon how the payment of the tolls would affect either trade in general or the Panama Canal earnings in particular. The prohibition of passage through the Panama Canal to railway-owned steamships was for the punishment of the railways and for the sake of competition, rather than for the encouragement of commerce.

Thus the Trade Commission learns that business has small opinion of the efforts of Congress in behalf of business. Congress will hardly thank the Commission for formal proof of what many were thinking before the Commission put it on the record. That is not the way to induce Congress to enlarge its views of the good the Commission could do. Congress restricted the Commission's activities by the moderation of its appropriation, and the Commission has devoted itself to devising an elaborate program of investigations which might consume as much as the physical valuation of railways, if allowed to run unchecked. The selection of its witnesses and their testimony will hardly convince Congress that Congress and Commission see eye to eye.

The testimony further shows that business understands that business must look to Congress rather than to the Commission for relief. For example, how can the Commission give the lumberers the right to form "co-operative selling agencies" if the law is against it? And if the law is not against it, how can business profit by the Commission's saying so, unless the courts agree with the Commission? But if the lumberers want to form combinations which are not in unreasonable restraint of trade, either foreign or domestic, why do they not go ahead? No law and no court will punish any trust or combination, under any name, unless trade is restrained unreasonably thereby. In this respect business needs the assistance of neither Congress nor Commission.

EMPLOYERS AND MILITIAMEN.

A communication in THE TIMES yesterday signed Quartermaster, and sent from Camp Whitman at Fishkill Plains, directed attention anew to the indisposition of some employers to permit young men to serve in the National Guard. Our correspondent went so far as to say that a number of young men in the camp had "the "threat of discharge hanging over "them" for neglecting their office work in the week of militia duty. Of course this condition must be vigorously combated. A large number of young men must serve in the National Guard and their service must not be made difficult by employers. The Guard exists for the protection of those employers and all the rest of us. Many corporations have lately signified their intention to grant to members of the Guard all the time they need for militia work and neither to deprive them of their vacations nor to reduce their salaries on that account. But if a sufficient number of employers to hamper the utility of the Guard still persist in their refusal to recognize the work of the citizen soldiers as essential to the welfare of the community and their own share of responsibility for the maintenance in the Guard of a high state of efficiency, steps must be taken to teach them their duty.

The Committee on National Guard Affairs of the Chamber of Commerce has done excellent service in the past in bringing employers to a realizing sense of their duty in regard to the citizen soldiery, which is relied upon by the nation for good service in case of emergency. It seems that there is more heroic work cut out for the committee.

WEEDING OUT THE FIT.

In Texas there has been laid before the people a constitutional amendment permitting qualified voters who are away from their homes on election day to vote wherever they may be. It was designed chiefly to preserve the voting rights of commercial travelers, though railroad conductors and others in similar circumstances were also the objects of its care.

Whatever disposition Texas may have made of this amendment—the results of the voting, which took place on Saturday, have not come this far north as yet—its submission shows a belated sense of the value of conserving the votes of intelligent voters which has not influenced many other States, including New York. In this State the laws are so framed as to keep away from the polls as many intelligent voters as possible. The duty of voting is brandished before the eyes of the voter, he is assailed as the next thing to a traitor if he does not vote, and in some States, like Pennsylvania, it is actually proposed to punish him if he fails to vote. At the same time he is discouraged from voting, and this State in particular makes it as hard for him as possible.

If the laws of New York were designed to weed out the unfit or the ignorant there might be room for argument about them, but their weeding is done among the class of probably desirable voters. The trouble is not with the laws governing the elections so much as with those governing registration. In a well-meant effort to prevent fraud and the use of floaters our legislation has gone too far in the opposite direction.

Some States guard against losing valuable voters by reason of a temporary absence on registration day. In those States a known and established voter, who is not a floater or other suspicious person, can register by mail if he is away from home in the registration period. Our State not only makes this impossible in cities, but so arranges its registration days as to make certain the disfranchisement of many citizens. There are four registration days, two days, Friday and Saturday, in one week, and two in the next. If a man's business calls him out of town on one Saturday it is likely to call him out of town on another. If he is absent one week he may not return by the next, and to concentrate the registration period is productive of much disfranchisement. In addition the old rule is maintained, despite the change of conditions, that a man who moves from one county to another within the statutory period before election day must lose his right to register. This law was invented before the rise of such new phenomena as a city embracing several counties within its limits, and Greater New York has made it worse than an absurdity. If a New York City man moves from one borough to another he loses his vote, because an imaginary frontier called a county line has been drawn between the boroughs. If he moves from one house in Manhattan to another he can vote, but if he moves into the Bronx or Brooklyn he loses his right.

Most men whose business makes them travel are men of some education and reasoning powers and are not among the ignorant and inefficient; therefore the State discriminates against such men by these laws. As The Houston Chronicle puts it in discussing the Texas amendment: "Is "it fixity of position, or intelligence, "that should be recognized as worth "more with reference to the ballot? "If the former, then the sea cu- "cumber is a more desirable citizen "than the $10,000 traveling man."

But in this State the laws have not been framed with an eye to securing the most desirable voters, with a view to elevating the character of the ballot; they have been framed with little in mind but preventing fraud. It is well for the State to prevent fraud, but its welfare does not consist alone in that. Its welfare also consists in having the aid of as many intelligent men as possible in deciding its elections, not in driving as many as possible away.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Standpoint Easy to Understand.

One of the Berlin papers says of the President's note that "the refusal to accept Germany's practical proposal to protect American passengers shows an absolute lack of readiness to understand the German standpoint."

By "understand" the writer of the article probably or presumably meant something else, and our real fault in his eyes is unwillingness or inability to justify the doing by Germany of anything that is, or seems to her, advantageous. For really there is nothing at all mysterious about the German position, as a position, except the fact that it has been taken by a people whose high civilization and culture have hitherto been widely and heartily recognized by all other nations claiming a share of the same superiorities.

But why should anybody assume that in regard to the moralities and proprieties of conduct, national or individual—in regard, that is, to right and wrong—there is a German standpoint either to understand or to take? To do that is, to say the least of it, bad policy, for if there is a German rightness, as distinguished from other rightness, all hopes of an agreement with the holders of a different code must be abandoned and no basis exists on which peace in the world can either be made or maintained.

The mistake of the Berlin editor is one into which certain residents of this country have also fallen. They, too, instead of viewing and discussing the relations between the United States and Germany from the premise that both ought to do what is right, start from the very different beginning that antagonism to things done by Germany is wrong and that criticism of her policies proves hatred of Germans. It is not by creating an "issue" that our citizens of German birth or descent will win for their Fatherland the sympathy of which it stands so much in need—the sympathy that would be so valuable to it—the sympathy the loss of which is costing Germany so much now and will cost her so much more in the future.

Americans, at least when they are speaking carefully, do not assert or even admit that there is an "American standpoint" either to understand or to misunderstand. They approach the situation on the theory that it is one of like aspect to all well-intentioned and enlightened observers, and they expect all such observers to draw from it like conclusions, the result of applying established principles to the data it provides.

Alcohol's Effects Described.

A feminine correspondent charges with inaccuracy the comment made in this column recently on JANE ADDAMS's much-discussed "dope" speech. We were wrong, according to this authority, in saying that she accused the Germans of using beer to make bayonets more effective. "A formula" was her expression, which is what would be expected from the scientists who added asphyxiating gases to the weapons of Mars.

That seems less important, or at any rate less interesting, than does our correspondent's assertion that she knows more about the effects of alcohol than our remarks indicated, and the really valuable part of her letter is the following description of what is done for her, and she opines for everybody, by what she calls "a moderate first drink."

Its result, she says, "is to objectify the outside world, to give whatever business I am engaged in glamour, and to inhibit certain subjective feelings—anxieties, for example." Thus, we are told, "dope" might suppress the anxiety not to hurt another, as well as the fear of being hurt.

Here, now, is some practical psychologizing worthy of attention. The point we made against the Addams theory of war—that alcohol produces unlike effects on different men and so would not be a good provoker of united action by a regiment—is not met by our informant, but her own experiences and sensations are none the less deserving of record and study. Perhaps others will confirm them as familiar to themselves and confess to the objectivity she mentions as well as to the glamour.

Needless Denials Demanded.

Crookeder logic has not been shown in the whole course of the Frank case—and that is saying a good deal—than is presented in some resolutions just adopted at a mass meeting held in the town of La Grange, Ga. The gathering, by the way, is said to have been "engineered" by one TOM WATSON, a statesman remembered by some as an unsuccessful candidate for high honors under Populistic auspices. Be that as it may, the people of La Grange, or a part of them, had heard rumors about the existence in Georgia of anti-Semitic prejudice, and they were moved to call, solemnly and formally, upon the Jews of the State to affirm or deny accusations characterized as "vile" by the author of the resolutions.

That request, assuming the justice of the characterization, as could be done safely enough all over the South, had some excuse, if not much reason, but the resolution went on to say of Georgia's Jewish residents that "by their silence they have indorsed all the vile charges, and if these charges be true it is high time that they were seeking more congenial climes."

This strongly implies the existence of something very much like a systematized antagonism on the part of those who drew up the curious document, and the proof they demand of their complete freedom from such a feeling is that those against whom it would be directed, if they had and showed it, should incontinently pull up stakes and get out! It would have been more sensible and more seemly, perhaps, if these dwellers in La Grange had contented themselves with declaring, as eloquently and convincingly as their considerable command of language permitted, that the Georgians are quite free from racial prejudices and with whatever severity they thought the situation demanded had denounced such anachronistic survivals as may exist in misguided minds.

GERMAN TOLERANCE OF ART.

Even Shakespeare Will Continue to be Played as Usual.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please let me call your attention to the second paragraph of your editorial in this morning's issue, "German Opera, of Course," in which you state that "as a matter of fact, only the Germans are boycotting the music and art of other nations." This statement is contrary to all the news that reached me about this subject, and I have paid a good deal of attention to this matter since the outbreak of the war.

Have you already forgotten the scene you reported from a refined London restaurant, where the band was interrupted by the angry public, when it started the "Barcarolle" from "Les Contes d'Hoffmann" on account of the German origin of the composer?

Have you not heard, on the other hand, of the statement going through all German papers that performances of Shakespeare's works and those of other classics of foreign nationality will continue as usual? The Germans would not deprive themselves of the beauties and uplifting qualities of the great masters' works, but they have come to a very fine discrimination as to the merits of a few modern authors and composers, who, either themselves blinded by the rage of the mob or finding no other way to draw the attention of the mob upon them than to pose as the mouthpiece of its base instincts, have insulted Germany without reason in a manner that does not show the noble character of a creative genius.

In some of the cases it was just the broad-mindedness of the German people that helped them make their name in the world of art, and when they now turn against the nation that tried to help them and spread their unknown name over the world to make others understand and appreciate them, do you then blame the German people for severing their relations?

Germany has always had only too open a mind for everything foreign, and tried to understand it, but men like Gabriele d'Annunzio, Maeterlinck, Ferdinand Hodler, and Jacques Dalcroze, who have shown their unworthiness of being further listened to, have been boycotted by Germany, and rightly so.

H. C. NAGEL.
New York, July 21, 1915.

A Subway Census.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You take such a spirited interest in the news items concerning our city at all times that I am surprised you have not mentioned the police health squad taking census of the subway passenger trains at the Seventy-second Street station for the past month. Being a regular subway "fan," I am able to give some details on the above.

For about a week, policemen in uniform, and having the red cross on the sleeve, stood every morning on the downtown platform of the Seventy-second Street station and counted at random the number of passengers in each car, making careful note of their calculations on a pad; this, of course, for each express train arriving. Now, instead of every morning they are usually to be seen two or three mornings a week. I wonder whether Dr. Goldwater will take any action on the reports these policemen will make. Any restriction of the overcrowding would certainly be strongly opposed by the "strap hangers," as, under the present circumstances, the subway, crowded or not, is the only reasonable means to get downtown in time for business for a great number of people.

R. CRISL.
New York, July 21, 1915.

Tooth-Powder Names.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you not discourage your correspondents from suggesting tooth-powder names for our man-sized country? Just why we should apologize to the Canadians and Peruvians for using a name which has grown into the fibre of our being and which for a goodly number of years has served its purpose passing well is not clear. To it we have infinitely the best right by prominence and wide-spread, time-honored usage.

It is true, however, contrary to your recent editorial, that the various peoples of the Southern continent call themselves "Americans" when traveling abroad, and distinguish us with the qualifying adjective with a humorous condescension. The Spanish and Portuguese also dub us "North" Americans, but what does it matter? There is really no danger of us losing the sonorous and beautiful word which the functioning of a living language has bestowed upon us. Let whoever is not proud of being called an American go and live in Timbuctoo.

SARAH HOLT.
Cragers, N. Y., July 12, 1915.

Bare Walls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A good many others besides myself would be greatly obliged to you for calling attention to the excellent opportunity afforded by the bare walls of the City College stadium for telling the history of the college, beginning with its very organization.

To my mind the bare walls of the stadium, especially those on the avenue, are none too pretty, and tablets of the type employed in the Pennsylvania Station would not only improve their appearance, but also add great interest to the college buildings themselves.

L. E. KANTOR.
New York, July 25, 1915.

A SONG OF LOOKING FORWARD.

Ho! little love,
When you're just a wee bit older,
We'll go a-sailing gloriously across the
wind-thrashed foam,
We'll ride up and down the billows,
And we'll make the mermaids shiver,
But at evening, when the dusk falls,
We will turn and make for home.

Ho! little love,
When you're just a wee bit older,
We'll go a-tramping joyously by mountain path and crest,
We'll drink great draughts of air like wine,
We'll fill our hands with plunder,
But at evening, when the dusk falls,
We will make for home and rest.

Ho! little love,
When you're just a wee bit older,
We'll go a-wandering through the world, to see what we like best.
We'll have our fill of all the sun,
We'll leave no frolic over,
And, sleepy-eyed, turn homeward,
When the sun sinks in the west.

RUTH SCHECHTER ALEXANDER.

MUTE HEROISM OF FRANCE.

How a Brave People Called Irreligious Have Reconquered Faith.

New York, July 25, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have placed all lovers of France under a large debt of gratitude by your true and splendid editorial in your issue of the 24th inst., entitled "France," in which you pay merited tribute to the unobtrusive heroism of a great people. In all this great war France has done the most and said the least. She has suffered more than any other country, yet there has been no complaint, no official propaganda waged in the interest of neutral sympathy, no attempt by voice or pamphlet to present her case to the world. When one's cause is inviolate, why proclaim it to humanity from the house tops and thus invite the suspicion of an arriere-pensee? The stupendousness of her struggle, realizing as she does that she is not alone fighting for her own very life and future, but is fighting as well for the life and future of the world, makes trivial any argument of justification. Her business is to fight and to suffer for all mankind, else should she perish in the struggle would perish also that which she has given to the world and without which it would be a dismal place today—her civilization, her culture, her intellect and thought which is ever free. And she is fighting with a courage and a desperation that excite admiration, even from those who through ignorance or through a mode of specious reasoning were apt to call her decadent. Of all the allies, hers has been the finest generalship and the greatest ability in the higher command. Incompetency in high places is not tolerated and will not be.

While it is often true, as you state, that it is misleading to personify a nation, yet there are times and occasions when such a characterization is just and necessary. The necessity is in times such as these when all the individuals of a country become unified into a collective yet single whole, the soul of a people swayed by a singleness of purpose, with a common hope and a common faith. Ancient Greek sculptors, with chisel and hammer, loved to depict Athens in a spiritualized and symbolic form—a Greek girl clad in her white peplos and crowned with violets.

In like manner, may it not be asserted that the French have become metamorphosed and symbolized into that fine and imperishable conception of chivalry that we always associate with the name of France, that all their great and ennobling qualities throughout all times have become exemplified in the brave nation of today, purged of all that is lesser and base and what, after all, was often only a passing phase? As an illustration, the country that was recently inaptly referred to as the most irreligious of all is now actuated and comforted by a deep and pervading faith. It may or may not be true that the deliverance of Paris at the battle of the Marne was directly due to the prayers and supplications addressed to the city's patron saint, Sainte Genevieve, but at any rate it is significant of the new order of things in France.

It is difficult to speak adequately of the things we love most, especially in times of stress and trouble. So to those of us here who love and revere her, (and there are many in this great sister Republic,) your editorial has come as a fresh confirmation of all that which we know and cherish in our hearts and minds. Perhaps the lyric vision of a great English poet who loved her well expresses best the real significance of France and what she means to all the peoples of the world:

"I am she that was thy sign and standard bearer,
Thy voice and cry;
She that washed thee with her blood and left thee fairer,
The same am I.
Are not these the hands that raised thee, fallen, and led thee,
These hands defiled?
Am not I thy tongue that spake, thine eyes that led thee,
Not I thy child?"

F. P. DELGADO.

A Thornless Path.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As there has been a certain amount of controversy lately concerning the woman doctor, her sphere, her attainments, and her social value, may I add a small bit of information, or, rather, testimony of women's belief in her on general principles? I write in the capacity of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Women's Medical Scholarship Fund of the Congress of Women's Clubs of Western Pennsylvania. Three years ago this large federation of women, which has a membership of 10,000, went on record at its annual Spring meeting as indorsing the work and social value of the woman physician. A motion was made and unanimously adopted that the Congress of Clubs raise the sum of $12,000 as soon as possible and put that amount in the Medical School of the University of Pittsburgh, and establish two scholarships for the benefit of young women students. This was done, the scholarships established, and since last Fall we have had two intelligent, sensible, vigorous young women in the Medical School as the recipients of these scholarships. They receive absolutely fair play in the Medical School, are treated with the utmost courtesy, and in no way are their paths made thorny because they are women.

SARA F. HILLMAN.
Pittsburgh, Penn., July 14, 1915.

The Optimist's Nightmare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The optimist reads that Edison, Wright, and Lake have been appointed on the American Board of Inventions. He also reads that Crookes, Parsons, and Lodge have been appointed to the British Board of Inventions. Is it a wonder that the optimist must sigh? For he sees the cosmopolitanism of science crumbling to pieces, to mere little national fragments! He sees the broad international co-operation that has marked the growth of nineteenth century science definitely abandoned! He sees the rise of scientific militarism among all countries of the world and the collapse of humanitarian science!

Ere now science was the mistress of militarism, but tomorrow she will be his handmaid. And science, not militarism, shall suffer!

OPTIMIST.
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 19, 1915.

Accessibility of Dynamite.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most astounding phases of the Muenter affair is the ease with which he was able to purchase quantities of high explosives. It would seem after all the bomb outrages which we have had in New York in recent years that some legal restrictions should have been placed before this on the sale of powder and dynamite. After years of agitation, the sale of firearms has been restricted in this State. Is it not time that steps should be taken to make people who wish to purchase explosives identify themselves and give proof of good character and of the purpose for which they intend to use the explosives?

HOWARD W. STARR.
New York, July 22, 1915.

The Suffragist's Retort.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much amusement the letter in today's TIMES from the stenographer-suffragist. Why are people with hyphens always so impossible? It is so distinctly and entirely the feminine point of view! They mix in with politics, &c.; then if a man ventures to say anything that does not suit them, they immediately take refuge in the cry: "Sir, you are no gentleman!" This is especially true if the man happens to be right, and there is no other retort available.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN.
New York, July 21, 1915.

The Vanity of Being Counted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The usual flow of complaints has set in about the carelessness of census enumerators and the omission of names.

In 1895 I had charge of the police census of New York City. Every complaint in the newspapers of neglect or omission was investigated by myself personally by looking over the books in which the policemen entered the names, and in not one case was the complaint found to be justified.

ROGER S. TRACY.
Ballardville, Mass., July 23, 1915.

SUICIDE OF WESTERN UNITY IN CHINA.

Until the European War Foreign Interests Had Always Presented a Solid Front to the Oriental—The Thunderbolt of Change.

By SRINIVAS R. WAGEL,
Author of Finance in China; Formerly Financial Editor of the North China Daily News and Herald.

FIRST ARTICLE.

Of the siege, defense, and fall of the German colony of Tsing-tao, of the extraordinary "demands" of Japan on China, the slow progress of negotiations, the terrible days when not a few were fearing a tragedy in the Far East, and the final settlement, humiliating, but advantageous, to China, and lastly of the boycott of a wronged people against Japan, the world has been informed. But little has been known, even in China, of momentous changes that bid fair to affect seriously the position and prospects of all foreigners in that country. It is needless for me to explain that the primary object of the resident Europeans and Americans in China is to advance the trade of their own respective countries; also, to develop and exploit the land they live in, by such means as the building of railroads, opening up of mines, and the promotion of industrial enterprises.

Whatever the causes, the results in the past have not been commensurate with the efforts, either in the way of development of trade or development of the country. No doubt the foreign trade totals have been increasing year after year, ever since the beginning of foreign intercourse with China; there is, however, no consensus of opinion that such increase has been beneficial to her. Railway, mining, or industrial development was very much hampered at first by the scramble for concessions among the different nationals, generally backed by their respective Governments, and later by the jobberies, both among Chinese and foreigners. Since the establishment of the republic, and for two or three years previous, the unnatural alliance among all the nations having trade or other interests in China, and the justifiable suspicion of the Chinese people regarding the object of such combination, proved a stumbling block to any material advance. The Chinese, as a race, are also unfitted for a rapid change, in any respect.

Foreigners United.

Whatever might have been the differences and quarrels among the different nations trading in China, in their home countries or in other parts of the world, they have worked together in China; and such unity became specially marked shortly after the close of the Russo-Japanese war. In the whole course of the history of foreign intercourse with China all questions connected with trade had only two sides—the foreign and Chinese points of view—until the present war brought about a radical change. Even with respect to loans, railway and other concessions, the various nations thought it best to present a "united front" to China. The United States was one of the parties to the "Four-Power Group" in 1910, and just before President Wilson changed American policy in China the combination known as the "Six-Power Group" was composed of British, German, French, Russian, American and Japanese interests, in equal proportions. The terms of the "Five-Nation loan," concluded in 1913, were not very flattering to the sovereign rights of China; but she needed money, which could be got at that time only on those terms. Politically, also, conflict was avoided by the simple course of each nation having its own sphere of influence, not exactly by drawing hard and fast boundary lines. Occasionally, of course, there were complaints of one nation infringing upon the sphere of the other. The United States, of course, has never had any sphere, although it was believed by many that Mr. Knox's proposals with regard to railways in Manchuria indicated a desire on the part of the United States to have a geographical sphere for the United States.

The unexpected rise of Japan and the jealousy among the different European nations, in spite of apparent friendship, led to the unnecessarily frequent affirmation of the territorial integrity of China in the different treaties. Nevertheless, before the war, promises did not prevent Germany from throwing her tentacles over the territories adjacent to the leased territory of Kiao-Chau, Russia from grabbing outer Mongolia and North Manchuria, Japan from slowly pushing Chinese rule from South Manchuria, and England from practically annexing Tibet, in order to "maintain the integrity and independence of the Tibetan nation." In trade, however, England, Germany, and Japan were active but friendly competitors—friendly only so far as China was concerned. All nations were active in this respect, and they always presented a united front to China. England had always had the predominance, although latterly the proportion of her trade to the total has been reducing gradually, on account of the rise of other nations, especially Germany and Japan—which were increasing their volume of trade with extraordinary rapidity. The unprecedented activity of Germany was certainly very unwelcome to British traders in China. But from the British manufacturer's point of view the fact that German merchants in China, while introducing the commodities of their own country, were also pushing the sale of British goods, had a great influence on their not opposing, and, to a certain extent, even helping German progress in China. Certain peculiar political and economic causes conspired to make the foreign trade in China really international, in the sense in which the word was understood and interpreted by Norman Angell. In spite of the several conflicts of local interests, the Chambers of Commerce were all international, even while the interest of one particular nation was involved, all other nations supported it as against China. In fact, to all appearances, the different nations trading in China were like members of a happy family.

The War and the Changes.

The European war came as a thunderbolt to the foreigners in China. Being essentially traders and exploiters and having been accustomed for nearly half a century to united action, the British or German merchants could not conceive of antagonism among themselves in China, whatever might be the situation in their home countries. I refer to British and German merchants because it was principally a question of taking sides, as the neutral nations trading in China had very little trade, and even less influence. The United States is the sole exception, because of her influence in politics; but owing to causes into which I need not go in detail, she was not able to exert the full force of her influence in China. For long Germans had got accustomed to represent and push certain British lines of manufactures, and British merchants in China likewise introduced German goods. These men, who had not a little stake and no less influence, were torn between the conflicting interests of themselves and those of their own country. During the few days before the fateful Aug. 1, 1914, when the whole atmosphere was charged with extreme tension in Europe, merchants in China, whatever their political predilections, wished that war might be obviated. When war was declared and Belgium was overrun by German troops, merchants in China were resigned, but hopeful that the war might not have an adverse influence on the international amity to which they had long been accustomed. There was, of course, wild talk among people of all nationalities. But the men who really counted kept their heads cool and made every effort to follow on the old and well-tried lines. It must be admitted that few understood the enormity and significance of the events which followed one another so rapidly during the last week in July and the first week in August.

Down with Trade.

But the war came to their very doors when the Germans began to fortify and defend Tsing-tao. It was felt in many responsible quarters that the Far East might have been kept out of the war; but there was no chance of the acceptance or adoption of sane counsel. Policies were directed from Europe. The stoppage of the whole of the maritime trade of Germany within four days after the outbreak of hostilities incensed Germany; the suddenness of German action provoked Great Britain. The result was the policy of damaging each other everywhere. The beginning of the operations around Tsing-tao was the start of the bitter antagonism between the different European nations in China. All trade was stopped for awhile, while the Emden escaped from Tsing-tao harbor and worked havoc among British and allied merchantmen on the high seas. The Germans were in a minority in China; but that did not prevent them from jubilating on the success of their compatriots in Europe in all the theatres of operations. The nationals of the allies wreaked their vengeance on their enemies by adopting a policy of reprisals, and primarily by stopping every avenue of "enemy trade." Business got out of gear, especially as banks, merchant houses and all business had long taken no cognizance of the nationality of the people they dealt with. "Down with German trade!" was the cry; the Germans certainly wanted to "down" British trade, but they were not able to do much in that direction. At first, all efforts were made to do away with the resistance in Tsing-tao, and to clear the danger spot. I am not concerned with the story of the escape of the German cruiser to South American waters, the fall of Tsing-tao, and the destruction of the Emden, after it had done a fair amount of damage to British shipping. The symbol of German power in the Far East was wiped out with the aid of Japan—which, however, led to more momentous developments a few months later.

SRINIVAS R. WAGEL.

TAX UPON VEGETABLE FAT.

Use of a Valuable Food Retarded by Oleomargarine Laws.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With its usual insight and good sense, THE TIMES in its issue of last Monday, under the heading "The Oleomargarine Frauds" in "Topics of the Times" points out the absurd effects produced by the law imposing a tax on oleomargarine. The discussion of this question is extremely timely, and I believe that events will soon press for a revision of this tax for other reasons besides those mentioned in your article.

Fats in some form or other are a necessary part of the food for mankind, and in Europe there has been a remarkable growth of the consumption of vegetable fats in the form of margarines made from cocoanut oil, palm oil, &c. In fact there are many who predict that margarines made from vegetable oils will very soon entirely displace the ordinary dairy butter and margarines made from animal fats. These vegetable fats are greatly superior on sanitary, medical, and economic grounds, and the general and growing consumption of these vegetable margarines is a decided step forward.

Although the Federal law imposing this tax was passed at a time when vegetable margarines were unknown, it now has the effect of prohibiting their consumption in this country in spite of their well-known superiority to animal fats. THE TIMES could render no better service to the public at large than bringing to public attention this situation so that there will be a general demand for the repeal or amendment of the statute that will make possible the consumption of vegetable margarines in this country to the same extent as in Europe.

WILLIAM H. HAWKINS.
New York, July 21 1915.

Treaties Fast and Loose.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Machiavelli said that treaties made with republics were more likely to be kept than treaties made with Princes. It would certainly seem so.

D. H. S.
Paterson, July 23, 1915.

WOULD MAN BE FREE?

A German Argues That He Craves Not Liberty, but Guidance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to invite your attention to the difference between liberty and license. I revert to your editorial on the determination of mankind, more especially American mankind, to be free, as inferentially over against the willingness of German mankind to be the opposite; that is, to rest contentedly in chains, so to speak. I would like to say that my observations covering more than a generation and a half go very far toward satisfying me that mankind in this world does not desire to be free; on the contrary, it would seem to me as though he intuitively recognized the inequality of man here below as the dominating factor. From that it seems to follow that what he craves is not

RETAINS FIRETRAPS AT ERASMUS SCHOOL

Board Repairing Wooden Buildings That Commissioner Adamson Condemned.

USED TO HOUSE 1,200 PUPILS

Equipped Only with Inflammable Escapes and Stand in Quadrangle of Other Structures.

Despite the order of Fire Commissioner Adamson last December that the old frame building forming part of the plant of the Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn be removed at the close of the school year as being unsafe, the buildings are still there. Not only that, but the customary minor repairs, replacement of furniture and equipment, and similar refittings are going on as usual during the Summer vacation, and it is understood that the buildings will be used again when school opens on Sept. 13.

This means that 1,200 of the 3,500 pupils in the school will have to spend another year in a two-story frame building which has been patched up twice within the last year to meet the requirements of the Fire Department. Part of the building is 129 years old.

Erasmus Hall High School fronts on Flatbush Avenue, and the school grounds extend through to Bedford Avenue, at the further side of the square. About half the block is taken up by the school grounds, the limits of which on either side are about the same distance from Church Avenue on the north and Snyder Avenue on the south. The entire western side—the Flatbush Avenue front—as well as the greater part of the northern side and perhaps a fourth of the southern, is taken up by the new and practically fireproof buildings erected in 1904, which form one of the handsomest and best school plants in the city. But the growth of the school has been so great that the pupils overflowed into the old structure, and the Board of Education and Borough President saved it from immediate demolition last Winter on the plea that they would have to turn 1,200 children out in the street.

The first of these old buildings was the original Erasmus Hall, built by the citizens of Flatbush in 1786 and opened as an academy in the following year. The land on which it stands was given by the Reformed Dutch Church just across the street, and the men who were most active in getting the money together were the Rev. Dr. John R. Livingston, John Vanderbilt, Peter Lefferts, Joris Martense, and Cornelius van der Veer. Contributions for the building fund were also obtained from New York and Brooklyn, among the contributors being John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, and Aaron Burr.

Old Hall Burned Slowly.

The old building, to which a porch was added in 1823, is a splendid specimen of Colonial architecture, despite the fact that about twenty feet of the southern wing, which was in direct contact with the new buildings, was removed a few years ago by order of the Fire Department. It is perhaps the safest of the frame structures, for it is built of heavy oak timbers, and when a fire broke out in it some twenty years ago it burned with such slowness that, although the blaze was discovered in the middle of the night, after it had gained some headway, it was extinguished by a volunteer department. But back of this old building are a number of connected two-story wooden boxes which have no pretension to architectural merit or historic interest.

Despite the statements of the Board of Education that it had not the funds necessary for a thorough reform, an agreement was made by the Board and the Bureau of Fire Prevention by which several improvements were made last year. Chief among these was the fireproofing of the roof of the old building about the heating plant in the cellar as far as that was possible. Doors, partitions and exposed woodwork about the heating plant were replaced with metal, stairway inclosures leading to the cellar were covered with metal, and all wooden floors were sheathed with fireproof material as far as possible. So at present there is under the wooden buildings a heating plant with four boilers, which has been surrounded by a fireproof inclosure. The wooden building is still above it.

There is also a watchman who has no duty but to make continual tours of inspection through the wooden buildings during the school hours, on the lookout for fires. All radiators and steam pipes have been covered with fireproof sheathing and all artificial light has been removed from the wooden buildings.

The old Erasmus Hall is lighted by a number of windows which seem small according to modern ideas, and is besides shadowed by the tall front of the new fireproof structure. The other wooden buildings are in better off, but even they are not as well lighted as they might be. Some of the rooms have skylights as well as windows.

Wide Opening for Escape.

The northeast corner of what was formerly the inner wooden quadrangle has been torn down. Two classrooms and a reading room were demolished, so that there is now a space about forty feet wide opening out of the inner inclosure. This means that if the wooden buildings caught fire children who escaped by exits and stairways opening on the inside would be able to get out into the larger open spaces and playgrounds toward Bedford Avenue, and would not be shut in within a small space surrounded by blazing walls. This step was taken after the orders issued by Fire Commissioner Adamson last Winter, and is the most recent improvement.

The inside stairways are all of about the same width as those outside. Some of them are direct and some have turns, but they are all made of wood. There is not a fireproof fire escape in the wooden buildings. There are a number of fireproof doors at various points in the passageways through the wooden buildings, but everything above and below and beside the fireproof partitions in which the doors are set is made of wood.

The largest of the forty-two rooms in the wooden buildings is known as Study A, and seats about 125 children. It has five exits, apparently ample enough. But four of them lead down to the first floor. There is only one outside fire escape from this room, and that is the usual type of six-foot wooden stairway with a sharp turn half way down.

SUFFRAGE TORCH UP-STATE.

Emblem Will Be Turned Over to Jersey Women on Saturday.

Word was received at the headquarters of the Women's Political Union yesterday from Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, its President, who spent the day at Jamestown, N. Y., saying that her trip across the State carrying the suffrage torch of victory was a triumphal procession.

"We find the people prepared in the towns through which we pass," says Mrs. Blatch. "The churches and the porches of the Post Offices of the smaller places have been decorated, and we can see the banners waving long before we reach them. It gives one a real thrill, and I only wish that every district in the State could see the torch."

On Saturday the torch will have crossed the entire State, having begun at the eastern end of Long Island a few weeks ago. It is a flambeau made by Miss Alice Stokes of the School of Applied Design for Women. It was taken from New York to the end of Long Island by Miss Alberta Hill and put into the hands of Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, who carried it through Long Island to New York City and up as far as Schenectady, where it was taken by Mrs. Blatch and Mrs. Frederick Hazard, who are carrying it on to Buffalo.

From Buffalo the torch will be returned here Saturday of this week for a big final celebration, when it will be placed in the hands of the women of New Jersey for a tour of their State.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 24th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.36 cents per pound.—Advt.

PUSHES MRS. DREXEL OVER STEEP BANK

Philadelphia Society Woman Attacked by Man Near Summer Home in Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

ISLESBORO, Me., July 26.—Mrs. G. W. C. Drexel of Philadelphia narrowly escaped death near her Summer home at North Islesboro on Saturday afternoon, when attacked by an unknown foreigner, the facts becoming known here today. She was pushed by her assailant over a forty-foot bank, and was saved from being dashed to death on the rocky shores below only because her clothing caught in the branches of a tree. Her cries brought quick assistance, but the foreigner escaped. The theory advanced for the attack is that the man was mad or had a fancied grudge against Mrs. Drexel.

Mrs. Drexel had planned a yachting trip on Saturday with friends, and was waiting for a boat to be sent ashore for her when she decided to stroll up a path running along a steep bank above the beach to the Lookout House overlooking Penobscot Bay. She reached the house and thought she was being followed. Turning she saw a stranger approaching. She started back on the path, and as she came abreast of the man, he pushed her over the edge, at the same time taking to his heels.

Mrs. Drexel fell headlong, but her clothing caught on a small tree below. It bent with her weight, but held her swaying above the rocks until help came. Beyond a few minor bruises and cuts she was uninjured.

NEW ARMSTRONG PLAYLET.

"The Bank's Half Million" Given at the Palace.

Paul Armstrong added another yesterday to the several one-act plays he has written for the vaudeville stage when "The Bank's Half Million" was presented at the Palace Theatre. It is a brief and not very gracefully fashioned melodrama wherein the young paying teller leads the Directors of a bank to believe for a few painful moments that he has looted its vaults, as an emphatic—and effective—way of calling their attention to the fact that he is scandalously underpaid. The playlet can boast suspense and the rôle of the teller is played with force and intensity by Robert Armstrong, the author's nephew.

The week's program also includes Grace La Rue, who is in excellent voice; Doyle and Dixon, with their familiar dances; the Pekin Mysteries, with the usual materialization of huge overflowing bowls from underneath Chinese draperies, and, in addition, some really amazing feats of balancing; and, finally, Nat M. Wills, the tramp monologuist, who is saying au revoir if not good-bye to vaudeville.

'Search Me' at the Gaiety on Aug. 9.

The Gaiety Theatre will begin its new season Monday night, Aug. 9, when "Search Me," a new farce by Augustin MacHugh, will be presented there. The play has already been given some preliminary performances out of town. Its cast includes Howard Estabrook, Montagu Love, Charles A. Stevenson, Fred Graham, Vera Mellish, George Gaston, and Gordon Burby. Moffett & Pennell have made the production.

Hackett to Act in a Scotch Play.

James K. Hackett and Mrs. Hackett, after a two week's stay at Narragansett Pier, have gone to the Thousad Islands to spend the remainder of the Summer aboard their yacht, Indiene. In the Fall Mr. Hackett will be seen in the title rôles of "Macbeth" and "Othello" and in a romantic comedy by J. du Rocher Macpherson, entitled "MacNeil of McNeill, V. C." While the last named is a Scotch play, with its scenes laid in Scotland, there are no dialect speaking characters in it.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

A handful of attractions continue in the theatres these days by way of keeping everyone concerned in training for the strenuous days of the new season coming on apace. The plays are "It Pays to Advertise," in Cohan's Theatre; "Twin Beds," in the Harris; "A Full House," in the Longacre Theatre; Ziegfeld's "Follies," in the New Amsterdam, and the Behman show, a special burlesque concoction for Summer consumption, in the Columbia. In addition, the D. W. Griffith "The Birth of a Nation," the most elaborate film yet produced in America, is on view.

The new Palace program in addition to a new dramatic playlet by Paul Armstrong entitled "The Bank's Half Million," includes numbers by some of vaudeville's most popular headliners. Grace La Rue sings some new songs, and Nat M. Wills gives one of his amusing monologues in his familiar tramp make-up. Bonnie Glass dances with M. Rodolfo as her partner in the new steps. Then there are other types of dancing demonstrated by Doyle and Dixon, of the nimble legs, and the Ford Dancing Revue Company. The Six Pekin Mysteries and Ping Chien and his company of Chinese magicians contribute to the bill.

The fashion show originally exhibited in the Palace Theatre some weeks ago is included on the New Brighton Theatre's bill. Raymond and Caverly appear in one of their dialect dialogues, Al Lawrence sings some songs and gives a monologue in character. Beaumont and Arnold, George N. Brown and company and Belle Blanche, the nast named in a program of impersonations and songs, are other features.

"On Broadway" is what George McKay and Ottie Ardine call the specialty that is one of the important items on the program in Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. A dancer calling herself Ameta Achiel and some interesting effects by dancing before a series of mirrors. Eva Shirley in songs is another number.

The new feature in the Vitagraph Theatre is a picture entitled "My Lost One." In it Nicholas Emmett, Dorothy Kelly and William Dunn appear in the principal roles. The story told is of a poor violinist whose opera is stolen by a rival and produced. The scene is laid in New York's East Side. "The Quarrel," "A Keyboard Strategy," an instalment of "The Goddess" and "A Jarr Family comedy are included on the program.

A picturization of the play "Seven Sisters" is being shown in the Strand Theatre. Some years ago Charles Cherry appeared in the drama in the Lyceum Theatre with Laurette Taylor in the principal feminine role. This part was acted by Marguerite Clark in the picture.

"Kilmeny" is the title of a gypsy melodramatic picture that occupies the other place on the program in the Broadway Theatre. Leonore Ulrich, one of the numerous Pegs who followed in the fame of Laurette Taylor, is the star of the picture.

"The Second in Command," one of the plays Cyril Maude revived during the early part of his engagement in Wallack's Theatre, is to be seen in film form in the Eighty-first Street Theatre.

"The Birth of a Nation" is being shown in the Brighton Beach Music Hall as well as in the Liberty.

Brooklyn Amusements.

Belle Baker is singing some new songs written especially for her in the Bushwick Theatre. Pat Rooney and Marion Bent offer their favorite skit, "At the News-stand," and Robert Gleckler and Caroline Locke appear in a playlet entitled "Captain Rance, Messenger."

The new program in the Bushwick includes George MacFarlane in a repertoire of songs, and a playlet by Dion Titheradge entitled "Fancy Dress," with Leah Winslow, a popular Brooklyn stock actress, is the principal part.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Monarch Producing Corporation is the name of a new theatrical firm which has opened offices in the Vanderbilt Concourse Building. Its first offering will be a dramatization by Lee Morrison of Jacques Futrelle's novel, "My Lady's Garter." The production will be made out of town in September, and later the piece will be given a metropolitan hearing.

David Griffith has engaged Melville Ellis to design the costumes to be worn for the feature motion picture with the story of the Holy Grail for its theme. Mr. Ellis, who will be seen in the Fall in the comedy in which Elsie Janis will be starred, is spending the Summer in California, where the picture will be taken.

Grace Valentine and Earle Mitchell have been added to the cast H. H. Frazee is assembling to present the new farce, "Brother Masons," Otto Haiderbach is rehearsing the piece.

At a meeting held at the White Rats Clubhouse yesterday Frank Fogarty, Fred Niblo, Junie McCree, George Munroe, and Charles J. Ross were appointed stage managers of the scamper that will be given in the Manhattan Opera House Tuesday, Aug. 10, for charity.

MRS. KIRCHMER, 100, SAYS 'DON'T WORRY'

Centenarian at the Isabella Heimath Makes After-Dinner Speech to Friends.

LIVELY AS A WOMAN OF 75

Only Illness She Can Remember Is the Shock of Falling from a Ladder at the Age of 97.

Everybody in the Isabella Heimath, at Amsterdam Avenue and 190th street, celebrated yesterday the 100th birthday of Mrs. Anna Kirchmer, the oldest person in the home. The celebration began at 8 A. M., when the flag on the big pole in front of the institution was dipped three times, and it continued until nearly 10 o'clock last night, when Mrs. Kirchwmer confessed she was a "little" tired. Before she retired she said it had been one of the happiest days of her life, and George Schwartz, 90 years old, gallantly said that it had been a great day for everybody.

All day long Mrs. Kirchmer received the congratulations of her friends, both in and out of the home. A table in a room near the office was filled by night with flowers and gifts, a testimony to the popularity of the centenarian. The great event of the day, however, was the dinner. There sat about the tables the 170 inmates of the home and forty friends of Mrs. Kirchmer. The guest of honor sat upon the right hand of Curt von Boetticher, the Superintendent, in honor of the occasion Mrs. Kirchmer drank the health of her friends in champagne, and they toasted her in flowing steins.

There was speechmaking. Many of the old folks had a word or two to say, and the burden of each speech was congratulation and best wishes for years to come. One of those who spoke was ex-Coroner Gustav Scholer, who often goes to the home to visit Mrs. Kirchmer.

"And now," said the Superintendent, "we will drink to our dear friend."

Instantly all were on their feet with steins raised. Mrs. Kirchmer got quickly to her feet, and smiled at her friends.

"I thank you all," she said in German. "This is a happy day for me. I feel I have not lived 100 years in vain, for it is a blessing to have friends."

She said that one reason for her long life was that she had always been an optimist. Being old was a condition of body with her and not of mind, she said, and she did not feel the burden of her hundred years. She had enjoyed the full measure of happiness in her life. Then turning to a group of gray-haired men, the youngest of whom was perhaps 60, she said:

"I want to say a word to you young men. Take good care of yourselves and don't worry. It is best always to look on the bright side of things. It is a true saying that worry has killed more men and women than war."

After Mrs. Kirchmer spoke, the inmates arose and sang "The Fatherland" and she left the room on the arm of the Superintendent.

"I do feel a little bit tired," she confessed.

Mrs. Kirchmer was born in Koberg, Germany, on July 26, 1815. She came here with her husband, who was a weaver, in 1850. They lived in this city. Her husband died twenty-five years ago. Mrs. Kirchmer is very active, and the only illness she can remember is that which followed the shock of falling from a ladder about three years ago. She wears no glasses except to read very fine type. She not only retains every faculty but she takes an active interest in the affairs of the world. Just at present her prayers are for the "Fatherland," and she eagerly reads every line of war news that comes her way. She has been in the home a quarter of a century, and is the oldest inmate in point of life there as well as in years.

Superintendent von Boetticher said Mrs. Kirchmer had the energy of a much younger woman. At a hundred, he said, she was about as active as the ordinary woman of 75.

WRITER SENT TO BELLEVUE.

Kate Masterson Committed After Mental Breakdown.

Kate Masterson, widely known as a brilliant writer, was committed to Bellevue Hospital for ten days' observation yesterday by Chief Magistrate William McAdoo. For some time she had been writing letters to the Police Commissioner, the Mayor, and others, some of them demanding protection, and her case was brought before Magistrate McAdoo when there appeared to be danger that she might take her own life.

Supreme Court Justice William J. Kelly of Brooklyn, a brother of Mrs. Masterson, who has been supporting her for several months past at the Hotel Brevoort, said last night that he thought his sister had broken down mentally through overwork, and that there might be a chance for her recovery if she were placed in an asylum.

Mrs. Masterson was born Kate Kelly at Newburg, N. Y., and educated in convent schools. She began work on The Dramatic Mirror in 1891, signing herself the "Matinée Girl." During the Cuabn insurrection in 1896 she went to Cuba for The New York American and made a name for herself by her brilliant newspaper work. She acted as a London and Paris correspondent for New York papers from 1904 to 1907. She published several books also, and became one of the best-known woman authors and journalists. Among her books were "The Dobleys" and "The Thirteenth Apostle," and "A Yellow Primrose," a three-act comedy.

MISS WILSON TO GIVE TEA.

President to Meet His Daughter's Guests at Harlakenden House.

CORNISH, N. H., July 26.—Harlakenden House, the Summer home of President Wilson, will be the scene of a tea Wednesday afternoon. Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter, today invited a group of residents of Cornish and Windsor, Vt., with whom members of the Wilson family have become acquainted, to be her guests.

The President expects to meet those invited to tea, but it will be informal because of the death last year of Mrs. Wilson.

Tea will be served on the lawn of Harlakenden House unless it rains. Among those invited to be present are Winston Churchill, the novelist; Maxfield Parrish, the painter; Louis Evan Shipman, writer; Mrs. Augustus Saint Gaudens, widow of the sculptor; Percy Mackaye, poet and playwright, and F. A. Kennedy, on whose private links the President plays while here.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Archibald M. Maclay of New York and Lawrence, L. I., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Helen Brown Maclay, to Grinnell Burt, son of Mrs. Louise Pierson Burt of Warwick, N. Y. Mr. Burt is a graduate of Harvard University, class of '08, and is in business in California.

Miss Katherine Page, daughter of the American Ambassador, who is to marry Charles Loring of Boston in the Chapel Royal, London, on Aug. 4, has chosen as her bridal attendants the Misses Frances Leggett, formerly of this city but now of London, and Katherine Sefton of Auburn, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Livingston, Jr., of Miss Olga T. Cobbold, who have lived in Boston since their marriage, will make their permanent home in this city and will reside at the Mayfield, 15 East Tenth Street. They are spending the Summer with Mr. Livingston's parents at the old estate, the Manor, known as Oak Hill-on-the-Hudson.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Hawes of the Ansonia are sailing on the Finland on July 31 to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition, returning the latter part of September.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard arrived here from Newport yesterday and are at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The wedding of Harold S. Johnson of this city and Miss Amanda D. Renard, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Renard of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., is to take place on Saturday, Aug. 14. Miss Renard is a member of the Alpha Kappa Phi, and Mr. Johnson belongs to the Phi Alpha Sigma.

SUFFRAGE PLEA TO BARBERS

Women Will Ask Them to Talk for Their Cause.

Real barber poles are to be used today for the celebration of Barbers' Day for the Woman Suffrage Party. In automobiles and on foot the women of the different Assembly districts will visit barbers and ask assistance in getting votes for the suffrage amendment Nov. 2.

The women will choose the early hour of the afternoon for their visits, when business is apt to be dull. They are not going to endanger votes by descending upon the shops when customers are helpless in the chairs.

Many street meetings will be held in the vicinity of the barber shops, and among the speakers will be Miss Portia Willis, Miss Marian May, Mrs. Lenore Hanna, Mrs. Orecia Haskell, Miss Martha Klatschken, Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, Mrs. Lillian Griffin, Miss Nell Richardson, Mrs. May H. Mainland, Mrs. Daniel A. Palmer, Miss Ida M. Stadie, Miss Maud Haas, and Miss Aimee Hutchinson. Mrs. T. T. Cotnam and Mrs. O. F. Ellington of the Arkansas Flying Squadron will also speak.

GEORGE D. McCREARY DIES.

Ex-Congressman and Philadelphia Reform Official Was 68.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 26.—George Deardorff McCreary, former Congressman and City Treasurer, for years a figure in the political, financial, and philanthropical life of Philadelphia, died this morning of heart disease. He was in his sixty-ninth year.

Mr. McCreary was active in reform politics, both national and local, for a quarter of a century, serving five consecutive terms in Congress. While a member of that body he was on the Banking and Currency Committee. He gave up his seat in Congress three years ago.

From 1892 to 1895 he served as City Treasurer and reorganized Philadelphia's system of finance. While City Treasurer he turned all the fees of his office, amounting to more than $25,000 a year, back to the city. At the time of his death Mr. McCreary was Vice President of the Market Street National Bank. He also was connected with several other banks and trust companies in this city.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. SAMUEL HARVEY WOLLERTON, a physician in this city for the last twenty-five years, died yesterday at Scranton, Penn., where he was visiting his brother, S. W. Wollerton, President of the Union National Bank of that city. He was born in West Chester, Penn., and was 55 years old. Dr. Wollerton was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. His widow and a son survive him.

The Rev. ALBERT BARNES WILLIAMSON, pastor of the Bloomsbury (N. J.) Presbyterian Church, died on Sunday at his home there, in his fifty-eighth year. He was a native of Sidney, N. Y., and a graduate of Lafayette College and Union and Princeton Theological Seminaries. In 1887 he was ordained. His widow and two sons survive him.

Mrs. MARGARET WOOD, widow of Frederick Wood, one of the first pottery manufacturers in this country, died yesterday at her home at Fifth and Hilton Streets, Atlantic City, N. J., in her eightieth year. She had been a resident of that place for twenty years.

HENRY REMINGTON CURTIS, a retired shoe manufacturer and at one time a member of the firm of Edwin C. Burt & Co., died on Sunday at the home of his son-in-law, Gardner Colby, at 132 Harrison Street, East Orange, N. J., in his 81st year. He was born in Sheffield, Conn., and came to this city when 20 years old. Two sons and two daughters survive him.

CHARLES L. LAMBERT, for more than thirty years Clerk of the Seventh District Municipal Court Harlem, died on Saturday at his Summer home in Bedford Park in the 69th year. He was born in France and came to this country with his parents when 7 years old. At the age of 14 he went to work for Conrad Lorillard Tobacco Company, in their New York office, and remained with them until appointed to the court. His widow and five sons survive him.

MRS. BETTIE J. HILL, wife of the Rev. Eugene Hill, pastor of the First Reformed Church of Harlem, N. Y., died on Sunday at her home there in her 65th year. Her husband is a veteran of the civil war, and she was a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the G. A. R.

MRS. EUGENE SMITH, wife of a New York lawyer, died suddenly at the Smith Summer home in Norfolk, Conn., Sunday night of heart disease. Mrs. Smith was 67 years old and was born in New Haven, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon. Besides her husband she left four children. Leonard Bacon Smith, Mrs. Winthrop M. Smith of New York; Winthrop D. Smith of Harrison, N. Y., and Mrs. F. J. Agate of Scarsdale, N. Y.

BARENT H. LANE, a former official of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and for many years a customs broker, died yesterday at his home in Coxsackie, N. Y., in his seventy-third year. Before the civil war he served in the United States Navy, and during the war was a member of the Marine Artillery from this State. Mr. Lane became a Custom House broker shortly after the war. He was a veteran member of the Mollus Post and a member of Lafayette Post of the G. A. R. of this city. His widow and one daughter survive him.

JOHN ASPINWALL, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Aspinwall of 41 Astor Place, Jersey City, died on Sunday in Christ Hospital in that city, in his twenty-first year. He was a graduate of Dickinson High School in Jersey City and was a member of the class of 1916 at Columbia University. Mr. Aspinwall was a member of the Columbia basket ball team and of the Mandolin and Glee Club. He was also a member and Treasurer of the Sigma Nu Fraternity.

WILLIAM HENRY MAY, a salesman for the wholesale paper house of George W. Millar & Co., of Lafayette Street, of which his uncle, William D. May is the senior member, is dead at his home, 350 Lenox Road, Flatbush, from heart disease. Mr. May was 56 years old, a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of Chancellor Walworth Lodge and the Knights of Honor. He is survived by two sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM PURDY, 54 years old, formerly a carpet buyer for A. D. Matthews & Sons and for the last nine years with R. H. Macy & Co., died on Sunday at his home, 875 East Thirty-fourth Street, Flatbush. He left a widow.

Mrs. MARY ELLEN CARTER, widow of James Carter, a general contractor of Brooklyn, died of pneumonia on Sunday at her home, 2,640 Old Mill Road, Brooklyn, in her forty-sixth year.

FREDERICK WILLIAM GUY, a liquor importer with an office at 68 Pearl Street, Manhattan, and a son of the late Seymour J. Guy, a well-known Brooklyn artist, died at his home, 1,808 Avenue K, Brooklyn, on Sunday from heart disease. He was 53 years old and unmarried.

JOHN NICHOLAS SIEVERS, one of the oldest employes of the Arbuckle coffee mills, died on Sunday at his home, East Ninety-fourth Street and Avenue L, Brooklyn, aged 53 years. He left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

WILLIAM PRICE ELLIS, Jr., 46 years old, a newspaper pressman, died from kidney disease on Sunday at his home, 496 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARGARET SCHWARTZ, wife of John Schwartz and a member of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Matthias for many years, is dead at her home, 42 Foxhall Street, Brooklyn, aged 62 years. Besides her husband she left two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. MARGARETTA WOOD, a cousin of J. Maxwell Rogers, formerly President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, died yesterday at her home in Garden City, L. I., at the age of 77 years. She is survived by two sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE, 56 years old, who for a number of years ran a farm in Douglaston, L. I., died in that place last Saturday.

ISAAC SMITH, a silk merchant of this city and one of the oldest members of Emanuel Baptist Church, Lafayette Avenue and St. James Place, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 354 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Smith was born in North Chatham, N. Y., seventy-six years ago and had lived in Brooklyn for forty years. He left a widow, a daughter and a son.

Mrs. JULIA EMILY PATTON, a member of an old Long Island family and a charter member of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Sunday at her home, 1,144 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush, aged 65 years. She was a daughter of the late Oliver B. Pearsall, for forty years Superintendent of the Poillon Ship Yards. Her husband, George V. Patton and two sons survive her.

SHERWOOD DE LANCEY TILLOTSON, a proofreader on the New York Sun and formerly in the printing business in Brooklyn, died at his home, 1,362 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was born 55 years ago in Elgin, Ill., and left a widow and two children.

Miss ELIZABETH K. ECCLESTON, for many years a matron of St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass., died from apoplexy on Saturday at her home, 67 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. She was born 77 years ago in Cambridge, Md., where the interment will take place.

Miss ELEANOR R. BENNETT, a daughter of the late Col. Michael and Eleanor Bennet and an active member of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church and of its women's societies, is dead at her home, 158 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn. She is survived by a sister and two brothers, William H., a real estate operator, and Walter H., Vice President of the American National Bank in Manhattan.

Mrs. MARY J. LE PAGE, widow of John R. Le Page, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Sunday from injuries which she received when she was run down by a Gates Avenue trolley car on Thursday. Mrs. Le Page was born in Bordeaux, France, 80 years ago.

JORDAN L. MOTT DIES IN 86TH YEAR

Iron Works Head and a Notable Figure in City's Life Succumbs in Old Homestead.

ANCESTOR HERE IN 1647

Son of Ironfounder Was One of the Oldest Members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Jordan Lawrence Mott, President and Trustee of the J. L. Mott Iron Works, one of the oldest members of the Chamber of Commerce and for many years a notable figure in the life of the city, died last night at 6 o'clock at the old Mott homestead, 2,122 Fifth Avenue, in his eighty-sixth year. With him at the time of his death, which was due to the infirmities of old age, were his son-in-law, Charles F. McLean, former Justice of the Supreme Court and his wife, who was Miss Marie Mott, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Jr., and Dr. E. W. Perkins of 210 West 131st Street.

Mr. Mott came of distinguished ancestry, being descended from Adam Mott, who came to this country from Essex, England, and settled in New Amsterdam before 1647. His grandfather, Jacob Mott, was prominent in politics in this city and was an Alderman during 1804-10, President of the Board of Aldermen when De Witt Clinton was Mayor, and for a time was Acting Mayor. His memory is perpetuated by Mott Street, which was named after him. Through the wife of Jacob Mott, who was a member of the Lawrence family of Long Island, Mr. Mott was related to Captain James Lawrence, the naval hero of the War of 1812.

Mr. Mott was born in William Street, the city home of the family at that time, and received his early education at Irving Institution in Tarrytown. Later he attended the University of the City of New York, but left during his junior year at the age of 20 to join his father in business. His father, Jordan L. Mott, the first of the name, and who founded the iron works that grew into the present company, He was an inventor, and made the first stove for burning anthracite coal. Mott Haven, on the Harlem River, received its name from the iron works he established there, and he was largely instrumental in building the town of Morrisania.

After joining his father Mr. Mott served an apprenticeship of four years, and was admitted into the business in 1853, when the J. L. Mott Iron Works was incorporated. In 1886 he took entire charge of the business, and has continued until the time of his death. Ten years ago he removed the works from Mott Haven to Trenton, N. J.

In addition to the family business Mr. Mott was interested in many other projects. He formed and was President of the North River Bridge Company, which received a charter in 1886 to build a bridge across the river at Twenty-second Street. This charter was attacked, but upheld by the Supreme Court. The project waned, however, and eventually it was decided to build a tunnel instead. Owing to imperfect methods at that date, this was never done. Mr. Mott was at one time President of the Sta. X Foundry Company and the North American Iron Works.

He was for many years an active Democrat and was a Presidential Elector in 1876 and 1888, a member and President of the Board of Aldermen in 1870, and a member of the Rapid Transit Commission which supervised the erection of the elevated railroads.

In 1898, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, Mr. Mott offered the use of his yacht, the Puzzle, to the United States Government, and this vessel was used as a fast dispatch boat and privateer during the war.

Mr. Mott was active in the management of the iron works until ten years ago, when he retired and devoted himself to his art collection, one of the most notable in this country and which is housed in his Fifth Avenue home. He was also an enthusiastic yachtsman and owned some of the fastest vessels on the list of the New York Yacht Club.

His Fifth Avenue home was for many years a social centre. Assisted by his daughter, he gave many costly entertainments, his last dinner, three years ago, being given to the Captains and Lieutenants of the Police Department. Since that time he had been in ill-health.

Mr. Mott was a Mason and a member of the New York Yacht, American Yacht, the New York, and Engineers' Clubs, and was an attendant at the Church of the Puritan at 130th Street and Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Mott married Miss Marianna Seaman, a daughter of the late James Seaman of this city, who died in 1898. As one of the J. L. Mott Iron Works, one of the largest in this country, and the leader in a number of other successful enterprises, Mr. Mott was said to have been very wealthy.

GEN. BARRIOS DIES AT SEA.

Son of ex-President of Guatemala Was Nearing Here for Treatment.

General Antonio Barrios, son of a former president of Guatemala, died on Sunday afternoon of heart disease on board the steamship Sixaola, which arrived yesterday bringing his body into port. He was on his way to this city accompanied by his wife and daughter to consult physicians in regard to his health. General Barrios was born in Guatemala in 1866 and was graduated at West Point Academy in 1889. He had been in ill health for several months and was in charge of a doctor on the ship.

Dr. Ramon Bengoechea of 12 Broadway, Consul General of Guatemala in this city, met the widow and her daughter at the pier. He arranged for the body to be taken to Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, on Thursday.

Carl Rosenfeld Dead in Berlin.

Carl Rosenfeld, formerly widely known as a theatrical manager here, died last week in Berlin, Germany, according to word received here yesterday. He came to this country with his two brothers in the nineties and for a time managed the Dalhalla Theatre. Later he was manager of the Lilliputians, a company of dwarfs popular for several years. Then the Rosenfeld brothers leased the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and it was under the management of Carl Rosenfeld that Eleanora Duse played her first engagement in this country. Later the Rosenfelds produced Gerhart Hauptmann's "Hannele" at the Fifth Avenue, following this with a season of comedies adapted from the French. Their greatest success was with the Lilliputians, and when that company was disbanded the family returned to Berlin.

John Havron.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 26.—John Havron, for many years an official of the American Locomotive Company and confidential secretary to Jacob Rogers, President of the Rogers Locomotive Branch of the American Locomotive Company of this city, died yesterday in Jersey City. He was one of the best-known men in the locomotive industry in this country, starting his career as clerk in the boiler shop of the Rogers Plant and resigning his position of assistant manager when the company was absorbed by the parent company. Mr. Havron was later sales manager of the Latrobe Steel Company, a subsidiary of the American Locomotive Company. His last position was with the Walker & Bennett Car Seat Company. He was a member of the Hamilton Club.

William M. Ivins's Funeral.

Only the immediate family and a few friends were present at the funeral services of William M. Ivins, the lawyer and publicist, yesterday morning at his home, 145 West Fifty-eight Street. The Rev. Dr. W. Montague Geer of St. Paul's Chapel, conducted the services. The interment took place at Evergreen Cemetery.

SIR JAS. A. H. MURRAY DIES.

Editor of the "New English Dictionary" Expires at 78.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 27.—Sir James Murray, famous editor of the "New English Dictionary," died at Oxford today, aged 78. He published the first volume of the dictionary in 1888, and it had been his ambition to complete its publication by his eightieth year. The tenth and last volume, T to Z, however, has not been completed.

Sir James was born in the little border town of Denholm, five miles from Harwick, in Roxburghshire. He was educated at schools in Cavers, Minto, Harwick, and Edinburgh, and then went to London University, where he received the degree of A. B. Sir James then took his Master's degree at Oxford University, where he attended Balliol College.

During his long and scholarly life Sir James received a number of other degrees, among which were LL. D. from Edinburgh University in 1874, and from Glasgow University, in 1901; D. C. L. from Durham College in 1886, Ph. D. from Freiburg University in 1896, D. Litt. from the University of Wales, in 1902, Cape Town University in 1905, Dublin University in 1908, and Cambridge University in 1913.

Sir James left Harwick in 1864 to accept the position of foreign correspondent for the Oriental Bank of London. Six years later he became a master at Mill Hill School. Two years before this the dictionary was first projected, as the result of the appeal of Dean Trench, author of a number of learned papers on the origin and development of the English language. Then the Philological Society of London took the matter up, believing that it could carry out the work on the colossal scale planned. However, when it was realized what a tremendous labor the dictionary would be, the enthusiasm died down. Herbert Coleridge, a great-great-nephew of the poet, was the first editor, and he was succeeded by Dr. Furnivale. When Dr. Furnivale died it looked as though the dictionary might be abandoned.

Oxford University then took the dictionary and immediately called on Sir James to take up the work. With a corps of assistants he took entire charge, and between 1888 and 1893 published two volumes, covering the words from A to C. When the vast work was fully under way Sir James had more than 1,500 assistants whose duty it was to read books, hunting out strange words and supplying quotations. Thirty assistant editors sorted the rough material. Every English book published before 1500 A. D. was read, and every book of importance since that date.

The work grew so rapidly that the dictionary maker went to Oxford to live and settled down within a few minutes' cycle ride of the great Bodleian Library, one of his greatest sources of information. Two buildings were erected for the dictionary workers alone.

In addition to his scholastic degrees he was connected with many learned societies. He was a foreign member of the Institute of France, the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna, the Royal Prussian Academy, the Royal Flemish Academy, the American Philosophical Society, and the Netherlands Society of Arts, Science, and Literature.

LIEUT. ARMSTRONG DEAD.

Veteran Detective, Long in Financial District, a Victim of Cancer.

Lieutenant Edward J. Armstrong, one of the old Byrnes detectives and for years a familiar figure in the financial district, died of cancer of the throat yesterday in Bellevue Hospital in his fifty-fifth year. He recently was operated on at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, but a recurrence of his illness forced him to be taken to Bellevue several weeks ago. Lieutenant Armstrong joined the Police Department in 1883, and in 1890 was assigned to the Detective Bureau as a Detective Sergeant. For several years he was assigned to watch for thieves at society balls, weddings, and other functions. In April, 1895, Lieutenant Armstrong received a medal and honorable mention for saving the life of a man

PRESIDENT TO ACT ON MEXICO WARNING

Will Announce Soon His Next Move, Since Factions Have Failed to Make Peace.

LAST APPEAL TO CARRANZA

If He Refuses to Come to Terms, Our Support May Be Given to Candidate of Joint Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26. — President Wilson's new Mexican policy as announced in his statement of June 2 will lead to definite action "in the comparatively near future," according to an informal but authoritative statement this afternoon. What this action will be is not disclosed, but in his statement of June 2 the President promised the "active moral support" of the United States "to some man or group of men which may be found who can rally the suffering people of Mexico to their support in an effort to ignore, if they cannot unite, the warring factions of the country." In case the Mexicans failed to reach an agreement, said Mr. Wilson, it would be necessary to decide "what means should be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and serve her people."

Though the closest reserve has been maintained as to the practical plans hinted at in this language, the belief is general that the President hoped that one of the warring factions in Mexico would soon be in a position where by naming as Provisional President a worthy man, a Government might be set up that he could consistently recognize. On the eve of General Carranza's march on Mexico City, everything pointed to the temporary success of the "First Chief's" cause and it was believed that some man acceptable to him would be recognized and that Villa would be ignored.

Things are now in more confusion, although the tide again seems to be setting in favor of Carranza's military ascendancy, at least at the Mexican capital. But just when recognition seemed within Carranza's grasp his General Gonzales evacuated Mexico City. Since then Carranza has taken no steps to preserve the esteem he seemed slowly to be winning from the United States.

Officials in close touch with the President think he has not finally determined what is to be done. His most probable course, it was reported tonight, would be to urge General Carranza for the last time to confer with other faction leaders in an effort to bring about peace. Should Carranza again refuse, this plan, it is said, contemplates efforts to assemble other Mexican leaders who will represent a majority of the Mexican people.

Such a conference it has been suggested, might be held in Northern Mexico, if it is possible to free it from military interference. If not, it might be held across the border in the United States.

Work for a Conference.

The conference would arrange for a Constitutional Convention which would plan for an election and the establishment of a Government which the United States would recognize and help to maintain.

If such a step is undertaken by the United States, it is not known whether President Wilson will issue another address to the Mexican people and leaders or whether the second suggestion for a conference would be presented to the various chiefs through official representatives in Mexico of this Government.

Official reports to the State Department, and an announcement from Señor Arredondo, confidential agent here of General Carranza, agree in predicting the early reoccupation of Mexico City by the Carranzista forces. According to the department's information, dated July 20, the capital was quiet.

New Party Formed.

In spite of the denials of General Felipe Angeles, who has returned to the border ostensibly to meet General Villa and renew his assurances of loyalty, the Carranzista agency here persists in the belief that he is working for Villa's overthrow. On this subject the Constitutionalist agency here tonight issued telegrams from the border, summarized as follows:

"Certain reactionary elements, which may be classed generally as Iturbidistas, for want of a better definition, are asserting that the present visit of Manuel Calero in company with General Felipe Angeles to the border is for the purpose of perfecting an organization of the intimate supporters of Angeles, the groups of Iturbidistas, and the followers of Gutierrez with the plan to oust Villa from leadership of his faction. Governor Maytorena, head of the Villista organization in Sonora, has accepted the plans of the new alignment. José Vasconcelos will be sent to Washington as representative of the new combination.

"Members of the Madero family have agreed to align themselves with Angeles and Calero against Villa, and Ernesto Madero has been in conference with Vasconcelos, Iturbide, Calero, Castellot, and Braniff in New York, where the plans were formulated for the elimination of Villa.

"As is shown by the foregoing, most plainly General Angeles has been once more untrue to his leader, and is exhibiting at the present juncture the same sort of treachery toward Villa as he did to General Carranza."

CARRANZA ARMIES ADVANCE.

Gonzales Near Mexico City Again—Obregon Opens New Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 26.—General Obregon has arrived at San Luis Potosi, and the line to Tampico will resume traffic next week, shortening the line of communication 600 kilometers.

General Pablo Gonzales has re-established headquarters at Villa Guadalupe for re-entrance into Mexico City. The advance guard under Robelo has reached Peralvillo.

It is reported that Zapatistas have made prisoners of many prominent Mexicans and sent them to Cuernavaca.

General Carranza has ordered blockhouses built to protect the Mexican Railway. Houses will be made of concrete to protect the bridges and tunnels.

Governor Aguilar has placed orders for a thousand tons of corn in the United States for distribution in the interior of the State of Vera Cruz. The market here is full of vegetables. A thousand sacks of flour are stored in the bodegas. Tropical fruits fill the markets and "starvation" is a joke here.

APPEAL FROM MEXICO CITY.

Foreigners Call on United States to End Disorders.

MEXICO CITY, July 17, (by Courier to Vera Cruz, July 20, Mail to New Orleans, July 26.)—A mass meeting of representatives of the foreign colonies was held today, and an appeal for relief and protection was issued to the Government and the people of the United States. The appeal, which will be forwarded to Washington, says in part:

"A committee representing American residents of Mexico City appeals to the Government and people of the United States for relief and protection on behalf of all foreign residents in Mexico and the great majority of Mexicans who are suffering indescribable hardships through prevalent conditions of want, disorder, and violence.

"President Wilson's recent warning to the Mexican leaders that their differences must be composed within a 'very short time' has gone unheeded, and conditions steadily are growing worse. No Red Cross supplies, except medicines, have arrived here. Even people with money cannot buy food. There has been looting of markets and shops and rioting, with resultant deaths from the fire of soldiers. The city's chief water supply is shut off. Countless thousands are suffering from hunger; supplies are cut off; commerce and industries are paralyzed. Stores have been closed for a week awaiting announcement as to money acceptable.

"Fresh reports have been received by the committee of murders, robberies, and outrages against foreigners as well as Mexicans throughout the country. . . . In despair we again appeal for relief for suffering, starving Mexico, powerless to save herself in the agony of destruction by her own unworthy offspring; supplied with arms and ammunition from the United States, the country to which unarmed Mexico looks for salvation."

SPIED WITH SPEAKING TUBE.

Mrs. E. S. Anderson, Seeking a Divorce, Names His Stenographer.

In an application for alimony and counsel fees made to Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, by Mrs. Edward S. Anderson, pending the trial of a divorce suit against her husband, the plaintiff names Miss Marion D. Smith, formerly a stenographer in Anderson's real estate office at 142 Norman Avenue, as co-respondent.

Steps for the divorce action were taken by Mrs. Anderson after she found her husband and his stenographer in his office one night in October, 1913. Anderson had his office in his home at that time, and a speaking tube system installed through the house aided Mrs. Anderson in keeping watch on her husband.

In her affidavit, Mrs. Anderson alleges that she overheard her husband, through the speaking tube, arrange an appointment with his stenographer at his office. Mrs. Anderson says she and her son by a former marriage, Mark W. Hald, went out to a moving-picture theatre that evening. They returned unexpectedly, and both state in affidavits that they found Anderson and his stenographer in his office.

Anderson and Miss Smith deny the charges made by Mrs. Anderson. He asserts that the divorce suit is the result of a conspiracy between his wife and others to injure his reputation and discredit Miss Smith. He opposed his wife's application for alimony and counsel fees, asserting that she had a considerable income. She asked Justice Kelly for $35 a week alimony and $500 counsel fees. Decision was reserved.

S O S CALL NOT TRACED.

Shipping and Wireless Men Get No Word of a Sea Disaster.

Nothing more was learned yesterday about the mysterious S O S call which was caught by the United States Naval Station at Fire Island at 9:50 o'clock on Sunday night. Every effort was made by the naval authorities and the Chief of the Coast Guard Service to discover the source of the distress call without any tangible result.

The French, Cunard, Anchor, American, White Star, and Italian steamship lines, which all sent out vessels from this port after last Wednesday, said they had received no wireless messages of any kind whatever from their eastbound ships after they left New York. At the New York Maritime Exchange, 73 Broad Street, no message had been received that threw any light on the distress call.

Naval wireless experts and others said there was no possibility that the message could have been sent by an amateur practising. It was considered possible that at any time word might be received indicating that Sunday night's distress call came from a vessel damaged either by the attack of a German submarine, the explosion of a bomb, or fire.

CREAM CONES UNSANITARY.

Health Department to Prosecute Four Manufacturers.

Dr. Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Food Hygiene of the Department of Health, issued an order yesterday directing that criminal prosecution be started against four manufacturers of ice cream cones, on the ground of non-compliance with the Sanitary Code relating to clean factories. He refused to divulge the names. An inspection of twenty-one cone factories in Manhattan and the Bronx was completed yesterday.

Five manufacturers have been driven out of business by the department in the last two weeks. According to Dr. Brown twelve have consented to abide by the ruling of Health Inspectors to clean up, but the remaining four refused to obey the law.

Killed in Subway Excavation.

Dr. J. J. Cotter, employed by Flynn & O'Rourke, contractors, who are excavating the subway tunnel from Whitehall Street to Brooklyn, and Dr. Ridgway of Hudson Street Hospital were attending Ernest Dandrea, a laborer, whose right foot was crushed in the construction work yesterday, when John Wright, a negro bellman, 33 years old, fell from the top of a 60-foot elevator to the bottom of the excavation and was killed. Wright had been ill six weeks, and when he returned to work Sunday he was put at the top of the elevator because the work was considered easy and safe.

DANBURY HATTERS WILL LOSE HOMES

D. E. Loewe & Co. to Foreclose 140 Judgment Liens to Recover Award of $252,000.

$30,000 IN BANKS ATTACHED

Manufacturers Obtained a Decision Against 250 Unionists for Spreading a Boycott.

Daniel Davenport and Walter Gordon Merritt, counsel for the American Anti-Boycott Association of 135 Broadway, filed a suit yesterday in the United States District Court in Hartford, Conn., to foreclose 140 judgment liens on individual pieces of property owned by defendants in the Danbury Hatters' case, in order to get satisfaction of the judgment of $252,130.90.

Most of the 140 pieces of property consist of the homes of members of the Danbury local unions of the United Hatters of North America. After the judgment was entered, judgment liens, which under the practice of Connecticut are in the nature of statutory mortgages, were filed against the individual homes of the defendants, and the suit to realize upon this property follows the ordinary course of suits to foreclose mortgages.

On April 22 of this year D. E. Loewe, head of D. E. Loewe & Co., which brought the suit against the union hatters, wrote a letter to The Danbury News warning the defendants that his attorneys were about to take action against the bank accounts and real estate owned by the individual defendants of the union, and urged the defendants to call on the United Hatters of North America and the American Federation of Labor to satisfy the judgment and release the bank accounts and property of the individual hatters.

"While the Hatters' Union," the letter continued, "may be the only organization legally obligated to you, the American Federation of Labor is morally obligated, and it would seem feasible that your counsel, who is also counsel for this federation, could make arrangement whereby the federation, through its numerous branches, could at least raise voluntarily contributions to make full payment."

A month later the United Hatters of North America in convention at Arlington Hall in this city, passed a resolution denying that they were obligated in any way to satisfy the judgment, but saying they would assess every member of the union 1 per cent. of his weekly salary after July 1 of this year, and use the money for the relief of the individuals whose property in Danbury was to be foreclosed. The American Federation of Labor denied that it had assumed the obligation of satisfying the judgment for the Danbury men.

A statement issued yesterday from the offices of the American Anti-Boycott Association, said:

There are in all about 250 defendants and 140 pieces of real estate involved, ten of them being in Norwalk, about eighteen in Bethel and the rest in Danbury. This action was only taken after giving notice to the various defendants that such procedure would be necessary unless the union came forward, as it agreed to do, and made some provision for the payment of the judgment.

Over $35,000 has already been collected, and a balance of approximately $30,000 is being withheld by the banks pending the determination of certain other suits as to whether D. E. Loewe & Co. are entitled to the interest as well as the principal of the attached bank accounts.

If the foreclosures are made the properties will be sold at auction. The total proceeds of the properties and the $35,000 already collected will probably be considerably in excess of the figures of the judgment. The real estate on which foreclosures are asked has been appraised at $225,000 to $250,000. All this property and the bank accounts have been under attachment since the beginning of the suit.

RECORD PAPERS IN DANBURY.

First Legal Step in Loewe Foreclosure on Homes of Hatters.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., July 26.—The first legal step in the foreclosure proceedings in the Loewe case was taken today when the formal complaint and a notice of pendency of foreclosure proceedings were recorded in the office of the Town Clerk here and in the Town Clerk's offices at Bethel and Norwalk. It is expected that a Deputy United States Marshal will arrive tomorrow to begin the work of serving the notices upon the individual defendants.

The papers are returnable to the Federal Court in Hartford on Sept. 4. It is probable that various legal questions will be made the subject of motions and arguments. After these preliminaries are disposed of the actual hearing upon foreclosure will take place.

It is customary for the court to fix a time within which property may be redeemed after foreclosure is granted. If counsel for the defendant asks to have the court order the foreclosed property sold at auction to satisfy the judgment the court may arrange for the disposal of the property in that manner, in which event it would be possible for representatives of the defendants to bid in the foreclosed premises at public sale.

Arrest Two Women for Hotel Bill.

Accused of defrauding the Hotel Bossert in Brooklyn of board bills amounting to $30, Mrs. Virginia Weaver of Rochester, N. Y., was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Voorhees in the Adams Street Court and committed to the Raymond Street Jail in default of $1,000 bail for examination on Thursday. Hermother, Mrs. J. C. Wells, is now in jail, a co-defendant with her daughter on the same charge, having been arrested several days ago.

Frees $35,000 Jewel Thief.

Sentence was suspended by Judge Lewis in the Kings County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on Thomas Devereaux, who pleaded guilty to stealing $35,000 worth of jewelry from the home of Mrs. Barbara Mills Wright in Flatbush several weeks ago. Devereauv said he was intoxicated when he committed the theft. Judge Lewis said he was lenient to Devereaux as he had recovered all the property for the owner, and Mrs. Wright and the police officials had interceded for the prisoner.

LOSES MEMORY IN STREET.

Young Woman Suddenly Forgets Her Name and Address.

A well-dressed young woman who could not tell her name or where she lived was removed from the East 104th Street Police Station last evening to Harlem Hospital by Dr. Rosenbluth suffering from amnesia. Patrolmen Shea saw the woman alight from a Lexington Avenue surface car at 102d Street, and after observing her cross and recross the street several times offered to direct her.

"I'm afraid I'm lost," said the woman. "I don't know where I want to go nor how I got here."

She said her first name was Tessie but could not remember her last name nor where she lived. She said she thought she worked in a department store and had gone out for lunch, but she was not sure.

Late last night the woman was identified as Mrs. Tessie Robinson of 449 East Eighty-sixth Street by Louis Wolff of 1,583 First Avenue, who said that Mrs. Robinson was separated from her husband.

Killed in Six-Story Fall.

Albert E. Inshaw, 26 years old, of 130 North Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, Assistant Manager of Fleischman's baths, on West Forty-second Street, plunged to his death yesterday through an elevator shaft in the baths and fell six stories to the bottom of the shaft. S. C. Meade of 443 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, the elevator operator, told the police Inshaw attempted to board the ascending elevator as it passed the sixth floor.

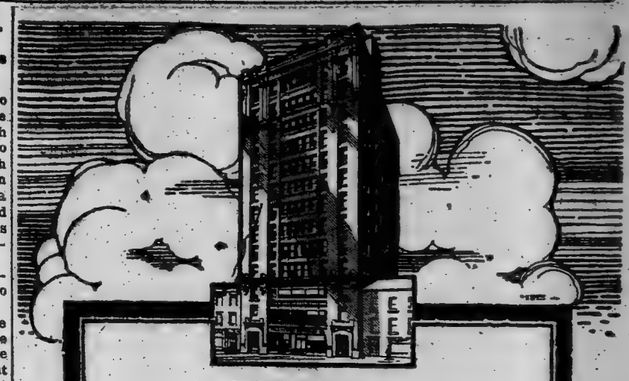

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BEST RETAIL TRADE
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B.V.D. Closed Crotch Union Suits (Pat. U.S.A. 4-30-07—9-15-14) $1.00 and upward the Suit.

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Be *very, very sure* that you are getting B.V.D. You can be *positive* of it, if you will make it an unvarying practice to *look for the B.V.D. Red Woven Label.* Don't take anybody's say-so, but that of *your own eyes.*

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Poor RHEINAROONS! Shipwreck maroons
Them on these desert shores—
But hark, a cheer! 'Tis Rheingold Beer
They find among their stores!

Rheingold Beer

Beautiful in color, mild in strength, appetizing to the taste, rich, refreshing, Rheingold Beer only needs to be introduced to become the staple family beverage.

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Locate Your Factory in
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Portland, Maine, is located in a State where public sentiment and legislation are favorable to the development of legitimate business and industry.

Portland, Maine, is the eastern gateway of America, 12 hours nearer Europe than any other great American port.

Portland, Maine, is served by three independent railroads, many coastwise steamship lines, including direct service to New York and Boston, also Trans-Atlantic Lines.

Portland, Maine, due to location and rail and water competition, enjoys substantially the same freight rates as larger ports, lower rates than inland cities, while offering a much lower manufacturing cost.

Portland, Maine, is the business, industrial and social center of Maine, a State with vast resources still awaiting development.

Portland, Maine, is close to the big population centers of the country and is connected with them by direct, fast freight service, both rail and water.

Portland, Maine, is the center of a region rich in the raw materials necessary for the manufacture of numerous products.

Portland, Maine, has an abundant supply of pure, cheap water and as cheap light and power as any city on the Atlantic seaboard.

Portland, Maine, has an ample supply of intelligent labor and is free from industrial troubles.

Portland, Maine, is peopled by a high-grade citizenship, has every civic advantage and an extremely low living cost, making it an attractive home for labor and capital.

Portland, Maine, has 350 prosperous factories; increased its manufactured product 60% in the last 10 years; grain exports increased 100% in 1914-5 season; financial institutions have $67,000,000 deposits; has 64,000 depositors in savings banks.

For Additional Information Write

The Chamber of Commerce
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Imported Dry Gin
SHAW
THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY
Order Coates Plymouth

The first volume of The New York Times Current History, containing the record of the European War from the beginning to March, 1915, is now obtainable in book form. Contains 1,238 pages, Bound in handsome seal brown cloth, with gold lettering. Price $2.00. On sale at

Wanamaker's
Broadway at Ninth, New York

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CAN URE 1,000 DOZEN LADIES' SILK and cotton hose, cheap grade, first or seconds. B. Barquinero, 350 Broadway.

OPEN FOR JOBS IN RUGS, CARPETS, and lace curtains; spot cash. Sol. Klein, 1,261 Broadway.

OPEN TO BUY FOR CASH, QUANTITIES OF WOOL CHIFFON, PANAMA, BLACK AND NAVY. THOMAS POSNER & BRO., 51 GREENE ST.

OPEN FOR QUANTITY ladies' Palm Beach Suits, spot cash. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Madison Sq.

JOBBER looking at evening, wedding, and afternoon dresses; immediate orders. Call all week, 36 West 21st St., 4th floor.

LOOKING AT FALL SAMPLES, dresses, skirts. Call all week. Queen, 25 W. 27th.

JOBBER placing orders novelty silk combination dresses. 33 West 34th, Room 702.

WELL-KNOWN cloak house will look at stylish, well-made coats; write for appointment. K 275 Times Annex.

CONTRACTORS with samples of waists. Apply between 3 and 5 P. M., 39 West 24th st., 12th Floor.

CONTRACTOR on silk, street, party, and wedding dresses will place orders on good merchandise. Paris Model Co., 37 W. 19th.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR LINEN auto coats at a price; if interested call. A. COHEN & CO., 57 5th Av. Phone 2400 Stuyvesant.

LARGE ASSORTMENT of cotton, mohair, and silk bathing suits, to close out. Liberty Dress Co., 114 West 27th St.

300 WHITE AND COLORED VOILE dresses to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

200 WASH DRESSES, close out $1 each. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

WE HAVE JERSEY SPORT COATS, also other coats and fancy materials, to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8-10 West 19th St.

EMBROIDERY PLANT FOR SALE. Consisting of eight (8) modern Schiffli machines with all equipments; can be seen in operation; will sacrifice to quick buyer. P. Savage, 1,123 Broadway.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. 2950 Franklin.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 324.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weisman, 8 Lispenard. Fra 4343.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St., Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, or cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESWOMAN FOR SKIRTS. Saleswoman to sell skirts on commission as side line. X 286 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.—An A1 salesman for ladies trimmed and tailored hats; only those thoroughly experienced should apply; commission. Nicoll, 656 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted to sell fancy linens, scarfs, and centre pieces; salary or commission; good opportunity for man who has good following. 202 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN experienced on flowers and feathers; salary or commission. Isidore Block, 693 Broadway.

LADIES' NECKWEAR LINE WANTED, Pacific Coast, by salesman with large established trade and A-1 references. W 9 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..8¼@3¼ per cent. for the best names Thursday..3¼@3½ " " " The quotations are for six months' paper.

The Cocoa Market Is Dull.

Domestic users of raw cocoa are not taking much of this commodity at the moment and, save for occasional spurts in the export end of the business, the local market is quiet. Quite a little of the dullness is attributed to the inability of shippers to get the amount of freight space desired for export shipments and the possibilities of the boats being held up, for one reason or another, en route. So far as quotations are concerned, the market is in a more "nervous" state than for some time, each burst of export business having a bullish effect. Stocks are fairly liberal here, and prices range from 13@13¾ cents on cocoa from Hayti to 19@19½ cents on that from Maracaibo.

Inquiries from Canada.

There have been inquiries made very recently for serges to be exported to Canada. Low-priced cloth is desired, but some trouble is being experienced on the question of price, inasmuch as serges have been advanced very strongly. Goods that were imported into Canada are now said to be selling at $2.05 a yard. This price includes the import duty from England, which is 35 per cent. If goods are shipped from this country into Canada tax paid will be 40 per cent., England having a preferential rate. Besides the Canadian business, there are similar inquiries also being made for France. One domestic mill organization selling low-priced goods has done a very fair business with that country.

High Prices Deter Sales.

High prices named on staples for the men's wear lightweight season are having the effect of holding up the orders of the clothiers. On a strong market it has usually been the custom for the manufacturers to keep from buying until the actual need arises for them to do so. While sellers may argue that the rising price of wool and the scarcity of dyestuffs may mean higher prices for piece goods, their statements do not appear to have much weight with buyers. Although Spring quotations are high, selling agents declare that operations, for the most part, are being conducted on very small margins, in some cases less than a cent a yard being named as the profit that is made at present prices.

Shoes Favored for Fall.

It is a settled fact, according to the Morse & Rogers bulletin, that black shoes stitched and piped with white will have a big run this Fall because most of the "family" shoe stores approve of them and are buying them. It further says that, while all the Brooklyn factories are now busy on Fall styles for early delivery, the orders are not as large as in former seasons. This is because the large dealers have not made up their minds yet regarding what to buy in quantities. Out-of-town buyers who have visited this market so far this month have placed sample orders on shoes with tops of gray and brown, both in kid and suede. They have bought more liberally of gray tops, but the division between kid and suede is about equal.

Bleached Muslin Situation.

Wholesale buyers of bleached muslins now find prices much more in their favor than was the case a year ago at this time. For instance, Bliss, Fabyan & Co. are now asking 7½ cents for 4-4 Hill bleached muslin, against 8⅝ cents last year. West, Baker & Co. quote 6¾ cents on Cabot 4-4 bleached goods and 8½ cents on Masonville muslins, against 7¾ and 10¼ cents, respectively, in July, 1914. According to William E. Wall, selling agent for B. B. & R. Knight, no change will be made in the price of Fruit of the Loom 4-4 muslins. They are now selling at 7¾ cents for prompt shipment, and "at value" for future delivery, compared with 9¼ cents at this time last year. At the office of Grinnell Willis & Co. it was said that no change had been made in the price of Wamsutta 4-4 bleached muslins.

Germans Have Inside Track.

Due to the influence of Germans residing in Honduras, writes Commercial Agent Grosvenor Dawe, in a report on the paper and stationery trade of the world, a large proportion of business in paper has gone to Germany. One German firm is the financial agent of the Government and controls the shipping from and to Amapols, the Pacific port. While the same firm is agent for some American houses, it naturally throws its influence in favor of German products. A case in point is where an order for a million telegraph blanks and envelopes was being placed. An American firm made an offer, but the order was landed for a German house at about 80 per cent. additional. The same firm finances Government bills, receives 5 per cent. commission on all Government import orders and 6 per cent. interest on money advanced to pay bills, until reimbursed.

Button Demand Stays Good.

The button trade continues to enjoy a very prosperous business. Bulky effects, without being large, are desired, and the half-ball and quarter-ball shapes from 36 to 45 lignes are well favored. The question of material does not seem to weigh so heavily as the shape. Ivories are being taken equally as well as celluloid, and the color tendency is toward the darker shades, such as browns, blues, grays, and greens. Among the novelty designs that are being sold are barrel, ball, and hexagon shapes, jet and silver, and silver and gold tinsel combinations. In metallic buttons filagrees are about the only style going. For trimming Fall Coats a larger number of buttons are being used, but the typical button, while smaller, appears bulkier, due to the use of sheetings and drills as it was of printcloths. If cotton stays down for the next two or three days, buyers say, sellers will either have to sell spot and nearby goods more cheaply or sell at present prices for delivery past Sept. 1. This view, of course, is not shared by the commission houses. Spot prices on staple printcloths, which follow, were for the most part nominal:

39-inch, 60-80s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5½c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	*4c	37-inch, 64-60s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅞c	37-inch, 56-52s	4¼c

*Asked.

Gray Goods Very Quiet.

Germany's latest submarine exploit had a markedly deterrent effect on trading in the local gray goods market yesterday. The break in cotton which followed the arrival here of the news of the torpedoing dashed the hopes of sellers that better buying and prices were at hand. There was some business told of, for spot, nearby, and contract delivery, but it was said that none of it was large enough to be worthy of mention. The line of sheetings and drills as it was of printcloths. If cotton stays down for the next two or three days, buyers say, sellers will either have to sell spot and nearby goods more cheaply or sell at present prices for delivery past Sept. 1. This view, of course, is not shared by the commission houses. Spot prices on staple printcloths, which follow, were for the most part nominal:

39-inch, 80-80s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5½c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	*4c	37-inch, 64-60s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅞c	37-inch, 56-52s	4¼c

*Asked.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

CHARLES S. ALLEN, interior decorator at 489 Fifth Avenue, has made an assignment to A. Jocelyn H. Magrath. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Emil O. Wildberger, $2,251, and Elton E. Parry, $709.

MISHKIN & GROSSMAN,—Meyer Mishkin and Max Grossman, composing the firm of Mishkin & Grossman, manufacturers of misses' cloaks and suits at 146 West Twenty-sixth street, have made an assignment to Joseph Levine.

LEOPOLD SALZER, cigar manufacturer at 17 Broome St., has made an assignment to Charles B. Schweitzer.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 26.—Martin M. Higgins, dry goods clerk, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, scheduling liabilities of $14,358, with no assets.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 26.—President W. J. Toomer was named as receiver of the Builders' Supply Company; assets and liabilities not at this time known.

George H. Hulaff was named as receiver of the Atlantic Coast Veneering Company, whose liabilities are placed at more than $10,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Allen, Frances—M. Erler et al. $187.15
Aulicino, Alfredo—People of the State of New York 200.00
Blume, Samuel—S. Aldrich 264.84
Bua, James A.—American Pump and Tank Co. 166.92
Bull, George S., against R. E. Corey, assignee 120.71
China and Japan Trading Co., Limited —J. Spencer Turner Co., costs 136.76
Cohn, Sarah—Joseph Schultz 120.73
Ciminello, Sabella—G. Caraccio 330.92
Commonwealth Coal Co.—N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. 844.48
Dunbar Construction Co.—People of the State of New York 500.00
Del Gieno Antoinette Anzelotte—E. Le Roy 1,249.56
Eldorado Holding Corporation—Staley Electric Elevator and Machine Co. 194.75
Fass, Louis—J. Groh Sons 584.39
Fuller, Clarence E.—K. Hamilton 1,752.35
Goldman, Bertram—W. E. Hallam et al. 215.12
Goldberg, Isaac—I. Politziner et al. 458.55
Interstate Litho Corporation, Inc.—A. Isola 1,868.14
Joseph, Louis—S. Bachenheimer 517.45
John J. McGrath Plumbing Co.—P. Murray 1,712.14
Kempf, Alnira—M. Pulley 326.15
King, Jonas—Bronx Sash & Door Co., Inc. 148.30
Lovitz, Philip—Clifford Pearl Button Mfg. Co. 264.16
Lauer, Abraham—Hind & Harrison Plush Co. 207.95
Loftus, Edward M.—Bellas Hess & Co. 576.97
McNamara, J. Frank—Greenwich Realization Co. 292.55
Manchester Ribbon Co.—Texas Co. 810.68
Oliver B. Taylor, Inc.—284 Pearl St. Co., Inc. 250.65
Reidy, John and John Fitzgerald—People of State of N. Y. 500
Ridder, Herman—M. K. Bowman Edson Co. 200.74
Sandberg, Charles—J. A. Leaf 107.82
Same—S. Solfanelli 187.57
Schoen, Charles, and John H. Badkin—J. J. Bowes 227.17
Sales, Max—S. Cohen et al. 193.78
Smith, John P.—W. R. Smith & Co. 478.82
Silverman, Julius L.—S. Hyman Co. 148.91
Vagnier, Pius—S. Nemtzoff 186.07
Thadrous, Ossoff—Thomas Boyd & Co. 120.52
Tropauer, Abe—L. Weiss 139.03
Ulf, Leopold—People of State of N. Y. 200.00
Zimmerman, John—Ansonia Storage Warehouse Co. 201.02

In Bronx County.

Block, William—A. Silber $99.72
Breaskin, Saul—Harlam Card & Paper Co., Inc. 186.93
Beiswenger, Gustav—John Wanamaker, New York 427.41
Dimenna, James—J. Andreveri 34.40
Feely, John J.—M. Hyams 180.61
Giglio, Henry—H. Brand 79.65
Hunts Point Bedding & Floor Covering Co., Inc.—State of N. Y. 167.94
Hoefling, John—Columbia Trust Co. 113.46
Kohn, Anton, Lina, and Josef—M. Feinberg 307.32
Kloberg, Edward—Union Boat Club of the City of N. Y. 31.22
Mainatsis, John B.—John J. Stephens, Inc. 424.83
Oberwager, Samuel J.—John Wanamaker, New York 63.71

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Edinger, Edward H.—R. Simonson, Dec. 13, 1899 ..... $226.48
Finger, Samuel—Carnegie Construction Co., April 13, 1915 ..... 424.41
Grogan, James—Union Stove Works, May 18, 1915 ..... 228.06
Moore, Harrison B., Jr.—Barkin Construction Co., April 29, 1915 ..... 659.91
Manhattan Swiss Embroidery Co.—M. L. Levy, July 23, 1915 ..... 1,166.90
N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad Co.—A. Ford, administratrix, Dec. 9, 1914 ..... 6,626.61
Same—Same, June 21, 1915 ..... 107.03
Rector Gas Lamp Co., George H. Opdyke, Farman Cheshire Lime Co., and Cornelius F. Curtin—E. L. Richards, receiver, July 2, 1915 ..... 1,070.83
McCauley, Benjamin F.—P. Bigelow, March 26, 1899, (canceled) 663.07
Rosen, Joseph, and Charles Kalotkin—W. P. Hanford, (canceled,) Feb. 24, 1913 ..... 2,019.53

In Bronx County.

Dunn, Bart—J. P. Whiskeman, June 29, 1915 ..... $68.87

BUSINESS NOTES.

These auction sales will be held this week by the David W. Biow Company, 520 Broadway: Today, general dry goods; tomorrow, men's, youths' and children's clothing, and Friday, general merchandise.

The Chicago-Kenosha Hosiery Co., Kenosha, Wis., manufacturers of a well-known line of trade-marked hosiery, have made Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc., 140 Fifth Avenue, their local distributors. Complete stocks of leading numbers will be carried at that address.

According to figures compiled by the Silk Association of America, receipts of raw silks in this country last month were the largest, for June, in several years. The association report says that 15,493 bales of silk, weighing 2,137,302 pounds, were received here. All grades of silk showed gains over similar imports in the same month last year.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—Waldman Bros.: Miss I. G. Shidders, waists, skirts, infants' wear, muslin underwear, &c.; Wm. Kinnan, millinery, cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway.

ALLIANCE, Neb.—Barnett D. G. Co.; W. B. Barnett, general mdse.; Aberdeen.

ALTOONA—Kline Bros.: J. H. Moser, linens, white goods; 23 E. 26th.

ATLANTA—J. Frohsin, women's ready-to-wear, furn. goods; 308 5th Av.; McAlpin.

ATLANTIC CITY—Paris Shop; H. Ash, jewelry; Martinique.

AUSTIN—E. M. Scarbrough & Sons; L. Scarbrough, boys' clothing; 200 Church.

AUSTIN—M. & S. Matthiesen; Miss M. Matthiesen, millinery; Aberdeen.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; Mr. Lustig, laces, leather goods; Mr. Berk, waists, petticoats, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; A. Rosenbaum, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. Peteria, piece goods; 364 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.

BALTIMORE—H. S. Rosenstock; human hair goods, toilet articles; Union Square.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. E. Katz, gen'l mdse.; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—The Boston; G. Kuhn, women's ready to wear, millinery; Breslin.

BINGHAMTON—Hills, McLean & Haskins; E. McLean, dry goods; Collingwood.

BINGHAMTON—J. L. Morgan Co.; H. C. Bennett, hosiery, underwear; Grand.

BIRMINGHAM—L. Saks Clothing Co.; B. M. Levy, women's, children's ready to wear; 220 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM—Parisian Co.; Miss A. Newman, millinery; 355 4th Av.; Aberdeen.

BLOOMINGTON—Mandel & Schwartzman; A. Schwartzman, cloaks, waists, skirts; 315 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Shatfield, girls' coats, basement; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, aprons; Mr. Smith, infants', children's coats, dresses; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Thompson, negligees, kimonos, corsets; Mr. Silberman, bathing suits, accessories; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; D. W. Edwards, millinery; F. A. Luby, inexpensive dresses; G. H. Hitchcock, men's clothing; Mrs. C. E. Henry, shirtwaists; Miss E. G. Cronin, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; A. R. Finney, furnishing goods; Miss M. Powers, cloaks; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; G. C. Pratt, furs, fur coats; H. B. Scates, shoes; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss E. L. Dartt, ready to wear; 15 E. 26th.

BOSTON—Crawford-Plummer Co.; J. Schanker, jobs silk, linen suits; wash skirts, waists; misses' coats; 8 W. 21st.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. W. H. N. Frances, Miss M. Wall, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. Lowenberg, men's boys' clothing; 1,183 Bway.

BROWNWOOD, Texas—S. Brin, dry goods; Gregorian.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. H. Caine, silks, linings; H. J. Ellsworth, dress, wash goods; R. C. Burlingame, linens; 18 West 35th.

BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Dean, waists; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. A. Armstrong, housefurnishing goods; 16 W. 35th.

BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; J. J. Glaser, hosiery, underwear; 31 E. 22d.

BURLINGTON—W. B. Clarke, ready to wear; 69 5th Av.

CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; Mrs. S. E. Bailey, ready-to-wear waists, children's dress; 148 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; C. Doolittle, wash dress goods, white goods; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; W. Weinstein, laces, neckwear, handkerchiefs, jewelry, ribbons; 31 Union Sq.

CHICAGO—Theo. Ascher Co.; J. L. Strauss, hats; 621 B'way.

CHICAGO—S. Philipson & Co.; M. Segal, clothing, waists, children's dresses; Grand.

CHICAGO—Paris Fashion Co.; D. W. Wachsman, ready-to-wear; 132 W. 21st.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. S. Ritchie, men's, boys' clothing; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—The 12th St. Store; D. Cohen, carpets, draperies; 1,261 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Sol. Klein; L. H. Niederman, carpets, draperies, furniture; 1,261 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Ederheimer, Stein & Co.; A. Stein, boys', children's clothing; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; S. Bamberger, shoes; 15 E. 22d.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; J. H. Mainly, women's coats, suits; C. A. Klein, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 850 B'way.

CINCINNATI—John H. Hibben D. G. Co.; J. Kent, cloaks, laces, ribbons; 377 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Silverstein & Simon; Mr. Silverstein, cloaks, suits; Aberdeen.

CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss E. Schwartz, waists; 95 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI—M. Kuppin, dry goods; Breslin.

CINCINNATI—Miss Hiles; cloaks, suits; Aberdeen.

CINCINNATI—The Fair; J. F. Gorman, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

CLEBURNE, Texas—American D. G. Co.; C. F. Alexander and Mrs. G. Oswald, ladies' garments; 1,181 B'way.

CLEVELAND—The Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, jobs general merchandise; Miss A. Tiehn, jobs wash dresses, bathing suits; Miss Woodal, jobs waists, sweaters; Miss La Rue, jobs coats, skirts, rain coats; A. Ahrens, jobs children's coats; Mrs. Moscovics, jobs Palm Beach suits; Miss M. Cohen, jobs kimonos, underwear, silk petticoats; 71 West 23d.

CLEVELAND—Big Four Knee Pants Co.; H. Rothman, manufacturers men's, boys' clothing; Broadway Central.

CLEVELAND—M. Klein Co.; M. Klein, manufacturers suits, skirts; Broadway Central.

CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; J. B. Calliver, prints; 72 Leonard.

COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss O. K. Smith, suits, dresses, waists; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS—The Armbruster Co.; Miss S. Barienbrock, waists; McAlpin.

CORPUS CHRISTI—M. Lichtenstein & Sons; E. A. Lichtenstein, dry goods, women's ready to wear, men's clothing, hats, shoes; 15 E. 26th; Wallick's.

CORTLAND, N. Y.—Beaudry-Allen Co.; G. F. Beaudry, dry goods; Breslin.

DALLAS—Goldsmith D. G. Co.; Miss O. M. Millerick, suits, costumes; 1,183 Bway.

DAYTON—Gideon, Bobbe & Co.; E. L. Bobbs, ready-to-wear; I. J. Stotter, ready-to-wear; Miss Latter, infants' wear; C. H. Wilson, cloaks, suits; Cumberland.

DENISON—W. Madden Co.; J. J. Madden, ready to wear; 22 W. 21st; Aberdeen.

DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; Mrs. Lacy, muslin underwear, children's wear; C. N. Hoffheimer, basement dept.; 1,270 B'way.

DES MOINES—Wilkin Brothers Co.; A. V. Wilkin, notions, hosiery, underwear; 353 4th Av.

DES MOINES—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; M. Cohen, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.

DES MOINES—Lederer, Frames & Co.; M. Shlons, silks, ribbons; 621 B'way.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss E. Miller, waists, negligees; Miss M. Murphy, laces, embroideries; 116 West 32d.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; H. Rich, furn. goods; Mrs. D. J. Springer, children's wear; 50 Union Square.

DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; W. B. Hazleton, dress goods, silks, wash goods; 51 Leonard.

DETROIT—Sarasohn & Stetzer; I. Stetzer, dry goods; Latham.

DETROIT—I. Erlinger, cloaks, suits, dresses; Breslin.

DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; E. A. Burkhardt, notions; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; Mish Sharpe, waists; 95 Madison Av.

DILLON, Mont.—C. H. Niblack, furn. goods; Somerset.

EASTON—Berg's Bazaar; L. E. Berg, women's, men's ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

ELLENVILLE—Cox Brothers; A. B. Cox furnishing goods; Herald Square.

ELMIRA—W. I. Coopernail, coats, suits, waists, dresses; Prince George.

FORT WORTH—H. C. Mays, ready to wear; 1,150 B'way.

FORT WORTH—L. G. Gilbert; Fall mdse.; 1,135 Bway.

GRAND RAPIDS—Spring D. G. Co.; J. Fearon, upholstery goods, lace curtains; 29 East 26th; McAlpin.

HARRISBURG—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; J. E. Gutman, waists, children's dresses; 15 E. 26th; Bonta.

HASTINGS, NEB.—Stein Bros. Co.; Miss E. Hinnenkamp, cloaks, suits, waists; 31 Union Sq.

IDAHO FALLS—Golden Rule Dept. Store; G. S. Samsel, general mdse.; 354 4th Av.; Aberdeen.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—Halsey Brothers; H. E. Halsey, general merchandise; Great Northern.

INDIANAPOLIS—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; H. S. Pollock, dress goods; 230 Bway.

INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; Miss H. T. Barry, muslin underwear; 1,261 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—Holstein Bros.; Miss K. Bymaster, millinery; 31 Union Sq.

KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; J. M. Arthur, silks, dress goods; J. E. Rams, gloves, laces; Prince George; F. H. Knapper, drugs, toilet goods; G. E. House and E. B. Barnes, notions, drug sundries, kodaks, toilet goods, jewelry, silverware, leather goods; 23 E. 26th.

KANSAS CITY—Jones Stores Co.; Miss I. M. Brown, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Grand Central Palace.

KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak and Suit Co.; L. Lauman, dresses; Miss Clancy, waists; 96 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; H. J. Gilbert, dress goods, silks; 8 W. 22d.

LAKE CHARLES, La.—Muller Co.; M. J. Muller, women's ready-to-wear; 358 4th Av.

LANSING—J. W. Knapp Co.; J. W. Knapp, Miss McNish, ready to wear; 1,270 B'way.

LEBANON, Mo.—Eagle Store Co.; H. Epstein, shoes, furn. goods; Broadway Central.

LLANO, Texas—"Heard's"; Mrs. Heard, women's, misses' coats; 49 W. 23d.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; A. E. Kretchmer, cloaks, suits, waists; 95 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE—Sternau Bros.; L. H. Sternau, dry goods, notions, fancy goods, furnishing goods, ready-to-wear clothing; 220 5th Av.; Strand.

LOUISVILLE—Johanboeke Bros. & Co.; A. L. Johanboeke, hats; Albert.

MACON—Burden, Smith & Co.; C. S. Cason, gen'l mdse.; J. N. Weaver, silks, dress goods, trimmings; 30 W. 22d.

MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; M. B. Johns, cloaks, suits, waists, misses' wear; 25 West 23d.

MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; M. B. Johns, cloaks, suits, waists, misses' wear; 25 West 23d.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Winner, Klein & Co.; S. A. Klein, notions, furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.

MILWAUKEE—Herkfeld, Phillipson Co.; T. E. Merritty, laces, ribbons, handkerchiefs, neckwear; W. L. Rowse, petticoats, muslin underwear, house dresses, infants' wear; 31 Union Sq.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; E. R. Greenwald, jobs, wash skirts; Broadway and 33d.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; F. J. Amluxen, domestics; P. P. O'Halloran, carpets; 2 Walker.

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; C. J. Gutgsell, cloaks, suits, waists; 18 W. 36th; Cumberland.

MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis Dry Goods Co.; B. J. McSherry, ready-to-wear; 452 4th Av.; Bronzell.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Mrs. M. May, Miss Harris, corsets; 2 Walker.

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; Miss E. McDermott, cloaks, suits, waists; 18 W. 36th.

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; C. A. Carlson, coats, suits, dresses; 18 West 36th.

MONTGOMERY—Grossman Co.; S. L. Grossman, waists, skirts; Aberdeen.

MONTREAL, Can.—Almy Co.; Mr. Atkinson, representing; 3 Walker.

NASHVILLE—Rich, Sons & Joseph; L. Swarts, J. Rich, E. Milder, Miss N. Durr, millinery, ready to wear; Collingwood.

NEW HAVEN—Crawford-Plummer Co.; Andrew Crawford, jobs cloth, silk, Palm Beach suits, coats; 12 W. 31st.

NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; H. H. Hopkins, furniture; 75 Spring.

NEW HAVEN—The Fried Co.; M. Serman, silk waists; 220 5th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; L. E. Mason, dress goods, white goods; 16 E. 26th; Flanders.

NEW ORLEANS—Abes & Haspel Co.; J. Haspel, manufacturers pants; 15 E. 26th; Collingwood.

NEW ORLEANS—Marks-Isaacs Co.; A. J. Kaufman, ladies' garments; 148 W. 23d; Bonwood.

NEW ORLEANS—May & Ellis Co.; J. L. Weil, furn. goods; 72 Leonard; Collingwood.

NEW ORLEANS—Marks-Isaacs Co.; A. J. Kaufman, ready to wear; 148 W. 23d.

NEW ORLEANS—C. A. Kaufman Co.; Ed. Kaufman, ladies' wear; 123 Broadway; Herald Square.

NEWPORT—J. H. Kazoanian, rugs; Park Avenue.

NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss G. I. Kinnan, millinery; 70 Spring.

OKLAHOMA CITY—Baum's; M. J. Baum, women's garments; Somerset.

OWENSBORO—McAtee, Lyddane & Ray; W. T. Alvay, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Ave.

OWENSBORO, Ky.—S. W. Anderson & Co.; W. Moore, ready to wear; 116 W. 32d.

PADUCAH—C. H. Rieke & Sons; Mrs. C. Rieke, representing; 75 Leonard.

PARIS, Ky.—J. T. Hinton Co.; W. O. Hinton, carpets; Masonic.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; D. C. Tweed, domestics; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss G. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Mrs. G. Savage, furs; E. Robin, leather goods; J. Scammell, books; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Mrs. L. B. Walters, jewelry; E. Goldman, merchandise manager; E. F. Montague, gloves; E. B. Scott, furnishing goods; Miss Neuman, dresses; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; L. Englander, women's, misses' suits, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; A. G. Cressman, muslin underwear; Broadway and 10th.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. Boehm, leather goods; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. M. Garretson, millinery; B'way and 32d.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss A. Brown, knit goods; Mr. Gladman, men's furnishing goods; Mr. Jolkert, millinery; Miss M. Martin, ribbons; Miss J. Murray, laces; 23 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Department Store; L. Schwartz, muslin underwear; Miss McClure, infants' wear; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; J. W. McCreery, women's, children's, misses' ready to wear; 37 W. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Mrs. K. B. Silverman, misses', children's ready to wear; 23 E. 26th.

PITSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. Frank, waists, sweaters; 964 5th Av.

PLAINVIEW—Richards Bros. & Collier; D. H. Collier, men's furnishing goods; T. E. Richards, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; 170 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss Elliott, ladies' wear; 463 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; Miss A. M. Kenney, corsets, women's, misses', infants' wear; 3 Walker St.; Murray Hill.

PUEBLO—Pueblo Store Co.; F. D. Paxton, domestics, dress goods, silks; D. J. Morton, notions, laces, gloves; 11 W. 19.

PUEBLO—Crews-Beggs Dry Go. Co.; L. H. Vanarsdale, ladies', infants' wear; 1,270 B'way.

RACINE—Schroeder Dry Goods Co.; A. J. Schroeder, notions, laces, trimmings, neckwear, hosiery, goods; 1,183 4th Av.

RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; A. S. Minter, hosiery, embroidery, neckwear, ribbons, handkerchiefs; 482 4th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Baylor's; S. M. Baylor, ready to wear; Grand.

RICHMOND—Kaufmann & Co.; E. J. Kaufmann, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. H. Crumbley, handkerchiefs, white goods; 432 Broadway.

ROCHESTER—Rosenberg Bros. & Co.; M. H. Lang, woolens; 300 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein Bloch Co.; C. T. Stitt, woolens; 200 5th Av.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; A. Dimpfl, furn. goods; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER—Hickey-Freeman Co.; C. L. Paisley, piece goods; 220 5th Av.

ROCKFORD, Ill.—D. J. Stewart & Co.; Lee Stewart, G. W. Sandehn, women's ready to wear; 17 E. 22d.

ROCK ISLAND—Billings & Hersog; O. W. Billings, ready to wear; 116 W. 32d.

SAGINAW—Brenner & Brenner—F. A. Brenner, furnishing goods; Normandie.

SALT LAKE CITY—Auerbach Co.; G. S. Auerbach, leather goods, jewelry; 123 E. 24th.

SALT LAKE CITY—Walker Bros. D. G. Co.; J. Rosenblum, basement dept.; 1,270 B'way.

SAN ANTONIO—E. Blum Co.; E. Blum, women's ready-to-wear, furnishing goods, furs; 13 E. 22d.

SAN ANTONIO—Wolff & Marx Co.; M. Smith, notions, fancy goods, laces; 353 4th Av.

SARANAC, N. Y.—W. C. Leonard & Co.; W. C. Leonard, dry goods; 320 Church.

SAVANNAH—L. Mohr & Sons; G. L. Mohr, wholesale men's furnishing goods, manufacturers clothing; 43 Leonard.

SAVANNAH—L. Mohr & Sons; G. L. Mohr, notions, hosiery, men's furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

SCRANTON—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. D. Erlich, wash, cloth skirts; 72 Madison Av.

SEATTLE—Seattle D. G. Co.; Miss M. R. Brown, muslin, crepe de chine underwear; 223 4th Av.

SEATTLE—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; Miss C. G. Berger, millinery; 23 E.

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BONDS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rally Sharply After Break on News of Sinking of American Ship—War Stocks Lead.

For a brief period yesterday the stock market was thrown into confusion by the news that an American ship had been sunk by a German submarine, but when the full news of the incident had been received it came to be regarded as reassuring rather than otherwise. The break was most pronounced naturally in the war-order stocks, which had been rising sharply during the first hour of trading, but the list as a whole felt the effect of the shock given by the first news of the sinking of a ship under our flag. A rapid recovery ensued in the stocks which broke most, but that part of the list which had been hanging back in the early trading continued to do so during the afternoon, and in a number of instances closing prices showed some net loss. It again seemed that the general list was put under caution by the rapid upbidding of some of the war-order stocks. The market in them as well as in the rest of the list was the better off for the liquidation, which was prompted by the news that for a time unsettled the market.

When it became known that the American ship was sunk only after the crew of the German submarine had visited her and found a contraband cargo, it was felt that the incident would resolve itself into a claim for damages against Germany, and that it would not create any new crisis in the relations between this country and Germany. The incident even came to be regarded as reassuring inasmuch as it was shown that, so far at least as American ships are concerned, Germany is showing herself not only able, but willing, to apply the rule of visit and search instead of sinking ships on sight. Such was the market view of the matter, based on the information obtained during trading hours.

The attention of traders was directed chiefly to those spectacular things, such as big war orders and deals growing out of war orders, but those who stopped to consider them took much interest in the report of the country's foreign trade for the fiscal year ended June 30, which showed an excess of exports over imports of $1,094,000,000. That is $50,000,000 more than was indicated by the last estimate made of the full year's trade. An increase of about $400,000,000 in exports and a decrease of slightly more than half of that in imports contributed to this unprecedented trade balance in favor of the United States. There are drawbacks in a large falling off in imports, but there is great advantage in a favorable balance, which has made it possible for this country to absorb with the greatest ease the very large amount of American securities which have been returned to us since this time a year ago. At the moment this foreign selling has fallen to very small proportions, but the financial community is inclined to look for a renewal of this selling from time to time, and it takes satisfaction in the knowledge that the trade position is such as to make it very easy to take back the stocks and bonds which Europe may sell, not because it wants to, but because of the imperative demands for capital which Europe has to meet.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Sharp Advance of Canadian Car Marks Exchange Dealings.

LONDON, July 26.—Money was tight and in good demand today. Discount rates were steady. The stock market was quiet. The old war loan was steady and was frequently marked, and a few oil shares changed hands.

American securities were not affected by the note to Germany owing to the absence of speculation. United States Steel was fairly active. Canadian Car advanced sharply to 97 against 76 last Friday. The close was steady.

The Stock Exchange will be closed Saturday, July 31, and Monday, Aug. 2. The latter is a bank holiday.

Steady Tone on the Bourse.

PARIS, July 26.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs for cash. Exchange on London 26 francs 87½ centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅝
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 mos	3 @3½
90 days	2¾@3	6 mos	3½@3½
4 mos	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½
6 months	3½@3¾
60 to 90 days	3 @3¼
Other Names.	
4 months	3½@3¾
6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76¾	$4.76⅜	$4.76⅜
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77	4.77⅛

Closing Rates.	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76½	4.77⅛
Paris	5.63¾	5.62¾
Berlin	67⅛	67⅛
Austria	15.15	15.20
Russia		33.50
Switzerland	5.36	5.35
Scandinavia	25.50	25.55
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.90
Shanghai	55.00	55.75
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.22½	5.21½
Holland	.40⅛	.40⅜
India—		
Bombay	33.00	
Calcutta	33.00	
Italy	6.23½	6.25
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.90	41.75
Rio	25.40	25.50
Spain	19.37	19.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing Houses exchanges, $220,019,851; balance, $18,216,335; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,084,626.

The local banks have gained $704,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 6.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22¾d, up 1-16d; New York, 47½c, up ½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	886,648
Same day last year	474,747
Year to date	72,164,199
Same period last year	42,885,156
Average price and change 50 stocks	71.00 + .17
Same day last year	64.69 — .37

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	63.76	July 26
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing: Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
22⅝	33	3,600	Alaska Gold Mines	33½	33½	32½	32⅝	—1
23⅝	23⅞	31,914	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	24½	25⅜	20⅞	23⅜	— ⅛
66	66¼	10,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	64⅞	67	64	66⅜	+1½
70⅜	70¾	9,600	Amalgamated Cop.	71½	71¾	70	70⅜	—1⅛
52⅛	52⅜	15,900	Am. Beet Sugar	52⅜	53⅝	48½	52½	— ⅛
93½	105	100	Am. B. S. & F. Co.	100	100	100	100	—3
60¼	60⅝	108,900	Am. Can	60	61⅝	53⅞	60¼	+1½
104⅞	105½	1,400	Am. Can pf	105	105	104¾	104¾	— ⅜
53½	56	1,900	Am. Car & Fdry	56½	56⅝	55	55⅝	— ½
140	143	3,800	Am. Coal Products	143	143	134	142	...
43	47	500	Am. Cotton Oil	47	47	46	46	— ⅝
90	91	100	Am. Express	89	89	89	89	—2
34	35	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	33⅞	34	33⅛	34	+ ⅜
23	23⅝	400	Am. Ice Securities	23½	23½	23	23	—1
9⅜	10¼	400	Am. Linseed	10½	10½	10	10	+ ⅛
52	52½	29,320	Am. Locomotive	52½	53	48	52	— ½
25	26	100	Am. Malt. pf.	25	25	25	25	— ½
77	77½	4,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	77⅜	78	76	77½	— ¾
39	39½	1,000	Am. Steel Fdries	39¾	40	39	39½	...
107½	109½	500	Am. Sugar Ref.	108½	108½	107½	108½	— ⅝
113	114	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅜	113⅜	+ ⅜
121¼	121⅜	700	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	121¼	121⅜	121¼	121⅜	+ ⅛
220	226	400	Am. Tobacco	225	225	225	225	—1
103⅜	106½	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	— ⅛
20	24	100	Am. Woolen	22	22	22	22	—2
66¾	67	4,862	Anaconda Copper	67⅛	67½	65⅞	66⅜	—1⅝
100⅝	100⅞	1,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅝	101	100¼	100¼	— ⅝
97	97½	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	— ⅝
97	97½	25	do., odd lot	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
99	100	100	Atlantic Coast Line	99	99	99	99	—1½
99	100	75	do., odd lot	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	...
82½	82⅝	80,925	Baldwin Loco	79¼	82⅝	75	82⅝	+4⅜
78⅝	78¾	5,300	Baltimore & Ohio	79¼	79¾	78	78¾	...
71	72	1,100	Baltimore & O. pf.	71⅛	71⅝	71⅛	71⅝	+ ⅛
220	222½	11,700	Bethlehem Steel	215	222½	207	221	+12
135	140	1,300	Bethlehem Steel pf.	126	139	126	139	+14
86	87	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	85¼	86¼	85	85	—1
69¼	69⅞	1,400	Butte & Superior	69¾	70	69	69⅝	— ⅞
8⅝	9½	1,800	California Petrol.	9¼	9¼	8	9	— ⅜
30	30	300	California Pet. pf.	30	30	30	30	...
139½	139¾	5,200	Canadian Pacific	139½	139⅞	138½	139¾	— ⅛
41¾	42	3,600	Central Leather Co.	42⅝	42⅝	41	42	— ⅝
103	104	100	Central Leather pf.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅛
39	39½	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	39	39	38⅝	39	— ⅛
27	28	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	27½	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅜
78⅝	79¼	8,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	78¾	79⅜	77⅞	78⅝	—1⅛
124	126	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	124	124	124	124	...
124	124	200	Chi., N. Northwest	121	123½	121	123½	+ ¾
11¼	11⅝	2,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	11⅝	11½	10⅝	11½	...
125	150	100	Chi., St.P.,M.& O.pf.	126	126	126	126	...
44¼	44½	1,900	Chino Copper	44⅜	44½	44½	44½	— ⅛
35¼	35⅜	12,550	Col. Fuel & Iron	35	36¼	33½	35⅜	+1½
37	42	100	Col. So. 2d pf.S.20 f.	37	37	37	37	...
10	11	900	Comstock Tunnel	*10	10	10	10	—1
125	127	400	Consolidated Gas	125¾	126	125¾	126	—1½
65½	66	300	Continental Can	65¾	66½	66	66	—1
14½	14¼	200	Corn Products Ref.	14¾	14⅝	14½	14½	...
78	79	225	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	78	79	78	79	— ⅞
46⅝	46⅞	55,400	Crucible Steel	47	47⅞	41½	46⅝	+1⅛
97	98¼	1,000	Crucible Steel pf.	98	98¼	97	98½	+1½
116½	118	2,700	Cuban-Am. Sugar	119	119¾	112½	118	...
102½	104½	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	103	103	103	103	—2
7	8	100	Den. & Rio. Gr. pf.	8	8	8	8	+ ½
26½	27	12,100	Distillers' Secur.	27	27¾	23½	26⅝	— ⅛
21½	22⅛	1,850	Dome Mines	22½	22⅝	21⅝	22	— ⅞
22	23¼	4,100	Erie	23⅛	23⅝	21½	23½	...
38⅝	38¾	700	Erie 1st pf.	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38½	— ¾
31	31⅜	300	Erie 2d pf.	31	31	31	31	...
43	45	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	44	44	44	44	—6
260	280	15	General Chemical	270	272½	270	272½	...
175½	175¾	14,587	General Electric	171	175¾	168	175¼	+5½
181½	183	1,900	General Motors	180½	183½	179	181½	+1⅝
103¼	107	100	General Motors pf.	105	105	105	105	—1
50¼	50¾	8,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	51	51¼	49⅛	50½	— ⅛
104	105	200	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	104	104	104	104	—1½
115	116	980	Great Northern pf.	116	116⅜	115	115	—1
36⅜	37	1,700	G. N. certs.ore prop.	36⅝	37⅜	36	36¼	— ⅝
61	61⅛	1,300	Guggenheim Explor.	60½	60⅝	59⅞	60⅜	+ ⅛
102	103	100	Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	+1½
20½	30	1,500	Inspiration Copper	30	30	29¼	29⅜	— ¼
21	21¼	7,700	Inter.-Met. v. t. ctfs	19⅜	21¼	19	21	+2
72½	74	400	Inter.-Met. pf.	73	73	73	73	...
21	21¼	1,000	Inspiration Consol.	21	21¼	20⅝	21	+2
71½	72	2,100	Inspiration Con. pf.	71	72	70¾	72	+1
10	11½	100	Int. Agricultural	11	11	11	11	—1
8½	9½	200	Int. Paper	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
23	23⅝	100	Kan. City Southern	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
48	49½	300	Lackawanna Steel	48¾	48¾	48½	48½	+ ⅛
139¾	140	1,700	Lehigh Valley	140	140½	139½	139½	—1½
106	107½	100	Louis. & Nash.	107	107	107	107	+1
51	51	100	Manhattan Shirt	51	51	51	51	—1
34¾	35	700	Maxwell Motors	35½	35½	35	35	—1¼
82	84½	300	Max. Motors 1st pf.	82½	82½	82¾	82¾	— ⅝
30	32	300	Max. Motors 2d pf.	31⅝	31⅝	31	31	—1
32	35½	100	May Dept. Stores	35	35	35	35	...
71	71½	2,400	Mexican Petroleum	72	72	69¾	71½	...
26⅜	26⅝	1,300	Miami Copper	26¾	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅜
5	5¼	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¼	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
14½	16	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅝
2	2½	4,600	Missouri Pacific	2¼	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
46	48	100	Montana Power	47	47	47	47	...
119	120	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	120	120	120	120	...
70¼	72	200	Nat. Lead & Smlt.	72	72	71	71½	— ⅞
25½	25⅝	36,200	Nat. Enam. & St. Co.	24¾	26⅛	22½	25⅝	+2¼
89	89½	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf.	85½	88½	88½	89½	—1
62	62¾	900	Nat. Lead Co.	62¾	62¾	61	62½	— ⅛
14	14¼	700	Nevada Con. Cop.	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
101½	103	2,900	N. Y. Air Brake	102¼	103	102½	103	—1
85	85¼	1,500	N. Y. Central	86	86	84½	85¼	+ ⅛
58	58¼	300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	57¼	58	58	58¼	+ ⅛
26	26½	200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26	28	26	26	...
104	105	2,400	Norfolk & Western	104½	106	104	105	+1
103	103¼	700	Northern Pacific	104¼	104¾	103¼	103¼	— ⅞
34	35	1,400	Pacific Mail	35½	35½	33	33	—1½
106⅝	106¾	2,824	Penn. R. R.	106⅝	106⅝	106¼	106⅜	— ⅛
76	78	700	Philadelphia Co.	76	76	75	75½	—1
22½	23	600	Pittsburgh Coal	23½	23½	22½	22⅝	— ¼
92	93½	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	92	93½	92	92⅝	+1½
80	87	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	85	85	85	85	...
48½	49¼	8,800	Pressed Steel Car	50	50½	48	49	—1
99¼	100	200	Pressed Steel C. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ⅝
4	4¼	200	Quicksilver pf.	4	4	4	4	...
34	34⅜	1,700	Railway Steel Sp.	35½	35½	32½	34⅜	— ⅛
22¼	22⅜	2,800	Ray Con. Copper	22½	23⅜	22½	22⅜	— ⅛
146¾	146⅞	11,900	Reading	147	145¾	146⅜	146⅜	...
28	30½	20,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	30½	32¼	30½	30½	+ ⅝
91½	93¼	700	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	93¼	93½	92¼	93¼	+ ⅝
3	3½	1,600	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	3	3⅝	3	3½	+1
4¼	4⅝	200	St. Louis & San F.	4	4¾	4	4¼	...
10	10½	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	9¼	9½	9½	9½	...
30	31	200	Seab. Air Line pf.	31	31	31	31	+1⅝
146¼	147	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	146	146¼	145½	146¾	— ⅛
39	40	2,200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	39	40½	39	39	— ½
84	84¾	5,900	Southern Pacific	84½	85½	83¾	83¾	— ⅞
		500	So. Pacific t. r.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	—3½
13¼	13¾	2,000	Southern Railway	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
44	44½	1,200	So. Railway pf.	45	45¾	45	45¾	+2½
52	52¾	8,000	Studebaker Co.	52¾	53⅝	50	52	— ⅝
35½	36	1,380	Tennessee Copper	36⅞	36⅞	35⅝	36	— ⅝
131	132	100	Texas Co.	133	133	133	133	+2
8½	9	500	Texas & Pacific	9	9¼	8½	8½	— ½
51½	52	1,900	Third Avenue	50⅝	52	50	51	+1¾
90	98½	100	Tobacco Prod.	90	90	90	90	...
6	8	200	Tob. & W. Pf. Inc.	8	8	8	8	—1
105	107	100	Underw. Typew. pf.	105	105	105	105	+6¾
126¼	127	11,800	Union Pacific	126¼	127	124½	125¾	— ⅝
80¼	81	400	Union Pacific pf.	80¼	81	80¼	80¼	— ⅝
18	19	400	United Rys. Invest.	18½	18½	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
34½	35	800	United Rys. Inv. pf.	35¼	35¼	35	35	—1¼
60	68	200	U. S. Express	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ¾
56	56	900	U. S. Indus. Alco.	56	57	56	57	—1
21½	3½	100	U. S. Red. & Ref.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
45	48	600	U. S. Rubber	44½	45	44½	45	+ ⅝
102	103	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	103	103	102¾	102¾	+ ⅛
64½	64⅝	155,068	U. S. Steel	64¾	65	62¾	64¼	+ ¼
111¼	111¾	400	U. S. Steel pf.	111¼	111¾	110⅞	110⅞	...
64¼	64⅝	1,000	Utah Copper	65½	65¾	64	64⅜	— ⅛
98	98¾	1,800	Western Union Tel.	97¼	98¾	97¾	98¾	— ⅛
106¾	106¾	94,300	Westingh. E. & M.	107¼	109¾	102½	106⅝	—1
133½	134	1,400	Willys-Overland	134	134	132½	134	+1⅜
28	30	100	Wisconsin Central	28	28	28	28	...

*Cents per share.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
6s	Sept., 1917	102⅛	104⅛	103⅛	104
4½s	June, 1965	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝
4½s	March, 1963	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅜	101½	101⅜	101½
4½s	May, 1957	101⅜	102	101½	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s	May, 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s	March, 1964	97⅜	98¼	97¼	98¼
4½s	March, 1962	97⅜	98¼	97⅜	98¼
4s	Sept., 1960	97⅜	98¼	97⅜	98
4s	March, 1960-60	98	98¼	97¾	98¼
4s	May, 1959	94½	94¾	94¾	94¾
4s	Nov., 1958	94½	94¾	94⅜	94¾
4s	May, 1957	94¼	94¾	94⅛	94⅜
4s	Nov., 1956	93½	94	93½	94
4s	Nov., 1955	93½	94	93½	94⅛
4s	Nov., 1936	94¼		94¼	
4s	May, 1917	99¼		99¼	
4s	Nov., 1913	99		99	
4s	May, 1919	98⅜		98⅜	
3½s	Nov., 1955	84½	85¼	84½	85¼
3½s	Nov., 1954	84½	85¼	84½	85¼
3½s	May, 1954	84½	85¼	84½	85¼

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 24.	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$624,220	$11,483,469	$11,483,469
Int. rev. (excl.)	1,201,387	22,248,039	22,248,039
Cor. & i. tax	215,113	7,600,070	7,600,070
Miscellaneous	145,892	3,803,782	3,803,782
Total receipts	2,186,613	45,115,381	45,115,381
Expenditures	2,868,719	61,872,804	61,872,804
Deficit	680,106	16,757,422	16,757,422

FINANCIAL NOTES.

W. V. Harloe has been appointed General Freight Agent, Northern Division, of the United Fruit Company, with offices at 17 Battery Place.

Herrick & Bennett, specialists in New York City and Government bonds, have prepared a pamphlet classifying the different bond issues of New York City.

Vice President Frederick Phillips of the Harriman National Bank, who has been the guest of Stuart Wyeth of New York and Philadelphia on a trip through the Canadian Rockies, has returned to New York.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
†American Light & Traction	310	315
†American Light & Traction pf.	105	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	82	86
*American Gas & Electric	96	99
*American Gas & Electric pf.	46	48
American Power & Light	60	64
American Power & Light pf.	79	82
American Public Utilities	23	53
American Public Utilities pf.	63	66
American Waterworks & Electric	5	7
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Cities Service	45	47
Cities Service pf.	81	84
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf.	90	92½
†Commonwealth P. R. & L.	48	50
†Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	75	80
Dayton Power & Light	80	84
Dayton Power & Light pf.	85	90
Denver Gas & Electric Co.	90	93
Electric Road Deposit	62	...
†Electric Bond & Share pf.	94½	100
Empire District Electric	74	80
Empire District Electric pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	56	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	12
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	46	50
Northern States Power	28	29½
Northern States Power pf.	84	86
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	43	44
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	85	86
Republic Ry. & Light	12	14½
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	12	16
Southern California Edison	50	56
Southern California Edison pf.	70	73
Southern California Edison pf.	92	96
*Standard Gas & Electric	3	5
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	24½	28
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	4	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	25	30
United Light & Rys.	34	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	65	70
Utah Securities	12	14
Western Power	15	17
†Western Power pf.	50	54

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 26.—The weekly statement of the associated national banks of Boston compares as follows:

	July 25, 1915.	Prev. Week.	Dec. from
Circulation	$9,085,000	$9,122,000	
Loans, dis., and inv.	250,812,000	1,828,000	
Ind. dep. inc. U. S.	190,382,000	6,541,000	
Due to bank	111,342,000	309,000	
Time deposits	7,966,000	*32,000	
Exc. for Clear. House	11,466,000	3,332,000	
Due from banks	29,405,000	2,021,000	
Cash reserve	24,657,000	*1,417,000	
Res. in Fed. Res. Bk.	9,323,000	*71,000	
Res. with other banks.	47,046,000	505,000	
Cash excess	10,949,000	*1,470,000	
Excess in New York	38,337,000	446,000	
Exc. with Fed. R. Bk.	2,419,000	*101,000	
Total excess	47,105,000	*1,131,000	

*Increase.

METAL MARK

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HEAVY BUYING HALTS A DECLINE IN COTTON

Leelanaw Attack a Factor in 25-Point Drop in a Nervous Market.

NET LOSS IS 11 TO 13 POINTS

Agents of German Mills Reported Seeking Credit Loan to Buy and Store Cotton.

Cotton shared in the nervousness which unsettled the stock market yesterday as a result of the Leelanaw incident and at one time prices showed a decline of about 25 points from Saturday's closing. On the break there was heavy buying throughout the list by important trade interests and the rally cut the net loss for the day to a matter of 11 to 13 points.

The selling was merely an evidence of unsettled speculative sentiment, and was also largely in the nature of a precaution against a further decline. After it became known on the floor that flax, which constituted the cargo of the Leelanaw, was contraband under the German regulations, there was less disposition to construe the incident seriously, particularly as an opportunity to escape had been given the crew.

The cotton map was again generally clear. The Texas traveling crop expert of a local firm estimates the crop condition of that State at about 78 and Oklahoma at about 75. The Memphis Commercial Appeal in its monthly report places the condition of the cotton crop at 79.2 against 80.5 last month, and 79.2 last year.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture will issue its report on the condition of the cotton crop as of date July 25 next Monday at 12 o'clock. The Liverpool Cotton Exchange will be closed on that date in observance of the annual bank holiday.

A prominent spot firm of Honey Grove, Texas, makes the following comment about the marketing of this season's crop:

"There is little worry about selling cotton at distressed prices this Fall, and our opinion is that no distressed cotton will be offered. We believe that banking facilities will be such that the crop can be financed until prices shall have improved. Warehouses are going up over the country, in fact even last season we had almost ample storage for all the cotton, and banks are advising farmers to arrange to store their cotton, as ample means will be in hand to finance the crop. It is our opinion that the old method of selling cotton will soon be abandoned, that the cotton will be concentrated from the small interior points to compress points where warehouse facilities and cheap insurance can be had with a liberal advance of cash at reasonable rates of interest."

According to Washington advices reporis have come to the attention of the Federal Reserve Board that agents of German mills have been in this country formulating plans for the purchase and storage in this country of cotton from the new crop. It is said that these agents are trying to arrange for a credit loan with which to purchase and store the cotton.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points decline, 9.05 for middling upland. The range of contract prices, which closed very steady, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	9.18	8.92	9.06@9.08	9.17@ 9.18
Dec.	9.44	9.17	9.32@9.33	9.44@ 9.45
Jan.	9.56	9.25	9.41@9.42	9.54@ 9.55
March	9.76	9.53	..@ ..	9.79@ 9.80
May	9.90	9.81	..@ ..	10.00@10.01

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,157	1,151	73
New Orleans	1,242	1,400	36
Mobile	2	..	..
Savannah	724	658	350
Charleston	11	9	61
Wilmington	32	143	1
Norfolk	116	490	2,203
Total port receipts, same day last year.	5,181,	against	2,719

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	64	111	30
Memphis	51	110	171
St. Louis	247	669	72
Houston	1,071	1,592	119

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	—Today.—	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,500 to 4,250	3,121	759
New Orleans	2,100 to 3,500	3,529	1,794

Total exports yesterday, 7,040 bales; so far this season, 3,293,056, against 9,015,788 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price, Middling. 1915.	Stocks. 1914.
1,250	New Orleans	8.63	158,821 55,863
25	Mobile	8.18	14,642 2,129
614	Savannah	8¼	7,676 13,446
429	Galveston	8.75	123,395 51,504
—	Wilmington	..	30,128 9,101
—	Norfolk	8.25	46,073 17,429
25	Augusta	8.50	68,412 11,506
200	Memphis	8.62	81,124 17,810
—	St. Louis	8¾	18,295 13,956
147	Houston	8.65	55,951 28,935

The Liverpool market was dull. There was a good demand in spot cotton, with middling 6 points decline, 5.15d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Closed quiet, but steady.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	101¼	101.4	2.75
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100%	100%	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100%	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	99%	99%	6.55
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1937	100¼	100¾	4.99
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	99¼	5.20
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	98	98¼	7.10
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	96¾	97	12.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99¾	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99¾	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99¾	100	6.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99¼	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	96¼	97¼	6.25
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96¼	97	5.75

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100¼	101¼	3.40
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¾	101	3.50
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100¾	4.30
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99¾	99¾	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98½	99¼	4.98
Elkhorn R.	5	July, 1918	98¾	99¼	5.00
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101½	102	5.70
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1,'17	98	99	6.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99¾	100¾	5.45
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sept., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
Chi. Eli. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94¼	95¾	7.75
Con. Gas.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1916	98	99	6.30
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1918	93	96½	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99¾	100¼	4.80
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¾	100¾	1.25
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99¼	99¾	5.95
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	98¼	98¾	5.65
Grand R. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100¾	4.80
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100¾	4.51
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100¾	100¾	4.75
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98¼	99¼	6.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	100	100¼	4.95
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	98¾	99¾	7.15
L. Gas & E.	5	Apr., 1918	97¾	98¼	5.50
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¾	100¾	1.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100¾	101	2.00
Min. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100¾	101	5.50
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	98¾	6.95
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	99¼	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	94½	95¾	8.25
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100¾	100¾	1.00
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1915	100¾	100¾	1.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100¾	100¾	4.50
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100¼	100¾	1.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100¾	100¾	3.90
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¾	4.55
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¾	4.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98¾	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100¾	101¼	4.70
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98½	99¼	5.15
Union Type.	5	Jan.15,'16	94¾	95¼	14.80
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¾	102¼	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	96¼	96¾	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100¾	5.40
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97¼	98¾	6.65
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7.10
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Con. Pow., 30 days	107	107	107	107
45	Comm. Pow. pf.	113	113	113	113
2	Fid. & Dep.	135	135	135	135
3	Mary'd Cas.	94	94	94	94
50	Mer.-M. Bank.	23	23	23	23
212	Un. Rys. & El.	22	22	21½	21½
100	Way'd C. & C.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

BONDS.

$3,300	City Bulk. 4s, '61, S. L.	95¼	95¼	95½	95¼
5,000	Cons. Gas 4½s.	93¼	93¼	93¾	93¾
18,000	Con. Pow. 4½s, '30	87⅝	87⅝	87½	87½
1,000	Con. Pow. n.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1,000	Fair & Clark Trac. 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
4,000	State of M'd 4s, '33	99	99	99	99
4,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	80	80	80	80
2,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
500	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Ahmeek	95	96	94	94
5,306	Alaska	33⅝	33⅝	32⅝	33⅜
30	Algomah	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Alloues	52	52	52	52
22	Amalgamated	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
4,936	Am. Zinc	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
25	Anaconda	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
470	Ariz. Com'cial	7	7	7	7
30	Butte & Bal.	8	8	8	8
2,325	Butte & Sup.	70¾	71	68	70
525	Calumet & A.	64	64	63	63½
13	Calumet & H.	560	560	550	550
150	Chino	44½	44½	44¼	44½
403	Cop. Range	55¼	55¼	54½	54
95	East Butte	18	18	17¾	18
250	Franklin	9	9	9	9
10	Granby	83	83	83	83
324	Greene Can.	40¾	40¾	39½	39½
285	Indiana	4½	4½	4¼	4½
310	Island Creek	48¼	48¼	47¾	48
90	Isle Royale	26⅞	27	25¾	27
60	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
425	Keweenaw	2	2¼	2	2
155	Lake	14½	14½	14	14
250	Mass. Cons.	11½	11¾	11	11
200	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
354	Mohawk	71	71	69¾	71
475	New Arcadian	10¾	10¾	10	10
150	Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
517	North Butte	30½	30½	29¾	30
20	Old Dominion	52	52	51	51
55	Osceola	79¾	79¾	79	79
841	Pond Creek	17	17	16½	16¾
20	Quincy	83	83	83	83
290	Shannon	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
70	Shattuck	26½	26¾	25	26½
175	South Lake	7⅞	7	7⅛	7⅛
10	St. Mary's	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
100	Super. & Bos.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
125	Superior Cop.	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾
241	Tamarack	35¾	35¾	35	35
40	Trinity	4	4	4	4
1,370	U. S. Smelting	40⅜	40⅝	39¾	40¼
21	U.S. Smelt. pf.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
565	Utah Apex	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
355	Utah Cons.	13	13	13	13
235	Utah Copper	65¼	65¼	64½	64½
50	Victoria	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¼
50	Wolverine	60	60	59½	60¼
60	Wyandotte	60c	60c	60c	60c

RAILROADS.

15	A., T. & S. F.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
104	Boston Elev.	75¾	75	75¾	75
260	Boston & Me.	21	22	21	21
4	B. & Me. pf.	40	40	40	40
50	Mass. Elec. pf	34	34	34	34
148	N. Y., N. H. & H.	67¼	67¾	56¾	56¾
1	W. E. St. Ry.	63	63	63	63
6	W. E. St. Ry. pf.	80½	81	80½	81

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Ag. C. pf.	94	94	94	94
23	Amoskeag	64	64	64	64
90	Am. Sugar	109	110	107¾	108¾
58	Am. Sugar pf.	113¾	113¾	113½	113¾
275	Am. T. & T.	121¾	121¾	121¼	121¾
25	Am. Wool. pf.	85	85	84½	85
245	A. G. & W. I. pf	25	25½	25	25¼
70	E. Boston Ld.	9	9	9	9
21	Edison	236	236	236	236
76	Gen. Electric	170	175	170	175
85	Mass. Gas	90	90	89½	90
29	Mass. Gas pf.	88½	88½	88¼	88½
60	Pullman	161¼	162	161¼	162
205	Reece Button	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
25	Reece Folding	4½	4½	4½	4½
108	Swift & Co.	113¾	114	113¼	114
30	Torrington	22	22	22	22
425	United Fruit	134¼	134¼	133	133
177	Un. Sh. Mach.	50½	51	50	50½
22	Un. Sh. M. pf.	29	29	29	29
1,460	U. S. Steel	64¾	64¾	63	64¼
10	Western Union	69	69	69	69

BONDS.

$8,000	Ad. Ex. 4s, '45	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
4,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87¾	88	87¾	88
100	A. T. & S. F. 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	68	68	68	68
1,000	M. Gas 4½s, '29	96	96	96	96
1,000	N. E. C. Y. 5s	73	73	73	73
2,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 26.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	La Rose	.45	.50
Bay S Gas	.10	.12	McK-Dav	.20	.22
Bingham	7⅞	8¼	Mines of A	2¼	2½
Begole	.75	1	Majestic	.70	.75
Butte & L.	.27	.29	Mex Met	.20	.24
Boston Sly	.25	.35	Nev-Doug	.71	.75
Chief Con.	.93	1	New Balt.	7	8¼
Con Cop.	1⅞	2	N Cornelia	7	7½
Crown Res	.42	.45	Ohio Cop.	.20	.23
Calaveras	1⅝	1⅝	Old D'rots	7	8¼
Con Ariz.	.80	.95	Oneco	1	1¼
Cortez	.30	.50	Ritzer	6	6½
Cham Cop.	5	7	Raven Cop	10	14
Cal Corbin	4	5	S W Miami	1	1½
Dav-Daly	1½	1½	Stewart M	1⅜	1⅜
Eagle & B	1¼	1¼	Tonopah M	5¼	5½
Lit Nat C.	12¼	13	Utah Met	8¾	8¾
Goldf Con.	1¼	1½	U V Ext	6¼	6¾
Houghton	3¾	4	Ventura	12¾	12½
Iron Blos.	.70	.75	Yukon G.	2⅞	2⅞

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Chi. Ry., Ser. 1	78	78	78	78
1,614	Chi. Pneu. Tool	67	67	61	63¼
50	H. S. & M. pf.	109	109	109	109
10	Mont. Ward pf.	111	111	111	111
35	People's Gas	116	116	116	116
50	Public Service	81	81	81	81
35	Quaker Oats pf.	106½	107	106¾	107
180	Sears-Roebuck	146½	146½	145½	146
544	Stewart-Warner	65	65	61¾	63¾
126	Swift & Co.	114	114	113¾	113¾
100	U. S. Steel	64¾	64¾	64¼	64¼

BONDS.

$2,000	Conw. Ed. 5s.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
2,000	City Rys. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¼	96½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Loco.	46¾	51¾	49¾	51¾
80	Am. Can	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
20	Am. Milling	6	6	6	6
4,362	Baldwin Loco.	79¼	82½	76¾	82½
10	Bald. Loco. pf.	103¾	106½	103¼	103¾
2,151	Cambria Steel	51¼	52¾	51¼	51¾
125	Crucible Steel	47⅞	47⅞	44	44
200	C., R. I. & P.	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½
10	Cal. Petrol.	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½
160	Elec. Storage	53	53	52½	52½
88	Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
25	Gen. Asphalt	31	31	31	31
65	Gen. Asph. pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½
11	Ins. Co. N. A.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
370	Lake Superior	9¼	9¼	8¾	8¾
251	Lehigh Nav.	74	74	73½	73½
158	Lehigh Valley	70	70	69½	69½
1,250	Penna. R. R.	53¼	53½	53¼	53¼
13	Pa. Salt Mfg.	87½	88	87½	88
260	Penn. Steel pf.	85	90	84	84
10	Phila. Electric	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½
300	Ph. R. T. ctfs.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
270	Reading	73¾	73¾	73	73
620	Ton. Belmont	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
190	Ten. Mining	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
274	Union Traction	32	32½	32	32
150	Un. Gas Imp.	83¾	83½	83¼	83½
8,635	U. S. Steel	64¾	64¾	62¾	64¼
5	War. I. & S.	9½	9½	9½	9½
855	Cramp & Sons	66	66¼	63¾	66¼

BONDS.

$1,000	L. N. con. 4½s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
9,000	Pa. R. R. gen. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
4,000	Pa. R. R. gen. 4½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
10,000	P. Co. con. 5s	80½	80¾	80½	80½
1,000	Phila. Elec. 4s	79	79	79	79
1,000	Read'g gen. 4s	93	93	93	93

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Wind. G. Mach.	16	16	16	16
100	Am. Wind. G. M. pf.	80	80	80	80
1,120	Col. G. & E.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12½
40	Con. Ice	5	5½	5	5½
70	Crucible Steel	47	47	44½	44¾
40	Cruc. S. pf.	97¼	98	97¼	98
10	Elk. C. N. G.	114½	114½	114½	114½
50	Harb. Walker	48	48	46¾	46½
55	Indp't Brew.	3	3	3	3
15	Ohio Fuel O.	13	13	13	13
255	Ohio Fuel Sup.	40	40	40	40
20	Okla. Nat. G.	63	63	63	63
300	Pitts. Brew.	3½	3½	3½	3¾
110	Pitts. Coal	22¾	23	22¾	23
15	Pitts. O. & G.	5	5	5	5
10	Pure Oil	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
95	Un. S. & Sig.	101½	101	101	101½
275	West. Air B.	133½	134½	133	134
165	West. Elec.	53¾	54	52	52
521	West. El. rts.	1	1	⅝	⅝

BONDS.

$5,000	C. G. & E. 5s.	74	74	74	74

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
American Cigar	105	110	105	110
American Cigar pf	98	99	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	90	80	80	90
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young, pf.	100	109	100	109
MacAndrews & F.	165	175	165	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	100¾	99½	100¼
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	195	185	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	345	355	340	350
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	115¾	120½	115½	120¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sharp Advances in Industrial Stocks on Increased Trading —Activity in Bonds.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 188,694 shares of stock and $856,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 85,820; railroads, 300; oils, 1,028, and mining, 101,546. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Am. Zinc	55¾	55¾	54½	55¼
5,100	*Can. Car & F.	100	112	97	107
500	*C. C. & F. pf.	104	108	104	108
30,000	*Car. L. & P.	10¾	12¾	8	12
3,000	*Central Fdy.	14	15	12	14
500	*Cent. Fdy. pf.	23	25	23	25
2,500	*Cramp Ship'g.	67¾	81¾	65¾	66¾
5,100	*Electric Boat.	400	480	280	370
2,500	*Electric P. pf.	330	365	270	345
500	Emerson Phon.	15¾	15¾	14¼	14½
150	*Hendee Mfg.	30	35	25	35½
250	*Int. M. M. pf.	5¼	6	5½	5¾
30	*Int. Motors pf.	40	41	40	41
100	Int. Rubber	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
250	Kelly S. Tire.	168	168	104	167
1,200	Marconi of Am.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¼
900	N. Y. Trans.	15¾	15¾	15¼	15½
600	Riker & Heg.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
38,000	*Stand. Motors.	15¼	16¾	12	16¼
2,000	*St. Jo. Lead.	12	12¾	12	12¾
2,000	U. C. S., new	10	10	9¾	9¾
1,500	Un. Profit S.	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
800	*Ven. Con. Oil.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½
500	*World Film	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	Anglo-Am. Oil	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
900	*Int. Petro'm	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
10	Ohio Oil	134	134	134	— ⅛
15	Union Tank L.	80	79	80	— ½
8	Vacuum Oil	201	201	201	+ 3

RAILROAD.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	*Mo. Pac., w. I.	18	18	18	18

MINING STOCKS.

8,500	†Ariz. Dup'ene	29	30	25	28
1,500	*Alaska Juneau	12	12⅝	11½	11¾
100	*Alta Con. Min	82	82	80	81
3,700	†Atlanta	30½	31	29½	30
1,000	†Big Cat'wood	6	6	6	6
1,600	Big Ledge Dev.	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2
2,300	†Booth	49½	49¾	49	49
6,500	Braden Copper.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾
2,500	*Caledonia	87	88	86	86
2,000	†Cashboy	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
300	*Chile Copper.	19¼	19½	19¼	19

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Coincident with the news of the torpedoing of an American freighter by a German submarine the whole market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange gave way. There was a flood of general selling, with the reaching of stop loss orders helping the rapidity of the decline. The "war stocks" were among the worst sufferers. In the later dealings prices rallied sharply, with the recovery led by this latter group of stocks. Arguments which had been used at the start of the day to stimulate them bullishly were again brought into play.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Allis-Chalmers.	24¼	25¼	21	23½
60	Allis-Chalm.pf.	66¼	66¾	63¼	66¼
1,860	Amal. Copper..	71¾	71¾	70¾	70¾
1,140	Am. Beet Sug.	53	53¾	48	52½
21,700	Am. Can	60¼	61¾	57	60¾
20	Am. Ice Sec...	23	23	22½	23
6,140	Am. Loco.....	52¼	53	49¾	51¾
1,250	Am. Smelting..	76½	77¾	76½	77¾
70	Anaconda ($25)	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼
50	Anaconda ($50)	67¾	67¾	66	66
5,640	Baldwin Loco..	79½	82¾	76¼	82¾
100	Balt. & Oho...	79¼	79¾	78¾	78¾
10	Beth. Steel....	222	222	222	222
30	Brook. R. T....	86	86	85¼	85¼
110	Cal. Petroleum	9½	9½	8¾	8¾
200	Canadian Pac..	139¾	139¾	138	139½
800	Cent. Leather..	42¾	42¾	40½	41¼
10	Ches. & Ohio..	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
110	C., M. & St. P.	79	79	78	78¾
190	C., R. I. & P..	11	11¾	10¾	11¾
20	Chino Copper..	44½	44½	44	44
1,100	Col. F. & I...	35½	36¼	33½	36¼
60	Corn Products.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾
4,700	Crucible Steel.	47	47¾	42¾	46½
200	Dist. Securities	26¾	27¾	24	26¾
420	Erie	25½	25¾	24¾	25¼
80	Goodrich Co..	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¼
20	Gt. Nor. Ore..	35½	35¾	35½	35¾
30	Gt. Nor. pf....	115	115	114¾	114¾
100	Insp. Copper..	30	30	29½	29½
900	Inter.-Met....	19½	21¾	19½	20¾
20	Lehigh Valley.	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾
38	Mexican Pet...	71¾	71¾	71	71
80	Miami Copper.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
110	Mo. Pacific...	2	2	2	2
140	Nat. Enamel...	26½	26½	24½	26
40	N. Y. Central.	85½	85½	84¾	84¾
170	Pacific Mail...	35½	35½	33¾	34
40	Pressed S. Car.	47¾	48¾	47¾	48¼
3,720	Reading	146¾	147¾	144¾	146¾
1,190	Rep. Iron & S.	36¾	37¾	34	36½
110	Southern Pac..	84¾	84¾	83½	84
10	Southern Ry..	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¾
70	Studebaker Co.	51½	51½	50	50
40	Tenn. Copper..	35¾	36¾	35½	36¾
10	Third Av.	50¼	50¾	50¾	50¼
2,780	Union Pacific..	126¾	126¾	125	125¾
20	U. S. Rubber..	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼
29,150	U. S. Steel....	64½	65	62¾	64½
190	Utah Copper...	65¾	65¾	64¾	64¾
2,590	West. Elec....	108	108¾	102¾	106¼
40	West. rights...	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
97,840					

MINING STOCKS.

800	Atlanta	.31	.31	.31	.31
300	Booth	.51	.51	.51	.51
800	Florence.....	.50	.50	.50	.50
900	Jumbo Ext....	1.50	1.55	1.50	1.52½
500	Lone Star	.06	.06	.06	.06
300	Mexican	.40	.40	.40	.40
300	Midway	.14	.14	.14	.14
400	Montana.....	.36	.36	.36	.36
200	Tono. Ext....	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
300	Union	.22	.22	.22	.22
300	West End	.69	.69	.69	.69
5,300					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of July show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Four roads.....	$1,431,858	+$113,943
Six roads.....	2,227,985	— 223,624
Total (10) roads.....	3,659,843	— 109,681

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES for May—	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$1,726,440	$1,565,142	$161,298
Net	428,831	227,411	201,520
Bur. after chg.	281,078	81,260	180,117
5 mos. gross..	8,339,671	7,709,974	629,697
Net	2,119,382	965,391	1,154,192
Bur. after chg.	1,276,501	232,312	1,044,189
TWIN CITY LINES for June—			
Gross	769,700	790,335	*21,625
Net	278,346	319,442	*41,102
Bur. after chg.	147,663	180,885	*42,172
6 mos. gross..	4,360,800	4,314,204	76,605
Net	1,554,793	1,658,730	*98,937
Bur. after chg.	768,607	877,288	*108,681

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	Kentucky Con....	.01
Belcher	.25	Mexican	.42
Best & Belcher....	.06	Occidental Con...	.79
Caledonia	.22	Ophir	.16
Challenge Con....	.07	Overman	.06
Chollar	.01	Potosi	.01
Confidence	.10	Savage	.04
Con. Cal. & Va...	.10	Seg. Belcher	.03
Crown Point	.20	Sierra Nevada....	.10
Gould & Curry ...	.03	Union Con.....	.15
Hale & Norcross..	.47	Utah Con.....	.02
Julia	.01	Yellow Jacket....	.30
Justice	.04	Silver Bars	47¾

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Comb. Fraction..	.08
Jim Butler	.52	D'field Daisy ...	.03
McNamara	.01	D'field B. B....	.02
Mizpah Exten....	.20	Florence	.47
Montana	.30	G'field C. M....	1.32½
North Star	.12	G'field Merger...	.22
Rescue Eula	.08	Jumbo Extens....	1.50
Tonopah Exten....	2.45	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Merger...	.36	Silver Pick	.10
Victor	.28	Vernal	.03
West End	.65	Nevada Hills	.13
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester M.....	.27
Atlanta	.30	Round Mountain..	.45
Booth	.40	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.03	Man. Big Four...	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	10	10½	Gold Sov..	3	4
Elkton	23	25	Isabella ...	15¾	16¾
El Paso..	90	100	Jackpot ..	6¾	8¼
Findlay	2½	3	McKinney..	37	38
Golden C..	17¾	17¾	Portland..	146	148¼
Gold Dol..		2½	Vindicator.	174½	180¾

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Committee on By-Laws has disapproved the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that it be empowered to direct that the schools be kept open on a sufficient number of additional days to make up 200 days in any school year in which the number of days provided by the Board of Education does not exceed 200.

It has also reported in favor of requesting the Corporation Counsel to seek a reargument and reconsideration of the State Commissioner of Education's decision of the Deputy State Commissioner ordering the Board of Education to reinstate Mrs. Griswold, who was dismissed from the service by the Board on January 14, 1914, for gross misconduct.

The Committee on Elementary Schools has approved the recommendations of the Board of Superintendents that $7,120 be inserted in the departmental estimate for 1916 for the proper supervision, direction, establishment and inspection of the work of classes for curing speech defects, and that $7,500 be asked for the purchase of moving picture machines and for an exchange service.

President Churchill has appointed a provisional Committee on Recreation, consisting of Messrs. Fink, chairman; Stuart Gillespie, Suydam, Cunnion and Stern and Miss Draper.

The Committee on Elementary Schools has approved the transfers of Margaret E. Hyde, Assistant Principal, from P. S. 61 to P. S. 41, Manhattan, and Silas A. Hartman, a teacher in P. S. 29, the Bronx, to P. S. 13, Manhattan. It has also approved the assignment of Julia Byrne as Principal of P. S. 117, Brooklyn.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible list of Secretary to Commission on Markets is announced: W. E. Kruesi, 83; G. L. Bennett, 80.20; P. E. Keenan, 79.60; J. W. Carpenter, 77.80; C. T. Llewellyn, 77.80; E. E. Rossmoore, 76.80; A. Bruns, 76.20; Mrs. W. Wentworth, 76; C. J. Chapin, 76; H. J. Treacy, 74; A. Hamilton, 73.60; W. R. Griffin, 72.40.

United States.

The comission announces for Aug. 18 an examination for male industrial teacher. Competitors will be examined in letter writing, penmanship, arithmetic, methods of presenting and teaching the trade, practical questions, experience, training, and fitness. The age limits are 20 to 40 years.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car., Ga., Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; light variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed., except probably showers in extreme s.; light variable winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; moderate e. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.

Okla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Mich., Ind., and Ohio—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate temperature; light variable winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., with probably showers in n. and centre.

Mo.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., with probably showers in n.

Wis., Minn., N. Dak., Neb., Kan.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed., with probably showers.

Iowa—Unsettled Tues. and Wed., with probably showers, warmer in w. Tues.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed., with probably showers, warmer in e. Tues.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:52 | Sun sets..7:21 | Moon rises..8:15

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:11	8:30	2:10	2:19
Governors Island...	8:48	9:04	2:46	2:56
Hell Gate	10:38	10:54	4:26	4:36

Arrived—Monday, July 26.

SS Mongenevra, Lisbon, July 10.
SS Strasola, Santiago, July 21.
SS Coamo, San Juan, July 21.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, July 24.
SS Penare, Huelva, July 7.
SS Tenaoores, Colon, July 19.
SS Clothilde Cuneh, Sams., July 21.
SS Aeon, Boston, July 24.
SS Tellus, Boston, July 24.
SS Orkild, Jacaro, July 15.
SS Creole, New Orleans, July 21.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, July 20.
SS Patria, Piraeus, July 9.
SS America, Naples, July 14.
SS Brighton, Jamaica, July 21.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Carpathia	Liverpool	July 17
Merity	Rio Janeiro..	June 28
Highland Prince.....	London	July 9
Cacique.....	Havre	July 12
Avra.....	Glasgow	July 11
Frixos.....	Liverpool	July 10
Justin.....	Pernambuco...	July 16
Cascogne.....	Bordeaux	July 18
Pioneer.....	Copenhagen ...	July 15
Frinton.....	Havre	July 13
Finland.....	Balboa	July 2
Idaho.....	Deal	July 13
Kish.....	Liverpool	July 13
Wells City	Bristol	July 15
Saratoga.....	Havana	July 24
Lampasas.....	Mobile	July 20
City of St. Louis..	Savannah	July 24
Colorado.....	Galveston	July 21

DUE TOMORROW.

Chicago.....	Bordeaux	July 19
Petroleine.....	La Rochelle..	July 15
Vauban.....	London	July 16
Belford.....	Naples	July 10
Noordam.....	Rotterdam	July 19
Toyohashi Maru.....	London	July 18
Frances.....	Liverpool	July 13
Flaturia.....	Copenhagen ...	July 13
Asuncion de Larrinaga.	Cork	July 13
Bayamo.....	Progreso	July 20
Camaguey.....	Puerto Mexico.	July 20
El Norte.....	Galveston	July 22

DUE THURSDAY.

Europa.....	Genoa	July 15
Adriatic.....	Liverpool	July 21
St. Cecilia.....	Rotterdam	July 15
Karema.....	Manchester	July 15
San Jacinto.....	Galveston	July 24
Stephano.....	Halifax	July 27
Momus.....	New Orleans..	July 24

DUE FRIDAY.

Bovic.....	Manchester ..	July 18
Westminster.....	Bordeaux	July 16
Lincolnshire.....	London	July 17
Maracaibo.....	Porto Rico....	July 24
City of Savannah....	Savannah	July 27
San Jacinto.....	Galveston	July 24
El Cid.....	Galveston	July 24

DUE SATURDAY.

Saxonia.....	Liverpool	July 21
Kurnk.....	Archangel	July 15
Strathtay.....	Marseilles	July 16
Bayonne.....	St. Louis-du-Rhone.	July 14
Le Coq.....	Bilbao	July 16
Rio de Janeiro.....	Para	July 19
Advance.....	Cristobal	July 24

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Dwinsk, Archangel....	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville..	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Arabic, Liverpool.....	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hercules, Argentina....	7:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas...	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda..	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica.....	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti.....	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans..	—	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston.	—	1:00 P.M.
Antwood, Obidara.....	—	12:00 M.
Patris, Piraeus.....	—	4:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica.....	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon.....	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana....		12:00 M.
Yaquez, San Juan....		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston....		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Manzanillo, Santiago..		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

America, Naples.....	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Balboa.....	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's...	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana.....	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan.....	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica..	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville..		1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana..		12:00 M.
Sandal, London.....		12:00 M.
Den of Airlie, London..		12:00 M.
Bovic, Manchester....		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans..		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa.....		1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston....		1:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston..		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 26.

SS Noordam, Rotterdam to New York, was 950 miles E. at noon; due 28th, afternoon. Holland-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Mexico, Calbairen to New York, was 600 miles from Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Olinda, Salvador to New York, was 994 miles S. at noon.
SS Camaguey, Progreso to New York, was 6 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 270 miles S. at noon.
SS San Juan, San Juan to New York, was 770 miles S. at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 138 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 114 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 262 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Galveston to New York, was 65 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 16 miles S. of Sand Key at 7 P. M.
SS Paraguay, Sabine to New York, was 266 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 187 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 615 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Finland, Colon to New York, was 350 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 260 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 194 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 82 miles N. of Jupiter at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Paul, at Liverpool, July 25.
SS Gishun Maru, at Shanghai, July 24.
SS Duca degli Abruzzi, at Gibraltar, July 26.
SS Morèni, at Lisbon, July 23.
SS Vitalia, at Rotterdam, July 23.
SS Louisiana, at Copenhagen, July 24.
SS Stanya, at Kirkwall, July 24.
SS Zealandia, at Manchester, July 24.
SS Hektoria, at Avonmouth, July 25.
SS Muncaster Castle, at Aden, July 25.
SS Ulrik Holm, at Ardrossan, July 24.
SS Indrawadi, at Kobe, July 22.
SS Hatumel, at Marseilles, July 21.
SS Escaut, at St. Nazaire, July 20.
SS Rochambeau, at Bordeaux, July 26.

Sailed.

SS Cameronia, from Glasgow, July 24.
SS Calliope, from Cebu, July 24.
SS Indra, from Cebu, July 24.
SS Reims, from Las Palmas, July 24.
SS Caunhak, from Havre, July 23.
SS St. Stephen, from London, July 24.
SS Mesaba, from London, July 24.
SS Vesuvio, from Santos, July 24.
SS Espagne, from Bordeaux, July 25.
SS Patria, from Marseilles, July 21.
SS Perugia, from Palermo, July 23.
SS Ryndam, from Rotterdam, July 24.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially addressed.) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma. ..... July 29
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Moana.. July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... July 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.... July 31
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Canada Maru ..... Aug. 1
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru..... Aug. 2
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru. Aug. 5

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that malls of the following dates—Wellington, June 27; Auckland, June 28; Melbourne, July 3, and Sydney, July 5—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east on July 22, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, July 27.

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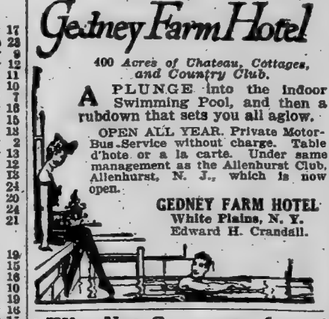

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"Niagara Falls" illustrated booklet free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of UNITED STATES METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. —No. 20,742.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of an order and decree of sale herein duly made on the 16th day of July, 1915, by Hon. Learned Hand, District Judge, which order and decree of sale is on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, there will be held under the direction of John J. Townsend, as Special Master, on the second (2d) day of August, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Room 915, Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, a PUBLIC SALE of all of the assets, properties, and effects of the bankrupt estate herein, real, personal, and mixed, of every kind whatsoever, except (1) cash on hand, (2) all claims and choses in action against former Directors or officers of the bankrupt company, or any of them, (3) all rights of the said United States Metal Products Company, in and under a certain agreement between the Universal Electric Welding Company and the J. F. Blanchard Company, dated June 25th, 1909; and also all rights in and under a certain lease and license between the Universal Electric Welding Company as lessor and the J. F. Blanchard Company as lessee, dated June 25, 1909; the interest of the said J. F. Blanchard Company in the said two instruments having been duly assigned to the United States Metal Products Company; and also all Electric Welders in the possession of the Trustees of said United States Metal Products Company, which come under the terms of the said lease; (4) any patents or inventions which, pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 17 of said order and decree, shall have theretofore been sold by the Trustees at private sale, and (5) any claim or chose in action which is in litigation and which has been withdrawn from the sale by the Trustees as provided in said order and decree.

The property is to be offered in bulk and in separate parcels. The sale is to be in all respects subject to the provisions and directions contained in the said order and decree of sale, and the terms of sale prepared by the Trustees pursuant to said order and decree. Copies of said order and decree and of the terms of sale can be obtained from the Trustees or their attorneys, or from the Special Master. A list of the mechanical equipment, the merchandise and the stock on hand, the accounts receivable, and choses in action held by the Trustees is on file in the office of Hon. John J. Townsend, Referee herein, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, open to the examination of any creditor or proposed bidder. A description of the real estate to be sold is given by metes and bounds in the order and decree of sale.

The real estate to be sold comprises the following parcels, to wit: (1) The block at College Point, Long Island, bounded by Third Avenue and 10th Street, Fourth Avenue and 8th Street, containing approximately 138,368 square feet of land, more or less, and being covered by one and two story brick factory buildings; (2) the property at College Point, Long Island, known as the "Clubhouse Property," located at the northeast corner of 10th Street and Fourth Avenue, with the buildings thereon; (3) the property at Long Island City, Long Island, New York, on the South side of Borden Avenue, extending from Review Avenue to Dutch Kills Creek, with the buildings thereon; (4) a lot at West Long Branch, County of Monmouth, State of New Jersey, known as Lot No. 36 on a map of Norwood Park, Long Branch, New Jersey; (5) the certain leasehold estates in property at College Point, Long Island, and the block bounded by Third Avenue and 8th Street, Fourth Avenue and 5th Street.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1915.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Special Master, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THOMAS C. CLARKE, P. TECUMSEH SHERMAN and FRANK L. FROMENT, Trustees in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WINTHROP & STIMSON, Attorneys for Trustees, &c., No. 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of ERNEST CORTE and ANDREA FOPPIANI, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the lease, fixtures, furniture and equipment and supplies on hand of the bankrupts above named, used and employed in their restaurant, No. 1 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will be offered for sale on written competitive bids, said bids to be submitted, sealed, to the undersigned Receiver at his office, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on August 2nd, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. Each bid must be accompanied by cash or certified check of at least 10% of the amount of the bid.

The Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at auction on the premises on August 4th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

The property may be inspected at any time, and further particulars may be obtained from the Receiver or from the attorneys for the petitioning creditors.

Dated, New York, July 26th, 1915.

JOSEPH L. LITTLE, Receiver, 1 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of WILLIAM WOLINSKY.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, at North Charles Thongander, auctioneer, on Thursday, the 29th day of July, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,820 Broadway, and at 12 P. M. at 333 Grand St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ladies' wearing apparel, shirtwaists, kimonos, silks, underwear petticoats, cash register, showcases, fixtures, etc.

HARRIS WINOKUR, Assignee.

EDWARD J. GRIFFITH, Attorney for Assignee, 356 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. ANTOON & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Thongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 27, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Renaissance table covers, collar and cuff sets, auto shawls, centre pieces, neckwear, shams, doylies, pillow tops, etc.

PERCIVAL WILD, Receiver. M. & B. JAFFE, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LLOYD G. McCRUM, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 22,012.

Creditors and all other parties interested in this estate are hereby notified that Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., the Trustee herein, has had submitted to him an offer for all of the assets of the above bankrupt; that a copy of said offer is on file at the office of Hon. William H. Willis, 82 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, with the petition of said Trustee, dated July 6th, 1915, and that a meeting of creditors and all other parties in interest will be held on July 28th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M., at the office of the Hon. William H. Willis, Referee in Bankruptcy, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, to consider said offer and take such action thereon as may be proper and to show cause as to the matters stated in an order of this court dated July 15th, 1914, on file at the office of the above-named referee.

ALFRED C. COXE, Jr., Trustee in Bankruptcy.

ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for the Trustee, Office and P. O. Address, 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy, Office and P. O. Address, 82 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ISAAC KLEIN and HAROLD KLEIN, Individually and as co-partners, trading under the name of I. KLEIN & SON, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Klein and Harold Klein, individually and as co-partners, trading under the name of I. Klein & Son, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 7th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 1st, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioning creditors should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 26th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21,738.—MATTIS HARRIS, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Mattis Harris, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 22d, 1915, praying for a confirmation of composition from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 18th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 26th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22012.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY RODMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Harry Rodman are hereby given notice that on July 24th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, August 6th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 26th, 1915.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Scattered showers over the Winter wheat belt on Sunday and again Monday morning as well as a show of firmness in Liverpool caused a sharp covering movement in July wheat early in the day, and that position advanced 2⅝c, while the latter months were ¾c@1¼c higher in sympathy. The announcement of the sinking of the American freight steamer Leelanaw brought about very heavy liquidation and prices broke sharply and closed at only slightly above the lowest, with net losses for the day of 2¼@2⅝c. The visible supply in the United States showed a decrease of 428,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 3,478,000 last year. In the local cash market, No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 1.19, and No. 2 Hard at 1.21, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.13, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	....	....	....	....	92¼
September	....	....	1.18¾	1.15¾	02½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.16⅝	1.11¼	1.11¾	1.14¼	84
September	1.09¾	1.06¼	1.06½	1.08¾	83¾
December	1.12	1.08¾	1.08½	1.10¾	86⅜

CORN.

The corn market was influenced largely by the action of wheat, and, after a slight early advance on cool weather over the belt, prices gave way under liquidation and closed with net losses of ¾c to 2¼c. The visible supply in the United States decreased 558,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 875,000 last year. Interior cash markets were easier with declines of 1 to 3 cents. World's exports were 5,171,000 bushels, against 5,689,000 last week, and 4,481,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 90½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	80¾	78¼	78¼	80½	73
September	75¾	74¼	74¼	75¼	69⅝
December	65⅛	63¾	63¾	64¾	59⅞

OATS.

The oats market advanced early, with the July position 1c higher than Saturday's close, but prices broke under liquidation prompted by the decline in wheat and corn and on reports of July deliveries in Chicago. The visible supply showed a decrease of 416,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 182,000 last year. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 64½c; No. 2, white, 65c; No. 3, white, 64c; No. 4, white, 63¼c; fancy clipped white, 67@68c; ordinary clipped white, 65½@66½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	55	51½	51¾	....	35⅝
September	34¾	37½	37¾	38½	35½
December	40	39¾	39½	39⅞	37⅛

PROVISIONS.

Another sharp break occurred in the market for hog products and prices declined to new low records for the season. Longs again sold heavily and stop loss orders were uncovered on the decline. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 32,000; estimated for Tuesday, 16,000. Kansas City received 4,500 and Omaha 5,600.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	8.02	7.80	7.85	8.10	10.02
October	8.12	7.95	7.95	8.22	10.07
Ribs—					
September	9.82	9.50	9.50	9.90	11.92
October	9.72	9.50	9.50	9.82	11.42
Pork—					
September	14.05	13.35	13.35	14.10	....
October	14.25	13.50	13.52	14.25	20.55

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was easier, closing with net losses of 2 to 6 points.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.03@6.10	6.08
July	....	....	6.03@6.10	6.08
August	6.11	6.07	6.08@6.10	6.11
September	6.09	6.07	6.07@6.08	6.11
October	6.08	6.06	6.08@6.09	6.10
November	....	....	5.99@6.02	6.06
December	6.13	6.03	6.05@6.06	6.11
January	6.13	6.08	6.11@6.13	6.17
February	....	....	6.15@6.23	6.23

COFFEE.

The coffee market was rather feverish and again showed narrowness, with comparatively little interest. Toward the close the market was easy and final prices were 4 to 7 points net lower. Total sales for the day were 16,000 bags. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	6.96	6.90	6.90@6.93	6.94
August	....	....	6.90@6.94	6.94
September	6.80	6.75	6.75@6.75	6.77
October	....	....	6.76@6.77	6.80
November	....	....	6.79@6.80	6.84
December	6.87	6.81	6.82@6.84	6.87
January	....	....	6.85@6.87	6.91
February	....	....	6.89@6.90	6.95
March	7.00	6.96	6.94@6.95	6.99
April	....	....	6.97@6.98	7.04
May	7.06	7.05	7.04@7.05	7.09
June	....	....	7.09@7.10	7.14

SUGAR.

Continued weakness in raw sugar caused further liquidation in futures yesterday, and the market, after opening unchanged, with sales of 50 tons on the call, eased off several points, with trading on the decline fairly active. The market closed quiet, 8 to 10 points lower, with sales for the day 4,900 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	3.53	3.53	3.50@3.52	3.58
August	....	....	3.50@3.52	3.58
September	3.66	3.56	3.55@3.56	3.65
October	3.70	3.70	3.60@3.61	3.70
November	3.52	3.52	3.50@3.52	3.55
December	3.40	3.38	3.38@3.39	3.42
January	....	....	3.05@3.07	3.10
February	....	....	3.05@3.07	3.10
March	....	....	3.08@3.10	3.13
April	....	....	3.11@3.13	3.18
May	....	....	3.15@3.17	3.18
June	....	....	3.20@3.22	3.23

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 2,695 packages. Trade very moderate at the moment, with a decreasing supply of fine qualities. The prices for such are held about steady, liberal offerings of secondary grades, and it is a buyers' market for all such. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 26½c; higher scoring, 27@27½c; firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds, 21½@22½c; State dairy, finest, 26c; good to prime, 24@25½c; common to fair, 21@23½c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22¼@23c; lower grades, 20@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20@20½c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 17@18c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 16,958 cases. Arrivals quite liberal and the market opened quiet and unsettled. The proportion of strictly fine goods is small and many of the lots coming in show defects which place them lower in the range of quotations than usual. Medium and defective qualities are urgently offered and weak, but the range of quotations on named grades shows about no quotable change. Near white eggs in fair supply, but the proportion of fancy stock is not large and such holds steady. Undergrades very irregular. Fresh gathered, extras, per doz., 24@25c; extra firsts, 21½@22½c; firsts, 19½@21c; seconds, 17¼@19c; thirds and poorer, 15@17c; dirties, No. 1, 16@16¼c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@15½c; checks, choice dry, 15½c; fair to good, 14@15c; culls and inferior, 10@14c; State, Pennsylvania, hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 26@28c; ordinary to good, 25@27c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 24@27c; Western, gathered whites, 22@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery, browns, 24@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@22c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 24@28c.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments ordered: Lieuts. E. H. West, 15, and H. J. Callahan, 39, to office of Traffic and Marine Div., 10 days, 9 A. M. July 29; Lt. F. Ahern, 14, to detail 15 days, 8 A. M., July 26. Patrol. E. G. Morris, 26, to Tr. Sch., 15 days, 9 A. M., July 27; J. C. Kennek, 28, to 1 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 27; T. Sullivan, 28, and Ornstein, 40, to duty in plain clothes, 10 days, 9 A. M., July 25; J. H. Bearens, 48, and H. Kutner, 144, to 6 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 26; J. F. X. Day, 62, to office of Traffic and Marine Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M., July 29; P. E. McCannon and O. Dreschen, 80, F. X. Nugent, 81, and B. Feist, 99, to 13 I. D., 4 P. M., Sat., to 8 A. M., Tues., each week, July 24 to Sept. 7; J. W. Torson, 148, to B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 10 days, 9 A. M., July 28; J. B. L. Rogers, 146, to C. O., duty in Naturalization Bureau, 7 days, 9 A. M., July 26; S. J. Brady, 156, to B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 27; P. Marx, 165, to 12 I. D., 14 days, 8 A. M., July 26. Det. Serg., 2d Gr. J. P. Shea, D. Bu., 169, duty in uniform, 30 days, noon, July 24.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. D. J. McCormick, 61, to C. O., 9 A. M., July 26.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. R. S. McVeigh, 26, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 28; F. Berger, 66, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 23; C. Ballenbach, 155, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 24.

Sick Leave: Sergt. F. Haeusler, 157, 60 days, 8 A. M., July 27; Patrol. J. J. Callaghan, 13, 90 days, 8 A. M., July 25; W. Silver, 21, 60 days, 8 A. M., July 25; F. Schwartz, 39, 90 days, 4 P. M., July 27.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. I. Skelly, 2, 3:50 P. M., June 19, to 12 P. M., July 13; W. E. Greenlay, 31, 3:45 P. M., May 31, during disability.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol. G. A. Lehnoff, 277, to take effect 10:35 A. M., July 25.

Death—Lieut. E. J. Armstrong, D. B., at 6:30 A. M., July 26.

Amendment—So much of Paragraph I. S. O. 168, as assigns Patrol. J. J. Killen, 171, to motor cycle duty, is amended to read: Patrol. James L. O'Gorman, 171.

Fire Department.

Transfer: B. J. Gilroy, Inspector, Board of Water Supply, to Fire Department as Engineering Inspector at $1,260 a year, 9 A. M., July 16, and assigned to the Bureau of Fire Prevention, Division of Inspection.

Leaves of absence, with pay: Eight days, July 17 to July 24, to Draughtsman J. A. Story, Bur. of Fire Engineering, for the purpose of attending N. G. N. Y. camp; July 14 to July 17, inclusive, to Machinist C. V. Seibert, Bur. of Repairs and Sup., Div. of App., on account of injuries received in the performance of duty; July 12 to July 28, Clerk A. J. Boyd, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of App., Brooklyn, on account of illness.

The compensation of Auto. Eng. C. H. Leonhardt, Jr., Bur. of Fire Invest., is designated at the rate of $1,050 a year, 8 A. M., July 16.

Leave of absence, without pay July 16 to 31, to Carpenter R. V. Salerno, Bur. of Rep. and Supplies, Div. of Bldgs.

Reprimanded: Painter G. W. Bivina, Bur. of Rep. and Sup. Div. of Bldgs., (absence without leave.)

Appointed Uniformed Fireman: J. A. Hughes for a probationary period of three months, at the rate of $1,000 a year, at 8 A. M., July 27, assigned to Eng. 25.

Special leaves, without pay: Fire., 1st gr., G. J. Kilbride, H. & L. 18, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 26; Cap. C. Unbekant, Eng. 152, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 28; fire., 2d gr., C. McGarry, Eng. 33, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 27; Fire., 1st gr., C. A. Wilson, H. & L. 147, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 26; fire., 1st gr., P. F. M. Hayes, Eng. 83, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 23; fire., 1st gr., J. Hannigan, H. & L. 40, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 27; fire., 2d gr., J. B. Morrell, H. & L. 44, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 28; fire., 1st gr., G. M. Murray, H. & L. 131, 48 hours, 1 P. M., July 24.

New Jersey Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 26.—The following incorporation was filed in the office of the Secretary of State today:

Suburban Transit Co., North Plainfield, to conduct a general bus, cab and hacking business, cap. $125,000; I. V. Adams, C. A. Bellweg, C. M. Wurmser, all of Plainfield.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 26.—Thirty-six companies, with aggregate capital stock of $1,552,500, were incorporated today. They include:

Bus Motor Car Co., Buffalo, motor vehicles, boats, $750,000; R. E. Barnwell, J. L. Heider, E. M. Bartlett, 662 Ellicott Square, Buffalo.

Metal Unit Cabinet Corpn., Esopus, cabinets of metals, household articles, $125,000; W. C. Foster, G. S. Weston, J. J. Watson, Jr., 165 Broadway.

General Welded Products Co., steel and iron metal products, $100,000; R. and H. T. Whalen, Wm. A. Larmer, 119 West 56th St.

The Scenograph Feature Film Co., theatrical motion pictures, $100,000; J. A. Kuck, W. M. Westervelt, I. McCool, 8 East 15th St.

Great Neck Field and Marine Club, Great Neck Station, golf courses, tennis courts, athletic grounds, $87,500; S., J. C., and E. S. McKnight, Bayside.

New Method Building and Construction Co., Buffalo, realty, construction, $40,000; F. W. Thomas, F. A. Bradley, H. W. Rich, Hotel Rienza, Buffalo.

Opper & Levinson, men's and women's neckwear, $25,000; M. Schiff, L. Levinson, W. M. Opper, 674 West End Av.

U. S. Federated Press, printing, publishing, stationery, $25,000; H. A. Rosenberg, N. Weinberg, J. Goldman, 80 Maiden Lane.

The Mosler Safe Trucking Co., trucking, stevedore, contracting, $25,000; D. [illegible]more, L. B. Morris, F. C. Bowen, 37 [illegible]way.

Famous Players Realty Corpn., realty, construction, $25,000; R. A. Kohn, H. G. Wiley, H. Harris, 31 Nassau St.

Mothers' Favorite Boys' Clothing Co., wearing apparel, $25,000; A. Michael, M. S. and M. A. Davis, 72 Cleveland St.

New York Switch and Panel Board Co., switchboards, accessories, appliances, $25,000; J. F. P. Young, F. Weferman, J. W. Smith, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

Helmig-Geiger Construction Co., Lindenhurst, realty, construction, $20,000; W. Geiger, G. and C. Helmig, Lindenhurst.

United Jersey Silk Co., silk, woolens, linens, worsteds, $15,000; B. L. Maxfield, Nacle F. Forzly, A. J. Sadi, 244 West 116th St.

Superior Chemical Corpn., Brooklyn, chemicals, by-products, compounds, $20,000; J. L. Danzieger, J. S. Coffin, J. E. Mulford, Scarsdale.

O'Neill Linoleum Co., floor covering, furniture, upholstery, $20,000; F. J. Hogan, L. F. and B. J. O'Neill, 271 Broadway.

Maurice F. Ahearn Contracting Co., Bronx, contracting, construction, $10,000; J. Braunschweig, E. and M. F. Ahearn, 1,060 Trinity Av., Bronx.

Melrose Baking Co., Bronx, $10,000; L. Kellerman, D. Sobel, W. Gordon, 441 East 119th St.

Ladies' Garment Mfg. Co., apparel, $10,000; M. Kittner, J. Bedrick, I. Wartikovitz, 159 West 25th St.

McKay Bros., contractors, decorators, plasterers, paperhangers, $10,000; F. J. McKay, R. F. Henry, J. J. Floor, 149 Broadway.

Arras Garage and Auto Supply Co., $10,000; J. Banhaim, H. Tropp, C. O. Alberga, 209 Dyckman St.

Chemung County Egg Co., Elmira, farm products, $10,000; D. W., J. P., and M. L. Sullivan, 719 Kenyon St., Elmira.

Authors' Associated Agency, advertising, bookselling, publishers, $10,000; J. Griswood, J. Wilk, L. L. Miller, 112 Riverside Drive.

Family Furniture Co., Brooklyn, rugs, carpets, furniture, $5,000; M. Brounstein, J. and M. Podell, 314 West 94th St.

Lichti Chemical Corporation, Eddyville, chemical products, realty, $6,000; H. Reeves, F. J. Morgan, E. F. Lichti, 562 72d St., Brooklyn.

The W. & W. Paper Co., Syracuse, wall paper, paint, varnishes, trimmings, $5,000; E. D. and R. W. Wakefield, E. C. Ward, Syracuse.

Irving S. Vanloon Corporation, electrical machinery, $5,000; W. Phipps, J. B. Hyatt, I. S. Vanloon, 52 Vanderbilt Ave.

Dryden Displays Corporation, printing, publishing, advertising novelties, stationery, $5,000; G. H. McCune, W. Lawrence, C. J. Dryden, 215 West 23d St.

William T. Towner, Inc., White Plains, architects, designers, contractor, $5,000; A. Bradley, C. M. Schubert, W. T. Towner, 100 Morningside Drive.

Authorizations—The Sefton Mfg. Co., Anderson, Ind., corrugated paper, folding boxes, paper pails, $2,000,000; Repres. W. J. Sharp, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn.

Capital Increase—Empire Mausoleum Co., Binghamton, $25,000 to $200,000; Transmission Equipment Co., New York, $20,000 to $40,000; Union Glue Corporation, $500 to $10,000.

Capital Decreases—Bi-Counties Mortgage and Realty Co., Schenectady, $50,000 to $25,000.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 26.—Charters filed here: National Cash Voucher Corporation, $1,000,000, to design, print, lithograph, engrave, and distribute profit-sharing coupons of all kinds; incorporators, local Wilmington, Del., parties, Clarence J. Jacobs, M. L. Rogers, Harry W. Davis.

Shepard Estate Syndicate, New York, $60,000, to take over and acquire real estate of all kinds, and dispose of the same; incorporators, Burrett H. Shepard, Joana S. Bright, Augustus D. Shepard, Ruderford M. Shepard, all of New York; Elmer S. Miller, Plainfield, N. J.; Frederick M. Shepard, Philadelphia.

Jose Feature Film Corporation, $1,000,000, to manufacture moving-picture films of all kinds; incorporators, local Wilmington, Del., parties, Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Cotton, Clement M. Egner.

Mutual Supply Co., Chicago, $1,000,000, conduct general merchandise business.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Arachne Mill. Co‹Am. Redemption Co.
Edw Thompson‹For. Powers‹CNY.
Stetson‹Galland.
Brlcklayers' Union‹Cusack‹US Fidel & Guar Co.
Glubok‹Stugard.
Armstrong‹Thompson & Starrett Co.
Sandberg‹Korn.
Hazelton‹NY Rys, (2)
Gregory‹same.
McGinley‹Thompson & Starrett Co.
Pechenick‹Goldberg.
Crespi‹Crespi.
Barry‹NY Rys Co.
Arcelle‹same.
Barnola‹same.
Commando‹same.
Cullen‹same.
Ginsberg‹same.
Leichner‹5 Av Coach.
Stewart‹NY Rwys.
Yonkers‹same.
Smith‹same.
Palermo‹same.
Ennis‹same.
Layter‹same.
Sciarabba‹same.
Indjoudjian‹Baliozian.
Un Elec L & P Co‹State Bd of Tax C.
Con Tel & Elec Sub‹Gray Co‹same.
Wilkins‹Wilkins.
Vacuna Sales Co‹J C M Mfg Co, Inc.
Re Halsey Co, Inc.
Argumedo‹Montes.
Re Gilbert.
Deegan‹City Sales Agency, Inc.
Davis‹Epoch Producing Corp.
Geffner‹Kaplan, (2.)
Lovonsky‹Golden.
Meiser‹Goldfarb.
Goldberg‹NY Rwys.
Levinson‹Crawford's Transfer.
Macaluso‹Pietrowski Konop Co.
Otis Litograph‹Winik.
Harris‹Baker.
McDyer‹Rosener.
Maggio‹NY Rwys.
Falk‹Wheeler.
Harford‹NY Rwys.
Wallace‹same.
Berckman‹same.
Krever‹Rathowitz.
Coulter‹NY Rwys.
Wallace‹same.
NY Life Ins Co‹Reed Realty Co.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

A. W. Van Winkle, Bertha Heidelberger, Archibald Berger, William Grote, Enoch G. Megrue, Aida O. Walker, Mary Dooley, Dora Petrikowsky, D. Gleeson, infant, Lawrence Nolan, Massimo Vedda, F. T. Martin, Joseph Jirout, John B. Ireland, Henry Pasinsky, Hyman Goldfarb, Henry T. Cutter, Thomas Rutter, Margaret O'Brien, George Schuchman, Harold W. Marshall, William J. O'Leary, Patrick Flynn, Mary A. Delmore, Amelia G. Carter, Mary L. Champion, Alice Rogan, &c., Hugh McCaffrey, Arthur E. Hende, Martin Amidon, Josephine Irving, Nellie Genovese, Kate Barry, Sadie G. Collins, &c., Antonio Troia, Elizabeth Lyness, Rosa Kovoces, Anna Miller, P. Petrotto, Cassie Hoffman, Frederica Mallander, Bernard Korman, Frederick Mehrtens, Isadore Horowitz, Jeremiah English, Anna Hosey, infant, Isaac Mothner, Giacinio Vigorito, Magdelena Herrman, &c., Louis Frank, Alice Leigh Giovanni Castagna, Matthew J. Keefe, Peter Yannulakis, Elizabeth Schiesser, Evelyn L. Bollard, Evelyn L. Embury, Esther E. or E. B. Burdick, Emma F. Wyatt, Charles M. O'Keefe, Harry J. Sampson, &c., Mary Hargrave, Margaret Tully, Rebecca Affelder, Margaret M. Tanders, Annie Cohen, Lisette Sinsheimer, Accurrio Maggio, Sigmund L. Bendit, Theresa B. McKenna, H. Le G. Cannon, Charles A. Baas, Helen Birnbaum, Sigmund L. Bendit, William Wicke, Francis X. Zwinge, &c., Margaret Lernihan, Frederick Gebhard, Matthew S. Borden, F. W. Saltzsieder, Christopher Moller, H. L. Blachoffsheim, Edward Sharp, George H. Dunham, Luther Baldwin, Mitchels Neustadt, Harry Cull.

Will for probate: Jacob H. Lowenstine, Maria Murray.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Tancer & Bros‹Vacarino, Lewis‹McKenzie. Gura‹Kadetsky. Rosenberg‹Brecher. Blessner‹Arthur. Hotel Sherman‹Louis. Bernstein‹Attel. Terker‹Lauria. Rawle‹Well. Dauhaus‹Littman. Maries Co‹Eckert. Gold‹Pallasco. Calcott & Co‹Cushman. Grover‹Axelrod. Murray‹United Metal Mfg. Wolkenfeld‹NY Rys. Chimbaluk‹Garcia. McDonald‹Barrett. Bowes‹Barrett. Ruthland‹Undercliff, Term & Warehouse. Western Elec‹Paull.

Blessing‹Arthur. Newman‹Dietzel. Ursone‹Cefola. Tomback & McPhee‹same. Donnelly‹James McCreery Co. Harris‹Cohen. Wood‹Kaye. Mandel‹Cort. Moore‹Wall. Cowperthwait‹Cook. Pope‹Lighthouse. Mandel‹Cort. Manik‹Herbert. Roberner‹Weber.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Rosenbaum‹Morris Realty & Cons Co—Percival H. Gregory.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Met Sav Bank‹Underhill—Joseph C. Levi, German Sav Bank‹Windmayer—Michael J Driscoll.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Dorothea Sternfeld‹Jacob Eisenstadt—Denis Mullins.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Morgan E Coman‹Mary T. Smith—Jacob Mackin. Commonwealth Ins Co‹Leah Strauss—Robert J Hare Powel. Same‹Sara Attorowitz—Robert J Hare Powel. Same‹Vincent Garofalo—Robert J Hare Powel. City R E Co‹Rosa Kahl—John J Brady.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 11 A. M.—Motion calendar.

McChesney‹Col Rty. Waldmeyer‹Schlmeyer Kelly‹Harris. Austin‹

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JULY 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 430; Saul and Isadore Oliver, 217 West 110th St, to Eugene L. Richards, 240 Prospect Av, Richmond, S. I., trustee of S. & I. Oliver, bankrupts, quitclaim, July 9; attorneys, Phillips, Mahoney & W., 51 Chambers St. $1

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 100x76.11; Joseph Oussani to Battery Realty Co., 58 Broad St, (mtg $125,000,) all liens, July 21; Yak, Oussani & Co., 58 Broad St. $1

COLUMBUS AV, 611-613, e s, 50.6 ft s of 90th St, 50x75; Hannah Bernheim to Cecelia B. Bernheim, 203 West 81st St, ⅝ part, July 23; attorneys, Paskus, G. & H., 2 Rector St. $1

HENRY ST, 233-235, n s, 46x87.6; Minnie Rothenberg to Harry Fischel, 118 East 93d St, June 21; attorney, Joseph A. Seidman, 61 Park Row $1

JAMES ST, 66, e s; Giovanni Cannonico to Angelo Benvenuto, 69 Mott St, July 24, (mtg $20,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $1

3D AV, e s, 50 ft n of 103th St, strip 0.5½x100x0.9½x100; Hannah Schwab to Seymour Realty Co., 25 Broad St, May 28; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St. $1

82D ST, s s, 92 ft w of Madison Av, 27x102.2; Eugene M. O'Neill to Emily O'Neill Davies, 20 East 82d St, July 26; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway ..... Gift

110TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 100x70.11; Joseph Oussani to Battery Realty Co., 58 Broad St, July 21, (mtg $140,000;) attorneys, Yak, Oussani & Co., 58 Broad St. $1

141D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 70.10x99.11; Herman Cohen et al to Belmart Realty Corporation, 36 Maiden Lane, (mtg $83,000,) all liens, July 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

163D ST, 549 West, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 110x89.11; Orland Holding Co. to Joseph N. Bishop, 103 Park Av, (mtg $155,000,) July 22; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

Bronx.

CLINTON AV, w s, 120 ft s of Lebanon St, 16.8x100; Grace V. Kiernan to Joseph D. Kiernan, 1,912 Crotona Av, (mtg $2,000,) July 23; attorney, J. F. Carroll, 51 Chambers St $1

COSTER ST, e s, 490 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100; John J. Hynes, referee, to Emily M. Wheeler, Litchfield, Conn., July 22; attorneys, Mitchell & M., 44 Wall St. $5,000

COSTER ST, e s, 480 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100; same to same, July 23; same attorney $5,000

EAST half of Lot 553, map of Wakefield, 29.5x198x29.0x194; Benjamin H. Goodsell to Mary E. Goodsell, 750 East 216th St, July 24; attorney, John H. Behrmann, 3,870 White Plains Av $100

EAST half of Lot 31, map of Wakefield, 32x114; John Petersen to Daniel Berberich, 722 East 226th St, (mtg $5,500,) July 22; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av. $100

ELTON ST, s s, being w ½ of Lot 961, 25x115.2; Christina Kaufman to Michael Kaufman, 3980 East 222d St, et al, July 23; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av. $1

HOE AV, 965, w s, 111x21x39x21x150x42; Mack Construction Co., Inc., to Louise H. Jackson, 871 Madison Av, (mtg $22,300,) July 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

INTERVALE AV, s w corner of Chisolm St, 50x157.10; Anton Krontil to Carrie Krontil, 1239 Intervale Av, July 20; attorney, E. Wandel, 233 Broadway $100

LOT 161, Block D, map of Mapes estate; John O. Henson, trustee, to Minnie Borger, 423 Park Av, May 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $400

SAME PROPERTY; Benjamin O. Crawford et al. to same, (mtg $2,000,) May 28; same attorney $1

LOT 185, map of Laconia Park; John M. Van Wagner et al, to Giuseppe Raati di Alfio, 623 Amsterdam Av, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LOT 13, Block 2,338, tax map; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee, to Harold Swain, 1,050 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, July 23; attorney, Harold Swain, 176 Broadway $100

LOT 133, map of Hunter estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Raffaele Mores, 68 Northern Av, July 16; attorneys, Brandt & W., 346 Broadway $1

LOTS 188 to 195, same map, 200x100; Jacob M. Van Wagner et al. to William B. Van Wagner, 877 Union Av, Brooklyn, July 21; same attorney $1

SAME PROPERTY; William F. Van Wagner to John M. Van Wagner, 877 Union Av, Brooklyn, July 21; same attorney $1

LOTS 211 and 212, map of Lohbauer Park; Matthew P. Breen, Jr., to Jennie Sealy, 1,898 Madison Av, July 19; attorney, A. J. O'Donnell, 783 Van Nest Av. $500

PLOT, begins 247 ft w of Union Av, being part of Lot 16, map of Jacob V. Hutchlers, 25x—x21x—; Elizabeth Healy to Jennie Sealy, 783 Van Nest Av, July 20; attorney, A. J. O'Donnell, 783 Van Nest Av. $1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 140 ft s of city line, 150 x125x225.7 to centre line of Bronx River x25.11x429.7, also land in New York County; Percy S. Straus to Jessie W. Straus, 49 East 74th St, and another, Nov. 30, 1914; attorneys, Wise & S., 15 William St. $1

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

28D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 22x98.9; Charles T. Streeter against Katherine E. Moore et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. J. Lane.

26TH ST, s s, 287.6 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x100.11; Mary J. Kingsland against Irving Arms Real Estate Corp. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, C. P. & W. W. Buckley.

26TH ST, 133 West, n s, 287.6 ft w of 6th Av, 21.10x98.9, and 26th St, n s, 308.4 ft w of 6th Av, 43.9x98.9; Schwartz & Gross against Midwest Realty Co. et al., (action to set aside transfer;) attorneys, Neuman & Neugass.

37TH ST, 340 West; Tenement House Department against Philip Leiberman et al., (violation of tenement house law;) attorney, F. L. Polk.

111TH ST, s s, 287.6 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x100.11; Mary J. Kingsland against Irving Arms Real Estate Corp. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, C. P. & W. W. Buckley.

112TH ST, s s, 142.6 ft e of 2d Av, 42.6x100.10; Union Trust Co., trustee, against Walter J. Sheridan et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

Bronx.

EDGEWATER ROAD, w s, 547.5 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; Frances B. Austin against Emma A. Mayhew et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. S. Clinch.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

96TH ST, 200 West; John H. Scheler against Abraham Goldberg et al., Jan. 2, 1913, cancelled $3,962

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A and 2d St, n e corner, 57.5x59.10; Title Guarantee & Trust Co. loans Clews Realty & Construction Co., Inc., (to erect a six-story building) $50,000

Bronx.

JACKSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 158th St, 75x76.4; James G. Wentz loans Wick Realty Co., Inc., to erect one six-story apartment with stores $50,000

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7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,850.
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Corner Apartment, $2,950
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6 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,500.
7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,700 to $1,800
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Modern fireproof apartment, 8, 9, 10 rooms, 3 baths. Rental, $1200 up.

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OWNER,
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Open Evenings.

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Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

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Standard service, all improvements.

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Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

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At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.

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9 West 91st St. Elevator House.

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THE WEST POINT

336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.

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Subway express 96th St.; all night elevator

5 sunny, light Rooms. $45-50 | 6 sunny Rooms. $55-65

Skylight Studios

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BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

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Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

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993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St.	8-10-11 Rooms 3 Baths	$2,700 to $4,300

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NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.

3 apartments, 8 to 12 rooms, 3 and 5 baths, $3,500, $6,000.
Doctor's office, 4 rooms and bath, $2,100.

118 East 54th St.

2 apartments, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800, $3,300.

115 East 53rd St.

1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's office, 2 rooms and bath, $1,200.

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3 apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2-3 baths, $1,560, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,

Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue—Cor. 45th St.

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Southeast Corner of Broadway at 92d St.

Excellence of arrangement, convenient location and a careful attention to the details of management make this apartment building one of the most distinctive in the mid-town section.

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First Class Fireproof

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12 Story, 2 Elevators.
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Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

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10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
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Doctor's Apartment, 4 Rooms, $1,000.
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Beautiful Views Reservoir and Central Park.

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Two Elevators.
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8 Large Light Rooms and Bath.
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225 West 80th St., Northeast Corner Broadway.

5, 6 and 7 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,500.
All Outside Rooms, 4 Southern Exposures.

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528-532 West 111th Street.

Subway at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
3 Rooms, 1 Kitchenette.
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8-Story Fireproof, Modern Apartments. Adjoining Riverside Drive.
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Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
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WELLESLEY
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East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.

4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath.
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3,099 Broadway, near 123d Street.

4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
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Southwest Corner of 82d Street.

7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $62.50 to $95.00.
Telephone and Hall Service.

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171 West 71st St., Northeast Corner Broadway.

5th Av. Bus Lines and Elevator, "L" at 72d, also Subway.
5, 7, 8 and 10 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $3,600.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

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Fireproof Apartments.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
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One Apartment for Rent.

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10 West 61st St., Southwest Corner Broadway.

12 Story, Overlooking Central Park West.
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One Block 96th St. Subway. Modern Apartments.
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Extra Large Rooms.

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One Block from L Station, Near Broadway.
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Rents $1,500 to $2,000.
Southern Exposure. All New Fixtures. Parquet Floors Throughout.

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331 West 101st St., adjoining Riverside Drive.

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Overlooking Hudson River, Broadway, Southwest corner 144th Street.

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Rents $480 to $1,020.

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209 West 97th St., One Block 96th St. Subway.

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6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,100.

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Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
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GREENWICH

446 Central Park West, adjoining Cor. 105th St.

Overlooking Central Park West.
7 & 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

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448 Central Park West, South Corner 105th Street.

7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

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Rents $720 to $900.

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961 St. Nicholas Av., 158th to 159th St.

4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

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476 West 141st St., Southeast Cor. Amsterdam Av.

5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $374 to $540.

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560 West 144th St., near Broadway.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

LUCILE

122 West 114th St., Southeast Cor. St. Nicholas Av.

Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

1915 Booklet, Containing Descriptive Matter and Floor Plans of the Above and Many Other Properties, May Be Secured at Any of Our Offices, or Will Be Furnished Upon Request.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 26.—High pressure persists over practically all districts east of the Rocky Mountains and over the western Atlantic Ocean, and low pressure prevails over the west Plateau and Pacific States. This distribution has been attended by moderate temperatures generally east of the Rockies and warm weather over the west Plateau and the interior of the Pacific States.

Within the last twenty-four hours there were widely scattered showers in the Ohio Valley, the interior of the North Atlantic States, the Plains States, and the south Rocky Mountain region.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair without material change in temperature Tuesday and Wednesday over the region east of the Mississippi River, although there will be considerable cloudiness in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate, variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Tuesday. Wednesday, fair, moderate temperatures.

Western New York—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, moderate temperatures.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	72	62	4 P. M.	87	74
6 A. M.	73	61	6 P. M.	86	71
8 A. M.	82	65	9 P. M.	81	69
12 M.	86	76	11 P. M.	77	69

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 80; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 63, at 8 P. M. it was 68. Maximum temperature 79 degrees at 2 P. M., minimum 61 degrees at 4:15 A. M. Humidity 88 per cent. at 8 A. M., 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.20 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.10 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:45—254 Av. B.; Lewis Bauman	$100
2:10—633 Amsterdam Av.; A. Kaufer	Slight
5:05—2,826 B'way; Milano Hat Co	Slight
6:40—207 E. 3d St.; Jacob Griesman	Slight
10:15—1,289 Union Av.; F. Emsle	Slight
10:20—50-52 E. 98th St.; Paul Sheffky	Slight
11:00—304 E. 30th St.; Catherine O'Hare	Slight
12:00—425 E. 12th St.; Gaspare Caneca	$300
P. M.	
1:30—943 So. B'vard; A. Scheitz	Slight
3:10—57 Pitt St.; Louis Goldfarb	Slight
3:45—171 2d St.; Louis Belgelosky	Slight
4:00—599 W. 178 St.; unknown	Slight
6:45—1,147 Willis Av.; Goldstein's Sons	Slight
7:50—141 Orchard St.; S. Christie	Slight
8:45—1,287 Washington Av.; D. Firrer	Slight
10:50—828 E. 15 St.; Benjamin Schimmer	$5
10:50—968 Westchester Av.; Ideal Theatre	$5,000

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Following assignments of medical officers are ordered.

After arrival in United States and after any leave granted they will proceed to station specified for duty, and by letter to the commanding General, Eastern Department: Major R. Schreiner, Ft. Myer, Va., and Maj. R. M. Thornburg, Ft. Oglesthorpe, Ga.; Captains R. C. Heflebower, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; J. S. Coulter, Ft. Dupont, Del.; G. B. Lake, Ft. Oglesthorpe, Ga.; G. F. Mearns, Ft. Ontario, N. Y., and E. C. Register, Ft. Jay, N. Y. 1st Lts. H. F. Lincoln, Jackson Barracks, La., and E. W. Bayley, Ft. Caswell, N. C.

Lt. Col. M. W. Ireland, Med. Corps, to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as sanitary inspector of Southern Department, and as surgeon of the cavalry division; Lt. Col. F. F. Strub, Med. Corps, to Ft. Logan, Col., for duty; Captain W. H. Thearle, Med. Corps, to Alcatraz, Cal., for duty at Disciplinary Barracks; Captains G. B. Foster, jr., and F. Schmitter, Med. Corps, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty; Captain P. W. Gibson, Med. Corps, to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., for duty; Captain F. N. Chitton, Med. Corps, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty.

Following Medical Corps officers, after arrival in United States and after any leave granted, will proceed to station specified for duty, and by letter to commanding General, Western Dept.: Captains J. R. Mount, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty with Field Hospital No. 2; E. D. Craft, Presidio of Monterey, for duty with Ambulance Company No. 2, and F. C. A. Kellam, jr., Ft. Baker, Cal.

Following Med. Corps officers, after arrival in U. S. and after any leave granted, to station specified for duty and by letter to Commanding Officer, Central Department: Captains: L. H. Hanson, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.; F. K. Strong, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with Field Hospital No. 1; J. J. Reddy, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Captain L. L. Smith, Med. Corps, after arrival in United States and after any leave to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, for duty; Capt. M. M. Edwad, Med. Corps, after arrival in U. S. and after any leave granted, to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with Field Hospital No. 7, and by letter to Commanding General, Southern Department, and Captain R. Beswicke, Med. Corps, after arrival in United States and after any leave, to this city and report to Surgeon General for duty in office of attending surgeon.

Changes in stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster Corps: Lt. Cols. A. W. Kimball, from Assistant to Q. M., 2d Div., Texas City, to Galveston, for temporary duty in charge of the General Supply Depot of the Q. M. Corps at Galveston, relieving Lt. Col. R. K. Evans, who, upon being relieved, will return to San Francisco, Cal., and resume duty as assistant to Department Quartermaster, and assistant to Division Quartermaster, 2d Div. Maj. T. Candy, assistant to Depot Q. M., Washington, D. C., will assume temporary charge of that depot, also of construction work at the Reed Hospital, relieving Lt. Col. J. B. Houston, who, on being relieved, will proceed to San Francisco and sail about Sept. 7 for Honolulu for duty, also will relieve Lt. Col. B. Frank Cheatham of the duties in his charge. Lt. Col. Cheatham, on being relieved, will proceed to San Francisco and report to Depot Q. M. there for duty as his assistant. Major H. H. Rolfe is relieved from duty at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and will proceed to Philadelphia, Penn., for duty as assistant to Depot Q. M.

Orders of July 21 relating to Capts. H. McC. Snyder and T. J. Leary, Med. Corps, revoked. Capt. Snyder is relieved from duty at Ft. D. A. Russell, and will proceed to Reed Hospital for duty, relieving Capt. T. J. Leary, who on being relieved will proceed to the Canal Zone for duty.

Orders of June 7 transferring Capt. W. M. Colvin, C. A. C., to 42d Co. about Sept. 15, amended to relieve him from assignment to 76th Co. and attach him to that company Aug. 6, when he is then relieved from 42d Co. and assigned to 42d Co. Sept. 15. Capt. Colvin will sail for Manila from San Francisco about Aug. 5.

Orders of July 21 relating to 1st Lt. B. H. Metcalf, M. R. Corps, revoked.

1st Lt. D. W. C. T. Grubbs, 6th Inf., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Georgia Military College Sept. 1, relieving 1st Lt. F. H. Wilson, 6th Inf., who will join his regiment.

The board appointed to meet at the Army Building, N. Y. City, May 9, 1913, to examine officers of the Corps of Engineers for promotion is dissolved.

A board is appointed to meet at the Army Building, N. Y. City, for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for this board: Cols. W. M. Black and F. V. Abbot, Corps of Engineers; Lt. Col. C. H. McKinley, Corps of Engineers; Major A. E. Truby, and Capt. G. H. Scott of the Medical Corps.

1st Lt. B. O. Lewis, Ord. Dept., to Tobyhanna, Penn., July 28 for duty until Aug. 6, when he will return to his proper station.

Resignation of 2d Lt. R. W. Wilson, 2d F., Aug. accepted.

1st Lt. F. A. Prince, 5th F. A., to Tobyhanna, Penn., July 28 for duty until Aug. 6, then to his station.

Leaves: Major E. Landon, C. A. C., extension until Nov. 1; Capt. H. H. Johnson, Med. Corps, 4 months, and Capt. H. L. Laubach, General Staff, 15 days.

Navy.

Capt. R. H. Jackson, commander of the F. N. Freeman; Lt. Commander J. P. Lannan, and Lts. A. S. Farquhar and L. F. Kimball, all commissioned.

Lt. R. Mitchell, the Georgia, to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Denver at La Paz; Nashville at Santo Domingo City; O'Brien, Arkansas, and the Parker at Newport; Jenkins, at New York Yard; Louisiana at Gloucester; Barney at 7th Street Wharf, Washington, D. C.; Du Pont at Fall River; Waban and Uncas at Key West; Dorothea at Cleveland; Paul Jones, Preble, Perry, and Stewart at Sitka; Albany at Portland, Ore.; Glacier at San Diego; Montgomery at Baltimore, and the Jupiter at Portsmouth, N. H.

Sailed: Cleveland, Mazatlan for San Blas; Supply, Shanghai for Hongkong; Mars, Norfolk for San Francisco; Lebanon, Norfolk for Newport; Terry, Southold L. I., for Newport; Amphitrite, Pensacola for New Orleans; Reid, Charleston for Key West; Kearsarge and Kentucky, New York City for Baltimore; Celtic, Vera Cruz for Progreso; Machias, Vera Cruz for Tampico; Callao, Canton for West River; Culgoa, New York Yard for Newport; Sandoval, Rochester for practice cruise, and the Galveston, Shanghai for Chefoo.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

FORCE, EDGAR EZEKIEL, (details elsewhere.)

TILTON, CAROLINE S., of New Orleans, La., (July 6, 1908:) entire estate valued at $447,486; assets, stocks taxable in New York State, $4,320; net value of New York estate, $4,172; the beneficiaries were relatives and friends of decedent and institutions in New Orleans.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BOTZENMAYER, WILLIAM, (March 30;) personalty, $100; realty, $5,000; all to widow, Mrs. Molly Botzenmayer.

DELANY, JOHN J., (details elsewhere.)

EATON, ELIZABETH M., (May 22;) personalty, $1,500; all to widower, Charles F., Jr.

ROTHSTEIN, LILLIAN, (June 8;) personalty, under $5,000; son, Mortimer, gets about $3,500; mother, Minnie Rosenblum, gets about $1,500.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Between Central Park West and Columbus Av., 48 West 97th St., four-story and basement brownstone and brick residence; well built; size 20x57x100; 12 rooms, 2 baths; every improvement; hardwood floors; price very low; might trade or lease for business; no restrictions. Inquire Jas. Dougherty, premises.

LESSEES: Greatest paying proposition in the world. Never offered before—magnificent, large office and showroom building. One of the finest ever erected. To lease for long term of years. Showing enormous returns. Elegant section, Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St. Telephone, 7122 Bryant.

Astonishing bargains can now be secured in private houses for sale or rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way (at 103d).

Plot, 50x102, East 72d St., Manhattan, to lease. Bunnell, 55 John St.

Will buy property, first mortgage foreclosure imminent. X 226 Times Annex.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
66 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 148th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Great Jamaica bargain; 20 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; 5c fare; excellent plot, 8,000 sq. feet; large road frontage; worth $1,400; will sell to quick buyer for $750; must have $200 cash at once; balance very easy terms. Charles, Box 169 Times Downtown.

Forced to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 28 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c.; on 2 elegant lots; need $125 cash at once; balance $15 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. T. B., 176 Times Downtown.

Party needing $50 will sacrifice 2 Jamaica lots, 2 minutes from station and 2 blocks from trolley, for $190 each; genuine bargain. A. Opportunity, 3 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate Wanted.

Small house or second floor wanted by family of two; Richmond Hill or Brooklyn Manor, north of Jamaica Av. Box X 287 Times Annex.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

86th, 302 West.—4-story and basement; will renovate throughout for responsible tenant.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

524 HUDSON ST.

Parlor floor; extraordinarily large, light rooms; suitable for doctor, dentist, or any light business; rent $30. Janitor at 247 West 10th St., or Allegiance Realty Co., Aeolian Hall.

ROLLTOP DESK, $10; ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $20, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, 5 stories and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

Wanted.—Part of furnished office, with use of phone, by buyer of novelties for out-of-town concern; near Herald Square preferred. W 8 Times.

Deskroom or part office, excellent downtown location; typewriter, telephone. C 375 Times Downtown.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, jr., Agt.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

A large light store to lease, Manhattan Av. and 111th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Only one floor left, Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct. Westchester, N 80 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Broadway, Yonkers, large brick house. All improvements, plot 80x250. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$3,400 cottage; golden opportunity to become owner of first-class all-year home with the money wasted paying rent; 6 large rooms and bath, latest and extra improvements, steam heat, gas, spacious porches, large garden; select location; 25 miles out; overlooking Great South Bay; boating, fishing, tennis courts; station, 5 minutes' walk; small first payment; remainder as rental. A. B. McCord, owner, Bellmore, L. I.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms. Write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

$12 PER MONTH BUYS this artistic cottage of six fine large rooms, with beautiful, tall shade trees; near fine boating, bathing, and fishing, near trolley and station; short ride from New York City; big bargain. A. Karlsen, Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

Very pretty cottage; front and back porch; handsome bathroom; white enamel bedrooms; mission beamed ceiling; dining room with elegant electric dome, and open fireplace in living room; on large plot of land; will take $3500 cash. Balance easy to responsible party. Baldwin, Box 142 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKERS DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices.
They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsenere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500. Five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Little cash over first mortgage; sacrifice; 7-room, near-by suburban house; sleeping porch; every improvement. Cresco, Box C 344 Times Downtown.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Plainfield.—Lots 40 per cent. off.; central location; money to build or easy terms on lot. Owner, Box C 333 Times Downtown.

AT RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY.
Free lists of houses rent, sale. Full information Boosters, Box 57, Rutherford.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

New York business man, (Episcopalian,) bachelor, 40, owning small modern, unfurnished cottage, 10 rooms, 3 baths, garage, electric light, would share same with an agreeable young couple of responsibility; delightfully located, near Sound; one hour out; strictest references demanded. Golf, T 144 Times.

House, thirteen rooms, on Lawn Av., Stamford, Conn.; lovely country surroundings; beautifully laid out grounds; garage, bungalow, tennis court, and garden; will rent, lease, or sell; a bargain. For particulars address Beulah E. Beckley, Stamford, Conn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Large country house on most beautiful lake within 50 miles of New York; cost owner $13,000; will sell to close $8,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Bungalow, Sparta, N. J., for rent; completely furnished for six or seven; piano, bath, toilet; elevation 1,000 feet. Rent for August, $180. R. D. Kent, Passaic, N. J.

For Rent.—Long Island, Bellerose; artistic house; 7 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; rent moderate; near the station. Apply Room 903, 347 5th Av.

Furnished cottages, 3 to 4 rooms. Address John Charlick, Sea Edge Beach, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ATTENTION.
$10,000, $15,000, $20,000, $25,000, $30,000, $40,000, Bronx principals. E. J. Bushen, 149th, Courtland Ave.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

22d, 144 East, (The Lexington.)—Four rooms, bath, completely furnished; months August, September; price reasonable to responsible party.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave., with private bath and kitchenette, some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970. | L 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths.

SUMMER RATES:
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 99th St., near Broadway. | 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette, $30-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 3th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN, Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

116th St., 610 West.—2-3-5-room apartment; furnished or unfurnished; Summer rates. Phone Morningside 3040: Thompson.

47th, 16 West.—Large room, kitchenette, bath, closets, $50; one unfurnished, $30.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

113th, 536 West. (Apt. 7A.)—Attractive five rooms; rent whole or part.

840 West End Av., (corner.)—Southwest exposure; Summer. Geo. A. Kelly. Mornings.

Large studio, north light, furnished; bath; suite optional. 2627 Plaza.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

LEXINGTON AV., 807, NEAR 62D ST. Two rooms, bath; large, light; $30. HALL & BLOODGOOD. Tel. Bryant 7632.

Madison Av., 2,032, (e. w. cor. 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $32-$35; light outside rooms.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

31st St., 157 East, (near Lexington.)—5-6 room apartments; steam; hot water; $35-$44.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM.
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

$55-$65; at 91st St. subway; 2,465-2,469 Broadway; 6-room elevator apartments all improvements. Apply Janitor, or tel. John 2429.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (SPENCER ARMS,) 3, E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $123.

Ardsley Hall, 92d, corner Central Park West.—Three-nine rooms, $500-$1,700.

108th, 4-8 West.—5, 6 large, light rooms; improvements; telephone; electric lights; $30-$40; concessions. Apply Supt.

207-209 DYCKMAN ST.
Six-seven room apartments near Broadway and subway; telephone; rents, $35-$41.

THE KANAWAH.
203 West 111th St. Five-six room apartments; night service; $38-$48.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $46 and one at $60.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Athorp, Broadway, 78th St.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

538-544 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL, finest apartment in the State; eight-story, elevator, fireproof, strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished apartment, two rooms and bath, wanted by refined gentleman, west side, not above 96th St., or east, not above 58th St.; give full particulars and price. D 377 Times Downtown.

Four or five rooms, including bath; vicinity Gramercy Park; good neighborhood; August, September. Millen, 300 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST. (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—First-class family house; rooms, board, $7 upward.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board: telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; attractive rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Double rooms; $12; single $8; table board $4; Southerners.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Room; private bath; suit particular people; electricity; smaller rooms.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable private rooms; private bath; excellent board; table guests.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Maine Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 30 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

The Willows Inn and Cottages, Huguenot Park, Staten Island, on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; excellent table.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

VILLA ALTA, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y.—Fireproof house and garage; spacious verandas; excellent table; five minutes to station, thirty Grand Central; tennis, golf, dancing.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. New open. References. TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

CHARMING ROOMS; exclusive private house; excellent table; special rates. Dane, Douglaston, L. I.

SEA GATE, L. I.
THE RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av., formerly 228 Madison Av. Coney 1808.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

SEAGATE.—Private Christian family desires few paying guests; excellent cuisine. References, 140 Times.

New York State.

The Margard, Congers, N. Y.—Unsurpassed mountain and lake sceneries; comfortable rooms; verandas; improvements; boats, fishing; $7-$10 week.

New Jersey.

SPOTSWOOD.—Pine Hall open for limited number children; excellent care; boating, fishing.

Connecticut.

SPEND THE SUMMER in Norfolk, the highest village in Connecticut; Edgewood Lodge is a centrally located, homelike boarding house for refined persons; modern conveniences and a 29-foot square piazza on second floor. Address Mrs. Kendall.

The Elms.—Ridgefield, Conn.; a quiet, refined country home; all advantages of the Berkshires; within short distance of New York; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

New Hampshire.

White Mountains, Jackson, N. H.—Rooms and board in large, comfortable cottage; excellent cuisine; piano, tennis court, free garage; $12 weekly. Arba Pitman.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

MOUNTAIN, LAKE. — Young gentleman wants board in refined musical family. Dr. Phil Moller, Y. M. C. A., 86th St., New York.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; subway, elevated, surface lines; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; table guests; Southerners accommodated.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Cool, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private bath; reasonable; subway.

79th, 114 West, Norway Hall.—Home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST. The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private bath; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large cool rooms, private bath; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; reasonable; references.

92D, 117-119-121 WEST.—Large front room with three sunny windows; opposite St. Agnes grounds; room with private bath; parlor dining room; excellent food; permanent guests desired; telephone; references.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Cool, attractive, large and small rooms; dressing rooms; excellent table; Summer terms; table guests.

94TH, 30 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; moderate.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Beautiful Riverside, nicest, healthiest section; Audubon; bright, cool, clean rooms, good board, home comforts; porches, gardens. Tel. 2737 Audubon.

160TH ST., (Broadway.)—Cool south room; river view. 25 Fort Washington Av.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 637 Ocean Av.—Detached house; large rooms; $8-$10 weekly. Flatbush 5261.

CONVENIENT Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table; 76 Pierrepont St. 1159-W Main.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

REFINED young business woman (Hebrew) desires good-sized, comfortably furnished light room, with board; real home comforts in modern elevator apartment preferred; convenient to west side "L"; strictly private family; give particulars; references exchanged. Address Permanent, L 223 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

111TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive, single rooms; cool, clean, quiet; telephone; select house.

117TH, 120 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished room; bathroom floor; reasonable.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, large closet, bath, electricity; $6.50. Telephone.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive rooms, all conveniences; choice location.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

57TH, 47 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Large front room, with private bath, $7; two connecting rooms, housekeeping, $5; front parlor, $7; electricity.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, well-furnished room; every convenience; select neighborhood; telephone.

82D, 130 EAST, (Near Park.)—Cool room; supper if desired. Mrs. Ackerman.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

8TH, 7 WEST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean; telephone, electricity; select house.

9TH, 32 WEST.—Large and small, pleasant rooms; every convenience; $8 up.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

15TH, 340 WEST.—Cool room, $4; single, $2.50; exclusive residence; guaranteed desirable.

38TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable, single, en suite rooms; bath; conveniences; $4-$10.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week; with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; single room; running water; bath; electricity; telephone; very reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large double room, private bath; also single room; reasonable.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms, electricity, $4-$8; splendid location; telephone.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Comfortable, cool room; gentlemen; very moderate; Summer rates; desirable location.

57TH, 438 WEST.—Large, light rooms, second floor; newly decorated and furnished; running water, bath; $3 up. Hale.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

66TH, 164 WEST.—Physician offers handsome parlor rooms, twin beds, $5-$3.

73D, 302 WEST.
Large and small rooms; board.

73D, 269 WEST, (West End Av.)—Suite; bath; small room, $3; telephone.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and small rooms; bath same floor; electric light; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 128 WEST.—Cool, attractively furnished rooms, with private family; telephone; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; electricity; Summer rates; private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, cool, airy front room; small room; references; reasonable.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

80TH, 126 WEST.—Suite with private bath; also medium; small room, see and appreciate.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive room, running water; southern exposure; references.

81ST, 251 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractive room, high-class apartment; gentlemen. HOLTON.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric light; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D, 152 WEST. — Reduced Summer rates; cool, comfortable rooms; all conveniences.

83D, 15 WEST.—Cool, outside rooms, overlooking Central Park; special rates; transients.

86TH, 252 WEST.—Attractive, cool, southern rooms; new apartment; kitchen; women. Porter.

85TH, 238 WEST.—Front suite; private entrance; single rooms; mornings or appointment; Orien.

86TH, 237 WEST, (Subway.)—Unusually comfortable hall room; cool and airy; near Riverside.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite; room and bath; room; private family; moderate; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people.

91ST, 54 WEST. — Newly furnished house; large, cool rooms, $4.50, $5, $8. Telephone.

GROUT MAY APPEAL TO A JUSTICE HERE

Old Controversy Over "Hand-Picked" Judiciary May Preclude Action in Brooklyn.

EX-BANKER HAS CELLMATES

Jail Physician Orders Him Removed to Dormitory—Warden Denies Granting Favors.

While the reports that Edward M. Grout, convicted of perjury in connection with the affairs of the Union Bank, of which he was President, had suffered a nervous breakdown in the City Prison in Brooklyn on Sunday were denied there yesterday, it was admitted that he had been placed in a dormitory cell with four other prisoners on the advice of the jail physician, Dr. Moses Keschner. One of the ex-City Controller's cellmates is charged with being a receiver of stolen goods, a second is accused of abandonment and the others are in jail on minor charges.

Grout entered the jail early on Sunday morning and Dr. Keschner visited him a short time later. Dr. Keschner said the former banker showed evidence of being in a highly nervous state, due to the severe strain he had undergone during his nine weeks trial, and the physician thought it best that he be placed in one of the dormitory cells with other prisoners, that there might be some one immediately at hand in case of a sudden collapse. The physician visited Mr. Grout again yesterday and said that he found him in much better spirits. Reports that the former Controller was a favored prisoner in the jail and that he was allowed the freedom of the Warden's office were denied yesterday by Warden Hayes.

Mr. Grout spent most of yesterday going over the records of his case in preparation for the appeal, which, it is understood, he is planning to take. He had a consultation in the morning with his brother and law partner, Paul Grout, and was visited also by his wife.

Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel for Mr. Grout, remained at his Summer home at Shelter Island yesterday and his plans as to his client's case could not be learned. The understanding is that after County Judge Lewis has imposed sentence on Mr. Grout this morning, Lawyer Baldwin will apply to some Supreme Court Justice for an order to show cause why a certificate of reasonable doubt as to the legality of the conviction should not be issued. It is believed that the order will be granted as a matter of course.

Because of the controversy between District Attorney Cropsey and certain of the Justices who heard motions in the Grout case prior to the trial, there was much discussion yesterday as to whom Mr. Baldwin would apply for the order to show cause. Mr. Cropsey referred to the Justices as "bosom friends" of Grout and as "hand-picked" and his utterances led to an investigation by the Brooklyn Bar Association. In view of this, it was thought, Mr. Baldwin may decide not to apply to any Justice in Brooklyn, but to make the motion for the order before some Justice in Manhattan.

Justice William J. Kelly, who was not one of those called "hand-picked" by Mr. Cropsey, is presiding in Special Term for motions, and is the only Supreme Court Justice at present sitting in Brooklyn. Most of the others are out of town on vacation. If Mr. Baldwin applied to and obtained an order to show cause from Justice Kelly it would probably be made returnable for argument next Monday. Justice Kelly will not be sitting then, and the Justice who is to succeed him in Special Term has not been assigned.

If the case goes up on appeal it should, in the usual order of things, be heard by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn. The presiding Justice of that court, Almet F. Jenks, as well as Associate Justice William J. Carr, are former law partners of Mr. Grout, while another member of that court, Justice Luke D. Stapleton, is an old friend of the former banker, and for that reason thought it best to retire from the bench when a preliminary motion in the Grout case was before the Appellate Division. Some Brooklyn lawyers seemed to think that if the case is appealed it will be sent to another department for a hearing.

DIAMOND ROBBERY CHARGED

Prisoner Accused of Taking Dancer's $13,000 Lavalliere.

Detectives Barber and Kenny of the Second Branch took to Police Headquarters last night Herman Lindeman of 238 West Thirty-sixth Street, charged with stealing a lavalliere worth $13,000 from Mme. Catherine Samya, a dancer, at a reception in her apartments at the Hotel Seymour on June 23. The robbery had not been made known by the police before the arrest.

The detectives refused to say how they had traced the prisoner, but alleged that he had offered a 14-carat diamond worth $7,000, which had belonged to Mme. Samya, to a diamond broker for $3,500. They asserted they found in Lindeman's possession the parts of the stolen lavalliere, consisting of the 14-carat diamond, a 4½ carat, a 3½ carat, and the platinum setting.

Lindeman protested his innocence, although he admitted, according to the police, that he had tried to sell the diamond. He said he was an automobile dealer.

EITEL SAILOR DISGRACED.

Dismissed from German Navy for Rowdyism in Norfolk.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, July 26.—The German sailor, W. S. Wisneweki, serving jail sentences aggregating nearly a year for insulting an officer, resisting officers, and contempt of court, has been relieved of his uniform and dismissed from the German navy. This action was taken by Commander Thierichens of the Prince Eitel Friedrich following an investigation of his conduct. Today an officer from the ship arrived at the jail, served the prisoner with notice of his dismissal, and demanded his uniform. Wisneweki surrendered it without protest.

The officer declared that the Eitel's commander took the action as showing his disapproval of rowdyism. He said that the prisoner was one of the Germans found aboard the American ship Frye, sunk in South American waters, who joined the crew of the Eitel. Wisneweki last week insulted a woman on the street, resisted arrest, striking several officers, and in the police court the next morning was repeatedly in contempt. Fifteen times he was fined and received sentence.

ALDERMEN IN DEADLOCK.

Richmond Men Fail to Agree on McCormack's Successor.

The deadlock among the three Aldermen from Staten Island, who are trying to elect a Borough President for Richmond to succeed Charles J. McCormack, continued yesterday. Mayor Mitchel adjourned the meeting to Thursday afternoon.

"It is very important," the Mayor told the Aldermen, "that you agree, and I hope that at the next meeting you will have come to an agreement."

The tie-up is occasioned by Alderman Cole's candidacy. If he stands for election, he will be required to resign and would not have a vote. Alderman Fink is in favor of Cole, but the third Alderman from Richmond, John J. O'Rourke, is against Cole. The Mayor is empowered under the Charter to cast a deciding vote in such an emergency.

It was said yesterday that "the Democratic organization in Richmond County" was in favor of Spire Pitou, Jr., for the position. Mr. Pitou is Commissioner of Public Works for Richmond, and is now acting as Borough President.

DELEGATES AT SING SING.

Constitutional Convention Committee Considering Reforms.

Members of the Committee on Prisons of the Constitutional Convention spent most of the day at Sing Sing yesterday and made a thorough inspection of the institution under the leadership of ex-Justice Clearwater of Ulster. The committee has before it a plan of constructive suggestions for prison reform made by such organizations as the Bureau of Municipal Research and the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor. Warden Osborne of Sing Sing has been prominently identified with the latter organization, whose principles embody many of the reforms in administration he has put into effect at Sing Sing. The Constitutional Convention Committee was able to see in actual operation yesterday many of the conditions they have been asked to pass upon.

The National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, of which Adolph Lewisohn is President, asks the Constitutional Convention to reorganize the charitable and penal institutions of the State in conformity to a broad policy based on the developments of the last hundred years. To facilitate its consideration of the question the Prison Committee has been provided by E. Stagg Whitin, chairman of the national organization's executive committee, with a comprehensive summary of prison experiences and legislation in this and other States.

FEAR SMITH PLAN.

Ex-Speaker's Proposal at Albany Startles Democratic Associates.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 26.—If the Constitutional Convention should accept a proposal reported favorably tonight by the Committee on Industrial Relations, the new Industrial Board, which has supervision over manufacturing establishments and working conditions, would have what amounts virtually to legislative power. The proposal would give the Legislature power to delegate to any officer, board, or commission the right to modify and supplement laws "for the protection and welfare of any class or classes."

The proposal was presented by ex-Speaker Alfred E. Smith, and was reported in somewhat amended form, but with the substance unchanged. Mr. Smith is a Democrat, but the amendment nevertheless caused a stir among some of his colleagues of the minority, who believed that it might enable employers in the canning industry to obtain through the Industrial Board authority to work women and children as long as they might desire in the busy season. In other industries women and children are permitted to work only fifty-four hours a week. A sixty-hour week for canners is permitted under the present law.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, who fought the Canners' bill in the last Legislature, said tonight that he might move to amend the Smith proposal in order to make it impossible to overwork women and children in any industry.

"On the whole, though, I can see no danger in the proposed amendment," said Senator Wagner. "Any Legislature that would delegate to the Industrial Board power to break down the wholesome restrictions against overworking women and children undoubtedly would be willing in the more direct way to pass laws which would accomplish the same mischief. On the other hand, it is essential that the Legislature should have the right to delegate the broad powers of regulation this amendment contemplates to a body that, like the Industrial Board, must adjust its rulings to conditions which vary greatly. Take, for instance, smoking in factories, which is prohibited by law. It might be perfectly safe to permit smoking in some factories, while it would be unsafe to permit it in others. That is merely an example."

The Committee on Industrial Relations also reported the A. E. Smith proposal giving the Legislature the power to prohibit absolutely manufacturing in tenements. In a report the committee says:

"Tenement manufacturing is a breeder of tuberculosis. We spend vast sums of money to fight tuberculosis, a large amount of which is caused by manufacturing in tenements which we do nothing to prevent. To allow manufacturing in dwellings operates unfairly to the enlightened manufacturer who prefers to have his employes work in sanitary surroundings.

"One of the worst results of manufacturing in dwellings is the use of labor of children. Very young children can be and are employed."

The Constitutional Committee on Military Affairs tonight reported in favor of an amendment which would permit foreign-born men who have applied for naturalization papers to enlist in the National Guard. The Federal Constitution permits men having their "first papers" to enlist in the United States Army.

The convention devoted most of its session tonight to debate on the Steinbrink proposal which would permit commercial travelers, railroad men, and Federal employes away from their homes on registration days to register by mail. Mr. Steinbrink said that he would be willing to have the proposal amended to make it apply generally to men of any occupation who are compelled to be absent from home on registration days. He suggested that the Legislature could safeguard such registration by providing that it must be by authenticated affidavit.

GRATINGS MENACE HEALTH.

Willcox Tells Subway Engineers Ventilating Plan Is Archaic.

William R. Willcox, ex-Chairman of the Public Service Commission, declared before the consulting engineers of that body yesterday that the proposed system of ventilation for the new subways by sidewalk gratings would be a menace to public health. Mr. Willcox was appearing in behalf of many large property owners. He said:

"The system of ventilation in the present subway, which it is proposed to continue in those under construction, is little in advance of that used by prehistoric man. The first man had a hole in the roof of his mud house; the Indian had a hole in the top of his tent. No one questions the nuisance. Nor should any one deny that the health and comfort of persons in the street should be protected as fully as the health and comfort of those riding under ground.

"I declare advisedly my belief that the rights of property holders may be so interfered with by the proposed scheme for ventilation that they will have just cause for damage suits against the city. The city does not build the subways under sovereign right, but it assumes all the responsibility. The city has no right to build a pig sty in a street, or construct a mortuary chapel in front of a hotel."

Mr. Willcox said that his clients had no objection to the continuation of the system of emergency exits now in use.

Edmund E. Wise, who said that he represented Macy's store, the Hotel McAlpin, the Goelet estate and other property owners, added his protest to that of Mr. Willcox.

E. P. Goodrich, Consulting Engineer in the office of Borough President Marks, presented to the engineers a plan whereby the new subways can be ventilated through the surface car trolley slots.

The Broadway Association, together with other business men and associations along Broadway, it was stated yesterday, will apply to the courts for an injunction in the event that the grating system is put through.

GARY WANTS GREAT NAVY

And Says the Army Should Be Many Times Its Present Size.

HONOLULU, July 20.—In an address today to members of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, declared himself in favor of a larger army and navy and of increased fortification of the Hawaiian Islands. He said:

"Immediate steps toward military expansion should be taken by the United States. We should maintain the largest and best single navy in the world, and our army should be many times larger than it is.

"Hawaii, as a buffer for the western forces of our nation, should be made strong enough to defend itself and the surrounding seas."

CONVICTED MAY 22, HURD IS STILL FREE

Women Who Helped Prosecute Ex-Postmaster of Haworth, N. J., Indignant at Delay.

SENTENCE DEFERRED TWICE

Girl's Betrayer Absent Both Times—Now Is Reported to Have "Skipped" the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 26.—George A. Hurd, former Postmaster of Haworth, was convicted on May 22 on charges preferred by Miss Martha L. Conrad, 16 years old, his assistant in the Post Office. For the nine weeks since his conviction he has been at liberty. On the calendar of Bergen County Court for tomorrow his case is set down for the imposition of sentence, but no official expects Hurd to be present.

It was learned today that the case had been called twice before for sentence but Hurd was both times absent. He faces a sentence of $2,000 fine, fifteen years imprisonment, or both. Incidentally a postponement was granted each time by Judge William M. Seufert, the trial Judge, and Hurd's attorney, Edwin C. Irion, said today that he expected another postponement tomorrow.

The reason given by Thomas J. Huckin, Prosecutor of the Pleas of Bergen County, for the delay, is that the stenographer has not had time since May 22 to transcribe the record of the six days' trial. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the record was still incomplete.

Before he went away Hurd left with his attorneys a deed to his Haworth home with instruction that in case his $2,000 bail was forfeited his bondsmen be reimbursed. Persons were found in Haworth who said that the house was not in Hurd's name and that a heavy mortgage on it would be foreclosed in September.

Reports in Bergen County place Hurd's whereabouts variously from Canada to South America. He left Haworth on June 9; his wife and children and his lawyers say they don't know where he is, and the bondsmen don't know and are not worrying.

Prosecutor Huckin expressed surprise when told Hurd was probably in South America.

"I didn't know that," he said.

"Are you interested?" was asked.

"Oh, I am always interested in such things. What else do you know?"

"Will you try to get Hurd back if he is not in court tomorrow?"

"That is a bridge I will cross when I get to it."

Mrs. Herbert Van Dusen and Mrs. Benjamin Olcott of Haworth, and other women of Bergen County who interested themselves in the case of Miss Conrad, do not conceal their anger over Hurd's getting away after they worked hard to cause his conviction.

"There is something wrong," said Mrs. Van Dusen. "The man was convicted, released on the mere bail of $2,000, and now he is gone. The excuse that the record could not be transcribed is too shallow. I just wish that we women could get hold of Hurd and handle him. He would not now be in Arkansas or South America, or wherever he is, but he would be in jail. We will go to court tomorrow and any other day that is necessary to make this man get his punishment, if it can be done."

Mrs. Van Dusen had a notification that the Hurd case was to be on the calendar "Monday, the 27th." Yesterday being Monday, the 26th, Mrs. Van Dusen drove to court. The Hurd case was not up. She will go again today to make sure, she said.

MRS. ONFFROY ASKS ALIMONY

Wants $100 a Week Pending Trial of Separation Suit.

Counsel for Mrs. Kathleen Onffroy of 225 Riverside Drive, who got her two children out of the hands of her husband, Roland, on Saturday, asked Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court yesterday to award his client $100 a week pending the trial of her suit for a separation. The matter went over until today when affidavits will be submitted.

Mr. Onffroy is an officer in a five and ten cent store corporation and is rich. He had his wife committed to the House of the Good Shepherd by accusing her of being an habitual drinker. Justice Shearn released her on the ground that the commitment was irregular. Under the impression that her two children were in charge of Mr. Onffroy's secretary, Mrs. Onffroy obtained a writ of habeas corpus directing him to produce the children in court. He didn't have them and a similar writ was directed against Mr. Onffroy.

On Saturday Mrs. Onffroy and her attorney went to Cos Cob, Conn., where the children were. They brought the little ones to this city. Hugo Wintner, Mrs. Onffroy's attorney, said yesterday that all he knew was that the children were safe for the present from any attempt that might be made by their father to get hold of them.

SNOW'S ALIMONY CASE UP.

Decision on Plea to Sequestrate His Property Is Reserved.

Counsel for Mrs. Fannie F. De Bost, the divorced wife of Elbridge Gerry Snow, asked Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court yesterday to order the sequestration of Mr. Snow's property to assure the payment of $4,000 additional allowance for the maintenance of the two Snow children.

Mrs. De Bost has been getting $4,000 for the support of the children, and a question whether this sum should be increased was sent to a referee. The taking of testimony consumed a year, and the report favored doubling the allowance.

Justice Philbin said that if Mr. Snow won an appeal now pending it might be difficult for him to recover any money he had paid. He reserved decision.

MINISTER TO PAY ALIMONY.

Rev. Francis Rolt-Wheeler Ordered to Give Wife $15 a Week.

The Rev. Francis Rolt-Wheeler was ordered yesterday by Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court to pay his wife, Christine, $15 a week pending the trial of her suit for a separation. The defendant is a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, a writer, lecturer and poet. His wife accuses him of trying to induce her to commit suicide by suggestion and of many other acts of cruelty. She also named a woman who is employed as a special investigator for a State department. The Rolt-Wheelers have two sons, one 13 years old and the other only eighteen months.

Mrs. Rolt-Wheeler was formerly registrar and auditor of St. Luke's Hospital and is a sculptress of some note. She is living in Rutherford, N. J.

Two Save Woman from River.

Mrs. Annie Clark of 526 Third Avenue fell off the stringpiece of a pier at East Thirty-sixth Street last evening into the East River. Matthew Brennan of 32 Amity Street, Staten Island, and William Kenny of 340 East Thirty-seventh Street threw off their coats, plunged into the water, and after a struggle got her ashore. Dr. Shea removed the woman to Bellevue Hospital suffering from submersion.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of the following contributions for Mrs. Benjamin Stein, whose husband, out of work, committed suicide at home when she was out seeking food for her children: Mount Vernon sympathizer, $3; "N. B.," $2; from a friend, $3.

GORER'S ESTATE $215,760.

Estate of London Art Dealer Lost on Lusitania Appraised.

Edgar Ezekiel Gorer, the London art dealer who was lost on the Lusitania, left a net estate that will not exceed $250,000, according to an affidavit filed in the office of the State Controller by Charles Arthur Cohen, executor under Mr. Gorer's will.

The property taxable here consists of art objects and porcelains, the value of which has been placed by Appraiser John Lyons at $215,760. After deductions for debts in New York and commissions, the value of the estate, under Mr. Lyons's report is $212,181 net.

Under the will the widow, Mrs. Rachel Alice Gorer, receives £5,000 outright, and the income for life from a trust fund of £50,000, and at her death the remainder interest goes equally to the three sons, Geoffrey, Alfred and Richard. There is no detailed statement of the properties in England.

The report shows that the "regular stock," owned outright by the decedent, is valued at $182,287, and that he and the firm of Dreicer & Co., at 560 Fifth Avenue, owned equally half interest in the following: Sampson stock, $49,303; Davies stock, $30,461, and joint stock, $27,125.

The most valuable items in all the stocks are given as follows: A pair of large beakers, appraised at $20,000; a pair of large double gourd famille verte vases with ormolu mounts, $7,000; a black beaker, $7,500; a black hawthorn pot and cover, $2,500; a pair of double gourd famille verte vases with carved wood bases, $2,500; a pair of famille rose inverted pear-shaped vases and covers, $2,500; a ginger jar of fine blue and white hawthorn, ascending and descending sprays, inlaid, $2,000; a pair of eggshell lanterns with landscape decoration, $2,500; another pair of eggshell lanterns, but with figure decorations, $7,000, and large Verte gallipot lambrequins, $2,000.

Taxation is suspended upon the following pieces because of uncertainty as to their genuineness: A pair of porcelain figures, 17½ inches in length, representing the god Vajrapani, decorated in various enamel colors; a pair of club-shaped vases, 17.5 inches long, with brilliant green ground, decorated with personages in rouge de fer, representing the god of longevity; a yellow full-sized beaker, 31 inches in length, decorated with rocks, birds and flowering trees in green aubergine; a full-sized black ground beaker, 20.5 inches in length, decorated with flowering hawthorn, with figures, birds, etc., in green aubergine, yellow and white.

There is no valuation given of damage suits for a total of $575,000, which Mr. Gorer started against Henry J. Duveen and Joseph J. Duveen, the art dealers, shortly before he started for England. The complaints in these suits charged that the Duveens in their professional capacity as art dealers, had spoken in a derogatory manner of the plaintiff.

BANKING SCHOOL TO OPEN.

National City Will Train Men for Cuba and South America.

The National City Bank on Monday will open a school to train young men for its branches in South and Central America and Cuba. The first class will be limited to twenty, and already this number has been selected from many applications. It was said at the bank yesterday that plans call for the acceptance of college graduates as far as possible, while those who have made economics and banking a special study will have preference, but members of the bank's local staff will have priority over all other applicants.

The course will last one year, and during the training period students will receive the pay ordinarily paid to beginners in banking. In addition to a fixed schedule of classroom work and lectures the men will pass though all departments of the bank for a quick insight into the work in New York. The study of Spanish will be a feature of the course.

The Standard Oil Company of New York has maintained a class to supply men for the Far East trade for years. The course is usually completed in from four to six months, and the men are assigned to posts as the company's operations in the foreign field increase.

TO TRAIN SOCIAL WORKERS.

Special Course for Students Started by People's Institute.

A teaching organization known as the New York Training School for Community Centre Workers has been organized by the People's Institute for the purpose of training men and women to be social and community workers.

The first session will begin on Oct. 18. Students will be placed in responsible work in community and social centres in the school buildings of New York. There will be fifty seminary conferences devoted to the theoretical phases of the community problem. Students will be guided by means of a tutorial system, and supplementary work in Columbia University, the School of Philanthropy, and other institutions will be arranged.

The headquarters of the school are at 70 Fifth Avenue. Dr. Luther H. Gulick is Chairman of the Board of Trustees, which includes Dr. Frederic C. Howe, Henry de Forest Baldwin, James Byrne, and S. A. Lewisohn. On the Educational Committee are Earl Barnes, Dr. Edward T. Devine, Professor John Dewey, Professor William H. Kirkpatrick, Dr. S. M. Lindsey, and Dr. Albert Shields. John Collier is the head of the staff, Mrs. J. Gilmore Drayton, Secretary, and Jeannette Ezekiels Supervisor of Training.

SEEKS GEMS WORTH $3,000.

Mrs. A. T. Richards of Brooklyn Offers a Reward of $500.

It was learned yesterday that jewels worth $3,000 disappeared from the handbag belonging to Mrs. A. T. Richards of the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, while she was on a shopping tour several days ago in the Fulton Street department store district. Mrs. Richards would not say whether the property was lost or stolen.

The report of the loss was made to Acting Captain John Coughlin of the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau on Saturday, and yesterday he assigned two detectives to search the pawn shops. A reward of $500 has been offered for the return of the jewels. They consist of several diamond rings, two bracelets set with diamonds, a Masonic emblem set with diamonds and a Turkish crescent pin, also set with diamonds.

Cargo Ships Practice Shooting.

Captain Kellett of the British freighter Largo Law, which arrived yesterday from London in ballast, reported that he had sighted a red can buoy in midocean and sunk it with rifle shots. It is the custom to have a stand containing from six to twelve rifles in the wheel house of cargo steamers which travel all over the world for use in case they are attacked by pirates. Recently rifles have been used by ships' officers for shooting at floating mines, and the can buoy afforded good practice to the officers of the Largo Law before it was sunk.

GRAHAM STRICKEN AT BELMONT PARK

Man Who Saved Racing Falls Desperately Ill Within Sound of the Runners' Hoofs.

HIS HEART IS AFFECTED

Soothed by Wife and Physicians, as Cheers for Winning Horses Are Wafted to Patient.

At the clubhouse at the Belmont Park race track, where on Saturday he heard the hoof beats of the horses and the cheers of the crowd, John J. Graham, Surrogate of Nassau County, the man who has done more than any other to restore horse racing to New York State, lies desperate ill. His wife has been constantly by his side, sleeping at the clubhouse.

At the finish of the third race on Saturday Surrogate Graham was stricken with acute pains in his side, which increased until he fell unconscious beside his wife, who was watching that day's racing with him. Drs. Burns and Connolly, who were present, said he had heart trouble, and that to move him far would be dangerous, so a bed was prepared for him in the clubhouse and a room was provided for Mrs. Graham, who declared she would remain with her husband.

Dr. Lanehart was summoned and after a consultation with Manhattan specialists diagnosed the Surrogate's trouble as heart failure, due to overwork. A corps of physicians and nurses has been constantly in attendance with Mrs. Graham. His situation, while critical, is described by Dr. Lanehart as favorable. The Board of Supervisors appointed Henry Seiden Weiler to act as Surrogate during his absence.

Surrogate Graham will be remembered by lovers of horse racing as the New York lawyer who saw hope for the sport after the drastic Agnew-Hart law, which forbade bookmaking. He it was who took the case of Paul Shane, indicted for registering a oral bet at the Belmont track, through three courts until the Appellate Division of Brooklyn sustained Judge Scudder's decision releasing Shane. He has always been an ardent follower of horse racing and is a member of the Piping Rock Country Club. His home is at Syosset, L. I.

WIFE COWED IN COURT.

Mrs. Planeta Denies That She Was Locked in Her Flat.

Joseph Planeta, a cigar manufacturer of 111 Hester Street, was held for the Grand Jury in $500 bail yesterday on a charge of impairing the health of a minor and in $500 additional bail for alleged violation of the Sullivan law by Magistrate Marsh in the Essex Market Court. When Planeta was arrested the police said he had kept his wife, Theresa, locked in their flat for four years and that the same plan had been a prison for their two-year-old child ever since its birth, the baby never having seen daylight. In court yesterday the wife testified, however, that she always had a key to the door of the apartment and could have gone out if she had wished, and that the child was well treated and well fed and was often taken for walks with its father on Sundays.

At this stage of the proceedings it was noticed that Planeta was making signs to his wife on the stand and that she seemed thoroughly intimidated. Magistrate Marsh ordered the prisoner to change his seat so his wife could not see him.

The prisoner said he had bought his revolver in Italy and did not know it was wrong to keep it in the house.

PANIC AT GAS EXPLOSION.

Acetylene Tanks Blow Up, Badly Injuring One Workman.

There was a panic yesterday in the Muerer Steel Barrel Works at 307 Borden Avenue, Long Island City, when one of the big tanks containing acetylene gas for welding blew up and sent a column of black smoke whirling to the sky. Hundreds of workmen ran terrified into the street, but it was soon learned that only slight damage was done to the main building, but the roof was torn off the tank room.

Henry Kohler of 386 Knickerbocker Avenue, who had charge of the gas machines, was driven against the wall by the force of the explosion and was cut by falling bits of iron. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, where it was said that his injuries were serious.

DELANY LEFT ONLY $1,500.

Will of Supreme Court Justice Names Wife as Executrix.

The will of Supreme Court Justice Delany was filed for probate yesterday, and the petition accompanying the instrument recited that the Justice's entire estate consists of only $1,500 in personal property, all of which he bequeaths to his widow, Mrs. Mary E. Delany of 304 West 103d Street. Mrs. Delany is named as sole executrix.

The will was dated May 26, 1899.

PAUL D. CRAVATH INJURED.

Lawyer Thrown from His Horse at His Summer Home.

Paul D. Cravath, the lawyer, of 52 William Street, was thrown from his horse last Saturday, while riding near his Summer home at Locust Valley, L. I., according to word received at his office yesterday morning. While the muscles of his back were bruised, Mr. Cravath escaped serious injury.

At his office yesterday afternoon, it was said that he expected to be at his desk before the end of the week.

Carter's Knit Underwear

Carter's have made good underwear for over fifty years;—which is proof of its goodness. All Wallach Stores sell it. That's a double guarantee of satisfaction.

Smooth, elastic, soft and strong union suits for men. $1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and 3.50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
240-248 West 125th St.
647 Eighth Ave.
Open Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

BULL MOOSE STAND PAT.

Hamlin and Robinson Wanted to Go Back to Republican Fold.

The Progressive leaders in this State have decided not to go back to the Republican fold for the present. There was a conference behind closed doors at National Headquarters in the Forty-second Street Building yesterday which lasted four hours. The discussion was spirited. Several leaders were in favor of coming out boldly and indorsing the entire Republican ticket this Fall.

Among those who took this stand were Theodore Douglas Robinson of Herkimer County and Chauncey Hamlin, Jr., of Buffalo. Against these were George W. Perkins and William Hamlin Childs, who took the view that the party must be kept intact as a matter of principle. Some of the leaders said the Progressives ought to go back to the Republican fold and make the fight for their principles within the old party.

The conference adjourned with a unanimous decision in favor of standing pat until the next meeting two weeks hence. Among those present were George W. Perkins, Chairman of the National Executive Committee; William Hamlin Childs of Brooklyn, Chauncey Hamlin, Jr., of Buffalo, Theodore Douglas Robinson of Herkimer, Frederick M. Davenport of Oneida, who was the party's candidate for Governor last year; Giles H. Stilwell of Syracuse, Joseph McQuide of Troy, William M. Chadbourne, William Halpin, Assemblymen Joseph Steinberg and Hamilton Fish, Jr., Jacob C. Vreeland, August F. Schwarzler, Westervelt Prentice, William H. Hotchkiss, John J. O'Connell, Frank B. Harder, David W. Armstrong, Jr., and Jacob R. Schiff.

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BRIGHTON BEACH BATHS
25¢ WEEK DAYS
Reserved Beach. Tennis. Canoeing. Circular Pool. Skating.
NEW YORK'S RIVIERA
Rocking Chair Movies on the Beach by Moonlight.
TO-NIGHT: MAE MARSH in "THE VICTIM"
MAX SCHMIDT'S BAND
WHITE AND GOLD

NORTH BEACH
Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts.
FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.

Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place.
Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools.
Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

LUNA Free Concerts, Free Toys, Free Circus, Free Shows.
Prize Dancing Contest Thursday Night.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Pop. Mat. Tomorrow 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

PALACE B. F. KEITH'S B'way, 47th St. Grace La Rue, Paul Armstrong's "The Bank's Half Million," Nat Wills, Bonnie Glass, etc. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th THE GREAT Burlesque BEHMAN SHOW Matinee Today

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. Marguerite Clarke, "SEVEN SISTERS" Next Week: Mary Pickford in "RAGS."

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 and 5:30. "MY LOST ONE." "THE GODDESS" (12th Chapter).

NEW Mat. Today. BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Fashion Show. Belle Blanche, Leo Carrillo, Raymond & Caverly, Beaumont & Arnold.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE. OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees TOMORROW and Saturday 2:10. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Popular Mat. Tomorrow.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE Leaps from Laugh to Laugh

AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE BIRTH OF A NATION 2.15 & 8.15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1.52. Other Mats. 25-50-$1
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (POPULAR) & Sat. at 2:20.
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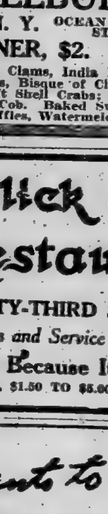
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On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly and up.
Complete stock of records. Open Evenings.
Write, call, phone 822 Colo.
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The Cansinos, Spanish Dancers Every Evening.
RECTOR'S
Ernest Evans and Company Every Evening.
"There is only one Rector's"
Where the Hours Pass All Too Quickly
Many guests come to Rector's just to enjoy the good things provided by our world-famous chef—but the entertainment in the main dining room during the dinner hour serves to create an appetite for the pleasure awaiting them in Rector's Grand Ball Room, which opens at 8 P. M.—and few leave before the "wee small hours."
Phone your reservations now—Bryant 3200
BROADWAY, 48th ST., and 7th AVE.
Get Acquainted with Rector's Famous Cold Buffet

Hotel Bretton Hall

BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.
Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of New York City's one-third less price.
BEST HOTELS at SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:30 AND 11:00. NO ADMISSION CHARGED.
NED WAYBURN'S SEASIDE DIVERSION, "SPLASH ME"
The Greatest Ballroom Entertainment
HOTEL SHELBURNE
BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. OCEAN PARKWAY STATION
A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER, $2. Served Daily from Noon to Ten P. M.
MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes. Chicken Gumbo, Dixie Biscuits, Bisque of Clams. (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs; Sauce Tartare. Fried Squab, Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn on Cob. Baked Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Coffee.

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Under New Management
Summer Rates:—
Room and Bath, $2.00 and Up.
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $5.00 & Up.

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BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good."
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The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Restaurant Popular Prices, a la Carte
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening, six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c
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Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret
CLOSED SUNDAYS

Known the world

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; probably showers Thursday; slight temperature changes; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,004. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BECKER REPRIEVE MAY BE A RESULT OF FORD'S REVIEW

Justice Finds Complex Points of Law in New Trial Affidavits and Briefs.

NEEDS TIME FOR DECISION

May Determine to Have Prisoner Brought from Death House to Testify.

WORKS AT NIGHT ON CASE

Governor Ready to Grant Short Respite to Condemned Man if Hearing Is Prolonged.

Justice Ford's patient and exhaustive consideration of Charles Becker's application for a new trial suggested to lawyers and others yesterday a longer lease of life for the condemned man in Sing Sing. A further postponement of the execution, now set for Friday morning, would not be surprising, they said.

Governor Whitman, it was said with much show of authority last night, would grant a further short respite to Becker if he received word that Justice Ford required more time to decide on the legal complexities of the case before him. It is not expected that the Justice will be ready to announce his decision today. Indeed, it was said that the necessity for Becker's personal appearance before him was still an unsettled point in Justice Ford's mind.

In case the Justice decides that he wants Becker himself to testify, he will send an order to Sing Sing for the production of the prisoner before him. Deputy Warden Johnson at the prison said last night that it was customary for such an order to arrive the night before the court proceeding at which the prisoner's presence was required. Mr. Johnson said he had not heard from Justice Ford up to 11 o'clock.

Justice Ford Works at Night.

The Justice sat in his chambers in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building until late last night. Twenty-nine law books with markers showing cases cited by the opposing lawyers were on his desk besides voluminous briefs. The Justice spent all but four hours of Monday night and all yesterday afternoon considering the mass of briefs, affidavits, citations, and the trial record which were submitted to him by W. Bourke Cockran, Becker's chief counsel, and District Attorney Perkins.

Stripped of legal verbiage, the points which Justice Ford has to review resolve themselves down to this:

May a Justice of the Supreme Court grant a new trial, except under the provisions prescribed in the statute, or has he the inherent right to allow any case which has been decided in the Supreme Court to be reopened?

If his powers are merely statutory, do the affidavits submitted by Becker's lawyers come under the head of new evidence, and are they of enough importance to be likely to change the verdict?

If they are new and important, are they truthful, or are they discredited by the affidavits offered by the District Attorney?

If Justice Ford decides the first two points affirmatively, it is thought that he will call witnesses. In that case Becker might be brought down from the death house to testify.

Mr. Cockran's contention is that the court possesses inherent rights to reopen the case, although he asserts that all of the affidavits which he has submitted come under the provisions of the statute, which is Subdivision 7 of Section 465 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The District Attorney argues that he has no such rights.

In support of their contentions in Monday's arguments both sides have submitted briefs with many citations. In answer to a forty-eight-page brief offered by District Attorney Perkins, Mr. Cockran filed yesterday one of eighteen pages. That brought a reply from the District Attorney in the form of a supplemental brief, and Mr. Cockran filed another brief in answer to that. The District Attorney submitted with his briefs twenty-nine law volumes, marked with citations.

Justice Ford instructed his secretary, Michael Ford, to bring no other matters to his attention until the Becker case was disposed of. He gave this order after he had spent yesterday morning in court hearing motions on other matters. Before court opened he had been at work four hours in the early morning on the Becker case.

Not New Evidence, Says Perkins.

District Attorney Perkins's brief began with an argument that the Supreme Court has no power to grant a new trial except under Section 465. He cited a number of decisions to support that point.

"Practically not one word of the proposed new evidence is of value," the brief continues, "for the following reasons: First, practically the great mass of it is both hearsay and irrelevant; second, the great mass of it is not newly discovered and was as well known to the defendant at the time of the second trial as it is now."

Facts in the affidavits submitted by Becker's lawyers, which are conceded by the District Attorney, said Mr. Cockran, require the court to set aside the judgment of death, "which, it is now clear, was secured by suppression of some vital facts and misrepresentation of others by the chief witness for the prosecution to a degree that makes the entire proceedings that resulted in his conviction an imposition and a fraud upon the court." The two points to be decided, Mr. Cockran says, are whether the facts as submitted are such that the result of the trial probably would have been different had they been offered, and if the prosecution's case is completely refuted, has the court power to prevent Becker's execution. The brief continues:

In this case the defendant remained silent during his trial not through any fear of discreditable revelation, or reluctance to make any damaging confession, but through a Quixotic notion of loyalty to a promise itself improvident and extravagant. Indeed, his conduct in this respect was so extraordinary that it was not established by unquestionable proof and by the District Attorney conceded, it would be considered incredible; but this is indisputable fact. His communication with the Governor provoked the statement from Rose embodied in the moving papers, and these two statements taken together show con-

Continued on Page 4.

D'ANNUNZIO BOMBARDS TRIESTE WITH POEMS

Drops Them from Aeroplane While Companion Lets Fall Bombs on Arsenal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 27, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A report reaches here of the flight of an Italian aviator, Lieut. Miraglia, over Trieste accompanied by Gabriele d'Annunzio, who threw poetic messages into the town while his comrade hurled bombs on the arsenal.

OUR CONSULAR CLERK IMPRISONED IN BERLIN

Accused of Falsely Certifying a Passport, Enabling a Briton to Escape.

BERLIN, July 27, (via London.)—Charles Wilson, an American, who is a clerk in the American Consulate in Berlin, is in jail here pending an investigation into the circumstances of the escape of a British resident on an alleged fraudulently obtained American passport.

Mr. Wilson is alleged to have certified that he personally knew the applicant for the passport as an American citizen, thereby enabling him to obtain the document. When the affair was about to be discovered, Wilson disappeared from Berlin. He was arrested at the Swedish frontier and brought back to Berlin.

HENRY JAMES NOW A BRITISH SUBJECT

Took Oath of Allegiance on Monday—Sympathy for Allies His Impelling Motive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 28.—The Times says it is able to announce that papers of naturalization were granted to Henry James on Monday, and that he took the oath of allegiance as a British subject. The Times adds:

"All lovers of literature in this country will welcome the decision of this writer of genius, whose works are an abiding possession of all English-speaking people, and they will welcome it all the more on account of the reasons which Mr. James gives in his petition for naturalization, because of his having lived and worked in England for the best part of forty years, because of his attachment to the country and his sympathy with it and its people, because of the long friendships and associations and interests he has formed here, these last including the acquisition of some property, all of which things have brought to a head his desire to throw his moral weight and personal allegiance, for whatever they may be worth, in the scale of the contending nations' present and future."

Henry James's friends have long known how intense were his sympathies with the cause of the Allies.

OUR CRUISERS IN PERIL BY TYPHOON IN CHINA

Saratoga's Anchors Hold, But Cincinnati Is Drifting—Great Damage to Shipping.

SHANGHAI, July 27.—A great typhoon sprang up at midnight last night and is still raging furiously.

The United States cruisers Saratoga and Cincinnati felt the full force of the storm. The Saratoga's anchors are holding, but the Cincinnati is slowly drifting, and preparations have been made to get the cruiser under steam.

A large amount of damage has been done ashore. Most of the trees along the Bund were blown down.

A large steamer is ashore at Garden Point, and launches, yachts, pontoons, sompans, and cargo boats are being ground to matchwood against the wall of the Bund.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Up to a late hour tonight the Navy Department had not received any official advices concerning the typhoon at Shanghai.

The Asiatic fleet is commanded by Admiral Winterhalter, who recently assumed command. The Saratoga, which was the armored cruiser New York when she participated in the Spanish war as flagship of Rear Admiral Sampson, is Admiral Winterhalter's flagship.

The Saratoga is commanded by Commander John H. Drayton. Other officers are Lieut. Commander Henry C. Mustin and Lieutenants Max M. Fruckt and Albert Norris. The Cincinnati's commanding officer is Commander Christopher C. Fewell, with Lieutenants Hollis M. Cooley and W. H. Booth in subordinate positions.

The cruiser Galveston, which was the trophy ship in American naval gunnery last year, is also at Shanghai.

"KEEP ON BEING A MOTHER."

This is Roosevelt's Advice to Parent of 7 Little Ones, Facing Hunger.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, July 27.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt today replied to the question asked by the mother of seven children, whose father is out of a job and who are likely to grow hungry before he gets another, by telling her to keep on being "a mother."

Mrs. McHonney's letter, in part, is as follows:

Do you advocate raising children for county charges, the poor house, or what? I am a mother of seven children and feel that I have a right to ask. Perhaps you have never had the experience of raising seven children on $80 a month and then suddenly losing the position and have your house threatened with foreclosure.

The Colonel replied:

We are, any of us, liable to run into hard luck, but that does not by any manner of means lessen our duties to ourselves and to society. I am sorry for Mrs. McHonney, who seems to be having a hard time through no fault of her own, or that of her husband. It seems to me that the only answer to her question is to tell her to keep right on being a mother, the best, highest, most worthwhile job on earth, no matter what the temporary conditions that surround it may be."

HAITI MASSACRE; PRESIDENT FLEES; ZAMOR EXECUTED

Gen. Oscar, Governor of Port au Prince, Has ex-President and 160 Prisoners Slain.

IS SHOT LATER BY A MOB

Severe Fighting in the Capital, Which Is Now Held by the Revolutionists.

PALACE IS PARTLY BURNED

President Guillaume and His Family in the French Legation, Which Is Threatened by the Rebels.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 27.—A revolution, more terrible in the toll of life thus far taken than any even in the days of Nord Alexis, flamed out in the Haitian capital today. It was an offshoot of the movement to the north, where the adherents of Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, twice expelled from Haiti, have been striving for several months to break the power of the President, General Vilbrun Guillaume.

One hundred and sixty men, including an ex-President of Haiti, have been executed by order of General Oscar, Governor of Port au Prince. Oscar caused to be executed all the political prisoners in the hands of the Government.

The victims of this massacre included General Orestes Zamor, ex-President of Haiti, who was driven out of the country last year, and returned last March and was made a prisoner.

When the people of Port au Prince learned of the massacre there was a general outbreak of indignation. A mob invaded the Santo Domingan Legation, where General Oscar had taken refuge after an unsuccessful defense of the Presidential Palace against the rebels, seized Oscar, and dragged him before the door of the legation, where he was promptly executed in his turn by a fusillade of rifle shots.

President Guillaume and the members of his family have taken refuge in the French legation, an attack upon which has been threatened.

The Presidential Palace has been partially destroyed after an attack which lasted for hours.

The revolutionists are in possession of the city.

How many persons have been shot down in the streets and in the Government buildings cannot yet be learned, but the fighting between the loyal supporters of the President and the rebels was carried on with furious determination on the one side and desperate resolution on the other.

It was at about 10 A. M. that President Guillaume, General Oscar, and the Chief of Police, who had been defending the Palace with the aid of the President's personal staff and other troops who had remained loyal, were obliged to make their escape. At that time one section of the Palace was burning. The rebels' attack began at about 4 A. M.

Port au Prince has been in a state of panic for days. No one knew when he might be seized and cast into prison. There have been wholesale arrests, apparently without cause, by order of the President or some of those close to him. The successes gained by the revolutionists in the north were convincing proof to the President and Government officials that their course would soon be run. Therefore they viewed with suspicion various individuals and organizations. One regiment of soldiers was disbanded. It was this regiment which at 4 o'clock this morning descended upon the Palace.

Guillaume and those who acted as his guard offered a stubborn resistance, but were greatly outnumbered. Even after the palace was abandoned by the President and his party some of the others continued its defense. Soon word of the massacre of the political prisoners was circulated from mouth to mouth, and a fierce wave of indignation swept over the capital. Many who had not originally been identified with the rising took up arms. The Dominican Legation was invaded and the Governor of Port au Prince paid with his life for the massacre early in the day.

It was in March, 1908, that a similar execution of political prisoners, though not by any means on so great an extent, took place. Nord Alexis was then President of Haiti. It was declared by his officials that those so executed were engaged in an insurrection, but a few months later Nord Alexis was deposed and deported from the country.

So far as is known, no foreigners have suffered in the present rising, but it is expected that American warships will be sent here immediately to protect foreign lives and interests.

Among those arrested in the reign of terror which began ten days ago were all Haitians of any wealth or position, without distinction of age or sex, while Guillaume expelled all foreigners.

Haitian women were arrested in the streets and taken away to prisons. On July 17 a French actress, Mme. Palay, was treated in this arbitrary manner. The prisons of the city were soon full, and the conditions in them were deplorable. Prisoners died daily as a result of hunger and the unsanitary conditions in which they were compelled to live.

Fears are being expressed of violence between the several factions in other parts of Haiti who are striving to obtain control of the Government.

The foreign legations hold many refugees.

OUR SHIPS AT CAPE HAITIEN.

Admiral Caperton May Go on the Washington to the Capital.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Official notification of the uprising at Port au Prince against President Guillaume of the Haitian Republic, reached the State Department late today from Chargé d'Affaires Davis of the American legation there.

The first message, sent at 9 o'clock this morning, was as follows:

"Uprising in the city 4:15 A. M. Heavy firing two hours, which still continues intermittently. Government taken by surprise and revolutionists in partial control of the city. President and few Generals surrounded in Palace. Uprising in favor Charles Zamor, but impossible to verify at this hour. Large number killed and wounded."

At noon Mr. Davis sent the following:

"From all information, President escaped Palace and has taken refuge in French Legation."

Rear Admiral Caperton, who is at Cape Haitien, has made no report. He

Continued on Page 7.

Hears Austria Is Evacuating Gorizia; May Quit Podgora Under Italian Pressure

GENEVA, July 27.—A dispatch from Laibach to the Tribune says:

"Last night the Austrians began to evacuate Gorizia. The evacuation of Podgora also is a question of hours.

"All the trains from Gorizia have been reserved for the troops, and ammunition and food supplies will be removed later. The workmen have been ordered to cease strengthening the fortifications. Every measure has been taken for a great retreat.

"At Doberdo the Austrian troops guarding the route to Trieste have been unable to hold their positions.

"On the Carso Plateau, with the exception of a few trenches, the Italians have captured the entire plateau, the Austrians losing 2,000 men in two days here.

"The great Italian offensive on the banks of the Isonzo is daily progressing favorably."

VIENNA, July 27, (via London.)—The War Office tonight issued the following:

Under cover of a massed artillery fire, which began early yesterday, the Italians again attacked the plateau of Doberdo with large forces. The attack failed with heavier losses than before. After fierce hand-to-hand fighting our troops again remained in full possession of their old positions on the border of the plateau.

On the other parts of the front of the coastal district and in the Carinthian frontier district nothing of importance has occurred.

SHERIFF'S NERVE ENDS OIL STRIKE

Kinkead Cows Objectors and Marches Men Into Bayonne Plants Between Deputies.

NOW IDOL OF THE WORKERS

Tells of Strategy That Won Their Confidence When State and City Authorities Failed.

Shrill blasts from whistles of the Standard and Tidewater Oil plants reverberated through Bayonne, N. J., at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, for the first time in nearly two weeks, the big gates opening into East Twenty-second Street swung back. From the gateways emerged nearly 4,000 men, swinging dinner pails and tools.

They marched slowly, timidly, at first, through lanes of policemen and Deputy Sheriffs. But they marched boldly and eagerly as they got further from the plants and saw, not the hundreds of bitter glances they had dreaded, but instead, women and children smiling and waving at them, and the deputies, their clubs laid aside, playing baseball in the streets. Not a striker was to be seen.

For the 4,000 represented approximately half the men who had gone out after the original strike of a few coopers in the Standard Oil plant a week ago last Thursday, and who since then had battled with oil guards, fought armed deputy sheriffs, and kept Bayonne in a turmoil of excitement and fright.

Under the Spell of Kinkead.

The 4,000 had gone to work yesterday morning, frightened, hesitant, fearful of violence at the hands of their fellows, but so under the spell of Eugene F. Kinkead, Sheriff of Hudson County, that they obeyed him.

The Sheriff had got for them the implied promise of the increased wages they demanded. He had promised to protect them, and the first man they had seen when they entered Twenty-second street in the morning had been the Sheriff, hatless, coatless, and wearing no collar. He seemed to be everywhere in the mile-long street, and wherever he was there was order.

Not a striker molested them in the morning. Not one was to be seen in the afternoon. Those who had not gone to work in the morning were at their homes, seeing to their tools and the preparation of their dinner pails, for the big strike was broken. The very men who had engaged in pistol duels with the guards met one another in the streets throughout the day and planned how they would return to work this morning. Dreading in others the violence they themselves had displayed, no one would be first to go back, but, satisfied by the absence of disorder yesterday that they might return in safety, each prepared hastily to do so.

And to a man they gave credit to Sheriff Kinkead for ending the strike. Had he not promised them better wages? they argued among themselves. Had he not promised to protect those who desired to return to work? He had promised and he had protected, and why should any man strike when the Sheriff would fight his battle for him and get him higher wages?

Haste to Go Back to Work.

It was the argument which won over the most reluctant of the strikers. More than 500 of them gathered in front of John Mydosh's Hall, their headquarters, and voted to return to work today, regretful that they had not done so earlier. Sheriff Kinkead was the greatest labor leader in Bayonne last night, for the men who had fought him for a week now acclaimed him.

And the Sheriff had won his victory single-handed. Not a company of militia had been sent by Governor Fielder in response to his urgent pleas for help. Not a policeman had come to his aid from Jersey City or Hoboken, the biggest towns in Hudson County, though he had raced to these towns in his automobile on Monday night and sworn in members of the police force as his Deputy Sheriffs. Of these men who had failed him the Sheriff said he would have more to say and do later. Meantime, when he hurried back to Bayonne early yesterday morning he found a small body of reinforcements.

To augment his own 500 deputies, armed only with clubs and stationed in the oil plants, there had come from West Hoboken, North Bergen, and Union Hill seventy-eight uniformed men. There were also fifteen motorcycle men from the Boulevard, and with Bayonne's seventy-two men, he had a force of 165 uniformed men.

In the parade he marched his men down Twenty-second Street. At Avenue E, Avenue F and Prospect Avenue, the danger points, he left equal numbers of motorcycle men, each armed with a rifle. Along the blocks he distributed his uniformed men and presently reinforced them with his deputies who, at 5:30 marched out of the oil works.

"Go to Work or Go Home."

Twenty-second Street was then a lane of policemen and deputies, with the Sheriff for their Field Marshal, and Under Sheriff James H. Clark, his first assistant. There was not a striker in the streets.

But presently they appeared in groups of twos and threes. They peered curiously at the policemen and guards, who good-naturedly kept them moving with the shouted slogan: "Go to work or go on home."

Sheriff Kinkead's hopes of ending the strike peaceably hung in the balance. Then a few men who had drawn slowly up to the Tidewater works passed through the gate. It was as though a signal had been given. One after another the strikers returned to work. If they did not pass in at the gates they at least passed off Twenty-second Street, for none was allowed to loiter.

There was only one instance of disorder. Two men declined to move on, snapped back at the policemen, and

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REPULSE GERMANS AT NAREW RIVER

Russians Check Enveloping Move of Armies North and South of Warsaw.

NORTHERN RAID CONTINUES

Drive from Baltic Provinces to Flank the Niemen River Defenses Worries Petrograd.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 28.—The Austro-German attempts to envelop the Russian armies defending Warsaw and to capture the Polish capital, which for a time progressed almost with the momentum of the offensive which cleared Galicia of the Russian troops, have been brought nearly to a standstill, and where the Germans are moving forward it is only yard by yard and at tremendous cost in men and material.

The German Field Marshal von Mackensen has taken a few villages on the way to the Lublin-Chelm Railway, between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers, and the Austrians, by a counter-offensive at Sokol, have captured positions which will make the German flank safer, but, as has so often occurred lately, Berlin officially reports that "otherwise the position of the German troops under von Mackensen remains unchanged."

Along the western bank of the Vistula from Ivangorod to Novo Georgievsk progress apparently has been made, while along the Narew, where Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been directing operations in an effort to drive a wedge in behind the city, he is now largely occupied in meeting the Russian counter-attacks.

These counter-attacks, according to Petrograd, have succeeded in forcing the Germans who had crossed the river to return to the northern bank at several points. The capture of a Zeppelin, 700 prisoners, and several Maxims is announced among the incidental successes.

The Russians, who were defeated in the Baltic provinces recently, have also turned, and, according to the Berlin official report, have delivered an attack from Mitau, which, however, was repulsed.

Further to the south the Germans continue their advance eastward, toward the Vilna-Petrograd Railway, but there is a lot of territory to cover before this is reached, and it is considered more likely that General von Buelow, who is in command here, will turn to the southwest to threaten the Russian armies which are facing von Hindenburg.

Everywhere the battles are at their height, especially that in which von Mackensen is engaged. All the military critics here believe that this is the most critical of the campaign, for the whole German plan depends on his reaching the Lublin-Chelm Railway.

Russian Front Greatly Shortened.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 27, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post).—From the coastline of the Gulf of Riga all the way round to the upper reaches of the River Bug about Grubischow fighting is in progress, and for the most part it is fighting of considerable intensity.

Altogether the Russian European front now measures over 700 miles, the result of the retirement of the forces, the abandonment of deep salients and the withdrawal over a great part of the strategic front having shortened the line held a fortnight ago by nearly 300 miles. Along 500 of the 700 odd miles of the present strategic front fighting is in progress.

There is no doubt that for the present the largest forces actually engaged are to be found on Mackensen's front, where some very extended and strenuous fighting continues. But the situation shows signs of growing grave on the Narew front, while the advance of the Germans upon a forty-mile front from Kolany to Polowitts is particularly significant, as indicated by the Grand Duke's statement in the official bulletin as being "between the Drina and the Niemen," a phrase which inevitably opens a very broad outlook on the Germanic plans.

Military experts in the press here have already hinted at the possibility that the German attack on the Narew front may not be the principal northern operation, and that the real attack is perhaps that developing from the Baltic provinces, which threatens with luck to sweep southward behind the Niemen defenses. This movement is combined with attacks from the southwest upon the approaches to the fortress of Kovno. From the Niemen to the Drina, therefore, in the Grand Duke's phrase—that is to say, in its ultimate signification from the fortress of Kovno to the fortress of Dvinsk—is the front upon which the German armies of the North are now moving.

From Kovno to Dvinsk is 120 miles, an extent of front which implies the presence of very large forces indeed, considering the opposition that must be expected on this line of advance against the series of fortresses.

Russians Tell of Foes' Repulse.

PETROGRAD, July 27.—The following official communication was issued this evening:

On the Drina and the Niemen the situation remains unchanged. There have been cavalry outpost actions there. Southwest of Kovno Monday the enemy was repulsed beyond the Vesia River.

On the Narew Sunday and Monday, from Dobwolenka to the Novo Georgievsk region, the fighting increased in energy. On the left bank of the Narew the enemy was held back by energetic counter attacks. Intense fighting occurred in the forest east of Rozan.

Monday evening the enemy brought up enormous reserves above Serock. On both banks of the Narew there have been successful Russian attacks, some enemy detachments being compelled to beat a hasty retreat to the region of the Village of Serock. We

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BERLIN REPLY MAY WAIT SIX WEEKS; CARE TAKEN TO AVOID NEW ATTACKS WHICH MIGHT BRING A CRISIS WITH US

Submarines Sink Thirteen Craft In One Day; Nine British Trawlers the Victims of Two U Boats

LONDON, July 29.—Ten trawlers, all British, and three neutral vessels make up the list of victims of German submarines today.

Two German submarines appeared among the fishing fleet off the north coast of Scotland, and by shell fire sunk nine trawlers—the Rosslyn, Celtic, Cydorna, Gadwell, Strathmore, Honoria, Cassio, Hermione, and Sutton. In each case the crews of the fishermen escaped without injury.

The Aberdeen trawler Emblem has also been sunk.

The Danish steamship Nogill, bound from Gothenburg, Sweden, for the River Tyne, and laden with railway ties, has been sunk in the North Sea.

The Norwegian bark Harboe was attacked and set on fire Sunday by a German submarine. The Captain says he saw three other boats on fire near the spot where the Harboe was attacked.

The crew of the Norwegian sailing ship G. P. Harbitz was landed at Shields today by a Danish steamer. The G. P. Harbitz, which was bound for a British port, was set on fire by a German submarine Sunday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 27.—Telegrams received in Copenhagen yesterday picture the new activity of German submarines as being more energetic than ever. Captains who have just crossed the North Sea are of the same opinion. This is believed by the Danish press to be the first result of the American note to Germany.

A Copenhagen dispatch to The Daily Mail says:

"The German press expresses great satisfaction over the renewed energy of the submarines. The Deutsche Tageszeitung states that this must be taken as a practical reply to the United States note."

ENGLAND SENDING NEW SHIPPING NOTE

Asks That Publication of Last One Be Held Back—Further Statement Within a Week.

ANSWER TO OUR "CAVEAT"

Note Now in President's Hands Defends Order in Council and Suggests Arbitration for Differences.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The British Government is preparing a new note to the United States, which will deal with the general questions of contraband and blockade raised by restrictions on neutral commerce during the enforcement of the Order of Council policy against overseas trade with Germany. The new note will be forwarded to the State Department within a week, according to the Department's advices today from Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador at London. Mr. Page transmitted a request from Sir Edward Grey, British Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the British note which was received by the Washington Government yesterday, be withheld from publication until the new communication was delivered.

The British note received yesterday was to have been given out textually at the State Department this afternoon for publication in tomorrow morning's newspapers. An arrangement for synchronous publication in the United Kingdom and the United States, had been made with the British Government, but when the request came from Sir Edward Grey, Secretary Lansing announced that the note of yesterday would be considered confidential for the present.

The cablegram from Ambassador Page gave no details. It did not indicate the nature of the forthcoming note, but stated that it would deal with the shipping question. Secretary Lansing said he had received no intimation as to the reason for or character of the new note. However, since the note that is to come will deal with the same question of shipping raised by the "caveat" received yesterday, officials of the Department are assuming that the forthcoming communication will be in the nature of a supplement to the one received yesterday, and that the two communications will have to be considered together as constituting the British reply to the American contentions in favor of the rights of neutral trade under recognized principles and rules of international law.

One Answer for Both Notes.

The preparation of a supplementary note by the British Government will delay somewhat the transmission of the new American note to Great Britain, dealing with the problems of trade and intercourse which affect both Governments under the enforcement of the Order in Council policy. The American reply has been in preparation some time. It had been nearly completed and was sent in its incomplete form to President Wilson at Cornish for consideration. The American note will not now, of course, be forwarded to Ambassador Page for delivery to Sir Edward Grey, until the second note now in preparation in London has been received and considered. It is altogether probable that the American note will be revised so as to serve as a response to both the new British notes.

In some quarters the fact that a supplemental note was being prepared by the British Government was regarded as significant. But this was not the view of Secretary Lansing or other high officials of the State Department, who pointed out that the State Department had no intimation concerning the tenor of the coming note, or its character, and that no one in Washington possessed information upon which to predicate a statement as to the "significance" of the development. The opinion was expressed in one quarter that the coming note might take cognizance of the suggestion conveyed in the last American communication to Germany relative to contending for the freedom of the seas, but this suggestion was discounted elsewhere. The best obtainable opinion here appears to be that the British note will deal more especially with the "caveat" note of July 23 from Secretary Lansing, requesting Ambassador Page to inform the British Government that the United States "will not recognize the validity of prize court proceedings taken under restraints imposed by British municipal law in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law."

The text of the note received from the British Government yesterday has been forwarded to President Wilson at Cornish for his information. It is also being carefully studied and analyzed by Secretary Lansing and his advisers in the State Department. A Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, printed this morning, indicated the general character and tenor of the note which was received yesterday. Additional information was obtained today

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GAVE AMPLE TIME TO LEELANAW CREW

Submarine Captain Quoted as Saying He Couldn't Stop to Throw Contraband Over.

SO HE HAD TO SINK VESSEL

Washington Sees a Clear Violation of Treaty, but Without Serious Aspects.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ABERDEEN, July 27.—Captain Delk and the crew of the American steamer Leelanaw arrived here tonight. In the course of an interview one of the crew said that the Captain of the German submarine which sank the Leelanaw stated that they were not in the habit of throwing contraband cargo overboard, and consequently had no alternative but to sink the ship.

ABERDEEN, Wednesday, July 28.—The Captain and crew of the American steamer Leelanaw, which was sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea last Sunday night, arrived here last night.

They say that several shots were fired at the vessel by the submarine, but that they received ample warning before the steamer was sunk.

"We were on our way from Archangel to Belfast Sunday afternoon with a cargo of flax and tow," said Captain Eugene Delk in describing the destruction of his ship, "when I observed two steamers to the north and heard a shot fired. We were then sixty-five miles northwest of Kirkwall.

"Soon I saw a submarine heading toward one of the vessels. Immediately afterward one of them sank. The submarine fired another shot and started in pursuit of the Leelanaw.

"I altered my course and decided to run for it, but the submarine made good headway and fired a shot which fell only 300 yards short. Thereupon I put the helm over and headed toward the submarine, which signaled to me to send our papers aboard. This I did. The officers and crew were then told to abandon the ship.

"A boat was sent out by the commander of the submarine, who told us to take time to get all our effects into our own boats. He informed us also that we would be put on the proper course to Orkney.

"We got into the boats and rowed away, after which the submarine fired five shots at the starboard side. None of them took effect, as they struck above the water line. The submarine then fired a torpedo, which hit the steamer amidships, and she began to sink at once.

"Our crew afterward was taken aboard the submarine with our boats in tow. As the Leelanaw was still above water more shots were fired into the port side, the second of which set the steamer afire. The German Commander stood by until he saw the vessel disappear.

"We were taken to a point eight miles from the coast of Orkney, where the crew was ordered into our boats and the submarine disappeared beneath the surface. The commander showed us every courtesy."

Right to Sink Is Questioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—That the commander of the German submarine which sank the American steamer Leelanaw off Scotland gave ample warning to the Captain and crew seems to be proved by this message received today by the State Department from Consul General Skinner at London:

Leelanaw crew proceeding to Dundee. Captain of torpedoed ship states to agent at Kirkwall that he had ample time to leave his ship before being fired on. Crew went on board submarine and remained some time, ship's boats being taken in tow for about fifty miles.

Ambassador Page has been asked to cable a full report of the circumstances of the sinking as soon as they can be obtained from Captain Delk and his men, who are expected to reach Dundee today. Information is wanted on the question whether Captain Delk was requested to deliver out the contraband in his cargo and was willing to do so is needed by the United States Government before officials can determine the nature of any representations that may be made to Germany.

Gratifying as is the news of the humane treatment of the Captain and crew of the Leelanaw, the destruction of that vessel is regarded by officials as such a violation of Article XIII. of the treaty of 1799, which was revived by the treaty of 1828, between the United States and Prussia as to be a matter of concern to this country.

A real issue over the interpretation of the treaty of 1799 was raised between the United States and German Governments in connection with the demand

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GERMANS ONE IN OPINION

All Classes Agree That Submarine War Won't Be Abandoned.

BELIEVE WILSON PARTISAN

And Won't Credit Him with Good Faith Unless He Sends Pointed Note to England.

SHARP TALK BY PERSEUS

Tageblatt's Critic Revives Alleged American Permission for Merchant Ships to Arm.

Germany Receives Our Orduna Note

BERLIN, July 27, (via London, Wednesday, July 28).—The American Ambassador today presented to the Foreign Office a note of inquiry regarding the attack by a German submarine on the British steamer Orduna.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 27.—In President Wilson's sharp tone toward Germany and what they regard as his gentle protests to England, Germans feel resentfully that they see proof of a partisanship that violates neutrality.

Germans are frankly skeptical about the President's good faith in his forthcoming note to England, but the text of that document will be awaited here with keener interest than was any note Mr. Wilson ever sent to Germany.

Everything, it is felt here, depends on that note. If President Wilson warns England against future transgressions against the freedom-of-the-seas principle in the same uncompromising and unmistakable tones that he used toward Germany, a dramatic revulsion of feeling can be looked for here.

He would probably win the admiration of even the hard-headed and practical Germans who cannot understand why President Wilson should want to argue about an abstract principle, thereby hampering them in their fight for existence, unless (and here is where the German mind definitely goes astray) he secretly sympathizes with the enemy.

If the President's next note to England is gentle in tone and friendly, it will tend to confirm the Germans' worst suspicions. Then "full steam ahead" will be the order in the submarine war on English commerce "regardless of consequences."

Will Take Time to Draft Reply.

It is almost certain now that Germany will answer the American note. Officials believe that it contains numerous errors and contradictions, which must be pointed out, even though it will do no good, as Wilson's mind is made up for all time, they think.

The procedure will probably be as follows: The American note will be submitted for exhaustive study to all departments interested and concerned. This process will take at least a month. The formulation of the German answer would take at least another two weeks. The present indications are that it will be a categorical negative.

While it is learned from a good source that no new or modifying orders have been sent to submarine commanders since the note was received, there is a general feeling that every possible human precaution will be used for the next few weeks at least, that nothing may happen which President Wilson could construe as a deliberately unfriendly act. The Germans show a very sincere desire to avoid a crisis.

Seen Errors in Wilson Note.

Unusual significance attaches to the following message from Berlin to the Frankfurter Zeitung:

"Undoubtedly the German Government will answer the American note, for it contains so many errors and contradictions that it cannot do any harm if they are exposed by the proper authorities, although one can hardly hope that such arguments will have any power of conviction on the President of the United States, who is governed by unworldly theories.

"Any one who comes right out and says that the torpedoing of English ships, whether armed or not, will be considered a 'deliberately unfriendly'

set has already made up his mind and does not want any more arguments, but will wait until events compel him to answer the question and to decide whether to accept the consequences of his views."

The feeling prevalent in even intellectual circles is typically expressed by Professor Förster of Munich, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt:

"No one would approve more unconditionally than Germany America's mission to secure the freedom of the seas," he says. "The mistake of the United States consists only in directing her action against Germany first instead of against England, which time out of mind, and particularly flagrantly in this war, has violated the interests of sea commerce by adpting the practice of might above right.

"Our submarine war is the only possible means of forcing England to acknowledge the freedom of the seas. The American note has the right idea, but at the same time it fronts the wrong way. If through our submarine war, which is a justifiable measure and action dictated by necessity, American lives are endangered America ought to protest against England's blockade policy, her use of passenger ships for ammunition transports, her misuse of neutral flags, &c.

"America can only champion the rights of neutral shipping by maintaining herself the strictest logic of the neutral standpoint. But it is already a breach of neutrality when America protests to Germany instead of protesting to England, inasmuch as she allows her munition shipments to be covered by American citizens traveling to Europe on registered auxiliary cruisers of the English Navy."

NATION DEMANDS SUBMARINE WAR

All One in Sentiment, but They Wait for the Kaiser to Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 27.—"Unfriendly and unneutral" is the coolly reasoned verdict of seventy millions of Germans on President Wilson's note.

Never have the German people been so united on any proposition since the war began as on the American communication. No German doubts what the nation is going to do about it. Yet all are waiting for the Kaiser to speak the final decisive word.

Nobody believes that Admiral von Tirpitz ever again will have occasion to threaten to resign if the submarine warfare is weakened, for von Tirpitz no longer has strong common sense and a big business party opposing him. All Germany cries, "On with the submarine war!"

The people know the possible consequences and are willing to take them, believing that Germany has both right and might on her side. For the possible eventualities arising from the next "deliberately unfriendly" act German people have been amply prepared for a long time by the hate engendered there over the question of American ammunition. This matter the public has never been allowed to forget for a day since the General Staff, in a report of Feb. 14, used what may prove a historic phrase: "The employment of American ammunition at several places on the western front has been proved."

As a corrollary to the hatred engendered on the ammunition question, the idea has obtained widespread acceptance in Germany that "neutral" America is a greater menace to Germany than if the two nations were at war. Some find corroboration for this idea in President Wilson's note, which has left no doubt in any German's mind that they cannot expect a square deal from the President.

All Germans with whom THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has talked in the last few days have the idea fixed in their minds that, in maintaining the principle of the freedom of the seas, President Wilson acts brusquely toward Germany, paying no attention to what they regard as her friendly and practical proposals and using unfriendly, and even threatening, language toward Germany, while ignoring what to the Germans seem the flagrant violations by Great Britain of the principle of the freedom of the seas.

So far as records published in the press show, the nearest thing to an official statement concerning the use of American ammunition by the Allies was made by a Bavarian Surgeon General to a TIMES staff correspondent in June and published in this paper on June 30.

Interviews with German officers and letters of soldiers have mentioned American ammunition as being in use, but as regards the alleged German General Staff report of Feb. 14, Berlin papers of Feb. 14, 15, and 16, which have been searched, do not seem to have reproduced it.

NOW "ENGLAND'S PARTNER."

Capt. Perseus Recalls Memorandum on Armed Merchant Ships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, July 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The more Berlin ponders over the American note the less it likes its contents.

In today's Tageblatt Captain Persius, the naval expert, breaks out in a frantic effort to prove by inference that all British merchant ships are armed, and that, with the connivance of the United States, which, he declares, has now become a partner of England's "unscrupulousness."

He claims that the German Government has become possessed of regulations issued by the American Government permitting armed merchant ships to enter American harbors, and a memorandum dated Sept. 23, which was sent out by the State Department, permitting armed merchant vessels of any country to enter American harbors provided the armament used was only in self-defense, and fixing the calibre of the guns at not to exceed 15.2 centimeters."

"This memorandum," he asserts, "was only issued after it was established that no German ship could take advantage of the same. Guns of this calibre are perfectly able to guarantee the destruction of a submarine. Thus Washington pronounces its blessing on Churchill's armed merchant vessels."

Capt. Perseus adds: "We now know that Churchill's criminal measure was generally accepted by the Admiralty. The claim that England is fighting for its existence means that for England morality are silenced. This accords with the English political traditions, but not with those of the United States.

"The United States now becomes a partner of England's unscrupulousness. This memorandum is a direct blow to international law and a violation of ngutrality, designed to give a tremendous advantage to England."

Naval Expert's Mistake.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Captain Persens, the naval expert of the Berliner Tageblat, sets up a straw man when he asserts, as quoted in a Daily News dispatch from Rotterdam, that all British merchant ships are armed, and that it is with the "connivance of the United States." The Washington Government is not worried over the comments of Captain Perseus or his allegation that "thus Washington pronounces its blessing on Churchill's armed merchant vessels."

The real facts of the situation governing the status of armed merchant vessels and the attitude of the United States toward them are not in accord with the statements made by the German naval expert. It is true that the American Government did issue a memorandum, not a regulation, last September, covering the status of armed merchant vessels in which it was stated that a merchant vessel of belligerent nationality might carry armament and ammunition, but only for purposes of defense, and indicating that no gun of greater calibre than 6 inches could be carried by such a vessel. Captain Perseus, however, fails to give the correct date of the circular, does not correctly state its provisions, and overlooks entirely the fact that in only two instances have belligerent merchant ships entered American ports carrying guns, and that, while the United States Government takes the stand that belligerent merchant vessels may carry guns solely for purposes of defense, the whole influence of this Government has been exerted against the arming of merchant ships entering or leaving American ports.

The fact of the matter is that the United States Government as long ago as last September expressed the hope informally that belligerent merchant ships should not enter or leave American ports with any mounted guns, and the State Department was assured in the same month by the British Ambassador in Washington that his Government had decided upon the disarmament of British merchant craft plying between British ports and the United States.

The problem of determining whether belligerent merchant steamers should be permitted to be armed when entering or leaving American ports was raised when the White Star Liner Adriatic arrived at New York on Aug. 29 last, carrying four guns. The Collector of Customs at New York at that time telegraphed to the Treasury Department that the Captain of the Adriatic reported that the guns were carried only for defense. The British Government took the position that the Adriatic carried guns only for protection, and that so long as the vessel was engaged in commercial pursuits direct between two ports, and was not cruising the ocean for offensive purposes, it had a right to carry arms for protective purposes.

On Sept. 1 Dr. Arthur Mudra, German Consul at Philadelphia, called the attention of the Collector at Philadelphia to the fact that the steamer Merion, flying a British flag, arrived at that port with four 6-inch guns mounted on her decks. Dr. Mudra made no protest. The Collector referred the question to Washington. The Captain said the guns were used only for protection. The result of the reference to the Merion's case to Washington was the sailing of the Merion without her armament mounted. The guns were dismounted and stored in the Merion's hold. The British Consul General at Philadelphia explained that the dismounting of the Merion's guns was done without prejudice to the general principle of neutrality.

It was stated by a high official tonight that these were the only two incidents of merchant vessels entering or leaving American ports with guns mounted.

DENIES FREEDOM OF TRAVEL.

German Professor of Law Says There Is No Such Thing in Wartime.

BERLIN, July 27, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Professor Eduard Heilfron, a writer on international law, and author of many law text books, commenting in an article in Der Tag on the American note to Germany regarding the Lusitania disaster and submarine warfare, says:

"The American note must produce indignation and great irritation. President Wilson's contention that American citizens may travel where their interests upon the high seas call them is absolutely untenable. International law unconditionally acknowledges that neutrals do not possess absolute freedom of travel on the high seas in wartime. The Lusitania case concerns not a neutral ship, but a hostile ship of which there were strong suspicions of her being turned into an auxiliary cruiser at any moment.

"The insinuation of the United States that Germany give up her submarine warfare so that American citizens may travel on British ships in comprehensible only because it is in accordance with the entire attitude of the American Government toward Germany.

"The delivery of arms and munitions does not always violate neutrality, but if the fighting power of one of the belligerents exclusively depends upon the delivery of arms and munitions by a neutral power, then it constitutes a violation.

"President Wilson speaks of a new and unexpected method of naval warfare, and the May note acknowledged the impossibility of submarines detaining hostile ships. A necessary consequence is the destruction of such vessels. Instead, President Wilson demands that Germany abandon the use of her most efficient weapon just to enable some Americans to travel on British ships instead of being satisfied with taking passage on American, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian, or Danish ships."

TO DISREGARD OUR NOTE.

War on Merchant Shipping to Go On, Says Reventlow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 28.—The Times this morning says Count von Reventlow in The Deutsche Tageszeitung refers to the lively anxiety expressed in letters from his readers owing to the meagre results of the submarine war against England in the last fortnight. "This is a fact," he says, "and is not unknown to us. Nevertheless, we believe there is no reason to suppose it is to be attributed to any special factor in the situation, least of all can we suppose that the slight results of the last two weeks have been directly or indirectly affected by the expectation of the American note.

"The submarine war against British commerce must and will be carried on in any case with greatest zeal. This position will not be altered by the contents of the American note."

BRYAN DEFENDED IN BERLIN.

Reichstag Member Writes to Prove Ex-Secretary Not Anti-German.

In a recent issue of Der Tag of Berlin there appeared under the signature of Dr. Otto Arendt, a prominent member of the German Reichstag, an article defending William Jennings Bryan. Dr. Arendt said that he was in a position to state that the statement, presumably published in Germany, that Mr. Bryan was a friend of England and an enemy of Germany, was false. The article read in part as follows:

"In the German press Bryan frequently is represented as a friend of England and an enemy of Germany. Based on a personal acquaintance with him, I am in a position to deny this statement. I do not speak of his official position with the American Government, but of Bryan's personal views.

"In the first place, I wish to deny the assertion of the German newspapers that the American Secretary of State has never been in Germany. Bryan, in fact, was in this country several times, and in his book of European travels made known his German impressions.

"When Bryan one Christmas Day was in Berlin he came to my house with his son, so that the latter could tell his mother that he had attended a real German Christmas celebration. I am convinced that Bryan is neither a friend of England or an enemy of Germany. I refer to Bryan's silver agitation. This was decidedly anti-English. The American goldbugs were considered the henchmen of England. Bryan's silver agitation failed, owing to England's opposition. It would, indeed, be easy to show from Bryan's books and speeches that he made most severe attacks against Great Britain. But I do not recall a single unfavorable word which Bryan has written or spoken against Germany. On the contrary, during his political campaigns he always referred to his wife's German antecedents in order to demonstrate his friendship for the German-American voters."

LISTS BRYAN WITH FREAKS.

Roosevelt Tells Club It Might Invite a Two-Headed Calf Next.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 27.—Inferentially cataloguing Colonel William Jennings Bryan as a freak side show exhibit, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt definitely labeled the ex-Secretary of State, as far as his own opinion is concerned, this morning in forceful language. As Roosevelt and some Progressive leaders were coming from a secret meeting at the U. S. Grant Hotel, an invitation was tendered to him in behalf of the San Diego Advertising Club to take luncheon. The Colonel had just refused a similar offer and said, "And your advertising club thinks that I have an hour to spend with you, too. If I had that much time I would spend it right here with you."

"But, Colonel, Bryan had luncheon with them when he was here," spoke up a bystander.

"Well, if they had Bryan for luncheon, that settles it, they most certainly can't have me," retorted Roosevelt. "Let them get a two-headed calf now."

AMERICANS SMILE AT WEISMANN'S SLURS

German Propagandist Attacks Best Blood in Country with President.

SECURITY LEAGUE GROWS

Taft and Roosevelt, Seventeen Governors, and Many Former Cabinet Members on Its Rolls.

When Henry Weismann of Brooklyn, President of the New York State German-American Alliance, denounced President Wilson as "a political bankrupt" and then added that the men who are backing the President in his insistence that Germany shall observe the rules of civilized warfare on the seas are "those who are engaged in forming the National League of Security" (the National Security League), he gave to the President the credit of having the unqualified support of more than 10,000 of the most prominent and most highly respected men in American life. Among these backers of the President, in addition to those mentioned by name by Weismann, are two ex-Presidents of the United States, more than a dozen ex-members of the Cabinet, seventeen Governors of States, more than a score of ex-Governors, and hundreds of the best known men in the political, business, professional, and other walks of life in this country.

Mr. Weismann, who has been prominent in the German propaganda movement in this country ever since the war in Europe started, and who has traveled all over the United States speaking for the German cause, in addressing the State convention of the German-American Alliance at Utica last Saturday night, and after denouncing the President as "a political bankrupt," said, according to the special dispatch printed in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES:

A war with Germany inevitably means an alliance with England and its allies. Such an alliance with project this country into a world conflict, with all its direful consequences, and the result would be that American democracy would cease to exist. The men who are upholding the President's hands are the ones who are engaged in forming the National League of Security. These men demand a big, strong military establishment.

Behind this demand stands Morgan, the chief pirate of Wall Street. Behind him stand the financiers of Wall Street, mostly allied with the financiers of England in floating a loan of $100,000,000 to enable the war to be prosecuted. Behind these Choate, Root, Lodge, Gardner—all of them in their public careers have never said an honest word for the interests of the people. Not one of these fellows ever advocated the cause of the people but of the money power of the country. The money power wants war to save the millions they have poured into European coffers.

To find out who are "the men who are upholding the President's hands" a TIMES reporter inquired yesterday at the offices of the National Security League, 31 Pine Street. It was stated that the league would not dignify what Mr. Weismann had said with a formal reply. It was pointed out that the league is strictly non-political, that its membership is nationwide and that within the last few weeks, since the German situation became acute, its membership has increased about ninefold, until now it exceeds the 10,000 mark.

Here are a few of the members of the league who, according to the President of the New York State German-American Alliance, are "upholding the hands" of the President of the United States in this crisis in the country's history:

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, ex-President of the United States.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, ex-President of the United States.
PHILANDER C. KNOX, ex-Secretary of State.
JOSEPH H. CHOATE, ex-Ambassador to Great Britain.
Captain ULYSSES S. GRANT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and grandson of General Grant.
JOHN WANAMAKER, ex-Postmaster General.
CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, ex-Attorney General.
MYRON T. HERRICK, ex-Ambassador to France.
ELIHU ROOT, ex-Secretary of State.
TRUMAN L. NEWBERRY, ex-Secretary of the Navy.
VINCENT ASTOR.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT.
JAMES J. HILL.
DAVID R. FRANCIS, ex-Governor of Missouri.
JOHN B. KENDRICK, Governor of Wyoming.
JAMES E. FERGUSON, Governor of Texas.
L. B. HANNA, Governor of North Dakota.
FRANK B. WILLIS, Governor of Ohio.
WILLIAM C. McDONALD, Governor of New Mexico.
SAMUEL V. STEWART, Governor of Montana.
LUTHER E. HALL, Governor of Louisiana.
JAMES R. McCREERY, Governor of Kentucky.
GEORGE W. CLARKE, Governor of Iowa.
MARCUS H. HOLCOMB, Governor of Connecticut.
CHARLES R. MILLER, Governor of Delaware.
PHILIP E. GOLDSBOROUGH, Governor of Maryland.
E. L. PHILLIP, Governor of Wisconsin.
R. LIVINGSTON BEECKMAN, Governor of Rhode Island.
JAMES WITHYCOMBE, Governor of Oregon.
GEORGE W. P. HUNT, Phoenix, Ariz.
EDMUND D. BOYLE, Carson City, Nev.
JACOB M. DICKINSON, ex-Secretary of War.
General LUKE E. WRIGHT, ex-Secretary of War.
HENRY L. STIMSON, ex-Secretary of War.
GEORGE VON L. MEYER, ex-Secretary of the Navy.
ALTON B. PARKER, former Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.
SAMUEL RAE, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The list could be added to at great length, and it would show how diversified in political belief and residence, are the men who Mr. Weismann says are backing President Wilson.

The records of the Security League show that it is growing by leaps and bounds in all parts of the country. New branches are springing up everywhere from the Atlantic to the Pacific, among recent city branches being those in Chicago, Cleveland, San Francisco, Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Chattanooga, and Detroit. Nowhere has the growth been greater than in the Middle West, particularly the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, both of which have large German-American citizenships.

GERMAN AEROPLANES THAT CAN'T BE SEEN

Wings of New Transparent Material Invisible 3,000 Feet Up, Says Cologne Gazette.

AMSTERDAM, Wednesday, July 28.—Germany possesses invisible aeroplanes, according to The Cologne Gazette. The wings are made of a clear, transparent material called cellon, which is the invention of a German engineer named Knaubel.

Cellon, which is manufactured from cellulose and acetic acid, is tough, pliable, and non-inflammable, and is used instead of canvas. A machine covered with cellon is said to be virtually invisible above an altitude of 3,000 feet. Herr Knaubel made his first experiments with the material two years ago.

LETS MERCHANT SHIPS GO.

Great Britain Releases Two Vessels from This Port.

LONDON, July 27.—The Greek steamship Maleas, from New York for Piraeus, Greece, which had been held at Gibraltar for examination of certain items of her cargo, has been released.

The Danish steamship United States, bound from New York July 15 for Christiania and Copenhagen, which was held at Kirkwall, also has been released.

EXTRA SESSION TALK HAS NO SOLID BASIS

President Firm in View That Country is Better Off With Congressmen at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Predictions that President Wilson will call Congress in extra session in the Autumn, have no basis other than the fact that high officials of the Administration have, from time to time, discussed in an academic way, the possibility that the international situation might require Congressional deliberation. The President and his principal advisors are known to be opposed to having Congress at work prior to the regular Constitutional session, which will be begun on the first Monday in December.

In the opinion of the President, at least the opinion which he held up to a short time ago, and which is not known to have been modified in any degree, it would be unwise to have the Senate and House in full swing within the immediate future. Some Senators and Representatives have urged him to call an extra session, but he has not been responsive. As the President's view is understood here, he feels that with Congress in Washington, the temptation would be too great to discuss under the Capitol Dome delicate international problems which the Government finds it difficult to adjust, even with the country not aroused by legislative action.

FRENCH SUBMARINE SUNK BY GERMAN ONE?

Report from Constantinople Tells of Battle of Undersea Boats in Dardanelles.

BERLIN, July 27, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The French submarine Mariotte was destroyed by a German submarine on July 26 in the Narrows of the Dardanelles, according to a dispatch from Constantinople to the Mittag Zeitung. Thirty-one members of the French submarine's crew were captured.

The Narrows where the engagement between the French and German submarines took place is about midway in the Dardanelles Strait between the Aegean Sea and the Sea of Marmora. They are fifteen miles from the entrance to the Strait.

The French submarine Mariotte was built at Cherbourg in 1911. The vessel displaced 615 tons when submerged and was 215.7 feet long. She was fitted with six torpedo tubes and was capable of traveling fifteen knots an hour on the surface and ten knots when below.

Turks Report Gain of Trenches.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 27, (via London.)—An official statement given out today by the Turkish War Department says:

"A small Turkish reconnoitring detachment captured on July 25 near Seddul-Bahr a portion of enemy trenches and destroyed the defenders. We took 400 rifles with a quantity of ammunition and some bags filled with bombs."

GAVE AMPLE TIME TO LEELANAW CREW

Continued from Page 1.

for damages and reparation for the loss of the American sailing ship William P. Frye. It is thought here that this issue may be made more acute by the German Government setting up the same defense for the destruction of the Leelanaw that it did in the Frye case.

In the Leelanaw case, as in the Frye case, the United States will insist that the thirteenth article of the treaty of 1799 does not permit the destruction of an American vessel, found carrying contraband, when the captain of the steamer is ready to deliver out his contraband cargo. The German Government argues that this provision of the treaty expressly reserves to the party at war the right to stop the carrying of contraband and detain the contraband, and that if it cannot be accomplished in any other way the stopping of the supply may "in the extreme case be effected by the destruction of the contraband and of the ship carrying it."

As the commander of the submarine that destroyed the Leelanaw had enough time to tow the Captain and crew in open boats about fifty miles after the Leelanaw was sunk, it could hardly be argued that this was an "extreme case," justifying the destruction of the steamer even under the German construction of the treaty of 1799. In the case of the Frye the commander of the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich demanded that the cargo of wheat be thrown overboard. While this was being done the Captain of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich decided to destroy the Frye under the plea of military necessity.

Article XIII. of the treaty of 1799 states, however, that "in the case supposed of a vessel stopped for articles of contraband, if the master of the vessel stopped will deliver out the goods supposed to be of contraband nature he shall be admitted to do it, and the vessel shall not in that case be carried into any port, nor further detained, but shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage."

In the Leelanaw case the facts, so far as known here, do not show that the commander of the submarine gave any order to the master of the Leelanaw to throw overboard the cargo or that any of the cargo was jettisoned.

When the Leelanaw case is presented to the German Government it is expected that Berlin will seek to justify the action of the German submarine commander, both under the German interpretation of Article XIII. of the treaty of 1799, and under the principles laid down in the Declaration of London and the German Prize Ordinance. But even if the action of the submarine commander were supported by the Declaration of London, the position of the United States Government will be that the Declaration of London is not binding on the United States, which notified all the belligerents early in the war that that would not be accepted by the United States as operative during the present contest.

It is admitted here that the saving of the crew of the Leelanaw has removed from the case several dangerous aspects. There was an absence of tension today, for the case was regarded by officials as a diplomatic controversy which would require much legal argument.

Under the circular note sent by Germany to neutral Governments, which reached here May 11, an offer was made to arbitrate disputes which might arise in connection with attacks on neutral vessels.

There was some discussion today on the possibility that in the event of a deadlock on the interpretation of the treaty, the subject might eventually be submitted for arbitration.

ANOTHER HARBY SHIP SAILS.

Owners of Leelanaw Start Schooner for War Zone.

Undaunted by the torpedoing of their steamer Leelanaw on July 25, the Harby Steamship Company of 15 William Street started the five-masted schooner Helen W. Martin yesterday for Archangel with a cargo of cotton under the command of Captain J. B. Monteith. She is the first five-masted schooner to make the trip to Europe, and was much admired as she lay at anchor with an American flag painted on either side of her hull. Captain Monteith, who has three American mates with him and a crew of fourteen men, including an engineer to run the donkey engine, expects to make the trip to Archangel in fifty days.

The tonnage of the Helen W. Martin is 2,265. She is 281 feet long. She was owned by Percy & Small of Bath, Me., from whom she was recently bought for $85,000 by the Harby Steamship Company, and was loaded by the Harriss-Irby Cotton Company.

KAISER'S BUSY LIFE AT THE WAR FRONTS

His Advice Often Sought and Acted Upon by Generals, Headquarters Observer Says.

GUARDED BY SECRET POLICE

Keeps in Touch with East and West by Telephone—Relations with Crown Prince Cordial.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, July 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—Paul Schmeder, who claims to be one of those very few and highly favored correspondents who have lived at the Kaiser's headquarters since the beginning of the war, has just written a large volume in which he tells the German public all about the life which the War Lord leads at the front.

He scornfully rejects the theory circulated by the enemies of the Fatherland that the Kaiser's presence at the front disturbs the German generals, and maintains on the contrary that his advice is frequently sought and generally acted on by them.

The Kaiser's special train, in which he makes his famous and frequent rushes from one front to the other, consists, according to Schmeder, of ten carriages constructed on modern lines, comfortable, certainly, but not luxurious. At the beginning of the war the special train was painted a whitish blue color, so that the troops and civilians were always able to recognize and cheer the Emperor as he passed; but fear that hostile aviators might find the task of dropping bombs upon it made easier if they were aware of that fact has resulted in periodical repainting of the train in various colors.

"The necessity for this precaution," adds Schmeder, "will be obvious when I mention that a train purposely made to resemble in color and in form that of the Kaiser's was promptly bombarded by French flying men shortly after leaving the Frankfort railway station."

The safety of the Emperor in the field is guaranteed, he says, by his personal adjutants and by a large number of secret police, known as secret field police, who have been specially selected from all parts of Germany. It is their duty to keep the Kaiser under the closest observation, both in the field and at the headquarters of the General Staff, to make sure that no spies are watching his movements and that no dynamiters are prowling in the neighborhood.

"To all appearances," the writer adds, "there seem to be no precautions taken for guarding the Kaiser, but as a matter of fact invisible eyes watch him day and night. There is an absolutely impenetrable barrier between him and the outside world.

"Naturally in the field and at headquarters the Emperor's movements are unhampered by his guards, and one frequently sees him talking serenely and smilingly to officers he encounters in the towns which happen to be occupied by the General Staff.

"At headquarters recently established across the frontier in France the Emperor won the hearts of the inhabitants by coming out of his room a few minutes after his arrival in order to talk to the excited children who had gathered in front of the house."

Cabinet Ministers, court officials, doctors, Military Attachés, hairdressers, chauffeurs, and coachmen, says the writer, are included in the curious population which invades the town where the General Staff temporarily takes up its quarters. The first floor of the Imperial headquarters looks like a telephone exchange, and so perfect is this telephone exchange and so perfect is the telephone system that the Kaiser can get into immediate communication with his army chiefs in the west and east, with Government representatives at Berlin, and even with his Ambassadors in neutral European countries. Men, not girls, are employed to work this telephone exchange, the presence of women at headquarters or at the front having been sternly prohibited by the military authorities.

Schmeder insists upon the friendly relations which exist between the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, and to emphasize this point gives a pen picture of the two royal personages strolling arm in arm down the streets of the French village.

Cabinet meetings when held at headquarters usually take place in the morning and councils of war at night after dinner. The Kaiser, of course, presides, the Chief of Staff or Chancellor, according to the nature of the meeting, seated on his right side.

TURKS WORKING HARD TO MAKE MUNITIONS

Supply Not Abundant Since Rumania's Embargo—Separate Peace Rumors Denied.

GENEVA, July 27, (via Paris.)—Nedjemkden Effendi, the Turkish Minister of Justice, who came to Switzerland last week by way of Vienna, has been operated on for appendicitis at the hospital of Dr. Roux in Lausanne. A correspondent talked with Fassun Eskell Effendi, who came to Switzerland with Nedjemkden, and he gave denial to reports that he and Nedjemkden were here, vested with official powers, to open separate peace negotiations with the Triple Entente powers.

"Turkey did not desire this war," said Fassun Effendi, "and would gladly see the arrival of peace, but all recent rumors concerning Turkey seeking a separate peace are untrue."

With regard to the stoppage of the passage of ammunition to Turkey by Rumania, Fassun Eskell said:

"In such a situation Turkey naturally cannot have an abundance of ammunition, but we are working hard at Constantinople, which is strongly fortified and can hold out for a long time. Evidently nobody can predict the end. The Turkish soldiers are fighting with the greatest heroism, realizing that it is a question of life and death, and that if we are defeated our national liberty will be ended. The late Balkan war was a war of injustice, because Turkey gave more liberty to its Macedonian subjects than they now enjoy."

BOMBARD TURKISH PORTS.

Russian Torpedo Boats Destroy 150 Sailing Craft.

PETROGRAD, July 27.—The following official bulletin was issued tonight:

In the Black Sea Russian torpedo boats have bombarded Samsoon and Rize, destroying 150 sailing craft near the Anatolian coast.

SWEDEN'S ARMY 540,000.

Called Largest and Most Efficient in Nation's History.

COPENHAGEN, July 28, (via London.)—The Swedish Army is now the largest and most efficient in the country's history, according to a statement issued here.

Since the outbreak of the war the army has been almost doubled. It now aggregates 540,000 trained men, of whom 360,000 are troops of the first line and the remainder Landsturm. New training schools established since the war commenced have added 60,000 non-commissioner officers to the army.

ENGLAND SENDING NEW SHIPPING NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

concerning the attitude of the British Government as set forth in the British note. It may be summarized as follows:

Summary of Note Received.

1. The British Government contends that it has not departed from or altered the generally recognized principles of international law regarding blockade and contraband, and the treatment of neutral commerce, but has merely given new applications to existing principles of international law.

2. That the British Government cannot accept any doctrine that would treat every port of the British Isles as a blockaded port under the enforcement of the German submarine policy, while leaving Germany free to make use of certain natural neutral ports, such as Rotterdam, for commerce up the Rhine into Germany.

3. That the British Government is observing principles of international law sustained by decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the civil war cases, in which, the British Government contends, the court decided that the real criterion of neutral trade is neutral consumption, and that the mere fact that trade goes through a neutral country does not constitute it neutral trade.

4. The British Government contends that the former distinction between land and sea carriage of trade has disappeared, owing to the construction and development of railroads and the creation of the German canal system.

Test for Effective Blockade.

5. The principle of international law, as viewed by the British Government in making its reply, is that if a nation possesses command of the seas that nation can declare a lawful blockade and prevent trade with the enemy, and that the criterion of whether an effective blockade exists is whether a voyage to an enemy port is attended with exceptional risks.

6. That while the general principles of law remain the same, their application depends on circumstances, and while a belligerent has no right to endanger neutral lives or legitimate neutral trade between neutrals, trade destined for an enemy under the guise of being legitimate neutral commerce, cannot expect to pass freely through a neutral port into the enemy's country for use by the enemy.

7. In response to the American contention that neutral trade between neutrals has, as a matter of fact, been interfered with the British contention is that only neutral trade with belligerents is being interfered with and neutral trade with neutral nations contiguous to Germany is greater than it was prior to the war, and in excess of the precise amounts needed by the requirements of the population of those contiguous neutral countries.

8. In response to the American contention that American shippers have the precedents on their side, that the evidence is not sufficient to prove that the neutral trade interfered with by Great Britain has been in reality trade with the enemy, the British Government contends that the so-called neutral agents situated in neutral countries were in reality agents for Germany.

9. It is argued by the British Government that this is a matter of judicial proof or disproof, and as a juridical question must eventually, under the arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States, go before an arbitral court for determination, but that it would be impossible, at the present moment, with the war in Europe involving all six of the leading nations of Europe, to find a neutral arbitrator whose country was not immediately interested outside of South America.

10. That it must be obvious that the interests of Europe in the question of continuous voyages as understood in international law decisions of the two countries, England and the United States, are diametrically opposed to those of England and the United States.

It would thus appear to be the position of the British Government that differences found to exist between the two Governments as to the principles of law applicable, or respecting the application of those principles, which cannot be settled diplomatically, may be submitted at the first opportunity, probably not until the war in Europe is over, to arbitration under the existing treaty of arbitration between the two countries.

The arbitration treaty of June 4, 1908, between England and the United States provides that "differences which may arise of a legal nature" or "relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two contracting parties" and "which may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, established at The Hague by the Convention of the 29th of July, 1899, provided, nevertheless, they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two contracting States, and do not concern the interests of third parties." The arbitration convention was negotiated by Elihu Root and James Bryce. It provides that in each case the two nations, before appealing to the Court of Arbitration, should conclude a special agreement clearly defining the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the arbitral tribunal and the several stages of procedure. Under the terms of the arbitration treaty the advice and consent of the Senate would have to be obtained by the President to the special agreement for arbitration.

SHIP INSURANCE LOWER.

Measure of Submarine Warfare's Effect, Says Sir Edward Hain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 27.—"Since the beginning of the so-called German blockade by submarine the war risk insurance rate has been reduced to its minimum, while overseas freight rates have considerably fallen. That may be taken, apart from our indignation at the wanton destruction of human life, as being the measure of our concern over the submarine menace," said Sir Edward Hain at the annual meeting of the London General Shipowners' Society yesterday.

Dealing with the probable taxation of war profits, he said it was of vital importance that the mercantile marine should issue from the war with its financial resources unimpaired in order successfully to meet a keener competition probably than had ever been experienced before. During the war, he said, neutral shipping had reaped a very rich harvest by engaging on voyages prohibited to British vessels. It was said that the profits of the Greek mercantile marine for the current year would amount to £3,000,000, ($15,000,000,) and that other neutrals probably would show a proportionate result.

"Thus," said Sir Edward, "our competitors are in a much stronger financial position to develop their mercantile fleets and to compete with us than ever before."

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Blends incomparably with all liquors

REPULSE GERMANS AT NAREW RIVER

Continued from Page 1.

captured one Zeppelin and 700 prisoners and several Maxims. An enmy counter-attack from Constantinow was repulsed by armored motor cars.

On the left bank of the Vistula at daybreak Monday there was a successful bayonet charge, the enemy's attempts to approach the front of Nadarzyn-Piaseczno (southeast of Blonie) being repulsed.

On the Vistula and the Wieprz tranquility prevails.

East of the Wieprz to the River Bug the fighting continues. In this region Monday evening large enemy forces captured a portion of the Russian trenches, but were expelled from them in a subsequent counter-attack. Particularly vigorous attacks in the neighborhood of Geeoubie were successively repulsed.

On the Bug stubborn fighting is taking place in the region of Sokol and Potourzhitsa, where a portion of the enemy's forces crossed the river.

On the Dniester and the Pruth the enemy has delivered ineffectual attacks.

Earlier Report of Operations.

An earlier report of the operations, dated Monday night, read as follows:

In the direction of Tukum, toward Shlok, (midway between Tukum and Riga,) the enemy's offensive, which began Saturday, was repulsed with the assistance of ships' guns, (evidently on vessels in the Gulf of Riga.)

North of the Niemen the enemy approached the Pomewiaz-Keydany front. On the road to Kovno from the southwest there has been some fighting.

On the Narew front the enemy continues unsuccessfully to attack our positions of the Pissa River, near the village of Sinvatki. South of Rozan, after a stubborn encounter with the Germans who had crossed the Narew, we threw them back in the region near the mouth of the Orz as far as the village of that name.

Southeast of Pultusk (north of Warsaw) the enemy's attacks were repulsed. Small engagements were begun with the advanced defenses of Novo Georgievsk.

On the left bank of the Vistula enemy attacks on Ivangorod's advanced works were repulsed with success. Between the Vistula and the Wieprz the artillery duel continues.

Between the Wieprz and the Bug the battle continues with great intensity. On the 25th the enemy attacked along this whole front with the exception of the immediate vicinity of the Wieprz. North of Grubeshow the enemy delivered an energetic attack with strong forces, but our troops repulsed almost all the assaults and successfully counter-attacked. There has been no change on this front except in a few villages, which pass from hand to hand.

There has been no fighting on the Bug, the Zlota Lipa, or the Dniester.

Successes Claimed by Teutons.

BERLIN, July 27.—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

In the eastern war theatre: An attack from Mitau was repulsed. Between Poswol, south of Mitau, and the Niemen River we are closely following the retreating enemy.

Russian attempts yesterday to push back our troops advancing across the Narew River by a great simultaneous attack from the line of Goworowo (east of Rozan), Wyszkow, and Serock (south of Pultusk), completely failed. We captured 3,319 Russians and 13 machine guns.

To the east and southeast of Rozan our troops are pursuing the defeated enemy, who advanced from an eastern direction.

Fighting for the Prut, southeast of Pultusk, is proceeding.

The situation before Novo Georgievsk and Warsaw is unchanged.

In the southeastern war theatre: There is nothing new to report in the region of Ivangorod.

North of Hrubieszow we ejected the enemy from several villages, capturing 3,941 Russians, among them 10 officers.

Otherwise the situation of the German troops under Field Marshal von Mackensen is unchanged.

VIENNA, July 27, via London.—The War Office today issued the following communication:

After the storming of Sokol (Galicia) by our troops, fighting continued for the possession of the height southeast of the town, which is especially important for the maintenance of the Bug River crossings. Yesterday our brave troops stormed this position and captured twenty officers and 3,000 men and five machine guns.

The fighting north of Grubeschow (north of Sokol in Poland) is progressing successfully. Otherwise the situation in the northeast is unchanged.

RAMESES

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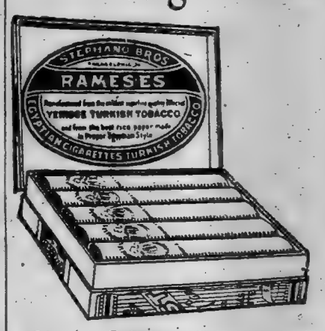

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James J. Hogan Goes to Europe to Use His Gelatin Solution on Wounded Soldiers.

INCREASES BLOOD PRESSURE

Effect Continues Long Enough to Give Patient a Better Chance of Rallying from an Operation.

Dr. James J. Hogan, M. R. C. S., of San Francisco, who has devoted years to the work of perfecting a gelatin solution which may be injected into the veins of persons suffering from shock and loss of blood, and thus make possible operations which otherwise would have little or no chance of a successful outcome, has gone to Europe to aid in saving the lives of soldiers wounded in battle. He sailed on Saturday on the Bergensfjord for Bergen, Norway, and will proceed probably to Germany. He took with him several trunks full of material and formulae.

Once his work is started, Dr. Hogan is confident of saving many lives, as he feels that there are thousands of cases daily in the war zone in which his discovery can be put into use. He was going to Europe, he said, because he felt that he would find there the opportunity to do more good for humanity than on this side of the Atlantic. His experiments and the results obtained are pretty well known in this country and, according to Dr. Hogan, his solution has been used in many cases with great success.

Dr. Hogan talked freely about his experiments and his plans just before he sailed, and much detailed information about his discovery and the work he has done here is given in an article he wrote, under the heading "The Intravenous Use of Colloidal (Gelatin) Solutions in Shock," for the Journal of the American Medical Association of Feb. 27.

Solution Not Quickly Absorbed.

The great merit of Dr. Hogan's discovery, according to his article, is that it remains in the veins of the person weakened by loss of blood and does not, like the various salt solutions, lose its effect soon after injection by being absorbed by the tissues or by passing off in other ways. In part, Dr. Hogan wrote:

> Periodically in medical and surgical practice we are brought face to face with a series of signs and symptoms that are in essence the expression of an abnormally low blood pressure, and which, when sufficiently marked, serve to kill a patient.
>
> Not alone is the list of pathologic states in which a low blood pressure is observed very long, but the explanations given by different authors as to why the low blood pressure exists in any given state are very different. From a therapeutic point of view, however, its ground is held in common by all authors: They are agreed that a saving of life is intimately associated with or rendered possible only by our success in raising the blood pressure and keeping it up until such time as the patient himself succeeds in overcoming the conditions which are responsible for the low blood pressure.
>
> Simple as it would seem to attain this end, its accomplishment practically is still a matter of debate. The problem involved is perhaps best presented if we consider the effects of simple hemorrhage. If by accident or otherwise one of the large vessels in a man or a laboratory animal is opened, we observe following each other in rapid succession and in the course of a very few minutes all those alarming signs which reach their climax in death.

Problems to be Solved.

> When now we try to say why this occurs. It is quickly brought home to us that the most serious mischief done by the hemorrhage does not reside in a great loss of red blood corpuscles or in a loss of certain of the chemical constituents found in the blood, hemoglobin or certain salts, but in a diminution in the volume of the circulating blood.
>
> Dr. Hogan then gives in detail the effects of the injection of several of the salt solutions which increase the blood pressure temporarily, but even when continued are absorbed by the tissues or pass off. The problem, he pointed out, was to find a solution which would remain in the veins. It became evident, he said, that only a proper colloidal solution could be injected intravenously with the hope that it would remain in the blood vessels and so maintain any rise in blood pressure gained by such means over any considerable period of time. Continuing he wrote:
>
> After what has been said it must be self-evident that the best transfusion fluid is whole blood. But the obvious difficulties and dangers attendant on the carrying out of a man-to-man blood transfusion limits its usefulness. The liquid of next choice for perfusion is that which most nearly approaches blood, namely, blood serum. Human blood serum, however, is difficult to obtain.
>
> It was to meet these various objections that a colloidal solution suitable for intravenous injection in clinical cases, and obtainable from other than human sources, was sought. The materials available for such use are limited, but as our previous experiments on animals and the clinical abstracts given below would tend to show, properly prepared gelatin solution may be used intravenously without danger.

How to Prepare Solution.

Under the heading, "Preparation of Gelatin Solution for Intravenous Use," Dr. Hogan wrote:

> Twenty-five gm. of the purest gelatin, 1.5 gm. of sodium chloride, and 100 c. c. of distilled water are placed in a flask and boiled for fifteen minutes. The resulting solution is filtered through heavy paper in a hot funnel and then autoclaved for an hour at 124 C., (255.2 F.) It is then chilled in an ice box. The gelatin has the proper colloidal qualifications if under these circumstances it solidifies. In this form the gelatine is kept until needed. In order to prepare the transfusion mixture the flask of gelatine is warmed until it melts, when it is added to 1,000 c. c. 0.9 per cent. sodium chloride, to which have been added 2 gm. of sodium carbonate crystals, all warmed to body temperature. The instructions as here given must be carefully followed, otherwise trouble will be encountered from the fact that, as ordinarily done, the heating necessary to sterilize properly the gelatin decomposes it and so destroys the very properties for which it is used. When heated in the presence of a sufficient concentration of salt this decomposition is practically avoided.
>
> Dr. Hogan gives a number of cases in which the solution has been used with success.

FRENCH CONTINUE ADVANCE IN ALSACE

Capture Heights Dominating the Valley of the Fecht Along a Front of More Than a Mile.

TOWNS ARE BOMBARDED

French Shell Westende and Middlekerke, While Germans Attack Arras and Dunkirk Again.

LONDON, July 27.—The French War Office reports tonight another success in Alsace, to the north of Münster, which apparently is their objective, and the repulse of a series of German counter-attacks. The French have concentrated a lot of artillery in this region, and with high explosives have been simply tearing up the German defensive works, which are among the strongest along the whole line.

The position gained is a height, about a mile and a third in extent, 650 feet above the first French trenches, and it is said to dominate the principal valley of the Fecht River, along which the French have been making steady progress.

Berlin today admitted the loss of "advanced trenches" on the height.

On the north of the long line held by the French there was renewed activity today. Arras was twice bombarded, a fire was started, and one civilian was killed. French guns have been turned on Westende and Middlekerke, on the Belgian coast, to repay the bombardment of Dunkirk and Furnes by the Germans. Bombs were dropped in Dunkirk last evening by a German aviator, but caused no damage.

In the Argonne there have been heavy artillery duels, and the Germans announce they have occupied some hostile trenches to the west of the forest.

This official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

> In Artois, in the sector of Souchez, the cannonade has become more intense. The town of Arras was twice bombarded. A fire which was started was quickly extinguished. One civilian was killed.
>
> From the Somme to the Aisne there has been continuous activity on the part of the artillery of both sides.
>
> In the Argonne a violent cannonade has occurred along the whole front.
>
> In Alsace our troops yesterday achieved the conquest of a very strongly organized position which the Germans occupied, at an altitude of about 650 feet above our initial trenches, on the crest of Lingekopf, Schratzmannele and Barrenkopf—that is to say, on a front of two kilometers (about a mile and a third.) These heights dominate the principal valley of the Fecht as well as the great road from Nôtre Dame des Trois Epis.
>
> We made prisoners of several officers and more than 100 men belonging to five different regiments.

The French War Office in the afternoon gave out this statement:

> A bombardment yesterday of Furnes and of East Dunkirk was followed by a retaliatory fire from our guns on the German barracks at Westende and at Middelkerke.
>
> Five bombs thrown down yesterday evening by a German aviator on Dunkirk caused no damage.
>
> In the Artois district, particularly the sector of Souchez, last night saw artillery exchanges and engagements with hand grenades.
>
> In the Argonne two German efforts to attack near Layon and Binarville-la-Harazée were checked with ease.
>
> In the Vosges we succeeded yesterday evening in extending and consolidating our positions on the crest of the Lingekopf, and in occupying a height located between the river Linge and the stone quarries. On three different occasions the enemy delivered counter-attacks, but without success.
>
> The German artillery yesterday bombarded Mount Schluch.

The German Army Headquarters' Staff today gave out the following official statement:

> Weak French attacks to the north of Souchez and mine explosions in Le Mesnil district and in the Champagne were unsuccessful.
>
> West of the Argonne we occupied some hostile trenches.
>
> Owing to a renewed bombardment by the French of Thiaucourt we replied by bombarding Pont-à-Mousson.
>
> In the Vosges the enemy yesterday evening captured our advanced trenches on Lingekopf, north of Münster.
>
> Near Roncq, northwest of Tourcoing, a French aeroplane was forced to descend, and near Peronne an English machine and its occupants were captured.

FRENCH WOMEN'S PROTEST.

Well-Known Names on Resolution Regarding the Sale of Alcohol.

PARIS, July 27.—A committee of "the crusade of the women of France," including Mmes. Alphonse Daudet, Emile Zola, Poincaré, Viviani, Augagneur, and Déroulède, the Duchesse de Rohan, and the Comtesse de Greffulhe, passed a resolution today condemning the sale of alcoholic beverages in the shops of confectioners, tobacconists, and coal merchants, and demanding that the sale of spirits be prohibited in communities where munitions of war are manufactured.

The Prefect of Police, who is charged with the enforcement of the anti-alcoholic order issued by General Gallieni, Military Governor of Paris, has, at the request of the Liquor Dealers' Association, defined the alcoholic beverages contemplated in the order. These exclude beers and non-aromatized natural wines containing less than sixteen degrees of alcohol.

CAN'T GET THE PRESIDENT.

And "Neutrality League" Finds Bryan's Price as Speaker Too High.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—The invitation by the "American Neutrality League," which protests against the shipments of war munitions to the anti-Germanic allies, to speakers of national reputation to deliver addresses at an anti-war day demonstration Saturday, have been generally declined. Among the national celebrities announced at various times as having been invited to speak were President Wilson, former Secretary of State Bryan, Speaker Champ Clark, United States Senator Stone, Jane Addams of Chicago, and Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago.

President Wilson, through Secretary Tumulty, sent this response to the invitation of the league, addressed to John C. Meyers, who has charge of the demonstration:

> The President asks me to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, and to say that, while your courtesy is appreciated, he feels that it would not be proper, nor is it possible, for him to attend the meeting in question.

Mayor Kiel of St. Louis also declined the invitation.

The officials of the league said they could not get Bryan because his price was too high. He wanted $500 and 50 per cent. of the gate receipts, it is said. It was also stated by an official of the league that some big German advertisers refused to take space in the program if Bryan was to be one of the speakers.

While the discussion of speakers was under way today, Kort von Reppert made a speech insisting that the league should control the utterances of the speakers. He urged that if Speaker Clark should come to make a speech he must not be permitted to say anything not in harmony with the objects of the league, one of the principal objects of which is to prevent the exportation of arms to the enemies of Germany.

ITALIANS IN TRIPOLI RETREAT FROM FEZZAN

Revolt Fomented by German and Turkish Officers Compels Retirement to Coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 27.—So serious is the revolt of the Senussi tribes, fomented against the Italians in Tripoli by Turkish and German officers, that the Italians have been compelled for the time being to withdraw from Fezzan and retire nearer the coast. Fezzan is a territory 400 miles long by 300 wide, bounded by Tripoli on the north and on all other sides by the great Sahara desert. The mixed races of Africans which people it number anywhere from 100,000 to 150,000.

In the first of a series of articles on Tripoli the Giornale d'Italia points out that for some time conditions in the colony have been anything but satisfactory, owing principally to German and Turkish intrigues. Several detachments of Turkish and German officers succeeded in landing in Libya and going into the interior. Their advent, there always was followed by new difficulties for the Italians. In fact Turkey has never ceased her intrigues, the article says, since the Italo-Turkish war in June of last year.

The Italian Government has been informed that the Young Turks decided to launch a manifesto to the Senussi, inciting them to make themselves felt, which they did immediately, with the result above set forth. There is not the slightest question of abandoning the colony, but the retirement has been made as a necessary precaution.

The outbreak of war in the Italian possessions in Libya is reported in The Frankfurter Zeitung of June 30, just received in New York. In a Berlin dispatch the paper states that Dutch travelers, arriving from the Dutch Indies, told of learning at Suez that the Italians in retreating from the interior of Libya to the coast had lost 1,600 in killed and between 3,000 and 4,000 men wounded.

AUSTRIAN SEA AND AIR RAID.

Warships Shell Coast While Airships Drop Bombs on Verona.

ROME, July 27.—Certain light Austrian cruisers and four Austrian torpedo boat destroyers at dawn today bombarded several points on the railroad which runs along the shore of the Adriatic, between Senigallia, sixteen miles west-northwest of Ancona, and Pesaro. At the same time several shells were thrown into the villages of Fano and Senigallia.

At the same hour two hydro-aeroplanes dropped bombs on Ancona. Neither bombardment killed or wounded any one, and the damage inflicted was slight.

VERONA, July 27.—About a dozen bombs were dropped on this city today by an Austrian aeroplane. There were no victims of the air attack, and the damage done to property was insignificant.

An alarm was given as soon as the Austrian machine made its appearance over Verona early this morning, and all lights were extinguished. All the forts defending the city directed a fire at the aeroplane which, after throwing down the missiles, succeeded in escaping.

Verona is a fortified city, the headquarters of the commandant of the Third Army Corps. Next to Venice, it is the most important town of the Italian Compartimento of Venetia. It is situated at the base of the Tyrolese Alps, on both banks of the River Adige, sixty-two miles west of Venice.

It was one of the fortified cities of the famous Quadrilateral—Peschiera, Mantua, Legnago, and Verona—embracing an area of about 500 square miles, by which Austria commanded Northern Italy previous to the Austro-Prussian-Italian war of 1866.

Verona is distinguished by its striking medieval palaces. Its institutions comprise academies of painting and sculpture, a municipal library of about 160,000 volumes, and several museums containing valuable collections of art, natural history, and antiquities.

ISONZO BATTLES TERRIFIC.

Called by German Observer "Mightiest and Most Frightful of War."

BERLIN, July 27, (via London.)—The battles between the Italians and Austrians along the Isonzo River are described by the correspondent in Tyrol of the Lokal Anzeiger as the "mightiest and most frightful of the world war."

The great struggle has lasted a week, the correspondent says, without any decision having been reached. The principal Italian onslaught has been directed against the Doberdo Plateau, where the artillery fire exceeds in intensity that of the battles at Tarnow and Gorlice, in Galicia. The correspondent adds:

> "The conflict, which is being directed from captive balloons, lasted three days without any interruption, and after only a few hours' pause was resumed. The Austrian Army, which is composed of soldiers of nearly all the nationalities in the dual monarchy, endures the terrible fire bravely, and when the Italians gain a position they are soon thrown out of it.
>
> "Italian aviators are continually seeking to destroy the railways at the rear of the Austrian lines, especially around Nabresina, but thus far they have done no great damage."

GENEVA, July 26, (via Paris July 27.)—The Tribune prints the following regarding operations in the Italian war theatre:

> "The Austrians fight with utter contempt for death, and the losses on both sides are frightful, but those of the Austrians appear heavier, the Italian artillery mowing them down in masses.
>
> "On the Carso Plateau the Italians are advancing in the direction of Gorizia.
>
> "On Monte Nero the Italians have carried several portions of the enemy's positions.
>
> "At Podgora the Italians repulsed all Austrian attacks, notwithstanding the extreme violence with which they were delivered."

First Italian General Killed.

UDINE, July 27.—General Antonio Cantore has been killed in battle on the Isonzo front. He is the first officer of that rank lost by Italy. He won a General's commission by the heroism he displayed during operations in Tripoli. Armed only with a riding whip, he directed his men from the most exposed positions, declaring he would be ashamed to run less risk than his soldiers.

1,000 ITALIANS GO TO FIGHT.

One Ship Carries Men Enough for a Regiment from New York.

Among passengers sailing today on the Dante Alighieri for Naples and Genoa are Princess Rospigliosi and the infant Prince Camillo, W. John Murray, Señor Oreste Ferrara, Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives, and Señora Ferrara; Captain Dr. Nicola Carlucci, Italian Army; Dr. Alexander Oldini, Lieutenant Guido Memo, Lieutenant Amadeo Funaro, Tullio Santini, L. M. Prochet, M. Berizzi, L. Berizzi, B. Frank Davis, and Meredith A. O'Neill, the two latter going to Vienna on a special mission for the United States Government.

The Dante Alighieri will have 100 second cabin passengers and 1,500 in the steerage, 1,000 Italian volunteers being among the latter. The ship will carry about 2,000 tons of general cargo, but no ammunition.

FRANCE REWARDS NORTON.

Military Cross for Founder of American Ambulance Corps.

LONDON, July 27.—Professor Richard Norton, founder of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, which is the chief Red Cross unit in the Second French Army, has received the Military Cross from the French Government. The decoration was sent to Professor Norton with a letter warmly praising the work of his corps.

BRITISH HAVE LOST 330,995 MEN IN WAR

Navy Casualties Up to July 20, 9,106; for the Army, Up to July 18, They Were 321,889.

266,903 LOST IN FRANCE

While the Dardanelles Has Claimed 49,238 Soldiers—4,000 Army Officers Killed, 499 from Navy.

LONDON, July 27.—The casualties in the British Army and Navy have reached a total of 330,995, according to the printed statement issued by Premier Asquith.

The total naval casualties up to July 20 were 9,106, and the military casualties to July 18 were 321,889. The naval losses were divided as follows:

Officers killed, 499; wounded, 87; missing, 29; men killed, 7,430; wounded, 787; missing, 274.

The military losses were divided as follows:

Killed.

	Officers.	Men.
France	3,288	48,372
Dardanelles, (including naval division	567	7,567
Other theatres of operations, excluding Southwest Africa.	145	1,445
	4,000	57,384

Total killed, 61,384.

Wounded.

	Officers.	Men.
France	6,803	156,308
Dardanelles	1,379	28,635
Other theatres	248	3,247
	8,430	188,190

Total wounded, 196,620.

Missing.

	Officers.	Men.
France	1,163	50,960
Dardanelles	198	10,892
Other theatres	22	641
	1,383	62,502

Total missing, 63,885. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 321,889.

Total Casualties by War Theatres.

	Officers.	Men.
France	11,254	255,649
Dardanelles	2,144	47,094
Other theatres	415	5,333
	13,813	308,076

Total military casualties, 321,889.

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons on June 9 that the total British casualties, excluding the naval division, had been 258,069 up to May 31, in killed, wounded, and missing. This shows casualties in the army alone of 63,820 between May 31 and July 18.

A statement made in London on June 15 giving the number of killed, wounded, and missing in the British Army up to May 31 as 13,547, evidently was erroneous in the face of Premier Asquith's statement.

On April 11, H. J. Tennant, Under Secretary for War, announced the total of British losses since the beginning of the fighting as 139,347. If his figures were correct the British have lost 182,542 men in the last fourteen weeks, an average of 13,000 a week.

Great Britain is the only one of the powers engaged in the war, which has announced from time to time her total casualties. Germany has issued at home full lists by name of all men killed, wounded, or missing, but the Government has given out no official total. No comprehensive lists of casualties have been given out by France, Russia, Austria-Hungary or Italy.

CAN'T TEMPT LLOYD GEORGE

London Paper Says False Friends Would Lure Him from Democracy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 28.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a long editorial article on "Lloyd George and His Future" which pays a tribute to the national services of the Minister of Munitions, but asserts that Mr. Asquith is the only possible prime minister. Continuing, the Daily Chronicle says:

"It is a thousand pities that some Liberal members of the House of Commons have accepted the ridiculous fable that Mr. Lloyd George was seeking by devious means to unsaddle Mr. Asquith. A fantastic story has been current of an alleged secret deal between Mr. Lloyd George and the Tory democrats for cooperation after the war on the basis of a program which would include tariff reform and conscription. People who have swallowed that kind of concoction will believe anything.

"Mr. Lloyd George has a right to complain that he has been made the object of these unworthy suspicions on the part of some Liberals. They must be turblind if they cannot see that his political future is bound up indissolubly with the future of democratic progress. There may possibly be a new alignment of political parties after the war, but it does not require prophetic gifts to predict that Mr. Lloyd George will remain on the side of progress and liberty.

"Forces are at work which are seeking to win him over to reaction. They will not succeed. He cannot breathe in that atmosphere. The incomparable leader of British democracy is not going to be lured from the path of duty by the seductions and flatteries of false friends.

"When the war is over the cause of democracy, not alone in this country, but also in Europe, will need men of faith and vision and courage to inspire and lead it. Pre-eminent among those ment will be Mr. Lloyd George We, for our part, confidently anticipate that when peace once more reigns among the nations he will play a conspicuous and honorable part in laying the foundations and building the superstructure of a new and better social order."

ENGLAND BUYS OUR BONDS?

Supposed Explanation of Recent Activity on the London Market.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 28.—The Times in its financial article this morning says:

"The buying of American bonds, which was such a noticeable feature among dealings in the city on Monday, had, in fact, been also going on for two or three days at the end of last week, and was continued yesterday in some quarters. The explanation has been taken to be that it was for American account as a result of Government disbursements here in payment for orders placed in the United States.

"Yesterday, however, the firm belief spread in the money market that the buying was being done for the Government itself, the interpretation put on these purchases of American bonds being that they were to be used in connection with the placing of a loan in New York.

"There has been so much discussion for weeks past as to the prospect of the British Government borrowing in New York, with the object of affecting American exchange, that such a belief and such an interpretation in financial circles are easily accounted for. Whether they are correct time will show.

"From the character of some of the bonds which have changed hands the inference is drawn that if they have been acquired by the Government for this purpose they are to be used as collateral for a loan after the example set by the recent French borrowing in New York, and not simply to be sold against Government purchases."

Flag Day in Jamaica.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 27.—Jamaica today celebrated what was known as Flag Day, with enthusiasm. Flags were sold, and the proceeds devoted to the contingent fund. The Governor spoke to the people on the meaning of the celebration. $50 was the highest sum for which a flag was sold.

WANAMAKER DROPS LEAGUE OFFICE

Out as Chairman of Defense Society Branch Following Proposal to Buy Belgium.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—John Wanamaker resigned as Chairman of the Philadelphia branch of the National Security League today when the executive and membership committees of that newly formed local organization met at the Union League to perfect the organization.

Mr. Wanamaker explained that his remarks at the first informal meeting held at the Racquet Club last Thursday night, in which he proposed buying Belgium for $100,000,000,000, and also proposed that the United States end the European war by placing a prohibitive import and export duty on all sorts of goods, had gained wide publicity and confused the issue of the league. Therefore, he felt that his position was untenable in that he might cause embarrassment to the movement.

Mr. Wanamaker admitted that his mail had been swamped with letters protesting against his proposal, and he also pointed out that the newspapers of the land had received and printed letters declaring his suggestion impracticable. Not wishing to permit his personal views to cloud the real issues and the aims of the National Security League, he said he thought it best he should withdraw from the Chairmanship of the Philadelphia organization. Mr. Wanamaker retained his membership in the organization, and also promised his support financially and otherwise in the work.

In a speech of some length he reiterated his ideas about purchasing Belgium for one hundred billion dollars, if necessary, and also his plans about stopping the shipping of arms, ammunition, and all goods abroad to the warring nations in an effort to force a halt in the great war. He said he wished it understood that he believed in national preparedness as advocated by the National Security League, and would do his share in promoting any plan that would make this country safe from attack.

Many of the local members of the league objected most seriously to Mr. Wanamaker's proposition to place a practical embargo on all ammunition and other goods to the warring nations. In view of the fact that only the Allies are buying here, and that Germany is protesting against this, the members said Mr. Wanamaker's proposal could not be taken in any other way than pro-German. Mr. Wanamaker denied he ever intended anything in this direction, and that his only desire was to force a halt on the greatest slaughter in the history of the world.

To show that his proposal had not been ridiculed by every one, Mr. Wanamaker submitted a letter he had received from David Beach of Bridgeport, Conn., who had already organized the World's Liquidating and Refunding Company, a huge insurance proposition, which, Mr. Beach says, would be able to raise $110,000,000,000 and allow the purchase of Belgium by the people of the United States. Mr. Beach wants Mr. Wanaker to head the gigantic insurance company. He not only wrote the merchant a letter, but inclosed a bond which he had already had printed. These bonds are in various denominations from $1,000 to $10,000, and are figured on a premium basis of $35 and to carry interest at 4½ per cent.

DUTCH HOLD UP STEAMER

But Suspected American Oil Ship Is Released at Batavia.

BATAVIA, Java, July 27.—The American oil steamship Maverick, 1,118 tons, from Los Angeles, on reaching the Java Sea was held up by a Dutch warship as a suspect.

The vessel was brought to Batavia, and after an inspection of her papers was released.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The American steamship Maverick has for some time been engaged in missions of which shipping men profess to know little.

The vessel was sold by the Standard Oil Company of California to the Craig Shipbuilding Company at Long Beach, Cal., several months ago. It was reported at the time that the Maverick was transferred immediately to another owner. Fred Jebsen of San Francisco, a former Lieutenant in the German navy, was reported to have been a bidder for the vessel. Jebsen was sought by J. O. Davis, Collector of the Port, in connection with an investigation of traffic with Mexican ports, but disappeared about two months ago.

The Maverick caused much speculation recently by her actions off the coast of Southern California and Lower California. She was reported to have taken a cargo of supplies to an island for transfer to another vessel. Recently the Maverick put out of Hilo, Hawaii, for Batavia.

PREPARING DEFENSE DATA FOR PRESIDENT

Army and Navy Officials Shortly Will Report Progress on New Plans.

REORGANIZATION OF ARMY

Secretary Garrison Will Withhold Details Until Scheme Is Complete—Naval Plans Tentative.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Officials of the War and Navy Departments began today a series of conferences for the purpose of preparing preliminary reports for President Wilson, to show progress made in formulating plans for better national defense, upon which work has been in progress for several months. Secretary Garrison, who came to Washington this morning from Seabright, N. J., conferred throughout the day with Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge, Major Gen. Scott, Chief of the Army General Staff; Brig. Gen. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff; Major Gen. Aleshire, head of the Quartermaster's Corps; Brig. Gen. Mills, Chief of the Militia Division of the General Staff; Brig. Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, and other officers. The General Board of the Navy held a meeting to get data ready for Secretary Daniels to present to President Wilson on the latter's return to Washington.

It is not the intention of either army or navy officials to perfect programs at this time for a comprehensive scheme of national defense. President Wilson wants to know first what progress has been made toward agreeing on such programs.

Secretary Garrison said that he hoped to be able to present to President Wilson when the latter returned from Cornish a general outline of the proposed army reorganization. It was not a rush order, said Mr. Garrison, and his report would cover work the War Department had been doing for some time.

The General Board of the Navy, of which Admiral Dewey is the President, decided at its meeting today that it would not attempt at this time to complete its plans for an increase of the fleet or determine its recommendations on other phases of naval preparedness. An outline of the present views of the board will be presented to Secretary Daniels for the information of the President; the members thought it wiser to wait until just prior to the convening of Congress before perfecting the naval construction program. They were influenced by the desire to get additional information with the progress of naval warfare in Europe.

Not Formulated as a Whole.

Secretary Garrison said that the policy of army reorganization had not been completed, and that he had been embarrassed by the publication of unauthentic statements along this line. He asked that all quarters refrain from pressing the department prematurely for details. Mr. Garrison said:

> "I am constantly being asked to make statements about the military policy as a whole or about specific details. My reason for refusing to make anything public at this time is that the policy has not yet been formulated with details sufficiently worked out to make it possible to present it as a whole. If some one or more of the various parts are put forth separately, they might excite opposition, which would be entirely dissipated, if not turned into approval, when considered in connection with the whole plan.
>
> "I feel that all sensible, patriotic persons wish to see a wise, sensible, practical, adequate military policy adopted. We are working toward that end. I ask every earnest advocate of a proper military policy to devote himself as suggested and to abstain from pressing for details until the appropriate time has come to give them."

Naval Building Program.

The General Board of the Navy adopted a policy of construction twelve years ago to which it has adhered. This provided for building a battleship fleet of forty-eight vessels with lesser units and auxiliaries. The lessons of the European war have accentuated the need of submarines, and since the board's program was adopted the battle cruiser has become an important factor in naval warfare. But the board still believes that "the power of a fleet is to be measured by the number and efficiency of its heavy fighting units or battleships,' and so stated, in the language quoted, after the European war was begun. In 1908 the building program was three battleships in arrears, and to make good this deficiency the board began the practice of recommending that four battleships be authorized each year, so as to provide for the completion of the original program in 1915.

Submarines of large size and capable of a steaming radius that will enable them to accompany the fleet on long voyages are favored by the board. One such vessel was authorized by Congress two years ago. Last year the board recommended that three more large submarines be authorized. Congress appropriated money to build two. It is expected that this year the board, in addition to recommending the construction of four dreadnought battleships of battle cruisers, sixteen destroyers and sixteen coast submarines, will suggest that a considerable number of fleet submarines be provided. As much as $5,000,000 for aviation may be asked. Scout cruisers are badly needed, in the opinion of naval experts, and the construction of some of these vessels probably will be urged.

SAW FATHER LED TO DEATH.

New Jersey Woman, Returning from Poland, Tells of Spy Tragedy.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 27.—After having been detained for a year at Plotzk, twelve miles west of Warsaw, where she was visiting her parents, Mrs. Frederick Rahm reached her home at 419 Court Street today.

Mrs. Rahm is a native of Russian Poland, but of German parents. Before the war was declared between Germany and Russia her father was an instructor in the public schools at Plotzk.

"I saw my father with a rope around his neck led off to a Russian prison condemned to die as a German spy," she said, "because he was a German. The Russians took him and others for spies, although he had lived quietly at home when he was not teaching school. My mother was told when she protested that she was fortunate not to be condemned to die, too."

It was through the efforts of her husband, who is an American citizen, that Mrs. Rahm and her son Frederick, 7 years old, were enabled to go to Copenhagen. The State Department communicated with the American Consul at Berlin, who had Mrs. Rahm released.

WAR BOOMS INDIA'S JUTE.

Calcutta Shipped 13,000,000 Bags to England Alone in May.

CALCUTTA, July 27.—War has brought great prosperity to the jute trade, mainly on account of the great demand for bags. In May alone Calcutta sent to England 13,000,000 bags, half as many as in a full year of peace, and to Russia 4,500,000. South America and the United States have also been very large customers.

In the last completed year, during two-thirds of which war was being waged, the United States took 73,000,000 bags, valued at more than $5,000,000, and two-thirds of Bengal's output of yarn.

$19.50 for Stein-Bloch Silk Suits

Norfolk and Regular Sack Models that sold all season at $25 and $30, now reduced to $19.50.

$3.75 for All-Wool Flannel Trousers, Plain White or Striped.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Marceau
PHOTOGRAPHER
258 Fifth Av., Near 29th St.
Half Price on All Styles of Photographs
During the Summer Months
before moving into our new Studio next fall.
FIFTH AVE. AND FIFTIETH ST.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Will Continue To-Day

Semi-Annual Sale

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

This is our regular stock and not merchandise bought for sale purposes

Men's Hand Tailored Suits
33 TO 46 CHEST.

Two, three and four button, soft roll front models, of hairline overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, checked or pencil striped cassimere or worsted, Oxford vicuna and English tweeds; many half silk lined (also Tuxedo Suits, galloon bound collar and cuffs; sizes incomplete).

15.00
Heretofore $21.50 to $27.50

Men's Custom Tailored Suits
33 TO 46 CHEST.

One, two, three or four button models, of hairline overplaids, Glen Urquhart or tartan plaids, club or shepherd checks, striped cassimere or worsted, Oxford vicuna and English tweeds, soft roll front, natural shoulders.

20.00
Heretofore $30.00 to $40.00

NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

Men's Shoe Shop
4 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Will Close Out To-Day

Men's "Banister" Shoes

"Banister" Low Shoes in the newest models of mahogany, tan or black Russia calf; also imported French patent calf, with tops of same, taupe or fawn buckskin.

4.00
Regular Prices $7.00 and $8.00

Men's Low Shoes

Of mahogany, black or tan, Russia calf or patent colt, with tops of same, taupe or fawn buckskin.

3.00
Regular Prices $4.00 to $6.00

Today and Tomorrow
The Half-yearly Sale of Saks Suits for Men
reduced from
$30, $28, $25, $23, $20—to
$17

¶ We have just one thought uppermost in our minds as we write this advertisement, and we would like to have it uppermost in yours, namely: *That this is a sale of our regular stock as it lies on our counters, and not a sale of suits made up in a hurry for the purpose of making a noise.* We have said this before. We shall say it again. And if you knew how many clothing sales are run on other lines, you would better understand why we want you to appreciate the basic principles of integrity and honor which underlie this and all sales of Saks clothes!

¶ Coming down to particulars, you will find in these selections at the reduced price of $17 all the models, all the materials, and all the characteristic individuality to be found in Saks clothes at $30, $28, $25, $23 and $20, because they are those selfsame clothes and none other!

A small charge for alterations.

All Straw Hats, $1.00
Except Panamas and Leghorns
Every Straw Hat in the house the product of several of the country's best makers
Prices have been $3, $4 and $5
Panamas at about Half-price

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

THE FUTURE

The success of a building largely depends upon the economy of cost and time which enters into its construction.

Thus, the future of your building operation conceivably depends upon the past of the contractor who is employed to build it.

Our past is an open book, so is our present, and we invite you to investigate both.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Victrola X, $75
Mahogany or oak
Other styles $15 to $250

The Victrola

Is everywhere acknowledged the Supreme Musical Instrument. With genuine Victrolas at $15.00, $25.00, $40.00, $50.00, and up to the Magnificent Victrola XVI, at $200.00 and $250.00, there is a Victrola easily within the reach of every home.
Investigate our Easy Payment Plan.

August Records Just Out
Very Attractive—Great Variety.
Twelve Red Seal Records
by the following great artists:
Caruso, Ober, Fowell, Bori, McCormack, Gluck, Reimers, Williams, Destinn, Martinelli and Culp.
TWELVE POPULAR SONGS
FOUR NEW DANCE RECORDS
Have you heard "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," as sung by Alma Gluck?
Catalogues free for the asking. Have your name on our mailing list.
We are giving Special Renderings of the above on
Victor Victrola
Come and Hear Them—Catalogues gratis.
Repairing by Expert Workmen.
Telephone, Murray Hill—4144.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.
Distributors
8-10-12 East 34th St., New York

ESTABLISHED MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

Cross Suit Case
Specially Priced

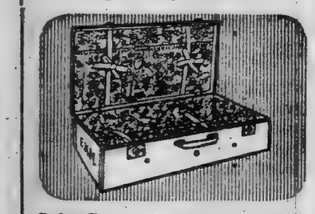

Suit Case—Of black enamelled duck cloth, with flowered cretonne lining, pocket in cover, tie-tapes to secure clothing. Sturdy basswood box frame, hand-sewn leather binding, gilt or nickel mounting. Lock and key fastening; 24 or 26-inch size $4.75
Painting initials, extra 75c

Hat Box—To match, flowered cretonne lining; shirred pocket inside, basswood frame; 12 x 16 x 16 inches $8.00

Mark Cross
World's Greatest Leather Stores
NEW YORK: 484 Fifth Avenue (at 37th Street); 253 Broadway
BOSTON: 145 Tremont Street
LONDON: 89 Regent Street
Dealers Throughout the World

SPECIAL
BATH TOWELS
Large White Bath Towels, splendid for absorbing and promoting circulation, per dozen
5.00
BATH MATS—WASH CLOTHS
SHEETS—PILLOW CASES
TABLE DAMASKS—BED SPREADS
LIGHT WEIGHT BLANKETS
McGIBBON & CO.
37th St. West Near 5th Ave.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

COASTER KILLS 3 AT CONEY ISLAND

Rough Rider Car Upsets 30 Feet in Air, Hurling Three Persons Into Street Crowd.

PASSING WOMAN IS HURT

Mother, Clasping Son in One Arm, Hangs to Railing Till Detectives Climb to Their Rescue.

The capsizing of a roller coaster on the "Rough Rider" scenic railway, at the Bowery and Jones' Walk, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon resulted in three deaths and might have caused two more but for the quickness and agility of two detectives.

Dead.

CUDDY, RUTH, 19, 887 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.
HARTMAN, Mrs. ANNA, 55, 165 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.
McDONALD, JAMES A., Jr., 24, West Twenty-fifth Street, near First Avenue, Coney Island.

Injured.

MOLES, Mrs. CLARA, 28, Spring Valley, N. Y., bruises of the face and hands, shock and hysteria.
MOLES, EDWARD, 4 years old, her son, cut and bruised about the face.
POVENOVA, Mrs. CELIA, 17 Boerum Place, Brooklyn, bruised and cut about body.

Mrs. Moles and her little son had come down from Spring Valley to visit her father, Joseph Scales of 17 Downing Street, Brooklyn. Yesterday afternoon Scales took his daughter and grandson, together with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Hartman, to Coney Island for an outing. As they passed the front of the "Rough Rider" railway and saw the cars shooting up and down the inclines the little boy cried out gleefully and demanded that his mother take him for a ride.

Hurled from Their Seats.

Mrs. Hartman, with Mrs. Moles and her son, went in and after buying their tickets climbed into a car in which Miss Cuddy and a man and woman whose names could not be learned, were already seated. McDonald was operating the car. They started out on their trip, and Mr. Scales, after seeing them on board, went back into the street to watch them as they rode past.

Presently he saw the car with its seven occupants shooting down a long incline toward a sharp curve which was just above the entrance. Here the track was about thirty feet overhead, and as the car rattled down toward the gate hundreds of the passers-by looked up to watch it shoot past. Just as it made the curve the four wheels of the toboggan left the track, and suddenly the car turned sharply over on its side.

McDonald and four of the six passengers were shot out of their seats and hurled against the double railing of one-inch iron piping which bordered the track for about forty feet above the entrance. The railing broke under the impact, and the passengers were flung headlong down to the crowded pavement. Mrs. Hartman's body fell not more than ten feet from where Scales was standing, his arm raised to wave at his grandson. Mrs. Povenova, who was walking past, was hit by McDonald's body as it fell and thrown to the sidewalk. Miss Cuddy fell not far away.

The Rev. Father John B. Gallo, rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Newburg, N. Y., who was paying a visit in Coney Island, administered the last rites of the church to McDonald.

Mother Saves Her Son.

Mrs. Moles, when the accident happened, had one arm around her little boy and was holding with her other hand to the railing along the side of the car. The coaster, after turning over, lay flat on its side on the track, and, though Mrs. Moles was flung out over the edge of the runway, her grip held. She hung there in midair, clinging by one hand to the handrail of the wrecked car, with her other arm curled tightly about her boy, whom she held pressed against her side, thirty feet above the concrete pavement.

In the crowd of excited and terrified sightseers were Detectives James Vitale and Charles Kellerman of Inspector Thomas Murphy's staff. They blew their whistles vigorously, and then ran to the wooden framework supporting the runway and started to climb up. Mrs. Moles was still holding on with one hand when Vitale and Kellerman scrambled up over the edge of the railway and dragged her to safety.

The other man and woman, who had been on the back seat of the car and Nhad fallen out onto the runway, were not injured. Two ambulances from the Coney Island Hospital, bringing Drs. O'Reilly, Goodhart, Saltzman, and Herold, were on the spot in a minute or two after Mrs. Moles and her boy were rescued, and they set to work on the victims.

Crushed on Pavement.

McDonald, who had hit the pavement head first and had his skull fractured, was dead when the ambulances arrived. Mrs. Hartman, Miss Cuddy, and Mrs. Povenova were put into an ambulance and taken to the hospital, but Mrs. Hartman died on the way, and Miss Cuddy about an hour after reaching the institution. Mrs. Moles had fainted after the detectives dragged her to safety, and went into hysterics when she recovered, but her injuries were not serious. Her son was only slightly hurt.

Thomas Ward, Manager of the "Rough Rider" railway, was arrested last night on a charge of homicide and will be arraigned today in the Coney Island Police Court.

Ward was released in $5,000 bail, which was furnished by his brother, William J. Ward, President of the Bank of Coney Island.

Assistant District Attorney Reuben Wilson of Kings, in charge of the Homicide Bureau, said last night that after questioning many witnesses of the accident he was still uncertain as to its cause. Building Inspectors Patrick H. Smith and John C. Snackenberg, who examined the roadway of the coaster, said they thought the high speed of the car was probably responsible.

TRADE BALANCE LEAPS.

Last Week's Figures the Highest Since May 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The trade balance on the foreign trade of last week was three times that of the previous week, and the highest since the week ended May 1, being $22,908,423, as compared with $7,362,000 last week, and $23,323,000 for the week ended May 1. Exports last week for the thirteen principal ports of the country were $54,122,340, and imports, $31,213,917. The duties collected were $3,762,327, of which $2,868,673 were collected at the Port of New York. There was exported during the week cotton to the amount of 45,712 bales, making the total exports since Aug. 1, 1914, 8,441,028 bales.

Imports and exports of copper last week were about even. A notable circumstance was the receipt of large shipments of scrap copper from Spain and Portuguese Africa for remaking and shipment to the war countries. There were received from all sources 6,021,033 tons of pigs, bars, plates, and scrap, and 2,065,286 tons of ore and matte. The largest shipment received came from Peru, and amounted to 2,668,269 tons of pigs and ingots. There was received from Spain 1,321,882 pounds of scrap and from Portuguese Africa 1,824,016 pounds of scrap. Canada shipped in 497,251 pounds of pigs, and Venezuela 356,042 pounds. The largest export was to England and was 3,269,344 pounds. The shipment to France was 1,877,306 pounds. To Russia, by way of Vladivostok, 448,076 pounds were shipped, and Italy took 580,659 pounds.

American Schooner Wrecked.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, July 27.—The American schooner Sallie C. Marvil, 565 tons, owned by A. H. Bull & Co. of New York, was wrecked July 22 near Buen Ayre, a Dutch West Indian island on the Venezuelan coast, 30 miles east of here. The Captain and crew were saved and arrived here today. They are proceeding for New York on the Red D Line steamship Caracas. The schooner is a total loss.

MACHINISTS EXPECT TO GET 8-HOUR DAY

Demands on All Employers, Whether Making War Munitions or Not.

CONFERENCE WITH BLISS

Vice President Keppler Calls This a Dignified Campaign, with Alternative of General Strike.

At the close of a conference yesterday at the Hotel Marlborough between J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, who is in charge of the union's national movement for an eight-hour day, and representatives of the machinists of New York and New Jersey, it was announced that before noon of Saturday Keppler would present demands to the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn, manufacturers of torpedoes. The machinists will demand a guarantee of a permanent eight-hour day with a strike as an alternative.

Keppler said he would go to Plainfield, N. J., next Monday to inaugurate a general labor fight for the eight-hour day. He said there were no difficulties remaining at Bridgeport that would not be adjusted in a few days.

The Bliss Company has large contracts for torpedoes for the Allies.

Keppler said he would demand an investigation of how the Bliss Company made torpedoes for the United States Navy and at the same time worked some of its men more than eight hours a day, inasmuch as there is a Federal law that men employed on Government jobs shall work but eight hours a day. He refused to tell what day he would submit the ultimatum to the Brooklyn company because he said the publicity might spoil a conference he intended to have with the company's officials.

He said the demands would include the New York scale of wages, which is from $3.50 to $5 a day, and the fixture of a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour.

He said it was more than likely that Brooklyn firms having sub-contracts from the Bliss firm would be involved. These include the A. Schrader Company, the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, the P. H. Gill Company, and the Atlantic Basin Iron Works of Brooklyn; the General Vehicle Company in Long Island City, the Garvin Machine Works in Manhattan, and the Standard Motor Construction Company of Jersey City.

There are 4,000 employes of the Bliss Company. Keppler estimates that about half of these are machinists. There are about 3,000 other machinists in the sub-contractors' shops affected. Keppler thinks he could get all out on strike if the necessity arose.

Howard C. Seaman, Secretary-Treasurer of the Bliss Company, said yesterday that he had received no demands from the machinists, and that so far as he knew the men in his plant were content, and had no desire to strike for anything.

Keppler estimated about 1,500 machinists in Plainfield would be subject to a strike call. He said, however, that these 1,500 could by their absence effectively paralyze the whole of the shops in which they worked.

The International Association of Machinists has been working for months on a national fight for an eight-hour day. Keppler said:

"The plans are all laid for a national strike, but the machinists don't want to do any unnecessary damage to the manufacturers, and any employer who wants to give us the eight-hour day can save himself a lot of trouble by meeting the demands. I shall see that the demands are presented in New England and all the Eastern States. Every manufacturer shall have his chance. When that job is through there will be a general strike on all employers who refuse. But it must be remembered that more than half of our machinists are now working in eight-hour shops. The eight-hour day recently went into affect all over Cincinnati. Men in these shops would not be affected.

"I believe our whole fight will be victorious, because we have chosen a psychological moment when the manufacturers cannot do without us. We realize that if a national strike comes it should come while the plants are busy with war orders and that is the reason we are rushing the campaign with all possible dispatch."

500 STRIKE AT WIRE WORKS.

Surprise Superintendent of Waclark Plant in Elizabeth, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 27.—Demanding an increase in pay and a reduction in working hours, in addition to time and a half for overtime, more than 500 employes of the Waclark Wire Company, Bayway and South Front Street struck this morning. Following the first disorder at the noon hour, Chief of Police Michael Mulcahy addressed the strikers and urged them to desist from carrying weapons.

John Pefon, who said he was from Bayonne, was taken to a police station and told to leave town on the next train. When he reached in his pocket for his ticket Pefon drew a revolver. After taking the revolver from him a patrolman found a blackjack in another pocket. Pefon was taken to the county jail.

F. W. Wallace, Superintendent of the Waclark Company, said he got the first intimation of trouble when he went to work this morning and found the entire force of employes gathered in front of the plant.

The men asked for an increase of 75 cents a day, that a day's work consist of nine hours instead of ten, and that two foremen alleged to have mistreated employes be discharged. In the afternoon the company offered a increase of 10 cents, but refused the other demands. The offer was rejected by the strikers' committee.

Superintendent Wallace said no attempt would be made at present to reopen the plant. At his request fifty local policemen are guarding the property.

BOSTON MACHINISTS ACT.

More Pay and Other Demands Made on Becker Milling Company.

BOSTON, July 27.—At a meeting of 400 machinists of the Becker Milling Machine Company in Hyde Park tonight a committee was appointed to present to their employers tomorrow requests that twenty men who were recently discharged be reinstated, and that changes be made in the wage scale and working conditions.

The workmen assert that the twenty men were dismissed because of their activity in unionizing the shop. A standard wage scale of 50 cents an hour is asked, with time and a half for overtime, and the abolition of the efficiency system.

The company, it is said, is engaged in the manufacture of war materials.

THREATEN RAILROAD STRIKE

Four Thousand Boston & Maine Men Press Demands.

BOSTON, July 27.—Four thousand employes of the mechanical departments of the Boston & Maine Railroad, including the bridge and building workers, roundhouse men, and signal men, have voted to strike unless their demand for full pay for Saturday half-holidays is granted.

Announcement was made by union officials this afternoon that 95 per cent. of the votes cast were in favor of striking if necessary to enforce the demands.

The men are members of the American Federation of Railway Workers.

T. H. Condon, General Chairman of the Boston and Maine council of the federation, said that the men would await action by officials of the company before leaving work, and he believed that the demands would be granted.

SHERIFF'S NERVE ENDS OIL STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

grew surly and abusive. A Deputy beckoned toward a group of four Boulevard police and pointed to the two men.

With rifles pointed threateningly, the four Boulevard men charged the pair, who fairly squealed their terror, until the Sheriff burst through, collared a man in either hand and kicked and hustled them to his automobile. He tossed them into the tonneau, climbed in behind, and shouted to his chauffeur. With a roar the big car shot off at full speed out of the danger zone.

Kinkead a Good Actor.

Throughout Twenty-second Street the Sheriff was a picture of indignant rage before which the frightened prisoners cowered. The impression on the crowds was all the Sheriff could have wished, but once out of view he became mild and genial and quickly learned that one prisoner was a sickly old man who had not realized that he was defying the Sheriff's men. To him the Sheriff gave a dollar and sent him home. The other, a youth, was out of work. He had never been a striker, and would gladly take any job he could get. A letter to Supt. G. B. Hennessy of the Standard Oil plant was the Sheriff's gift to him, and presently the man returned to the Sheriff to report that he had been employed.

It was the only disorder of the day. By 8 o'clock 2,500 or the Standard's 5,000 men had passed into the works. Of the Tidewater's staff of 2,500, more than 1,200 were at work. Some 400 men of the Vacuum Oil Company met and agreed unanimously to return this morning.

The Sheriff and his men saw the last striker into the plants who wanted to go, though there was so little sign of disorder that the deputies sat on the curbstones and munched apples. At 8 o'clock they were sent home to bed with orders to report at 5 o'clock, and the Sheriff went to bed in Police Headquarters, leaving only the usual quota of police on duty.

The Sheriff awoke before 2 o'clock, however, long enough to telephone John Mydosh not to open his hall to 500 strikers, who had planned a meeting there.

"I'll tell you the truth about that," said the Sheriff afterward, in answer to a question. "I played a little politics. I have been through this strike with those who have assisted me, and we have done everything to restore order and law and give fair treatment to every one concerned. Without boasting, I can say that we have worked hard and risked our lives to bring about peace.

Balks a Thunder Theft.

"I heard this morning that certain local politicians opposed to me, who have been noticeably absent from the firing line when it was dangerous to be there, intended to go to this meeting and attempt to steal my thunder and snatch a little glory for themselves. Those strikers simply wanted to vote to go back to work. Dozens of them said so in the streets. It was all settled and there was nothing to be done.

"Now, I'm not seeking any praise for anything I've done, but I didn't want to see those fellows get away with anything, so I just telephoned John Mydosh not to let 'em have his hall. That's all."

The Sheriff proved to be right, for when the strikers couldn't enter the hall five of them, headed by Ziegmund Lupinski, hurried to Police Headquarters and got M. T. Cronin, Director of Finance, and Henry Wilson, Director of Public Safety of Bayonne. They hurried in an automobile to the hall, where Cronin addressed the strikers gathered outside. In a speech, which might have been made by the Sheriff, he advised the men to return to work, and, cheering, they unanimously voted to do so as they had intended to do all the time.

John A. Moffit and James A. Smyth, the Federal mediators, learned of the status of the strike late yesterday afternoon and left Bayonne at once, declaring they were satisfied with the situation.

Sheriff Kinkead was jubilant. His six feet of height and 175 pounds of bulk radiated good nature. They always do, say his friends, when things are going 'Gene's way. It's when things are going against him that he, like another very prominent citizen, grins the broadest, but it's also then that he hits the hardest and straightest, careless of most things but the force and direction of his blows.

His grin chased the scowl from his face and the scowl replaced the grin as he presided last night at a peace feast in a Bayonne restaurant and for the benefit of newspaper men recapitulated the events of the strike since he entered it last Wednesday at the request of Mayor Pierre P. Garven of Bayonne.

Will Punish Men Who Sulked.

He told how he had tried to conciliate the strikers by making speeches to them; how, this failing, he swore in deputies and then begged for uniformed men when the strikers attacked his men and showed that only blue cloth and brass buttons could arouse their respect. He told how the Governor had failed him in this emergency and how Jersey City and Hoboken had refused him aid. He was grim as he declared:

"Chief of Police Frank Monahan of Jersey City has ignored my summons entirely and none of his men responded. Their actions have been cowardly and in their fear of coming here they deliberately faked a riot at the Caven Point plant in Jersey City. I shall certainly do everything in my power to punish those responsible for this contemptible action."

The Sheriff intimated that he would make a test case of Captain James F. Larkin, who put out the lights in the Seventh Street Police Station, and tried to hide from him on Monday night.

He declared he would also prosecute Supt. Samuel H. Edwards of the Tidewater plant and the thirty-two oil guards whom he arrested last Sunday for shooting at the strikers. He said he wanted a legal decision as to whether or not private companies could employ guards to shoot workmen.

Frank Tannenbaum and Jeremiah J. Baly, the former the I. W. W. agitator and the latter the discredited strike leader, would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, he declared, for he wanted to end once and for all the practice of outsiders mixing in local strikes.

The Sheriff grinned as he worked around to last Sunday, when he arrested the oil guards. He said that it was on Sunday that he decided he would have to end the strike single-handed, and his arrest of the guards was the first move in that effort.

Help Failing, He Did It Alone.

"I got good and mad," he declared, "when I couldn't get any help, and I determined to go it alone."

He admitted that his course of action must have surprised any one who was not in his secret, for he purposely became as theatrical as possible.

"It was the only way I could impress these fellows," said he. "You see a lot of them can't talk English, and I can't talk their language, but I wanted them to know I was their friend. The arrest of those guards did it. The strikers began to think maybe I was for them, and I began to get along better with 'em right away.

"Maybe you've noticed that all my deputies took off their hats when they passed the Catholic Church. Boys, I'm a good Catholic, and I'd remove my own hat in respect any way, but all my deputies weren't. However, nine out of every ten of those foreigners are Catholics, and when they saw me and my deputies paying respect to their church, that helped me too.

"You fellows thought I'd gone crazy when I made 'em hold an American flag behind me the other day at Mydosh's Hall while I harangued those strikers. Sure, they couldn't understand me. I knew that. But they could see me and they could see that flag, and they knew I was their friend. It worked all right.

"That's why I punched Baly, too. There were about 100 strikers around us, and I sort of knew he'd cringe. Sure enough he did, and begged me not to hit him. I just looked at him and shouted, so all the crowd could hear me: 'Why, you cur, if I'd hit one of these boys here like that they'd fight back. They wouldn't cringe like a rat.'

"Dit it work? Why, they almost cheered when they found I had that sort of respect for them.

Wage Promise a Big Help.

"Of course I couldn't have got the men back if the Standard Oil Company hadn't practically promised to raise wages. Superintendent Hennessy gave me his word the company would act fairly and favorably on the demands of the men, and I'm satisfied they'll keep their word. I wouldn't have wanted those men to go back if I thought they wouldn't. Now, though, the trouble's over and the men will have a chance to organize. The company will keep faith, I know, and in the future the men will be prepared to make their demands and conduct their business with the company in an orderly way."

The Sheriff received a letter from Supt. Edwards of the Tidewater plant saying he would support Mr. Hennessy in everything he did to restore order and peace, and the Sheriff said he understood that to mean that the Tidewater Company would raise wages also.

He went to his home in Jersey City last night for practically the first night since he began strike duty. He was like a boy in his elation when he drove away from Bayonne. Laughingly he said he'd been Alderman from the old Tenth Ward in Jersey City, President of the board later, and then a Congressman from 1909 to 1915, but he'd never before tackled a job like this.

Before he left the Sheriff notified the School Commissioners that it would be safe to open Public School 5 this morning. The school is in the Constable Hook district and had been closed since the strike started. The Twenty-second Street crosstown cars began running also last night for the first time in nearly two weeks, and Bayonne resumed its normal aspect of peace and quiet. There were no strikers in the streets and few policemen.

Sheriff Kinkead said he thought everything would be as it was before the strike in a few days. He said he would keep his eye on the situation till Monday, but thought by then he could forget there'd ever been a strike. He ordered the discharge of fifteen strikers, whom he had had arrested the last few days, "as part of the demonstration I planned," and told them to go home to their wives and families.

One Sad Home.

In all Bayonne there was sadness in only one home, that of John Dietz, a still cleaner in the Standard works, for Dietz was killed yesterday by a fall from an oil tank. He had been one of the last to quit the works, going on strike only after he had been beaten up by strikers, and he was one of the first to return yesterday. He was climbing up a tank, when he lost his grip and toppled to the ground.

In Jersey City the strike at the Eagle Works, a subsidiary of the Standard, seemed to have fizzled out. The company got three Pullman cars as sleeping quarters for the 250 Jersey City policemen on duty at the plant and hired two barbers to keep them shaved. They also put shower baths in the office building, and some of the policemen declared they didn't care if the strike lasted all Summer.

Charge Purchases made between now and Aug. 1st billed Sept. 1st.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

FINAL CLEARANCE OF
SUMMER DRESSES

Street, Afternoon & Dance Dresses
Formerly $45, $65, $75, to $95—at $25 & $38
Over two hundred fashionable gowns—of the regular Gidding caliber—suitable for all manner of semi-dress occasions. Of satin, faille, taffeta, gros de Londres, pompadour silks, chiffon and in many delightful combinations of lace and hand embroidery.

Net, Crepe and Linen Frocks—at $18
Formerly $35 to $45—Delightful summery effects; for morning wear in the country, beach wear, Summer dances, etc.—including hand-tailored effects.

$75 to $125 Summer Wraps—$35 & $55
Including exquisite styles with silver metal embroidered collars and cuffs at $55, and very rich styles of silk and satin at $35.

Suits—Linen, $10—Cloth, $15—Silk, $29
Formerly $25, $35, $45, $65, $95 to $125
Remaining lines to close; many styles, but few of a kind.

$10 to $30 Summer Hats at $5 to $10

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

A rare opportunity for men who desire distinctive apparel at a very low price will be provided
To-day, Thursday and Friday, in
A Most Exceptional Sale of Men's Summer Sack Suits

The Styles are in the season's smartest designs and patterns and are here in conservative or extreme models to meet every taste.
The Fabrics consist of plain and striped flannels, serges, worsteds, cassimeres, also natural shantung and courthold silks.
The Sizes range from 32 to 46 in all proportions, including stouts.

Regular values $20.00 and $25.00
now
$12.50

Electric Lamp Art

Latest developments in electric lamps may be seen at our various Show Rooms

Minton china, Japanese effects, lamps with shades of translucent leather, or decorated fabrics, as well as many patterns in metal and glass are included—all varieties of style and of price

The exhibits have been made by the following manufacturers:

Art Metal Works
Bayley & Sons
Farber, S W
Fulper Pottery Co
Gibbs, Wm H
Handel Company
Home Light Co of America
Johns-Manville Company
Kelly, Mildred Richardson
Kathodion Bronze Co
Meakin & Ridgway
Miller & Co, Edward
Mountain Community, Inc
National Metalizing Company
National X-Ray Reflector Company
Parker Co, The Charles
Phoenix Glass Company
Schweitzer, Peter J (Agt for A Duchesne, Paris)
Sibley & Pitman
Stavenhagen Company, W H
Weidlich Bros Mfg Company

The New York Edison Company
At Your Service
General Offices: Irving Place and 15th Street
Telephone: Stuyvesant 5600
Branch Office Show Rooms for the Convenience of the Public
424 Broadway, Spring 9890 | *124 W 42d St, Bryant 5262
126 Delancey St, Orchard 1960 | *151 E 86th St, Lenox 7780
10 Irving Pl, Stuyvesant 5600 | *27 E 125th St, Harlem 4020
*362 E 149th St, Melrose 3340
*Open until Midnight
Night and Emergency Call Madison Square 6001

FOR ONE DAY ONLY

Special Inducements
TODAY Only

Prices greatly reduced on high-grade pianos and player-pianos (several makes for selection)——No deposit, if desired ——Convenient monthly terms——Liberal allowance for your old piano——Full Knabe guarantee.

NEW PIANOS
Compare the tone, action, design and finish of these pianos with other high-grade instruments and your verdict will be that they are sensational values. Regularly sold at prices up to $325. Special for today only $190

$5 Down and $5 Monthly
NEW 88-NOTE PLAYER
The several styles and makes of players offered at the special price of $390 for today regularly sell at prices up to $625. They are the very latest style, with every improvement and are especially recommended for their excellent tone and perfect player mechanism. $390

Convenient Terms of Payment
FREE 12 ROLLS OF MUSIC AND FINE BENCH WITH PLAYER
LIBERAL ALLOWANCE FOR OLD PIANOS IN EXCHANGE

KNABE
WAREROOMS, 5th Ave. & 39th St.

BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE

Summer Clearance Sale

All Suits, Gowns, Coats, Wraps and Blouses, in correct materials for Summer wear

At ¼ to ½ Regular Prices

SEIZED WITH WIFE IN HOTEL OPIUM RAID

Detectives Take Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bennett, Tango Dancers, at the King James.

FIND $4,000 WORTH OF DRUG

Get Bowls for Preparing Raw Material, Smoking Outfit, Brass Knuckles, and Roulette Wheel.

Two men walked into the Hotel King James at 137 West Forty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon and asked the clerk for "Mr. Bennett." When asked what name should be announced one of the pair said: "Just tell him it's some of the boys from downtown." In a moment the answer came back that they were to be admitted.

The room they sought was on the ground floor, rear, and as they went toward the door two other men, who were strolling apparently aimlessly through the lobby, followed them. One of the first pair knocked on the door and it was opened a little. Then the four callers lost their good manners. One of them sent the door flying open with a heave from his shoulder and the four were inside, notifying the occupants that they were under arrest. The invaders were Lieutenant Scherb, head of a Central Office narcotics squad, and Detectives Johns, Judge, and Waterhouse.

The occupants of the room were George Bennett and his wife, Maie Bennett, who are professional dancers under the team name of Bennett and Malloy. They returned several months ago from a tour of England, Australia, and Africa, where they had featured as American tango dancers during the dance craze. They are also well known here as dancers, and after their arrest a representative of one of the large theatrical booking offices went to the police station and tried to bail Mrs. Bennett out. He said the pair were under contract to his office.

Big Opium Store Captured.

The detectives assert they found in the room of the Bennetts an assortment of drugs and instruments that indicated Bennett was the largest seller of forbidden drugs captured in a long time. In a box couch the detectives found, they say, seventy-four cans of opium, prepared, sealed, and ready for consumption. In a cupboard there were five more cans and two on a dresser, making a total of eight-one cans. Each one held, roughly, seven ounces of opium. There were three opium pipes in the room, a complete layout for smoking, a jar of cocaine, and another of a white powder that may be heroin.

Other finds that interested the police were an automatic pistol, which was under Bennett's pillow; two hunting guns with ten boxes of cartridges, one of the guns equipped with a Maxim silencer; a pair of brass knuckles, and a roulette wheel with the cloth. Bennett made no attempt to use his revolver. When he opened the door for the "boys from downtown" he was in his pajamas and carried an opium pipe, which he was smoking, the detectives say.

Before they left the detectives examined the Bennetts' luggage in the basement store room and found, they say, two brass bowls used for preparing raw opium, a stick for stirring it, and a gas stove.

Government Makes Charges.

Federal detectives, who had been concerned in the arrest, also made their appearance. They were Customs Inspectors Collins, Lewis, and Kyte. When the prisoners were taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station the inspectors made charges against Bennett of having opium in his possession and of manufacturing opium, the latter charge based on the finding of the copper bowls. The local detectives made charges based on the possession of narcotics, the revolver and the brass knuckles, so there will be at least five charges against Bennett.

According to the detectives, Bennett denied that he sold opium, in spite of the complaints they had received against him. They say he told them the opium was only for his own use, that he consumed a pound a day, and that his present supply would last only six or seven months. They say, on the contrary, there was enough opium in the room to last a man for seventy-five years.

Lieutenant Scherb values the captured opium at about $4,000, but says that at the rate the police have evidence Bennett sold it it would fetch about twice that amount. According to one of the detectives, Mrs. Bennett said that as soon as the lot had been sold her husband intended to buy an automobile and start with her on a tour to San Francisco. It was in that city, according to his statement, that Bennett obtained his opium. He says he got it there before he last went abroad and secreted it in his trunk in the storeroom at a hotel.

Mrs. Bennett is held on a State charge of having opium in her possession, the detectives saying they found a small bottle of it in her pocketbook.

The pair will be arraigned for hearing in the West Side Court this morning before Magistrate Deuel.

FIND OPIUM ON BRITISH SHIP.

Chinese Storekeeper Had $3,000 Worth Hidden in His Room.

Acting on news received from London that the opium smugglers were active again, Assistant United States District Attorney Edwin M. Stanton yesterday instructed Thomas Rush, Surveyor of the Port, to search the steamer Den of Airlie, which arrived a week ago from Liverpool with a Chinese crew, under charter to the Cunard.

Customs Inspectors Collins, Kyte, and Lewis went to the Cunard pier and searched the Den of Airlie, which resulted in the discovery and seizure of $3,000 worth of opium and a smoking outfit hidden in the storeroom on the main deck by Lam Long, the Chinese storekeeper. He was arrested on the ship and taken before United States Commissioner Houghton in the Federal court, where he waived examination, and was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Reduces Informers' Pay.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has issued an order revoking a regulation of Aug. 21, 1913, which increased the fees of informers in excise prosecutions from $10 to $50. It has been found that the higher fee has brought no improved conditions. Information of illegal distilleries of a specified capacity received after Aug. 1 will be paid for at the original rate of $10.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL, 174 Fulton St., N. Y. City. Day School. Evening School. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Near Fulton St. Subway Station, Hudson Terminal, and Elevated R. R. stations. Courts and lawyers' offices close at hand. Students can join A. M. or P. M. or Evening Classes. Three years' course, with degree of LL. B. Treatises used, with cases, lecture notes, etc. Send for Catalogue No. 10. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

The Berlitz School of Languages NOW AT 28-30 WEST 34TH STREET, Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway.

PRATT SCHOOL—61 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. All summer

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

Piano Teacher.—Graduated European Conservatory; speaks several languages; solicits pupils for piano lessons. Write, call, 544 West 149th.

DIRECT WIRELESS TO JAPAN.

Test Message Received from Tokio —Communication with Hawaii Also.

The first direct wireless communication between Japan and the United States was established yesterday, when a message was received by Edward J. Nally, Vice President and General Manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, from Jiro Tanaka, Director General of Ministry Communications, at Tokio. Mr. Nally replied immediately with a wireless message of congratulation.

Mr. Nally has just returned from Honolulu, where he arranged for the preliminary tests between the Marconi Company's high-power stations at Kahuku and Koko Head on Oahu Island and Japan. When both stations shall have been fully tried out, the transpacific service of the Marconi Company, which has been in operation between this country and the Hawaiian Islands since Sept. 24, 1914, will be extended to Japan, with rates at least one-third less than the present scale.

From Japan connections will be established through the Japanese Imperial Telegraph System with all points in the Orient.

TOKIO, Japan, July 27.—Wireless communication was successfully inaugurated today between the new station at Funabashi, near Yokohama, and the Hawaiian Islands. The distance between Funabashi, where a new wireless station has been constructed, and Honolulu is about 3,380 miles.

SUES FRANK ROCKEFELLER.

Montreal Widow Asks $100,000 for Attack and Imprisonment.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 27.—Actions at law for more than $100,000 were filed today against Frank Rockefeller, brother of John D. Rockefeller, in the United States Court by Mrs. Bertha Leland, a widow of Montreal, who formerly was cashier in a Cleveland restaurant.

In one action Mrs. Leland charges that by reason of a relation of trust and confidence between herself and Mr. Rockefeller, he induced her in 1907 to invest $10,000 in ten bonds of the Ashland Emery and Corundum Company, in which he was a Director and large stockholder. Later, she avers, she discovered the property was of little value and that his representations were false. She seeks to recover $9,624.

In this action Mrs. Leland charges that, calling on her at her Montreal home, Mr. Rockefeller advised her to purchase the bonds. She says that in order to induce her to make the purchase, Mr. Rockefeller told her "our own people," meaning the Standard Oil Company heads, were at the head of the business. Mrs. Leland alleges that last January a mortgage was foreclosed and she received only $376 for the bonds.

In another suit Mrs. Leland asks $50,000 damages, alleging that Mr. Rockefeller on Jan. 8, 1915, "unlawfully and with force, falsely and maliciously imprisoned the plaintiff for a period of twenty-four hours."

According to Francis J. Wing, attorney for Mrs. Leland, the attack which his client charges Mr. Rockefeller made on her occurred in Mr. Rockefeller's office in Cleveland when she called on him to demand the return of her money. The arrest, the attorney says, occurred at Mr. Rockefeller's ranch at Belvidere, Kan., when she visited him to make a similar demand. Mr. Rockefeller, according to Mr. Wing, called the Sheriff and caused him to take Mrs. Leland into custody as an insane person, releasing her the following day. Mrs. Leland is about 40 years old. "There is nothing in the charges, nothing whatever," said Mr. Rockefeller tonight. "I shall fight the case to a finish."

Dr. Sexton Chancellor of Regents.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 27.—Dr. Pliny T. Sexton of Palmyra, was elected Chancellor of the university by the Regents at their regular meeting today, succeeding the late St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle. Dr. Sexton is the senior member of the Board of Regents, having been elected in 1890, and has been Vice Chancellor since 1913. Dr. Sexton is a lawyer and banker by profession. He was born in Palmyra June 12, 1840, and educated in private schools and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and the State and National Law School at Poughkeepsie. Dr. Albert Vanderveer was elected Vice Chancellor.

GROUT IS SENTENCED TO YEAR IN SING SING

Counsel Gets Ten-Day Stay in Which to Seek Certificate of Reasonable Doubt.

RECORD IN ROGUES' GALLERY

Ex-City Official and Banker Hears Fate Without Flinching—Goes Back to Jail.

In the presence of a crowd that jammed the courtroom Edward M. Grout, Brooklyn's first Borough President and for two terms Controller of the City of New York, was sentenced by County Judge Lewis in Brooklyn, yesterday, to Sing Sing Prison for not less than one year nor more than two years for swearing to a false report of the condition of the Union Bank while he was its President.

He heard the sentence without flinching, and Stephen C. Baldwin, his counsel, began a new fight to save him from prison. Mr. Baldwin got a stay of ten days in which to apply for a certificate of reasonable doubt. Mr. Grout was taken to Police Headquarters, where his finger-prints were made and he was measured and photographed for the records. He then returned to the City Prison.

Mr. Grout was spared the humiliation of riding to Court in a prison van. He walked from the jail and was permitted to sit in the office of Chief Clerk John T. Rafferty, where he was joined by his wife, his son, and his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Grout. When Mr. Grout was called to the bar, his counsel said:

"May it please the court, the defendant has nothing to say at this time, except in the way of motions." He then moved for an arrest of judgment and for a new trial.

"I make application," said counsel, "on the following grounds: That the verdict has been decided by means other than a fair expression of opinion on the part of all the jurors; that the court has misdirected the jury in matters of law and that the verdict is contrary to law and against the weight of evidence."

Judge Lewis denied the motions and Mr. Baldwin took an exception. The court then pronounced sentence.

"After a fair and impartial trial," said Judge Lewis, "you have been justly convicted of the crime of perjury. While the court regrets that a man who has occupied high and exalted public office should be in your position, the court is responsive to the duty which it owes to the people as well as to yourself.

"Mindful of the recommendation of the jury and that the conviction prohibits your further practice of the law, the sentence of the court is that you be confined in the State's Prison at Sing Sing for a term of not less than one year, nor more than two years."

The maximum penalty is ten years.

Many friends of the prisoner shook his hands and expressed sympathy and confidence in him. Mr. Grout was visibly affected and thanked them.

The application for a certificate of doubt will probably be made to Justice Kelly in Special Term for Motions. If the order is issued, it will probably be returnable for argument next week. Justice Townsend Scudder, who figured in the "hand-picked" judges controversy, will then be sitting in Special Term.

E. ST. J. HAYS LEFT $702,032.

Widow and Daughter Inherit Estate of Stock Exchange Member.

Edward St. John Hays, who was a member of the New York Stock Exchange and Vice President of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, left a net estate of $702,032 when he died on Dec. 6, 1914, according to the appraisal filed yesterday. Mr. Hays was taken ill in the Grand Central Station and died in the emergency hospital there.

Under the will the widow receives $601,483 and the daughter, Mrs. Mary H. Dater, $100,000. The assets included stocks and bonds appraised at $539,278, among which were 337 shares of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, $94,360; a fourth interest in an unimproved tract in Fort Washington Avenue, extending to Broadway and Riverside Drive, $119,907; bank deposits of $34,738, and the decedent's seat on the Stock Exchange, $38,000.

DR. JELLIFFE AIDS GIRLS HIT BY AUTO

Riding in Miss Edith Cartledge's Car When Children Are Knocked Down.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, July 27.—A big touring car occupied by Miss Edith Cartledge of East Neck, L. I., and Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe of 64 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York, and driven by Miss Cartledge's chauffeur, Emil Hracek, knocked down two little girls at 6:15 o'clock this evening on the Cedar Swamp Road near Glenhead, L. I.

According to the chauffeur the girls were riding on the back of a coal wagon which was going in the opposite direction, and jumped off just as the automobile was about to pass. He sounded his horn, he said, but the children, frightened, ran in front of the car.

Miss Cartledge ordered the car stopped and picking up the younger child, who was unconscious, directed the chauffeur to drive to the Nassau County Hospital at Mineola. Dr. Jelliffe accompanied her and they turned the baby, who is but 3 years old, over to the house physicians. An examination showed that the girl's skull probably was fractured, but late tonight it was said that her condition was favorable. The hospital authorities got her name as Antonia Honenowesky.

The other child, 6 years old, a sister of the girl in the hospital, was taken to her home near the place where the accident occurred. Her condition was not serious.

At the Cartledge estate it was said that Miss Cartledge drove to New York this afternoon to consult Dr. Jelliffe. He was going to the home of a brother living near Glen Cove and Miss Cartledge offered to take him there. The accident happened while they were on the way to the home of Dr. Jelliffe's relative.

OPEN NEW SUBWAY BIDS.

Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Low for Times Square Section.

When the Public Service Commission opened bids for two important subway contracts yesterday the unofficial totals furnished by representatives of the bidders indicated that the lowest proposals were submitted by the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation and Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.

One of the contracts is for the construction of the Times Square section of the Broadway subway, extending from Thirty-eighth Street to Fifty-first Street. There were nine bidders, and the unofficial totals of the proposals ranged from $3,741,000 to $4,444,000. The first figure was that of the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins concern, while the second was that of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, a subsidiary of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The plans call for a four-track underground road, with an express station at Times Square and a local station at Forty-ninth Street. The Broadway subway is to be operated by the New York Consolidated Railway Company.

The second contract is for the building of that part of the Eastern Parkway subway, Brooklyn, lying between Nostrand and Buffalo Avenues. Nine contractors bid for this contract. The lowest bid was apparently that of Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc., at $2,170,000. The highest was, seemingly, that of John J. Creem, $3,196,000. The Eastern Parkway subway is to be operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company as an extension of the existing tube line.

The formal awards of the two contracts will not be made until the Public Service Commission's engineers have checked up the bids.

Operation on Minister to Sweden.

CHICAGO, July 27.—An operation was performed today on Ira Nelson Morris, United States Minister to Sweden, for the removal of a tumor of the throat. The surgeons after the operation announced that Mr. Morris's condition was good, and that he would be able to leave the hospital within two weeks. Mr. Morris arrived here on Friday.

BECKER REPRIEVE MAY BE A RESULT OF FORD'S REVIEW

Continued from Page 1.

clusively that the court was misled and deceived by the story imposed upon it on the trial.

Cockran Insists on Plot.

Mr. Cockran then argues that the affidavit of Joseph Murphy concerning an alleged plot among the informers to "frame" Becker is new and in no sense cumulative. His evidence, Mr. Cockran asserts, "is given at the risk of injury to himself, for he is a convict, whose daily existence is governed by prison officials, subordinates of the man who as District Attorney brought about the defendant's conviction."

The testimony of Harford T. Marshall, Benjamin Kauffman, and Louis Harris is also entirely new, Mr. Cockran contends. The brief concludes as follows:

> Here, then, is the question before the Court. On the facts set out in these affidavits and conceded by the District Attorney, it is now apparent that the whole case erected against the defendant, (its foundation and its superstructure,) are based upon fraud and perjury. Becker never had the conversation with Rosenthal described by Rose on the trial and which led the Trial Court to charge the jury that there was evidence that the corrupt partnership existed between Rosenthal and Becker.
>
> The suggestion that the defendant planned this murder through fear of any revelation that Rosenthal might make is now met by the overwhelming proof embodied in these affidavits, first, that before the murder steps had been taken to remove Rosenthal from the jurisdiction, and, second, that the defendant refused to be a party even to these measures for Rosenthal's removal on the ground that he had much more to fear from his disappearance than from the testimony which he might give.
>
> This Rose further established by saying that the defendant refused to furnish any part of the $6,000 necessary to bring about Rosenthal's disappearance.
>
> Against this mass of new proof the District Attorney scarcely interposes a denial. But he claims that the court is powerless now to consider it. His contention is that the defendant must be executed, not because it can now be considered established that he actually committed the crime of killing Rosenthal, but because he remained silent on the trial, instead of taking the stand on his own behalf. In other words, it is contended that this court must permit this defendant to be deprived of his life, not because he killed or procured the killing of another, but because he made mistake in the manner of conducting his trial.
>
> This court is not reduced to any such state of helplessness. Through its own inherent powers, as well as by virtue of the code, it has the same power exercised so vigorously and beneficially by Mr. Justice Hooker in the Benhain case, to require before this defendant is executed that the State must first review the evidence now presented proof of which is not questioned and which is utterly subversive of the theory upon which defendant was convicted.

Additional Briefs Filed.

The District Attorney's answer to Mr. Cockran's brief was to the effect that eleven cases, which he cited, showed that the Court had no power to decide the issue, except as prescribed by statute, and that the affidavits themselves were of no value, because those alleging a "frame-up" were cumulative, those respecting the Sullivan episode were not newly discovered, since Becker himself knew of it, and the affidavit of ex-Deputy Sheriff Ginty that Rose had $6,000 to give to Rosenthal was denied by Rose and Harry Appelbaum, "Big Tim" Sullivan's secretary.

Mr. Cockran's last word was a four-page brief, in which he said that the District Attorney in his second brief cited a Federal case, and, by the Constitution, the Federal Government possesses no inherent powers, but the States do possess such powers.

"In those briefs submitted by the District Attorney, as in his argument yesterday, the facts embodied in defendant's affidavits are hardly questioned," Mr. Cockran says in conclusion. "The District Attorney places his whole reliance, not on the justice of the defendant's conviction, but on the technicalities which he invoked to prevent this court from doing what justice manifestly requires should be done."

Dr. Frank E. Miller of 22 West Thirty-first Street and Dr. William S. Bryant of 19 West Fifty-fourth Street have accepted invitations to attend the execution. The law requires that two physicians be present. Sheriff Grifenhagen said yesterday that he had declined to go. District Attorney Perkins said he would not attend.

BECKER WORKS ON STATEMENT

It Will Denounce Whitman and Be Made Public After Execution.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 27.—Charles Becker was up at sunrise today and didn't go to bed until midnight. He read every New York paper, morning and evening. He said he was highly pleased with the manner in which his lawyers were presenting his case to Justice Ford. The question he asked oftenest today was whether or not it appeared as though Justice Ford would order him to New York to appear in person in the proceeding. He reiterated the expression of his willingness to do this.

Mrs. Becker arrived in Ossining on the 5:54 train and hurried to the death house to see her husband. He seemed disappointed after she had told him that no decision had been reached by Justice Ford. Mrs. Becker made every effort to cheer him and when she left he seemed to be still hopeful that the hearing will result in his favor.

Becker today talked of the conduct of his case for the first time in a long while. He said he felt he had made a mistake in not going on the witness stand at his second trial, and that the outcome of the present hearing would show whether it was a mistake not to bring out the "Big Tim" Sullivan story earlier.

Becker, though he talked as hopefully as usual today, spent part of his time working on a new statement to the public. This is not to be given out unless he goes to the electric chair and then not until after he is dead. A friend of Becker's said tonight that the statement positively will not be a confession of guilt or graft, but will protest that he is innocent and will "place the entire responsibility for his death" on Governor Whitman. It is intended to be a dying utterance picturing its author as a martyr to the political ambition of his prosecutor.

There are now twenty-five condemned men at Sing Sing, the last having arrived yesterday. He is Charles Frederick Stielow of Albion, Orleans County. The one woman who had been awaiting the electric chair here, Mrs. Madeline Perola, was transferred today to Auburn to serve a life term, her sentence having been commuted by the Governor. The death house itself, in which Becker has a cell, is overcrowded, and seven of the condemned men have quarters in the old "punishment" cells.

Father Curry of New York, Becker's spiritual adviser, again visited Becker in his cell today. So did Police Lieutenant John Becker, his brother. Becker spent a short time in the 15 by 50-foot court near the death house at exercise today and ate three hearty meals.

SEEKS A EUGENIC HUSBAND.

Brooklyn Widow Requires Physical Examinations Before Marriage.

Mrs. Martha Stephens, 50 years old, a widow who owns a fourteen-room dwelling at 697 Elmore Place, in the South Midwood section of Brooklyn, is looking for a eugenic husband. She inserted in a Brooklyn newspaper yesterday the following advertisement:

WIDOW would like to get acquainted with a gentleman, object matrimony; no triflers; own beautiful home.

Mrs. Stephens explained that her husband had been dead three years and the care of the big house in which she lived was too great a burden for her. Rather than take in a boarder she thought the right thing for her to do was to get married.

"I do not want a clubman or one who drinks," she said. "I will submit to a careful investigation and physical examination, and I shall expect the man to do likewise. It was the wish of my husband that I marry again, and I am doing this partly for that reason."

NASHVILLE IS THROWN INTO A RECEIVERSHIP

Municipal Officials Suspended and Court Appoints a Man to Run the City.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 27.—A municipal receiver came as a culmination to the City Hall muddle and scandal today when Chancellor Allison of the Chancery Court appointed Robert Vaughn, clerk and master to take over all of the property and affairs of the city and conduct affairs, with full executive authority to discharge at will and fill vacancies.

Almost at the moment of the appointment of the receiver for the city came the suspension of Mayor Howse, Commissioners Elliott and Andrews, and City Treasurer C. A. Myers, under a petition filed by Harry S. Stokes, counsel for the citizens in the receivership case.

The receiver will report to the Chancellor as to all affairs of the city, including the interest-bearing debt along with all other indebtedness. Nashville securities, valued at several million dollars, are owned in New York. Only recently Nashville issued $2,000,000 in bonds, not voted on by the people, and sold them in New York. It is not thought that these will be in the least disturbed by the receivership.

The receivership will begin Friday morning. The suspended officials were put out under the ouster law that was passed at the recent session of the General Assembly, the law being so drastic that under its provisions the officials go out of office after five days' notice and stand removed until the cause is finally adjudicated by the Appellate Court.

The hearing as to alleged misdoings of officials will be continued in the Chancery Court by Harry Stokes and associate counsel for the citizens and further sensations are promised.

BOY DYING AFTER EXPLOSION

He Poured Kerosene on Smoldering Wood Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 27.—George Wentzel, 15 years old, of 311 Burgess Place, is dying at St. Mary's Hospital after he had poured kerosene on smoldering wood embers. A can of kerosene exploded in his hands. The boy, an employe of the Tornquist Company, sheet metal workers, in Ann Street, had allowed a wood fire in the rear of the shops, used by workmen to die down during the noon hour. At 1 o'clock he obtained the kerosene and started to pour it on the embers.

When the oil touched the wood the can exploded, and the boy was enveloped in flames. He ran to the shops and there workmen wrapped their coats about his burned body. Almost all his clothing was burned off. He was later taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

FIVE PER CENT

Keep your money busy by buying Mortgage Certificates whenever you have $50 surplus. As your certificates accumulate, you can exchange them for full or Participating Mortgages — all Guaranteed. An Interchangeable 5% Investment series.

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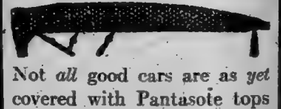

Not *all* good cars are as *yet* covered with Pantasote tops —*but* you can *always* take

Genuine Pantasote

as the *sure* sign of a good car

It shows that the maker of the car is giving full value. It shows that the present price cutting competition in the automobile industry has not turned that maker toward a less expensive and less durable top material.

Genuine Pantasote is the top material that is recognized as without a peer—for perfect shelter, perfect appearance, longest wear and ability to withstand all weather conditions, folding and misuse.

In buying a *big* thing like a car, the top material may be considered an unimportant little detail, but just think about this for a minute. Consider that the top is chiefly responsible for the trim, new, and *stay-new* appearance of your car and your personal comfort in bad weather.

The Pantasote Company
1751 Bowling Green Bldg., New York City

THE NEW NATIONAL MONTHLY
THE SPERRY MAGAZINE
NOW ON SALE
At all Elevated and Subway News Stands
Ask for a copy at any A&P Premium Store and obtain the name of a distributor nearest your home
The newest and best message for the family
"FOR THE WOMAN WHO BUYS"

Founded 1827 — Arnold, Constable & Co. — Founded 1827

Today and Till Sold—Our Annual and Important

Pre-Vacation Sale of 8,250

Men's Finest Summer Shirts

Largest and Most Complete Assortment of Any One Sale

Reduced 1/3 to about 1/2 for Immediate Clearance

PURE SILK CREPE DE CHINE—Every shirt in our entire stock, from the finest custom silk shirtings, in the smartest and choicest patterns shown this season. Regularly $7.50. 3 for $14.00 — 4.95

SPECIAL QUALITY PURE SILK—Unusually brilliant and strongly woven; rich satin striped effects in single, double or multi colors, on white grounds in a great assortment of patterns. Regularly $5.00 and $5.50. 3 for $10.00 — 3.45

SATIN STRIPED HEAVY TUB SILK, in every fashionable combination of color, including smart black and white effects and exclusive novelties. Regularly $4.50 and $5.00. 3 for $8.50 — 3.00

MERCERIZED AND FINEST COTTON SOFT SHIRTS—Our entire stock without reserve, being an unusual collection of the season's brightest and best of all mercerized woven shirtings. Plenty of patterns for conservative dressers or those that like a dash of color. Cool shirts that are perfect in fit and finish, and will give good service. All sizes, 14 to 18. Regularly $1.65, $1.85, $2.00. 3 for $3.25 — 1.15

SPECIAL ASSORTMENT FINE SHIRTS—All from our well known, higher priced lines and from previous sales at higher prices. The selection is unusually good in neat fancy stripes on white grounds. Regularly $1.45 and $1.65. 3 for $2.75 — 95c

Also Following Very Special Attractions:

SILK HALF HOSE—In the popular new shades of grey, with re-inforced lisle feet. *Regularly 50c pair* 3 prs. 1.10; 6 prs. 2.00 — 39c

SUMMER RAINCOATS—Of fine gabardine, cravenette, splendidly tailored, with silk lined yoke and sleeves; most desirable tan and field shades. *Regularly $19.50* — 13.50

NEW CREPE DE CHINE FOUR IN HANDS—Also Bat Ties with colored printed stripes and figures. *Regularly 75c and $1.00* — 50c

PAJAMAS—Of mercerized pongee, in white, cream and plain colors; cut on liberal lines. *Regularly $1.50* — 95c

BATHING SUITS—Of pure worsted, special heavy weight and extra quality; sleeveless and trimmed with white. *Regularly $5.00* — 3.50

TRAVELLING BAGS AND SUIT CASES—Of genuine cowhide or sole leather, of best construction; full size in tans and russet. *Regularly $7.50* — 5.50

Broadway & 19th Street

Broadway and 33d Street — GIMBELS — Store Opens 8:30 Closes 5:30

"An Exposition of the NEW"

View it today, the second of the "Days of Review" in the

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

With Initiative

When, nearly a twelvemonth ago, our 1914 August Furniture Sale was barely ended, we began to plan, to originate and to construct for the great annual event that culminates at GIMBELS today with

Over Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Cabinet-Made Furniture

And here it is—arranged and displayed with masterly skill, in miles of cleverly and conveniently disposed aisles—a veritable "Furniture City."

No BETTER Furniture can be bought; for it is a cardinal point in GIMBEL policy to maintain inviolate our high standard of quality.

Novelty Is the Keynote

There are twelve absolutely NEW Bedroom Suites alone. NEW—that is—in conception. They are *of the moment*. They reflect the genius of the great designers of today, whose magnificent handiwork commands, sometimes, four or five times as much as the GIMBEL reproduction of equal quality.

Here, for example, is the

Ritz-Carlton Bedroom Suite

which is an accurate reproduction in quality and design of the famous POOLEY-made suite found in the bedrooms of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in New York. Originally such a suite would cost $400 or $500. GIMBELS would ordinarily have to sell it at $350. Today it is here at $185.

The Hand-painted Black Enamel Bedroom Suite

is absolutely the *"dernier cri"* of the great interior decorators. Inspired by a suite originated by a woman decorator of international fame, it is priced $245 today, as against $400 ordinarily, and probably $1,000 in its inception.

Space does not permit to tell in detail of the $30,000 worth of Charles P. Limbert Furniture for $15,000, the wonderful values in Bedding, the Brass Bedsteads at 1/4 less, the Cowan Mahogany four-posters and the special purchase of Karpen Sample Chairs, Davenports, etc.

The August Savings Often Make a Dollar Do the Work of Two

The savings are MOST unusual. They reflect the assiduous pains, the long preparation and the constructive effort that have gone toward making this a landmark in successful public service.

During the "Days of Review" preceding the actual opening of the sale on Monday next, selections of Furniture may be made for delivery in August or later.

Seventh Floor

Borah of Idaho, who felt he could be a better Progressive inside the Republican party than out of it, is the first of the Presidential possibilities considered by C. P. Connolly in a series which voters (and their wives) to the number of over 800,000 will see in this week's

5¢ a copy
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Look under this Lamp Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

"Captivating and joyous," says the *Outlook* of the new story by Florence Olmstead. And the *Boston Transcript* says of the characters: "The narrator of this romance has touched them with pure gold."

A CLOISTERED ROMANCE
By Florence Olmstead
$1.25 net
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

Wesson Oil
At YOUR GROCER'S
for Salads & cooking
Mayonnaise "stands up" better when made with Wesson Oil.
25 and 50 cent cans

During Our 5020th Week
Of Business We Will Sell The
$5.00 DURHAM DUPLEX DOMINO SAFETY RAZOR
At the unheard price of 68c each
Durham blades 80c. doz.
Only 2 outfits to a customer. Mail orders 4c extra. This outfit consists of one DURHAM DUPLEX RAZOR, with White American Ivory Handle, Safety Guard Stropping Attachment and 4 Blades, with 12 cutting edges. Packed in Genuine Red Leather Roll Case, complete for 68c.
C. KLAUBERG & BROS., INC.,
Cutlery Established 1819 Kodaks
WOOLWORTH BUILDING,
and 171-173 William St., N. Y. C.

KILL MARSHALL PLAN TO AID MINORITIES

Constitutional Convention Committee Reverses Its Action on Stock-Voting Amendment.

SPONSOR TO FORCE FIGHT

Will Appeal to the Convention—Committee's Chairman Says Legislature Should Control.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 27.—After once voting to report favorably the proposal presented by Louis Marshall, which provides that stockholders of a corporation may elect whether to have cumulative or distributive voting in the election of Directors, the Constitutional Convention Committee on Corporations at a secret meeting today reconsidered its previous action and killed the amendment by a vote of 13 to 8, one member of the committee not voting. When Mr. Marshall heard of this change of front tonight he asserted that he would bring the matter to the attention of the convention, probably at the session tomorrow.

Mr. Marshall presented his proposal as a means of obtaining representation for minorities on the boards of large corporations. Since the proposed amendment has been under discussion, and especially since the favorable vote taken two weeks ago, the members of the committee have been flooded with telegrams from banks and corporations urging that it be not reported.

Mr. Marshall appeared before the committee again today before the vote was taken. His attention was called to the numerous requests for the rejection of his proposal, and to the fact that he alone had appeared in favor of the cumulative plan of voting.

"Well," said Mr. Marshall pointedly, "you should not permit that to sway your judgment. That is merely an indication that we are not employing any accelerators on our side."

Jacob Brenner of Brooklyn is Chairman of the Committee on Corporations. He made a spirited speech in opposition to the Marshall proposal before the final vote was taken. He urged that the matter could well be left to the Legislature, although that body in the past repeatedly had failed to pass measures embodying the features of the Marshall amendment. Here is the vote on the Marshall proposal in committee today:

Against reporting it: Jacob Brenner of Kings, Samuel H. Fancher of Delaware, Andrew P. McKean of Rensselaer, Frank S. Wood of Livingston, Edgar M. Doughty of Kings, Albert E. Gladding of Chenango, Joseph Rosch of Sullivan, Frank M. Jones of Monroe, Floyd J. Adams of Kings, Perry G. Williams of Lewis, Robert R. Law of Washington, Republicans; Philip Frank of Queens, and Harry Heyman of Kings, Democrats.

For reporting it: George H. Bunce of Herkimer, Republican, and Frank Mann of Kings and Peter Donovan of Bronx, Democrats.

Not voting: Hiram M. Kirk, Democrat, of New York.

Mr. Marshall said tonight that fifteen States had incorporated in their Constitutions clauses similar to his proposal and that in many other States provisions enabling minority stockholders to protect their interests had been made the subject of statutory enactment.

"The looseness of the laws affecting corporation management which have been enacted in this State makes it essential that some safeguard should be erected for the protection of minority stockholders," said Mr. Marshall. "We have come to the Legislature, and the Legislature, owing to outside pressure, has failed to act. Until I learned of the latest action of the committee on my proposal I had hoped that there might be a different story in the convention. I shall certainly bring the matter before the convention in open session.

"Under present conditions a minority stockholder has no show at all. The majority Directors can boost their own holdings to $200 a share, but the stock of the minority stockholders won't be worth more than the majority is willing to pay for it. If a minority stockholder comes forward with no matter how reasonable a demand for some degree of justice or for an opportunity to acquire some real information about the affairs of the corporation in whose shares he has invested his savings, he is branded right away as a blackmailer. The small investors, who have everything to lose, should wake up to the lurking danger behind this extraordinary change of front on the part of the Committee on Corporations."

Chairman Brenner voted to report the bill favorably a couple of weeks ago, but it was explained afterward that he did so only for the purpose of being in a position to move for a reconsideration of the vote, which he could not have done had he voted in the negative. He, it was said, had been opposed to the Marshall proposal from the beginning.

WANT NEW YORK TIED FAST.

Reapportionment Advocates Urge Root to Aid Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 27.—If ex-Senator Edgar Truman Brackett and his fellow up-State Republican standpatters can bring it about, the Constitutional Convention will undertake to make a reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts which for twenty years will keep New York City from having a majority in either house of the Legislature. After a recent meeting of Senator Brackett's Committee on Legislative Organization, when a majority opposed reapportionment by the convention, it was thought that the plan had been killed. Today, however, the reapportionment advocates visited President Elihu Root and urged him to support their project.

Mr. Root from the very beginning has opposed reapportionment by the convention on the ground that it would tend to inject politics into its deliberations. The leading men of the convention have supported Mr. Root in this attitude.

Lemuel E. Quigg of Columbia County, one of Senator Brackett's lieutenants, acted as spokesman at the conference today. He told Mr. Root that there was very real danger of New York City becoming a dominant power in the Legislature, or at least in the Assembly, within the next twenty years, unless steps were taken now to prevent it.

"We might have a situation," he said, "where the tail would be wagging the dog. We want the sovereignty of the State assured, no matter what the growth of New York City is in population."

President Root said he felt that it would be unwise for the convention to undertake reapportionment, but that his mind was open on the subject of additional safeguards to prevent any locality from having dominant power in the Legislature. Mr. Root said that he would like to study the provisions of Article III. of the present Constitution, which prevents New York City from having a majority in the Senate. Mr. Root told Senator Brackett and his followers that he would be ready to discuss the matter with them tomorrow.

TAX ARTICLE ASSAILED.

Might Upset Secured Debt Exemption, Wickersham Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 27.—In a discussion of the proposed new article on taxation in the Constitutional Convention today, it was brought out that if adopted the article would enable the Legislature to repeal the so-called secured debts tax law and impose a new tax on securities which under the terms of the existing law should be forever exempt from taxation.

Ex-Attorney General Wickersham brought the fact out by questioning Tax Commissioner Saxe while he was explaining the provisions of the proposed new article, in the first section of which this occurs: "Laws granting exemption from taxation, whether heretofore or hereafter enacted, shall be subject to modification or repeal."

"Was it the intent of the committee that this provision should pave the way for the repeal of the so-called secured debts law?" asked Mr. Wickersham.

Commissioner Saxe, after some hesitation, said that it was not, although in his opinion the exemption granted in that law was unwise and should be repealed.

"Does the gentleman think it is wise or just to write into the Constitution a clause that would pave the way for the Legislature to enact what would amount to a breech on the part of the State of a contractual obligation?" asked Mr. Wickersham.

Mr. Saxe said that the Legislature had the power to repeal that law under the present wording of the Constitution. Mr. Wickersham said that the proposed provision ran contrary to decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and that any action on the part of the Legislature surely would invite litigation that would be taken to the highest court under the provisions of the Federal Constitution, which prohibits any interference on the part of States with the power of making contracts.

TREBLED THE PRICE ON THE CITY'S JUNK

New York Has Been Losing $200,000 a Year, Scrap Metal Expert Says.

WAS AUCTIONEER AT SALE

Jacobus Broke Up "Navy Yard Ring" and Recognized Bidders Who Had Combined.

New York City has been losing more than $200,000 a year on the sale of its discarded equipment and materials, commonly known as junk, according to William Jacobus, who was appointed expert on condemned material of the United States Navy by Secretary Meyer. He is credited with saving the Navy Department $10,000,000 a year in handling worn-out material. By systematizing the work of getting rid of this junk he broke up the notorious "junk ring" that had operated for years with great profits at the navy yards at Portsmouth, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk and the torpedo station at Newport.

Profits from Government junk formed only a portion of the revenue of the "ring." Railroads, corporations, and cities, particularly the City of New York, have suffered at its hands. Mr. Jacobus found the agents of the "ring" very active here, and last week he came into direct contact with them, with the result that he saved the city more than $10,000.

The Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity had advertised a sale of discarded material for last Friday at the Twenty-fourth Street and East River yard. Mr. Jacobus was asked to act as official auctioneer. He arrived at the yard a few minutes before the sale was to begin and found several familiar faces among the crowd of junk dealers present. In the days before the sale he had carefully classified all the material offeerd and had personally looked it over and made his estimate of its worth and the price it should bring.

The first lot offered consisted of 875 tons of broken cast iron.

"What am I offered for Lot 1A?" Mr. Jacobus asked.

Quick as a flash came the bid of the spokesman of the dealers: "Three dollars a ton!"

The auctioneer looked for other bids, but there were none.

"I am offered $9 a ton for Lot 1A," he said, smiling.

A shout of indignation came from the dealers, but the auctioneer held his ground, with the result that after a conference he sold the 375 tons for $9.80 a ton, netting the city $3,675 instead of $1,125, or a saving of $2,550.

The same thing happened on nearly every other lot offered, and the expert on scrap metals remained adamant to the pleadings of the dealers. The city received $15,380 for the junk sold, which Chief Clerk Beardsley said was at least $10,000 more than had ever been received before for the same amount.

One other item, for which an increased price was obtained was the brass. Instead of lumping this, Mr. Jacobus divided it into four classes. At the previous sale, the brass junk brought about 6 cents a pound, but at this sale the dealers ended by paying more than 12.

A realization of the abuse practiced by the "junk ring" resulted in the postponement of the Department of Street Cleaning sale, which was to have taken place on July 15. Several hundred tons of cast iron were offered for sale and the dealers bid $3 a ton. The auctioneer protested and asked for higher bids, but the dealers stood fast on that price. After a consultation the department called the sale off, and it will be advertised to take place early in August.

Mr. Jacobus has handled many great collections of junk. He sold 85 per cent. of the junk from the Paterson fire and all the junk from the Hoboken pier fire. In addition, he has handled the junk of several railroads.

In speaking of the handling of the city's junk, Mr. Jacobus says that it would be easy to save at least $200,000 a year.

"Through lack of system and the city being at the mercy of the 'junk ring' there is no question but that it has lost close to $1,000,000 during the last five years," he said. "A proper system and an intimate knowledge of the business would have saved this."

JUDGE WARNS A LAWYER.

Today Entire Court Will Visit Scene of Bronx Holdup.

Judge Louis D. Gibbs in the Bronx County Court yesterday warned Louis Friediger, counsel for James Flanagan, on trial for robbery. District Attorney Martin in the four days of the trial had aroused the ire of Friediger by prompting his assistant, Richard McKinley, in a voice audible all over the courtroom. Yesterday Friediger made a remonstrance and said:

"It takes a great deal of courage to come into this court."

Judge Gibbs rapped sharply and said:

"I find nothing improper in the District Attorney's conduct. If it were not that this trial is now going on and your client's interests must be guarded, I would take a course with you which you would find most disagreeable. I will wait until the trial is ended."

Flanagan is charged with holding up with a revolver and robbing T. Boyd, cashier of the Borden's Milk Company, at 178th Street and Park Avenue on June 8, when he was taking $8,500 to the bank. Today Judge Gibbs, the jury, District Attorney, and lawyers will go to the scene of the hold-up in a sight-seeing bus.

MAGISTRATE COBB DINED.

Friends in Water Supply Board Honor Mayor's Old Law Partner.

Thirty friends of Magistrate W. Bruce Cobb, former law partner of Mayor Mitchel, who were his associates in the Board of Water Supply, of which he was Secretary, gave him a dinner at the McAlpin Hotel last night. Magistrate Cobb was the second professional associate of Mayor Mitchel to be elevated to a place in the city's administration. The other was George V. Mullan, now Tax Commissioner.

Magistrate Cobb was presented with a French clock. Among those present was Mayor Mitchel, who said that it had been a privilege rather than a favor to appoint Mr. Cobb to the bench.

B. R. T. READY TO QUIT WILLIAMSBURG SPAN

At a Deadlock with Bridge Commissioner Over Payment for Franchise.

PROFITS, $100,000 A YEAR

Have Been Paying City $10,000 and Agreement Expires Aug. 31—Refuse to Pay City's New Price.

It was announced at the office of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday that the company was prepared to take its cars off the Williamsburg Bridge. The company was notified a year ago by Bridge Commissioner Kracke that the ten-year agreement on tolls across the bridge will expire on Aug. 31.

Several conferences on the matter have been held between the Commissioner and the railroad officials, but no agreement has been reached. The Commissioner wants to raise the price to the operating company for the privilege.

Commissioner Kracke says the profits on the bridge have been $100,000 a year for the last six years. He says the original investment was $100,000. The Bridge Commissioner and the Board of Estimate, according to a statement given out at the Commissioner's office yesterday, believe that the company ought to and can afford to pay a better fee to the city for the privilege of running cars across the bridge. The company pays $10,000 a year now.

In 1904 the New York Railways Company, (then the Metropolitan;) the Brooklyn Heights Railway Company, the Nassau Electric Railway Company, and the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company entered into an agreement with the Bridge Operating Company whereby the companies were to co-operate in having a through service across the bridge of the surface lines operated by the companies from Brooklyn to New York and return. All except the New York Railways Company are under the control of the B. R. T.

The Bridge Operating Company handled only the local cars across the bridge, but the interests of the companies became so involved that the Commissioner decided that all were to be brought into the same action. Accordingly, he notified the companies that their ten-year agreement expired on Aug. 31, 1914. The companies told him that under the agreement they had the right to use the tracks over the span for a further period of twelve months. So he set the date as Aug. 31, 1915.

This year, it is expected, the company will handle 16,000,000 passengers. Commissioner Kracke yesterday sent to the Public Service Commission the figures submitted by the railroads, showing the cost of bridge operation and the profits.

Hear Arguments in Titanic Suits.

Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday interrupted his vacation in order to hear argument continued in the proceedings brought by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, (the White Star Line,) owner of the Titanic, for a limitation of liability to the freight and passage moneys and value of fifteen lifeboats salved, the fund aggregating about $90,000. The claims for loss of life, personal injuries, and loss of property aggregate about $18,000,000. The argument will continue today and tomorrow.

Why make all your mortgage investments on New York property? The mortgages securing our Bonds are all first mortgages and are distributed among growing cities of the West and South, thus insuring against depression in any one city.

MORTGAGE-BONDS
Netting About 5½%
THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
GEORGE A. HURD, President
55 Liberty Street

Founded 1876

Our sale of Men's Sack Suits affords an unusual opportunity for those who have a preference for fine imported woolens.

A large part of the 2000 Suits we reduced to

$20

Were $32 and $30
Foreign fabrics

The balance were $28 and $25
Domestic materials

BROKAW BROTHERS
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
Subway Station at Door

KEEP AWAY FROM DRUGS

LAXATIVES and cathartics, used continuously, only accentuate the condition they are meant to cure.

Nujol, a pure, white mineral oil, is the recognized common-sense remedy for constipation. It conforms to the requirements of the well-known Lane treatment.

Nujol is not a drug, but a mechanical lubricant. It restores the bowels to normal activity without harmful stimulation of the intestinal nerve centers.

Nujol is an American mineral oil, refined by the most modern and approved methods that the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), with all its experiences and resources, can devise.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(New Jersey)
Bayonne New Jersey

Nujol
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
A PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL

Get Nujol at your druggist's or send 75 cents for a trial pint bottle. Send for booklet, "The Rational Treatment of Constipation." Address Dept. E.

The common sense of temperance
This RHEINAROON now teaches:
He's drinking here mild Rheingold Beer
To practice what he preaches.

Rheingold Beer

As a thirst quencher and a temperance drink, Rheingold Beer is far more satisfying than any other drink.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

Lay-to for a spell and swing on this:

You'll start an old-pal-party via a pipe or a makin's cigarette quick as a flash, as soon as you realize it's a live bet to let your good money rub up against some Prince Albert tobacco. Why, it's like beating back to the bushes for old-home week, P. A.'s so friendly, so chummy-*like*.

You see, Prince Albert lets you hear the song of the joy'us jimmy pipe and the makin's cigarette all the day long! The patented process takes care of that—and cuts out the bite and parch!

PRINCE ALBERT
the national joy smoke

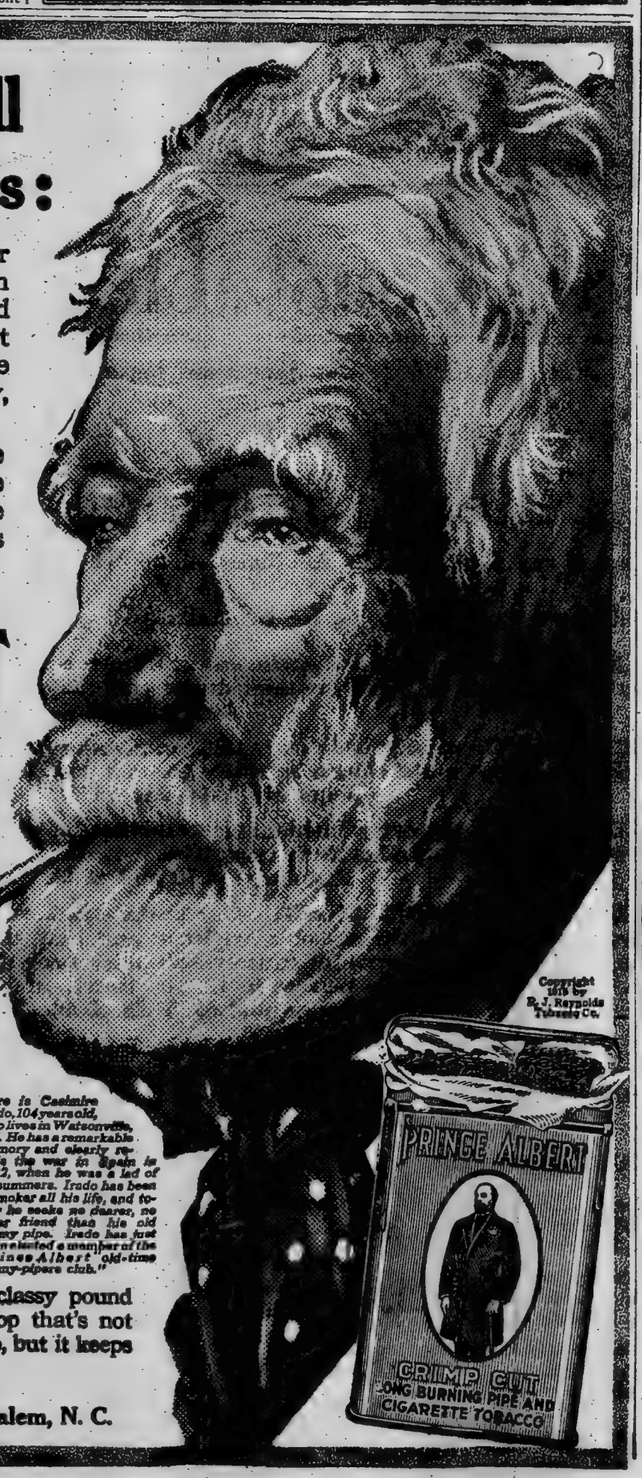

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just hands you home-made quesuons like these: Were *you* ever pipe-happy? Did *you* ever hit a brand that just pushed pleasure against your palate? The kind that sort of teased your smokeappetite for some more fire-up, then another—and so on, right to the pillow-period!

Well, that's P. A., no matter how you hook it up—pipe or cigarette. *It just-jams-joy into your system!* You nail that fact hot off the bat, because it's case-cards information! And handed out to you for *personal* and *immediate* attention as being about as real and true as you've heard since Hector was a pup!

P. A. is sold in the toppy red bag for the price of a jitney ride, 5c; tidy red tin, 10c; pound and half-pound tin humidors—*and*—the classy pound crystal-glass humidor with the sponge-moistener top that's not only a joy'us thing to have at home and at the office, but it keeps P. A. in the highest state of perfection.

Here is Casimire Iradio, 104 years old, who lives in Watsonville, Cal. He has a remarkable memory and clearly recalls the war in Spain in 1822, when he was a lad of 12 summers. Iradio has been a smoker all his life, and today he seeks no dearer, no truer friend than his old jimmy pipe. Iradio has just been elected a member of the "Prince Albert" old-time jimmy-pipers club.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Six Western Trips in One

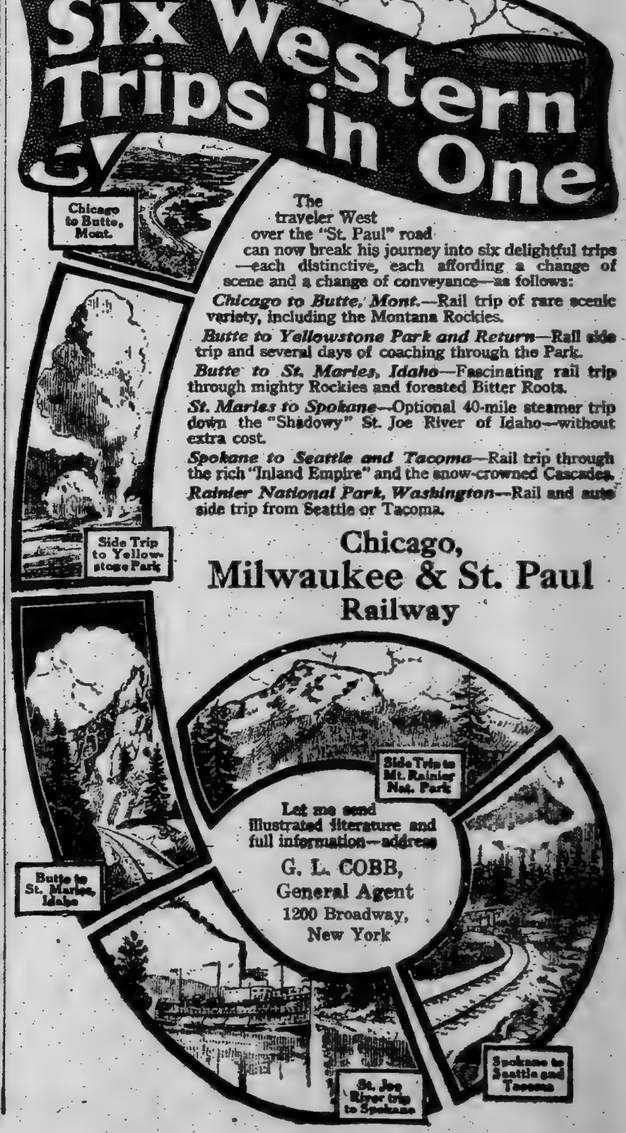

The traveler West over the "St. Paul" road can now break his journey into six delightful trips—each distinctive, each affording a change of scene and a change of conveyance—as follows:

Chicago to Butte, Mont.—Rail trip of rare scenic variety, including the Montana Rockies.

Butte to Yellowstone Park and Return—Rail side trip and several days of coaching through the Park.

Butte to St. Maries, Idaho—Fascinating rail trip through mighty Rockies and forested Bitter Roots.

St. Maries to Spokane—Optional 40-mile steamer trip down the "Shadowy" St. Joe River of Idaho—without extra cost.

Spokane to Seattle and Tacoma—Rail trip through the rich "Inland Empire" and the snow-crowned Cascades.

Rainier National Park, Washington—Rail and auto side trip from Seattle or Tacoma.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Let me send illustrated literature and full information—address
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New York

EASTLAND DISASTER LAID TO NEGLIGENCE

List Prolonged, Yet Captain Gave No Warning, Officials Testify at Inquest.

SOME FAULT WITH VALVES

Tried in Vain for 17 Minutes to Fill Riverward Water Ballast Tanks —Estimate of Dead 1,329.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—With the arrival of Secretary of Commerce Redfield in Chicago today the work of fixing the blame for the Eastland disaster took on new vigor. The recovery of bodies from the wreck progressed slowly, and tonight the divers abandoned their efforts. The work of righting the hull will be begun tomorrow morning.

Divers working in the flooded hold reported, early in the afternoon, that no more bodies were in sight. They immediately transferred their activities to the river bed. Beginning at the Clark Street Bridge, eight divers combed the bottom as far as the Wells Street Bridge. Discovery of only three bodies rewarded their search. F. H. Avery, City Engineer in charge, announced that every body within reach had been brought to the surface.

"The only bodies remaining on the Eastland are in inaccessible staterooms or behind impenetrable steel bulkheads," he said. "These cannot be recovered until the ship has been righted and drained."

These figures were announced this evening: Identified dead, 823; unidentified dead, 4; Western Electric Company's list of missing, 502; total, 1,329.

No accurate estimate can be made of the number of bodies still pinned in the hold or under the Eastland. Estimates range from 500 to 500. Beginning tomorrow morning fifty motor boats equipped with grappling hooks will drag the river bed from Wells Street to Western Avenue. It is believed that many bodies, supposed to have slipped by the net stretched under the Wells Street bridge, will be recovered. With the beginning of the work on the raising of the steamer nets will be stretched to catch bodies which may be released.

A diver sent down into the Eastland to recover what looked to those at a porthole above to be the body of a child brought up a doll, one of many taken from the sunken ship.

No Regulation of Stability.

Secretary Redfield inspected the Eastland this afternoon. He spoke of the "seeming impossibility of such a disaster." He said later:

"There is no Government body that has power to sit in judgment on the stability of a vessel. In my reports I have called attention to the need of additional powers."

A. L. Thurman, Solicitor of the department, added: "A man may build any sort of boat he sees fit, any model, and may put it into commission without inquiry from the Government as to whether it is stable."

Secretary Redfield announced that the local Steamboat Inspectors would play no part in the investigation. The Board of inquiry will be composed of the following:

In charge—Secretary Redfield and Solicitor Thurman.

Civilian Members—Harry A. Wheeler, Vice President of the Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank, and Marvin B. Poole, of Butler Brothers.

Officials—The Federal Inspectors from Milwaukee, and George Uhler, Inspector General of the Steamboat Service.

The inquiry will be technical, according to Secretary Redfield.

"What happened in the boiler room?" the Secretary commented. "The Eastland traveled the lakes for twelve years without an accident, which indicated that some unusual thing caused this disaster. These facts our investigation must determine.

"We shall co-operate with the other authorities conducting investigations. There is absolutely no friction. When I reached town I met C. N. Hoover and Captain Charles H. Westcott of the service, both of whom had been notified to appear before the State Grand Jury. I instructed them to say to that Grand Jury that the department desires the fullest possible light thrown upon every detail of its work, and will co-operate in the most searching investigation. They were told to lay everything in their possession before the Grand Jury."

Opening of the Inquest.

The inquest was opened today by Coroner Hoffman. Two things loomed up in the testimony of witnesses. They were:

1. The coincidence between Manager W. K. Greenebaum's notice to Western Electric Company employes that they must let him know by July 1 whether they would use steamships hired from him and the notice sent the next day, July 2, to the Government Inspectors in Michigan that the boat, by adding certain life equipment, was entitled to carry nearly 300 more persons.

2. The fact that Engineer Ericson tried vainly for seventeen minutes to "trim ship" by letting water into the shore-side ballast tanks on the Eastland, yet failed to notify the passengers to leave the ship at once. Ordinarily from four to six minutes are required.

The City Harbor Master, Adam F. Weckler, testified that he noticed the dangerous list of the vessel and warned Captain Pedersen that he would not let the Eastland pass the Clark Street Bridge to go out into the lake until he had righted the vessel. Mr. Weckler's theory is that a hasty attempt to take on water ballast sent the Eastland on its tragic plunge.

Overloading, under-ballasting, and grounding on the river bottom, all were cited in the testimony at the inquest as reasons why the Eastland toppled over. Both Mr. Weckler and Joseph R. Lynn, Assistant Harbor Master, told the Coroner's jury that the boat was cranky, and never should have been permitted by Government Inspectors to carry more than 1,200 persons.

Something Wrong with the Valves.

Mr. Weckler said the Captain tried to right the ship, but seemed unable to take water into the ballast tanks fast enough. The Harbor Master said he had no doubt the tanks had been pumped dry, but that the Captain should have been able to fill them in from three to six minutes if nothing had been wrong with the valves.

"I never saw the Eastland loaded so heavily as it was Saturday morning," said Mr. Weckler, "and I have seen her depart many times. The boat first listed about seven degrees, then came back slightly, again started over, and kept on going. Only last Tuesday I told Captain Pedersen that his boat needed trimming, as it was constantly traveling on its ears. He said that the twin screws kept the Eastland on an even keel while under way.

"After his arrest I heard Captain Pedersen say that he tried for seventeen minutes to trim the steamer, but could not get water into the ballast tanks fast enough. I don't believe that Captain Pedersen realized the danger until the final plunge came."

Mr. Lynn, Assistant Harbor Master, testified that he arrived just as the Eastland was due to start. He saw the dangerous list, and called the Police and Fire Departments, returning to the wharf to see passengers leaping from the decks to the river.

"I believe," said Mr. Lynn, "that the ship was on the bottom aft of midship. If she lay on a bank sloping toward the middle of the river and was being jammed down against this bank, she would naturally tip riverward. If the Captain tried for seventeen minutes to right the boat without attempting to get off those on board, there was negligence."

Captain John H. O'Meara of the tug Kenosha, which was hitched to the Eastland to tow the ship out of the river, testified that he did not take hold of the Eastland until 7:25 o'clock, several minutes after other witnesses said the ship had begun to list. He said he finally got the word to go ahead, but before the tow line was taut, the Eastland listed dangerously, and he stopped, but the ship never righted. He had towed the Eastland four times, and she always listed, he said.

Buried 200 Dead.

Chicago buried 200 of the Eastland dead today. Most of the remaining 827 bodies will be laid to rest tomorrow. Official business will halt during the hours of the funerals.

The dead were buried today by twos and fives and even sevens. There were not hearses enough and in many instances the funeral processions were led by coal, express, and ice wagons. Even a hayrack was used to carry a dozen coffins to a Polish cemetery.

Funerals were delayed because of the congestion in the churches. Services for eight dead were held simultaneously at St. Mary's Church at Forty-ninth Avenue and Thirtieth Street.

Moving picture censors today refused permits to four concerns to display pictures of the disaster on the ground that the companies wanted to "commercialize a calamity."

W. K. Greenebaum, General Manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, which leased the Eastland for use Saturday, was taken into custody tonight.

TEN BODIES BROUGHT HERE.

Special Train Arrives with Victims of the Eastland Disaster.

The bodies of ten of the victims of the Eastland disaster at Chicago arrived in New York yesterday. They were brought here on a special train which arrived at the Pennsylvania Station at 5:30 P. M. Two survivors came on the same train.

The bodies of Robert L. Clarke, his wife, Mrs. Myrtle Clarke, and their two-year-old daughter Elinore, were accompanied from Chicago by Richard Clarke, a brother of Mr. Clarke, and by Mr. Clarke's mother, who left here Saturday for Chicago upon getting news of the disaster. The Clarkes lived in Manhattan until two years ago, when they moved to Chicago. The funeral will be held in Brooklyn.

The body of Edward Gatens was met by W. B. Butler of West New York, N. J. Gasper Laline's body was brought to New York by his father, C. G. Laline, his mother and his sister, Miss Cecelia Laline. The body was taken to Stapleton, S. I. The boy's mother is said to have dived for and recovered the body.

Mrs. Martin Judge brought the body of her husband and her infant son, Martin, Jr. She was so overcome by grief that she had to be assisted from the train. Mr. Martin's brother and his mother also were on the train. Mrs. Judge, the wife, was on the Eastland at the time of the capsizing.

Mrs. Frederick Kain brought her husband's body. She was met at the station by the Rev. C. F. Mallery of the Beck Memorial Presbyterian Church. Mr. Kain will be buried at Newburg. Mrs. Kain was prevented by a slight illness from accompanying her husband on the Eastland.

Patrick McGlynn returned with the body of his niece, Miss Marie McGlynn. He was met by Miss Helen McGlynn of 158 West Sixty-fourth Street and several friends.

F. G. Rechten met the body of his brother, George P. Rechten. He lives at 631 Washington Street, Hoboken, and the body was taken there.

The train, at the request of the Western Electric Company, stopped at Elizabeth, where the body of William Rupp was removed. There also Emil Rupp, who was injured when the Eastland turned over, left the train.

FACTIONS MAY JOIN AGAINST CARRANZA

Many Mexicans Planning a Peace Conference With or Without "First Chief."

PRESIDENT CONSIDERS STEP

Works at Cornish on Move to be Made Soon—Embargo on Arms One Suggestion.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Efforts to bring about a conference of military leaders in Mexico, in anticipation of a final appeal to faction leaders by the United States, are reported to be under way in the southern republic.

Information reached Washington tonight that representatives of various factions were consulting their leaders with a view to the assembling of a peace conference either with or without General Carranza. The report added to the interest in official quarters aroused by intimations that the Administration was considering asking General Carranza to reconsider his refusal to participate in peace negotiations which President Wilson urged two months ago.

Diaz Lombardo, General Villa's Foreign Secretary, who came to Washington to study the attitude of the Washington Government, is reported to have returned to Torreon to consult with his chief. General Felipe Angeles, Villa's chief military adviser, also recently in Washington, is en route to Nogales, where he plans to confer with General Maytorena, Villa Governor of Sonora. The purpose of his visit, it is said, is to procure Maytorena's assurance that he and his adherents will join in deliberations to plan for restoration of Constitutional Government and ultimate recognition by the United States. Manuel Calero, Ambassador to the United States in Madero's régime, and not actively allied either with Carranza, Villa, or Zapata, also is on the border. He is said to be interested in a proposal to unite all the factions, if possible, and should Carranza again refuse to join in a peace conference, to support a conference of representatives of all other factions.

An embargo on exportation of munitions of war to Mexico was said tonight to be contemplated as a part of the next step of the Washington Government. Such an embargo, it was stated on high authority, would be rigidly enforced. Shipments across the border or by sea would be prevented. At the State Department it was suggested that attempts to evade the embargo by clearing cargoes for a foreign port and transshipping to Mexico would be carefully watched. At the close of the last session Congress empowered the President to punish shipowners and shippers who sought to ship ammunition from the country in violation of the law. This, it was argued, while passed with the European situation in view, could readily be applied to Mexico.

Mexico City remained cut off from the outside world today, despite official efforts to get word of actual conditions there. Reports that Carranza forces under General Gonsales had returned to the capital lacked official confirmation.

The Carranza agency here asserted Gonzales already had reached the outskirts of the capital and would re-enter the city. It also stated that General Obregon had seized San Luis Potosi and would be joined by General Trevino and reinforcements from Monterey, preparatory to a new offensive directed at Torreon. Troops from the interior were also reported arriving at Vera Cruz to be transported by boat to Tampico and thence overland to Monterey.

Burton Wilson, Chairman of the International Relief Committee in Mexico City, is expected in Washington tomorrow to consult with Administration officials.

SAN DIEGO, July 27.—The presence here today of Alberto Madero, uncle of Francisco Madero, the late President of Mexico, and Alberto Mascarenas, a wealthy banker of Nogales, Sonora, gave rise to a report that they were interested in a plan for the overthrow of Carranza, the movement having for its object the uniting of the forces opposed to Carranza and the selection of a candidate for the Presidency acceptable to all.

PRESIDENT BUSY WITH MEXICO

Works at Cornish on Plan to be Announced Soon.

CORNISH, N. H., July 27.—Reports of increasing chaotic conditions in Mexico were studied today by President Wilson and he gave earnest consideration to formulating the next step in the new Mexican policy inaugurated when he announced that there must be an improvement in affairs in the Southern Republic.

It was said tonight that the President was not ready to make any statement here indicating what he plans to do next in Mexico. He has already received the ideas of his closest advisers on the question.

Some Washington officials are known to favor encouraging General Villa and the other northern leaders to select a provisional President who can be supported by the United States; others believe that the President should place an embargo on the exportation of arms into Mexico, and others are advocating the extreme step of armed intervention by the United States.

The President has been reading reports regarding Mexico very carefully, with the result that he has become convinced that the United States can wait little longer to see whether the different factions can compose their own differences. One of the reasons for his trip to Cornish at this time was that he wanted to study the Mexican situation carefully. He was in communication with Secretary Lansing today, but nothing was given out here regarding the subject matter of their exchange of views.

With the exception of a brief automobile ride this afternoon, the President spent most of the day working in his study on the Mexican question and other official business. After working all the morning and two hours this afternoon, he began to suffer from headache and was forced to take a brief rest.

HAITI MASSACRE; PRESIDENT FLEES

Continued from Page 1.

was asked today on the request of the State Department for a detailed account of the Port au Prince outbreak as soon as possible.

The sudden uprising in the capital aroused considerable interest here, but no additional instructions have been sent to Admiral Caperton as yet. A force of United States marines is landed at Cape Haitien, where quiet prevails. No United States forces, however, are believed to be at Port au Prince, although officials thought it likely that Admiral Caperton would send the gunboat Eagle there with a force of marines as soon as he learned of the outbreak, or proceed there himself on the cruiser Washington.

TWO YEARS OF CIVIL WAR.

Haiti's Present Troubles Began with Zamor's Election.

The present trouble in Haiti began almost from the inauguration of General Oreste Zamor, May 4, 1913, as President. He had been elected to serve until May 16, 1921. In Haiti very few Presidents complete their terms of office. Some die in exile, some die in prison, but more are disposed of on the spot. Zamor is no exception. His troubles began at once, from the fact that the opposition in solemn conclave assembled declared his election void on the ground that he had purchased more votes than was customary.

As, however, he felt quite secure, having the backing of certain foreign interests, which were to obtain concessions from his administration, he allowed another election to take place, and again won, although General Davilmar Théodore placed himself at the head of some troops and dared Zamor to take the oath of office. Zamor took it while the fighting was going on.

This was in February, 1914. Eight months later Zamor had had enough, and sought asylum from Théodore and his followers on board a Dutch steamer in the harbor of the capital, Port au Prince. Théodore was proclaimed President. For a time there was tranquility, for the United States battleship Kansas saw that there was. In November Théodore had himself regularly elected, and Zamor took up his residence in Curaçao to watch events.

Three months later another revolution broke out. The foreign interests which had backed Zamor were dissatisfied with the way Théodore granted concessions. Early in February he followed in the footsteps of his predecessor—abdicated, got on board a Dutch steamer, and started for Curaçao. Oreste Zamor took the hint and returned.

But events move rapidly in Presidential circles in Haiti, and when Zamor reached Haiti he found the Presidency being fought for by Generals V. G. Sam and Guillaume, with Generals Moreno and Petion as close seconds. The two last Generals held Cape Haitien, while Guillaume occupied Port au Prince. When Zamor appeared on the scene he was promptly put in jail.

Meanwhile Paul Fuller had been conducting an investigation on behalf of President Wilson, and in April the American Minister at Port au Prince, A. Bailly-Blanchard, was called to Washington for a conference. It was suggested that the United States might take charge of Haiti's customs revenues, so that the debts of foreigners might be paid. To do this a treaty would have to be arranged, as both France and Germany, just before the great war began, had objected to an American receivership. England is not interested, as the British Consul there had repeatedly said in his reports that English business would not thrive there.

However, before a treaty could be arranged another revolution started, led by Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, who wanted Guillaume's job. The fighting began on the northern coast of the island, and did not reach the capital until yesterday. Meanwhile, Rear Admiral Caperton, with the American cruiser Washington, has been trying to protect foreign interests, assisted by the French cruiser Descartes.

A fortnight ago the Washington landed marines at Cape Haitien, which until yesterday had been the bone of contention between President Guillaume and Dr. Bobo, both of whom have alternately taken the city.

SMALLPOX ON A LINER.

Scandinavian-American Steamship United States Reports Outbreak.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, July 27.—(Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Scandinavian-American liner United States, which recently left New York for Norway and Denmark, sent a wireless message today to the company's agent here that smallpox had broken out on board the vessel.

Measures are being taken to prevent the infection from spreading from the steamer on her arrival in Norway.

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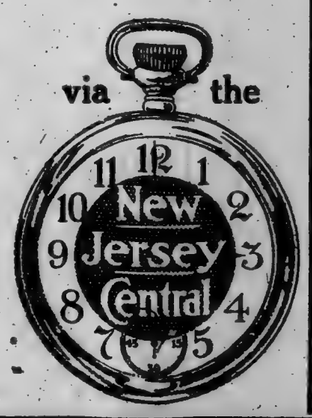

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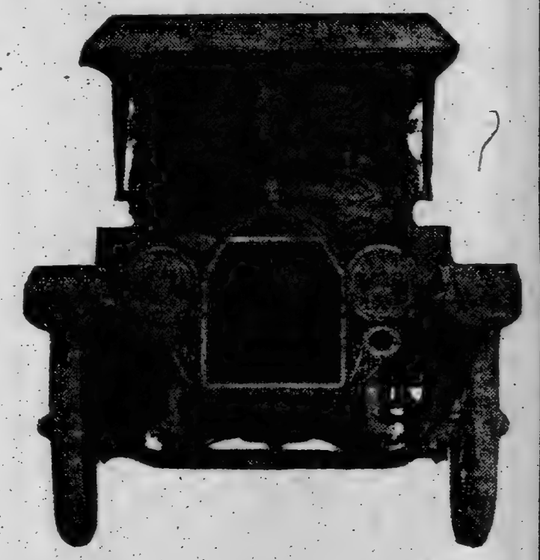

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1915.

CUT PRICES UNDER THE CLAYTON LAW.

Judge HOUGH of the United States District Court has denied an injunction, sought under the Clayton law, to compel a manufacturer of a trade-marked article to furnish it to be sold at other prices than those fixed by the maker and seller. The plaintiff was proprietor of a chain of grocery stores that had been supplied with the article at wholesale rates, and that had undersold the retail trade. Thereupon the makers took means to prevent the plaintiff from obtaining the goods to be sold at other than the fixed prices. This was represented to the court as the exercise of a monopoly, unfair competition, and the practice of a boycott. The decision is interesting beyond the immediate application of the case, for it declares that there is no distinction between fair and unfair competition under the Sherman and Clayton acts. Under both restraint of trade to be actionable must be unreasonable. The sort of competition practiced by the plaintiff is not the sort of competition which the law favors in the public interest. The only competition restrained by the practices of the defendant is the competition between sellers of the same article at different prices, and the only trade restrained is the commercial warfare of the large seller against the small seller, or "that of a merchant who "for advertising purposes may sell "an article at a loss in order to get "customers to his shop, and then "persuade them to buy other things "at a compensating profit." Price regulation is not an unreasonable restraint of trade, but cutting prices in the manner of the plaintiff would take from every grocery man in the field of cut-price competition the incentive to buy this article; "and collectively such grocery keepers are "more important to the public and "the defendant than is the plaintiff."

The Judge even went so far as to turn the tables upon the plaintiff. His practices are of a sort often judicially condemned, and the prevention of such practices is the reverse of unreasonable on general principles. Especially under the Clayton law a seller may select his customers, provided such selection is not unreasonable in its effect upon trade, and it was beyond the comprehension of the Judge how it can be unreasonable to refuse to trade with a customer who avows an intent to injure the seller. Congress could not compel any one to part with property against his wish, because that would deprive such person of his property for a private purpose and compel him unwillingly to contract for the sale of his property on terms not according to his will.

This is not only the first case under the Clayton law. It opens new ground upon a most contentious topic, and decides it rather in accord with the wishes of merchants than of customers. They think only of the price and the article and esteem as their friend the man who sells standard goods cheapest. The relations between the maker and the distributer, between the wholesaler and the retailer, are nothing to the ordinary buyer for consumption. There have been various other decisions to contrary effect regarding the legality of cut prices, but they have for the most part turned upon questions of copyright, or patent, or other particular considerations. Judge HOUGH mentions them in this case, but it was decided rather upon broader trade considerations. The gist of the decision is the right to fix prices, choose customers, and abstain from business at will. It may be supposed that this is hardly the end of the matter.

mental to the public interest, regardless of the interests of either buyers or sellers. The law is concerned only with public interests, not with the rival interests of either side of a bargain. Those are matters suitable for decision in the market, and the course of competition should be allowed to settle them. The law is concerned with the regulation of conduct, not with the distribution of profits. Profits enhanced by unreasonable restraint of trade are not the right of traders. Goods cheapened by uneconomic competition to the injury of the innocent are not the right of the ultimate consumer, however he may dote upon them. Nor could he long enjoy them even though the law should grant them. Trade considerations are the best regulator of trade. However, it is admitted that the questions are as contentious as any known, and are peculiarly agitated just now. Judge HOUGH's decision is as likely to throw fuel on the flames as to settle the dispute, which no doubt will last as long as there are buyers and sellers with different views.

MONKEYING WITH THE CONSTITUTION.

From the deep bosom of the Hon. HERBERT PARSONS's Committee on Industrial Relations has been reported to the Constitutional Convention this extraordinary amendment:

> The Legislature may delegate in its discretion to any duly constituted commission, board, or administrative agency power to make rules and regulations supplementing, varying, modifying, adopting, or otherwise applying to existing conditions laws passed for the protection of the lives, health, comfort, or general welfare of employés.

That is, the Legislature may strip itself of its own function and some of the most momentous laws it makes of any certainty. Without repeal and without amendment, statutes for the protection of "the lives, health, comfort, or general welfare of employés" may be so metamorphosed by an administrative board as to become new and different acts, remote from the intention of the Legislature. The Constitution is to make for certain purposes a little Legislature, with the power to add to, subtract from, and miscellaneously confuse and bedevil existing laws as to the welfare of employés.

In the curious history of government by commission is there a wilder chapter than this bestowal upon the Legislature of the constitutional power to shear itself of its indefeasible prerogative?

Whether or not this amendment comes from "the canneries," it should be canned instantaneously. It would beget reaction in Oklahoma. Nay, as a member of the House of Commons once said: "Hell itself could not be successfully conducted on these principles."

A MAD SHERIFF.

The Sheriff of Hudson County, New Jersey, has no reverence for a man-made situation. He knows of what materials it is compounded, how harmless it is if you take it in time and how uncontrollable it may become if you allow the parties to go on misunderstanding, threatening, and inciting each other. He takes it in time. He snaps off the fuse and opens the inside to the air, and then there is nothing to explode. Anybody could do it who was not afraid, only it requires both moral and physical courage. There are two ways of being afraid.

There was an ominous situation at Bayonne, with a fair beginning to become highly explosive. Three oil companies, on one side, and 8,000 overheated employés, on the other, so far misunderstood each other as to have come to open violence. The employés desired to destroy the companies' property, as employés on strike so often do, and the companies hired and armed guards to shoot the employés if they tried it. They did try it. It came to shooting. Some lives were lost. Feeling was intense. All that has happened before in many places, and, unfortunately, will happen often again.

The only novelty in this case was the Sheriff, EUGENE F. KINKEAD. He had appealed to the Governor for troops to keep order with, and as the Governor, in the usual way, was more interested in the attitudes of the belligerents than in the peace of society, he found reasons for not sending them. Then the Sheriff sought police aid from neighboring towns, equally in vain. Difficulties stimulate the right man. They had that effect in this instance.

Briefly, the Sheriff of Hudson County got mad. The employers' guards and the striking employés at Bayonne could not go on shooting at each other. It had to stop. So Mr. KINKEAD resolved by himself to stop it. And he succeeded, for the several reasons, namely, that he was unafraid, that he treated authority as a means to accomplish ends, and that he was neutral. A mad and neutral county Sheriff with two heavy hands and a fixed purpose is not a thing to play with. When you see him coming you begin to feel awed. That may be the respect for law that has been taught to you. It ought to be. But it is probably something else.

Mr. KINKEAD began to make contact with the situation, troopless, policeless, in fact powerless but for himself. He found the leader of the strike to be an impostor, beat him up a bit in good Queensberry fashion, and sent him to jail. Betimes he slapped a Socialist in the mouth. Then he got a letter from the employers offering the strikers a raise in pay if they would return to work. Next he talked sense to the strikers, roughly, as strikers like to be talked to, and when a great number of them had agreed to go back to work his problem was how to protect them from the violence of a few irreducibles. For that he needed policemen, and the officers of Hudson County cities had refused to lend him their policemen. But he was Sheriff. He could draft policemen to act as his deputies, and it would be illegal for them to refuse to serve. Sheriffs have always held that power. No one ever thought to use it before. So, late at night, he went about, through Jersey City and Hoboken, swearing in Police Sergeants, Police Directors, and policemen on sight, ordering them to report to him the next morning at Bayonne, where he had promised to protect the men who would return to work. Unless they reported, as he directed, irrespective of any other duty, he would have them indicted. That was putting it on a bit strong. Even a Sheriff, though within his legal authority, cannot really command a city's police force in just that theatrical way. Mr. KINKEAD was bluffing with a glinty twinkle in his eye. The sequel was what you might expect. The next morning at Bayonne there was as many police as the wreck of the situation demanded. The strikers returned quietly to work.

We tender our compliments to Mr. KINKEAD, and to the fist that is swathed in arnica, and we are sorry we do not live in Hudson County. If we did, being of the third party, (the party interested not in the merits of every labor dispute but in order,) we should pledge ourselves beforehand to vote for Mr. KINKEAD's re-election. The support of the other two parties he is bound to have.

THE MEXICAN RUMORS.

It is a settled fact in the minds of Washington correspondents that something is to be done by the Administration within ten days or so in regard to Mexico, but they are unable to tell us what will be done. They believe that an embargo will be placed on shipments of arms into Mexico and that the President will give support to some man or group of men not involved in the revolutionary movement, who will attempt to restore order to the republic, with or without the co-operation of the leaders of one or both sides of the revolution. But it is asserted with emphasis that armed intervention is not at present thought of. We hope that is true. War with Mexico at the present time would be a very troublesome complication. But how the President can help Mexicans who are now exiles from their native land to return and establish a Government there without lending them military support is beyond our powers of conjecture.

As a matter of fact, the President has made no confidants. He probably has a plan of action, but it has not been revealed. We may be sure that he does not intend to give either moral support or material aid to the establishment of such a Government as Mexico had before the revolution of MADERO and that he is no nearer to involving this country in war at the behest of people who have interests in Mexico than he was at the beginning of his Administration. There are many rumors of plots against both CARRANZA and VILLA in which the names of FELIPE ANGELES and others have been mentioned, but the rumors lack verification.

The chance that the Mexicans may be able to settle their own difficulties, however, is as good today as it ever was. There is still a faint hope that a semblance of order may be restored before it becomes necessary for the United States to interfere. An embargo on the shipment of arms would help materially, at any rate, to lessen the work of destruction. CARRANZA and VILLA are as far apart as ever, and the seeming triumphs of the patriot who keeps himself out of harm's way at Vera Cruz, which made the formal recognition of his Government, dubious as that action would have been, seem possible a fortnight ago, have been turned into new defeats. Obviously, Mexico would be blessed if both VILLA and CARRANZA could be eliminated. If we can read in the various pronouncements and rumors from Mexican sources any hope that this dual elimination is possible, we may derive some encouragement from the Mexican situation. A conference of Maderistas and others is to be held, to consider plans of pacification, which it is officially announced "will ignore "if it cannot unite the warring factions." This may mean something.

THE CONTINUOUS RAILWAY VOYAGE.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is as up to date as England in applying the doctrine of the continuous voyage. The announcement of the doctrine is apropos of the wicked wiles of shippers who combined two State rates in order to make a rate lower than the Federal through rate established by law. The shipment was intended to move from Kansas to Oklahoma, but it was not sent direct. It was shipped in the Commission, and refused to do any more carrying. The shipper, not to be balked of what he considered his rights and rates, took the case to the Commission, which rallied to the defense of its schedules. The Commission's decision is that "first billing to "an intermediate point of a shipment "that is really intended to reach a "destination beyond is simply a device for defeating the lawful through "rate, and is unlawful."

Of course it would be different if the shipments were not "really intended" for a further destination. Therefore it would seem to require a mind reader, or a detective, to tell what the rates are in the numerous cases in which a combination of local rates can be used to make a rate lower than the interstate rate. Goods may not be sent at the lawful and published rates if there is a hidden design to ship them further at another lawful and public rate, which becomes unlawful by combination with the former lawful rate. The conflict, of course, is less between the rates than between State and Federal jurisdiction. The case is not merely curious, it is representative of a large class in which the worse and better reason are so near allied that the knot must be cut, since it cannot be unraveled by reason.

When such cases used to arise they were put down to original sin on the part of the railways. Now that rates are Government made, the railways are exempt from all but the consequences of the muddle. They must carry at the lowest lawful rate, or fifty Commissions would want to know the reason why. It is all the same to the warring Commissioners of course. They have no financial stake in the problems brought to them. It used to be safe to follow the rule to decide against the railways, but that has its difficulties now, and there are troubles on every hand.

Imagine the dilemma of the Commission if it sought to apply the doctrine of continuous journey to passenger fares. At the present moment it costs $8 for a round trip to Atlantic City from New York, but $5 from towns across the river. Would it be unlawful to sell a tunnel ticket to a traveler designing to buy a $5 ticket to the New Jersey abode of bliss? Would it be lawful for a railway to decline to sell a $5 ticket if the buyer came from New York to get it? Must passengers and shippers file affidavits of intention when they apply for lawful and public rates? If that is the law it may be supposed that rate-breakers would have very definite intentions to end their journey at the first stop. They would proceed only after another distinct and deliberately adopted intention, duly signed, sealed, and witnessed in manner to defy proceedings before the rate regulators.

As there is no public disposition whatever to deny to men who serve in the National Guard the privilege of exemption from jury duty it is difficult to comprehend why a plan to abolish the privilege should have been submitted to the Constitutional Convention. We cannot believe that its adoption will be seriously considered.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Oratory Verging on Treason.

One HENRY WEISMANN, a somewhat mysterious person, speaking as State President of a somewhat mysterious organization called or calling itself the German-American Alliance, need not be taken too seriously, even though he does indulge in abuse of the head of the American Government that would be considered excessive if it were uttered by a backwoods spellbinder in the culminating heat of a political campaign. Mr. WEISMANN seems to be a professional German, and, like others who win attention, otherwise unattainable, by perfervid partisanship, the degree to which he forces the note of devotion to the cause he serves probably ought to cause more amusement than indignation.

But, while nobody is going to get excited over what he says, it would be wise for him to remember that his remarks are noted and that some day the outrageousness of his charges may not be ignored merely because of their wild absurdity. We are accustomed in this country to go far in our criticism of public officials, and so much do we value liberty of speech that an occasional drop from freedom to license does not start us to clamoring for a censor and laws against lèse-majesté. But there are limits, and there are times when the limits are closer than at other times.

This is one of the periods when moderation of language in expressing antagonism to the Government and its representatives is desirable and fitting, and there is, therefore, a special offensiveness in the ravings of this WEISMANN person about the President's subservience to Wall Street pirates and his carrying out of secret understandings with England. Real Americans, no matter of what origin, do not enjoy it when the President is described as a "political bankrupt," when he is accused of violating his oath of office.

Fortunately, one can laugh at the announcement of this same orator that he felt obliged to differ with the President "in any act that brings on danger," it being so well known how abhorrent danger is to Germans, and equally provocative of mirth is the offer of Mr. WEISMANN to be the "Kaempfer" of the German-American Alliance in its coming struggle with the misguided remainder of our population. Talk, even when semi-treasonable, is cheap.

Friends and Enemies as Teachers.

That there is danger in the criticism of friends, and that enemies are or can be used as the best teachers, was probably not first noticed by ARISTOPHANES, but his record of these facts, so much better known than heeded, appears in "The Birds that speaks, and he is reassuring his subjects, made anxious by his inclination to heed counsel coming from one of their cruel foes, a human being. In the Frere translation the lines run:

> Friendship is a poor adviser; politicians deep and wise
> Many times are forced to learn a lesson from their enemies;
> Diligent and wary conduct is the method soon or late
> Which an adversary teaches; whilst a friend or intimate
> Trains us on to sloth and ease, to ready confidence, to rest
> In careless acquiescence; to believe and hope the best.
> Look on earth! Behold the nations, all in emulation vying.
> Active all, with busy science engineering, fortifying;
> To defend their hearths and homes, with patriotic industry,
> Fencing every city round with massy walls of masonry:
> Tactical devices old they modify with new design;
> Arms defensive and offensive to perfection they refine;
> Galleys are equipped and armed, and armies trained to discipline.
> Look to life, in every part; in all they practice, all they knew;
> Every nation has derived its best instruction from the foe.

Intelligences higher than those of birds might find some sophistry in this, but there is in it, too, truth of a sort, and with many applications, ranging from nations confronted with the possibility of war down to ambitious scribblers who would save no end of postage if they would ask enemies instead of friends for opinions as to the merits of their "poems."

Generalizes from the Particular.

An American aviator who has been seeing service in the flying corps of the Italian Army makes from what cannot have been a very wide or long experience the rash generalization that possessors of the Latin temperament do not operate aeroplanes well—that they are emotional and erratic, with consequent inconveniences at critical moments.

The basis for this criticism seems to be that once while aloft the American was with an Italian aviator, and the latter, when kicked "slightly," as a hint to remove his foot from the brake, took both hands off the steering wheel because he could not adequately express his views of such treatment without using both hands in gesticulation. The result of this, says the American, might have been a serious accident.

"Might have been" hardly justifies a sweeping imputation of inferiority, especially as no accident followed, and, anyway, the assumption that all Italian aviators are alike is a wild absurdity—as wild as is the absurdity of calling everybody "Latin" who speaks a language of Latin origin. Both the Italians and the French are relatives as well as neighbors of the Germans, and the Teutonic strain spreads far in both of the so-called Latin countries.

Since the war began all the old views of "the French temperament" have been revised or abandoned, and those concerning the Italians are more than likely to suffer the same fate—not because the war has changed them, but because it has made better known what their reactions, as a psychologist would say, are to an environment like that now existing.

Edison's Sleep Theory Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is more than evident that Lambert A. Shears in his letter of July 24 does not agree with Edison in his ideas of sleep.

It is natural for a man who finds a good thing through experience to pass it on. Edison found that less sleep and more work is a good combination, and he said so. No one will deny that Edison's achievements are wonderful, and they cannot deny that had he slept more many fine things would not now be ours. That Edison should remain quiet regarding his theory because he is not a doctor is absurd. Some of the greatest medical aids were discovered by laymen. Living frugally—reducing physical necessities to a minimum in order to give more to the mind and soul is the highest cause for self-approbation, notwithstanding what Mr. Shears says to the contrary. To guzzle a meal and sleep ten hours I consider the worst of evils, and so does Mr. Edison. He is a shining star among man, and I would come under these rays. Why would not Mr. Shears?

JAMES E. FOLSEY.

New York, July 24, 1915.

Unneutral Street Bands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the last few weeks I have noticed a number of three and four piece bands playing in the streets around Harlem and 125th Street—and they are invariably playing "Die Wacht am Rhein." As I was aware of the fact that a law was passed some years ago abolishing these bands from playing in the city streets or yards, I made inquiry as to their being allowed to inflict their melodies upon my unhyphenated American ears, contrary to statute, and was informed that it was within the province of the Mayor to issue permits to such bands at his discretion, and this probably accounted for the bands being allowed to play without molestation by the police.

A. W. B.

New York, July 23, 1915.

Too Much Piccolo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are you aware that this city is overrun with divers German-looking persons, going about in groups of three and four playing the most atrocious music? East Fiftieth Street is a favorite rendezvous for them. Just now they play under my window "Die Wacht am Rhein." I imagine they are fervent Ridderites endeavoring to lull us into a Chinafied state of composure with their soul-stirring harmony. But it won't work. The idea is a good one, but there is too much piccolo in it.

BEEKMAN HILL.

New York, July 24, 1915.

Morning Papers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the 7:15 train from Arverne, L. I., July 26, I took it upon myself to walk through the nine cars and count the number of papers carried. I give you the result as follows: Times, 499; World, 22; American, 18; Tribune, 10; Sun, 8; Herald, 1; Telegraph, 1.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

New York, July 26, 1915.

THE OUTWARD-BOUND.

Ho! dark-winged ship so lightly poised at rest
Against the far horizon's flaming West!
Where do you, nightly journeying, convey
The souls who sail aboard of you today?
Are there wise heads within your pilot-house?
Do faithful hands lie firmly on your wheel,
And clear eyes watch through shadows for the foe
Lest your brave bows unwittingly should steal
On hazardous adventures that but peep
In frothing whirlpools from the placid deep?
Often I watch you thus as you go down
To the broad sea from out the ancient town;
Dim birds of passage in the twilight hour

AN OFFICER'S RIGHT TO QUIT.

To Deny It, One Argues, Would Make Service Compulsory for Life.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am so much surprised at the editorial, "The Right to Resign," appearing in THE TIMES of the 16th inst. that I cannot refrain from protesting. If an officer has not the right to resign, then it must follow that at the option of the Secretary of the Navy, if he chooses to exercise it, any officer is bound for life or until retired. As the law now permits retired officers being ordered to active duty, an officer once commissioned becomes subject to service for life.

Does this not practically amount to compulsory service? How does this idea square with the general opinion in our country with reference to conscription? If, when a boy in his teens is sent to the Naval Academy by his parents, and after signing an agreement to serve eight years, finds that he is bound for life, does this or does it not savor of something worse than conscription? Does any country that you know enlist soldiers or sailors for a term of years and then say to them "you are in for life"?

Is this in accord with the spirit of our institutions? What could be more despotic than the exercise of such power? Under what existing statute can such curtailment of the individual liberty of an American citizen be legally accomplished?

I very much doubt that the decision of the Judge Advocate General upholding this exercise of power is in accord with the popular view of the matter, as you aver. Has not the Judge Advocate General of the Army rendered exactly the opposite opinion with reference to the power of the Secretary of War?

When midshipmen are appointed to the Naval Academy they sign an agreement that they will serve for eight years. May I ask why it was ever considered necessary to make such an agreement if the mere fact of once accepting such an appointment automatically binds one to serve a lifetime?

If an officer has no right to resign why did the Government accept the resignations of so many army and navy officers who resigned at the outbreak of the civil war, not merely because they "received offers of higher pay," but because they wished to take arms under a rebellion to destroy the Union? Was there ever a time when compulsion to retain officers in the service was more needed? But even this is not conclusive. You may say that the Government was then wrong, and perhaps it was. On the other hand, perhaps it was right then and is now wrong.

My own opinion is that, unless some specific law has been enacted by Congress making it discretionary with the respective Secretaries whether or not to accept an officer's resignation, there is no legal right now existing to retain him for life against his will.

You may say that if one officer has the right to resign, then every other one has the same right, and that this reductio ad absurdum shows how impossible it is for such a right to exist. Many people will be convinced, perhaps, by this. But I contend that the point is simply this: The Constitution undoubtedly gives Congress the power to raise and maintain military and naval forces, and if, in order to accomplish this function, it becomes necessary to place any citizen in the army or in the navy, or to hold him there indefinitely, Congress must and unquestionably has this power. The fact is, I believe, that no such law has ever been enacted, and if not then the legal right to enforce such compulsory service does not exist.

The propriety, the necessity, in fact, of enforcing service in the army and navy by proper act of Congress, when this body finds it desirable, cannot be questioned. To do so would be to question the right of the nation to provide for its own preservation. But it does seem remarkable that any one should seriously uphold compulsory military service without due authority of law, especially in a country where compulsory service, even with authority of Congress, is so much frowned upon.

If an officer can be held indefinitely without any contract or law covering it, why not enlisted men? Do you think the popular verdict would be with the Secretary if he decided to apply such a rule to the sailors?

CAPTAIN UNITED STATES NAVY.
United States Naval War College, Newport, R. I., July 21, 1915.

An Unimportant Discovery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Martha Wentworth Suffren, in her letter to THE TIMES of the 22d inst., says in regard to the "discovery" referring to the placing of bread in cold storage: "The idea was probably hatched out in the domestic science department, (of the University of Minnesota,) taught by women, mainly for women."

It makes me feel rather small when she says "neither sex can make this absurd claim," as the idea occurred to the writer two or three years ago, and was put into practice by a friend. I wrote an article about it and sent it to a New York publication, a copy of which I have in my possession. It never occurred to me, however, that the process was of such importance that it could be dignified by the title of "discovery."

FREDERICK T. DES BRISAY.

New York, July 23, 1915.

An Old Bread Story.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have refrained from imparting to a receptive world my bright ideas for foiling hostile plots and ending the war, but the unextinguishable amusement aroused by the solemn joy which hails the epoch-making discovery of the wise men of Minnesota forces its way irresistibly to my pen point. You see, my mother, now 80 years old, has always known how to reduce the number of bakings by keeping her bread fresh in cold storage—and she didn't have to learn it from a man, either.

G. H. G.

Potsdam, N. Y., July 22, 1915.

Cash Profit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to be the fashion of the moment in England, in France, and in America to "knock" the British workman. The papers are all at it.

What is the matter with the British workman? Disloyalty to democracy, purblindness to the higher aims of life, class selfishness, personal intemperance—such are the accusations. May we ask, in all mildness, how long commercialism has been putting spiritual enrichment above and before cash profits?

BRITISH.

New York, July 23, 1915.

A Blind Man and Seven.

Mr. M., a blind man, has a wife and six young children. His blindness came on after several years of failing sight. He is now in the workshop of the New York Association for the Blind learning to cane chairs. Mrs. M. does sewing at home, in which she has been assisted by the eldest girl, who is 14. Their earnings at this are never more than $5 a week. The girl has just secured her working papers, but it is the hope of the Charity Organization Society that before beginning work contributions enough may be secured to help the family during the coming year so that the girl can have vocational training and thus become better equipped for her responsibilities later. In co-operation with the family a budget has been worked out calling for $24 a month from the society—this to pay the rent and provide a weekly scholarship of $3 to take the place of what the girl would otherwise earn. Two hundred and eighty-eight dollars will make this plan possible for the coming year. Contributions toward this amount should be made payable to the Charity Organization Society and addressed to its office at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following gifts for other families received in response to appeals in THE TIMES: "J. F. L.," $10; A. C. Bradley, $10; Mrs. Harriet E. Blake, $2; "A. N. R.," $10; "C. K. H.,"

THE BONE THAT WAS DROPPED IN CHINA.

How Japan Seized the Opportunity Created by the Suicide of Western Unity in the Orient—Future Problems.

By SRINIVAS R. WAGEL,
Formerly Financial Editor of the North China Daily News and Herald.

SECOND ARTICLE.

Although politically Germany was finished in the Far East, economically she was still active. It was surprising to find German business houses being still kept open, although not one vessel of theirs was on the high seas. Further, all through China the sentiment of the population was essentially pro-German. This was not because the Chinese were particularly anti-British, but because they had no special love for either Russia or Japan, both of whom had been recently active in the North. Prior to the war the British were also under a cloud on account of the so-called Tibetan negotiations, the trend of which was to deprive China of her sovereignty over Tibet. The Chinese press was somehow found to be mysteriously influenced by the Germans, and at Peking the official body seemed to be extremely sympathetic to Germany.

Great Britain and the Allies felt that if German trade, or whatever was left of it, was destroyed, there would be no further German activity in China. Hence the several enemy trading ordinances, the closing and liquidating of German business houses in Hongkong, Singapore, and other places, and the several regulations to make it impossible for Germans to do business in purely Chinese or international settlements like Hankow, Tien-tsin, or Shanghai.

The reasoning was sound on the part of the Allies. There was very little or no trade in German products or with Germany itself. The German merchants in China were found to be actually dealing in British piece goods, which they were able to obtain from Manchester. The British and allied banks were still dealing with German merchants, as old and long-standing friendships do not die quick, and business interests do not always lie parallel to political or national interests. The Consular and Diplomatic representatives of Great Britain and the Allies made strenuous efforts to stop this business intercourse. Of course, all credit was stopped at the beginning of the war. But the motto was "no business of any kind with the enemy."

The steps taken by the officials were not attended with any great measure of success. The average Britisher or Frenchman became very indignant at this state of affairs, especially as he believed that enemy trade in China was at his mercy. More stringent measures were then adopted. British and allied insurance companies refused to insure cargoes of German merchants. Except American ships, Germans had no means of sending their cargo anywhere—as the European neutral tramps had already gone to Europe owing to the high freights ruling there. The position at both the fronts in Europe and the several atrocities credited to the Germans only helped to inflame feeling against Germans still further.

At this stage the sinking of the Lusitania acted as the last straw. All intercourse with Germans was stopped, and they were boycotted from clubs. A British Chamber of Commerce was formed, thus putting the last nail into the coffin of international activity on trade in China.

In spite of the alliance with Great Britain, Japan's entry into the war was very much disliked by the Britishers and nationals of allies in China. The conviction that Japan had forced herself into the war was only dispelled by the explicit statement of Baron Kato, the Foreign Minister, that Great Britain requested Japan to help, under the terms of the alliance. The service of Japan to the Allies has been invaluable; as matter of fact, the Allies were helpless in China without the aid of Japan. Germany had enough forces, military and naval, to be a serious menace, especially to England, and the help rendered by Japan in reducing Tsing-tao and keeping the seas clear of German cruisers was of extreme importance. The price she asked for it was certainly not high, if only it was not at the expense of China.

The story of the demands sprung upon China, the protracted negotiations, and the final settlement are beyond the scope of this article. Japan gained a great political advantage, but at a great loss of economic advantage and moral prestige. England and the Allies were unable to help China, because they were under obligations to Japan, and themselves were guilty of such brigandage. The United States helped a little, but she was not able to do much, although, of course, in the circumstances, the withdrawal of the demands under clause V. was distinctly advantageous to China.

I am now concerned with the economic results. For the past four months the Chinese have organized a quiet, but active boycott against Japanese trade. Next to America, China is Japan's best market. As a matter of fact, Chinese trade is the principal support of the manufacturing industries of Japan. The boycott of Japanese goods by China, if continued, would seriously affect Japan's prosperity. It is not to be assumed, however, that the time is past for a friendly arrangement between Japan and China; but the future is one of grave apprehension.

In the excitement of the great war and the effects of it on China, American trade has once again become comatose. During recent years efforts were made to improve the volume of trade between the two countries; since the war started, however, there has been a serious setback. During the nine months of war, up to the close of April, the value of the export of American cloth to China has been to the amount of $700,000 as against $4,500,000 in the corresponding period in the previous year; kerosene oil and flour, which, with cloth, constitute the bulk of American exports to China, show a great falling off. During this period, the United States has bought slightly more tea than in 1914, but $5,000,000 less of silk. Under the special circumstances arising out of the war, and with the graver problems inviting and holding the attention of the United States, Chinese trade cannot help being relegated to the background.

When the whole world is in a crucible, as it were, and when the reshaping of future policies, both in politics and trade, is purely a matter for conjecture, it may seem presumptuous to invite special attention to China. But China, in spite of her weakness, has long been a factor of international import. The war and the part played by Japan recently are making China even more important. Will this war and the general economic exhaustion of European powers give a chance to China to play her rôle as a great nation in the world? Will Japan acquiesce in the rise of China or will she try to absorb her? What course is likely to be adopted by the European powers in their relations with China in future? What part will America play in the future adjustment of affairs in the Far East? How is the course of the trade in the Far East likely to be shaped? All these questions and a number of others closely interconnected with them will, it is my belief, demand speedy and efficient solution in the course of the next few months.

SRINIVAS R. WAGEL.

FRUIT PROFITS ANALYZED.

Some Expenses Which Limit the Profit on Cold-Storage Goods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to say a few words in regard to Market Commissioner Dillon's remark quoted in your editorial comment of today: "Prices begin to stiffen as soon as the bulk of the fruit is out of the hands of the producers."

When the law of supply and demand commands that they stiffen they stiffen, and when the same law demands that they sag, they sag. It is logical and natural that when the apples have been harvested and put in storage prices should go up to compensate the storer or speculator for the extra expense attached. If there were not a radical advance after harvesting and storage, the speculators and producers would both go broke in short order. But for the stiffening in price, to which Mr. Dillon alludes so sneeringly, what would become of the approximate 65 cents a barrel added to the cost of the barrel by reason of labor, cold storage, shrinkage, &c.? The apple industry would have its props knocked from under it, and the producer would get off at the same lonesome tank station in the desert as the speculator.

When the producer stores, and a great many of them do, as the cold storage houses all through Western New York this past season so amply testified, he gets his share of the benefit of the stiffening of prices. You could hear him bellow like the bull of Bashan if prices did not stiffen. Suppose one bought Baldwins last Fall at $1.50, as more than one firm did, and put them into cold storage, to be taken out in February. The market did not go up to $2.25 and $2.50 until February. "Ha," says Mr. Dillon, "there you are. He bought Baldwins for $1.50 and is selling them for $2.50—a clear profit of $1 a barrel. Highway robber! Let us protect the poor farmer." As a matter of fact, the Baldwins that were put in cold storage in the Fall at $1.50 came out with the extra charge of 40 cents for cold storage, 10 cents for labor, not to speak of shrinkage, interest on the money invested, and—by no means negligible in the expenses—salaries, &c., the telegrams regarding the transaction, office rent, overhead expenses, and the cost of selling the fruit. Not so much left out of that extra dollar after all, is there?

There is only one more paragraph of Mr. Dillon's bulletin with which I shall deal. Mr. Dillon is going to revolutionize the apple business in New York State by "absolute control," to quote his own words, "of 800 cars of apples." Count them—800 cars. In 800 cars there are just 128,000 barrels. The writer knows of one Monday during this past season when New York's receipts of apples for that day alone were 100 cars. He knows of one week this past season when total receipts for that week made 100,000 barrels. He knows of one firm which, in one transaction alone this past season, bought 75,000 barrels, and that was one transaction, mind you, and only a fractional part of the firm's total business.

As Louis Mann used to say: "It is to laugh." The fly on the wagon wheel that moved the whole dray has nothing on Mr. Dillon, has he?

ALAN H. HERNE,
Secretary-Treasurer The Fruitman's Guide.

New York, July 21, 1915.

A HOSPITAL IN NEED.

An Appeal for the Unarmed Merchant Seamen of the World.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The great American people are only too acutely aware of the hardship and suffering which this devastating war has brought upon the noncombatants. May I through your columns make known to a more than generous public the pressing needs of an institution which is caring for the unarmed defenseless merchant seamen of the world, who, combatants against their will, are yet facing the worst dangers of modern warfare with a courage and devotion to duty unparalleled in history?

The Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich has cared for the sick and injured merchant seamen of the world for nearly a century; it is in no sense a local institution—its doors are always open wide to the sailor of every race and nation who finds himself ill and friendless in a strange country. Here he is always sure of sympathetic reception and humane and skilled treatment within the limits of its capacity and capabilities. Not one has ever been turned away.

The efficiency of this hospital of 300 beds is actually crippled by the delay of urgently needed improvements occasioned by a lack of funds. There are no isolation wards and the X-ray and electric department now of such supreme importance is out of date.

The nursing staff is sadly cramped for want of enlarged accommodation—at present as many as five nurses are obliged to occupy one sleeping apartment, and separate quarters for quiet and rest when off duty are not available. Lifts are lacking throughout the hospital, and unnecessary suffering is caused in consequence, the patients having to be carried up and down stairs in course of treatment, to and from the operating theatre.

A special appeal committee, influential and representative, is working to achieve the objects we have in view. I have been requested to act as its Chairman. To undertake all that is necessary we require not less than £30,000—a large sum to raise with so many competing claims. But whether citizens of the United States or of the British Empire, we all have reason to be proud of our merchant seamen, and I am sanguine enough to hope that this appeal will afford a welcome opportunity to all of us gratefully to recognize a debt we owe to a very gallant class.

I shall be glad to receive contributions in aid of the Appeal Fund at 41 Grosvenor Place, London, England.

DEVONPORT.
Chairman of Port of London Authority.

London, E. C,
London, England, July 15, 1915.

What Ireland's Flag Really Is.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letter of John M. Dunphy in your paper with much interest. I had occ

SUFFRAGISTS TALK AND BARBERS LISTEN

No Chance for Conversation When Vote-Seekers Invade Domain of Loquacity.

MANY PLEDGE AID TO CAUSE

Lathery Smiles from Customers Encourage Crusaders to Flights of Oratory.

Barbers' Day, when the suffragists went to the barber shops yesterday, was a great success. Practically every barber in New York was visited by suffragists, and the reception generally was cordial.

The most amiable was an Italian tonsorial artist in the Bowery, who didn't know what it was all about until the vote-seekers ran out to the automobile and brought in a bunch of leaflets printed in Italian.

The no-tip barber said he believed in progress, so, of course, he was for woman suffrage.

M'sieu Henri, at the Brevoort, was busy with the sacred rite of luncheon when the votes-for-women automobile drove up to his door, but his two assistants received the women with demonstrative courtesy, and a customer in the lather gave them a cheerful, soapy smile.

At another shop a bunch of men of the clothing trade were having their hair snipped They were so pleased with the suffrage delegation that they begged the women to take a day for their shops, and told them they would be received with "open arms."

The most effective squad started from the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party at 2 o'clock with four automobiles, each carrying a bona fide barber's pole (borrowed from a barber's supply shop) upright in the centre of the car. The cars were decorated further with United States flags, the new city flag, which has the Empire State Campaign Committee's colors; the regular Empire State Campaign Committee flag, with stripes of yellow, white and blue, and across the back a big yellow banner with the words: "Vote for the Women's Suffrage Amendment November 2, 1915."

Three of the poles were red and white, but the most gorgeous was red and gold. In the car with the gold pole were Miss Adeline Sterling, Miss Cecelia Ireland, who conceived the idea of Barbers' Day, and Mrs. Mabel Keep. The gold-pole car made its first stop at the shop of Emil Gutman, 2 West Twenty-sixth Street, where the women were warmly welcomed. Most of the barbers had received letters telling them the women were coming, and the men were ready to receive them. Outside the Gutman shop Miss Sterling told a large crowd of men about the first woman barber, the one mentioned in the Bible. She told them first how useful the barbers were, what a reputation they had as conversationalists, and what valuable aids they could be to the women.

"When you are in a position where you can't help yourselves, we turn the barbers loose on you and you are sure to be converted. Some of the men say women are taking away their trades and they don't like it," she continued. "The trade of the barber is one that the women have not taken away. There is one woman barber mentioned in early days, and she is in the Bible. That was Delilah, who cut the hair of Samson."

Then she went on to plead for suffrage, and closed with:

"Now, will every man here who believes in votes for women raise his hat?"

The crowd smiled, and many hats came off.

At another shop Miss Sterling told them why she was sure women were not inferior to men. "If you see," she said, "when the Lord made Adam he was experimenting, but when Eve was created he had learned the trade and she was a finished product."

"Of course," said a stout, red-faced man, beaming with smiles, "Adam was made of dirt, while Eve was made from Adam's rib; hence Mother material and naturally she was superior."

SUFFRAGISTS AID POOR.

Teachers Take Forty-two Children on a Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON FALLS, N. Y., July 27.—The old Moorecliff Inn in this place, which has long been vacant, has been taken this Summer by several New York teachers, with Miss Cora M. Hill at their head, and they are spending their vacation there and have taken forty-two children of New York to benefit from the country air.

Children in the greatest need of the change were taken, bathed, fed, and freshly clothed and turned loose to enjoy themselves. The little people in the short time they have been in the place have gained in health and strength, and have now been put to work. The girls are making middy blouses and the boys do raffia work between play times, and they are gaining much skill with their fingers.

The teachers belong to the Teachers' Suffrage Association of New York, and from their stronghold sally forth to make suffrage speeches and distribute suffrage literature in the towns and villages near by. To help pay for the work they are doing, they cater to automobile parties, and to women who wish to entertain their friends.

Among the teachers engaged in this work and play vacation are Miss Martha Jackson, Miss Jane Mandor, who acts as commissary; Miss Elizabeth Best, Miss Harriet Avery, Miss Ruth Broiaski, Miss Eba Wernstadt, and Miss Adelaide Rorke.

The women say they will entertain free any suffragists who wish to go out as speakers.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Beatrice Arkell Gillam, daughter of Mrs. Francis Edward Barbour by a former marriage, and John Allan Love of St. Louis, Mo., will take place today at the home of the bride, Arkell Hall, at Canajoharie, N. Y. The bride's father was the late Bernhard Gillam, the cartoonist, at this city.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward H. Raymond, Jr., of 380 Riverside Drive are being congratulated on the birth of a son. Mrs. Raymond was formerly Miss Grace L. Ashwell.

Clarence Mackay and the Misses Katherine and Ellin Mackay and Master William Mackay left Harbor Hill, Roslyn, L. I., yesterday for the Adirondacks, where they will spend the remainder of the Summer.

The engagement of Miss Helen York Judson, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Judson and the sister of Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, and George Elton Parks of this city, formerly of Providence, R. I., has been announced. The Judsons are at Oyster Bay for the Summer. Their town home is at 777 Madison Avenue. Miss Judson's brother-in-law is Governor General of the Philippines.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley have taken an apartment at 389 Park Avenue for the Winter.

The marriage of Miss Marcia Murdock, daughter of former Congressman and Mrs. Victor Murdock, and Lieutenant Harvey Delano, U. S. N., will be celebrated on Aug. 28 at the Murdock home in Wichita, Kan. On Sept. 4 the couple will sail for Shanghai. Lieutenant Delano has been assigned to the personal staff of Admiral Winterhalter of the Asiatic Squadron.

Arrives on the Carpathia.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Carpathia were:

F. R. Alnutt, G. L. Atkinson, J. A. Bates, W. A. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. D. Boughton, Miss Margaret Butler, A. Carstairs, H. W. Cenaor, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Douglas, R. Gregory, Mrs. A. Hale, Mrs. R. Hawry, G. Innes, W. Levitt, Miss B. Palmer, Miss C. L. Richards, G. E. Richards, S. F. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Scott, Mrs. A. Smith, Miss M. Whyte, and W. Watson.

TOUCHARD GUILTY OF THEFT

Many Pleas to Court for Mercy for Ex-Tennis Champion.

Gustave Fitzhugh Touchard, Jr., former indoor tennis champion, was committed to the Tombs yesterday by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions for sentence on Friday for the larceny of golf balls worth $140 from Abercrombie & Fitch of 53 West Thirty-sixth Street, by whom he was employed.

Touchard pleaded guilty to the theft. His counsel, George Gordon Battle, pleaded extenuating circumstances, and asked that mercy be shown. Scores of letters from persons prominent in many branches of athletics have been written to Judge Rosalsky in Touchard's behalf. Mr. Battle said that Touchard's wife, who was Miss Emeline Williams Holmes, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jabish Holmes of 108 East Seventy-eighth Street, died several months ago when a baby was born. Touchard, he said, was left with the care of the baby, and there were many bills for physicians and medicine.

The arrest of Touchard on July 1 followed the discovery that his employers were being robbed systematically. Two Headquarters men followed him to a sporting goods store in Forty-third Street near Fifth Avenue. There, the detectives said, he disposed of the golf balls.

Touchard, who is 27 years old, filed a petition in bankruptcy in 1912, asserting that creditors whom he named held gambling debts against him.

VERNON CASTLE TO THE FRAY

Dancer Has Bought an Aeroplane and Hopes to be an Aviator.

Vernon Castle, the dancer, hopes to join the Aviation Corps of the British Army. Mr. Castle says he has bought a military scout biplane from the Wright factory and will go to Dayton shortly to take lessons in flying from Orville Wright. He will then resume playing in musical comedy for eight weeks and after that go to England to report for duty. He told a TIMES reporter all about it last night, at another musical comedy show.

"You know I am an Englishman," he said, "and, as I want to do something to help, I am going to join the Aviation Corps. I wouldn't be much good in the trenches, but I think I might make a good aviator, and they need men in that branch of the service. I have passed the physical examination, and have applied for a commission. This will be given me after I have secured my pilot's license. I will have to take some training in England before being assigned to active service.

"I wanted to do this last Spring, but the state of my finances wouldn't permit it. Now I have enough money to allow me to go."

WILL TAKE BRIDE TO INDIA.

Dr. G. F. Frost and Miss Barbara Brewster Are to Wed Today.

Miss Barbara Brewster, the daughter of William Brewster of 515 Madison Avenue, New York, and Dr. Inglis Folger Frost of Summit, N. J., will be married at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Summer home of Miss Brewster's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Garver (Miss Rebecca C. Brewster) at Oyster Bay, L. I.

Miss Brewster will be unattended and her father will give her in marriage. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. William Brewster, rector of Warehouse Point, Conn., a cousin of the bride. Stephen P. N. Rhoades is to be best man. There will be no ushers and a small reception for the relatives and a few intimate friends will follow.

Dr. Frost and his bride will leave on Thursday for India, and will visit the Panama Exposition before sailing for the Far East. Dr. Frost has accepted a position as physician in the hospital at Miraj and will be there for two years or more. The wedding is a somewhat hurried one, owing to Dr. Frost having just decided upon going to Miraj.

LOUISE GUNNING MARRIES.

Light Opera Star Secretly Weds Oscar Seiling, a Musician.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 27.—The secret marriage of Miss Louise Gunning, light opera star, and Oscar Seiling, a Los Angeles musician and first violinist in the Brahm quintet, became known today. The two musicians, whose romance began when they met on their adjoining ranches at Sierra Madre, ran away from their friends and were married in San Diego Saturday, motoring back to this city and announcing their marriage today.

Miss Gunning was the star of "The Balkan Princess." She also made a record for herself while singing with Mme. Schumann-Heink, who is one of her closest friends. Following the wedding Mme. Schumann-Heink gave a tea for the bridal couple.

The two musicians met six months ago, when Miss Gunning, who had been filling a European engagement, was forced by the war to return to America and came to her Sierra Madre ranch.

'The Mikado' for Polish Relief Fund.

For the benefit of the Polish Relief Fund, "The Mikado" will be sung at the Opera House, New Canaan, Conn., Friday afternoon and evening. Mme. Sembrich and her husband will be present and the singer will sell autographed portraits of herself and her home in Poland. Donna Easley will sing Yum-Yum, Henry J. Davenport will be Ko-Ko, Arthur Clough will be Nanki-Pooh and Evert Jansen Wendell will have the rôle of the Mikado. Others in the cast will be Mrs. H. J. Davenport, Miss Florence Gerrish, Mrs. Rupert C. King, Morris K. Parker, Marshal Stearns, and D. Putnam Brinley. The chorus is also recruited from the Summer colony. The production will be put on by Frank H. Ranney of New York, and Al Henderson, who directed the first performance of "The Mikado" in this country, will have charge of the orchestra.

The Knickerbocker Not Yet Leased.

For several days conflicting statements as to the status of the Knickerbock Theatre the coming season have been afloat in theatrical circles. To settle the matter Klaw & Erlanger yesterday gave out this statement:

"The statements which have been circulating in the daily papers about the lease of the Knickerbocker Theatre by the Triangle Film Corporation are not true. We have been in negotiation with that corporation for a rental of the Knickerbocker Theatre for a period of six weeks. The Triangle Film Corporation has never wanted to assume responsibility beyond that period; nor have we as yet signed any contracts for any period whatsoever."

Bernhardt's Tour Begins on Sept. 20

Sarah Bernhardt's tour will begin at the close of the current season of Ziegfeld's "Follies" in the New Amsterdam Theatre, Sept. 20. Her first offering will be "Jeanne Dore," a dramatization of Tristan Bernard's novel, "Amants et Voleurs." ("Lovers and Thieves.") This will be followed by performances of several other new plays and some of her former répertoire.

100 Stenographers Needed.

The Public Employment Bureau at 53 Lafayette Street announces that it now has a demand for at least 100 experienced stenographers for substituting from now until Sept. 15, at from $12 to $20 a week. They must have had at least two years 'experience and be of good appearance. Men and women may apply in person or send for application blank.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Grace Carlyle has been engaged by H. H. Frazee for an important rôle in the new farce, "Brother Masons." Miss Carlyle was seen here last Winter as leading woman with John Drew in "The Prodigal Husband."

Alfred de Manby has been engaged for the rôle of Lord Amersnam in "The Girl from Utah" when it is presented again in the Knickerbocker Theatre. Mr. de Manby created the part when the piece was first acted in London.

Two hundred and fifty children from the Christ House Settlement were the guests of the management in the Strand Theatre yesterday afternoon.

SANITARIUM PATIENT BUYS R.R. AT AUCTION

Happens Along Just in Time to Bid in Line, Pay Down $500, and Become a "Magnate."

SANE ENOUGH TO BE SORRY

Lawyers Go to Court and Get Him Free of His Bargain, but Receiver Keeps $500 Binder.

Frederic V. Pitney of Morristown, N. J., receiver for the New Jersey & Pennsylvania Railroad, learned to his sorrow yesterday that he had counted his chickens before they were hatched when he reached the conclusion on July 7 last that he was well rid of the property which hadn't been operated for a year and was heavily in debt.

The truth came out before Vice Chancellor Howell in Newark, yesterday, when it was proved that James R. Pidcock of Whitestone Station, N. J., who bought the property at auction on July 7, and even put up $500 "earnest money," was suffering from some sort of mental disorder at the time, and shortly before had escaped from an attendant of a sanitarium in Milledgeville, Ga., where he had been confined.

The Vice Chancellor, upon Pidcock's affidavit that he "has absolutely no use for said railroad," released him from the agreement. Pitney, however, was permitted to retain the $500 "earnest money," and it will be added to whatever sum may be realized at a later sale.

When Pidcock, fresh from the sanitarium, and filled with a spirit of optimism which nothing could overcome, happened along just in time to bid in the property, he agreed to pay $27,000 and meet State taxes amounting to $15,000. It didn't matter a whit to him that there was a bonded indebtedness of $200,000 and general claims outstanding of $80,000 more. And the fact that the State Utility Board demanded many improvements which the receiver had found it impossible to raise funds to make, was the last thing he had in the world to worry about.

It was enough for him that the railroad ran from Watnong to his own home town of Whitehouse Station. He was glad that it connected there with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, but even if that had not been so it wouldn't have made much difference, the way he felt just then.

The petition filed with Vice Chancellor Howell by Large & Large of Flemington yesterday, in his behalf, showed, however, that calm reflection had put another face on the deal even in the mind of Mr. Pidcock. He no longer left that life would be dull and drab without the railroad, and went to great pains to point out that he had long been subject to recurring attacks of mental derangement. He agreed that he was suffering from such an attack when he closed the deal with Mr. Pitney.

In fact, he explained through his attorneys that the attack had come on early in the year when he left Whitehouse Station for his former home in Moultrie, Ga. There, the petition went on to relate, Mr. Pidcock's conduct of his business affairs was such that his brothers, Frank R. Pidcock and Charles W. Pidcock, and his daughter, Miss Belle F. Pidcock, had him committed to a sanitarium at Milledgeville, Ga., on May 11.

On May 29 while being taken at his own request to another sanitarium at Towson, Md., Pidcock escaped from his attendant in Washington and returned to Whitehouse Station. The petition said he was still suffering from mental disorder when he made his bid, signed the agreement to take over the railroad, and decided to become a magnate.

In his order Vice Chancellor Howell directed that the $500 which Pidcock paid be held by the receiver, and that it be applied as far as it will go to make good any difference resulting from the sale of the road at a lower price. The road is now in the hands of a receiver for a second time and bids will be sought.

NEW BURLESQUE WHEEL.

A Circuit of Stock Company Houses Formed for Eight Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—At a meeting of theatre managers of eight cities in the Middle West, held here today at the Hotel Sinton, a new wheel of burlesque was formed, which will run in opposition to the Columbia Amusement Company's circuit.

The plans include a circuit of stock company burlesque houses to play an interchange of stock companies. The plans call for a stock company in each of the following cities: Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Columbus, Cleveland, Detroit, and Pittsburgh.

Huber Heuck, leading local magnate in the new venture, stated that the new companies will make their homes in the theatres which closed their doors under the arrangement with the Columbia Company, which absorbed the Empire wheel two seasons ago.

Each company will start at its home theatre with a two weeks' engagement, making a change of program the second week. The interchange of companies then will be taken up, each organization putting in rehearsal other burlesques which will be produced on the return of the companels to their home theatres.

FEWER DEATHS IN NEW YORK

Extremely Low Rate of 7.83 Per 1,000 in the Bronx Last Week.

According to figures compiled by Registrar W. H. Guilfoy of the Department of Health, there were 1,299 deaths reported the last week, with a rate of 11.67 per 1,000, as compared with 1,331 deaths and a rate of 12.44 during the corresponding week of 1914, a decrease in the absolute number of deaths of 32 and a decrease in the rate of .77 of a point, equivalent to a relative decrease of 86 deaths.

The mortality from diarrhoeal diseases under five years of age, notwithstanding the extremely hot weather of the week ended July 17, showed a decreased mortality of approximately 8 per cent. The number of deaths from heat stroke was nine, one more than in 1914. Tuberculosis and accidental deaths were the only other causes that showed an increased mortality. The mortality from typhoid fever was 69 per cent. lower than in 1914.

The Borough of the Bronx showed the extremely low rate of 7.83 per 1,000 from all causes.

The death rate from the first of January up to and including Saturday, July 24, was 13.86 per 1,000, as compared with a rate of 14.37 during the corresponding period of 1914.

Thomas Hanly Missing.

The police have sent out a general alarm for Thomas Hanly, 16 years old, of 1,730 Adams Street, who left his home about a week ago to search for a position and has not been seen since. The boy's mother fears something has happened to him. When he left home he wore a soft hat, black and white tie, brown shoes, brown stockings, gray coat, and blue trousers. He weighed ninety pounds, was 5 feet 2 inches high, had blue eyes and brown hair, and was of slight build.

DR. J. H. FRANKENBERG DEAD

Surgeon Is Stricken with Heart Disease at His Cedarhurst Home.

Dr. Jacob H. Frankenberg, surgeon, of 56 East Seventy-third Street, died suddenly yesterday from heart disease at his Summer home in Cedarhurst, L. I., in his fifty-fifth year. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1883 and was the valedictorian of his class. After several years as an interne at Bellevue Hospital, Dr. Frankenberg established his own practice.

He wrote extensively in medical and scientific journals on surgery, and was an attending surgeon at Mount Sinai Hospital. His widow and two children survive him.

E. A. ARMSTRONG'S FUNERAL

Four Hundred Pay Honor to the Memory of Lieutenant of Detectives

More than 400 persons, many of them police officials, last night paid the last honors to the memory of Edward A. Armstrong, Lieutenant of detectives, in the chapel of the Frank Campbell undertaking establishment, 241 West Twenty-third Street. Among those at the funeral services were Chief Inspector Max F. Schmittberger and ex-State Senator William J. A. Caffrey.

The services were conducted by Clay Lodge, F. and A. M. Interment will be in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery today.

C. D. Du Bois Dies Suddenly.

Cornelius D. Du Bois, a member of the firm of Du Bois & Frank of 80 Maiden Lane, insurance brokers, died suddenly from heart disease yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Belmont. With his family he was on his way from his home, 14 Walden Place, Montclair, N. J., to spend the Summer at Cape Cod. Mr. Du Bois was born in Zanesville, Ohio, and was in his fifty-eighth year. He had lived in Montclair for thirty years and was a member of the Board of Education, an officer of the Outlook Club, and a Director of the Montclair Art Association. His widow, a son, and two daughters survive him.

William Le Grand Howland.

William Le Grand Howland, a composer and playwright, died at his cottage in Douglas Manor, L. I., on Monday following an operation for stomach disease. Mr. Howland was born in Asbury Park, N. J., forty-two years ago, but he had spent most of his life in France. Among his best-known productions were "Sarrona," an opera produced at the New Amsterdam Theatre five years ago; "The Smoldering Flame," "Deborah," and "A Live Wire," which was staged in Atlantic City last week. Mr. Howland is survived by his wife.

Sidney B. Bowne.

GLEN COVE, L. I., July 27.—Sidney B. Bowne, a member of one of the oldest families on Long Island, died suddenly tonight from apoplexy as he was about to enter his home on the Highland Road. Mr. Bowne, who was borne here sixty-six years ago, had been in business here for many years. He was a leader in civic affairs here for years, and was a Director of the Glen Cove Bank. He was also a member of the Society of Friends. He left a widow and son.

Obituary Notes.

BRUNO B. KESTLER, manager of L. C. Le Piemme & Co., died yesterday at his home, 2,147 Third Avenue, in his 44th year. He was a member of John Hancock Lodge, No. 70, F. and A. M.

DAVID BRANTINGHAM HOLLAND, art director and assistant stage manager for David Belasco's theatres in Manhattan, died on Monday at his home, 1,547 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn, in his 55th year. Holland was born in Brooklyn and for several years was a teacher in the art classes in the Adelphi Art School. He was a bachelor.

JONATHAN AUGUSTUS LAWRENCE died yesterday at his residence in Mount Vernon, N. Y., in his 76 year. He was a son of Judge Augustus Lawrence of Yonkers, and was born at Mile Square, now a part of that city. He was a blacksmith until two months ago, organized Protection Engine Company in Mount Vernon.

FREDERICK FIERMAN GRANT died last night at his home in Sewaren, N. J. He was born in Albany, N. Y., June 13, 1837, and was a member of the Albany Society. Mr. Grant was with the First National Bank of New York City for forty years when he retired eight years ago. Twenty years ago he married Miss Helen Glidden, who survives him. He was a Senior Warden of St. John's Church and a Governor of the Sewaren Land and Water Club.

SAMUEL ISIDOR WARSAWER, an accountant in the Finance Department, died in the Jewish Hospital on Monday after an operation. He was a former Chief Ranger of Court Amaranth, Order of Amazons, and at one time Deputy Grand Chief of the order in this State. His wife survives him.

Mrs. HERMINE AHRENS, widow of Herman Ahrens, a well-known wholesale oyster dealer in Manhattan, died at her home, 200 Ross Street, Brooklyn, on Monday, aged 62 years. Mrs. Ahrens was an active member of the English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer and of its women's societies. She is survived by her husband and two daughters.

Miss NELLIE S. FUNNELL, formerly for twenty-five years a teacher of German in the Huntington (L. I.) High School, and an active member of the Huntington Baptist Church, died on Monday at the home of her cousin in Saddle River, N. J. She was 53 years old.

Judge WILLIAM HENRY WARTS, a Justice of the Peace of the Town of Canarsie and long active in civic and political affairs, died at his home, 1060 East Ninety-second Street, on Sunday at the age of 80 years. Judge Warts was born in Manhattan and was one of the early butchers of Washington Market. During the civil war he enlisted in a New York volunteer regiment and took part in many of the battles. He was a Trustee of Grace M. E. Church, Canarsie for many years and a member of N. S. Ford Post, 161, G. A. R. His wife survives him.

Mrs. SARAH CORCORAN, widow of John Corcoran, a brush manufacturer of Manhattan, died on Monday at her home, 218 Fourth Street, South Brooklyn, aged 74 years.

VALENTINE SAUER, 52 years old, a member of the Gambrinus Maennerchor, is dead at his home, 1,510 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving a widow and two sons.

Mrs. SALLIE JULIAN, who died at her home, 235 West Seventy-fifth Street, on last Saturday, was the widow of Henry G. Julian, a well-known merchant of this city. They were formerly prominent residents of the Heights section of Brooklyn. Mrs. Julian was 89 years of age and is survived by a son, Rice Lewis Julian, and a daughter, Mrs. Margaret G. Hinkley.

FREDERICK HERBERT GREY, senior member of the Welsh & Grey Lumber Corporation, died in Jamaica, L. I., yesterday. He was born in Bedford, England, July 27, 1852, and came to this country in 1869. He was at first a bookkeeper, but had been in the lumber business since 1888.

EUGENE MAURER LONG, a member of the firm of Schulte, Long, 15 Park Row, died on Monday at the Mountainside Hospital, in Montclair, N. J., in his fifty-eighth year. He had been in the dry goods commission business all his life from his boyhood, when he entered the employ of H. Dalley & Co., which was dissolved in 1886. In 1890 he formed his late firm with Joseph D. Holmes. Mr. Long was a son of Colonel Jacob Long, for many years Superintendent of the Harlem Gas Works, and lived in Essex Fells, N. J. His wife and a son survive him.

PATRICK J. NEVINS, a contractor who formerly lived in the Oranges, N. J., died last Thursday in Texas, according to news that reached here yesterday. He had lived in that State for the last year and a half and is survived by his widow and one son. Mr. Nevins was 57 years old.

Mrs. ANN RODMAN MELLON, wife of William P. Mellon, died on Monday at St. Luke's Hospital in her forty-seventh year. She was a daughter of the late Isaac Rodman, at one time widely known as a merchant, and lived at 317 West Ninety-ninth Street.

Mrs. CELIA SCHNAIER, widow of Gustave Schnaier, died on Monday at her home, 1,509 Lexington Avenue, in her sixty-ninth year. She was born in this city and lived here all her life. Mrs. Schnaier was an active member of the Sisterhood Sewing Society and is survived by four sons.

Mrs. EZRA W. SAMPSON, formerly of this city, where her husband was a high school Principal, died on Monday at her home in Newtonville, Mass. She was born in England, and, in addition to her husband, is survived by six children, one of whom is Dr. Edwin F. Samson of this city.

EDWIN R. FLEMING of New York, manager of the New York and Mexican Whiting Company, died on Monday in Mobile, Ala., where the company has a refining plant.

Mrs. LOUIS TAYLOR STEVENS, widow of Lyndon Hoyt Stevens, former President of the Batopilas Mining Company of this city and Mexico, died on Monday at her home in Greenwich, Conn.

LINDSAY JOHNSON, Director of Philippine Census, died yesterday in Manila of tropical ulcers and blood poisoning.

SAVED BY ADAMSON, CHURCHILL ASSERTS

Head of School Board Says Commissioner Changed Order to Raze Erasmus Firetrap.

DENIES HAVING ASKED IT

Deputy Swartwout Makes New Inspection of the Wooden Buildings Used by 1,200 Pupils.

By order of Fire Commissioner Adamson, Deputy Chief William H. Swartwout of the Bureau of Fire Prevention yesterday made a visit to the Erasmus Hall High School in Flatbush to inspect the frame buildings forming part of the school plant. President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education declared that the board had not disobeyed any order of the Fire Commissioner with regard to the buildings, and that it was ready at any time to raze any building which the Fire Department should pronounce unsafe.

"I had heard nothing of the Erasmus High School affair," said Commissioner Adamson yesterday, "since the inspections last December, as a result of which part of the frame buildings was torn down so as to open up a way of escape from the inner inclosure in case of fire, until I read in this morning's TIMES that the remainder of the frame buildings was still there and was presumably to be used again for the housing of part of the school enrollment next year. I have instructed the Bureau of Fire Prevention to get together all the facts pertaining to the present situation at the Erasmus High School, as well as to previous findings of this department, and have directed that a report be made to me at once."

The Commissioner could not remember what action, if any, had been directed last December, aside from the removal of the wing which inclosed the inner court, and which was taken down at once. He could not recall off-hand whether it was correct, after the receipt of the Fire Department's order of Dec. 8, that all the frame buildings in the Erasmus Hall plant be removed at once; there was an understanding between the Fire Department and the Board of Education that the remainder of the frame buildings was not to be used for school purposes after the closing of the school year, which ended in June.

President Churchill, however, emphatically insisted that there had been no such understanding, and that the modification of the Fire Commissioner's order of Dec. 8 condemning the buildings had been made without any suggestion from the Board of Education.

"On Dec. 8," said Mr. Churchill, "I got the Commissioner's letter. On the following morning Mr. Whitney, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education, appeared before the Sinking Fund Commission and asked its approval for the immediate destruction of the buildings. On Dec. 10, without any suggestion by this board, Commissioner Adamson wrote to us and said that it would be sufficient to tear down only one wing of the buildings, which was done. As I remember his letter, there was a suggestion—only a suggestion—that it might be possible to double up classes in the new fireproof buildings and thus to get rid of the necessity of using the old frame buildings. But there was no understanding of any kind."

Last year the frame buildings housed about 1,200 of the 3,500 pupils of the school.

Borough President Lewis H. Pounds of Brooklyn said last night that he did not understand last Winter that the buildings were to be vacated only to be repaired and improved. This improvement consisted in the installation of fireproof doors, the fireproofing of the heating plant, the appointment of a day watchman whose sole duty was to look for fires, and the tearing down of the wing which inclosed the quadrangle within the wooden buildings.

"I do not think the buildings should be destroyed," said President Pounds last night, "at a time when the city is so badly in need of money, and would find it so difficult to raise the funds for their replacement. They have been repaired, they are only two stories high, and with the many improvements that have been made and the numerous exits, I do not think they are unsafe."

LORD GLANTAWE DIES AT 80.

From a Laborer He Became a Member of Parliament.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 27.—Lord Glantawe died here yesterday. John Jones Jenkins, as he was known until 1906, was one of the most notable Welshmen of our time. The spectacle of a man once engaged in manual labor raising himself to be not only a leader of commercial men in his district but also a very popular figure in London society is a remarkable one. It could only be achieved by industry, intelligence, and self-culture, and in these respects Lord Glantawe was exceptionally well equipped.

The popular legend was that he could neither read nor write English when 15 years of age. As a tinworker he was a zealous supporter of friendly societies. He soon became a master in the tin plate trade, to which he subsequently owed his great riches.

On his entry into politics Lord Glantawe was first elected Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, becoming High Sheriff in 1889. He also became Justice of the Peace for Carmarthenshire and Swansea, of which borough he was Mayor in 1869-70, 1879-80, and 1890-81. From 1882 until 1886 and again from 1895 until 1900 he was Member of Parliament from the Carmarthen District. Lord Glantawe was a member of the Governing Body of Intermediate and Technical Education of the Borough of Swansea and of the Board of Trade Arbitration Court. He was former President of the Royal Institution of South Wales, a member of the Swansea Harbor Trust, a Director of the former Swansea and Metropolitan Banks, from 1872 until they were merged with the London City and Midland Bank in 1914, he then becoming a Director of the new bank.

Lord Glantawe was an Honorary Lieutenant of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, and a member of the Reform, National Liberal, Hurlingham, Sports, and Welsh Clubs. He was 80 years old and left no heirs.

CHARITIES.

VERY MUCH WORTH WHILE

It is a great pleasure—to help along just one baby to get somewhere—to start it towards manhood or womanhood.

We train a young vine in summer, one way or the other, so if directed rightly and given a chance to grow strong nature will do a lot to aid—more than man can ever do.

But man's help is needed to start the baby right.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL

55th St. at Lexington Ave.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents)

In the Westchester Hills

Commanding view of the Hudson for miles. A thoroughly modern house and twelve acres. Owner wants to lease for term and will accept moderate rental.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1865
46 Cedar Street

EBENEZER DRAPER DEAD.

Grand Orator of the Royal Arcanum Was 51 Years Old.

Ebenezer Draper, one of the most prominent Masons in this State, who was Superintendent of the Mail and Express Building and had lived there since its erection, died on Monday night at the Flower Hospital in his fifty-second year. He was born in Welling, Herefordshire, England, and had lived in this city for many years.

Mr. Draper was Grand Orator of the Royal Arcanum, former Supreme Representative of the Royal Arcanum of New York State, Past Master of Copestone Lodge, 641, F. and A. M.; a member of Empire Chapter, 170, R. A. M.; a former member of the Palestine Commandery, and a member of the New York Consistory of the Scottish Rite, Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine, the Past Regents, and Regents Association of Manhattan and the Bronx Royal Arcanum, and the Executive Council of the Royal Arcanum Hospital Association.

Mr. Draper was also President of the Associated Grand Council of the Officers of the Royal Arcanum of Manhattan and the Bronx, Past Regent of Empire City Council, 557, Royal Arcanum, and a member of Loring Council, 17, of the Loyal Association. His widow and three sons survive him.

Robert A. Snyder.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 27.—Robert A. Snyder, President of the Saugerties Steamboat Company, died today at Saugerties, aged 79 years. He was also President of the Saugerties Manufacturing Company, First National Bank of Saugerties, and other corporations. He was a Republican, and served six terms as Assemblyman from Ulster County, being first elected in 1874, and the last time in 1902. Mr. Snyder held other offices, including Sheriff. His son, John A. Snyder, is the Treasurer of Ulster County.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

STOLOFF — LEVY.— Miss Freda Levy of Brooklyn announces the annulment of her engagement to Dr. I. Arthur Stoloff of Manhattan.

Married

KELLEY—ADAMS.—At Belle Haven, Greenwich, Conn., July 27, 1915, Mrs. Helen R. Adams to Mr. Frank M. Kelley.

MICHELSON—GARRISON.—On July 25, Daisy Harrison of New York City to George Michelson of Lakewood, N. J.

POWELL—HALE.—At Westport, N. Y., July 27, by the Rev. Edward Hale of Chestnut Hill, Thomas Reed Powell of New York and Mary Lee Hale of Boston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Hale.

Died

ARMSTRONG.—Edward, aged 52. Funeral THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, Campbell Building, Wednesday, 10 o'clock.

BARRET.—At her residence, Lawrence, L. I., Tuesday, July 27, Mary Spotswood Lemoine Barret, eldest daughter of the late William Lee and Nannie Lemoine Barret. Funeral in St. Louis Friday.

BARROW.—On Tuesday, July 27, 1915, William Barrow, in his 61st year. Funeral services at his late residence, 328 East 119th St., on Thursday, July 29, 10 A. M.

BOWNE.—Suddenly, at Glen Cove, L. I., on Tuesday, July 27, 1915, Sidney B. Bowne, in his 66th year. Funeral notice hereafter.

CARRUTHERS.—At Toronto, Canada, July 27, William Carruthers, son of James Carruthers of Montreal.

CLARKE.—Marie A., wife of Robert L. K. Clarke, at Chicago, Saturday, July 24. Services at Central Congregational Chapel, Hancock St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 28, at 8 P. M.

CLARKE.—Elinor, 2½ years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. K. Clarke, at Chicago, Saturday, July 24. Services at Central Congregational Chapel, Hancock St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 28, at 8 P. M.

CLARKE.—Robert L. K., son of Ella Hamilton Clarke, (Mrs. Joseph Calvitt,) at Chicago, Saturday, July 24. Services at Central Congregational Chapel, Hancock St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 28, at 8 P. M.

DAWSON.—At his residence, 612 West 182d, Monday, July 26, Edwin Dawson, age 71. Funeral private.

DRAPER.—In New York City, on July 27, 1915, Ebenezer Draper, in the 51st year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey St., on Thursday evening, July 29, at 8 o'clock. EDWARD G. MEYER, President. Attest: GEORGE L. RAUCH, Secretary.

DRAPER.—Citizens Lodge No. 629, F. & A. M.—Brethren are requested to attend the funeral of our beloved and honorary member, Worshipful Brother Ebenezer Draper of Copestone Lodge No. 641, F. & A. M. Religious services Thursday evening, July 29, at St. Paul's Chapel, at 8 o'clock. Masonic services Friday, July 30, at Kensico Cemetery. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 11:14 A. M., Harlem Division, New York Central.

ARTHUR FALK, Master.

DRAPER.—Members of the Past Regents' and Regents' Association of the Royal Arcanum of Manhattan and Bronx are requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Ebenezer Draper, Grand Orator of the State of New York, to be held at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, Thursday evening, July 29th, at 8 o'clock. Wear jewel.

EDWARD G. MEYER, President.
Attest: GEORGE L. RAUCH, Secretary.

DRAPER.—Copestone Lodge, 641, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are requested to attend an emergent communication of the lodge on Thursday evening, July 29, 8 o'clock, St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey to attend the funeral service of our late W. Ebenezer Draper. Masonic service Friday, July 30, Kensico Cemetery. Brothers will meet the Master at 11:14 A. M. train, Grand Central Station, Harlem Division.

CHARLES H. PILLSBURY, Master.

DRAPER.—Empire Chapter No. 170, R. A. M.—Companions are requested to attend the funeral of our late companion, Ebenezer Draper. Religious services Thursday, 8 P. M., St. Paul's Chapel. Masonic services Friday, Kensico Cemetery.

LIVINGSTON A. SNYDER, H. P.

DU BOIS.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONS CHECK BROOKLYN CLUB--- GIANTS AND YANKEES LOSE---TURF---CYCLING

EVERS AND BRAVES UPSET THE SUPERBAS

Johnny Clubs Out Four Hits, Which Help Boston to Win, 4 to 3.

Johnny Evers came near being the whole show at Ebbets Field, over in Flatbush, yesterday. If Johnny went to a wedding, he'd want all the attention due the bride, and if he went to a funeral he would want all the attention due the deceased. So it was in the ball game between the Braves and the Dodgers yesterday. When there was any bad playing, Johnny did it, and when there was any good playing, Johnny did that, too. Evers likes to have eight men around him in a game just for company, but he's keen on doing most of the playing himself.

The Braves dropped in on the Dodgers yesterday for a one day's stand and were surprised to find Brooklyn seriously inoculated with the pennant virus. It's a serious case. They talk about the pennant by day and dream about it by night. When you ask anybody in Brooklyn what time it is, he will answer, "Sure, we'll win that pennant." And when you politely ask, "Do you think it will rain?" the Brooklyn bug comes right back at you with, "Wait till you see Coombs pitch in the big series."

This effervescent spirit of the Brooklynites rather surprised the Braves, for they have a few ideas of their own about that pennant. Johnny Evers for one didn't like it, so when the Brooklyn fans were shouting themselves hoarse and were waving their faded straw hats, because the Dodgers were leading at the end of the eighth inning by a score of 3 to 2, the Braves, led by Evers, set out and hammered Phil Douglas so hard that they squeezed out a 4 to 3 victory.

When Sherry Magee slapped out a two-bagger in the ninth, and sent Evers and Joe Connolly home. Squire Ebbets almost tumbled off the high chair from which he views the daily proceedings of his Dodgers.

The Braves tucked a run away in the third. After Whaling fanned, Lefty Tyler got a single for himself. He went to second on Moran's out at first base and scored on Evers's single. Another came in the fifth. Maranville was safe on Cutshaw's fumble and Whaling sacrificed. Lefty looked another single to centre for himself and pushed the Rabbit to third. A sacrifice fly to Casey Stengel sent Maranville home.

Here's where Johnny Evers comes in for a full portion of "guying" from the Brooklyn folks. After Stengel and Gus Getz had demised at first base, Otto Miller singled to centre. Douglas rolled an easy one to Evers, who was so anxious to make an easy force-out at second base that he fumbled the ball and all hands were safe.

Hi Myers then poled a double between left and centre and Miller and Douglas rushed home. It was a hard sprint home for the big pitcher and he covered the last dozen yards like a coal truck going through a crowded street. He was about all in when he scored and the whole Brooklyn team, acting as his seconds, fanned him with towels until he was able to breathe again. O'Mara shot a single to left and Myers scored. Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 2. W'ell!

When the Brooklyn home folks finished cheering they began to sing. The song was for the benefit of Evers, and the lyrics of the selection were "Johnny lost the game. Johnny lost the game." The third, fourth, fifth, and sixth verses were just the same.

The Braves had the Dodgers tottering in the sixth, but Douglas pitched himself out of a deep difficulty. Schmidt singled and Smith sacrificed, but Daubert missed Douglas's low toss and J. Carlyle was safe. Maranville's sacrifice sent them along a station.

The megaphone boy then made an announcement. Dick Egan was batting for Whaling. You would never know that from what the megaphone boy said, however. When he yelled through the megaphone it sounded like a hippopotamus up at the Bronx Zoo calling its mate. Egan rolled to Getz, and Schmidt was out trying to score. Tyler rolled to O'Mara, and Egan was forced at second.

Uncle Wilbert, who hasn't lost any weight during the hot spell, was on the coaching lines urging his men on. He had half a dozen pitchers out warming up, because he wasn't going to be caught napping with a narrow one-run lead. Robbie spoke to Douglas like a father and told him not to mind anything Johnny Evers said to him. Phil said no Evers person could rattle him, but he underestimated Johnny.

Evers's line of ballyragging is hard on young pitchers. Moran, the first man up in the ninth, was extinguished at first by Ollie O'Mara. Next came Evers. Johnny had already made three hits, and the Brooklyn crowd was still nagging him with the song "Johnny lost the game." Evers kept his temper. He didn't even walk to the umpire's feet. But then, Bill Klem has small feet.

Evers kept talking to Douglas, and told him that he was going to hit it so hard that the ball might carry away his pitching arm. He also advised Douglas to duck when he saw the ball coming, for if he didn't it would be put in the well-known war in Europe. Then Johnny got his fourth hit of the day, a stinging slam over O'Mara's thatch. When Evers got to first he turned around and made funny faces at the Brooklyn rooters.

Joe Connolly slashed a hit to centre, and Evers scooted to third. Sherry Magee laced the ball to the right field stockade, and Evers and Connolly romped home, Evers with the tying run and Connolly with the victory. Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 3. The Brooklyn rooters were depressingly silent. Rabbit Maranville stood on his head.

The only mistake Bobbie made yesterday was that he let Brooklyn derrick Douglas soon enough. He locked the barn door after the horse had been stolen, and sent Southpaw Sherrod Smith in to pitch. Butch Schmidt hoisted a fly to Moran, and Carlyle Smith rolled a single between three Brooklyn infielders hatched at second base. Magee trotted past third too far, and he was out before he could get back to dry land.

As the Phillies lost to Cincinnati, the Brooklyns and Pat Moran's team are still two games apart. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Evers, 2b	5	0	4	1	2
Fitz'k, 2b	0	1	0	0	0
Conl'y, lf	4	1	1	6	0
Magee, cf	4	1	1	1	0
Sch'dt, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
J.S'th, 3b	4	0	2	1	2
M'lle, ss	3	1	0	0	2
W'ting, c	1	0	0	3	0
•Egan,	1	0	0	0	0
Gowdy, c	1	0	0	0	0
Tyler, p	4	1	2	0	2
Total	35	4	12	27	9

BROOKLYN	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	4	1	1	1	0
O'Mara, ss	4	0	1	4	2
D'bert, 1b	3	0	1	9	0
Wheat, lf	3	0	1	2	1
Coombs, 2b	4	0	1	2	4
Ste'gel, rf	3	0	0	6	0
†Schultz	1	0	0	0	0
Getz, 3b	4	0	0	0	3
Miller, c	4	1	2	4	0
D'glas, p	3	1	0	1	4
S.S'th, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	7	27	14

•Batted for Whaling in the sixth inning.
†Batted for Stengel in the ninth inning.
Errors—Evers, Cutshaw, (2) Douglas.

Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Magee, (2,) Myers, Cutshaw. Stolen base—Connolly. Earned runs—Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 2. Sacrifice fly—Moran. Sacrifice hits—Schmidt, J. Smith, Maranville, Whaling. Double play—Wheat and Miller. Left on bases—Boston, 11; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 1; off Douglas, 1. Hits—Off Douglas, 11 in 8 1-3 innings; off S. Smith, 1 in 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Douglas, Connolly. Struck out—By Tyler, 3; by Douglas, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill.

Phillies Lose to Reds on Errors.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Philadelphia gave the last game of the present series to Cincinnati today, 4 to 3. In the ninth inning, when the game was a tie, Clarke filled to Becker, who dropped the ball, Clarke taking second base. Leach then grounded to Bancroft, who let the ball get away from him, Clarke scoring on the play. Griffith drove out a home run with a man on base in the fourth inning. Niehoff was put out of the game in the same inning for disputing with Umpire Eason, asserting that Griffith did not touch second base. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	4	1	1	1	2
Herz'g, ss	3	0	0	3	3
Wade Kill.					
cf, rf	4	1	2	2	0
G'fith, rf	3	1	2	3	0
Clarke, c	4	0	2	4	1
Wams, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Tw'ley	2	0	0	0	0
Leach, cf	3	0	0	0	0
M'witz, 1b	3	0	0	8	3
Toney, p	3	0	0	1	1
Sch'der, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Von Kol'z	1	0	0	0	0
‡Wagner	0	1	0	0	0
Total	33	4	8	27	10

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cr'ft, ss	4	0	1	1	6
Byrne, 3b	5	0	1	3	0
Becker, lf	5	0	2	2	0
C'vath, rf	4	1	0	3	0
Whott, 2b	4	1	0	1	0
Dugey, 2b	0	1	0	2	0
Witted, cf	3	1	1	2	0
K'd'us, 1b	3	0	1	10	0
W.Kel'r, c	3	0	0	7	1
Smers, p	4	0	1	0	2
Rixey, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	8	•24	10

•None out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Griffith in eighth inning.
‡Ran for Clarke in ninth inning.
Errors—Bancroft, Becker, William, Killifer, Herzog.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3

Two-base hits—Chalmers, Luderus. Three-base hit—Groh. Home run—Griffith. Stolen bases—Becker, Wade Killifer. (2.) Sacrifice hits—Whitted, Dugey, Herzog. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Cincinnati, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 5; off Chalmers, 3 in 7 2-3 innings; off Toney, 7 in 7 innings, (none out in eighth;) off Rixey, none in 1-3 inning, (none out in ninth;) off Schneider, 1 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Toney, 1; by Schneider, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
(Postponed.)
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Kansas City.
(Two games.)
Baltimore at Pittsburgh.
(Two games.)
Newark at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Chicago.
(Postponed.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Harrisburg at Rochester.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Richmond at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 7; New York, 3.
Washington, 1; Cleveland, 0.
Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 4.
Boston, 3; Chicago, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 8; New York, 1.
Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 7; Kansas City, 5.
Kansas City, 6; Brooklyn, 2.
Pittsburgh, 2; Baltimore, 1.
Newark, 11; St. Louis, 2.
Buffalo, 3; Chicago, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 1; Toronto, 0.
(Ten innings.)
Buffalo, 8; Jersey City, 6.
Richmond, 7; Montreal, 4.
Harrisburg, 6; Rochester, 3.
Harrisburg, 7; Rochester, 6.
(Ten innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	58	30	.659
Chicago	56	34	.622
Detroit	55	34	.618
Washington	45	44	.506
New York	42	45	.483
St. Louis	34	55	.382
Cleveland	34	55	.382
Philadelphia	31	58	.348

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	49	37	.570
Brooklyn	48	40	.546
Chicago	43	43	.500
Pittsburgh	44	44	.500
Boston	44	44	.500
New York	41	43	.488
St. Louis	43	48	.473
Cincinnati	36	49	.424

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	52	39	.571
Kansas City	50	39	.562
St. Louis	49	41	.544
Pittsburgh	47	40	.541
Newark	46	43	.517
Buffalo	42	51	.452
Brooklyn	42	52	.447
Baltimore	33	60	.371

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	52	25	.675
Buffalo	44	32	.579
Harrisburg	43	38	.531
Montreal	42	39	.519
Richmond	38	45	.458
Rochester	37	44	.457
Toronto	35	48	.422
Jersey City	31	51	.378

MAMAUX STUMBLING BLOCK FOR GIANTS

Pittsburgh Pitcher Allows the McGrawites One Run—Marquard Blows Up.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 27.—The Giants stopped over here today on their journey to Chicago to play a scheduled game with the Pirates. The visit was disastrous to them, as they were beaten, 8 to 1. The cause of the defeat was the inability to hit Mamaux. They got only eight hits off one of the pitching wonders of the season. Three of these hits they bunched in the seventh inning, and this enabled them to escape a whitewash. In that inning the first three men who faced the Pirate pitcher—Fletcher, Merkle and Lobert—all made hits in succession. Fletcher and Merkle made singles, while Lobert stung the ball for two bases, driving Fletcher over the plate. The double sent Merkle to third, where he anchored, as the three following batsmen could not hit safe. Fletcher, who scored the only run, was the third Giant to reach third base.

In the first inning Doyle hit the ball into right field for three bases. Only for lameness he would have scored a home run. His hit came after two men were out and he was left at the third sack, Fletcher sending a fly to Hinchman.

In the fourth inning Fletcher, to atone for his lack of hitting in the first inning, smashed the ball into right field for a three-bagger. He, too, made the long hit after two men were out, and the third out was again a fly to Hinchman.

The Giants were unable to make much of an impression on Mamaux, and were brushed aside like chaff in the wind. They made a good showing in the seventh inning, when they secured three hits in succession, but after this effort Mamaux apparently realized that, although the score was 6 to 0 in his favor, he had better tighten up, and thus he squelched any hopes entertained by the Giants of overcoming the long lead.

Both teams were fighting to reach the .500 mark in the standing, and the Pirates won. The result leaves Pittsburgh tied for third place and puts the Giants in sixth place.

Marquard began to pitch for the Giants, and he looked like a winner until the sixth inning. Up to that time only two hits were made off him, a single and a double, but this combination of hits gave the Pirates one run and the lead which they never lost.

In the sixth inning four singles and a home run, netting three runs were made off him. Then he was taken off the rubber, after one out, and Ritter was substituted with two men on bases. These two came across the plate on the first and only hit made off Ritter.

Ritter, when the Giants came to bat in the seventh inning, was taken out for Brainerd, a pinch hitter, who flied out to Collins and retired the side. Schauer, who followed Ritter on the rubber, was ineffective at the start, and before he was warmed up two runs came over the plate. However, he finished strong, striking out two of the three men who faced him in the last inning. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	3	2	2	3	0
Collins, cf	4	2	2	2	0
J'ston, 3b	4	1	2	0	2
H'man, rf	4	0	2	4	0
W'gner, ss	4	1	1	3	4
Viox, 2b	3	1	1	3	2
Baird, 1b	4	0	1	11	2
Gibson, c	4	0	1	4	0
M'ma'x, p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	33	8	12	27	11

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	0	1	1	0
R'b'son, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Doyle, 2b	3	0	1	2	2
F'ther, ss	4	0	0	2	1
Merkle, 1b	4	0	1	12	0
L'bert, 3b	3	0	2	0	4
Sn'r'se, cf	3	0	0	0	0
B'b'ton, c	3	0	1	5	0
Doolin, c	1	0	1	2	1
†Grant	1	0	0	0	0
W'dell, c	1	0	0	4	1
M'q'rd, p	1	0	0	0	1
Ritter, p	0	0	0	0	0
‡Brainerd	1	0	0	0	0
Sche'er, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	32	1	8	24	13

•Batted for Snodgrass in ninth inning.
†Batted for Doolin in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Ritter in seventh inning.
Errors—Doolin, Wendell, Wagner.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	—8
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Collins, Hinchman, Lobert. Three-base hits—Doyle, Fletcher. Home run—Collins. Sacrifice hit—Johnston. Stolen bases—Doyle, Lobert, (2,) Hinchman, Baird. Double plays—Lobert, Doyle, and Merkle; Wagner, Baird, and Viox; Wagner and Johnston. Base on balls—Off Marquard, 2; off Ritter, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1. First base on balls—Off Marquard, 2; off Mamaux, 2. Hits—Off Marquard, 7 in 5 1-3 innings; off Ritter, 1 in 2-3 inning; off Schauer, 4 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Mamaux, (Marquard.) Struck out—By Marquard, 2; by Schauer, 3; by Mamaux, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

Women's and Children's Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—At the Casino today in the women's scratch tennis doubles Miss Anna Sands and Miss Margaret H. Busk defeated Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, 6—2, 6—0; Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew defeated Miss Julia Brown and Miss Molly Hammill, 6—1, 6—3.

The first round began today in children's handicap mixed tennis doubles at the Casino for prizes offered by Mrs. Henry Clews. Larry Tailer and Miss Barbara Loew defeated Miss Pierson and Pierson Cameron Winslow 6—3, 6—6; Theodore Mayer and Miss Suzanne Pierson defeated Miss Bettie Pierson and Brewster Jennings, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6.

Catboat Nesbitt First on Shrewsbury

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 27.—Uzal McCarter's Nesbitt won a race on the South Shrewsbury River today between one-design catboats sailed by the sons of members of the Rumson Country Club. Gerald Warburg's Carola was second, Gardner Stout's Tadpole third, Fred Potter's Buck fourth, and S. Charles Harding's Dorothea fifth.

A brisk southerly breeze was blowing, which sent the little "cats" along at a lively rate of speed. The juvenile skippers handled their racing crafts in fine style.

The fathers will sail their one-design knockabouts in a race tomorrow afternoon.

100-Yard Championship of World.

Arthur Postle, the famous Australian sprinter, has challenged Willie Applegarth, the present holder of the 100-yard championship, to a match to be run in Australia for the world's title and a purse of $1,000.

Kahoe to Scout for Red Sox.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Michael Kahoe, scout for the Washington American League baseball team for many years, has signed with the Boston American League team and will report immediately.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Minneapolis, 12; Kansas City, 4. Kansas City, 5; Minneapolis, 2, (eleven innings.)
At Cleveland—Columbus, 10; Cleveland, 7.
At Louisville—Louisville, 8; Indianapolis, 5.
St. Paul at Milwaukee—Postponed; rain.

New York State League.

At Troy—Troy, 2; Utica, 1.
At Syracuse—Albany, 5; Syracuse, 2; Syracuse, 5; Albany, 3.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 5; Wilkes-Barre, 2. Binghamton, 1; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
At Scranton—Scranton, 5; Elmira, 1; Scranton, 8; Elmira, 0.

New England League.

At Lawrence—Lawrence, 3; Lowell, 0.
At Portland — Portland, 8; Worcester, 1. Worcester, 4; Portland, 3.
At Lynn—Lynn, 4; Manchester, 0.
At Lewiston — Lewiston, 1; Fitchburg, 1, (seven innings; called by agreement.)

Colonial League.

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 3; Springfield, 2.
At New Haven — New Haven, 6; Brockton, 5.
At Hartford—Hartford, 4; Pawtucket, 3.

Southern Association.

At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 2; New Orleans, 1.
At Little Rock—Mobile, 2; Little Rock, 1.

BASEBALL, Today, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit, Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Divides a Double-Header with Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, July 27.—Kansas City and Brooklyn divided a double-headed today, the visitors taking the first game, 7 to 5, and the locals the second, 6 to 2. Bluejacket held the locals safe all the way in the first game. Johnson, pitching for the locals, was never in danger in the second until the ninth inning, when Cullop cut short a threatened rally. The score:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Magee, 2b	5	0	1	3	5
Cooper, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Kauff, cf	5	1	2	2	0
H.B'l'y, 1b	3	0	1	7	0
Holt, 3b	4	1	2	2	1
Smith, ss	3	2	1	3	5
Simon, c	3	1	0	7	1
B'j'ket, p	4	0	0	0	0
Total	35	7	10	27	12

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'b'ne, cf	4	1	1	2	0
G'dwin, ss	5	0	2	3	4
Stov'l, 1b	3	0	0	8	0
K'wy, 2b	1	0	0	0	1
Fe'ring, 2b					
lb	5	0	4	4	2
Shaw, lf	3	1	1	3	0
W.B'y, 3b	5	1	2	2	1
Krug'r, rf	5	1	2	1	1
East'y, c	4	0	0	2	2
Pack'd, p	3	1	1	0	4
Cullop, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Brown	1	0	1	0	0
Hen'g, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	35	5	13	27	17

*Batted for Cullop in eighth inning.
Errors—Magee, Goodwin, Kanworthy, W. Bradley, Easterly.

Brooklyn	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	—7
Kansas City	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	—5

Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Kansas City, 11. Stolen base—Cooper. Sacrifice hit—Chadbourne. Sacrifice fly—H. Bradley. Two-base hits—Shaw, Chadbourne, Kruger, Cooper, Kauff, Holt. Earned runs—Kansas City, 5; Brooklyn, 7. Three-base hits—Smith, W. Bradley. Double plays—Smith to Magee to H. Bradley; Goodwin to Perring. Hits—Off Packard, 10 in six and one-third innings; off Cullop, none in one and two thirds innings; off Henning, none in one inning. Struck out—By Bluejacket, 7; by Packard, 2; by Cullop, 2. Bases on balls—Off Packard, 2; off Bluejacket, 4; off Henning, 1. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran.

SECOND GAME.

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'db'n, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Good'n, ss	3	0	1	1	4
Stov'l, 1b	4	1	1	14	2
P'ring, 2b	4	0	1	1	3
Shaw, lf	4	1	2	3	0
W.B'y, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
Krug'r, rf	4	1	0	1	0
East'ly, c	3	1	2	4	2
John'n, p	4	1	1	3	3
Cullop, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	33	6	10	27	13

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Magee, 2b	3	1	1	1	0
Heit'n, 2b	0	0	0	1	1
Cooper, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Kauff, cf	4	0	0	1	0
†Perring, lf	1	0	1	1	0
Holt, 3b	4	0	2	1	2
Fred Sm'h, c	3	0	0	5	1
Fitz'n, p	2	0	0	1	2
‡Land	1	0	0	0	0
F.S'th, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Myers	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	6	24	10

•Batted for Finneran in eighth inning.
†Batted for Frank Smith in ninth inning.
Errors—Magee, H. Smith, Finneran, Stovall.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Kansas City	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Cooper, Holt, Easterly, Chadbourne. Three-base hits—Holt, Easterly. Stolen bases—Anderson, Goodwin, Chadbourne. Sacrifice hits—H. Bradley, Goodwin. Double play—Cullop, Easterly, and Stovall. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Kansas City, 5. Bases on balls—Off Finneran, 1; off Johnson, 5. Hits—Off Johnson, 6 in eight innings; off Cullop, 0 in one inning; off Finneran, 10 in seven innings; off Smith, 0 in one inning. Struck out—By Finneran, 1; by Smith, 1; by Johnson, 3; by Cullop, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran.

Buffeds' Batting Beats Chifeds.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Buffalo bunched hits today off Prendergast and Brown and defeated Chicago 3 to 2 in the first game of the series. Brown took the mound in the sixth, and three bunched hits off him gave Buffalo the winning run. Chicago had plenty of opportunities to make runs, but was unable to deliver a hit in the pinch. Five double plays were features of the game. Score:

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Roche, ss	4	1	1	3	2
Lord, ss	4	0	2	1	4
Dalton, rf	4	0	2	1	0
Chase, 1b	4	1	1	10	2
Engle, cf	3	0	2	1	0
Hofm'n, lf	4	0	0	3	0
D'ney, 2b	4	0	2	2	5
Allen, c	4	0	0	6	0
Schulz, p	4	1	1	0	1
Total	35	3	12	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zelder, 2b	4	0	0	6	2
Flack, rf	2	1	1	0	0
Clem's, c	4	0	0	8	1
Zwilling, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Fritz, 3b	4	0	2	0	2
Sch'k'r, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Hendrix,	1	0	0	0	0
Beck, lb	0	0	0	2	0
Bush, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Smith, ss	4	0	2	1	2
P'gast, p	1	0	0	0	2
†Hanford	1	0	0	0	0
Brown, p	1	0	0	0	2
‡Wilson	0	0	0	0	0
†Tinker	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	7	26	13

•Dalton out; hit by batted ball.
†Batted for Jackson in sixth inning.
†Batted for Prendergast in fifth inning.
‡Batted for Beck in ninth inning.
†Batted for Browning in ninth inning.
Errors—Engle, Allen.

Buffalo	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Roche, Dalton, Smith. Stolen base—Dalton. Earned runs—Buffalo, 3; Chicago, 1. Sacrifice hits—Flack, Schulz. Double plays—Lord, Chase, and Roche; Lord, Downey, and Chase; Zwilling and Zelder; Roche, Downey, and Chase; Brown, Zelder, and Beck. Left on bases—Buffalo, 7; Chicago, 8. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Schultz, 3; off Brown, 1. Hits—Off Prendergast, 6 in five innings; off Brown, 6 in four innings. Struck out—By Schultz, 5; by Prendergast, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Westervelt and Finneran. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

Rebels Break Tie in Tenth.

PITTSBURGH, July 27. — The Pittsburgh Federals defeated Baltimore by a score of 2 to 1 in ten innings today. With the score a tie in the last half of the tenth, Kelly singled, went to second on Mowrey's sacrifice, and, after Terkes had walked, O'Connor singled, scoring Kelly with the winning run. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Berg'r, ss	4	0	1	1	7
W'kh'd, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Oakes, cf	3	1	1	4	0
K'tc'y, 1b	4	0	2	12	0
Kelly, rf	3	1	1	1	0
M'rwey, 3b	3	0	0	2	1
York's, 2b	4	0	1	3	3
O'Connor, c	4	0	1	7	1
Burk, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	31	2	7	30	15

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Knabe, 2b	4	1	1	2	2
M'r'ty, c	4	0	0	4	0
D'nc'n, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Evans, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Walsh, 3b	4	0	0	0	2
J.K'ch, c	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce, ss	4	0	0	2	4
Dool'n, ss	4	0	0	2	4
Agler, 1b	4	0	0	13	1
Johns'n, p	2	0	1	0	4
Total	31	1	2	•28	15

•One out when winning run was scored.
Error—Oakes, (2.)

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Stolen bases—Wickland, Oakes. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 2. Sacrifice hits—Knabe, Mowrey. Left on bases—Baltimore, 6; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on balls—Off Johnson, 3; off Burk, 5. Struck

LONGWOOD TENNIS---CUP YACHTS RACE AGAIN

ONLY ONE UPSET IN LONGWOOD SINGLES

Favorites Come Through in Tennis Tournament—Start Eastern Doibles Title Today.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 27.—The Longwood singles tennis tournament processed smoothly on the Longwood Club courts this afternoon, and the Eastern doubles championships got well under way. There was one upset only. This was in the doubles, when Seaver and Sullowway, in the final quarter of the draw, were beaten by Nettleton and Cole. In the singles there was one close shave when G. P. Gardner, Jr., after being behind 2 sets to 0, managed to regain his form and defeat George Wightman, who won from Dabney yesterday.

The advance in the tournament included seventeen singles matches, the entire third round, and the twenty doubles contest finished the first round and a part of the second round. There was a general logical advancement of the favorites, but the weeding out process has resulted in bringing come of the real contenders into competition against each other tomorrow. Eleven of the sixteen players who have survived the third round are Niles, Johnston, Biddle, Le Roy, Griffin, Emerson, Washburn, W. F. Johnson, Caner, Seaver and Williams. All these players won in straight sets, except Gardner, although Williams was hard pressed in the third set of his match against the New Orleans star, Watters, who disposed of Dawson of San Francisco on the first day.

The doubles matches were rather stereotyped, and the stronger teams are so widely separated on the card that the real struggle will not begin to clash until Thursday. The best singles matches today were those between Gardner and Wightman in the forenoon, and Washburn and Irving Wright in the afternoon. Wightman's remarkably fine volleying upset Gardner just as it did Dabney, but after Wightman had secured two sets he lost his speed, and Gardner's hard strokes began to tell. At the finish Gardner romped away with almost everything.

In the Wright-Washburn match the former wore himself out winning the first two sets. The fourth set found Wright holding back, but he could not et his famous cut-stroke game going, although he took the first two games of the deciding set. Washburn then broke down this lead, and finished with a 6-3 score.

Watters was helpless for the first two sets with Champion Williams, but he made a very plucky and even brilliant fight in the third, when Williams eased up a bit, but finally won after eighteen games had been played.

The most important matches tomorrow in singles will be Niles vs. Johnston, Gardner vs. Williams, Griffin vs. Emerson, and Seaver vs. Caner. In the doubles the match between Hackett and Pell and Holt and Foster, the veterans, will attract the gallery. The summary:

Longwood Singles.—Second Round—J. A. Richards, Spofford, N. H., defeated C. Vose, Jr., Walpole, Mass., 6—1, 6—2; H. T. Emerson, Cincinnati, defeated L. Beekman, New York, by default; H. Taylor, Boston, defeated R. A. Holden, Cincinnati, by default.

Third Round—William Johnston, San Francisco, defeated A. N. Reggio, Boston, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2; L. Le Roy, New York, defeated H. H. Whitman, Boston, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated R. C. Bray, Newton, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4; Caner, Philadelphia, defeated G. H. Nettleton, New Haven, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3; G. P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, defeated G. W. Wightman, Boston, 2—6, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1; N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated C. S. Wilbar, Boston, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1; J. S. Seabury, Boston, defeated T. B. Plimpton, Boston, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6, 6—2; G. A. Lyon, Jr., Boston, defeated C. Wethers, Winthrop, 6—0, 6—1, 6—3; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated R. C. Bray, Boston, 6—0, 6—3; F. C. Seaver, Boston, defeated L. H. Martin, Boston, 6—1, 6—4, 6—0; R. N. Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated D. S. Watters, New Orleans, 2—6, 6—2, 8—6, 6—4; C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated J. C. Richards, Spofford, N. H., 6—3, 6—3, 6—2; H. T. Ellison, Cincinnati, defeated S. L. Beals, Boston, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4; W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated L. C. Wright, Boston, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3; H. Nickerson, Boston, defeated M. Johnson, New York, 7—5, 6—4, 6—3; W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated C. P. Dodge, Colorado Springs, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

Eastern Doubles.—First Round—C. P. Dodge, Colorado Springs, and J. Richardson, Boston, defeated D. S. Waters, New Orleans, and H. D. Carpenter, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—3, 2—6, 1—6, 6—4; T. R. Scott and S. L. Beals, Boston, defeated P. F. Olmstead, Pomfret, and R. A. Cook, Williamstown, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1; A. B. Rotch, Milford, N. H., and R. A. Niles, Concord, N. H., defeated R. and W. S. Minot, Boston, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4; C. Hutchins and D. L. Pickman, Jr., Boston, defeated V. B. Ward and L. Beekman, New York, by default; H. V. Greenough and C. Frothingham, Jr., Boston, defeated G. Smith and F. Willett, Boston, 6—2, 6—3, 6—0; J. R. and R. Tunis, Boston, defeated W. S. Kimball and R. McKim, Boston, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1; R. N. Williams, 2d, Boston, and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated J. S. Nichol and A. Hincheliffe, Boston, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2; W. P. Whitehouse, Portland, Me., and A. A. Cameron, Boston, defeated C. Vose and A. E. D. Benedict, Boston, 7—5, 6—8, 6—4, 4—6, 10—8; N. W. Niles and G. P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, defeated F. R. Sedgeley and E. Field, Boston, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0; G. A. Lyon, Jr., and A. Wheelwright, Boston, defeated J. M. Orvell and N. P. Hallowell, 11—9, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2.

Second Round.—H. H. Hackett and T. R. Pell, New York, defeated R. C. Bray and G. P. Wales, Boston, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4; H. H. Holt and H. Foster, Boston, defeated H. Taylor, Boston, and M. E. Johnson, Palatka, Fla., 6—0, 6—4, 6—2; E. H. Hooker and H. W. Mason, New York, defeated R. Means, Boston, and J. G. L. Blake, Lowell, 7—5, 6—3, 6—0; L. Le Roy, N. Nettleton and F. W. Cole, Hartford, defeated F. J. Sullowav, Concord, N. H., and R. C. Seaver, Boston, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—7, 6—0; C. Caner, Philadelphia, and H. H. Bendy, Boston, defeated Philip Jardner and W. H. Davis, Boston, 6—0, 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round.—C. T. Forter and C. Collester, Boston, defeated C. B. and J. L. Karrick, Washington, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1.

McLOUGHLIN TALKS TENNIS.

Former Champion Stops Off on Way to Defend Longwood Bowl.

Maurice E. McLoughlin, former national tennis champion, arrived here yesterday from California on his way to Boston, where he will defend his title to the Longwood Bowl at the close of that tournament early next week. McLoughlin devoted the forenoon to discussing the tennis situation with Robert D. Wrenn, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, after which he went to the courts of the West Side Club for practice. He left late last night for Boston.

McLoughlin stated that in addition to playing at Longwood he would compete in the Seabright and Newport tournaments, beginning Aug. 9 and 16, respectively, but beyond that his plans were indefinite. He said that he had been playing for some time on the hard courts of the Pacific Coast and did not know just how much practice on grass courts would be necessary to round him into form for the championship tournament at Forest Hills, L. I., at the end of August.

T. C. Bundy, who with McLoughlin holds the United States doubles title, will arrive in the East about the middle of next month in order to accustom himself to the grass courts upon which they will defend the championship. With Bundy will come one or two Californian players in addition to those now playing in the Longwood tournament.

Mathey and Church Win at Nets.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 27.—Dean Mathey and George M. Church, the Princeton University team, continued to win today in the Northwestern championship tournament at Deephaven, Lake Minnetonka. Mathey defeated L. H. Waidner of Chicago, 6—3, 6—3 in the third round of singles.

In the doubles, the Eastern men in the first round won from Miller and Hobbs of Minneapolis, 6—1, 6—1, 6J0, and in the second round from R. E. Sunberg of Fargo, N. D., and F. M. Enright of Bushnell, S. D., 6—4, 6—1, 6—2.

BRYN MAWR'S POLO CUPS.

Philadelphians Defeat Cooperstown for Army and Navy Trophies.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 27.—Bryn Mawr polo team of Philadelphia defeated Cooperstown at the Point Judith Club here this afternoon. The score was 6½ to 3½.

The match was the final for the Army and Navy Cups, presented by Mrs. John R. Fell, for teams handicaped at not less than seventeen goals. These two clubs were the only entrans and the one game decided the ownership of the trophies. Each side carried the full penalty in goals, so the game was virtually played on the flat.

Cooperstown tok the lead in the first period, the only point made going to the credit of Le Boutillier. But the Philadelphias went ahead soon after the opening of the second chukker, R. E. Strawbridge scoring three times. At half time the board read 3 to ¾ of a goal, in favor of the victors.

The up-State team played a far more aggressive game in the second half, and before the fifth period had closed both Stevenson and Heckscher had added points. But the Quakers, by two to one, had the honors in the sixth, which virtually settled the match. Hopping was the only score in the seventh. Soon after having made the point he was struck in the head by an opponent's mallet and the game was called while he received first aid to the injury. He was soon patched up and resumed play.

Hopping marked his return to the game in the eighth period by again scoring, this time in thirty seconds. This was the last count of the match. The line-up and summary:

BRYN MAWR.	Hdc.	COOPERSTOWN.	Hdc.
J. R. Fell	3	G. M. Heckscher	1
S. W. Hopping	4	L. le Boutillier	3
R. E. Strawbridge	5	M. Stevenson	8
A. Brown	5	Joshua Crane	5
Total	17	Total	17

Bryn Mawr—Goals earned, 7; by handicap, 0; less penalties, ½; total, 6½. Cooperstown—Goals earned, 4; by handicap, 0; less penalties, ½; total, 3½. Individual goals—Strawbridge, (3,) Fell, (2,) Hopping, (2,) Stevenson, (2,) Heckscher, Le Boutillier. Penalties—Foul against Hopping; safeties, by Le Boutillier and Crane. Referee—J. C. Cooley.

Port Chester Takes Polo Game.

Port Chester polo team easily defeated the Gedney Farms Country Club four yesterday on the home grounds. The score was 14 to 1. Seon after the opening of the first period making goals became an epidemic with every member of the Port Chester team and at half time the result was 9 to 0. Four more points were added in the second half of the game, while James Butler, Jr., tallied for the Country Club. Line-up:

Port Chester—H. J. Chisholm, jr., E. L. Crawford, Dr. J. F. Black, and J. I. Downey.
Gedney Farms Country Club—W. Butler, James Butler, Jr., C. Davies Tainter, and P. Butler.
Referee—Dunlevy Milbank.

Polo Victory for Rumson Reds.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 27.—Pretty goals by R. J. Berens Waters for the Reds and Leland H. Ross for the Whites featured today's polo match on Rumson Field, in which the Reds won by 9 goals to 6. Hugh Barrett, George Henry, and G. Jason Waters also scored for the Reds, while W. W. Barbour and Peter Hauck contributed their share for the Whites.

SINGLE G.'S $5,000 STAKE.

Takes Chamber of Commerce 2:07 Pace in Straight Heats.

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—The Chamber of Commerce $5,000 stake for 2:07 class pacers, with fourteen starters—the largest number in its history — proved easy for Single G., the sensational Indiana horse, this afternoon. Gosnell drove the son of Anderson Wilkes three fast miles to win in straight heats, but never had to urge his mount and easily could have set a new record for the stake, had it been necessary, to capture the prize.

In addition to the Chamber of Commerce, which was the feature of today's Grand Circuit program, two other races were finished and one was left unrumpleted when rain stopped the racing after one heat had been run off. The summary:

2:05 pace; 3 in 5; purse $1,000.

Lelia Patchen, blk. m., by Dan's Brother	(Snow)	1	5 1 1
Baron A., b. h.,	(Cox)	2	1 2 2
The Assessor, ch. g.,	(McMahon)	3	3 3 3
Harry the Ghost, b. g.,	(Hopkins)	4	2 5 5
Strathstorn, b. h.,	(Murray)	5	4 4 4
Nutmoor, b. h.,	(Geers)		Dis.

Time—2:06; 2:11½; 2:05; 2:09.

2:13 trot; 3 in 5; purse $1,000.

Lou Jennings, b. m., by Todd,	(Brennan)	1	1 1
Victor Star, b. g.,	(Valentine)	4	2 3
F. A. L., b. g.,	(Gosnell)	3	3 5
Worthy Bingen, blk. h.,	(Murray)	5	4 4
Electric McKerron, blk. h.,	(Kane)	2	5 7
Blue Feather, br. m.,	(Cox)	6	6 6
Sadie S., b. m.,	(Murphy)	9	8 2
Montferris, br. h.,	(Mott)	8	7 8
Roy Miller, b. h.,	(Grady)	7	dis.

Time—2:09; 2:08¾; 2:08.

Chamber of Commerce Stake, 2:07 pace, 3 in 5; purse $5,000.

Single G., b. h., by Anderson Wilkes, (Gosnell)
Rastus, br. g., (McDonald)
Judge Ormond, bl. h., (Valentine)
Camelia, br. m., (Cox)
Fred W., b. g., (Martin)
Patrick M., blk. g., (Stokes)
Hal S., b. g., (Murphy)
Russell Boy, b. h., (McDaniel-Geers)
Lustrous McKinney, b. g., (Rodney)
Alcy K., b. m., (Whitney)
Miss Meriam, g. m., (McMahon)
Thistle Patch, blk. h., (Snow)
Queen Abbess, br. m., (White)

Time—2:03½; 2:03¾; 2:05½.

2:22 Pace, 3 in 5; purse $1,000. (unfinished.)

Jean, b. m., by Floska (Murphy)
Hedgewood Patchen, ch. g., (McDonald)
Marriett, b. m., (Marvin)
Lady Aubrey, m., (Snedeker)
Grace Ongale, b. m., (Squires)
Hal Plex E., br. h., (Geers)

Time—2:10¼.

Third Round in Newport Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—The third round and one match in the fourth of the women's foursomes match play golf tournament at the Newport Golf Club were played today with the following results:

Third Round—Miss Muriel Winthrop and Miss Rose Dolan beat Mrs. W. Goadby Loew and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, 4 and 3; Miss Ethel King and Miss Freda Pearson beat Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., 3 and 2; Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin and Miss Doris F. Hyde beat Miss Edna Barger and Miss E. Leonard, 3 and 2; Miss Anna Sands and Miss Margaret H. Busk beat Miss M. R. Borland and Miss Evelyn Rives Smith, 7 and 7; Miss Sophia Mott and Miss Dorothea Carroll beat Miss Millicent A. Delano and Mrs. Tompkins McIlvaine, 5 and 4; Miss Ruth V. Twombly and Miss Maude K. Wetmore beat Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas and Miss Margaret Perrin, by default; Miss Louise B. Scott and Miss Mary La Montagne beat Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, 2 and 1; Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden and Miss Christine Biddle beat Mrs. Vincent Astor and Mrs. George B. Post, 2 up.

Fourth Round—Miss Scott and Mrs. La Montagne beat Miss Christine Biddle and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, 2 and 1.

Long Branch Horse Show Today.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 27.—The twenty-second annual exhibition of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association opens tomorrow with 59 filled classes and 413 entries, one-third larger than last year. All the classes have filled exceptionally well, and the indication for the best show year is predicted. The show will continue for the balance of the week. Harry Content, President of the show, will be in the ring on the opening afternoon of the show, when fifteen classes will be judged. These include branded hacks under saddle, horses to harness owned by amateurs, novice harness class, novice saddle class, ponies under saddle, saddle horses owned by residents of Monmouth County, women to ride; pairs in novice harness class, tandems, saddle horses, pairs of harness, hunters and jumpers, and thoroughbreds; green qualified hunters, and a quarter of a mile running race. Governor Fielder and staff and Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, are expected the latter part of the week, probably Saturday. Horse show fetes will be popular. Friday there will be dances at the Breakers, Takanassee, and Hollywood Hotels, and the Directors are planning their annual shore dinner for Saturday night.

RESOLUTE SAILS FAST AT NEWPORT

Cornelius Vanderbilt, with Vanitie, Has Long Stern Chase in Losing Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—The Resolute defeated the Vanitie by three minutes and fifty-seven seconds actual time and five minutes and four seconds corrected time off Newport today. The course was a leeward and windward one from the Brenton Reef Lightship to the Point Judith Whistling Buoy and return, sailed twice around, a distance of twenty-eight miles.

There was no fog today, and instead bright sunshine weather, and a breeze of about eight miles from the southwest enabled the two yachts to make fairly good time over the course.

As was the case Monday, Commodore Frederick G. Bourne's steam yacht Alberta served as the Regatta Committee boat, in which were H. DeB. Parsons, Joseph M. McDonough, and Stuyvesant Wainwright. The committee selected the course which gave the yachts windward work to the buoy, then a run back to the lightship and the same conditions for the second round.

The starting whistle was blown at 11:25 o'clock, at which time both yachts, on the starboard tack, were close to the line. The Resolute crossed at 11:25:15 and the Vanitie gybed and made a detour which kept her from getting away until two minutes and one second after the Resolute.

The Resolute tacked soon after, crossing the line, and stood toward the Narragansett shore, while the Vanitie held to the starboard tack for several minutes and then followed her competitor. It was a case of several hitches along the beach to gain advantage as the tide offered, and at the first mark the Resolute had gained nearly half a minute over the advantage she had at the start.

Once around and on the way to the lightship balloopers were broken out and the yachts made the second leg, beating to leeward instead of using spinnakers in the run before the wind.

The Resolute kept increasing her lead and rounded the lightship at the conclusion of the first round with an added lead of half a minute and then started on the second windward leg.

Both yachts made for the Narragansett shore this time, and it was a repitition of the first leg, the Resolute making nearly twice the number of tacks to the outer mark than the Vanitie did. The former was unusually quick in stays, and did not seem to lose much, if any time by going about so frequently.

At the outer mark the Resolute had a lead of almost five minutes, and quick work was made of setting her balooper for the trip to the finish line. The Resolute repeated her performance of tacking to leeward, while the Vanitie broke out her spinnaker a few minutes after she rounded and made a run of it to the finish.

The finish time of the Resolute was 3:43:43, while the Vanitie was timed as finishing at 3:49:25. The Vanitie had to allow the Resolute one minute and seven seconds.

Cornelius Vanderbilt sailed the Vanitie and Charles Francis Adams handled the wheel on the Resolute. The yachts will race tomorrow. The summary:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	C'rt'd Time.	All'ce.
Resolute—	11:25:15	3:43:43	4:18:28	1:07	4:17:21
Vanitie—	11:27:00	3:49:25	4:22:25	..	4:22:25

Yale Loses Star Football Player.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 27.—Arthur Yates, probably the most valuable member of the Yale freshman eleven of last Fall, has withdrawn from college. This announcement came as a severe blow to the officials of the 1915 eleven. The material for the team was regarded unusualy strong, and Yates's power was one of the strongest links in the chain which was to bind the eleven into a team of unity and strength. Yates was tackle on the 1918 eleven last Fall, and critics regarded him generally as the best tackle of the year. Had he been eligible for the Varsity he would easily have won a position on the team.

Athletes for National Games.

Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the National Championship Committee, yesterday announced the official list of men entered from the East, Middle West, and South in the track and field championships at San Francisco on Aug. 7. Before the end of the week forty-three men from the Metropolitan Association will be on their way West; eight from the New Enugland Association, four from the Middle Atlantic Association, twenty-three from the Central Association, and eight from the Southern Association.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:
Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.
General motions on July 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.
Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.
Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges.
Martha Brittner,
Henry W Schlickman,
Lester A Nolan,
David M Bennett,
M Barton,
Julius Robbins,
Solomon Rossman,
Roger Cutting,
A S Loscelles & Co.
Sarah A Alper,
Henry L Eberle,
Moses Haas,
Edward L Masters,
Abraham Storch,
William C Weber,
Clare Trucking Co.
Isidor Guryan,
Sador Prince,
John D Fricke,
Max Goldsteen,
Star Beef & Provision Co.
Kleinert & Rosenbluth,
Under objections:
Samuel Friedman,
John M Yeager,
Louis Abrens,
Harris Sokolowsky,
Orville E Short,
Louis Schentes,
Horowitz & Laidhold,
Barnett & Klinsky,
Joseph Abrahams,
David Kamsler,
M & L Solomon,
I & L Nevick,
Benjamin Rubin,
Charles Pasink,

Adjourned cases:
Solomon J Joseph,
Gingold & Scheffer,
F J Citron.
Motions:
Edward I Wormser,
Wyoming Valley Mill Co (2.)
Stutz Bros.
Annex Homes,
M & L Jarmulowsky,
Leo Hammel,
A O Lawrence,
Weingart & Wechsler,
N Zeller & Co,
New Premier Market,
Glen Island Realty Dev Co,
Wrabeck Auto Supply Co,
I & H G Greenfield,
N Y Transatlantic S S Co.,
Mitchell & Co,
Otto Spring,
Maud B Barclay,
James K Ryan,
Robert E Bernazzoli,
Maud B Barclay,
Adolf Mandel,
Augusta Greenspan,
Louis Sumner,
Arthur Fischer,
Ulrichs Bros.
Frank J Flocke,
Frank A Brobst,
Henry W Skolnick,
Haus Triest et al.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg. Motion calendar.
Pendleton<Logan Coal Co.
Actiesselskabet Ronald & Daniel Steen< NY Transati SS Co et al
Hausman<Vedette.
Daukszas<Clyde SS Co.
Wagner<Wilson (2.)
Zigmont<Penn Coal Co
Kever<Phila & R C & Ir Co.
Amer Ammonia Co< Columbia Chem Wks
Brady<So Shore Trac.
Kyburg<Condon.
Re Samuel Jaller.
Condon, Jr<Rusk.
Kamber<Prince
Feiner<Bernstein.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Uvalde Asphalt Pav Co<CNY.
Re Underwood Computing Machine Co.
Alonger<Barrett.
Needham Piano & Organ Co<Steger.
Grundwerg<Scheiff.
Roberts<Kleiner.
Reader<State Bank.
Martin<Feurnier.
Scher<Benenson.
Siegelman<Globe Rye Bread Co.
Schwarz<Greenblatt.
Geiberg<Fid & Cas.
McCusaig<Ellis.
Elmer P Morris Co of Penn<CNY.
Bayer<Ward.
Campion<Zbaragser Realty Co.
Astor Trust<McNally.
Re Lionello Perara & Co.
Egan<NY, NH RR.
Bantovich<New England S S Co.
Bucich<NY, NH RR.
Cladella<same.
Re Cahill<Bell.
Patterson<Mitsui & Co
Re Loeffler<Bell.
Thompson<Heinze.
Hitchins<Tempest.
Monypenny<Sympeany.
Gotham Silk Hos Co< Landay Bros, Inc.
Winkler<Winkler.
Lurich<Curley.
Seneca<Burke.
Pakas<De Voe.
Cook<Fagan.
Lachat<Greenbaura.
Van Loan<Carrabine.
Cavinato<Picchirilli.
Berry<Brown.
Re Champlin Hotel.
Greenwood Cemetery< Lippmann.
Menadle<Wittes. (2.)
Greenberg<Glaser.
Moscowitz<Klarman. (2.)

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
John R Webb.
Francis M Fowles.
Vernette B Prentice.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Aronson<Melrose Waist Co.
Horwitz<Bernhard.
Bristor<Reinfeld.
Rosenwasser<Glickfeld.
Purity Vanilla Co< Oliver Brick Ice Cream.
Plaza Motor & Renting<Willard.
Hutchinson Shirt Co< Hughes.
Kings Transpt & Supply<Seamon.
Jackson<Fritz.
Farrell<Phillips. (2.)
Rubel<Hanig.
Wilberth Realty< Crystal.
Weinstein<Rapid Delivery Express.
Dokos<Barris.
Nell<Herzlich.
Bass<Cline.

Levine<Novelty Button Works.
Rutchik<Schlansky.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Bradish Johnson<Harry Bierhoff—Samuel Marx.
Marie Louise Wight<Murray Estate—Percival H. Gregory. Amy A. C. Montague< Michael D. Ryan—John J. Brady, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Domestic & Foreign Missionary Society<Ellenora Shephard—Edmund L. Durkin.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Union Estates<Adion Construction Co.—Morris L. Goldstone.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Sullivan< Walsh, (2)—Loyal Leale.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Sage< Warwick—Samuel S. Koenig. Satterlee< Miller—Carl Ehlermann, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Kohn<Lerner—Arthur L. Giegerich. Re Holly—Joseph N. Tuttle.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to Aug. 3.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Motion calendar.
Estates of:
Julius Stierheim.
John W H Feisel.
Hyman Auerbach.
Stanislaw Dziekowski.
Joseph Rando.
Wills for probate:
Emma Snyder.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Fitzgerald< Lawrie—Arthur L. Giegerich. Rondout Sav B'k<Levy—Arthur L. Giegerich. Lawyers Mtg Co<Bernstein—Arthur L. Giegerich. Duryea<Brauich—Matthew P. Breen, Jr. Wilkinson<Wilkinson—Matthew P. Breen, Jr.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM FOR CONTESTED MOTIONS—Kelly, J.
Re Walace.
Owen<Owen.
Rohen<Kats.
Hellmich<Hellmich.
NY Title Ins Co<St Heliers Holding Co.
Re Wadsworth Av.
Butterly<Doering.
Bruno Bleue<Trustees Village of N'thport.
Re Henderson (alleged incompetent.)
Stehlin<Stehlin.
Re Grossman (Hemlock St.)
Re Hunter Accounting (Hoffman, incomp't) Kern Horse Remedy Co<Kern.
Silberstein<Geegold et al.
Thompson<Mitchell.
Lifschitz<Spinelli et al.
Kurtzka<Murphy et al.
Ofrinski<Collins.
Farley<Farley.
Hamilton Trust Co< Dobbin et al (2.)
Eichorn<Weber.
Frank Weigel, inf< Henry Bosch Co.
Weigel<Henry Bosch.
Ghezitz<Berg.
Aldent Co<Doyle.
Reed<Ziesfield et al.
Solauch<Solauch.
Fanning et al<Still et al.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Undefended divorces:
Miller,
Santonie,
Miller,
Alexander,
Roggelin,
Simonovitch,
Lavine,
Kapalowitz,
Havenson.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Anna M K Nyby,
Jane Ann Allen,
Harriet Strong,
August Johnson,
Garrett S Brasted,
Leopold Labwitz.
Administration of:
John T Wardley,
Mary Driscoll.
Accounting of:
John Wortman,
Henry Schneider,
Richard Alfred Koppe,
Joseph Finciotta,
Mary Rheinhardt,
Clara Griffin.
Estates of:
Wm Watson,
Rose Dunn.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, June 25; Shanghai, July 3; Kobe, July 7, and Yokohama, July 8—which arrived per steamer Canada, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 24, and mails dated Manila, June 26; Hongkong, June 29; Shanghai, July 2; Yokohama, July 10, and Honolulu, July 20, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo Maru, were dispatched east on July 26. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Thursday, July 29, and Friday, July 30, respectively.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 4:53|Sun sets, 7:20|Moon rises, 8:49

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:00	9:16	2:59	3:06
Governors Island	9:33	9:52	3:41	3:47
Hell Gate	11:28	11:43	5:21	5:27

Arrived—Tuesday, July 27.

SS Carpathia, Liverpool, July 17.
SS Idaho, Deal, July 14.
SS Lompoc, London, July 8.
SS Highland Prince, London, July 9.
SS Bayamo, Progreso, July 20.
SS Yaguez, San Juan, July 19.
SS Inverclyde, Havre, July 1.
SS Libra, St. Michaels, July 15.
SS Saratoga, Havana, July 24.
SS Frankity, Barcelona, July 10.
SS Turnwall, Swansea, July 15.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, July 24.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, July 24.
SS Honduras, Freeport, July 15.
SS Vauban, London, July 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Chicago	Bordeaux	July 19
Cacique	Havre	July 13
Gascogne	Bordeaux	July 15
Pioneer	Copenhagen	July 15
Frinton	Havre	July 13
Finland	Baltoa	July 21
Wells City	Bristol	July 13
Petroleine	La Rochelle	July 15
Belford	Naples	July 10
Noordam	Rotterdam	July 19
Toyohashi Maru	London	July 16
Frances	Liverpool	July 12
Flaturia	Copenhagen	July 14
Asuncion de Larrinaga	Cork	July 13
Camaguey	Puerto Mexico	July 20
El Norte	Galveston	July 22

DUE TOMORROW.

Europa	Ganoe	July 16
Adriatic	Liverpool	July 21
St. Cecilia	Rotterdam	July 15
Karema	Manchester	July 15
Santa Marta	Kingston	July 24
Stephano	Halifax	July 27
Momus	New Orleans	July 24

DUE FRIDAY.

Bovic	Manchester	July 15
Westminster	Bordeaux	July 16
Lincolnshire	London	July 17
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	July 24
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 27
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 24
El Cid	Galveston	July 24

DUE SATURDAY.

Saxonia	Liverpool	July 21
Kursk	Archangel	July 18
Strathtay	Marseilles	July 16
Bayonne	St. Louis-du-Rhone	July 14
Le Coq	Bilbao	July 16
Rio de Janeiro	Para	July 19
Advance	Cristobal	July 24

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arabic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hercules, Argentina	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coroma, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	4:00 P.M.
Munwood, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
Patris, Piraeus	——	4:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yaquez, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Manzanillo, Santiago	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Balboa	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramanca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Francisco, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chippewa, Turks Island	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Samland, London	——	12:00 M.
Den of Airlie, London

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Noteworthy Advance in Railroad Issues—Trading Broadens on Good News.

While the early dealings in yesterday's Stock Exchange session were marked by large advances in some of the war stocks, notably in Bethlehem Steel, which sold up to 250, the feature of the market which attracted most attention was the notable strength of the standard railroad shares in the last hour of trading. It was a day of more than unusually interesting developments, for it included among its other news the report of the United States Steel Corporation for the second quarter of the year, which brought out very strikingly the very great improvement which has been underway in the country's most important industry. The further rise in the war stocks had the now very familiar backing of the profits accruing from orders placed here by the European belligerents. It was not a new influence and this particular group of stocks was by no means free from reactionary tendencies, for while some were making new high records net losses were being recorded in others. Such irregularity is natural enough after a violent movement which was very apt to lack proper discrimination between one issue and another among stocks known to be or believed to be benefiting by orders for munitions or other war supplies.

The immediate cause of the rise in the railroad stocks, which in several conspicuous issues amounted to between 3 and 5 points, was a report that the Interstate Commerce Commission would grant the increase in rates applied for by the Western railroads. That report was quickly transformed into the further report that the Western roads which, according to recent rumor, were considering the advisability of reducing their dividend rates, would see their way clear to declaring them at the usual rate. In this matter rumor busied itself particularly with St. Paul, and that stock showed no less a net gain than 5½ points. Canadian Pacific gained even a little more than that, Northern Pacific over 4 points, Union Pacific more than 3, and Southern Pacific a fraction over 2½. The betterment extended to the Eastern roads as well, Baltimore & Ohio, Lehigh Valley, New York Central, and New Haven gaining 3 points or more, and Reading showing a net gain of more than 2. The extent of the movement in these individual railroad issues is worth citing to give point to the statement that yesterday's market came nearer than the market of any other recent day to bearing out the optimistic sentiments which have been entertained in many quarters, but which evidently were under check so long as the important railroad issues failed to share in any substantial degree in the buoyancy of individual issues. A grant of higher rates to the Western roads would be in keeping with the changed attitude toward the railroads which has already found reflection in the grant of higher rates to the Eastern railroads, and which has been collaterally manifested in the willingness of the Commerce Commission to allow higher rates to the express companies. It was noteworthy that yesterday's large advances in most of the leading railroad stocks came about on the purchase of relatively small amounts of stock. If their prices had been depressed there seemed at least to have been no large amount of stock pressing for sale.

It has been known that the steel trade had been improving, but nevertheless yesterday's quarterly statement of the Steel Corporation gave new point to that improvement as an influence in the general situation. The earnings for the first quarter of the year were the smallest in the history of the corporation. The earnings for the second quarter were more than double those of the preceding quarter and were larger than the earnings of the second quarter in three out of the last five years. What is more, the progressive improvement month by month which was the redeeming feature of the first quarter's report was continued throughout the second quarter, the June earnings being 50 per cent. larger than those for April. After the payment of the preferred stock dividend the first quarter showed a deficit of over $5,300,000. The second quarter's earnings sufficed to make good that deficit and to show a surplus for the first half of the year of more than $2,800,000 above the dividend on the preferred stock. It would appear that the steel trade is again fulfilling Mr. Carnegie's saying that the steel trade was either "prince or pauper."

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

Money More Plentiful — Canadian Car the Feature.

LONDON, July 27.—Money was rather more plentiful today than it has been of late and it is believed the proceeds of further sales of American bonds are being utilized in the market. Discount rates were quiet.

The stock market was moderately active with Canadian Car the feature at quotations ranging from 100 to 105 compared with 97 yesterday. Home rails and oil and Marconi shares were steady, but Brazilian leases closed weak.

Most of the business in the American section was in Canadian Pacific and United States Steel at hardening prices. The other shares were neglected. Bonds were sold in fair numbers and were absorbed by American interests.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16½	15¾	16
Atlantic Refining	540	550	540	550
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	98	101	98	101
Chesebrough Mfg.	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	225	229	225	229
Crescent P. L.	40	42	40	42
Cumberland P. L.	46	49	46	49
Eureka P. L.	220	223	220	223
Galena S. Oil	147	150	147	149
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois P. L.	137	139	133	135
*Indiana Pipe Line	94	96	94	96
Internat. Pet. Co., Ltd.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
National Transit	28	30	28	30
N. Y. Transit	203	207	203	207
Northern P. L.	91	94	91	93
Ohio Oil	135	137	134	136
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	50	55	50	55
Pierce Oil	9	9¼	9	9¼
Pierce O. cv. 6s, '24	73	76	73	76
Prairie Oil & Gas	309	312	309	312
Prairie P. L.	157	159	154	157
Solar Refining	215	222	215	222
Southern P. L.	208	212	209	212
South Penn. Oil	270	273	270	273
S. W. Penn	108	112	108	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	260	265	278	282
Standard Oil of Ind.	395	400	395	400
Standard Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of Ky.	253	257	253	257
Standard Oil of Neb.	305	315	305	315
Standard Oil of N. J.	400	402	359	403
Standard Oil of N. Y.	182	184	182	184
Standard Oil of Ohio	420	430	420	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	199	202	199	202
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

*Ex dividend.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 26.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$351,818	$11,815,288	$11,815,288
Int rev., ord.	949,223	23,197,282	23,197,282
Corp. and inc. tax	146,318	7,746,388	7,746,388
Miscellaneous	94,223	3,898,006	3,898,006
Total rects.	$1,541,584	$46,656,966	$46,656,966
Expenditures	2,359,396	64,232,200	64,232,200
Deficit	$817,811	17,575,234	17,575,234

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	861,958
Same day last year	1,019,975
Year to date	73,026,157
Same period last year	43,905,131
Average price and change 50 stocks	72.70 +1.70
Same day last year	62.29 —2.40

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	61.70	July 28
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

	Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	33⅝	34½	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	33¾	33¾	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
	24	24¼	11,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	24⅝	24⅞	24	24	+ ⅛
	66	67	4,700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	67⅜	68¼	66⅜	66⅜	+ ⅛
	71¼	71⅝	9,400	Amalgamated Cop.	70⅝	71¾	69¾	71¾	+ 1⅞
	50	51½	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	51	51	51	51	— ½
	54⅝	54⅞	27,100	Am. Beet Sugar	52¾	55⅝	52½	54⅝	+2⅜
	100	105	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
	161	165	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.t.r.	160	160	160	160	—3½
	59½	59⅞	54,900	Am. Can	61¼	61⅞	59½	59½	— ⅜
	105	105½	500	Am. Can pf	104⅞	105	104⅝	105	+ ⅛
	36¾	37	3,300	Am. Car & Fdry	56¾	57⅝	56¾	56¾	+ ⅛
	145	146½	4,325	Am. Coal Products	144	149	143½	147	+5
	89½	91	100	Am. Express	90	90	90	90	+1
	6¾	7	400	Am. H. & Leather	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
	34⅞	34½	1,800	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	34⅞	35¼	34	34⅞	+ ½
	24½	25	4,700	Am. Ice Securities	23⅜	25	22⅞	25	+2
	10	10½	210	Am. Linseed	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
	52½	53	8,500	Am. Locomotive	53	53½	52	52½	+ ½
	93	96	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	—1
	77⅝	77¾	1,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	77⅛	77⅝	76⅝	77⅝	+ ⅛
	40⅞	41	3,300	Am. Steel Fdries	40	41⅜	40	41	+ 1⅛
	109	109½	1,900	Am. Sugar Ref.	108	110¾	108	109	+ ⅝
	113	114	25	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	114	114	114	114	...
	121½	121¾	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	121½	121½	121½	121½	— ⅛
	5	6	100	Am. Writing P. pf.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
	36½	67	5,800	Anaconda Cop. Co.	67	67¾	65¾	66½	+ ⅝
	5	5½	100	Assets Realization	5¼	5¼	5½	5½	+ ⅛
	102¼	102⅝	8,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100½	102¼	100¼	102¼	+1⅜
	97	97⅜	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	...
	99⅝	100¼	400	Atlantic Coast Line	99⅜	100	99⅜	100	+1
	83⅞	84½	42,300	Baldwin Loco.	83¼	85	83	84	+1⅛
	105	106	600	Baldwin Loco. pf.	105	105½	105	105½	+1¼
	81⅞	82	18,300	Baltimore & Ohio	78⅜	82	78⅜	82	+3¼
	74	75	1,400	Baltimore & O. pf.	71⅜	73⅝	71⅜	73	+1¼
	247	248	8,800	Bethlehem Steel	224	250	224	247	+20
	135	140	1,700	Bethlehem Steel pf.	140	142	137	140½	+1½
	86⅜	89½	1,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	87	87	86	86¼	+1¼
	69½	69⅝	600	Butte & Superior	70	70	69	69	— ⅝
	9½	10	200	California Petrol	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
	144¾	145	13,300	Canadian Pacific	140	145	139¾	145	+5⅞
	41⅞	42	3,000	Central Leather Co.	42¾	42¾	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
	40¾	41	2,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	38½	40⅞	38½	40⅞	+1⅞
	11⅞	12	700	Chi. Great Western	11	11¾	11	11⅞	+ ⅝
	29½	29½	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	27¾	29	27½	29	-1
	83⅝	84	8,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	79¾	84¾	78⅝	83	+5¼
	125	127	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	124	125	124	125	-1
	123½	124	700	Chi. & Northwest	122	123	122	122	+1⅞
	12⅛	12¼	4,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅜
	43¾	44¼	5,000	Chino Copper	44⅛	44¾	43¼	44	+ ⅞
	36	36¼	23,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	36¼	37	35¾	36	+ ⅝
	14½	14¾	1,000	Corn Products Ref.	14½	14¾	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
	70½	70¾	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ ⅜
	49½	49¾	79,500	Crucible Steel	47¾	51½	47	49½	+2⅜
	98	99¼	3,050	Crucible Steel pf.	98⅛	100¾	98¼	99¼	+1⅝
	113	115	1,000	Cuban-Am. Sugar	113	113½	112¾	113½	—1½
	102½	104½	200	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	103¼	108½	103¼	103½	+ ½
	145½	149	600	Delaware & Hud.	145	145¾	145	145½	+ ¾
	7	7¼	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
	27⅜	28	20,700	Distillers' Secur.	27¼	28⅜	27¼	27⅞	+1½
	23½	23⅝	2,500	Dome Mines	22	23⅝	22	23⅝	+1⅝
	26⅜	26⅞	11,720	Erie	25¼	26⅞	25⅜	26⅞	+1⅝
	41⅜	41⅝	3,800	Erie 1st pf.	38¾	41⅝	38¾	41⅝	+1⅝
	31½	32	200	Erie 2d pf.	31½	32	31½	32	+1
	176	177½	14,180	General Electric	176	177½	174	175	— ½
	184½	184¾	1,450	General Motors	184½	184¾	180	184	+2½
	105	106	100	General Motors pf.	105	105	105	105	...
	51¾	53	14,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	51¾	53½	51¾	52½	+2
	104	104½	200	Goodrich pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104½	+ ⅞
	118	118¼	3,025	Great Northern pf.	115⅞	118¼	115¼	118½	+3½
	37¼	37½	2,500	G. N. certs.ore prop.	37⅜	37½	37	37½	+1⅛
	60¼	60½	700	Guggenheim Explor.	61	61	59¾	59½	—1½
	117	118	25	Homestake Mining	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	...
	103	104	400	Illinois Central	101¾	103	103	103	+1
	29¾	30	2,000	Inspiration Copper	29½	30	29½	29¾	+ ⅜
	21½	21¾	7,600	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	21⅛	21⅝	20¾	21¼	+ ⅜
	72	72¾	500	Inter.-Met. pf.	74	74	74	74	+1
	21⅝	21½	2,400	Interboro Consol.	21¼	21½	20⅞	21½	+ ⅛
	74	76	700	Interboro Consol pf.	72¼	72½	72	72½	+ ½
	11½	12	100	Int. Agricultural	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
	9¾	10	100	Int. Paper	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	...
	36½	37	100	Int. Paper pf.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
	24½	25	700	Kansas City Southern	23¾	24½	23¾	24½	+1¼
	57	57½	100	Kan. City South. pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	—2¼
	49	49¼	3,600	Lackawanna Steel	48⅝	50	48⅝	49¼	+ ⅝
	143	143⅝	1,600	Lehigh Valley	141	143¾	141	143⅝	+4¼
	109	109½	500	Louis. & Nash.	108	110	108	110	+3
	31	31½	8,500	Maxwell Motors	35	35	29¾	31	—4
	...	...	10	do., odd lot	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	...
	82	82¼	2,400	Max. Motors 1st pf.	84	84	80¾	82½	+ ⅛
	28¼	29½	1,000	Max. Motors 2d pf.	30	30	27½	29	—2
	73	74	1,000	Mexican Petroleum	72	78½	71½	73½	+ ⅛
	26½	26⅝	1,400	Miami Copper	26¾	26¾	26½	26¼	—⅛
	13	15½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	—1
	115¾	116¾	1,000	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	111¾	116	111¾	116	+4
	5	5½	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	5⅜	5	5½	+ ⅛
	15	16	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	16	16	16	16	+ ¼
	2⅜	2¾	3,000	Missouri Pacific	2	2¾	1⅝	2¼	+ ¼
	118	120	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	120	120	120	120	...
	26	26½	18,900	Nat. En. & St. Co.	26¾	27⅜	26	26	+ ⅛
	89	91	200	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf.	90	90	89	89	+ ⅛
	61	62¼	300	Nat. Lead Co.	62¼	62⅝	62	62	— ⅛
	101	102	2,250	N. Y. Air Brake	104¾	104¾	102	102	+1
	85⅝	86	6,700	N. Y. Central	86	88¾	86	88¾	+ ⅛
	61	62	3,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	58¾	61	58	61	+1⅜
	27¼	27⅜	1,300	N. Y. Ont. & West.	26	27⅜	25⅞	27¾	+1⅝
	105¾	106¼	1,400	Norfolk & Western	105¼	106	105¾	106	+1
	72⅝	73	200	North American	74	74	73	73	...
	107¼	107¼	5,500	Northern Pacific	103¾	107¼	103½	107¼	+4½
	31	32	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	30	31⅝	30	31⅜	—1¼
	...	...	50	do., odd lot	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	...
	106⅞	107	4,060	Penn. R.	105⅝	108	105⅝	107	+ ½
	115	117	10	People's Gas, Chi.	118	118	118	118	...
	85	95	100	Pet., M. & Co. 1st pf.	90	90	90	90	+7
	75	78	100	Philadelphia Co.	76	76	76	76	+ ⅛
	22⅜	23	400	Pittsburgh Coal	22⅜	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ½
	92	93	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	92	92¾	92	92¾	+ ¼
	87	90	800	Pitts. Steel pf., s20f.	85	85	84	84	...
	49¼	49⅝	1,200	Pressed Steel Car	49¼	49¾	49¼	49½	+ ⅛
	160	162	200	Pullman Co.	161¼	161¾	161¼	161¾	+ ⅝
	2	3	300	Quicksilver	3	3½	3	3⅜	+ ⅝
	3½	4⅜	300	Quicksilver pf.	4¼	4¾	4	4	...
	35	35½	2,300	Railway Steel Sp.	34⅜	35⅞	34⅜	35	+1¼
	88½	91	200	Railway Steel S. pf.	90¾	91	90¾	91	+2½
	22	22½	1,720	Ray Con. Copper	22⅛	22⅞	22	22⅛	— ⅛
	147	147½	15,400	Reading	145	147¾	144¾	147	+2⅛
	37	37¼	20,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	37⅜	38⅛	37	37	+1⅞
	93	93⅜	1,000	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	93¼	93½	93¼	93⅜	+ ⅛
	3	3¼	300	Rumely, (M.) Co.	3¼	3½	3	3	— ⅛
	4½	4¾	600	St. Louis & San F.	4⅝	4⅞	4½	4¼	+ ⅛
	7	7¼	400	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	6¾	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
	8½	10	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	9	10	9	9	— ⅛
	5½	5⅝	900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
	11⅝	12	200	Seaboard Air Line	11⅝	11⅞	11½	11½	+ ⅛
	32½	33	1,150	Seab. Air Line pf.	30½	32	30	32	+2
	147	147½	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	147	147	147	147	+ ¾
	39	40	500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	40¼	40¼	38⅞	39	...
	86¾	86½	10,380	Southern Pacific	84½	86½	83⅜	86¾	+2⅝
	13¾	14	4,600	Southern Railway	13¼	14	12⅝	14	+ ⅜
	45½	45¾	300	So. Railway pf.	43¾	45	43¾	45	+ ⅜
	72	73	100	Standard Milling pf.	72¾	72½	72½	72½	— ½
	81¼	81⅝	3,900	Studebaker Co.	82½	83¼	80½	81½	— ½
	99½	101	700	Studebaker Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	...
	36	36½	800	Tennessee Copper	35⅞	36½	35⅞	36½	+ ⅞
	10	10⅜	200	Texas & Pacific	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
	10	10½	20	do., odd lot	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	...
	51¼	51½	500	Third Avenue	50¾	51½	50¾	51¼	— ⅝
	98	99	200	Tobacco Products	99	99	99	99	...
	...	...	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	6	6	6	6	...
	90	91	200	Twin City R. T.	90¾	90¾	90¼	90⅝	— ¾
	69	74	800	Underwood Typew.	68⅞	75¾	68⅞	75	+12
	5½	6¼	100	Union B. & P. Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
	129½	129⅝	21,000	Union Pacific	126	129½	125¾	129¼	+3⅝
	80½	81	100	Union Pacific pf.	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	+ ⅜
	80½	81	25	do., odd lot	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	...
	45	48	250	United Cigar Mfrs.	46	47⅜	46	47⅜	+1⅞
	58	60	100	Un. Dry Goods pf.	58	58	58	58	...
	18½	19	1,600	United Rys. Invest.	18½	19	18	19	+ ⅞
	36½	37	1,000	United Rys. Inv. pf.	36	37½	35¼	37½	+2½
	30	43	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	36	36	36	36	+ ⅜
	55	60	160	U. S. Express	60	60	60	60	+ ¾
	58½	59	6,000	U. S. Indus. Alco.	58	59½	58	58¾	+1½
	90	95	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¾	—1⅞
	44½	45	1,000	U. S. Rubber	45½	45½	44⅞	45¼	+ ⅛
	102	103	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ⅛
	65¼	65¾	117,823	U. S. Steel	65	65¾	64⅝	65¼	+ ⅝
	111½	111¾	700	U. S. Steel pf.	111¼	111¾	111½	111⅞	+ ⅜
	64⅜	64½	6,400	Utah Copper	64½	64⅝	63¾	64	+ ⅜
	31	31½	600	Va.-Car. Chemical	32½	32½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
	22	23	100	Western Maryland	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
	68¾	69¼	300	Western Union Tel.	69	69	69	69	+ ⅛
	107⅞	108	93,700	Westingh. E. & M.	107	109½	106¾	107¾	+1¼
	125	130	100	Westingh. 1st pf.	126	128	128	128	...
	2½	3½	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
	135	136	600	Willys-Overland	134¾	135	132½	135	+1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	6
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅛	5 mos	3 @3½
90 days	2¼@3	6 mos	3½@3½
4 mos	3 @3½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4
60 to 90 days			3 @3½

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	$4.76¼
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77⅛	4.77⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand. (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76¼	4.77⅛
Paris	5.68⅞	5.68
Berlin	81½	81⅞
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia	...	13.50
Switzerland	5.37	5.36
Scandinavia	26.80	26.90
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.80
Shanghai	58.00	58.75
Singapore	57.50	...
Greece	5.22½	5.21½
Holland	.40½	.40⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.00	...
Calcutta	33.00	...
Italy	6.28½	6.23
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.50	41.65
Rio	25.40	25.50
Spain	19.37	19.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers—		Commercial—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.71¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $319,764,731; balance, $21,676,022. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $522,429.

The local banks have lost $623,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 4.37½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22½d, unchanged; New York, 47¾c, unchanged.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A 900,000-Shares Day.

Yesterday's stock market was marked by further sharp advances of the war stocks, but, more important from the point of view of many market followers, was an unexpected upturn of railroad shares in the last hour of trading. Rumors were heard that the Western railroads would be successful in their application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for an advance of freight rates. The report was made more influential from the fact that wire houses with connections with Western cities were among the heaviest buyers.

The day's turnover, in excess of 900,000 shares, was the greatest since the series of million share days ended last April. Bethlehem Steel was the star performer

AMERICAN BRASS
AM. LIGHT & TRACT.
BABCOCK & WILCOX
BORDEN'S CON. MILK
CAN. CAR & F'D'Y
NEW JERSEY ZINC
NEW STOCK AND FRACTIONS
OTIS ELEVATOR
SAFETY CAR H. & L.
STEEL CO. OF CAN.
DEALT IN
JENKS, GWYNNE & CO
15 BROADST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

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WE OWN AND OFFER
$100,000
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1963-1964
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DISSOLUTION NOTICE

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ROBERT RATHKOPF and LOUIS GOODMAN, carrying on business at 24 Bond Street as the RELIANCE HAT REMODELING CO., and at 879 Prospect Avenue and 2,387 Third Avenue, Bronx Borough, and 578 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, under the name of L. GOODMAN, has this day been dissolved.

Robert Rathkopf will pay all the debts arising out of the management of the Reliance Hat Remodeling Co. and Louis Goodman will pay all the debts arising out of the management and conduct of the stores hereinbefore mentioned. Robert Rathkopf is to continue business at 24 Bond Street and the said Louis Goodman is to continue business at the above mentioned stores.

Dated, July 27th, 1915.

LOUIS GOODMAN,
ROBERT RATHKOPF.

$27,950,055 EARNED IN STEEL'S QUARTER

Surplus of $8,267,645 Compares with a $5,389,861 Deficit for First Three Months.

RESULT OF HEAVY BUYING

Directors Pass the Common Dividend Again—Nearly $2,000,000 Added to Fund for Upkeep.

The United States Steel Corporation's net earnings in the second quarter of the year, after allowances for maintenance of plants had been made, amounted to $27,950,055, compared with $12,457,809 in the preceding three months and $34,426,801 in the June quarter last year. The statement issued yesterday fulfilled expectations of the trade to the fullest extent, and displayed the degree of recovery made since enlarged buying for both foreign and domestic consumption began late last Spring.

The corporation had a balance of $14,572,564 before paying dividends, against $915,068 in the March quarter. The preferred dividend payment required $6,304,919, leaving a surplus of $8,267,645. From this the erstwhile dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the common stock, amounting to $6,353,781, could have been paid with close to $2,000,000 over.

The dividend was not paid, however, and the money was carried to the surplus account. In the quarterly statement the deficit of 5,389,861 incurred in the March quarter was subtracted from the latest quarter's surplus, leaving $2,877,784 to be placed with the surplus accumulated in previous years.

The improvement of the steel business was especially emphasized by two items in the statement. One was the surplus of more than $8,000,000 for the quarter, which indicated that the corporation actually had gained in surplus about $13,700,000 over the preceding quarter, as in the three months ended with March a deficit of $5,300,000 was reported.

The second was the monthly earnings. Last January the corporation's net income from operation was $1,687,150, and in June it amounted to $11,343,070, an increase of more than $9,600,000.

The quarter's net earnings as compared with those of the previous quarter and of the corresponding quarter last year follow:

	Quarter End. June 30. 1915.	Quarter End. March 31. 1915.	Quarter End. June 30. 1914.
Net earnings.	$27,950,055	$12,457,809	$34,426,801
Dep., sinking fund, &c..	7,638,471	5,773,236	8,730,292
Net income..	20,311,584	6,684,573	25,696,509
Int. U. S. S. bds. & pre..	5,739,020	5,789,515	5,688,209
Balance	14,572,564	915,058	20,028,300
Dividends— Preferred...	6,304,919	6,304,919	6,304,919
Common.....	.....	.....	6,353,781
Quarter surp. *Deficit..	8,267,645	*5,389,861	7,389,600

The monthly net earnings for the first half of the year correspond with those of the previous two years as follows:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
January	$1,687,150	$4,041,337	$11,342,533
February	3,638,378	5,655,611	10,830,051
March	7,132,081	7,397,433	12,254,217
First quar.	$12,457,809	$17,894,381	$34,426,801
April	7,286,409	6,820,879	13,072,710
May	1,329,376	6,845,823	14,354,506
June	11,343,070	6,060,894	13,592,537
2d quar....	$27,950,055	$20,457,596	$34,426,801
Half year....	40,407,864	38,451,977	75,846,614

The improvement of business enabled the corporation to devote more of its income to the upkeep of plants than in the quarter before. The fund set aside for depreciation and sinking fund requirements was $1,800,000 greater than in the March report.

The Directors yesterday declared the usual preferred dividend, payable Aug. 30 to stockholders of record Aug. 2. No action was taken on the common stock dividend, and the directors declined to discuss possibilities for a renewal of payments in the near future.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While the railroads were advancing on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the late afternoon, the industrial list, as a whole, turned heavy. Early in the day the industrials, under the lead of the "war stocks," had been the great features of strength, but, in the final movement in the market, they were relegated to the rear. The rapidity of the upward movement in the railroads was surprising. It occured in the final hour with reports that an increase in Western rates would be granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission helping to stimulate the buying. The advance disclosed a scarcity of supply in many of the railroad issues and there was some active short covering.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
410	Allis-Chalm ..	24½	24⅝	24½	24½
1,030	Amal Copper..	71	71½	69⅝	71⅛
2,060	Am. B. Sugar.	52⅜	55⅝	52⅜	55½
5,050	Am. Can..	91¾	91⅞	89⅝	89⅝
50	Am. Car. & F.	57	57	57	57
30	Am. H. & L...	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
60	Am. Ice.....	23½	25¼	23½	24⅝
450	Am. Locom....	53½	53⅝	51⅞	52¾
490	Am. Smelting.	77⅜	77½	76¼	77½
30	Am. Sugar....	109¾	110⅛	109¾	110⅛
190	Anacon.. ($25).	33⅜	33⅝	32⅜	32⅝
920	Anacon.. ($50).	67¼	67½	66½	66⅝
210	Atchison.....	100	102¾	100	101⅝
2,450	Baldwin Locm.	83¼	85	83¼	84½
590	Balt. & Ohio..	78⅜	82	78⅜	82
10	B'klyn R. T...	86	86	86	86
850	Can Pacific..	139½	145	139¼	144½
100	Cent. Leather.	42¾	42¾	41⅝	41⅝
40	Ches. & Ohio..	39¾	40⅝	39¾	40⅝
440	C., M. & S. P.	79½	84⅛	78⅝	84⅛
140	C., R. I. & P....	13⅝	12⅞	11⅝	12⅝
20	Chino Copper...	44	44	44	44
1,460	Col. F. & I...	36½	36⅞	35⅝	35⅞
110	Corn Products.	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
8,180	Crucible Steel.	47⅝	51⅞	47	49⅝
340	Dist. Securities	28	28⅜	27⅝	27⅝
500	Erie	25⅝	26⅜	25½	26⅜
10	Erie 1st pf....	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
400	Goodrich Co...	51⅞	53⅝	51⅞	52⅝
60	Gt. Nor. Ore..	37½	37½	37	37½
440	Inter.-Met. ..	21	21½	20⅝	21⅛
100	Mex. Motors..	24¾	24¾	23½	23¾
40	Mex. Petrol...	72¾	73	72¾	72¾
2	Miami Copper.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
30	Mo. Pacific...	2½	2½	2	2½
100	Nat. Enamel..	27½	27½	27½	27½
200	N. Y. Central.	86	86¼	86	86¼
230	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	59	61	59	61
10	North. Pacific.	106	106	106	106
40	Press. St. Car.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝
5,040	Reading	145½	147⅜	144⅝	147
295	Rep. I. & S...	67¾	68⅛	66⅞	67
610	South. Pac....	84⅝	86⅜	83⅝	85⅞
30	Southern Ry..	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝
20	Studebaker....	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
50	Tenn. Copper..	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35⅝
2,810	Union Pac....	125⅛	129⅝	125⅛	129¼
100	U. S. Rubber..	45¾	45⅞	44⅜	45⅜
19,720	U. S. Steel....	64⅞	65⅝	64⅞	65⅜
80	Utah Copper...	64½	64⅝	63⅝	64
4,550	W'house El....	107⅝	109⅜	106⅝	106
290	W'house rts...	2	2	2	2
62,540					

MINING STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives..	135	140	137	145
Astna Explosives pf.	82	86	82	86
Atlas Powder.....	214	222	214	220
Bliss (E. W.).....	325	350	325	375
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	130	139	130	139
Canadian Car & F...	103	106	103	110
Canadian C. & F. pf.	112	116	....	....
Canadian Explosives.	300	330	300	330
Canadian Exp. pf....	101	110	101	110
Colts Arms	450	460	450	460
DuPont Powder.....	630	640	640	660
DuPont Powder pf...	97	100	97	101
Electric Boat	350	365	370	385
Electric Boat pf....	330	350	345	355
Hercules Powder....	376	390	400	415
Niles-Bement-Pond...	116	119	117	119
Savage Arms	250	300	250	300
Winchester R. Arms.	1,675	1,725	1,675	1,725

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The assets of the United States Metal Products Company of College Point, L. I., including buildings, machinery, and office fixtures, will be sold at auction next Monday in the Mutual Life Building.

J. P. Morgan & Co. and Brown Brothers & Co. offer the unsold portion of $3,500,000 Atlanta, Charlotte Air Line Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, Series B, at 100 and interest.

Shivers & Fay have issued a circular on the Lima Locomotive Corporation.

NEW HAVEN SHOWS SURPLUS

Only One Subsidiary Failed to Earn Its Fixed Charges.

The New Haven system, according to reports submitted yesterday to the Directors, will have a surplus for the year ended on June 30 of $2,418,000. The only associated company which failed to earn its fixed charges was the New England Transportation Company, which had a shortage of $313,000.

The tentative report shows that gross earnings decreased $2,078,000. The operating expenses, however, decreased $5,106,000, the ratio of expenses to earnings for the year being about 68 per cent., compared with 72.83 in 1914.

All the interest for the New York, Westchester & Boston had to be paid out of the New Haven treasury. In addition, a shortage of $115,000 for general expenses had to be met. There was an improvement of about $85,000 net over last year, however, in that subsidiary's earnings.

Out of the New Haven's surplus of $2,418,000, it was said yesterday, deficits of about $175,000 would have to be paid, as interest on the bonds of the New York & Stamford Railway, the Westchester Street Railroad Company, and the Berkshire Street Railway system, the three trolley properties still managed by the New Haven.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec., 1915	101¼	101¼	2.75
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	100⅜	5.25
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	5.75
Argen. Govt..	6	May, 1920	98⅜	98⅝	6.55
City of Mont..	5	Dec., 1917	99⅜	100¼	4.90
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98⅜	99⅜	5.20
Dom. of Can..	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅛	4.85
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.90
French Govt..	5	Apr., 1916	98	98⅛	7.10
German Govt..	5	Jan., 1916	96⅛	97	12.00
Norway Govt..	6	Oct., 1916	99⅜	100	6.00
Norway Govt..	6	Oct., 1917	99⅜	100	6.00
Swedish Govt..	6	Dec., 1916	99⅜	100	6.00
Swiss Govt...	5	Mar., 1916	99⅛	100	5.00
Swiss Govt...	6	Mar., 1918	96⅛	97⅛	6.25
Swiss Govt...	5	Mar., 1920	96⅛	97	5.75

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.....	5	July, 1916	100⅜	101⅛	8.40
Am.T.&T..sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	101	3.50
Ana. Copper..	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.30
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June 1917	99½	99⅝	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	99½	99⅝	4.85
B'klyn R. T...	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.85
Can. Pacific..	6	Mar. 2'24	101⅝	101⅞	5.70
C. Gas. Belt...	5	May, 1917	100	100⅛	4.98
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	90⅜	91	7.45
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sept., 1913	100	100⅛	2.00
Chi. Ei. Rys..	5	July, 1916	94⅜	95⅜	5.53
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	98	99	6.60
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1916	98	99	6.30
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1918	93	96½	6.50
Erie R. R....	5	Apr., 1916	100	100¼	4.70
Erie R. R....	5	Oct., 1916	100¼	100⅜	1.25
Erie R. R....	5	Apr., 1917	99⅛	99⅜	5.05
Gen. Rubber..	5	Dec., 1918	96⅝	98½	5.05
Grand R. Ed..	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅛	4.30
Grand R. Ry..	5	June, 1916	100⅜	100⅞	4.51
Hav. El. Ry..	6	Sep., 1916	99½	99½	6.25
Hocking Val..	6	Nov., 1913	100⅜	100⅜	2.75
Int. Harv....	5	Feb. 15,'18	100	100¼	4.90
Lack. Steel....	6	Mar., 1917	98⅜	98⅜	7.15
L. Gas & El..	6	Apr., 1918	97½	98½	6.50
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅛	1.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅛	1.00
Mich. Ry....	6	June, 1919	90	100	6.00
Min. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	98½	6.95
N. Eng. Nav..	6	May, 1917	94½	95¾	8.25
North St. P..	6	June, 1917	99½	100	6.00
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100⅛	100⅛	1.00
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.40
N.Y.,N.H.& H.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
Pa. R. R. cv..	3½	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
P. S.C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.90
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅜	4.55
Southern Ry..	5	Feb., 1916	100	100⅛	4.50
Southern Ry..	5	Mar., 1917	97⅜	98¼	6.15
Sulz. & Sons..	6	June, 1918	100⅜	101¼	4.70
U. S. Smelt..	5	June, 1918	96½	99¼	5.15
Union Type...	5	Jan.15,'16	94⅜	95¼	14.80
United Fruit..	6	May, 1917	101⅜	102⅜	4.75
United Fruit..	5	May, 1918	96⅞	99¼	5.25
Utah Co.....	6	Apr., 1917	101⅜	102⅜	5.30
West. Power..	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G.& E..	6	Oct., 1917	97½	98⅜	6.63
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	96	7.10

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	35.50	36.50	35.50	36.50
Lead	....	5.55	....	5.55
Iron. No. 2 X Fdry..	14.00	14.50	....	....
Speiter	*18.50	....	*19.00	....
Antimony	35.00	36.00	35.00	38.00
Quicksilver	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminium	†31.00	33.00	†31.00	†33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 19@19½c per pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Copper, spot	72 5 0	71 15 0
Copper, futures	73 7 6	72 17 6
Tin, spot	161 5 0	161 15 0
Tin, futures	160 0 0	158 10 0
Lead	24 7 6	24 10 0
Spelter	92 10 0	93 10 0

EARLY COTTON RISE CHECKED BY BEARS

Trade Feels Weather Conditions Are Too Good to Permit Advance.

3 TO 6 POINT GAIN ON DAY

Dispatch Says British Have Granted Sweden Permission to Import 55,000 Bales.

Cotton was narrow yesterday and moved within a range of 8 to 10 points, closing steady at an advance of 3 to 6 points. Offerings were rather liberal on strong spots, as the trade still feels that weather conditions over the belt are too good to permit the development of any bull movement. Sentiment consequently is bearish, although traders are not operating freely on the short side.

Yesterday's weather map was again favorable with the exception that temperatures in the Eastern Belt are again rather high. A maximum temperature of 100 degrees was reported throughout Georgia and Alabama. Light scattered showers ranging from a trace to nearly half an inch were reported in Southwest and Central Texas. One point in that State reported a temperature of 102 degrees.

Especial reports to The Journal of Commerce indicate a slight falling off in the condition of the crop in Alabama and Mississippi. In Alabama it is said that recent hot dry weather has enabled farmers to clean their fields, but stands are not entirely satisfactory, although the plant is fruiting fairly well. In Mississippi boll weevils have made their appearance generally, but have not done much damage, owing to the hot weather. Earlier in the month excessive rains caused more or less injury.

The restrictions around the shipments of cotton to neutral countries still form a leading topic for discussion. A dispatch from Stockholm says that the British Government has granted permission to the Swedish cotton spinners to import 55,000 bales of cotton now being held in English ports, provided satisfactory guarantees are given that the cotton will not be re-exported. Members of the exchange also took considerable interest, in a statement attributed to D. F. Pennefather, a well-known member of the cotton trade who represents Kirkdale in Parliament. In a recent address in the House of Commons Mr. Pennefather said: "To stop the supply of cotton to any country is to paralyse that country's industries to an extent which would render its armies impotent. There is hardly a branch of human industrial activity which does not depend upon a supply of cotton. Without cotton it is impossible to run the railways or to run motor cars, because it is the main fabric used with rubber for motor tires. Without cotton it is impossible to reap the crops with which to feed our people and our troops. Moreover, armies require great quantities of cotton for many different purposes, while the modern battleship is said to use more cotton than did a frigate in old days. There is no doubt that the submarines would have to cease their operations if we could stop the supply of cotton to Germany."

While the trade is skeptical about any actual working plan being evolved which would entail the purchase by Great Britain of an amount of cotton equivalent to that ordinarily imported by Germany and Austria it is quite evident that a decline in prices this Fall as a result of a limited market would cause a great deal of irritation in the South.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were: The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points advance; middling, 5.15.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	9.14	9.05	9.06@9.10	9.06@9.08
December ..	9.40	9.31	9.31@9.34	9.32@9.33
January ...	9.50	9.41	9.47@9.48	9.41@9.42
March	9.75	9.65	9.72@9.74	9.66@9.67
May	9.97	9.90	9.93@9.95	9.89@9.90

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	4,000	3,121	750
New Orleans	3,621	3,629	1,794
Mobile	9	186	11
Savannah	955	1,400	88
Charleston	14	18	50
Wilmington	....	4	10
Norfolk	803	240	88

Total port receipts, 10,285 bales, against 2,795 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	178	307	24
Memphis	10	90	248
St. Louis	....	901	551
Houston	494	900	25

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	—Today.—	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,000 to 3,000	2,318	428
New Orleans...	600 to 800	1,220	402

Total exports yesterday, 4,560 bales; so far this season, 8,297,816, against 9,028,221 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	Stocks. 1914.
1,300	New Orleans ...	8.63	159,365	58,091
—	Mobile	8.18	14,652	2,100
255	Savannah	8.50	71,275	13,449
104	Galveston	8.75	127,795	40,792
—	Wilmington	....	90,126	9,017
—	Norfolk	8.38	....	17,061
101	Augusta	8.38	68,613	11,329
100	Memphis	8.62	80,904	17,117
—	St. Louis	8.625	18,296	15,239
—	Houston	8.65	54,936	28,243

The Liverpool market was quiet. There was fair business in spot cotton, with middling unchanged at 5.15d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, none.

AGAIN TALK BRITISH CREDIT.

Negotiations Renewed Along Lines of Plan with France.

Bankers in close touch with the international financial situation let it be known yesterday that negotiations looking toward a British credit in this country had been renewed. The intent of the conversations being carried on between this city and London is, as in the case of previous communications, to establish a great credit here to be used in purchasing supplies for the allied nations. It was learned that the state of the foreign exchange market recently has been the subject of much study both here and in London, and measures are looked for soon to cause rates to approach a normal basis more closely than they have since our great trade balance began to pile up.

While bankers were reluctant to discuss the plans in view, it was learned that a credit modeled closely after one obtained by France some weeks ago is being given first consideration. The French arrangement called for the deposit of French-owned American railroad bonds as security. French banks bought Pennsylvania and St. Paul bonds on an extensive scale, making payment in the form of French Government bonds, and these were put up as collateral for a loan here. The extent of France's borrowing under the plan has not been made public.

It is understood that if the English credit finally takes the same form a "loan bond" will probably be issued by the British Government to be exchanged for the American bonds turned in by English holders. The British banks will not have a part in the transaction directly as the British Treasury will handle the matter.

Cables from London recently have indicated that something in the nature of this process would be followed out. Local bankers expect early developments as the need of further credits for the purchase of war material is recognized. During June England paid in gold to the extent of more than $50,000,000 for supplies bought in this country, but the inflow of the metal stopped several weeks ago.

Bankers state that the loan will be of large proportions when it is finally placed. A minimum of $100,000,000 has been mentioned, and in some quarters it is thought that the borrowings will amount to $300,000,000 or more.

GAINS BY RUBBER COMPANY.

B. F. Goodrich Report Out for First Half of 1915.

The B. F. Goodrich Company, manufacturer of rubber goods, is issuing this statement today in regard to operating results in the first half of 1915:

After making proper allowances for maintenance, depreciation, bad debts and all outstanding liabilities, &c., the net profits for the period amounted to approximately $4,000,000.

The company has redeemed and cancelled out of surplus preferred stock to the value of $2,000,000, leaving $23,000,000 outstanding. The amount of quick assets over current liabilities shows a gain of approximately $3,016,866.16 for the period.

The officers have recommended to the Board of Directors that no dividend be declared on the common stock at this time.

An improvement to a substantial degree in business over the corresponding period of 1914 is displayed in a comparison of earnings. In the first six months of last year the net income, after maintenance and depreciation had been provided for, was $2,651,278.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
American Light & Traction.....	309	313
American Light & Traction pf....	109	110
Adirondack Electric Power....	14½	15¾
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	52½	55
*American Gas & Electric.....	96	98
*American Gas & Electric pf....	46	48
American Power & Light.....	60	63
American Power & Light pf.....	79	82
American Public Utilities.....	29	32
American Public Utilities pf....	62	65
American Waterworks & Electric.	5	7
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf....	55	65
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf.....	50	51
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf.....	90	92
Commonwealth P. P. & L.....	48	50
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf....	78	80
Dayton Power & Light.....	80	84
Dayton Power & Light pf.....	85	90
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s....	90½	92½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	61	67
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s.....	73	75
Empire District Electric pf.....	60	70
Federal Light & Traction.....	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	65	70
Gas & Electric Securities.....	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	70	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	12	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	18
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf..	46	50
Northern States Power.....	28	30
Northern States Power pf.....	88½	91
Ozark Power & Water.....	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	42	44
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	83½	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	12	16
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf....	50	54
Southern California Edison.....	70	78
Southern California Edison pf....	92	95
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	25	30
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	4	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	22	25
United Light & Rys.	39	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	86	91
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.....	65	70
Utah Securities	13	14
Western Power	15	17
†Western Power pf.....	50	54

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.07	Mexican	.42
Andes	.07	Occidental Con..	.19
Belcher	.23	Ophir	.16
Best & Belcher..	.08	Overman	.07
Caledonia	.30	Savage	.03
Challenge Con....	.07	Sierra Belcher....	.03
Confidence	.10	Sierra Nevada...	.09
Con. Cal. & Va...	.10	Union Con.....	.14
Crown Point.....	.20	Utah Con.....	.02
Gould & Curry....	.08	Yellow Jacket...	.20
Hale & Norcross..	.04	Silver Bars.....	.47⅞

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.65	Comb. Fraction..	.08
Jim Butler.....	.53	D'd'f'd Daisy....	.03
MacNamara	.01	D'd'f'd B. B....	.02
Midway	.10	Florence	.45
Mispah Ext.....	.21	G'd'f'd Con. M..	1.32½
Montana	.35	G'd'f'd Merger...	.01
North Star.....	.12	Jumbo Ext.....	1.52½
Rescue Eula.....	.07	Lone Star.....	.04
Tonopah Ext.....	2.50	Silver Pick.....	.10
Tonopah Mer.....	.36	Nevada Hills....	.20
Victor	.28	Roch'ter Mines..	.27
West End.....	.65	Round Mountain..	.55

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.36	Man. Big Four...	.05
Booth	.49		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10	10¼	Gold Gov..	3¾	4
Elkton	33	34	Isabella	15¾	16
El Paso....	90	94	Jackpot	7	8¼
Findley	8	8½	McKinney..	87¼	87½
Golden Cy.	178	179	Portland..	148	149
Gold Dol...	....	2¼	Vindicator.	175	176

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
75	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,100	Alaska	32⅜	33¼	32⅜	33¼
745	Algomah	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅛
70	Allouez	52	52	52	52
55	Amalgamated..	70¼	70¼	69⅝	69⅞
8,570	Am. Zinc.....	65¼	65½	54½	55
10	Anaconda	67	67	65⅞	65⅞
623	Butte & Sup..	69½	69½	69¼	69¼
620

LAKE TORPEDO BOAT CO.
(of Maine)
Bought-Sold-Quoted
GWYNNE BROTHERS
33 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

Canadian Car & Fdy.
Carbon Steel
Aetna Explosives
Savage Arms
Our 50-Page Descriptive Booklet No. 200 mailed upon request.
Gilbert Elliott & Co
SPECIALISTS
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Canadian Car and Foundry Co.
Common and Preferred
These stocks bought and sold both for regular delivery and seller 20 days flat.
20 days delivery under price of regular delivery.
Particulars on request.
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 3669 Broad. 25 Broad St.

Aetna Explosives Co.
American Brass Co.
Atlas Powder Co.
Du Pont Powder Co.
Hendee Mfg. Co.
Hercules Powder Co.
International Nickel Co.
Adirondack Elec. Power Co.
American Lt. & Tr. Co.
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.
Pacific Power & Light Co.
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 3669 Broad. 25 Broad St.

ELECTRIC BOAT
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 2622 Rector

Bucyrus Common
Chevrolet Motor Car
Hall Switch & Sig. Com. & Pfd.
Lake Torpedo Boat Co.
Milliken Bros. Stocks & Notes
Rutherford Rubber Co. Com.
Stand. Motor Cons. 6s, 1927
Didrichsen & Co.
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Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Lima Locomotive Corp.
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40 Exchange Place New York
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WE WILL BUY: 25 Galena Sig. Com., 25 Illinois Pipe L., 25 Ohio Oil, 25 South Penn. Oil, 25 S. O. of N. J., 25 Vacuum Oil
WE WILL SELL: 25 Buckeye Pipe L., 25 Crescent Pipe L., 25 Prairie Oil & Gas, 25 Southern P. L., 25 S. O. of N. Y., 25 Union Tank Line
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Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phone 4340-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Am. Light & Traction
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Denver Gas & Elec. 5s
Williams, Dunbar & Coleman
60 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover, N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Irregular in the Curb Market—Bonds Dull and Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 169,618 shares of stock and $12,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 89,410; railroads, 300; oils, 650, and mining, 79,258. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	Alliance Film	17	17	17	17
459	Amer. Zinc	55	55	54½	55
2,000	*Canada Steel	22	23	21¼	21¾
9(0)	*Can. C. & F. pf.	110	110	103	103
28,150	*Can. L. & P.	12⅜	13⅛	10	10¼
3,000	*Central Fdy.	15	16	14½	14⅝
1,400	*Cen. Fdy. pf.	22	26	22	26
700	*Cramp Ship	67	68	66	67
1,700	*Elec. Boat	400	400	320	320
1,000	*Gen. Asph. pf.	350	370	305	310
550	Emer. Phon	15	15	14½	15
365	*Hendee Mfg.	37	37	36	36
	*In. Mer. Mar.				1⅞
250	*In. M. M. pf.	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼
90	Int. Motor	17	17	17	17
10	Int. Motors pf.	40	40	40	40
500	Int. Rubber	7⅛	7½	7	7
1,550	*Int. St. Pu	6½	8	6¼	8
135	Kelly Spr. tr.	183	183	183	186
900	*Lake T. Boat	20	50	20	40
	Le. V. C. S. Co.				180
	Manh. Tran				11
18,200	Mar. of Am	3⅝	4⅝	3⅝	4⅜
	Mut. Pr. Star				7⅝
450	N. Y. Trans	16½	16½	16	16
10	*Fyr. Mfg. Co.	12	12	12	12
500	Rik. & H. Cn	6	6¼	5⅞	6¼
200	Savoy Oil	6	6	6	6
19,200	*Stand. Motor	16	16¾	14⅝	14⅝
700	Sterl. Gum	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
1,000	*St. Jos. Lead	12½	12¾	12⅜	12⅝
1,100	Un. Cig. St., n.	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
	Un. C. St., n. pf.				11⅞
1,500	Un. Fruit	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,200	*Vent. Con. Oil	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
	Wayl'd O. & G.				2½
700	*World Film	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
30	Ill. Pipe Line	136	135	136	+ 1
550	*Int. Pet.	3¼	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
5	Ohio Oil	134	134	134	+ 2
15	Prairie P. L.	157	157	157	— 3
43	St'd O. of Cal.	283	280	283	+10
5	St'd Olof N. Y.	182½	182½	182½	— ½

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	*W'b'sh pf. (a)	42½	42½	42½	42½
200	*W'b'sh pf. (b)	20½	21	20½	21

MINING STOCKS.

1,800	*Alaska Jun.	11½	11¾	11	11⅜
800	*Alta Con. M.	82	82	80	82
3,700	*†Atlanta	31	31	30½	30½
3,000	*†Big Cot'wood	6	6	5½	5½
1,325	Big Ledge Dev.	1¾	2¼	1⅞	2
1,500	*†Booth	48	49	48	49
500	Braden Copper	6⅛	6⅝	6½	6½
1,850	Butte Cop. & Z.	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2⅝
1,400	Caledonia	88	88	86	87
500	Canada Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
206	*Chile Copper	19	19	18¾	18⅞
500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	Crown Reserve	1	1	1	1
3,500	†Dome Mines	22	22	19	19
7,000	*†Emma Cop	34	36	33	35
100	First Nat. Cop.	2	2	2	2
750	†Florence	48	50	48	50
750	Goldfield Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	*†G'dfield Mer.	22	22	21½	21½
100	Gr.-Cananea	40½	40½	40½	40½
700	Howe Sound	3½	3½	3	3
1,300	Jumbo Ext	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6,000	Kennecott Cop.	32⅝	32⅞	32¼	32¾
2,000	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4	4
1,000	†Lone Star	5	5	5	5
300	Magma Copper	12½	12½	12½	12½
500	McIntyre	51	51	51	51
500	†McK.-Dar.	20	20	20	20
800	†Majestic M.	74	75	74	70
800	*Montana Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Mines of A.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
900	New Utah B.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Nip. Mines	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,500	Oro	8	8	7½	8
200	†Sells Mining	25	25	25	25
500	†Silver Nick	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
600	Stand. Sil.-Le.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,800	Stewart	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
14,900	†Success Min.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,900	†Super. Min. Co.	23	23½	22	23½
100	Tono. Belmont	2¼	2½	2½	2½
145	Tonopah Ext	2½	2½	2½	2½
250	Tono. Mining	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½
1,500	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
903	United Verdi	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼
700	*Wasatch	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,700	†West E. Con.	66	66	63	64
625	*White K. Cop. pf.	2½	2½	2½	2½

BOND.

$12,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	116½	117	116	116

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day.

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 27. Bid.	Asked.	July 26. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	½	⅝	½	⅝
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15¼
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	15	15½	15	15½
Inter. Mer. Marine	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
International Nickel	159	161	159	161
Internat. Nickel pf.	103	105	103	105
Int. Steam Pump, pf.	10	14	10	14
Kelly Springfield Tire new 1st pf.	85½	86½	85½	86½
Kelly Springfield Tire new 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
L. V. Coal Sales Co.	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mutual Profit Shar.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Un. Cig. St., new pf.	11½	12	11½	12
Wayland Oil & Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific w. i.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Mo. Pacific w. i. pf.	35	39	35	37
Wabash w. i.	9	10	10	11

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne	27	29	27	29
Butte & New York	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Dia. Black Butte	2	3	2	3
Kewanas	12	13	12	13
La Rose Consolidated	½	½	½	½
Nevada Hills	17	19	18	20
Tuolumne Copper	½	½	½	½
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200
Pierce Oil 6s	73	75	73	75

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅝	102¾	102⅝	102¾
6s	Sept., 1917	103¼	103½	103¼	103½
4½s	June, 1965	101¾	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
4½s	March, 1963	101¾	102	101¾	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s	May, 1957	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s	May, 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s	March, 1964	97½	98½	97½	98¼
4½s	March, 1962	97⅛	98⅛	97⅛	98¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅞	98½	97⅞	98⅞
4½s	March, 1930-60	98	98¼	98	98¼
4s	May, 1958	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94⅝
4s	Nov., 1958	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94⅝
4s	May, 1957	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94⅝
4s	Nov., 1956	93⅝	93⅞	93½	94
4s	Nov., 1955	93⅝	93⅞	93½	94
4s	Nov., 1936	94½		94½	
4s	May, 1917	99¼		99¼	
4s	Nov., 1918	99		99	
4s	May, 1919	98¾		98⅝	
3½s	Nov., 1956	84½	85¼	84½	85¼
3½s	Nov., 1954	84½	85¼	84½	85¼
3½s	May, 1954	84½	85½	84½	85¼

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'23	4	@4¼	4.55	4.45
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½		4.55	4.40
Buff. Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5		4.62	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½		4.95	4.75
Caro., C. & Ohio	1915-'34	5		5.20	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½		4.80	4.65
Chi. & N. W.	1914-'23	4½		4.50	4.35
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½		5.15	4.85
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5		7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5		4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5		5.15	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.55	4.45
Erie	1914-'23	4½@5		5.05	4.85
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	@5	4.90	4.65
Ill. Central	1914-'23	4½@5		4.62	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		4.45	4.25
Mo., K. & Tex.	1914-'23	5		6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5		6.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5		5.05	4.80
North. & West.	1915-'24	4½		4.55	4.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'54	4		5.00	4.75
Penn. Gen. Freight	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.45	4.25
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5		5.75	5.00
Seab'd Air Line	1914-'23	5		5.10	4.80
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5		5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½		4.60	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5		5.10	4.80

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	109	105	110
American Cigar pf.	97	99	98	99
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young, pf.	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F.	165	175	165	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	195	185	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	345	355	345	353
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	118½	120½	118¼	120¼

CENTURY INCREASES CAPITAL

6,500 Shares Sold to Syndicate Will Be Offered to Stockholders.

The Century Bank, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, which last week took over the Security Bank, Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, has increased its capital and surplus by $1,170,000 by the sale of 6,500 shares of stock at $180 a share. A syndicate purchased the entire block of stock at 180, and next week this stock will be offered to the stockholders of the Century Bank at the same figure. The revised statement of the Century Bank as of last Saturday included the deposits of the Security Bank, which were taken over in the merger. Capital and surplus is now $2,275,765, and deposits are $23,316,356. The capital stock alone is $1,250,000.

Under the terms of the merger the stockholders of the Security Bank did not get a fixed price for their shares, as was stated last week. They will get their pro rata share of the assets when the Security Bank is liquidated. It is understood that it will require six months to complete the liquidation and that the average amount of business done by the bank in these six months will constitute the basis of the settlement. The new stock of the Century will not be offered to the stockholders of the Security Bank.

An increase in the capital of the Century was necessary under the New York banking laws, which require an additional $100,000 capitalization for each branch maintained by a bank. The Security Bank had eight branches. One branch, at Third Avenue and 106th Street, was abandoned by the new owners. Thus the seven branches alone required additional capital of $700,000. The State Banking Department, it is understood, favored the raising of additional capital to put the merged banks on an even better footing.

The Century Bank will maintain headquarters in its present quarters at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street. It will have eleven branches for the present, but it is understood that one of these branches, because of proximity to one of the old Century Bank branches, will later be dropped. The branches are at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 2 West Thirty-third Street, Third Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, Lexington Avenue and 125th Street, Lenox Avenue and 116th Street, Bowery and Grand Street, 345 Grand Street, Ninth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Second Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, Warren and Greenwich Streets, and Broadway and 104th Street.

Harden L. Crawford will remain as President of the enlarged bank. R. I. Brewster, R. Ross Appleton, and Bradley Martin, who were connected with the old Security Bank, have been made Vice Presidents of the Century Bank. George P. Kennedy and C. Stanley Mitchell are the other Vice Presidents. Louis G. Kaufman, President of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, is Chairman of the board.

HARD YEAR FOR B. R. T.

Only Acquisition of Coney Island Co. Saves It from Setback.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, including returns from its newly acquired Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company, for the year ended June 30, earned $26,427,000 gross, an increase of $369,000 over the previous year. The net earnings increased $196,856. The new line was acquired in January, 1914.

Taken by itself, however, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company suffered a setback in earnings, the first time that the earnings of the old lines failed to show an increase over a preceding year. A number of causes contributed to the falling off, according to the report, including business depression, unemployment, a tendency toward economy, and the order of the Public Service Commission whereby the points of transfer on surface lines were increased from 721 to 1,008.

"The first year under this order," says the report, "shows an increase of 10,552,274 transfer passengers carried, and a decrease of 2,141,700 cash passengers."

Operating expenses increased nearly $966,000. Of this amount $257,500 went toward trainmens' wages and $456,000 to maintenance of way and structure and for buying equipment.

The accumulated surplus on June 30, after paying 6 per cent. in dividends on the capital stock, was $10,621,966, an increase of $889,377.

There were 1,323 fewer accidents on the system in 1915 than in 1914.

The company's stock is in the hands of 8,833 holders, an increase of 2,514 over last year.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of July show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Six roads	$1,645,580+$122,078
Ten roads	4,916,801— 423,005
Total (16) roads	6,505,381— 300,927

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross earn.	26,427,687	25,958,250	24,152,288
Op. expenses	14,900,381	13,994,553	12,833,456
Net earn.	11,467,306	11,563,697	11,318,832
Other income	438,715	451,772	339,947
Total income	11,906,020	12,015,469	11,658,779
Chgs. & tax	6,393,459	6,690,764	7,161,851
Surplus	5,512,561	5,315,705	4,496,928

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for June—

Gross	100,880	202,488	194,428
Net after tax	26,986	40,142	36,388
12 mos. gross	2,215,773	2,598,760	2,560,890
Net after tax	253,405	347,018	394,575

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT for June—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	331,977	317,780	14,197
Net	131,036	118,235	12,843
Sur. aft. chgs.	78,594	67,235	11,359
Bal. af. pf. div.	62,272	52,144	10,128
6 mos. gross	1,756,652	1,721,701	34,951
Net	655,005	662,065	*7,060
Sur. af. chgs.	346,540	360,230	*13,690
Bal. af. pf. div.	248,805	270,113	*21,508

*Decrease.

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	23,843,905	24,255,812	23,927,179
Exp. & tax	13,577,432	14,220,245	14,205,753
Net earn.	9,960,172	9,956,567	9,721,423
Interest	2,259,471	2,161,696	1,728,222
Rentals	7,364,996	7,364,634	7,363,618
Sink. fund	120,000	120,000	120,000
Total chgs.	9,744,468	9,646,331	9,211,840
Surplus	221,704	310,235	509,582

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for June—

Gross	4,473,560	5,232,400	5,147,098
Net after tax	1,139,435	773,172	1,189,242
12 mos. gross	62,199,510	70,750,997	68,529,480
Net after tax	13,400,055	16,310,938	17,855,715

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO. for the quarter ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net earnings	$271,373	$150,979	$339,301
Int. on bonds	72,285	77,769	82,590
Sinking fund	93,038	87,810	82,785
Surplus	106,050	*14,396	173,925

Year ended June 30:

Net earnings	1,619,600	766,015	1,132,212
Int. on bonds	295,810	310,200	337,470
Sinking fund	365,638	351,240	324,030
Surplus	958,161	104,515	470,712

*Deficit.

Net current assets as of June 30, 1915, were $10,147,459. Bonds in hands of public, $4,819,000.

CENTRAL LEATHER CO. for the quarter ended June 30—

Total income	2,547,230	2,373,721	2,144,598
Gen. exp. and misc. loss	869,199	869,305	739,402
Interest	439,552	459,552	468,829
Total deduc.	1,328,751	1,328,857	1,208,231
Net income	1,224,823	1,044,864	936,366
Preferred div.	532,732	532,732	532,732
Surplus	692,091	462,132	353,634

Six months ended June 30:

Total income	4,869,146	5,185,708	4,673,650
Gen. exp. and misc. loss	1,764,413	1,743,358	1,487,551
Interest	919,104	919,104	963,631
Total deduc.	2,683,517	2,662,462	2,451,182
Net income	2,191,973	2,523,246	2,222,476
Preferred div.	1,165,464	1,165,464	1,165,464
Surplus	1,026,509	1,357,782	1,057,012

HERCULES POWDER CO. for the six months ended June 30—

Gross	4,906,350	3,981,993	3,633,460
*Net	1,277,088	645,119	653,206
Int. and pf. div	210,630	190,211	185,000
Surplus	1,066,458	445,008	458,207

*After deducting all expenses incident to manufacture and sales, ordinary and extraordinary repairs, &c.

Paris Market Eases Off.

PARIS, July 27.—Prices were easy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs for cash. Exchange on London 26 francs 87½ centimes.

WAGE EARNERS SAVING MORE

Building and Loan Associations' Assets Up $108,860,897 in 1914.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The building and loan associations of the United States increased their assets more than $100,000,000 in 1914, marking a growth of 8.72 per cent. over the previous year, according to the annual report of H. F. Cellarius of Cincinnati, Secretary of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations, made here today at the twenty-third annual meeting. Secretary Cellarius continued:

"Considering the fact that this period included nearly six months of the great war in Europe, during which time there also existed in this country an industrial depression more or less severe, this showing speaks volumes for the thrift and saving habits of the wage-earning classes of our citizens, who are the chief patrons of these institutions.

"Hard times apparently have stimulated an enforced economy; have required a reduction of unnecessary expenses, which in times of great prosperity are usually on the increase, and have brought home to the people the necessity of conserving their resources. As a result they are saving as much or more in proportion than they did during more prosperous periods.

"There are in the United States 6,612 building and loan associations, with a membership of 5,103,435, and assets aggregating $1,337,340,636. This is an increase over last year of 183 associations, 267,402 members and $108,860,897 in assets. The average amount due each member is $437.36, as against $440.16, the amount shown last year."

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat trade seems impressed with the possibility of some calamity overtaking the Spring wheat crop before it is harvested, and during yesterday's session there was a general tendency to cover outstanding short contracts. Price changes were irregular at times and the market was nervous and more or less feverish, but toward the close of the day the undertone was firm, and final quotations were ⅛c to 1⅛c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.17@$1.18, and No. 2 hard, $1.22½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.14½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September			1.15½	1.13⅝	1.00

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.13¼	1.11¾	1.12⅝	1.11⅝	92½
September	1.08⅝	1.06½	1.08⅛	1.06½	92⅞
December	1.10⅛	1.08½	1.10⅛	1.08½	95⅜

CORN.

The market for corn developed pronounced firmness and closed with net gains of ½@1⅛c. In the local cash market, No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 91¼c, prompt shipment, and there was comparatively little Argentine corn for sale.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	80	78¼	80	78¾	74½
Sept.	74⅞	74	74⅞	74⅝	71⅞
Dec.	64⅛	63¾	64⅜	63¾	61¾

OATS.

The oats market was nervous and somewhat irregular, but toward the close developed strength, and final quotations were ⅝@1⅛c net higher. The local cash market was steady; standard, quoted at 64½c; No. 2 white, 65c; No. 3 white, 64c; No. 4 white, 63½c; fancy clipped white, 37@38c; ordinary clipped white, 35½@36½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	53⅝	51¼	53⅛	51⅞	37
Sept.	38¼	37⅞	38⅛	37⅝	36¾
Dec.	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	39¼	38⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market again showed weakness under continued heavy liquidating sales, but on the decline shorts were good buyers and prices rallied and closed steady to firm. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 12,000; estimated for Wednesday, 24,000. Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 11,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	7.85	7.67	7.85	7.85	10.22
October	7.95	7.80	7.95	7.95	10.30
Ribs—					
September	9.52	9.32	9.45	9.50	12.05
October	9.50	9.32	9.42	9.50	11.57
Pork—					
September	13.50	13.15	13.50	13.35	
October	13.65	13.32	13.65	13.52	20.32

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was inactive, and after showing some heaviness early in the day prices rallied late with lard and closed at net unchanged to 3 points lower.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			6.00@6.10	6.03
July			6.06@6.10	6.08
August	6.07	6.07	6.05@6.07	6.08
September	6.06	6.05	6.03@6.05	6.07
October	6.06	6.06	6.06@6.08	6.08
November			6.00@6.02	6.06
December	6.06	6.03	6.03@6.07	6.05
January	6.10	6.07	6.09@6.11	6.11
February	6.18	6.16	6.16@6.18	6.15

COFFEE.

Developments in the coffee market recently have not been to the liking of those who were carrying long contracts in the expectation of higher prices, and during yesterday's session there was a tendency to liquidate long accounts by discouraged longs. Total sales consisted of only 15,500 bags, but the pressure was sufficient to carry values down 8 to 14 points, with list prices at about the low of the day. The local spot market was inactive and barely steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¼c.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July			6.80@6.85	6.90
August			6.70@6.75	6.80
September	6.70	6.63	6.62@6.64	6.73
October			6.64@6.65	6.75
November			6.66@6.67	6.79
December	6.77	6.70	6.68@6.69	6.82
January			6.73@6.79	6.85
February			6.79@6.80	6.89
March	6.90	6.85	6.85@6.86	6.94
April			6.89@6.91	6.97
May	6.98	6.98	6.94@6.96	7.04
June	7.04	7.04	6.99@7.00	7.09

SUGAR.

Continued dullness in the spot and refined sugar situation caused further liquidation today in futures, and first prices were 1 point higher to 10 points lower, with sales on the call, 7,200 tons. Toward the close there were reports that refiners were bidding 3⅝c for any position, and short covering sent prices upward, the market closing 4 points higher to 1 point lower. Sales for the day, 19,850 tons.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July			3.49@3.51	3.50
August	3.50	3.45	3.49@3.51	3.50
September	3.55	3.48	3.54@3.55	3.55
October	3.60	3.54	3.59@3.61	3.60
November	3.55	3.50	3.54@3.55	3.50
December	3.40	3.35	3.39@3.40	3.35
January	3.08	3.05	3.06@3.08	3.05
February	3.08	3.03	3.06@3.08	3.05
March	3.04	3.04	3.03@3.10	3.08
April			3.12@3.14	3.11
May	3.20	3.15	3.20@3.22	3.15
June			3.22@3.23	3.20

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 78,799 packages. Supplies have come forward very freely, and a good deal of stock has accumulated. The public warehouses have taken care of a moderate quantity, but the freezer room is now very limited, some houses being unable to care for any more stock. This has tended to check speculative buying. Local consumption and requirements are always very moderate at this season of the year, but we have had a very fair out-of-town trade. Prices

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Peremptory Auction Sale of the entire high-grade stock of one of the best-known importers, consisting of

SILKS, WOOLENS, LACES, TRIMMINGS,

LINGERIE AND SILK UNDERWEAR, SCARFS, SHAWLS, LAMBREQUINS, FANCY BUTTONS, POCKETBOOKS, SWISS SILKS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,

Will Sell Today, Wednesday, July 28th, commencing at 10:30 A. M., at salesrooms,

15-17 Mercer St., Near Canal St., N. Y. C.

NOTICE: This entire offering consists of the highest class merchandise, and warrants the attention of all dealers trading in this line. Every lot will be sold strictly without reserve. For further information telephone Spring 4299.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,

520-522 BROADWAY.

Tel. 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.

To-day, Wednesday, July 28th, 10:30 A. M., Special Peremptory Auction Sale Without Limit or Reserve Selected and Seasonable Offering Men's, Youths' & Children's High Class

Clothing

Consisting of Men's and Youths' Suits, Overcoats, Trousers, Children's Knicker & Novelty Suits, Overcoats, Reefers.

SALVAGE SALE.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Tomorrow, Thursday, July 29, '15, 10:30 A. M., At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y., Entire Stock of a Dress Manufacturer of Philadelphia, Pa.,

95% IN PERFECT CONDITION.

75,000 YARDS PIECE GOODS

200 Doz. Ladies' House Dresses, 1,000 Ladies' Skirts.

Entire stock very slightly damaged by water only.

$15,000 VALUATION

High-Grade Stock Imported and Domestic

Trimmings

DRESSMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

ORIENTAL BUGLE & SPANGLE ROBES.

Frank Jacobovitz, Max Schwartz, Auctrs.

Sell To-morrow, Thursday, July 29, 10:30 A.M., 10 Lispenard St.; nr. W. B'way.

SILKS AND WOOLENS.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

VELVET & SILK RIBBONS & NOVELTIES.

Tel. 2950 Franklin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stock, Raw Material, Machinery, and Fixtures of Jewelry Factory and Rhinestone Novelty Works. Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, sells by public auction, on Thursday, July 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, 106-112 Spring Street, New York City, 1 Block West of B'way, large unmanufactured Stock, consists of large quantity of Rhinestones in original packages and assorted sizes from 1 to 28; colored Jewels of various descriptions for the manufacturing of jewelry, such as Carbuncles, Doublets, Roses; in full tin polishes, and second qualities in Turquoise, Pearls, Sapphires, Opals, Coral, Carolines, Amethysts, Topaz, Rubies and Emerald Colors. Large amount of Chatops, first quality, sizes 6 to 20. Meshbags and Leather Bag Frames, Unfinished Vanity Cases, Bag Fittings, Brass Jewelry Ornaments, Fittings, Settings in Strip form, also Meshbags, Leather Bags, Barrettes, Ornaments, Combs, and Hairpins, some mounted and plain; also embroidered Emblems. Machinery consists of Model Ring Mesh Machine with patent rights lately issued, Adams Automatic Press, Power Presses, 2 Sets Vanity Case Dyes complete, Cigarette Frame Dyes and Chucks, U. S. Gas Furnace, large size Sterling Tables, complete, with Blow Pipes, Tables, Chairs, Oak Office Partition, Desks, Wall Cases, Counters, etc. Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith, Samuel Marx, auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite R 120-2,126. Tel. 6911-6912-7604-7606 Barclay.

ASSIGNEE SALE

Stock, Plant and Fixtures

—OF—

M. GREENSTEIN & CO.,

Manufacturers of Ladies' Hats, consisting of large line of velvets, felt, silk corduroys, silks, satins, plushes, linings, linens, buckram, trimmings, braids, hats, hat shapes, cotton, etc. A large lot of RIBBONS and STRAW BRAIDS in original packages. Also

UP-TO-DATE PLANT,

Comprising 3 Hydraulic Presses, 18 and 21 inch; 9 Hat Presses; Aluminum and Spelter Dies, Moulds, Special Machines, Straw Stitching Machines, Lining Machines, Wiring Machines, 60 Straw Machines, Singer Machines, Power Tables, 3 Motors, new Eastman Electric Cutting Machine, Braiding Machines, etc., etc. Also

OFFICE FIXTURES

Very fine Partition and Wall Case, Desks, Chairs, Time Clock, Typewriter, Safe, etc.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,

Sells To-day, Wednesday, July 28th, 1915, At 10:30 A. M.,

AT 596 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The above stock, fixtures and machinery, in large lots to the trade.

SAM KANNEY, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction on Wednesday, July 28, 1915, at 10 A. M., at 818 Westchester Ave., Borough of Bronx: 1 buffet, 1 closet, 1 table, and 6 chairs, covered by chattle mortgage made by L. Brown to A. S. Dorfman & Co., dated Oct. 24, 1914. By order of GINZBURG & PICKER, Attorneys for Mortgagee, 116 Nassau St., New York City.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28TH, 1915,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

FOR ACCT. OF EXECUTORS.

50 shs. Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.

30 shs. International Postal Supply Co., of N. Y.

20 shs. New York-Westbury Co.

FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

87 shs. Homestead Bank.

5 shs. Title Estate & Mortgage Co.

$7,000 National Light, Heat & Power Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1947.

$5,000 City of New Orleans Improvement 4 p. c. Bds., 1942.

$3,000 Cicero Gas Co. 5 p. c. Gen. & Ref. Bds., 1932.

$5,000 Western Casualty & Guaranty Co. 6 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1937.

26 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

300 shs. Northern Pacific R. R. Co. (unassented.)

15 shs. Columbia Trust Co.

5 shs. Franklin Trust Co.

25 Milligrams more or less of Radium Salts.

$1,000 Consolidated Nevada-Utah Corpn., 6 p. c. Convt. Bds., 1922-1927.

1,141 shs. Gardner Crusher Co. preferred.

3,808 shs. Gardner Crusher Co. common.

100 shs. New York Railways Co.

25 shs. German-American Insurance Co.

5,500 shs. Ohio Copper Co.

$10,000 Ohio Copper Co. 6 p. c. Bds., due 1917.

$10,000 Bingham Centry Rwy. 1st. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., due 1948.

700 shs. Utah Copper Co. pref.

$3,300 Bond & Mtge. of Louise M. Grueling, dated Mar. 17, 1915, payable in instalments Int. 6 p. c., lien on premises known as Plot 51, Sec. A, Map of Great Neck Estates, Nassau County, N. Y., subject to 1st Mtge. of $11,000 and int., payable in installments.

$2,924 Bond and Mtge. of Geraldine S. Delamater, dated Sept. 11, 1912, payable Sept. 11, 1915, Int. 6 p. c., lien on premises known as Plot 228, Sec. B, Map of Great Neck Estates, Nassau County, N. Y., subject to 1st Mtge. of $11,000 and int.

$1,000 Bond and Mtge. of Margaret Elizabeth McNair, dated Dec. 29, 1911, to secure sum of $4,500, reduced to $1,000 and int., lien on premises known as Plot 495, Sec. B, Map of Great Neck Estates, Nassau County, N. Y., subject to a right, if any, of Paul J. Exner Co. to a participation of 1-3 thereof, and to a 1st Mtge. of $9,000, payable in installments, int. 6 p. c.

$970 Bond and Mtge. of Anton J. Maier, dated April 7, 1913, to secure sum of $1,650, reduced to $970, payable April 7, 1915, int. 6 p. c., lien on premises E. S. Maple St., 175 ft. N. Hillside Ave., Great Neck, Nassau County, N. Y., 50x100 ft.

$4,000 Bond and Mtge. of Bay View Realty Co., dated July 31, 1914, not recorded, payable July 31, 1917, int. 6 p. c., lien on premises known as Plot 20, Sec. B, Map of Bayside Park, Queens County, subject to Mtge. of $6,000 under foreclosure.

$1,000 Bond and Mtge. of Bay View Realty Co., dated July 31, 1914, payable July 31, 1917, int. 6 p. c., lien on premises Lots 1 to 4 inclusive, Blk. 39, Map Fairmount Land Co., Hackensack, Bergen Co., N. J.

$700 Bond and Mtge. of Bay View Realty Co., dated July 31, 1914, payable July 31, 1917, int. 6 p. c., lien on premises known as Lot 25 and Southerly 25 ft. of Lot 24, Blk. 4, Map Central Land Co., Bergen County, N. J.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CORDUROY.—Will pay cash; No. 500, Julliard, or Boyd's, navy, brown, wine. Jacobs Bros., 124 West 19th St. 5086 Chelsea.

CONCERN starting punch board business wants combination premium sets; communicate by circular or letter. E 209 Times Downtown.

OPEN TO BUY FOR CASH.—QUANTITIES OF WOOL CHIFFON, PANAMA, BLACK AND NAVY. THOMAS POSNER & BRO., 51 GREENE ST.

WANTED—Jobs in Spring wool suits and silk dresses. Milton Lichtenstein & Co., Resident Buyers, 1170 5th Av.

JOBBER LOOKING AT suits, coats, and dresses, 1,161 Broadway, Room 404.

JOBBER LOOKING AT ladies' suits, 22 West 28th St., sixth floor.

JOBBER SEEKING popular-priced dresses; cloths, silks, combinations. 36 West 33d St., Room 503.

SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—Submit popular-priced samples, serges, and novelties. 136 5th Av., third floor.

WELL-KNOWN cloak house will look at stylish, well-made coats; write for appointment. X 275 Times Annex.

BLOCH PURCHASING CO. will look at Fall coats Wednesday morning. Room 515, 1,270 Broadway.

L. P. LABORITE CO., Manchester, N. H., will look at Fall coats Wednesday morning. Room 515, 1,270 Broadway.

LOOKING AT FALL SAMPLES, dresses, skirts. Call all week. Queen, 25 W. 27th.

CONTRACTORS with samples of waists. Apply between 3 and 5 P. M., 19 West 24th St., 12th Floor.

600 DRESSES to close out; white and colors; variety materials and models. Waldorf Manufacturing Co., 34 West 27th St.

900 CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 6 to 14 years, to close out at sacrifice. Dorothy Dainty Dress Co., 11 East 22d St.

JOBS of ladies' and misses' plush and pile fabric coats, to close out. Ulin Brothers, 54 West 3d St.

WE HAVE JERSEY SPORT COATS, also other coats in fancy materials, to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8-10 West 19th St.

WE HAVE 1,200 wash dresses to close out at a very low figure. Philip Mark & Co., 71 West 23d St. Telephone Gramercy 4414.

100 LADIES' linen auto coats, to close out at a price. L. Felsenheld, Raincoat Specialist, 20 West 17th St.

200 WASH DRESSES, close out $1 each. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

JOBS IN COTTON DRESSES to close out. $1.00 and up. Vassar Dress Co., 39 W. 32d.

WASH DRESSES, $1, formerly $2.75 to $6.50. Silverman Dress Co., 39 West 32d St.

EMBROIDERY PLANT FOR SALE. Consisting of eight (8) modern Schiffli machines with all equipments; can be seen in operation; will sacrifice to quick buyer. F. Savage, 1,123 Broadway.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. 2950 Franklin.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

Help and Situations Wanted.

WANTED, responsible party to take entire output of manufacturer of HIGH-GRADE SPRING NEEDLE KNIT BATHING SUITS, JERSEY SWEATER COATS, AND JERSEY CLOTH. Box E 211 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced, to carry strong line of silk dresses for city and office trade; commission basis. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th St.

SALESMAN or SALESWOMAN to sell new, good article for infants' wear on commission. X 292 Times Annex.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED cloak and suit buyer desires connection with resident office or jobber; first-class reference. W 20 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Monday ....3¼@3½
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Appeals in Customs Cases.

The Treasury Department is to appeal from two recent decisions of the Board of General Appraisers. In one the board held that certain needle folders which had been assessed with duty at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, were, with the exception of a bodkin in each folder, free from duty. The other case has to do with a decision that a manifest clerical error was shown by the record because the importers failed to reduce the foreign currency in accordance with the published value of foreign coins. The Assistant Attorney General hopes to be able to convince the court that the error was not "manifest" within the meaning of the administrative section of the tariff law.

Staple Gingham Prices Named.

Amory, Browne & Co. of this city yesterday priced Lancaster staple ginghams on the basis of 6¼ cents, at which price they will charge up all "at value" orders and accept further orders for moderate quantities of goods for Fall delivery. Jarvis & Prankard, selling agents for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, very recently made known the fact that the staple ginghams turned out by the Amoskeag Company will be sold for the coming season on the basis of 6¾ cents, and that eight-ounce staple ticklings will be sold on the basis of 11½ cents. These goods have been "at value" for quite a while, and those previously ordered on that basis will be charged at the figures given. It was said yesterday at the office of the selling agents that it was not known just now when prices would be made on fancy ginghams. The prices named on staple ginghams, as shown above, came somewhat as a shock to certain sellers of these goods, some of whom had, because of the dyestuff situation, looked for an advance of at least a quarter of a cent a yard on them.

Little Doing in Gray Goods.

Though a little more inquiry for gray goods was reported in the local market yesterday than on Monday, not a great deal of business was put through. That which was done was more or less of a straggling nature, and it was pretty generally admitted by sellers that none of the sales made was sizeable enough to deserve comment. As usual, when an unsteadying influence is at work on the market, buyers turned the bulk of their attention toward getting goods for the late deliveries at spot prices. This kind of bargaining, however, did not appeal to the selling contingent. Prices, which continued to be very largely nominal, follow:

39-inch, 50-80s	5½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5½c
39-inch, 72-76s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	*6c	27-inch, 64-60s	2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	3½c

*Asked.

Clothing Demand Still Dull.

The clothing trade is still suffering from what is generally believed to be a belated demand. Some of the leading houses have not done over 75 per cent. of their normal Fall business as yet, and they put dull conditions down to late buying. Clothing today, as one prominent manufacturer said, is sold cheaper than it ever was and the longer buying is put off the more the retailers will have to pay. Woolens have gone up, the price of labor has increased and dyes are scarcely obtainable at any price. It is generally believed that there will be a rush of merchandise at the last minute and this will undoubtedly tend to send up prices. In the style hints for next Spring that are just beginning to appear, the one credited with most chance of successful exploitation is the narrow lapel. Buyers connected with responsible houses in this city seem to be favorably inclined toward this innovation.

Importers Postpone Meeting.

Carl W. Stern, Vice Chairman of the Hotel Biltmore Executive Committee of Importers, announced late yesterday that it had been decided to postpone the general meeting of merchants called for today to consider the setting of German and Austrian merchandise into this country. Mr. Stern said that, in view of the action of Sir Edward Grey in cabling Secretary of State Lansing that a supplemental note is to be forwarded to the American Government, it had been decided to await its receipt before making further efforts to secure a modification of the British embargo. The Vice Chairman also stated that he had received information from London by cable which further emphasized the desirability of delaying action by merchants here. After the supplemental British note has been made public, the importers will decide whether renewed protests are necessary.

For Central American Trade.

E. C. Porter, agent in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, announced yesterday that Garrard Harris, a special agent of the bureau, who has been investigating the trade conditions in Central America for the last six months, will be at the New York office, room 400, Custom House, for a short time. Mr. Harris is expected to arrive tomorrow morning and to remain until Aug. 6. He is particularly interested in the development of the exportation of cotton sacks to Central America. There is a large demand for sacks of this kind on account of the elimination of jute bags. Mr. Harris will be very glad to confer with the representatives of any firm who are interested in Central American trade during his stay in New York.

Baggage Valuation Bother.

Under the Cummins law, which compels a proper valuation of baggage carried on railroads, the traveling salesman is up against a difficult proposition. The sample trunks which he carries, if he is representing a clothing firm, contain only coats and piece goods swatches. The task of placing a value on the coats is almost impossible, and yet overvaluation or undervaluation in case of damage or loss renders the salesman guilty of a misdemeanor. The coats might be figured on cost of material and manufacturing, yet they would not bring the price arrived at in this way if the attempt were made to sell them separately from the vest and trousers. The sample swatches might be worth intrinsically only 20 or 25 cents apiece, but their value to the salesman is much greater, since he derives his entire business from them. No account is taken under the Cummins amendment of the floating insurance policies which are taken out by a firm to cover the risk its goods run in transit.

Underwear Demand Slack.

Reports from local jobbers indicate that retailers are not doing overmuch just now in the shape of buying underwear, either for current or Fall needs, though better business in the heavier merchandise is believed to be about due. With Fall stocks not yet very well broken, there is little incentive for the jobber to duplicate much, and this is keeping business limited in the primary end of the market. The erratic course of the cotton market and the wide range of prices on lightweight goods for next Spring are keeping jobbing buyers more or less inactive, which means that the selling agents are having a rather quiet time of it for the present. Just when earnest buying for the new season will set in is a puzzle that a good many men in the underwear trade would like to be able to solve.

Hard Coal a Little More Active.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the closing of the month has brought a little more activity to the hard coal trade, as is usually the case. It adds that mining operations are still limited to three and four days a week at most collieries, and that even at this rate the market is not taking the entire output. The companies are putting their surplus on the stock piles and the individuals are bringing theirs to tidewater or holding it in cars until a buyer can be found. To many people in the bituminous trade the situation is beginning to take on a somewhat brighter aspect. This is not because of any particular improvement in the spot demand, for that is extremely light, but for one reason or another a considerable number of consumers are asking for a little more coal on their contracts.

Votes for Salesmen Amendment.

The Far Western Travelers' Association has notified its members that through the efforts of Leon Meyer, Chairman of the Votes for Salesmen Committee, the Constitutional Convention at Albany has unanimously adopted an amendment to allow traveling men to register and vote while away from their homes. The Legislature, which will convene in November, will vote on the appropriate bill for this amendment, and the association has reason to believe that the members of the Legislature are in accord with the movement. The progress made by the salesmen's association in obtaining the right to vote while away from home is said to have interested many officials, and it is understood that a similar movement will be taken up in that quarter.

What the Holes Were For.

A local jobber told yesterday of an amusing incident in which a recently appointed hosiery buyer figured. Very recently a woman came into the store that man buys for with some hose she had bought for her husband, complaining that in all of them there were little holes, which she thought had been caused by dropped stitches. The buyer looked at the goods and, while he did not think the holes were caused by defective stitches, he did not know why they were there. He took the goods back from the woman and took the matter up with the jobber. The latter pointed out to him that the holes were used by the German manufacturers of the hose to designate the sizes, the idea being to prevent their getting mixed in the dying process. In this case there were five holes, just below the ribbed top of the hose, which meant that they were size 11, for the first hole means size 9, the second 9½, and so on. This way of marking women's goods is also used, though in this case the first hole means size 8, and the holes are less conspicuously placed.

Spring Dress Goods Buying.

The mills that have opened up their Spring lines of dress goods for the jobbing trade are reported to be doing a very fair business. The almost total lack of foreign competition has had a stimulating effect on the sales of domestics. From what the jobbers are buying it would appear that little in the way of novelty will feature the operations for the new season, the demand still setting in for gabardines, poplins and whipcords. The market will not be opened generally until about the middle of next month or even later, some of the large corporation mills showing a disposition to delay matters.

DUTIES ON WAR BOOKLETS.

Victorian League Pamphlets Come Near Being Forfeited.

Judge Fischer, sitting as a reappraisement official, yesterday settled a dispute between the Cunard Steamship Company, Limited, and the local customs authorities regarding the entry values of booklets dealing with phases of the European war. The pamphlets, numbering several thousand, contain speeches by Premier Asquith, David Lloyd George, British "eyewitness," and Harold Cox on the "Economic Strength of Great Britain."

It appears that the pamphlets were gathered in England by the Victorian League and consigned to the Cunard Company, which undertook to bring them over and distribute them gratuitously in the United States. When the consignment reached the Federal Public Stores, Appraiser Teague decided that the pamphlets were heavily undervalued and the advanced entered values above the seizure point, which under the present tariff is 75 per cent. Collector Malone indorsed this action, and in the usual procedure would have initiated proceedings looking to the forfeiture of the booklets to the Government.

John Francis Strauss, attorney for the Cunard Company, took an appeal for a reappraisement, which acted as a stay. Mr. Strauss told the General Appraiser that, while the pamphlets recited the prices at which they might be purchased by the stationery trade, they were not controlling in the matter of fixing a foreign market value, as eventually the pamphlets were gathered up by the Victorian League wherever found and sent to this country for free distribution to influence American sentiment as to the merits of the war.

Judge Fischer said yesterday that he found the pamphlets to be reprints, and, as their cost was not as great as the first edition, he believed they should be allowed to enter at values lower than those fixed by the Appraiser. Accordingly the General Appraiser raised the entered values just below the seizure point, thus reversing the penalty of seizure accruing under the appraisement made by Mr. Sague. Mr. Strauss said there was no suggestion of fraud in the prices at which the pamphlets had been entered, and the same statement was made by Martin T. Baldwin of Assistant Attorney General Hanson's office, who appeared for the Government. The Government will not take an appeal, and the case will be settled by the Cunard Company's paying the increased duties and penalties.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Tuesday, August 3rd, 2 P. M.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, COURT HOUSE, NEWARK, N. J.

OLYMPIC AMUSEMENT PARK.

This valuable property, comprising approximately twenty-five acres at Irvington, N. J., fully equipped as an Amusement Park, will be sold at Auction on the above date. Full particulars as to land values, encumbrances, and business done will be furnished on application.

Inspection of property invited.

ALFRED B. VAN LIEW,

Trustee in Bankruptcy.

HERMAN H. A. SCHMIDT,

810 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 19th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against 350 BAGS SHELL PEANUTS upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure, and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of sections Food and Drugs Act of the United States Revised Statutes, June 30th, 1906.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building on August 4th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned. THOS. D. McCARTY, United States Marshal.

July 19th, 1915.

H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 21st, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against THREE KEGS OF BUTTER upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of section Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on August 11th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned. THOS. D. McCARTY, United States Marshal.

July 21st, 1915.

H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

400 LOTS Edgemere Crest 7 HOUSES

EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND

In response to urgent requests from inquirers for more time to investigate, we have persuaded the owners of Edgemere Crest to postpone the sale of the remainder of their 400 lots and 7 houses at the ruinous prices at which we have been forced to sell them to date.

Some of the very best lots and two houses remain unsold.

Every one must be disposed of, as the Company must be liquidated.

The Sale Continues

FRIDAY & SATURDAY NIGHTS, July 30th & 31st,

rain or shine, in the wooden-floored, electric lighted tent on Edgemere Avenue near Edgemere Station, L. I. R. R.

For further particulars 'phone Rector 3093—or see

MORGENTHAU JR & FITZJAMES E. BROWNE

ASSOCIATE AUCTIONEERS

111 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PROSPECT LEASING COMPANY, INC.—Judge Mayer has granted an extension of ten days for the Prospect Leasing Company, Inc., which operated the Hotel St. Andrew at Broadway and Seventy-second Street, to answer the bankruptcy petition filed against it on July 16. The company is planning an adjustment with creditors. The company has a lease of the hotel of fourteen years and all the furnishings and fixtures, valued at $50,000, are pledged as security for the lease.

JACOB STERLING.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Sterling, men's furnishings, 1,378 Boston Road, by J. Singheimer & Son, $108; Harold W. MacManus, $103; Oscar Mirants, $204, and Samuel Friedman, $180.

MISHKIN & GROSSMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Mishkin & Grossman, cloaks, 146 West Twenty-fifth Street, by S. Hyman Company, $547; L. Finkelstein & Sons, $127, and S. Naitove & Co., $16. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,500.

EUGENIA FALCO, 71½ Mulberry Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,245 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the Atlantic Fish Market at 287 Eighth Avenue.

TIDEWATER STANDARD COMPANY, 16 East Thirty-third Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $27,166 and assets of $1,028.

I. TANENBLATT & CO., umbrella handles, 411 East Eighth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,661 and assets of $5,353.

HERSON & GARSON, tailors' trimmings, 442 Third Avenue, filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,745 and assets of $2,089.

JAMES B. MARTIN.—Harry Zalkin has been appointed receiver for James B. Martin, furniture, 2,417 Eighth Avenue, bond, $900. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $2,000.

E. GEORGE SCHEER, shirtwaists, 1,580 Broadway, has assigned to Moses H. Rothstein.

DIATKIN & WALD, painters' supplies, 1,428 Amsterdam Avenue, have assigned to Monte London.

NIKOLAUS WREDE, 1,019 Boston Road, a confectioner, has assigned to Henry Wacker.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 27.—The Galland Henning Pneumatic Mailing Drum Manufacturing Company, holding an unsatisfied civil court judgment of $374.83 against the Badger Concrete Mixer Company, has petitioned the Circuit Court for receivership, alleging that it has assets of not less than $20,000.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Harry D. Clark, clerk, bankrupt; debts, $16,000; assets, $500. William S. Kingsbury, assistant Superintendent of Construction, San Diego, bankrupt; debts, $7,000; assets, $4,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Armington, Henry A.—J. F. Fargo	$703.21
Allen, John R.—National Nassau Bank of New York	271.25
Alt, Charles—J. Bohn et al	7,620.42
Braune, Paul—F. Fuger	293.06
Bennett, John, or B. S. Bennett—R. T. Fairchild	236.65
Blutstein, Max and Philip—Airo Waist Co.	144.95
Butler, Harry V.—Saks & Co.	105.33
Brady, Thomas J.—Same	153.81
Caram, Pedro—H. H. Graff	813.25
Brembos, George N. and Thomas N.—H. Saletan	379.41
Cotromano, Antonio—D. Pertto	133.95
Gereigery, Shehady—A. J. Hamrach et al.	284.26
Greenberg, Max—A. Kuflik et al.	117.35
Hahn & Rampe Co.—L. W. Wehle	229.37
Heath, Howard W.—Donigan & Nelson	162.91
Herr, Noah C.—M. Heyman et al.	178.11
Hicks, Edgar P.—Broadway Building Co.	633.68
Hyman, Isaac B. and Montague E.—Second National Bank of City of N. Y.	14,014.85
Kyriakis, George—Christ Casino	140.71
Kelly, George—J. C. Toole	468.75
Karper, Ray and Barnard—Shonts	500.17
Liber, Bernard—Minnie G. Frank Realty Co.	116.26
Lund, Mrs. Haviland H.—Stenography Service Co.	205.38
Motts, Salvatore—A. L. Hillyard	5,840.16
MacNamara, Feature Film Co., Inc.—Evans Film Mfg. Co., Inc.	324.68
Macauley, Charles R., and Joseph A. Conran—Crystal Film Co.	259.00
Marcovita, David—London & Brit. Co., Inc.	105.41
Marchisio, Secondo—S. Maresco	263.98
Manhattan Candy Co., Inc.—C. Cohen & Co.	151.90
O'Neill, Frank—Rolland Realty Co., Inc.	427.65
O'Rorke, Ellen—L. M. Flynn	797.04
Purcell, Joseph—Julius Wegner Machine Works, Inc.	132.86
Progressive Motion Picture Corp.—Evans Film Mfg. Co.	300.00
Quigley, Katherine—M. Davis	307.77
Ritter, Edward P. V.—J. W. Chapin	16,264.25
Roszarzwelg, John J.—M. Frendenheim et al.	262.54
Rosenberg, Solomon—R. Rabinowitz	5,089.76
Rodman, Edward—M. Burnofsky	235.05
Repp, George—J. Resch	448.56
Schechter, Harold—A. Liberfeld	502.91
Silverstein, Meyer—Isaac Realty Co., Inc.	120.43
Stewart, Samuel T.—Stern Bros	185.91
Schwimmer, Louis—M. Adler et al.	189.91
Vanni, Vincenzo, and Terrucci Guidette—J. J. Strocell et al.	101.88
Uebacker, Joseph F.—Studebaker Corp. of America	1,261.44
Van Nostrand, Chas. E.—New Netherland Bank of N. Y.	6,098.96
Wykogyl Reservation, Inc.—North Avenue Land Co., Inc.	120.43
White, Grace M.—E. L. Rosenbaum	126.78
Same—F. A. Palem	205.65
Wilbur, Frank L.—Manhattan Land & Security Co.	204.25

In Bronx County.

Arena, John—R. Arena	$148.20
Braitwaite, William—C. G. Willoughby	170.37
Evelyn Building Co.—Evelyn H. White, and Joseph J. White—Harlem River Lumber & Woodworking Co.	291.17
Farago, Joseph and Malvine—H. Halpert	240.74
Gilligan, Thomas—City of N. Y.	52.00
Greenberg, Thomas—Garland Refining Co	54.65
Greenberg, Max—A. Kuflik et al.	117.35
Hoffman, Philip—Santi Moving & Express	29.72
Hynes, Leo—National Casket Co.	394.41
Same—Same	430.51
Keilbert Construction Co., Francis X. Keil, and William T. Hooker & Sons Co., Inc.—M. Romeo	259.51
Steiner, Fay—A. Furst	27.72
Schultz, William F.—E. F. Gerding	53.15
Schultz, William F.—W. G. McCrea	53.15
Vaughan, John R.—J. J. Egan	74.75
Walsh, Alexander—A. L. Clark	686.50
Waks, Max M.—F. Campbell	168.41

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Bracke, Theofield, and Amede Callewaert—Vaughan's Seed Store, Nov. 24, 1914	$567.98
Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915	4,052.50
Dorchester Building Co., Inc.—W. L. Fleischer & Co., May 20, 1915	268.50
Dorchester Building Co., Inc., and Vincent Bonagur—W. L. Fleisher & Co., May 20, 1915	245.84
Same—Same, May 20, 1915	242.91
Hoffman, Charles L.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915	1,124.88
Haupt, Isidor H.—C. M. Meeks, Dec. 14, 1914	360.90
Margolies, Edward—P. Merrill, June 18, 1914	223.28
McQuade, Anthony—J. M. Morrow et al., Feb. 9, 1915	114.32
Rothschild, Emanuel—West Side Bank, Oct. 15, 1914	3,149.74
Voss, Bernhard; J. B. McCoy, & Son, and Kammann & Crowley—Dunmore Realty Company, July 15, 1915. (cancelled)	107.25
Same—J. L. Murray et al., July 15, 1915, (canceled)	108.81

In Bronx County.

Fatigato, Santo—People of the State of New York, Feb. 9, 1915	$1,000
Hoepker, Henry—H. C. Rotheron, Oct. 20, 1914	87.88
Same—Same, Oct. 22, 1914	87.88
Palmieri, Cesare—Lion Brewery of New York City, Nov. 27, 1914	17.72

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Forecast July 27:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., Ala., Miss., La., and Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thur.; light, variable winds.

Fla.—Fair in n. w. and showers in the peninsula Wed. and Thur.; light, variable winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thur., except probably showers in extreme w.

Okla.—Fair Wed. and Thur.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thur.

Ohio, Lower Mich., and Ind.—Cloudy, with probably showers Wed. and Thur; light, variable winds.

Ill.—Unsettled Wed., with probably showers. Thur., cloudy.

Mo.—Cloudy Wed., with probably showers in n.

Wis.—Unsettled Wed., with probably showers in s. Thur., cloudy.

Minn.—Cloudy Wed. Thur., unsettled, with probably showers by afternoon or night.

Iowa—Cloudy Wed. and Thur., probably showers.

N. Dak.—Increasing cloudiness, with probably showers Thur. and in w. Wed.

S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Unsettled Wed. and Thur., with probably showers.

$106,611 Paid for Edgemere Lots.

At the third session of the sale of Edgemere Crest property at Edgemere, L. I., last night, the auctioneers disposed of fifty-six lots for a total of $24,146.50. The average amount paid for a lot was $431. Last night's proceedings brought the grand total of lots sold since the opening session last Friday to 234, for a total sum of $106,611. The sale will be continued on Friday and Saturday.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square.

ALTOONA—W. G. Gable & Co.; Mr. Phillips, books; 2 Walker

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

West Eighty-sixth Street Apartments Valued at $1,000,000 in Lewis Estate Trade—Builder Buys Dyckman Plot—Bronx Borough Sales—Brooklyn Transactions—Buys Greenwich Residence.

A large west side apartment house transaction which proves to be the larger end of the deal involving the recently reported sale of the Percy Pyne Lewis estate at Bedford, Westchester County, was announced yesterday in the sale of a row of four houses on the south side of Eighty-sixth Street including the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue. These properties have been purchased by the Lewis estate from Lee & Fleischman. They include the seven-story St. Germaine apartment on the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, 102.2 on the avenue by 100 on the street, and the three adjoining six-story structures on the street, extending to the Bretton Hall on the Broadway frontage. The three inside houses each have a frontage of fifty feet, giving a total frontage of 250 on the street.

Lee & Fleischman acquired them a short time ago from Arthur Curtiss James in part payment for the Fifth Avenue apartment at Eighty-first Street. They figured in the recent deal, it is said, at a valuation of about $1,000,000, while the Lewis estate at Bedford, given in part payment, was valued at $500,000. The Eighty-sixth Street houses are assessed at a total of $590,000. They are well rented and have been taken back on a long lease by Lee & Fleischman.

The F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company acted as the broker in the transaction.

Builders Buy Dyckman Site.

As a site for a five-story apartment house the Kovacs Construction Company, Julian Kovacs President, has purchased from Max Marx three lots on the south side of 213th Street 275 feet east of Tenth Avenue. The plot has a frontage of 75 feet and a depth of 100 feet.

Tenement Property Sold.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold for the City Real Estate Company to Matilda Jackson the five-story tenement 22 Broome Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

Benjamin Libman has sold to a Mr. Stiger 651 East Fifth Street, a six-story new-law house, with two stores, on a lot 24.9 by 96, adjoining the northwest corner of Avenue C.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Incorporated, have sold for the Kane Construction Company to a client of Josiah Jones, the plot of land located on the easterly side of Boscobel Avenue, between West 169th and 170th Streets, having a frontage of 100 feet by a depth of 170.6 feet running through to Cromwell's Creek, to an investor.

Alexander Selkin has sold for Max Hoffman a plot, 110 by 103 by irregular, on the west side of Fox Street, located 145.1 feet south of Westchester Avenue. The buyer will improve the site with a two-story garage.

Richard H. Scobie has sold to a client for Mrs. Hattie A. De Clyne, the three-story frame house at 865 East 175th Street, northeast corner of Monegan Avenue. The plot is 28 by 105.

Brooklyn.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Company has sold the two-family limestone dwelling on the east side of Bedford Avenue, 293 feet south of Clarendon Road, on a plot 20 by 100 feet for Sarah Billings to a client for investment.

Louis Gold, builder and operator, has purchased a plot 80 by 100, on the east side of Argyle Road, 80 feet south of Cortelyou Road, and nine lots on the south side of Lincoln Road, between New York and Nostrand Avenues.

Charles E. Rickeson has sold 424 Park Place, between Underhill and Washington Avenues, a two-family two-family dwelling, for Mrs. Catherine A. Caldwell to a client for occupancy.

Suburban.

Augustus S. Houghton, a member of the Conservation Commission of New York has sold through Burton Thompson & Co., Incorporated, his residence located in the Rock Ridge section of Greenwich, Conn., to Colby M. Chester, of Manhattan. The property consists of about three acres, improved with a modern residence of English country style, and was held at $45,000.

Recent Buyers.

Everett P. Wheeler is the buyer of the five-story business building at 67 and 69 Front Street, recently sold by James W. McCullough.

Mrs. Henriette Tisue of the Tisue Institute is the buyer of the dwelling at 310 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Leases.

Henry London has leased for the Fremont Realty Corporation the six-story apartment house at 271-273 West 141st Street for a term of years, and also leased for I. Tamor the six-story tenement at 225 East Ninety-ninth Street.

Shaw & Co. have leased for the estate of William H. Hall the three-story dwelling at 350 East 120th Street to Freda Strobel.

Fifth Avenue House Alteration.

Plans have been filed for altering the new residence on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, recently purchased by Jennie C. Whitman, wife of Malcolm D. Whitman. Foster & Gade, the architects, placed the cost of the changes at $44,000. The mansard roof will be removed and interior changes made. The house was purchased from Percival Farquhar.

Realty Notes.

Edward Gambier purchased for $54,700 at foreclosure sale in the Vesey Street sales room yesterday the four-story residence, 50 East Sixty-ninth Street, on a lot 19 by 104.5.

Since the 155th Street station of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railway has been moved northwest to 157th Street the need of a station between 145th and 157th Streets has been urgently felt by residents and storekeepers in that section of Harlem. A petition has been prepared and will shortly be presented to the Public Service Commission asking that a station be erected between 150th and 152d Streets.

Plans have been completed by W. T. McCarthy for one four-story and cellar brick flat to cost $40,000, to be erected by the Rex Building Company, Inc., on a plot 50 by 100 at the west side of Ocean Avenue, 240 feet north of Avenue H, Brooklyn.

Folsom Brothers negotiated the lease for Edward W. Browning of the thirteen-story hotel, known as the Hotel Nobleton at 128 West Seventy-third Street, to C. M. Bellak.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

69th St, 50 East, s s, 81 ft w of Park Av, 19x104.5, four-story dwelling; M. S. Bondy against S. B. Robinson et al.; William Bondy, attorney; M. J. McCarthy, referee; due, $47,161.42; taxes, &c., $2,139.90; to Edward Gambier for $54,700.

By Joseph P. Day.

St. Nicholas Av, 41, n e corner of 178th St, 100x100, six-story apartment house and stores; Allenel Construction Co. against Rosie Levy et al.; Wolf & H., attorneys; Wilbur Larremore, referee; due, $32,625.33; taxes, &c., $1,880; subject to mortgage of $150,000; to the plaintiff for $170,731.

118th St, 362 West, s s, 154 ft e of Morningside Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; M. E. Whitefield, guardian, against Mary McDonough et al.; R. A. B. Dayton, attorney; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $10,462.87; taxes, &c., $370.24; to the plaintiff for $1,100.

Norfolk St, 171, w s, 250 ft s of Houston St, 25x100, five-story flat and stores; E. A. Mossman against Rachel Pasinsky et al.; Pressinger & N., attorneys; J. C. Thompson, referee; due, $30,630.06; to the defendant for $21,125.

62d St, 216 West, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House against Star Manufacturing Co. et al.; Nash & J., attorneys; W. A. Hirsch, referee; due, $15,272.39; taxes, &c., $216.26; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Webster Av, 2,508, e s, 240.11 ft s of Fordham Road, 50.2x19.8x50.8x121, two-story building and vacant; adjourned to Aug. 10.

By Henry Brady.

Seton Av, e s, 100 ft s of Strong Av, 50x100; Annie Anderson against Augusta Nelson et al.; Frank Carlson, attorney; Hal Bell, referee; due, $1,370.36; taxes, &c., $32; to the plaintiff for $1,200.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

7th Av, 232, w s, 88.10 ft n of 23d St, 19.8x80, four-story building with store; trustees' sale; also 25th St, 272 West, s s, 137 ft e of 8th Av, 16.2x98.9, four-story dwelling; trustees' sale; estate of William A. Boyd, deceased.

2d Av, 1,402, s e corner of 73d St, 27.2x75, five-story flat and stores; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. et al., trustees, against Jacob Kaplan et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; J. C. Thompson, referee; due, $33,186.89; taxes, &c., $1,978.27.

By Joseph P. Day.

30th St, 25 West, n s, 390 ft w of 5th Av, 20x88.9, four-story building and store; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against W. J. Clarke, executor, &c., et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; Mark Goldberg, referee; due, $56,-592.23; taxes, &c., $682.55.

3d Av, 2,350, w s, 50 ft n of 127th St, 25x100, five-story loft and store building; H. D. K. Hulst against J. A. E. Pelletier et al.; Leach & W., attorneys; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $26,641.48; taxes, &c., $375.

Avenue A, 38, w s, 90.5 ft s of 59th St, 20x80.6, four-story tenement; City Real Estate Co. against Emma Scheyer et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; R. E. T. Riggs, referee; due, $7,588.02; taxes, &c., $129.85.

Avenue A, or Sutton Place, 36, w s, 40.5 ft. s of 59th St, 20x80.6, four-story tenement; Pringle Memorial Home against Emma Scheyer et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. T. Sturtdevant, referee; due, $7,591.52; taxes, &c., $129.85.

48th St, 318 to 322 East, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.5, four-story loft building; New York Trust Co. against C. L. Brandt et al.; Merrill & R., attorneys; H. W. Showers, referee; due, $5,986.34; taxes, &c., $1,846.06.

61st St, 239 West, n s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat; J. W. Thomson, Commissioner, against Mamie Levin et al.; Foster & T., attorneys; M. G. Palliser, referee; due, $7,665.87; taxes, &c., $311.85.

By Henry Brady.

129th St, 3 East, n s, 73 ft e of 5th Av, 37x50, three-story dwelling; Broadway Savings Institution against P. E. Nagle et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; J. C. Connell, referee; due, $13,066.01; taxes, &c., $245.35.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, five-story brick tenements and stores; also 65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; right, title, &c., L. D. Livingston against S. A. Krulewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry B. Katcham, receiver.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

170th St, 590 East, n e corner of Cottage Place, 50x111.1, two-story dwelling; W. A. Paton et al., trustees, against M. A. Nolan et al.; Carlisle Norwood, attorney; M. J. McCarthy, referee; due, $9,695.33; taxes, &c., $705.50.

139th St, 605 East, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, vacant; R. C. Fulton et al., executors and trustees, against M. E. Flynn et al.; De La Mare & M., attorneys; Monres Goldwater, referee; due, $3,000; taxes, &c., $29.10.

By Joseph P. Day.

153d St, 328 East, s s, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100, three-story tenement and vacant; Benjamin Sinkler against Sol Sobel et al.; S. J. Jacobs, attorney; J. C. Brady, referee; due, $2,635.90; taxes, &c., $111.55; subject to prior mortgage of $8,000.

By George Price.

Bear Swamp Road, 1,805, w s, 30.5 ft n of Morris Park Av, 50x99.4x150x90.3; Gustav Grossman against F. A. Schmieder et al., executors; Hottenroth & C., attorneys; J. P. Hennessy, referee; due, $2,982.80; taxes, &c., $773.63.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Brady Av, n w corner Radcliff Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 24x52; Sebastiano Ranno; Hughes Av, owner; Joseph Ziccardi, 3,360 Cruger Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, s e corner 90th St, to a five-story dwelling; J. C. Whitman, Burlingame, Cal., owner; Foster & Gade, 15 West 38th St, architects; cost, $44,000.

40th St, 122 East, to a three-story dwelling; H. F. Patterson, 280 Madison Av, owner; T. C. Vischer, 299 Madison Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

9th Av, 614 and 616, to two three-story stores and apartments; W. Yoost, Rockaway Park, L. I., owner; S. Levingson, 101 West 42d St, architect; cost, $8,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JULY 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, s e corner of 5th St, 22x78; Samuel Grieber to Samuel Newman, 103 West 117th St; all clrs, all liens, July 27; attorney, Jacob Cebulsky, 212 East Broadway $4,000

BROOME ST, 32, n e corner of Goerck St, 25x75; Sheriff of N. Y. County, on judgment, to Gabriello Pulitsi, all right, title, and interest of defendant on Dec. 11, 1914, May 7; attorneys, Kaufman & Gisnet, 290 Broadway $600

FORSYTH ST, 98, e s, 25x100; Max Green to Gussie Green, 64½ Rush St, Brooklyn, (mtg $24,000,) all liens, July 26; attorneys, Siegeltuch & S., 233 Broadway $1

LEWIS ST, 117, w s, 25x100; Libbie Goldstein to Harry Goodwin, 243 Sackman St, Brooklyn, (mtg $26,500,) July 10; attorney, William F. Troy, 5 Beekman St $1

PARK AV, 1,406, w s, 75.11 ft e of 105th St, 25x80; Nassau Mort. Co. to Herman Moench, 137 Moffat St, Brooklyn, basement and store and correction deed, all liens, July 26; attorneys, Bowers & S., 40 Cedar $1

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 186th St, 155.2x200x158x200; Blosben Corporation to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, (mtg $150,000,) July 23; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway .$1

WASHINGTON ST, 23, e s, 207.11 ft s of Morris St, 38.8x67; William F. Burgard, Danbury, Conn., to Guttas Faris, 212 Clinton St, Brooklyn, part, (mtg $23,500,) all liens, Jan. 19, address, on premises $100

6TH ST, 526 East, s s, 574.4 ft e of Avenue A, 25.1x97; Joseph A. Freudenberger, Woodhaven, L. I., et al., executors; Anna Freudenberger to Martin G. Freudenberger, 1,512 Hancock St, Brooklyn, et al., (mtg $10,000,) May 14; attorney, William S. Miller, 837 Manhattan Av, Brooklyn $1

7TH AV, 2,207, e s, 62.11 ft n of 135th St, 17x75; Elizabeth Realty Co. to Alfred T. Robinson, 251 West 134th St, (mtg $9,000,) July 24; attorney, Edw. A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St $100

8TH ST, n s, 204 ft e of 3d Av, 26x112.10; same to same, ¼ part, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, March 30; same attorney $9,250

8TH ST, n s, 221 ft e of 2d Av, 26x112.10; Mary E. Schall, East Orange, N. J., to Ottilia M. Mayer, 48 North 16th St, East Orange, N. J., ¼ part, (mtg $18,000,) all liens, March 30; attorney L. F. Doyle, 111 Broadway $7,250

8TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 20x120; Mary E. Schall, East Orange, N. J., to Ottilia M. Mayer, East Orange, N. J., (mtg $21,000,) all liens, March 30; attorney L. F. Doyle 111 Broadway $8,500

11TH ST, 613 East, n s, 193 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Lena Schiff to Annie Rofman, 613 East 11th St, ½ part, all title, all liens, July 26; attorney, Samuel Solomon, 115 Nassau St $2,000

27TH ST, n s, 123.4 ft e of 3d Av, 46.8x98.8; Willis H. Smith to Cora L. his wife, 175 Claremont Av, all title, quitclaim, July 24.

32D ST, 310 and 312 East, s s, 140 ft e of 2d Av, 40x98.9; the Sybil Realty Co. to Sara Barnett, 309 West 89th St, b. and s., (mtg $44,750,) c. a. s., all liens, July 26; attorney, W. B. Marx, 299 Broadway $1

57TH ST, 25 West, n s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; 25 West 57th Street Co. to Edwin T. Holmes, 43 West 57th St, (mtg $180,800,) July 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 176 Broadway $100

58TH ST, 26 West, s s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 24.11x100.5; Edwin T. Holmes to 25 West 57th Street Co., 133 West 21st St, (mtg $50,000,) July 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

71ST ST, 241 East, n s, 224 ft e of 2d Av, 28x102.2; Harris E. Goldstein to Martha M. Steiner, 219 East 71st St, (mtg $21,000,) July 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

75TH ST, 240 East, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Jennie Salerno (Cannariato) to Benjamin G. Cannariato, 240 East 75th St, all liens, May 18; attorney, Jacob A. Wolf, 160 Broadway $100

88TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of West End Av, 19.11x100.8; Leila La Fetra Rees to R. Llewelyn Rees, New York City, (mtg $28,-000,) Aug. 2, 1910; attorney, Walter S. Newhouse, 37 Liberty St $100

99TH ST, n s, 185.5 ft e of Broadway, 32.7x146.10; Stuyvesant Le Roy, administrator of Herman Le Roy, to St. Michael's P. E. Church, 225 West 99th St, Dec. 31, 1913; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1,830

112TH ST, 168 to 172 East, n s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 66.8x100.11; Mary E. Schall, East Orange, N. J., to Ottilia M. Mayer, East Orange, N. J., ¼ part, C. A. G. March 30; attorney L. F. Doyle, 111 Broadway .$13,750

121ST ST, 271 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 17x100.11; Utility Realty Co. to Flanton Realty Co., 545 West 111th St, b. and s., July 21; attorney, J. P. Flannery, 545 West 111th St $1

121ST ST, 207 West, n s, 142.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Alfred T. Robinson to Elizabeth Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, July 24, prior mtg $9,000, due Jan. 25, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edw. A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St $2,500

8TH ST, n s, 107.6 ft s of 1st Av, 55x112.10; Avenue A, w s, 48.10 ft n of 7th St, 24.6x100; Edw. F. Zimmerman to Mary A. Bresel, 239 West 103d St, July 27, prior mtg $22,500, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. C. De Witt, 38 Park Row $500

8TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Edwin T. Holmes to 25 West Fifty-seventh Street Co., 133 West 21st St, July 26, prior mtg $120,800, due Aug. 1, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $60,000

70TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Mary Traeger to F. Leon Sheip et al., trustees, 136 West 44th St, July 26, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $17,000

95TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 110x—; 157 and 159 East Ninety-fifth Street Co., Inc., to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av., July 23, due as per bond; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane $35,000

124TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 17.6x100.11; Mary I. Hartigan to Teresa J. Coman, 35 West 76th St, July 27, prior mtg $6,000, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $750

173D ST, s s, 33.3 ft w of Audubon Av, 16.6x50; 172d St. s s, 66.6 ft w of Audubon Av, 16.6x50; Eugenie Hoenscher to Meyer Miller, 1,238 Lexington Av, July 26, prior mtg $12,-500, due Jan. 26, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1,200

Bronx.

BECK ST, 680, s s, 54.2x125; American Land Credit Corporation to Ida V. Zieser, 666 Greene Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg, $45,000, July 22, due as per bond; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row $750

BOSTON ROAD, 1,262, s e s, 60x irregular; Anna C. Grossman to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 26, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $18,000

CRESCENT AV, e s, 107.9 ft w of Fieldston Road, 88.5x69.1x55.1; Gussie Zanderer to William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., 68 William St, July 26, due Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway .$275

FULTON AV, 3,201, w s, 40.2x342.2; Max Cohen to Alf. Realty Co., 162 West 113th St, et al, July 26, due Aug. 15, 1920; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $25,000

LOT 195, Block D, map of Mapes estate; Minnie Barger to Henry Becker, 152 9th Av, July 19, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St $1,000

LOT 447, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate; River Realty Co. to Cottfield Kufus, 60 South 24th St, Flushing, L. I., July 1, due as per bond; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St $500

LOTS 156 and 157, map of Seneca Park; Anna Dannies to Nora O'Connell, 40 Sherman Av, July 26, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,100

VALENTINE AV, 2,840, s e corner of 198th St, 30.6x90.11; John H. Heitmann to John L. Fox, executor, 261 East 201st St, prior mtg $22,000, July 26, due Jan. 15, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE D, 14-16, 15x27, all; Simon Silverman to Joseph Feder, 27 Avenue D, 2 years and 10 months from June 1, 1915 .....$5,755

LEXINGTON AV, 445, all; Nelson P. Swanson to Swanson & Frost, Inc., 525 West 138th St, 7 years and 5 months from April 1, 1915; attorney, John M. Scoble, 55 Liberty St $2,100

LEXINGTON AV, 423-425, ground floor; Nelson P. Swanson et another to Swanson & Frost, Inc., 8 years and 1 month from April 1, 1915; attorney, John M. Scoble, 55 Liberty St $2,000

SHERMAN AV, s w corner of Academy St, corner store and basement; Sendheim Construction Co. to Charles Greenberg, 125 Sherman Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914, $1,500 2D AV, 1,068, store and basement; Rosa Simon to Ignatz Mertzel, 822 East 88th St, 5 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 700 St. Ann's Av $960

11TH AV, 857, store and basement; Mullen Brothers to Frank P. Sullivan and another, 1,864 Broadway, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, Chris. Schierloh, 774 9th Av .$900

50TH ST, 7½ West, all; Alfred W. Kramer to Dan's Blue Book, Inc., 10 years and 7 months from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, Dan Publishing Co., 40 West 25th St $1,200

112TH ST, 218-222 East, all; Rosa Saberski to Benjamin Bernstein, 124 East 107th St, 5 years from April 22, 1915; attorney, Abr. L. Feinstein, 261 Broadway $3,950

115TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x100.11, all; 116th St, 132 West, all; Theatre Realty Corporation to Max H. Saxe, Broadway and 77th St, 5 years and 8 months from Jan. 4, 1915, attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway $31,200

Bronx.

CITY ISLAND AV, 232, e s, store; Abraham B. Martin to Otto P. Gilbert, 1,393 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, from Aug. 1, 1915, to April 30, 1921; attorney, C. A. Kalish, 45 Wall St $480

MORRIS AV, 648 to 652, all; Flora Schachne and another to Rosina Leggeadro, 648 Morris Av, 4 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, R. Leggeadro, 648 Morris Av $5,400

MAPES AV, n w corner of 181st St, 46.1x94, all; Regina Construction Co. to Abraham Zauderer, 2,120 Hughes Av, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1913; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $4,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 72; Leslie B. McClure against Agnes Goldsmith, owner; Charles F. Goldsmith, contractor $22

19TH ST, 205 to 209 East; P. J. Durcan, Inc., against Wyanoke Realty Co., owner, (renewal) $2,930

141ST ST, 630 West; Samuel Robinson against One Hundred and Sixty Broadway Holding Corporation, owner and contractor; Pedro Lasswain, lessee and contractor .$756

SAME PROPERTY; Leslie B. McClure against same $24

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,182 to 2,186, and 77th St, 225 to 231 West; Fireproof Products Co., Inc., against Eva J. Coe et al., May 7, 1915 .....$14

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 782; George and Nathan Poster against Kermit Realty Co., Inc., et al., July 20, 1915 .....$165

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, e s, 45.8 ft s of Rivington St, 26.11x100.4; Domestic & Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America against Charles L. Stickney, Jr., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

BROADWAY, s e s, 20 ft s w of 228th St, 20x85; Mary G. Waters against Adelaide A. Yeandle et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jones, Bleecker & Tuckerman.

BROADWAY, s e s, 80 ft s w of 228th St, 20x85; Fannie F. Welch against Adelaide A. Yeandle et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jones, Bleecker & Tuckerman.

BROADWAY, s e s, 40 ft s w of 228th St, 20x85; Elizabeth A. Courter against Adelaide A. Yeandle et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jones, Bleecker & Tuckerman.

FORT WASHINGTON RIDGE ROAD, e s, 647.11 ft n w of Broadway, 113x423.8x irregular; Herman E. Brecher against Orleans Real Estate Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. O. Ernst.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 60th St, 50.5x90; Maximillian Fleischmann Co. against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jackson & Fleischmann.

5TH AV, s w corner of 16th St, 36.10x80; Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Hudson Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

5TH AV, s w corner of 117th St, 100.11x45.6; Frederick F. de Rham against Isidor Kraushaar et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. de F. Foster.

117TH ST, 61 East; Marie L. Wight against Murray estate et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

123D ST, 239 West; William F. Clare against Lucky Star Realty Corporation, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Clare.

Bronx.

LOTS 307 and 308, map of property formerly of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, on Town Dock Road; Margaret McGill against Minnie Rawitzer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. K. O'Kennedy.

LOT 565, Block 18, map of Tremont Terrace; also Lot 324, Block 10, map of Tremont Terrace; Claribel Schutte against William Steinberg et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. K. O'Kennedy.

PROSPECT AV, 876, 878 and 878½, and 845 and 847 Westchester Av; Joseph Walder against Walter Wilkens et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Montfried.

TAYLOR ST, e s, between Morris Park and Columbus Ave, (known as Lot 319, Van Nest Park, 24th Ward;) George L. Carlisle against Mary White et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, W. C. Foster.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Manhattan.

215TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 75x99.11; Max Marx loans Two Hundred and Fourth Street Corporation to erect a five-story apartment $42,500

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

See reason for
Postponing
Edgemere Crest
AUCTION
Business Page—this newspaper—To-day.
MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
111 BROADWAY

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.
Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction
TO-DAY
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City,
TRUSTEES' SALE
Est. of William A. Boyd, Dec'd,
Garrard Glenn and Harriet V. Van Hook, Trustees,
232 Seventh Avenue
83.10 FT. NORTH OF 23D ST.,
the four-story brick building, with store and basement store; size of lot, 19.8 4-5x80.
272 West 25th St.
137.2 FT. EAST OF 8TH AV.,
the four-story and basement brick Dwelling; size of lot 16.2x98.9.
60% ON MTGE., 1-3 YEARS AT 5%
WILLIAM B. WALSH, Esq., Attorney
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for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

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Waterfront Bungalow with Garage
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Will sell my six-room water-front bungalow; all improvements; also two water-front lots; good boating, bathing, and fishing; little cash needed; no brokers. Address OWNER, Box 84, Times.

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Plot with all improvements, fine view; trees, beach and bathing privileges. 16c. per sq. ft.
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That you want a place
That's your very own—
A place where you don't have to pay rent,
A place where you can invite your friends,
Where you can kick your enemies out,
A place that will increase in value as you get older
and you will get the benefit,
A cool place in summer,
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With all the conveniences of living in the city
and all the pleasures of living in the country
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All the above, and more, you can get
By buying a lot at the auction sale of
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Also a Large Boarding House and Stable at
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HOUSES TO RENT FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED
HOMES FOR SALE On Sound Shore and Attractive Inland Locations.
Convincing figures quoted. Inspection invited
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8 ACRES
Absolute Sacrifice. Must Be Sold.
Attractive house, all improvements; stable; other buildings; fruit; shade; excellent views; near station. Price $7,500; little cash needed.
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Hollow tile stucco dwelling, two-car garage; handsome grounds; shade, shrubbery, extensive country views; 40 minutes out; convenient to trolley, station and country club.
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ARTISTIC COLONIAL
COUNTRY HOME
Plot 100 by 150 Feet.
On the water; actual lake rights.
Easy Commutation, 48 Min. on Train to N. Y. City.
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Home contains four bedrooms, tiled bath; running water, electric light; splendid living room with open fireplace; paneled dining room, kitchen; stone cellar.
Plot covered with fine old trees.
Fine boating, fishing, bathing.
Actual riparian rights. Country club, golf, tennis.
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is one with uninsured title. Is your home safeguarded? We are specialists in Northern New Jersey and Rockland County Titles. Write for Booklet A and new Auto Map. Our guaranteed mortgages make savings safe.
North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
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N. Y. Rep., GLENN A. CARVER, 61 B'way.

LARGE LAKE—25 MILES OUT
25 miles New York; 3 miles station; 700 feet elevation; 125 acres; in centre of property a deep, well-stocked mountain spring water lake covering 30 acres; all sound shores, rocky promontories, delightful coves; apple orchard; 20 acres cultivated, balance wild and wooded; good 8-room house and 5-room bungalow. Only large lake so near New York (one hour); great bargain as well as opportunity, $13,500.
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New Jersey, Long Branch Division, next to Red Bank; first-class train service; convenient to ocean front; five minutes' walk to the Shrewsbury River; four minutes' walk to depot; about three acres of land; ten-room cottage, with all improvements; city water; will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Address W. H. Smock, Attorney, 10 East Front Street, Red Bank, N. J.

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ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS!
Location near Boston, 10,000 to 500,000 sq. ft. of Daylight Space for rental, 4c. to 10c. per ft. Any required amount of POWER at ½ prevailing rates. SPUR TRACK and WATER CONNECTION. Located in town of 10,000 population. Unrestricted dumpage. Financial assistance to responsible concerns wishing to enlarge their business.
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NORTH CAROLINA—SALE OR LET.

We have a tract of
ABOUT 3,500 ACRES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 27. — Pressure continues relatively high over all districts east of the Rocky Mountains and low in the west Plateau region and the Pacific States. This distribution has resulted in a continuation of moderate temperatures over the North and West and moderately warm weather in the South.

Rainfall during the last twenty-four hours was light and local, and confined to the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts, Florida, the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and the Rocky Mountain region. In other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

Indications are that the weather will be overcast, with probable showers in the region of the Great Lakes Wednesday and Thursday, that it will be partly overcast Wednesday and unsettled, with probably showers, Thursday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and that it will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and the Ohio Valley.

No important temperature changes are indicated for the eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Cloudy Wednesday. Thursday, cloudy, probably local showers.

Western New York—Partly cloudy, probably local showers Wednesday and Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	76	4 P. M.	73	84
6 A. M.	76	6 P. M.	69	70
9 A. M.	80	9 P. M.	70	74
12 M.	78	77	11 P. M.	69	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature, 81 degrees, at 4 P. M.; minimum, 62 degrees, at 4 A. M. Humidity, 70 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.09 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.09 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

12:40—98 Dawson St.; Morris Dippleman ..... Slight

12:50—39 E. 20 St.; Frank Tichenor..... $10

1:05—629 W. 42 St.; Park & Tilford.....Slight

9:35—323 Stanton St.; Samuel Russ.....Slight

10:38—39 Essex St.; Hyman Stopack.....Slight

11:10—68 W. 135 St.; Levien & Bass.....Slight

11:50—1,900 Wash. Av.; Morris Panchewsky .....Slight

P. M.

12:32—302 E. 101 St.; Isaac Leibowitz.....Slight

2:06—73-75 Chrystie St.; George Collas..Slight

2:05—73 Chrystie St.; Thos. Collas..Slight.

3:20—31 E. 28 St.; Maelle Saltzer.....Slight

4:45—150 Nassau St.; New York Sun....$20

6:20—317 W. 129 St.; not given.....None

6:40—2,839 8 Av.; L. Oppenheimer.....Slight

7:35—29 W. 19 St.; Federal Cloak & Suit Co. .....Slight

7:05—1,593 1 Av.; Joseph Greenwald...Slight

8:35—214 W. 92 St.; Oscar Rothmiller..Slight

9:40—451 E. 171 St.; Morris Kisluck...Slight

10:05—207 W. 16 St.; H. Erb.....Slight

11:25—933 W. 42 St.; J. Whalen.....Not given

11:40—Williamsbridge & Pelham Roads: (auto.) H. 2b Auto Co.....$500

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion eligible lists are announced:

To bookkeeper, fourth grade, Fire Department, Bureau of Repairs and Supplies—Morris Pearl, 84.15.

Bureau of Audit and Accounts—Benjamin Cohen, 88.35.

To assistant engineer, Grade E, Bureau of Design, the Bronx—Raphael J. Smyth, 81.61. Bureau of Highways—George T. MacNab, 80.06.

To examiner, third grade, Finance Department, Auditing Bureau, main—Vincent C. McLoughlin, 88.10; Morris Lippman, 85.25.

To examiner, fourth grade, Finance Department, Auditing Bureau, main—George W. Morton, 80.80.

To pilot, Department of Charities, Bureau of Steamboats—William L. Will, 85.60.

To the Division of Employment Certificates, Department of Health—Mary L. Morrison, 81.25; Mary Appleton, 80; George A. Cotton, 79.82; Katherine E. Maryson, 78.95; Hyman Finkelstone, 78.47.

United States.

The commission invites attention to the open competitive examination for local and assistant inspector of hulls, which is scheduled to be held on Sept. 15 and 16, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the positions of local inspector of hulls and assistant inspector of hulls in the Steamboat Inspection Service. At the present time vacancies exist in the following positions: Local inspector of hulls, $1,500 per annum, Galveston, Tex.; assistant inspector of hulls, $1,800 per annum, New Orleans, La. The scope and character of and requirements for this examination are contained in Section 195 of the Manual Form 1,405, containing further information concerning the positions of local and assistant inspector of hulls will be furnished upon application to the commission.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Committee on Elementary Schools has approved the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that nine classes for anaemic children be established and equipped in Manhattan schools.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that the leave of absence for two years granted to Mrs. Frances E. Monge, a teacher in P. S. 36, the Bronx, on March 11, 1915, be terminated on Sept. 1, 1915.

A request will be made of the Board of Estimate to authorize the issue of $5,000 corporate stock for the payment of costs in connection with the acquisition of school sites by condemnation proceedings.

The services of eight attendance officers appointed for temporary periods are to be terminated on account of the promulgation of the new eligible list for attendance officers.

A loan of 570 old books is to be made to the Department of Correction for use in the institutions under its jurisdiction.

The Committee on Supplies has approved the appointment of Joseph A. McDonough as an inspector of Fuel in the Bureau of Supplies for a period not to extend beyond Dec. 31, 1915, at the rate of $1,150 a year.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

HAYS, EDWARD ST. JOHN; (further details elsewhere.) Assets were fourth interest in large unimproved tract, Fort Washington Av., Broadway and Riverside Drive, interest appraised at $119,007; interest in estate of Mary Hays, deceased, $1,295; realty subject to deduction of $16,881 for dower; deposits, $24,735; jewelry and personality, $249; claims due, $1,003; stocks and bonds, $539,278; seat on N. Y. Stock Exchange, $36,000; commissions due as trustee of Mary C. Tomkins estate, $842; interest in St. John trust, $3,521; interest in personal estate of Mary Hays, deceased, $1,391. Larger holdings of stocks were 337 shares Eighth Av. R. R. appraised at $94,360; 216 shares Great Northern pf., $21,138; 150 shares Ninth Av. R. R., $23,250; 400 shares Consolidated Gas Co., $45,400; 420 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Co., $47,880; 250 shares Central and South American Telegraph Co., $26,250; 400 shares Pullman Co., $60,000; 100 shares American Tobacco Co. pf., $10,200; 100 shares American Car and Foundry Co. pf., $11,100; bonds of New Jersey Steamboat Co., $27,000.

DE FOREST, FREDERICK L., (March 14, 1905;) additional assets consisting of decedent's net interest in estate of James G. de Forest, deceased, appraised at $12,921; over which the decedent had a power of appointment by reduction enumerated; James G. de Forest, brother, and Louis de Forest Russell, nephew, beneficiaries; Item was not included in the original appraisal of decedent's estate, as its value was not determined until the judicial settlement of the estate of James G. de Forest in 1912.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

HERTER, GOTTLIEB, (June 29;) personalty, $1,500; realty, $500; all to widow, Anna.

ISAACS, PAULINE, (July 12;) personalty, upward of $25,000; one-half to each child, Flora V. and Clifford.

JACOBUS, HERMAN, (July 14;) personalty, $1,400; realty, $9,000; all to widow, Hannah, and children.

KAPLAN, ABRAHAM, (July 22;) personalty, over $10,000; widow, Sarah, gets $2,000; $2,200 goes to charitable and religious institutions; ½ the entire estate goes to son Louis; 3 grandchildren each receive $1,000; there are bequests of smaller sums to brothers and sisters; also to several friends; residue equally to remaining children.

McGOVERN, MARTIN, (July 19;) personalty, $3,000; all to children.

REID, ALEXANDER T., (June 26;) personalty, $2,000; all to sister, Jessie T.

STEWART, LIZZIE, (June 14;) personalty, $200; all to Mary McGowan.

WATERMAN EVELYN ADELAIDE, (July 19;) personalty, over $10,000; widower, Dr. John E., gets 1-3 of estate; Edith Delmar, mother, receives $3,000; smaller bequests to friends; residue equally to brother and three sisters.

HISTORY OF THE PRESENT DAY.

The New York Times Current History presents in neat and compact form the story of current events. The European War brought up to date. Beautifully illustrated. 25 cents a month. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Capt. D. L. Stone, 25th Inf., to service in Quartermaster Corps, Sept. 1 vice Capt. A. H. Huguet, Q. M. Corps, relieved from detail in that corps, Aug. 31, and assigned to 5th Inf.

1st Lts. C. P. Gross and A. P. Cogwill and 2d Lt. J. H. Carruth, Corps of Engineers, are relieved from assignment to and duty with the 2d Batt., and 1st Lt. R. W. Crawford, Corps of Engineers, from assignment to and duty with 1st Batt., and will proceed to this city, take station, and report to Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D. C., not later than Sept. 28, to take course of instruction.

Capt. H. T. Matthews, C. A. C., (now detailed in Q. M. C.,) is assigned to 112th Co., about Oct. 5. Orders of June 19 and of July 2, directing Capt. Matthews to sail for the Philippines, revoked.

1st Lt. E. W. Widrick, C. A. C., to West Point Academy July 27 as a witness before a general court-martial, on completion of which he will return to his station.

Capt. T. Ross, 3d Inf., is detailed a member of the General Staff Corps, Aug. 8, vice Capt. H. L. Laubach, General Staff, who is relieved as a member of that corps, Aug. 7.

Name of Capt. C. H. Danforth, 4th Inf., to detached, Aug. 8, and name of Capt. H. L. Laubach, General Staff, removed, Aug. 7.

Name of 1st Lt. R. W. Kingman, 16th Inf., to detached, July 29, and name of 1st Lt. C. S. Bendel, Inf., removed, July 28. 1st Lt. Beudel is relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., and from further duty on recruiting service.

1st Lt. W. A. Alfonte, Signal Corps., (Inf.,) is assigned to 18th Inf., Sept. 19.

Orders of July 21, relating to Lt. Col. F. Sayre, 7th Cav., revoked.

Orders of June 9, assigning Lt. Col. G. Rutcheson to 9th Cav., revoked. He is assigned to 15th Cav., Sept. 15, and will join that regiment in time to sail with it from San Francisco about Oct. 5 for Manila. Orders of July 19 relating to Lt. Col. Hutcheson revoked.

Orders of July 21 relating to Col. G. H. Morgan and Lt. Col. L. M. Koehler, 15th Cav., revoked. They are relieved from assignment to 15th Cav., Aug. 15, and attached to 7th Cav. They will join the 8th Cav., on its arrival at its station or stations in the U. S., and will remain with that regiment until arrival of the 7th Cav.

1st Lt. D. B. Edwards, M. R. C., to active duty, and will report to commanding officer Ft. Schreven, Ga., for duty until July 31, when he will return to his home and stand relieved from active duty in the M. R. C.

Promotions of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps: G. W. Gatchell, Lt. Col. to Col.; A. Hero, jr., Major to Lt. Col.; Willis Willis, Captain to Major. 1st Lt. to Capt.: H. Dunwoody, L. R. Bartlett, R. C. Eddy, and J. C. Peterson. 2d Lt. to 1st Lt.: M. Wildrick, T. A. Holmes, P. Seydel, C. A. Chapman, and C. Hines. Col Gatchell will remain at his present station and on present duties, Lt. Col. Hero will remain at his present station and on his present duties until time for him to comply with orders of July 2, Major Willis will remain at present station and on present duties until time to comply with orders of July 21, Capt. Dunwoody is attached to the 60th Co. until time for him to comply with orders of April 16, Capt. Bartlett is assigned to the 110th Co., Capt. Eddy is assigned to the 16th Co., Capt. Peterson is assigned to 83d Co. Lt. Wildrick will remain at present station and on present duties, Lt. Holmes will remain at his present station and on present duties, Lt. Seydel will report to commanding officer coast defenses of San Francisco for assignment to a company, Lt. Chapman will remain at present station and on present duties, and Lt. Hines will remain at present station and on present duties.

Orders of May 20 relating to Capt. M. A. Cross, C. A. C., amended to relieve him from assignment to 101st Co. and attach him to 21st Co., about Aug. 5.

Leaves: 1st Lt. E. C. Waddill, inf., 1 month and 13 days; 1st Lt. R. J. West, 16th Inf., 3 days; Brig. Gen. J. J. Weaver, 2 months; Lt. Col. G. Hutcheson, cav., 1 month's extension, and 1st Lt. J. E. Carberry, Signal Corps, 12 days.

Navy.

Rear Admiral A. F. Fechteler, commissioned from July 11, detached Naval War College, to commander Second Division, Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. H. Rodman, Marine Superintendent, Panama Canal; to home and wait orders.

Commanders L. M. Palmer and W. T. Cluverius, commissioned; D. W. Todd, the Wyoming, to command the Dixie Aug. 15, and H. I. Cone, from command of the Dixie Aug. 15, to Marine Superintendent, Panama Canal.

Lt. Commanders: W. V. Tomb, Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal., to the Florida; L. B. Porterfield to duty in charge Navy Recruiting Station, New Orleans, La.; C. P. Huff to duty in charge Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, and additional duty in command of the Marblehead; T. Snow, the Florida, to the Academy; L. M. Overstreet, the New York, to the Texas as executive, and F. Morrison to Charleston (S. C.) Yard, and F. W. Sterling, retired.

Lts.: B. K. Muir retired and E. B. Woodworth, the Cleveland, to Naval Station, Guam. Jr. grade Lt. J. B. Will, the New Orleans, to Naval Academy practice squadron.

Ensign W. A. Corn, the Colorado, to the Chattanooga.

Midshipmen: J. L. McCrea, the Hancock, to the New York; H. Bodfish and A. G. Quynn, the North Dakota, to the Kansas.

Machinist A. A. Hooper to the Panther.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Cleveland at San Blas; Sandoval at Rochester; Brutus at Charleston; Culgoa, Lebanon, and Downes at Newport; Amphitrite at New Orleans; Georgia at Boston Yard; Albany at Astoria; Galveston at Chevoo, and the Neptune at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—Colorado, La Paz for Ensenada; Louisiana and New Hampshire, Gloucester for Cape Cod Bay; Nicholson, Boston for Newport; Burrows, Patterson, Paulding, Ammen, Trippe, Beale, Jarvis, Jouett, Fanning, Parker, Cassin, Cummings, and the McDougal, Newport for Long Island Sound; Texas, Newport; Block Is., Long Island Sound; Arkansas, Newport for Menemsha Bight; Tonopah, D-1, D-3, and E-1, New York Yard for Newport, and the Glacier, San Diego for San Francisco.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary Assignments: Motor Cycle Patrol. H. F. Brennan, 42, to C. O., as messenger, 5 days, 4 P. M., July 27; Patrol. A. Hughes, 15, and V. R. W. Cristiano, 68, to 14 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 27; C. Naimoli, 21, and G. Fuloo, 29, to 13 I. D., 15 days, 4 P. M., July 27; J. J. Wimmer, 61, as station house att'd't, 15 days, 8 A. M., July 20; G. Prigge, 63, to Comm'r's Office, 30 days, 6 P. M., July 27; T. A. Lavin, 143, and I. E. Schramm, 144, to 18 I. D., 10 days, 1 P. M., July 29; C. Fritting and B. Terry, 146, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 28; E. H. Duester, 147, to B. B. H. squad, duty in office of Ass't Property Clerk, 35 days, 9 A. M., July 26; J. P. Harron, 151, and E. Ghiggeri, 169, to 16 I. D., 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 2; Marion Mary A. Sweeney, 2 to B., 30 days, 4 P. M., July 27.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. W. J. Coffey, 6, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 29; J. A. Walsh, 31, 1 day, 12 P. M. July 29; R. Tweed, 32, 1 day, 12 P. M. July 31; R. Cooke, 65, 4 days, 4 P. M. July 29; J. C. Ginnane, 65, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 25; R. L. Hanstein, 152, 1 day, 8 A. M. Aug. 1; J. R. Kiely, 154, 7 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 7; M. Sondericker, 154, 1 day, noon July 27; L. Rickse, 277, 1 day, 4 P. M. July 24; P. Clynes, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, 2 days, 8 A. M. July 28; F. J. Brossmer, Traffic Div., Subdiv A, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 27; W. H. Hanvey, Traffic Div., Subdiv. D, 1 day, 8:30 A. M. July 27.

Sick leave: Patrol. E. Lang, 149, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 29.

Dismissed 4:30 P. M. July 26: Patrol. J. McGerald, 18, (failed to enter certain premises at 1 A. M. for purpose of having them cleared and closed; under oath, testified before City Magistrate that he had entered said premises, notified proprietor to close and ordered the people out.)

Fire Department.

The following will report to Fir. 1st sr. A. J. Muir, at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 9 A. M., Thurs., July 29: J. W. Roe, jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, 13; W. J. Mertens, 24; A. Hotherstall, 31; R. Bornholz, 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, 56; W. Clancy, 76; E. J. Donovan, 76; E. A. Dammeyer, 76; J. J. Dressler, 206, 107; J. Mullen, 213; W. J. Metzger, jr., 231; W. F. Hickey, 214; C. Charous, 258; T. S. Richards, 227; F. Erganzinger, 237; F. M. Munn, 244; C. A. Widmer, jr., 250; R. E. Escher, 262; A. G. Klein, 263; H. Brenner, 286; E. M. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.); E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; J. T. R. Murray, 149; W. H. Breuer, 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, 22; E. S. Clements, 48; J. A. Unrath, 40; J. Muir, 45; R. C. Fraser, 80; A. Tosch, 107; J. Miller, No. 3, 115; N. J. Bruno, 128; G. Olsen, 126; C. G. Brown, 137; J. J. O'Keefe, 147; J. A. Stack, 148.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Lieut. J. A. Kelly, No. 1 H. & L 5, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 2; Fire. 1st gr. M. A. Ballentine, Eng. 13, 4 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 5.

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Thirty cents an agate line.

524 HUDSON ST.

Parlor floor; extraordinarily large, light rooms; suitable for doctor, dentist or any light business; rent $30. Janitor at 247 West 10th St., or Allegiance Realty Co., Aeolian Hall.

ROLLTOP DESK, $10; ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $20, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, 5 stories and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ARTHUR & CO., 11 East 42d St.

A large light store to lease, Manhattan Av. and 111th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

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J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate Wanted.

Small house or second floor wanted by family of two; Richmond Hill or Brooklyn Manor, north of Jamaica Av. Box X 287 Times Annex.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

63 West 56th to Rent.—24 rooms; hardwood floors; steam heat, electricity; own agent or on premises. T 148 Times.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light; large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct. Westchester, N 60 Times.

Broadway, Yonkers, large brick house. All improvements, price $20,250. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, T E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near trolley, churches, and stores, $850 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. A. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

$25 cash, balance $3 per month, buys my 2 lots; full price $375; adjoining property sold for $950; located at Floral Park; 30 minutes out; this is a bargain of the year. Henry, 172 Times Downtown.

Belle Harbor, corner Bayside Drive, 124th; new house, overlooking water; great bargain.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. The first located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500. Five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity. $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Snap for the right buyer; 30 minutes Erie; delightful home; lot 50x150; fruit, shade; house, 9 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, electricity; very moderate payment. Address "No Broker," 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Little cash over first mortgage; sacrifice; 7-room, near-by suburban house; sleeping porch; every improvement. Cresco, Box C 344 Times Downtown.

Big Farm, suited to alfalfa and potatoes, on macadam road near stations; $68 per acre. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

Plainfield.—Lots 40 per cent. off; central location; money to build or easy terms on lot. Owner, Box C 333 Times Downtown.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." All about the "Ideal Home Town." Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Large country house on most beautiful lake within 50 miles of New York; cost owner $13,000; will sell to close $6,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Maine—For Sale or To Let.

MAINE.
FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.
FINE ESTATE.

Right on coast of Maine; large house built in 1909 by day labor; has 15x25 ft. living room, dining room 16x20, fireplaces, hardwood floors throughout entire house, bedrooms, library, sewing room, bathroom, linen closet, hot and cold water; steam heated; screened front porch; screens, awnings; 80 ft. sea wall in front of house; flower and vegetable gardens; sheds, tools, &c.; artesian well, giving purest water; also on same property a fine bungalow, easily rented every season; both houses completely furnished and ready for occupancy; 15 acres of land, with splendid water front; the entire place a bargain, either for Summer or all year round house. Address HENRY W. HART, Beacon Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Bungalow, Sparta, N. J., for rent; completely furnished for six or seven; piano, bath, toilet; elevation 1,000 feet. Rent for August, $100. R. D. Kent, Passaic, N. J.

Last two weeks of August, house seven rooms, $22; Nyack. E 214 Times Downtown.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Have $7,500 to loan on bond and first mortgage, Manhattan real estate; principals only. R 120 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

22d, 144 East, (The Lexington.)—Four rooms, bath, completely furnished; months August, September; price reasonable to responsible party.

West Side.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA. | 2, 3 Rooms, Bath, &
225-229 W. 69th St., | Kitch'n'tte, $35-$45 up;
near Broadway. | 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN;
No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Location convenient shops, theatres, 71st St.; newly decorated, handsomely furnished; 7 unusually large rooms, 2 baths, $75; high-class elevator house. Seen by appointment. Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th St.

57th, 264 West.—Completely furnished modern corner apartment; outside rooms; steam, electricity.

WEST END AV., 839.—Seven-room apartment to responsible party until Sept. 15 for $110; immediate possession. Wolf.

SUBLET.

Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

113th, 536 West, (Apt. 74.)—Attractive five rooms; rent whole or part.

51ST, 70 West.—Two rooms, bath, all improvements, $7-$8; small room, $3.

Hamilton Terrace, 11, (141st, Convent Av.)—2 rooms, kitchenette, $5.50, including gas.

Large studio, north light, furnished; bath; suite optional. 2827 Plaza.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 190 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms with private bath (and kitchenette); some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 3070.

94th, near Broadway,—High class; elevator; five all light rooms; piano; $60. Information, telephone 4194 Riverside.

52 WEST 89TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Would like to hear from gentleman having bachelor apartment who cares sharing same; best references furnished and required. W 21 Times Downtown.

Apartment from Oct. 1; 8 master's bedrooms, 2 master's baths; for 7 months or a year; must be home of refinement, 72d to 90th St. Heney, 507 5th Av.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

THE CLEVELAND,
120 to 130 East 34th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $300 to $1,300. Appl to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

Madison Av., 2,082, (s. w. cor. 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $32-$35; light outside rooms.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

31st St., 157 East, (near Lexington.)—5-6 room apartments; steam, hot water; $35-$44.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Five and six rooms, large, light, airy; southern exposure; large kitchen; modern elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70. 308 West 97th St.

THE BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 85TH. Apartments from four rooms and bath to eight rooms, two baths; rent, $900 to $1,500. Telephone Schuyler 4774.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

103th, 4-8 West.—5, 6 large, light rooms; improvements; telephone; electric lights; $30-$40; concessions. Apply Supt.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Athorp, Broadway, 78th St.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 66th St.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL, finest apartment in the State; eight-story, elevator, fireproof, strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $95. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Apartment between 60th and 90th Sts.; eight rooms, two baths; rent not more than $1,200; apartment need not be if modernly fitted. E 217 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Room; private bath; suit particular people; electricity; smaller rooms.

72D ST., 260 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; private bath; rates for Summer; transients and table guests accommodated.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D ST., 267, 308 WEST.—Cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; subway, elevated, surface lines; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; a satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private bath; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; baths; modern improvements; reservation for coming season.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

92D, 117-119-121 WEST.—Large front room with three sunny windows; opposite St. Agnes grounds; room with private bath; parlor dining room; excellent food; permanent guests desired; telephone; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; near park; telephone; reference.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

118TH, 580 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; moderate.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking Hudson; closets; water; good meals; telephone.

160TH WEST, (Broadway.)—Cool south rooms; river view. 25 Fort Washington Av.

Brooklyn.

TWO connecting front rooms with running water, homelike surroundings, and cooking that is always inviting. 221 Westminster Road, Brooklyn; telephone 9124 Flatbush.

CONVENIENT Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table; 76 Pierrepont St. 1159-W Main.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive, single rooms; cool, clean, quiet; telephone; select house.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath, references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, well-furnished room; every convenience; select neighborhood; telephone.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

TERRA MARINE INN BY THE SEA, HUGUENOT PARK, STATEN ISLAND. 100 elegant rooms with and without bath. Shower baths. Four tennis courts, baseball grounds, BATHING, GOOD FISHING. Excellent cuisine. Beautiful location. SPECIAL RATES TO FAMILIES. Write for booklets.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

At Fynevue, Larchmont Park. — Unrivaled rooms, views, location; luxurious table, chef; house entertaining few appreciative guests, including use launch; auto service trains, clubs, in rates. Thomson, Larchmont 409 W. Box 486.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing

HURD STILL MISSING; CASE PUT OFF THRICE

Sentencing of ex-Postmaster, Convicted on May 22, Now Set for Aug. 17.

$2,000 BAIL NOT FORFEITED

Prosecutor and Counsel for Defendant Agree on Delay—One Says Judge Assented.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 27.—George A. Hurd, former Postmaster of Haworth, who was convicted on May 22 on a charge preferred by Miss Bertha L. Conrad, 15 years old, his assistant in the Post Office, was to have been sentenced today in the Bergen County Court, but he was not present.

The case was put over until Aug. 17, making the third postponement, although Hurd had not been in court at any of the times set. His bail bond of $2,000 called for his appearance today, but the bail was not forfeited. Hurd faces a fine of not more than $2,000 or not more than fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor, or both.

Prosecutor of the Pleas Thomas J. Huckin did not wait out the day for Hurd's appearance, but this morning he conferred with former Prosecutor Wendell J. Wright and Edwin C. Irion, attorneys for Hurd, and they decided to argue on Aug. 17 a motion for a new trial. Judge William M. Seufert, Mr. Irion said tonight, visited the court late today and remarked that he thought the agreement was all right. This means three weeks more liberty for Hurd, in addition to the nine weeks he has enjoyed since his conviction in May.

Bergen County women, who had interested themselves in Miss Conrad and had worked for Hurd's conviction, were mystified today at the long postponement. The reason given yesterday by the Prosecutor for the nine weeks' delay was that the court stenographer had not had sufficient time since May 22 to transcribe the record of the trial. It was learned tonight that the record would be finished tomorrow. Mr. Irion tonight confirmed this. The women could not understand why three weeks should be allowed.

Mr. Wright learned this morning from THE NEW YORK TIMES that Hurd was not here. Athwold Hurd, son of the convicted man, told the lawyers today that his father was ill in Arkansas.

"Father is sick," he said. "He was sick during the trial, and has been a nervous wreck ever since."

"Never mind that," replied Mr. Wright, "we must have him here by Aug. 17, sick or not."

Mr. Irion said he really believed Hurd was in Arkansas and had not, as reported in Bergen County, gone to South America. Hurd disappeared on June 9, and his wife and her children say they do not know where he is. Before he left, he gave his lawyers a deed to his Haworth home to secure his bondsmen. Friends of Miss Conrad declare Hurd has no intention of coming back. It was the women who interested themselves in Miss Conrad's case who discovered his disappearance.

The trial of Hurd was one of the most sensational in the history of the local courts and was made doubly interesting by the circumstance that his sister, Mrs. Jesse L. Vaughn, was one of the chief witnesses against him. After his indictment he went before a grand jury and attempted to have his sister and Miss Conrad's two brothers indicted on a charge of blackmail. He caused their arrest in Mount Vernon, N. Y., but they were released when the blackmail charges were dismissed.

Hurd, who is 55 years old, resigned as Postmaster as soon as the jury rendered its verdict, and Congressman A. C. Hart of Hackensack was named as his successor.

AVIATOR BOMBARDS MILITIA.

Camp at Fishkill Plains Struck by Many Missiles from the Air.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 27.—Bomb dropping is being successfully carried out at the National Guard camp here, according to the announcement of the committee of the Aero Club of America which visited the camp today.

In one of the bomb dropping demonstrations George A. Gray, the veteran Wright aviator, dropped "bombs" in front of Major Gen. O'Ryan's headquarters from a height of 4,500 feet. This greatly interested the officers, as it showed them the power of the aeroplane in modern warfare, and also emphasized the necessity of having anti-aircraft guns.

ARRESTED IN BOND FRAUD.

Gang Said to be Duplicating U. S. Securities Held by Rockefeller.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—A warrant was issued today for the arrest of Charles Siefert, Jr., formerly of St. Louis, who was brought here from Chicago this morning by Federal authorities, charging that he had entered into a scheme to defraud the Manhattan Bank of New York by mailing the bank six spurious coupons from St. Louis, alleging that they were clipped from bona fide bonds and asking for the payment of interest due.

Siefert's arrest was part of a general hunt for men operating on a gigantic scale in duplicating United States gold bonds held by John D. Rockefeller and other bonds.

Three other men have been arrested and are held in Chicago. It is known that the swindle has amounted to at least $20,000 and may run into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Members of the gang are said to have stolen plates with which United States gold bonds, bought by Rockefeller, were duplicated, bearing the same serial numbers.

In the information filed against Siefert it is said he began his operations June 2, 1914, when he mailed two interest coupons to the Manhattan Bank. He wrote a letter signing it H. C. Wittman, asking that the money be sent to Siefert, it is alleged.

Federal authorities, in connection with C. E. Baker, a private counselor for John D. Rockefeller, and private detectives have been hunting for the four men for more than two months.

PATIENT DIES IN AMBULANCE

David Schaeffer Had Been Hurt Trying to Stop Runaway.

David Schaeffer, a baker of 67 West 104th Street, died in an ambulance of the Knickerbocker Hospital last evening while he was being removed from the hospital, which is at Amsterdam Avenue and 131st Street, to Miss Alston's private sanitarium at 26 West Sixty-first Street.

At Eighty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue the chauffeur of the ambulance made a sharp turn to avoid hitting a child. The car skidded and a tire was blown out. One report was that Schaeffer was well jolted up when the accident happened.

At the Knickerbocker Hospital it was said that Schaeffer had been brought there on Monday morning in a serious condition. The story was that he had attempted to stop a runaway horse attached to a milk wagon and had suffered a fracture of the right shoulder and several broken ribs. The hospital was crowded, but accommodations were obtained for the man.

Last night, it was said, his physician, who is not connected with the hospital, decided that it would be best to remove him to Miss Alston's sanitarium for an operation and the ambulance was ordered.

$100,000 for Tuberculosis Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 27.—Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge, daughter of the late Albert H. Sprague of Chicago, has given $100,000 for the purpose of building a tuberculosis hospital here as a memorial to her husband.

New Traffic Head for the Canal.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Commander H. I. Cone of the torpedo flotilla tender Dixie was today assigned to the Panama Canal as Marine Superintendent, succeeding Captain Hugh Rodman, ordered home to await orders.

an office luxurie

the LILY CUP co.
110 broadway rector 8318

NO 6-HOUR DAY FOR FORD.

Would Give Too Much Time for Loafing, Auto Manufacturer Thinks.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—John R. Lee, head of the Ford Sociological Department, says the report that the automobile concern contemplates substituting a six-hour work day at $6 a day for the present day of eight hours at $5 is without foundation.

Mr. Ford, he says, considers the eight-hour schedule to be entirely satisfactory and expresses the view that a shorter work day would give too much time for loafing.

MRS. DREXEL WON'T TALK.

Rumor That Her Assailant Was a Former Employe in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., July 27.—Mrs. G. W. Childs Drexel of Philadelphia, who narrowly escaped death when an unknown man pushed her over a forty-foot bank at North Isleboro last Saturday afternoon, refused to make any statement today. Mrs. Drexel has fully recovered from the effects of her experience and entertained guests at luncheon.

According to a story which is current here, but which cannot be confirmed, Mrs. Drexel recognized her assailant as a former employe from Philadelphia, whom she recently discharged for beating his wife. The man is said to have made his way to Isleboro in a boat for the express purpose of seeking revenge.

"The next time I get you, I'll kill you," he is alleged to have said, as he pushed Mrs. Drexel over the bank.

Every effort was made to keep the story of the assault a secret, and no complaint was made to the authorities of Waldo or Hancock County.

ARROW *Soft* COLLARS

Of White Pique or Repp, or plain Mull. Very superior in fit and wear. It pays to ask for Arrows.

2 for 25c.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees Today and Saturday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

GEN. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Popular Matinee Today. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE. Leaps from Laugh to Laugh

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. 2.15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS West 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS TWIN BEDS

Steeplechase Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

LUNA Free Concerts, Free Toys, Free Circus, Free Shows. Prize Dancing Contest Thursday Night.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:20. Pop. Matinee Today 2:20. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

PALACE B'way, 47th St. Armstrong's "The Bank's Half Million." Nat Wills, Bonnie Glass, etc. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL. B. F. KEITH'S Grace La Rue, Paul

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Ev. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.

NEW Mat. Today. BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Fashion Show. Belle Blanche, Lee Carrillo, Raymond & Caverly, Beaumont & Arnold.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque Matinee Today. THE GREAT BEHMAN SHOW

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. Marguerite Clarke, "SEVEN SISTERS" 10c to 50c. Strand Orc. & Soloists. Next Week: Mary Pickford in "RAGS."

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 and 8:30. 10c. 15c. 25c. 50c. "MY LOST ONE." "THE GODDESS" (12th Chapter).

PALISADES Amusement PARK Opp. W. 130th St. Ferry. SURF BATHING in World's Largest Pool. Large Dance Pavilion. Airship Ascension Daily.

LILLIAN LANG IRENE ST. JOHN. ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT. ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO, 30 E. 34th St. Mur. Hill 2010.

HOME OF THE MODERN DANCE. John A. Rose—Miss Mabelle Joyce. Hotel Imperial, Suite 448-449. 32d St. Entrance. Phone Mad. Sq. 9827.

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 64 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 427.

MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 37th St. 2583 Greeley.

All Tastes and Opinions Alike Agree

Churchill's popularity for Dinner is but natural in view of the fact that its *cuisine* in a la carte service delights the tastes of one and all—as true of its *Special Dinner* for *$1.25*.

Enjoy the Churchill a la carte specialties that woo and win the appetite—and you will know why Churchill's is famed for its delicious foods.

Enjoy the *Special Dinner* and you will know why it is pronounced a culinary delight.

Adding to the pleasure of dining at Churchill's is, of course, its sparkling *Cabaret Unique* of twenty acts. In the opinion of all who dine here, it's the cleverest restaurant entertainment that Broadway affords.

CHURCHILL'S

"More Than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution."

BROADWAY & FORTY NINTH STREET

Shanley's is Appreciated

by those desiring comfort and perfect service while dining.

Twenty highly diverting acts —evenings seven to one.

A luncheon of quality— seven courses—75c. (Music)

SHANLEY'S

Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone, 9640—Columbus.

The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25

MENU:
Little Neck Clams. Cherry Stone. Consomme in Jelly, Frog Legs, Saute Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.

DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant
BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good"
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.

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CANADA.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION.
The Annalist, every Monday, gives unfettered information on all points affecting financial conditions throughout the world. 10 cents by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local showers today; partly cloudy, probably showers Friday; moderate south and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,005. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

HAITIANS SLAY THEIR PRESIDENT; WE LAND MARINES

Guillaume Taken Out of French Legation and Shot in Revenge for Massacre.

BODY IS CUT TO PIECES

Portions of It Then Paraded Through the Streets of Port au Prince on Poles.

DISTURBANCES CONTINUE

But Caperton Reports He Has Situation in Hand—France May Take Action.

Caperton Reports Our Marines Have Landed

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 11:19 P. M.—The Navy Department announces that Admiral Caperton has landed a force at Port au Prince to protect property and lives and to prevent the "further spread of rioting."

Admiral Caperton tells the Navy Department that he has the situation in hand.

There was no firing at the marines, although disorder continued in the city.

It is assumed that a guard has been established at the French legation and at other points in order to protect foreigners. Admiral Caperton's force is too small to permit a general patrol of the city.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 28.—A mob of infuriated Haitians today removed Vilbrun Guillaume, President of Haiti, from the French Legation, where he took refuge yesterday with his family, and shot him to death in front of the building.

This act of violence followed immediately the burial of the 160 political prisoners, including ex-President Zamor, who were massacred in prison yesterday morning at the time of the revolutionary outbreak against President Guillaume.

The mob was composed in very large part of relatives of the victims of this wholesale execution. The crowd invaded the French Legation and seized Guillaume. M. Girard, the French Minister to Haiti, protested vigorously, but he was powerless before the fury of the people.

Guillaume was dragged from the protection of the legation. Once in the street the crowd surged around him with imprecations, and he was promptly shot to death.

Even then the anger of the people was not appeased. The body of the President was mutilated, and, tied to the end of a rope, it was dragged through the streets of the city. Later it was buried by several women in a cemetery outside the capital.

The people of Port au Prince are in a state of intense excitement, and further violence is feared. The city is now quiet.

The body of General Oscar, Governor General of Port au Prince, who ordered yesterday's massacre and was later slain by a mob, today remained unburied before the Consulate of the Dominican Republic, where it had fallen after the Governor had faced a firing squad. The Governor took refuge in the Santo Domingan Consulate after his unsuccessful defense of the Presidential Palace, but a mob stormed the building, and, dragging him through the streets, executed him by shooting.

The United States cruiser Washington, commanded by Rear Admiral Caperton, arrived today from Cape Haitien. The debarkation of American marines and sailors for the protection of the French Legation received the approval of the French Minister.

The French cruiser Descartes is expected to reach Port au Prince tomorrow. The Minister had been awaiting it to afford protection to the legation.

MAY MEAN COMPLICATIONS.

France, It Is Expected, Will Resent the Insult to Her Dignity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A serious international situation has been caused by the invasion of the French Legation in Port au Prince by a Haitian mob which dragged General Vibrun Guillaume, the President of Haiti, into the streets, where he was killed and mutilated, parts of his body then being carried through the city.

No person is justified in invading a foreign embassy, legation, or consulate, and the French Government will, it is expected, quickly resent the indignity thus offered it in the Haitian capital.

While the French Government might itself deal with the Haitian incident, it is probable that the United States Government, acting as the protector of foreign rights in Mexico and Central America and the West Indies during revolutionary disturbances while the war in Europe is in progress, will present representations in vigorous form against the invasion of the residence of M. Girard, the French Minister, calling for an apology, the punishment of those committing the offense, and possibly a salute to the French colors.

Prompt action was taken by the United States Government today, when, at the request of the State Department, orders were sent by the Navy Department to Rear Admiral Caperton directing him to land marines and bluejackets

Continued on Page 4.

SUBMARINES DESTROY NINE MORE VESSELS

British Steamer Mangara and a Danish Freighter Among Day's Victims of Raiders.

LONDON, July 28.—German submarines show no cessation in their activity in the North Sea. The latest reports set forth that no fewer than nine vessels, including the Swedish steamer Emma and three Danish schooners, the Maria, the Neptunis, and the Lena, have been sunk by them. The crews of these four vessels were landed at Blyth today.

The British steamer Mangara of Glasgow, bound from Bilbao for Hartlepool, was torpedoed and sunk near Lowestoft. Eight members of her crew were saved. The Mangara was a vessel of 1,821 tons and belonged to the Mangara Steamship Company of Glasgow.

The British trawlers Iceni and Salacia were sunk today by a German submarine in the North Sea. The crews were landed at Lowestoft.

The crew of the Swedish bark Sagnadalen, which was set on fire by a German submarine in the North Sea, arrived at Grimsby today.

The crew of the Lowestoft smack Westward Ho, sunk by a German submarine, also was landed today.

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—German submarines, according to a telegram received here today from Berlin, had sunk in the war zone up to the 25th of July 229 English vessels, 30 other hostile ships, and 6 neutral craft. The latter, the message says, were sent to the bottom by mistake.

Twenty-seven additional neutral vessels, the dispatch adds, were examined and sunk because they carried contraband. This comprises a total of 292 vessels.

LANSING TAKES UP CONSUL CLERK'S CASE

State Department Inquires of Berlin About H. L. Wilson, Held on Passport Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Harry L. Wilson of Oregon, a clerk in the Consulate General in Berlin, who is under arrest in Germany, is held on the technical charge of attempting to leave German territory without a passport, but allegations of a more serious nature also have been made against him. While the State Department, which has taken up the case, declines to make any statement in the matter, it is understood that Mr. Wilson is charged with having issued a fraudulent American passport to a British subject to enable him to escape from Germany.

The case has been the subject of cabled correspondence between the State Department and the American Embassy in Berlin for ten days. It is gathered that the German Government regards the matter as extremely serious and is disposed to hold Mr. Wilson for trial. He is not protected by treaty provisions, as are members of the American Diplomatic and Consular Services and is not entitled to immunity from punishment. He is known favorably to the State Department, where the disposition is to believe that he has not been guilty of any intentional wrongdoing. If the German Government, as an act of grace, should release him, he probably would be recalled to the United States.

Mr. Wilson was formerly a clerk to Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. He obtained the post as clerk in the United States Consulate General at Berlin about five years ago through the interest of Senator Chamberlain, in order that he might have the opportunity of giving his daughter a musical education in Germany. At the outbreak of the war Mrs. Wilson and their daughter returned to this country from Berlin.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 28.—Harry L. Wilson, who is under arrest in Germany, obtained an appointment as clerk in the American Consulate at Berlin through friends here who desired to help him give his daughter, Miss Beatrice Wilson, a musical education in Berlin. Mr. Wilson and his daughter went to Germany five years ago. He had lived in Portland only a short time before going to Germany. He was born in Washington, D. C. He is 45 years old.

AVIATORS ASSAIL TURKS.

French Airmen Attack Hangars and Supply Station of Foe.

PARIS, July 28.—The day bulletin of the French War Office included the following:

"In the Dardanelles there is nothing to report, with the exception of some slight progress on the part of our troops on our right wing, together with activity by French aviators, who bombarded successfully the new aviation camp of the enemy to the north of Chanak.

"They threw bombs on the hangars and on a gasoline supply station, causing a considerable outbreak of flames."

CLOSER WATCH ON SPIES.

Great Britain Restricts Travel to Scandinavian Countries.

LONDON, July 28.—A closer watch on possible spies is indicated in an official notice published in England today to the effect that travelers from the United Kingdom to Scandinavian countries will not be permitted to leave this country on or after Aug. 10 without special permit from the Home Office. This restriction applies to British subjects as well as neutrals, with the exception of soldiers and sailors.

FOR A THIRD GERMAN LOAN.

Proposal Reported Ready to Submit to Reichstag in August.

ZURICH, July 6. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—At a meeting of the German Reichstag early in August Finance Minister Helfferich is expected to submit proposals for a third German loan, which will probably be floated early in the Autumn.

The Imperial Finance Minister already has discussed his plans with the Finance Ministers of all the States of the German Empire.

First Class for all classes—CARABANA Tonic Laxative Water. All druggists. 25c. —Advt.

BERLIN MAY NOT ANSWER OUR NOTE; RAIDING TO GO ON

Lusitania Disaster Probably to be Treated as a Closed Incident by Germany.

U-BOATS TO REPLY TO US

Apparently Inspired Editorial Indicates Submarines Will Speak the Last Word.

SEE POLITICS IN OUR STAND

Various German Writers Think It Echoes the Differences Between Wilson and Bryan.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 28, (via London.)—One gathers the overwhelming impression today that the Lusitania disaster is a closed incident so far as Germany is concerned, that the interchange of notes has terminated, and that Germany will let her submarines speak the last word.

The Vossische Zeitung features the following statement, which bears all the earmarks of being inspired:

"We learn that the German Government will not answer the last American note in the immediate future. The submarine war will be continued at high pressure."

The Washington correspondent of the semi-official Cologne Gazette sends a wireless dispatch advising Germany not to answer the note, as it would only still further inflame feeling in America. All the newspapers give prominence to this advice. At the same time intense satisfaction is caused here by the continued submarine successes, though the press refrains from all comment on the sinking of the American steamer Leelanaw, except the Wolff Bureau, which says that the Leelanaw had flax aboard, which is contraband.

Think Wilson Plays Politics.

There was little editorial discussion today of the American note or of German-American relations, although several writers toy with the idea that practical Presidential politics is at the bottom of Mr. Wilson's note. Otto Hoetzsch says, in the Kreuzzeitung: "Like every official utterance in America this, too, must be viewed from the angle of its international effect. President Wilson speaks not only as President, but as a Presidential candidate for 1916. If as such he believes he can talk this way to Germany, it is a sign that he does not consider the counter agitation of the Germans and Irish and of Bryan as dangerous, and that he does not expect his Presidential aspirations to be harmed by a crisis in the relations between Germany and America. That does not surprise us, and we will wait and see if Mr. Wilson has deceived himself in his judgment of the situation and whether Mr. Bryan's agitations for an arms and ammunition embargo will have any real success before the war is over. For the rest, Germany's position and answer have already been given.

Professor Edward Meyer of the University of Berlin, in a significant article featured in the Vossische Zeitung on "The Americans' New Policy," explains President Wilson's note as part of the Wilson-Bryan fight. He writes:

"President Wilson has taken sides with England and the Allies against Germany, and with all the energy of a champion is continuing to furnish arms and ammunition in the greatest possible quantity to the Allies.

"He has thereby gained powerful support, on the one hand, in the East, particularly in New England and New York, among the dominating Anglophile element, and, on the other hand, among powerful business and financial interests.

"But he and his party have alienated wide circles of citizens. Not only the Germans and the Irish stand solidly against him, but in the Middle West, in the Mississippi region, and in the Far West, particularly on the Pacific Coast, there is a strong element which has been underrated in Germany and which is against Wilson's one-sided stand and will not hear of war with Germany."

Says Wilson Won't Go to War.

After asserting that Mr. Bryan has placed himself at the head of these elements, Dr. Meyer says:

"Wilson's new note must be judged by these facts. He has laid down his policy and cannot go back. He must try and achieve a success.

"If Germany gives way before his threats ever so little, he will have achieved his purpose. If he has no success and she holds firm, then Wilson's game is lost, for he is unable to go to the logical conclusion of his 'deliberately unfriendly' act and declare war on Germany, even if he wanted to, for the peace movement is

Continued on Page 3.

Count Apponyi on First Year of War

Famous ex-Premier of Hungary declares Germany and Austria-Hungary are unconquerable. Read his article IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order The Sunday Times now. It is always sold out early.

TEUTONS HAMMER RUSSIANS IN VAIN

Though Heavily Reinforced, They Seem Unable to Break Through to Warsaw.

BEATEN BACK IN NORTHEAST

Mackensen's Attempt to Seize the Lublin-Cholm Railroad in South Making No Headway.

Hindenburg Invites Hedin to Witness Warsaw's Fall

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 28. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is reported from Gothenburg that Sven Hedin received yesterday a telegraphic invitation from Field Marshal von Hindenburg to be present at the capitulation of Warsaw.

Von Hindenburg urged Hedin's immediate departure in order not to miss witnessing the great historic event. Hedin left immediately for Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 28. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—All the Baltic province operations of the Germans must be regarded for the moment, for all the territorial scope, as attempts to throw dust in the eyes of Germany's opponents. The centre of the struggle is not there; it is on the Narew and Bug Rivers, where bigger things than even the fate of Warsaw are being decided.

The Germans have crossed the Narew at two or more points where the river bends inward between Rozan and Pultusk, but so far they are being held there, and on the greater part of the front they have occupied on the left bank they are even being pressed backward. South of Pultusk they are being held on a little river called the Prut, and their success in crossing the centre has not enabled them to dislodge the Russians from positions further to the northeast, where between Ostrolenka and Lomza the Russians are beating back the German attacks not so very far from the Prussian frontier.

The Germans, as usual, are trying to cast the shadow of their terror before them by sending Zeppelins over Bielostok and Malkin, and are keeping up a constant buzz of aeroplanes over Warsaw. None of these aircraft has done any great damage.

Perhaps the main German blow is to be dealt by Hindenburg from the north, but it is impossible to tell yet, for the tension is equally great on the Narew and Lublin fronts. At any rate Mackensen's operations are closely co-ordinated, and possibly Mackensen is simply trying to push his front far enough north to enable him at a given moment either to fling his reserves over in support of Hindenburg or else to cross the Vistula and close in on Warsaw from the west.

But the Russians are giving him very little breathing room. His attacks in the centre and on the left have been foiled again and again, and at one critical moment the Russians very nearly upset his whole plan by driving the Austrians across the Bug, appearing on the heights above Sokol and threatening his main line of communication with Lemberg.

The battle on the main front died down for a day or two. Germans were hastily sent to relieve the vacillating Austrians at Sokol, and Mackensen, to improve his position on the Bug, advanced, only to be held up again on the front of Voisiavitze-Horodlo. Now the big battle has blazed up once more on all the front between the Wieprz and the Bug.

Yet for all the fierceness of these various conflicts the great final and tremendous struggle has not yet come, though now it cannot be very far off.

LONDON, Thursday, July 29.—Although the Germans are using very strong reinforcements of men and guns, they have not yet succeeded in breaking the Russian resistance either around Warsaw or in Kovno and Courland Provinces, in each of which sectors heavy fighting has been in progress for nearly a fortnight.

Except for the capture of the village of Goroworo, on the Narew front, and a number of prisoners and machine guns at that point and between Mitau and the Niemen, the German official report issued today does not claim any advance.

In fact, General von Bülow, in the north, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who crossed the Narew at some points, are being held up by Russian counter attacks, which, although probably costly to the Russians, show that there is still plenty of fight left in them.

In the southeast Field Marshal von Mackensen's attack on the Lublin-Cheim Railway seems for the moment to have come to a standstill, although he, too, is receiving reinforcements and assistance from the Austrians who succeeded in crossing the Bug at Sokol.

To the west of Warsaw the Germans announce the capture of the village of Piorunow, which is about fifteen miles west of the fort line of the city, so that not much progress has been made on this front.

There is a good deal in the Russian and German official reports which cannot be reconciled, but, on the whole, the British critics are more hopeful than for some days that the Russians will succeed in withstanding this effort to capture Warsaw, as they did the previous attempts. The stubborn resistance of the Grand Duke's troops, together with the fact that the battle is being fought on ground of his choosing, has renewed the hope here that with sufficient supply of munitions he be able to inflict a strategic defea Germanic allies.

Russians Resume Offensive.

PETROGRAD, July 28.—The following official communication was issued today:

On the Narew front there has been a violent artillery fire on the left bank of the river up to the river Prut. Stubborn fighting took place, but did not result in any change. On the line of the front of the right bank of the Narew we repulsed six attacks

Continued on Page 4.

BRITISH LEADERS RELY ON ENDURANCE

To be a Long War, Asquith Tells the Commons in Reporting Progress.

MORE MUNITIONS FACTORIES

Lloyd George Tells of Sixteen to be in Operation in a Few Weeks—Premier Praises Russia.

LONDON, July 28.—Premier Asquith, in addressing the House of Commons on the eve of its adjournment today, praised Russia and Italy for their services in the conflict, lauded the British fleet for its "unobserved" but "all-powerful activity," and indicated the Government's confidence in the results of the operations in the Dardanelles and also of the campaign in France.

He was followed by David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, who made a cheerful report as to the steps taken to supply the army with plenty of ammunition.

In some circles these two addresses are taken as a sign that more activity by the military forces of Great Britain may be expected soon.

Premier Asquith made his review of the war situation in moving the adjournment of Parliament from tomorrow until Sept. 14.

At the outset he stated that the conflict had become and was likely to continue a contest of endurance. He went on:

"We should be ungrateful and insensitive, indeed, if we did not recognize at this moment the indescribably gallant efforts being made by our Russian allies to stem the tide of invasion and to retain inviolate the integrity of their possessions.

"I don't think in the whole of military history there has been a more magnificent example of discipline and endurance, and of both individual and collective initiative, than has been shown by the Russian Army in the last seven weeks.

"Our new ally, Italy, is, with carefully prepared movements, steadily gaining ground, making her way toward the objective, which we believe will be within her reach in a very short time."

The Premier stated that the British Government's confidence in the results of the Dardanelles operations was undiminished.

The Premier emphasized his confidence in the triumph of both the French and British armies engaged in the western field.

Referring to the fact that next week would see the completion of a year of war, Mr. Asquith remarked that the world had never seen a more miraculous transformation in Great Britain, not in its spirit and heart, but in the outward manifestations of its life, than had taken place here in those twelve months.

Makes Light of Submarine War.

The British fleet today was far stronger, the Premier continued, than at the beginning of the war.

"To its quiet and unobserved but ubiquitous and all powerful activity," he went on, "is due the fact that the seas are clear, or substantially clear.

"For, after all, this submarine menace, serious as it has appeared to be, is not going to inflict fatal or substantial injury on British trade. The seas are clear. We have our supplies of food and raw materials, upon which we and the rest of the country depend, flowing in upon us in the same abundance and with the same freedom; and I may say without much exaggeration, judging from the insurance rates and other matters, with the same immunity from serious hazards and risks as in times of peace."

Continuing, Premier Asquith said:

"The navy has so far been denied the grim and glorious fight, but it is through its unrelaxing vigilance and the supreme skill with which it has been handled that this country today can laugh at the scare of an invasion, and that we to an extent unknown by any other of the belligerent powers are immune from the actual ravages and dangers of war."

Glancing around the House, the Prime Minister remarked:

"This is a sight unknown for a hundred years, this gathering of members, equipped in military garb, but there is not a family represented in the House, (and the House is typical of the whole country,) which has not given its hostages in sons or brothers."

Speaking of recruiting, which he remarked had been in progress for twelve months with undiminished activity, Premier Asquith said:

"The latest reports are among the best we have had for a long time."

Cautions the Nation.

The Premier concluded with a note of caution to the country, saying:

"Do not let us suppose that our national duty is discharged either by sending an adequate influx of recruits to the army or to the various industries engaged in the fabrication of munitions. The duty has been cast upon this country not only of maintaining the freedom of the seas, not only of supplying large contingents of well-equipped men for the battlefields and trenches, but also of financing to a large extent the whole conduct of the war.

"We cannot do that if we continue to import and to increase our indebtedness to other countries, and unless we maintain our great manufacturing industries."

Premier Asquith urged the accumulation of a large reserve of gold and the use of paper currency by householders and employers.

Hits at Press Backbiters.

He characterised as calumny the statements in a section of the press, which he described as melancholy and notorious exceptions to the newspapers as a whole, that the people of this country had failed to rise to the height of the great occasion and that the Allies did not appreciate the contributions that Great Britain was making to the ultimate triumph of the common cause.

"Don't let us give any encouragement

Continued on Page 2.

A STRENGTHENING TONIC—Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. A teaspoonful in a glass of cold water makes an invigorating, refreshing tonic.—Advt.

BECKER MUST DIE IN CHAIR TOMORROW; JUSTICE FORD REFUSES A NEW TRIAL; WHITMAN REAFFIRMS BELIEF IN GUILT

"No Justice Here," Becker Declares, "But I Will Get It in the Next World"

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 28.—"There is no justice here," said Becker tonight to Father Cashin, Catholic Chaplain of Sing Sing Prison, after he had learned that his application for a new trial had been denied. "I am confident, however, that I will get it in the next world. I know that the truth will come out, and that the world will know that Becker told the truth, and is not the murderer that he is accused of being.

"I do not fear death, but I feel the stigma which death will attach to the name Becker, and I fear the distress and sorrow that it will cause my wife."

When first informed of Justice Ford's decision by Deputy Warden Johnson of Sing Sing, Becker made no display of emotion except the tightening of the hand which clasped that of the Deputy Warden.

"Denied," he repeated. And then after a moment, "Well, I'll die like a man, anyhow."

BECKER OFFERED TO PLEAD GUILTY

After First Conviction, He Was Ready to Admit Second Degree Murder.

LENIENCY BARGAIN SPURNED

Five Prominent Men Were to Have Been "Delivered"—Evidence Never Disclosed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 28.—Governor Whitman, when informed tonight that Justice Ford had denied a new trial to Becker, said:

"Justice Ford did the only thing he could do. The evidence against him was conclusive. I never had any doubt of Becker's guilt. If I had any now, I would pardon Becker."

Governor Whitman has been receiving letters from various parts of the State urging clemency for Becker. Many of these missives have been from women who have advanced the purity of Becker's home life as evidence that he could not be bad. They have pleaded with the Governor on that ground to intervene on behalf of the condemned man.

On first receiving the news of the Court's action, the Governor refused to talk, but later he dictated the foregoing brief statement. Immediately thereafter he retired and said that he would have nothing more to say.

Virtually throughout today the Governor was at the Executive Mansion prepared to receive any communications on the case from the New York County authorities or the Court, but none came. He visited the Executive Chamber for only a few minutes.

Had Becker taken the stand at any of his trials Mr. Whitman in his cross-examination would have gone extensively into Becker's private life. The condemned man has been married thrice. His first wife died under suspicious circumstances in a bathtub. His second wife divorced him, charging cruel and inhuman treatment. She is living in Denver now with her child, 7 years old. Becker, it was said, even after his bank account was nearing the $100,000 mark, refused to contribute to the support of his child.

Governor Whitman feels that sympathy would be wasted on Becker. Filed away in the District Attorney's office in New York there is a mass of information which has created a distinct impression in the minds of those who acted in the prosecution of Becker that the Rosenthal murder is not the first in which he has had a hand.

Becker, it was learned recently, offered to "deliver" to the authorities in return for executive clemency five men of prominence in New York City, one of these a former high police official. This offer was treated with contempt by Governor Whitman, who put no faith in the word of the condemned man.

Becker's first lawyer, it is thought here, knew that Becker was guilty of the Rosenthal murder. It was learned that there was a standing offer from Becker to plead guilty to murder in the second degree ever since his first conviction. This would have saved him from the chair, but doomed him to spend the rest of his life in prison.

Mr. Whitman had evidence of the Circle Theatre conference at the time of the second trial, but could not bring it out because Becker failed to take the stand. This conference was held on the Sunday night before Rosenthal was murdered. It was on this occasion Becker urged "Big Tim" Sullivan not to raise a sum of money to send the gambler out of the city. This was known to the District Attorney's office all along, together with the motive for Becker's admonition. Becker at that time had arranged for Rosenthal's murder the following night.

MRS. BECKER SILENT.

Sister Says She Has Not Decided on Appeal to Whitman.

At 12:10 o'clock a southbound car rolling slowly down University Avenue in the drizzling rain stopped directly in front of 2,291 University Avenue, the home of Mrs. Charles Becker and her brother and sister, George and Mary Lynch.

Mrs. Becker got off alone, her face hidden, and brushed past the group of newspaper men and women who were waiting for her, with a brief, "I have nothing to say."

Then she went into the Lynch apartment on the ground floor, where her brother and sister, who had already heard the news, were waiting, and she shut herself in. She had apparently left the train at Yonkers or Riverdale, as she did not get off at the station nearest her home. The news had reached her en route.

After talking with her sister, Miss Lynch, who, like Mrs. Becker, is a school teacher, came out and said: "My sister has nothing to say, and at present is undecided as to what she is going to do."

HARDY PORTRAITS—46 FOR $. 894 5th Ave. (54th St.) Only address.—Advt.

KEEPS IRON NERVE IN FACE OF DOOM

Becker Grips Warden's Hand as He Hears That Death Is Only a Day Away.

WIFE HAD JUST LEFT PRISON

Cell Trinkets Distributed for Keepsakes—Head Shaved Today, Ready for Execution.

Special to The New York Times.

OSINING, N. Y., July 28.—At 10:23 o'clock tonight the office of Sing Sing Prison, where Warden Thomas Mott Osborne and Deputy Warden Charles Johnson had been waiting for the news, was informed by telephone that Justice Ford had denied the last application of Charles Becker's lawyers for a new trial.

The first act of the Warden was to telephone to Father William J. Cashin, Roman Catholic Chaplain of the prison, who jumped into a taxicab and started for the prison to break the news to Becker. But almost as soon as the message had been sent, Deputy Warden Johnson, who has been Becker's best friend about the prison and who has been the first to tell him of each development in his case since he started the long fight to get out of the death house, decided that he would tell him this news, too.

It was about 10:35 when Johnson reached the death house. Most of its occupants had already gone to bed and their lights were out, but the light was burning in the cell of the former police lieutenant, and Becker, clad in the ordinary prison garb, was seated on the end of his bed waiting for the news, as he had heard that the decision was to be announced at 10 o'clock.

Johnson walked through the silent death house and thrust his hand through the bars of Becker's cell. Becker looked up, rose, came forward, and took his hand. In a soft tone that could not reach the ears of any of Becker's neighbors, Johnson said, "Charlie, I have bad news for you." He paused, and as there was no demonstration from the silent man before him, he added: "Your appeal has been denied."

Repeats Fatal Word, "Denied."

For a moment there was silence, and Becker's grip on Johnson's hand tightened convulsively. Then the condemned man said softly, "Denied." There was another instant of silence, then Becker stiffened and said: "Well, I'll die like a man, anyhow."

"Have you anything to say?" said Johnson, after a pause.

"No," said Becker, "nothing." Then Johnson walked away and left Becker standing with his fingers gripping the bars.

Mrs. Becker, who had spent the whole afternoon with her husband, had left at 9:50 o'clock for the Ossining Station to take the 10:31 train back to New York, intending to leave the train at Marble Hill or University Heights for her home in the Bronx. Warden Osborne, when the news was first received, thought over the idea of sending word to her at the station and then decided to let her hear the news first when she reached New York.

It was feared that if she heard it while still in Ossining she might return to the prison and become so hysterical as to involve injury to her health. Becker did not ask for her when the news was given to him, nor did he make specific reference to her in his later conversation with Father Cashin, except to speak of the distress and sorrow which his death would cause her.

Almost all Sing Sing except some inmates of the deathhouse were waiting up to hear the news. The guards were just being changed as word came of the decision of Justice Ford, and soon the news had spread throughout the prison, and the cell block was buzzing with a suppressed murmur as all Sing Sing talked over the fate of its most noted inhabitant.

Justice in the Next World.

A few minutes after Johnson had broken the news Father Cashin arrived and went at once to the death house. He remained about twenty minutes, giv-

Continued on Page 3.

PRISONER KEEPS HIS NERVE

Says on Getting News in Death Cell That He'll Die Like a Man.

DECISION ALL AGAINST HIM

His Own Affidavit Must Be Disregarded and the Others Are Merely Cumulative.

OR ELSE THEY IMPEACH

Not Enough Proof Offered to Change the Result Had It Been Produced at Trial.

Charles Becker has lost his last fight. Supreme Court Justice John Ford denied last night his application for a new trial, based on the statement which Becker wrote in the death house.

There is no appeal from Justice Ford's decision. Unless Governor Whitman interferes, which late last night he declared he would not do, the former police Lieutenant will pay the death penalty for the murder of Herman Rosenthal at 5:45 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Justice Ford decided against Becker on every point. Any action on his part, in view of the affidavits before him, except that prescribed by the statutes, would be a usurpation of the Governor's pardoning power, he held. He held that none of the affidavits submitted by Becker's lawyers met any of the requirements of the statutes.

"The decision was as I expected," District Attorney Perkins said when a TIMES reporter told him of Justice Ford's decision. "Justice Ford has devoted much time and attention to his consideration of the case. The public will realize that he reached the only decision possible on the application."

Governor Whitman, when the result was carried to him in Albany last night, said he never had any doubt of Becker's guilt.

Becker received the news in the death cell with no display of emotion beyond a tightening of the hand which clasped that of Deputy Warden Johnson of Sing Sing. He said:

"Well, I'll die like a man, anyhow."

Mrs. Becker, who had been with her husband all day, had left the prison about half an hour before the news arrived, and was waiting for a train at the Ossining Station. The prison officials decided not to tell her, but to let her first information come after she had reached New York.

JUSTICE FORD'S DECISION.

Here is Justice Ford's decision in full:

Supreme Court, New York County.—The People of the State of New York against Charles Becker.—Special Term, Part I.—Ford, J.

This is a motion for a new trial, under Subdivision 7 of Section 465 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It is made after defendant has been convicted of murder in the first degree and the conviction sustained by the Court of Appeals.

Such a motion could not be granted under the common law. (*Quimbo Appo., v. People.* 20 N. Y., 531.) The power to grant it was conferred by statute in the Laws of 1850, Chapter 339. That power now exists by virtue of Sections 462-466 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. (*People v. Bonifacio.* 119 A. D. 719; affirmed 190 N. Y. 150.) The particular provision of the statute under which this motion may be entertained is as follows:

Section 465. The court in which a trial has been had upon an issue of fact has power to grant new trial, when a verdict has been rendered against the defendant, by which his substantial rights have been prejudiced, upon his application, in the following cases: * * *

7. When it is made to appear, by affidavit, that, upon another trial, the defendant can produce evidence such as if before received would probably have changed the verdict; if such evidence has been discovered since the trial, is not cumulative, and the failure to produce it on the trial was not owing to want of diligence. * * *

No Inherent Right in Court.

Thus it is seen that the granting of new trials in criminal cases is strictly limited by statute, and is not at all based upon inherent right in the court as in civil cases. The reason for this difference seems to be that in the former class of cases the pardoning power is the safeguard relied upon to prevent injustice (Quimbo Appo vs. The People, supra, at Pp. 553 and 556), while in the latter the courts themselves are the only recourse for the injured litigant.

What a defendant must show to secure a new trial under the statute has been declared by the Court of Appeals in People vs. Priori, (164 N. Y. 459) as follows:

Newly discovered evidence, in order to be sufficient, must fulfill all the following requirements: 1. It must be such as will probably change the result if a new trial is granted; 2. It must have been discovered since the trial; 3. It must be such as could have not been discovered before the trial by the exercise of due diligence; 4. It must be material to the issue; 5. It must not be cumulative to the former issue; and, 6. It must not be merely impeaching or contradicting the former evidence.

In its decision affirming the conviction of this defendant the Court of Appeals, citing that case, says in passing upon a previous motion for a new trial:

The court may not grant a new trial under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure relating to newly discovered evidence, (Sec. 465, Subdivision 5) where the freshly preferred proof goes simply to impeach or discredit a witness sworn upon the first trial. (People vs. Priori, 164 N.

X., 459; People vs. Eng Hing and Lee Dock, 212 N. Y., 373.) This rule not only justified, but required the denial of the motion.

Becker's Affidavit Disregarded.

Does the evidence set forth as newly discovered in the affidavits presented on behalf of the defendant meet these requirements of the statute and of the Court of Appeals? That is the question, and the only question before me.

As to the defendant's own affidavit, it is not contended that it sets forth newly discovered evidence and must be disregarded.

Kaufman's two affidavits detail certain conversations with Bridgie Webber, Rosenthal, Mrs. Rosenthal, Appiebaum, and one Murphy, very little of which would be admissible under the rules of evidence.

So of the affidavit of Edward C. Ginty which purports to give the substance of a conversation had with Rose to the effect that it was not intended that Rosenthal should be killed, that Rose had over $5,000 in his possession to be given to Rosenthal for the purpose of getting him out of the way and that Rose was "shocked and disappointed" when he heard of Rosenthal's death. The only theory on which this evidence could be considered competent is that it might be introduced to impeach or contradict Rose. But such proposed evidence is clearly of no weight upon this motion according to the decisions cited above.

Only Value Is to Impeach.

The same may be said of the affidavit of the convict Murphy. If what he swears to would be admissible at all, it would be for the purpose of impeaching or contradicting Webber or other witnesses for the State. Murphy swears that in the Tombs he heard Rose, Vallon, and Webber discussing a plan to "frame Becker."

Isaac M. Cohen's affidavit tends to show merely that Rosenthal had a note of the late Senator Sullivan which the defiant sought vainly to have discounted. This is immaterial except upon the theory that other incompetent and immaterial evidence proposed should first be admitted as a foundation.

Louis Harris in his affidavit swears that he overheard Webber say to the person known as Dollar John, "If you string with Herman we'll take you the same as we are going to take him," and that Rose admitted to him in effect that the evidence connecting the defendant with the killing of Rosenthal had been fabricated. This affidavit is prolix and for the most part a rambling jumble of irrelevant happenings and conversations. Whatever relevant matters it contains would be admissible only in contradition or impeachment of Webber and Rose, and therefore unavailing here.

The affidavit of the Rev. James B. Curry becomes immaterial in the view I take of the defendant's statement as before indicated. Father Curry's affidavit is intended merely to show that defendant's statement had not been fabricated for the purposes of this motion.

Harford T. Marshall swears in his affidavit that, in a conversation between him as lawyer and Webber as his client, the latter told him that Becker had nothing to do with the killing of Rosenthal. Assuming that this statement was not privileged, the fatal under the condemnation of the decisions as merely tending to impeach or contradict a witness for the people.

Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Manton make affidavits to their not knowing at the time of the last trial about the matters detailed in the defendant's statements. The fatal fact is that the defendant himself did know about them at and before both of his trials.

Deputy Warden Johnson merely swears to what occurred when he took the affiant Murphy from prison to see Governor Whitman, and this is of no consequence in the view I take of the proposed new evidence offered on this motion.

As to Applebaum's affidavit, which related to conversations between himself, the defendant, Senator Sullivan and others, it contains nothing of moment which was not known to the defendant before his last trial. Furthermore he knew that Applebaum knew about these conversations and he was available as a witness. The law requires reasonable diligence on the part of the defendant in producing evidence upon the trial.

Evidence Is Cumulative.

Not only is the proffered evidence open to the objection mentioned, but it is for the most part cumulative and hence insufficient by the express language of the statute. (People vs. Shea, 16 Misc. 111.)

I am of opinion that when subjected to the teeth of the statute and the decisions, there is not enough competent evidence proffered to have changed the result had it been received upon the trial.

Upon his argument and in his memoranda counsel for the defendant invokes the inherent power of the court to grant a new trial. I cannot find anywhere in the authorities cited a suggestion that this court possesses any such power. On the contrary, as has been pointed out, the power is granted by statute and must be exercised in strict compliance with it. (People vs. Court of General Sessions, 112 A. D. 424; affirmed, 185 N. Y. 504.) In that case Mr. Justice Clarke said:

> In People vs. Glen, (178 N. Y., 395,) Judge Werner in discussing Section 313 of the Code of Criminal Procedure regulating motions to set aside indictments, referred to the fact that from time immemorial common law courts had set aside indictments, on motion, for defects in form and other irregularities, but added: "Such matters are now regulated by the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and however inconvenient, or even oppressive, they may appear to be in specific cases, the courts must apply them as best they can, for they embody the commands of the law-making power in matters wherein its fiat is supreme and final." We have, then, the authority of the Court of Appeals that prior to the statute there existed no power in the court to grant a new trial on the merits after conviction of a felony for any reason, and that now the statute is imperative and controlling on all matters of criminal procedure.

Benham Case Different.

Defendant's counsel cites the Special Term case of People vs. Benham (30 Misc., 460) as a precedent. But in that case the evidence offered upon the motion for a new trial was actually newly discovered in the sense that what it tended to prove had never been mentioned upon the trial. Here the facts sought to be shown for the most part had been litigated, and the proffered evidence is merely cumulative.

The resemblance between the Benham motion and this is that the defendant there as here had knowledge of the facts sought to be proved at the time of the trial and was not permitted by his lawyers to testify concerning them. But it appears that there was new evidence, aside from that of the defendant's, which warranted the granting of the motion.

At Page 467 the court says that, "in view of the other important evidence which has been discovered since the trial this application should not be denied for the reason that the testimony which the defendant can give was known to himself and his attorney at the time of the trial." That is true on this application also, but the trouble is that there is not "such important evidence," aside from that proffered by the defendant personally, which would warrant the granting of the motion, and, as I have studied the authorities and examined the affidavits, the conviction has grown upon me that it could not be granted without disregarding the law and attempting to usurp the functions of another department of government.

The motion is therefore denied.

Dated July 26, 1915.

JOHN FORD, J. S. C.

Ford's Hard Birthday Task.

Justice Ford announced his decision to reporters at his chambers in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building shortly after 10 o'clock last night. His face seemed very grave and careworn.

"This has been a most distasteful task," he said, "but I have had to hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may. This is my fifty-third birthday, and I had planned to spend it with my family, who are in the country near Peekskill. I have given every possible consideration I could to the case. I practically made up my mind to deny the motion Tuesday night. I decided, first of all, that my powers in criminal cases were limited, and I saw when I came to look into the authorities why this should be so. The Court of Appeals should curtail this authority because of the popular discontent against the tardiness of convictions.

"This man was placed on trial three years ago. If he is permitted to go on trial repeatedly things would come to a pass where the witnesses would not be available. It would always be possible for Becker to get witnesses to make affidavits on which to ask for a new trial. There is a natural sympathy we feel not to send a man to the electric chair. The safeguard seems to be the pardoning power. I have no right to listen to pleas for clemency."

Although Justice Ford did not leave his chambers in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building until 9:30 yesterday morning, after his night's work on the Becker case, he was back again at 9 o'clock, and immediately took up again the affidavits, briefs, citations and trial record which both sides had submitted. He ordered that the ninety-five motions which were to have come before him in Special Term, Part 1, be submitted at a later date, so that he could devote all of his time to the Becker case.

The Justice found on his desk several letters and telegrams, in which various views were expressed about the Becker case.

At his request, W. Bourke Cockran, Martin T. Manton and John B. Johnston, Becker's lawyers, and District Attorney Perkins remained within call all day. Early in the day the Justice communicated with the District Attorney's office, and asked Mr. Perkins to submit a fuller discussion of his views on the Benham case, which was cited by Mr. Cockran as a precedent for giving Becker a new trial.

Benham Case Considered.

In the Benham case the defendant failed to testify as to certain facts within his knowledge because of the degradation which, he felt, would result, although there was nothing criminal in the facts suppressed. He was granted a new trial by Justice Hooper and was acquitted. Mr. Cockran contends that Benham's position was analogous to Becker's, who failed to testify of "Big Tim" Sullivan's relations with Rosenthal because he was trying to shield Sullivan.

BECKER'S COUNSEL GIVE UP.

McIntyre Says He's Innocent—Shay Says Last Chance Is Gone.

No statement could be had from W. Bourke Cockran, Martin T. Manton, nor John B. Johnston last night. John F. McIntyre of Becker's lawyers made this comment on the decision:

"I had hoped that Justice Ford would see his way clear to granting Becker a new trial. I feel now as I felt after the first trial, that the conviction of Becker was a gross miscarriage of justice. The man did not have a fair chance. His conviction was obtained in response to popular clamor which was aroused at that time. It was a scandal. The evidence upon which Becker is to be sent to the chair is unreliable and unworthy of belief."

Joseph A. Shay, who won the appeal upon which Becker was granted a new trial said:

"I don't intend to criticise Justice Ford's conduct in the matter, but it seems to me the whole proceeding would have been more satisfactory if Justice Ford had heard witnesses. The hearing of witnesses is always more effective than the reading of affidavits. If witnesses had been called to the stand their testimony might have developed evidence upon which the conviction could have been reversed.

"I am convinced that Becker is an innocent man. But so far as appealing from Justice Ford's decision is concerned that cannot be done. Becker has had h's last chance."

VALLON FOUND IN PITTSBURGH

Identified by Local Man, He Says He Is Being Hounded.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 28.—A man identified as Harry Vallon by a newspaper man who knew most of the characters connected with the Rosenthal murder appeared downtown today and was seen about a prominent hotel. Vallon has relatives in Pittsburgh and many friends in the underworld here, and it has been reported that he is living here under cover.

The supposed Vallon said today: "I feel compelled to talk before it is too late." When asked if this meant that he was going to give evidence in favor of Becker, he replied: "Yes, if I get a chance."

The supposed Vallon was in charge of a large man who was said by persons acquainted with the two to be a detective in the employ of Governor Whitman. Vallon was very bitter against the New York police and detectives, who, he said, were in the employ of Governor Whitman, declaring bitterly: "They're hounding me to the nut factory by hanging a perjury charge over me." He also said that they had frightened "his girl" away from him by threats of prosecuting him.

BRITAIN TO DEFEND BROAD BLOCKADE

Chief Argument In New Note Will Be on the Right to Enforce the Order in Council.

AIMS AT GERMAN EXPORTS

Holds It to be a Vital Necessity to Limit Trade with Ports Contiguous to Her Foe.

LONDON, July 28.—The new British note to the United States, in the course of preparation, will be an amplification of the original note on contraband, which arrived in Washington on Monday.

It will take up the questions which have arisen since the first note was drafted.

WASHINGTON July 28.—Defense of the right of a belligerent to blockade a neutral port through which an enemy is receiving supplies or attempting to market his own products, is the chief argument to be made in the supplemental note Great Britain is preparing in reply to the American protest against the enforcement of the Orders in Council. The original note, received Monday, has been withheld from publication at the request of Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Minister, pending the arrival of the supplemental communication which is expected within a week.

All other issues than that of the blockade of neutral ports, it is learned, will be regarded by the British Government as subsidiary and will be left for future discussion. Upon recognition by neutral Governments of the principle, from the British viewpoint, depends the ability of a belligerent, which has otherwise established control of the seas, to profit by the enormous expenditure and sacrifice which made possible that control. The matter is all-important in the British view.

The developments not discussed in the original note will be taken up in the supplemental communication. The first of these is the American caveat of July 17, conveying the notification that the United States Government would not recognize the Orders in Council as a substitute for the provisions of international law.

Taken Up the Neches Case.

The second point arose in connection with the enforced unloading on the London docks of the cargo of the American steamer Neches, June 24. The ship was en route from Rotterdam to New York with a cargo of non-contraband, mostly of German and Belgian origin. It included several thousand prayer books, rabbit skins, drugs, and even some cotton. The British Government asserted the right to prevent any goods from being exported, the sale of which might aid Germany financially.

Because the principal British argument is directed to that phase of the right of blockade which affects goods sought to be introduced into an enemy's country, it is believed that the British Foreign Office felt it necessary to supplement the original note by extending its argument to cover goods exported from the enemy country through a neutral port.

Civil war precedents in regard to the right of blockade form the chief basis of the British argument, attention being especially called to the famous Springbok case before the United States Supreme Court, developing the continuous voyage theory. Although this doctrine, which, it is asserted, justifies a belligerent in blockading a neutral port, was strongly resisted by European nations, the fact that it was finally accepted in its entirety by the Alabama claims arbitration was sufficient to make it an enduring principle of international law. According to Great Britain's contention, therefore, the Order in Council, which is believed by British officials to be entirely in accord with that theory, will continue to be applied, although with due deference to the protection of legitimate neutral trade.

Growth of American Trade.

Incidentally it is contended by Great Britain that the execution of these Orders in Council so far has not resulted in any damage to American trade. According to the British view, that trade has grown enormously since the beginning of the war, American Treasury figures showing an increase of $200,000,000 in exports during eleven months, while the American ocean freight has grown by 744,000 tons.

Significant, also, indicating the amount of American goods entering Germany and Austria, attention is directed to official statements that the exports of the United States to the Netherlands have increased from $93,000,000 to $122,000,000, to Sweden from $12,000,000 to $31,000,000, to Norway from $7,000,000 to $35,000,000, and to Denmark from $13,000,000 to $79,000,000.

That America received a fair supply of goods from Germany notwithstanding the war is shown, the British Government contends, by the fact that in eight months the imports from that country to the United States aggregated $86,000,000, and it is also noted that the importation of dyestuffs from Germany was greater than in the previous year.

OGEECHEE TRIAL NEAR,

American Owners Believe the Bremen Cargo Will Be Freed.

LONDON, July 28.—The case of the Ogeechee, the American steamer which was seized by the British Government in April while bound from Bremen to New York, is now in the hands of Referee Holman Gregory, who, on Aug. 2, will begin sittings to hear evidence regarding the American ownership of the various items of the vessel's cargo. The referee has full power to order the release of the various consignments if, in his opinion, American ownership is proved.

Representatives of the American claimants are pleased over the outcome of the conference which the judge of the prize court called on the opening day of the trial, because they believe the Government is adhering to its promise made in the memorandum issued by the Foreign Office some time ago that it would place as few obstacles as possible in the way of proving the ownership of the cargo. This initially, it is said, will be swept aside in favor of common-sense proofs that the goods aboard the ship had passed into American ownership at the time of her sailing.

While Holman Gregory has the power to order the immediate release of any consignment proving satisfactory American ownership, the items which fail to pass the test will again be referred to the prize court.

Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General, has been invited to present the proofs of the American claimants to Mr. Gregory.

COTTON NOT RESOLD.

British Foreign Office Denies Report Published in America.

LONDON, July 28.—The Foreign Office denied in the House of Commons this afternoon a statement published recently in the United States that American cotton seized by the British authorities was being reshipped to be resold in neutral ports.

BERLIN MAY NOT ANSWER OUR NOTE; RAIDING TO GO ON

Continued from Page 1.

much too strong to enable him to win Congress for a war policy.

"His note is, therefore, an attempt to achieve success for his policy by putting up a bold front and strengthen his position, obtaining dominion for himself and his party."

Dr. Meyer concludes by asking whether Germany, by now adopting a conciliatory attitude, ought to strengthen Wilson and his supporters in advance and handicap the activities of ex-Secretary Bryan and the numerically increasing elements who are striving to maintain an attitude friendly to Germany and suspend the arms and ammunition exports.

In the opinion of many persons here this statement of Dr. Meyer is the best exposition of the German Government's probable policy which is yet available.

Chancellor Returns to Berlin.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 28, (via London, July 29.)—The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, has returned from General Headquarters, but nothing regarding the results of his conference with the Emperor can be ascertained at present beyond confirmation of the fact that the German answer to the American note, as previously stated, will not be delivered for some time, if, indeed, it is decided to prepare an answer.

There is no chance whatever of formal abandonment of the submarine warfare on the present basis, although submarine commanders may be impressed with the advisability of avoiding complications with the United States and taking whatever steps they can to that end.

Developments in the American negotiations with Great Britain will have an important reflex action of the German-American situation. German statesmen are waiting to ascertain whether the American note to England is as stiff in tone as that to Germany before making a final decision on the German policy.

Meanwhile the successes of the submarine campaign are again being brought into the foreground of public interest.

BOY-ED'S VIEW OF OUR NOTE.

German Attache Quoted in Attack on American Neutrality.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 28.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"The Journal is able to print this morning the following statement made last Monday night in New York City by Captain Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy in Washington:

The United States Government must first show that it is just as sincere in its protest against breaches of neutrality made by the Allies as it is against alleged violations by Germany before my Government will cease to carry on its submarine warfare in its own way, or before it will condescend to reply to the last American note.

The German Government has made protests of various kinds to the United States Government, and the United States Government has virtually ignored these protests. When my Government protested against the manufacture of submarines in this country for use in Great Britain, the Federal authorities at Washington brought forward a mass of technicalities in order to evade their responsibility in this matter. I believe had the situation been reversed, and had England protested against the making of submarines for Germany in the United States, these technicalities would never have been brought forward.

My Government knows its rights and is prepared to stand by them. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing must show, not by covert opinions privately expressed, but by a direct official statement in a note to England, equally as strong and vigorous in language as the last note to Germany, that she is prepared to go to the same limit with England as she has announced she is prepared to go with us.

Unless the United States sends to Great Britain such a protest, in language as strong as that used against us and indicating to all Germans in the United States in this way, that the United States Government is really neutral, my Government will not abbreviate its submarine warfare, nor under any circumstances will it make any reply whatever to the last note to Berlin.

Captain Boy-Ed could not be found by THE TIMES last night either in Washington or New York.

CHIDES WILSON'S CRITIC.

German Herold Holds Weissmann "Blameworthy" for His Attack.

Concerning the remarks made at the Utica convention of the German-American Alliance by Henry Weismann, the German Herold this morning says, in part, under the title "Mr. Weissmann's Ill-Advised Expressions":

"We think every President since the civil war, at one time or the other, has been denounced as 'subservient to Wall Street.' And in not a few cases they have been called 'political bankrupts,' especially if they were re-election. Such things are almost 'de rigeur' in Presidential campaigns and create little excitement. Sometimes, however, such expressions grate harshly on the nerves, a fact which Mr. Henry Weismann overlooked when he denounced Mr. Wilson at a meeting of the German-American Alliance.

"In so far as his expressions are in question, Mr. Weismann is certainly blameworthy. However, we should like to use this opportunity to inquire of the vernacular press:

"First—In dealing with foreign nations, must the President have the undivided support of the people, no matter to what events his policy may lead? Or, to put it differently, should the President be robbed of the opportunity to hear the voice of his fellow-citizens?

"Second—If, as respects the foreign policies of the country, the President is supreme and his views might be right, why should he be expected to listen to his fellow-citizens in other matters?"

LANSING PREPARES LEELANAW CLAIM

Will Demand That Germany Pay for the Vessel, Holding Violation of Treaty.

CONSUL EXAMINES CREW

Captain of American Freighter Only Tried to Escape Until a Shot Was Fired.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—With the receipt today of a practically complete report of the sinking of the American steamer Leelanaw by a German submarine, State Department officials began the preparation of a note to Germany requesting the payment of damages on the ground that the Prussia-American treaty of 1828 had been violated.

A report from Mr. Dennison, the American Consul at Dundee, Scotland, brought to light the fact that the Captain of the Leelanaw attempted to escape, but submitted to visit and search after warning shots were fired. The right to escape, officials declared, was conceded by international law, only repeated attempts to evade capture or forcible resistance being regarded as affecting the case.

Reports that the German submarine commander was unwilling to jettison the cargo of the Leelanaw and to allow her to proceed as the Treaty of 1828 provides cleared up doubts here on this point. The material necessary for the presentation of a claim similar to that made in the case of the William P. Frye was therefore practically ready for consideration tonight.

The complete report of Consul Dennison, dated today, was as follows:

Leelanaw's crew here; all safe. Sail Saturday on St. Paul. Master under oath states he sighted German submarine July 25 sixty miles north of Orkneys. Endeavored to escape. Fired on at distance of two miles, shot falling short. Hove to and stopped. Submarine signalled for ship's papers, which were sent. After examining them, submarine signalled abandon ship. Ample time given crew to leave ship. Five shots then fired at Leelanaw without effect, followed by torpedo. Crew then taken on submarine with lifeboats in tow, after which two more shots were fired, last one setting fire to ship.

Submarine headed toward Orkneys. Leelanaw was seen to sink one hour and twenty minutes later. At 8:30 P. M another steamer being seen approaching, crew ordered to boats, in which they proceeded remainder distance to Kirkwall, arriving 6:30 following morning. Leelanaw was laden with flax and tow only. Before leaving submarine master demanded ship's papers. Request refused, his register, customs manifest, and bills of lading being retained. Master made no complaint of treatment on submarine.

The retention by the German submarine commander of the ship's papers brings up a point that has never been definitely settled, but in the present war there have been many such cases. When the William P. Frye was sunk her papers were seized. This point probably will not be disputed, because American naval commanders in the past have been instructed to keep the papers of any prizes destroyed for later consideration by prize courts.

Ambassador Page also forwarded today the British Admiralty report on the sinking of the Leelanaw. The Admiralty reported that the Leelanaw was flying the American flag when overtaken, and that the crew had plenty of time to take to the boats, which were towed sixty miles, until a strange vessel was sighted.

Sank Six Ships in a Day.

ABERDEEN, July 28.—"They could not have treated us more courteously than they did," was the unanimous verdict of Captain Eugene Delk and the members of the crew of the American steamer Leelanaw when questioned last night regarding their encounter with a German submarine. They traveled about sixty miles on the deck of the submarine and became well acquainted with its crew, several of whom had been in America.

One member of the Leelanaw's crew remained aboard the submarine at his own request. He was one of the mess boys of the American ship and as he was of German nationality preferred joining the crew of the underwater craft to the probability of internment in England. Kirkwall another of the Leelanaw's mess boys was found to be a German and was detained.

Captain Delk said:

"We stopped when a shot was fired behind us, and then we had to leave. Our ship was shelled, bombed, and torpedoed, but it took an hour and a half to sink her. The Germans took us aboard the submarine, carried us about sixty miles, and then gave us directions for getting to Kirkwall, which we reached safely in about twelve hours.

The members of the crew of whom there are thirty-two besides the Captain, explained that the German commander apologized for the necessity of sinking the ship, but said it was forced upon him by the fact that the Leelanaw was carrying contraband, and he was not in the habit of throwing overboard contraband cargoes.

The Germans had no idea of the contents of the latest American note to Berlin, for their newspapers were two days old. The Leelanaw was the sixth vessel the submarine had sunk that day, and it started in pursuit of two others when the Americans had been returned to their boats.

The sailors from the Leelanaw were cold and wet when they landed after their twelve hours' row in lifeboats, as they had been almost swamped several times in cross tides off the Orkney Islands.

SWEDEN WILL HELP OUR TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Agrees to Lift Embargo Against Re-Shipment to Let American Goods Through.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—To hasten restoration of trade with the lifting of the Russian embargo on exports to the United States, details are to be worked out here with the Russian Ambassador, George Bakhmeteff. A request that this course be taken was cabled to the State Department today from Petrograd.

Under the proposal, accepted by the Russian Government in agreeing to lift the embargo, Russian shipments will be consigned to Secretary Redfield, who will distribute the goods to importers and merchants in this country under guarantee that no Russian products shall find their way into countries at war with Russia. Negotiations with the Russian Ambassador are expected to uncover a method of distributing shipments under bond to be held by Secretary Redfield until the merchandise has been consumed.

The agreement is the result of negotiations brought about by pressure from American importers and manufacturers whose demands for Russian products, particularly vetch seed for fertiliser, hides, skins, and mineral oil, have been insistent.

At present the only European port open, Archangel, on the White Sea, is used only for Government shipments. The Adriatic port of Vladivostock is jammed with freight bound for European Russia.

The Department of Commerce has suggested to shippers three overland freight routes through Norway and Sweden to Russia, with fairly good rail connections with the Russian interior. An understanding was reached by the State Department today with the Swedish Legation by which American shipments to and from Russia via Sweden will not be subject to the Swedish embargo against re-exportation.

BRITISH LEADERS RELY ON ENDURANCE.

Continued from Page 1.

to the faint-hearted and still less to the backbiters who are disheartening our allies and encouraging our enemies," he said. "Let us in this House and in the country at large, with the same spirit of energy and determination which for twelve months has inspired us, continue to persist and persevere to an inevitable triumphant issue."

Soldier Members for Conscription.

Conscription was urged by two Liberals, Captain Guest, who is Aide-de-Camp to Field Marshal French, and Josiah Wedgwood, who returned wounded from the Dardanelles.

"When are those who have not come forward going to bear their fair share?" asked Captain Guest, the question being cheered by the Conservatives. He asserted that England ought to produce much greater numbers of troops.

Mr. Wedgwood said:

"We can buy from America. Let the Englishmen fight. I do not say that compulsion is necessary yet, but I do say that what we want is a declaration from the Prime Minister that if circumstances require he will not shy at that possibility.

"What we want in this country more than money and shells is a leader. For God's sake, give us a man who will lead without fear of the consequences. Believe me, the whole world from Vladivostok to San Francisco is looking to see if we can develop a leader."

He praised highly the conditions in France as a result of conscription. Germany now recognized France as its chief opponent, he said, and would be prepared to offer her peace on easy terms, which would be a great temptation.

Dalziel Criticises War Office.

Sir Henry Dalziel, Liberal member for Kirkcaldy Burghs, moved, and Sir Arthur B. Markham, Liberal member for the Mansfield Division of Notinghamshire, seconded, an amendment that adjournment should be only for four weeks.

Sir Henry explained that he did this because he was not satisfied with the situation in Flanders, where it had been understood there was to be a great advance during the Spring and Summer.

In the Dardanelles, too, he wanted to know why such notice had been given to the enemy by a bombardment on the part of the fleet without the co-operation of the land forces.

Sir Henry said he could keep silence no longer, as he had not the confidence in the Government that he had nine months ago. He could not understand why the industries of the country had not been mobilized, and he wanted to know whether any one at the War Office had been cashiered for the failure to supply sufficient munitions.

He also criticised the Government's delay in using gas against the Germans, and suggested that the reason for the failure to do this was a breakdown in the arrangements.

Sir Henry concluded by saying that the discontent among the workers was due to the failure of the Government to deal with the question of food supplies, which, he contended, was responsible for the increase in the cost of living.

Sir Arthur Markham said that the public had lost confidence in the War Office, which had proved miserably inefficient in its conduct of the war.

Sir Henry Dalziel did not press his amendment and Premier Asquith's motion that Parliament be adjourned from July 29 until September 14, was carried.

BRITAIN IS OPERATING 16 ARMS FACTORIES

Ten More to be Built, Lloyd George Tells Commons—Tool Factories Acquired.

LONDON, July 28.—Sixteen national munitions factories have been established in England, and, after consultation with the French Ministry, the British Government has decided to set up ten more large establishments.

This announcement was made in the House of Commons this evening by the Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd George, who told of the progress made by his department in overcoming the shortage in shells that had prevented the army on the Continent from doing all it might otherwise have done.

These new factories are being erected in the vicinity of the arsenals and the existing armament establishments, and, according to Mr. Lloyd George, when the Government has completed in a few weeks the developments it is now engaged on, the supply of shells will be doubled.

"This," said the Minister, "will not merely enable us to support our men, but will enable them to cleave their way through to victory."

Mr. Lloyd George explained that, until the new factories are ready, the work of his department will be directed to speeding up existing contracts.

At first the Government had been faced with a grave labor shortage, he continued, and some machines were lying idle because no one could be found to work them. One-third of the machines engaged in Government work at the outset were not being utilized at night.

During three months his department had succeeded in adding nearly 40,000 men and women—nearly half of the men skilled—to the ranks of the workers connected with armaments, and they were pouring in further supplies. His department had also enrolled 100,000 volunteers, but it had been found difficult to remove the majority of these from their present employment. However, scores of thousands of skilled men who had enlisted had been traced, and arrangements were made with the War Office for the return of these men to the factories.

While the trades union leaders had agreed to the relaxation of union restrictions, the Minister said, he had not been able to convince the men, without giving figures, which he dare not give. Were all restrictions relaxed, hundreds of thousands of men could be added to the work.

Steps, Mr. Lloyd George continued, had been taken to increase the supply of machine guns and hand grenades for trench warfare. The country had been divided into two great co-operative areas, so that all available machinery could be used for turning out supplies. The national factories already erected and those to be erected would be under Government control, and he believed that this would have an influence on the men, who would not object to a temporary relaxation of their trades union rules when the Government and not an individual was profiting.

The Government, he concluded, has taken over the control of the machine tool factories, so that no delay would arise in equipping the new establishments. This would tax the engineering resources of the country, but when all was completed within a few months the Government would be able to equip the armies in a way which would leave them in no way inferior to the best-equipped armies on the Continent.

LABOR STILL DISAPPOINTS.

Leaders Have Not Kept Promise, Lloyd George Tells Commons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 29.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent, referring to Lloyd George's speech yesterday, says:

"It confirmed the impression caused by the Prime Minister's earlier pronouncement that the Government expects that the war will be a long one and that they are making their arrangements accordingly.

"On the subject of volunteer munition workers the speech disappointed the House. Nearly 100,000 men have been enrolled, but the vast majority of them are already engaged on work which, if not directly Government work, is yet of considerable importance to the country, and in the case of four-fifths of the men their employers have lodged protests against being deprived of their services. The available labor for munition factories is, however, to be increased by recalling to the works thousands of skilled engineers who have enlisted in the army and have not yet been sent abroad.

"The House was visibly discouraged by what Mr. Lloyd George had to say about trade unions and the production of munitions. So far the promise that trade union regulations and practices affecting output would be suspended during the war has not been fulfilled. Genuine suspension of them would mean 25 per cent. increase in the output, or the equivalent of the labor of hundreds of thousands of additional men.

"Speaking with solemn earnestness that impressed everybody, Mr. Lloyd George implored the trade union leaders to make effective the promised suspension of written regulations and unwritten practices.

"The Government's new scheme for the manufacture of munitions will not mature for some months. In the meantime we must rely for increased production on existing sources of supply. The Government is assisting the extension of existing factories, and already there is an appreciable increase in the output of rifles, bombs, hand grenades, and shells. Sixteen national new factories have been set up in various parts of the country, and ten additional ones are in progress of establishment. The advantages of these national workshops will be that shells will cost us less, there will be no trouble with labor, as private profit will be eliminated, and we shall be less dependent on foreign sources of supply.

"Mr. Lloyd George concluded his speech by an impassioned protest against plotters and plot mongers. Loud applause greeted his remark, 'Let them just keep their hands and their tongues off the Minister of Munitions.' He and his colleagues have neither time, nor inclination to engage in squalid intrigues. Their minds and energies are occupied with one task only. I beg and pray that we shall be allowed to go on with our work without interruption.'

Mr. Lloyd George made no allusion to Sir Henry Dalziel's inquiry as to whether Sir Percy Girouard had retired from the Ministry of Munitions."

The parliamentary correspondent of The Daily News says that "the gigantic demand on our engineering resources indicated the 'tragic prospect of another year of war.'" He also comments on the fact that when the Premier mentioned "backbiters" "there was an immense demonstration, it echoed a big cheer that arose when the Prime Minister thanked the press for its patriotism, and the newspapers with one or two melancholy and notorious exceptions."

Lord Northcliffe's papers, The Times and The Daily Mail, have editorials on the debate. The Times suggests that "the idea which had been seduloously put about that the movement against adjournment implied a slur upon the whole House made the Premier's position tolerably safe."

The Daily Mail remarks:

"The complacent newspapers which hide the truth may accept the Prime Minister's compliments with the customary smirk of conscious rectitude. The future will test both them and the Premier. We warn him that if he and his partisans do not show more energy and foresight than they have hitherto displayed in this war, his place in history will be at least as melancholy and notorious as that which he assigns to us today."

DUTCH PAPER SAYS WE DEFEND NEUTRALS

Deserve Their Thanks for the Lusitania Note, Declares the Nieuw Courant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 28.—The Nieuw Courant, the most rigidly and uncompromisingly neutral newspaper in Holland, comes out tonight with a two-column first page article unequivocally indorsing President Wilson's stand in regard to the Lusitania case. The paper says:

"It is plain that the contention so passionately urged by the German press that Germany is fighting for existence is untenable as an argument. It is the duty of belligerents to avoid encroachment upon the Government rights of neutral powers at all times and under all circumstances.

"Since America or other neutral nations abandoned this standpoint they would no longer be able to denounce the wrong done to Belgium as an act of injustice. We ourselves should be unable to protest even against the violation of Holland's territory were we to accept the principle that Germany, because 'fighting for its existence,' found such violation necessary under the circumstances of the moment.

"In principle the position taken by the American Government is impregnable, and for its emphatic declaration of principles in its latest note, it deserves the thanks of all neutral States."

The Journal regrets that the United States did not make a similar pronouncement before, but adds:

"Perhaps a deed of violence was necessary to stiffen the backbone of America to take a stand in defense of the law. That does not alter the fact that this step will be acclaimed by all neutrals as a vindication of the rights of neutrals in the world war.

"The German press urges that if Germany should accede to the American demands the English would try to protect their vessels by carrying an American on every ship. This is a strange argument to make in view of the contention that merchant ships can, because submarines have no other method of attack, be destroyed without warning, without regard to the generally recognized rule that a warship must stop and search a vessel before resorting to violence."

JUSTIFY LEELANAW SINKING.

German Newspapers Back Up Submarine's Act.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 28. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—People of the United States will have a rude awakening when they hear that the German press does not express a single word of regret about the Leelanaw sinking.

Most of the German papers point out that the Leelanaw had contraband on board, and the semi-official Lokal Anzeiger goes further and says that the destruction of the vessel was entirely justified.

4

SAFETY

Cash—the most liquid banking asset

THE law of this State requires that 15% of the net deposits of every Trust Company in the Borough of Manhattan shall be always in reserve—10% must be cash in its own vaults—the balance may be deposited in other banks. The Columbia Trust Company exceeds this legal requirement by a liberal margin.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway | COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY | IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.

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KEEPS IRON NERVE IN FACE OF DOOM

Continued from Page 1.

ing the consolations of religion to the doomed man. He found Becker bearing up with wonderful composure and showing the same nerve which he has manifested at every turn of the case which went against him.

He said he had no further statement to make at present with regard to anything connected with his case, but added calmly: "There is no justice here. I am confident, however, that I will get it in the next world. I know that the truth will come out and that the world will know that Becker told the truth and is not the murderer he is accused of being. I do not fear death, but I feel the stigma which this death attaches to the name Becker, and I feel the distress and sorrow that it will cause my wife."

The Chaplain reminded him that, now that all human help was gone, he had to depend on divine grace, and that he would get justice in the world to come; that it was no longer a question between man and man, but between one man's conscience and higher powers.

When Father Cashin left Becker's last words were a request to the priest to telephone to Mrs. Becker and try to relieve her feelings as far as possible, which Father Cashin at once set out to do.

At 5 o'clock tomorrow morning Becker will be bathed and have his head shaved so that the electrode will be in direct contact with his scalp. He will be dressed in a suit of black, with a slit up the left leg, where another electrode is to touch the skin. His shoes, which contain steel arches, will be replaced by felt slippers.

In this garb, he will be allowed to receive his last visits from relatives, between 2 and 4 in the afternoon. Those who have signified their intention of visiting him are Mrs. Becker, his brothers John and Jackson, and his sister. They will be urged to leave the prison as soon as possible, for fear of the effect upon them of remaining on the scene of the coming execution.

Becker Gives Keepsakes.

Becker had been giving away for some days the articles that he had kept in the death cell until it was practically bare by this afternoon. Most of the gifts have been made to prison officials. To one he gave a book by Theodore Roosevelt, "Through the Brazilian Wilderness," and another work on the Panama Canal, both of which Becker had been reading recently.

Today the process of clearing out the cell was further accelerated when everything which he might use in a possible attempt at suicide was removed by the prison authorities. Comb and brush and all other articles were removed by which he might attempt to take his own life, save only the bedclothing, and the shoes, which contain small bits of steel. The other articles left in the cell are a photograph of his wife—without a frame or a glass covering—and a small calendar pad, off which he has torn a page each day as the date set for his execution drew near.

Near Becker in the death house is Sam Haines, a mulatto, convicted of murder in Putnam County. Haines was to have gone to the chair with Becker this morning, but for the convenience of the officials Haines's death, too, was postponed until Friday. Haines, who is a Protestant, will be led to the chair by the Rev. John Lowry of New York.

John J. Kennedy and George Mesarole, the two guards who were inside the death house when Joseph Murphy, the convict whom Governor Whitman heard last week, said he had talked to Becker, were suspended this morning.

On reading the reports of Justice Ford's deliberations in this morning's paper Becker repeated the expression that has become familiar to the officials: "At last it looks as if the light was breaking through."

Becker wrote more letters than usual today, sending out half a dozen to be mailed in the afternoon. Ordinarily he has been receiving three or four letters a day. Today he had a handful. Most of them were from sympathizers, with a few crank letters.

The executioner has been notified to be at Sing Sing tomorrow to make the final test of the electric chair. The new electric power plant will be used. A system

ITALIANS STORM MORE MOUNTAINS

Austrian Attempts to Retake Positions by Night Attacks Repulsed.

3,200 CAPTURED ON CARSO

Vienna Asserts Invaders Have Made No Real Progress Since the War Started.

ROME, July 28.—Further "remarkable progress" was made yesterday by the Italians on the Carso Plateau, according to an official statement issued tonight at the headquarters of the General Staff. The bulletin says:

Our adversary, profiting by a fog, attempted an attack against our positions at Passo del Cacciatore, between Mounts Chiadeni and Avanza, in Carnia, but was promptly repulsed by counter-attacks.

Our Alpine detachments attacked some of the enemy's trenches in front of positions at Val Piccolo and conquered the greater number of them.

On the Carso plateau yesterday was spent in strengthening important positions captured the day before. In the centre, nevertheless, further remarkable progress was made, thanks to the conquest of some strongly held enemy trenches which enabled us to straighten out our line of deployment. The latest advices placed the number of officers taken prisoners on the 28th at 102.

An earlier bulletin said:

Report Gains in Alone Valley.

In the Alone Valley we now are in full possession of the heights on the right slope, having occupied Monte Lavanesch and the Pissons crest. From points dominating the opposite slope the enemy's artillery attempted to hinder our operations, but without success. After a long preparation by artillery of medium calibre the enemy attacked with several detachments of infantry during the night of the 26th. Although supported by numerous machine guns these troops were repulsed.

In the Monte Nero region the struggle continues unabated, notwithstanding a fog which prevents the artillery from assisting in the operations.

At Plava, the second operation undertaken to enlarge the bridgehead is developing favorably.

On the Carso plateau the battle continued yesterday. Our troops advanced along the whole front with great dash and boldness, conquering toward the left wing a strong position on San Michele commanding the greater part of the plateau. After being subjected, however, to a violent cross fire from the enemy's artillery of all calibres, our forces were obliged to fall back below the crest, where they are maintaining their positions.

On the centre we progressed toward San Martino, carrying with the bayonet trenches and a redoubt covering it.

On the right wing, by the perfect timing of an infantry advance, with the supporting fire of artillery, we completed at nightfall the conquest of a position on Monte Del, driving out, inch by inch, the enemy, who was strongly intrenched there. We made about 3,200 prisoners, including a Lieutenant Colonel and forty-one other officers. We took five machine guns, two small cannon, trench mortars, quantities of rifles, ammunition, war materials, and food as trophies of a day of fierce fighting.

Say Invasion Has Failed.

VIENNA, July 28, (via London.)—According to the official bulletin of the operations on the Italian frontier, issued today, the Italians have made no progress since the war started anywhere on the entire front chosen by the Austrian leaders to make their stand against the invaders. The report says:

The Italian attack against the plateau of Doberdo yesterday has slackened. At some points the Italians have maintained a heavy artillery fire, but otherwise there have been only isolated and weak attacks, which were repulsed.

The second battle in the district of Gorizia, more formidable than the first, has terminated in the complete failure of the enemy, who, in a district of about thirty kilometers (18½ miles) front, between Monte Sabotino and the coast, had seven corps, with at least seventeen divisions of infantry, and tried to break through without regard to men or material.

History will record the deeds of our victorious troops at their value. Their leaders are firm and immovable; they are still standing where two months ago they expected the enemy. This is not only true of the fiercely contested positions in the district of Gorizia, but of the entire front, which was chosen for the defense of the monarchy.

Italian Progress Methodical.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The general opinion is that the hardest part of the lower Isonzo-Carso battle has been accomplished. True, we are not in undisputed possession of all the dominating heights, but desperate hand-to-hand fighting is proceeding on a plan which will eventually clear the plateau of enemy positions.

At present the Italians are making full use of their substantial gains. The daily hauls of prisoners are significant. They do not show that the Austrian resistance is crumbling, but the fact that enemy posts are being methodically wiped out. The Austrian position is absolutely ideal for defensive warfare.

It was the existence of such a post with great guns concealed in caverns which rendered the summit of Monte San Michele untenable. The success at Monte Sei Busi, which means six caverns, shows these vast defenses are not impregnable, but were even a source of danger to the defenders, who were tempted to hold on too long. The battle which has been in progress for ten days may well prove one of the most decisive of the campaign against Austria.

The public attitude toward the prolonged struggle has been wonderfully calm. When General Cadorna's dispatch is published at night there is a rush for the papers, but little notice is paid to the official messages.

AIRSHIPS TO SHELL ROME.

Italian Government Notifies Pope of Reported German Plan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, July 24. (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—It is reported from Friedrichshafen that the Germans have sent two airships, described as a Zeppelin and a Parseval, to Pola.

It is proposed to send them across the Adriatic to bombard not only Italian coast towns but Rome itself.

The Italians have learned of the plan and have mounted guns in the suburbs of the capital and also on Monte Mario, near Rome.

The Italian Government has notified the Pope, who has ordered that the art treasures of the Vatican be removed to a place of safety.

PRIEST WRITES OF WARFARE.

Mgr. Sartori, Formerly of Baltimore, Tells Experiences on Frontier.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Former State Senator J. J. Lindsay has received a letter from the Right Rev. Don Luigi Sartori, for eighteen years pastor of St. Stephen's Church here, and who since January, 1904, had been residing a Grigno, Austria, on the frontier of Northern Italy, where he recently erected an orphan asylum and built for himself a villa.

Father Sartori writes that Grigno is occupied by the Italian Army, and his asylum is the headquarters of the Italian commander. He was therefore compelled to leave and take shelter in the sanctuary of Oropa, in Piedmont. Continuing, he writes:

"I have with me one dozen parish priests, all Trentini. We had to depart from the zone of war suddenly, without money. From May 20 last there was no post office in operation and no communication with the Trentino. I had to suffer for want of money, no banks being open. The Italian Government offers to exiles 10 cents a day, but we priests cannot live on this amount. Bread soup and a little meat are worth 10 cents. My United States naturalization papers were burned in the St. Stephen's fire. I beg of you, dear friend, to get a copy of them. I need protection from the powerful United States Government."

Father Sartori, who is a cousin of the late Pope Pius X., was created a monsignor early in the reign of that pontiff.

BRITISH PAY TRIBUTE TO ITALY'S CONDUCT

Distinguished Persons Say She Has Staked All for Humanity and Right.

The following tribute to Italy has been signed by 162 British men and women distinguished in science, art, literature, law, the Church, and politics:

"We, whose signatures are here appended, desire to place on record our admiration and respect for the conduct of Italy at this supreme crisis in the history of the world.

"Italy and Great Britain are now companions in arms, fighting side by side for the triumph of the same cause. Circumstances drew our country into the conflict from the beginning, while the ghastliness and the magnitude of the task before us were still only dimly manifest. Yet none of us will forget the crisis of decision through which we passed in the first days of August, 1914.

"Italy has had a still harder path to tread. Immediate action was not her part, and she had to bear the strain of nine months' suspense before her hour of decision arrived. During these nine months she saw all the established regulations and mitigations of warfare swept away by the enemy's systematic and cold-blooded resort to methods of a cruelty to non-combatants unprecedented in modern history.

"Yet, in spite, or rather because, of all which she knew she would have to face in a conflict with the Germanic powers, Italy nerved herself to the ordeal, resolved to do her utmost toward securing that such horrors as Belgium saw, and as the ocean has seen, should never again threaten the civilized world.

"She made her decision at a moment when the prospects of early victory seemed remote, and only the arduousness and the imperative necessity of the task were apparent, and she had to reach this decision through a series of the most complex diplomatic negotiations, which demanded the coolest judgment and most perfect mutual confidence from both Government and people.

"At last the suspense is over. Since May 20, 1915, Italy stands in arms at our side; and we feel that an expression of this comradeship on the part of a few among her British friends—we say a few, because every one in these islands is Italy's friend—would be both welcome to her and congenial to ourselves.

"The Italian people is at war to liberate its own brethren from an old oppression, and to avert from the whole of Europe the threat of a new military domination. Italy has staked all that she has for the same principles of nationality, humanity, and public right that inspire our own endeavors in this war. We hope with all the earnestness in our hearts that her national aspirations will now be consummated, and we wish the heroic Italy of 1915 to know from our lips that we feel toward her as our fathers felt toward the heroic Italy of the Risorgimento."

Among the signers of the documents are the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Sir C. B. Ball, Sir Thomas Barlow, Sir J. M. Barrie, Arthur C. Benson, Robert Bridges, Viscount Bryce, Hall Caine, Sir James Crichton-Brown, the Earl of Cromer, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Sir Edward Elgar, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Douglas W. Freshfield, H. Rider Haggard, Viscount Haldane, Thomas Hardy, Frederic Harrison, Anthony H. Hawkins, (Anthony Hope,) Maurice Hewlett, Robert Hichens, Sir Charles Johnston, Lord Mayor of London; Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, Rudyard Kipling, Sir Oliver Lodge, the Bishop of London, T. O'Shea, Lord Mayor of Cork; Sir William Osler; Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Walter Parratt, W. M. Flinders Petrie, Sir Arthur Pinero, Sir Edward J. Poynter, Sir William Ramsay, the Earl of Rosebery, Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, George R. Sims, May Sinclair, Flora Annie Steel, Alfred Sutro, and Mrs. Humphry Ward.

DAMAGE IN COAST RAID.

Austrians Say Italian Ports Suffered Severely.

VIENNA, July 28, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following:

The naval command reports that on the morning of July 27 our light cruisers and torpedo boats attacked the railway from Ancona to Pesaro and bombarded the station, works, magazines, guard houses, and railway bridges along this part of the coast with good results. Several engines and numerous railway cars were demolished. The railway stores at Fano caught fire, and this was followed by a heavy explosion.

Simultaneously, our water planes successfully bombarded the railway station, a battery, the barracks, and other objects of military importance at Ancona. They severely damaged the shunting yard and destroyed rolling stock. A naphtha tank was set afire.

All the units returned without loss. The enemy naval forces were not sighted.

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Every remaining Suit in my stock, including all *Three-Piece Blue* and *Fancy Suits* in light and medium-weights, is now offered to you at these final and exceptional reductions.

$35 and $30 . . . . $24.75
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Special—The John David Blue and Oxford Flannel Suit, ¼ lined, with silk sleeves, goes on sale for the balance of the season at $20. This is an *over-the-price value,* alike in its fine fabric, thorough tailoring and smart style.

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32d Street

GERMAN ATTACKS GAIN IN THE WEST

They Recapture Some of the Trenches Lost to the French Near Souchez.

MAKE PROGRESS IN VOSGES

Paris Reports Taking of Two Blockhouses by French Troops in Alsace.

LONDON, July 28.—The Germans have again attacked the French in the Vosges and in Artois, near Souches, in an effort to regain trenches lost during the last few days. They have been partially successful at the latter point, according to the day bulletin of the French War Office. Berlin insists that the Kaiser's troops also made gains in the Vosges.

The day Paris bulletin says:

In Artois, to the north of Souches, the Germans, after a strong bombardment, delivered last night several different attacks against three of our positions. After a very spirited combat they were driven out of the trenches which they had succeeded in occupying, with the exception of one point where they retained twenty yards of a saphead in advance of our front.

The town of Soissons was bombarded yesterday evening.

In the Argonne, in the vicinity of Fontaine-aux-Charmes, the enemy undertook to make an attack, but they were driven back to their trenches by our infantry fire.

On the rest of the front the night passed quietly.

The night bulletin reads:

During the course of the day there has been no incident reported on the front from the sea to the Vosges.

In Alsace we have occupied two enemy blockhouses to the east of Lingekopf and Schratzmannele.

The German War Office statement says:

Northwest of Souches the Silesian landsturm last night stormed portions of trenches which as a result of previous fighting, still remained in the hands of the French. We captured four machine guns.

In the Vosges, on the Lingekopf-Barrenkopf line, severe fighting took place. After four hours of hand-to-hand conflict, the French attacks were repulsed by our counter-attacks. We recaptured the trenches on Lingkepf, which we lost the day before yesterday, with the exception of one small portion.

WHOLESALE MASSACRES OF ARMENIANS BY TURKS

Lord Crewe Denounces Influence of the Germans as "an Unmitigated Curse."

LONDON, July 28.—The Earl of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, replying in the House of Lords today to a question by Viscount Bryce, concerning the killing of Christians in Armenia by the Turks, said the information received at the Foreign Office showed that such crimes had recently increased both in number and in degree of atrocity. They include, Lord Crewe declared, both wholesale massacre and wholesale deportations, which were carried out under the guise of enforced evacuation. Similar crimes, he added, had been committed by the Turks against Christians on the Persian border.

The presence of the Germans and the influence they exercised had been, Lord Crewe continued, "an absolute and unmitigated curse both to the Christian and Moslem population. They have shown a most complete cynical disregard for the country and the people who inhabit it."

Lord Crewe said he regretted that it was impossible to take immediate steps for the suppression of such atrocities, but that those responsible for them would ultimately receive just punishment.

SAYS GERMAN AGENTS SEEK TO AWE BANKS

Providence Journal Reports an Effort to Stop Participation in Loans to Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 28.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"A movement to force American financial interests to stop all participation in war loans to the Allies is in process of organization among a group of German agents in New York. The Providence Journal has secured the facts of this movement from one who has worked among the German agents since the inception of the scheme. The headquarters for the movement is on the thirteenth floor of the building at 150 Nassau Street, New York.

"The movement means, in brief, that the banks under German-American control will be used as a medium to make impossible American participation in future loans to the Allies. To accomplish this result the propagandists will warn loan participants that such action would be met by cancellation of their business relations. When they began their activities these men stated that they were renting the suites of five rooms on Nassau Street for the purpose of having headquarters for a new German-American paper. A large clerical and stenographic force was employed, and the excuse at all times was that an effort was being made to raise $2,500,000 for the publication of a daily paper to be printed in English, but to support the German cause.

"However, this shield has now been abandoned, and the clerical force is compiling statistics that show the strength of German-Americans in the banks of the country. To date they have completed their figures from the Atlantic Coast to the Mississippi River. The facts in their possession show that German-Americans predominate in banks having a combined capital and surplus of nearly $900,000,000.

"This is virtually one-third of the capital and surplus of the 25,576 financial institutions of the nation. It is the belief of these men that when the figures for the whole country are completed they will show German-Americans control one-half of the banking power of the country.

"One of the endeavors of this campaign was to secure in New York State legislation which would have thrown open to inspection the books of J. P. Morgan & Co. and other financial interests relative to all war loans and dealings with foreign nations. This move was blocked through the representations of Francis Lynde Stetson, counsel for the Morgan firm.

"Mr. Stetson appeared before the New York State Constitutional Convention Committee on Banking and Insurance to oppose a proposition to incorporate in the revised Constitution a grant of authority that would give the State Superintendent of Banks much broader powers of supervision over private banks. In voicing the opposition of Morgan & Co. to this proposed legislation, Mr. Stetson said: 'We all know that the present Banking Superintendent, Mr. Richards, is a benevolent neutral. But suppose that our present transactions should be subjected to espionage by some one else, say, some employe of the State Department of Banking, who might not be bombproof, or proof against asphyxiating gases. I tremble to think of the mischief that might be wrought. The firm I represent is the fiscal agent of the three great powers engaged on one side of the great struggle in the purchase of munitions of war.'

"The committee sidetracked the plan temporarily."

The names of Henry Weimann, President of the German-American Alliance, and Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, was used by The Providence Journal as being connected with activities on the thirteenth floor of the building at 150 Nassau Street, bearing upon the alleged movement to bring pressure upon American banks. TIMES reporters were unable last night to get into communication with Mr. Weismann or Dr. Schweitzer.

SULTAN HONORS AMERICANS

Confers Decorations on Three Standard Oil Officials.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28, (via London, July 29.)—For numerous humanitarian services the Sultan has decorated W. E. Bemis, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company, with the Order of the Osmanieh, second class, and Oscar Gunkel, manager, and L. I. Thomas, assistant manager of the Constantinople branch of the Standard Oil Company, with the Order of the Osmanish, third class.

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OLUS Coat Cut Shirts at $1.50
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according to fabrics, of which the assortment is great. Like the buttons on the back of a tail coat, the skirt or "tail" of a shirt is useless. The OLUS provides shirt and drawers in one garment; the shirt cannot creep up. No underwear but an undershirt required. Cool and hygienic. In the best and most desired fabrics, colorings and patterns.

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No strings around the waist; a great comfort feature. Cannot slide up. No bunching about the waist. Easy, graceful lines. Madras, "pongee," crepe, silk and silk mixtures.

GERMAN TROOPS PROMISED TO TURKS

Enver Pasha Hints at a Rush Through Serbia Within a Month.

MAY MEET BIG SURPRISE

British Observer in Athens Says Move Would Be Met by Great Counterbalancing Events.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, July 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Enver Pasha issued an extraordinary message to the troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula before the last big attack, thus:

"Soldiers: You will fight with all your strength. At least you will resist as long as possible. For I can promise you that within a month's time I shall be able to send you to your homes. The life of Serbia cannot now last longer than a month. Within that time the German armies will crush her and will come to our aid."

I learn that great pressure has been put on the Germans by the Young Turks to fulfill their promise to send German armies through the Balkans to the assistance of the Turkish forces. The Young Turks regard the achievement of that plan as the only hope for the old Turkish Empire in Europe.

A prominent military expert who has just completed a tour of the Balkan States, and who latterly has been in Austria, expresses to me the belief that such an effort will be the next great move on the part of the Austrians and Germans.

Should this cross-move be made, it will have immediate and important results in this corner of Europe. It would be unwise to give details which are within my knowledge, but I think I may be permitted to say that counterbalancing events are moving rapidly, and that the enemies' plans may quite possibly be nipped in the bud by a surprising move of which the public should hear at an early date.

Chances of German Aid to Turkey.

The "surprising movement" mentioned in the last sentence of the foregoing dispatch, viewed in the light of Enver Pasha's hopes and promises, could obviously refer to one of two contingencies—something which might prevent the Teutonic forces from going to the rescue of Constantinople or something which might make their commanders disinclined to send them. One may refer to their not being released from the eastern theatre; the other to some sudden change in the status of the Balkans which would effectively bar their path.

As to their being released for the work, the Turkish War Minister and Commander in Chief entertains little doubt, for his words imply that, after the Warsaw campaign shall have been brought to a successful conclusion, a sufficient army will be released to overrun Serbia and do what the Austrians tried to do last December—seize the western terminal at Nish of the Orient Railway, which runs through Bulgaria to Constantinople.

To send munitions of war to the Turks in this war would not violate Bulgaria's neutrality, but sending troops would, and the latter proceeding would mean that Bulgaria was ready to line up on the side of the Central Empires.

Admitting, however, the fact that the Bulgars could be coerced, it is by no means certain that even an overwhelming force would find an easy path through King Peter's kingdom in its present state of eight months' preparedness for defense and with the French and English auxiliaries on the ground. Besides, the overrunning of Serbia would depend upon the release of a sufficient force from the Warsaw campaign, and just now the release of such a Teutonic army does not seem to be in sight.

The fact that the dispatch comes from Athens, however, rather implies that Enver Pasha's aspirations are to be "nipped in the bud" nearer home. The Athens correspondent, therefore, may have in mind some "surprising move" in the Balkans themselves, referring to Rumania, Bulgaria, or Greece, or all, or immediately to Greece.

The attempts successively made by England and Italy to revive the Balkan League of three years ago are believed to have failed as the contingent of obligation of going into the war on the side of the Entente Powers could not be realized. At the last appraisement Rumania had no ammunition, Bulgaria could not obtain sufficient territorial concessions from Greece, and Serbia, while Greece did not care openly to oppose the wishes of her very ill King. The rumors of a convention of the Kings of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece at Athens in the week of Aug. 3 have passed without confirmation. At the same time certain events have occurred which, at least, suggest that an important movement is on foot.

Rumania has declared to Austria through the German Minister at Bucharest that since Italy entered the war on May 24 she considers her hands free. Austria's reply was to give Rumania a time limit in which to declare her neutrality to the Central Empires. This limit expires on Aug. 12.

Meanwhile, M. Pilipesco, leader of the Rumanian Conservatives, had declared in the Giornale d'Italia that the Entente Powers had agreed to the demands of Rumania and that Greece and Serbia were about to come to an agreement with Bulgaria. Moreover, that the Bulgarian Premier, M. Radoslavoff, was most anxious that such an agreement should be concluded as soon as possible "under the auspices and with the guarantees of the Entente Powers, including Italy."

Finally, the new Greek Parliament is to convene on Aug. 14. As a result of the recent general election M. Venizelos, who last Winter resigned the Premiership because the King and Government would not allow him to keep his word to the Entente Powers and furnish a land force at Gallipoli, will have at least a majority of 80 votes with which to renew his intervention program in Parliament.

With only two days between the Austro-Rumanian time limit and the convening of the Greek Chamber led by M. Venizelos, all possibly preceded by a formal revival of the Balkan League under the auspices of the Entente Powers, a certain meaning is given to the foregoing Athens dispatch that at least is based on known facts and logical possibilities.

SERIOUS RIOTING UPSETS CEYLON

Two Europeans and Many Natives Killed—1,500 Jailed in Colombo Alone.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, June 16.—The troubles of the Government of India, which have been heavy ever since the outbreak of the European war, are far from subsiding. Information brought by the steamers from India touching here seems to indicate that disturbances are continually breaking out in new places.

The latest spot is the Island of Ceylon. Minor rioting, which began there weeks ago, and led to the fear of more serious developments, has increased and become more intense, until the Government is now dealing with the disturbances with an iron hand.

A large number of natives have been killed in putting down the rioters, and hundreds more have been thrown into jail. One report, just brought here, is that in the capital Colombo, alone, 1,500 persons have been sentenced to imprisonment for varying terms.

So far, it is understood, only two Europeans have met death in the disturbances, and the severe measures taken by the authorities are beginning to have their effect. The strict censorship forbids the circulation of the exact facts, but it is optimistically predicted that the worst of the trouble is over, and the population is now well in hand.

Newfoundland Demands Passports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28. — Secretary Lansing announced today that the State Department had been informed through the British Embassy that a regulation had been adopted by the Government of Newfoundland requiring aliens arriving there as passengers to carry passports, with photographs attached. It is understood that the new regulations will be strictly enforced.

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Fabrics are Madras, Silk-and-Cotton, Silk and Flannel and Pure Silk.

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SAY BELGIANS REVEAL ANTI-GERMAN PLOT

Alleged Reports by Ambassadors, Criticising Triple Entente, to Be Published in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 28, (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency announces that the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung will begin tomorrow the publication of a series of supplements containing what are declared to be secret reports made by the Belgian Ambassadors at London, Paris, and Berlin to their home Government between 1905 and 1914. These reports, it is asserted, were found in Brussels by the Germans. They are supposed to give an unbiased description of international events from the time of the Moroccan crisis until the beginning of the present war, and to contain an immense amount of material tending to prove the correctness of the German attitude during this time.

"They will state," says the Overseas Agency, "how England enticed France, and later Russia, to oppose Germany, and to cooperate in the isolation of Germany, drawing the net around her closer every year. Belgian Ambassadors, especially Baron Greindl at Berlin and Leghait at Paris, prophesied that the Triple Entente was an element of international unrest, unlike the Triple Alliance, which had assured European peace for more than thirty years, while the Triple Entente, as these Belgian Ambassadors unanimously announced, made matters drift toward the worst.

"Thus the Belgian Ambassador at Paris, Baron Guillaume, writes under date of Jan. 16, 1914: 'I have already the honor to tell you that MM. Poincaré, Delcasse, Millerand and their friends invented and followed this nationalist jingoist and chauvinist policy whose resurrection we have already announced. This policy is a public danger for Europe and Belgium.' Thus the secret reports are overwhelming proof of the justness of the German attitude during recent years."

CONVICTED AS DYNAMITER.

Windsor, Ont., Explosion Traced to Lefler—Detroiter Involved.

WINDSOR, Ont., July 28.—William Lefler of this city was found guilty today in a Justice's court at Sandwich, a suburb, on two of three counts in an indictment charging him with dynamiting the plant of the Peabody Manufacturing Company at Walkerville, near here, and placing dynamite under the Windsor Armory several weeks ago.

The name of Albert Kaltschmidt, a Detroit business man, was brought into the case with the reading of one of the counts upon which Lefler was convicted. This count held that Lefler conspired with Kaltschmidt and "one Schmidt" to wreck the Peabody buildings and the Windsor Armory. The other count alleged Lefler was responsible for the explosion at the Peabody plant. The third count, in which Lefler was accused of unlawfully having dynamite in his possession, was quashed. An appeal from the conviction probably will be taken to the Ontario High Court.

Kaltschmidt has not been detained in Detroit or by Dominion authorities.

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Custom shirts of imported cotton Crepe.
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Of heavy tub silk, light or dark grounds, in a large variety of combination stripes and colorings.
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Of superior quality satin striped Crepe de Chine.
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Of silk Crepe, Foulard and heavy silks in a large variety of colorings.
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Men's Silk Scarfs
Of heavy imported Silks in a large variety of stripes, figures and combination colorings.
.85 *Heretofore $1.50 to $2.50*

Men's Silk and Madras Pajamas
Of silk and madras in a large variety of stripes and plain colorings.
2.65 *Heretofore $3.50*

Men's Silk Underwear
Athletic underwear of white silk, athletic shirt, knee length drawer.
Per Garment 1.50 *Heretofore $2.50*

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine." Also a la Carte.

Lunch-time to-night where we can have Lobster with our meal!

SPECIAL GRILLED DINNER (TO ORDER) WITH WINE, $1.25.

5th Avenue Restaurant ENTRANCE 24th ST.

WANTS COURT HOUSE PLANS CUT IN HALF

Contract Supervisor Reports Proposed Building Out of Proportion to Needs.

POINTS TO EXTRAVAGANCES

Objects to Lawyers' Club Quarters and One Hundred Other "Striking Features."

Tilden Adamson, Director of the Bureau of Contract Supervision, sent a report yesterday to the Stock Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate in which he recommended that the court house plans be disapproved and returned to the architect for revision.

Mr. Adamson says the court house ought to be reduced in plan to one-half its proposed size. He realized the potential growth of the city, he said, but added:

"I believe at the same time that equal consideration should be given to the fact that no city, no matter how wealthy it may be, can afford to erect a structure of wasteful proportions simply to adorn the community."

Further on he said:

"I will not given in detail all the reasons supporting my conclusions, but will call your attention to the main features which appear to make the court house plans out of all proportion to needs, and which would to a large degree transform a very costly public building into a private club."

Director Adamson makes 17 recommendations for changes and notes 100 "striking features," which he says might be eliminated. He recommends, too, a conference between the Board of Estimate's Committee on Court House and the Court House Board to consider his proposals and to hear the architect's opinion on their practicability.

In addition to reducing the Court House to half the size proposed, Director Adamson asks the elimination of the following:

Two main stories, reducing the number from eight to six, and practically doing away with the attic floor.

All mezzanine floors except one, thereby reducing the number of floors above the basement from thirteen to seven.

Five miles of railroad for which there is no apparent use.

Ten miles of ventilating ducts of very costly construction.

The costly boiler plant.

The electric generating plant.

At least thirty of the forty-seven elevators.

More than half the wiring system for lights, telephones, annunciators, and motors.

The air-washing system.

The water distillery, refrigerating and ice-making plant and the ultra violet ray sterilizing system.

Expensive imported marbles and stones where the native stone would serve as well.

Mr. Adamson suggests that the Court House could be heated by pipes from the heating plant in the Municipal Building. He recommends increasing the number and size of jury rooms, witness rooms, and Justices' offices, and says that a building two-thirds the size of the proposed Court House could afford all these increases and still have space for more and larger courtrooms. There could be a larger and better auditorium than the one proposed, and a better arrangement of corridors, &c., Mr. Adamson says.

Illinois Naval Militia Best Shots.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Illinois Naval Militia, according to announcement made today by the Navy Department won the "Organization trophy" by attaining the highest merit for target practice in 1915. The division trophy, presented to the division attaining the highest merit for the year, was won by the first division, Ohio Naval Militia, against seventy-five competitors.

THINK CARRANZA READY FOR PEACE

Washington Officials Expect to See Him Represented at Proposed Conference.

OTHER LEADERS WILLING

Orders Not to Fight at Nogales or Naco Said to Show Desire to Please Us.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Prospects for a settlement of the chaotic political conditions in Mexico seemed brighter tonight to Administration officials, following news from the Southern Republic indicating that General Carranza was taking pains to avoid offending the United States, and intimations that there were conditions acceptable to Carranza under which joint peace deliberations of all factions could be arranged.

From other military leaders, among them Villa, Zapata, Maytorena, and men who have been prominent in Mexican civil and military affairs, it was made known from an authoritative source tonight, there have come indications that another effort by the United States to institute a peace conference would not be fruitless. These reports, it is said, have resulted from an informal canvass of the situation that has been quietly in progress for several weeks.

Not to Attack Nogales.

Advices today from General Funston, commanding on the border, that General P. Elias Calles had been ordered not to attack Nogales, because of the neutralization agreement regarding border cities, were received here as indicating that Carranza desires not to offend the United States just at this juncture. Yesterday Carranza ordered his men to leave Naco for the same reason.

Another indication of a general effort to compose the Mexican imbroglio was the action of Secretary Lansing in asking the Arizone authorities to grant a respite to five Mexicans who are under sentence of death at Florence. This request was made in response to an appeal from General Villa.

Emissaries of General Carranza are expected to reach Washington within a few days. It is expected they may have some plan to suggest to the Administration. The Washington Government also expects valuable information regarding actual conditions in Mexico from Consul General Arnold Shanklin, who will arrive from Mexico City and Vera Cruz in a few days.

The Government, through agents in Mexico, is also making efforts to induce the leaders of the various military factions to compose their differences and establish an orderly central Government in Mexico City. These efforts are a renewal of the attempt made in June immediately after President Wilson issued his warning statement to the Mexican leaders to have Carranza, Villa, and the other chiefs agree on a basis of amicable settlement. The attempt failed, and the dispostion here is to attribute the failure mainly to stubbornness on the part of General Carranza.

President Preparing for New Move.

No secret is made by Administration officials that President Wilson is preparing to take some new step in the Mexican situation. It is stated that he will be ready to announce a new policy when he returns to Washington from Cornish. Although officials are reticent, it is generally understood that the action in contemplation, which, of course, would not be necessary if the factional leaders should decide to compose their differences voluntarily, does not involve armed intervention by the United States.

Great Britain has arranged to accredit its consular officers in General Carranza's territory to General Carranza in the same way as the United States has accredited Consul Silliman. The arrangement in no way constitutes political recognition, but makes possible a continuance of business relations between the British consular officers and the Carranza Government. General Carranza recently announced he would not recognize foreign consuls unaccredited to him.

The arrangement was made after conferences here between Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and Eliseo Arredondo, General Carranza's Washington agent. The British Consul at Vera Cruz will be given a letter addressed to the "Firs. Chief of the Constitutionalist Government."

The military situation in Mexico was not clearly known tonight. State Department officials have been trying for days without success to get accurate information regarding the whereabouts of the various armies.

Mexico City Still Cut Off.

Mexico City remains completely cut off from communication, and there have been no official advices regarding the whereabouts of General Gonzales's army, which moved out of Mexico City to head off Villa's flying column from Queretaro. Efforts to locate the Villa southern expeditionary force also have failed. Further northward in the vicinity of Torreon, San Luis Potosi, and Monterey the same conditions prevailed. Repeated attempts to get information from all of these centres have proved fruitless.

LANSING ASKS REPRIEVES.

Arizona Pardon Board to Consider Case of Five Mexicans Today.

LOS ANGELES, July 28.—A telegram from Secretary Lansing asking further reprieves for five Mexicans under sentence to die Friday at Florence, Ariz., was received today by Wiley Jones, Attorney General of Arizona.

Mr. Jones replied: "The United States has no right to interfere."

The request, Secretary Lansing's telegram said, was made "in view of the political situation in Mexico." The telegram was forwarded here by Frank Trott, Chairman of the Board of Pardons and Paroles, at Phoenix, Ariz.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 28.—Frank Trott tonight called a meeting for tomorrow morning to consider the case of the five Mexicans condemned to be hanged Friday. At the same time habeas corpus proceedings will be held there in behalf of four of the prisoners. The board meeting was called after receipt of a telegram from Secretary of State Lansing asking for further reprieves for the condemned men.

REPORT VILLA IN FLIGHT.

Americans Say He Is Falling Back Rapidly Upon Chihuahua City.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 28.—General Villa is evacuating Torreon and moving his troops back to Chihuahua, according to American mining men who arrived here tonight from Chihuahua City. They declare the Villa base hospital has been removed to Chihuahua and the entire hospital is overrun with wounded, who have been removed on improvised hospital trains from Torreon.

The Americans say that Villa has already moved 5,000 troops into Chihuahua City, and preparations are being made to bring the remainder, which they estimate to be fewer than 5,000, making Villa's total strength under 10,000.

General Obregon's troops are reported just south of Torreon and advancing on the town from the south and southeast.

The Americans who arrived tonight confirmed the execution of thirty-three Mexican railroad men who quitted with Villa's army in American money rather than Villa money. They said that seven Mexican and Spanish merchants, including Pablo Ugarte, were executed, and that two Chinese merchants were also executed by Villa orders because they would not accept Villa money at 30 cents on the dollar when it is selling at 2 cents on the border.

EL PASO, Texas, July 28.—Merchants in the State of Chihuahua were ordered by the Villa Government to meet at the State Palace in Chihuahua City on Aug. 31, in a summons issued today by direction of the Governor of Chihuahua State.

An unconfirmed report here today stated that General Obregon was at Camacho, about 100 miles south of Torreon, and General Villa was falling back on Chihuahua City.

LOWERING CARRANZA MONEY.

Spaniards in Vera Cruz Force Exchange Down to 22 for 1.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 28.—Acting Governor Aguilar's action in selling foodstuffs at cost is greatly resented by Spanish merchants and speculators who have forced the exchange down from $12 in Carranza currency for one American dollar to twenty-two for one.

Their stores here are said to be full of supplies, but they are being held for exorbitant prices.

It is thought that the speculators, by forcing down the rate of exchange, will cause trouble, as the small wage-earners find it hard to live on their salaries.

Every hour sees a different rate of exchange, and the merchants are busy raising the prices of goods as the exchange falls. The rates quoted are often fictitious, as was proved when a correspondent tried to buy Carranza money at the highest rate for gold, but was offered ten points lower.

The banks and exchange offices are in the hands of Spaniards, who control the market. The Government is taking steps to investigate the combination.

The Rev. Mr. Philips, a Presbyterian minister, arrived here this morning from Jalapa, and stated that conditions there are good. Prices of foodstuffs are higher on account of exchange having fallen. New corn crops have been harvested, and the second crops are showing above the ground.

No deaths from actual starvation have occurred, and the church has not made any distribution of food, as it has not been needed yet.

He considers the reports of deaths from actual starvation as absolute lies, written without knowledge of the conditions.

Mr. Philips said he had ridden on horseback through the surrounding country and had never been molested. The Constitutionalists have given absolute protection and guaranteed the rights of the State and Church, Mr. Philips, who declared he was in touch with conditions and would know if actual cases of starvation had occurred.

Mr. Philips said the Governor had Jalapa and the surrounding districts under perfect control. The soldiers were well-behaved and foreigners enjoyed the fullest guarantees.

He has written to President Wilson protesting against the false reports being sent to the United States.

$20,000 TO FINISH SERBIA TYPHUS FIGHT

Dr. Strong Cables for Wind-Up Fund—Rockefeller and Red Cross Promptly Respond.

DIARY TELLS OF CAMPAIGN

American Doctors Worked Day and Night to Expel Fever—Night Spent in Open on Hostile Border.

It was announced at the offices of the American Red Cross, 120 East Twenty-second Street, yesterday that Dr. Richard P. Strong, Professor of Tropical Diseases in the Harvard University Medical School and Chief Surgeon of the International Health Board at Nish, Serbia, had cabled that if he had $20,000 additional at his command he could finally free Serbia entirely of typhus and other epidemic diseases and put the country on a thoroughly sanitary basis. The money was promptly transmitted to Dr. Strong, $10,000 being donated by the Rockefeller Foundation and $10,000 by the Red Cross.

It was stated at the offices of the Red Cross that the work of the Sanitary Commission sent to Serbia under Dr. Strong had been a great success. Dr. Strong and his assistants arrived in Serbia three months ago. The country was destitute, and the typhus cases ran into the tens of thousands. Cholera seemed imminent and typhoid fever, smallpox, and other diseases were epidemic. Now, it is declared, Serbia, as a result of the thorough work of the commission, is the cleanest and healthiest country in the Balkans. The commission has placed Montenegro in an almost equally good condition.

The Red Cross gave out the first installment of Dr. Strong's diary. This, written at odd moments, begins with an account of the inspection by Dr. Strong of the town hospitals and barracks of the little City of Metrovitsa. After that, one of the first places visited was Pech, in Montenegro. There, Dr. Strong says, he was unable to find a place to wash even his hands safely, so frightfully unsanitary were the conditions. There were no disinfectants, no place to bathe the hundreds of typhus patients, no clean clothes or bedding.

"At 8:30 A. M., (this is late in May)," Dr. Strong says in his diary, "I met the Prefect, who is a first cousin of the King, and the commanding General at Pech, and had a long interview with them. I have arranged to disinfect the hospitals, the patients, and their clothes. We shall place in tents the troops that are now in barracks while we are disinfecting their quarters, clothes, and bedding. I have supplies, clean clothing for all, and have quarantined Pech. I am sending Dr. Grinnell and Mrs. de la Penn to take charge at Pech, and with them will go a large quantity of disinfectants, bathtubs, &c.

Night Spent in the Open.

"After a quick lunch at Pech at 1 P. M. we left by carriage and arrived at Decani two hours later. I found here several thousand soldiers quartered in a monastery, with a Serbian priest caring for them the best he could. I promised him disinfectants and expert assistance. Cases of typhus were developing among the men who had come from Pech. After an hour and a half here studying conditions and giving advice, we continued traveling in our carriage until 8 o'clock at night. It was then quite dark, and the road and I decided to camp and spend the night in the open, sending the guards and the interpreter on to town, an hour's travel distant.

"I forgot to mention that I had an escort of six gendarmes with me, because we were passing through a territory united on the Albanian border, and the Albanians are very unfriendly to the Montenegrins. The gendarme in command begged me not to camp in the open, saying it was very dangerous to do so. However, as I had not slept for twenty-eight hours, I did not feel like going on at that hour of the night and spending in the infected hotel. A campfire was started, and Mr. Brink made some coffee and fried some bacon. This we ate, together with a tin of salmon and some biscuits.

"Our meal had hardly been finished before a curious incident happened. A man, screaming with all his might, came running into our vicinity, chased by an Albanian with a rifle in his hands. This man claimed, as we found out later, that the Albanian was trying to kill him. It seems the Albanian had seen our camp fire and had crossed the border to find out what it meant. We gave him something to eat, and he at once became very friendly. By signs he intimated to us that we should put the camp fire out and lie down and go to sleep. In fact, he several times tried to put the fire out himself, and kept pointing to the Albanian frontier, every once in a while raising his rifle to his shoulder as if about to fire, indicating, we presumed, that we were in danger.

"As the rain was now pouring down, we decided to go to bed. We had no tents with us, but had the canvas covers for our hammocks. We spread our beddings on the ground and then climbed under the canvas. The rain fell heavily all night. I was wet through and found next morning that my pocketbook had been so badly soaked that my passport, which it contained, was damaged, and the pigment of the red seal had smeared on the paper. We heard some shooting in the night, but no shots were exchanged.

Walked to the Next Town.

"A little before 4 A. M., we crawled out of our beds. It was still raining. We started on our walk to the town of Djakovitza, which we reached about 5:45 A. M. The commanding officer in the town was scandalized to hear that we had camped in the open on the Albanian border. He said that it was not only very unsafe, but that no one had done such a thing for many years, and that our experience would go down in history. We, however, preferred to take the risk of being shot to sleeping in a typhus-infected hotel."

Djakovitza was quarantined, disinfectants and medical assistance were provided, and Dr. Strong, Mr. Brink and the gendarmes started for Prizren.

"This town of Prizren," says Dr. Streng, "is at the foot of snow-clad mountains and beautiful mountain streams run through the place. Arriving there at 6 P. M., I found there were only three doctors, one of whom was down with typhus and another just convalescing from it. There is a great deal of sanitary work to be done in this town.

"The following afternoon we left by carriage for Ferrosovits and arrived there at 9:30 P. M. We were met by the Prefect. We spent the night here and arranged for a handcar on which to resume the journey the following morning; I was anxious to get back to Uskub as quickly as possible, to start a relief expedition out, and there would be no train going until the next afternoon, and no engine was available.

"Saturday morning at 3:30 o'clock we arose and by 4 o'clock were making our way on the handcar. Our car proved unruly, for, after we had been running about an hour, one of the iron thwarts in the wooden handlebar suddenly broke. Happily we were running down hill and the car kept going until we reached the next station. Here we found a blacksmith and within an hour he had welded the broken parts together. We were able thus to reach Uskub by 10 o'clock in the morning.

"We left Uskub by train at 3 o'clock P. M. and arrived at Nish at 5:30 o'clock this morning, (May 25). You see, I am living up to my habit of stopping only one night at one place. I found cablegrams and letters awaiting me. It was a disappointment to learn that the forty-five doctors who were to help me at the expense of the Serbian Government had not sailed, owing to the lack of immediate transportation facilities. I need every doctor that I can get, and as soon as possible.

Met Sir Thomas Lipton.

"I spent several hours with Sir Thomas Lipton. The British Minister, Mr. Degra, gave a luncheon today at which Sir Thomas, Lady Paget, an English Army officer, Mrs. Stovart, and several others were present. I sat on Mr. Degra's right, Sir Thomas on his left. I dined quietly with Sir Ralph Paget this evening and we discussed the coming session of the International Health Board. I assure you our meals are very simple affairs.

"I am glad to say that my transportable disinfecting and bathing plants have just been finished, and will be sent to Uskub tomorrow for use. Such a plant consists of a car which contains a boiler for generating steam; a second car, formerly a refrigerating car, which is practically a huge autoclave, and into which the steam is turned for the disinfection of clothes, and a third car in which there are fifteen shower baths. The individuals are to have their hair clipped, be bathed and their clothes disinfected by steam while they are bathing. Their clothes will be ready after the bath. Before they clothe themselves they are sprayed with petroleum. Several thousand people can be bathed and the cars can be moved from city to city. I used to utilize cars with steam disinfection in Manchuria."

DE ROUGEMONTWEDS AT 83.

Alleged Faker Marries Thirza Cooper, a "Financial Agent."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 28.—Louis de Rougement, now in his 83d year, was married in London today to Thirza Cooper, described as a financial agent and teacher of languages.

The bride, a handsome brunette, became acquainted with De Rougement through doing translation work for him. She says he has been greatly misunderstood.

De Rougemont is said to have various antecedents. One story is that he is a Swiss; another, that he is a Frenchman. In 1898 he turned up in London with a story of having lived for twenty years in the Australian bush, and told of many thrilling adventures. These caused him to attract the attention of Parliament and many of the learned British societies. The World Wide Magazine of May, 1899, published an editorial exposing him, and said it had discovered his stories to be mere inventions. This was after that magazine had commenced publishing "The Adventures of Louis de Rougemont," and the editorial explained its reason for discontinuing the series. Later he was alluded to as "The Modern Munchausen."

SAYS LAWS SHACKLE TRADE.

America Suffers from Overlegislation, Louis Swift Asserts.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Appearing before the Federal Trade Commission today Louis F. Swift, President of Swift & Co., criticised adversely the seamen's law and the regulations of the Department of Agriculture as to the use of coloring matter in oleomargarine. Mr. Swift said that in his opinion there were too many laws, and these had an injurious effect on business, especially when attempts were made to meet competition from other countries where the laws were not so stringent.

"In America," Mr. Swift contended that the channels of trade should be left as free as possible from legislative interference.

Sets Aside Nashville Receivership.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, July 29.—This city will not go into the hands of a receiver. Judge Wilson, Presiding Judge of the State Court of Civil Appeals granted tonight a writ of supersedeas setting aside Chancellor Allison's order appointing a receiver. Judge Wilson also superseded the injunction of Chancellor Allison which prohibited the other members of the City Commission from electing successors of the men who have been ousted from office.

AMERICAN REGISTRY FOR JENSON SHIPS

Alleged German Ownership No Bar to Admission, Decides Department of Commerce.

ELEVEN VESSELS INVOLVED

British Protest Expected Because Essen Capitalist Is Reported Back of Danish Promoter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Eleven foreign-built steamers were admitted to American registry today by the Department of Commerce in the face of objections that German capital was invested in their purchase. It is expected that the British Government will protest against the admission of these vessels to American registry, and British warships are likely to make an effort to capture them and leave the determination of their status to a prize court.

The eleven steamers belong to a newly organized corporation known as the American Transatlantic Steamship Company, which was incorporated under the laws of Delaware. According to the information given to the Department of Commerce the ships of the new company are to engage in commerce along the Atlantic seaboard and between United States and South American ports. The President of the company is Richard A. Wagner of Milwaukee, who owns several beet sugar factories in Wisconsin.

For many weeks the officials of the Department of Commerce have had under consideration the advisability and the legality of admitting these eleven vessels to American registry. Its decision to do so was based on an opinion by the department's Solicitor, Albert Lee Thurman, to the effect that not only could a national of a belligerent country—in this case Germany—exercise ownership in a shipping corporation organized in the United States, but that in such a case there would be no law. Federal, State, or International, violated if a German subject owned all of the capital stock of the American corporation, except such as might be necessary for the American officials of the company to hold in order to qualify for their positions in the corporation.

The decision to admit the eleven former foreign vessels to American registry was made by Edwin F. Sweet, acting Secretary of Commerce, after a conference at Syracuse, N. Y., with Secretary Redfield of that Department, who had arrived in Syracuse on a motoring trip. Secretary Lansing of the State Department was also consulted by the Department of Commerce officials before final action was taken.

The main objection to the admission of these vessels to American registry was made by Eugene T. Chamberlain, the Commissioner of Navigation, who is an official of the Department of Commerce and is charged with supervision over the registry of vessels and obtaining compliance with the Navigation laws. Mr. Chamberlain maintained that on account of the German ownership in these vessels they could not be admitted to American registry. Mr. Wagner submitted evidence that he was born in the United States of German parentage and had always been an American citizen. He said he was persuaded to consider the investment in ships on account of the large profits involved and that this persuasion had been exercised by a friend and relative in Copenhagen, Denmark, by the name of Jenson.

According to Mr. Wagner, Jenson was a business man of large capital, whose principal interest was in the coal trade. Jenson, said Mr. Wagner, agreed to furnish the greater part of the capital if Wagner would organize the company and invest a sufficient amount to qualify as President and Director. Mr. Wagner told the Department of Commerce officials that he was worth probably $100,000. He and his son and a nephew organized the American Transatlantic Company and gave notes, he said, for the money necessary to buy the steamers. Jenson, he said, had no stock in the company. Most of the ships were of Danish ownership. It was alleged, however, that Jenson, who is said to have been convicted in Denmark for violating neutrality in trading with Germany, had borrowed funds for the investment from a German coal operator named Stinnes, living at Essen, Germany.

TEUTONS HAMMER RUSSIANS IN VAIN

Continued from Page 1.

near the village of Budy, (southeast of Pultusk.)

North of Maidane we assumed the offensive and captured 1,500 prisoners.

South of Sokol we have assumed the offensive against the enemy, who is crossing the river near Porietsk.

Berlin Reports Minor Successes.

BERLIN, July 28, (via London.)—General Headquarters today issued the following official bulletin:

Eastern war theatre: between Mitau and the Niemen we yesterday captured about 1,000 scattered Russians. Eastsoutheast of Rozan our attacks are proceeding. Goworowo, (east of Rozan) was captured.

North of Serock, on both banks of the Narew, and south of Nasielsk, a Russian counter attack failed. The enemy here and near Rozan lost 2,500 men who were taken prisoner, and seven machine guns.

Before Warsaw, west of Blonie, we stormed the village of Piorunow, (15 miles west of the Warsaw fort line.)

In the district to the southwest of Gora-Kalwarya fighting is proceeding.

In the southeastern war theatre the situation of the German troops generally is unchanged.

VIENNA, July 28, via London.—The following official statement from general headquarters was issued today:

Between the Vistula and the Bug, near Sokol, the enemy made several strong but unsuccessful counter attacks. West of Ivangorod the enemy attacks collapsed before our fire.

BLOCK GERMANS EVERYWHERE

Russians Also Keep Mackensen Anxious About Communications.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Von Hindenburg is again looming so large in German imagination that it may be supposed that he rather than Mackensen is to have the glory of taking Warsaw—if he can. But perhaps this apparent disposition of the invaders' forces is only a feint like so many ventures of the Germans along the big Russian front.

Mackensen, after all, has the greater force at his disposal—as many as thirty army corps, or a million and a quarter of men—but for the moment he is fairly quiet and does not seem to be making desperate efforts to reach the Lublin-Cholm Railway just yet. He is busy protecting his communications, and having sent to the relief of the Austrians, who nearly lost Sokol, three German army corps, under command of a General named Tierbeck, he has forced his way across the Bug again, and is fighting in the southwest of Volhynia.

The question of communications is ever present with Mackensen's armies, for the Russian patrols frequently penetrate the Austrian lines on the Zlota Lipa and Dniester, and sometimes even now they ride up to the very outworks of Lemberg.

Hindenburg has his smaller but still great force immediately to the north of Warsaw, but he has very good communications, so he can rush reserves from one part of the Narew line to another, and this he is doing in the hope of making a final break somewhere, but wherever he attacks, wherever with the help of poison gases and a hail of shell he succeeds in forcing the passage of the river he finds opposed to him a solid wall of Russian troops which decimate his regiments and stubbornly refuse to permit any further advance.

The latest attempt of the Germans is being made just north of Novo Georgievsk, near the point at Serock where the Bug joins the Narew and where the enemy obviously wishes to kill two birds with one stone, or in other words, to force in one onset the double barrier of the two big rivers, Bug and Narew. Could they do that they would come out immediately in the rear of Warsaw.

Many German reserves have been brought up here to Serock, but the Russians are vigorously attacking and have in places driven the enemy to flight.

WARSAW HEARS BATTLE.

Russia in Extreme of Trial, Says London Times Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WARSAW, July 24, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—I reached here at 1 o'clock this morning after a sixteen hours' journey by road from the Cholm front.

Conditions here are increasingly acute. A heavy action is going on now in the vicinity of Plaseczno, and as I write the detonations of heavy guns echo through the streets of Warsaw.

There has been no time sincemy return from the south to visit the immediate front, and it is impossible, therefore, to estimate the true nature and significance of this attack. The positions which the Russians occupy, however, are an extension of the Blonie line of trenches, which are extremely strong in every way, and it is possible, in view of the terrible difficulties which the Germans encountered near Cholm and Lubin, that now they are attempting a concentration against Warsaw in this quarter.

In any event, the cannonading represents a heavy artillery action, which is probably the prelude of infantry attacks in force. In such positions a defense such as the Russians are making on the Lublin-Cholm line might prevent German success. It is perfectly possible that these drives may fail, as the attacks at Bolimow last January failed, though here the roar of guns and the arrival of wounded convince the population that the situation is critical, and failure to hold the line should be discounted, though it should not be accepted until confirmed.

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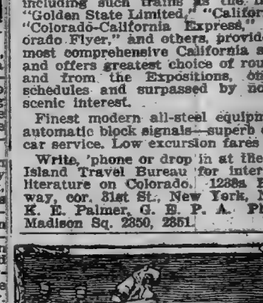

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WARSAW HEARS BATTLE.

Russia in Extreme of Trial, Says London Times Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WARSAW, July 24, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—I reached here at 1 o'clock this morning after a sixteen hours' journey by road from the Cholm front.

Conditions here are increasingly acute. A heavy action is going on now in the vicinity of Plaseczno, and as I write the detonations of heavy guns echo through the streets of Warsaw.

There has been no time sincemy return from the south to visit the immediate front, and it is impossible, therefore, to estimate the true nature and significance of this attack. The positions which the Russians occupy, however, are an extension of the Blonie line of trenches, which are extremely strong in every way, and it is possible, in view of the terrible difficulties which the Germans encountered near Cholm and Lubin, that now they are attempting a concentration against Warsaw in this quarter.

In any event, the cannonading represents a heavy artillery action, which is probably the prelude of infantry attacks in force. In such positions a defense such as the Russians are making on the Lublin-Cholm line might prevent German success. It is perfectly possible that these drives may fail, as the attacks at Bolimow last January failed, though here the roar of guns and the arrival of wounded convince the population that the situation is critical, and failure to hold the line should be discounted, though it should not be accepted until confirmed.

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HAITIANS SLAY THEIR PRESIDENT; WE LAND MARINES

Continued from Page 1.

at Port au Prince to protect the lives and property of Americans and foreigners. At the time this message was sent Admiral Caperton was proceeding under forced draught with the armored cruiser Washington from Cape Haitien, on the northern coast of Haiti, to Port au Prince with the object of landing marines and restoring order. Rear Admiral Caperton left Cape Haitien last night as soon as he heard of the uprising in the Haitian capital and the threats made against the life of President Guillaume. The Washington arrived at Port au Prince at 11 o'clock today with decks stripped for action and ready to land 400 marines and bluejackets.

Reports Killing of Guillaume.

The State Department this afternoon received confirmation of the killing of President Guillaume in the following dispatch from Port au Prince:

About 11 o'clock this morning the United States cruiser Washington entered the harbor of Port au Prince, just after President Guillaume had been taken from the French Legation by a mob, who killed and dismembered him before the Legation gates. They then paraded the streets with portions of his body on poles.

An earlier dispatch to the State Department brought confirmation of the execution of 100 political prisoners, including General Orestes Zamor, ex-President of Haiti, by order of General Oscar, Governor of Port au Prince. The message said that seventy of these prisoners were first executed and that the others were killed about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, before General Oscar gave up the prison to the revolutionists. This was the last act of the Guillaume Government, and its effect was to inaugurate the revolutionists and the relatives of the men who were executed.

A lengthy cablegram was received by the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Caperton, who stated that as soon as the news of the uprising in the capital reached him at Cape Haitien late yesterday afternoon he proceeded in the Washington for Port au Prince, leaving the gunboat Eagle behind at Cape Haitien to maintain order. The Washington carries an extra contingent of 100 marines, which, with the other marines and bluejackets on board, would provide a landing force of 400 men.

The collier Jason was today ordered to proceed at once from Guantanamo, Cuba, to Port au Prince with 100 additional marines to be used in reinforcing the Washington's landing force. The Jason's marines will arrive at Port au Prince tomorrow morning. In his message to the Navy Department Admiral Caperton stated that he had been notified that the French Legation was threatened with invasion and that General Guillaume had been reported killed; also that the situation was represented as grave. The official confirmation of the killing of President Guillaume came soon afterward in the message to the State Department.

Washington Taken by Surprise.

The uprising in the Haitian capital took the American Government completely by surprise. Its understanding of the situation had been that the danger point was the north end of the island, near Cape Haitien, where the revolt led by General Bobo was initiated recently. When General Rosalvo Bobo went on the warpath against the Guillaume Government the United States had no warships in Haitian waters. Consequently when foreign interests were threatened at Cape Haitien the French cruiser Condé landed marines. When this information was brought to the attention of the State Department arrangements were made for the dispatch of the Washington and the Eagle to Cape Haitien. Rear Admiral Caperton had been in command of the small flying squadron in Mexican waters. The Washington was stationed at Vera Cruz. When the Washington was rushed from Vera Cruz to Cape Haitien the gunboat Sacramento, commanded by Captain Luke McNamee, was put at the head of the Mexican patrol.

Soon after the arrival of the Washington the French marines were withdrawn from Cape Haitien and the French cruiser Condé sailed for Kingston, Jamaica, while a small force of American marines was landed at Cape Haitien. There was no foreign warship at Port au Prince, and the mob took advantage of this fact when it stormed the French Legation and killed President Guillaume.

Admiral Caperton has been ordered to restore order and protect foreign interests at Port au Prince and to act on his own discretion. He will report to the Navy Department tonight, and if he needs more marines to handle the situation they will be sent to him at once. Conferences with this contingency in view were held by the officials of the Navy Department late this afternoon.

Bobo Against Treaty with Us.

Copies have been received here of a proclamation issued by General Bobo, in which he severely criticises the United States Government and says that the object of his revolution is to prevent "this tremendous disgrace," meaning the transfer of the collection of Haiti's revenues to the United States.

Bobo says he has been in America several times, and admires the genius and industrial activity of the Americans. One of his most cherished and ardent dreams, he declares, is to introduce American industries, capital, and methods of work into Haiti. But to turn over to Americans Haiti's customhouses and finances, and place Haitians under American protection—"never, never" between that and the annihilation of Haiti, Bobo says, he would choose annihilation.

Bobo advises any Haitian who does not appreciate the danger of American control to cross over into the Dominican Republic and bear witness the effect on that country of what the United States has done since American agents have been in charge of the collection of Dominican revenues. "It is nothing," he declares, "but a granting of fat stipends to a corporation of all-powerful controllers, the very least consequence of which is the merciless starvation and humiliation of the Dominican Republic."

Bobo tells his fellow-citizens that the Government of President Guillaume is about to accept this fate for Haiti. He calls citizens and soldiers to arms, with the assurance that honor and success await them.

There is widespread expectation here that the events in Port au Prince yesterday and today will have a marked effect on the effort of the United States Government to arrange for taking over the collection and distribution of Haitian revenues in the interest of foreign bondholders, whose governments have been pressing earnestly for a settlement of the long overdue indebtedness. Although President Guillaume, who was disposed to be favorable toward the desire of the United States to establish the customs receivership, has been killed, it is believed that the danger of foreign complications on account of the invasion of the French Legation may bring his successors to be less pronounced in their opposition to the proposed agreement.

President Wilson has been giving serious consideration to the situation in Haiti for several weeks. Paul Fuller, Jr., sent to investigate conditions there, recently returned with a report showing that it was impossible for him to negotiate a proposed treaty with President Guillaume, though the President was favorable, because of his fears that the populace would rise against him if he signed the convention.

While the terms of the proposed treaty were never made public, it is known that the United States attempted to arrange for the administration of the customs in a way analogous to the control of customs in the Dominican Republic.

It was considered very probable in diplomatic quarters tonight that the American Government would now not only insist on its original proposals before withdrawing its forces, but also, to compel observance of law and order, would seek to have incorporated in the treaty a provision somewhat similar to the Platt amendment in the Cuban treaty, whereby the United States would have the right to intervene in the event of disorders.

A definite decision as to the policy to be pursued will probably not be reached until President Wilson communicates further with Secretary Lansing. For the present the belief is that the American marines will take charge of the situation and maintain order until a peace plan can be submitted to the revolutionary leaders.

INSTRUCTION.

Many Boys Fail to Pass
FOR COLLEGE ENTRANCE

Not usually because they are stupid, but because of the "grade system" of their schools and a consequent lack of individual attention. If they expect to enter in September they will find that

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THE TOME

VERDICT BLAMES 6 FOR EASTLAND

Coroner's Jury Finds Two Federal Inspectors Among Those Responsible.

BOAT OFFICIALS ACCUSED

Captain and Chief Engineer Also Involved—Manslaughter Indictments Recommended.

LABOR ATTACKS REDFIELD

His Investigators Declared to Represent Interests—600 Victims Are Buried.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A Coroner's jury tonight returned a verdict placing the blame for the loss of hundreds of lives by the capsizing of the steamer Eastland in the Chicago River Saturday on these six men:

William H. Hull General Manager of the Chicago and St. Joseph Steamship Company, owner of the Eastland.

Captain Harry Pedersen of the Eastland.

J. M. Erickson, engineer.

Robert Reed, Federal Inspector of Steamships, who gave the Eastland a license to carry 2,500 passengers July 2.

J. C. Eckliff, Federal Inspector of Steamships.

V. K. Greenebaum, General Manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, lessee of the Eastland.

The jury recommended that these men be held for indictment on charges of manslaughter.

After it had been announced by State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne during the day that the county Grand Jury would return indictments against those thought to be to blame for the capsizing of the Eastland, and announced by him tonight that the action had been postponed until tomorrow, the State's Attorney said he had been advised that he would not have sufficient jurisdiction to prosecute except for manslaughter, and that probably the Grand Jury did not have sufficient evidence to warrant them in returning such true bills. He said he would turn over what evidence he had to United States District Attorney Cline, who will soon start placing witnesses before a Federal Grand Jury.

This statement was made before the inquest verdict was announced.

Jury Consults Redfield.

While formulating the verdict the Coroner's Jury tonight called in Secretary of Commerce, George Uhler, Inspector General of the Steamboat Service, and A. L. Thurman, special solicitor for the Department of Justice, for a private conference.

Secretary Redfield said he could not speak of what he told the jury. He said Coroner Peter Hoffman and jurors had asked him, Mr. Thurman, and Mr. Uhler regarding the usual procedure in the inspection of lake steamers and the duties of the Federal officers.

"It was suggested and considered whether there should not be some law regulating the inspection of steamboats as to stability," said Mr. Thurman. "It was pointed out to the jurors that no laws ever have been passed providing for that, and that there is no appropriation at hand to furnish a force to make such an inspection."

Secretary Redfield reiterated that as yet nothing had been found to reflect on the Federal Steamboat Inspection Bureau.

Thought Ballast Tanks Were Filling.

What happened in the engine room of the Eastland in the seventeen minutes just before the steamer overturned was told at the inquest. Fred S. Snow, assistant engineer, said that he and Chief Engineer J. M. Erickson were busy trying to trim the ship and restore it to an even keel by pumping water in the starboard or dock side water ballast tanks, and at the same time trying to empty the tanks on the river side.

"There were five water ballast tanks on each side of the Eastland," said Snow. "That morning when the boat was loaded we started to fill tanks 2 and 3 on the dock side and empty tanks 2 and 3 on the river side."

"Were the ballast tanks full or empty when you tied up at the dock that morning?" the witness was asked.

"I don't know," he replied. "There was nothing in the engine room to indicate. It was customary to empty the tanks when the ship docked. The vessel first listed to the dock side," he went on, "and we let water into the tanks on the river side. Then, when the loading became heavier, she listed to the river side, and we began to fill the dock side tanks and empty the port or river side tanks. We had pumped out the port tanks and begun to fill the starboard tanks when Mr. Erikson said: 'I think it is catching,' meaning that the intake was working. We had no idea that the tanks were not filling."

Story of Listing in 1904.

State's Attorney Hoyne read to the jury a newspaper clipping describing a trip of the Eastland on July 17, 1904, from South Haven to Chicago on which the ship listed first to one side and then to the other, frightening the 2,142 passengers on board. The Captain of the boat was quoted as saying that the first list was caused by taking on water ballast and the second by the overcrowding of passengers on one side of the vessel.

Peter Erickson, a nineteen-year-old oiler on the Eastland, a brother of J. M. Erickson, chief engineer, testified that there was no excitement in the engine room while the boat was listing.

"We were used to her listing," he said. "She always listed to one side or the other."

Investigation by a Federal Grand Jury and by the Steamboat Inspection Service will start tomorrow. In preparation for the Federal inquiry, two Chicago inspectors today made soundings of the Chicago River around the Eastland, which still is lying on its side, half submerged. It was found that the maximum depth at the dock was 20 feet and the minimum 14 feet 2 inches. It had been asserted by witnesses at the Coroner's inquest that a possible cause of the ship's listing was a mud bar, on which its keel was pressed by the 2,500 persons on board. Experts tonight said that the Eastland should have floated freely in 14 feet of water, but that if it were shown that a bar caused the steamer to upset, the War Department would be at fault, as that department has charge of harbors.

Statements issued tonight by John H. Walker, President of the Illinois Federation of Labor, and John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, attacked the plan announced by Secretary Redfield for investigation of the Eastland disaster by the Steamboat Inspection Service. The statements said that a telegram had been sent to President Wilson, "entering our most emphatic protest against members of the Inspection Board and Mr. Thurman of the Department of Justice having any hand in the investigation."

Said Mr. Fitzpatrick: "We call on the President immediately to appoint a disinterested commission."

Said Mr. Walker: "The civilian board appointed by Secretary Redfield to supervise the investigation is a travesty on representative government. The largest corporation and financial interests in Chicago are represented. The two most important interests of all are neglected by Mr. Redfield—the steamboat workers and the traveling public."

Mr. Walker pointed out that an assertion was made recently that the steamship business on the Great Lakes was controlled by the United States Steel Corporation and the Rockefeller interests, and asserted that Harry A. Wheeler, President of the Union Trust Company, appointed by Mr. Redfield as one of the civilian supervisors, was indicated as a friend of the Rockefeller interests during the hearings of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission in Washington.

600 Victims Buried.

Funerals of 600 victims of the Eastland catastrophe were held today, while the whole city was in mourning under an official proclamation by Mayor Thompson, who returned from San Francisco and took charge of the relief work.

Auto-trucks, vans, and other vehicles were pressed into service to carry the dead. The funerals were held in a drizzling rain. It was "Black Wednesday" in Cicero and the surrounding suburbs, where the plant of the Western Electric Company is situated and where a majority of the victims resided. Thirty funerals were held from one small church. The wet streets were crowded with mourners.

Mistaken identification halted one funeral.

"Who are you looking for?" asked a policeman at the Morgue as a boy walked in and looked anxiously about.

"Mary Morgan," came the answer.

"Mary Morgan has been identified and her body has been taken home," said the officer.

"I know all about that," said the boy, "but the body at Morgan's is not Mary's."

A short time later the boy identified Mary Morgan's body as one that had been brought from the river on Monday. The mistaken identification had been made by her own father.

A corps of divers today followed forty motor boats with grappling hooks for blocks down the river in an effort to find more bodies of victims of the disaster. The whole day's search, however, disclosed only two corpses to add to the 829 victims previously recovered. More may be found when the Eastland is righted. Wreckers today started the work of putting the ship on its keel. The operation will be difficult.

16 MORE BODIES ARRIVE.

Eastland Victims Brought Here—Children Perish, Parents Saved.

Sixteen additional bodies of victims of the Eastland disaster arrived in New York yesterday. Fifteen were brought on the Pennsylvania Limited, arriving at 5:28 P. M. These bodies were those of John Braitsch and his five children, Anna Hillman, the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ketscha, Ella and Florence Remy, Mrs. Adolph Sulzmann, and Mr. and Mrs. George Schneider and their son Louis. The body of Henry Brosche arrived on an earlier train.

Albert Ketscha and his wife brought the bodies of their two children. All four were on the Eastland, the children became separated from their parents. Ketscha managed to save his wife and himself.

Acknowledgment.

The following contributions have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES for the benefit of Mrs. Benjamin Stein and her two young children: From Mrs. "H. R.," $2; from "J. O.," $1.

SOLDIER DROWNED IN BIG WAR GAME

Stumbles with Fellow Brooklyn Militiamen Into Creek's Deep Swimming Hole.

2 OTHERS BARELY ESCAPE

Advancing Force, Ignorant of Conditions, Attempts to Ford Strange Stream—Many Flounder Out.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 28.—Robert O'Donnell of 1,748 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, a private in Company K, Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., was drowned today in Sprout's Creek during the progress of a manoeuvre in which the troops at Camp Whitman were engaged. Two others of his company were taken to the hospital after having been almost drowned, and several others got out with considerable difficulty.

The accident occurred during the progress of a war game in which the Twenty-third Regiment and part of the First Cavalry, with the regular cavalry at present at the camp, formed the Red Army and the rest of the troops the Blues. The Red Army was in retreat, and their cavalry theoretically had destroyed a bridge across Sprout's Creek near Swarthoutsville, in order to check a flank march which the Fourteenth and other troops of the Blue Army were making to circumvent the Reds. As the bridge was destroyed the Fourteenth was ordered to ford the creek at once in order to check the Reds, who were retiring to a strong position along a range of hills beyond. The creek at this point is about twenty feet wide and was supposed to be not more than waist deep at any point.

The regiment started to ford it at several points, and Company K happened to start across at a spot just a little below the bridge, where the bank shelves off rapidly into a swimming hole some twenty feet deep. There were no local guides to warn the men of what was waiting for them, and before they knew it the men in front had gone in over their heads. They were carrying their rifles and full field equipment, and the weight of their burdens, which soon became waterlogged, kept them under. The muddy bottom also impeded their efforts to get out. A considerable number of the men behind, who had seen their comrades disappear, stopped short in shallow water and managed to regain the shore, but five or six of the soldiers had gone clear under.

Others of the company and the regiment turned aside to their rescue, and as soon as Major Gen. O'Ryan heard of the accident he instructed the troops on both sides, including the Twenty-second Engineers, to go to their aid. The Engineers hurriedly built a canvas pontoon bridge across the creek, and infantrymen dropped their rifles and equipment and plunged in to help their encumbered comrades.

Private Walter F. McKeon of 310 Twelfth Street was dragged to within reach of safety by Captain William R. Jackson, the regimental Adjutant, and was helped ashore by them. Private Lieutenant Harry Baldwin jumped in and saved Captain Jackson, who was exhausted by his struggles. Private George Tuttle of 202 Seventh Avenue was pulled out about the same time. Both men, McKeon and Tuttle, were taken unconscious to the hospital. Nobody else was in sight and there were no signs of struggles in the pool, but the roll of the company was called and O'Donnell was found to be missing. Several expert swimmers then strippcd off and dived for him, and finally his body was found on the bottom by Private Franklin of the Twenty-second Engineers. The body was brought to the surface by Franklin and others, but although two surgeons worked over it for some time life was extinct.

2,000 ORPHANS ENTERTAINED

Field Day of Brooklyn Elks Attracts 20,000 Spectators.

Nearly 20,000 persons, including more than 2,000 orphan children, journeyed yesterday to Ebbets Field to attend the annual field day of Brooklyn Lodge, 22, of the Order of Elks. The orphans came from St. John's Home for Boys, St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn Baptist Orphanage, Kallman Scandinavian Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn Orphan Asylum Society, and St. Joseph's Home for Girls. The remainder of the attendance was made up of the families of the members of the organization and their friends.

An entertainment consisting of acts by clowns, acrobats, and trained animals was provided for the amusement of the children. Four bands provided a varied musical program, and the baseball team of the Brooklyn lodge crossed bats with a team from Lodge 211 of Jersey City, losing by a score of 9 to 6. Candy, lemonade, and ice cream were also provided for the orphans. A dance at the clubhouse followed in the evening

KRACKE IN BRIDGE DEADLOCK

Refers Car Contract on Williamsburg Span to Board of Estimate.

There is a deadlock between Bridge Commissioner Kracke on the one hand and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the New York Railways Company on the other, over the question of the amount of profits that ought to accrue to the companies in operating their cars across the Williamsburg Bridge. The Commissioner yesterday referred the whole matter to the Board of Estimate, which will take it under consideration immediately.

Under the existing contract between the companies and the city, which expires on Aug. 31, at midnight, the companies have been earning $100,000 yearly profits on an original investment of $100,000. The Bridge Commissioner believes this to be an excessive profit and that a new contract ought to be made whereby the city would reap a larger income than the $10,000 yearly it receives under the existing agreement.

It was reported yesterday that the Commissioner had received a tentative offer from another company which would take the contract for 10 per cent. of the profits, the city to take the remainder.

In referring the matter to the Board of Estimate Commissioner Kracke makes the recommendation that a six-month extension of time from Aug. 31 be accorded the railway companies in order that some amicable agreement may be arrived at, if possible.

'MOTHER, WE'RE MARRIED.'

Bride Announces Romance When Ship Is in Panama Canal.

Purser Matthews of the Panama-Pacific liner Finland, which arrived yesterday from San Francisco via the Panama Canal, reported that two of the passengers had decided to marry on the voyage and had had the ceremony performed at Balboa, on the Isthmus. The bride was Miss Louise Schimmesek and the bridegroom Gottfried Stropel of Philadelphia, whither the couple have gone to live.

When the Finland left her pier at Balboa to start through the canal the two young persons were missing, and Mrs. Schimmesek, mother of the bride, became anxious when her daughter failed to return on board.

Her anxiety was allayed at Gatun Lock, where she saw the couple standing together, arm in arm, waiting for the steamship. Before the ropes were out her daughter shouted, "Cheer up, mother; we're married!"

Among the effects declared on the customs declaration of the bride's mother was a silver urn, containing the ashes of her husband, who had died on the Pacific Coast.

BREAKS GLASS, GETS GEMS.

Jeweler Robbed of $2,000 Worth of Goods in Rainstorm.

A thief waited and watched for an hour for an opportunity last night to rob the jewelry shop of William Schneidermann at 954 Webster Avenue, the Bronx, and then smashed the window and got away with $2,000 in diamond rings and pins. Schneidermann, sitting in front of his store, saw the thief standing at Intervale and Webster Avenues, and he was still there when the rainstorm drove the jeweler indoors. Schneidermann was at the rear of the store talking to his wife, when he heard the breaking glass. A hand reached through the hole and was withdrawn with the gems just as the jeweler and his wife reached the door.

The man Schneidermann had seen was running with the jewelry in the bottom of a soft hat he had worn. The jeweler and his wife, the latter blowing a police whistle, pursued two blocks, where the thief climbed a fence from a vacant lot to an apartment house yard and vanished. Detectives saw the thief as he dropped over the fence, but when they searched the house he was not there.

DREAM CALLS WAR NURSE.

Miss Thomson Sails After Vision of Wounded Fiance.

Miss Elizabeth M. Thomson, a Scotch nurse who has been living at 113 West Eighty-fourth Street, sailed yesterday on the White Star liner Arabic on her way to the Dardanelles to do Red Cross work.

Miss Thomson had a dream on Tuesday night that her fiancé, Roger Knox, who went to the Dardanelles with the troops two months ago, had been wounded severely and it made her so uneasy that she packed her trunk yesterday morning and telephoned to the White Star Line office at 9 Broadway to have a cabin reserved for her.

To Sell Jarmulowsky Building.

The American Bonding Company of Baltimore got permission from Judge Hand of the Federal Court yesterday to bring suit in the Supreme Court here to foreclose a mortgage of $100,000 on the building at 165 East Broadway, owned by Meyer Jarmulowsky, and in which he conducted his banking business. The bank was closed last August. The mortgage was made in 1911.

MARCONI WIRELESS SOON TO SPAN EARTH

New Station in Japan Leaves Only War-Broken Links of Chain to be Forged.

8,000 MILES TO BE COVERED

Transpacific Apparatus Has Power to Work in Any Atmospheric Condition.

The opening of the Japanese Marconi wireless plant at Funabashi, near Yokohama, with messages on Tuesday to the Marconi station at Koko Head, Hawaii, extended the Marconi service nearly two-thirds the way around the globe. If the war had not interfered with the creation of the British Imperial chain, it might have been possible by this time to relay a message by wireless all the way around the world.

The first message from the new station in Japan was received in this city on Tuesday by Edward J. Nally, Vice President and General Manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America. It traveled in the air 3,355 miles from Japan to Hawaii and then 2,087 miles from Hawaii to San Francisco.

A station at Petrograd is now in constant communication with the Marconi plant at Caernarvon, Wales. From Clifden, Ireland, messages are sent across the Atlantic to Cape Glace. The new Marconi plant at Belmar, N. J., has sent messages across the United States to the station on Bolinas Bay, a few miles from San Francisco, although the Marconi company uses wire communication in its transcontinental service.

San Francisco has been in wireless communication for nearly a year with the Marconi station at Koko Head on Oahu Island in Hawaii, and on Tuesday messages for the first time were exchanged between Koko Head and the station at Funabashi, Japan. Wireless communication from Japan extends to Vladivostok, Russia, and to various points in China and the Orient.

3,000-Mile Link Next.

The next link of the chain around the world will be from Japan to Singapore on the Malay Peninsula, extending the system of direct wireless communication about 3,000 miles further. A station at Singapore was to have been erected as part of the British Imperial chain, but it has been delayed, although it was said at the Marconi offices in the Woolworth Building yesterday that it probably would be completed within a year.

The next great station west of Singapore is to be at Bangalore, capital of Mysore, India. Then the next is to be at Aden, on the southernmost tip of Arabia. The last link of the chain will be at Alexandria, Egypt, which will send messages east to Aden and west to Carnarvon, Wales.

In spite of the war, it is intended by the British Marconi Company to push the Imperial chain to completion and in a year or a little more it will be possible to relay messages around the 25,000 miles of the earth's circumference, a distance which for practical purposes is increased considerably because the nine stations are not on one parallel of latitude.

From the main line round the earth, the wireless system will extend in all directions, covering not only Europe and North America, but Asia, South America, Africa, and the islands of the Orient with a network which will put almost every city in the world in quick communication with almost all of the others.

World's Most Powerful Plants.

The Marconi wireless stations in San Francisco, Hawaii, and Japan are the most powerful in the world. The transmitting apparatus at each station is equipped with thirteen towers, each 400 feet high. They have 300-kilowatt transmitters, which are three times as powerful as those used at the Sayville station in sending messages to Nauen, Germany, 4,000 miles.

Although it is more than 600 miles further from Sayville to Nauen than from Hawaii to Japan, the more powerful apparatus was installed in the Pacific stations for the purpose of eliminating from the start most of the difficulties due to the so-called "atmospheric conditions." While the station at Sayville is only in operation at certain periods when conditions are favorable, the Marconi stations on the Pacific can be operated during every minute of the twenty-four hours. The 300-kilowatt transmitter is capable of making itself felt over almost any electrical disturbance.

"A man who talks loudly enough is heard in a room full of noise," said an official of the American Marconi Company yesterday. "On the same principle, a transmitter that is strong enough sends messages despite any atmospheric disturbance. A further insurance of uninterrupted service across the Pacific is the fact that there is less wireless trouble than on the Atlantic from electricity in the air. Why this should be is a mystery. The whole subject of 'static' trouble is a mystery."

Messages from New York to Japan, by wireless, cost $1.28 a word. The cable rate now is $1.33. The Marconi Company has announced that its policy is to charge one-third less than the cable rate, and the price of sending messages to the Orient may be further reduced.

In July of last year the Marconi Wireless Company completed its plant at Belmar, N. J. Just as it was about to begin its service with Carnarvon, Wales, the war began, and the station at Carnarvon was taken over by the Government, and has since been used exclusively for communication with Petrograd. The expensive plant at Belmar, N. J., on that account is now idle. The wireless service between Clifden, Ireland, and Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, is also in Government control and is used almost entirely for Government work. The commercial use of wireless on the Atlantic has been all but suspended.

The French Government has appropriated the money for a wireless system between France and the French Colonies, and will erect a station in the south of France to communicate with a chain of stations extending to the Far East, Africa, and South America.

NEW SHIP LINE VIA PANAMA.

Britons Plan Service Between New York and South America.

The agents of the Pacific Steam Navigation and Royal Mail Steam Packet Companies, at 26 Broadway, announced yesterday that as soon as the steamers were released by the British Government from transport work a fortnightly service between New York and the west coast of South America would be inaugurated by way of the Panama Canal. The fleet will consist of 15,000-ton steamers of the Orduna type, with accommodation for 1,000 passengers and a cargo capacity of 10,000 tons, owned by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which has maintained a regular service from Liverpool to the west coast via the Straits of Magellan for seventy-five years.

On the outward voyage from Liverpool the vessels will call at Brasilian and Argentine ports, through the Straits to Valparaiso and the principal coast ports to Panama, and then through the canal to Havana and New York. The Royal Mail Steam Packet service, which is operating its regular service to the West Indies and Central America fortnightly from Liverpool, will connect at Colon with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's fleet for New York and South America.

The agents said they made this announcement on account of the recent conferences at Washington regarding the establishment of a Government owned line through the Panama Canal to the west coast.

110 AIRCRAFT ON ARABIC.

Liner Carries 5 Americans and 16,000 Tons of War Materials.

The White Star liner Arabic sailed for Liverpool at noon yesterday with 16,000 tons of cargo for the British War Department. It included 125 motor trucks and 110 aeroplanes packed in cases 40 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 5 feet deep, which were all lashed down on the ship's decks fore and aft.

The superstructure of the Arabic was painted navy gray and sandbags were piled three feet high around the wheelhouse in the stern in case of the ship being shelled by a submarine. The most conspicuous objects on the liner when she steamed away were the big white packing cases containing the aeroplanes on her decks.

There were 105 passengers in the cabin, of whom five were American citizens and eighty steerage, including thirty mechanics from Canada going over to England to work in the ammunition factories.

Baff's Son Sues for Divorce.

William Baff, son of Barnet Baff, the poultry dealer who was murdered several months ago in Manhattan, appeared yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Kelby in Brooklyn in an action for divorce which he has brought against his wife, Mrs. Sadie Baff. The suit was undefended, and Justice Kelby reserved decision.

CABARET MEN DEFY PASTOR.

Flout Rev. Mr. Irvine's Threat of Crusade in Bay Shore.

BAY SHORE, L. I., July 28.—Before the Rev. D. D. Irvine, pastor of the Methodist Church, left for his vacation today he issued a statement attacking W. S. Johnson, proprietor of the hotel whose cabaret has been started again, the clergyman says, in contravention of a written agreement. The minister said he would proceed to use evidence he has without further parley.

"His evidence?" said Johnson. "He hasn't any evidence against me which would be worth a pin. Do you suppose that if he really had any evidence he would dicker with me to eliminate the cabaret and ask favors? I am entirely willing to give up my cabaret show, so far as girl performers are concerned, if five reputable citizens of Bay Shore will request me in writing to do so."

Clarence Dominy, proprietor of a hall in which semi-weekly dances are given, said that the Rev. Mr. Irvine had demanded that he close his hall not later than 11 o'clock on dance nights, on pain of having the clergyman use alleged evidence he had gained of unlawful conduct upon the part of some members of the Foresters of America at a recent gathering in Bay Shore.

"I have frequently loaned things to the Methodist and Congregational Churches," said Mr. Dominy, "and it appears to me an act of ingratitude for the pastor of one of those churches to attempt now to regulate my business. The dances given in my hall are orderly, and are conducted in strict accordance with the law. I expressed willingness to Mr. Irvine to close at or about midnight."

CARDINAL GIBBONS TO REST.

Will Come to Long Island This Week to Begin Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Cardinal Gibbons will leave at the end of this week for Southampton, L. I., where for some years he has been accustomed to pass his vacation. He will be the guest of Rev. T. J. Leonard at the rectory of the Church of the Sacred Heart.

Three will be quite a gathering of prelates on Long Island in the neighborhood of the place where the Cardinal is to stay for the remainder of the Summer, as Cardinal Farley and Bishop Charles E. McConnell have cottages there.

An invitation has been received by the Cardinal from the Panama-Pacific Exposition asking him to fix upon a date for Cardinal Gibbons Day at the fair, and to attend on that occasion. The company will provide a special car and every possible comfort if he will go, but he has not yet made up his mind. His present plan is to stay through August at the seashore.

POLICEMEN BITTEN IN FIGHT

Seek Pasteur Treatment After Subduing Alleged Wife-Beater.

Policemen Joseph Hayes and Francis Hilbert of the East 104th Street Station will take the Pasteur treatment today after having been bitten yesterday by Charles Horn. They said they stopped him from beating his wife in the Horn apartment at 127 East 112th Street.

Hayes and Hilbert heard a woman screaming and tenants told them a man was beating his wife. They broke into the Horn apartment. They said they found Horn, who is more than 6 feet in height and weighs about 230 pounds, beating his wife. Horn grabbed Hilbert about the waist and had him half way through a window before Hayes could reach him, the policemen asserted. Hayes and Hilbert were severely bitten on the hands before Hayes subdued Horn with a blackjack.

Tenants telephoned to Police Headquarters and reserves were hurried to the house from the East 104th Street Station. They found the two policemen with a third who had gone to their assistance, taking Horn, covered with a bathrobe and bound hand and foot, down the stairs.

Dr. Rosenbluth of the Harlem Hospital advised Policemen Hayes and Hilbert to take the Pasteur cure. Horn was suffering from lacerations of the scalp, and he was removed to the hospital a prisoner on a charge of felonious assault. The police said that he was on probation for beating his wife.

HAVE YOU CHOSEN?

We are in the midst of the vacation season. You face the unknown risks of travel and health.

Have you chosen the executor who will take up your task if you do not return?

If you want your estate administered with caution, honesty, ability and experience, it will pay you to consult with one of our officers before you leave home.

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Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000

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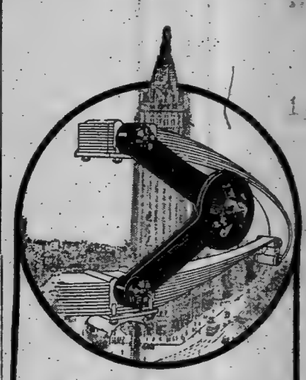

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Let us demonstrate it to you. You can then test its merits in actual performance, because you can buy with the assurance of—Satisfaction or money back.

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Motor up, drop in, and say: "SHOW ME!"

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that regularly sold from $45 to $85—$29

Fashionable, cool and comfortable—still plenty of time for wear this season—tailored styles for the seashore, and novelty effects for semi-dress.

$65 to $125 Frocks & Gowns at $25 & $35

Street styles—afternoon gowns—Dancing Frocks—A concise review of the remaining styles from many of our most successful lines.

$45 to $55 Silk & Satin Skirts—for semi-dress occasions—to close at $15

$25 White Llama Wool Coats—$15

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For years GIMBELS has been known as the Millinery Centre of the Western Hemisphere. This is such a coveted reputation that, once attained, all obstacles must be surmounted to retain the title. We have done more than this—we have glorified it—by being the

First to Introduce to America the Authentic Paris Millinery Styles for Autumn 1915

Our Millinery Chief went abroad, as usual, this year, and worked so well with the leading designers that we are able to show today a choice collection of *Chapeaux de Grand Chic*, which reached us direct from Paris last Friday by SS. "La Touraine."

GIMBELS Display Today Model Hats from

Georgette, Maison Lewis, Caroline Reboux, Madeleine, Evelyne Varon

Wonderful Reproductions at $15 $18 $22

The Originals At HALF PRICE

FEATURES OF THE PARIS HATS

High Italian Military Hats

One style ("The Alpine") is illustrated. The other is the Bersaglieri Hat, with straps under the chin, and both styles are trimmed with the iridescent coque in rich shades of green or red.

Small Turbans, Tricorne Effects and Elongated Hats, following the lines of the head, are prominent in this exclusive collection.

The High "Derby" Crown Hat is conspicuous among the many for its newness.

The New Aeroplane Hat

Very unusual, with its wide flaring sides and two white birds at the front.

Japanese "Limpet" Hat introduces a decided novelty for shape and its only trimming is a heavy silk tassel.

A large castor color Silk Velvet Picture Hat is stunning, with its Tam o' Shanter Top, shirred under brim and fancy pompon.

The majority of the Model Hats are in dark unusual shades of velvet or hatter's plush, with plumage given the preference as a trimming. One is unique in being entirely covered with Vulture.

Millinery Salons, Third Floor

A Woman's Toilet Accessory

WITH the sleeveless evening gown or blouse of filmy fabric, an underarm as smooth as the face is a modern necessity. More than that, to women who delight in immaculate grooming it is an exquisite toilet luxury.

Milady Decollete Gillette

(Your dealer can supply you today)

has become a very important accessory of the dainty woman's dressing table. Only occasional use is necessary.

And the experience of women who have used a Gillette for years proves that it does not roughen the skin or coarsen the hair in the slightest degree

Of dainty size, in 14-K gold plate, enclosed in French Ivory case, lined with velvet and satin in Purple, Old Rose, Green or Old Gold—Milady Decollete Gillette is a most attractive toilet article. It will be found with the toilet goods in department stores, also in jewelry and drug stores and the foremost woman's specialty shops. The price is $5.

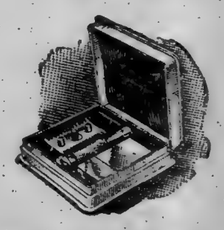

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Resinol will stop that ugly itching rash
The moment that Resinol Ointment touches itching skin the itching stops and healing begins. That is why doctors have prescribed it so successfully for twenty years in even the severest cases of eczema, ringworm, rashes, and many other tormenting, disfiguring skin diseases. Aided by warm baths with Resinol Soap, Resinol Ointment makes a sick skin or scalp healthy, quickly, easily and at little cost.
Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also clear away pimples, blackheads and dandruff. Sold by all druggists; for trial free, write to Resinol, Dept. 14-S, Baltimore, Md.

Natural Laxative Water from Spain
Approved by Academy of Medicine, Paris
Llorach Assists
It is nature's own remedy for Constipation
Small quantity suffices. Wineglassful only
Ask Your Physician
Sold by All Druggists
Look for the Yellow Label
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Eat What You Like—Then Drink Man-a-cea
Most sufferers from impaired digestion, fermentation, acidity, catarrhal conditions, distress after eating, or other stomach disorders think they must live on a milk and nursery diet or else dose themselves with digestives that weaken the stomach still further. But if you will form the pleasant habit of sipping a glass or two of delicious Man-a-cea Water with each meal, you will soon find your digestion so much strengthened that you can *eat what you like* without the slightest distress. Sold by all druggists and by Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., and other high-class grocers. Money back if it fails to relieve.

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Sales for week ending July 3rd, 1915, One Million, Seventy-one Thousand.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the World.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Carstairs Rye
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In the non-refillable bottle.
"A good bottle to keep good whiskey good."

DEMAND FOR COMPETENT MEN AND WOMEN!
The activity in Wall Street, in the Real Estate field, and in many industrial and commercial enterprises, has created an unusual demand for competent workers. Factories are increasing their output greatly; stores and offices need efficient clerks, salesmen, stenographers, managers, and junior office help.
The New York Times carries a considerable volume of the better class of Situation Wanted advertising, both daily and Sunday, and is consulted by employers desiring high grade help.
Rate for Situation Wanted advertisements is 15c. a line each insertion. Six words to the line.
Send advertisements with remittance to The New York Times, Times Square, New York.

LONG BRANCH HORSE SHOW OPENS—LAWN TENNIS—WHAT'S DOING IN GOLF

THRILLS IN RING AT HOLLYWOOD PARK

Ponies Upset Riders and Drivers When Locomotives Whistle Outside Long Branch Show.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 28.—The horse and the steam engine resumed their ancient rivalry here today, and, while the contest was not a regular part of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association's program, it accounted for at least two of the thrills at the opening of the association's twenty-second annual exhibit in Hollywood Park this afternoon. Also it served to demonstrate that Young America is not so keen on automobiling as to forget all its fathers and grandfathers knew about handling a horse.

In fact, aside from the success which crowned the entries of James C. Brady, who carried off two blues and a red ribbon, the showing of the children both as riders and drivers was the feature of the first day. The day was not propitious, and the prospect of rain kept some away, but for all that there was a liberal turnout of prominent folk and horse lovers, together with their young hopefuls, who crowded the rail and applauded the skill and pluck of the junior horse men and women.

The picturesque Hollywood Park grounds, gay with fluttering pennants, is bordered on one side by the tracks of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central Railroads, and that is where the steam engine comes in, figuratively speaking. It almost seemed as if those excellent corporations had sent their noisiest and most fear-inspiring locomotives down to Long Branch today to let off steam and blow whistles by way of salute to the contestants in the ring. The horses didn't like it a little bit, and they proceeded to show it.

Little Miss Carolyn Straus, a complete horsewoman in miniature, with curls down her back and boots and riding habit of the most approved pattern, was the youngest of six children who rode mounts in class for saddle ponies, mares or geldings not exceeding 13½ hands. She was mounted on Mrs. Victor Grimwood's spirited little gray gelding Silver Bobs and caused a stir of comment as she cantered and trotted and walked her charge with the ease of a veteran.

But before the class had paraded half a dozen times, Silver Bob's sensitive ears caught the screech of a locomotive and he leaped into the air, throwing little Miss Straus over his neck. The young rider was up like a flash, however, and smilingly took her seat once more in the saddle. But again the locomotive was heard from, and again Silver Bobs became skittish. He stood in front of the judges' stand and seemed about to deposit Miss Straus once more on the turf when an attendant grasped the reins and marched the animal off to the paddock. Although obliged to withdraw, the little Straus girl received a hearty handclap from the railbirds as she departed.

The prize in this class, incidentally, went to Mr. Brady's Lady Mine, a bay mare, ridden by James C., Jr., grandson of the late Anthony N. Brady. It fell to James C., Jr.'s lot to share honors with Miss Straus when he drove his father's bay Shetland mare Harveston Gem to victory in the harness pony class, open to amateur drivers under fourteen. Master James, who is only seven, handled his pony well until he halted before the judges' stand to have the blue ribbon duly installed. Either the sight of the blue or the noise of the ever-present railroad train was too much for Harveston Gem, for the animal suddenly reared and toppled over the shafts.

Beside Master James sat a skilled driver, but the youngster needed no help. He gripped the reins firmly and without the least sign of fluster waited until attendants had righted the frightened pony. Then young Mr. Brady snapped his whip and drove off as calmly as if nothing had happened. Second prize in this class went to Miss Laura Hardy's Humming Bird, third to Master Luther Tucker's Patsy, and fourth to Miss Evelyn Lewisohn's Pansy.

The other Brady entry to get a ribbon was his roan pony tandem, Sequel and Sequence, recently purchased from Miss Anna Vauclain of Philadelphia, whose father is President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. This padr took second to Charles E. Coxe's beautiful bays, Model Fire and Shinfield Antelope.

One of the largest classes was for novice saddle horses, in which there were nineteen competitors. The blue ribbon here went to the Kentucky-bred chestnut gelding, Radiant, owned by W. H. Rhodes of Tenafly, who was exhibiting for the first time. J. A. P. Ramsdell of Newburg, N. Y., another of the day's winners, carried off second with his chestnut mare Remigia, while third went to W. A. McGibbon's Gray Boy, and fourth to Oliver Twist, a bay gelding owned by Mrs. Godfrey Greece.

Edward B. McLean's handsome brown hackneys, Lady Dilham and Elegant Dilham, formerly owned by J. W. Harriman, were easy winners in their class, and were one of the delights of the day as they were put through their paces. They completely outshone A. W. Atkinson's Meteor and Maud Muller, which took second, while Emil Seelig's entry, Florham King, Jr., and Pink Lady, was third.

The Atkinson entries, Meteor and Maud Muller, were among the most consistent performers of the day. Meteor took the blue ribbon in the harness class, open to amateur owners of New Jersey, and Maud Muller was second best to Miss A. S. Colgate's Bobbie in the open class for novice hackneys. They also carried off first as a novice hackney team.

The blue ribbon for ladies' saddle horses, open only to residents of Monmouth County, was awarded to Purina Belle, a bay mare owned by Miss Clara S. Peck of Allenhurst. Polly Prim, a chestnut mare, owned by Miss Beth Hauck of Elberon, was second; Elmhurst, a chestnut gelding owned by Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn of Elberron, was third, and Frisson, a bay mare, owned by Mrs. Otto H. Wittpen of Spring Lake, was fourth. The owners rode their mounts in this event.

There was an especially large turnout of hunters and jumpers, most of the twenty-five entries making an excellent showing. The two Glen Riddle Farms entries carried off the honors, the blue ribbon going to Bally Heather and the red to Willow King.

The running race which concluded the afternoon events was won by William Ziegler, Jr.'s Doodle Bug, with Dash, owned by Terrence and Stewart Preece, second, and W. C. McClure's Pat Jones third.

Fog Prevents Cup Yachts' Race.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—The thick fog prevented the sailing of the second of the series of races between the cup yachts Resolute and Vanitie in Narragansett Bay today. The boats will try to race tomorrow.

BOROUGH PARK LEADS.

Junior Tennis Team Defeats West Side Players 6 Matches to 3.

The first of a series of inter-club junior matches between representatives of metropolitan tennis organizations was played yesterday on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., when the Borough Park Club youngsters defeated the West Side boys six matches to three. Nine matches were played, six singles and three doubles. Borough Park won four singles and two doubles, while West Side captured two singles and one doubles.

The series brought out a high standard of tennis, several of the youngsters showing remarkable proficiency with the racquet. Four of the matches required extra sets. The success of the series resulted in the preliminary plans for the formation of a Metropolitan Junior League, which will be perfected this Fall by Frederick B. Alexander, the former internationalist, who officiated as referee in yesterday's matches.

Playing at top speed W. S. Holt, Borough Park, brought about the big upset of the day when he defeated Paul A. Treanor, West Side, two sets to one, at 3—6, 6—3, 6—4. Treanor has been competing in many local tournaments this Summer and was in fine form. He played a steady game in the first set, but fell before the speed and superior placing of his opponent in the next two sets. Holt was strong in overhead work and accuracy of placing. The summary:

Singles—W. S. Holt, Borough Park, defeated P. A. Treanor, West Side, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4; H. P. Guller, West Side, defeated Elliot Mayo, Borough Park, 6—1, 6—4; T. Donaldson, Jr., Borough Park, defeated Jabez Holmes, Jr., West Side, 6—2, 6—3; H. Taylor, Borough Park, defeated Goddard Saunders, West Side, 6—2, 8—10, 6—3; I. Flitt, West Side, defeated Tench Francis, Borough Park, 6—3, 6—3; C. Donaldson, Borough Park, defeated J. P. Guller, West Side, 6—2, 6—2.

Doubles—P. A. Treanor and H. P. Guller, West Side, defeated W. S. Holt and C. Donaldson, Borough Park, 6—4, 10—8; H. Taylor and C. Donaldson, Borough Park, defeated Goddard Saunders and I. Flitt, West Side, 6—0, 2—6, 8—6; T. Francis and Elliot Mayo, Borough Park, defeated Jabez Holmes and J. P. Guller, West Side, 11—9, 5—7, 6—2.

Round Robbin Golf at Bethlehem.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., July 28.—The first match play rounds of the round robin golf event were played today on the Bethlehem Country Club links. Summary:

First Division.—Y. M. Smith, Woodland, beat L. B. Smith, Farmington, 7 and 6; F. K. English, New Haven, beat L. B. Smith, Farmington, 4 and 3.

Second Division.—J. L. Janks, Jr., Pawtucket, beat Richard Groshols, Philadelphia, 1 up, 19 holes; W. F. Underwood, Bellevue, beat R. A. Swigert, Aiken, 6 and 5.

Third Division.—G. R. Souder, Merion Cricket, beat J. F. Warren, Brooklyn, 5 and 4; J. L. Janks, Pawtucket, beat Charles Weller, Milwaukee, 4 and 3.

Fourth Division.—C. H. Turner, Winthrop, beat R. H. Abbe, Bethlehem, 2 up; R. J. Breed, Salem, beat Thomas Hawley, Bellevue, 4 and 3.

Wisconsin Tennis Champion Here.

Irene Falker, champion woman tennis player of Wisconsin, motored from her home in the West to visit friends in Brooklyn some time ago, and last Sunday she went down to Brighton Beach. The first thing that attracted the attention of Miss Falker was the twelve tennis courts, where players were romping around in their bathing suits. Miss Falker stopped to investigate, and after she had made herself known to those in charge she expressed a desire to play on the courts. Miss Falkner was runner-up in the Middle States championship last year and captured the championships in singles and mixed doubles at Lincoln Park and Highland Park in Milwaukee and at Chicago Beach, Ill.; but last week was the first time she had ever seen tennis courts by the sea.

Rubien Starts for National Games.

Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U. and Chairman of the National Championship Committee, left yesterday for San Francisco, where he will attend the track and field championships on Aug. 6 and 7. Before departing with Charles A. S. Hatfield, First Lieutenant of the New York A. C., Mr. Rubien cleared up considerable business in connection with the championships, which has been accumulating all week. He received word from Secretary Hauser of the Athletic Committee of the Panama-Pacific Exposition that at the last minute arrangements had been made for the holding of the dumbbell and weight-lifting championships. Because of the late date which these events were arranged, there will be no Eastern representation. Theodore Matsukes of the Greek-American A. C., who won the heavyweight wrestling contest in the junior metropolitan championships, was obliged to decline the invitation of Mr. Rubien to compete. J. A. Lincoln of the New York A. C., who hurled the javelin 181 feet 1 inch in the junior title event at Schenectady two weeks ago, will not receive credit for the mark, which is a new metropolitan record, because Mr. Rubien discovered yesterday that it was an ounce under weight.

The headquarters of the National Championship Committee while in San Francisco will be at the Olympic Club.

Mostly Off His Game.

At the First Tee—Confident Golfer to Caddie—How far is it to the first hole?

Caddie—It's a short hole, just a drive and a putt.

Confident golfer plays, the ball travels four yards.

Caddie, "now for a deuce of a putt."

The second hole. Confident golfer skies his drive. "Wasn't that a beautiful shot caddie?" "It would have been if the hole had been in heaven."

In the bunker. Caddie hands confident golfer his niblick—a smash and the ball still rests peacefully on the tee. "Give me another club, caddie." Caddie hands him a mashie—another smash and the ball turns over.

Confident Golfer. "Give me another club, caddie." Caddie hands him a mid-iron. Smash—a lot of sand is thrown up and the ball rests in a beautiful cup in the bunker.

Confident Golfer. "Give me another club." Caddie passes him a putter. Smash—and the ball lies undisturbed.

Caddie—Here Mister, I've given you all the clubs now gi' it a dadd wi' your bag and I'm goon home—I'm no game to stay here while you dig your way to Australia.

Senior Golf Tourney at Apawamis.

Because of the large number of entries for the senior golf tournament at Apawamis, it has been decided to make it a four-day affair instead of two as in previous years. The tournament will be held on Sept. 21, 22, 23, and 24, and it is expected that there will be about three hundred entries. The suggestion was made that the age limit be increased from 55 to 56 years, but this was overruled by the committee in charge of the tournament. One-half of the contestants will play on the first two days and the other half will play on the last two days, finishing on each day in time for a second round to be played if necessary. Prizes will be awarded for best scores, gross and net, in either group.

Regatta Entries Close Saturday.

The national regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held at Springfield, Mass., on Aug. 13 and 14. Entries will close with the Secretary, Fred R. Fortmeyer, Post Office box 740, on Saturday, July 31.

Do you know Tobey-Made Furniture?
If not you are unacquainted with a product which commands the respect and admiration of this country's foremost authorities on art and construction.
We invite you most heartily to visit our display rooms and let us point out its merits.
The Tobey Furniture Co.
Fifth Ave. at 53d St.

JOHNSTON LOSES MATCH TO NILES

Boston Tennis Player Allows Californian Only One Set in Longwood Singles.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 28.—The contestants in the fight for honors in the Longwood singles today were brought down to eight, the fourth round being completed, and all except men of national reputation eliminated. Five lesser lights who came through with yesterday's sixteen dropped out, leaving as contestants for the fifth round, which will carry the tournament down to the semi-finals, Biddle, Seaver, Griffin, Johnston, Niles, Le Roy, Williams, and Washburn.

The principal upset today was the defeat of William M. Johnston of San Francisco by Nat M. Niles, the Westerner taking the second set 6—2, but not being strong enough to finish. Niles, who is the former Massachusetts champion, played far above his normal game, and his tennis was as fast as any he ever played when at his very best.

Five of the eight matches in singles today were decided in straight sets. A logical survivor for the semi-finals, G. C. Caner of Harvard, fell down in a five-set match before R. C. Seaver of Boston. The winner holds the honor of being the only American who ever beat "Little Bo" Doherty a love set in this country.

R. Norris Williams, the national champion, was in his best trim in his match against G. P. Gardner, who took only five games in the three sets. The Niles-Johnston match, which was played on the championship court, was won on pace and steadiness, Johnston showing almost throughout the match his lack of practice against the bounces on the turf. Williams, playing against Gardner, showed much the same game he displayed at Newport last year, when he took every set from McLoughlin. His play today indicated in every way that he will be the man to come down through to the finals, and fight it out with the champion for possession of the Longwood Bowl.

McLoughlin arrived at Longwood today, playing two hours on the grass courts against Ward Dawson of Los Angeles, the Southern California champion. McLoughlin will work daily on the grass courts, so as to be ready to defend his title on Monday next.

The matches in doubles today were not productive of much interest, but for tomorrow, which will be devoted entirely to this play, several good matches are on the card. Irving Wright and W. F. Johnson proved too fast and versatile against the veteran pair, E. F. Larned and P. C. Inman. Tomorrow in the doubles will come the match which most of the experts figure will decide the Eastern title. This will be played between Hackett and Pell against Biddle and H. C. Johnson, and the match will likely be the sensation of the Eastern doubles this year. The summary:

Longwood Singles.—Fourth Round—Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated G. L. Lyon, Boston, 6—4, 6—3, 6—0; R. C. Seaver, Boston, defeated G. C. Caner, Philadelphia, 6—3 4—6, 6—2, 6—3; C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated H. T. Emerson, Cincinnati, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4; W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated H. Nickerson, New York, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2; N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4; R. N. Le Roy, New York, defeated J. S. Seabury, Boston, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2; R. N. Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated G. P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1; W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated Horace Taylor, Boston, 6—3, 6—2, 6—5, 6—3.

Eastern Doubles, First Round.—A. R. Kent and R. Goodridge, Boston, defeated D. Withers and F. L. Rose, Boston, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round.—A. N. Reggio and R. S. Lovering, Boston, defeated R. Currier and J. W. Foster, Boston, 6—6, 7—5, 6—3; N. W. Niles and G. P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, defeated H. A. McKinney and R. N. Dana, Providence, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

Third Round.—H. H. Hackett and T. R. Pell, New York, defeated R. Holt and E. I. Foster, Boston, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0; C. Hutchins and L. P. Pickman, Jr., Boston, defeated W. F. Whitehouse, Portland, Me., and A. A. Cameron, Boston, 6—1, 8—6, 4—6, 6—2; G. Lyon and J. Wheelwright, Boston, defeated H. E. Scott and S. L. Beale, Boston, 6—4, 6—3, 8—6, 6—3; R. A. Holden and H. T. Emerson, Cincinnati, defeated H. V. Greenough and C. Frothingham, Jr., Boston, 6—7, 6—4, 6—4; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, and H. C. Johnson, Boston, defeated E. H. Hooker, New York, and H. W. Mason, Boston, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1; C. T. Porter and C. H. Collester, Boston, defeated G. H. Nettleton, New Haven, and F. W. Cole, Hartford, 6—4, 5—7, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5; G. C. Caner, Philadelphia, and H. H. Bundy, Boston, defeated J. R. and H. Tunis, Boston, 7—5, 5—7, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; A. R. Kent and F. J. Goodridge, Boston, defeated A. B. Rotch and E. A. Niles, Boston, 6—0, 6—2, 4—6, 6—0; I. C. Wright, Boston, and Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated E. F. Larned and F. C. Inman, New York, 8—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Tennis Semi-Finals at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—The semi-final round was played in the women's scratch tennis doubles at the Casino today with the following results:

Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew defeated Miss Christine Biddle and Miss Ruth V. Twombly, 7—5, 9—7.

Miss Edna Barger and Miss E. Leonard defeated Miss Anna Sands and Miss Margaret H. Busk, 6—3, 6—4.

Tomorrow afternoon children will have tennis tournaments in singles, doubles, and mixed doubles at the Casino for cups given by Mrs. James Laurence Van Alen. The children continued their tournament in mixed doubles with handicap today for prizes offered by Mrs. Henry Clews. In the semi-final round Miss Florence Loew and E. S. Reynal, Jr., defeated Miss Suzanne Pierson and Theodore Mayer, Jr., 6—3, 6—1; Miss Barbara Loew and Larry Tailer defeated Miss Natalie Winslow and Drexel Biddle, 6—4, 6—3.

GRAND STANDS FOR TENNIS.

Carpenters Begin Work for National Tournament at West Side Club.

Although the opening day of the national lawn tennis championship tournament is one month away, the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., where the matches will be played, presented a lively appearance yesterday, when the foundations for grand stands were laid. The Tournament Committee is preparing to accommodate a crowd almost as large as that which attended the Davis Cup matches on the same grounds last year. A force of carpenters has begun the erection of the stands, which will be built to accommodate 7,400 persons.

The plans call for two stands running east and west, starting from a point a few feet from the clubhouse, which will form the northern boundary of the championship courts. Each stand will be 182 feet long, with thirty-two rows of seats. The height of each stand at the rear will be 38 feet, and 140,000 square feet of lumber will be used in the two stands. Each occupant of a seat will be allowed eighteen inches space.

The stands will occupy much the same position as those built for the Davis Cup matches. They will, however, be twenty feet longer. This is made necessary owing to the absence of a southern stand. The courts, twenty-four in number, will extend the full length of the lawn in front of the clubhouse, but only four of these will be laid out between the grand stands. These will be used to stage the important matches in the early rounds of the singles, the semi-finals, and the finals in both singles and doubles.

In order to facilitate the seating of the spectators, each stand will be divided into five sections, with aisles 3 feet 6 inches wide between each section. That the West Side Club expects to hold other important national and international tournaments is shown by the fact that the stands are to be portable, so that the sections can be stored for future use.

A 6-foot fence, forming a background for the courts, will be built at the foot of the stands. These fences will be covered with denim cloth, which will prevent any interference with the players and shut out the passing spectators from the contestants on the courts.

The twenty-four courts have been surveyed on the field of turf. It is not the plan of the committee to have more than two courts in front of the grand stands in use at the same time. The courts are under the direction of the head groundsman, and will be rolled and mowed daily until Aug. 30, the opening day of the tournament. The work of completing the preparations for the tournament is in the hands of the following members of the committee of the West Side Club: J. S. Myrick, Raymond D. Little, Harry S. Parker, H. C. Martin, John A. Tompkins, Karl H. Behr, Moses Ely, and Lyle E. Mahan.

Meadow Club Closed Tennis Tourney

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 28.—The Tennis Committee of the Meadow Club has announced that on next Saturday a club tournament will begin for the members to compete for the Cameron Cup, presented by W. Scott Cameron, and is open only to members and season subscribers of the club and their children over 15 years of age. The Harris Cup, given to the club by John F. Harris, can only be competed for by the daughters of members under the age of 21 years. There is also the Carnegie Cup, presented by Mrs. Thomas Morris Carnegie, which is open only to ladies who are members or subscribers of the club and their daughters over 15 years of age.

There is a large entry list, larger than last year, and the courts are filled every morning with players who are practicing for the tournament. The club has over forty courts in use this year. Under the tutoring of J. W. Murray, the professional, the players, and especially the younger set, are making excellent progress. The date for the annual invitation tournament has been set for Aug. 23.

Church and Mathey Win Again.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 28.—George M. Church and Dean Mathey, Princeton tennis stars, reached the semi-finals in the Northwestern tennis tournament today. Church won in the fourth round from R. M. Burr of Minneapolis, 6—4, 6—1. He will play John Adams in the semi-finals tomorrow morning. Mathey eliminated Seiforde Stallwagen of Minneapolis, 6—3, 6—2. Mathey's next opponent will be the winner of the Winterble-Kinyon match tomorrow. In the third round of the doubles, Church and Mathey defeated Poehler and Robinson, 6—0, 6—2, 6—3.

Notes for Tennis Players.

Tennis champions from all parts of the United States will compete in the annual invitation tournament on the courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, beginning Aug. 9. R. Norris Williams, 1914 champion, will defend his cup against Maurice E. McLoughlin, and thirty other players.

The annual tournament for the championship of New Hampshire and the White Mountains will be played at Crawford Notch, Aug. 2. James Newell, present champion, will defend his title.

Newport Golf Reaches Semi-Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I. July 28.—With the completion of the third round today, the women's foursomes match play golf tournament at the Newport Golf Club was reduced to the semi-finals, which will be played tomorrow. Three matches were played today, with the following results:

Miss M. Winthrop and Miss R. B. Dolan defeated Miss Ethel King and Miss Freda Pearson, 4 and 3; Miss Anna Sands and Miss Margaret H. Busk defeated Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin and Miss Doris F. Ryer, 5 and 4; Miss Rose V. Twombly and Miss Maude K. Wetmore defeated Miss Sophia Mott and Miss Dorothea Carroll, 3 and 2.

Carpet Trade Golf Tournament.

The eighth annual golf tournament of the Carpet Trade Association will be held on the course of the Arcola Country Club, near Hackensack, today and tomorrow. This evening the annual dinner of the association will be held at the clubhouse at Arcola.

LILY drinking cups, those nice-"individuals" are round, stiff, sturdy and comfy to drink from — count the bottled water they save & they cost nothing — public service cup co., the bush terminal, bklyn.

ALL NIGHT GOLFERS AT VAN CORTLANDT

So Many Devotees of Game That Public Course Knows No Rest.

The game of golf has such a tenacious grip on some of our best-meaning citizens that many of them are turning night into day in order to play at the public course at Van Cortlandt Park. Any morning at about 3 o'clock, long before the gray dawn streaks the eastern sky, you may see golfers on the Broadway trains on their way to the golf links. Perhaps you don't take a Broadway local at such a late hour, or early hour, but these trains are always well filled with night workers, and the early golfers have increased so rapidly that you are fortunate to get the seventeen inches of seat which is your due according to the Public Service Commission.

To start for Van Cortlandt Park at 3 o'clock means that the golfer will be at the first tee at about 4 o'clock. It isn't daylight then, but it is light enough to see the ball through the morning mist. The grass is wet with dew, but these all-night golfers do not mind a little trifle like wet feet. By the time the sun comes up to dispel the mist a dozen matches are well along toward their end.

Golf has taken a grip on folks in these parts, and as Van Cortlandt is the only available public course, the number of players up there has increased in a most surprising fashion. If you don't get to the course before 7 o'clock in the morning your chances of getting away quickly are slim. By 8 o'clock there are so many players waiting their turn to drive off the first tee that it means a wait of an hour sometimes before you get started.

Golfers come from Brooklyn in the early morning and are among the early birds on the trains. By 8 o'clock they have made the journey on the Subway from Atlantic Avenue in the middle of the night.

About noon there is a lull in the activity on the course and in the middle of the day it is possible to play a round without much delay. It is surprising the number of women who have taken up the game on the public course. They, too, are among the early arrivals, and are almost as numerous as the men players during the late morning and late in the afternoon.

Once the golf fever grips a player, he goes to greater extremes than in any other game. Every evening there are players on the course until the darkness drives them to cover. It is no unusual thing to see players on the eighteenth green at night, making their final putt by the light of a lantern.

Many of the players who get up so early have finished their round in time to get breakfast and get downtown to business by 9 o'clock. Others who work at night play their matches just after daybreak and then go home to get some sleep.

Golf has New Yorkers in its clutches as no other game ever did, and the time is not far off when it will be absolutely necessary to build more public courses. The game here has been on a steady increase until it has reached proportions which have been a great surprise to the city's park authorities.

PLEA FOR PUBLIC LINKS.

More Courses Needed to Relieve Congestion at Van Cortlandt Park.

That the congestion on the public golf links of Van Cortlandt Park is as serious as was put forth in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Sunday is evident from the responses it brought from those accustomed to using the course. One golfer who frequently plays at Van Cortlandt yesterday had the following to say regarding conditions there:

"With much interest I read the remarks about the congestion on the golf course at Van Cortlandt Park. The conditions were stated admirably, but no solution (at all practical) is offered, nor do I know of any satisfactory solution myself.

"My own experience has been such that I doubt I shall ever go there again, for several reasons. First, it is much overcrowded, and there is positive danger of hitting some one ahead, especially women, which of course ruins one's play and takes from it all pleasure.

"Second, frequently a friend and myself desire a game. One of us reaches the course first, an hour or so ahead of the other. The first there takes both licenses, but can only obtain one ticket or permit to play. Yesterday this happened: There were about 200 bags in line when I reached the first tee at 11:30 A. M. At noon more tickets were issued. I had both licenses and both bags. I was somewhat rudely told that only one bag could be placed in line and but one license issued. Result: At 1 P. M., when my partner appeared, there were then so many waiting that we could not play at all.

"The conditions are difficult to meet. The course is public, good, bad, and indifferent players thronging it at once in hundreds. No amenities, such as prevail in a private club, are observed, resulting in delay, danger, and general dissatisfaction.

"The only remedy is more courses. It is time. A new course known as Mosholu is close by, but the greens are simply impossible, and good players will not use that course with such greens. Otherwise the course is an excellent place for a genuine golfer, as it presents every variety of difficulty and hazard. This, however, makes the course much too sporty for a poor player, consequently neither the good nor the poor players care to use it. I have seen a fair player lose ten balls in one game on that course. He swore he never would play there again. His experience is not at all exceptional.

"There is one other remedy which will come of itself. Those who play above the average, making the 18 holes in from 80 to 90 strokes, and who observe the rules and etiquette of the game, will simply quit and leave it to the 'olla podrida' who never replace the turf, who drive into those ahead, and who insist on doing everything which they should not do. Of course it is ignorance. I do think, however, that those so ignorant should be barred from playing.

"I saw a player (?) yesterday rip up a big slice of turf and pay no further attention to it. This was one of those whose drive was about twenty feet from the tee, so that the park keepers were right there. But they did nothing; they never do. The whole course is ruined on the fair greens because the turf is not replaced by about 80 per cent. of the players.

"Let the park authorities put greens on the new Mosholu course. They are not so difficult to make. If this were done the congestion at Van Cortlandt Park could be partly reduced, at least."

Golf in Prospect Park.

A suggestion that will probably meet with violent opposition is to allow the construction of a golf course in Prospect Park. The increased interest in golf in Brooklyn has resulted in an overcrowding of the available courses. There are two private courses, the Crescent and the Dyker Meadows course, and these are being played to capacity. They are gradually being crowded out by the erection of new buildings, and the day is not far distant when they will probably be forced to new locations. The only golf course in Brooklyn which is likely to exist for a long time is the Marine and Field course, a great part of which is on city property.

Stockbridge's Annual Golf.

The nineteenth annual open amateur tournament for the Stockbridge Cup will begin on the links of the Stockbrige Golf Club Aug. 17. The qualifying round will be thirty-six holes, with prizes for the low score and the best single round. An eighteen-hole handicap will be played the third day, with prizes for the best gross and net scores. The second sixteen will be played for the Governor's Cup. There will be trophies for the beaten eights in all divisions.

McILWAINE'S GOLF LOW.

Hartford Player Led Field of 112 in Ekwanok Test Round.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 28.—Doing the last nine holes in 33, Archibald G. McIlwaine, 2d, of Hartford, Conn., made the medal score in the qualifying round of the tournament for the first President's Cup on the links of the Ekwanok Country Club today. His card for the 18 holes was 74.

Of the 112 players who went around the course, 32 qualified for the first two rounds of match play tomorrow, with 88 as high qualifying score. Fred G. Herreshoff of Garden City, with a card of 92, dropped out of play. The qualifiers and their scores:

A. G. McIlwaine 2d, Hartford, Conn., 74; W. P. Seelye, Brooklawn, 75; M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, 75; B. C. Corkran, Baltimore, 77; H. K. Kerr, Greenwich, 77; George E. Morse, Rutland, 77; F. W. Dyer, Montclair, 78; W. J. Travis, Garden City, 80; C. C. Buxton, Huntington Valley, 81; C. P. Eddy, Arcola, 81; C. H. Gardner, Agawam, 82; C. S. Clark, Ekwanok, 82; George Small, York C. C., 83; John M. Ward, Garden City, 83; P. H. Jennings, Mount Anthony, 83; E. M. Pond, Rutland, 83; Paul Moore, Morris County, 84; C. J. Bellamy, Springfield, 84; W. G. McKnight, Baltusrol, 85; T. M. Claflin, Country Club, 85; G. L. Sawyer, Albany, 85; J. F. O'Rourke, Jr., Garden City, 85; V. K. Hilton, Greenwich, 85; F. H. Gales, Lake George, 85; C. S. Ransom, Albany, 86; H. L. Edwards, Bala, 86; A. M. Reed, Ekwanok, 86; George H. Parker, Country Club, 86; W. A. Barber, Jr., Ekwanok, 86; L. E. Wardwell, Megunticook, 86; F. Snare, Havana, 86; C. W. B. Townsend, Merion, 86.

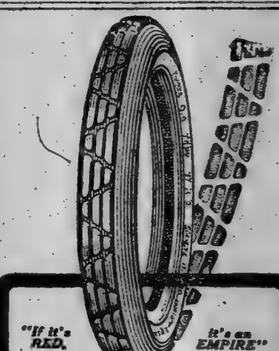

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THE RECORD FOR 1915

1915	TIMES Agate Lines	Sun Agate Lines	Tribune Agate Lines	Herald Agate Lines	American Agate Lines	World Agate Lines	Press Agate Lines
January	68,747	30,475	19,697	14,573	14,149	8,990	8,605
February	51,529	22,258	14,615	10,902	7,003	10,342	6,742
March	79,735	31,012	21,381	17,174	12,839	8,687	8,910
April	77,460	31,137	19,763	19,089	17,244	12,221	9,316
May	73,001	29,261	21,407	18,776	18,170	14,085	10,202
June	72,370	25,032	19,561	17,142	20,446	8,662	8,902
Six Months	422,842	169,175	116,424	97,656	89,851	62,987	52,677

THE NEW YORK TIMES reaches more bankers, brokers, investors and men of affairs than any other newspaper. The net paid circulation of The New

YANKEES DEFEAT TIGERS—BOSTON NATIONALS CLIMB TO THIRD PLACE—TURF

CALDWELL CHECKS DETROIT SLUGGERS

Yankees Do Some Timely Batting That Earns a 6 to 4 Victory.

The lackadaisical Yankees spruced up a bit yesterday and supported the earnest efforts of Ray Caldwell against the Detroits with some substantial hitting which gave Bill Donovan's men a 6 to 4 victory. Not even the efforts of two maulers like Ty Cobb and Sam Crawford could change the complexion of the tussle.

Samuel took it upon himself to change the complexion of the game in the eighth inning. Two Tigers had been put away and Cobb had just driven a two-bagger to left, Samuel was keen for batting the ball out of the lot. He did send a terrific drive to deep right field, but Doc Cook was on his toes at the crack of the bat and took the shortest route to the stockade in front of the right field bleachers. Doc didn't have more than half an inch between himself and the wooden wall, but he left the ground as if he was jumping from a springboard and throttled the ball until it begged for mercy. This highly illuminated nip by old Doc had much to do in making the Detroits realize that the home lads were wide awake.

The Yankees had a coming-out party yesterday for a new member of their lodge. The debutante was Eddie Barney of Jersey City, who has been elected to centrefield until he proves that he play centrefield until he proves that he his sojourn with a smart base hit to centre with the bases full. He raps left handed. He can field, too, Barney can, and yesterday he ran a whole city block and grabbed Bush's fly which threatened to get away.

The Tigers had every intention of launching a big rally on the Yankees in the ninth, but after they had scored a couple of runs, which did not lok so bad on account of New York's big lead, Caldwell settled down and put a sudden stop to the Detroit enthusiasm.

The Yankees got a pair of runs in the first inning. With one gone, Boone walked and went to third on Maisel's two-bagger to left. Pipp bunted to Dubuc, who tossed Boone out at the plate. Cook got a pass, filling the bases.

Barney made his debut at this point and, with a single, drove two runs across. Detroit got the two runs back in the second inning. Burns single and went to third on Bush's double to right. After Stanage had gone out at first, Dubuc doubled to right and scored Burns and Bush.

The third inning dispelled any doubt about the Yankees' superiority. On this occasion, Walter Pipp hoisted a luscious Lome run into the attic of the right field grand stand. Still another run came in the fourth. Paddy Bauman doubled, Sweeney walked and a single by Caldwell sent Bauman home. There was still more Yankee activity in the seventh. Hughey High ripped a double to left and Boone skied to Veach. Maisel singled to centre and High naturally scored. Maisel stole second and then took third too. Stanage's throw to third to catch Boone was wild and he raced home.

Veach opened the ninth with a single and the Tigers were jubilant. Boss Jennings and his assistant Jimmy Burke danced on the coaching lines like a couple of novices practicing the fox-trot. Burns fanned and Doc Cook and Bush walked. Red McKee, who succeeded Stanage behind the bat, slammed a single to left, scoring Veach.

Dubuc, who had not been very successful pitching, again turned his attention to batting and banged out another single, scoring Bush. Vitt and Kavanagh tried to do something for their country, but both popped to the infield. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, lf	5	1	1	2	0
Boone, ss	3	0	0	1	2
Maisel, 3b	4	2	2	1	4
Pipp, 1b	3	2	2	9	0
Cook, rf	3	0	1	4	0
Barn'y, cf	4	0	1	3	0
B'man, 2b	4	1	2	3	2
Sw'ney, c	2	0	0	2	0
Caldw'l, p	4	0	1	0	3
Total	32	6	9	27	11

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	5	0	0	3	3
Young, 2b	3	0	0	1	1
Kav'n, 2b	2	0	0	0	1
Cobb, cf	4	2	2	0	0
C'aw'd, lf	4	0	2	1	0
Veach, lf	4	1	1	3	0
Burns, 1b	4	1	2	9	0
Bush, ss	3	2	1	1	4
Stan'ge, c	2	0	1	4	1
McKee, c	2	0	0	4	0
Dubuc, p	4	0	2	0	2
*Moriarty	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	4	11	24	12

*Run for Dubuc in the ninth inning.
Errors—McKee, 2.

New York	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	—6
Detroit	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4

Two-base hits—Cobb, (2,) Maisel, Bush, Dubuc, Baumar (2,) High. Home run—Pipp. Stolen bases—Pipp, Barney, Maisel, (2.) Earned runs—New York, 5; Detroit, 4. Double play—Boone, Bauman and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 7; Detroit, 7. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 1; off Dubuc, 5. Struck out—By Caldwell, 1; by Dubuc, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Chill. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes.

Easy Victory for Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Cleveland batted in an easy victory over Washington today, 10 to 1. Both Boehling and Harper were ineffective and poorly supported. Jones baffled the locals except in the fourth inning, when two singles and an infield out saved them from a shutout. Milan deprived Kirke of a three-base hit in the ninth inning with a running one-hand catch. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'wth, lf	5	1	2	5	1
Esch'n, cf	5	1	1	4	1
Fr'man, ss	5	4	2	0	1
Kirke, 1b	6	1	4	10	0
Smith, rf	3	0	2	3	0
Turn'r, 3b	4	1	3	1	2
W'g'ne, 2b	5	1	0	2	2
O'Neill, c	5	1	1	2	1
Jones, p	2	1	1	0	2
Total	41	10	17	27	12

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Fost'r, 2b	4	0	0	5	0
Milan, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Shanks, lf	4	0	1	3	0
Gndil, 1b	4	0	1	6	2
Lable, ss	3	0	2	1	4
Malone, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
Lapp, c	4	0	0	4	1
Kopf, ss	2	1	1	1	2
Wyckoff, p	2	0	0	0	3
*McAvoy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	6	27	12

Errors—Wambsgans, Milan, Shanks, Gandil, McBride.

Cleveland	3	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	—10
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Southworth. Stolen bases—Moeller, Turner. Earned runs—Off Jones, 1; off Boehling, 1; off Harper, 3. Sacrifice hits—Turner, Smith. Double plays—Foundworth and Wambsgans. Left on bases—Cleveland, 12; Washington, 5. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Jones, 1; off Boehling, 2; off Harper, 4. Hits—Off Boehling, 11 in 7 1-3 innings, (none out in sixth;) off Harper, 6 in four innings. Struck out—By Jones, 4; by Boehling, 1; by Harper, 3. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

White Sox at Last Beat Red Sox.

BOSTON, July 28.—Chicago's sharp and at times sensational fielding held the Red Sox runless, notwithstanding Scott's erratic pitching today, while the White Sox scored a single run. This came in the third inning, when Schalk, who had singled and had reached second base on a sacrifice, scored from that base after Scott hit to right field, Thomas failing to hold Hoper's throw to the plate.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 6; Detroit, 4.
Cleveland, 10; Washington, 1.
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
Chicago, 1; Boston, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh—Rain.
Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 1.
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 4; Baltimore, 3.
(Eleven innings.)
Baltimore, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
Newark, 7; St. Louis, 6.
Brooklyn, 4; Kansas City, 3.
Kansas City, 3; Brooklyn, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal, 11; Richmond, 1.
Harrisburg at Rochester—Rain.
Providence at Toronto—Rain.
Jersey City at Buffalo—Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	58	31	.652
Chicago	57	34	.626
Detroit	55	35	.611
Washington	46	46	.500
New York	43	45	.488
St. Louis	35	55	.389
Cleveland	35	55	.389
Philadelphia	31	59	.344

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	49	38	.563
Brooklyn	48	40	.546
Boston	45	44	.506
Chicago	43	43	.500
Pittsburgh	44	44	.500
New York	41	42	.488
St. Louis	41	48	.478
Cincinnati	36	50	.419

FEDERAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	52	39	.571
Kansas City	51	40	.560
Pittsburgh	48	41	.539
St. Louis	49	42	.538
Newark	47	43	.522
Buffalo	42	51	.452
Brooklyn	43	53	.448
Baltimore	34	57	.374

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	52	25	.675
Buffalo	44	32	.579
Harrisburg	43	38	.531
Montreal	43	39	.524
Rochester	37	44	.457
Richmond	38	46	.452
Toronto	35	48	.422
Jersey City	31	51	.378

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago—2 games.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati—2 games.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Kansas City.
Newark at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Pittsburgh.
Buffalo at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Harrisburg at Rochester.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Richmond at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto

Boston had several opportunities to score, which plays by Felsch, E. Collins, and Blackburne decided. Loving cups were presented to Umpire Thomas Connolly and to President J. J. Lannin of the Red Sox by a delegation of enthusiasts from Natick. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	3	0	0	1	0
W'ter, ss	3	0	0	1	2
E. C's, 2b	3	0	0	3	2
F'nler, 1b	3	0	0	9	1
J.C'ns, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Felsch, cf	2	0	0	4	0
Schalk, c	3	1	1	5	0
B'kb'e, 3b	2	0	2	4	1
J. Scott, p	2	0	1	0	1
*Faber	1	0	0	0	0
†Shore, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25	1	3	27	11

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'Iley, 3b	5	0	1	2	3
Barry, 2b	4	0	1	1	5
Shp'ker, cf	4	0	2	3	1
Hobl'n, 1b	3	0	1	13	3
Lewis, lf	2	0	0	0	0
G'dn'r, 3b	4	0	0	4	2
Scott, ss	3	0	0	3	6
Th'mas, c	2	0	0	6	0
Shore, p	1	0	1	0	1
*Henrik'n	1	0	0	0	0
†Gainer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	5	27	24

*Batted for Shore in eighth inning.
†Batted for E. Scott in ninth inning.
Errors—Scott, Thomas.

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Sacrifice hits—Blackburne, J. Scott. Double plays—Blackburne and Fournier; Speaker and E. Scott; E. Collins and Fournier; Weaver, E. Collins, and Fournier; Barry, E. Scott, and Hoblitzel; Gardner, Hoblitzel, and Gardner. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 5; off Shore, 3; off R. Collins, 2. Hits—Off Shore, 5 in 8 innings; off R. Collins, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Scott, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Chicago, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes.

Combination That Won for Browns.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—St. Louis mixed three base hits with a pass and four errors by Philadelphia in the fifth inning of today's game and scored five runs. This rally gave them a 6-to-5 victory. Every player on the St. Louis team got at least one hit, while Austin secured two singles. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ten, lf	2	1	1	1	0
Austin, 3b	3	0	2	1	3
Sisler, cf	5	1	1	1	0
Pratt, 2b	5	1	1	3	4
W'ker, rf	5	1	1	3	0
How'd, 1b	4	1	1	13	0
Lavan, ss	4	0	1	4	7
Sever'd, c	4	0	1	1	2
L'm'k, p	3	0	1	0	5
Total	35	6	10	27	21

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'ley, 3b	5	0	1	1	4
Walsh, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Oldr'g, lf	3	1	0	1	0
Sch'g, cf	3	2	2	2	0
Lable, 1b	3	0	2	14	1
Malone, 2b	3	0	0	1	2
Lapp, c	4	0	0	4	1
Kopf, ss	2	1	1	1	2
Wyckoff, p	2	0	0	0	3
*McAvoy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	5	7	27	13

*Batted for Wyckoff in ninth inning.
Errors—Lavan (2,) Severeid, Healey (3,) Walsh, Kopf.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	—5

Two-base hit—Lajoie. Three-base hits—Shotton, Schang. Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 5. Stolen bases—Malone, Oldring, Walsh. Double plays—Loudermilk, Lavan, and Howard; Pratt, Lavan, and Howard. Sacrifice hits—Austin, (2,) Howard, Wyckoff. Sacrifice fly—Lajoie. Bases on balls—Off Loudermilk, 5; off Wyckoff, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Loudermilk, 1; by Wyckoff, 3. Balk—Wyckoff. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

FEDERAL LEAGUE WARNING.

Gilmore Instructs Clubs to Suspend Players Who Shirk Duty.

CHICAGO, July 28.—President Gilmore of the Federal League has notified players of the organization that they can no longer shirk their duties by hiding behind their so-called "ironclad" contracts. In a notice issued today he orders club Presidents to suspend players who are not giving their best efforts to their clubs.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.
Jersey City-Buffalo; both games postponed; rain.

AT ROCHESTER.
Harrisburg-Rochester game postponed; rain.

AT TORONTO.
Providence-Toronto; both games postponed; rain.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6	2
Montreal	0	0	2	0	3	6	0	0	0	—11	9	0

Batteries—Morrisette, Meadows, Harrington, and Schauteld; Miller and Madden.

LEE MAGEE STRIKES UMPIRE CORCORAN

Brooklyn Federal Manager and Stovall and Kauff Banished for Disputing Decisions.

KANSAS CITY, July 28.—Two fights with the umpires marked to-day's double-header between Brooklyn and Kansas City, in which the visitors won the first game 4 to 3, and the locals the second 3 to 2. As a result of the fights, one of which occurred in each game, the manager of each club was banished.

In the first contest Umpire Corcoran called two Brooklyn runners safe on what the locals contended was a perfect double play. The argument which followed was punctuated with fistiouffs by George Stovall, manager of the locals, and he was sent to the clubhouse.

In the second game Lee Magee, manager of the Brooklyn team, objected to a decision of Umpire Corcoran on balls and strikes called on Kauff. Magee struck Corcoran, and when Corcoran drew blood from Magee's lip, Kauff came to Magee's rescue. Magee and Kauff were both banished. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'son, rf	4	1	1	2	0
Hell'h, 2b	3	1	1	1	1
Magee, 2b	3	0	1	2	4
C'per, lf	4	0	1	3	1
Kauff, cf	4	0	1	0	0
H. B'y, 1b	4	0	0	9	0
Holt, 3b	4	1	0	1	0
F. S'h, ss	4	1	1	2	2
Simon, c	4	0	0	6	2
F. S'h, p	2	0	0	1	3
Wiltse, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	35	4	6	27	12

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ch'b'n, cf	4	1	2	3	0
G'win, ss	4	0	0	0	2
K'w'y, 2b	3	1	1	1	2
Stov'l, 1b	3	0	1	6	0
Brown, lb	3	1	0	6	0
Fet's, 2b	1	0	0	2	0
ss	3	0	0	1	4
Shaw, lf	4	0	1	0	0
W. B'y, 3b	4	0	0	2	0
Kruger, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Easly, c	3	0	0	5	1
Sm'n, p	2	0	1	0	2
*Eroth	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	3	7	27	11

*Batted for Main in ninth inning.
Errors—H. Bradley, Fred Smith, Perring.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—4
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3

Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Kansas City, 10. Stolen base—W. Bradley. Sacrifice hits—Goodwin. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Kansas City, 1. Two-base hits—Telfrich, Kenworthy. Hits—Off Smith, 5 in 7 1-3 innings; off Wiltse, 2 in 1 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Main, 3; by Smith, 2. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 4; off Main, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Corcoran. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'b'c, cf	4	0	0	3	0
G'win, ss	4	0	0	0	2
Magee, 2b	4	2	2	3	2
Hell'h, 2b	0	0	0	0	0
Cooper, lf	4	0	0	3	1
Kauff, cf	3	0	1	3	0
M'yers, 1b	1	0	0	8	0
H. Bradley, 1b	1	0	0	1	0
Brown, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Holt, 3b	4	0	0	1	4
Fred S'th, ss	4	0	1	3	0
H.S'th, c	3	1	0	3	1
W'ker, p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	35	2	10	27	11

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, rf	4	0	2	2	0
Magee, 2b	4	1	2	3	2
Cooper, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Wheat, cf	3	0	0	1	0
M'yers, 1b	1	0	0	8	0
H. Bradley, 1b	1	0	0	1	0
Mowrey, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Holt, 3b	4	0	0	1	4
Fred S'th, ss	4	0	1	3	0
Miller, c	3	0	0	2	1
Culiop, p	2	0	0	1	2
Total	34	1	6	25	9

Errors—Holt, Stovass, Brown, Cullop.

Kansas City	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—W. Bradley, Kruger. Three-base hits—Fred Smith, Cooper. Stolen bases—H. Smith. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Kansas City, 3. Sacrifice hits—Cullop, Double play—W. Bradley to Stovall. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Kansas City, 5. Bases on balls—Off Cullop, 1. Struck out—By Walker, 3; by Cullop, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Corcoran and Brennan. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

Newark Pulls Out Game in Ninth.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—With St. Louis's five runs giving the locals a lead of two, Newark rallied in the ninth and won today's game here, 7 to 6, the locals scoring an additional tally in the ninth. Davenport, who had pitched airtight ball for St. Louis until that inning, was relieved by Plank. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	—7	14	2
St. Louis	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	—6	6	3

Batteries—Kaiserling, Moseley, Falkenberg, and Rariden; Davenport, Plank, and Chapman.

Bender Batted Out of Box.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 28.—Pittsburgh and Baltimore split today's double-header, the home team winning the first game, 4 to 3 in eleven innings. Baltimore took the second, 3 to 2. Bender was knocked out of the box in the ninth inning of the first game. Suggs yielding two hits in the eleventh that sent over the winning run. Bailey was effective in the second game after the first inning. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3	13	1	
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4	11	1	

Batteries—Bender, Suggs, and Owens; Rogge and O'Connor.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2	7	1
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	3	0

Batteries—Bailey and Owens; Hearn and Berry.

'MINORS HOLD WHIP HAND.'

But Gilmore Does Not Make It Plain How They Can Dominate Baseball.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Declaring minor leagues hold the whip hand and need not "stand the gaff" unless they choose, President Gilmore of the Federal League today replied to a protest of C. T. Chapin, President of the Rochester Club of the International League, against the signing by the St. Louis Federals of Arthur E. Kores, whom Rochester bought from the New York Nationals for $2,500.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—St. Paul, 3; Milwaukee, 0.
Milwaukee, 4; St. Paul, 4. (Eleven innings; darkness.)
At Louisville—Louisville, 6; Indianapolis, 2.
At Kansas City—Minneapolis, 6; Kansas City, 3.
Columbus at Cleveland—Postponed; rain.

New York State League.

At Troy—Utica, 6; Troy, 3.
Utica, 5; Troy, 1.
At Scranton—Scranton, 8; Elmira, 3.
Scranton, 7; Elmira, 6.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 7; Wilkes-Barre, 6. (Eleven innings.)
Albany at Syracuse—Postponed; rain.

New England League.

At Fitchburg—Lawrence, 4; Fitchburg, 3.
Lawrence, 4; Fitchburg, 3.
At Manchester—Lewiston, 7; Manchester, 0.
At Worcester—Lynn, 9; Worcester, 3.
At Lowell—Lowell, 2; Portland, 1.

Colonial League.

At New Haven—Brockton, 5; New Haven, 4.
At New Bedford—New Bedford, 7; Springfield, 3.
New Bedford, 2; Springfield, 0.
At Hartford—Hartford, 5; Pawtucket, 2.

Southern Association.

At Little Rock—Atlanta, 4; Little Rock, 1.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 5; Birmingham, 2. (Twelve innings; darkness.)
At Nashville—New Orleans, 4; Nashville, 3.

Pirates Send Duncan Back to Minors

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 28.—Lewis Duncan, outfielder, obtained by the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club from Battle Creek, Mich., three weeks ago, was released today to the Grand Rapids Club of the Central League. He took part in one game while a member of the Pittsburgh team.

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FEDERALS LOSE COMPTON.

Kansas City Contract Binding and Mutual Injunction Is Agreed Upon.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Following a conference of lawyers, a permanent injunction was granted by the Circuit Court here today, restraining Bash Compton, outfielder of the Kansas City Association team, from playing with the St. Louis Federals.

Compton jumped from the Kansas City team to the St. Louis Feds last week and played two games with the St. Louis team on Saturday. When the court action was brought by the association team the Federal League attorneys learned that Compton was not a free agent and that his Kansas City contract required a notice in writing whenever either party considered a breach of contract to exist.

ALEXANDER GETS SETBACK.

Cardinals Hit Great Pitcher Opportunely and Win.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28.—St. Louis hit Alexander opportunely and, aided by Philadelphia's six errors, won from the visitors 3 to 1. Doak held Philadelphia to three scattered singles. Three errors in the first inning gave St. Louis a run. The locals made another in the second on a single, a sacrifice and a double, and the third run came in the sixth on a double, a single and an error. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
E'cher, lf	3	0	1	0	0
Hug's, 2b	4	0	0	3	4
Miller, 1b	4	1	0	12	1
Wils'n, cf	4	1	2	2	0
Snyder, c	4	0	2	4	3
Long, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Butler, ss	3	1	2	4	4
Beck, 3b	3	0	0	0	0
Doak, p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	30	3	7	27	13

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'croft, ss	4	0	1	3	2
Byrne, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
Becker, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Cray'b, rf	3	1	0	1	0
Nich'f, 2b	3	0	1	2	2
Whit'd, cf	2	0	0	1	0
Lud's, 1b	2	0	0	7	1
Killifer, c	3	0	0	8	2
Alex'r, p	2	0	0	0	2
*Paskert	1	0	0	0	0
Burn, p	0	0	0	0	0
B'ng'r, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	1	3	24	10

*Batted for Alexander in eighth inning.
Errors—Bancroft, Byrne, Nichoff, Whitted, Killifer, (2,) Butler.

St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Wilson, Bescher. Stolen bases—Miller, Killifer. Earned runs—St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Whitted, Doak. Double plays—Bancroft to Niehoff to Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 1; off Doak, 2. Hits—Off Alexander, 7 in 7 innings; off Baumgarten, 6 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Alexander, 1; by Doak, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

Braves Start Well in West.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 28.—Boston, by opportune hitting, won the first game of the series from Cincinnati today, 3 to 1. Rudolph pitched a good game, allowing only five hits, two of which were made in the sixth inning, when Cincinnati scored their one run. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Evers, 2b	4	0	0	1	3
Cor'ly, lf	3	0	3	3	0
Magee, cf	3	0	1	3	0
Schm't, 1b	4	1	2	12	1
Smith, 3b	4	1	1	1	2
M'rville, ss	3	1	1	3	2
Gowdy, c	3	0	0	2	1
Rud'ph, p	4	0	1	0	4
Total	32	3	9	27	13

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	4	0	0	2	2
H'zog, ss	4	0	1	1	2
Roush, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Kil'fer, cf	3	0	1	3	0
G'fith, rf	3	0	1	2	0
Clark, c	3	0	0	2	0
E'ton, 1b	3	0	0	7	0
Mol'y, 1b	3	0	2	13	1
McK'y, p	3	1	0	0	3
Total	30	1	5	27	14

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	—3
C

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1915.

RAPID TRANSIT DELAYS.

With the signing of the dual subway contracts the railways party to it ceased to be local concerns. The Interborough penetrated Brooklyn, and to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was given a route through the heart of Manhattan into Queens. The report of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company therefore concerns Manhattan and Queens as much as Brooklyn. Its annual report contains reading not agreeable in any borough, but wholesome for the consideration of the authorities. The contracts contemplated that the dual subway should be completed by 1917. As a matter of fact the contract for the tunnel from the Battery to Brooklyn does not call for completion before 1918, and it would be surprising if it were finished then. The very important section running through Times Square is not yet under contract, and twenty to thirty months are to be allowed for fulfillment.

It is particularly disagreeable to be told that the haste is being made with the unimportant parts of the system. The money-making parts will be the last to begin their work of earning the city's share of profits. The prospects of those profits may be estimated from the Brooklyn company's statement to its shareholders that this condition of affairs promises to diminish the net earnings. The company has a preferential over the city if it earns the money, but its investment in new lines must be charged against earnings as they are put into operation. Not until this account is made good is there hope for the city. The consequences, the report says, are serious both for the company and the city. It is not necessary to say anything more to urge a policy of "hurry up" upon all concerned, and yet there are several points of obstruction.

The Centre Street Subway is operating into the Municipal Building, but it is not operating across the Brooklyn Bridge, and is only partly operating over the Williamsburg Bridge. The service over the Manhattan Bridge also is incomplete. At the Municipal Building the tracks have a stub end. The design was to promote the circulation of elevated trains through Brooklyn and over the Brooklyn Bridge. The connection to the Brooklyn Bridge cost a million, and is useless as it lies. There is a quarrel over who shall pay the interest, and the interest runs while the trains do not. So it has been for years, although this method of operation was designed to facilitate traffic over all the Brooklyn bridges, and over all the Brooklyn elevated routes. The company denies that there is any money in the operation of the facilities which the city provided at the cost of many millions, and the city has its unwanted property on its hands, while the system is hindered in its operation.

There is another wrangle over another bridge which is part of the interborough facilities. Bridge Commissioner KRACKE is demanding that the Bridge Operating Company should increase its rental to the city. He alleges that the company's capital is $100,000, and that it earns 100 per cent. on its capital annually. Although there are several roads running over the Williamsburg Bridge it does not occur to anybody that the local passengers could be accommodated on through cars. The quarrel is over the profits, not over rearranging the system to give better service, in the manner of the Manhattan Bridge, which runs cars across Manhattan, and to Fulton Street in Brooklyn. There's a reason, of course. Each passenger on a local car rides for less than a nickel, and if the local service is kept poor the riders are diverted to the nickel service. The thing to be aimed at should be the improvement of the service rather than the clipping of profits, or the revengeful reduction of service.

The dispute now has been so prolonged that it might well be referred to disinterested parties, with experience as managers of traffic. More might be got than an increase of rental, or interest on cost of what cannot be otherwise used by anybody. There is more need of the civic statesmanship shown in the dual contract than of vigilance in bill collecting.

MR. JAMES A BRITISH CITIZEN.

In becoming a British subject Mr. HENRY JAMES, so long a resident of England, merely completes formally a process that has been going on for forty years. At one time it might have seemed that he was likely to be a citizen of Europe, a republican of "the republic of the well bred," one of those agreeable cosmopolitans whom the "provincials," with their much more salient character, their genuineness, their raciness of the native soil, are apt too easily to admire.

In his reminiscences of his early years in France, Switzerland, Germany, of his return to his country, in his memories of New York, Newport, Cambridge, Boston, in his more recent observations in "The American Scene" of things and persons American, as he sees them with a delicacy of vision, habitually introverted, and records them in that style of checks and balances, dashes, restatements, modifications, nuances, labyrinthine gropings, curvings from the immediate, wary walkings, this New Yorker born has always seemed, or seemed to us, at least, half foreign. The contrast of the raw, as he finds it, with the finished, of the American with the European, of the simple with the complex or the decorative, has been his main business or pleasure, and after all his subtleties and ironies, "Daisy Miller," once so famous, is still the dominant note of Jamesism. Essentially critical and not creative, romantic only or chiefly in "Princess Casamassima," he has been homesick in America as WILLIAM WETMORE STORY, poet and sculptor, if he is still regarded anywhere as a sculptor, such is the malice of Time, was homesick when he came back from Florence in 1865, a small tragedy recorded by Mr. JAMES, Mr. STORY'S biographer. HENRY JAMES has long been most at home in England. Most of his friends live there. As to "his desire," according to The London Times, "to throw his "moral weight and personal allegiance for whatever they may be "worth, in the scale of the contending "nations," his brother WILLIAM, the philosopher, might have smiled a little, but we shall not smile. The war is too grave a matter to stir much smiling, even if it is responsible in part for the loss of Mr. JAMES'S American citizenship, long lightly held.

It is easy enough to be severe or sarcastic at this defection and to insist that an American should remain an American. But, after all, the United States wants no citizens by compulsion. And as a literary absentee Mr. JAMES has a long line of predecessors. BYRON and LANDOR, TURGENIEFF, HEINE, WAGNER, NIETZSCHE rise at once in the memory. To the literary man choice of his scene is to be granted.

WHO WILL PAY FOR IT?

As by paradox, the only certainty in these reckless times is of something that is going to take place in Wall Street. It is nothing you can gamble in. It is merely the certainty that the credulous people who are buying "war stocks" will, now or then, pay very dear for their experience. That is to say, a great deal of money will be lost by the public in this group of war gilded things. It is not speculation. It is gambling. When the ecstasy is at an end Wall Street will be denounced; the clamor for regulation of the Stock Exchange will be renewed. People will say they have been swindled; that they were induced to buy at high prices on false reports circulated by those who had the securities to sell. And that will be more or less true. On the other hand, Wall Street will say that the public has only itself to blame; it ran away with the stock market; it despised caution; it wanted to gamble in war stocks and it did, against the advice of conservative men, and the consequences were what anybody might have expected. And that also will be more or less true. The pity is that such painful recriminations should be allowed to become inevitable.

In proportion to the sum of Wall Street's work, the gambling in war stocks is unimportant, almost trivial. But, unfortunately, the gambling is fascinating and its phenomena are theatrical. And afterward, in the conglomerate unfinancial mind whose heroes are LAWSON, PUJO, and LA FOLLETTE, Wall Street will be judged not by what it did in 1915 to mobilize American credit, but by what happened in a few war stocks to a lot of people who had no business to be gambling in them. Every broker and banker in Wall Street knows this. Therefore, it would seem as if the New York Stock Exchange, for its own sake, might take steps to limit a kind of activity which is certain in time to react upon its reputation.

To this suggestion objections are instantly raised. Where shall the line be drawn? A few weeks ago Bethlehem Steel common was thought fantastically high at $150 a share. A short time later it was $200. Yesterday it was $269 a share. At what point should the Stock Exchange interfere? But if the Stock Exchange really wished to stop the dangerous gambling in war stocks it could do so. Its power is autocratic; the importance of its being so, in order that the Exchange may be perfectly free to deal with every situation on its merits, has been the strongest argument against incorporation. The Exchange authorities could even discontinue quotations in a "cornered" stock on the ground that they were unnecessary. Bethlehem Steel stock is in effect cornered. There are only 148,000 shares. Transactions in it on the Stock Exchange have been known in three or four weeks to exceed the total amount existing. That means that speculators buy and sell not the stock itself, of which the floating supply must be very small, but contracts to receive and deliver it.

In proportion as the stock of a corporation becomes concentrated in a few hands the public necessity for quoting it diminishes; but, inversely, the eage with which it can be advanced in price, to induce speculation, increases. But for the gambling that has taken place in Bethlehem Steel contracts, it would be a matter of no public concern whether the value of the stock was $50 or $500 a share. But the quotation having advanced in a few weeks from $150 to $269, it could not suddenly fall again to $150 a share without causing a small panic in Wall Street, in which many innocent persons would be hurt.

This is said without opinion as to the intrinsic worth of Bethlehem Steel. It is only the most conspicuous of the "war stocks." All of them are inflated by a kind of transient prosperity. Their former owners are willing to sell them at "war prices," and the public is foolish enough to buy them. The higher they go the more exciting the gamble. Sometimes the former owners sell too soon. They buy them back at higher prices and sell them again at higher prices still. That is for people who can and will. But the Stock Exchange will suffer for it in the end. Is it worth it?

THE LATEST REVOLUTION IN HAITI.

The present Constitution, French in model like the language and most of the customs and institutions of the Republic of Haiti, dates from 1889. A corrupt and despotic sway, dictatorship, won by revolution and punctuated copiously with assassinations, has been the actual form of Government since the declaration of independence in 1804 and the massacres of the whites by Governor, afterward Emperor, DESSALINES. A weary list of toy Kings, Emperors, Presidents, of revolutions, exiles, suicides, slaughters, corruption, a civilization, in spite of the great name of TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, which has been sinking; brutal, permeated with magical rites. The wife of one President was generally known as the high priestess of voodoo. Her husband in his White House was believed to decide the fate of prisoners by throwing on the floor little clay magical images, naming with each a man. If the image broke the prisoner was shot. If it held together he escaped.

Visitors to St. Thomas will remember the saloon—was it Maloney's or Mahoney's?—the house of exiled Presidents of many "Latin" nations, the house from which the illustrious General and dictator, TIRESIAS SIMON SAM, (1896-1902,) was thrown once upon a time. NORD ALEXIS, wholesale executioner, who stuck to power from December, 1902, to December, 1908, is probably the only President's name the memory of the student of Haitian history holds, if such an eccentric person breathes, and NORD ALEXIS is remembered only because he was, or was said to be, 90 when "elected." Or is President and General CINCINNATUS LECONTE, mulatto, an unpopular caste in Haiti, kept in recollection by the fact that the National Palace and he in it were blown up and burned in 1912?

This much of preface, notice of the revolutions, civil wars, barbarities of soldiers and rival politicians, private vengeances that are the custom of the Black Republic, may help to an understanding of the characteristically Haitian performances which have called the American cruiser Washington to Port au Prince, the capital. There had been for most of the year so far the usual revolutionary movement, this time in the north, where the partisans of Dr. ROSALVO BOBO, the twice driven out BOBO, were trying to overthrow the President, General—they are usually Generals—VILBRUN GUILLAUME. General OSCAR, the Governor of Port au Prince, put to death 160 political prisoners, all the stock on hand, including the former President, General ZAMOR, last President recognized by the United States, a returned exile. For ten days or more there had been wholesale causeless arrests. Everybody was in a state of dread. The news of the Oscar killings was the last straw. The rebels attacked the palace, fleeing from which, after an unsuccessful defense, to the Santo Domingan Consulate, GUILLAUME was seized and shot. Only a few hours separated his commanding and his facing of a firing squad. July 27, a swift day even for Port au Prince. President GUILLAUME and his family had taken refuge at the French Legation, a vain refuge, as was shown yesterday. On Tuesday the remonstrances of the French Minister saved GUILLAUME'S life. On Wednesday the French flag was powerless to protect him. A mob, said to be composed largely of relatives of the victims of the Oscar massacre, dragged him out and shot him in a shower of curses. He had reigned since March. OSCAR'S body was still lying before the Santo Domingan Consulate. "Further violence is feared." "Expected" would seem to be the right word in Haiti.

The violation of the sanctity of the French Embassy is a serious matter and would be more serious in a time of peace; and American interest in it under the Monroe Doctrine is serious, and American commercial and financial interest is important. No doubt the marines are equal to the task of protecting foreign property and life, if these should be threatened. But will there be the usual war of factions? Will Dr. BOBO last as President, so proclaimed? The United States must do its full duty in the matter, but in present international circumstances there is no occasion for excess of zeal. Haiti is about ruined financially. Let us hope rather than expect that she has got in BOBO a President whom the United States can recognize and who will give a stable government instead of disappearing almost before we know his name.

MR. BRYAN'S DESK.

We cannot say we like the tone of The Omaha World-Herald's comments on Mr. BRYAN'S action in carrying off with him as a souvenir the desk he used while he was Secretary of State. It appears to be friendly, respectful, and sympathetic, but there is something about it, we hardly know what, which jars on our feelings. It is hard to see why The World-Herald should commiserate Mr. BRYAN on the financial sacrifice he made to become Secretary of State, a sacrifice barely compensated, if at all, by his Chautauqua earnings and his opportunities to find places in the Federal service for a son, a son-in-law, and two other relatives. It seems sympathetic, but why should The World-Herald drag in an irrelevant topic that seems to suggest that Mr. BRYAN regarded the historic desk as part payment?

Nor should Senator HITCHCOCK'S paper harp on the value of the desk and speculate on what "such a collector as PIERPONT MORGAN might "pay for it." The cash value of the desk could never have entered Mr. BRYAN'S mind; that mind is above such considerations as doubloons and shekels. The desk had been in the State Department for nearly fifty years and had been used by such Secretaries as SEWARD, FISH, EVARTS, BLAINE, BAYARD, OLNEY, SHERMAN, HAY, and ROOT; but The World-Herald could have found some other way of congratulating Mr. BRYAN on his acquisition than by drawing attention to this and telling how the desk will "speak eloquently" to those who will finally receive the memento from Mr. BRYAN'S hands "of the "modesty, patience, industry, learning, dignity, and unselfishness with "which a long line of America's most "distinguished statesmen served their "country." This line of statesmen, which began with SEWARD and ended with KNOX, certainly did display these particular virtues; but why not pick out some other virtue common to them and to the desk's present owner? It would have been easy, since all men have at least one or two traits in common, but The World-Herald seems almost to have made its choice of virtues in a malicious manner.

"This invaluable old desk," Mr. HITCHCOCK'S paper calls it, with recurring emphasis on its value. It is a valuable desk, certainly. At that desk SEWARD returned Russia's historic favor to us and bought Alaska; FISH conducted the correspondence and finished the negotiation of the Alabama award, and sent the instructions that caused Spain to surrender on the eve of war over the Virginius; WASHBURNE went from it to perform his great services in the Franco-Prussian war; at it EVARTS added to the lustre of his name and ours; BLAINE began the work of bringing the two Americas together and conceived the first Pan-American Congress; OLNEY brought England to terms over Venezuela; SHERMAN and HAY conducted the preliminaries of the war with Spain; HAY opened the door in China and saved the old empire from the wolves; ROOT renewed BLAINE'S work in the Southern Hemisphere and went from that desk to his get-together tour of South America. It is a desk heavily laden with great historic memories, a desk that is a part of the history of the United States. At that desk, too, BRYAN sat when he negotiated twenty-nine peace treaties that made war forever impossible, just before the present skirmish in Europe broke out, and at that desk he wrote his letter to VICK asking him to find some places for deserving Democrats. A great desk; fifty years of American history have been written on it, and Mr. BRYAN sat at it, too, and went from it not to the Franco-Prussian war or to a South American diplomatic tour, but to the Chautauqua platform. It has memories for him as well as for us.

So he could not part with it, and he took it away from the scenes in which SEWARD and FISH and EVARTS and HAY thought it more reverent to leave it, and carried it off to Fairfield County, Nebraska, to repose among the souvenirs of his visit to Japan, and the sea-shells and snapshots, and the original drawings of cartoons in the hall, and the curious specimens of Oriental weaving in the sitting room, and the copy of "The First Battle" on the centre-table. Fairview (that is the name of his house) is now thoroughly equipped and quite an interesting place to see. We do not see why The World-Herald should talk as it does. It may not have meant such a thing, but from its style of conversation one would imagine that Mr. BRYAN carried off that desk as loot.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Forget the Shield's Two Sides.

Among the few advantages, or consolatory consequences, of the European war, is the fact that it has set so many people hitherto interested at most only in the affairs of their own country, and not a few whose conversation formerly did not go often or much beyond local gossip, to considering and discussing really large things. "The man in the street" has had the field of his attention appreciably widened, he has learned a lot of geography and not a little history, and for the first time he has ventured to have opinions on questions of international law.

In the latter domain, however, he is apt to be a wanderer without any real knowledge of the way, and without any guide except his own judgment as to what ought and ought not to be done by and for the different Governments. All too frequently what he thinks a judgment is merely the expression of racial prejudices and racial hopes. That, presumably, is why contradictory conclusions now are drawn so often from the same facts or conditions by people who in smaller and more familiar matters are wont to reason together harmoniously enough. There is shown, moreover, in the current sidewalk and fireside discussions of the war, that impatience with "legal technicalities" which is so characteristic of what to the lawyer is the "lay" mind—an impatience usually, though not always, without adequate justification, for the technicalities of the law, international and other, all have, or at least once had, their reason, and they were not invented merely to make trouble and expand "costs."

There is no incident of the war on which opinions differ so widely and so fiercely as on the sinking of the Lusitania, and in debating none has there oftener been resort to analogies the falseness of which ought to be obvious. The Germans and their sympathizers constantly compare the ship to a beleaguered fort, though it was nothing of the kind, since the work of destruction was quite without warning, and the passengers and crew were deprived of the right to save their lives by surrender—a right that is accorded by all except savages even to the occupants, military and civilian, of a defended city that is taken by a surprise attack.

Who, Then, Really Is "the Enemy"?

Severe as is much of the comment on the President's last note now current in Germany, even fire-eaters like RÉVENTLOW and PERSIUS refrain from abusive language and from ascribing to him low and dishonest motives. That is done only by German-Americans of the Weismann class and by a few of the German-American papers, and neither those who talk nor those who write thus about Mr. WILSON show any signs of knowing, though they all do, what so promptly would happen to them in Germany if they ventured to take like liberties with the Kaiser. There it would be a cell—one of the lower tier cells—in a fortress for theirs, if not a stone wall and the firing squad. But here they chatter on and get no punishment except cold glances from their neighbors.

The one accusation explicitly made against our President by the press in Germany is that he is, "secretly," a sympathizer with the Allies, or with "the enemy," as the Berlin editors somewhat naïvely put it. Now, it is a safe presumption that in his secret mind the President has "taken sides," as the saying is, in the war, and not a dangerous presumption that his personal and private hopes go where do those of the vast majority of his fellow countrymen. But nobody knows. His position condemns him to a silence which the rest of us are under no obligation to keep. But certainly it is not a crime, not a cause of just offense to the Germans, that he thinks what he chooses about them, and none if "the enemy" has for him a meaning quite different from the one they give the words.

All his utterances have been scrupulously neutral, and as his acts have been criticised by friends of the Allies almost as often as by the Germans, they have a good deal of claim to be considered neutral also.

TO THE DEAD.

[Translated from the French of Maurice Magre by Mrs. Garrett P. Servis.]

Without shroud, without bouquet, and
without inscription,
Without cross, without iron railing,
without funerary stone,
They sleep beneath a hillock among the
furrows.
To embrace them and close their eyes,
they have
Only the earth, their mother, with her
rayless hair,
Her caress of clay and her kiss of stone.

The morning trumpet does not awake
them.
Henceforth they will have for song and
for music
What in the hollow willow the old vine
sings,
And what on the deserted bridge the
lost dog howls.
For companion in the melancholy nights
They have only the cricket, wandering
over their humble mound.

Where, then, is the loved one, the precious form,
That was pressed so tenderly in our
arms?
Where bow to speak low to one's love?
Where shall the knees of unhappy
mothers kneel?
In showing them the silent immensity
They will say: "There!" How vast the
tomb!

Yes, there is the land and the kingdom
of the dead.
Afar, the town contorts its abandoned
body.
One sees its blackened sills and its riddled domes.
It lifts its arms of towers and phantom
belfries
Lean over the broken and dismantled
lodgings.

The fields are henceforth empty and
solitary,
It is iron or lead instead of grass that
grows
On the mallow borders of the great
skeleton forests,
And one fears to see rising from the
ground
Hands with holes, mute faces,
To attest to heaven all this misery.

But nothing can consume you, O dead,
Neither time nor the work of the rain
or the sand.
You are made of an imperishable substance.
You will be reborn for us like a living
treasure,
As the cultivated furrows will spring
again into life,
The wood of the poplars or the flesh
of the golden wheat.

Of what use a tomb with its upright
cross?
The flower quickly fades and the marble is too heavy.
You will live under the unmarked earth
forever.
O ye dead, you will be warm in the
frosty nights!
We have made of the web of thought
Beds of memory and cradles of love.

IN AN OLD WORLD VOICE.

So Speaks the German-American Press to a Non-Existent People.

From The St. Louis Republic.

The typical American of Teutonic blood feels the tug of the ties that bind the heart to home. He feels, for reasons which are certainly easy to understand, whatever we may think of their weight, and which do him no discredit, that the Government at Washington has not dealt with English violation of neutrality with sufficient severity; he is ready to say so on occasion; he does say so. But he regards the attitude of President Wilson, in view of the Lusitania barbarity, as "thoroughly American and thoroughly human and based upon the loftiest principles of international relationship," and the last thing he desires is to see those principles set aside.

But how comes it that the German-American press so gravely misrepresents Americans of German stock? The answer is simple. To begin with, the most American thing in the life of German comers to America fifty years ago was the German-American press, for it interpreted to men who did not understand our language the ideals, institutions, customs, utterances of America. This was in the days of Schurz, Daenzer, and Prestorius, when the German press of America had an intellectual weight, a moral loftiness, and a power of leadership which made it one of the mightiest forces of its time. But as soon as practically all Germans in America learned English the relation of the German press to American life and to German-American life radically changed; it swung around by the whole diameter of things. So long as the German coming into this country could not speak and read English his German paper was to him the messenger of Americanism; it was the voice of the New World. But when the Germans in America had all learned English the German papers then became the voice and messenger of the Old World. In the days of Schurz The Westliche Post, for example, was a mighty engine for making Germans into Americans. Today, a sort of "isle of safety" for German speech above the engulfing waves of the universal English, it is engaged in trying to keep Americans reminded that they once were Germans.

There is nothing ignoble about this task; while not comparable in importance with the task of Schurz and Daenzer, it is a gracious work to strive to preserve two languages in the culture of a people instead of but one; to keep open the doors before young Americans to the foundry where Master Founder Schiller cast his bell, to the paths along which Goethe wrestled with the spirits of his own and other ages. But it is a task that constitutes about the poorest preparation possible for expression of the real sentiment and feeling of German-Americans in matters that dip deep into the stream of American life. Scores of German papers have become English in the last quarter century; scores more will share the same fate. Since the universal command of English on the part of Americans of German stock brought Schurz's glorious task to a triumphant close, the German-American newspaper has opposed the main tendencies of the life of German-Americans instead of going with them; the path of that life toward fuller and fuller Americanism is marked by the deep, semi-circular prints of the boot heels of the resisting German press. To pick out the German editor who writes only German and ask him for a typical expression of German-American feeling in a matter involving the clashing ideals of the two countries is as sensible a proceeding as to ask the manager of a buggy factory for an estimate of the value to civilization of the cheap automobile. And bitterness and prejudice have had their full flower in seditious and slanderous words.

Mr. Coston Invented It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the letter of Martha Wentworth Suffren published in the issue of July 22 in THE NEW YORK TIMES, with reference to the inventive genius of women, and venture to make a correction concerning the signal light which she attributes to Mrs. Martha J. Coston. I am always delighted to have the opportunity of giving to one of my sex the fruits of her own genius, but in this instance the credit must go, not to Martha, but to Benjamin Franklin Coston, her husband. It was he who, in 1840, invented what is known as the Coston signal, and who also laid the foundation for the flash system of lighthouse signaling which has since been elaborated and adapted to modern methods of lighting.

The genius which manifested itself in him seems to have been the climax of a strain of mechanical ability and inventiveness which has been transmitted through the male members of the Coston family for some six generations. It was active, though to a lesser degree, to his nephew, Samuel Benjamin Coston, who invented link cuff buttons and the spiral shirt stud, which, I believe, is no longer in general use. It is because the family records, as well as current scientific data, are so indisputable, and because I am desirous of preserving to the family the integrity of its personal history, that I am led to make this correction. However, it in no way may detract from the ability of Martha Coston, for it was she who took up the work after her husband had been killed by a premature explosion in his Paris laboratory, and developed and made commercially profitable the ideas which had originated in his fertile brain. LAILA ANN COSTON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 22, 1915.

Mid-Summer Nerves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Virginia Baker's sympathy for a victim of a parrot is touching, but how about the thousands of victims of other people's viciousness and thoughtlessness? The Board of Health can act in the case of a noisy or troublesome animal, but cannot do anything where people make all sorts of unnecessary noises at all hours of the night. What about the tenant overhead who persists in coming in every night around or after midnight, and who prowls about the house in heavy boots, despite every request for quiet? And what of the piano and victrola players who give you a musical accompaniment to your futile attempts at sleep? I could "go on forever," like Tennyson's brook, listing the nuisances created by my fellow-beings. At least animals know enough to go to sleep at a decent, respectable hour, and there is no lease to hold you if animals annoy you; but the law binds you, if you have signed a "scrap of paper," to pay for the privilege of being annoyed and kept awake all hours of the night. If any one knows of a remedy for the nuisance, let him speak up bravely and accept the thanks of thousands.

New York, July 26, 1915. A VICTIM.

When a Prussian May Complain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter to THE TIMES, Walter Jaeger calls the improvements in our municipal and industrial life "Prussianising," and gives quite a few instances, which, he broadly hints, were caused by following individual Prussian example. He might have gone a step further, and mentioned the very greatest good which we may obtain by "Prussianizing."

There is yet the possibility in this country of compulsory military service. When that sublime improvement is prevalent among us those Prussians who have come here to escape military service will find a just cause for complaint against American ideals.

New York, July 22, 1915. M. DAVIS.

Another Victim.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We all know the "efficient beggar"—even in staid Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. He worked us for $1—three times the fare to Hempstead, but really less could not be offered to such respectability. The first suspicion of the facts came with his smile as he said good night. J. C. P.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 23, 1915.

Observing the Penal Code.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE ANNALIST article "Should Directors Speculate?" the amusing concession is made by several of the Directors interviewed that no member of a board should ever sell his company's stock short. That moral dictum seems to coincide with the penal law, Section 964, Subdivision 7. T.

New York, July 26, 1915.

SWITZERLAND THE PORCUPINE OF EUROPE.

How She Has Achieved a Military Preparedness Which the Larger Nations Respect on Account of Its Efficiency.

By FREDERICK ARNOLD KUENZLI.
Formerly Lieutenant of Infantry in the Swiss Army.

New York, July 26, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An editorial of your Sunday edition, "Our Land Defenses," comments on the advisability of the Swiss military system in the following way: "But it is well to bear in mind that all commendation of it is more or less theoretical. Switzerland's citizen army has never been put to war test."

Your assertion is only relatively correct, because the excellence of the Swiss military system is the very and only reason that it has not been put to test. Switzerland does not want war, and, therefore, created a system of defense that keeps her immune from attack by a neighboring nation.

Germany, France, Italy, and Austria know that the Swiss system and Army is not only theoretically a good defensive system, but also a practical one, or else what would keep the millions of French and Italians from going through Switzerland and hitting at the most vital parts of Germany? Or what, if not the Swiss Army, keeps the Germans from hurling their armies by the good roads of Switzerland to France and Italy? That none of the four nations at war that hem in the little Alpine republic dares to make Switzerland the link to get at the other, like unfortunate Belgium was made, is a practical admittance of the practical merit of Helvetia's military system and army.

The introduction of the "Infantry Drill Regulations of the United States Army" reads: "Success in battle is the ultimate object of all military training, success may be looked for only when the training is intelligent and thorough."

Thorough and intelligent military training is exactly what the Swiss training system offers to her male population, and the efficient and uniform way in which the young Swiss is educated to defend his property, his liberties and pursuance of happiness, must bring success if he is put to the test. Switzerland tries to make her sons well-disciplined soldiers and good marksmen. Thanks to the training in schools, cadet corps and preparatory courses, 70 per cent. of the Swiss that enter the service are already physically well-trained men and competent marksmen. To acquire discipline the young man is made to grow into it by a system of physical training that forms a part of the school education. The great educator, Henry Pestalozzi, pointed the way for physical exercises that were to correspond to the physiological and natural development of the boy. In his educational operations Pestalozzi always regarded the child as an indissoluble whole, an organized unit, endowed with manifold faculties of body, mind and heart, and thought that the development of the one was inseparable from the true evolution of the others and must be mutual.

The best form of the needed physical exercises for boys, and in the meantime a great help to learn discipline, was found to be the exercises as contained in the military drill regulations of the Swiss Army. Therefore, the whole physical training of the Swiss boy in school, which begins at his tenth year and extends to the year he leaves school has as a basis the "Infantry Drill of the Army." There is only one manual, only one primer for the whole physical training in school and that is edited by the Swiss War Department. Needless to say that such a uniform, thorough drilling for six years, followed by instructions in cadet corps and preparatory courses makes the young man a very promising soldier. When he enters service as a recruit he is thoroughly acquainted as to the individual work he has to perform in his team, the work has become his second nature and automatically he executes the commands that are so familiar to his ear. He is a willing receiver for all advice and training that make him a finished soldier, efficient to take the field with hundreds of thousands of his comrades, all burning with the common spirit "One for all, all for one."

Along with the physical training in school goes the military training in cadet corps, when the boy is trained to become a hardened marcher and a good shot. The cadet wears a uniform and has a miniature model of the regulation rifle. He goes through the same instructions and rifle practices as the soldier and observes the standard exercises of the army.

Every Swiss soldier in his civil life is compelled to be a member of a rifle club, under the supervision of which he has to undergo a yearly rifle shooting test, consisting of six times six or thirty-six shots with a minimum of 75 per cent. hits and 60 per cent. points. Such an ordinance compels every village and town to have a field range in which the cadet and the man in preparatory course can practice to his heart's content.

This, the preparation of the boy from his tenth to his twentieth year, is the system that can readily be transplanted to our country. The compulsory service system is something that for dozens of reasons we cannot adopt as a whole. History, geographical position, a groundstanding population of 4,000,000 enabled Switzerland to create a system that could not be introduced in a reasonable time to 100,000,000 of a migrating population.

Let us have a larger standing army and "a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms" by a voluntary system and all the demands for our land forces of national defense are fulfilled.

To say that the military training in school along the lines of the Swiss system fosters martial spirit to the sacrifice of other lines of endeavor is ridiculous, as Switzerland today is a veritable hive of industry and commerce, and has as well means to protect those pursuits from destruction by an invading foe. When did we hear from Switzerland that the profession of the civil life of the inhabitants was ever in danger of being dominated by the desire of a frivolous war? Who wants to say that our boys in public school are overburdened with hours of school? Five hours a day for 180 days a year should certainly not forbid three more hours a week for their country's good and "for mere health's sake, if nothing more," as Woodrow Wilson says.

FREDERICK ARNOLD KUENZLI.

MAGISTRATES AND POLITICS.

A Protest Against Making Places on the Popular Bench Elective.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it is true that the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention is thinking seriously of reporting an amendment to the Constitution that would make the office of City Magistrate in Greater New York an elective one, the situation regarding the administration of justice in our inferior courts is indeed a critical one.

At present the Magistrates of this city are appointed by the Mayor and are directly responsible to him. Their period of office is ten years. This combination of direct responsibility to the Mayor and long tenure of office has resulted in these courts becoming remarkably free from political influence and has worked effectively for the prompt, efficient, and clean administration of justice.

The Magistrates' Courts are under the control of the Board of City Magistrates, presided over by a Chief City Magistrate, who has the executive control of their administration. This results in uniformity of administration in all the courts of the city, and has been effective in freeing them from political control.

If it is proposed to have the Magistrates elected by districts, then as a practical matter each Magistrate could be nominated by the political leader of the district, and he would necessarily tend to remain subservient to such leader. He would have to seek re-election by currying political favor. Now the Magistrate seeks appointment through a clean record of the scientific administration of justice.

These courts have a total arraignment of 250,000 persons per year, and probably each year affect the welfare of nearly a million people. They are very often the only point of contact of our Government with the ignorant and struggling immigrant, the unfortunate, and those with criminal inclinations. Through them these classes get their idea of our Government. It is therefore in the interest of good citizenship that these courts be clean and free from the political design of the ward politician. Such is the case now. Let us keep them so.

We now have an excellent Magistrates' bench. Why interfere with it? As the Constitution stands, the Legislature has power to provide for the election or appointment of Magistrates. If the present appointive system proves unsatisfactory, the Legislature can change it. BRONSON WINTHROP,

Chairman Committee on Criminal Courts, Charity Organization Society.

New York, July 28, 1915.

Doctors of Either Sex.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The medical profession is not exactly a bed of roses. We have all seen graduates of the medical schools striving in vain to obtain a foothold as doctors or forced to eke out a scanty living by any medical or semi-medical job they could get. Those who do succeed have a life of irregular hours and hard work—a life which requires the greatest tact and patience as well as medical science. If women have succeeded in entering the profession and do make a good living and honorable careers out of the legitimate practice of medicine, their ability is certainly well proven. Biologically they may be unfit, but practically they meet the situation.

After all, is it not time to stop theorizing about the fitness of the sexes for this or that? If the test can be applied successfully to either women or men prejudice should be forgotten. We need the genius to blaze the trail in medicine, but we also need the steady, capable practitioner and public hygiene adviser. HELENE WOOD STOREY.

Nassau, N. Y., July 26, 1915.

A Mild Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would suggest a plan for increasing New York's various fresh air funds. Let each and every manager of employes, (men or women,) in this perspiring city impose a fine of 25 cents on the asking of that idiotic and exasperating question: "Is it hot enough for you?" The proceeds could go to the manager's favorite fresh-air fund.

CLARA MARSHALL.

New York, July 20, 1915.

THINGS WOMEN DO BEST

And Other Things They Might Have Done but for Lack of Leisure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Topics of the Times of July 23 there appeared an editorial entitled "Questions for the Women." The first of the queries presented was: "Will women not say why it is that women are not among the proposers of the plans for the improvement of the common schools of this city?" We women reply that the leading experiments in education in this country have been due more to the initiative of women than of men, and that if the editor who put this question to us had read the facts about women's educational experiments assembled by Mary Beard in her recent study of "Woman's Work in Municipalities" he would not have made such sweeping assertions as he did. One of these assertions was to the effect that "the women are asking to vote because they are wives and mothers, but without manifesting peculiar fitness for the solution of the problems affecting the public life into which they seek to enter."

The book to which I refer shows that that is just what women have done—manifested peculiar fitness for the solution of the problems affecting the public life they seek to enter. In education, or the development of the common school, to which special reference is made by THE TIMES writer, women have contributed the kindergarten, valuable additions to the curricula, special schools for crippled, fee

MISS GILLAM BRIDE AT ARKELL HALL.

Daughter of Late Cartoonist Weds J. A. Love of St. Louis at Canajoharie, N. Y.

GUESTS DANCE ON LAWN

Ceremony Held in Home Where the Late Senator Arkell Entertained Many Prominent Men.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., July 28.—The wedding of Miss Beatrice Arkell Gillam, daughter of Mrs. Francis Edward Harbour by a former marriage, and John Allan Love of St. Louis, Mo., was celebrated at noon today at Arkell Hall, the home of the bride at Canajoharie, N. Y. The Rev. Victor J. Blekkink officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white net, embroidered with dull crystals, and a court train of silver cloth. Her veil of tulle was held in place by a bandeau of crystals. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

The attendants were the Misses Katherine Lipe of Toledo, Ohio, and Helen Hobson of Cleveland. They were in white tulle, with picture hats to match their frocks, and each carried an arm bouquet of salmon-colored sweet peas.

Daniel C. McCluney of Chicago was best man. The ushers were Harold Simpkins and Henry McRee.

The bride's only ornament was a circlet of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids received French enamel powder puff boxes, the best man a gold knife and the ushers gold pencils. The bride's gift to the bridegroom was a gold cigarette box.

There were only relatives at the ceremony and the bridal breakfast. Several hundred guests attended the reception. The house was decorated with pink snapdragons, yellow roses and orchids. There was dancing under a marquee erected on the lawn.

Later in the afternoon the bridal couple left on a motor tour. They will spend August in Maine.

The bride's father was the late Bernhard Gillam of New York, the cartoonist. She is a granddaughter of the late State Senator James Arkell of Canajoharie, and a niece of Bartlett Arkell and William J. Arkell of New York. She has traveled extensively in Europe and the Orient.

Arkell Hall is one of the show places in the Mohawk Valley, where many prominent men have entertained by Senator Arkell. Levi P. Morton was a guest there when a fire broke out, and his suit case bearing his name was partly destroyed. Only the letter "v" and "p" of his name remained, which caused Senator Arkell to prophesy that he was sure to be named for the Vice Presidency.

Among the guests were Bartlett Arkell, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. D. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wagner, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Biting, Mrs. H. P. Hall, the Misses Priscilla and Caroline Hall, Miss Rebecca Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Garretson Wade, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Love, Mrs. Daniel C. McCluney, Sproule Love and Edwin D. Greene.

MARRIED AT OYSTER BAY.

Dr. I. F. Frost Weds Miss Barbara Brewster—Off for India.

The wedding of Dr. Inglis Folger Frost, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frost of Summit, N. J., and Miss Barbara Brewster, the daughter of William Brewster of 515 Madison Avenue, New York, took place at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Wrexleigh, the country home of the bride's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Garver, at Oyster Bay, L. I.

The bride, who was unattended, wore a simple afternoon frock of white tulle and silk, and her father gave her in marriage. The Rev. William J. N. Brewster of Warehouse Point, Conn., also a cousin of the bride, performed the ceremony. There were no ushers, but Dr. Frost had Stephen Payne Nash Rhoades of New York as his best man.

The reception following the wedding ceremony was a small one, and confined to the relatives and a few intimate friends.

Dr. Frost and his bride will leave today for India, where Dr. Frost has accepted a position as physician at the hospital in Miraj.

MISS C. VANDERBILT INJURED

Ruptures a Blood Vessel While Swimming and Is Operated Upon.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 28.—Suffering from a bursted blood vessel, Miss Cornelia Vanderbilt, the young daughter of the late George W. Vanderbilt, was rushed to the Biltmore Hospital last night, where she underwent an operation before the flow of blood could be stayed.

Miss Vanderbilt was swimming yesterday afternoon in a lake on the Biltmore estate, which she inherits under the terms of the will of the late Mr. Vanderbilt, and making a sudden plunge ruptured the blood vessel. The Biltmore Hospital, where she was taken, was founded and maintained by her father. Hospital attendants refuse to give out any information regarding the case other than that the patient is resting nicely. Miss Vanderbilt is 15 years old.

Haughworth-Maguire Wedding.

The marriage of George William Haughwort, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Haughwort of West Brighton, S. I., and Miss Alice Eleanore Maguire, a daughter of Andrew J. Maguire of 708 West End Avenue, took place at 12 o'clock yesterday in the Church of the Holy Name, the Rev. Father Jordan of that church, performing the ceremony.

Miss Grace Maguire was her sister's maid of honor. Harold Eugene Maguire, a brother of the bride, was the best man. There were no ushers. A breakfast was served at the Hotel Marseilles and afterward Mr. and Mrs. Haughwort started on an automobile honeymoon trip. On their return they will live at Mariner's Harbor, S. I.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Junius Spencer Morgan, Jr., (Miss Louise Converse,) arrived yesterday in San Francisco on the steamer Krooniand by the way of the Panama Canal, on their honeymoon. Mr. Morgan is the son of J. Pierpont Morgan. They were married on June 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dearborn of 375 Park Avenue are being congratulated on the birth of a son at their country home in Rye, N. Y. Mrs. Dearborn was formerly Miss Margaret D. Bowers.

A son was born on Monday to Mr. and Mrs. Blaine Elkins at their home in Elkins, W. Va. Mr. Elkins is a son of the late Senator Stephen B. Elkins.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Ethridge of Rome, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Ethridge, to W. Wallace Clements, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Clements of Bay City, Mich. Miss Ethridge is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. George Ethridge of 27 Fifth Avenue, this city.

Mrs. Frederick W. Foote of 987 Madison Avenue and her daughter, Mrs. Isabelle de P. Agnew, are at the Shoreham, Spring Lake, N. J.

STOCKBRIDGE FLOWER SHOW

Mrs. Joseph H. Choate the Principal Winner—Tax Rate Increased.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 28.—At the Stockbridge Flower Show in the Casino, under the direction of Mrs. Carl A. De Gersdorff, Chairman; Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, Miss Eleanor Hague, Walter Prichard Eaton, Miss Grace Nettleton, and Miss Emily Tuckerman, the flowers from the gardens of Mrs. Joseph H. Choate were the principal winners. In the sweet pea contest, for largest collection, Mrs. Choate was first, Miss Helen C. Butler second, and Miss Ellen King third. Mrs. De Gersdorff received honorable mention. Mrs. Choate also won in the classes for the best color in peas.

Brown Caldwell won the prize for the best single specimens of peas.

For hollyhocks, Mrs. Choate won, showing the best colors; the prize for the best hollyhocks with foliage going to Mrs. W. P. Eaton. Mrs. J. Woodward Haven won the awards for dahlias, and Miss Helen C. Butler for gladioli. Mrs. Choate had the best water lilies; Mrs. Bernhard Hoffman showed the best decorative arrangement in flowers. The award for the most original arrangement in flowers was won by Mrs. Walter P. Eaton.

The Stockbridge cottagers received their tax bills today, which announced a tax rate of $19.60 on $1,000 valuation, the highest rate in the history of the town. The town must raise $80,000 for town, county, and State assessments. Mrs. Oscar Iasigi's Clovercroft estate is taxed $4,196; Charles S. Mellen, $2,313; Mrs. Helen Phelps Stokes, $1,055; Mrs. William D. Stern, $4,068; Spencer P. Shotter, $3,008; Charles Lanier, $1,553; Joseph H. Choate, $1,313; Mrs. Carlos M. De Heredia, $2,324; Samuel W. Woodward, $2,686, and Allen T. Treadway, $2,000.

Water sports for the championship cups offered by the Lenox Club Tennis Association were held this afternoon at the Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club. The principal event was the mixed canoe race, which was won by Miss Helen Frothingham and Yates Sateriee. They defeated in the final heat Miss Edith Bonsal and Machlin Davis and Miss Anita Delafield and A. Newbold Morris.

The girls' swim, 500 yards, was won by Anita Delafield, Miss Edith Bonsal second, and Miss Helen Frothingham third.

The boys' swim, 500 yards, was won by Yates Sateriee, Donald Frothingham second, and Machlin Davis third.

Miss Edith Bonsal won the fancy dive for girls, and Donald Frothingham the fancy dive for boys.

Mrs. Thomas Shield Clark entertained at luncheon this afternoon to friends of her daughter, Miss Beatrice Clark. After luncheon the guests went to Pittsfield in automobiles to attend a play.

Mrs. M. Dwight Collier gave a dinner and bridge party tonight, entertaining for Mrs. George A. Adee.

Mrs. Charles S. Griffin of New York has given silver cups to Miss Helen Stan Voorhis and Miss Alice Gregory for winning the women's doubles at Heaton Hall tennis tournament. They defeated Mrs. Charles R. Gay and Miss Edith Burtis.

Mrs. Ponsomby Ogle is entertaining Mrs. Thomas Roberts of Minneapolis at her country place in New Marlboro.

Miss Frances Plumb will give a dinner and dance at the Maplewood Hotel in Pittsfield Friday evening for Miss Emily Hornblower of New York.

NARRAGANSETT PIER NOTES.

Raymond Havens Gives a Piano Recital—Sportsman's Ball Aug. 3.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 28.—An afternoon with Chopin, a piano recital given by Raymond Havens of Boston in the ballroom of the Mathewson, proved the musical event of the day at Narragansett, and was attended by members of the villa colony. The young pianist was well received.

Those present included Mrs. Joseph Leiter and Miss Cornelia Leidy of Philadelphia, Mrs. Charles E. Havens of Providence, Mrs. Albert B. Lambert and Mrs. George S. McGraw of St. Louis, Mrs. John Corbin, Mrs. W. H. Coombs of New York, Mrs. L. J. B. Somerville of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mrs. Louise Aitken of Morristown N. J., and Walter Hidden.

John H. Hanan of New York celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday today by playing golf on his course at Shore Acres, overlooking the sea.

Posters announcing a sportsman's ball for Aug. 3, at the Casino, with prizes offered for the most attractive costumes, were displayed today at the Pier.

A bridge tournament for the benefit of the Narragansett Village Improvement Association will take place tomorrow at Scarborough Beach Pavilion. Mrs. S. Hinman Bird, Miss Gertrude De Coppet, and Mrs. Rowland Hazard are members of the Committee of Arrangements. Prizes have been donated for the event by Mrs. Edward L. Welsh and Miss Sarah Baldwin.

Miss Dorothy Norris of Philadelphia gave a luncheon today at The Lodge, on Ocean Road, in honor of Natalia Willard, who is here from Newport. The other guests were Miss Pauline Disston, Margaret Berwind, Miss Anna Norris, and Miss Olivia Gazzan of Philadelphia.

Mrs. A. La Montagne of New York entertained at luncheon today Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, who motored here from Newport.

The yacht Alfredine the Fourth, owned by Ralph E. Sladen of Blue Hill, Me., anchored today off the New York Yacht Club landing.

Mrs. S. Hinman Bird of New York and Mrs. Rowland Hazard of Peacedale, R. I., will give an informal dance at Scarborough Pavilion on Aug. 7.

BAR HARBOR SOCIAL LIFE.

Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndike Gives a Dinner Dance at Jordan Pond House.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Maine, July 28.—Baron and Baroness de Meyer of New York, who spent the early Summer at the Malvern, left today for New York for a brief stay. They plan to go to California for the exposition later.

Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndike gave a dinner dance at the Jordan Pond House last night, one of the first given in the new ballroom there. Forty were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff are to arrive Friday and will occupy one of Philip Livingston's cottages, Fair View.

Howard O. Sturges has issued cards for a dinner dance at Kamp Kill Kare, at Eagle Lake, Thursday evening.

The Countess de Laugier-Villars, daughter of Johnston Livingston of New York, has arrived to spend August at Bar Harbor after an absence of five years.

Henri Harnickell of New York was among today's arrivals, to be the guest of Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. W. H. Force at Isleconte.

Mrs. William H. Bliss gave a luncheon on twelve covers today at her cottage. Mrs. William P. Draper was also among the day's entertainers, and had a party of ten at dinner at her home.

Miss Ruth Patterson of Washington is the guest of Miss Helen Jones.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Mollie, Dear, It's You I'm After," a new war song, will be introduced by Julia Sanderson when "The Girl from Utah" returns to the Knickerbocker on Aug. 9.

Ethel Gray Terry has been added to the cast of "Search Me," Augustin MacHugh's new farce, the first local performance of which will be given Wednesday, Aug. 11, in the Lafayette Theatre.

Selwyn & Co. yesterday received word from John May in Halifax that he would be unable to fill his part in "Under Cover" the coming season, as he had received a commission as Lieutenant in the Canadian Navy. Mr. May had a small part in the melodrama and was its stage manager during its long engagement here.

A. H. Woods will present Willard Mack's melodrama, "Kick In," in London the latter part of next month. In the cast will be Wilda Taylor, Harriet Burt, Harold Vosburg, Helen Holmes, Edith Browning, James Heenan, Theodore Mitchell, Josephine Williams, Noel Arnold, and Dolly Gray.

Kitty Cheatham went to Ithaca yesterday to give a recital as a feature of a music festival being held under the auspices of Cornell University.

"The Midnight Revue" will not end its engagement at the New Amsterdam Saturday night as announced, but will be continued for three more weeks.

The feminine contingent of the White Rats will be represented on the program to be given at the Scamper in the Manhattan Opera House Tuesday night, May 10. Among those who will take part will be Grace La Rue, Trixie Friganza, Nora Bayes, Louise Dresser, Stella Mayhew, and Elisabeth Murray.

BELASCO HAS NEW PLAY FOR WARFIELD

Playwright-Manager Is Author of the Drama—Frances Starr in a Comedy.

OPENS BUSY SEASON EARLY

"The Boomerang" to be Followed by "The Laughter of Fools" and "The Love Thought."

The activities of David Belasco will not be curtailed in the slightest degree the coming season because of the war. In fact, the veteran manager contemplates an unusually industrious year, according to the statement of his plans issued yesterday.

Following the general tendency among producers to shorten the period of inactivity between seasons, Mr. Belasco will begin operations earlier than usual. His first production will be made Tuesday night, Aug. 10, in the Belasco Theatre when "The Boomerang" will be presented. This is a new American comedy in three acts by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes. Its cast will include Arthur Byron, Wallace Eddinger, Gilbert Douglas, William Boag, Richard Malchien, Martha Hedman, Ruth Shepley, Josephine Parks, Dorothy Megrue, and Mrs. Harriet Otis Dellenbagh.

About the middle of November David Warfield will appear in a new play written for him by Mr. Belasco. This will be only the fifth play in which this character actor has appeared during the fourteen years he has been under the direction of Mr. Belasco. It was in "The Auctioneer" that Mr. Warfield achieved his first great success, and when he finally laid the comedy aside last season after reviving it he had given more than 1,400 performances of the piece. "The Music Master," "The Grand Army Man," and "The Return of Peter Grimm," the last-named from the pen of Mr. Belasco, were the other plays in which Mr. Warfield has been seen.

Mr. Belasco will adhere to his plan of demonstrating Frances Starr's versatility by presenting her in sharply contrasted rôles. After playing the rôle of the little novice in "Marie-Odile," on tour during the first part of the season, Miss Starr will return to Manhattan in a comedy by T. Wigney Percival and Horace Hodges, who wrote "Grumpy." In this she will have a light comedy rôle.

In addition to these Mr. Belasco has selected a number of dramas for production. These include "The Laughter of Fools," a comedy by Louis Malitby recently seen at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London; "The Love Thought," by Henry Irving Dodge, and plays by George Middleton, Frank Mandel, Mrs. Wilson Woodrow and Archibald L. Sessions, Mrs. Frances Lightner, and a poetic play by Maurice V. Samuels. Mr. Belasco himself has adapted a drama of Russian Court life, entitled "The Czarine."

In conjunction with the Charles Frohman Corporation, Mr. Belasco will offer a play by George Scarborough, and in the Spring will stage a drama with an all-star cast after the manner of presentation of "A Celebrated Case" in the Empire last Spring.

ELSIE FERGUSON TO WED A BANKER

Actress Engaged to T. B. Clarke, Jr., Vice President of the Harriman National.

Elsie Ferguson, the actress, is to marry Thomas Benedict Clarke, Jr., of this city. Their engagement has just been announced by Miss Ferguson's mother, Mrs. Amelia Ferguson of 222 Central Park South. Mr. Clarke is Vice President of the Harriman National Bank.

Miss Ferguson has just returned to New York, having ended her season at Los Angeles, Cal. She plans to spend her vacation in the Adirondacks, and will resume her professional work in September, when she will reopen in "Outcast."

Mr. Clarke is the son of Thomas B. Clarke, the art collector, and brother-in-law of Richard Newton, Jr., of Easthampton, L. I. He is a graduate of Yale University, class of 1900, and is a member of the University, Brook, Racquet and Tennis, Suffolk Hunt, and Squadron A Clubs. He has been Adjutant of Squadron A Cavalry, from which he recently resigned.

In the announcement Miss Ferguson's name is given as Elsie Louise Ferguson. This will be her second marriage. She is a native New Yorker, and has made her climb to stage glory after years of study and hard work in developing an artistic method. She was born in 1886 and was educated at the Normal College. She began her theatrical career as a member of the chorus of a road company of "The Belle of New York" in 1900, remaining with this company for forty weeks, when she appeared in "The Two Schools," a farce, adapted from the French. She began her stellar career in 1909 under the management of the late Henry B. Harris as Anna Victoria in "Such a Little Queen."

HOSTS AT NEWPORT.

Governor and Mrs. Beeckman and Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle Entertain

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—Dinners were given tonight by Governors and Mrs. R. L. Beeckman, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, and Mr. and Mrs. Pauding Fosdick. Miss Anna Sands and Mrs. Fletcher Ryer gave luncheons.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Phipps are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt, accompanied by Preston Gibson, arrived from New York today.

W. K. Vanderbilt returned from New York on the steam yacht Nirvana today.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who is visiting Mrs. Vanderbilt at the Breakers, has arranged to have erected in Aquidneck Park a high flagstaff to fly the American flag.

A pirates' masked ball will be given in Jamestown by women connected with the Naval Relief Society Aug. 6, and they will wear white shirts, trousers, and bandannas around their heads to give the appearance of pirates. Te women will wear fancy costumes. Dancing will be in the Jamestown Yacht Club.

There is an emerald and pearl safety clasp bar in the safe of Preston Gibson's cottage which the owner can have by applying there. Mr. Gibson found the jewel today.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Newport Casino will be held next Monday, when four Governors whose terms expire, Edwin D. Morgan, Edward J. Berwind, Milton S. Barger, and Lewis Cass Ledyard will be re-elected. Curtis Moffatt of New York, visiting W. K. Vanderbilt; Miss Edith McCormick, Annapolis, and Miss Julia Mitchell Muschete, Philadelphia, visiting Miss Katherine G. Knight; Miss Le Brun Parsons, New York, and George R. Preston, Tuxedo, are registered at the Casino.

Andrew Carnegie Goes Yatching.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 28.—Inquiry tonight at the home of Andrew Carnegie relative to his health was met with the reply that he was as well as usual. He is not receiving visitors, but he has been out in his yacht several times during the last few days, one time sailing around the island and a day or two ago sailing down to the outermost islands of the outer harbor, while he has motored several times lately to various tea houses and taken luncheon.

DR. DAVIS AT SING SING.

City Institutions Cleaner—"Covets" Spirit of the Men.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 28.—Dr. Katharine B. Davis, the New York City Commissioner of Correction, visited Sing Sing prison today, accompanied by Miss Mary B. Harris, the Superintendent of Women of the Department of Correction, and Miss Anna Weatherford of Oakland, Cal., a friend of Dr. Davis and a writer.

When the State Prison Board investigated Blackwell's Island last week the Commissioners suggested to Dr. Davis that she put into effect some of the reforms and privileges that Warden Osborne has instituted in Sing Sing. Dr. Davis said in response that she did not want her prisoners to have as much freedom as the Sing Sing prisoners, as she understood that "every woman who visited Sing Sing was insulted by the prisoners who enjoyed their remarkable new freedom."

When she left the prison today Dr. Davis was asked if there had been any disposition on the part of any of the prisoners to insult members of her party. She said no.

"The physical features of the men's environment is practically unchanged," she said. "Without any disparagement to Warden Osborne's management, I might say that I think my institutions are cleaner than his and the physical condition of the prison is no better than that of our institutions. The thing that impresses me most and the thing I covet is the spirit of the men here. The change in Sing Sing is a spiritual change.

"It is a question very largely of personality. I think that two men of the type of Mr. Osborne and Deputy Warden Johnson could go into practically any institution and succeed, while two other men might try to inaugurate the same plans and fall down. If we could get men of their calibre for these positions the problem would be solved."

The two points in which Dr. Davis expressed special interest were the new system of self-government among the prisoners and the canteen or prisoners' commissary, where they can purchase food and other articles that are not served on the regular prison bill of fare. The commissary might possibly be adopted in a modified form on Blackwell's Island, she said, but she was inclined to think that any scheme of self-government would be impracticable there for the reason that the maximum on Blackwell's Island is one year, whereas that is the minimum sentence at Sing Sing.

Tomorrow the Mutual Welfare League will hold its election, and today the candidates gathered and made stump speeches, setting forth their qualifications for office. Dr. Davis and her companions were interested spectators. The prisoner audience called on Dr. Davis for a speech, and so she mounted the soap box and talked to them on the necessity of law and government.

Asked what the attitude of the prisoners toward women visitors seemed to be, Miss Weatherford said:

"There was not the slightest trace of anything but respect, and I did not stick closely to the party, but talked to the individual men whenever I had a chance."

None of the visiting party went to the death house, where Charles Becker and twenty-four other convicts are housed at present, so none viewed the electric chair.

BASEBALL IN MOUNTAINS.

Colonists See Games at Bretton Woods and Bethlehem.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., July 28.—The Summer colonies from Bretton Woods, Fabyah, Twin Mountain, and Crawford formed a notable line-up in their motor cars this afternoon at the Bretton Woods baseball grounds, where the fourth game in the league series was played between Fabyan and Bretton Woods, and at the Bethlehem Country Club another game between Littleton and Bethlehem brought out a large gallery. Intervale team crossed bats with the Conways, defeating them, and at Sugar Hill the Lookoff won from the Sunset Hill.

Entering the Maplewood Gun Club's trap-shooting tourney were John Elsbetts, the amateur, who seldom misses an important meet; J. Bylston of Alaska, a famous big-game hunter there and in Labrador; Jack Fanning, the former world's champion and holder of the Madison Square Garden record, and Messrs. Vanderhoef, W. J. Lyon of North Carolina, Wadsworth Willey, and Oliver of New York.

An invitation has been extended to members of the White Mountains Hotel and cottage colonies to the ball Thursday evening at Maplewood Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. David M. Whitney motored from the Waumbeck to the Mt. Washington, where Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Adams of New York have gone after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Whitney at Cherry Cottage, Jefferson.

Theodore Glen Coats, John Moffatt, Barclay Warburton, Miss Schumacher, R. D. Hopkins, Miss Woods, Miss Paula Sterling, Miss Budd, and G. Bustamente were at the swimming pool of the Mt. Washington Hotel this afternoon. Following the golf and out on the tennis courts were Miss Dunphy, Miss Terry, and Miss Sterling. I. R. Kirkwood, R. F. Munro, and D. A. Upson were out on the trails in the saddle today.

John B. Cornell, who has been fishing in Profile Lake in the Franconia Notch, brought in a fine string of trout today.

Mrs. Fordyce Barker of New York has joined her sisters, the Misses Babcock, at their cottage at Profile.

Miss Marion Holden was winner of a silver cup at the women's handicap golf tournament of the Sunset Hill Golf Club. Miss Iva Kempshall of New York was donor of the cup.

MR. WILSON RECEIVES

Meets Members of Cornish Artist and Author Colony at a Tea.

CORNISH, N. H., July 28.—President Wilson today received members of the Cornish artist and author colony at an informal tea given in their honor by Miss Margaret Wilson on the lawn of Harlekenden House, the Summer home of the President. It was the first time he has taken part in an affair of this kind since the death of Mrs. Wilson.

The invitation list was restricted to about eighty people whom members of the President's family have met since they began coming to Cornish for the Summers. The President walked about the lawn, mingling with the guests during the tea, and was introduced to all those present.

Members of the President's family have met many members of the Summer colony here, but Mr. Wilson has made few acquaintances here.

Among those at the tea were Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Maxfield Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Mackaye, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Adams, Mr. Augustus Saint Gaudens, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Saint Gaudens, Louis Evan Shipman, Mrs. George Rublee, and F. A. Kennedy.

JAMES ON GERMAN PERIL.

Author Says if Teutons Won They Would Soon Attack Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 29.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"A great number of friends and admirers, themselves famous in the respective fields of art, science, and literature, hastened to congratulate Henry James yesterday on his oath of allegiance to the King of England.

"Mr. James refused to talk about the motives that impelled him to renounce his citizenship of the United States and acquire that of Great Britain when a Chronicle representative called upon him at his flat in Chelsea. Discussing the relations of the two great Anglo-Saxon people, he said:

"Our whole race tension became for me a sublimely conscious thing from the moment that Germany flung at us in her explanation of her pounce upon Belgium for massacre and ravage in the form of the most insolent 'because I choose to, damn you all,' recorded in history.

"How can one help seeing that such aggression, if hideously successful in Europe, would, with as little loss of time as possible, proceed to apply itself to the American side of the world? And how can one, therefore, not feel that the Allies are fighting to the death for the soul and purpose and future that are in us, for the defense of every ideal that has most guided our growth and assures our unity?"

SWARTWOUT REPORT ON ERASMUS TODAY

May Decide Whether 1,200 Pupils Shall Be Housed Again in Old Wooden Structures.

SCHOOL BOARD TO SUBMIT

Prepared to Raze the Buildings Immediately If So Ordered by Fire Commissioner Adamson.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson will receive this morning the report of Deputy Chief William H. Swartwout of the Bureau of Fire Prevention on the condition of the frame buildings which make up part of the plant of the Erasmus Hall High School in Flatbush, as well as a history of the work done by the Board of Education last Winter, on the order of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to lessen the fire risk to the 1,200 children who have been housed in the frame buildings. On this report may depend the decision as to whether the buildings shall be used again next year, for President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education said on Tuesday that the Board would promptly remove any building which the Fire Department pronounced unsafe.

Until they hear from the Fire Department the school authorities will take no action. There was a meeting of the Board of Education yesterday, but no mention was made of the Erasmus Hall High School. Meanwhile, the officers of the board will not admit that there is a definite intention to use the buildings next year. President Churchill said that could not be settled until the enrollment for next year was known and it was possible to find out whether the students would be numerous enough to overflow the fireproof buildings put up in 1904. Last year those new buildings had room for only about two-thirds of the enrollment of the school.

C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings for the Department of Education, said yesterday that no order had been received indicating definitely that the buildings were to be occupied.

"The minor repairs that are being made in the frame buildings," he said, "are merely those necessary to keep the buildings in condition in case they should be used. We are of course trying to keep them in the best condition possible.

"Quite aside from any action that might be taken or any opinion that might be expressed by the officials of the Fire Deparament, the Board of Education of its own responsibility would most certainly not allow the buildings to be used if it thought they were unsafe. But a school building is not like a hospital or a hotel. Nobody sleeps there, it is occupied only at certain hours, and there is a watchman constantly on duty in the frame buildings at Erasmus Hall to guard against fires. The buildings could be emptied in a minute and a half, and that would hardly give time for a fire to gain sufficient headway to attack the wooden fire escapes. There is no opportunity for a fire to start under any of these fire escapes, for they are open, and no waste is allowed to accumulate beneath them. The fact that one of these buildings has been standing 120 years ought to indicate that it at least is not likely to be a firetrap. The others, which are newer and of different construction, are not the risk they might be supposed to be, because of the constant vigilance."

President Churchill had refused to express an opinion on the safety of the buildings, holding that to be the function of the Fire Commissioner.

J. O. Hammitt, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, pointed out that buildings like those under discussion could not now be built for any purpose within the fire limits.

"If school children must be housed in a two-story pine building," he said, "I think the old buildings at Erasmus Hall, with the many alterations that have been made, are fairly satisfactory, but it is absolutely indefensible for the City of New York to house its school pupils in such a building at all."

One of the chief complaints made by the Fire Department against the old frame buildings has been the danger which they bring to the new structures, costing $900,000. The old frame buildings approach the new buildings at one point within about fifteen feet. Though the new buildings are of modern and practically fireproof construction, they have many large windows opening near the old frame houses.

It is understood that Dr. Walter B. Gunnison, Principal of the school, who is now on a vacation in Massachusetts, is out for in favor of the retention of the frame buildings. If they should be condemned the pupils formerly housed in them might be provided for by doubling up in the new buildings until such time as money could be appropriated for the completition of the quadrangle which has been designed. The new high school in East New York, if finished in time, might also accommodate some of them.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JANE VANDEWATER, who celebrated her one hundredth birthday on Dec. 16, died yesterday at the home of her son, 54 Clinton Avenue, Jamaica, L. I. Mrs. Vandewater was one of eleven children of Samuel and Mary Denton Willis, and came of an old Quaker family. One of her brothers was Valentine Willis, for seventeen years a director of the Queens County Agricultural Society. She was the widow of Edwin Vandewater and is survived by two sons.

Mrs. MARY FOX, 25 years old, wife of Jess Fox, a contractor of Manhasset, L. I., died at her home in that place on Tuesday.

GEORGE SCHAEFER WILLIAMS, a retired wholesale grocer of Chicago, Ill., died on Tuesday at his home, 98 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, where he had lived for the last twenty-two years. Mr. Williams was 86 years of age, and grief over the death of his wife, four months ago, is believed to have hastened his end. He was one of the oldest members of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, and left two daughters.

Mrs. CATHARINE CHICHESTER OAKLEY STUART, widow of Carlos B. Stuart, died on Tuesday at her home, in Huntington, L. I., aged 85 years.

Mrs. BETSY TUTHILL HAINES, wife of Eugene G. Haines, an engineer in the employ of the city, died at Morris, Conn., on Monday, and her funeral services will be held this evening at her late residence, 671 Walnut Street, Richmond Hill. She was 39 years of age.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SCHAFFER, for thirty-five years employed by Harper Brothers as color and plate impressman, died at his home, 832 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 61 years. He was a member of Court Bushwick, F. of A., and left a widow, three sons and three daughters.

TIMOTHY QUINN, 52 years old, in the trucking business, died on Tuesday at his home, 819 Warren Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. META NIELSEN FRANK, widow of Henry Frank, is dead at her home, 232 Seventy-ninth Street, Bay Ridge, from Bright's disease. She was a daughter of Christian Nielsen, a large carriage manufacturer, and her husband was associated with him in business.

JOHN MATHEWS, a retired real estate dealer, died on Monday at his home, 785 President Street, Brooklyn, aged 70 years. Mr. Mathews was a Mason and a member of the Veterans' Association of the Twenty-third Regiment.

Mrs. MARY BEAM, widow of Peter M. Beam and a member of the Bushwick Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Tuesday of acute stomach disease. Mrs. Beam was 69 years old and lived at 77 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM CARRUTHERS, son of James Carruthers, President of the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., died on Tuesday at his home in Toronto. He was a grain merchant and one of the leading factors in the trade.

THOMAS K. HUNT, a hair specialist, died on Tuesday at his home in Rutherford, N. J., in the fiftieth year. He was born in England and came here when a young man. Mr. Hunt had been a resident of Rutherford for twenty-five years, and was a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Pythias.

Mrs. MARY E. HUDSON, widow of Terry Hudson, a manufacturer, died on Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. Addison Young, at 99 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y., in her seventieth year. She was born in Riverhead, L. I., and is survived by a daughter and a son.

EDWARD L. STONE, a passenger conductor on the old New England & New York and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads for more than forty years, died on Tuesday at his home in Williamantic, Conn., for the twenty-fourth year. He was first taken ill at his Winter home in Florida. His widow and a daughter survive him.

JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, a correspondent of The Times-Press of Middletown, N. Y., died on Tuesday at the home of his father, David Taylor, in Marlboro, N. Y. He had been for the twenty-four years Principal of the Cochecton School.

SAVES GIRLS FROM FIRE.

Investigating Bureau Looking Into Blaze in a Loft Building.

When Iceum Slater, elevator boy in the twelve-story loft building, 115-125 West Thirtieth Street, was notified at 6:45 o'clock last night by the Automatic Sprinkler Company that there was a fire on the seventh floor of the building, he remembered there were a number of girls on the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth floors. He ran his car up quickly and in two trips brought twenty girls to safety as the smoke was filling the elevator shaft.

When Chief MacGuire of Engine Company 1 reached the building he went to the seventh floor and entered the dress manufacturing shop of Senner & Kaplan Company, where he said he found the two partners, Herman Senner and Bernard S. Kaplan, fighting two fires in different parts of the place. Chief MacGuire said the men explained their presence and an odor of gasoline by saying they had been cleaning some dresses. The fire was quickly extinguished. The loss was placed at $1,500.

Thomas Dowd, Chief of the Investigating Bureau of the Fire Department, questioned the proprietors of the shop at length and will conduct a further investigation, it was said last night.

The police say that Senner & Kaplan Company have recently complained of robberies in their shop.

OFFICERS TO TAKE STAND.

Court Will Investigate Standard Water Systems Company.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 28.—Vice Chancellor Backes has decided that the only way to straighten out the financial transactions of the Standard Water Systems Company of Hampton is to have the officers of the concern take the stand and submit themselves to cross-examination. For this purpose witnesses will be summoned next Monday.

John A. Power, President of the company, has filed a bill to recover nearly $200,000 worth of stock from L. E. Del Funge Geira, the Vice President, and the latter has brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover $1,700 on a note from Power. There are charges of irregularities.

Power has been arrested, and his bail of $113,000 was reduced by Justice Trenchard to $45,000.

The Systems Company maintained offices in New York City, and many residents of Hunterdon County invested their money in the concern.

SAMUEL LONG DEAD.

President of Kalem Company Entered Film Business 18 Years Ago.

Samuel Long, since 1907 President of the Kalem Company and for the last eighteen years one of the best known motion picture operators and manufacturers, died yesterday at his home in the Clarendon Apartments, Eighty-sixth Street and Riverside Drive, in his forty-first year. He was born in the South and received an education in mechanics and chemistry in Baltimore. In 1897 he came to this city and accepted a position with the American Mutoscope and Biograph Company, which later became the present Biograph Company. One year later he became Superintendent of the Biograph factory in Hoboken.

Mr. Long served this company for ten years and became President of the Kalem Company when it was organized in 1907. He was also a Director of the General Film Company and for a time Treasurer of the organization. His widow and two brothers survive him.

Dr. James Goldlust.

Dr. James Goldlust died on Tuesday at his home, 153 East Ninetieth Street, in his 49th year. He was born in Austria-Hungary and came here in 1890. Dr. Goldlust, in addition to being a prominent surgeon, was a composer and a former pupil of the famous Liszt. While a pupil his playing was considered so remarkable that he was commanded to play before the Empress of Austria. He became blind a short time ago, and this precipitated his death. Dr. Goldlust was a member of the County Medical Society, Lyric Lodge of Odd Fellows, and B'rith Abraham. He is survived by three brothers and six sisters.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1090 Bryant.

Engaged

STOLOFF—LEVY.—Miss Freda Levy of

COMMITTEE HOLDS NEW FRANCHISE PLAN

Compromise Lacks Two Votes for a Favorable Report to Albany Convention.

SPLIT ON FOREST POLICY

Ex-Commissioner Whipple Opposes Views of the Committee Majority—Adirondack Squatters a Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 28.—The Constitutional Convention Committee on Legislative Powers, of which William Barnes is Chairman, at its meeting today received from a sub-committee the draft of a compromise proposal dealing with the franchise granting powers of the State and municipalities. The original proposal presented by ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York was defeated some time ago in committee on the ground that it was too broad.

A vote was taken today on the compromise measure, which retains as its central feature a clause forbidding absolutely the granting of franchises in perpetuity. Only seven members of the committee could be induced to vote for a favorable report. Nine votes are required to place a proposal before the convention with a recommendation for favorable action. Here is the compromise proposal:

Neither the Legislature, nor any municipal corporation shall grant any franchise in perpetuity. Franchises for fixed or for indeterminate periods may be granted on conditions that shall permit the grantor to resume control thereof upon terms to be embodied in the original grant. Upon such resumption of control of any franchise, compensation shall not be granted for the franchise but only for the actual cost, less depreciation of the physical property devoted to the operation of such franchise.

W. M. K. Olcott of New York was Chairman of the sub-committee which made the draft. He is a Republican. The other Republican member was Andrew E. Tuck of Monroe. Senator James A. Foley from Tammany Leader Murphy's district was the Democratic member of the sub-committee.

The original Low proposal has been before the convention since April 28. This proposal added a new section to Article 3 of the Constitution prohibiting State or municipal authorities from granting perpetual franchises and declaring that a franchise shall not be deemed to confer the right to include in the charge for service any return on the value of the franchise or grant itself, in excess of a fair return on the amount spent for construction and maintenance. The Low proposal provided for indeterminate franchises with the proviso that the franchise granting power should have the right to recapture on terms to be embodied in the original grant. It also provided for a revaluation of franchises at intervals of not less than 25 years.

At the request of the Citizens' Union, Mr. Low on June 10 presented another proposal covering the same subject in which it was provided that authorities granting franchises should have the right to terminate them at the end of any 25-year period and that this should be properties and equipment upon payment of the value, not exceeding cost.

Differ Over Conservation.

The Conservation Committee today virtually finished its work. Its report will be presented to the convention tomorrow. The majority report embodies a plan which was outlined in the Albany dispatches of THE NEW YORK TIMES last week. This provides for the conservation of the State's natural resources by an unpaid board composed of nine members, organized on the lines of the present Board of Regents with one member from each judicial district, but unlike the Regents who are elected by the Legislature in joint session the members of the Conservation Board would be appointed by the Governor and removable by him without the consent of the Senate.

It is understood that there will be three minority reports. One of these signed by ex-Commissioner James S. Whipple became public tonight. It finds fault with the plan proposed by the majority on the ground that central responsibility will be lacking with a board of nine unpaid members and a salaried commissioner with a departmental machine doing the actual work. The Whipple report also criticises the clause in the majority report prohibiting road construction in the forest preserve and the clause prohibiting the sale of dead and fallen timber.

Mr. Whipple contends that a tourist's highway should be built from Old Forge northward toward Saranac Lake in the heart of the Adirondacks and that the fallen timber removed for purposes of reforestation should be sold for firewood to persons living near the forest preserve.

Louis Marshall, Mr. Dow, and Ferris J. Meigs were appointed members of a sub-committee which is seeking to formulate a plan under which some six hundred squatters on State land in the Adirondacks, mostly woodsmen and guides, may retain possession of their present homes, which some of them have occupied since 1846. Most of these squatters are domiciled on sites varying from one to ten acres in area, in the Racquet and Tupper Lake regions. The plan which the sub-committee is considering would affect only settlers who held their present sites under titles of some description before the State obtained title to the lands in 1909 and have lived there continually since. The plan now under discussion would give the conservation board power to permit these settlers to retain their homes under nontransferable, revocable licenses issued for a fair compensation to the State and in no instance involving any site more than ten acres in area. The Conservation Commission has recommended this course because these squatters constitute the only permanent population in these districts and are useful when forest fires occur. All the wealthy persons who own expensive camp sites not on the State's land about the lakes in this tract depart with the approach of Winter.

Studying the Home Rule Problem.

The Cities Committee was still wrangling with the home rule problem at a late hour tonight. The latest plan under consideration contains these features: The Legislature shall provide for the organization of cities and prescribe a framework for their government. Cities on their own initiative, may, without submitting their action to the Legislature for approval, fix terms and salaries of all officials and employes who receive their pay from the municipal treasury. In 1916 voters in each city shall have submitted to them the question whether a new charter is wanted and if the question is answered in the affirmative a commission is to be elected to draft a charter. This charter is to be submitted to the voters of the city and if ratified is to be sent to the Legislature, which body may annul it within sixty days after Jan. 1. The Legislature by a two-thirds vote shall have power to enact laws not dealing with the terms and salaries of city officials and employes, including laws dealing with taxation and municipal bond issues.

The Industrial Relations Committee today reported favorably the A. E. Smith amendment, permitting the Legislature to enact a minimum wage law, and the Parsons amendment removing all restrictions on legislative enactment affecting the health, welfare and safety of workers.

Ex-Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater, Chairman of the Prison Committee today reported unfavorably a proposal wintich would permit the sale of handmade prison products in the open market.

Ex-Senator Brackett of Saratoga and Patrick W. Cullinan of Oswego, two of the Republican delegates at large, were defeated at the session today in an attempt to shunt into the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers the proposal reported by the Public Utilities Committee to make Public Service Commissioners Constitutional officers, continuing their present $15,000 salaries. Mr. Brackett said it was an outrage to pay such salaries to Public Service Commissioners. Thomas A. Kirby of Albion filed a minority report protesting against the salary rate.

On motion of Chairman Cullinan of the Committee on Suffrage the Steinbrink proposal for absentee registration tonight was recommitted to that committee. It was said that in all probability it will not be reported again.

President Elihu Root today vetoed the plan to amend Article III. of the Constitution to tighten the restrictions regarding New York City's representation in the Legislature. He also declared himself opposed to the other proposal, supported by ex-Senator Brackett and a group of up-State Republicans, providing for reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts by the convention. It is understood that both plans will be abandoned.

ASKS AID FOR DEFECTIVES.

Petition Wants a Special Board to Care for State's Feeble-Minded.

ALBANY, July 28.—nO behalf of seventy prominent social workers, physicians, educators, and authorities on juvenile delinquency, Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, today presented to the State Constitutional Convention a petition for an amendment to the Constitution which would permit the Legislature to establish a special Expert Board to deal with the feeble-minded.

The petition directs attention to the importance of providing institutional care or some form of guardianship in the community for the thousands of mentally defective persons who are now at large in the State. It says that a broad, constructive State policy for dealing with this subject can be formulated and carried out only by a special commission composed of those who have expert knowledge of the social, medical, and educational problems involved.

Among those whose names are attached to the petition are Katherine B. Davis, Maud B. Miller, Franklin B. Hoyt, and Arthur Woods, prominent in work with crime and delinquincy. Some of the social workers and philanthropists are Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Otto T. Brannard, and Stephen S. Wise. Physicians signing the petition who hold important positions in the treatment of mental diseases are William L. Russell, Allen McLane Hamilton, and August Hock. Others whose names are included are Dr. Hermann M. Briggs, Homer Folks, Dr. Ira S. Wise, and Dr. S. Josephine Baker.

Dr. Salmon presented to the Committee on Charities a review of what had been done for the feeble-minded by the State of New York during the last twenty years, contrasting it with the advances made in caring for the insane during the same period. He said that the rate of increase in the public provisions for the feeble-minded had actually been less in the five years just closed than in any other similar period since 1895, in spite of the general awakening during that time to the importance of mental deficiency as a cause of crime and dependence.

WOMEN WILL SEEK VOTES BY 'PHONE

Suffragists to Call Up All Prominent Men in the City Today and Urge Their Cause.

ORDEAL OVER IN A MINUTE

Mrs. Ogden Mills Will Try to Pledge Mayor—McAneny and Prendergast Must Go on Record.

New York suffragists will be at the telephone today between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., and every prominent man in the city is to be asked what he thinks of the Votes-for-Women demand. This is the Women's Telephone Day. Every good suffragist is expected to telephone to five persons, and the suffrage official will telephone to city officials.

The city has been so well told off that not many men will escape. It will not be a trying ordeal for the men. The women will simply greet their respective victims, perhaps salute them with "Votes for Women," and ask them if they are on the side of the women. If the answer is "yes," they will be asked to prophesy the outcome of the vote for suffrage in November. This will not take a minute.

An open wire will be kept all day at the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, and there will be another free wire at the Equal Franchise Society rooms, 8 East Thirty-seventh Street. Mrs. Ogden Mills will call up Mayor Mitchel, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw will interview Borough President Marks and Miss Mary Garrett Hay, head of the Woman Suffrage Party, will call up other city officials, including the Fire and Civil Service Commissioners. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse will telephone President of the Board of Aldermen McAneny, Comptroller Prendergast and District Attorney Perkins. Mrs. John Blair, Acting President of the Equal Franchise Society, will have a committee of distinguished women assisting her in calling up the lawyers and judges of the city. They will be the first to get into action, as they must set before the men of law get into court. Every class of men will be reached, and as far as possible by women who know something of their particular trade or profession.

During the day returns will be given out at the headquarters already mentioned, at the residence of Mrs. Whitehouse, 118 East Fifty-sixth Street, at the Empire State Campaign Committee headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue, and by Miss Katherine Leckie at 17 East Thirty-eighth Street.

The women are encouraged in their telephone work by a telegram from Governor James Withycombe of Oregon endorsing woman suffrage and recommending it to the voters of the East. The Governor says:

I take pleasure in indorsing the working of equal suffrage in Oregon. The women of our State have availed themselves of their privilege with enthusiasm and wisdom, and I am confident they are a strong factor for good government and progressive principles. Their example should encourage the voters of the East to grant their mothers, wives, and daughters the full right to which they are entitled in making taxpaying citizens, bearing the full burdens of the Commonwealth without all its privileges. The women of Oregon have done well with their franchise.

New York voters who by accident are omitted in the telephone poll of the city can have their opinions registered if they will send them in to any of the headquarters.

WHITMAN DISARMS ALIENS.

Orders Herkimer Sheriff to Seize Rifles of Foreigners.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 28.—Governor Whitman today directed Sheriff William H. Stitt of Herkimer to seize all firearms in that county which are retained in violation of law. George F. Bunce, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, today gave the Governor a letter from John J. Long, Chief of Police of Little Falls, in which he said that he had found in the quarters of semi-military organizations composed of Austrians, Slavs, and Italians twenty-nine rifles, and that he had reason to believe that members of these organizations in a number of instances had taken their rifles home after parading and retained them there. These foreigners work in the mills at Little Falls. It was intimated that a similar condition existed in the village of Herkimer. One of the reasons for the precaution taken by Chief of Police Long is that the Remington arms works at Ilion are only eleven miles distant.

There are two laws under which the Governor could order the men disarmed. One provides that only regularly constituted bodies of men, such as the militia, shall carry arms, and the other makes it a felony for any person not a resident of the United States to carry arms without a license.

NSW INCOME TAX RULES.

Revised Regulations for Payment by Agents of Trust Estates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Treasury Department today announced the following amendment to regulations for the collection of the income tax from estates in trust:

"Guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers, conservators, and all persons, corporations, or associations acting in any fiduciary capacity hereinafter referred to as fiduciary agents, who hold in trust an estate of another person or persons, shall be designated the 'source' for the purpose of collecting the income tax, and by filing notice with other debtors or withholding agents said fiduciary shall be exempt from having any income, due to them as such, withheld for any income tax by any other debtor or withholding agent.

"Other debtors or withholding agents upon receipt of such notice shall not withhold any part of such income from said fiduciary and will not in such case be held liable for normal tax of 1 per cent' due thereon. The form of notice to be filed with the debtor or withholding agent by fiduciary will be on Form 1015. Where such exemption is not claimed notice thereof on Form 1019 should be filed with the withholding agent: provided, that Form 1019 cannot be used when the income affected is payable by the fiduciary to a beneficiary who would not be liable under the statute for income tax, if such income were payable to such beneficiary directly.

"Fiduciaries shall, on or before March 1 of each year, make and render a return, in form prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the income coming into their custody or control and management from each trust estate when the annual interest of any beneficiary in the income of said trust estate subject to the normal tax is in excess of $3,000, and also when the undistributed income of the estate, (as an entity or beneficiary in and of itself for tax purposes,) consisting of income from dividends of corporations and other income, (or of dividends alone,) shall exceed $20,000. In such cases the estate shall be reported as a beneficiary for the undistributed income. Notice of failure to file a return as required shall be served upon the fiduciary. (See Article 18.)

"The entries on the first page of Form 1041, in column 3, headed 'Beneficiaries' interest in amount reported on line 5, whether distributed or not,' should not include their respective shares of income derived from dividends on the stock or from the net earnings of corporations, joint stock companies, &c., subject to like tax, or the income on which the normal tax has been deducted and withheld at the source by the debtor or prior withholding agent. These two items should be treated as deductions in determining the amount of income subject to the normal tax and for which the fiduciary as withholding agent is to account.

"The income of trust estates, as any other income, is subject to the income tax. When such income is received annually by a fiduciary of an estate the fiduciary will withhold the normal tax due and subject to withholding by him. Any part of the annual income of trust estates not distributed becomes an entity and, as such, is liable for the normal and additional tax, which must be paid by the fiduciary. When the beneficiary is not in case and the income of the estate is retained by the fiduciary, such income will be taxable to the estate as for an individual, and the fiduciary will pay the tax, both normal and additional.

"When the beneficiary receives a part only of the income to which he is entitled from the estate and the balance is retained by the fiduciary, the normal tax will be withheld on the income paid to the beneficiary and the amount of such income retained by the fiduciary will be treated as income taxable to the estate for the normal and additional tax, which tax will be paid by the fiduciary. When the gross net income not distributed and remaining in the hands of a fiduciary is less than $20,000 the estate will be listed as a beneficiary and only the normal income tax will be assessable, and such tax will be paid by the fiduciary.

"When the gross net income not distributed and remaining in the hands of a fiduciary exceeds $20,000, such income is subject to both the normal and additional tax, and the estate will be listed as a beneficiary and both the normal and additional tax will be paid by the fiduciary.

"In all cases where fiduciaries act for minors or other incompetents they are held, for the purpose of the income tax, to be acting as the agents of such minors or other incompetents and must pay all tax, (normal and additional,) chargeable on such income in their hands as though the persons for whom they act were acting for themselves.

"Treasury Decisions 1006 and 1943, and Articles 70, 71, 74, and 75 of Regulations 33, and all other regulations so far as inconsistent herewith are hereby suspended.

To Aid the Rumanians.

The Hollywood Lodge at Highmount, Ulster County, is giving a bridge party tonight, the proceeds of which are to go to the Rumanian Aid Society of New York. Mrs. Samuel Gropper of Brooklyn is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

BARONESS' ROMANCE ENDS IN DIVORCE SUIT

Former Helen Nicholson Seeks Her Freedom from Paul von Zglinitzki.

DUG IN MINE TO WIN BRIDE

Nobleman Followed Her to Father's Home in West—Met Through Runaway Accident.

The romance attending the courtship and marriage of Baron Paul von Eglinitzki to Helen Nicholson, daughter of Frank C. Nicholson, a mine owner and consulting engineer of Joplin, Mo., has ended in a suit for divorce begun here yesterday by the Baronesses. At the office of her attorneys, Noble, Estabrook & McHarg, it was said no particulars of the suit were known.

The Baron and his wife were married on June 1, 1907, in the home of her parents in Joplin. The Rev. Charles A. Weed, an Episcopal clergyman, officiating. Congratulatory messages were received from Kaiser Wilhelm and many of the German nobility. Among the wedding guests were Prince and Princess Auersperg, relatives of the Baron, Countess von Rittberg, wife of an official attached to the household of a German Prince; Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Charles A. Hopkins of Boston, and Norman J. Coleman, who was Secretary of Agriculture in the Cleveland administration. The honeymoon was spent abroad.

How the Baron and his wife met was told at the time of the wedding. Miss Nicholson was traveling in Belgium, and one night as she was going to her hotel from a theatre in Brussels her horses ran away. Lieutenant Guy de Reyntschen of the Belgian Guards galloped after them, heroically rescued Miss Nicholson, and escorted her to her hotel. The Lieutenant talked about the beautiful American girl, and aroused the curiosity of the Baron, who procured an introduction to her and followed her to Paris, where he wooed her.

Miss Nicholson said neither yes nor no, and with the question still unsettled she sailed for home. The Baron followed her and pressed his suit so ardently that he was referred to her father, Mr. Nicholson was in doubt. He asked the Baron what he did for a living, and said to him:

"You have got to show me that you are willing to work for her."

The Baron said he was willing and anxious, and Mr. Nicholson gave him a job in a mine at $1.75 a day and told him that if he stuck to the work for six months and did his share manfully, he might again raise the question of marrying Miss Nicholson. The Baron gladly accepted the terms and went to work in overalls, with shovel and pick. While the nobleman was digging and shoveling Mr. Nicholson began an investigation to learn whether the Baron was what he professed to be.

His inquiry disclosed that the Baron's ancestors could be traced back to the fourteenth century, and that during all the intervening time the family had been prominent in the history and legends of Hanover. The Baron was for six years in the German Army, two years in the Thirteenth Huzzars and four in the First Guard Field Artillery, of which the Kaiser was the Colonel. He quarreled with a fellow-officer and killed him in a duel. The Baron for a time was connected with the firm of Charles R. Flint & Co. He is now about 39 years old and his wife is twelve years his junior.

The Baroness is the only daughter of Mr. Nicholson. She has spent a good deal of her time traveling abroad. The Baron and his wife have one child, Katharine, who is about 6 years old. In 1910 the child and her grandmother, Mrs. Frances Nicholson, who had been visiting the Baron's family in Sweden, arrived here and were detained by Government officials until Mrs. Nicholson could explain the possession of little Katharine. She had to notify her daughter and so destroyed her hope of being able to surprise her family by an unexpected appearance.

The Baron lived for a time at 60 West Fifty-eighth Street and later had an apartment in West 103d Street.

State Banks Gain in Deposits.

ALBANY, July 28.—A gain of $26,866,385 in the total deposits of 201 banks of deposits and discount in New York State, was shown in the report for the period from March 19 to June 23 last issued today by Superintendent Richards. The total of the deposits of the banks was $605,977,618 on June 23 while their resources were $702,518,977,618 on June 23 while their resources were $702,518,475. In the same period trust companies deposits increased $141,000,000 to $1,696,738,159.

HATTERS EXPECT HELP.

Danbury Workers Tell Marshals the Union Will Save Their Homes.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., July 28.—Expecting to meet with sharp words, caustic comment, vituperation, and violence and perhaps physical injury, United States Marshal Chester C. Middlebrook and Deputy United States Marshal Timothy E. Hawley of Hartford began service today of the notices of foreclosure on the property of the 186 union hatters who are defendants in the Loewe case in this city.

The Marshals experienced the biggest surprise in their careers. Not a defendant assailed them in word or act. Wives of defendants, whose homes are to be foreclosed, and may lose them, met the officers with smiles when they explained their errand and in many cases took the notices of foreclosure of their homes with little more concern than if they had been handbills tossed into their door yards. The Marshals notified fifty-three defendants today that after Sept. 4 their homes would be seized on foreclosure process to satisfy the judgment for $252,000 obtained against the Hatters' Union by D. E. Loewe & Co.

The Marshals sought an explanation on the part of the Loewe defendants of their courtesy toward the officers.

"Why should we worry?" said the wife of one of the defendants. "We're not afraid that we will lose our homes. The Hatters' Union is raising a fund to save them, and if that is not enough the other unions in the country will be called upon to contribute to the fund. There will be time enough to worry when we find our goods being put on the street, but that will never happen."

The officials of the Hatters' Union also took the service of notice of foreclosure placidly. One of the officials said:

"There is no cause to be alarmed. The defendants will not be dispossessed. The unions of this country will come to the aid of the hatters before the homes are seized, and, in fact, such a plan has been arranged for a long time."

COST OF RADIUM REDUCED.

Bureau of Mines Produces Gram for $36,050—Market Price $116,000.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Production of radium from Colorado carnotite ores by the Bureau of Mines, in connection with the National Radium Institute, is now on a successful manufacturing basis, Secretary Lane announced today, adding that the costs of production had been greatly decreased as compared with other processes.

The Secretary said the cost of one gram of radium produced during March, April, and May last was $36,050. Radium has been selling at from $112,000 to $116,000 a gram.

"The public, however," said Mr. Lane, "should not infer that this low cost of production necessarily means an immediate drop in the selling price of radium. The Colorado and Utah fields, which are much richer in radium-bearing ores than any other known, will supply ore for a few years only. The demand for radium will increase rapidly, for the two or three surgeons who have a sufficient amount are obtaining results in the cure of cancer that are increasingly encouraging. It does seem to me that it behooves the Government to make some arrangement whereby these deposits may be conserved in the truest sense for our people by extracting the radium and putting it to work for the eradication of cancer in the national hospitals."

Rob Scarecrows to Escape.

By disrobing two scarecrows in nearby cornfields Edward Angle and Nathan Groffman, 14 years old, attempted to escape yesterday from the New York Parental School near Flushing, L. I. After they had provided themselves with garments from the scarecrows they tore their sheets into ropes and slid down a ladder. Their absence was discovered shortly before daylight and James Woods, dormitory master, and two assistants started in pursuit. About 10 o'clock in the morning the boys were found in a coal shed on the shore of Flushing Creek and taken back to the institution.

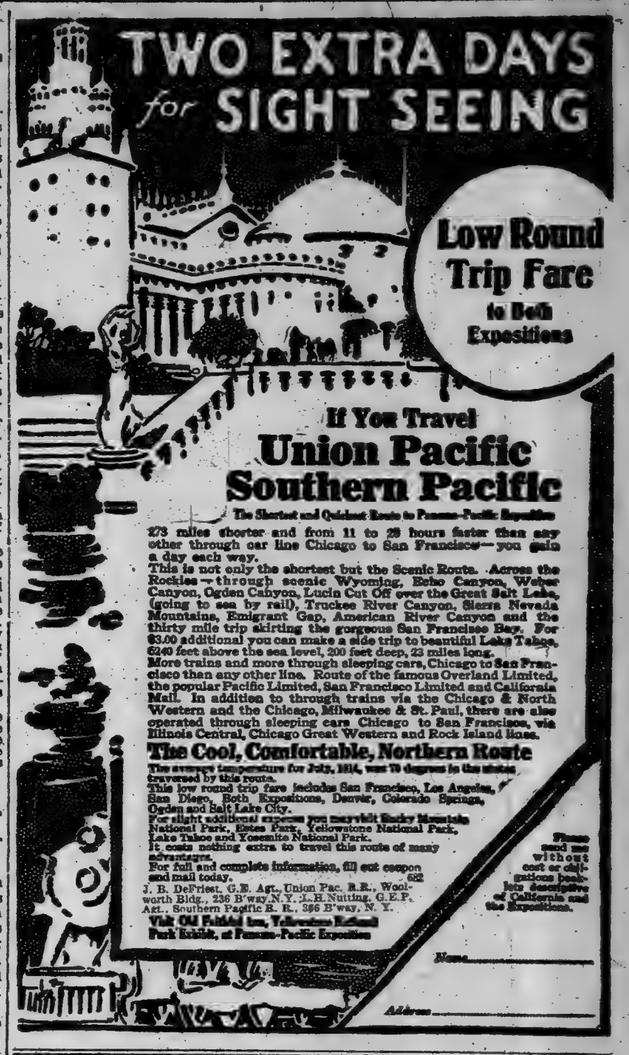

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Have known the best of cheer,
For one and all have learned to call
For Liebmann's Rheingold Beer.

Rheingold Beer

Telephone your dealer for a case of Rheingold Beer. It tastes better than any other beverage.

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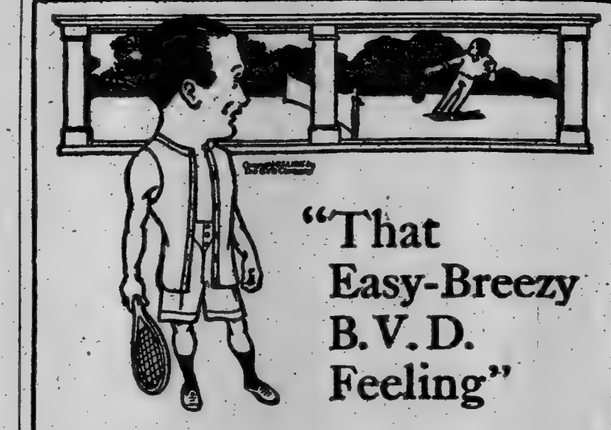

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On a hot day, "that easy-breezy B.V.D. feeling" takes your mind *off the heat.* Every motion you make in Loose Fitting B.V.D. lets cooling air at your body.

Firmly insist upon seeing the B.V.D. Red Woven Label, and firmly refuse to take any Athletic Underwear without it. Then you'll get properly cut, correctly made, long-service underwear—the most for your money.

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B.V.D. Closed Crotch Union Suits (Pat. U. S. A. 4-30-07—3-15-14) $1.00 and upward the Suit.

MADE FOR THE B.V.D BEST RETAIL TRADE

B.V.D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c each, upward the Garment.

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In these days of strenuous price cutting competition among automobile makers it is natural that many resort to a less expensive top material than

Genuine Pantasote

Therefore all the more credit is due to the manufacturers who *are using* Pantasote Tops, *in spite of* the expense, because of the superior *service* it gives the purchasers of their cars. It is certainly good evidence of the desire to give full value.

When cars of the character of Pierce-Arrow, Locomobile, Marmon, Hudson, Chalmers, etc., are equipping with genuine Pantasote Tops, there can't be any question of its superiority—in the matter of perfect shelter, perfect appearance, greatest resistance to weather, age, and wear.

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POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

COLUMBIA'S OLD YEW ALIVE, EXPERT SAYS

Once Mourned as Dead, Tree Doctor Declares That It Still Breathes.

SAVED BY CARBON DIOXIDE

George Quarrie Blames Attendants for Not Properly Nursing the Historic Relic.

The mystery that has surrounded the exact status of Columbia University's twin yew trees was deepened yesterday by the declaration of George Quarrie, the expert, who was called in to apply his carbon dioxide treatment to the century-old relics, that both trees "are a long way from dead." Mr. Quarrie in a report to John B. Pine, one of Columbia's Trustees, complains that the publication in THE TIMES of June 7 last of the east yew's "obituary" was premature, not to say unjust to him and the tree.

Inasmuch as every one at the university has for years taken a more than friendly interest in the two old timers, and has watched with growing alarm the signs of their failing health—particularly in the one to the east of the Low Library—Mr. Quarrie's announcement was reassuring. To be sure, the east yew still wore its russet midwinter clothes, and the shadow that its gnarled old limbs cast in the fading afternoon sun suggested unseasonable thoughts about the melancholy days and death, but even the most confirmed pessimist on the campus stood ready to suspend judgment and declared himself strictly neutral until it was officially confirmed that the east yew had—or had not—breathed its last.

As matters now stand, there is one faction who holds with Mr. Quarrie that the tree still lives, and another that is somewhat inclined to doubt it. The third and largest class is composed of neutrals.

How the university spent thousands of dollars and did everything in its power to coax along the life of the venerable yews has been told before. The story was given before the obituary that Mr. Quarrie calls premature appeared. One remedy after another was tried, but with little or no success. Then came Mr. Quarrie with his gas treatment, and as a last resort his method of applying first gid was tried.

According to the report submitted to Mr. Pine, Mr. Quarrie objects, first, to the conclusion that it was his treatment that killed the east yew, and, second, to the conclusion that the east yew has been killed at all.

"In the first place," says the report, "what doubtless did damage to the east tree and might really have killed it was the unaccountable neglect of the Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings or of his men—it is not for me to say which—to carry out my directions, given in the Fall of last year, to have the tree roots thoroughly protected against Winter frosts."

Mr. Quarrie goes on to say that Superintendent Henry Lee Norris as good as told him the job was hopeless when he took it. Regarding his own diagnosis of the trees, Mr. Quarrie says:

"The roots I found were covered with too great a depth of soil, even some of the branches being practically buried. The surfaces also suggesting examination of the subsoil. I had the men dig between the roots to a depth of four and one-half feet. Roots varying from one to four inches in diameter were found, dead and rotted to the consistency of soft pulp, completely soaked in water like saturated sponges. Squeezed in the hand they seemed to hold almost their own volume of water."

Mr. Quarrie reports that a month after his gas was first administered, "others besides myself noticed and commented upon a decided freshening up of the old tree, from its showing a multitude of fresh green shoots of foliage, as if it were the Spring of the year." He says everything was progressing well until Nov. 1 last, when he ordered the roots covered for the Winter. The order, according to Mr. Quarrie, was not carried out. He says the roots were left uncovered until Jan. 4, when, after the harm had been done and the frost had settled, the university gardeners did as he told them.

And that wasn't the worst of it, according to Mr. Quarrie. In the Spring he gave instructions to have the Winter covering removed, and these instructions were ignored. He says he went to Superintendent Norris and complained, and got a promise of action, and still nothing happened. Then he says he wrote, but this seemed to have no effect. It was not until May 3, when he "mildly insisted" that his directions be obeyed, that the roots got a chance for their lives.

"Let the blame rest on whose shoulders it may," remarks the soil-vitalizing expert.

Mr. Quarrie is of the opinion that the east yew "was dealt a deadly blow by exposure to frost of its roots," but he is pleased to report that despite appearances the tree is not dead yet.

"Both the east yew and the west one are a long way from dead," he concludes. "Under the circumstances the eastern yew is really doing wonderfully well; yet it is very far from being as vigorous, as it would have been if my directions had been attended to, as I was promised they should be."

In the face of the report, few in authority at Columbia yesterday appeared willing to express an opinion. The general impression seemed to be that Mr. Quarrie had the last word in the matter, and that it was now squarely up to the east yew to stop giving passersby the blues.

AMERICAN CRUISER SAFE.

But One of Our Colliers Was Stranded in Typhoon at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, July 28.—The force of the great typhoon which sprang up along the Chinese coast on Monday night, appears to have centred in Hang-Chow Bay, to the south of Shanghai.

Communication between Shanghai and Hang-Chow has been severed. The toll of lives, it is believed, will be heavy, and considerable damage is known to have been done to native craft.

The United States cruisers Saratoga and Cincinnati were in the thick of the storm, and while at first some fear was felt for the Cincinnati, the anchors of both warships held fast.

The United States collier No. 1, nearing completion at Shanghai, dragged her anchors across the river, and stranded on the opposite bank.

Fifty large junks were sunk during the storm in the Woo-Sung River, ten miles north of Shanghai, impeding navigation.

Flying Fish Champion Caught.

When the Merritt-Chapman tug Relief arrived at Stapleton yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, Captain Foster told the Immigration officer that he had a stowaway on board whom he wanted to send to Ellis Island. The stowaway was Peter Pilkins, a negro, who professed to be the champion flying fish catcher of Kingston, and said he had stowed away in order to see Broadway. Previously to finding Peter, Captain Foster had been compelled to return 193 miles to Kingston to land three Chinese who were discovered in the coal bunkers.

$3.77 a Share for Amalgamated.

The cash payment to be made to holders of Amalgamated Copper Company stock in the process of dissolving the $150,000,000 concern will be $3.77 a share. Two months ago it was stated the disbursement would be about $2. The increase was made possible because of recent improvement in the market for metals. Besides cash each owner of stock will receive a share of Anaconda Copper stock for each share of Amalgamated owned.

VICTORY FOR EVENING POST.

City Loses Suit to Recover $16,920 for Election Advertising.

The suit begun against The New York Evening Post by the city on Oct. 10, 1912, by direction of Mayor Gaynor, to recover money paid the newspaper for election advertising, was ended yesterday, when ex-Justice Leventritt, acting as referee, handed down a decision favorable to The Post. The contention of the original complaint was that The Evening Post had fraudulently issued a Sunday edition on Oct. 16, 1910, carrying one insertion of election notices that were specified by law to be printed on that day, on which The Post does not regularly appear. The original suit was for the return of the entire $16,920 for the nine insertions of the election notice.

In Mayor Mitchel's administration the complaint of the city was altered so that the question of the newspaper's bad faith was omitted. It is said the Mitchel administration was disposed to let the suit drop, but that The Post insisted it should be continued so as to clear itself of Mayor Gaynor's imputations. Ex-Justice Leventritt was then appointed referee.

The referee's decision finds for The Post, except that it says $1,880 should be returned to the city, because one insertion of the notice was made on Saturday, Oct. 8, 1910, instead of the following day. This change was made with the knowledge and consent of the Board of Elections, but the referee says that board did not have the legal power to order the change.

HEALTH IN CITY IMPROVING.

Manhattan Relatively Pays Least of Boroughs for Department.

New York City is becoming a healthier place in which to live, according to the figures contained in the report sent to Controller Prendergast yesterday by E. B. McIntyre, Supervising Statistician and Examiner of the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics of the Department of Finance.

The annual death rate, the report shows, has decreased from 20.46 a thousand in 1898 to 13.40 a thousand in 1914, despite the fact that the city's population has increased 30.66 per cent. from 1905 to 1915. The report is practically a history of the Health Department since it was established in 1870.

Mr. McIntyre shows that the relative cost of conducting the different branches of the department is much larger in the other boroughs than in Manhattan. He gives the costs for 100 population as follows:

General Administration, Executive—Manhattan, 64 cents; Brooklyn, 53 cents; Bronx, $1.13; Queens, $1.84; Richmond, $3.50.

Keeping of Records, Searching and Transcribing Records—Brooklyn, 72 cents; Manhattan, 84 cents; Bronx, 95 cents; Queens, $1.01; Richmond, $3.06.

Child Hygiene, Administration—Manhattan, 32 cents; Brooklyn, 29 cents; Bronx, 52 cents; Queens, 79 cents; Richmond, $2.18.

Issuance of Employment Certificates—Richmond, nothing; Manhattan, 23 cents; Queens, 27 cents; Brooklyn, 34 cents; Bronx, 51 cents.

Infants' Milk Stations—Queens, 39 cents; Bronx, 97 cents; Richmond, $1.50; Manhattan, $2.61; Brooklyn, $3.01.

Infectious Diseases, Medical Inspection—Manhattan, 42 cents; Brooklyn, $3.77; Queens, $3.83; Bronx, $3.92; Richmond, $8.61.

Inspection Service, Administration—Brooklyn, 88 cents; Manhattan, $1.09; Bronx, $1.65; Queens, $4.93; Richmond, $12.11.

General Sanitary Inspection—Brooklyn, $2.65; Bronx, $2.69; Manhattan, $3; Queens, $3.16; Richmond, $13.68.

The total "overhead" expenses for 1914 were $327,164.45, or 28.7 per cent. of the total cost of maintaining the department, which seemed very high, Mr. McIntyre reported.

BULL MOOSE TO MEET.

County Chairmen Will Decide Whether to Stand Pat or Quit.

Walter A. Johnson of Westchester, State Chairman of the Progressive Party, will issue a call today for a meeting of all County Chairmen early in August. The purpose of the meeting will be to determine whether the members are to remain Progressives or return to the Republican Party. Many Progressives are strongly in favor of leaving the party and enrolling as Republicans.

At the meeting last Monday at National Headquarters, in the Forty-second Street Building, George W. Perkins, William Hamlin Childs, and other leading Progressives were kept busy keeping Theodore Douglas Robinson, William Hamlin, Jr., and others from announcing their resignation from the Progressive Party. That meeting ended with a unanimous vote that the members keep the party intact for the present.

DEPOSIT LIES IDLE 51 YEARS

Heirs Seek Money Left by Man Lost in Civil War.

Michael Kelly was a private in Company E of the Eighty-eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers on May 17, 1864, when he made a deposit with the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, which now has increased to $1,937. He was wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, and was not heard from afterward, according to records of the War Department.

Michael T. Kelly, a brother, and John J. Kelly, a nephew, applied yesterday to Surrogate Cohalan, who granted the request, to have a lawyer, N. H. Tunnicliff, of 26 Liberty Street, appointed administrator of the soldier's estate. Kelly was unmarried. The applicants live in Hingham, Mass.

Insist on Upkeep Fund.

The Public Service Commission yesterday denied the application of the New York Railways Company for a modification of the commission's order of Dec. 10, 1912, which directed the company to set aside for depreciation each month an amount equal to 20 per cent. of its gross operating revenue. This makes the amount set aside by the company $1,623,867. The company contends that this is more than sufficient to provide for all depreciations of the properties.

Requiem Mass for Rossa in Dublin.

DUBLIN, July 28.—High requiem mass, attended by a large congregation, was celebrated in the Catholic Cathedral here today over the body of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish patriot, who died on Staten Island, N. Y., June 29. After the mass the body was removed to the City Hall to lie in state preliminary to burial in Patriots' Corner in the Dublin suburb, Glasnevin. Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa and her daughter Eileen were among the mourners at the cathedral.

CITY BREVITIES.

James H. Waters, President of Local Union 108, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, said yesterday that a national federation of all Post Office employes was being planned.

Commissioner of Health Goldwater announced yesterday that the anti-alcohol campaign recently undertaken by the Health Department has received the indorsement of the American Nurses' Association.

The Citizens' Day Committee expects that 7,500 new citizens will participate in a celebration on Oct. 12, Columbus Day, and Oct. 13 in the stadium of the College of the City of New York. Adolph Lewisohn is Chairman of the Finance Committee, which intends to raise $10,000.

United States District Attorney Marshall began a Federal suit yesterday against William Barrett, as President of the Adams Express Company, for duties aggregating $2,-866.45, said to be due on a case of artificial teeth, a box of pearls, and some engine packing.

Joseph Bonneriaso, 9 years old, of 223 East 107th Street, was playing with his brother Thomas, 4, on the roof at 225 East 107th Street, yesterday, when he fell from the top of the five-story building to a cement court to his death.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gecker, who own a dental establishment at 115 Eldridge Street, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton yesterday on a charge of using cocaine, heroin and other drugs in their dental work without a license. Gecker was held in $500 bail and his wife in $1,000.

B. R. T. PAYS NOTHING FOR USE OF BRIDGES

Commissioner Kracke Says It Owes the City $600,000 for Ten Years' Occupancy.

HASN'T PAID SINCE 1905

Thompson Committee Will Ask Mayor Mitchel About Ferry Fares on Freight to Staten Island.

Bridge Commissioner Kracke appeared before the Thompson Legislative Committee at the Bar Association yesterday. He said the city had received nothing since 1905 in rentals for the bridges to Brooklyn used by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The B. R. T. at present utilizes the Brooklyn Bridge, the Manhattan Bridge and the Williamsburg Bridge, and will later use the Queensboro Bridge. The toll which the company has failed to pay, it was said, was accumulated in the last ten years, five cents being the charge for every trolley car and ten cents for every elevated train that passes over the bridges.

Commissioner Kracke estimated that in its failure to pay the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company owed the city about $600,000. He said $600,000 a year is the amount the B. R. T. is supposed to pay for its use of the streets of Brooklyn, and that in view of that tax the railroad failed to pay for its use of the bridges.

The Bridge Commissioner said that the B. R. T. offset its payment of bridge tolls by paying for the thoroughfares. He said the company had a right to rebate on the tolls imposed for street uses.

The Commissioner said the city was obliged to pay $50,000 a year for employes to regulate the trains across the bridges.

Asked as to the amount of the city's returns from its own three-cent bridge service the Commissioner did not know the exact amount. He said it would be in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The committee in the morning heard John D. Donnelly, one of the Trustees of Mamaroneck, and William Herbert Smith of Larchmont, and Louis Harding, also of Mamaroneck, who said that, in their opinion, the Public Service Commission should take over the control of water supply companies. They said this would bring about lower prices and a more adequate and general distribution.

Mayor Mitchel will be invited to appear before the committee as Chairman of the Sinking Fund of the Board of Estimate. Senator Thompson said he would be questioned in regard to the difference in freight rates between the Battery and South Brooklyn and the Battery and Staten Island. Witnesses have already testified before the committee that discrimination has been shown against Staten Island. The ferry service is controlled by the Sinking Fund.

MOVIES IN SCHOOL BUDGET.

Board Still Fights Reinstatement of a Mother Teacher.

The Board of Education at its meeting yesterday adopted the recommendation of its By-Laws Committee requesting the Corporation Counsel to seek a reargument and reconsideration by the State Commissioner of Education of the decision of the Deputy Commissioner of Education ordering the Board of Education to reinstate Mrs. Caroline W. Griswold, a mother teacher who was dismissed from the school service on Jan. 11, 1914, for "gross misconduct."

It was decided to approve the request of the Board of Superintendents that $7,500 be inserted in the departmental estimate for 1916 for the purchase of moving picture machines and for an exchange service.

It was also determined to insert $7,500 in the same estimate for the proper supervision, direction, establishment, and regulation of the work of classes for curing speed defects.

Nine classes for anaemic children will be established and equipped in P. S. 20, 22, 64, 75, 83, 91, and 177, and girls' schools 188 and 144. All of these schools are in Manhattan.

The Committee on Special Schools reported that it was not advisable at this time to suggest a change in the compulsory education law in order to bring children in ungraded classes within the scope of that law.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28.—Thirty-one corporations were chartered today. Their aggregate capital stocks were $821,000 and they included:

Newman & Carey Subway Construction Co., Brooklyn, contracting, railway, road builders, mining, shipbuilding, glaziers, $100,000; W. and H. Newman, J. L. Carey, 317 Rugby Road, Brooklyn.

Estate of George M. Eddy, Inc., Brooklyn, real estate agency, brokerage, construction, $100,000; J. Lynn, G. E. and J. G. Eddy, 394 East 18th St., Brooklyn.

Gerhard & Key, transfer, deliver stone, freight, baggage, $100,000; B. J. M. Bullowa, T. E. Reeve, F. C. Walter, 24 State St.

Hammock Carrier Corpn., Syracuse, containers for shipment of articles by parcel post, $200,000; R. B. Ostrander, J. G. Smith, C. Stevens, Syracuse.

Castle Featherbone Co., featherbone, stiffening, $50,000; R. M. Hodes, F. Weisbaum, E. Greenstein, 1,486 Tyse Av., Bronx.

The Barry MacDonald Film Co., Mount Vernon, theatrical motion pictures, $50,000; A. J. McCarten, L. B. Vanderhoop, A. L. McDonald, Lincoln, Neb.

C. G. G. Corpn., trading business, $30,000; C. Rush, T. J. Whalen, P. V. Lawrence, 10 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn.

Home Realty Co., Dunkirk, realty, construction, $20,000; G. W. Woodin, R. F. Cuttman, E. D. Warner, 80 West 40th St., Dunkirk.

Wilner & Co., jobbing, silks, velvets, chiffons, $30,000; J. J. Wilner, G. Igstaeder, S. M. Lever, 334 4th Av.

Queensboro Remnant Store, Queens, remnants, notions, dress goods, waists, $15,000; M. and B. Rosenthal, L. H. Zinox, 26 East Jackson Av., Corona.

Wonder Worker Toy Co., Lockport, novelties, $10,000; W. E. Thayer, C. R. Hammond, L. O. Robinson, 240 Pine St., Lockport.

The Business Enterprises Corpn., realty, $5,000; S. Lexirad, A. Margulies, J. Kahane, 612 East 11th St.

Albert Oliver & Son, building materials, $25,000; H. C. Hunter, H. G. and A. Oliver, 161 Park Av.

L. and D. Waist Co., ladies' apparel, $15,000; F. and C. Wadro, H. J. Dentz, 33 West 34th St.

The McDonald Building Co., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $10,000; J. J. Kelly, R. C. and C. E. McDonald, 161 68th St., B'klyn.

Mehserle Garage, Rochester, $10,000; F. Gessner, K. and H. Mehserle, Rochester.

The Perfect Shirt Co., manufactured textile fabrics, $10,000; K. Propper, H. M. Baum, K. Debany, 118 Pacific St., B'klyn.

Timmerman Coal and Ice Co., Richmond, coal, ice, provisions, merchandise, realty, $10,000; W. E. Jung, L. and C. A. Timmerman, Westerleigh, S. I.

Fire Prevention Specialties Co., fire protection, equipment, plumbers' brass specialties, $5,000; C. F. Mulgrew, Jr., Inwood, J. Whalen, W. R. Gough, 5 Cortland St.

Sterling Waist and Dress Co., ladies' garments, $5,000; E. Ginsburg, L. M. Picker, A. Levine, 158 West 141st St.

Richmond Esplanade Club, boating, yachting, fishing clubs, gymnasiums, $6,000; W. Martin, T. Davison, A. F. Gerken, Hoboken, N. J.

New Jersey Charters

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 28.—The following incorporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State today:

Manufacturers Sales Co., Somerville, to manufacture stoves, furniture, &c., $10,000; Michael Baum, Irving Baum of Somerville and Julius London of Chicago.

Newark Gas Engine and Manufacturing Co., Newark, to manufacture engines, &c., $100,000; Conrad Hoerl, Burnet McPeak, Wm. F. McPeak, all of Newark.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 28.—Charters filed here: American Co-operative Dyes & Chemical Co., $2,000,000, to carry on the business of chemists and manufacturers of all kinds of dyes and pharmaceutical supplies. Local Philadelphia parties, F. R. Hansell, George H. B. Martin, S. C. Seymour.

National Drama Corp., New York, $750,000. To deal in motion picture films. P. D. Gold, Jr., New York, and Charles F. Catlin, and Walter F. Barnum of Brooklyn.

Roberts Chemical Co., New York, $100,000. To produce coal and coke, and their products. John T. Claney, New York; Jno. T. Kreeger, Astoria, L. I.; A. H. Bowman, Evanstown, Ill.

LOUIS POGGI SURRENDERS.

Gangster Who Jumped Bail in 1912 to Get Lighter Sentence.

Louis Poggi, who disappeared from the Criminal Court Building, where he was on trial for a violation of the Sullivan law, in April, 1912, at the luncheon hour, was arrested yesterday in Times Square by Detective Russo of the District Attorney's office. Judge Rosalsky, in General Sessions, committed him to the Tombs without bail to await trial.

Poggi's arrest followed a gang fight in Baxter Street. A revolver was found in his pocket, and he was indicted as a second offender. When the case was called he failed to appear, and his $4,000 bail bond was forfeited. Two days later he appeared, asserting that he did not know his case was to be called.

The trial began the next day, and at luncheon time Poggi was paroled in the custody of his lawyer, Robert M. Moore. When the afternoon session began Poggi was not there, and he was not heard from until yesterday, when the District Attorney's office was told that he would surrender if he would be allowed to plead guilty as a first offender, which would carry with it a lighter sentence.

Poggi said following his arrest that, when his trial was on, a crusade against gangsters was in progress, and he believed he would get a heavy sentence if his case went to trial then. He had been all over the country, he said, since his disappearance.

INQUEST ON COASTER VICTIM

Coroner Calls "Rough Riders" Railway a Flimsy Affair.

Coroner Ernest Wagner yesterday held an autopsy on the body of James F. McDonald, Jr., one of the victims of the accident at the Coney Island "Rough Riders" Tuesday night, when three persons were killed and three injured by a car jumping the track. McDonald, who was the driver, died of a fractured skull, according to the Coroner, who said that he had been in excellent health. After looking over the scene Coroner Wagner said:

"It is an extraordinary flimsy affair, made of thin iron pipes, and fastened with small nails and screws."

The bodies of McDonald, Miss Ruth Cuddy, and Mrs. Anna Hartman, the three persons killed, were taken to their homes yesterday. Thomas Ward, manager of the place, who was arrested, was held by Magistrate Nash in the Coney Island Court in $5,000 bail for further examination on Friday.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. J. F. Loonam, 45, to C. D., duty in Bur. of Stat., 30 days, 8 A. M., July 28; Sergt. D. Lehane, Bridge Prect., to B. B. H., Squad, duty in Bur. of Inf., 4 P. M., July 31, to 8 A. M., Aug. 30; Act. Det. Sergts. 2d gr. J. J. Shuell and T. F. Coffey, D. B., to C. D., duty in Bur. of Stat., 30 days, 8 A. M. July 28; Patrol. J. Horn, 7, and J. Hellriegel, 154, to B. B. H., Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., July 31; P. E. Burns, 40, to D. B., 8 30 days, 6 P. M., July 31; J. McKee, 48, to D. B., duty in District Attorney's office, N. Y. Co., 2 days, 2 P. M., July 27; J. F. V. Patton, 65, to C. D., duty in Bur. Stat., 30 days, 8 A. M., July 28; M. F. Brunsden, 68, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., July 27; W. E. Wells, 81, to D. B., duty in District Attorney's office, Richmond Co., 14 days, 9 A. M., July 26; J. S. Darling, 182, to Motor Squad, 30 days, 6 P. M., July 28; J. E. Beasley and W. W. Ruege, 138, to 11 I. D., 4 P. M., July 31, to 8 A. M., Aug. 3; L. B. Pastorini, 150, to 10 I. D., 30 days, 4 P. M., July 29; H. J. McCloy, 140, to B. B. H., Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., July 30; J. Powers, 165, to 11 I. D., 14 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 3; J. E. Thier, 167, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., July 27; M. Kearns, 168, to C. D., 30 days, 2:40 P. M., July 27; F. T. McGann, 169; S. E. Thompson, 171, and J. E. Cassidy, 174, to 15 I. D., 4 P. M., July 31, to 8 A. M., Aug. 3; G. C. Schlessinger and J. J. Crowley, 170, to 15 I. D., day, 2 P. M., Aug. 4, to 12 I. D. from precincts indicated, 4 P. M., July 31, to 8 A. M., Aug. 3; T. M. Webster, 279; T. L. Connors, 281; H. H. Marks, 283; F. Schappert, 283; H. Winters, 285; T. V. Duffy, 287.

Leaves of absence, (without pay.) Sergt. C. Heffernan, 65, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 28. Patrol.: A. R. Petit, 5, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 31; E. King, 5, 2 days, 4 P. M., July 29; J. Heenan, 35, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 28; A. H. Ranft, 154, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. July 31; P. J. Carey, 158, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 31; E. Winter, 172, 1 day, noon, July 31; J. J. Cantwell, 178, 8 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 4; M. J. Murphy, 235, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 25.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. H. Cahill, 5, 2:50 A. M., July 12, to 12 P. M., July 21; T. J. Leehane, C. O., 9:40 A. M., July 22, to noon, July 26.

Fine Imposed: Patrol. C. E. Heinecke, 15, (failed to prevent burglary,) 2 days; W. C. Rosendale, 22, (struck woman with baton,) 2 days; I. P. O'Brien, 156, (absent from post, standing in saloon,) day; C. W. Thon 161, (improper patrol,) 2 days; L. B. A. Payez, 165, (absent without leave,) 1 day; D. W. Callahan, 169, (charge preferred while attached to 12,) (while off duty, struck a man; made false arrests,) 4 days; J. J. McGowan, 172, (absent without leave,) 1 day.

Reprimanded: Patrol. M. Johnston, 16, (used improper language to woman;) S. M. Dunphy, 26, (failed to prevent burglary;) J. Marrinan, 143, (improper patrol, sitting on box;) J. Quinn, 150, (absent from post;) J. E. Cook, 153, (same;) G. W. Vandewater, 153, (same;) F. B. Voss, 153, (same;) T. Masterson, 154, (same;) D. M. Prendergast, 171, (loitering, in conversation with soldier;) F. E. Neylon, 172, (absent from post.)

Charges dismissed: Sergt. J. Herzing, 156, (charge preferred while attached to 167,) (absent from patrol, in theatre;) Patrol. C. Riedel, 154, (absent from post.)

Revocation: So much of Paragraph 3, S. O. 162, c s., as grants Patrol. W. H. Thompson, 167, 1 day's leave of absence without pay from 8 A. M., July 18.

Fire Department.

Advancements in grade, to take effect at 8 A. M. on the dates specified: 4th to 3d gr., Aug. 1—E. Boettger, Eng. 40; J. Shleids, Eng. 6; F. O. Wolffert, Eng. 19; F. J. Murray, Eng. 60; O. Huth, Eng. 73; H. G. K. Otten, Eng. 234; T. F. Murphy, No. 2, Eng. 207; M. J. Glesson, H. & L., 1; J. F. Williams, H. & L. 15; W. J. Fischer, H. & L. 120; 4th to 3d gr., Aug. 4—S. C. H. Thurber, Eng. 1; P. J. Connolly, Jr., Eng. 23; J. D. Zanone, Eng. 30; E. J. O'Brien, Eng. 34; G. Garrison, Eng. 38; J. J. O'Brien, Eng. 41; A. Maloney, Eng. 47; C. Amato, Eng. 72; T. W. O'Neil, Eng. 84; G. C. McCready, Eng. 212; J. J. Walsh, No. 4, Eng. 227; H. Rohrbach, Eng. 235; T. F. Meagher, H. & L. 8; P. L. Gunn, H. & L. 21; C. A. Hampe, H. & L. 48; M. Brown, H. & L. 109; 2d to 1st gr., Aug. 6—J. L. O'Toole, Eng. 55; 4th to 3d gr., Aug. 6—F. H. Ehlers, Eng. 233; 3d to 2d gr., Aug. 1—M. F. Powers, Eng. 238; 3d to 2d gr., Aug. 4—J. Hennessy, Eng. 4; J. Hayes, Eng. 10; J. Hanley, Eng. 29; A. F. Godeman, Eng. 53; J. I. Riley, H. & L. 34; 3d to 2d gr., Aug. 21—E. A. Faulhaber, H. & L. 14; 4th to 3d gr., Aug. 23—W. V. Quigley, Eng. 203; 3d to 2d gr., Aug. 26—L. F. Kiefer, Jr., Eng. 161.

Special leaves of absence without pay: Fire. 1st gr. M. Boyle, Eng. 34, 84 hours, 8 A. M., July 30; Fire. 2d gr. J. A. Johnson, No. 2, H. & L. 9, 84 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 4; Fire. 1st gr. W. C. Boyce, Eng. 239, 12 hours, 8 P. M. July 29; Lieut. R. H. Rau, H. & L. 2, 24 hours, 8 P. M. July 30. Fire. 1st gr. D. McBride, H. & L. 27, 12 hours, 8 A. M. July 29.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Another examination has been ordered for pathologist-bacteriologist. Only two names appeared on the list for this position, which was established recently. The salary is $1,320 with maintenance, or $1,500 without maintenance.

An examination for milk inspector for service in the country will be ordered soon. The last test for this position was held in March, 1913, and a list was promulgated on June 23 of that year with 158 names. The salary is $1,200.

United States.

The commission announces a competitive examination at the New York Custom House for advanced apprentice draftsman, for men only, on Aug. 12, to fill vacancies as they may occur at $700 a year in the Hydrographic Office of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, drawing and lettering. Young men who are graduates of high schools or who have spent two or three years therein are preferred for appointment. Applicants must have reached their seventeenth but not their twenty-first birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

The first grade clerical examination, Federal Service, usually scheduled for the first Saturday in November, will not be held in Greater New York in 1915. The next examination will begin the first Saturday in November, 1916. This announcement has been made by H. C. Coles, Secretary, Second United States Civil Service District. The reason given by Mr. Coles is that on the register established June 19, 1915, as a result of the 1914 examination, there are now 357 eligibles with, under existing conditions, practically no prospect of appointments. The life of this register will be extended, pending the result of the examination to be held in 1916.

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THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Pressure has diminished over practically all parts of the country, and readings are now below 30.00 inches except along the immediate Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. This distribution has resulted in moderate temperature generally except in the South and local rains in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio and upper Mississippi Valleys, the Middle Plains States, and the region of the Great Lakes.

Indications are that there will be local showers and thunderstorms Thursday and probably Friday in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England and the Florida peninsula. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi generally fair weather will prevail Thursday and Friday.

No important temperature changes are indicated for the eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate, variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—local thunder showers Thursday; Friday, partly cloudy.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Probably showers Thursday and Friday.

New England—Cloudy Thursday, probably showers; Friday, probably fair.

Western New York—Generally fair Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	68	70	4 P. M.	64	81
6 A. M.	66	71	6 P. M.	64	78
9 A. M.	65	77	9 P. M.	63	69
12 M.	65	77	11 P. M.	63	69

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 75; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 76, at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature 81 degrees at 4 P. M., minimum 69 degrees at 9 P. M. Humidity 75 per cent. at 8 A. M., 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.10 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.02 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:15—1,991 3d Av., Samuel Levine		$15,000
4:15—Grand Concourse and 173d St.,		
(auto). F. S. May		Slight
7:10—430 E. 106th, Stoltz Casket Co.		Slight
7:50—100 Norfolk St., Jacob Hecht		Slight
9:00—1,456 Clay Av., Jos. Bartch		Slight
10:20—159 Mott St., Nicholas Epe		Slight
11:00—12 W. 57th, Henry Bendell		Slight
P.M.		
5:30—78 E. 155 St., Maurice Haker		Slight
9:00—2 W. 113 St., Samuel Held		Slight
6:45—115-128 W. 80 St., Simon & Kaplan,		
(auto). F. S. May		$1,500
6:55—2,668 3 Av., Jno. Valois		Slight
7:50—515 W. 172 St., John Melon		Slight
8:50—Front of 101 W. 87 St., not given.		None
10:50—253 Wash'n St., H. C. Buonclistiano,		
(auto)		Slight
11:20—5 Hester St., not given		Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Commander R. H. Leigh, from command of the Galveston, home wait orders; Lieut. Commander H. G. S. Wallace, the Maryland, to Naval Academy, Aug. 20.

Lieutenants: L. C. Johnson, Jr., the New Hampshire, to Aid on staff, Commander Second Division, Atlantic Fleet; J. P. Miller, Naval Station, Guam, to home and wait orders via the Supply, and A. W. Brown, the Vermont, to navigator of the Baltimore.

Junior Grade Lieutenants: E. B. Shumpson, the Sacramento, to Naval Hospital, New York, N. Y.; H. S. Burdick, the Jouett, to command the MacDonough; T. S. Willkinson, the North Carolina, to Aid on staff, commander, Second Division, Atlantic Fleet; G. M. Cok, the MacDonough, to the Jouett, and S. S. Brown, the Milwaukee, to Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

Ensigns: L. Vaughan, the Colorado, to Naval Academy Practice Squadron; W. F. Roehl, the Colorado, to the Chattanoga; B. F. Clark, the Colorado, to the Denver; H. F. Floyd, the Colorado, to the Cleveland, and R. E. Kerr, the South Dakota, to the Yorktown.

Midshipmen: N. M. Pigman, the North Dakota, to the Sacramento, and J. B. Kneip, the Louisiana, to the St. Louis.

Chief Gunner C. H. Aigner, the Arkansas, to the Philadelphia Yard.

Gunner J. K. Thompson, Philadelphia Yard, Aug. 26, to the Arkansas.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Balnbridge at Jolo, P. I.; Leonidas at Survey Grounds; Reid at Key West; Neptuna and Standish at Norfolk; Nicholson, Yorktown, Dale and Paul Jones at Newport; Blakeley at New York Yard; Kentucky and Kearsarge at Baltimore.

Sailed—Dale, Chauncey, Barry, and Pompey, Zamboanga for Jolo, P. I.; Wyoming, Newport for Bluefields; Standish, Reading, Tarbox, Burrows, and Patterson, Newport for Gardiners Bay; Albany, Astoria, for San Francisco; Caesar, Alexandria, for Beirut; Uncas and Waban, Key West, for Guantanamo; Downes, Newport for Gardiners Bay; Baltimore, Norfolk for Lynnhaven Bay; Calletic, Progress for Guantanamo; Washington, Cape Haitien for Port au Prince; Callao, Canton for Hongkong, and the Justin, San Francisco for Dutch Harbor.

The flag of the commander of the Second Division, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the Utah to the Florida.

The Castine, now at New Orleans Yard, ordered to Key West.

The Wadsworth, now at Boston Yard, ordered when ready for sea to Newport. Upon arrival at Newport the vessel will be considered as assigned to duty with the Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Margaret E. Hyde, assistant to Principal, has been transferred from P. S. 61 to P. S. 41, Manhattan.

Elias A. Hartman, a teacher in P. S. 29, the Bronx, has been transferred to P. S. 14, Manhattan.

Julia Byrne has been assigned as Principal of P. S. 117, Brooklyn.

Clarence E. Dobbin has been appointed as a Deputy Superintendent of School Buildings at a salary of $4,500 a year.

A vacation playground has been established at P. S. 67, Brooklyn

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Further particulars and chart of earnings upon request for our Circular AG-60.

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Railroad Bonds
Information Comparisons

We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

We will be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 210

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrials Again Take Leadership in Broader Market—Steel Trade's Change.

The railroad stocks did not continue far yesterday their advance of Tuesday afternoon—some of them even fell back—but that noteworthy rise in these shares was not without its favorable effect upon market sentiment yesterday. Of even more effect was the very favorable showing made in the quarterly statement of the Steel Corporation, whose market effect was reserved until yesterday. The statement was taken as proving more than past improvement in the steel trade. It was taken as proof of oncoming prosperity in that industry and its effect thus extended not alone to the stock of the company directly concerned, but to other steel shares as well. The Steel Corporation's earnings statement was effectively supplemented to this end by the weekly summaries of conditions by the organs of the steel trade.

The demand for the finished product has worked all the way down and is now manifesting itself strongly in the demand for pig iron for future delivery; prices are advancing, and in some instances difficulty is being encountered in supplying the more pressing demands which are reaching the trade. Incidentally, more light is thrown on the extent to which war orders are responsible for this change in condition. The Iron Age points out that it is now estimated that between 20 and 25 per cent. of the current output of the leading steel companies consists of war materials—the range of products is wide, for modern war consumes almost as wide a variety of things as enters into modern industry.

Trading was more active than on any day since May 10 and for the first time since that day the dealings rose to a million shares. This volume was attained both by an increase in the transactions in the stocks previously dealt in and by an increase in the number of issues sharing in the day's market. The industrials far outran the railroads in strength and in activity, but activity in the former was not confined to the war stocks unless all steel stocks be looked upon as war stocks in view of the large demands which the war makes on the products of the steel industry. But the steel trade has not been returning to prosperity solely on the basis of orders received from the European belligerents. Accepting the large estimate of 25 per cent. as the proportion of steel trade output which represents war orders and deducting that from the 87 per cent. of capacity at which the Steel Corporation blast furnaces are operating, there is left an output far in excess of the output for all purposes at the beginning of this year. Home trade is improving along with the trade which comes to us from the nations at war.

The further expansion in our steel export business comes at the season when agriculture begins afresh to contribute material for export, and, as by way of fitting reminder of the enormous excess of exports which agricultural exports were instrumental in bringing about last Fall, the excess of exports over imports for the latest week reported exceeds by far the figures of recent weeks. It is a movement which will accentuate the need of Europe's safeguarding her exchange rates with this country and specifically the need of England's entering into some credit arrangement with this market. This is a topic which is now receiving very earnest consideration in London, and one which is likely before very long to be dealt with practically. England may succeed in gathering together a large amount of American securities to be pledged for a loan here. In no other way probably could England borrow as readily in this market.

The market for railroad stocks showed a good deal of absorbing power notwithstanding the abruptness of the advance the previous afternoon and notwithstanding the absence from the morning's news of any confirmation of the previous day's rumor that the Western roads were about to be granted an increase in freight rates. With very little loss in prices more stock was taken yesterday in some of the railroad issues than had figured in the dealings which brought about the advances of three to five points in Tuesday afternoon's trading.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	—Days. 30 or Less.	60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1⅝	2	1⅝

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 mos	3 @3½
90 days	2¼@3	6 mos	3¼@3½
4 mos	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3¼@3½
60 to 90 days	3		@3½

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand Sterling	$4.76⅞	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅞
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77	4.77⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76⅞	4.77⅛
Paris	5.65½	5.65
Berlin	81¾	81¾
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia		33.12
Switzerland	5.36	5.35
Scandinavia	25.90	26.00
China—		
Hongkong	42.55	42.70
Shanghai	54.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.22½	5.21¼
Holland	40¼	40¼
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.30½	6.29½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.50	41.69
Rio	25.37	25.50
Spain	19.25	19.37

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers'— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $315,516,163; balance, $17,497,575. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $46,061.

The local banks have lost $962,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5@10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 1.25@1.87½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22¾d, off ⅛d; New York, 47¼c, off ¼c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,135,711
Same day last year	785,219
Year to date	74,161,868
Same period last year	44,690,350
Average price and change 50 stocks	73.62 + .92
Same day last year	62.42 + .13

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	60.54	July 29
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
90	95	100	Adams Express	93	93	93	93	−2
33⅞	33¾	1,000	Alaska Gold Mines	34¼	34¼	33¾	33¾	+ ⅞
28½	28¾	43,820	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24	26½	23⅝	26½	+2½
67½	68	6,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	66	68½	65¾	68½	+1⅝
71½	71¾	7,900	Amalgamated Cop	71¾	72¼	71⅝	71⅝	− ⅛
49½	52	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	51	51	49⅝	49⅝	−1⅝
55½	56	15,000	Am. Beet Sugar	55	57	55	55⅞	+1
59½	59¾	42,550	Am. Can	60	61⅜	58¾	59½	...
105½	106¼	700	Am. Can pf	103½	106¾	103½	106½	+1½
56⅝	57½	5,100	Am. Car & Fdry	57	57½	56⅝	57⅝	+ ½
145	147	1,630	Am. Coal Products	147	148	145	146	−1
47	47½	700	Am. Cotton Oil	47	47⅝	47	47⅝	+1⅛
89	92	100	Am. Express	90	90	90	90	...
7½	7⅝	6,200	Am. H. & Leather	7	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅜
35¼	35¾	1,800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	35½	35⅞	35	35½	+1
23½	24½	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	25⅛	25⅞	24½	24½	− ½
10¼	10¾	1,000	Am. Linseed	10½	10⅝	10½	10¾	− ⅛
52⅜	52½	6,000	Am. Locomotive	52⅞	52⅞	52⅜	52½	...
78¾	78⅞	4,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	78¼	79⅜	78¼	78⅞	+1½
107½	108½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	+1½
41⅞	42	2,300	Am. Steel Fdries	40½	42	40¾	41⅞	+ ⅞
108½	100¼	600	Am. Sugar Ref	109⅜	109⅝	109	109¼	+ ⅛
121⅞	122	500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121¾	122	121⅞	121⅞	+ ⅛
105¼	106½	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106	106	106	106	− ⅛
22½	24	200	Am. Woolen	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
5⅞	6½	100	Am. Writing P. pf	6	6	6	6	+ ⅞
67¾	68	6,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	67⅛	68½	67⅛	67⅞	+1⅝
...	...	100	Assets Realization	5	5	5	5	− ½
101⅜	101⅝	7,330	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅜	102⅝	101⅝	101⅝	− ⅝
97½	100	500	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98½	98½	98	98	+ ⅛
83½	83⅝	28,900	Baldwin Loco	84½	84½	82¾	83½	− ½
102	105	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	105	105	105	105	− ½
81¾	82	9,450	Baltimore & Ohio	82¼	82⅝	81¾	82¼	+ ¼
72	73	500	Baltimore & O. pf	73	73	72½	72½	− ½
1⅛	1¼	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
264	266	7,200	Bethlehem Steel	251	269	251	264	+17
135	138	400	Bethlehem Steel pf	138	139	138	138½	−2
...	...	100	do., seller 6	135	135	135	135	...
86⅜	86⅝	800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86¼	87	86⅜	86⅜	+ ⅛
69¾	69⅞	2,000	Butte & Superior	69½	70⅜	69½	69⅜	+ ⅜
10	10½	900	California Petrol	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
144¾	144⅞	15,000	Canadian Pacific	145	147⅜	144⅞	145	...
70	79	100	Case, J. I. Co. pf	79	79	79	79	...
41⅜	42	4,300	Central Leather	41⅜	42⅜	41⅛	41⅞	...
41¾	42	60	do., odd lot	41½	41⅞	41½	41½	...
103	104	100	Central Leather pf	104	104	104	104	+ ¼
250	325	158	Central R.R. of N.J	275	275	275	275	−23
40¾	41	2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	41	41½	40¾	41	+ ⅛
11¾	11¾	800	Chi. Great Western	11¾	12	11¾	11¾	...
29½	29¾	500	Chi. Great West. pf	29½	29¾	29½	29½	+ ⅛
83	83½	1,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	84½	84½	82¾	83	− ¾
124	125	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	127	123	125	125	...
123¼	124	600	Chi. & Northwest	123	123⅞	123	123⅞	+ ⅞
12¼	12½	3,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	12¼	12⅝	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
130	150	100	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	130	130	130	130	...
44⅞	45	3,800	Chino Copper	45	45¼	44½	45	+1
40¼	40⅝	55,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	36	40⅞	36	40	+4
10	11	2,000	Comstock Tunnel	9	9	9	9	−1
128	128½	2,015	Consolidated Gas	128¼	129¼	127⅜	127½	+1½
75⅜	76	7,700	Continental Can	66	77	66	76	+10
100	101	400	Continental Can pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100½	+ ⅛
140	142	1,100	Corn Products Ref	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅛
65	65¼	188,750	Crucible Steel	52	65½	51¼	65¼	+15¾
104½	105	7,560	Crucible Steel pf	99	105¾	99	104¾	+5
114	117	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	115⅞	115⅞	115	115	+1½
114	117	50	do., odd lot	113½	113½	113½	113½	...
146	149	100	Delaware & Hud	146	146	146	146	+ ⅞
7	7¾	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	7¼	8	7¼	8	+ ⅝
28¼	28⅝	11,100	Distillers' Secur	27⅞	29	28¼	28⅝	+ ½
22½	22¾	700	Dome Mines	22½	23	22½	22⅞	− ⅛
2	4	150	Duluth, S. S. & A	2	2	2	2	...
26⅞	26⅝	9,800	Erie	26⅞	27	26⅝	26¼	− ⅜
40⅝	40⅝	1,600	Erie 1st pf	41⅜	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝	− ⅝
31	33	500	Erie 2d pf	33	33	32	32	...
26	29	100	Federal Min. & S	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+1⅜
26	29	50	do., odd lot	26	26	26	26	...
280	285	75	General Chemical	279⅝	280	279¾	280	...
175	176	9,250	General Electric	175¼	177¼	174	175½	+ ½
182½	183	600	General Motors	185	185	182	182⅝	−1½
104	106½	200	General Motors pf	105	105	105	105	...
51⅝	51¾	3,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	53¼	53⅜	51¼	51½	...
104	104⅝	100	Goodrich pf	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	− ⅜
117	117½	2,100	Great Northern pf	115	115¾	117¼	117¼	−1
22,450	39⅜		G. N. certs. ore prop	37⅞	39⅜	37⅞	39½	+1⅝
1,000	61¾		Guggenheim Explor	61⅜	61⅞	61⅜	61½	+2
20	82		Hav. Elec. Ry. & L	81⅝	81⅜	81⅜	81⅝	...
100	103	300	Illinois Central	103⅝	103⅞	103	103	...
30	30½	2,550	Inspiration Copper	30	30⅜	30	30⅛	+ ⅜
20⅞	21⅜	2,100	Interboro.-Met	21½	21⅝	20¾	21	− ⅞
73		100	Interboro-Met. pf	73	73	73	73	...
21	21¼	500	Interboro Consol	21¼	21⅜	21	21	− ½
72½	73	1,600	Interboro Consol pf	72½	72⅝	72¼	72⅞	+ ⅞
97½	99	200	Int. Harvester, N.J	98	98	98	98	+2
23⅞	24	1,600	Kansas City South	24⅜	24⅞	23⅝	24	− ⅛
56	56½	500	Kan. City South. pf	57½	57¾	56	56⅞	+1⅜
49⅞	50	4,000	Lackawanna Steel	49⅝	50⅞	49½	50	+ ⅝
99½	102½	100	Laclede Gas	100	100	100	100	...
142½	143	1,000	Lehigh Valley	144	144¾	142	142	− ⅛
116	119⅞	100	Liggett & Myers pf	119	119	119	119	...
32	33½	200	Long Island	30	30	30	30	−3
17	19	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅝
90	93	100	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
110½	111	620	Louis. & Nash	110½	111⅞	110½	110½	+ ½
30	30½	8,500	Maxwell Motors	31	31½	29	30	...
31½	32	1,050	Max. Motors 1st pf	31	31	30	31	−1½
28	29	2,600	Max. Motors 2d pf	29	29½	27⅜	28	−1
35	38	100	May Dept. Stores	35½	37½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
75¾	76	28,550	Mexican Petroleum	74	77	74	75¾	+2¼
26⅝	27	1,200	Miami Copper	26⅝	27	26½	27	+ ½
14	15½	350	Minn. & St. Louis	14½	15	14½	15	+2
117¼	119	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M	117¼	118	117¼	118	+2
125	131	100	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf	127	127	127	127	+4
5	5½	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5½	6	5	5½	...
14	16	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	− ½
1⅞	2	900	Missouri Pacific	2	2⅛	2	2	− ½
70	72	400	Nat. Cloak & Suit	72	72	71	71	− ⅛
26½	28¾	6,100	Nat. En. & St. Co	26½	29¾	25½	28¾	+ ⅝
87	89	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	88⅞	88⅞	88⅜	88⅞	+ ⅛
63¼	64	700	Nat. Lead & Co	62⅜	63	62⅜	63	+1
4¾	6	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
14	14½	700	Nevada Con. Cop	14	14⅞	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
101	102⅜	1,400	N. Y. Air Brake	103¼	104	103	103	+1
88	88½	3,500	N. Y. Central	88⅜	89	88	88	− ⅜
61⅝	62¾	3,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	62¼	63⅜	61⅜	62	+1
27⅜	27¾	950	N. Y., Ont. & West	27¾	28⅛	27⅜	27⅝	...
103	106	500	Norfolk & Western	106½	106¾	106	106	...
72⅜	73	100	North American	73	73	73	73	− ⅜
106¾	106¾	3,800	Northern Pacific	107½	107⅝	106¾	106⅝	− ⅝
34	35½	200	Pacific Mail	34	34	34	34	+1
106¾	108	4,620	Penn. R. R.	108	108	107½	107½	+ ½
...	...	400	Philadelphia Co	76	76	76	76	...
76	78	50	do., odd lot	76½	76½	76¼	76½	...
24⅞	25	15,600	Pittsburgh Coal	23⅝	25	23⅜	25	+2¼
94⅞	95	2,700	Pittsburgh Coal pf	92⅝	95	92⅝	94½	+ ⅞
85	90	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf	89⅞	89⅞	87	87	+2
49¾	50	2,300	Pressed Steel Car	49½	50⅜	49½	49½	− ⅜
158	161	100	Pullman Co	161⅞	161⅞	161⅞	161⅞	+ ⅜
2	3	200	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	...
35½	36	800	Railway Steel Sp	35⅜	36	35	35¼	+ ⅛
20⅝	22¾	2,850	Ray Con. Copper	22⅜	23	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
21,700	146¾	200	Reading	147⅝	148	145¾	146¾	− ⅛
80½	84	2,000	Reading 2d	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	+1½
37,900	39⅝		Rep. Iron & Steel	37½	39⅝	37	39½	+2½
1,500	95		Rep. Iron & S. pf	94	95	94	94¾	+1⅜
100			Rumely, (M.,) Co	3	3	3	3	...
100			St. Louis Southwest	14	14	14	14	+ ½
300			Seaboard Air Line	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
1,400			Seab. Air Line pf	33	33	31½	32¼	+ ¼
200			Sears, Roeb. & Co	147½	147½	147	147	...
8,100			Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	41⅜	42⅜	41⅛	42⅛	+1
11,200			Southern Pacific	86⅞	87	86	86⅝	+ ⅛
2,000			Southern Railway	14½	14¾	13½	13½	− ⅛
1,100			So. Railway pf	45⅝	46	44½	45	...
100			Standard Milling	55½	55½	55½	55½	− ½
100			Standard Mill. pf	72	72	72	72	− ½
4,750			Studebaker Co	82	82⅝	81¼	81¼	+ ⅛
900			Studebaker Co. pf	103	103⅜	102	102⅜	+2⅛
2,400			Tennessee Copper	38¾	37½	38¾	37⅝	+ ⅞
100			Texas Co	132	132	132	132	−1
300			Texas & Pacific	9⅜	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅜
1,400			Third Avenue	51½	51⅞	50⅝	51	+ ⅛
140			Tobacco Prod. pf	98	98	98	98	−1
700			T.,St.L. & W.pf. tr.	6	6	6	6	...
100			Twin City R. T	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	− ½
40			Un. El., odd lot	91	91	91	91	...
700			Underwood Typew	75½	76⅞	75½	75¾	+ ⅛
27,400			Union Pacific	129⅜	130	128½	128½	− ⅝
200			United Rys. Invest	18¼	19	18½	19	...
400			United Rys. Inv. pf	36½	36½	35¼	35½	−2
300			U. S. C. I. P. & F	14	15	14	15	...
2,100			U. S. Indus. Alco	59	59⅜	58¼	58¼	...
500			U. S. Rubber	46	46	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
400			U. S. Rub. 1st pf	102	102½	102	102½	+ ⅛
157,600			U. S. Steel	65⅝	67	65¾	66½	+1⅜
2,700			U. S. Steel pf	112	113⅜	112	112⅝	+1½
8,000			Utah Copper	66	66⅝	65½	65½	+1½
200			Va.-Car. Chemical	31¾	31¾	31½	31½	...
5,500			Va. Iron, Coal & C	43	49⅞	43	48½	+4½
200			Wells Fargo Exp	98	98	98	98	+2
100			Western Maryland	24	24	24	24	...
3,000			Western Union Tel	69½	70½	69½	69⅝	+ ⅝
158,600			Westingh. E. & M	108⅜	112	107½	110⅝	+2⅝
400			Wheeling & L. E	⅞	⅞	½	½	− ⅜
400			W. & L. E. 1st pf	2½	2½	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
700			Willys-Overland	130	138¾	130	137⅝	+2⅝
200			Wisconsin Central	28½	29½	28½	29½	+1½

*Cents per share.

LONDON TRADES IN STEEL.

American Securities the Active Features of Exchange Dealings.

LONDON, July 28.—The money market was busy today borrowing from and repaying the Bank of England. Discount rates were quiet.

Home securities were decidedly dull on the Stock Exchange. The chief activity developed in the American section in response to yesterday's rise in Wall Street. A large business was done in United States Steel following the publication of the quarterly report. The price ranged from 68 to 69. Canadian Pacific and Union Pacific were also active, and the closing was firm at the best point. American Marconis were strong and Canadian Car was active around 100. Copper shares were flat.

Bourse Has a Dull Season.

PARIS, July 28.—Trading was dull on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 7½ centimes.

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	134	140	135	146
Aetna Explosives pf.	82	86	82	86
Atlas Powder	200	212	214	222
Bliss, E. W.	315	340	325	350
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	129	139	129	139
Canadian Car. & Fy.	98	106	103	106
Canadian Explosives	300	330	300	330
Canadian Exp. pf.	100	101	101	110
Colt's Arms	445	460	450	460
Du Pont Powder	620	640	630	640
Du Pont Powder pf.	97	101	97	100
Electric Boat	330	360	355	365
Electric Boat pf.	330	340	330	350
Hercules Powder	370	390	375	390
Niles-Bement-Pond	116	119	116	119
Savage Arms	250	300	250	300
Winchester R. Arms	1,675	1,725	1,675	1,725

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	110	105	109
American Cigar pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & Fdry	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young, pf	100	109	100	109
MacAndrews & F	165	170	165	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	101	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	185	195	185	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob	845	855	845	855
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	118½	120½	118½	120¼

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Three Stocks and the Market.

Nearly one-half of yesterday's market consisted of sales of Crucible Steel, Westinghouse, and United States Steel. This gives an indication of the extent to which continued reports of war orders and the known improvement in the steel trade occupied the minds of traders. When it is considered that the day's total business amounted to more than 1,000,000 shares and that nearly 500,000 shares were comprised in three issues, further emphasis is laid on the special factors that stimulated trading. All three stocks, naturally, scored marked advances, but the two others stood no comparison with Crucible in this particular. The market's appetite for this issue displayed itself in heavy buying immediately at the opening, and thereafter no diminution of buying orders was discernible until the closing gong rang. In fact, the final half hour was more lively, if anything, than any other equal period. It required but three sales to carry the price from 63½ to 65, and increased offerings at this point failed to work any sharp dips downward.

***

Crucible and Bethlehem.

The Street was persuaded early that the interests which had been credited with accumulating Bethlehem Steel last Spring were buying Crucible. The only reason apparent for this belief was gossip, but gossip long has been the comrade of some extraordinary expansions of stock market values, and is treated with much respect in trading quarters. The story that control was being sought by the same interests was passed about, accompanied by rumors that it could be obtained if money enough was spent, as certain of the largest owners of six months ago gradually had reduced their holdings on a rising market.

***

Railroads Pause Again.

There were traders who professed to be disappointed because the railroad issues failed to continue their progress of Tuesday. These men seemed to lose sight of the fact that an upturn extending from 3 to 5 points in a half day's business, as was the case with the railroads, was exceptional and naturally invited considerable profit-taking. The Tuesday rise of the carriers, indeed, did not get under way until 2 o'clock, and was all the more abrupt because for days before there had been little activity in this department.

***

Steel Dividends Restored.

June brought in nearly seven times as much profit for the Steel Corporation as did January. Here is displayed evidence that the trade took long strides forward in six months. Proof that is more pleasing to shareholders than earnings statements is contained in dividends, and two companies this week have satisfied owners in this respect that conditions are better. Early in the week the Inland Steel Company returned to an 8 per cent. annual basis, and yesterday the Pittsburgh Steel Company declared a quarterly disbursement of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, the first since payments

Canadian Car & Fdy.
Carbon Steel
Aetna Explosives
Savage Arms

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Phone 4360-1-2-3-4 Bronx 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Canadian Car & Foundry Common Stock

This stock reached $111 today—$50 per share over the price of July 6th, when we publicly advised its purchase. We now predict $150 per share market shortly, and believe it will reach a $200 level.

Estimated net earnings on war contracts exceed 200% on present price of common stock.

Special Descriptive Circular on Request.

E. BUNGE & CO.
8 Broad St. *Phones* 6861-6 Broad. New York.

Bought—Sold—Quoted
Du Pont Powder
Atlas Powder
Hercules Powder
GWYNNE BROTHERS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

Canadian Car & Fdy. Com.
Canadian Car & Fdy. Pfd.
Central Foundry Com.
Central Foundry Pfd.
Lima Locomotive Corp.
United Motor Pfd.
Slattery & Co.
40 Exchange Place New York
Telephone 4361 Broad.

FOR SALE
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
100 Int. Agric. Corp. Com.
100 Hendee Mfg. Com.
25 General Baking Com. & Pfd.
25 Lake Torpedo Boat
100 Art Metal Construction
25 American Brass Co.
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
24 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4160 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Amer. Type Founders Com.
Gulf States Steel Stocks
International Silver Pfd.
New York State Railways
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orintment."

Hercules Powder
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Aetna Explosives
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American Brass
Remington Typewriter
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140, 30 Broad St., New York
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Augusta-Aiken Ry. & Elec. 5s
Birmingham Ry., Lt. & Power 6s
Detroit Electric 5s, 1916
Consumers Power Preferred Stock
GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST. N.Y PHONE BROAD 3665

Offerings Wanted
British American Mfg. Co.
International Steam Pump
C.C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 2622 Rector

United Light & Railways Co.
First Preferred Yields 8%
Common earning about 8%
H. F. McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St., Tel. 6064 John. New York

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Move Upward in the Industrials, but Are Little Changed in Mining Issues.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 186,470 shares of stock and $16,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 77,445; railroads, 300; and mining, 108,725. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,100	American Zinc	55¾	58½	55¾	57¼
300	Burns Bros.	78	79	78	79
1,250	‡Canada Steel.	22	23½	22	23¾
2,500	‡Can. Car & F.	105	105	95	99
300	‡Can. Car & F. pf.	117	118	116	116
14,700	‡Car. Lt. & P.	9⅝	10½	9½	10
1,200	‡Cent. Foundry	15½	15½	13½	13½
400	‡Cent. Foundry pf.	28	28	25	25
1,000	‡Cramp Ship	67½	67¾	66	67½
9,000	‡Electric Boat.	325	380	325	365
1,200	‡Elec. Boat pf.	320	345	320	335
300	Emerson Phon.	14⅝	14¾	14½	14½
10	Hall Signal	15	15	15	15
255	Hendee Mfg.	35⅝	37	35¾	37
550	‡Int. M. M. pf.	5¾	6	5¾	6
270	Inter. Motors.	17	17	16	16
2,200	‡Int. Steam P.	7½	9½	7½	9½
500	‡Int. Petroleum	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
100	Kelly Sp. Tire	165	165	163	163
43	Kelly Sp. Tire new 1st pf.	83	*87	83	87
25	Kelly Sp. Tire new 2d pf.	162	162	162	162
18,000	Marconi of A.	5	5½	4⅝	4⅝
100	N. Y. Trans.	15½	15½	15½	15½
500	Reo Truck	17½	17½	17½	17½
342	‡Pyrene Mfg. Co.	11¾	12¾	11¾	12¾
100	Corp. of R. & H.	6	6	6	6
14,000	‡Stand. Motors	14⅞	15½	14½	14⅝
100	Sterling Gum	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
3,500	‡St. Joseph L.	13	13	12½	12½
1,500	Un. Cig. Stores, new	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞
2,000	Un. Profit S.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
1,800	‡Ventura Con. Oil	12¾	13	12¾	12¾
3,200	‡World Film	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾

RAILROAD.

300	‡Wabash, w. i.	10	10	10	10

MINING STOCKS.

6,300	‡‡Arizona D.	27	29	27	28
1,000	‡‡Alaska Juneau	11	11⅝	11	11¼
4,100	‡‡Alta Con. Min. Co.	80	82	80	82
2,700	‡‡Atlanta	31	31	30½	30½
1,000	‡‡Big Cotton	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
950	Big Ledge Dev. Co.	2	2⅛	1⅞	2
2,500	‡‡Booth	48	49	48	49
1,100	Braden Copper	6⅝	6⅝	*6⅝	6½
500	Butte C. & Z.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
4,000	Caledonia	85	90	87	88
400	‡Can. Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	‡Cashboy	5	6	4	5
100	‡Caribou	15	15	15	15
400	Chile Copper	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
100	Cons. Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	C. Nev.-Utah	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	Dia. Blk. Butte	3	3	3	3
16,500	‡‡Emma Cop.	38	*41	38	*40
500	‡‡Florence	45	45	45	45
400	Goldfield Cons.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	‡‡Gold. Mercer	22	22	21½	22½
1,000	Howe Sound	3	3	3	3⅛
1,500	‡Iron Blossom	73	73	72	73
4,700	Jumbo Ext.	14¼	14¼	14	14
3,500	Kennecott Cop.	32⅝	33⅜	32	33½
1,100	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	4
3,400	‡‡Kewanas	13	13	12½	12½
500	La Rose Cons.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Magma Copper	12¾	12½	12¼	12½
2,000	McIntyre	47	47	47	47
2,100	‡McK.-Dar.	21	21	21	21
300	‡Majestic M.	74	75	74	75
700	‡Mont. Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,300	‡Nevada Hills	18	18	17	17
1,000	N. Utah Bing.	2	3½	2	3⅜
800	Nip. Mines Co.	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜
2,500	‡‡Oro	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
200	‡‡Sells	25	25	25	25
2,500	‡‡Silver Pick	9	10	9	10
400	Std. Sil.-Lead	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,000	‡‡Success	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,700	‡Sup. Min. Co.	23	24	23	24
3,200	Tonopah Ext.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,350	‡Tonopah Min.	37	37	35	37
275	Tonopah Min.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½
1,500	Tri-Bullion	¾	¾	¾	¾
600	‡Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	‡W. End Cons.	64	66	64	65

BONDS.

$16,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	116⅛	116½	116¼	116½

*Odd Lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—High sale in Success Mining Tuesday was 1¼; odd lots at 1⅜.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Bid. July 28.	Asked. July 28.	Bid. July 27.	Asked. July 27.
Alliance Film	½	⅞	½	⅞
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	14¾	15¼	14¾	15½
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	15	15½	15	15½
Internat. Motors	15	18	18	19
Internat. Motors pf.	40	42	40	42
International Nickel	159	161	159	161
Internat. Nickel pf.	103	105	103	105
Int. Steam Pump. pf.	10	14	10	14
Intnat. Rubber	6½	7¼	6½	7½
L. V. Coal Sales Co.	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mutual Profit Shar.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Savoy Oil	5½	6½	5½	6½
Un. Cig. St. new pf.	11½	12	11½	12
Wayland Oil & Gas	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2⅜

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific w. i.	17½	18¼	17½	18½
Mo. Pacific, w. i. pf.	35	36	35	36
Wabash, pf. (a)	42	43	42	43
Wabash, pf. (b)	19½	21	19½	21

MINING STOCKS.

Con. Arizona Smelt.	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Lone Star	5	6	5	6
Tuolumne Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
White Knob Cop. pf.	2¾	3	2½	2½
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2⅝

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200
Pierce Oil 6s	73	75	73	75

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
American Light & Traction	308	313
American Light & Traction pf.	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14¾	15¾
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	52	56
*American Gas & Electric	96	99
*American Gas & Electric pf.	40	45
American Power & Light	60	64
American Power & Light pf.	79	82
American Public Utilities	28	32
American Public Utilities pf.	62	65
American Waterworks & Electric	5	7
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	85	89
Cities Service	43	47
Cities Service pf.	51	54
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf.	90	92½
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	48	50
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	78	80
Dayton Power & Light	30	34
Dayton Power & Light pf.	85	90
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	18	35
Electric Bond Deposit	60	67
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	70	75
Empire District Electric pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	66	69
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	46	50
Northern States Power	25	29
Northern States Power pf.	84	86
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	42	44
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	83	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	12	16
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	52	58
Southern California Edison	70	73
Southern California Edison pf.	92	95
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	25	28
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	3	5
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	22	26
United Light & Rys.	38	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	63	70
Utah Securities	12	14
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf.	50	54

*Par value $50.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	Mexican	.40
Belcher	.20	Occidental Con.	.79
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.17
Caledonia	.20	Potosi	.01
Challenge Con.	.06	Savage	.03
Chollar	.01	Seg. Belcher	.03
Confidence	.10	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Union Con.	.13
Crown Point	.20	Utah Con.	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Yellow Jacket	.13
Hale & Norcross	.03	Silver Bars	47⅞
Kentucky Con.	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Booth	.47
Jim Butler	.83	Comb. Fraction	.08
McNamara	.01	D'field Daisy	.02
Mispah Exten.	.02	Tonopah B. Belle	.02
Montana	.34	Florence	.45
North Star	.12	G'field C. M.	1.30
Rescue Eula	.07	G'field Mercer	.21
Tonopah Exten.	2.47½	Jumbo Exten.	1.50
Tonopah Merger	.38	Lone Star	.04
Victor	.28	Silver Pick	.10
West End	.05	Nevada Hills	.18
Tonopah Nev.	4.90	Round Mountain	.64

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.30	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10	10¼	Gold Gov.	¾	1
Elkton	33	35½	Isabella	15½	16
El Paso	80	90	Jackpot	6⅝	8½
Findlay	3¼	4½	McKinney	87½	88
Golden C.	17½	19	Portland	143¼	145
Gold Dol.	..	4	Vindicator	172	181

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	C. & Pot. Tel.	95¼	95½	95½	95½
5	Fid. & Deposit.	135	135	135	135
50	Ga., South. & Fla. 1st pf.	67½	67½	67¼	67½
470	Un. Rys. & E.	22	22	22	22

BONDS.

$2,000	City Balt. 4s, '01, S. L.	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Con. C. ref. 5s.	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
3,000	Con. Coal 6s.	101	101	101	101
5,000	Elk. Fuel 5s.	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜
5,000	N. Ry. & L. 5s	95	95	95	95
1000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s.	80	80	80	80
2,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s.	55¼	55¼	55⅛	55¼
2,000	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Ahmeek	96	97½	96	97½
1,600	Alaska	84½	84½	83½	83⅝
300	Algomah	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
80	Allouez	53	55	53	54
23	Amalgamated	71¼	72½	71¼	72⅜
16,747	Am. Zinc	54⅜	55	54⅛	55
630	Anaconda	67⅜	68	67⅜	67⅝
925	Ariz. Com'l	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
250	Butte & Bal.	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3½
8,041	Butte & Sup.	69¾	71	69⅜	69⅝
485	Cal. & Ariz.	83	84	83	84
15	Cal. & Hecla	560	570	560	570
90	Centennial	18	18⅛	18	18⅛
1,087	Cop. Range	53⅜	55⅝	53⅝	55
730	East Butte	12⅝	13½	12⅝	13
230	Franklin	8	9½	9	9¼
455	Granby	85½	86	82	83
830	Greene-Can.	40	40⅝	39⅝	40¼
180	Hancock	17	18	17	18
30	Indiana	4	4½	4	4¼
6	Island Creek	47	47½	47	47⅜
600	Isle Royale	28	28½	27	28¼
50	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	4¼
25	Keweenaw	2	2	2	2
80	Lake Copper	14	15¼	14	15¼
30	La Salle	6¾	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
550	Mass. Con.	12	12⅝	12	12⅝
110	Mayflower	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼
15	Michigan	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
206	Mohawk	70⅝	73	70¼	72½
800	New Arcadian	10⅜	11	10⅜	11
730	North Butte	30	30⅝	29⅞	30¼
700	North Lake	1⅜	1⅝	1¼	1¼
150	Old Colony	3½	4	3½	4
100	Old Dominion	54	54	54	54
240	Osceola	78	80	78	80
500	Pond Creek	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½
81	Quincy	85	86	82½	86
105	Santa Fe	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
50	Shannon	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
15	Shattuck	28	27	26	27
150	South Lake	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
235	St. Mary's	56	56	55	56
50	Sup. & Boston	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
105	Superior	28	27⅝	26	27
6,645	Tamarack	41	47¾	41	46¾
225	Trinity	4⅛	4¼	4	4
1,630	U. S. Smelters.	40½	42	40¾	42
150	U. S. Smelt. pf.	46½	46¾	45¾	45⅞
835	Utah Apex	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	3⅝
235	Utah Con.	12⅜	13	12⅜	13
40	Utah Copper	66	66	66	66
165	Wolverine	90	91	90	91

RAILROADS.

50	Boston & Alb.	179½	179½	179¼	179¼
90	Boston Elev.	76	76¾	76	76¾
81	Boston & M.	21½	21½	21	21⅛
10	Fitchburg pf.	34	34	34	34
537	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61	63	61	62
20	West End St. pf.	68	68	68	68

MISCELLANEOUS.

8	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	92⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93¾
100	Am. Pneu. Ser.	2½	2½	2½	2¾
15	Am. P. Ser. pf.	16	16	16	16
155	Am. Sugar	109¾	109¾	109	109¼
10	Am. Sug. pf.	118⅛	118⅛	113	113
337	Am. T. & T.	121¾	122	121¾	122
166	Am. Wool pf.	84½	84½	84	84
181	A. G. & W. I. pf.	25	25¼	25	25¼
910	E. Boston	10	10⅝	9¾	10⅜
39	Edison	286	286	285¾	285⅝
10	Gen. Electric	175	175	175	175
355	Mass. Gas	90	91	90	90
10	Mass. Gas pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½
30	McElwain pf.	90	90	90	90
10	Miss. Riv. Pow. pf.	40	40	40	40
61	N. E. Tel.	130	130	130	130
15	Pullman	161	161	161	161
15	Reece Button	16	16	16	16
10	Reece Folding	4	4	4	4
10	Torrington pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
358	United Fruit	133¾	133¾	133	133
547	United Shoe	50¾	50¾	50	50¾
1,087	U. S. Steel pf.	109¾	110	109¼	109½
3,330	U. S. Steel	65⅞	67	65⅞	66¾
15	U. S. Stl. pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
25	Western Union	70	70	70	70
80	Westinghouse	55	55	55	55

BONDS.

$7,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	88¾	88½	88¾	88¾
500	A. T. & T. 4½s.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
10,500	A. G. & W. I. 5s	69	70	69	70
3,000	Swift 5s.	96	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	Iron Blos.	.70	.75
Bay S G.	.02	.10	Jerome	.45	.50
Bingham	8½	9	McK-Darg.	.18	.22
Begole	.75	1.00	M. of Am.	2¼	2½
Butte & L.	.27	.29	Majestic	.71	.75
Boot Ely	.25	.35	Mex. Met.	.22	.25
Chief Con.	.90	.94	New Dome	.70	.75
Cons Cop.	1⅞	2	New Balt.	3	3¼
Crown Res	.45	.50	New Corn.	6⅞	7⅛
Calaveras	1¾	2	Ohio Cop.	.20	.23
Cons Ariz.	.75	.90	Old Dom'n	1	1⅛
Cortez	.30	.50	Otheco	1	1¼
Champ C.	5	8	Raven Cop.	.10	.12
Cal Corbin.	4	6	S W Miami	1¼	1⅜
Davis-D.	1⅜	1½	Stew't M.	1¾	1⅞
Eagle and Bluebell	1⅝	1¾	Utah Met.	2¾	3¼
Ist Nat C.	2¼	2½	U V Exten.	5⅝	5¾
G'fd Con.	1¼	1⅜	Ventura	12¼	12½
Houghton.	3¼	4	Yukon G'd.	2⅜	2⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,171	Chi. Pneu. Tool.	70⅝	71½	69¾	70½
100	Chi. Rys., Ser. 1	80	80	80	80
80	Chi. Rys., Ser. 2	19¾	20	19¾	20
18	Chi. Title & T.	207	207	207	207
10	Com. Edison	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
130	Mont.-Ward	111	111	111	111
20	People's Gas	117	117½	117	117½
200	Sears-Roebuck	147¼	147½	147	147
280	Stew.-Warner	63	63¾	63	63¾
225	Swift	114	114	114	114
50	U. S. Steel	67	67	67	67
3,551	Union Carb. rts.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
25	Inland Steel	207	207	207	207

BONDS.

$2,000	Com. Edison 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Morris 4½s	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
4,000	Swift 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	Mutual Fuel 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,000	Chi. Phone 5	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,000	City Rys. 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alliance Ins.	17	17	17	17
100	Allis-Chalmers	20¾	20¾	20¼	20½
100	Am. Can.	60½	60¾	60¼	60¾
50	Am. Smelting	78⅞	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝
630	Baldwin Loco	84	84½	83	83½
10	Baldwin Lo. pf.	105½	105½	105¼	105½
12	J. G. Brill	38	38	38	38
1,143	Cambria Steel	51⅞	52½	51½	51⅞
250	Col. Fuel	38	39⅞	38	39½
180	Crucible Steel	55	61	55	60½
100	Chi. G. W.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅞
390	Elec. Storage	53	53½	51	51⅝
495	Gen. Asphalt	31½	33¾	31½	33
270	Gen. Asph. pf.	68¾	69¼	68¾	69¼
25	Key. Watch	84	84	84	84
40	Key. Tel. pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
2,610	Lake Superior	9¼	9¾	8¾	9¼
25	Lehigh Nav.	74	74	74	74
80	L. V. Tran. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½
100	Nor. Central	83½	83½	83½	83½
10	Norf. & West.	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼
205	Penn. Coal	24	24	24	24
835	Penn. R. R.	54	54	53¾	54
130	Penn. Salt M.	88	88	88	88
250	Penn. Steel pf.	85	85	84½	85
52	Phila. Co.	38½	38½	38	38
62	Phila. Elec.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
14	P. R. T. ctfs.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
10	Phila. Trac.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
35	Reading	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
100	Southern Ry.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
205	Tono.-Bel.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	Tono. Mining	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
25	Utah Copper	66	66	66	66
282	United Gas I.	83¼	83¼	83	83
11,190	U. S. Steel	68½	69	67	68¾
350	W. Camp & S.	68	68	68	68

BONDS.

$5,000	A. G. & E. 5s	86	86	86	86
3,000	E. & P. T. 5s	74¼	74½	74¼	74¼
500	E. & P. T. 4s.	81	81	81	81
2,000	Int. Rys. 4s.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
115,000	Pa. gen. 4½s.	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Phila. El. 4s.	79½	79½	79¼	79¼
1,000	Reading 4s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. W. G.	16	16	16	16
1,513	Col. G. & E.	13¾	13¾	13	13
295	Crucible Steel	51⅞	58	51⅞	58
1,149	Cruc. Steel pf.	100	104½	100	104
25	Elk Co. N. G.	114½	114⅞	114½	114⅞
55	Nat. Firep.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
30	Nat. Firep. pf.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
30	Harbison-W.	55	63	55	63
60	Ind. Brew.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
60	Ind.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBS WANTED in Silk Dresses and Silk Waists for spot cash. Bloch Purchasing Co., 1,270 Broadway.

OPEN to buy tender chiffons or silks. W., 36 Times.

CORDUROY.—Will pay cash; No. 500, Jullard, or Boyd's, navy, brown, wine. Jacobs Bros., 124 West 19th St. 8086 Chelsea.

WE ARE OPEN to place orders on better grade coats. 137-139 W. 25th St., top floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL SILK AND cotton waists; will place orders on snappy styles; call Thursday and Friday, 145 Spring St., eighth floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT samples of combination sergee and silk dresses; orders placed, 39 West 21st, 4th floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT suits, coats, and dresses, 1,161 Broadway, Room 404.

LOOKING AT misses' and school dresses of the better kind. 7th floor, 122 West 26th.

CONTRACTORS WANTED who specialize in the making of stout sizes in ladies' silk dresses. Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co., 158 West 29th.

WANTED, contractors to figure on ladies' suits. Write care of L 38 Times.

JOB OF LADIES' plush and cloth coats; close out at a price. Spring Cloak Co., 145 Spring St.

200 WHITE and colored voile dresses to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

600 DRESSES to close out; white and colors; variety materials and models. Waldorf Manufacturing Co., 24 West 27th St.

WE HAVE JERSEY SPORT COATS, also other coats in fancy materials, to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8-10 West 19th St.

100 LADIES' linen auto coats, to close out at a price. L. Felsenheld, Raincoat Specialist, 20 West 17th St.

JOBS IN COTTON DRESSES to close out, $1.00 and up. Vassar Dress Co., 40 W. 32d.

FOR SALE.—Have 1,000 high-class dresses from $4.50 to $7.50; will sell cheap. Charles Levy Co., 39 West 29th St.

1,000 DOZEN new Fall styles crepe de chine waists, embroidered and plain, $15 per dozen. Nathan Lepow Sons, 163 W. 24th.

BIG job of $7.50-$9 cotton waists at $4.25 per dozen. Nathan Lepow Sons, 163 West 24th.

WASH DRESSES, $1, formerly $2.75 to $6.50. Silverman Dress Co., 39 West 32d St.

I HAVE few thousand to invest with established or new good paying jobbing or manufacturing business. L 52 Times.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. F'n 4343.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Sq., wants jobs muslin underwear and odd lots basement merchandise.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

I WILL PAY CASH for any surplus stock you have. W 31 Times.

Help and Situations Wanted.

FACTORY MANAGER cotton dresses; good man is open for position. W 26 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3½@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday 3¾@3½ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Retail Clothiers Busy.

Judging from the throngs of men who are taking advantage of the Summer clearance sales, the retail clothiers are doing a very brisk business. Prices have not been cut very much more than usual, and yet the attendance at these sales is reported to be larger than for some years past. As one retailer described conditions, the wave of economy has not yet passed over and men are still seeking to save even on their necessities such as clothing. If the active demand that is manifesting itself just now may be taken as a criterion retailers believe that business this Fall will be much better than was at first anticipated.

For the Russian Shipper.

The American trade department of the National City Bank, in its current issue, contains a detachable page giving timely data regarding the Russian market. The sheet, which is labeled "for the foreign trade manager," is intended to be hung in export offices to serve as a ready reference for the shipper. The populations of the different political and geographical divisions of Russia are given, together with the several transportation lines running out of this port directly or otherwise to Russia. There are also data regarding Russian weights and measures, cables and cable rates, as well as special information calculated to prove helpful to the American shipper.

Buyers Are Late This Season.

Quite a little comment is heard locally about the delay in buyers coming to town this season, both jobbing buyers and retailers. An executive of one of the leading downtown commission houses said yesterday that while he, along with other merchants in that line, had expected that the bulk of the jobbers' buying for the new season would be done by the middle of this month, it is now probable that this state of affairs will not exist until about Aug. 15. And while he is hoping for the best, he is somewhat inclined to believe that the delay is going to result in a smaller business being placed than if the buyers had got busy earlier. Houses selling direct to the retailers, while apparently not afraid of lessened business, are willing to have the buyers begin their onslaught as soon as possible.

Sport Shirts Running Big.

A large part of the energies of the men's shirt trade is being devoted at the moment to trying to beat the "other fellow" in securing the sizable orders for sport shirts for men that are reported to be floating around town before the season comes to a close and ends the demand. This business, it is said, is the only bright spot in the call for seasonable popular-priced goods just now, the demand for the ordinary types of negligee shirts being quite a bit below the mark desired by manufacturers of them. A good business was done on silk shirts earlier in the season by manufacturers who went in for them, but it is said that the duplicate orders placed on them at the present time are none too large. One encouraging feature of the business done on these shirts has been the demand for the better qualities.

Cod Liver Oil Advancing.

The strength of the domestic market for cod liver oil is indicated, according to Weekly Drug Markets, by the announcement on Tuesday by one important concern that it had advanced its asking price for the Norwegian grade $5, making the present quotation $80 a barrel. It will also say today that oxalic acid continues to advance on urgent buying by large industrial concerns. Sales have been reported at 37 and 38 cents, which is 2 cents above the range of a week ago. Several other drugs and chemicals have also gone up in price in the last few days, and manufacturers are restricting sales on some articles largely to regular customers, owing to the limited supplies in this market. In the essential oils the feature has been a reduction in the price of peppermint oil in the expectation that the peppermint crop this season will break all records. Crude drugs generally have been ruling dull.

Should Have Larger Assortments.

Commenting on conditions in the retail end of the clothing business, a manufacturer said yesterday the retail clothiers would do well to maintain a better assortment of styles and sizes. With the manufacturer striving to meet every contingency in the matter of sizes, he said, there is no reason why the retailer cannot fit any man who comes into his store. "The fault is," he remarked, "that the majority of retailers are not keeping up with the progress made by the manufacturers. There are odd sizes being made that many retailers have not heard of. If they kept themselves posted on the new styles and sizes that come out, there would be no need of a customer walking out of a store without making a purchase. The peculiar part of it all is that the retailer would probably be able to do more business with less stock than he does now if he bought intelligently."

Convention of Display Men.

Prosperity boosters who build the "White Ways" of the big cities, brighten up the shopping districts and work with the city authorities for cleaner and more attractive business districts are headed for New York from all parts of the world to attend the International Association of Display Men's convention, which begins next Monday at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. More than 2,000 display men, representing the largest mercantile houses of America, will be present. Acting Mayor McAneny will officially welcome President C. J. Potter and the delegates. Interest will be stimulated in the country-wide business revival to be celebrated in every city and town of the United States, Nov. 29 to Dec. 4, as "Electrical Prosperity Week." Addresses will be made by William A. Marble, former President of the Merchants' Association; Percy Straus of R. H. Macy & Co., and other prominent men.

Hosiery Sales Keep Up Well.

While as yet there has been little spot buying of Fall hosiery done by retailers who have come into this market, the jobbers say that they are doing a pretty nice filling-in business on seasonable merchandise, especially silk hose. Though quite a little of this duplicating is being done by retailers in various parts of the country, it was said yesterday that the bulk of the business is coming from the local and nearby trade. Good business on Fall hosiery is expected from the retailers next month, in view of the conservatism they showed in placing advance orders when the salesmen were out, and the fact that stocks in the hands of many retailers are light. The primary end of the market is not doing a great deal just now with Fall hosiery, either, nor are the jobbing buyers showing any too much interest in cotton hose for next Spring. There is a different story to tell on silks and artificial silk goods, however. Export business continues good.

May Buy Co-operatively.

A movement is on foot among manufacturers of men's shirts, under the auspices of the Shirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, to establish a central purchasing bureau for flannels and other staple fabrics which they use. The objects, of course, will be to obtain better prices by pooling orders and to equalize them, as under this system the same yard prices will be paid both by large and small manufacturers. It is planned to have a purchasing committee, determine the bulk needs of the manufacturers and then bargain with the mills, the individual assortments being worked out later by the mills and the manufacturers. This and other subjects, including the nationalization of the association, were discussed yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Directors, which was held in a downtown restaurant. Sentiment appears strongly in favor of expanding into a national organization in order to obtain the benefits thus to be derived. Several reports were rendered, including that of the collection bureau of the association, which showed that of total collections of $115,566, about 74 per cent., or $85,854, had been collected without litigation or cost to members beyond the annual dues.

Gray Goods Still Quiet.

Yesterday showed little change for the better so far as trading in the local gray goods market was concerned, but the advance in cotton was said to have the effect of steadying prices and offsetting the weakness that developed in certain quarters late Tuesday afternoon. There was little evidence yesterday of "distress" goods being converted into cash at prices more satisfactory to the buyers than to the sellers. The former gave a little more attention to spot and nearby goods yesterday, bidding on the basis of 3¼ cents for 39-inch 60-48s. So far as could be learned, there was little, if any, business done at the figures bid, while on the other hand nearby sales of 38½-inch 60-48s were made at the full list price. One thing the quiet market and the antics of cotton have done is temporarily to weaken the position of sellers in the acceptance of current prices for contract business, and it was not very hard yesterday, for instance, to get 38½-inch 64-60s at 3¾ cents for delivery to the end of the year. Sheetings and drills continued to be more or less neglected yesterday, but fancies had a good day from all accounts. Spot prices on staple printcloths, which continued largely nominal, were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

*Asked.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Wood Pulp Imports Have Free Entry Though Transshipped.

J. J. Gavin & Co., lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in a contention that a manifest clerical error had been made in invoicing merchandise. It was claimed that the goods were invoiced as consisting of 35 gross, whereas only 30 gross were received and imported. This, it was asserted by the importers warranted a refund of duties on the alleged missing five gross. Judge Hay said that, while testimony was offered to show that a shortage actually occurred in the shipment, an examination of the official papers failed to disclose a "manifest" clerical error within the ruling laid down by the Customs Court in the case of the United States against the Swedish Produce Company.

The Hurf-Cain Company, New Orleans, protested the assessment of duty by the Collector on an amount claimed by the protestants to be greater than the dutiable value of the merchandise, which in this case was red peppers. It appeared that the Collector in liquidating the entry added to the appraised value to establish market value of the merchandise and assessed duty thereon. In sustaining the protest, Judge Hay said: "The items added by the Collector were not such items as are contemplated in United States vs. Spitzarn, as coming within the jurisdiction of the Collector. The Collector has not appealed to reappraisement and the market value as found by the Appraiser must stand. The protest is therefore sustained and the Collector directed to reliquidate the entry assessing duty upon the market value as found by the Appraiser."

Insufficient evidence resulted in a protest by George Holme, Buffalo, being overruled. The protest was directed against the Collector's action in assessing certain grain at 15 per cent. ad valorem as an unenumerated manufactured article. The grain, it was stated, had gone through some process. The importer contended that the commodity should be admitted at 10 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the law for "waste." A witness for the protestant called the commodity brewer's grain, but the exact origin of the grain or the definite use to which the product is put was not made entirely clear. Judge Hay said the record upon which the case was submitted is insufficient upon which to base a definite classification. The protests were accordingly overruled without affirming the Collector.

It was decided in the protest case of O. G. Hempsead & Son, Philadelphia, that wood pulp shipments may be transshipped at a foreign port without forfeiting the privilege of free entry under the terms of the Canadian Reciprocity act. It appeared that, in the case at bar, the merchandise was shipped by the consignor from the country of production to the consignee or importer in this country via one foreign port. The only delay was in the shifting of the cargo from one vessel to another. The Collector apparently regarded the transshipment as a violation of the condition of free entry, as the law specifies that shipments must be made direct. He therefore took full duty under the provisions of the Tariff act of 1909. Judge Hay points out, however, that under the court decision in the United Cigar Stores Company case, the wood pulp in controversy is entitled to free entry, the protest being sustained. The board also sustained a protest by Rudolf Holwig, who imported wood pulp from Germany.

The Grossfeld & Roe Company, Chicago, was sustained in the claim that buckwheat grits are free of duty under the tariff as buckwheat or buckwheat flour. The Collector took duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem as an unenumerated manufactured article. The board's decision said that any construction of the free list provision that did not embrace within it a product of the buckwheat grain that had not yet reached the completed stage of flour would be very narrow and technical. According to the board it was evidently the purpose of Congress to admit free of duty that grain and the commodities produced from it.

Goes to Jail to Avoid Friends.

Oscar La Fortune, 60 years old, who said that once he had been the owner of a chain of restaurants in Brooklyn which he lost through drinking, was committed to the Workhouse for three months at his own request yesterday in Special Sessions. La Fortune said he wanted to be sent away so that he would no longer meet any of his old friends in his present condition.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; slight variable winds.

Fla.—Fair in n. w. and probably showers in the Peninsula Thurs. and Fri.; moderate e. winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light variable winds.

Tex.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; moderate s. winds.

W. Tex., Ark., and Tenn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Okla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ky.—Thunder showers Thurs. Fri. cloudy. Ohio and Ind.—Cloudy Thurs., with probably thunder showers in s. Fri. fair; light variable winds.

Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light variable winds.

Ill. and Mo.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., with probably showers.

Wis.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cloudy, with probably showers in s.

Minn.—Cloudy Thurs., Fri. showers.

Iowa, N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., with probably showers.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Meetings of the jewelry and silverware buyers of the Reciprocal Jobbers, Inc., will be held at 470 Fourth Avenue on Aug. 5 and 6.

A new dry goods firm will open its doors in Sioux City, Iowa, about Aug. 20 under the name of the Dallas-Meares Company. The new firm will be made up of Frank Dallas, formerly buyer and manager of the Wilkins Brothers' store in Des Moines, Iowa, and L. S. Meares, who formerly held the same positions with the Pelletier Dry Goods Company of Sioux City. The firm has been incorporated for $20,000 and has bought out the Sullivan Specialty Store of Sioux City. It will be represented in this city by Brown & Meares, resident buyers, 1,270 Broadway.

ADOPTS TUNNEL TO QUEENS.

Service Board Approves Change in New Subway Route.

The Public Service Commission yesterday complied with the wish of the Board of Estimate by adopting the under-river tunnel plan to carry the trains of the new Broadway-Seventh Avenue Subway from Manhattan to Long Island City.

The dual subway plans originally called for the use of the Queensboro Bridge. The Public Service Commission at first thought the substitute plan would be more costly and would require more time for construction, but the Board of Estimate last Wednesday adopted a resolution expressing the conviction that the tunnel should be constructed.

Under the new arrangement the trains of the Broadway-Seventh Avenue subway will run through Fifty-ninth Street only as far as Fifth Avenue, where they will swing over into Sixtieth Street and East River tunnel. The Queens end of this tunnel will be at the Queens Plaza of the Queensboro Bridge, where the new subway trains will connect with the new rapid transit elevated railroads. Originally both cross-town tracks were to run under Fifty-ninth Street as far as Fifth Avenue, where they were to have been divided, the eastbound track continuing to the Queensboro Bridge through Fifty-ninth Street, the westbound turning into Sixtieth Street.

The Degnon Contracting Company, which is building the section extending from Seventh Avenue to Fifth Avenue, has agreed to submit a bid for the construction of the tunnel route which will not exceed $4,000,000.

New York Sailor Boys at the Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The New York State training ship Newport arrived today from Honolulu with 100 cadets, who are learning navigation to fit themselves to be officers in the American merchant marine. After a few days' stay the Newport will start on the return voyage through the Panama Canal.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALEXANDRA, La.—Simon Brothers; S. Simon, men's wear, ladies' ready-to-wear; 351 5th Av.

ATLANTA—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; J. V. Wellborn, ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.

ATLANTA—Davidson-Paxon-Stokes Co.; T. L. Stokes, dry goods, 71 W. 23d; Woodward, Atlanta; J. F. Allen & Co.; C. B. Merrill, shoes; 1,261 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, cloaks, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—N. Sollod, clothing, furnishing goods, hats, shoes; Broadway Central.

BARTLESVILLE, Okla.—L. Brin Co.; M. Born, ladies' readyto wear; 170 5th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Gogle, infants' dresses; Mrs. Phillips, ladies' costumes; Miss Vincent, bathing suits; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Schultz & Guthrie; W. R. Guthrie, mfrs. woolens, cotton dresses, waists; 117 W. 27th; Broztell.

BOSTON—Shepard, Norwell Co.; F. Stewart, notions, leather goods; 220 5th Av.

BOULDER, Col.—L. Herman; cloks, suits; Breslin.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; A. F. Smith, coats, suits; Miss E. Magny, waists; 116 W. 36th.

BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; S. V. Silverthorne, general merchandise; 18 West 36th.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; R. S. Weymouth, millinery; 2 Walker.

BUFFALO—M. J. Donovan, artistic housefurnishing goods; Great Northern.

BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; C. H. Churchill, furniture; 105 Grand St.

CEDAR RAPIDS—C. Denecke, Inc.; F. J. Schrodt, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; Mrs. S. E. Bailey, women's, girls' ready-to-wear; 148 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. G. Shedd, representing; K. Miller, jewelry; A. R. Wogenright, furniture; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Herzberg, Goldstein & Lesser; Mr. Goldstein, cloaks, suits; 1,133 B'way, 11th floor.

CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck & Co.; R. Buckner, boy's clothing; 438 B'way; Belleclaire.

CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; C. Franzel, gloves; 43 W. 23d.

CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss L. Balser, children's wear; 95 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI—L. Stix & Co.; J. Gerwin, dress goods, linings; 377 Bwy.

CINCINNATI—J. Lazarus Co.; L. Joseph, hats, ribbons; 640 B'way.

CLARKSDALE—Powers & Co.; M. Powers, dry goods, ready-to-wear, &c.; Sherman Sq.

CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; Miss A. Kay, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Armstrong's; C. W. Armstrong, men's hats, caps; Navarre.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; T. H. Siebert, shoes; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; C. C. Millington, books, stationery, picture frames, kodaks, supplies; J. K. McMahon, dress goods, silks; 10 E. 24th.

DALLAS—W. A. Green & Co.; L. F. Pollack, cloaks, suits, furs, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 1,150 B'way.

DALLAS—New York Cloak & Suit Co.; M. Slick, ladies' ready to wear; Wallick's.

DES MOINES—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; O. B. Hinman, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 116 W. 32; McAlpin.

DETROIT—Princess Mfr. Co.; C. W. Moore infrs. misses', ladies', children's dresses; 200 5th Av.; Netherland.

DETROIT—Burnham, Steepel Co.; W. H. Canfield, hosiery; 43 Leonard St.

DETROIT—Shapiro & Aronson, cloth, straw hats, caps; Broadway Central.

DETROIT—Crowley, Milner Co.; G. C. Jenkins, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

FALLON, Nev.—B. C. Archer, cloaks, suits; Breslin.

FORT SCOTT—W. J. Calhoun & Co.; W. J. Calhoun, ladies' dresses; 95 Madison Av.

FORT SMITH, Ark.; Boston Store D. G. Co.; Mrs. K. Fink, millinery; Miss Leftwich, H. Kaufman, women's ready-to-wear; 353 4th Ave.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Wolf-Pollock Dry Goods Co.; H. O. Wolf, ready-to-wear, millinery; 148 W. 23d.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Wolf-Pollock D. G. Co.; H. O. Wolf, genl. mdse.; 148 W. 23d.

FORT WAYNE—R. H. Brochers, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

FORT WORTH—Burton D. G. Co.; F. P. Jennings, muslin underwear, children's, infants' cloaks, dresses; Miss I. Robinson, women's wear; 239 4th Ave.

FREDERICK—Rice & Haller; H. H. Haller, J. Wilson, notions, hosiery, furnishing goods, &c.; Broadway Central.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Spring D. G. Co.; C. J. Stanker, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 23 E. 26th.

GREAT BEND—H. Born, ladies' ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.

GREENSBORO—Jason Transon Hat Co.; W. M. Transon, hats, carpets, caps, gloves, umbrellas; Imperial.

HOT SPRINGS—Woodcock & Lawson; Mr. Woodcock, ladies' dresses; 96 Madison Av.

HOUSTON—Columbia Dry Goods Co.; B. Cohn, dry goods, novelties, ready-to-wear; 467 B'way.

HOUSTON—Levy Bros. Dry Goods Co.; M. E. Gimbel, millinery; 148 W. 23d; Cumberland.

KNOXVILLE — Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; J. D. Varnell, ladies' garments, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

LARNED, Kan.—Mark Krouch; ladies' ready to wear; 170 5th Av.

LEXINGTON—Felsenthal & Bing; S. Bing, neckwear, ribbons, jewelry, gloves, handkerchiefs, leather goods; 72 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—N. B. Blackstone Co.; Miss M. B. Matson, laces, embroidery, &c.; Miss G. Morton, muslin underwear, children's wear, infants' wear, corsets; 220 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—I. Siegel Co.; Miss G. Foyen, underwear; 303 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; F. Schmidt, upholstery goods, carpets; 23 E. 26th; Prince George.

LOUISVILLE—Shapinsky & Rothchild; A. Rothstein, ready-to-wear; Longacre.

LYNCHBURG—J. R. Milner Co.; A. W. Hawkins, blankets; Grand.

MACON—Dannenberg Co.; J. D. McMurray, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; E. Marks, representing; 22 E. 17th.

MERIDIAN — Marks-Rothenberg Co.; S. Marks, ready-to-wear; 148 W. 23d.

MINNEAPOLIS—Root & Hageman; L. E. Hagerman, ready-to-wear; 99 5th Av.

MONETT—Durnil Dry Goods Co.; W. Durnil, dry goods, &c.; Somerset.

MONTGOMERY—Nachman & Meerlief; J. Nachman, ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.

MONTREAL—Model Hat Co.; S. Levine, hats; Broadway Central.

NASHVILLE—O'Bryan Bros.; L. G. O'Bryan, manufacturers overalls; 75 Grand St.; Webster.

NAVASOTA — Patout-Thomas Co.; R. A. Patout, dry goods, notions, house furnishing goods, men's furnishing goods, women's garments, millinery; 1,150 B'way.

NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; M. S. Mumm, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.

NEW ORLEANS—Marks-Isaacs Co.; A. J. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; 148 W. 23d.

NEWPORT, Ark.—S. Heineman D. G. Store; S. Heineman, Fall dresses; 116 W. 32d.

OAKLAND—Abrahamson Bros.; Miss M. E. Gilbert, millinery; 116 West 32d.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Abrahamson Bros.; Miss Gilbert, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

OKLAHOMA CITY—Scott, Halliburton Co.; N. J. Baum, Mrs. C. E. Buscher, ready-to-wear; 15 Las. 25d.

OKLAHOMA CITY — Capital City Garment Co.; B. J. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way; Strand.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa—Baldsuf-Rosenblatt Co.; A. Rosenblatt, Miss Ryan, ladies' garments; 353 4th Av.

PALESTINE, Texas—The Fashion; S. D. Brooks, cloaks, suits; Breslin.

PASADENA, Cal.—Broadway Bros.; O. E. Broadway, carpets; 303 5th Ave.

PEORIA—The National; E. B. Gordon, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

PHOENIX, Ariz.—C. Karrick, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; Miss E. Kline, dresses, wash skirts; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. C. Connor, millinery; 37 W. 20th.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss A. Coslor, corsets; 23 E. 26th.

PORTLAND—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; Mrs. I. Peterson, ribbons, ladies' neckwear, handkerchiefs, veilings; 100 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; Mrs. I. Peterson, ribbons, veilings, hdkfs., neckwear; 100 5th Av.

PUEBLO—Crews-Beggs Dry Goods Co.; I. K. Young, domestics; W. D. Young, dress goods, silks, ladies' gloves; 2 Walker.

PUEBLO—Crews-Beggs Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. M. Stewart, millinery; Miss H. Springer, millinery; 230 5th Av.

PUEBLO—Crews, Beggs Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. E. Morrissy, millinery; 230 5th Av.

READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; C. E. Baker, linens; 2 Walker.

RENO, Nev.—Gray-Reid-Wright Co.; N. R. Henry cloaks, suits, waists; B. Moorish, domestics; 351 4th Av.

RICHMOND—M. H. Crighton, millinery; 621 B'way; Herald Sq.

ROANOKE—M. Rosenberg & Sons; M. Rosenberg, men's, women's clothing, furnishing goods; Hermitage.

SACRAMENTO—Hale Bros.; Mrs. Menefee, millinery; 50 Union Square.

SAN BERNARDINO—Harris Dry Goods Co.; H. Harris, dry goods, cloaks, general merchandise; Wellington.

SASKATOON, Canada—J. F. Cairns; Miss Rawley, millinery; 1,261 B'way.

SAVANNAH—Leopold Adler; Miss L. Flaum, ready-to-wear; F. Kauders, general merchandise; 351 5th Av.

SCRANTON—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. B. Greenberg, domestics, dress goods, silks; 72 Madison Ave.

SEATTLE—Rhodes Co.; Miss D. Lindquist, cloaks, suits; 230 5th Av.

SEDALIA, Mo.—Pupkin D. G. Co.; Mrs. L. Pupkin, ladies' wear; Breslin.

SELMA, Ala.—I. Kayser & Co.; I. Kayser, gen'l mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

SIOUX FALLS—Bee Hive; W. H. Allison, carpets, rugs, draperies; 1,133 B'way; C. M. Rohde, ready-to-wear, furs.

SIOUX FALLS—Bee Hive Co.; C. M. Rohde, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

SIOUX CITY—Dallas-Meares Co.; F. Dallas, L. S. Meares, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Heer & Rountree Dry Goods Co.; R. Reacher, dress goods, silks, cloaks, suits; J. E. Roet, dry goods; 72 Leonard.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole D. G. Co.; M. J. Cummings, children's dresses, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 West 32d.

SPRINGFIELD — Forbes & Wallace; F. R. Courtevant, housefurnishing goods, china, toys; 2 Walker.

ST. CLOUD—F. M. Graceman, Fall suits; 1,161 Bwy.

ST. LOUIS—M. Friedman & Sons Cloak Co.; H. A. Friedman, Fall coats, suits; 1,204 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—M. Blumberg Co.; M. Blumberg, laces; Breslin.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; J. F. Gorman, silks; 377 B'way.

ST. PAUL—Kahn's; G. M. Kahn, jobs ready to wear; 15 E. 26th.

TACOMA—People's Store Co.; F. T. Berk, wash goods, linens; 23 E. 26th; Gotham.

TRINIDAD, Col.—The Jamieson Co.; Miss McGowan, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

TROY, N. Y.—M. Frear Co.; E. M. Powell, cloaks, suits; Great Northern.

VICTORIA — Haller Dry Goods Co.; L. F. Haller, dry goods, women's wear; 1,150 B'way.

WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; J. O. Moque, carpets, rugs, furniture; 334 4th Av.

WESTON, W. Va.—Blumberg Bros. Co.; H. Blumberg, general mdse.; 43 Leonard.

WHEELING—Geo. R. Taylor Co.; W. A. Rempe, cloaks, suits; Great Northern.

YORK—C. H. Rear & Co.; Mrs. C. Chronister, muslin underwear; 315 4th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN—Geo. L. Fordyce Co.; E. E. Moore, Miss L. Biddle, cloaks, muslin underwear; 75 Spring.

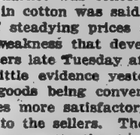

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Original Models Crepe de Chine —Georgette—Taffeta—Messaline —Newest Plaids and Stripes.

$2.25 and $2.75

SWAN WAIST CO.

49-53 East 21st Street

PACIFIC COAST BUYERS

MAKE IT A POINT TO SEE THE

EXPOSITION COATS

IN THE

NEW EXPOSITION CLOTHS

For the American Misses and Ladies

It is our own and latest origination.

H. SAMUELS & SONS,

Oppenheim Collins Building, N. Y.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Complete showing of foreign and domestic novelties for immediate delivery.

SILK & ULLMANN,

142 5th Ave., Cor. 19th St.

5c & 10c EXCHANGE

50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY

GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE

Everything for the Bargain Basement

10 W. 20th St. and 11 W. 19th St., N. Y.

A. L. LEVIN, Pres. Mad. Sq. 1767.

EXCEPTIONAL SHOWING IN

Newest Neckwear Novelties Embroideries Varieties Vals. Venices

BY

ROSECLIFFE CO.,

1161-1175 Broadway, at 27th St.

S. STEINFELD & CO.

43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.

Offer Special Value in LADIES' SILK PLUSH COATS at $5.75.

MARQUISETTE CURTAINS

FOUR SPECIALS 85c to $1.00

See our Big Line—ALWAYS something new.

Eugene Neumaier & Co., 3 W. 18th.

The HOUSE of HUCHBERGER, 93 5th Av.

MEN'S WOOL CRASH

Suits, Palm Beach Suits, Knitted Sport Coats, and Summer Clothing Specialties.

500 doz. Wash Skirts and Dresses TO CLOSE OUT.

Queen Costume Co., 25 West 27th St.

Lowest Prices—Best Service—Largest Stock

GOLDSMITH BROS

The Big Stationery Store

77 Nassau St., between John & Fulton Sts.

WASH GOODS THAT SELL.

SPRING LINE 1916 READY.

Tilton & Kesler, 61-63 Worth St.

UMBRELLAS

American taffetas, best paragon frames, mission handles, absolutely rainproof, at $4.25 Dos. S. SIDMAN, 298 Church.

10,000 SILK PETTICOATS To Close Out

Taffetas, Jerseytop, and Messalines. Values $1.50 to $2.00, for $1.37½. I. BELLEY & CO., 183 West 21st St.

COSTUMES DRESSES CLOAKS BEADED & BRAIDED ON THE CORNELY EMBROIDERY MACHINE

O. J. Ahlstrom, 711 B'way, N. Y.

WASH SKIRTS

To Close Out—$4.00 Doz. and Up. ALSO SUMMER COATS & SUITS. E. HONIG, 23 WEST 32D ST.

LOUIS ROSENHEIM & CO.,

Mfrs. of Infants and Children's Cloaks, Colored Coats. Sizes 2 to 6—6, 7, & 8, and 6 to 14 years. 114, 116, 118 West 17th St.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 36th Street.

Bestyette

Raincoats, Cravenettes and Gabardines

For Men, Women and Children

30 years manufacturing wet weather clothing that has style and gives satisfaction.

New York Mackintosh Co.

39 and 41 West 32nd St.

COFFEE PERCOLATOR

FILTROLA

U. S. Patent December 15, 1914. "FILTROLA"—made of Fireproof Crystal Glass—INSURES SANITATION + ECONOMY AND SPEED. Indorsed by experts everywhere. Illustrated circular, containing testimonials and directions for use, furnished on request.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS — DEPT. STORES, CROCKERY SHOPS, &c.—are finding "FILTROLA" a MONEY-MAKER. SELLING ITSELF. Write for TRADE DETAILS and EXCLUSIVE AGENCY PLAN to Crystal Percolator Co., Inc., 44-60 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.

COMMISSION HOUSE WANTED

MANUFACTURER OF HIGH - GRADE SPRING NEEDLE KNIT BATHING SUITS, JERSEY SWEATER COATS AND JERSEY CLOTH DESIRES TO CONNECT WITH REPUTABLE COMMISSION HOUSE WHICH WILL TAKE ENTIRE OUTPUT.

BOX E 229 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADVERTISING.

Merchandising Plans for Increasing Sales. Sackerman-Edelmann Co., 308 Fifth Ave.

APRONS.

1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dean's Locksstitched, 45 East 17th St.

AEROPLANE TOYS.

FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES.

Headquarters for 5, 10 & 25c goods. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS.

Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Pop. Prices. BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

BOOKLETS, CIRCULARS, ETC.

PRINTING Booklets, Catalogs, Circulars, Office Stationery. Lowest Prices. Drawings, Cuts, Trade Marks. Hayes Bros., 301 W. 37. Greeley 885.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS.

Card Index We make a specialty of the Card Index business and its accessories. U. S. Card Index Co., Phone 5579 Rector. 112 Liberty St.

DRESSES.

WASH DRESSES. Wonderful values. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DYESTUFFS Sold, Bought, Exchanged.

N. Y. ANILINE EXCHANGE, Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS.

Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.

FURS.

Peltries of all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115-25

BIDS ON BROOKLYN SUBWAY.

$1,700,000 Is Lowest Figure for Part of Eastern Parkway Line.

The Public Service Commission yesterday opened bids for the construction of that part of the Eastern Parkway Subway in Brooklyn extending from a point near Church Avenue, under Nostrand Avenue, to Flatbush Avenue. There were ten bidders, the Dock Contractor Company offering the lowest figure, $1,700,000, while John J. Creem's offer at $2,900,000 was the highest.

The plans call for a two-track subway, with stations at Beverly Road, Newkirk Avenue, and Flatbush Avenue.

To Save City Textbooks' Cost.

Controller Prendergast wants high school boys and students of the College of the City of New York to pay for their textbooks, and thus release the city from a large expense. City College books, the Controller says, cost $10,000 yearly, and represent an investment of $50,000. The suggestion is contained in a report to the Board of Estimate, which meets today. The Controller recommends that the board deny the application of the City College for $2,000 to be expended for books.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Dealings were large on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, with the "war stocks" and the steel shares regaining their leadership of the market. The railroads, so prominent in the closing dealings on Tuesday, were relegated to the rear. The great advance of the day was in Crucible Steel, but the heaviest business was in United States Steel common, of which 22,970 shares changed hands. There was heavy selling to realize profits all through the list, which had some effect upon prices in the late afternoon, causing many stocks to run off from their best.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	34½	34½	34¼	34½
1,450	Allis-Chalmers	24⅜	25⅜	23⅜	25⅛
940	Am. Car & Foundry	72	72¼	71¼	71¾
750	Am. E. Sugar	55¾	57¼	55	56
4,280	Am. Can	60¼	61⅝	59	59⅝
30	Am. Car & F	57	57¼	57	57¼
20	Am. Cotton Oil	47¾	47⅞	47¾	47¾
50	Am. Hide & L.	7	7	7	7
60	Am. Ice	25½	25½	24½	24⅝
100	Am. Locomot'e.	53	53	52¾	52¾
150	Am. Smelting	78¼	79¾	78	78⅝
20	Anaconda	33⅞	34	33⅞	33⅞
200	Anaconda ($50)	67¾	68¼	68	68
150	Atchison	102⅜	102½	102	102
1,010	Baldwin Loc	84½	84½	83	83⅜
480	Balt. & Ohio	82½	82⅝	81½	82⅛
90	Brooklyn R. T.	86¼	86¾	86¼	86¼
10	Cal. Petrol'm.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
540	Can. Pacific	145	147	144¾	145
200	Cent. Leather	42¼	42¼	42	42
150	Ches. & Ohio	41	41¼	41	41¼
420	C., M. & St. P.	84	84¾	82¾	83¾
50	C., R. I. & P.	12	12¼	12	12¼
10	Chino Copper	45	45	45	45
4,420	Col. Fuel & I.	36¾	40⅝	36¾	64⅞
6,020	Crucible Steel	51¾	64¾	51¼	64⅞
100	Dist. Securities	28⅜	28½	28½	28½
1,100	Erie	26⅞	27	26½	26½
10	Erie 1st pf	41	41	41	41
200	Goodrich Co	53½	53¾	51¾	51¾
280	Gt. North. ore	39¼	39¼	38¾	39¼
60	Gt. North. pf	118¼	118¾	118	118¾
60	Inspiration Cop.	30¼	30¼	30	30
60	Inter.-Met	21¼	21¼	20¾	20¾
10	Kan. City So	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
23	Lehigh Valley	143⅝	143⅝	142¾	143⅛
10	Louis. & Nash.	111½	111½	111½	111½
50	Max. Motors	29½	29½	29¼	29½
410	Mex. Petrol'm.	74	77¾	74	75½
10	Miami Copper	27	27	27	27
2	Mo. Pacific	2	2	2	2
30	Nat. Enamel	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¼
10	N. Y. Central	88½	88½	88½	88½
80	N. Y., N. H. & H	62	62¾	62	62
30	N. Y., O. & W.	28	28	28	28
50	Nor. Pacific	107¼	107⅝	106¼	106¼
90	Pennsylvania	108¼	108⅝	108¼	108⅜
210	Pitts. Coal	24⅜	25¼	24⅜	24⅜
50	Pressed S. Car	49⅞	50¾	49⅝	50⅜
4,350	Reading	144¾	148	144¾	146¾
2,660	Rep. Iron & S.	37⅞	39¼	37¾	39¼
650	Southern Pac.	87	87½	86¼	86¼
30	Southern Ry.	14½	14½	13⅝	13⅝
100	South. Ry. pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
20	Studebaker	51¾	52¼	51¾	51⅝
3,600	Union Pacific	129⅜	130	128¼	128⅞
100	U. S. Rubber	46	46¼	45¾	46
22,970	U. S. Steel	65¾	67⅜	65¾	66⅝
90	Utah Copper	66	66	65¾	65½
6,490	Westing. Elec.	108¾	111⅜	107¾	110¾
100	Westing. rights	2	2½	2	2½

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.30	.30	.30	.30
1,000	Great Bend	.08	.08	.08	.08
500	Gold Florence	.46	.46	.46	.46
500	Jim Butler	.82	.82	.82	.82
200	Jumbo Ext	1.52½	1.52½	1.52½	1.52½
200	Mexican	.39	.39	.39	.39
400	Montana	.35	.35	.35	.35
300	Ophir	.18	.18	.18	.18
600	Rouse Min	.47	.47	.46	.46
100	Tonopah Ext	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
300	West End	.65	.65	.65	.65

4,600

TURN IN WOOLEN MARKET.

Manufacturers Cheerful Over Openings on Lightweight Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 28.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Manufacturers are cheerful over the openings on lightweight goods. The turning point in the market has arrived, it is felt by some. Prices of goods at the openings were based on present market prices for wool. The goods opened at higher prices than a year ago, and a fair volume of sales was consumated.

"Boston is now the cheapest market in the world for wool. The little excitement about the prospective exportation of tops a few weeks ago has practically died out. Actual business in the Boston wool market has been spotty. Manufacturers are showing much interest in territory wools. Fleeces are opening up well. Pulled wools are firmer. There is a scarcity of very fine pulled scoured wools. Foreign wools continue cheaper, but the supply is fast being reduced.

"In the woolen and worsted goods market the demand for Fall goods has been somewhat better, particularly in pencil stripes. Some manufacturers will guarantee goods only as long as the dyestuffs are available.

"In the dress goods market the demand for Fall fabrics is not so large as a few weeks ago.

"The cotton goods market continues rather steady. A slight increase in future business is noted. Buyers feel that cotton is going to decline to extremely low levels. So they are uncertain and are postponing the placing of orders.

"There is a very little business in the duck market."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of July show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eight roads	$2,028,664—$126,385
Fourteen roads	6,451,877— 667,808
Total (22) roads	8,480,541— 541,423

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

for June—	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$885,746	$811,170	$1,015,458
Net after tax.	262,328	247,608	305,063
Other income.	65,257	56,995	76,237
Total income.	327,585	304,603	381,300
Sur. after chg.	159,934	143,512	217,215
12 mos. gross.	9,479,036	10,734,691	10,947,246
Net after tax.	2,314,067	2,535,574	3,067,990
Other income.	718,646	520,224	1,018,718
Total income.	3,032,733	3,355,798	4,076,708
Sur. after chg.	912,720	1,354,784	2,126,994

CANADIAN NORTHERN for June—

Mileage	4,965		4,316
Gross	1,201,300	1,655,300	2,178,200
Net	335,300	463,300	542,500
12 mos. gross	17,225,900	22,700,700	22,979,900
Net	4,828,700	6,351,700	6,049,000

Miscellaneous Earnings.

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY for the quarter ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	2,342,036	2,498,786	156,750
Net	680,453	953,697	273,244
Sur. after chg.	149,932	429,151	279,219

Twelve months ended June 30:

Gross	9,587,192	9,995,249	108,057
Net	2,929,614	3,331,280	401,666
Sur. after chg.	857,585	1,324,206	466,711

MONTANA POWER CO. for the quarter ended June 30—

Gross earn	976,432	965,693	*10,739
Net after tax.	693,148	687,839	*5,309
Sur. after chg.	399,662	405,211	5,549

Six months ended June 30:

Gross earn	1,910,297	1,923,735	13,578
Net after tax.	1,345,195	1,365,644	20,448
Sur. after chg.	789,278	817,384	28,086

*Increase.

INLAND STEEL CO. for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net earn	2,041,248	1,637,171	2,179,490
Other income.	40,310	40,484	51,777
Total income.	2,081,558	1,677,656	2,231,268
Depre. & plant renew.	200,000	200,000	150,000
Min't exhaus.	127,382	49,008	89,224
Net profits	1,754,174	1,428,647	1,992,044
Interest	357,390	320,450	281,750
Balance	1,396,784	1,108,197	1,730,294
Dividends	440,491	557,914	777,507
Surplus	956,293	550,283	952,786
Prev. surp	5,285,020	4,786,412	3,781,493
Prem. on st'k.	1,993,331		178,638
B'd disc., &c.	82,170	41,676	130,508
P. & L. surp	4,225,813	5,285,020	4,781,493

*After deducting charges for maintenance and repair of plants, amounting to $1,129,803.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

A. S. LASCELLES & CO.—Judge Augustus N. Hand has confirmed a composition of A. S. Lascelles & Co., importers and exporters at 8 Bridge Street, with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar, payable in notes at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months. Liabilities were $847,704 and assets $375,565.

STAR BEEF AND PROVISION COMPANY.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of the Star Beef and Provision Company of 2,251 Third Avenue, with eight other stores, with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash and 15 cents in notes at 6, 12, and 18 months.

HENRY H. STADDLER, JR., builder, of 437 Beach Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $13,043, of which $91,068 was secured by bond and mortgage and assets $3 cash in bank. Among the creditors are the Bronx Borough Bank, $5,612, Colonial Bank, $1,370, and Columbia Knickerbocker Trust Company, $202.

E. SCHLOSS & CO., INC., furniture manufacturer at 330 Cherry Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $52,060, nominal assets $54,587, consisting of stock, $25,000; machinery, $19,000, and accounts, $10,486, which have been assigned, and cash $1,101. Among the creditors are the Commission Merchants Association, $17,915, secured, and Jennie Schloss, $5,000.

WEINGART & WECHSLER, manufacturers of furs at 110 West Thirtieth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $16,876, and nominal assets, consisting of accounts, $1,188, cash in bank, $85, and stock and fixtures, value unknown.

VINCENZO MANNINO, grocer, at 303 East Forty-fifth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $3,387 and assets $1,060 in accounts and some stock, value unknown.

PRICE-HOFFMAN INC., advertising agent at 140 West Forty-second Street, has filed assignment schedules, showing liabilities $15,071, nominal assets, $9,111, and actual assets, $7,614.

AMEDO DONZELLI, confectioner, 7 Prince Street, has filed schedules, showing liabilities $1,622, and actual assets $880.

SOUTH AMERICAN SECURITIES COMPANY has confessed judgment for $340,000 in favor of Carlos Bright & Co. for balance due on a contract made on Oct. 24, 1908, for payment of the money on the ratification by the Legislature of Uruguay of a concession for building a railroad in that country. The South American Securities Company is a New York corporation, incorporated in 1908 with capital stock of $100,000. Charles Bright is President.

LEVINSTEIN & SEIDMAN.—Samuel Levinstein, Morris Seidman, Max Abeshowitz, and Samuel Mandel, who composed the firm of Levinstein & Mandel, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, at 20 East Ninth Street, have made an assignment to Jacob M. Friedman.

THE GREEN LIQUOR COMPANY, INC., of 778 Eighth Avenue, has made an assignment to Morris Greenblatt.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Augustus N. Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

MOR BARTOS of North White Plains, formerly furniture manufacturer in New York.

DAVID M. BENNETT, general store, at Johnson, N. Y.

Dr. REGER CUTTING, 305 West Forty-fifth Street.

HENRY L. EBERLE, manager, 242 West Fourteenth Street.

JOHN D. FRICKE, formerly liquor dealer 13 Park Row.

MAX GOLDFADEN, baker, 73 Manhattan Street.

ISIDOR CURTAN, men's furnishing goods, 121 Park Row.

MOSES HAAS, formerly millinery, 800 Riverside Drive.

SOLOMON J. JOSEPH, books and news, 2,029 Broadway.

EDWARD L. MASTERS, clerk, 423 West 120th Street.

JULIUS ROBBINS, druggist, 894 East 172d Street.

HENRY W. SCHLICKMAN, 500 West 172d Street.

LOUIS SHENTES, 789 Fulton Avenue.

SOLOMON BROS., grocers, at 1,312 Amsterdam Avenue.

JAMES K. RYAN, 28 West Eighty-second street, formerly a railroad contractor whose liabilities were $109,147.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Alexander, Wm. H.—L. Lewis.....$547.74
Albert, Charles—M. Levy et al..... 127.75
Art Color Printing Co.—A. McMahon..... 104.00
Blake, Albert M.—B. J. McCann..... 549.41
Brassell, Matthew, John J. Harrington, and Michael F. Healy—J. R. Clarke et al..... 326.87
Balsalli, Valentine—P. Nervo Balbiani & Co..... 117.77
Barkin, Louis, and Samuel Lassman—L. Pinkus..... 41.29
Barnum, Walter L.—F. M. Fisher..... 172.62
Bense, Frank—James Olwell & Co..... 568.14
Borodfsky, Chaim—P. Ellowitz..... 887.17
Beebe, Silas F.—M. E. Beebe..... 2,275.58
Chemical Printing Co.—V. Schmidt..... 1,257.26
Cornwell, Jeremiah C.—F. E. Boehmcke et al..... 323.10
City of N. Y. and James D. Murphy—P. H. McNulty, costs..... 102.47
Cora, Julius C. and Desiderius von Nagy—W. H. Oscanyan..... 184.15
Crossley, Arinie K.—G. Mayer..... 206.21
Deutsch, Philip—Federman Bros..... 118.02
Edward F. Roach Co.—H. B. Nassoit et al..... 822.47
Flathmann, Fred—Stewart Distilling Co. 108.32
Fumagalli, Vincent—W. H. Oscanyan. 188.78
Fitzgibbons Boiler Co.—City of N. Y.. 110.31
Gold Hill Consolidated Co.—W. H. Sansbury..... 208.92
Gargiulo, Frank—Merchants' Refrigerating Co..... 156.91
Griffen, John—John Burke Importing Co..... 188.39
Goldberg, Jacob—S. Gelman..... 122.03
Gomers, Louis—R. Altman & Co..... 212.07
Holden—Benedict M.—Lawyers Co-operative Pub. Co..... 138.81
Havens, Florence—G. E. B. Burley..... 303.94
Kramer, Albert J.—C. E. Krauser..... 836.50
Kane—Saylor Zanes Co..... 1,274.63
Kirkman, Ralph—J. M. Grundy..... 120.99
Lowe Pub. Co.—N. Elbschutz..... 311.68
Lasher, Remus E.—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co..... 315.24
Merrill, Lew B.—Frederick W. Griffin, and John F. T. Cashman—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank..... 1,005.14
McEntire, Walter F.—M. Jaffe et al.... 124.55
Morgan, Andrew G.—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank..... 372.88
Mallery, Winslow—J. H. Hickey..... 938.26
Magonigle, Florence—L. J. Townsend. 13,636.28
O'Connor, John—Joseph Beck & Sons... 102.98
Pichel, Chas. L.—H. Wintner..... 115.48
Pearsall, Henning—G. W. Lebers..... 1,436.00
Podulks, Alfred—A. Pluveka..... 871.15
Pinkiert, Bessie—M. Lemler, costs..... 107.75
Ryan, Edw. H.—G. T. Kelly..... 963.58
Rosenthal, Siguund—Max Lapp..... 183.80
Rosen, Abraham, and Joseph Kampelmacher—M. Doob, Sons & Co..... 182.28
Rowe, Frances M., and Louis B. Williams — Amsterdam Development and Sales Co..... 1,211.40
Rousseau, Sarantis, or Sarantis Rossi—F. S. Schnaud..... 149.41
Robinson, Marion H.—O'Neill-Adams Co. 820.58
Robinson, Chas. L.—A. Spencer..... 679.72
Right Way Box Co.—Ravenswood Paper Mill Co..... 119.60
Rosentover, Charles—Schwarz & Son... 928.25
South American Securities Co.—Carlos Bright & Co..... 340,000.00
Sasky, Sam—D. L. Beeber..... 135.99
Samios, Costa—H. Godhelp..... 520.03
Udall, E. R.—M. A. Keating..... 598.08
Wykoff, David J.—P. Schiessel et al.... 172.91
Warner, Geo. B.—G. Formaso..... 409.23
Wardner, Torrey E.—C. E. McManus... 329.16
Zarnes, Cellia—S. Ehrlick..... 139.15

In Bronx County.

Baer, Frederick—C. A. Weber..... $168.97
Cleveland, Harry—N. Y. Telephone Co... 71.71
Guttman, Harry G.—Same..... 45.21
G. Santis & Co., Inc.—B. F. Goodrich Co..... 202.71
Horn, Sarah—N. Y. Telephone Co..... 27.27
Horowitz, William R., and Edward I. Cohen—Same..... 29.31
Lelong, John—F. O. Kraus..... 348.72
Levine, Morris—B. Levison et al..... 151.25
O'Brien, Thomas—W. Manning..... 289.73
Park Engineering Co.—T. W. Kiley et al..... $1,074.61
Rabinowitz, Saul—N. Y. Telephone Co.. 29.36
Reidy, John—People of State of N. Y... 500.00
Schmilowitz, Louis—N. Y. Telephone Co. 31.97
Saviano, Giovana—F. D. Maglio..... 76.44

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Haynes, Joseph H.—T. Raskin, Sept. 4, 1914..... $240.91
Humboldt Exploration Co. and Edwin H. Snyder—Hudson & Manhattan R. R. Co., Nov. 22, 1912..... 2,908.98
Illinois Surety Co.—G. Di Tram, July 14, 1915..... 140.00
Same—P. Sposato, July 14, 1915..... 163.80
Same—G. Gagliano, July 14, 1915..... 285.00
Same—G. Morabelli, July 14, 1915..... 180.00
Same—M. Lamanna, July 14, 1915..... 180.00
Same—G. Gagliano et al., July 14, 1915. 650.00
Snyder, Edwin M. E.—Hudson & Manhattan R. R. Co., June 4, 1915..... 110.40
Ullman, Edgar F.—W. Mayer et al., June 13, 1915..... 197.68

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was moderately active and more or less erratic, with price movements irregular. Covering by belated shorts in July gave that position a show of strength and resulted in net gains of 1¾c, while the late months, after an early gain of ¾c to 1¼c, eased off and closed with net losses of ¼c to ½c. In the local market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.18 and No. 2 hard, $1.22½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.14½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.18	1.18½	1.00

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.15¼	1.13	1.14	1.12⅝	22¾
September	1.08⅝	1.07⅛	1.07½	1.06⅛	02⅝
December	1.11	1.09¾	1.10¼	1.10⅛	99⅝

CORN.

The corn market was only moderately active and irregular, July closing at an advance of ¼c, while the later months were unchanged to ¼c lower. The local cash market was firm; No. 2 yellow corn quoted at 91½c. A sale was reported of a parcel of Argentine corn at 73c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	75¾	74¾	75¾	74¾	71⅞
September	75⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	71⅞
December	65	64⅜	64¾	64⅝	61¼

OATS.

July oats were firm and higher on covering, closing with net gains of 2c, while the late months were net unchanged to ⅛c higher. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 65c; No. 2 white, 65½c; No. 3 white, 65c; No. 4 white, 64¼c; fancy clipped white, 67@68c; ordinary clipped white, 65¼@66¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	55⅞	54½	55¼	57⅛	37
September	39⅝	38¾	38¾	38¾	36¾
December	40⅝	39¾	39⅞	39⅞	38¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was active and weak under continued heavy selling prompted by lower hog markets, but late in the day there was a rally on reports that 1,000,000 pounds of ribs had been sold for export. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 24,000, estimated for Thursday, 17,000; Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 16,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	7.75	7.65	7.75	7.85	10.22
October	7.87	7.75	7.85	7.95	10.30
Ribs—					
September	9.40	9.17	9.32	9.45	12.05
October	9.37	9.17	9.30	9.42	11.57
Pork—					
September	13.40	13.15	13.30	13.50	20.92
October	13.60	13.32	13.45	13.65	.....

SUGAR.

Sales of granulated for export late yesterday had a tendency to steady futures trading today and after opening 2 points higher to 4 points lower, the market began to show firmness and at midday prices on active positions were 2 to 6 points net higher with support coming from trade interests. Wall Street sold a little early in the day. The market closed steady, net unchanged to an advance of 23 points with sales for the day, 5,000 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	5.50	5.40	5.50@5.51	5.40
August	5.50	5.42	5.50@5.55	5.45
Sept.	5.52	5.52	5.53@5.56	5.54
October	5.60	5.60	5.60@5.61	5.56
Nov.	..	..	5.60@5.67	5.57
Dec.	5.65	5.65	5.65@5.67	5.64
Jan.	..	..	5.70@5.72	5.70
March	..	..	5.80@5.82	5.80
April	..	..	5.85@5.87	5.85
May	..	..	5.90@5.92	5.90
June	..	..	5.95@5.97	5.95

COTTONSEED OIL.

The early weakness in land caused renewed liquidation in the market for cotton oil and prices were weak, closing with net losses of 4@5 points.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.84@6.03	6.00
July	..	..	5.86@6.03	6.00
August	6.03	6.00	5.98@6.01	6.05
September	6.04	5.98	5.98@5.99	6.03
October	6.00	5.98	5.98@5.99	6.00
November	..	..	5.94@5.97	6.00
December	6.03	6.00	6.00@6.02	6.05
January	6.08	6.05	6.06@6.07	6.09
February	6.14	6.14	6.13@6.15	6.16

COFFEE.

Coffee shippers in Brazil seemed more disposed to sell in the local market even at concessions, and after an opening advance of 3 to 6 points, the local coffee market broke sharply and closed with a slight rally, but 6 to 10 points below the previous close. Total sales for the day were 19,750 bags. The local spot market was quiet and easy with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	6.70@6.75	6.80
August	..	..	6.60@6.68	6.70
September	6.66	6.62	6.64@6.65	6.75
October	..	..	6.58@6.67	6.64
November	..	..	6.58@6.59	6.66
December	6.73	6.58	6.60@6.61	6.68
January	..	..	6.65@6.66	6.73
February	..	..	6.70@6.71	6.78
March	6.83	6.74	6.75@6.76	6.85
April	..	..	6.80@6.81	6.89
May	6.96	6.96	6.82@6.86	6.94
June	..	..	6.90@6.91	6.99

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 12,295 packages. General trade dull. Fancy fresh table qualities held steady, but there is a weaker market for all other grades, with considerable pressure to sell.—Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 26½c; higher scoring, 27@27½c; firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 22½@24c; thirds, 21@23c; State dairy, finest, 26c; good to prime, 25½@25½c; common to fair, 20@23c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 20@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 19½@20c; lower grades, 18@19c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20@20½c; No. 2, 19@19½c; lower grades, 17@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 15,176 cases. Arrivals continue liberal. Most of the stock is more or less defective, and for all such trade is dull and values weak and irregular. Very fancy qualities are scarce, and the few such obtainable command steady prices. Most sales of Western eggs are in range of 17@20c, including many of the candled and graded Northern goods, only a few of which show the higher quality necessary to command the higher quotations. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 23½@25c; extra firsts, 21@22½c; firsts, 19@20½c; seconds, 17@18½c; thirds and poorer, 14@16½c; dirties, No. 1, 15½@16c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@15c; checks, choice, dry, 14½@15c; fair to good, 13½@14c; culls and inferior, 8@13c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery whites, fine to fancy, 28@29c; ordinary to good, 25@27c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 24@27c; Western gathered whites, 22@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery browns, 24@28c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23@25c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 24@26c.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notice of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notice of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court opens in Room 236, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:

Sauer<Florida Ry Co.
Banet<A M Wood & Co
C. Hitter<Wm Fox Vaudeville Co.
Cheyney<Columbia Tr Co.
St'd A & R Co<Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Co.
Hughes<N Y, Ont & West Ry.
Briggs<United Shoe Machinery Co.
Nikola Tesla Co<Marconi Wireless Co of America.
Ferring<NY, NH & H RR.
Marsden<same.
McLaughlin<same.
Palmer<same.
Schoverling<same.
Burrell<same.
Canfield<same.
Sheerin<same.
White<same.
C F Stromeyer Co<Aldrich.
Ikle Freres & Co<Sacks & Co.
Heaney<Hofheimer.
Eltonhead<Travelers' Ins Co.
De Mayo Coaling Co<Michner Storage Co.
Autosales Gum & C Co<Tunnel Adv Co.
Powel Louis J Weil<Mathilda Bohlket—Percival Wilds, David M Kapian<Anna Lutz—Daniel Hanly, Achille Fellini<John Bozzuffi—Frank S Verro, East River Sav Inst<Alice E Willis—Richard C. Baxter.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to Aug. 3.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Dollinger<Weninger—Lamont McLaughlin, Dietsch<Connelian—Harry N. French, Faulhaber<Rubenstein—John J. Hynes.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Universal Savings Bank<Joseph K. Wells—James J. Donovan, Thomas J. Danlon<Lawrence Kranenberger—Charles F. Minor.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.

Willett<Devoy, indiv, &c.
Cassidy<same.
Adikes<L I R R Co.
Moosman, as admx, &c<NY, NH & H RR Co.
Pensabene, &c<F. & J. Auditore Co.
Nelson<Md Casualty Co.
Galvin<N Y C & H R R R and Walsh-Kahi Const Co.
Schofield, &c<Welper et al.
Reddick<N J & N Y R R Co.,

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Contested motions:

Fucini<Cassazza et al.
Esposito<Esposito.
Horstman et al<Wyckoff et al.
Buresopsky<Lynch, as rec.
Herchovitz<same.
Wulschleger<same.
Wallach Co<Powers et al.
Small<Hasbrouk.
Re Kings Co Trust Co
Spero<Cuker.
Ricciardi<Ricciardi.
Todd<Maron.
Kamman<Buch.
Faith<Blumendale Bros.
Shaw<Shaw.
Re J & S Realties, Inc, Celuso Lien.)
Redec<Wayside Home.
Stefano<Stefano.
Beech<Katzen.
Badenhausen<Neeman
Eley et al.
Vlet<White.
Anderson<Herts.
Shields<Shields. (2.)
Re Rutland Rd (Hillbrunn Sch.
Re Raub, excr, &c.
Heffernan<Hanley et al.
Re Farrell.
Megrin<Buehler (2.)
Mackey<Illinois Surety Co (2.)

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Emily J Weeks.
Susan C Johnson.
Chas S Stephens.
Karl Engler.
Mary Ellen Seibert.
Cecelia Baranable.
Johanna Bruns.
Leopold Lebewitts.
Administration of:
Christian Hansel.
Kate Lyons.
Ellen Sweeney.
Guardianship of:
Mary Muller.
Accounting of:
Jane W Spencer.
Richard Tithian.
Chas L Bright.
Rose Devereaux Mc-Mahon.
Helen M Cronin.
Phillis Sambeth.
Emil Runf.
Maurice Hess.
Clarence H Krogmann.
John Krogmann.
Peter Hickey.
Louis Russo.
Philip Collins.
Estates of:
Delia Wilson.
John Krogmann.
Wm Malley.
Carl A Everts.
Wm Watson.
Rose Dunn.
Daniel J Nash.
Michael Toomey.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Tompkins J.—Special term for motions only in this part on Friday, Aug. 6. At the opening of the Fall term of the Supreme Court at White Plains, Part III. will be designated for the trial of all contract cases, which will be specially assigned there by the presiding Justice in Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

SAWYER, S.—During the month of August Surrogate Sawyer will hold no term of court. There will be trial term by jury in the Surrogate's Court during the month of September.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Cavanagh<Sup.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Greyton Court, Heights Apartment, Purchased by Out-of-Town Investor—Builders Buy Big Plot on Jerome Avenue for Immediate Improvement—Ford Motor Company Deal Pending.

An upper west side apartment house deal involving about $1,000,000 and a large Bronx transaction on Jerome Avenue gave an active tone to the realty market yesterday. The Manhattan operation included the sale of the new eleven-story apartment structure known as Greyton Court, on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 141st Street, to an out-of-town investor, William A. Lincoln of Springfield, Mass.

The property was sold through Max N. Natanson, as broker for the 160 Broadway Holding Corporation, of which Duncan M. Stewart is President. The building covers a plot 100 feet on the drive by 125 feet on the street. It has an annual rent roll of about $65,000, and was held at a valuation of $675,000.

In part payment Mr. Lincoln gave the ten-story apartment house known as the Swanaoa, at 105 and 107 East Fifteenth Street, on a plot 50 by 100 feet, adjoining the Union Square Bank. In the deal the Fifteenth Street house figured at a valuation of $350,000.

The sellers of the Greyton Court acquired it last April in a trade with Joseph Shenk, who bought it several months before from Jacob Axelrod. A mortgage of $475,000 on the property is held by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Buys Riverside Drive Residence.

J. S. Armstrong has purchased for occupancy from the Hazel Real Estate Company the five-story American basement dwelling at 153 Riverside Drive. It covers a plot 25 by 100 feet between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets. Harold H. Armstrong was the broker in the sale.

Childs Estate Sells Dwelling.

An investing client of Arthur W. Corse has purchased from the New York Life Insurance & Trust Company, as Trustee for the estate of James E. Childs, deceased, the dwelling on the southwest corner of Ninety-third Street and West End Avenue.

Twelfth St. House for Studios Sold.

The four-story building at 50 West Twelfth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, on a plot 21 by 103.3 feet, has been resold by Pepe & Bro., for Alice Loughran, to the Levia Realty Company. The new owners will alter it into studios.

Increases Third Avenue Holdings.

Lester Feigenblatt bought from Ferdinand Brackman the four-story building, 25 by 101 feet, at 1,441 Third Avenue. Mr. Feigenblatt owns the adjoining building, the Rainbow Theatre, and now controls 51 by 101 feet. It was an all cash transaction and was negotiated by Schindler & Liebler.

Builders Buy Site for Four Apartment Houses on Jerome Avenue.

One of the largest recent deals in the West Bronx section was consummated yesterday, when Brown & Lopin, builders and operators, purchased from the Jerome Barnard Associates a plot of eleven and one-half lots on the northwest corner of Jerome Avenue and 192d Street.

The lots have a frontage of 286 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Ground will be broken at once for the erection of four five-story apartment houses, a building loan having been arranged. About $400,000 is involved in the transaction.

The parcel just disposed of is part of a tract of twenty-seven lots purchased by the selling syndicate about six years ago. In the present deal Henry J. Kantrowitz acted as broker. William H. Chesebrough and Clarke G. Dailey represented the selling syndicate, in which the United States Realty and Improvement Company, the estate of Charles T. Barney and Oakleigh Thorne are interested.

Bronx Sales.

The new five-story flat with stores on the southwest corner of Intervale Avenue and 163d Street, on a plot 72 by 100, has been sold by the Rogers Place Corporation to an investor. Property at Center Moriches, Long Island, was given in part payment. Phillip Foilak negotiated the trade.

Ford Motor Company Reported Negotiating for Brooklyn Block.

Negotiations are reported pending for the sale of a square block in the neighborhood of the Atlantic Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad, Brooklyn, to the Ford Motor Company as a site for a large show building. Henry Ford, President of the company, was in Brooklyn recently and inspected several sites.

Long Island City Buyers.

A plot 50 by 100 on the west side of Steinway Avenue, 202 feet south of Pierce Avenue, Long Island City, has been sold by Cornelius Clark to Jere F. Ryan for immediate improvement with a five-story apartment house.

J. B. Hunter of Hempstead has sold through Clay, real estate brokers, two lots on Crescent Street, south of Paynter Avenue, to Frank Palladino.

Long Island.

J. Edward Breuer has sold the Frank Mattern house on Cedar Drive, Great Neck Estates, to R. A. Keeler of Manhattan. The price is said to have been $12,000.

James F. Murray sold the two and a half story frame dwelling at 72 Smart Avenue, Flushing, for Oscar Heegar to Paul W. Hommert of Fifty-first Street, Corona.

Buyers at Edgemere Crest.

For the 234 lots of the Edgemere Crest property at Edgemere, L. I., which were sold off at the session Tuesday night by the M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company, with Fitz-James E. Browne as auctioneer, a total of $106,611 was obtained, an average of a little over $450, which the agents state is less than one-half the appraised value of the property. The remaining lots with three houses will be sold in the tent on the property tomorrow and Saturday nights.

Among the bidders Tuesday night were several buyers, operators, and property owners in that section. Manning Phillips bought a plot of eight lots on the northwest corner of Beach Thirty-first Street for $3,160. John C. Jorgensen, a builder, bought lots on the south side of Deerfield Road, west of Wave Crest Avenue, at $836 per lot. He also purchased the southeast corner of Cowdin Avenue and Kirkman Place, paying $426 per lot. M. F. Dillon bought five lots on Cheever Avenue for $2,875; W. H. Grimke took three lots on the southwest corner of Cowdin Avenue and Kirkman Place for $1,125, and A. Berkowitz bought four lots on Deerfield Road for $2,047.

Lease to Chicago Firm.

The Mantle Lamp Company of America, a Chicago concern having a large manufacturing plant in Waterbury, Conn., have leased for their Eastern executive offices and showrooms for a term of years an entire floor, approximately 10,000 square feet, in the twelve-story building at 243-7 West Seventeenth Street, through to 222-4 West Eighteenth Street, owned by Philip Lewisohn.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Anna T. McDonnell the three-story dwelling at 21 West Sixtieth Street to Marcelle Douste and Hortense Gendot.

John J. Kavanagh has leased for Mrs. William Daly to Miss Rose Hagan the four-story dwelling at 1,037 Madison Avenue.

Pease & Elliman have renewed for J. Prentice Kellogg the lease of the American basement dwelling at 31 East Fifty-sixth Street to O. De Lancey Coster.

Bradley Estate Auction Today.

In the Vesey Street Salesroom today at noon Joseph P. Day will offer at auction, to close the estate of John Bradley, the block front facing Abingdon Square, east side of Hudson Street, west side of Bleecker Street, West Eleventh Street and Bank Street, comprising two block fronts and three corners. The property consists of four five-story and cellar brick buildings, known as the Wilson Building. Also the southeast corner of Harrison Avenue and 181st Street, a large vacant plot, and 73 West 181st Street, a two-family house, on a plot 50 by 100.

Real Estate Notes.

George Ehret took title yesterday to the plot 25.6 by 101.9 on the northeast corner of 178th Street and Broadway, sold recently by Charles J. Smith.

A new deal is reported pending for the sale of the Wilson estate property on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. The site, which measures 63 by 125, was recently under contract to Harry Fischel, but the deal was never consummated.

J. Van S. Bloodgood is now associated with the firm of Heckscher & De Sanlles at 734 Fifth Avenue and will specialize in properties on the north shore of Long Island.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bleecker St, 402 to 416; Bank St, 34 and 36; Hudson St, 582 to 588, and West 11th St, 280, 191.6x57.8x irregular, four five-story loft buildings; executor's sale; also

Harrison Av, s e corner of 181st St, 91.3x62.9x90x79.2, vacant; executor's sale; also

181st St, 73 West, n s, 149.8 ft e of Aqueduct Av, 50x100, two-story dwelling; executor's sale; estate of John Bradley, deceased.

Church St, 296, w s, 127 ft n of White St, 19.7x50, three-story loft and store building; F. E. Rutter against A. C. Brown et al.; Kiddle & M., attorneys; Adam Wiener, referee; partition.

61st St, 236 West, s s, 275 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat; E. B. Halsey against David Kass et al.; Action 1; Harold Swain, attorney; H. de F. Baldwin, referee; due, $13,909.55; taxes, &c., $530.

61st St, 238 West, s s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $13,964.55; taxes, &c., $530.

By Henry Brady.

158th St, 522 and 524 West, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, six-story flat; Samuel Wacht against Rose Simon et al.; Action 1; Samuel Wacht, Jr., attorney; M. B. Blumenthal, referee; due, $12,219.02; subject to mortgage of $48,000.

158th St, 526 and 528 West, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, six-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $11,998.72; subject to mortgage of $48,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Cathedral Parkway, L, n s, 700 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100, three-story theatre; Dll Danzig et al. against Aaron Rosenstein et al.; Kantrowitz & E., attorneys; Nicholas Aleinikoff, referee; due, $6,639.88; taxes, &c., $308.55; subject to two mortgages aggregating $16,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

109th St, 84 East, s s, 34 ft w of Park Av, 17x80.10, four-story flat; Lazarus Marshall against I. D. Shiachetzki et al.; Guggenheimer, U. & M., attorneys; M. S. Boreland, referee; due, $8,222.84; taxes, &c., $286.12.

By James L. Wells Company.

54th St, 427 West, n s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and four-story rear tenement; Franklin Savings Bank against Margaret Richardson et al.; W. M. Powell, attorney; A. W. Otis, referee; due, $14,177.24; taxes, &c., $623.55.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Gerard Av, s e corner of 168th St, 100x125, vacant; Joseph Lehman against L. Zinke et al.; J. C. Warren, attorney; J. J. O'Brien, referee; due, $15,605.48; taxes, &c., $1,310.21.

By Charles A. Herrlan.

Perry Av, 3,325, on map 3,327, w s, 544 ft n of Holt Place, 22x94.1x24.11x85.2, two-story dwelling; E. M. Rock et al. against C. E. Schumacher et al.; Knox, S. & D., attorneys; C. C. Marrin, referee; due, $5,763.76; taxes, &c., $402.48.

REAL ESTATE—MANHATTAN.

Louis Israelson

Tel. And. 3540. **398 W. 145th St.** At St. Nicholas Av.

Conservative management of Apartment House property.

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Price $5,500, Including Garage.

$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza. Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, &c. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electric light, high elevation. This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits. H. D. HOUSE, Room 516, 47 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

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34 acres, house, and barn.....$3,800.00
14 acres, no buildings 1,500.00
10 acres, house, and barn..... 3,800.00

This house has bath, kitchen range, and furnace.

Terms—$500.00 to $1,000.00 cash.

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Comprising 2 Block Fronts and 3 Corners. (To be sold as one parcel.)

Four 5-story brick loft buildings, on a plot 191.8 x 87.6 x irreg.

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A large vacant plot, 91.3Sx62.9Sx90x79.2S.

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A 2-story basement and attic whitestone 2-family house on a plot 50x100.

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Business Page this Paper

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House, 7 rooms and bath, worth $8,000. Must be sold by Receiver in Bankruptcy—price $5,800; reasonable terms, on plot 40x100; 5 minutes' walk from Bayside Station, L. I. All improvements. It's a perfect snap. Apply immediately, 347 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Room 202. Telephone Murray Hill 3640.

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Houses, immediate occupancy; for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service, Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

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$3 weekly will buy A1 poultry farm, 6-room house, full cellar; range, tubs, &c., in kitchen; near large town; good markets, factories, &c.; few minutes from station and trolley to beautiful harbor; boating and fishing; one hour from city. B. Jones, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

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$75 will put it in good condition; located on large plot near Hempstead Harbor, few minutes from station and water; will sell to quick buyer for $100 cash; $12 per month; 50 minutes out. B. GLEIN, 243 West 34th St., New York.

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Will sell my six-room water-front bungalow; all improvements; also two water-front lots; good boating, bathing, and fishing; little cash needed; no brokers. Address OWNER, Box 84, Times.

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Waterfront Bungalow with Garage

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SMALL FARM

Fairly good house; needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating near by; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. Small Farm, Box 197 Times Downtown.

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A 25 feet, 4 sty, basement, 57th St., south side, between 5th and 6th Avenue. Long lease.

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Corner Apartment, $2,950
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Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

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6-7-8 Rooms, Foyer, 2 baths.

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Best for the Money—Only Few To Be Had.

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Large, airy rooms, latest improvements.

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In exclusive neighborhood, high-class, modern equipped apartments; 7, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths; $1200-$1900. Superintendent.

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Suite of three rooms and bath, in high-class apartment house, on ground floor; rent, $780. Superintendent.

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571 Park Ave., S. E. Cor. 63d St.

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3 Rooms and Bath, Studio.....$660

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Sublet; Summer rates; half price; handsome furnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath.

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With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 178th St, 25.6x 101.5; Charles J. Smith to George Ehret, 1,387 Park Av, (mtg $9,500,) July 27; attorney, Isaac M. Burghard, 111 Broadway. $100

FRONT ST, 67-69, e s, 58 ft w of Old Slip, runs w 36.8 x s 85.8 x e 14.5 x s 1.9 x e 20.7 x n 88.9 to beg, and all R. T. & L. to cornes on s and e; Preferred City Real Estate Company to Everett P. Wheeler, 150 E. 70th St, mtg $29,500, all liens, July 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway $100

GOLD ST, w s, 110 ft s w of Fulton St, 20.11x94.4, to n s w of Ryders Alley x 41.1x 41.1; Ethel G. Doolittle of Newark, N. J., to Ely. N. Doolittle, 32 Walnut St, Newark, N. J., q. c, July 17; attorney, Chas. T. Terry, 100 Broadway $1

MADISON AV, e s, 54.10 ft n of 85th St, 27x100; Lauren E. Simonson to Joseph Sanders, 2,750 West 8d St, Brooklyn, (mtg $22,-600,) July 3; attorney, J. F. Benaim, 115 Broadway $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 75.5 ft n of 87th st, 25x100; Hazel Real Estate Co. to Jennie S. Armstrong, 331 West 88th St, (mtg $48,-000,) July 27; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

RUTGERS PLACE, s w corner Clinton St, 57.7x71.10x57.5x71.4; Charles F. Miller to Anna S. Wilson, at Fort Chester, N. Y., (mtg $12,000,) July 27; attorneys, Mitchell & Lee, 44 Wall St. $100

2D AV, 850, e s, 90.5 ft n of 50th St, 20x70; Hy Hyman to Louis Landau, 1,253 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $8,500,) all liens, May 12 ....$1

3D AV, e s, 75.1 ft n of 130th St, 25.10x110; Dennis Krause to Emma A. Heydman, 351 Fort Washington Av, mtg $11,700, July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway $100

3D AV, n s, 80 ft w of 5th Av, Wakefield, 25x89; Gabriel J. Biondi to Keyport Banking Co., Keyport, N. J., (mtg $500,) June 19; attorney, George W. Brown, Keyport, N. J. $100

183D ST, s w corner of Dawson St, 72.1x 101.10; Rogers Place Realty Corporation to William L. Loew, 2,630 Broadway, (mtg $65,000,) July 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

174TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Townsend Av, 150x irregular; Andrew J. Connick, Jr., to Nodaway Realty Corporation, 299 Madison Av, July 25; attorney, J. R. Brown, 299 Madison Av $1

181ST ST, 89 West, n s, 50x100; Hattie Block to Walter W. Friend, 1,807 Mount Hope Av, (mtg $10,000,) July 23; attorney, C. F. Hallard, 44 Pine St. $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BUTGERS PLACE, s w corner of Clinton St, 57.7x71.10; Charles F. Miller to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 22, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $12,000

91ST ST, s s, 202.11 ft w of 5th Av, 32x98.11; Jean McL. Johansen to Hy. W. Raymond, executor, Philadelphia, Penn., July 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $23,000

27TH ST, s s, 281.3 ft w of 6th Av, 98.9x 98.9; Rockton Construction Co. to William F. Armstrong, Bridgeport, Conn., July 21, prior mtg $390,000, due March 20, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $10,000

35TH ST, n s, 40 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x 74; Charles H. Parkhurst to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, July 27, one year, 5½ p. c. $23,500

57TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 19x100.5; Louis H. Chalif to Wilmurt Realty Co., 52 Broadway, July 23, 5 years; attorneys, Parker & Aaron, 32 Broadway $47,500

141ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of Broadway, 100x 99.11; B. V. Construction Co. to Abel King and another, 148 East 65th St, July 27, prior mtg $145,000, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St. $10,000

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, e s, 150 ft n of Lafeyette Av, 25x100; J. Henry Radigan, referee, to Charles F. Halsted, 174 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $6,000,) July 20; attorney, Charles F. Halsted, 44 Pine St. $800

CARROLL ST, 606, s s, 25x100.5; John J. Hynes, referee, to Ida L. Karlebach, 360 East 196th St, July 27; attorneys, Hotchkiss & C., 231 Broadway $730

ELIZABETH AV, s s, 50 ft w of Fulton Av, 50x100; Thomas H. Roff to Christian H. Werner, 2,999 Marion Av, et al, (mtg $1,500,) Feb. 25, 1914; attorneys, Kurz & U., 370 East 149th St. $100

FARK AV, s e corner of 144th St, 88.11x 130; John Pfluger to Nodaway Co., 299 Madison Av, July 23; attorney, J. R. Brown, 299 Madison Av $100

SHERMAN AV, n e corner of 165th St, 87.11x irregular; Bronx Enterprise Co., Inc., to E. E. Miers, 3,100 Broadway, (mtg $4,800,) July 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w s, at n e s of 242th St, 76.11x114.11; Selma W. Fuerth to Emil Fuerth, 201 West 79th St, July 26; attorneys, Crane & B., 299 Broadway $1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, corner Archibold St, being Lots 115, 116, and part of 115, map Associated Lacemakers; Gabriel J. Biondi to Keyport Banking Co., Keyport, N. J., (mtg $2,500,) June 19; attorney, George W. Brown, Keyport, N. J. $100

2D AV, n s, 80 ft w of 5th Av, Wakefield, 25x89; Gabriel J. Biondi to Keyport Banking Co., Keyport, N. J., (mtg $500,) June 19; attorney, George W. Brown, Keyport, N. J. $100

183D ST, s w corner of Dawson St, 72.1x 101.10; Rogers Place Realty Corporation to William L. Loew, 2,630 Broadway, (mtg $65,000,) July 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

174TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Townsend Av, 150x irregular; Andrew J. Connick, Jr., to Nodaway Realty Corporation, 299 Madison Av, July 25; attorney, J. R. Brown, 299 Madison Av $1

181ST ST, 89 West, n s, 50x100; Hattie Block to Walter W. Friend, 1,807 Mount Hope Av, (mtg $10,000,) July 23; attorney, C. F. Hallard, 44 Pine St. $100

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

ELIZABETH ST, 202, store; Giovanni Neglia and another to Domenico Neglia, 202 Elizabeth St, 10 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Fr. Francis Marro, 192 Bowery $340

1ST AV, 1,490, cellar, store, and basement; Elias Rosenbaum to Otto Schultz, 1,490 1st Av, 3 years from July 1, 1915 ..... $780

2D AV, 1,702, store floor and basement; Dorothea Bauer to Jacob Schoendorf, 1,702 2d Av, 9 10-12 years from July 12, 1915 ..... $1,200

90TH ST, s w corner Park Av, 75x100.51, all; New York State Realty and Terminal Co. to Park Avenue Improvement Co., Inc., 63 Park Av, 21 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, Joseph A. Seidman, 63 Park Row $40,000

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 1,191, store; Angel Construction Co. to Fannie Teischer, 829 Tinton Av, 5 years from July 15, 1915; attorney, I. Rothman, 1,047 Prospect Av $900

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

7th Av, 232, w s, 88.10 ft n of 23d St, 19.8x 80, four-story building with store; adjourned sine die.

25th St, 272 West, s s, 137 ft e of 8th Av, 16.2x98.9, four-story dwelling; adjourned sine die.

3d Av, 1,402, s e corner of 73d St, 27.2x75, five-story flat and stores; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. et al., trustees, against Jacob Kaplan et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; J. C. Thompson, referee; due, $83,186.99; taxes, &c., $1,978.27; to the plaintiff for $30,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

80th St, 25 West, n s, 390 ft w of 5th Av, 20x98.9, four-story building and store; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against W. J. Clarke, executor, &c., et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; Mark Goldberg, referee; due, $56,-592.33; taxes, &c., $682.55; to the plaintiff for $51,000.

3d Av, 2,350, w s, 50 ft n of 127th St, 25x100, five-story loft and store building; H. K. Hulst against J. A. H. Pelletier et al.; Leach & Sturgis, Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $26,641.48; taxes, &c, $375; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

Avenue A, 34, w s, 50.5 ft s of 59th St, 20x 86.6, four-story tenement; City Real Estate Co. against Emma Scheyer et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; R. E. T. Riggs, referee; due, $7,588.02; taxes, &c., $129.83; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

Avenue A, or Sutton Place, 86, w s, 40.5 ft s of 59th St, 20x86.6, four-story tenement; Pringle Memorial Home against Emma Scheyer et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. T. Sturtevant, referee; due, $7,591.52; taxes, &c., $129.83; to the City Real Estate Co., a party in interest, for $7,500.

48th St, 318 to 322 East, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.5, four-story loft building; New York Trust Co. against C. L. Brandt et al.; Merritt R. Green, Jr., attorney; E. W. Showers, referee; due, $5,936.34; taxes, &c., $1,646.06; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

51st St, 239 West, n s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat; J. W. Thomson, Commissioner, against Mamie Levin et al.; Foster & Foster, attorneys; Samuel Pallsen, referee; due, $7,665.87; taxes, &c., $311.85; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

By Henry Brady.

129th St, 3 East, n s, 75 ft e of 5th Av, 37x 50, three-story dwelling; Broadway Savings Institution against P. E. Nagle et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; J. C. Connell, referee; due, $13,068.01; taxes, &c., $245.35; to the plaintiff for $12,286.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also 65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; adjourned to Aug. 4.

AT 3,200 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

170th St, 590 East, n e corner of Cottage Place, 50x171.1, two-story dwelling; W. A. Paton et al., trustees, against M. A. Nolan et al.; Carlisle Norwood, attorney; M. J. McCarthy, referee; due, $9,686.33; taxes, &c., $705.50; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

139th St, 905 East, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, vacant; R. C. Fulton et al., executors and trustees, against M. E. Flynn et al.; De La Mare & M., attorneys; Monroe Goldwater, referee; due, $1,000; taxes, &c., $29.10; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

153d St, 328 East, s s, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100, three-story tenement and vacant; Benjamin Ehrbiger against Sol Sobol et al.; S. J. Jacobs, attorney; J. C. Brady, referee; due, $2,635.90; taxes, &c., $111.55; subject to prior mortgage of $8,000; to the plaintiff for $8,350.

By George Price.

Bear Swamp Road, 1,805, w s, 30.5 ft n of Morris Park Av, 50.99.4x150x99.8; Gustav Grossman against F. A. Schmieder et al., executors; Hottenroth & C., attorneys; J. F. Hennessy, referee; due, $2,982.80; taxes, &c., $773.63; to Frederick W. Richter for $4,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

213th St, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, for two five-story tenements, 42.6x87.11; Enwil Holding Co., 505 5th Av, owner; S. Katz, 405 Lexington Av, architect; cost, $70,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, s e corner of 44th St, to an eleven-story office building and bank; American Real Estate Co., premises, owner; C. True & Son, 405 Lexington Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

86th St, 225 East, to a five-story tenement; R. Glatti, Mount Vernon, N. Y., owner; M. Zeisler, 433 East 74th St, architect; cost, $7,000.

Clinton St, 80 and 82, and Attorney St, 97 and 99, to five-story stores, meeting rooms, &c.; Estate of Martin Grossman, owner; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $6,000.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

Lis pendens filed yesterday, July 28.

EAST BROADWAY, 240, and Division St, 229; Louis Jarmulowsky et al. against Jennis Isaacs et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Wiclar.

1ST AV, n w s, 40.3 ft n e of 21st St, 50x 100, and 1st Av, 367, and 21st St, 404 East; David M. Kaplan against Anna Luts et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Dreschler.

167TH ST, 28 West; John A. Stewart et al. against William G. Figueron et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Beekman, Menken & Griscom.

23D ST, 69 West; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. against Marguerite J.de Sabla et al., (amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, F. L. Allen.

207TH ST, 133 West; 28th St, n s, 257.6 ft w of 6th Av, 21.10x98.9; 26th St, n s, 309.4 ft w of 6th Av, 43.9x98.9; Isaac Josephson against Louise M. Stevens et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Lauterstein.

33D ST, s s, 206.3 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x25; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York against Joseph F. Gross et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stetson, Jennings & Russell.

64TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; East River Savings Institution against Alice E. Willis et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. F. Hilbard.

69TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x 100.5; Lucy W. Shepard against Jacob Shamberg et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

73D ST, n s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Achille Fellini against John Boszuffi et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Levy & Frankenthaler.

117TH ST, 145 West; Edward D. Webb against Mary A. Thornton et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shaw, Fisk & Shaw.

178TH ST, n s, 188.4 ft w of Audubon Av, 41.8x100; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Herman Cohen et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carrol.

Bronx.

LONGWOOD AV, n s, 43 ft e of Dawson St, 38x106; Malden Lane Savings Bank against James A. Francis et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roelker, Bailey & Stiger.

LOTS 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, map of property known as the Bronxdale Manor, belonging to the estate of George Reiss, 24th Ward; Honeywell Av, s e s, 245 ft s w of 180th St, 56.9x98.9; 185th St, 891 East; Gesine Scheiner against Henry Doscher et al., (action to declare a lien;) attorney, G. W. Minor.

LOTS 90A and 90B, subdivision of portion of Penfield property lying east of White Plains Road; Mary M. Sharkey against Giuseppe Tibeli et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. S. Barnes.

PROSPECT AV, 1,300; Herman Goldfarb against David Sellis et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. L. Seigelstein.

146TH ST, 258 East; Stephen H. Jackson against Katie Costa, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. H. Jackson.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 178; Marks Brothers against Philip Levinsohn, owner; Nevins Perelman Co., contractor $22,265

92D ST, 125 East; H. N. Chute Brothers Corporation against William Sheehan, owner and contractor $49

110TH ST, 156 East; Pincus Flahr against Michael Iaguinto, owner and contractor. $89

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

9TH AV, 495; Harry Porter against Mildred McClane et al., July 15, 1915, (by bond.) $185

Bronx.

HOE AV, 946 to 950; Disinfecting and Exterminating Corporation against Elkay Realty Company et al., Feb. 17, 1915....$23

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

An ideal Summer home for rent or lease in the Ramapo Hills, 20 minutes from Ramsey, N. J., or Suffern, N. Y., located on Rockland Road and Ramapo River. Furnished with all new furniture, electric lights, hot and cold running water, and spacious garage. No agents. J. T. Holmes, 601 West 50th St., New York. Telephone 4640 Columbus.

House, with garage: bathing, boating, fishing, tennis; August or longer; $125; Staten Island. Martin, 15 Broad St., New York.

Mortgage Loans

Wanted.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$80,000 WANTED—FIRST MORTGAGE ON real estate and buildings; fine location; security unquestionable. E 226 Times Downtown.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

124 HUDSON ST.

Parlor floor; extraordinarily large, light rooms; suitable for doctor, dentist, or any light business; rent $30. Janitor at 247 West 10th St., or Allegiance Realty Co., Anslan Hall.

ROLLTOP DESK, $10; ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $20, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Factory; seventeen small buildings; water power 100 horse power; deep water and rail transportation; 100 acres; convenient location. Stratford Oakum Co., Jersey City, N. J.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. 'Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, 5 stories and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Part of office and loft to let; reliable person. Apply on 7th floor, 710 Broadway.

Factory, corner loft, 75x100, with power and live steam; rent reasonable. Apply Laundry, 38th St. and 1st Av.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. 5. R. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

A large light store to lease, Manhattan Av. and 111th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

One-half office to rent; all conveniences. R. 408, 39 Cortlandt St.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

CORNER TRANSFER POINT; also new station of subway and "L" extensions; adjoining five-story triple apartment with large corner store; all rented at lowest rents in Bronx; an opportunity not to be overlooked; rent $40,000. Sole agents.

E. OSBORNE SMITH,
Jerome and Burnside Avs.

A HOME

that cannot be duplicated for $9,500; two-story duplex 2-family brick dwelling; lot 20x100; steam heat; all improvements; Hunts Point section; mortgage $8,000, 5%, 2½ years; price $9,500; don't overlook this opportunity.

E. OSBORNE SMITH,
Jerome and Burnside Ave.

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN!—Magnificent 125-acre farm, mile highway frontage; class of fertile orchard; residence, 9 rooms; steam heat, improvements; beautiful bungalow; barns, outbuildings; excellent neighborhood; $125 acre.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Very pretty cottage; front and back porch; handsome bathroom; white enamel bedrooms; mission beamed ceiling; dining room with elegant electric dome, and open fireplace in living room; on large plot of land; will take $250 cash, balance easy to a responsible party. Baldwin, Box 142 Times Downtown.

SUMMER BUNGALOW AT NORTHPORT. Will rent for $150, balance of season, at trial offer; may apply rent to purchase price; 7 rooms, improvements; large plot; bathhouses; splendid location. L. B. Gildersleeve, East Northport, L. I.

GROCERIES and MEATS; fine corner store location; fast-growing suburban section in Queensboro; splendid opportunity. Write OWNER, Room 801, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—14 acres splendid development property, Putnam Division N. Y. C., Gray Oaks. Apply in person to Serena L. Truman, 283 Odell Av., Yonkers.

FOR RENT—Small farm with house, large barn, &c.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $1,000; great bargain, of owner direct. Westchester 'N 60 Times.

Broadway, Yonkers, large brick house. All improvements, plot 80x250. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x115, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Plainfield.—Lots 40 per cent. off.; central location; money to build or easy terms on lot. Owner, Box C 333 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Large country house on most beautiful lake within 50 miles of New York; cost owner $13,000; will sell to close $6,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

FARM FORECLOSED.—Colonial house, 10 rooms, bath, heat; 40-mile view; charming shade; excellent spring; 185 acres. A rare chance. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Two-room kitchenette studio; electricity; modern; near Grand Central. W 80 Times.

Unfurnished six rooms, on Morningside Drive; rent, $60. X 295 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Very attractive new apartment, sublet $40 to $75, furnished or unfurnished, or will sell furniture; no agents. Superintendent, 146 East 49th. Apt. 6C.

23d, 144 East. (The Lexington.)—Four rooms, bath, completely furnished; months unless September; price reasonable to responsible party.

19 East 48th St.—Two room and bath furnished apartment. Apply Phipps.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 109 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. Private suite of 1, 2, 3 & 4 rooms, some 6 & 7 room suites with two baths. Complete Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

SUMMER RATES.

THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 99th St., near Broadway. 2 & 3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitch'n'ette $35-$45 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th, Capitol, 107 West 109th St.

Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $50 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9758 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

Claremont Avenue, 192.—1 block from Riverside drive, front apartment, 3 rooms, very clean, bath, telephone and hallboy service, in select house; will sublet cheap. Address Apt. 1A. Telephone 8325.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN, Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

159th and Broadway.—Four unusual rooms; all overlook river; piano, library; to Oct. 1; or unfurnished. Supt., 5800 Audubon.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

116th St., 610 West.—2-3-5-room apartment; furnished or unfurnished; Summer rates. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

BIG CONCESSIONS.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

WEST END AV., 839.—Seven-room apartment to responsible party until Sept. 15 for $110; immediate possession.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

113th, 536 West. (Apt. 7A.)—Attractive five rooms; rent whole or part.

51ST, 70 West.—Two rooms, bath, all improvements, $7-$9; small room, $3.

Large studio, north light, furnished; bath; suite optional. 2527 Plaza.

West End Av., 840, corner, southwest.—Summer. Geo. A. Kelly, mornings.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

LEXINGTON AV., 807, NEAR 62D ST. Two rooms, bath; large, light; $30. HALL & BLOODGOOD. 542 5th Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

81st St., 157 East, (near Lexington.)—5-6 room apartments; steam, hot water; $35-$44.

West Side.

Location convenient to shops, theatres; West 71st St.; one apartment of eight unusually large, cheerful rooms; living room, 20x20; bedroom, 18x20; sunlight in every room; high-class elevator house; rent, $2,000; also a six-room apartment, rent, $1,350; immediate possession. Full particulars of Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th St.

THE LANGHAM,
72d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

123d, 510 West.—Three, four room apartments, assuring tranquillity, dignity, comfort.

Ardsley Hall, 92d, corner Central Park West.—Three-nine rooms, $500-$1,700.

207-209 DYCKMAN ST.
Six-seven room apartments near Broadway and subway; telephone; rents, $35-$41.

THE KANAWAH.
203 West 111th St. Five-six room apartments; night service; $38-$48.

$55-$65; at 91st St. subway; 2,465-2,469 Broadway; 6-room elevator apartments; all improvements. Apply Supt., or tel. John 2429.

NON - HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. 92d way and 89th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $150.

108th, 4-8 West.—5, 6 large, light rooms; improvements; telephone; electric lights; $30-$40; concessions. Apply Supt.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side. 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL, finest apartment in the State; eight-story, elevator, fireproof, strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $85 to $95. Any broker or on the premises 57 and 59 Union St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

West Side

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Double rooms; $12; single $8; table board $4; Southerners.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Room; private bath; suit particular people; electricity; smaller rooms.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D ST., 267, 308 WEST.—Cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

72D, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; subway, elevated, surface lines; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; table guests; Southerners accommodated.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private bath; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive cool rooms, private bath; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; reasonable; references.

92D, 117-119-121 WEST.—Large front room with three sunny windows; opposite St. Agnes grounds; room with private bath; parlor dining room; excellent food; permanent guests desired; telephone; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; near park; telephone; reference.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 3 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite, with or without bath; all transportation conveniences; superior table board optional; references exchanged; table board.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 580 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; moderate.

Brooklyn.

TWO connecting front rooms with running water, homelike surroundings, and cooking that is always inviting. 321 Westminster Road, Brooklyn. Telephone 9124 Flatbush.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

117TH, 23 EAST.—Attractive, single rooms; cool, clean, quiet; telephone; select house.

17TH, 180 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, well-furnished room; every convenience; select neighborhood; telephone.

82D, 190 EAST, (Near Park.)—Cool room; supper if desired. Mrs. Ackerman.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 285, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 722.

West Side.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable, single, en suite rooms; bath; conveniences; $4-$10.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week; with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; single room; running water; bath; electricity; telephone; very reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large double room; private bath; also single room; reasonable.

57TH, 135 WEST.—Comfortable, cool room; gentlemen; very moderate; Summer rates; desirable location.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Cool rooms, (near Broadway;) all modern conveniences; references, Hammond.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

78D, 302 WEST.
Large and small rooms; board.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Attractively furnished, pleasant rooms; select neighborhood; bath, phone; Summer rates.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Magnificent suite; private bath; other rooms; $4 upward; telephone.

76TH, 155 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and small rooms; bath same floor; electric light; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Cool, attractively furnished rooms with private family; telephone; references.

77TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; electricity; Summer rates; private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, cool, airy front room; small room; references; reasonable.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, single, en suite; private bath; dressing room.

81ST, 251 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractive room, high-class apartment; gentlemen. HOLTON.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric light; reasonable.

82D, 184 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

83D, 15 WEST.—Cool outside rooms, overlooking Central Park; special rates; transients.

KINKEAD ARRESTS 99 STRIKE GUARDS

Winding Up Trouble in Bayonne, He Seizes Armed Men at Tidewater Plant.

129 NOW TO BE ARRAIGNED

Shooting of Boy, Causing Rumor of Oath of Vengeance, to be Investigated.

SHERIFF NEAR A COLLAPSE

Standard Oil Announces Increased Wages, Previously Considered, Will Be Taken Up.

Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead, through Under Sheriff James H. Clark, formally withdrew from Bayonne, N. J., at 7:30 o'clock last night, and placed the city again under the Government of its Commissioners. Practically every man employed in the big works of the Standard, the Tidewater, and the Vacuum Oil Companies had returned to work in the morning, and the departure of the Sheriff's men marked the official termination of the strike, which had lasted for nearly two weeks, had been marked by pistol battles between strikers, policemen, and oil guards, and had cost the lives of three men.

The Standard Oil Company issued a statement saying it had been considering an increase of wages before the strike, and would now take this matter up again.

Under Sheriff Clark received from Director of Public Safety Henry Wilson a letter of thanks, in which was inclosed a notification to the Director from Chief of Police Reilly that the city was again in position to conduct its own affairs.

Sheriff Kinkead motored to his Summer home in Deal, N. J., under the care of his wife, shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He had come perilously near a nervous breakdown, the result of the intense mental and physical strain of the last week, when he had worked for practically twenty hours out of every twenty-four. Dr. Bert Daly, a former Mayor of Bayonne, called to attend him in his headquarters in the Municipal Building, ordered immediate rest, declaring that otherwise the consequences would be serious. Friends sent for Mrs. Kinkead, and the Sheriff was hurried off after an alcohol rubdown. He looked, as he said he felt, "all in."

Frees Tannenbaum and Baly.

His last day had been almost as busy as those that preceded it. At 5:30 o'clock he appeared at the Hudson County Jail in Jersey City, and ordered the release of Frank Tannenbaum, the Industrial Workers of the World agitator, and of Jeremiah J. Baly, the discredited strike leader. Tannenbaum he sent off at once, saying to him:

"I release you because you're not a liar. You are a truthful man and not afraid to stand up for what you believe. You're a fighter, and I like a fighter. It's too bad you cannot turn your abilities to law and order. If you did they would get you somewhere. I am sorry for you, but I admire your grit."

The Sheriff in his automobile took Baly to the oil works. Stopping first at the Tidewater and then at the Standard Oil gates he called to the workers entering these plants to gaze on the man.

"This is Baly," he shouted. "I want you to look at him, so you'll know him and not let him come over here again to make trouble for your."

Mr. Kinkead gave Baly $1 and told him to go home to Elizabethport.

It was 8 o'clock then and all the workers had entered the plants. With the former strikers thus out of the way the Sheriff entered the Tidewater works and demanded of John Hammond, the timekeeper, the names of all the private guards who had been employed during the strike. These men, were perparing to quit the plant. Hammond sent for the Superintendent, Samuel H. Edwards, who went to the gate with John Aller, Captain of the guards. Aller carried a rifle, and was contemptuous of the Sheriff until Kinkead thrust a revolver in Aller's face and ordered him to drop his rifle. The surprised Captain did so.

Denounces Guards at Plant.

"You're under arrest," exclaimed the Sheriff, and passed him over to deputies.

Turning to Mr. Edwards he continued angrily:

"I want every gunman and assassin you've got in this place. I don't like the methods of wealth in employing gunmen and toughs to shoot defenseless men and women any more than I like the methods of strikers in destroying property."

Facing Aller, he went on:

"Your men had not the legal right to murder in defense of property alone. While disorder is not to be tolerated, the law does not permit wealthy corporations to shoot down defenseless men when destruction of property is the only provocation. It is not legal nor right to kill men except in defense of one's own life, and I shall see to it that the murder of these strikers shall be looked into deeply, and every resource of the law be employed to avenge th killing of those men last week."

At the Sheriff's order ninety-eight guards were lined up before him and disarmed of pistols and clubs. Some had rifles. These were taken, too, and the Sheriff confiscated other rifles, one for each guard, that he found stored in an improvised arsenal.

In the custody of ten Boulevard policemen the oil guards were marched to Police Headquarters, and there was scarcely a hoot from the women and children who looked on where last week the appearance of these men would have caused a riot. From Headquarters they were taken to the Hudson County Jail in patrol wagons and in a motor moving van in which sixty were packed standing with ropes at front and back, and with policemen on the box and clinging to the tailboards.

Justice Francis J. Swayze of the Supreme Court held a conference at Bayonne Police Headquarters with Prosecutor Robert S. Hudspeth, Assistant Prosecutor George T. Vickers, and Alexander Simpson, attorney for the guards.

Guards to be Arraigned Today.

It was arranged that the ninety-nine prisoners, with the thirty guards arrested last Sunday, all of whom had been charged with inciting to riot, should be arraigned at 10 o'clock this morning before Recorder William J. Cain of Bayonne, sitting for convenience in Justice Swayze's chambers in Jersey City. All against whom the prosecution can bring evidence of shooting that resulted in the death of the strikers will be held on a charge of murder. The others will be discharged.

On behalf of the Prosecutor it was announced that a vigorous investigation would be made by his office of the death of John Strenanska, the boy who was killed on Wednesday of last week. The officials had been told that five men had laid their hands upon a Bible placed on the boy's coffin and had taken oath to kill a high police official, who, they declared, had fired the shot that killed the lad.

The arrest of the oil guards was practically the last move in closing up the strike, though the Sheriff ordered the arrest of six saloonkeepers who, thinking the strike over, opened their saloons without permission.

The Sheriff had a lively encounter with Hugh H. Mara, Director of Streets and Public Improvements, whose arrest he had ordered late Tuesday night. Unknown to any but two deputies, Mr. Kinhad ordered late Tuesday night. Un-Mara at his home, 161 Avenue C, and arrest him on sight. He reached this decision after thinking over an encounter with the Commissioner in the Police Chief's office early Tuesday evening. He had found Mr. Mara and Commissioner M. T. Cronin, both adherents of H. Otto Wittpenn, the Sheriff's rival in politics, in possession of the room and had asked them to leave that he might telephone a private message. Mr. Cronin did so, but Mr. Mara refused to go. The Sheriff sought another phone, and later the incident was repeated.

The Sheriff later concluded to arrest Mr. Mara, who was taken to Police Headquarters, arraigned on a charge of inciting to riot and released by Recorder Cain in $500. When Mr. Kinkead reached the building later he found Mr. Mara in conversation with Freeholder Thomas J. Prior. Calling to a policeman, he told Mr. Mara he was under arrest, and to the policeman said:

"Take him out to the corner and keep him there till I come."

Arrest Enrages Wittpenn Men.

Wittpenn Democrats were enraged when they saw the Commissioner thus displayed as a prisoner, but he remained on the corner till the Recorder hurried up and explained the situation to the Sheriff, who thereupon released the Commissioner. The Sheriff ordered Prior out of the building and followed him to the steps, where he proclaimed:

"Where were these city officials when men were being shot? Not one of them was on the scene. Why didn't they go down and make arrests of the men who were doing the shooting?" Lieutenant Keegan, in charge of the police, had only his own men to back him up when trouble ceased, and he did good work with the force he had, but where were these officials who are crowding around Headquarters now?"

John A. Moffit and James A. Smyth, the Federal mediators, wired Washington yesterday:

"Mediation a success and 8,500 men returned to work. Strike ended."

The Standard Oil Company at its offices in this city issued a statement in part as follows:

It has always been thepolicy of the Standard Oil Company to treat its men fairly and liberally and to keep their wages and working conditions at least equal to or in advance of the wages and working conditions of other men doing a similar class of work. As a result of this policy the company has had no labor difficulties of any moment in the wheel thirty-three years of its history.

Being cognizant of the facts, we cannot believe that the trouble at our Bayonne works was due either to the working conditions prevailing there or to the wages paid. Previous to the present trouble there was not a man in the plant that did not receive at least $1.75 per nine-hour day. The statement has been made that workmen received as low as 98 cents per day. This is untrue. The fact is, that a very limited number of boys receive, when they first start, from 98 cents to $1.10 per day. The wages of the skilled labor ran as high as $5 per nine-hour day.

As previously stated to the public, the trouble at Bayonne is due entirely to the efforts of professional agitators. The first notification to the company of any impending trouble was a demand drafted and signed by a lawyer. This communication was in the nature of an ultimatum, to which, by its expressed terms, the company was required to accede within twenty-four hours. Later other demands were presented by a man who represented himself to be an employe of the company, but who, in fact, was not and never had been in the employ of the company.

As soon as the riotous conditions developed, the company notified the proper public authorities of the City of Bayonne, the County of Hudson, and the State of New Jersey, and called upon them to restore peace and order, and to protect the employes and property of the company. From the beginning the company has endeavored to work with the authorities, and they have been in complete charge of the situation.

From time to time the company has voluntarily made general advances in wages of all its men, and also gives careful attention to the local conditions in the different departments of its plants.

Before the present trouble occurred the company had under consideration the conditions affecting the general cost of living, and was contemplating another increase in wages. Now that peace and order has been restored and our men have returned to work the investigations are again progressing and the company will promptly deal with the matter along the lines of its general policy.

The Central Federated Union announced last night that the Central Labor Union of Hudson County, N. J., had determined to organize the Standard Oil employes at Bayonne.

PLAINFIELD STRIKE FEARED.

Machinists Threaten to Quit if 8-Hour Day is Refused.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 28.—That the machinists of Plainfield are prepared to quit work if their demands for an eight-hour day are not granted became known today. J. J. Keppler, National Vice President of the Macninists' Union, and Hugh Reilly, District Agent, have been authorized to wait on the heads of the concerns on Monday and present the demands.

The shops involved are the Saurer Plant of the International Motor Company and the Pond Machine Tool Works, each employing 1,000 men; Scott, Potter and the Hall Printing Press Works, the Spicer Manufacturing Company, and the Bosch-Lamb Magneto Company.

The men seem to have no grievance as to wages but insist on a shorter working day. There will be an open meeting of machinists tomorrow, when the situation will be discussed.

BRIDGEPORT STRIKE OFF.

Labor Leaders Say They Won Eight-Hour Day for Machinists.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 28.—The strike of machinists was declared off officially today by J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists. Mr. Keppler and the labor leaders assert that they have obtained the eight-hour day for the machinists in the Remington plants. That was the object of the strike. An official of the Remington-Union Metallic Cartridge Company told a group of newspaper men and manufacturers last week that the inauguration of the eight-hour day was first considered by the company's executives in New York and at Ilion and in Bridgeport as far back as May 15 and had been determined on just when the labor trouble broke out in this city.

Other factories where work was being done for the Remington concern and where men were called out in a sympathy strike last week on Tuesday were practically running at full capacity. Some of the strikers went back to work without the union's sanction and in some cases the firms hired new men. The conditions of wages and hours are the same as when the strike was declared.

Some of the machinists now are bewildered at being left out in the cold, but labor leaders assure them that they can find work in other places. At no time were more than 200 machinists on strike. About 300 iron workers and millwrights walked out about fifteen days ago. The manufacturers say that of a working population of 35,000 about 500 men were affected by the local labor disturbance.

323 Summer Suits $14.50.
Formerly $18.00 to $25.00.
My own manufacture, made and trimmed for my established trade; the woolens are excellent; the styles are not peculiar, but such as men of good taste in New York desire.
G. N. VINCENT,
524-526 Sixth Av.—31st St.

QUICKWOOD
A soft collar for summer wear
AN E&W
RED-MAN MADRAS
2 for 25 cents
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

31 PAPER MILLS FAIL TO GIVE 8-HOUR DAY

Opposing Sides in Conference Over Demands on International Company.

ONLY 600 MEN AFFECTED

Concern Holds It Cannot Afford to Yield Point—Hope Compact Will Avert Strike.

John Lundrigan, industrial superintendent of the thirty-one mills of the International Paper Company, told labor leaders at a conference in the Hotel Marlborough yesterday afternoon that in view of the small earnings of the company for several years it was impossible to grant the demand for an eight-hour day for mechanics employed for other than strictly manufacturing duties.

The conference was the climax of meetings held since April 1 under the industrial agreement of the International Paper Company with the unions. At the request of the unions Secretary of Labor Wilson had designated Daniel J. O'Keefe, mediator of the department, to assist in the effort to reach an agreement. Yesterday the State Department of Labor sent Colonel Michael J. Reagen, mediator, to New York to attend the conference.

J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, who has left the labor side, said Tuesday that unless the paper company granted the eight-hour day to all mechances there was no alternative but a strike. He said yesterday after the conference that he was through with the negotiations. He did not assert definitely that there would be a strike in the International Mills, which produce 21 per cent. of the white paper used in the United States. Under the working agreement the International Paper Company has with the unions, sixty days' notice is to be given by either side which wishes to abrogate the agreement to avoid all strikes. No such notice has been served by either side and there is left the recourse of arbitration of the question by disinterested parties.

$85,000 Additional Cost.

Early in the negotiations the paper company notified the labor leaders that its earnings would not permit the additional burden of $85,000 a year, the company's estimate of the added operation expense which would be entailed by the eight-hour day for all mechanics. "It was to determine the correctness of the company's premises that Mr. O'Keefe was called into the controversy.

"The International Paper Company's mills represent an investment of approximately $70,000,000," said Mr. Lundrigan last night. "For several years we have been able to pay only 2 per cent. on the preferred stock of about $20,000,000, and nothing on the common stock. This in view of the fact that the preferred stock is guaranteed 6 per cent. stock. Therefore it is manifestly impossible for us to undertake any added expense at this time.

"We have the best working agreement of any industry in the United States, and I do not believe this matter will come to a strike. Although it is impossible for us to grant the eight-hour day to all mechanics, I have every hope that the matter can be settled either by further conferences or by arbitration. I do not believe a strike is possible."

The International Paper Company is on an eight-hour basis so far as actual manufacturing of paper goes. The company at its various plants in New York State employs about 600 machinists, carpenters, steam fitters, engineers, and other mechanics who do repairs and other tasks which are not directly manufacturing. It is over these men that the dispute arose.

The representatives of the paper company said that despite the threat of labor leaders to call a national strike on all plants which refused mechanics an eight-hour day, the working agreement would save the situation for the International. As an evidence of the value of the working agreement they said that the most serious of the dispute had been waged had been at work right along since the negotiations started in April.

Demands on Bliss Company.

It was reported yesterday that Keppler today would submit to the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn, makers of torpedoes, formal demands for a guarantee of a permanent eight-hour day and an increase in wages. On Tuesday he said that the demands would be submitted by Saturday noon. He intends to go to Bridgeport this afternoon. While the demands to the Bliss company, prompted by a desire of the workers to share in the war profits, will be accompanied by the threat of a strike if the demands are refused, labor leaders plan to thresh the matter out in conference before taking any formal action, believing the Bliss company will yield rather than face a strike at a time when the plant has many rush orders for Whitehead and Bliss torpedoes for the submarines of warring nations.

Keppler expects to conduct the Bliss negotiations at the time of the starting of a campaign in Plainfield, N. J., for the eight-hour day. William Brumby, New York business agent for the International Association of Machinists, went to Plainfield yesterday to confer with Hugh Reilly, business agent for New Jersey. Keppler will go to Plainfield Monday. He said last night he expected to complete adjustments of the Remington strike in Bridgeport by Saturday.

MAY DEMAND 8-HOUR DAY.

Machinists on War Goods for Allies Said to be Dissatisfied.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 28.—Nearly 2,000 machinists in Plainfield, South Plainfield, and Allentown, Penn., are demanding an eight-hour day. Tomorrow night a mass meeting will be held in this city and the demands and subsequent action will be discussed.

During the last week the International Motor Company, which is working night and day, turning out six motor trucks every eighteen hours for the Allies, announced a voluntary wage increase. Superintendent Ayer said today that his firm had had no hint of trouble and he thought the 1,000 men in his employ were satisfied with conditions. They are working fifty-four hours a week. This firm also has 500 men at work in Allentown, Penn.

The Pond Machine Tool Company, employing 1,000 men, has just announced a voluntary wage increase of 10 per cent., effective Aug. 1, but is running fifty-five and a half hours a week.

Thomas E. Carroll, of the International Association of Machinists, has been here for several days, and J. J. Keppler, Vice President, said today he would be here for the meeting on Monday night to inaugurate a general fight for an eight-hour day.

Despite the voluntary wage increase the machinists are dissatisfied with the overtime, regardless of the compensation.

TEN MACHINISTS STRIKE.

Quit at Wire Works Out of Sympathy with 500 Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 28.—"One for all and all for one" was the motto adopted by the 500 employes of the Waclark Wire Works, who quit work yesterday, at a meeting held today. Resolutions were adopted disavowing all intentions of creating any disturbance in response to a suggestion from Chief of Police Michael Mulcahy that the men remain peaceful. Negotiations between the men and the company has been left to a committee.

Ten machinists in the Waclark plant have struck in sympathy with the other workers. They are all union men and received a raise in wages last week. The machinists constitute the only organized body in the factory, which is an "open shop." Before the strike is over, however, it is expected that the 500 strikers will be organized.

The strikers said today that the foreman whose discharge they demand is William L. Kenealy of the weather-proofing department. The grievance is harsh treatment of the Polish workers. The Waclark plant has had five strikes in seventeen years, the last one two years ago.

RECONCILED, TRIES TO DIE.

Woman Saved by Husband After Settling Quarrel in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 28.—Just three minutes after she had "kissed and made up" with her husband in the City Court here this morning, and as he walked by her side carrying their baby daughter, Mrs. Michael Blanar of 222 Third Street attempted to end her life by leaping in front of an Erie locomotive at the Jeffersan Street crossing.

Her husband with his one free hand seized her dress and pulled her from therails before the engine reached her. Policeman Lambert De Groot aided the husband in carrying the woman back to face Judge Costello.

"I did not believe he meant what he said when he made up with me," said the woman, crying. "I thought he would kill me when we reached home."

Mrs. Blanar had her husband summoned to court this morning, alleging he had inn-trated her. The trouble seemed to be nothing more than a family tiff over money. The husband promised to refrain from arguing with her.

Judge Costello gave the woman a severe lecture after her suicide attempt, and on the promise of her husband that he would be kind to her she went home.

WARNS OF BURGLAR TRAPS.

Miss Livesey Puts Up a Sign in Property Line Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 28.—The recent land litigation at Moonachie, in which Miss Mary E. Livesey and her brother, James Livesey, were interested broke into the news again today, when the following unusual sign appeared on their property:

"Beware of the burglar traps. Before you dig holes in my land secure ambulance and accident policies.

M. E. LIVESEY."

The property was surveyed yesterday and new lines established. It was the controversy over property lines that led to the court proceedings. Miss Livesey is a member of the Moonachie School Board. She promised to end graft in the borough and her attacks on ex-Mayor Robert Craig were bitter. Her brother was assaulted and his jaw fractured, and Craig was indicted for the attack, but acquitted. There were no witnesses to the assault. Livesey is a member of the Democratic County Committee.

Servant Wins Liability Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 28.—The first trial in the Bergen County courts under the Employers' Liability act was disposed of here today, when Judge Seufert ordered John F. Winters of Hillsdale to pay $4 a week for fifty weeks to Emma Gerbrecht, 17 years old, a servant in his home, who is still suffering from injuries caused by a kitchen boiler explosion that burned her.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—Memories of the Eastland disaster reduced the attendance of the annual Republican Club excursion to Staten Point, Conn., yesterday, from an expected 2,500 to less than 1,000. Among the guests were Mayor Pierre F. Garvin and Congressman Frederick W. Gray.

HACKENSACK.—Constable- Small recognized yesterday among the prisoners cutting stone in the Court House lawn here Louis Jackson of 310 West Forty-first Street, who was sent to State's prison last October on a charge of burglary and confessed yesterday that he escaped from the convict camp at Elmer on July 14.

NEWARK.—Frank Karolek of Elizabeth died yesterday after he was run down by a passenger train of the Jersey Central, while he was on his way to the Newark Meadows to help in exterminating mosquitos.

NEWARK.—Mrs. Mildred Silverman of 12 Ridgewood Avenue is ill in the City Hospital as the result of taking poison by mistake for medicine she had been told to take before retiring on Thursday night.

NEWARK.—Post Office Inspector Butler arrested yesterday Carrier Franklin G. Wildeman, Jr., of 337 Peshine Avenue, on a warrant charging him with tampering with the mails and abstracting money from envelopes.

NEWTON.—The peach crop of Sussex County promises to be so abundant that the County Farm Bureau will in August give instruction in packing and preparing the crop for shipment.

MONTCLAIR.—The Commonwealth Club of Upper Montclair took out a permit yesterday for the construction of a steel and concrete addition to the clubhouse, in which moving pictures will be shown for members in the Winter.

ELIZABETH.—Mayor Mraviag announced yesterday that Charles H. Moore and Edward F. Hiller had consented to be Police Commissioners in place of Captain William C. De Hart and Dr. Norton L. Wilson. They will serve until Dec. 31, when it is expected they will be reappointed for a full two-year term.

RED BANK.—Dr. William D. Sayre of Maple Avenue said yesterday he had lost $75 in cash, a check, an automobile license, and several other articles when his pockets were picked while he mingled with the crowd attending the Moose carnival held on Shrewsbury Avenue.

TRENTON.—Harris Boorstein of Bayonne filed a bill yesterday in the Court of Chancery alleging a boycott against him in the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Pepenhangers of America, the District Council that body for Hudson County, and William E. Hunter, the business agent of the organization. He alleges they will not allow union men to work for him, and asks the court to prevent further interference with his business.

TRENTON.—The State Board of Equalization of Taxes has sustained the Hudson County Board of Taxation in reducing the assessment of the American Bridge Company in Jersey City from $60,100 to $100 on the showing that the assessment was levied on steel for use in a bridge in New York.

TRENTON.—Ralph E. Lovell, formerly note teller in the First National Bank of Edgewater, was sentenced yesterday in the United States Court here to two years in prison. Sentence was imposed on one of four counts of an indictment charging the misappropriation of nearly $125,000 of the institution's funds.

Daily Additions to Our 84th Remnant Sale
Just twice a year is such exceptional buying possible.
Each day finds new attractive patterns—$25 to $50 materials. Suit to measure only $18.
Coat and Trousers $16
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SUBWAY TRAIN ENDS FLEEING THIEF'S LIFE

Pursued by Mob, Edward J. Kelley Dashes Across Tracks and Is Crushed by Expres.

CHASE STARTED BY WOMAN

Fugitive Deaf to Warning of Policeman, Who Tries to Grab Him Just as He Is Hurled to Death.

With a crowd of pursuers at his heels yelling "stop, thief!" a man waving a revolver dashed down the steps of the downtown subway station at Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon. Many persons, among them two policemen, sped down the stairs after him. He threw them one quick glance over his shoulder and then jumped off the platform. They shouted to him in warning, but he fled across the tracks, deaf even to the screaming whistle of a northbound express train, which a moment latre hurled him on his back and crushed him to death.

The motorman, Thomas O'Neill, brought the train to a stop, but not before three cars had passed over the man's body. The subway traffic was blocked for more than fifteen minutes.

The body was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station where, by means of finger prints, photographs, and Bertillion measurements, it was identified as that of Edward J. Kelley, a waiter, who had a long police record, having served terms in Joliet, Chicago, St. Louis, and New York.

The pursuit which ended in Kelley's death began in the home of Mrs. Michael Kelly, at 100 West Seventy-ninth Street, where the man was detected in the act of robbing a bureau drawer. Mrs. Kelly screamed, and seized the man's sleeve as he darted out of the door, but he threw her off and sped down three flights of sairs and out on Seventy-ninth Street, where several men, hearing the woman's cries, tried to head him off. He flashed a gleaming revolver in their faces, and they gave him a clear way.

He turned south on Columbus Avenue and was running toward Seventy-eighth Street when he caught sight of Policecan Nolte of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. He made a swift turn about, only to run into the arms of Mrs. Kelly and a man.

With a few violent blows of his fists he threw them off and dashed along Seventy-ninth Street to Broadway. Policeman Nolte was joined in the chase by Policeman Kotschau, and they jumped into a taxi cab at Columbus Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street. They leaped out on Broadway when they saw the fugitive, with a crowd behind him, dart into the subway kiosk, and sped after him.

Policeman Kotschau was just about to make a grab for Kelley when the latter, apparently intending to make his escape through the uptown station, jumped into the path of the subway train.

"Come back! come back! you'll be killed," Kotschau shouted.

Kelley was deaf and blind to everything but his plan to escape. Inasmuch as Seventy-ninth Street is not an express station, Motorman O'Neill was driving his train at top speed when he intercepted Kelley's flight by crushing him to death under the wheels of the flyer.

After the body was removed to the West Sixty-eight Street Station, a search was made of the dead man's pockets and there were found a gold watch without initials, two leather pocket books, sixty-four skeleton keys, a pair of white cotton gloves, three rings, and a memorandum book with the single penciled entry:

"Seventy-third Street and Columbus Avenue. Three flights up. Will return in September."

On his arm were tattooed the initials E. J. K., which gave the police a clue as to his identity. Leslie Schmidt, of the Finder Print Department at Police Headquarters, examined the man's finger prints and soon identified him as Edward J. Kelley, No. 32,833 in the Rogues' Gallery. Kelley was discharged from Sing Sing last February, after serving a year for burglary. His criminal record was traced to Chicago, where he was arrested for larceny in 1899. In May, 1902, he was sentenced to three yaers in the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill. He was 41 years old.

Mrs. Kelley examined the body in the station house and identified Kelley as the man whom she had discovered in her apartment. Miss Catherine Boland, a neighbor, living on the floor above, identified a pocketbook and a Yale key as being among the articles taken from her rooms on the fourth floor two weeks ago, when she was robbed of $300 worth of jewelry.

Fines Atlantic City Pier Owner.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 28.—Judge Edmund Gaskill of the City Court today fined William Fernana, manager of the Steeplechase Pier, $1,000, with the alternative of thirty-three days in the County Prison, for doing business on Sunday. Counsel for Fernana charged that their client was suffering from a fight between amusement owners, and told the Judge that the Snuday Amusement law was unconstitutional because it was at variance with the State Blue laws. Fernana filed notice of an appeal. The Steeplechase Pier is owned by the Tilyou interests of Coney Island.

ON BOARD A ZEPPELIN THAT RAIDED ENGLAND

Coast Town Visited and Munition Factory Blown Up, According to German Observer.

BERLIN, July 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A writer in the Cologne Gazette gives a description of a raid by a Zeppelin on the British coast. By the text it appears he was on board himself. He says:

Lieut. Commander X—, in command of L— (L. stands for Luftschiff, airship,) received an order to cruise in a northwesterly direction in the latitude of Terschelling. He had a crew of two deck officers and twelve noncommissioned officers.

The commander looked to see that everything was in order. One of the officers satisfied himself that the supply of petrol was complete, while the other superintended the carriage of bombs into the goldolas.

The skipper called out instructions to discharge the water ballast. There was a rush of water, the vessel gradually rose above her props and floated, and the men with the mooring ropes towed her into the open. The propellers sprang into life and the vessel shot forward and upward. In the forward gondola the skipper bent over his maps.

The ship soon cleaved her way through banks of clouds. The sun shining through them upon the sea facilitated steering. With his eyes upon the shadow of the vessel and a piece of wood hanging loose at the end of a string, the skipper was able to reckon his speed and the strength of the wind. If the weather is dull and the airship above open water, only practice and seamanlike instinct can help the commander to a knowledge of his position. He must also reckon not only with the prevailing wind, but with threatening changes. A strong current from the direction of home might make his return very difficult.

This time, however, the vessel advanced in a straight line to the northwest. A number of fishing vessels could be seen at sea, all flying the Dutch flag; but the skipper knew that British fishermen even close under their own coasts now seldom fly anything but the Dutch colors.

By 8 P. M. his mission was at an end. He had received orders to be back at the hangar before dusk, but the weather being so favorable, he telegraphically asked permission to act on his own initiative, and profit by the favorable opportunity. Agreed," was the reply.

Continuing his flight to the northwest, he determined to deliver a blow against the English coast. It was yet twilight when he approached England. He ascended to a height of 1,800 meters (a little more than a mile) in order to keep out of sight of the watchful eyes of England's guardships. Through a rift in the clouds a destroyer could be seen making the round of guardships. There was nothing yet to be seen of the land, but a blackish mistiness on the distant horizon was recognized by trained eyes as smoke from the chimneys of an industrial district. The skipper now knew that he had steered a true course, and that his destination—a harbor with enemy dockyards—was before him.

He remained above the clouds until dark. Then, pushing on to the coast, he detected in the dying daylight the two moles marking the mouth of the river which he was seeking. Almost simultaneously came flashes of artillery fire from below. The rudder swung round, and steering past the attacking fortress, the airship was over the yards, arsenals, and munition factories. The airship's gunner lay on his face by the sighting apparatus, and fired at the targets over which he was being steered. There were now flashes beneath us which did not proceed from the enemy artillery. The displacement of air, due to a tremendous explosion, was felt in the goldola. Below us a large factory was seen to collapse upon itself. The windows of the other workshops suddenly became dark. House after house was suddenly swallowed in darkness, until the town and suburbs were in complete obscurity.

But the work was done. After making observations for half an hour the return journey was begun. The weather was clearer but bitterly cold. The skipper rank to an altitude of only 100 meters above Heligoland, and was helped by the moonlight along the German coast. Above Norderney the maps were again requisitioned, and then straight overland for the hangar.

Asks Reasonable Doubt for Scanlan.

Robert M. Moore asked Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for a certificate of reasonable doubt for Harry Scanlan pending the result of an appeal to the Appellate Division of his conviction of assaulting Mrs. Clara Ellert in Cassidy's clubhouse in Long Island City on Dec. 18, 1913. Justice Kelly reserved decision.

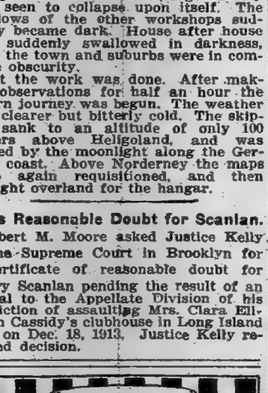
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SPLIT IN BERGEN COUNTY.

Progressives Deny Statement of Seceding State Committeeman.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 28.—There is a serious split in the ranks of the Bergen County Progressives, following the statement of State Committeeman H. M. Bailey, of Hackensack, that he would enter the Republican primaries this Fall as a candidate for Assembly, and that probably the Progressives of the county would return to the Republican fold.

H. A. Fash of Hackensack and a few other Progressives, after a special session in Rutherford, issued a statement denouncing the George Record-James Blauvelt-H. M. Bailey-Grunow faction, and denies the intimated amalgamation. Further, they said, George Winship of Hackensack and Harry E. Broome would be Progressive Assembly candidates.

SPEED CENSOR THREATENED

Dr. Wescott Later Apologizes to Commissioner of Motors.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 28.—When Dr. William Wescott of Berlin, brother of Attorney General John W. Wescott, appeared before William L. Dill, State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, to intercede for a friend who was charged with exceeding the speed laws on the Whitehorse Pike, he threatened the Commissioner, and was ordered to leave the office. Later he apologized.

The physician contended the people of South Jersey did not want motor vehicle inspectors to regulate traffic there.

"I'll stop you if I have to take legal steps to do so," said the physician. He also intimated that he would have the hands of the Commissioner tied.

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MENU:
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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today and tomorrow; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,006. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

RUSSIA TO AVERT CAPTURE OF ARMIES, PREPARES TO EVACUATE WARSAW AND WHOLE LINE OF VISTULA FORTS

ARTILLERY LACKS MUNITIONS

Austro-German Hosts Held While Retreat Is Organized.

NEWS BROKEN TO PEOPLE

Press Calls on Nation to be Patient Until Army Is Ready to Strike Decisively.

KAISERIN NOW IN POLAND

Arrives with Crown Princess for State Entry Into Capital Arranged by the Kaiser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Today's bulletin brings good news from many parts of the front. For days past the bulletin has not reported such a number of cheering episodes. Does this mean that the tide of battle all along the big front is turning in Russia's favor and that the Germans are on the eve of being driven back? Unfortunately, no. These episodes just illustrate the amazing heroism of the Russian troops against enormous odds. They are the pledge of ultimate but not of immediate victory.

The fact must be faced that the Russian Army in present circumstances cannot advance and cannot develop its partial successes into a broad, aggressive movement. The mobilization of Russian industry for munitions work has only just begun and the army must be kept in being until supplied with means for throwing all its heroism into one big advance.

The Russians, unable to advance, must try a fresh manoeuvre. They must again retire; they must foil the enemy's plan of cutting them off. The way to do this is to evacuate that Polish front which they have held for a year. It is a hard sacrifice to make, but at this stage of the war there is no choice. The Polish theatre projects right out into the enemy's country and, according to earlier strategical plans, it was to have been evacuated immediately on the outbreak of the war. The fact that the Russians have not only held it for a year, but have used it as a base from which to invade the enemies' territory is an achievement which was quite unforeseen.

When the enemy turned his whole strength against Russia; when nearly the whole Austrian army and seventy German divisions, supported by artillery of unprecedented strength, and by practically all the Austrian and German cavalry flung themselves on Poland the defects of this theatre became obvious. To defend it to the utmost would be to fall into the German trap, to expose the Russian army to destruction, and to bring the war as far as the eastern front is concerned to a sudden and inglorious end.

To avoid this catastrophe, to conserve its forces in order to pursue the war to its distant but triumphant close, the Russian chief command will withdraw temporarily its army beyond the Vistula; but before it does this, and while it does this, the Russian Army will continue its work of wearing down the Germans, and the exhausted enemy, when he does occupy the Polish theatre, will find it not the granary that it was at the beginning of the war, but a desert from which supplies are withdrawn and a large proportion of the population have fled.

COUNTRY TO BE LAID WASTE.

Politics Said to Have Prompted Former Advance of Russians.

LONDON, Friday, July 30.—The probable evacuation of Warsaw and the whole Polish salient by the Russians is indicated in dispatches received from Petrograd today. This decision would come as a surprise to all outside the inner councils of the Russian General Staff, as the splendid resistance which the Russians have been offering, apparently with considerable success, to the German efforts to encircle the city, were believed to be evidence of Grand Duke Nicholas's intention to fight it out with Germany.

It is pointed out, however, by the Russian military critics, after conversations with "competent military authorities," that until the army is properly equipped to oppose the perfect Austro-German machine the sensible thing to do would be to avoid battle and withdraw until the armies are organized and equipped and in a condition to take an aggressive offensive and drive the enemy from Russian soil.

Politics, rather than strategy, decided the Russians to advance into East Prussia and Galicia, it is explained by the critics, and while in doing so they rendered great service to the western Allies and inflicted terrible losses on both Austrians and Germans, they may now give up all and more than they gained.

It is anticipated by the Petrograd papers that the whole country, if evacuated, will be denuded of resources which might prove valuable to the Germans, as has been done in most of the territory heretofore given up.

The capture of Warsaw naturally would be made the occasion for great celebrations in Germany, and it is reported that Emperor William has arranged to make a state entry into the city, accompanied by the Empress. The Empress has been on a visit to Field Marshal von Hindenburg's headquarters at Allenstein, East Prussia, and left

Continued on Page 2.

Russia's Decision to Quit the Vistula Taken After Consultation With Her Allies

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 29.—The fate of Europe hangs upon the decision that Russia may take today. I do not doubt that the decision already has been taken and the corresponding orders already issued by the Grand Duke at the headquarters of the army, but we do not know it yet here.

The question before Russia today is this: Shall Russia settle down to a war of position in her vast redoubt centring on the Warsaw series of strongholds, or shall she continue to barter space against time, withdrawing from the line of the Vistula and points on it of both strategical and political importance in order to gain the time which Germany has already stored up in the form of inexhaustible supplies of gun ammunition?

It is a momentous question, and Russia does not decide it alone, but in concert with her allies.

KAISER'S PREMIER CALLS IN GERARD

American Envoy and Bethmann-Hollweg Hold a Long but Fruitless Conference.

WON'T CURB SUBMARINES

Chancellor Comes Direct from the Emperor and Stand May Be Final.

BERLIN, July 29.—Dr. Theobold von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, who returned to the capital yesterday from a visit to the Army Headquarters in the field, where he talked with Emperor William, sent for James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, today.

The conference was a protracted one, lasting an hour and a quarter. The problems of the relations between Germany and the United States were generally and exhaustively discussed, but as far as can be ascertained the conference is not likely to lead to tangible results or to any formal change in Germany's manner of conducting her submarine campaign.

GERARD CABLES GERMAN VIEW

Notifies State Department of Sentiment Against Our Note.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, has notified the State Department that the German press is almost unanimous in condemning the character, scope, and tone of the last American note on submarine warfare. Mr. Gerard cabled a summary of the German press comment in order to give the Government an idea of the impression that the American stand had created throughout Germany.

Judged by the information forwarded by the Ambassador, the feeling is widespread in the empire that the American note is unfriendly and unneutral. Nothing has been received from the Ambassador, however, to indicate the character of the response that may be made by the German Government. There is some reason to believe that this response will be long delayed. No offense will be taken by the United States Government over any failure on the part of Germany to send a reply in the immediate future. In fact, the American note is regarded as not calling for an answer except with reference to the demand for disavowal and reparation in connection with the deaths of American citizens through the sinking of the Lusitania.

It is well understood in Washington that the German Government might find it embarrassing to make disavowal and offer of reparation at this time. Such action on the part of the imperial authorities would be very unpopular, according to the information received here. Therefore, it is expected that the response will not be forwarded until a considerable period of time has elapsed. This Government appears to be in no hurry to hear from Germany on the subject. The Administration takes the position that the most satisfactory answer can be given through a careful avoidance by German submarine commanders of sinking American merchant ships without warning or similar attacks on other vessels carrying citizens of the United States.

SEES U. S. ON BRINK OF WAR.

London World Thinks We Will Be in It by Sept. 20.

West F. De Wend-Fenton, editor of The London World, in the issue of July 20, predicts that the United States will be at war with Germany within sixty days, meaning Sept. 20.

In his article Mr. De Wend-Fenton alludes to a recent difficulty with the British press censorship, and says in part: "I have had the Press Bureau round my neck during the last few days. The first intimation that I received that I had incurred the displeasure of the Great Suppressor was a notification from the shipping agents that last week's issue of The World was forbidden to leave the country.

"A day later I received a note from the Censor drawing my attention to a

Continued on Page 4.

Edgemere Night Auction Sale CONTINUES AT EDGEMERE, L. I., TONIGHT. Biggest real estate opportunity ever offered. If you have $100 saved make it work by investing for big profits. Details—Page 15 this issue.—Advt.

OUR PASSPORTS FORGED, SPY ADMITS

German Arrested in London with Fraudulent American Papers.

GERARD TO QUERY BERLIN

Washington Asks Explanation of Alleged Acts by German Secret Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—Evidence that German secret service men at Antwerp have fabricated American passports, has been revealed by the arrest here of a German spy who is now in the clutches of Scotland Yard.

The fake as disclosed today is amazing. The prisoner, traveling in England as an American with his first papers, was arrested six weeks ago as a spy. When taken by Scotland Yard detectives he flourished what purported to be an American passport issued to him at Antwerp. At first sight it appeared to be regularly issued, with photo, name, and all the essentials. But the acid test, applied by Scotland Yard experts, showed the passport to be irregular in vital respects.

Investigation through the State Department at Washington revealed that the passport was a pure fabrication. Confronted with the facts the prisoner confessed and said Captain Schnitzer of the German secret service in Antwerp gave him the false passport, using the name of an actual American citizen and putting in all the details of identity, excepting height, which differed from that appearing on the legitimate passport issued to the accredited American whose name was used.

The prisoner confessed that the German Intelligence Department engaged him to do spy work and that the fake passport was given to him under the name of the real American, so that if an investigation occurred he might hope to convince Scotland Yard that he actually was an American.

He would have succeeded, but for the fact that acid applied to his fake passport showed in the first place that the water mark of heavy lined paper was applied on the obverse side of the paper with paraffine and that on closer observation the red seal and official American stamp were fictitious.

The real American whose name was used and whose passport was copied throughout, except for the details of height and photo, which were changed to resemble the pseudo American using it is now in America, unaware that a fictitious passport was used.

Six Months for Having False Papers.

LONDON, July 29.—Carl Reinhard, a German, who has a residence in Richmond, England, was sentenced at Falmouth today to six months' imprisonment at hard labor for landing in England from the United States with a passport which, according to the evidence, he admitted was forged.

Reinhard arrived at Falmouth in the Dutch liner Rotterdam from New York with a passport made out in the name of Alfred Geysell and which described him as a Swiss subject.

A British official statement dealing with the question of espionage was issued tonight, reading as follows:

In addition to the five persons whose conviction for espionage has already been announced, the authorities have arrested at various times recently the following alleged German agents:

(a) A Dutch subject.

(b) A Dutch subject, recently tried by court-martial for attempting to communicate information regarding the fleet; findings and sentence not yet promulgated.

(c) A German with a forged American passport.

(d) A woman of German origin, married to a naturalized British subject of Prussian birth, from whom she is separated.

(e) A Brazilian of German origin.

(f) A native of Uruguay of German origin.

(g) A Peruvian of suspected German origin.

(h) A Swede.

(i) A German; claims to be a naturalized American.

(j) A British subject.

Of the above, (a), (c), (h), and (i) since their arrest have made a full confession of their mission. They will be charged with attempting to collect and communicate to the enemy information regarding the fleet and military forces, with the intention of assisting the enemy or committing an act preparatory thereto.

The trials will be in camera. It is not desirable in the public interest to give further details, but it may be stated that as far as is known none of these persons has been in this country longer than three weeks at the time of arrest. Owing to certain meas-

Continued on Page 8.

Military Operations of War's First Year

As seen by an American expert and a former officer in the German Army.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES NOW. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

TELEPHONE LIFTS SUFFRAGE HOPES

Women Get Few Rebuffs in Response to Thousands of Pleas by Wire.

FIND FAVOR IN THE COURTS

Judges, Journalists, Brokers, Officials, and Clergymen Generally Give Cheer.

Yesterday was Telephone Day, for which the suffragists of New York have been preparing for many weeks, and at the end of a hard day's work the women were hot but happy.

Every one upon whom the women called, prominent men of all professions, gave a cheerful answer whether in favor of votes for women or opposed, and a very large majority of the men—at least 75 per cent., it was estimated—told the women they believed in their enfranchisement and that they were going to vote for them.

In addition to asking the men their personal sentiments the women sought predictions of the result on Nov. 2, when the suffrage amendment goes before the people, and while many would not commit themselves, there were others who gave the women great hope of success.

It would be impossible to estimate how many hundreds of telephone calls were sent or how many hundreds of men received the messages. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, head of the Woman Suffrage Party, which is organized throughout the city in Assembly and election districts like a regular political party, said there were probably 400 women in Manhattan who sent telephone messages to the specially prominent men of that borough, officials, business, and professional men.

In addition to this, every suffragist was to telephone personally to five men. There are nearly 100,000 women in the Suffrage Party alone. The Assembly District Chairmen of the party were to telephone to the Assembly district officers of the different political parties and the election district Captains of the party to the election district officers.

Each of the different boroughs handled Telephone Day in its own way, and there were no general returns, as it was impossible to get the machinery in motion without too great trouble and expense.

Telephone Day Up State.

Up-State Telephone Day was also observed, and telegrams were received from Governors and Mayors of the different Western States and cities. These came under the head of telephone messages, but because of the matter of expense of the long-distance telephone, Western women were asked to get their officials to send telegrams to Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse "collect," and these were arriving all yesterday afternoon, and still coming when the last news for the day was given out.

Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, who spent the day with Mrs. Norman Whitehouse telephoning from the home of the latter, 118 East Fifty-sixth Street, telephoned Mayor Mitchel and received his answer that he was going to vote for the women, but that he could not give a prediction as to returns for them Nov. 2, but he is going to do that later.

That was a good start, and Mrs. Whitehouse tried Controller Prendergast.

"These are unfortunate times," said the Controller. "People's minds are on the war, and the Constitutional Convention complicates things. I hope to see the women win, and I think they should."

"How are you going to vote, Commissioner?" called Miss Mary Garrett Hay to Katharine E. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, who was not to be neglected when every other city official was called.

"Well, I wish I could vote for the women," answered Commissioner Davis, "but this is one time when I will have to turn you over to the First Deputy."

"I'm heartily in favor," said Deputy Commissioner J. Burdette Lewis, to whom Commissioner Davis handed the phone. "I will vote for you Nov. 2, and I think you are going to win, but you will have a hard fight."

The suffragists consider the police of the city their best friends. They are always ready to lend them a hand and the men smile and wave to them as they travel around the city on their expeditions, but yesterday Centre Street Headquarters was not committing itself. At the Police Headquarters in the Bronx votes for women were simply bristling all over the place, the women said who called up, but in Manhattan the reception was cool.

Woods Out for a Walk.

Could the women speak to Commissioner Woods? After some hesitation they were informed that the Commissioner was not there. Where was he? After another hesitation it was found that he was on his vacation. Oh, very well, the women would call him up wherever that was if they could get the name of the place. There was a longer hesitation and then a desperate response came: "The Commissioner is taking a walking tour."

"Well," said the suffragist, hanging up the receiver, "that's the first man in the whole city who has seemed to be afraid of us, and he's the head of the Police Department."

The responses received by the women were surprisingly obliging considering the heat of the day. The announcement of the day in the papers had prepared the men, and the women had tried to be as considerate as possible in choosing hours, and they only asked for an answer that could be given in one minute.

At the headquarters of the Equal Franchise League, 8 East Thirty-seventh Street, where were Mrs. John Blair, the Acting President, and a committee of prominent women, the Judges were called early in the day, to get them before they went on the bench. One of them, who was reached late by long-distance telephone in Westchester,

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IF WORN OUT AND "ALL IN" from overwork or hot weather, take Wincarnis, the famous tonic and restorative.—Advt.

WARN MEXICANS TO LET FOOD IN

This Country May Be Forced to Act at Once to Save Starving Capital.

ENVOY'S COURIER ATTACKED

Zapatistas Trample Our Flag and Destroy Dispatches—Carry Off Spaniard in Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Alarmed over chaotic conditions in Mexico City, where the population is starving and virtual anarchy prevails, Secretary Lansing tonight telegraphed demands on the leaders of the Mexican factions that railroad communication between Vera Cruz and the capital be restored immediately in order to permit food supplies to reach the stricken city.

These representations were telegraphed to General Venustiano Carranza, head of the Constitutionalists; General Francisco Villa, head of the so-called Convention Government, and General Emiliano Zapata, leader of the force which now controls Mexico City and is co-operating with Villa.

The note sent to Carranza at Vera Cruz by Secretary Lansing deals entirely with the railroad and food situations. Carranza is told that intolerable conditions have prevailed for several months along the line of the railway connecting Vera Cruz and Mexico City, and this Government looks to the Carranza Government to remedy the conditions and permit the shipment of food supplies into Mexico City for the benefit of Americans and, in fact, of the entire population, which is represented to be on the verge of starvation. Carranza is told also that his failure to comply with the demands of the United States will cause this Government to hold him responsible.

The notes sent to Villa and Zapata are of similar import. They are told that any attempts on the part of their forces to interrupt communication with Mexico City and destroy the railroad running from Vera Cruz will be resisted by the United States Government. No definite action is threatened by this Government in its communications to Carranza, Villa, and Zapata, but the telegraphic notes from Secretary Lansing leave the inference that unless conditions are remedied the United States will be obliged to take a positive course in order to remedy them. The understanding here is that unless food supplies are permitted to pass freely into Mexico City this Government's hand will be forced within ten days.

Days may elapse before the communication to Zapata can be delivered because of the break in communication between Mexico City and the outside world. The Brazilian Minister, Senhor Cardoso, who is in charge of American interests in Mexico City, has not been able to communicate with this Government for ten days, and it is not known here whether important messages from the State Department sent recently have been delivered to him. The last message received from Senhor Cardoso was sent from Mexico City on July 19, the night of the day following the evacuation of the capital by the force of General Pablo Gonzales.

The decision of Secretary Lansing to send a vigorous note to the factions in dual control of the rail line between Vera Cruz and the capital followed the receipt by the State Department from Vera Cruz today of messages of a most sensational character dealing with the situation in Mexico City. Secretary Lansing declined to make these messages public in their textual form and only a part of the dispatches was given out. The information which they contained was taken from the capital to Vera Cruz by courier. It was learned that the messages did not emanate from Senhor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister, but came from responsible Americans inside Mexico City. One of the dispatches bore date of July 25. It stated that food conditions in the capital were extremely bad, that starvation was actually there, and that in ten days the situation would be very alarming.

Zapata Insult to Our Flag.

The situation confronting the United States in its dealings with the Mexican factions has been aggravated considerably by information received by the State Department this afternoon that an indignity had been offered to an American citizen who was engaged in carrying official messages to the United States Government. This citizen is Allen Mallory, 23 years old, a son of F. A. Mallory, manager of the Pope Packing Company of Mexico City. He was intrusted with important official communications from Senhor Cardoso and was taking them in an automobile from Mexico City to Puebla for delivery to the American Consul there, who was to forward them to Vera Cruz for cabling to Washington.

The automobile was held up by a force of Zapatistas near Zapata's own headquarters. The American flag which was flown from it was torn from its fastening, trampled on and destroyed, the dispatches for the United States Government were torn into bits, and Mallory and three companions were subjected to indignities. One of those with Mallory was a Spanish subject, who was beaten by the Zapatistas and a rope tied around his neck. This rope was fastened to a horse, and the Spaniard was dragged to Zapata's headquarters. When Mallory protested he was told that he would be shot if he made further disturbance. A vigorous protest against this indignity was contained in the note telegraphed to Zapata tonight.

The information that came to the State Department about the attack of the motor car indicated that Zapata had ordered the car to be stopped and the messages that Mallory was conveying confiscated because Zapata believed that the United States Government was on the point of according formal recognition to the Carranza cause.

The same message said also that Paul Hudson, editor of The American Herald of Mexico City, and members of his family, were still held prisoners in the capital and that Americans there were aroused over the arrests. The Brazilian Minister, who represents American interests, was endeavoring to have them released. So far as known, the dispatch said, the Hudson family had not been subjected to any indignities.

One of the messages upon which Secretary Lansing acted is believed to have

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BOSCA RED—Sparkling Ruby in color. A rare favorite wine during meals.—Advt.

BECKER, ABOUT TO DIE, FLAYS WHITMAN; WIFE BEGS GOVERNOR IN VAIN FOR LIFE; EMBRACES DOOMED MAN AT MIDNIGHT

Never Offered to Plead Guilty, Says Becker, Denying Other Charges in Message to Whitman

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 29.—Charles Becker sent tonight to Governor Whitman this challenging letter, written today in his cell in the death house at Sing Sing:

Sir: You are credited in the public press this morning with these statements concerning me, each of them wholly untrue and unwarranted:

First—It is said that I offered to plead guilty to murder in the second degree.

Standing on the brink of the grave, I ask you solemnly to name the person to whom I offered to plead guilty to murder in the second degree, or any crime whatever.

It would be too shocking to suspect that the Governor of this State could stoop to assail with unfounded charges a helpless man in the very shadow of death. I prefer to assume that you have been misled. But I demand, in the name of the justice that you are sworn to administer, that you state how the misconception was caused. For the statement is wholly untrue. I never offered to plead guilty to murder in the second degree or any other offense. I never authorized any one to make such an offer in my behalf. Every one of my counsel assures me that he never made any such offer.

Second—It is said that I offered to give testimony against several persons (whose names are undisclosed) of having shared with me in collecting money from lawbreakers, what is commonly known as grafting.

It is wholly untrue that I ever offered to give such testimony against any one. Mr. Manton is the one who asked you, on my behalf, to take counsel with some citizen of pre-eminent distinction concerning the executive action justice required in my case. He assures me that he never made any such offer or said anything that could be taken as suggesting it. I ask you, Sir, to disclaim publicly this imputation on me, or else assign your authority for making it.

Third—It is said that I sent counsel to two men arrested for complicity in the murder of Herman Rosenthal at the moment of their arrest.

This is wholly untrue. I ask you to disclaim it.

Fourth—With a cruelty that is almost inconceivable, it is stated that my first wife died under circumstances warranting suspicion that I had caused her death.

Against this foul insinuation I content myself with this simple narrative of facts, which can be verified by many persons, including her own father: I was married to Mary Mahoney of 117 Washington Street Feb. 6, 1895, by the Rev. J. H. McGean of St. Peter's Church, corner Barclay and Church Streets. Mrs. Becker caught cold on the night of our marriage. It settled on her lungs, and ten days later she was treated by Dr. Turner of 30 State Street, later by Dr. Cook of 111 West Twelfth Street, by Dr. Rockwell of the Roosevelt Hospital or the Vanderbilt Clinic, also by Dr. Loomis, the eminent tuberculosis specialist, and by a doctor in Jeffersonville, Sullivan County, whither she had been removed on account of her disease. Mrs. Becker died in her father's home Oct. 15, 1895, and was buried from St. Peter's Church and lies in Calvary Cemetery. No breath of suspicion was ever raised against me as to my wife's death, for every one knew that the cause of death was hasty consumption.

Her father, Jeremiah Mahoney, now lives at Roseville, Newark, N. J. Will you, Sir, disarm this hideous imputation while I remain alive, or must I go to my death with so foul an aspersion on my character without an opportunity to meet and refute it? To these charges, and to all others that may be formulated or insinuated, I answer by repeating solemnly, on the brink of the world to which you are sending me before my time, what was my constant answer while in the world:

I am innocent as you of having murdered Herman Rosenthal or of having counseled, procured, or aided his murder, or having any knowledge of that dreadful crime.

Mark well, Sir, these words of mine. When your power passes, then the truth of Rosenthal's murder will become known. But not while your nominees remain District Attorneys and can hold the club over these persons. With the aid of Judges who were misled into misconceiving the testimony offered in my trial and into misstating it both to the jury and on appeal you have proved yourself able to destroy my life. But, believe me, I will surrender it without rancor. Not all the Judges in this State, nor in this country, nor the Governor of this State, nor the District Attorney, nor all of them combined, can destroy permanently the character of an innocent man.

CHARLES BECKER.

WHITMAN SCORNS TO REPLY TO BECKER

"Man About to Die in the Electric Chair Cannot Challenge Governor.

SAYS MANTON MADE OFFER

Agreed to Deliver Five Police Grafters—Not a Doubt of Murderer's Guilt.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30, (Friday.)—"This man is guilty. There is not the slightest shadow of a doubt of his guilt. My mind could not be changed with regard to Becker. There never was a case more perfectly proved in the annals of criminal jurisprudence."

Governor Whitman made this statement on his return here early this morning from Poughkeepsie, where he had listened to the final plea of Mrs. Becker on behalf of her husband, and denied her application for executive clemency.

A score of newspaper men were waiting when Governor Whitman arrived with his military secretary, Major Moore. A strong police guard of men mounted and on foot, in uniform and plain clothes, surrounded the executive mansion at the time. The officer in command denied access even to the newspaper men until Major Moore personally vouched for them.

Before the Governor made his statement he had been informed of the contents of Becker's open letter to him.

"Becker may well say that he never offered to plead guilty to second degree murder," said the Governor. "I have never spoken to Becker since that night in the station house after Rosenthal had been killed. At that time Becker asked me: 'Where is the body?'

"'I have been all over the body myself,' I told Becker. These are the last words I ever spoke to him.

"But you all know that it has been published hundreds of times during the last three years that Becker was ready to plead guilty to murder in the second degree and that it has never been denied by Becker.

"It is an absolute fact that Mr. Manton, when he was up here a few weeks ago, gave me the names of five prominent men connected with the system in the New York Police Department. He made a statement afterward in New York in which he recited this fact, and referred to me for the identity of the

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DEWEY'S PURE GRAPE JUICE. Healthful and refreshing Summer Drink. 138 Fulton Street & 51 Nassau Street, N. Y. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.—Advt.

MRS. BECKER WEEPS IN HOPELESS PLEA

Gov. Whitman Refuses Lawyer and Then the Wife, Who Ask for Reprieve.

IN DARKENED HOTEL ROOM

The Stricken Woman Had Gone to and from Albany to Reach the Governor at Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 29.—The last effort to save the life of ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker of New York City, ordered forfeited by law tomorrow morning for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, was made here this evening by the convicted man's wife, and it failed.

For nearly half an hour Mrs. Becker pleaded with Governor Charles S. Whitman. At the end, when she had heard the Governor tell her gently of the real sorrow he felt at his inability to help her, Mrs. Becker's composure, that had been maintained throughout a trying day only by her tremendous courage and will, broke, and in tears she sobbed out:

"My husband was no saint, but, oh, he wasn't the awful murderer that they say!"

Five minutes later, outwardly at least, as calm and collected as has been her usual appearance since the beginning of her trouble, Mrs. Becker was bound in a taxicab for the railroad station here where she planned to catch a train for Ossining to take her last farewell of her husband in the death house in Sing Sing prison.

At the last moment she thought to make faster time, and started for Ossining by motor.

Last Plea in Darkened Room.

Mrs. Becker's interview with the man who twice had brought about her husband's conviction of murder was held in a small room on the second floor of the Nelson House, in Market Street, here. It was dusk when the interview began and heavy shadows filled the room. It was dark when it ended, but no lights had been made, and it was in darkness that the prosecutor and the wife of Charles Becker parted.

For more than an hour and a half the Governor had listened to the pleas and arguments of John B. Johnston, one of Becker's counsel, before he entered the room where Mrs. Becker had waited, alone, for all this time. Mr. Whitman

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ATLANTA—BIRMINGHAM & SO. WEST. Direct through service, all steel trains, via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Inq. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

GETS TO PRISON AT 11.35 P.M.

Osborne Grants Unusual Privilege and Parting Is in Keeper's Office.

5:45 A. M. IS DEATH HOUR

Prisoner Makes Last Confession—At His Own Request Will Die Before Mulatto.

FIRST WITNESSES ARRIVE

Last Written Statement Is a Denial of Albany Charges and of Blood Guilt.

SING SING, July 30, 4 A. M.—At 3:45 A. M. the first official witnesses invited to the execution of ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker arrived at the prison. They were Dr. Joseph C. Stammers of 117 West Seventy-ninth Street, who will represent Sheriff Max Grifenhagen; Milton Schnaer, a sanitary engineer of 574 West End Avenue; Dr. Frank E. Miller of 22 West Thirty-third Street, and Dr. William S. Bryant of 9 West Fifty-fourth Street. Sheriff Grifenhagen and Under Sheriff Frank Bowers were in the party, but they will not witness the execution.

Becker took leave of his wife at midnight in the office of the Principal Keeper of Sing Sing Prison on the eve of his death for the murder of Herman Rosenthal. The privilege, seldom accorded to a condemned man, was granted by Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, and Becker took full advantage of it.

In a cell of the Death House he could have touched his wife's hand, but he could not have embraced her, could not have kissed her. This morning he did all these, straining his wife to him as he bade her a last farewell.

Becker wore the death garb of black—the suit made especially for him by prisoner tailors. His hair was cropped close, that death might be made more sure for him.

But Becker was unlike any condemned man who had awaited death before him in Sing Sing Prison. The one-time Police Lieutenant of New York, who had been called a man of steel nerves because he showed no emotion in all the three years of his fight to escape the fate now close upon him, was on the verge of a nervous breakdown.

Came Near to Breakdown.

It was not because of his approaching death, but because, until 11:35, just six hours and ten minutes before he was to die, the wife who had stood so loyally by him through his fight was unaccountably missing from his side.

All yesterday he had expected her, until he learned that she had rushed off on a last effort to have the Governor intercede in her husband's behalf. But early in the evening, while in the death cell, he was told that she was expected every minute, and the nervous strain made visible inroads on his remarkable composure.

The hours dragged, and the Warden permitted him to go to the principal keeper's office with his brother John and brother-in-law, John Lynch, to await Mrs. Becker's arrival. By 11 o'clock the corners of the condemned man's mouth were twitching nervously and he no longer conversed with his brothers, but paced the floor like a caged animal.

As he walked to and fro the sound of his footsteps could not be heard. Becker was wearing the soft felt slippers in which he will go to his death at sunrise. A sombre and tragic figure he made.

He did not know that Mrs. Becker, hoping to save time, had essayed the journey from Poughkeepsie by motor instead of train.

Holds Wife in Last Embrace.

Finally a taxicab sped up to the front of the prison, where were gathered a hundred persons waiting, and Mrs. Becker, ashen white, jumped out and ran to the Warden's private entrance. The Warden and Deputy Warden Johnson met her and hurried her, breathless, to the principal keeper's room. Guards there had orders not to take their eyes off Becker, but they looked away while the man who is to die embraced the woman.

Mrs. Becker spent an hour with her husband, and when she left him, about 12:30 o'clock, Becker showed that he had once more gained his composure.

"I can now face death with a calm heart," were his last words as he bade his wife farewell.

Mrs. Becker went in the Warden's automobile from the prison, accompanied by her brother, George Lynch. They were met at the top of the hill by a motor car engaged to take them both to New York. Mrs. Becker clutched her umbrella nervously and showed plainly she realized she had seen Charles Becker alive for the last time. She refused to speak, but hurried at once into the waiting automobile.

Becker spent the time after the departure of his wife quietly sitting on the edge of his cot. He made no attempt to sleep, but appeared to be in deep meditation. At 3 o'clock, although he had then less than three hours of life before him, he showed no signs of breaking down under the strain, but was calmly waiting the arrival of Father

Cashin and Father Curry, who are to administer communion.

Warden Osborne did not leave the prison for New York as it was expected he would, but at 3 o'clock was standing on the lawn outside the prison talking to the newspaper men.

It was recalled here today that thirteen years ago Charles Becker had gleefully had himself strapped in this same chair in which he is to pay the death penalty tomorrow.

Mr. Johnson said Becker had prepared a statement of not more than 100 words which would be given out after his death.

The chauffeur who brought Mrs. Becker to Sing Sing from Poughkeepsie explained the reason for her long delay. He had lost the road. At a point near Peekskill he had taken the wrong route and made a long and unnecessary detour, and Mrs. Becker, almost hysterical, had begged him to make all possible speed.

John B. Johnston, law partner of Martin T. Manton, accompanied Mrs. Becker here in the taxicab from Poughkeepsie, for which the chauffeur charged $18. Johnston paid the amount and went in and said good-bye to Becker. On leaving the prison after just a few moments with Becker, Mr. Johnston said:

"I am more than ever convinced of his innocence. Make no mistake in that."

Before Mrs. Becker's arrival Becker had summoned Father Curry and made his last confession. Simultaneously, his final statement to the public, in the form of a letter addressed to Governor Whitman, was being given out by the prison authorities. Copies had been left by Becker's counsel, who took one copy away with them to telegraph to the Governor tonight.

"Rock of Ages" Sung by Condemned.

News of the failure of Mrs. Becker to move Gov. Whitman's resolution reached Becker in the death house at about 8 o'clock. With him at that time were his brother, John and Mrs. Becker's brother, John Lynch, whom Becker had sent for early in the day and who arrived in the afternoon. The three had been together for several hours, the other brother and the sister had bid Becker a tearful last farewell a short time before, and the three found nothing more to talk of and fell silent.

Other prisoners in the gloomy death house were also silent, though not a man of them was asleep. Father Cashin entered, but try as he would he could not relieve the sorrowful oppression that seemed to have settled down on the little group. Then Father Cashin commenced humming, at first softly, and then louder and louder, the hymn, "Rock of Ages." Becker's brother joined him, then Lynch and the humming grew in volume until it could be heard beyond the walls of the house. Suddenly a voice clear but low from a cell three doors removed from Becker's took up the tune and uttered the words "Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me." Other men doomed to the same death that will be Becker's at sunrise joined in and the sounds, ever increasing in volume, floated out over the black prison yard. Becker himself joined in the chorus and every one of the sixteen other condemned men in the death house joined in the song. When it ended Father Cashin knelt in front of Becker's cell and prayed, the other men, unseen, joined in the prayer, as did the brother and brother-in-law.

Taken From Cell to Greet Wife.

As time dragged by, after news of Mrs. Becker's failure at the Poughkeepsie conference had been received, Becker showed the first signs of nervousness or nervous impatience that he had exhibited during his entire stay in the death house.

Warden Osborne decided to allow him the privilege, which was unknown before the present Warden's regime, of seeing relatives outside of his cell where he could actually touch and embrace them.

Time drew into a matter of hours and Becker showed many signs that he had known when Assistant Warden Johnson notified him that all hope was gone last night. Several trains from Poughkeepsie came, but no sign of Mrs. Becker, and finally word was received that she had taken a taxicab from Poughkeepsie at 7:43 in the hope of beating the railroad time. Poughkeepsie is 75 miles from Ossining, and by 11 o'clock she had not arrived.

"This is the greatest strain I have had to bear yet," Becker was heard to mutter by one of the guards who, Warden Osborne stipulated, must be present in the Principal Keeper's office as long as Becker was there.

2 Years to the Minute After Arrest.

Shortly after 9 o'clock Becker suddenly asked:

"What time is it?"

"Nine twenty," replied his brother, consulting his watch.

Becker reflected silently a moment, then said:

"It was just three years ago to the minute that I was arrested."

All yesterday there were double lines of guards on the prison grounds to keep away the throngs of curious. Over 100 automobilists were stopped at the prison gates and told they could not enter, even as visitors, without special orders.

The official test of the electric chair proved it to be in perfect order. The test was made by the executioner, whose name is kept a secret. Two rubber mats were placed beside the death chair. On these the priests will stand at Becker's side when the current is turned on.

The only persons present will be physicians, prison officials, representatives of the press, and a few persons who are classed as "citizens" and whose names and the reason for their presence the Warden withholds.

Was Awake at Sunrise.

"Without a tremor—as calm as you or I," is the way Deputy Warden Charles H. Johnson described Becker's attitude when the sun went down on his last full day of life. When the guards went to waken the men in the death house shortly before 6 o'clock in the morning they found Becker sitting on the end of his little cot and staring through the bars into the gray corridor. He asked that the morning newspapers be brought to him before he ate breakfast.

He read every line that had been written about him and tore out the telegraph stories from Albany in which the manner in which Governor Whitman received the news was described. He reread these particular items, and the guards heard him grumbling. He asked for pencil and paper and wanted to deny parts of the dispatches, particularly the statement that his first wife died under mysterious circumstances.

He was forced to wait, however, as the time for the usual prison routine before death in the electric chair had arrived. Two guards unlocked the door to Becker's cell and silently led him down the corridor of the death house to a little room in which is a shower bath. He was undressed and took his last bath on earth. While this was in progress another guard was busy in the cell he had just left, changing every bit of bed clothing and the mattress. This precaution is always taken to prevent condemned men from secreting instruments with which they might take their own lives. What few articles belonging to Becker that remained in the cell were removed, even the photograph of Mrs. Becker. This was the one souvenir among his cell trinkets that Becker refused to give away. All were taken out and sent to Becker's home.

Dons His Death Suit.

The prisoner was dressed in a new suit of prison underwear on being taken back to his cell. Then a guard entered with the sombre suit recently made in the prison especially for Becker, in which he will be led to the chair at sunrise this morning. The suit consists only of coat and trousers and the slit in the leg of the trousers through which one of the electrodes is to be applied to the flesh had not yet been cut. Dressed in this garment of death, Becker was turned over to the barber and his hair was cropped closely so that a second electrode may be placed in the closest possible contact with his scalp. Finally, the felt slippers, which are to be worn in the chair, were put on his feet and his heavy leather shoes were removed from the cell.

This gruesome ordeal over, Becker's mind returned to its original purpose, and this time he asked that a stenographer be sent in to take down his reply to Governor Whitman and his final statement. It was decided that the rules would not permit the presence of a stenographer or of pen and ink in the doomed man's cell on the day before his death, but that he could have paper and pencil. These were supplied to him, and he set about writing industriously. Before he had completed his work it was seen by one of the officials, who urged him to make certain revisions. To this he objected.

Word apparently reached his counsel in New York, and on an early afternoon train W. Bourke Cockran and Martin T. Manton hurried to Ossining. They rushed to Sing Sing in a taxicab. Manton remained in the death house for more than two hours. Mr. Cockran was with Becker an hour, and then retired to the prison office to wait. Both lawyers hurried away in their car as rapidly as they had come, refusing to make any statement to reporters.

Original Statement Altered.

Becker's statement was given out by Deputy Warden Johnson at 8:30 o'clock last night in the form in which it was left after his lawyers and prison officials had begged him to make alterations in it. There was much conjecture here tonight as to what the statement would have contained had it not been changed. They were typewritten copies that the prison officials gave out last night. The part about persons over whom he said the "club" was held, of course, referred to Becker's former associates who testified against him, Vallon and Rose.

Becker's brothers, Lieutenant John Becker of New York and Jackson Becker, together with his sister, Mrs. Catherine Geuligher, came to Ossining on the same train that brought his lawyers. They waited in the Warden's office while the lawyers were in conference and did not get to see Becker until 5:30 o'clock. None would say anything for publication.

Dr. Charles W. Farr, the prison physician, and the assistant physician, Dr. Henry Mereness, made a physical examination of the prisoner and expressed some surprise at finding his pulse to be 78, which they said was about normal for him. When they entered his cell Becker said, with a smile:

"I suppose you've come to say good-bye to me."

The order of execution of the two prisoners condemned to die in the chair today has been changed at Becker's own request. He wants to die before Samuel Haynes, the mulatto, who is taking his approaching death with extreme calmness. It is the rule for the officials to send first to the chair the man who is believed more likely to break down as a result of the ordeal of waiting. It was thought that the powerful ex-Police Lieutenant would be by far the stronger of the two men and therefore the better man to go last to the chair. When Becker requested that he be sent first it was so arranged.

He will be awakened in his cell at 4 o'clock and will be visited by his spiritual adviser, Father Curry of New York and the prison Chaplain, Father Cashin. The Catholic Communion will then be administered and Becker will recite prayers. His breakfast will be served in the cell and he will be allowed to smoke.

At 5:40 o'clock, five minutes before his scheduled last moment, a guard will enter and slit his trouser leg while another guard is drawing the curtains over the other cell doors. Two guards will precede Becker, a priest will march at either side of him, two guards and the Acting Principal Keeper, Frederick Dorner, will follow. The procession will pass through the corridor of the death house, through a stout, heavy door into the old corridor that was once used for dark cells and is now being remodeled for additional death cells and then through the narrow door in the concrete wall to the execution room itself.

May Make Speech in Chair.

It was rumored yesterday that Becker informed one of the officials that he is determined to "go to the witness stand on the brink of death," to tell the witnesses in the death chamber the things he did not tell at his trials. There have been cases in which prisoners were allowed by the prison officials to make dying statements of this nature, though not in recent years.

The autopsy room, adjoining the execution chamber, was made ready for the morning's task. The body will later be turned over to an undertaker, who will receive his directions from the widow.

Father Curry and Father Cashin marked in Becker's Bible and Prayer Book some portions which they decided were peculiarly appropriate for a man about to meet Becker's fate. These selections included the Fiftieth Psalm, or the Miserere, the Lord's address to His disciples after the Last Supper, and the prayers known as the acts of contrition, faith, hope, and charity.

APPEAL TO HOGAN ABANDONED

Lawyers Had Conceived Idea of Asking for Stay.

After half a day of poring over law books and the history of the Becker case, W. Bourke Cockran and Martin T. Manton, the condemned man's counsel, abandoned their plan, conceived early yesterday morning, of appealing to Judge Hogan of the Court of Appeals for a stay of Charles Becker's execution until the Court of Appeals meets in October when a plea might be made for a review of Justice Ford's decision. Judge Hogan, who is in Syracuse, alone dissented from the majority opinion of the court in denying Becker's last appeal for a new trial.

Shortly after noon Mr. Manton announced that he and Mr. Cockran had decided not to make the appeal for a stay to Judge Hogan on the ground that only the Governor could act at the eleventh hour. Although, he said, a careful study of all legal authorities showed that an appeal from Justice Ford's decision could be taken, when the Court of Appeals meets in October, no Judge had a right to order a stay of execution yesterday under the circumstances.

It was following this decision that Mr. Manton and Mr. Cockran decided to send to Albany John B. Johnston of their firm, with Mrs. Becker, to make a plea to Governor Whitman for a stay until the Court of Appeals could be asked to review Justice Ford's decision. It was when the counsel showed Mrs. Becker it was the only chance for her husband that she shifted from her expressed determination not to appeal to Governor Whitman. Just after Johnston left Mr. Manton said:

"It is impossible to get a stay of execution from a Judge and no court can grant a stay at this time. The only person who can grant a stay of execution is the Governor and we are asking him for a stay in order to make an appeal to the Court of Appeals in October."

Threats Sent to Manton.

Mr. Manton said that in the last few days he had received a number of letters threatening him with bodily harm if he kept Becker from the electric chair. He said that two days ago a stranger seized him by the arm and told him that if he did not give up the fight for Becker he would be killed. He said he was convinced the letters were all from cranks and exhibited one he received yesterday morning, which contained the following, purporting to be a copy of a telegram sent to Governor Whitman:

Your position officially as District Attorney is so thoroughly vindicated I would in view of some doubt appeal to you for mercy for Becker. I do so positively believe that the law will thus be met and the opinion at large satisfied. Did you ever read the celebrated Courvoisier case?
(Signed) T. J. O'KEEFE.

Mr. Cockran late yesterday afternoon issued a long statement on the Becker case, in which he said, in part:

"The history of the Becker case down to this moment will be complete when these events are made public.

"At 4 P. M. yesterday a 48-page brief was received at this office from the District Attorney. The brief gave Mr. Perkins's idea of the difference between the Benham and Becker cases.

"Messrs. Manton and Johnston at once saw Mr. Justice Ford and asked that an opportunity be given Mr. Cockran to answer it. They were both told by the learned Justice that no answer was necessary.

"Mr. Justice Ford having decided that the appeal made to him should have been addressed to the Governor, Mr. Johnston today went to Albany for the purpose of referring these three requests:

1st. That Mr. Whitman reconsider his determination to dispose of this matter himself and that he take advice of some conspicuous citizen concerning the executive action with respect to Becker which the highest interests of justice demand.

2d. If this request be refused, then that the Governor himself hear objections to execution of the sentence based on the record and on the additional fact embodied in the affidavits submitted to Mr. Justice Ford.

3d. That a reprieve be granted for the purpose of enabling the court of final review to decide whether Mr. Justice Ford was correct in holding that the Supreme Court has not the inherent power to set aside a judgment of death which it has been induced to render through perjury, fraud, or mistake, which he admits it has to set aside a judgment for money secured through similarly corrupt agencies or methods.

"Counsel for Becker are confident that on appeal the position assumed by them would be upheld."

Brief Not Considered by Ford.

When told of Mr. Cockran's statement, Justice Ford said:

"You can say for me that I had my mind made up before the District Attorney's brief was delivered to me. I did not consider the brief with the other evidence and did not even read it."

Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen and Under Sheriff Frank K. Bowers, with Dr. Frank E. Miller, 22 West Thirty-first Street, and Dr. William S. Bryant, 19 West Fifty-fourth Street, said last night they would leave at 2 o'clock this morning in an automobile for Sing Sing. Sheriff Grifenhagen said he would not witness the execution.

"I cannot see why any one would want to witness such a thing out of curiosity," said the Sheriff. "I would not attend it for any amount of money. If it were my duty to attend I would do so, but as I am not compelled to do so, I will not under any circumstances."

Martin T. Manton of Becker's counsel said yesterday:

"There is absolutely no truth in the statement that Becker offered to plead guilty to murder in the second degree or any other degree, so far as I know. Certainly no such offer was made while I was his counsel. Becker will go to the chair with a dying declaration of innocence. Personally, I am convinced that he is entirely free of murder."

Joseph A. Shay of 50 Broad Street, the lawyer who obtained from the Appellate Court a reversal of Becker's first conviction, said yesterday that Becker had made no offer through him to plead guilty to anything.

"I do not believe that Governor Whitman made any such statement," he said. "Becker never contemplated any such thing for a minute. He was confident that his innocense was established.

"I cannot believe either that Governor Whitman ever made the statement that there was ground for thinking that Becker killed his first wife. There are plenty of witnesses to establish that she died a natural death in her father's home. When I was acting for Becker, Governor Whitman told me that if Becker took the stand, one of the lines of cross-examination would concern the death of his first wife. I told Becker of this and he said that such a charge was made out of whole cloth, and that it could be disproved at once. The charge is quite groundless.

No Evidence He Took Graft.

"As to the statement credited to one of Becker's lawyers, that while Becker was innocent of murder, he was guilty of taking graft, I can only say that I know of no evidence that Becker ever took graft, and am absolutely convinced of his innocence of murder. I never discussed with Becker the charges of graft. The stories about his taking graft were all of the haziest description. No specific allegation of graft was ever made with witnesses to back it up. The stories of his big bank accounts were mythical. Becker had much money and had practically none when I came into the case.

"I believe that Becker is dying a martyr and that his innocence will be established in time, probably by the death bed confession of Vallon or Webber. Rose is too low ever to confess, even on his deathbed. As to Plitt's statement that he testified at the second trial under a promise that Becker would be pardoned, it is utterly absurd. Plitt is not entitled to belief under any circumstances."

Charles B. Plitt, described as Becker's press agent, who was pronounced by the Appellate Court to be one of the most important witnesses against Becker at the second trial, made a statement yesterday afternoon at the office of N. Joseph Stickien of 41 Park Row that he had been induced to testify at the second trial by the promise of Charles S. Whitman that, if elected Governor, he would pardon Becker, should Becker be convicted.

"If it will do any good now," said Plitt, "I am willing to make this statement. I would have made it before if I had been granted immunity for certain charges that might result."

He then made the following formal statement:

Tells of Promised Pardon.

"Governor Whitman, while District Attorney of New York County, summoned me to his office a short time before the second Becker trial and in the presence of others whose names I cannot make public Mr. Whitman said to me:

"'I want you to help convict Becker in his coming trial. Your appearance on the stand as his former press agent will make a big difference in the outcome.'

"I am not sure of Mr. Whitman's exact words, but he said in effect:

"'Just as soon as I am elected Governor I will see that he is pardoned.'

"Three weeks ago I went to Albany and reminded the Governor of what he had said to me on that occasion, and he replied that he did not recollect the conversation."

BECKER WITNESS PROTESTS.

Luban Says He Is Being Persecuted Because of His Testimony.

The report published yesterday that a gambling house was being operated openly at 174 Sixth Avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, by "Dollar John" Langer and Jacob Luban, brother of Morris Luban, an important witness in the case against the four gunmen and Charles Becker, created a stir yesterday at Police Headquarters and the office of District Attorney Perkins. It was intimated that the place was being protected by the police because of Luban's connection with the Becker case. This allegation was denied by all concerned, and detectives were detailed to investigate.

The alleged gambling house seemed quiet enough yesterday. It is on the second floor, and there are green curtains bearing the inscription, "Flower and Feather S. B. C., Inc." The "S. B. C." when spelled out reads: "Social Benefit Club."

Coincident with the publication in an afternoon newspaper Jacob Luban appeared before District Attorney Perkins and charged that he was being persecuted because of his connection with the Becker case. He said the club was not a gambling house and that he would be glad to accept a plain-clothes man become a member and be present whenever he desired.

Mr. Perkins said Luban had come to him three weeks ago with the same complaint of persecution and that he had communicated with Commissioner Woods.

Inspector Wakefield said yesterday that the alleged gambling house was being watched and that it would be closed if evidence could be obtained. "It certainly is not true," he added, "that we are protecting any one or persecuting any one."

TELLS FRIEND HE'S INNOCENT.

Letter from Becker to a Policeman Received Yesterday.

A letter from Charles Becker received yesterday by a member of the Police Department in this city was made public with the proviso that the name of the recipient should not be disclosed for departmental reasons. The letter said:

My dear friend: I read your letter to my noble wife. I am deeply grateful to you for your kind words of sympathy for her—the best woman that ever lived. I am now going to tell you once more that I am as innocent as you of this reeking crime. No matter what you may think, the truth of my words will become clear as crystal when the light breaks through on the ghastly murder. I am sure the day will come when my most bitter enemies will no longer doubt my assertion of innocence. Please give my regards to your family and all inquiring friends. Tell them I say no innocent man need fear to die. That is my mainstay. I now bid you a last fond farewell. May God bless you and keep you safe is the prayer of

Your doomed friend,
CHARLES BECKER.

The letter, dated July 27, is postmarked July 29, and is written on the letterhead, "Correspondence Department, Sing Sing Prison, New York."

MRS. BECKER WEEPS IN HOPELESS PLEA

Continued from Page 1.

had declined to intervene, but he knew that Mrs. Becker was waiting, and he went to her at 7.15 o'clock, passing through an unoccupied room of the suite of three that had separated the waiting woman from the improvised council chamber in one of the hotel parlors.

The doors, that had been closed as Mr. Johnston talked, were opened now, but neither Mr. Johnston nor Major John Stanley Moore, the Governor's Military Secretary, and the only other person present at the first interview, followed Mr. Whitman.

The Governor bowed as he entered the room, and, as Mrs. Becker waited tensely for him to open the conversation, remarked gently and pleasantly:

"I am ready now to hear anything new that you have to offer me in this case, Mrs. Becker. I want you to feel free to tell me everything. If there is anything you know that you have not told, and that now you think would help your husband, you may tell me with the fullest assurance that it will be regarded as absolutely confidential."

"There is nothing new, and I have nothing to tell you in confidence," Mrs. Becker replied. "But I do ask sufficient delay to provide for a review of Justice Ford's decision."

It was the decision of Wednesday evening, when Justice Ford decreed that no inherent power lay in the Supreme Court to open a capital case already decided by that court and passed on by the Court of Appeals. It was the same plea which, in legal phraseology and supported by citations of the law, Mr. Johnston had made a few moments before. As he had declined to grant a reprieve before, so the Governor did again, but he did it as kindly as it was possible to make such a statement, concluding:

"I am sorry it is impossible for me to do anything. I am sorry. I can do nothing."

It was then that Mrs. Becker's control gave way only to be recovered an instant later when she left the hotel.

Great crowds filled Market Street in front of the Nelson House, and although Mrs. Becker emerged from a side door and rushed to hurry into a taxicab that had been summoned, she was recognized by the black taffeta gown and black hat with white feathers, which made her conspicuous in a throng most of whom were already acquainted with her features from portraits published in the newspapers.

Policemen fought a way through the crowd for her, but even in the taxicab she had difficulty commencing her journey to the station. The crowds would not move till they were forced to do so and the cab could not start. When it finally got away three men were clinging to the rear and trying to peer at the stricken woman through the little window in the back of the cab.

At the request of the Governor no newspaper man attempted to question Mrs. Becker. The Governor had promised that he and Mr. Johnston would make public the events of their conference and they kept this word. The Governor said:

"I suppose you want to ask me what Mrs. Becker came to see me about. I have told her I cannot intervene."

Then he turned to Mr. Johnston, saying:

"Perhaps you had better recount what transpired this afternoon."

It was already common knowledge that neither Mr. Johnston nor Mrs. Becker had asked for a pardon. Both lawyer and wife had sought a reprieve, the lawyer making his request under three divisions.

He asked first that the Governor reconsider his decision not to let some one other than himself consider an appeal for Executive clemency, he to be guided by this other person's advice. If this were denied he asked that Mr. Whitman go into the merits of the case as presented to Justice Ford, or, if he chose not to do so, to grant a reprieve until an appeal could be taken from this decision or it could be determined whether or not an appeal was allowable under law.

Mr. Johnston took up these points in order of their importance in his opinion, beginning by announcing:

"I have asked the Governor for a respite to review the decision of Justice Ford in an Appellate Court, in view of Justice Ford's determination that there is no inherent power in the Supreme Court to set aside the judgment in a capital case which is predicated on fraud and perjury."

"That request I refused," commented Mr. Whitman, who stood by listening to the lawyer, "on the ground that no appeal lies."

"I asked the Governor to reconsider his determination not to refer the case to ex-Judges Edgar M. Cullen and William D. Andrews, but the Governor stated that his original decision in this matter had been final," continued Mr. Johnston.

"Then I asked the Governor to grant a reprieve that we might present to him newly discovered evidence and such additional information as we have obtained since this hearing was held before Justice Ford.'

Apparently Mr. Johnson referred to the affidavits submitted to Justice Ford and to the statement of Charles Plitt that he had testified against Becker on his second trial at the request of the Governor and on his assurance as District Attorney—the position he then held —that, were he to become Governor, his first act would be to pardon Becker. The Governor, commenting on this statement, declared afterwards it was "too absurd for any comment." To Mr. Johnston's remark, however, he exclaimed:

"There is no new evidence, and I think it my duty to decline to grant a reprieve."

It was Mr. Johnston who told of the Governor's consultation with Mrs. Becker, and it was said that even when apparently her usual calm self she had seemed to Mr. Whitman to be acting in a sort of daze or stupor.

It was nearly 8 o'clock when the Governor and Mr. Johnston finished this conversation with the reporters, and Mr. Johnston hurried to join Mrs. Becker, while Governor Whitman, with Major Moore, started at once for Albany in the Governor's motor, not waiting to eat dinner.

The Governor was to have been the guest of General O'Ryan of the National Guard at the State Camp at Fishkill Plains last night, but he had been obliged to forego this that he might hear the last plea for Becker's life.

Mr. Whitman showed the tremendous strain he has been under in the last few days. He was worn and tired looking and sank back in the tonneau of his car with evident relief that his last part in connection with the famous Becker case had been played.

For Mrs. Becker, however, there was yet to be no rest, for already it was long past the regulation hour when she might see her husband, and it was by special arrangement that an extension of time had been granted to her.

The unexpected contingency had not occurred to her or Becker's lawyers, when Mrs. Becker left New York for Albany this morning to make her last effort on her husband's behalf. After a long distance telephone conversation she had understood that the Governor would receive her in the Executive Chamber at Albany and at 9:40 Johnston she boarded the Empire State Express in New York.

She reached Albany only to find that the Governor had left for Camp Whitman by motor at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Becker became almost frantic with despair when she learned of Governor Whitman's absence, and a few precious hours of the brief respite granted to her husband remained, and there was the danger that if she stayed in Albany long enough to see the Governor on his return from camp she would lose the melancholy opportunity of seeing her husband for the last time.

She did not waver, but told Mr. Johnston that she was prepared to sacrifice even this last chance, if necessary, to make her plea to the one man who could save her husband's life.

Mrs. Becker asked at once to be directed to a telephone booth, and from the Hampton Hotel she telephoned to William B. Orr, secretary to the Governor. Mr. Orr told her the Governor was not expected back until evening. Mrs. Becker was staggered at the news, but she did not break down. Instead, she held a whispered consultation with Mr. Johnston, and then the latter went to the telephone and asked Mr. Orr to make every effort to reach the Governor on the telephone and arrange a meeting with Mrs. Becker at Fishkill if possible.

Then followed four heart-breaking hours of waiting, until at last Mr. Orr reached his chief and arranged the meeting here.

To newspaper men who sought an interview with Mrs. Becker while her counsel was at the telephone she said she did not care to make any statement. At all times while she was in public view she kept her emotion severely repressed. She spoke and acted with a calmness and self-control that aroused the admiration of those that saw her.

While waiting for the reply so long in coming from the executive chamber Mrs. Becker and Mr. Johnston went to the public dining room for luncheon. There she became the target for so much intrusive curiosity that she was compelled to leave. With her counsel she was conducted to an elevator and taken to a private dining room upstairs, where luncheon was served.

Mrs. Becker and her lawyer did not again make their appearance until nearly 4 o'clock, when they hurried to the station to take a train at 3:47 P. M. for Poughkeepsie. There was no unusual crowd at the station, and those who recognized the wife of the condemned man there not obtrusive.

It was about 5:30 o'clock when Mrs. Becker reached here. The Governor had arrived a few moments before and was already at the Nelson House, where three rooms had been reserved on the second floor. Mrs. Becker and Mr. Johnston drove to the hotel at once, followed by a curious throng, who sought a glimpse of the condemned man's wife, but there was only a small crowd at the hotel. The hundreds came later when the news spread through the town that she had arrived.

Mr. Whitman began his conference with Mr. Johnston at 5:40 o'clock, and they discussed the case until 7:15 o'clock. Then Mr. Whitman went to Mrs. Becker, and it was nearly half an hour later that he emerged, sad and showing the strain of the interview.

MRS. BECKER GETS BACK.

Stricken Woman Is Assisted, Sobbing, Into Her Home.

Mrs. Becker, in deep mourning, arrived home from Sing Sing at 2:40 o'clock this (Friday) morning after an hour's trip from the death house, where she bade good-bye to her husband. Accompanying her was one of the ex-Lieutenant's brothers, who half carried her into the home at 2,291 University Avenue, the Bronx.

She was sobbing and held a handkerchief against her eyes. On the stoop to meet the party, which arrived in a small touring car, was Miss Mary Lynch, Mrs. Becker's sister, who aided in taking her into her own apartment on the second floor. Miss Lynch returned to the stoop and said that neither Mrs. Becker nor any member of the family would talk for publication.

In contrast to her appearance when she made frequent trips to Sing Sing the woman who was so soon to be a widow by the decree of death was entirely garbed in black when she returned from her last visit to her husband.

RUSSIA PREPARES TO ABANDON WARSAW

Continued from Page 1.

there yesterday with the Crown Princess Cecilie for Neidenburg, which is across the Polish border.

In the meantime fighting of the greatest intensity continues around the Polish triangle, and as Berlin claims no important success except the repulse of Russian attacks, it is presumed that the Russians are holding off the Austro-Germans.

Narew Positions Untenable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—It is evident that the war is now entering upon an important phase. While Mackensen, with enormous numbers, has been engaged in heavy fighting on the Bug with repeated attempts to pierce the Russian line, Hindenburg has been bringing vast numbers of new infantry and artillery along the Narew, especially at the junction of the Narew and Bug.

German artillery literally has been sown on the ground facing the Narew until it has become clear that the position is untenable against such superiority. Hindenburg had at his disposal seventy German divisions besides practically the entire Austrian Army with cavalry. The Russians have decided not to risk their vast numbers upon the unfavorable exposed salient whereon Warsaw stands. The latter remains an entirely unfortified city.

It has taken a year for the Germans to reach the Vistula and now they have still the Russian Army intact in front of them. The Germans have sent great strength from the west hoping to crush the Russians.

Reminds the People of 1812.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—A semi-official statement issued from the War Office today compares the present situation with that in 1812, when the Russians enticed Napoleon as far as Moscow and then inflicted on his army one of the worst disasters in the whole history of war. Then, as now, Russia was unable to take the offensive or accept battle in the open field. She gained victory by another method, and must do the same now.

"It appears that the German official insistence upon the greater importance of the Narew operations as compared with those in the Cholm-Lublin region was justified. It was the advance from the north, coupled with the turning of the Blonie defense, which makes it unwise to hold Warsaw longer. The retirement is voluntary and orderly. Everything that might be of use to the enemy has been prepared beforehand for removal and taken away."

How Warsaw Views the Crisis.

WARSAW, July 29, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The general news today is unsatisfactory, and even the most optimistic are of the opinion that it is a question only of days before Warsaw will be evacuated by the entire army.

The loss of Warsaw will undoubtedly be an important blow morally, and it would be stupid to minimize its encouraging effect upon the enemy, but it would be equally unwise to exaggerate its effect on the cause of the Allies as a whole.

The fundamental question now is the preservation of the Russian Army intact and undemoralized as a fighting unit. After nearly three months' continuous resistance at practically all points of the front the Russian line now takes a great risk in offering an opportunity to the Germans to cut off the army. The best opinion here is that the evacuation of Warsaw is infinitely better than risking disaster by holding it.

There is always the possibility of the situation changing at the eleventh hour and Warsaw still remaining in our hands, but personally I do not see whence sufficient reinforcements and ammunition are to come from in time to warrant the serious hope that the German occupation will be long delayed. We must accept the loss with the realization that Russia has taken this burden for three months and retires now only to begin the battle all over again from a new line, and the probabilities are if evacuation begins promptly this move can be made without unduly impairing the strength or morale of the armies.

It should be absolutely clear in the West that the Russians have not been driven from these positions at present, but are retiring if the situation compels them to do so rather than hold positions and risk a battle for which they are insufficiently prepared and the effect of which might be a disaster to their armies.

It is not believed there will be any fighting in the vicinity of Warsaw and probably only rearguard action, between here and the new line. The post office left today.

Preparing the Russian People.

PETROGRAD, July 29.—The military critics of the newspapers of Petrograd, after conversations with "competent military authorities," today called upon the Russian public to view the events which are about to transpire with confidence and tranquillity and to "maintain their faith in the glorious Russian Army until such time as it shall undertake a decisive aggressive to break once for all the power of the stubborn enemy."

The Rech says: "Until such time as our armies receive the needed military supplies the most sensible thing is to avoid a battle and retreat to previously prepared positions, even though such retirement carry with it the occupation by the enemy of more extensive territory than they previously had held. It is better to give up territory, which may be regained, than to sacrifice an army which could be replaced only with difficulty."

Quoting a military authority, the Rech goes on to say it is possible that Russia is on the eve of a manoeuvre which will consist of the retirement of the army from the line of the Vistula to new defensive positions marked by the strongholds of Kovno, Grodno, and Brest-Litovsk. In conclusion, the Rech lays emphasis upon the necessity of giving greater weight to strategic than political considerations.

The Bourse Gazette directs attention to an interview obtained by its military writer who says that seventy German divisions, with the German cavalry, and a large part of the Austro-Hungarian Army is at present co-operating against Russia, thereby preventing such concentration of the Russian Army on the northern front as would be necessary if Russia undertook, at this time, a decisive aggressive movement.

The paper points out that until Russia has completed the mobilization of her industrial forces, her army cannot meet the Germany artillery on equal terms. It argues furthermore against the retention of fortresses on the Narew-Vistula lines, which are the objectives of the present German advance.

Narew Line Unchanged Wednesday.

Some of the military critics regard as the most notable feature of the latest official communication the precise dating of the declaration that on July 28 the Narew line in general was unchanged, in spite of the series of stubborn battles. The stubbornness of the Russian defense in the north and in the south is favorably commented upon.

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WHITMAN SCORNS TO REPLY TO BECKER

Continued from Page 1.

men he said Becker was in a position to deliver."

The Governor did not reveal the identity of the "five prominent grafters" named by Becker's lawyer.

Referring to the denial by the condemned man that he had sent lawyers to any of the men implicated in the Rosenthal murder after their arrest, Governor Whitman said he had been assured by Bridgie Webber and Shapiro, the chauffeur of the murder car, that Becker had sent Harford Marshall to defend them.

The Governor did not enter into any discussion with respect to Becker's statement regarding his first wife. One of the newspaper correspondents asked the Governor if he would be willing to prepare a statement on the Becker case for release after Becker had been electrocuted, in reply to his open letter.

"There is nothing in that letter that requires an answer, and a condemned man about to die in the electric chair cannot challenge the Governor of the State of New York," said Governor Whitman.

MULATTO TO DIE WITH BECKER

Samuel Haynes, in Liquor, Killed His Employer's Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 29.—Samuel Haynes, the big complacent mulatto, who will die with Becker, has been in prison a year, and not a friend has visited him with the exception of his spiritual adviser, John Lowry of New York. He has received no mail, no papers, no books. He was convicted of killing the wife of his employer, John Harrison, a farmer of Putnam County, after having become crazed through drinking hard cider. He was not a drinking man.

"Haynes will go calmly and with absolute confidence in heaven," said Mr. Lowry today. "He smiles when I speak of the chair, and says he realizes that the chair affects only his body. His is a pathetic case. There are big contrasts. This man's record was absolutely clean before his drunken crime."

The prisoners Mutual Welfare League made efforts to find persons interested enough in Haynes to bury him. None could be found, and so the league decided to assume the expense. He will be buried in what is known as "Gallery 25." There are twenty-four cell galleries in the prison itself and the little graveyard on the hill is classed as the final gallery.

DEAL IN NEW WAR LOAN.

London Stock Exchange Cheers First Offer by Broker.

LONDON, July 29.—Mild excitement prevailed in Throgmorton Street this morning when dealings in the new war loan with the rights of conversion were started. Brokers rushed to the Bank of England to obtain scrip certificates, as sellers must furnish the numbers of the certificates before parting with their holdings.

The Stock Exchange opened with a large attendance, and a cheer arose when the first dealer quoted 99 for buyers and 99½ for sellers for fully paid scrip. A small business subsequently developed between these quotations.

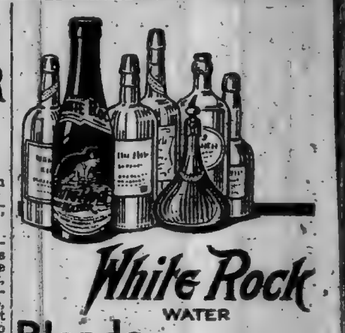

Blends incomparably with all liquors

PUTS GERMAN LOSSES UP TO 3,500,000

Copenhagen Says Prussian List Alone Now Shows a Total of 1,616,761.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The last twenty Prussian lists of casualties, numbering 264 to 283, contain the names of 112,528 officers and men killed, wounded, and missing. They bring the total Prussian losses up to 1,616,761. These lists do not include 26 Bavarian, 174 Saxon, 228 Württemberg, and 40 navy lists.

With the former lists published the German casualties amount to more than two and a half millions. Together with those not yet published, the total losses may be calculated at more than three and a half millions.

PROF. DANA DISCHARGED.

Faculty Shocked by His Discussion of His Wife's Suicide.

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 29.—Edmund T. Dana, grandson of the poet

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THE first practical, complete solution of household vacuum cleaning.

A high-powered TURBINE machine that removes Dirt, Dust and Germs ordinary cleaning cannot reach.

Cleans heaviest rug or most delicate drapery without wear.

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$95, $125, $175

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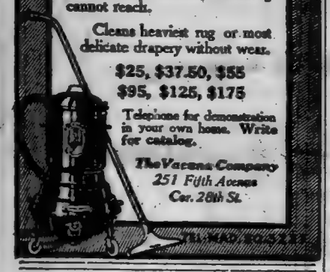

FRENCH POET CHIDES MISS JANE ADDAMS

Catulle Mendes Defies Her to Name a Frenchman Who Wants Peace Now.

INSULTED ALL SOLDIERS

Bid Her Go to the Trenches or the Ambulances and See How Those Maligned Die for an Ideal.

Mme. Jane Catulle Mendès, the French poet, who is now in this country to interest American women in the cause of the French wounded, has sent an open letter to Miss Jane Addams, replying to the latter's allegation, published in the press, that absinthe was given French soldiers before they went into battle and that there were many persons in England and France who desired immediate peace, but who had been unable to express this desire on account of the censorship.

The letter, which was written in French, was first printed in the Courrier des Etats-Unis of this city yesterday. It reads, in translation:

"We have better things to do than to lose time over the useless arguments advanced by Miss Jane Addams. It is too evident that they do not rest on solid ground and that they present no means—not even a good intention—for bringing to an end the horrible and sublime tragedy with which all Europe is afflicted. This is why I shall only reply in brief to all these agitating questions she has believed it to be her duty to raise.

"Miss Addams, who is, as she says, obsessed with the cause of immediate peace, in order to reach her end makes use of contumely and of dissertation. She has insulted soldiers, all the soldiers, who are sacrificing themselves for their country. It does not take a long speech to defend them. Look into the trenches, mademoiselle, or even into the ambulances. You will learn there how they die, without nice words and for an ideal, which is surely worth more than the prattling for a vague and easy fanaticism, which costs nothing and which stimulates much publicity.

"After the insult concerning which, she should, although she did not confess it, have felt ashamed, Miss Addams employs more rational and diplomatic means. She goes to see President Wilson. She made him a report on what she thought she had heard among the belligerents as to the prospects of peace. She does not impart this report to newspaper men. But when they ask her what she thinks of the possibility of a near peace, she concludes with:

"'I would be a goose to make any predictions on this subject. It is possible that the war may end as quickly as it began, or that it may continue indefinitely. Nobody knows.'

"Mademoiselle, to what end do you speak thus? We knew all this before. You have appeased no misery, pacified no conscience, raised no hope. That is called making a great deal of noise for nothing.

"Understanding that yourself, you do not confine yourself to these naïve words which surely will not become historic. You declare that there are certain persons in England and France (I am only concerned with the allied nations) who desire peace and who cannot express their desire in the papers on account of the censorship.

"I ask you to name these persons. What is anonymous is not only valueless, but is even open to suspicion. I will not expect that the English women are capable of answering you. But if you have met in France a single sign which caused you to believe that some one among us desires peace, tell it in a few words that cannot be misunderstood. If there be a single voice raised in favor of a peace signed now in the present state of affairs, name this voice. For you have no right to fasten on our nation a causeless suspicion.

"You see, Miss Addams, you are perhaps very intelligent—I know nothing about that—but there is one thing which you do not understand in the least. This is the soul of France.

"'Strike your heart, there is the inspiration,' said one of our great poets. There also is the future of the world and not in pretentious egotism and sensational publicity, which are as endless as they are fruitless.

"For the papers tell us further that Miss Addams, after her visit to President Wilson, before entering her taxi, posed for a great number of photographs, and that even at the doors of the White House she got down from her taxi in order to be taken in a movie.

"If all this ends in a film, it may be said * * *

"Oh! Our dear soldiers, who are shedding their blood as they smile on their country; they know full well that in the future that awaits them it will not be before a camera they will pose, but before their God. And there is this magnificent thing about it—it will not be a conscious pose.

"But, thank God, aside from these agitated and useless individuals who love the noise of their own voices, America possesses an infinite number of noble creatures who make no noise, but who do good, and who are full of respect and simplicity before grief and before the ideal which is safeguarding the liberty of the entire world. They 'strike their hearts,' according to the words of the poet, and the Divine spring gushes forth—the spring of forgiveness and of mercy. They allow their fate to be arranged according to the immemorial and superior laws. They have not the presumption to interrupt or to guide these laws by superficial and hackneyed dissertations. In silence and with beautiful toiling hands they spread the balm of goodness, tenderness, and compassion.

"I live amid these charitable and silent American women. I admire them. My heart melts for them with gratitude and friendship. All France blesses them. And I can say with the infinite certainty of expressing the truth that it is they who assure the honor of their country in history.

"JANE CATULLE MENDES."

TURKS UNDER GREEK FLAG.

Allies Capture Five Supposed Ottoman Officers in Neutral Ship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A sailing vessel flying the Greek flag was captured off Cape Matapan by one of the allied cruisers and towed to Biserta by a French destroyer.

Aboard the vessel were five Turks who were presumed to be army officers.

$1,280,600,000 COST OF WAR TO FRANCE

Chamber Raises Defense Bonds to $1,400,000,000—$900,000 for Relief.

TRADE MORE RESTRICTED

Senate Strengthens Law Interdicting Commerce with Austro-Germans in All Countries.

PARIS, July 29.—The first five months of the great war cost France exactly 6,403,000,000 francs, ($1,280,600,000.)

This is shown by the report of the Budget Committee on Supplementary Military and Naval Credits just issued.

The Chamber of Deputies today raised the limit of the issue of defense bonds to 7,000,000,000 francs, ($1,400,000,000.)

The Lower House also appropriated 4,500,000 francs, ($900,000) for the relief of the population of the French districts invaded by the Germans.

The amount of gold exchanged for paper by the Bank of France since May 27 of this year totaled 220,000,000 francs (44,000,000.)

The Senate today passed a bill strengthening and making clear the provisions of the decree of Sept. 27 and the law of April 4 last, interdicting all trade with Austro-Germans in any country and the commerce and all products of Austro-German origin, applying there to the customs regulations and penalties now applicable in the case of merchandise, the importation of which is prohibited.

Aristide Briand, the Minister of Justice, in opposing an amendment to the bill calculated to lessen the rigors of the proposed law in favor of American houses in which Austrians or Germans are only commission men or are only partially interested, said:

"We must close the doors, even though such a step seems harsh, in order to prevent our enemies from anticipating that some of their commerce will find its way into France. We are at war with Germany and must pursue the war as energetically in the economic field as in the military field."

The new law provides for exceptions being made to its provisions at the instance of the Minister of Finance when such exceptions are in the interest of the army or of the commerce of France. The Senate passed a resolution urging the foreign minister to obtain similar action by the Allies of France.

FRENCH HOLD GAINS IN VOSGES BATTLE

Take More of Village of Launois —Mines Blown Up on British Front.

LONDON, July 29.—Official communications from both the French and British War Offices review the fighting on the west front tonight. The French announce that they have held all their recent gains in the Vosges and have taken more of the village of Launois in the Ban-de-Sapt region.

On the British front mining operations have alternated with artillery engagements. Only one of the German mines did much damage, the British report says, while their own mine destroyed twenty yards of German parapets before Ypres.

The French, counting up the results of the capture of the heights north of Münster in Alsace, report that the Germans left 400 dead at Barrenkopf and a great quantity of munitions and equipment.

Berlin tells of the destruction of a pontoon bridge across the Furnes Canal in Flanders.

The following is the official communication issued by the French War Office tonight:

The day was quite calm from the sea to the Vosges. The activity of the artillery was more marked in the sector of Souchez around Arras and Soissons, and in the Argonne at Maria Thérèse and before Fey-en-Haye.

In the Vosges, in the Ban-de-Sapt, we succeeded in occupying a new group of houses in the section southwest of Launois. St. Dié and Trann were shelled.

At Barenkopf the Germans essayed to retake the positions of which we had become master, but the very violent attack which they delivered was repulsed. All of our gains have been maintained. A German battery which assisted in the attack was taken under our fire and destroyed.

An official communication telling of the recent operations on the British front in France and Belgium was issued here tonight. It says:

Mining operations have continued on both sides during the last few days, with intermittent artillery engagements, but there has been no infantry attacks. The enemy exploded three mines in the neighborhood of St. Eloi and one near Givenchy. Only one of them did any damage, and in that case the damage was only slight.

We exploded a mine on the 26th north of Zwartelen which destroyed twenty yards of the enemy's parapets.

On the 26th one of our aeroplanes shot down a German machine, which fell inside our lines east of Zillebeke.

The French War Department gave out the following official statement in the afternoon:

In the Artois region there was the customary bombardment last night, and in the Souchez sector there were several engagements with hand grenades and bombs. In the Argonne there has been fighting with bombs and torpedoes in the vicinity of Bagatelle and at Courte Chaussée.

Near St. Hubert, as well as in the Forest of Malancourt we blew up by means of mines, several German positions.

In the Vosges, at Lingekopf, in the positions taken by us July 22, we picked up yesterday 200 German corpses and took possession of two machine guns, 200 rifles, and a great quantity of munitions and equipment. The German forces left on the ground at Barrenkopf more than 400 dead. The exact number of German prisoners made during the recent engagements, July 27 and July 28, is 201.

Germany Army Headquarters today gave out this statement:

In Flanders our artillery yesterday destroyed a pontoon over the Furnes Canal on which a heavy gun had been mounted.

To the west of Souchez a French attack was repulsed.

Near Givenchy, in the Argonnes, and near Vauquois, we successfully blew up mines. French mine explosions in the Champagne district were without result.

THREE FRENCH AIRMEN KILLED IN ACCIDENTS

One Machine Falls From Height of 1,000 Feet; Another Catches Fire in the Air.

ISSY-LES-MOULINEAUX, July 29.—A French aeroplane, carrying a pilot and an observer, fell to the ground from a height of about 1,000 feet while making a flight here last night. One of the men jumped as the machine was falling, but was killed on striking the ground near a railroad track. The other occupant of the machine was burned to death, as the motor exploded when it hit the ground.

ETAMPES, July 29.—A French military biplane carrying Quartermaster Duvoy of the Fifth Light Cavalry caught fire while flying over this place at a height of 300 feet today.

The cavalry officer was thrown out of the aeroplane when at an altitude of 150 feet, and died in a few minutes. The machine was demolished.

TURKS ADMIT WORRY OVER DARDANELLES

Bulgaria Represented With Germany and Austria at Conference in Constantinople.

GENEVA, July 29.—Telegraphing from Saloniki today, the correspondent of the Geneva Tribune says:

"An important conference was held at Constantinople on July 27. Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Field Marshal von der Goltz, the German commander of the Turkish forces, the Turkish Grand Vizier, and the Ottoman Cabinet being represented. Field Marshal von der Goltz and the Grand Vizier were present in person.

"The question of the Dardanelles situation was discussed, and also Italy's presence there, which the Turks now consider inevitable. A Greek and Turkish conflict was considered as a possible eventuality.

"The conference was somewhat stormy, as the Grand Vizier and the Turkish Cabinet openly expressed great anxiety over the present situation."

SAYS TURKS HAVE ONLY POWDER FOR A MONTH

Rome Believes Dardanelles Will Soon Fall—Germans Try to Ship Arms In as Beer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 29, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—News reaches here that Turkey has only a month's stock of ammunition, and consequently Italians believe the Allies will force the Dardanelles in a relative short time if Bulgaria and Rumania act energetically against the shipment of contraband through their territory.

PARIS, July 29.—A report from Bucharest that orders had been issued to the Rumanian officials at all frontier stations to make the most thorough examination of all freight cars owned by Austria-Hungary, Germany and Turkey, to prevent any possibility of the passage through Rumanian territory of munitions and arms, was officially confirmed today at the Rumanian Legation in Paris.

It is reported that car loads of beer barrels packed in ice sent from Germany to Turkey were examined and the barrels found to contain war munitions. The freight cars are also reported to have been provided with false bottoms and walls, behind which arms were hidden. Every device known to modern smugglers is said to have been used to pass arms and munitions through Rumania for the Ottoman troops.

Because of this state of affairs, the advices from Bucharest say, the Rumanian Government has requested the Entente Allied powers to lend it experienced customs examiners and detectives to assist in enforcing the prohibition of transit in munitions.

"All of which," said an interested diplomat, questioned here today regarding the truth of rumors that Rumania already had concluded an intervention agreement with the Triple Entente powers and was only awaiting the concurrence of Italy, "tends to prove that the negotiations for Rumania's early entry into the war on the side of the Entente Allies are proceeding satisfactorily."

REPORTS AGAMEMNON IN HARBOR, DAMAGED

German Correspondent Also Says British Battleship Lion Is at Lemnos.

BERLIN, July 29. (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Included among the news items given out today by the Overseas News Agency is the following:

"The correspondent at Athens of the Vossische Zeitung reports that the British superdreadnought Lion has arrived in the harbor of Mudros, on Lemnos Island. The Aquitania and the Mauretania, being used as troop transports, also are in this harbor.

"The Lion," the correspondent goes on to say, "received serious injuries in a naval engagement last January off the Dogger Bank in the North Sea. She apparently is not considered a first-class ship, and has therefore been sent to join the Dardanelles fleet.

"The British battleship Agamemnon, badly damaged, also is lying in Mudros Harbor."

The Lion, according to previous reports, took part in a battle in the North Sea, Jan. 24. It was said at the time that she had been disabled, but later these reports were denied by the British Admiralty.

The Agamemnon would appear to have been active in the Dardanelles fighting in February. In March she was damaged by the Turkish fire from the land forts, and there have been various reports of the extent of the injuries then inflicted upon her. There have been detailed accounts of her sinking, but this was later officially denied. In June a Turkish aviator reported having seen a British warship of the Agamemnon type aground in Kefala Bay, Imbros Island.

TURKS FLEE NORTHWARD.

Lose 2,500 Men in a Battle with British in Asia.

LONDON, July 29.—An official communication made public here this evening says:

General Sir John Nixon reports that as a result of an action the 24th of July, near Nasiriyeh (Asiatic Turkey) the disorganized Turkish forces retreated northward more than twenty-five miles.

The enemy's casualties in killed, wounded or prisoners amounted approximately to 2,300 men, the prisoners including forty-one officers and 690 men, of whom some 200 were wounded. Our captures of arms and material include one forty-pounder gun, twelve field and two mountain guns, several machine guns, 1,000 rounds of artillery, and 300,000 rounds of small arm ammunition and explosives, and bombs and other miscellaneous ordnance stores.

Our casualties numbered 564 men, as follows: British officers killed, five; wounded, twenty; other ranks, killed, forty-seven; wounded, 143, and missing, thirty; Indian officers, killed, four; wounded, seven; other ranks, killed, forty-five; wounded, 257, and missing, six.

The transfer of the sick and wounded from Nasiriyeh has commenced.

CABLES LEELANAW CLAIM.

Department Tells Gerard How to Present It to Germany.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The United States Government expects Germany to pay for the American steamer Leelanaw, which was sunk by a submarine off the Orkney Islands last Sunday, and the State Department transmitted instructions to Ambassador Gerard today for proper presentation of the claim. No amount is set forth in the application for indemnity, because the Department has not received the necessary figures from the ship's owners. The claim, however, will be filed immediately.

Officials here say the case is practically the same as that of the American ship William P. Frye, which was destroyed by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. Both indemnity claims rest on the Treaty of 1828 with Prussia, which the State Department contends specifically prohibits destruction of ships in such circumstances.

As the German Government has declined to settle diplomatically for the Frye, it is presumed the Leelanaw case also will go to a prize court, although the United States has notified Germany that it would pay no attention to the decision of any such tribunal in the Frye case.

LUSITANIA REPORT ABSOLVES TURNER

Copies of Lord Mersey's Findings Into Disaster Arrive Here.

GERMANS ALONE BLAMED

Liner Was Not Armed, Neither Were There Any Trained Gunners on Board.

Copies of the official report of an investigation into the sinking of the Lusitania on May 7 which was made by Lord Mersey and four assessors at the Central Buildings, Westminster, at the direction of the Board of Trade, were received here last night. The report goes exhaustively into the tragedy, and, pointing out that the ship was unarmed and carried only cargo which had been properly listed, places the entire blame for the loss of life on the German submarines. The Germans are charged by Lord Mersey, who uses the words of Sir Edward Carson, with "a deliberate attempt to murder the passengers on board the ship."

One of the most interesting features of the report deals with evidence taken in camera, a course which Lord Mersey says was adopted in the public interest. While not going into this phase of the investigation in detail, the commission holds that the Admiralty had devoted the "most anxious care and thought to the questions arising out of the submarine peril" and had diligently collected all information in an effort to make safe the passage of the big liner.

Concerning the charge that Captain Turner did not follow orders issued by the Admiralty to the latter the report says:

"Captain Turner was fully advised as to the means which in the view of the Admiralty were best calculated to avert the perils he was likely to encounter, and in considering the question whether he is to blame for the catastrophe in which his voyage ended I have to bear this circumstance in mind. It is certain that in some respects Captain Turner did not follow the advice given to him. It may be (though I seriously doubt it) that had he done so his ship would have reached Liverpool in safety. But the question remains, Was his conduct the conduct of a negligent or of an incompetent man? On this question I have sought the guidance of my assessors, who have rendered me invaluable assistance, and the conclusion at which I have arrived is that blame ought not to be imputed to the Captain.

"He exercised his judgment for the best. It was the judgment of a skilled and experienced man, and although others might have acted differently and perhaps more successfully he ought not, in my opinion, to be blamed. The whole blame for the cruel destruction of life in this catastrophe must rest solely with those who plotted and with those who committed the crime."

The report of the investigation starts off with a description of the Lusitania and her equipment of lifeboats and lifesaving appliances, which were found to be satisfactory. The number of passengers is given as 1,257, consisting of 290 saloon, 600 second cabin, and 367 third cabin. Of these 944 were British and Canadian, 139 Americans, and 17 of other nationalities.

Of the British and Canadians 584 perished, of the Americans 124, and of the others 77. The total number of passengers lost was 785, and the total number saved 472.

A description of the cargo shows that there were 5,000 cases of cartridges and no other explosives aboard. Concerning the charge that the ship was armed, the report says:

"It has been said by the German Government that the Lusitania was equipped with masked guns, that she was supplied with trained gunners, with special ammunition; that she was transporting Canadian troops, and that she was violating the laws of the United States. These statements are untrue; they are nothing but baseless inventions, and they serve only to undermine the persons who make use of them. The steamer carried no masked guns, or trained gunners, or special ammunition, nor was she transporting troops or violating the laws of the United States."

In telling in detail of the trip it is pointed out in the report that six of the Lusitania's boilers had been closed, cutting down the available speed from 24½ knots to 21 knots, but still leaving the Lusitania a considerably faster ship than any other plying the Atlantic. At the time the boat was struck the speed had been reduced to 18 knots, so that the ship might arrive at high tide.

The report states that there were two torpedoes fired by the submarines, and that the first struck the Lusitania on the starboard side somewhere between the third and fourth funnels. A second torpedo was fired immediately, which also struck the ship on the starboard side. The distance traveled by the torpedoes was estimated at from 200 yards to 500 yards. The report continues:

"The Lusitania on being struck took a heavy list to starboard, and in less than twenty minutes she sank in deep water. Eleven hundred and ninety-eight men, women, and children were drowned.

Another part of the report says: "Complaints were made by some of the witnesses about the manner in which the boats were launched and about their leaky condition when in the water. I do not question the good faith of these witnesses, but I think their complaints were ill-founded. Three difficulties presented themselves in connection with the launching of the boats.

"First, the time was very short—only twenty minutes elapsed between the first alarm and the sinking of the ship. Secondly, the ship was under way the whole time; the engines were put out of commission almost at once, so that the way could not be taken off. Thirdly, the ship instantly took a great list to starboard, which made it impossible to launch the port side boats properly and rendered it very difficult for the passengers to get into the starboard boats. The port side boats were thrown inboard and the starboard boats inconveniently far outboard.

"The conclusion at which I arrive is that the boats were in good order at the moment of the explosion and that the launching was carried out as well as the short time, the moving ship, and the serious list would allow."

In summing up the report, Lord Mersey points out with emphasis that no cargo on the ship exploded or ignited.

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ASQUITH'S STATEMENT SUITS BRITISH PRESS

High Time Responsible Men Took Public Into Confidence, Says the Westminster Gazette.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—Throughout all the responsible press of England commendation is expressed of Premier Asquith's speech in the House of Commons yesterday:

The Westminster Gazette reflects the universal opinion when it says:

"We are glad the Prime Minister used the debate to make a clear and practical statement about the present condition of affairs and the contribution which this course is making to the present world struggle. We are glad, also, that he repudiated with indignation the idea which has been disseminated in some quarters that the people of this country have not risen to the height of this occasion.

"Asquith's words ring true, and it was high time there should be a forcible and authoritative statement on this subject. All responsible men here and in France and Russia know the truth, and there never was a moment when they more completely trusted each other, but there is an outside public in all countries which relies on half knowledge and conjecture, and responsible men cannot without peril neglect their duty of informing them and keeping them in heart and confidence."

Special significance may be attached to this reference to France and Russia. A highly placed observer just returned to London from the latter country informed THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that German reports anent the possibility of Russia concluding a separate peace can be dismissed as utterly baseless.

"Russia would not make peace," said he, "even if the enemy should get to Petrograd, which I don't consider likely."

MUST HAVE MORE COAL, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Tells Operators and Miners England's Peril is Great and Victory Will Be Hard.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 30.—The Daily News says that "we must pay the price of victory if we mean to get it," was the note of Munitions Minister Lloyd George's appeal yesterday to the patriotism of the miners.

The occasion was a remarkable one. The London Opera House was crowded in floor, circle, gallery, and boxes with nearly 3,000 delegates from the mining centres of Great Britain. Every colliery area was represented. The meeting, which included both owners and miners, had been summoned to confer with members of the Government on the question of accelerating the output of coal. On the right hand of Sir John Simon, the Home Secretary, who presided, sat a little line of well-dressed men whose ordinary concern is the dividend-earning aspect of colliery work. On the left were equally characteristic figures of well-known miners' representatives. Behind them were grouped the powerful backing of men of influence in mining circles, and every man of this impressive and earnest array accepted with the utmost seriousness the Government's frank and thrilling call to attention.

The members of the Government who supported the Home Secretary were, in addition to Mr. Lloyd George, Arthur Henderson, the Minister for Education, and William Brace, the Under Secretary for Home Affairs.

Though laying stress on the fact that the country's situation was serious, it not perilous, Mr. Lloyd George was careful to warn his hearers against extremes. The old political parties, he said, were gone, but new ones had been formed—pessimists and optimists, "the gray sky school and the blue sky school." As a matter of fact, the sky was mottled. The country must prepare for thunderstorms in full knowledge that the sun was shining behind the clouds.

LONDON, July 29.—"Coal," said Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech at the London Opera House, "means life for us and death for our foes. Steam means coal, rifles mean coal, shells are filled with coal, the very explosive inside them is coal, and coal carries them right on to the battle field to help our men. Coal is everything to us, and we want more of it to win the victory."

Referring to the recent British casualty list of 350,000 officers and men, Mr. Lloyd George said all these were victims of German coal, produced by the Westphalian miner working in cooperation with the Prussian engineer without reserve and without regulation."

The British Navy, which drove the German flag from the seas, the Minister of Munitions pointed out, owed its strength to coal. The speaker said there were two schools—optimists and pessimists—but he believed in looking things straight in the face. He continued:

"Events in the East, whatever they portend, mean that we must put forth all our strength. They mean that a larger share than ever of the burden of this struggle is to be cast on the shoulders of Great Britain. Do not shrink from it. We must pay the price of victory if we mean to get it. The peril our country faces is great, the demand for coal is great, and the supply of labor has diminished. We must have more coal to win."

The miners cheered Mr. Lloyd George repeatedly and enthusiastically.

BELGIAN AND A SWEDISH VESSEL TORPEDOED

Steamship Princesse Marie Jose and the Brig Fortuna Sunk by German Raiders.

LONDON, July 29.—The Belgian steamship Princesse Marie Jose, 1,953 tons, was torpedoed and sunk today by a German submarine. Twenty-one of the crew of twenty-five were saved.

The Swedish brig Fortuna was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea today by a German submarine, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The crew was saved. The brig was 303 tons gross and was built in 1873.

Arabic Carries War Munitions.

The manifest of the White Star liner Arabic, which sailed for Liverpool on Wednesday, included a quantity of war munitions for the British Government. Among the items were 2,272 empty shells, 2,173 cases of empty shells, 4,000 cases of cartridges, 407 cases of fuses, 106 auto trucks, 59 aeroplanes, 204 coils of wire rope, 3,577 ingot bars of copper, 80 barrels of nickel plunks, 8,477 packages of nickel steel, 1,564 copper cathodes, 60 barrels of wax, 337 barrels of lubricating oil, 15,815 plates of spelter, 6,301 lead pigs, and 141 cases of brass planks.

Norwegian Ship Haugarland Sold.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 29.—The Norwegian steamer Haugarland, 2,800 tons, has been sold to the American Transatlantic Company of New York and will be transferred to American registry. The ship is here.

BETTING THAT WE'LL FIGHT.

Adriatic Passengers Report London Wagers at Even Money.

The passengers on the White Star liner Adriatic, which arrived last night from Liverpool, said that when they left London on July 21 certain persons were betting even money that the United States would be at war with Germany before Sept. 1. On the Eastward voyage, the officers said, the Adriatic was met 100 miles west of the Irish coast by three British torpedo boat destroyers which escorted her to the Bar Lightship in the Mersey, out of compliment to the Canadian Premier, Sir Robert L. Borden, who was a passenger. One destroyer steamed ahead of the Adriatic and one on each bow.

Among the passengers who arrived here last night was E. H. Norton, General Manager of the Guayaquil & Quito Railroad of Ecuador, who went abroad to consult British and French bondholders. The railroad lines in France, he said, were neglected and grass was growing between the rails because there were no repair men, but the trains were running on time.

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OUR PASSPORTS FORGED, SPY ADMITS

Continued from Page 1.

ures adopted by the authorities their activities were cut short in their early stages.

Acts on Data from London Embassy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Secretary Lansing has directed James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, to ask the German Government for an explanation regarding the allegations that fraudulent passports for the use of German spies are being turned out at the headquarters of the German spy system. This action of the United States Government is based on evidence furnished during the trial of alleged German spies in England.

It was testified at one of the trials that the German spy service had all the materials and paraphernalia for printing and otherwise forging passports purporting to have been issued by the United States. This evidence was obtained by the State Department in its complete form from the American Embassy in London, and was of such convincing character that the Government felt that it could not afford to ignore the matter.

When the evidence first came to light in court proceedings, Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador in London, cabled a brief summary of it to the State Department, and he was instructed to obtain an official transcript of the testimony given in this connection. When this transcript was received, instructions to Ambassador Gerard to make inquiries were cabled.

Officials Worried for Some Time.

Officials here have been deeply concerned for some time at repeated instances of abuse of American passports, despite every effort to restrict and safeguard their issuance. It was pointed out, however, that there was no recourse against deliberate forgery of a passport or any other document at such a time.

Admitting that it is a delicate matter to address a friendly Government in such a case, officials here feel the evidence in these cases has been developed so publicly that no other course appeared but to afford the German Government an opportunity to show responsibility for the actions of alleged agents by entering a complete denial of the charges.

Beginning with the developments in the case of the German-American, Kupferle, who committed suicide in the Tower of London after admitting that as a German spy he had been supplied with a bogus American passport by his superiors, the State Department has been tracing the history of other false passports.

Developments in the case of the alleged German spy, Bruckow, who has been on trial in London for the last three weeks, have materially strengthened the hands of the investigators here. It has been found that a passport issued to a young American business man traveling in Germany was temporarily in the custody of the Berlin police in conformity with their demand. The passport was returned, but now appears that Bruckow was equipped with a fac-simile containing his own portrait, but bearing the name and number of the document issued to the American.

BRUSSELS FINED $1,000,000

Germans Tax City Because Allies Destroyed Zeppelin Near There.

PARIS, July 29.—Another fine of $1,000,000 has been imposed on the City of Brussels by the German authorities in consequence of the destruction of a Zeppelin dirigible balloon at Evere by aviators of the entente Allies, according to the correspondent of Havre of the Petit Parisien.

A dispatch from Amsterdam June 14 said that British airmen had attacked the Zeppelin sheds at Evere, to the north of Brussels, and had set fire to the building, destroying the Zeppelin inside. It appears that the Germans think the aviators were guided by residents of Brussels.

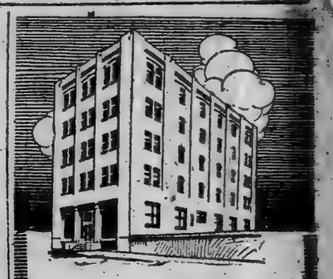

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DENIES OPPOSING LOANS TO ALLIES

Dr. Hugo Schweitzer Sarcastic Over Plan Imputed to Him by the Providence Journal.

HIS DAILY A GO, HE SAYS

Hopes to Excel The Times—Henry Weismann's Account of His Jail Life in San Francisco.

Dr. Hugo Schweitzer of the Bayer Company, Inc., dealers in dyes and drugs, at 117 Hudson Street, said yesterday that there was no foundation for the report that he or Henry Weismann of the German-American Alliance was in any way connected with the movement to influence banks not to lend money to the Allies. The report appeared in The Providence Journal.

"After reading the story," said Dr. Schweitzer, "I was all broken up, because I had not thought of such a bright idea, as The Providence Journal makes it look so feasible. I would be mighty proud of myself if I had worked up such a worthy movement. Now that the way has been pointed out for us, we will probably take up that line of work."

Albert A. Sander, Executive Secretary of the German-American Literary Defense Committee, which has offices on the thirteenth floor at 150 Nassau Street, denied that his organization had anything to do with the scheme of bringing pressure on financial interests to stop American participation in war loans to the Allies, and said that the only work of his organization was that of printing pro-German pamphlets, chiefly such as were written by Americans.

According to the story in The Providence Journal, Dr. Schweitzer and Henry Weismann have given up the idea of printing a pro-German newspaper in English, and are carrying on the anti-war-loan propaganda. On the contrary, Dr. Schweitzer said yesterday that preparations were practically complete for the publication of the proposed daily paper.

"It will be out this Fall at the very latest," he said. "We pledged ourselves to return all subscriptions for stock if $500,000 were not raised. I won't say how much money we have already, but it is plenty for our purpose."

Dr. Schweitzer was asked if his paper was to print war news only.

"No, most certainly not," he said. "It will print all kinds of news, but only correct, investigated, unbiased news. This paper will be as large as THE NEW YORK TIMES, but very much better. It will print all the news, politico news and all, but none of it will be handled sensationally. It will be conducted more upon the European ideas. In fact it will be modeled chiefly upon The London Times, which I consider the greatest newspaper in the world.

"Here," said Dr. Schweitzer, picking up a number of clippings from The London Times, "read some of these. They are gems. They show you how English ought to be written. They are so good that they are worth while reading out loud to your family or friends. Here is one about the Welsh coal strike in which every word is a gem. We mean that our paper shall be on this order, everything well written and so well sifted that no lies can creep in."

Dr. Schweitzer was asked who would be on the staff of the paper. He said the organization of the staff was well under way, but that no names were to be announced yet.

"It will be composed of the best writers in the country, though," he said. "We will have no radical writers better than Charles R. Miller. It will be a great staff. This paper is going to do its great work after the war. It is not a temporary thing at all."

Richard A. Purdy, Secretary of the Hudson Trust Company, said yesterday that he had not heard of the alleged move of certain German-American sources to influence the policy of banks, and that such a move would have little chance of success. He said that the German Directors on bank boards with which he was familiar were Americans first of all, would not try to shape the affairs of the banks in the interests of Germany, and would not be able to make any headway in that direction if they attempted to do so.

The two persons most active in the anti-war-loan propaganda have been Christ Rebhan, a restaurant keeper at 644 Sixth Avenue, and Jeremiah A. O'Leary, a lawyer of 48 Park Row, who is connected with the American Truth Society. Rebhan has inserted anti-war-loan advertisements in newspapers all over the country, and O'Leary has been active in circulating pamphlets and letters on the subject.

Henry Weismann of 473 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, President of the German-American Alliance, who assailed President Wilson vehemently at Utica on Saturday night, and is charged by The Providence Journal with being active in the anti-war-loan movement, does not deny the statement that he served a term in jail in San Francisco, but he told a TIMES reporter before he left for Chicago, where he is now, that it was an episode of which he was proud.

"I did serve a term of six months in jail in San Francisco with several other men on a charge of violating a city ordinance regarding the storing of explosives.

"I was active in the Anti-Coolie League of California in 1886, when I was a young man, just over twenty years old and recently from Germany. I became Chairman of the Executive Committee of that organization. We had proposed to form a political party and run a candidate for Governor. That brought us the enmity of the Republicans and Democrats, and we were framed up. A quantity of black powder was planted in the building in which we had our offices, and I and two others were arrested on the charge of violating a city ordinance against storing explosives. I got six months in jail in San Francisco and served the term.

"Many of the best men in California were put in jail for their part in the anti-coolie movement. Many of the streets of San Francisco are named after those men, and various monuments have been erected to them. When I made a visit there two years ago a big dinner was given in my honor; my service in the cause of forbidding Chinese immigration was recalled to my honor, and it was urged by some that it was time that a street should be named after me. I have told the story at dinners in Brooklyn and have always considered it an honorable part of my career."

Weissman said that he was a confectioner at that time, and after his release from jail, became an organizer of various bakers' unions. A few years later, he said, he came to New York in response to a request to edit a bakers' journal.

He said he was active in having the bakers' ten-hour law passed in New York and other States. Later, because the unions refused, he said, to listen to his counsels of moderation he quit the union and became a master baker.

"For a while," he said, "I ran two shops, and studied law on the side. After becoming a lawyer, I became counsel for the Master Bakers' Association. There is a certain amount of truth in the charge that I broke the bakers' ten-hour law after getting it passed. I defended a master baker facing a criminal charge on account of an alleged violation of the ten-hour law. My stand was that, as long as a master baker did not work his men more than sixty hours a week, he was abiding by the law, even if it became necessary at times to work them more than ten hours at a stretch, and I further contended that the master baker was not criminally liable, anyhow. I carried the case before the United States Supreme Court and won it. The result was not, however, to break the ten-hour law, but to modify its application in one point.

"The decision of the United States Supreme Court in this case has been ignorantly criticised by ex-President Roosevelt and some others, and it has resulted in my being hounded personally for years by Socialist papers, especially by a Socialist paper printed in German in New York. My record is quite well known and I am entirely willing to have it printed truthfully."

ITALIANS BEAT BACK AUSTRIAN ATTACK

Wipe Out a Mountain Regiment in Fierce Battle on the Carso Front.

ROME, July 29.—The almost total destruction of an Austrian Alpine regiment in a fierce fight on the Carso front is among the successes reported in the official statement from General Headquarters today. The statement reads:

In the Cordevole Valley our offensive has made remarkable progress. Our troops have occupied the slope extending from the Lana Pass to the township known as Prieve de Livinallongo. In the Valley of Padola the enemy advanced in force along the highroad, but was repulsed, leaving a few prisoners in our hands.

In Carniolo our artillery action against the Austrian defensive works continues. Another cupola of Fort Hrsel has been destroyed.

On the Carso front during the morning of yesterday our adversary deployed in great force and, supported by a violent artillery fire, tried to advance, with the evident object of throwing us out of positions we had conquered on preceding days. The energy and bravery of our troops caused this manoeuvre to fail completely, and the enemy was obliged to fall back after suffering very grave losses.

From statements of prisoners we learn that the counter-attack was carried out by fresh troops which had just arrived at the scene of action. Among these troops was at least one regiment of Alpine Landeschutzen, which was almost entirely destroyed.

Our forward march continues slowly. In the actions of the 27th and 28th of July we made all together 1,480 prisoners, including 27 officers.

VIENNA, July 29, (via London.)—The War Office continues to report the repulse of all Italian attacks, and today's bulletin announces that the invaders have retreated from before the bridgehead at Gorizia. It says:

On the Littoral front the Italians made unsuccessful attacks on the border villages near Sdraussina and Vermegliano. Before the bridgehead at Gorizia the enemy evacuated their positions, retreating to the positions they had occupied before the battle.

On the Carinthian frontier artillery engagements and infantry skirmishes have occurred.

In the region of the Tyrolean frontier an enemy battalion was repulsed near Marcelin, in the Etsch Valley, (Adige Valley.) In the region of Tofana an Italian company was blown up.

MOST OF STUDENTS IN ARMY

German University Figures — Koenigsberg Sends 1,057 Out of 1,280.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 30.—The Daily News says that interesting figures concerning the part taken by German university and other students in the war are published in the latest number of the Akademische Rundschau.

It appears that 152 universities and high schools of university rank in Germany counted in the Autumn of 1914 64,710 students, as against 70,077 in the preceding Summer. Of these 64,710 students, however, no fewer than 50,900 were actually enrolled in the army, while of 7,000 female undergraduates, 600 were nursing.

Among the universities that of Königsberg heads the list with 1,057 enrolled students out of a total of 1,280. Of technical high schools that of Danzig stood at the top, with 90 per cent. of students doing military service.

In the present Summer term the number of students attending lectures has fallen still lower. In Berlin the number of inscribed university undergraduates is 8,016, as against 8,647 in the Summer of 1914, but only 2,300 actually attend lectures, the remainder having joined the army. Similarly, in the Berlin technical schools only 362 attend lectures, while about 1,800 serve in the army.

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MISS HOLT NOW AIDS MEN BLINDED IN WAR

Opens a 'Lighthouse' in France, to be Operated on Lines of the One in New York.

PLANS TO TEACH SELF-HELP

Europe Offers Great Field for Work —Sixty Sightless Soldiers in One Hospital.

Miss Winifred Holt of this city, who long has been giving "light through work" to the blind at The Lighthouse, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, recently sailed for Europe to organize a movement to aid the many soldiers blinded in the present war. It was learned yesterday that she has opened a Lighthouse at Bordeaux, the first of several to be operated on the same lines as the one in New York. The enterprise has the enthusiastic support of the French military authorities and hospital officials. Its headquarters will be in Paris.

A month ago Miss Holt finished organizing an influential American committee to attend to the financial end of this new and larger enterprise. It is known as the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle, and has as its officers Joseph H. Choate, Bishop Greer, and Dr. John H. Finley, with a list of members that include former President Taft, Senator Gore, Miss Emily H. Bourne, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Forbes Morgan, and Arthur Williams.

The official name of the Bordeaux institution is "Le Phare de Bordeaux pour les Matelots et Soldats Aveugles sur le Champ d'Honneur." Miss Holt has already begun her work with some of the sightless wounded in an old building and an adjoining cloister, but there is ultimately to be a new structure, whose cornerstone will bear the following inscription:

This first stone was placed here by the American Lighthouse Committee, organized to come to the aid of soldiers who have become blind on the field of honor. The first wounded man to be welcomed by the institution lost his sight in the battle of Charleroi. His courage and heroism brought him the Cross of the Legion of Honor and the War Medal.

The young man referred to is Lieutenant du Maine. Wounded in the shoulder and thigh at the battle of Charleroi, he continued fighting until both of his eyes were shot out and he fell unconscious on the battlefield. There he lay for three days, without food or drink, feigning death so that the German wounded would not kill him.

Finally, as no Frenchmen could come to his rescue, Lieutenant du Maine was taken prisoner by the Germans and remained in prison for eight weeks, suffering greatly from his wounds. He was then exchanged and placed in the hospital at Bordeaux, where Miss Holt met him, still wearing his war-stained uniform and decorated with the two crosses he had won.

In a letter to a friend in New York Miss Holt thus sketches her first experiences in organizing her undertaking:

My aide de camp and I landed at Bordeaux and visited Military Hospital No. 55 there, a most remarkable work, constructed by the Government under the direction of Colonel Martin du Mainy.

Colonel du Majny was enthusiastic over our mission and invited us to dine with the officers' mess the following day.

In the meantime we investigated other hospitals, especially the one where the blind are congregated under the care of the world-famous Dr. Lagrange. Dr. Lagrange was equally cordial about our mission. He said that about sixty blind soldiers had passed through his hands. He summoned into his study and introduced to me Lieutenant du Maine, a young officer whose astounding valor in the battle of Charleroi had cost him the sight of both eyes.

The Lieutenant was the leading spirit of a little group of five blind men whom later he introduced to me. One of these had been fearfully disfigured by shrapnel, which had removed the modeling from his face and completely blinded him. He was still, however, a stalwart, fine presence from his shoulders down, and had a great, vibrating, bass voice. He was by trade a carpenter. There were two little farmers, very small and infinitely pathetic in their blindness. There was still another carpenter, whose sense of fun had survived his loss of sight. Another member of this group was a great blond Viking, a Swede about 7 feet tall, and very handsome. The accident, without disfiguring him, had merely closed his eyes for all time, giving an almost Madonna-like appearance to the closed lids. He had been a salesman in a great Paris store.

In looking about for a foundation for this French Lighthouse Miss Holt discovered in Bordeaux the Abbé Moureau. For eighteen years, entirely by his own effort, he had founded and educated a little group of industrial blind in basket making and basket weaving. It was decided to make the Abbé Moureau's modest enterprise the foundation for the larger project. Continuing her letter, Miss Holt said:

The Abbe's work had been carried on in an old building adjoining a church, and a very lovely cloister full of beautiful flowers and vines was used by the blind people for their recreation. We persuaded the Abbe to increase his plant, to take the young blind Lieutenant as his chief assistant, and to receive the blind soldiers of the southwest regardless of race or creed. It was agreed to instruct Lieutenant du Maine in the arts, crafts, and intellectual pursuits of the blind, so that he would be able to direct his little group.

Miss Holt is throwing into her new mission all her energy and expert knowledge of the problems of the blind. She is giving her own services free. Money will be needed, however, to provide tools and materials for the blind, writing appliances, glass eyes, clothes, and to pay running expenses and the salaries of the teachers. This she hopes to receive from generous Americans in sympathy with the work. Checks should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, for the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle.

Miss Holt speaks four languages fluently. In the military hospital at Bordeaux she was permitted to interview the wounded German prisoners, of whom there were five, and they talked with her frankly and apparently with great pleasure.

Miss Winifred Holt is a daughter of Henry Holt, the publisher. In collaboration with her sister, now Mrs. Joseph Colt Bloodgood, she began her work for the blind nine years ago in her own home. The enterprise grew rapidly and soon had to have separate quarters. The present three-story Lighthouse in East Fifty-ninth Street was completed and opened two years ago, when President Taft delivered the dedicatory address.

Miss Holt also made a name for herself as a scupitor, and she is the author of a recent book, "A Beacon for the Blind," telling the life story of Henry Fawcett, the blind Postmaster General of England.

PEACE COUNCIL PLAN TO GET MALONE OUT

Labor's Organization, Through Monnett, Ex-Trust Hunter, Assails Collector Here.

SAYS HE CLEARED WARSHIPS

And Sanctioned Shipment of Submarines in Sections — Reserve Board Dismisses Council's Petition.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 29.—Labor's National Peace Council, according to Frank S. Monnett, known as a trust hunter when he was Attorney General of this State, now associate counsel for the Peace organization, is to ask for the removal of Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York. The attack planned on Malone is one feature of the propaganda of the organization, which says it has 5,000,000 members. The National Grange organization, it says, is affiliated with it. The leaders of the organization will hold a meeting at the New Willard Hotel in Washington on Saturday morning to protest against an increase in the army and navy of the United States and against shipments of arms and munitions to belligerents alleged to be in violation of law.

The attack on Collector Malone is based on alleged evidence in possession of counsel for the organization that the Collector issued manifests and clearances for passenger vessels which had munitions of war upon them. It is further charged that he permitted vessels to clear New York harbor which had no right to leave under any circumstances, inasmuch as they were warships with authority from foreign Governments to ram submarines.

Other charges are that the Collector permitted submarines and component parts thereof to be loaded at the Port of New York and to become part of cargoes sent to belligerent nations. This charge is repeated with reference to aeroplanes and hydroplanes. The contention is that their shipment from the United States was contrary to international law under the provisions of which they are warships.

Through Hannis Taylor, former Minister to Spain and former counsel for the Government in international affairs, the Peace Council hopes to attack the last note to Germany signed by Secretary of State Robert Lansing. The contention is to be made that the Secretary of State assumed the functions of the legislative and judicial branches of the Government. It is to be charged that Mr. Lansing had no authority to bring this country to the brink of war, and that no sanction in law for his statements as to what the Government of the United States would do. The argument will be made to President Wilson that the Lansing note is without authority.

According to Mr. Monnett, it will be urged that in an autocratic state a Minister might well assume to speak as did the Secretary of State in the latest note, but that in a democracy where officials exercise only such power as is expressly delegated the act was "ultra vires."

The Peace Council may ask that Congress be called in special session, and that the Secretary of State be called upon to explain his conduct and to defend it.

"When any charges are properly made by any responsible body of American citizens I shall answer them," Collector Malone said last night. "I am an American, trying to enforce the neutrality of the Port of New York strictly according to the letter and spirit of the laws of the United States. I am not in the least interested in the partisan criticisms of any leader of any propaganda in the country."

SAYS NO TO PEACE COUNCIL.

Reserve Board Rejects Petition Raising Question of Neutrality.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Federal Reserve Board today declines to pass upon the contention of Labor's National Peace Council that the rediscount by Federal Reserve banks of commercial paper arising from the exportation of arms would put the United States in the position of financing the Allies and constitute a breach of neutrality. Under the board's direction Governor Hamlin wrote today to ex-Representative H. Robert Fowler, who filed a petition on behalf of the council asserting that the board was without legal authority to try the case presented and denying the council's request for a public hearing.

At the same time Governor Hamlin repeated the request contained in a letter to Mr. Fowler, dated July 21, for Mr. Fowler to supply the names of the Directors accused by Mr. Fowler of profiting personally from the rediscount transactions of certain Federal Reserve banks. Such profit is held to be illegal. Mr. Fowler has not yet supplied the names of the men to whom he referred generally.

The petition filed for the National Peace Council, it was said by officials here, did not raise a new point. Professor Jastrow, a German economist, had already advanced the view that the United States was a party to financial transactions by which the Allies bought arms in this country when the paper incident to the transactions was handled by Federal Reserve banks. As a matter of fact, none of this paper has been rediscounted, but it has been pointed out that, even if it had been rediscounted, the Federal Reserve banks are privately owned institutions, simply supervised by the Government.

More curiosity has been manifest over the affiliations of members of the council. When a delegation of its members called on the Secretary of the Navy it was introduced by two officers of the so-called National Anti-Trust League, of which David Lamar was once a conspicuous member. In denying the petition, Governor Hamlin's letter says that the Federal Reserve Board acted upon advice of counsel.

SAY ENGLAND'S HAND WAS AGAINST GERMANY

Publication of Alleged Secret Belgian Diplomatic Reports Begun in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 29, (via London.)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung began publication this morning of the series of documents purporting to be secret Belgian diplomatic reports found in Brussels by the Germans and describing international political events from the time of the Moroccan crisis until the beginning of the present conflict. The purpose of their publication is to prove that Germany maintained a peaceable attitude throughout this period.

The papers published this morning include alleged reports made to Baron de Favereau, a former Belgian Foreign Minister, by Count de Lalaing, a former Belgian Minister to Great Britain; Baron Greindl, Minister to Berlin; Baron Leghait at Paris, and Count Durnel, Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin. These reports date from 1905 and deal with European politics, especially the attitude of the Triple Entente toward Germany.

Count Lalaing and Baron Greindl are quoted as having reported in February, 1905, that British hostility to Germany was caused by jealousy of Germany's commercial and naval growth. Lalaing is said to have asserted that the British feared the days of their naval supremacy were numbered.

A statement attributed to Baron Leghait, writing under date of May 7, 1905, was that while King Edward was in Paris he said the confidence existing between Germany and France had disappeared and conditions were like those twenty years earlier.

KAISER'S PREMIER CALLS IN GERARD

Continued from Page 1.

paragraph about Sweden which had appeared in the previous week's issue, and which had been corrected and explained in the following issue, which the Press Bureau had thought fit to interdict. They sought to justify their attitude, apparently, by referring to a paragraph in the current issue, in which I ventured to forecast that there would be no immediate offensive on the part of the Allies in Flanders—a conclusion which was fairly obvious, from the general trend of events.

"I am thus a little chary of venturing on any guesses concerning the war, lest they may prove of vital assistance to the German General Staff. I will, however, venture to say that in my judgment Warsaw is certain to fall within a fortnight from the present time, and that within sixty days from now America will have declared war on Germany, will have seized all the German merchants vessels that are at present in New York Harbor, and will have placed her powerful navy at the disposal of the Allies.

"And I predict that this step on the part of the United States will be the signal for Germany to open peace negotiations, having Warsaw and Poland to the credit side of her account and the excuse which America's intervention will provide to save her face to her own people. Whether the peace negotiations are successful or abortive will depend mainly on the ability of the diplomats and the attitude of Russia. I trust that this paragraph will not have the effect of landing me at the Tower."

BARS AMERICA AS MEDIATOR.

Cologne Gazette Believes Our Stand Has Eliminated Us.

BERLIN, July 29, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Cologne Gazette prints a message from its Washington correspondent saying that the discussion caused by the last American note to Germany makes it impossible for the United States to act as a peace mediator.

The newspaper adds that this opinion is shared by Germany.

Providence Journal Returns to the Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 29.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"Captain Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, declared yesterday that The Journal's story of a statement made by him with regard to the last American note to Berlin was 'from beginning to end an invention.' In making this denial Captain Boy-Ed is guilty of willful falsehood. The Journal is not at the present moment eager to gratify the curiosity of Captain Boy-Ed as to which one of the three men to whom he made the statement presented the facts to this newspaper. The story was true in every particular. The proof that it was true will be shown not only by the course of his Government, which will follow exactly the direction outlined by him, but also by the publication of the source of our information when Captain Boy-Ed's claws have been so effectively clipped as to make reprisals against our informant impossible."

RED CROSS REPORTS ON YEAR'S WAR WORK

American Organization Itemizes Expenditures of $1,460,306 Since Hostilities Began.

ACTIVITIES NEVER EQUALED

Articles Sent to Europe Include 3,000,000 Bandages and Surgical Dressings.

The annual report of the American Red Cross, covering the first year of its war activities in Europe, was made public yesterday. The report shows that since hostilities began the American Red Cross has spent $1,460,306 for relief of suffering due to the war, leaving on hand a balance of $174,813. Never in history, the report says, has a Red Cross organization rendered so great a service to the peoples of other countries. Every country engaged in the war is represented in the expenditure of the great fund.

As was told in a Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES a few days ago, the Red Cross is soon to withdraw its personnel now in Europe with the exception of the units now in Belgium. The personnel now in Europe totals 71 surgeons and 253 nurses, and of these all but about four surgeons and twenty-four nurses will be recalled not later than Oct. 1 next.

The financial statement covering the year's work, as made public yesterday, follows:

RECEIPTS.

Contributions		$1,560,124
Special from Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee		10,000
Special from the Rockefeller Foundation for the Sanitary Commission		65,000
		$1,635,124

(The Rockefeller Foundation also contributed $50,000 additional directly to the commission in Serbia.)

EXPENDITURES.

Cash remitted	$423,852	
Designated contributions	217,182	
Undesignated contributions	208,700	
Salaries of surgeons and nurses	216,018	
Travel and maintenance of personnel; transportation of supplies on land and sea, including freight, drayage, expressage, lighterage, pilotage, &c	148,472	
War insurance	10,138	
Equipment and outfits	36,298	
Supplies purchased	354,630	
Appropriated for pensions for the widows of two American Red Cross doctors who died of typhus while on duty in Serbia	15,000	
Miscellaneous	2,875	
Sanitary Commission — Appropriated for transportation, equipment, supplies, salaries, and maintenance	105,000	
Designated contributions to be remitted	8,498	
Salaries and maintenance for three months additional and return of personnel, (estimated)	140,000	
		1,460,306
Balance		$174,813

The report also includes an itemized list of all the articles shipped to Europe by the American Red Cross, a list in which are hundreds of articles having to do with medicine, surgery, sanitation, and other phases of Red Cross work. Here are a few of the items that appear in that long list:

Bandages	1,906,000
Antiseptic tablets	1,150,000
Cotton, (pounds)	892,670
Hospital garments	211,688
Surgical dressings and pads	1,106,516
Sulphur, (pounds)	358,088
Clothing for refugees, (garments)	209,903
Gauze, (yards)	1,092,281
Anaesthetics, (pounds)	31,191
Adhesive plaster, (rolls)	11,845
Handkerchiefs	22,413
Pillows	22,102
Blankets	13,676
Antitoxin, (cases)	71
Alcohol, (gallons)	1,084
Cholera vaccine, (doses)	12,200
Hospital linen, (articles)	49,548
Mufflers	29,841
Smallpox vaccine, (tubes)	10,000
Soda, (pounds)	20,000
Slings	19,810
Crinoline, (yards)	57,415

The list includes, it is stated, supplies purchased and donated, designated as well as undesignated, but does not include supplies still waiting shipment in the warehouses of the Red Cross.

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Street styles, afternoon gowns, dancing frocks.

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These extraordinary letters from one of the most desperate criminals in the State of New York, who recently died at Sing Sing, reveal as by a lightning flash the power of sympathy and trust in transforming a dangerous enemy of society into a loyal and trusted friend of the authorities. They are of first importance to all interested in Prisoners and Prison Systems.

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BURTON IS A CANDIDATE.

Wants Presidential Nomination—Says Reunited Republicans Will Win.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 29.—Theodore E. Burton, ex-Senator from Ohio, while in Chicago today admitted being a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1916. He says the Republicans will absorb the Progressives and have a walk-over.

Mr. Burton said the people should back President Wilson in his foreign policy "so far as possible." He foresees for the United States world leadership, economically and diplomatically. He does not believe in peace at any price, nor does he believe in "carrying a bludgeon;" he believes in taking the middle course, going as far toward preserving peace as honorably can be done.

Held for Robbing Jersey Camps.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 29.—Sylvester Williams, who says he lives in Trenton, is in the jail here charged with robbing campers along the Delaware River. Williams was arrested yesterday by Edward Dugan of Phillipsburg and turned over to the authorities, as it was alleged he was looting a camp near Buttonwood Grove on the Delaware.

CONCLUSIONS

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It is a fair conclusion that the reputation we have made we are competent to sustain.

It is a fair conclusion that what we have achieved for others we can achieve for you.

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These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
N. Y. Times, 7-30-15. J. B. Greenhut Co. 66

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$3.50 Soft Top Mattresses	$1.85
$4.75 Manhattan Telescope Couch Beds	$2.65
$5 All-Cotton Mattresses	$2.95
$6 Roll Edge White Cotton Mattresses	$3.45
$9 Roll Edge Felt Mattresses	$4.95
$10 Simplex Couch Beds	$6.95
$12.50 Wing Chairs and Rockers	$7.50
$38 Golden Oak China Closet	$27
$50 "Duofold" Library or Living Room Suite	$35
$58 Golden Oak Buffet	$40
$70 Tapestry or Living Room Suite	$45
$94 Library Suites (3 pieces)	$60
$115 Mahogany Bedroom Suite	$75
$115 Golden Oak Dining Room Suite (4 pieces)	$80
$125 Golden Oak Dining Room Suite (10 pieces)	$95
$167 Dining Room Suite (4 pieces)	$125
$200 Mahogany Dining Room Suite (10 pieces)	$135
$232.75 Circassian Walnut Bedroom Suite	$175

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Excellent assortment of styles in Black and White, Dresden Border Floral Effect or Plain Colors; all the newest shapes.
Silk Gloves—Formerly $1.50 to $2.50; at 95c
16-button, 20-button and 24-button lengths.
89c Silk Novelty Gloves—at 48c
Six-button length with strap and fastener across wrist; black or white.
23c Rubber Bathing Caps—at 14c
50c Net Brassieres—with dress shields; sizes 34 to 44; at 35c
$5 "Panama" Week-End Suit Cases—at $3.35
Sizes 24 and 26.
$10 "Saratoga Special" Trunks—at $7.85
Sizes 32, 34 and 36.
17c Plisse Crepes—28 inches wide; yd 10c

Boys' and Girls' Little Nemo $1.75 & $2 "Play" Oxfords—Sale, $1
All sizes from No. 5 for small boys and girls up to No. 2 for larger children.
12½c Ramie Weave Linon Suitings—27 and 28 inches; yd 7c
12½c Linen Finish Chambrays—32 ins. wide; yd 7c
29c Silk Warp Marquisette—27 inches wide; yd 11c
59c Pure Irish Ramie Linen—44 and 45 ins. wide; yd 29c
59c Black and White Striped Gabardine — 36 inches wide; yd 29c
85c Bohemian Mixture—smoking tobacco; 16 oz. can 55c
$2.50 Hoyo de Manhattan Coronas Cigars—box of 25 $2
19c Box Gilt Edge Correspondence Cards—at 10c
19c Box Initial Stationery—at 9c

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Our Finest Suits (Formerly Priced to $30), today, at $12.50

Men who have attended this event in previous years KNOW what this means! To others we simply say: "Your choice is unrestricted." Take any suit—even our finest.
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It's the opportunity of the year to buy very highest class ready-to-wear clothes for men and youths at MUCH LESS THAN WHOLESALE COST.
Absolutely no reservations. And your choice includes the products of leading makers of finest clothes in Rochester, Philadelphia and New York.
HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS OF ELEGANT SUITS IN THIS SALE. Any number of fashionable patterns and fabrics. Plenty of plain colors—correct, handsome styles. Sizes for everybody.

Boys' Finest $4.45 to $9.75 Suits, Today at $3.95
Quite a number of the suits, made of mixtures, have two pairs of knickerbockers. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Free Today—The Sperry Magazine
The New National Monthly Devoted to the Interests of Woman and the Home.
Interesting Fiction. Suggestions Regarding Styles. Table, Home and Kitchen Hints, etc., etc.
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FACE OPEN REVOLT ON SHORT BALLOT

Constitutional Convention Leaders Call on Wadsworth to Help Fight the Machine Element.

LETTER READ TO DELEGATES

Urges Longer Terms for Governor and Legislators—Brackett Assails Committee Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 29.—With the Republican bosses and many State officials opposed to the proposed rebuilding of the administrative machinery of the State, President Elihu Root of the Constitutional Convention this afternoon took a hand in the work of the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers.

A sub-committee made up of Frederick C. Tanner, Henry L. Stimson, and William N. Dyckman was in consultation with Mr. Root this afternoon on the final plan. It is understood that this contemplates the retaining of the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Controller, and Attorney General as elective places, with all the other offices at present elective filled through appointment by the Governor. The full committee has given formal approval to this plan.

It has been roughly estimated that $3,000,000 now spent in salaries for deserving Republicans or Democrats, according to which party is in power, would be saved to the taxpayers if the plan is accepted finally. Incidentally many hundred offices would be abolished. This has aroused the anger of State officials and political bosses alike.

"We will kick that plan out of the window, after Tanner, Root, and Stimson have 'perfected' it," said a Republican today who is a delegate to the convention and a boss in a Central New York county.

This statement indicates the frame of mind of scores of other delegates, regardless of party lines, although both the Republican and the Democratic platforms contained planks indorsing a shorter ballot. Those party pledges, if the machine elements in the convention have their way—and their strength is growing daily—will be thrown to the winds.

So desperate is the situation from the standpoint of those who are anxious that the party pledges shall be kept that Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., today was called to the firing line. Mr. Wadsworth who, in case the Republicans should win in the national campaign next year, would be the dispenser of all the Federal patronage in this State, is in a position to speak impressively. In a letter which was read to the convention today, he urged the shorter ballot and four-year terms for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor together, four-year terms for Senators, and two-year terms for Assemblymen. Ex-Senator Brackett of Saratoga, leader of the up-State Republicans, who are committed to the present plan of government, arose as soon as the Wadsworth letter had been read.

"I certainly shall oppose any such proposition," Mr. Brackett said. "We are only a Spartan band in size and in power, and we cannot have letters like those written to influence this convention, but we shall not fail or falter when we stand at Thermopylae. We cannot compromise in the face of an attempt to take the government away from the people. This letter advocates a government far from republican and far from representative."

"The gentleman has overlooked the fact that this plan also gives increased power and dignity to the Legislature," said Chairman Tanner.

Ray E. Smith of Onondaga, one of Mr. Brackett's chief lieutenants, then broke in.

"The Committee on Legislative Organization," he said, "has already considered the power and dignity of the Senate and Assembly, and has decided not to increase the term of either Senators or Assemblymen."

Senator Wadsworth's Argument.

Senator Wadsworth, among other things in his letter to the convention, said:

As you probably know I have for some time advocated a substantial reduction in the number of State elective officers and the concentration of the administrative agencies of the State into an appropriate number of departments. Sincere as my conviction is that benefit will accrue from a reorganization of this kind, even though nothing else be done, I am very earnestly of the opinion that to obtain the greatest benefits from such a reorganization, it is absolutely necessary to increase the term of the Governor to four years, the Senators to four years, and the Assemblymen to two years. The present terms of these officials are far too short to permit the incumbents to gain a comprehensive grasp of the business of the State, executive or legislative.

The short terms of the Legislatures have a peculiarly unfortunate effect upon the work of the Legislature. The fact that a member of the Assembly is elected for but one year makes it exceedingly difficult to retain in that body young men of ability and promise. The strain upon their resources incident to annual elections is so great that large numbers of the very best men are compelled to retire after a short service and just at the time when they bid fair to become efficient legislators.

In my judgment, it would do comparatively little good to reorganize the legislative departments of the State for the purpose of more businesslike management unless the Chief Executive and the Legislature are put in the position where they, too, are able to comprehend the functions of government, the history of legislation, and the needs of the public. The departments cannot be efficiently run unless the Chief Executive and the legislators, from whom the departments must receive their inspiration and their authority, are men of sound judgment, based upon experience.

I venture to express the earnest hope, therefore, that the term of Governor be doubled and the terms of the Senators and Assemblymen, respectively, be doubled.

Reports to the Convention.

The banking and insurance laws of the State are "working well and giving general satisfaction, and, therefore, no change in the Constitution is necessary or desirable," according to the Committee on Banking and Insurance, which reported today.

The Committee on Corporations reported that no amendments should be made in relation to the laws on corporations. The report was presented by Jacob Brenner, the Chairman.

Louis Marshall, a member of the Corporations Committee, filed a minority report favoring cumulative voting, and gave notice that he would make a fight for this amendment on the floor of the convention.

John C. Leggett of Allegany today filed with the convention a minority report signed by him alone in which he dissented from the favorable report on the Parsons anti-sweatshop proposal.

"The right of the individual to earn his own living and that of his family by the labor of his own hands in his own home through the pursuit of a lawful and innocent occupation should never be at the risk of the tyranny, caprice or mistakes of the Legislature," said Mr. Leggett.

Mr. Leggett also opposed the A. E. Smith proposal to permit the Legislature to delegate legislative powers to the Industrial Board.

Several Tammany speakers in debate opposed the proposed educational article, which says that the State shall "continue its supervision and control" of the education of children, on the ground that it would interfere with home rule, and on the further ground that it might be interpreted as giving the State Department of Education power to interfere in the affairs of parochial schools. Mr. Leggett described the language of the amendment as "slippery."

"The Committee on Education aimed at presenting a proposal that could be understood not only by every delegate here, but by every person of fair intelligence in the State," said ex-Judge Clearwater in reply to attacks. "As for 'home rule,' that is a tenuous, diaphonous phrase representing, I will not say a 'slippery,' but certainly an elusive, idea, which has never been crystallized into anything approaching exactness of expression."

FAVORS BOARD OF PARDONS.

Committee Plans New Department with Plenary Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 29.—A proposal offered by Louis Marshall under which the pardoning power would pass from the Governor to a board created especially for the purpose of exercising it, was reported favorably to the Constitutional Convention today by ex-Judge Alphonse T. Clearwater, Chairman of the Committee on Prisons.

The Marshall proposal provides that the Legislature shall create a State Board of Pardons to consist of three members, which shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence, and pardons after conviction for all offenses "except treason, and in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions as the board think proper."

The proposal provides that the members of the board shall be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Under the wording of the proposed amendment the board would have plenary powers, and its decisions would not be subject to review. It was said today that while there had been some difference of opinion on this question among persons whose advice the committee had sought, the committee had decided by unanimous vote to give the board powers as extensive as those now possessed by the Governor in exercising the same functions.

A proposal offered by J. Sidney Bernstein, a Democratic delegate from New York, under which the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals would constitute the Board of Pardons, was rejected by the committee. Governor Whitman, who was consulted by the committee, favored the creation of a Board of Pardons. Every living ex-Governor of the State also was consulted and a majority favored the proposal.

Governors for years had sought relief from the duty of passing final judgment in the cases of condemned men who almost without exception seek Executive clemency after every other avenue of escape from the electric chair has been cut off.

TWO SCHOONERS MISSING.

Newfoundland Fears Portia and Argentia Are Lost with 33 Men.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 29.—Two fishing schooners from Fortune Bay, the Portia and Argentia, have been missing for a month, and it is feared that they have foundered with all hands.

The Portia carried 16 men and the Argentia 17.

FIVE DEATHS DUE TO WILTING HEAT

Two Women, Already Weakened by Illness, Are Driven to Take Their Lives.

MAN'S BODY FOUND IN RIVER

Two Boys Drown in Sight of Companions, One in the Hudson and the Other in Jamaica Bay.

Five deaths yesterday in New York and vicinity were attributed to the oppressive heat. Two women in Manhattan killed themselves while temporarily insane from the heat, two boys were drowned in bathing when they became overheated, and the body of a bather was found in Long Island Sound off Astoria.

The maximum temperature yesterday was 86 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The mean temperature for the day was 77 degrees, 12 degrees above the mean a year ago. The humidity was 95 degrees at 8 o'clock in the morning, dropped some during the early afternoon, but arose again with the thunder storm in the afternoon, and stayed at a high figure last night. The forecast is for showers today.

Miss Rose Braude, 23 years old, an expert accountant, was found by her brother, Paul, lying dead in the kitchen of her apartment, at 203 West 118th Street, at 6:30 o'clock last night. She was dead of asphyxiation, and had an open gas tube by her side. Her brother said he took her downtown to work in the morning, and had not heard from her afterward. He called at her apartment last night to take her out to dinner. He said she had been in poor health for several months, and he thought the heat had affected her mind.

When Walter Klein returned to his home, at 328 West 123d Street, last night he was not greeted by his wife, Josephine, 58 years old. He forced her locked bedroom door and saw her body dangling from the foot of the bed. She had hanged herself by tying bedclothes about her neck and the foot of the bed, and kicking a chair from beneath herself. Her husband said she had been sick for several weeks. The police blamed the suicide on the heat.

John Wack, 16 years old, 1,407 Amsterdam Avenue, was in swimming with some playmates in the Hudson River off 134th Street yesterday afternoon when he cried for help. Edward Weinbrenner, 14 years old, of 504 West 130th Street swam to his rescue, but too late. The police last night dragged for the body, but did not recover it.

William Goldstein, 8 years old, of 53 East Eighty-fifth Street, Far Rockaway, was drowned yesterday afternoon while swimming in Jamaica Bay. Companions saw him sink before they could reach him. Harbor Police sought for the body last night, but did not find it.

The unclothed body of a man was found floating off Remsen Street, Astoria, yesterday morning. The man was about 5 feet 5 inches in height, weighed 160 pounds, and was about 35 years old. He had dark hair, mustache, and skin. On the middle finger of the right hand was a ring with a woman's head engraved on a stone and surrounded by small red stones. The police believe he was drowned while in bathing.

Thomas Fitzroy of Woodhaven suffered a sunstroke yesterday and while crazed leaped into a creek at the foot of Centreville Avenue, Aqueduct, L. I. He was arraigned before Magistrate Conway on a charge of attempted suicide and sent to the Kings County Hospital for observation.

Jay McCormack, an actor living in Newark, was overcome by the heat in front of 1,547 Broadway yesterday afternoon and taken to the Polyclinic Hospital.

Paul Smith of 200 East Sixty-fifth Street was overcome while at work at 1,182 Second Avenue and was taken to his home.

Five thousand people slept on the beach at Coney Island last night. They were mostly women and children from the east side, driven from their tenement homes by the intense heat. The line of forms extended from Manhattan Beach to Sea Gate. Police Captain John Linden detailed Sergeant Peter Masterson and a squad of patrolmen to watch the sleepers. About midnight a number of automobile parties reached Coney Island from Manhattan, the members of which spread robes on the sand and announced their intention of spending the night on the beach.

It was the hottest day of the season at the resort. A thermometer in the sun on the sea front registered 104 degrees shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

WEDDED IN SIGN LANGUAGE.

Deaf and Dumb Couple United in the Marriage Chapel.

A couple, deaf and dumb, Giuseppe A. Costello, of 233 East 105th Street, and Mrs. Anna R. Fotia, of 1,953 Second Avenue, were married in the Marriage Chapel in the Municipal Building yesterday by Alderman Frank Smith. The Alderman called to his aid Francis A. Vetere, the bridegroom's friend, who interpreted with sign language the words of the Alderman.

Only the Alderman spoke, the interpreter conveying word for word in the sign language the ritual observed at the chapel. When the happy couple realized the ceremony was at an end, Costello anticipated the Alderman and embraced the bride. Smith said he tried to convey the information to the bridegroom that it was proper to kiss the bride immediately, but that his advice was belated and unnecessary.

W. M. IVINS'S WILL FILED.

Noted Lawyer Leaves His Entire Estate to His Wife.

The will of William M. Ivins, chief counsel for William Barnes in the latter's $50,000 libel suit against ex-President Roosevelt, was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. It disposes of a personal estate "in excess of $10,000." There is no realty among the assets.

The entire estate is bequeathed to the widow, Mrs. Emma Yard Ivins, of 145 West Fifty-eighth Street. The instrument then reads, in part:

"I have intentionally omitted to make any provision herein for my children, William Ivins, Jr., Margaret Ivins, James S. Y. Ivins, and Katharine Ivins, or for the issue of any such children that may predecease me, for the reason that I have taken out in their favor policies of life insurance on my life, and for the further reason that it is my belief that my wife will provide for them out of my estate during her life, and will know best how to apportion my estate between them at the time of her death."

Mrs. Ivins is made executrix, required to give no bond, and is given very broad powers in the disposition of the property.

The instrument was dated Nov. 13, 1906, and witnessed by Robert Louis Hoguet of 623 West 141st Street, Henry T. Wolff, and Herbert D. Mason of 35 West Sixty-fourth Street, all members of the law firm of Ivins, Wolff & Hoguet, of which the decedent was the senior member. The will and the accompanying petition were filed by John L. Galey of 27 William Street.

W. R. HARRIS LEFT $3,948,000

State to Collect $105,000 Tax on Tobacco Merchant's Estate.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 29.—According to the report filed today by Transfer Tax Appraiser William C. Clark, the estate of the late William R. Harris of Tarrytown will pay a transfer tax of $105,000. Appraiser Clark fixes the value of the estate at $3,948,000, and he values the residence in Broadway, Tarrytown, at $185,000. Mr. Harris, who was in the tobacco business, left his fortune to his children.

William C. Morton, the transfer tax clerk in Surrogate Sawyer's office, said this afternoon that the transfer tax was the largest that had been assessed against a single estate in this county for a number of years. The transfer tax goes to the State, but it is handled through the Surrogate's office after Appraiser Clark makes his report.

Mr. Clark filed a report Tuesday showing appraisals of estates totaling $3,722,731, the largest of which was the Samuel M. Jarvis estate in Scarsdale, the value of which was placed at $2,415,237. With the $3,948,000 estate of the late Mr. Harris added to the report, the total amount of the transfer tax that comes through the Surrogate's office this week will be over $150,000.

DETECTIVES GUARDING SHIPS

Swarm on Piers at Which War Cargoes Are Being Loaded.

In view of attempts to set fire to steamers carrying war munitions to the Allies and threats to place bombs among the cargoes, a strict watch is being kept on all piers in New York harbor day and night, by a big force of private detectives.

The principal freight shippers have joined together and employed ex-Deputy Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty to protect their cargoes. The Cunard Line has a staff of special police in gray uniforms who have all served in the regular police force in New York. These are in addition to E. Mallon's detectives, who also guard the International Mercantile Marine and French Line piers. The piers in Brooklyn are mostly protected by the Vachris agency with uniformed special police and detectives.

Particular care was taken yesterday to guard the freighters Cragside and Asuncion de Larrinaga, loading sugar at the foot of Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, which will go to Gibraltar for orders from the British Government. The Cragside had nearly completed loading last Saturday at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, when a fire started among the sugar bags in a hold. It was suspected to have been of an incendiary origin and damaged $100,000 worth of cargo before it was subdued. In addition to the special police, three detectives and three patrolmen from the Hamilton Avenue Station were on the piers yesterday before the Cragside moved out into the harbor at noon.

BULL MOOSERS VOTE TO EXPEL 'TRAITORS'

County Committee Wants State Committeemen Who Favor Reaction to Get Out.

HARSH WORDS IN DEBATE

Robinson, Hamlin, and Davenport Indicated as the Chief Undesirables.

The members of the New York County Committee of the Progressive Party met at Bryant Hall last night and adopted a resolution urging that the members of the State Committee, who at the meeting on July 28 advocated the return to the Republican Party, be requested to resign from the committee.

Though no names were mentioned in the resolution, those of Theodore Douglas Robinson, former State Chairman, and Chauncey J. Hamlin, once candidate for Lieutenant Governor, were mentioned in debate. Three men were referred to when the debate on the resolution started, and it is understood that the third, who disappeared from the argument before it reached the point of naming names, was Frederick C. Davenport, candidate for Governor last Fall.

The resolution as originally offered by Philip C. Samuels, a lawyer at 200 Broadway, provided not only that the men who "are advocating" amalgamation be asked to resign, but further instructed the New York City members of the State Committee to move for the expulsion of these members if they did not resign, and ordered the Law Committee of the County Committee to institute legal proceedings to carry out the object if it could be obtained in no other way. The members were also referred to as traitorous. These acerbities were excised on the motion of William Halpin, but Mr. Samuels said in debate: "These two men are traitors, nothing more and nothing less." Much applause greeted this remark. The resolution, as adopted, read as follows:

Whereas, Certain members of the State Committee of the National Progressive Party have advocated before the State Committee that the National Progressive Party be abandoned and its members advised to enroll as Republicans and endeavored to persuade the State Committee to adopt such recommendation, and

Whereas, Any member of the State Committee who can advocate an alliance or amalgamation with the Republican Party after the disgraceful record made by the dominant Republicans in the last Legislature and the pitiful exhibition of subservience to the forces of reaction in the Constitutional Convention, is unfit to represent a constituency of Progressives in the State Committee; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the New York County Committee that the members of the State Committee who advocate the abandonment of the National Progressive Party and amalgamation with the Republican Party be requested to resign as members of the State Committee.

Jacob R. Schiff, First Vice Chairman of the committee, was elected to the Chairmanship in place of Lindon W. Bates, Jr., drowned on the Lusitania, to serve until the organization of the new committee to be chosen at the primaries Sept. 28. John J. O'Connell was chosen First Vice Chairman and Ferdinand Pecaro, an active worker for woman suffrage, Second Vice Chairman.

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Men's $7.50 Gray Mohair Dusters, $5
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Today—The Fourth day—be sure to inspect this
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Offered at savings that amount in many cases to as much as HALF.
The finest products of the best manufacturers are represented. Here is the W. H. COWAN Furniture, including a mahogany four-poster bedroom suite at 25% below value. Here is the POOLEY-designed "Ritz Carlton" bedroom suite in reproduction, ridiculously low in price. Here is a *black enamel* suite—or a group of C. P. LIMBERT furniture at half price—or a collection of KARPEN pieces at ⅓ less—or a wonderful assortment of library tables, each one-fourth less than usual.
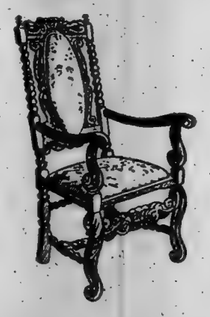
Let us repeat, from our first announcement, that there are no "*clinkers*" in our stocks—no pieces that have been with us too long—no more or less undesirable items that will take advantage of this sale to foist themselves upon the unsuspecting customer.
Everything is NEW, fresh and of the moment in design, workmanship and inspiration
It is important to note that selections may be made during the "Days of Review" preceding the actual opening on Monday next. Delivery will be made in August—or at your pleasure.
Seventh Floor

McILWAINE WINS TWICE IN EKWANOK GOLF—LAWN TENNIS

PHIL CARTER, GOLF'S BEST NEWCOMER

Bridgehampton Youngster Has Done Things Since He First Toddled on Links.

When the little village of Bridgehampton, L. I., caught the golf fever, it had the fever bad. Everybody in the town wanted to play, not excepting the minister. Fences were ripped up, cups were sunk in what was once a cow pasture, the Ladies' Sewing Circle contributed a supply of neatly hemstitched flags, and lo! Bridgehampton had a nine-hole course whereon everybody—young and old, men and women, city folks and natives—went forth to play.

That was fourteen years ago and Phil Carter was a youngster of five. He hadn't even learned to ride a bicycle and was too young for tennis or baseball. His chief accomplishment was swatting a croquet ball. Compared to that, golf was a strenuous game. Phil was old enough to toddle around the course with his father, and as Dr. Colin S. Carter was one of the prime movers in getting the Bridgehampton Golf Club started, it goes without saying that he already was an enthusiastic player. The new course was situated just across the road from their house, and father and son were more likely to be found on the links than at home.

Phil learned to caddy and then to hit the ball long before the average youngster sets foot on a golf course. In a very short time he had a set of clubs of his own and was putting up a brand of golf that had his father, himself a player of no mean ability, looking to his laurels.

The rise of young Carter to his present high rank—he is rated at 4 in this year's handicap list of the Metropolitan Golf Association—has been a record of steady improvement dating, so far as the public is aware, from the time when, as a lad of 14, he gave the veteran John M. Ward the fight of his life to win the annual tournament at Shinnecock Hills. That was Carter's first appearance in tournaments outside of Bridgehampton, and it caused a sensation.

Today, with the junior metropolitan and the Eastern interscholastic titles to his credit, not to mention a string of victories in tournaments for grown-ups, Carter is generally conceded to be the most promising golfer of his age in the country. Many go so far as to say that the player in his teens ever attained such a high state of proficiency. At 19 he is rated on a par with such golfers as Findlay S. Douglas, a former national champion; Max H. Behr, a former New Jersey State champion; E. Mortimer Barnes, who vanquished Harold H. Hilton at the National Links, and Max R. Marston, while above him are Jerome D. Travers, scratch; Walter J. Travis and Oswald Kirkby, at 2, and Fred Herreshoff and W. K. Whigham, at 3.

More than once the question has arisen: Why did Carter go in for golf? The youngster has impressed observers as one who might more naturally have chosen tennis or baseball. He is loose-limbed and well built, and full of energy. Some would say that he inherited a baseball career by reason of being a nephew of the famous Dutch Carter, the old Yale pitcher.

Carter himself has had a hard time explaining his choice. He isn't overfond of the interviewer, and the simple fact that he happens to like golf better than any other sport in the calendar does not seem to satisfy the average inquirer. Perhaps, Phil was fated to be a golfer. Certainly no youth with his lean ability could have resisted the call of the game in a town like Bridgehampton that had gone golf-mad. He grew up with the game—it was his first love. Had Bridgehampton been in the throes of the baseball or tennis or even croquet fever, there might have been a different story to tell. But fate decreed that he should be golf.

Carter's winning of the Metropolitan Junior championship three years in succession is not the least of his achievements. This year it was his last chance to retain the title, as he will have passed the age limit in another twelve months. He played only indifferent golf, but in the final round against Reginald M. Lewis, the Yale freshman, he rose to the occasion and captured the match on the nineteenth green.

The experts predict that Carter will bother the champions and top-notchers more than a little now that he is out of the "infant class." In fact, he has already begun to do it. Since January he has competed in seven tournaments and won five. He defeated Gardiner W. White at Pinehurst, Feb. 6, one up; and then took the measure of his former Pawling schoolmate, Max R. Marston at Oakland, May 16, 5 and 6. The tournament at Nassau on June 20 narrowed down to Carter and White again, and again, Carter won this time on the nineteenth hole. He captured the junior championship at Garden City on June 30, and on July 17, by a remarkable display of form, won the annual Sleepy Hollow invitation tournament by defeating T. V. Bermingham, 6 and 5.

Carter's defeats this season were at the hands of Fred Herreshoff at Garden City May 21, 6 and 5, and of John G. Anderson in the metropolitan amateur championship at Apawamis on June 4. But in bowing to Anderson, Carter established a new extra-hole record for the tournament, carrying the match to the twenty-third green.

Incidentally, the meeting of Carter and Anderson brought together a former pupil and teacher, for Anderson was a professor in the school Carter attended in his early days. Also Anderson helped to develop the boy's golf and taught him many of the finer points of the game. In their match, Carter upset all previous fixed notions by proving himself the steadier at the putting game. It was his superb performance on the greens that kept him abreast of the veteran during the extra holes.

If there is one thing about the young man's game that stands out pre-eminently, it is his ability to rise to emergencies in competition. As a tournament player, he is the equal of almost any veteran. He has learned what many an older man has failed to grasp, that it is necessary to save his best for the last. Rarely, if ever, does Carter figure as the star performer in the early rounds. The low-score medal usually goes to some one else. Carter bides his time, putting forth only enough to worst his opponent and keeping in reserve that extra bit of energy and nervous force that is needed most in the final struggle.

The best Carter could do at Garden City in the qualifying round of the junior tourney was an 84 for the eighteen holes. Yet only recently, in a foursome with Walter Travis, Carter went the round in 74, while the veteran took a 76.

Carter spent a Winter in Algiers for his health two years ago. He brought his golf clubs along, of course. For several days he played around alone, being unable to get a match with the club professional. The latter, a Scotchman, held the record for the course and was inclined to be a bit fussy as to whom he took on. But, as Carter kept returning low cards, the news that the boy was doing well spread among the caddies, and the "pro" eventually got wind of it. A friendly match was arranged, and Carter won. He not only won, but lowered the "pro's" record for the course. They played twenty matches before the season was over, and young Carter took all except one of them.

Young Carter is just now at Bridgehampton, where he occasionally goes round the old nine-hole course to keep his hand in. Needless to say, he holds the course record—33, 33—66. Should he decide to enter the national championship tournament at Detroit this month, many believe he will make trouble for more than one opponent.

Casey Leads Van Cortlandt Caddies.

The handicap medal play golf tournament for the caddies at the public course at Van Cortlandt Park was won by F. E. Casey with a score of 166—36—130. The victory gave him the silver cup offered by Mrs. J. C. Fireman, who recently won the women's championship tournament at the course. The cup for second place was won by Frank Walsh, who also made the lowest score for one round, a 74, which also gave him the made-to-order club offered by Mr. Hogue of the Golf House. The youngsters did some remarkably good playing, and four of them were tied for second place. Casey, who won the tournament, had a 2 on the eleventh hole across the pond, and Walsh had a 271-yard drive on the fourth hole, which carried him over the green into a sand trap, but he recovered for a 3 on a par 4 hole. The scores of the first five were as follows: F. E. Casey, 166—36—130; W. Walsh, 151—19—133; L. Wharton, 159—26—133; F. Regan, 159—26—133; G. Gentile, 161—28—133.

Women's Golf Down to Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—Miss Maude K. Wettmore and Miss Ruth V. Twombly will play Miss Anna Sands and Miss Margaret H. Busk in the final round of the women's foursomes at the Newport Golf Club tomorrow. In the semi-finals today Miss Wettmore and Miss Twombly had little difficulty in defeating Miss Louis B. Scott and Mrs. Harry La Montagne by a score of 5 and 4. Miss Sands and Miss Busk played Miss Rose B. Dolan and Miss Muriel Winthrop, winning by the score of 2 up.

Battell Plays Flushing Links in 67.

Bert Battell, the professional of the Flushing Country Club played around the club links in 67 the other day and reduced the par of the course by seven strokes. He went out in 32, with nothing worse than 4s, and returned in 35. Battell has been in America for three years, and the best that he had done at Flushing was a 70. Even this was two strokes better than the amateur record held by Merrell T. Lewis. The card follows:

Out .....4 4 3 4 3 3 3 4 4—32
In .....5 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 5—35—67

English Wins on Nineteenth Green.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., July 29.—A nineteen-hole match between Frank K. English of New Haven and S. A. Hennessee of Coopers-town was the feature of today's play in the round robin golf on the Bethlehem Country Club links. Being three down on the fifteenth green, English won the next three holes and the extra hole.

M'ILWAINE HEADED FOR EKWANOK CUP

Hartford Golfer Continues Fine Play in Manchester Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 29.—Archibald G. McIlwaine, 2d, of Hartford continued his exceptionally fine golf through the second round for the first President's Cup at Ekwanok today, putting F. Snare, the Havana player, out of the running in the morning round and defeating C. B. Buxton of Philadelphia in the afternoon round. McIlwaine had Buxton 6 and 4 when the match ended on the fourteenth green. Up to that time he displayed the same rare form which made him the low man in the qualifying round of Wednesday. McIlwaine was playing the course one better than fours throughout the afternoon match.

This afternoon, a large gallery followed the match between Max R. Marston of Baltusrol and B. C. Corkran of Baltimore, who won the Shawnee tournament last Saturday. This was a match well worth seeing on the outward journey, but Corkran was off his game coming in and was defeated 3 up and 2 to play.

H. K. Kerr of Greenwich was carried to the home green by C. H. Gardner of Agawam, after being dormie four. Gardner saved the fifteenth hole when he ran down a sensational putt for a three, and on the sixteenth and seventeenth holes Kerr was in trouble and Gardner took advantage of his opponent's lapse of form.

The veteran Walter J. Travis of Garden City was on the top of his game, and after defeating V. H. Hilton of Greenwich in the morning he handily disposed of A. M. Reed of the home club in the afternoon by a score of 7 and 6. John M. Ward, another Garden City veteran, went through the second round steadily, defeating C. H. Croker of the Country Club in the morning and winning from W. A. Barber, Jr., of Ekwanok in the afternoon. The summary:

First Round.—H. K. Kerr, Greenwich, beat E. M. Pond, Rutland, 6 and 5; C. H. Gardner, Agawam, beat C. J. Bellamy, Springfield, 4 and 3; C. G. Buxton, Huntington Valley, beat F. H. Jennings, Mount Anthony, 3 and 2; A. G. McIlwaine, 2d, Hartford, beat F. Snare, Havana, 2 up; B. C. Corkran, Baltimore, beat G. E. Morse, Rutland, 5 and 3; M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat J. F. O'Rourke, Garden City, 4 and 3; W. A. Barber, Jr., Ekwanok, beat C. S. Ramson, Albany, 1 up, 20 holes; J. M. Ward, Garden City, beat G. H. Crocker, the Country Club, 2 and 1; W. J. Travis, Garden City, beat V. H. Hilton, Greenwich, 4 and 3; A. M. Reed, Ekwanok, beat George Small, York, 1 up, 19 holes; G. L. Lawyer, Albany, beat L. E. Wardwell, Meguntic-cook, 2 and 1; W. P. Seelye, Brooklawn, beat F. H. Gates, Lake George, 4 and 3; C. P. Eddy, Arcola, beat E. K. Edwards, Dallas, 4 and 3; C. S. Clark, Ekwanok, beat C. W. M. Townsend, Merion, 4 and 2; F. W. Dyer, Montclair, beat W. J. McKnight, Baltusrol, 6 and 5; T. M. Claflin, the Country Club, beat Paul Moore, Morris County, 4 and 2.

Second Round.—Kerr defeated Gardner, 1 up; McIlwaine defeated Buxton, 6 and 4; Marston defeated Corkran, 3 and 2; Ward defeated Barber, 2 and 1; Travis defeated Reed, 7 and 6; Seelye defeated Lawyer, 6 and 4; Eddy defeated Clark, 1 up; Claflin defeated Dyer, 5 and 4.

CARPET TRADE GOLFERS OUT

Horace T. Cook of Trenton Leads Field of Fifty at Arcola.

Although he had a poor start, taking two sixes because of wildness off the tee, Horace T. Cook of Trenton led the field of more than fifty starters in the annual golf tournament of the Carpet Trade Association over the links of the Arcola Country Club yesterday. Cook had a score of 82, going out in 43 and back in 39.

Myron W. Robinson of Hackensack led in net scores with a card of 96—14—82. Many prizes were offered by this association.

There are those who fancy Cook for the title this year in view of his achievements on the links, but he will have to dispose of Gerome D. Paul, the title holder, in the semi-final match this morning before he can play Greenwich champion, Harry Richmond. Paul could not get going at Arcola yesterday for the course is not an easy proposition. He had to be content with 91.

After the qualifying round in which the golfers classified themselves into six divisions of eight each, and had run off the first match round, they held their annual dinner last night in the Arcola clubhouse. John W. Griggs, President of the club, and former Governor of New Jersey, was the guest of honor. The summary:

Myron W. Robinson, 96, 14—82; E. E. Cruickshank, 93, 4—94; Horace T. Cook, 82, plus 5—87; Harry Payton, 119, 30—89; A. B. Richmond, 86, plus 3—89; F. O. Judson, 101, 15—86; W. E. Edsall, 116, 20—90; G. K. Van Nostrand, 116, 25—91; C. P. Cochrane, 106, 14—92; Major S. H. Tobey, 92, 0—92; C. L. Roser, 114, 22—92; Victor G. Bouttell, 94, 2—92; Walter Rosenthal, 118, 25—93; J. B. Hubbard, 108, 13—93; Geroma A. Paul, 91, plus 2—93; D. W. Hewitt, 100, 6—94; Charles Hanley, 100, 6—94; V. Y. Shoaff, 102, 8—94; J. L. Parkins, 95, 0—95; A. Aird, 113, 18—95; J. W. Fitzgerald, 96, 0—96; A. H. Simons, 112, 16—96; F. J. Bersbach, 109, 12—97; H. F. Plimpton, 115, 18—97; W. H. Foster, 101, 4—97; Robert O. Schell, 113, 20—98; H. F. Fetterolf, 115, 16—99; M. H. Fetterolf, 105, 6—99; J. R. Shoaff, 100, 0—100; G. H. Heath, 107, 6—101; John Sloane, 108, 4—104; W. N. Stevenson, 138, 30—108; J. L. Hubbard, 127, 20—107; C. Horton, 137, 30—107; W. R. Greer, 136, 30—106; M. J. Crotty, 127, 18—109; C. R. Aiman, 144, 30—114; T. F. Bennett, 144, 30—114; M. Veuve, 144, 30—114; A. A. Stephens, 145, 30—115; A. L. Moore, 145, 30—115; H. G. Moore, 156, 30—126; A. J. Murphy, 156, 30—126; H. D. Pool, 161, 30—131; J. H. Little, 182, 30—152.

First Eight.—First Round—Cruickshank beat Robinson, 7 and 5; Richmond beat Parkins, 4 and 3; Cook beat Tobey, 2 up; Paul beat Bouttell, 5 and 4.

Second Eight.—First Round—M. Fetterolf beat J. Y. Shoaff, 1 up (27 holes;) Foster beat Fitzgerald, 1 up; Hanley beat Hewitt, 4 and 3; Judson beat J. R. Shoaff, 3 and 2.

Third Eight.—First Round—Cochrane beat Simons, 2 up; Bersbach beat Aird, 2 and 1; Hubbard beat Edsall, 3 and 1; Sloane beat Heath, 3 and 2.

Fourth Eight.—First Round—H. G. Fetterolf beat When, 5 and 4; Rosenthal beat Roser, 1 up, (19 holes;) Plimpton beat Schell, 3 and 2; Payton beat Van Nostrand, 2 up.

Fifth Eight.—First Round—Greer beat Horton, 4 and 3; Crotty beat Bennett, 5 and 4; Hubbard beat Veuve, 7 and 6; Stevenson beat Aiman, 5 and 4.

Sixth Eight.—First Round—A. J. Moore beat Pool, 4 and 3; H. G. Moore beat Murphy, 1 up; Stephens beat Little, 1 up; Paul beat Booth, 1 up.

TITLE FOR MISS GROVE.

Mrs. Burdick Loses Hudson River Tennis Title in Straight Sets.

Miss Margaret Grove entered the 1915 tennis championship list yesterday, when she won the title round of the Hudson River Tennis Association tournament, on the courts of the Park Hill Country Club, near Yonkers. Miss Grove scored a straight-set victory over Mrs. P. L. Burdick, at 7—5, 6—4. Miss Grove displaces Miss Adelaide Browning as champion, and is the first player to have her name inscribed on the new challenge trophy.

The victory of Miss Grove was obtained only after a hard struggle, and the defeat of Mrs. Burdick was a disappointment to her friends, who favored her on account of her brilliant work in the early rounds of the championship tournament. Mrs. Burdick was not at her best. She was opposed to an experienced player and was nervous. There was an uncertainty about her stroke and her placement shots lacked accuracy. She was also handicapped by the wet court, which made the footing uncertain.

Bringing all her experienced playing into operation, Miss Grove won because she knew more about the game than her opponent. Luck did not enter into the result, as bounds were about divided in this respect. Both players made many clever shots, but the deadly accuracy of Miss Grove when playing on the side and base lines enabled her to always hold the uppper hand.

Mrs. Burdick opened the first set in brilliant fashion, winning the first two games. Miss Grove repeatedly drove into the net, but she gradually found her stroke and carried off the next three games in succession. Mrs. Burdick added two games to her string, and Miss Grove brought the score to 4 all, when rain stopped the contest for half an hour. When the players reappeared the clay courts were wet. Each player won a game, and, with the score 5—5, Miss Grove broke through Mrs. Burdick's service and won her own.

The second set looked to be a gift for Miss Grove, when she captured the first three games. Mrs. Burdick equalized, but could get no further. She forced her opponent to several extra points in the next game, but then failed in both attack and defense.

The unfinished match in the semi-final round of the men's doubles was won by Abraham Bassford, Jr., County Tennis Club of Westchester, and George King, Columbia University, who defeated J. H. Steinkampf and Herbert W. Forster, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3. The summary:

Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association Women's Singles.—Championship Round—Miss Margaret Grove defeated Mrs. P. L. Burdick, 7—5, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—Semi-final Round—Abraham Bassford, Jr., and George King defeated J. H. Steinkampf and Herbert W. Forster, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

RAIN STOPS TENNIS PLAY AT LONGWOOD

Eastern Doubles Championship Matches Postponed—Only Three Matches Played.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 29.—Rain stopped the progress of the Eastern doubles, which were the only matches scheduled this afternoon at the Longwood tennis courts. The rain lasted only half an hour, and then the sun came out full force; but the courts were too wet for the continuance of play, and matches were postponed until tomorrow. All of the fourth round matches were under way, and they will continue from the point where they were interrupted. The four winning teams in the forenoon will come out later for the semi-finals, and the finals will be played Saturday. Because the weather upset the doubles the Longwood cup singles competition will not be resumed until Saturday morning. This means that the singles finals will not be played until Monday, leaving, as Tuesday's attraction, the challenge match between this year's winner and Maurice E. McLoughlin of California.

When play was stopped today two matches were dividing the attention of the unusually large gallery. Williams and Washburn were playing against Niles and Gardiner on one court, but the feature event was that between Hackett and Pell and H. C. Johnson and Craig Biddle on the championship court. In the first match Williams and Washburn had taken one set 6—3, and each team had a game in the second set. The battle was brilliant from the start, and Williams and Washburn never played better. Niles was very weak. Washburn scored no less than eleven placements for his team in the set completed, and most of them on clean forehand driving down the centre line, while Williams was handicapped by a stonebruise, sustained in San Francisco, and it is feared that this also may prove a handicap for him in the singles.

Only five games were played in the first set of the Hackett and Pell-Johnson and Biddle match, and the Boston-Philadelphia combination had the odd game when the rain came down. Pell lost his service game mainly through errors. There was little in the way of contest in the morning, the best match, however, being that which Washburn and Williams finally won over Reggio and Lovering. The winners showed very little in this match to suggest that they are likely to come through at the finish as Eastern doubles champions. Reggio and Lovering had an early advantage lead in every set, but, in the first, even with a 7—6 lead, and with Lovering serving, they were not steady enough to come through.

Holden and Emerson had to play four sets in order to dispose of Wheelwright and Lyon, but the play was below the average on both sides. Gardiner and Niles made the fourth bracket by default and Wright and Wallace Johnson beat Kent and Goodridge with little trouble, their opponents getting only two games in the three sets.

The invitation mixed doubles will be started tomorrow, this being a new event for Longwood tennis week. Three former national champions are in the lists, Mrs. Wightman, formerly Miss Hazel Hotchkiss; Mrs. Barger-Wallack and Miss Evelyn Sears. Other women contestants will be be Miss Eleonora Sears, Miss Edith T. Rotch and Miss Ann Sheafe. The summary:

Eastern Doubles, Third Round—R. N. Williams, 2nd, Philadelphia, and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated A. N. Reggio and R. S. Lovering, Boston, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4. R. A. Holden and H. T. Emerson, Cincinnati, defeated G. A. Lyon, Jr., and J. Wheelwright, Boston, 7—5, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3. I. C. Wright, Boston, and W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated A. R. Kent and F. J. Goodridge, Boston, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1. N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney, Boston, defeated C. L. Hutchins and D. L. Pickman, Jr., Boston, by default.

Youngsters Complete Their Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—Many children of the Summer colony assembled at the Casino today watching the finals in children's mixed tennis doubles handicap play for trophies presented by Mrs. Henry Clews, E. S. Reynal and Miss Florence Loew defeated Harry Tailor and Miss Barbara Loew, 5—7, 6—4, 6—0.

CHAMPIONS AT EDGEMERE.

Thirty-two High-Ranking Players in Tennis Tournament.

With an entry list of thirty-two of the leading metropolitan tennis players, the annual invitation tournament of the Edgemere Club began yesterday on the courts of the club at Edgemere, L. I. With the possible exception of the Middle States and Westchester Club tournaments, the event brought together the best aggregation of racquet wielders during the Summer. The tournament has an international flavor, for among the entrants is Serge Ruperti, who is connected with the Russian Embassy and is one of the best players in Russia. He was, however, out of form, due to lack of practice, and fell an easy victim to Hugh Tallant in straight sets.

In spite of the threatening weather, there was a large gallery, and, although no rain fell, the courts were heavy from Wednesday night's rains.

Ralph L. Baggs invited trouble for himself when he requested J. W. Grayhurst, Chairman of the Tournament Committee, to bracket him with Vanderbilt B. Ward, the Central States champion. Ward made matters lively and adopted an aggressive attack that gained for him a straight set victory at 6—3, 6—4. His left-hand serve puzzled Baggs and his speedy returns completely baffled his opponent. Baggs put up a plucky fight, but the odds were too heavy against him.

Dr. William Rosenbaum was clearly out of form, but he managed to pull through a victory over Clarence Low at 6—2, 6—4. The winner has seldom been seen to such poor advantage. He netted frequently and drove without any judgment. Low made a number of pretty ground strokes and half volleys but was forced to succumb to the superior play of his opponent.

K. D. Fisher sprung a big surprise on A. J. Ostendorf, defeating him at 9—7, 7—5. It was an unexpected victory, with Fisher playing at the top of his form and Ostendorf failing to show his best court work. E. J. Fixman, Captain of the New York University team, played brilliant tennis and eliminated A. Scheffer at 6—1, 6—0.

A marathon match was started by Charles Chambers of the Kings County Club and G. A. L. Dionne, formerly Captain of the West Side Club, but darkness stopped them when each player had won a set. In one game the ball passed backward and forward over the net seventy-nine times before Chambers drove the ball over the court. This is said to be a record, the best previous figures being sixty-eight. Previous to this rally the pair exchanged the ball over the netting forty-seven times before Dionne won the point. The summary:

Edgemere Club Invitation Men's Singles, First Round.—E. J. Fixman defeated A. Scheffer, 6—1, 6—0; Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated Harold Swain, 6—2, 6—0; K. D. Fisher defeated A. J. Ostendorf, 9—7, 7—5; Hugh Tallant defeated Serge Ruperti, 6—2, 6—1; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Clarence Low, 6—2, 6—4; R. Clifford Black defeated B. H. Kuechen, 6—1, 6—4; Charles Chambers vs. G. A. L. Dionne, 6—2, 2—6, unfinished; Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated Ralph L. Baggs, 6—3, 6—4.

Princeton Pair Opponents Today.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 29.—George M. Church and Dean Mathey of Princeton University won the semi-finals in singles at the Northwestern tennis tournament today. Church eliminated John Adams of Minneapolis, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2, and Mathey defeated W. Winterblee of Sioux City, Iowa, 6—4, 6—1, 6—0. The Easterners will play for the title tomorrow.

In the doubles they also reached the finals, defeating Burr and Kennady of St. Paul, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3. In the other semi-final Armstrong and Adams of St. Paul defeated Jayne and Stellwagen, Minneapolis, 7—5, 6—3, 7—5.

War Depletes Rowing Ranks.

The Europeean war has depleted the ranks of the amateur oarsmen in Canada, and the Dominion's representation at the national regatta at Springfield, Mass., on Aug. 13-14 will not be so large as in former years. Some of the best of the Canadian oarsmen are now at the front. The Argonaut Club of Toronto has sent eighty-seven men to the war and eleven of them are reported killed. Jeff Taylor, stroke of the eight which won at Saratoga in 1911, is among the missing. President James Pilkington and Secretary Fred Fortmeyer of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen have returned from Springfield, where they completed all arrangements for the regatta. The champion singles promises to be a closely contested event with such entries as J. B. Kelley of the Vespers and R. Dibble and Everard Butler of Canada. The Duluth Boat Club will send its crew to compete.

Three-Cushion Series for Madden.

The third block of the special 120-point three-cushion billiard match between John Doyle of Detroit and C. F. Madden of New York was played at Doyle's Billiard Academy last night and the match was won by Madden, 120 to 98. Both men made 40 points last night.

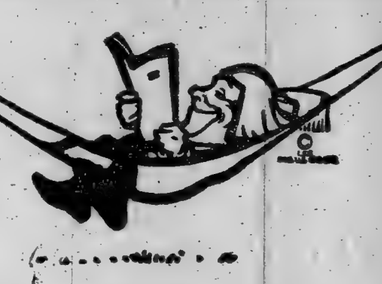

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LIFE-SAVING BULLETIN

No. 3

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MAKING OVER GERMAN SOLDIERS AT BAD OEYNHAUSEN — The Part Health Resorts Are Playing in the War.

RUMANIA MUST SOON DECIDE ON HER WAR POLICY—A Review of the Situation.

Red Cross Nurses as Actresses.
Battle Ground from Airship.
Princesses Serving as Nurses.
Inspection of Soldiers' Clothes.
German Infantry Camp.
Trainload of Gifts for Germans.
German Sculptors at Work.
Belgian Infantry Charging.
Ruin of Ypres Station.
Behind Lines in the Vosges.
Italians Erecting Telephones.
A Heavy Italian Gun.
Italian Hillside Front.
Marconi Receives His Commission.
German Lookout in Argonne.
French Soldiers at Rest.
Market Day in Stryj.
Galician Women at Work.
More Russian Prisoners.
Polish Maidens Returning from Church.
Bosnian Soldiers in Galicia.
Royalty Reviews German Soldiers.
Wounded Germans Recovering.
Statue of Rouget de Lisle at Choisy.
Mascot of a Regiment.
Souvenirs of the War.
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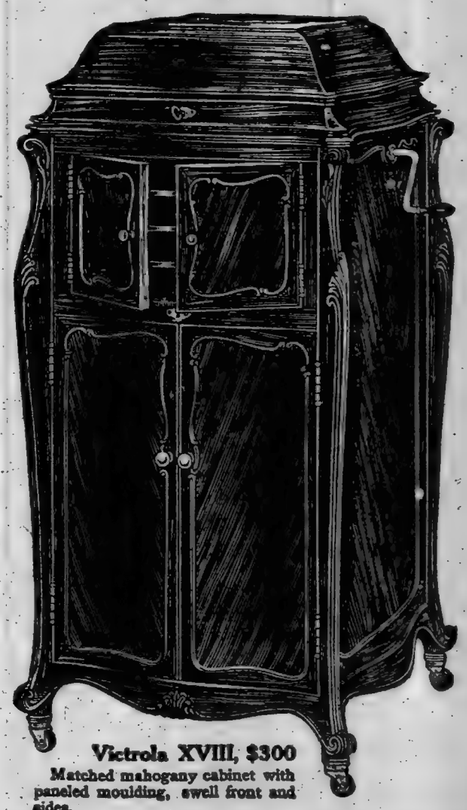

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CARELESS BASE RUNNING DEFEATS YANKEES—DODGERS LOSE IN PITTSBURGH—TURF

YANKEES' DULLNESS ON BASES COSTLY

Youngsters Caught Napping, Show Poor Judgment, and Tigers Win.

Ty Cobb, Sam Crawford, and other members of the Detroit club had something to do with winning a ball game from the Yankees at the Polo Grounds yesterday, but they didn't have as much to do with their own victory as the Yankees had. The Yankees won the game for Detroit by drowsy base running. The score was 7 to 6.

In the eighth and ninth innings the Yankees were going like wildfire and were cutting down the Detroit lead in a most alarming way. They got enough hits to win, but they clogged their own progress on the base paths. Donovan's men batted so well in the eighth that they drove Hughey Jennings's infant wonder, Bernie Boland, off the tee. They were going after Bill Steen strong, too, when Gene Layden, who was running for Pipp, was caught fast asleep off second base. Eddie Barney also did some stupid base running in overrunning second and put a damper on the Yankee activity.

Again in the ninth inning, when the Yanks had two runners sojourning on the bases, Dan Boone took an unnecessarily bold journey around second base after Maisel lined to Cobb and was doubled up, ending a promising inning. The Detroits stripped Jack Warhop's underhand pitching of all its mystery in the sixth inning and a substantial rally carried the Tigers far to the front.

Detroit started early and got a run in the first round. Vitt singled and Young laid down a nice sacrifice. After Cobb skied to Barney, Crawford cracked a single to centre, scoring Vitt.

The Yankees equalized the score in a jiffy. High was safe at second when Veach muffed his fly. Boone sacrificed him to third and High scored on Maisel's sacrifice fly to centre. Cobb made a poor throw home, all of which goes to show that Ty cannot throw as well as he used to. But he more than makes up for this shortcoming with his flamboyant hitting.

The Yanks forged to the front in the second, when Doc Cook poked a triple to right centre and scored while Barney was being retired at first base. Everything went along serenely until the Tigers came to bat in the sixth. The Yankees clung to their one run lead and seemed contented with it.

Boland opened the sixth inning, awakening with a single, and Vitt sent a screaming liner over Maisel's head for another single. Young sniffed a bunt in the infield and Warhop tossed the ball to Maisel, but not quick enough to make a force-out at third.

The bases were filled and Ty Cobb was at the bat. An ideal situation. Cobb tapped the first ball pitched to centre for a single and Boland and Vitt scored. Crawford was safe when Cook dropped his line drive and the bases were jammed again. Young scored on Veach's out at first and Burns's sacrifice fly to High scored Tyrus. The score is 5 to 3 in favor of the Tigers.

Cobb and Crawford went on a batting lark in the eighth. With one out, Ty tripled to right centre and romped home on a passed ball. Sam Crawford followed Cobb with a tremendous home run drive, which went into the right field stand and bounced out again.

An unfortunate lapse of activity seized the Yankees at this stage. High singled and Boone walked. Maisel got a single and filled the bases. Wallie Pipp rode a single to left, sending High and Boone across the platter. Cook followed this with a single and scored Maisel. That was the end of young Boland and Bill Steen came to the rescue. Donovan sent Gene Layden, a green recruit, into the game to run for Pipp. Layden took a long lead off second and Baker whipped the ball down and Layden was out. Barney got a pass and when Paddy Bauman ripped a single through second Cook counted.

Barney had no doubt let the count go all the way to third on this short hit, but he was mistaken. He overran second and the ball was thrown back so quickly by Cobb that Barney was quickly extinguished. Ray Caldwell was then sent in to bat for Nunamaker, but he died without a Mexican at first. There the Yank rally ended. Detroit, 7; Yankees, 6.

The feet of the Yankee players are very agile in getting them into trouble, but these same feet are not so prompt at getting them out of little difficulties of this sort.

Hartzell, batting for Warhop in the ninth, singled and High forced him at second. Boone's single sent High to third. Maisel sent a line drive to centre and Boone raced around second. Cobb made an easy catch and nailed Boone for a double by play before he could get back. The Detroits are very grateful to the Yankee base runners for thus winning the game for them. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 2b	5	2	2	3	1
Young, 2b	3	1	1	0	3
Cobb, cf	4	2	2	3	0
Crawf'd, rf	3	1	2	1	0
Veach, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Burns, 1b	3	0	0	8	0
Rush, ss	4	0	1	5	4
Baker, c	3	0	0	5	2
St'ge, c	0	0	0	0	0
Boland, p	2	1	1	0	1
Steen, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	32	7	9	27	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, lf	5	2	1	2	0
Boone, ss	3	1	1	0	4
Maisel, 2b	4	1	1	2	1
Pipp, 1b	4	0	2	10	0
Layden, rf	0	0	0	1	0
Mull'n, 1b	0	0	0	1	0
Cook, rf	3	2	1	1	0
Bn'ey, cf	3	0	1	1	0
B'man, 2b	4	0	2	3	5
Nuna'r, c	3	0	0	6	0
†Caldw'l	1	0	0	0	0
Sw'ney, c	0	0	0	1	0
Warh'p, p	3	0	0	0	3
‡Hartzell	1	0	1	0	0
Total	34	6	11	27	15

*Ran for Pipp in eighth inning.
†Batted for Nunamaker in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Warhop in ninth inning.
Errors—Veach, Cook, Warhop.

Detroit	1	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	7
New York	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	6

Two-base hit—Pipp. Three-base hits—Cook, Cobb. Home run—Crawford. Earned runs—New York, 5; Detroit, 5. Sacrifice hits—Young, Boone, Baker. Sacrifice flies—Maisel, Burns. Double play—Cobb and Rush. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 3. First base on errors—New York, 1; Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Warhop, 2; off Boland, 2; off Steen, 1. Hits—Off Boland, 8 in 7 innings (none out in the eighth); off Steen, 3 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Warhop, 2; by Boland, 4. Passed balls—Nunamaker, 1; Stanage, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

Browns Make Hits Count for Runs.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—St. Louis wasted only one of its seven hits off Bressler today, and defeated Philadelphia, 5 to 1. Koob, a "southpaw" from Kalamazoo, Mich., pitched for the visitors and did excellent work. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'top, lf	2	1	1	2	0
Austin, 3b	4	0	0	4	3
Sisler, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Pratt, 2b	4	0	1	2	0
W'kar, rf	4	2	2	0	0
Leary, 1b	4	1	1	6	0
Lavan, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Agnew, c	3	0	0	7	1
Koob, p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	32	5	7	27	8

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'ley, 3b	3	0	1	4	3
Walsh, rf	2	1	0	1	0
Oldr'g, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Schang, c	4	0	1	3	0
Lajoie, 1b	3	0	0	9	0
Malone, 2b	4	0	0	2	2
Lapp, c	4	0	3	5	2
Kopf, ss	4	0	0	4	7
B'sler, p	2	0	1	0	2
Total	30	1	5	27	14

Errors—Austin, Pratt, Healey, Schang.

St. Louis	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Leary, Lapp. Home run—Walker. Stolen bases—Shotton, Pratt, Lapp (2). Earned runs—St. Louis, 4. Double plays—Healey, Kopf and Lajoie; Koob, Austin and Leary. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Koob, 3; off Bressler, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Koob (Healey, Lajoie); by Bressler (Agnew). Struck out—By Koob, 5; by Bressler, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes.

Johnson's Hit in Tenth Wins Game.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Washington won a ten-inning pitchers' battle from Cleveland today, 2 to 1. Johnson, after being struck out by Walker on his first three trips to the plate, hit to deep centre with one on base and two out in the tenth, winning his own game. The visitors' run was a gift.

Shanks played third base for Washington today for the first time, his fielding being a feature of the game. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf	4	0	0	0	0
F'ter, 2b	4	0	2	2	2
Milan, cf	4	0	2	1	1
Sh'ks, 3b	4	0	0	0	5
G'ndil, 1b	3	1	1	17	0
Acosta, ss	3	1	0	0	7
Ains'h, c	4	0	1	8	1
M'B'e, ss	4	1	0	0	6
J'nson, p	4	0	1	1	5
Total	34	3	7	29	20

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'th'h, lf	5	0	0	2	0
Esch'n, cf	4	1	0	3	0
Ch'p'n, ss	4	0	0	4	1
Kirke, 1b	4	0	3	9	2
Smith, rf	4	0	1	4	1
Wam'sg, c	4	0	1	7	0
W'b's, 2b	3	0	1	0	7
O'Neill, c	4	0	0	7	2
W'ker, p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	36	1	8	29	18

†Wambsgans out for interference.
Two outs when winning run was scored.
Errors—Foster, Johnson.

Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Johnson. Three-base hit—Gandil. Stolen base—Acosta. Earned runs—Washington, 2. Sacrifice hit—Eschen. Sacrifice fly—Acosta. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Washington, 5. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. First base on balls—Off Walker, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Wambsgans.) Struck out—By Walker, 6; by Johnson, 7. Wild pitch—Johnson. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Yankees Purchase a Pitcher.

The New York American League Baseball Club last night announced the purchase of Pitcher Brady from the Dallas Club of the Texas League. He will join the club in September. Brady is 20 years old, and this is his first year in professional baseball circles. He has received the soubriquet of "King" Brady because of his ability, and he is at present leading the Texas League pitchers.

Mordecai Brown Seriously Ill.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Mordecai Brown, one of the stars of the pitching staff of the Chicago Federals and for years one of the leading pitchers of the Chicago Nationals, is in a hospital here suffering from an acute attack of nephritis. The attending physician today expressed the belief Brown would recover.

Brown pitched part of a game against the Buffalo Federal Club here last Tuesday. He did not complain of feeling ill until yesterday, when he was examined by a physician and ordered to a hospital.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 7; New York, 6.
Washington, 2; Cleveland, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
Chicago at Boston—Rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago—Rain.
Pittsburgh, 8; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 5.
Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 6.
Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 4; Kansas City, 0.
Pittsburgh, 8; Baltimore, 0.
Pittsburgh, 5; Baltimore, 2.
Newark, 11; St. Louis, 8.
(Eleven innings.)
Chicago, 4; Buffalo, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto, 4; Providence, 0.
Toronto, 3; Providence, 2.
Buffalo, 7; Jersey City, 1.
Buffalo, 3; Jersey City, 1.
Harrisburg, 2; Rochester, 1.
Montreal, 3; Richmond, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	58	31	.652
Chicago	57	34	.626
Detroit	56	35	.618
Washington	46	45	.505
New York	43	46	.483
St. Louis	36	55	.396
Cleveland	35	56	.384
Philadelphia	31	60	.341

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	50	38	.568
Brooklyn	48	41	.539
Boston	47	44	.516
Pittsburgh	45	44	.506
Chicago	43	43	.500
New York	41	43	.488
St. Louis	44	49	.473
Cincinnati	36	52	.409

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	53	39	.576
Kansas City	51	41	.554
Pittsburgh	50	41	.549
St. Louis	49	43	.533
Brooklyn	44	53	.454
Newark	43	43	.527
Buffalo	42	52	.447
Baltimore	34	59	.366

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	52	27	.658
Buffalo	46	32	.590
Harrisburg	44	38	.536
Montreal	44	39	.530
Rochester	37	45	.451
Richmond	38	47	.447
Toronto	37	48	.435
Jersey City	31	53	.369

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago—2 games.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Chicago—2 games.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City at Montreal.
Providence at Rochester.
Richmond at Buffalo.

Articles on Golf

Beginning on Sunday, The Times will publish a series of articles on golf, with particular advice to beginners, by such world famous golfers as Vardon, Travers, Braid, Taylor, Ouimet, Ray and Duncan.

The articles will explain in simple, easily-understood form the very points which every golfer, young and old, ought to know.

Golfers may apply the methods advised to their own way of playing the game.

There will be special instruction on the use of the various implements, the grip, the stance, how to putt, drive and approach.

The elements which make of golf an absorbing mental and physical pastime will be described by the game's greatest exponents, while photographs of these experts illustrating each point, supplemented by diagrams, will appear with the articles to make the various points clear.

BASEBALL To-day, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

DODGERS ERRATIC; LOSE TO PIRATES

Errors by O'Mara and Wheat and Hits by Wagner Make Victory Easy.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 29.—The Brooklyns were swamped by the Pirates this afternoon by the score of 8 to 2. It was not altogether the fault of Pitcher Pfeffer, who was no worse treated than was Kantlehner, each yielding nine hits. O'Mara, the shortstop, was much to blame for the loss of the game. Looking at the error column, nobody would suspect him of beginning like a hero. But he saved his team from falling back in the early stages, and then let down the bars in the fifth inning, allowing the Pirates to gain a lead they never lost.

After the Brooklyns had scored in the first inning on a single by Myers and a double by Wheat, the Pirates tied the score in their half. Collins was on third base and Johnston on second, with one out, when Wagner smashed the ball between third base and shortstop. O'Mara knocked down the wide jumper and prevented Johnston from following Collins over the plate. In the fourth inning O'Mara ran into left field and caught a fly off Hinchman's bat that would have netted at least three bases had it escaped the lively shortstop.

In the fifth inning, however, O'Mara went to the bad. Viox, the first man up, hit a grounder which the shortstop fumbled. Pfeffer then hit Baird, and on Gibson's bunt got the ball too late to third base in an attempt to catch Viox, and so the corners were filled. Kantlehner struck out, and then Carey shoved a Texas Leaguer into short left, which neither O'Mara nor Wheat could get, and Viox crossed the plate. Wheat grabbed the ball after it hit the ground and threw it over Catcher McCarty's head, Baird and Gibson coming home.

In spite of a continual drizzle Umpire Byron kept the players in the game. In the eighth inning Hans Wagner created a sensation by hitting into deep centre for a home run with the bases full. That settled the game for good.

In the seventh inning Hinchman made a double play alone. Pfeffer was on first base, and ran to second when Myers hit a fly to right field. Hinchman caught it and ran to first base before Pfeffer could get back. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	4	0	1	2	0
G'lins, cf	5	2	2	2	0
J'ston, 1b	3	1	1	11	1
H'man, rf	3	1	1	3	0
Wag'r, ss	4	1	2	1	5
Viox, 2b	4	1	0	2	3
Baird, 3b	2	1	0	1	3
Gibson, c	3	1	1	5	1
K'tl'er, p	4	0	1	0	2
Total	32	8	9	27	9

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	3	0	1	2	0
O'M'a, ss	5	1	1	2	1
D'bert, 1b	3	0	0	8	1
Wheat, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Sh'w, 2b	4	0	1	2	3
Stack, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Getz, 1b	4	0	1	2	1
McC'y, c	4	0	1	8	2
P'fer, p	3	0	0	1	4
*Shultz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	6	27	12

*Batted for Pfeffer in ninth inning.
Errors—O'Mara (2), Wheat, Wagner.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	—8
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Myers, Wheat. Home run—Wagner. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Baird, Gibson. Double plays—Myers and Daubert; Hinchman (unassisted). Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburgh, 5. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Pfeffer, 2; off Kantlehner, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, (Hinchman, Baird). Struck out—By Pfeffer, 1; by Kantlehner, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes.

Mayer Puzzles the Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Griner was hit freely today, while Mayer was a puzzle to the locals, and Philadelphia won 8 to 1. Each of the visitors' extra base hits paved the way for a run. Snyder's double in the seventh saved St. Louis from a shut-out. Long followed with a double, scoring Dolan, who ran for Snyder. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'c'ft, ss	5	0	0	0	2
Byrne, 3b	4	0	0	0	2
B'ker, lf	4	1	1	2	0
C'vath, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Whoff, 2b	4	0	3	2	4
W'ted, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Lud's, 1b	4	0	1	10	3
K'fer, c	4	0	2	7	1
Mayer, p	2	0	1	2	1
Total	34	3	11	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'chet, lf	3	0	1	0	0
Hug's, 2b	2	0	0	3	5
Miller, 1b	4	0	0	12	0
Wilson, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Snyder, c	3	0	2	3	1
*Dolan	0	1	0	0	0
Gonz's, c	0	0	0	0	0
Long, rf	3	0	1	2	0
Butler, ss	3	0	0	2	0
Becker, 3b	2	0	0	3	0
†Hyatt	1	0	0	0	0
Betzel, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Griner, p	3	0	1	0	2
Roche, p	0	0	0	0	0
Perdue, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	4	27	12

*Ran for Snyder in seventh inning.
†Batted for Becker in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Huggins in ninth inning.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Snyder, (2,) Cravath, Long. Three-base hit—Whitted, Becker. Stolen base—Whitted. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Mayer, (2,) Huggins. Double play—Butler to Huggins to Miller. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Mayer, 1; off Griner, 2. Hits—Off Griner, 10 in eight innings, none out in ninth; off Perdue, 1 in one inning. Struck out—By Mayer, 6; by Griner, 1. Wild pitch—Griner. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie.

Ragan Pitches Two Victories.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 29.—Pitcher Ragan won two games for Boston today by defeating Cincinnati, 10 to 5, in the first game, and 7 to 6 in the second. Ragan was taken out of the first game at the end of the fourth inning when Boston was in the lead. In the second game he was put in after Davis had allowed five hits and four runs. The first game was an easy victory for Boston, but the second was an uphill fight, Cincinnati having a five-run lead at the beginning of the fifth inning. In the fifth Boston made four runs off a base on balls, three doubles, and a single. They scored three more in the seventh when they were presented with three bases on balls and all three scored on Schmidt's double. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	3	3	2	1
Evers, 2b	2	2	2	2	0
F'p'k, 2b	1	0	1	2	0
Con'ly, lf	2	0	0	3	0
Egan, lf	2	0	0	0	0
Magee, cf	3	1	0	3	0
Smidt, 1b	4	1	0	10	0
Smith, 3b	4	1	1	0	0
M'yle, ss	4	1	3	1	3
Whit'g, c	5	1	1	5	1
Ragan, p	1	0	0	0	0
Hughes, p	2	0	0	0	0
*Tyler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	10	11	27	6

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	4	1	1	0	1
H'zog, ss	2	0	1	1	0
Wag'r, ss	3	0	1	0	1
R'gers, 2b	4	0	0	2	6
Kane, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Leach, cf	0	0	0	0	0
G'fith, rf	4	1	2	4	0
Wingo, c	4	0	0	8	0
W'ms, lf	4	1	1	5	1
Bwl's, 1b	3	0	0	8	0
V. K'z, 1b	1	0	0	1	0
Lear, p	0	0	0	0	0
Dale, p	1	1	1	0	1
McCl'y, p	2	1	0	0	0
Total	36	5	9	27	13

*Batted for Ragan in fifth inning.
Errors—Schmidt, Wingo.

Boston	1	0	2	0	6	1	0	0	0—10
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2—5

Two-base hits—Moran, Smith, Fitzpatrick, Maranville. Three-base hits—Evers, Whaling, Moran, Groh, Williams. Stolen bases—Herzog, Maranville, Moran (2), Williams, Wagner. Earned runs—Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 4. Sacrifice hits—Connolly, Egan. Double plays—Herzog, Rodgers to Mollwitz, 2; Moran to Schmidt; Williams to Wingo. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 5. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 4; off Lear, 2; off McClosky, 3. Hits—Off Regan, 4 in 4 innings; off Dale, 5 in 4 1-3 innings; off Hughes, 5 in 5 innings; off Lear, 2 in 2-3 of an inning; off McCloskey, 4 in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Hughes (Killifer). Struck out—By Ragan, 1; by Dale, 1; by Lear, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	2	1	1	0
F'p'k, 2b	4	1	1	2	2
Evers, 2b	0	1	0	0	0
Egan, lf	3	0	1	0	0
Con'ly, lf	2	0	0	1	0
Magee, cf	4	1	3	4	0
Schm't, 1b	5	1	1	14	2
Smith, 3b	5	0	1	0	2
M'y'le, ss	4	1	1	4	1
Gowdy, c	4	1	2	3	1
Davis, p	0	0	0	0	2
Ragan, p	3	0	0	0	4
*Strand	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	7	11	27	15

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	5	0	0	0	3
H'zog, 1b	3	0	1	8	2
Rog's, 2b	4	0	1	2	2
K'fer, cf	1	0	1	2	0
W'g'r, ss	4	1	1	2	6
G'fith, rf	4	2	2	0	0
W'ms, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Lear, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Clark, c	4	1	3	8	1
Benton, p	2	0	1	0	0
Toney, p	1	0	0	0	0
Sch'r, p	0	0	0	0	2
†Wingo	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	6	10	27	12

*Batted for Davis in third inning.
†Batted for Schneider in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0—7
Cincinnati	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—6

Two-base hits—Maranville, Moran, Magee, Williams, Schmidt. Three-base hit—Clark. Earned runs—Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 6. Sacrifice hits—Williams, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 6. Bases on balls—Off Davis, 2; off Benton, 1; off Toney, 3; off Schneider, 1. Hits—Off Davis, 6 in 2 innings; off Benton, 6 in 5 innings; off Ragan, 5 in 7 innings; off Toney, 1 in 1 1-3 innings; off Schneider, 4 in 2 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Ragan, 4; by Benton, 3; by Toney, 2; by Schneider, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Leaderless Brooklyns Shut Out Kansas City, 4 to 0.

KANSAS CITY, July 29.—Each team got eight hits, but most of Brooklyn's blows were for extra bases, and Kansas City was shut out 4 to 0. Marion kept the locals' hits well scattered. George Stovall and Lee Magee, following their suspension because of the trouble with Umpire Corcoran yesterday, sat in the stand today, each behind his team. Saturday was to have been "Stovall Day" here in honor of the local manager, but when the news of the suspension came the plans were postponed. Score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, rf	3	2	1	2	0
Helf'h, 2b	3	0	2	0	0
Cooper, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Kauff, cf	3	2	2	5	0
H.B'y, 1b	3	0	1	16	1
W.B'y, ss	4	0	1	1	3
Smith, ss	0	0	0	0	0
Simon, c	4	0	0	1	0
Marion, p	4	0	0	1	2
Total	32	4	8	27	14

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'db'n, cf	4	0	1	2	0
G'd'w'n, as	4	0	0	2	7
Ken'y, 2b	4	0	1	3	5
Perr'g, 1b	4	0	0	10	1
Shaw, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Eas'ly, c	4	0	1	8	1
Hann'g, p	2	0	0	1	4
Pikard, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	35	0	3	27	19

Errors—Goodwin, Perring, Kruger.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—4
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Stolen base—Anderson. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Kansas City, 8. Sacrifice fly—H. Bradley. Two-base hits—F. Smith, 2; Kauff, W. Bradley, 2. Hits—Off Henning, 5 in 6 innings; off Packard, 3 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Henning, 2; by Marion, 1; by Packard, 1. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Henning, 3. Wild pitch—Henning. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

AT ST. LOUIS.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	0	3—11	20	2
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	0	0—8	18	2

Batteries—Moseley, Brandon, Falkenburg, and Rariden; Watson, Crandall, Plank, and Chapman.

AT CHICAGO.

									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	4	5	2
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2	9	1	

Batteries—Hendrix and Wilson; Krapp, Blair, and Allen.

AT PITTSBURGH—FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	5	0	4
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—3	9	1	

Batteries—Suggs, Conley, and Owens; Allan and O'Connor.

SECOND GAME.

| | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1915.

ONCE BITTEN, TWICE SHY.

Professor EDWARD MEYER of the University of Berlin is willing to stake his reputation as a soothsayer upon the soundness of the theory that President WILSON'S firm note to Germany is only a move in the game of domestic politics. "President WILSON," says the Herr Professor in an article in the Vossische Zeitung, "has taken sides "with England and the Allies against "Germany"; in pursuing that policy he has "gained powerful support" among the Anglophiles of the East and of New York. But the Anglophiles are not to have it all their own way. There is another party, and a powerful one, in the country. The Germans and the Irish, we are told, "stand solidly against" the President. In the Middle West, in the Mississippi Valley, in the Far West, and on the Pacific Coast there is a strong element which "will not hear of war with Germany."

Mr. BRYAN has placed himself at the head of this anti-war-with-Germany party. The Professor perceives that President WILSON is alarmed by the strength of BRYAN'S party and is now "putting up a bold front" to strengthen his own position and that of his party. That accounts for the warning to Germany about deliberately unfriendly acts. Shall Germany yield now, asks Dr. MEYER, shall it by conciliation strengthen President WILSON, the friend of the Allies, and thereby "handicap the activities of ex-Secre"tary BRYAN and the numerically in"creasing elements who are striving to "maintain an attitude friendly to Ger"many and suspend the export of arms "and ammunition"? Adopting this reasoning, the Vossische Zeitung says that the submarine war "will be continued at high pressure." The U-boats will give the German answer to our note.

We think not. Just a year ago Germany was misinformed and deceived as to the probability of England's taking part in the war. Prince LICHNOWSKY, her Ambassador in London, may have been one of the sources of misinformation, at any rate he did not set his Government right. It was believed in Berlin that Great Britain had home troubles enough on her hands to keep her out of the war. There was civil strife in Ireland, a very near approach to open rebellion, and there were serious difficulties with labor. Germany wanted to "localize the war." She warned Russia and France that Austria and Serbia should be allowed to fight it out without interference. But she confidently counted on the enforced abstention of England. Will the Imperial Government make just that mistake now in judging our position and our purposes? Will it adopt Dr. MEYER'S reasoning and put its reliance upon W. J. BRYAN and the German-Americans as forces adequate to baffle the President and paralyze his policies, meanwhile continuing an indiscriminate submarine warfare against merchant ships, whether or not they fly the American flag or carry American passengers?

In our judgment it will do nothing of the kind. The difference between the misjudgment of England and the present misjudgment of our intentions is that in the former case the Government made the mistake, in the present instance the refusal to see and understand the truth is confined to the German press and to writers like Dr. MEYER. Ambassador VON BERNSTORFF is not Prince LICHNOWSKY. Whatever may be the delusions of Dr. MEYER and that part of the press which is clamoring for a continuance of submarine warfare at high pressure, we have no doubt that the Imperial Government by this time knows perfectly well that Mr. BRYAN'S attempt to embarrass the Administration was a fiasco, complete and irretrievable, that Mr. WILSON has the solid support of the American people, and that the prevailing sentiment in respect to Mr. BRYAN is one of profound contempt, with a marked admixture of gratitude for having at last taken himself out of the way. Germany failed in her efforts to localize the war, but she is not at all anxious to add to the number of foes now contending against her.

WILL HAY SEE THE LIGHT?

Representative JAMES HAY of Virginia is not the only person in this country who fancies he has discovered the existence of a dangerous militaristic spirit, but he is the only one of considerable relative importance whose obsession by that delusion is likely to be troublesome. Many of the avowed pacifists of a few months ago are now thoroughly alive to the need of improving our means of defense. They are no longer troubling themselves about the extravagant ideas of our military needs expressed by a very few persons of no large influence, and they realize that plans for army and navy favored by the President and his Cabinet are not at all likely to foment war fever or develop militarism. Mr. HAY has been Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and may fill that post again. Last session he managed to defeat Secretary GARRISON'S modest plans of army extension, which were designed to meet an obvious need, and, judging from statements he has made to The World, he is now in a mood to continue in opposition to any plan not consistent with his cherished ideas. He talks of militarism and conscription, subjects which are in no way related to the important matter to be decided, and he makes the plea that our army and navy already cost a great deal of money, which is unquestionably true. A great deal of that money, however, is deliberately wasted. Army reorganization is as essential for economy as it is to strengthen our means of defense.

In his present attitude Mr. HAY is clearly in opposition to the will of the majority. Politicians who maintain that attitude generally find that they lose influence. Mr. HAY may yet see the light. These are perilous times, and the people will expect their representatives to serve them without cavilling over petty prerogative. The army has been too long neglected. HAY'S committee has defeated the well-laid plans of two Secretaries of War. He has kept the army in a half-organized state and he can do so no longer. He knows well enough that there is no idea in the War Department of establishing a standing army of 500,000 men which does not include the National Guard and an effective reserve. By insisting, session after session, upon a long term of enlistment with the colors against the advice of every army officer of large experience, he has helped to block the establishment of an effective reserve. But before the assembling of Congress he may persuade himself that he has been mistaken.

THE LAST CHAPTER OF THE BECKER CASE.

HERMAN ROSENTHAL was murdered on July 16, 1912. On July 28, 1915, Justice FORD of the State Supreme Court ended the long contest between the law for the punishment of crime and guilt twice legally proved, but also established beyond the shadow of a doubt, as we believe, in the public mind, outside of a few casuists and the usual amiable sentimentalists. Apart from these persons of too easy lachrymal ducts and the conscientious opponents of capital punishment, the denial of a third trial to CHARLES BECKER should give a stern if late satisfaction to all of us who still believe in justice and honesty. But justice which can be delayed for three years, justice to delay and thwart which every invention and device, supported presumably by the proceeds of graft, has been used, this is far from the swift, sure, relentless, equal justice which makes itself feared. It is to the shame of Legislatures and lawyers rather than of the courts that a fat-pocketed murderer, though his guilt be flagrant and undeniable, can hire the talent to stave off the evil day, and at last, on some petty technicality or string of affidavits false as dicers' oaths, win a new trial, face a jury wherein some perverse and stubborn man may again delay justice.

"Hanging is played out" was a murderer's phrase—he happened to guess wrong in his own case—in what the moderns regard justly as the wickeder New York of the seventies. Yet so many murderers are here acquitted, so many get but a mitigated punishment on some lightly accepted plea dropping the malice prepense, so many notoriously babble and evade for years the law, that in the world of the violent hand there may well be a feeling that murder is no dangerous speculation, but rather a safe "gamble." The end and failure of the protracted struggle of BECKER should be notice to the New York brotherhood of the knife and the "gun" that the most brazen, prosperous, cunning cutthroat may be beaten at last by limping justice.

Not merely as a murderer, but as a police grafter who killed in the exercise of his odious and guilty calling, BECKER is beyond commiseration. He betrayed the interest of the public. He kept to that old crooked path of dishonor into which most of the New York police never strayed, but for which an unjust stigma or suspicion has too often and too long been fastened upon a brave, manly, and upright body of public servants. Fraud and fear drove BECKER to murder. For at least once the public sympathizes with itself.

It remains to be said that Justice FORD'S opinion in its colorless, calm lucidity of statement, its orderly sequence and sharp precision, its convincing citations, inspires a great respect for his intellect. His was an ungracious task, to break the last hope, broken though it should have been. He has done well a painful work. The public appreciates it and him. Governor WHITMAN, too, in so difficult a position, so cruelly attacked, his fair-minded fellow-citizens, whatever their politics, will approve. He is incapable of the mean ambitions, rancors, and pride in his success as District Attorney attributed to him. The State has been just to BECKER. The people will be just to a Governor who in a hard position did not swerve from the line of duty.

THE HARDEST WAY TO RAISE RATES.

The Merchants' Association issues a statement of congratulation regarding the success of its effort to save the commerce of New York from the imposition of certain terminal charges by the railways. From the standpoint of New York it is not possible to dissent. New York is under such differential disadvantages in the matter of railway charges that it could hardly stand any more handicaps in competition with ports whose strength is constantly growing, and always at the cost of New York. Accordingly merchants of New York are entitled to rejoice that they are not to be called upon to pay for loading or unloading lighters at piers other than those of the railways. That is but one item of a long list of charges which the Commission refuses to allow the railways to make, and New York's trade is benefited thereby. But there is another chapter to the story.

The charges which the Interstate Commerce Commission disallows are charges which were imposed at suggestion of the Commission. And there are numerous other similar cases of refusal to allow the railways to charge what they had been encouraged to charge, only to be rebuffed when they did so. One who goes back but a few days may recall the Commission's disallowance of charges for placing cars on sidetracks where shippers want them placed, and the Commission's refusal to approve the railways' cancellation of the division of through rates with industrial railways or plant facilities of large shippers. Each of these important attempts of the railways to increase their income was taken in accordance with the Commission's advice, and upon reconsideration each of them was disallowed. If there is any surer way for the railways to invite the disapproval of the Commission than to take the Commission's advice it is not on record. Some independent motions of the railways have been approved with more or less reserve, but there is almost a clean score of vetoes of action upon the Commission's advice.

Memories are so short that few casual readers will remember that when the railways applied for leave to increase their falling incomes the Commission adopted the advice of its counsel, Mr. BRANDEIS, that there were better ways than raising rates. There were free services which ought to be charged for, and the main structure of rates should be left undisturbed. In the New York case, the latest of the long series, the Commission reverses itself. The services which it had denounced as free, and a perversion of railway rate regulation, are not free at all. They are included in the rate according to approved custom, and they cannot be added to the rate as a separate charge. The lighterage service at this port is peculiar to it, Manhattan being an island. Lighterage, having been established for many years, must be considered as much a part of the service rendered by the railways as the haul over the rails. New York wonders that the Commission has just discovered it.

BREAKING THE JIM CROW LAW.

There has been a good deal of complaint in Tennessee lately about the way in which the Jim Crow car rule is evaded. Persons who have found themselves affronted and inconvenienced by the intrusion of members of the other race have written letters to the newspapers about it and expressed their discontent in other ways. Despite the law which ordains that members of the white race shall ride in one part of the car and members of the colored race in the other, there are bumptious and aggressive persons who insist on invading the territory set apart for the race to which they do not belong. Naturally, the feeling aroused is one of just irritation, and there is a demand that the rule be enforced.

The curious thing about it is that it is the white race against which the complaint is leveled. Negroes resent the intrusion of inconsiderate white men into the space reserved for them, and demand that the intruders be forced to stay where they belong. The Chattanooga Times justly and severely remarks that these white men seem to hold the doctrine, erroneously ascribed to Chief Justice TANEY, that the black man has no rights the white man is bound to respect. Certainly one of the black man's rights is the right to keep the whites out of his section of a Jim Crow car, and Tennessee is singularly lax in according this right to him. In many parts of Virginia, for instance, all a negro has to do if he finds a white man sitting in the "colored section" is to step up and order him to surrender his seat, and the white man either stands up or is put out. It makes no difference that there are no seats in the "white section" and that he will have to stand; he stands. We hope that little five-foot Irish conductor is still working on the Falls Church trolley who once, when two six-foot white men insisted on sitting in the "colored section," tackled them single-handed with both fists and threw them out on the road in a wood four miles from the nearest village, and made them tramp home, with bruised noses, at midnight. He was little and scrawny, and would never have been accepted for military service, but resisting his edicts did not come under the head of "amusements."

Chattanooga should send to Fairfax County, Virginia, or to Newport News and import a few of these impartial and indomitable conductors. The protest of the Tennessee negroes is just. They have some rights that the white man is bound to respect, and one of them is the right to choose their company.

VACATIONS FOR TENEMENT CHILDREN.

July and August are trying months for the sick mothers and children of the tenements. To the extent that its funds permit the Children's Aid Society tries to provide country and seaside vacations for them. So far this Summer the society has sent away for from one to three weeks 3,000 children and mothers and sick babies, in addition to 100 crippled children who have had two weeks each in the country. The Summer is only half over, and with the hottest weather still to come the society finds its funds seriously depleted. It needs $20,000 to carry on its work to the end of the season.

The Children's Aid Society maintains a Summer Home at Bath Beach which accommodates each week 400 of the poorest children of the tenements. The society also has a cottage for crippled children, another for tots from the day nurseries of the city, and still another for "little mothers" and their younger brothers and sisters. For sick mothers with ailing infants the Health Home and Sick Children's Mission at Coney Island provides a quiet rest at the seashore, where pure air, nourishing food, and good care restore many to health and happiness. Last Summer 584 mothers and 1,894 children were received at this home for one or more weeks and 983 mothers and 1,942 children enjoyed day outings on the sands. This year the society has established seven branch stations of the Sick Children's Mission in the most densely populated tenement districts, where physicians and nurses look after the health of sick babies and seek out those who need vacations most. The Martha Summer Home at Ossining and the Convalescent Children's Home at Chappaqua are also administered by the society, as are the Children's Gardens and Boys' Camp on Staten Island and the camp for anaemic and undersized boys at Denville, N. J.

These charities are worthy of support and at this season their appeal is particularly timely. Five dollars will send a crippled child to the country for two weeks, and $100 will send forty children to the country for a week. But sums of any size will be gladly received. All contributions should be sent to EDWIN G. MERRILL, Treasurer, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The State Department felicitates itself on the arrest in San Antonio of twenty men who had been recruiting on American soil for Mexican revolutionary armies. Our Government would have more reason to feel proud if the promotion of foreign warfare within its limits had been made unprofitable many years ago. Since the uprising of DIAZ against LERDO, nearly forty years ago, every Mexican revolution has been organized, wholly or partly, on our territory. Central American revolutions that have overturned Governments have been armed and provisioned here. That recruiting for Mexican armies should have been going on in San Antonio while the problem of our relations with the neighboring republic has been growing more perplexing is a fact highly discreditable to our Government. The discovery and the arrests have been made none too soon. It is too much to hope, however, that the practice will be wholly checked unless the department's agents have orders to keep on the alert.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Our German Press Explained.

A real public service was performed by the writer who contributed to The St. Louis Republic the article on the German-American press of which the essential part was reproduced on this page yesterday. He did not succeed, perhaps, as well as he hoped and intended in proving that the papers he had under consideration do not at this time express the sentiments held or approved by a majority of their readers, for it is by no means only from the editors who may be called professional aliens that come opinions as to the merits of the great case now under the arbitrament of war in Europe that show a more or less nearly complete submergence of American in German patriotism. The Republic's article did, however, clearly explain what change has come over the German press in the United States, and why, since the days when such men as SCHURZ, PRETORIUS, and DAENZER took up and to the extent of their high abilities performed the task of teaching the German immigrants, then arriving in great numbers, the meanings and ideals of the Government under which they were henceforth to live.

Those immigrants read papers printed in German because few of them spoke any other language, but SCHURZ and his contemporaries, while by no means inculcating forgetfulness of "the Father-land," constantly urged their readers to become and be citizens truly American, to learn the English speech, and to assimilate with their neighbors of other origin. Of course, in exact proportion as this was done, the need here for German papers was decreased, and when, as a result of the rise of industrialism in Germany and the consequent ability of that country to support a larger population, emigration from it almost ceased, the further existence of such papers was made possible, or at any rate profitable, only by their adoption of a wholly different policy. It became necessary for them to teach Germanism instead of Americanism, to retard assimilation instead of hastening it, to emphasize differences instead of obliterating them.

That is exactly what our German papers in varying degrees are doing today, and it is natural enough that in what might be called journalistic necessity they occasionally say about American officials and policies things that remind one of the things done in Germany in the name of military necessity.

Those Who Rode Now Walk.

GEORGES OHNET, whose novels are so unlike the French fiction distinctively "of today" that their former great popularity is now somewhat hard to understand and that one thinks of their author as of another age, is still very much alive, and he is still observing the phenomena of life with the accuracy and shrewdness that did, after all, really characterize the novels that now seem so old-fashioned as almost to deserve the kindly ridicule with which they are often treated by modern critics. Hence is it that M. OHNET, and not one of the new men, has noted, among the queer consequences of the great war, that the automobile, until a year ago the particular and exclusive luxury of the rich, has been turned over almost wholly to the hard workers and hard fighters, most of whom are poor.

For these vehicles, in all the belligerent countries largely, and especially in France, have been given over by, or taken from, their former owners and devoted to military uses. The people who used to ride in them now walk, and the riding is done by soldiers and those who serve soldiers. Marching on foot will not do for the operations of modern armies, and troops are moved by motor cars when railways are unavailable. At any rate this is the case where the roads, as in Belgium and most parts of France, are fit for such traffic, and a road has to be poor indeed over which the military automobile cannot be driven for a while. The "life" of the machines thus used averages hardly a week, according to reports on the subject, for their safety is as little considered as that of the men whom they convey from point to point, and when they survive the effects of what may be called ordinary war usage, cannon balls and rifle bullets put an end to their brief careers.

Even before the war, however, motor vehicles were everywhere tending to pass from being playthings of the idle to a near-necessity of the busy. They are now held none too good or costly for the delivery of butcher's meat or groceries. Counting in the trucks, they are probably used almost as much for business as for pleasure, everywhere, and peace is as much indebted to them as war is.

Invention Has Its Peculiarities.

It is true, as one of our correspondents contended yesterday, that the inventions by which work in the various industries and arts has been lightened or perfected have rarely been made by those actually engaged in doing that work. More than often, usually, the new idea comes from somebody who has had no long training in the attainment of an end in a way or by means sanctioned by what vaunts itself as practical experience, and in innumerable instances the inventor has been subjected to antagonism and even persecution by the very workers whom his device is destined most to benefit.

There is therefore excuse for women to protest that there is nothing particularly feminine in the fact that they have left it to men to make most of the inventions—all the important ones—that have facilitated the performance of toils distinctively domestic. That is a human, rather than a sex, characteristic, and human, too, is the often observed disinclination of women to avail themselves of the machines already available for making easier and faster the ancient labors of house and kitchen. It is the extent, or obstinacy, of this disinclination, not the fact or existence of it, which deserves, if anything does, to be called feminine and to be utilized as a warrant for masculine vauntings of superiority in this particular direction.

It is a curious circumstance that inventors rarely if ever attain fame, or even become notable, for proficiency in the use of their own machines. They haven't time or inclination for the long practice that gives skill. On the other hand, those who must do a thing, and do it at once, cannot afford to experiment with novelties, but must stick to methods and tools that are known to work well enough for immediate purposes. Women like our protesting correspondent of yesterday might expatiate on both these points.

Captain Boy-Ed's Denial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Providence Journal story concerning an alleged statement made by me in regard to the latest American note, which was reprinted in your paper, is from beginning to end an invention. K. BOY-ED, Captain T. G. N.

New York, July 29, 1915.

CARMEN SOLUTUM.

Why wake the lute,
Or breathe on pensive flute,
Or sing in words our glowing fancies,
While lyric passion calls
From anapestic waterfalls,
Or we can hear age-long romances,
If we prefer,
In ocean's rolling, deep hexameter?

The virgin flower
Unfolds her fragrant dower,
Satin and gold beyond comparing;
And every poet's ear
The hymeneal song can hear
Of fairy bridesmaids sweetly faring,
On viewless wing,
The nuptial joys in silver tones to sing.

The rising sun,
Chanting of day begun,
The stars by night, God's praises quiring;
The babe in sheltered love;
The holy mother-face above;
The sturdy grass, toward heaven aspiring;
The breeze, the cloud,
The tree, the mountain, sing Earth's joy aloud.

"Rejoice! Rejoice!"
We hear her happy voice.
Or when with deeper chords 'tis blending,
The gamut still she sweeps
Of rapture's heights and sorrow's deeps,
Antiphonal, divine, unending.
My heart, be still!
And let Life's music all thy yearnings fill. VICTOR KILSPINDIE.

JEALOUS DUTCH NEUTRALITY

Denunciation of an Article That Questions Its Endurance.

Hotel des Indes, The Hague, July 12, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Sunday Magazine of THE TIMES June 6 there appears an article called "Will Holland Be Swept Into the War?" by one John Martin American.

If this article were merely an ordinary mixture of wrong information and literary indifference we might let it pass. In these difficult days, however, we must protest most seriously and energetically against any unwarranted attack upon the strict neutrality which our country has maintained thus far.

The article mentions "M. von Marsten, in touch with Cabinet Ministers and the Queen," as one of the informants of the author. There is no M. von Marsten in touch with the Cabinet Ministers and the Queen. If he did exist he would be dismissed for making a statement to an outsider.

M. von Marsten makes this wonderful speech: "No one can prophesy what will happen, but everything is ready. Even the Prince Consort is not now admitted to the Cabinet meetings."

This statement is misleading. Neither the Queen nor the Prince have ever attended a Cabinet meeting. Next there appears an American citizen with the statement that "Dutch anger is red-hot. Politicians won't be able to keep the lid on much longer."

Any one who has seen Holland during the year of the war will know that politicians have nothing whatever to do with keeping the lid on. A coalition Cabinet would sit down on the lid if it were necessary. It is not. At no time has Dutch anger been red-hot. Politically, the sympathy for the warring nations is so lukewarm that the interest either one way or the other has never assumed the dimensions of "anger."

Next there appears the statement that the Dutch Minister in Paris tells Mr. Martin American, "Yes, we are stating officially that we have but 250,000 men mobilized, but in reality we now have 400,000 on the front." In the first place, the Dutch Minister never made any such statement to an American press correspondent, but in the second place the Dutch Government has never for a moment made any secret of the figures of the Dutch Army.

In Rotterdam the writer finds an "air of suppressed feeling and intense activity." He would have found this air in Rotterdam ever since the fourteenth century.

"The Beurs station was packed," he says. It usually is, being proverbially insufficient in regard to space. Most New York elevated stations are packed, too, during the rush hour, and the Beurs station is twenty feet up in the air. "The Groote Market was crowded with people and produce," he says. It is crowded with people and produce six days out of the seven.

"At Gouda the brickyards are employing more men than ever." There are no brickyards at Gouda. There are some brickyards between Gouda and Rotterdam, and they are on the verge of bankruptcy.

"At Utrecht the old Rhine and the Vecht (the two rivers by means of which the Rhine empties itself into the sea) were crowded with commerce boats sunk to the water line." The Rhine does not empty itself into the sea through the old Rhine and the Vecht. It did so two thousand years ago. Commerce boats as well as other boats are usually sunk to the water line, not only in times of war, but also in times of peace.

"In Amsterdam the Dam was busier than ever." Unless this be a Goldberg pun we fail to see the meaning. "The lines before the windows in the Bank of the Netherlands were indicative of extraordinary business." The Directors of the bank were delighted to read of the good impression the "lines before the windows" had made. They wished that this activity expressed itself in the profits of the yearly account. It fails to show the activity which struck our seeker after the truth.

At the Vleuwz, Doelen in The Hague, the seeker after truth met "von Hoorn, who simply remarked, 'We are ready.'" Von Hoorn probably means a certain youth by the name of van Hoorn who has some sort of a job as shipping clerk in the Department of Foreign Affairs. If his superiors read this interview he runs the risk of being fired. Officially his expressed opinion about the Netherlands and their readiness has the same value as that of the doorkeeper of the White House upon the policies of Mr. Wilson.

Next, "Holland is a beehive. All the ports show an activity never before seen in Dutch cities." In the first place, the metaphor is mixed. In the second place, the author mentions two cities which are no ports at all. In the third place, the statement is entirely untrue.

The whole article is wrong, including the photographs. The "Scene in The Hague since preparations for defense have been begun" is a photograph of peaceful Scheveningen people leaving church two years before the war broke out.

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.

Street Bands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was glad to read the articles, "Unneutral Street Bands" and "Too Much Piccolo." I agree with both of them. I have decided to get some cheap foreign coins, and when I hear some German song being played will throw out of the window, say an "ape-any." When the organ grinder plays some other European song such as "God Save the King," I will throw out a pfennig. If an American song is played, from 5 cents up. I would suggest that other readers do likewise. S. S.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 28, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The remarks of Mr. Beekman Hill about street bands are simply ridiculous. These men are paying a license and can play anything they like. This is a free country, and everybody is allowed to make an honest living, and these poor musicians are trying very hard to keep from starving.

HERMAN STRAUSS.

New York, July 28, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A. W. R." in his letter which you published in this morning's edition, commenting on "Unneutral Street Bands," is in my estimation a good writer of letters, except for the fact that he hits only at "Die Wacht am Rhein." Probably he forgot to take notice that these same bands also keep playing the "Tipperary" songs. I wish to advise "A. W. R." that to be neutral he must either "boost" or "soak"—not one, but both sides. NEUTRAL.

New York, July 28, 1915.

Perils in Yellowstone Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the increased travel through Yellowstone Park, inspired by the "See America First" slogan, and of the recent successful robberies of tourists there by organized bandits, I urge immediate modification of the order prohibiting travelers from carrying firearms into the national park. The recent robbery of a party of New York school teachers was a disgrace to our Government. If the stages carrying hundreds of passengers almost daily cannot be protected by Government troops stationed there the tourists should be at least permitted to protect themselves. Public notice of permission to carry pistols would be a powerful deterrent of this sort of crime.

MOSES LYMAN.

Rochester, N. Y., July 24, 1915.

A Business of Going Backward.

Mr. Roosevelt is temperamentally unsuited to high military command in days when decisive battles like Waterloo and Gettysburg, to name nothing of those of the present war, are begun won by retreats. But therein, by the irony of fate, lies the opportunity of the military mollycoddle. The young men should not be so backward in coming forward, for in event of hostilities the very first thing we should all do after coming forward would be to go backward.

DAVID H. RAY, Sc. D.

Forest Hills, N. Y., July 26, 1915.

INSIDE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Why Million Dollar Armories with Luxurious Club Accessories Have Failed to Produce an Efficient and Complete Militia.

By LIEUTENANT R. G. SCHAEFER.

New York, July 27, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is the aim of the War Department so to raise the efficiency of our militia as to approach as near as possible the standard of the regular army. It is encouraging to observe that in the last few years many certificates of efficiency have been issued to National Guard officers, for whom the War Department, under the present plan, conducts a school in which they are examined and carefully rated as to their abilities. That there are many efficient officers in the Guard today is unquestionable. It is also true that some of the gold lace paraded in the National Guard could be put to better use for trimming Christmas trees. The presence of the inefficients is owing to lack of organization, to bad military politics, and to social influence, and there are other evils to contend with.

The average young man of today puts business, pleasure, and freedom above patriotism. This is one reason why the Guard advertises to fill its ranks and another reason why we build million dollar armories or clubhouses, with swimming pools, billiard parlors, bowling alleys, dance halls, &c., as an incentive to join, to inspire patriotism. And still we have no waiting list. I dare say that a fair percentage of our young men join the Guard for these privileges rather than for the sake of patriotism, which often results in a discharge without honor, or worse.

Another evil is in the system of dues. Every company, troop, or battery has an association of which every enlisted man becomes a member on the date beginning his service, and is obliged to pay dues to defray the current expenses of that particular unit and its social functions, &c., of which the adopted by-laws are approved and recognized by military law. While this plan is successful in many cases, it is nevertheless a menace and a failure in general, and an indirect cause of hundreds of men receiving dishonorable discharges. As a rule about half the members do not pay dues, which is an injustice to those who do. Some won't, some can't. The delinquent is threatened and soon misses drills to avoid embarrassment. Subsequently he is summoned to court and fined according to the charges. If he fails to pay it a Sheriff can take him from his home or business and put him in jail. It is inconceivable that our military authorities have not observed this menace and defect of military law. Dues are a drawback in the Guard and should be abolished.

History has proved that our military policy of State militia is defective. The present system of divided Federal and State power conflicts, and cannot successfully go hand in hand. Not until the Federal Government has complete control and commissions are earned for merit, and the militia pay bill becomes a law, can the militia be brought up to a standard of efficiency approaching the regular army. That a pay bill will eventually be passed by Congress is evident. We cannot create an efficient first-line reserve without some system of just remuneration.

When a man applies for any civil service employment one of the questions asked refers to military duty, wherein he is reminded not to mention service in the National Guard. This means that those of our young men who have been loyal to the duty they owe to their colors, and have faithfully discharged those duties, receive no credit. If military service is of no value relative to civil service employment, why make allowances for service in the regular army and navy? This is another instance where Federal and State power conflict. This privilege should not be permitted in either case. It is a question of fitness for employment, and military service should not enter into it.

Military camps of business and professional men, such as were started by General Wood for a month's training by regular army officers, will enable these men to acquire more military knowledge than a full term of enlistment in the Guard. It surely is a step in the right direction. Any National Guard officer will bear me out in this.

Field work is most essential and most neglected in the Guard. Drill regulations says: "The excellence of an organization is judged by its field efficiency." Field Service Regulation says: "Success in war can be achieved only by all branches and arms of the service, mutually helping and supporting one another, in common effort to attain the desired end."

The question arises, How can the Guard who drill in the armies at night be trained in field work and mobilization and concentration. Although this is the business of the staff and headquarters, it may not be out of place to mention a suggestion. However, it is assumed that National Guard officers know that warfare is waged by night as well as by day, and that there are such things as night operations, regardless of weather and conditions. Any one who reads the European war statements can see the importance and success of night operations.

There is absolutely no reason why our Guardsmen could not participate in marches at night, of which there are six classes, and many of the night operations which are immaterial here. At least once a year plans, testing, mobilization and concentration of troops of all branches and arms could be accomplished at night in a few hours, at our public parks or other points. Such demonstrations would be spectacular to the public and encourage recruiting. The average Guardsman can execute squads right and column left with his eyes closed, but could not hike five miles with full equipment without being exhausted. Marching is the principal occupation of troops and exercise to develop the general physique is most important.

The National Guard is better today than it ever was, but there is vast room for improvement. There are many men serving in our ranks today who are made of the real stuff and possessing the requisite education and ability to hold commissions, but who are barred because of the lack of the necessary means to purchase the regulation equipment, and to mingle in officers' society, etc. The time is near when commissions will not be served on silver trays, through social influence, &c. It is the duty of the Government to remove any obstacle in the way of any citizen soldier fit for a commission who in these times of possible complication is indispensable.

LIEUT. R. G. SCHAEFER.

REPUDIATED IN BALTIMORE.

Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality Unauthorized.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Owing to my absence from home, a letter from a military friend containing your splendid editorial of July 6, "A Patient People," has been late in reaching me, but I want to disclaim for the great bulk of Baltimore women any participation or belief in the so-called "Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality," which has been launched from a suburb of this city. It in no respect represents the principles of our women. Not a single woman's association has indorsed it. On the contrary, the representatives of the "neutrality" league were told by the President of one of the largest bodies, "I would not think of bringing the question of an embargo on arms before my organization without first consulting the President of the United States." As the President's stand on this question is well known, no more need be said.

It is not possible to any person with a grain of intelligence to believe that stopping the shipment of arms to the Allies would be a neutral act, when such action would result in leaving Germany alone supplied with sufficient munitions of war to continue the war at her own pleasure. Therefore, it can be readily believed, as charged, that this is another of the German movements with which our country is honeycombed today, and that these women are deliberately and knowingly lending themselves to this work.

CLARA V. W. MOTT.

Baltimore, Md., July 26, 1915.

The Arbuckle Memorial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your edition of the 23d, in the obituary of Charles A. Jamison, you say: "Mr. Jamison was a member of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and gave it the Arbuckle Memorial, which is used by the boys and girls of the parish." This seems to me but a poor tribute to one who, following out the plan of his generous uncle, the late John Arbuckle, gave this memorial to Brooklyn, that worthy young men and women might be enabled to better their condition in life and add to their daily wage. While the Arbuckle Memorial has been a social centre for the young people of Plymouth Church, it is in no way restricted to their use alone, and its social side is but one part of the benefits to be derived from Mr. Jamison's generosity. Although the Arbuckle Memorial has been open less than a year, many students have already begun to increase their daily wage through the studies pursued at night in this institute. As the years go by Brooklyn will realize more fully the great debt she owes to one who gave the Arbuckle Memorial.

ONE OF THE STUDENTS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 23, 1915.

On Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though a sincere admirer of Mr. Roosevelt's remarkable common sense, I am compelled to question his view that China's helplessness comes of her "peace-at-any-price" doctrine. If I am not a blind reader of things Far Eastern, the present fate of China is primarily due to the lack of civic senses in her citizens—graft being her national vice. Let all Americans betake themselves to selfish interests and pleasures and it is America's doomsday without an alien invader on St. Thomas or in Magdalena Bay. What Europe and Asia fear about the United States is not her handful army, but her immense wealth in men like Roosevelt, Edison, Bell, and Ford.

Until a solution is found for the fratricidal rivalry existing between various national racial units for food supply and trade expansion it is idle to talk about disarmament, but it is no less so to say that preparation for war alone protects a nation. While America ought to keep an adequate military force, she ought at the same time keep her conscience clean in her international dealings.

J. KISHI.

New Haven, Conn., July 24, 1915.

THE QUITTING OFFICER.

Difference Between Enlisting and Serving Under a Commission.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am astonished at the letter appearing in your issue of July 28 and signed "Captain, United States Navy." I am so astonished at a Captain writing such a letter that I am writing myself.

Neither a commissioned nor a warrant officer has the right to resign. Although the Secretary of the Navy, acting for the Commander in Chief, may accept a resignation.

A commission practically amounts to compulsory service. It is a matter of no moment whether this idea squares with the general opinion in our country with reference to conscription, for it has nothing to do with conscription. The enlistment of soldiers or sailors is for a definite period, as in some cases during the war. Should a war last five weeks or five months or fifty years, the soldier or sailor would be bound during his term of enlistment. A commission which is an appointment during good behavior or for life cannot be compared with an enlistment which is generally for a definite period.

The Government may have accepted a great number of army and navy officers' resignations. However, this was not because the Government had to accept these resignations.

Unless Congress enacts a law making it compulsory for the Commander in Chief to accept a commissioned officer's resignation, no officer has the legal right to resign. He may, however, offer his resignation, which may be accepted. A commissioned officer is commissioned during good behavior, which may be for life. An enlisted man enlists for a definite period, except when enlisted for a time specified, as during the war. The popular verdict regarding the Secretary of the Navy is of no moment in a discussion of this kind. JOSEPH C. STEBBINS.

New York, July 28, 1915.

The Bayonet's Kind Wound.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The idea expressed by Elsie Clews Parsons in your issue of July 23, that there is something especially brutal in bayoneting an armed opponent, seems to spring from imagination rather than from reflection or that acquaintance with results which is shared by soldiers and nurses. Wounds inflicted by shrapnel are even more horrible than those made by the bayonet, yet it has never been suggested that to aim a cannon a man must be doped. On the contrary

HAITIANS RESISTED AMERICANS' LANDING

But Were Easily Overcome—No Casualties Among Our Sailors or Marines.

NOW DISARMING NATIVES

Caperton Reports to Navy Department—France Likely to Leave Task of Restoring Order to Us.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29. — American bluejackets and marines have been engaged with Haitian forces which attempted to resist them when they landed at Port au Prince yesterday from the armored cruiser Washington for the purpose of protecting the lives of foreigners and establishing order. None of the Americans was killed or wounded. The following dispatch on the subject was received at the Navy Department tonight from Rear Admiral Caperton, commanding the American naval force in Haitian waters:

Landing force established in the city. Slight resistance during early part of night, (this means last night,) as advance was being made. This resistance was easily overcome. No casualties in our force. Am proceeding to disarm bodies of Haitian soldiers and civilians today.

Admiral Caperton did not say whether there were any casualties among the Haitians who encountered the American bluejackets and marines.

The message was the first intimation received by the Navy Department that Admiral Caperton's men from the cruiser Washington had met resistance. The Admiral, in a cablegram sent last night from Port au Prince and received at the Navy Department today, said:

The landing force entered Port au Prince and bivouacked for the night at the market place in the northern part of the city. A guard was placed at the French Legation. No serious disturbance. This action was decided on after consultation with the American Chargé d'Affaires and the French and British Chargés d'Affaires. The French warship Descartes is expected tonight.

Two companies of marines and two companies of seamen were landed at 5:30 P. M. We have information from commander of the Eagle reporting conditions at Cape Haitien quiet, but Eagle landed twenty men at Cape Haitien to protect French Consulate for fear of attack on refugees there. They were landed at request of French Consul.

In his first report, from Port au Prince Admiral Caperton suggested that a regiment of marines be sent there to enable him to police the entire city.

Caperton's Force Increased.

Admiral Caperton's force was increased today by the arrival of 100 marines from the Guantanamo on the collier Jason. In all he has available between 400 and 500 marines and bluejackets for shore duty, backed up by the guns of the cruiser. No arrangements had been made tonight to send additional marines to him.

The French battleship Descartes, which was at Cape Haitien when news was received there of the invasion of the French Legation at Port au Prince and the killing of President Guillaume, arrived at Port au Prince tonight. It is believed here that the commander of this vessel will not take any hostile measures to resent the indignity offered to the French flag and the invasion of the French Minister by the invasion of the legation and the killing of President Guillaume. The probability is, according to officials, that the commander of the French warship will confer with Rear Admiral Caperton and make an arrangement for co-operation in protecting foreign diplomatic and consular establishments and foreign residents generally.

A conference was held today over the Haitian situation between Secretary Lansing and Secretary Daniels. It was the opinion of the two Cabinet officials that Admiral Caperton had the situation well in hand and that no further instructions to him are necessary. Solon Menos, the Haitian Minister, called at the State Department today in search of information concerning conditions at Port au Prince. One of the Secretaries of the French Embassy was also a seeker for news at the department. No information beyond that contained in press dispatches and the message from Admiral Caperton, which was given to the press, was at hand, however.

No French Representations.

The French Government has made no representations to the State Department in regard to the events at Port au Prince. The understanding in official circles is that the French Government is not disposed to adopt any positive means at this time to obtain redress, but will trust to the United States to afford protection to French interests in Port au Prince and elsewhere in Haiti. It would not surprise this Government if the Descartes were withdrawn from Port au Prince, leaving only American ships and land forces to protect the interests of France and other foreign Governments.

Several weeks ago French marines were landed at Cape Haitien from the Descartes to protect foreigners during an outbreak there. Upon the arrival of Admiral Caperton the French marines were withdrawn and the task of safeguarding the lives and property of foreigners was turned over to the United States.

No advices have reached here regarding the status of the Government in Haiti since the assassination of President Guillaume. It is assumed that the rebels are in control.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 29.—The American forces which have been landed here have restored order.

Both Haitian soldiers and civilians have been disarmed, and there is little sign now of the uprising which for two days previously had kept Port Au Prince in a panic.

The French cruiser Descartes has arrived and a British cruiser is expected momentarily.

No French force has been sent ashore.

BIG SUN SPOT VISIBLE.

One Six Times Diameter of the Earth Makes Its Appearance Again.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—A spot six times the diameter of the earth was observed upon the sun today by astronomers at Christian Brothers College. It is large.

The spot appeared today and will be visible until Aug. 10. It first appeared last February, and now is on its seventh rotation with the sun.

Artists for Biltmore Musicales.

Arrangements have been made for a second season of musicales at the Biltmore next Winter similar to those which were given last year. There will be eight concerts on Friday mornings, the first of which is to occur on Nov. 5. Among the artists announced are Mary Garden, Geraldine Farrar, and Mmes. Melba, Alda, Homer, Gay, and Rappold, and the Messrs. Paderewski, Kreisler, Caruso, Hofmann, Mischa Elman, and Amato.

To and From Europe.

Some of those booked to sail today on the Oscar II. for Copenhagen are:

Miss H. Gebhardt, Wayne Hornbaker, Mrs. A. Hellstrom, Mrs. G. Lund, Robert Morgan, Miss G. Mantel, Mrs. M. Pries, George Lin Cheling, L. R. L. Sigmund, Edgar Whyte and Mr. and Mrs. G. Hirsch.

Some of the passengers arriving on transatlantic liners yesterday were:

Dr. and Mrs. C. Bowne, Lieut. Col. A. H. W. J. Boom, A. Coronel, A. Franken, Miss Olga Klock, the Rev. W. A. Maguire, E. Noell, M. Sala, W. M. Tarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer, F. Stafenborst, H. R. Tyng, and F. E. Toennies.

ADRIATIC, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. S. Barrett, Miss F. E. Barrett, G. A. Bell, J. O. M. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. S. A. Cunningham, Alfred Davis, Ralph Dawson, H. N. Hooper, W. S. Hudson, R. W. James, Andrew Kerr, Louis Montero, Miss D. F. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Norton, J. J. Page, F. M. Pedley, R. J. Robin, G. U. Stevenson, E. D. Sutherland, R. S. Underwood, and Richard Webster.

WHITE HOUSE BABY ILL.

President's Physician to See Daughter of Secretary McAdoo.

CORNISH, N. H., July 29.—Because of the illness of Ellen Wilson McAdoo, the baby granddaughter of the President and the daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's naval aid and physician, left here today for Boston to consult with a physician who has been attending the child. Dr. Grayson may go to North Haven, Me., to see the child personally.

Dr. Grayson said that the baby was not seriously ill, but that he wanted to see that it was being properly cared for. He probably will return here Saturday or Sunday. In the meantime the President will give up his daily golf game, because Dr. Grayson is his regular partner.

The President spent several hours today reading reports received from the State Department and dictating letters in answer to messages commending the last note sent to Germany.

Reports of conditions in Haiti and of the assassination of President Guillaume were forwarded to the President by Secretary Lansing. He has already studied the recommendations made by Paul Fuller, Jr., who went to Haiti to investigate conditions there for the Administration.

Some of the advisers of the President favor the establishment in Haiti of a financial system similar to that existing in the Dominican republic, where the United States collects the customs.

The President rode more than seventy-five miles in his automobile this afternoon with Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington, Miss Margaret Wilson, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones.

Mrs. Anne Howe, the President's sister; Mrs. Anne Cothran, his niece, and Josephine Cothran, his grandniece, are expected here next week to pay a visit at Harbedeen House. Later the Misses Smith of New Orleans, relatives of the President, will come here for a short stay.

A party of Massachusetts Democratic politicians, including former Lieut. Gov. Barry, called today to pay their respects to the President, but he was unable to see them.

MISS BOARDMAN ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. Lansdale Boardman to Wed Bradford Boardman.

Mrs. Lansdale Boardman of 375 Park Avenue, announces the engagement of her younger daughter, Miss Clarinda Boardman, to Bradford Boardman, son of Mrs. William H. Boardman and the late Mrs. Boardman of Clattercote Farm, Ridgefield, Conn.

Miss Boardman is a sister of Miss Rosina Cox Boardman, and her brother is Kenneth Boardman, who married Julia C. Whitehouse of Brooklyn. Her mother's country place is Banbury Holt, Huntington, L. I.

Mr. Boardman is a graduate of Yale University, Class of '14, and is a member of the Yale and New York Athletic Clubs. Although of the same name, he is in no way related to his fiancée.

No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS FREDA FROST TO WED.

Sister of Dr. I. F. Frost, Just Married, Engaged to S. P. N. Rhoades.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Freda Frost, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frost of Summit, N. J., and Stephen Payne Nash Rhoades, a son of Mrs. Lyman Rhoades of 48 West Fifty-ninth Street, and a brother of Miss Katharine Nash Rhoades.

Mr. Rhoades was the best man at the wedding on Wednesday at Oyster Bay of Miss Frost's brother, Dr. Inglis Folger Frost, to Miss Barbara Brewster. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

HAAS—NESIN.

Mr. and Mrs. Boucard Haas of 8,701 Bay Fifteenth Street, Bath Beach, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gertrude Haas, to Morris Nesin, also of Bath Beach. No date has been set for the wedding.

Colonel Mair Dies in Fire.

MANILA, July 29.—Colonel Thomas I. Mair of the Philippines constabulary perished yesterday in a fire which destroyed his house at Iloilo.

EASTLAND ARRESTS ON INQUEST VERDICT

Two Federal Inspectors, with Three Others, Held—Government Subpoena Protects Manager.

BOAT SECRETARY DETAINED

Ballast Tanks Blamed for Disaster by Witnesses at Redfield Inquiry—Dead and Missing 1,107.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The Federal inquiry into the Eastland disaster got well under way today. State activities halted to await the serving of mittimi upon the six men charged with responsibility for the disaster by the Coroner's jury. Five of these writs were served. W. K. Greenebaum, General Manager of the company which chartered the Eastland for the trip, was arrested and released later on $20,000 bond. Engineer J. M. Erickson and Captain Harry Pedersen of the Eastland were taken to jail tonight.

Federal Inspectors Robert Reid and C. C. Eckliff were later taken into custody, despite doubt as to State jurisdiction over them. The Sheriff found that he could not arrest William H. Hull, General Manager of the Chicago-St. Louis Steamship Company, owner of the Eastland, because Mr. Hull was in Chicago on a Federal subpoena from his home in Benton Harbor, Mich. State Attorney Maclay Hoyne wanted Mr. Hull arrested. Mr. Hull went with an attorney to Federal Judge Landis, who sent word to Mr. Hoyne to read up on the law before trying such a procedure.

Walter C. Steele of St. Louis, Mich., Secretary and Treasurer of the Chicago-St. Joseph Steamship Company, previously arrested by the police, was arrested again tonight by one of State Attorney Hoyne's detectives on a charge of criminal carelessness, although no warrant was issued. He was released on $10,000 bail.

The Federal Grand Jury was ordered by Judge Landis to proceed with a careful inquiry of the catastrophe tomorrow. United States District Attorney C. F. Clyne arranged for witnesses to go before the jury, and said every possible angle of the case would be covered. The jury examined Wilbur Boatman as it lay in the river while wreckers proceeded with the work of righting the ship.

Aided by members of the Steamboat Inspection Service, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, A. L. Thurman, Solicitor of the Department of Commerce, and a number of civilians, Judge Landis as his advisory board, heard several witnesses, and will continue the investigation tomorrow. Nothing to throw new light on the cause of the disaster was developed.

Inspectors and others expressed the opinion that underballasting or improper manipulation of the water ballast tanks had upset the ship. Robert Reid of Grand Haven, Mich., the Federal Inspector who, on July 2, granted the Eastland permission to increase its passenger capacity from 2,200 to 2,500, testified that the ship had plenty of room for even more passengers, and had complied with the law by providing the legal number of life preservers, boats, and life rafts. He had seen the ship carry 3,000 persons safely, he said; had inspected the ballast tanks, although not required to do so, and had had no fear of the ship's sinking, his son-in-law, J. M. Erickson, being chief engineer of the craft. He said he had never received any favor from any officer or owner of the vessel.

Inspector General Uhler testified that no case of overcrowding of steamboats or violation of the passenger limit had been proved in the last twenty years. Speaking of the Navigation Department, he said: "We never had such an efficient force as now."

The independent investigation ordered by the City Council was virtually abandoned on the advice of the Corporation Counsel, who held that the jurisdiction of the city did not extend over a vessel at the docks. Before adjourning, however, the Council committee which was to have investigated the disaster decided to petition President Wilson to appoint an investigating Commission to act independently of Federal authorities. The President was also petitioned to have the Government make a stability test of every excursion vessel running out of Chicago.

Four more bodies were recovered from the river today, making a total of 834 found. Quicklime bombs were used in an attempt to force bodies from the bottom, but without success. The missing list was reduced to 273. Divers who have worked in and around the wreck for five days said that the nine bodies discovered in the last three days indicated that not many more were to be found.

The plan to raise the Eastland with derricks was abandoned because of the immense weight of water within the hull. Work was begun to seal the openings in the boat so that the water might be pumped out and the hull floated.

The body of a small boy, which had lain unidentified for several days in the morgue, was claimed today by Frances Martinek as that of her grandson, William Novotny. The grandmother is the sole survivor of five in the house of her son-in-law, who, with his wife, daughter, and son, lost his life on the Eastland.

The first suit for damages growing out of the disaster was filed today by Mrs. Jethero R. Beel, Jr., who asked $10,000 from the owners of the steamer for the loss of her husband.

SCARE ON EXCURSION BOAT.

Passing Vessel Draws Crowd to Rail and Causes List.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 29.—Passengers on the Iron Steamboat Company's excursion steamer Sirius, bound for the outing of the Yonkers Democratic Club at College Point, L. I., today received a sudden scare immediately after the boat started.

Some one spied a passing gunboat, and a crowd of passengers surged over to the starboard side, causing the steamer to list. There were 1,375 persons aboard at the time.

With the Eastland disaster in mind, members of the crew ordered the passengers who had gathered against the rail to disperse. After the boat had recovered an even keel the trip to College Point was continued.

Miss Heroy Weds Isaac F. Harris.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 29. — The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Heroy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Heroy of this city, to Isaac F. Harris of Bronxville, N. Y., was celebrated here this afternoon at Union Memorial Church. Miss Heroy was attended by her sister, Miss Dorothy Heroy, as maid of honor. Master Robert Woodward and Master William Heroy acted as pages. Thomas Harris, brother of the bridegroom, was his best man. The ushers were Edward B. Spalding of New Haven, Hugh S. Robertson of Bronxville, and Louis Graves and Dr. Cyrus W. Field of New York City.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The annual costume ball for the benefit of the Southampton, L. I., Hospital will be held tonight on the grounds of the Meadow Club. Preceding the ball there will be an exhibition of dancing by society amateurs.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Ordway of 123 East Seventy-first Street, have left their cottage at East Hampton for their camp in the Adirondacks.

For the benefit of the Polish Relief Fund "The Mikado" is to be given this afternoon and evening at the Arena House, New Canaan, Conn. Dancing is to follow the performance. Mme. Sembrich is to receive. Miss Donna Easley, Mrs. H. J. Davenport, Mrs. Rupert C. King, Mrs. Florence Gerrish, Evert Jansen Wendell, and Arthur Clough are among those who will take part.

Mrs. Ogden L. Mills is to give a dinner tomorrow night at Southampton at which Mlle. Beatrice de Holthoir of Paris will give recitations in costume.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Malcolm Muir of 309 West Ninety-third Street are being congratulated on the birth of a son at their Summer home at Riverside, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Totten of 44 West Fifty-fourth Street have returned from a visit to Spring Lake, N. J., and are at the Hotel Gotham for August.

TEACH EFFICIENCY THROUGH SOBRIETY

Men of Great Financial and Industrial Interests Begin Temperance Campaign.

WILL ASK NO LEGISLATION

Movement Will Seek to Show to Individuals the Economic Waste in Drinking.

A broad temperance movement of a new kind has just been started, with a budget of $100,000 expenses for the first year. Although this movement is an outgrowth of the plans of the Churches of Christ in America, it will have no religious method, nor will it urge legislation, holding that voluntary abstinence is the only solution.

Its sponsors emphasize strongly that the movement is entirely educational, and will try to show the individual the economic waste and the loss in efficiency due to drinking. Its governing body will be a committee of 100, composed of prominent industrial, financial, and labor union men. Its director is a man who has never taken part in a temperance movement before, but is known as an organizer. He is Albert R. Rogers, who was right-hand man to President Francis in organizing the World's Fair in St. Louis and who directed the great "Boston—1915" exposition in Boston in 1909.

Mr. Rogers yesterday named half a dozen men who would be recognized as standing second to none in finance, industry, and labor organization, and said they had agreed to serve on the committee of 100. He said he could not make the names public, as he had agreed not to do so until the full list was made up.

"The argument which has won us support among the industrial leaders," said one of those who has been identified with the movement, "is that this is an entirely 'common-sense' proposition, carried on with the most modern ideas of administrative efficiency. We shall make no use of the 'heart-throb' stuff or emotionalism of any kind. What we shall do is to show every one we can reach that if he drinks he is reducing his ability at making a living, and we shall show his employer how he is losing part of the return from the pay envelope through drink.

"There is no question that these are the facts, and we shall put before the people the scientific tests and the figures that prove it."

The plan of the organization is to collect information on the effects of alcoholic drinks, together with what has been observed in the investigations made by industrial and railroad companies and the departments of the army and navy in the United States and abroad. It is expected that a study of the results and the methods of enforced prohibition in the warring armies will yield valuable material.

The moving picture is expected to be a powerful adjunct in the work, and traveling exhibits will be sent out, to be handled by local societies. The New York headquarters are at the offices of the National Temperance Society, 373 Fourth Avenue.

SEEK PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT

Dissatisfied Naval Mechanics Want to Go with New Arms Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Walter F. Smith, representing the Remington Arms plant at Eddystone, Penn., said today that he had received more than 1,000 applications from Washington mechanics who wanted employment in the plant when it was completed. Dissatisfaction over pay has caused workmen in the naval gun factory at the Washington Navy Yard to seek employment in private concerns, and it is supposed that a number of these are among the men who have applied to the Remington company for employment.

The Remington Arms Company of Eddystone is not connected with the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company of Connecticut, some of whose employes were recently on strike.

WEINSCHENK IS SET FREE.

Propagandist Who Wrote to the President Found to be Sane.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Frank X. Weinschenk, who had been conducting pro-German propaganda at large expense and had written several letters to President Wilson, was released from the Government Hospital for the Insane, where he was taken for observation after his arrest here ten days ago at the instance of one of the White House Secret Service guards. Alienists decided that Weinschenk was not insane. He is now on his way to Bellevue, Ohio, his former home.

Weinschenk's brother, who came to Washington from Wichita, Kansas, said the propagandist had expended about $200,000 in the last two years in carrying on a literary campaign that was mainly anti-Masonic. Weinschenk, his brother said, had an interest in large land holdings in the West and derived considerable income from it. Secret Service men went through Weinschenk's circulars and decided that while they did not contain any threats, he was likely to become dangerous.

Thomas Y. Crowell.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 29.—Thomas Y. Crowell, head of the T. Y. Crowell Company, publishers at 426 West Broadway, New York, died today at his home, 512 Park Street, Upper Montclair, aged 79 years. He was born at West Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass. In the early '60's he started a bookbinding business in Boston. In 1876 he started a publishing business in New York, while continuing the Boston establishment. He consolidated the latter with the New York house in 1900. A widow and two sons, Irving and Jeremiah, associated with him in business, survive.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES A. COUGHLIN, a Volunteer and Exempt Fireman of Newark, N. J., died suddenly of heart disease yesterday in his seventy-ninth year.

MORRIS FEINGOLD, an insurance broker with offices in the Bible House, died yesterday at his home, 2 West 112th Street, in his fifty-third year. He was born in Russia and came to this country thirty-one years ago.

Dr. TULLIUS C. TUPPER, for fifteen years Chaplain at the Federal prison in Atlanta, Ga., died suddenly in Nashville Tuesday.

JAMES GERAGHTY, seventy years old and a veteran of the civil war, died Wednesday night at the Morristown Memorial Hospital.

Mrs. ANNA M. BAINBRIDGE, widow of John G. Bainbridge, formerly a member of the firm of Henry Bainbridge & Co., died yesterday morning at her home, 412 West End Avenue, in her sixty-ninth year.

EDWIN LEWIS WOOLLEY died on Wednesday at the Woolley homestead at Polar, near Long Branch, N. J., in his eighty-sixth year.

EDMUND L. VICKENOR, a former Alderman of Middletown, N. Y., died on Wednesday at his home there in his forty-sixth year.

DURYEA S. VAN WYCK, a descendant of the original family of that name, which settled on Long Island 300 years ago, died on Wednesday at his home, 13 West 127th Street, in his sixty-second year. He left a widow.

Mrs. PAULINE COHN, widow of Tobias Cohn, died on Wednesday at her home, 215 West 140th Street, in her ninety-eighth year. She was born in Germany and came here seventy-five years ago.

ALBERT P. CAIN, a real estate dealer of Springfield, N. J., died on Wednesday at the Overlook Hospital in Summit, N. J., in his thirty-ninth year. He was born in Springfield, and was formerly a Justice of the Peace and a Trustee of the Springfield Presbyterian Church.

FRANK R. HARFF, former Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Essex County, New Jersey, died yesterday at his home, 148 Main Street, Orange, N. J., in his sixty-sixth year.

Dr. ROBERT W. WESTRUP, a veterinary surgeon, died yesterday at his home, 1,250 North Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J., in his eighty-sixth year.

HARVEY H. PALMER, founder and for thirty-five years the head of H. H. Palmer & Co., wholesale tea and coffee merchants at 9 Park Place Street, died yesterday at his home in Ridgewood, N. J., in his sixty-first year.

The Rev. Dr. CHARLES BRASSINGTON MEE, rector of St. James Episcopal Church, at Dover Plains, N. Y., is dead at his home there, in his ninety-ninth year. His death was the result of injuries suffered when he was attacked by a bull that broke loose on the village street.

JOHN RITTINGER, one of the best known German journalists in Canada, died in Berlin, Ont., yesterday. He was 61 years old and a native of Berlin.

CHARLES HAMILTON WICKS, who was a member of the T. R. Emerson Shoe Company of 150 Duane Street, died in the Skene Sanitarium, 759 President Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday of appendicitis. Mr. Wicks was 40 years of age and lived in Port Washington, L. I. He was a prominent member of the First Baptist Church of that place, and left a wife and a son, Beaumont Wicks.

Mrs. FLORA LEHMAN, wife of Jacob Lehman and well known in Hebrew charitable circles, died on Wednesday at her home, 468 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-sixth year. She was formerly Vice President of the Jewish Federation of Charities of Brooklyn, and a member of the Daughters of Israel and the Sisterhood of Temple Beth Israel Anshe Emes. She was also actively interested in the work of the Hebrew Free School. Besides her husband she left a son and a daughter.

Mrs. FREDERICK CONKLIN, 58 years old, died on Wednesday at her home in Babylon, L. I., leaving a son and three daughters.

CHRISTIAN CORNELIUSEN, a well-known landscape gardener of Hempstead, L. I., died at his home in that place on Wednesday. He was 77 years old and had lived in Hempstead for more than forty years.

EDWIN C. WARD, a lawyer, with an office at 141 Broadway, and a brother of the late Judge Frederic A. Ward of Brooklyn, died at his Summer home in Bay Shore, L. I., on Wednesday. Mr. Ward was born in Farmington, Conn., fifty-seven years ago, and after graduating from Yale he studied in the Yale Law School and later at Columbia. He took an active part in securing a new building for the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and was for several years Secretary of the Board of Directors of that institution. Mr. Ward was the Secretary and a charter member of the Bay Shore Protective Association and a member of the Yale Alumni Association and the Hamilton Club. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Marion Watson, and four children.

Miss BESSIE HEROLD, a daughter of the late J. George Herold, who was a leader in Republican politics in the Nineteenth Ward of Brooklyn and at one time Quartermaster of the Forty-seventh Regiment, died on Wednesday in Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. She was 27 years of age.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HUTCHISON BLISS, wife of John Lord Bliss and an officer of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Central Congregational Church, died from typhoid fever on Wednesday at her home, 404 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Bliss was born in that borough and was a member of the Colonial Club.

NORMAN EDGAR GOODRICH, who died at Berwick, Penn., on Tuesday, was formerly the publisher of the magazine Everywhere. He was born fifty-two years ago in Hudson, Mich., and for many years lived at 606 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. He left a widow.

JOHN J. GALLAGHER, a former member of the New Jersey Assembly, died yesterday at his home, 415 South Eleventh Street, Newark, N. J., in his forty-ninth year.

Miss HARRIET L. HOFF, a daughter of the late Alexander H. Hoff, U. S. A., and a granddaughter of General John S. Van Rensselaer, who fought in the War of 1812, died on Tuesday at the home of her sister, Mrs. L. Greene, at 32 Norwood Avenue, Summit, N. J., in her fifty-ninth year.

EDWIN DAWSON, an artist and designer, who decorated the Hotel St. Regis, died on Wednesday at his home, 612 West 182d Street, in his seventy-second year. He was born in England and for many years had been associated with Arnold, Constable & Co.

Mrs. MARY CLARK, widow of Alexander Clark, formerly President of the Van Beuren and New York Bill Posting Company, died on Wednesday at her home, 141 West Ninety-fourth Street, in her seventy-second year.

WILLIAM D. SAVAGE, 58 years old, of Plattsburg, N. Y., died on Wednesday at his camp at Twonday's Bay, N. Y.

JOHN SCHANCK HENDRICKSON, a hardware merchant, died on Tuesday of heart disease in his store at Keyport, N. J., in his seventy-first year.

KEENAN TO GET $4,000 JOB.

Appraiser Shifts Men and Bronx Democrat Will Fill Vacancy.

Appraiser John K. Sague has recommended to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo a rearrangement in the personnel of the Appraiser's office that is of the nature of a "shake-up." The changes will be made effective as soon as they have been approved by the Treasury's head.

For months the pressure on the Washington Administration from Democratic politicians for the places held in the local customs service by Republican holdovers has been steadily increasing. A fortnight ago President Wilson named Nathaniel G. Schlamm an Assistant Appraiser. He has been assigned to the second division. Following this Appraiser Sague has recommended that George W. Wolf, now Deputy Appraiser in charge of the fifth division, be made Special Deputy in place of Henry M. Clapp, who has held this executive position since 1907, when he was appointed by President Roosevelt. Mr. Clapp will be assigned to the seventh, or drug division, with the rank of Assistant Appraiser.

Mr. Wolf is identified with Democratic politics in this city and Sullivan County. Mr. Clapp is the only Republican retained on the Appraiser's staff outside Civil Service appointments. Wolf's promotion leaves a vacant deputyship which, it is understood, will be filled by the appointment of Christopher C. Keenan, Assistant Appraiser of the eighth division. Mr. Keenan is a prominent member of the Jackson Democratic Club of the Bronx. James Fay, now Assistant Appraiser of the second division, will be sent to the division vacated by Mr. Wolf. Three assistant appraiserships are not filled at present. The work of these offices has been consolidated with other divisions, and the Appraiser said yesterday that there is no prospect of reviving the vacancies. The special deputies and deputies get salaries of $4,000. Assistant Appraisers get $3,500.

QUITS JAPANESE CABINET.

Minister of Justice Resigns Following Investigation of Bribery.

TOKIO, July 29.—Viscount Kanetake Oura, the Japanese Minister of Justice, suddenly resigned his portfolio today.

The Minister's action, following as it does the investigation instituted by the Ministry of Justice into the bribery charges growing out of the Parliamentary elections last March, has caused a great sensation throughout Japan.

The case involves several members and ex-members of the Imperial Diet.

Count Shigenobu Okuma, the Premier, reported the situation to Emperor Yoshihito, who sanctioned the resignation of Viscount Oura.

The investigation into the charges of bribery has resulted in the arrest of K. Hayashida, who had been Chief Secretary of the Lower House for twenty years. The arrest of Hayashida is said to be connected with the charge against Viscount Oura, who is alleged to have received a present of $500 from a candidate for membership in the House.

WILLIAM T. TILDEN DEAD.

Three Times President of the Union League of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—William T. Tilden, for years prominent in the civic and political life of Philadelphia, died today after a short illness from a complication of diseases. He was 80 years old.

Mr. Tilden was three times President of the Union League, a member of the Board of Education for years, and was the head of a large wholesale hair and wool house. He was in the forefront of many local reform campaigns.

Mr. Tilden was born in the State of Georgia, and was a graduate of the Central High School of Philadelphia. He was Chairman of the Business Men's League of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, the Historical Society of Philadelphia, the Trades League and Bourse of Pennsylvania, and the Germantown Cricket, the Pennsylvania, Automobile, and Onteora clubs.

Edward L. Boisaubin.

Edward L. Boisaubin, a grandson of a member of the Royal Guard of Louis XVI. of France, died on Wednesday at his home, 284 South Eighth Street, Newark, N. J., in his eighty-ninth year. He was born in Madison, N. J., where his father settled in 1824, and until fifteen years ago lived on his farm, where he raised mushrooms and flowers for the New York and Newark markets. During his life in Madison he was a member of St. Vincent's Church, which his father founded, and at the time of his death was a member of the Holy Name Society of St. Alphonsus Church. His wife, a son, and three daughters survive him.

Many Masons at Draper Funeral.

The funeral of Ebenezer Draper, Grand Orator of the State organization of the Royal Arcanum, and Past Master of Copeston Lodge, 641, was held last night in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton Street. The Rev. W. M. Geer, vicar of the chapel, read the Episcopal service for the dead, and the chapel was filled with Masons and members of the Royal Arcanum. The interment will take place at Kensico Cemetery today, where Masonic services will be conducted by Livingston A. Snyder, High Priest.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

CASSUTO—TAUBER.—At Arverne, L. I., July 25th, 1915, by the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Morais of New York City, Miss Sidonie Tauber to Mr. David Cassuto.

HELLER—OTTO.—Mr. Henry F. Otto announces the marriage of his daughter, Amy Marguerite, to Mr. Arthur Garfield Heller, on Wednesday, July 28th, 1915, at Belleville, New Jersey.

SOWDON—DURYEE.—At Canajoharie, New York, on Saturday, July 24th, 1915, Margaret Louise, daughter of Dr. Charles Duryee, to William Kenneth Sowdon, son of Mrs. William Sowdon, of Yonkers, New York.

Newark.

DUDDE—SEGNER.—July 26, Christina S. Segner to the Rev. John H. Dudde.

Died.

BAKER.—On July 28, 1915, Louis Carter Baker, Jr. Funeral services at the Church of St. Asaph, Bala, Penn., Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

BAINBRIDGE.—On Thursday, July 29, 1915, Anna M. Bainbridge, wife of the late John G. Bainbridge. Funeral services at her late residence, 412 West End Av., Friday, July 30, at 2:30 P. M. Boston papers please copy.

BARZILAY.—Amelia, beloved wife of David J., mother of Ira, daughter of Mathilda and the late Michael Stern, sister of Josie Kleeblatt, suddenly, July 28th. Funeral from Stoltz's Funeral Chapel, 123 East 18th St., on Friday, July 30th, at 11 A. M.; to Cypress Hills. Members of Marianne Lodge No. 42, U. O. T. S., Maimonides Benevolent Society, and Sioux Lodge No. 357, K. of P., please note.

BLISS.—Elizabeth Hutchison, wife of John Lord Bliss and daughter of the late James Hutchison of Brooklyn, on July 28, 1915. Funeral at her late residence, 404 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, Friday, July 30, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

BROWN.—July 29, at 23 3d St., Weehawken, Mrs. Rebecca Brown. Funeral Sunday, Aug. 1, 2:30 P. M. Interment Grove Church Cemetery.

CHAPMAN.—Bertha Hull, beloved wife of George Augustus Chapman, at her home in Minneapolis, Minn., on Wednesday, July 28, 1915. Funeral services on Saturday at 2 P. M. at Minneapolis.

CORR.—On Wednesday, July 28th, 1915, John Louglin Corr, in his 84th year. Funeral at 9:30 A. M. on Saturday, July 31st, from his late residence, 354 E. 54th St., to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, 55th St. and First Av. Kindly omit flowers.

CROWELL.—Thomas Young, Thursday, July 29th, in his 80th year. Funeral services Saturday, July 31st, at 12:30 o'clock, at 512 Park St., Upper Montclair, N. J. Kindly omit flowers.

DEMAREST.—On July 28, 1915, Evelina Demarest, daughter of the late John G., Jr., and Margaret Demarest. Funeral services at the Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., on July 31, at 12 o'clock.

FEINGOLD.—July 29, Morris Feingold. Funeral services from his late residence, 2 West 112th St., at 11 A. M.

GOODRICH.—At Berwick, Penn., on July 27, 1915, Norman Edgar Goodrich. Funeral services will be held at 606 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, July 30, at 10 A. M.

Died

GRIFFIN.—On July 29, 1915, Christine, widow of William Preston Griffin, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Peter Kean, Esq., of Ursino, Elizabeth, New Jersey, in the eighty-ninth year of her age. Funeral service at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, Saturday, July 31, at 10 A. M. It is requested that flowers may not be sent.

HANDEL.—Anna Handel, wife of Louis Handel, July 27, in Beacon, N. Y. Interment on Friday, July 30, at Greenwood Cemetery, at Fort Hamilton Av. entrance, at 1:30 P. M.

HENNESSY.—Mary Emma C. Hennessy, formerly of 241 East 32d St., New York. Solemn mass of requiem and funeral on Saturday, July 31, at 9:30 A. M., from St. Stephen's Church, East 28th St., New York.

HULIN.—At his Summer residence, Shoreham, L. I., Geo. H. Hulin. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JACKSON.—In Providence, R. I., July 28, suddenly, Frederick Harvey Jackson, in his 68th year. Committal service at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y., Saturday, July 31, at 12:15.

KOEGLER.—Emma Gellen Koegler entered into rest July 28. Funeral from the residence of her late brother, Henry J. Gellen, 508 1st St., Brooklyn, Saturday at 2 P. M.

LONG.—On July 27, Samuel Long, in his 41st year. Funeral services from his late residence, 137 Riverside Drive, Friday, at 1 P. M.

SEYMOUR.—Suddenly, at Stockbridge, Mass., July 29, 1915, George Seymour, in his seventy-ninth year. Funeral will be held at his late residence Saturday at 4 P. M.

STROH.—On Tuesday, July 27, 1915, at 2 P. M., Emily, (nee Hilfiker,) beloved wife of Robert Stroh, in her 52d year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral service on Friday, 30th inst., at 1 P. M., at her late residence, 1,612 Lind Av., Bronx.

TWEDDELL.—Diana Helen, at Roosevelt Hospital, July 29, 1915, of meningitis, aged 16½ years, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. Tweddell of Summit, N. J. Funeral services Friday, July 30, at all Saints' Church, Great Neck, L. I., after arrival of train leaving Penn. Station at 1:22 P. M.

VAN WYCK.—On July 28, 1915, at his residence, 13 West 127th St., Duryea Suydam Van Wyck, in his 62d year. Funeral Saturday morning. Poughkeepsie and Gaining papers please copy.

WARD.—Edwin Carrington, husband of Marion Matson Ward and son of the late Augustus and Susan Cowles Ward, of Farmington, Conn., died at Bay Shore, Wednesday, July 28th. Funeral services will be held at his Summer home in Bay Shore, Saturday, at 3:30 P. M.

WELLINGTON.—On Thursday morning, July 29, 1915, Henry Wakefield Wellington, in his 40th year. Funeral services at 12 o'clock Saturday at 14 East 39th St. Interment private. Boston papers please copy.

WICKS.—Charles Hamilton, died Wednesday, July 28, at Skene's Sanitarium, Brooklyn. Funeral services at his late residence, 83 Murray Av., Port Washington, L. I., 8 P. M. Saturday, July 31.

Obituary.

ARP.—Julius, 67 St. Mark's Place, July 27, aged 47. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

BRINK.—Erik, 553 East 133d St., July 27.

B

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Frederick N. Judson Wanted Commissions of $175,000 Instead of Legacy.

REFEREE SUBMITS AUDIT

Sons of Founder Will Buy Stock of World and Post-Dispatch to be Sold to Pay Estate Taxes.

The report of Phoenix Ingraham, who was appointed about two years ago to audit and pass upon the first accounting by the trustees and executors of the estate of Joseph Pulitzer, has been completed, and is ready for submission to the Supreme Court. Some of the questions to be determined grew out of differences of opinion between the trustees and various beneficiaries.

One of these was whether a stock dividend on 600 shares of General Electric Company should be regarded as income and paid over to Mrs. Kate Davis Pulitzer, the widow, or whether it should be added to the principal. The dividend was declared after Mr. Pulitzer's death and was paid on part of a total of 2,000 shares in the trust created for Mrs. Pulitzer's benefit.

Mr. Ingraham reports in favor of allowing Mrs. Pulitzer the dividend on 104 shares, the remainder to be turned into the trust fund. The stock is worth $168 a share.

No Commissions for Judson.

The contention of Frederick Newton Judson of St. Louis that he was entitled to full commissions as trustee instead of receiving the legacy of $50,000 in lieu of commissions has been denied by the referee. Mr. Judson's services as a trustee ended last March, when Herbert Pulitzer reached his majority and succeeded him. If full commissions had been allowed, Mr. Judson would have been entitled to about $175,000. Objections to paying him commissions were presented by Arthur C. Train, guardian ad litem for the children of Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, who said that Mr. Judson, having accepted the trusteeship under the terms of the will, should be compelled to abide by the will.

Steps have been taken by the sons, Ralph, Joseph and Herbert Pulitzer, to keep control of The World and The St. Louis Post-Dispatch. This came out when the referee decided to report that the trust in which was placed all of the stock of the two newspapers should pay its share of the transfer and inheritance taxes both here and in Missouri. The total amount is about $900,000, and it was the opinion of the referee that stock in the two properties would have to be sold to meet these obligations. To avoid the danger that some of the stock might get into the hands of outsiders, Ralph and Joseph Pulitzer told the trustees that they would buy whatever stock was necessary to meet the taxes.

For the purpose of making their offer a matter of record, they wrote to the trustees and explained that the offer was made "in order that interests in harmony with the policies of the trustees of the trust should be purchasers of the stock." The letter said that Herbert Pulitzer had been invited to buy one-third of the stock to be sold. The trustees replied that the offer met with their approval, and the referee has sanctioned it.

World Stock $604.50 a Share.

Arrangements for the sale will be completed by Sept. 27. The price of The World stock is to be $604.50 a share and that of The Post-Dispatch $121.75.

The referee has approved of an allowance of $5,000 a year for Joseph Pulitzer, 3d, 2 years old, who was not provided for in the will. The child's father asked for $6,000. Edith Pulitzer Moore, a daughter of Joseph Pulitzer, asked for an allowance of $6,000 a year for her 18-month-old son, Clement. The referee approved the request. Mr. and Mrs. Moore said in their petition that they are "not finacially able to support and educate" their son "according to his station in life."

The referee denied a request made by Constance Pulitzer Elmslie, a daughter of Joseph Pulitzer, for $10,000 a year for her 4-year-old daughter, Cynthia, and recommended $7,500. The will provided that if Mrs. Pulitzer did not care to reserve for her own use the homes at Bar Harbor and in East Seventy-third Street they could be leased and the rental given to Harvard University to establish a chair of Journalism. The referee says that Mrs. Pulitzer has not indicated any desire to be relieved of the property.

The accounting shows that some portions of the estate have increased in value and that other portions were worth more than their appraised value. The principal account originally consisted of stocks and bonds appraised at $14,802,804. These have increased to $15,940,504. Mr. Pulitzer's yacht sold for $33,682 more than its appraised value, another profit of $457,749 was made on the sale of some securities, and real estate that has been sold yielded $52,666.

Trustees Paid Out $12,477,432.

The trustees have paid out $12,477,432. The funeral expenses amounted to $18,140; debts, $102,425; transfer and inheritance taxes, $439,759, and payments to legatees, $2,067,034 in cash and $8,765,644 in personal property. When the accounting was made there was a balance of $8,463,072 in the principal account, the income from which was $1,181,506.

The principal and income from the various trust funds are: Widow's trust, principal $8,518,316, income $244,625; Edith P. Moore, trust $739,728, income $58,923; Constance P. Elmslie, principal $739,239, income $58,928; School of Journalism, principal $1,062,623, income $31,628; residuary trust, principal $2,580,000, income $202,585, and newspaper trust, principal $4,132,172, income $2,180,172.

The referee said that the relations among the trustees were always cordial and that "no important disagreements in matters of policy" have occurred among them.

SAYS B. R. T. CLUBS CITY.

Mayor Holds They Should Pay More for Bridge Franchise.

Mayor Mitchel, presiding yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Estimate, made it plain that he will support Bridge Commissioner Kracke in the latter's fight to obtain a more favorable contract between the city on the one hand and the B. R. T. and the New York Railways Company on the other, regulating the operation of cars across the Williamsburg Bridge.

The companies' profits, $100,000 yearly, are excessive under the old contract, which expires on Aug. 31 at midnight, according to the Bridge Commissioner. He has referred the whole matter to the board, reciting that the railway companies have taken the stand that the old contract terms are the only proper renewal arrangement.

"The question before the board is whether or not we are willing to permit the B. R. T. to club the city into allowing a continuance of present conditions by which we do not get a fair return for enormously profitable franchise privileges," said the Mayor.

At the suggestion of Controller Prendergast, the question was referred to the Transit Committee of the board, to report next Thursday.

"The company contends that it needs the $100,000 annual profit of the bridge local company to make up for the loss in the operation of the through line," said the Mayor later. "But Bridge Commissioner Kracke informs me that through operation or long-haul service over the bridge is conducted at a profit and not at a loss, since the average haul on through service is three and one-half miles, for which the company gets 5 cents, as against a haul of two miles on the locals, for which it receives 1 2-3 cents."

TELLER TANNER SENTENCED

Gets Three Years and Fine of $3,920, Equal to Sub-Treasury Theft.

William B. Tanner, chief paying teller of the Minor Coin Division of the Sub-Treasury, who was arrested for stealing $3,920 from the Government by substituting cents for nickels in twenty-six money bags, was sentenced yesterday to the Federal Prison at Atlanta by Judge Howe of the Federal Court for three years, and fined the amount of his thefts. He may be released on parole after serving a year and a day. If he cannot pay the fine he will have to serve an additional thirty days and take a pauper's oath. Thereafter he can be forced to pay the fine at any time it can be shown that he is able to do so.

Tanner is 41 years old. He lived with his wife and daughter at East range, N. J. He had been in the employ of the Government for sixteen years and was earning $2,000 a year. He confessed to the thefts, and agents of the Government investigated his private life. It was said he began stealing when his mode of life cost him more than his earnings, and that he was striving to give his family luxuries that he could not afford.

Assistant United States District Attorney Hershenstein learned that Tanner was infatuated with a woman separated from her husband and that much of the money he stole was spent on her.

RESENT FAVORS TO GROUT.

Several Hundred Fellow-Prisoners Complain to Warden Hayes.

Warden John Hayes of the Raymond Street Jail has forwarded to Deputy Commissioner of Correction Burdette G. Lewis a complaint submitted by several hundred prisoners, who protest against what they term favoritism extended to ex-Controller Edward M. Grout, ex-President of the Union Bank of Brooklyn.

The main complaint is that Grout has been accorded the privilege of seeing members of his family, lawyers, and business associates between the hours of 2 and 9 P. M., while the other prisoners enjoy only the regular visiting hours, 2 to 4 P. M.

The Warden has explained to the complaining prisoners that he is only carrying out the order of Supreme Court Justice Kelly. The order was obtained on an affidavit sworn out by Dean Potter, who is associated with Stephen G. Baldwin, Mr. Grout's lawyer.

TOUSEY FOUND DEAD WITH GAS TURNED ON

Yonkers Coroner Says Publisher's Death Was Due to an Accident.

TRAGEDIES IN HIS FAMILY

Sister-in-law's Mother Murdered in Philadelphia—Bosom Friends Were Recent Suicides.

Sinclair Tousey, at one time prominent as a publisher, was found dead from gas in the study of his home, at 596 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, on Wednesday afternoon. Coroner James P. Dunn, after an investigation, decided that death was due "to asphyxiation from illuminating gas," and added that "it was probably accidental."

George Rayner, father-in-law of Mr. Tousey, said yesterday: "Mr. Tousey came home about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and, going up to his room, lay down to read, as he frequently did. When Mrs. Tousey reached the house some time later, she detected the odor of gas, and, tracing it to her husband's room, found him dead. A gas jet near his desk had been accidentally turned on."

The Coroner believes that Mr. Tousey left the gas jet burning to light his cigars, and that, when he fell asleep, the flame was blown out by the wind from an open window. This theory appears to find support in the fact that a large number of cigar stumps were found on a tray alongside of Mr. Tousey's bed.

Mr. Tousey was a grandson of Sinclair Tousey, founder of the American News Company. He learned the publishing business in his grandfather's employ, and then joined his brother in the organization of the Frank Tousey Publishing Company. Frank Tousey died twelve years ago, Sinclair Tousey then becoming the actual head of the company, although his brother's widow remained the majority stockholder of the corporation. Then began the series of tragedies that culminated yesterday in the discovery of Mr. Tousey's body.

The mother of Mrs. Frank Tousey was found dead, garbed as if for a lawn fête, beside the railroad tracks of the Fairmount Park Railway Company in Philadelphia. The police said she had doubtless been robbed and murdered, and that her body was placed beside the tracks to divert suspicion. Mrs. Frank Tousey died four years later while on the honeymoon trip with her second husband, George Gordon Hastings, a New York lawyer. Her will gave a controlling interest in the publishing company to her widower. Sinclair Tousey contested it, but he lost the suit. One of his ventures was the publication of songs by Gus Williams, who committed suicide last Winter. Another old friend, William Durando, a restaurant keeper, shot himself in a subway station. Mr. Tousey's last venture was the publication of Tip, but it lasted only three weeks.

The widow and a son, Frank Rayner Tousey, now at Panama, survive.

Opposes Free Books in City College.

Corporation Counsel Polk was asked yesterday by the Board of Estimate for an opinion as to whether students at the College of the City of New York may be compelled to furnish their own text books. The question came up on the request by the College Trustees for permission to use $2,000 for the purchase of text books. Controller Prendergast thinks that students would be more careful of their books if compelled to pay for them.

The College Trustees contend that as the charter provides for gratuitous tuition at the City College free books are included in the provision. The board deferred decision on the matter until Aug. 26.

SCHNEIDER CUTS BUDGET.

County Clerk Says He Hopes to Make Office Self-Sustaining.

The estimate for the budget of the office of County Clerk Schneider for 1916 shows a decrease of $42,393, or about 19 per cent. In a letter to the Board of Estimate accompanying the figures Mr. Schneider said the work of his office has steadily increased by the natural growth in population, and especially by acts of the Legislature placing new burdens upon the office.

"I have effected a saving in every branch of the work," he writes. "If the Legislature would see that proper fees were charged for the various duties imposed on the office the income would be largely increased and tend to lighten the burdens of the taxpayers.

"This office is always working under pressure. The fees charged are notoriously low, but a bill will be introduced at the next session of the Legislature to raise them to the rate of those now charged in the Bronx. If the bill is successful the office will be self-sustaining."

Convicted of Killing His Daughter.

Hyman Liebman, a tailor of 78 East Ninety-eighth Street, was convicted yesterday by a jury before Judge Wadhams in General Sessions of murder in the first degree in having killed his 7-year-old daughter Sadie on March 17 by throwing her down an airshaft. Judge Wadhams remanded Liebman to the Tombs pending a motion to have a commission appointed to pass upon the man's sanity. Liebman committed the crime while his wife was away from home. He threw his daughter and his son, Samuel, 5 years old, down the airshaft to the courtyard, sixty feet below. Both children were taken to a hospital, where the girl died.

Gives $10 to Conscience Fund.

A well-dressed man, about 35 years old, walked into the office of Controller Prendergast yesterday and left an envelope with "Conscience Fund" written across its face. It contained two five-dollar bills.

The Equitable is a worthy home for the New York Law Institute Library

The New York Law Institute, by its decision to move its Law Library into the new Equitable Building, has selected quarters and facilities well worthy of an institution of its particular dignity and character.

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In the Equitable Building, however, this wonderful storehouse of law literature will be so centrally, so conveniently situated, as to increase its use by members and licensees, and to enhance the attractions of membership to others.

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1.00....2 for 1.01
1.50....2 for 1.51

50c Jar Georgia Rose Cold Cream 2 for 51c

Drugs and Patent Medicines

19c Blaud's Pills, 100's....2 for 20c
25c Cascara Sagrada Tablets, 5-gr., 100's....2 for 26c
25c Coltarine Disinfectant, Pts....2 for 26c
25c Compound Cathartic Pills, 100's....2 for 26c
8c Epsom Salts....2 for 9c
45c Lithia Tablets, 5-gr., 100's 2 for 46c
10c Powdered Sulphur, lbs....2 for 11c
25c Rexall Aromatic Castor Oil....2 for 26c
25c Rexall Blemish Soap....2 for 26c
25c Rexall Cleaning Fluid....2 for 26c
50c Rexall Pile Treatment....2 for 51c
25c Rexall Carbolic Salve....2 for 26c
50c Rexall Eczema Ointment....2 for 51c
19c Rexall Foot Powders....2 for 20c
25c Rexall Headache Powders 2 for 26c
39c Rexall Kidney Pills....2 for 40c
85c Rexall Kidney Remedy....2 for 86c
10c Rexall Liver Pills....2 for 11c
10c Rexall Straw Hat Cleaner 2 for 11c
89c Syrup Hypophos....2 for 90c
10c Soda Bicarbonate, lbs....2 for 11c
10c Sodamint Tablets, 100's..2 for 11c

Rubber Goods

1.97 Maximum Water Bottle, 2-qt. (red)....2 for 1.98
1.25 Moneyback Fountain Syringe 2-qt....2 for 1.26
39c Bathing Bags (75c value)....2 for 40c
25c Monogram Ear and Ulcer Syringe....2 for 26c
75c Monogram Water Bottle, White, 1-qt....2 for 76c
1.19 White Seal Fountain Syringe....2 for 1.20

Toilet Goods

10c Assorted Toilet Soaps....2 for 11c
50c Bouquet Jeanice Talc....2 for 51c
35c Imported Manila Rice Powder....2 for 36c
19c Durham Duplex Shaving Stick....2 for 20c
10c Face Chamois....2 for 11c
25c Georgia Rose Talcum Powder....2 for 26c
1.00 Georgia Rose Extract....2 for 1.01
50c Harmony Chimes Toilet Water....2 for 51c
25c Harmony Imported Soaps 2 for 26c
5c Hanson Jenks Orange-wood Sticks....2 for 6c
10c Hanson Jenks Orange-wood Sticks....2 for 11c
25c Hanson Jenks Emery Boards....2 for 26c
15c Hanson Jenks Tooth Paste....2 for 16c
25c Imported Wool Puffs....2 for 26c
10c Liggett's Dental Floss....2 for 11c
25c Liggett's Nail Enamel....2 for 26c
10c Liggett's Toilet Pumice....2 for 11c
15c Military Tooth Powder....2 for 16c
25c New England Perfumes, ½-oz....2 for 26c
50c New England Perfumes, 1-oz....2 for 51c
15c Rexall Violet Talcum....2 for 16c
10c Styptic Pencils....2 for 11c
15c Tooth Brushes....2 for 16c
25c Tooth Brushes....2 for 26c
79c Tourist Cases....2 for 80c
50c Violet Dulce Liquid Complexion Powder....2 for 51c
50c Violet Dulce Face Powder 2 for 51c
50c Babcock's Flower of Savoy Talc....2 for 51c
25c Babcock's Coryliopsis Sachet....2 for 26c
25c Violet Talcum Powder, 14-oz. Tins....2 for 26c
25c Wash Cloth Cases with Wash Cloth....2 for 26c

LIGGETT'S RASPBERRY-CURRANT **Jam**

In 15-Ounce Glass Jars

One for 25c, **2 for 26c**

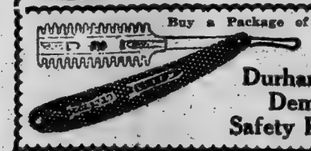

Buy a Package of DURHAM DUPLEX **Blades for 50c**

And we will sell you a Durham Duplex Demonstrator Safety Razor for 1c

New York City

Broadway and 34th St.
Grand Central Terminal
125th St. & Seventh Ave.

Liggett's

AMERICA'S GREATEST DRUG STORES

CANDY

Buy one at our regular price and get the second for 1c

50c Regent Sweet Chocolates, lb. 2 for 51c
5c Borden's Almond Bars....2 for 6c
10c Borden's Malted Milk Croquets....2 for 11c
10c Repetti Caramels....2 for 11c
5c Marixe Cherries....2 for 6c
5c Liggett's Gum....2 for 6c
40c Liggett's Special Gum Drops....2 for 41c

The Rexall Stores

ROCK ISLAND CO. PUT IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

Chauncey G. Parker of Newark Is Named for the $150,000,000 Holding Corporation.

IN DEFAULT ON $38,000,000

John J. Quinlan, President of Bankrupt Concern, in Affidavit Confesses It Is Insolvent.

Vice Chancellor Emery, sitting in Newark yesterday, appointed Chauncey G. Parker of Newark as receiver for the Rock Island Company, a holding company incorporated in New Jersey, with $150,000,000 capital stock. The appointment was made on an application by John J. Quinlan of New York, President of the company, made through Robert H. McCarter of the Newark law firm of McCarter & English.

The bill of complaint filed by Mr. McCarter alleged that the company had overdue obligations aggregating $38,348.33, with no funds to meet them, and had suspended its ordinary business for want of funds.

Of the company's 1,500,000 shares of a par value of $100 a share, 540,000 are preferred and 960,000 common.

In an affidavit by President Quinlan, appended to the bill, it is stated that by the issue of its own shares the company acquired the entire outstanding capital stock, except Directors' shares, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation of the State of Iowa, and tha tthe latter company acquired, subject to mortgages, $11,353,000 of the $74,877,000 stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, a corporation of the States of Illinois and Iowa.

"The corporation," the affidavit states in conclusion, "has become insolvent, and is not able to resume its business, and cannot in a short time with safety to the public or advantage to its stockholders resume its business."

With the Rock Island Company in the hands of a receiver, the pyramid of railroad and railroad holding companies organized by Daniel G. Reid and William H. Moore and their associates in 1902 has toppled down. First the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, against which a deficiency judgment of $40,000,000 was found, was practically wiped out. It had a capital stock of $145,000,000. Then followed the receivership of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, the operating company in the pyramid. It had capital stock of $75,000,000. Now comes the fall of the Rock Island Company, and its $150,000,000 stock is also wiped out.

It so happens that today is the thirteenth anniversary of the founding of the Rock Island Company. On July 30, 1902, this holding company was formed to acquire and hold control of the Railway Company, a paying road. To carry this scheme through it was necessary to form an intermediary company, also a holding company and known as the Railroad Company. The Rock Island Company took over the Railroad Company and gave in exchange its preferred and common stock. The Railroad Company then issued bonds which it exchanged at par, together with stock of the Rock Island Company, for stock of the Railway Company. Thus the Railroad Company got control of the Railway Company and the New Jersey Company got control of the Railroad Company.

When the railroad company defaulted on its bonds in May, 1914, the collateral behind those bonds, that is, the stock of the railway company, came into the hands of the bondholders. This move wiped out the railroad company and left the New Jersey Company owning a lot of worthless stock and a little office furniture. It was generally admitted that the company had no assets and the court proceeding in New Jersey was not unexpected. The New Jersey company paid dividends up to 1905, and its stock figured in several gyrations on the New York tSock Exchange. The stock once sold at $81 a share, but has been selling recently at ½ to ⅝ a point on the Exchange.

SUE 5 AND 10 CENT STORES.

Receiver Asked for the American Chain of Establishments.

Suit was begun in the United States District Court yesterday for a receiver for the American Five and Ten Cent Stores Company, Inc., a Maine corporation, capitalized at $1,000,000, and for an injunction to restrain the Directors and officers from instituting suits or transferring assets. The plaintiffs are the Peck & Mack Company, which has a claim for $1,161; D. Auerback & Sons, $581; the Royal Novelty Manufacturing Company, $715, and Krasnow Sons, $114.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, is a Director of the defendant company. It has been doing a big business, but according to the plaintiffs, it has admitted that it has not sufficient money to meet current liabilities. Its headquarters are at 315 Fifth Avenue, and it has stores in Washington, D. C., Schenectady, N. Y., Allentown, Penn., Louisville, Ky., Cleveland, O., St. Louis, Mo., and at Muncie, Indianapolis, and Lafayette, Ind.

About $650,000 of the capital stock has been issued. According to the petition the assets are cash, fixtures in the stores, which have a book value of $200,000. The indebtedness is put at $200,000, all past due except about $30,000, which is about to become due.

The petition says that if the company is forced to suspend business an irreparable loss will result to both the creditors and the company.

No action will be taken until the defendant company has an opportunity to answer.

H. W. WELLINGTON SUICIDE.

Boston Cordage Merchant Was Worried Over Financial Troubles.

Henry W. Wellington, who until a year ago, when he came to New York, was in the cordage business in Boston, committed suicide early yesterday morning in the apartment he shared with Dr. John Welzmiller at 4 West Fortieth Street. Worry over financial difficulties is believed by the doctor to have been responsible for his friend's act. Mr. Wellington was 43 years old, a graduate of Harvard and a member of the Harvard Club. He was married and has a married daughter residing in Philadelphia. The apartment was formerly occupied by Miss Ethel Barrymore, and from which she went to be married. It is above the apartment occupied by Miss Elsie de Wolfe.

While Mr. Wellington had given no indication of being despondent, Dr. Welzmiller said he had been in a highly nervous state because of financial difficulties. On Wednesday he received a letter from his wife asking him to write more frequently. It had been his intention to go to Boston on Wednesday, but he returned to the apartment in the evening. Dr. Welzmiller said he got home about midnight and saw Mr. Wellington in bed. It was some time between 3 and 5 o'clock, he told Coroner L. L. Feinberg, that he heard Mr. Wellington moving about in his room. Later, when he was dropping off to sleep, he heard a sound which he took to be the slamming of a door.

It was nearly 9 o'clock when he got up. He looked into his friend's room and saw the bed empty. In the living room he found the body lying on the floor. There was a bullet wound in Mr. Wellington's temple and beside the body was a heavy automatic pistol with one cartridge discharged.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Two of the Decisions Rendered Related to Duck Meat.

Because the Illinois Railroad Company failed to pay a fee of $1 on a protest, the Board of General Appraisers yesterday dismissed an action begun by it to recover alleged excessive duties on an importation. When the case was called for hearing, the company was not represented. Counsel for the Government moved that as the protest fee required by law for the filing of a claim had not been complied with, the claim should be dismissed. Judge Waite agreed.

The board made a ruling of interest to importers of dead poultry, when it was decided that only the "immediate" coverings of poultry are to be assessed for duty under the present tariff. The case before the Customs Tribunal was that of August Silz, who imported dead ducks. No objection was made by Mr. Silz to the assessment of 2 cents a pound made by Collector Malone on poultry, but it was claimed that various coverings taxed by the Collector as part of the weight of the ducks, should be excluded from the dutiable weight, and the "immediate" covering alone included.

The controverdy was really over the assessment of duty on what was termed the tare. It appeared from the evidence that the ducks were separately wrapped in parchment paper, after which twenty-five ducks were solidly packed in ice and sawdust, forming a mass which was in turn inclosed in burlap, and finally packed in a wooden packing case. Duty was assessed upon the weight of the ducks, paper wrappers, ice, sawdust and burlap. The importer contended that a fair construction of the law was that it did not require duty to be paid upon anything but the ducks and the paper wrapping. Judge Waite, sustaining the claim, said in his decision for the board that the term "immediate coverings" should be confined to the paper wrapping. Accordingly, the Collector should have taken duty only on the weight of the ducks and the paper wrappings. A reliquidation was ordered.

Another protest relating to poultry stood in the name of William A. Brown & Co., who entered duckmeat, some items being different portions of the duck cleaned and subjected to certain treatment and then dried, all packed in hermetically sealed tins. Assessment was made under the tariff at 2 cents a pound under the poultry provision. The product was claimed free of duty as prepared meat. Judge Waite overruled the protest on the ground that a ruling by the Customs Court on ducks' feet and gizzards controlled the classification.

The Braun Corporation, Los Angeles, protested the Collector's assessment on india rubber tubing, shown by the samples to be in three sizes, as manufactured by the Appraiser as "druggists' sundries," and accordingly assessed for duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem. The importer's contention was that the tax should be at 10 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "manufactures of india rubber." Judge McClelland decided that the evidence failed to overcome the presumption of correctness which exists in favor of the Collector's classification of the merchandise.

The Linen Thread Company, Boston, imported machines for making fish nets. They were taxed 25 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed a rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem as "articles or wares not specially provided for if composed of metal." The Government counsel claimed that the importers failed to show what was the component material of chief value in the machine, and moved that the protest be dismissed. Judge Fischer coincided, and held that it was unnecessary to pass upon the question as to which of the two provisions in controversy is the more specific.

SURVEY HARBOR SHIPPING.

Prendergast Wants Committee of Experts to Study Situation.

Controller Prendergast as Chairman of the Port and Terminal Facilities Committee of the Board of Estimate at the Summer meeting of the board yesterday expressed his views on a proposed survey of New York's shipping, and the program that ought to be followed in developing the terminal facilities here.

He recommended as a committee to study the situation, the appointment of John F. Stevens, who was identified with the construction of the Panama Canal; Professor George F. Swayne of the Graduate School of Engineering of Harvard University; and W. C. Loree, an expert in railroad and water communication. Mr. Prendergast said that these men had already been consulted, unofficially, concerning the problem. The Controller also said that perhaps $125,000 a year would be needed for the expenses of the committee.

"This survey," the Controller said, "will have the cordial co-operation of the trunk line railroads. It is to be comprehensive. No one section is to be especially benefited. It is planned that all the boroughs will have improved facilities for the transfer of freight between railroads and vessels, and between other carriers both on land and on water."

The west side track problem and the municipal railway problem in Brooklyn, the Controller said, were independent of other harbor problems and would not be included in the proposed survey.

The Controller is to submit a detailed plan and scope of the proposed survey at the next meeting of the board on Thursday.

CLOSES TEXAS BANK.

Officers of Wharton Institution Violated Law, Controller Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Wharton National Bank of Wharton, Texas, closed its doors this morning by order of the Controller of the Currency. This statement was issued by the Controller's Office:

"The failure of the bank is due to excessive borrowings by its officers and Directors and to persistent violations of the provisions of the National Bank Act, and not to either general or local business conditions.

"By its last statement the bank reported a capital of $50,000; surplus of $12,575, and deposits of approximately $384,000."

Hoey Quits Insurance Department.

James J. Hoey has resigned as Second Deputy Superintendent of Insurance, to take effect Aug. 1. He will become Executive Special Agent of the Continental Fire Insurance, Fidelity-Phenix and American Eagle Fire Insurance Companies, with headquarters at 80 Maiden Lane. Mr. Hoey has been Deputy Superintendent since May 1, 1912. Previous to that time he was for ten years actively engaged in the insurance brokerage business. From 1907 to 1911, inclusive, he was a member of the Assembly.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car., Ga., Ala., E. Tex., Miss. and La., fair Fri. and Sat.; slight variable winds.

Fla., thundershowers Fri. and Sat.; light variable winds.

W. Tex., cloudy Fri. and Sat.; probably showers in extreme w.

Okla., fair and warm Fri. and Sat.

Ark. and Tenn., fair Fri. and Sat.; continued warm.

Ky., thundershowers Fri.; Sat., cloudy.

Mich., fair Fri. and Sat.; light variable winds.

Ohio and Ind., fair in n. and probably thundershowers in s. Fri.; Sat. fair; light variable winds.

Ill., cloudy Fri. and Sat.

Mo., cloudy Fri. and Sat.

Wis., fair Fri. and Sat.

Minn., fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler n. Fri.

Iowa, cloudy Fri. and Sat.; probably showers Sat.

N. Dak., cloudy Fri. and Sat.; possibly showers Sat.

S. Dak., Neb., Kan., unsettled Fri. and Sat.; probably showers and thunderstorms.

WAR STOCKS BREAK AFTER SHARP RISE

Crucible Steel Touches 83 on Rumor That Bethlehem Interests Had Bought Control.

CARRIED BACK TO 68 1-2

Steel Common Touches Highest Point in Two Years—Million-Share Day.

Although less business was done, members of the Stock Exchange considered yesterday's stock market more exciting than that of a year ago, a day when securities were being dumped overboard because of the war. Crucible Steel plunged up and down in a manner comparable to the gyrations of Bethlehem Steel last April. Opening with sales between 68 and 70, an overnight gain of nearly 5 points, tremendous buying carried the price up to 83 before 2 o'clock. Gains extending from 1 to 2 points were common. The brokers on the floor were fairly swept off their feet by the business thrust upon them, and the enthusiasm for Crucible being quickly imparted to others of the war group, a violent rise occurred in numerous quarters of the industrial list.

Shortly before Crucible touched 83, a change came over the market. The cause appeared to be a story circulated on the Exchange that interests affiliated with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation had bought control of the Crucible Company. Instantly, traders who had watched their paper profits climb upward sought to convert them into cash. The theory back of this was that, Bethlehem interests in control, there would no longer be demonstrations of urgent buying, and it would be best for holders of speculative commitments to realize on them at once.

Crucible dropped to 80 in a few sales, and then melted down 2 and 3 points at a time until the stock stood at 68, only ¾ of a point above the price at which it closed the day before. At this time the traders found that no basis of truth lay back of the story, as far as could be learned, and they began to buy back their stock. This was heavy enough to bring about a recovery of 10 full points, but renewed selling before the close carried the price back to 68⅝, from 76.

Bethlehem Steel advanced to a new high record of 275, while gross gains extending from 2 to 4 points were scored by Republic Iron and Steel, Allis-Chalmers, and others. Steel common at 68⅝ was higher than it had been in nearly two years. The railroad shares displayed firmness, for the most part.

June 29 last year brought a drop of more than 4¼ points throughout the stock list as a whole, but the selling then was orderly and unaccompanied by extraordinary dips and dives. Yesterday's business comprised sales of 1,392,572 shares, against 1,498,808 a year before, of which nearly one-third was done during the retreat of quotations under the influence of Crucible's break.

Observers of the market said after the close that the position of prices had invited the sharp fall of the war stocks, irrespective of the rumor of Bethlehem's control of Crucible and the speculative frenzy. It was said, had carried the market to a point where a disturbance of small order was likely to bring prices tumbling downward in extravagant fashion. Even with the drop of the last hour, however, Baldwin Locomotive, General Electric, General Motors, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit were the only issues of the active list to defend the day with substantial recessions.

Inquiries were made at the Bethlehem Steel offices after the market closed whether or not the company had been buying Crucible stock. This statement was issued:

"The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has taken no steps toward acquiring control of the Crucible Company."

As the Street has heard many times in recent weeks that large holders of Bethlehem Steel were buying Crucible, for the purpose of controlling the company, the denial that the Bethlehem Company was itself interested did not answer the question traders have been asking since Crucible began to soar, two weeks ago.

Scott Foster Retires.

Scott Foster, for thirty-one years President of the People's Bank, 393 Canal Street, retired yesterday as President and was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. The Directors, at a luncheon in his honor, presented a silver loving cup to Mr. Foster with engraved resolutions expressing appreciation of his services. William Milne, for many years cashier of the bank, was elected President. John B. Forsyth was appointed cashier.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 29.—Thirty-one corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $435,000, were chartered today. They include:

East Williston Colony, East Williston, realty, $90,000; C. Crosby, H. Haas, C. A. Fagan, Brick Building Annex, Pittsburgh, Penn.

The Automatic Divanette Co., davenports, garage, autos, $30,000; M. Hertz, J. P. Hertz, James Edwin Philips, 3,200 Broadway.

Mixed Pictures, Inc., Brooklyn, theatrical, motion pictures, $30,000; W. C. Cowhill, H. W. Bell, C. B. Cook, 240 Collins St., Hartford, Conn.

Square Business Exchange, Rochester, real estate, brokerage, insurance, $25,000; W. J. Levee, P. W. Carrington, E. A. Markham, Rochester.

Hall-Weller Co., Attica, cash registers, check writer, adding machines, $50,000; G. A. Hoy, C. B. Benedict, W. L. Ayrault, Attica.

Inter-Navigation Co., navigation, $25,000; E. F. Winslow, C. G. Allen, H. L. Joyce, 715 St. Nicholas Ave., City.

The Frank Forman Co., Kingston, women's and children's clothing, furs, $25,000; C. and B. Pooret, F. Forman, Kingston.

The Lock City Liquid Cooling Co., Lockport, devices for cooling and heating liquids, $25,000; G. A. Stricker, J. A. Burke, J. McGlynn, Lockport.

Henry Bauer Realty Co., Buffalo, realty, construction, $25,000; H. Mollonhauer, W. and J. Lock, 210 Florida St., Buffalo.

Albert Back, Inc., ruchings, laces, nettings, art goods, textiles, $25,000; A. D. Levin, M. Herzog, S. Back, 151 West 15th St.

Maiden Toy Co., toys, games, mechanical supplies, devices, $25,000; M. Knapp, N. Kalvin, Kate Silverman, 542 West 112th St.

Morton H. Meinhard Co., merchandise, $10,000; P. F. Gleason, Newton H. Emery, M. H. Meinhard, 215 4th Ave.

Seeba Dress Co., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $7,000; E. A. G. C., and J. H. Seeba, 106 Rutland Road, Brooklyn.

Roberts & Bokee, stationers, job printers, $6,000; C. Hibbe, A. B. and A. W. Bokee, 439 2d St., Brooklyn.

The Camp Toilet Kit Co., canvas, leather goods, toilet articles, $5,000; R. R. Carter, R. H. Esselstyn, H. M. Kennard, 1,722 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

Koterba Vehicle Co., Bronx, garage, painting vehicles, supplies, $5,000; W. Nowarkowski, J. and C. Koterba, 2,110 Starling Av.

Brooklyn Overall Co., Brooklyn, overalls, shirts, dry goods, $5,000; A. Horn, S. and N. Berlinger, 7,513 13th Av., Brooklyn.

Mohawk Valley Register, Fort Plain, newspapers, job printing, $5,000; C. R. Waters, E. Swiskotten, H. Hackney, Fort Plain.

World Specialty Co., Buffalo, commission; raw materials, machinery, appliances, realty, $5,000; A. R. Currie, W. E. and L. F. Houpt, Buffalo.

Kay Importing Co., millinery supplies, dress trimmings, $5,000; C. R. Meyer, S. M. Nadell, H. Katzman, 416 Fort Washington Av.

J. Bloch Co., Brooklyn, roofing, metal cornices, lights, gutters, $5,000; Singer, J. Bloch, A. Husid, 211 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Authorizations.—The Anchor Packing Co., Camden, N. J., engines, boilers, machinery, fixtures, implements, hardware, $150,000; repres., Horace S. Gould, 37 Wall St., New York.

Consumers Linter Co., Wilmington, Del., fabrics, $5,000; repres., H. A. Vanderford, 42 Broadway, New York.

Minnesota Co-Operative Dairies Assn., St. Paul, Minn., $12,000; repres., G. H. Nellis, 338 Greenwich St., Manhattan.

Capital Increase.—The Policeman's Monthly, Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

Capital Reductions.—Federal Fabric Co., $5,000 to $1,500; Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen System Co., Manhattan, $300,000 to $200,000.

New Jersey Charter.

TRENTON, N. J., July 29.—Charter filed: Prince Albert Mining and Milling Company, Newark, to deal in mine products, $50,000; John F. Pell, W. S. Lefavour, John M. Boyle, all of Newark.

BANK MAY CHANGE CHARTER

Report That Chatham & Phenix Is Likely to Become State Institution.

A report that the Chatham & Phenix National Bank would leave the rank of national banks and apply for a charter as a State bank received some credence in the financial district yesterday. The report had reached the State Banking Department, but no official negotiations are under way there to effect a change.

Louis G. Kaufman, President of the Chatham & Phenix National, said yesterday that there was no authority for stating that his bank would enter the field of State banks. Mr. Kaufman said that the matter was under discussion and involved questions of policy which had not yet been thrashed out. In any event, he said, the change, if one were agreed upon, would not be made in the immediate future.

Mr. Kaufman is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Century Bank, which has just taken over the Security Bank. Under the national bank laws a national bank cannot have domestic branches, and the Chatham & Phenix National, therefore, could not own or control the Century Bank with its eleven branches. Such ownership and control could, of course, lie with the Chatham & Phenix Bank if it had a State charter.

The new stock of the Century Bank recently offered, it was explained yesterday, was purchased by Mr. Kaufman and several associates at $180 a share, and was then offered to stockholders of the Century at the same price. There were no underwriters, it was explained, and no profits.

NO INJUNCTION FOR ENOS.

Court Refuses to Restrain Minneapolis & St. Louis Directors.

Judge Hand of the Federal Court denied yesterday the application of Amos F. Enos for an injunction restraining the transfer of securities and the cancellation of an indebtedness of $442,000 of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company to the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad Company, pending trial of his suit against them. In his opinion Judge Hand said:

"The acts attacked merit scrutiny and will receive it upon trial, but I am not convinced from the pleadings and affidavits that there has been unconscionable or fraudulent conduct, and for that reason the injunction is denied."

In 1905 the Minneapolis & St. Louis Company leased the property of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Company. It held out of the total outstanding common stock of the latter company $4,283,100 at par and it acquired an additional $2,530,000 at the same time. The lease provided that after the payment of all costs the remainder of the earnings should be paid to the lessor. Enos holds 900 shares of the stock of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Company. Although the surplus earnings since 1910 have aggregated $442,000, the Minneapolis & St. Louis Company, which controlled the Board of Directors and owned a majority of the stock of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Company from 1910 to 1915, paid no dividends.

RESORTS. NEW YORK.

$45 PER WEEK 2 Persons Room Private Bath & Meals
At Brighton Beach, N. Y. Ocean Parkway
HOTEL SHELBURNE
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN. 200 rooms, 75 private baths; hot and cold running water in rooms, every convenience; surf bathing. Special Terms to Families.
$7 Special Week-End Rate Sat'y Dinner to Monday Aft. Breakfast. ROOM AND MEALS
Write for Booklet.
NED WAYBURN'S "SPLASH ME" Seaside Diversion.
Twice Nightly, 7:30 & 11:00. No Adm. Charged.
Special Shore Dinner Noon to 10 P.M. $2

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FOREST HILLS, L. I.
New Fireproof Hotel, nine miles from Herald Square, 15 minutes via L. I. electric trains (74 per day) or 25 minutes from Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn.
Charming environment, attractive, convenient, superb tennis courts, tea garden and Country Club.
References absolutely required. Request management for Booklet T, Room 716, 47 West 34th Street, New York.

Hotel Marion
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
ATTRACTIONS:
The Summer playground of the cultured and refined. Fine motoring roads; delightful air; the regatta and water sports; golf, ninety per cent young people. Trip by automobile or train is easy enjoyable and inexpensive; illustrated booklet; itinerary of trip, giving approximate cost, sent free.
JOSEPH H. MARVEL.

FINEST LOCATION IN ORANGE COUNTY.
HILLCREST HALL
HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.
HOTEL, COTTAGES, AND BUNGALOWS. Altitude 1,200 feet; 40 miles from city; seven lakes near by; hotel rooms, single, en suite, with bath; cottages, housekeeping, or hotel service, season or month; music, dancing, picturesque nine-hole golf course, 2,700 yards; tennis, boating, fishing, automobile service; long-distance phone. Booklet. Harry A. Goff.

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Near Kingston, N. Y.
Charming scenery; an ideal place for rest and recreation; dancing, fine tennis court, boating, bathing, and fishing. Table service special attraction. Apply to
J. GRAHAM ROSE, Manager,
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On Otsego Lake, Cooperstown, N. Y.
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GOLF BOATING MOTORING
TENNIS BATHING RESTING

THE THOMPSON HOTEL
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
Finest location. Select. Excellent accommodations. Superior Cuisine. Unsurpassed Boating, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, etc. State Road. Booklet. EMERSON CLARK, Prop.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Special Rates During July and August

LAKE MOHEGAN INN.
Spend your vacation in the Mountains. New double Tennis Courts, Dancing, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Commuting distance. Special cut rates. FRANK J. WELTON, Prop.

POINT O' WOODS
SEVEN MILES AT SEA.
IS ALWAYS COOL.
Address THE INN, Point o' Woods, N. Y.

HOTEL FERNCLIFF
GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
IN THE MOUNTAINS. ALL AMUSEMENTS
Booklet. W. S. Chauncey, Mgr.

Large rooms; excellent table board; private beach, tennis court; at Bay View Villa; easy access from city; reasonable. Apply Charles F. Littlejohn, 1,270 Broadway. Tel. Mad. Sq. 5185.

STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS.
Folder & Infor. at 1180 B'way. N.Y. F.H.Duffy, Res.
Ulster & Delaware R. R. Send for Summer Resort Book, 10.

RESORTS. CANADA.

Moose! Caribou! Trout!
CANADIAN CAMP—15 Square Miles in Area—FOR RENT
SITUATED in the wonderful wild lands of Canada—forty miles beyond Murray Bay, in the Province of Quebec. Fine moose and caribou shooting, and plenty of trout fishing. Good water. Big, roomy log house and tents. Accommodations for guides. One of the most desirable camps in America.
For Terms Apply to William M. Benjamin, 55 Liberty Street.
Telephone Cortland 2418.

NEW JERSEY.
Spend the Summer or Week End at
NEW HOTEL BRESLIN
On Lake Hopatcong, P. O. Mt. Arlington, N. J.
Elevation 1,400 ft. No malaria or mosquitos. One hour from New York via D., L. & W. enables you to commute at $12 a month. 300 rooms with hot and cold running water; 100 bath suites. Boating, canoeing, bathing, fishing, tennis, saddle horses, Orchestra, dances, cafe, grill. Booklet, auto maps. Special family rates. 'Phone 1-Hopatcong. G. FRANK COPE.

The New
ESSEX & SUSSEX
Hotel and Cottages.
Directly on the ocean.
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
The De Luxe Hotel of the Atlantic Coast. Hot and cold sea water in bathrooms.
David B. Plumer, Manager.

STADLER'S
MONMOUTH BEACH INN
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
Muriel Spencer Stadler, Prop.
French Cuisine of Highest Order.
Famous Swimming Baths.
American Plan in Tent Bungalows
Rates $4 per day and up.
Booklet and full particulars upon request.

THE SHELBURNE OCEAN GROVE, N. J.
A new modern hotel; hot and cold running water in every room; private baths; Ocean Pathway, facing park and ocean.
V. C. HAYNES.

HOTEL THEDFORD SIXTH AVENUE, ASBURY PARK, overlooking ocean; suites with bath; booklet.
HARRY DUFFIELD, Owner and Proprietor.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
ROYAL PALACE HOTEL and COTTAGES
On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"A RESORT IN ITSELF"
SWIMMING POOL · TENNIS · SURF · BATHING
"ARBOR DANSANT"
FINEST CAFE and DANCE FLOOR in RESORT.
S. STANSTEIN, Propr.

HOTEL DENNIS
Thoroughly Modern. A recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Leeds Company

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City; Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing, garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. BUKEYSER, Mgr.

ISLESWORTH
ATLANTIC CITY.
CLARENDON HOTEL Virginia Avenue. Favorite House. For Spring and Summer guests. Free Booklet.
New Clarion Kentucky Ave., 2d House from ocean; elevator to street; open all year. Garage. S. E. BONIFACE.

NEW ENGLAND.
We are meeting most satisfactorily the present demand for high-class resort accommodations in close proximity to New York City at rates that are not extravagant.
The Edgewood
"New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel"
AT GREENWICH, CONN.
Fine auto run of 28 miles from town. 50-minute electric train service. Golf links, tennis courts, club house.
The Alfred S. Amer Co., Owners & Prop.

FENWICK HALL
FENWICK-ON-THE-SOUND, SAYBROOK, CONN.
Directly on Long Island Sound at mouth of Connecticut River. Golf, tennis, bathing, boating. Ballroom; six-piece orchestra. Rooms en suite, with or without private bath. Rates $12.50 and upward per week. American plan. Booklet. Yale student waiters.
H. A. CHAPMAN, Prop.

Passaconaway Inn
York Cliffs Maine
Directly on the ocean. Every charm of a cool, picturesque summer resort. Bathing, Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Tea Garden, Orchestra. Modern Social Dancing. Wonderful Ocean and Sunset Views. Miles of Fragrant Pines. Country and Seashore Combined. Cottages for Rent.
W. H. TORREY, Mgr.

The Spruces, Whitefield, N. H.
Pleasant summer hotel located in beautiful White Mountain resort village, five minutes' walk from B. & M. stations, churches, stores, etc.; ideal place to spend summer. Booklet. GEO. L. CROCKETT, Prop.

HOTEL BERKSHIRE
Litchfield, Conn.
Under new management. Only 2 hours from New York. 1,200 elevation. Excellent cuisine. Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Dancing. White for Booklet. H. PFLANZ, Prop.

The Ideal Tour
1000 miles through New England's Scenic Wonderland. Route book and map on application. 1180 B'way, N. Y., or Hotel Elton, Waterbury, Ct.

Maplewood Hotel WHITE MTS.
Maplewood, N. H. Open June to Oct.
Booklet & Inf., address L. H. CILLEY, Mgr.

THE COLONIAL
WATCH HILL, R. I. NOW OPEN.
Moderate rates. For information address A. E. DICK.

"LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE" and "LAKE SUNAPEE." For booklets write 171 B'way.

RESORTS. CANADA.

Moose! Caribou! Trout!
CANADIAN CAMP—15 Square Miles in Area—FOR RENT
SITUATED in the wonderful wild lands of Canada—forty miles beyond Murray Bay, in the Province of Quebec. Fine moose and caribou shooting, and plenty of trout fishing. Good water. Big, roomy log house and tents. Accommodations for guides. One of the most desirable camps in America.
For Terms Apply to William M. Benjamin, 55 Liberty Street.
Telephone Cortland 2418.

NEW ENGLAND.
Tour New England
VIEW THE SCENERY OF THE MOUNTAINS, FOLLOW THE ROCK-BOUND SHORE, LINGER BY THE WATERS OF SOME DARK BLUE LAKE, TRAVEL THROUGH A PICTURESQUE VALLEY, OR ROLLING FARMING COUNTRY AS YOU WILL.
All forms of scenic beauty await you in this Vacation Land, with good roads everywhere, and attractive Wayside Inns, Palatial Resorts or magnificent City Hotels to provide for your comfort.
Send for free illustrated road map in colors, "NEW ENGLAND TOURS," published by the NEW ENGLAND HOTEL ASSOCIATION, comprising over two hundred of the best hotels and resorts.
WM. M. KIMBALL, Secretary, Draper Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

Mt. Madison House
GORHAM, N. H.
"At the Gateway to the White Mts."
Rooms en suite, with private baths. Electric Lights, etc. Eight miles from base Mt. Washington. Capacity 200. Garage and Repair Shop. Booklet and rates on request.
C. A. CHANDLER, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.
The Finest Resort Hotel In Northeastern Pennsylvania.
Mount Pleasant House
Mount Pocono, Penna.
Rebuilt—open and—modernized. 105 rooms, 24 en suite with private baths and running water in rooms. Bell service, gas, orchestra, golf, tennis and all outdoor sports.
FREE GARAGE—accommodations for 40 cars. Charming walks, good roads, magnificent views. Unique in quality of food, cooking and service. OPEN ALL YEAR. For illustrated literature, room plan, auto map and rates address
W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

FOREST PARK HOTEL
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
ON FOREST LAKE
Three hours from N. Y. on D., L. & W. Finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and baseball. Dancing and concerts daily. Rooms with or without private bath. Bachelor's rates. Altitude 1,600 feet. Capacity 350.
Arthur Lederer, Owner, Forest Park, Pa.
Or 170 Fifth Av., Tuesday Eleven to One.
Phone Gramercy 4147.

KITTATINNY
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Capacity 500. Superior in its appointments, cuisine and service. Special Summer and family rates. Write for booklet and auto map. Motorists accorded same terms as other guests.
CHARLES H. WHITE, Prop.

THE MOUNTAIN PARADISE
WATER GAP HOUSE
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Only two hours from New York, a superior modern, high-class hotel with finest and coolest location. Capacity 500. American and a la carte service. Cafe and Grill. Orchestra. Golf and all outdoor sports. Special summer rates. Booklet and auto maps mailed. JOHN PURDY COPE.

BUCKWOOD INN, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.
Home of Shawnee Country Club Golf Course.

MISCELLANEOUS.
To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway, 264 5th Av.
Adirondack Mountain booklet free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, New York.
LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.
Resort Tourist Bureau, 1133 Broadway, New York

RESORTS. NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL TRAYMORE
ATLANTIC CITY
The Spirit of America at Play : Magnitude and Cheerfulness
Daniel S. White, President Joseph W. Mott, Manager
TRAYMORE FRIDAY CHATS
ALTITUDE AT THE EDGE OF THE SEA
In 1775 a party of Britishers went to Bunker Hill. The Monument records that they were unwelcome visitors. The pinnacle of the Traymore is one foot higher than Bunker Hill Monument, but English guests are welcome. * * * Indeed they will find something to recall their "right little, tight little island." The upper promenades of the Traymore have an altitude above sea level, with a sheer drop into the water, like those famous cliffs of Tintagel in Cornwall, or Land's End. God made the Cornish rocks with volcanic fire, and man made the Traymore with brains and machinery; but from the summits of both one can hear the eternal voice of the wind singing to the orchestration of the waves—"Lo! Freedom on her starry heights." * * * Of course you must have a big soul to take it all in. But the Traymore was built to express the soul of man's bigness amid the boundlessness of sea, sky and sunshine. You can't dwell with these things without feeling big and free.

Speaking of the concrete construction of the Blenheim, Thomas A. Edison said, "It is the coming construction for all great buildings. It won't bend, it won't break, and you couldn't burn it if you tried."
Marlborough-Blenheim,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
Capacity 1100 American and European Plans
The great essential of a resort hotel, as distinguished from a city hotel, is ample public space devoted to the use of its guests, in the form of bright and airy Exchanges, Lobbies, Parlors, Galleries and Solariums, affording pleasing vistas and beautiful promenades, the whole combining into a harmonious vision of grandeur and beauty, while replete with the cozy group seclusions of home, and yet affording full view of the pleasing panorama of the resort life. In this essential the Marlborough-Blenheim stands without an equal in Atlantic City or elsewhere.
Its "Ownership Management," while accounting for its unique reputation, is a guaranty of the high character of its patronage and the unexcelled quality of its service and cuisine. It employs only white service in both its American and a la carte dining rooms.
It makes a specialty of its high-class music every evening throughout the year, with special Sunday night solo features. Romani, the world's highest Tenor, of Venice, is engaged to sing at frequent intervals during July, August and September.
Atlantic City, with its only real competitor (Europe) this year impossible, is offering unusual attractions and entertainments. Two flying boats are daily sources of interest. Two golf courses, the Yacht Club, the fishing fleet and the wonderful bathing beach attract their respective devotees, while the pier amusements, the Boardwalk, the fine motor roads and the splendid hotels and restaurants, afford enjoyment to all. There is only one Atlantic City, and this summer it is particularly attractive. Write for illustrated booklet and rates.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21780.—JOSEPH KRAUS, Bankrupt.—In the matter of METCALF CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankrupt

First and Refunding
Mortgage Bonds
To Yield 6%
Net Earnings 2¼ Times Interest

Both gross and net earnings have increased largely every year for a long period of years.

Corporation serves prosperous portion of a State, whose population increased from 1900 to 1910 about three times the ratio of the entire United States.

Further particulars and chart of earnings upon request for our Circular AG-60.

N.W.Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

Sensible Investors

regard present prices of sound securities as an opportunity. They are investing in bonds which are selling below their real value and therefore most likely to advance in price.

May we send you List T of Municipal Bonds and Public Utility Bonds and Notes now selling at prices to yield

4¼ to 7%

A.H.Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

This Question
Confronts Many Investors

Shall we buy well secured long-term bonds
or
Shall we buy good short-term notes?

The alternative reasons are briefly discussed in our letter numbered 172. Send for it.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Detroit
London: William P. Bonbright & Co. Paris: Bonbright & Co.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

are exempt from the Federal Income Tax, do not have to be included in returns, and no certificate of ownership is necessary to collect coupons.

They are payable from taxes levied on the land and other property in the municipality, and are therefore the safest form of investment.

We are offering an attractive issue of Municipal Bonds to yield 6%.

Write for Circular L

Estabrook & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange, Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

A Safe Investment

We offer and recommend the bonds of a thriving steel company.

Yield about 5½%

A booklet describing them, may be had upon request for Booklet A-10.

Knauth-Nachod & Kuhne
15 William St., New York

UNITED STATES BONDS
and other
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

HARVEY FISK & SONS
62 Cedar Street New York

E. C. Randolph
Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway, New York.
Bond and Open Market Securities Department
T. F. SHIELDS, Mgr.
Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Close Higher Despite Violent Reaction in War Stocks—St. Paul Dividend Reduced.

Yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange illustrated two facts very clearly; one was that conditions favoring speculation have attracted wide public interest to the stock market and the other was that there is great danger in following blindly the violent advances in the stocks upon which the existing speculative fever has exerted the most influence.

At the close of the session it was the violent fall in a few stocks during the afternoon which was being discussed with the most interest, but taken as a whole the day contributed a further substantial rise in the general level of prices, and dealings were on a broader scale than at any earlier period of the present movement. Even the stock which broke most violently, Crucible Steel, ended the day with a net gain of nearly 3 points, for it was only after the stock had risen about 18 points that it dropped 17 points. The advance took four hours and the decline took about ten minutes. Those who were caught neither long nor short of the stock can comfort themselves with the thought that the company's property was worth as much and its prospects were as good when the stock was selling at 66 as when it was selling at 83. Values are not created on the Stock Exchange, even though lucky traders may think they are.

Several explanations were offered for the violent break in Crucible and for the equally rapid, but less extensive, breaks in many other stocks, but the real explanation lay in the fact that gambling had run wild in these stocks, and almost anything would have furnished an excuse for a break. The suggestion that it was due to discrimination by the banks against such stocks in loans no doubt had this much foundation—that conservative lenders in putting out money on stocks always take account of the market position of the stocks they lend on, and experience teaches that stocks which rise as Crucible Steel and some other stocks did yesterday, and had been rising for many days, are exposed to violent reactions. Lenders guard against these by requiring a larger margin or by refusing to accept more than a small proportion of such stocks in loans. When too large an amount of such stocks become lodged in any one quarter it is inevitable that brokers and customers should be made aware of this attitude of the money market even in a time of very great money ease, such as the present. If the money market acted otherwise it would be giving gambling even greater encouragement than it is given as things are.

Crucible Steel, however, and all the more spectacular of the war stocks together represent but a fraction of the market, and yesterday's experience in the list as a whole supplied fresh evidence of the confidence which is felt regarding expansion in business and ease in money, and consequent expansion in values. Moreover, the fact that the net result of the day was favorable notwithstanding the temporary upset went far toward counteracting the unfavorable effect of the sudden and violent reaction upon market sentiment. The railroads in the main held their ground well, but for the most part they were very inactive compared with the industrials. St. Paul was the most irregular of the railroad shares owing to the uncertainty over its dividend. It was only after the close of trading that action was taken on the dividend. The declaration of 2 per cent. makes a total of 4½ per cent. paid for the full year. The amount earned was equal to about 2 7-10 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	5	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2¾	5 mos	3 @3½
90 days	2¾@3	6 mos	3¼@3½
4 mos	@3¾		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3¾@3¾
60 to 90 days			3 @3¼
Other Names.			
4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand Sterling	$4.76⅝	$4.76¼	$4.76¼
Cables	4.77	4.76⅞	4.76⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand. (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76¼	4.76⅞
Paris	5.68¾	5.68
Berlin	81½	81⅝
Austria	15.06	15.13
Russia		33.12
Switzerland	5.37½	5.36¼
Scandinavia	25.80	26.00
China—		
Hongkong	42.55	42.70
Shanghai	54.00	...
Singapore	57.50	...
Greece	5.22½	5.21½
Holland	40.15	40.4
India—		
Bombay	33.00	...
Calcutta	33.00	...
Italy	6.34	6.33½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.50	41.60
Rio	25.37	25.50
Spain	19.25	19.37

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $329,952,304; balance, $21,124,744. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $44,748.

The local banks have lost $1,206,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 3.75.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 15-16d, off 1-16d. New York, 46⅞c, off ⅛c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 28.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$588,928	$12,427,450	$12,827,456
Int. rev., ord.	897,384	25,685,183	25,685,183
Corp. and income tax	315,281	8,169,308	8,169,908
Misc.	137,895	4,160,696	4,160,696
Total rec'ts.	$1,739,490	$50,842,644	$50,842,644
Expenditures	2,300,915	60,183,905	60,183,905
Deficit	561,424	18,341,350	18,341,350

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1915.

Stocks. (Shares.)

Total sales	1,392,872
Same day last year	1,298,808
Year to date	75,554,740
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	73.94 + .32
Same day last year	57.77 —4.65

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	75.34	July 29	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34	34½	600	Alaska Gold Mines	34½	34½	33½	34	+ ⅛
27⅝	28½	86,475	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27½	32⅝	27½	28	+1½
68⅝	69¼	13,900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	68½	71⅞	67½	68⅝	+ ⅛
72½	73	8,500	Amalgamated Cop	71⅞	73¾	71⅞	73	+1½
51	52	600	Am. Agricul. Chem	51⅛	52	51¼	52	+2⅜
55½	56	16,900	Am. Beet Sugar	56	57⅞	55⅞	56	+ ⅛
53½	53¾	47,675	Am. Can	60	61¾	58⅞	59¼	...
105	106½	800	Am. Can pf	106¼	106⅞	106	106⅜	+ ⅛
57¼	57⅜	12,300	Am. Car & Fdry	57⅜	59½	50½	57⅛	+ ⅞
145½	148	2,750	Am. Coal Products	147½	149¾	145¼	148	...
117	119	200	Am. Coal Prod. pf	118	118	118	118	+1
47¾	48½	3,900	Am. Cotton Oil	47	49½	48¾	48¼	+ ⅝
92	97	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	94	94	94	94	+1
7½	7¾	3,100	Am. H. & Leather	7⅜	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
33⅛	33½	2,000	Am. H. & Leath. pf	33¼	36¾	35	35	− 1½
24	25	900	Am. Ice Securities	25½	25½	25	25	− ½
12	12¼	5,100	Am. Linseed	10⅜	12¾	10⅜	12¼	+2
30	31	800	Am. Linseed pf	29	31	29	30½	+3½
55½	55½	49,800	Am. Locomotive	52½	60	52½	55⅞	+3
5½	6	200	Am. Malt	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
78¾	79	4,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79	79⅞	78½	79	+ ⅛
107	108	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	− ⅛
79½	80½	250	Am Smelt. S. pf. B	80	80	80	80	...
44½	44⅝	5,900	Am. Steel Fdries	42¼	45	42¼	44⅝	+2½
108	108¾	700	Am. Sugar Ref	106	109	108¾	108¾	+ ½
113	114	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	...
121⅞	122½	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121⅞	122	121⅞	122	+ ⅛
220	226	100	Am. Tobacco	223	223	223	223	−2
25	25½	400	Am. Woolen	24	25	24	25	+2½
83	85	200	Am. Woolen pf	84¼	84¼	83½	85½	− ½
5¼	6	300	Am. Writing P. pf	6	6	5½	5⅝	− ½
67⅜	68¼	7,250	Amaconda. Cop. Co	67⅜	70	67⅛	68	+ ⅜
101⅞	102⅛	3,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102	+ ⅜
99	100	100	Atlantic Coast Line	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	− ¼
99	100	20	do., odd lot	100	100	100	100	...
80⅜	80¾	27,300	Baldwin Loco	83½	84¼	80¼	80½	−3
103½	105	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	104	104½	104	104½	− ½
81¾	82¼	10,500	Baltimore & Ohio	82	82½	81¼	82¼	...
71¼	73	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf	72	72½	72	72½	...
1¼	1¼	200	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
262	264	10,925	Bethlehem Steel	270	275	250	253	−1
130	135	700	Bethlehem Steel pf	134	135	133	134	−4½
84½	85	7,900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86⅛	86⅛	84	84⅝	−1½
68¼	69¼	2,400	Butte & Superior	70¾	70¾	68	69	− ⅞
10¾	10⅞	400	California Petrol	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
29	32	200	California Pet. pf	30	30	30	30	...
144½	144⅞	7,800	Canadian Pacific	145¼	145¼	142½	142⅝	− ¼
42½	42⅝	11,100	Central Leather	42	43⅛	41½	42⅜	+ ⅞
104	104½	100	Central Leather pf	104	104	104	104	...
40½	40⅝	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	40⅞	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	− ⅛
11⅝	11¾	200	Chi. Great Western	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅛
29	29¼	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	29½	29¼	29¼	29¼	...
82	84	10,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	83¾	83¾	80	83	...
125	126	400	Chi., Mil. & St.P.pf	124¾	125	124¾	125	...
122	123½	300	Chi. & Northwest	123½	123¾	123	123	− ⅜
11⅝	12¼	400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	12⅜	12⅜	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅜
130	150	100	Chi., St.P.,M.& O.pf	131	131	131	131	+1
43¾	46⅛	6,450	Chino Copper	45	46⅜	44½	46	+1
40¾	41	37,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	41½	43⅝	40	40⅞	+ ⅞
8	9	600	Comstock Tunnel	*10	10	9	9	...
126¼	127	400	Consolidated Gas	127	127	126¼	126¼	−1¼
75¾	76	7,200	Continental Can	77½	78¾	74⅞	76	...
100¾	101	110	Continental Can pf	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
15¼	15½	25,300	Corn Products Ref	14⅞	15⅜	14½	15⅜	+ ⅛
79½	80½	700	Corn Pro. Ref. pf	80	80½	79¾	79¾	+ ⅛
...	...	300	do., s. 50	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
67½	68	177,050	Crucible Steel	68	83	66	68⅛	+2⅞
...	...	5,800	Crucible Steel pf	105¼	105¾	104	105	+ ¼
113	116	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	113¼	113⅞	113¼	113⅜	+ ⅜
145	146	100	Delaware & Hud	146	146	146	146	...
7	7⅜	100	Den. & Rio Gr	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
114	115	20	Detroit Edison Co	114	114	114	114	...
...	60	100	Detroit United Ry	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
27	28	8,200	Distillers' Secur	28⅜	28½	26½	27¼	−1⅞
23¼	23½	3,700	Dome Mines	22⅜	23¼	21¼	23¼	+ ⅜
25¾	26¼	4,000	Erie	26⅜	26⅜	25⅞	26¼	− ⅛
40⅜	41	2,100	Erie 1st pf	40½	41⅜	40	40½	+ ⅛
31½	33⅛	100	Erie 2d pf	32	32	32	32	...
28⅝	30	100	Federal M. & S.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	− ⅞
46	50	100	Federal M. & S. pf	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+3¾
285	290	100	General Chemical	290	290	290	290	+25
285	290	140	do., odd lots	280	280	280	288	...
173	174½	3,575	General Electric	175¼	176	173¼	173¼	−2
181	183	1,200	General Motors	180	182¼	180	181	−1⅞
104	105¼	200	General Motors pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	− ½
51¼	51¾	3,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	51¼	52½	50½	51	− ½
117¾	118	1,000	Great Northern pf	117⅜	118	117¼	117⅜	+ ⅛
41¼	41½	104,215	G. N. certs.ore prop	39½	43⅜	39¼	41⅜	+2½
61⅞	62⅛	1,300	Guggenheim Explor	61⅜	62⅜	61½	62	+ ½
117	118½	100	Homestake Mining	118	118	118	118	−1
101	105	300	Illinois Central	102⅞	102⅞	102½	102¼	− ½
30⅜	30½	4,900	Inspiration Copper	30	30⅜	30	30½	+ ⅛
...	...	2,300	Inter.-Met	21⅛	21⅛	19¾	20⅜	− ⅛
...	...	1,500	Interboro Consol	20¼	20⅞	20	20¼	− ⅜
...	...	700	Interboro Consol pf	13	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
25	28	200	Int. Agricultural pf	25	25	25	28	+3
10¼	10½	2,300	Int. Paper	9½	10½	9	10½	+ ⅛
38	38½	1,600	Int. Paper pf	37	38½	37	38¼	+1¾
23¾	24	500	Kansas City, South	24	24	23⅞	23⅞	− ⅛
136	145	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	137	137	137	137	+ ⅛
50¾	51	4,800	Lackawanna Steel	50	52¾	50	50¾	+ ⅞
6	9	100	Lake Erie & West	6	6	6	6	−1
142	142½	900	Lehigh Valley	143¾	143	142	142	+1½
111	113½	800	Louisville & Nash	110	112	110	112	+1½
65	66	200	Mackay Cos. pf	63¼	65¼	63⅝	65¼	− ⅛
63	66	25	do., odd lot	63½	65½	65¼	65¼	...
32½	33	2,400	Maxwell Motors	31	33⅞	31	33⅛	+3⅛
82½	83½	1,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	81⅛	83¼	81⅛	83¼	+2¼
28½	29	1,200	Max. Motors 2d pf	29	29	28	29	+1
35	36	200	May Dept. Stores	35	35	35	35	− ⅛
11,900	12	11,900	Mexican Petrol	10⅝	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	− ⅝
27	27¼	1,800	Miami Copper	27	27½	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅛
...	5½	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	1,100	Missouri Pacific	2¼	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
102	102⅜	100	Montana Power pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
74	74½	900	Nat. Cloak & Suit	73	75	73	74¼	+3¼
74	74½	70	do., odd lot	73½	73⅝	73½	73½	...
25½	26	6,300	Nat. Enam. & St	26½	27	25½	25½	−1½
63	64	1,000	Nat. Lead Co	63½	64	63½	63½	+ ½
109	110	200	Nat. Lead Co. pf	109½	109½	109	109	− ⅜
14	14½	1,100	Nevada Con. Cop	14	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	...
101	102	2,700	N. Y. Air Brake	103½	104	101½	102	−1
88⅛	88⅞	1,530	N. Y. Central	88¼	88½	87½	88¼	+ ¼
60⅞	62	1,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	62¼	62½	60¾	60⅝	−1½
27	27½	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	− ⅛
106½	107	2,900	Northern Pacific	106⅝	107⅜	105⅝	106¼	− ⅞
...	...	100	Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅜
108	108½	2,200	Pennsylvania R. R	107¾	108	107¾	108	+ ⅛
77	77	100	Philadelphia Co	77	77	77	77	+1
24,425	25	24,425	Pittsburgh Coal	26	26⅞	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
93	94½	6,000	Pittsburgh Coal pf	93	96⅞	94½	94⅞	+ ⅞
89	92	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	89	89	89	89	+2
16,200	16,200	16,200	Pressed Steel Car	50	53	50	51	+1½
100	100	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	100	100	100	100	+ ½
161	161	200	Pullman Co	161	161	161	161	− ⅞
400	8	400	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	...
4	4¾	500	Quicksilver pf	4	4¾	4	4¾	+ ⅜
6,100	6,100	6,100	R'way Steel Spring	35⅝	37½	35½	35½	...
23	23	2,400	Ray Consol. Copper	23	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
5,500	5,500	5,500	Reading	147¼	147⅝	146¼	146⅝	+ ¼
40	40½	96,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	40	40½	40	42	+2½
3,800	3,800	3,800	Rep. Iron & S. pf	93⅛	97¼	93⅛	96	+1½
3	3¼	200	Rumely (M.) Co	3	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
5	5¼	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
13	13	100	Seaboard Air Line	13	13	13	13	...
32½	33¼	300	Seaboard Air L. pf	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
700	700	700	Sears, Roebuck Co	147¼	148¾	147⅝	148¾	+1¾
40½	43	11,000	Sloss-Shef. S. & I	42	44½	41¾	42⅝	+1⅛
80	90	100	Sloss-Shef. S.& I.pf	85½	85⅜	85½	85½	−4⅞
80	90	89	do., odd lot	87	87½	85	85	...
87½	87¼	14,080	Southern Pacific	87	87¾	87¼	87¾	+ ⅜
13½	13⅝	2,400	Southern Railway	14	14	13½	13½	...
45½	46¼	100	South. Railway pf	45	45	45	45	...
82½	82¾	17,600	Studebaker Co	81¾	84⅝	81½	82¾	+1
37½	37¼	2,000	Tennessee Copper	37½	38	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅜
131½	132¼	700	Texas Co	132	133½	131½	133½	+1½
9⅞	10½	100	Texas & Pacific	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
50½	51	500	Third Avenue	51½	51⅛	50¼	50½	− ½
73¼	76	400	Underwood Typew	73¼	76	75	75	− ¼
6	6¼	300	Union Bag & Paper	6	6¼	6	6¼	...
129	129½	12,400	Union Pacific	129	129⅝	128	128⅝	+ ⅛
18½	18⅝	100	United Rys. Invest	18½	18⅝	18½	18¼	− ⅛
59¼	59¾	500	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	59¼	59¼	57	57	−1½
35½	35¾	100	U. S. Realty & Imp	35½	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
2⅛	2⅜	200	U. S. Red. & Ref	2⅛	2⅜	2	2	...
45	47⅜	4,700	U. S. Rubber	45	47⅜	45	45⅞	+ ⅛
102	102¾	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	102	102¾	102	102¾	+ ¼
67½	68¼	171,000	U. S. Steel	67½	68¼	66⅛	67	+ ½
112⅞	113	1,040	U. S. Steel 1st pf	112⅞	113	112	112⅝	− ⅜
65⅜	66¼	4,000	Utah Copper	65⅜	67⅞	65⅜	66½	+1
32	33¼	7,500	Va.-Carolina Chem	32	34⅜	32	33¼	+1⅜
48⅜	49¼	1,500	Va. Iron Coal & C	48⅜	49¾	48⅜	49¾	+ ⅝
24¼	24¾	100	Western Maryland	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ⅜
69¾	69¾	100	Western Union Tel	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	...
112	112½	147,320	West'house E. & M	112	109¼	110¾	110¾	...
130	130	100	West'house E. & M. pf	130	130	130	130	+4
⅛	⅛	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	...
137½	137½	800	Willys-Overland	137½	137½	136½	136¼	−1¼
103½	103¾	100	Willys-Overland pf	103½	103¾	103¾	103½	+ ⅝
30	30	100	Wisconsin Central	30	30	30	30	+ ½
104	104⅞	300	Woolworth (F. W.)	104	104⅞	104	104⅞	− ⅛

*Cents per share.

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

American Stocks a Feature—War Loan Sells Off.

LONDON, July 29.—The money market continues to borrow from the Bank of England. Discount rates were firm and Treasury bills were in demand today. The decline in the Bank of England's proportion of reserve from 18.09 to 16.77 per cent. was due to the large transfers in connection with the new war loan.

Considerable interest was displayed on the Stock Exchange in the dealings in the new war loan, fully paid, which began at 99 to 99¼, advanced to 99½ and then eased off to 98½. The tone of the market otherwise was generally good, although the activity was confined to Marconi shares and the American section at rising prices. Canadian Pacific and United States Steel were the firmest shares in the latter. The closing was firm.

Bank of England's Statement.

LONDON, July 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£1,723,000
Circulation decreased	363,000
Bullion increased	1,480,274
Other securities increased	27,628,000
Other deposits decreased	39,079,000
Public deposits increased	68,468,000
Notes reserve increased	1,724,000
Government securities	Unchanged

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 16.77 per cent. Last week it was 18.09 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

Prices Steady on the Bourse.

PARIS, July 29.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 69 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 10 centimes.

French Bank Gains Gold.

PARIS, July 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	78,038,000
Silver in hand increased	871,000
Notes in circulation increased	70,745,000
Treasury deposits increased	28,124,000
General deposits increased	4,425,000
Bills discounted increased	1,749,000
Advances decreased	10,028,000

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Financial Brokers.

"There must be some good sailors on the Stock Exchange," said a banker yesterday, "if they can follow the violent swings of the war stocks up and down without getting seasick."

⁂

Trying Days for Specialists.

The specialists in war stocks are the ones who come nearest to being affected by seasickness in a market such as yesterday's, to continue the figure further. These are the men who handle orders for colleagues on the floor and the keeping of a "book" which shows no errors at the end of a big day is a triumph, indeed. The remark was made yesterday that the specialists in the issues displaying the greatest activity have had to make good on many mistakes since the war market began to boom. Not only does the broker who handles a $2 business in Bethlehem, or Crucible, or Union Pacific have to keep his buying and selling orders working in and out smoothly, but further attention must be devoted to many "stop" orders. When prices crumble rapidly, it requires only a few minutes trading for many stop orders to be reached, and then the specialist's troubles pile up. If customers fail to get as good execution as they expected, the complaint comes to the specialist, and frequently he has to refund out of his own pocket the unlooked-for loss a customer suffers.

⁂

Factors of the Steel Trade.

The steel companies are in position to congratulate themselves over their export trade. Not only have sales abroad increased during the last few weeks until, according to careful estimates, they amount to one-fourth of total business done, but prices have been excellent. In fact, a great deal of the steel sold to Europe, Asia, and South America since foreign competition dropped to the minimum has been at better prices than were ever realized before by American manufacturers. Exports have grown and are still growing, and selling is reported on the increase of steel, which ultimately will go abroad in the shape of arms and munitions. An officer of a large independent company was asked the other day whether he had any war orders. "None to speak of," he replied. "But," the questioner suggested, "it is said that your concern is doing a great war business." The steel man answered quickly: "That is another matter. We are doing a good war business, although we have no orders for war supplies. Our steel is going into munitions and arms, but we are not making any finished product for the European armies."

⁂

An Estimate on Bethlehem.

As the days pass and the war machines of Europe keep grinding steadily, estimates of the business done by manufacturers of the United States in furnishing more grist for the mills keep growing.

"Profits to the Bethlehem (Steel Company) should not be less than 30 per cent.," said Dow, Jones & Co. in a news "slip" yesterday, "and may mean earnings, if all goes well, of $500 per share for Bethlehem Steel's $15,000,000 common stock."

Is it strange that the imagination of traders in the stock market is deeply stirred by such a possibility?

⁂

A Welcome Report.

The bears on Southern Pacific probably did not expect such a report on June earnings as the road announced y

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Very Heavy Trading in the Curb Market, Accompanied by Sharp Recession in Prices.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 262,867 shares of stock and $30,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 93,255; oils, 1,142, and mining, 168,470. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	Am. Zinc.....	57½	57½	55⅝	55½
900	*Canada Steel.	24	25½	24	25
1,000	*Can Car & F. pf.	99	99	93	93
1,000	*Can Car. & F. pf.	115	118	110	110
15,000	*Car. L. & P.	10½	10½	8⅝	9⅝
900	*Central Fdy.	14	14	12½	13
20	*Cent. F. pf.	25	25	25	25
3,500	*Cramp Ship..	68	70	68	69½
1,900	*Elec. Boat...	370	375	330	330
800	*El. Boat. pf.	340	340	315	320
4,210	*E. St.new,w.i.	40	40	34½	35
600	Emer. Phono.	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝
100	Hall Signal....	13	13	13	13
250	*Hendee Mfg..	36	37	36	36
680	*Int. Mer. Ma.	2	2	1⅞	2
15,000	*Int. Steam P.	9½	15	9½	14
1,200	*Int. St. P. pf.	17	21	17	20
60	Kelly Sp. Tire.	160	160	160	160
40	Kelly Sp. Tire new 1st pf..	86	86	85	85
250	* Lake Tor. B.	29	29	15	17
24,300	Marc. of Am.	5¼	5¼	4½	4⅝
1,000	*Nat Steel Car of Canada..	38½	43	38½	43
895	*Py. Mfg. Co.	12½	‡13¼	12½	13¼
500	Cor. of R.& H.	6¼	6¼	6	6
150	Savoy Oil.....	6	6	6	6
8,000	* Stand. Mo...	14½	14½	13⅝	13⅝
1,600	*St. Jo. Lead.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12½
1,500	U. Clg. Sts.new	10	10	9⅝	9⅝
3,500	U. Fruit. Shar.	2⅝	2⅞	2½	2½
1,600	*Ven. Cons. O.	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅝
900	*World Film..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
36	Crescent P. L.	40½	39	39	— 3
85	Illinois P. L.	139	137	138	+ 2
50	Indiana P. L.	97	95	96	
15	Ohio Oil.....	136½	135	135	+ 1
700	Inter. Pet.	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
100	Pierce Oil ...	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
50	Prair. O. & G.	315	312	315	+ 5
25	Prairie P. L.	157½	157½	157½	+ ½
60	South. P. L.	212	211	212	+ 2
16	St. O. N. Y.	185	183	185	+ 2½
5	Vacuum. Oil.	201	201	201	...

MINING STOCKS.

3,750	*Ar. Duquesne	27	29	27	28
2,600	*Alaska Jun..	11¼	11¼	11	11
100	*Al. Con. M. C.	80	80	80	80
12,500	*†Atlanta	30½	30½	29	29
1,000	*Big Cot'w'd.	6	6	6	6
1,250	Big. Ledge D.	2½	2½	2	2
12,000	*†Booth	48	48	44	44
570	Braden Cop....	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝
600	Butte C. & Z..	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾
600	Caledonia	88	89	87	88
1,200	*Canada. Cop..	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,500	†Cashboy	4½	4½	4	4½
100	†Caribou Cob..	30	30	30	30
2,600	*Chile Copper..	18⅝	18⅝	18	18⅜
2,500	Con. Nev. Ut...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Di. Fik. Butte	3	3	3	3
5,000	*†Emma Cop..	39	39	38	39
600	†Florence	48	48	47	48
300	†Gen. Val. C..	42	42	42	42
700	Goldf. Con....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	*†Gold. Merger	22	22	20	21
60	Greene-Can...	40	40	40	40
1,000	*Iron Blossom.	72	72	72	72
17,200	Jumbo Ext....	1½	1½	1⅝	1⅞
6,300	Ken. Cop.....	32⅜	32⅝	31½	31½
1,200	Kerr Lake....	4	4	3¾	3¾
2,500	*†Kewanas	12	12	10	10⅜
100	L. Sup. Corp.	10	10	10	10
225	La Rose Cons.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†Lone Star....	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	Magma Copper	12¾	12¾	12¼	12½
600	†McKin.-Dar'h	21	21	21	21
500	†Majestic Mines	70	71	70	70
700	*Mont. Consol	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
19,100	*†Mother Lode	25	25	23	23½
500	†Nevada Hills.	17	17	17	17
500	New Utah E..	3⅜	3½	3	3
100	Nipiss'g Mines	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
2,000	†San Toy	17	17	17	17
3,700	*†Oro	8	8	7	7½
2,000	†San Toy	17	17	17	17
200	*†Seils	26	26	26	26
5,000	*†Silver Pick..	10	10	9	9
300	Std Silv.-L'd..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7,000	Stewart	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
17,000	*†Success Min.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,600	†Superst. Mid.	23	24	23	23½
100	Ton. Belmont..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
875	Ton. Extension	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
700	†Ton. Merger..	35	36	35	36
240	Ton. Mining...	5½	5⅝	5	5½
300	United Verdi..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
6,500	Tri-Bullion	¼	¼	¼	¼
6,700	Tuolumne Cop.	½	½	½	½
2,000	*Wasatch	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,600	†W. End Cons.	64	65	102	101

BONDS.

$30,000	Kennec.C. 6s.	115½	116	115½	116

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day.

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 29 Bid.	Asked.	July 28 Bid.	Asked.
B.-Am. T. Co., ord	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15¼
R.-Am. T. Co., ord	15	15½	15	15⅝
K. Sp. T., new, 2d pf.	155	165	155	165
Manhattan Transit	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mut. Profit Shar.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
N. Y. Transp.	15½	16	15⅝	16
Wayland O. & Gas	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾

MINING STOCKS.

Cons. Ar. Sm.	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Howe Sound	2⅞	3⅛	3	3⅛
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s	73	75	73	75

NEW ISSUE

$75,000

Solvay, New York

Refunding Water 5s

Due August 1, 1940

Price To Net 4.35%

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OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Com. Credit...	37½	37½	37½	37½
10	Cons. Coal....	38½	38½	37½	38½
30	Cons. Pow. pf.	112	112	112	112
7	Fidel. & Dep.	135	135	135	135
220	North. Cen...	83	83	83	83
200	Sapulpa Oil...	2	2	2	2
104	Un. Rys. & El.	22	22	21⅞	22
20	U. S. Fid....	190	192	190	192
5	W'l'd Oil & G..	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$500	City Balt. 4s, '58, W. L....	95¼	95½	95¼	95½
5,100	City Balt. 4s, '61	95½	95½	95¼	95½
5,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, J. F....	95½	95½	95½	95½
14,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L....	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1,000	Cons. Gas 4½s.	93¼	93¼	92¾	93¼
1,000	Fair & Clark Trac. 5s.....	98½	98½	98½	98½
5,000	Norf. & Ports. Trac. 5s....	76	76	76	76
1,000	Nor. St. Ry. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
5,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s.....	80	80	80	80
100	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s.....	81¾	81½	81½	81½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
65	Ahmeek	97½	97¼	97	97
1,390	Alaska	34	34⅝	33½	34
170	Allouez	54	54	53	53⅝
9,186	Amer. Zinc....	57½	57½	55½	55⅝
145	Ariz. Com.....	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7½
100	Bonanza	40c	40c	40c	40c
300	Butte & Balt..	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝
2,315	Butte & Sup...	70½	70½	68	69
245	Calumet & Ar.	64	64	63¾	64
7	Calumet & H..	570	575	570	575
26	Centennial	18½	18½	18½	18½
40	Chino	45½	46	44¾	45¾
490	Cop. Range....	56½	55¾	54½	55¾
100	Daly West....	2¾	2¾	2¼	2⅝
260	East Butte....	13½	13¾	13	13⅝
220	Franklin	9⅜	9⅜	9½	9½
500	Granby	83	84¾	82¾	84¾
321	Greene Can....	40½	40¾	40	40⅜
60	Hancock	18	18	18	18
5	Island Creek..	47½	47½	47½	47½
60	Isle Royale....	28	28	27¾	27¾
75	Kerr Lake....	4	4	4	4
100	Keweenaw	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Lake	15	15	15	15
50	La Salle.....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
185	Mass. Con....	12½	12½	12½	12½
5	Miami	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
208	Mohawk	73	73	72	72
50	Nevada Cons.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1,030	New Arcadian.	11	11¼	10⅝	11
150	New Idria.....	5	6	5	6
180	Niplssing	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
1,235	North Butte...	30½	30½	29¾	29¾
66	North Lake...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
95	Old Colony...	3½	3½	3½	3½
35	Old Dominion.	54	54	54	54
195	Pond Creek...	16⅝	16⅞	16¼	16½
40	Quincy	86	86	86	86
15	Ray Cons.....	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
100	Santa Fe.....	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
95	Shannon	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
80	Shattuck	28½	27	26½	27
168	St. Mary's....	56	56	55½	55½
200	Sup. & Bos....	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
105	Sup. Copper...	27¼	27¼	27¼	27⅝
2,688	Tamarack	47½	50	47	47½
1,600	Tuolumne	50c	52c	50c	50c
1,125	U. S. Smelt....	42	42	41	41¼
57	U. S. Sm. pf..	46½	46½	46	46
550	Utah Apex....	3⅞	3¾	3⅝	3¾
83	Utah Cons.....	12¾	13	12¾	13
115	Utah Copper..	65¾	67⅜	65½	67⅛
185	Wolverine	61	62	61	61½

RAILROADS.

10	Boston & Alb.	179	179	179	179
138	Boston Elev...	76½	77⅛	76½	76⅝
30	Boston & Me..	21½	22	21½	21½
23	do pf	38	39	38	38
17	C. St.& S.Y.pf.	104	104	104	104
2	Conn. River..	155	155	155	155
6	Fitchburg pf..	65	65	65	65
65	Mass. Elec. pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½
98	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	61½	62¼	61½	62
11	Old Colony....	142½	142½	142½	142½
5	West End. St..	83	83	83	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

65	Am. Ag. Chem.	52	52	52	52
11	do pf.	93¾	94	93	93
15	Amoskeag	64½	64½	64½	64½
250	Am. Sugar....	108¾	109	108¾	108¾
10	do pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
456	Am. T. & T..	121⅞	122½	121⅞	122
52	Am. Woolen...	25¾	25⅞	25½	25⅝
150	do pf.	84	84	83	83
450	A. G. & W. I..	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
287	do pf.	25½	25⅝	25¼	25⅜
150	Edison	235⅝	236	231	231
50	Ga. Ry & E. pf	85	85	85	85
102	Gen. Electric..	175	175¼	175	175
465	Mass. Gas....	91	91	91	91
6	do pf.	88	88½	88	88½
30	Reece ButtHole	16	16¼	16	16¼
124	Swift & Co....	114	114	113¾	114
293	United Fruit..	133½	134	133½	133½
558	Un. Shoe Mach.	50½	50½	50	50
2,631	U. S. Steel....	67	68¼	66¾	67½

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	88½	88½	88	88
1,000	A. T. & T. 4½s.	101	101	101	101
17,000	A.G.& D. I. 5s.	69¼	69½	69	69
8,000	Mass. Gas 4½s.	96½	96¼	96½	96¼
1,000	W. T. & T. 5s.	95¾	95¾	95½	95¾

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 29.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado ..	.70	.80	La. Rose....	.45	.50
B. St. Gas.	.10	.10	McK.-D. ...	.18	.22
Bingham ..	8½	9	M. of Am..	2¼	2½
Begole	.75	1.00	Majestic ..	.70	.74
Butte & L.	.26	.28	Mex. Meta.	.22	.24
Boston E..	.25	.35	Nev. Doug.	.70	.75
Chief Con..	.90	.95	N. Baltic..	3	3½
Con. Cop..	1⅞	2¼	N. Cornelia	7	7½
Crown Res.	.45	.50	Ohio. Cop..	.20	.23
Calaveras .	1⅜	1⅝	O.Dom.rcts	7½	8
Con. Ariz..	.75	.88	Oneco	1	1½
Cortes	.30	.50	Riker H...	6	6½
Champ C...	.06	.08	Raven Cop.	.10	.14
Cal. Corb..	.04	.06	So. Miami.	1	1⅜
Davis-D....	1⅜	1⅞	Stew't M...	1¼	1½
E. & B. B.	1⅞	1½	Ton. Min..	5	5⅜
First N. C.	2¼	2⅜	Utah Mets.	3⅜	3⅝
Gold. Con..	1¼	1⅜	U. V. Ext.	5⅜	5⅝
Houghton ..	.34	.35	Ventura ..	12½	12⅝
Iron Blose.	.70	.75	Yukon G..	2¼	2½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3	Am. Shipbuild.	32	32	32	32
200	Am. Ship. pf..	73	73	73	73
3,018	Chi. Pn. Tool..	71	72	71	72
15	Chi. Rys., Se. 2	20	20	20	20
115	Chi. Title & T.	207	207	206	206
10	Com. Edison..	135	135	135	135
6	Diu. Match....	96½	96½	96½	96½
20	Hart-S.-M. pf..	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
30	Illinois Brick..	64	64	64	64
200	Nat. Carbon...	136½	139	136½	139
480	Sears-Roebuck	147½	149	147½	149
583	Stewart War'r	83½	83½	82½	82½
107	Swift & Co....	114	114¾	113¾	114¾
120	Union Carbide	152½	152½	151½	151½
357	Un. Carb. rts..	5	5⅞	5	5⅝
150	U. S. Steel....	67¼	67¼	67⅛	67⅛

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Ry. B. 5s.	72	72	72	72
3,000	Com. Ed. 5s..	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼
1,000	Peo. Gas 5s...	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	99⅞
10,000	So. Side L 5s..	88	88	88	88

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Allis-Chalm'rs.	28	32	28	32
30	Amer. Locom.	58	58	58	58
930	Baldwin	83⅜	83⅜	81	81½
15	Baldwin pf....	104½	104½	104½	104½
150	Buff. & Susq. T. C. pf....	36	36	36	36
2,320	Cambria Steel	52	52½	51⅜	52
130	Crucible Steel.	76	76	70½	76
300	Col. F. & I..	42½	42½	41½	42½
1,000	C. & O.....	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
100	Cent. Leather.	41½	41½	41½	41½
37	Elec. Storage.	52⅜	52⅜	52	52½
10	Erie	26½	26½	26½	26½
20	Gen. Asphalt..	33	33	33	33
110	Gen. Asph't pf.	69	69	69	69
3,800	L. Sup. Corp.	10½	10⅝	10	10⅛
14	Lehigh Nav....	74¾	74¾	74	74¼
90	Lehigh Valley.	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
100	Leh. Val. Tran	14	14	14	14
60	L. Val. Tr. pf.	29⅞	30	29⅞	30
100	Miami Copper.	27	27	27	27
100	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
593	Pennsylvania..	54	54⅜	53¾	54⅛
500	P. R. S.....	52⅝	52⅝	52½	52⅝
46	Penn. Salt Mfg	88½	88½	88¼	88¼
344	Penn. Steel pf.	85	85	84⅞	85
225	Phila. Co.....	38½	38½	38	38
695	Phila. Elec...	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
790	P. R. T. rcts	8	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
15	Phila. Trac...	70⅜	70⅜	70¼	70¼
50	Pitts. Coal....	26	26	26	26
225	Reading	73⅜	73⅜	73¼	73½
80	South. Pacific.	86⅞	87	86⅞	87
40	Tono. Belmont	3½	3½	3½	3½
435	Tono. Mining..	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10	Union Pacific.	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝
220	Union Traction	32	32¼	32	32
116	Un. Gas Imp..	83¼	83¼	83¼	83½
10,975	U. S. Steel....	67	68	66½	67½
1	W. Jer. & Sea.	48½	48½	48½	48½
625	Wm. Cramp & Sons	68	69¾	68	69¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Harw'd El. 6s	99½	99½	99¼	99½
3,000	L. Sup. inc...	30	30	30	30
4,000	L.N. cons. 4½s	98½	98½	98½	98½
50,000	L. V. gen. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
25,000	N. Tess. 5-30s reg.....	80	80	80	80
1,000	Pa. cons. 4½s.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
12,000	Pa. gen. 4½s.	97½	97½	97½	97½
3,000	Phila.Co. cons. 5s.....	80½	80½	80½	80½
1,000	Read'g gen. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,193	Col. Gas & El.	13½	13½	13	13¼
138	Crucible Steel.	70	80	70	80
260	Crucible St. pf.	105	105	104	104½
20	Ehr. Co. N. Gas.	115	115	115	115
50	Ind. Brewing...	2½	2½	2½	2½
30	La Belle Iron..	35	35	35	35
87	Mfrs. L. & H..	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¾
195	Nat. Fireproof.	5	5	5	5
235	Nat. F'proof.pf.	18½	18½	17⅜	17⅜
50	Ohio Fuel Oil..	12½	12½	12¼	12½
10	Ohio Fuel Sup..	40	40	40	40
20	Okla. Nat. Gas.	83	83	83	83
60	Pitts. Brew. pf.	12	12	12	12
210	Pitts. Coal.....	25	26½	25	26½
10	Pitts. Coal pf..	95	95	95	95
95	Pitts. P. Glass.	110	110	110	110
630	Pure Oil	14½	14⅝	14½	14½
30	Un. Sw. & Sig.	104½	104½	104½	104½
70	U. S. Steel....	67⅝	67⅞	67⅝	67⅞
975	Whouse A. B..	135	137	135	136
390	Whouse Elec...	56	56	54½	54½
10	Whouse El. pf.	66	66	66	66
1,477	Whouse El. rts.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

BONDS.

$1,000	P. Coal deb. 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½

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FINANCIAL.

BOROUGH OF CARLSTADT. $27,000 FUNDING BONDS.

Sealed bids will be received by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Carlstadt, in the County of Bergen, until eight o'clock P. M., on August 12th, 1915, at the Borough Hall, on Third Street, in said Borough, for the purchase of $27,000 Funding Bonds of said Borough, bearing interest at 4½% payable semi-annually, January and July first. Bonds to be coupon bonds, with privilege of registration, with principal and interest payable at the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, in New York City, bear date of July 1st, 1915, and mature July 1st, 1945.

The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of, and certified to as to genuineness by the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., and will be delivered to the purchaser on September 1st, 1915, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of said company, in the City of New York.

A certified check for Five Hundred Dollars, payable to the Borough of Carlstadt, N. J., must accompany each bid. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposal blanks will be sent on application, or can be had at this office.

Dated, Carlstadt, N. J., July 22nd, 1915.

ERNEST WALMACH, Borough Clerk.

103% of Par and Interest THE KNOXVILLE GAS COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS

To the holders of the bonds secured by the First Mortgage of The Knoxville Gas Company dated October 1st, 1903:

You are hereby notified that this corporation intends to pay off and redeem the following numbered outstanding First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, of the face value of $1,000 each, issued pursuant to the terms of the First Mortgage of The Knoxville Gas Company to United States Mortgage and Trust Company, dated October 1st, 1903, to wit:

3 144 183 411 468

The above numbered bonds will be redeemed and paid at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, on October 1st, 1915, at the rate of 103% of par, plus accrued interest to that date, and upon such date all future interest upon such bonds will cease and the coupons therefore will be void. Of all of which you will please take notice.

THE KNOXVILLE GAS COMPANY, By HENRY L. DOHERTY, President.

DIVIDENDS.

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS COMPANY OF LONDON, LIMITED.

6 PER CENT. INCOME BONDS OF 1948.

Notice is hereby given that interest on the Income Bonds for the Half-Year ended June 30th, 1915, at the rate of 6% per annum (free of British Income Tax) will be paid against presentation and surrender of Coupon No. 13 on and after the 1st day of September, 1915, in London, at the London County and Westminster Bank, Limited, 41 Lothbury, E. C., in NEW YORK, at the NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY; in Amsterdam, at Associatie Cassa.

Coupons must be left for examination three clear days before payment.

By order of the Board.

W. E. MANDELICK, Secretary.

London, 22d July, 1915.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Baltimore, Md., July 8, 1915.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1915, a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 31, 1915.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 31, 1915.

The transfer books will not close.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

THE ESMOND MILLS, Esmond, R. I.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths (1¾) per cent. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable August 2, 1915, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 27, 1915.

HAROLD C. WHITMAN, Treasurer.

121ST SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND
Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) in cash, payable September 1, 1915, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, August 9, 1915.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.

New York, June 30, 1915.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates,

111 Devonshire Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

DIVIDEND NO. 67.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared, payable on August 2, 1915; to shareholders of record July 14, 1915.

MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.

New York, July 28, 1915.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 68.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) will be paid August 25, 1915, to Preferred Stockholders of record at closing of transfer books August 4, 1915. Preferred Transfer books will reopen August 26, 1915.

H. E. SWARTZ, Assistant Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., July 27th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 1st, 1915, to Stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., August 16th, 1915.

D. P. BENNETT, Treasurer.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY

42 Broadway, New York, July 15, 1915.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) was declared, payable August 30th, 1915, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company as of 12 o'clock noon, July 31st, 1915.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.

470 Broadway, New York, July 14, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on Aug. 2d next, to stockholders of record of July 13, 1915. The transfer books will be closed to August 1, 1915.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.

New York, July 29, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of one per cent., payable August 20th next, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on August 12th, 1915.

F. C. ROWLEY, Secretary.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, Inc., 43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (49th quarter) of 1¾% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable September 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 31, 1915.

The transfer books will not close.

A. N. CONNETT, JR., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

JONAS & NAUMBURG.

Whereas, The copartnership heretofore existing between Louis A. Jonas and Aaron Naumburg, which conducted the business of dealing in hatters' furs, and which had business relations with foreign countries, and which has transacted business in this State for more than three years, has been dissolved by the death of Louis A. Jonas, and

Whereas, The business of the said copartnership continues to be conducted by the survivor, Aaron Naumburg, under the said firm name.

Now, therefore, the undersigned, in pursuance of Article III. of the Partnership Law of the State of New York, does make and sign this certificate and declares that the person using the said name JONAS & NAUMBURG, and who intends to deal under such name, is Aaron Naumburg, and his place of residence is Sherry's, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 44th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and the principal place of business where the said business is and will be transacted is 7 Washington Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

Dated New York, July 28, 1915.

AARON NAUMBURG. [L. S.]

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 28th day of July, 1915, before me personally came AARON NAUMBURG, to me known and known to me to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

JACOB GOLDBERG, Notary Public, Kings Co., 38, reg. 4077, certif. filed in New York Co., 34, reg. 6100.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C., until August 25, 1915, and then opened, and also on the same date at the Office of the Inspector, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Room 310, Custom House, San Francisco, Cal., for construction and equipment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey Steamer "Surveyor," of about 1,000 tons displacement. Particulars may be had by addressing the Superintendent, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing forage and straw required in Eastern Department during nine months, commencing Oct. 2, 1915, will be received here until 11 A. M., Aug. 2, 1915. Information furnished on application to Department Quartermaster.

EUROPEAN WAR.

The first volume of The New York Times Current History, containing story of the European War from the beginning to March, 1915; obtainable in book form. 1,288 pages. Bound in handsome seal brown cloth, with gold lettering. Price, $2.60—delivery charges extra. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	100	100¼	2.75
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅝	98⅝	6.55
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	99⅔	5.05
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98⅝	99¼	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅓	4.65
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100	100⅛	4.95
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	98	98⅓	7.40
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	96⅝	97	12.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅝	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅛	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	96½	97¼	5.95
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96¾	97	5.75

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅝	101¼	3.40
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101	3.50
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅝	4.50
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	90⅝	90¾	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	88⅜	88⅝	4.95
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	100⅜	4.95
Can. Pacific.	5	Mar. 2, '25	101⅜	102¼	4.70
C. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	90⅜	91⅛	7.45
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sept., 1915	100	100⅛	2.00
Chi. Ei. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94⅜	95⅜	9.55
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	98	99	6.06
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1916	98	99	6.30
East. P. & L.	5	Mar., 1918	93	96½	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100	100¼	4.70
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.25
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99½	99⅝	5.20
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	98½	98⅝	5.65
Grand R. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	4.30
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.51
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98½	100	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	2.75
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100	101¼	4.50
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	98¼	98⅝	7.15
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97½	98½	6.50
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100½	1.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	101	2.00
Mich. Ry.	6	Mar., 1917	99	99½	6.95
Min. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	93	98½	6.95
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	94½	95¾	8.25
North. St. Ry.	6	June, 1917	98½	100	6.00
N. Y. Central	5	Jan. 15, '16	100¼	100⅛	1.40
N. Y. Central	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.40
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100½	2.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.90
Sea. Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.80
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100⅛	4.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97⅜	98⅛	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.70
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98¼	99	5.15
Union Type	5	Jan. 15, '16	94⅝	95⅜	14.80
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅜	102⅛	4.75
United Fruit.	6	May, 1918	98⅞	99⅛	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	5.40
West. Pacific	5	Mar., 1917	98	98	5.10
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97½	98¾	6.65
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7.10

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	70.18	69.34	69.84	+ .08
Industrials	80.51	76.98	78.04	+ .56
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
July 22	71.60	70.31	70.63	— .37
July 23	71.49	70.22	70.72	+ .09
July 24	71.30	70.56	70.83	+ .11
July 26	71.56	69.68	71.00	+ .17
July 27	73.11	70.97	72.70	+1.70
July 28	74.48	72.71	73.62	+ .92
July 29	75.34	73.16	73.94	+ .32

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
July, 1915	75.34 July 29	66.96 July 10	73.94
July, 1914	69.08 July 7	57.41 July 30	57.77
July, 1913	70.24 July 28	66.80 July 9	69.34
July, 1912	82.76 July 3	79.75 July 12	81.80
Year, 1915	75.34 July 29	58.99 Feb. 24	73.94
Year, 1914	78.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	93.70 Jan. 2	63.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30

*To date.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16¼	16	16¼
Atlantic Refining	545	555	540	550
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	98	100	98	100
Chesebrough Mfg	705	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	225	229	225	229
Crescent P. L.	40	42	40	42
Cumberland P. L.	46	49	46	49
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena S. Oil	147	150	147	150
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	136	139	137	139
Indiana Pipe Line	93	96	93	96
Internat. Pet. Co.	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	8½
National Transit	30	30	28	30
N. Y. Transit	203	207	203	207
Northern P. L.	91	94	91	94
Ohio Oil	135	137	136	138
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	50	55	50	55
Pierce Oil	9	9¼	9	9¼
Pierce O. cv. 6s.	73	76	73	76
Prairie Oil & Gas	315	320	310	314
Prairie Pipe Line	156	158	155	158
Solar Refining	215	222	215	222
Southern Pipe Line	210	215	208	212
Southern Penn. Line	270	275	270	275
S. W. Penn	108	112	108	112
Stand. Oil of Cal.	285	290	285	290
Stand. Oil of Ind.	398	402	396	401
Standard Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of Ky.	253	257	253	257
Standard Oil of Neb.	305	315	305	315
Stand. Oil of N. J.	401	403	399	401
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	183	186	184	185
Standard Oil of Ohio.	420	430	420	430
Swan & Finch	115	116	110	115
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	200	204	200	202
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	Mexican	.40
Belcher	.20	Occidental Con.	.79
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.16
Caledonia	.21	Potosi	.01
Challenge Con.	.07	Savage	.03
Chollar	.02	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.10	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Union Con.	.15
Crown Point	.20	Utah Con.	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Yellow Jacket	.25
Hale & Norcross	.03	Silver Bars	.96⅞
Kentucky Con.	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.25	C. O. D.	.03
Jim Butler	.80	Comb. Fraction	.07
McNamara	.01	D'field Daisy	.03
Midway	.10	D'field B. B.	.02
Mizpah Exten.	.20	Florence	.45
Montana	.03	G'field C. M.	1.27½
North Star	.11	G'field Merger	.20
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Exten.	1.42½
Tonopah Exten.	2.42½	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Merger	.34	Silver Pick	.09
Victor	.28	Nevada Hills	.18
West End	.63	Rochester M.	.28
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.40
Atlanta	.29	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.44	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Dr. J'pot.	10	Gold Sov.	3¼
Elkton	32½	Isabella	16½
El Paso	75	Jackpot	6½
Findlay	5	McKinney	38½
Golden Cy.	175	Portland	147
Gold Dol.	1	Vindicator	176

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.60	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.62	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.65	4.50
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.95	4.70
Caro., C. & Ohio	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.95	4.65
Chi. & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.15	4.80
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@6	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.15	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.65	4.65
Ill. Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.80	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.45	4.35
Mo., K. & Texas	1914-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.75	5.50
N. Y. Cent. lines	1915-'23	4½@5	5.05	4.85
Nor. & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.75
Penn. Gen. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.38	4.20
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.80	5.00
Seab'd Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.10	4.80
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	5.05	4.80
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.45
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.05	4.75

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	35.50	36.00	35.50	36.00
Lead	5.50	.....	5.50	.....
Iron, No. 2X Ohy.	14.50	15.00	14.00	14.50
Spelter	*18.25	.....	*18.25	.....
Antimony	34.75	35.25	35.00	36.00
Quicksilver	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminum	†31.00	33.00	†31.00	33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 19@19⅛c per pound, unchanged, in the open market. London quotations were:

	Thursday. £	s. d.	Wednesday. £	s. d.
Copper, spot	71	5 0	72	0 0
Copper, futures	72	10 0	73	5 0
Tin, spot	158	15 0	160	5 0
Tin, futures	158	15 0	160	0 0
Lead	23	17 6	24	7 6
Spelter	92	10 0	92	10 0

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	110	105	110
American Cigar pf.	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf.	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F.	165	173	165	170
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	101	99½	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	195	185	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	345	355	345	355
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	118½	120½	118½	120½

BUSINESS WORLD

'Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BERNHEIMER BROS. of Baltimore, Md., are open for jobs of wash skirts and wash dresses. Call, with samples, Friday morning, S. Solomon, 470 4th Av.

CAN USE, for spot cash, 1,000 ladies' and misses' China silk dresses. Ferdinand Ehrlich, 109 5th Av.

OPEN FOR JOBS Palm Beach suits. L. Rosenberg & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio.

OPEN FOR JOBS on taffeta and crepe de chine dresses. 303 5th Av., Room 909.

OPEN to buy tender chiffons or silks. W., 36 Times.

JOBBER IS LOOKING AT BETTER GRADE of Fall coats, cloth and velour, novelties only, 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M., 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,421.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SUITS, 9 to 12 A. M., third floor, 40-46 West 25th St. Ask for Mr. Bykowsky.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL COATS. Third floor, 18 West 27th St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT suits, coats, and dresses, 1,161 Broadway, Room 406.

JOBBER LOOKING at cloth, pile fabric coats. Cohen & Edelman, 12 West 31st.

JOB OF LADIES' plush and cloth coats; close out at a price. Spring Cloak Co., 145 Spring St.

WE HAVE JERSEY SPORT COATS, also other coats in fancy materials, to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8-10 West 19th St.

300 WHITE and Colored Voile Dresses to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 28th St.

BUYERS, ATTENTION. — SPECIAL LEADER: POPLIN SUIT, YARN-DYE LINING, WELL TAILORED, FULL SKIRT, $6.50; OTHER BOX-COAT MODELS, $6.75 UP; ALL MATERIALS. BENJAMIN MARTIN, 8 WEST 19TH ST.

LINES OF RELIABLE MAKERS' SUITS, coats, dresses wanted; to sell on commission; no salesman; only manufacturers interviewed; big business certain for new styles. Samples looked at every morning, 8:30-10, 137 West 36th, third floor.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4343.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

I WILL PAY CASH for any surplus stock you have. W 31 Times.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. 2950 Franklin.

Help and Situations Wanted.

WANTED, responsible party to take entire output of manufacturer of HIGH-GRADE SPRING NEEDLE KNIT BATHING SUITS, JERSEY SWEATER COATS, AND JERSEY CLOTH. Box E 211 Times Downtown.

SUCCESSFUL BUYER, salesman, cloaks, suits, largest house, wants change immediately. W 41 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3⅜% per cent. for the best names
Wednesday 3¼@3⅜ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Lining in Overcoats.

There is a marked tendency toward the use of lining in overcoats for the coming Fall. While the movement may not gain great headway during that season, it is regarded as fairly certain by well-posted men in the clothing trade that linings will return in favor as far as overcoats are concerned. The balmacaan first started the elimination of linings, but now the better class trade is demanding the return of the satin lining. The use of lining prevents a good deal of the wear that would ordinarily be given the suit underneath through the rubbing of one cloth against the other.

Price Slashing and Uniformity.

Complaints have been received from several retail clothiers in the South regarding the so-called Summer fabrics. The complaint is made chiefly on the score that it is impossible to make any profit in the Summer suit business while so much price slashing continues. The second fault named is that the Summer fabrics are so much alike in texture and color that the men in the South are becoming tired of the "uniform idea." The white or sand-colored cloth predominates to such an extent, it is said, that no selection is afforded the customer who would buy such a suit if he could get something a little different from what every man of his acquaintance was wearing.

Variety of Neckwear for Fall.

Along with manufacturers in other lines, local makers of neckwear for women have turned out a wide variety of styles for the Fall season, in many of which quite a little color is seen. While style indications point generally to a successful season for high collars, there is no dearth of the low ones being shown here. One of the features of the season promises to be the return of the jabot to favor, it being used to quite some extent in connection with stock effects and other high, close-fitting collars. A number of the new collars show the use of such garnitures as side pleats, bows of ribbon, and frills of various kinds. Pleated, stand-up neckwear is popular, and prospects appear good for the natty creations that are being offered in the shape of vestees. Laces, nets and Georgette crepe are high up among the season's favored materials.

Getting a Durable Fabric.

A clothing house that makes a specialty of style in its products has been after an overcoat fabric that would have a soft rich appearance and at the same time be able to stand up under wear. A knitted overcoat that was introduced some time ago gave every satisfaction from a style standpoint and had many other good qualities. The object was, however, to get a cloth that would give the service of a hard finished kersey and at the same time have an attractive soft finish. By employing an all-worsted yarn, and knitting the fabric closer, it is now believed that the desired result has been achieved. The goods are dyed in the yarn, and, while the weight is thirty ounces to the yard, the overcoat made out of this material does not seem as heavy as it really is owing to the texture of the goods. Besides its durability the cloth is waterproof, and if shaken out will lose any of the wrinkles it may have acquired through being tightly packed in a trunk.

The Linen Demand Is Mixed.

Not a great deal of business is being done by the local linen trade at the moment, so far as merchandise wanted for immediate delivery is concerned. Buyers still seem unable to recognize the fact, it is said, that they are "passing up" opportunities to get goods here now at prices less than those for which the merchandise can be duplicated abroad. Some complaint is heard in the market of the way certain retailers are selling union goods as pure linen and at prices which make it out of the question for a more scrupulous competitor to dispose of the genuine goods. The bad effect of this, it is said, promises to be far-reaching if it is continued. More interest is reported in linens for Spring delivery, especially household goods. Orders for that season are being taken at prices which do not show a great deal of change either way from those which prevail on Fall goods. As yet, however, few if any complete price lists for the new season have come from the other side.

Raw Silk Prices Go Up.

There was a marked upturn to raw silk prices in the week just closed. The Yokohama market advanced 10 to 20 yen per picul, and, with supplies small, holders are none too anxious to sell. Sales for the past two weeks there amounted to 6,000 bales, with stocks at 5,500 bales. Reports from Canton say that the floods are receding, but that business is still handicapped and that shipments are difficult to make. Cable service remains irregular. Shanghai reports extensive business of steam filatures, and prices have advanced sharply on them during the week. There was also a better demand for tsatlees from this country, and stocks are going down fast. Tussahs are active and firm. Cables received from Milan by H. L. Gwalter & Co. say that prices in the Italian market are firm, with an upward tendency. No concessions are being granted on silks for forward shipments. The local market is active for spot silk, with prices fully maintained. Stocks are light here.

An Evening Dress Style Hint.

In the evening dress and dinner coat styles brought out by a leading clothing manufacturer of Chicago, the distinguishing feature is the high waist line. To accentuate this effect on the dress coat the three buttons used on both sides as decorations are ranged higher than usual. Another novelty introduced in this model is the outside pocket, cut aslant. There is no padding used in the shoulders, and the lapels are cut narrower than has been the custom. The cuffs and collar are trimmed with braided galloon. In the dinner coat, besides the high waistline feature, the most attractive note is the absence of lining of any kind, the object being to give the wearer a garment that will keep him as cool as possible. The one button used in this model is placed very high, and gives the lapel more or less of the soft roll effect. The pockets are cut aslant, with flaps trimmed with braided galloon. The dress coat is thirty-nine inches, and the dinner coat thirty inches in length.

About the Wash Goods Situation.

Retail buyers who are now in this city are beginning to nibble at the offerings of wash goods for Fall, but it is not thought that anything big will be done on them before the middle of next week, when more buyers will be in the market and those who are here will have finished "shopping." The usually novel and attractive lines of these goods are being shown for Fall, and ordering will not be an easy matter because of the variety. In the primary end of the market there is some complaint heard of the extent of the "shopping" by jobbers who are here after goods for the next Spring, though in the last few days they have begun to place more sizable orders for novelty goods. The trouble seems to be that the offerings for the next wholesale season are all so good that it is difficult to chose between them. The wide range of prices on the new goods is said to be making larger assortments possible, but this is also said to be resulting in divided orders. Silk and cotton novelties are being bought freely.

Gray Goods More Active.

Things took a turn for the better in the local gray goods market yesterday, and buying of printcloths was more active than for some time. There was a little business done on drills and some on sheetings, but printcloths were the day's star performers. Quite liberal sales for spot and nearby delivery were made on 39-inch 80 squares and 68-72s, and on 38½-inch 64-60s, 64-56s, 60-52s and 60-48s at the prices listed below. The buying tightened up the market, and this firmness was reflected in the refusal of sellers to take further late delivery business at prevailing quotations. The day's improved trading was considered partly due to the better position of cotton and partly to the fact that these gray cloths were in a position where they had to get merchandise to keep them going. Fancy cloths continued active. Prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5⅝	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅝
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅛	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅝
39-inch, 68-72s	4⅞	38½-inch, 60-48s	3½
38½-inch, 64-64s	4c	27-inch, 64-60s	2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅞	27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

*Asked.

New White Goods Favored.

There is not a great deal of buying of white goods for the current season being done here at the moment, reports from the jobbing contingent indicating that the bulk of it is made up of small repeat orders from the local and nearby trade. Some duplicate business is coming in from the outside, so to speak, but the season got started too late to make this business as heavy as it might have been. A nice trade is being done on white goods for next Spring in the primary end of the market, however, both on staple and novelty stuffs. Skirtings are said to be especially good, particularly such goods as gabardines and piques. The general offerings of novelties are way ahead of those of recent years, and the profusion of them is not making the work of the buyers easy. Special attention seems to be given to striped, embroidered, and clipped figure effects on voile and other sheer grounds. Plain, splash, and seed voiles are all "in order." They seem to top the list, with mercerized ones running well up. Silk and cotton mixtures are popular in this branch of the trade, also.

GEM VALUES RAISED.

Advances Made on Diamonds Recently Imported from Holland.

With precious stones' imports down to a weekly average of about $190,000 on account of the war, customs controversies over values have been rare of late. The spell was broken yesterday, however, when an appeal was decided by Judge Fischer, sitting as a reappraisement official of the Board of General Appraisers. The

DECLINE IN COTTON FOLLOWS EARLY RISE

Unfavorable Crop Reports Had Little Influence in the List.

HIGH TEMPERATURES IN BELT

Market May Be Influenced Today by Private Reports—50,000 Bales Lost in Torpedoed Ships.

Notwithstanding rather unfavorable crop news yesterday, the market experienced a small net decline for the day. During the forenoon session the undertone was quite strong and prices advaced about 8 points over Wednesday's closing. Short covering, however, was so liberal on Wednesday's upturn of 30 points that ring professionals had little difficulty in bringing about a reaction of 10 points as a result of liberal offerings.

Crop accounts are beginning to be less favorable and the trade is prepared for considerable August deterioration unless rain comes soon over practically the entire belt. There was scarcely a district in the Eastern belt yesterday which did not have from one to five stations showing very high temperatures, and thirty points altogether throughout the Carolinas. Georgia and Alabama reported 100 to 102 degrees. In Oklahoma three stations reported 100 to 101 degrees, and in Texas thirteen stations reported 100 to 107 degrees.

Today and tomorrow the market may be influenced more or less by several private reports. The Norden condition report will be made public today and that of Miss Giles is scheduled for publication at noon. The Government report on condition will be issued at noon on Monday.

The Journal of Commerce in its special detailed reports says that deterioration in Texas is 1 to 3 points for the month, but is better than a year ago. Dry weather is now causing shedding and fruitage is rather poor. In Oklahoma the deterioration is placed at 4 to 5 points in the percentage condition, but the weather has improved recently. In Texas the condition of the crop is about as it was one month ago.

English mail advices state that in round numbers about 50,000 bales of cotton have been lost through the sinking of vessels by mines or torpedoes since the beginning of the war.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 9.35 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows (closed barely steady):

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	9.45	9.32	9.33@9.34	9.38@9.39
Dec.	9.75	9.60	9.62@9.63	9.67@9.68
Jan.	9.91	9.71	9.72@9.73	9.78@9.79
March	10.10	9.92	9.96@9.97	10.04@10.05
May	10.31	10.27	10.16@10.18	10.25@10.27

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	505	2,253	37,358
New Orleans	587	173	67,398
Mobile	11	19	2,070
Savannah	353	1,065	13,412
Charleston	9	81	1,438
Wilmington	99	27	9,017
Norfolk	178	137	16,139

Total port receipts, 5,000, against same day last year, 1,212.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	....	56	11,202
Memphis	373	324	17,318
St. Louis	17	1,005	15,317
Houston	402	1,095	26,028

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	800 to 1,500	1,474	1,121
New Orleans	....	693	375

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price. Middling.	1915.	Stocks. 1914.	1914.
1,460	New Orleans	8.69	153,335	57,598
....	Mobile	8.18	14,669	2,070
1,011	Galveston	8.32	45,701	13,412
629	Galveston	8.75	110,941	37,558
....	Wilmington	....	30,228	9,017
....	Norfolk	8.50	43,819	16,139
....	Augusta	8.38	.....	11,202
875	Memphis	8.75	803,736	17,318
....	St. Louis	8¾	17,844	15,317
....	Houston	8.80	.....	26,028

The Liverpool market closed quiet, but steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling ten points advance, 5.30d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 5,000 bales.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Business on the Consolidated Exchange was on the heaviest scale since May 7 last—the day of the Lusitania disaster. Price fluctuations of the "war stocks" and other industrials were of the widest character. Great activity attended an early upward swing on which many of these stocks made sensational advances. That the market had become top heavy was, however, disclosed in the late afternoon, when there was a sudden and general decline. The uncovering of stop loss orders played a part in this reaction. The closing was nervous and feverish.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last
50	Alaska Gold	34	34	33¾	33¾
3,020	Allis Chalmers	28¾	32¾	27¾	25
150	Amalgamated	73¾	74	72¾	72¾
1,020	Am. B. Sugar	56	57¾	53¾	54½
7,550	Amer. Can	60¼	61¾	58¾	59¼
70	Am. C. & Fdy.	58¾	60	58¾	59
90	Am. Cot. Oil	48½	49½	48¾	49½
10	American Ice	25½	25¾	25¾	25½
220	Am. Linn. Oil	12¾	13¾	12¾	12¾
2,270	Amer. Loco	53	59¾	52¾	55½
930	Am. Smelting	79	85¾	78¾	79
40	Anaconda ($50)	67¾	68	67¾	67½
20	Anaconda ($25)	34½	34¾	34	34
20	Atchison	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,430	Baldwin Loco	83	84¾	81¾	82
240	Balt. & Ohio	82	82¾	81¾	82
330	B'klyn R. T.	85½	85¾	83¾	84¾
240	Canadian Pac.	144¾	145	143½	144½
370	Cent. Leather	42¾	43¾	41¾	42¾
650	C. M. & St. P.	83½	86¾	80¾	82¾
60	C., R. I. & P.	12¾	12¾	11	11¾
20	Chino Copper	46	46	45¾	45¾
6,650	Col. Fuel & I.	41	43¾	40¾	40¾
20	Cont. Can	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
470	Corn Products	16¼	16¾	15¾	15¾
24,660	Crucible Steel	70	83	66½	79¾
160	Distillers' Sec	28¾	28¾	26¾	27¾
230	Erie	26¾	28¾	26¾	26¾
280	Goodrich Co	51¾	52¾	51	51¾
1,770	Gt. North. Ore.	30¾	33¾	30¾	33¾
20	Inspirat'n Cop.	30¾	31	30¾	31
90	Interborough	19¾	20¾	19¾	20¾
30	Max Motors	31¾	33¾	31¾	33¾
90	Mex. Petrol'm	74¾	77¾	74¾	75
270	Miami Copper	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
20	Mo. Pacific	2	2	2	2
20	Nat. Enamel	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
30	Nat. Lead	64¼	64½	63	64
70	N. Y. Central	88¼	88¾	88	88¼
30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61¾	62	61¾	61¾
10	North. Pacific	107½	107½	107½	107½
20	Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
170	Pitts. Coal	26	26½	25¾	26
160	Press. Steel C	53	53	52¾	52¾
2,900	Reading	147	147¾	146¾	147¼
7,140	Rep. I. & St	40½	46	40¾	42¾
200	South. Pacific	88¼	87¾	86¾	87¾
10	South. Railway	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
250	Studebaker	81¾	84½	81¾	82
200	Tenn. Copper	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
30	Third Ave.	51¼	51¼	51	51
2,710	Union Pacific	128¾	129¾	128	128¾
470	U. S. Rubber	45¾	47¼	44¾	47½
22,690	U. S. Steel	67	68¼	66¼	66¾
60	Utah Copper	67¾	67¾	66¾	67½
20	Va.-Car. Chem.	33¼	33¼	33	33¼
9,920	Wh'ouse Elec.	112¾	112¾	110	110¾
125	W'house Rts.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

66,245

MINING STOCKS.

300	Atlanta	.30	.30	.30	.30
400	Booth	.45	.45	.45	.45
1,200	C. G. B.	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
600	Jumbo Ext.	1.50	1.50	1.42½	1.42½
1,000	Kewanaa	.11	.11	.11	.11
120	Ontario	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
580	Tonopah Ext.	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45
800	Tono. Merger	.53	.53	.53	.54
400	Union Cons.	.20	.20	.20	.20
800	West End	.65	.65	.65	.65

4,000

PROFITS OF COAL PRODUCTS.

President's Report Forecasts an Extra Dividend from Earnings.

W. H. Childs, President of the American Coal Products Company, has sent a statement to stockholders which says that earnings for the first six months of the year were $952,479, a gain of $407,401 over the same period last year. The second half of the year, the statement continues, is expected to show a still larger increase of income.

"Inasmuch as since 1903, the date of the formation of the American Coal Products Company, the enlargement of its plants has been made largely from earnings," says Mr. Childs, "and as only from 50 to 60 per cent. of the earnings have been declared to the stockholders, the Directors have felt that the time has arrived when the stockholders were entitled to a larger percentage of the earnings applicable to the common stock, and that with the continuance of the 7 per cent. dividend an extra dividend, probably in common stock, should be made when warranted by the earnings at the end of each year, besides carrying every year a substantial amount to surplus in addition. This plan would keep the company very strong in cash and at the same time would give to the stockholders what many of them have felt was their due.

"In view of the present extraordinary situation and the rapid rise and many fluctuations in the value of American Coal Products Company common stock as quoted on the Exchange, it seems to the Directors of this company that the stockholders are entitled to a frank statement of the present financial condition of the company.

"The cause of the rapid advance in the quoted value of this stock in the last sixty days has been fundamentally due to the prosperity of the company, but the management has not in any way aided this movement."

COMMODITIES MARKET.

WHEAT.

The wheat market felt the pressure of increased offerings of new Winter wheat from the farms, and while exporters were credited with taking about 400,000 bushels, the demand was not of sufficient volume to absorb the offerings, and prices developed weakness, closing with net losses of 2⅞ to 3¼c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.18 and No. 2 hard $1.10¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.11¼, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
September	....	....	1.18	1.18	96¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
July	1.14	1.10⅝	1.10⅝	1.14	88
September	1.06⅜	1.05	1.05	1.07⅝	88
December	1.09⅝	1.06⅞	1.06⅞	1.10⅝	91

CORN.

Small stocks of old corn are looked upon as a strong sustaining factor in the corn market, but prices yesterday gave way sharply under liquidation prompted by the break in wheat and closed at ⅞ to 1¼c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 91¼c, prompt shipment.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
July	80½	79	79	80¼	74
September	74⅞	73⅝	73⅝	74⅞	71
December	64⅝	63¼	63¼	64⅞	61

OATS.

The oats market developed weakness in sympathy with wheat and corn and closed at ½@¾c net decline. Receipts were small and there was some apprehension of bullish developments in the July position during the next two days. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 64½c; No. 2 White, 65c; No. 3 White, 64c; No. 4 White, 63¼c; fancy clipped white, 67@68c; ordinary clipped white, 65½@66¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
July	56	54	54¾	55¼	35¾
September	38¾	37¾	37¾	38½	36¼
December	40	39¼	39¾	39¾	37¾

PROVISIONS.

Packers took the buying side of the provision market during yesterday's session, and as a result prices rallied sharply, although receipts of hogs were liberal and hog markets were generally lower. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 24,000; estimated for Friday, 15,000; Kansas City received 4,500 and Omaha 12,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
September	8.10	7.75	8.07	7.75	10.12
October	8.17	7.85	8.15	7.85	10.20
Ribs—					
September	9.50	9.15	9.47	9.32	11.92
October	9.45	9.12	9.45	9.30	11.47
Pork—					
September	13.65	13.17	13.63	13.30	20.60
October	13.80	13.35	13.80	13.45	....

COTTONSEED OIL.

The rally in lard, which was said to be due to buying by packers, resulted in a local covering movement in the cottonseed oil market and prices rallied and closed with net gains of 2@4 points.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.00@6.05	5.95
July	....	....	.@..	5.96
August	6.05	6.01	6.03@6.05	5.99
September	6.02	5.98	6.00@6.02	5.98
October	....	....	6.00@6.02	5.98
November	....	....	5.99@6.00	5.94
December	6.03	5.99	6.02@6.04	6.00
January	6.10	6.08	6.08@6.09	6.05
February	6.18	6.10	6.12@6.16	6.13

COFFEE.

The recent liquidating movement in the coffee market appears to have strengthened the technical position, and while the demand yesterday was small and total sales amounted to only 9,750 bags, prices were steady to firm, closing at net unchanged to 6 points advance. The local spot market was inactive but steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	....	....	6.70@6.75	6.70
August	....	....	6.65@6.67	6.60
September	6.62	6.60	6.60@6.61	6.54
October	....	....	6.61@6.62	6.56
November	....	....	6.62@6.63	6.58
December	6.65	6.59	6.63@6.65	6.60
January	....	....	6.69@6.70	6.62
February	....	....	6.74@6.75	6.70
March	6.80	6.76	6.80@6.81	6.75
April	....	....	6.85@6.86	6.80
May	....	....	6.90@6.91	6.85
June	....	....	6.95@6.96	6.90

SUGAR.

After opening unchanged to a decline of 5 points, futures firmed up toward the middle session on reports of a fairly good-sized sale of Cuban raws having been made to Europe. Trade interests supported the market, with the selling rather scattered. The market eased off a little at the close and prices were net 3 points higher to 3 points lower, with sales for the day 4,800 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	....	....	3.52@3.54	3.50
August	3.50	3.50	3.52@3.54	3.50
September	3.61	3.55	3.57@3.58	3.55
October	3.66	3.62	3.61@3.62	3.59
November	....	....	3.57@3.58	3.55
December	3.45	3.44	3.43@3.44	3.40
January	3.15	3.15	3.12@3.15	3.15
February	....	....	3.12@3.15	3.15
March	....	....	3.18@3.20	3.20
April	3.20	3.20	3.19@3.20	3.22
May	....	....	3.22@3.23	3.22
June	....	....	3.24@3.26	3.27

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,302 packages. Supplies continue heavy, trade very sluggish, and under strong pressure to sell prices declined fully ½c on all grades of creamery. Ladles and packing stock also weaker. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 26c; higher scoring, 26½@27c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22@23½c; thirds, 21@21½c; State dairy, finest, 26½c; good to prime, 23½@25c; common to fair, 20@23c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22@23c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 19½c; lower grades, 18@19c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19c; lower grades, 17@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,364 cases. Arrivals continue liberal, and there is a large surplus of storage prime and lower grades for which there is no adequate outlet at prices which appear proportionate to quality. For all such the market is in a demoralized condition, with a disposition to accept any reasonable bids. Very fine stock is scarce and prices for such are fairly well sustained. Near-by eggs steady in the fanciest grades. The proportion of such is small; defective qualities are of very irregular value and favor the buyer. Fresh-gathered, extras, per dozen, 23½@25c; extra firsts, 21@23½c; firsts, 18½@20c; seconds, 16½@18c; thirds and poorer, 14@16c; dirties, No. 1, 15½@16c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@15c; checks, good to choice, dry, 14½@15c; fair to good, 13½@14c; culls and inferior, 8@13c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 28@29c; ordinary to good, 25@27c; gathered whites, ag to size and quality, 24@27c; Western gathered whites, 22@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 24@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@23c; duck eggs, State and near-by Indian Runner, 24@26c.

ST. PAUL DIVIDEND CUT 1-2 OF 1 PER CENT.

Operating Income Decreases and $2,124,000 Is Drawn from Surplus.

PANAMA CANAL COMPETES

Rates Now Being Adjusted to Meet Water Competition—Taxes Increased $640,000 in Year.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock for the six months ended June 30, this being a reduction of ½ of 1 per cent. from the rate prevailing since 1912. The dividend on the common stock for the full year was 4½ per cent., instead of 5 per cent. The Board declared the usual 3½ per cent. semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock. The dividends are payable Sept. 1, to stockholders of record Aug. 12.

A. J. Earling, President of the St. Paul, explained that the action of the Board was expedient in view of the decrease in operating income for the fiscal year. A statement of earnings which was made public showed that the common stock for the year had earned only 2.7 per cent. The 2 per cent. for the last half of the year was taken from the earnings in that period. The amount drawn from surplus to meet the full 4½ per cent. dividend is about $2,124,000.

The gross operating revenues for the year were $91,435,374, a decrease of $2,178,325. The net income, above taxes, was $24,716,952, a decrease of $1,899,889 from 1914. The month of June showed a decrease of $43,773 in gross earnings but showed increased net earnings, above taxes, of $566,331. The net earnings were $2,822,737.

Three reasons were assigned by President Earling for the slump in earnings in a statement which he issued after the meeting. It said:

"1. General business stagnation and the competition of the Panama Canal, both of which affected particularly the long-haul traffic yielding the maximum revenue.

"2. A radical increase in the taxes paid, amounting to $640,000, together with a large increase in the charge for depreciation of equipment, and unusual expenditures in connection with the preparation of the Western advanced rate cases, freight and passenger.

"3. The long established policy of the company to maintain the property at its customary high standard in preference to sacrificing its physical condition.

"Confronted with this situation as the result of causes entirely beyond the control of the management no other dividend action seemed justifiable."

When asked as to the definite loss which the St. Paul had to suffer as the result of water line traffic diverted to the Panama Canal, Mr. Earling said he estimated the loss in gross business at $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. He did not mean to imply that this loss could never be overcome. The rates were now being adjusted to meet the water competition. Nor must the lowering of the dividend rate be accepted as the establishing of a new fixed rate. Conditions next year, he said, might be very much better.

"As to crops," said Mr. Earling, "they were never so good in all the history of the district through which the St. Paul passes. This indicates increased earnings for the months ahead of us, but I cannot predict beyond that. There has been no betterment in the lumber business. I should not like to make any predictions for any of the other commodities in our district."

The lowering of the St. Paul's dividend had been anticipated in Wall Street for several weeks, and the stock suffered a gradual decline. It rose again during the last few days and closed yesterday at 53.

Fertilizer Profits Increase.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company and its subsidiary companies for the year ended May 31 had net earnings from operation of $4,979,944, an increase of $905,193 over the previous year. The profits, after deducting interest charges, were $3,714,208. The usual 8 per cent. dividend on the $20,000,000 outstanding preferred stock was paid. The companys' surplus, as of May 31, was $10,689,101.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of July show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eight roads	$2,028,634	+$126,385
Seventeen roads	6,722,604	— 750,107
Total (25 roads)	8,751,238	— 623,722

CANADIAN PACIFIC for June—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$7,512,034	$10,054,421	$11,674,430
Expenses	4,834,003	6,718,796	8,046,675
Net	2,678,031	3,335,625	3,627,755
12 mo. gross	98,855,009	129,814,214	139,395,097
Expenses	65,280,463	87,883,396	93,149,822
Net	33,574,626	42,423,928	46,245,874

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN for June—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$6,909,610	$7,361,356	$55,746
Net after taxes	1,858,375	1,558,222	*300,633
12 mos. gross	80,779,676	84,559,334	3,779,659
Net aft. taxes	19,883,904	20,004,969	121,064

*Increase.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for June—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$1,008,212	$986,108	$1,104,945
Net after taxes	150,327	274,866	163,835
12 mos. gross	14,030,445	13,222,737	15,077,857
Net after taxes	3,463,351	2,838,285	3,934,159

CUBA RAILROAD for June—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$457,571	$432,184	$399,100
Net	257,748	176,651	219,327
Sur. aft. chgs.	155,440	106,576	152,585
12 mos. gross	5,206,714	5,164,671	4,632,040
Net	2,727,540	2,470,922	2,215,502
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,878,684	1,651,505	1,414,280

ERIE for June—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$5,437,512	$5,312,861	$4,998,894
Net aft. taxes	1,544,860	1,517,895	1,631,334
6 mos. gross	29,614,040	28,448,517	*$7,804,813
Net aft. taxes	6,831,600	5,744,612	*12,759,568

*Earnings for twelve months.

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN—(Including Wilkes-Barre & Eastern.) for June—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$350,956	$320,766	$10,190
Net aft taxes	107,065	90,493	16,572
Six mos. gross	2,003,080	7,986,065	16,964
Net aft taxes	650,953	608,764	27,189

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for June—

Total op. rev.	12,015,514	11,544,275	419,239
Oper. income	5,596,362	3,030,616	567,746
Total op. rev.	129,965,675	138,520,258	*8,654,583
Total op. exp.	87,753,842	93,662,267	*5,908,425
Oper. income	35,689,614	37,695,867	*2,005,753

*Decrease.

WESTERN MARYLAND for June—

	1915	1914.	1913.
Gross	844,482	711,148	656,459
Net aft. taxes	289,196	*42,655	75,376
12 mos. gross	8,683,459	8,267,736	7,012,487
Net aft. taxes	2,120,047	155,901	1,559,874

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

SOUTHERN UTILITIES COMPANY—

	8 Mos. to June 30,'15.	8 Mos. to June 30,'14.	Inc. Am't.
Gross earnings	$294,251	$292,895	$1,356
Net earnings	91,749	85,249	6,500
Sur. aft. divs. & chgs.	27,900	37,488	*9,488
	12 Mos. to June 30,'15.	12 Mos. to June 30,'14.	Inc. Am't.
Gross earnings	1,070,333	1,015,765	54,572
Net earnings	298,158	249,709	48,449
Sur. aft. chgs. & divs.	75,197	64,785	10,411

*Decrease.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO. for the year ended May 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
†Net earnings	4,979,949	4,078,756	2,991,102
Int. & disc.	1,265,741	1,523,879	1,244,006
Surplus	3,714,208	2,550,877	1,747,097
Pfd. divs.	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
Balance	2,114,209	950,877	147,097
Com. divs.	....	....	889,532
Surplus	2,114,209	950,877	‡892,435
Prev. sur.	9,050,135	8,333,941	9,451,915
P. & L. adj.	475,242	284,183	....
Dis. & exp.	....	....	425,538
P. & L. sur.	10,689,102	9,058,135	8,333,941

†Deficit.

‡After deducting $1,476,126 for repairs and maintenance and setting aside $678,521 to reserve for doubtful debts and cash discount on accounts not yet settled.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:54|Sun sets..7:18|Moon rises..9:25

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:32	10:47	4:25	4:45
Governors Island	11:13	11:25	5:05	5:28
Hell Gate	1:05	1:15	6:45	7:08

Arrived—Thursday, July 29.

SS Adriatic, Liverpool, July 19.
SS Noordam, Rotterdam, July 19.
SS Wagama, St. Lucia, July 13.
SS Falk, Cienfuegos, July 21.
SS Portuguese Prince, Brest, July 17.
SS San Juan, San Juan, July 23.
SS Momus, New Orleans, July 24.
SS Olinda, Gibara, July 19.
SS Santa Marta, Jamaica, July 24.
SS Mundale, Matanzas, July 21.
SS Glenesk, Huelva, July 9.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Chicago	Bordeaux	July 19
Gascogne	Bordeaux	July 16
Pioneer	Copenhagen	July 15
Wells City	Bristol	July 13
Petrolene	La Rochelle	July 15
Belford	Naples	July 10
Toyohashi Maru	London	July 16
Flaturia	Copenhagen	July 14
Europa	Genoa	July 15
St. Cecilia	Rotterdam	July 15
Bovic	Manchester	July 18
Westminster	Bordeaux	July 16
Lincolnshire	London	July 17
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	July 24
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 27
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 24
El Cid	Galveston	July 24

DUE TOMORROW.

Saxonia	Liverpool	July 21
Kurak	Archangel	July 18
Strathtay	Marseilles	July 16
Bayonne	St. Louis-du-Rhone	July 17
La Coq	Bilbao	July 16
Rio de Janeiro	Para	July 19
Advance	Cristobal	July 24

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	July 24
Caserta	Genoa	July 15
Djibouti	Barcelona	July 20
Netherlee	Havre	July 19
Polymnia	London	July 15
Rio Colorado	Rio Janeiro	July 19
Morro Castle	Havana	July 23
El Sol	Galveston	July 26
El Paso	Galveston	July 26
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 31

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Matanzas, Vera Cruz	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hova, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Tapajos, Santos	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mansanillo, Santiago	....	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Baltoa	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	13:00 M.
San Francisco, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chippewa, Turks Island	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	....	1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	....	12:00 M.
Sanland, London	....	12:00 M.
Den of Airlie, London	....	12:00 M.
Bovic, Manchester	....	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	....	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	....	3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	....	1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	....	1:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	....	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Alaskan, San Francisco		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Hattie Luckenbach, Balboa to New York, was 875 miles from Ambrose Lightship at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 5 miles S. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 21 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Mexico, Caibarien to New York, was 110 miles S. at noon.
SS Antilla, Antilla to New York, was 126 miles S. at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 207 miles S. at noon.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 126 miles S. at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 150 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, passed Tybee at 5:45 P. M.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam to New York, passed Key West at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lancastrian, at La Pallice, July 26.
SS Toronto, at London, July 29.
SS Lord Erne, at Havre, July 27.
SS Minas Geraes, at Pernambuco, July 26.
SS Turnbridge, at Manchester, July 28.
SS Huronian, at London, July 29.
SS Kentucky, at Kirkwall, July 28.

Sailed.

SS San Giorgio, from Naples, July 22.

Passed.

SS Cadiz, New York for Barcelona, passed Sagres.
SS Suram, New York for Banow, passed Tow Head.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....July 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia.....July 31
Japan, Korea, and China (especially addressed) (via Seattle)—Canada Maru.....Aug. 1
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru.....Aug. 2
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru.Aug. 5

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, June 25; Shanghai, July 3; Kobe, July 7, and Yokohama, July 8—which arrived per steamer Canada, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 24, and mails dated Manila, June 26; Hongkong, June 29; Shanghai, July 2; Yokohama, July 10, and Honolulu, July 20, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo Maru, were dispatched east on July 26. These mails are due in New York today.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
EVERY SUNDAY. $1.50
Via Long Island R. R. Special Express train to Montauk, thence by steamer "Shinnecock" to Block Island. For full particulars see excursion column Sat. papers.

CONEY ISLAND
ROCKAWAY BEACH
STRS. ROSEDALE & CIMBRIA today leave West 129th St., 9:30, 10:30; West 23d St., 10, 11; Battery, 10:30, 11:30; Coney Island, 6, 7; Rockaway, 5, 6. Excursion tickets 50c.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPOINT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tues. and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1:00 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Builder Buys Washington Heights Plot for Nine-Story Apartment—Dyckman Street Purchase—Coward Shoe Firm Coming to Forty-second Street Centre—$250,000 Brooklyn Lease.

A large deal in the Washington Heights section for a new apartment house operation furnished the chief transaction of note in Manhattan yesterday. The property included a plot 150 feet front by 99.11 on the north side of 150th Street, between Broadway and Riverside Drive. It is the only remaining unimproved portion of the block bounded by Broadway, the Drive, 150th and 151st Streets, which was purchased a few years ago by the Surety Realty Company from the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society when the asylum moved to its new home in Westchester County. The Broadway front has been improved with two ten-story apartments. There is an eleven-story house on one of the Riverside Drive corners and the other plots are occupied by six-story houses.

The 150th Street portion just sold is 150 feet west of Broadway and has been purchased by a builder who is preparing to erect a nine-story house. The members of the selling syndicate include Benjamin Mordecai, Samuel H. Stone, Daniel B. Freedman and Heilner & Wolf.

Henry L. Joyce Buys Dyckman Plot.

Henry L. Joyce, who is connected with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, has purchased from Ida B. McTurck a plot 103.7 by 100 and irregular on the north side of Dyckman Street, just east of the tracks of the New York Central Railroad.

Mr. Joyce, who is also interested in the new ferry which runs from the foot of Dyckman Street to Englewood, N. J., will probably improve the plot. The plot just sold was recently taken over in foreclosure proceedings by Mrs. McTurck on a bid of $14,500. The Cruikshank Company negotiated the sale.

A Recent Buyer.

William L. Loew is the buyer of the five-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Intervale Avenue and 163d Street.

J. S. Coward to Move to Forty-second Street Centre.

James S. Coward, a shoe dealer for years located at the southwest corner of Greenwich and Warren Streets, has decided to join the uptown movement of trade and has leased a five-story building, 75 by 125 in the Fifth Avenue section, just south of Forty-second Street.

Mr. Coward refused to divulge the exact location of his new building yesterday. It is understood that the lease is for twenty-one years.

Bronx Sales.

A Bronx builder has purchased from the Kane Consiruction Company, a vacant plot of land located on the easterly side of Sedgwick Avenue, 348 feet south of Washington Bridge, 50 by 100. Kurz and Uren negotiated the sale.

The Ezra Construction Company, I. Rosenfeld, President, has purchased from the Realty Operating Company, a plot 75 by 100, on the west side of Nelson Avenue, 230 feet south of Macombs Road. The buyer, who was represented by Gettner, Simon & Asher as attorneys, will improve the site with a five-story apartment house.

Brooklyn.

The Samuel Galitzka Company has sold for the Seventy-seventh Street Corporation Company, Incorporated, to James Harrison, the two-story and cellar brick one-family house, known as 322 Seventy-seventh Street, on a plot 20 by 100, for occupancy.

$250,000 Brooklyn Lease.

I. Blyn & Sons, Incorporated, have leased through George H. Chivvis, 444 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, including the three-story building at 12 Hoyt Street, to Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $250,000.

Within the last few months, leases have been closed within sixty feet of the Hoyt Street corner amounting to nearly a million dollars to the Liggett Drug Company, Acker, Merrall & Condit and I. Blyn & Sons. The Acker, Merrall lease establishes a record rental for Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Long Island.

Arthur J. Penn has bought, through the agency of Leonard Onderdonk a residence on Ninth Street, Bayside, from George Harnden, for about $5,000.

In the fourth ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 20 by 100, on the Boulevard to C. J. McCarthy, and a plot 100 by 100 on Oxford Place, to M. E. Olcott.

New Jersey.

At Garwood, New Jersey, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 60 by 100, on Hickory Avenue, to Chas. Holland, and a plot 20 by 100, on Third Avenue, to M. P. Tuthill.

Westchester County.

H. C. and C. L. Perrin have sold for the Howell Realty Company a plot 100 by 100, on Chestnut Street, Howell Park, Larchmont, to Mrs. Hazel B. Merritt, and for the same owners, plots 15, 16, 17, about 150 by 250 feet, on Caerleon Avenue, to a party who expects to build within a year.

Business and Dwelling Leases.

Rice & Hill have leased for George H. Storm & Co. the ground floor, 50 by 204, in the building at 517-19 East Seventy-second Street. The lessee, A. T. Demarest & Co. will use the premises as their repair department in connection with their store at Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street.

Chris. Schierloh has leased the store in the Mullen Building at 837 Eleventh Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-seventh Street, to the S. & S. Lunch Co.

Louis Becker Company has leased for the Hudson Trust Company the three-story dwelling at 538 West 161st Street, to Charles A. Todtman.

Resume Edgemere Crest Sale Tonight.

After selling 234 lots at Edgemere Saturday afternoon, Monday night and Tuesday night, the auctioneers and agents, M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company convinced the owners that it was to their best interest to adjourn the sale for two nights in order to give the outsiders time to investigate the opportunity which is offered by this absolute wind-up sale.

The average per lot so far realized is $455, which is less than one-half of the appraised value of the property. The selling will be resumed in the auction tent, by electric light, tonight and the sale will be concluded on Saturday night.

Brooklyn Buildings to Cost $105,000.

Shampan & Shampan have completed plans for a high-class apartment house to be erected on the northeast corner of East Twenty-first Street and Dorchester Road, on a plot 122 feet on Dorchester Road and 88 feet on East Twenty-first Street, for the Lancastershire Realty Company, to cost $85,000.

Plans have also been filed for four three-story and store buildings to be erected on the south side of Flatbush Avenue, 65 feet west of Eighth Avenue, for the 350 Flatbush Avenue Company, Inc.

This property was sold about a month ago for Louis F. Seitz to a Park Slope builder for about $45,000.

$1,383,935 for Queens Buildings.

The aggregate cost of building operations as shown by permits granted in the Borough of Queens during the present month will be larger than for any similar month for a number of years, according to estimates made at the Queens Building Bureau.

There was but one week when there was a falling off, but the other two weeks showed considerable gain. According to the figures of Superintendent Moore, the totals for new building permits for the first three weeks were:

First week, 160 applications, at an estimated cost of $865,580.

Second week, 177 applications, at an estimated cost of $714,965.

Third week, seventy-seven applications, at an estimated cost of $203,440.

Abandon Freight Yard Project.

As a result of the opposition of property owners and real estate men the Long Island Railroad Company has abandoned its plan to establish a freight yard at Elmhurst, Long Island.

Real Estate Notes.

Clifford Van Schurman negotiated the sale of the vacant plot, 50 by 100 feet, at the north corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, for Bernard M. Baruch to Morton F. Plant.

Title was recorded yesterday to August Heckscher of the Havemeyer home, southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, 98.9 by 95 feet, subject to a mortgage of $300,000.

A total of $121,800 was realized for the holdings of the late John Bradley, sold at executors' sale in the Vesey Street Auction Room yesterday by Joseph P. Day.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bleecker St, 402 to 416; Bank St, 84 and 86; Hudson St, 532 to 538, and West 11th St, 269, 121.6x87.8x irregular, four five-story loft buildings, executors' sale; to Thomas M. Corcoran for $111,000; also

Harrison Av, s e corner of 181st St, 91.3x 62.9x90x79.2, vacant; withdrawn; also

181st St, 73 West, n s, 149.8 ft e of Aqueduct Av, 50x100, two-story dwelling; executor's sale; estate of John Bradley, deceased; to Elizabeth Moran for $10,800.

Church St, 296, w s, 127 ft n of White St, 19.7x50, three-story loft and store building; F. E. Rutter against A. C. Kiddle & M., attorneys; Adam Wiener, referee; partition; to Chester B. Brown for $7,000.

61st St, 238 West, s s, 275 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat; sam against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $13,964.55; taxes, &c., $530; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

By Henry Brady.

158th St, 522 and 524 West, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, six-story flat; Samuel Wacht against Rose Simon et al.; Action 1; Samuel Wacht, Jr., attorney; H. B. Blumenthal, referee; due, $12,219.02; subject to a mortgage of $48,000; to the plaintiff for $58,000.

158th St, 526 and 528 West, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, six-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $11,908.72; subject to a mortgage of $48,000; to the plaintiff for $58,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Cathedral Parkway, 7, n s, 700 ft e of Lenox Av, 30x100, three-story theatre, (leasehold;) Dil Danzig et al. against Aaron Rosenstein et al.; Kantrowitz & E., attorneys; Nicholas Alelnikoff, referee; due, $6,620.86; taxes, &c., $308.35; subject to two mortgages, aggregating $16,000; to the plaintiff for $21,230.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

109th St, 84 East, s s, 24 ft w of Park Av, 17x80.10, four-story flat; Lazarus Marshall against L. J. Shlachetzki et al.; Guggenheimer, U. & M., attorneys; M. S. Boreland, referee; due, $8,222.34; taxes, &c., $286.12; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

By James L. Wells Company.

55th St, 427 West, n s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and four-story rear tenement; Franklin Savings Bank against Margaret Richardson et al.; W. M. Powell, attorney; A. W. Otis, referee; due, $14,177.24; taxes, &c., $623.55; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Gerard Av, s e corner of 168th St, 100x125, vacant; Joseph Lehman against I. L. Zinke et al.; J. C. Warren, attorney; J. J. O'Brien, referee; due, $13,005.48; taxes, &c., $1,310.21; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Perry Av, 3,320, on map 3,327, w s, 544 ft n of Holt Place, 22x94.1x24.11x85.2, two-story dwelling; E. M. Rock et al. against C. E. Schumacher et al.; Knox, S. & D., attorneys; C. C. Marrin, referee; due, $5,763.76; taxes, &c., $402.48; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

Riverside Drive, 524, e s, 800.2 ft s of 127th St, 75x80, six-story apartment house; Commonwealth Mortgage Co. against M. A. Blanchard et al.; C. L. Westcott, attorney; H. W. Pollock, referee; due, $129,212.60; taxes, &c., $1,380.50.

Cooper St, n s, 200 ft w of 207th St, 100x100, vacant; Tillie Young, executrix, against Utopia Realty Co., Inc., et al.; Walsh, W., B. & E., attorneys; Bainbridge Colby, referee; due, $2,355.21; taxes, &c., $340.00.

7th Av, 2,533-2,535, e s, 40 ft s of 147th St, 40x100, six-story flat and stores; Central Trust Co. against Fleischman Realty Co. et al.; Action 1; Joline, L. & R., attorneys; F. C. Leubuscher, referee; due, $39,158.06; taxes, &c., $2,490.70.

7th Av, 2,535 and 2,537, e s, 50 ft n of 146th St, 40x100, six-story flat and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $11,908.72; subject to a mortgage of $48,000; to the plaintiff for $58,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Cathedral Parkway, 7, n s, 700 ft e of Lenox Av, 30x100, three-story theatre, (leasehold;) Dil Danzig et al. against Aaron Rosenstein et al.; Kantrowitz & E., attorneys; Nicholas Alelnikoff, referee; due, $6,620.86; taxes, &c., $308.35; subject to two mortgages, aggregating $16,000; to the plaintiff for $21,230.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

109th St, 84 East, s s, 24 ft w of Park Av, 17x80.10, four-story flat; Lazarus Marshall against L. J. Shlachetzki et al.; Guggenheimer, U. & M., attorneys; M. S. Boreland, referee; due, $8,222.34; taxes, &c., $286.12; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

By James L. Wells Company.

55th St, 427 West, n s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and four-story rear tenement; Franklin Savings Bank against Margaret Richardson et al.; W. M. Powell, attorney; A. W. Otis, referee; due, $14,177.24; taxes, &c., $623.55; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Gerard Av, s e corner of 168th St, 100x125, vacant; Joseph Lehman against I. L. Zinke et al.; J. C. Warren, attorney; J. J. O'Brien, referee; due, $13,005.48; taxes, &c., $1,310.21; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Perry Av, 3,320, on map 3,327, w s, 544 ft n of Holt Place, 22x94.1x24.11x85.2, two-story dwelling; E. M. Rock et al. against C. E. Schumacher et al.; Knox, S. & D., attorneys; C. C. Marrin, referee; due, $5,763.76; taxes, &c., $402.48; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Boston Road, s w corner Charlotte St, for two five-story brick tenements, 54.3x101.9 and 70.2x91.3; Avenue St. John and Fox Street Corporation, Charles Lapin, 661 Tinton Av, Treasurer, owner; Andrew J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost $125,000

Bronxdale Road, n s, 53.66 ft e of Barnes Av, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 21x52; Albert Oleng, 1,087 Tremont Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost $5,500

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 1,317 to 1,329, to a ten-story department store; R. H. Macy & Co., premises, owner; R. H. Kohn, 56 West 45th St, architect; cost $16,000

115th St, 119 West, n s, five-story apartment house; R. Feuerstein, premises, owner; S. Levingson, 101 West 42d St, architect; cost $5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JULY 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, w s, 51 ft n of 12t St, 25x70, (mtg $11,500;) Avenue C e s, 51.9 ft n of 12th St, 25.9x62.6, (mtg $11,000;) Sarah R. Mann to S. & H. Realties, Inc., 368 Brooms St, July 22, attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 153d St, 39.11x100; Aldus Construction Co. to Josephine L. B. Murphy, Lynbrook, L. I., all liens, July 21 ..... $1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 163d St, 99.11x100; Medford Realty Co. to M. Bayard Brown, 32 Old Broad St, London, (mtg. $172,000;) all liens, July 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 164th St, 39.11x100; Gerald J. Barry and another, executors, Eliz. M. Barry, to same, (mtg. $169,000;) all liens, July 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 7, n s, 700 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100; Nicholas Alelnikoff, referee, to Dela Danzig et al., 1,389 Stebbins Av, (mtg $76,000;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $5,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 477, s w corner 108th St, 40.11x100; Arnold Kohn to Walter T. Kohn, 245 West 101st St, (mtg. $55,000,) June 8; address 42 Broadway $1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 48.2 ft n of 82d St, 20.5x100; Palmer Realty Co. to Commonwealth Security and Mortgage Corp., Croton, N. Y., (mtg $31,090,) Sept. 1, 1912; attorney, Leslie R. Palmer, 68 William St. $100

CHERRY ST, n s, 122.3 ft e of Pike St, 37.7 x—; Anna L. Dunn to Joseph Solomon, 1,884 7th Av, July 19; attorney, Isidore Hershfield, 99 Nassau St. $1

LEWIS ST, n w corner of 5th St, 43.9x—; Directors Realty Holding Co. to Rande Realty Corp., 30 East 42d St, July 29; attorney, Sidney Nordlinger, 160 Broadway, $1

MADISON AV, s e corner 119th St, 25.11x100; Arnold Kohn to Walter T. Kohn, 245 West 101st St, all liens, June 8; address 42 Broadway $1

MADISON AV, 1,644-1,646, w s, 43.11 ft s of 110th St, 38x100, (foreclosure June 17;) Lewis S. Burchard, referee, to Marcus Rosenthal, 61 East 73d St, June 26; attorney, John C. Gulick, 132 Nassau St. $38,000

MADISON AV, s w corner of 58th St, 98.9x 95; Theodore A. Havemeyer and another, ex'rs., Emilie de L. Havemeyer, to August Heckscher, Huntington, L. I., (mtg $300,000,) July 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

NORFOLK ST, w s, 250 ft s of Houston st, 25x100; J. C. Thompson, referee, to Rachel L. Pasinsky, 109 West 119th St, July 28; attorneys, Pressinger & N., 99 Wall St. $31,125

PEARL ST, 294, s e s, 76.9 ft n e of Beekman St, 26.8x85.4x26x84.6; Gilbert Hirsch, 238 Tenafly Road, Englewood, N. J., to Frederick W. Kahn, Cedarhurst, L. I., 1-3 part, (mtg $15,000 on whole,) July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 600.2 ft s of 127th St, 75x86; St. Cloud Realty Corporation to the Marcy Realty Co., 100 Broadway, July 29; (mtg $122,000;) attorney, C. L. Westcott, 100 Broadway $100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s s, 100 ft north of 186th St, 39.10x100; Alex. D. Duff to S. B. Building Corporation, 568 Fifth Av, (mtg. $10,000;) July 27; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway $100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,364-74 e s, 50 ft north of 178th St, 100x100, (foreclosure, July 27;) Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Ashpnwall Apartments, Inc., 20 East 42d St, (mtg. $150,000;) July 28; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway $20,000

8D AV, s w corner of 70th St, 100.5x75; Directors' Realty Holding Co. to Rande Realty Corp'n, 30 East 42d St, July 29; attorney, Sidney Nordlinger, 160 Broadway $1

7TH AV, n w corner 148th St, 26x100; Arnold Kohn to Walter T. Kohn, 245 West 101st St, (mtg $35,000;) June 8 ..... $1

7TH AV, n w corner 111th St, (20th West,) 33.11x100; same to same, (mtg $50,000,) June 8 ..... $1

7TH AV, 2,332, s w corner 137th St, 32.4x 100; same to same, (mtg $40,000,) June 8 ..... $1

7TH AV, 2,021, n e corner 121st St, (163 West,) 25.1x92; Edward B. Corey to Emil Goldberg, 300 East 79th St, all liens, July 22; attorney, Emil Goldberg, 300 East 79th St. $1

7TH AV, 328-32, w s, 49.2 ft s of 29th St, 74.7x99.3x74.7x100.7, (foreclosure July 22;) Horace E. Denning, referee, to Felix M. Warburg, 1,109 5th Av; Paul M. Warburg, 17 East 80th St; Mortimer L. Schiff, Oyster Bay, L. I., and Isaac N. Seligman, 36 West 54th St, trustees Alfred M. Heinsheimer, July 28; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St. $30,000

8TH AV, s w corner of 112th St, 25.8x100; Jacob Willey to Mary A. Willey, March 17, 1902; attorney, Thomas McKnight, 167 East 121st St. $1

13TH ST, 444 East, s s, 100 ft w of Av A, 24.3x100.3, (foreclosure June 4;) Henry W. Showers, referee, to Frederick L. De Grauw, 872 Carroll St, Brooklyn, ex's., &c., Walter L. De Grauw, July 17; attorney, H. M. Haviland, 90 Water St. $5,000

35TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.10; 35th St, 516-28 West, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 175x98.9; 35th St, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 75x88.9; mtg. on this, $13,000; Aaron Naumburg to the A. N. Corporation, 7 Washington Place, ½ part, July 27; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 111 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY, Louise B. Jonas, widow, individually and extrx.; Samuel F. Jacob, ex'r., &c., Louis A. Jonas, to same, (mtg $13,000;) as part, all title, July 28; attorneys, same $138,500

38TH ST, n s, 67 ft w of 7th Av, 20x90; Edmund Coffin to Elihalet L. Davis, 240 West 22d St, July 17; attorneys, Goodale, P. & D., 1,133 Broadway $1

51ST ST, n s, 256.3 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.5; George P. J. Allen to Mabel K. Allen et al., 325 East 51st St, July 27; (mtg $9,000;) attorney, Friend Hoar, 24 Broad St. $1

60TH ST, 13 West, s s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Leona Holding Corporation to Theodore J. Ludwig, 1,332 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $19,500,) July 28; attorney, O. Richter, 302 Broadway $1

62D ST, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x 100.5; Walter A. Hirsch, referee, to Trustees of the Leake & Watts Orphan House, 61 Broadway, July 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $12,000

70TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 166.8x100.5; Directors' Realty Holding Co. to Rande Realty Corp'n, 30 East 42d St, all liens, July 29; attorney, Sidney Nordlinger, 160 Broadway $1

70TH ST, 305-311 West, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 80x100.5; same to same, all liens, July 29; attorney, same $1

85TH ST, 20 West, s s, 181 ft w of Central Park West, 19x102.2; Bertie Hoffstadt to Josephine H. Wehn, Hotel Endicott, 81st St and Columbus Av, (mtg $23,000,) July 26; attorney, Max Goldberg, 302 Broadway. $1

107TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11; Sallie Shuster to Fred Goldberg, 314 Angelique St, West Hoboken, N. J., (mtg $6,000,) all liens, July 20 ..... $100

SAME PROPERTY; Fred Goldberg to Harris Goldberg, 314 Angelique St, West Hoboken, N. J., all liens, July 28 ..... $1

108TH ST, s s, 195 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Fannie Hirsch, (Killian,) Huntington, L. I., to Zachary and Samuel Hirsch, 108 East 112th St, s s, t. b. and c., July 28; attorney, A. S. Rowland, 350 Fulton St. $1

110TH ST, 170 East, s s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Joseph Sananes to Loretta M. Higgins, 117 East 4th St, Brooklyn, all liens, June 17; attorneys, Stoddard & S., 128 Broadway $1

115TH ST, n s, 242.8 ft east of Park Av, 43.7x100.11; Wenare Holding Co. to Volunteer Holding Corporation, 320 Broadway; all liens, July 21; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $100

115TH ST, 525 East, n s, 334.6 ft east of Avenue A, 20.3x100.11, (foreclosure July 9;) Chas. A. Towne, referee, to Annie E. Brady, at Oceanic, N. J., July 27; attorneys, Ellison & E., 165 Broadway $4,250

118TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Joseph Liebling to Herman Schneittacher, 105 East 123d St, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

132D ST, s s, 99 ft e of 5th Av, 26x99.11; the Class Realty Co. to Henriette Bachrach, Long Branch, N. J., July 29 ..... $100

Bronx.

ARNOW AV, s w corner of Eastern Boulevard, 101.1x91.9x201x15.9; Samuel Cohen to Benno Cohen, 308 West 94th St, July 19, (mtg $2,500;) Warranty Realty Co., 1,451 Broadway $100

CEDAR AV, w s, 442.7 ft s of 177th St, 18.9x 82.4x18.9x82.4; F. Hamilton Reeve to William R. Sanders, 2,053 Anthony Av, July 28; attorney, William R. Sanders, 2,053 Anthony Av $1

CROTONA PARKWAY, 1,880, 110.9x95.3x 100x44.5; S. E. Building Corporation to James L. Van Sant, 2 Valley Road, White Plains, N. Y., July 28, (mtg $65,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust So., 160 Broadway $100

DAVIDSON AV, e s, 139 ft n of 177th St, 49x55.11x49x58.9; Pasquale Pigmiolo to William I. Seaman, 42 Douglas Road, Borough of Richmond, New York, June 12, (mtg $12,450;) attorneys, Speir & B., 52 Wall St. $1

GLEASON AV, s w corner of 172d St, 25x 106.8; Edward F. Moran, referee, to Mary Brennermann, Central Valley, N. Y., July 28; attorneys, Coudert Bros., 2 Rector St. $1

GLEASON AV, s s, 25 ft w of 172d St, 25x 106.8; same to same, July 28; attorney, same $3,500

HEATH AV, s w corner of Albany Crescent, 130.7x89x133.5x75.7; Columbia Trust Co. to Phelan Bros. Construction Co., 2,045 Ryer Av, July 28, (mtg $75,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

HOFFMAN ST, w s, 156.2 ft n of 188th St, 16.8x97.5; Henry Seebeck to Rosa de Laurentis, 319 East 12th St, July 27 (mtg $2,590;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

HOLLAND AV, s w corner of Bartholdi St, 100x50; Wappinger Savings Bank to Genaro Milanese, 229 East 63d St, July 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 86, Block 2,845, tax map; George E. Weller, referee, to Harold Swain, 1,650 Concourse, July 27; attorney, Harold Swain, 176 Broadway $100

LOT 77, map of Allen estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Cesare Solano, 3,527 Delaveile Av, July 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

LOT 22, supplemental map of Bronxwood Park; Aldus Construction Co., Inc., to Josephine L. B. Murphy, Lynbrook, L. I., July 21; attorney, Josephine L. B. Murphy, Lynbrook, L. I. $1

LOTS 128 and 129, map Broadway City Line Property; George Stevenson to Annie Stevenson, 506 West 111th St, July 28, (mtg $1,150;) attorney, Annie Stevenson, 506 West 111th St $1

LYON AV, e s, at n w Zerega Av, 100x221, Norbert Robillard to Frank Gass, 2,248 Powell Av, Feb. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY, Frank Gass to Theodore C. Landner, 1,214 Boynton Av, June 25, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, same $100

MANIDA ST, 848, 25x100; Manida Co. to Emma C. Welck, 710 West 180th St, July 29, (mtg $7,500;) attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St $100

MARION AV, n e corner of Dorothea Place, 50x88; Cornelius B. Fish to Charles I. Marvin, Lawrence Park West, Yonkers, N. Y., July 27; attorney, C. E. Marvin, 327 5th Av $1

MAPES AV, n w corner of 181st St, 46.2x 94; Edw. E. Miers to Bronx Enterprise Co., Inc., 261 Broadway, July 27, (mtg $43,600;) attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

MORRIS AV, e s, 310 ft n of 185th St, 20x 95; Hattie Kasberg to Katie Reichwein, 1,065 Park Av, July 16, (mtg $8,500;) attorney, E. D. C. Sperry, 233 Broadway $1

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of 187th St, 100x 100; Charles Maurer to Angela Carretta, 663 Crescent Av, July 14, (mtg $10,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

SWINTON ST, 1,112, e s, 25x100; Charles Dammeyer to Peter W. Gleckner, 834 Forest Av, May 14, (mtg $2,750;) attorney, E. Loewenthal, 1,347 Boston Road $100

SAME PROPERTY; Peter W. Gleckner to E. Loewenthal & Son, Inc., 1,321 Boston Road, July 28, (mtg $2,750;) attorneys, E. Loewenthal & Son, Inc., 1,321 Boston Road $1

6TH AV, n e corner White Plains Road, 105x 50; Lulu Koch et al. by guardian to Marie M. Koch, 3,826 White Plains Road, July 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $450

SAME PROPERTY; Marie M. Koch to John O'Brien, 3,700 Olinville Av, and another, July 28, (mtg $8,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 64th St, 100.5x100; Benjamin M. Menke to Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Co., 211 East 55th St, July 29, demand, 6 p. c. $21,614

BROOME ST, n w corner Elizabeth St, 23.2x 97.3; Francis D. Bailey to Michael J. Adrian Corporation, 137 East 84th St, July 29, due as per bond; attorneys, Steiner & P., 309 Broadway $3,000

MADISON ST, n s, 179.11 ft w of Rutgers St, 47.3x100; Cath. T. Duffy to Ely Stemme, 45 West 96th St, July 28, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $11,000

MADISON AV, w s, 43.11 ft s of 110th St, 38x100; Marcus Rosenthal to Excelsior Savings Bank of New York, 79 West 23d St, due as per bond, June 26; attorney, J. C. Gulick, 132 Nassau St. $38,000

NORFOLK ST, w s, 250 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Rachel L. Pasinsky to Evelyn A. Mossman, 2,350 Broadway, July 28, 5 years; attorneys, Pressinger & N., 60 Wall St. $27,000

1ST AV, e s, 20.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x78; Jacob Brucker to Myron Straus, 72 West 116th St, July 28, due May 18, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. V. Schavrien, 44 Court St, Brooklyn $250

5TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 96th St, 24.5x 125; Isaac H. Peller to Emma M. Levy, 57 West 75th St, July 28, due April 8, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,500

85TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 225x98.9; The A. N. Corporation to Louise B. Jones and another, executors, 2 West 89th St, July 28, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100,000

51ST ST, s s, 360 ft e of 10th Av, 40x100.5; Annie Rafferty to Nellie J. Rafferty, 622 West 57th St, due as per bond, Jan. 26; attorney, James J. Harris, 99 Nassau St. $1,700

55TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x 100.5; Honore M. Berger to Hy. Young, 125 West 115th St, July 28, prior mtg $48,000, due Nov. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Price Brothers, 271 Broadway $1,200

60TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Theodore J. Ludwig to Leona Holding Corporation, 63 Park Row, prior mtg $19,500, due as per bond, July 28; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row $1,500

113TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Park Av, 16.8x—; Hyman Cohn and another to Bernard Galewski, 26 West 120th St, July 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, David Galewski, 299 Broadway $1,500

114TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of Broadway, 15x 100.11; Josephine D. Morgan to John Fred Gaskell, 260 West 47th St, July 24, prior mtg $10,000, due as per bond, July 29; attorney, J. T. Mulhall, 206 Broadway $3,000

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, 2,062, e s, 25.4x93.6; John Kelly to Frederic C. Leubuscher, guardian, 5 West 124th St, July 28, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

BATHGATE AV, e s, 241.1 ft n of 174th St, 43.6x114.5; Dorothea Hohl to Max Baron, 5,001 5th Av, Brooklyn, (prior m'g $38,750,) July 22, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel T. Baron, 32 Nassau St. $5,750

CROTONA PARKWAY, n e s, 100 ft of 176th St, 110.9x95.3x100x44.5; James L. Van Sant to William F. Patten, 235 West 75th St, (prior mtg $65,000,) July 28, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,500

HEATH AV, s w corner of Albany Crescent, 65.4x81.5; Phelan Bros. Construction Co. to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, July 28; due Jan. 30, 1917; 6 per cent.; attorneys, Mernel R. & T., 100 Broadway $45,000

HEATH AV, w s, 65.4 ft south of Albany Crescent, 73x89; same to same; July 28; due January 30, 1917; 6 per cent.; same attorneys $45,000

HOFFMAN ST, 2,441, w s, 16.8x97.5; Rose De Laurentis to Henry Seebeck, 3,219 Parkside Place, (prior mtg. $2,250;) July 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $883

SAME PROPERTY; same to Michael J. Hoffman St, (prior mtg. $3,133;) July 28, due as per bond; same attorney $380

HOLLAND AV, s w corner of Bartholdi St, 100x50; Genaro Milenese to Wappinger Savings Bank, Wappingers Falls, N. Y., July 22, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

LOTS 14 and 15, Block 32, map of Section 1, Bathgate estate; Leopold Oesterreil to Mathias Haffen, 2,979 Marion Av, July 29, 3 years, 5 p. c.; attorneys, Freas & McE., 3,029 3d Av. $6,400

LOTS 689 to 692, map Van Cortlandt Estate; Katherine K. Henszey to Augustus M. Van Cortlandt, Sharon, Conn.; (prior mtg. $7,462.50;) July 5; due as per bond; attorneys, Beekman M. & G., 52 William St. $762

MANIDA ST, 848, n e s, 25x100; Emma C. Welck to German Savings Bank, 167 Fourth Av; July 29; 5 years, 5 per cent.; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St. $3,000

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of 187th St, 100x 100; Angela Carretta to Charles Maurer, 2,371 Prospect Av, prior mtg $10,000, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $8,000

139TH ST, 499 East, n s, 16.8x100; also 140th St, s s, 433.4 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; also 140th St, s s, 500 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8 x100; Frank L. Lescault to Catherine R. Meincke, 475 East 140th St, July 28, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St $2,100

167TH ST, s s, being Lot 58, map of S. Carbreling et al., 71x107.10x88.4; also Lot 54, same map, 25x88.4x20.6x100; Angela Carretta to Charles Maurer, 2,371 Prospect Av, prior mtg $33,000, July 28, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 2,692, store and basement; Mayfield Construction Co. to E. K. James Co., 5-12 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorneys Pasker, D. & W., 34 Nassau St $5,750

SECOND AV, 1,127, store and three rooms in rear; Thomas F. Purcell to Pavlina Strojic and another, 1,127

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 29.—General pressure distribution has undergone no perceptible change in the last twenty-four hours, readings being lowall over interior districts and high elsewhere. These conditions have caused moderately warm weather over southern districts east of the Rocky Mountains and normal temperatures in other places.

There have been scattered showers and thunderstorms within the same period in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, the Ohio Valley, Florida, and the Rocky Mountain region.

Indications are that the weather will be overcast with probably local showers Friday and Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States, Southern New England, the Ohio Valley, and Florida. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River generally fair weather will prevail during the next forty-eight hours.

Temperatures will not change materially over the east half of the country during Friday and Saturday.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate, variable.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair north, thunder showers south, portion Friday; Saturday, fair.

Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pensylvania—Partly cloudy, probably showers, Friday and Saturday.

Western New York—Generally fair Friday and Saturday.

Northern New England—Cloudy Friday, showers in Maine; Saturday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.... 61	[redacted]	4 P. M.... 66	84	
6 A. M.... 60	60	6 P. M.... 65	83	
9 A. M.... 67	73	9 P. M.... 63	77	
12 M..... 68	81	11 P. M.... 61	74	

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 77; for the corresponding date last year it was 65; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature, 86 degrees, at 3 P. M.; minimum, 68 degrees, at 5 A. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 59 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.95 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.89 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.— Loss.
1.20—628 5 St.; Harry Gunther..... Slight
4:55—3,338 B'way; Claremont Restaurant..... Slight
5:50—7, W. 124 St.; C. Weisbecker..... Slight
6:50—117 E. 129 St.; Andrew Kolos..Slight
6:50—340 W. 85 St.; Marie Seaborn..Slight
9:50—573 Columbus Av.; A. Kalten...Slight
10:50—84 Clinton St.; Minnie Glober..Slight
11:48—1,029 Av. St. John; Morris Harrisburg..... Slight

P. M.
2:10—536 E. 83 St.; Martha Relish....Slight
2:50—150 E. 98 St.; Park O'Beirne..Slight
3:40—116 Cypress Av.; Lawrence Blake.Slight
7:00—4,014 Park Av.; Rogen Bros'...Slight
7:25—103 4 Av.; Charles Fasone.....Slight
8:10—561-563 B'way; H. W. Newmark..$5,000
9:15—1 Arden St.; S. Willard.....Slight
9:30—33 W. 138 St.; not given.....Slight

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BREWSTER, MARY E., of Chicago, Ill., (April 6, 1910;) value of entire estate not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York: Stocks, $1,578; net $978. Relatives beneficiaries.

COCKLE, HENRY, (Jan. 11, 1906;) total estate, $6,802; no deductions; minor daughter beneficiary. Assets: Interest in realty at King's Highway, Brooklyn, $700; insurance, $3,000; retail dry goods business, $3,198.

COTTEE, Mrs. MARY, (Oct. 10, 1913;) net estate, $346; eighteen beneficiaries; bulk of estate passed to relatives. Assets: Half interest, $203, in 58 East 115th St., appraised at $19,000; deposits, $2,006; personalty, $808.

DARBY, Mrs. REBECCA, of Adcobb, England, (March 21, 1909;) entire estate valued at $40,581. Assets, taxable in New York: Stocks, $11,200; net, $10,898. Relatives received bulk of estate.

DILLON, SARAH P., (Oct. 31, 1891;) supplemental report.

SUSSWEIN, Mrs. ROSA HORRMAN, wife of Henry M. Susswein, (Jan. 16, 1914,) net estate, $505,451. Henry M. Susswein, husband of decedent, was given $104,786; Oscar Herrmann, son, received $400,863. Assets: Equity $9,836, in 230 E. 15 St., appraised at $29,500; equity, $9,376, in 213 E. 66 St., appraised at $25,000; two-thirds interest, $10,372, in equity in 368-376 Broome St., appraised at $130,000; two-thirds interest, $8,976, in equity in 180 Mott St., appraised at $58,000; two-thirds interest, $22,533, in 184 Mott St., appraised at $90,000; two-thirds interest, $56,029, in 194 Mott St., appraised at $85,000; two-thirds interest, $13,472, in 197-199 Mott St., appraised at $50,000; two-thirds interest, $30,283, equity in 196-204 Mulberry St., appraised at $120,000; two-thirds interest, $19,254, in 24 E. 22 St., appraised at $110,000; two-thirds interest, $2,859, in vacant plot northeast corner Kenmare and Mulberry Sts., appraised at $3,800; deposits, $6,051; rents due, notes, personalty, loans, and amounts due from the City of New York on awards in condemnation proceedings, $205,575; stocks and bonds, $125,585. Largest holding of stock was 1,281 shares H. Horrmann Lumber Co., appraised at $110,959. In 1908 Florence Horrmann commenced an action against the decedent and others seeking, inter alia, an accounting by the decedent and that certain property in her possession be decreed to be subject to a certain trust. The claim is noted in the report, but no estimate or appraisal of its value is given.

GREENE, EMILIA J. B., (Jan. 20, 1915;) net estate, $24,910; Merced D. M. Greene, sister, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $1,053; notes and mortgages, $6,184, and stocks and bonds, $18,885.

PHILLIPS, Mrs. ELLEN FRANCES, (June 20, 1895;) total assets, wearing apparel and jewelry, $1,800; net, $1,800; no deductions. Names of beneficiaries not given.

ROTHSCHILD, SAMUEL, (Jan. 27, 1914;) net estate, $6,427; Mrs. Hattie Rothschild, now known as Hattie R. Considine, widow of decedent, received $4,334, and rest of estate passed to Ethel R. Prager, daughter. Assets: Deposits, $6,515; notes and jewelry, $1,372.

RAISBOCK, THOMAS A., of Bloomfield, N. J., (Dec. 14, 1914;) assets taxable in New York, half interest, $11,500, in 263 West 40th St., appraised at $39,000; four lots at Flushing, L. I., $1,400; no deductions; Mrs. Martha L. Raisbock, widow, and Adelaide Rajsbock Smith, daughter, beneficiaries.

RAUCH, LOUIS, (Nov. 16, 1907;) net estate, $22,461; Mrs. Elizabeth K. Rauch, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Premises 326 E. 71st St., appraised at $17,600; 70 W. 107th St., appraised at $5,500; 9 W. 103d St., $6,000; all subject to deduction of $5,870 for dower; jewelry, $30; deposits, $286; lease of premises 172 E. 4th St., $2,500; lease of premises 53 Avenue A, $9,000.

VAN NOSTRAND, DANIEL, (July 8, 1914;) net estate, $80,236; Mrs. Josephine Van Nostrand, widow, given $29,078; Frank A. Van Nostrand, son, and Josie B. Robinson, daughter, each received $24,078; George E. Van Nostrand, brother, given $3,000. Assets: Deposits, $45,572; notes, personalty, and jewelry, $7,591; stocks, $3,346; poultry and game business conducted by decedent under the name of Knapp & Van Nostrand, 243 Washington St., net value, $68,747; will authorized continuance of business.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

AKERLY, CHARLOTTE M., (July 6;) personalty, over $5,000; Bessie Taylor Morrow and Josephine Taylor Gilreath, nieces, each gets $10,000; Mary D. and Lucy D. Akerly, each gets $20,000 and one-half residue; Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church gets $5,000; Grace Church gets oil paintings of decedent's father, the Rev. Thomas House Taylor, D. D.; Mrs. Anna M. Meniguzit, niece, and Thomas House Taylor, Arthur M. Taylor and Francis B. Taylor, nephews, each gets $2,500.

IVINS, WILLIAM M. (Details elsewhere.)

McEVOY, ELLEN M., (June 28;) personalty, about $1,700; Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle gets $500; Society for the Propogation of the Faith, $50; residue to Annie M. Shields.

SCHOONMAKER, JEANIE, (July 2;) personalty, $18,000; all to relatives.

STRIKER, GEORGE W., (July 21;) personalty $5,000; realty $19,500; widow, Annie W., receives life estate in entire property; then goes to three children.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The employment during the current year of two persons as needed, as assistants to the Board of Examiners, has been approved.

Leave of absence, without pay for the restoration of health granted to Mrs. Minnie Kuhnauer, an attendance officer, has been extended for six months from Sept. 9.

Calvin D. Smith and Edward K. Rick have been reassigned as structural steel draughtsmen in the Bureau of School Building.

The following additional teachers have been appointed in the vacation play grounds: Helen A. Brennan, John Weston, Sydney Shapinsky, Francis J. Wahle, Henry Gershenhorn, Robert A. Halpen, Jacob Feigert, Sylvester Maguire, Alfred M. Granich, Benjamin Gross, Samuel Kramer, George M. Donnifel, Israel Goodman, Charles Schupper, James Scully, Andrew J. Torre, Nathan A. Rauch, John O'Grady, Leo Redler, and Joseph Shedrowitls.

The recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that the school year shall consist of 200 days will be acted upon at the first meeting of the Board of Education in September.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 29. — Maj. W. I. Westervelt, Ordnance Dept., will proceed to Tobyhanna, Penn., and report on July 28 to Commanding Officer, 2d Battalion, 3d Field Art., for duty until Aug. 6. On completion of this duty he will return to his station.

Leaves: Capt. J. H. Bryson, Q. C., one month; Capt. J. Hansen, Q. C., one month; 1st Lt. R. McT. Pennell, 5th F. A., extended to Sept. 5, and Maj. R. G. Paxton, Q. C., four months.

Navy.

Lieuts. A. C. Wilhelm, to the Georgia; T. W. Withers, Jr., to treatment, Naval Hospital, New York, N. Y., and G. E. Davis, the K-7, to works of Seattle Construction Company, Washington.

Junior Grade Lieuts. C. H. Morrison, the Colorado, to Naval Academy practice squadron; H. D. Bode, the Cheyenne, to the K-7; J. S. Hulings, works of Seattle Construction Co., Washington, to the Cleveland; C. B. Battle, the Kansas, to the Mayflower, and P. M. Bates, commissioned.

Ensign E. G. Small, the New Orleans, to Naval Academy practice squadron.

Asst. Surgeons W. A. Stoops, Newport, R. I., Naval Hospital, to the South Carolina; L. D. Hart, to Newport, R. I., Naval Hospital, and M. McClelland, to Marine Recruiting Station, Los Angeles, Cal.

Pay Clerk J. G. Stanton, to the Columbia.

Chief Carpenter E. F. Pullen, retired, died at Norfolk, Va., July 25.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived — Prometheus, at Unalga; Kanawha, ata Norfolk; Glacier, at San Francisco; Washington, at Port au Prince; Nanshan, Fortune, and Nereus, at Honolulu; Cheyenne, H-1, and H-2, at Mare Island; Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, at San Diego, and the Supply, at Hongkong.

Sailed — Paul Jones, Stewart, Perry, and Preble, Sitka for Kodiak; Nicholson, Newport, for Gardiner's Bay; Proteus, Boston for Hampton Roads; Wahneta, Norfolk for Indian Head; Jason, Guantanamo for Port au Prince, and the Hopkins, San Diego for Ensenada, Mexico.

Coast Guard.

Third Lieuts. G. D. Stewart, from the Seneca, July 31, to the Tahoma and granted 30 days' leave en route, and E. G. Rose, the Windom, relieved from duty at headquarters, July 31, to the Seneca.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Relieved on Pension: 12 P. M., July 28, Patrolman John Merz, 18th, on his own application, at $700 a year; appointed Sept. 11, 1886.

Temporary Assignments: Capt. W. F. Boetler, commanding 17 in. D., in command 12 in. D., in addition to his own, 1 day, fr. 12:01 A. M., July 30; Lieuts. H. Gardner, 2, to 31, 10 days, 4 P. M., July 28; L. J. Collins, 142, to Bur. of Teleg., 30 days, 8 A. M., July 31. Sergt. J. J. O'Sullivan, 174, to R. B. H. Squad, duty in Bur. of Info., 8 days, 12 P. M., July 30. Patrol. E. A. Olive, operator motor patrol wagon, 4, to 50 as chauffeur, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 29; C. F. Seltenreich, 29, to 90, as chauffeur, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 29, temporary assignment to Comm.'s office discont.; W. H. Bushell, 29, to 4, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 29; F. Schubert, 29, to Commr.'s office, as chauffeur, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 29; J. M. Culley, 42, and L. H. Grace, Marine Div., to C. O., duty in office of Chief Insp., 5 days, 8 A. M., July 28; F. Fasullo, 154, to 17 in. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 1. To B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, from precincts indicated, 3 days, 8 A. M., July 31; D. E. Reilly, 12; T. W. Gray, 161; P. McDonough, 275; H. J. Etherington, 143; W. M. Lewis, 165; D. J. Maher, 200.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Insp. T. J. Kelly, 1; Lieut. D. J. Shay, 12-01 A. M., July 30, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Lieut. G. E. Harrington, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 27. Patrol. J. H. Ferguson, 5, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 31; F. J. Conroy, 13, 1 day, 4 P. M. Aug. 5; R. J. Cleary, 25, 1 day, 8 A. M. Aug. 2; H. J. McCormack, 25, 1 day, 4 P. M. Aug. 1; C. J. Henry, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 31; R. P. Gray, 35, 1 day, 4 P. M. Aug. 1; C. Kuenemund, 38, 2 days, 4 P. M. July 31; W. C. Lewis, 43, 2 days, 8 A. M. July 31; F. Loeffler, 277, 1 day, 4 P. M. Aug. 1; J. Carney, 277, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 27. Probationary Patrol. F. C. Slocum, T. S., 4 days, 9 A. M. Aug. 5.

Death: E. Burns, 39, at 8:45 A. M. July 28.

Appointed as special patrol, by direction of the Police Comm., with the National City Bank of New York, July 28: J. D. Bennett, A. Callander, D. D. Dillon, B. W. Gormly, M. Kusch, W. Moore, L. Stein.

Fire Department.

Members of the Fire Department placed on Roll of Merit under Classifications I., II., and III. will be directed to report at the office Chief of Department during office hours week beginning Monday, Aug. 2, for sleeve insignias.

Applications for examination for promotion to the position of engineer of steamer will be forwarded on Tuesday, Aug. 3. All members of this department who will have served for a period of three years or more on Dec. 1, 1915, will be eligible for this examination. Additional applications will be received when the final date of the practical test is set.

Penalties imposed: Fire. (1st gr.) J. Carmody, H. and L. 1, suspected to superior officer,) five leaves withheld.

Fire (1st grade) J. J. Falls, H. & L. 20, absence without leave, disobedience of orders, intoxicated; ten leaves withheld. Fire (2d grade) T. McMorrow, E. & L. 20, neglect of duty; five leaves withheld.

Charges dismissed: Fire. (1st grade) C. F. Frothinghame, Eng. 11, reckless driving; Fire. (4th grade) J. Mahoney, Eng. 33, neglect of duty; Fire. (2d grade) F. L. Maixner, Eng. 33, same; Fire. (2d grade) C. Weber, Jr., Eng. 33, same; Fire. (1st grade) W. J. Lawler, H. & L. 13, (detailed to H. & L. 14,) reckless driving; Fire. (3d grade) T. F. X. O'Sullivan, H. & L. 18, reckless handling of tiller wheel; Lieut. James A. Switzer, H. & L. 20, violation of provisions of Section 69, Rules and Regulations 1912.

Dismissed: Fire. (2d grade) J. V. Cooney, Eng. 33, conduct prejudicial to the good reputation of the department, 8 A. M. July 30.

Special leaves without pay: Fire. (1st grade) F. J. Kranz, Eng. 72, 15 hours, 8 A. M. July 31; Fire. (2d grade) W. J. Costello, H. & L. 5, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 1.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for stenotypist, grades 2 and 3, will be received until Aug. 6. Men and women may apply. The age limits are seventeen years of age or over. The salary for the second grade position is from $1,200 to $1,200 a year; for third grade from $1,200 to $1,800. Candidates who receive a general average of 70 per cent. or more at the examination, will be placed on the eligible list for second grade; those receiving 85 per cent. or more will be placed on the third grade list.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 18 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for junior drainage engineer, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, Department of Agriculture, for service in the field, at a salary ranging from $900 to $1,620 a year. The duties will be to assist in making surveys, preparing plans and reports upon drainage projects, collecting technical data, and conducting original investigations. Ordinary traveling and subsistence expenses will be allowed when junior engineers are away from official or temporary headquarters. Competitors will be examined in mathematics and mechanics, pure and applied; surveying, engineering, and drainage; education and experience, graduation from a full four years' course in civil engineering from a school or college of recognized standing, or at least four years' actual civil engineering experience, both technical and practical, is a prerequisite. Applicants must not have reached their thirtieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notice of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notice of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J. — Bankruptcy calendar, at 10:30 A. M.

Re H. H. Solmon.
Max Barish.
Edward J May.
Chas A Unseld.
Kobre & Ginsberg.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Met Rity Co (William St.)
Re Zerega.
Re Walter (Block-Mandel Cloak Co.)
Ward<Leonard (2.)
Goldstein<B & S Rlty.
Madwin<same.
Re E 218th St (Oakly St.)
Re Smelzer & Stevenson.
Lanza<So Pacific Co.
John Forsythe Co<Tribune Assn.
M S Stewart Co<same.
De Errazu<Selkovitz.
Chauncey<Maxwell.
Re Graud Chair Mfg Co, &c.
McKnight<McKnight.
Konze<Ulrich.
Maloney<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Eisner<Christie.
Foley<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Towne<Durkin.
Cohen<Cohen.
Lane<Kops.
Genzo<J Leopold Co.
Kronclich<Intl Motor.
Tyan<Lanhure.
Henning<203 W 63d St Corp (2.)
King<Dudley.
Wood<same.
Ventres<Zuelch.
Walker<O J Gude Co.
Re McCellan (West Av RR.)
Coyne<Coyne.
Bernstein<Bernstein.
Re Mortoni<Guzzetta.
Faden<Faden.
Forman<Finch.
Weitzel<Weitzel.
Wagman<Shapiro.
Kain<Weeks.
Ketchum<Ketchum.
Levi<Heiss.
Comodari<I R T.
Mehl<same.
Glickman<Bussell.
Goldman<I R T.
Minehard<same.
Nicosia<same.
Hechion<same.
O'Brien<same.
Ruprich<same.
Robertson<same.
Strain<same.
Tiffany<same.
Strain<same.
Kelly<same.
Bethel<same.
Adams<Finneran.
Blumberg<Corday.
Galloway<Galloway.
Atkinson<I R T.
Jackson<Moore.
Schlief<Century Dress Co, Inc.
Butler<Butler.
Sobel<Sobel.
McKenna<Toch.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates of:
Frederica Mallander,
Anna Hosey.
Wills for probate:
Henry A Lindgens,
Pauline A Boettcher,

Ellen Guinee,
Addie J Streeter,
George R Buckman,
Charles W T Davies,
Caroline P Vogel.

TRIAL TERM.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Bies<Simon.
Fulford<Dirigo Mfg. Current Literature Pub<Moody.
Burghalmer<Goldsmith.
Eisenberg<Sperber Printing.
Loewenberger<Sachs.
Bright<Middleton.
Kramer<Shelby.
N Y Prod Ex Bank<Stirn.
Shoemaker<Dow.
Syrkin<Kusy.
Jaffa, Hoffman & Co<Greenland Fur.
Plaza Motor Renting Co<Willard.
Shoemaker<Dow.
Niagara Falls.
Nalitt<Kronenblatt.
Lewis<Spector.
Funsiloer<Gartinkel.
Holdstein<Let Rty Corp.
Seiger<Blauner.
Moskowitz<Sklamberg.
Borno<Powell's.
Cohen<Israel.
Katz<Friedland.
Gabriella<Mandel.
Lifshitz<Jarmulowsky.
Aronofsky<Shedlinsky.
Goldberg<Meyer.
Droutman<Hochron.
Goldberg<Mayer.
Weiss<Isaac.
Russo<Block.
Sarah<Phoenix Con Co
Krusko<Saberski.
Epstein<Lewis.
Harding<Teller.
Davidson<Sheehan.
Brown<same.
Rose<Korn.
NY Eve Post<Baldwin
State Bank<Wells.
Am Kalamein Works<
38 W 34th St Co.
Condon, Jr<Rusk.
Keler-Duffy Co<Medbury.
Hiehr<Hastings.
Claremont El Sup & H Co<Rubin.
Stein & David<Asner.
Timokat<Hirshfield.
Vanderman Const<Elari.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.

Estates of:
Hyman Auerbach.
Frederick J Stroh.

Will for probate:
Elizabeth Davies.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

The Committee on Character recommends the following applicants for admission to the bar:

Vincent J. Bensi,
Charles William Frogsel,
Harold L. Turk,
David M. Wood,
Frederick William Boelsen,
Peter J. Mallon,
Herbert Clinton Gerlach,
Alfred Leigh Pitts.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Contested motions:

Re Juniper Av.
Horn<Wendel.
Dosadla<Dosadla.
Sharfink Elec Mfg Co<Metal Spec Mfg Co et al.
Abbott<Wilson et al.
Rasmussen<Kutsen.
Gatzki<Creighton.
Re Anderson.
Mollica<Doe.
Neubergers<Hilliard.
Humphrey<O'Reilly.
Rang<Rang.
Pines<Heaslip.
Alloca<N Y & H R R Co.
Domingo<same.
Snyder<Lamb.
Dana<Dana.
Kains, Infant<Mains.
Empire Trust Co<Coleman.
Small<Hasbrouk.
Lombardy<N Y Style House Building Co.
Farrelly<B Un Gas Co
Campizzano<Clark.
Hoffmann<Davis et al
Kasanof<Crown et al

Horn<Wandler, (2.)
Macri<Macri.
Matteo, inf, &c<Finkledat et al.
Valentine<Point o' Woods Assn.
Gosch<United House Wrecking Co.
Beers<McDonald et al
Re Motor Repair Co<Huntington.
Ungemach<Seifert.
Oboatz<Berg.
Caulfield<Caulfield.
Cassidy<Cassidy.
Stevens<Stevens.
Canizzaro<Clark.
Farrelly<B'klyn Union Gas Co.
Powers, inf<Times Co.
Bachmann<Rodgers.
Johnson<Arbuckle.
Randazza<Clark et al.
Wechsler<Conklin.
Smith<Cocke et al.
Sheriff Bank<Somervill et al.
Small<Hasbrouk.
Smith<Cocke et al.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH. 10 EAST 33D ST.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

$30,000 WANTED—FIRST MORTGAGE ON real estate and buildings; fine location; security unquestionable. E 226 Times Downtown.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS. 187 B'way, N. Y. 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

CORNER TRANSFER POINT; also new station of subway and L. I. extensions; adjoining five-story triple apartment with large corner store; all rented at lowest rents in Bronx; an opportunity not to be overlooked; price $40,000.

E. OSBORNE SMITH,
Jerome and Burnside Avs.

A HOME

that cannot be duplicated for $9,500; two-story duplex 2-family brick dwelling; lot 20x100; steam heat; all improvements; Hunts Point section; mortgage $8,000, 5%, 2½ years; price $6,500; don't overlook this opportunity.

E. OSBORNE SMITH,
Jerome and Burnside Avs.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7948.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Building Material.

ROOFING, WATERPROOFING, pipe coverings; repairing work guaranteed. American Roofing Co., 79 Malden Lane.

City Houses Wanted.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, Wanted from Oct. 1, on the east side, between Gramercy Park and 70th St., an unfurnished house in first-class condition, four master bedrooms, three servants' rooms, three baths; good laundry and pantry; or an apartment with same master accommodations, three maids' rooms included in apartment, and private laundry facilities; splendid opportunity for any one obliged to sublet; will pay $1,600 to $1,800. E 236 Times Downtown.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let.—35,000 square feet floor space in Passaic, N. J., with power; may be cut up to suit tenants; lowest insurance rates in mutuals; Erie Railroad siding on premises; throwing plant of 6,500 spindles; capacity, 1,200 pounds per week; organ and tram; cheap power, water, and steam; also 20,000 square feet floor space with power. Apply to S. U. M., 158 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

524 HUDSON ST.

Parlor floor; extraordinarily large, light rooms; suitable for doctor, dentist, or any light business; rent $30. Janitor at 247 West 10th St., or Allegiance Realty Co., Aeolian Hall.

ROLLTOP DESK, $10; ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $20, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Factory; seventeen small buildings; water power 100 horse power; deep water and rail transportation; 100 acres; convenient location. Stratford Oakum Co., Jersey City, N. J.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, 5 stories and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Part of office and loft to let; reliable person. Apply on 7th floor, 710 Broadway.

Factory, corner loft, 75x100, with power and live steam; rent reasonable. Apply Laundry, 88th St. and 1st Av.

A large light store to lease, Manhattan Av. and 111th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

One-half office to rent; all conveniences. R. 408, 39 Cortlandt St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—14 acres splendid development property, Putnam Division N. Y. C., Gray Oaks. Apply in person to Serena L. Truman, 283 Odell Av., Yonkers.

FOR RENT—Small farm with house, large barn, &c.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct. Westchester, N. Y. 60 Times.

Broadway, Yonkers, large brick house. All improvements, plot 80x250. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted to refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN!

Magnificent 123-acre farm, mile highway frontage; cleared, fertile; orchard; residence, 9 rooms; steam heat, improvements; beautiful bungalow; barns, outbuildings; excellent neighborhood; $125 acre.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

SUMMER BUNGALOW AT NORTHPORT. Will rent for $150, balance of season, at trial offer; may apply rent to purchase price; 7 rooms, improvements; large plot; bathhouses; splendid location. L. B. Gildersleeve, East Northport, L. I.

GROCERIES and MEATS; fine corner store location; fast-growing suburban section in Queensboro; splendid opportunity. Write OWNER, Room 801, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

$25 cash, balance $3 per month, buys my 2 lots; full price $375; adjoining property sold for $950; located at Floral Park; 30 minutes out; this is a bargain of the year. Henry, 172 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresmere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. BAGHBY, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Plainfield.—Lots 40 per cent. off.; central location; money to build or easy terms on lot. Owner, Box C 333 Times Downtown.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 855 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Large country house on most beautiful lake within 50 miles of New York; cost owner $13,000; will sell to close $6,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

An ideal Summer home for rent or lease in the Ramapo Hills, 20 minutes from Ramsey, N. J., or Suffern, N. Y. Located on Rockland Road and Ramapo River. Furnished with all new furniture, electric lights, hot and cold running water, and spacious garage. No agents. J. T. Holmes, 601 West 50th St., New York. Telephone 4640 Columbus.

Furnished, 7-room cottage; all modern improvements; directly on beach; entrance to Fisher's Island Sound. Address, Box 115, Stonington, Conn.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Young couple desire furnished apartment; short lease; neighborhood Washington Square or Staten Island; highest references. W. F., care of Allen, 116 West 32d.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Very attractive new apartment, sublet $60 to $75, furnished or unfurnished, or will sell furniture; no agents. Superintendent, 146 East 49th. Apt. 62.

19 East 48th St.—Two room and bath furnished apartment. Apply Phipps.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3070.

SUMMER RATES.

THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 99th St., near Broadway. 3 & 5 Rooms, Bath, $45-$65 up; Kitchenette, $35-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 8th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

159th and Broadway.—Four unusual rooms; all overlook river; piano, library to Oct. 1; or unfurnished. Supt., 5800 Audubon.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

WEST END AV., 889.—Seven-room apartment to responsible party until Sept. 15 for $110; immediate possession. Wolf.

1185th, 536 West. (Apt. 7A.)—Attractive five rooms; rent whole or part.

Large studio, north light, furnished; bath; suite optional. 2527 Plaza.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Madison Av., 2,082, (s. w. cor. 120th St.)—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $32-$35; light outside rooms.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

81st St., 157 East, (near Lexington.)—5-8 room apartments; steam, hot water; $35-$44.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern; private house; possession October; $50.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or phone Col. 4020.

SUBLET.
Elegant large corner apartments; parlor, bedroom, bath; $75 per month; rare chance. Miss Eiflein, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

SUBLET.
Beautiful apartment; parlor, bedroom, bath; $20 a

NEW STRIKE THREAT IN GARMENT TRADES

Unions to Vote on Action to be Taken if Manufacturers Delay Agreement.

COMPLAIN TO THE MAYOR

Declare Workers and Council of Conciliation Have Been Ignored by Employers.

Officials of the garment workers' unions wrote to Mayor Mitchel yesterday charging bad faith on the part of the manufacturers through what they called deliberate delay in accepting settlement of the trade controversy recommended by the Mayor's Council of Conciliation.

It was also announced that a vote would be taken immediately by the 60,000 members of the unions on the question of a strike on Aug. 3 if the agreement should not be accepted by the manufacturers by that time. In part the letter to the Mayor, which was signed by Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, read:

We deem it our duty to inform you of the present situation of the negotiations between the parties. In addressing the members of the council appointed by you you said, among other things: "I am informed that quick action is required in order to adjust this matter, if possible, at once." The council announced their conclusions on July 23, and from the report made to you, you have no doubt been convinced that their findings are on the whole just and fair to both sides.

The union announced acceptance of the proposed agreement at once. The manufacturers, on the other hand, have not committed themselves on the subject in any way. Yesterday, five days after the announcement of the council's findings, they announced they had reached a decision and had communicated it to the members of the council. They have not seen fit to give any intimation of their decision to us, nor, so far as we know, have they thought it proper to place their conclusions before you, who have been primarily responsible for bringing the parties together in an effort to conciliate their differences.

In view of the fact that the busy season in the industry is fast approaching and the most important Hebrew holidays are coming on within a few weeks, the organized cloakmakers cannot but feel that the manufacturers are deliberately trying to prolong negotiations until such time as the situation will become most unfavorable for any decisive action on the part of the workers. Under the circumstances the officers of the union feel that they would not be justified in protracting the negotiations any longer on their own responsibility, and that the course of action of the union must be determined by the membership. They have, therefore, submitted to the organized cloak workers of this city the question of the further policy and conduct of the union. We feel that the cloak workers have exhausted every honorable means to bring about an amicable understanding with their employers by peaceful methods, and if the effort should fail at the last moment the responsibility rests wholly with the employers.

The General Executive Board of the union met yesterday afternoon at 32 Union Square and adopted a statement of the situation for distribution among the members, with the request that a vote be taken on the question of a strike or further negotiations. Arrangements were made for taking the vote in ten places here and in New Jersey tomorrow, Sunday, and Monday. The votes are to be counted Monday night.

Should the vote be in favor of a strike it would effect these workers in the garment trade: Operators, 12,000; finishers, 14,000; skirtmakers, 10,000; pressers, 8,000; sample makers and piece makers, 8,000; cutters, 4,000; reefer makers, 4,000, and buttonhole makers, 1,000.

Julius Henry Cohen, attorney for the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, said last night that he was not permitted to announce the decision of the manufacturers pending the action of the council.

NEW PAPER MILL COMPACT.

Agreement Reached with Employes Other Than Machinists.

From the offices of the International Paper Company, 30 Broad Street, it was announced yesterday that John Lindragan, Industrial Superintendent of the company, had negotiated a new working agreement with the papermakers and pulpmakers, which embrace 95 per cent. of the 6,500 employes in the thirty-one mills operated by the International. This agreement supersedes the old agreement, which was considered a model of its kind, providing for arbitration of all disputes between the company and the employes.

Officials of the International Association of Machinists said the new agreement would have no effect on their demands for an eight-hour day. The men with whom the agreement was made yesterday and who are engaged strictly in the making of paper now have the eight-hour day. The machinists and allied trades have about 700 men in the thirty-one mills whose duties are other than making paper. The eight-hour day has been demanded by these with the alternative of a strike.

Mr. Lindragan yesterday repeated the statement he made to the machinists Wednesday that the financial condition of the company would not allow any additional operation expenses at this time. He estimated that it would cost $95,000 a year to give the machinists the eight-hour day.

BLISS MEN DELAY ACTION.

Machinists' Demands Await the Return of a Union Official.

The International Association of Machinists failed yesterday to present to the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn, manufacturers of torpedoes, demands for a guarantee of a permanent eight-hour day and an increase in wages, with the alternative of a strike.

At the offices of the Bliss Company it was said late yesterday that the company had received no communication from the machinists, and did not expect a strike.

At the offices of the Machinists' Union, 110 Nassau Street, it was said the reason for the delay was that J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the Machinists' Union, had been suddenly called to Bridgeport. Business Agent Deering could not say when the demands would be presented to the Bliss Company.

7,000 GET WAGE INCREASE.

Smith Carpet Workers in Yonkers Raised 10 Per Cent.

The 7,000 employes in the mills of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company in Yonkers were surprised when they received their pay envelopes yesterday to find slips announcing a 10 per cent. increase in wages. The increase aggregates approximately $8,000 a week, and brings the company's weekly payroll up to about $90,000. The mills have been running only four days a week for some time, but it is expected that full time operation will soon be resumed.

The increase is said to have been ordered by Alexander Smith Cochran, the yachtsman, who is the controlling factor of the concern. He has been participating more actively in the affairs of the company lately. The increase restores a wage scale that existed up to two years ago, when it was announced that general business conditions necessitated a cut.

Part time operation of the mills has been due to inability to get enough dyestuffs after the foreign supply was shut off by the war. This situation has now been remedied largely.

President's Annoyer Sent to Asylum

Rudolf Malik, the Austrian, who was arrested for sending a threatening letter to President Wilson, was discharged yesterday by Judge Howe of the Federal Court. It was found that at the time he sent the letter he was not in his right mind. Malik was committed to Bellevue by a Magistrate, and later will be sent to the asylum at Central Islip, L. I.

FEAR STRAIN ON BRIDGE.

Property Owners Air Their Grievances Before Thompson Committee.

The Thompson Legislative Committee at its session in the Bar Association Building yesterday listened to Brooklyn men who are dissatisfied with the treatment accorded Fulton Street by the dual subway plans. The first was Robert Alfred Shaw of 343 Carlton Avenue, Chairman of a Committee of One Hundred. He said:

"We Brooklynites have been constantly told that, as Manhattan is paying for some of our improvements, we cannot expect to get Manhattan treatment. When you get a structure like that elevated structure in our main street it is easier to enlarge it than to tear it down."

"It is my opinion," said Mr. Shaw, "that the Public Service Commission showed an extreme inefficiency. When this third-tracking system is completed, the officials of New York will be guilty of gross dereliction of their duties, and my opinion is that the officials of New York consider Brooklyn of so little consequence that they can give it a black eye. The third-tracking was a detriment and incumbrance, and the traffic by the third-tracking system will greatly exceed the capacity of Brooklyn Bridge, which cannot be increased."

Mr. Shaw suggested a subway under Livingston Street and Ashland Place, which, he said, could connect with the Fourth Avenue Subway and also with the Manhattan Bridge, which has two subway tracks. He said a two-track subway could be built at Montague Street under the river to relieve traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge, which, he said, cannot stand the strain of the increased traffic from the Fulton Street third track. He said the Sea Beach line takes the burden from Fulton Street in the way of traffic. He said the opinion of Brooklyn is decidedly against the third-tracking.

"What would Manhattan do if an ugly elevated structure were put up on Fifth Avenue?" he asked.

"Well," said Senator Thompson, "Manhattan has no B. R. T."

Herbert L. Carpenter of the Fulton Street Taxpayers' Association said Brooklynites were not sufficiently notified when the contracts were being drawn. Only one man from Brooklyn, he said, was present, and this man was a stanch friend of the railroad company.

Edward W. Haviland, a Brooklyn real estate man, said the franchise calls for two tracks only. He said the new system employs heavier girders and brings the structure closer to the buildings, and that there would have been ample room on the tracks without spreading the structure.

He severely criticised George McAneny, then President of the Borough of Manhattan, for the plans which he presented to the Board of Estimate. He said there seemed to be a shifting of responsibility between the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate, and that he had come to the conclusion that the only recourse was in the courts.

Following a recess for luncheon, the committee heard the Rev. Father John L. Belford of the Church of the Nativity, Classon and Madison Avenues, Brooklyn. He did not approve of the elevated structure. Asked if he thought New York would be better under a full measure of home rule, Father Belford laughed outright and said conditions could not be any worse than they are.

The hearing was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

ARTHUR McCLAVE ARRESTED

Rich Young Man Charged with Reckless Driving on Bridge Plaza.

Arthur McClave, 19 years old, Scranton, Penn., son of a wealthy resident of that place and a grandson of William McClave, head of the big stove foundry concern of McClave & Brooks, in Scranton, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Leach in Long Island City yesterday, on a charge of recklessly driving an automobile. He was arrested on Queensboro Bridge plaza by Patrolman Israel Neuman, who thought the big automobile answered the description of one that disappeared from the garage of William McClave in Scranton, last Thursday.

It is said that young McClave also left Scranton about the time the car was missed.

When arraigned, McClave telephoned to New York, and his brother, Robert McClave, and his sister and brother-in-law, Harvey T. Warren, Assistant Secretary to the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, hurried over and gave bail.

CHARGES FRAUD ON COUNTY.

Rockland Jury Indicts Official's Son for Excessive Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CITY, July 29.—The Rockland County Grand Jury today handed down an indictment accusing Augustus Gross, son of the Superintendent of the Poor, A. J. Gross, of having presented fraudulent bills to the county for payment. Gross, it is alleged, presented bills calling for nearly twice the value of goods furnished the county.

An indictment was found against Peter Stauffacher, a Republican Assessor of the town of Orangetown, who has a saloon at Piermont. The indictment in Stauffacher's case accuses him of conducting a disorderly house.

Murder Charge for Death by Fire.

Following a hearing on the report of two alienists that Walter Stone, arrested for arson, was sane, Judge Hylan, in the County Court, Brooklyn, decided yesterday that Stone must stand trial on a charge of murder for the death of Herbert Gensen, which occurred on June 21 in a fire at Fourth and Atlantic Avenues. The parents of young Gensen were rescued, but Herbert, who was 14 years old, was suffocated under a bed, where he had crawled.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWTON.—Borough Assessor William E. Wilson caused citations to be issued yesterday for Councilman Olin A. McPeek and School Commissioner Stephen H. Mars, ordering them to appear in court to make returns on their taxable personal property.

MORRISTOWN.—Theodore S. Emmons hanged himself yesterday in his barn near Hackleberry. He had been ill for two years and was deaponent.

BAYONNE.—Edward Murray, 11 years old, of 42 Avenue B, was stung by a "darning needle" yesterday and fainted, later being revived at the City Hospital.

TRENTON.—The Economy and Efficiency Commission replied yesterday to Governor Fielder, who requested that the commission consider whether the State should pay the expenses of boards and commissions local to various municipalities. The commission reported that testimony had been taken at two meetings.

TRENTON.—Commissioner of Education Enright dismissed the appeal of C. W. Blue of Cliffside Park from the refusal of the Board of Education of Cliffside to pay the transportation expenses of his son, Robert R. Blue, who is a student of the Englewood High School.

ARROW Soft COLLARS

Of White Pique or Repp, or plain Mull. Very superior in fit and wear. It pays to ask for Arrows.

2 for 25c.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS

WOMAN IS KILLED BY A POLICE MOTOR

Sons of Mrs. Kayser Charge Policemen Suppressed Facts Regarding the Accident.

FOUND HER IN BELLEVUE

Family Say Department Concealed Report Favoring Suit Against City.

A brief announcement was made yesterday to the Coroner's Office that Mrs. Carrie Kayser of 80 East 116th Street, had died in Bellevue Hospital as the result of a fractured skull. Mrs. Kayser was knocked down and run over by a police patrol auto wagon on Tuesday morning on Fourth Avenue, in front of the Park Avenue Hotel, and her relatives charge that a deliberate attempt was made by the police to suppress facts regarding the accident. They say Mrs. Kayser was rushed to the hospital in a taxicab, where it was reported her injuries were slight and that her relatives were not notified.

The relatives of Mrs. Kayser heard of the affair through the efforts of a reporter who witnessed the accident, and they allege that a Police Headquarters information was refused because the accident was one in which the city was involved. Arthur Kayser made the charge after he learned of his mother's death.

"A reporter called up our house and told us mother had been hurt," said Charles Kayser. "This was the first information we had received. We went to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and were told there by the policeman behind the desk that no information could be given out there."

Mr. Kayser said the police would not admit that there had been an accident. He was referred to Police Headquarters, but he says when he got there he was sent to the office of the Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner.

"The man in the outer office said the record of the accident had been lost and he had to telegraph to the West Thirtieth Street police station for a duplicate," said Mr. Kayser. "No information was given to us and when I wanted an order to the hospital it was refused and was told that in any future suit brought against the city such an order might be construed as an acknowledgment of the city's fault. I was assured that my mother was receiving the best of treatment."

Mrs. Kayser, who was 50 years old, suffered her injuries in Fourth Avenue, just where the Fourth Avenue surface cars enter the Park Avenue tunnel. The police patrol auto, full of prisoners, was going north, driven by Patrolman John L. Wood. The bell was clanging, witnesses say, and when Mrs. Kayser saw the auto coming she started back to the sidewalk, but becoming confused, she stepped in front of it. She was knocked down and run over. Wood stopped his auto, and Mrs. Kayser was picked up and put in the patrol wagon, the intention being to take her to Bellevue Hospital. Policeman Manchine, who was at the Thirty-second Street crossing, came up and Wood told him he could not take the injured woman to Bellevue. "I am too nervous to make speed," he said.

The injured woman was taken out of the patrol wagon and a taxi chauffeur volunteered to take her to the hospital. The policeman from the crossing went with him.

The accident attracted much attention, but apparently no report of it was made public by the police at the time. There is now no concealment of the accident and last night after an inquiry had been received from the Coroners' office, the "slip" on the accident was available. It stated that "at 9:50 A. M., (Tuesday,) Carrie Kayser of 80 East 116th Street, 60 years old, German, a housewife, while crossing the street in front of 480 Fourth Avenue, was struck and knocked down by auto patrol No. 10, driven by Patrolman John Wood, of the Sixty-third Precinct, the Bronx."

"From the time the accident happened," said Arthur Kayser, "until mother died there seemed to be a conspiracy among police officials to suppress all information, so far as we were concerned, for fear we would sue the city. Just think of it! Information withheld from a citizen because of a chance that the city might lose through the possible carelessness of one of its employes. We did not talk suit; we simply wanted to be in possession of the facts, so that we could do all possible for our mother. We feel that the hospital authorities were not given the facts, so that they might determine the nature of mother's injuries, and so know just what to do for her."

Coroner Feinberg said last evening that up to the time he left the office there had been no report of Mrs. Kayser's death. He added that he would look into the matter today. With the report of death that came to the office later, it was apparent that it contained little information. The clerk said over the telephone that "for further particulars" one would have to go to the police.

Father's Blood Fails to Save Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 29.—Transfusion of blood from father to daughter failed to save the life of Miss Diana Helen Tweddle, 15 years old, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Francis Tweddle, of Norway Avenue, Summit. Miss Tweddle died last night in Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, after an illness of about a month. Twice in the last week the transfusion of blood from her father was resorted to in an effort to save the young girl's life.

Special—
Pure Silk Hose
35c

3 pairs for $1.00.

Friday and Saturday Only.

Pure thread silk hose, full-fashioned double sole, extra high spliced heel and re-enforced toe—in black, tan, navy, white, Palm Beach and gray.

Exceptional values at our regular price of 50c. Friday and Saturday only 35c.

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Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
647 Eighth Ave.
Open Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

WOMAN KILLED IN RUNAWAY.

Thrown Through Door as Horses Hit Barrier Near Calvary Cemetery.

Plunging out of the gates of Calvary Cemetery yesterday a runaway team attached to a funeral coach containing one man and three women dashed into the closed gates which guard the Penny Bridge crossing of the Long Island Railroad in Laurel Hill, and in the crash Mrs. Katharine Savarez, 37 years old, of 135 West 128th Street, Manhattan, was thrown head first through the open door of the coach and killed instantly.

The party in the coach was made up of Mrs. Savarez and her husband, Sylvester J. Savarez; Mrs. Millie Wilkinson, 35 years old, of 966 Hudson Street; Mrs. Sylvio Moretti, 44 years old, of 290 Hudson Street, Manhattan, and Abraham Gans of 988 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, the driver. They were returning from the burial of Mrs. Savarez's father, Anthony Fountana, 75 years old, who had lived with the Savarez family.

As they neared the exit of what is known as the Penny Bridge gate the driver stopped to give his team a drink at the watering trough. One of the horses got his bridle caught in the pipe that feeds the fountain, and before Gans could release it the animal had torn the bridle loose from its head. The team became unmanageable and started on a run. Savarez opened one of the side doors of the coach to go to Gans's assistance, when he was tossed out into the roadway by the sudden lurching of the coach. Next Gans was thrown from the box and was dragged along the roadway clinging to the reins.

The cemetery gates are near the railroad crossing, and the watchman, seeing the driverless team dashing toward the crossing, lowered the railroad gates, which brought the horses to a stop. They struck the barrier and fell. As they went down Mrs. Savarez was thrown out through the open door through which her husband had plunged. She was dead when she was picked up.

Gans was arrested, charged with homicide, and was held in $500 bail for examination.

FIRE ON SHIP IN HOBOKEN.

Lieutenant Sinclair Rescued from Hold with Broken Bones.

Fire was discovered early yesterday morning in the forehold of the British freighter Parima, belonging to the Canadian Steamship Line's West Indian Service, which was undergoing repairs at the Fletcher Iron Works in Hoboken. The blaze started in a rubbish heap from a spark off the forge late Wednesday night, and by the time the alarm was turned in at 4:30 A. M., several of the plates in the ship's side were red hot.

After the first engine arrived at the shipyard another alarm was sent in, and the entire fire force in Hoboken turned out, because it was thought the blaze might spread to the Clyde Line steamer Huron and other vessels in the dry dock.

The rubbish was damp and emitted a stifling smoke, which made it difficult for the firemen to get at the fire. While leading his men through the smoke in the hold Lieutenant James Sinclair of number 2 engine company, fell down an open hatchway to the lower hold. His men heard him hit the deck but did not know who it was until they had called the roll of their company. Frederick Lewis, a fireman, was lowered by a rope and found the Lieutenant lying with a fractured arm and collar bone. He was hoisted to the upper deck and sent in an ambulance to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken.

When the fire was got under control and the plates had cooled down sufficiently for examination it was found the Parima would have to have several of her plates renewed before sailing.

JAILED FOR CHASING RABBIT.

Linden Residents Criticise Recorder Who Sentenced Boy.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 29.—Residents of Linden are indignant over the punishment imposed on Alexander Fraglich, 19 years old, by Recorder James Over this morning. When Fraglich refused to pay a fine of $2 he was taken to the county jail this afternoon to serve a sentence of five days for chasing a rabbit across the Linden Cemetery. Fraglich's parents, relatives, and neighbors are so deeply incensed at the ruling of the Recorder that they declare they will take the case to Governor Fielder.

Fraglich, who was working near the cemetery, says that when he tried to capture the rabbit alive the chase led him across three of the graves. A patrolman, who was watching, started after Fraglich, who was also charged with resisting an officer.

Held for Robbing Jersey Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 29.—Sylvester Williams, who says he lives in Trenton, is in the jail here charged with robbing campers along the Delaware River. Williams was arrested yesterday by Edward Dugan of Phillipsburg and turned over to the authorities, as it was alleged he was looting a camp near Buttonwood Grove on the Delaware.

ADAMSON TAKES UP REPORT ON ERASMUS

Confers with Hammitt on Swartwout's Findings on Wooden School Buildings.

PURPOSES TO GO CAREFULLY

Fire Commissioner Refuses to Make Any Public Comment Until He Is Ready for Action.

Fire Commissioner Adamson yesterday said he had nothing to say as to what action would be recommended by the department to the Board of Education in connection with the old frame buildings which form part of the plant of the Erasmus Hall High School. Deputy Chief William H. Swartwout of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, who visited the school on Tuesday, in order to form an opinion as to whether the improvements made at various times in the past year in the old buildings would be sufficient to guarantee their safety, handed in his report, and Commissioner Adamson had a conference with J. O. Hammitt, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, but a definite announcement of action was not made, as it was said that the Commissioner wished to make himself entirely familiar with all points in the report before taking any steps or making any comment.

An official of the American Society for Fire Prevention said yesterday:

"Fire Commissioner Adamson in his personal report on dangerous conditions in the public schools following an investigation of the charges made by the American Society for Fire Prevention, which was more than a vindication of the society's position in the matter, showed that the old buildings of the Erasmus Hall High School were a grave menace to the lives of the pupils who were accommodated in them.

"The experts of the society, who in addition to Charles G. Armstrong, its President, include James P. Whiskeman, expert of the State Factory Commission, and other distinguished engineers, and also architects, agreed with Fire Chief Kenlon that these dangerous wooden structures should be pulled down, and they expressed the utmost astonishment on reading in THE NEW YORK TIMES that it appeared to be the intention to continue their use for classroom purposes.

"The American Society for Fire Prevention has done all that it could do in the matter of calling attention to this and other fire perils in our schools through its official magazine, Fire Prevention News, under the personal authority of its President, a distinguished technical expert. The press of New York City seconded the efforts of the society by giving wide publicity to Mr. Armstrong's warning. It is now up to the city authorities, and notably the Mayor, to do something, especially in view of the report of their own Fire Commissioner."

A taxpayer who has a son in the Erasmus Hall High School said yesterday that, while the fact that the old wooden buildings were still in use and the belief that they were unsafe was current in Flatbush, most parents probably gave little thought to the condition of the buildings and did not pay much attention to the sort of accommodations their children had.

BURTON IS A CANDIDATE.

Wants Presidential Nomination—Says Reunited Republicans Will Win.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 29.—Theodore E. Burton, ex-Senator from Ohio, while in Chicago today admitted being a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1916. He says the Republicans will absorb the Progressives and have a walk-over.

Mr. Burton said the people should back President Wilson in his foreign policy "so far as possible." He foresees for the United States world leadership, economically and diplomatically. He does not believe in peace at any price, nor does he believe in "carrying a bludgeon;" he believes in taking the middle course, going as far toward preserving peace as honorably can be done.

New Son to John A. Kingsbury.

Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury telephoned yesterday to his private secretary, Stanley Howe, that a new arrival in the Kingsbury household held him captive at his home, 1 West Sixty-eighth Street. The new arrival was a boy weighing ten pounds, the Commissioner explained. The Commissioner informed the secretary that his new son had a splendid pair of lungs, and that Mrs. Kingsbury was doing well.

Big Saving Days in
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Summer Suits

Your dollar spent here now will bring double value.

Included in this clearance are all blue, black and fancy suits—excepting dress clothes, Palm Beach, Mohair and silk suits.

A good time now—while the selections are big—to add another summer suit.

Our very finest suits, regularly priced at $50, $45, $40 and $35, are exceptional values at the clearance price of..... 28.50

Hart Schaffner & Marx tailored these $40, $35 and $32.50 summer suits—the biggest reason why you should buy one now at..... 23.50

At $32.50, $30, $28 and $25, these summer suits were unusually good values—at this sale price the values are unequalled..... 18.50

Only in clearance time can you get such suits as these—regularly $25, $22.50 and $20—at such an extraordinary price..... 15.00

No charge for alterations.

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Open Evenings

ANOTHER OIL STRIKER DIES.

Fourth Fatality Resulting from Rioting in Bayonne.

John Surgen, aged 43, of Bayonne, a Standard Oil striker who was shot in the battle between strikers and guards in the Tide Water Company yards on July 20, died yesterday in the Bayonne Hospital. Surgen was shot through the stomach. His death is the fourth resulting from the rioting.

The plants of the Standard and Tide Water Companies were working full yesterday.

Four big vessels were loading at the Standard docks yesterday. One was the Italian ship Lampo and another the Japanese Kinkora Maru, which were towed to Tompkinsville last Saturday for fear they might be fired by strikers.

Superintendent George B. Hennessy of the Standard plant said yesterday that he expected the company to announce tomorrow its decision regarding the demands of the men.

Emphatic denial that he was responsible for the killing of John Steranczak, a boy who was shot in one of the riots, was made yesterday by Police Inspector Daniel Cady of Bayonne, who was accused by some of the strikers.

The thirty guards who were arrested after the Bayonne riots were arraigned before Recorder William H. Cain of Bayonne in Jersey City yesterday. After hearing evidence that there was shooting by the guards and that one man was shot the hearing was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. Bail was fixed at $1,000 in each case.

Bets $100 on President Wilson.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., July 29.—John Bondrean, proprietor of the Old Stone Hotel here, is so confident that President Wilson will be re-elected if nominated next year, that he is backing him against the field, no matter what the field may be. Yesterday he put up $100 to $500 and asserted he had more money to bet on the same terms that Wilson would be the choice of the people.

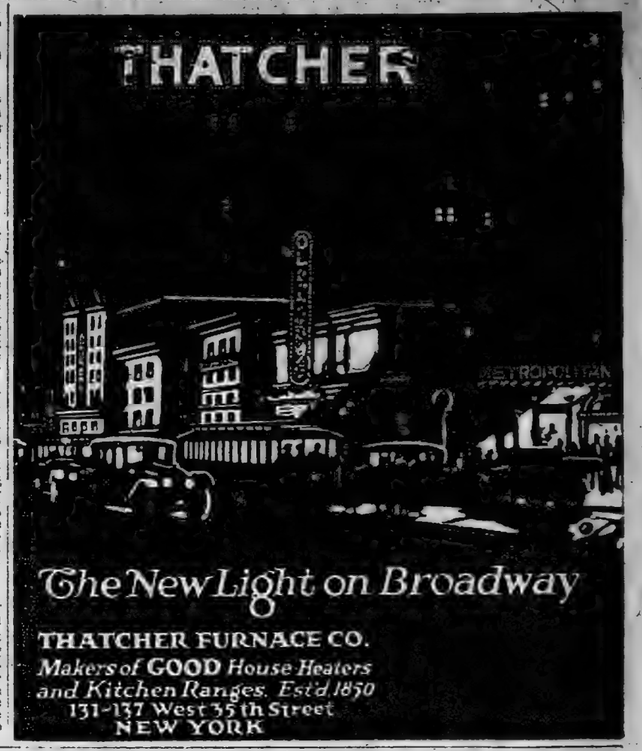

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Phone, 9640—Columbus.
The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
MENU:
Little Neck Clams. Cherry Stone. Consomme in Jelly, Frog Legs, Saute Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

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Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. Marguerite Clarke, "SEVEN SISTERS". Strand Orc. & Soloists. Next Week: Mary Pickford in "RAGS."
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, not so warm today; Sunday probably fair; light to moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,007. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BECKER UNNERVED GOES TO CHAIR; HIS BONDS SLIP

But First Application of Electric Current Makes the Doomed Man Senseless.

DENIES GUILT TO THE LAST

Forgives All His Enemies, He Tells Priest After Taking His Last Communion.

BREATHES A PRAYER AT END

Had No Sleep After Wife Left Him—Pinned Her Picture Over His Heart.

DYING MESSAGE LAUDS HER

Body Brought to Fordham Home—Church Funeral to be Held Next Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 30.—Charles Becker, the former New York Police Lieutenant, paid the penalty for first degree murder in the electric chair at 5:49 o'clock this morning. His last breath was a prayer.

The iron nerve of the man convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, broke a few moments before the end of his long and harrowing ordeal was reached. His body was trembling and his voice shaking at the moment when 1,850 volts of electricity were suddenly shot through him and cut short the last word of a response he was making in one of the Aspirations. Becker's response at this moment was, "Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commit my spirit."

As he uttered the word "spirit" the crunching sound of the executioner's swinging lever was heard by the witnesses in the rear of the room, and the big body in the electric chair tautened and surged up against the thick leather straps. Then consciousness left Becker.

But notwithstanding what was generally considered an extremely narrow escape from a collapse at the last moment, Charles Becker maintained to the end that he was innocent. In statements, oral and written, issued in the last hours of his life, the condemned man asserted this, and until a few minutes before he went to the chair he expected to deliver a little address repeating it.

Last Message Praises Wife.

The officials prohibited this, and Becker wrote out the message which he had intended to utter orally to those assembled in the room. This document was turned over to Warden Osborne. It read:

Gentlemen: My dying declaration:

I stand before you in my full senses, knowing that no power on earth can save me from the grave that is to receive me. In the face of that, let the teeth of those who condemn me, and in the presence of my God and your God, I proclaim my absolute innocence of the foul crime for which I must die. You are now about to witness my destruction by the State, which is organized to protect the lives of the innocent.

May Almighty God pardon every one who has contributed in any degree to my untimely death. And now, on the brink of my grave, I declare to the world that I am proud to have been the husband of the purest, the noblest woman that ever lived—Helen Becker. This acknowledgment is the only legacy I can leave her.

I bid you all good-by. Father, I am ready to go. Amen.

CHARLES BECKER.

Instead of entering the long, white execution room with the self-possession that would have been required to make such a declaration orally, the Becker that entered that little room from the narrow, battered door that led from the death house was in such condition that the two Catholic priests who accompanied him feared he would fall in a faint at any moment.

The priests, Father William E. Cashin, Chaplain of Sing Sing, and Father James B. Curry, Becker's spiritual adviser, garbed in black cassock, and Father Cashin wearing the embroidered stole over his shoulders, strode solemnly behind the pitiful looking person that came into the room.

Not Like the Old Becker.

This was at just 5:43 o'clock. As the door was opened the witnesses in the death room heard the intonations of the priests and the condemned man's responses as they marched. To those who had known him in his days of prosperity the sight of Becker was a shock. Instead of the powerfully big man he had been, he appeared to have shrunken. His shoulders sagged, and there were deep creases in his face, while his eyes peered out almost furtively over deep black circles.

The black death suit of thin cloth hung about him loosely. The trouser leg had been slit. In his right hand he held a silver crucifix.

At first, both priests were reading the Litany of the Holy Name, and Becker, listening to them and apparently trying to think of nothing else, was uttering the response, "Lord, have mercy on us," the moment they paused. As he caught sight of the chair of death, only a few feet away and directly in front of him as he entered the door, his voice began to shake. The priests spoke more rapidly to detract his attention. The man in black kissed his silver crucifix as he uttered the responses.

Five prison guards in blue uniforms quickly pushed Becker back into the chair, feverishly tossing broad, heavy straps over his knees, ankles, wrists, elbows and chest, and buckling them. Father Curry's voice broke, and he could take no more oral part in the ceremony. Father Cashin hurried to a position almost in front of the man in the chair and fixing an intent gaze on Becker's face, seemed literally to

Continued on Page 3.

GERMANS SEIZE AMERICAN STEAMER

Take the Freighter Portland into Swinemunde — May Have Carried Contraband.

AMSTERDAM, July 30, (via London, July 31.)—The Cologne Gazette reports that the American steamer Portland has been brought into Swinemunde, Prussia.

The Portland, which is owned by the Globe Grain and Milling Company of Los Angeles, was seized by the British authorities in June while she was bound from San Francisco to Stockholm, Sweden, with a cargo of barley, beans, and dried fruit, and eventually the dried fruit was sent to a prize court. The Portland proceeded with part of her cargo, and the latest marine records state that she arrived at Stockholm on July 8. It is possible that the Portland took on a cargo at the Swedish port and, having left Stockholm, has been held up by the German authorities for investigation regarding the nature of the cargo.

GERMANS TORPEDO NORWEGIAN STEAMER

The Trondhjemsfjord Sunk and a Belgian Vessel Blown Up by a Mine.

LONDON, July 30.—The Norwegian steamship Trondhjemsfjord was torpedoed and sunk today by a German submarine.

The Belgian steamer Prince Albert also was sunk by striking a mine.

The crews of both vessels were saved.

The Trondhjemsfjord left New York on July 13, bound for Bergen, Christiansand, and other Scandinavian ports. She was a vessel of 2,730 tons net.

The Belgian steamer Prince Albert was of 1,810 tons gross, and was built at Newcastle in 1904. She was 280 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 18 feet deep.

LEELANAW CLAIM TO BE FILED TODAY

Gerard to Submit Representations Over Destruction of American Steamer.

BERLIN, July 30, (via London.)—The American representations regarding the sinking of the American steamer Leelanaw, which was sent to the bottom by a German submarine off the Orkney Islands last Sunday, will probably be presented to the German Government by Ambassador James W. Gerard on Saturday morning.

KAISER WILL TELL OF HOPES FOR FUTURE

Statement to the German People to Mark End of Year of War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31.—German newspapers indicate that the completion of the first year of the war will be marked not only by a declaration from the German Government, but by a comprehensive utterance by the Kaiser, who is expected to issue a statement to the German people with regard to the past year and the prospects of the future.

TWO PUT TO DEATH AS SPIES IN LONDON

Tried by Court-Martial and Found Guilty—Their Names Kept Secret.

LONDON, July 30.—The following official statement was made public tonight:

It is officially announced that two prisoners who were charged with espionage were tried by general court-martial on the 16th and 17th. They were found guilty and sentenced to death, and the sentences, having been duly confirmed, were carried out this morning.

J. P. MORGAN HOME FULLY RECOVERED

Returns From a Cruise on the Corsair With Bullet Wounds All Healed.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, N. Y., July 30.—J. Pierpont Morgan returned to his East Island estate near here today after a cruise on his yacht Corsair. Mr. Morgan, about a week following the attempt to assassinate him by Professor Muenter, left on the Corsair for a cruise up and down the Atlantic Coast. It was said at the Morgan estate tonight that he had fully recovered from his wounds. He will probably go to his New York office early next week.

He has planned to go to New London on the Corsair on Aug. 9 to join the New York Yacht Club fleet on its three weeks' cruise.

SUNK BY A TORPEDO BOAT.

Danish Steamer Sent to Bottom by German Vessel of New Type.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31.—A Copenhagen dispatch to The Morning Post, says:

"The crew of the steamer Nogill testified before the Maritime Court that the steamer was sunk by a German torpedo boat and not by a submarine. The torpedo boat was one of a flotilla of eight ships of a new type, 227 feet long and mounting four 8.5 centimeter guns.

"The Nogill's sailors said they were told by the German crew that they were returning from a ten days' cruise in the North Sea, and that they had no fear of an enemy fleet because of their speed and unusually heavy armament."

The Danish steamer Nogill, bound from Gothenburg, Sweden, for the River Tyne, laden with railway ties, was reported July 27 to have been sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine. The crew of the steamer were landed at Wilhelmshaven.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. SEC—RED—Insuperable for Champagne Cup. —Advt.

HAITIANS KILL TWO OF OUR MEN; REGIMENT GOING

Snipers Attack Port au Prince and Shoot American Sailors—No Wounded.

NATIVES ARE REPULSED

Battleship Connecticut to Sail Early This Morning with Over 500 Marines.

CAPERTON WAS WARNED

Disposed of Force Accordingly—One of the Sailors Killed a Nephew of Samuel Gompers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Two American bluejeckets have been killed in Haiti, and Secretary of the Navy Daniels tonight issued orders to the battleship Connecticut to proceed without delay to Port au Prince, the Haitian capital, with a marine expeditionary regiment for service in Haiti. The Connecticut will sail from the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, early tomorrow morning, with two battalions of the Second Regiment of the Marine Corps, consisting of 528 officers and men. She is under orders to make the run to Haiti in three days.

The dispatch of these reinforcements followed the receipt of a report from Rear Admiral William B. Caperton or the armored cruiser Washington at Port au Prince, stating that two American bluejackets had been killed by Haitian snipers in an attack upon Port au Prince last night. The attack was repulsed. The loss of the attacking party was not reported.

Admiral Caperton informed the Navy Department that there was "no cause for alarm," but in the same message he requested that a regiment of marines be rushed to Port au Prince for service in handling the situation, restoring order, and protecting the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners.

The American sailors killed in the clash at Port au Prince were William Gompers, seaman, whose next of kin is Mrs. Sophie Gompers, 107 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, and Cason S. Whitehurst, ordinary seaman; next of kin, Cason M. Whitehurst, 608 Clay Avenue, Norfolk.

These sailors were members of the party of 400 marines and bluejackets who were landed on Wednesday night from the Washington on its arrival at Port au Prince, soon after a Haitian mob had invaded the French Legation to drag General Guillaume, the President of Haiti, into the streets, where he was shot. Admiral Caperton reported on Wednesday night that he had the situation in hand. In dispatches received this morning he reported everything quiet in Port au Prince, saying he had 400 men ashore and had no difficulty in maintaining order, but found it difficult to patrol so large an area with such a small force. Admiral Caperton reported that he was disarming the populace and that leading men of the place were co-operating with him in the maintenance of order.

Official Washington was shocked when in later dispatches this afternoon Admiral Caperton reported that two of his sailors had been killed and said that in his judgment the situation demanded the immediate dispatch of reinforcements.

Admiral Expected Attack.

According to Admiral Caperton's report, he learned late yesterday afternoon that Port au Prince would be attacked in the course of the night. He prepared to meet the attack and made disposition of his force for the defense of the city at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At 8 o'clock last night the landing force was attacked from the south. There was sniping from the brush in the outskirts of Port au Prince. The snipers killed two American seamen. No Americans were wounded. The attack was successfully repulsed by Admiral Caperton's force, which was commanded by Captain E. L. Beach, U. S. N., commanding officer of the armored cruiser Washington, who is a native of Ohio. After the attack the American forces maintained order in the city throughout the night.

The following summary of Admiral Caperton's terse report was given out tonight at the Navy Department:

Admiral Caperton reports from Port au Prince that owing to a report that the town would likely be attacked during the night he made disposition of his forces for defense at 5 P. M. Attack from the south about 8 P. M. Sniping from brush in outskirts of town. Two killed in the seamen battalion, none wounded. Successfully repulsed attack. Maintained quiet and order in interior of city throughout night.

The request from Admiral Caperton for a regiment of marines to reinforce his position and the promptness with which orders were given for the formation of the second regiment of marines for Haitian service means that the United States has adopted a vigorous policy in its endeavor to solve the Haitian problem. Officials were reticent and would not discuss the plans of the Administration, but there were sufficient disclosures to make it plain that the marines are going to Haiti to remain until order has been restored, elections held, and a stable government established.

Navy Department Announcement.

Tonight the Navy Department issued this statement:

At the request of Rear Admiral Caperton, now in command of the forces exercising military control of Port au Prince, Haiti, for the protection of lives and property in that city, the following reinforcements have been sent him:

The U. S. S. Connecticut, Captain E. H. Durell commanding, has been directed to proceed to Port au Prince without delay. A regiment of marines, about 500 in number, will be embarked on the Connecticut and will be under the command of Colonel E. K. Cole, U. S. M. C.

Upon the arrival of the Connecticut at Port au Prince the marines will be

Continued on Page 4.

One Year of the Great War

By Count Apponyi, ex-Premier of Hungary.
By an American Military Expert.
By a former officer of the German Army.

These are only a few of the features dealing with the war and other subjects

IN TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES NOW.

THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

WILSON PEACE PLAN READY FOR MEXICO

President Will Recognize Some Member of Madero Cabinet Approved by Factions.

WON'T WAIT ON CARRANZA

But Give Support to Other Parties if First Chief Holds Off—Paul Fuller at Work with Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—From responsible sources definite information was obtained tonight concerning the plan now receiving the support and sanction of the United States Government in President Wilson's effort to assist in the solution of the Mexican situation. Its main features are:

First—The recognition of that member of the Madero Cabinet who is entitled under the law of Presidential succession to the office of President of Mexico.

Second—The installation of this man as provisional President with the support of all the leading factions of Mexico.

Third—The recognition of the new provisional President's government by the A B C nations of South America.

Fourth—The United States Government to give its open and active moral support to the new provisional President.

Fifth—The factional leaders and the military generals in the field to promise to support the provisional Government thus proposed to be established for the purpose of restoring the constitutional order in Mexico, pending elections and the installation of a permanent President.

Sixth—Villa, Zapata, and Carranza to waive all personal claims to executive power in Mexico, agree to an armistice, and stand aside in favor of the return to constitutional order.

Seventh—Villa and his supporters having already given assurances that they will support that member of Madero's Cabinet who is regarded as entitled under the law of Presidential succession to the office, Villa, in the event of Carranza's refusal to accept such a peace plan, is to proclaim Vasquez Tagle, or some other member of Madero's Cabinet, as provisional President.

Eighth—The United States Government, in such a contingency, to lay an embargo against the shipment of arms to the Carranzistas or to any other faction that may oppose the new provisional President by force, while permitting the free shipment of arms to the forces supporting the new provisional President.

Ninth—American financiers to furnish the financial means for the support of the provisional Government of the new President.

The inception of this plan dates back to more than a month ago, when representatives of General Villa came to Washington and gave assurances to the United States Government that General Villa was willing to stop fighting and meet his opponents half way in the establishment of a provisional Government along constitutional lines to handle Mexican affairs until peace could be permanently established by the constitutional election of a regular President.

Fuller Seeing Leaders.

It is understood that Paul Fuller, who was sent to Mexico some time ago by President Wilson to investigate conditions independently and ascertain the underlying motives of the warring factions in the field, is now quietly consulting leaders of various Mexican factions in an effort to ascertain to what extent they would lend their support to such a plan as that outlined. Mr. Fuller conferred with Secretary Lansing early this week, but no information could be obtained at that time as to the purpose of his conference except that it related to Mexican affairs. The statement is now made that Mr. Fuller is the personal representative of the United States Government in endeavoring to pave the way for such an engagement, or something approximating it, as some slight modification may be necessary to obtain the support of certain elements.

During Mr. Fuller's canvass of the Mexican situation he was informed by the various revolutionary leaders that they were fighting mainly for the restoration of constitutional order in Mexico. Mr. Fuller reported to the President upon his return from Mexico that the three leading factions in the field appeared to be aiming at one end—restoration of the legitimate authority, so that it might perform its proper functions. The present plan had its real genesis in the confidential report that Mr. Fuller delivered to President Wilson. On June 2 the President issued his warning to the factions to get together "within a very short time," pointing out that they appeared to be fighting for the same end, but had failed of success by falling out among themselves.

There has been little prospect of the Carranza Government's entering upon peace negotiations with the Villistas, and there is now little hope that General Carranza will agree to the plan which the representatives of the United States Government have been pressing upon the attention of the various Mexican factional leaders. It is on account of Carranza's stubborn attitude, it was stated tonight, that there was practically no alliance of the United States recognizing the Carranza Government. As a matter of fact, it was asserted in a reliable quarter tonight, the continued refusal of Carranza to join with the Villistas and other Mexican leaders in such a plan would be followed by a determined effort by the United States to eliminate Carranza from the situation by an embargo against the shipment of arms and ammunition to the Carranzistas, while permitting the free shipment of war munitions to the Provisional Government, provided the plan for such a Provisional Government materializes and has the support of a sufficient number of Mexican leaders outside of Carranza.

Possible Presidents.

Members of the Madero Cabinet were Pedro Lascurain, Rafael Hernandez, Ernesto Madero, Manuel Bonilla, Vasquez Tagle, Garcia Pena, and Señor Gorostieta. These men are all living. The names of Lascurain, Hernandez, Bonilla, and Tagle have been most freely mentioned in the conferences and overtures held in connection with the effort to evolve the proposed peace plan. The name of Tagle has been most frequently brought forward on the theory that he is the one member of the Madero Cabinet next in line for succession who never resigned. There are others who outranked Tagle, but they resigned or retired under duress. The names of Manuel Calero,

Continued on Page 4.

OSBORNE IN A FIGHT WITH RILEY'S AGENT

Warden Quarrels with McDonald, Sent on a Mission from Whitman.

TOOK DEATH HOUSE ORDER

Governor to Bring Osborne and Riley Face to Face to Fight Out Prison Differences.

A row on the railway station platform at Ossining yesterday morning between Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing, and Patrick H. McDonald, a confidential agent of John B. Riley, State Superintendent of Prisons, seems likely to bring the overstrained prison situation to a crisis and to result in the disappearance of both Osborne and Riley from prison affairs.

Governor Whitman, according to a telegram from Albany, utterly disapproves of many features of Mr. Osborne's management of Sing Sing, while Mr. Riley has been too ill for many weeks to give his department attention it needs urgently.

Governor Whitman is said to be particularly aggrieved over yesterday's affair, because McDonald was at Sing Sing on a mission for the Governor, though Osborne did not know it, and McDonald had received his instructions from his immediate superiors in the Prison Department.

Osborne hastened to Albany yesterday afternoon to see the Governor, and Riley telephoned from Plattsburg that he would be in Albany on Monday. It is understood that Governor Whitman will have Osborne and Riley before him together on that day, and will dig to the bottom of the differences that have kept the Prison Department in turmoil for weeks.

Osborne's Version of the Row.

McDonald came to Sing Sing with the Becker execution witnesses on Thursday, and gave no hint of any other mission till after the Warden had gone to bed early yesterday morning, according to Osborne's story. Then he had the Warden awakened to give him a pass "to go through the prison and interview some prisoners."

While Osborne was at breakfast a trusty appeared and handed him this letter:

New York State Prison Department.
Albany, July 29.

Hon. T. M. Osborne, Warden and Agent:

Dear Sir: I understand that assignments of convicts are generally made upon your written orders and that such orders are on file in the office of the principal keeper. I directed my confidential agent to take possession of the orders on file so that they may be placed on file in this department.

Yours truly,
J. B. RILEY, Superintendent.

To quote Mr. Osborne, these assignments are merely changes from one shop to another, usually made on the convict's request, and he wondered why they should be wanted and why McDonald had not presented the letter instead of sending it by a convict.

Gone with the Records.

"While I was still puzzling over this letter," said the Warden later, "there came a 'distress call' from a convict to see the Warden at once. When he came in I saw that he was one of the two who had been working among the prison files. He was white as a sheet and was hardly able to stammer: 'I gave a bundle of the records to Mr. McDonald, the Superintendent's confidential agent, Sir, who has just gone.'"

A moment later the Warden was in his automobile, whirling to the station with two friends, Timothy and John J. O'Connor. On the platform was McDonald waiting for the 10:12 train to Albany.

"I want those papers which you took from my office," said Mr. Osborne.

"You can't have them," replied McDonald. Then, according to the Warden and several witnesses, McDonald added that he would give the Warden a good licking were it not for his friends.

Mr. Osborne ripped open McDonald's yellow satchel and siezed the papers. At this, says Mr. Osborne, Mr. McDonald leaped upon him and struck him and tore his clothes.

Mr. Osborne's friends then restrained McDonald until the Warden could call a policeman and have his assailant arrested.

McDonald was arraigned before Police Judge Irving N. Valentine, who adjourned the case until next Friday. Warden Osborne offered to go on McDonald's bond, but the agent was freed on his own recognizance.

Warden Osborne said he had no objection to Mr. Riley obtaining the records in the correct way, but that the originals should remain in his possession as the legally appointed guardian of them. Besides, he objected to them being taken with the connivance of convicts.

Will Give Up Papers, Says Whitman.

Warden Osborne went to the Capitol in the afternoon in a great hurry to put his side of the affair before the Governor. He was accompanied by E. Stagg Whitin, a lawyer interested in prison reform.

"I guess Warden Osborne will send those papers over which the trouble started to Superintendent Riley without much delay," said Governor Whitman after half an hour's talk with the Warden. "Mr. Riley is clearly entitled to have them. The Warden says the papers are now in a safe deposit vault."

When asked for Warden Osborne's version of the "assault," the Governor smiled. "I understand very little damage was done," he said. "Mr. Osborne seemed intact, and I guess it was only a technical assault." Governor Whitman believes Mr. Osborne will withdraw his charge when the matter comes up in court.

"And now," the Governor added, wearily, "I imagine we shall have peace for a couple of days at least."

Warden Osborne said, after he had talked with Governor Whitman, that he had not been asked to resign, and had no intention of doing so. "I told the Governor I was a Quaker—ready to turn the other cheek."

This is how McDonald came to go to Sing Sing on a mission for Governor Whitman. When Joseph Murphy, the convict on whose affidavit the Becker proceedings before Justice Ford were instituted, appeared before the Governor last Saturday, Mr. Whitman drew from him the confession that he had been admitted to the death house and had talked to Becker. It was clear to the Governor that Murphy was in the death

Continued on Page 4.

GERMANS BREAK RUSSIAN WARSAW LINES AND SEEK TO CUT OFF RETREAT OF ARMY; RUSSIANS DEMOLISHING DESERTED CITY

Germans With Fire Drive British Back; Capture 500 Yards of Trenches; Battle Still On

LONDON, July 31.—The following official statement was given out by the British War Office Friday night:

This (Friday) morning the enemy began a bombardment of our trenches north and south of Hooge (east of Ypres) and followed this by an attack with flame projectors, delivered chiefly against the trenches recently captured by us at Hooge. By this means the enemy succeeded in penetrating our first-line trenches on a front of about 500 yards. The fighting is still in progress.

POPE SENDS OUT APPEAL FOR PEACE

Germans and Austrians Believed to Have Inspired Letter to Belligerent Peoples.

AN OFFER OF MEDIATION

View of Effort Taken by Pontiff's Entourage—Some Hope of Success Entertained.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31.—The Rome correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company quotes portions of a letter appealing for peace addressed by Pope Benedict to the heads of the belligerent countries. In this letter the Pope says:

"It is our firm determination to devote every activity to a reconciliation of the peoples engaged in this fratricidal struggle. Today, on the sad anniversary of the outbreak of this tremendous conflict, there issues from our heart an earnest prayer for a cessation of the war. It must not be said that this conflict cannot be settled without armed violence. Put away mutual desire for destruction, and reflect that nations do not die. If humiliated and oppressed they prepare to retaliate by transmitting from generation to generation hatred and a desire for revenge.

"Why should not a direct or an indirect exchange of views be initiated in an endeavor if possible to arrange aspirations so that all should be contented? This is our cry for peace, and we invite all friends of peace to unite with us in our desire to terminate this war and establish an empire of right, resolving henceforth to solve differences, not by the sword, but by equity and justice.

"We impart our apostolic benediction also to those not yet belonging to the Roman Church."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 30. (dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Holy See, publishes a letter from the Pope, addressed to the belligerent peoples and their rulers. It is dated July 28, the first anniversary of the outbreak of the war.

After alluding to the horrors of the war and his efforts to lessen them, the Pope warmly appeals for peace. He exhorts the belligerents to end "the horrible slaughter which is dishonoring Europe."

Although the appeal is eloquent, it does not contain any practical proposal to hasten peace. The prevailing impression in the Pope's entourage is that the appeal practically amounts to an offer of mediation, and an attempt at arbitration is possibly solicited by the Austro-Germans, since the Pope openly suggests an exchange of views.

His Holiness, it is understood, is willing to assume the initiative if aided by lovers of peace throughout the world.

I am informed that the Pope decided to make an effort after realizing that an offer of arbitration from President Wilson is now impossible. Before the European war may spread to America he feels in duty bound to attempt to bring about peace.

Evidently the Pope has some reason to hope that his appeal will not fall on deaf ears, for it is thought to be inconceivable that his Holiness would appeal if he knew his efforts were doomed to failure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 30.—Although only twenty-four hours have passed since the publication in Europe of the address by Pope Benedict to the belligerent countries, a large number of messages have been received at the Vatican indorsing the views expressed by the pontiff, praising his initiative, manifesting the hope that he will be successful, and offering all assistance to him in his effort. The Pope is greatly pleased.

The demonstration of sympathy with the pontifical exhortation acquires special significance not only because of the number but also because of the varied nationality of those who have sent messages. These include non-Catholics, especially in Germany, and even in England.

Some of those who show the greatest admiration for the papal campaign, giving to it their complete support, are Frenchmen who confess to have fought against the interference of the church in State affairs. People in neutral countries are equally appreciative, showing the same anxiety to end the war.

In Italy, however, the Pope's appeal has fallen on stony ground. The whole press gives to the Pope credit for his

Continued on Page 2.

EDGEMERE NIGHT AUCTION SALE
—400 lots and 7 new houses—
CONCLUDES ON THE GROUNDS TO-NIGHT.
Biggest real estate opportunity ever offered.
If you have $100 saved, make it work.
Only 10% cash—balance 2½% monthly.—Advt.

WARSAW EMPTIED OF POPULATION

Churches Stripped, Factories Blown Up, Every Scrap of Metal Removed.

STANDING CROPS DESTROYED

Great Exodus from Capital and Other Towns Began Two Weeks Ago—American Consul Sticks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The Daily News prints the following from Bassett Digby, its correspondent with the Russian Army:

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 29, (via London, July 30,)—After obtaining at the fighting front authentic news of the military plan now being carried out in and around Warsaw, I have hurried to Stockholm, as permission to cable the news was denied by the censor in Warsaw and Petrograd.

For some days the Russians have been fighting a tenacious rear guard action about Warsaw while the evacuation of that city was in progress. The General Staff is persuaded that the Warsaw triangle is no longer tenable, although the Germans are battling with a great deal less determination than they did during the long advance from Lemberg.

This relative relaxation in the fierceness of the German attack still leads me to believe it was not wholly impossible that the Germans after all might have found their undertaking just beyond their ebbing powers. This undoubtedly would have been the case but for the insupportable demand for munitions in vast quantities entailed upon the Russians by the long line they have been holding.

The people accept the situation with absolute calm, mainly because Russia's strategy from the first has contemplated the evacuation of the Polish salient in the event that the empire should find itself at grips with the overwhelming Austro-German forces.

Grand Duke Nicholas's armies will save themselves, whatever happens, just as the French and British intended, if necessary, to retire beyond Paris. Personally, I can see nothing but ultimate disaster for the Germans in their colossal operations against the ever-yielding but ever-pressing hosts of the Czar.

American Consul to Stay.

Warsaw is isolated from all but military communication. A week ago today a train arrived in Moscow carrying the British, French, Belgian, and Serbian Consuls and Consular archives. The American Consul, Hernando de Soto, remained in Warsaw, having laid in a big stock of provisions, with the intention of sticking to his post. On the train were also the British Anglican chaplain and the last remnant of the British colony, some riding on cattle trucks. The refugees included most of the high officials of the law courts, with their archives and 30,000,000 rubles ($15,000,000) of court funds.

The journey from Warsaw to Moscow occupied three days, as it was around by way of Bialystok and Vilna, because the direct route via Brest-Litovsk was choked wis troop trains.

Toward the end of June one of the periodical waves of fright possessed Warsaw, and a number of Russians sent their families eastward. It was almost impossible to induce many of the shops to accept paper money, on account of the hoarding of silver. During the first two weeks in July there came a lull, which did not deceive the Consuls representing the allied countries. These officials remembered the three hours' evacuation notice given them last December, and they were in close touch with the embassies, all preparing to leave. Conditions were outwardly calm on Tuesday of last week, when the British Consul was asked by the Russian authorities how many tickets would be needed by the British colony. Then suddenly the "bluff" was swept away.

Thursday evening, July 15, the Russian authorities announced in the newspapers that the city's official evacuation would begin on the following Sunday. As a matter of fact, it began immediately. The police visited every house and told the "stoosh," or porter, to try to induce the inhabitants in his building to leave at once for Russia (as distinguished from Poland).

Free transport on the railway to any destination in Russia and grants of money were promised when needed. Unlike the partial evacuation of last December, every effort was put forth to induce citizens to leave Warsaw, the police showing a kindness and sympathy which greatly touched them.

Thousands of Freight Cars Used.

Rolling stock, consisting mainly of empty freight cars, was quietly accumulated on the sidings for a week until thousands of cars were available. During Friday, Saturday, and Sunday trains of refugees were dispatched eastward, the cars being occupied by fleeing men, women, and children as closely packed as possible.

While 350,000 citizens, including nearly half of Warsaw's ghetto, thus departed eastward, nearly another 350,000 of peasants came trooping into the city. Polish metropolis from the neighboring districts. Practically the entire population of the country from the north, south, and west came in ceaseless procession day and night, the tired dust-

Continued on Page 2.

TO RESTORE VITALITY, take Horsford's Acid Phosphate—especially valuable in relieving that exhausted feeling during Spring and Summer.—Advt.

LUBLIN RAILROAD CAPTURED

Mackensen's Success Blocks One Way Out for Defending Forces.

PETROGRAD ADMITS BREAK

Vienna Announces Crossing of the Vistula and Retreat of Ivangorod Army.

COUNTRY MADE DESOLATE

Czar's Hosts Delivering Heavy Blows and Winning Local Successes as They Retire.

PETROGRAD, July 30, (via London, July 31.)—While Austro-German assaults have been repulsed at several places along the battle line, admission is made in an official statement issued tonight at the headquarters of the General Staff, that the Russian front has been pierced at important points. One is at Radomka, on the Vistula, where pontoons were used in crossing. A passage of the Vieprz also was forced at Trawniki. German outposts, advancing from the southwest, are nearing the fortress of Kovno, in the province of Kovno.

The text of the communication follows:

On the Niemen and the Dvina Thursday there were outpost engagements. On the left bank of the Mousse, in the trans-Niemen region, the enemy renewed his attacks Thursday night northwest of Suwalki. In the Kovno region enemy outposts, advancing from the southwest, approached the outposts of the fortress.

On the Narew fighting consisted chiefly of an artillery duel. At Kamienka, on the Narew, and on the railway the Germans were repelled, while on the right bank of the Narew, north of Serock, several enemy attacks were repulsed.

At Radomka the enemy crossed on ponteons to the right bank of the Vistula and attempted to bridge the river. The Russians are attacking three enemy detachments which crossed. Heavy artillery destroyed the enemy's bridge at Kozienice.

On the Vistula and the Bug Thursday large enemy forces attacked, and also on both banks of the Vieprz. At Chmiel and Piaski the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses, but along the left bank of the Vieprz, after a stubborn fight, he succeeded in advancing in this district one division, which captured Travniki and subsequently got beyond Trawnski crossing to the right bank of the Vieprz.

On the Bug, in the Sokal region, the enemy was repulsed from two lines of trenches. We captured 1,000 prisoners and four Maxims.

At Kamionka an Austrian attack was repulsed.

In the Black Sea Russian torpedo boats shelled batteries near Shile, thirty-four miles northeast of Constantinople, and also sunk a large collier, as well as forty-seven sailing ships.

Berlin Reports Lublin Victory.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31.—The Russians now are facing the problem of evacuating Warsaw and the surrounding country without losing their armies, while the Austro-German forces are making a supreme effort to get across their line of retreat. The Teutons are said to have met with partial success in this attempt. A Berlin official report last evening stating that Field Marshal von Mackensen, resuming the offensive, had reached the Chelm-Lublin Railway, about midway between those two cities; and that southeast of this, as far as the Bug River, the Russian front had been "shaken."

The success of General von Mackensen in getting across this railway, after having been virtually stopped by the Russian counter-attack, denies at least one line of retreat to the Russians who might still be between him and Warsaw, and also places the Germans in a position to move against the Bug River front should this be decided upon.

British military critics, however, refuse to believe that Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces, has not provided for all contingencies or that he was not pretty sure of the safety of his troops before indicating to the world that he had decided to take up a new line.

Vistula Below Warsaw Crossed.

Indeed, the news contained in the Berlin official statement that the Germans have crossed the Vistula River southeast of Warsaw, between the Pilica River and Kozienice, leads the military writers to the belief that the Russians already have fallen back in this region, and that perhaps even the fortress of Ivangorod has been left to its fate.

There is no news of the situation on the Narew River or of General von Bülow's wider outflanking movement in Kovno Province. However, the opinion is expressed here that as the German plans contemplate a series of attacks rather than a simultaneous one, it is likely that they are waiting for Field Marshal von Mackensen to reach some previously arranged position before they resume their attacks.

According to dispatches received here, the country around Warsaw which the Russians are leaving to the invaders has been put to the torch, while the city itself has been denuded of everything that

right be of use to the Germans when it falls into their hands.

It may even be some days before the Teutons occupy the Polish capital, for the Russians are fighting more than a rearguard action. In fact, they are still delivering very heavy blows at their opponents and are gaining some local successes, particularly on the Narew and southeast of Chelm, where they are opposing the efforts of the Austrians to get across the Bug River.

However, military critics say that these local successes will not affect the Russian plan of falling back to a shorter and stronger front.

As soon as the present operations against Russia are concluded, whether or not they succeed in destroying any large part of the Russian Army, it is expected that the Germans will turn to the west, a movement which, however, will take a couple of months at least. It will, therefore, be a race between the Teutonic forces and the British and French as to which side will take the offensive in France.

Adopting Old Campaign Plan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 30, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Russia is only now, after a whole year of war has passed, doing precisely what her deliberate and considered plan of campaign for war on the western front had long ago laid down as her first move after the declaration of war.

I called particular attention some days ago to the movement developing between the Niemen and the Drina as being a much more threatening manoeuvre than either the Galician or Narew flanking movement. It is this new development, apparently, which has decided Russia, in consultation with her Allies, to adopt a form of defense which was employed against the great Napoleon.

It is now quite accepted by the public that the Vistula, with all on it, should be abandoned entirely. Indeed I have heard of a good deal of destructive work already accomplished by the Russians in the neighborhood of Warsaw, apparently in preparation for this move. Even the fortifications on this line are expected to be evacuated and destroyed.

The progress of the fighting is such as to demonstrate that the Russians have full command of their movements and are executing orders deliberately and thoroughly.

Official Report of Teuton Advance.

BERLIN, July 30, (via London.)—The following official bulletin was issued by the War Office today:

In the eastern theatre the situation is unchanged. In the southeastern war theatre troops of the army of General von Woyrsch early in the morning of July 28 forced a crossing of the Vistula River at several points between the confluence of the Pilica and Kozienice, (65 miles northwest of Sandomierz.) Fighting on the east bank is proceeding. Up to the present 800 prisoners and five machine guns have been captured in these operations.

Yesterday the Austro-German troops under Field Marshal von Mackensen again resumed the offensive. West of the Wieprz German troops broke through the Russian positions. In the evening we reached the line of Piaski, Biskupice, and the railway running east from those points. We took many thousand prisoners and captured three cannon. This success in the advance of the Austro-German troops to the east of the Vistula and the advance of the Silesian troops to the north and east of Krasnostav, and of other German troops to the district of Wojsiawice, has shaken the Russian front between the Vistula and the Bug.

This morning the Russians evacuated their positions along the entire line, and now are only resisting to the north of Grubechow.

Vienna Reports Pursuit.

VIENNA, July 30.—The War Office has issued the following official communication:

"Russian Theatre—The Allies along the entire front from the Vistula to the Bug again have opened an offensive after several days' interval of inaction. West of the Wieprz to the district of Chmiel the enemy's line was broken through on a front of over 25 kilometers, (about 15½ miles.) An Austro-Hungarian corps, after storming five lines, captured the Russian positions north of Chmiel. German troops conquered the line of Piaski-Biskupice and the railway east from it.

"Near Kowala and Belzyce and northeast of Krasnostav and Wojsiawice the allied armies penetrated hostile lines.

"Early this morning the Russians began to retreat along the entire line, devastating all farms, even grain fields. Our pursuit is proceeding.

"Northwest of Ivangorod on both sides of the mouth of the Radomka River early Wednesday our troops, under heavy fighting, forced a crossing of the Vistula at several places. The German and Austro-Hungarian Pioneers, despite most difficult conditions, found opportunity to give proofs of splendid ability and a devoted sense of duty.

"On the left bank of the Bug the defenders of the bridgehead at Sokal withdrew their south front several hundred metres before an attack of superior forces and repulsed further enemy attacks. Otherwise the East Galician situation is unchanged."

Says Russians Still Inflict Damage.

PETROGRAD, July 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Both von Hindenburg and Mackensen have attempted to force the Russians to accept pitched battle. This resulted yesterday in very heavy German losses, the heaviest they have sustained around Pultusk and Serotzk on the Narew. Here the Germans brought up fresh troops for an attempt on a forced march to the rear of Warsaw.

It is now evident that all the recent operations of von Hindenburg in the north and Mackensen in the south have been intended to culminate in a great battle in front of Warsaw.

The Russians are prepared to stand against any German-Austrian combination for an indefinite period. The Russian army remains intact and the spirit of the men is excellent. They thoroughly understand the meaning of the shortened and changed front.

The enemy tried on Wednesday to force the Vistula between Ivangorod and Warsaw, but were repulsed with shocking carnage.

In the Warsaw district the authorities are enrolling civilian militiamen to maintain order in the region around the Polish capital in place of the Russian police.

BRITISH TRIBUTE TO GERMANS.

Papers Praise Their Strategy and Laud Russian Heroism.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31.—The London morning papers generally devote their leading editorial space to the Warsaw crisis, expressing British sympathy for the Russian people and the hope that Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian forces, will be able to extricate his armies successfully.

At the same time there is a general inclination on the part of the papers to ask what the effect of the German achievement in the east will be on the western line. Many of the papers call attention to a Petrograd dispatch, which quotes Colonel Shumsky, military critic of the Bourse Gazette, as follows:

"For the English and French a critical juncture is approaching, when the Germans, hurling themselves with freshly assembled masses on France, will force a decisive battle which will settle the issue of the campaign on the French front and at the same time probably the issue of the whole war."

A characteristic editorial is that in The Daily Telegraph, which says, in part:

"The whole heart of this nation goes out in sympathy and gratitude to Russia, whose armies have withstood for the most the most gigantic efforts of an enemy overwhelmingly superior in numbers and equipment. German strategy achieves a striking success as the result of plans conceived on a gigantic scale and carried out with supreme determination at the price of incalculable losses. It remains uncertain to what extent the latest developments of the German plan, especially in the north, may have interfered with the Russian dispositions, but in a few days we shall know the worst and the best."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—The Times's military correspondent, discussing the Warsaw battle, says:

"This great operation against Russia, which was planned by von Falkenhayn and has been in course of execution during the past three months, is the most aspiring and in some ways the most brilliant piece of strategy that this war has yet produced.

"Von Falkenhayn obviously prepared his plan by the light of the signal failures of other German plans last Autumn and Winter, but his merit is not less because he recognized previous errors and sought to avoid them in his calculations. When, in the early days of May, he set going his columns from Cracov and the Carpathians for the reconquest of Galicia, his ultimate aim was to place the German armies in the south in such a favorable position in Poland that an enveloping attack upon the Russian central and northern armies could ultimately take place under conditions which promised success.

"The German efforts to retain East Prussia had succeeded, and from Masurenland, with its fine backing of railways, there was always the possibility of breaking out. The German centre in Western Poland south of the Vistula was little more than a thick screen, and what was needed was to secure flank positions to the north and south, so that the enveloping attack might proceed without the necessity of frontal attacks along river lines, such as previously had brought von Hindenburg's plans to naught.

"The mechanism of this operation was modeled very closely upon the Japanese Mukden model. There was not a general and simultaneous attack on all fronts, but rather a succession of attacks, of which the last was launched a fortnight after the opening of the first. In this manner it is probable that the resources left over in the Grand Duke for opposing the offensive north of the Niemen were not great."

Discussing the German operations to the north, the correspondent says the approach of the German Army in a decisive direction and in strength obviously great, but as yet uncertain, is an anxiety. He adds:

"It has been cleverly and up to the last unobtrusively assembled. It comes when the Russian reserves must be to a large extent used up, and it is free to swing with a great mass of cavalry on its left. If not promptly checked it will clear the passage of the Niemen for the German Tenth Army march on Vilna, and seek to throw itself across the lines of the Russian armies already closely engaged with other enemies further south.

"It is the most dangerous move that has been made against Russia since the war began. It is indispensable that it should be countered, and at once."

HOPE TO CAPTURE ARMIES.

German Papers See Scant Chance for Them to Escape.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31.—The Daily Mail says:

"The German press believe that it will be difficult, if not impossible, for the Russian armies to take up unimpaired a new line.

"Major Moraht says in the Berliner Tageblatt that, while the head of the Russian Army is 'being battered into insensibility by the strokes of encircling armies, the neck is already in the noose.' He attaches great importance to the advance of part of von Bülow's army toward Dvinsk, from which on Sunday last it was only seventy-five miles distant. Against this attack Russia has very little to oppose, for von Bülow's left wing is keeping the Russian troops in Riga tied fast." He continues:

"We are rapidly approaching the moment when the railway junction 340 miles northeast of Warsaw will fall into our hands. This controls the railway to Petrograd. The Russians have only one way of retirement from their central position between the Bug and Vistula—that is the railway line from Warsaw via Brest-Litovsk, Minsk, and Moscow. But Mackensen's army is not so very far from Brest-Litovsk, to wit, only three days' march. There is likely to be no lack of dramatic events."

TAKE GERMAN CONTINGENT.

Ferry Ships Carry Large Drafts to Baltic Provinces.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31.—All German ferries between Sassnitz, on the East Coast of the Island of Rugen, and Treileborg, the southernmost town of Sweden, have been withdrawn.

The ships are being used to convey large drafts of troops to the Russian Baltic provinces, according to the Stockholm correspondent of The Morning Post.

GERMANS PRAY FOR VICTORY

Special Services to be Held in the Churches Tomorrow.

BERLIN, July 30, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Cardinal von Hartmann, the Archbishop of Cologne, has published an order addressed to all the churches of his diocese directing them to hold special services and prayers next Sunday thanking the Almighty for the powerful blessing accorded German arms in their many victorious battles in the east and west, and praying for His assistance in helping to bring about an early and lasting victorious peace.

The services will be brought to a close with a special prayer prescribed by Pope Benedict.

45 FRENCH AIRMEN RAID PETROL WORKS

Big Squadron Drops Bombs North of Strassburg—Many Other Positions Attacked.

GERMAN BOMBS ON NANCY

Two British Airmen Captured In Sea—French Continue Battle for Muenster.

LONDON, July 30.—On the western front the feature of today's reports is the great activity of the French airmen. The campaign which has been carried on against important German positions has been greatly extended, and tonight the official communication from Paris announces a raid carried out by forty-five aviators on a large petrol works at Pechelbronn, north of Strassburg, in Alsace, as well as an air attack on a factory for the manufacture of asphyxiating gas at Dornach near Mülhausen. Bombs were dropped also at Phalsbourg (Pfalsburg) and Detwiller, (Dettweiler,) west of Strassburg, the former an aviators' camp. Another French air squadron bombarded the station at Freiburg, while ten airmen from Paris attacked the station at Chauny, Department of the Aisne. A number of other German positions have also been subjected to bombs from the air, on the railway between Ypres and Roulers to Lorraine.

In Alsace the French continue their attacks on the positions protecting Münster. There has been sharp fighting here, the French advance converging on Münster from the north and from Metzeral to the southeast of Münster Valley, in which the town stands on the open road to Colmar.

The following is the official communication issued by the French War Office this evening:

No infantry action was reported during the day on our front. The artillery engagements were rather violent in Belgium, around St. George and Steenstraete, on the Quennevières plateau, in the Champagne, and in the region of Auberive-en-Suippe.

In the western Argonne the fighting with bombs was accompanied on each side by a violent cannonade, especially toward St. Hubert.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle the artillery fire was centred on the region of the Montmare Wood and the Forest of Le Prêtre.

On the 29th inst. our aeroplanes bombarded the Ypres-Roulers Railroad near Passchendaele, the camps of the Germans in the region of Longueval, to the west of Combres; the German lines on the Belmont Hill, near Rheims; the military station at Chatel, in the Argonne, and the station of Burthecourt, in Lorraine.

During the night of the 29th-30th one of our aviators bombarded at Dornach (Alsace) a factory producing asphyxiating gas. Today an aerial squadron bombarded the station of Fribourg. Another squadron, including ten aeroplanes from the Paris intrenched camp, dropped forty-four bombs on the station at Chauny, (Department of Aisne.)

Great Raid on Petrol Works.

A squadron of forty-five aeroplanes set out this morning, having as its objective the petrol works of Pechelbronn, between Hagenau and Wissembours, (Alsace.) A cloudy sky and many mist banks permitted only part of the squadron to reach the goal. One hundred and three bombs were dropped on the Pechelbronn works. In addition, six bombs were dropped on the station at Detwiller, near Phalsbourg, and six on the aviation sheds at Phalsbourg. Every aeroplane came back safely.

The French War Office this afternoon gave out this statement:

In the Artois district, near Souchez, and at "The Labyrinth," there was all last night fighting from trench to trench with hand-grenades and bombs. Between the Oise and the Aisne, on the plateau of Quennevières, there was continued activity yesterday with artillery and bomb-throwers. Between Boureuilles and Vauquois, and in the forest of Malancourt, the explosion of mines by the enemy did no damage.

In the forest of Le Prêtre a German movement of attack at La Croix-des-Carmes was easily repulsed.

A German aviator yesterday threw down on the town of Nancy a total of four bombs, but no casualties or damage resulted.

In the Vosges, at Barrenkopf, the fighting continued until midnight with great fury. A Fresh German counter attack was repulsed. A curtain of fire maintained by our troops inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

The German Statement.

The German Army Headquarters Staff today issued the following official statement:

Near Perthes, in the Champagne region, both sides exploded mines. Ours destroyed a French flanking trench northwest of Perthes.

In the forest of Le Prêtre a French attack collapsed before our infantry and artillery fire when in front of our trenches.

In the Vosges yesterday afternoon the enemy again attacked our lines of Linkekopf and Barrenkopf. Hand-to-hand fighting for possession of this position has not yet come to a conclusion.

Two English airmen were obliged to descend on the water near the coast and were captured.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says it is officially stated in Berlin that three allied airmen appeared early Friday over Fribourg and dropped several bombs. One civilian was killed and six civilians were wounded. The material damage done is declared to have been unimportant.

NEW FRENCH AEROPLANE OUT.

Said to Give Superiority Over Germans in the Air.

PARIS, July 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The armed aeroplanes officially reported to have bombarded a train and obliged a German flying machine to alight, are supposed to be the new fliers that have been the subject of much mysterious private talk, but of which nothing has been known officially. Just what they are no one has any right to tell further than that they are more powerful than any of the preceding French machines, and are armed with a new cannon especially made for them, supposed to fire an inch-and-a-half shell.

From many allusions to this new arm it appears that it is expected to accentuate the superiority the French claim to have gained over German aviation. The German machines were better prepared for warfare at the beginning, had more powerful motors, and could distance French machines in an air chase. The French brought out more and more powerful motors, protected some of their machines with steel plates, and armed them with special guns. These machines, in the hands of civilian aviators, who volunteered for the war, and who have specialized themselves in the chase of German aircraft, put an end to the aeroplane raids upon Paris.

Besides, a document published by the general staff of one of the German armies recognizes the superiority of the French aviation corps in criticisms of inefficiency of the German fliers, particularly in directing fire of the artillery.

Recently the Germans announced the appearance of a new machine, supposed to surpass everything yet produced, with four propellers and two motors to each propeller. A letter from a French aviator says regarding an engagement with one of these machines:

"Each time he passed me the machine gun man fired a whole band of cartridges. It was a hail of bullets. Then the machine swung round and came back above me. Four times he repeated the manoeuvre, and it seemed each time I could see the bullets. My passenger and I fired all our ammunition, but the machine was too fast for us. Then we turned to draw the enemy toward our lines. At 1,200 feet we scented the ruse and turned tail."

As fast and efficient as these new machines may be, the French claim that their new air engines will further revolutionize this kind of warfare.

ATTACK ON CABINET FALLS FLAT IN PARIS

Deputies Try to Inject Politics Into Military Affairs—Rebuked by Ribot.

PARIS, July 30.—"Words cannot diminish the confidence of the country," said Alexandre F. Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, replying today to another violent attack made by Deputy Leon Accambray in the Chamber of Deputies. Calling the Deputy's philippic "lecturing of the Chamber," the aged Finance Minister replied to the charge that the present Government had emasculated the country by saying:

"Never has the country been more virile! The Government does its duty as the Chamber also can! The country will judge us! At this hour should alone be reiterated the steadfast purpose of the nation to do its whole duty to obtain victory!"

An attempted effort made by Deputies Accambray and Emmanuel Brousse to stampede the Chamber and give them an opportunity to inject politics into the military affairs of the country fell flat. The Direct Taxation bill which was under discussion was put to a vote following Finance Minister Ribot's riposte to Deputy Accambray's attack and the measure was passed by 490 to 1.

In an earlier attack upon the Government made June 24, Deputy Accambray affirmed that the sanitary service of the army was responsible for the deaths of many soldiers; he expressed regret that the national resources were being extravagantly dispersed, and he deplored what he termed a lack of foresight displayed in preparing for adequate supplies and munitions.

1,500,000 GERMANS IN WEST.

Number Has Been Overestimated, Says British Observer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTH OF FRANCE, July 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—From information which reaches me, I have good reason to believe that the number of German soldiers now on the western front is greatly inferior to what the Germans have tried to make us believe by such pretenses as the closing several times of the frontiers in Belgium and Switzerland as if important arrivals of reinforcements were expected. At this moment probably no more than 1,500,000 German soldiers are defending the western front.

We are now at the end of twelve months of war. Whatever the results in and around the Polish fortress triangle may be, Germany can only come out diminished considerably in man-power and consequently in offensive, and certainly there will come a day when even with superiority in munitions she will miss the soldiers who have fallen in the first year of the war.

As to the value of the men who are still at home or in German barracks and who are getting military instruction we have obtained lately very interesting details. For some time interior services have been performed by men from the Landsturm whom we should class as physically unfit, capable of but little active service.

In the little villages of Germany the whole population is quiet and without animation. Preparations for a Winter campaign have caused real consternation through all the German people. Their last hope is in a possible outbreak, improbable as they regard it, of civil discord in France and England.

ADOLPHE MESSIMY WOUNDED.

Former French War Minister Hit by Shell Splinter.

PARIS, July 30.—Adolphe Messimy, former Minister of War, was severely wounded in the thigh by a shell splinter while on the Vosges front, where he was in command of a battalion of light infantry.

Germany Tightens Restrictions.

AMSTERDAM, July 30, (via London.)—According to the Telegraaf, German officials have issued an order prohibiting travelers to and from Germany from carrying printed or written matter with them.

NEW BRITISH NOTE READY FOR DELIVERY

Ambassador Page Cables from London That He Will Have It Within a Day or Two.

COVERS ENTIRE SITUATION

Probably Will Be the Longest Document in the Entire Series of Diplomatic Exchanges.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The supplemental British note regarding the rights of neutrals at sea and within blockade lines will be delivered to the Embassy at London within a day or two, Ambassador Page advised the State Department today. It probably will be released for publication early next week.

Whether the original note received here last Monday and withheld from the press at the request of the British Foreign Office will be allowed to stand in its present form and also be made public has not been disclosed. It is thought possible that the entire British argument will be covered in the new note and that the previous communication will be withdrawn.

The new note, it is understood, is the most formidable in point of length and scope of the entire series of communications exchanged by the two Governments on this subject. It is to be filled with citations and deals at length with intricate questions of international law. The British position on at least two points not treated in the original note—the detention of the American steamer Neches en route from Rotterdam to New York with cargo and the American caveat of July 17 declaring the Orders in Council would not be recognized by this Government as a substitute for international law—will be fully argued.

Meanwhile a vast amount of data has been gathered by the State Department upon which to base a rejoinder which probably will be ready for President Wilson's consideration before he returns to Washington next week. The accuracy of the figures produced in previous British notes, according to the volume of American exportations to Germany and Austria via neutral ports, is being scrutinized. The British contention is that these figures show large quantities of American cotton and even military supplies have reached Germany and Austria via Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, practically breaking the Allies' blockade.

All of these neutral countries now have embargoes against re-exportation of such goods. Efforts of the State Department to ascertain to what extent these embargoes have been violated have failed. Naturally there are no records of illicit traffic. The lack of these statistics may prevent the department's challenging successfully the British figures which are based upon the normal consumption of American goods by the neutral countries involved, as disclosed by antebellum statistics and American export figures showing the value of the war-time trade with those countries.

BEET SEED TO PASS BLOCKADE.

British Will Allow Americans to Get It from Germany.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Assurances were received today from Great Britain that importation of German sugar beet seed to plant next year's American crop would be permitted as a result of informal negotiations by the State Department. Each shipment will be considered by British officials on its merits, and will not be molested if the conditions imposed by Great Britain are met.

It must be shown that the seed is available for purchase only in Germany; shipments must be made from neutral ports only, and there can be no exchange of American commodities with the German exporter. Shipments that do not fill all of these conditions will be stopped under the Order in Council.

The agreement probably will give American sugar beet farmers an adequate supply of the seed, which is produced only in Germany. Negotiations with Germany, which were completed some time ago, effected the release of a sufficient amount to supply the American demand.

RUSSIAN HERE FOR COTTON.

Wealthy Manufacturer from Windau Will Tour Southern States.

Samuel Glushanck, a wealthy cotton manufacturer of Windau, Russia, arrived in New York yesterday aboard the steamer Kurks to confer with members of the New York Cotton Exchange as to the means for shipping cotton to Russia direct. He will tour the Southern States before returning to Russia, he said.

On the same vessel came Neville Ussher, the 14-year-old son of an American missionary who has been living at Van, in Southern Turkey. He said that when the Armenians in the district refused to enlist in the Turkish Army they were treated very cruelly by the soldiers acting under the orders of Djevded Bey, the Governor, who is a brother-in-law of Enver Pasha. Neville Ussher said that before the Russians came 15,000 Armenian men, women, and children were killed by the Turks in and around Van. The last thing the soldiers did before leaving was to fire on the foreign quarter of the city from the castle and kill several old men and women. Five thousand Turkish women and children were left behind and the Armenians wanted to wreak vengeance on them, but the Russian General ordered them to be protected. The boy added that there was no time to be scared in Europe now because persons were being killed everywhere every day, and people took no notice of it.

BRITISH AID FOR THE SOUTH.

London Spectator Advises Help for Cotton Planters.

LONDON, July 30.—Whatever action the British Government takes with regard to cotton—whether it merely be kept out of Germany or declared contraband—the Spectator, in an editorial article today, expresses the opinion that the Southern cotton growers of the United States should be recompensed.

"The pressure," this newspaper goes on to say, "which the enormous cotton industry of the Democratic South can bring to bear on a Democratic President is indeed the crux of the situation. It may be the British Government will find that a scheme which it is said to be considering, of compensating American cotton growers by buying a portion of their crop over and above the British normal purchases, is feasible. If this were thought possible and right it would, we need hardly say, be an enormous satisfaction to Englishmen to feel that the scruples of the American government for a precedent and the grievances of the Southern cotton planters had been satisfied."

BRITAIN'S STORE OF GOLD.

Statist Thinks Bank of England Ought to Get $750,000,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31.—The Statist, after expressing satisfaction that steps are being taken to mobilize Great Britain's gold reserves, estimates that £60,000,000 ($300,000,000) gold is in circulation, beyond which there is a large amount in the vaults of the banks.

"If," says the Statist, "a large part of the gold in the country were to be sent into the Bank of England, it is believed that the amount of gold in that institution would be increased to nearly £150,000,000, a sum which would enable the country to meet any drain on our gold resources for a long time to come."

REVIEWS A YEAR OF WAR.

Vienna Presse Thinks Teutons Have Proved That They Will Win.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—The Daily Chronicle, after remarking that a few days hence England will be taking a retrospect of twelve months of war, the anniversary occurring on Aug. 4, says: "Austria-Hungary has already had her war anniversary. Diplomatic relations with Serbia ceased at 6 P. M. on July 25, 1914, and three days later Vienna declared war. The fatal anniversary has been celebrated in the press with a mixture of placid complacency and rosy optimism. Whether by chance or design, the Austro-Hungarian victories in Poland have been well timed.

"In its retrospect of the year the Neue Freie Presse throws all the blame on Russia. It admits the strength of the ultimatum to Serbia, but says it was necessary 'to put a finish to the continual efforts to disturb our internal peace by flagrant violation of the rights of nations; the conspiracies originating in Belgrade and the agitation supported by Russia.' The British suggestion of a four-power conference is dismissed as an insult and a mockery.

"It is interesting to note that in the great Vienna paper's excuse for the war it makes everything hinge on the memorable Saturday of July 25, 1914. It says: 'In the forenoon the correspondents of the newspapers of all Europe who happened to be in Belgrade received an official intimation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs there that Serbia had decided to accept the Austrian note without modification. The news that peace had been attained was received with great rejoicing; but between the forenoon and afternoon Russia brought the whole weight of her influence to bear upon Serbia, and at 6 o'clock that night the fatal news of the Austrian Ambassador's departure from Belgrade was known in the streets of Vienna.'

"The Neue Freie Presse ends its story here. The full week of anxious negotiation between July 25 and Aug. 1 it does not refer to, even indirectly. In its view the die was cast at the end of the third week in July. Nothing that happened afterward is of any account. As revelation of the Austrian point of view this insistence on the importance of July 25 is significant. It shows that Austria fully realized that her action toward Serbia meant a European war and that she accepted that consequence and held to it, although she had a full week in which to reconsider her attitude.

"The Neue Freie Presse goes on to say that public opinion in Vienna at the moment of the rupture with Serbia was fully aware of what would happen. 'Every one,' it asserts, 'knew that a hard time of perils, of desperate fighting, of privations and of sorrows, was ushered in, and, nevertheless, with a unanimity of opinion there was no help for it. In this conviction all classes were united; it was impressed upon the public consciousness, and it had remained up to this very hour, and still today after the Serbian war has extended into a full year of the world war, recognition of this necessity is as firmly held as it was in the first hours of the beginning of this great visitation.'

"As for the future, the great Vienna newspaper has no doubts. 'The legend that the monarchy would fall asunder at the slightest blow from outside,' it says, 'has proved an illusion, and that on the contrary since the first days in August right through the year there has been absolute unanimity of will to carry on the war to a victorious end. We have, it continues, every ground at the ending of this year of war to be gratified. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and their allied Ottoman partner have demonstrated in this one year that not only militarily are they able to stand up against a whole world, but politically, too. They are better organized than their foes, and their policy, despite the misrepresentations and calumnies of Entente, will far more certainly prevail throughout the whole world.'"

ENVOY DEFENDS BOY-ED.

Providence Journal Story Untrue, Says Bernstorff.

M. B. Claussen of the German Information Service handed out this statement yesterday:

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, in an interview said:

"The Providence Journal, the same newspaper that invented the Albert Meyer-Meyer Gerhard masquerade farce and humbugged the American people with it for a period of three days, until it was shown to be without any foundation in fact, has now published an alleged interview with Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché, concerning the present political relations.

"It is only to be said that the alleged interview is a fabrication from the first word to the last.

"It is deplorable that malicious influences should thus persist in attempts to counteract the earnest endeavors of both Governments in the interest of good will."

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIENCE, R. I., July 30.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"The statement made by the German Ambassador yesterday with reference to The Providence Journal is unfair to the point of dishonesty and willfully false.

"In the first place, as every reader of The Journal knows, and as we have emphasized more than once since the stories were printed, The Journal never made any claim that Meyer-Gerhard and Alfred Meyer were the same man. It had full knowledge that they were two separate individuals. Over a month ago, on June 24, The Journal made the following statement:

As The Journal has stated from the beginning, Dr. Meyer-Gerhard and Dr. Alfred Meyer are not one and the same person, but two entirely different men who left this country on the steamer. There has been nothing illegal or improper in these activities as far as we know. There never was any misrepresentation to the State Department with regard to Dr. Alfred Meyer. The passports and safe conduct secured from the State Department for Dr. Meyer-Gerhard were used, as Ambassador von Bernstorff has declared, for the purpose for which they were intended.

"The Ambassador's statement with regard to Captain Boy-Ed is equally far from the facts. Captain Boy-Ed's declaration was not an interview, and The Journal never made any suggestion that it was an interview. Furthermore, Ambassador von Bernstorff was not one of the three men present in New York last Monday night when Captain Boy-Ed delivered his harangue, and his denial of its accuracy can rest only on what Captain Boy-Ed told him.

"Finally, the Ambassador's reference to 'malicious influences' and his suggestion that he is working in the interest of good-will between his country and the United States force The Journal to present, as it will do during the coming week, the facts with regard to the activities of Count von Bernstorff—facts which will prove to the American people that his embassy, since the beginning of the war, has been a spider's web of intrigue, the center of every plot that has been hatched against our safety, and the heart of an espionage system which is willing to use any kind of weapon to accomplish its purposes."

WOULD FIGHT THE KAISER.

Lord Northbourne Challenges German Ruler to Mortal Combat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 30.—Lord Northbourne, who is in his seventieth year, today challenged the German Emperor to mortal combat. Speaking at prize proceedings at Dover College, he said:

"It would give me great pleasure to meet the Kaiser in single combat. Pistols for two and coffee for one is, I believe, the formula, and I do not doubt that I should have the coffee."

Cheers greeted this remark. Lord Northbourne is still a full private in the Kent Volunteer Fencibles. He achieved some notoriety in 1913 by announcing that he would celebrate the date that Mr. Lloyd George quit the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer by roasting an ox whole at his home, Betteshanger, near Dover, amid public manifestations of joy. The ceremony would include fireworks, with a pyrotechnic portrait of Mr. Lloyd George as an agricultural laborer "eating the rare and refreshing fruit of the Insurance act."

In his Carnarvon speech Mr. Lloyd George referred to "his Lordship's bovine humor."

MUNITIONS OUTPUT GROWS FOURFOLD

Federal and Private Plants Now Able to Make 5,000,000 Cartridges a Day.

965,000 RIFLES ON HAND

But the United States Still Would Be Far Behind in Supplies in Event of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Unofficial inquiries made by the War Department and the Navy Department have shown that through the extension of private munition plants and the construction of others, the munitions production of the United States since the beginning of the war has been increased about fourfold. In small-arms ammunition the increase has been from 1,000,000 rounds a day, this being the amount that the Government was able to turn out for its own use, to 5,000,000 rounds a day. But, as compared with the amounts of munitions that would be required should the United States become involved in war, the augmented production has been infinitesimal.

How small is the proportionate ability of Government and private munitions plants in this country to turn out supplies may be understood by the appropriate figures of German preparedness. At the outbreak of the war a year ago, the German Army had on hand five rifles for every soldier, regular and reservist, with 2,000 rounds of ammunition for each rifle. That is to say, the German Army before a hostile shot was fired, had 25,000,000 rifles and fifty billion rounds of ammunition. Since the war began the German arms and ammunition factories have been working night and day to keep up a proportionate supply of such munitions. This Government has something more than 600,000 modern Springfield rifles of the present army pattern, and in the neighborhood of 365,000 rifles of the Krag pattern, which are not now used by the regular army, but could be distributed to troops in the field in case of an emergency. Thus the reserve supply of rifles of the United States is about 1,000,000, as compared to 25,000,000 for the German Army.

Encouraged by Increase.

The Government is greatly encouraged over the increased ability of the country to turn out arms and ammunition through the extension of present private plants and the construction of new plants. But with these additions the producing capacity is far behind the demand that would exist if the United States should go to war. The capacity of 1,000,000 rounds for the Government plants and 5,000,000 rounds for private plants is based on a working schedule of 24 hours a day. This means that if the Government should put a million men in the field, each man would have an ammunition supply of only 5 cartridges a day. At the rate of ammunition expenditure in the European war, the supply would have to be doubled before the American forces engaged in hostilities in a very dangerous position for either offensive or defensive work.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Commander of the Department of the East, who has just returned to his headquarters at Governor's Island, from an inspection tour, gathered much valuable information concerning the arms and ammunition output of private factories in the country. What he learned has been supplemented by figures obtained by other officers of the army and by officers of the navy and the Navy Department.

It is learned that although European countries have placed orders in the United States for small arms, no small arms have been shipped to Europe. It has also been ascertained that the supply of artillery ammunition that has gone abroad has been so small as to make no appreciable showing. Information of this character bears out the statement of the French Government through its embassy in Washington that the French army has not been using any ammunition sent from the United States.

Big Shipments Ahead.

There has been a marked increase in the shipments of other forms of ammunition and explosives, however. This is shown by the figures of trade and commerce collected from official sources by the Department of Commerce. But even with this marked increase, the amount of war munititons sent to Europe has not amounted to a drop in the bucket as compared to the expenditure of ammunition by the hostile European armies in the field. The figures obtained by the Government show that American factories have turned out only about one-twenty-fifth of 1 per cent. of the total amount of ammunition used by the Allies alone since the war was begun, a year ago.

It is known, however, that from now on there will be a marked increase in shipments of war munititons from this country to Europe. Some factories are now ready to begin the exportation of arms and ammunition in earnest. Plants that contracted to build extensions in order to make the character and amount of munitions wanted by the Allies have completed this work and are about to start their machinery. Agents of new munitions concerns and of concerns that have built extensions are engaging workmen in various parts of the country. Washington is not an industrial city, but more than 1,000 applications for employment have been received by a representative of a new arms and ammunition company in Pennsylvania, who came here to get workers. A considerable number of men from the naval ordnance shops at the Washington Navy Yard have applied for this private employment.

One of the plans that will be pressed upon the attention of Congress in connection with the effort to provide more adequate means for the national defense contemplates increasing the capacity of the Government arsenals to a great degree, but with provision for producing only a minimum amount of munitions in time of peace. This plan, which has been urged upon Congress by the Ordnance Department of the army in past years, would keep the additions to the Government factories in first class condition at all times, so that in the event of a war the entire plant at each arsenal could be used. It is also to be urged that the Government should purchase the entire amount of available ammunition and store it for an emergency.

Private plants, including those that have sprung up as a result of the war in Europe, would receive enough Government contracts to induce them to be prepared to work at maximum capacity in the event of war.

Under the Government would have at its service not only a group of Government arsenals capable of expansion but a considerable number of private plants. And in addition there would be available a large force of trained workers thoroughly capable of turning out an enormous supply of munitions.

EDITOR HARDEN BANISHED.

Takes Enforced Holiday Because of Article Commending Italy.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31.—A Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen says:

"Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, passed through Copenhagen on Thursday, incognito, on an enforced holiday of indefinite duration in Northern Scandinavia.

"His recent article virtually commending Italy's attack on her archenemy, Austria, is reported to have aroused the wrath of official Germany."

Henry James's British Sponsors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 30.—The Nation states that Premier Asquith and Edmund Gosse, the author and Librarian to the House of Lords, were the sponsors for Henry James on his adoption of British nationality.

ITALIANS REPULSE 170,000 AUSTRIANS

Losses of Gorizia's Defenders in Great Counter Attack Said to Have Been 12,000.

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 30.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Tribune from Laibach, in Carniola, says:

"The Austrians attacked the Italians at Gorizia with 170,000 men, including 30,000 Bavarians, on the night of July 28 with disastrous results. The Austrian losses numbered 12,000.

"On the following day a fierce Austrian attack on Carso Plateau also was repulsed.

"The Italians hold all the positions they have captured in the last fifteen days, except the advanced trenches before Gorizia, which have been evacuated."

VIENNA, July 30, (via London.)—The War Office today gave out the following:

"The Italian attacks are still proceeding on the border plateau of Gorizia. They are isolated and unsuccessful. They are being directed against the vantage points of our positions. East of Sagrado, near Redipulia, the Italian troops again tried to gain ground, but everywhere were repulsed, especially around Monte Sei Busi, which is firmly in our hands.

"On the other points of the southwest front there have been no material events.

"On the plateau of Cormons, recently, an Italian aeroplane was shot down. The pilot and observer were killed.

TRY TO RECAPTURE ISLAND.

Austrian Squadron and Landing Party Driven Off at Pelagosa.

ROME, July 30.—An attempt was made by a squadron of Austrian cruisers and a flotilla of torpedoboat destroyers yesterday to recapture the Austrian island of Pelagosa, in the Adriatic, which was occupied by Italian naval forces last Monday, according to an official communication issued today by the Italian Ministry of Marine. The statement, which was signed by Vice Admiral Paolo Thaon di Revel, Chief of the Italian Naval Staff, follows:

The enemy attempted yesterday morning to regain possession of the island of Pelagosa. Two light cruisers and six torpedoboat destroyers bombarded the island from the sea, while a detachment of sailors disembarked.

Our assailants were repulsed with losses, some being forced to swim to the ships.

Our casualties were two men wounded.

VIENNA, July 30, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following communication:

Recently the Italians erected a wireless station on the Island of Pelagosa, which had not been occupied by our troops. Wednesday our torpedo boats destroyed the station. We landed a reconnoitering detachment and, despite heavy resistance, advanced to the enemy's trenches, which had been strengthened concrete and were strongly manned.

Supported by our ships' guns, we inflicted heavy losses on the Italians. Our detachment returned without great loss.

Submarines unsu

SPIES USE CAMERA TO FORGE PASSPORTS

State Department Quickly Finds Original from Which Germans Copied Document.

OWNER SURRENDERS IT

Paper Seized in London Was a Reproduction of One Issued to Reginald Roland, an American.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A special cable dispatch from London in THE NEW YORK TIMES today told of the arrest in England of an alleged German spy, who carried what appeared to be an American passport and who confessed that he had received it in Antwerp from Captain Schnitzer of the German Secret Service. The State Department understood this dispatch to refer to a forged passport about which there had been previous inquiry.

The name given in the passport was Reginald Roland. His address was on file in the Citizenship Bureau of the State Department, and an inquiry was sent there for Roland's address. Mr. Roland himself responded and surprised officials by the statement that he had his passport in his possession. At the request of the State Department, he surrendered the genuine passport, and it was forwarded to the American Embassy in London in order that it might be compared with the passport taken from the German arrested in England. The comparison disclosed that the German's passport was a forgery. It was apparent that a photographic copy of the Roland passport had been made with Roland's photograph and certain descriptive data omitted. The name Reginald Roland was retained, as were the original number of the genuine passport and certain marks of record. The photograph of the German, in whose possession the forged passport was found had been substituted for that of Roland and a false seal of the State Department had been used to stamp the document.

Since the beginning of the war this Government has required that a photograph of the person to whom the passport is issued shall be affixed to the passport and that the seal shall cover part of the photograph and part of the paper to which the protograph is pasted. This requirement had been complied with in the forged document. As the description of Roland apparently did not fit that of the German, the Roland description had been omitted and a description of the German's physical characteristics had been substuited in ink.

So recently had the forgery been committed that the fraudulent passport contained what purported to be the signature of Secretary Lansing, who has been at the head of the State Department only since June 9, the date of his designation as Secretary of State ad interim to succeed W. J. Bryan.

The evidence seems to be conclusive that the fraudulent document was issued by a German agent who had all the paraphernalia necessary for the work. The evidence may be used in supporting the complaint of the United States to the German Government over the use of fraudulent passports by German spies. The forged passport will be used in the trial of the German in whose possession it was found.

BAN ON LUXURY APPEALS TO ENGLAND

Plan to Be Pushed Vigorously—Hope Also of Stifling Extravagance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 30.—The suggestion made by the Parliamentary War Savings Committee that the people should sign a pledge to abstain from luxuries has been actively taken up, and an influential body of ladies have promised their support. This announcement was made today by H. E. Morgan, who is assisting the committee. The pledge, he said, was especially addressed to women, but there was no reason why the men should not sign it as well.

Mr. Morgan advocates pledges to suit different phases of society. One excellent pledge, he said, would be for domestic servants to refrain from the practice of extravagance in the kitchen.

The pledge would be of the most stringent character. For instance, it would be a definite promise to give up the use of motor cars for private purposes or the use of restaurants for any purpose whatever. Mr. Morgan laid stress on the necessity of ignoring new fashions and wearing clothing until it was worn out.

"Half the income of the nation today," said Mr. Morgan, "is held by 2,000,000 people and the other half by 43,000,000. We want the first 2,000,000, but I hope the scheme may lead to the adoption of pledges in all grades of life. We attack the motor cars first, because they are the greatest factors in advertising wealth and comfort that we have. Motor cars show luxury. This is not the time for any ostentation. This scheme has the most influential support possible. We have wanted a lead and now we are going to have it. The whole scheme will be launched during the coming week, and we expect it will fasten the attention as no other offspring of the war at home has done for a long time."

CUTS RECRUIT STANDARD.

Canada Will Take Men with Minor Physical Defects.

OTTAWA, July 29.—A new policy respecting recruits it was announced today, has been adopted by the Canadian militia authorities. Hereafter men with poor teeth and other minor physical defects will not be rejected, but will be accepted and sent to dental and surgical depots for repairs, after which they will be trained and sent to Europe. Two inches have been taken off the size standard, and men below size in chest measurement will be taken if the surgeons are of the opinion that training will give them the proper chest size.

It is estimated that 15,000 more men than have been enrolled would have gone from Canada if these regulations had been in force a year ago.

BECKER WITNESS ARRESTED IN RAID

Policemen with Ax Cut Their Way Into Jacob Luban's "Social Club."

REVOLVERS SCARE PATRONS

Lieut. Costigan Charges Prisoner Had Boasted That He Had Protection.

More than fifty men gathered about the tables of an alleged gambling house at 174 Sixth Avenue yesterday afternoon were suddenly thrown into a panic when Lieutenant Costigan and a squad of plain clothes men burst into the room after crashing the door with an ax. Many rushed to the rear of the building, where several scrambled up the ladder to the skylight, but on reaching the roof they encountered detectives with drawn revolvers.

The excitement subsided when Lieutenant Costigan announced that he intended to place only three men under arrest. They were Jacob Luban, 35 years old, of 131 East 116th Street; Louis Dienstag, 37 years old, of 101 West 115th Street, and Barney Freedman of 205 Seventh Avenue. Luban's arrest followed close upon his complaint to the District Attorney's office that he was being persecuted by the police because of his connection with the trial of Lieutenant Becker, against whom he appeared as a witness for the State.

Luban is reported to have boasted on many occasions that a policeman would never dare put his foot into the Sixth Avenue premises, because he had the protection of the District Attorney's office. These reports angered Lieutenant Costigan and he determined to raid the place as soon as he had sufficient evidence. Detectives had been watching the house for four days. The alleged gambling room was on the second floor over a restaurant. The front windows bore the inscription "S. B. C., Inc.," which is supposed to stand for the "Social Benefit Club." The place is said to have been operated by Luban in cooperation with "Dollar" John Langan.

Promptly at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon a detective put a ladder against the front of the building. Other policemen, headed by Lieutenant Costigan, all in plain clothes, and apparently members of the club, walked into the hallway and up the stairs to the second floor. Some more plain clothes men entered the adjoining house, and with Sergeant Valentine in the lead made their way to the roof and thence over to the skylight of 174 Sixth Avenue, where they stationed themselves with drawn revolvers.

In the meanwhile the man on the ladder, Detective Dingate, was attracting a crowd of excited spectators. He clung to the window sill with his ear pressed closely against the pane. The green shade was drawn so that he could not be observed by the men inside. They received their first intimation of danger when the window suddenly flew open and Dingate jumped into the room and ordered them to remain in their places.

Tables and chairs were upset. Cards, chips, and racing charts were scattered in all directions. A number of them rushed to the door, but they stopped when Lieutenant Costigan burst it open with an ax. Costigan immediately saw Luban in the crowd and ordered him to step out.

"I understand you've been boasting you had police protection to run a gambling house!" exclaimed Costigan.

"It's a lie," answered Luban, completely subdued. "It's a lie. I never had protection."

"Will you swear to that?"

"I will."

A squad of policemen had to clear a path for the prisoners as they were led into patrol wagon which had been backed against the curb. After depositing Luban, Dienstag, and Freedman in the wagon the plain clothes men released the others, but not before they had been forced to give their names and addresses. The three prisoners were taken to the Detective Bureau of Police Headquarters.

CONDEMNED WRITE TO BECKER

Wife Gets Letter of Sympathy from Deathhouse Inmates.

A special messenger brought to Mrs. Becker at her home, 2,291 University Avenue, the Bronx, after 11 o'clock last night a letter addressed to Charles Becker, Ossining, N. Y. It was sent by the inmates of the deathhouse, and was written on the stationery of the correspondence department of Sing Sing Prison. The letter follows:

"Please accept these few lines of farewell from the companions in misery whom you leave behind, and who sooner or later will follow you. Your manly behavior during the trying days was a source of inspiration and edification to us all.

"It is in situations like this that a man shows his true mettle.

"We, who have lived with you through those days in the human stockyards of Sing Sing, extend to you our heartfelt sympathy. Surely some day your case will be cited by historians of human progress as one of the best arguments against antiquated legal conceptions. Chambers of horrors, deathhouses, condemned cells, &c., conducted by the State of New York, are a remnant of ages gone by.

"We, all, who know you from your actions whilst we were living with you in this human slaughterhouse of the Empire State, feel sure that in the course of time further developments will prove to all that the State has killed you as an innocent victim of circumstances.

"The State claims that the sacredness of human life must be impressed upon its people, whilst at the same time the State itself gives the worst example, forcing its employes, for a paltry sum, to help and assist in taking lives with cool deliberation and premeditation at Sing Sing. Thereby the State itself more than any other agency lowers the standard of public morals. It has a brutalizing effect upon the public mind, cultivating and strengthening the lower instincts in man—the spirit of vengeance and bloodtnirst.

"Dear Mr. Becker, we who offer you these lines of farewell are unfortunate ourselves. We are at a loss to offer you any consolation except the example of One who also was executed as a criminal and Whose last words were:

"'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.'"

The letter bore no signatures.

The letter, it was explained, was handed to Becker yesterday morning and by him handed back to his companions in the death house, who expressed the wish that it go to Mrs. Becker.

VERIFIES BECKER'S STORY.

Newark Relative of His First Wife Says She Died of Consumption.

Police Lieutenant Charles Becker's story, given out before his death, that his first wife died of hasty consumption was verified yesterday by Mrs. John H. Taylor of 339 North Seventh Street, in the Roseville district of Newark. In his statement Becker said that his first wife's father, Jeremiah Mahoney, "now lives in Roseville, Newark, N. J.," and he called upon him to "disarm this hideous imputation."

Mrs. Taylor said that Jeremiah Mahoney, the first Mrs. Becker's father, was her grandfather, and that he died on June 14 last at the home of another married daughter, Mrs. Thomas Cross, 271 North Seventh Street. Mrs. Taylor was only a child when Mrs. Becker died, but she says she remembers that the cause of her death was hasty consumption.

Mr. and Mrs. Cross are spending their vacation at Middletown, N. Y.

CONVICTS MAINTAIN SILENCE.

Usual Execution Day Rioting Has Been Stopped, Warden Says.

According to Sheriff Grifenhagen who was in Sing Sing Prison yesterday morning, although he did not witness the execution of Becker, Warden Thomas Mott Osborne expressed satisfaction regarding the conduct of the prisoners at the time of the execution.

The warden explained that during former executions the prison was turned into a bedlam. The convicts in the dormitories pounded on the bars, cursing, shouting, shrieking, groaning, and howling denunciations at the warden, guards, and keepers. This had all changed the warden said, and the behavior of the prisoners yesterday was excellent, silence prevailed in the entire institution. Warden Osborne gave credit for the change to the humane treatment brought about by the Welfare League.

PLEA FOR BECKER TOO LATE.

Anti-Capital Punishment Society Urged Whitman to be Clement.

The Anti-Capital Punishment Society of America, whose headquarters are at 624 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, sent this letter to Governor Whitman urging clemency for Charles Becker:

Chicago, July 29, 1915.

Governor Whitman of New York.

New York, N. Y.

Honorable Sir: We, the undersigned members of the National Executive Board of the Anti-Capital Punishment Society of America, representing its voice in session, respectfully pray your Excellency's clemency in behalf of Lieutenant Becker, being opposed to the application of capital punishment in every instance because it is not in keeping with the best dictates of our conscience and common humanity, and because we have reason to believe it to be highly impractical.

Many a man has been put to death for the crime of others. On the other hand, a law that does not tend to prevent or diminish crimes should not be applied. Our plea for Lieutenant Becker's life is not based on maudlin sentiment. We represent a body of humane and practical men, who are fully concerned for the safety and welfare of society.

However, we have found that the death penalty does not relieve society from the danger of murder, therefore, we humbly request your Excellency to commute Becker's sentence to life imprisonment.

May your hand be guided by the power of God, whose will is, "Thou shalt not kill."

Respectfully yours,

ANTI-CAPITAL PUNISHMENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

By Executive Board:

NORMAN A. SORROWE, Chairman National Executive Board.

MAURICE B. KOVNAT, National Secretary.

The letter was not received by Governor Whitman until after Becker had been put to death.

BODY IS BROUGHT HERE FOR FUNERAL

Services Will Be Held on Monday in Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine.

MRS. BECKER'S STATEMENT

Says She Will Devote Her Life to Exposing Methods Used to Convict Her Husband.

Clothed in a silver-gray shroud, the body of Charles Becker lay last night in a room on the fourth floor of 2,291 University Avenue, the Bronx, where Mrs. Becker has lived with her brother, John Lynch, since she gave up her home after her husband's arrest.

It is in Mrs. Becker's own room that the body reposes, and there it will stay until Monday morning, when members of the family and close friends will follow it to the Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, at Andrews Avenue and Fordham Road. At 10 o'clock solemn requiem high mass will be said by Father Nicholas J. Murphy, pastor of the church, who was a personal friend of Becker. The burial will be in the family plot in Woodlawn Cemetery, where a grave will be made beside that of the baby born just after Becker's first conviction.

This death notice appears in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning:

BECKER.—July 30, 1915, Charles Becker, dearly beloved husband of Helen Lynch. Funeral from 2,291 University Av., thence to the Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Av., near Fordham Road, Monday, Aug. 2, at 10 A. M.

Early yesterday morning, while Mrs. Becker was almost in a state of collapse, an automobile hearse was on its way to the prison to bring down Becker's body. It should have been back in New York early in the afternoon, but at Dunwoodie, near Yonkers, something went wrong with the motor, and the undertaker did not reach Sing Sing until after 1 o'clock. There the body was prepared for burial.

Two Hundred Persons at House.

The hearse reached New York shortly before 4 o'clock with a plain black lacquered coffin containing the body. It was taken to the rooms of William F. Struwe, undertaker, at 2 West Fordham Road, and from there directly to Mrs. Becker's home. There were nearly two hundred persons in front of the house when the hearse drove up.

Mrs. Becker met the undertaker at the door. Her brothers, John and George Lynch, and her sister, Susannah Lynch, were with her. Mrs. Becker was crying. Somewhere in the house a piano was playing, but it stopped suddenly when the player heard the noise occasioned by bearing the coffin upstairs.

A large gray rug was spread upon a couch, and the body was placed on it, with candles at the head. Mrs. Becker's brothers and sisters lingered near the door, while she bent down and kissed the face of her dead husband.

"He is innocent," she sobbed.

Becker's head was covered with a black cap, and, except for a slight burn on the right side of the face, the features were lifelike.

Many Flowers Received.

Early in the day Police Captain Reith called and asked Mrs. Becker if she thought it desirable to have a patrolman stationed at the door to keep away the curious. It was not found necessary to have one there, however, for the persons who came near the house stood away from the entrance, talking in low tones as they gazed up at the windows and the door, on which hung two palm leaves with bunches of purple asters. During the whole day flowers, some in bunches, some in set designs, came to the house.

Among the early callers were Becker's brother, John, and Captain Lynch of the Harlem Court Squad, who is a brother of Mrs. Becker. They found her in a sleep of exhaustion, into which she had sunk upon her return from the prison Thursday night, after saying the last farewells to her husband. Several times during the day Mrs. Becker broke down.

"Sister is the bravest little woman I have ever seen," John Lynch said yesterday morning.

After Mrs. Becker left the prison she gave this statement in her own handwriting to Deputy Warden Charles Johnson:

I shall never rest until I have exposed the methods used to convict my husband. Whether he was guilty or innocent, there never was justification for the means employed to convict him. In all the ten years of our married life I never had occasion to regret that I was his wife.

I would rather lose all the other members of my family, dear as they are to me, than to lose Charlie. He was not an angel, he never made a pretense of being one. He was just an ordinary human being and that is why I loved him so.

HELEN BECKER.

When Martin T. Manton, Mrs. Becker's lawyer, was asked yesterday afternoon about Mrs. Becker's plans for "exposing the methods used to convict my husband," he said that he could not say anything definite about them.

"That has always been Mrs. Becker's frame of mind," he explained. "I can't tell you, however, just what she intends to do."

WANTS GRAFTERS NAMED.

Manton Challenges Statement Laid to the Governor.

Martin T. Manton, Becker's counsel, challenged Governor Whitman yesterday to give out the names of any persons whom Becker had implicated in graft charges. Early in the day he sent a telegram to the Governor demanding that he either acknowledge that he authorized the statement that Becker had made such disclosures or that he repudiate the assertions attributed to him.

Mr. Manton prepared a statement in answer to the Governor, for release when the Governor should reply to his message. No answer had been received up to 6 o'clock last evening when Mr. Manton left his office.

Both Mr. Manton and W. Bourke Cockran were indignant when they saw copies of the morning newspapers with a story, emanating from Albany, to the effect that Mr. Manton had offered to name to Governor Whitman five men active in grafting in this city. Two of the men were said to be dead.

Mr. Manton sent Governor Whitman this telegram:

The World, in a dispatch from Albany, reports you saying: "To Becker's denial that he had agreed to make revelations of grafting the Governor said Martin T. Manton had given him a statement containing the names of five men, two dead and three living, who were implicated in the grafting." Did you make this statement or authorize it? Answer prepaid.

"I am not going to engage in a controversy with any man who traduces the dead," Mr. Cockran said, when he was asked about Governor Whitman's alleged statement. "If Governor Whitman has the names of five men why doesn't he make them known?

"As a matter of fact," Mr. Cockran continued, "the Governor asked Mr. Manton if Becker would implicate a man who today holds a public office. Mr. Manton said he didn't know whether Becker knew anything about that man and that he, Manton, only went to the Governor with the offer from Becker that he would go on the witness stand and tell the whole truth. Manton said he was not in a position to answer such a question.

"Isn't it a terrible thing that Becker was sent to his death without the chance of having the judgment of the last court reviewed by an impartial authority? What a pity that the Governor did not submit the record to the review of such minds as those of Elihu Root and of Chief Justice Cullen?"

Mr. Manton when he left his office yesterday afternoon said he would not return until Monday, but that, if the Governor answered his telegram, the statement which he had prepared would be released.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30.—Governor Whitman said tonight that he had not received Martin T. Manton's telegram, but that it might be with a pile of mail and telegrams concerning the Becker case, which he had not had time to consider. He added that, although Mr. Manton had never left with him a formal statement containing the names of men said to have been implicated by Becker in his stories of graft, the attorney had named several.

"I do not remember whether he mentioned four or five or six," said the Governor, "but he gave me several names on one of his visits here in Becker's behalf. I never mentioned the matter until I read in the papers that Manton had given me some names and that he had been quoted as saying I was at liberty to make them public if I cared to. To the newspapermen the next day I said I would not make the names public, but that Manton had my permission to give them out if he so desired. That's all there is to the situation so far as I am concerned."

Governor Whitman would make no comment on the execution of Becker.

"That chapter is closed for ever," said the Governor with a note of solemnity in his voice.

PRIESTS' LIPS SEALED.

Fathers Curry and Cashin Won't Discuss Becker's Innocence.

Father William E. Cashin, the Catholic Chaplain of Sing Sing Prison, and Father Curry, Becker's spiritual adviser, were quoted yesterday afternoon as saying they felt sure Becker "died innocent."

"What we were asked," Father Cashin told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter tonight, "was whether Becker protested absolute innocence even to the end, and we replied that he did. We then said that we must as churchmen, of course, accept a declaration of innocence given at so solemn a time. It must not be understood, however, that we ventured to express anw personal opinion as to his guilt or innocence. There was no other declaration on his part to accept. And, needless to say, our remarks had no reference whatever to Becker's statements in his confession as a Catholic to his priest."

EGOISM OF BECKER LED HIM TO MURDER

Gave His Life as the Price He Had Put Upon Place and Power Among His Fellows.

NEVER CONCEIVED DEFEAT

Confidence, Bred of Iron Nerve, Balanced Him Always on Pinnacle of Self-Satisfaction.

When Charles Becker died in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison yesterday morning he paid the penalty demanded by the State for the murder of Herman Rosenthal. He paid also the price of his one-time greatness.

He paid for the days when "Big Tim" Sullivan called him "Charlie." He paid for the respect, born of fear, that high police officials acknowledged for him. He paid for his one-time power, that almost of a dictator, over the underworld of New York. And he paid for his pride in all this.

For Rosenthal might not have died on the early morning of July 16, 1912, had Becker not learned the savor of power, had he not feared its loss, had he not determined, by one display, to make it his forever.

As the dreaded commander of a "strong arm" squad of raiders, Becker was at the height of his power when his path crossed that of Herman Rosenthal. Herman had been a "downtown" gambler. It has been said that it was "Big Tim" who advised Rosenthal, who was financially indebted to him, to move uptown. The "pickings" would be better.

Whatever the motive that guided him, Rosenthal "opened up" at 104 West Forty-fifth Street early in 1912. "Billiard Ball Jack" Rose became his partner. And Rose was Becker's collector of graft, the man who enabled him to capitalize his power. Surely Rosenthal might think himself immune from police interference, and in proportion to this assurance which had been his was the rage he felt when Becker came bursting through the door of his gaming house, seized his furnishings, and "identified" them with an axe, marking them indisputably as the property, but the everafterward useless property, of Herman Rosenthal.

Rage Guides Rosenthal.

That Becker's power was at stake when he made the raid, mattered not at all to the little gambler, though it counted above all other considerations with the raiding Police Lieutenant. What hope there might have been that Rosenthal's anger would subside to the point where he might appreciate Becker's predicament, forced to make the raid to maintain his reputation with his Police Commissioner, passed away when a policeman was stationed outside of the Rosenthal house of chance.

Resentment, anger, even cupidity—for Rosenthal knew that some time he could reopen—yielded to the fury that entirely possessed the gambler, as his sense of helplessness shaped itself into profound realization. One path to revenge lay open and, though it carried him to disaster nearly as complete as would be Becker's, Rosenthal launched himself upon it. He made an affidavit that Becker had been his partner in the gambling house and, by agreement with District Attorney Whitman, he appointed the morning of July 16 as the time he would tell to the Grand Jury a story that forever would discredit the Police Lieutenant.

Even then Becker, the egoist, was scarcely perturbed. From the outset pride of power had warped his reason. From the outset he had known that Rosenthal would never, must never, make his promised revelations; it was inspirational, the conception of killing this informer and, by his death, warning all others that so their tongues might be stilled.

How Rose, "Bridgie" Webber, Harry Vallon, Sam Schepps, the four gunmen, members of "Big Jack" Zelig's gang, and other lesser persons, shared in the development of this idea, was disclosed at the two Becker trials. In the early morning of July 16, only these facts became public: That Rosenthal had been called from the Hotel Metropole in Forty-third Street, just off Broadway, that he had been shot down, and that four men had run to a gray motor car and had escaped.

Fate in Murder Car Numerals.

From the sidewalk a chance passerby had noticed four of the numerals composing the license number of what was henceforth "the gray murder car." And because he did the four gunmen, "Gyp the Blood" Horowitz, "Lefty Louie" Rosenzweig, "Dago Frank" Cirofici, and "Whitey Lewis" Seidenschner, were executed according to law more than a year ago. Because he did, the shell of the underworld was broken through and there were exposed the paths trod alike by gunmen, gamblers, baser criminals, and the police.

And because of this Charles Becker died yesterday in Sing Sing Prison, for on the blotter of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station on that morning of murder was a number totally different. It was District Attorney Whitman who discovered the correct number, who traced down the car, identified Rose, Webber, Vallon, and Schepps with the parts they had played, and on Oct. 7, 1912, brought to trial, before Supreme Court Justice Goff, Police Lieutenant Becker on a charge of murder.

Seventeen days later Becker heard himself pronounced guilty of the murder. Six days later still he heard himself sentenced to pay the death penalty in the week beginning the next Dec. 9. Even then he was scarcely moved. His pride of place had become a faith in his destiny which nothing could shake. He was incapable of grasping the notion that his power had waned, that to the great leader of New York's greatest raiding squad the same things could happen as might happen to the lowliest gangster—that, indeed, they had happened.

His counsel moved for a new trial, and Becker went to the death house in Sing Sing still convinced that disaster was yet to be averted. He was so sure of the outcome that he scarcely experienced more than an anticipated pleasure when the Court of Appeals decided that Justice Goff had erred in his conduct of the trial to the extent that a new trial was justified.

It was May 23 of last year when Becker once more heard himself called a murderer, and once more the knowledge did not shake him. He was still his confident self when the Court of Appeals decided against him on last May 25. He was unshaken when Supreme Court Justice Ford made the last denial of a new trial on last Wednesday night.

Nerves That Never Broke.

Becker's nerves, compared frequently in the old days to strands of steel, were of the fibre which could withstand any shock. It was their strength that enabled him, unmoved, to watch, as step by step, his hopes for escaping death in the electric chair were taken from him. It was their strength that enabled him, yesterday morning, to march firmly into the death chamber, and enabled him to encounter death with his lips opened in prayer.

But neither their strength, nor aught else, could have kept for him the wonderful faith in his destiny that had been Becker's, when he knew the last effort in his behalf had failed, when he came actually within sight of the death chair.

HOW HAMMERSTEIN HELPED.

German Born, He Built London House Used for Patriotic Meetings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31.—The Daily News says: "There is a certain irony in the fact that the building which has housed a number of the greatest patriotic meetings in this country should have been built by a remarkable man who left Germany in poverty and amassed a fortune in America.

"Whatever else may be said of the London Opera House in Kingsway and its financial vicissitudes, nobody questions its convenience as a huge and comfortable gathering place wherein British fervor against the Germans may give itself expression.

"The wonderful massing of the leaders of the masters and men in the coal trade on Thursday is only one conspicuous example of such assemblies. The forthcoming meeting to commemorate the first anniversary of our entry into the war, when ex-Premier Balfour and Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, are to speak, will be another."

The "remarkable man" referred to in the foregoing is Oscar Hammerstein.

RAMESES

The Aristocrat of Cigarettes

Also in Week End Tins

Stephano Bey

WILSON PEACE PLAN READY FOR MEXICO

Continued from Page 1.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, who resigned from the Madero Cabinet before the Huerta coup, and of Flores Magon, who was Minister of the Interior before Rafael Hernandez was promoted to that post, have also been mentioned for the Provisional Presidency under the proposed plan, but as they were not in the Cabinet at the time of the coup, their legitimacy might be questioned. However, they were members of the Madero Cabinet before the coup and while the constitutional order prevailed.

It is not understood that the negotiations that have been in progress for the past month have yet reached the point where the various elements can be persuaded to agree upon the man to be recognized out of the Madero Cabinet. In a responsible quarter the belief was expressed tonight that this would probably prove the greatest obstacle to be overcome, it being more difficult to persuade numerous leaders to support the same man than to obtain their adherence to the principle.

In the conferences held it has been suggested that if Tagle or some other member of the Madero Cabinet was not entirely satisfactory to the leaders of the contending factions of the revolution and to other Mexican leaders who have been sounded in this country, Tagle or some one of the other Madero Cabinet members might be named as constitutional successor to Madero in order that he might appoint an Minister of Foreign Relations who was acceptable to all concerned, and then retire, in this way providing constitutional continuity.

Secretary Lansing said today that the representations sent to Generals Carranza, Villa, and Zapata last night, urging that routes to Mexico City be opened to provision trains, were forceful. The message to Carranza, who controls the railroad from Vera Cruz, was particularly emphatic. While not couched as a "demand" that the railroad to Mexico City be opened and kept open, its purport was to that effect.

No answer from any of the Mexican Generals had been received tonight. It was believed, however, that provision trains would be moving to Mexico City within a few days under guard of Carranza troops.

PRESIDENT STUDIES SITUATION

His First Interest to Relieve Suffering in Mexico.

CORNISH, N. H., July 30.—President Wilson devoted much of his time today to a study of the Mexican situation. He received from Secretary Lansing word of the note sent last night to Generals Carranza, Villa and Zapata, making urgent representations that the railroad line between Vera Cruz and Mexico City be kept open in order that food might be sent to starving people in the capital.

The President is particularly anxious that the Red Cross receive every facility for conveying food to Mexican sufferers and is understood to feel that firm measures must be taken to carry out this object. He would give no indication here, however, that the note sent last night was to be followed immediately by any further steps.

The President believes that the first thing to be accomplished by the United States in Mexico is the humanitarian work of relieving famine among Mexicans who are suffering as a result of the long series of revolutions which has prevented the growing of crops. The report made to him last week by the Red Cross to the effect that military leaders were keeping food from being sent to civilians is known to have impressed him deeply.

Appeals were made today to President Wilson in behalf of Paul Hudson, the publisher of The Mexican Herald, placed under arrest in Mexico City by General Zapata. Friends and relatives of Hudson asked that the President obtain his release.

As a result of messages forwarded to the President, the case was taken up by the State Department and steps taken toward making representations in behalf of Mr. Hudson. The President directed that everything possible be done in Mr.

HAITIANS KILL TWO OF OUR MEN

Continued from Page 1.

disembarked and the Connecticut will return for necessary manoeuvres with the Atlantic Fleet.

Secretary Daniels said tonight he felt no great apprehension about the situation. The extra force was sent primarily, he said, to permit short hours of guard duty.

"Admiral Caperton has advised us," said Mr. Daniels, "that it is very hot at Port au Prince, and that he did not deem it advisable to keep marines on shore duty constantly. He said he wanted a sufficient force so that he might operate the shore guard in relays and have a sufficient guard to assure adequate protection at all times."

Disarmament of the town yesterday was directed after a conference between a committee of safety organized among the citizens of Port au Prince, American Navy officers, and the American Chargé d'Affaires. The committee of safety is the de facto government. Any negotiations by the United States Government will be addressed to this committee, inasmuch as there appears to be no other form of government at the present time.

Will Have Over 2,000 Men.

The force being sent to Haiti is much larger than is necessary for the mere protection of foreign interests. The 400 sailors and marines in the naval landing party from the Washington have been reinforced by 100 marines who were rushed from Guantanamo. These arrived at Port au Prince yesterday. The expeditionary force to be sent on the battleship Connecticut will furnish Admiral Caperton a total of 761 marines and about 1,300 bluejackets from the Washington and Connecticut.

The expeditionary force is equipped for long service. The Connecticut will take twenty-four automatic machine rifles of the Benet-Mercie type for use by the marines. There will be an unusually large supply of machine guns assigned to the regiment. Each company will be provided with four of these. This large supply of machine guns is a result of one of the lessons of the European war. The regiment was dispatched from Philadelphia to Port au Prince is the second, or mobile defense regiment of the First Marine Brigade. This is considered significant also, as the mobility of the regiment will enable it to traverse any section of Haiti.

There was great activity around the Navy Department and Marine Headquarters today in connection with the dispatch of the regiment. Colonel Eli K. Cole, in command of the Marine Barracks at Annapolis, was ordered to Philadelphia to take command of the regiment. He will be ranking Marine Officer ashore in Haiti under Rear Admiral Caperton. Lieut. Col. Lauranee H. Moses, in command of the Marine Barracks at the New York Navy Yard, was ordered to accompany the expedition as second in command. Lieut. Col. William O. Dawson was ordered from New York to serve as the regimental paymaster; Captain Edward W. Banker, the regimental quartermaster; Captain Eli K. Fryer, the regimental adjutant, and Paymaster's Clerk Horace W. Mitchell will go from Philadelphia with the regiment as staff officers. Twenty-five marine recruits from the New York Navy Yard were sent to Philadelphia tonight to fill up gaps in the regiment. One hundred and twenty-five marines from the Norfolk Navy Yard will be sent to sea tomorrow, to be transferred to the Connecticut when it passes the Virginia Capes.

The organization of the Marine Expeditionary Regiment will be as follows:

First Battalion—Major Harry Lee, commanding; First Lieutenant G. H. Osterhout, Jr., Adjutant.

Sixteenth Company—First Lieutenant Franklin B. Garrett, Second Lieutenant R. E. Brumbaugh, Second Lieutenant Samuel L. Howard.

Fifteenth Company—Captain William P. Upshur, First Lieutenant A. B. Miller, Second Lieutenant Allen H. Turnage.

Seventeenth Company—Captain E. A. Greene, First Lieutenant J. Q. Adams, Second Lieutenant D. H. Miller.

Second Battalion—Major Louis M. Gulick, commanding; First Lieutenant William F. Bevan, Adjutant.

Seventh Company—Captain John C. Beaumont, First Lieutenant E. W. Sturdevant, Second Lieutenant A. de Carre.

Twentieth Company—Captain F. P. Robards, First Lieutenant S. P. Budd, Second Lieutenant R. P. Peirce.

The Twelfth Company of Marines, landed from the Jason, will be attached to the Second Battalion when the regiment arrives at Port au Prince. It is commanded by Captain Giles Bishop.

New Treaty Likely to Result.

Developments today indicated that the armed forces of the United States would remain on Haitian soil pending the negotiation of an arrangement whereby the United States Government would assume control of Haiti's financial affairs and perhaps include a provision giving the United States the right to intervene for the purpose of restoring order in the Black Republic in the event of internal disturbance or foreign invasion.

Similar authority to restore order is given to the United States by the Cuban Constitution in the language of what is known as the Platt Amendment, which was adopted by the Congress of the United States in its original form at the instance of the late Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut. A provision that gave the United States Government the right to protect Nicaragua from disorder or outside attack and to guarantee its integrity was incorporated in a treaty negotiated by Secretary Bryan with the Nicaraguan Government, but it failed of confirmation in the United States Senate. Provisions of this character are understood to embody the policy of the Wilson Administration in its dealings with Latin-American countries that have been the scenes of disturbances likely to cause foreign complications that might involve danger to the Monroe Doctrine. The Government is extremely anxious to adjust Haiti's troubles with her European creditors before the conclusion of the war in Europe.

DISAPPROVE OUR ACTION.

Haitians Dislike Landing of Marines —Presidency Discussed.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 30.—The majority of the Haitian people express disapproval of the landing of American marines, who were sent ashore from the cruiser Washington after the revolutionary outbreak.

The Haitian Chamber and Senate convened today and were declared to be in continuous session. The two houses sent instructions to all the military chiefs, calling upon them to maintain order.

The Senate offered the candidacy for the Presidency made vacant by the assassination of President Vilbrun Guillaume, to M. Guilbaud, ex-Minister of Justice. M. Guilbaud declined. G. Dartiguenave, President of the Senate, will probably accept the candidacy, it is stated.

NEPHEW OF SAMUEL GOMPERS.

William C. Gompers Was the Only Support of His Widowed Mother.

Mrs. Sophia Gompers, a widow, living at 107 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, received the following telegram from Washington last night:

Commander of cruiser squadron reports that William Gompers, seaman, was killed in action at Port au Prince, Haiti, on the night of July 29. You have the sincere sympathy of the Bureau in the loss of your son. Telegraph Bureau of Medicine and Surgery disposition of remains.

VICTOR BLUE.

William C. Gompers was the son of Mrs. Sophia Gompers and a nephew of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. He was 23 years old. He enlisted in the navy at the age of 17 and re-enlisted at the expiration of his first term of service. He served on board the cruiser Washington off Vera Cruz last year and was landed from the Washington at Port au Prince. His mother last Monday received a letter from him containing his pay check. He had been her sole support. Besides his mother he leaves two married brothers and two married sisters.

BECKER UNNERVED GOES TO CHAIR

Continued from Page 1.

force the man to look at him and respond to the readings. Father Cashin read with rapidity.

Voice Broke Toward the End.

Becker started violently when the leather cap was clapped down on his head by two guards, who began to screw up the electrodes on either side over his temples. A strap was fastened across his forehead and eyes, and he was no longer able to see the intent face of the priest. Father Cashin rapidly recited a litany in which Becker was to repeat what he said, and time and again he made him give the response:

"Jesus, Mary, and Joseph, I give you my heart and my soul."

Becker's voice was breaking rapidly, and his responses were interrupted by nervous clearings of his throat. Suddenly it became apparent that a blunder had been made. A guard in blue jumped to Becker's side and hastily unstrapped the chest girdle. These guards knew Becker well and were fond of him, and in their haste to end the necessary process of strapping him in, one had put the chest girdle under instead of over his arms. The guard now readjusted it with nervous haste.

The guards stepped back from the chair. Father Cashin still remained near the doomed man, standing on a rubber mat. Dr. Charles W. Farr, the prison physician, dropped his right hand, which he had been holding in the air, and a little smooth-shaven man in gray, behind Becker and to his right, pulled the fatal switch.

Second Blunder of Guards.

The first shock lasted one minute. As Becker's body was thrust out from the chair with the sudden contraction of muscles his head strained forward and the muscles of his neck swelled. The broad band that had covered his chin and the lower part of his face slipped, and the band above it, reaching only to the upper lip, held tight in place. His lower lip and the lower part of the face were seen.

The chest strap, which had been fastened under the arms accidentally at first, and at the last minute had been undone and placed over the arms, had not been buckled the second time. This second blunder, however, while it made the scene unnecessarily horrible, caused Becker himself no extra pain. He was knocked into senseless flesh the moment the current struck him.

Dr. Farr ripped open the unconscious man's loose coat, tore his shirt front open, and applied his stethoscope to the heart. There was still a strong throb. The guards quickly adjusted straps and face belts, concealing all but a little strip of flesh under the right eye, and the second shock was applied.

This shock lasted for ten seconds—five seconds longer than is required for the average man on the second application—and again the doctors went to the chair. The headpiece was removed this time and a thorough examination made. A heartbeat, though faint, was still to be heard through the stethoscope, and the headpiece was readjusted.

Execution Occupied Eight Minutes.

A third shock—and again the heaving up of the big body. The bands had slipped slightly, and the lips were visible. The switch was swung back, the body again fell limp,

NO FORECLOSURE TROUBLES

Circumstances may make it necessary for you to foreclose what were considered good mortgages. Even if you know that you cannot lose ultimately, foreclosure suits cause annoyance and an interruption of income.

All this is eliminated if you purchase only Guaranteed Mortgages.

The interest you will receive regularly until the principal is paid and the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company will take the consequences of the foreclosure, purchasing the property if necessary.

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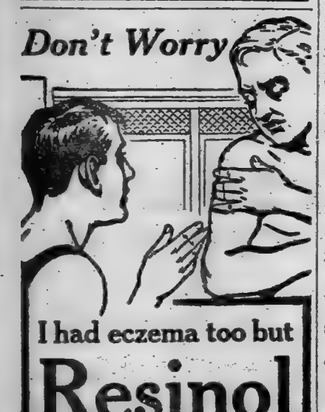

I had eczema too but

Resinol

ended it in *no* time!

Yes, I know all about how it itches and burns—I went through torments myself, and tried every treatment I heard of, just as you are doing. But at last an old doctor told me to use Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap—then it was "Good night, eczema!" Take it from me, old man, your troubles will be over when you get Resinol on the job.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap contain nothing harsh or injurious and can be used freely for all sorts of skin-troubles even on the tenderest or most irritated surface. Every druggist sells them. For trial free, write to Dept. 13-S, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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Quiet Truth

HAVE you noticed the spirit of *conservativeness* in our advertisements even when we talk of self-evident bargains? That is one of our sincere convictions—*the simple, quiet truth in every advertisement.*

¶ The new booklet of our August Furniture Sale well shows this conservativeness. Shall we send it?

Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

THE HONEY BEE

By SAMUEL MERWIN

is for sale everywhere

$1.35 net

The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

The Honey Bee.
A corking name, isn't it? And it just fits this story of a crisis in the life of an American business woman. —*Life*

MAN-A-CEA WATER promotes good digestion

Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS

LAKE HOPATCONG
$1 TOMORROW—Also Every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.

MAUCH CHUNK
TOMORROW
$1.50 Lv. W. 23d St. 8.20; Liberty St. 8.30; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.

HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

SWELTERING HEAT CAUSES 6 DEATHS

E. P. Nolan, Subway Guard, Ends Suffering by Asphyxiation and Is Found by Wife.

WOMAN KILLED SEEKING AIR

W. B. Broude, Exhausted by Work Over Books, Drops In the Street —No Relief In Sight.

Six persons died and, according to police reports, fifteen were overcome or seriously injured yesterday as a result of the heat wave which swept the city.

One of the dead, a subway guard, was crazed by the heat after a day of hard work, and committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas. A woman fell from a tenement window while endeavoring to get a breath of cool air. A boy of fifteen years was drowned in the Harlem River. Of those injured Earl Tierce of Newark, N. J., was thrown against a post by a great wave while bathing at Coney Island. He probably will die.

The Dead.

BARNETT, WILLIAM, 19, 816 Traphagen Street, West Hoboken, N. J., drowned in Newark Bay.

BROUDE, WILLIAM B., 45, bookkeeper, 1,361 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn, died in Hudson Hospital of heart failure, superinduced by the heat.

NOLAN, EDWARD P., 45 years old, subway guard, 153 West 145th Street; crazed by heat and committed suicide.

RANDALL, Mrs. SARAH, negro, 55, fell from tenement window when seeking relief.

SAMPSON, JACK, 15, 3,336 Third Avenue; drowned in Harlem River at 151st Street; taken to Morgue.

TWYFORD, MARTIN A., 73, 553 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn; died in tobacco store at 5,712 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Prostrated or Injured.

BURNS, Mrs. JENNIE, 50 years old, 357 West Forty-fourth Street, prisoner at Jefferson Market Court; Bellevue Hospital.

CLARK, WILLIAM, 37, 1,529 Broadway, Brooklyn; overcome at Broadway and Greene Avenue and attended by Dr. Fiske of Bushwick Hospital.

CONLIN, MICHAEL J., 6, 182 India Street, Brooklyn; Eastern District Hospital.

HALL, JOHN, 29, fireman on tugboat Hollenbeck at Pier 6, East River; Volunteer Hospital.

HEN, OTTO, 34, engineer, 341 East 128d Street; taken from Seventy-sixth Street and Second Avenue to Reception Hospital.

KUHN, CHARLES, 48, driver, 541 West Forty-seventh Street; overcome in front of 649 First Avenue; home.

KYPKE, HARRY, 37, baker, 2,375 East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn; overcome in front of 1,954 Coney Island Avenue; Coney Island Hospital.

LORETTA, CHARLES, 11, 384 East 158th Street; taken to Washington Heights Hospital suffering from submersion.

McMURRAY, ANDREW, 85; fell unconscious in front of 101 Amsterdam Avenue; Knickerbocker Hospital.

REITER, NORA, 50, 73 Blake Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at Bowery and Kenmare Street, Manhattan; home.

SCHEITEL, ANNIE, 19, operator, 90 Lenox Avenue; overcome at 18 East Twenty-second Street; home.

SHIRE, NATHAN, 16, laborer, 816 East Ninth Street; overcome in front of 187 East Broadway; Gouverneur Hospital.

TIERCE, EARL, 22, chauffeur, 63 Norfolk Street, Newark, N. J.; skull fractured when bathing at Coney Island.

ULNI, DORA, 18, operator, 520 East Twelfth Street; overcome at 10 West Houston Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

WILKES, ROSE, 19, 1,420 Seventh Avenue; overcome in Intervale Avenue subway station; removed to home.

Mercury Rises to 68.

The Weather Bureau promises little relief for the next two or three days unless showers come. The forecast issued last night contained the hopeful intimation that conditions might be a bit cooler today, but those in charge of the local bureau in the Whitehall Building, late in the afternoon, had little encouragement to give. Moderate winds were predicted.

The thermometer reached the high point, 88 degrees, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but at 8 o'clock at night the mercury had dropped only six points. The low mark for the day was 73 at 6 o'clock in the morning. The humidity started at 82 per cent. at 8 A. M. and had dropped to 76 per cent. at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The suffering was most pronounced in the factory and tenement house districts, and the police said there were undoubtedly many cases not reported which might well have been called to the attention of the hospitals. In many ways it was one of the most uncomfortable days the city had experienced this Summer, although the mercury on two or three occasions reached a slightly higher point.

Mrs. Minnie Nolan, wife of Edward P. Nolan, the Subway guard, told the police that his suffering from the heat had caused him to end his life. Her husband, she said, had worked throughout the day, returning late in the afternoon. He complained of pains in the head and said the heat had been most oppressive.

Nolan Found by Wife.

Mrs. Nolan went out after supper to do some shopping and returned at 8 o'clock. She smelled gas, and running into the kitchen found her husband lying on the floor, unconscious. He had closed the door and windows and turned on the gas. Patrolman Feins, of the West 135th Street Station, got Dr. McGreen with a pulmotor from the Consolidated Gas Company's offices, but after working over Nolan for half an hour the physician said that hope of reviving him was gone.

Mrs. Randall, who lived on the third floor of 157 West 131st Street, had complained several times during the day. She was leaning far out of the window when she lost her balance and tumbled to the yard in the court, suffering a fracture of the skull. Dr. De Palme was called from Harlem Hospital and pronounced her dead.

The boy, Jack Sampson, was drowned at noon while bathing in the Harlem River at the foot of 151st Street. His body was recovered last night by Patrolman Smith of Harbor A Station, and was removed to the morgue.

William B. Broude fell to the sidewalk unconscious at Broadway and Duane Street last evening a few minutes after leaving his office, where he had worked late over his books. He had complained of feeling exhausted because of the heat. He was employed as a bookkeeper by Powell & Campbell at 124 Duane Street. He was removed to Hudson Hospital, where he died a few minutes later.

Reports Friend Drowned.

William Barnett, 19 years old, of 816 Traphagen Street, West Hoboken, and a friend whose identity is unknown, went rowing in a boat from the foot of Winfield Avenue, on Newark Bay, yesterday afternoon and went in swimming. About 6 o'clock Barnett's friend arrived at the place they had started from with the boat containing Barnett's clothes. He said Barnett had dived from the boat and failed to come to the surface. He looked wod Barnett, but said he was nowhere in sight. The young man then disappeared. The police were notified, and will endeavor to find him. It is believed he lives in West Hoboken.

Charles Loretta is in the Washington Heights Hospital, and while he probably will recover, his condition is serious. He went swimming at the foot of West 190th Street with sereval other boys and was carried out 100 feet from shore by a strong current. James Fenster, 15 years old, of 503 West 176th Street, went to his aid and managed to get him to the shore. He was unconscious, but was revived by Patrolman Joseph Haack of the West 177th Street Police Station, who rolled him on a barrel. Dr. Gordon tok the boy to the hospital.

Earl Tierce had a narrow escape from death, and his condition late last night was so serious that the physicians at the Coney Island hospital felt he had but a poor chance of recovery. He had gone bathing at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, Coney Island, and was standing near a post when a huge wave struck him, throwing him against the post violently. Life guards dragged him from the surf, and he was hurried to the Coney Island Hospital by Dr. O'Reilly. His body was a mass of bruises and his skull was fractured.

INSTRUCTION.

Many Boys Fail to Pass FOR COLLEGE ENTRANCE

Not usually because they are stupid, but because of the "grade system" of their school and a consequent lack of individual attention. If they expect to enter in September they will find that

THE GROFF SCHOOL

with its limited number of students and its unexcelled record of success, offers unusual opportunities for rapid progress at its Summer Session.

Boarding and Day School. Unexcelled Facilities
259 West 75th St., N. Y. Phone 744 Columbus.

THE TOME SCHOOL
An Endowed Preparatory School
Offers the best possible preparation for college or technical school. The most beautiful and complete school buildings and grounds in America.
20 buildings, 9-hole golf course, 5 athletic fields, gymnasium, batting cage, tennis courts, quarter-mile track.
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NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL,
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Day School. "Dwight Method"
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Near Fulton St. Subway Station, Hudson Terminal, and Elevated R. R. stations. Courts and lawyers' offices close at hand. Students can join A. M. or P. M. or Evening Classes. Three years' course, with degree of LL. B. Treatises used, with cases, lecture notes, etc. Send for Catalogue No. 10.
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BORDENTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Thorough courses, able teachers, excellent discipline and healthful situation. Preparation for college or business. Write for catalogue.
THE PRINCIPAL,
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HONORARY OFFICIAL HELD AS PICKPOCKET

L. S. Rosenblum, Special Deputy Sheriff, Charged with Stealing $1 on Surface Car.

SAYS ACCUSER IS MISTAKEN

Well-to-Do Advertising Agent Bailed Out by Brother of County Judge Gibbs.

Louis S. Rosenblum, Special Deputy Sheriff of Bronx County, was arrested at 8 o'clock last night in Columbus Circle on a charge of picking the pocket of James F. Foy of 289 East Fifty-eighth Street of $1.

Foy jumped from a northbound Eighth Avenue surface car just behind Rosenblum and asked Policeman John H. Main of Traffic Squad C to arrest Rosenblum. Rosenblum threw back his coat and showed his Deputy Sheriff's badge, saying:

"I guess you have the wrong man. I'm a Deputy Sheriff."

Criss-crossing Columbus Circle were many persons on their way to theatres. A dense crowd quickly gathered about Foy and the Deputy Sheriff. Foy said that he had been jostled on a crosstown Thirty-fourth Street surface car and a dollar bill taken from his right side coat pocket. He said he had followed Rosenblum as one of the men who jostled him.

Rosenblum went with the policeman to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, where he told Lieutenant Dempsey that he had not been on the Thirty-fourth Street car, but had taken the northbound Eighth Avenue car after he had gone to the Pennsylvania Station to see a friend off. He ridiculed the idea of his taking $1 out of Foy's pocket.

"I never saw this man until he got off the car behind me and ordered my arrest," said Rosenblum.

When Foy persisted that Rosenblum was the man who jostled him, Lieutenant Dempsey ordered the deputy searched and locked up on a charge of larceny from the person. The police say a revolver and a blackjack were found in his pocket.

Two hours later Edward C. Gibbs of 164th Street and Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, brother of County Judge Louis D. Gibbs of the Bronx, put up $1,000 bail for Rosenblum, who was released for a hearing this morning.

Rosenblum, who is in the advertising business at 1,416 Broadway, lives at 1,595 Madison Avenue, maintaining a legal residence in the Bronx. He is well-to-do. He is said to be a personal friend of Judge Gibbs and was named to the honorary deputyship by Sheriff James F. O'Brien of Bronx County, on the recommendation of Judge Gibbs. He is 35 years old and well known among advertising men.

"I was never more surprised in my life," he said, "than when this man Foy demanded my arrest in Columbus Circle. I can prove absolutely that I could not have been on the crosstown Thirty-fourth Street car where Foy says he lost his dollar. I was with my friend in the Pennsylvania Station until I went out to catch the northbound Eighth Avenue car. I was not near Foy on this car and did not see him until we got off. I do not understand why he has tried to fasten this thing on me. I wish some one would tell me why in the name of common sense I should try to take a dollar out of Foy's or any one else's pocket. I hope Foy will show up in the morning to press his charge."

Rosenblum said there was nothing out of the way about his carrying concealed weapons, as he was an officer of the law.

FRUIT OFFICIALS RESIGN.

Treasurer and Cashier Quit United Company—Look Into Books.

BOSTON, July 30.—Attorneys for the United Fruit Company announced tonight that the company's books were in the hands of expert accountants for examination, but stated that no serious loss had been sustained by the corporation. Certain office changes were made known, and earlier in the day it was announced that the resignation of Charles A. Hubbard, Treasurer of the company since its organization, had been accepted.

In tonight's statement it was asserted that the resignation of Mr. Hubbard was in no way connected with other changes, chief of which was the severance of relations with the corporation by George S. Inman, for several years the cashier.

The statement given out by the attorneys follows:

The cashier of the United Fruit Company, Mr. George S. Inman, is no longer connected with the company.

The books of the company are now being examined by experts. It is known, however, that the company has not sustained any serious loss. There is no more to be said at present except that the company is protected by the bond of the National Surety Company.

The resignation of Mr. Charles A. Hubbard as Treasurer of the company, although only accepted by the Board of Directors Wednesday, was tendered some time ago and was in no way connected with the severing of Mr. Inman's relations with the company.

NEWS FROM PRIVATE SOURCE

Should Be Recognized Legally as Privileged, E. H. Brink Says.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Colo., July 30.—"Progress demands the recognition of privileged communications as between newspapers and their sources of information. 'Mossback' precedent, at present the only barrier to legal recognition of this doctrine, must, and will, give way to popular demand."

E. H. Brink, President of the Commercial Law League of America and one of Cincinnati's most prominent lawyers, thus expressed his views today on the question of whether or not editors and reporters should be compelled to reveal confidential matter intrusted to them. Brink was a visitor in Denver this morning with 150 members of the organization he heads, who are en route to Pasadena, Cal., where the annual convention, which more than 900 members will attend, is to be held next week.

"The law recognizes confidential matter between the lawyer and his client, the doctor and patient and the priest and penitent," continued Mr. Brink; "why, in this supposedly enlightened age, should restrictions be thrown about a newspaper when it attempts to perform just as great a function? If anything, the law should protect newspapers in their efforts to enlighten the public. There is a remedy at law if the newspapers abuse their privileges."

OSBORNE IN A FIGHT WITH RILEY'S AGENT

Continued from Page 1.

house not only in violation of prison rules, but in violation of the law which prescribes what persons shall be admitted.

Governor Whitman then called Warden Osborne by telephone, and asked an explanation. Mr. Osborne told the Governor that Murphy had been in the death house contrary to the rules and that he would suspend the guards who admitted him. This was done and the guards, who are civil service men with long years of service to their credit, have informed the Prison Department that in admitting Murphy and other members of the Welfare League to the Sunday evening entertainments in the death house, they had acted on a written order from Warden Osborne. McDonald was sent to Sing Sing to get the originals of all the orders issued by the Warden regarding admission to the death house.

McDonald was at his desk when Osborne got to Albany. He would not discuss the matter, but this version of his experiences was received from an authoritative source:

McDonald's Version of Trouble.

Mr. McDonald stated his errand to Warden Osborne this morning after the execution of Becker, and was told curtly by the Warden that he had not time to attend to him. McDonald then went to the principal keeper and received the papers he was after, leaving a receipt for them.

He had reached the railroad station when Warden Osborne drove up in his car with Joseph O'Connor, a football star and one of Osborne's college proteges, and a lawyer. While O'Connor and the lawyer held the agent, Mr. Osborne got the papers. He then turned to a policeman and demanded that McDonald be arrested on a charge of assault. McDonald told the policeman that it was he who had been assaulted, not the Warden. Mr. Osborne held up a button, which he said McDonald had torn from his shirt, as evidence that there had been an assault. The policeman refused to act on such evidence unless Mr. Osborne got a warrant.

Warden Osborne got a warrant and all went to court. The Warden charged McDonald with assault in the third degree. Mr. Osborne asked that the defendant be held on bail and offered to furnish the bail himself. The judge, however, let Mr. McDonald go on his own recognizance and set the case down for a hearing on Aug. 6.

HORSE SHOW AT LONG BRANCH

NEW YORKERS LOSE AT NET.

Williams and Washburn Defeat Hackett and Pell After 5 Hard Sets.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 30.—R. Norris Williams, 2d, the national singles champion, and his teammate, Watson M. Washburn, playing the fastest tennis yet seen in the Eastern doubles title tournament, came through in two hard-fought matches today at Longwood and are now ready for the finals, in which tomorrow they will oppose Irving Wright and Wallace F. Johnson, who also took two matches during the day. Four of the finest doubles teams met today in the top of the fourth round and in the semi-finals, three of the matches going for five sets, and bringing out some truly clever tennis. Williams and Washburn, who were shaky in the earlier rounds, found themselves today. They beat Niles and Gardner in the morning and later disposed of Hackett and Pell, who previously were regarded as having the best chance for winning. Wright and Johnson have had a fairly easy time coming down through the semi-finals, but their steadiness and accuracy and Wright's ability as a player are likely to make the finals very interesting.

Washburn, who has not been heretofore and especially brilliant doubles player, made a fine impression. Williams also showed more than he ever has shown at the doubles game, and it really meant something for the pair to defeat a double combination of players, one a thrice national winner and the three others all having important titles.

Williams and Washburn won the first two sets from Niles and Gardner 6 to 3, lost the next two 6 to 4, and then took the fifth 6 to 3 again, while in beating Hackett and Pell the winners dropped the first two sets and then gathered up speed and played a whirlwind game, winning the last three sets 6—2, 6—2, 6—3. It was a brilliant finish, and one which wore the veterans down completely. In the last three sets Williams earned 34 points.

In the other semi-final the chop strokers, Wright and Johnson, were both brilliant and steady against Bundy and Caner, whom they outclassed completely. The vanquished pair failed in overhead work, both missing countless kills. The match went to Wright and Johnson in straight sets, the losers winning only five games.

There will be only two matches in singles tomorrow, the other two contests in the fifth round being put over until Monday because the contestants are in the doubles. This means that it probably will not be until Wednesday afternoon that the Longwood Challenge Bowl will be retained or lost by McLoughlin. Showers today prevented several of the invitation matches. McLoughlin, however, was out for work and showed every sign of taking this, his third win for the Longwood silver trophy, very seriously. The summary:

Eastern Doubles. — Fourth Round — H. H. Hackett and T. R. Pell, New York, beat Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, and H. H. Johnson, Boston, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4. R. Norris Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, and W. M. Washburn, New York, beat N. W. Niles and G. P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, 6—2, 6—3, 4—6, 4—6, 6—3; C. Wright, Boston, and W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, beat A. Holden and H. T. Emerson, Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—2, 5—7, 6—1; G. C. Caner, Philadelphia, and H. H. Bundy, Boston, beat C. T. Porter and C. Collester, Boston, by default.

Semi-final Round—R. N. Williams, 2d, Boston, and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated H. H. Hackett and T. R. Pell, New York, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3. C. Wright, Boston, and W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated G. C. Caner, Philadelphia, and H. H. Bundy, Boston, 6—2, 6—0, 8—3.

FAST TENNIS AT EDGEMERE.

Five Players Reach Third Round in the Invitation Tournament.

A record was almost established in the Edgemere Club invitation lawn tennis tournament at Edgemere, L. I., yesterday, when only one default was recorded in a draw of thirty-two players. The only match defaulted was between S. Howard Voshell, champion of Long Island, and J. S. O'Neale, Columbia University pitcher. In the other matches played some excellent tennis was witnessed, and five of the contestants advanced to the third round.

While no real reversals of form were recorded, the result of several of the matches created mild surprise. The Marathon match, which was started on Monday between G. A. L. Dionne, former Captain of the West Side Tennis Club, and Charles Chambers of the Kings County Club, was finished, the first named obtaining the verdict by the score of 1—6, 6—3, 7—5. In the deciding set both players adopted their customary back-court game, although this was occasionally varied with a visit to the net. These visits invariably resulted in the loss of a point for the player leaving the base line. With great regularity the ball passed over the net until the score was carried to 5 all, when Dionne broke through Chambers's service and also won his own for the match.

Wylie C. Grant, former national indoor champion, won from Witherbee Black in straight sets, although the latter forced the first set to extra games. Grant played a slashing game and overwhelmed his opponent with hard smashes. Arthur M. Lovibond, the Seventh Regiment star, had a hard time winning from Cedric A. Major. Lovibond refused to be enticed from the back court and played the ball over the net with accuracy. Major was more brilliant, but less effective, with his shots. He made a number of clever gets, but the steadiness of his opponent proved too much in the end, although Major succeeded in capturing the second set.

Walter Merrill Hall was the only double winner of the day. He was opposed by Ralph H. Baggs in the first round and scored a straight set victory at 6—3, 6—0. He followed up this victory by eliminating F. C. Strobel at 6—0, 6—1. Hall was in splendid form, and very deadly with his placement shots. His second victim had previously played a hard three-set match with Franklin Hardcastle and was not at his best.

Two interesting victories in the lower section of the draw may decide the winner of the tournament. Dr. William Rosenbaum and Vanderbilt B. Ward came through with little effort and will face each other today. Dr. Rosenbaum won from Eugene Ashley at 6—2, 6—3, and Ward was successful in his contest with R. Clifford Black. The smashing tactics of the Central States champion forced Black to the defensive and enabled Ward to reach the third round.

The draw for the doubles was held last night at the Edgemere Club. The players in the singles have teamed up, and the draw shows an even distribution of the cracks. The summary:

Edgemere Club Invitation Men's Singles.
First Round.—Wylie C. Grant defeated Witherbee Black, 7—5, 6—0; C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated Arthur S. Crastin, 6—1, 6—0; Arthur M. Lovibond defeated Cedric A. Major, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3; Walter Merrill Hall defeated Ralph H. Baggs, 6—3, 6—0; F. C. Strobel defeated Franklin Hardcastle, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2; J. S. O'Neale defeated S. Howard Voshell by default; G. A. L. Dionne defeated Charles Chambers, 1—6, 6—3, 7—5; L. M. Burt defeated Seton Porter, 6—4, 6—1; Eugene Ashley defeated Leonard Beekman by default.
Second Round.—Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated E. J. Fixman, 7—5, 7—5; Walter Merrill Hall defeated F. C. Strobel, 6—0, 6—1; Hugh Tallant defeated J. S. O'Neale by default; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Eugene Ashley, 6—2, 6—3; Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated R. Clifford Black, 6—2, 6—3.

Church Defeats Mathey In Singles.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 30.—George M. Church of Princeton University today won the right to play J. J. Armstrong of St. Paul for the Northwestern tennis title in the challenge round tomorrow. He defeated Dean Mathey, his doubles partner, in the singles finals today, 8—2, 7—5, 6—3. Church and Mathey won the doubles when they defeated Armstrong and John Adams of Minneapolis in the final round, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2. By winning the doubles championship the Princeton team became eligible for the sectional doubles play at Chicago.

Mrs. Spencer and Mrs. Loew Victors

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30.—The finals in the ladies' tennis doubles at the Casino were played this morning, when Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew defeated Miss Edna Barger and Miss E. Leonard, 6—3, 6—3.

H. T. COOK GOLF VICTOR.

Trentonian Defeats H. B. Richmond in Final of Carpet Trade Tourney.

A new title was won by Horace T. Cook of Trenton yesterday when he captured the championship of the Carpet Trade Golf Association by defeating H. B. Richmond of Boston, thrice the titleholder, 2 up and 1 to play in the final on the links of the Arcola Country Club.

It was Cook's first appearance in this tournament, and his first opponent yesterday was the last year's title holder, Gerome A. Paul. Cook won by 5 and 4. Richmond opposed E. E. Cruickshank and won 4 and 3.

Cook played rather irregular golf against Richmond, showing flashes of his real game. On the first hole, for instance, he ran down a good putt for a three, one under par, and sank another for a two at the short ninth. Richmond, however, is a fighter, and held his man to a one-hole margin at the turn. Thereafter it was a case of slow but sure work, and Cook finally won on the seventeenth green.

The President of the Association, Myron W. Robinson, of Hackensack, was defeated by J. L. Perkins in the first consolation division, and Perkins, in turn, was eliminated by Major B. H. Tobey, the Nassau veteran, by 3 and 2.

Coincident with the final matches a four-ball competition was run off. Victor G. Beutell and Gerome A. Paul were returned the winners for their score of 80, 1—81. W. H. Foster and J. W. Fitz Gerald were second with 96, 0—96, and H. P. Plimpton and R. O. Schell third with 103, 7—96. The summary:

Championship Division, Semi-final Round.—H. B. Richmond beat E. E. Cruickshank, 4 and 3; Horace T. Cook beat Gerome A. Paul, 5 and 4.
Final Round.—Cook beat Richmond, 2 and 1.
Consolation, Championship Division, Semi-final Round.—J. L. Perkins beat Myron W. Robinson, 6 and 5; Major B. H. Tobey beat Victor G. Beutell, 3 and 2.
Final Round.—Tobey beat Perkins, 3 and 2.
Second Eight, Semi-final Round.—M. H. Fetterolf beat W. H. Foster, 8 and 6; C. A. Hanley beat B. L. Judson, 1 up.
Final Round.—Fetterolf beat Hanley, 6 and 5.
Consolation, Second Eight, Semi-final Round.—J. Y. Shoaff beat J. W. Fitz Gerald, 6 and 5; J. R. Shoaff beat D. W. Hewitt by default.
Final Round.—J. Y. Shoaff beat J. R. Shoaff, 2 and 1.
Third Eight, Semi-final Round.—F. J. Bersbach beat C. B. Cochrane, 1 up; J. B. Hubbard beat John Sloane, 3 and 2.
Final Round.—Bersbach beat Hubbard, 3 and 2.
Consolation, Third Eight, Semi-final Round.—A. Aird beat A. H. Simons, 3 and 4; G. H. Heath beat W. Edsall, 2 and 1.
Final Round.—Aird beat Heath by default.
Fourth Eight.—Semi-final Round.—H. G. Fetterolf beat W. E. Rosenthal, 3 and 1; Harry Payton beat H. P. Plimpton, 1 up.
Final Round.—Fetterolf beat Payton, 4 and 3.
Consolation, Fourth Eight. — Semi-final Round.—C. L. Roser beat J. F. Wehn, 1 up; G. K. Van Nostrand beat R. O. Schell, 5 and 4.
Final Round.—Roser beat Van Nostrand, 2 and 1.
Fifth Eight.—Semi-final Round.—W. R. Greer beat M. J. Crotty, 5 and 3; W. N. Stevenson beat J. L. Hubbard, 4 and 2.
Final Round.—Greer beat Stevenson, 1 up, (19 holes.)
Consolation, Fifth Eight.—Semi-final Round.—C. R. Horton beat T. F. Bennett, 8 and 1; C. R. Aiman beat M. Veuve, 5 and 4.
Final Round.—Horton beat Aiman, 1 up.
Sixth Eight.—Semi-final Round.—H. G. Moore beat A. J. Moore, 2 up; A. A. Stephens beat R. G. Paul, 1 up.
Final Round.—Stephens beat H. G. Moore, 1 up.
Consolation, Sixth Eight.—Semi-final Round.—A. J. Murphy beat H. D. Poole, 1 up, (19 holes;) J. H. Little beat J. M. Cooley by default.
Final Round.—Murphy beat Little, 6 and 4.

Allis Makes New Record for Links.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 30.—Ned Allis, Milwaukee, set a new course record for the Blue Mound Country Club today while playing in the semi-finals of the State golf tournament. He made the eighteen holes in 64, six lower than the previous amateur record and two strokes under the best professional mark. Today's play was sensational, the course record being broken twice. In the morning Richard Cavanagh of Waukesha shot 67, three below the former amateur record. Cavanagh and Allis will play in the finals tomorrow.

M'LEAN WINNER AT LONG BRANCH SHOW

Bay Gelding Nala Takes Challenge Cup—Felix M. Warburg Entries Get Five Blue Ribbons.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 30.—An attractive program, which included thirteen classes, brought out a large gathering at the Monmouth County Horse Show today at Hollywood Park. It was an ideal day and after the rain of Thursday evening the roads within a radius of several miles were well suited to the motorists, who attended today in large numbers. Society of the North Jersey section was well represented and the many colored Summer frocks of the women and the linen suits of the men were much in evidence.

Felix M. Warburg of White Plains and Charles E. Coxe of Malvern, Penn., were the big winners today, each winning five blue ribbons with their entries. Walter H. Hanley of Providence won four blues and so did James C. Brady of Gladstone, N. Y., and A. W. Atkinson of Merchantville, N. J. The Samuel Schaefer Cup for harness horses went to Mr. Atkinson's Supreme Polonius, with Edward B. McLean's bay gelding Nala second, and Emil Seelig's Surprise third.

The Patten Line Challenge Cup for the best horse suited for a gig, judged for manners, all-around action, conformation, and speed, was captured by Mr. McLean's Nala. Under the conditions of the contest the trophy must be won three times before it becomes the property of the winner. Since 1911 it has not been won by the same owner twice. Mr. McLean was greatly pleased at winning the cup today from F. M. Warburg's Woodland Countess, which took the red rosette.

There was a great deal of interest this afternoon in the events for children. Katherine Garner West, a 13-year-old girl won Class 30 for ponies in harness. She drove the Willisbrook Farms entry, Shinfield Antelope. Second place went to Thomas L. Watt's Mel Valley Cinder, with Miss Laura Harding's Humming Bird third, and Miss Audrey Lewisohn's Grasshopper fourth.

One of the most representative numbers of the afternoon's session was Class 33 for saddle horses, which brought out a field of fourteen candidates. Only horses exceeding 15.2 hands were eligible, and they were judged on their conformation, quality, and manners. The judges awarded first honors to W. H. Rhodes's chestnut gelding Radiant's John A. Hartford's Gossip won second place. The yellow ribbon was won by Harry Baltz's Maximum.

No event proved more pleasing than Class 43 for ponies exhibited under saddle. The conditions called for mare or gelding 13.2, and not exceeding 14.2 hands, to be well mannered and shown at a walk, trot and canter. The special prize was a silver cup offered by Myron H. Oppenheim, and it was won by Hamilton Farms' Pohogonut Girl.

Willisbrook Farm won a second blue ribbon with Tissington Amity and Belle Melbourne in Class 24 for harness tandems not exceeding 15.1 hands. Their victors carried, in addition to the honorary ribbon, the Reginald C. Vanderbilt cup.

Tissington Amity and Belle Melbourne repeated in Class 29 for pairs of ponies and, incidentally, annexed a third blue ribbon for the Willisbrook Farm. Hamilton Farm's Sequel and Sequence won second honors.

A lively field of heavyweight polo ponies made a bid for special recognition in Class 55. There were eleven entrants. Miss Vira Cornell's Sterling, easily the best all round pony in the group, got the decision. Frederick Lewisohn's Kitty was second, Sidney Erlanger's Frosty third and Joseph E. Meyer's Americus fourth.

Horse show frequenters were disposed to term Class 9 as the classic of the afternoon's program. This event in the harness class division was open to mares or geldings of any size shown to phaeton, ladies to drive. Much interest centred in the event, though there were only three contestants. The first and second awards went to Monmouth County Summer residents. Howard S. Borden's Duke received the blue, and F. M. Warburg's Woodland's Empress the red. Miss Belle Beach drove the winner. Miss Edith Webb drove Mr. Warburg's entry. In Class 26 for the four-in-hands F. M. Warburg's Empress, Emperor, Countess and Marquis triumphed over Emil Seelig's team.

Miss M. L. Thompson won a double distinction by riding the winner and second in Class 46 for ladies' qualified hunters shown over four fences and a stone wall. For the most part it was a good field, and, while considerable time was devoted to its judging, it managed to hold interest. Glen Riddle Farm's Willow King won the blue and Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn's Elmhurst the red. Third place was captured by James C. Brady's Foxy Foot and P. A. Clark's Flying Machine, both being piloted by Mrs. Von Klein. Felix M. Warburg was donor of the prize.

Two accidents occurred while the last two classes were being judged, but neither was serious. Al Davis, who had the mount on J. Ernest Stern's bay gelding, Blocker, was thrown at the double jump in the class for hunters. This event attracted a field of fifteen and was won by Miss Vira Cornell's Rock Crest. The three succeeding awards went to Glen Riddle Farm's Willow King, Hamilton Farm's Charley, and Foxy Foot, owned by the same stable.

Memories of old Monmouth Park were recalled while the four youngsters were misbehaving at the post before the word from the starter in the last event of the day, a half-mile running race for a purse of $100. When the flag fell the quartet was off like a flash. In rounding the first turn of the third-of-a-mile track there was some crowding, and Master David Bispham, who rode Fob fell. The horse dragged him 40 feet before the boy could release his foot. Fob was caught by attendants, and Bispham scampered off the track unhurt. Terrence Preece, riding his Galloway Dash, won the race handily, with William Ziegler, Jr.'s, Doodie Bug second and Mrs. Karl Whittendale's Molly Gibson third.

Harry Content, President of the Horse Show Association, gave a complimentary dinner at the West End Shore Club tonight. His guests were Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., P. J. Casey, J. Schuyler Casey, Alfred B. McKay, George Ehret, Jr., Adolph Fleischman, S. R. Guggenheim, Alfred Nathan, Frank B. Hurd, Thomas J. Regan, Harry L. Joyce, James J. Fox, Paul Block, C. S. Burr, Jr., C. A. Baudoine, H. K. Bloodgood, John McE. Bowman, George E. Hulme, H. Stuart Hollis, Henry L. Bell, Dr. E. Lester Jones, Frederick Lewisohn, Frank T. Clarke, Charles W. Smith, the Hon. Victor J. Dowling, A. M. Wittenburg, George B. Hurd, Colonel H. O'Donohue, Harold A. Content, William B. Creighton, Harry O'Donohue, L. A. Dalrymple Percival, F. E. Henderson, S. D. Riddle, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, J. G. Leiper, and A. H. Stoddard.

Mrs. Bundy 'Comes Back' In Tennis

LOS ANGELES, July 30.—Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, who as May Sutton was American and British woman's tennis champion, "came back" today after three years of retirement from the courts, and defeated, in the Southern California championship tournament, Mrs. R. L. Williams of Chicago, who, with her sister, Miss Mary K. Browne of this city, holds the woman's national doubles title. The score was 6—1, 6—0. Tomorrow Mrs. Bundy will play Miss Browne, who is the national singles champion.

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GIANTS DIVIDE DOUBLE-HEADER WITH CUBS—YANKEES VANQUISHED—TURF

GIANTS GET EVEN BREAK WITH CHICAGO

Doyle's Home Run Chief Factor in New York Victory—Cubs Score a Shutout.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Glit-edged curving saved the Cubs from a rough journey into sixth place today. Beaten in the opener, 3 to 2, by a combination of timely hits, an error, and a wild pitch, Bresnahan's crippled forces rallied in the second game, and, with Bert Humphries hurling steadily, earned an even break in the bargain tilt which marked the return of the West Siders to their stamping ground by blanking the Giants 4 to 0.

Barring the first round, when a single by Robertson and Doyle's round-trip shot against the right field fence wall produced two runs, Bridegroom Jim Lavender was a good pitcher. During the ensuing six innings he did not allow another blow and looked fit to go the route until a bobble by Fisher gave Fletcher his life to start the seventh.

A sacrifice by Merkle linked with Lobert's infield out put the Giant shortstop on third, and he rushed home a moment later when Lavender released a wild pitch.

The run thus accounted for really proved to be the winning marker, for Ralph Stroud was a man of mystery to the Cub wallopers save in the third and seventh rounds, when they hung up their two tallies.

Inability to connect with the visiting pitcher's curves really crimped the West Siders, who had eight runners stranded along the line of march.

More hard luck beset Bresnahan's organization in the opener and caused the removal of Vic Saier for another siege of surgical attention. The first sacker, who was forced off watch by an injury to his leg during the recent Eastern expedition, started pluckily when the combat got under way at 1:30 o'clock, but immediately after accepting a pass in the second inning sprained one of the ailing tendons in the vicinity of the injury and limped to the clubhouse. Knisely took up the second-sacking duties and McLarry moved over from that station to sub for Saier on first base.

Even with this patched-up fighting front the West Siders gave the Giants a bristling argument all the way. The second was a romp for Roger's crew once Humphries fell heir to a two-run margin in the fourth, when they put Poll Perritt on the hummock. McGraw then trotted out a couple of second-string flingers in the persons of Rube Schauer and Ferdinand Schupp, and by pressing the attack on the Reuben the home guard assembled two more unnecessary scores.

Despite the poor showing of the Cubs on their recent swing around the circuit, a crowd of 9,000 fans turned out to give them a few lusty cheers, but the rooting was hardly audible after the opener, which proved to be the eighth straight trimming administered to the locals. Visions of another berth somewhere in the region of the basement flitted before the West Side constituency as they sat between battles. However, by staging the proverbial even break Roger's minions retained their perch on the fifth rung, just a few points ahead of the men from Manhattan.

Stroud's pals put him on a fast track in the beginning when, with one gone in the opener, Robertson beat out a bunt and loped around the towpath ahead of Doyle's homer. Lavender then settled and was airtight until the seventh, when Fisher's bobble paved the way for the winning run.

The Cubs battled grimly, but without result, until the third inning, when McLarry beat out a popper to Doyle and scored on Good's infield tap, a pass to Fisher, and Meyer's wild heave to centre. Schulte, up with one gone and two mates on the route, fanned, after which Zimmerman rolled out to Doyle.

Lavender tried open the fifth inning with a double and took third on Good's bounder to Doyle. He then fell trying to score when Fisher hit to Fletcher. Schulte singled, and the rally faded with Fletcher making a great running catch of Zimmerman's drive. Fisher toppled over from exhaustion in the seventh, Merkle sacrificed, Lobert hit to Knisely, then Lavender sprung a wild pitch, Fletcher scoring. Singles by Murray, who batted for Lavender in the home half, and Schulte, linked with a passed ball, produced the second Cub tally.

Eight hits were gathered from Humphries's delivery in the second game, but he always managed to duck the danger zone. With two down in the fourth inning Schulte walked and stole, crossing the plate ahead of Zimmerman's triple to deep left. Knisely's double put Heine across the plate. Williams rolled out to Merkle.

Schauer held the West Siders safe in the fifth, but was knocked out in the sixth. In this attack Fisher singled to Fletcher and registered on Schulte's drive, which was fumbled by Snodgrass. Knisely also hit one safely, and "Wild Fire" tallied. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	3	0	1	1	0	Good, rf	5	0	1	2	0
R'tson, rf	3	1	1	0	0	Fisher, ss	3	0	1	1	3
Doyle, 2b	4	1	2	3	4	Schu'te, lf	4	0	2	3	0
F'cher, ss	4	1	0	4	2	Z'man, 3b	4	0	0	3	2
M'kle, 1b	3	0	0	12	0	Saier, 1b	0	0	0	3	0
Lob't, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	K'sely, 2b	3	0	0	2	2
S'dgs, cf	3	0	0	1	0	Wms, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Meyers, c	3	0	0	8	1	Archer, c	4	0	1	2	1
Stroud, p	3	0	0	0	3	Lav'r, p	2	0	1	0	3
Total	29	3	4	27	15	*Murray	1	1	1	0	0
						Pierce, p	0	0	0	0	2
						†Vaughn	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	35	2	8	27	15

*Batted for Lavender in seventh inning.
†Batted for Pierce in ninth inning.
Errors—Snodgrass, Meyers, Fisher.

New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2

Two base hit—Lavender. Home run—Doyle. Earned runs—New York, 3; Chicago, 1. Sacrifice hit—Merkle. Double play—Fisher to McLarry. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; New York, 2. Base on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 2; off Stroud, 2. Hits—Off Lavender, 2 in seven innings; off Pierce, 2 in two innings. Struck out—By Stroud, 5; by Lavender, 1; by Pierce, 1. Wild pitch—Lavender. Passed ball—Meyers. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	4	0	0	1	0	Burns, lf	5	0	1	3	0
Fisher, ss	4	1	1	0	1	R'tson, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Schu'te, lf	3	2	1	6	0	Doyle, 2b	3	0	1	2	4
Z'man, 3b	4	1	1	1	1	F'cher, ss	4	0	2	0	4
K'sely, 2b	4	0	2	1	4	M'kle, 1b	4	0	1	12	0
W'ms, cf	3	0	0	1	0	Lobert, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
Archer, c	3	0	0	4	1	S'dgs, cf	3	0	1	1	0
Mc'ry, 1b	2	0	0	10	1	E'gton, cf	2	0	0	0	0
H'ph's, p	2	0	0	0	1	Schupp, p	0	0	0	0	1
						Doolin, c	3	0	0	6	0
						Perr't, p	1	0	0	0	0
						*Grant	1	0	1	0	0
						Schauer, p	0	0	0	0	1
						†Brainerd	1	0	1	0	0
Total	29	4	6	27	12	Total	35	0	8	24	11

*Batted for Perritt in fifth inning.
†Batted for Schupp in ninth inning.
Errors—Robertson, Snodgrass, Fisher, McLarry.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Knisely, Brainerd. Three-base hit—Zimmerman. Stolen bases—Doyle, Fletcher, Schulte. Earned runs—Chicago, 4. Sacrifice hits—Humphries. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; New York, 10. Bases on balls—Off Humphries, 2; off Perritt, 1; off Schupp, 1. Hits—Off Perritt, 2 in four innings; off Schauer, 4 in two innings. Struck out—By Humphries, 3; by Perritt, 3; by Schauer, 1; by Schupp, 2. Wild pitches—Schauer, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Braves' Pitchers Ineffective.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 30.—Cincinnati won from Boston today by hammering three pitchers at opportune times. The score was 6 to 3, the visitors rallying in the final inning by coupling two hits with three bases on balls and thus escaping a shut-out. Schneider pitched good ball with the exception of the ninth inning. Killifer carried off the batting honors with three two-base hits. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	4	1	1	0	5	Moran, rf	5	1	0	1	0
H'zog, ss	5	2	1	4	2	Evers, 2b	1	0	0	1	4
Wag'r, 2b	3	1	1	4	3	F'p'ck, 2b	1	0	1	0	1
K'fer, cf	4	1	3	1	0	Con'ly, lf	4	0	1	3	0
G'fith, rf	3	0	0	2	0	Magee, cf	1	0	0	1	0
Wingo, c	3	0	2	2	2	Smith, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
W'ms, lf	4	0	1	3	0	Smith, 3b	4	1	1	1	2
M'witz, 1b	3	0	0	8	1	M'ville, ss	4	0	0	3	0
Sch'der, p	3	1	1	0	1	Gowdy, c	3	0	0	2	0
						Jones, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	36	6	9	27	13	Hughes, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Barnes, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Cathera	1	0	0	0	0
						†Egan	1	0	1	0	0
						Total	32	3	7	24	11

*Batted for Hughes in seventh inning.
†Batted for Barnes in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	x	—6

Two-base hits—Killifer (3.) Magee, Groh, Smith. Three-base hit—Wagner. Stolen base—Egan. Earned runs—Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 6. Sacrifice hits—Connolly, Wingo. Left on bases—Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 4. Bases on balls—Off James, 2; off Hughes, 1; off Schneider, 7. Hits—Off James, 5 in 5 innings, none out in sixth; off Hughes, 3 in 1 inning; off Barnes, 3 in 3 innings. Struck out—By James, 1; by Barnes, 1; by Schneider, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

Yankees Buy New Catcher.

The Yankees got rid of two of their recruits yesterday. Kingman and Kelly, both first basemen, were sent to the Guelph, Ont., club. A new catcher named Alexander has been purchased by the Yankees from Kansas City and he will report for duty next Monday.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 6; New York, 4.
Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
(Ten innings.)
Detroit, 7; Boston, 6.
Washington, 3; St. Louis, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Chicago, 2.
Chicago, 4; New York, 0.
Philadelphia at St. Louis—Rain.
Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
Cincinnati, 6; Boston, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 2; Buffalo, 1.
Newark at St. Louis—Rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rochester, 1; Providence, 0.
Montreal, 4; Jersey City, 3.
Buffalo, 6; Richmond, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	58	32	.645
Chicago	58	34	.630
Detroit	57	35	.620
Washington	47	45	.511
New York	43	47	.478
St. Louis	36	56	.391
Cleveland	36	56	.391
Philadelphia	31	61	.337

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	50	38	.568
Brooklyn	49	41	.544
Boston	47	45	.511
Pittsburgh	45	45	.500
Chicago	44	44	.500
New York	42	44	.488
St. Louis	44	49	.473
Cincinnati	37	52	.416

FEDERAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	54	39	.581
Kansas City	51	41	.554
Pittsburgh	50	41	.549
St. Louis	49	43	.533
Newark	48	43	.527
Brooklyn	44	53	.454
Buffalo	42	53	.442
Baltimore	34	59	.366

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	52	28	.650
Buffalo	47	32	.595
Harrisburg	44	38	.536
Montreal	45	39	.536
Rochester	38	45	.458
Richmond	38	48	.442
Toronto	37	48	.435
Jersey City	31	54	.365

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago—2 games.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Two games.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Newark at Chicago.
Buffalo at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Providence at Rochester—2 games.
Richmond at Buffalo—2 games.
Jersey City at Montreal.
Harrisburg at Toronto.

Articles on Golf

Beginning tomorrow, The Times will publish a series of articles on golf, with particular advice to beginners, by such world famous golfers as Vardon, Travers, Braid, Taylor, Ouimet, Ray, and Duncan.

The articles will explain in simple, easily-understood form the very points which every golfer, young and old, ought to know.

Golfers may apply the methods advised to their own way of playing the game.

There will be special instruction on the use of the various implements, the grip, the stance, how to putt, drive, and approach.

The elements which make of golf an absorbing mental and physical pastime will be described by the game's greatest exponents, while photographs of these experts illustrating each point, supplemented by diagrams, will appear with the articles to make the various points clear.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

EVERYTHING FOR
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REPAIRS BY EXPERT MECHANICS.
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"A good bottle to keep good whiskey good."

WEAVER'S HOME RUN UPSETS THE YANKEES

Shortstop Drives in Two Runners and Clinches Victory for White Sox.

The Chicago White Sox, guided by Clarence Rowland, used the Yankees as a means of creeping within one game of the Boston Red Sox yesterday. Up at the Polo Grounds the Comiskey lads beat the Yankees, 6 to 4. Manager Bill Donovan kept in the shadow of the bench, because he wanted to try the experiment of permitting his team to play without his fatherly advice. The Yankees showed that they can lose just as well without "Wild Bill" as with him.

Buck Weaver cut into the game in the seventh inning with a tremendous home run, which dispelled any lingering hope the Yankees may have been saving up. In this inning Mayer, the Sox backstop, hit a double between left and centre fields, and he went to third on Blackburne's out at first. Eddie Cicotte rolled an innocent grounder to Bob Shawkey, and Mayer was out at the plate.

Eddie Murphy, the latest player to escape from the Athletics, laid down a single to right, and it was Buck Weaver's turn to do something. Buck jumped at the opportunity with much glee. He sent the ball to the fence between centre and right fields, and propelled Cicotte and Murphy home ahead of him. Eddie Collins, according to the ruling of Umpire Thomas Connolly, got a pass, but this state of affairs did not appeal to Shawkey. Bob threw his glove on the lawn in disgust and informed Connolly that there was something the matter with his eyesight. That's an old story with Tommy, and he didn't mind it a bit.

The Yanks yesterday were without the services of Fritz Maisel and Peckinpaugh. Peck had a lame back and Maisel has a fever, which is causing Trainer Jimmy Duggan much worry. Maisel's services were missed, as it is a generally acknowledged fact that Fritz is about the rarest piece of baseball bric-a-brac in the Yankee collection.

The immaculately hosed people became alert in the third inning. After Blackburne had skied to Barney, Cicotte got a pass. He went to third when Eddie Murphy poled a double to left. Weaver was safe on Boone's fumble, Cicotte scoring on the miscue. Shortly afterward Murphy raced home when Sweeney permitted the ball to go by him without as much as a word of recognition.

Weaver was out stealing second. Eddie Collins got a pass, and he also was thrown out in attempting to purloin his way to the front. In the fifth the Sox got another. Blackburne filed to High and Cicotte got an infield single. He went to second on Boone's rabid toss to first, and scored when Murphy belted a double to right.

The Yanks corraled a couple in the fifth, when Pipp doubled, and scored on Doc Cook's triple. Barney's single sent Cook home.

Then came the seventh, when Mayer doubled, and went to third on Blackburne's play. Cicotte rolled out Mayer out at the plate, and Murphy got a single. Buck Weaver's homer cleaned the bases and gave the Sox a healthy lead.

The Yankees rallied temporarily in the eighth, when Carroll Brown was on the coaching lines, giving them large chunks of encouragement. When High was out, Boone got a pass and Hartzell singled. Pipp smashed a long hit to right centre, scoring Boone and Hartzell, but Wallie tried to stretch a three-bagger into a home run, and was out at the plate. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	5	1	2	3	0	High, lf	3	0	0	3	0
W'ver, ss	5	1	3	2	4	Boone, ss	2	1	1	0	2
E. C's, 2b	2	0	0	1	4	H'tz'l, 3b	4	1	1	2	2
F'ner, 1b	3	0	1	12	0	Pipp, 1b	4	1	3	6	0
J. C's, lf	4	0	1	1	0	Cook, rf	4	1	2	1	1
Felsch, cf	3	0	0	1	0	Bang, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Mayer, c	4	0	1	6	2	B'man, 2b	3	0	1	2	5
Bl'b'e, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	Sw'y, c	3	0	1	5	4
Cicotte, p	2	1	1	1	2	Sh'key, p	2	0	0	0	3
*Liebold	1	0	0	0	0	†Caldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Scott, p	0	0	0	0	0	‡Piel	1	0	0	0	0
						§Mullen	0	0	0	0	0
						¶Cree	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	6	10	27	14	Total	32	4	9	27	18

*Batted for Cicotte in ninth inning.
†Batted for Shawkey in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Sweeney in ninth inning.
§Batted for Piel in ninth inning.
Errors—Boone, (2,) Hartzell, Cook, Bauman.

Chicago	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	—6
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—Murphy, (2,) Pipp, Mayer. Three-base hits—Cook, Pipp. Home runs—Weaver. Stolen base—J. Collins. Earned runs—Chicago, 4; New York, 4. Sacrifice hits—Bauman, Blackburne. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 3; off Cicotte, 3; off Scott, 1. Hits—Off Shawkey, 8 in seven innings; off Pieh, 2 in two innings; off Cicotte, 8 in eight innings; off Scott, 1 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Shawkey (Fournier, Felsch.) Struck out—By Shawkey, 2; by Pieh, 2; by Cicotte, 4; by Scott, 1. Wild pitch—Shawkey. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

Indians Victorious in Tenth.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Cleveland won a ten-inning game from Philadelphia today, 5 to 3. The winning runs were scored on Kirke's double, Smith's single, O'Neill's sacrifice fly, and an error by Malone. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, rf	6	1	1	1	1	H'ley, 3b	5	0	1	1	1
T'ner, 3b	3	0	1	2	0	Walsh, rf	5	0	1	1	0
C'man, ss	4	0	1	1	3	Oldr'g, lf	5	0	1	2	1
J'son, lf	4	1	2	1	0	Schang, c	5	1	1	5	0
Kirke, 1b	4	2	2	13	1	Lajoie, 1b	4	1	0	12	1
Smith, cf	5	1	2	2	0	Malone, 2b	4	1	1	6	3
W'g's, 2b	4	0	1	0	3	Lapp, c	3	0	0	1	0
O'Neill, c	3	0	0	7	0	Kopf, ss	3	0	1	2	7
Morton, p	5	0	0	0	4	Ku'sen, p	4	0	0	0	4
Total	38	5	11	30	12	Total	38	3	6	30	17

Errors—Turner, Chapman, (2,) Smith, Lajoie, Malone, (2.)

Cleveland	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2—5
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Southworth, Kirke. Three-base hit—Malone. Stolen bases—Wambsganss, Turner. Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hits—Turner, Kirke. Sacrifice flies—Chapman, O'Neill. Lapp. Double play—Southworth and O'Neill. Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 1; off Knowlson, 4. Struck out—By Morton, 6; by Knowlson, 1. Passed ball—Lapp. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

Senators Bunch Hits; Beat Browns.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Washington bunched three hits and a sacrifice with an error in the second inning today, and won the first game of the series with St. Louis, 3 to 0. Ayres, for the locals, pitched brilliantly with men on the bases. Moeller's triple, with two on bases, featured. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf	4	0	1	2	0	Sh'ton, lf	5	0	2	2	0
Foster, 2b	3	0	1	3	1	Austin, 3b	3	0	0	0	4
Milan, cf	4	0	1	0	0	Sisler, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Shanks, 3b	4	0	1	3	2	Fratt, 2b	4	0	0	5	1
G'dl, 1b	4	1	2	6	1	W'ker, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Acosta, lf	3	0	1	3	0	How'd, 1b	4	0	1	9	1
Henry, c	3	1	2	6	0	Lavan, ss	3	0	2	2	2
McB'e, ss	3	0	0	4	0	Agnew, c	4	0	0	1	1
Ayres, p	4	1	0	0	2	*Walsh	1	0	0	0	0
						W'man, p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	32	3	9	27	6	†Severeid	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	0	6	24	12

*Ran for Agnew in ninth inning.
†Batted for Wellman in ninth inning.
Errors—Pratt, Foster, McBride.

Washington	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Gandil. Three-base hits—Howard, Moeller. Stolen bases—Milan. Earned run—Washington, 1. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Acosta, McBride. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Washington, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Wellman, 2; off Ayres, 2. Struck out—By Ayres, 3. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Red Sox Routed by Tigers.

BOSTON, July 30.—Detroit turned a nothing-to-6 score of five innings into a 7-to-6 victory over the Red Sox today, aided largely by Boston errors. Leonard allowed only one hit in the first five sessions, but in the sixth and seventh his wildness, Detroit's hits, and a wild throw by Lewis gave the Tigers five runs. The visitors scored the tieing and winning tallies off Wood's pitching and misplay in the ninth. Boston scored all its runs off Dauss, three pitchers who succeeded him holding the Red Sox hitless. Ty Cobb struck out twice before the shoots of Leonard, once for the third out, with the bases filled. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	4	2	0	3	1	H'per, rf	4	1	1	4	0
Bush, ss	4	2	2	2	6	Farry, 2b	5	1	2	0	2
Cobb, cf	4	0	0	1	1	Sp'ker, cf	5	1	1	7	0
C'ford, rf	5	0	0	0	0	H'itt'l, 1b	3	1	1	4	0
Veach, lf	4	1	1	3	0	Gainer, 1b	1	0	0	0	1
Burns, 1b	3	1	2	12	0	Lewis, lf	3	0	1	5	0
Young, 2b	2	0	0	0	1	Gard'r, 3b	4	1	3	2	0
Kav'h, 2b	1	0	0	1	1	Scott, ss	3	0	0	1	1
Sl'gs, c	2	1	1	1	2	Thomas, c	4	0	1	4	1
McKee, c	1	0	0	2	0	Leon'd, p	2	1	1	0	0
Dauss, p	1	0	0	0	0	Wood, p	1	0	0	0	0
Steen, p	1	0	0	0	2						
*Dubuc	1	0	1	0	0	Total	35	6	11	27	5
†Jacobson	0	0	0	0	0						
‡Cleslie, p	0	0	0	0	2						
§Baker	0	0	0	0	0						
Boland, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	33	7	7	27	13						

*Batted for Steen in seventh inning.
†Ran for Dubuc in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Coveleski in ninth inning.
Errors—Cobb, Lewis, Gardner, Wood.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	2	—7
Boston	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Stanage, Dubuc. Sacrifice flies—Cobb, Stanage. Sacrifice hit—Scott. Double play—Bush and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit 6; Boston, 7. First base on error—Detroit. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 2; off Coveleski, 1; off Leonard, 2; off Wood, 1. Hits—Off Dauss, 11 in 4 1-3 innings; off Steen, none in 1 2-3 innings; off Coveleski, none in 2 innings; off Boland, none in 1 inning; off Leonard, 6 in 7 1-3 innings; off Wood, 1 in 1 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Leonard, (Burns, Kavanagh;) by Coveleski, (Lewis.) Struck out—By Dauss, 1; by Boland, 1; by Leonard, 3. Wild pitches—Leonard, Wood. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

RESTRAINS FEDERAL LEAGUE

Kansas City Association Club Accuses "Outlaws" of Tampering.

KANSAS CITY, July 30.—A temporary injunction against President James A. Gilmore of the Federal League and owners of Federal League clubs, restraining them from tampering with players under contract to the Kansas City American Association team, was granted in the Circuit Court here today. Arguments on a petition for a permanent injunction will be heard in the Circuit Court tomorrow. The application asked that the injunction be effective against Fielder Jones, Phil Ball, the Ward brothers, owner of the Brooklyn team; Hap Myers, C. C. Madison, Edward Hanlon, Lee Magee, and James A. Gilmore.

The petition declares that the Federal League is disorganizing the local association team, that the players are becoming dissatisfied and "listening to the call." It is pointed out that the season is well along and that it would be impossible to replace the present players if the team were disrupted.

The petition recites that, although the association players are under contract, that fact is ignored in "secret persuasion." The application names fifteen players on the local association team which it alleges are now being persuaded to jump.

C. C. Madison, named as a defendant, is attorney here for Ball and the Wards. He declared today the injunction, even if granted, would not be of serious consequence.

Chiefds Best in Pitchers' Battle.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Chicago won from Buffalo in a battle of pitchers today, 2 to 1. Bedient yielded a run in each of the first two innings, two bases on balls helping the locals to score the winning tally in the second. Three hits and a base on balls gave Buffalo its runs in the sixth. With the bases full in that inning, Prendergast made a lucky catch of a terrific drive by Blair and retired the side. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1	2	0
Chicago	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 ..—2	7	1

Batteries—Bedient, Anderson and Blair; Prendergast and Wilson.

Chicago College Nine Going to Japan

CHICAGO, July 30.—The University of Chicago baseball team will leave here Wednesday, Aug. 4, for Japan where they are scheduled to play a series of games with the clubs of Keio, Waseda, and Meiji Universities. Games also have been scheduled with nines in the Philippines, China and the Hawaiian Islands.

Decatur Club Surrenders Franchise.

DECATUR, Ill., July 30.—The Decatur baseball management today surrendered its franchise in the Three "I" League to President Tearney. Rainy weather, which prevented games, and the wrecking of the ball park grandstand by a recent tornado caused the forfeiture. Efforts will be made to place the team at Rock Island or Galesburg. Pitcher Ollie Kleyman, formerly of the New York Giants, and catcher George O'Brien were today sold to the St. Louis Americans for $2,500.

Cameron, Baseball Promoter, Dead.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 30.—George M. Cameron, prominent in baseball in this State for years, and owner of the New Haven franchise in the old Connecticut League and in its successor, the Eastern Baseball Association, died at his home in New Haven late today after a long illness.

Stovall's Suspension Lifted.

KANSAS CITY, July 30.—The suspension of George Stovall, Manager of the local Federal League Club, was today lifted by President Gilmore of the league so that Stovall could play in tomorrow's game here, which will be "Stovall Day." Stovall was suspended as the result of a fistic encounter with Umpire Corcoran in a recent game here.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 2; Minneapolis, 1.
At Cleveland—St. Paul, 4; Cleveland, 0.
At Louisville—Kansas City, 5; Louisville, 3.

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 6; Albany 5.
At Wilkes

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1915.

AS RUSSIA RETIRES.

Two days before the world knew that Russia would abandon Warsaw, Premier ASQUITH, in moving the adjournment of the British Parliament, reviewed the war situation and said: "We should be ungrateful and insensitive, indeed, if we did not recognise at his moment the indescribably gallant efforts being made by our Russian allies to stem the tide of invasion and to retain inviolate the integrity of their possessions."

Did he know that the Russians even then were making the tragic resolve to "barter space for time," that is, to break their stand against the Germans at the Vistula River and surrender the greater part if not all of their ill-fated Polish possessions? It may be supposed that he did, and that he wished to speak handsomely of them beforehand. It is possible that he did not, in which case no doubt he would wish rather to emphasize than to retract the compliment, for Russia in this defeat deserves especially the sympathy of the British. Her failure to retain the integrity of her own possessions is owing mainly to a lack of guns and ammunition, to the inability of Great Britain, with all her industrial potentiality, to supply them, and to the heroic efforts she made against the odds of great efficiency to engage the strength of the enemy in the East. Since the beginning of the war, ill-armed and unsupported, she has been holding in active combat perhaps never less than one-third and at intervals possibly more than one-half the entire Teutonic military power, on a battle line 700 to 1,000 miles long. To the very last she did it so gallantly that the news of her intention to retire upon herself, to give space and gain time for greater preparedness, was probably more surprising to the Germans surrounding Warsaw than to the world outside. For they had been at Warsaw once before, and learned something worth remembering.

Russians do not fight efficiently as that word is understood. They fight terribly, romantically, glamourously, with a kind of unexpected instinct for the precious opportunity. Only an indestructible people in this modern day could afford to make war on that plan. It has momentous disadvantages, and yet it must be very baffling at times to an enemy that knows only how to make war scientifically. Things that ought not to happen by any rule of military science yet do by some rule of their own, and things that ought to happen do in the same impossible manner fail to bring themselves to pass.

Now Warsaw is about to fall. It cannot escape the fate reserved for it since many years in the plans of German strategists. The event will be, as men thinks, another triumph of efficiency. The most unmilitary person understands it. Two great armies, working on a hinge, like the jaws of a crusher, closed in upon the Polish capital. One descended slowly from the north, the other uprose slowly from the south. The Russian line, caught by the points of these jaws, did not break. It was forced to bend, in the shape of a U, with Warsaw in the bottom. This was perfect strategy. No student of military science, observing its remorseless development, has expected it to fail since the jaws began to close.

The strange fact remains that by all odds of efficiency Warsaw ought to have fallen nine and a half months ago. It seemed then inevitable. The Germans were near enough to drop shells into the suburbs of the city. Their devastating advance from the German frontier across Poland to the Vistula had filled the world with gazing astonishment. At the Vistula they halted to make sure. They deeply intrenched themselves, connected their trenches with telephones, and laid concrete foundations for the guns that were to smash the defenses of Warsaw. German officers were said to have sent for their families. Poland was conquered. So confident were they of success in the final assault that they never dreamed of providing for the destruction of the bridges across the Vistula River in the event of failure. They thought only of using them for their own advance, not of the Russians using them for an attack.

The difference between that first campaign, which failed, and the one now culminating, was the difference between smashing directly at a given point with three converging armies and flaring two armies out like jaws and closing them on the goal. In October the German forces lay up and down the Vistula, with their greatest strength just west of Warsaw, and pressing directly against it, intending to cross the river. Away to the north was another German army on the Prussian frontier, but it did not co-ordinate with the main German force west of Warsaw. There was a great gap between the most northerly disposed of the German forces and those approaching Warsaw from the west.

That was the situation on or about Oct. 15 last. Suddenly the Russians took the offensive. It was wholly unexpected. It was rash, contrary to scientific rules and irresistible. It ought not to have happened, and for that reason took efficiency unawares. Russia had called the children of her strength out of the vastness of her space, and they had come. Among them were lovely demons, in strange fantastic garb, who could march forty miles in a day and then lead a bayonet charge. Moving swiftly through Poland to save Warsaw, this rhythmic mass from the north was as surprising to the natives as it was going to be to the Germans. Over the bridges it flowed, the bridges the Germans had spared, and fell like a mediæval calamity upon the invader. The reports were at first discredited. Nothing like that could be. The correspondents at Petrograd were howled at, especially as the official statements at first were non-committal and seemed not to bear them out.

The Germans were totally routed. Their retreat was an achievement in military efficiency incomparably greater than their advance. It was miraculous that they got out of Poland intact. In eighteen days they were forced back 134 miles, into their own country. The path of their retreat was littered with horses that had been driven to death. Great quantities of supplies, provided against a Winter's occupation of the Polish capital, were abandoned. Having expelled the Germans from Poland by one great effort, the Russians, reacting from their own momentum, flowed back again, and the Germans followed, only now more cautiously. They were nine and a half months reaching the Vistula, west of Warsaw, a second time, not only because the Russians resisted but because other things had happened.

It was foregone that Russia in this war, as by a force of gravity, would descend into Galicia and attack Austria, the German ally, her ancient enemy. Her ambition lies that way. There was no reason of her own why she should invade Germany really; there were many reasons why she should invade Galicia, pursuing again her baffled dream of Slavic dominion and access to the Mediterranean. The result, so far as engaging the German strength, was perhaps the same as if she had invaded Germany, for the Germans were forced to send a tremendous force to rescue the Austrians.

It is of no avail to minimize the importance of Russia's retirement from Poland. She is defeated there for lack of guns and ammunition and not, so far as one can see, for any other reason. She has made the most of her means, that is, with the inadequate supply of munitions she had to start with and such meagre additions as could be made to them from outside. Her allies have no excuse to complain of her. And they may have occasion soon to appraise even more highly than they have the service she rendered in keeping the Teutonic force so long divided. She herself is indestructible, unconquerable. She can be defeated. She cannot be crushed. All of Poland is less than 1 per cent. of her area.

THE WISDOM OF JOHN HAY.

Into the slang of the day there has come a phrase unusually happy—"he said a whole mouthful." It is a phrase of praise, and the praise should be kept precious by spare use. There are not many men who deserve it. JOHN HAY was one who did. He seldom spoke without saying a whole mouthful.

In the last chapter of his letters and diaries, edited by WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER and published in Harper's Magazine, there is a diary extract recording a conversation between HAY and the Russian Ambassador, Count CASSINI. It is dated March 1, 1906, while the Manchurian war was going on. CASSINI, a brusque and untactful diplomat, always impatient and contemptuous of the Americans and always complaining of their obvious partiality for Japan in the war, spent two hours with him. "He talked for "an hour about American unfriendli- "ness. I told him that the Japs were "cleverer—they talked of our friend- "liness."

CASSINI was not the man to take such a hint, and today he has a nation of successors, but it is not his own nation. The wise and humorous hint that JOHN HAY gave him should have been given to the Germans at the beginning of the present war; not, of course, that hints would have done any good. The German propaganda, designed to convince us and win our sympathy, has been conducted on the plan of "Confound you, I'll make you love me!" The Allies, though they never heard HAY's advice, acted on it; they established no propaganda at all. The French, in particular, have assumed our good opinion from the start as a matter of course, as if it would be paying us a poor compliment to try to convince us of what was obvious, as if it never entered their heads that between humane and honorable nations there could be a difference of view concerning Germany's course.

But the Germans have vociferated at us. They have explained from a height that we did not understand culture, that we were in ignorance of what was going on, that our friendship for the Allies was founded on that ignorance, and when this reasoning failed to convince us they won our love by alleging that we were Anglomaniacs, that we had a secret treaty with Great Britain, that our Government's neutrality was a sham. Lately, this gentle argumentation still failing, they have proceeded to hard words. And in spite of all they are not yet sure that they have made us love them.

PATIENCE ALMOST EXHAUSTED.

The outrageous treatment of Mr. ALLAN MALLORY, who was carrying messages from the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City to the United States Consul at Puebla, to be forwarded to Washington, cannot be considered a case to which international law is applicable. The messages were official, as the Brazilian Minister acts as our diplomatic agent in Mexico, but there is no real Government in Mexico, and the Zapatistas, who arrested Mr. MALLORY, stole his papers, and destroyed the American flag on his motor car, are responsible to no law. Nevertheless, the incident further complicates our relations with Mexico. So does the reported arrest and imprisonment in the capital of Mr. HUDSON, owner of The Mexican Herald, and his family. Washington must take account of the ill-treatment of American citizens, if it does not, in this case, notice the insult to the American flag. For that matter, the flag has been insulted in the streets of New York by anarchists who are not more contemptible or less worthy of notice than the abominable outlaw of Morelos.

The latest demand made by our Government upon all the warring factions in Mexico is that railway communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City shall be unimpeded, so that food may be sent to the starving inhabitants of the capital. It is said that even the American residents lack food. CARRANZA will probably blame ZAPATA for blocking the railway and ZAPATA may lay the blame upon CARRANZA. There is little hope that either will do anything. VILLA is powerless. His field of operations is in the north. Secretary LANSING has gone so far as to say that he will hold each of the revolutionary leaders responsible for non-compliance with the demand. The inference is that sterner measures will be adopted without much further delay. We continue to get glowing reports of Carranza triumphs in various parts of Mexico, but they all come through the efficient press bureau of the Constitutionalists at Washington. Probably there is no material change in the situation. Neither party is strong enough to overcome the other, but they will continue to kill while they have arms and ammunition. It is within our power to stop their supplies, to render them helpless to do much more mischief. But it seems hopeless to expect them to listen to reason.

A STRANGE SUGGESTION.

Former Governor FORT of New Jersey, head of the commission sent to Haiti by President WILSON in February, is much upset by the disturbances in that amiable "republic." He wants the United States to end the revolutions there, end the anarchy, intervene "to the extent, at least, of "setting up and supporting an hon- "est Government." This "would not be an act of war"—though it is to be accomplished by 500 marines and two machine guns—"but of righteous- ness." It must be done under the Monroe Doctrine or some other nation will step in.

Mr. FORT need not worry about violations of the Monroe Doctrine until the European war is over, and before the United States undertakes any more protectorates, interventions, guarantees, or customs administrations in the Caribbean it will have to be rid of exterior troubles it has already. There is the German controversy, not without interior dangers. There is the Mexican question, the Mexican anarchy, the long imminent possibility, or probability, of unavoidable intervention in a country where American interests are infinitely more important than in the squalid island of Obeah and Voodoo.

The United States must always have a strong interest in Haiti as commanding the Windward Passage, the route to the Isthmus, and it is natural to treat the island as a whole. The United States Government, which has administered the customs of the Dominican Republic since 1905, should, in the opinion of some of Mr. WILSON'S advisers, make a similar arrangement with Haiti, presumably when there is Mr. FORT'S machine-gun stable government to treat with.

As to this sort of thing, this blithe extension of American responsibilities and bonds to Fate, "Go slow" is judicious advice at any time. At this time of all times Mr. FORT'S proposal is almost irritatingly superfluous. Let the sonorous Dr. BOBO and his three rivals for the Presidency, if he has no more this morning, fight it out with the aid of such ragged heroes as on days of review in the Champ de Mars in front of the National Palace in Port au Prince drive away the goats and pickaninnies.

A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH.

Out of the mournful Eastland disaster in Chicago's murky river comes at least one remarkable photograph, and that was taken by an amateur, who doubtless little dreamed that he was facing that morning an opportunity of a lifetime to take one of the most striking pictures ever recorded on a film.

He had gone down to the Eastland dock for the purpose of enjoying a day's outing on the ill-fated steamer, carrying his Kodak that he might snapshot any little thing of interest to be seen. On his arrival at the gangway he found the vessel listing dangerously, and in the moment of his indecision whether to board her or not she rolled over like a log, throwing scores of people into the water, besides the hundreds caught between her decks with never a chance of escape. With much presence of mind he began to work the shutters at top speed, and out of the four or five exposures alone succeeded in obtaining this tragic but wonderful record, the opportunity for which was almost instantly gone.

In composition from a technical viewpoint this photograph contains almost everything that could be desired. Dozens of persons, men, women, and children, are seen struggling in the water, while men in boats are working desperately to reach them. Some of those in the water have on life preservers, some are seen in the act of adjusting them, or aiding others to do so. Acts of heroism and unselfishness are shown with a sincerity not to be expressed in words. One woman is seen striving to hold up a girl on the end of an overturned lifeboat. Both appear to be falling into the water. On the upper side of the steamer, the refuge for most of those who were saved, men and women are seen rushing about in efforts to lend assistance to those in the water, forgetful of their own peril or of means of escape. For action, for contrasts of light and shadow, for importance of the subject, intense human interest, and all the elements which go to make up a picture of touching appeal, this amateur's snapshot of the Eastland disaster can hardly be excelled.

With other interesting photographs of the Eastland disaster, and many additional events of broad interest and artistic value, it is reproduced in the Picture Section of tomorrow's SUNDAY TIMES, and no one who wishes to obtain the most striking conception of that terrible accident should fail to see it.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE.

It is not unlikely that the war and the measures which some of the belligerent Governments have had to take in self-defense for the restriction or suppression of the use of alcohol, especially in its more potent forms, have impressed upon more people the value, the virtue, or the necessity of total abstinence than all the rhetoric and all the too often romantic statistics of the prohibitionists, from NEAL DOW to the Anti-Saloon League and the robustious Captain HOBSON. Whatever backslidings a long peace may bring to the Russian mujik, suddenly cut off from his one wretched and false "consolation," the great increase in Russian savings bank deposits in a year of hard times is a most persuasive argument for total abstinence. It is not moral. It is addressed to the pocket, a more sensitive organ in a good many of us than the conscience.

It is true that millions of persons in the United States drink in moderation, confining themselves to beer or light wines, and many persons can afford to drink, though they are seldom the ones who spend the most in devotion to Thirst. It is true, too, we think, that both in this country and Canada the quickening of prohibition activity and the enlargement of Dry territory, however naturally inspired by the European inhibitions, are a misinterpretation of the essential question. A reaction against alcohol is going on. It is partly social, partly scientific, partly moral, partly and most powerfully economic. Young men, many of them protected by their athletics from excess, see great railroad and other corporations banishing drinking men from employment. They see that no man is trusted or can long keep his post who has a passion, or even a sporadic weakness, for alcohol. They see the working world, in this age of machinery, high pressure, and ferocious competition, compelling sobriety. Not to be always sober, clear of head, steady of nerve, is to be dropped. It is the unforgivable business sin.

Then there is the waste, the loss, the unnecessary expenditure when the necessary cost of living is so exorbitant. A prudent man says: "I may "never be in any danger, but I won't "take the chance of injuring my pros- "pects. I'll save my money. I'll "avoid one obstacle to success."

No high philosophy, but a sound one, understandable of every man who has his bread and butter to make. We are glad to see that a society has been founded which will deal solely with the economic side of drinking, try to show the diminution of efficiency and the economic waste caused by drink. Volunteer total abstinence resting on "enlightened self-interest." This society ought to do fruitful work.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Don't Reformers Harmonize?

Except for the seemingly bitter antagonism to Warden OSBORNE and all his works that has developed in the mind of Supt. RILEY, the latter, when he wanted some information in regard to the lodging of the convicts in Sing Sing, would presumably have been content to ask the Warden for it and presumably it would have been promptly supplied. Instead, the Superintendent sent to the prison an underling of his, one McDONALD, to get it, and the messenger set about his business in a highly significant way.

He did not present his letter of authorization to the Warden, as he obviously should have done, but went directly to two convict clerks, from them obtained the statistics desired, and hastened away with them. Overtaken at the railway station by Mr. OSBORNE and ordered to give up the papers thus improperly secured, McDONALD refused, and, when they were taken from him, was violent in action and grossly abusive in speech. Arrested and charged with assault, he was held for trial, after vainly trying to get a counter-charge entertained, and after a discussion over bail, which the Warden himself offered to give, was allowed to go on his own recognizance until Aug. 6, when the case will come up again.

It is a lamentable episode, not because Mr. OSBORNE had to use his fists in maintaining his rights and dignity—that may have been a rather good thing, as demonstrating that he is not the mere rose-water sentimentalist that some of his critics like to picture—but because it reveals the feeling against him that exists in the office of the Superintendent of Prisons. For it is a safe assumption that McDONALD viewed the Warden as an enemy to be foiled and resisted, and he would hardly have been of that opinion if he had not been working in an atmosphere of it.

The particular pity of the situation is that Supt. RILEY is himself a believer in the "new penology," and has a record for giving it practical application in the management of convicts. Why he and Warden OSBORNE fell out—why the two cannot work together in abolishing what they both call the bad old way of running prisons—that is something which the public has not yet been allowed to know. In the public interest the quarrel between the two men should stop. Every competent and fair observer credits Mr. OSBORNE with having done and with doing magnificent work in Sing Sing, and he should be helped, not hindered, in his efforts.

Mme. Mendes Wants the Names!

As if JANE ADDAMS had not been sufficiently scolded for her recent highly inexpert remarks about the conduct of war, she is now attacked with vehement eloquence by Mme. JANE CATULLE MENDES, who reveals in doing it that she can write prose as well as verse, and that she can make her prose poetical without making it weak. And, while sufficiently indignant that Miss ADDAMS should have said that what the soldiers in the field are exhibiting is not pure heroism, but what used to be called "Dutch courage"—the courage that comes out of a bottle—Mme. MENDES is more seriously grieved and angered by the other statement, that there are in France and England certain persons who are yearning for immediate peace and would demand it if the censors would let them.

The daughter of France does not exactly deny that there are such persons in her own country, but she thinks that what every Frenchman and Frenchwoman worthy of the name—all except, possibly, a minority so small and base as to be negligible—wants is not peace. Their aspiration is for victory. For it they are willing to pay any price, even life itself. Therefore Mme. MENDES calls upon Miss ADDAMS definitely to name those who gave her the impression that there is in France a weariness of the war that is likely to lead to disgraceful compromises and a mere truce, dangerous and intolerable.

The question is, of course, of the sort called rhetorical, in that an answer to it can hardly be expected, but there is more than excuse for presenting it, and the anger of Mme. MENDES is not unreasonable. None of us over here suspects Miss ADDAMS of reporting as heard what she didn't hear. Many of us do suspect, however, and her Gallic critic need charge no more, that Miss ADDAMS was misled by her own feelings into ascribing far more than due importance to the peace talk and talkers she heard in Europe. For the people over there who count, the fight, either of necessity or determination, is to a finish.

Giving the War a Credit Mark.

Most of the press comments on HENRY JAMES'S change of allegiance that have been made in this country carefully hide under suave and kindly phrases the characteristic American feeling of resentful wonder all of us have, deep down in our hearts, when anybody who is a citizen of the United States voluntarily ceases to be one. The Portland (Me.) Argus, however, is not suave; it is not even polite, but speaks right out and says:

> The war has done one good thing in moving HENRY JAMES to become a naturalized citizen of Great Britain. If the other voluntary American expatriates in "Lunnon" should also quit the farce of still being citizens of the United States it would be one thing to their credit.

Talk like that is rather out of date, nowadays, but the antagonism here to "expatriates" is still widespead and deep, and this fact is the more curious because so many of our own residents come in that category, and because we tend more or less strongly to disapprove of anybody who lives long in the enjoyment of American opportunities and privileges without getting naturalized.

We think it all right for foreigners to like this country better than their own, but when an American shows a similar preference for some part of Europe, we do not often refrain from saying that there is something distinctly and seriously wrong with him—that his desertion is a good riddance.

Shabby Flags.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Today, when the Stars and Stripes are nearer and dearer to us than at any time in the history of our beloved nation, it is almost a sin to display a tattered and soiled flag on any building—for a tattered and soiled flag is symbolic of lack of attention, care and devotion. You see frayed and soiled flags everywhere. I am sorry to say I have noticed them on public buildings.

This should not be, especially at a time like this, when our country is passing through an important international crisis.

J. E. NEWMARK.

Kokomo, Ind., July 28, 1915.

PEACE HATH TWO SIDES.

The Difficulty of Treating Germany as if Already Defeated.

New York, July 30, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 22, "A Pertinent Question," has so far not received due attention and discussion, probably in consequence of its being coincident with an undecided battle. Yet the article is too important to be left aside, as it expresses the views of the most advanced of Germany's military opponents.

As a citizen of a neutral nation, with my permanent residence in Germany, I have been in close contact with German conditions and views before and during the war. No doubt there is a war party in Germany and always has been. Its origin and stronghold in monarchical countries cannot be discussed here. But both the Socialists and the monarch himself always have been great advocates of peace.

The Allies have lately been inclined to pronounce that it is Germany that should put an end to hostilities. The reason why peace agitations fail has been stated plainly in a semi-official article in the Frankfort Gazette, viz., because the Allies would construe the situation as though Germany were defeated. Favorable negotiations could be arranged at almost any time if undertaken with mutual recognition and a spirit of compromise.

The incitement for this new battle in Poland, it seems to me, was Emperor Nicholas's recent proclamation to fight to the extermination of Germany. Proclamations of this character do not help to relieve the situation.

A striking feature to any one visiting Germany as a foreigner is the fact that there is no hatred or even ill-feeling against France, nor any intention to harm France ultimately. France and Germany were brought into conflict by France's heroic decision to be faithful to allied Russia, or, as a Frenchman of very high standing termed it: "We so much regret this conflict between France and Germany, but we are not like the Italians." The Germans have never during all this year's war failed to see the tragic entanglement in the present Franco-German war. All statements to the contrary are wrong.

But as long as France is Russia's ally, and behaves (as she still does) as Germany's deadliest enemy, Germany must seek for certain guarantees for the future. But the German feeling of esteem, and even admiration, for France would make it more than improbable that such guarantees could be of any deleterious or even offensive character.

A. W. W.

Sarcasm.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted a line to thank Harry N. Stark for the enlightening definition which he gives, in his letter of July 13, of the term "practical"—that is, the power to see further than one's nose? I have evidently lived in error in believing the definition of this word to be "pertaining to or governed by actual use and experience, as contrasted with ideals and speculations," (Funk & Wagnalls' New Standard Dictionary, 1913.) Heretofore, having believed this definition to be the correct one, I considered those men seeking increased armament for preparedness to be practical men, for I saw that they based their arguments on the experience of the futility of attempting to defend a country of the size of the United States with an army of 30,000 mobile men, when an attacking power would have at its command ten or twenty times this number of trained soldiers. I also believed that the men who had learned from experience that no navy is invincible were practical men, and that they, realizing the possibility of a defeat for our navy, had learned from experience that an adequate army is as necessary for the defense of a country as an adequate navy.

But now I realize that these men are dreamers, and that, in order to be practical, they must not, like Cyrano de Bergerac, be blessed with a nose the end of which comes within their range of vision.

ALBERT M. C. McMASTER.

New York, July 19, 1915.

A Victim of Patriotism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial "Employers and Militiamen," I was a member of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., from August, 1891, until October, 1904. During May, 1898, I was employed by one of the biggest manufacturers of war munitions in the United States. I resigned to become First Sergeant of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment Infantry, New York Volunteers. I was mustered out Nov. 23, 1898. Upon applying for re-employment I was told that any young man who had a good position and resigned to volunteer his services to the United States was foolish, and should take the consequences. I did not get my position back.

JOHN F. HEARNE,
Formerly First Sergeant, Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

New York, July 27, 1915.

The Rejected Treaty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A writer, signing himself "R. G.," writes to THE TIMES deploring the lavish expenditure by the suffragists of their husbands', fathers', and fathers'-in-law money for the suffrage cause when the world's need is so great. In this connection it is worth remembering that, at the beginning of the war, the President of the National Anti-Suffrage Association urged that a truce be arranged between the suffragists and the anti-suffragists in order that the women of both factions might devote their time and money to alleviating the poverty and suffering of the world. The suffragists refused even to consider the suggestion. They continued to spend thousands of dollars for their silly "hopperies," traveling lunch wagons and the dissemination of their literature.

J. W.

Boston, July 25, 1915.

Ferryboats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How many more disasters, such as that which occurred on Saturday, will be necessary before precautions are adopted whenever large crowds have to be handled? The Hoboken ferryboat on which I traveled this morning left Hoboken seven minutes late, due to the fog, but, instead of closing the gates when a reasonable number of persons were aboard, the gates were left open until the boat was ready to leave. I cannot bear to think what would have happened to those in the cabins should any accident have befallen the boat. There are exits at the ends of the boat only, and the undue crowding undoubtedly would have caused a panic.

Lyndhurst, N. J., July 28, 1915. E. W. A.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading about the Eastland disaster I am reminded that I have observed at times certain ferryboats, particularly those crossing the East River from Astoria to Ninety-second Street, tipping as far to one side that it looked as if the boat might be capsized easily in spite of its shape. M. H. EDDY.

New York, July 27, 1915.

THE LONG ROAD.

We are women together—my mother and me,
With our eyes on the dull gray past,
And the pain she knows is the pain I see,
For our ways are one at last.

Oh, the roads were rough and the sharp winds tore
As she battled fiercely ahead;
And my brain grew sick and my heart grew sore,
But I followed her whither she led.

For a mother's cry is a daughter's cry
And the load is the same hard load,
And the mothers lag and the daughters fly
Till they meet on the flint-strown road!

It was sweet to rush to her yielding breast,
But it's better to clutch her hand,
And we know our love is the love that's best—
For both of us understand.

JANE BURR.

MEXICO'S NINE HEADS IN TWO YEARS.

A Review of What Has Happened Since Carranza Raised His Banner of Revolt—Evils of Social Maladjustment.

By R. V. PESQUEIRA,
Personal Representative of Carranza in the United States.

New York, July 30, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

More than two years have now elapsed from the day that Governor Carranza raised in Coahuila, his native State, the banner of revolt against the rule of General Huerta.

During that time the most extraordinary events have taken place in Mexico. Besides two Presidents at the fall of the Diaz régime, Mexico has counted not less than nine executive heads, who under various names and titles have attempted to exert their authority over the whole country, from the very palace where Madero was deposed and murdered by Huerta at the time of the February uprising. During that time also Mexico has been shaken down to the very roots by one of the most tremendous convulsions in its history; the most serious complications, both interior and international, have arisen; its problems have puzzled writers and statesmen, and finally, when peace seemed not far off, the country was plunged again into a formidable civil strife among the very ones whom Carransa's cry of rebellion had rallied about his banner.

The movement headed by Carranza in March, 1913, was first started mainly to restore constitutional order in Mexico, their leaders believing that if order was restored the reforms that Madero had preached and partially carried into effect would promptly follow. Constitutional order as a means and not as an end, was its underlying motive.

The name "Constitutionalist," applied to the improvised army at the head of which Carranza started this rebellion, was a proper one. Constitutionalist it was called, not legalist, because its purpose was to establish a constitutional order, not merely to restore in power the only person who might have been entitled to succeed Madero, namely Mr. Lascurain, who as Secretary of Foreign Relations was, under the Constitution, Madero's only legal successor.

Lascurain did succeed Madero, as it is well known, but he only ruled over Mexico for fifty-six minutes—the shortest period ever recorded in history. He then resigned, either voluntarily or under duress of Huerta's bayonets, and Congress having accepted his resignation, his brief Presidential career came to an end.

At the present time a few of the leaders of the reactionary factions have raised again the question of the legality of Madero's succession, but, curiously enough, they do not speak now in favor of Lascurain but in favor of one of the most inconspicuous of Madero's Secretaries. Theories and arguments have been advanced in defense of this so-called legality from time to time, but they are apt to appeal more to sentiment than to reason. Such theories, it must be noted, were first advocated by the Villistas in this country the day after the battles of Celaya and Leon, where General Obregon smashed Villa to pieces. Before Villa's defeat it had never dawned on them that what Mexico was fighting for was to exalt one of Madero's Secretaries to power.

Vasquez Tagle is the man in whom the Villistas pretend to have found Presidential timber. He was Secretary of Justice in Madero's cabinet at the time of his overthrow by Huerta. The resignation of the President and Vice President having been accepted by Congress, Lascurain became ipso facto President of Mexico. During the very short time he held office he appointed Huerta as Secretary of "Gobernacion," leaving the other portfolios in the cabinet unfilled. Thereupon he resigned, retiring to private life. The other Secretaries in Madero's cabinet, including of course Vasquez Tagle, had ceased in their functions the minute Madero resigned, and had become, ipso facto, also merely private citizens.

How, then, could it be possible, even by the subtlest reasoning, to find the slightest grounds for the theory of Vasquez Tagle's legality? You cannot get out of this dilemma: Lascurain's resignation is legal or it is not. If legal, how avoid the conclusion that Huerta's titles to the Presidency are also legal? If illegal, then it is Lascurain, and no one else, who is the only legal successor to Madero. The absurdity of the Villistas theory is readily seen.

It would be futile, anyhow, to pretend to see nothing but a question of legality in Mexico's problem—a question which would be better contested in courts than on the battlefields. Mexico's problem is very different from that, and the question of legality has nothing to do with it. Mexico's problem is one of social accommodation, very similar to those great phenomena of geological accommodation which mark the cataclysms of the earth. As long as the social strata in Mexico, so deeply disturbed by Madero in 1910, do not accommodate themselves again in accordance to the well-defined laws which rule this kind of phenomena it would be futile to attempt to restore the lost equilibrium by meaningless forms of legality and political theories.

These phenomena of social accommodation which have been taking place ever since the time that Mexico severed her political ties with Spain have been the chief causes of that almost continuous state of civil strife which has torn the country. But at the bottom of all our civil wars, however different from each other they may appear, one finds always the same initial causes, the same unsolved problems. It is the everlasting struggle between the masses and the classes; between the common people and the "lords"; between those who till the fields and those who gather the fruits; between those who labor with little or no profit to themselves, and those who make others labor in their own profit; the struggle between that 85 per cent. of "submerged" ones to which President Wilson has referred, who are dying to come out in the open and breathe the air, and the 15 per cent. of "exalted" ones who think they have the monopoly of the whole atmosphere.

It is a curious fact, however, that every time the battle has been fought victory has crowned the efforts of the 85 against the 15 per cent., but that only in a passing, fictitious fashion, for at the time of gathering the fruits it is always the others who have gathered them. And so the people are fooled every time. What can be the reason for that? Simply that the battle is not fought to a finish. There is always some compromise to mar it.

When Iturbide, the Spanish commander, brought about the independence of Mexico by means of a compromise with the leader of the insurgent forces, the political freedom of Mexico was indeed accomplished. But can it be said that the social independence had also been realized? Our political ties with Spain had been, indeed, severed forever, but we still had Spain's castes, Spain's privileged classes, Spain's aristocracy, Spain's clergy, and Spain's army to contend with, because such elements had been assimilated, instead of eliminated by the Government which was set up as the result of that compromise. And the same thing has happened every time, with the exception, perhaps, of the reform war, under Juarez, when victory for the people was so overwhelming that it took thirty years of leniency, concessions, and underground politics under the autocratic rule of Diaz for the reactionaries to become strong once more.

And strong, indeed, they were at the time of the Madero revolution—so strong, in fact, that the revolution practically committed suicide when it was compelled to accept a half-way victory, sharing its laurels with the old cientificos, who had managed to have de la Barra appointed as ad interim President. To intrust de la Barra with the interests of the revolution was almost as bad as delivering the Church into the hands of Luther. What wonder, then, that when Madero was elected President the whole structure of the Government was already undermined? That structure was bound to collapse—and it did collapse. Huerta was only the "gunman" hired to stab the victim, but the men who plotted the murder and laid the snare were de la Barra and his associates. Only in this case the "gunman" proved to be stronger and cleverer than his employers, and being doubly traitor he betrayed both the murderers and their victim.

After such painful experience is it to be wondered at that the present revolution has been so cruel and so obstinately intolerant? In the vocabulary of the Mexican revolutions, "compromise" is synonymous with "defeat." That was the reason why Carranza was deaf to the conciliatory insinuations of the "A B C" and to the pacifying efforts in Washington, and that is why, more recently, he has been determined to keep up his fight with the Villista faction, so as not to jeopardize a victory which has been accomplished at the expense of tremendous sacrifices in lives and energy. With victory at his grasp, he has thought it better to eliminate than to assimilate elements which are entirely opposed to the cause of liberty and rights in Mexico.

The old Diaz partisans who later became the allies of Huerta and Felix Diaz, and who now belong to the so-called Peace Party, are all reactionaries, and their activities spell disaster. That is a well-known fact and that is the reason why the people in Mexico do not want them. All the efforts of the Administration to neutralize their activities, as shown in the recent arrest of Huerta, have received their heartiest approval. Encouraged by the sympathy shown to Villa, the enemies of the revolution have organized everywhere—in New York, in San Antonio, in California, and all along the border. They all seem to work independent of each other, but they are in reality under the leadership of General Angeles. Their work, fostered by a few men in this country who had profitable concessions in Mexico, is to misrepresent the facts and to attack the reputation of the revolutionary leaders. They have attempted to make Carranza appear hostile to this country. Their activities can be clearly seen everywhere—in the press, in the offices of the big business men, and in the lobbies of high officials of the Government.

The reports in the press often exhibit a misunderstanding in dealing with Carranza and his party. As an instance of that the recent protests and comments which appeared in the newspapers against the occupation by forces of General Calles of the town of Naco could be mentioned. General Calles has been charged with having violated a pact which long before had been broken by the Villista faction. But at that time not a word of protest was raised against Villa.

Recent reports in the press say that President Wilson is preparing to take a new step in his policy toward Mexico. Knowing, as we do, the spirit of fairness and righteousness which has always inspired the acts of the President, we feel sure that he will be consistent with his former policy and the principles he stands for and that the new step he is about to take will be beneficial to Mexico.

What is going on in Mexico at present is very sad, indeed, but President Wilson himself has said that the freedom of a nation can only be attained at the expense of costly sacrifices.

R. V. PESQUEIRA.

PORTO RICO'S MISERY.

Poverty, Lack of Work, and an Unprotected Market for Products.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have lately come from the States to stay home for the Summer. I have had occasion to visit all kinds of people and have seen for myself how pitiful is the condition through which Porto Rico is passing today, economically and politically.

Heartrending stories have come to the States about the poor condition of the people of Belgium, Poland, and Mexico, and disinterested Americans have come to their rescue. Yet Porto Rico is in need, too, and Americans have not been told how these neighbors fare. I am sure that if the American people were told what is going on here in Porto Rico they would not rest until certain evils were remedied, because the people of the United States are, above all, lovers of justice and are ready to do all they can to see their neighbors happy.

It is impossible to enumerate all the evils threatening this beautiful island. Poverty, lack of work, and the absence of a protective market for Porto Rican products are the things most felt. Besides, the political status of the island needs solution, and the sooner it is done the better. Sixteen years of American regime is enough to study the political needs of a people and do them justice. And we should not be at all surprised if we notice a certain uneasiness and distrust among the natives, as they have been so often deceived

DANCE IN TENT AT MEADOW CLUB

Costume Ball for the Southampton Hospital Draws a Social Throng.

BLUE AND YELLOW LIGHTS

Russian Balalaika Orchestra Plays —Pavlowa Gavotte Given—Supper on Clubhouse Porches.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 30.—The annual costume ball for the benefit of the Southampton Hospital was held tonight in a large marquee on the grounds of the Meadow Club. It was by far the largest and most successful social event of the season, and a handsome sum was netted for the hospital.

Around the dancing platform in the centre of the tent were forty-five boxes seating six persons each, and all of which were sold at $50 each. The color scheme in the decorations throughout was blue and yellow. The railings of the boxes were painted blue, and overhead each box were yellow Japanese electrically lighted lanterns, and suspended form the centre of the tent were two huge chandeliers with hundreds of blue and yellow lights. Hanging from the chandeliers were streamers of yellow and blue. A passageway covered with oak leaves connected the dancing pavilion with the clubhouse. The women in charge of the decorations were Mrs. Henry W. Sage, Mrs. C. N. Bliss, Jr., and Miss Beatrice Claflin.

Those who were to occupy boxes for the ball began to arrive about 10:30, and at 11 o'clock an exhibition of the Pavlowa gavotte, under the direction of Mrs. Bertha Ware Cady, was given by Mr. and Mrs. Louis du Pont Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Humphreys, Mrs. Stewart Davis, Miss Beatrice Claflin, Richard Babcock, and T. Gaillard Thomas, 2d.

The music was by the Russian Balalaika Orchestra of fifteen pieces.

At 12 o'clock a supper for about 300 was served on the porches of the clubhouse.

A Bazaar for Southampton Church.

The bazaar in aid of St. John's Episcopal Church at Southampton, which began yesterday, will be continued today in the tent on Lake Agawam. The proceeds are to be used in reducing a mortgage of $4,000 on the church. Among those interested in the bazaar are Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. Robert Thompson, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. Charles H. Keep, Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, and Mrs. Newbold Edgar.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Charles Otis Gates of Dorner House, Locust Valley, L. I., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elinor Gates, to George R. Elder, Jr., of Easton, Penn. Miss Gates's father was the late Professor Charles Otis Gates, whose large estate, Peacock Point, near Glen Cove, was purchased five years ago by Otto H. Kahn. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson of 375 Park Avenue will go to Newport next week on a visit to Mrs. Thompson's father, James J. Van Alen, at Wakehurst.

It became known yesterday that a son was born about three weeks ago to Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey W. Whitney at their home at Milton, Mass. Mrs. Whitney was formerly the Countess of Yarmouth, and is a daughter of Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., and Mrs. Whitney were married in 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Tod of 906 Fifth Avenue are staying at the Hotel Griswold at Eastern Point, Conn., while their yacht Katoura is undergoing repairs.

Mrs. William Bayard Cutting and Miss Olivia Cutting, who have been at Oakdale, L. I., have gone to Northeast Harbor, Me., to remain until Autumn.

No date has been set for the wedding of Miss Charlotte Winslow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Winslow of Boston, and Lieutenant Robert T. S. Lowell, U. S. N., whose engagement was recently announced. Miss Winslow is a niece of Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, U. S. N. Lieutenant Lowell is stationed on the battleship New York.

Bridal Pair to Go to China.

Miss Alice J. Messner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Messner of 124 West Eighth Street, Bayonne, N. J., was married at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon to John P. Sartz of Bayonne. The ceremony was performed by Justice Lauer. The bride had no attendants. The best man was the bridegroom's brother, Mansfred Sartz. The couple, after visiting Washington and San Francisco, will sail for China on Aug. 7, where Mr. Sartz will engage in business for the Standard Oil Company.

ADLER—ZIPSER.

Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Adler of 126 West 123d Street announces the engagement of their daughter, Miss Selma Adler, to Samuel Zipser, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Zipser of this city. Miss Adler is with her parents at Schroon Lake, N. Y. No date has been set for the wedding.

CRUISER TENNESSEE HERE.

Relief Warship Returns with $169,000 in Gold.

The United States cruiser Tennessee returned yesterday afternoon from a several months' cruise in the Mediterranean, where she had been engaged in carrying refugees from Beirut and Jaffa to Marseilles and Piraeus and supplying needy Americans with money loaned by the Treasury Department at Washington.

The Commander sent a wireless message to the Collector of the Port announcing that he had $169,000 in gold belonging to the Government on board that was to be delivered to the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street. The Collector sent down the cutter Hudson with two Acting Deputy Collectors on board, who received the gold, which was in a sealed keg containing $100,000 and three canvas bags. It was landed at the Battery under the protection of an armed assistant master at arms and convoyed to the Sub-Treasury in an express wagon.

Justice Giegerich Misquoted.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich, when the suffragists telephoned to him on Thursday, said he was opposed to votes for women, but he did not say he did not know why, as the women reported to the newspapers.

"Just as I was about to go upon the bench I was told that a Mrs. Adamson wished to speak to me on the telephone," said Justice Giegerich yesterday. "I did say that I was opposed to woman suffrage, but did not say that I did not know why I was opposed to it. I was requested to state my reasons, but owing to the limited time at my disposal I stated that I could not discuss the matter over the telephone.

"I have good and sufficient reasons why I am opposed to woman suffrage, and when I was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1894 I voted against the amendment to give the right of suffrage to woman."

Passengers for Europe.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. S. Adams, Miss M. Arthur, Mrs. R. H. Braham, E. B. Byrne, E. Carnegie, M. S. Clark, Dr. C. Crooke, Miss L. Curtis, W. S. Elliot, Ernest Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Foster, R. F. Gooding, Miss Hattie Green, Vincent Hart, J. J. Hill, Miss Margaret Horner, H. D. C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Laurie, C. J. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Byron E. Potter, L. J. Proctor, H. L. Roper, Mrs. May Thompson, Miss S. Varner, Miss Constance West, J. H. Weeds, Mr. and Mrs. A. Norman Young, and Miss Young.

AMERICA, (Naples.)—A. Bouchet, J. D. Oddo, Dr. A. L. Soresi, Captain Locatelli, Mrs. J. Zito, P. Fiore, E. Pierretti, Mrs. Maria Spiva, and Miss Alma Spiva.

WEEK-ENDS VEX THOMPSON.

Senator Says City Officials, Meaning McCall, Pass the Buck.

"If we have week-ends up the State we do not talk about them," said Senator George F. Thompson of Middleport, chairman of the legislative committee appointed to investigate the Public Service Commissions at the session yesterday in the Bar Association. He was alluding to the absence of Chairman Edward E. McCall, who had been invited to attend and answer the complaints of Brooklyn taxpayers about the third tracking of the Fulton Street elevated line.

"I said yesterday," continued Senator Thompson, "that I found that the city officials down here have what they call a 'buck' that they are passing around down here, and I find today that there are week-ends that all the officials of New York observe with great care, and that week-ends begin just as quickly as they can get away, and they leave the city and stay as long as they can before they return.

"I find that all the Public Service Commissioners, except Commissioner Hayward"—who was present—"are now in pursuit of that thing, and all of them started some time ago. Judge McCall did not start until this morning, and only made up his mind last night. He told me he had to get away at 10 o'clock this morning. I saw him again this morning, and he said he had to go at 11 o'clock."

Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis of Rochester, counsel for the committee, began the attack on Chairman McCall.

"Certain statements have been made to members of this committee by people interested in property relative to the reconstruction of the Fulton Street elevated road," said Mr. Lewis. "The character of these statements is such that, when it had been spread upon the records of this committee, it seemed to me only fair and proper that the Public Service Commission, having the power to arrange and enter into the contracts under which the work was being done, and which has executed the contracts providing for the work, should have an opportunity of being present at the meetings of this committee, and it seemed to me that they would welcome an opportunity to be present and make such reply to the statements as they might think proper in the way of explanation and justification, if justification is required.

"It is my information that the Chairman of the Public Service Commission was advised yesterday of the fact that such an opportunity would be afforded him this morning at 11 o'clock, and it is my understanding that the Chairman of the commission has seen fit to disregard that invitation and that he has absented himself from the city for purposes of his own. As I understand it, he is not out of town on public business, and I do not know that this committee owes any further courtesy to the Chairman of the Public Service Commission. It is a matter for the committee to determine—I feel this very strongly—that no further action should be taken by the committee with the matters of record in relation to the Fulton Street Elevated until such time as the Chairman shall have appeared here and made such explanation as he may choose to offer, unless he shall definitely advise the committee that he does not wish an opportunity to appear for that purpose."

Senator Lawson of Brooklyn said Travis P. Whitney, Secretary of the commission, was present. Mr. Whitney said:

"I think I may say, on behalf of the Public Service Commissioners, that, unlike many other municipal officers, we are holding meetings throughout the Summer and have had three formal hearings during the past week and have three more hearings on for the coming week."

The Thompson committee then went into executive session on week-ends and other matters and decided to meet again next Monday morning at the office of the Public Service Commission. The only witnesses heard yesterday were Delos F. Wilcox, Deputy Water Commissioner, and Bridge Commissioner Kracke.

SPORTS AT NARRAGANSETT.

Emylyn Randolph First, Miss Chase Second in Swimming Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 30.—On the fields of the Point Judith Country Club this afternoon many of the cottagers found diversion in playing golf, tennis, and the new sport of brevet, which is daily becoming more popular at the Pier. Entries for the mixed foursome golf tournament which opens tomorrow at the Point Judith Country Club include Howard Hitchcock, Mrs. S. Hinman Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Rush Sturges, N. G. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Miss Gertrude de Coppet, and Philip M. Prescott, Jr.

On the golf links today were Captain Frank W. Kellogg, U. S. A.; Mrs. Irving H. Chase, Mrs. John C. Poor, Miss Bessie Munnikhuysen, Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, Jr., Mrs. Henry Lippitt, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hitchcock, Philip M. Prescott, Earle Alexander, John Wylde, Jr., and A. E. Hughes.

The tennis players were F. C. Inman, who is here for the tournament; Bernard Law, Rowland Hazard, Kenneth M. Murchison, Mrs. Alfred E. Norris, Miss Pauline Disston, John G. Thomas, and Archibald G. Thomson. Those who are taking up brevet include Miss Therese Kohn, Miss Hannah Randolph, Mrs. Merwin White, Philip Randolph, Jr., Miss Katherine Smith, Miss R. D. Huger, and Mrs. Stanley Henshaw.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A new dance was interpolated in the "Follies" in One New Amsterdam Theatre last night. It is Oriental in atmosphere, and is danced by Mae Murray, Lucille Cavanaugh, and Carl Randell to a pot-pourri of classical melodies. Vivid color and spirited action combine to make the number an effective one.

Law Hearn has been added to the principals who will take part in Ned Wayburn's revue, "Town Topics." Mr. Wayburn has taken over a contract the comedian had with George Edwardes. Arthur Evans will be the stage director of the production, and Hilding Anderson the musical director.

Alma Tell and Stanley Groome are the latest additions to the cast of "Search Me," the new Augustin MacHugh farce that will be presented in the Galety Theatre Wednesday night, Aug. 11. The company is now complete and is rehearsing nightly.

The date for the opening performance of the farce, "Some Baby," has been set for Aug. 9 in the Fulton Theatre.

A Vacation for You and "Tenement Tommy"

We know many puny children down in Allen, Cherry and other crowded streets who are starving for fresh air.

Three dollars will pay for a week's seashore vacation for one of them.

Will you give at least one the same health-restoring opportunity you are going to have this Summer?

Multiply the number of days you expect to be away by forty-three cents, send us the amount, and we will keep at least one of these little victims of poverty at Sea Breeze while you are away. Send contributions to George Blagden, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.

JAPANESE CABINET OFFERS TO RESIGN

Action Due to the Bribery Charges Against Viscount Oura and Others.

ELDER STATESMEN CALLED

Emperor Summons Them—It Is Believed They Will Advise That Okuma Be Retained as Premier.

TOKIO, July 30.—The Japanese Cabinet, headed by Count Okuma as Premier, has tendered its resignation to Emperor Yoshihito. This action followed the resignation yesterday of Viscount Kanetake Oura, Minister of the Interior, following an investigation by the Ministry of Justice into bribery charges resulting from the Parliamentary elections last March. Viscount Oura's resignation was sanctioned by the Emperor after a report on the situation had been made to him by Count Okuma.

Premier Okuma, believing he should hold himself responsible for the acts of the members of his Cabinet, was the first to tender his resignation. The other Ministers immediately decided to follow the example of their chief.

After receiving Count Okuma, the Emperor summoned the Elder Statesmen for a conference. A Cabinet change at this time is unpopular with the public, because of the war.

Two cases have been mentioned as responsible for the crisis. The first was the charge that 10,000 yen ($5,000) had been offered to Viscount Oura by a candidate for the House as the price for keeping a rival candidate out of the field. The Minister of the Interior denied having accepted this bribe, but K. Hayashida, Chief Secretary of the lower house, who was arrested on Wednesday, has been quoted as admitting that he received the money and distributed it for campaign purposes.

The second case involves two representatives charged with accepting bribes to desert the Sei-Yu-Kai, or Conservative Party, and support the Government in its campaign for an increase in the army.

The Elder Statesmen will meet tomorrow, and it is considered probable that they will advise that Count Okuma be invited to retain the office of Premier and reconstruct the Cabinet. The name of Lieut. Gen. Count Terauchi, Governor General of Korea, also has been suggested, however, for the post of Premier.

TOKIO, July 3, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Japan early this month just escaped a Ministerial crisis, which grew out of the boycott of Japanese in China. The Elder Statesmen assembled at Tokio and considered the advisability of certain changes in the Cabinet, including the post of Foreign Minister, believing that the retirement of Baron Kato, the occupant, might ease the situation in China and pacify those who blamed Baron Kato for the unfavorable situation in that country.

The fact that ex-Premier Marquis Saionji came out of his retirement and was in frequent consultation caused a great stir and created the belief that he was returning to power.

The Elder Statesmen, however, evidently did not desire to shoulder the responsibility of conducting Japan's future foreign policies, and the danger of a crisis was temporarily averted by framing a series of measures for appeasing those who resorted to a boycott as an answer to what they termed Japan's aggressive political policy in their country.

Premier Okuma made a speech to encourage the business men of Japan, some of whom are losing heavily by the Chinese boycott. He declared that the present war really offered Japan a rare opportunity to strengthen her economic situation. The end of the war, which he considered still very distant, would find the European belligerents exhausted. Japan's foreign trade would benefit even if Germany should be successful, which, he said, was not probable.

The Premier said he was not fearful of the future. Germany could not send troops to the Far East, and, he added, "it would not be impossible to make some arrangement with Germany to place the peace of the Orient on a lasting footing."

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The America Embassy at Tokio has made no extended report on the Japanese Cabinet crisis, because, it is understood, it involves purely internal questions and nothing in relation to Japan's attitude toward other powers.

Several members and former members of the Imperial Japanese Diet are involved in the bribery investigation. K. Hayshayda, who had been Chief Secretary of the lower house for twenty years, was arrested last Wednesday in connection with the charge against Viscount Oura, who was alleged to have received a gift of $5,000 from a candidate for membership in the House.

WOODEN PONIES NOT FOR HIM

Would-Be Jockey from Ottawa Is Anxious to Get Back Home.

George Purdon, 14 years old, who ran away from his home in Ottawa, Canada, several days ago, is going back today, much disgusted with New York.

He fell into the hands of the Children's Society, after trying to get a job as a jockey at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island. He gave up completely when he found that they were racing toy wooden horses at Steeplechase Park, where he had been directed to apply for a place as a jockey.

After the police had turned him over to the Children's Society he wrote to a boy friend at Ottawa as follows:

Dear Connor: Did you save my place on the team? If I am home inside of three days I will be in time for our big game with the J Club. I tried to see the Giants play the Reds, but they wouldn't play because they could have got wet. What do you think of a place where they have only got wooden horses to race with? All I am worrying about is how soon I can get home.

The boy explained that he had made $15 by piloting a horse on the track at Fort Erie and came to New York to carve out a career, but could not find anyone who could direct him to any park where real horse racing was going on.

LIEUT. CECIL DIVORCED.

Grandson of Famous Lord Salisbury Once Appeared Here as Actor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 30.—Second Lieutenant Randle William Gascoyne Cecil, eldest son of the Rev. Lord William Cecil, and grandson of the celebrated Marquis of Salisbury, who married Miss Dorothy Jannaway, obtained a divorce yesterday. Eric Vigers was cited as co-respondent.

Lieutenant Cecil, who is 24 years old, was sent down from University College, Oxford, for breach of discipline in November, 1908, his offense consisting in throwing stones at a Balliol window. This happened soon after he had been by his father in a letter to the press against clumsy, lower class policemen being employed to keep high-spirited gentlemen in order, instead of cultured and refined Oxford dons.

Young Cecil afterward appeared in small parts in Galety plays and accompanied George Grossmith on his American tour.

Van Cortland Heirlooms Stolen.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., July 30.—While making his rounds today of the home of Robert C. Van Cortland of this place, the Superintendent of the estate, Edmund Butler, noticed that the room in which many of the heirlooms of the Van Cortlands were kept had been entered and was in disorder. Many of the heirlooms were stolen, including a pair of shoe buckles 150 years old. The house has been closed for some time, as Mr. Van Cortland is in San Francisco.

SORRY FOR SUFFRAGISTS.

Leader of Opposition Thinks Telephone Day Was Losing Move.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said yesterday she thought the suffragists had gone too far in their Telephone Day efforts. She said she was sorry for them, for they were not gaining votes, but were losing the esteem of their friends.

"The women of our association would never have dreamed of intruding on the men of the city on a day like yesterday when, to say nothing of the heat, the strain of national affairs was bearing so heavily upon them," said Mrs. Dodge. "Nothing but publicity was gained by it. As far as I can see they did not gain a single voter. The names seemed to be those of men who had long ago come out for suffrage. It looks to me as though they had made out their telephone lists from the names of the men suffragists.

"As to the deductions drawn that there is a large majority in favor of woman suffrage, I am sure that it is not possible for anyone to give an approximate idea of what the results will be on Nov. 2. I long ago stated my opinion that there would be from 150,000 to 200,000 against the suffragists, and I have had no reason to change my mind.

"The anti-suffragists will do nothing at all of a sensational nature. We are going on quietly with all the work we can do. It is increasing constantly, and we really need larger office space. We are working in the big cities all through the State, and we find that three-fourths of the men are with us. We get the votes and the suffragists get the publicity."

PRESIDENT FEELING BETTER.

Recovers His Spirits and Answers Letters Praising Note to Germany.

CORNISH, N. H., July 30.—Unable to play golf because of the absence from Cornish of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his physician and golf partner, President Wilson took a long automobile ride today through sections of Vermont and New Hampshire with Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, his daughter, and Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington.

The President received invitations to visit towns in this vicinity, but was unable to accept any of them. One of the invitations was to a clambake held at Claremont, N. H.

The time of the President's return to Washington is still indefinite. He has recovered from the slightly depressed condition resulting from the arduous work he performed in writing the last note to Germany.

Messages received several days ago from persons in different parts of the country commending the last note to Germany were gone over by the President personally today, and he sent replies thanking some of the senders.

TO SELL U. S. METAL PLANT.

Capitalists May Purchase It to Manufacture Ammunition.

The plant of the United States Metal Products Company at College Point, L. I., which is to be sold at public auction on Monday, and which is valued at approximately $1,000,000, may be purchased by capitalists, who contemplate the manufacture of war ammunition. The plant extends from Fifth to Tenth Streets and from Third to Fourth Avenues, College Point, and for a year has been in the hands of a receiver.

Situated on the waterfront, it would be easy to ship from the port war munitions for export. The machinery of the plant is especially fitted for the manufacture of projectiles.

Charles Van Martar.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 30.—Charles Van Martar, keeper of the keys of Princeton Chapel for more than twenty-five years and for nearly fifty an employe of the university, died here yesterday, in his seventy-first year.

He was known as "St. Peter" to Princeton graduates and undergraduates of several generations, and it will be difficult to find his successor in the life of the university. His duties were many; he supervised the janitors, took official part in all the university exercises, and often acted as messanger for the Curator.

Princeton men will remember him best at the entrance to the chapel, of which he was sexton, and where it was his duty to close the doors at the proper moment. It is related that he was seldom hard-hearted. Many a delinquent student to whom a chapel "cut" would have been a most serious disaster, owed him to thank for holding open the doors a brief moment, that the sinner might slip in and save being marked absent. It is even related that he would spy a laggard at the far end of the campus and wave to him to hurry. Entrusty might enter entrance sometimes, when the laggard arrived too late, but it is said that "St. Peter" could and would refuse the confirmed laggard.

His chief function ended when the Board of Trustees abrogated the compulsory chapel regulation this year, and he was not able to long survive the new order of things.

Miss Clara Foster Ogden.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 30.—Miss Clara Foster Ogden of New York died last night at the Arlington Hotel, in her eighty-third year. She was accompanied at the Pier by her sister, Mrs. William H. Pendleton, and by her niece, Mrs. William H. Pendleton of Cedarhurst, L. I. Miss Ogden was a member of the Ogden family of New York and New Jersey, and was a descendant of John Ogden, who came to this country and settled in Stamford, Conn., in 1641. He founded the City of Elizabeth, N. J. Miss Ogden was a daughter of the late David and Mrs. Ann Foster Ogden. Her funeral will take place at Grace Church chantry, Broadway and Tenth Street, at 10:30 Monday morning.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. CORTLAND K. HAND, who was the youngest physician ever graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, died yesterday at his home in South Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., in his twenty-third year.

DOUGLAS B. STEWART, a member of the law firm of Gregory, Stewart & Wrenn, 115 Broadway, died yesterday at Brattleboro, Vt., in his thirty-ninth year.

GEORGE H. HULIN, a resident of Bloomfield, N. J., for many years, died yesterday at his Summer home in Shoreham, L. I., aged 63 years.

RUDOLPH CHRISTENSEN, a wholesale hardware merchant, with offices at 54 Warren Street, died yesterday at his home, 303 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, in his sixty-eighth year.

EDWARD G. SHELDON, an agent and Public Administrator, died yesterday at his home, 429 East Fifty-first Street.

WALTER E. INGE, 43 years old, died on Wednesday at his home, 175 Van Sicien Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow and a son.

DANIEL HIGGINS, employed in the State Hospital at Central Islip, L. I., died at the home of his sister, 123 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

Mrs. CATHERINE C. BROWN, widow of John J. Brown; and an active member of the Church of Our Lady of Victory, is dead at her home, 11 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, at 60 years. She is survived by a son and two daughters.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SCHAEFER MAYER, 70 years old, a native of Rotterdam, Holland, and for the last six years an inmate of the German Evangelical Home for the Aged, in Stoffel Street, Brooklyn, died in that institution on Thursday. She was the widow of Peter Mayer, and was one of the oldest members of the German Reformed Church of St. Peter's.

JOSEPH MOELLER, who died at his home, 60 Menahan Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, was a retired clothing salesman and a member of Raffeiner Council, No. 173, C. B. L.; Union Guard, St. Joseph's Society, and the St. Pius Society of the Holy Trinity Church. He was in his 70th year, and left three sons and two daughters.

JACOB J. WEISENSTEIN, 53 years old, a retired hotel keeper, is dead at his home, 2,824 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

JAMES KNOWLES, a retired machinist, died on Thursday at his home, 54 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, from injuries which he received in an automobile accident a week ago. Mr. Knowles was in his 80th year, and was a member of Morning Star Lodge, No. 204, F. and A. M., and Our Council, No. 252, Royal Arcanum.

DAVID V. SHAFER, owner of a bakery and formerly an official of Cushman & Co., bakers, died on Thursday at a hospital in this city. He was born here and lived at 67 West 104th Street.

Mrs. AMELIA BARZILAY, wife of David J. Barzilay, Vice President of the United Sponging Company, died on Thursday at the Alston Sanitarium, in her forty-third year.

Mrs. WILLIAM PRESTON GRIFFIN, one of the members of the Sanitary Commission during the civil war and a sister-in-law of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State under the Grant Administration, died on Thursday at her home, 208 East Fifteenth Street, in her eighty-ninth year. She was born in Elizabeth, N. J., and had lived in her late home for more than fifty years.

ROOT LEADS FIGHT FOR SHORTER BALLOT

Says State Government Is About as Representative as That of Venezuela

AND REFORM MUST COME

Calls for Defeat of Bosses and a Remedy Which Will Replace Nostrums.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 30.—Elihu Root, President of the Constitutional Convention, will surrender the gavel and from the floor lead the fight for the proposed simplified plan of State government under which power commensurate with his responsibility will be centred in the Governor. This became known today after Mr. Root had a conference with the members of the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers.

The plan of reorganization, including the "shorter" ballot in distinction from the "short" ballot, has aroused the opposition of the political bosses who have their spokesmen in the convention and of State officers who with the bosses will lose much valuable patronage if the plan finally is adopted. Mr. Root made a speech of progressive trend to the members of the committee today. He told the committee that the bosses and the patronage of greedy officeholders must be defeated for the good of the State. The committee members sat in silent surprise for twenty minutes while Mr. Root spoke.

Mr. Root told the committee he was an advocate of the short ballot, pure and simple, under which the Governor and Lieutenant Governor only would be elected. Other State officers, now elective, would be appointed by the Governor. The temper of the convention, however, was such that Mr. Root thought the "shorter" ballot under which the Controller and Attorney General in addition to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor would be elected, was a rational compromise on which to meet the opposition.

"The rest of the plan must be put through," said Mr. Root very earnestly. "If you have any differences over minor details of the plan here in the committee you should forget them, for changes can be made when the plan comes before the convention, and get together on essentials. If we could discard the microscope and take up the telescope instead all would be well.

"This new plan should be our answer to the justifiable demand of the people for governmental reforms. It involves a remedy that will endure and stand the test of experience where direct primaries, the initiative, referendum and recalls, the clamor for which have grown out of a reasonable and laudable discontent on the part of the people with the imperfections and the vices of the present system, are nostrums.

Reform Demand Justified.

"Let us bear in mind that there has been abundant cause for complaint. I have been in public life for forty years, and during all that time the government of the State of New York has been about as representative and responsible as the government of Venezuela. Now the time has come when invisible government should give way to government that is accountable and responsive. And you have it within your power to aid in ushering in that sort of a government in this State."

A final draft of the article outlining the proposed new governmental plan is now being considered by the Committee on Governor. It was presented at the meeting today by a sub-committee, of which Frederick C. Tanner, Henry L. Stimson, and William N. Dykman are members.

The article will contain twenty-odd sections. In the first section will be enumerated the departments which are to constitute the new Government of the State of New York. These will be about ten in number. The heads of these departments will constitute the Governor's Cabinet. The plan will be safeguarded so that it will be impossible for the Legislature to abolish any essential department, and at the same time it is aimed to make the plan so flexible that the needs of the future may be met.

The Public Service Commissioners, the Department of Education, and the Conservation Commission, each of which will exercise functions both administrative, legislative, and judicial, differing in that respect from the purely administrative departments, will be considered in other sections of the new article.

It was said today that the members of the committee have been almost unanimous in the votes which have been taken on sections of the new article. The fight is expected when the plan comes before the Convention a week after next.

Speed Up, says Root.

Mr. Root today made a speech from the rostrum, in which he said that the time had come to "speed up." He urged the delegates to arrange their home affairs so that it would be possible for them to remain at the Capitol until the work of the Convention had been completed.

If Mr. Root has his way the lazy policy adopted by the Legislature with work crowded into three days every week and virtually no work done on Friday and Saturday will give way to the policy followed in Congress, where every week-day is a working day. As a start, two sessions will be held on five days next week, with a night session on Monday. In the following week it is likely that there will be three sessions a day if Mr. Root has his way.

"The convention," Mr. Root said today, "is several weeks behind the stage of progress that was reached by the last convention in the same period of time in its existence. If we are to have that full and free discussion and expression of views which is so important in reaching sound and just conclusions, it is necessary that we should address ourselves without any avoidable delay to the serious discussion and final action upon the various proposals before the convention."

AGREE ON COURT CHANGES.

Convention Committee Proposes New Part of Appellate Division.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 30.—There will be a readjustment of the court system in New York City under a plan tentatively agreed upon by the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention. One of the chief changes will be the addition of Part II. to the Appellate Division in the First Judicial Department, which includes the Counties of New York and Bronx.

This step is made necessary, it is held, by the increase in the number of cases which are appealed. There will be a further increase of appeals in all probability by a probable limitation in the right of appeal to the Court of Appeals which will make the Appellate Division the court of final resort to many litigants.

The county courts in Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond, under the present plan, will be merged in the Court of General Sessions, which in its proposed new form will exercise criminal jurisdiction throughout the city, and in the present City Court, whose scope will be extended and which, in its new form, will be an intermediate court of civil jurisdiction for the entire city.

Ex-Attorney General Wickersham, it is understood, is sponsor for the plan, which follows the lines along which the City Court of Chicago is organized.

There is no intention of interfering with the courts of inferior civil and criminal jurisdiction, such as the Special Sessions Court, the Municipal Courts and the Magistrates' Courts, except possibly to establish an independent tribunal for domestic relations and juvenile delinquency cases.

The Judiciary Committee has nearly completed its work and will make its final report to the convention next week. There will be no modification of the present jury system, the various proposals providing for verdicts by a majority vote having been discarded by the committee. The Surrogates' Courts will remain independent tribunals, although many delegates have urged that these be merged into the Supreme Court.

STATE TO OUST COLLIER.

Calls Him and Mann Trespassers on State Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 30.—A vigorous campaign is to be made to clear State forest lands of squatters and other trespassers. This is the edict of George D. Pratt, Conservation Commissioner, and Marshall P. McLean, a Deputy Attorney General, who has been assigned to attend to the legal part of the work. There are in the Adirondacks, particularly about Raquette Lake, flagrant trespassers with a full knowledge of their unlawful occupancy, Mr. McLean says. Some of these persons are natives of the region, others wealthy campers, who will endeavor to retain their holdings under doubtful titles.

An investigation of these titles, which has been in progress for three months, promises to reveal trespassers who are known by name throughout the State. While the investigation is still in progress suits are to be brought, including an action against Robert J. Collier of Collier's Weekly, who has long occupied a camp site on Raquette Lake, and another against Colonel William Mann, editor of Town Topics, who for many years has had a Summer home on an island in Lake George, which belongs to the State. Mr. Collier received notice on July 14 that he must vacate in thirty days or action for ejectment would be instituted, and papers have been prepared for service upon Colonel Mann.

"With such offenders as these," said Mr. McLean, commenting on the actions proposed, "the Conservation Commissioner has no sympathy whatever, and does not believe that either the Constitutional Convention or the Conservation Department should longer tolerate them. But there is another kind of case—it is where the occupants entered with greater show of right."

Mr. McLean referred to 400 permanent residents at Raquette Lake and to a settlement at Indian Lake.

CUTS TRUST SENTENCES.

Whitman Commutes Terms of Members of Poultry Organization.

ALBANY, July 30.—Sentences of three months' imprisonment and fines of $500 each, imposed upon eleven members of the so-called "Poultry Trust," for acts in restraint of trade, were commuted to two months and eighteen days' imprisonment today by Governor Whitman. Allowance will be made for the eighteen days the convicted men served in the Tombs, and when they have completed two months of their sentences at Blackwell's Island on Aug. 9 they will be released.

A statement issued at the Executive Chamber said that Judge Rosalsky had recommended the commutation.

The prisoners are Erving V. Dwyer, Arthur G. Dwyer, Charles Westerberg, William W. Smith, Charles R. Jewel, James N. Norris, Charles T. Hawk, Charles Thatcher, Clement Bishop, Samuel Werner and Charles Werner.

THERE'S STILL TIME

TO MAKE BIG PROFITS at the FINAL SESSION of the

Edgemere AUCTION TO-NIGHT LAST CALL

Take train from Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn—6:35, 6:53, 7:13, 7:47, 8:14. Time, 30 to 40 minutes.
From Penn. Station, 7th Ave. & 33d St., Manhattan—6:41, 7:10, 8:24. Time by express train, 25 minutes.
See Advertisement Page 9.
Representative on Ground All Day.
FITZ-JAMES E. BROWNE
Will Sell for
MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
111 BROADWAY

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BUDA.—On July 30, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Buda of 1,800 Lexington Av., a daughter.

Engaged.

SCHEINMAN—LAMPORT.—Mr. Nathan Lamport announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Mildred Lamport, to Mr. Lou Scheinman.

Married.

HARRIS—HEROY.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, July 29, 1915, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Ward Heroy, to Isaac F. Harris.

McDWELL—PONFIGLIO.—At Los Angeles, Cal., July 27, 1915, Margaret Renfrew Bonfiglio, daughter of the late Andrew Renfrew of Glasgow, Scotland, to Roy I. McDowell, both late of New York City.

SARTZ—MESSNER.—On Thursday, July 29, by his Honor, Judge Edgar J. Lauer, Alice Josephine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Messner, to Jack P. Sartz.

VAN TROTSENBURG—HOUGHTON.—July 28, Ida Houghton to Herman Van Trotsenburg.

CHARITIES.

OUR MISSION

To realize fully, how delicate is the mechanism of a little baby, because we stand in the gap—so to speak—between them and their future.

When some specially out of order specimen reaches us, we wonder why the mother couldn't have just used a little common sense—a rare article indeed among some of those poor ignorant souls, who want to do right—oh! so much, but just don't know how.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
65th St. at Lexington Av.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(New open for convalescents.)

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS beg leave to announce that they will remove to their new building at MADISON AVENUE & FORTY-FOURTH STREET on the *second day of August*

Married.

Brooklyn.

HARLEM—TEPPER.—July 25, Anna Tepper to Max Harlem.
SEARLE—MATTHEWS.—July 28, Ethel D. Matthews to Alexander H. Searle.
STEELE—WIRTH.—July 29, Mary F. Wirth to John Steele.

Died.

BECKER.—July 30, 1915, Charles Becker, dearly beloved husband of Helen Lynch. Funeral from his residence, 2,291 University Av. Thence to the Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Av., near Fordham Road, Monday, Aug. 2, at 10 A. M.

BROWN.—July 29, at 23 3d St., Weehawken, Mrs. Rebecca Brown. Funeral Sunday, Aug. 1, 2:30 P. M. Interment Grove Church Cemetery.

CHAPMAN.—Bertha Hull, beloved wife of George Augustus Chapman, at her home in Minneapolis, Minn., on Wednesday, July 28, 1915. Funeral services on Saturday at 2 P. M. at Minneapolis.

CHRISTENSEN.—On Friday, July 30, Rudolph Christensen, beloved husband of Matilda H.

REDFIELD DEFENDS HIS OWN INQUIRY

Seeks the Facts in the Eastland Disaster and Reserves His Judgment.

LABOR LEADERS PROTEST

Fear Whitewash for Federal Steamboat Inspectors and Appeal to the President to Interfere.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The investigation to determine whether any one was criminally responsible for the capsizing of the steamer Eastland in the Chicago River on Saturday last with the loss of about one thousand lives, was confined today to a Federal Grand Jury and to the steamboat inspection service under Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield.

The vessel, still lying on its side at the wharf, was taken over by a Federal Marshal on orders from Judge Landis of the United States District Court. The County Grand Jury, it was decided by Maclay Hoyne, State's Attorney, probably did not have sufficient jurisdiction to accomplish anything, and it ceased its inquiry for the present.

Secretary Redfield's examination of steamboat inspectors continued today, but developed few new facts. Charges that the steamboat inspection service would not be stringent with its own members elicited from Secretary Redfield the statement that the inquiry was according to law, and that judgment should not be passed until it was ended.

Before Mr. Redfield resumed his hearing labor leaders issued statements charging that the Department of Commerce inquiry would be a whitewash for the Federal inspectors. These labor leaders telegraphed a protest to President Wilson, but received no reply. After yesterday's testimony before Secretary Redfield, Mayor Thompson and others said that the examination of witnesses seemed to be unsatisfactory, while Assistant State's Attorney Sullivan thought the questions put by Secretary Redfield were too leading.

The questioning of witnesses today was turned over to A. L. Thurman, Solicitor of the Department of Commerce, although any one in the room was permitted to put queries. Secretary Redfield said that the determination of guilt, if any, lay with the Federal Trial Court, as his investigation was simply to determine whether the steamboat inspectors had acted conscientiously according to legal requirements.

The hearing before Secretary Redfield and members of the Steamboat Inspection Service will continue tomorrow, as will the taking of testimony by the Federal Grand Jury. Coroner Peter M. Hoffman, whose jury accused six persons in connection with the disaster, today arranged a conference with Mayor Thompson about more stringent regulations for steamers, "if the Federal inquiry avails nothing."

Little apparent headway was made today in the work of righting the Eastland. Only one body was recovered, making the total known dead 805. The missing list kept by the Western Electric Company, whose employes arranged for the excursion on the Eastland, fell to 161 tonight, indicating that the total number of dead would probably be under 1,000, as the dead and missing now total 996.

CORNISH, N. H., July 30.—President Wilson today received from friends of persons drowned on the Eastland protests against having men connected with the Steamboat Inspection Service make an investigation of the disaster for the Federal Government.

The President was told that it would be fairer to have men not in the Federal service, who could in no way be held responsible for the disaster, conduct the inquiry. Several of the protests were from organizations to which victims of the disaster belonged.

The President has intrusted the Federal investigation to Secretary Redfield and has urged that it be made as thorough as possible. The protests probably will be referred to Secretary Redfield.

LICENSED TO TEACH.

Eligibles for High and Elementary School Positions.

There has been placed, as of June 16, 1914, upon the eligible list of holders of license as assistant teacher of commercial branches in high schools the name of Eulalia M. Connelly, with a rating of 74.875.

There has been placed, as of July 1, 1915, upon the eligible list of women holding license as assistant to principal in elementary schools the name of Mrs. Marion L. Keator, with a rating of [illegible].

There has been replaced, as of July 1, 1915, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of kindergarten in elementary schools the name of Isabel Trunkett, with a rating of 85.75.

There have been placed, as of July 28, 1915, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of kindergarten in elementary schools the names of the following:

G. M. Couch	91.25	Sarah Bussel	81.75
B. C. Ferdon	88.27	M. M. Brine	81.50
J. F. Eldredge	87.08	D. Greenidge	81.42
Rose Lewitt	86.87	Esther Siegel	81.37
P. E. Hayden	86.75	Kathryn Beatty	80.87
Rebecca Salsbury	86.75	G. E. Mcinerny	80.48
Frieda Duppler	86.62	Deborah S. Wolf	80.37
A. C. Reimers	86.12	M. S. Rooney	80.20
A. E. Edwards	85.62	Ida L. Ginther	80.12
M. C. Grunwald	85.12	Rose M. Groccia	80.05
Ora M. Cockroft	85.10	Sylvia Carmin	79.82
Anna Forssell	84.87	Viola Schimpf	79.45
Helen E. Dignam	84.75	Pauline Wilkes	79.37
Augusta Brown	84.50	M. E Timberlake	79.12
S. H. M. Moore	84.25	Margaret Unger	79.05
H. S. Nostrand	84.25	A. H. Sherlire	78.90
Ethel M. Lane	83.87	H. Krukowski	78.37
M. F. Lewis	83.87	Ruth W. Carter	78.03
Sarah Rubinstein	83.62	A. M. Schnellein	78.00
G. A. Weiss	83.03	F. L. Ganner	77.95
D. E. Taylor	83.00	Jeannette Brown	77.87
M. R. Fordham	83.40	V. A. FitzGerald	77.75
Emma J. Ebeling	83.15	Helen Woodman	77.50
M. E. Wilde	83.15	Florence Goetz	76.50
Sadie Wishny	83.15	Agnes S. Arnold	76.17
A. A. Lankenau	82.67	Anna G. Gillen	75.90
D. B. Case	82.37	Lulu Rank	74.70
Rose Goldberg	82.37	Helen Moon	73.50
H. G. Masson	82.37	Helene Fischer	73.25
M. Bernheim	82.30	C. K. Norden	73.25
Edythe M. Hale	82.25	Violet G. Powell	72.37
Frances Mayer	82.25	P. Riesberg	72.30
L. M. Lindberg	82.15	Helen G. Sand	71.62
D. S. Law	81.87	Clara D. Smith	71.20
India Huston	81.80	Ethel Coughlin	71.00

There has been replaced, as of July 1, 1915, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of cooking in elementary schools the name of Mollie S. Kelly, with a rating of 81.

There has been placed, as of July 29, 1914, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of cooking in elementary schools the name of Therese M. Farrell, with a rating of 70.75.

There have been placed, as of July 29, 1915, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of cooking in elementary schools the names of the following:

Helen Carter	82.75	M. C. Raleigh	75.38
M. K. Lenney	82.75	F. A. Turnbull	75.25
Margaret Sweet	81.15	E. C. Burchan	74.15
A. MacG. Payne	80.70	F. D. Buchanan	73.70
Cornelia French	80.00	B. Hemberger	73.50
E. J. Crocker	79.10	Emma Y. Hyatt	73.10
Lanetta Roske	78.75	E. G. Malone	72.80
M. A. McKenzie	78.65	V. F. Young	72.75
Ada F. Malone	78.30	Carrie Gerstle	72.00
Julia L. Gannon	77.00	M. F. Coleman	75
M. J. McKeown	77.35	Elsie M. Allen	71.35
Mary A. Faber	77.30	Josephine Anglin	71.25
E. C. Walker	77.25	Mary T. Carr	70.90
M. McCabe	77.00	Julia R. Biggart	70.70
E. F. Malone	77.00	Isabelle M. Hull	70.35
J. C. Barrett	76.95	Ruth A. Young	70.30
Minnie H. Jones	76.70	E. M. Moorhead	70.25
Esther W. Payne	76.50	H. W. Freeman	69.75
Agnes C. Murray	76.30	Bertha T. Nelson	69.75
M. A. Armstrong	75.35	Leslie Wagstaff	69.75
F. Flannery	75.25	B. A. Morgan	68.00

There has been placed, as of June 1, 1915, upon the eligible list of men holding License No. 1 the name of Clayton F. Sherman, with a rating of 73.044.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 329 business failures in the United States during the week, against 327 for the previous week and 266, 248, 234, and 208 for the corresponding weeks of 1914 to 1911. The Middle States had 78, New England 83, Southern 90, Western 62, Northwestern 20, and Far Western 47. Canada had 88, against 79 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000 and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

DEFENDS NEW 'AMERICA' AIR.

Not Written in Spirit of Antagonism, Says Brooklyn Educator.

James J. McCabe, Superintendent of School Districts 31 and 34 in Brooklyn, who has composed a new tune for "America," which was urged for adoption in the Passaic schools by Alfred Ehrhardt, the only German-American on the Board of Education in that city, has written to THE TIMES protesting against the statement that the new tune is being advertised widely in the German newspapers.

"The statement," he says, "has become the basis of more or less unfavorable comment in newspapers in other parts of the country. As a matter of fact the only German-American press notice of which I have knowledge was written by the musical critic of the Staats-Zeitung, and printed in the music column of that paper; but if the critics of other German papers have treated my work as kindly from the musical standpoint, I certainly appreciate their consideration.

"It is, of course, needless to say that in the composition of the new music to 'America,' there is no more spirit of antagonism than there was in the soul of the patriot who wrote the words, which are so remarkably free from that spirit. It is just one more attempt by an American musician to provide our beautiful anthem with a melody all its own, and now that it has in a short time made more progress than any previous effort of the kind, it seems unfortunate that any suggestion of prejudice should be connected with it."

Mr. McCabe says there is no commercial aspect to his work, as the copies are not sold, but given away on request.

"CANNED" PARK MUSIC.

Concert by Charles Edison and Guido Bruno in Washington Square

Persons on the benches in Washington Square were surprised yesterday afternoon when they heard the strains of the overture to "Galatea," played apparently by a full orchestra, rolling out from amid the shrubbery of the park.

Upon investigation those of the park denizens who were musically inclined discovered that the sounds came from a phonograph in the little pavilion near the northwest corner of the park, and when a record from "Pagliacci" was put on the Italians of the neighborhood gathered around the pavilion in crowds.

The concert yesterday was a sort of reconnoissance in force by Charles Edison, son of Thomas Edison, and Guido Bruno, who are planning a series of park concerts by phonographs to be given twice a week in Washington Square. They experimented with several locations yesterday, and finally decided that the best place for the phonograph would be in front of the bust of Alexander Holley, which rests on a pedestal with wings that act as a sort of sounding board.

If the consent of the Park Department is obtained, Mr. Bruno and Mr. Edison expect to furnish the public around the square with not only free concerts, but free dance music.

PORT HEAD WOULD DRILL.

Collector Malone Plans to Attend Training Camp at Plattsburg.

Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone notified Major Gen. Wood at Governors Island yesterday that he was anxious to attend the military training camp at Plattsburg next month. Mr. Malone had military training in his school days, and also served for a time in the National Guard.

"It is the duty of every American citizen," said the Collector yesterday, "to prepare himself individually to serve his country in time of war as well as in time of peace. As a consequence, I believe it is a deep obligation laid upon every citizen at this time to so educate himself in the complex art of modern warfare that he can aid the defense of his country in any emergency.

"The American people do not want war and there is no prospect of war, but I hope that every man who can possibly spare the time will be willing to sacrifice his vacation period to make the camp at Plattsburg a pronounced success."

FIGHTS 2-CENT FARE LAW.

Missouri Pacific Attacks Nebraska Statute in United States Court.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 30.—The Missouri Pacific Railroad Company today filed suit in the Federal Court to have the Nebraska 2-cent fare statute declared void and asking that the members of the State Railway Commission be enjoined from exacting a penalty for a violation of the statute.

The Missouri Pacific bases its suit on an alleged discrimination between freight and passenger rates in the State.

DANGER LONG KNOWN AT ERASMUS SCHOOL

Commissioner Condemned Old Buildings in Report to Mayor Nearly a Year Ago.

FIRE ESCAPES OF WOOD

Repairs Now Under Way Indicating Intention to Put Wings Into Use Again.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson is expected to announce today his findings on the situation at Erasmus Hall High School, in Flatbush, the wooden parts of which were inspected early in the week by William H. Swartout, Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

What action the Commissioner is likely to suggest has not been indicated, but in any event the President of the Board of Education, Thomas W. Churchill, has declared the readiness of the board to tear down any building which the Fire Commissioner may consider unfit.

What the Fire Commissioner thought of this building last year is indicated by his report to Mayor Mitchel under date of Dec. 31, 1914, upon an inspection of the public school buildings for fire risks which had been ordered as a result of an attack on many school buildings as fire traps, made by Charles G. Armstrong, President of the American Society for Fire Prevention. He said:

> Except in one case, the conditions which required immediate attention were due to carelessness of either janitors or school Principals, and were promptly remedied without structural alteration or expense. The exception was the Erasmus Hall High School, in Brooklyn, where the group of old wooden buildings presented the most serious situation found in any school. The new high school building is a fine example of the modern fireproof structure, but its two wings extending backward from the front are built very close to the old wooden buildings.

The Danger Still There.

After detailing various conditions, which have since been remedied, the Commissioner goes on:

> The most dangerous conditions referred to above were removed or mitigated. Our understanding was that room would be found for the classes elsewhere when the Fall season (referring, of course, to the Fall of 1914) opened.
>
> After the Fall season opened the classes were continued. I visited the school with Chief Kenlon and Deputy Commissioner Laimbeer. Chief Kenlon recommended that the northeast wing of the wooden building be removed at once, which would abolish the inside court and remove that part of the old structure in most dangerous proximity to the new structure. This order was later modified, upon a second recommendation by Chief Kenlon and Chief Hammitt, to provide for the removal of about half of this northeast wing, which has been done, the remaining portion to be removed as soon as the classes can be accommodated elsewhere.
>
> Dr. Gunnison, the head of the school, represented to me that it was impossible on short notice to find places in the new building for the pupils, but that he would make room for them elsewhere as soon as it was possible to do so. He has promised to make this change as quickly as practicable.
>
> These wooden buildings are not desirable for school purposes, and I believe that their use should not be continued any longer than is necessary to find room for the classes either in the existing new building or elsewhere.
>
> The new building is very large, and perhaps by rearrangement of the classes room can be found for them without building any further addition to the new building. If the classes were arranged as they are, for example, in Washington Irving High School, I am advised they could all be accommodated in the present structure. The new building, by the way, is not completed, as the original plan called for a much larger building by extending the wings. It is definitely understood that the remaining portion of the northeast wing will be taken down as soon as Dr. Gunnison can rearrange his classes.
>
> Chief Kenlon believes that the removal of that portion of this wing, which has already been attended to, removes the main source of danger to the pupils, although the continued existence of the wooden buildings so near the new building would be dangerous to that structure in case of fire in the wooden buildings.

Repairing Old Buildings.

This was on Dec. 31. The wooden buildings are still there; they are being repaired as usual, and while the authorities of the Board of Education will not admit that they intend to use them next year, there has been no suggestion that any step has been taken to make other arrangements for the 1,200 children who were accommodated there last year.

It has been objected that there is no certainty as yet that there will be need of these buildings; but there were 1,200 children in them last year, and so far from supposing that there will be a decrease of 1,200 in the enrollment next year, persons closely in touch with the school have intimated that it is expected that the enrollment will be if anything larger than last year.

Dr. Gunnison, the principal, who is at Great Barrington, Mass., has informed THE TIMES that he cannot express any opinion at present on the fitness of the wooden buildings for further occupancy or the possibility of finding substitutes for them.

Wooden Fire Escapes.

A resident of Flatbush who has children in the school said yesterday that though many parents, as was stated in THE TIMES yesterday, failed to pay sufficient attention to the circumstances surrounding their children at school, there were many others who were well aware that hundreds of children were housed in wooden buildings equipped only with wooden fire escapes.

"We are told," he said, "that the buildings can be emptied in a minute and a half, but the fact remains that they are of wood and that none of the stairways are fireproof. We have known this for a long time, but we are at a loss to know where to turn for relief. The Fire Department's previous findings have done much to remove the most obvious sources of danger, but we are wondering when the school authorities will find the other accommodations for the children which the Fire Department recommended eight months ago."

FIREMEN ARE PROMOTED.

Senaca Larke and Harry Schoener Among Fourteen Advanced.

Two fire heroes were among the fourteen members of the department promoted to higher rank yesterday by Commissioner Robert Adamson. At the same time nineteen probationary firemen were appointed for a period of three months.

Engineer Senaca Larke, Jr., hero of the Equitable Building fire, was made a Lieutenant, and Lieutenant Harry Schoener, hero of the oil fire at Rutgers, Water, and South Streets, was advanced to a Captaincy.

Commissioner Adamson said that both had been allowed special examinations, owing to injuries which made it impossible for them to take the regular civil service promotion examinations.

"The one thing I want to impress upon you men is to obey the commands of your superior officers, whether you believe they are proper or not," said the Commissioner. "As an example of one who has always obeyed orders I point to your Chief, John Kenlon."

The Lieutenants promoted to Captains are Harry Schoener, Engine Company 15; Matthew P. Fitzpatrick, Hook and Ladder Company 123; William F. Purdy, Engine Company 24; and John P. Callahan, Engine Company 243. The new Lieutenants are Senaca Larke, Jr., Walter R. Twyman, William F. Kempf, Patrick J. Sullivan, Valentine E. Renschler, and Henry B. Eichler.

Boy of 12 Swims Nearly 3 Miles.

Franklin Robertson, 12 years old, son of A. Robertson, Secretary of the Keith theatres, swam from Fort Schuyler dock to Whitestone Landing yesterday afternoon, two and three-quarter miles, in an hour and fifteen minutes. Many of the Summer colony at Beechhurst watched the boy's performance, and he got a hearty reception on the Long Island shore when he finished.

Sharks Seen Off Fort Totten.

Bathers who frequent the beach off Fort Totten, the Government reservation on the sound, have been warned by the officers of the post to lookout for sharks while swimming on the Little Neck Bay shore of the fort. Two of the engineers say they had a thrilling experience with a shark on Wednesday, but it managed to escape.

URGES THE KILLING OF BACHELOR SEALS

Government Commission Recommends That It Be Done on Land at Pribilof Islands.

294,000 ANIMALS BY CENSUS

Asserted That Thousands of Furs Can Be Taken from Males Without Injury to the Herd.

Amendment of the law of 1912 to permit the killing of fur seals on the land of the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, for commercial purposes, under governmental regulation, is recommended in a report of the commission of the Bureau of Fisheries appointed to make an exhaustive study of the subject. The report contains 172 pages of reading matter, with numerous maps and photographs, and treats the general subject of seals and many others related to it in great detail. Its conclusions are considered an indorsement of the recommendations made by the commission of 1897 headed by David Starr Jordan, which gave rise to a heated discussion on the conservation of the Alaskan seals.

The latest report is indorsed as "scientific," "unprejudiced," and "dispassionate" by the Bureau of Fisheries and the Department of Commerce. The members of the commission who wrote it are Wilfred H. Osgood, Edward A. Preble, and George H. Parker, who were nominated for their positions respectively by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the National Academy of Sciences.

While the report urges the killing of seals for commercial purposes, it specializes on an indorsement of land killing, and strongly condemns the indiscriminate slaughter of the animals in the water, known as pelagic sealing. It was the unrestricted pelagic sealing, in the opinion of the committee, which produced the conditions that made the stringent provisions of the law of 1912 seem advisable. This law prohibits all killing of fur seals on the Pribilof Islands for a period of five years from its passage, except the number of seals needed as food for the natives.

Census of the Seals.

Because of their regularity of breeding in time and place, the seals on the Pribilof Islands may be counted with approximate accuracy. The commission took a census of the animals in 1914, with the following results:

Pups, (actual count)	93,250
Bearing cows, (inferred from number of pups, including dead)	93,250
Yearlings of both sexes, (based on known birth rate in 1913)	46,135
Two-year-olds of both sexes, based on known birth rate in 1912)	34,844
Three-year-old males, (based on assumed birth rate in 1911)	13,880
Four-year-old males, (based on estimated birth rate in 1910)	9,939
Five-year-old males, (based on known reserve of 1912)	1,658
Idle bulls, (actual count)	172
Harem bulls, (actual count)	1,530
Total	294,037
Total, exclusive of pups	201,433

Commenting on these figures, the report says:

> Whatever past conditions may have been, the census of 1914 shows the fur seal herd to contain upward of 294,000 animals, by no means a small number. The relative proportions of the different classes of seals, while not yet wholly ideal, are such as to indicate clearly that they can be made so in another year. Furthermore, they are such as to forecast a rapid expansion of the herd in the near future. Thus all apprehension as to insufficiency of male life will cease in 1915.
>
> The hauling grounds in 1914 are teeming with bachelor seals of 4 years of age and under. There are nearly 10,000 four-year-old bachelors and upward of 13,000 three-year-olds, so male life for the future is more than assured. The 9,000 to 10,000 four-year-olds living in 1914 will, if wholly spared, undoubtedly create an overstock of males, and this constitutes the principal undesirable feature of the herd as found in 1914.

Herd Should be Thinned.

The welfare of the herd demands that some of them should be killed in 1915. By so doing, and by killing a sufficient number of the four-year-olds and three-year-olds at the same time, the relative proportions of the different classes of seals would be adjusted to a basis as nearly ideal as our knowledge permits. No matter what course is pursued, the important question will always be what proportion of young males may be killed with safety. The proportion is the same now that it always will be, and nothing is gained by delay. Whether the proportion be small or large, it is obviously safe to take it now as well as in future years.

The report then argues, from statistics, that the land killing prohibited by the law of 1912 was never an destructive of seal life as has been imagined. It was the stopping of pelagic sealing by international treaty in 1911, according to the report, that served to conserve the seals.

"In the six years from 1890 to 1895," the report says, "the number of seals killed on land was 80,482; during the same period pelagic sealers took 203,965. and caused the death of at least several times more."

Summarizing the nature and extent of the seal property under discussion as an argument to permit regulated land killing, the Commissioners write:

> At the present, we know that we have a herd of nearly 300,000 seals under practically complete control on both land and sea. This herd includes not less than 80,000 breeding females producing one young annually; half the young being males and half females, and at most only one male to thirty-five females being required for breeding. A large supply of males from 2 to 5 years of age is already present, and a large revenue from the taking of the surplus is assured. Without attempting an exact calculation, it is evident that the productive capacity of the seal herd is equal to that of an enterprise representing an invested capital of at least $10,000,000. As such it is worthy of the highest effort for efficient administration.

Loss May Be $2,700,000.

How the law of 1912 has prohibited a return from the valuable property, the report attempts to show, concluding with the statement that the money loss alone during the period affected by the law "promises to be very large, not less than $2,700,000 by most conservative estimates."

Coming to a consideration of the desired amendment to the law of 1912 and governmental regulation of land killing on the islands, the Commissioners say:

> The herd is now beyond the danger point, and with full governmental control protection of the seals and conservative management would be assured without special restrictions. The number of male seals which should be killed or reserved cannot, in the nature of the case, be absolute. It is not and never can be a fixed number, and the only possible way in which it can be stated in advance is in relative terms. That is, the number to be killed or to be reserved in any given season depends upon the number that are present in that season and upon the relation which the number of males of certain ages bears to the number of females. With pelagic sealing abolished, these numbers and proportions can be determined with all reasonable accuracy. Whether the herd be large or small, diminishing or progressing, good management demands discretionary power in the hands of responsible officers in order that action may be governed by circumstances.

Incidentally the Commissioners argue that the blue fox industry of the islands might be revived by the killing of seals. Formerly 1,000 fox skins were taken annually on St. George Island alone, which would be worth $40,000 to $50,000 at recent prices. The industry declined because of the scarcity of food for the foxes when the killing of seals was forbidden.

To Commemorate Grant's Burial.

In commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the burial of General U. S. Grant, members of the various military organizations throughout Greater New York will take part in exercises at Grant's Tomb at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Aug. 8. The Rev. Dr. W. M. Browne, sole surviving pall bearer at the funeral of Grant, will come from Georgia to take part in the ceremony. The arrangements are in charge of Miss Anita C. Brooks, First Honorary Vice President of the National Veterans' Relief Corps. Captain Charles O. S. B. Cornelius, Commander of the National Veterans' Relief Corps, will officiate.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Sergts. D. McCarthy, 10, to 81, motor cycle duty, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 2; W. F. Shea, 18, to Tr. S., 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 2; D. Glenn, 35, to C. O., duty in office of Property Clerk, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 1; A. E. Stanley, Jr., 37, to 39, motor cycle duty, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 2. To Tr. S, from precincts indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 2—Motor Cycle Sergts. C. J. Saich, 80; J. Murphy, 81; F. E. Walker, 89; Motor Cycle Patrol. R. T. Irwin, Jr., 99; C. G. Woehrle, 99; F. H. J. Hahn, 99; F. E. Ruggles, 99; F. X. Werner, 278; W. J. Farrell, 278; H. Powell, 278.

Patrol. H. Lipski and D. F. Sullivan, 13, duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 29; H. L. Hoffmann, 26, to 3 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 2; J. Rhodes, 26, and R. H. Holmes, 38, to 9 I. D., 5 days, noon, July 31; J. Imperial, 28, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 3; M. A. Miraglia, 28, and F. May, 31, to 2 I. D., 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 2; G. C. Cole, 35, to C. O., duty in office of Property Clerk, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 5; G. Bloss, Jr., 36; W. J. McGowan, 45, and F. W. Voelbel, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, to 60, motor cycle duty, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 2; J. F. Mahoney, 61, to D. B., duty in Dist. Attorney's office, Bronx Co., 2 days, noon, July 28; C. P. O'Connell and T. J. Lenihan, 61; N. P. Pehrsson, 62, and T. Roedel, 63, to 7 I. D., 4 P. M., July 31, to 8 A. M., Aug. 3; A. M. Mullen, 63, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 4; H. J. Etherington, 143, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 3; A. Rosener, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, B. Gulager and P. E. Burns, Subdiv. C, to 278, motor cycle duty, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 2.

To Bur. of Tel. from precincts indicated, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 2; F. J. Hedden, 1; J. J. O'Brien, 37; F. J. Brickley, 167; J. M. Sheehan, 169; C. E. Pearce, 274; G. F. Ring, 278. To 15 I. D. from precincts indicated, 10 days, 4 P. M., July 30; W. T. Major, 169; J. J. Wilson, 169; T. J. Craddock, 169; G. W. Cook, 279.

Matrons: Catherine Fitzpatrick, 149 to 155, 14 days, 8 A. M., July 31; Margaret Whitehurst, 156, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 4.

Leaves of Absence (without pay): Sergt. F. A. Sahulka, 37, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 2. Patrol: J. L. Hayes, 26, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 1; J. G. Davis, 28, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 29; J. Byrne, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, 2 days, 8 A. M., July 29.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. P. Crowley, 31, 7:40 A. M., July 13, to noon, July 23; F. W. Jones, 39, 11:10 A. M., July 17, to noon, July 30; A. Grundig, 68, 3 P. M., July 24, to 12 P. M., July 27; J. P. Kavanagh, 74, 10:10 P. M., July 6, during disability.

Advancements to grades: Patrol, to $1,250 grade, M. J. Matthews, 61, Aug. 15; to $1,150 grade, J. Sullivan, 21, Aug. 9; E. Dupree, 26, Aug. 12; to $1,150 grade, Aug. 7, 1915; F. J. Reichert, 1; C. Miller, 22; P. O'Connell, 31; W. G. Decker, 35; P. Sabatino, 38; G. B. Wolsey, 42; D. W. Hay, 77; F. H. J. Hahn, 99; L. Sobel, 132; J. Parmet, 158; J. O. Becker, 156; W. J. Frohnhoefer, 277; J. J. Kirber, 17; D. T. Merkle, 23; E. Kronenbitter, 31; W. A. Jacobs, 36; T. J. Horgan, 39; M. J. Ryan, 148; F. J. Rauchert, 150; F. Deery, 158; L. B. Pastorini, 159; W. Dowling, 170; H. McDonough, 170; G. R. McGill, B. B. H.

Fire Department.

Retired on pensions: Capt. A. McDonald, Eng. 157, Richmond, (on his own application,) $1,250 a year, 8 A. M., Aug. 1; Capt. W. F. Windhorst, Eng. 216, Brooklyn, (on his own application,) $1,250 a year, 8 A. M., Aug. 1; Capt. J. Bridges, H. & L. 113, Brooklyn, (physically disabled,) $1,250 a year, 8 A. M., Aug. 1; Capt. Daniel F. Burke, H. & L. 107, $1,250 a year, 8 A. M., Aug. 1; Lieut. C. W. Travis, H. & L. 148, Queens, (on his own application,) $1,050 a year, 8 A. M., Aug. 1; Fire. 1st gr. G. Truesdell, Eng. 244, Brooklyn, (on his own application,) $700 a year, 8 A. M., Aug. 1; Fire. 1st gr. L. Eriksen, Eng. 225, Brooklyn, (on his own application,) $700 a year, 8 A. M., Aug. 1.

The following Lieutenants are promoted to the rank of Captain, at $2,500 a year, at 8 A. M., Aug. 1: H. Schoener, Eng. 15; W. F. Purdy, Eng. 24; M. F. Fitzpatrick, H. & L. 123; J. J. Callahan, Eng. 243.

The following engineers of steamer and firemen, first grade, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, at the rate of $2,100 a year, 8 A. M., Aug. 1: Engrs. of Steamer S. Larke, Jr., Eng. 294; W. F. Kempf, Eng. 92; W. R. Twyman, Eng. 23; F. J. Sullivan, No. 5, Eng. 38; Firem. 1st Gr. T. T. Renschler, Eng. 36; H. E. Eichler, H. & L. 112.

The following firemen, first grade, are promoted to the position of engineer of steamer, at $1,600 a year, 8 A. M., Aug. 1: R. F. Johnson, Eng. 74; R. Levy, Eng. 15; J. T. Hughes, Eng. 273; J. G. Gaisert, Eng. 298.

Assignments: 8 A. M., Aug. 1: Capts. H. Schoener, Eng. 157; W. F. Purdy, H. & L. 15; M. P. Fitzpatrick, Eng. 9; J. J. Callahan, Eng. 216. Lieuts. S. Larke, Jr., Eng. 6; W. F. Kempf, Eng. 76; V. T. Renschler, H. & L. 18; W. R. Twyman, H. & L. 12; P. J. Sullivan, No. 5, Eng. 24; H. E. Eichler, H. & L. 123. Engrs. of Steamer R. F. Johnson, Eng. 26; R. Levy, Eng. 13; J. T. Hughes, Eng. 53; J. G. Gaisort, Eng. 231.

The following are appointed as ununiformed firemen for a probationary period of three months, at $1,000 a year. Assignments, 8 A. M., Aug. 1: A. H. Walter, Eng. 10; C. L. Walter, Eng. 15; D. Paff, Eng. 17; W. C. Butts, Eng. 33; W. G. Stanton, Eng. 36; J. J. Smith, Eng. 47; R. L. Dawson, Eng. 35; F. W. Koster, Eng. 76; R. J. Daum, Eng. 202; E. F. Vought, Eng. 224; F. C. Schneider, Eng. 89; T. L. Dowling, H. & L. 9; F. P. Stewart, H. & L. 11; R. E. Balcom, H. & L. 14; L. R. Dallier, H. & L. 18; E. J. Walsh, H. & L. 20; J. De Boe, Jr., H. & L. 28; W. F. Rave, H. & L. 43. 8 A. M., Aug. 3: M. J. O'Keefe, Eng. 91.

Transfers, 8 A. M., Aug. 1: W. Jones, No. 2, H. & L. 38, to H. & L. 4; M. J. O'Donohue, H. & L. 15, to H. & L. 10; A. B. Sweet, H. & L. 10, to Eng. 249. Lieuts. C. Rieth, Eng. 94, to H. & L. 48; J. F. Norton, Eng. 76, to H. & L. 48; W. J. Reed, H. & L. 12, to Eng. 236; C. J. Duane, H. & L. 18, to H. & L. 17; A. F. Gels, Eng. 203, to H. & L. 135. Engin'rs of Steamer D. J. Larkin, Eng. 279, to Eng. 243; E. J. Metzger, Eng. 231, to Eng. 277; W. H. Stevens, Eng. 53, to Eng. 38; G. J. Sammons, Eng. 13, to Eng. 92. Fire. 1st Gr. E. Gehle, Eng. 55, to Eng. 88; C. Connolly, H. & L. 30, to H. & L. 35; J. Powers, H. & L. 9, to Eng. 52; J. H. A. Quinn, Eng. 25, to H. & L. 18; J. Dwyer, Eng. 243, to Eng. 43; A. Keller, Eng. 16, to Eng. 66; E. A. Carr, H. & L. 20, to Eng. 22; J. P. Russell, Eng. 47, to H. & L. 46; J. P. Donohue, Eng. 30, to Eng. 43; J. Laveroni, Eng. 33, to Eng. 45; M. Kelly, H. & L. 37, to Eng. 52; T. Hall, Eng. 55, to Eng. 47; E. O'Sullivan, H. & L. 19, to Eng. 49; C. J. Blummert, H. & L. 14, to H. & L. 19; J. J. Flanagan, No. 2, Eng. 80, to Eng. 67; C. Fenster, Eng. 91, to Eng. 60. Fire. 2d Gr. T. F. Costello, Eng. 30, to Eng. 25; J. J. Snyder, Eng. 15, to Eng. 81; G. H. Evans, H. & L. 18, to H. & L. 44; W. A. Walsh, Eng. 230, to Eng. 151; E. Jankins, Eng. 59, to H. & L. 37; P. V. Buckman, H. & L. 25, to H. & L. 39; F. P. Wartzinger, Eng. 86, to Eng. 94. Fire. 3d Gr. J. F. Fitzgerald, No. 3, Eng. 33, to Eng. 16; F. J. Murray, Eng. 60, to Eng. 46; G. C. Lantelme, Eng. 10, to Eng. 18.

Mutual transfers: Firem. 1st gr., C. Juna, H. & L. 29, to H. & L. 23; firem., 2d gr., H. H. Kolbenheyer, H. & L. 23, to H. & L. 29; firem., 1st gr., A. M. Forster, Eng. 294, to Eng. 217; firem., 1st gr., M. M. Janesky, Eng. 217, to Eng. 294; firem. 4th gr., O. Bradley, Eng. 1, to Eng. 23; firem. 3d gr., J. P. J. O'Reilly, Eng. 23, to Eng. 1; Eng. of Str. H. F. Mohrmann, Eng. 227, to Eng. 271; Eng. of Str. A. F. Mathes, Eng. 271, to Eng. 227.

Penalties imposed: Firem., 1st gr., F. J. Brennan, H. & L. 137 (neglect of duty,) reprimanded; firem., 1st gr., J. J. Duggan, Eng. 289, (neglect of duty,) reprimanded; Firem., 1st gr. J. J. Reilly, No. 1, Hose Co. 8, (absence without leave,) one leave withheld.

Charges dismissed: Firem., 1st gr., A. J. Connell, Eng. 282, (reckless driving;) firem., 1st gr., J. F. Dunn, Eng. 288, (reckless driving;) Firem., 2d gr., G. F. McCormick, Eng. 224, (same.)

Revocation of designation 8 A. M., Aug. 1; Capt. P. J. Moran, H. & L. 4, as Acting Chief of the 9th Battalion.

Special leaves, without pay: Firem., 1st gr., G. E. Walker, H. & L. 40, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 1; firem., 2d gr., L. A. D. Soracco, Eng. 30, 12 hours, 8 P. M., July 31; firem., 3d gr., J. Rosenberg, Eng. 33, 12 hours, 8 P. M., July 31; firem., 1st gr., W. F. Benesch, Eng. 39, 12 hours, 8 P. M., July 31; Eng. of Str. D. V. Warner, Eng. 223, 12 hours, 6 P. M., Aug. 1; Firem., 1st gr., W. J. McGrath, No. 2, H. & L. 25, 12 hours, 6 P. M., July 30.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

25 Cents per agate line each insertion.
Count six words agate to a line.

DRESS CORDUROYS wanted for immediate delivery. Standard Mail Order Co., 459 West 55th St. Apply Mr. L. Rubin.

I. SILVERMAN & SON, 1,161 BROADWAY, open for ladies' suits.

WE ARE LOOKING AT BOX-BACK FUR-trimmed suits, 11th floor. 164 West 25th.

M. L. SIMON of 1,133 Broadway wants jobs of Cotton Dresses.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SUITS, 9 to 12 A. M., third floor, 40-46 West 25th St. Ask for Mr. Bykowsky.

JOBBER placing order on Novelty, Sport, and Fox Trot Coats; also Crepe de Meteor and Crepe de Chine Dresses. Call from 9 to 11 at 467 Broadway, Room 215.

CONTRACTOR WANTED ON SILK AND serge dresses from $3 to $5; must furnish own style; will look this week and all next week.

Fifth Floor, 484 6th Av.

SEVENTY-FIVE pieces cotton whipcord, 36 inches wide, assorted colors, close out. Simon Tuch, Room 1,416, 1,133 Broadway.

WE HAVE JERSEY SPORT COATS, also other coats in fancy materials, to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8-10 West 19th St.

BUYERS, ATTENTION. — SPECIAL LEADER: POPLIN SUIT, YARN-DYE LINING, WELL TAILORED, FULL SKIRT, $6.50; ALSO BOX COAT MODELS, $6.75 UP; ALL MATERIALS. BENJAMIN MARTIN, 8 WEST 19TH ST.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Fn 4343.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

I WILL PAY CASH for any surplus stock you have. W 31 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3½@3½ per cent. for the best names
Thursday 3½@3½ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Tailors Forced to Pay Advances.

The tailors to the trade, who operate after the clothiers have placed their orders in the piece-goods market, have a rather difficult situation to face this season. The market is admitted to be a very strong one at the present time, and if the mills do a brisk business with the clothiers the tailors will have prices "run up" on them. For this reason it is believed that the tailors will have to make some considerable revisions in their cost schedules. Another factor that is working against the book houses is the difficulty of getting in imported fabrics. It is in this branch of the business that the tailors are supposed to excel.

Large Army Contract.

The contract just let by Belgium for uniform cloth is for an indefinite quantity said to be between 500,000 and 1,000,000 yards. The price is the same as that which was paid on the former Belgian contract, $1.55 for the tunic material and $1.40 for the suiting. The contract was divided between the American Woolen Company and the S. H. & O. B. Newhouse organization. It is generally believed by those interested in the foreign government work that more orders will be forthcoming now that it is fairly well determined that the war will last through next Winter.

Jewelers Favor New Movement.

The movement recently got under way in the jewelry trade, to educate the consumer in the wearing of necessary and decorative jewelry in keeping with various occasions and forms of dress, seems to be gaining favor rapidly. There is now little doubt but that it will be one of the leading topics at the convention of jewelry retailers which is to be held here late next month. As for business, there is not much of it at the moment, and no really heavy buying by the retailers is expected here until these merchants come in for the convention. Houses that now have men out on the road are doing a fair business, but much of the present activities of certain houses consists of resetting gems or of repairing broken pieces.

About Italian Blanket Orders.

A merchant who, by virtue of selling the goods himself, is in a position to know what he is talking about, says that reports of orders being placed by the Italian Government for army blankets should not be taken too seriously just now. There have been inquiries made here for these blankets by Italian agents, he said yesterday, and the prospect of good business on them at fair prices will be bright if the blanket manufacturers and the buyers can get together on the matter of specifications. It was said that the original specifications for these blankets called for merchandise different from anything heretofore made here. The last report, it was said, was that these specifications had been returned to Rome for revision, the idea being to get them to call for, as nearly as possible, the kind of blankets sold to other European belligerents last Fall.

Using Different Mark-Ups.

The question has been broached in clothing circles whether it would be wise to use a varying mark-up for different classes of goods. Each retailer, it is pointed out, finds, according to the kind of trade he caters to, that a certain priced clothing sells better with him than goods either higher or lower in cost. It is customary, however, to use the same mark-up regardless of the price at which the clothing is to sell. With the standard price for a suit put at $25, however, and a store doing most of its business on suits to sell at this figure, it has been suggested that the mark-up on this class of goods should be lowered and the mark-ups on the lower priced and higher priced goods be raised. The retailer, it is explained, would be justified in asking larger profits on everything but the class of goods that sold best with him for the reason that the turn-overs on his other stock would be less frequent.

American "Petit Pois."

According to a letter recently received by the National Canners' Association from C. L. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, canners of small peas in this country may label their wares as "petit pois" providing this terme is qualified by the word "American." It is further provided that the size of the peas upon which such a label is used should conform to the "petit pois" as recognized in the European trade. It is believed, according to Dr. Alsberg's letter, that the size of these peas should not be larger than 9-32 of an inch in diameter, and that the most satisfactory form of label would be one which indicates that the peas have been passed through a screen of the size indicated. This opinion, Dr. Alsberg points out, may have to be reconsidered later in order to conform to rules concerning the proper labeling of canned peas with regard to grade, which are now being studied out.

Dress Goods Doing Pretty Well.

Jobbers have bought pretty well of such corporation dress goods as have been opened for the Spring, 1916, season, it being said yesterday that, if anything, the commitments were slightly larger than at this time a year ago. Duplicating on Fall goods by the jobbers has been fair. While retail buyers have not yet taken hold of Fall dress goods in the way they doubtless will later on, reports from jobbing circles indicated yesterday that a quite good business has already been done on poplins, gabardines, broadcloths, vigoreaux, and serges. There is still some call for coverts, and shepherd checks are said to be holding their own pretty well. Plain goods are taking precedence over fancies, and the darker colorings are leading the demand. Black, brown, navy, and Belgian blue, plum, and myrtle and olive green are all in favor. The increasing call for brown is said to be one of the immediate features of the business.

Cotton Goods Exports Improve.

Better business seems to be developing here among cotton goods houses which go in for the export trade, particularly among handlers of cotton duck. About the only poor business in this fabric is coming from the West Indies and countries along the west coast of South America. Good orders for duck are coming from the Argentine and Uruguay, and a good war business is being done on it by the allied nations. Reports are current that Japan is in the market for duck, both for herself and Russia, but not much of this business seems actually to have been done. Australia is taking duck well, it is said, and some business is coming forward from China. Some sheeting business also is reported from China, as well as orders to ship some goods that have been held here pending a favorable opportunity. Australia and the Red Sea district are also taking sheetings. The Indian market is apparently dead for the time being. A quite good business from the Philippines is reported.

Gray Goods Quiet Again.

Quiet was restored in the gray goods market yesterday after the little flurry of Thursday, and business went back into the rut from which, for a moment, it threatened to get out. As a result some of the leading brokers and commission house men left early in order to get plenty of week-end rest. Some business was done, of course, sales of printcloths in the 28-inch range having been made for delivery into October at list prices. Here and there an order was placed on 39-inch 68-72s, but on the whole business was almost as limited on the wide, high-count constructions as it was on sheetings and drills. Even buyers of fancy goods took an opportunity of resting up some yesterday. Staple printcloth prices, which were more or less nominal, follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	5½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3½c
39-inch, 72-76s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4c	37-inch, 64-60s	2½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3½c	37-inch, 56-52s	3½c

*Asked.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AMARILLO, Texas—J. Levy; general mdse.; Grand.
ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; J. D. Bellah, cloaks, suits, furs; 353 4th Ave.; Marseilles.
BALTIMORE—Polan, Katz, & Co., C. Katz, mfrs. umbrellas, parasols; 1,270 Broadway, Strand.
BALTIMORE—Grotjan-Lobe Co.; H. W. Straus, general buyer; 121 Prince.
BIRMINGHAM—L. Sake Clothing Co.; B. M. Levy, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 200 5th Ave.
BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; L. P. Joseph, coats, suits; 225 5th Av.
BOSTON—Mrs. M. Smith, dry goods, &c.; Great Northern.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; W. P. Cooke, representing; 105 Grand.
CHICAGO—The Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss Landaw, millinery; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO—Good-Luck Furnishing Goods Co.; J. Keller, furn. goods; Brostell.
CHICAGO—H. Ostrowsky Co.; I. Eisenberg, stationery; Broadway Central.
CLEVELAND—Standard Cloak & Millinery Co.; M. Weiss, ready-to-wear, millinery, Wallick.
CLEVELAND—S. Klein & Bros.; S. Klein, mfrs. pants, overalls, working shirts; Longacre.
CORTLANDT—Miller Corset Co.; E. H. Miller, mfrs. corsets; 225 5th Ave.
DANVILLE, Ky.—Pushin Bros.; H. Pushin, B. Pushin, dry goods and general mdse.; Collingwood.
DULUTH—Kris & Pass Co.; N. Kris, dry goods, cloaks, suits, millinery, general merchandise; Latham.
ERIE, Penn.—Osborne-Norman Co.; E. C. Osborne, Mrs. E. C. Osborne, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
EVANSTON—Blyth & Sargo Co.; Mr. Barnes, coats, suits, dresses; 37 W. 34th.
FORT WORTH—Monnig D. G. Co.; O. E. Wandry, linens, white goods, ready-to-wear, infants' wear, corsets; Albert.
FREMONT—The Skirt Store; S. Block, ready-to-wear garments; Martinique.
FRESNO—Wonder Cloak & Suit House; Mrs. Lund, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
KANSAS CITY—Burnham, Munger & Root D. G. Co.; N. P. Munger, dress goods, silks, velvets; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; F. Vickers, mdse. manager; 23 E. 26th.
LANCASTER—W. F. Beyer & Co.; W. F. Beyer, dry goods, furn. goods; Breslin.
LYNCHBURG—Watts Bros. D. G. Co.; hosiery, knit goods, shirts; 256 Church.
LYNCHBURG—W. W. Couch Co.; W. W. Couch, furn. goods; 8 Washington Place.
LYNN—Goddard Bros.; C. H. Nute, domestics, flannels, blankets; Gotham.
MACON—Dannenberg Co.; T. A. Jacobs, men's clothing; 1,183 B'way.
MARSHALL—Missouri Valley Merc. Co.; A. M. Keller, ready-to-wear; 43 West 27th.
McPHERSON, Kan.—McPherson Merc. Co.; V. E. Atkinson, general mdse; Great Northern.
MISSOULA, Mont.—Missoula Merc. Co.; Miss K. Doherty, millinery and ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.
NEW BEDFORD—B. Lumnasky, dry goods, clothing; Broadway Central.
NEW ORLEANS—B. Cohn Co.; E. E. Schwartz, dress goods, hosiery, fancy goods; 353 4th Ave.
NEW ORLEANS—May & Ellis Co.; J. L. Well, whote goods and laces; Collingwood.
OKLAHOMA CITY — Scott-Halliburton Co.; Miss L. Hayden, millinery; 18 E. 22d.
OAKLAND—H. C. Copwell Co.; Miss Goods, coats, suits, dresses; Miss T. Ferris, art goods, fancy goods; 116 W. 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Northern Straw Co.; M. Krafteson, ladies', children's hats; Broadway Central.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Adler & Co.; L. Adler, children's, boys' clothing; Wentworth.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; E. C. Lauer, stationery, toys, and perfumery; F. Wunderlich, rep.; 23 E. 26th; Navarre.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; J. M. Winters, waists, skirts; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—S. Kunst & Co.; S. Kunst, tailors' trimmings; Grand.
PORT HURON—P. Higer & Son; P. Higer, ladies' ready to wear; Wellington.
QUINCY—W. T. Duker Co.; A. C. Heithake, domestics, dress goods, silks and linens; Gregorian.
ROANOKE—S. H. Heironimus & Co.; Miss A. R. Moore, corsets; 200 5th Ave.; Collingwood.
ROCHESTER—L. Adler Bros. & Co.; M. L. Adler, mfrs. clothing; 200 5 Av.
ROCKPORT, Ill.—C. V. Wiese & Co.; C. V. Wiese, dry goods, notions, and ladies' ready to wear; 1,133 B'way; Flanders.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; W. A. Kaufmann, clocks and silverware; 470 4th Av.; Brostell.
SAN FRANCISCO — The Emporium; M. Malkan, gloves, knit underwear; 470 4th Av.
SAN JOSE—M. Blum & Co.; M. Blum, ladies' ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
SIOUX CITY—Davidson Bros. Co.; B. Davidson, mdse. manager; 1,261 B'way.
SIOUX FALLS—Miss L. H. Kub, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; F. M. Spears, ready to wear; 230 5 Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Neil Murphy Store; Miss N. Murphy, waists; Gotham.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. O. Thornton, waists, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Marquette Cloak & Suit Co.; H. D. Harfield, ladies' ready-to-wear; 684 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Eiseman Bros. Mfg. Co.; H. Eisman, children's dresses; 2 W. 33d; Waldorf.
SYRACUSE—A. Fredman, hosiery, underwear, women's, men's furn. goods, jobs men's, boys' clothing; Latham.
TEXARKANA—E. Smith D. G. Co.; Miss B. High, ladies' ready-to-wear; Latham.
WALLA WALLA, Wash.—The Paris; W. H. Thomas, ready to wear; 116 W. 32.
WATERBURY—Musler & Liebeskind D. G. Co.; H. Musler, Fall suits, coats; 1,161 B'way.
YORK—P. Wiest's Sons; L. S. Hyderman, ladies' ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d; Gregorian.
YOUNGSTOWN—G. M. McKelvey Co.; W. E. Warner, clothing, furn. goods, hosiery, und. wear, gloves, shoes; 220 Church.
YOUNGSTOWN—Livingston & Sons; C. Livingston, Fall coats, dresses, petticoats; Room 1,717, 303 5 Av.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

THE EMPORIUM.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against The Emporium, dealer in waists and women's apparel, at 987 Prospect Avenue, Bronx, by G. S. Powers, $1,419. Cohen, Weiss, and Kerner Freedman Manufacturing Company, $55. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000.

M. RAMBOW & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against M. Rambow & Co., (corporation,) tiles, 36 West Twenty-fifth Street, by Mosaic Tile Company, $732, United States Encaustic Tile Works, $980, and Matawan Tile Company, $612.

CHARLES A. RICKER, public school teacher, 20 West 129th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,449 and no assets.

KEVIN SHERIDAN HAYES, 115 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,798 and assets of $1,688 in debts due him.

WALTER T. L. TEN BROECK, mfr., Newburg, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,064 and assets of $5,099.

MORRIS UNGAR, salesman, 55 East 129th Street, formerly a dealer in millinery, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,206 and assets of $918 in accounts.

EDWARD G. SOLTMANN, drawing material, 134 West Twenty-ninth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $1,090.672 and assets of $587,216.

SAMUEL HOLLINGER, jewelry, 167 Canal Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $18,138 and assets of $18,939.

BLUMING BROTHERS, hardware, 2,006 Second Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,445 and assets of $1,898.

KIMLESS & MARCUS, dry goods, 1,428 Amsterdam Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,906 and assets of $1,000.

DELTA LUNCH, INC., restaurant, 16 West Twenty-third Street, has assigned to W. Barnard Vause. W. E. Figueron is President.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 30.—Voluntary petition filed in Sherman, Texas, by J. W. Hendricks, furniture and carpets, Denison, Texas. Liabilities, $18,079.78; assets, $22,641.40; exempt, $5,325.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 30.—Delong Engine Co., Webster; liabilities, $14,165; assets, $1,062.45.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Aspinwald, Robert—Swinehart Tire and Rubber Co. of New York.....$152.51
Bolles, Samuel E.—F. Livingston.....419.41
Barnes, Thornton B.—E. Hoekman.....103.46
Babcock, John W.—J. H. Storer.....223.56
Cohen, Israel—D. E. Hanlon.....139.16
Coffey, Thomas J., administrator—M. L. Whitfield et al.....2,558.15
Colonial Ostrich Feather Co.—S. N. Levy.....113.65
Cavanaugh, Emily T.—Atlantic Dock Co.....31,329.98
Caskie, Edmund W.—M. C. Plass, coats.....128.35
Daub Storage Warehouse and Van Co.—Meyer Denker Sinram Co.....207.07
Embosi, John—M. Mayer.....125.64
Frank, Hattie B.—National Nassau Bank of New York.....409.12
Fischer, Ferdinand P.—W. Clark, Jr., Inc.....478.43
Farjison, Albert—Indian Territory Illuminating Co. et al., coats.....137.89
Goodsell, P. Hamilton—E. Pisek.....139.98
Helburn, Richard—S. P. Herrigan.....381.05
Hartigan, Joseph—Hallanan Dry Goods Co., Inc.....1,395.04
J. S. Steve Millinery Co.—J. Sanes et al.294.81
John W. Cooney Co.—E. F. Keating Co.374.08
Johnson, Charles A.—W. B. Coffee.....291.61
Joyce, John W.—Eastern Holding Co.....353.59
Kelly, John—E. L. Graef et al.....167.41
Kahn, Benjamin S.—S. August.....312.17
Liebman, Israel, guardian—W. F. Hock-man et al.....
Levy, Sidney—J. Kaplan.....106.04
Levin, Isaac—Kappler Fox Foundry Co.107.33
Lehman, Herman—W. E. Baker Co.....105.32
Mackintire, William D.—White Rats Actors' Union of America.....120.66
Mutual Furniture Co.—Rockford Standard Furniture Co.....382.72
New Hebrew School and Cohen & Gray.....
Northeastern Lumber Co.....6.30 A.M.
Powell, Eugene M.—S. August.....267.52
Powell, Eugene M., and Cora A.—S. August.....266.16
Price, Richard—E. De C. Chisholm et al.234.61
Pinckney, Orlent C.—N. Y. Talking Machine Co.....132.86
Paull, Jesse—Western Electric Co.....581.28
Ritzheimer, Henry C.—P. Livingston....117.69
Rabbi Jacob Joseph School—Interstate Lumber Co.....168.34
Rosenberg, Max, Irving, and Lona—S. Brand.....563.90
Stern, Carl, and Solomon Biegaer—Peopple, &c.....2,000.00
Seltzer, Morris—Acme Crepe & Co., Inc..114.93
Shefler, Henry—B. Cohen.....144.64
Suprenant, Albert N.—Holzman, Cohen & Co., Inc.....145.65
Seidman, Joseph—B. Seidenstein.....237.56
Stallo, Edmund K.—National Surety Co. et al.....1,741.22
Simpson, Cheridan—T. J. Burke.....241.70
Sherower, Albert—Nineteen Hundred and Twelve Co.....474.11
Van Nostrand, Chas.—J. McNeill.....220.17
Van Unrush, Victor—F. J. G. Hardy.....377.23
West, Benjamin C.—Hubmark Rubber Co.....183.41
Wretheimer, Philip—M. J. McVunn....138.35
Westheimer, Joost—City of N. Y., costs.134.00

In Bronx County.

Angel Construction Co. and Carmine Cioffi—W. E. Vause.....$56.75
Bronx Winthrop Reliance Ball-Bearing Door Hanging Co.....113.59
Claremont Coal and Sand Co.—Goodwin-Gallagher Sand and Gravel Corporation.424.27
Cavanaugh, Emily T.—Atlantic Dock Co.....31,328.98
Garfein, Osias—M. Tesler.....54.13
J. Block Co., Inc.; Joe Block, and Leize Flig—A. Stein et al.....266.27
Park Engineering Co.—T. W. Kiley et al.....1,068.18
Rudomin, Fanny—Hendrik Hudson Co.14,027.84
Van Casteel, Gerald—J. S. McDonogh....27.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Ehrich, Jules S.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915.....$1,124.58
Fields, Lew M.—E. F. Rush, April 8, 1915.....425.68
Fradus, Jacob—Lees Lighters Co., May 26, 1914.....170.51
Rochberg, Louis—A. J. Spiegelberg et al., April 28, 1915.....303.88
Tanusky, D. Anthony—The Chelsea, Oct. 7, 1913.....514.80
Wallace, Gustavus S.—C. F. Wetzel, June 17, 1907.....341.10
Same—A. Barrie, Oct. 17, 1903.....104.41
Heemsseen, Amand—E. Beer, May 7, 1912.....194.41
James, Morgan T.—L. Felsenfeld, Aug. 28, 1914.....171.11
Aztec Asphalt Co., Inc.—P. Friel, March 31, 1915.....12,641.95
Blank, David—J. Millman, Aug. 16, 1910.....325.53
Denton, Alfred, Adelaide C., and John H., adm.—Corn Exchange Bank, April 16, 1915.....4,705.40
Travelers Ins. Co.—E. L. Sasse, Jan. 25, 1915, (reversed).....6,311.70
Well, Edwin A.—W. B. Lindsay, Aug. 20, 1914, (canceled).....122.94
Lotus, Edward M.—Relles, Hess & Co., July 2, 1913, (canceled).....576.97
Meyer, Julius C.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915.....518.79
Rubens, I. Richard—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915.....1,124.58
Rodman, Theodore, Walter C. Rubli, and Robert C. Barnes—C. W. Momberger, Oct. 11, 1911.....270.54

In Bronx County.

173d Street Improvement Co., Inc.—City of N. Y., May 11, 1915, (vacated).....262.00

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Smyth < Fye—Algernon S. Norton.
SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—N. Y. Trust Co. < Fagan—Walter E. Kelly. Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bk. < Meakin—Roy M. Robinson. Famous Picture Co. < Fritzsche—Matthew P. Breen, Jr. Bowers. < Mario—Andrew Byrne.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Albert Hahn < Samuel Kadin—Alfred Katz. Harriet E. Kingsland < Lamont Realty Co.—Percival Wilde. Jessie N. Stillman < Homer R. Gillies—Nathan N. Sameth. Union Trust Co. < Louis Trus—Theodore K. McCarthy. William H. Nelson < Felix Kunstler—Daniel N. Sullivan. City R. E. Co. < Walter S. Cassidy—John V. Coggey. Sidney Wallach < Bessie Frank—Lester Lazarus. Lincoln Trust Co. < Max Weber—Robert J. Hare Powel.
SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Thomas J. Hare Powell < Anna C. Larney—Henry M. Stevenson. Mary G. Waters < Adelaide A. Yeandle—Archibald E. Baxter. Elizabeth M. Courter < same—Archibald E. Baxter. Fannie F. Welch < same—Archibald E. Baxter.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Re Natale—Matthew P. Breen, Jr.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Maria L. Ausbuettel < William Guggels—James J. Donovan. Marian C. M. Powel < William J. Diamond—Otto Lockman.
COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J. Harry B. Rosen < Olga Bolaver—Mark Goldberg.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:55|Sun sets..7:18|Moon rises..2:47

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:19	11:32	5:08	5:33
Governors Island	12:02	12:00	5:50	6:18
Hell Gate	1:52	7:50	7:30	7:50

Arrived—Friday, July 30.

SS Chicago, Bordeaux, July 19.
SS Ultonia, St. Nazaire, July 16.
SS Kursk, Archangel, July 18.
SS Bantu, Barbados, July 22.
SS Mexico, (mdse), July 23.
SS Silver Wing, Shields, July 9.
SS Europa, Naples, July 17.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan, July 15.
SS Rio de Janeiro, Barbados, July 23.
SS St. Cecelie, London, July 21.
SS Wells City, Bristol, July 13.
SS Cambrian, London, July 17.
SS El Cid, Galveston, July 24.
SS El Rio, New Orleans, July 24.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, July 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Saxonia	Liverpool	July 21
Gascogne	Bordeaux	July 16
Petroleine	La Rochelle	July 15
Merity	Victoria	June 28
Toyohashi Maru	London	July 16
Westminster	Bordeaux	July 16
Bayonne	St. Louis-du-Rhone	July 14
Le Coq	Bilbao	July 16
Advance	Cristobal	July 24

DUE TOMORROW.

St. Louis	Liverpool	July 24
Cagarta	Genoa	July 15
Dijkput	Barcelona	July 20
Netherlee	Havre	July 19
Polymnia	London	July 18
Morro Castle	Havana	July 23
El Sol	Galveston	July 26
El Paso	Galveston	July 29
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 21

DUE MONDAY.

Espagne	Bordeaux	July 23
Cameronia	Glasgow	July 24
Ardgryfe	London	July 21
American	Rotterdam	July 19
Policastria	Liverpool	July 19
Benguela	Hull	July 18
Iroquois	Bahia	July 21
Mississippi	London	July 23
Metapan	Colon	July 26
Guiana	Demerara	July 27
Brazos	San Juan	July 29
Bayamon	Ponce	July 29
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 31
Alamo	Mobile	July 27
Antilles	New Orleans	July 28

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Baltoe	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Francisco, Montevideo		12:00 M.
Hova, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chippewa, Turks Island	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana		1:00 P.M.
Samland, London		12:00 M.
Den of Airlie, London		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Alaskan, San Francisco		12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hyndford, London		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 29; Shanghai, July 7; Kobe, July 13, and Yokohama, July 14—which arrived per steamer Tamba, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 28, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Aug. 2.

CUNARD

Established 1840

EUROPE via LIVERPOOL

Saxonia	Thurs., Aug. 5, 10 A.M.	
Orduna	Sat., Aug. 21, 10 A.M.	
*Tuscania	Fri., Aug. 27, 5 P.M.	
Saxonia	Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A.M.	
*Cameronia	Fri., Sept. 10, 5 P.M.	
Orduna	Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A.M.	
*Tuscania	Fri., Sept. 24, 5 P.M.	

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Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
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$25.00 $12.50 each includes transportation, staterooms, hotel, auto tour to Historic Concord and Lexington, and boat trip to Pemberton and Nantasket Beach. Leaving New York Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Itineraries, reservations and tickets from

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S. S. Kursk, Aug. 7
S. S. Czaritza, Aug. 18
S. S. Czar, Aug. 29
1st Class, $90; 2d, $65
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regular 11 Days' Service to Archangel.
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AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
Philadelphia...July 31 | St. Louis..Aug. 7

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Adriatic.....Aug. 4 | Lapland.....Aug. 11
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa.
Canopic, August 14, 10 A. M.
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX

CHICAGO	Aug. 3, 3 P.M.	
ESPAGNE	Aug. 7, 3 P.M.	
ROCHAMBEAU	Aug. 14, 3 P.M.	
LA TOURAINE	Aug. 21, 3 P.M.	

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NEW YORK to GLASGOW
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RAILROADS.

N. J. CENTRAL POPULAR OUTINGS, Sundays, Holidays. See ads. or agents.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Joaic, at Lisbon, July 24.
SS Huthor, at Havre, July 27.
SS Kong Howel, at Havre, July 23.
SS Djembre, at Durban, July 29.
SS Belgrano, at Antofagasta, July 29.
SS Fern Phillip, at Wellington, July 27.
SS L. F. Justesen, at Ayr, July 23.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, July 30.
SS Queen Maud, at Freemantle, July 29.

Sailed.

SS San Guglielmo, from Palermo, July 25.
SS Strathtay, from Lisbon, July 23.
SS Merton Hall, from Perim, July 29.
SS Chipana, from Caldera, July 20.
SS Kristianiafjord, from Bergen, July 28.
SS Frederik VIII., from Copenhagen, July 22.
SS Huy Tegnu, from Copenhagen, July 22.

Passed.

SS King George, New York for Havre, passed Ushant.
SS San Giorgio, for New York from Naples, passed Gibraltar.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 30.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 1,148 miles S. at noon 29th. Porto Rico Line.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 130 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon. Savannah Line.
SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 397 miles S. at noon. Ward Line.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 90 miles S. of Jupiter at noon. Morgan Line.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam to New York, was 75 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 65 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 165 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M. Morgan Line.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 512 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 385 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M. Morgan Line.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....July 31
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Canada Maru.....Aug. 1
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru.....Aug. 2
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru.Aug. 5

THE CHILDREN, TOO

If you want to give your youngsters a treat that they will remember, make up a little family party and take the trip up the Hudson.

Sail all day if you like or go ashore and picnic; take the ride up Mt. Beacon—visit

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We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

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(of Maine)

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Am. Light & Traction Co.
Bucyrus Company
Canadian Car & Foundry
International Nickel Co.
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.
Remington Typewriter Co.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.

Lamarche & Coady

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Hercules Powder

Common

Bought—Sold—Quoted

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6% INVESTMENTS.

First Mortgage 6% Bonds in denominations of $500 and $1,000. No investor has ever lost a dollar of interest or principal on any securities purchased of this house.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading and Price Movements More Subdued—Western Railroad Results for Fiscal Year.

Wall Street was relieved yesterday at the check which was put upon the trading in the war stocks which had contributed the most spectacular incidents of the previous day's market. It was made plain that the dealings in some of these issues had reached a point which made Wall Street itself suspicious of the market in them. The Street had begun to think of them as good things to leave alone. Proof of the correctness of this estimate of the market position of these stocks came more quickly than had been anticipated, but that did not prevent the upset exerting good influence. Traders were content yesterday to move more slowly. Although profit taking was conducted without any great difficulty, showing a still broad demand for stocks, it came to be recognized that a little caution is a good thing to mingle with market enthusiasm, even at a time when market sentiment is almost universally optimistic.

It has been a matter of comment in Stock Exchange circles that the heavy trading in the war stocks had been in the hands of a relatively small number of houses, and there is banking testimony to the effect that the war issues are not figuring in bank loans to anything like the proportion in which they are figuring in the stock market. This suggests several things—among others that more of these stocks than had generally been supposed had been bought by those able to pay for them outright. It suggests, too, however, that the dealings in them have been out of proportion to the amount of stock available in the market, which in turn helps to explain the ease with which prices have been put up. It is recognized at the same time that any serious mishap to this group of stocks might, and probably would, affect the entire list, including securities of companies only remotely, if at all, concerned with war orders. That was the real reason for Wall Street's satisfaction yesterday over the slowing down of the market, particularly in the more effervescent war stocks. Even such fall in prices as occurred was welcomed as a necessary incident of the market's settling back to a less feverish state.

The price results of the day were irregular, but there was less weakness than there would likely have been had the gambling in the war stocks been more widely distributed and more thinly margined. There were many net gains for the day, but more net losses. The chief explanation of the course prices took lay in the fact that it was a natural sequel to what had gone before, but further reason for the irregularity was found in the news of the reduction in the St. Paul dividend. This, however, was counteracted to some extent by the favorable showing made by some of the other Western roads, and by denials of the likelihood of a reduction in the Southern Pacific dividend. If this denial lacked authority it seemed to possess at least as much if not more probability than the earlier rumors that a reduction was likely. The publication in the interval of the road's statement for the full fiscal year supplied figures which bore out yesterday's favorable suggestion more than they did the previous adverse rumor. The Atchison June statement has now come to hand and goes to show, as the earlier statement of the Southern Pacific did, that the experience of the St. Paul was more unfavorable in the matter of net earnings than that of the other leading Western lines.

Trade news continues to emphasize the large part which foreign business and more particularly war business is playing in industrial expansion, but in domestic trade the signs point in the right direction even though thus far it has not equaled the activity of trade originating abroad. Trade news is beginning to include a good many increases in wages by companies engaged in the filling of war orders. Here is seen the proverbial effect of war upon wages.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4½	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2⅛@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾
ON TIME.				
60 days	2¼@3	5 mos.	3	@3½
90 days	3	@3½	6 mos.	3½
4 mos.	3	@3½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4
60 to 90 days			3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand Sterling	4.76⅞	4.76	4.76½
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅝	4.76½

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76½	4.76⅝
Paris	5.70½	5.70
Berlin	81⅛	81⅝
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia	..	33.12
Switzerland	5.38	5.37
Scandinavia	25.85	25.95
China—		
Hongkong	42.55	42.70
Shanghai	54.60	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.22½	5.21½
Holland	40⅜	40⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.41	6.40
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.30	41.50
Rio	25.37	25.50
Spain	19.25	19.37

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69¼	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $317,758,184; balance, $15,504,016. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,076,399.

The local banks lost $1,858,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c. discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c. premium; Montreal, 5.62½.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 7-16d., up ½d. New York, 47½c., up ¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 29.	Month.	Year.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$654,376	$13,481,533	$13,481,533	$13,481,533
Int. rev., ord.	1,188,522	26,878,705	26,878,705	26,878,705
Corp. and income tax	39,822	3,209,180	3,209,180	3,209,180
Misc.	177,209	4,387,906	4,387,906	4,387,906
Total receipts	$2,059,930	$52,902,575	$52,902,575	$52,902,575
Expenditures	2,012,439	71,190,435	71,190,435	71,190,435
Surplus	47,490			
Deficit		18,293,860	18,293,860	18,293,860

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1915.

	Stocks. (Shares.)
Total sales	834,786
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	76,389,526
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	73.72 — .22
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	75.34	July 29	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
82⅞	83	3,300	Alaska Gold Mines	34	34	32⅝	32⅞	−1½
31⅛	31¼	55,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30	32½	30	31¼	+3⅛
68½	69	6,050	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	66½	72	68½	69	+4
54⅛	54⅝	2,400	Am. Agricul. Chem	53	55	53	54½	+2½
56	56⅛	7,300	Am. Beet Sugar	56½	57⅝	55½	56	..
58	58⅝	29,125	Am. Can	60	60¼	57⅝	58¼	−1½
106½	106⅝	400	Am. Can pf	106¼	106½	106	106	−⅛
56¾	57⅛	2,150	Am. Car & Fdry	58⅛	58⅛	56¾	57	−1⅝
147	149	4,500	Am. Coal Products	148	154½	148	149	+8
48	48½	1,100	Am. Cotton Oil	49	49¼	48½	48½	..
7¼	7½	600	Am. H. & Leather	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	−¼
34¾	35	1,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	35	35¾	35	35	..
23	25	100	Am. Ice Securities	25	25	25	25	..
12½	12⅝	1,700	Am. Linseed	13	13	12¾	12¾	..
29	31	100	Am. Linseed pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	−¾
54	54¾	8,900	Am. Locomotive	57	57	53½	54	−1½
98	98	100	Am. Locomotive pf	96	96	96	96	+1½
78¼	78¾	3,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79¼	79¼	78½	78½	−¾
107	108	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	108	108	108	108	+1
41⅛	43	2,600	Am. Steel Fdries	45	45	43	43	−1½
108	109	100	Am. Sugar Ref	108	108	108	108	−⅛
121½	121⅞	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122	122¼	121⅞	121⅞	−⅛
81	84	200	Am. Woolen pf	83½	83½	83	83	−⅛
60¼	60½	5,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	63¼	63¾	63¼	63¾	+⅛
100¼	100⅞	2,800	Atch., T. & S. F. x d	100¼	101	100	100¼	+¼
97½	98	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+⅛
100	102	500	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100	100	100	+¼
79¾	80¼	16,000	Baldwin Loco	81½	82¾	79¼	79¾	−¼
103	106	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	104⅞	104½	104½	104½	..
79¼	79⅝	6,800	Balt. & Ohio x d	79⅞	80⅜	79⅛	79⅛	−⅜
70	71	700	Balt. & O. pf. x d	70	70⅜	70	70⅛	−⅛
259	260½	7,950	Bethlehem Steel	269	269	255	257	−6
130	132	700	Bethlehem Steel pf	130	133	130	131½	−2½
84¾	85	1,800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84½	85⅝	84½	85	+⅛
126	129	100	Bklyn Union Gas	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	+¼
126	120	50	do., odd lot	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	126½	..
68¼	67½	3,300	Butte & Superior	68	68	66½	66½	−2½
10¼	10⅝	1,100	California Petrol	10	10⅜	10	10¼	−⅛
144¾	145	8,600	Canadian Pacific	144	146	143½	145	+⅛
41⅜	42	5,700	Central Leather Co	42¾	43	41⅝	41⅝	−1⅜
103½	104½	200	Central Leather pf	104	105	103½	103½	−½
40¼	41	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	40⅝	41⅛	40¼	40¼	−⅛
11⅝	12	500	Chi. Great Western	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
29	29½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	29	29	29	29	−½
81	81½	8,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	79⅜	82	79⅜	81¼	−⅛
123½	124	300	Chi. & Northwest	122	123⅝	123	123⅝	+⅜
13⅜	13⅞	20,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	12½	14½	12¼	13⅞	+2¾
45¼	45½	3,000	Chino Copper	43¾	46⅝	45½	45⅝	−⅜
39	39¼	13,450	Col. Fuel & Iron	41¼	42	39	39¼	−1⅝
8	9	200	Comstock Tunnel	*8	9	9	9	..
127	128	1,500	Consolidated Gas	126	128½	126	128½	+2¾
74	76¼	1,400	Continental Can	76½	77	75	76⅝	−⅛
100	101	15	Continental Can pf	101	101	101	101	..
15⅜	15⅝	10,575	Corn Products Ref	15¾	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	..
79½	81	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	+⅝
69⅝	69⅞	61,510	Crucible Steel	74	76½	68⅜	69¾	+1½
102½	104½	520	Crucible Steel pf	105	106	105	105¼	+⅞
112	114	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	113½	113⅝	113½	113¾	−2
145	146	100	Delaware & Hud	143⅞	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	−⅜
7¼	8	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	−⅛
25½	26¾	2,400	Distillers' Securities	26¾	28¾	25¾	26¾	−⅜
22½	22½	4,900	Dome Mines	25¼	25¼	21⅝	22¼	−1
26⅜	26⅝	5,800	Erie	26¼	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	+⅛
41	41½	4,100	Erie 1st pf	40⅝	41½	40½	41	+½
32¾	33¼	800	Erie 2d pf	33½	33⅝	33	33	+1
28	29	200	Federal Min. & S	25½	25½	25¼	25⅛	−5⅛
285	290	50	General Chemical	290	290	285	285	..
172	173½	4,500	General Electric	175	175½	173	173	−¾
178½	180	1,000	General Motors	180	180	178	180	−1
50¾	51¼	2,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	52¼	52⅝	50½	50½	−⅜
117½	118	800	Great Northern pf	117	118	117	117⅝	−⅛
40	40¼	34,800	G. N. certs. ore prop	42½	43	40	40¼	−1⅛
61½	62	700	Guggenheim Explor	62⅜	62⅜	61⅝	61⅝	−⅜
81	..	100	Hav. Elec. Ry. & L	82	82	82	82	+1
31⅞	32	23,900	Inspiration Consol	30¼	32⅝	30¼	32	+1½
21	21¼	8,100	Inter.-Met.	20¼	21⅜	20¼	21	+⅝
75	76	900	Inter.-Met. pf	75⅞	75	75	75	+2
21	21¼	1,900	Interboro Consol	21	21⅜	20½	20½	+⅛
73½	74½	3,500	Interboro Consol pf	73	73	73½	74	+⅞
60	64⅜	200	Int. Harvester Corp	60	60	60	60	−2
9¼	10	200	Int. Paper	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	−⅛
38	38½	400	Int. Paper pf	38⅞	38½	38½	38½	−⅛
23⅞	24	900	Kansas City South	23¾	24½	23¾	24	+⅛
55	55⅜	200	Kan. City South. pf	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55⅜	−1⅝
50	50½	800	Lackawanna Steel	51	51	50½	50⅝	..
143⅜	144	1,000	Lehigh Valley	143¼	144	143¼	143⅞	+1⅞
17	18	40	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	17	17	17	17	..
74	79	100	Mackay	76	76	76	76	−3⅝
32½	33½	1,700	Maxwell Motors	34	34	32½	32⅝	−⅛
82	83	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	82	83	82	82½	−⅝
30	50	600	Max. Motors 2d pf	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	+⅝
33	38	100	May Dept. Stores	35	35	35	35	..
73½	73½	2,700	Mexican Petrol	74¼	74¾	73	73	−2
27¼	27⅝	650	Miami Copper	27	27⅜	27	27⅜	+⅛
32	38	50	Minn. & St. L. pf	34	34	34	34	..
5⅞	6⅜	225	Mo., Kansas & Tex	5½	6¼	5½	6¼	+¼
15⅜	16	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	16	16	16	16	+½
2	2½	2,000	Missouri Pacific	2	2½	1⅞	2¼	+⅜
46½	49½	100	Montana Power	47	47	47	47	..
102	102¾	100	Montana Power pf	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+⅛
..	..	100	do., S. 10 f	102½	102½	102½	102½	..
119	121⅞	232	Nat. Biscuit Co	120	121	120	121	+1
104	105⅞	30	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf	103⅛	106¼	103½	103½	..
23¼	25¾	4,000	Nat. Enam. & S	25¾	25	25	25½	..
62½	63½	300	Nat. Lead Co	63½	63¾	63¼	63½	−¼
14¼	14½	400	Nevada Con. Cop	14¼	14½	14⅜	14⅜	..
106	106½	18,300	N. Y. Air Brake	102⅞	106¾	102	106	+4
88	88½	6,364	N. Y. Central	88⅝	89	88	88	−⅛
60¾	61¼	1,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	60	62½	60	61½	+⅝
27½	28	700	N. Y., Ont. & West	26¾	28	26¾	28	+⅛
105	105¾	100	Norfolk & Western	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105½	+⅛
72	73	200	North American	72	72	72	72	−1
106¼	106½	2,000	Northern Pacific	106⅜	107⅛	106⅛	106¼	..
..	..	100	Pacific Mail	33	33	33	33	−1⅝
107⅜	108½	1,300	Pennsylvania R. R	108½	108½	108	108	..
75½	76½	200	Philadelphia Co	75½	75½	75½	75½	−1½
24⅜	25	5,000	Pittsburgh Coal	26	26¼	25	25	−⅜
93½	94½	1,400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	95	95	93⅝	94	−⅞
51	51¼	4,800	Pressed Steel Car	51⅛	52½	51⅛	51¼	+⅛
99½	100¼	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	100	100	100	100	..
2	2¼	100	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	..
3¾	4¼	300	Quicksilver pf	4⅝	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
35	35½	1,400	R'way Steel Spring	35⅞	38	34⅝	34⅝	−⅞
22⅞	23½	1,500	Ray Consol. Copper	22⅝	23½	22⅝	23¼	+⅛
147	149¼	31,800	Reading	147	149¼	146¼	148⅝	+1⅝
82⅛	82½	100	Reading 1st pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	−⅞
45	45¼	32,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	45	45¼	42¾	42¾	+⅞
96¼	96⅞	900	Rep. Iron & S. pf	96¼	96⅞	93¾	93¾	−2⅞
3½	3¾	700	Rumely (M.) Co	3½	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
4½	4½	100	St. Louis & S. F.	4½	4½	4½	4½	..
11	12	650	Seaboard Air Line	13	13	12	12	−1
33	33	500	Seaboard Air L. pf	33	33	32	32	−⅝
146½	146¾	100	Sears, Roebuck x d	146½	146¾	146½	146½	−½
44½	44½	2,700	Sloss-Shef. S. & I	44½	44½	42¾	42¾	−⅛
87½	87¾	7,300	Southern Pacific	87½	87¾	86⅝	87¼	−⅛
13⅜	13⅜	1,300	Southern Railway	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
13½	13¾	50	do., odd lot	13½	13½	13½	13½	..
45	45	500	South. Railway pf	45	45	45	45	..
83¼	85	8,725	Studebaker Co	83¼	85	93⅛	93⅜	+⅜
37⅜	37¾	1,900	Tennessee Copper	37⅜	38¼	37¼	37¾	−⅛
10¼	10⅜	500	Texas & Pacific	10¼	10½	9½	9½	−⅞
51	51½	500	Third Avenue	51	51	50¾	50¾	+⅛
90¼	90¾	200	Twin City Rap. Tr	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¼	..
90	90	100	do., odd lot	90	90	90	90	..
6¼	6⅝	200	Union Bag & Paper	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6¼	−⅛
129¾	130	13,900	Union Pacific	128¼	129⅝	127⅞	128⅝	−⅞
80½	81	100	Union Pacific pf	80¼	80½	80½	80½	−⅜
44¼	47	200	United Cigar Mfrs	44½	44½	44½	44½	−3⅞
17	18	100	United Rys. Invest	17½	17½	17½	17½	−1
34	35	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	35	35	34½	34½	−1
15	17	100	U. S. Cast Iron P	16	16	16	16	+1
57	59	1,550	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	58	59	57½	57½	+½
45	45⅝	500	U. S. Rubber	46	46	45⅝	45⅝	..
102	102⅜	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	..
66¾	66⅞	91,100	U. S. Steel	67½	67⅞	66¼	66⅝	−⅛
112⅜	112⅝	1,150	U. S. Steel pf	112¾	112⅞	112⅜	112⅜	+⅞
66	66½	4,000	Utah Copper	67	67⅝	66	66⅞	−⅛
34½	34¾	11,200	Va.-Carolina Chem	34⅝	35⅞	34½	34¼	+1
98	100	300	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	97	99	97	99	+2
98	100	85	do., odd lot	98	100	98	100	..
24	25	200	Western Maryland	25	25	25	25	+⅛
68	69	1,200	Western Union Tel	69	69	68⅞	69	−⅛
110	111¾	121,100	Wes'house E. & M	110	113¾	110	111¾	+1
127	135	200	Wes'house E. & M. pf	132	130	130	130	..
134	136	650	Willys-Overland	137	137½	134¾	134¾	−1¼
104	105	100	Woolworth (F. W.)	104½	104½	104½	104½	−⅝

*Cents per share.

LONDON TRADING NARROW.

Exchange Dealings Restricted—Steady Tone at Close.

LONDON, July 30.—Money was in good demand and discount rates were quiet today.

Business on the Stock Exchange was generally restricted owing to the holidays tomorrow and Monday. The next war loan declined to 97⅝ on selling by people who had overbought in anticipation of the price reaching par. Recent favorites, like Marconis, Brazilian tractions, and Canadian Car were flat on realizing.

Business in the American section was confined principally to United States Steel. The market eased off early, but later reacted and closed steady.

Prices Steady on the Bourse.

PARIS, July 30.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs for cash, exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	110	105	110
American Cigar pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & Fdy	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F.	165	173	165	173
MacAndrews & F. pf	99½	101	99¼	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	185	195	185	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob	345	355	345	355
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	118½	120½	118½	120¼

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	70.24	69.21	69.77	−.07
Industrials	79.85	77.19	77.68	−.38

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 23	71.19	70.22	70.73	+.09
July 24	71.56	69.58	70.53	+.11
July 26	71.56	69.68	71.00	+.17
July 27	73.11	70.97	72.70	+1.70
July 28	74.48	72.71	73.62	+.92
July 29	75.34	73.16	73.94	+.32
July 30	74.94	73.20	73.72	−.22

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
July, *1915	75.34	July 29	66.96	July 10	73.72
July, 1914	69.08	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77
July, 1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.54
July, 1912	82.76	July 8	79.75	July 12	81.85
Year, *1915	75.34	July 29	58.99	Feb. 24	73.72
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	80.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.94
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30

*To date.

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	130	135	128	134
Aetna Explosives pf	82	84	82	86
Atlas Powder	215	225	202	214
Bliss (E. W.)	300	350	300	533
Bliss (E. W.) pf	129	131	129	140
Canadian Car & Fy	85	95	92	98
Canadian Explosives	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf	101	110	101	110
Colt's Arms	450	460	445	455
Du Pont Powder	650	670	640	665
Du Pont Powder pf	96	98	97	101
Electric Boat	350	375	330	350
Electric Boat pf	350	375	330	350
Hercules Powder	375	395	340	370
Niles-Bement-Pond	115	118	115	119
Savage Arms	250	300	250	300
Winches'r R. Arms	1,675	1,725	1,675	1,725

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16¼	16	16¼
Atlantic Refining	550	555	545	555
Borne-Scrymser	260	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	98	100	98	100
Cumbrelnnd Pipe Line	705	715	705	715
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	225	228	225	229
Crescent Pipe Line	40	41	40	42

BULLISH CROP NEWS IN COTTON MARKET

High Temperatures Throughout the Belt, with a Maximum of 102 Degrees.

SCANT INTEREST IN TRADING

Total Production Apparently About 300,000 Bales in Excess of That of Last Year.

There was a rather quiet tone to the cotton market yesterday, notwithstanding the circulation of considerable bullish news regarding the crop outlook. Temperatures are still high throughout the belt, with maximum readings of 100 to 102 degrees in the Central and Eastern belt, while Oklahoma reported 100 to 102 degrees at nine weather stations. In Texas fifteen stations reported 100 to 109 degrees. Sixty-eight stations out of 222 throughout the cotton belt reported temperatures of 100 degrees.

Several private reports were issued, all of which showed deterioration. The report of Miss Giles gave a condition of 76.7, compared with 79.5 one month ago. Miss Giles said in her report:

"The principal reasons for the decline have been cool nights and rains in Eastern sections, which retarted growth; dry weather conditions in Texas, attended by high temperature and damage to squares and young bolls by boll weevil in Alabama and Louisiana."

A. Norden & Co. placed the condition of the crop at 77.9, compared with a condition of 81 last month.

The private reports thus far issued are a fair bullish argument in suggesting the Government report, showing deterioration of about three points for the month.

Weekly statistics were as follows: Intersight, 89,816, as compared with 23,036 last year; total for the season, 15,147,000 bales, against 14,834,000 last year. These figures represent the movement for practically the entire season, as only one more day remains to be added. The total crop, therefore, appears to be about 300,000 bales in excess of the crop of last season.

The market was quiet, with very little interest in trading. Liverpool was surprisingly good and prices worked up to a maximum advance over Thursday of about ten points, but lost this gain on a tendency to even up prior to the issuance of the Government condition report, which will be made public at 12 o'clock on Monday.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to twelve points higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet with a five point decline for middling upland at 9.30. The market closed steady. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	9.48	9.26	9.30@9.31	9.38@9.34
Dec.	9.75	9.56	9.60	9.62@9.63
Jan.	9.80	9.66	9.70@9.71	9.72@9.73
March	10.05	9.92	9.93@9.96	9.96@9.97
May	10.22	10.14	10.16@10.18	10.18@10.18

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,053	1,474	1,121
New Orleans	202	693	875
Mobile	458	29	111
Savannah	311	430	1,154
Charleston	3	19	...
Wilmington	87	11	...
Norfolk	174	283	702

Total port receipts, 3,850 bales, against 10,000 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	75	...	176
Memphis	40	635	81
St. Louis	...	857	...
Houston	348	2,889	255

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	—Today.—	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,000 to 3,000	6,483	133
New Orleans	3,000 to 4,200	533	...

Total exports yesterday, 8,334,501 bales so far this season, against 9,036,026 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price: Middling.	1915.	—Stocks.— 1914.
1,875 New Orleans	8.69	153,106	51,934
... Mobile	8.75	13,125	1,515
253 Savannah	8.8	63,735	13,495
310 Galveston	8.75	112,954	37,508
... Wilmington	...	...	9,017
314 Norfolk	8.50	43,054	12,288
921 Augusta	8.50	62,288	10,645
350 Memphis	8.75	79,536	16,708
180 St. Louis	8%	17,844	15,125
1,013 Houston	8.50	52,907	25,800

The Liverpool market closed steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 4 points advance, at 5.34d. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 3,000 bales, all American.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	101	101¼	2.00
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100½	100¾	5.45
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100¾	5.73
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98¾	98¾	6.55
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	99½	5.05
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99¾	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100¾	4.81
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100	100¼	4.95
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1917	98¾	98¾	7.40
German Govt.	5	Nov., 1916	97	97½	12.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	99¾	5.70
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	99¾	5.75

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.40
Am. Tel. & Tel.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100¾	3.50
Anaconda Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100¼	4.55
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99¾	99¾	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98½	98¾	4.95
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99¾	99¾	4.95
B. Gas, L. & P.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.90
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	101¾	102¾	5.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99¾	99¾	7.45
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sept., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94½	95¾	9.55
Con. Gas, Chic.	6	May 1, '17	98	99	6.90
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1916	98	99	6.30
East. P. & L.	5	Mar., 1918	93	96½	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100¾	4.45
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100¾	1.20
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	100¾	5.80
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	98¾	98¾	5.65
Grand R. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100¾	100¾	4.30
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100¾	100¾	4.51
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1918	98½	100	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1916	100¾	100¾	2.75
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100¼	100¾	4.90
Lack Steel	6	Mar., 1917	98¼	99	6.70
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97½	98½	6.50
L. S. & M. S.	4	Sep., 1916	100¼	100¾	1.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100¼	101	3.00
Mich. Ry.	5	June, 1919	99	100	6.00
Min. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	98½	6.95
N. E. Nav.	5	May, 1917	100¼	100¾	4.25
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	98¾	100	6.00
N. Y. Central	5	Sep. 15, '15	100¾	100¾	1.00
N. Y. Central	5	Oct., 1915	100¾	100¾	1.40
N.Y.,N.H.& H.	5	Mar., 1916	100¾	100¾	4.50
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100¾	100¾	2.00
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100¾	100¾	4.90
Sea. Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100¾	4.80
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97¾	98¼	6.15
Sulz. S. Sons.	6	June, 1916	100¾	100¾	4.70
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98½	99	5.15
Union Type.	5	Jan. 15, '16	94½	95¼	14.80
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¾	102¾	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	98¾	99¾	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100¾	5.20
West. Pow.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97½	98¾	6.65
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	98	98	7.10

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915		100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
6s	Sept., 1916		102¼	102¼	102¾	102¾
6s	Sept., 1917		103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
4½s	June, 1965		101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4½s	March, 1963		101¾	102	101¾	102
4½s	Nov., 1957		101¾	102	101¾	102
4½s	May, 1957		101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4½s	Nov., 1917		100¾	101	100¾	101
4½s	May, 1917		100¾	101	100¾	101
4½s	March, 1964		98	98¾	98	98¾
4½s	March, 1962		97¾	98¼	97¾	98¼
4½s	Sept., 1960		97¾	98¼	97¾	98¼
4½s	March, 1960-6		98	98	98	98¼
4s	May, 1959		94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
4s	Nov., 1958		94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
4s	May, 1957		94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
4s	May, 1956		94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
4s	Nov., 1955		93¾	94	93¾	94
4s	Nov., 1936		94½	...	94½	...
4s	May, 1917		99¼	...	99¼	...
4s	Nov., 1913		99¾	...	99¾	...
4s	May, 1916		98¾	...	98¾	...
3½s	Nov., 1955		84½	85½	84½	85½
3½s	Nov., 1954		84½	85½	84½	85½
3½s	May, 1954		84½	85½	84½	85½

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Canton Co.	136	136	136	136
100	Con'l Credit.	37	37	37	37
200	Com. Credit pf.	27	27	27	27
20	Fidel'y & Dep.	134	134½	134	134½
100	North. Central.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
5	U. S. Fidelity.	102	102	102	102

BONDS.

$3,000	Balt. Trac. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
2,000	Caro. Cent. 4s.	85	85	85	85
3,000	Charleston W. Car 5s	101	101	101	101
2,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 6s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,000	Cons. Gas 4½s.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
2,000	Firm't Coal 5s	96	96	96	96
11,000	Md. Y.-W. Cot. Duck 5s	37	38½	37	38
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	80	80	80	80
2,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,520	Alaska	34	34	32¾	32¾
3,985	Am. Zinc	55¾	55¾	54¾	54¾
25	Anaconda	63¾	63½	63¾	63½
105	Ariz. Com'cial	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
860	Butte & Bal.	3½	3½	3½	3½
3,654	Butte & Sup.	68¼	68½	66	66¾
240	Cal. & Ariz.	63½	64	63½	63¾
3	Cal. & Hecla.	570	571	570	571
140	Chino	45¾	46	45¾	46
705	Copper Range	56	56	55	55
50	Daly-West	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
215	East Butte	13	13¼	13	13
240	Granby	83½	84	83½	84
315	Greene-Can.	40½	40½	40	40¼
20	Hancock	17	17	17	17
10	Inspiration	32	32	32	32
30	Island Creek	47¾	47½	47	47
35	Isle Royale	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
805	Kerr Lake	4	4	3¾	3¾
250	Keweenaw	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	La Salle	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
210	Lake	14	14	13½	13½
200	Mason Valley	2	2	2	2
60	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
200	Michigan	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
15	Mohawk	72	72	72	72
10	Nevada Cons.	14	14	14	14
575	New Arcadian	10½	10½	10¼	10¼
100	New Idria	6	6	6	6
280	Niplssing	5½	5½	5½	5¾
268	North Butte	30½	30½	30	30
50	Old Colony	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
110	Pond Creek	16½	16½	16¼	16¼
5	Ray Consol	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
500	Santa Fe	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Shattuck	27	27	27	27
20	St. Mary's	55½	55½	55½	55½
190	Sup. & Boston	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
35	Sup. Copper	27¼	27¼	26¾	26¾
732	Tamarack	48	48	44	44½
100	Tuolumne	50c	50c	50c	50c
115	U. S. Smelting	41	41¾	41	41
525	Utah Apex	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Utah Consol	13	13	13	13
185	Utah Copper	67	67	66½	66½
16,432	Ventura	12¾	13½	12¾	13
10	Victoria	2½	2½	2½	2½
25	Wolverine	61	61	61	61
110	Wyandotte	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

RAILROADS.

46	Boston Elev	76½	77	76	76¾
167	Boston & Me.	21½	22	21	21
75	Bos. & Me. pf.	38	38	38	38
40	Maine Central	98	98	98	98
20	Northern N. H.	94	94	94	94
131	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	60	62¾	60	62¾
25	Union Pacific	128	128	128	128
25	W. End St. Ry.	63	63	63	63

MISCELLANEOUS.

175	Am. Agr. Chem.	54	55	53½	55
10	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
12	Am. Sugar	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
180	Am. Tel. & Tel.	122	122¼	122	122¼
12	Am. Woolen pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½
3,223	A., G. & W. I.	11	12¾	11	12¾
1,166	A., G. & W. I. pf.	25¾	28	25¾	28
50	E. Boston Land	10	10	10	10
10	Edison	235	235	235	235
10	Gen. Electric	175	175	175	175
656	Mass. Gas	91	91½	91	91¼
40	N.E.C. Yarn pf.	25	25	25	25
10	N. E. Telephone	131	131	131	131
10	Reece But'nhole	16	16	16	16
10	Swift & Co.	114½	114	114	114
9	Torrington	32	32½	32	32
20	Torrington pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
190	United Fruit	133½	133¾	133¾	133½
174	U. Shoe Mach.	50¼	50½	50	50¼
45	U. Shoe M. pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
952	U. S. Steel	67¼	67¾	66¾	66¾
75	Western Union	69¼	69½	69	69

BONDS.

$7,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	88	88	88	88
2,000	Am. T. & T. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101½	101½
3,500	A., G. & W. I. 5s	69½	70¼	69½	70
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	101	101	101	101
4,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	Iron Blos.	.70	.74
Bay S. G.	.10	.12	La Rose	.45	.50
Bingham	.8½	.9	McK-Dar.	.18	.22
Begole	.75	1.00	M. of Am.	2¾	2½
Butte & L.	2¾	.28	Majestic	.70	.71
Bost. Ely	.20	.40	Mex. Met.	.20	.24
Chief Con.	.95	1.00	Nev. Doug.	.70	.74
Cons. Cop.	1⅞	2⅛	New Balt.	3¼	3½
Crown Res	.40	.45	New Corn.	1	1⅛
Calumet	1¾	1⅞	Ohio Cop.	.21	.24
Cons. Ariz.	.85	.95	Old Dom.	7⅛	8
Cortez	.30	.40	Oneco	1	1¼
Champ C.	6	8	Riker-H.	6	6¼
Calif. Cord	4	6	Raven Cop.	.10	.12
Davis-D	1¼	1⅝	S W Miami	1	1⅜
Eagle and Bluebell	1⅜	1½	Stew't M.	1¼	1½
Ist Nat C.	2⅛	2¼	Tonop M.	5	5⅛
G'field C.	1¾	1⅞	U V Ext.	6¼	6⅜
Houghton.	3	4	Yukon G.	2¾	2⅞

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
55	Am. Shipbldg.	34¾	35¾	34¾	35¾
4,604	Chgo. Pn. Tool.	72	82¾	72	79
150	Chgo. Railways, Series 2	20	20	20	20
50	Com. Edison.	134½	134½	134½	134½
10	Illinois Brick.	64	64	64	64
129	Monty'g W. pf.	111	111	111	111
10	Nat. Biscuit.	120	120	120	120
1	Pub. Serv. pf.	95	95	95	95
60	Sears - Roeb'k.	148	148	146¾	146¾
65	Stewart Warn.	62¾	62¾	62½	62½
61	Swift & Co.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
43	Union Carbide.	152	152	152	152
53	Un. Car. rts.	5	5¼	5	5¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Com. Ed'n 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
5,000	Peoples' Gas ref. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Allis-Chal.	30¼	32	30¼	32
315	Baldwin Loco.	82	82¾	81	81
15	Bald. Loco. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½
185	Buf. & Sus. pf.	36	36	36	36
600	*Camb. Steel.	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼
100	Camb. Stl., cash	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼
50	Elec. Storage.	62¼	62½	62¼	62¼
100	Genl. Asphalt.	31½	31½	31½	31½
10	Insp. Copper.	32½	32½	32½	32½
905	Lake Superior.	10⅜	10⅜	10	10
115	Leh. Nav., cash	74½	74½	74	74
62	*Lehigh Nav.	73	73	73	73
23	L. V. Trans. pf.	30¼	30¼	30	30¼
210	Penn. R. R.	114½	114¾	114½	114¾
51	Penn. Salt Mfg.	88½	88½	88½	88½
216	Penn. Steel pf.	83	85	83	85
50	Phila. Co.	38	38	38	38
5	Phila. Co. c.pf.	40	40	40	40
56	Phila. Electric.	22¾	23⅜	22¾	23⅜
100	Phila. R. T. st'k	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
120	Phila. R. T. cts.	8	8	7¾	7¾
10	Ry. Steel Sp.	35⅞	35⅞	35¾	35¾
210	Reading	73½	74⅛	73½	74⅛
205	Tonopah Bel.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
120	Tonopah Min.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
14	Union Traction	32	32	32	32
195	Un. Gas Imp.	83¼	88	83¼	88
4	Un. Cos., N. J.	222¼	222¼	222¼	222½
3,956	U. S. Steel	67⅜	68⅜	67⅜	68¼
10	*U. S. Steel pf.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
5	War. I. & S.	9½	9½	9½	9½
785	W. Cramp & S.	70	72	68	71¾
20	Westing. Elec.	55⅞	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝

BONDS.

$500	Am. G. & E. 5s	85½	85½	85½	85½
500	City 4s, 1989, reg'd	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
100	City 4s, 1942, reg'd	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
33,000	Penn. R. R. gen. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	97½
4,000	Reading gen. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,000	Un. Ry. Inv. 5s	65½	65½	65½	65½

*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amer. W. Glass pf.	80	80	80	80
1,105	Mach. pf.	105	105	103½	103½
145	Col. Gas & E.	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼
50	Cruc. Steel pf.	104	105	103½	103½
10	Elk Co.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
50	Harb.-Walk. pf.	99	99	99	99
10	Indp. Brew'g.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Ind. Brew. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½
100	LaBelle Iron.	35	35	35	35
65	Mfrs. Lt. & H.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
10	Nat. Fireproof.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
25	Nat. Tirep. pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½
175	Ohio Fuel Sup.	40	40	40	40
25	Pitts. Brew'g.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
385	Pitts. Brew. pf.	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
200	Pitts. Coal	24	25	23¾	25¾
200	Pure Oil	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
150	Un. Sw. & Sig.	104½	104½	104½	104½
377	West'se A. H.	135¾	136	135	136
138	West'house El.	55½	56½	55¾	55¾
3,205	West'se, El. 2d	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	Ind. Brew. 6s	50	49¼	49¼	49¼

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	34.75	35.25	35.50	36.00
Lead	...	5.40	...	5.50
Iron, No. 2 dfy.	14.75	15.25	14.50	15.00
Spelter	...	...	*18.25	...
Antimony	34.75	35.25	34.75	35.25
Quicksilver	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminum	31.00	33.00	†31.00	33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 19@19¼c per pound, unchanged, in the open market. London quotations were:

	Friday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	71	5	0	71	5	0
Copper, futures	72	10	0	72	10	0
Tin, spot	155	0	0	158	15	0
Tin, futures	155	15	0	158	15	0
Lead	23	10	0	23	17	6
Spelter	23	10	0	23	10	0

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Lessened Activity in the Curb Market, with the Trend of Prices Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 230,935 shares of stock and $5,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 89,367; railroads, 50; oils, 1,568, and mining, 139,950. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Alliance Film.	¾	¾	¾	⅞
650	Am. Zinc	55⅞	56	55	55
1,000	*Canada Steel.	25	26	23½	23½
500	*Can. Car & F.	90	95	85	93
200	*Can. C. & F. pf.	107½	112	107½	112
21,440	*Car. Li. & P.	9	10¼	8¾	9¾
200	*Cent. Fdry.	13½	13½	13½	13½
3,845	*Crump Shipb.	70	73¾	70	71
2,200	*Electric Boat.	330	380	330	358
1,400	*Elec. B't pf.	330	380	330	355
20,000	*Elec. B't, new, w. i.	36	39¾	36	38½
200	Emerson Phon.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
32	Hall Signal.	14½	14½	14	14
850	*Hendee Mfg.	35	36½	35	35½
700	*Int. Mer. M. pf.	2	2¼	2	2¼
1,200	*Int. M. M. pf.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾
1,100	*Inter. Motors.	16	16	14	15
8,500	*Int. Steam P.	14½	16½	14	14
2,000	*Int. S. P. pf.	20½	22	20	21
75	Kelly S. Tire.	161	162	161	162
10	Kelly S. Tire, new, 1st pf.	85	85	85	85
9,900	Marc. of Am.	4½	4¾	4	4½
1,000	*Nat. Steel Car of Canada.	44	47	43	44
465	*PyreneMfg.Co.	13¼	13½	13¼	13½
600	Corp. R. & H.	6½	6¾	6¼	6¼
9,000	*Stand. Motors	14	14¼	13¼	13⅝
1,000	Sterling Gum.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,200	*St. Joseph Ld.	12½	12½	12½	12½
200	Savoy Oil.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,000	U. C. S., new.	10	10	9½	10
1,500	Un. Prof. Sh.	2½	2½	2½	2½
2,200	*Ventura C. Oil	13½	13½	12¾	12⅝
400	*World Film.	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1	Atl. Refining.	547	547	547	+ 1
10	Cres. Pipe L.	40	40	40	+ 1
875	Inter. Pet.	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
45	Ohio Oil.	136¾	135	136	+ 1
200	Prairie O. & G.	342	316	341	+26
62	Prairie P. Line.	161	156	160	+ 2½
8	South. P. L.	212	212	212	..
43	South. Penn. O.	276	270	276	+ 6
56	Stan. O. of C.	298	287	295	+12
20	Stan. Oil of I.	410	400	402	+ 7
8	S. O. of N. J.	405	402	403	+ 2½
225	S. O. of N. Y.	189	184	184	+ 1
15	Vacuum Oil.	208	208	208	+ 7

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pac., w. i.		17⅜	18⅛	17½	18⅛
Mo. Pac., w. i., pf.		35	39	35	39
Wabash pf. (b)		10	22	19½	21

MINING STOCKS.

Caribou Cobalt		.30	.50	.25	.30
Con. Ariz. Smelting		⅝	⅞

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ALLEN, ABIGAIL, (May 10, 1910;) net estate, $28,241; Mary W. Carden, niece, given $8,220; Eva May Lent, grandniece, $8,211; Ella Louis Lent, grandniece, $8,210; Caroline Haight, niece, $1,000; rest passed to other nephews and nieces. Assets: Deposits, $15,663; mortgages and personalty, $13,973.

BROWN, JAMES A., (July 14, 1905;) inheritance from estate of Thomas H. Brown, deceased, $4,975; debts and deductions, $4,902, leaving deficit.

CONWAY, JAMES L., (Dec. 31, 1908;) total assets, $2,701; debts and deductions, $12,626, leaving deficit.

COOK, EMILY, (Feb. 22, 1915;) net estate, $421,174; Mary Kruse, sister, given $3,000; Kate Krug, niece, $2,000; rest of estate passed to Amelia Loercher, Peter Cook, Emma Schall, Hattie Zwinge, Anna L. Beiler, and Edward E. Cook, six children, each receiving $5,882. Assets: Deposits, $14,175; mortgages, $30,503; personalty, $622.

FERNANDEZ, PETER A., (Sept. 3, 1914;) net estate, $44,495; Mrs. Margaretha Fernandez, widow, beneficiary. Assets: 784 Second Av., appraised at $15,750; 346 E. 43 St., appraised at $8,000; property on Prall's Island Road, S. I., $10,000; realty subject to deduction of $4,364, for dower; deposits, $16,426; personalty, $125.

FISCHER, ISI, (April 12, 1913;) net estate, $58,894; Tillie Fischer, sister, given $8,194; Rachel Wolff, Julia Ehrlich, Charles Fischer, Louis M. Fischer, Jacob Fischer, brothers and sisters, each given $7,184; Emanuel Fischer, brother, $2,300; Benjamin Fischer, brother, $1,500; rest of estate passed to nephews and nieces. Assets: Deposits, $7,142; insurance, $10,000; notes, $500; stocks and bonds, $49,710.

GOEPEL, PAUL, (June 17, 1913;) assets, $11,823; debts and other deductions, $12,480, leaving deficit. Decedent was a patent lawyer and had offices at 291 Broadway.

GREENWALD, Mrs. LILLIE K., (May 24, 1914;) net estate, $21,977; Sigmund D. Greenwald, husband, given $19,054; Martin D. Greenwald, son, $2,923. Assets: Half interest, $15,000, in 24 E. 93 St., appraised at $50,000; deposits, $9,957; jewelry and personalty, $2,050; bond, $770.

HOWLAND, Dr. SAMUEL, dentist, (March 3, 1913;) net estate, $71,226; Mary J. Perkins, not related, given $50,000; Conway (Mass.) High School, $8,430; Congregational Church, Conway, Mass.; Wilson Memorial School, West Nyack, N. Y., and Missionary Alliance Institute, West Nyack, N. Y., each received $943; Gospel Tabernacle Church, New York, $421; Society of Descendants of the Pilgrim John Howland, $2,000; rest passed to relatives and friends. Assets: Farm at Mount Kisco, N. Y., sold for $75,000; deposits, $13; stocks, $580; personalty, library, and dental equipment, $1,433.

MAGNER, FRANK, (March 25, 1914;) net estate, $1,982; Francis J. Magner, son, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $2,400; insurance, $138.

MAHY, DINA, (July 29, 1908;) net estate, $6,274; brother and sister and four nieces, beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $6,878; notes and mortgages, $3,410; stock of stationery, furniture, and fixtures in store 14 Avenue A and good will appraised at $1,500; jewelry, $543.

McNEAR, MAGGIE HARRISON, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., (April 30, 1911;) assets taxable in New York, deposits, $1,377; not New York estate, $1,318; Samuel McNear, husband, beneficiary.

MOORE, Mrs. ANNA, widow of James Amory Moore, (July 17, 1913;) net estate, $465,389. Henry E. Fallon, brother, given life estate in $50,000; John J. Amory, not related, life estate in $100,000; Bayard Foulke, not related, $1,500; Amelia R. Foulke, not related, $30,000; Maitland Belknap, not related, $5,000; Elizabeth Belknap, not related, $5,000; W. W. Fisher, not related, $10,000; Rutgers College, $5,000; William B. Lloyd, not related, $240,216. Of the amount passing to William B. Lloyd, who was also executor of the estate, the sum of $162,917, which under the will is to be set aside for the purpose of establishing and endowing a home for convalescents, to be located in the State of New Jersey, known as the James Amory Moore Memorial Home, is taxed as a legacy to said Lloyd, as at the time of the appraisal the home had not been established. Assets: Residence, 38 E. 38th Street, appraised at $97,000; deposits, $2,580; notes, $1,500; stocks and bonds, $926,185; household furniture, books, jewelry and personalty, $35,842. Larger holdings of stocks and bonds: Bonds Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., $135,200; bonds Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., $135,780; 500 shares Morris & Essex Ry. $40,500; 600 shares U. S. Steel, common, $32,400; 700 shares Toledo, St. Louis & Western, pref., $13,737; 600 shares Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., common, $31,950; 400 shares Southern Pacific, common, $36,600; bonds Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., $93,440; 1,000 shares U. S. Steel, pref., $105,375; 500 shares Pennsylvania R. R., $44,700; 600 shares N. Y. Central R. R., $38,650; 900 shares Delaware & Hudson R. R., $136,800. Decedent owned firm of Lloyd & Co., 74 Broadway, brokers, $460,012 and interest, and many of the securities owned by decedent were in hands of the firm as collateral. The sum of $105,000 was itemized among deductions for settlement with parties contesting the will of decedent and approved by order of the Surrogates' Court entered June 19, 1914, but it was not allowed as a deduction by the appraiser. Among the items of jewelry were: Diamond dog collar, $1,400; diamond hair ornament, $2,600; pair Oriental black pearl earrings, $1,500; ruby and diamond ring, $1,000; a diamond tiara, $800.

MORISON, DAVID R., (Oct. 29, 1914;) net estate, $9,746; St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, given $3,000; Hahnemann Hospital, $1,000. Margaret P. Hanford, niece, $2,383; Maude Chase, niece, $2,383; rest passed to other relatives. Assets: Equity, $7,761 in 318 Greenwich St., appraised at $21,000; cash and deposits, $3,680; personalty and jewelry, $185.

OLIVA, LOUIS, (Aug. 15, 1914;) net estate, $82,301; Giuseppe Oliva, uncle, given $19,159; Carlo Oliva, uncle, $19,159; Maria Oliva Picasso, cousin, $6,391; Carlo Oliva, cousin, $6,991. Assets: Equity, $7,982 in 230 Elizabeth St., appraised at $18,000; equity, $19,983 in 6 Baxter St., appraised at $30,000; deposits, $9,349; mortgages and notes, $18,234.

PIERCE, JOHN H., Kewanee, Ill., (July 23, 1908.) Assets liable in New York: Stocks, $12,500; net New York estate, $9,796. Mrs. Sarah I. Pierce, widow, and three children, beneficiaries.

SABINE, the Rev. WILLIAM T., Bishop of the Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church of New York and Philadelphia, (Aug. 11, 1913;) net estate, $118,707; Edith S. S. Lewis, William T. Sabine, Jr., Elizabeth H. Sabine, Alice W. Sabine, Julia H. T. Sabine, Mary T. S. Sabine, Philip S. Sabine, G. Arthur Sabine, and Samuel S. Sabine, five daughters and four sons, beneficiaries. Assets: Third interest, $12,500, in 960 Madison Av., appraised at $65,000; third interest, $21,000, in 918 Sixth Av.; deposits, $1,564; notes, $11,741; personalty and library, $1,798; stocks and bonds, $67,163; accrued income from trust fund created under will of Mrs. Louisa Dean, deceased $2,460.

SPENCER, CHARLES D., (June 1, 1914.) for many years with firm of H. B. Claflin & Co.; net estate, $184,615; Mrs. Agnes M. Spencer, widow, receives life estate in $47,115; Charles H. Spencer, son, and Agnes Louise Spencer, daughter, each received $65,250; American Baptist Home Society, $1,000; American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, $2,000; three grandchildren of decedent, each given $1,000. Assets: Deposits, $2,880; mortgages and personalty, $15,717; stocks and bonds, $187,403; largest holding of stock was 290 shares Preferred Accident Insurance Co., appraised at $130,500.

VAN SANTVOORD, Miss SARAH M., daughter of late Abraham Van Santvoord, (April 14, 1914;) net estate, $159,722; Susan Varick Knox, Anna Rowern Knox, Evelyn Van Santvoord Knox, Elizabeth Knox Atkinson, Richard Van Santvoord, and Cornelius Van Santvoord Knox, cousins, each received $24,953; Anna Maria Van Santvoord Knox, cousin, given $10,000. Assets: Deposits, $8,473; personalty and jewelry, $835, including a collection of autographs appraised at $31; stocks and bonds, $157,967.

WALLER, ROBERT, retired banker, (Feb. 21, 1915;) net estate, $687,047; Mrs. Emily Stewart Waller, widow, given life estate in entire estate and remainder after her life estate passes to Stewart Waller, son. Assets: Deposits, $5,511; personalty and jewelry, $1,994; stocks and bonds, $718,812. Most valuable bond holdings: Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry., appraised at $35,000; Kansas City Southern Ry., $45,000; Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., $47,500; Southern Ry., $49,475; St. Louis Southwestern Ry., $28,000; Southern Pacific Co., $48,000; Armour & Co., real estate $45,635; Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., $35,125; Central Leather Co., $49,250; Interborough-Metropolitan Co., $37,062; Colorado & Southern Ry., $41,800; U. S. Steel Corporation, $50,250; and St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., $32,000; larger holdings of stocks: 500 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. pf., $49,250; 500 shares Colorado & Southern Ry. 1st pf., $23,750; 250 shares International Harvester Corporation pf., $24,218; 250 shares Internationa Harvester Co. of N. J., pf., $28,250.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of REPUBLIC MICA CO., INC.—The assets herein, consisting of sheet and cut mica, fixtures, machinery, &c., will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Saturday, July 31st, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 46 West Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

MAX CEDERBAUM, Assignee.
J. NATHAN HELFAT, Attorney for Assignee, 233 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 21,821.—In the matter of JACOB LISS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Liss, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 30th, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 11th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
No. 82 Beaver St., New York City.
Dated New York, July 30th, 1915.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Investor Buys New Bronx Apartment on University Avenue—Vincent Astor Takes Title to Bronx Corner Just Purchased—Harlem Residence Sold—Belle Harbor Auction Today.

Warm weather conditions, with a corresponding lack of activity, prevailed in the realty market yesterday. In the Bronx a new apartment house nearing completion was purchased by an investor from the Avoca Realty Company, Stephen Boll, President. The structure is a five-story building on a plot 58 by 115 on the west side of University Avenue, 225 feet south of Boscobel Place. It is one of three similar apartments being erected by the sellers.

Vincent Astor Takes Title to Areco Building.

Vincent Astor took title yesterday to the Areco Building, northwest corner of Melrose Avenue and 149th Street, 80 by 175, which he recently purchased from the American Real Estate Company. Title was recorded subject to $400,000 mortgage. At the same time Mr. Astor transferred to the American Real Estate Company the Jerome Avenue and adjacent property which was given in part payment. It includes a plot on the east side of Jerome Avenue 100 feet south of 171st Street, the southeast corner of Walton Avenue and 171st Street, the northwest corner of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse and 171st Street, and the northeast corner of Townsend Avenue and 171st Street. On this property Mr. Astor took back a mortgage of $100,000.

Harlem Residence Sold

The three-story brick and stone residence at 312 West 138th Street, on plot 16 by 100, has been sold by Shaw & Co. for Henry Presser to a client for occupancy.

Bronx Sales.

Thomas Ford has sold to a client the premises formerly known as St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum in the Sisters of Charity tract at Throgg's Neck, Bronx. The property has a frontage of 200 feet on Clarence Street and 100 feet on Barkley Street.

B. H. Weisaker has sold a plot 50 by 100 feet on the east side of Jerome Avenue, about 200 feet south of Tremont Avenue, to a client for improvement; also for Henry D. Patton the three three-story and basement private dwellings, 1,961 to 1,965 Cedar Avenue, 124 feet north of 179th Street, to an investor.

Dr. Henry Switzer has purchased for occupancy from the Kay Realty Company the three-story residence at 415 East 140th Street, on plot 17.9 by 100. W. A. Debaun was the broker in the sale.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for the Hephta Realty Company, Inc., to the Kane Construction Company the northeast corner of Bassford Avenue and 184th Street, a five-story, new law apartment, on a lot 55 by 94, and also the two-family house at 1,112 Swainton Street, on a lot 25 by 100 for a client.

Shano & Co. have sold the two-family house at 1,731 Barnes Avenue, for cash, to Mrs. William Becker.

A Bronx-Brooklyn Trade.

John Massimino and Charles M. Vilone sold for Richard Goodwin a plot of 100 by 100 on Garden Street, between Crotona and Prospect Avenues, Bronx, to the Cosenzo Building Company., Saverio Scaizo, President.

The corner of Seventieth Street and Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn, 60 by 120, with a private house, was given as part payment. The plot will be improved with high-class apartments at once. About $40,000 was involved in the trade.

Brooklyn.

A. B. See of the A. B. See Elevator Company has purchased for occupancy the Jay F. Carlisle residence at 373 Clinton Avenue, on a plot 43 by 180, running through to Vanderbilt Avenue. John F. James & Sons negotiated the sale.

Salzberg sold for the Connelly Building Company to Maurice Rappaport a two-family, fifteen-room stucco cottage, on a plot of 30 by 100; situated forty feet from the northwest corner of Forty-sixth Street and Fifteenth Avenue, and known as 4,518 Fifteenth Avenue.

Long Island.

Samuel Mann has taken title to fifty city lots, free and clear, valued at $30,000, at Whitestone, L. I., located on the main streets, being one block from the Long Island Railroad station. Mrs. Lillian G. Johnson was the broker in the deal.

Leander B. Faber has sold to Edward A. Allen of Manhattan, a plot at the southeast corner of Bodine Street and the Boulevard, in Long Island City, and four lots in the Hamilton addition at Corona, for $9,300.

William H. O'Hare, referee, has sold to George F. Mosbach a plot at the northwest corner of Queens Boulevard and Sherwood Street, 62 by 100 feet, for $2,350.

$45,000 Long Island City Loan.

George E. Clay has placed a loan of $45,000 on the new six-story re-enforced concrete factory building of Touroff & Karp on Sunswick Street, near Paynter Avenue, Long Island City, for a client.

Sales at Mountain Lakes.

Recent sales of residences at Mountain Lakes Park, N. J., have been made to James M. Keane, Eugene F. Lohr, Charles Meads, E. B. Bave, L. L. Powell, John George Dilgerard and Emil De Clyne. Building plots have been sold to George W. Fanning and Roger L. Barstow, Jr.

Suburban.

Atwell & Guess sold the new stucco dwelling of Bernard Malone, on Bedford Avenue, near Fourth Street, Vernon Heights, Mount Vernon, N. Y., to Mrs. Anna Mendorf of Brooklyn, for a home.

Commercial Leases

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the ground and second floors of 137 Park Row for the Crex Realty Company to Myrans & Natanson for a term of years.

Thomas Ford has leased for the Rolston estate to David Levy the store and basement on the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Thirty-first Street for a term of years.

The Saxon Realty Company has rented the store at 99 Nassau Street to S. Schoenfeld for the Jacobs Hat Company.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., have leased space at 148-156 West Twenty-third Street to the T. H. Roberts Chemical Company and the fifth loft, containing 11,000 square feet, at 16-18 West Twenty-second Street, to Hulse Brothers & Daniel, manufacturers of umbrellas and parasols.

Apartments Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased a large apartment of twelve rooms and four baths in the new building under construction at 400 Park Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street, to George E. Dadmun. This leaves but one apartment to be rented, although the building will not be ready until Oct. 1.

Pease & Elliman have rented an apartment in the Wellesbourne, at 144 East Fifty-sixth Street, to Mrs. E. F. Underhill of Pennsylvania.

Belle Harbor Sale Today.

The largest offering of ocean and bay front property lots ever made in the Rockaway coast district will begin today at 2 o'clock at Belle Harbor, L. I., under the direction of Joseph P. Day, auctioneer. The sale will be continued this evening for the benefit of those who cannot attend the afternoon session and will be resumed under the same tent on the premises on Monday afternoon, continuing until each and every one of the 679 lots, including 234 ocean front sites, with riparian rights, a large boarding house and stable, has been sold, regardless of the price paid.

Many of the lots at Belle Harbor are so reasonably restricted as to be available for hotels, boarding houses, and apartments, which forecast the establishment here in the early future of a much larger population than that which it is possible for the more closely restricted areas of the peninsula to attract.

According to Mr. Day, the owners of the lots to be sold at Belle Harbor are determined to let their remaining holdings go under pressure of public bidding for whatever they will bring, with no expectation of being able, under existing market and world-wide conditions, to obtain anything like their full value.

$100,000 Brooklyn Apartments.

Plans have been completed by W. T. McCarthy for two four-story and cellar brick apartment buildings to cost $100,000, to be erected by the Louisville Realty Company, on a plot 114 by 146 feet, at the northwest corner of Foster Avenue and East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn.

New Brighton Beach Hotel.

N. Serracino has been commissioned by Felix Miserocchi, owner of the Hotel Roversi of New York City and Sea Gate, to prepare plans and specifications for his new hotel and restaurant to be built at the southeast corner of Ocean Parkway and Neptune Avenue, Brighton Beach. The structure will be in Italian style.

Alter Arnold Constable Building.

Plans have been filed for extensive alterations, costing $40,000, to the Arnold Constable store, on the south side of Nineteenth Street, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway, with an extension through to Eighteenth Street. The elevators will be changed, new entrances made with other interior changes. Cady & Gregory are the architects.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

Riverside Drive, 524, e s, 600.2 ft s of 127th St, 75x86, six-story apartment house; withdrawn.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

67th St, 226 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat and stores; adjourned to Aug. 30.

By Joseph P. Day.

Audubon Av, w s, 50 ft s of 180th St, 50x100, vacant; withdrawn.

Cooper St, n s, 200 ft w of 207th St, 100x100, vacant; Tillie Young, executrix, against Utopia Realty Co., Inc., et al.; Walsh, W., B. & E., attorneys; Bainbridge Colby, referee; due, $2,355.21; taxes, &c., $340.90; to Joseph J. Silver for $2,900

7th Av, 2,533-2,535, e s, 40 ft s of 147th St, 40x100, six-story flat and stores; Central Trust Co. against Fleischman Realty Co. et al.; Action 1; Joline, L. & R., attorneys; F. C. Leubuscher, referee; due, $39,158.06; taxes, &c., $2,490.70; to the plaintiff for $38,000.

7th Av, 2,525 and 2,527, e s, 50 ft n of 146th St, 40x100, six-story flat and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $39,162.43; taxes, &c., $2,490.70; to the plaintiff for $38,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

207th St, s s, 100 ft s of Vermilyea Av, for a one-story store, 100x100; Knickerbocker Realty Holding Corporation, 180 Broadway, owner; Sass & Springsteen, 32 Union Square, architects; cost, $15,000.

Park Av, 668 to 672, and 63d St, 50 to 54 East, for a twelve-story apartment house, 75x108x irregular x78.3; Akron Building Co., 119 West 40th St, owner; E. Roth, 119 West 40th St, architect; cost, $60,000.

Clinton Av, e s corner of Jefferson Place, for two five-story brick tenements, 52x80.9 and 59.2x87.11; Camden Realty Co., Inc., (Samuel Hauben, 119 Nassau St, President,) owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $95,000.

Jackson Av, w s, 100 ft s of 158th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 74.11x64.5; Wick Realty Co., (P. S. Ittman, 132 Nassau St, Treasurer,) owner; Lucian Pisiotta, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $55,000.

Undercliff Av, e s, 486.57 ft n of 176th St, for a two and one-half story frame dwelling, 21x36; Iteloc Realty Co., (Emil Coletti, 95 William St, President,) owner; H. H. Avolin, Babylon, L. I., architect; cost, $4,000.

Undercliff Av, e s, 486.57 ft n of 176th St, for a one-story stone garage, 18.9x24; Iteloc Realty Co., (Emil Coletti, 95 William St, President,) owner; H. H. Avolin, architect; cost, $950.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, s w corner of 48th St, to a five-story store and loft; Silk Realty Co., 428 4th Av, owner; Neville & Bagge, 105 West 40th St, architects; cost, $8,000.

19th St, s s, Broadway to 5th Av, running through to 18th St, to a five-story mercantile house; estate of H. Constable, owner; Cady & Gregory, 172 3d St, architects; cost, $40,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 30.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, s s, 25 ft e of Thompson St, 50x125; Herman Rosenbaum to Mutual Profit Realty Co., 141 West 36th St, June 30; (mtg $90,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 69th St, 100.5x25; Charles A. O'Reilly to Helen, his wife, 127 East 94th St, ½ part, subject to ½ of 3 mtgs aggregating $23,000,) July 29; attorney, W. H. Keogh, 111 Broadway. Gift

KING ST, 59, n s, 248.7 ft e of Varick St, 25.9x100; Anna H. Ahrens to John Wicheins, 36 3d Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $20,000,) July 30; attorney, James Boyd, 135 Broadway ... $1

PEARL ST, 106, e s, at n w corner of 19½ Pearl St, runs s e 77.4 to point 40.3 ft s w of Pine St x n e 42.1 to Pine St x n w 30.4x s w 20.8x n w 47.3 to Pearl St x s w 20.7 to beginning; Elizabeth S. Sterry to William De Witt Sterry, Roselle, N. J., quitclaim. July 29; attorneys, Man & M., 56 Wall St. $1

2D AV, 2,457, w s, 25.8 ft s of 127th St, 24.4x100; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Louisa Santoll, 319 East 152d St, (mtg $12,500,) July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

3D AV, 1,875, e s, 75.7 ft s of 104th St, 24.10x110; Alfred Well et al. to Mary Kahn, 104 East 97th St, (mtg $22,000,) July 29; attorneys, Well, La G. & Espen, 50 Broad St. $100

8TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 151st St, 25x81; Arthur Otten et al to Ehrhardt Realty Corporation, 99 Nassau St, quitclaim and confirmation deed, July 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

8TH AV, 2,837, w s, 24.11 ft n of 151st St, 25x81, (foreclosure July 7;) Charles M. Russell, referee, to Ehrhardt Realty Corporation, 99 Nassau St, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

157TH ST, 106 East, n s, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 50x103.3; William A. Lincoln, Springfield, Mass., to 100 Broadway Holding Corporation, 206 Broadway, (mtg $185,000,) July 29; attorney, H. L. Mansfield, 27 Cedar St. ... $100

220 ST, 407 West, n s, 50 ft w of 9th Av, 18.8x98.9; Julia R. Donnelly to Evelyn E. Bridgman, 60 Townsend Av, Stapleton, S. I., July 23; attorney, Cornelius Doremus, Bellevue, Ohio, May 21, due as per bond; attorneys, Paskus, G. & H., 2 Rector St. $8,500

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n e cor of 171st St, 98.3x106.7; Tillman Construction Co. to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, July 29, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $125,000

8TH AV, n s, 24.11 ft n of 151st St, 25x81; Ehrhardt Realty Corpn, to Hy. Brune, 1,352 Franklin Av, July 29, 5 years; attorney, Hy. Wendt, 99 Nassau St. ... $10,000

10TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 50x103.8; 160 Broadway Holding Co. to Abel King and ano, 148 East 65th St, July 28, prior mtg $185,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St. $15,000

34TH ST, n s, 225.3 ft e of Madison Av, 18.8x98.9; Henry C. Sturges to Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, 34 Nassau St, June 30, due as per bond. $20,000

40TH ST, n s, 35 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Harold F. Patterson to Edith McK. Miller, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., July 22; prior mtg, $13,000, 5 years; attorneys, Miller, K. L. & T., 80 Broadway. $19,500

50TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Henry E. Smith to Columbia Trust Co., trustee, 60 Broadway, July 30, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $30,000

62D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Margaret S. Mitchell to Robert W. Rodman, 317 West 99th St, July 8; prior mtg, $12,000, 2 years, 6%; attorneys, Phillips & M., 96 W., 31 Chambers St. $1,200

96TH ST, n s, 86.8 ft e of Broadway, 31.7x101.5; Jaewald Realty Corporation to William B. Thorn, 175 West 72d St, July 30, prior mtg $19,000, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $1

118TH ST, 302 West, s s, 154 ft e of Morningside Av, 17x100.11, (foreclosure July 27;) Myron Sulzberger, referee, to Mary L. Whitfield, 304 West 106th St, July 29; attorney, Robert A. B. Dayton, 15 William St. $9,000

141ST ST, 830 West, s e corner of Riverside Drive, 125x99.11; Broadway-141st Realty Corp. to Loretta M. Higgins, 117 East 4th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $402,000,) July 26; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway. $100

Bronx.

BARNES AV, w s, 64 ft n of 220th St, 25x105; John F. Boyle to Maria Lo Monte, 325 East 179th St, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

CLINTON AV, s e corner of Oakland Place, 50x100; Oakland Place Building Co., Inc., to Emma M. Zeltner, 1,384 Fulton Av, (mtg $43,000,) July 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

ELSMERE PLACE, 863, n s, 35x100; Henry B. Hardenburg to Samuel Garry, 522 West 156th St, (mtg $20,000,) July 30; attorney, A. Knox, 198 Broadway. $1

FULTON AV, w s, 177.7 ft s of 170th St, 73.8x105.11; Emma M. Zeltner to Max Building Co., Inc., 1,082 Morris Av, (mtg $13,500,) July 29; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

GRANT AV, w s, 109.5 ft n of 165th St, 100x100; Bronx Enterprise Co., Inc., to Arthur Avenue Realty & Construction Co., 550 East 187th St, July 29; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

JEROME AV, e s, 100 ft s of 171st St, — to 170th St, x — to Townteud Av x — x200; also Townsend Av, s e corner of 171st St, — to 170th St, x — to Walton Av x ——; also Walton Av, s e corner of 171st St, — to 170th St approach to Concourse x — to Grand Boulevard & Concourse x — x — also Grand Boulevard and Concourse, n w corner of 171st — to 172d St x — to centre line of Wythe Place x — to 171st St x —; also Townsend Av, s e corner of 171st St, runs e — to centre line block between Townsend and Walton Avs x n — to div. line of land of William W. Astor and land of Widow Woolf x s w x s —; also Townsend Av, n w corner of 171st St, runs n — to div. line of land of William V. Astor and land of Widow Woolf x s w — to 171st St x e — to beginning; William V. Astor to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, July 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

LAND lying n and n w of Randall Av, in deed from David Lydig and another, executors, to Philip M. Lydig, in Liber 2, Page 249; City Real Estate Co. to Thos. J. Mullin, 328 East 90th St, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Thos. J. Mullin to Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc., 152d St and Harlem River, July 27; same attorney. $100

LORILLARD PLACE, 2,406, n e corner of 187th St; Arthur Avenue Realty & Construction Co. to Bronx Enterprise Co., Inc., 261 Broadway, (mtg $39,600,) July 29; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LOT 7, map Downing estate, 25.7x94.8; John O. Mitchell and another to Margaret Mitchell, 527 7th Av, Long Island City, July 28; attorney, H. E. Perrine. 206 1st Av. ..$1

LOT 157, map Undercliff Terrace; same to same, July 28; same attorney. $1

LOT 301, map of Bronx View Park; Geo. Lahrmann to Ferdinand Schroeder, 420 East 14th St, (mtg $2,800,) July 29; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av. $100

LOTS 284 and 285, map of Van Cortlandt estate; Denis M. Cregan to Mary M. Cregan, 237 East 46th St, (mtg $2,100,) Sept. 3, 1912; attorney, W. J. Canary, 2 Rector St. $100

LOTS 10 and 11, Block 40, Map of Morris Park; Joseph Epstein et al to Marcus Rosenbaum, 847 Livonia Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $1,225,) July 27; attorney, Samuel Rabinowitz, 302 Broadway $1

LOTS 24 and 25, 305, 306, 330, 429 529, 530, 473, 361, 389, 218, 102 and 103, 168, 152, 124, 125, 138 and 139, 70, 471, 228, 104 and 105, 309, 310, 563, 564, 308, 402, 121, 478, 323, 324, 493, 494, 447, 226, 227, 256, 353, 570, 571, 182, 426, 151, 64 and 65, 238, 239, 92 and 93, 440, 450, 201, 445, 225, 578, 579, 501, 377 to 379, 224, 225, 388 and 387, 301, 302, 169, 170, 200, 327, 328, 436, 202, 311, 325 and 326, 359, 440, 368, 561, 80 and 81, 157, 390, and 155, map of the Estate of Bradish Johnson; Estate of Bradish Johnson to Neshan Boyajian, 100 West 138th St, et al., July 27, (33 deeds;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $19,620

MELROSE AV, n w corner of 149th St, 80x175; American Real Estate Co. to William V. Astor, Rhinebeck, N. Y., (mtg $400,000,) July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

OLINVILLE AV, w s, 75.3 ft s of Magenta St, 25x100; Frederick Reiss, Jr., to Frederick Reiss, 351 6th St, Brooklyn, July 29, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $1,800

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 116.5 ft s of 180th St, 37.6x irregular; Ellen E. Blazer, 105 East 28th St, prior mtg $25,000, July 29, 4 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $6,500

ST. LAWRENCE AV, 1,239, Royal Bronx Realty Co., Inc., to Jacob Cooper, 92 Morningside Av East, and another, trustees, Dec. 30, 1913, 2 years; attorney, C. H. Bauhler, 1,126 Walker Av. $4,000

STEBBINS AV, n e corner of Freeman St, 25.2x irregular; Sadie Silverman to Freeman-Stebbins Co., Inc., 1,714 Crotona Park East, prior mtg $70,500, July 29, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, P. p. Shapiro, 110 Nassau St. $4,500

TINTON AV, e s, 259.1 ft s of 166th St, 16.8x100; Emil P. Wendler to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 147 East 125th St, July 29, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av. $2,000

VYSE AV, w s, 170.8 ft n of 177th St, 20x100; Eliz. Sheehan to Jacob C. Neu, 107 East 84th St, July 27, due April 9, 1918, 8 p. c.; attorney, C. Leubuscher, 288 Broadway $1,500

WHITE PLAINS RD, e s, 175 ft s of O'Brien Av, 25x111.6; Rosalia Petraglir to Pasquale Sacco, 976 Washington Av, July 29, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $1,000

WILLIS AV, 339 and 341, w s, 45x100; John J. Trainor to Mary Platte, 648 Courtlandt Av, July 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $3,000

WILLOW LANE, s s, 50 ft w of Gainsboro, 25x94.4; Albert Paul to Gregor Muller, 1,765 Unionport Road, July 19, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, William Peters & Co., 1,044 East Tremont Av. $500

176TH ST, n s, 546.5 ft n w of Southern Boulevard, 26x150; Kirwan Building Co., Inc., to Emma E. Conenhoven, 15 Lincoln Circle, Crestwood, Yonkers, N. Y., July 16, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, S. Wray. $1,995

BOSTON ROAD, s s, 100 ft e of Gainsboro, 25x94.4; Albert Paul to Gregor Muller, 1,765 Unionport Road, July 19, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, William Peters & Co., 1,044 East Tremont Av. $500

176TH ST, n e s, 546.5 ft n w of Southern Boulevard, 26x150; Kirwan Building Co., Inc., to Emma E. Conenhoven, 15 Lincoln Circle, Crestwood, Yonkers, N. Y., July 16, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, S. Wray. $1,995

BOSTON ROAD $2,500

176TH ST, n e s, 7 ft n w from n e s of Lot 62, map of Fairmount, 25x150; same to Alice E. Peabody, Lakeville, Conn., July 16, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; same attorney. $3,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

GRAND ST, 527, all; Elmer T. Butler to Alfred N. Gilbert, 327 Grand St, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1914. ..... $1,200

NASSAU ST, 120, all; George Ehret to Peter J. Meehan, 2,160 Bathgate Av, 10 3-12 years from Feb. 1, 1913; address 120 Nassau St.

ONROE ST, n s, 135.7 ft e of Pike St, 25x100; Albany City Savings Institution against Israel Solomon et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

4TH ST, 281 West; City Real Estate Co. against Walter S. Cassidy et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Joseph Swain.

22D ST, 16 and 18 West, and 21st St, 15 and 17 West; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against Building & Engineering Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher.

27TH ST, 219 West; Lincoln Trust Co. against Max Weber et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

28TH ST, 240 East; Alfred Hahn against Samuel Kadin et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stroock & Stroock.

111TH ST, s s, 147.6

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Pressure continues relatively high off the coasts and low in the interior districts except the Northern Plains States. This distribution has been attended by continued warm weather in the Southern and Middle States east of the Rockey Mountains and cool weather in the Northwest.

Scattered showers and thunderstorms occurred within the last twenty-four hours in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, the Plains States, and the Northwest, there were heavy local falls of rain in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Iowa.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday in the region east of the Mississippi River, although widely scattered showers are probable in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and along the Gulf Coast.

No important temperature changes are indicated for the eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate variable, mostly south and southwest; Middle and South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Saturday; Sunday probably fair.

Western New York—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	69	74	4 P. M.	66	88
6 A. M.	69	74	6 P. M.	64	85
9 A. M.	64	77	9 P. M.	60	82
12 M.	66	84	11 P. M.	59	81

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 80; for the corresponding date last year it was 65; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 76; at 8 P. M. it was 82. Maximum temperature, 88 degrees, at 4 P. M.; minimum, 73 degrees, at 6 A. M. Humidity, 82 per cent., at 8 A. M.; 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.80 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

1:45—328 8 Av.; George Raddino..... Loss.
4:05—219 E. Houston St.; Paris Ice Cream Co..... Slight
3:45—503 Canal St.; James Gought..... Slight
3:55—67 E. 114 St.; Barnet Yucht..... $200
P. M.
12:45—72 E. 113 St.; J. Rosenbloom..... Slight
3:55—75 E. 119 St.; Frederick Hoofe..... Slight
4:10—143 St. & Jackson Av.; Christiman Bros..... Slight
6:45—617 E. 13 St.; Tony Benalli..... $20
7:10—70A E. 119 St.; —— Rogatnich..... Slight
7:35—Front 965 2 Av.; (auto truck.) Satfield..... Not given
8:17—307 St. Ann's Av.; Sam Cohn..... Slight
8:25—104 Greene St.; Philip Freedman.. Sli ht
8:40—147 W. 37th St., (auto;) A. H. Matthews..... Slight
8:45—892 Union Av., Isadora Rubinstein..... Slight
9:00—116 Ludlow St.; Louis Berkowitz..... Slight
10:00—94 Sheriff St.; Hyman Steinberg..Slight
11:25—830 Candiwell Av.; Ebling Brewing Co..... Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Capt. R. S. Granger, 2d F. A., detailed in Q. M. C., Aug. 2, will report to Commanding General, Philippine Dept., for duty.

Maj. P. Willis, C. A. C., detailed in Q. M. C., Aug. 13, will proceed to Galveston, Tex., after leave of absence, for duty as assistant to Depot Quartermaster at that place.

Maj. T. N. Horn, 2d F. A., transferred to 1st F. A., Sept. 15, and will proceed then to Honolulu.

1st Lt. W. E. Gillmore, 13th Infy., from that regiment, and will join the 24th Infy. and proceed with it to the U. S.

Orders of July 8, relating to Capts. C. F. Andrews, 13th, and A. J. Dougherty, 8th Infy., and 1st Lt. J. E. Barzynski, 8th Infy., revoked. They are transferred to the 24th Infy., Sept. 1, and will sail with it about Sept. 15.

2d Lt. B. M. Atkinson, 15th Infy., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, on Sept. 1.

Following infantry officers serving in the Hawaiian Dept., transferred to 24th Infy., Sept. 1, and will join it and sail for Manila about Sept. 15: 1st Lts.: J. L. Topham, and J. M. True, 1st; H. N. Preston, 2d; and J. C. Hatis, 25th; 2d Lts.: M. C. Mitchell, H. Shekerjian, J. A. Ladd, E. W. Fales, C. S. Little and W. M. Robertson, all of the 1st; and 2d Lts.: W. A. Reed, S. H. Foster, E. L. Hoffman, J. F. Edgerly, and L. McD. Silvester, all of the 2d.

1st Lt. E. Gunner, Infy., is assigned to 10th Infy., Sept. 5. He will be assigned to a company and will join it after present leave of absence.

1st Lt. C. S. Caffery, 28th Infy., is transferred to the 5th Infy.

1st Lt. S. B. Buckner, Jr., 9th Inf., (transferred to the 27th Inf. Sept. 1,) is relieved from duty in this city, Sept. 6.

1st Lt. A. G. Gutensohn, 27th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, Sept. 1.

Orders of April 24 relating to 2d Lt. A. M. Burdett, 17th Inf., revoked. He is transferred to the 27th Inf. and will join that regiment.

Following officers are relieved from regiment indicated, Oct. 1: Cavalry—Capt. G. H. Sands, Chaplain S. M. Lutz, and 2d Lt. Mack Garr, all of the 4th; Captains—G. M. Apple, P. D. Glassford, 1st; U. Birnie, Jr., and T. W. Holyday, 2d; 1st Lts.—W. C. Potter, C. W. Neal, and R. S. Naylor, all of 1st; J. R. Brabson, R. H. Lewis, C. Parker, E. E. Pritchett, and J. W. Riley, all of the 2d; 2d Lts.—F. W. Bowley and W. F. Winton, 1st; J. F. Barnes, E. J. Dawley, J. A. Gillespie IV, Meyer, M. Procter, L. F. Rigby, and J. Magruder, all of 2d, and Veterinarian A. Mitchell, 2d.

Those stationed in the Philippine Dept. will proceed to San Francisco from Manila about Oct. 15 and on arrival report to commanding General, Western Dept. Those stationed in the Hawaiian Dept. will proceed to San Francisco after Oct. 1 and on arrival report to commanding General, Western Dept.

Following infantry officers are relieved from assignment to regiment indicated, Sept. 1: Col. W. H. Allaire, 8th; Majors C. C. Clark and P. E. Pierce and Chaplain E. C. Wood, 16th. They will proceed at proper time to the United States and on arrival report to commanding General, Western Dept.

Following infantry officers transferred to the 24th Inf., Sept. 1: Majors T. Newman, 13th, and S. Parker, 25th; Capts. C. S. Battle, G. M. Holley, F. W. Lewis, and C. A. Trott, 8th; D. G. Berry, L. Halstead, and G. J. Holden, 13th, and G. Morgan, 15th; 1st Lts. G. T. Everett, H. S. Grier, A. J. Hanlon, M. C. Wise, H. J. Herman, and E. J. Moran, 8th; A. W. Chilton and H. H. Pritchett, 13th; 2d Lts. M. P. Schillerstrom, 8th and X. F. Blauvelt, 13th. Each named, unless subject to previous orders, will join the 24th Inf. in time to sail with it from Manila about Sept. 15. Company officers will be assigned to companies by the regimental commander.

Following infantry officers are transferred or assigned to the 27th Infy., Sept. 1. Each officer who is not subject to orders previously issued will join that regiment about Aug. 10, in time to proceed with it to San Francisco; Lt. Col. W. H. Gordon, 3d. Majors: W. T. Wilder, 22d; F. H. Sargent, 11th, and J. D. Leitch, 28th. Chaplain J. M. Webb, 12th. Captains: H. A. Paton, 23d; E. D. Warfield, 16th; E. L. Haskell, Infy.; J. B. Sanford, 22d; J. M. Little, 28th; W. P. Coleman, 4th; J. C. Brady, 7th; A. C. Wright, 12th; E. R. Wilson, P. Powers, 11th; G. H. Williams, 28th, and W. S. Gunstan, 18th. First Lts.: R. W. Case, 18th; B. W. Feild, 22d; F. H. Clark, 23d; G. R. Byrd and E. C. Buck, 17th; J. G. Taylor, 22d; S. L. James, Jr., 24th; C. C. Oakes, 4th; S. B. Buckner, Jr., 9th; T. J. Johnson, 30th, and H. J. Weeks, 23d. Second Lts.: W. E. Hobson, 9th; G. R. Cook, 18th Infy., and W. G. Weaver, 20th.

Following officers of the 24th Infy. are transferred to regiment indicated, to take effect Sept. and will join that regiment to which transferred: To the 5th Infy.—Major S. A. Cloman; Captains J. A. Lynch, H. M. Dichmann, C. F. Humphrey, Jr., I. W. Leonard, and W. E. Bennett, Jr.; 1st Lts. B. F. Miller, J. C. Mabergne, T. W. Hammond, G. W. Maddox, R. P. Adams, R. H. Jacob, and O. R. Meredith; and 2d Lt. C. C. Stokely. To the 13th Infy.—Captains E. B. Mitchell, C. H. Errington, B. H. Pope, B. P. Johnson, and C. Abel; 1st Lts. R. P. Lemly, C. F. N. Dalley, and E. L. Pell; and 2d Lt. W. A. Beach. To the 15th Infy.—Maj. J. E. Woodward, Capt. E. A. Fry, and 2d Lts. M. P. Short and F. C. Mahin. To the 27th Infy. (they will be assigned by the Commanding General, Philippine Dept., to temporary duty until arrival of that regiment in Philippine Islands)—1st Lt. J. H. Hester, and 2d Lts. W. R. White, G. P. Streitinger, M. W. Sullivan, M. F. Harmon, Jr., J. D. Burt, F. B. Mallon, J. H. Harrison, R. F. Walsh, H. C. Davidson, and D. R. McMillen. Company officers will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

Following officers of the 27th Infy. are transferred to regiment indicated, Sept. 1: Lt. Col. C. H. Muir, to 26th; Majors E. C. Carnahan and E. A. Helmick, to 28th; Chapain G. D. Rice, to 12th; Capts. W. C. Rogers, 28th; F. K. Knulson, 23d; F. J. Morrow, 18th; W. F. Creary, 16th; J. Robertson, 18th; B. Enochs and B. J. Tillman, 11th; F. B. Hawkins, 12th; E. Van D. Murphy, 4th, and J. M. Craig, 22d; 1st Lts. T. W. Brown, to 17th; J. M. Holmes and F. R. Burt, 23d; R. Davis, 22d; J. McE. Pruyn, 17th; C. B. Moore, 4th; M. Lanza, 18th; G. F. Waugh, 22d, and F. M. Miller, 4th; 2d Lts. G. A. Mattis, to 28th; G. E. Coales, 7th; E. W. Smith, 18th; F. B. Carruthers, 20th; R. A. Davies, 9th; J. A. Stevens, 17th; C. F. McKinney, 6th; E. A. Stadden, 12th; J. N. Peale, 11th; W. R. Schmidt, 22d, and L. L. Lampert, 23d. Each officer, unless subject to previous orders, will proceed on the departure of the 27th Infy. from Texas City, Texas, to join regiment to which transferred. Company officers will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

Following infantry officers are transferred as indicated, Sept. 1, will sail from San Francisco about Sept. 7, for Honolulu and on arrival there join regiment to which transferred: To the 1st Infy.: Majors L. S. Sorley, 12th, and G. McD. Weeks, 9th; Capts. H. D. Wise, 3d; E. G. Ovenshine, 28th; P. H. McCook, 20th; J. Hayes, 17th, and G. E. Kumpe, 17th; 1st Lts. E. Hunt, 28th; T. H. Lowe, 28th; C. C. Bankhead, 26th; B. Sneed, 24; C. H. Bonesteel, 30th; C. H. Rice and J. W. Simons, Jr., 6th, and W. S. Grescan, 12th; 2d Lts. J. W. Smith, 3d; E. C. Rose, 26th; R. T. Snow, G. J. Gonser, F. V. Schneider, and F. J. Riley of 21st. To the Second Infy.: Col. W. H. Chatfield, attached 27th; Capts. C. H. McKain, 20th; E. S. Hartshorne, 2d; R. H. Peck, 22d, and J. Randolph, 6th; 1st Lts. A. T. Datton, 20th, C. R. Bennett, 17th; R. M. Lyon, 11th, and B. F. McClellan, 28th; 2d Lts. R. C. Holliday, 22d; T. W. Martin, 17th; E. F. Witsell, 6th; C. L. Cohen, 11th, and A. L. Rockwood, 12th. To the 25th Infy.: Major F. H. Albright, 14, and 1st Lt. E. Robinson, 16th. Company officers will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

Following infantry officers are relieved from assignment to regiment indicated, Sept. 1: Col. F. H. French, 24; Maj. C. E. Taylor, 1st; Capts. E. C. Carey, G. L. Townsend, H. M. Fales, and F. C. Burnett, 1st; R. McCleave, J. M. Cullison, D. W. Chamberlin, and W. H. Johnson, 2d; 1st Lts. H. A. Wells, G. W. Harris, H. S. Malone, E. L. Samelson, L. R. James, and E. J. Phillipson, 1st, and A. J. Booth, V. W. Boller, and N. W. Campanole, 2d. Each officer will remain on duty with his present regiment until time to comply with this order, and on arrival at Honolulu of the transport leaving Manila about Sept. 15 will proceed on that transport to San Francisco. Upon arrival at San Francisco they will report to Commanding General, Western Dept., in compliance with previous orders.

Following infantry officers are transferred as indicated, Sept. 1: Col. J. F. Morrison, 6th, to 5th; Majors J. R. Lindsay, 25th, to 16th, and L. C. Jenks, 9th, to 13th; Chaplain W. H. Watts, 9th, to 15th, and Capt. G. M. Grimes, 30th, to 8th. Each will proceed on transport leaving San Francisco about Sept. 7 for Manila, and on arrival there will join regiment to which transferred.

Leaves: 1st Lt. R. Du. R. Harden, M. R. C., 10 days, and Capt. J. W. Furlow, Q. C., 2 months.

Navy.

Lieut. R. A. Dawes, to duty in charge Navy Recruiting Station, Worcester, Mass.

Jr. Grade Lts. J. C. Latham, from office of Naval Intelligence to Censor, Radio Station, Sayville, L. I., and J. L. Nielson, the Cheyenne, to the H-1.

A. Surgeon C. A. Costello, M. R. C., to Navy Recruiting Station, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 16.

Machinists J. J. Coyle, the Oregon, to temporary duty, Naval Academy, practice squadron, and E. W. Dobie, the St. Louis, to the Oregon.

Cable from Commander in Chief Asiatic fleet, dated Shanghai, China, July 29: Commander E. S. Kellogg, from command of the Monterey to command the Galveston.

P. A. Surgeon A. E. Lee, the Galveston, to home and wait orders

Marine Corps.

Maj. C. S. Hill, 1st Brigade, Phila, to Army War College, Washington, D. C.

Capts. H. I. Bearss, 1st Brigade, Phila., to Army School of the Line, Ft. Leavenworth, and A. L. Marix Marine Barracks, Phila., to Army School of the Line, Ft. Leavenworth.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Colorado, at Ensenada, Mex.; Albany, at San Francisco; Viren, at Delaware Breakwater; Wyoming, at Newport; Jason, at Port au Prince; Nero, at Tiburon; Louisiana and New Hampshire, at President Roads, and the Hannibal, at Tompkinsville.

Sailed—Annapolis, Balboa for Corinto; Reid, Key West, for Mobile; Baltimore, Iona Island, N. Y., for Newport; Kearsarge and Kentucky, Baltimore, for Tangier Sound, and the Whipple, Bremerton, for Sitka.

The Winslow has been ordered placed in commission at Phila., as soon as practicable after delivery by the contractors.

The Dubuque has been ordered placed in full commission at Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard as soon as practicable.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Mental tests will be held as follows:

Actuarial clerk, Aug. 2, four candidates.

School farm attendant, Aug. 5, 103 candidates.

Orthopedic surgeon, Aug. 6, eight candidates.

Efficiency accountant, Grade 5, Aug. 10, thirty candidates.

Instructor of industry, Aug. 11.

Foreman of mechanics, Grade 3, Aug. 9.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 17 an examination for senior drainage engineer and drainage engineer, for men only, to fill vacancies in the office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, Department of Agriculture, for service in the field, at salaries ranging from $2,220 to $3,000 and from $1,800 to $2,100 a year. The duties will consist of making surveys, preparing plans and reports upon drainage projects, collecting technical data, and conducting original investigations. Ordinary traveling and subsistence expenses will be allowed when engineers are away from official or temporary headquarters. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education and experience in drainage engineering, experience in other lines of engineering, experience in delivering lectures and addressing meetings, and publications or reports. For the position of senior drainage engineer applicants must not have reached their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. For the position of drainage engineer applicants must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

HALLINAN, MARIE, (July 19;) personalty, $6,000; realty, $9,000; approximately $4,500 to each child, Frederick W., Edward P. and Ida M. Diehl.

MIGUEL FERNANDO, (April 10.) personalty, $500; all to sister, Carmen.

POWELL, ELIZABETH S., (July 13;) personalty, unknown; realty, about $5,000; Geraldine Howes, $1,500 and residue; Matilda Howes, $1,500; William M. Thompson, son of faithful maid, Eliza Thompson, gets $250; nieces, Mary, Frances and Betty Booton, get $500 each.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—" Christian Baptism."
8 P. M.—" In His Steps."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 15-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. Thomas M. Dadson will preach, 11 A. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av., Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. Dr. A. G. Lawson, 11, 8.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. Rev. Alfred Alton, Acting Pastor.
Services through the Summer, 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
REV. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR,
MAURICE PENFIELD FIKES, D. D., of Detroit, will preach Sunday.
11 A. M.—" CHAMBERS OF IMAGERY."
8 P. M.—" MODERN JONAHS IN NEW YORK."
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. Frank W. Pattison of London preaches 11 A. M.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES:
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

During August Sunday evening services are held at First and Fifth Churches only.

First Church, Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST.
11 A. M., Rev. MARION J. BRADSHAW will preach. Cordial welcome to strangers.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West.
Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Service at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AV., MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST.
WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. W. R. Young, D. D., of Toronto, Canada, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—11 A. M., Communion; 8. P. M., Mr. T. E. Hubbard, Illus. Ser., " The Light of the World." Special Illus. Singing, fine soloists.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

New Thought.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 WEST 79TH ST.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Sundays 11, all Summer. F. W. Sears.

MRS. MARY ETHERIDGE T. CHAPIN will speak at Hotel Biltmore again Sunday, Aug. 1st, 11:15. Subject: " Prosperity and the New Optimism." Evening at Studio, 23 West 44th.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 305 MADISON AV. Sunday, 11—Mrs. Van Marter. Subject: " The Greatest Occult Power." Monday at 8, Dr. Orison Swett Marden.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D. Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 55TH ST.
REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
REV. J. F. CARSON, D. D., will preach at both services.

LAST TIMES
Fort Washington Presbyterian, Broadway at 174th St.
Dr. D. Hoffman Martin, Pastor.

B. FAY MILLS
Sunday, 11 A. M., 3:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. WILLIAM RAYMOND JELLIFFE will preach at 11 A. M. and Rev. HUGH CHAMBERLIN BURR at 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. 11—Mr. H. C. Jaquith will preach. 8, service on church lawn.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West.
ROBERT WATSON, Minister.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. William Bishop Gates.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St.
Ministers: { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL / FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY.
DR. WILLIAM C. COVERT of the First Presbyterian Church, Chicago, preaches at 11 o'clock.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Saturday,) 12:30-12:50.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th Street.
Rev. Oliver Clyde Weist will preach at 11.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 172d St. and Audubon Av.—Rev. JAMES P. LYTLE, Pastor. 11 A. M.—" The Message Spurned."

Presbyterian.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Rev. STANLEY WHITE, D. D. at 11 A. M.

HUGH BLACK, D. D., preaches 11 and 8

WEST END Presbyterian, Amst. and 105.

Protestant Episcopal.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Rev. Raymond C. Knox, Preacher.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Stuart L. Tyson.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Stuart L. Tyson.
Daily Service, 7:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Low masses, 7:30, 9. High mass and sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Rev. J. A. Haughton-Burke.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
8:00 P. M.—Rev. J. A. Haughton-Burke.
Daily Noon Day Service, with Address, commencing 12:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.
Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D.C.L., Rector.

8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon.
Preacher, Rev. STANLEY MATTHEWS CLEVELAND.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. 8; and 11 (Bishop Woodcock of Kentucky). 8 (Rev. Benjamin M. Washburn).

SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock.
Full Choir will be present. Seats free.
Preacher, August 1st.
REV. SAMUEL D. McCONNELL, D. D.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., east of 3d Av.
All Seats Free.
THE RT. REV. WM. T. CAPERS, D. D. Bishop Coadjutor of Western Texas, preaches 11 A. M.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 and 11 A. M. The Rev. W. L. Caswell.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. COMMUNIONS, 7, 8 A. M. At 10:30 SERMON and WOODWARD'S MASS. EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with PROCESSIONAL.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Harold W. Schenck
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister.
Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach, 11 A. M.—" Like Laven."
8 P. M.—" Like Rain."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D.D., Minister. Rev. Arthur Frederick Mabon will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. W. I. Chamberlain, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox,) 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan. Meeting 11 o'clock.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

SPIRITUALIST MEETING, Psychological Research Society, Inc., Tuxedo Bldg., 59th, cor. Madison Av.; Sunday, 8-8; Monday, Thursday, 8; Wednesday, 3 P. M. Christensen, Psychic, answers questions.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St., N. Y.—Union Service at 11 A. M. Rev. WILLIAM W. FENN, D. D., Dean of Harvard Divinity School. The public cordially invited.

Other Services.

LECTURE SERVICE, 11 EAST 41ST ST. Sunday, 11 A. M.
Speaker, WALTER NEWELL WESTON, Public Invited.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St. Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. F. H. Senft from Philadelphia.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA at his Summer School, " Vedanta Ashrama," in West Cornwall, Conn. All welcome.

TENT CATHEDRAL, AMSTERDAM AV., AT 113TH ST.
THE GOSPEL PREACHED IN A GREAT TENT ON THE CATHEDRAL GROUNDS BY PROMINENT PREACHERS.
EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT SATURDAY.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TENT EVANGEL, W. 124th, near Morningside Av. Rev. W. L. BALL, Sunday, at 10:30, 3:30, and 8 P. M., and every night next week.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 236 C. P. W., near 84th. Swami Bodhananda. " Preceptor and Pupil." 8 P. M.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A leave of absence without pay has been granted to James P. Cox, an attendance officer, for one month, beginning Aug. 1, for restoration of health.

The sale of 500 desks and seats has been made to the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, 936 Woodycrest Avenue, the Bronx.

The sum of $16,843 has been appropriated for acquiring a site on Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn.

The next meeting of the Board of Education will be on Aug. 11. Fifteen members, under the Summer rules, will form a quorum. President Churchill will deliver an address at the Summer School at Cliff Haven on Aug. 10, but will take a train for New York immediately afterward, and hopes to be present at the Board of Education meeting.

The recommendations of the Board of Superintendents, as amended in regard to items relating to elementary schools to be inserted in the departmental estimate for 1916, have been approved, except eighteen additional kindergarten teachers and eleven visiting teachers, which items have been disapproved.

Andrew W. Edson will be Acting City Superintendent from Aug. 1 to 15.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga., fair Sat. and Sun.; light var. winds.

Fla., thunderstorms Sat. and probably Sun.; light to mod. var. winds.

Ala., Miss., and La., cloudy Sat. and Sun., probably showers near the coast; light to mod. var. winds.

E. Texas, probably fair Sat. and Sun; Mod. so. winds.

W. Texas, fair Sat. and Sun.

Okla., fair Sat. and Sun.

Ark. and Tenn., probably fair Sat. and Sun.

Ky., thundershowers Sat.; Sun. fair, not quite so warm.

Lower Mich. and Upper Mich., fair Sat. and Sun.; light var. winds.

Ohio and Ind., thundershowers Sat.; Sun. cloudy, light var. winds.

Ill., showers Sat. and cooler by night; Sun. cloudy.

Mo., showers and cooler Sat. Sun. cloudy.

Wis., cloudy Sat., with showers in E.; cooler in N. and W. Sun. fair.

Iowa, cloudy, with probably thundershowers in E. Sat. and in W. Sun.

N. Dak., cloudy Sat. Probably showers Sun.

S. Dak., cloudy, with probably thundershowers Sun. and in E. Sat.; warmer W. Sat.

Nebr. and Kans., unsettled weather Sat. and Sun., with probably thundershowers.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn; Av. J Station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Building Material.

ROOFING, WATERPROOFING, pipe coverings; repairing work guaranteed. American Roofing Co., 79 Maiden Lane.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let.—35,000 square feet floor space in Passaic, N. J., with power; may be cut up to suit tenants; lowest insurance rates in mutuals; Erie Railroad siding on premises; throwing plant of 6,500 spindles; capacity, 1,200 pounds per week; organ and tram; cheap power, water, and steam; also 20,000 square feet floor space with power. Apply to S. U. M., 158 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

524 HUDSON ST.

Parlor floor; extraordinarily large, light rooms; suitable for doctor, dentist, or any light business; rent $30. Janitor at 247 West 10th St., or Allegiance Realty Co., Aeolian Hall.

ROLLTOP DESK, $10; ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $20, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Factory; seventeen small buildings; water power 100 horse power; deep water and rail transportation; 100 acres; convenient location. Stratford Oakum Co., Jersey City, N. J.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 80x88, 5 stories and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Part of office and loft to let; reliable person. Apply on 7th floor, 710 Broadway.

Factory, corner loft, 75x100, with power and live steam; rent reasonable. Apply Laundry, 85th St. and 1st Av.

Madison Av., 924, (73d-74th.)—Light parlor store; best location; low rent.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Space for kimona manufacturers, between 20th and 30th Sts.; $20. W 62 Times.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

An ideal Summer home for rent or lease in the Ramapo Hills, 20 minutes from Ramsey, N. J., or Suffern, N. Y. Located on Rockland Road and Ramapo River. Furnished with all new furniture, electric lights, hot and cold running water, and spacious garage. No agents. J. T. Holmes, 601 West 50th St., New York. Telephone 4640 Columbus.

Modern, up to date, detached stucco cottage, furnished; eight rooms and bath; toilet and laundry in cellar; garage, vegetable garden, chickens; for season or year; references. Box 186, Oyster Bay.

Manhattan Beach.—Handsomely furnished, modern, large home, near water; rent reasonable, responsible party. Phone 1176 Coney Island. 21 Coleridge.

Furnished cottage, with boat, 7 rooms, from Aug. 1; beautiful lake; farm, tennis court; balance season, $100; $75 month; $25 week. B. F. Todd, Burlingham, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Small furnished cottage wanted for three in family until about Sept. 15, or consider two rooms with privilege of light housekeeping; Long Island or vicinity preferred; send full particulars. Room 610, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 60 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

MANASQUAN PARK.—Bungalows, with plots, for sale, $650 to $8,000; wooded acreage, from $250 per acre; lots, from $100; waterfront privileges included; easy terms; safe investment. A. P. Fitt, Box 900, Manasquan, N. J.

BUNGALOW—UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new; seven rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern, A-1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient station. For sale at less than cost; write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgew

PLAN A JUDICIARY FREE FROM POLITICS

Six Justices May Be Named to be Indorsed by Both Big Parties.

MANY ASPIRANTS IN FIELD

E. R. Finch, I. Wasservogel, and S. S. Koenig Seek Republican Nominations.

With six places on the Supreme Court bench in the First Judicial District, which comprises New York and Bronx Counties, to be filled at the Fall elections, politicians of both party organizations are busily concerning themselves with a choice of candidates. There are a host of aspirants for the $17,500 jobs, most of whom wish to make the race on the organization tickets. It is rumored that there was a plan on foot, fostered by some leaders of both parties, to have each party name three of the candidates for a slate that could be indorsed by both parties, thereby insuring its election. There is a strong opposition to such a course.

Among the Republicans who have announced themselves as candidates for the nomination for Justice are Edward Ridley Finch, an attorney of 32 Nassau Street; Isidor Wasservogel, an Assistant District Attorney, and Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee. Justice John Proctor Clarke's friends say that his record entitles him to a renomination by the Republicans.

One of the Democratic nominees may be Justice Clarence J. Shearn, who was appointed to fill an unexpired term. Justice Samuel Greenbaum was to be a Tammany nominee for re-election, although it is hinted he may be turned down by the organization. Some of his friends have said that if he fails to get the regular nomination they will present him as an independent candidate. It was said yesterday that a committee of 100 lawyers was being formed to manage his candidacy. Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democratic leader in the State Senate, may also be on the Tammany slate, if Tammany finds some one to replace him at Albany.

Mr. Finch, who seeks the nomination to succeed the late Justice John J. Delany, was a member of the Assembly for the terms of 1901, 1902, and 1903. He is the author of the signature elections law, which goes into effect for primary elections this Fall. He was born in New York in 1873, is a graduate of Yale and of the Columbia Law School. He is a Trustee of the City Club and the West Side Savings Bank and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Honest Ballot Association. He was twice Secretary of the Republican Club. His law practice covers a period of seventeen years. Mr. Finch is a member of the City, County, State, and National Bar Associations, University, Riding, and Church Clubs, Union League, Sons of the American Revolution, and St. Nicholas Society. He lives at 21 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Mr. Wasservogel was acting District Attorney during the absence of Mr. Whitman in the campaign last Fall. He was a candidate for the judiciary at the last election. During his six years in the District Attorney's office he handled many important cases, recently being in charge of the investigation of east side private bankers. Mr. Wasservogel is 40 years old and a graduate of the New York Law School. He is a member of the Bar Association, the Republican Party organization, and of twenty or more civic and charitable societies.

Leon Sanders, a former Municipal Court Justice, who is said to have been refused the nomination by Tammany Hall, will be a candidate on an independent ticket.

The Progressives have not put forward any candidates for the Supreme Court. The Judiciary Committee will meet next Thursday to decide whether the Progressives shall fuse with the Republicans on the judiciary ticket or go it alone.

The six places to be filled this Fall are those held by Justices James A. Blanchard, John Proctor Clarke, Samuel Greenbaum, Francis B. Delehanty, Clarence J. Shearn, and the late Justice Delany.

INSURANCE FOR B. R. T. MEN.

Company to Pay Part of Premium Under Group Plan.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company announced yesterday an arrangement which it has made with the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., whereby that company will insure the lives of the employes of the transit system who wish to take advantage of the opportunity under the "group" plan.

The company will pay one-half the annual premium on insurance up to $1,000, and in certain cases will pay the entire premium. Any employe, if he chooses, may insure up to $5,000.

Assuming that all employes who are eligible join the group and take the minimum amount, $1,000, the total will be more than $8,000,000.

For the employes it will mean that those under 32 years may insure for $1,000 upon the payment of about 7 cents a week; employes over 32 and less than 40, about 8 cents a week, and so on, gradually increasing as the age increases.

COURT WARNS CONTRACTORS

11 Summoned for Failing to Record Dynamite Purchases Discharged.

Eleven contractors were arraigned yesterday afternoon before Chief Magistrate McAdoo charged with violating Section 168 of the regulations of the Municipal Explosive Commission in that they did not properly record the purchase and disposition of dynamite. The regulation was one that came into effect March 30th last, and provides for a fine of $500 and imprisonment.

The contractors pleaded that they had not been fully informed of the provisions of the law, and Chief Magistrate McAdoo, after explaining it to them, discharged them with the warning that any future violations would be severely dealt with.

Detectives George D. Barnitz and James Coy of the Bomb and Anarchist Squad obtained the evidence against the contractors. Magistrate McAdoo ordered that the Bureau of Combustibles of the Fire Department prepare at once a proper record form for distribution for use among the contractors. Assistant Inspector Henry J. Hille of the bureau has the matter in hand.

Shoots at Dog, Bullet Hits Man.

A bullet fired by Samuel Ratcliffe, an S. P. C. A. policeman, at a dog which had been run over by a trolley car in Exchange Place, Jersey City, yesterday, ricochetted from the pavement and entered the thigh of Robert Miller, 30 years old, of 327 Warren Street, who was twenty feet away. Patrolman John Monahan stopped the hemorrhage by tying a rope around the leg. Miller was taken to the City Hospital.

Eight Killed in Coal Mine.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 30.—Eight men were killed and twelve injured at the Patterson mine of the United Coal Company, near Elizabeth, Penn., fifteen miles from here, this afternoon, when a cable hauling twelve cars up a steep incline broke. Among the killed was Samuel M. Dougherty, the coal company's Superintendent.

150 Foreign Ships Registered.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—One hundred and fifty foreign-built vessels of 528,408 gross tons had been admitted to American registry under the act of Congress of Aug. 18, 1914, up to July 24, according to a statement today by the Department of Commerce.

RAILROAD ASKS PROTECTION

Passengers Endangered by Wagon Trains Crossing Long Island Tracks.

J. A. McCrea, General Manager of the Long Island Railroad, has written a letter to the Public Service Commission of the Second District asking protection for the railroad at grade crossings.

"Conditions have become so bad at grade crossings," said Mr. McCrea yesterday, "that we have actually had to appeal to the Public Service Commission for protection for the railroad and its passengers. Steam tractors that pull strings of large dump carts are being used on the roads of Long Island by some contractors, and their drivers are taking chances just as automobile drivers do, driving over crossings ahead of incoming trains.

"About 8:00 A. M. on July 21, train No. 3, the fast train from Amagansett and the Hamptons, running between 60 and 70 miles an hour, struck a wagon being drawn by a steam tractor, at a grade crossing near Yaphank. The tractor was drawing two cars, each of which held as much as six ordinary wagonloads. They belonged to Contractors Frank Arrigoni & Brother, of Middletown, Conn., who were hauling gravel for road-building purposes. The track at this point is downhill and straight for about two miles. This road is little used, but is protected by a crossing alarm bell, which was ringing at the time this accident occurred. The steam tractor was in charge of a negro named Brewster, who is not even a licensed engineer, accompanied by an Italian laborer. They took a chance and started over the crossing ahead of an incoming train. The locomotive hit the rear end of the last wagon, crumpling up its rear wheels. Had the railroad train struck this outfit twenty seconds earlier, it is difficult to tell what would have happened to the 250 passengers on this train.

"In reply to the complaint concerning this accident which we filed with the Public Service Commission we have received this letter:

The commission is in receipt of your communication of July 23 asking that the Long Island Railroad be protected against the operation by a contractor named Frank Arrigoni, who uses traction engines to tow trailing wagons for transporting gravel and sand over a grade crossing. The commission fully realizes the danger incident to such operation, but is of the opinion that under existing statutes it has no authority to regulate highway travel, even over railroad crossings.

"What is the public going to do about it? They should call on the local authorities who have the power to regulate travel on the highways to protect people on trains as well as those on the public highways."

AMERICAN SURGERY AMAZES.

French Doctors Greatly Impressed by Bloodless Operations.

Dr. Edwin M. Marquis of Oldtown, Me., who is of French extraction, returned here yesterday on the Chicago of the French line, after serving three months with the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, near Paris, which is now taking care of 580 wounded soldiers.

He said the American surgeons had gained the respect of the French surgeons by their bloodless surgery. The work of Dr. Blake, Dr. Cushing, and other American surgeons operating at Neuilly, he said, was a revelation to the students and nurses, who gathered in large numbers to watch the operations. Experienced Swiss nurses told him they had never realized what bloodless surgery meant until they saw Dr. Blake and Dr. Cushing operating.

"The fact is that the American surgeons take more pains with the tissues than the French surgeons do," Dr. Marquis said.

Mrs. Rose Planet of New York said she had been to France to find her son Paul, 23 years old, who had joined the light artillery at the beginning of the war. She was riding in a train near Arras on June 23, when she saw some artillerymen unloading a freight car. Thinking it possible that her son might be among them, Mrs. Planet left the train at the next station and drove back ten miles in an automobile. The first man she met by the freight car was her son.

BUTTER TAX FRAUD CHARGED

Frank and James Lestrade, Adulterators, Are Indicted.

Frank and James Lestrade, who are in business under the trade name of the Ladied Butter Factory at 195 Duane Street, were indicted yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury on the charge of being engaged in a scheme to defraud the Government out of internal revenue taxes. The evidence was presented by Assistant United States District Attorney Yasselli, and was to the effect that the accused had been engaged in the manufacture and sale of adulterated butter without paying the necessary tax.

The Government tax on adulterated and artificially made butter is 10 cents a pound, and it was charged that since Dec. 21, 1913, the defendants and others connected with them had made for local consumption between 2,500 and 3,000 pounds of adulterated butter a month. The indictment charges that on June 8 the defendants sold to C. Filter & Sons as pure butter twenty pounds of the adulterated article.

The Lestrades will appear before Judge Howe of the Federal Court next Tuesday and plead to the indictment.

THINK GERMANS WANT US IN.

Courting War with America as a Peace Excuse, French Believe.

Emil Pathé, head of the French firm of Pathé Freres, who arrived in New York yesterday on the French steamer Chicago, said the general opinion in France was that Germany was purposely irritating the United States, hoping that this country would go to war with her. Then, he added, Germany would make peace overtures on the ground that she could not fight the whole world.

"England does not want America to enter the war," he said. "While England may not have done much of the fighting in France she has bottled up the German Navy, helped France financially, and sent Russia large shipments of ammunition."

HOLD JAIL DEPUTIES.

Conspired to Aid Woman's Escape, Grand Jury Charges.

UTICA, July 30.—Frank Ireland, John O'Neil, and Charles Mitchell were arraigned before Justice de Angelis today to answer to indictments found by the Grand Jury which yesterday closed its investigation of the Oneida County Jail scandal. The indicted men are Deputy Sheriffs under Sheriff Harris Moss. They pleaded not guilty, and bail was fixed at $1,000 each.

The deputies are accused of having conspired to effect the escape from the county jail, about March 16 last, of Madge Smythe Lewis, when it was known that she was wanted by the Utica police. Mrs. Lewis is held as a material witness, on $2,500 bail.

Hussey Back on Force.

By a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, former Police Inspector James E. Hussey, who was dismissed from the department in October, 1914, is reinstated. The action brought by Hussey was directed against Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, and a majority of the Appellate Court concurred in the opinion of Justice Thomas, which favored Hussey. Justice Mills, one of the five Justices who heard the argument on the appeal, wrote a dissenting opinion.

New Fire Alarm Needs Eleven Men.

Fire Commissioner Adamson yesterday wrote to Mayor Mitchel requesting the appointment of eleven more men in the department at an added cost of $18,650 yearly, to operate the fire alarm telegraph system soon to be completed at a cost of $875,000. The Commissioner wants an assistant electrical engineer at $4,000 yearly; two Division Superintendents at $2,000 each, five Inspectors at $1,500 each, and three mechanical electrical draughtsmen at $1,000 each.

TEN GUARDS HELD FOR BAYONNE RIOTS

Standard and Tide Water Oil Men Identified, Are Held, but 119 Are Released.

COMPANIES RAISE WAGES

Sheriff Kinkead's Promise to Workers Redeemed—Commissioners to Investigate Him.

Ten of the 129 guards of the Standard and Tide Water Oil Companies in recent strike in Bayonne, N. J., who were arrested by order of Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead were held for the Hudson County Grand Jury yesterday by Recorder William F. Cain, sitting in Jersey City. Each was charged with inciting to riot, but it is probable that the Grand Jury will consider other charges against them. Four men have died of wounds inflicted in strike riots, and many are suffering injuries.

The ten men held were those whom witnesses identified as among the guards seen firing on strikers or showing themselves in menacing manner, contrary to the orders of the Sheriff. No witness was able to identify any of the other 119 guards, so all of them were released on their own recognizances.

The 129 men were marched from the county jail to the Court House in the charge of constables. They were unshaven, poorly dressed, and glum in appearance. The ten who were held said they were:

John Allars, 301 West Eleventh Street, Manhattan; John Stone, 117 East Nineteenth Street, Manhattan; Peter Blakelee, 956½ Elbert Place, Elizabeth, N. J.; Charles Reute, 474 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn; Arthur Brown, 5 East Eighth Street, Manhattan; Nelson London, 95 Fourth Avenue, Manhattan; James Nolan, 45 Union Street, Jacksonville, Fla.; John Victor, 500 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn; George Schneider, 141 Steinway Avenue, Long Island City, and Walter Wild, 503 East Sixty-ninth Street, Manhattan.

Blakelee was held in $2,500 bail and Nolan in $500 bail. Each of the others was held in $1,000 bail. Up to a late hour last night none of them had obtained his release by furnishing a bond. Allars and Stone were Captains of the guards, and the others were said to have been under their command.

It will be announced this morning at the plant of the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne that the wages of employes who now receive $2.50 a day or less will be increased by 10 per cent., and that the wages of those who receive more than $2.50 a day will be raised 25 cents a day.

The decision to increase the wages of their employes was reached in the afternoon at a meeting of the Directors of the company. The rise will benefit 5,000 men at Bayonne, 1,200 at Bayway, and several hundred employes of the Eagle Company at Jersey City.

Sheriff Kinkead, commenting on the Directors' action, said:

"A week ago the two most misunderstood men in Hudson County were George B. Hennessy, General Superintendent of the Standard Oil Company, and myself. I think this increase granted today places us both in a different light. As far as Mr. Hennessy is concerned, the workers of the Standard Oil plant in Bayonne have no better friend than their General Superintendent."

The guarantee given the Bayonne strikers by Sheriff Kinkead that their pay would be raised if they returned to work was further fulfilled yesterday, when the employes of the Tide Water Company were notified that those receiving $2 or less a day would get a raise of 15 per cent., those receiving between $2 and $3 10 per cent., and those receiving more than $3 5 per cent. Samuel H. Edwards, Superintendent of the plant, who made the announcement, explained that the higher scale of wages was adopted voluntarily by the company, as the employes had not struck, having been forced to quit their work by the Standard Oil strikers.

That the City Commissioners of Bayonne are chafing under the sharp criticism of Sheriff Kinkead was indicated yesterday when they delegated one of their number, Henry Wilson, Director of Public Safety, to make an investigation of the Sheriff's actions in settling the strike. The Commissioners also criticised the arrest by the Sheriff of one of their number, Hugh H. Mara, Director of Streets and Public Improvements.

Commissioner Wilson yesterday withdrew his ban on the exhibition in Bayonne of motion pictures taken during the strike.

GUARD ABOUT STEEL PLANT.

Chippers at Crucible Works Strike After Getting More Wages.

HARRISON, N. J., July 30.—A police guard was established today about the plant of the Crucible Steel Company, where 180 employes of the chipping department are on strike. The employes quit late yesterday afternoon, although they received an increase in wages last Tuesday to 19½ cents an hour. They now want 22 cents and a shorter day.

Joseph Budemis, a striker, was arrested today for loitering near the plant.

The Crucible Company, it is reported, has orders for war munitions and work on a large addition to the plant is under way. The strike has not affected work seriously.

GOMPERS EXPLAINS CHARGE.

Says Foreign Interests Have Tried to Foment Strike Here.

WASHINGTON, July 03.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor today reiterated his charge that foreign influences had been working to make strikes in the United States and called upon the workingmen to discountenance any such attempts. Mr. Gompers made public his correspondence with the Central Federated Union of New York, which made an inquiry regarding a statement attributed to Mr. Gompers that "officers of international unions had received money to pull off strikes in Bridgeport and elsewhere in ammunition factories."

"I never mentioned international unions," wrote Mr. Gompers, "nor did I use the word 'German,' nor did I mention Bridgeport, nor did I refer to ammunition factories. What I did say was that authentic information had come to me that efforts had been made to corrupt men for the purpose of having strikes inaugurated among seamen and longshoremen engaged in handling American products and manning ships for European ports; that the corrupting influence was being conducted by agents of a foreign Government, and that I had no doubt the same agencies and influences were at work elsewhere with the same purpose in view.

"We should all enter a sympathetic protect and frown down upon any foreign interference, no matter by what motive actuated, particularly when that motive is ulterior and to the detriment of the good name, growth, and permanence of our great cause.

"That the effort has been made to corrupt some of our men for such a purpose is true, but the the strikes have been inaugurated is untrue; and it is untrue because the men who have given time and service to the workers of our country have interposed in time."

IN COURT FOR 3 DEATHS.

Scenic Railway Manager Held to Await Result of Inquest.

Thomas Ward, Manager of the Rough Rider Scenic Railway on Jones Walk, Coney Island, where three persons were killed last Tuesday night, was arraigned yesterday on a charge of homicide before Magistrate Nash in the Coney Island Court.

Assistant District Attorney Wilson, who appeared to press the charge, informed the court that a Coroner's inquest would be held next Tuesday.

Unless some new evidence was developed by the Coroner's investigation, Assistant District Attorney Wilson declared the charge against Ward would be dropped. So far, he said, no facts were uncovered to indicate that Ward had been guilty of criminal negligence. Ward's bail was continued pending the result of the inquest.

HOLDS HEAD OF MAN UNDER HIS AUTO RAN DOWN

Severely Injured Street Laborer Rushed to Hospital by Mrs. Eugene C. Clark.

After her automobile had struck down and probably mortally injured a laborer in Yonkers yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Eugene C. Clark, wife of the President of the Alexander Smith Carpet Works, held the head of the man in her lap while the auto was speeding to St. John's Hospital. The injured man is Dennis Pisciotto, 50 years of age, of 332 East 107th Street. He has a fractured skull and internal injuries.

Mrs. Clark started in the afternoon in her automobile for the city to do some shopping. The car was driven by Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, and he had on the front seat with him John Morgan, who is a steward at the Clark home. At 256th Street and Broadway, near the New York city line the roadway is being repaired with wooden blocks. As the machine came down the street Pisciotto crossed the road with an armful of blocks. Fitzpatrick blew the horn on the machine and shouted to Pisciotto, but before the machine could be stopped it struck and knocked him down and ran over him.

Fitzpatrick and Morgan picked Pisciotto up and placed him in the tonneau where Mrs. Clark was sitting. On the way a physician in a passing trolley car examined Pisciotto and declared he could not recover.

After seeing that the injured man was properly cared for, Mrs. Clark ordered Fitzpatrick to report the accident to the New York and Yonkers police.

Fitzpatrick says he believes Pisciotto is dead, as he did all in his power to avoid striking the man. No arrests were made.

GIRL JILTED AT THE ALTAR.

William Killgalen Is Accused of Stabbing Her Brother.

After William Killgalen of Corona, L. I., spoiled his own wedding by not appearing, there followed a fight, in which a brother of his fiancée was stabbed. Killgalen was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Breen in the West Farms Court yesterday on a charge of felonious assault.

According to the testimony, Killgalen, who is a chauffeur, courted Miss Theresa Dunnigan of 2,128 Watson Avenue, the Bronx. When she received a legacy of $900, an apartment was furnished for the couple with $500 and the wedding set for last Wednesday. Invitations were sent out, and the guests, with the prospective bride and her family, gathered in the Holy Family Church, Castle Hill and Watson Avenue. They waited in vain for Killgalen.

The next day, the young woman testified, Killgalen called her on the telephone, and she met him by appointment, when, she said, he pulled out a dirk and made a threat against a relative of the girl.

When she returned home she told her brothers, George and John Dunnigan. They went out to look for Killgalen, and when they found him a fight ensued, in which George Dunigan was stabbed twice in the shoulder. Killgalen was arrested and charged with the stabbing. Killgalen said in court that he still loved Miss Dunnigan.

MOVIE MAN FOUND KILLED.

Daughters Think He Was Robbed and Placed on Railroad Tracks.

The mangled body of Richard Moynam of 2,128 Sixty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, was found on the railroad tracks near Hastings-on-the-Hudson yesterday morning. Coroner Dunn found in the pockets 55 cents and a reading glass.

Moynam was a moving-picture promoter and had two daughters, Fannie, 20 years old, and Nellie, 22 years old, a telegrapher. Nellie was returning to her home yesterday afternoon when she saw in an evening paper an account of her father's death. She fainted, and it was several minutes before she was restored.

The daughters said last night that their father had left home on Wednesday for an up-State tour, and that he had taken a large sum of money with him. They said that it was very strange that only 55 cents was found on his body, and they believed he had been robbed after his death or that he might have been killed and thrown on the tracks in order that traces of the crime might be concealed.

TO REGISTER 12 SHIPS.

Transatlantic Finally Obtains the Government's Approval.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Admission to American registry of twelve foreign built steamers purchased for the American Transatlantic Company was assured today when Secretary Lansing transmitted to the Department of Commerce a written memorandum holding that neither international law nor policy stood in the way of the transfer. Registration is expected to be granted without delay.

Despite the information of the Bureau of Navigation that the transactions were financed by Hugo Stinnes, a capitalist of Essen, Germany, the State Department took the position that neither this Government nor the prize courts of belligerent nations could go behind the bona fide ownership of the vessels by an American company, and that a mortgage held by a citizen of a belligerent country on a ship would not justify its seizure if the ownership was neutral.

GERMAN EDITOR'S NEW POST

Dr. Benedix Quits New Yorker Herold for Detroiter Abend-Post.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 30.—Dr. Victor Benedix, of the New Yorker Herold, will become managing editor of the Detroiter Abend-Post on Monday. He succeeds Dr. Maximilian Markus, who will hereafter be connected with the Koering Cyaniding Process Company.

President August Marxhausen of the Abend-Post and Dr. Markus, the retiring editor, made a visit to New York to see Dr. Benedix. Mr. Marxhausen made the announcement on their return from the metropolis.

Dr. Benedix has done work that has attracted attention on the St. Paul Volkszeitung and also on the Columbus Express-und-Westbote. He enjoys the acquaintance of a large number of public men.

BLACK HAND FOR DELMAS.

Warning on Windows of Thaw Lawyer and Wealthy Friends.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., July 30.—Representations of black hands, cut from black paper and pasted upon the windows of the residences of Delphin M. Delmas, formerly attorney for Harry Thaw; Robert Farquhar, an architect and a son-in-law of the late Senator Jones of Nevada, and a prominent banker, whose name was withheld, started the police here today to search for men believed to be engaged in a plot against the three.

The black hands were found on the windows this morning. Little attention was paid to them until it was learned that the banker, a friend of the other two men, had received threatening letters.

WILSON DRIFT SEEN AMONG BULL MOOSE

Bainbridge Colby's Statement Attacking Republicans Sets Politicians Guessing.

THREE FACTIONS IN PARTY

Idealistic Group Said to be in Favor of Supporting the President Next Year.

A statement given out at his office in 32 Nassau Street yesterday by Bainbridge Colby, who was the Progressive candidate for United States Senator last year, was taken in political circles to indicate an intention on the part of some Progressives to support Woodrow Wilson to succeed himself in the Presidential campaign of 1916.

The statement was prompted by a request that Mr. Colby express his views upon the status of the Progressive Party in the light of the reported announcement by Theodore Douglas Robinson, former State Chairman, and Chauncey J. Hamlin, once candidate for Lieutenant Governor, that they intended to return to the Republican Party and make the fight there for progressive principles.

The statement says, in part:

"I do not regard the efforts of Mr. Hamlin and Theodore Douglas Robinson to feel their way back into the Republican Party as of any particular significance. If that's where they feel they belong, I say let them go, and I say it without any disposition to resent their action or to criticise it. They are both good fellows and mean well.

"At this time the public mind is preoccupied with our international situation, with the great problems of national defense and security, and it is idle to actively agitate for administrative or constitutional reforms. Amid arms, laws are silent.

"As a matter of fact, I think that the conscientious voter in the approaching Presidential election is not going to be influenced by so-called party considerations. It will be a question of what men and measures, irrespective of party, we, as good Americans, should support.

"The Republican Party seems to me to utterly misread the temper of the people in supposing that this pre-occupation indicates reaction, and yet in some of the States where the Republican Party was returned to power in 1914, notably in Massachusetts, and pre-eminently in New York, its leaders seem to feel that they can trot out the extreme reactionary proposals of the past, no matter how emphatically these practices may have been rebuked and rejected in the past, and find popular favor and acceptance for them.

"For a Progressive who knows why he is a Progressive, and why he became one, to select this moment for returning to the Republican Party is to me the height, or rather the depth, of unreason."

It was stated yesterday by several members of the Progressive Party who were present at the Bryant Hall meeting on Thursday evening, when the County Committee passed a resolution virtually asking Hamlin and Robinson to resign from the State Committee, that the Progressives were divided into three factions. One group is for returning to the Republican Party; another is for remaining within the party an dfighting for Progressive principles as a matter of sincere convictions; while another group, it is said, is in favor of keeping the party machinery intact for the purpose of political trading.

It is that group which favors remaining with the party from pure conviction and principle, that is in favor of supporting Woodrow Wilson, according to the statements of several members yesterday.

BUYS PLANT IN ELIZABETH.

Enamel Company to Use Colwell Lead Concern's Property.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 30.—Announcement was made today that the American Enamel Manufacturing Corporation of New York had purchased the old plant of the Colwell Lead Company in this city for a factory, to be opened in the early Fall. The property consists of twelve and one-half acres, and plans for more than a dozen buildings have been filed. The company plans to employ about 800 men and will manufacture cast-iron pipe and fittings, enamel bathtubs, sinks, and lavatories.

John A. Lefferts, Superintendent of the Colwell plant, has been engaged as local manager by the American Lead Company. The main office of the company is given as 171 Madison Avenue, Manhattan, and William S. Kupfer of New York is named as President and Secretary. The plant of the Colwell Lead Company has been idle since it closed down two months after the war began.

Every Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suit Now Reduced

excepting Dress clothes, Palm Beach, Mohair and Silk Suits.

$50, $45, $40 and $35 Suits Now $28.50

$40, $35 and $32.50 Suits, Now $23.50

$32.50, $30, $28 and $25 Suits, now $18.50

$25, $22.50 and $20 Suits, Now $15.00

Broadway Stores open till 6
Harlem Stores open till 11

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 125th St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

FRIENDS SAVE TOUCHARD.

Win Suspended Sentence for the Former Tennis Champion.

Gustave Fitzhugh Touchard, Jr., former indoor tennis champion, who pleaded guilty Wednesday to stealing forty-eight dozen golf balls from his employers, Abercrombie & Fitch, got a suspended sentence yesterday from Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions. His attorney, George Gordon Battle, said that friends had formed a committee to look out for his future and they had obtained for him a place of trust.

"This young man is 27 years old and comes from a most eminent and respectable family," Mr. Battle said. "His wife's long illness resulted in his contracting large bills. Three lawsuits were brought against him, and he became apprehensive of losing his position, and the mental strain caused him to fall into temptation. This is the first false step he has ever taken, and complete restitution has been made."

Judge Rosalsky received many letters in Touchard's behalf, including some from A. G. Spalding & Bros., his former employers; Robert D. Wrenn, President of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, and Collector Malone. He placed Touchard on probation for five years, and told the tennis player to report to him every month.

Girl Wiremakers Join Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 30.—The twenty-five girls employed by the Waclark Wire Company this afternoon joined the 500 men who went on strike Tuesday morning. Like the men, they demand an increase of wages and a nine-hour day. At a general meeting of the strikers tonight fifteen strikers were chosen to guard the property of the company and prevent disorder.

QUICKWOOD

A soft collar for summer wear

AN E&W RED-MAN MADRAS

2 FOR 25 CENTS

TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

Those Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees TODAY and Wednesday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Matinee TODAY at 2:20. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | Leaps from Laugh to Laugh

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8.15 & 8.15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. ..... 25-50-$1 D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS 42d St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. LAST 2 WEEKS. Matinees TODAY & Wed at 2:20 TWIN BEDS

COOL OFF

Come to Edgemere, L. I., to-night. Make your Summer expenses by buying at the Wonderful Night Auction Sale which concludes to-night on the grounds. See FITZ-JAMES E. BROWNE sell.

Details on Page 9.

Steeplechase Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

LUNA Free Concerts, Free Toys, Free Circus, Free Shows. Prize Dancing Contest Thursday Night.

NEW Mat. Today. BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Fashion Show. Belle Blanche, Leo Carrillo, Raymond & Caverly, Beaumont & Arnold.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. Grace La Rue, Paul Armstrong's "The Bank's Half Million," Nat Wills, Bonnie Glass, etc. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. MATINEE TODAY 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Ev. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Extra Attractions. MUSEE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. Marguerite Clarke, "SEVEN SISTERS" Strand Orc. & Soloists Today Next Week: Mary Pickford in "RAGS."

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. "My Lost One"—"The Goddess." Beg'g Sunday ..... "Hearts Ablaze."

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th St. Burlesque Today. THE GREAT BEHMAN SHOW Matinee Today

NORTH BEACH Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge. FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.

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DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:30 AND 11:00. NO ADMISSION CHARGED.

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The Greatest Ballroom Entertainment

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A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER, $2. Served Daily from Noon to Ten P. M.

MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes. Chicken Gumbo, Dixie Biscuits, Bisque of Clams. (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs; Sauce Tartare. Fried Squab, Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn on Cob. Baked Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Coffee.

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